Revised and Enlarged Edition

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH.D., L.L.D.

REVISED AND ENLARGED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF BENJAMIN E. SMITH, A.M., L.H.D.

VOLUME I
A. to C.

THE CENTURY CO.
NEW YORK.

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PREFACE

TO THE

REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION

OF

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

IN the preface to the first edition of THE CENTURY DICTIONARY, Prof. William Dwight Whitney, the editor-in-chief, wrote: The plan of THE CENTURY DICTIONARY includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference. The attempt to accomplish these ends, and at the same time to produce a harmonious whole, has determined both the general character of the work and its details.

The instant acceptance of the work, as the leading authority of its kind, both by the scholarly class and the general public, wherever the English language prevails, and its widespread sale, proved the success of the plan upon which THE CENTURY DICTIONARY was built. From time to time, as its numerous impressions have appeared, THE CENTURY has been amended to meet the more obvious requirements of the day, but the limits of this periodical revision have been somewhat narrowly drawn. In the present new edition, which embodies both a comprehensive revision and an extensive enlargement, the attempt has been made to meet all the demands which the advance of the time has raised.

The most evident of these demands is the inclusion, with a high degree of completeness, of the new words and senses which have come into existence—or into notice—since the dictionary was first issued. The great extent of its vocabulary—a vocabulary larger by upward of one hundred and twenty thousand words than that of any then existing general English dictionary—was a notable feature of the first edition. The opportunity, in the future, for further collection and the importance of such additions to the users of the book were, however, sufficiently obvious, even at that time, and the search for this new material has, accordingly, never been remitted. Its results were published in 1909 in the form of two supplementary volumes comprising one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven pages—more than one-fifth of the number of pages in the first edition. The contents of this supplement, with revision and further additions, have been incorporated in the present edition, being distributed among the several volumes in accordance with the part of the alphabet comprised in each.

This supplementary material consists of new words, new senses of words defined in the original pages, definitions of new 'phrases,' and extensions of old definitions, often of encyclopedic length. To find at once what may be wanted in all of this original and supplementary matter will involve no difficulty. As regards the new words, it is obvious that if one who consults the dictionary does not find a particular word in the main part of the volume to which he turns, he will naturally, without prompting, turn to the supplementary pages at the back, where it will be found. Accordingly, no mark has been inserted in the original pages to indicate the presence of a *new word* in the supplement. As

regards new senses, new 'phrases,' and extensions of old definitions, however, it is clear that the user who does not find what he wants in the main part of the volume will not quite so naturally and inevitably expect to find it in the supplementary part. In these cases, therefore (and in these only), a star has been placed in the original pages, just above (rarely just below) the initial letter of the word an addition to the article on which—such as a new or extended sense or a group of new phrases—will be found in the supplementary pages. This star, whether it is found, as just described, in the main part of the volume, or in its supplementary part (in the definitions or cross-references), refers in all cases to something that will be found in the supplementary matter.

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. — adjective.
abbr. — abbreviation.
abl. — ablative.
acc. — accusative.
accom. — accommodated, accommodation.
act. — active.
adv. — adverb.
AF. — Anglo-French.
agri. — agriculture.
AL. — Anglo-Latin.
alg. — algebra.
Amer. — American.
anat. — anatomy.
anc. — ancient.
antiq. — antiquity.
aor. — aorist.
appar. — apparently.
Ar. — Arabic.
arch. — architecture.
archæol. — archæology.
arith. — arithmetic.
art. — article.
AS. — Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. — astrology.
astron. — astronomy.
attrib. — attributive.
aug. — augmentative.
Bav. — Bavarian.
Beng. — Bengali.
biol. — biology.
Bohem. — Bohemian.
bot. — botany.
Braz. — Brazilian.
Bret. — Breton.
bryol. — bryology.
Bulg. — Bulgarian.
carp. — carpentry.
Cat. — Catalan.
Cath. — Catholic.
caus. — causative.
ceram. — ceramics.
cf. — L. *confer*, compare.
ch. — church.
Chal. — Chaldee.
chem. — chemical, chemistry.
Chin. — Chinese.
chron. — chronology.
colloq. — colloquial, colloquially.
com. — commerce, commercial.
comp. — composition, compound.
compar. — comparative.
conch. — conchology.
conj. — conjunction.
contr. — contracted, contraction.
Corn. — Cornish.
craniol. — craniology.
craniom. — craniometry.
crystal. — crystallography.
D. — Dutch.
Dan. — Danish.
dat. — dative.
def. — definite, definition.
deriv. — derivative, derivation.
dial. — dialect, dialectal.
diff. — different.
dim. — diminutive.
distrib. — distributive.
dram. — dramatic.
dynam. — dynamics.
E. — East.
E. — English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. — ecclesiastical.
econ. — economy.
e. g. — L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. — Egyptian.
E. Ind. — East Indian.
elect. — electricity.
embryol. — embryology.
Eng. — English.
engin. — engineering.
entom. — entomology.
Epis. — Episcopal.
equiv. — equivalent.
esp. — especially.
Eth. — Ethiopic.
ethnog. — ethnography.
ethnol. — ethnology.
etym. — etymology.
Eur. — European.
exclam. — exclamation.
f., fem. — feminine.
F. — French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. — Flemish.
fort. — fortification.
freq. — frequentative.
Fries. — Friesic.
fut. — future.
G. — German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. — Gaelic.
galv. — galvanism.
gen. — genitive.
geog. — geography.
geol. — geology.
geom. — geometry.
Goth. — Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. — Greek.
gram. — grammar.
gun. — gunnery.
Heb. — Hebrew.
her. — heraldry.
herpet. — herpetology.
Hind. — Hindustani.
hist. — history.
horol. — horology.
hort. — horticulture.
Hung. — Hungarian.
hydraul. — hydraulics.
hydros. — hydrostatics.
Icel. — Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. — ichthyology.
i. e. — L. *id est*, that is.
impers. — impersonal.
impf. — imperfect.
impv. — imperative.
improp. — improperly.
Ind. — Indian.
ind. — indicative.
Indo-Eur. — Indo-European.
indef. — indefinite.
inf. — infinitive.
instr. — instrumental.
interj. — interjection.
intr., intrans. — intransitive.
Ir. — Irish.
irreg. — irregular, irregularly.
It. — Italian.
Jap. — Japanese.
L. — Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. — Lettish.
LG. — Low German.
lichenol. — lichenology.
lit. — literal, literally.
lit. — literature.
Lith. — Lithuanian.
lithog. — lithography.
lithol. — lithology.
LL. — Late Latin.
m., masc. — masculine.
M. — Middle.
mach. — machinery.
mammal. — mammalogy.
manuf. — manufacturing.
math. — mathematics.
MD. — Middle Dutch.
ME. — Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. — mechanics, mechanical.
med. — medicine.
mensur. — mensuration.
metal. — metallurgy.
metaph. — metaphysics.
meteor. — meteorology.
Mex. — Mexican.
MGr. — Middle Greek, medieval Greek.
MHG. — Middle High German.
milit. — military.
mineral. — mineralogy.
ML. — Middle Latin, medieval Latin.
MLG. — Middle Low German.
mod. — modern.
mycol. — mycology.
myth. — mythology.
n. — noun.
n., neut. — neuter.
N. — New.
N. — North.
N. Amer. — North America.
nat. — natural.
naut. — nautical.
nav. — navigation.
NGr. — New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. — New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. — New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. — nominative.
Norm. — Norman.
north. — northern.
Norw. — Norwegian.
numis. — numismatics.
O. — Old.
obs. — obsolete.
obstet. — obstetrics.
OBulg. — Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. — Old Catalan.
OD. — Old Dutch.
ODan. — Old Danish.
odontog. — odontography.
odontol. — odontology.
OF. — Old French.
OFlem. — Old Flemish.
OGael. — Old Gaelic.
OHG. — Old High German.
OIr. — Old Irish.
OIt. — Old Italian.
OL. — Old Latin.
OLG. — Old Low German.
ONorth. — Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. — Old Prussian.
orig. — original, originally.
ornith. — ornithology.
OS. — Old Saxon.
OSp. — Old Spanish.
osteol. — osteology.
OSw. — Old Swedish.
OTeut. — Old Teutonic.
p. a. — participial adjective.
paleon. — paleontology.
part. — participle.
pass. — passive.
pathol. — pathology.
perf. — perfect.
Pers. — Persian.
pers. — person.
persp. — perspective.
Peruv. — Peruvian.
petrog. — petrography.
Pg. — Portuguese.
phar. — pharmacy.
Phen. — Phenician.
philol. — philology.
philos. — philosophy.
phonog. — phonography.
photog. — photography.
phren. — phrenology.
phys. — physical.
physiol. — physiology.
pl., plur. — plural.
poet. — poetical.
polit. — political.
Pol. — Polish.
poss. — possessive.
pp. — past participle.
ppr. — present participle.
Pr. — Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. — prefix.
prep. — preposition.
pres. — present.
pret. — preterit.
priv. — privative.
prob. — probably, probable.
pron. — pronoun.
pron. — pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. — properly.
pros. — prosody.
Prot. — Protestant.
prov. — provincial.
psychol. — psychology.
q. v. — L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. — reflexive.
reg. — regular, regularly.
repr. — representing.
rhet. — rhetoric.
Rom. — Roman.
Rom. — Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. — Russian.
S. — South.
S. Amer. — South American.
sc. — L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. — Scotch.
Scand. — Scandinavian.
Scrip. — Scripture.
sculp. — sculpture.
Serv. — Servian.
sing. — singular.
Skt. — Sanskrit.
Slav. — Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. — Spanish.
subj. — subjunctive.
superl. — superlative.
surg. — surgery.
surv. — surveying.
Sw. — Swedish.
syn. — synonymy.
Syr. — Syriac.
technol. — technology.
teleg. — telegraphy.
teratol. — teratology.
term. — termination.
Teut. — Teutonic.
theat. — theatrical.
theol. — theology.
therap. — therapeutics.
toxicol. — toxicology.
tr., trans. — transitive.
trigon. — trigonometry.
Turk. — Turkish.
typog. — typography.
ult. — ultimate, ultimately.
v. — verb.
var. — variant.
vet. — veterinary.
v. i. — intransitive verb.
v. t. — transitive verb.
W. — Welsh.
Wall. — Walloon.
Wallach. — Wallachian.
W. Ind. — West Indian.
zoögeog. — zoögeography.
zoöl. — zoölogy.
zoöt. — zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
á as in fall, talk, naught.
à as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty).
u̇ as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.

ä̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ē̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ̄ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in pressure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ŦH as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
′ denotes a primary, ″ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

〈 read *from;* i. e., derived from.
〉 read *whence;* i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and;* i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with;* i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root.*
* read *theoretical* or *alleged;* i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete.*
★ refers, in all cases, to material which will be found in the supplementary pages. It is used in the cross-references, and is also placed above (rarely below) the initial letter of a word, when an addition to its definitions will be found in the supplementary pages at the end of one or another of the various volumes.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back[1] (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back[1] (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back[1] (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back[1] (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back[2]† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2].
back[3] (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter Part and chapter Book and line Book and page Act and scene Chapter and verse No. and page	iii. 10.
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The titlewords begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*ap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

★

A

1. The first letter in the English alphabet, as also generally in the other alphabets which, like the English, come ultimately from the Phenician. Our letters are the same as those used by the Romans; the Roman or Latin alphabet is one of several Italian alphabets derived from the Greek; and the Greek alphabet is, with a few adaptations and additions, formed from the Phenician. As to the origin of the Phenician alphabet, opinions are by no means agreed. A view which is still widely current is that put forth in 1859 and 1874 by the French Egyptologist Emanuel de Rougé: namely, that the Phenician characters are derived from the early Egyptian hieratic characters, or abbreviated forms of written hieroglyphs. Under each letter will be given in this work the Phenician character from which it comes, along with an early form or two of the Greek and Latin derived characters (especially intended to show the change of direction of the letter consequent upon the change of direction of writing, since the Phenician was always written from right to left); and to these will be added the hieratic and hieroglyphic characters from which the Phenician is held to originate, according to De Rougé's theory. It is to be noticed that our ordinary capitals are the original forms of our letters; the lower-case, Italic, and written letters are all derived from the capitals. Our A corresponds to the Phenician letter called *aleph;* and this name, signifying "ox," is also the original of the Greek name of the same letter, *alpha.* The comparative scheme for A is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. | Hieratic. | Phenician. | Early Greek and Latin.

The Phenician *aleph* was not a proper vowel-sign, but rather a quasi-consonantal one, to which an initial vowel-sound, of whatever kind, attached itself; since the fundamental plan of that alphabet assumed that every syllable should begin with a consonant. But the Greeks, in adapting the borrowed alphabet to their own use, made the sign represent a single vowel-sound: that, namely, which we usually call the "Italian" or "Continental" *a* (ä), as heard in *far, father.* This was its value in the Latin also, and in the various alphabets founded on the Latin, including that of our own ancestors, the speakers and writers of earliest English or Anglo-Saxon; and it is mainly retained to the present time in the languages of continental Europe. In consequence, however, of the gradual and pervading change of utterance of English words, without corresponding change in the mode of writing them, it has come to have in our use a variety of values. The sound of *a* in *far* is the purest and most fundamental of vowel-sounds, being that which is naturally sent forth by the human organs of utterance when the mouth and throat are widely opened, and the tone from the larynx suffered to come out with least modifying interference by the parts of the mouth. On the other hand, in the production of the *i*-sound of *machine* or *pique* and the *u*-sound of *rule* (or double *o* of *pool*), the organs are brought quite nearly together: in the case of *i*, the flat of the tongue and the roof of the mouth; in the case of *u*, the rounded lips. Hence these vowels approach a consonantal character, and pass with little or no alteration into *y* and *w* respectively. Then *e* and *o* (as in *they* and *note*) are intermediate respectively between *a* (ä) and *i* and *a* (ä) and *u;* and the sounds in *fat* and *fall* are still less removed in either direction from *a* (ä). The pure or original sound of *a* (*far*) is more prevalent in earlier stages of language, and tends to be closened or otherwise differentiated into the less open or less sonorous vowel-sounds; and this process has gone on in English on a larger scale than in almost any other known language. Hence the *a*-sound (as in *far*) has become relatively rare in present English, except in unstressed syllables, where it is generally weak or obscure (as in *abide, alone, polar, vital, wizard, sofa,* etc.). In the stressed position its short sound has been generally flattened into that in *fat,* and its long sound into that in *fate* (sounds still called, now inappropriately, "short *a*" and "long *a*"). On the other hand, it has in many words been broadened or rounded into the sound heard in *fall.* The most usual sounds of English stressed *a* are now, in the order of their frequency, those in *fat, fate, fall, far;* there are also a few cases like the *a* in *what* and *was* (after a *w*-sound, nearly a corresponding short to the *a* of *all*), *many* (a "short *e*"), and others yet more sporadic. In syllables of least stress and distinctness, to o, as in the first and third syllables of *abundant* and *abundance,* it is universally uttered with the "short *u*" sound of *but.* The "long *a*" of *fate* is not strictly one sound, but ends with a vanishing sound of "long *e*": *i. e.,* it is a slide from the *e*-sound of *they* down to the *i*-sound of *pique.* From this vanish the *a* of *fare* and *bare* and their like is free, while it has also an opener sound, and is even, in the mouths of many speakers, indistinguishable in quality from the "short *a*" of *fat;* hence the *a*-sound of *fare* is in the respellings of this work written with ă, to distinguish it from the sound in *fate.* There is also a class of words, like *ask, fast, ant,* in which some pronounce the vowel simply as "short *a,*" while some give it the full open sound of *a* in *far,* and yet others make it something intermediate between the two: such an *a* is represented in this work by å. *A* occurs as final only in a very few proper English words; and it is never doubled in such words.—**2.** As a *symbol, a* denotes the first of an actual or possible series. Specifically—(*a*) In *music,* the name of the sixth note of the natural diatonic scale of C, or the first note of the relative minor scale; the *la* of Italian, French, and Spanish musicians. It is the note sounded by the open second string of the violin, and to it as given by a fixed-toned instrument (as the oboe or organ) all the instruments of an orchestra are tuned. (*b*) In the mnemonic words of *logic,* the universal affirmative proposition, as, all men are mortal. Similarly, *I* stands for the particular affirmative, as, some men are mortal; *E* for the universal negative, as, no men are mortal; *O* for the particular negative, as, some men are not mortal. The use of these symbols dates from the thirteenth century; they appear to be arbitrary applications of the vowels *a, e, i, o,* but are usually supposed to have been taken from the Latin *AffIrmo,* I affirm, and *nEgO,* I deny. But some authorities maintain that their use in Greek is much older. (*c*) In *math.:* In *algebra, a, b, c,* etc., the first letters of the alphabet, stand for known quantities, while *x, y, z,* the last letters, stand for unknown quantities; in *geometry, A, B, C,* etc., are used to name points, lines, and figures. (*d*) In abstract reasoning, suppositions, etc., *A, B, C,* etc., denote each a particular person or thing in relation to the others of a series or group. (*e*) In *writing* and *printing, a, b, c,* etc., are used instead of or in addition to the Arabic figures in marking paragraphs or other divisions, or in making references. (*f*) In *naut. lang., A1, A2,* etc., are symbols used by various associations engaged in the business of examining and classifying vessels for insurance to denote the character and quality of vessels classed by them. In Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, the characters 100 A1, 95 A1, 90 A1, 85 A1, 80 A1, and 75 A1 are used to designate vessels built of iron or steel according to the rules in force since 1869, the first indicating a vessel of the highest class. A1 designates an iron or steel vessel built for a special purpose and A1, A1 (in red), Æ1, designate wooden or composite vessels. The figure 1 affixed to a character signifies that the vessel is well and sufficiently equipped and a line after the character (thus A—) that the equipment is deficient under the rules. In the Record of American and Foreign Shipping, the character assigned to vessels is expressed by numbers from 1 to 3, A1 standing for the highest, and A3 for the lowest grade. Vessels classed as A1, A1½, are regarded as fit for the carriage of all kinds of cargoes on all sorts of voyages. Those classed as A1¾, A2, are fit to carry cargoes, not liable to damage by sea-water, on Atlantic voyages, and, in exceptional cases, on long voyages.—Hence, in commerce, *A1* is used to denote the highest mercantile credit; and colloquially *A1,* or in the United States *A No. 1,* is an adjective of commendation, like *first-class, first-rate:* as, an *A1* speaker.

> "He must be a first-rater," said Sam. "*A 1*," replied Mr. Roker. *Dickens,* Pickwick Papers.
>
> An *A number one* cook, and no mistake. *Mrs. Stowe,* Dred.

3. As an *abbreviation, a* stands, according to context, for *acre, acting, adjective, answer, are* (in the metric system), *argent* (in *her.*), *anal* (anal fin, in *ichth.*), *anechinoplacid* (in echinoderms), etc.; in *com.,* for *approved,* for *accepted,* and for Latin *ad* (commonly written @), "at" or "to": as, 500 shares L. I. preferred @ 67½; 25 @ 30 cents per yard.—**4.** *Attrib.,* having the form of the capital A, as a tent.

> The common or *A* tent, for the use of enlisted men. *Wilhelm,* Mil. Dict.

a[2] (ạ or ā), *indef. art.* [< ME. *a* (before consonants), earlier *an,* orig. with long vowel, < AS. *ān,* one, an: see *an*[1].] The form of *an* used before consonants and words beginning with a consonant-sound: as, *a* man, *a* woman, *a* year, *a* union, *a* eulogy, *a* oneness, *a* hope. *An,* however, was formerly often used before the sounds of *h* and initial long *u* and *eu* even in accented syllables (as, *an* hospital, *an* union), and is still retained by some before those sounds in unaccented syllables (as, *an* historian, *an* united whole, *an* euphonious sound). The form *a* first appeared about the beginning of the thirteenth century. It is placed before nouns of the singular number, and also before plural nouns when *few* or *great many* is interposed. [*Few* was originally singular as well as plural, and the article was singular (ME. *a*) or plural (ME. *ane*) to agree with it. In the phrase *a great many,* the article agrees with *many,* which is properly a noun (AS. *menigu:* see *many*[1], *n.*); the following plural

noun, as in the phrase *a great many books*, is really a partitive genitive.]

a[3] (ạ or ā), *prep.* [< ME. and late AS. *a*, reduced form of *an, on*, on, in: see *on*.] A reduced form of the preposition *on*, formerly common in all the uses of *on*, but now restricted to certain constructions in which the preposition is more or less disguised, being usually written as one word with the following noun. (*a*) Of place: On, in, upon, unto, into; the preposition and the following noun being usually written as one word, sometimes with, but commonly without, a hyphen, and regarded as an adverb or a predicate adjective, but best treated as a prepositional phrase. In such phrases *a* denotes—(1) Position: as, to lie *abed*; to be *afoot*; to ride *a* horseback; to stand *a-tiptoe*. (2) Motion: as, to go *ashore*; "how jocund did they drive their team *a-field*," *Gray*. (3) Direction: as, to go *ahead*; to turn *aside*; to draw *aback* (modern, to draw *back*). (4) Partition: as, to take *apart*; to burst *asunder*. Similarly—(*b*) Of state: On, in, etc.: as, to be *alive* [AS. *on līfe*]; to be *asleep* [AS. *on slǽpe*]; to set *afire*; to be *afloat*; to set *adrift*. In this use now applicable to any verb (but chiefly to monosyllables and dissyllables) taken as a noun: as, to be *aglow* with excitement; to be *a-swim*; to be all *a-tremble*. (*c*) Of time: On, in, at, by, etc., remaining in some colloquial expressions: as, to stay out *a* nights (often written *o' nights*); to go fishing *a* Sunday; now *a* days (generally written *nowadays*). Common with adverbs of repetition: as, twice *a* day [< ME. *twies a dai*, < AS. *twiwa on dæg*], once *a* week [< ME. *anes a wike*, < AS. *ǽne on wucan*], three times *a* year [cf. ME. *thre sithes a yer*, < AS. *thrīm sīthum on gedre*], etc.: *a day* being a reduced form of *on day* (cf. *to-day*), equivalent to F. *par jour*, L. *per diem*; *a year*, of *on year*, equivalent to F. *par an*, L. *per annum*, etc. But in this construction the preposition *a* is now usually regarded as the indefinite article (varying to *an* before a vowel), "four miles *an* hour," "ten cents *a* yard," etc., being explained as elliptical for "four miles *in* an hour," "ten cents *for* a yard," etc. (*d*) Of process: In course of, with a verbal noun in *-ing*, taken passively: as, the house is *a* building; "while the ark was *a* preparing" (1 Pet. iii. 20); while these things were *a* doing. The prepositional use is clearly seen in the alternative construction with *in*: as, "Forty and six years was this temple *in* building," John ii. 20. In modern use the preposition is omitted, and the verbal noun is treated as a present participle taken passively: as, the house *is building*. But none of these forms of expression has become thoroughly popular, the popular instinct being shown in the recent development of the desired "progressive passive participle": as, the house *is being built*, the work *is being done*, etc. This construction, though condemned by logicians and purists, is well established in popular speech, and will probably pass into correct literary usage. (*e*) Of action: In, to, into; with a verbal noun in *-ing*, taken actively. (1) With *be*: as, to be *a* coming; to be *a* doing; to be *a* fighting. Now only colloquial or provincial, literary usage omitting the preposition, and treating the verbal noun as a present participle: as, to be coming; to be doing. (2) With verbs of motion: as, to go *a* fishing; to go *a* wooing; to go *a* begging; to fall *a* crying; to set *a* going. The preposition is often joined to the noun by a hyphen, as, to go *a*-fishing, or sometimes omitted, as, to go fishing, to set going, etc. For other examples of the uses of *a*[3], *prep.*, see the prepositional phrases *abed*, *aboard*, *ahead*, etc., or the simple nouns.

a[4]. [Another spelling of *o*, now written *o'*, a reduced form of *of*, the *f* being dropped before a consonant, and the vowel obscured. Cf. *a*[7], *a*-[3], *a*-[4].] A reduced form of *of*, now generally written *o'*, as in man-*o'*-war, six *o'*clock, etc.

The name of John *a* Gaunt. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

It's sixe *a* clocke.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humor, i. 4.

a[5] (ạ), *pron.* [E. dial., corruption of *I*, being the first element, obscured, of the diphthong äi.] A modern provincial corruption of the pronoun *I*.

a[6] (ạ), *pron.* [E. dial., < ME. dial. *a*, corruptly for *he*, he, *heo*, she, *ke*, it, *heo*, *hi*, they.] An old (and modern provincial) corruption of all genders and both numbers of the third personal pronoun, he, she, it, they. So *quotha*, that is, *quoth he*.

A babbled of green fields. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

a[7] (ạ), *v.* [E. dial., < ME. *a*, *ha*, reduced form of *have*, the *v* being dropped as in *a*[4] or *o'* for *of* (ov).] An old (and modern provincial) corruption of *have* as an auxiliary verb, unaccented, and formerly also as a principal verb.

I had not thought my body could *a* yielded. *Beau. and Fl.*

a[8] (ȧ). [Sc., usually written *a'*, = E. *all*, like Sc. *ca'* = E. *call*, *fa'* = *fall*, *ha'* = *hall*, etc.] All.

For *a'* that, an' *a'* that,
His riband, star, an' *a'* that,
The man o' independent mind,
He looks an' laughs at *a'* that.
Burns, For A' That.

a[9] (ạ or ā), *interj.* [See *ah* and *O*.] The early form of *ah*, preserved, archaically, before a leader's or chieftain's name, as a war-cry (but now treated and pronounced as the indefinite article).

The Border slogan rent the sky,
A Home! *a* Gordon! was the cry.
Scott, Marmion.

a[10]. [L. *ā*, the usual form of *ab*, from, of, before consonants: see *ab-*.] A Latin preposition, meaning of, off, away from, etc. It occurs in certain phrases: as, *a priori*, *a posteriori*, *a mensa et thoro*, etc.; also in certain personal names of medieval or modern origin: as, Thomas *à* Kempis, that is, Thomas of Kempen, the school-name given to Thomas Hammerken, born at Kempen near Düsseldorf; Abraham *a* Sancta Clara, that is, Abraham of St. Clare, the name assumed by Ulrich Megerle. The true name of Thomas *a* Becket (written also *A'* Becket, and, in un-English fashion, *à* Becket, *A* Becket) was simply Thomas Becket or Beket; the *a* appears to be a later insertion, though supported by such late Middle English names as Wydo del Beck't, John de Beckote, William atte Beck, etc., that is, of or at the brook [**becket*, not found as a common noun, being appar. a dim. of *beck*, a brook, or perhaps < OF. *becquet*, *bequet*, a pike (fish), dim. of *bec*, beak].

a-. A prefix or an initial and generally inseparable particle. It is a relic of various Teutonic and classical particles, as follows:

a-[1]. [< ME. *a-*, < AS. *ā-* (= OS. *a-* = OHG. *ar-*, *ir-*, *ur-*, MHG. *ir-*, *er-*, G. *er-* = Goth. *us-*, before a vowel *uz-*, before *r ur-*), a common unaccented prefix of verbs, meaning 'away, out, up, on,' often merely intensive, in mod. E. usually without assignable force. It appears as an independent prep. in OHG. *ur*, Goth. *us*, out, and as an accented prefix of nouns and adjectives in OHG. MHG. G. *ur-*, D. *oor-*, AS. *or-*, E. *or-* in *ordeal* and *ort*, q. v. In nouns from verbs in AS. *ā-* the accent fell upon the prefix, which then retained its length, and has in one word, namely, E. *oakum*, < AS. *ā-cumba*, entered mod. E. with the reg. change of AS. *ā-* under accent, losing all semblance of a prefix.] An unaccented inseparable prefix of verbs, and of nouns and adjectives thence derived, originally implying motion away, but in earlier English merely intensive, or, as in modern English, without assignable force, as in *abide*, *abode*, *arise*, *awake*, *ago* = *agone*, etc. The difference between *abide*, *arise*, *awake*, etc., and the simple verbs *bide*, *rise*, *wake*, etc., is chiefly syllabic or rhythmic. In a few verbs this prefix has taken in spelling a Latin semblance, as in *accurse*, *affright*, *allay*, for *a-curse*, *a-fright*, *a-lay*.

a-[2]. [< ME. *a-*, usually and prop. written separately, *a*, < late AS. *a*, a reduced form of ME. and AS. *an*, *on*: see *a*[3], *prep.*, and *on*.] An apparent prefix, properly a preposition, the same as *a*[3], *prep.* When used before a substantive it forms what is really a prepositional phrase, which is now generally written as one word, with or without a hyphen, and regarded as an adverb or as a predicate adjective: as, to lie *abed*, to be *asleep*, to be all *a-tremble*, etc. With verbal nouns in *-ing* it forms what is regarded as a present participle, either active, as, they are *a-coming* (colloq.), or passive, as, the house was *a-building*. In the latter uses the *a* is usually, and in all it would be properly, written separately, as a preposition. See *a*[3], *prep.*, where the uses are explained.

a-[3]. [< ME. *a-*, or separately, *a*, < AS. *ā* (only in *ādūn*, *ādūne*, a reduced form of *of dūne*), a reduced form of *of*, E. *of*, *off*: see *of*, *off*, and cf. *a-*[4].] A prefix, being a reduced form of Anglo-Saxon *of*, prep., English *off*, from, as in *adown* (which see), or of later English *of*, as in *anew*, *afresh*, *akin*, etc. (which see).

a-[4]. [< ME. *a-*, a reduced form of *of-*, < AS. *of-*, an intensive prefix, orig. the same as *of*, prep.: see *a*-[3] and *of*.] A prefix, being a reduced form of Anglo-Saxon *of-*, an intensive prefix, as in *athirst*, *ahungered* (which see).

a-[5]. [< ME. *a-*, a reduced form of *and-*, q. v.] A prefix, being a reduced form of *and-* (which see), as in *along*[1] (which see).

a-[6]. [< ME. *a-*, var. of *i-*, *y-*, *e-*, reduced forms of *ge*, AS. *ge-*: see *i-*.] A prefix, being one of the reduced forms of the Anglo-Saxon prefix *ge-* (see *i-*), as in *along*[2] [< AS. *gelang*], *aware* [< AS. *ge-wær*], *aford*, now spelled *afford*, simulating the Latin prefix *af-* [< AS. *ge-forthian*], *among* [< AS. *ge-mang*, mixed with *on-ge-mang* and *on-mang*], etc. The same prefix is otherwise spelled in *enough*, *iwis*, *yclept*, etc.

a-[7]. [< ME. *a-*, reduced form of *at-*, < AS. *æt-* in *æt-foran*, mixed in later E. with *on-foran*, afore: see *afore*.] A prefix, being a reduced form of *at-*, mixed with *a-* for *on-*, in *afore* (which see).

a-[8]. [< ME. *a-*, a reduced form of *at* in north. E., after Icel. *at*, to, as a sign of the infin., like E. *to*: see *at*.] A prefix, in *ado*, originally *at do*, northern English infinitive, equivalent to English *to do*. See *ado*.

a-[9]. [A mere syllable.] A quasi-prefix, a mere opening syllable, in the interjections *aha*, *ahoy*. In *aha*, and as well in *ahoy*, it may be considered as *ah*.

a-[10]. [A reduced form of D. *houd*. Cf. *a-*[9].] A quasi-prefix, a mere opening syllable, in *avast*, where *a-*, however, represents historically Dutch *houd* in the original Dutch expression *houd vast* = English *hold fast*.

a-[11]. [< ME. *a-*, OF. *a-*, < L. *ad-*, or assimilated *ab-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc.: see *ad-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form of the Latin prefix *ad-*. In Old French and Middle English regularly *a-*, and so properly in modern French and English, as in *avouch* [ult. < L. *advocare*], *amount* [ult. < L. *ad montem*], *avalanche* [ult. < L. *ad vallem*], *abet*, *ameliorate*, etc.; but in later Old French and Middle English *a-* took in spelling a Latin semblance, *ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc., and so in modern English, as in *address*, *account*, *affect*, *aggrieve*, etc., where the doubled consonant is unetymological. See *ad-*.

a-[12]. [< L. *a-*, a later and parallel form of *ad-* before *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*, and *gn-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) of the Latin prefix *ad-* before *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*, and *gn-*, as in *ascend*, *aspire*, *aspect*, *astringent*, *agnate*, etc.

a-[13]. [< ME. *a-*, < OF. *a-*, < L. *ab-*: see *ab-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Middle English, etc.) of Latin *ab-*, as in *abate* (which see). In a few verbs this *a-* has taken a Latin semblance, as in *abs-tain* (treated as *ab-stain*), *as-soil*. See these words.

a-[14]. [< L. *a-* for *ab-* before *v*: see *ab-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) of the Latin prefix *ab-*, from, as in *avert* (which see).

a-[15]. [< ME. *a-*, < OF. *a-* for reg. OF. *e-*, *es-*, < L. *ex-*, out: see *e-* and *ex-*.] A prefix, being an altered form of *e-*, reduced form of Latin *ex-*, as in *amend*, *abash*, etc., *aforce*, *afray* (now *afforce*, *affray*), etc. (which see).

a-[16]. [< ME. *a-*, reduced form of *an-* for *en-*, < OF. *en-*: see *en-*[1].] A prefix, being a reduced form of *an-* for *en-*, in some words now obsolete or spelled in semblance of the Latin, or restored, as in *acloy*, *acumber*, *apair*, etc., later *accloy*, *accumber*, modern *encumber*, *impair*, etc.

a-[17]. [Ult. < L. *ah*, interj.] A quasi-prefix, representing original Latin *ah*, interj., in *alas* (which see).

a-[18]. [< Gr. *ἀ-*, before a vowel *ἀν-*, inseparable negative prefix, known as alpha privative (Gr. *ἀ-στερητικόν*), = L. *in-* = Goth. AS. E., etc., *un-*: see *un-*[1].] A prefix of Greek origin, called alpha privative, the same as English *un-*, meaning not, without, -less, used not only in words taken directly or through Latin from the Greek, as *abyss*, *adamant*, *acatalectic*, etc., but also as a naturalized English prefix in new formations, as *achromatic*, *asexual*, etc., especially in scientific terms, English or New Latin, as *Apteryx*, *Asiphonata*, etc.

a-[19]. [< Gr. *ἀ-* copulative (*ἀ-* *ἀθροιστικόν*), commonly without, but sometimes and prop. with, the aspirate, *ἁ-*, orig. **σα-* = Skt. *sa-*, *sam-*. Cf. Gr. *ἅμα*, together, = E. *same*, q. v.] A prefix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in English *acolyte*, *adelphous*, etc.

a-[20]. [< Gr. *ἀ-* intensive (*ἀ-* *ἐπιτατικόν*), prob. orig. the same as *ἀ-* copulative: see *a-*[19].] A prefix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in *atlas*, *amaurosis*, etc.

a-[21]. [Ult. < Ar. *al*, the.] A prefix of Arabic origin, occurring unfelt in *apricot*, *azimuth*, *hazard* (for **azard*), etc., commonly in the full form *al-*. See *al-*[2].

-a[1]. [L. *-a* (pl. *-æ*), It. *-a* (pl. *-e*), Sp. Pg. *-a* (pl. *-as*), Gr. *-α*, *-η* (pl. *-αι*, L. spelling *-æ*), = AS. *-u*, *-e*, or lost; in E. lost, or represented unfelt by silent final *e*.] A suffix characteristic of feminine nouns and adjectives of Greek or Latin origin or semblance, many of which have been adopted in English without change. Examples are: (*a*) Greek (first declension—in Latin spelling), *idea*, *coma*, *basilica*, *mania*, etc.; (*b*) Latin (first declension), *area*, *arena*, *formula*, *copula*, *nebula*, *vertebra*, etc., whence (*c*), in Italian, *opera*, *piazza*, *stanza*, etc.; (*d*) Spanish, *armada*, *flotilla*, *mantilla*, etc.; (*e*) Portuguese, *madeira*; (*f*) New Latin, chiefly in scientific terms, *alumina*, *soda*, *silica*, etc.; *dahlia*, *fuchsia*, *camellia*, *wistaria*, etc., *amœba*, *branta*, etc.; common in geographical names derived from or formed according to Latin or Greek, as *Asia*, *Africa*, *America*, *Polynesia*, *Arabia*, *Florida*, etc. In English this suffix marks sex only in personal names, as in *Cornelia*, *Julia*, *Maria*, *Anna*, etc. (some having a corresponding masculine, as *Cornelius*, *Julius*, etc.), and in a few feminine terms from the Italian, Spanish, etc., having a corresponding masculine, as *donna*, *doña*, *duenna*, *signora*, *señora*, *sultana*, *inamorata*, etc., corresponding to masculine *don*, *signor*, *señor*, *sultan*, *inamorato*, etc.

-a[2]. [L. *-a*, pl. to *-um*, = Gr. *-α*, pl. to *-ον*, 2d declension; L. *-a*, *-i-a*, pl. to *-um*, *-e*, = Gr. *-α*.

neut. pl., 3d declension; lost in AS. and E., as in *head, deer, sheep,* etc., pl., without suffix.] A suffix, the nominative neuter plural ending of nouns and adjectives of the second and third declensions in Greek or Latin, some of which have been adopted in English without change of ending. Examples are: (*a*) in Greek, *phenomena,* plural of *phenomenon, miasmata,* plural of *miasma(t-),* etc.; (*b*) in Latin, *strata,* plural of *stratum, data,* plural of *datum, genera,* plural of *genus,* etc. Some of these words have also an English plural, as *automatons, criterions, dogmas, memorandums, mediums,* besides the Greek or Latin plurals, *automata, criteria, dogmata, memoranda, media,* etc. This suffix is common in New Latin names of classes of animals, as in *Mammalia, Amphibia, Crustacea, Protozoa,* etc., these being properly adjectives, agreeing with *animalia* understood.

-a[3]. [Sometimes written, and treated in dictionaries, as a separate syllable, but prop. written as a suffix, being prob. a relic of the ME. inflexive *-e,* which in poetry was pronounced (*e. g.,* ME. *stil-e, mil-e:* see quot.) whenever the meter required it, long after it had ceased to be pronounced in prose.] An unmeaning syllable, used in old ballads and songs to fill out a line.

> Jog on, jog on, the footpath way,
> And merrily hent the stile-*a;*
> A merry heart goes all the day,
> Your sad tires in a mile-*a.*
> *Quoted by Shak.,* W. T., iv. 2.

aam (ȧm), *n.* [< D. *aam,* a liquid measure, = G. *ahm,* also *ohm* (see *ohm*), = Icel. *āma,* < ML. *ama,* a tub, tierce, < L. *hama, ama,* < Gr. *ἄμη,* a water-bucket, pail.] A measure of liquids used, especially for wine and oil, in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Livonia, Esthonia, Denmark, and Sweden; a tierce. Its value differs in different localities: thus, in Amsterdam an *aam* of wine = 41 gallons, and an *aam* of oil = 37¾ gallons; while in Brunswick an *aam* of oil = 39½ gallons. Also written *aum, aume, awm, awme.*



Aardvark (*Orycteropus capensis*).

aardvark (ärd′värk), *n.* [D. *aardvarken,* 'earth-pig,' < *aarde,* = E. *earth,* + *varken,* a pig, = E. *farrow*[1] = L. *porcus,* E. *pork,* q. v.] The ground-hog or earth-pig of South Africa. See *Orycteropus.*



Aardwolf (*Proteles lalandii*).

aardwolf (ärd′wůlf), *n.* [D., < *aarde,* = E. *earth,* + *wolf* = E. *wolf.*] The earth-wolf. See *Proteles.*

aaron (ar′ọn or ā′rọn), *n.* [A corrupt spelling of *aron* (Gr. *ἄρον*), a form of *Arum,* in simulation of *Aaron,* a proper name.] The plant *Arum maculatum.* See *Arum.*

Aaronic (a-ron′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Aaron,* < Gr. Ἀαρών, < Heb. *'Aharōn,* perhaps, says Gesenius, the same with *hārōn,* a mountaineer, < *haram,* be high.] 1. Pertaining to Aaron, the brother of Moses, or to the Jewish priestly order, of which he was the first high priest: as, the *Aaronic* priesthood; *Aaronic* vestments. — 2. In the Mormon hierarchy, of or pertaining to the second or lesser order of priests. See *priesthood* and *Mormon.*

Aaronical (a-ron′i-kal), *a.* [< *Aaronic* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling the Aaronic priesthood.

Aaronite (ar′ọn-īt or ā′rọn-īt), *n.* [< *Aaron* + *-ite*[2].] A descendant of Aaron, the brother of Moses. The Aaronites were hereditary priests in the Jewish church, and next to the high priest in dignity.

Aaronitic (ar-ọn-it′ik), *a.* [< *Aaronite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Aaronites.

> The assumption that the representations in regard to the origin of the *Aaronitic* priesthood are essentially false cannot well be sustained, unless it can be proved that Hebrew literature did not arise until about the eighth century B. C., as the critics claim.
> *Schaff-Herzog,* Encyc., p. 1923.

Aaron's-beard (ar′ọnz- or ā′rọnz-bērd), *n.* [See Ps. cxxxiii. 2.] 1. A dwarf evergreen shrub, *Hypericum calycinum,* with large flowers (the largest of the genus) and numerous stamens, a native of southeastern Europe, and sometimes found in cultivation; St.-John's-wort: so called from the conspicuous hair-like stamens. — 2. The smoke-tree, *Cotinus Cotinus.* — 3. A species of saxifrage (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*) found in cultivation; Chinese saxifrage.

Aaron's-rod (ar′ọnz- or ā′rọnz-rod), *n.* [See Ex. vii. 10; Num. xvii. 8.] 1. In *arch.,* an ornament consisting of a straight rod from which pointed leaves sprout on either side. The term is also applied to an ornament consisting of a rod with one serpent entwined about it, as distinguished from a *caduceus,* which has two serpents.

2. A popular name of several plants with tall flowering stems, as the goldenrod, the hag-taper, etc.

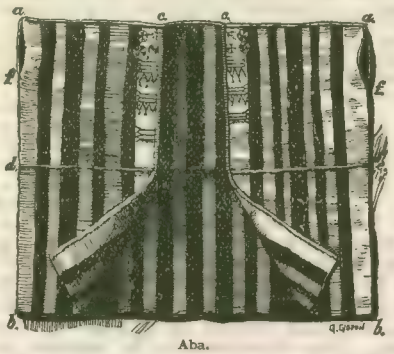
Ab (ab), *n.* [Heb. *'āb,* < Bab. and Assyr. *abu.*] The eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July and a part of August. In the Syriac calendar Ab is the last summer month.

ab-. [L. *ab-,* prep. *ab,* older form *ap* = Etrur. *av* = Gr. *ἀπό* = Skt. *apa* = Goth. *af* = OHG. *aba,* MHG. G. *ab* = AS. *of* (rarely, as a prefix, *æf-*), E. *of, off:* see *of, off, apo,* and *a-*[13], *a-*[14].] A prefix of Latin origin, denoting disjunction, separation, or departure, off, from, away, etc., as in *abduct, abjure,* etc. Before *c* and *t, ab* becomes (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) *abs,* as in *abscond, abstain,* etc.; before *v* and *m,* it becomes *a,* as in *avert, amentia,* etc. — In *abbacinate* and *abbreviate,* the prefix (reduced to *a-* in *abridge,* which see) is rather an assimilation of *ad-.*

A. B. 1. An abbreviation of the Middle and New Latin *Artium Baccalaureus,* Bachelor of Arts. In England it is more commonly written *B. A.* See *bachelor.* — 2. An abbreviation of *able-bodied,* placed after the name of a seaman on a ship's papers.

aba[1] (ab′ä), *n.* [< Ar. *'abā.*] 1. A coarse woolen stuff, woven of goats' or camels' or other hair or wool in Syria, Arabia, and neighboring countries. It is generally striped, sometimes in plain bars of black and white or blue and white, sometimes in more elaborate patterns.

2. (*a*) An outer garment made of the above, very simple in form, worn by the Arabs of the desert. The illustration shows such an aba, made of two breadths of stuff sewed together to make an oblong about four by nine feet. This is then folded at the lines *a b, a b,* the top edges are sewed together at *a c, a c,* and armholes are cut at *a f, a f.* A little simple embroidery in



Aba.

colored wool on the two sides of the breast completes the garment. *d e* is the seam between the two breadths of stuff, and this is covered by a piece of colored material. (*b*) A garment of similar shape worn in the towns, made of finer material.

> Over the Kamis is thrown a long-skirted and short-sleeved cloak of camel's hair, called an *Aba.* It is made in many patterns, and of all materials, from pure silk to coarse sheep's wool. *R. F. Burton,* El-Medinah, p. 150.

Also spelled *abba.*

aba[2] (ab′ä), *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] An altazimuth instrument, designed by Antoine d'Abbadie, for determining latitude on land without the use of an artificial horizon. *N. E. D.*

abaca (ä-bä-kä′), *n.* [Also *abaka;* Tagalog and Bisayan.] The plant *Musa textilis,* which yields manila hemp; also the hemp fiber.

abacay, *n.* An erroneous form of *abucay* (which see).

abacinate, abacination. See *abbacinate, abbacination.*

abaciscus (ab-a-sis′kus), *n.*; pl. *abacisci* (-ī). [ML., < Gr. *ἀβακίσκος,* a small stone for inlaying, dim. of *ἄβαξ:* see *abacus,* 2.] In *arch.,* a diminutive of *abacus* in its various senses. Also called *abaculus.*

abacist (ab′a-sist), *n.* [= It. *abachista,* an arithmetician, < ML. *abacista,* < L. *abacus:* see *abacus,* 2.] One who uses an abacus in casting accounts; a calculator.

aback[1] (a-bak′), *adv.* [< ME. *abak, a bak, on bak,* < AS. *on bæc,* on or to the back, backward, = Icel. *á baki,* aback: see *a*[3] and *back*[1].] 1. Toward the back or rear; backward; rearward; regressively.

> They drewe *abacke,* as halfe with shame confound.
> *Spenser,* Shep. Cal. (June).

2. On or at the back; behind; from behind.

> His gallie . . . being set upon both before and *abacke.*
> *Knolles,* Hist. of Turks, fol. 879 A.

3. Away; aloof. [Scotch.]

> Oh, would they stay *aback* frae courts,
> And please themsel's wi' country sports.
> *Burns,* The Twa Dogs.

4. Ago: as, "eight days *aback,*" *Ross.* [Prov. Eng.] — 5. *Naut.,* in or into the condition of receiving the wind from ahead; with the wind acting on the forward side: said of a ship or of her sails. — **Laid aback** (*naut.*), said of sails (or of vessels) when they are placed in the same position as when taken aback, in order to effect an immediate retreat, or to give the ship sternway, so as to avoid some danger discovered before her. — **Taken aback.** (*a*) *Naut.,* said of a vessel's sails when caught by the wind in such a way as to press them aft against the mast. Hence — (*b*) Figuratively, suddenly or unexpectedly checked, confounded, or disappointed: as, he was quite *taken aback* when he was refused admittance. — **To brace aback** (*naut.*), to swing (the yards) round by means of the braces, so that the sails may be aback, in order to check a ship's progress or give her sternway.

aback[2]† (ab′ak), *n.* [< L. *abacus:* see *abacus.*] An abacus, or something resembling one, as a flat, square stone, or a square compartment.

abacot (ab′a-kot), *n.* Like *abocock,* etc., an erroneous book-form of *bycocket* (which see).

abactinal (ab-ak′ti-nal), *a.* [< L. *ab,* from, + E. *actinal.*] In *zoöl.,* remote from the actinal or oral area; hence, devoid of rays; aboral. The abactinal surface may be either the upper or lower surface, according to the position of the mouth.

abactinally (ab-ak′ti-nal-i), *adv.* In an abactinal direction or position.

> The ambulacral plates have the pores directly superposed *abactinally.* *P. M. Duncan,* Geol. Mag., II. 492.

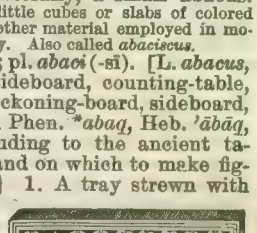
abactio (ab-ak′shi-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *abigere,* drive away: see *abactor.*] In *med.,* an abortion produced by art.

abaction (ab-ak′shọn), *n.* [< NL. *abactio(n-):* see *abactio.*] In *law,* the stealing of a number of cattle at one time.

abactor (ab-ak′tọr), *n.* [L., < *abactus,* pp. of *abigere,* drive off, < *ab,* off, + *agere,* drive.] In *law,* one who feloniously drives away or steals a herd or numbers of cattle at once, in distinction from one who steals a single beast or a few.

abaculus (ab-ak′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *abaculi* (-lī). [L., dim. of *abacus.*] Literally, a small abacus. Specifically, one of the little cubes or slabs of colored glass, enamel, stone, or other material employed in mosaic work or in marquetry. Also called *abaciscus.*

abacus (ab′a-kus), *n.*; pl. *abaci* (-sī). [L. *abacus,* LL. also *abax,* a sideboard, counting-table, etc., < Gr. *ἄβαξ,* a reckoning-board, sideboard, etc.; said to be from Phen. **abaq,* Heb. *'ābāq,* dust, the name alluding to the ancient tables covered with sand on which to make figures and diagrams.] 1. A tray strewn with dust or sand, used in ancient times for calculating. — 2. A contrivance for calculating, consisting of beads or balls strung on wires or rods set in a frame. The abacus was used, with some variations in form, by the Greeks and Romans, and is still in every-day use in many eastern countries, from Russia to Japan, for even the most complex calculations. The sand-strewn tray is supposed to have been introduced from Babylon into Greece by Pythagoras, who taught both arithmetic and geometry upon it; hence this form is sometimes called *abacus Pythagoricus.* In the form with movable balls, these are used simply as counters to record the successive stages of a mental operation. The sum shown in the annexed engraving of a Chinese abacus (called *swanpan,* or "reckoning-board") is 5,196,301.



Chinese Abacus, for calculating.

3. In *arch.:* (*a*) The slab or plinth which forms the upper member of the capital of a column or pillar, and upon which rests, in

classic styles, the lower surface of the architrave. In the Greek Doric it is thick and square, without sculptured decoration; in the Ionic order it is thinner, and ornamented with moldings on the sides; in the Corinthian also it is ornamented, and has concave sides and truncated corners. In medieval architecture the entablature was abandoned and the arch placed directly on the column or pillar; the abacus, however, was retained until the decline of the style. In Byzantine work it is often a deep block affiliated with classic examples. In western styles every variety of size, shape, and ornamentation occurs. The general use of a polygonal or round abacus, as more consonant with neighboring forms than the square shape, is one of the distinctive features of perfected Pointed architecture. (*b*) Any rectangular slab or piece; especially, a stone or marble tablet serving as a sideboard, shelf, or credence. —**4.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a board divided into compartments, for use in a game of the nature of draughts, etc. —**5.** The mystic staff carried by the grand master of the Templars. —**Abacus harmonicus.** (*a*) In *anc. music*, a diagram of the notes with their names. (*b*) The structure and arrangement of the keys or pedals of a musical instrument. —**Abacus major**, a trough in which gold is washed. *E. D.* —**Abacus Pythagoricus.** See 2, above.



Capital of the Parthenon.
A, abacus.

Abaddon (a-bad′on), *n.* [L. *Abaddon*, < Gr. Ἀβαδδών, < Heb. *'abaddōn*, destruction, < *'ābad*, be lost or destroyed.] **1.** The destroyer or angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon (which see). Rev. ix. 11.

> The angell of the bottomlesse pytt, whose name in the Hebrew tonge is *Abaddon*. *Tindale.*

2. The place of destruction; the depth of hell.

> In all her gates *Abaddon* rues
> Thy bold attempt. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 624.

abadevine, *n.* Same as *aberdevine*.

abaft (a-bâft′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. **abaft*, *obaft*, *on baft*: see *a*[3] and *baft*[1].] *Naut.*, behind; aft; in or at the back or hind part of a ship, or the parts which lie toward the stern: opposed to *forward*; relatively, further aft, or toward the stern: as, *abaft* the mainmast (astern).

> The crew stood *abaft* the windlass and hauled the jib down. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 32.

Abaft the beam (*naut.*), behind a line drawn through the middle of a ship at right angles to the keel.

abaisance (a-bā′sans), *n.* [< OF. *abaissance* (see *abase*, < *abaisser*, to lower).] A bending in reverence; a bow: early confused with *obeisance*, obedience. See *obeisance*, 4. [Obsolete or archaic.]

abaiser (a-bā′sėr), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] Ivory-black or animal charcoal. *Weale; Simmonds.*

abaissé (a-bā-sā′), *p. a.* [F., pp. of *abaisser*, depress, lower: see *abase*.] In *her.*, depressed. Applied to the fesse or any other bearing having a definite place in the shield when it is depressed, or situated below its usual place; also applied to the wings of an eagle when represented as open, but lower than when *displayed* (which see). Also *abased*.

abaissed (a-bāst′), *p. a.* Same as *abaissé*.

abaist†, *pp.* [ME.; one of numerous forms of the pp. of *abassen*: see *abash*.] Abashed. *Chaucer.*

abaka, *n.* See *abaca*.

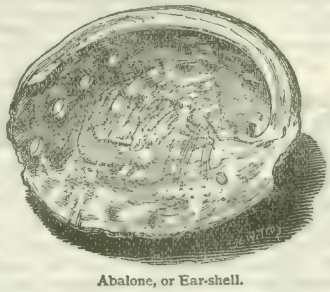
abalienate (ab-ā′lyen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abalienated*, ppr. *abalienating*. [< L. *abalienatus*, pp. of *abalienare*, separate, transfer the ownership of, estrange, < *ab*, from, + *alienare*, separate, alienate: see *alienate*.] **1.** In *civil law*, to transfer the title of from one to another; make over to another, as goods. —**2**†. To estrange or wholly withdraw.

> So to bewitch them, so *abalienate* their minds. *Abp. Sandys*, Sermons, fol. 132b.

abalienated (ab-ā′lyen-ā-ted), *p. a.* [< *abalienate*.] **1.** Estranged; transferred, as property. —**2.** In *med.*: (*a*) So decayed or injured as to require extirpation, as a part of the body. (*b*) Deranged, as the mind. (*c*) Corrupted; mortified.

abalienation (ab-ā-lyen-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *abalienatio*(*n*-), transfer of property: see *abalienate*.] **1.** The act of transferring or making over the title to property to another; the state of being abalienated; transfer; estrangement. —**2.** In *med.*, derangement; corruption.

abalone (ab-ą-lō′nē), *n.* [A Sp. form, of unknown origin. Cf. Sp. *abalorios*, bugles, glass beads.] A general name on the Pacific coast of the United States for marine shells of the family *Haliotidæ* (which see), having an oval form with a very wide aperture, a narrow, flattened ledge or columella, and a subspiral row of perforations extending from the apex to the


Abalone, or Ear-shell.

distal margin of the shell. They are used for ornamental purposes, such as inlaying, and for the manufacture of buttons and other articles. Also called *ear-shell*, and by the Japanese *awabi* (which see). —**Abalone-meat**, the dried animal of the abalone. It is exported from California in large quantities.

abamurus (ab-ą-mū′rus), *n.* [ML., < *aba*- (OF. *a bas*, down, below) + L. *murus*, wall.] A buttress, or a second wall added to strengthen another. *Weale.*

aban† (a-ban′), *v. t.* [< *a*-[1] + *ban*[1], *v.*, after ME. *abanne*(*n*), < AS. *ābannan*, summon by proclamation.] To ban; anathematize. See *ban*[1], *v.*

> How durst the Bishops in this present council of Trident so solemnly to *abanne* and accurse all them that dared to find fault with the same? *Bp. Jewell*, Works, II. 697.

aband† (ą-band′), *v. t.* [Short for *abandon*.] **1.** To abandon (which see).

> And Vortiger enforst the kingdome to *aband*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 65.

2. To exile; expel.

> 'Tis better far thy enemy to *aband*
> Quite from thy borders. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 119.

abandon (ą-ban′dọn), *v. t.* [< ME. *abandonen*, *abandounen*, < OF. *abanduner*, *abandoner* (F. *abandonner* = It. *abandonnare*), abandon, equiv. to *mettre a bandon*, put under any one's jurisdiction, leave to any one's discretion or mercy, etc., < *a bandon*, in ME. as an adv. *abandon*, *abandoun*, under one's jurisdiction, in one's discretion or power: *a* (< L. *ad*), at, to; *bandon*, a proclamation, decree, order, jurisdiction, = Pr. *bandon*, < ML. **bando*(*n*-), extended form of *bandum*, more correctly *bannum*, a proclamation, decree, ban: see *ban*[1], *n.*] **1.** To detach or withdraw one's self from; leave. (*a*) To desert; forsake utterly: as, to *abandon* one's home; to *abandon* duty.

> *Abandon* fear; to strength and counsel join'd
> Think nothing hard, much less to be despair'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 494.

(*b*) To give up; cease to occupy one's self with; cease to use, follow, etc.: as, to *abandon* an enterprise; this custom was long ago *abandoned*. (*c*) To resign, forego, or renounce; relinquish all concern in: as, to *abandon* the cares of empire.

> To understand him, and to be charitable to him, we should remember that he *abandons* the vantage-ground of authorship, and allows his readers to see him without any decorous disguise or show of dignity.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 167.

(*d*) To relinquish the control of; yield up without restraint: as, he *abandoned* the city to the conqueror.

2†. To outlaw; banish; drive out or away.

> Being all this time *abandon'd* from your bed.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., 2.

3†. To reject or renounce.

> Blessed shall ye be when men shall hate you and *abandon* your name as evil. *Rheims N. T.*, Luke vi. 22.

4. In *com.*, to relinquish to the underwriters all claim to, as to ships or goods insured, as a preliminary toward recovering for a total loss. See *abandonment*. —**To abandon one's self**, to yield one's self up without attempt at control or self-restraint: as, to *abandon one's self* to grief. = **Syn. 1.** *Forsake*, *Desert*, *Abandon*, etc. (see *forsake*), forego, surrender, leave, evacuate (a place), desist from, forswear, divest one's self of, throw away. (See list under *abdicate*.)

abandon† (ą-ban′dọn), *n.*[1] [< *abandon*, *v.*] The act of giving up or relinquishing; abandonment.

> These heavy exactions have occasioned an *abandon* of all mines but what are of the richer sort. *Lord Kames.*

abandon (a-boṅ-dôṅ′), *n.*[2] [F., < *abandonner*, give up: see *abandon*, *v.*] Abandonment to naturalness of action or manner; freedom from constraint or conventionality; dash.

> I love *abandon* only when natures are capable of the extreme reverse.
> *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 228.

abandoned (ą-ban′dọnd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *abandon*, *v.*; in imitation of F. *abandonné* in same senses, pp. of *abandonner*.] **1.** Deserted; utterly forsaken; left to destruction: as, an *abandoned* ship.

> If . . . we had no hopes of a better state after this, . . . we Christians should be the most *abandoned* and wretched creatures. *Atterbury*, On 1 Cor. xv. 19.

2. Given up, as to vice, especially to the indulgence of vicious appetites or passions; shamelessly and recklessly wicked; profligate.

> Where our *abandoned* youth she sees,
> Shipwrecked in luxury and lost in ease. *Prior*, Ode.

= **Syn. 1.** Forsaken, deserted, given up, relinquished, discarded, rejected, destitute, forlorn. —**2.** *Profligate*, *Abandoned*, *Reprobate*, depraved, corrupt, vicious, wicked, unprincipled, hardened, dead to honor, incorrigible, irreclaimable. *Profligate*, *abandoned*, *reprobate* express extreme wickedness that has cast off moral restraint. *Profligate* is applied to one who throws away means and character in the pursuit of vice, and especially denotes depravity exhibited outwardly and conspicuously in conduct; hence it may be used to characterize political conduct: as, a *profligate* administration. *Abandoned* is applied to one who has given himself wholly up to the gratification of vicious propensities; it is stronger than *profligate* and weaker than *reprobate*. *Reprobate* is applied to one who has become insensible to reproof and is past hope; from its use in the Bible it has become the theological term for hopeless alienation from virtue or piety. (For comparison with *depraved*, etc., see *criminal*, *a.*)

> Next age will see
> A race more *profligate* than we. *Roscommon.*

> To be negligent of what any one thinks of you, does not only show you arrogant but *abandoned*. *J. Hughes.*

> In works they deny him, being abominable, and disobedient, and unto every good work *reprobate*. Tit. i. 16.

abandonedly (ą-ban′dọnd-li), *adv.* In an abandoned manner; without moral restraint.

abandonee (ą-ban-dọ-nē′), *n.* [< *abandon*, *v.*, + *-ee*[1], as if < F. *abandonné*: see *abandoned*.] In *law*, one to whom anything is abandoned.

abandoner (ą-ban′dọn-ėr), *n.* [< *abandon*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who abandons.

> *Abandoner* of revells, mute, contemplatiue.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Two Noble Kinsmen.

abandonment (ą-ban′dọn-ment), *n.* [< F. *abandonnement*, < *abandonner*, give up (see *abandon*, *v.*), + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned; absolute relinquishment; total desertion.

> The ablest men in the Christian community vied with one another in inculcating as the highest form of duty the *abandonment* of social ties and the mortification of domestic affections. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 140.

2. Abandon; enthusiasm; freedom from constraint.

> There can be no greatness without *abandonment*.
> *Emerson*, Works and Days.

> In eloquence the great triumphs of the art are, when the orator is lifted above himself. . . . Hence the term *abandonment*, to describe the self-surrender of the orator. *Emerson*, Art.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The relinquishment of a possession, privilege, or claim. (*b*) The voluntary leaving of a person to whom one is bound by a relationship of obligation, as a wife, husband, or child; desertion. —**4.** In *maritime law*, the surrender of a ship and freight by the owner to one who has become his creditor through contracts made by the latter with the master of the ship. In effect such an abandonment may release the owner from further responsibility. —**5.** In *marine insurance*, the relinquishing to underwriters of all the property saved from loss by shipwreck, capture, or other peril provided against in the policy, in order that the insured may be entitled to indemnification for a total loss. —**6.** In the *customs*, the giving up of an article by the importer to avoid payment of the duty. —**Abandonment for wrongs**, in *civil law*, the relinquishment of a slave or an animal that had committed a trespass to the person injured, in discharge of the owner's liability for the trespass. —**Abandonment of railways**, in *Eng. law*, the title of a statute under which any scheme for making a railway may be abandoned and the company dissolved by warrant of the Board of Trade and consent of three fifths of the stock. —**Abandonment of an action**, in *Scots law*, the act by which the pursuer abandons the cause. When this is done, the pursuer must pay costs, but may bring a new action. Abandonment of the action is equivalent to the English *discontinuance*, *nonsuit*, or *nolle prosequi*. —**Abandonment to the secular arm**, in *old eccles. law*, the handing over of an offender by the church to the civil authorities for punishment such as could not be administered by the ecclesiastical tribunals.

abandum† (ą-ban′dum), *n.* [ML., also *abandonum* and *abandonnium*, formed in imitation of F. *abandon*: see *abandon*.] In *old law*, anything forfeited or confiscated.

abanet (ab′ą-net), *n.* See *abnet*.

abanga (a-bang′gä), *n.* [Native name.] The fruit of a species of palm found in the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, which is said to be useful in pulmonary diseases.

abannition†, **abannation**† (ab-ą-nish′on, -nā′-shon), *n.* [< ML. *abannitio*(*n*-), *abannatio*(*n*-), < **abannire*, *-are*, after E. *aban*(*ne*) or *ban*, F. *ban-*

nir, banish: see *aban.*] In *old law*, banishment for a year, as a penalty for manslaughter.

abaptiston (a-bap-tis'ton), *n.*; pl. *abaptista* (-tä). [ML., < Gr. *ἀβάπτιστον*, neut. of *ἀβάπτιστος*, that will not sink, < *ἀ-* priv. + *βαπτίζειν*, dip, sink: see *baptize.*] In *surg.*, an old form of trepan, the crown of which was made conical, or provided with a ring, collar, or other contrivance, to prevent it from penetrating the cranium too far.

abarthrosis (ab-är-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *ab*, away, from, + NL. *arthrosis*, q. v.] Same as *diarthrosis.*

abarticulation (ab-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *articulatio(n-)*, a jointing.] In *anat.*, a term sometimes used for diarthrosis, and also for synarthrosis. Also called *dearticulation.*

abas, *n.* See *abbas*, 1.

a bas (ä bä'). [F., down: *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *bas*, low: see *base*[1].] A French phrase, down! down with! as, *à bas les aristocrates!* down with the aristocrats: opposed to *vive*, live, in *vive le roi!* long live the king, and similar phrases.

abase (a-bās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abased*, ppr. *abasing*. [< ME. *abesse* (Gower), < OF. *abaissier*, etc. (F. *abaisser*), < ML. *abassare*, < L. *ad* + ML. *bassare*, lower, < LL. *bassus*, low: see *base*[1] and *bass*[1]. The ME. *abasen*, *abaisen*, with its many variants, appears always to have the sense of *abash*, q. v.] 1. To lower or depress, as a thing; bring down. [Rare.]

> When suddeinly that Warriour gan *abace*
> His threatned speare. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 26.
>
> And will she yet *abase* her eyes on me?
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2.

2. To reduce or lower, as in rank, estimation, office, and the like; depress; humble; degrade. = **Syn. 2.** *Abase*, *Debase*, *Degrade*, *Humiliate*, *Humble*, *Disgrace*, depress, bring low, dishonor, cast down. *Abase*, to bring down in feelings or condition; it is less often used than *humiliate* or *humble*. *Debase*, to lower morally or in quality: as, a *debased* nature; *debased* coinage. *Degrade*, literally, to bring down a step, to lower in rank, often used as an official or military term, but figuratively used of lowering morally: as, intemperance *degrades* its victims; a *degrading* employment. *Humiliate*, to reduce in the estimation of one's self or of others; it includes abasement of feeling or loss of self-respect. *Humble*, to abase, generally without ignominy; induce humility in; reflexively, to become humble, restrain one's pride, act humbly. *Disgrace*, literally, to put out of favor, but always with ignominy; bring shame upon.

> Those that walk in pride he is able to *abase*. Dan. iv. 37.
>
> It is a kind of taking of God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker.*
>
> Every one is *degraded*, whether aware of it or not, when other people, without consulting him, take upon themselves unlimited power to regulate his destiny.
> *J. S. Mill*, Rep. Govt., viii.
>
> Me they seized and me they tortured, me they lash'd and *humiliated*. *Tennyson*, Boadicea.
>
> He that *humbleth* himself shall be exalted. Luke xiv. 11.
>
> Do not *disgrace* the throne of thy glory. Jer. xiv. 21.

abased (a-bāst'), *p. a.* In *her.*, the same as *abaissé.*

abasement (a-bās'ment), *n.* [< *abase* + *-ment*, after F. *abaissement*, lowering, depression, humiliation.] The act of abasing, humbling, or bringing low; a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

abash (a-bash'), *v.* [< ME. *abashen*, *abassen*, *abasen*, *abaisen*, etc., < AF. *abaiss-*, OF. *eba(h)iss-*, extended stem of *aba(h)ir*, *eba(h)ir*, earlier *esbahir* (> F. *s'ébahir*), be astonished (= Walloon *esbawi* = It. *sbaire*, be astonished), < *es-* (< L. *ex*, out: see *ex-*) + *bahir*, *bair*, express astonishment, prob. < *bah*, interjection expressing astonishment. The D. *verbazen*, astonish, may be a derivative of OF. *esbahir.*] **I.** *trans.* To confuse or confound, as by suddenly exciting a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, etc.; destroy the self-possession of; make ashamed or dispirited; put to confusion. = **Syn.** *Abash*, *Confuse*, *Confound*, discompose, disconcert, put out of countenance, daunt, overawe. (See list under *confuse.*) *Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse*, but not so strong as *confound*. We are *abashed* in the presence of superiors or when detected in vice or misconduct. When we are *confused* we lose in some degree the control of our faculties, the speech falters, and the thoughts lose their coherence. When we are *confounded* the reason is overpowered — a condition produced by the force of argument, testimony, or detection, or by disastrous or awe-inspiring events.

> *Abashed* the devil stood,
> And felt how awful goodness is. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 846.
>
> Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,
> An earthly lover lurking at her heart.
> Amazed, *confused*, he found his power expired.
> *Pope*, R. of L., iii. 145.
>
> *Confounded*, that her Maker's eyes
> Should look so near upon her foul deformities.
> *Milton*, Nativity, ii. 43.

II.† *reflex.* and *intrans.* To stand or be confounded; lose self-possession.

> *Abashe* you not for thys derkenes.
> *Caxton*, Paris and Vienne, p. 62.
>
> For she . . . never *abashed*.
> *Holinshed*, Chron., III. 1098.

abashment (a-bash'ment), *n.* [< ME. *abashement*, after OF. *abaissement*: see *abash.*] The act of abashing, or the state of being abashed; confusion from shame; consternation; fear.

> Which manner of *abashment* became her not ill.
> *Skelton*, Poems.
>
> And all her senses with *abashment* quite were quayld.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 34.

abasset†, *v. i.* Obsolete form of *abash.* *Chaucer.*

abassi, abassis (a-bas'i, -is), *n.* See *abbasi.*

abastardize† (a-bas'tär-dīz), *v. t.* [< OF. *abastardir* (> F. *abâtardir*), < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *bastard*: see *bastard* and *bastardize.*] To bastardize; render illegitimate or base.

> Being ourselves
> Corrupted and *abastardized* thus.
> *Daniel*, Queen's Arcadia.

Abastor (a-bas'tor), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1849).] A North American genus of ordinary harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ*. *A. erythrogrammus* is the hoop-snake, an abundant species in damp marshy places in the southern United States.

abatable (a-bā'ta-bl), *a.* [< *abate* + *-able.*] Capable of being abated: as, an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

abatamentum† (ab'a-ta-men'tum), *n.* [ML., after *abatement*, q. v.] In *old Eng. law*, the ouster or disseizin of an heir, effected by the wrongful entry of a stranger after the ancestor's death and before the heir had taken possession.

abate (a-bāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abated*, ppr. *abating*. [< ME. *abaten*, < OF. *abatre* (F. *abattre*), < LL. *abbatere*, < *ab* + *batere*, *battere*, for L. *batuere*, beat. In the legal sense, *abate* had orig. a diff. prefix, *en-*, OF. *enbatre*, thrust (one's self) into, < *en*, in, + *batre*, beat. See *batter*[1], *v.*, and *bate*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To beat down; pull or batter down.

> The king of Scots . . . sore *abated* the walls [of the castle of Norham]. *Hall*, Chronicles, Hen. VIII., an. 5.

2. To deduct; subtract; withdraw from consideration.

> Nine thousand parishes, *abating* the odd hundreds.
> *Fuller.*

3. To lessen; diminish; moderate: as, to *abate* a demand or a tax.

> Tully was the first who observed that friendship improves happiness and *abates* misery, by the doubling of our joy and dividing of our grief.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 68.

4†. To deject; depress.

> For miserie doth bravest mindes *abate*.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 256.

5. To deprive; curtail.

> She hath *abated* me of half my train. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

6†. To deprive of; take away from.

> I would *abate* her nothing. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5.

7. In *law*: (*a*) To cause to fail; extinguish: as, a cause of action for damages for a personal tort is *abated* by the death of either party. (*b*) To suspend or stop the progress of: as, where the cause of action survives the death of a party, the action may be *abated* until an executor or administrator can be appointed and substituted. (*c*) To reduce: as, a legacy is *abated* if the assets, after satisfying the debts, are not sufficient to pay it in full. (*d*) To destroy or remove; put an end to (a nuisance). A nuisance may be abated either by a public officer pursuant to the judgment of a court, or by an aggrieved person exercising his common-law right.

8. In *metal.*, to reduce to a lower temper.— 9. To steep in an alkaline solution: usually shortened to *bate*. See *bate*[5].— **Abated arms**, weapons whose edge or point is blunted for the tournament.— **Abating process**, a process by which skins are rendered soft and porous by putting them into a weak solution of ammoniacal salt.

II. *intrans.* 1. To decrease or become less in strength or violence: as, pain *abates;* the storm has *abated.*

> The very mind which admits your evidence to be unanswerable will swing back to its old position the instant that the pressure of evidence *abates*.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 6.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To fail; come to a premature end; stop progress or diminish: as, an action or cause of action may *abate* by the death or marriage of a party. (*b*) To enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession. *Blackstone.*— 3. In the *manège*, to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind feet to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness of time in all the motions.

4†. In *falconry*, to flutter; beat with the wings. See *bate*[1].= **Syn. 1.** To *Abate*, *Subside*, *Intermit*, decrease, decline, diminish, lessen, wane, ebb, fall away, moderate, calm. *Abate*, to diminish in force or intensity: as, the storm *abated;* "my wonder *abated*," *Addison.* *Subside*, to cease from agitation or commotion; become less in quantity or amount: as, the waves *subside;* the excitement of the people *subsided.* *Abate* is not so complete in its effect as *subside.* *Intermit*, to abate, subside, or cease for a time.

> Nor will the raging fever's fire *abate*
> With golden canopies and beds of state.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Lucretius, ii. 38.
>
> A slight temporary fermentation allowed to *subside*, we should see crystallizations more pure and of more various beauty. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 37.
>
> A spring which *intermits* as often as every three minutes. *Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 11.

abate† (a-bāt'), *n.* [< *abate*, *v.*] Abatement or decrease.

> The *abate* of scruples or dragmes. *Sir T. Browne.*

abate (ä-bā'te), *n.* See *abbate.*

abated (a-bā'ted), *p. a.* [< *abate*, *v.*] In *decorative art*, lowered, beaten down, or cut away, as the background of an ornamental pattern in relief. Used specifically of stone-cutting; also of metal when the pattern or inscription is to show bright on dark, and the ground is therefore worked out with the graving-tool and left rough or hatched in lines.

abatement (a-bāt'ment), *n.* [< OF. *abatement*, < *abatre*, beat down: see *abate*, *v.*] 1. The act of abating, or the state of being abated; diminution, decrease, reduction, or mitigation: as, *abatement* of grief or pain.

> The spirit of accumulation . . . requires *abatement* rather than increase. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. xiii. § 2.
>
> Such sad *abatement* in the goal attained.
> *Lowell*, Voyage to Vinland.

2. The amount, quantity, or sum by which anything is abated or reduced; deduction; decrease. Specifically, a discount allowed for the prompt payment of a debt, for damage, for overcharge, or for any similar reason; rebate.

> Would the Council of Regency consent to an *abatement* of three thousand pounds?
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

3. In *her.*, a mark annexed to coat-armor, in order to denote some dishonorable act of the person bearing the coat of arms, or his illegitimate descent. Nine marks for the former purpose are mentioned by heralds, but no instance of their actual use is on record. The bendlet or baton sinister (which see), a mark of illegitimacy, is of the nature of an abatement; but the paternal shield, although charged with the baton sinister, would generally be the most honorable bearing within reach of the illegitimate son. Abatements generally must be regarded as false heraldry, and are very modern in their origin. The word is also used to denote the turning upside down of the whole shield, which was common in the degrading of a knight. Also called *rebatement.*

> Throwing down the stars [the nobles and senators] to the ground; putting dishonourable *abatements* into the fairest coats of arms. *J. Spencer*, Righteous Ruler.

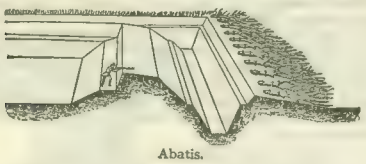
4. In *law*: (*a*) Removal or destruction, as of a nuisance. (*b*) Failure; premature end; suspension or diminution, as of an action or of a legacy. See *abate.* (*c*) The act of intruding on a freehold vacated by the death of its former owner, and not yet entered on by the heir or devisee. (*d*) In *revenue law*: (1) A deduction from or refunding of duties on goods damaged during importation or in store. (2) A deduction from the amount of a tax. The mode of abatement is prescribed by statute.— 5†. In *carp.*, the waste of a piece of stuff caused by working it into shape.— **Plea in abatement**, in *law*, a defense on some ground that serves to suspend or defeat the particular action, and thus distinguished from a *plea in bar*, which goes to the merits of the claim. Thus, a plea that the defendant is now insane would be only a *plea in abatement*, because, if sustained, it would at most only suspend the action while his insanity continued; but a plea that he was insane at the time of the transactions alleged would be a *plea in bar*, as showing that he never incurred any liability whatever. = **Syn. 1.** Decrease, decline, diminution, subsidence, intermission, waning, ebb.— 2. Rebate, allowance, deduction, discount, mitigation.

abater (a-bā'tėr), *n.* [See *abator.*] One who or that which abates. See *abator.*

abatis[1]† (ab'a-tis), *n.* [ML.; lit., of the measures: L. *ā, ab*, from, of; LL. *batus*, < Gr. *βάτος*, < Heb. *bath*, a liquid measure: see *bath*[2].] In the middle ages, an officer of the stables who had the care of measuring out the provender; an avenor.

abatis[2], **abattis** (a-ba-tē' or ab'a-tis), *n.* [< F. *abatis*, demolition, felling, < OF. *abateis*, < ML. **abbaticius*, < *abbatere*, beat down, fell: see *abate*, *v.*] 1. In *fort.*, a barricade made of felled trees denuded of their smaller branches, with the butt-ends of the trunks embedded

in the earth or secured by pickets, and the sharpened ends of the branches directed upward and outward toward an advancing enemy, for the purpose of obstructing his progress. In field-fortifications the abatis is usually constructed in front of the ditch. See *fortification*.



Abatis.

2. In *coal-mining*, walls of cord-wood piled up crosswise to keep the underground roads open so as to secure ventilation. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

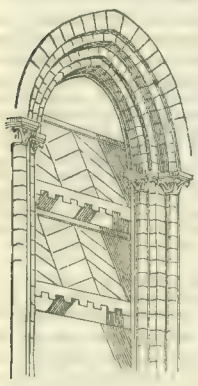
abatised, abattised (ab'a-tist), *p. a.* Provided with an abatis.

abat-jour (a-bä'zhör), *n.* [F., any contrivance or apparatus to admit light, or to throw it in a desired direction, as a lamp-shade; < *abattre*, throw down (see *abate*), + *jour*, day, daylight: see *journal*.] **1.** A skylight, or any beveled aperture made in the wall of an apartment or in a roof, for the better admission of light from above. — **2.** A sloping, box-like structure, flaring upward and open at the top, attached to a window on the outside, to prevent those within from seeing objects below, or for the purpose of directing light downward into the window.

abator (a-bā'tor), *n.* [Also *abater*; < *abate* + *-er*[1], *-or*[2].] One who or that which abates. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A person who without right enters into a freehold, on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. (*b*) An agent or cause by which an abatement is procured. (*c*) One who removes a nuisance. See *abate*, *abatement*.

abattis, *n.* See *abatis*[2].

abattoir (a-bat-wor'), *n.* [F., < *abatt-re*, knock down, slaughter, + *-oir* (< L. *-ōrium*), indicating place.] A public slaughter-house. In Europe and in the United States abattoirs of great size have been erected and provided with elaborate machinery for the humane and rapid slaughter of large numbers of animals, and for the proper commercial and sanitary disposal of the waste material.



Abat-vent, 13th century.

a battuta (ä bät-tö'tä). [It.: see *bate*[1], *batter*[1].] With the beat. In *music*, a direction to resume strict time after the free declamation of a singer: chiefly used in recitatives. It is equivalent to *a tempo*. *Grove*.

abature (ab'a-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *abatture*, a throwing down, pl. *abattures*, underbrush trampled down, < *abatre*, beat down: see *abate*, *v.*] The mark or track of a beast of the chase on the grass; foiling.

abat-vent (a-bä'von), *n.* [F., < *abattre*, throw down (see *abate*), + *vent*, wind: see *vent*.] **1.** A vertical series of sloping roofs or broad slats, inclined outward and downward, forming the filling of a belfry-light, and designed to admit ventilation to the timber frame while protecting the interior from rain and wind, and to direct downward the sound of the bells. — **2.** A sloping roof, as that of a penthouse: so named because the slope neutralizes the force of the wind. — **3.** Any contrivance designed to act as a shelter or protection from the wind. Specifically, a revolving metallic cap carrying a vane, attached to the top of a chimney to keep the wind from blowing directly down its throat.



Abat-voix, pulpit of Trinity Church, New York.

abat-voix (a-bä'vwo), *n.* [F., < *abattre* (see *abate*, *v.*) + *voix*, voice: see *voice*.] A sounding-board over a pulpit or rostrum, designed to reflect the speaker's voice downward toward the audience, or in any desired direction.

abawe†, *v. t.* [< ME. *abawen*, *abauen*, < OF. *abaubir*, astonish, < *a-* + *baubir*, *baubier*, stammer, < L. *balbutire*, stammer, < *balbus* (OF. *baube*), stammering: see *booby* and *balbuties*. The ME. form and sense seem to have been affected by OF. *abahir*, *ebahir*, *esbahir*, be astonished, for which see *abash*.] To abash; dazzle; astonish.

I was *abawed* for marveile. *Rom. of Rose*, l. 3646.

abaxial (ab-ak'si-al), *a.* Same as *abaxile*.

abaxile (ab-ak'sil), *a.* [< L. *ab*, away from, + *axis*: see *axile*.] Not in the axis. Specifically, in *bot.*, applied to an embryo placed out of the axis of the seed. Another form is *abaxial*.

abb (ab), *n.* [< ME. *abbe*, < AS. *āb*, short for *āweb*, woof, < *āwefan* (= OHG. *arweban*, G. *erweben*), weave, < *ā-* + *wefan*, weave: see *a-*[1] and *weave*, *web*. From another form of *āweb*, namely, *ōweb*, *ōwef*, comes E. *woof*, q. v.] **1.** Yarn for the warp in weaving. — **2.** In *wool-sorting*, one of two qualities of wool known as *coarse abb* and *fine abb* respectively.

abba[1] (ab'ä), *n.* [LL. *abba*, < Gr. *ἀββᾶ*, < Aramaic *'abbā*, 'O father,' 'my father'; Semitic *ab*, father.] Father. It is used in the New Testament three times (Mark xiv. 36, Rom. viii. 15, Gal. iv. 6), in each instance accompanied by its translation, "Abba, Father," as an invocation of the Deity, expressing close filial relation. Either through its liturgical use in the Judeo-Christian church or through its employment by the Syriac monks, the word passed into general ecclesiastical language in the form represented by *abbot* (which see).

abba[2], *n.* See *ābā*[1].

abbacinate (a-bas'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abbacinated*, ppr. *abbacinating*. [< ML. *abacinatus*, pp. of *abacinare* (It. *abbacinare* = OF. *abaciner*), < *a-* for *ad-*, to, + *bacinus*, basin: see *basin*.] To deprive of sight by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes: a mode of punishment employed in the middle ages. Also spelled *abacinate*.

abbacination (a-bas-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *abbacinate*.] The act or process of blinding a person by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes. Also spelled *abacination*.

abbacy (ab'a-si), *n.*; pl. *abbacies* (-siz). [Earlier *abbatie*, < LL. *abbatia*: see *abbey*[1].] **1.** The office of an abbot; an abbot's dignity, rights, privileges, and jurisdiction.

According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself, since abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Owing to the vast wealth of the church, the chief offices in it, and especially the bishoprics and the great *abbacies*, had become positions of great worldly power and dignity. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 286.

2. An abbatial establishment; an abbey with all that pertains to it.

The abbot was elected by the monks of the monastery, at least in the greater part of *abbacies*. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 1.

Also called *abbotcy*.

abbandonatamente (ab-bän-dō-nä-tä-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *abbandonata*, fem. pp. of *abbandonare* (see *abandon*), + adv. suffix *-mente*, orig. L. *mente*, abl. of *mens*, mind: see *mental*.] In *music*, with abandonment; so as to make the time subordinate to the expression.

abbast, *n.* [Pers.] **1.** An Eastern weight for pearls, said to be 2¼ grains troy. Also spelled *abas*. — **2.** Same as *abbasi*, 1.

abbasi (a-bas'i), *n.* [Persian *abāsī*: from the Persian ruler Shah *Abbas* II.] **1.** The name of a silver coin formerly current in Persia. It is not certain to what particular coin the term was applied; according to Marsden, various pieces coined in 1684, 1700, and 1701, and weighing about 4 dwt. 17 gr., are abbasis, and are worth about 29 cents. **2.** The 20-copeck silver piece circulating in Russia, weighing about 61 grains, .500 fine, and worth about 8¼ cents.

Also written *abassi*, *abassis*.

abbat† (ab'at), *n.* Same as *abbot*.

abbate (ab-bä'te), *n.*; pl. *abbati* (-ti). [It., also *abate*, < L. *abbātem*, acc. of *abbas*: see *abbot*.] A title of honor, now given to ecclesiastics in Italy not otherwise designated, but formerly applied to all in any way connected with clerical affairs, tribunals, etc., and wearing the ecclesiastical dress. Also spelled *abate*.

An old *Abate* meek and mild,
My friend and teacher when a child.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, 3d Inter.

abbatesse†, *n.* See *abbotess*.

abbatial (a-bā'shial), *a.* [< ML. *abbatialis*, < LL. *abbatia*: see *abbacy*.] Pertaining to an abbot or abbey: as, an *abbatial* benediction; *abbatial* lands.

abbatical† (a-bat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *abbatial*.

abbaye†, **abbayet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *abbey*[1].

They carried him into the next *abbay*. *Chaucer*, Prior's Tale.

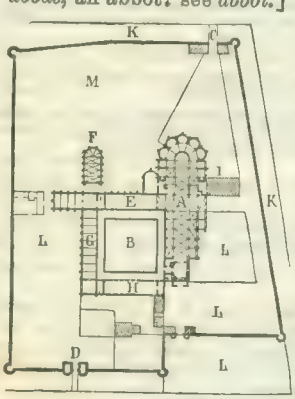
They would rend this *abbaye's* massy nave. *Scott*, L. of L. M., ii. 14.

abbé (a-bā'), *n.* [F., < L. *abbatem*, acc. of *abbas*: see *abbot*.] In France, an abbot. (*a*) More generally, and especially before the French revolution: (1) Any secular person, whether ecclesiastic or layman, holding an abbey *in commendam*, that is, enjoying a portion, generally about one third, of its revenues, with certain honors, but, except by privilege from the pope, having no jurisdiction over the monks, and not bound to residence. Such persons were styled *abbés commendataires*, and were required to be in orders, though a dispensation from this requirement was not uncommonly obtained. (2) A title assumed, either in the hope of obtaining an abbey or for the sake of distinction, by a numerous class of men who had studied theology, practised celibacy, and adopted a peculiar dress, but who had only a formal connection with the church, and were for the most part employed as tutors in the families of the nobility, or engaged in literary pursuits. (*b*) In recent usage, a title assumed, like the Italian title *abbate* (which see), by a class of unbeneficed secular clerks.

abbess (ab'es), *n.* [< ME. *abbesse*, *abbes*, < OF. *abbesse*, *abesse* = Pr. *abadessa*, < L. *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbas*: see *abbot*, and cf. *abbotess*.] **1.** A female superior of a convent of nuns, regularly in the same religious orders in which the monks are governed by an abbot; also, a superior of canonesses. An abbess is, in general, elected by the nuns, and is subject to the bishop of the diocese, by whom she is invested according to a special rite called the *benediction of an abbess*. She must be at least forty years of age, and must have been for eight years a nun in the same monastery. She has the government of the convent, with the administration of the goods of the community, but cannot, on account of her sex, exercise any of the spiritual functions pertaining to the priesthood. Sometimes civil or feudal rights have been attached to the office of abbess, as also jurisdiction over other subordinate convents.

2. A title retained in Hanover, Würtemberg, Brunswick, and Schleswig-Holstein by the lady superiors of the Protestant seminaries and sisterhoods to which the property of certain convents was transferred at the Reformation.

abbey[1] (ab'e), *n.* [< ME. *abbeye*, *abbaye*, etc., < OF. *abeie*, *abaie*, < LL. *abbatia*, an abbey, < L. *abbas*, an abbot: see *abbot*.] **1.** A monastery or convent of persons of either sex devoted to religion and celibacy, and governed by an abbot or abbess (which see). *Royal* and *imperial* abbeys were dependent on the supreme civil authority in their temporal administration; others were *episcopal*, etc. In *exempt* abbeys, the abbot or abbess is subject not to the bishop of the diocese, but directly to the pope.



Plan of the Abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés, Paris, in the 13th century.

A, church; B, cloister; C, city gate; D, country gate, or Porte Papale; E, chapter-house, with dormitories above; F, Chapel of the Virgin; G, refectory; H, cellars and presses; I, abbot's lodging; K, ditches; L, gardens; M, various dependencies.

2. The buildings of a monastery or convent; sometimes, in particular, the house set apart for the residence of the abbot or abbess. After the suppression of the English monasteries by Henry VIII. many of the abbatial buildings were converted into private dwellings, to which the name *abbey* is still applied, as, for example, Newstead *Abbey*, the residence of Lord Byron. **3.** A church now or formerly attached to a monastery or convent: as, Westminster *Abbey*. — **4.** In Scotland, the sanctuary formerly afforded by the abbey of Holyrood Palace, as having been a royal residence.

abbey[2] (ab'e), *n.* [Prob. a modification of *abele*, q. v., in simulation of *abbey*[1].] A name sometimes given to the white poplar, *Populus alba*. [Eng.]



Obverse. Reverse.

Abbey-counter, in the British Museum.

abbey-counter (ab′e-koun″ter), *n.* [< *abbey*[1] + *counter*[1].] A kind of medal, stamped with sacred emblems, the arms of an abbey, or other device, given to a pilgrim as a token of his having visited the shrine; a kind of pilgrim's sign (which see, under *pilgrim*).

abbey-laird (ab′e-lārd), *n.* [< *abbey*[1] (in ref. to the abbey of Holyrood) + *laird*, proprietor.] In Scotland, a name humorously applied to an insolvent debtor who escaped his creditors by taking refuge within the legal sanctuary formerly constituted by the precincts of Holyrood Abbey.

abbey-land (ab′e-land), *n.* [< *abbey*[1] + *land*.] An estate in land annexed to an abbey.

abbey-lubber (ab′e-lub″ėr), *n.* [< *abbey*[1] + *lubber*.] An old term of contempt for an able-bodied idler who grew sleek and fat upon the charity of religious houses: also sometimes applied to monks.

> This is no huge, overgrown *abbey-lubber*.
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

abbot (ab′ọt), *n.* [< ME. *abbot, abbod*, < AS. *abbot*, usually *abbod, abbud*, < LL. *abbātem*, acc. of *abbas*, < LGr. *ἀββᾶς*, also *ἀββᾶ*, father: see *abba*[1].] **1.** Literally, father: a title originally given to any monk, but afterward limited to the head or superior of a monastery. It was formerly especially used in the order of St. Benedict, *rector* being employed by the Jesuits, *guardianus* by the Franciscans, *prior* by the Dominicans, and *archimandrite* or *hegoumenos* by the Greek and Oriental churches, to designate the same office. Originally the abbots, like the monks, were usually laymen; later they were required to be in holy orders. They were at first subject to the bishop of the diocese; but in the contentions between the bishops and abbots the latter in many cases gradually acquired exemption from jurisdiction of the bishops and became subject to the pope directly, or to an *abbot-general*, or *archabbot*, who exercised a supervision over several associated abbeys. As the influence of the religious orders increased, the power, dignity, and wealth of the abbots increased proportionally; many of them held rank as temporal lords, and, as mitered abbots, exercised certain episcopal functions in the territory surrounding their monasteries. In the reign of Henry VIII. twenty-six abbots sat in the House of Lords. Until the sixth century abbots were chosen from the monks by the bishop; since that time they have been generally elected by the monks themselves, ordinarily for life. In some instances, where the administration of the revenues of an abbey fell under the civil authority, the conferring of the benefice, and therefore the nomination of the abbot, came into the hands of the temporal sovereign, a practice variously regulated by concordats with the different countries. The right of confirmation varies; the solemn benediction of an abbot ordinarily belongs to the bishop of the diocese, occasionally to the head abbot, or to a special bishop chosen by the abbot elect. In some instances of exempt abbeys it has been conferred by the pope in person.

2. In later usage, loosely applied to the holder of one of certain non-monastic offices. (*a*) The principal of a body of parochial clergy, as an Episcopal rector. (*b*) A cathedral officer at Toledo, Spain. (*c*) In the middle ages, the head of various guilds, associations, and popular assemblages: as, *abbot* of bell-ringers; the *abbot* of misrule.

3. A title retained in Hanover, Würtemberg, Brunswick, and Schleswig-Holstein by the heads of certain Protestant institutions to which the property of various abbeys was transferred at the Reformation. See *abbess*, 2.—**Abbot of abbots**, a title formerly conferred upon the abbot of the original Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino.—**Abbot of misrule** (in England), **abbot of unreason** (in Scotland), the personage who took the principal part in the Christmas revels of the populace before the Reformation.—**Abbot of the people (abbas populi).** (*a*) From 1270 to 1339, the nominal chief magistrate of the republic of Genoa. (*b*) The chief magistrate of the Genoese in Galata.—**Abbot of yellow-beaks**, or **freshmen**, a mock title at the University of Paris.—**Cardinal abbot**, a title borne by the abbots of Cluny and Vendôme, who were *ex officio* cardinals.—**Mitered abbot**, an abbot who has the privilege of using the insignia and exercising certain of the functions of a bishop.—**Regular abbot**, an abbot duly elected and confirmed, and exercising the functions of the office.—**Secular abbot**, a person who is not a monk, but holds an abbacy as an ecclesiastical benefice with the title and some of the revenues and honors of the office. See def. 3, above.—**Titular abbot**, a person possessing the title but not exercising the functions of an abbot, as when an abbey had been confiscated or given *in commendam*. See *abbé*.—**Triennial abbot**, an abbot appointed for three years instead of, as ordinarily, for life.=**Syn.** *Abbot, Prior.* See *prior*.

abbotcy (ab′ọt-si), *n.* [< *abbot* + *-cy*.] Same as *abbacy*. [Rare.]

abbotess†, *n.* [< ME. *abbatesse, -isse*, < AS. *abbodesse, -isse, abbadisse, abbudisse*, < ML. *abbadissa*, prop. *abbatissa* (> ult. *abbess*, q. v.), < *abbas* (*abbat-*) + fem. *-issa*.] An abbess. Also written *abbatesse*.

> Abbots, *Abbotesses*, Presbyters, and Deacons. *Selden.*
> And at length became *abbatesse* there.
> *Holinshed*, Chron.

abbot-general (ab′ọt-jen″e-ral), *n.* The head of a congregation of monasteries.

abbotship (ab′ọt-ship), *n.* [< *abbot* + *-ship*.] The state or office of an abbot.

abbozzo (ȧb-bot′sō), *n.* [It., also *abbozzato*, sketch, outline, < *abbozzare*, to sketch, delineate, also *bozzare*, < *bozza*, blotch, rough draft, = Pr. *bossa* (> F. *bosse*), swelling, < OHG. *bōzo*, a bundle: see *boss*[1] and *beat*.] The dead or first coloring laid on a picture after the sketch has been blocked in. *Mrs. Merrifield*, Ancient Practice of Painting (1849), I. ccc.

abbr. A common abbreviation of *abbreviated* and *abbreviation*.

abbreuvoir, *n.* See *abreuvoir*.

abbreviate (ȧ-brē′vi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abbreviated*, ppr. *abbreviating*. [< LL. *abbreviatus*, pp. of *abbreviare*, shorten, < *ad-*, to, + *brevis*, short. The same L. verb, through the F., has become E. *abridge*: see *abridge* and *brief*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To make briefer; abridge; make shorter by contraction or omission of a part: as, to *abbreviate* a writing or a word.—**2.** In *math.*, to reduce to the lowest terms, as fractions.=**Syn. 1.** To shorten, curtail, abridge, epitomize, reduce, compress, condense, cut down.

II. *intrans.* To practise or use abbreviation.

> It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon*, Essays, xxvi.

abbreviate (ȧ-brē′vi-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *abbreviatus*: see *abbreviate*, *v.*]

I. *a.* Abbreviated.

II. *n.* An abridgment; an abstract.

> The Speaker, taking the Bill in his hand, reads the *Abbreviate* or Abstract of the said bill.
> *Chamberlayne*, State of Great Britain.

abbreviately (ȧ-brē′vi-āt-li), *adv.* Briefly. [Rare.]

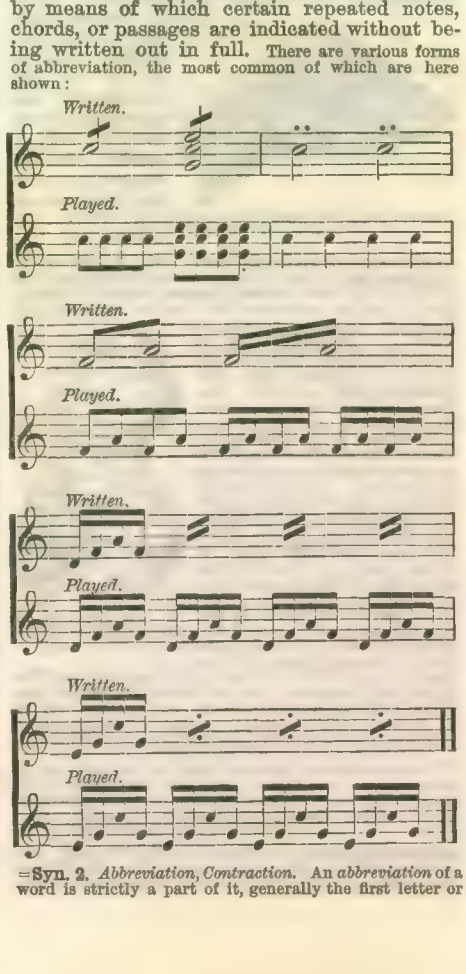
> The sweete smacke that Yarmouth findes in it . . . *abbreviatly* and meetely according to my old Sarum plaine-song I have harpt upon.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

★**abbreviation** (ȧ-brē-vi-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *abréviation*, < LL. *abbreviatio(n-)*, < *abbreviare*: see *abbreviate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of abbreviating, shortening, or contracting; the state of being abbreviated; abridgment.

> This book, as graver authors say, was called Liber Domus Dei, and, by *abbreviation*, Domesday Book.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Introd. to Hist. of Eng.

2. A shortened or contracted form; a part used for the whole. Specifically, a part of a word, phrase, or title so used; a syllable, generally the initial syllable, used for the whole word; a letter, or a series of letters, standing for a word or words: as, *Esq.* for *esquire*; *A. D.* for *Anno Domini*; *F. R. S.* for *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

3. In *math.*, a reduction of fractions to the lowest terms.—**4.** In *music*, a method of notation by means of which certain repeated notes, chords, or passages are indicated without being written out in full. There are various forms of abbreviation, the most common of which are here shown:



=**Syn. 2.** *Abbreviation, Contraction.* An *abbreviation* of a word is strictly a part of it, generally the first letter or syllable, taken for the whole, with no indication of the remaining portion: as, *A. D.* for *Anno Domini*; *Gen.* for *Genesis*; *math.* for *mathematics*; *Alex.* for *Alexander*. A *contraction*, on the other hand, is made by the elision of certain letters or syllables from the body of the word, but in such a manner as to indicate the whole word: as, *recd. payt.* or *rec'd pay't* for *received payment*; *contd.* for *contracted* or *continued*; *Wm.* for *William*. In common usage, however, this distinction is not always observed.

abbreviatio placitorum (ȧ-brē-vi-ā′shi-ō plas-i-tō′rum). [ML.] Literally, an abridgment of the pleas; a brief report of law-cases; specifically, notes of cases decided in the reign of King John, which constitute the earliest English law-reports, and embody the germs and early developments of the common law.

abbreviator (ȧ-brē′vi-ā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *abbreviator*, < LL. *abbreviare*: see *abbreviate*, *v.*] **1.** One who abbreviates, abridges, or reduces to a smaller compass; specifically, one who abridges what has been written by another.

> Neither the archbishop nor his *abbreviator*.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic.

2. One of a number of secretaries in the chancery of the pope who abbreviate petitions according to certain established and technical rules, and draw up the minutes of the apostolic letters. They formerly numbered 72, of whom the 12 principal were styled *de majori parco* (literally, of the greater parquet, from the parquet in the chancery where they wrote) and 22 others *de minori parco* (of the lesser parquet), the remainder being of lower rank. The number is now reduced to 11, all *de majori parco*. They sign the apostolic bulls in the name of the cardinal vice-chancellor. The *abbreviator of the curia* is a prelate not belonging to the above college, but attached to the office of the apostolic datary (see *datary*[2]); he expedites bulls relating to pontifical laws and constitutions, as for the canonization of saints, and the like.

abbreviatory (ȧ-brē′vi-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *abbreviate* + *-ory*.] Abbreviating or tending to abbreviate; shortening; contracting.

abbreviature†, (ȧ-brē′vi-ā-tụr), *n.* [< *abbreviate* + *-ure*.] **1.** A letter or character used as an abbreviation.

> The hand of Providence writes often by *abbreviatures*, hieroglyphics, or short characters.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., § 25.

2. An abridgment; a compendium.

> This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian. *Jer. Taylor*, Guide to Devotion.

abbrochment†, (ȧ-brōch′ment), *n.* [< ML. *abrocamentum*, appar. formed from stem of E. *brokage, brok-er*, etc.] The act of forestalling the market or monopolizing goods. Erroneously spelled *abroachment*.

abb-wool (ab′wụl), *n.* **1.** Wool for the abb or warp of a web.—**2.** A variety of wool of a certain fineness. See *abb*.

a-b-c (ā-bē-cē). [ME. *abc*; as a word, spelled variously *abece, apece, apecy, apsie, apcie, absee, absie, absey, abeesee*, etc., especially for a primer or spelling-book; in comp., *absey-book*, etc. Cf. *abecedarian* and *alphabet*.] **1.** The first three letters of the alphabet; hence, the alphabet.—**2.** An a-b-c book; a primer.—**A-b-c book**, a primer for teaching the alphabet.

Abd (abd). [Ar. *'abd*, a slave, servant.] A common element in Arabic names of persons, meaning servant: as, *Abdallah*, servant of God; *Abd-el-Kader*, servant of the Mighty One; *Abd-ul-Latif* (commonly written *Abdullatif* or *Abdallatif*), servant of the Gracious One.

abdalavi, abdelavi (ab-da-, ab-de-lä′vē), *n.* [Ar.] The native name of the hairy melon of Egypt, a variety of the muskmelon, *Cucumis Melo*.

Abderian (ab-dē′ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Abdēra*, < Gr. Ἄβδηρα, a town in Thrace, birthplace of Democritus, called the laughing philosopher.] Pertaining to the town of Abdera or its inhabitants; resembling or recalling in some way the philosopher Democritus of Abdera (see *Abderite*); hence, given to incessant or continued laughter.

Abderite (ab′de-rīt), *n.* [< L. *Abdērita*, also *Abderites*, < Gr. Ἀβδηρίτης, < Ἄβδηρα, L. *Abdēra*.] **1.** An inhabitant of Abdera, an ancient maritime town in Thrace.—**2.** A stupid person, the inhabitants of Abdera having been proverbial for their stupidity.—**The Abderite**, Democritus of Abdera, born about 460 B. C., and the most learned of the Greek philosophers prior to Aristotle. He was, with Leucippus, the founder of the atomic or atomistic philosophy (see *atomic*), the first attempt at a complete mechanical interpretation of physical and psychical phenomena. The tradition that Democritus always laughed at the follies of mankind gained for him the title of the laughing philosopher. Fragments of some of his numerous works have been preserved.

abdest (ab′dest), *n.* [Per. *ābdast*, < *āb*, water, + *dast*, hand.] Purification or ablution before prayer: a Mohammedan rite.

Abdevenham (ab-dev'n-ham), *n.* In *astrol.*, the head of the twelfth house in a scheme of the heavens.

abdicable (ab'di-kạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **abdicabilis*, < *abdicare*: see *abdicate*.] Capable of being abdicated.

abdicant (ab'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abdican(t-)s*, ppr. of *abdicare*: see *abdicate*.] **I.** *a.* Abdicating; renouncing. [Rare.]

Monks *abdicant* of their orders.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 93.

II. *n.* One who abdicates.

abdicate (ab'di-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abdicated*, ppr. *abdicating*. [< L. *abdicatus*, pp. of *abdicare*, renounce, lit. proclaim as not belonging to one, < *ab*, from, + *dicāre*, proclaim, declare, akin to *dicĕre*, say.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give up, renounce, abandon, lay down, or withdraw from, as a right or claim, office, duties, dignity, authority, and the like, especially in a voluntary, public, or formal manner.

The cross-bearers *abdicated* their service.
Gibbon, D. and F., lxvii.

He [Charles II.] was utterly without ambition. He detested business, and would sooner have *abdicated* his crown than have undergone the trouble of really directing the administration. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To discard; cast away; take leave of: as, to *abdicate* one's mental faculties.—**3.** In *civil law*, to disclaim and expel from a family, as a child; disinherit during lifetime: with a personal subject, as *father*, *parent*.

The father will disinherit or *abdicate* his child, quite cashier him.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. (To the Reader), I. 86.

4†. To put away or expel; banish; renounce the authority of; dethrone; degrade.

Scaliger would needs turn down Homer, and *abdicate* him after the possession of three thousand years.
Dryden, Pref. to Third Misc.

=**Syn. 1.** To resign, renounce, give up, quit, vacate, relinquish, lay down, abandon, desert. (See list under *abandon*, *v.*)

II. *intrans.* To renounce or give up something; abandon some claim; relinquish a right, power, or trust.

He cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses.
Swift, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man.

Don John is represented . . . to have voluntarily restored the throne to his father, who had once *abdicated* in his favor. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 221.

abdicated (ab'di-kā-ted), *p. a.* Self-deposed; in the state of one who has renounced or given up a right, etc.: as, "the *abdicated* Emperor of Austria," *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

abdication (ab-di-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *abdicatio(n-)*, < *abdicare*: see *abdicate*.] The act of abdicating; the giving up of an office, power or authority, right or trust, etc.; renunciation; especially, the laying down of a sovereignty hitherto inherent in the person or in the blood.

The consequences drawn from these facts [were] that they amounted to an *abdication* of the government, which *abdication* did not only affect the person of the king himself, but also of all his heirs, and rendered the throne absolutely and completely vacant. *Blackstone*, Com., I. iii.

Each new mind we approach seems to require an *abdication* of all our present and past possessions.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 311.

abdicative (ab'di-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *abdicate* + *-ive*; in form like L. *abdicativus*, negative, < *abdicare*.] Causing or implying abdication. [Rare.]

abdicator (ab'di-kā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *abdicare*: see *abdicate*.] One who abdicates.

abditive (ab'di-tiv), *a.* [< L. *abditivus*, removed or separated from, < *abditus*, pp. of *abdere*, put away, < *ab*, from, away, + *-dare* (in comp.), put.] Having the power or quality of hiding. [Rare.]

abditory (ab'di-tọ-ri), *n.* [< ML. *abditorium*, < L. *abdere*: see *abditive*.] A concealed repository; a place for hiding or preserving valuables, as goods, money, relics, etc. [Rare.]

abdomen (ab-dō'men or ab'dō-men), *n.* [L. *abdōmen*, *abdūmen*; of uncertain origin; not connected with *abdere*, conceal]. **1.** The belly; that part of the body of a mammal which lies between the thorax and the pelvis; the perivisceral cavity containing most of the digestive and some of the urogenital organs and associated structures. It is bounded above by the diaphragm, which separates it from the thoracic cavity; below by the brim of the pelvic cavity, with which it is continuous; behind by the vertebral column and the psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles; in front and laterally by several lower ribs, the iliac bones, and the abdominal muscles proper. The walls of the abdomen are lined with the serous membrane called *peritoneum*, and are externally invested with common integument. Its external surface is arbitrarily divided into certain definite regions, called *abdominal regions* (see *abdominal*). The principal contents of the abdomen, in man and other mammals, are the end of the esophagus, the stomach, the small and most of the large intestine, the liver, pancreas, and spleen, the kidneys, suprarenal capsules, ureters, bladder (in part), uterus (during pregnancy at least), and sometimes the testicles, with the associated nervous, vascular, and serous structures. The apertures in the abdominal walls are, usually, several through the diaphragm, for the passage of the esophagus, nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics; in the groin, for the passage of the femoral vessels and nerves and the spermatic cord, or the round ligament of the uterus; and at the navel, in the fetus, for the passage of the umbilical vessels.

2. In vertebrates below mammals, in which there is no diaphragm, and the abdomen consequently is not separated from the thorax, a region of the body corresponding to but not coincident with the human abdomen, and varying in extent according to the configuration of the body. Thus, the abdomen of a serpent is coextensive with the under side of the body from head to tail; and in descriptive ornithology "pectus is restricted to the swelling anterior part of the gastræum, which we call belly or *abdomen* as soon as it begins to straighten out and flatten." *Coues*, N. A. Birds, p. 96.



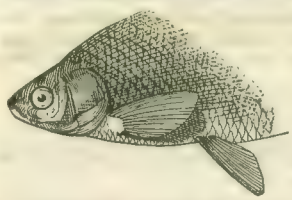
a, Abdomen of an Insect (*Isosoma hordei*).

3. In *entom.*, the hind body, the posterior one of the three parts of a perfect insect, united with the thorax by a slender connecting portion, and containing the greater part of the digestive apparatus. It is divided into a number of rings or segments, typically ten (or eleven, as in certain families of *Orthoptera*), on the sides of which are small respiratory stigmata, or spiracles.

4. In *Arthropoda* other than insects, the corresponding hinder part of the body, however distinguished from the thorax, as the tail of a lobster or the apron of a crab.—**5.** In ascidians (*Tunicata*), a special posterior portion of the body, situated behind the great pharyngeal cavity, and containing most of the alimentary canal.

In . . . most of the compound Ascidians, the greater part of the alimentary canal lies altogether beyond the branchial sac, in a backward prolongation of the body which has been termed the *abdomen*, and is often longer than all the rest of the body.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 517.

★**abdominal** (ab-dom'i-nạl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *abdominalis*, < L. *abdomen*: see *abdomen*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the abdomen or belly; situated in or on the abdomen: as, *abdominal* ventral fins.—**2.** In *ichth.*, having ventral fins under the abdomen and about the middle of the body: as, an *abdominal* fish. See *Abdominales*.

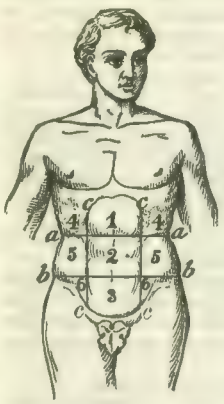

Abdominal Fish, with ventral behind pectoral fin.

—**Abdominal aorta**, in man and other mammals, that portion of the aorta between its passage through the diaphragm and its bifurcation into the iliac arteries.—**Abdominal apertures.** See *abdomen*, 1.—**Abdominal fins**, in *ichth.*, ventral fins when situated behind the pectoral fins.—**Abdominal legs**, in *entom.*, false legs or prop-legs of the abdomen. In the larvæ of true insects they are soft, fleshy, inarticulate, and deciduous. There may be as many as eight pairs, or only a single pair, or none. The spinnerets of spiders, though abdominal in position, are regarded as homologous with the jointed legs of higher insects.—**Abdominal line**, in *human anat.*: (*a*) The white line (linea alba) or lengthwise mid-line of union of the abdominal muscles along the front of the belly, and one of several cross-lines intersecting the course of the rectus muscle. The exaggeration of these lines in art gives the "checker-board" appearance of the abdomen in statuary. (*b*) *pl.* Certain imaginary lines drawn to divide the surface of the abdomen into regions, as given below.—**Abdominal pore**, in some fishes, an aperture in the belly connected with the sexual function.


Torso Belvedere, showing "checker-board" appearance.

This [the ovarium], in some few fishes, sheds its ova, as soon as they are ripened, into the peritoneal cavity, whence they escape by *abdominal pores*, which place that cavity in direct communication with the exterior.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 95.

Abdominal reflex, a superficial reflex consisting of a contraction in the abdominal muscles when the skin over the abdomen in the mammary line is stimulated.—**Abdominal regions**, in *human anat.*, certain regions into which the abdomen is arbitrarily divided for the purpose of mapping its surface with reference to the viscera which lie beneath these regions respectively. Two horizontal parallel lines being drawn around the body, one (*a a*) crossing the cartilage of the ninth rib, the other (*b b*) crossing the highest point of the iliac bone, the abdominal surface is divided into three zones, an upper, a middle, and a lower, respectively called *epigastric*, *umbilical*, and *hypogastric*. Each of these is subdivided into three parts by two vertical lines (*c c*), each drawn through the middle of Poupart's ligament. The central part of the epigastric zone (1) retains the name of *epigastric*; its lateral portions (4 4) are the *right* and *left hypochondriac* regions; the middle part of the umbilical (2) is called the *umbilical* region, while its lateral portions (5 5) are the *right* and *left lumbar* regions; the middle portion of the hypogastric zone (3) is called the *hypogastric* region, but sometimes the *pubic* region, while its lateral portions (6 6) are called the *right* and *left iliac* (or *inguinal*) regions. The adjoining region of the thigh, below the fold of the groin, is properly excluded.—**Abdominal respiration**, that type of respiration in which the action of the diaphragm, and consequently the movement of the abdomen, is most marked; contrasted with *thoracic* or *costal respiration*.—**Abdominal ribs**, in *herpet.*, a series of transverse ossifications in the wall of the abdomen of some reptiles, as dinosaurs and crocodiles; in the latter the series consists of seven on each side, lying superficial to the recti muscles. They are quite distinct from true ribs, and considered by some to be dermal ossifications.



a a, horizontal line through the cartilage of the ninth rib; *b b*, horizontal line touching the highest parts of the iliac crests; *c c*, vertical lines drawn through the middle of Poupart's ligament, on either side; 1, epigastric region; 2, umbilical region; 3, hypogastric region; 4 4, hypochondriac regions; 5 5, lumbar regions; 6 6, iliac regions.

Abdominal dermal *ribs* are developed in some species [of Dinosauria], if not in all. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 227.

Abdominal ring, in *anat.*: (*a*) *Internal*, an oval opening in the fascia of the transversalis abdominis (transverse muscle of the abdomen), about midway between the superior iliac spine and the pubic spine, and half an inch above Poupart's ligament. (*b*) *External*, a similar oblong opening in the fascia of the obliquus externus abdominis (external oblique muscle of the abdomen), further down and nearer the mid-line of the body. These rings are respectively the inlet and outlet of the inguinal canal. Also called *inguinal rings*.—**Abdominal scutella**, in *herpet.*, the short, wide, imbricated scales which lie along the belly of a serpent from chin to anus.—**Abdominal segments**, in *entom.*, etc., the individual somites or rings of which the abdomen of an insect, a crustacean, etc., is or may be composed.—**Abdominal vertebræ**, in *ichth.*, all the vertebræ behind the head which have ribs or rib-like processes arching over the visceral cavity.—**Abdominal viscera**, those organs, collectively considered, which are situated in the abdomen, being especially those of the digestive system. See *abdomen*, 1.

II. *n.* One of the *Abdominales* (which see).

Abdominales (ab-dom-i-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *abdominalis*: see *abdominal*.] **1.** A name introduced into the ichthyological system of Linnæus, and variously applied: (*a*) by Linnæus, as an ordinal name for all osseous fishes with abdominal ventrals; (*b*) by Cuvier, as a subordinal name for all those malacopterygian osseous fishes which have abdominal ventrals; (*c*) by J. Müller, as a subordinal name for those malacopterygian fishes which have abdominal ventrals and also a pneumatic duct between the air-bladder and intestinal canal. The name has also been applied to other groups varying more or less from the preceding. The salmonids and the clupeids or herring family are typical representatives in all the above divisions.

2. A section of the coleopterous family *Carabidæ*, proposed by Latreille for beetles with the abdomen enlarged in proportion to the thorax.

Abdominalia (ab-dom-i-nā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *animalia*, animals), neut. pl. of *abdominalis*: see *abdominal*.] An order of cirriped crustaceans, having a segmented body, three pairs of abdominal limbs, no thoracic limbs, a flask-shaped carapace, an extensive mouth, two eyes, and the sexes distinct. The members of the order all burrow in shells. Two families are recognized, *Cryptophialidæ* and *Alcippidæ*.

The whole family of the *Abdominalia*, a name proposed by Darwin, if I am not mistaken, have the sexes separate.
Beneden, An. Parasites. (*N. E. D.*)

abdominally (ab-dom'i-nạl-i), *adv.* On or in the abdomen; toward the abdomen.

abdominoscopy (ab-dom-i-nos'kō-pi), *n.* [< L. *abdomen* (*-min-*) + Gr. *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, look at, view.] In *med.*, examination of the abdomen for the detection of disease.

abdominous (ab-dom'i-nus), *a.* [< *abdomen* (*-min-*) + *-ous*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the abdomen; abdominal.—**2.** Having a large belly; pot-bellied. [Rare.]

Gorgonius sits *abdominous* and wan,
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan.
Cowper, Prog. of Err.

abduce (ab-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abduced*, ppr. *abducing*. [< L. *abducere*, < *ab*, away, + *ducere*, lead: see *ductile*.] **1†.** To draw or lead away by persuasion or argument. — **2.** To lead away or carry off by improper means; abduct. [Rare.] — **3†.** To draw away or aside, as by the action of an abductor muscle.

If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

★**abducens** (ab-dū′senz), *n.*; pl. *abducentes* (-sen′tēz). [L.: see *abducent*, *a.*] In *anat.*, one of the sixth pair of cranial nerves: so called because it is the motor nerve of the rectus externus (external straight) muscle of the eye, which turns the eyeball outward.

abducent (ab-dū′sent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *abducere*, draw away: see *abduce*.] **I.** *a.* Drawing away; pulling aside. In *anat.*, specifically applied — (*a*) to those muscles which draw certain parts of the body away from the axial line of the trunk or of a limb, in contradistinction to the *adducent muscles* or *adductors*; (*b*) to motor nerves which effect this action. — **Abducent nerves**, the sixth pair of cranial nerves; the abducentes.

II. *n.* That which abducts; an abducens.

abduct (ab-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *abductus*, pp. of *abducere*, lead away: see *abduce*.] **1.** To lead away or carry off surreptitiously or by force; kidnap.

The thing is self-evident, that his Majesty has been *abducted* or spirited away, "*enlevé*," by some person or persons unknown. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 4.

2. In *physiol.*, to move or draw away (a limb) from the axis of the body, or (a digit) from the axis of the limb: opposed to *adduct*.

★**abduction** (ab-duk′shon), *n.* [< L. *abductio(n-)*, < *abducere*: see *abduce*.] **1.** The act of abducing or abducting. (*a*) In *law*, the act of illegally leading away or carrying off a person; more especially, the taking or carrying away of a wife, a child, a ward, or a voter by fraud, persuasion, or open violence. (*b*) In *physiol.*, the action of the muscles in drawing a limb or other part of the body away from the axis of the body or of the limb, as when the arm is lifted from the side, or the thumb is bent away from the axis of the arm or the middle line of the hand. (*c*) In *surg.*, the receding from each other of the extremities of a fractured bone.

2. [< NL. *abductio*, a word used by Giulio Pacio (1550–1635), in translating *ἀπαγωγή* in the 25th chapter of the second book of Aristotle's Prior Analytics, in place of *deductio* and *reductio*, previously employed.] In *logic*, a syllogism of which the major premise is evident or known, while the minor, though not evident, is as credible as or more credible than the conclusion. The term is hardly used except in translations from the passage referred to.

After adverting to another variety of ratiocinative procedure, which he calls Apagoge or *Abduction* (where the minor is hardly more evident than the conclusion, and might sometimes conveniently become a conclusion first to be proved), Aristotle goes on to treat of objection generally. *Grote*, Aristotle, vi.

abductor (ab-duk′tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *abducere*: see *abduce*.] One who or that which abducts. Specifically, in *anat.* [pl. *abductores* (ab-duk-tō′rēz)], a muscle which moves certain parts from the axis of the body or of a limb: as, the *abductor* pollicis, a muscle which pulls the thumb outward: opposed to *adductor*. The abductor muscles of the human body are the abductor pollicis (abductor of the thumb) and abductor minimi digiti (abductor of the least digit) of the hand and foot respectively. The first dorsal interosseous muscle of the human hand is sometimes called the abductor indicis (abductor of the forefinger). The abductor tertii internodii secundi digiti (abductor of the third internode of the second digit) is a peculiar muscle of both hand and foot of the gibbons (*Hylobates*), arising from the second metacarpal or metatarsal bone, and inserted by a long tendon into the preaxial side of the ungual internode of the second digit. The abductor metacarpi quinti (abductor of the fifth metacarpal) is a muscle of the hand in certain lizards. For the abductors in human anatomy, see cut under *muscle*.

abe (a-bē′), *v. i.* [For *be*; prefix unmeaning, or as in *ado*.] Used in the same sense as *be*. Also spelled *abee*. — **To let abe**, to let be; let alone. Hence, *let-abe* is used in the substantive sense of forbearance or connivance, as in the phrase *let-abe for let-abe*, one act of forbearance in return for another, mutual forbearance.

I am for *let-abe for let-abe*. *Scott*, Pirate, II. xvii.

Let abe, let alone; not to mention; far less: as, he couldna sit, *let abe* stand. [Scotch.]

abeam (a-bēm′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], *prep.*, on, + *beam*.] *Naut.*, in or into a direction at right angles to the keel of a ship; directly opposite the middle part of a ship's side, and in line with its main-beam: as, we had the wind *abeam*.

The wind was hauling round to the westward, and we could not take the sea *abeam*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 257.

The sea went down toward night, and the wind hauled *abeam*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 347.

abear (a-bār′), *v. t.* [< ME. *aberen*, < AS. *āberan*, < *ā-* + *beran*, bear: see *a-*[1] and *bear*[1].] **1†.** To bear; behave.

So did the Faerie Knight himselfe *abeare*. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xii. 19.

2. To suffer or tolerate. [Provincial or vulgar.]

But if I mun doy I mun doy, for I couldn *abear* to see it. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer.

abearance† (a-bār′ans), *n.* [< *abear* + *-ance*; substituted for *abearing*, ME. *abering*.] Behavior; demeanor.

The other species of recognizances with sureties is for the good *abearance* or good behaviour. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xviii.

abearing† (a-bār′ing), *n.* [ME. *abering*, verbal n. of *aberen*, abear.] Behavior; demeanor.

abecedaria, *n.* Plural of *abecedarium*.

abecedarian (ā″bē-sē-dā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. F. *abécédaire*; < LL. *abecedarius* (*psalmi abecedarii*, alphabetical psalms), < *a* + *be* + *ce* + *de*, the first four letters of the alphabet (cf. *alphabet*), + *-arius*: see *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or formed by the letters of the alphabet. — **2.** Pertaining to the learning of the alphabet, or to one engaged in learning it; hence, relating to the first steps in learning.

There is an *Abecedarian* ignorance that precedes knowledge, and a Doctoral ignorance that comes after it. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne, I. 606.

Another form is *abecedary*.

Abecedarian psalms, hymns, etc., psalms, hymns, etc. (as the 119th psalm), in which the verses of successive distinct portions are arranged in alphabetical order.

II. *n.* **1.** One who teaches or learns the letters of the alphabet. — **2.** [*cap.*] A follower of Nicolas Storch, an Anabaptist of Germany, in the sixteenth century. The Abecedarians are said to have been so called because Storch taught that study or even a knowledge of the letters was unnecessary, since the Holy Spirit would impart directly a sufficient understanding of the Scriptures.

abecedarium (ā″bē-sē-dā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *abecedaria* (-ä). [Neüt. of LL. *abecedarius*: see *abecedarian*.] An a-b-c book.

It appears therefore that all the Italic alphabets were developed on Italian soil out of a single primitive type, of which the *abecedaria* exhibit a comparatively late survival. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 131.

Logical abecedarium, a table of all possible combinations of any finite number of logical terms. *Jevons*.

abecedary (ā-bē-sē′da-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abecedarius*: see *abecedarian*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *abecedarian*.

II. *n.* **1.** An a-b-c book; a primer. Hence — **2.** A first principle or element; rudiment: as, "such rudiments or *abecedaries*," *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VIII. iii. 2.

abechet, *v. t.* [ME., < OF. *abecher* (ML. *abbecare*), < *a*, to, + *bec*, beak: see *beak*[1].] To feed, as a parent bird feeds its young.

Yet should I somdele ben *abeched*,
And for the time well refreshed.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

abed (a-bed′), *adv.* [< ME. *a bedde*, < AS. *on bedde*: prep. *on*, and dat. of *bedd*, bed: see *a*[3] and *bed*.] **1.** In bed.

Not to be *abed* after midnight is to be up betimes. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

2. To bed.

Her mother dream'd before she was deliver'd
That she was brought *abed* of a buzzard.
Beau. and Fl., False One, iv. 3.

abee (a-bē′), *n.* [A native term.] A woven fabric of cotton and wool, made in Aleppo. *Simmonds*.

abeggeț, *v. t.* An old form of *aby*[1].

There dorste no wight hond upon him legge,
That he ne swore he shuld anon *abegge*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 18.

abeigh (a-bēēh′), *adv.* [A variant of ME. *abey*, *abai*, etc.: see *bay*[5], *n.*] Aloof; at a shy distance. [Scotch.] — **To stand abeigh**, to keep aloof.

Maggie coost her head fu' high,
Look'd asklent an' unco skeigh,
Gart poor Duncan *stand abeigh* —
Ha, ha, the wooing o't. *Burns*, Duncan Gray.

abele (a-bēl′), *n.* [Formerly *abeele*, *abeal*, etc., < D. *abeel*, in comp. *abeel-boom*, < OF. *abel*, earlier *aubel*, < ML. *albellus*, applied to the white poplar, prop. dim. of L. *albus*, white.] The white poplar, *Populus alba*: so called from the white color of its twigs and leaves. See *poplar*. Also called *abel-tree*, and sometimes *abbey*.

Six *abeles* i' the kirkyard grow, on the north side in a row. *Mrs. Browning*, Duchess May.

Abelian[1] (ā-bel′i-an), *n.* [< *Abel* + *-ian*; also *Abelite*, < LL. *Abelitæ*, pl., < *Abel*: see *-ite*[1].] A member of a religious sect which arose in northern Africa in the fourth century. The Abelians married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they maintained, of Abel, and attempted to keep up the sect by adopting the children of others. They are known only from the report of St. Augustine, written after they had become extinct. Also called *Abelite* and *Abelonian*.

Abelian[2] (ā-bel′i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Norwegian mathematician Niels Henrik Abel (1802–1829). — **Abelian equation**, an irreducible algebraic equation, one of whose roots is expressible as a rational function of a second, and shown by Abel to be solvable by the solution of a second equation of a lower degree. — **Abelian function**, in *math.*, a hyperelliptic function; a symmetric function of inverses of Abelian integrals. The name has been used in slightly different senses by different authors, but it is best applied to a ratio of double theta functions. — **Abelian integral**, one of a class of ultraelliptic integrals first investigated by Abel; any integral of an algebraic function not reducible to elliptic functions.

Abelite, Abelonian (ā′bel-īt, ā-bel-ō′ni-an), *n.* Same as *Abelian*[1].

Abelmoschus (ā-bel-mos′kus), *n.* [ML., < Ar. *abu'l-mosk*, *-misk*, father (source) of musk: *abū*, father; *al*, the; *mosk*, *misk*, musk: see *abba*[1] and *musk*.] A genus of plants of the family *Malvaceæ*, including *A. Abelmoschus*, the abelmosk or muskmallow of India and Egypt, which produces the musk-seed used in perfumes, and *A. esculentus*, the okra. There are 10 or 12 species, all of which are natives of the old world.

abelmosk (ā′bel-mosk), *n.* [< ML. *Abelmoschus*.] The plant *Abelmoschus*. Also spelled *abelmusk*. See *Abelmoschus*.

abel-tree (ā′bel-trē), *n.* Same as *abele*.

abelwhackets†, *n.* See *ablewhackets*.

a bene placito (ä bā′ne plä′chē-tō). [It.: *a*, at; *bene* (< L. *bene*), well; *placito* (< L. *placitum*), pleasure: see *please* and *plea*.] In *music*, at pleasure; in the way the performer likes best.

Abeona[1] (ab-ē-ō′nä), *n.* [LL. *Abeona*, the goddess of departing, < L. *abire*, go away, *abeo*, I go away, < *ab*, away, + *ire*, go, *eo*, I go.] In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess who presided over departure, as of travelers.

Abeona[2] (ab-ē-ō′nä). [NL. (Chas. Girard, 1854): a coined name.] In *ichth.*, a genus of viviparous embiotocoid fishes of the family *Holconotidæ*, represented by surf-fishes, as *A. minima* and *A. aurora*, of the Californian coast.

aber (ab′ėr), *n.* [Gael. *abar* = W. *aber*, a confluence of waters, the mouth of a river. Cf. Gael. *inbhir*, with same senses, = W. *ynfer*, influx: see *inver-*.] A Celtic word used as a prefix to many place-names in Great Britain, and signifying a confluence of waters, either of two rivers or of a river with the sea: as, *Aberdeen*, *Aberdour*, *Abergavenny*, *Aberystwith*.

aberdavine, *n.* See *aberdevine*. *Latham*.

aberdeen (ab′ėr-dēn), *n.* [Etym. uncertain. Cf. *aberdevine*.] In *ornith.*, a name of the knot (which see), *Tringa canutus*.

aberdevine (ab″ėr-de-vīn′), *n.* [Etym. unknown: see below.] The siskin, *Chrysomitris spinus*, a well-known European bird of the finch family (*Fringillidæ*), nearly related to the goldfinch, and somewhat resembling the green variety of the canary-bird. See *siskin*. Also spelled *aberdavine*, *abadevine*. [Local, Eng.]

About London, the siskin is called the *aberdevine* by bird-catchers. *Rennie*, ed. of Montagu's Dict., 1831, p. 2.

[The word (*aberdevine*) is not now in use, if it ever was. I believe it was first published by Albin (1737), and that it was a bird-catchers' or bird-dealers' name about London; but I suspect it may have originated in a single bird-dealer, who coined it to give fictitious value to a common bird for which he wanted to get a good price. Book-writers have gone on repeating Albin's statement without adding any new information, and I have never met with any one who called the siskin or any other bird by this name. No suggestion as to its etymology seems possible. *Prof. A. Newton*, letter.]

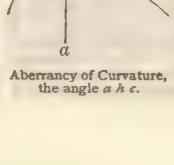
aberr (ab-ėr′), *v. i.* [< L. *aberrare*: see *aberrate*.] To wander; err. [Rare.]

Divers were out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

aberrance (ab-er′ans), *n.* Same as *aberrancy*.

aberrancy (ab-er′an-si), *n.*; pl. *aberrancies* (-siz). [< L. as if **aberrantia*, < *aberran(t-)s*: see *aberrant*.] A wandering or deviating from the right way; especially, a deviation from truth or rectitude. Another form is *aberrance*. [Rare.]

They do not only swarm with errours, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deserts his reason, or complies with their *aberrancies*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.



Aberrancy of Curvature, the angle *a h c*.

Aberrancy of curvature, in *math.*, the angle between the normal to a curve at any point and the line from that point to the middle point of the infinitesimal chord parallel to the tangent.

aberrant (ab-er′ant), *a.* [< L. *aberran(t-)s*, ppr. of *aberrare:* see *aberrate.*] **1.** Wandering; straying from the right or usual course.

An *aberrant* berg appears about three hundred miles west-south-west of Ireland, in latitude 51°, longitude 18° west. *Science*, III. 343.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, differing in some of its characters from the group in which it is placed: said of an individual, a species, a genus, etc.

In certain *aberrant* Rotalines the shell is commonly . . . of a rich crimson hue. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 459.

The more *aberrant* any form is, the greater must have been the number of connecting forms which have been exterminated or utterly lost. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 387.

Aberrant duct of the testis, in *anat.*, a slender tube or diverticulum from the lower part of the canal of the epididymis, or from the beginning of the excretory duct of the testis (vas deferens). It varies from 2 to 14 inches in length, is coiled up into a fusiform mass extending up the spermatic cord 2 or 3 inches, and terminates blindly. Two or more such tubes are occasionally found together, but they are sometimes entirely wanting. See *testis.* Also called *vas aberrans, vasculum aberrans.*

aberrate (ab-er′āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *aberrated*, ppr. *aberrating.* [< L. *aberratus*, pp. of *aberrare*, stray from, < *ab*, from, + *errare*, to stray: see *err.*] To wander or deviate from the right way; diverge. [Rare.]

The product of their defective and *aberrating* vision. *De Quincey.*

aberration (ab-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *aberratio(n-)*, < *aberrare:* see *aberrate.*] **1.** The act of wandering away; deviation; especially, in a figurative sense, the act of wandering from the right way or course; hence, deviation from truth or moral rectitude.

So then we draw near to God, when, repenting us of our former *aberrations* from him, we renew our covenants with him. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on James iv. 8.

The neighbouring churches, both by petitions and messengers, took such happy pains with the church of Salem, as presently recovered that holy flock to a sense of his [Roger Williams's] *aberrations.* *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vii. 1.

2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A wandering of the intellect; mental derangement. (*b*) Vicarious hemorrhage. (*c*) Diapedesis of blood-corpuscles. (*d*) Congenital malformation.—**3.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, deviation from the type; abnormal structure or development.

In whichever light, therefore, insect *aberration* is viewed by us, . . . we affirm that it does . . . exist. *Wollaston*, Var. of Species, p. 2.

4. In *optics*, a deviation in the rays of light when unequally refracted by a lens or reflected by a mirror, so that they do not converge and meet in a point or focus, but separate, forming an indistinct image of the object, or an indistinct image with prismatically colored edges. It is called *spherical* when, as in the former case, the imperfection or blurring arises from the form of curvature of the lens or reflector, and *chromatic* when, as in the latter case, there is a prismatic coloring of the image arising from the different refrangibility of the rays composing white light, and the consequent fact that the foci for the different colors do not coincide. Thus, in fig. 1, the rays passing through the lens *L L* near its edge have a focus at *A*, while those which pass near the axis have a focus at *B*; hence, an image formed on a screen placed at *m m* would appear more or less distorted or indistinct.

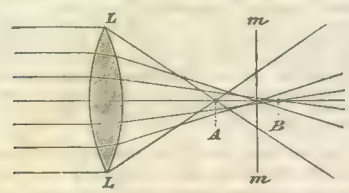


Fig. 1.

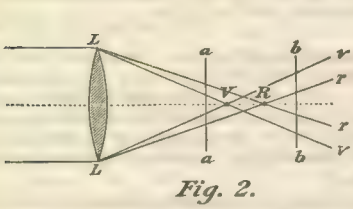


Fig. 2.

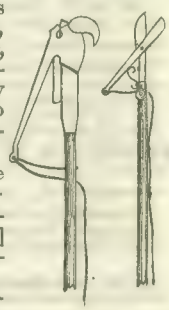
Fig. 1, diagram illustrating the spherical aberration of a lens. Fig. 2, diagram illustrating the chromatic aberration.

In fig. 2 the violet rays (*v v*) have a focus at *V*, while the less refrangible red rays (*r r*) come to a focus at *R*. A spot of light with a red border would be observed on a screen placed at *a a*, and one with a blue border on a screen at *b b*. In the eye the iris and crystalline lens partially eliminate these aberrations. Optical instruments corrected for chromatic aberration are called *achromatic.*

5. In *astron.*, the apparent displacement of a heavenly body due to the joint effect of the motion of the rays of light proceeding from it and the motion of the earth. Thus, when the light from a star that is not directly in the line of the earth's motion is made to fall centrally into a telescope, the telescope is in reality inclined slightly away from the true direction of the star toward that in which the earth is moving; just as one running under a vertically falling shower of rain, and holding in his hand a long-necked flask, must incline its mouth forward if he does not wish the sides of the neck to be wetted. This phenomenon, discovered and explained by Bradley (1728), is termed the *aberration of light*, and its effect in displacing a star is called the *aberration of the star.* The *annual aberration*, due to the motion of the earth in its orbit, amounts to 20″.4 in the maximum; the *diurnal aberration*, due to the rotation of the earth, is only 0″.3 at most. See *planetary aberration*, below.—**Circle of aberration**, the circle of colored light observed in experiments with convex lenses between the point where the violet rays meet and that where the red rays meet.—**Constant of aberration.** See *constant.*—**Crown of aberration,** a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays, by which its apparent diameter is enlarged.—**Planetary aberration** (see 5, above), better called the *equation of light*, an apparent displacement of a moving body, as a planet, owing to its not being in the same position at the moment the light reaches the earth that it was when the light left it.= **Syn. 1.** Deviation, divergence, departure.—**2.** (*a*) Derangement, hallucination, illusion, delusion, eccentricity, mania.

aberrational (ab-e-rā′shon-al), *a.* Characterized by aberration; erratic.

aberuncate† (ab-ē-rung′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aberuncated*, ppr. *aberuncating.* [An erroneous form of *averruncate*, as if < L. **aberuncare*, < *ab*, from, + *e* for *ex*, out, + *runcare*, uproot, weed; hence the unauthorized sense given by Bailey. See *averruncate.*] To pull up by the roots; extirpate utterly. *Johnson.*



Aberuncators.

Aberuncated, pulled up by the roots, weeded. *Bailey.*

aberuncation† (ab-ē-rung-kā′shon), *n.* [< *aberuncate.*] Eradication; extirpation; removal.

aberuncator (ab-ē-rung′kā-tor), *n.* [< *aberuncate.* Cf. L. *runcator*, a weeder.] **1.** An implement for extirpating weeds; a weeder or weeding-machine.—**2.** An instrument for pruning trees when their branches are beyond easy reach of the hand. There are various forms of these implements, but they all consist of two blades, similar to those of stout shears, one of which is fixed rigidly to a long handle, while the other forms one arm of a lever, to which a cord passing over a pulley is attached. Also written, more properly, *averruncator.*

abet (a-bet′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abetted*, ppr. *abetting.* [< ME. *abetten*, < OF. *abeter*, *abeter*, instigate, deceive, < *a-* (< L., *ad-*), to, + *beter*, bait, as a bear, < Icel. *beita*, bait, cause to bite: see *bait, v.*; also *bet*[1], a shortened form of *abet.*] **1.** To encourage by aid or approval: used with a personal object, and chiefly in a bad sense.

They *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 28.

Note, too, how for having *abetted* those who wronged the native Irish, England has to pay a penalty. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 487.

2†. To maintain; support; uphold.

"Then shall I soone," quoth he, "so God me grace, *Abett* that virgins cause disconsolate." *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 64.

3. In *law*, to encourage, counsel, incite, or assist in a criminal act—implying, in the case of felony, personal presence. Thus, in *military law*, it is a grave crime to aid or *abet* a mutiny or sedition, or excite resistance against lawful orders. In *Scots law*, a person is said to be *abetting* though he may only protect a criminal, conceal him from justice, or aid him in making his escape.

Hence—**4.** To lead to or encourage the commission of.

Would not the fool *abet* the stealth
Who rashly thus exposed his wealth? *Gay*, Fables, ii. 12.

=**Syn.** To support, encourage, second, countenance, aid, assist, back, connive at, stand by, further.

abet† (a-bet′), *n.* [< ME. *abet*, instigation, < OF. *abet*, instigation, deceit (ML. *abettum*), < *abeter:* see *abet, v.*] The act of aiding or encouraging, especially in a crime. *Chaucer.*

abetment (a-bet′ment), *n.* [< *abet* + *-ment.*] The act of abetting; that which serves to abet or encourage.

abettal (a-bet′al), *n.* [< *abet* + *-al.*] The act of abetting; aid. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

abetter, abettor (a-bet′er, -or, or -ôr), *n.* [Formerly *abettour*; < *abet* + *-er*[1], *-or*[2].] **1.** One who abets or incites; one who aids or encourages another to commit a crime; a supporter or encourager of something bad. *Abettor* is the form used in law.

But let th' *abettor* of the Panther's crime
Learn to make fairer wars another time. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, i. 1647.

In *law*, an *abettor*, as distinguished from an *accessory*, is more especially one who, being present, gives aid or encouragement.

2. One who aids, supports, or encourages: in a good sense.

It has been the occasion of making me friends and open *abettors* of several gentlemen of known sense and wit. *Pope*, Letters, June 15, 1711.

=**Syn. 1.** *Abettor, Accessory, Accomplice.* See *accomplice.*

abevacuation (ab-ē-vak-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< NL. *abevacuatio(n-)*: see *ab-* and *evacuation.*] In *med.*, variously used to signify a morbid evacuation, whether excessive or deficient.

ab extra (ab eks′trą). [L.] From without: opposed to *ab intra* (which see).

Those who are so fortunate as to occupy the philosophical position of spectators *ab extra* are very few in any generation. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 140.

abeyance (a-bā′ans), *n.* [< OF. *abeiance*, abeyance, < *a-* (< L. *ad-*), to, at, + *beance* (**beiance*), expectation, desire, < *beant*, expecting, thinking, ppr. of *beer, baer* (F. *bayer*), gape, gaze at, expect anxiously, < ML. *badare*, gape.] **1.** In *law*, a state of expectation or contemplation. Thus, the fee simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in abeyance when there is no person in being in whom it can vest, so that it is in a state of expectancy or waiting until a proper person shall appear. So also where one man holds land for life, with remainder to the heirs of another, and the latter is yet alive, the remainder is in abeyance, since no man can have an heir until his death. Titles of honor and dignities are said to be in abeyance when it is uncertain who shall enjoy them. Thus, in *Eng. law*, when a nobleman holding a dignity descendible to his heirs general dies leaving daughters, the king by his prerogative may grant the dignity to any one of the daughters he pleases, or to the male issue of one of such daughters. While the title to the dignity is thus in suspension it is said to be in abeyance.

2. A state of suspended action or existence, or temporary inactivity.

Upon awaking from slumber, I could never gain, at once, thorough possession of my senses; . . . the mental faculties in general, but the memory in especial, being in a condition of absolute *abeyance.* *Poe*, Tales, I. 333.

abeyancy (a-bā′an-si), *n.* The state or condition of being in abeyance. *Hawthorne.*

abeyant (a-bā′ant), *a.* [Inferred from *abeyance:* see *-ance* and *-ant*[1].] In *law*, being in abeyance.

abgregate† (ab′grē-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *abgregatus*, pp. of *abgregare*, lead away from the flock, < *ab*, from, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock. Cf. *congregate, segregate.*] To separate from a flock. *Cockeram*, 1612.

abgregation† (ab-grē-gā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *abgregatio(n-)*, < L. *abgregare:* see *abgregate.*] The act of separating from a flock. *Bailey.*

abhal (ab′hal), *n.* A name given in the East Indies to the berries of the common juniper, *Juniperus communis.* Also spelled *abhel* and *abhul.*

abhel, *n.* See *abhal.*

abhominable (ab-hom′i-na-bl), *a.* An old mode of spelling *abominable*, on the supposition that it was derived from *ab homine*, from or repugnant to man, ridiculed as pedantic by Shakspere in the character of the pedant Holofernes.

This is *abhominable* (which he would call *abominable*). *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

[*Abhominable* occurs in the Promptorium Parvulorum (c. 1440), and in Gower; *abhominacyoun* is in Wyclif's New Testament, *abhominacioun* in Chaucer, and *abhomynacioun* in Mandeville. Fuller has *abhominal*, a form made to suit the false etymology.]

abhor (ab-hôr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abhorred*, ppr. *abhorring.* [< L. *abhorrēre*, shrink from, < *ab*, from, + *horrēre*, bristle (with fear): see *horrid.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** Literally, to shrink back from with horror or dread; hence, to regard with repugnance; hate extremely or with loathing; loathe, detest, or abominate: as, to *abhor* evil; to *abhor* intrigue.

Thou didst not *abhor* the virgin's womb. *Te Deum.*

Nature *abhors* the old, and old age seems the only disease. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 289.

2†. To fill with horror and loathing; horrify.

He [Alexander] caused the women that were captive to sing before him such songes as *abhorred* the ears of the Macedons not accustomed to such things. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vi.

How *abhorred* my imagination is; my gorge rises at it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Hate, Abhor, Detest*, etc. See *hate.*

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To shrink back with disgust, or with fear and shudderings.

To *abhorre* from those vices.
Udall, Erasmus, St. James, iv.

2. To be antagonistic; be averse or of opposite character: with *from*.

Which is utterly *abhorring from* the end of all law.
Milton, Divorce, II. vii. 79.

abhorrence (ab-hor'ens), *n.* [< *abhorrent*: see *-ance*.] **1.** The act of abhorring; a feeling of extreme aversion or detestation; strong hatred.

One man thinks justice consists in paying debts, and has no measure in his *abhorrence* of another who is very remiss in this duty. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 286.

2†. An expression of abhorrence. Specifically, an address presented in 1680 to Charles II. of England, expressing abhorrence of the Addressers (which see).

3. That which excites repugnance or loathing: as, servility is my *abhorrence*. = **Syn. 1.** Horror, hatred, detestation, repugnance, disgust, loathing, shrinking, antipathy, aversion.

abhorrency† (ab-hor'en-si), *n.* The quality of being abhorrent, or the state of regarding anything with horror or loathing.

The first tendency to any injustice . . . must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents. *Locke*, Education, ¶ 110.

abhorrent (ab-hor'ent), *a.* [< L. *abhorren(t-)s*, ppr. of *abhorrere*: see *abhor*.] **1.** Hating; detesting; struck with abhorrence.

The arts of pleasure in despotic courts
I spurn *abhorrent*. *Glover*, Leonidas, x.

2. Exciting horror or abhorrence; very repulsive; detestable: as, *abhorrent* scenes; an *abhorrent* criminal or course of conduct.—**3.** Contrary; utterly repugnant; causing aversion: formerly with *from*, now with *to*.

And yet it is so *abhorrent from* the vulgar.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

Christianity turns from these scenes of strife, as *abhorrent to* her highest injunctions. *Sumner*, Aug. 27, 1846.

abhorrently (ab-hor'ent-li), *adv.* With abhorrence; in an abhorrent manner.

abhorrer (ab-hôr'er), *n.* One who abhors. Specifically (with or without a capital letter), in the reign of Charles II. of England, a member of the court party, afterward called Tories. They derived their name from their professed abhorrence of the principles of the Addressers, who endeavored to restrict the royal prerogative. See *addresser*.

Scarce a day passed but some *abhorrer* was dragged before them [the House of Commons] and committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, at the pleasure of the house. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 561.

abhorrible (ab-hor'i-bl), *a.* [< *abhor* + *-ible*, after *horrible*.] Worthy or deserving to be abhorred. [Rare.]

abhorring (ab-hôr'ing), *n.* **1.** A feeling of abhorrence; loathing.

I find no *abhorring* in my appetite. *Donne*, Devotion.

2†. An object of abhorrence.

They shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh. Isa. lxvi. 24.

abhul, *n.* See *abhal*.

Abia (ā'bi-ă), *n.* A genus of *Hymenoptera*. *Leach*.

Abib (ā'bib), *n.* [Heb. *ābīb*, an ear of corn, < *ābab*, produce early fruit, < *āb*, swelling.] The time of newly ripe grain; the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, beginning with the new moon of March. *Abib* seems to have been the designation of a season rather than the name of a month. After the Babylonish captivity it was also called *Nisan* (Neh. ii. 1).

abidance (a-bī'dans), *n.* [< *abide*[1] + *-ance*.] The act of abiding or continuing; abode; stay. *Fuller*. [Rare.]

And then, moreover, there is His personal *abidance* in our churches, raising earthly service into a foretaste of heaven. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 475.

abide[1] (a-bīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abode*, ppr. *abiding*. [< ME. *abiden* (pret. sing. *abod*, pl. *abiden*, pp. *abiden*), < AS. *ābīdan* (pret. sing. *ābād*, pl. *ābidon*, pp. *ābiden*) (= Goth. *usbeidan*, expect), < *ā-* + *bīdan*, bide: see *bide*. The ME. and AS. forms are trans. and intrans.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wait for; especially, to stand one's ground against.

Abide me if thou dar'st. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.
Howbeit we *abide* our day! *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

2. To await; be in store for.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. Acts xx. 23.

3. To endure or sustain; remain firm under.

Who may *abide* the day of his coming? Mal. iii. 2.

Greatness does not need plenty, and can very well *abide* its loss. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 232.

4. To put up with; tolerate. [In this colloquial sense approaching *abide*[2].]

I cannot *abide* the smell of hot meat.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

As for disappointing them, I shouldn't so much mind, but I can't *abide* to disappoint myself.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

5†. To encounter; undergo: in a jocular sense. [?]

I wil give hym the alder-beste
Gifte, that ever he *abode* hys lyve.
Chaucer, Dethe of Blaunche, l. 247.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have one's abode; dwell; reside.

In the noiseless air and light that flowed
Round your fair brows, eternal Peace *abode*.
Bryant, To the Apennines.

2. To remain; continue to stay.

Except these *abide* in the ship, ye cannot be saved.
Acts xxvii. 31.

Here no man can *abide*, except he be ready with all his heart to humble himself for the love of God.
Thomas à Kempis, Im. of Christ, i. 17.

3. To continue in a certain condition; remain steadfast or faithful.

But she is happier if she so *abide* [in widowhood].
1 Cor. vii. 40.

4†. To wait; stop; delay.

He hasteth wel that wysly kan *abyde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 949.

5. To inhere; belong as an attribute or quality; have its seat.

Though far more cause, yet much less spirit to curse
Abides in me. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

To abide by. (*a*) To remain at rest beside: as, "*abide by* thy crib," Job xxxix. 9. (*b*) To adhere to; maintain; defend; stand to: as, to *abide by* a friend. Specifically, in *Scots law*, to adhere to as true and genuine: said of the party who relies upon a deed or writing which the other party desires to have reduced or declared null and void, on the ground of forgery or falsehood. (*c*) To await or accept the consequences of; rest satisfied with: as, to *abide by* the event or issue. = **Syn. 1** and **2**. *Abide*, *Sojourn*, *Continue*, *Dwell*, *Reside*, *Live*, remain, stay, stop, lodge, settle, settle down, tarry, linger. *Live* is the most general word: to pass one's life, without indicating place, time, or manner. *Abide*, *sojourn*, to stay for a time—length of stay being associated in the mind with the former, and briefness or shortness of stay with the latter. *Continue*, to stay on, without interval of absence. *Dwell*, to be domiciled. *Reside*, to have one's home; dwell.

And if these pleasures may thee move,
Then *live* with me and be my love.
Marlowe, Shepherd to his Love.

O Thou who changest not, *abide* with me! *Lyte*.

A certain man of Beth-lehem-judah went to *sojourn* in the country of Moab, he, and his wife, and his two sons. . . . And they came into the country of Moab, and *continued* there. Ruth i. 1, 2.

And Moses was content to *dwell* with the man.
Exod. ii. 21.

There, at the moated grange, *resides* this dejected Mariana. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

abide[2] (a-bīd'), *v. t.* [This word in the sense of 'suffer for' does not occur much earlier than Shakspere's time. It is a corruption of ME. *abyen*, pay for, due to confusion with *abide*[1], wait for (as if that sense were equivalent to 'endure'): see further under *aby*[1], and cf. *abide*[1], *v. t.*, 4.] To pay the price or penalty of; suffer for.

If it be found so, some will dear *abide* it.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain.
Milton, P. L., iv. 86.

abident†. Old perfect participle of *abide*[1].

abider (a-bī'der), *n.* [< *abide*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who dwells or continues; one who lives or resides.

abiding (a-bī'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *abide*[1].] Continuing; permanent; steadfast: as, an *abiding* faith.

Here thou hast no *abiding* city.
Thomas à Kempis, Im. of Christ, ii. 1.

I do not think that Pope's verse anywhere sings, but it should seem that the *abiding* presence of fancy in his best work forbids his exclusion from the rank of poet.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 432.

abidingly (a-bī'ding-li), *adv.* In an abiding manner; enduringly; lastingly; permanently.

abiding-place (a-bī'ding-plās), *n.* [< *abiding*, verbal n. of *abide*[1], + *place*.] A place where one abides; a permanent dwelling-place; hence, a place of rest; a resting-place.

A very charming little *abiding-place*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 41.

Many of these plants . . . found suitable *abiding-places* at the South. *Science*, III. 359.

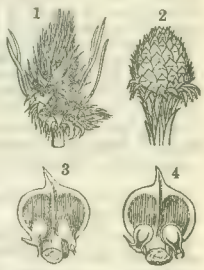
Abies (ab'i-ēz), *n.* [L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the silver fir; origin unknown.] A genus of trees, the firs, of the family *Pinaceæ* and the class *Gymnospermæ*, some of which are valuable for their timber. It differs from *Pinus* in its solitary leaves and in the thin scales of its cones, which ripen the first year. From the allied genera *Picea*, *Tsuga*, etc., with which it has sometimes been united, it is distinguished by its closely sessile leaves, by the bracts of the female aments being much larger than the scales, and by having erect cones with deciduous scales. It has about 20 species, confined to the northern hemisphere, and equally divided between the old and new worlds. To it belong the silver fir of central Europe (*A. pectinata*), the balsam-fir of eastern North America (*A. balsamea*), the red and white firs of western America (*A. grandis*, *concolor*, and *nobilis*), the sacred fir of Mexico (*A. religiosa*), etc. See *fir*.

abietene (ab'i-ē-tēn), *n.* [< L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon obtained by distillation from the resin of Sabine's pine of California, *Pinus Sabiniana*. It consists almost wholly of normal heptane, C_7H_{16}, and is a nearly colorless mobile liquid, having a strong aromatic smell, highly inflammable, and burning with a white, smokeless flame.

abietic (ab-i-et'ik), *a.* [< L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to trees of the genus *Abies*; derived from the fir.—**Abietic acid,** $C_{19}H_{28}O_2$, an acid obtained from the resin of some species of pine, larch, and fir. These resins are anhydrids of abietic acid or mixtures containing it.

abietin (ab'i-ē-tin), *n.* [< L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-in*[2].] A tasteless, inodorous resin, derived from the turpentine obtained from some species of the genus *Abies*.

Abietineæ (ab"i-ē-tin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-in-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Pinaceæ*, distinguished by bearing strobiles (cones) with two inverted ovules at the base of each scale, which become winged samaroid seeds. The leaves are linear or needle-shaped, and never two-ranked. It includes many of the most valuable kinds of timber-trees, viz., pine (*Pinus*), true cedar (*Cedrus*), spruce (*Picea*), hemlock-spruce (*Tsuga*), Douglas's spruce (*Pseudotsuga*), fir (*Abies*), and larch (*Larix*).



(1) Staminate and (2) pistillate inflorescence of the pine; (3) a pistillate scale, and (4) the same showing a longitudinal section of the ovules.

abietinic (ab"i-ē-tin'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from abietin: as, *abietinic* acid.

abietite (ab'i-ē-tīt), *n.* [< L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-ite*[2].] A sugar, $C_6H_8O_3$, obtained from the needles of the European silver fir, *Abies pectinata*.

Abietites (ab"i-ē-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL., pl. (sc. *plantæ*), < L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir.] A genus of fossil plants, family *Pinaceæ*, ancestors of the firs, ranging from Jurassic to Miocene.

Abigail (ab'i-gāl), *n.* [< *Abigail*, the "waiting gentlewoman" in Beaumont and Fletcher's play of "The Scornful Lady"—so named, perhaps, in allusion to the expression "thine handmaid," applied to herself by Abigail, the wife of Nabal, when carrying provisions to David: see 1 Sam. xxv. 2–41.] A general name for a waiting-woman or lady's-maid. [Colloq.] Sometimes written as a common noun, without a capital.

The *Abigail*, by immemorial custom, being a deodand, and belonging to holy Church.
Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition, 1694 (Harl. Misc., IV. 440).

I myself have seen one of these male *Abigails* tripping about the room with a looking-glass in his hand and combing his lady's hair a whole morning together.
Spectator.

abigeat (ab-ij'ē-at), *n.* [< OF. *abigeat*, < L. *abigeatus*, cattle-stealing, < *abigeus*, a cattle-stealer, < *abigere*, drive away: see *abactor*. For the second sense (*b*), cf. L. *abiga*, a plant which has the power of producing abortion, < *abigere*, as above.] In *law*: (*a*) The crime of stealing or driving off cattle in droves. (*b*) A miscarriage procured by art.

abiliate† (a-bil'i-āt), *v. t.* [For *abilitate*; or irreg. formed from *able*, L. *habilis*, ML. (*h*)*abilis*.] To enable. *Bacon*. [Rare.]

abiliment† (a-bil'i-ment), *n.* [Var. of *habiliment*, q. v.] Ability: as, "*abiliment* to steer a kingdom," *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

abilments†, *n. pl.* Same as *habiliments*.

abilitate† (a-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *habilitatus*, pp. of *habilitare* (> OF. *habileter*, *habiliter*), render able, < *habilis*, able: see *able*[1].] To assist. ★*Nicholas Ferrar*.

ability (a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *abilite* (four syllables), < OF. *habilite* (ME. also *ablete*, < OF. *ablete*), < L. *habilita(t-)s*, ML. *abilita(t-)s*, aptness, < *habilis*, apt, able: see *able*[1].] **1.** The state or condition of being able; power or capacity to do or act in any relation; competence in any occupation or field of action, from the possession of capacity, skill, means, or other qualification.

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure of the work. Ezra ii. 69.

Alas! what poor
Ability's in me to do him good?
Shak., M. for M., i. 5.

To the close of the Republic, the law was the sole field for all *ability* except the special talent of a capacity for generalship. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 380.

We must regard the colloidal compounds of which organisms are built as having, by their physical nature, the *ability* to separate colloids from crystalloids. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 7.

2. *pl.* In a concrete sense, talents; mental gifts or endowments.

Natural *abilities* are like natural plants, that need pruning by study. *Bacon*, Studies, Essay 50.

He had good *abilities*, a genial temper, and no vices. *Emerson*, Soc. and Sol.

3. The condition of being able to pay or to meet pecuniary obligations; possession of means: called distinctively *financial* or *pecuniary ability*.

Out of my lean and low *ability*
I'll lend you something. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

A draft upon my neighbour was to me the same as money; for I was sufficiently convinced of his *ability*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

4. That which is within one's power to do; best endeavor.

Be thou assur'd, good Cassio, I will do
All my *abilities* in thy behalf. *Shak.*, Oth., iii. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Ability, Capacity*, power, strength, skill, dexterity; faculty, capability, qualification, efficiency. *Ability* denotes active power or power to perform, and is used with regard to power of any kind. *Capacity* conveys the idea of receptiveness, of the possession of resources; it is potential rather than actual, and may be no more than undeveloped ability. *Ability* is manifested in action, while *capacity* does not imply action, as when we speak of a *capacity* for virtue. *Capacity* is the gift of nature; *ability* is partly the result of education or opportunity.

What is a power, but the *ability* or faculty of doing a thing? What is the *ability* to do a thing, but the power of employing the means necessary to its execution? *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 33.

Capacity is requisite to devise, and *ability* to execute, a great enterprise. *H. Taylor.*

2. *Abilities, Talents, Parts*, etc. (see *genius*), gifts, faculty, aptitude, accomplishments.

-ability. See *-able, -bility, -ibility.*

abilliments† (ə-bil'i-ə-mẹnts), *n. pl.* [< OF. *habillement*, armor, war equipments (mod. F., clothing); the E. spelling *-lli-* imitates the sound of F. *ll*, as in *billiards*, q. v. See *habiliment.*] Same as *habiliments*, but applied more especially to armor and warlike stores.

And now the temple of Janus being shut, warlike *abilliments* grew rusty. *Arth. Wilson*, Hist. James I.

abime†, **abisme**†, *n.* [< OF. *abime*, earlier *abisme*: see *abysm.*] An abysm.

Column and base upbering from *abime*.
Ballad in Commendacioun of Oure Ladie, l. 129.

Feel such a care, as one whom some *Abisme*
In the deep Ocean kept had all his Time.
Drummond of Hawthornden, Works, p. 59.

ab initio (ab i-nish'i-ō). [L.: *ab*, from; *initio*, abl. of *initium*, beginning: see *initial.*] From the beginning.

abintestate (ab-in-tes'tāt), *a.* [< LL. *abintestatus*, < L. *ab*, from, + *intestatus*: see *intestate.*] Inheriting or devolving from one who died intestate.

ab intra (ab in'trä). [L.: see *ab-* and *intra-.*] From within: opposed to *ab extra.*

abiogenesis (ab″i-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL. (Huxley, 1870), < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βίος*, life, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, the production of living things otherwise than through the growth and development of detached portions of a parent organism; spontaneous generation. Abiogenesis was formerly supposed to prevail quite widely even among comparatively complex forms of life. As biological science has advanced it has restricted the field of possible abiogenesis until within recent years pathologists have shown, by the study of pathogenic organisms, that there is no living thing which is not descended from a preëxisting organism. It should not be forgotten, however, that the persistent existence of a living being depends upon the continual change of non-living matter into living matter, and that there is no a priori impossibility in the production of non-living matter by the methods of the laboratory. That this has sometime come about in nature seems to be a logical assumption. Also called *abiogeny.* See *biogenesis* and *heterogenesis.*

abiogenesist (ab″i-ō-jen'e-sist), *n.* [< *abiogenesis* + *-ist.*] Same as *abiogenist.*

abiogenetic (ab″i-ō-jẹ-net'ik), *a.* [See *abiogenesis* and *genetic.*] Of or pertaining to abiogenesis.

abiogenetically (ab″i-ō-jẹ-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an abiogenetic manner; by spontaneous generation; as regards abiogenesis.

abiogenist (ab-i-oj'e-nist), *n.* [< *abiogeny* + *-ist.*] A believer in the doctrine of abiogenesis. Also called *abiogenesist.*

abiogenous (ab-i-oj'e-nus), *a.* Produced by spontaneous generation.

abiogeny (ab-i-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βίος*, life, + *-γενής*, -born: see *abiogenesis* and *-gen.*] Same as *abiogenesis.*

abiological (ab″i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + E. *biological.*] Not biological; not pertaining to biology.

The biological sciences are sharply marked off from the *abiological*, or those which treat of the phenomena manifested by not-living matter. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 1.

abiologically (ab″i-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* Not biologically; in an abiological manner.

abirritant (ab-ir'i-tant), *n.* [< L. *ab*, from, + E. *irritant.*] In *med.*, a soothing drug or application.

abirritate (ab-ir'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abirritated*, ppr. *abirritating.* [< L. *ab*, from, + E. *irritate.*] In *med.*, to deaden or lessen irritation in; soothe by removing or diminishing irritability.

abirritation (ab-ir-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ab*, away, from, + E. *irritation.*] In *pathol.*, the removal or diminution of irritation or irritability in the various tissues.

abirritative (ab-ir'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Tending to abirritate; due to abirritation.

abisme†, *n.* See *abime.*

abit†. Third person sing. pres. of *abide*[1].

abit†, *n.* Obsolete form of *habit.*

abitacle†, *n.* Obsolete form of *habitacle.*

abite†, *v. t.* [ME. *abitan*, < AS. *ābītan*, bite, eat, devour, < *ā-* + *bītan*, bite.] To bite; eat; devour.

abition† (ab-ish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *abitio(n-)*, < *abire*, go away, < *ab*, away, + *ire*, go.] The act of departing; death.

abject (ab'jekt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *abject*, < L. *abjectus*, downcast, low, mean, pp. of *abicere*, also spelled *abjicere*, < *ab*, away, + *jacĕre*, throw, = Gr. *ἰάπτειν*, throw: see *iambic.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Cast aside; cast away; abjected.

So thick bestrown,
Abject and lost, lay these, covering the flood,
Under amazement of their hideous change.
Milton, P. L., i. 312.

2. Low in condition or in estimation; utterly humiliating or disheartening; so low as to be hopeless: as, *abject* poverty, disgrace, or servitude.—**3.** Low in kind or character; mean; despicable; servile; groveling.

Or in this *abject* posture have ye sworn
To adore the conqueror? *Milton*, P. L., i. 322.

=**Syn. 3.** *Abject, Low, Mean, Groveling*, debased, despicable, degraded, degenerate, wretched, menial, worthless, beggarly. (See list under *low.*) *Abject, low*, and *mean* may have essentially the same meaning, but *low* is more often used with respect to nature, condition, or rank; *mean*, to character or conduct; *abject*, to spirit. *Groveling* has the vividness of figurative use; it represents natural disposition toward what is low and base. *Low* is generally stronger than *mean*, conformably to the original senses of the two words.

Never debase yourself by treacherous ways,
Nor by such *abject* methods seek for praise.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iv. 976.

An *abject* man he [Wolsey] was, in spite of his pride; for being overtaken riding out of that place towards Esher by one of the King's chamberlains, who brought him a kind message and a ring, he alighted from his mule, took off his cap, and kneeled down in the dirt.
Dickens, Child's Hist. Eng., xxvii.

What in me is dark
Illumine, what is *low* raise and support.
Milton, P. L., i. 23.

There is hardly a spirit upon earth so *mean* and contracted as to centre all regards on its own interests.
Bp. Berkeley.

This vice of intemperance is the arch-abomination of our natures, tending . . . to drag down the soul to the slavery of *grovelling* lusts. *Everett*, Orations, I. 374.

II.† *n.* A person who is abjectly base, servile, or dependent; a caitiff or menial.

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me, and I knew it not. Ps. xxxv. 15.

We are the queen's *abjects*, and must obey.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

abject† (ab-jekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *abjectus*, pp.: see the adj.] **1.** To throw away; cast off or out.

For that offence only Almighty God *abjected* Saul, that he should no more reign over Israel.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i.

2. To make abject; humiliate; degrade.

It *abjected* his spirit to that degree that he fell dangerously sick. *Strype*, Memorials, i. 15.

What is it that can make this gallant so stoop and *abject* himself so basely? *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 48.

abjectedness† (ab-jek'ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being abject; abjectness; humiliation.

Our Saviour sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectedness* to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle.*

abjection (ab-jek'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *abjeccioun*, < OF. *abjection*, < L. *abjectio(n-)*, act of casting away, < *abicere, abjicere*: see *abject, a.*] **1**†. The act of casting away or down; the act of humbling or abasing; abasement.

The audacite and bolde speche of Daniel signifyeth the *abjection* of the kynge and his realme.
Joye, Exp. of Daniel, ch. v.

2. The state of being cast down or away; hence, a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness; groveling humility; abjectness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hooker*, Eccl. Pol., v. § 47.

Contempt for his *abjection* at the foul feet of the Church.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 80.

3. Rejection; expulsion.

Calvin understands by Christ's descending into hell, that he suffered in his soul . . . all the torments of hell, even to *abjection* from God's presence.
Heylin, Hist. of Presbyterians, p. 350.

abjective (ab-jek'tiv), *a.* [< *abject* + *-ive.*] Tending to abase; demoralizing: as, *abjective* influence. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

abjectly (ab'jekt-li), *adv.* In an abject, mean, or servile manner.

See the statue which I create. It is *abjectly* servile to my will, and has no capacity whatever to gainsay it.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 40.

abjectness (ab'jekt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abject, mean-spirited, or degraded; abasement; servility.

When a wild animal is subdued to *abjectness*, all its interest is gone. *Higginson*, Oldport Days, p. 37.

abjudge (ab-juj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abjudged*, ppr. *abjudging.* [< *ab-* + *judge*, after *abjudicate*, q. v.] To take away by judicial decision; rule out. [Rare.]

abjudicate† (ab-jö'di-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *abjudicatus*, pp. of *abjudicare*, < *ab*, away, + *judicare*, judge: see *judge.*] **1.** To take away by judicial sentence. *Ash.*—**2.** To judge to be illegal or erroneous; reject as wrong: as, to *abjudicate* a contract.

abjudication (ab-jö-di-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *abjudicate.*] Deprivation by judgment of a court; a divesting by judicial decree. Specifically, a legal decision by which the real estate of a debtor is adjudged to his creditor.

abjugate† (ab'jö-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *abjugatus*, pp. of *abjugare*, unyoke, < *ab*, from, + *jugum* = E. *yoke.*] To unyoke. *Bailey.*

abjunctive (ab-jungk'tiv), *a.* [< L. *abjunctus*, pp. of *abjungere*, unyoke, separate, < *ab*, from, + *jungere*, join. Cf. *conjunctive* and *subjunctive.*] Isolated; exceptional. [Rare.]

It is this power which leads on . . . from the accidental and *abjunctive* to the universal. *Is. Taylor*, Sat. Eve., xxi.

abjuration (ab-jö-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *abjuratio(n-)*, < *abjurare*: see *abjure.*] The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath, or with great solemnity or strong asseveration: as, to take an oath of *abjuration*; an *abjuration* of heresy. The *oath of abjuration* is the negative part of the oath of allegiance. In the United States, foreigners seeking naturalization must on oath renounce all allegiance to every foreign sovereignty, as well as swear allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States. Formerly, in England, public officers were required to take an oath of abjuration, in which they renounced allegiance to the house of Stuart and acknowledged the title of the house of Hanover.

abjuratory (ab-jö'ra-tọ-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or expressing abjuration.—**Abjuratory anathema.** See *anathema.*

abjure (ab-jör'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abjured*, ppr. *abjuring.* [< F. *abjurer*, < L. *abjurare*, deny on oath, < *ab*, from, + *jurare*, swear, < *jus* (*jur-*), law, right. Cf. *adjure, conjure, perjure.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To renounce upon oath; forswear; withdraw formally from: as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince.—**2.** To renounce or repudiate; abandon; retract; especially, to renounce or retract with solemnity: as, to *abjure* one's errors or wrong practices.

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own detraction; here *abjure*
The taints and blames I laid upon myself.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Not a few impecunious zealots *abjured* the use of money (unless earned by other people), professing to live on the internal revenues of the spirit.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 194.

To abjure the realm, formerly, in England, to swear to leave the country and never return: an oath by which felons taking refuge in a church might in some cases save their lives. = **Syn.** To *Renounce, Recant, Abjure*, etc. (see *renounce*), relinquish, abandon, disavow, take back, disclaim, repudiate, unsay.

II. *intrans.* To take an oath of abjuration.

One Thomas Harding, . . . who had *abjured* in the year 1506. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. of Ref., i. 166.

abjurement† (ab-jör'mẹnt), *n.* The act of abjuring; renunciation. *J. Hall.*

abjurer (ab-jö'rẽr), *n.* [< *abjure* + *-er*[1].] One who abjures or forswears.

abjuror (ab-jö′rọr), *n.* See *abjurer*.

abkar (ab′kär), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *ābkār*, a distiller, < Hind. Pers. *āb*, Skt. *āp*, water, + *kār*, Skt. *kāra*, making, < Skt. √ *kar*, make: see *abkari*.] In India, one who makes or sells spirituous liquors; one who pays abkari.

abkari, abkary (ab-kä′ri), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *ābkāri*, the liquor-business, a distillery, < *ābkār*, a distiller: see *abkar*.] Literally, the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors; hence, specifically, in British India, the government excise upon such liquors; the licensing of dealers in strong drink. The method of obtaining revenue from this source, called the *abkari system*, is by farming out the privilege to contractors, who supply the retail dealers. Also spelled *abkaree*, *aubkaury*, etc.

Abkhasian (ab-kā′zi̯an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to a Caucasian tribe occupying the Russian territory of Abkhasia on the northeast coast of the Black Sea.

II. *n.* A member of this tribe.

Also written *Abkasian*, *Abchasian*, *Abasian*.

abl. An abbreviation of *ablative*.

ablactate (ab-lak′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ablactated*, ppr. *ablactating*. [< L. *ablactatus*, pp. of *ablactare*, wean, < *ab*, from, + *lactare*, give suck: see *lactation*.] To wean from the breast. [Rare.]

ablactation (ab-lak-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *ablactatio(n-)*, weaning, < *ablactare*, wean: see *ablactate*.] 1. The weaning of a child from the breast.—2. In *hort.*, same as *inarching*. See *inarch*.

ablaquet, ablack† (ab′lak), *n.* A sort of stuff used in the middle ages, supposed to have been made from the silk of a mollusk, the pinna, and probably similar to that still made on the shores of the Mediterranean from the same material.

ablaqueate† (ab-lak′wē-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *ablaqueatus*, pp. of *ablaqueare*, also *ablacuāre*, < *ab*, from, + **lacuāre*, < *lacus*, a hollow, a lake: see *lake*[1] and *lacuna*.] To lay bare in cultivation, as the roots of trees.

ablaqueation† (ab-lak-wē-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *ablaqueatio(n-)*, < *ablaqueare*: see *ablaqueate*.] A laying bare of the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water. *Evelyn.*

ablastemic (a-blas-tem′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + E. *blastemic*.] Not blastemic; non-germinal.

ablastous (a-blas′tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀβλαστος*, not budding, barren, < *ἀ-* priv. + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] Without germ or bud.

ablate† (ab-lāt′), *v. t.* [< L. *ablatus*, taken away: see *ablative*.] To take away; remove. *Boorde.*

ablation (ab-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *ablatio(n-)*, a taking away, < *ablatus*, taken away: see *ablate* and *ablative*, *a.*] 1. A carrying or taking away; removal; suppression.

Prohibition extends to all injustice, whether done by force or fraud; whether it be by *ablation* or prevention or detaining of rights. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, § 37.

Complete *ablation* of the functions of the nervous system in death. *Jour. of Ment. Sci.*, XXII. 15.

2. In *med.*, the taking from the body by mechanical means of anything hurtful, as a diseased limb, a tumor, a foreign body, pus, or excrement.—3. In *chem.*, the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.—4. In *geol.*, wearing away or waste, as of a glacier by melting or evaporation.

ablatitious (ab-la-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *ablatus*, taken away, + *-itius*, *-icius*, E. *-itious*, as in *addititious*, *adscititious*, etc.] Having the quality or character of ablation.—**Ablatitious force**, in *astron.*, that force which diminishes the gravitation of a satellite toward its planet, and especially of the moon toward the earth. *N. E. D.*

ablatival (ab-la-tī′val), *a.* [< *ablative* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, pertaining or similar to the ablative case. See *ablative*.

The *ablatival* uses of the genitive. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 5.

ablative (ab′la-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ablativus*, the name of a case, orig. denoting that from which something is taken away, < *ablatus*, pp. associated with *auferre*, take away, < *ab*, = E. *off*, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1], with which are associated the pp. *latus* and supine *latum*, OL. *tlatus*, *tlatum*, √ **tla* = Gr. *τλῆναι*, bear, akin to OL. *tulere*, L. *tollere*, lift, and E. *thole*[2], q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Taking or tending to take away; tending to remove; pertaining to ablation. [Rare.]

Where the heart is forestalled with mis-opinion, *ablative* directions are found needfull to unteach error, ere we can learne truth. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, Deceit of Appearance.

2. In *gram.*, noting removal or separation: applied to a case which forms part of the original declension of nouns and pronouns in the languages of the Indo-European family, and has been retained by some of them, as Latin, Sanskrit, and Zend, while in some it is lost, or merged in another case, as in the genitive in Greek. It is primarily the *from*-case.—3. Pertaining to or of the nature of the ablative case: as, an *ablative* construction.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, short for *ablative case*. See *ablative*, *a.*, 2. Often abbreviated to *abl.*—**Ablative absolute**, in *Latin gram.*, the name given to a noun with a participle or some other attributive or qualifying word, either expressed or understood, in the ablative case, which is not dependent upon any other word in the sentence.

ablaut (ab′lout; G. pron. äp′lout), *n.* [G., < *ab*, off, noting substitution, + *laut*, n., sound, < *laut*, a., loud: see *loud*.] In *philol.*, a substitution of one vowel for another in the body of the root of a word, accompanying a modification of use or meaning: as, *bind*, *band*, *bound*, *bond*, German *bund*; more especially, the change of a vowel to indicate tense-change in strong verbs, instead of the addition of a syllable (*-ed*), as in weak verbs: as, *get*, *gat*, *got*; *sink*, *sank*, *sunk*.

ablaze (a-blāz′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], *prep.*, on, + *blaze*[1], q. v.] 1. On fire; in a blaze; burning briskly: as, the bonfire is *ablaze*.—2. Figuratively, in a state of excitement or eager desire.

The young Cambridge democrats were all *ablaze* to assist Torrijos. *Carlyle.*

This was Emerson's method, . . . to write the perfect line, to set the imagination *ablaze* with a single verse. *The Century*, XXVII. 930.

3. Gleaming; brilliantly lighted up: as, *ablaze* with jewelry.

able[1] (ā′bl), *a.* [< ME. *able*, *abel*, etc., < OF. *able*, *hable* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *habil*, It. *abile*, < L. *habilis*, acc. *habilem*, apt, expert, < *habēre*, have, hold: see *habit*.] 1. Having power or means sufficient; qualified; competent: as, a man *able* to perform military service; a child is not *able* to reason on abstract subjects.

Every man shall give as he is *able*. Deut. xvi. 17.

To be conscious of free-will must mean to be conscious, before I have decided, that I am *able* to decide either way. *J. S. Mill.*

The memory may be disciplined to such a point as to be *able* to perform very extraordinary feats. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. Legally entitled or authorized; having the requisite legal qualification: as, an illegitimate son is not *able* to take by inheritance.—3. In an absolute sense: (*a*) Vigorous; active.

His highness comes post from Marseilles, of as *able* body as when he numbered thirty. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

(*b*) Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications: as, an *able* minister.

Provide out of all the people *able* men. Ex. xviii. 21.

With the assassination of Count Rossi, the *ablest* of the Roman patriots, there vanished a last hope of any other than a violent solution of the Papal question. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 97.

Able for is now regarded as a Scotticism, though Shakspere has

"Be *able for* thine enemy rather in power than use." All's Well, i. 1.

His soldiers, worn out with fatigue, were hardly *able for* such a march. *Principal Robertson.*

Able seaman, a seaman who is competent to perform any work which may be required of him on board ship, such as fitting and placing rigging, making and mending sails, in addition to the ability to "hand, reef, and steer."

= **Syn. 1** and **3.** Capable, competent, qualified, fitted, adequate, efficient; strong, sturdy, powerful, vigorous; talented, accomplished, clever.

able[1]† (ā′bl), *v. t.* [< ME. *ablen*, *abilen*, enable, < ME. *able*, *abil*, able.] 1. To enable.

And life by this death *abled* shall controll
Death, whom thy death slew. *Donne*, Resurrection

2. To warrant or answer for.

None does offend, none, I say none; I'll *able* 'em. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

["For some time the verb *able* was not uncommon. Bishop Bale uses it often; Bishop Latimer, Shakespeare, Dr. Donne, Chapman, etc., have it too." *F. Hall.*]

able[2] (ā′bl), *n.* [F.: see *ablet*.] Same as *ablet*.

-able, -ible. [(a) ME. *-able*, < OF. *-able*, mod. F. *-able* = Sp. *-able* = Pg. *-avel* = It. *-abile*, < L. *-ābilis*, acc. *-ābilem*; (b) ME. *-ible*, < OF. *-ible*, *-eble*, mod. F. *-ible* = Sp. *-ible* = Pg. *-ivel* = It. *-ibile*, < L. *-ibilis*, acc. *-ibilem*; (c) rarely *-eble*, < L. *-ēbilis*, acc. *-ēbilem*, etc.; being *-ble*, L. *-bilis*, suffixed in Latin to a verb-stem ending, or made to end, in a vowel, *a*, *i*, *e*, etc.: see *-ble*. Examples are: (a) *ami-able*, < ME. *ami-able*, < OF. *aimable*, < L. *amicābilis*, friendly, < *amicā-re*, make friendly; (b) *horr-ible*, < ME. *horrible*, *orrible*, < OF. *orrible*, < L. *horribilis*, < *horrē-re*, shudder; (c) *del-eble* (negative, *indelible*, conformed to preceding), < L. *delēbilis*, < *delē-re*, destroy. From adjectives in *-ble* are formed nouns in *-ness* (*-ble-ness*), or, from or after the L., in *-bility*, which in some cases is a restored form of ME. and OF. *-blete*, < L. *-bilitas*, acc. *-bili-tat-em*. See *-ble*, *-bility*, *-ity*, *-ty*.] A common termination of English adjectives, especially of those based on verbs. To the base to which it is attached it generally adds the notion of capable of, worthy of, and sometimes full of, causing: as, *obtainable*, capable of being obtained; *tolerable*, capable of being borne; *laudable*, worthy of praise; *credible*, that may be believed, or worthy of belief; *forcible*, full of force; *horrible*, *terrible*, full of or causing horror, terror. Many of these adjectives, such as *tolerable*, *credible*, *legible*, have been borrowed directly from the Latin or the French, and are in a somewhat different position from those formed by adding the termination to an already existing English word, as in the case of *obtainable*. Adjectives of this kind, with a passive signification, are the most numerous, and the base may be Anglo-Saxon or Latin; *eatable*, *bearable*, *readable*, *believable*, etc., are of the former kind. Of those in *-able* with an active signification we may mention *delectable*, *suitable*, *capable*. Of a neuter signification are *durable*, *equable*, *conformable*. All these are from verbal bases, but there are others derived from nouns, such as *actionable*, *objectionable*, *peaceable*, *salable*, *serviceable*. As to when *-able* and when *-ible* is to be used, Mr. Fitzedward Hall remarks: "Generally, the termination is *-ible*, if the base is the essentially uncorrupted stem of a Latin infinitive or supine of any conjugation but the first. . . . To the rule given above, however, there are many exceptions. . . . To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the uncorrupted infinitival stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives, whencesoever sprung, we annex *-able* only." See his work "On English Adjectives in *-Able*, with Special Reference to *Reliable*," pp. 45–47.

able-bodied (ā′bl-bod′id), *a.* [< *able*[1] + *body* + *-ed*[2].] Having a sound, strong body; having strength sufficient for physical work: as, a dozen *able-bodied* men; an *able-bodied* sailor. In a ship's papers abbreviated to *A. B.*

Feeding high, and living soft,
Grew plump and *able-bodied*.
Tennyson, The Goose.

ablegate† (ab′lē-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *ablegatus*, pp. of *ablegare*, send away, < *ab*, off, away, + *legare*, send as ambassador: see *legate*.] To send abroad.

ablegate (ab′lē-gāt), *n.* [< L. *ablegatus*, pp.: see *ablegate*, *v.*] A papal envoy who carries insignia or presents of honor to newly appointed cardinals or civil dignitaries. *Apostolic* ablegates are of higher rank than those designated *pontifical*.

ablegation (ab-lē-gā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *ablegatio(n-)*, < *ablegare*: see *ablegate*, *v.*] The act of ablegating, or sending abroad or away; the act of sending out.

An arbitrarious *ablegation* of the spirits into this or that determinate part of the body. *Dr. H. More*, Antid. against Atheism, I. ii. 7.

ablen (ab′len), *n.* A dialectal form of *ablet*.

ableness† (ā′bl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *abulnesse*, < *abul*, *abel*, able, + *-nesse*, -ness.] Ability; power.

I wist well thine *ableness* my service to further. *Testament of Love.*

Ablephari (a-blef′a-rī), *n. pl.* A group of reptiles taking name from the genus *Ablepharus*.

Ablepharus (a-blef′a-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀβλέφαρος*, without eyelids, < *ἀ-* priv., without, + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, < *βλέπειν*, see. Cf. *ablepsia*.] A



Ablepharus.

genus of harmless lizards, family *Scincidæ*, with five-toed feet and only rudimentary eyelids.

ablepsia (a-blep′si-ą), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἀβλεψία*, blindness, < *ἀ-* priv., not, + *βλεπτός*, < *βλέπειν*, see.] Want of sight; blindness. [Rare.]

ablepsy (a-blep′si), *n.* Same as *ablepsia*.

ableptically (a-blep′ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< *ablepsia* (*ablept-*) + *-ic* + *-al* + *-ly*[2].] Blindly; unobservingly; inadvertently.

ablet (ab′let), *n.* [< F. *ablette*, dim. of *able*, < ML. *abula*, for *albula*, a bleak, dim. of L. *albus*, white: see *alb*.] A local English (Westmoreland) name of the bleak. See *bleak*[2], *n.* Also called *ablen* and *able*.

ablewhackets (ā′bl-whak-ets), *n.* [< *able* (uncertain, perhaps alluding to *able seaman*) + *whack.*] A game of cards played by sailors, in which the loser receives a whack or blow with a knotted handkerchief for every game he loses. Also spelled *abelwhackets*.

abligate† (ab′li-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *ligatus*, pp. of *ligare*, tie: see *lien* and *obligate*.] To tie up so as to hinder. *Bailey*.

abligation† (ab-li-gā′shọn), *n.* The act of tying up so as to hinder. *Smart*.

abliguration (ab-lig-ū-rish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *abliguritio(n-)*, also written *abligurritio(n-)*, a consuming in feasting, < *abligurrire*, consume in feasting, lit. lick away, < *ab*, away, + *ligurrire*, lick, be dainty, akin to *lingere*, lick, and E. *lick*, q. v.] Excess; prodigal expense for food. [Rare.]

ablins, *adv.* See *aiblins*.

ablocate (ab′lō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ablocated*, ppr. *ablocating*. [< L. *ablocatus*, pp. of *ablocare*, let out on hire, < *ab*, from, + *locare*, let out, place: see *locate*.] To let out; lease.

ablocation (ab-lō-kā′shọn), *n.* A letting for hire; lease.

abloom (ạ-blōm′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], *prep.*, + *bloom*[1].] In a blooming state; in blossom.

abludet (ab-lōd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *abluded*, ppr. *abluding*. [< L. *abludere*, be different from, < *ab*, from, + *ludere*, play. Cf. Gr. *ἀπᾴδειν*, sing out of tune, dissent, < *ἀπό* (= L. *ab*), from, + *ᾄδειν*, sing.] To be unlike; differ; be out of harmony. [Rare.]

> The wise advice of our Seneca not much *abluding* from the counsel of that blessed apostle.
> *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, vii. 1.

abluent (ab′lō-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *abluere*, wash off, cleanse, < *ab*, off, + *luere* = Gr. *λούειν*, wash.] **I.** *a.* Washing; cleansing; purifying.

II. *n.* In *med.*: (*a*) That which purifies the blood, or carries off impurities from the system, especially from the stomach and intestines; a detergent. (*b*) That which removes filth or viscid matter from ulcers or from the skin.

ablution (ab-lō′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *ablution, ablucioun*, < OF. *ablution*, < L. *ablutio(n-)*, < *abluere*, wash off: see *abluent, a.*] 1. In a general sense, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water.—2. Any ceremonial washing. (*a*) Among the Oriental races, a washing of the person or of parts of it, as the hands and face, and among the Hebrews also of garments and vessels, as a religious duty on certain occasions, or in preparation for some religious act, as a sign of moral purification, and sometimes in token of innocence of, or absence of responsibility for, some particular crime or charge (whence the expression "to wash one's hands of anything"). The Mohammedan law requires ablution before each of the five daily prayers, and permits it to be performed with sand when water cannot be procured, as in the desert.

> There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

(*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (1) The washing of the feet of the poor (John xiii. 14) on Maundy or Holy Thursday, called *mandatum*. (2) The washing of the celebrant's hands before and after communion. (*c*) In the *Eastern Church*, the purification of the newly baptized on the eighth day after baptism.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the wine and water which after communion are separately poured into the chalice over the thumb and index-finger of the officiating priest, who drinks this ablution before going on with the closing prayers.—4†. In *chem.*, the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts.—5. In *med.*, the washing of the body externally, as by baths, or internally, by diluent fluids.—6. The water used in cleansing.

> Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train
> Are cleansed, and cast the *ablutions* in the main.
> *Pope*, Iliad, i. 413.

ablutionary (ab-lō′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to ablution.

abluvion (ab-lō′vi-ọn), *n.* [< ML. *abluvio(n-)*, a changed form of L. *abluvium*, a flood or deluge, < *abluere*, wash off: see *abluent, a.*] 1†. A flood.—2. That which is washed off or away. *Dwight*. [Rare.]

ably (ā′bli), *adv.* [< ME. *abeliche*, < *abel*, able, + *-liche*, -ly[2].] In an able manner; with ability.

-ably. [< *-able* + *-ly*[2], ME. *abel-liche*; so *-bly, -ibly*.] The termination of adverbs from adjectives in *-able*.

abnegate (ab′nē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abnegated*, ppr. *abnegating*. [< L. *abnegatus*, pp. of *abnegare*, refuse, deny, < *ab*, off, + *negare*, deny: see *negation*.] To deny (anything) to one's self; renounce; give up or surrender.

> The government which . . . could not, without *abnegating* its own very nature, take the lead in making rebellion an excuse for revolution.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 167.

abnegation (ab-nē-gā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *abnegatio(n-)*, denial, < *abnegare*, deny: see *abnegate*.] The act of abnegating; a renunciation.

> With *abnegation* of God, of his honour, and of religion, they may retain the friendship of the court.
> *Knox*, Letter to Queen Reg. of Scot.
>
> Judicious confirmation, judicious *abnegation*.
> *Carlyle*, The Diamond Necklace.

abnegative (ab′nē-gā-tiv or ab-neg′ạ-tiv), *a.* Denying; negative. *Clarke*. [Rare.]

abnegator (ab′nē-gā-tọr), *n.* [L., a denier.] One who abnegates, denies, renounces, or opposes. *Sir E. Sandys*.

abnerval (ab-nėr′vạl), *a.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *nervus*, nerve.] From or away from the nerve. Applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber from the point of application of a nerve-fiber toward the extremities of the muscular fiber.

abnet (ab′net), *n.* [< Heb. *abnēt*, a belt.] 1. In *Jewish antiq.*, a girdle of fine linen worn by priests. Also called *abanet*.

> A long array of priests, in their plain white garments overwrapped by *abnets* of many folds and gorgeous colors.
> *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 530.

2. In *surg.*, a bandage resembling a Jewish priest's girdle.

abnodate† (ab′nō-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *abnodatus*, pp. of *abnodare*, cut off knots, < *ab* (= E. *off*) + *nodare*, fill with knots, < *nodus* = E. *knot*: see *node* and *knot*.] To cut knots from, as trees. *Blount*.

abnodation† (ab-nō-dā′shọn), *n.* The act of cutting away the knots of trees.

abnormal (ab-nôr′mạl), *a.* [< L. *abnormis*, deviating from a fixed rule, irregular, < *ab*, from, + *norma*, a rule: see *norm* and *normal*. Earlier *anormal*, q. v.] Not conformed or conforming to rule; deviating from a type or standard; contrary to system or law; irregular; unnatural.

> An argument is, that the above-specified breeds, though agreeing generally in constitution, habits, voice, colouring, and in most parts of their structure, with the wild rock pigeon, yet are certainly highly *abnormal* in other parts of their structure. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, i.

Abnormal dispersion. See *dispersion*.

Abnormales (ab-nôr-mā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *abnormalis*: see *abnormal*.] In *ornith.*, in Garrod's and Forbes's arrangement of *Passeres*, a division of the *Oscines* or *Acromyodi* established for the Australian genera *Menura* and *Atrichia*, the lyre-bird and scrub-bird, on account of the abnormal construction of the syrinx. See *Atrichiidæ* and *Menuridæ*.

abnormality (ab-nôr-mal′i-ti), *n.* [< *abnormal* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being abnormal; deviation from a standard, rule, or type; irregularity; abnormity.

> The recognition of the *abnormality* of his state was in this case, at any rate, assured. *Mind*, IX. 112.

2. That which is abnormal; that which is characterized by deviation from a standard, rule, or type; an abnormal feature.

> The word [vice], in its true and original meaning, signifies a fault, an *abnormality*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 234.
>
> A single [human] body presented the extraordinary number of twenty-five distinct *abnormalities*.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 105.

abnormally (ab-nôr′mạl-i), *adv.* In an abnormal manner.

> Impressions made on the retina *abnormally* from within, by the mind or imagination, are also sometimes projected outward, and become the delusive signs of external objects having no existence. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 72.

abnormity (ab-nôr′mi-ti), *n.* [< *abnormous* + *-ity*, on type of *enormity*, < *enormous*.] Irregularity; deformity; abnormality.

> Blonde and whitish hair being, properly speaking, an *abnormity*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 67.
>
> The faradaic current which cures some deep-seated *abnormity* of nutrition. *J. Fiske*, Cos. Phil., I. 302.

abnormous (ab-nôr′mus), *a.* [< L. *abnormis*, with suffix *-ous*, like *enormous*, < L. *enormis*: see *abnormal*.] Abnormal; misshapen.

> The general structure of the couplet through the 17th century may be called *abnormous*.
> *Hallam*, Lit. Hist., IV. 251.

★**aboard**[1] (ạ-bōrd′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *on borde*, < AS. *on borde* (dat.), *on bord* (acc.): prep. *on*, on; *bord*, plank, side of a ship: see *board*. Cf. F. *aller à bord*, go aboard; D. *aan boord gaan*, go aboard. The F. *à bord* has merged in the E. phrase. Cf. *aboard*[2].]

I. *adv.* 1. On the deck or in the hold of a ship or vessel; into or upon a vessel. [In the U. S. used also of railroad-cars and other vehicles.]

> He lowdly cald to such as were *abord*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 4.

2. Alongside; by the side; on one side.

> He was desirous of keeping the coast of America *aboard*.
> *Cook*, Voyages.

Aboard main tack! (*naut.*), an order to haul one of the lower corners of the mainsail down to the chesstree.—**All aboard!** the order to go on board or enter, upon the starting of a vessel or (U. S.) railroad-train.—**To fall aboard of**, to come or strike against: said of a ship which strikes against another broadside on or at an obtuse angle. Such a collision is distinctively called an *abordage*.—**To get aboard**, to get foul of, as a ship.—**To go aboard**, to enter a ship; embark.—**To haul aboard** (*naut.*), to haul down the weather-clew of the fore or main course by the tack to the bumkin or deck.—**To keep the land** or **coast aboard** (*naut.*), to keep within sight of land while sailing along it.

> We sailed leisurely down the coast before a light fair wind, *keeping the land* well *aboard*.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 124.

To lay aboard (*naut.*), to run alongside of, as an enemy's ship, for the purpose of fighting.

II. *prep.* 1. On board; into.

> We left this place, and were again conveyed *aboard* our ship. *Fielding*, Voyage to Lisbon.

2. Upon; across; athwart. [Rare.]

> Nor iron bands *aboard*
> The Pontic sea by their huge navy cast.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 46.

aboard[2]† (ạ-bōrd′), *n.* [< F. *abord*, approach, < *aborder*, approach the shore, land, approach, accost (cf. *à bord*, on board), < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *bord*, edge, margin, shore, < D. *boord*, edge, brim, bank, board (of a ship): see *aboard*[1].] Approach. Also spelled *abord*.

> He would, . . . at the first *aboard* of a stranger, . . . frame a right apprehension of him.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Nat. of Bodies, p. 253.

abocock†, **abococked**†, *n.* Corrupt forms of *bycocket*. Compare *abacot*.

abodance† (ạ-bō′dạns), *n.* [< *abode*[3] + *-ance*.] An omen.

> Verbum valde ominatum, an ill *abodance*.
> *T. Jackson*, Works, II. 635.

abode[1] (ạ-bōd′), *n.* [< ME. *abood, abod*, earlier *abad*, continuance, stay, delay, < ME. *abiden* (pret. *abod*, earlier *abad*), abide: see *abide*[1].] 1. Stay; continuance in a place; residence for a time.

> I was once in Italy myself, but I thank God my *abode* there was only nine days.
> *Ascham*, quoted by Lowell, Study Windows, p. 406.

2. A place of continuance; a dwelling; a habitation.

> But I know thy *abode*, and thy going out, and thy coming in. 2 Ki. xix. 27.

3†. Delay: as, "fled away without *abode*," *Spenser*.—**To make abode**, to dwell or reside. = **Syn.** 2. Residence, dwelling, habitation, domicile, home, house, lodging, quarters, homestead.

abode[2] (ạ-bōd′). Preterit of *abide*[1].

abode[3]† (ạ-bōd′), *n.* [< ME. *abode*, < *abeden* (pp. *aboden*), < AS. *ābeódan*: see *a-*[1] and *bode*[2].] An omen; a prognostication; a foreboding.

> Astrologicall and other like vaine predictions and *abodes*.
> *Lydgate*.
>
> High-thund'ring Juno's husband stirs my spirit with true *abodes*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiii. 146.

abode[3]† (ạ-bōd′), *v.* [< *abode*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To foreshow; prognosticate; forebode.

> This tempest,
> Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
> The sudden breach on't. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be an omen; forebode: as, "this *abodes* sadly," *Dr. H. More*, Decay of Christian Piety.

abodement† (ạ-bōd′mẹnt), *n.* [< *abode*[3] + *-ment*.] Foreboding; prognostication; omen.

> Tush, man! *abodements* must not now affright us.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

aboding† (ạ-bō′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *abode*[3]. Cf. *boding*.] Presentiment; prognostication; foreboding: as, "strange ominous *abodings* and fears," *Bp. Bull*, Works, II. 489.

abogado (ä-bō-gä′dō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *advocatus*: see *advocate*.] An advocate; a counselor: used in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.

aboideau (a-boi-dō′), *n.* [F. (Saintonge) *aboteau*.] A dike with a sluice for fresh water accumulating behind it, so arranged that tide-waste cannot flow back through it.

aboil (ạ-boil′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], *prep.*, + *boil*[2].] In or into a boiling state.

abolete† (ab′ō-lēt), *a.* [< L. **abolētus*, pp. of *abolescere*, decay, < *abolēre*, destroy: see *abolish*.] Old; obsolete.

abolish (ą-bol′ish), *v. t.* [< late ME. *abolysshen*, < OF. *aboliss-*, extended stem of *abolir*, < L. *abolēre*, destroy, abolish, < *ab*, from, + **olere*, in comp., grow.] To do away with; put an end to; destroy; efface or obliterate; annihilate: as, to *abolish* customs or institutions; to *abolish* slavery; to *abolish* idols (Isa. ii. 18); to *abolish* death (2 Tim. i. 10).

Or wilt thou thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake,
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made?
Milton, P. L., iii. 163.

Congress can, by edict, . . . *abolish* slavery, and pay for such slaves as we ought to pay for.
Emerson, Misc., p. 285.

His quick, instinctive hand
Caught at the hilt, as to *abolish* him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

=**Syn.** To *Abolish*, *Repeal*, *Rescind*, *Recall*, *Revoke*, *Abrogate*, *Annul*, *Cancel*, end, destroy, do away with, set aside, nullify, annihilate, quash, vacate, make void, extirpate, eradicate, suppress, uproot, erase, expunge. *Abolish* is a strong word, and signifies a complete removal, generally but not always by a summary act. It is the word specially used in connection with things that have been long established or deeply rooted, as an institution or a custom: as, to *abolish* slavery or polygamy. *Repeal* is generally used of the formal rescinding of a legislative act. *Abrogate*, to abolish summarily, more often as the act of a ruler, but sometimes of a representative body. *Annul*, literally to bring to nothing, to deprive of all force or obligation, as a law or contract. *Rescind* (literally, to cut short) is coextensive in meaning with both *repeal* and *annul*. *Recall*, *revoke* (see *renounce*). *Cancel* is not used of laws, but of deeds, bonds, contracts, etc., and figuratively of whatever may be thought of as crossed out. [In legal parlance, *rescind* is never applied to a statute; it is the common expression for the act of a party in justly repudiating a contract. *Repeal* is never applied to a contract; it is the common expression for the termination of the existence of a statute by a later statute. *Annul* is the common expression for the judicial act of a court in terminating the existence of any obligation or conveyance. *Cancel* is used when the instrument is obliterated actually or in legal contemplation; the other words when the obligation is annihilated irrespective of whether the instrument is left intact or not.]

I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to *abolish* slavery in this District [of Columbia].
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 184.

Leaving out amended acts and enumerating only acts entirely *repealed*, the result is that in the last three sessions there have been *repealed* . . . 650 acts belonging to the present reign. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 6.

The king also *rescinded* the order by which the Bishop of London had been suspended from the exercise of his functions. *Buckle.*

Whose laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, they cannot alter or *abrogate*. *Burke.*

Your promises are sins of inconsideration at best; and you are bound to repent and *annul* them. *Swift.*

I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4.

abolishable (ą-bol′ish-ą-bl), *a.* [< *abolish* + *-able*. Cf. F. *abolissable*.] Capable of being abolished or annulled, as a law, rite, custom, etc.; that may be set aside or destroyed.

And yet . . . hope is but deferred; not abolished, not *abolishable*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii. 8.

abolisher (ą-bol′ish-ėr), *n.* [< *abolish* + *-er*1.] One who or that which abolishes.

abolishment (ą-bol′ish-ment), *n.* [< *abolish* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *abolissement*.] The act of abolishing or of putting an end to; abrogation; destruction; abolition. [Now rare.]

He should think the *abolishment* of Episcopacy among us would prove a mighty scandal.
Swift, Sent. of a Ch. of Eng. Man.

abolition (ab-ō-lish′ọn), *n.* [< F. *abolition*, < L. *abolitio(n-)*, < *abolēre*, annul, abolish: see *abolish*.] **1.** The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished; annulment; abrogation; utter destruction: as, the *abolition* of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, etc.; the *abolition* of slavery. The most frequent use of the word in recent times has been in connection with the effort to put an end to the system of slavery, which was finally accomplished in the United States in 1865 by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution.

For the amalgamation of races, and for the *abolition* of villenage, she [Britain] is chiefly indebted to the influence which the priesthood in the middle ages exercised over the laity. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2†. In *law*: (*a*) Permission to desist from further prosecution. (*b*) Remission of punishment; condonation. [In the civil, French, and German law, *abolition* is used nearly synonymously with *pardon*, *remission*, *grace*. *Grace* is the generic term; *pardon*, by those laws, is the clemency extended by the prince to a participant in crime who is not a principal or accomplice; *remission* is granted in cases of involuntary homicide and self-defense. *Abolition* is used when the crime cannot be remitted. The prince by letters of abolition may remit the punishment, but the infamy remains unless letters of abolition have been obtained before sentence has been rendered. *Bouvier.*] = **Syn.** Overthrow, annulment, obliteration, extirpation, suppression.

abolitional (ab-ō-lish′ọn-ąl), *a.* Pertaining or relating to abolition.

abolitionary (ab-ō-lish′ọn-ą-ri), *a.* Destructive; abolitional.

abolitionism (ab-ō-lish′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *abolition* + *-ism*.] Belief in the principle of abolition, as of slavery; devotion to or advocacy of the opinions of abolitionists.

abolitionist (ab-ō-lish′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *abolition* + *-ist*; = F. *abolitionniste*.] A person who favors the abolition of some law, institution, or custom. Specifically, one of those who favored and sought to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States. Before 1830 these persons generally advocated gradual and voluntary emancipation. After that time many began to insist on immediate abolition, without regard to the wishes of the slaveholders. A portion of the abolitionists formed the Liberty party, which afterward acted with the Free-soil and Republican parties, and finally became merged in the latter. See *abolition*, 1.

abolitionize (ab-ō-lish′ọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abolitionized*, ppr. *abolitionizing*. To imbue with the doctrines or principles of abolitionists.

abolla (a-bol′ą), *n.*; pl. *abollæ* (-ē). [L., < Gr. *ἀμβολή*, contracted form of *ἀναβολή*, a cloak, < *ἀναβάλλειν*, throw back, < *ἀνά*, back, + *βάλλειν*, throw. The Gr. form *ἀβόλλα* was in turn borrowed from the Latin.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a loose woolen cloak. Its precise form is not known; it differed from the *toga*, and was worn especially by soldiers; perhaps on this account, it was adopted by Stoic philosophers, who affected great austerity of life, whence Juvenal's expression *facinus majoris abollæ*, a crime of a deep philosopher.

★**aboma** (ą-bō′mą), *n.* [= Pg. *aboma*, < Guiana *aboma*: see *boa*, *boma*.] A large boa or anaconda of the family *Pythonidæ* or *Boidæ*, of the warmer parts of America. The species is not determined, and the name is probably of general applicability to the huge tree-snakes of the American tropics. As a book-name, *aboma* is identified with the *Epicrates cenchris*, usually misspelled *Epicratis cenchria*, after the Penny Cyc., 1836. This is a species called by Sclater the thick-necked tree-boa. A Venezuelan species is known as the brown aboma, *Epicrates maurus*. Some such serpent is also called the ringed boa, *Boa aboma*. In any case, the aboma is a near relative of the anaconda, *Eunectes murinus*, and of the common boa, *Boa constrictor*. Compare *boa* and *bom*.

The tamacuilla huilia or *aboma* appears to be the serpent worshipped by the ancient Mexicans. It is of gigantic size. *S. G. Goodrich*, Johnson's Nat. Hist., II. 406.

abomasum (ab-ō-mā′sum), *n.*; pl. *abomasa* (-są). [NL., < L. *ab*, from, + *omasum*.] The fourth or true stomach of ruminating animals, lying next to the omasum or third stomach, and opening through the pylorus into the duodenum. See cut under *ruminant*.

abomasus (ab-ō-mā′sus), *n.*; pl. *abomasi* (-sī). Same as *abomasum*.

abominable (ą-bom′i-ną-bl), *a.* [< ME. *abominable*, *abhominable*, < OF. *abominable* = Pr. *abhomenable* = Sp. *abominable* = Pg. *abominavel* = It. *abominabile*, < L. *abominabilis*, deserving abhorrence, < *abominari*, abhor, deprecate as an ill omen: see *abominate*. For the old spelling *abhominable*, see that form.] Deserving or liable to be abominated; detestable; loathsome; odious to the mind; offensive to the senses. In colloquial language especially, *abominable* often means little more than excessive, extreme, very disagreeable: as, his self-conceit is *abominable*.

This infernal pit
Abominable, accursed, the house of woe.
Milton, P. L., x. 464.

The captain was convicted of the murder of a cabin-boy, after a long course of *abominable* ill-treatment.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 54.

=**Syn.** *Execrable*, *Horrible*, etc. (see *nefarious*), detestable, loathsome, hateful, shocking, horrid, revolting, intolerable. See list under *detestable*.

abominableness (ą-bom′i-ną-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being abominable, detestable, or odious.

abominably (ą-bom′i-ną-bli), *adv.* In an abominable manner or degree; execrably; detestably; sinfully. Sometimes equivalent in colloquial speech to excessively or disagreeably: as, he is *abominably* vain.

abominate (ą-bom′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abominated*, ppr. *abominating*. [< L. *abominatus*, pp. of *abominārī*, abhor, deprecate as an ill omen, < *ab*, from, + *ominārī*, regard as an omen, forebode, < *omen* (*omin-*), an omen: see *omen*.] To hate extremely; abhor; detest.

You will *abominate* the use of all unfair arts.
C. Mather, Essays to Do Good.

=**Syn.** *Abhor*, *Detest*, etc. See *hate*.

abominate (ą-bom′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *abominatus*, pp.: see above.] Detested; held in abomination.

abomination (ą-bom-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *abominacion*, *abhominacioun*, *abhominacyon*, < OF. *abominacion*, < L. *abominatio(n-)*, < *abominari*, abhor: see *abominate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of abominating or the state of being abominated; the highest degree of aversion; detestation.

Who have nothing in so great *abomination* as those they hold for heretics. *Swift.*

2. That which is abominated or abominable; an object greatly disliked or abhorred; hence, hateful or shameful vice.

Every shepherd is an *abomination* unto the Egyptians.
Gen. xlvi. 34.

Ashtoreth, the *abomination* of the Zidonians.
2 Ki. xxiii. 13.

The adulterous Antony, most large
In his *abominations*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6.

3. In the Bible, often, that which is ceremonially impure; ceremonial impurity; defilement; that which defiles. = **Syn. 1.** Detestation, loathing, disgust, abhorrence, repugnance, horror, aversion. — **2.** Filthiness, foulness, impurity, grossness.

abominator (ą-bom′i-nā-tọr), *n.* One who abominates or detests.

abomine† (ą-bom′in), *v. t.* [< F. *abominer*, < L. *abominari*: see *abominate*, *v.*] To abominate: as, "I *abomine* 'em," *Swift.*

aboon (ą-bön′), *prep.* and *adv.* [Sc., also *abune*, < ME. *abuven*: see *above*.] Above. [North. English and Scotch.]

And thou shalt bathe thee in the stream
That rolls its whitening foam *aboon*.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, xxxii.

aborad (ab-ō′rad), *adv.* [< *ab-* + *orad*. Cf. *aboral*.] In *anat.*, away from the mouth: the opposite of *orad*.

Thacher has employed *orad* both as adjective and adverb, but the correlative *aborad*, which might have been expected, has not been observed by us in his papers.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 23.

★**aboral** (ab-ō′ral), *a.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *os* (*or-*), mouth: see *oral*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated at the opposite extremity from the mouth: opposed to *adoral*.

If we imagine the Astrophyton with its mouth turned upward and its arms brought near together, and the *aboral* region furnished with a long, jointed, and flexible stem, we shall have a form not very unlike the Pentacrinus caput-medusæ of the West Indies.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 324.

aborally (ab-ō′ral-i), *adv.* In an aboral manner or place; at, near, or in the direction of the aboral end; aborad: as, situated *aborally*.

abord1† (ą-bōrd′), *n.* [Same as *aboard*2, q. v.: see also *border*.] **1.** Arrival; approach. — **2.** Manner of accosting; address; salutation.

Your *abord*, I must tell you, was too cold and uniform.
Chesterfield.

abord1† (ą-bōrd′), *v. t.* [< F. *aborder*, approach: see *aboard*2.] To approach; accost.

abord2† (ą-bōrd′), *adv.* At a loss. [Rare.] Used in the following extract probably for *abroad*, in the sense of adrift.

That how t' acquit themselves unto the Lord
They were in doubt, and flatly set *abord*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 324.

abordage (ą-bôr′dāj), *n.* [F., < *aborder*, board: see *abord*1.] **1.** The act of boarding a vessel, as in a sea-fight. — **2.** A collision. See *fall aboard of*, under *aboard*1.

aborigen, aborigin (ab-or′i-jen, -jin), *n.* [Sing., from L. pl. *aborigines*.] Same as *aborigine*. [Rare.]

aboriginal (ab-ō-rij′i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. pl. *aborigines*, the first inhabitants; specifically, the primeval Romans: see *aborigines*. Cf. *original*, and L. *aborigineus*, aboriginal.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing from the origin or beginning; hence, first; original; primitive: as, *aboriginal* people are the first inhabitants of a country known to history.

It was soon made manifest . . . that a people inferior to none existing in the world had been formed by the mixture of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other, and with the *aboriginal* Britons.
Macaulay.

2. Pertaining to aborigines; hence, primitive; simple; unsophisticated: as, *aboriginal* customs; *aboriginal* apathy.

There are doubtless many *aboriginal* minds by which no other conclusion is conceivable.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

3. In *geol.* and *bot.*, native; indigenous; autochthonous. = **Syn.** *Indigenous*, etc. See *original*. See also *primary*.

II. *n.* **1.** An original inhabitant; one of the people living in a country at the period of the earliest historical knowledge of it; an autochthon. — **2.** A species of animals or plants which originated within a given area.

It may well be doubted whether this frog is an *aboriginal* of these islands. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, xvii.

aboriginality (ab-ō-rij-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being aboriginal. *N. E. D.*

aboriginally (ab-ō-rij'i-nal-i), *adv.* In an aboriginal manner; originally; from the very first.

There are hardly any domestic races . . . which have not been ranked . . . as the descendants of *aboriginally* distinct species. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 16.

aboriginary (ab-ō-rij'i-nā-ri), *n.* An aboriginal inhabitant. *N. E. D.*

ab origine (ab ō-rij'i-nē). [L.: *ab*, from; *origine*, abl. of *origo*, origin.] From the origin, beginning, or start.

aborigine (ab-ō-rij'i-nē), *n.* [Sing. from L. pl. *aborigines*, as if the latter were an E. word.] One of the aborigines (which see); an aboriginal. Also called *aborigen*, *aborigin*.

aborigines (ab-ō-rij'i-nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *aborigines*, pl., appar. at first a proper name (of unknown origin), but later accepted as a common name for the earliest ancestors of the Roman people, as if from *ab*, from, + *origo* (*origin-*), origin, beginning.] **1.** The primitive inhabitants of a country.—**2.** The original fauna and flora of a given geographical area.

aborsement† (a-bôrs'ment), *n.* [< L. *aborsus*, brought forth prematurely (collateral form of *abortus*: see *abort*, *v.*), + *-ment*.] Abortion. *Bp. Hall.*

aborsive† (a-bôr'siv), *a.* [< L. *aborsus*, collateral form of *abortus* (see *abort*, *v.*), + E. *-ive*.] Abortive; premature. *Fuller.*

abort (a-bôrt'), *v. i.* [< L. *abortare*, miscarry, < *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, miscarry, fail, < *ab*, from, away, + *oriri*, arise, grow.] **1.** To miscarry in giving birth.—**2.** To become aborted or abortive; appear or remain in a rudimentary or undeveloped state: as, organs liable to *abort*.

In the pelagic Phyllirhöe, the foot *aborts*, as well as the mantle, and the body has the form of an elongated sac. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 438.

The temperature now falls, and the disease [smallpox] in some cases will *abort* at this stage [at the end of forty-eight hours]. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1442.

abort† (a-bôrt'), *n.* [< L. *abortus*, an abortion, miscarriage, < *aboriri*, pp. of *aboriri*: see *abort*, *v.*] An abortion. *Burton.*

aborted (a-bôr'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Brought forth before its time.—**2.** Imperfectly developed; incapable of discharging its functions; not having acquired its functions.

Although the eyes of the Cirripeds are more or less *aborted* in their mature state, they retain sufficient susceptibility of light to excite retraction of the cirri. *Owen*, Comp. Anat., xiii.

aborticide (a-bôr'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *abortus* (see *abort*, *n.*) + *-cidium* (as in *homicidium*, homicide[1]), < *cædere*, kill.] In *obstet.*, the destruction of a fetus in the uterus; feticide.

abortient (a-bôr'shient), *a.* [< LL. *abortien(t-)s*, ppr. of *abortire*, miscarry, equiv. to *abortare*: see *abort*, *v.*] In *bot.*, sterile; barren.

abortifacient (a-bôr-ti-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abortus* (see *abort*, *n.*) + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] **I.** *a.* Producing abortion: said of drugs and operative procedures.

II. *n.* In *med.*, whatever is or may be used to produce abortion.

The almost universal keeping of *abortifacients* by druggists, despite statutes to the contrary. *N. Y. Independent*, July 24, 1873.

★**abortion** (a-bôr'shon), *n.* [< L. *abortio(n-)*, miscarriage, < *aboriri*, miscarry: see *abort*, *v.*] **1.** Miscarriage; the expulsion of the fetus before it is viable—that is, in women, before about the 28th week of gestation. Expulsion of the fetus occurring later than this, but before the normal time, is called (when not procured by art, as by a surgical operation) *premature labor*. A somewhat useless distinction has been sometimes drawn between *abortion* and *miscarriage*, by which the former is made to refer to the first four months of pregnancy and the latter to the following three months. *Criminal abortion* is premeditated or intentional abortion procured, at any period of pregnancy, by artificial means, and solely for the purpose of preventing the birth of a living child; feticide. At common law the criminality depended on the abortion being caused after quickening. Some modern statutes provide otherwise.

In the penitential discipline of the Church, *abortion* was placed in the same category as infanticide, and the stern sentences to which the guilty person was subject imprinted on the minds of Christians, more deeply than any mere exhortations, a sense of the enormity of the crime. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 24.

2. The product of untimely birth; hence, a misshapen being; a monster.—**3.** Any fruit or product that does not come to maturity; hence, frequently, in a figurative sense, anything which fails in its progress before it is matured or perfected, as a design or project.—**4.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, the arrested development of an organ at a more or less early stage.

In the complete *abortion* of the rostellum [of *Cephalanthera grandiflora*] we have evidence of degradation. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 80.

He [Mr. Bates] claims for that family [the *Heliconidæ*] the highest position, chiefly because of the imperfect structure of the fore legs, which is there carried to an extreme degree of *abortion*. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Selec., p. 133.

abortional (a-bôr'shon-al), *a.* Of the nature of an abortion; characterized by failure.

The treaty . . . proved *abortional*, and never came to fulfilment. *Carlyle*, Frederick the Great, VI. xv. 22.

abortionist (a-bôr'shon-ist), *n.* [< *abortion* + *-ist*.] One who produces or aims to produce a criminal abortion; especially, one who makes a practice of so doing.

He [Dr. Robb] urged the necessity of physicians using all their influence to discountenance the work of *abortionists*. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 580.

★**abortive** (a-bôr'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abortivus*, born prematurely, causing abortion, < *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, miscarry: see *abort*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Brought forth in an imperfect condition; imperfectly formed or inadequately developed, as an animal or vegetable production; rudimentary.—**2.** Suppressed; kept imperfect; remaining rudimentary, or not advancing to perfection in form or function: a frequent use of the term in zoölogy. Compare *vestigial*.

The toes [of seals] are completely united by strong webs, and the straight nails are sometimes reduced in number, or even altogether *abortive*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 359.

The power of voluntarily uncovering the canine [tooth] on one side of the face being thus often wholly lost, indicates that it is a rarely used and almost *abortive* action. *Darwin*, Express. of Emot., p. 253.

Hence—**3.** Not brought to completion or to a successful issue; failing; miscarrying; coming to nought: as, an *abortive* scheme.

Abortive as the first-born bloom of spring,
Nipp'd with the lagging rear of winter's frost.
Milton, S. A., l. 1576.

He made a salutation, or, to speak nearer the truth, an ill-defined, *abortive* attempt at courtesy. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

4. In *bot.*, defective; barren. *A. Gray.*—**5.** Producing nothing; chaotic; ineffectual.

The void profound
Of unessential Night receives him next,
Wide-gaping; and with utter loss of being
Threatens him, plunged in that *abortive* gulf.
Milton, P. L., ii. 438.

6. In *med.*, producing or intended to produce abortion; abortifacient: as, *abortive* drugs.—**7.** Deformed; monstrous. [Rare.]

Thou elvish-mark'd, *abortive*, rooting hog!
Thou that wast seal'd in thy nativity
The slave of nature and the son of hell!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Abortive vellum, vellum made from the skin of a still-born calf.

II. *n.* [< L. *abortivum*, an abortion, abortive medicine; neut. of *abortivus*, a.: see the adj.] **1.** That which is produced prematurely; an abortion; a monstrous birth.

Abortives, presages, and tongues of heaven. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4.

2. A drug causing abortion; an abortifacient.

abortive† (a-bôr'tiv), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To cause to fail or miscarry.

He wrought to *abortive* the bill before it came to the birth. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 148.

II. *intrans.* To fail; perish; come to nought.

Thus one of your bold thunders may *abortive*,
And cause that birth miscarry.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

When peace came so near to the birth, how it *abortived*, and by whose fault, come now to be remembered. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 147.

abortively (a-bôr'tiv-li), *adv.* In an abortive or untimely manner; prematurely; imperfectly; ineffectually; as an abortion.

If *abortively* poor man must die,
Nor reach what reach he might, why die in dread?
Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

The enterprise in Ireland, as elsewhere, terminated *abortively*. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., IV. 94.

abortiveness (a-bôr'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being, or of tending to become, abortive; a failure to reach perfection or maturity; want of success or accomplishment.

abortment† (a-bôrt'ment), *n.* [< *abort*, *v.*, + *-ment*, = F. *avortement*, Sp. *abortamiento*, Pg. *abortamento*.] An untimely birth; an abortion.

The earth, in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost *abortments*. *Bacon*, Phys. and Med. Remains.

abortus (a-bôr'tus), *n.*; pl. *abortus*. [L., an abortion: see *abort*, *n.*] In *med.*, the fruit of an abortion; a child born before the proper time; an abortion.

Abothrophera (a-both-rof'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **abothrophora*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βόθρος*, a pit, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A group of old-world solenoglyph venomous serpents, corresponding to the family *Viperidæ*. So called because of the absence of a pit between the eyes and nose, contrasting in this respect with the *Bothrophera*.

abought†, pret. of *aby*. [See *aby*.] Endured; atoned for; paid dearly for.

The vengeans of thilke yre
That Atheon *aboughte* trewely.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1445.

aboulia, aboulomania, *n.* Same as *abulia*.

abound (a-bound'), *v. i.* [< ME. *abounden*, *abunden*, sometimes spelled *habunden*, < OF. *abonder*, *habonder*, F. *abonder* = Sp. Pg. *abundar* = It. *abbondare*, < L. *abundare*, overflow, < *ab*, from, away, + *undare*, rise in waves, overflow, < *unda*, a wave: see *undulate*. Cf. *redound*, *surround*.] **1.** To be in great plenty; be very prevalent.

Where sin *abounded*, grace did much more *abound*. Rom. v. 20.

In every political party, in the Cabinet itself, duplicity and perfidy *abounded*. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. To be unstinted in possession or supply (of anything); be copiously provided or furnished (with anything). (*a*) To be rich or affluent (*in*), as that which is a special property or characteristic, or constitutes an individual distinction: as, he *abounds in* wealth or *in* charity.

Nature *abounds in* wits of every kind,
And for each author can a talent find.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, i. 13.

(*b*) To teem or be replete (*with*), as that which is furnished or supplied, or is an intrinsic characteristic: as, the country *abounds with* wealth, or *with* fine scenery.

The faithful man shall *abound with* blessings. Prov. xxviii. 20.

To abound in or with one's own sense†, to be at liberty to hold or follow one's own opinion or judgment.

I meddle not with Mr. Ross, but leave him to *abound in his own sense*. *Bramhall*, ii. 632.

Moreover, as every one is said to *abound with his own sense*, and that among the race of man-kind, Opinions and Fancies are found to be as various as the severall Faces and Voyces; so in each individual man there is a differing facultie of Observation, of Judgement, of Application. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, i.

aboundance† (a-boun'dans), *n.* An old form of *abundance*. *Time's Storehouse*, ii.

abounding (a-boun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *abound*.] The state of being abundant; abundance; increase. *South*, Sermons, II. 220.

abounding (a-boun'ding), *p. a.* Overflowing; plentiful; abundant: as, *abounding* wealth.

about (a-bout'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *about*, *aboute*, earlier *abouten*, *abute*, *abuten*, < AS. *ābūtan* (= OFries. *ābūta*), about, around, < *ā-* for *on* (the AS. form *onbūtan* also occurs, with an equiv. *ymbūtan*, round about, < *ymbe*, *ymb*, around, about, = G. *um* = Gr. *ἀμφί*: see *amphi-*) + *būtan*, outside, < *be*, by, + *ūtan*, outside, from without, < *ūt*, prep. and adv., out: see *on*, *by*, *be-*[2], and *out*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Around; in circuit; circularly; round and round; on every side; in every direction; all around.

Prithee, do not turn me *about*; my stomach is not constant. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

Algiers . . . measures barely one league *about*. *J. Morgan*, Hist. Algiers.

2. Circuitously; in a roundabout course.

God led the people *about* through the way of the wilderness. Ex. xiii. 18.

To wheel three or four miles *about*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6.

3. Hither and thither; to and fro; up and down; here and there.

He that goeth *about* as a tale-bearer. Prov. xx. 19.

Wandering *about* from house to house. 1 Tim. v. 13.

We followed the guide *about* among the tombs for a while. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, xii.

4. Near in time, number, quantity, quality, or degree; nearly; approximately; almost.

He went out *about* the third hour. Mat. xx. 3.

Light travels *about* 186,000 miles a second. *J. N. Lockyer*, Elem. Astron.

The first two are *about* the nicest girls in all London. *Hawley Smart*, Social Sinners, I. 182.

[In contracts made on the New York Stock Exchange, the term *about* means "not more than three days" when applied to time, and "not more than 10 per cent." when used with reference to a number of shares.]

5. In readiness; intending; going: after the verb *to be*.

The house which I am *about* to build. 2 Chron. ii. 9.

As the shipmen were *about* to flee out of the ship. Acts xxvii. 30.

6. At work; astir; begin in earnest: used with the force of an imperative.

About, my brain! *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

To be about, to be astir; be on the move; be attending to one's usual duties.—**To bring about,** to cause or effect: as, *to bring about* a reconciliation.—**To come about,** to come to pass; happen.—**To go about.** (*a*) Literally, to take a circuitous route; hence, to devise roundabout or secret methods of accomplishing anything; contrive; prepare; seek the means.

Why *go* ye *about* to kill me? John vii. 19.

If we look into the eyes of the youngest person, we sometimes discover that here is one who knows already what you would *go about* with much pains to teach him. *Emerson*, Old Age.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to take a different direction, as a vessel in tacking.—**Much about,** very nearly: as, his health is *much about* the same as yesterday.—**Put about,** annoyed; disturbed; provoked: as, he was much *put about* by the news.—**Ready about! About ship!** orders to a crew to prepare for tacking.—**Right about! Left about!** (*milit.*), commands to face or turn round half a circle, by the right or left, as the case may be, so as to face in the opposite direction.—**Turn about, week about,** etc., in rotation or succession; alternately; on each alternate occasion, week, etc.

A woman or two, and three or four undertaker's men, . . . had charge of the remains, which they watched *turn about*. *Thackeray*.

II. *prep.* **1.** On the outside or outer surface of; surrounding; around; all around.

Bind them *about* thy neck. Prov. iii. 3.

About her commeth all the world to begge. *Sir T. More*, To them that trust in Fortune.

Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch *About* him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

2. Near to in place; close to; at: as, *about* the door. See the adv., 4.—**3.** Over or upon different parts; here and there; backward and forward; in various directions.

Where lies thy pain? All *about* the breast? *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

4. Near or on one's person; with; at hand.

You have not the "Book of Riddles" *about* you, have you? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

5. In relation to; respecting; in regard to; on account of.

He is very courageous mad *about* his throwing into the water. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1.

The question is not *about* what is there, but *about* what I see. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 256.

It is not enough to be industrious; so are the ants. What are you industrious *about*? *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 161.

6. Concerned in; engaged in: as, what is he *about*?

I must be *about* my Father's business. Luke ii. 49.

To go or **set about,** to become occupied with; engage in; undertake; begin: as, *go about* your business; he *set about* the performance of his task.

about-sledge (ą-bout'slej), *n.* [< *about* (in reference to its being swung around) + *sledge*[1].] The largest hammer used by blacksmiths. It is grasped at the end of the handle with both hands and swung at arm's length.

above (ą-buv'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *above, aboven, abuve, abuven, abufen* (> E. dial. and Sc. *aboon, abune*, q. v.), < AS. *ābūfan*, above, < *ā-* for *on* + *bufan* (full form *beufan* = OS. *biobhan* = D. *boven*), above, < *be-*, by, + *ufan*, from above, above, = OS. *obhana*, from above, *obhan*, above, = OHG. *opana, obana*, MHG. G. *oben*, = Icel. *ofan;* all from a base appearing in Goth. *uf*, prep., under, OHG. *opa, aba*, MHG. *obe, ob*, adv. and prep., over, Icel. *of*, prep., over, for. A different form of the same base appears in *up*, q. v. See also *over*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In or to a higher place; overhead; often, in a special sense: (*a*) In or to the celestial regions; in heaven.

Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove, And winds shall waft it to the powers *above*. *Pope*, Summer, l. 80

(*b*) Upstairs.

My maid's aunt . . . has a gown *above*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1.

2. On the upper side (opposed to *beneath*); toward the top (opposed to *below*): as, leaves green *above*, glaucous *beneath;* stems smooth *above*, hairy *below*.—**3.** Higher in rank or power: as, the courts *above*.—**4.** Before in rank or order, especially in a book or writing: as, from what has been said *above*.—**5.** Besides: in the expression *over and above*.

And stand indebted, *over and above*, In love and service to you evermore. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

[Shakspere has *more above* in the same sense.

This, in obedience, hath my daughter showed me; And *more above*, hath his solicitings . . . All given to mine ear. Hamlet, ii. 2.]

Above is often used elliptically as a noun, meaning: (1) Heaven: as, "Every good gift . . . is from *above*," Jas. i. 17. (2) Preceding statement, remarks, or the like: as, from the *above* you will learn my object. It has the force of an adjective in such phrases as the *above* particulars, in which *cited* or *mentioned* is understood.

II. *prep.* **1.** In or to a higher place than.

And fowl that may fly *above* the earth. Gen. i. 20.

2. Superior to in any respect: often in the sense of too high for, as too high in dignity or fancied importance; too elevated in character: as, this man is *above* his business, *above* mean actions.

Doubtless, in man there is a nature found, Beside the senses, and *above* them far. *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, ii.

Seneca wrote largely on natural philosophy . . . solely because it tended to raise the mind *above* low cares. *Macaulay*, Lord Byron.

3. More in quantity or number than: as, the weight is *above* a ton.

He was seen of *above* five hundred brethren at once. 1 Cor. xv. 6.

4. More in degree than; in a greater degree than; beyond; in excess of.

Thou [the serpent] art cursed *above* all cattle. Gen. iii. 14.

God . . . will not suffer you to be tempted *above* that ye are able. 1 Cor. x. 13.

Above the bounds of reason. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7.

I heard a knocking for *above* an hour. *Swift*, Gull. Trav., i. 1.

Above all, above or before everything else; before every other consideration; in preference to all other things.—**Above the rest,** especially; particularly: as, one night *above the rest*.—**Above the world.** (*a*) Above considering what people say. (*b*) Holding a secure position in life; having one's fortune made.

With such an income as that he should be *above the world*, as the saying is. *A. Trollope*.

= **Syn.** *Over, Above.* See *over*.

aboveboard (ą-buv'bōrd), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *above* + *board*. "A figurative expression, borrowed from gamesters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards." Johnson.] In open sight; without tricks or disguise: as, an honest man deals *aboveboard;* his actions are open and *aboveboard*.

Lovers in this age have too much honour to do anything underhand; they do all *aboveboard*. *Vanbrugh*, Relapse, ii. 1.

above-deck (ą-buv'dek), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* **1.** Upon deck: as, the *above-deck* cargo.—**2.** Figuratively, without artifice; aboveboard: as, his dealings are all *above-deck*. [Colloq.]

above-ground (ą-buv'ground), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* Alive; not buried.

I'll have 'em, an they be *above-ground*. *Beau. and Fl.*, The Chances.

ab ovo (ab ō'vō). [L., from the egg: *ab*, from; *ovo*, abl. of *ovum*, egg, ovum: see *ovum*.] Literally, from the egg; hence, from the very beginning, generally with allusion to the Roman custom of beginning a meal with eggs. In this case it is the first part of the phrase *ab ovo usque ad mala*, from the egg to the apples, that is, from beginning to end; but sometimes the allusion is to the poet who began the history of the Trojan war with the story of the egg from which Helen was fabled to have been born.

By way of tracing the whole theme [the Homeric controversy] *ab ovo*, suppose we begin by stating the chronological bearings of the principal objects . . . connected with the Iliad. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

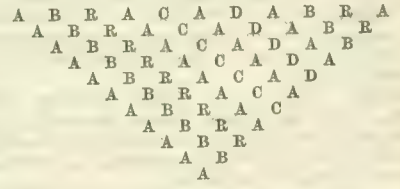


Bark with Yards Abox.

abox (ą-boks'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], *prep.*, + *box*[2].] *Naut.*, in or into the position of the yards of a vessel when the head-sails are laid aback: applied to the head-yards only, the other sails being kept full.

abp. A contraction of *archbishop*.

abracadabra (ab″ra-ka-dab'rä), *n.* [L.; occurring first in a poem (*Præcepta de Medicina*) by Q. Serenus Sammonicus, in the second century; mere jargon. Cf. *abracalam*.] **1.** A cabalistic word used in incantations. When written in a manner similar to that shown in the accompanying diagram, so as to be read in different directions, and worn as an amulet, it was supposed to cure certain ailments.



Mr. Banester saith that he healed 200 in one year of an ague by hanging *abracadabra* about their necks, and would stanch blood, or heal the toothake, although the partyes were 10 myle of. *MS. in Brit. Museum.*

Hence—**2.** Any word-charm or empty jingle of words.

abracalam (a-brak'ą-lam), *n.* [Cf. *abracadabra*.] A cabalistic word used as a charm among the Jews.

abrachia (a-brā'ki-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + L. *brachium*, arm.] In *zoöl.*, absence of anterior limbs.

abrachius (a-brā'ki-us), *n.*; pl. *abrachii* (-ī). [NL.: see *abrachia*.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the anterior limbs are absent, while the posterior are well developed.

abradant (ab-rā'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *abradant*, serving to scrape, scraping, < L. *abraden(t-)s*, ppr. of *abradere*, scrape off: see *abrade*.] **I.** *a.* Abrading; having the property or quality of scraping.

II. *n.* A material used for grinding, such as emery, sand, powdered glass, etc.

abrade (ab-rād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abraded*, ppr. *abrading*. [< L. *abradere*, scrape or rub off, < *ab*, off, + *radere*, scrape: see *raze*.] To rub or wear away; rub or scrape off; detach particles from the surface of by friction: as, glaciers *abrade* the rocks over which they pass; to *abrade* the prominences of a surface.

Dusty red walls and *abraded* towers. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 132.

A termination is the *abraded* relic of an originally distinct qualifying word. *J. Fiske*, Cos. Phil., I. 66.

= **Syn.** *Scratch, Chafe*, etc. See *scrape, v. t.*

Abraham†, *a.* See *Abram*.

Abrahamic (ā-brą-ham'ik), *a.* [< L. *Abraham*, < Gr. Ἀβραάμ, repr. Heb. *'Abrāhām*, father of a multitude, orig. *'Abrām*, lit. father of height.] Of or pertaining to the patriarch Abraham.

Abrahamidæ (ā-brą-ham'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Abraham* + *-idæ*.] The descendants of Abraham; the Hebrews.

This [Biblical] revelation of origins . . . was a whole system of religion, pure and elevating, . . . placing the *Abrahamidæ*, who for ages seem alone to have held to it, on a plane of spiritual vantage immeasurably above that of other nations. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 71.

Abrahamite (ā'brą-ham-īt or ā'brąm-īt), *n.* [< ML. *Abrahamitæ*, pl.; as *Abraham* + *-ite*[2].] **1.** One of a Christian sect named from its founder, Abraham of Antioch (ninth century), and charged with Paulician (Gnostic) errors.—**2.** One of a sect of Deists in Bohemia, who came into prominence about 1782, and were banished to Hungary by the Emperor Joseph II. for nonconformity. They seem to have professed the religion of Abraham before his circumcision, to have believed in God, the immortality of the soul, and a future state of rewards and punishments, but to have rejected baptism and the doctrine of the Trinity, and to have acknowledged no scripture but the decalogue and the Lord's prayer.

Abrahamitical (ā″brą-ham-it'i-kal or ā-brąm-it'i-kal), *a.* Relating to Abraham or to the Abrahamites.

Abraham-man (ā'brą-ham- or ā'brąm-man), *n.* **1.** Originally, a mendicant lunatic from Bethlehem Hospital, London. The wards in the ancient Bedlam (Bethlehem) bore distinctive names, as of some saint or patriarch. That named after Abraham was devoted to a class of lunatics who on certain days were permitted to go out begging. They bore a badge, and were known as *Abraham-men*. Many, however, assumed the badge without right, and begged, feigning lunacy. Hence the more received meaning came to be—**2.** An impostor who wandered about the country seeking alms, under pretense of lunacy. Hence the phrase *to sham Abraham*, to feign sickness.

Matthew, sceptic and scoffer, had failed to subscribe a prompt belief in that pain about the heart; he had muttered some words in which the phrase, "*shamming Abraham*," had been very distinctly audible. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxiii.

Abraham's-balm† (ā′brą-hąmz- or ā′brąmz-bäm), *n.* An old name of *Vitex Agnus-castus*, supposed to be a charm for the preservation of chastity. See *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.

Abraham's-eye† (ā′brą-hąmz- or ā′brąmz-ī), *n.* A magical charm supposed to have power to deprive of eyesight a thief who refused to confess his guilt.

abraid† (a-brād′), *v.* [< ME. *abraiden, abreiden*, start up, awake, move, reproach, < AS. *ābregdan*, contr. *ābrēdan* (a strong verb), move quickly: see *braid*[1] and *upbraid*.] **I.** *trans.* To rouse; awake; upbraid.

> How now, base brat! what! are thy wits thine own,
> That thou dar'st thus *abraide* me in my land?
> *Greene*, Alphonsus, ii.

II. *intrans.* To awake; start.

> And if that he out of his sleepe *abraide*,
> He might don us bathe a vilanie.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 270.

Abram†, **Abraham**†, *a.* Corrupted forms of *auburn*.

Abramidina (ab′ra-mi-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Abramis* (*Abramid-*) + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the twelfth subfamily of *Cyprinidæ*, having the anal fin elongate and the abdomen, or part of it, compressed. It includes the genus *Abramis* and similar freshwater fishes related to the bream.

Abramis (ab′ra-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀβραμίς* (*ἀβραμιδ-*), the name of a fish found in the Nile and the Mediterranean: not etymologically related to *bream*.] A genus of fishes of the family *Cyprinidæ*, typified by the common fresh-water bream of Europe, *A. brama*. The name is restricted by some to old-world forms closely allied to the bream, but most authors include certain American fishes, such as the common American shiner, *Abramis* or *Notemigonus chrysoleucus*, etc. *G. Cuvier*, 1817. See *bream*[1].

> In . . . *Abramis* and Ballerus, the teeth are entire.
> *Jordan and Evermann*, p. 250.

Abranchia (a-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *abranchius*: see *abranchious*.] A name given to several different groups of animals which have no gills: (*a*) To a group of vertebrates, comprising mammals, birds, and reptiles (or *Mammalia* and *Sauropsida*), whose young never possess gills. The group is thus contrasted with *Batrachia* and *Pisces* collectively. In this sense the term has no exact classificatory signification. (*b*) To a group of gastropodous mollusks, variously rated by naturalists as a suborder, an order, or a subclass; the *Apneusta* or *Dermatopnoa* of some, related to the *Nudibranchiata*, having no branchiæ, the upper surface of the body ciliated, and no shell except when in the larval state. This group includes the families *Limapontidæ*, *Phyllirhoidæ*, and *Elysiidæ*. (*c*) To an order of *Annelida*, the *Oligochæta*, which are without branchiæ, and respire by the surface of the body. There are several families, among them the *Lumbricidæ*, to which the common earthworm belongs. They are mostly hermaphrodite, and undergo no metamorphosis. They have no feet, but the body is provided with bristles (setæ). The mouth is rudimentary, not suctorial, as in the related order *Hirudinea* (leeches). The species are mostly land or fresh-water worms. (*d*) In Cuvier's system of classification, to the third family of the order *Annelides*, containing the earthworms (*Abranchia setigera*) and the leeches; thus approximately corresponding to the two modern orders *Oligochæta* and *Hirudinea*. It included, however, some heterogeneous elements, as the gordians. Sometimes called *Abranchiata* and also *Abranchiæ*. [If it is advisable to apply the term to any group of animals, it is probably to be retained in the second of the senses above noted.]

abranchian (a-brang′ki-ąn), *n.* One of the ★*Abranchia*.

Abranchiata (a-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *abranchiatus*: see *abranchiate*.] A term sometimes used as synonymous with *Abranchia*.

abranchiate (a-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *abranchiatus*: see *abranchious* and *-ate*[1].] Devoid of gills; of or pertaining to the *Abranchia*.

abranchious (a-brang′ki-us), *a.* [< NL. *abranchius*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *abranchiate*. [Rare.]

> The second family of the *abranchious* Annelides,—or, the Abranchia without bristles.
> *G. Cuvier*, Règne Anim. (tr. of 1849), p. 398.

Abrasax (ab′ra-saks), *n.* Same as *Abraxas*, 1, 2.

abrase† (ab-rāz′), *v. t.* [< L. *abrasus*, pp. of *abradere*, rub off: see *abrade*.] Same as *abrade*.

abrase† (ab-rāz′), *a.* [< L. *abrasus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made clean or clear of marks by rubbing.

> A nymph as pure and simple as the soule or as an *abrase* table. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

abrasion (ab-rā′zhon), *n.* [< L. *abrasio(n-)*, < *abradere*: see *abrade*.] **1.** The act of abrading; the act of wearing or rubbing off or away by friction or attrition. Common examples of abrasion are: (*a*) The wearing or rubbing away of rocks by icebergs or glaciers, by currents of water laden with sand, shingle, etc., by blown sand, or by other means. (*b*) The natural wasting, or wear and tear, to which coins are subjected in course of circulation, as opposed to intentional or accidental defacement.

> It is one of the most curious phenomena of language that words are as subject as coin to defacement and *abrasion*. *G. P. Marsh*, Lect. on Eng. Lang., Int., p. 16.

2. The result of rubbing or abrading; an abraded spot or place: applied chiefly to a fretting or excoriation of the skin by which the underlying tissues are exposed.—**3.** In *pathol.*, a superficial excoriation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, accompanied by loss of substance in the form of small shreds.—**4.** The substance worn away by abrading or attrition. *Berkeley*.

abrasive (ab-rā′siv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **abrasivus*, < *abrasus*, pp. of *abradere*: see *abrade*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to produce abrasion; having the property of abrading; abradant.

> The . . . *abrasive* materials used in the treatment of metallic surfaces.
> *C. P. B. Shelley*, Workshop Appliances, p. 108.

II. *n.* Any material having abrading qualities; an abradant.

> The amateur is most strenuously counselled to polish the tool upon the oil-stone, or other fine *abrasive* employed for setting the edge.
> *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 17.

abraum (ab′râm; G. pron. äp′roum), *n.* [G.; lit., what has to be cleared away to get at something valuable beneath; the worthless upper portion of a vein or ore-deposit; the earth covering the rock in a quarry; < *abräumen*, clear away, take from the room or place, < *ab-* (= E. *off*), from, + *raum*, place, = E. *room*, q. v.] Red ocher, used by cabinet-makers to give a red color to new mahogany.—**Abraum salts** [G. *abraumsalze*], a mixture of salts of potash, soda, magnesia, etc., overlying the rock-salt deposit at Stassfurt, Prussia, and vicinity, the value of which was not immediately recognized when these deposits were opened, but which is now the chief source of supply of potassic salts in the world.



Abraxas, collection of the British Museum.

Abraxas (ab-rak′sas), *n.* [See def. 2, and cf. *abracadabra*.] **1.** In *antiq.*, a Gnostic amulet consisting of an engraved gem, often bearing a mystical figure (which generally combines human and brute forms) and an unintelligible legend, but sometimes inscribed with the word *Abraxas*, either alone or accompanying a figure or a word connected with Hebrew or Egyptian religion, as *Iao*, *Sabaoth*, *Osiris*.— **2.** A mystical word used by the Gnostic followers of Basilides to denote the Supreme Being, or, perhaps, its 365 emanations collectively, or the 365 orders of spirits occupying the 365 heavens. Later it was commonly applied to any symbolical representation of Gnostic ideas. It is said to have been coined by Basilides in the second century, from the sum of the Greek numeral letters expressing the number 365; thus: $\alpha = 1$, $\beta = 2$, $\rho = 100$, $\alpha = 1$, $\xi = 60$, $\alpha = 1$, $\varsigma = 200$; total, 365.



Abraxas. (Both examples are of the Basilidian type.)

Also written *Abrasax*.

3. A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Geometridæ*, containing the large magpie-moth, *Abraxas grossulariata*. The larvæ are very destructive to gooseberry- and currant-bushes in Europe, consuming their leaves as soon as they appear.

abray† (a-brā′), *v. i.* [A false pres. form, made from ME. pret. *abrayde*, *abraide*, taken for a weak verb, with pret. ending *-de* (= E. *-ed*), whereas the verb is strong, with pret. *abrayde*, *abraide*, properly *abraid*, *abreid* (< AS. *ābræġd*), similar in form to pres. *abrayde*, *abraide*, < AS. *ābregde*, inf. *ābregdan*: see *abraid*.] To awake.

> But, whenas I did out of sleep *abray*,
> I found her not where I left her whyleare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 36.

abrazite (ab′ra-zīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv., not, + *βράζειν*, boil, ferment, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral found at Capo di Bove, near Rome, probably the same as that named zeagonite and later gismondine (which see).

abrazitic (ab-ra-zit′ik), *a.* Not effervescing, as in acids or when heated before the blowpipe: said of certain minerals. [Rare.]

abread, abreed (ą-brēd′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Sc., < ME. *abrede, on brede*, in breadth: *a, on*, prep.; *brede*, < AS. *brǣdu*, breadth, < *brād*, broad: see *a*[3] and *breadth*, and cf. *abroad*.] Abroad. *Burns*. Also spelled *abraid*. [Scotch.]

abreast (ą-brest′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], *prep.*, on, + *breast*.] **1.** Side by side, with breasts in a line: as, "the riders rode *abreast*," *Dryden*.

> It [the wall of Chester] has everywhere, however, a rugged outer parapet and a broad hollow flagging, wide enough for two strollers *abreast*.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 9.

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) Lying or moving side by side, with stems equally advanced. (*b*) When used to indicate the situation of a vessel in regard to another object, opposite; over against; lying so that the object is on a line with the beam: in this sense with *of*.

> The Bellona . . . kept too close to the starboard shoal, and grounded *abreast of* the outer ship of the enemy.
> *Southey*, Nelson, II. 121.

3. Figuratively, up to the same pitch or level: used with *of* or *with*: as, to keep *abreast of* the times in science, etc.—**4**†. At the same time; simultaneously.

> *Abreast* therewith began a convocation. *Fuller*.

Line abreast, a formation of a squadron in which the ships are abreast of one another.

abrede†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *abread*. *Rom. of the Rose*.

abregge†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *abridge*. *Chaucer*.

abrenounce† (ab-rē-nouns′), *v. t.* [< L. *ab*, from (here intensive), + E. *renounce*, after LL. *abrenuntiāre*, < L. *ab* + *renuntiāre*, renounce: see *renounce*.] To renounce absolutely.

> Under pain of the pope's curse . . . either to *abrenounce* their wives or their livings.
> *Foxe*, Book of Martyrs, Acts and Deeds, fol. 159.

abrenunciation† (ab-rē-nun-si-ā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *abrenuntiatio(n-)*, < L. *abrenuntiāre*: see *abrenounce*.] Renunciation; absolute denial.

> An *abrenunciation* of that truth which he so long had professed. *Hurt of Sedition*, iii. b.

abreption† (ab-rep′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **abreptio(n-)*, < *abripere*, pp. *abreptus*, snatch away, < *ab*, away, + *rapere*, seize: see *rapt* and *ravish*.] The state of being carried away or forcibly separated; separation.

abreuvoir (a-brē-vwor′), *n.* [F., a drinking-place, horse-trough, < *abreuver*, give to drink, earlier *abrever*, < OF. *abevrer* = Sp. *abrevar* = It. *abbeverare*, < ML. *abeverare*, orig. **adbiberare*, < *ad*, to, + **biberare*, < L. *bibere*, drink: see *bib*[1] and *beverage*.] **1.** A watering-place for animals; a horse-trough.—**2.** In *masonry*, a joint or interstice between stones, to be filled up with mortar or cement. *Gwilt*.

Also spelled *abbreuvoir*.

abricock†, **abricot**†, *n.* Same as *apricot*.

abrid (ā′brid), *n.* [Uncertain; perhaps due to Sp. **abrido*, for irreg. *abierto*, pp. of *abrir*, open, unlock, < L. *aperire*, open.] A bushing-plate around a hole in which a pintle moves. *E. H. Knight*.

abridge (ą-brij′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abridged*, ppr. *abridging*. [< ME. *abregen, abreggen, abriggen*, etc., < OF. *abrigier, abridgier, abbregier, abrevier* = Pr. *abrevjar*, < L. *abbreviare*, shorten, < *ad*, to, + *brevis*, short: see *abbreviate* and *brief*.] **1.** To make shorter; curtail: as, "*abridged* cloaks," *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xiv.—**2.** To shorten by condensation or omission, or both; rewrite or reconstruct on a smaller scale; put the main or essential parts of into less space: used of writings: as, Justin *abridged* the history of Trogus Pompeius.

> The antiquities of Richborough and Reculver, *abridged* from the Latin of Mr. Archdeacon Battely.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 143.

3. To lessen; diminish: as, to *abridge* labor.

> Power controlled or *abridged* is almost always the rival and enemy of that power by which it is controlled or *abridged*. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 15.

4. To deprive; cut off: followed by *of*, and formerly also by *from*: as, to *abridge* one *of* rights or enjoyments.

> Nor do I now make moan to be *abridg'd*
> *From* such a noble rate. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

5. In *alg.*, to reduce, as a compound quantity or equation, to a more simple form. = **Syn. 2.** To cut down, prune. See *abbreviate*.—**4.** To dispossess, divest, strip, despoil.

abridgedly (ą-brij′ed-li), *adv.* In a concise or shortened form.

abridger (ą-brij′ėr), *n.* One who or that which abridges, by curtailing, shortening, or condensing.

> Criticks have been represented as the great *abridgers* of the native liberty of genius. *H. Blair*, Lectures, iii.
>
> *Abridgers* are a kind of literary men to whom the indolence of modern readers . . . give[s] ample employment.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., II. 67.

abridgment (ạ-brij'mẹnt), *n.* [< late ME. *abrygement*, < OF. *abrigement, abregement:* see *abridge* and *-ment.*] 1. The act of abridging, or the state of being abridged; diminution; contraction; reduction; curtailment; restriction: as, an *abridgment* of expenses; "*abridgment* of liberty," *Locke.*

Persons employed in the mechanic arts are those whom the *abridgment* of commerce would immediately affect.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 15.

It was his sin and folly which brought him under that *abridgment*. *South.*

2. A condensation, as of a book; a reduction within a smaller space; a reproduction of anything in reduced or condensed form.

A genuine *abridgment* is a reproduction of the matter or substance of a larger work in a condensed form, and in language which is not a mere transcript of that of the original. *Drone*, Copyright, p. 158.

Here lies David Garrick, describe him who can,
An *abridgment* of all that was pleasant in man.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

3. That which abridges or cuts short. [Rare.]

Look, where my *abridgments* come [namely, the players who cut me short in my speech. Compare, however, meaning 4]. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. That which shortens anything, as time, or makes it appear short; hence, a pastime. [Rare.]

Say, what *abridgment* have you for this evening?
What mask, what music? *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

Also spelled *abridgement.*

= Syn. 2. *Abridgment, Compendium, Epitome, Abstract, Conspectus, Synopsis, Summary, Syllabus, Brief, Digest.* An *abridgment* is a work shortened by condensation of statement, or by omitting the less essential parts. A *compendium*, or *compend*, is a concise but comprehensive view of a subject; in general it does not imply, as *abridgment* does, the existence of a larger or previous work. An *epitome* contains only the most important points of a work or subject, expressed in the smallest compass. An *abstract* is a bare statement or outline of facts, heads, or leading features in a book, lecture, subject, etc. *Conspectus* and *synopsis* are, literally, condensed views—the substance of any matter so arranged as to be taken in at a glance; *synopsis* implies orderly arrangement under heads and particulars. A *summary* is a brief statement of the main points in a work or treatise, less methodical than an *abstract* or a *synopsis;* it may be a recapitulation. A *syllabus* is commonly a synopsis printed for the convenience of those hearing lectures; but the term is also applied to certain papal documents. (See *syllabus.*) *Brief* is generally confined to its technical legal meanings. (See *brief.*) A *digest* is a methodical arrangement of the material of a subject, as under heads or titles; it may include the whole of the matter concerned: as, a *digest* of laws. There may be an *abridgment* of a dictionary, a *compend* or *compendium* of literature, an *epitome* of a political situation, an *abstract* of a sermon, a *conspectus* or *synopsis* of a book, a *summary* of the arguments in a debate, a *digest* of opinions on some moot point.

abrigget, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *abridge.* *Chaucer.*

abrin (ā'brin), *n.* [< *Abrus* + *-in*2.] A name given to a poisonous principle obtained from *Abrus precatorius.*

abroach (ạ-brōch'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *abroche*, in the phrase *sette(n) abroche*, set abroach, < *a*3 for *on* + *broche*, a spit, spigot, pin: see *brooch* and *broach.*] Broached; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a position for letting out: as, the cask is *abroach.*

If the full tun of vengeance be *abroach*,
Fill out and swill until you burst again.
Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, i. 2.

To set abroach. (*a*) To set running; cause to flow or let out liquor, as a cask or barrel.

Barrels of ale *set abroach* in different places of the road had kept the populace in perfect love and loyalty towards the Queen and her favourite. *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. xi.

(*b*) Figuratively, to give rise to; spread abroad; disseminate; propagate.

What mischiefs he might *set abroach*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

abroacht (ạ-brōch'), *v. t.* [< ME. *abrochen*, broach, tap, < OF. *brocher, brochier*, broach, with prefix *a-*, due to adv. *abroche:* see *abroach, prep. phr.*, and *broach.*] To open, as a cask, for the purpose of letting out liquor; tap; broach.

Thilke tonne that I schal *abroche*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath, Prol., l. 177.

abroad (ạ-brâd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *abroad, abrod*, < *a*3, *prep.*, on, + *brood, brod*, broad: see *broad.*] 1. Broadly; widely; expansively; outward on all or on both sides.

The love of God is shed *abroad* in our hearts. Rom. v. 5.

Her winges bothe *abrod* she spradde. *Gower.*

Look now *abroad*—another race has filled
These populous borders. *Bryant*, The Ages, st. 32.

2. Out of or beyond certain limits. (*a*) Beyond the walls of a house or the bounds of any inclosure: as, to walk *abroad.*

Where as he lay
So sick alway,
He myght not come *abrode*.
Sir T. More, A Merry Jest.

We are for the most part more lonely when we go *abroad* among men than when we stay in our chambers.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 147.

(*b*) Beyond the bounds of one's own country; in foreign countries: as, he lived *abroad* for many years. [In the United States used most commonly with reference to Europe.]

At home the soldier learned how to value his rights, *abroad* how to defend them.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Others, still, are introduced from *abroad* by fashion, or are borrowed thence for their usefulness.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 153.

3. Absent; gone away, especially to a considerable distance: as, the head of the firm is *abroad.* —4. In an active state; astir; in circulation: as, there are thieves *abroad;* rumors of disaster are *abroad.*

There's villainy *abroad:* this letter will tell you more.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

To be all abroad. (*a*) To be wide of the mark, in a figurative sense; be far wrong in one's guess or estimate. (*b*) To be at a loss; be puzzled, perplexed, bewildered, nonplussed; be all or quite at sea.—**The schoolmaster is abroad,** education is diffused among the people: often used ironically or punningly, implying that the schoolmaster is absent. See *schoolmaster.*

Abrocoma (ab-rok'ọ-mạ̈), *n.* Same as *Habrocoma.*

abrocome (ab'rọ-kōm), *n.* Same as *habrocome.*

abrogable (ab'rọ-gạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **abrogabilis*, < *abrogare*, abrogate: see *abrogate, v.*, and *-ble.*] Capable of being abrogated.

abrogate (ab'rọ-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abrogated*, ppr. *abrogating.* [< L. *abrogatus*, pp. of *abrogare*, annul, repeal, < *ab*, from, + *rogare*, ask, propose a law: see *rogation.*] 1. To abolish summarily; annul by an authoritative act; repeal. Applied specifically to the repeal of laws, customs, etc., whether expressly or by establishing something inconsistent therewith. See *abrogation.*

The supremacy of mind *abrogated* ceremonies.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 346.

Since I revoke, annul, and *abrogate*
All his decrees in all kinds: they are void!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 170.

2†. To do away with; put an end to; abolish.

Perge, good master Holofernes, *perge;* so it shall please you to *abrogate* scurrility. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

= Syn. 1. *Abolish, Repeal, Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*), cancel, invalidate, dissolve, countermand.

abrogatet (ab'rọ-gāt), *a.* [< L. *abrogatus*, annulled, pp. of *abrogare:* see *abrogate, v.*] Annulled; abolished.

abrogation (ab-rọ-gā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *abrogatio(n-)*, a repeal, < *abrogare*, repeal: see *abrogate, v.*] The act of abrogating. Specifically, the annulling of a law by legislative action or by usage. See *derogation.* Abrogation is *expressed* when pronounced by the new law in general or particular terms; it is *implied* when the new law contains provisions positively contrary to the former law.

There are no such institutions here;—no law that can abide one moment when popular opinion demands its *abrogation.* *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 47.

abrogative (ab'rọ-gā-tiv), *a.* Abrogating or annulling: as, an *abrogative* law.

abrogator (ab'rọ-gā-tọr), *n.* One who abrogates or repeals.

Abronia (a-brō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., prop. **Habronia*, < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, elegant, delicate: see *Abrus.*] A genus of plants, low and mostly trailing nyctaginaceous herbs, natives of the western United States. The showy and sometimes fragrant flowers are borne in umbels, much resembling the garden verbena in appearance, but very different in structure. Two or three species are found in cultivation.

abrood† (ạ-brōd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *abrode*, < *a*3, *prep.*, on, + *brode*, E. *brood.*] In or as if in the act of brooding.

The Spirit of God sat *abrood* upon the whole rude mass.
Abp. Sancroft, Sermons, p. 135.

abrook† (ạ-brůk'), *v. t.* [< *a-*1 (expletive) + *brook*2.] To brook; endure. See *brook*2.

Ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people, gazing on thy face,
With envious looks still laughing at thy shame.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

abrotanoid (ab-rot'ạ-noid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀβρότονον*, an aromatic plant, prob. southernwood (ML. *abrotanum*), + *εἶδος*, form: see *idol.*] A species of sclerodermatous East Indian reef-coral, *Madrepora abrotanoides.*

abrotanum (ab-rot'ạ-num), *n.* [< ML. *abrotanum* and *aprotanum*, prop. L. *abrotonum* (also *abrotonus*), < Gr. *ἀβρότονον* (also *ἀβρότονος*), an aromatic plant, prob. southernwood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*), = Skt. *mrātana*, a plant, *Cyperus rotundus;* less prob. for **ἀβρότονον*, < *ἁβρός*, delicate, + *τόνος*, a cord, taken in the sense of filament or fiber. The L. form gave rise to AS. *aprotane, ambrotena, prutene*, and other corrupt forms, and to It. Sp. Pg. *abrotano*, OF. *abrone, averoine*, F. *aurone.*] A European species of *Artemisia, A. Abrotanum*, frequent in cultivation under the name of southernwood.

Abrothrix (ab'rọ-thriks), *n.* Same as *Habrothrix.*

abrupt (ạ-brupt'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abruptus*, steep, disconnected, abrupt, pp. of *abrumpere*, break off, < *ab*, off, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture.*] I. *a.* 1. Broken or appearing as if broken away or off; marked by or showing a sudden breach or change of continuity; wanting continuation or completion: as, the path or the discourse came to an *abrupt* termination; an *abrupt* turn in a road. Hence—2. Steep; precipitous: as, an *abrupt* cliff; an *abrupt* descent.

The *abrupt* mountain breaks,
And seems with its accumulated crags
To overhang the world. *Shelley*, Alastor.

3. Figuratively, sudden; without notice to prepare the mind for the event; unceremonious: as, an *abrupt* entrance or address.

Abrupt death
A period puts, and stops his impious breath.
Oldham, Satires on Jesuits.

4. Lacking in continuity; having sudden transitions from one subject to another: as, an *abrupt* style.—5. In *bot.*, terminating suddenly: as, an *abrupt* point: sometimes used in the sense of truncate: as, an *abrupt* leaf.—**Abrupt-pinnate.** Same as *abruptly pinnate.* See *abruptly.* = Syn. 2. Precipitous, perpendicular, sheer, steep.—3. Sudden, unexpected, hasty, hurried, rough, rude, brusk, blunt, curt, precipitate, short, summary, vehement.—4. Broken, disconnected.

II. *n.* [< L. *abruptum*, a steep ascent or descent, prop. neut. of *abruptus*, broken off: see the adj.] An abrupt place; a precipice or chasm. [Rare and poetical.]

Or spread his aery flight,
Upborne with indefatigable wings,
Over the vast *abrupt*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 409.

abrupt† (ạ-brupt'), *v. t.* To break off; interrupt; disturb.

Insecurity . . . *abrupteth* our tranquillities.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 112.

abrupted (ạ-brup'ted), *p. a.* Broken off suddenly; interrupted.

abruptedly (ạ-brup'ted-li), *adv.* Abruptly.

abruption (ab-rup'shọn), *n.* [< L. *abruptio(n-)*, a breaking off, < *abrumpere:* see *abrupt, a.*] A sudden breaking off; a sudden termination; a violent separation of bodies.

By this *abruption* posterity lost more instruction than delight. *Johnson*, Life of Cowley.

abruptly (ạ-brupt'li), *adv.* 1. Brokenly; by breaking or being broken off suddenly: as, the path or the discourse ended *abruptly.*—2. Precipitously, or with a very steep slope: as, the rocks rise *abruptly* from the water's edge.—3. Suddenly, without giving notice, or without the usual forms: as, the minister left France *abruptly.*—4. With an abrupt termination.—**Abruptly pinnate,** terminating without an odd leaflet or tendril: said of a pinnate leaf.


Abruptly Pinnate Leaf.

abruptness (ạ-brupt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abrupt. (*a*) The state or quality of being broken off, steep, or craggy; sudden breach of continuity; precipitousness. (*b*) Suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence. (*c*) Any want of continuity or smoothness.

Some other languages, for their soft and melting fluency, as having no *abruptness* of consonants, have some advantage of the English. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 158.

Abrus (ā'brus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Habrus*, < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, elegant, delicate.] A small genus of leguminous plants. *Abrus Abrus*, or Indian licorice, is a woody twiner, indigenous to India, but now found in all tropical countries, where its root is often used as a substitute for licorice. Its polished, party-colored seeds, of the size of a small pea, called *crabs'-eyes, jumble-beads*, and *jequirity* or *John Crow beans*, are employed for rosaries, necklaces, etc., and as a remedy in diseases of the conjunctiva. They have given their native name of *retti* [Hind. *ratti, ratī*] to a weight (2.1875 grains) used by Hindu jewelers and druggists. See *retti-weights.*

abs-. A prefix of Latin origin; a form of *ab-* used (as in Latin) before *c, q, t*, as in *abscond, abstain, absterge, abstract*, etc.

abscess (ab'ses), *n.* [< L. *abscessus*, a going away, in medical language an abscess, < *abscedere*, go away, < *abs*, lengthened form of *ab*, away, + *cedere*, go: see *cede.*] In *med.*, a collection of pus in the tissues of any part of the body.

abscessed (ab'sest), *p. a.* Diseased with an abscess or with abscesses.

abscession† (ab-sesh'ọn), *n.* [< L. *abscessio(n-)*, < *abscedere*, go away: see *abscess.*] 1. Departure.

Neither justly excommunicated out of that particular church to which he was orderly joyned, nor excommunicating himself by voluntary Schisme, declared *abscession*, separation, or apostasie.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 37.

2. In *med.*, an abscess.

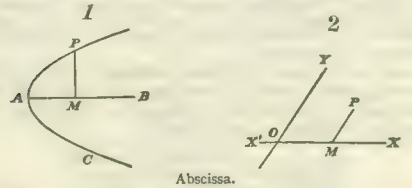
abscess-root (ab'ses-rōt), *n.* A popular name of the plant *Polemonium reptans*.

abscind (ab-sind'), *v. t.* [< L. *abscindere*, cut off, tear off, < *ab*, off, + *scindere*, cut, = Gr. *σχίζειν*, cut, separate: see *scission* and *schism*.] To cut off. [Rare.]

Two syllables *abscinded* from the rest.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 90.

abscise (ab-sīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abscised*, ppr. *abscising*. [< L. *abscisus*, pp. of *abscidere*, cut off, < *abs* for *ab*, off, away, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *excise*, *incise*, *v.*, and *precise*, *a.*] To cut off or away.

abscissa (ab-sis'ä), *n.*; pl. *abscissæ* or *abscissas* (-ē, -äz). [L. (tr. of Gr. *ἀπολαμβανομένη*), abbreviation of *recta ex diametro abscissa*, line cut off from the diameter; fem. of *abscissus*, cut off, pp. of *abscindere*: see *abscind*.] In *math.*: (*a*) In the conic sections, that part of a transverse axis which lies between its vertex and a perpendicular ordinate to it from a given point of the conic. Thus (fig. 1), in the parabola PAC, AM, the part of the axis AB cut off by the ordinate PM, is the *abscissa of the point* P. (*b*) In the system



Abscissa.

of Cartesian coördinates, a certain line used in determining the position of a point in a plane. Thus (fig. 2), let two fixed intersecting lines (axes) OY and OX be taken, and certain directions on them (as from O toward X and from O toward Y) be assumed as positive. From any point, as P, let a line be drawn parallel to OY and cutting OX in M. Then will the two quantities OM and MP, with the proper algebraic sign, determine the position of the point P. OM, or its value, is called the *abscissa of the point*, and the fixed line X'X is called the *axis of abscissas*. See *coördinate*, *n.*, 2.

abscissio infiniti (ab-sish'i-ō in-fi-nī'tī). [L.; lit., a cutting off of an infinite (number): see *abscission* and *infinite*.] In *logic*, a series of arguments which exclude, one after another, various assertions which might be made with regard to the subject under discussion, thus gradually diminishing the number of possible assumptions.

★**abscission** (ab-sizh'ọn), *n.* [< L. *abscissio(n-)*, < *abscindere*, cut off: see *abscind*.] **1.** The act of cutting off; severance; removal.

Not to be cured without the *abscission* of a member.
Jer. Taylor.

2†. The act of putting an end to; the act of annulling or abolishing. *Sir T. Browne.*— **3.** Retrenchment. [Rare.]—**4.** The sudden termination of a disease by death. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.— **5.** In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in a sudden reticence, as if the words already spoken made sufficiently clear what the speaker would say if he were to finish the sentence: as, "He is a man of so much honor and candor, and such generosity — but I need say no more."— **6.** In *horary astrol.*, the preventing of anything shown by one aspect by means of another; frustration.—**Abscission of the cornea**, in *surg.*, a specific cutting operation performed upon the eye for the removal of a staphyloma of the cornea.

absconce (ab-skons'), *n.* [< ML. *absconsa*, a dark lantern, fem. of L. *absconsus*, for *absconditus*, pp. of *abscondere*, hide: see *abscond* and *sconce*[1].] *Eccles.*, a dark lantern holding a wax-light, used in the choir in reading the absolution and benediction at matins, and the chapters and prayers at lauds.

abscond (ab-skond'), *v.* [< L. *abscondere*, hide, put away, < *abs*, away, + *condere*, put, lay up, < *con-*, for *cum*, together, + *-dere*, in comp., a weakened form of **dare*, put, = E. *do*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To retire from public view, or from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found; depart in a sudden and secret manner; take one's self off; decamp; especially, to go out of the way in order to avoid a legal process.

He must, for reasons which nobody could divine, have *absconded*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 150.

2. To hide, withdraw, or lie concealed: as, "the marmot *absconds* in winter," *Ray*, Works of Creation.

A fish that flashes his freckled side in the sun and as suddenly *absconds* in the dark and dreamy waters again.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 377.

= **Syn.** Escape, retreat, flee, run away, make off.

II.† *trans.* To conceal.

Nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered and *absconded* from us by the interposition of any clouds or mists but such as rise from our own globe.
Bentley, Sermons, viii.

absconded† (ab-skon'ded), *p. a.* Hidden; secret; recondite. In *her.*, said of a bearing which is completely covered by a superimposed charge. Thus, if a shield has three mullets in pale, the middle one of the three would be completely hidden or *absconded* by a shield of pretense or inescutcheon.

I am now obliged to go far in the pursuit of beauty which lies very *absconded* and deep.
Shaftesbury, Moralists, p. 3.

abscondedly† (ab-skon'ded-li), *adv.* In concealment or hiding.

An old Roman priest that then lived *abscondedly* in Oxon.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I. 631.

abscondence† (ab-skon'dens), *n.* Concealment; seclusion.

absconder (ab-skon'dėr), *n.* One who absconds.

absconsio (ab-skon'shi-ō), *n.*; pl. *absconsiones* (ab-skon-shi-ō'nēz). [NL., < L. *abscondere*, hide: see *abscond*.] In *anat.* and *surg.*, a cavity or sinus.

absence (ab'sens), *n.* [< ME. *absence*, < OF. *absence*, *ausence*, F. *absence* = Sp. Pg. *ausencia* = It. *assenza*, < L. *absentia*, absence, < *absen(t-)s*, absent: see *absent*, *a.*] **1.** The state of being absent; the state of being away or not present: as, speak no ill of one in his *absence*.

Say, is not *absence* death to those who love?
Pope, Autumn.

We see on the lip of our companion the presence or *absence* of the great masters of thought and poetry to his mind.
Emerson, Domestic Life.

2. The period of being away or absent: as, an *absence* of several weeks or years.— **3.** The state of being wanting; non-existence at the place and time spoken of; want; lack: as, the *absence* of evidence.

In the *absence* of conventional law.
Chancellor Kent.

4. Absent-mindedness; inattention to things present: a shortened form of *absence of mind*.

To conquer that abstraction which is called *absence*.
Landor.

For two or three days I continued subject to frequent involuntary fits of *absence*, which made me insensible, for the time, to all that was passing around me.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 147.

Absence of mind, habitual or temporary forgetfulness of, or inattention to, one's immediate surroundings.— **Decree in absence**, in *Scots law*, a decree pronounced against a defendant who has not appeared and pleaded on the merits of the cause.— **Leave of absence**, permission from a superior to be absent. In the United States army an officer is entitled to 30 days' leave in each year on full pay. He may permit this time to accumulate for a period not exceeding four years. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

absent (ab'sent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *absent*, < OF. *absent*, *ausent*, F. *absent* = Sp. Pg. *ausente* = It. *assente*, < L. *absen(t-)s*, being away (ppr. of *abesse*, be away), < *ab*, away, + **sen(t-)s*, ppr. (= Gr. *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), = Skt. *sant*, being, = E. *sooth*, true: see *sooth*), < inf. *esse*, be: see *essence*, *am*, *is*, and cf. *present*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not in a certain place at a given time; not in consciousness or thought at a certain time; away: opposed to *present*.

With this she fell distract,
And, her attendants *absent*, swallow'd fire.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

The picture or visual image in your mind when the orange is present to the senses is almost exactly reproduced when it is *absent*.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 140.

2. Not existing; wanting; not forming a part or attribute of: as, among them refinement is *absent*; revenge is entirely *absent* from his mind.— **3.** Absent-minded (which see).

From this passage we may gather not only that Chaucer was . . . small of stature and slender, but that he was accustomed to be twitted on account of the abstracted or *absent* look which so often tempts children of the world to offer its wearer a penny for his thoughts.
A. W. Ward, Life of Chaucer, iii.

Absent with leave (*milit.*), said of officers permitted to absent themselves from their posts, and of enlisted men on furlough.— **Absent without leave** (*milit.*), said of officers and soldiers (sometimes of deserters) who have absented themselves from their posts without permission; they are so reported in order to bring their offense under the cognizance of a court martial. In the United States army, an officer absent without leave for three months may be dropped from the rolls of the army by the President, and is not eligible to reappointment. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict. = **Syn. 3.** *Absent*, *Inattentive*, *Abstracted*, *Preoccupied*, *Diverted*, *Distracted*. An *absent* man is one whose mind wanders unconsciously from his immediate surroundings, or from the topic which demands his attention; he may be thinking of little or nothing. An *abstracted* man is kept from what is present by thoughts and feelings so weighty or interesting that they engross his attention. He may have been so *preoccupied* by them as to be unable to begin to attend to other things, or his thoughts may be *diverted* to them upon some chance suggestion. In all these cases he is or becomes *inattentive*. *Distracted* (literally, dragged apart) is sometimes used for *diverted*, but denotes more properly a state of perplexity or mental uneasiness sometimes approaching frenzy.

II.† *n.* One who is not present; an absentee.

Let us enjoy the right of Christian *absents*, to pray for one another.
Bp. Morton, To Abp. Usher.

absent (ab-sent'), *v. t.* [< F. *absenter* = Sp. Pg. *ausentar* = It. *assentare*, < L. *absentare*, cause to be away, be away, < *absen(t-)s*, absent: see *absent*, *a.*] To make absent; take or keep away: now used only reflexively, but formerly sometimes otherwise, as by Milton: as, to *absent* one's self from home; he *absented* himself from the meeting.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity awhile.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

What change
Absents thee, or what chance detains?
Milton, P. L., x. 108.

absentaneous† (ab-sen-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< ML. *absentaneus*, < L. *absen(t-)s*, absent: see *absent*, *a.*] Relating to absence; absent. *Bailey.*

absentation (ab-sen-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *absentatio(n-)*, < L. *absentare*, make absent: see *absent*, *v.*] The act of absenting one's self, or the state of being absent. [Rare.]

His *absentation* at that juncture becomes significant.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 229.

★**absentee** (ab-sen-tē'), *n.* **1.** One who is absent; more narrowly, one who withdraws from his country, office, estate, post, duty, or the like. Specifically applied, generally by way of reproach, to landlords and capitalists who derive their income from one country, but spend it in another in which they reside. **2.** In *law*, one who is without the jurisdiction of a particular court or judge.

absenteeism (ab-sen-tē'izm), *n.* The practice or habit of being an absentee; the practice of absenting one's self from one's country, station, estate, etc. *Absenteeism* in France, under the old *régime*, was one of the greatest evils, and a prominent cause of the first revolution; and in Ireland it has been a cause of much popular discontent.

Partly from the prevailing *absenteeism* among the landlords, . . . these peasants of the north [of Russia] are more energetic, more intelligent, more independent, and consequently less docile and pliable, than those of the fertile central provinces.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 109.

absenteeship (ab-sen-tē'ship), *n.* Same as *absenteeism*.

absenter (ab-sen'tėr), *n.* One who absents himself.

He [Judge Foster] has fined all the *absenters* £20 apiece.
Lord Thurlow, Sir M. Foster.

absente reo (ab-sen'tē rē'ō). [L.: *absente*, abl. of *absen(t-)s*, absent; *reo*, abl. of *reus*, a defendant, < *res*, an action: see *res*.] The defendant being absent: a law phrase.

absently (ab'sent-li), *adv.* In an absent or inattentive manner; with absence of mind.

absentment (ab-sent'ment), *n.* [< *absent*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of absenting one's self, or the state of being absent. *Barrow.* [Rare.]

absent-minded (ab'sent-mīn'ded), *a.* Characterized by absence of mind (see *absence*); inattentive to or forgetful of one's immediate surroundings.

absent-mindedness (ab'sent-mīn'ded-nes), *n.* The quality, state, or habit of being absent-minded.

absentness (ab'sent-nes), *n.* The quality of being absent, inattentive, or absent-minded; absent-mindedness.

absey-book† (ab'sē-bůk), *n.* [That is, *a-b-c book*: see *a-b-c*.] A primer, which sometimes included a catechism.

And then comes answer like an *Absey-book*.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

absidiole (ab-sid'i-ōl), *n.* Same as *apsidiole*.

absinth (ab'sinth), *n.* [< F. *absinthe*, < L. *absinthium*: see *absinthium*.] **1.** Wormwood. See *absinthium*.— **2.** Absinthe (which see).

absinthate (ab-sin'thāt), *n.* A salt formed by a combination of absinthic acid with a base.

absinthe (ab'sanṭ'), *n.* [F., < L. *absinthium*: see *absinthium*.] The common name of a highly aromatic liqueur of an opaline-green color and bitter taste; an abbreviation of *extrait d'absinthe*, extract of absinthium. It is prepared by steeping in alcohol or strong spirit bitter herbs, the chief of which are *Artemisia Absinthium*, *A. mutellina*, *A. spicata*; besides which some recipes mention plants that are not of this genus, and

can be intended only to modify the bitter or the wormwoods; the liquor so flavored is then redistilled. It is considered tonic and stomachic. Its excessive use produces a morbid condition differing somewhat from ordinary alcoholism. Vertigo and epileptiform convulsions are marked symptoms, and hallucinations occur without other symptoms of delirium tremens. The use of it prevailed at one time among the French soldiers in Algiers, but it is now forbidden throughout the French army. The most common way of preparing it for drinking is by pouring it into water drop by drop or allowing it to trickle through a funnel with a minute opening; so prepared, it is called *la hussarde*, and is common in the cafés of France, Italy, and Switzerland.

absinthial (ab-sin'thi-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to wormwood; hence, bitter. *N. E. D.*

absinthian (ab-sin'thi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of wormwood.

Tempering *absinthian* bitterness with sweets.
Randolph, Poems (1652), p. 60.

absinthiate (ab-sin'thi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *absinthiated*, ppr. *absinthiating*. [< L. *absinthiatus*, pp. adj., containing wormwood, < *absinthium*: see *absinthium*.] 1. To impregnate with wormwood.—2. To saturate with absinthe.

Latinised English and *absinthiated* barrack-room morality. *The Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1154.

absinthic (ab-sin'thik), *a.* Of or pertaining to absinthium or wormwood.—**Absinthic acid**, an acid derived from wormwood, probably identical with succinic acid.

absinthin (ab-sin'thin), *n.* The crystalline bitter principle ($C_{20}H_{28}O_4$) of wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*.

absinthine (ab-sin'thin), *a.* Having the qualities of absinth or wormwood; absinthic. *Carlyle.*

absinthism (ab-sin'thizm), *n.* The cachectic state produced by the use of absinthe (which see).

absinthium (ab-sin'thi-um), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀψίνθιον*, also *ἄψινθος*, wormwood, prob. of eastern origin.] The common wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*, a European species, much cultivated for its bitter qualities. It contains a volatile oil which is the principal ingredient in the French liqueur absinthe.



Artemisia Absinthium.
Leaf and flowering branch.

absinthol (ab-sin'thol), *n.* The chief constituent of oil of wormwood, $C_{10}H_{16}O$.

absis (ab'sis), *n.* Same as *apsis*.

absist† (ab-sist'), *v. i.* [< L. *absistere*, withdraw, < *ab*, off, + *sistere*, stand, a reduplicated form of *stare*, to stand: see *state*, *stand*.] To desist.

absistence† (ab-sis'tens), *n.* A standing off; a refraining or holding back.

absit (ab'sit), *n.* [L.; third pers. pres. subj. of *abesse*, be away.] In colleges, a leave of absence from commons.

absit omen (ab'sit ō'men). [L.; lit., may the omen be away: *absit*, third pers. pres. subj. of *abesse*, be away; *omen*, an omen: see *absent* and *omen*.] May it not be ominous! May the omen fail!

★**absolute** (ab'sō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *absolut*, < OF. *absolut*, < L. *absolutus*, complete, unrestricted, absolute, pp. of *absolvere*, loosen from: see *absolve*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Free from every restriction; unconditional: as, the only *absolute* necessity is logical necessity; *absolute* skepticism; *absolute* proof.—2. Perfect; complete; entire; possessed as a quality in the highest degree, or possessing the essential characteristics of the attribute named in the highest degree: as, *absolute* purity; *absolute* liberty.

What philosophical inquiry aims at is, to discover a proof, by subjective analysis, of a greater certainty in the law, of an inviolable uniformity in nature, of what may properly be called an *absolute* uniformity, if only the word *absolute* is used as opposed to incomplete or partial, and not as opposed to relative or phenomenal.
S. Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, II. iv. § 1.

Hence—3. Perfect; free from imperfection: sometimes applied to persons.

May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as *absolute*
As Angelo. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

So *absolute* she seems,
And in herself complete. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 547.

4. Fixed; determined; not merely provisional; irrevocable.

O, pass not, Lord, an *absolute* decree,
Nor bind thy sentence unconditional.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

5. Viewed independently of other similar things; not considered with reference to other similar things as standards; not comparative merely: opposed to *relative*: as, *absolute* position; *absolute* velocity (see below). [Careful writers, without an explanation, or unless the context makes the meaning clear, do not use the word in this sense; so that, though it has always belonged to the word, it is considered as secondary.]

Such a code is that here called *Absolute* Ethics as distinguished from Relative Ethics—a code the injunctions of which are alone to be considered as absolutely right, in contrast with those that are relatively right or least wrong; and which, as a system of ideal conduct, is to serve as a standard for our guidance in solving, as well as we can, the problems of real conduct.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

6. Unlimited in certain essential respects; arbitrary; despotic: applied especially to a system of government in which the will of the sovereign is comparatively unhampered by laws or usage: as, an *absolute* monarchy.

As Lord Chamberlain, I know, you are *absolute* by your office, in all that belongs to the decency and good manners of the stage. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

All *absolute* governments, of whatever form, concentrate power in one uncontrolled and irresponsible individual or body, whose will is regarded as the sense of the community. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 37.

7. Certain; infallible.

The colour of my hair—he cannot tell,
Or answers "dark," at random,—while, be sure,
He's *absolute* on the figure, five or ten,
Of my last subscription.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, iii.

8. Domineering; peremptory; exacting strict obedience.

Tapped on her head
With *absolute* forefinger. *Mrs. Browning.*

9. Ultimate; not derived from anything else: as, an *absolute* principle.—10. Immeasurable; not definable by measurement; not led up to by insensible gradations: as, the distinction between right and wrong is *absolute*.

The opposition is no longer of the rigid or *absolute* nature which it was before. *A. Seth.*

11. In *gram.*, standing out of the usual syntactical relation or construction: applied to the case of a noun and an adjunct in no relation of dependence upon the rest of the sentence, and defining the time or circumstances of an action: as, the *genitive absolute* in Greek, the *ablative absolute* in Latin, the *locative absolute* in Sanskrit, and the *nominative absolute* in English.—**Absolute alcohol.** See *alcohol*.—**Absolute atmosphere**, an absolute unit of pressure, equal to one million times the pressure produced on a square centimeter by the force of one dyne; that is, by a force of one gram accelerated every second by a velocity of one centimeter per second.—**Absolute ego**, in *metaph.*, the non-individual, pure ego, neither subject nor object, which, according to the German metaphysician J. G. Fichte, posits the world.—**Absolute electrometer.** See *electrometer*.—**Absolute equation**, in *astron.*, the sum of the optic and eccentric equations, the former being the apparent inequality of a planet's motion in its orbit due to its unequal distance from the earth at different times, an effect which would subsist even if the planet's real motion were uniform, and the latter being the inequality due to a real lack of uniformity in the planet's motion.—**Absolute estate**, in *law*, an unqualified, unconditional estate, entitling the owner to immediate and unlimited possession and dominion.—**Absolute form.** See *form*.—**Absolute identity**, the metaphysical doctrine that mind and matter are phenomenal modifications of the same substance.—**Absolute instrument**, an instrument designed to measure electrical or other physical quantities in terms of absolute units. See *unit*.—**Absolute invariant**, in *alg.*, an invariant entirely unchanged by a linear transformation of the quantic.—**Absolute magnitude**, magnitude without regard to sign, as *plus* or *minus*: opposed to *algebraical magnitude*.—**Absolute measure**, that which is based simply on the fundamental units of time, space, and mass, and does not involve a comparison with any other arbitrary quantity, especially not any gravitation-unit, whose value varies with the latitude and elevation above the sea. Thus, the absolute measure of a force is that of the velocity it would impart to the unit-mass in a unit of time. The units so derived are called *absolute units*; for example, the poundal or dyne. See *unit*.—**Absolute position**, position in absolute space.—**Absolute pressure.** (*a*) That measure of pressure which includes atmospheric pressure. (*b*) Pressure expressed in absolute measure, commonly in absolute atmospheres (which see).—**Absolute problem**, a qualitative problem in which it is sought to discover whether an object possesses a given character, but not to compare different objects.—**Absolute proposition**, in *logic*, a categorical proposition.—**Absolute reality**, in *metaph.*, reality not as it is conceived, but as it exists independently of all thought about it.—**Absolute reciprocant.** See *reciprocant*.—**Absolute space**, space considered as the receptacle of things, and not as relative to the objects in it: opposed to *spatial extension*.—**Absolute temperature**, temperature measured from the absolute zero of temperature (see below) on the absolute or thermodynamic scale of temperature, which is defined by the condition that the area included between two fixed adiabatic lines and any two isothermal lines is proportional to the difference of temperatures for those lines on this scale. This absolute scale of temperature differs by very small quantities, usually negligible, from that of an air-thermometer, and by the absolute temperature is often meant the temperature on the latter scale above the absolute zero.—**Absolute term.** (*a*) In *logic*, a general class-name, as *man*, as opposed to a relative or connotative term. (*b*) In *alg.*, that term of an equation or quantic in which the unknown quantity does not appear, or, if it appears, has the exponent 0. Thus, in the equation $x^2+12x-24=0$, which may also be written $x^2+12x-24x^0=0$, the term written -24 in the first form and $-24x^0$ in the second form is called the *absolute term*.—**Absolute time**, time regarded as a quasi-substance independent of the events it brings into relationship, that is, which occur in it.

Absolute, true, and mathematical *time*, in itself and its own nature out of relation to anything out of itself, flows equably, and is otherwise called duration: relative, apparent, and vulgar time is any sensible and external measure of duration by motion [whether accurate or inequable] which the vulgar use in place of true time, as an hour, a day, a month, a year.
Sir I. Newton, Principia (trans.), Def. 8, Scholium.

Absolute velocity, the velocity of a body with reference not to other moving bodies, but to something immovable.

We know nothing about *absolute velocities* in space, for we have no standard of comparison.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 15.

Absolute zero of temperature, the lowest possible temperature which the nature of matter admits; the temperature at which the particles whose motion constitutes heat would be at rest; that temperature at which, if it were maintained in the refrigerator of a perfect thermodynamic engine, the engine would convert all the heat it could receive from its source into work. This temperature lies 273 degrees below the zero of the centigrade scale. See *absolute temperature*.=**Syn. 1.** Unconditional, independent.—**2.** Finished, perfect, rounded, consummate, complete.—**6.** Arbitrary, autocratic, unrestricted, irresponsible.—**7.** Positive, decided, certain, sure.—**8.** Peremptory, imperative, dictatorial.—**9.** Immediate, direct, self-existent.

II. *n.* 1. In *metaph.*: (*a*) That which is free from any restriction, or is unconditioned; hence, the ultimate ground of all things; God: as, it is absurd to place a limit to the power of the *Absolute*.

Being itself, and the types which follow, as well as those of logic in general, may be looked upon as definitions of the *Absolute*, or metaphysical definitions of God: at least the first and third typical form in every triad may.
Hegel, Logic, tr. by Wallace, § 85.

The contention of those who declare the *Absolute* to be unknowable is, that beyond the sphere of knowable phenomena there is an Existent, which partially appears in the phenomena, but is something wholly removed from them, and in no way cognizable by us.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 430.

(*b*) That which is perfect or complete: as, its beauty approaches the *absolute*. (*c*) That which is independent of some or all relations; the non-relative.

The term *absolute* is of a twofold . . . ambiguity, corresponding to the double . . . signification of the word in Latin. *Absolutum* means what is freed or loosed; in which sense the *absolute* will be what is aloof from relation, comparison, limitation, condition, dependence, etc. In this meaning, the *absolute* is not opposed to the infinite. *Absolutum* means finished, perfected, completed; in which sense the *absolute* will be what is out of relation, etc., as finished, perfect, complete, total. . . . In this acceptation—and it is that in which for myself I exclusively use it—the *absolute* is diametrically opposed to, is contradictory of, the infinite.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions (3d ed.), p. 13, foot-note.

Whatever can be known or conceived out of all relation, that is to say, without any correlative being necessarily known or conceived along with it, is the known *Absolute*.
Ferrier, Institutes of Metaph., prop. xx.

2. In *math.*, a locus whose projective relation to any two elements may be considered as constituting the metrical relation of these elements to one another. All measurement is made by successive superpositions of a unit upon parts of the quantity to be measured. Now, in all shiftings of the standard of measurement, if this be supposed to be rigidly connected with an unlimited continuum superposed upon that in which lies the measured quantity, there will be a certain locus which will always continue unmoved, and to which, therefore, the scale of measurement can never be applied. This is the absolute. In order to establish a system of measurement along a line, we first put a scale of numbers on the line in such a manner that to every point of the line corresponds one number, and to every number one point. If then we take any second scale of numbers related in this manner to the points of the line, to any number, x, of the first scale, will correspond just one number, y, of the second. If this correspondence extends to imaginary points, x and y will be connected by an equation linear in x and linear in y, which may be written thus: $xy+ax+by+c=0$. The scale will thus be shifted from $x=0$ to $y=0$ or $x=-c/a$. In this shifting, two points of the scale remain unmoved, namely, those which satisfy the equation $x^2+(a+b)x+c=0$. This pair of points, which may be really distinct, coincident, or imaginary, constitute the absolute. For a plane, the absolute is a curve of the second order and second class. For three-dimensional space it is a quadric surface. For the ordinary system of measurement in space, producing the Euclidean geometry, the absolute consists of two coincident planes joined along an imaginary circle, which circle is itself usually termed the *absolute*. See *distance* and *anharmonic ratio*.—**Philosophies of the absolute**, certain systems of metaphysics founded on Kant's Critique of Reason—most prominently those of Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel—which, departing from the principles of Kant, maintain that the absolute is cognizable.

absolutely (ab'sō-lūt-li), *adv.* Completely; wholly; independently; without restriction,

limitation, or qualification; unconditionally; positively; peremptorily.

Command me *absolutely* not to go.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1156.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die.
Hooker, Eccl. Pol., v.

As a matter of fact, *absolutely* pure water is never found in the economy of nature. *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 115.

absoluteness (ab'sọ-lūt-nes), *n.* The state of being absolute; independence; completeness; the state of being subject to no extraneous restriction or control; positiveness; perfection.

If you have lived about, as the phrase is, you have lost that sense of the *absoluteness* and the sanctity of the habits of your fellow-patriots which once made you so happy in the midst of them.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 75.

absolution (ab-sọ-lū'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *absolucium, -cion, -cioun*, < L. *absolutio(n-)*, < *absolvere*, loosen from: see *absolve*.] 1. The act of absolving, or the state of being absolved; release from consequences, obligations, or penalties; specifically, release from the penal consequences of sin.

God's *absolution* of men is his releasing of them from the bands of sin with which they were tied and bound.
Trench, Study of Words, p. 240.

(*a*) According to *Rom. Cath. theol.*, a remission of sin, which the priest, on the ground of authority received from Christ, makes in the sacrament of penance (which see). "It is not a mere announcement of the gospel, or a bare declaration that God will pardon the sins of those who repent, but, as the Council of Trent defines it, is a judicial act by which a priest as judge passes a sentence on the penitent." *Cath. Dict.* (*b*) According to *Prot. theol.*, a sacerdotal declaration assuring the penitent of divine forgiveness on the ground of his repentance and faith. In the Roman Catholic Church the priest pronounces the absolution in his own name: "I absolve thee." In Protestant communions that use a form of absolution, and in the Greek Church, it is pronounced in the name of God and as a prayer: "God [or Christ] absolve thee."

By *absolution* [in the Augsburg Confession] is meant the official declaration of the clergyman to the penitent that his sins are forgiven him upon finding or believing that he is exercising a godly sorrow, and is trusting in the blood of Christ. *Shedd*, Hist. of Christ. Doct.

2†. Abolition; abolishment.

But grant it true [that the Liturgy ordered too many ceremonies], not a total *absolution*, but a reformation thereof, may hence be inferred. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 8.

3. In *civil law*, a sentence declaring an accused person to be innocent of the crime laid to his charge.—**Absolution from censures** (*eccles.*), the removal of penalties imposed by the church.—**Absolution for the dead** (*eccles.*), a short form of prayer for the repose of the soul, said after a funeral mass.—**Absolutions in the breviary** (*eccles.*), certain short prayers said before the lessons in matins, and before the chapter at the end of prime. = **Syn. 1.** *Remission*, etc. See *pardon*, *n.*

absolutism (ab'sọ-lū-tizm), *n.* [< *absolute* + *-ism*, after F. *absolutisme* = Pg. *absolutismo*.] 1. The state of being absolute. Specifically, in *political science*, that practice or system of government in which the power of the sovereign is unrestricted; a state so governed; despotism.

The province of *absolutism* is not to dispose of the national life, but to maintain it without those checks on the exercise of power which exist elsewhere.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 99.

From the time of its first conversion Germany has never taken kindly to the claims of *absolutism*, either of authority or of belief, so strongly put forward by the Church.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 310.

2. The principle of absolute individual power in government; belief in the unrestricted right of determination or disposal in a sovereign.—3. The theological doctrine of predestination or absolute decrees.—4. The metaphysical doctrines of the absolutists. = **Syn. 1.** *Tyranny, Autocracy, Absolutism*, etc. See *despotism*.

absolutist (ab'sọ-lū-tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *absolute* + *-ist*, after F. *absolutiste*.] I. *n.* 1. An advocate of despotism, or of absolute government.—2. In *metaph.*, one who maintains that there is an absolute or non-relative existence, and that it is possible to know or conceive it.

Hence the necessity which compelled Schelling and the *absolutists* to place the absolute in the indifference of subject and object, of knowledge and existence.
Sir W. Hamilton.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to absolutism; despotic; absolutistic.

Socialism would introduce, indeed, the most vexatious and all-encompassing *absolutist* government ever invented.
Rae, Cont. Socialism, p. 366.

All these things were odious to the old governing classes of France; their spirit was *absolutist*, ecclesiastical, and military. *John Morley.*

absolutistic (ab"sọ-lū-tis'tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by absolutism; characteristic of absolutists or absolutism.

But the spirit of the Roman empire was too *absolutistic* to abandon the prerogative of a supervision of public worship. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 2.

absolutory (ab-sol'ū-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *absolutorius*, < L. *absolutus*: see *absolute*.] Giving absolution; capable of absolving: as, "an *absolutory* sentence," *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

absolvable (ạb-sol'vạ-bl), *a.* Capable of being absolved; deserving of or entitled to absolution.

absolvatory (ạb-sol'vạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *absolve* + *-atory*; prop. *absolutory*, q. v.] Conferring absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve.

absolve (ạb-solv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *absolved*, ppr. *absolving*. [< L. *absolvere*, loosen from, < *ab*, from, + *solvere*, loosen: see *solve*, and cf. *assoil*.] 1. To set free or release, as from some duty, obligation, or responsibility.

No amount of erudition or technical skill or critical power can *absolve* the mind from the necessity of creating, if it would grow. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 104.

2. To free from the consequences or penalties attaching to actions; acquit; specifically, in *eccles. language*, to forgive or grant remission of sins; pronounce forgiveness of sins to.

The felon's latest breath
Absolves the innocent man who bears his crime.
Bryant, Hymn to Death.

I am just *absolved*,
Purged of the past, the foul in me, washed fair.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 18.

3†. To accomplish; finish.

The work begun, how soon
Absolved. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 94.

4†. To solve; resolve; explain.

We shall not *absolve* the doubt.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

= **Syn. 1.** To free, release, excuse, liberate, exempt.—2. To acquit, excuse, clear, pardon, forgive, justify. See *acquit*.

absolver (ạb-sol'vẹr), *n.* One who absolves; one who remits sin, or pronounces it to be remitted.

absolvitor (ab-sol'vi-tọr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *absolvere*: see *absolve*.] In *law*, a decree of absolution.—**Decree of absolvitor**, in *Scots law*, a decree in favor of the defendant in an action. A decree in favor of the pursuer or plaintiff is called a *decree condemnator*.

absolvitory (ab-sol'vi-tọ-ri), *a.* [See *absolvatory*.] Absolutory; absolvatory.

absonant (ab'sọ-nant), *a.* [< L. *ab* + *sonan(t-)s*: see *sonant*, and cf. *absonous*.] Wide from the purpose; contrary; discordant: opposed to *consonant*: as, "*absonant* to nature," *Quarles*, The Mourner. [Now rare.]

absonate† (ab'sọ-nāt), *v. t.* [For **absoniate*, < ML. *absoniatus*, pp. of *absoniare*, avoid, lit. be discordant: see *absonous*.] To avoid; detest. *Ash.*

absonous† (ab'sọ-nus), *a.* [< L. *absonus*, discordant, < *ab*, from, + *sonus*, sound: see *sound*[5].] 1. Unmusical.—2. Figuratively, discordant; opposed; contrary: as, "*absonous* to our reason," *Glanville*, Scep. Sci., iv.

absorb (ạb-sôrb'), *v. t.* [< L. *absorbēre*, swallow down anything, < *ab*, away, + *sorbēre*, suck up, = Gr. *ῥοφεῖν*, sup up.] 1. To drink in; suck up; imbibe, as a sponge; take in by absorption, as the lacteals of the body; hence, to take up or receive in, as by chemical or molecular action, as when charcoal *absorbs* gases.

It is manifest, too, that there cannot be great self-mobility unless the *absorbed* materials are efficiently distributed to the organs which transform insensible motion into sensible motion. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 2.

Every gas and every vapor *absorbs* exactly those kinds of rays which it emits when in the glowing condition, whilst it permits all other kinds of rays to traverse it with undiminished intensity. *Lommel*, Nature of Light, p. 164.

2†. To swallow up; engulf; overwhelm: as, the sea *absorbed* the wreck.

And dark oblivion soon *absorbs* them all.
Cowper, On Names in Biog. Brit.

3. To swallow up the identity or individuality of; draw in as a constituent part; incorporate: as, the empire *absorbed* all the small states.

A clear stream flowing with a muddy one,
Till in its onward current it *absorbs* . . .
The vexed eddies of its wayward brother.
Tennyson, Isabel.

4. To engross or engage wholly.

When a tremendous sound or an astounding spectacle *absorbs* the attention, it is next to impossible to think of anything else. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

The confirmed invalid is in danger of becoming *absorbed* in self. *Whately*, On Bacon's Ess. of Adversity.

5†. In *med.*, to counteract or neutralize: as, magnesia *absorbs* acidity in the stomach.—**Absorbing-well**, a vertical excavation or shaft sunk in the earth to enable the surface-water to reach a permeable bed which is not saturated with water, and can therefore take up or *absorb* and carry off the water which has access to it from above. Such wells are sometimes called *negative wells, waste-wells*, and *drain-wells*; also, in the south of England, *dead wells*. The geological conditions favoring their use are rare; but they have occasionally been found practicable and convenient in connection with manufacturing establishments. = **Syn. 4.** To *Absorb, Engross, Swallow up, Engulf*, engage, arrest, rivet, fix. (See *engross*.) *Absorb* and *engross* denote the engagement of one's whole attention and energies by some object or occupation; but *absorb* commonly has connected with it the idea of mental passivity, *engross* that of mental activity. Thus, one is *absorbed* in a novel, but *engrossed* in business. The words, however, are sometimes used interchangeably. *Swallow up* and *engulf* have a much stronger figurative sense; *engulf* generally expresses misfortune.

absorbability (ạb-sôr-bạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being absorbable.

absorbable (ạb-sôr'bạ-bl), *a.* Capable of being absorbed or imbibed.

absorbed (ạb-sôrbd'), *p. a.* 1. Drawn in or sucked up. Specifically applied to the coloring in paintings when the oil has sunk into the canvas, leaving the color flat and the touches dead or indistinct: nearly synonymous with *sunk in*.

2. Engrossed: as, an *absorbed* look.

absorbedly (ạb-sôr'bed-li), *adv.* In an absorbed manner.

absorbedness (ạb-sôr'bed-nes), *n.* The state of being absorbed, or of having the attention fully occupied.

absorbefacient (ab-sôr-bē-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *absorbēre*, absorb, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] I. *a.* Causing absorption.

II. *n.* Any substance causing absorption, as of a swelling. *H. C. Wood*, Therap.

absorbency (ạb-sôr'ben-si), *n.* Absorptiveness.

★**absorbent** (ạb-sôr'bent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *absorben(t-)s*, ppr. of *absorbēre*: see *absorb*.] I. *a.* Absorbing or capable of absorbing; imbibing; swallowing; performing the function of absorption: as, *absorbent* vessels; the *absorbent* system.

"Absorption-bands" [in the spectrum] . . . indicate what kind of light has been stopped and extinguished by the *absorbent* object. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 450.

Absorbent cotton. See *cotton*[1].—**Absorbent gland.** See *gland*.—**Absorbent grounds**, in *painting*, picture-grounds prepared, either on board or on canvas, so as to have the power of absorbing the redundant oil from the colors, for the sake of quickness in drying, or to increase the brilliancy of the colors.—**Absorbent-strata water-power**, a hydraulic device for utilizing the power of water passing through an absorbing-well. See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

II. *n.* Anything which absorbs. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a vessel which imbibes or takes nutritive matters into the system; specifically, in the vertebrates, a lymphatic vessel (which see, under *lymphatic*). (*b*) In *therapeutics:* (1) any substance used to absorb a morbid or excessive discharge; (2) an alkali used to neutralize acids in the stomach. (*c*) In *chem.*: (1) anything that takes up into itself a gas or liquid, as a substance which withdraws moisture from the air; (2) a substance, such as magnesia, lime, etc., which neutralizes acids.

★**absorber** (ạb-sôr'bẹr), *n.* One who or that which absorbs.

Let us study the effect of using sodium vapour as the medium—not as a source of light, but as an *absorber*.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 39.

Schlösing has investigated the action of the ocean-water as an *absorber* and regulator of the carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 266.

absorbing (ạb-sôr'bing), *p. a.* 1. Soaking up; imbibing; taking up.

If either light or radiant heat be absorbed, the *absorbing* body is warmed. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 76.

2. Engrossing; enchanting: as, the spectacle was most *absorbing*.

The total aspect of the place, its sepulchral stillness, its *absorbing* perfume of evanescence and decay and mortality, confounds the distinctions and blurs the details.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 334.

absorbingly (ạb-sôr'bing-li), *adv.* In an absorbing manner; engrossingly.

absorbition† (ab-sôr-bish'ọn), *n.* [Irreg. < *absorb* + *-ition*.] Absorption.

absorpt† (ab-sôrpt'), *a.* [< L. *absorptus*, pp. of *absorbēre*: see *absorb*.] Absorbed.

Circe in vain invites the feast to share,
Absent I wander and *absorpt* in care.
Pope, Odyssey, iv.

absorptiometer (ab-sôrp-shi-om'e-tẹr), *n.* [< L. *absorptio*, absorption, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*[2].] An instrument invented by Professor Bunsen to determine the amount of gas absorbed by a unit-volume of a liquid. It is a graduated tube in which a certain quantity of the gas and liquid is agitated over mercury. The amount of absorption is measured on the scale by the height to which the mercury presses up the liquid in the tube.

★**absorption** (ạb-sôrp'shọn), *n.* [< L. *absorptio(n-)*, a drinking, < *absorbēre*: see *absorb*.] The act or process of absorbing, or the state of being absorbed, in all the senses of the verb: as—(*a*) The act or process of imbibing, swallowing, or engulfing mechanically. (*b*) The condition of having one's atten-

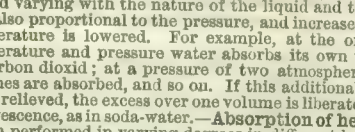
tion entirely occupied with something. (*c*) In *chem.* and *phys.*, a taking in or reception by molecular or chemical action: as, *absorption* of gases, light, heat. See below.

We know the redness of the sun at evening arises, not from *absorption* by the ether, but from *absorption* by a great thickness of our atmosphere.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 30.

(*d*) In *physiol.*, the process of taking up into the vascular system (venous or lymphatic) either food from the alimentary canal or inflammatory products and other substances from the various tissues. Plants absorb moisture and nutritive juices principally by their roots, but sometimes by their general surfaces, as in seaweeds, and carbonic acid by their leaves. Absorption of organic matter by leaves takes place in several insectivorous plants.—**Absorption-bands,** in *spectrum analysis*, dark bands in the spectrum more or less broad and in general not sharply defined. They are seen when the light has passed through a body not necessarily incandescent, and which may be a solid (as a salt of didymium), a liquid (as a solution of blood), or a vapor (as nitrous oxid, carbon-dioxid, or the aqueous vapor in the terrestrial atmosphere). See *absorption-lines* and *spectrum*.—**Absorption of color,** the phenomenon observed when certain colors are retained or prevented from passing through certain transparent bodies. Thus, pieces of colored glass are almost opaque to some parts of the spectrum, while allowing other colors to pass through freely. This is merely a special case of the absorption of light.—**Absorption of gases,** the action of some solids and liquids in taking up or absorbing gases. Thus, a porous body like charcoal (that is, one presenting a large surface) has the ability to take in, or condense on its surface, a large quantity of some gases through the molecular attraction exerted between its surface and the molecules of the gas, boxwood charcoal, for example, being able to absorb 90 times its volume of ammonia-gas. On account of this property, charcoal is used as a disinfectant to absorb noxious gases. (See *occlusion.*) Liquids also have the power to absorb or dissolve gases, the quantity absorbed varying with the nature of the liquid and the gas; it is also proportional to the pressure, and increases as the temperature is lowered. For example, at the ordinary temperature and pressure water absorbs its own volume of carbon dioxid; at a pressure of two atmospheres, two volumes are absorbed, and so on. If this additional pressure is relieved, the excess over one volume is liberated with effervescence, as in soda-water.—**Absorption of heat,** the action performed in varying degrees in different bodies—solids, liquids, and gases—of stopping radiant heat, as a result of which their own temperature is more or less raised. For example, rock-salt and carbon disulphid absorb but little radiant heat, that is, are nearly diathermanous. On the other hand, alum and water arrest a large portion of it, that is, are comparatively athermanous.

The waves of ether once generated may so strike against the molecules of a body exposed to their action as to yield up their motion to the latter; and in this transfer of the motion from the ether to the molecules consists the *absorption of* radiant *heat*. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 2.

Absorption of light, that action of an imperfectly transparent or opaque body by which some portion of an incident pencil of light is stopped within the body, while the rest is either transmitted through it or reflected from it. It is owing to this action that, for example, a certain thickness of pure water shows a greenish color, of glass a bluish-green color, etc.—**Absorption-lines,** in *spectrum analysis,* dark lines produced in an otherwise continuous



Part of Solar Spectrum, showing Absorption-lines.

spectrum by the absorption of relatively cool vapors through which the light has passed. When light passes through a vapor which, when luminous, gives a bright-lined spectrum, but is cooler than the source, the vapor absorbs just those rays which it can emit. Thus when a flame containing sodium vapor is interposed before a lime-light, the latter shows a continuous spectrum crossed by dark lines replacing the bright lines due to the sodium vapor alone. The solar spectrum shows a multitude of dark lines, due to the absorption of the solar atmosphere, and in part also to that of the earth.—**Absorption-spectrum,** a spectrum with absorption-lines or -bands.—**Cutaneous or external absorption,** in *med.*, the process by which certain substances, when placed in contact with a living surface, produce the same effects upon the system as when taken into the stomach or injected into the veins, only in a less degree. Thus, arsenic, when applied to an external wound, will sometimes affect the system as rapidly as when introduced into the stomach; and mercury, applied externally, excites salivation.—**Interstitial absorption.** See *interstitial.*

absorptive (ab-sôrp'tiv), *a.* [< F. *absorptif,* < L. as if **absorptivus,* < *absorbēre:* see *absorb.*] Having power to absorb or imbibe; causing absorption; absorbent.

The *absorptive* power of a substance may not be so extensive as to enable it to absorb and extinguish light-rays or heat-rays of all kinds; it may arrest some only.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 449.

absorptiveness (ab-sôrp'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being absorptive; absorptivity.

absorptivity (ab-sôrp-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The power or capacity of absorption. [Rare.]

The *absorptivity* inherent in organic beings. *J. D. Dana.*

absquatulate (ab-skwot'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *absquatulated,* ppr. *absquatulating.* [A feigned word, of American origin, simulating a L. derivation. Cf. *abscond, ambulate.*] To run away; abscond; make off. [Slang.]

absque hoc (abz'kwē hok). [L., without this (or that): *absque,* without, < *abs,* off, from, with generalizing suffix *-que; hoc,* abl. of *hic,* this, that.] Without this or that: specifically used, in *law,* in traversing what has been alleged and is repeated.

absque tali causa (abz'kwē tā'lī kâ'zä). [L.: *absque,* without; *tali,* abl. of *talis,* such; *causa,* abl. of *causa,* cause.] Without such cause: a phrase used in law.

abs. re. In *law,* an abbreviation of Latin *absente reo* (which see), the defendant being absent.

abstain (ab-stān'), *v.* [< ME. *abstainen, absteinen, abstenen,* < OF. *abstener, abstenir, astenir,* F. *abstenir,* refl., < L. *abstinēre,* abstain, < *abs,* off, + *tenēre,* hold: see *tenable.* Cf. *contain, attain, detain, pertain, retain, sustain.*] **I.** *intrans.* To forbear or refrain voluntarily, especially from what gratifies the passions or appetites: used with *from:* as, to *abstain from* the use of ardent spirits; to *abstain from* luxuries.

Abstain from meats offered to idols. Acts xv. 29.

To walk well, it is not enough that a man *abstains from* dancing. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

II.† *trans.* To hinder; obstruct; debar; cause to keep away from: as, "*abstain* men from marrying," *Milton.*

abstainer (ab-stā'nėr), *n.* One who abstains; specifically, one who abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors; a teetotaler.

abstainment (ab-stān'mėnt), *n.* The act of abstaining; abstention.

abstemious (ab-stē'mi-us), *a.* [< L. *abstemius,* < *abs,* from, + a supposed **temum,* strong drink, > *temetum,* strong drink, and *temulentus,* drunken.] 1. Sparing in diet; moderate in the use of food and drink; temperate; abstinent.

Under his special eye
Abstemious I grew up, and thriv'd amain.
Milton, S. A., l. 637.

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious.*
Arbuthnot, Nat. and Choice of Aliments.

Abstemious, refusing luxuries, not sourly and reproachfully, but simply as unfit for his habit.
Emerson, Misc., p. 261.

2. Restricted; very moderate and plain; very sparing; spare: opposed to *luxurious* or *rich:* as, an *abstemious* diet.—3. Devoted to or spent in abstemiousness or abstinence: as, an *abstemious* life.

Till yonder sun descend, O let me pay
To grief and anguish one *abstemious* day.
Pope, Iliad, xix. 328.

4. Promoting or favoring abstemiousness; associated with temperance. [Rare.]

Such is the virtue of th' *abstemious* well.
Dryden, Fables.

abstemiously (ab-stē'mi-us-li), *adv.* In an abstemious manner; temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink.

abstemiousness (ab-stē'mi-us-nes), *n.* The quality or habit of being temperate, especially in the use of food and drink.=**Syn.** *Abstemiousness, Abstinence, Temperance, Sobriety,* soberness, moderation, temperateness. (See *sobriety.*) The italicized words denote voluntary abstention from objects of desire, most commonly abstention from food or drink, regarded either as an act or as an element in character. *Abstemiousness,* by derivation and earlier use, suggests abstinence from wine; but it has lost this special sense, and now generally signifies habitual moderation in the gratification of the appetites and desires; *abstinence* is simply the refraining from gratification, and may be applied to a single act. They both suggest self-denial, while *temperance* and *sobriety* suggest wisdom, balance of mind, and propriety. *Temperance* suggests self-control, the measure of abstention being proportioned to the individual's idea of what is best in that respect. Hence, *abstinence* and *temperance* often stand in popular use for total abstinence from intoxicating drink.

Knowing the *abstemiousness* of Italians everywhere, and seeing the hungry fashion in which the islanders clutched our gifts and devoured them, it was our doubt whether any of them had ever experienced perfect repletion. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xii.

If twenty came and sat in my house, there was nothing said about dinner, . . . but we naturally practised *abstinence.* *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 154.

The rule of "not too much," by *temperance* taught.
Milton, P. L., xi. 531.

abstention (ab-sten'shọn), *n.* [< L. *abstentio(n-),* < *abstinēre:* see *abstain.*] A holding off or refraining; abstinence from action; neglect or refusal to do something.

As may well be supposed, this *abstention* of our light cavalry was observed by the Russians with surprise and thankfulness. *Kinglake.*

Thus the act [of nursing] is one that is to both exclusively pleasurable, while *abstention* entails pain on both.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 102.

abstentionist (ab-sten'shọn-ist), *n.* One who practises or is in favor of abstention, as from the act of voting, from eating flesh, etc.

abstentious (ab-sten'shus), *a.* [< *abstention* + *-ous.* Cf. *contentious,* etc.] Characterized by abstention. *Farrar.*

abster† (ab-stėr'), *v. t.* [< L. *absterrēre,* frighten from, < *abs,* from, + *terrēre,* frighten: see *terrible.*] To frighten off; deter; hinder.

So this in like manner should *abster* and fear me and mine from doing evil. *Becon*, Christmas Banquet.

absterge (ab-stėrj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *absterged,* ppr. *absterging.* [< L. *abstergēre,* wipe off, < *abs,* off, + *tergēre,* wipe: see *terse.*] 1. To wipe, or make clean by wiping; wash away.

Baths are used to *absterge,* belike, that fulsomeness of sweat to which they are there subject.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 286.

2. In *med.*: (*a*) To cleanse by lotions, as a wound or ulcer. (*b*) To purge. See *deterge.*

abstergent (ab-stėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abstergen(t-)s,* ppr. of *abstergēre:* see *absterge.*] **I.** *a.* Having cleansing or purgative properties.

II. *n.* 1. Anything that aids in scouring or cleansing, as soap or fuller's earth.—2. In *med.*, a lotion or other application for cleansing a sore: in this sense nearly superseded by *detergent.*

abstergify†, *v. t.* or *i.* [Improp. < L. *abstergēre* (see *absterge*) + E. *-fy.*] To cleanse.

Specially when wee would *abstergifie,* and that the huske remains behind in the boiling of it.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.

absterse (ab-stėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abstersed,* ppr. *abstersing.* [< L. *abstersus,* pp. of *abstergēre:* see *absterge.*] To absterge; cleanse; purify. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

abstersion (ab-stėr'shọn), *n.* [< L. **abstersio(n-),* < *abstergēre,* pp. *abstersus:* see *absterge.*] 1. The act of wiping clean: as, "ablution and *abstersion,*" *Scott,* Waverley, xx.—2. In *med.*, a cleansing by substances which remove foulness from about sores, or humors or obstructions from the system.

Abstersion is plainly a scouring off or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid; and cutting between them and the part.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 42.

abstersive (ab-stėr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *abstersif,* < L. **abstersivus,* < *abstergēre,* pp. *abstersus:* see *absterge.*] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; having the quality of removing foulness. See *detersive.*

The seats with purple clothe in order due,
And let the *abstersive* sponge the board renew.
Pope, Odyssey, xx. 189.

A tablet stood of that *abstersive* tree
Where Æthiop's swarthy bird did build her nest.
Sir J. Denham, Chess.

II. *n.* That which effects abstersion; that which purifies.

Abstersives are fuller's earth, soap, linseed-oil, and oxgall. *Petty*, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 295.

abstersiveness (ab-stėr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being abstersive or abstergent.

A caustick or a healing faculty, *abstersiveness,* and the like. *Boyle*, Works, II. 117.

★**abstinence** (ab'sti-nens), *n.* [< ME. *abstinence,* < OF. *abstinence, astinence, astenance,* < L. *abstinentia,* < *abstinen(t-)s,* ppr. of *abstinēre:* see *abstinent.*] 1. In general, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from the use of something or from some action; abnegation.

Since materials are destroyed as such by being once used, the whole of the labour required for their production, as well as the *abstinence* of the persons who supplied the means for carrying it on, must be remunerated.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ.

More specifically—2. The refraining from indulgence in the pleasures of the table, or from customary gratifications of the senses or the intellect, either partially or wholly.

Against diseases here the strongest fence
Is the defensive virtue *abstinence.* *Herrick.*

Men flew to frivolous amusements and to criminal pleasures with the greediness which long and enforced *abstinence* naturally produces. *Macaulay.*

3. In a still narrower sense—(*a*) Forbearance from the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage: in this sense usually preceded by the adjective *total.* (*b*) *Eccles.*, the refraining from certain kinds of food or drink on certain days, as from flesh on Fridays.—**Day of abstinence,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a day on which it is forbidden to eat flesh-meat. A *fasting-day* limits to one full meal, and commonly includes abstinence.=**Syn.** *Abstemiousness, Abstinence, Temperance,* etc. See *abstemiousness.*

abstinency (ab'sti-nen-si), *n.* The habit or practice of abstaining or refraining, especially from food. [Rare.]

abstinent (ab'sti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *abstinent*, < OF. *abstinent*, *astinent*, *astenant*, < L. *abstinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *abstinēre*, abstain: see *abstain*.] **I.** *a.* Refraining from undue indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink; characterized by moderation; abstemious.

II. *n.* **1.** One who abstains or is abstinent; an abstainer.

Very few public men, for instance, care to order a bottle of wine at a public table. It is not because they are total *abstinents*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 633.

2. [*cap.*] One of a sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century. The Abstinents opposed marriage, condemned the eating of flesh, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.

abstinently (ab'sti-nent-li), *adv.* In an abstinent manner; with abstinence.

abstorted† (ab-stôr'ted), *p. a.* [< L. *abs*, away, + *tortus*, pp. of *torquēre*, twist: see *tort* and *torture*.] Forced away. *Phillips*, 1662.

★abstract (ab-strakt'), *v.* [< L. *abstractus*, pp. of *abstrahere*, draw away, < *abs*, away, + *trahere*, draw: see *track*, *tract*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw away; take away; withdraw or remove, whether to hold or to get rid of the object withdrawn: as, to *abstract* one's attention; to *abstract* a watch from a person's pocket, or money from a bank. [In the latter use, a euphemism for *steal* or *purloin*.]

Thy furniture of radiant dye
Abstracts and ravishes the curious eye.
King, Rufinus, l. 257.

Abstract what others feel, what others think,
All pleasures sicken, and all glories sink.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 45.

In truth the object and the sensation are the same thing, and cannot therefore be *abstracted* from each other.
Berkeley, Prin. of Human Knowl. (1710), i. ¶ 5.

2. To consider as a form apart from matter; attend to as a general object, to the neglect of special circumstances; derive as a general idea from the contemplation of particular instances; separate and hold in thought, as a part of a complex idea, while letting the rest go. This meaning of the Latin *abstrahere*, with the corresponding meaning of *abstractio*, first appears toward the end of the great dispute between the nominalists and realists in the twelfth century. The invention of these terms may be said to embody the upshot of the controversy. They are unquestionably translations of the Greek ἀφαιρεῖν and ἀφαίρεσις, though we cannot say how these Greek terms became known in the West so early. The earliest passage is the following: "We say those thoughts (*intellectus*) are by *abstraction* (*per abstractionem*), which either contemplate the nature of any form in itself without regard to the subject matter, or think any nature indifferently (*indifferenter*), apart, that is, from the difference of its individuals. . . . On the other hand, we may speak of subtraction, when any one endeavors to contemplate the nature of any subject essence apart from all form. Either thought, however, the *abstracting* as well as the subtracting, seems to conceive the thing otherwise than it exists." *De Intellectibus*, in Cousin's Fragments Philosophiques (2d ed.), p. 481. This old literature having been long forgotten, an erroneous idea of the origin of the term arose. "Abstraction means etymologically the active withdrawal of attention from one thing in order to fix it on another thing." *Sully*. [This plausible but false notion gave rise to the phrase *to abstract* (intrans.) *from*. See below.]

3. To derive or obtain the idea of.

And thus from divers accidents and acts
Which do within her observation fall
The goddesses and powers divine *abstracts*,
As Nature, Fortune, and the Virtues all.
Sir J. Davies.

4. To select or separate the substance of, as a book or writing; epitomize or reduce to a summary.

The great world in a little world of fancy
Is here *abstracted*.
Ford, Fancies Chaste and Noble, ii. 2.

Let us *abstract* them into brief compends.
Watts, Imp. of Mind.

5†. To extract: as, to *abstract* spirit. *Boyle.*

= **Syn. 2.** To disengage, isolate, detach.—**4.** See *abridge*.

II. *intrans.* To form abstractions; separate ideas; distinguish between the attribute and the subject in which it exists: as, "brutes *abstract* not," *Locke*.

Thus the common consciousness lives in abstraction, though it has never *abstracted*. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 159.

To abstract from, to withdraw the attention from, as part of a complex idea, in order to concentrate it upon the rest.

I noticed the improper use of the term abstraction by many philosophers, in applying it to that on which the attention is converged. This we may indeed be said to prescind, but not to abstract. Thus, let A, B, C be three qualities of an object. We prescind A, in *abstracting from* B and C, but we cannot without impropriety say that we abstract A. *Hamilton*, Lectures on Metaph., xxxv.

[This is all founded on a false notion of the origin of the term. See above.]

abstract (ab'strakt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abstractus*, pp. of *abstrahere*: see *abstract*, *v.* As a philosophical term, it is a translation of Gr. τὰ ἐξ ἀφαιρέσεως.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Conceived apart from matter and from special cases: as, an *abstract* number, a number as conceived in arithmetic, not a number of things of any kind. Originally applied to geometrical forms (the metaphor being that of a statue hewn from a stone), and down to the twelfth century restricted exclusively to mathematical forms and quantities. (Isidorus, about A. D. 600, defines *abstract number*.) It is now applied to anything of a general nature which is considered apart from special circumstances: thus, *abstract* right is what ought to be done independently of instituted law. [The phrase *in the abstract* is preferable to the adjective in this sense.]

Abstract natures are as the alphabet or simple letters whereof the variety of things consisteth; or as the colours mingled in the painter's shell, wherewith he is able to make infinite variety of faces and shapes.
Bacon, Valerius Maximus, xiii.

Abstract calculations, in questions of finance, are not to be relied on. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 129.

Consider the positive science of Crystallography, and presently it appears that the mineralogist is studying the *abstract* Crystal, its geometrical laws and its physical properties.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 61.

2. In *gram.* (since the thirteenth century), applied specially to that class of nouns which are formed from adjectives and denote character, as *goodness*, *audacity*, and more generally to all nouns that do not name concrete things. *Abstract* in this sense is a prominent term in the logic of Occam and of the English nominalists.

Of the name of the thing itself, by a little change or wresting, we make a name for that accident which we consider; and for "living" put into the account "life"; for "moved," "motion"; for "hot," "heat"; for "long," "length"; and the like: and all such names are the names of the accidents and properties by which one matter and body is distinguished from another. These are called "names *abstract*," because severed, not from matter, but from the account of matter. *Hobbes*, Leviathan, i. 4.

A mark is needed to shew when the connotation is dropped. A slight mark put upon the connotative term answers the purpose; and shews when it is not meant that anything should be connoted. In regard to the word black, for example, we merely annex to it the syllable ness; and it is immediately indicated that all connotation is dropped: so in sweetness, hardness, dryness, lightness. The new words, so formed, are the words which have been denominated *abstract;* as the connotative terms from which they are formed have been denominated concrete; and as these terms are in frequent use, it is necessary that the meaning of them should be well remembered. It is now also manifest what is the real nature of *abstract* terms; a subject which has in general presented such an appearance of mystery. They are simply the concrete terms with the connotation dropped.
James Mill, Analysis of the Human Mind, ix.

Why not say at once that the *abstract* name is the name of the attribute? *J. S. Mill.*

3†. Having the mind drawn away from present objects, as in ecstasy and trance; abstracted: as, "*abstract* as in a trance," *Milton*, P. L., viii. 462.—**4.** Produced by the mental process of abstraction: as, an *abstract* idea. Under this head belong two meanings of *abstract* which can hardly be considered as English, though they are sometimes used by writers influenced by the German language. They are—(*a*) General; having relatively small logical comprehension; wide; lofty; indeterminate. This is the usual meaning of *abstract* in German; but its establishment in English would greatly confuse our historical terminology. (*b*) Resulting from analytical thought; severed from its connections; falsified by the neglect of important considerations. This is the Hegelian meaning of the word, carrying with it a tacit condemnation of the method of analytical mechanics and of all application of mathematics.

5. Demanding a high degree of mental abstraction; difficult; profound; abstruse: as, highly *abstract* conceptions; very *abstract* speculations.—**6.** Applied to a science which deals with its object in the abstract: as, *abstract* logic; *abstract* mathematics: opposed to *applied* logic and mathematics.—**7.** Separated from material elements; ethereal; ideal.

Love's not so pure and *abstract* as they use
To say, which have no mistress but their muse.
Donne, Poems, p. 27.

Abstract arithmetic. See *arithmetic*, 2.

II. *n.* **1.** That which concentrates in itself the essential qualities of anything more extensive or more general, or of several things; the essence; specifically, a summary or epitome containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a writing, discourse, series of events, or the like.

You shall find there
A man who is the *abstract* of all faults
That all men follow. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4.

This is but a faint *abstract* of the things which have happened since. *D. Webster*, Bunker Hill Monument.

2. That portion of a bill of quantities, an estimate, or an account which contains the summary of the various detailed articles.—**3.** In *phar.*, a dry powder prepared from a drug by digesting it with suitable solvents, and evaporating the solution so obtained to complete dryness at a low temperature (122° F.). It is twice as strong as the drug or the fluid extract, and about ten times as strong as the tincture.

4. A catalogue; an inventory. [Rare.]

He hath an *abstract* for the remembrance of such places and goes to them by his note. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

5. In *gram.*, an abstract term or noun.

The concrete "like" has its *abstract* "likeness"; the concretes "father" and "son" have, or might have, the *abstracts* "paternity" and "filiety" or "filiation."
J. S. Mill.

Abstract of title, in *law*, an epitome or a short statement of the successive title-deeds or other evidences of ownership of an estate, and of the encumbrances thereon.—**In the abstract** [L. *in abstracto*], conceived apart from matter or special circumstances; without reference to particular applications; in its general principles or meanings.

Were all things red, the conception of colour *in the abstract* could not exist. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 46.

Be the system of absolute religious equality good or bad, pious or profane, *in the abstract*, neither churchmen nor statesmen can afford to ignore the question, How will it work? *H. N. Ozenham*, Short Studies, p. 401.

= **Syn. 1.** *Abridgment*, *Compendium*, *Epitome*, *Abstract*, etc. See *abridgment*.

abstracted (ab-strak'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Refined; exalted: as, "*abstracted* spiritual love," *Donne.*—**2.** Difficult; abstruse; abstract. *Johnson.*—**3.** Absent in mind; absorbed; inattentive to immediate surroundings.

And now no more the *abstracted* ear attends
The water's murmuring lapse.
T. Warton, Melancholy, v. 179.

Thy dark vague eyes, and soft *abstracted* air.
M. Arnold, Scholar-Gipsy.

= **Syn. 3.** *Absent*, *Inattentive*, *Abstracted*, etc. See *absent*.

abstractedly (ab-strak'ted-li), *adv.* **1.** In an abstracted or absent manner.—**2.** In the abstract; in a separated state, or in contemplation only.

It may indeed be difficult for those who have but little faith in the invisible . . . to give up their own power of judging what seems best, from the belief that that only is best which is *abstractedly* right.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 57.

abstractedness (ab-strak'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being abstracted; abstractness: as, "the *abstractedness* of these speculations," *Hume*, Human Understanding, § 1.

Advance in representativeness of thought makes possible advance in *abstractedness*: particular properties and particular relations become thinkable apart from the things displaying them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 493.

abstracter (ab-strak'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who abstracts or takes away.—**2.** One who makes an abstract or summary.

The London Chemical Society, a few years ago, issued to the *abstracters* for its journal a series of instructions on chemical nomenclature and notation. *Science*, VI. 369.

★abstraction (ab-strak'shon), *n.* [< LL. *abstractio(n-)*, < L. *abstrahere*: see *abstract*, *v.*] **1.** The act of taking away or separating; the act of withdrawing, or the state of being withdrawn; withdrawal, as of a part from a whole, or of one thing from another. Rarely applied to the physical act of taking or removing except in a derogatory sense: as, the *abstraction* (dishonest removal, larceny) of goods from a warehouse.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his *abstraction* [that is, his withdrawal from society]. *Pope*, Letters.

The sensation of cold is really due to an *abstraction* of heat from our own bodies.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 41.

Wordsworth's better utterances have the bare sincerity, the absolute *abstraction* from time and place, the immunity from decay, that belong to the grand simplicities of the Bible. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 246.

2. The act of abstracting or concentrating the attention on a part of a complex idea and neglecting the rest or supposing it away; especially, that variety of this procedure by which we pass from a more to a less determinate concept, from the particular to the general; the act or process of refining or sublimating.

The mind makes the particular ideas, received from particular objects, to become general; which is done by considering them as they are in the mind such appearances, separate from all other existences, and the circumstances of real existence, as time, place, or any other concomitant ideas. This is called *abstraction*, whereby ideas, taken from particular beings, become general representatives of all of the same kind.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. § 9.

To be plain, I own myself able to abstract in one sense, as when I consider some particular parts or qualities separated from others, with which, though they are united in some object, yet it is possible they may really exist without them. But I deny that I can abstract one from another, or conceive separately, those qualities which it is impossible should exist so separated; or that I can frame a general notion by abstracting from particulars in the manner aforesaid. Which two last are the proper acceptations of *abstraction*.
Berkeley, Prin. of Human Knowl., Int., ¶ 10.

The active mental process by which concepts are formed is commonly said to fall into three stages, comparison, *abstraction*, and generalization. . . . When things are widely unlike one another, as for example different fruits, as a strawberry, a peach, and so on, we must, in order to note the resemblance, turn the mind away from the differ-

ences of form, colour, etc. This is the difficult part of the operation. Great differences are apt to impress the mind, and it requires a special effort to turn aside from them and to keep the mind directed to the underlying similarity. This effort is known as *abstraction*.
Sully, Outlines of Psychology, ix.

This was an age of vision and mystery; and every work was believed to contain a double or secondary meaning. Nothing escaped this eccentric spirit of refinement and *abstraction*. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

3. A concept which is the product of an abstracting process; a metaphysical concept; hence, often, an idea which cannot lead to any practical result; a theoretical, impracticable notion; a formality; a fiction of metaphysics.

Ariel, delicate as an *abstraction* of the dawn and vesper sunlight, flies around the shipwrecked men to console them. *A. H. Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 388.

Tangents, sines, and cosines are not things found isolated in Nature, but, because they are *abstractions* from realities, they are applicable to Nature.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 71.

The arid *abstractions* of the schoolmen were succeeded by the fanciful visions of the occult philosophers.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 285.

4. Inattention to present objects; the state of being engrossed with any matter to the exclusion of everything else; absence of mind: as, a fit of *abstraction*.

Keep your hoods about the face;
They do so that affect *abstraction* here.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

The tank was nearly five feet deep, and on several occasions I narrowly escaped an involuntary bath as I entered my room in moments of *abstraction*.
O'Donovan, Merv, xi.

5. In *distillation*, the separation of volatile parts from those which are fixed. It is chiefly used with relation to a fluid that is repeatedly poured upon any substance in a retort and distilled off, to change its state or the nature of its composition.—**Abstraction from singulars but not from matter**, in the *Scotist logic*, the degree of abstraction required to form such a concept as that of a white man, where we cease to think of the individual man, but yet continue to attend to the color, which is a material passion.—**Concrete abstraction**. Same as *partial abstraction*.—**Divisive abstraction**. Same as *negative abstraction*.—**Formal abstraction**, the mental act of abstraction, as distinguished from the resulting concept.—**Intentional abstraction**, mental abstraction; separation in thought.—**Logical abstraction**, that process of abstractive thought which produces a general concept.—**Mathematical abstraction**, the act of thinking away color, etc., so as to gain pure geometrical conceptions.—**Metaphysical abstraction**, a process of abstraction carried further than the mathematical.—**Minor abstraction**, a kind of abstraction involved in sensuous perception, according to the Thomists.—**Negative abstraction**, separation of one concept from another in the sense of denying one of the other.—**Objective abstraction**, the concept produced by the act of abstracting.—**Partial abstraction**, the imagining of some sensible thing deprived of some extensive part, as a man without a head.—**Physical abstraction**, abstraction from singulars; that grade of abstraction required in physics.—**Precisive abstraction**, the thinking of a part of a complex idea to the neglect of the rest, but without denying in thought those predicates not thought of.—**Real abstraction**, the real separation of one thing from another, as the (supposed) abstraction of the soul from the body in ecstasy.

abstractional (ab-strak'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to abstraction. *H. Bushnell.*

abstractionist (ab-strak'shon-ist), *n.* One who occupies himself with abstractions; an idealist; a dreamer.

The studious class are their own victims: . . . they are *abstractionists*, and spend their days and nights in dreaming some dream. *Emerson*, Montaigne.

abstractitious† (ab-strak-tish'us), *a.* [< L. as if **abstractitius*: see *abstract*, *v.*] Abstracted or drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation. *Bailey.*

abstractive (ab-strak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *abstractif*, < L. as if **abstractivus*, < *abstractus*, pp.: see *abstract*, *v.*] **1.** Pertaining to abstraction; having the power or quality of abstracting. **2.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an abstract, epitome, or summary. **3**†. Abstractitious. —**Abstractive cognition**, cognition of an object not as present.

The names given in the schools to the immediate and mediate cognitions were intuitive and *abstractive*, meaning by the latter term, not merely what we with them call abstract knowledge, but also the representations of concrete objects in the imagination and memory.
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Metaph., xxiii.

abstractively (ab-strak'tiv-li), *adv.* In an abstractive manner; in or by itself; abstractly. [Rare or obsolete.]

That life which *abstractively* is good, by accidents and adherences may become unfortunate.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 186.

abstractiveness (ab-strak'tiv-nes), *n.* The property or quality of being abstractive. [Rare.]

abstractly (ab'strakt-li), *adv.* In an abstract manner or state; absolutely; in a state or manner unconnected with anything else; in or by itself: as, matter *abstractly* considered.

abstractness (ab'strakt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abstract; a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object: as, "the *abstractness* of the ideas themselves," *Locke*, Human Understanding.

abstrahent (ab'stra-hent), *a.* [< L. *abstrahen(t-)s*, ppr. of *abstrahere*, draw away: see *abstract*, *v.*] Abstract, as concepts; abstracting from unessential elements.

abstrich (ab'strik; G. pron. äp'strich), *n.* [G., < *abstreichen*, wipe off: see *off* and *strike*.] Literally, that which is cleaned or scraped off. Technically, in *metal.*, the dark-brown material which appears on the surface of lead in a cupeling-furnace, and becomes pure litharge as the process goes on. *Abzug* is a nearly equivalent term.

abstricted† (ab-strik'ted), *a.* [< L. as if **abstrictus*, pp. of **abstringere*: see *abstringe* and *strict*.] Unbound; loosened. *Bailey.*

abstriction (ab-strik'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **abstrictio(n-)*, < **abstrictus*, pp.: see *abstricted*.] **1.** The act of unbinding or loosening. [Obsolete and rare.]—**2.** In *bot.*, a method of cell-formation in some of the lower cryptogams, differing from ordinary cell-division in the occurrence of a decided constriction of the walls at the place of division.

abstringe† (ab-strinj'), *v. t.* [< L. as if **abstringere*, < *abs*, from, + *stringere*, bind: see *stringent*.] To unbind.

abstrude (ab-strödʹ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abstruded*, ppr. *abstruding*. [< L. *abstrudere*, throw away, conceal, < *abs*, away, + *trudere*, thrust, push (= E. *threaten*, q. v.), remotely akin to E. *thrust*, q. v.: see also *abstruse*.] To thrust away. *Bailey; Johnson.*

abstruse (ab-strösʹ), *a.* [< L. *abstrusus*, hidden, concealed, pp. of *abstrudere*, conceal, thrust away: see *abstrude*.] **1**†. Withdrawn from view; out of the way; concealed.

Hidden in the most *abstruse* dungeons of Barbary.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 15.

2. Remote from comprehension; difficult to be apprehended or understood; profound; occult; esoteric: opposed to *obvious*.

It must be still confessed that there are some mysteries in religion, both natural and revealed, as well as some *abstruse* points in philosophy, wherein the wise as well as the unwise must be content with obscure ideas.
Watts, Logic, iii. 4.

The higher heathen religions, like the Egyptian religion, Brahmanism, and Buddhism, are essentially *abstruse*, and only capable of being intelligently apprehended by speculative intellects. *Faiths of the World*, p. 349.

abstrusely (ab-strösʹli), *adv.* In an abstruse or recondite manner; in a manner not to be easily understood.

abstruseness (ab-strösʹnes), *n.* The state or quality of being abstruse, or difficult to be understood; difficulty of apprehension.

abstrusion (ab-strösʹzhon), *n.* [< L. *abstrusio(n-)*, a removing, a concealing, < *abstrudere*: see *abstrude*.] The act of thrusting away. [Rare.]

abstrusity (ab-strösʹi-ti), *n.*; pl. *abstrusities* (-tiz). [< *abstruse* + *-ity*.] Abstruseness; that which is abstruse. [Rare.]

Matters of difficulty and such which were not without *abstrusities*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

absume† (ab-sūmʹ), *v. t.* [< L. *absūmere*, take away, diminish, consume, destroy, < *ab*, away, + *sūmere*, take: see *assume*.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; consume; destroy; cause to disappear. *Boyle.*

absumption† (ab-sump'shon), *n.* [< L. *absumptio(n-)*, a consuming, < *absūmere*, pp. *absumptus*, consume: see *absume*.] Decline; disappearance; destruction.

The total defect or *absumption* of religion.
Bp. Gauden, Eccl. Ang. Susp.

absurd (ab-sėrdʹ), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *absurde* = Sp. Pg. *absurdo* = It. *assurdo*, < L. *absurdus*, harsh-sounding, inharmonious, absurd; a word of disputed origin: either (1) 'out of tune,' < *ab*, away, from, + **surdus*, sounding, from a root found in Skt. √*svar*, sound, and in E. (Gr.) *siren*, q. v.; or (2) < *ab-* (intensive) + *surdus*, indistinct, dull, deaf, > E. *surd*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being or acting contrary to common sense or sound judgment; inconsistent with common sense; ridiculous; nonsensical: as, an *absurd* statement; *absurd* conduct; an *absurd* fellow.

There was created in the minds of many of these enthusiasts a pernicious and *absurd* association between intellectual power and moral depravity.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic* or *philos.*, inconsistent with reason; logically contradictory; impossible: as, that the whole is less than the sum of its parts is an *absurd* proposition; an *absurd* hypothesis.

It would be *absurd* to measure with a variable standard. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 44.

=**Syn.** *Absurd*, *Silly*, *Foolish*, *Stupid*, *Irrational*, *Unreasonable*, *Preposterous*, *Infatuated*, ridiculous, nonsensical, senseless, incongruous, unwise, ill-judged, ill-advised. (See *foolish*.) *Foolish*, *absurd*, and *preposterous* imply a contradiction of common sense, rising in degree from *foolish*, which is commonly applied where the contradiction is small or trivial. That which is *foolish* is characterized by weakness of mind, and provokes our contempt. That which is *silly* is still weaker, and more contemptible in its lack of sense; *silly* is the extreme in that direction. That which is *absurd* does not directly suggest weakness of mind, but it is glaringly opposed to common sense and reason: as, that a thing should be unequal to itself is *absurd*. That which is *preposterous* is the height of absurdity, an absurdity as conspicuous as getting a thing wrong side before; it excites amazement that any one should be capable of such an extreme of foolishness. That which is *irrational* is contrary to reason, but not especially to common sense. *Unreasonable* is more often used of the relation of men to each other; it implies less discredit to the understanding, but more to the will, indicating an unwillingness to conform to reason. *Irrational* ideas, conclusions; *unreasonable* demands, assumptions, people. An *infatuated* person is so possessed by a misleading idea or passion that his thoughts and conduct are controlled by it and turned into folly. He who is *stupid* appears to have little intelligence; that which is *stupid* is that which would be natural in a person whose powers of reasoning are defective or suspended.

'Tis a fault to heaven,
A fault against the dead, a fault to nature,
To reason most *absurd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

From most *silly* novels we can at least extract a laugh; but those of the modern-antique school have a ponderous, a leaden kind of fatuity, under which we groan.
George Eliot, Silly Novels.

How wayward is this *foolish* love! *Shak.*, T. G. of V., I. 2.

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject is dull and *stupid*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

The brave man is not he who feels no fear,
For that were *stupid* and *irrational*.
Joanna Baillie, Basil.

She entertained many *unreasonable* prejudices against him, before she was acquainted with his personal worth.
Addison.

Though the error be easily fallen into, it is manifestly *preposterous*. *Is. Taylor.*

The people are so *infatuated* that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

II. *n.* An unreasonable person or thing; one who or that which is characterized by unreasonableness; an absurdity. [Rare.]

This arch *absurd*, that wit and fool delights.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 221.

absurdity (ab-sėrʹdi-ti), *n.*; pl. *absurdities* (-tiz). [= F. *absurdité* = Sp. *absurdidad* = Pg. *absurdidade* = It. *assurdità*, < L. *absurdita(t-)s*, absurdity, < *absurdus*: see *absurd*.] **1.** The state or quality of being absurd or inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment; want of rationality or common sense: as, the *absurdity* of superstition; *absurdity* of conduct.

The *absurdity* involved in exacting an inexorable concealment from those who had nothing to reveal.
De Quincey, Essenes, ii.

2. That which is absurd; an absurd action, statement, argument, custom, etc.: as, the *absurdities* of men; your explanation involves a gross *absurdity*.

And this *absurdity*—for such it really is—we see every day—people attending to the difficult science of matters where the plain practice they quite let slip.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, xii.

=**Syn. 1.** Absurdness, silliness, unreasonableness, self-contradiction, preposterousness, inconsistency. See *folly*.

absurdly (ab-sėrdʹli), *adv.* In an absurd manner; in a manner inconsistent with reason or obvious propriety.

absurdness (ab-sėrdʹnes), *n.* Same as *absurdity*.

abterminal (ab-tėrʹmi-nal), *a.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *terminus*, end.] From the terminus or end: applied to electric currents which pass in a muscular fiber from its extremities toward its center.

abthain, abthane (abʹthān), *n.* [Sc.; formerly also spelled *abthein*, *abthen*, *abthan*, *abbathain*, etc.; < ML. *abthania*, an abbacy, < Gael. *abdhaine*, an abbacy. The origin of ML. *abthania* not being known, it came to be regarded as the office or dignity of an imaginary *abthanus*, a word invented by Fordun, and explained as 'superior thane,' as if < L. *abbas*, father (see *abbot*), + ML. *thanus*, E. *thane*.] **1.** An abbacy (in the early Scottish church).—**2.** Erroneously, a superior thane.

abthainry, abthanrie (abʹthān-ri), *n.* [Sc., < *abthain*, *abthane*, + *-ry*.] **1.** The territory and jurisdiction of an abbot; an abbacy.—**2.** Erroneously, the jurisdiction of the supposed abthain. See *abthain*, 2.

abthanage (abʹthā-nāj), *n.* Same as *abthainry*.

abucay (ä-bö-kī'), *n.* [Bisaya *abucay, abocag.*] A white parrot of the Philippine Islands. Also (erroneously) *abacay.*

abulia (a-bö'li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀβουλία*, ill-advisedness, thoughtlessness, < *ἄβουλος*, ill-advised, thoughtless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *βουλή*, advice, counsel.] A form of mental derangement in which volition is impaired or lost. Also written *aboulia.*

abulomania (a-bö-lō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄβουλος*, ill-advised, thoughtless, + *μανία*, madness.] Same as *abulia.* Also written *aboulomania.*

abumbral (ab-um'brąl), *a.* Same as *abumbrellar.*

abumbrellar (ab-um-brel'ăr), *a.* [< L. *ab*, from, + NL. *umbrella*, the disk of acalephs.] Turned away from the umbrella or disk: applied to the surface of the velum or marginal ridge of medusæ or sea-blubbers, and opposed to *adumbrellar* (which see).

abuna (a-bö'nä), *n.* [Ethiopic and Ar. *abū-na*, our father. Cf. *abba.*] The head of the Christian church in Abyssinia. See *Abyssinian.*

abundance (ą-bun'dąns), *n.* [< ME. *abundance, habundance, aboundance* (see *aboundance*), < OF. *abondance*, < L. *abundantia*, abundance, < *abundare*, abound: see *abound.*] **1.** A copious supply or quantity; overflowing plenteousness; unrestricted sufficiency: strictly applicable to quantity only, but sometimes used of number: as, an *abundance* of corn, or of people; to have money in great *abundance.*

By reason of the *abundance* of his horses their dust shall cover thee. Ezek. xxvi. 10.

2. Overflowing fullness or affluence; repletion; amplitude of means or resources.

Out of the *abundance* of the heart the mouth speaketh. Mat. xii. 34.

The *abundance* [of Chaucer] is a continual fulness within the fixed limits of good taste; that of Langland is squandered in overflow. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 260.

=**Syn.** *Exuberance, Profusion*, etc. (see *plenty*); plenteousness, plentifulness, plenitude, sufficiency, copiousness, ampleness, luxuriance, supply. See *affluence.*

abundancy† (ą-bun'dan-si), *n.* The state or quality of being abundant.

abundant (ą-bun'dant), *a.* [< ME. *abundant, habundant, aboundant*, < OF. *abondant, habondant*, < L. *abundan(t-)s*, ppr. of *abundare*, overflow: see *abound.*] **1.** Plentiful; present in great quantity; fully sufficient: as, an *abundant* supply.

Thy *abundant* goodness shall excuse
This deadly blot in thy digressing son.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3.

The history of our species is a history of the evils that have flowed from a source as tainted as it is *abundant.*
Brougham.

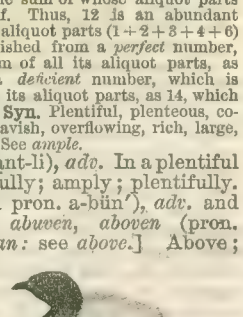
2. Possessing in great quantity; copiously supplied; having great plenty; abounding: followed by *in.*

The Lord, . . . *abundant in* goodness and truth.
Ex. xxxiv. 6.

Abundant definition. See *definition.*—**Abundant number,** in *arith.*, a number the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus, 12 is an abundant number, for the sum of its aliquot parts (1+2+3+4+6) is 16. It is thus distinguished from a *perfect* number, which is equal to the sum of all its aliquot parts, as 6=1+2+3; and from a *deficient* number, which is greater than the sum of all its aliquot parts, as 14, which is greater than 1+2+7. =**Syn.** Plentiful, plenteous, copious, ample, exuberant, lavish, overflowing, rich, large, great, bountiful, teeming. See *ample.*

abundantly (ą-bun'dant-li), *adv.* In a plentiful or sufficient degree; fully; amply; plentifully.

abune (ą-bön'; Scotch pron. a-bün'), *adv.* and *prep.* [Contr. < ME. *abuven, aboven* (pron. ä-bö'ven), < AS. *ābufan:* see *above.*] Above; beyond; in a greater or higher degree. Also written *aboon.* [Scotch.]



Aburria carunculata.

ab urbe condita (ab ėr'bē kon'di-tä). [L.; lit., from the city founded: *ab*, from; *urbe*, abl. of *urbs*, city; *condita*, fem. pp. of *condere*, put together, establish.] From the founding of the city, that is, of Rome, B. C. 753, the beginning of the Roman era. Usually abbreviated to *A. U. C.* (which see).

Aburria (a-bur'i-ą), *n.* [NL.; of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of guans, of which the type is the wattled guan, *Penelope aburri* or *Aburria carunculata*, of South America. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

aburton (ą-bėr'tọn), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *burton:* see *burton.*] *Naut.*, placed athwartships in the hold: said of casks.

abusable (ą-bū'zą-bl), *a.* [< *abuse* + *-able.*] Capable of being abused.

abusage† (ą-bū'zāj), *n.* Same as *abuse.*

abuse (ą-būz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abused*, ppr. *abusing.* [< ME. *abusen*, < OF. *abuser* (F. *abuser*), < ML. *abusari*, freq. of L. *abūti*, pp. *abūsus*, use up, consume, misuse, abuse, < *ab*, from, mis-, + *uti*, use: see *use, v.*] **1.** To use ill; misuse; put to a wrong or bad use; divert from the proper use; misapply: as, to *abuse* rights or privileges; to *abuse* words.

They that use this world as not *abusing* it. 1 Cor. vii. 31.

The highest proof of virtue is to possess boundless power without *abusing* it. *Macaulay*, Addison.

2. To do wrong to; act injuriously toward; injure; disgrace; dishonor.

I swear, 'tis better to be much *abus'd*
Than but to know't a little. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

Poor soul, thy face is much *abused* with tears.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

3. To violate; ravish; defile.—**4.** To attack with contumelious language; revile.—**5.** To deceive; impose on; mislead.

You are a great deal *abused* in too bold a persuasion.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5.

Nor be with all these tempting words *abused.*
Pope, tr. of Ovid, Sappho to Phaon, l. 67.

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls not to *abuse* themselves with a false confidence, a thing so easily taken up, and so hardly laid down. *South.*

=**Syn. 1.** To *Abuse, Misuse*, misapply, misemploy, pervert, profane. *Abuse* and *misuse* are closely synonymous terms, but *misuse* conveys more particularly the idea of using inappropriately, *abuse* that of treating injuriously. In general, *abuse* is the stronger word.

So a fool is one that hath lost his wisdom, . . . not one that wants reason, but *abuses* his reason.
Charnock, Attributes.

From out the purple grape
Crushed the sweet poison of *misused* wine.
Milton, Comus, l. 47.

2. To maltreat, ill-use, injure.—**4.** To revile, reproach, vilify, rate, berate, vituperate, rail at.

abuse (ą-būs'), *n.* [= F. *abus* = Sp. Pg. It. *abuso*, < L. *abūsus*, a using up, < *abūti*, pp. *abūsus*, use up, misuse: see *abuse, v.*] **1.** Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; improper use or application: as, an *abuse* of our natural powers; an *abuse* of civil rights, or of religious privileges; *abuse* of advantages; *abuse* of words.

Perverts best things
To worst *abuse*, or to their meanest use.
Milton, P. L., iv. 204.

And thus he bore without *abuse*
The grand old name of gentleman.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

A daring *abuse* of the liberty of conscience.
Irving, Knickerbocker.

2. Ill treatment of a person; injury; insult; dishonor; especially, ill treatment in words; contumelious language.

I, dark in light, exposed
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong.
Milton, S. A., l. 76.

3. A corrupt practice or custom; an offense; a crime; a fault: as, the *abuses* of government.

The poor *abuses* of the time want countenance.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

If *abuses* be not remedied, they will certainly increase.
Swift, Adv. of Relig.

4. Violation; defilement: as, self-*abuse.*—**5**†. Deception.

This is a strange *abuse.*—Let's see thy face.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

Is it some *abuse*, or no such thing? *Shak.*, Ham., iv. 7.

Abuse of distress, in *law*, use of an animal or chattel distrained, which makes the distrainer liable to prosecution as for wrongful appropriation.—**Abuse of process,** in *law*, (*a*) Intentional irregularity for the purpose of gaining an advantage over one's opponent. (*b*) More commonly, the use of legal process (it may be in a manner formally regular) for an illegal purpose; a perversion of the forms of law, as making a criminal complaint merely to coerce payment of a debt, or wantonly selling very valuable property on execution in order to collect a trifling sum. =**Syn. 1.** Misuse, perversion, profanation, prostitution.—**3.** *Abuse, Invective*, maltreatment, outrage; vituperation, contumely, scolding, reviling, aspersion, slander, obloquy. (See *invective.*) "*Abuse* as compared with *invective* is more personal and coarse, being conveyed in harsh and unseemly terms, and dictated by angry feeling and bitter temper. *Invective* is more commonly aimed at character or conduct, and may be conveyed in writing and in refined language, and dictated by indignation against what is in itself blameworthy. It often, however, means public abuse under such restraints as are imposed by position and education." *C. J. Smith.*

abuseful (ą-būs'fůl), *a.* Using or practising abuse; abusive. [Rare or obsolete.]

The *abuseful* names of hereticks and schismaticks.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 397.

abuser (ą-bū'zėr), *n.* **1.** One who abuses, in speech or behavior; one who deceives.

Next thou, th' *abuser* of thy prince's ear.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

2. A ravisher.

That vile *abuser* of young maidens.
Fletcher, Faithful Shep., v. 1.

abusion† (ą-bū'zhọn), *n.* [< ME. *abusion*, < OF. *abusion* = Pr. *abuzio* = Sp. *abusion* = Pg. *abusão* = It. *abusione*, < L. *abusio(n-)*, misuse, in rhet. catachresis, < *abūti*, pp. *abūsus*, misuse: see *abuse, v.*] **1.** Misuse; evil or corrupt usage; violation of right or propriety.

Redress the *abusions* and exactions.
Act of Parl. No. xxxiii. (23 Hen. VIII.).

Shame light on him, that through so false illusion,
Doth turne the name of Souldiers to *abusion.*
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 220.

2. Reproachful or contumelious language; insult.—**3.** Deceit; illusion.

They speken of magic and *abusion.*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 116.

abusive (ą-bū'siv), *a.* [= F. *abusif* = Sp. Pg. It. *abusivo*, < L. *abūsivus*, misapplied, improper, < *abūti*, pp. *abūsus*, misuse: see *abuse, v.*] **1.** Practising abuse; using harsh words or ill treatment: as, an *abusive* author; an *abusive* fellow.—**2.** Characterized by or containing abuse; marked by contumely or ill use; harsh; ill-natured; injurious.

An *abusive*, scurrilous style passes for satire, and a dull scheme of party notions is called fine writing.
Addison, Spectator, No. 125.

One from all Grub-street will my fame defend,
And, more *abusive*, calls himself my friend.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 112.

3. Marked by or full of abuses; corrupt: as, an *abusive* exercise of power.

A very extensive and zealous party was formed [in France], which acquired the appellation of the Patriotic party, who, sensible of the *abusive* government under which they lived, sighed for occasions of reforming it.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 56.

4†. Misleading, or tending to mislead; employed by misuse; improper.

In describing these battles, I am, for distinction sake, necessitated to use the word Parliament improperly, according to the *abusive* acception thereof for these latter years. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. xviii.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Insolent, insulting, offensive, scurrilous, ribald, reproachful, opprobrious, reviling.

abusively (ą-bū'siv-li), *adv.* **1.** In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.—**2**†. Improperly; by misuse.

Words being carelessly and *abusively* admitted, and as inconstantly retained. *Glanville*, Van. of Dogmat., xvii.

abusiveness (ą-bū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person; ill usage.

abut (ą-but'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abutted*, ppr. *abutting.* [< ME. *abutten, abouten*, < OF. *abouter, abuter*, abut (F. *abouter*, join end to end), < *a*, to, + *bout, but*, end; cf. OF. *boter*, F. *bouter*, thrust, push, butt: see *butt*[1]. The mod. F. *aboutir*, arrive at, tend to, end in, depends in most of its senses upon *bout*, an end, though strictly it represents the OF. *abouter*, in the sense of 'thrust toward.'] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To touch at the end; be contiguous; join at a border or boundary; terminate; rest: with *on, upon*, or *against* before the object: as, his land *abuts upon* mine; the building *abuts on* the highway; the bridge *abuts against* the solid rock.

Whose high upreared and *abutting* fronts
The perilous, narrow ocean parts asunder.
Shak., Hen. V., i. (cho.).

Steam is constantly issuing in jets from the bottom of a small ravine-like hollow, which has no exit, and which *abuts against* a range of trachytic mountains.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 2.

In the last resort all these questions of physical speculation *abut upon* a metaphysical question.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 243.

The lustrous splendor of the walls *abutting upon* the Grand Canal. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, ii.

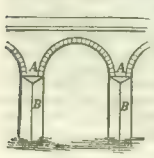
2. In *ship-building*, same as *butt*[1], 3.—**Abutting owner,** an owner of land which abuts or joins. Thus, the owner of land bounded by a highway or river, or by a tract of land belonging to another person, is said in reference to the latter to be an *abutting owner.* The term usually implies that the relative parts actually adjoin, but is sometimes loosely used without implying more than close proximity.—**Abutting power** (in an active sense), the ability of an abutment to resist the thrust or strain of the arch, gas, fluid, etc., pressing or reacting against it.—**Abutting joint.** See *abutment,* 2 (*b*) (2).

II. *trans.* To cause to terminate against or in contiguity with; project, or cause to impinge upon.

★ Sometimes shortened to *but*.

Abutilon (a-bū'ti-lon), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *aubūtīlūn*, a name given by Avicenna to this or an allied genus.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the family *Malvaceæ*, including about 80 species distributed through the warmer regions of the globe. They are often very ornamental, and several species (*A. striatum, venosum, insigne*, etc.) are frequent in gardens and greenhouses. Some Indian species furnish fiber for ropes, and in Brazil the flowers of *A. esculentum* are used as a vegetable.

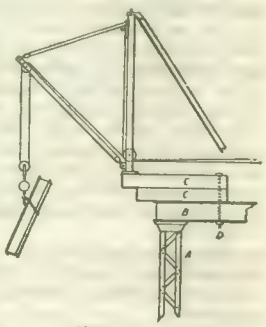
abutment (ą-but'ment), *n.* [< *abut* + *-ment*.] 1. The state or condition of abutting.—2. That which abuts or borders on something else; the part abutting or abutted upon or against. Specifically—(*a*) Any body or surface designed to resist the thrust or reaction of any material structure, vapor, gas, or liquid that may press upon it; particularly, in *arch.*, the portion of a pier or other structure that receives the thrust of an arch or vault; in *engin.*, the terminal mass of a bridge, usually of masonry, which receives the thrust of an arch or the end-weight of a truss: in distinction from a *pier*, which carries intermediate points; a stationary wedge, block, or surface against which water, gas, or steam may react, as in a rotary pump or engine; the lower part of a dock or bridge-pier designed to resist ice or currents in a stream, etc. See *bridge* and *impost*. (*b*) In *carp.*: (1) The shoulder of a joiner's plane between which and the plane-bit the wedge is driven. *E. H. Knight.* (2) Two pieces of wood placed together with the grain of each at a right angle with the other. Their meeting forms an *abutting joint*.



Abutment.
A, A, arch-abutments; *B, B*, current- or ice-abutments.

Sometimes shortened to *butment*.

abutment-crane (ą-but'ment-krān), *n.* [< *abutment* + *crane*, 2.] A hoisting-crane or derrick used in building piers, towers, chimneys, etc. It stands at the edge of a platform resting on the top of the work, and may be gradually raised as the work proceeds.



Abutment-crane.
A, lattice post of building; *B*, rolled I-beam; *C*, wooden abutment fastened to *B*; *D*, stay-bolt holding *C, C* to beam *B*.

★**abuttal** (ą-but'al), *n.* That part of a piece of land which abuts on or is contiguous to another; a boundary; line of contact: used mostly in the plural.

abutter (ą-but'ėr), *n.* One whose property abuts: as, the *abutters* on the street.

abutua (ą-bö'tö-ą), *n.* [Tupi *abútua, bútua*.] The root of a tall woody menispermaceous shrub-like vine, *Abuta rufescens*, which is also called *butua* and *white pareira*. This root is used in the preparation of the curari poison. See *curari*.

abuy† (ą-bī'), *v. t.* [A more consistent spelling of *aby*[1], which is composed of *a-*[1] and *buy*.] To pay the penalty of.

When a holy man *abuys* so dearly such a slight frailty, of a credulous mistaking, what shall become of our heinous and presumptuous sins?
Bp. Hall, Seduced Prophet (Ord. MS.).

abuzz, abuz (ą-buz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], *prep.*, on, + *buzz*, *n.*] Buzzing; filled with buzzing sounds.

The court was all astir and *abuzz*.
Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, ix.

abvacuation† (ab-vak-ū-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *vacuatio(n-)*: see *abevacuation*.] Same as *abevacuation*.

abvolation (ab-vō-lā'shọn), *n.* [See *avolation*.] The act of flying from or away. [Rare.]

aby[1]† (ą-bī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abought* or *abied*, ppr. *abying*. [< ME. *abyen, abien, abyggen, abuggen*, etc. (pret. *aboughte*), < AS. *ābycgan*, pay for, buy off, < *ā-* + *bycgan*, buy: see *a-*[1] and *buy*.] To give or pay an equivalent for; pay the penalty of; atone for; suffer for. Also spelled *abye* and *abuy*.

Ye shul it deere *abeye*. *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 100.

My lord has most justly sent me to *abye* the consequences of a fault, of which he is as innocent as a sleeping man's dreams can be of a waking man's actions.
Scott, Kenilworth, I. xv.

aby[2]† (ą-bī'), *v. i.* [A corrupt form of *abide*[1], through influence of *aby*[1]. Cf. *abide*[2], suffer for, a corrupt form of *aby*[1], through influence of *abide*[1], continue.] To hold out; endure.

But nought that wanteth rest can long *aby*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 3.

Abyla (ab'i-lą), *n.* [NL.; prob. after *Abyla* (Gr. Ἄβιλη), a promontory in Africa opposite the Rock of Gibraltar.] A genus of calycophoran oceanic hydrozoans of the family *Diphyidæ*. *Quoy and Gaimard*. Also called *Abyles*. See cut under *diphyzooid*.

abyme†, *n.* Same as *abysm*.

abysm† (ą-bizm'), *n.* [< OF. *abisme* (later *abime*, F. *abîme*) = Pr. *abisme* = Sp. Pg. *abismo*, < ML. **abissimus*, a superl. form of ML. *abissus*, < L. *abyssus*, an abyss: see *abyss*. The spelling *abysm* (with *y* instead of *i*) is sophisticated, to bring it nearer the Greek.] A gulf; an abyss: as, "the *abysm* of hell," *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

abysmal (ą-biz'mal), *a.* [< *abysm* + *-al*; = Sp. Pg. *abismal*.] 1. Pertaining to an abyss; bottomless; profound; fathomless; immeasurable.

Let me hear thy voice through this deep and black *Abysmal* night. *Whittier*, My Soul and I.

The . . . Jews were struck dumb with *abysmal* terror.
Merivale, Hist. Rom., V. 410.

Specifically—2. Pertaining to great depths in the ocean: thus, species of plants found only at great depths are called *abysmal* species, and also *abyssal* (which see).

abysmally (ą-biz'mal-i), *adv.* Unfathomably. *George Eliot*.

abyss (ą-bis'), *n.* [< L. *abyssus*, ML. *abissus* (> Pg. It. *abisso*), a bottomless gulf, < Gr. ἄβυσσος, without bottom, < ἀ- priv. + βυσσός, depth, akin to βυθός and βάθος, depth, < βαθύς, deep: see *bathos*.] 1. A bottomless gulf; any deep, immeasurable space; anything profound and unfathomable, whether literally or figuratively; specifically, hell; the bottomless pit.

Some laboured to fathom the *abysses* of metaphysical theology. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. In *her.*, the center of an escutcheon; the fesse-point.

abyss (ą-bis'), *v. t.* [< *abyss*, *n.*] To engulf.

The drooping sea-weed hears, in night *abyssed*,
Far and more far the wave's receding shocks.
Lowell, Sea-weed.

★**abyssal** (ą-bis'al), *a.* 1. Relating to or like an abyss; abysmal.—2. Inhabiting or belonging to the depths of the ocean: as, an *abyssal* mollusk.

Both classes of animals, the pelagic and the *abyssal*, . . . possess the feature of phosphorescence.
The American, V. 285.

Abyssal zone, in *phys. geog.*, the lowest of eight biological zones into which Professor E. Forbes divided the bottom of the Ægean sea when describing its plants and animals; the zone furthest from the shore, and more than 105 fathoms deep.

Abyssine†, *a.* and *n.* [Also *Abissine, Abassine*; as a noun, usually in pl. *Abyssines*, etc., = F. *Abyssins* = Sp. *Abisinos* = Pg. *Abexins*; < ML. *Abissini, Abassini*, Abyssinians (> *Abissinia, Abassinia*, Abyssinia), < *Abassia*, < Ar. *Habasha*, Abyssinia, *Habash*, an Abyssinian, said to have reference to the mixed composition of the people, < *habash*, mixture. The natives call themselves *Itiopyavan*, their country *Itiopia*, i. e., ★Ethiopia.] Same as *Abyssinian*.

Abyssinian (ab-i-sin'i-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Abyssine* (*Abyssinia*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to Abyssinia, a country of eastern Africa, lying to the south of Nubia, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Abyssinia. Specifically—2. A member of the Abyssinian Church. This church was organized about the middle of the fourth century by Frumentius, a missionary from Alexandria. In doctrine it is Monophysite (which see). It observes the Jewish Sabbath together with the Christian Sunday, forbids eating the flesh of unclean beasts, retains as an object of worship the model of a sacred ark called the ark of Zion, practises a form of circumcision, and celebrates a yearly feast of lustration, at which all the people are rebaptized. The Abyssinians honor saints and pictures, but not images; crosses, but not crucifixes. Pontius Pilate is accounted by them a saint because he washed his hands of innocent blood. The priests may be married men, but may not marry after ordination. The abuna, or head of the Abyssinian Church, is appointed by the patriarch of Alexandria.

abzug (ab'zög; G. pron. äp'tsöch), *n.* [G., < *abziehen*, draw off, < *ab-*, = E. *off*, + *ziehen*, related to E. *tug* and *tow*[1].] In *metal.*, the first scum appearing on the surface of lead in the cupel. Nearly equivalent to *abstrich* (which see).

act, *n.* [Early ME. *ac*, < AS. *āc*, oak: see *oak*.] The early form of *oak*, preserved (through the shortening of the vowel before two consonants) in certain place-names (whence surnames): as, *Acton* [< AS. *Actūn*], literally, oak-town, or an inclosure with oaks; *Ackley* or *Ackley*, also *Oakley* [< AS. *Ācleá*], literally, oak-lea.

ac-. A prefix, assimilated form of *ad-* before *c* and *q*, as in *accede, acquire*, etc.; also an accommodated form of other prefixes, as in *accurse, accloy, accumber*, etc. See these words.

-ac. [= F. *-aque*, < L. *-ac-us*, Gr. *-ακος*: see *-ic*.] An adjective-suffix of Greek or Latin origin, as in *cardiac, maniac, iliac*, etc. It is always preceded by *-i-* and, like *-ic*, may take the additional suffix *-al*.

A. C. An abbreviation of (1) Latin *ante Christum*, before Christ, used in chronology in the same sense as B. C.; (2) *army-corps*.

acacia (ą-kā'shią), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. D. *acacia* = G. *acacie*, < L. *acacia*, < Gr. *ἀκακία*, the acacia; prob. a foreign name, but associated with Gr. *ἀκίς*, a point, thorn, *ἀκή*, a thorn, L. *acus*, needle, etc.: see *acute*.] 1. [*cap.*] A large genus of shrubby or arboreous leguminous plants belonging to the family *Mimosaceæ*, natives of the warm regions of both hemispheres, especially of Australia and Africa. It numbers about 450 species, and is the largest genus of the family, excepting *Astragalus*. It is distinguished by small regular flowers in globose heads or cylindrical spikes, and very numerous free stamens. The leaves are bipinnate, or in very many of the Australian species are reduced to phyllodia, with their edges always vertical. Several species are valuable for the gum which they exude. The bark and pods are frequently used in tanning, and the aqueous extract of the wood of some Indian species forms the catechu of commerce. Many species furnish excellent timber, and many others are cultivated for ornament—*A. Farnesiana* both for ornament and for the perfume of its flowers.



Acacia Arabica.

2. A plant of the genus *Acacia*.—3. The popular name for several plants of other genera. The *green-barked acacia* of Arizona is *Cercidium Torreyanum* (*Parkinsonia Torreyana* of Watson). *False* and *bastard acacia* are names sometimes applied to the locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*. The *rose* or *bristly acacia* is *Robinia hispida*. The name *three-thorned acacia* is sometimes given to the honey-locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*.

4. In *med.*, the inspissated juice of several species of *Acacia*, popularly known as *gum arabic* (which see, under *gum*[2]).—5. A name given by antiquaries to an object resembling a roll of cloth, seen in the hands of consuls and emperors of the Lower Empire as represented on medals. It is supposed to have been unfurled by them at festivals as a signal for the games to begin.

Acacian (ą-kā'shiąn), *n.* [The proper name *Acacius*, Gr. Ἀκάκιος, is equiv. to *Innocent*, < Gr. *ἀκακος*, innocent, guileless: see *acacy*.] In *eccles. hist.*, a member of a sect or school of moderate Arians of the fourth century, named Acacians from their leader, Acacius, bishop of Cæsarea. Some of the Acacians maintained that the Son, though similar to the Father, was not the same; others, that he was both distinct and dissimilar. As a body they finally accepted the Nicene doctrine.

acacia-tree (ą-kā'shią-trē), *n.* A name sometimes applied to the false acacia or locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*.

acacin, acacine (ak'ą-sin), *n.* [< *acacia* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Gum arabic. *Watts*.

acacio (ą-kā'shiō), *n.* [A form of *acajou*, apparently a simulation of *acacia*, with which it has no connection.] Same as *acajou*, 3.

acacy† (ak'ā-si), *n.* [< L. as if **acacia*, < Gr. *ἀκακία*, guilelessness, < *ἄκακος*, innocent, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κακός*, bad.] Freedom from malice. *Bailey.*

Academe (ak'ā-dēm), *n.* [< L. *academia*: see *academy*.] 1. The grove and gymnasium near Athens where Plato taught; the Academy; figuratively, any place of similar character.

> The softer Adams of your *Academe*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] An academy; a place for philosophic and literary intercourse or instruction.

> Nor hath fair Europe her vast bounds throughout
> An *academe* of note I found not out. *Howell.*

academial (ak-ā-dē'mi-āl), *a.* Pertaining to an academy; academical. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

academian† (ak-ā-dē'mi-ān), *n.* A member of an academy; a student in a university or college.

> That new-discarded *academian*.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Vill., iii. 6.

★**academic** (ak-ā-dem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *académique* = Sp. Pg. *academico* = It. *accademico*, < L. *academicus*, < Gr. Ἀκαδημεικός, pertaining to the Ἀκαδήμεια: see *academy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Academy of Athens, or to Plato and his followers, from his having taught there: as, the *Academic* groves; the *Academic* school or philosophy.—2. Pertaining to an advanced institution of learning, as a college, a university, or an academy; relating to or connected with higher education: in this and the following senses often, and in the third generally, written *academical*: as, *academic* studies; an *academical* degree.

> These products of dreaming indolence . . . no more constituted a literature than a succession of *academic* studies from the pupils of a royal institution can constitute a school of fine arts. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

3. Pertaining to that department of a college or university which is concerned with classical, mathematical, and general literary studies, as distinguished from the professional and scientific departments; designed for general as opposed to special instruction. [U. S.]—4. Of or pertaining to an academy or association of adepts; marked by or belonging to the character or methods of such an academy; hence, conforming to set rules and traditions; speculative; formal; conventional: as, *academical* proceedings; an *academical* controversy; an *academic* figure (in art).

> The tone of Lord Chesterfield has always been the tone of our old aristocracy; a tone of elegance and propriety, above all things free from the stiffness of pedantry or *academic* rigor. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

> For the question is no longer the *academic* one: "Is it wise to give every man the ballot?" but rather the practical one: "Is it prudent to deprive whole classes of it any longer?" *Lowell*, Democracy.

Figure of academic proportions, in *painting*, a figure of a little less than half the natural size, such as it is the custom for pupils to draw from the antique and from life; also, a figure in an attitude resembling those chosen by instructors in studies from life, for the purpose of displaying muscular action, form, and color to the best advantage; hence, an *academic figure*, *composition*, etc., is one which appears conventional or unspontaneous, and smacks of practice-work or adherence to formulas and traditions.

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] One who professed to adhere to the philosophy of Plato.—2. A student in a college or university: as, "a young *academic*," *Watts*, Imp. of Mind.

academical (ak-ā-dem'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *academic*, but very rare in sense 1.

II. *n.* 1. A member of an academy.—2. *pl.* The cap and gown worn by the students, graduates, and officials of a college or university.

> At first he caught up his cap and gown, as though he were going out. . . . On second thoughts, however, he threw his *academicals* back on to the sofa.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, xix.

academically (ak-ā-dem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an academical manner; as an academic.

academician (ā-kad-ē-mish'an), *n.* [< F. *académicien*, < NL. **academicianus*, < L. *academicus*: see *academic*.] A member of an academy or a society for promoting arts and sciences. Particularly—(*a*) A member of the British Royal Academy of Arts: commonly called *Royal Academician*, and abbreviated *R. A.* (*b*) A member of the French Academy. (*c*) A full member of the National Academy of Design of New York. (*d*) A member of the National Academy of Sciences. ★[U. S.] See *associate*, 4, and *academy*, 3.

academicism (ak-ā-dem'i-sizm), *n.* The mode of teaching or of procedure in an academy; an academical mannerism, as of painting.

Academics (ak-ā-dem'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *academic*.] The Platonic philosophy; Platonism.

Academism (ā-kad'ē-mizm), *n.* The doctrines of the Academic philosophers; Platonism.

academist (ā-kad'ē-mist), *n.* [< *academy* + *-ist*; = F. *académiste*, academist, = It. *accademista* = Pg. *academista*, a pupil in a riding-school.] 1. [*cap.*] An Academic philosopher.—2. A member of or a student in an academy.

★**academy** (ā-kad'ē-mi), *n.*; pl. *academies* (-miz). [< F. *académie* = Sp. Pg. *academia* = It. *accademia*, < L. *academia*, < L. *academīa*, sometimes *acadēmĭa*, < Gr. Ἀκαδήμεια, less properly Ἀκαδημία, a plot of ground in the suburbs of Athens, < Ἀκάδημος, L. *Acadēmus*, a reputed hero (*θεός*).] 1. [*cap.*] Originally, a public pleasure-ground of Athens, consecrated to Athene and other deities, containing a grove and gymnasium, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; hence, Plato and his followers collectively; the members of the school of Plato. The *Academy*, which lasted from Plato to Cicero, consisted of several distinct schools. Their number is variously given. Cicero recognized only two, the *old* and the *new* Academies, and this division has been generally adopted; others, however, distinguish as many as five Academies.

> Had the poor vulgar rout only been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, as to adore a marble or a golden deity, it might not so much be wondered at; but for the *Academy* to own such a paradox,—this was without excuse. *South*, Sermons, II. 245.

2. A superior school or institution of learning. Specifically—(*a*) A school for instruction in a particular art or science: as, a military or naval *academy*. (*b*) In the United States, a school or seminary holding a rank between a university or college and an elementary school. 3. An association of adepts for the promotion of literature, science, or art, established sometimes by government, and sometimes by the voluntary union of private individuals. The members (academicians), who are usually divided into ordinary, honorary, and corresponding members, either select their own departments or follow those prescribed by the constitution of the society, and at regular meetings communicate the results of their labors in papers, of which the more important are afterward printed. Among the most noted institutions of this name are the five academies composing the National Institute of France (the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, the Academy of the Fine Arts, the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and the Academy of Sciences), the Royal Academy of Arts in London, the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, etc. The chief object of the French Academy, as also of the celebrated Italian Academy della Crusca and of the Spanish Academy, is to regulate and purify the vernacular tongue.—**Academy board**, a paper board, the surface of which is prepared for drawing or painting.—**Academy figure, academy study**, an academic study; a drawing or painting of the human figure, especially of the nude, made for practice only. See *figure of academic proportions*, under *academic*.

acadialite (a-kā'di-al-īt), *n.* [< *Acadia* (see *Acadian*) + *-lite* for *-lith*, < Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] In *mineral.*, a variety of chabazite (which see), usually of a reddish color, found in Nova Scotia.

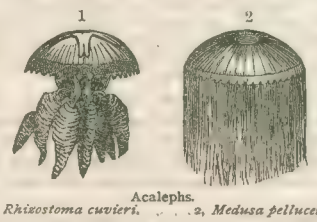
Acadian (ā-kā'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Acadia*, Latinized form of *Acadie*, the F. name of Nova Scotia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Acadia or Nova Scotia.—**Acadian fauna**, in *zoögeog.*, the assemblage of animals or the sum of the animal life of the coast-waters of North America from Labrador to Cape Cod.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Acadia or Nova Scotia; specifically, one of the original French settlers of Acadia, or of the descendants of those who were expelled in a body by the English in 1755, many of whom formed communities in Louisiana, then a French colony, and have retained the name.

acajou[1] (ak-ā-jö' or -zhö'), *n.* [< F. *acajou* = It. *acagiu*, < Pg. *acaju*, appar. another use of *acajou*[2]. Cf. also Sp. *caoba*, *caobana*, < Haitian *caoba*, *cahoba*, mahogany.] A kind of mahogany, the wood of *Cedrela fissilis*: also applied to the true mahogany and other similar woods.

★**acajou**[2] (ak-ā-jö' or -zhö'), *n.* [F. *acajou* = It. *acaju*, *acagiu*, < Pg. *acajou*, *acaju* = Sp. *acaju*, < Tupi *acajú*, the cashew-tree, *acajúiba* (Sp. *acayoiba*, NL. *acajuba*), its fruit. See also *cashew*[1].] 1. The fruit of the tree *Anacardium occidentale*. See *cashew-nut*, *cashew-tree*.—2. A gum or resin extracted from the bark of *Anacardium occidentale*.

acaleph (ak'ā-lef), *n.* One of the *Acalephæ* or sea-nettles. Also spelled *acalephe*.



Acalephs.
1, *Rhizostoma cuvieri*. 2, *Medusa pellucens*.

Acalepha (ak-a-lē'fā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **acalephus*, adj., < Gr. *ἀκαλήφη*, a nettle, a sea-nettle. Cf. *Acalephæ*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the third class of *Radiata*, a heterogeneous group now broken up or retained in a much modified and restricted sense. See *Acalephæ*. The leading genera of Cuvierian acalephs were *Medusa*, *Cyanea*, *Rhizostoma*, *Astoma*, *Beroë*, and *Cestum*, composing the *Acalepha simplicia*, with *Physalia*, *Physophora*, and *Diphyes*, constituting the *Acalepha hydrostatica*.

★**Acalephæ** (ak-a-lē'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (sing. *acalēpha*), < Gr. *ἀκαλήφη*, a nettle, also a mollusk (*Urtica marina*) which stings like a nettle.] A name given to a large number of marine animals included in the subkingdom *Cœlenterata*, and represented chiefly by the *Medusidæ* and their allies, in popular language known as sea-nettles, sea-blubbers, jelly-fish, etc. Other forms once included under it are the *Discophora* and *Lucernarida* (both in class *Hydrozoa*), and the *Ctenophora* (in class *Actinozoa*). The most typical of the *Acalephæ*, the *Medusidæ*, are gelatinous, free-swimming animals, consisting of an umbrella-shaped disk containing canals which radiate from the center, whence hangs the digestive cavity. All have thread-cells or urticating organs (see *nematophore*) which discharge minute barbed structures, irritating the skin like the sting of a nettle; hence the name of the group.

acalephan (ak-a-lē'fan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Acalephæ*.

II. *n.* An acaleph.

acalephe (ak'a-lēf), *n.* See *acaleph*.

acalephoid (ak-a-lē'foid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκαλήφη*, a sea-nettle, + *εἶδος*, form.] Like an acaleph or a medusa. [Less common than *medusoid*.]

acalycal (a-kal'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κάλυξ*, calyx, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, inserted on the receptacle without adhesion to the calyx: said of stamens.

acalycine (a-kal'i-sin), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κάλυξ*, L. *calyx*, a cup, + *-ine*[1]: see *calyx*.] In *bot.*, without a calyx.

acalycinous (ak-a-lis'i-nus), *a.* Same as *acalycine*.

acalyculate (ak-a-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + NL. *calyculus* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having no calyculus or accessory calyx. *N. E. D.*

Acalyptratæ (ak″a-lip-trā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + NL. *Calyptratæ*, q. v.] A section of dipterous insects or flies, of the family *Muscidæ*, which, with the exception of the *Anthomyidæ*, are characterized by the absence or rudimentary condition of the alulæ or membranous scales above the halteres or poising-wings, whence the name: contrasted with *Calyptratæ*.

acampsia (a-kamp'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκαμψία*, inflexibility, < *ἄκαμπτος*, unbent, rigid, < *ἀ-* priv. + *καμπτός*, bent.] Inflexibility of a joint. See *ankylosis*.

acampsy (a-kamp'si), *n.* Same as *acampsia*.

acanaceous (ak-a-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *acan-os*, < Gr. *ἄκαν-ος*, a prickly shrub (< *ἀκή*, a point; cf. *ἀκίς*, a point, prickle), + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, armed with prickles: said of some rigid prickly plants, as the pineapple.

★**à candelliere** (ä kän-del-li-ā're). [It.: *a*, to, with; *candelliere* = E. *chandelier*.] In the style of a candlestick: said of arabesques of symmetrical form, having an upright central stem or shaft.

Acanonia (ak-a-nō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.; a fuller form *Acanalonia* occurs; formation uncertain.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Acanoniida*.

Acanoniida (ak″a-nō-nī'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanonia* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, one of the thirteen subfamilies into which the family *Fulgoridæ* (which see) has been divided. [The regular form of the word as a subfamily-name would be *Acanoniinæ*.]

acantha (a-kan'thä), *n.*; pl. *acanthæ* (-thē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a prickle, thorn, spine, a prickly plant, a thorny tree, the spine (of fish, serpents, men), one of the spinous processes of the vertebræ, < *ἀκή*, a point. Cf. *Acanthus*.] 1. In *bot.*, a prickle.—2. In *zoöl.*, a spine or prickly fin.—3. In *anat.*: (*a*) One of the spinous processes of the vertebræ. (*b*) The vertebral column as a whole.—4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

acanthabole, acanthabolus (a-kan'tha-bōl, ak-an-thab'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *acanthaboles, acanthaboli* (-bōlz, -lī). Same as *acanthobolus*.

Acanthaceæ (ak-an-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthus* + *-aceæ*: see *Acanthus*.] A family of gamopetalous plants, allied to the *Scrophulariaceæ*. They are herbaceous or shrubby, with opposite leaves, irregular flowers, and two or four stamens, and are of little economic value. Several genera (*Acanthus*, *Aphelandra*, *Thunbergia*, etc.) are very ornamental and are frequent in cultivation.

acanthaceous (ak-an-thā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *acanthaceous*: see *acantha* and *-aceous*.] 1. Armed with prickles, as a plant.—2. Belonging to the family *Acanthaceæ*; of the type of the acanthus.

acanthæ, *n.* Plural of *acantha*.

Acantharia (ak-an-thā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ★*ἄκανθα*, a thorn, spine.] An order of radiolarians. See *Radiolaria*.

acantharian (ak-an-thā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acantharia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Acantharia*.

Acanthia (a-kan′thi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, thorn.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects. *Fabricius.* The name is used by some as synonymous with *Salda*, by others with *Cimex*.

Acanthias (a-kan′thi-as), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθίας*, a kind of shark, prob. *Squalus acanthias*, ⟨ *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, prickle.] A genus of sharks, containing such as the dogfish, *A. vulgaris*, type of the family *Acanthiidæ*.

acanthichthyosis (ak-an-thik-thi-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, spinous fish-skin disease. See *ichthyosis*.

Acanthiidæ[1] (ak-an-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthia* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of heteropterous insects, taking name from the genus *Acanthia*: synonymous with *Cimicidæ*.

Acanthiidæ[2] (ak-an-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthias* + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a family of selachians, taking name from the genus *Acanthias*. ★Preferably called *Squalidæ*.

acanthine (a-kan′thin), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *acanthinus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἀκάνθινος*, thorny, made of acantha-wood, ⟨ *ἄκανθος*, brankursine, ⟨ *ἄκανθα*, a thorn: see *acantha*, *Acanthus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling plants of the genus *Acanthus*.—**2.** In *arch.*, ornamented with acanthus-leaves.

II. *n.* In *arch.*, a fillet or other molding ornamented with the acanthus-leaf. *Buchanan*, Dict. Sci. See cut under *Acanthus*.

Acanthis (a-kan′this), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθίς*, the goldfinch or the linnet, ⟨ *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, a thistle.] **1.** A genus of fringilline birds, containing the linnets or siskins, the goldfinches, and also the redpolls. *Bechstein*, 1803. [Now little used.]—**2.** A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Serres*, 1816.

Acanthisittidæ (a-kan-thi-sit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthisitta*, the typical genus (⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθίς*, the goldfinch or the linnet, + *σίττη*, the nuthatch, *Sitta europæa*), + *-idæ*.] Same as *Xenicidæ*.

acanthite (a-kan′thīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral, a sulphid of silver having the same composition as argentite, but differing in crystalline form: found at Freiberg, Saxony.

acantho-. The combining form of Greek *ἄκανθα*, thorn, meaning "thorn" or "thorny."

acanthobolus (ak-an-thob′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *acanthoboli* (-lī). [NL., less correctly *acanthabolus*, contr. *acanthalus*; also in E. and F. form *acanthobole*, less correctly *acanthabole*; ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθοβόλος*, a surgical instrument for extracting bones, also lit., as adj., shooting thorns, pricking, ⟨ *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, spine, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] An instrument used for extracting splinters from a wound. Formerly called *volsella*.

Acanthobranchiata (a-kan″thō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *βράγχια*, L. *branchiæ*, gills, + *-ata*.] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods with spicules in the bases of the branchial tentacles. It includes the families *Doridida* and *Polyceridæ* (which see). *M. Sars*.



Echinorhynchus of the Flounder, illustrating *Acanthocephala*.

A, diagrammatic representation of the structure: *a*, proboscis; *b*, its stem; *c*, anterior enlargement of the body; *f*, neck, or constriction between the foregoing and *d*, the rest of the body; *e*, posterior funnel; *g*, lemniscus; *h*, superior oblique tubular bands; *k*, inferior muscles of proboscis; *l*, *m*, genitalia; *o*, penis or vulva. *B*, lower extremity of stem of the proboscis: *a*, ganglion; *b*, vascular space; *c*, inner wall; *d*, outer coat; *e*, tubular band, with the nerve; *h*, *f*, muscular bands; *g*, suspensorium of genitalia.

acanthocarpous (a-kan-thō-kär′-pus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit covered with spines.

Acanthocephala (a-kan-thō-sef′-a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *acanthocephalus*: see *acanthocephalous*.] An order of worm-like internal parasites or entozoa, which have neither mouth nor alimentary canal, but have recurved hooks on a retractile proboscis at the anterior end of the body, by which they attach themselves to the tissues of animals. These entozoans belong to the class *Nematelmintha*. The embryos are gregarina-like, and become encysted as in *Cestoda*, in which state they are swallowed by various animals, in the bodies of which they are developed. A species occurs in the liver of the cat, and another in the alimentary canal of the hog. There are about 100 species, all referable to the family *Echinorhynchidæ*.

The *Acanthocephala* undoubtedly present certain resemblances to the Nematoidea, and more particularly to the Gordiacea, but the fundamental differences in the structure of the muscular and nervous systems, and in that of the reproductive organs, are so great that it is impossible to regard them as Nematoids which have undergone a retrogressive metamorphosis.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 558.

acanthocephalan (a-kan-thō-sef′a-lan), *n.* One of the *Acanthocephala*.

Acanthocephali (a-kan-thō-sef′a-lī), *n. pl.* Same as *Acanthocephala*.

Acanthocephalidæ (a-kan-thō-sef-a-lī′dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A division of hemipterous insects, of the superfamily *Coreoidea*.

acanthocephalous (a-kan-thō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *acanthocephalus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a spine, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] **1.** Having spines on the head.—**2.** Pertaining to the *Acanthocephala*.

Acanthocephalus (a-kan-thō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *acanthocephalous*.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of the *Acanthocephalidæ* (which see). *A. declivis* is a large bug of the extreme southern United States; *A. alata* is another example of this genus.

acanthocladous (ak-an-thok′la-dus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a spine, + *κλάδος*, a shoot, branch.] In *bot.*, having spiny branches.

acanthoclinid (ak-an-thok′li-nid), *n.* [⟨ *Acanthoclinidæ*.] One of the *Acanthoclinidæ*.

Acanthoclinidæ (a-kan-thō-klin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthoclinus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of blenniiform acanthopterygian fishes, having numerous anal spines. Only one genus, *Acanthoclinus*, is known; it is peculiar to the Pacific ocean, the typical species, *A. littoreus*, being found in New Zealand.

Acanthoclinus (a-kan-thō-klī′nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a spine, + NL. *clinus*, a blennioid fish: see *Clinus*.] A genus of fishes representing the family *Acanthoclinidæ* (which see). *Jenyns*, 1842.



Acanthoclinus littoreus. (From "Zoölogy of the Beagle.")

acanthodean (ak-an-thō′dē-an), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to *Acanthodes*: as, the *acanthodean* family of fishes; *acanthodean* ★scales. *Egerton*, 1861.

Acanthodei (ak-an-thō′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Acanthodes*.] The name given by Agassiz to the family *Acanthodidæ*: now an order.

Acanthodes (ak-an-thō′dēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθώδης*, thorny, spinous, ⟨ *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *εἶδος*, form.] **1.** The representative genus of the family *Acanthodidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1833.—**2.** A genus of crustaceans.—**3.** A genus of coleopterous insects.—**4.** A genus of zoantharian polyps. *Dybowski*, 1873.

Acanthodidæ (ak-an-thod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct fishes of the order *Acanthodei*, typified by the genus *Acanthodes*. They had a compressed claviform body, single dorsal fin nearly opposite to the anus, prolonged upper tail-lobe, and well-developed spines in front of the fins. The only species known are from the Devonian and Carboniferous formations. Also used by Huxley as a subordinal name for the *Acanthodoidea*.

Acanthodini (a-kan-thō-dī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthodes* + *-ini*.] An order of fossil fishes of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, connecting the ganoids and selachians, having a partly calcified skeleton, heterocercal tail, small rhomboidal scales, and a spine before each fin. It includes the genera *Acanthodes*, *Chiracanthus*, *Diplacanthus*, etc.

Acanthodoidea (a-kan-thō-doi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthodes*.] An order of extinct fishes of the ganoid series, with a partly calcified skeleton, heterocercal caudal fin, shagreen-like scales, no opercular bones, and the external rays of the pectoral and ventral fins developed as spines. The chief family is *Acanthodidæ*.

Acanthoganoidei (a-kan″thō-ga-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, spine, + *γάνος*, luster, + *εἶδος*, form: see *ganoid*.] A superorder of extinct paleozoic fishes, consisting only of the order *Acanthodoidea*.

Acanthoglossus (a-kan-thō-glos′us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, + *γλῶσσα*, a tongue.] A genus of aculeated monotrematous ant-eaters of the family *Tachyglossidæ*. It differs from *Tachyglossus* in the vertebral formula (which is cervical 7, dorsal 17, lumbar 4, sacral 3, caudal 12), in having ungual phalanges and claws only on the three middle digits of each foot, in the much-lengthened and decurved snout, and in the spatulate tongue with three rows of recurved spines. The type and only species is *A. bruijni*, lately discovered in New Guinea. The generic name is antedated by *Zaglossus* of Gill. *Gervais*, 1877.

acanthoid (a-kan′thoid), *a.* [⟨ *acantha*, spine, + *-oid*. Cf. *Acanthodes*.] Spiny; spinous.

Acanthoidea (ak-an-thoi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *acanthoid* and *Acanthodes*.] In *conch.*, regular *Chitonidæ*, with insertion-plates sharp and grooved externally, eaves furrowed beneath, and mucro posteriorly extended. *Dall*.

acanthological (a-kan-thō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ ★*acanthology*, ⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *λογία*: see *-ology*.] Of or pertaining to the study of spines.

acantholysis (ak-an-thol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *λύσις*, dissolution, ⟨ *λύειν*, loose.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the stratum spinosum (prickle-cells) of the epidermis.

acanthoma (a-kan-thō′mä), *n.*; pl. *acanthomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *-oma*. Cf. *acanthosis*.] In *pathol.*, a neoplasm or tumor of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, which invades the corium; a skin-cancer.

Acanthometra (a-kan-thō-met′rä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *acanthometrus*: see *acanthometrous*.] **1.** The typical genus of the *Acanthometridæ*. *Müller*, 1855.—**2.** A genus of dipterous insects.

Acanthometræ (a-kan-thō-met′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Acanthometra*.] A suborder of acantharian radiolarians, whose skeleton is composed merely of radial spicules, and does not form a fenestrated shell. *Haeckel*.

Acanthometrida (a-kan-thō-met′ri-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthometra* + *-ida*.] In Mivart's system of classification, a division of radiolarians having a well-developed radial skeleton, the rays meeting in the center of the capsule, and no test or shell-covering.

Acanthometridæ (a-kan-thō-met′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthometra* + *-idæ*.] A family of acantharians having the skeleton composed of 20 radial spicules, regularly arranged according to J. Müller's law in 5 zones, each containing 4 spicules. It consists of a group of genera of deep-sea forms. *Haeckel*.

acanthometrous (a-kan-thō-met′rus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *acanthometrus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, spine, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Pertaining to the *Acanthometræ*.

Acanthomys (a-kan′thō-mis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, spine, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of African murine rodents, having the fur mixed with spines. *R. P. Lesson*.

Acanthophis (a-kan′thō-fis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, + *ὄφις*, a serpent: see *ophidian*.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*. They are of small size, live on dry land, and feed upon frogs, lizards, and other small animals. The



Death-adder of Australia (*Acanthophis antarctica*).

tail is furnished with a horny spur at the end, whence the generic name. *A. antarctica*, the death-adder of Australia, has long immovable fangs, and is considered the most venomous reptile of that country.

acanthophorous (ak-an-thof′ō-rus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθοφόρος*, bearing spines or prickles, ⟨ *ἄκανθα*, a spine or prickle, + *-φόρος*, ⟨ *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Having or producing spines or prickles. Also spelled *acanthopherous*.

Acanthophractæ (a-kan-thō-frak'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *φρακτός*, included, verbal adj. of *φράσσειν*, fence in, inclose.] A suborder of acantharian radiolarians, having a skeleton of 20 radial spicules regularly grouped according to J. Müller's law, and a fenestrated or solid shell around the central capsule formed by connected transverse processes.

acanthopod (a-kan'thō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Acanthopoda.*] **I.** *a.* Having spiny feet.

II. *n.* An animal with spiny feet; one of the *Acanthopoda.*

Acanthopoda (ak-an-thop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of clavicorn beetles, the first tribe of the second section of *Clavicornes*, with broad flattened feet beset outside with spines, short 4-jointed tarsi, depressed body, dilated prosternum, and curved 11-jointed antennæ longer than the head. The group corresponds to the genus *Heterocerus* of Bosc. These insects burrow in the ground near water.

acanthoptere (ak-an-thop'tēr), *n.* [See *Acanthopteri.*] One of the *Acanthopteri.*

Acanthopteri (ak-an-thop'tē-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *acanthopterus:* see *acanthopterous.*] Same as *Acanthopterygii* (*b*).

acanthopterous (ak-an-thop'tē-rus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *acanthopterus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather.*] 1. Spiny-winged, as the cassowary.—2. Having spiny fins; of the nature of the *Acanthopteri* or *Acanthopterygii;* acanthopterygious.—3. Having spines: as, an *acanthopterous* fin.

acanthopterygian (a-kan″thop-tē-rij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acanthopterygii;* having the characters of the *Acanthopterygii.*

II. *n.* One of the *Acanthopterygii;* a fish with spiny fins.

Acanthopterygii (a-kan″thop-tē-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *acanthopterygius:* see *acanthopterygious.*] A large group of fishes to which various limits and values have been assigned. The name was introduced into systematic ichthyology by Willughby and Ray, adopted by Artedi, and largely used by subsequent naturalists. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the first order of fishes, characterized by hard spiny rays in the dorsal fins, as the common perch, bass, and mackerel; the spiny-finned fishes. (*b*) In Günther's system of classification, an order of teleosts with part of the rays of the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins spiny, and the lower pharyngeals separate. The last character eliminates the labrids and several other families retained by Cuvier, but by Günther referred to a special order *Pharyngognathi.* (*c*) In Gill's system of classification, a suborder of *Teleocephali* with ventrals thoracic or jugular (sometimes suppressed), spines generally in the anterior portion of the dorsal and anal fins and to the outer edges of the ventrals, normal symmetrical head, and pharyngeal bones either separate or united. The pediculate, hemibranchiate, and opisthomous fishes are excluded as different orders, and the *Percesoces, Rhegnopteri, Discocephali, Tæniosomi,* and *Xenopterygii* as special suborders. Even thus limited, it comprises more species than any other suborder or order of fishes. The perch, bass, porgy, mackerel, and swordfish are examples.

acanthopterygious (a-kan″thop-tē-rij'i-us), *a.* [⟨ NL. *acanthopterygius*, ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, a spine, + *πτερύγιον*, the fin of a fish, dim. of *πτέρυξ*, a wing, a fin, ⟨ *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather.*] Having the characters of the *Acanthopterygii* or spiny-finned fishes; belonging to the *Acanthopterygii;* acanthopterygian.

Acanthorhini (a-kan-thō-rī'nī), *n. pl.* [⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίν*, nose.] An ordinal name suggested by Bonaparte, 1831, as a substitute for *Holocephala* (which see).

Acanthorhynchus (a-kan-thō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] 1. A genus of Australian birds, of the family *Meliphagidæ* and subfamily *Myzomelinæ:* so called from their slender acute bill. The species are *A. tenuirostris* and *A. superciliosus. J. Gould*, 1837.—2. A genus of helminths. *Diesing*, 1850.

acanthosis (ak-an-thō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *-osis.*] A name applied to any disease affecting primarily the stratum spinosum (prickle-cells) of the epidermis.

Acanthoteuthis (a-kan-thō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *τευθίς*, a squid.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, of the family *Belemnoteuthidæ*, characterized by the almost rudimentary condition of the rostrum and the large penlike form of the proöstracum. It occurs in the Jurassic rocks, and is notable as one of the oldest known cephalopods of the dibranchiate or acetabuliferous order.

Acanthotheca (a-kan-thō-thē'kä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *θήκη*, a case.] Same as *Pentastomidea.* Also written *Acanthotheci.*

acanthous (a-kan'thus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a spine: see *acantha* and *-ous.*] Spinous.

acanthurid (ak-an-thū'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Acanthuridæ.*

Acanthuridæ (ak-an-thū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes typified by the genus *Acanthurus*, to which various limits have been ascribed. See *Teuthididæ.*



Leaf of *Acanthus spinosus.*

Acanthurus (ak-an-thū'rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. The representative genus of the family *Acanthuridæ*, characterized by spines on the sides of the tail, whence the name. The species are numerous in the tropical seas, and are popularly known as doctors, surgeons, surgeon-fishes, barbers, etc. Also used for the genus *Monoceros.*



Acanthus, Inflorescence.

2. A genus of reptiles. *Daudin.*—3. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Kirby*, 1827.

Acanthus (a-kan'thus), *n.* [L. (⟩ Sp. It. *acanto* = Pg. *acantho* = F. *acanthe*), ⟨ Gr. *ἄκανθος*, brankursine, also a thorny Egyptian tree, ⟨ *ἀκανθα*, a thorn: see *acantha.*] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of tall herbaceous plants of southern Europe and Africa, of the family *Acanthaceæ.* They have large spinosely toothed leaves, and are sometimes cultivated for the sake of their beautiful foliage.

2. [*l. c.*] The common name of plants of this genus.—3. In *zoöl.*, a genus of crustaceans.—4. [*l. c.*] In *arch.*, a characteristic ornament derived from or resembling the conventionalized foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and in Roman, Byzantine, medieval, and Renaissance architecture generally, as upon friezes, cornices, modillions, etc.



Acanthus in Roman Architecture.

Acanthyllis (ak-an-thil'is), *n.* [⟨ L. *acanthyllis*, ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθυλλίς*, the pendulous titmouse, dim. of *ἀκανθίς*, the goldfinch or linnet, ⟨ *ἄκανθα*, a thorn: see *acantha.*] A genus of American, Indian, and Australian birds of the swift family, *Cypselidæ;* the spine-tailed swifts, now usually referred to the genus *Chætura.* Usually written *Acanthylis. Boie*, 1826.

acanticone (a-kan'ti-kōn), *n.* [Prop. **acanthicone*, alluding to the yellow powder, ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθίς*, a goldfinch, + *κονία*, dust.] A variety of epidote; arendalite (which see).

à cappella, alla cappella (ä or äl'lä kä-pel'lä). [It.: *a* (L. *ad*), to, according to; *alla* (= *a la*), to the; *cappella*, church, chapel, church musicians: see *chapel.*] In the style of church or chapel music. Applied to compositions sung without instrumental accompaniment, or with an accompaniment in unison with the vocal part: as, a mass *a cappella.*

acapsular (a-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *capsule.*] Without a capsule.

acardia (a-kär'di-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *acardius.*] In *teratol.*, absence of a heart.

acardiac (a-kär'di-ak), *a.* [⟨ NL. *acardiacus*, adj., ⟨ Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *καρδιακός*, ⟨ *καρδία*, the heart: see *a-*18 and *cardiac.*] Without a heart.

acardiacus (ak-är-dī'a-kus), *n.*; pl. *acardiaci* (-sī). [NL.: see *acardiac.*] In *teratol.*, that parasitic part of a double monster in which the heart is absent or rudimentary. *Acardiacus amorphus* is a shapeless mass covered with skin. *Acardiacus acormus* has a head, while the thorax and abdomen are rudimentary. In *acardiacus acephalus* the head is lacking, the thorax rudimentary, and the pelvis and posterior limbs well developed. *Acardiacus anceps* has a well-developed trunk and rudimentary head, limbs, and heart.

acardius (a-kär'di-us), *n.*; pl. *acardii* (-ī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκάρδιος*, without a heart, ⟨ *ἀ-* priv. + *καρδία* = E. *heart.*] Same as *acardiacus.*

acarian (a-kā'ri-an), *a.* [⟨ *Acarus*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the order *Acarida;* belonging to or resembling the genus *Acarus.*

In some cases of acne, an *acarian* parasite, called by Owen the Demodex folliculorum, is present in the affected follicle. *E. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 261.

acariasis (ak-a-rī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Acarus* + *-iasis.*] A skin-disease caused by an acarian parasite.

acaricide (a-kar'i-sīd), *n.* [⟨ *Acarus* + L. *-cīda*, a killer, ⟨ *cædere*, kill. Cf. *homicide, parricide, matricide.*] A substance that destroys mites.

acarid (ak'a-rid), *n.* [⟨ *Acarida.*] One of the *Acarida;* a mite.

Acarida (a-kar'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acarus* + *-ida.*] An order of the class *Arachnida*, including those insects, as the mites, ticks, itch-insects, etc., which are without a definite line of demarkation between the unsegmented abdomen and the cephalothorax, the head, thorax, and abdomen appearing united in one. They are with or without eyes; the mouth is either suctorial or masticatory; the respiration is either tracheal or dermal; and the legs are 8 in number in the adult and 6 in the young, being in some cases terminated by suckers, in others by setæ. There are several families of *Acarida*, with numerous genera and species, mostly oviparous and generally parasitic, but many are found in excrementitious or decaying animal matter, or on plants, while some are marine and others live in fresh water. Those which live on plants are often very injurious to vegetation, and frequently form a kind of gall, sometimes resembling a fungus or a bird's nest, as the "witch-knot" of the birch, caused by members of the genus *Phytoptus.* The gardenmites (*Trombididæ*), including the harvest-tick (*Leptus autumnalis*), the spider-mites (*Gamasidæ*), and the woodmites (*Oribatidæ*) live mostly upon vegetation. The true ticks (*Ixodidæ*) attach themselves to the bodies of various animals; the water-mites (*Hydrarachnidæ*) are, at least in part, parasitic upon animals, such as aquatic insects, mollusks, and even mammals. The cheese-mite, *Acarus domesticus*, is typical of the family *Acaridæ* and of the whole order. The mange-mite, *Demodex folliculorum*, type of the family *Demodicidæ*, is found in the sebaceous follicles of man, as well as in the dog. The itch-mite, which burrows into the skin, is the *Sarcoptes scabiei*, type of the family *Sarcoptidæ.* The mites and ticks are also called collectively *Acaridea, acaridans, Acarina,* and *Monomerosomata.* See cuts under *flour-mite, itch-mite,* and *harvest-tick.*



A Tick (*Ixodes ricinus*, female), illustrating structure of *Acarida.*

a, mandibular hooklets; *c*, hooklets of sternal surface of proboscis; *b*, *d*, *e*, fourth, third, and second joints of the palp; *f*, base of the suctorial proboscis; *g*, stigma; *h*, genital aperture; *i*, anal valves.

Acaridæ (a-kar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acarus* + *-idæ.*] A family of the order *Acarida* (which see), including the true mites, as the cheese-mite, *Acarus domesticus.* See *Acarus* and *cheese-mite.*

acaridan (a-kar'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Acarida* or *Acaridæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Acarida.*

Acaridea (ak-a-rid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acarus* + *-id-ea.*] Same as *Acarida.*

Acarina (ak-a-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acarus* + *-ina.*] Same as *Acarida.*

acarinosis (a-kar-i-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Acarina* + *-osis.*] A disease, as scabies, produced by the presence of a parasite belonging to the *Acarida*, or mites.

acaroid (ak'a-roid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. *Acarus*, q. v., + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acarida;* resembling the mites; mite-like.—**Acaroid gum**, a red resin that exudes from the trunks of the Australian grass-tree, *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*, and other species. Also called *Botany Bay resin.*—**Acaroid resin.** Same as *acaroid gum.*

II. *n.* One of the *Acarida;* a mite.

acarpelous (a-kär'pe-lus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *carpel* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having no carpels. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

acarpous (a-kär'pus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἄκαρπος*, without fruit, ⟨ *ἀ-* priv. + *καρπός*, fruit: see *carpel.*] In *bot.*, not producing fruit; sterile; barren.

Acarus (ak'a-rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκαρι*, a kind of mite bred in wax, ⟨ *ἀκαρής*, short, small, tiny; prop. of hair, too short to be cut, ⟨ *ἀ-* priv. + *κείρειν*, cut, orig. **σκείρειν* = E. *shear*, q. v.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Acaridæ*, or true mites.—2. [*l. c.*] A tick or mite, without regard to its genus. [In this sense it may have a plural form, *acari* (ak'a-rī).]

The *acarus* (Myobia coarctata) of the mouse.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 331.

acast† (a-kast'), *v. t.* [⟨ ME. *acasten, akasten*, pp. *acast, akast*, throw away, cast down, ⟨ *a-*1 + *casten*, cast: see *cast*1.] To cast down; cast off; cast away.

acatalectic (a-kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *acatalēcticus*, also *acatalēctus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἀκατάληκτος*, not stopping, ⟨ *ἀ-* priv. + **κατάληκτος*, *καταληκτικός*, leaving off, stopping: see *catalectic.*] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, not halting short; complete; having

the complete number of syllables in the last foot: as, an *acatalectic* verse.

II. *n.* A verse which has the complete number of syllables in the last foot.

acatalepsy (a-kat'a-lep-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκαταληψία*, incomprehensibility, < *ἀκατάληπτος*, incomprehensible, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κατάληπτος*, comprehensible, comprehended, seized: see *catalepsy*.] **1.** Incomprehensibility. A word much used (in its Greek form) by the later Academics and Skeptics (Carneades, Arcesilaus, etc.), who held that human knowledge never amounts to certainty, but only to probability, and who advocated a suspension of judgment upon all questions, even upon the doctrine of acatalepsy itself.

2. In *med.*, uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of diseases.

acataleptic (a-kat-a-lep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκατάληπτος*, incomprehensible: see *acatalepsy*.]

I. *a.* Incomprehensible; not to be known with certainty.

II. *n.* One who believes that we can know nothing with certainty. See *acatalepsy*.

All Skeptics and Pyrrhonians were called *Acataleptics*. *Fleming.*

acataphasia (a-kat-a-fā'zi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *καταφάναι*, say yes, < *κατά*, here intensive, + *φά-ναι* = L. *fa-ri*, say, speak.] In *pathol.*, faultiness of syntax resulting from disease, as contrasted with the faulty use of individual words. See *aphasia*.

acataposis (a-ka-tap'ō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *καταπόσις*, a gulping down, deglutition, < *καταπίνειν*, gulp down, < *κατά*, down, + *πίνειν*, drink, *πόσις*, a drink.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of swallowing; dysphagia.

acate† (a-kāt'), *n.* [< ME. *acate*, *acat*, *achate*, *achat*, < OF. *acat*, assibilated *achat*, purchase, mod. F. *achat* (ML. *acaptum*, **accaptum*), < OF. *acater*, *achater*, mod. F. *acheter*, buy, purchase, < ML. *accaptare*, buy, acquire, < L. *ad*, to, + *captare*, take, seize. Cf. *accept*, of the same origin. Later shortened to *cate*, *cates*.] **1.** A buying, purchasing, or purchase. *Chaucer.*— **2.** [Usually in pl.] Things purchased; especially, purchased viands or provisions, as opposed to those of home production; hence, especially, dainties, delicacies. Later, *cates*.

Tout estat est viande aux vers, all states are wormes *acates*. *Cotgrave* (under *Ver*).

Setting before him variety of *acates*, and those excellently dressed. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 23.

acater† (a-kā'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *acatour*, *achatour*, *-or*, < OF. *acateor*, later *achatour*, mod. F. *acheteur*, buyer, < ML. *accaptator*, buyer, < *accaptare*, buy: see *acate*. Later shortened to *cater*: see *cater*, *n.*] A purveyor; a caterer: as, "Robin Hood's bailiff or *acater*," *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd (dram. pers.). Also written *acator*, *accator*, *achator*, *achatour*, etc.

A manciple there was of the temple
Of which *achators* might take ensample. *Chaucer.*

[The keeper] dressed for him [a prisoner in the Tower of London], from time to time, such pigeons as his *acator* the cat provided. *H. Dixon*, Her Majesty's Tower.

acatery†, **acatry**† (a-kā'tėr-i, -tri), *n.* [< ME. **acatry*, *achatry*; < *acater* + *-y*; later, *catery*.] **1.** Acates in general; provisions purchased. —**2.** The room or place allotted to the keeping of all such provision as the purveyors purchased for the king.

acatharsia† (ak-ą-thär'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκαθαρσία*, uncleanness, < *ἀκάθαρτος*, uncleansed, unpurged, < *ἀ-* priv. + **καθαρτός*, cleansed. Cf. *καθαρτικός*, fit for cleansing: see *cathartic*.] In *med.*: (*a*) The filth or sordes proceeding from a wound; impurity of blood. (*b*) Failure to use a purgative; lack of purging.

acatharsy† (ak'ą-thär-si), *n.* Same as *acatharsia*.

acathistus (ak-ą-this'tus), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *καθίζειν*, sit down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἵζειν* = E. *sit*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office in honor of the Virgin, consisting in a long canon or hymn sung by all standing (whence the name) on the Saturday of the fifth week in Lent, in commemoration of the repulse of the Avars and other barbarians who attacked Constantinople under Heraclius, A. D. 625.

acator†, *n.* See *acater*.

acaudal (a-kâ'dąl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv., *a*-18, + *caudal*.] Tailless; anurous. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

acaudate (a-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv., *a*-18, + *caudate*.] Tailless; acaudal; ecaudate.

acaules (a-kâ'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + L. *caulis*, a stem: see *caulis*.] Plants which have either a very indistinct stalk or none at all, as lichens, fungi, algæ, etc.

acaulescence (ak-â-les'ens), *n.* [< *acaulescent*.] In *bot.*, an arrested growth of the main axis, the internodes being so slightly developed that the leaves are crowded into a radial tuft or rosette, as in the dandelion. Also called *acaulosia*.

acaulescent (ak-â-les'ent), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv., *a*-18, + *caulescent*.] In *bot.*, stemless. Applied to a plant in which the stem is apparently absent. Other forms are *acauline*, *acaulose*, and *acaulous*.

acauline (a-kâ'lin), *a.* [< NL. *acaulis* (see *acaules*) + *-ine*1.] Same as *acaulescent*.

acaulosia (ak-â-lō'zi-ą), *n.* [NL., < *acaulose*: see *acaulous*.] Same as *acaulescence*.

acaulous, acaulose (a-kâ'lus, -lōs), *a.* [< NL. *acaulis* (< Gr. *ἀκαυλος*, without stalk, < *ἀ-* priv. + *καυλός* = L. *caulis*: see *caulis*, and cf. *acaules*) + *-ous*, *-ose*.] Same as *acaulescent*.

acc. An abbreviation (*a*) of *according* and *according to*; (*b*) of *accusative*.

acca (ak'ą), *n.* [Perhaps from *Akka* (Acre) in Syria, as the seaport whence it was obtained.] A rich figured silk stuff, decorated with gold, used in the fourteenth century.

accable† (a-kā'bl), *v. t.* [< F. *accabler*, overwhelm, crush; earlier, in pass. sense, be crushed; < OF. *a-*, *ac-* (< L. *ad*), to, + *caable*, *cadable*, < ML. *cadabula*, a catapult, < Gr. *κατα-βολή*, a throwing down, < *καταβάλλειν*, throw down, < *κατά*, down, + *βάλλειν*, to throw: see *cablish* and *catapult*.] To overwhelm; oppress; overburden.

Honours have no burden but thankfulness, which doth rather raise men's spirits than *accable* them or press them down. *Bacon*, vi. 272. (*Latham.*)

Accad (ak'ad), *n.* **1.** A member of one of the primitive races of Babylonia. The Accads are believed to have been of non-Semitic origin, and to have been the dominant race at the earliest time of which there are contemporaneous records.

The Accadai, or *Accads*, were "the Highlanders," who had descended from the mountainous region of Elam on the east, and it was to them that the Assyrians ascribed the origin of Chaldean civilization and writing. *A. H. Sayce.*

2. The language of this race; Accadian. Also spelled *Akkad*.

Accadian (a-kā'di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to the Accads, the primitive inhabitants of Babylonia.

II. *n.* **1.** An Accad.—**2.** The language of the Accads, a non-Semitic and perhaps Ural-Altaic language spoken in ancient Babylonia previously to the later and better-known Semitic dialect of the cuneiform inscriptions. A kindred dialect, the Sumerian, seems to have been in use at the same time in Babylonia.

Also spelled *Akkadian*.

accapitum (a-kap'i-tum), *n.* [ML., < L. *ad*, to, + *caput*, head.] In *feudal law*, money paid by a vassal upon his admission to a feud; the relief due to the chief lord.

accator†, *n.* See *acater*.

accedas ad curiam (ak-sē'das ad kū'ri-am). [L., go thou to the court: see *accede*, *ad-*, *curia*.] In *law*, a writ directed to the sheriff for the purpose of removing a cause from a lower to a higher court.

accede (ak-sēd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *acceded*, ppr. *acceding*. [= F. *accéder* = Sp. Pg. *acceder* = It. *accedere*, < L. *accēdere*, earlier *adcēdere*, move toward, < *ad*, to, + *cēdere*, go, move: see *cede*.] **1.** To come, as into union or possession; become adjoined or entitled; attain by approach or succession: now used chiefly of attainment to a possession, office, or dignity: as, he *acceded* to the estate on his majority; the house of Hanover *acceded* to the English throne in 1714.

And vain were courage, learning; all,
Till power *accede*. *Shenstone*, Ruined Abbey.

2. To come by assent or agreement; give adhesion; yield; give in: as, to *accede* to one's terms or request.

This obvious reflection convinced me of the absurdity of the treaty of Hanover, in 1725, between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*.
Chesterfield, Letters, 162.

There are many who would *accede* without the faintest reluctance to a barbarous custom, but would be quite incapable of an equally barbarous act which custom had not consecrated. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 305.

= **Syn. 1.** To succeed, come (to), attain.—**2.** To agree, assent, yield, consent, comply.

accedence (ak-sē'dens), *n.* [< F. *accédence*, < *accéder*: see *accede* and *-ence*.] The act or action of acceding; the act of assenting or agreeing. [Rare.]

accedence†, *n.* An error for *accidence*1. *Milton.*

acceder (ak-sē'dėr), *n.* One who accedes; one who attains to a possession, an office, or a dignity; one who yields or assents.

accelerando (ät-chā-le-rän'dō), *adv.* [It., ppr. of *accelerare*, < L. *accelerare*, hasten: see *accelerate*.] With gradual increase of speed: a direction in music, indicating that a passage is to be played with increasing rapidity.

accelerate (ak-sel'ę-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *accelerated*, ppr. *accelerating*. [< L. *acceleratus*, pp. of *accelerare*, hasten, make haste, < *ad*, to, + *celerare*, hasten, < *celer*, quick.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make quicker; cause to move or advance faster; hasten; add to the velocity of; give a higher rate of progress to: as, to *accelerate* motion or the rate of motion; to *accelerate* the transmission of intelligence; to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, or the progress of knowledge.

Leave to the diamond its ages to grow, nor expect to *accelerate* the births of the eternal.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 191.

2. To bring nearer in time; bring about, or help to bring about, more speedily than would otherwise have been the case: as, to *accelerate* the ruin of a government; to *accelerate* death. —**Accelerated motion**, in *mech.*, that motion the velocity of which is undergoing change. See *acceleration*.—**Accelerating force**, the force which produces an accelerated motion, as gravity.—**Accelerating gun**, a cannon having supplementary powder-chambers, designed to be fired in turn, immediately after the main explosion, to accelerate the speed of the shot; an accelerator. = **Syn.** See list under *quicken*, 3.

II. *intrans.* To become faster; increase in speed.

acceleratedly (ak-sel'ę-rā-ted-li), *adv.* In an accelerated or accelerating manner; with acceleration or gradual increase of speed.

acceleration (ak-sel-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *acceleratio(n-)*, a hastening, < *accelerare*, hasten: see *accelerate*.] The act of accelerating, or the state of being accelerated: as—(*a*) A gradual increase of velocity.

At the present time, and for several thousand years in the future, the variation in the moon's motion has been and will be an *acceleration*.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., I. ¶ 830.

(*b*) In *mech.*, the rate of change of the velocity of a moving body; that is, the increment of velocity (in any direction) in the unit of time which would result were the rate of change to continue uniform for that length of time. The acceleration is said to be *uniform* if the body gains the same velocity in any constant direction in equal successive portions of time, no matter how small these portions may be taken. A constant force produces uniform acceleration in all cases; but it is sometimes convenient to substitute for some of the forces fictitious "constraints." Thus, gravity (which near the earth's surface is sensibly a constant force) gives a falling body *uniformly accelerated* motion when the effect of the atmospheric resistance is eliminated; in this case the increment of velocity in each second, which is a little more than 32 feet, is called the *acceleration of gravity*, and in mechanical formulas is denoted by the letter *g*. When the velocity of a moving body continually diminishes, the acceleration is termed *minus* or *negative*, and the motion is said to be *retarded*; this is illustrated by the case of a ball thrown upward, the upward component of the velocity of which diminishes at the rate of 32 feet a second. Similarly, the force of friction which resists the motion of a sliding body is said to give it *minus* or *negative acceleration*.

Acceleration, like position and velocity, is a relative term, and cannot be interpreted absolutely.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xxxv.

(*c*) The shortening of the time between the present and the happening of any future event; specifically, in *law*, the shortening of the time before the vesting of a person with the possession of an expected interest. (*d*) In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, increased activity of the functions of the body, particularly of the circulation of the fluids.—**Acceleration of the moon**, the increase of the moon's mean angular velocity about the earth, the moon now moving rather faster than in ancient times. This phenomenon has not been fully explained, but it is known to be partly owing to the slow diminution of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, from which there results a slight diminution of the sun's influence on the moon's motions.—**Acceleration and retardation of the tides**, certain deviations between the time of the actual occurrence of high water at any place and what its time would be if it occurred after the lapse of a uniform mean interval. In spring and neap tides the sun's action does not alter the time of high water, as in the former case the solar and lunar tides are synchronous, while in the latter the time of actual or lunar low water and that of solar high water are the same. But in the first and third quarters of the moon there is *acceleration* or priming of high water, as the solar wave is to the west of the lunar; and in the second and fourth quarters there is *retardation* or lagging, for an analogous reason.—**Diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars**, the excess of the apparent diurnal motion of the stars over that of the sun, arising from the fact that the sun's apparent yearly motion takes place in a direction contrary to that of its apparent daily motion. The stars thus seem each day to anticipate the sun by nearly 3 minutes and 56 seconds of mean time.

accelerative (ak-sel'ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *accelerate* + *-ive*.] Tending to accelerate; adding to velocity; quickening progression.

accelerator (ak-sel'ę-rā-tọr), *n.* [NL., etc., < *accelerate*.] One who or that which accelerates; a hastener. Hence—(*a*) In England, a post-office van. (*b*) In *anat.*, a muscle, the accelerator urinæ, which expedites the discharge of urine. (*c*) In *photog.*: (1) Any substance or device which shortens the time of exposure of a sensitized plate or paper to the light, in either the camera or the printing-frame. (2) Any chemical which may be added to the developing solution to shorten the time necessary for development, or, by increas-

ing the normal efficiency of the developer, to lessen the requisite time of exposure. (*d*) An accelerating gun. See *accelerate*.

acceleratory (ak-sel′e-rā-tō-ri), *a.* Accelerating or tending to accelerate; quickening motion.

accend† (ak-send′), *v. t.* [< L. *accendĕre*, set on fire, burn, < *ad*, to, + **candĕre*, burn, found only in comp. (see *incense*, *v.*), allied to *candēre*, glow: see *candid*.] To set on fire; kindle; inflame.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would burn up innumerable books of this sort.
Dr. H. More, Decay of Christ. Piety.

accendent (ak-sen′dent), *n.* [< L. *accenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *accendĕre*: see *accend*.] Same as *accensor*.

accendibility (ak-sen-di-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *accendible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being accendible; inflammability.

accendible (ak-sen′di-bl), *a.* [< *accend* + *-ible*. Cf. L. *accensibilis*, that may be burned, burning.] Capable of being inflamed or kindled.

accendite (ak-sen′di-tē), *n.* [L. *accendite*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *accendĕre*, light, kindle: see *accend*.] A short antiphon formerly chanted in the Roman Catholic Church on lighting the tapers for any special service.

accension (ak-sen′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *accensão* = It. *accensione*, < L. as if **accensio(n-)*, < *accensus*, pp. of *accendĕre*: see *accend*.] The act of kindling or setting on fire; the state of being kindled; inflammation; heat. [Rare.]

Comets, . . . besides the light that they may have from the sun, seem to shine with a light that is nothing else but an *accension*, which they receive from the sun.
Locke, Elem. of Nat. Phil., ii.

★**accensor** (ak-sen′sor), *n.* [< ML. *accensor*, a lamplighter, < L. *accendĕre*, pp. *accensus*: see *accend*.] One who sets on fire or kindles. [Rare.]

★**accent** (ak′sent), *n.* [< F. *accent* = Sp. *acento* = Pg. It. *accento*, < L. *accentus*, accent, tone, LL. also a blast, signal, fig. intensity, < *accinere*, sing to (see *accentor*), < L. *ad*, to, + *canere*, sing: see *cant*[2] and *chant*.] **1.** A special effort of utterance by which, in a word of two or more syllables, one syllable is made more prominent than the rest. This prominence is given in part by a raised pitch, in part by increased force or stress of voice, and in part (as a consequence of these) by a fuller pronunciation of the constituents of the syllable. These elements are variously combined in different languages. In English, elevation of pitch is conspicuous when a word is spoken or read by itself as a word, without any reference to a sentence of which it forms or should form a part; but in connected speech the tone and modulation of the sentence dominate those of the individual words composing it, and the change of pitch may be absent, or even reversed, the other elements giving without its aid the required prominence. By the native grammarians of the classical languages of our family (Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit), change of pitch was the recognized constituent of accent. They called a syllable *acute* if its tone was sharpened or raised, *grave* if it remained at the general level of utterance, and *circumflex* if it began at acute pitch and ended at grave. A word of three or more syllables often has in our language, besides its principal accent, another and lighter or secondary one, or even also a third; such secondary accents are denoted in this work by a double accent-mark; thus, val″e-tu-di-na′ri-an, an″te-pe-nul′ti-mate. The vowels of wholly unaccented syllables in English are much modified, being either made briefer and lighter, or else reduced even to the sound of the so-called neutral vowel, the "short *u*" of *but*. These two effects are marked in this work by writing respectively a single or a double dot under the vowel, in the respelling for pronunciation. *Emphasis* differs from *accent* in being expended upon a word which is to be made prominent in the sentence.

2. A mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation, or to mark a particular tone, length of vowel-sound, or the like. There is commonly only one such sign (′) used to mark the stress or accent in English, except in works on elocution, in which are employed the three Greek accents, namely, the acute (′), the grave (‵), and the circumflex (‾ or ^). In elocution the first shows when the voice is to be raised, and is called the rising inflection; the second, when it is to be depressed, and is called the falling inflection; and the third, when the vowel is to be uttered with an undulating sound, and is called the compound or waving inflection. An accent over the *e* in *-ed* is sometimes used in English poetry to denote that it is to be pronounced as a distinct syllable: as, *lovèd* or *lovëd*.

3. In *printing*, an accented or marked letter; a type bearing an accentual or diacritical mark. The accents most generally used in English type (chiefly for foreign words), and regularly furnished in a full font, are the vowels bearing the acute (′), grave (‵), and circumflex (^) accents, and the dieresis (¨), and also the cedilla or French *c* (ç) and the Spanish *n* (ñ). Accents for occasional use are the vowels marked long (‾) and short (˘), and other marked letters required for technical works or peculiar to certain languages.

4. Manner of utterance; peculiarity of pronunciation, emphasis, or expression. Specifically, a peculiar modulation of the voice or manner of pronunciation, marked by subtle differences of elocution, characteristic of the spoken language of a given district or a particular rank in society, and especially of each distinct nationality.

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Mild was his *accent*, and his action free.
Dryden, Tales from Chaucer, Good Parson, l. 16.

5. Words, or tones and modulations of the voice, expressive of some emotion or passion: as, the *accents* of prayer; the *accent* of reproof.

Short-winded *accents* of new broils.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

The tender *accents* of a woman's cry. *Prior.*

6. *pl.* Words, language, or expressions in general.

Winds! on your wings to heaven her *accents* bear,
Such words as heaven alone is fit to hear.
Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues, iii.

Deep on their souls the mighty *accents* fall,
Like lead that pierces through the walls of clay.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 77.

7. In *music*: (*a*) In *anc. Heb. poetry*, certain diacritical marks supposed to indicate habitual vocal inflections, but the meaning of which is lost. (*b*) In Gregorian music, one of the seven recognized modulations or inflections used in chanting prose liturgical formulæ. (*c*) An obsolete vocal embellishment equivalent to the appoggiatura or the acciaccatura, or sometimes to the full portamento, or, again, to the aspiration. (*d*) Stress or emphasis, either that which regularly recurs as a feature of rhythm (often called *grammatical accent*), or some unusual emphasis called forth by the peculiarity of a phrase or of the harmony (often called *rhetorical accent*). (*e*) In notation, a mark added to a letter-name to designate the octave intended. See *octave*, 2 (*e*).

The sense comprising rhythm, *accent*, and numberless delicate gradations. *Macfarran*, Harmony, i. 4.

8. In *math.* and *mech.*: (*a*) In all *literal notation*, a mark like an acute accent placed after a letter in order that it may, without confusion, be used to represent different quantities. In this way $a\,b\,c$, $a'\,b'\,c'$, $a''\,b''\,c''$, etc., may stand for magnitudes as different in value as those which, but for the use of the accents, must be represented by different letters. Letters so marked are read thus: *a* prime or first (*a′*), *a* second (*a″*), *a* third (*a‴*), etc. (*b*) In *geom.* and *trigon.*, a mark at the right hand of a number indicating minutes of a degree, two such marks indicating seconds: as, $20°\,10'\,30'' = 20$ degrees, 10 minutes, 30 seconds. (*c*) In *mensur.* and *engin.*, a mark at the right hand of a number used to denote feet, inches, and lines; thus, $3'\,6''\,7''' = 3$ feet, 6 inches, 7 lines. (*d*) In *plans* and *drawings*, a mark similarly used after repeated letters or figures, to indicate related or corresponding parts, and read as in algebra. See above, (*a*). = **Syn.** See *emphasis* and *inflection*.

accent (ak-sent′), *v. t.* [< F. *accenter* = It. *accentare*; from the noun. Cf. *accentuate*.] **1.** To express the accent of; pronounce or utter with a particular stress or modulation of the voice: as, to *accent* a word properly.—**2.** To give expression to; utter.

Congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies. *W. Wotton.*

3. To mark with a written accent or accents: as, to *accent* a word in order to indicate its pronunciation.—**4.** To emphasize; dwell upon; accentuate (which see).—**Accented letter,** in *printing*, a letter marked with an accent. See *accent*, *n.*, 3.—**Accented parts of a bar,** in *music*, those parts of the bar on which the stress falls, as the first and third parts of the bar in common time.

accentor (ak-sen′tor), *n.* [LL., one who sings with another, < *accinere*, sing to or with, < L. *ad*, to, + *canere*, sing.] **1.** In *music*, one who sings the leading part.—**2.** [F. *accenteur*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of passerine birds, family *Sylviidæ*, subfamily *Accentorinæ*. *A. modularis* is the European hedge-sparrow, hedge-warbler, shuffle-wing, or dunnock. *Bechstein*, 1802. See *hedge-sparrow*. (*b*) A name sometimes applied to the golden-crowned thrush or oven-bird, *Siurus auricapillus*, a well-known passerine bird of the United States, of the family *Sylvicolidæ*. *Coues.*



Hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*).

Accentorinæ (ak-sen-tō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Accentor* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the order *Passeres* and family *Sylviidæ*, including the genus *Accentor* (which see). *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

accentual (ak-sen′tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *accentuale*, < L. as if **accentualis*, < *accentus*, accent.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to accent; rhythmical.

Diderot's choice of prose was dictated and justified by the *accentual* poverty of his mother-tongue.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 342.

The term figurate which we now employ to distinguish florid from simple melody was used to denote that which was simply rhythmical or *accentual*.
W. Mason, Essay on Church Music, p. 28.

Accentual feet, meters, etc., those in which the rhythmical beat or ictus coincides with the syllabic accent or stress, as in modern poetry: opposed to *quantitative feet, meters*, etc., in which the ictus falls upon syllables literally long or prolonged in time, as in ancient Greek and Latin poetry. See *quantity*.

II. *n.* An accent-mark.

accentuality (ak-sen-tū-al′i-ti), *n.* The quality of being accentual.

accentually (ak-sen′tū-al-i), *adv.* In an accentual manner; with regard to accent.

accentuate (ak-sen′tū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accentuated*, ppr. *accentuating*. [< LL. *accentuatus*, pp. of *accentuare* (> F. *accentuer* = Sp. *acentuar* = Pg. *accentuar* = It. *accentuare*), < L. *accentus*, accent: see *accent*, *n.*] **1.** To mark or pronounce with an accent or with accents; place an accent or accents on.—**2.** To lay stress upon; emphasize; give prominence to; mark as of importance: as, he *accentuated* the views of the party on this question.

Still more to *accentuate* this effusive welcome to a Turkish official in Turkish waters.
Fortnightly Rev., Oct. 13, 1883, p. 69.

accentuated (ak-sen′tū-ā-ted), *p. a.* Strongly marked; strong; prominent; very distinct: as, *accentuated* features; an *accentuated* fault of manner.

The diagnostic value of an *accentuated* cardiac second sound. *Edin. Med. Jour.*, June, 1863.

accentuation (ak-sen-tū-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *accentuatio(n-)*, < *accentuare*: see *accentuate*.] **1.** The act of accentuating or of marking accent or stress in speech or writing; the state of being accented or accentuated.—**2.** The mode of indicating accent; accentual notation.—**3.** The act of emphasizing or laying stress; a bringing into prominence.

A perpetual straining after the abstract idea or law of change, the constant *accentuation*, as it is called, of principle in historical writing, invariably marks a narrow view of truth, a want of mastery over details, and a bias towards foregone conclusions. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., III. 518.

There is no *accentuation* of the distinctively feminine charms [of Athena in the Parthenon frieze]; nay, from one aspect the head is almost boyish in character.
The Century, XXVII. 179.

accentus (ak-sen′tus), *n.* [ML.: see *accent*.] In *ancient church music*, that part of the service which is sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar, in contradistinction to *concentus*, the part sung by the whole choir.

accept (ak-sept′), *v. t.* [< ME. *accepten*, < OF. *accepter*, *acepter*, F. *accepter* = Pr. *acceptar* = Sp. *aceptar* = Pg. *aceitar* = It. *accettare*, < L. *acceptare*, receive, a freq. of *accipere*, pp. *acceptus*, receive, < *ad*, to, + *capere*, take: see *caption*.] **1.** To take or receive (something offered); receive with approbation or favor: as, he made an offer which was *accepted*.

Bless, Lord, his substance, and *accept* the work of his hands. Deut. xxxiii. 11.

If you *accept* them, then their worth is great.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. To take (what presents itself or what befalls one); accommodate one's self to: as, to *accept* the situation.

They carry it off well, these fair moving mountains, and like all French women *accept* frankly their natural fortunes. *Fraser's Mag.*

3. To listen favorably to; grant.

Sweet prince, *accept* their suit. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

4. To receive or admit and agree to; accede or assent to: as, to *accept* a treaty, a proposal, an amendment, an excuse: often followed by *of*: as, I *accept of* the terms.

He [Wordsworth] *accepted* the code of freedom and brotherhood as he would have *accepted* the proclamation of a new and noble king . . . whose reign was to bring in the golden age.
Mrs. Oliphant, Lit. Hist. of 19th Cent., I. vi.

5. To receive in a particular sense; understand: as, how is this phrase to be *accepted*?—**6.** In *com.*, to acknowledge, by signature, as calling for payment, and thus to promise to pay: as,

to *accept* a bill of exchange, that is, to acknowledge the obligation to pay it when due. See *acceptance.*—**7.** In a *deliberative body*, to receive as a sufficient performance of the duty with which an officer or a committee has been charged; receive for further action: as, the report of the committee was *accepted.*—**Syn. 1.** *Take*, etc. See *receive.*

accept† (ak-sept′), *p. a.* [< ME. *accept*, < L. *acceptus*, pp. of *accipere*, accept: see *accept*, *v.*] Accepted.

In tyme *accept*, or wel plesynge, I haue herd thee.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. vi. 2.

We will suddenly
Pass our *accept* and peremptory answer.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

[In the latter passage the word has been taken to mean acceptance.]

acceptability (ak-sep-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *acceptable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being acceptable or agreeable; acceptableness.

acceptable (ak-sep′ta-bl, formerly ak′sep-tā-bl), *a.* [< ME. *acceptable*, < L. *acceptabilis*, worthy of acceptance, < *acceptare*, receive: see *accept.*] Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to the receiver; gratifying; agreeable; welcome: as, an *acceptable* present.

What *acceptable* audit canst thou leave?
Shak., Sonnets, iv.

This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help, . . .
So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine. *Milton*, P. L., x. 139.

acceptableness (ak-sep′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *acceptability.*

acceptably (ak-sep′ta-bli), *adv.* In an acceptable manner; in a manner to please or give satisfaction.

Let us have grace, whereby we may serve God *acceptably.* Heb. xii. 28.

★**acceptance** (ak-sep′tans), *n.* [< OF. *acceptance:* see *acceptant.*] **1.** The act of accepting, or the fact of being accepted. (*a*) The act of taking or receiving anything offered; a receiving with approbation or satisfaction; favorable reception.

They shall come up with *acceptance* on mine altar.
Isa. lx. 7.

Such with him finds no *acceptance.* *Milton*, P. L., v. 530.

(*b*) The act of receiving and assenting to something stated or propounded, as a theory, etc. (*c*) The act of agreeing to terms or proposals, and thereby becoming bound. Specifically—(1) In *law*, an agreeing to the offer or contract of another by some act which binds the person in law. Thus, if a person receiving an estate in remainder takes rent on a lease made by his predecessor, this is an *acceptance* of the terms of the lease, and binds the party receiving to abide by the terms of the lease. (2) In *com.*, an engagement, by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay the bill: usually made by the person writing the word "Accepted" across the bill and signing his name, or simply writing his name across or at the end of the bill. Acceptances are of three principal kinds: *general* or *unqualified*, when no limiting or qualifying words are added; *special*, when expressed as payable at some particular bank; and *qualified*, when expressed to be for a less sum than that for which the bill was originally drawn, or when some variation in the time or mode of payment is introduced. *Acceptance supra protest*, or *for honor*, is acceptance by some third person, after protest for non-acceptance by the drawee, with the view of saving the honor of the drawer or of some particular indorser.

2. A bill of exchange that has been accepted, or the sum contained in it.—**3**†. The sense in which a word or expression is understood; signification; meaning; acceptation.

An assertion . . . under the common *acceptance* of it not only false but odious. *South.*

Acceptance with God, in *theol.*, forgiveness of sins and reception into God's favor.—**Syn.** *Acceptance*, *Acceptancy*, *Acceptation.* See *acceptation.*

acceptancy (ak-sep′tan-si), *n.* The act of accepting; acceptance; willingness to receive or accept.

Here's a proof of gift,
But here's no proof, sir, of *acceptancy.*
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ii. 1057.

—**Syn.** *Acceptancy*, *Acceptance*, *Acceptation.* See *acceptation.*

acceptant (ak-sep′tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *acceptant*, < L. *acceptan(t-)s*, ppr. of *acceptare:* see *accept.*] **I.** *a.* Receptive. *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* **1.** One who accepts; an accepter. Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] One of the French bishops and clergy who accepted the bull Unigenitus, issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI. against the Jansenists.

acceptation (ak-sep-tā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *aceptación* = Pg. *aceitação* = It. *accettazione*, < L. as if **acceptatio(n-)*, < *acceptare*, receive: see *accept.*] **1**†. The act of accepting or receiving; reception; acceptance: as, the *acceptation* of a trust.

All are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation.*
Sir P. Sidney.

2. The state of being accepted or acceptable; favorable regard; hence, credence; belief.

This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all *acceptation*, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.
1 Tim. i. 15.

Some things . . . are notwithstanding of so great dignity and *acceptation* with God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., ii.

[Richard Cromwell] spake also with general *acceptation* and applause when he made his speech before the Parliament, even far beyond the Lord Fynes.
Quoted by Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 261.

3. The meaning or sense in which a word or statement is taken or understood: as, this term is to be understood in its usual *acceptation.*

Genius is a word which, in common *acceptation*, extends much further than to the objects of taste. *H. Blair*, Lect.

—**Syn.** *Acceptance*, *Acceptancy*, *Acceptation.* These words have been used interchangeably, but there is a marked tendency to use *acceptance* for the act of accepting, and *acceptation* for the state of being accepted, *acceptancy* having become rare, or being restricted to poetic use.

It is in vain to stand out against the full *acceptance* of a word which is supported by so much and so respectable authority. *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 41.

To reanimate this drooping but Divine truth of human regeneration, by lifting it out of its almost wholly lapsed and lifeless — because merely ritual — private *acceptation*, and giving it a grander public application.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 154.

accepted (ak-sep′ted), *p. a.* **1.** Acceptable; chosen; appointed.

Behold, now is the *accepted* time; behold, now is the day of salvation. 2 Cor. vi. 2.

2. In *com.*, received or acknowledged as binding: often abbreviated to *a.* or *A.* See *acceptance*, 1 (*c*) (2).

accepter (ak-sep′tėr), *n.* **1.** A person who accepts. Specifically, in *com.*, the person who accepts a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay the sum specified in it. [In this specific sense most frequently written *acceptor* (which see).]

2†. One who favors unduly; a respecter.

God is no *accepter* of persons; neither riches nor poverty are a means to procure his favour.
Chillingworth, Sermons, iii. § 33.

acceptilate (ak-sep′ti-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acceptilated*, ppr. *acceptilating.* [< *acceptilation.*] To discharge (a debt) by acceptilation.

acceptilation (ak-sep-ti-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *acceptilatio(n-)*, also written separately *accepti latio(n-)*, a formal discharging from a debt, lit. a bearing of a receipt: *accepti*, gen. of *acceptum*, a receipt, pp. neut. of *accipere*, receive (see *accept*, *v.*); *latio(n-)*, a bearing, < *latus*, pp., associated with *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *ablative*, and cf. *legislation.*] **1.** In *civil* and *Scots law*, the verbal extinction of a verbal contract, with a declaration that the debt has been paid when it has not, or the acceptance of something merely imaginary in satisfaction of a verbal contract. *Wharton.* Hence—**2**†. In *theol.*, the free forgiveness of sins by God, for Christ's sake. The word (*acceptilatio*) was used by Duns Scotus, in whose writings it first appears as a theological term, to signify the doctrine that God accepts the sufferings of Christ as a satisfaction to justice, though in strictness they are not so, as opposed to the notion that Christ's sufferings were infinite, and therefore a full and actual satisfaction for the sins of mankind.

Our justification which comes by Christ is by imputation and *acceptilation*, by grace and favour.
Jer. Taylor, Ans. to Bp. of Rochester.

acception† (ak-sep′shon), *n.* [< ME. *accepcioun*, < OF. *acception* = Sp. *acepción* = Pg. *acepção*, < L. *acceptio(n-)*, < *accipere*, receive: see *accept.*] **1.** Acceptation.

The diverse *acceptions* of words which the schoolmen call suppositions effect no homonymy.
Burgersdicius, trans. by a Gentleman, I. xxvi. 12.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acception* of this word, I shall testify.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

2. The act of favoring unequally; preference.

For *accepciouns* of persoones, that is, to putte oon bifore another withoute desert, is not anentis God.
Wyclif, Rom. ii. 11.

★**acceptive**† (ak-sep′tiv), *a.* Ready to accept.

The people generally are very *acceptive* and apt to applaud any meritable work.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 7.

acceptor (ak-sep′tôr or -tėr), *n.* [After L. *acceptor*, one who receives, < *accipere*, receive: see *accept*, *v.*] Same as *accepter*, but more frequent in commercial and legal use.—**Acceptor supra protest**, a person, not a party to a bill of exchange which has been protested, who accepts it for the honor of the drawer or of an indorser, thereby agreeing to pay it if the drawee does not.

acceptress (ak-sep′tres), *n.* A female acceptor. [Rare.]

accerse† (ak-sėrs′), *v. t.* [< L. *accersere*, commonly *arcessere* (prefix *ar-*, < *ad-*, to), summon, cause to come, < *accedere*, come: see *accede.*] To call out or forth; summon, as an army. *Hall.* [Rare.]

access (ak′ses, formerly ak-ses′), *n.* [< ME. *acces*, *aksis*, *axes* (nearly always in sense 5), < OF. *acces* (also spelled *aces*, *acex*, *aches*, *axces*), approach, attack, F. *accès* = Sp. *acceso* = Pg. It. *accesso*, < L. *accessus*, approach, passage, increase, < *accedere*, go to: see *accede.*] **1.** A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission: as, to gain *access* to a prince.

We are denied *access* unto his person.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Means of approach or admission; way of entrance or passage to anything: as, the *access* is through a massive door or a long corridor, or by a neck of land.

All *access* was throng'd. *Milton*, P. L., i. 761.

Then closed her *access* to the wealthier farms.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Admission to sexual intercourse.

During coverture *access* of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown. *Blackstone.*

4. Addition; increase; accession.

I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 310.

5. The attack or return of a fit or paroxysm of disease, as of a fever; accession.

Every wight gan waxen for *accesse*
A leche anon. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1578.

The first *access* looked like an apoplexy.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. of Own Times.

The most efficient and certain means for stimulating the cerebral cortex, in order to provoke an epileptic *access*, is electrization. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 8.

6. The approach of the priest to the altar for the purpose of celebrating the eucharist.—**7.** In *canon law*, a right to a certain benefice at some future time, now in abeyance through lack of required age or some other conditions: if in abeyance through actual possession of another, it is equivalent to the *right of succession.* See *coadjutor.* *Ingress* is a right, in virtue of some previous stipulation, to a benefice resigned before entered upon; *regress*, to a benefice actually renounced. The Council of Trent and succeeding popes abolished such titles, as tending to make benefices hereditary; since then they have existed in Roman Catholic countries only in particular instances and by a special pontifical privilege. —**Prayer of humble access**, a prayer said by the celebrant in his own behalf and in that of the people before communicating. In the Roman Catholic and Greek liturgies it is used shortly before the communion of the priest. In the present Book of Common Prayer it precedes the Consecration.

accessarily, accessariness, etc. See *accessorily, accessoriness,* etc.

accessary (ak-ses′a-ri or ak′ses-ā-ri), *n.* [< L. as if **accessarius*, < *accessus*, access: see *access.* Now mixed with *accessory*, *a.* and *n.* Strictly the noun (a person) should be *accessary*, the adj. (and noun, a thing) *accessory;* but the distinction is too fine to be maintained. See *-ary*, *-ory.*] Same as *accessory.*

accessibility (ak-ses-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *accessibilité* = It. *accessibilità*, < LL. *accessibilitā(t-)s*, < *accessibilis*, accessible: see *accessible.*] The condition or quality of being accessible, or of admitting approach.

accessible (ak-ses′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *accessible* = Sp. *accesible* = Pg. *accessivel* = It. *accessibile*, < LL. *accessibilis*, accessible, < L. *accessus*, pp. of *accedere*, go to, approach: see *accede.*] Capable of being approached or reached; easy of access; approachable; attainable: as, an *accessible* town or mountain; the place is *accessible* by a concealed path.

Most frankly *accessible*, most affable, . . . most sociable.
Barrow, Works, I. 260.

Proofs *accessible* to all the world.
Buckle, Hist. Civilization, I. i.

accessibly (ak-ses′i-bli), *adv.* In an accessible manner; so as to be accessible.

accession (ak-sesh′on), *n.* [= F. *accession*, < OF. *accessioun* = Sp. *accesión* = Pg. *accessão* = It. *accessione*, < L. *accessio(n-)*, a going to, an approach, attack, increase, < *accessus*, pp. of *accedere*, go to: see *accede.*] **1.** A coming, as into the possession of a right or station; attainment; entrance; induction: as, the *accession* of the people to political power, or to the ballot; *accession* to an estate, or to the throne.

The king, at his *accession*, takes an oath to maintain all the rights, liberties, franchises, and customs, written or unwritten. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 376.

2. The act of acceding, as by assent or agreement; consent; junction; adhesion: as, *accession* to a demand or proposal; their *accession* to the party or confederacy was a great gain.

Declaring their acquiescence in and *accession* to the determination made by Congress.
S. Williams, Hist. Vermont, p. 283. (*N. E. D.*)

3. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation; addition: as, an *accession* of wealth, territory, or numbers.

The only *accession* which the Roman Empire received was the province of Britain. *Gibbon.*

The yule log drew an unusually large *accession* of guests around the Christmas hearth.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 17.

The ship brought but twenty passengers, and quenched all hope of immediate *accessions*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 285.

4. In *law*, a mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance which receives an addition by growth or by the application of labor has a right to the thing added or to the improvement, as an addition to a house made by a tenant under an ordinary lease.—5. In *med.*, the attack, approach, or commencement of a disease; access.—6. In the election of a pope, the transference of votes from one candidate to another, when the scrutiny has not resulted in a choice. The opportunity of doing this is called an *accessit* (which see).—**Deed of accession**, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by the creditors of a bankrupt, by which they approve of a trust given by their debtor for the general behoof, and bind themselves to concur in the plans proposed for extricating his affairs.=**Syn. 2.** Consent, compliance, assent, acquiescence.—3. Increase, addition, increment, extension, augmentation.

accessional (ak-sesh'ọn-al), *a.* [=Pg. *accessional*, < L. as if **accessionalis*: see *accession*.] Consisting in or due to accession; giving increase or enlargement; additional.

The specific and *accessional* perfections which the human understanding derives from it. *Coleridge.*

I regard that, rather, as a superinduced, collateral, *accessional* fame, a necessity of greatness.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 522.

accessit (ak-ses'it), *n.* [L., he has come near, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *accedere*, to come to or near: see *accede*.] 1. In English and other colleges, a certificate or prize awarded to a student of second (or lower) merit: as, second *accessit*, third, fourth, etc., *accessit*.—2. In the election of a pope, an opportunity given the members of the conclave, after each ballot, to revise their votes.

Every morning a ballot is cast, followed in the evening by an "*accessit*"; that is, if the morning ballot has led to no result, any of the electors is allowed to transfer his vote to that one of the candidates whom he can expect thereby to get elected. *Schaff-Herzog*, Encyc., I. 521.

accessive† (ak-ses'iv), *a.* [< ML. *accessivus* (rare, and special sense uncertain, but lit. 'additional'), < L. *accessus*, addition: see *access*.] Additional; contributory.

God "opened the eyes of one that was born blind" and had increased this cæcity by his own *accessive* and excessive wickedness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 379.

accessorial (ak-se-sō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to an accessory: as, *accessorial* agency.

Mere *accessorial* guilt was not enough to convict him.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 265.

accessorily (ak-ses'ọ-ri-li or ak'se-sō-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of an accessory; not as principal, but as a subordinate agent. Also written *accessarily*.

accessoriness (ak-ses'ō-ri-nes or ak'se-sō-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being accessory, or of being or acting as an accessory. Also written ★*accessariness*.

accessorius (ak-se-sō'ri-us), *a.* and *n.*; pl. *accessorii* (-i). [ML.: see *accessory*.] In *anat.*, accessory, or an accessory. Applied—(*a*) To several muscles: as, musculus accessorius ad sacro-lumbalem, the accessory muscle of the sacro-lumbalis, passing, in man, by successive slips, from the six lower to the six upper ribs; accessorii orbicularis superiores, accessorii orbicularis inferiores, certain superior and inferior additional or accessory muscular fibers of the orbicularis oris muscle of man; flexor accessorius, the accessory flexor of the sole of the foot of man, arising by two heads from the os calcis or heel-bone, and inserted into the tendon of the long flexor of the toes (flexor longus digitorum). (*b*) To the eleventh pair of cranial nerves, also called the spinal accessory nerves. They give filaments to the vagus, ★and innervate the sterno-mastoid and trapezius muscles.

accessory (ak-ses'ọ-ri or ak'se-sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [=F. *accessoire* = Sp. *accesorio* = Pg. It. *accessorio*, < ML. *accessorius*, < L. *accessus*, pp. of *accedere*: see *accede*, and cf. *accessary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. (Of persons.) Acceding; contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent: usually in a bad sense: as, *accessory* to a felony. Technically, in *law*, it implies aiding without being present at the act.—2. (Of things.) (*a*) Contributing to a general effect; aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner; belonging to something else as principal; accompanying: as, *accessory* sounds in music; *accessory* muscles. (*b*) Additional, or of the nature of an appendage: as, *accessory* buds are developed by the side of or above the normal axillary bud.—**Accessory action**, in *Scots law*, an action in some degree subservient or ancillary to another action.—**Accessory contract**, one made for the purpose of assuring the performance of a prior contract, either by the same parties or by others, such as a suretyship, a mortgage, or a pledge. *Bouvier.*—**Accessory disk**, the thin, slightly dim, and anisotropous disk seen near the intermediate disk in certain forms and conditions of striated muscle-fibers.—**Accessory fruits**, those fruits a considerable portion of whose substance is distinct from the seed-vessel and formed of the accrescent and succulent calyx, or torus, or receptacle, bracts, etc.—**Accessory muscles**. See *accessorius*.—**Accessory obligation**, an obligation incidental or subordinate to another obligation. Thus, an obligation for the regular payment of interest is *accessory* to the obligation to pay the principal; a mortgage to secure payment of a bond is *accessory* to the bond.—**Accessory valves**, in



Pholas chilcensis, showing Accessory Valves (*a a*).

zoöl., small additional valves, as those placed near the umbones of the genus *Pholas* among mollusks.—**Spinal accessory nerves**, in *anat.*, the eleventh pair of cranial nerves. See *accessorius*.

II. *n.*; pl. *accessories* (-riz). 1. In *law*, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person or as a principal, nor by being present at its commission, but by being in some other way concerned therein, as by advising or inciting another to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender or in any way helping him to escape punishment. An *accessory before the fact* is one who counsels or incites another to commit a felony, and who is not present when the act is done; *after the fact*, one who receives and conceals, or in any way assists, the offender, knowing him to have committed a felony. In high treason and misdemeanor, by English law, there are no accessories, all implicated being treated as principals. See *abetter*.

An *accessory* is one who participates in a felony too remotely to be deemed a principal. *Bishop.*

In that state [Massachusetts], too, the aider and abettor, who at common law would have been but a mere *accessory*, may be indicted and convicted of a substantive felony, without any regard to the indictment or conviction of the principal. *Am. Cyc.*, I. 58.

The prevailing rule of the criminal law, that there may be principals and *accessories* to a crime, has no application whatever to treason. *Am. Cyc.*, XV. 851.

2. That which accedes or belongs to something else as its principal; a subordinate part or object; an accompaniment.

The wealth of both Indies seems in great part but an *accessary* to the command of the sea. *Bacon*, Essays, xxix.

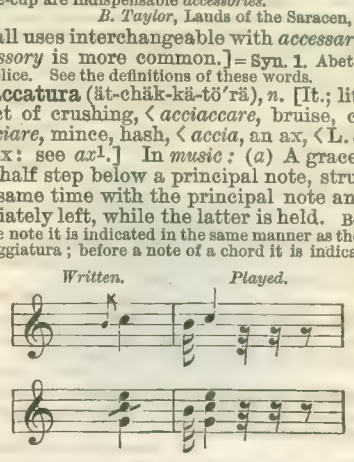
The aspect and *accessories* of a den of banditti. *Carlyle.*

3. In the *fine arts*, an object represented which is not a main motive or center of interest, but is introduced to balance the composition or in some way enhance its artistic effectiveness. In a portrait, for example, everything but the figure is an *accessory*.

In painting the picture of an Oriental, the pipe and the coffee-cup are indispensable *accessories*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 178.

[In all uses interchangeable with *accessary*, but *accessory* is more common.]=**Syn. 1.** Abetter, accomplice. See the definitions of these words.

acciaccatura (ät-chäk-kä-tö'rä), *n.* [It.; lit., the effect of crushing, < *acciaccare*, bruise, crush, < *acciare*, mince, hash, < *accia*, an ax, < L. *ascia*, an ax: see *ax*[1].] In *music*: (*a*) A grace-note one half step below a principal note, struck at the same time with the principal note and immediately left, while the latter is held. Before a single note it is indicated in the same manner as the short appoggiatura; before a note of a chord it is indicated by



a stroke drawn through the chord under the note to which it belongs. It is now used only in organ-music. (*b*) More frequently, a short appoggiatura. See *appoggiatura*.

accidence[1] (ak'si-dens), *n.* [A misspelling of *accidents*, pl., or an accom. of L. *accidentia*, neut. pl., as *accidence*[2] of L. *accidentia*, fem. sing.: see *accident*, 6.] 1. That part of grammar which treats of the accidents or inflection of words; a small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

I . . . never yet did learn mine *accidence*.
John Taylor (the Water-Poet).

We carried an *accidence*, or a grammar, for form.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

Hence—2. The rudiments of any subject.

The poets who were just then learning the *accidence* of their art. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 162.

accidence[2]† (ak'si-dens), *n.* [< ME. *accidence*, < OF. *accidence*, < L. *accidentia*, a chance, a casual event, < *acciden(t-)s*, ppr. of *accidere*, happen: see *accident*.] A fortuitous circumstance; an accident.

accident (ak'si-dent), *n.* [< ME. *accident*, < OF. *accident*, F. *accident* = Sp. Pg. It. *accidente*, < L. *acciden(t-)s*, an accident, chance, misfortune, prop. ppr. of *accidere*, fall upon, befall, happen, chance, < *ad*, to, upon, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadence*, *case*[1], and *chance*.] 1. In general, anything that happens or begins to be without design, or as an unforeseen effect; that which falls out by chance; a fortuitous event or circumstance.

The story of my life,
And the particular *accidents* gone by,
Since I came to this isle. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Whenever words tumble out under the blindest *accidents* of the moment, those are the words retained.
De Quincey, Style, i.

2. Specifically, an undesirable or unfortunate happening; an undesigned harm or injury; a casualty or mishap. In *legal use*, an accident is: (*a*) An event happening without the concurrence of the will of the person by whose agency it was caused. It differs from *mistake*, in that the latter always supposes the operation of the will of the agent in producing the event, although that will is caused by erroneous impressions on the mind. *Edw. Livingston.* See *mistake*. (*b*) Sometimes, in a loose sense, any event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation. (*c*) Specifically, in equity practice, an event which is not the result of personal negligence or misconduct.

3. The operation of chance; an undesigned contingency; a happening without intentional causation; chance; fortune: as, it was the result of *accident*; I was there by *accident*.

Prizes of *accident* as oft as merit.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

All of them, in his opinion, owe their being to fate, *accident*, or the blind action of stupid matter. *Dwight.*

4†. That which exists or occurs abnormally; something unusual or phenomenal; an uncommon occurrence or appearance.

Noon *accident* for noon adversitee
Was seyn in her. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 607.

The *accident* was loud, and here before thee
With rueful cry. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1552.

5. Irregularity; unevenness; abruptness. (*a*) Any chance, unexpected, or unusual quality or circumstance.

The happy *accidents* of old English houses.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 262.

(*b*) An irregularity of surface; an undulation: as, the enemy was favored by the *accidents* of the ground.

6. A non-essential. In *logic* (translation of Gr. συμβεβηκός): (*a*) Any predicate, mark, character, or whatever is in a subject or inheres in a substance: in this sense opposed to *substance*. (*b*) A character which may be present in or absent from a member of a natural class: in this sense it is one of the five predicables, viz., genus, difference, species, property, accident. Accidents are divided into *separable* and *inseparable*. The distinction between an *inseparable accident* and a *property* is not clear.

If two or three hundred men are to be found who cannot live out of Madeira, that inability would still be an *accident* and a peculiarity of each of them.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 83.

7. In *gram.*, a variation or inflection of a word, not essential to its primary signification, but marking a modification of its relation, as gender, number, and case. See *accidence*[1].

[In Malay] the noun has no *accidents*.
R. N. Cust, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 134.

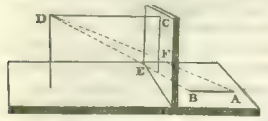
Chapter of accidents. See *chapter*.—**Conversion by accident**. See *conversion*.—**Efficient cause by accident**. See *cause*.—**Fallacy of accident**. See *fallacy*.=**Syn. 1.** Chance, mischance, hap, mishap, fortune, misfortune, luck, bad luck, casualty, calamity, disaster.—6. *Property*, *Attribute*, etc. See *quality*.

accidental (ak-si-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [=F. *accidentel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *accidental* = It. *accidentale*, < ML. *accidentalis*, < L. *acciden(t-)s*, an accident, chance: see *accident*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Happening by chance or accident, or unexpectedly; taking place not according to the usual course of things; casual; fortuitous; unintentional: as, an *accidental* meeting.—2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging to the subject; adventitious: as, songs are *accidental* to a play.

Of your philosophy you make no use,
If you give place to *accidental* evils.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

Accidental being. See *being*.—**Accidental colors**, in *optics*, prismatic complementary colors seen when the eye is turned suddenly to a white or light-colored surface, after it has been fixed for a time on a bright-colored object. If the object is blue, the accidental color is yellow; if red, green, etc. Thus, if we look fixedly at a red wafer on a piece of white paper, and then turn the eye to another part of the paper, a green spot is seen.—**Accidental defini-**

tion, a description.—**Accidental distinction**, in *logic*, one which does not concern the definitions of the objects distinguished.—**Accidental error**, in *physics*. See *error*.—**Accidental form**. See *form*.—**Accidental light**, in *painting*, a secondary light which is not accounted for by the prevalent effect, such as the rays of the sun darting through a cloud, or between the leaves of a thicket, or the effects of moonlight, candle-light, or burning bodies, in a scene which does not owe its chief light to such a source.—**Accidental point**, in *persp.*, that point in which a right line drawn from the eye parallel to another given right line cuts the picture or plane. Thus, suppose AB to be the line given in perspective, CFE the perspective plane, D the eye, DC the line parallel to AB; then is C the accidental point. = **Syn. 1.** *Accidental, Chance, Casual, Fortuitous, Incidental, Contingent.* The first four are the words most commonly used to express occurrence without expectation or design. *Accidental* is the most common, and expresses that which happens outside of the regular course of events. *Chance* has about the same force as *accidental*, but it is not used predicatively. There is a tendency to desynonymize *accidental* and *casual*, so as to make the former apply to events that are of more consequence: as, an *accidental* fall; a *casual* remark. As to actual connection with the main course of events, *casual* is the word most opposed to *incidental*; the connection of what is *incidental* is real and necessary, but secondary: as, an *incidental* benefit or evil. An *incidental* remark is a real part of a discussion; a *casual* remark is not. *Fortuitous* is rather a learned word, not applicable in many cases where *accidental* or even *casual* could be used; perhaps through its resemblance to *fortunate*, it is rarely if ever used when speaking of that which is unfavorable or undesired; thus, it would not be proper to speak of a *fortuitous* shipwreck. It is chiefly used with the more abstract words: as, *fortuitous* events; a *fortuitous* resemblance. That which is *contingent* is dependent upon something else for its happening: as, his recovery is *contingent* upon the continuance of mild weather. See *occasional*.



Accidental Point.

Thy sin's not *accidental*, but a trade.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

But let it not be such as that
You set before *chance*-comers.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

No *casual* mistress, but a wife.
Tennyson, In Memoriam.

Fortuitous coincidences of sound, . . . in words of wholly independent derivation.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 387.

By some persons religious duties appear to be regarded as an *incidental* business. *J. Rogers.*

With an infinite being nothing can be *contingent*. *Paley.*

II. *n.* **1.** Anything happening, occurring, or appearing accidentally, or as if accidentally; a casualty. Specifically—(*a*) In *music*, a sign occurring in the course of a piece to indicate a temporary alteration of the pitch of a degree (and of the notes upon it) from that assigned to it by the clef and the signature, or to restore a degree so altered to its original pitch-reference. Five signs are used: the *sharp* (♯), raising the pitch a half-step; the *double sharp* (×), raising it two half-steps; the *flat* (♭), lowering the pitch a half-step; the *double flat* (♭♭), lowering it two half-steps; and the *natural* (♮), which sets aside or cancels the effect of a previous sharp or flat, whether in the signature or as an accidental (hence often called a *cancel*). (*b*) In *med.*, tissue resulting from morbid action: chiefly employed in this sense by French writers, but adopted by some English authors. (*c*) In *painting*, a fortuitous or chance effect resulting from the incidence of luminous rays or accidental lights upon certain objects, whereby the latter are brought into greater emphasis of light and shadow.

2. An unessential property; a mere adjunct or circumstance.

He conceived it just that *accidentals* . . . should sink with the substance of the accusation. *Fuller.*

Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*. *Watts*, Logic.

★**accidentalism** (ak-si-den'tal-izm), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being accidental; accidental character.—**2.** That which is accidental; accidental effect; specifically, in *painting*, the effect produced by accidental rays of light. *Ruskin.* See *accidental*, *n.*, 1 (*c*), and *accidental light*, under *accidental*, *a.*—**3.** In *med.*, the hypothesis by which disease is regarded as an accidental modification of health. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

accidentalist (ak-si-den'tal-ist), *n.* In *med.*, one who favors accidentalism. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

accidentality (ak″si-den-tal'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being accidental; accidental character.

I wish in short to connect by a moral copula natural history with political history, or, in other words, to make history scientific, and science historical—to take from history its *accidentality*, and from science its fatalism.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

accidentally (ak-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In an accidental manner; by chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially or intrinsically.

I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itself. *Harvey*, Consumption.

Despite the comparatively lukewarm piety of the age, the Meccan pilgrimage is religious essentially, *accidentally* an affair of commerce. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 402.

accidentalness (ak-si-den'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being accidental or fortuitous.

All that *accidentalness* and mixture of extravagance and penury which is the natural atmosphere of such reckless souls. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 5.

accidentary† (ak-si-den'ta-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *accidentario*, < L. as if **accidentarius*, < *acciden(t-)s*: see *accident*.] Accidental. *Holland.*

accidented (ak'si-den-ted), *p. a.* Characterized by accidents or irregularities of surface; undulating.

I can only compare our progress to a headlong steeplechase over a violently *accidented* ploughed field.
O'Donovan, Merv, i.

The Brazilian plateau consists in great part of tablelands, which, from the deep excavation of the innumerable river-valleys, have become very much *accidented*, so as to present a mountainous aspect. *Science*, V. 273.

accidential† (ak-si-den'shal), *a.* [< L. *accidentia* (see *accidence*[2]) + *-al*.] Accidental.

The substantiall use of them might remain, when their *accidential* abuse was removed.
Fuller, Injured Innocence, i. 69.

accidentiary† (ak-si-den'shi-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *accidentia*, the accidence (see *accidence*[1]), + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or learning the accidence. [Rare.]

You know the word "sacerdotes" to signify priests, and not the lay-people, which every *accidentiary* boy in schools knoweth as well as you.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 186.

accidie†, *n.* [ME., = OF. *accide* = Sp. Pg. *acidia* = It. *accidia*, < ML. *accidia*, slothfulness, indolence; also, and better, spelled *acedia*, q. v.] Sloth; negligence; indolence. *Chaucer.*

Accipenser, etc. See *Acipenser*, etc.

accipiter (ak-sip'i-tėr), *n.*; pl. *accipitres* (-trēz). [L., a general name for birds of prey, especially the common hawk (*Falco palumbarius*) and the sparrow-hawk (*F. nisus*), an appar. (irreg.) deriv. of *accipere*, take (hence the rare form *acceptor*, lit. the taker, seizer), but prob. for **ācipiter*, < **āci-*, **ācu-* (= Gr. ὠκύς), swift, + **petrum* (= Gr. πτερόν = E. *feather*), wing. Cf. Gr. ὠκύπτερος, swift-winged, applied to a hawk (Homer, Il., xiii. 62).] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the order *Accipitres* or *Raptores*; an accipitrine or raptorial bird. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of birds of the family *Falconidæ*, embracing short-winged, long-tailed hawks, such as the sparrow-hawk of Europe, *Accipiter nisus*, and the sharp-shinned hawk of North America, *A. fuscus*, with many other congeneric species. *Brisson*, 1760. See *Raptores*.—**2.** In *surg.*, a bandage applied over the nose: so called from its resemblance to the claw of a hawk.

accipitral (ak-sip'i-tral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Accipitres* or birds of prey; having the character of a bird of prey; hawk-like.

Of temper most *accipitral*, hawkish, aquiline, not to say vulturish. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 245.

That they [Hawthorne's eyes] were sometimes *accipitral* we can readily believe. *Harper's Mag.*, LXII. 271.

accipitrary† (ak-sip'i-trā-ri), *n.* [< ML. *accipitrarius*, a falconer, < L. *accipiter*: see *accipiter*.] A falconer. *Nathan Drake.*

Accipitres (ak-sip'i-trēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *accipiter*.] Birds of prey; the accipitrine or raptorial birds regarded as an order, now more frequently named *Raptores* (which see). *Linnæus*, 1735.

Accipitrinæ (ak-sip-i-trī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Accipiter* + *-inæ*: see *accipiter*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A subfamily of *Falconidæ*, including hawks of such genera as *Accipiter* and *Astur*. (*b*) In Nitzsch's classification of birds, same as *Accipitres* or *Raptores* of authors in general. Other forms are *Accipitrina*, *Accipitrini*.

accipitrine (ak-sip'i-trin), *a.* [< NL. *Accipitrinæ*, < L. *accipiter*: see *accipiter*.] Of or pertaining to (*a*) the *Accipitres* or raptorial birds, or (*b*) the hawks proper, of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ*; hawk-like; rapacious: as, the *accipitrine* order of birds.

accismus (ak-siz'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκκισμός, affectation of indifference, coyness, < ἀκκίζεσθαι, affect indifference, < ἀκκώ, a bugbear.] In *rhet.*, a feigned refusal; an ironical dissimulation. *Smart.*

accite† (ak-sīt'), *v. t.* [< L. *accitus*, pp. of *accīre*, summon, < *ad*, to, + *cīre*, orig. go (= Gr. κίειν, go), but mixed with its causative *ciēre*, cause to go, summon: see *cite* and *excite*.] **1.** To call; cite; summon.

He by the senate is *accited* home.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

2. To excite; prompt; move.

What *accites* your most worshipful thought to think so?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

But in my deske what was there to *accite*
So ravenous and vast an appetite?
B. Jonson, On Vulcan.

acclaim (a-klām'), *v.* [In imitation of *claim*, < L. *acclamare*, cry out at, shout at, either in a hostile or a friendly manner, < *ad*, to, + *clamare*, shout: see *claim*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To applaud; greet with words or sounds of joy or approval. [Rare.]

How gladly did they spend their breath in *acclaiming* thee! *Bp. Hall*, Contemplation, iv. 25.

2. To declare or salute by acclamation.

While the shouting crowd
Acclaims thee king of traitors. *Smollett*, Regicide, v. 8.

II. *intrans.* To make acclamation; shout applause.

acclaim (a-klām'), *n.* [< *acclaim*, *v.*] A shout of joy; acclamation.

The herald ends: the vaulted firmament
With loud *acclaims* and vast applause is rent.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 1801.

And the roofs were starred with banners,
And the steeples rang *acclaim*. *Whittier*, Sycamores.

acclamate† (ak'lā-māt), *v. t.* [< L. *acclamatus*, pp. of *acclamare*: see *acclaim*, *v.*] To applaud. *Waterhouse.* [Rare.]

acclamation (ak-lā-mā'shon), *n.* [< L. *acclamatio(n-)*, a shouting, either in approval or in disapproval, < *acclamare*: see *acclaim*.] **1.** A shout or other demonstration of applause, indicating joy, hearty assent, approbation, or good will. Acclamations are expressed by hurrahs, by clapping of hands, and often by repeating such cries as *Long live the queen! Vive l'empereur! Er lebe hoch!* etc.

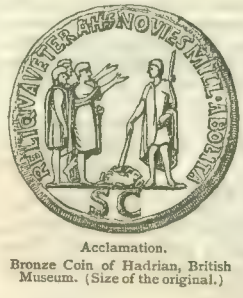
The hands
Of a great multitude are upward flung
In *acclamation*. *Bryant*, Hymn of the Sea.

2. In *deliberative assemblies*, the spontaneous approval or adoption of a resolution or measure by a unanimous *viva voce* vote, in distinction from a formal division or ballot.

When they [the Anglo-Saxons] consented to anything, it was rather in the way of *acclamation* than by the exercise of a deliberate voice. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii.

In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a method of papal election, said to be by inspiration (*per inspirationem*), because "all the cardinals, with a sudden and harmonious consent, as though breathed on by the Divine Spirit, proclaim some person pontiff with one voice, without any previous canvassing or negotiation whence fraud or insidious suggestion could be surmised." *Vecchiotti.*

3. Something expressing praise or joy. Applied specifically—(*a*) To forms of praise, thanksgiving, or felicitation at the close of ecclesiastical gatherings. (*b*) To certain short inscriptions in the form of a wish or injunction, found mostly on tombs. (*c*) To the responses of the congregation in antiphonal singing. (*d*) In *Rom. antiq.*, to representations in works of art, especially on coins or medals, of popular assent or approval, as of several figures (standing for the whole people, or a class, or a military division, etc.) greeting an official or benefactor.



Acclamation.
Bronze Coin of Hadrian, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

acclamator† (ak'lā-mā-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **acclamator*, < *acclamare*: see *acclaim*.] One who expresses joy or applause by acclamation. [Rare.]

Acclamators who had fill'd . . . the aire with "Vive le Roy!" *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1651.

acclamatory (a-klam'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **acclamatorius*.] Expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

acclearment† (a-klēr'ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *ac-* + *clear* + *-ment*: see *clear*.] A clearing; a showing; a plea in exculpation. [Rare.]

The *acclearment* is fair, and the proof nothing.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, i. 148.

acclimatation (a-klī-mā-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *acclimatation*, < *acclimater*, acclimate: see *acclimate*.] Acclimatization: chiefly used in transcription from the French: as, the *Acclimatation* Society of Nantes.

acclimate (a-klī'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acclimated*, ppr. *acclimating*. [< F. *acclimater*, acclimate, < *ac-* (L. *ad*, to) + *climat*, climate; cf. Pg. *acclimar*, acclimate, < *ac-* + *clima*, climate: see *climate*.] To habituate to a foreign climate; acclimatize: more especially (of persons), to adapt to new climates: as, to *acclimate* settlers; to *acclimate* one's self.

The native inhabitants and *acclimated* Europeans.
J. Crawfurd, Commixture of Races.

acclimatement (a-klī'māt-ment), *n.* [< F. *acclimatement*, acclimation, < *acclimater*: see *acclimate*.] Acclimation. [Rare.]

acclimation (ak-li-mā′shon), *n.* [< *acclimate* + *-ion*. Cf. Pg. *acclimação*, < *acclimar*, acclimate.] The process of acclimating, or the state of being acclimated; acclimatization.

acclimatisation, acclimatise, etc. See *acclimatization*, etc.

acclimatizable (a-klī′mā-tī-za-bl), *a.* Capable of being acclimatized; suitable for acclimatizing: as, *acclimatizable* animals. Also spelled *acclimatisable*.

acclimatization (a-klī″mā-ti-zā′shon), *n.* The act or process of acclimatizing, or state of being acclimatized; the modification of physical constitution which enables a race or an individual to live in health in a foreign climate. Some writers use this word with regard to brute animals and plants only, using *acclimation* when speaking of man. Also spelled *acclimatisation*.

Acclimatization is the process of adaptation by which animals and plants are gradually rendered capable of surviving and flourishing in countries remote from their original habitats, or under meteorological conditions different from those which they have usually to endure, and which are at first injurious to them.
A. R. Wallace, Encyc. Brit., I. 84.

★**acclimatize** (a-klī′mā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acclimatized*, ppr. *acclimatizing*. [< *ac-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *climate* + *-ize*; after *acclimate* from F.] To accustom or habituate to a foreign climate; adapt for existence in a foreign climate: especially used of adapting a race or stock for permanent existence and propagation: as, to *acclimatize* plants or animals. Also spelled *acclimatise*.

Young soldiers, not yet *acclimatized*, die rapidly here.
London Times.

A domesticated animal or a cultivated plant need not necessarily be *acclimatised*; that is, it need not be capable of enduring the severity of the seasons without protection. The canary-bird is domesticated but not *acclimatised*, and many of our most extensively cultivated plants are in the same category.
A. R. Wallace, Encyc. Brit., I. 84.

acclimatizer (a-klī′mā-tī-zėr), *n.* One who introduces and acclimatizes foreign species. Also spelled *acclimatiser*.

Some of these [birds] . . . cannot fail to become permanent settlers equally with those for the transportation of which the would-be *acclimatizers* might find themselves excused.
Encyc. Brit., III. 736.

acclimature (a-klī′mā-tūr), *n.* The act of acclimating, or the state of being acclimated. [Rare.]

acclinal (a-klī′nal), *a.* [< L. *acclīnis*, leaning on or against; cf. *acclīnāre*, lean on or against, < *ad*, to, upon, + **clinare* = E. *lean*[1]: see *incline*.] In *geol.*, leaning against, as one stratum of rock against another, both being turned up at an angle: nearly equivalent to *overlying*. [Rare.]

acclinate (ak′li-nāt), *a.* [< L. *acclinatus*, pp. of *acclinare* (see *acclinal*); on the model of *declinate:* see *decline*.] In *zoöl.*, bending or sloping upward: the opposite of *declinate*.

acclive† (a-klīv′), *a.* [= Pg. It. *acclive*, < L. *acclivis*, also less frequently *acclivus*, steep, < *ad*, to, + *clivus*, a hill, prop. sloping, from same root as **clinare* = E. *lean*[1]: see *acclinal*.] Rising; steep. [Rare.]

The way easily ascending, hardly so *acclive* as a desk.
Aubrey, Letters, II. 231.

acclivitous (a-kliv′i-tus), *a.* Rising with a slope; acclivous.

acclivity (a-kliv′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *acclivities* (-tiz). [< L. *acclivita(t-)s*, an acclivity, < *acclivis*, sloping: see *acclive*.] 1. An upward slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill: opposed to *declivity*, or a slope considered as descending.

Far up the green *acclivity* I met a man and two young women making their way slowly down.
The Century, XXVII. 420.

2. Specifically, in *fort.*, the talus of a rampart.

acclivous (a-klī′vus), *a.* [< L. *acclivus*, less frequent form of *acclivis*, sloping: see *acclive*.] Rising, as the slope of a hill: the opposite of *declivous*.

accloy† (a-kloi′), *v. t.* [< ME. *acloien, acloyen*, var. of *encloyen*, < OF. *encloyer*, earlier *encloer* (F. *enclouer*), < ML. *inclavare*, drive in a nail, < L. *in*, in, + *clavare*, nail, < *clavus*, a nail: see *cloy*[1] and *clove*[4].] 1. To prick with a nail in shoeing: used by farriers. *Langland*, Piers the Plowman.—2. To injure; harm; impair.

And whoso doth, ful foule hymself *acloyith*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 517.

3. To cloy; encumber; embarrass with superfluity; obstruct.

[Filth] with uncomely weedes the gentle wave *accloyes*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 15.

accoast† (a-kōst′), *v. i.* [A diff. spelling of *accost* in its orig. sense 'come alongside of'; OF. *acoster*, touch, graze: see *accost* and *coast*.] To fly near the earth. [Rare.]

Ne is there hauke which mantleth her on pearch,
Whether high towring or *accoasting* low.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 32.

accoil† (a-koil′), *v. t.* [< OF. *acoillir*, gather, assemble (F. *accueillir*, receive), < ML. *accolligere*, < L. *ad*, to, + *colligere*, gather: see *coil*[1], *cull*[1], and *collect*.] To gather together; crowd.

About the caudron many Cookes *accoyld*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 30.

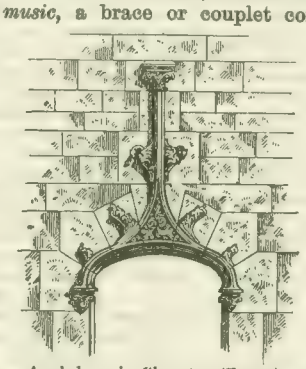
accoil (a-koil′), *n.* [< OF. *acoil*, F. *accueil*; from the verb.] Welcome; reception. *Southey*. (*N. E. D.*)

accol† (a-kol′), *v. t.* [< ME. *acolen*, < OF. *acoler* (F. *accoler*), embrace, = Sp. *acolar*, arrange two coats of arms under the same crown, shield, etc., = It. *accollare*, embrace, mod. join, yoke, < ML. **accollare*, embrace, < L. *ad*, to, + *collum* (> OF. *col*, F. *cou* = OSp. *collo*, Sp. *cuello* = It. *collo*), neck: see *collar*.] To embrace round the neck. *Surrey*.

accolade (ak-ō-lād′ or -lad′), *n.* [< F. *accolade*, an embrace, a kiss (after It. *accollata*, prop. fem. pp. of *accollare*, embrace), < *accoler*, OF. *acoler:* see *accol*.] 1. A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, anciently consisting in an embrace, afterward in giving the candidate a blow upon the shoulder with the flat of a sword, the latter being the present method; hence, the blow itself.

We felt our shoulders tingle with the *accolade*, and heard the clink of golden spurs at our heels.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 58.

2. In *music*, a brace or couplet connecting

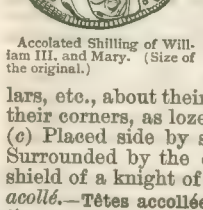


Accolade, early 16th century (France).

several staves.—3. In *arch.*, an ornament composed of two ogee curves meeting in the middle, each concave toward its outer extremity and convex toward the point at which it meets the other. Such accolades are either plain or adorned with rich moldings, and are a frequent motive of decoration on the lintels of doors and windows of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, especially in secular architecture. *Viollet-le-Duc*.

4. In Roman and early monastic MSS., the curved stroke made by the copyist around a final word written below the line to which it belonged, in order to avoid carrying it on to the next.

accolated (ak′ō-lā-ted), *p. a.* [< ML. *accol(l)atus*, pp. of *accol(l)are*, embrace: see *accol*.] In *numis.*, containing two or more profile heads so arranged that one partially overlaps the next: as, an *accolated* shilling.



Accolated Shilling of William III. and Mary. (Size of the original.)

accollé (ak-ol-ā′), *p. a.* [< AF. *accollé*, F. *accolé*, pp. of *accoler* = It. *accollare*, > *accollata*, > F. and E. *accolade:* see *accolade* and *accol*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Gorged; collared: applied to animals with collars, etc., about their necks. (*b*) Touching by their corners, as lozenges or fusils on a shield. (*c*) Placed side by side, as two shields. (*d*) Surrounded by the collar of an order, as the shield of a knight of that order. Also spelled *accolé*.—**Têtes accollées,** or **accollé heads,** in *decorative art*, profile heads shown in relief, one behind and partly concealed by another, as often in cameos and on medallions or coins where a sovereign and his wife are shown together. See cut under *accolated*.

accombination (a-kom-bi-nā′shon), *n.* The act of combining together. *Quarterly Rev.*

accommodable (a-kom′ō-da-bl), *a.* [< F. *accommodable* = Sp. *acomodable* = Pg. *accommodavel* = It. *accomodabile*, < L. as if **accommodabilis*, < *accommodare*, accommodate: see *accommodate, v.*] Capable of being accommodated, or made suitable; adaptable. [Rare.]

Rules *accommodable* to all this variety.
Watts, Logic, v. § 64.

accommodableness (a-kom′ō-da-bl-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being accommodable. *Todd*. [Rare.]

accommodate (a-kom′ō-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *accommodated*, ppr. *accommodating*. [< L. *accommodatus*, pp. of *accommodare*, < *ad*, to, + *commodare*, fit, < *commodus*, fit: see *commodious* and *mode*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make suitable, correspondent, or consistent; fit; adapt: as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances; to *accommodate* the choice of subjects to the occasion; to *accommodate* a Latin word, in form or use, to English analogies.

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis that could not be *accommodated* to the nature of things and human affairs.
Locke.

Undoubtedly the highest function of statesmanship is by degrees to *accommodate* the conduct of communities to ethical laws, and to subordinate the conflicting interests of the day to higher and more permanent concerns.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 165.

2. To show fitness or agreement in; reconcile, as things which are at variance or which seem inconsistent; bring into harmony or concord: as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events.

Part know how to *accommodate* St. James and St. Paul better than some late reconcilers.
Norris.

3. To adjust; settle: as, to *accommodate* differences.

Sir Lucius shall explain himself—and I dare say matters may be *accommodated*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

4. To supply or furnish; provide with certain conveniences; give accommodation to: as, my house can *accommodate* a large number of guests: followed by *with* when what is supplied is expressly mentioned: as, to *accommodate* a man *with* apartments; to *accommodate* a friend *with* money.

Better *accommodated!*—it is good; yea, indeed, is it: good phrases are surely, and ever were, very commendable. *Accommodated!* it comes of *accommodo:* very good; a good phrase.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

5. To suit; serve; convenience; oblige; do a kindness or favor to: as, he is always delighted to *accommodate* a friend.

The Indians were much given to long talks, and the Dutch to long silence—in this particular, therefore, they *accommodated* each other completely.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 101.

=**Syn. 1.** To suit, adapt, fit, conform, adjust, reconcile.—**4.** To furnish, supply, provide for.—**5.** To serve, oblige, assist, aid.

II. *intrans.* To be conformable; specifically, in *physiol.*, to be in or come to adjustment. See *accommodation*, 4 (*b*).

Their motor seem regulated by their retinal functions, so that, according to Ludwig, if the retinæ are extirpated, the eyes often cease to rotate, then to *accommodate*, then to wink together.
Mind, IX. 94.

accommodate (a-kom′ō-dāt), *a.* [< L. *accommodatus*, pp., adapted: see *accommodate, v.*] Suitable; fit; adapted; accommodated.

Means *accommodate* to the end.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Accommodate distribution, in *logic*, the acceptation of a term to include everything it naturally denotes except the subject of the sentence: as, Samson was stronger than any man (that is, than any other man).

accommodated (a-kom′ō-dā-ted), *p. a.* Made fit; made suitable; adapted; modified.

We sometimes use the term [religion] in an *accommodated* sense, *i. e.*, to express the spiritual results with which religion is fraught, rather than the mere carnal embodiment it first of all offers to such results.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 5.

accommodately† (a-kom′ō-dāt-li), *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

Of all these [causes] Moses . . . held fit to give an account *accommodately* to the capacity of the people.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, p. 3.

accommodateness† (a-kom′ō-dāt-nes), *n.* Fitness.

Aptness and *accommodateness* to the great purpose of men's salvation.
Hallywell, Saving of Souls, p. 80.

accommodating (a-kom′ō-dā-ting), *p. a.* Obliging; yielding to the desires of others; disposed to comply and to oblige another: as, an *accommodating* man; an *accommodating* disposition.

accommodatingly (a-kom′ō-dā-ting-li), *adv.* In an accommodating manner; obligingly.

★**accommodation** (a-kom-ō-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *accommodatio(n-)*, < *accommodare*, adapt: see *accommodate, v.*] 1. The act of accommodating: as—(*a*) Adjustment; adaptation; especially, the adaptation or application of one thing to another by analogy, as the words of a prophecy to a subsequent event.

The law of adaptation which we thus discern and trace alike in every instance of organic development and func-

tion, we discern and trace also in the *accommodation* of the individual to his social surroundings and in the consequent modification of his character.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 96.

Many of these quotations were probably intended as nothing more than *accommodations*. *Paley.*

(*b*) Adjustment of differences; reconciliation, as of parties in dispute.

The conformity and analogy of which I speak . . . has a strong tendency to facilitate *accommodation*, and to produce a generous oblivion of the rancour of their quarrels.
Burke, On a Regicide Peace, i.

To come to terms of *accommodation*. *Macaulay.*

(*c*) Convenience; the supplying of a want; aid.

St. James's Church had recently been opened for the *accommodation* of the inhabitants of this new quarter.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. The state of being accommodated; fitness; state of adaptation: followed by *to*, sometimes by *with*.

The organization of the body with *accommodation to* its functions. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 53.

Socinus' main design . . . was to bring all the mysteries of Christianity to a full *accommodation with* the general notions of man's reason. *South*, Works, V. iii.

3. Anything which supplies a want, as in respect of ease, refreshment, and the like; anything furnished for use; a convenience: chiefly applied to lodgings: as, *accommodation* for man and beast: often used in the plural.

They probably thought of the coach with some contempt, as an *accommodation* for people who had not their own gigs. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, iv.

Outside of the larger cities on the Continent you can get as wretched *accommodations* as you could desire for an enemy. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 65.

Specifically—**4.** (*a*) In *com.*, pecuniary aid in an emergency; a loan of money, either directly or by becoming security for the repayment of a sum advanced by another, as by a banker. (*b*) In *physiol.*, the automatic adjustment of the eye, or its power of adjusting itself to distinct vision at different distances, or of the ear to higher or lower tones. In the eye accommodation is effected by an alteration of the convexity of the crystalline lens (which see), and in the ear by an increased tension of the tympanic membrane for higher tones.—**Accommodation bill** or **note, paper,** or **indorsement,** a bill of exchange or note, etc., drawn, accepted, or indorsed by one or more parties to enable another or others to obtain credit by or raise money on it, and not given like business paper in payment of a debt, but merely intended to accommodate the drawer: colloquially called in Scotland a *wind-bill*, and in England a *kite*.—**Accommodation cramp.** See *cramp*.—**Accommodation ladder,** a stairway fixed on



Accommodation Ladder.

the outside of a ship at the gangway, to facilitate ascending from or descending to boats.—**Accommodation lands or land.** (*a*) Lands bought by a builder or speculator, who erects houses upon them and then leases portions of them upon an improved ground-rent. [Eng.] (*b*) Land acquired for the purpose of being added to other land for its improvement. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—**Accommodation road,** a road constructed to give access to a particular piece of land. *Rapalje and Lawrence.* [Eng.]—**Accommodation train,** a railway-train which stops at all or nearly all the stations on the road: called in Great Britain a *parliamentary train:* opposed to *express-train*.—**Accommodation works,** works which an English railway company is required by 8 and 9 Vict. xx. to make and maintain for the accommodation of the owners and occupiers of land adjoining the railway, as gates, bridges, culverts, fences, etc.

accommodative (a-kom′ō-dā-tiv), *a.* [< *accommodate* + *-ive;* = It. *accomodativo*.] Disposed or tending to accommodate, or to be accommodating; adaptive.

The strength of the infective qualities of these organisms may be greatly increased by an *accommodative* culture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 425.

accommodativeness (a-kom′ō-dā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being accommodative.

accommodator (a-kom′ō-dā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *acomodador*, < L. as if **accommodator:* see *accommodate*, *v.*] One who or that which accommodates or adjusts.

accommodet (ak-ǫ-mōd′), *v. t.* [< F. *accommoder* = It. *accomodare*, < L. *accommodare:* see *accommodate*.] To accommodate. [Rare.]

accompanable† (a-kum′pa-na-bl), *a.* [Also *accompaniable;* < F. *accompagnable*, "sociable, easie to be conversed with" (Cotgrave), < *accompagner* + *-able:* see *accompany*.] Sociable. *Sir P. Sidney.*

accompanier (a-kum′pa-ni-ėr), *n.* One who or that which accompanies. [Rare.]

Dear, cracked spinnet of dearer Louisa! Without mention of mine, be dumb, thou thin *accompanier* of her thinner warble! *Lamb*, Elia.

★**accompaniment** (a-kum′pa-ni-ment), *n.* [< *accompany*, q. v., + *-ment;* after F. *accompagnement*, OF. *acompaignement* = Sp. *acompañamiento* = Pg. *acompanhamento* = It. *accompagnamento*.] Something that attends another as a circumstance; something incidental or added to the principal thing as a concomitant, by way of ornament, for the sake of symmetry, or the like.

Elaboration of some one organ may be a necessary *accompaniment* of Degeneration in all the others.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

Specifically—(*a*) In *music*, the subordinate part or parts added to a solo or concerted composition to enhance the effect, and also, if it be a vocal composition, to sustain the voices and keep them true to the pitch. The accompaniment may be given to one or more instruments, or to a chorus of voices. Instead of writing accompaniments in full, as is now done, the older composers were accustomed merely to indicate the harmonies to be employed by means of a figured bass, which could be performed in a great variety of ways, more or less elaborate, according to the musical knowledge, taste, and skill of the executant. (*b*) In *painting*, an object accessory to the principal object, and serving for its ornament or illustration: generally termed an *accessory* (which see). (*c*) In *her.*, anything added to a shield by way of ornament, as the belt, mantling, supporters, etc.—**Accompaniment of the scale,** in *music*, the harmony assigned to the series of notes forming the diatonic scale, ascending and descending.—**Additional accompaniments,** parts of a musical composition not written by the original composer, but added by another: as, Mozart's *additional accompaniments* to Handel's "Messiah." Such additions are justified in most cases on the ground that some instruments have become obsolete, others have been invented, and the constitution of the orchestra has been much changed since the time of the original composer.

accompanist (a-kum′pa-nist), *n.* In *music*, one who plays an accompaniment.

accompany (a-kum′pa-ni), *v.*; pret. and pp. *accompanied*, ppr. *accompanying*. [< OF. *acompaignier, acompaigner* (F. *accompagner* = Sp. *acompañar* = Pg. *acompanhar* = It. *accompagnare*), associate with, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, with, + *compaignier, compaigner, compagner*, associate, < *compaignie, cumpanie*, company: see *company*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To be or exist in company with; be joined in association or combination; constitute an adjunct or concomitant to: as, thunder *accompanies* lightning; an insult *accompanied* by or with a blow; the President's message and *accompanying* documents.

The still night . . . with black air
Accompanied, with damps and dreadful gloom.
Milton, P. L., x. 848.

There is reason to believe that different diseases can so *accompany* each other as to be united in the same individual. *Buckle*, Hist. Civilization, II. 569.

2. To keep company with; be associated in intimacy or companionship; act as companion to. [Now rare or obsolete.]

Harry, I do not only marvel where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art *accompanied*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Although alone,
Best with thyself *accompanied*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 428.

3. To go along or in company with; attend or join in movement or action: as, to *accompany* a friend on a walk or journey; men-of-war formerly *accompanied* fleets of merchant ships; he was everywhere *accompanied* by (not with) his dog.

They *accompanied* him unto the ship. Acts xx. 38.

4. To put in company (with); cause to be or go along (with); combine; associate: as, to *accompany* a remark with (not by) a bow; he *accompanied* his speech with rapid gestures.—**5.** In *music*, to play or sing an accompaniment to or for: as, he *accompanied* her on the piano.—**6†.** To cohabit with.

The phasma . . . *accompanies* her, at least as she imagines. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 374.

= **Syn.** To attend, escort, wait on, go with, convoy, be associated with, coexist.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To be a companion or associate: as, to *accompany* with others.—**2.** To cohabit. [Rare.]

The king . . . loved her, and *accompanied* with her only, till he married Elfrida. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

3. In *music*, to perform the accompaniment in a composition; especially, to perform the instrumental part of a mixed vocal and instrumental piece.

accompanyist (a-kum′pa-ni-ist), *n.* An accompanist. [Rare.]

From which post he soon advanced to that of *accompanyist* at the same theatre. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 28.

accompass† (a-kum′pas), *v. t.* To achieve; effect; bring about.

The remotion of two such impediments is not commonly *accompass'd* by one head-piece.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, i. 42.

accompletive (a-kom′plē-tiv), *a.* Disposed or tending to accomplish or fulfil. [Rare.]

accomplice (a-kom′plis), *n.* [An extension (due perhaps to a supposed connection with *accomplish* or *accompany*), by prefixing *ac-*, of the older form *complice*, in same sense, < F. *complice*, an associate, particularly in crime, < L. *complicem*, acc. of *complex*, adj., confederate, participant, < *complicare*, fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold: see *complex* and *complicate*.] **1.** A partner or coöperator: not in a bad sense.

Success unto our valiant general,
And happiness to his *accomplices!*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2.

One fellow standing at the beginning of a century, and stretching out his hand as an *accomplice* towards another fellow standing at the end of it, without either having known of the other's existence.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

More commonly—**2.** An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. Technically, in *law*, any participator in an offense, whether as principal or as accessory: sometimes used of accessories only, in contradistinction to principals. It is followed by *of* or *with* before a person, and *in* or *of* before the crime: as, A was an *accomplice with* B *in* the murder of C.

Thou, the cursed *accomplice of* his treason.
Johnson, Irene, v. 1.

He is . . . an *accomplice* if he is intimately bound up in the project and responsibility of the schemes as a prime mover. *C. J. Smith*, Synonyms, p. 7.

Sometimes used with *to* before a thing.

We free-statesmen, as *accomplices to* the guilt [of slavery, are] ever in the power of the grand offender.
Emerson, Misc., p. 245.

= **Syn.** Abetter, accessory (see the definitions of these words), coadjutor, assistant, ally, confederate, associate.

accompliceship (a-kom′plis-ship), *n.* Accomplicity. *Sir H. Taylor.* [Rare.]

accomplicity (ak-ǫm-plis′i-ti), *n.* [< *accomplice* + *-ity*, after *complicity*.] The state of being an accomplice; criminal assistance. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

accomplish (a-kom′plish), *v. t.* [< ME. *acomplissen*, < OF. *acompliss-*, stem of certain parts of *acomplir*, F. *accomplir*, complete, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *complir*, < L. *complere*, complete: see *complete*, *v.*] **1.** To complete; finish; reach the end of; bring to pass; actually do: as, he works hard, but *accomplishes* nothing.

And while she [Nature] does *accomplish* all the spring,
Birds to her secret operations sing. *Sir W. Davenant.*

To *accomplish* anything excellent, the will must work for catholic and universal ends. *Emerson*, Civilization.

2. To bring about by performance or realization; execute; carry out; fulfil: as, to *accomplish* a vow, promise, purpose, or prophecy.

Thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them. Ezek. vi. 12.

This that is written must yet be *accomplished* in me.
Luke xxii. 37.

Hence—**3†.** To gain; obtain as the result of exertion.

To *accomplish* twenty golden crowns.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

4. To make complete by furnishing what is wanting: as—(*a*†) To equip or provide with material things.

The armourers, *accomplishing* the knights.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

It [the moon] is fully *accomplished* for all those ends to which Providence did appoint it.
Bp. Wilkins, Math. Works, i.

(*b*) To equip or furnish mentally; fit by education or training.

His lady is open, chatty, fond of her children, and anxious to *accomplish* them. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, vi. 202.

I can still less pause . . . even to enumerate the succession of influences . . . which had . . . *accomplished* them for their great work there and here.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 82.

= **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Execute, Achieve*, etc. (see *perform*), complete, finish, consummate, succeed in, work out, fulfil, realize, bring to pass, end.

accomplishable (a-kom′plish-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being accomplished.

accomplished (a-kom′plisht), *p. a.* **1.** Completed; effected: as, an *accomplished* fact.—**2.** Perfected; finished; consummate: used in either a good or a bad sense: as, an *accomplished* scholar; an *accomplished* villain.

Know you not the Egyptian Zabdas?—the mirror of *accomplished* knighthood—the pillar of the state—the Aurelian of the East? *W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 69.

3. Possessing accomplishments; having the attainments and graces of cultivated or fashionable society.

An *accomplished* and beautiful young lady. *Thackeray*, Newcomes.

accomplisher (a-kom′plish-ėr), *n.* One who accomplishes or fulfils.

The Fates, after all, are the *accomplishers* of our hopes. *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 26.

accomplishing (a-kom′plish-ing), *n.* That which is accomplished or completed. [Rare.]

I shall simply enumerate, as ends, all that a university should accomplish, although these *accomplishings* may, strictly considered, often partake more of the character of means. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

accomplishment (a-kom′plish-ment), *n.* [< *accomplish* + *-ment*, after F. *accomplissement.*] **1.** The act of accomplishing or carrying into effect; fulfilment; achievement: as, the *accomplishment* of a prophecy; the *accomplishment* of our desires or ends.

I once had faith and force enough to form generous hopes of the world's destiny . . . and to do what in me lay for their *accomplishment*. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, ii.

2. An acquirement; an attainment, especially such as belongs to cultivated or fashionable society: generally in the plural.

I was then young enough, and silly enough, to think gaming was one of their *accomplishments*. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

Yet wanting the *accomplishment* of verse. *Wordsworth.*

=**Syn. 1.** Completion, fulfilment, perfection, performance, execution, achievement.—**2.** *Acquirements, Acquisitions, Attainments*, etc. (see *acquirement*), qualifications, skill, graces.

accompt†, accomptable†, accomptant†. See *account*, etc. [The spellings *accompt, accomptable*, etc., are artificial forms used, not prevailingly, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They are now obsolete, or nearly so, though *accompt* and *accomptant* may still be used in the formal or legal style. The pronunciation has always conformed to the regular spelling, *account, accountable*, etc.]

accorage†, *v. t.* See *accourage. Spenser.*

accord (a-kôrd′), *v.* [< ME. *acorden* (less frequently *accorden*), agree, be in harmony, trans. bring into agreement, < OF. *acorder*, agree (F. *accorder* = Sp. Pr. Pg. *acordar* = It. *accordare*), < ML. *accordare*, agree, < L. *ad*, to, + *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*. Cf. *concord* and *discord.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To agree; be in correspondence or harmony.

My heart *accordeth* with my tongue. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

That mind and soul, *according* well,
May make one music as before. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam (Int.).

Their minds *accorded* into one strain, and made delightful music. *Hawthorne*, Snow Image, p. 58.

2. To make an agreement; come to an understanding.

We *accorded* before dinner. *Scott*, Waverley, II. xix.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make to agree or correspond; adapt, as one thing to another. [Rare.]

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

2. To bring to an agreement or a settlement; settle, adjust, or compose; reconcile: as, to *accord* controversies.

Having much a-doe to *accord* differing Writers, and to pick trueth out of partiality. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Is there no way left open to *accord* this difference,
But you must make one with your swords? *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, ii. 6.

3. To grant; give; concede: as, to *accord* due praise to any one.

His hands were thrust into his pockets; he was whistling thoughtfully, and walking to and fro, a small space having been *accorded* him by the crowd, in deference to his temporary importance. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 23.

accord (a-kôrd′), *n.* [< ME. *acord* (less frequently *accord*), < OF. *acorde*, usually *acort*, agreement (F. *accord* = Sp. *acorde* = Pg. *acordo, accordo*), verbal n. of *acorder*, agree: see *accord, v.*] **1.** Agreement; harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills; assent.

These all continued with one *accord* in prayer and supplication. Acts i. 14.

You must buy that peace
With full *accord* to all our just demands. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

2. A union of different sounds which is agreeable to the ear; concord; harmony.

Those sweet *accords* are even the angels' lays. *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 1.

3. Agreement; just correspondence of things; harmony of relation: as, the *accord* of light and shade in painting.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

4. Will; voluntary or spontaneous impulse or act; unaided action or operation: preceded by *own*.

Being more forward, of his *own accord* he went unto you. 2 Cor. viii. 17.

Now of my *own accord* such other trial
I mean to show you of my strength. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1643.

5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation: as, the mediator of an *accord.*

If both are satisfied with this *accord*,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword. *Dryden*, Fables.

Specifically, in *law*, an agreement which is made between parties for the settlement of a liability or controversy, and which, when executed, that is, carried into effect, is termed an *accord and satisfaction*, and bars or terminates a suit; a private extra-judicial agreement or arrangement. **6.** In *music*, same as *chord.*—**7.** *Milit.*, the conditions under which a fortress or command of troops is surrendered.—**To be at accord,** to be in agreement. *Chaucer.*—**To fall of accord†,** to come into agreement. *Chaucer.*

accordable† (a-kôr′da-bl), *a.* [< ME. *acordable*, < OF. **acordable*, F. *accordable*, < OF. *acorder*: see *accord.* Cf. Sp. *acordablemente*, adv.] Capable of being harmonized or reconciled; consonant; agreeable.

accordance (a-kôr′dans), *n.* [< ME. *acordance, acordaunce*, < OF. *acordance*, later *accordance* (= Pr. *acordansa*), < *acordant*, etc.: see *accordant.*] **1.** The state of being in accord; agreement with a person; conformity to a thing; harmony.

Their voices are in admirable *accordance* with the tranquil solitude of a summer afternoon. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

There is a remarkable *accordance* in the power of digestion between the gastric juice of animals with its pepsin and hydrochloric acid, and the secretion of *Drosera* with its ferment and acid belonging to the acetic series. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, vi.

2. The act of according, granting, or giving.

=**Syn. 1.** Harmony, unison, coincidence.

accordancy (a-kôr′dan-si), *n.* Same as *accordance*, but less used.

accordant (a-kôr′dant), *a.* [< ME. *acordant, acordaunt*, < OF. *acordant*, F. *accordant*, agreeing with, < ML. *accordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *accordare*, agree: see *accord, v.*] Corresponding; conformable; consonant; agreeable; of the same mind; harmonious: sometimes followed by *to*, but more commonly by *with*: as, this was not *accordant to* his tastes, or *with* his principles.

If he found her *accordant*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 2.

Music and meaning floated together, *accordant* as swan and shadow. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

In the neighboring hall a strain of music, proceeding
From the *accordant* strings of Michael's melodious fiddle. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

accordantly (a-kôr′dant-li), *adv.* In an accordant manner; in accordance or agreement.

accorder (a-kôr′dėr), *n.* One who accords or agrees; one who grants or bestows. [Rare.]

according (a-kôr′ding), *p. a.* **1.** Agreeing; harmonious.

Th' *according* music of a well-mixed state. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 294.

2. Suitable; agreeable; in accordance; in proportion: followed by *to.*

Our zeal should be *according to* knowledge. *Bp. Sprat.*

★**according** (a-kôr′ding), *adv.* In accordance (with); agreeably (to): used with *to:* as, he acted *according to* his judgment: often applied to persons, but referring elliptically to their statements or opinions. Often abbreviated to *acc.*

According to him, every person was to be bought. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

For no delicious morsel pass'd her throat;
According to her cloth she cut her coat. *Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 20.

According as, agreeably, conformably, or proportionately as.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according as* he thinks they best promote the good of church and state. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

accordingly (a-kôr′ding-li), *adv.* **1.** Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable: as, those who live in faith and good works will be rewarded *accordingly.*

Whenever you are to do a thing, though it can never be known but to yourself, ask yourself how you would act were all the world looking at you, and act *accordingly.* *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 286.

2. In assent or compliance; acquiescently.

Upon this the Sultan was directed to place himself by a huge tub of water; which he did *accordingly.* *Addison*, Spectator, No. 94.

=**Syn. 2.** *Therefore, Wherefore, Accordingly*, etc. See *therefore.*

★**accordion** (a-kôr′di-on), *n.* [Also spelled *accordeon*, < F. *accordéon*, < *accorder*, be in harmony, accord.] A small keyed wind-instrument, opening and shutting like a bellows, and having its tones generated by the play of wind thus produced upon metallic reeds. It is constructed on the same principle as the concertina and the harmonium, but is much inferior to them.

accordionist (a-kôr′di-on-ist), *n.* A player on the accordion.

accorporate† (a-kôr′pō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *accorporatus*, pp. of *accorporare*, < *ad*, to, + *corporare*, form into a body: see *corporate.*] To incorporate; unite.

Custom, being but a mere face, as echo is a mere voice, rests not in her unaccomplishment, until by secret inclination she *accorporate* herself with errour. *Milton*, Pref. to Doct. of Divorce.

accorporation† (a-kôr-pō-rā′shon), *n.* Incorporation.

accost (a-kôst′), *v.* [< F. *accoster*, < OF. *acoster*, come alongside of, approach, touch, = Sp. Pg. *acostar* = It. *accostare*, < ML. *accostare*, set one's self alongside of, < L. *ad*, to, + *costa*, a rib, a side: see *coast, accoast*, and *costal.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To come side by side or face to face with; draw near; approach; make up to.

Accost [her], Sir Andrew, *accost.*—What's that?—*Accost* is, front her, board her, woo her, assail her. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

2. To speak to; address.

With taunts the distant giant I *accost.* *Pope*, Odyssey, x.

Being shown into the common room, I was *accosted* by a very well-dressed gentleman. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

3†. To border on; adjoin.

Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as *accosts* the sea) by the English. *Fuller*, Worthies, Derbyshire.

II.† *intrans.* To adjoin; be adjacent.

The shores which to the sea *accoste.* *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 42.

accost (a-kôst′), *n.* The act of accosting; address; salutation.

He revealed himself in his *accost.* *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 101.

accostable (a-kôs′ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *accostable*, < *accoster*, approach: see *accost, v.*] Capable of being accosted; easy of access; affable.

The French are a free, debonnair, *accostable* people. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 12.

accosted (a-kôs′ted), *p. a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Placed on either or on each side of a principal charge: as, a bend *accosted* by two bendlets. (*b*) Placed side by side, as two beasts, whether facing in the same direction or not.



A Bend Accosted by Bendlets.

accouche (a-kösh′), *v. i.* [< F. *accoucher*, tr. deliver, intr. be delivered, give birth, < OF. *acoucher*, lay one's self down in bed, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *coucher*, earlier *colcher, colcier*, F. *coucher*, lay one's self down, lie down: see *couch, v.*] To act as an accoucheur or a midwife. *N. E. D.*

accouchement (a-kösh′moṅ), *n.* [F., < *accoucher*: see *accouche.*] Delivery in childbed; parturition.

accoucheur (a-kö-shėr′), *n.* [F., a man-midwife, < *accoucher*: see *accouche.*] A man-midwife; a medical practitioner who attends women in childbirth.—**Accoucheur-toad.** See *nurse-frog.*

accoucheuse (a-kö-shėz′), *n.* [F., fem. of *accoucheur.*] A midwife.

account (a-kount′), *v.* [< ME. *acounten, acunten*, < OF. *acunter, aconter* = Pr. OSp. OPg. *acontar* = It. *accontare* (later OF. also *acompter*, mod. F. *accompter*, late ME. *acompten*, mod. E. *accompt*, q. v., after L.), < ML. **accomputare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *computare*, count, compute: see *count*[1] and *compute.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To count or reckon as; deem; consider; think; hold to be.

The opinion of more worlds than one has in ancient times been *accounted* a heresy. *Bp. Wilkins*, Math. Works, i.

I have been *accounted* a good stick in a country-dance.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

He fails obtain what he *accounts* his right.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 189.

2†. To reckon or compute; count.

The motion of the sun whereby years are *accounted*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

3. To assign or impute; give the credit of; reckon as belonging or attributable. [Rare.]

Even as Abraham believed God, and it was *accounted* to him for righteousness. Gal. iii. 6.

You have all sorts of graces *accounted* to you.
Jerrold, Works, IV. 408.

4†. To give an account, reason, or explanation of; explain.

A way of *accounting* the solidity of ice. *Glanville*.

5†. To take into consideration. *Chaucer.*—**6†.** To recount; relate. *Chaucer.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To render an account or relation of particulars; answer in a responsible character: followed by *with* or *to* before a person, and by *for* before a thing: as, an officer must *account with* or *to* the treasurer *for* money received.

They must *account to* me *for* these things, which I miss so greatly. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

2. To furnish or assign a reason or reasons; give an explanation: with *for:* as, idleness *accounts for* poverty.

You'll not let me speak—I say the lady can *account for* this much better than I can. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

3†. To reckon; count.

Calendar months, . . . by which months we still *account*.
Holder, On Time.

To account of†, to make account of; esteem.

It [silver] was nothing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon. 1 Ki. x. 21.

I *account of* her beauty. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1.

★**account** (a-kount'), *n.* [< ME. *acount, acunt, acont, conte*, < OF. *acunt, acont* (< *a-* + *cont*, < L. *computum*, a calculation), *acunte, aconte* (later OF. and ME. *acompt, acompte:* see *accompt*), < OF. *acunter, aconter:* see *account, v.*] **1.** A reckoning, an enumeration, or a computation; method of computing: as, the Julian *account* of time.

That . . .
I might in virtues, beauties, livings, friends,
Exceed *account*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

2. A reckoning of money or business; a statement or record of financial or pecuniary transactions, with their debits and credits, or of money received and paid and the balance on hand or due: as, to keep *accounts;* to make out an *account.*—**3.** A course of business dealings or relations requiring the keeping of records: as, to have an *account* with the bank.—**4.** On the *stock exchange*, that part of the transactions between buyer and seller to be settled on the fortnightly or monthly settling-day: as, I have sold A. B. 500 shares for the *account.*—**5.** Narrative; relation; statement of facts; a recital, verbal or written, of particular transactions and events: as, an *account* of the revolution in France.

The *account* which Thucydides has given of the retreat from Syracuse is among narratives what Vandyke's Lord Strafford is among paintings. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

6. A statement of reasons, causes, grounds, etc., explanatory of some event: as, no satisfactory *account* has yet been given of these phenomena.—**7.** An explanatory statement or vindication of one's conduct, such as is given to a superior.

Give an *account* of thy stewardship. Luke xvi. 2.

8. Reason or consideration; ground: used with *on:* as, *on* all *accounts; on* every *account; on account* of.

He [Bacon] valued geometry chiefly, if not solely, *on account* of those uses, which to Plato appeared so base.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

9. Estimation; esteem; distinction; dignity; consequence or importance.

There never was a time when men wrote so much and so well, and that without being of any great *account* themselves. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 293.

10. Profit; advantage: as, to find one's *account* in a pursuit; to turn anything to *account*.

Why deprive us of a malady by which such numbers find their *account?* *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

11. Regard; behalf; sake: as, all this trouble I have incurred on your *account*.

Sometimes spelled *accompt*.

Account current, open account, a course of business dealings still continuing between two parties, or an account not stated.—**Account rendered,** a statement presented by a creditor to his debtor, showing the charges of the former against the latter.—**Account sales** (an abbreviation of *account of the sales*), a separate account rendered to his principal by a factor or broker, showing the goods sold, the prices obtained, and the net result after deduction of expenses, etc.—**Account stated,** an account or statement showing the result of a course of transactions, for adjustment between the parties. Sometimes called a *state.*—**Action of account,** or **writ of account,** in *law*, an action or writ which the plaintiff brings, demanding that the defendant shall render his just account, or show good cause to the contrary.—**For account of,** on behalf of: as, sold *for account of* A. B., that is, disposed of by sale, and to be accounted for to A. B.—**For the account,** for settlement on the regular settling-day, and not for cash or ready money: used on the stock exchange. See above, 4.—**In account with,** having business dealings with (some one), requiring the keeping of an account.—**Money of account,** a denomination of money used in reckoning, but not current as coins: thus, in China, the tael or ounce-weight of silver is a *money of account.*—**On or to account,** as an instalment or interim payment.—**On one's own account,** for one's self; for one's own interest and at one's own risk: as, he has gone into business *on his own account.*—**To go on the account†,** to join a piratical expedition; turn pirate: probably from the parties sharing as in a commercial venture.

I hope it is no new thing for gentlemen of fortune who are *going on the account*, to change a captain now and then. *Scott*.

To make account†, to form an expectation; judge; reckon.

This other part . . . *makes account* to find no slender arguments for this assertion out of those very Scriptures which are commonly urged against it. *Milton*.

They *made* no *account* but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas.
Bacon, Consid. of War with Spain.

To make account of, to hold in estimation or esteem; value: generally with an adjective of quantity, as *much, little, no*, etc.: as, he *makes* no *account of* difficulties.

What is . . . the son of man, that thou *makest account of* him! Ps. cxliv. 3.

We never *make* much *account of* objections [to war] which merely respect the actual state of the world at this moment, but which admit the general expediency and permanent excellence of the project.
Emerson, Misc., p. 189.

To open an account with, to begin a course of dealings with, requiring the keeping of an account.—**To take into account,** to take into consideration; make a part of the reckoning or estimate. = **Syn. 5.** *Account, Relation, Narration, Narrative, Recital, Description, Story*, statement, rehearsal, chronicle, history, tale, report. These words agree in denoting the rehearsal of an event or of a series of events. *Account* directs attention to the facts related rather than to the relater; it is the most general term. *Relation* is also general in its meaning, but implies more directly a relater; it is less used in this sense than the corresponding verb *relate*. It holds a middle place between *account* and *narrative*. *Narration* is the act of narrating; the meaning "the thing narrated" has by desynonymization been given up to *narrative*. A *narrative* sets forth a series of incidents dependent upon each other for meaning and value, and generally drawn from the personal knowledge of the narrator. A *recital* is a narrative, usually of events that peculiarly affect the interests or the feelings of the reciter; hence it is generally more detailed: as, the *recital* of one's wrongs, griefs, troubles. A *description* is an account addressed to the imagination, a picture in words. A *story* is by derivation a short history, and by development a narrative designed to interest and please. There may be an *account* of a battle or a burglary; a *relation* of an adventure; a man of extraordinary powers of *narration*, so that his *narrative* is exact and vivid; a *recital* of one's personal sufferings; a *description* of a scene or an incident; a *story* of a life.

account† (a-kount'), *pp.* [Reduced from *accounted.*] Accounted; reckoned.

Was with long use *account* no sin.
Shak., Pericles, i., Gower.

[In older editions this is printed *account'd.*]

accountability (a-koun-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being accountable or answerable; responsibility for the fulfilment of obligations; liability to account for conduct, meet or suffer consequences, etc.: as, to hold a trustee to his *accountability;* the *accountability* of parents toward their children, or of men toward God.

The awful idea of *accountability*. *R. Hall*.

accountable (a-koun'ta-bl), *a.* [< *account* + *-able*. Cf. F. *comptable*, accountable, responsible.] **1.** Liable to be called to account; responsible, as for a trust or obligation; answerable, as for conduct: as, every man is *accountable* to God for his conduct; a sheriff is *accountable* as bailiff and receiver of goods.

Subjects therefore are *accountable* to superiors.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

2. Of which an account can be given; that can be accounted for: in this use opposed to *unaccountable*. [Rare.]

We can never frame any *accountable* relation to it [our country], nor consequently assign any natural or proper affection toward it. *Shaftesbury*, Misc., 3.

Accountable receipt, a written acknowledgment of the receipt of money or goods to be accounted for by the receiver. It differs from an ordinary receipt or acquittance in that the latter imports merely that money has been paid. = **Syn. 1.** Amenable, answerable, responsible.

accountableness (a-koun'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being accountable; accountability.

Tied to no creed and confessing no intellectual *accountableness* to any power less than the Eternal Reason.
Bellows, Introd. to Martineau's Materialism, p. 7.

accountably (a-koun'ta-bli), *adv.* In an accountable manner.

accountancy (a-koun'tan-si), *n.* The art or practice of an accountant. *N. E. D.*

★**accountant** (a-koun'tant), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *accomptant*, < F. *acomptant* (OF. *acuntant*), ppr. of *acompter:* see *account* and *-ant*[1].]

I. *n.* **1.** One skilled in counting; one who keeps or makes up accounts, especially one who makes the keeping or examination of accounts his profession: as, a chartered *accountant.*—**2.** In *law*, the defendant in an action of account.

II.† *a.* Giving account; accountable; responsible.

His offence is so, as it appears,
Accountant to the law upon that pain.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

accountant-general (a-koun'tant-jen'e-ral), *n.* The principal or responsible accountant in a public office or in a mercantile or banking house or company; in England, formerly also an officer in chancery who received all moneys lodged in court and deposited the same in the Bank of England.

accountantship (a-koun'tant-ship), *n.* The office or employment of an accountant.

account-book (a-kount'bůk), *n.* A book containing accounts, especially one containing a record of sales, purchases, and payments; a ruled book for entering details of receipts and expenditures.

account-day (a-kount'dā), *n.* A day set apart once in each half month for the adjustment of differences between brokers on the English stock exchange. A similar practice prevails in the Continental bourses.

accouple† (a-kup'l), *v. t.* [< F. *accoupler*, join, < OF. *acoupler*, also *acoubler* = Sp. *acoplar* = It. *accoppiare*, < ML. *accopulare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *copulare*, couple: see *couple, v.*] To join or link together; unite; couple.

The Englishmen *accoupled* themselves with the Frenchmen. *Hall*, Chronicles, Hen. VIII., an. 9.

★**accouplement** (a-kup'l-ment), *n.* [< F. *accouplement* = It. *accoppiamento:* see *accouple.*] **1.** The act of accoupling or connecting in pairs; union in couples; marriage. [Rare.]

The son born of such an *accouplement* shall be most untoward. *Trial of Men's Wits*, p. 308.

2. In *carp.:* (*a*) A tie or brace. (*b*) The entire piece of work formed by a brace and the timbers which it joins.

accourage† (a-kur'āj), *v. t.* [< OF. *accourager*, earlier *acorager, acoragier*, inspire with courage, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *corage, coraige*, courage. Cf. *encourage.*] To encourage.

But he endevored with speaches milde
Her to recomfort, and *accourage* bold.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 34.

accourt† (a-kōrt'), *v. t.* [< *ac-* + *court*. Cf. OF. *accort*, civil, polite, *accortement, accortise*, politeness, courtesy, as if from a verb **accorter*.] To entertain with courtesy.

Accourting each her friend with lavish fest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 16.

accoutre, accouter (a-kö'tėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accoutred* or *accoutered*, ppr. *accoutring* or *accoutering*. [< F. *accoutrer*, earlier *accoustrer, acoustrer, acoutrer*, clothe, dress, equip, arrange, = Pr. *acotrar, acoutrar;* of uncertain origin; perhaps < OF. *a-* (L. *ad*) + *cousteur, coustre, coutre*, the sexton of a church, one of whose duties was to take care of the sacred vestments, both of the priest and of the image of the Virgin; prob. < L. **custorem* for *custodem*, nom. *custos*, a guardian, keeper: see *custodian.*] To dress, equip, or furnish; specifically, array in a military dress; put on or furnish with accoutrements.

Upon the word,
Accoutred as I was, I plunged in.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

He ungirds his horse, claps the whole equipage on his own back, and, thus *accoutred*, marches on the next inn.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

Our globe, . . . *accoutred* with so noble a furniture of air, light, and gravity. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., i. 5.

accoutrement, accouterment (a-kö'tėr-ment), *n.* **1.** Personal vestment or clothing; equipment or furnishing in general; array; apparel. [Rare in the singular.]

And not alone in habit and device,
Exterior form, outward *accoutrement*.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only, Mistress Ford, in the simple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

2. *pl.* Dress in relation to its component parts; equipage; trappings; specifically, the equipments of a soldier except arms and clothing; equipage for military service. See *equipage*.

In robes of peace, *accoutrements* of rest,
He was advanc'd a counsellor.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Among piled arms and rough *accoutrements*.
Tennyson, The Princess, v.

accoy† (a-koi′), *v. t.* [< ME. *acoien*, < OF. *acoier*, quiet, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *coi*, quiet: see *coy*[1].] **1.** To render quiet; soothe.

And with kind words *accoyd*, vowing great love to mee.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 59.

2. To dishearten; daunt; subdue.

Then is your carelesse courage *accoyed*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. (Feb.).

accrase†, *v. t.* See *acraze*.

accrease† (a-krēs′), *v. i.* [Formerly also *accreace*, *accress*, < ME. *acresen*, increase, < OF. *acreistre*, later *accroistre*, mod. F. *accroître* = Sp. *acrecer* = It. *accrescere*, < L. *accrescere*, grow, become larger by growth, increase: see *accrescе* (a later form, after the L.), *increase*, *decrease*, etc., and der. *accrue*.] To increase.

Accrescere, to increase, to *accreace*, to add vnto, . . . to accrew, to eeke. *Florio*.

Such as ask, why the sea doth never debord nor *accreace* a whit. *D. Person*, Varieties, 1 § 6, 24. (*N. E. D.*)

accredit (a-kred′it), *v. t.* [< F. *accréditer*, earlier *acrediter*, accredit, < *ac-* (L. *ad*), to, + *crédit*, n., credit (see *credit*, *n.*); = Sp. Pg. *acreditar* = It. *accreditare*, accredit, similarly formed.] **1.** To give credit or credence to; repose confidence in; trust; esteem.

Such were the principal terms of the surrender of Granada, as authenticated by the most *accredited* Castilian and Arabic authorities. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

His party will . . . protect and *accredit* him, in spite of conduct the most contradictory to their own principles. *Scott*.

2. To confer credit or authority on; stamp with authority.

With the best writers of our age, *accredit* is "invest with credit or authority," to which may be added its diplomatic sense, "send with letters credential." *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 284.

I am better pleased indeed that he censures some things than I should have been with unmixed commendation; for his censure will . . . *accredit* his praises. *Cowper*, Letters, xliii.

Hence, specifically — **3.** To send with credentials, as an envoy.

According to their rank, some agents of foreign governments are directly *accredited* to a sovereign, and others to his minister of foreign affairs. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 91.

4. To believe; accept as true.

He *accredited* and repeated stories of apparitions, and witchcraft, and possession, so silly, as well as monstrous, that they might have nauseated the coarsest appetite for wonder. *Southey*, Life of Wesley, II. 198.

5. To ascribe or attribute to; invest with the credit of: followed by *with*.

Mr. Bright himself was *accredited with* having said that his own effort to arouse a reforming spirit . . . was like flogging a dead horse. *McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xl.

accreditate† (a-kred′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accreditated*, ppr. *accreditating*. [As *accredit* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *accredit*.

She bowed, kissing the Thracian's hands, who would not resist it, to *accreditate* the beginnings of his Love to be of estimation. *Sir A. Cokaine*, tr. of Loredano, Dianea, IV. § 3. (*N. E. D.*)

accreditation† (a-kred-i-tā′shon), *n.* The act of accrediting, or the state of being accredited.

Having received my instructions and letters of *accreditation* from the Earl of Hillsborough on the 17th day of April, 1780. *Mem. of R. Cumberland*, I. 417. (*N. E. D.*)

accrementitial (ak″rē-men-tish′al), *a.* [< L. as if **accrementum* (found once, but a false reading), addition (< *accrescere*, increase: see *accrescе*, and cf. *excrement*, *increment*), + E. *-itial*.] In *physiol.*, of or pertaining to the process of accrementition.

accrementition (ak″rē-men-tish′on), *n.* [< L. as if **accrementum*, on analogy of *accrementitial*, q. v. The regular form would be **accrementation*.] In *physiol.*, the production or development of a new individual by the separation of a part of the parent; gemmation.

accrescet† (a-kres′), *v. i.* [Later form of *accrease*, q. v., after orig. L. *accrescere*, increase, < *ad*, to, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*, and cf. *accrue*.] **1.** To increase; grow. [Rare.] — **2.** To accrue. See *accrue*, *v.*, 2.

accrescence (a-kres′ens), *n.* [< *accrescent*; = Sp. *acrecencia* = It. *accrescenza*, increase.] **1.** The act of increasing; gradual growth or increase; accretion.

The silent *accrescence* of belief from the unwatched depositions of a general, never contradicted, hearsay. *Coleridge*, Statesman's Manual (1839), App. B, p. 296.

2. That by which anything is increased; an increment.

accrescent (a-kres′ent), *a.* [< L. *accrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *accrescere*, grow: see *accrescе*.] Increasing; growing. Specifically, in *bot.*, applied to parts connected with the flower which increase in size after flowering, as frequently occurs with the calyx, involucre, etc.

accrescimento (äk-kresh-i-men′tō), *n.* [It.: see *accrescе*.] In *music*, the increase of the duration of a sound by one half, indicated by a dot after the note.

accrete (a-krēt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *accreted*, ppr. *accreting*. [< L. *accretus*, pp. of *accrescere*: see *accrescе*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To grow by accretion; gather additions from without. [Rare.]

We see everywhere wasted cliffs and denuded shores, or *accreted* shingle-banks and sand-hills. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 62.

2. To be added; adhere; become attached by a process of accretion.

Centres about which thought has *accreted*, instead of crystallizing into its own free forms. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 161.

★ **II.** *trans.* To cause to grow or unite.

★ **accrete** (a-krēt′), *a.* [< L. *accretus*, pp. of *accrescere*: see *accrescе*.] Grown together; formed by accretion; accreted.

★ **accretion** (a-krē′shon), *n.* [< L. *accretio(n-)*, < *accretus*, pp. of *accrescere*, grow: see *accrescе* and *accrete*.] **1.** The act of accreting or accreting; a growing to; an increase by natural growth; an addition; specifically, an increase by an accession of parts externally.

The phrase "living language," used with reference to facts, must import perpetual excretion and *accretion* of substance, involving or producing assimilation, development, and renewal. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 18.

A mineral or unorganized body can undergo no change save by the operation of mechanical or chemical forces; and any increase of its bulk is due to the addition of like particles to its exterior: it augments not by growth but by *accretion*. *Owen*, Comp. Anat., i.

2. In *pathol.*, the growing together of parts normally separate, as the fingers or toes. — **3.** The thing added; an extraneous addition; an accession: commonly used in the plural, and restricted to accessions made slowly and gradually by some external force.

He strove to pare away the *accretions* of age. *Merivale*, Hist. Romans, V. 150.

4. In *law*: (*a*) The increase or growth of property by external accessions, as by alluvium naturally added to land situated on the bank of a river, or on the seashore. When the accretion takes place by small and imperceptible degrees it belongs to the owner of the land immediately behind, but if it is sudden and considerable it may belong to the state. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the completion of an originally defective or imperfect right by some subsequent act on the part of the person from whom the right was derived.

accretive (a-krē′tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to accretion; increasing or adding by growth; growing; accrescent: as, "the *accretive* motion of plants," *Glanville*, Scep. Sci., ix. 60.

accrew†, **accrewe**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete spellings of *accrue*. The spelling is retained in the clipped form *crew*[1] (which see).

accriminate† (a-krim′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< *ac-* + *criminate* (cf. Sp. *acriminar*, exaggerate a crime, accuse): see *criminate*.] To charge with a crime.

accroach† (a-krōch′), *v. t.* [< ME. *acrochen*, < OF. *accrocher*, fix on a hook, hook up, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *croc*, a hook, a crook: see *crook* and *crochet*. Cf. *encroach*.] **1.** To hook, or draw to one's self as with a hook. — **2.** In *old laws*, to usurp: as, to *accroach* royal power to one's self.

accroachment† (a-krōch′ment), *n.* The act of accroaching; encroachment; usurpation, as of sovereign power.

accrual (a-krö′al), *n.* The act or process of accruing; accretion.

accrue (a-krö′), *n.* [Also written *accrew* (now obs.), < late ME. **acrewe*, found only in the clipped form *crewe* (> E. *crew*), and in the verb *acrewe*, accrue; < OF. *acrewe*, *acreue*, that which grows up, to the profit of the owner, on the earth or in a wood, later "*accreve*, a growth, increase, eeking, augmentation" (Cotgrave), orig. fem. of *acreu*, "*accreu*, growne, increased" (Cotgrave), (AF. *acru*), pp. of *acreistre* (AF. *acrestre*), later *accroistre*, mod. F. *accroître*, < L. *accrescere*, grow, accrease, accrescе, increase: see *accrease*, *accrescе*. Hence by abbr. *crue*, *crew*: see *crew*[1], and cf. *recruit*.] **1**†. An accession; addition; reinforcement.

The towne of Calis and the forts thereabouts were not supplied with anie new *accrewes* of soldiers. *Holinshed*, Chron., III. 1135 1.

Should be able . . . to oppose the French by the *accrue* of Scotland. *M. Godwyn*, Annals Eng., III. 283. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A loop or stitch forming an extra mesh in network.

There are also *accrues*, false meshes, or quarterings, which are loops inserted in any given row, by which the number of meshes is increased. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 359.

accrue (a-krö′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *accrued*, ppr. *accruing*. [Also written *accrew* (now obs.), < ME. *acrewe*, v., < **acrewe*, n.: see *accrue*, *n.*] **1**†. To grow; increase; augment.

And, though powre faild, her courage did *accrew*. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 7.

2. To happen or result as a natural growth; come or fall as an addition or increment, as of profit or loss, advantage or damage; arise in due course: as, a profit *accrues* to government from the coinage of copper; the natural increase *accrues* to the common benefit.

To no one can any benefit *accrue* from such aërial speculations . . . as crowd almost every book in our language that we turn to. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., Pref.

That pleasure which *accrues* from good actions. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Relig., ii. 5.

3. In *law*, to become a present and enforcible right or demand. Thus the right to set up the statute of limitations against a claim *accrues* by lapse of time; a cause of action on a note does not *accrue* till the note becomes payable.

accrued (a-kröd′), *p. a.* In *her.*, full-grown: an epithet applied to trees.

accruement (a-krö′ment), *n.* **1.** Accrual. — **2.** That which accrues; an addition; increment.

accruer (a-krö′er), *n.* [< *accrue* + *-er*[5], as in *user*, *trover*, *waiver*, and other law terms, where *-er* represents the F. inf. suffix.] In *law*, the act or fact of accruing; accrual. — **Clause of accruer**, a clause in a deed or bequest to several persons, directing to whom, in case of the death of one or more, his or their shares shall go or accrue.

acct. curt. In *com.*, a contraction of *account current*. Originally written $\frac{a}{c}$, a symbol now almost exclusively used for *account*.

accubation (ak-ū-bā′shon), *n.* [< L. *accubatio(n-)*, < *accubare*, lie near, esp. recline at table, < *ad*, to, + *cubare*, lie down. See *incubate* and *accumb*.] **1.** The act of lying down or reclining; specifically, the ancient practice, derived from the Orient, of eating meals in a recumbent posture. Among the Greeks at the time of the Homeric poems this practice had not yet been adopted; but in historical times it obtained in general among both Greeks and Romans, and it is illustrated in early vase-paintings. It was customary to eat reclining diagonally toward



Accubation.—An ancient dinner.

the table, resting on couches, either flat on the breast or supported on the left elbow in a semi-sitting position. Cushions were provided to relieve the strain upon the elbow and the back. The table was usually a little lower than the couches, for convenience in reaching the food. See *triclinium*.

Which gesture . . . cannot be avoided in the laws of *accubation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

2. In *med.*, lying-in; confinement; accouchement. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

accumb† (a-kumb′), *v. i.* [< L. *accumbere*, lie near, esp. recline at table, < *ad*, to, + **cumbere* (in comp.), a nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down. See *accubation*.] To recline, according to the ancient fashion at table. See *accubation*. *Bailey*.

accumbency† (a-kum′ben-si), *n.* [< *accumbent*: see *-cy*.] The state of being accumbent or of reclining.

★ **accumbent** (a-kum′bent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *accumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *accumbere*: see *accumb*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Leaning or reclining, in the manner of the ancients at their meals. See *accubation*.



Accumbent Ovule (*Thlaspi arvense*).

The Roman recumbent (or more properly *accumbent*) posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins, p. 134.

2. In *bot.*, lying against: applied to the cotyle-

dons of an embryo when their edges lie against or are opposed to the radicle.

II.† *n.* One who reclines, as at meals; one at table, whether reclining or sitting.

A penance must be done by every *accumbent* in sitting out the passage through all these dishes.
Bp. Hall, Occas. Med., No. 81.

accumber† (a-kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *acumbren, acombren*, for earlier *encumbren, encombren:* see *encumber*, and *a-*[16] and *en-*[1].] To encumber; clog.

And lette his sheep *acombred* in the mire.
Chaucer, Prol. Parson's Tale.

Accumbred with carriage of women and children.
Campion, Hist. Ireland, p. 28.

accumulate (ạ-kū′mū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *accumulated*, ppr. *accumulating*. [< L. *accumulatus*, pp. of *accumulare*, heap up, < *ad*, to, + *cumulare*, heap, < *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulate* and *cumulus*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To heap up; collect or bring together; make a pile, mass, or aggregation of: as, to *accumulate* earth or stones; to *accumulate* money or sorrows.

Never pray more; abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horrors *accumulate*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

2. To form by heaping up or collecting the parts or elements of; obtain by gathering in; amass: as, to *accumulate* wealth. [Rare in the physical sense, as in the first extract.]

Soon the young captive prince shall roll in fire,
And all his race *accumulate* the pyre.
J. Barlow, Columbiad, iii. 362. (*N. E. D.*)

In the seventeenth century a statesman who was at the head of affairs might easily, and without giving scandal, *accumulate* in no long time an estate amply sufficient to support a dukedom. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

A weak mind does not *accumulate* force enough to hurt itself. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To grow in size, number, or quantity; go on increasing by successive additions: as, public evils *accumulate*.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth *accumulates*, and men decay.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 52.

We are the heirs to an inheritance of truth, grandly *accumulating* from generation to generation.
Sumner, Orations, I. 51.

2. To take degrees by accumulation, as in some English universities. See *accumulation*.

accumulate† (ạ-kū′mū-lāt), *p. a.* [< L. *accumulatus*, pp.: see *accumulate, v.*] Collected into a mass or quantity; increased; intensified.

A more *accumulate* degree of felicity.
South, Sermons, viii. 147.

Haply made sweeter by the *accumulate* thrill.
Lowell, Cathedral.

accumulation (ạ-kū-mū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *accumulatio(n-)*, < *accumulare:* see *accumulate, v.*] **1.** The act of accumulating, or state of being accumulated; an amassing; a collecting together.

It is essential to the idea of wealth to be susceptible of *accumulation;* things which cannot, after being produced, be kept for some time before being used are never, I think, regarded as wealth. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Growth by continuous additions, as the addition of interest to principal. Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) The adding of the interest or income of a fund to the principal, pursuant to the provisions of a will or deed preventing its being expended. The law imposes restrictions on the power of a testator or creator of a trust to prohibit thus the present beneficial enjoyment of a fund in order to increase it for a future generation. (*b*) The concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof: more correctly, *cumulation*.

3. That which is accumulated; a heap, mass, or aggregation: as, a great *accumulation* of sand at the mouth of a river.

Our days become considerable, like petty sums by minute *accumulations*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

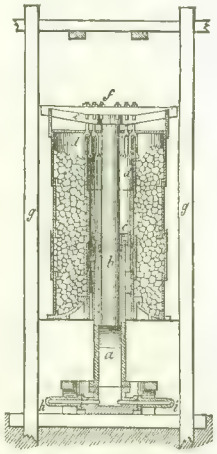
Accumulation of degrees, in some of the English universities, the taking of a higher and a lower degree together, or at shorter intervals than is usual or is generally allowed by the rules.—**Accumulation of power**, that amount of force or capacity for motion which some machines possess at the end of intervals of time, during which the velocity of the moving body has been constantly accelerated.

accumulative (ạ-kū′mū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *accumulate* + *-ive;* = Sp. *acumulativo* (in adv. *acumulativamente*) = Pg. *accumulativo*.] Tending to or arising from accumulation; cumulative.—**Accumulative judgment**, in *law*, a second judgment against a person, the effect of which is to begin after the first has expired.

accumulatively (ạ-kū′mū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an accumulative manner; by heaping; in heaps.

accumulativeness (ạ-kū′mū-lā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being accumulative; tendency to accumulate.

accumulator (ạ-kū′mū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *accumulator*, < *accumulare*, accumulate.] **1.** One who or that which gathers, accumulates, or amasses. —**2.** One who takes university degrees by accumulation (which see).—**3.** Anything used for collecting and storing energy, etc. Specifically, in *mech.*: (*a*) An india-rubber spring serving for the storage of energy to be utilized for lifting and other purposes. (*b*) An elastic section of a dredge-line, so placed as to prevent a sudden breaking strain. (*c*) An apparatus used principally in connection with hydraulic machines as an equalizer of pressure, or for the accumulation of energy to be expended intermittently, as in hydraulic cranes, elevators, riveters, etc. It consists of a cylinder fitted with a plunger, having at its upper end a cross-head or cap, to which are secured the weights necessary for the desired pressure. The water forced into the cylinder raises the plunger, whose weight, reacting upon the water, transmits this pressure to the operating machinery. The total force, less friction, which can be expended is measured by the product of the weight of the plunger and its load into the distance traversed by it. The joint capacity of the force-pumps which supply the cylinder is such as will, by continuous running, accumulate in the cylinder during periods of inaction an amount equal to that expended during a maximum effort. In another form, called the *hydro-pneumatic accumulator*, the water within the cylinder compresses air, which reacts upon it, thus serving as a substitute for the weights. Instead of dead-weights the plunger of the accumulator may be forced into its cylinder *a* by a piston of large area attached to its outer or free end; against this piston on its outer surface is maintained a constant pressure of water or air or steam, producing an effect equivalent to the weight in the other form. Such accumulators have the advantages of lightness and need not stand vertical. (*d*) In *elect.*: (1) A condenser (which see). (2) A storage battery (which see, under *battery*).—**Hydro-pneumatic accumulator**, an apparatus intended to be used with hydrostatic lifts and presses, and employing compressed air as the source of power. See above, 3 (*c*).



Hydraulic Accumulator.

a, cylinder; *b*, plunger; *c*, gland; *d*, weight-case; *e*, cross-head; *f*, bolt; *g*, framework; *h*, *i*, pipes.

accuracy (ak′ū-rā-si), *n.* [< *accura(te)* + *-cy*, as if < L. **accuratia*. The sense is that of the rare L. *accuratio*.] The condition or quality of being accurate; extreme precision or exactness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; correctness: as, the value of testimony depends on its *accuracy;* copies of legal instruments should be taken with *accuracy*.

The schoolmen tried to reason mathematically about things which had not been, and perhaps could not be, defined with mathematical *accuracy*.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

= **Syn.** Accurateness, exactness, exactitude, precision, carefulness, care, niceness, nicety.

accurate (ak′ū-rāt), *a.* [= Pg. *accurado* = It. *accurato*, < L. *accuratus*, prepared with care, exact, pp. of *accurare*, prepare with care, < *ad*, to, + *curare*, take care, < *cura*, care, pains: see *cure*.] **1.** Characterized by extreme care; hence, in exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from error or defect; exact: as, an *accurate* account; *accurate* measure; an *accurate* expression; an *accurate* calculator or observer.

Our American character is marked by a more than average delight in *accurate* perception, which is shown by the currency of the byword, "No mistake."
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 207.

2†. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon these things below. *Bacon.*

= **Syn. 1.** *Accurate, Correct, Exact, Precise, Nice*, careful, particular, true, faithful, strict, painstaking, unerring. Of these words *correct* is the feeblest; it is barely more than not faulty, as tested by some standard or rule. *Accurate* implies careful and successful endeavor to be correct: as, an *accurate* accountant, and, by extension of the meaning, *accurate* accounts; an *accurate* likeness. *Exact* is stronger, carrying the accuracy down to minute details: as, an *exact* likeness. It is more commonly used of things, while *precise* is used of persons: as, the *exact* truth; he is very *precise* in his ways. *Precise* may represent an excess of nicety, but *exact* and *accurate* rarely do so: as, she is prim and *precise*. As applied more specifically to the processes and results of thought and investigation, *exact* means absolutely true; *accurate*, up to a limited standard of truth; *precise*, as closely true as the utmost care will secure. Thus, the *exact* ratio of the circumference to the diameter cannot be stated, but the value 3.14159265 is *accurate* to eight places of decimals, which is sufficiently *precise* for the most refined measurements. *Nice* emphasizes the attention paid to minute and delicate points, often in a disparaging sense: as, he is more *nice* than wise.

What is told in the fullest and most *accurate* annals bears an infinitely small proportion to that which is suppressed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

But we all know that speech, *correct* speech, is not thus easily and readily acquired.
R. G. White, Every-day English, p. 130.

It [the map] presents no scene to the imagination; but it gives us *exact* information as to the bearings of the various points. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

A winning wave, deserving note,
In the tempestuous petticoat,—
A careless shoe-string, in whose tie
I see a wild civility,—
Do more bewitch me, than when art
Is too *precise* in every part. *Herrick.*

He is fastidiously *nice* in his choice of language, and a fondness for dainty and delicate epithets too often gives to his style an appearance of prettiness.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 82.

accurately (ak′ū-rāt-li), *adv.* In an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect; exactly: as, a writing *accurately* copied.

Nature lays the ground-plan of each creature *accurately* —sternly fit for all his functions; then veils it scrupulously. *Emerson*, Success.

For no two seconds together does any possible ellipse *accurately* represent the orbit [of a planet].
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 78.

accurateness (ak′ū-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being accurate; accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.

accurse (a-kėrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accursed*, ppr. *accursing*. [A wrong spelling, in imitation of L. words with prefix *ac-*, of *acurse*, < ME. *acursien, acorsien*, < *a-*[1] (< AS. *ā-*) + *cursien, corsien*, < AS. *cursian*, curse: see *curse, v.*] To imprecate misery or evil upon; call down curses on; curse. [Now hardly used except in the past participle as an adjective: see below.]

Hildebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry IV. *Raleigh*, Essays.

accursed, accurst (a-kėrs′ or a-kėr′sed, a-kėrst′), *p. a.* [< ME. *acursed, akursed, acorsed*, pp.: see *accurse.*] **1.** Subject to a curse; doomed to harm or misfortune; blasted; ruined.

The city shall be *accursed*. Josh. vi. 17.

Thro' you my life will be *accurst*.
Tennyson, The Letters, v.

2. Worthy of curses or execrations; detestable; execrable; cursed: as, "deeds *accursed*," *Collins*, Ode to Fear.

Thus cursed steel, and more *accursed* gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold.
Dryden, Ovid's Metamorph., i. 179.

accursedly (a-kėr′sed-li), *adv.* In an accursed manner.

accursedness (a-kėr′sed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being accursed.

accusable (ạ-kū′zạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *accusable* = Sp. *acusable* = Pg. *accusavel* = It. *accusabile* (in E. sense), < L. *accusabilis* (found once in Cicero), blameworthy, < *accusare*, accuse, blame: see *accuse.*] Liable to be accused or censured; chargeable; blamable: as, *accusable* of a crime.

Nature's improvision were justly *accusable*, if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

accusal (ạ-kū′zal), *n.* Accusation. *N. E. D.*

accusant† (ạ-kū′zạnt), *n.* [= Pg. It. *accusante*, an accuser, < L. *accusan(t-)s*, ppr. of *accusare*, accuse: see *accuse.*] One who accuses; an accuser.

The *accusant* must hold him to the proof of the charge.
Bp. Hall, Remains, Life, p. 531.

accusation (ak-ū-zā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *accusacion, -ciоun*, < OF. *acusation*, F. *accusation* = Sp. *acusación* = Pg. *accusação* = It. *accusazione*, < L. *accusatio(n-)*, an accusation, < *accusare*, accuse: see *accuse.*] **1.** A charge of wrong-doing; a declaration of the commission of crime or error; imputation of guilt or blame.

Wrote they unto him an *accusation* against the inhabitants of Judah and Jerusalem. Ezra iv. 6.

The breath
Of *accusation* kills an innocent name.
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 4.

2. That which is imputed as a crime or wrong; the specific guilt or error charged, as in a statement or indictment: as, what is the *accusation* against me? the *accusation* is murder.

And set up over his head his *accusation*. Mat. xxvii. 37.

3. The act of accusing or charging; crimination.

Thus they in mutual *accusation* spent
The fruitless hours. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1187.

= **Syn.** Charge, impeachment, arraignment, indictment, crimination, imputation.

accusatival (ạ-kū-zạ-tī′vạl), *a.* Pertaining to the accusative case. *Jour. of Philology.*

accusative (ạ-kū′zạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *accusatif* = Sp. *acusativo* = Pg. It. *accusativo*, all in the sense of accusative case, Pg. also in sense of censuring, < L. *accusativus*, prop. belonging to an accusation, but used only in the grammatical sense (with or without *casus*, case),

being a translation of Gr. *αἰτιατική* (sc. *πτῶσις, casus*), regarded as 'the case of accusing,' fem. of *αἰτιατικός*, usually translated 'of or for accusation,' but rather '(the case) of the effect,' or terminal cause of the action of the verb, < *αἰτιατόν*, effect, neut. of *αἰτιατός*, effected, < *αἰτιᾶσθαι*, allege as the cause, charge, accuse, < *αἰτία*, a cause, occasion, charge.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Producing accusations; accusatory.

This hath been a very *accusative* age.
Sir E. Dering, Speeches, p. 112.

2. In *gram.*, noting especially the direct object of a verb, and to a considerable extent (and probably primarily) destination or goal of motion: applied to a case forming part of the original Indo-European declension (as of the case-systems of other languages), and retained as a distinct form by the older languages of the family, and by some of the modern. In English grammar it is usually called the *objective* case. Its abbreviation is *acc.*

II. *n.* Short for *accusative case*. See I., 2.

accusatively (a-kū'za-tiv-li), *adv.* **1†.** In an accusative manner; by way of accusation.—**2.** In *gram.*, in the position or relation of the accusative case.

accusatorial (a-kū-za-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *accusatorius*, < *accusator*, accuser: see *accusatory*.] Of or pertaining to an accuser or a prosecutor: as, *accusatorial* functions. [Rare.]

accusatorially (a-kū-za-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In an accusatorial manner.

accusatory (a-kū'za-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *accusatorius*, < *accusator*, accuser, < *accusare*: see *accuse*.] Accusing; containing an accusation: as, an *accusatory* libel.

I would say a word now on two portions of his public life, one of which has been the subject of *accusatory*, the other of disparaging, criticism.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 284.

accuse (a-kūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accused*, ppr. *accusing*. [< ME. *accusen, acusen*, < OF. *acuser*, F. *accuser* = Pr. *acusar, accusar* = Sp. *acusar* = Pg. *accusar* = It. *accusare*, < L. *accusare*, call one to account, < *ad*, to, + *causa*, a cause, reason, account, suit at law: see *cause*.] **1.** To make an imputation against, as of a crime, fault, or error; charge with guilt or blame; affect with specific censure: used either absolutely or with *of* before the thing charged, and sometimes with *for* before the subject of censure: as, to *accuse* one *of* high crimes, or as an accomplice in crime; to *accuse* nature *for* our misfortunes.

Accuse not nature; she hath done her part.
Milton, P. L., viii. 561.

The *accusing* spirit, which flew up to heaven's chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 7.

The professors are *accused of* the ill practices.
Addison.

The Romanists *accuse* the Protestants *for* their indifference.
Southey, Quarterly Rev., I. 193.

2. To indicate; evince; show; manifest; show signs of. [A Gallicism, now rare.]

Amphialus answered . . . with such excusing himself that more and more *accused* his love to Philoclea.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Accuse, Charge, Indict, Arraign, Impeach, Incriminate*, criminate, inculpate, tax with, taunt with, impute to. Of these words *charge* is the most general, and may be the weakest, being used of any sort of imputation, large or small, against persons or things formally or informally, publicly or privately. *Accuse* commonly, though not invariably, expresses something more formal and grave than *charge*. *Indict* is a purely legal term, restricted to the action of a grand jury when it makes a formal complaint against a supposed offender, in order that he may be brought to trial. *Arraign* has primarily the same meaning with *indict*, but is freer in figurative use: as, to *arraign* a political party at the bar of public sentiment. *Impeach* is to bring to answer before some legislative body for wrong-doing in a public office, and has been so long associated with the peculiar dignity, solemnity, and impressiveness of such trials that it has been lifted into corresponding importance in its figurative uses. *Incriminate* is obsolescent except in the special meaning of involving another with one's self: as, in his confession he *incriminated* several persons hitherto unsuspected. To *charge* with a fault; to *accuse* of dishonesty; to *indict* for felony and *arraign* before the court; to *impeach* a magistrate or one's motives or veracity; to *incriminate* others with one's self in a confession of guilt.

And from rebellion shall derive his name,
Though of rebellion others he *accuse*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 37.

Charging the Scripture with obscurity and imperfection.
Stillingfleet.

It is held that the power of impeachment extends only to such offenders as may afterward be *indicted* and punished according to law: that is, that the house can only *impeach*, the senate remove, for indictable offenses.
Cyc. Pol. Sci., II. 481.

Day by day the men who guide public affairs are *arraigned* before the judgment-seat of the race.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 5.

accuse† (a-kūz'), *n.* [=It. *accusa*, charge; from the verb.] Accusation.

York . . .
By false *accuse* doth level at my life.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

accusement† (a-kūz'ment), *n.* [< ME. *acusement*, < OF. **acusement, accusement*, < *acuser*, accuse.] Accusation.

By forged *accusements* . . . were condemned.
Holinshed.

accuser (a-kū'zėr), *n.* [< ME. *accuser, acusour*, < AF. *accusour*, OF. *acusor, acuseor*, F. *accusateur*, < L. *accusator*, accuser, < *accusare*: see *accuse, v.*] One who accuses or blames; specifically, a person who formally accuses another of an offense before a magistrate or a tribunal of any kind.

accusingly (a-kū'zing-li), *adv.* In an accusing manner.

accustom (a-kus'tom), *v.* [< late ME. *acustome, acustume*, < OF. *acoustumer, acostumer* (F. *accoutumer* = Sp. *acostumbrar* = Pg. *acostumar* = It. *accostumare*), < *a* (L. *ad*), to, + *coustume* (F. *coutume*), custom: see *custom*.] **I.** *trans.* To familiarize by custom or use; habituate or inure: as, to *accustom* one's self to a spare diet; time may *accustom* one to almost anything; to be *accustomed* to hard work.

So *accustomed* to his freaks and follies, that she viewed them all as matters of course.
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, I. 176.

We are not *accustomed* to express our thoughts or emotions by symbolical actions.
Emerson, Misc., p. 24.

=**Syn.** To habituate, familiarize, inure, harden, train.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To be wont; be in the habit of doing.

A boat, over-freighted, sunk, and all drowned, saving one woman, in her first popping up again, which most living things *accustom*, got hold of the boat.
Carew.

2. To consort or cohabit.

Much better do we Britons fulfil the work of nature than you Romans; we, with the best men, *accustom* openly; you, with the basest, commit private adultery.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

accustom† (a-kus'tom), *n.* [< *accustom, v.*] Custom: as, "individual *accustom* of life," *Milton*, Tetrachordon (ed. 1851), p. 171.

accustomable† (a-kus'tom-a-bl), *a.* [< *accustom* + *-able*.] Of long custom; habitual; customary: as, "*accustomable* residence," *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, xx.

accustomably† (a-kus'tom-a-bli), *adv.* According to custom or habit; habitually.

Kings' fines *accustomably* paid.
Bacon, Alienations.

accustomance† (a-kus'tom-ans), *n.* [< ME. *acustumaunce, accustomance*, < OF. *acoustumance* (F. *accoutumance*: cf. Pr. It. *costumanza*), < *acoustumer, acostumer*, accustom: see *accustom, v.* Cf. *custom*.] Custom; habitual use or practice.

Through *accustomance* and negligence.
Boyle.

accustomarily† (a-kus'tom-ā-ri-li), *adv.* According to custom or common practice; customarily.

accustomary† (a-kus'tom-ā-ri), *a.* [< *accustom* + *-ary*. Cf. *customary*.] Usual; customary.

Usual and *accustomary* swearing.
Dr. Featley, Dippers Dipt, p. 160.

accustomate† (a-kus'tom-āt), *a.* [= OF. *acostomé* = It. *accostumato* = Pg. *acostumado* = Sp. *acostumbrado* (in adv. *acostumbradamente*); *accustom* + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *accustomed*.] Customary. *Card. Bainbridge.*

accustomed (a-kus'tomd), *p. a.* [< ME. *acustomed*; pp. of *accustom*.] **1.** Often practised or used; customary; habitual; made familiar through use; usual; wonted: as, in their *accustomed* manner.

It is an *accustomed* action with her.
Shak., Macb., v. 1.

My old *accustomed* corner here is,
The table still is in the nook;
Ah! vanished many a busy year is
This well-known chair since last I took.
Thackeray, Ballad of Bouillabaisse.

2†. Having custom or patronage; frequented.

A well-*accustom'd* house, a handsome barkeeper, with clean obliging drawers, soon get the master an estate.
Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, i. 1.

accustomedness (a-kus'tomd-nes), *n.* Familiarity; wontedness; the quality of being accustomed (to). [Rare.]

Accustomedness to sin hardens the heart.
Bp. Pearce, Sermons, p. 230.

Freedom from that bad *accustomedness* to evil and wrong.
The American, VII. 164.

★**ace** (ās), *n.* [< ME. *as, aas*, < OF. *as*, an ace, F. *as* = Sp. *as* = Pg. *az* = It. *asso* = G. *ass* = D. *aas* = Icel. *āss* = Sw. *ess* = Dan. *es*, < L. *as* (acc. *assem*), a unit, a pound, a foot, usually but prob. erroneously derived from *ἀς*, said to be the Tarentine form of Gr. *εἷς* (acc. *ἕνα*), one, a unit; akin to L. *sem-el* and E. *same*: see *same*.] **1.** A unit; specifically, a single pip on a card or die, or a card or die marked with a single pip. —**2.** A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle: as, the creditor will not abate an *ace* of his demand.

I'll not wag an *ace* farther.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

-ace. [< F. *-ace*, < It. *-azzo, -accio*, m., *-azza, -accia*, f., an aug. or depreciative suffix.] A noun-suffix occurring in *populace, pinnace*, etc. (which see). It is not used as an English formative. In *menace, grimace*, and other words, the suffix is of different origin.

-acea. [L., neut. pl. of *-aceus*: see *-aceous*.] A suffix used in New Latin to form names of classes or orders of animals, as *Cetacea, Crustacea*, etc., these names being properly adjectives, agreeing with Latin *animalia* (animals) understood.

-aceæ. [L., fem. pl. of *-aceus*: see *-aceous*.] A suffix used in New Latin to form names of families of plants, as *Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Rosaceæ*, etc., these names being properly adjectives, agreeing with Latin *plantæ* (plants) understood.

-acean. [< L. *-ace-us* + *-an*.] A suffix of adjectives, equivalent to *-aceous* (which see); also of nouns to supply a singular to collective plurals in *-acea*, as *cetacean, crustacean*, etc.

acedia (a-sē'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκηδία*, collateral form of *ἀκήδεια*, indifference, heedlessness, in eccl. use 'sloth,' < *ἀκηδής*, indifferent, heedless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κῆδος*, care, distress, *κήδεσθαι*, be troubled or distressed; in ML. corrupted to *accidia*, > ME. *accidie*, q. v.] An abnormal mental condition, characterized by carelessness, listlessness, fatigue, and want of interest in affairs.

A melancholy leading to desperation, and known to theologians under the name of *acedia*, was not uncommon in monasteries, and most of the recorded instances of mediæval suicides in Catholicism were by monks.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 55.

acedy (as'ē-di), *n.* Same as *acedia*.

Aceldama (a-sel'dā-mä), *n.* [ME. (Wyclif) *Achildemah, Acheldemah*; < L. *Aceldama*, < Gr. *Ἀκελδαμά*, representing W. Aram. *ḥaqel demā*, 'field of blood.'] **1.** A field said to have been situated south of Jerusalem, the potter's field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the "field of blood." It was appropriated to the interment of strangers. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, any place stained by slaughter.

The system of warfare . . . which had already converted immense tracts into one universal *Aceldama*.
De Quincey.

Acemetæ, Acemeti, *n. pl.* See *Acœmetæ, Acœmeti*.

Acemetic (as-ē-met'ik), *a.* [< *Acemeti*: see *Acœmetæ*.] Belonging to or resembling the Acemetæ or Acœmetæ; hence, sleepless.

That proposition [that one of the Trinity was made flesh] . . . was impugned by the *Acemetic* monks alone.
Mullock, tr. of Liguori, p. 173.

acensuada (Sp. pron. ä-then-sö-ä'dä), *n.* [Sp., pp. of *acensuar*, to lease out for a certain rent, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *censo*, rent: see *censo*.] In *Mexican law*, property subject to the lien of a censo (which see).

acentric (a-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκεντρος*, not central, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κέντρον*, center: see *center*.] Not centric; having no center.

-aceous. [Accom. of L. *-ācē-us, -a, -um*, a compound adj. termination, as in *herb-āceus, rosāceus, gallin-āceus, cret-āceus, test-āceus*, etc.: see the corresponding E. forms.] An adjective-suffix, as in *herbaceous, cretaceous*, etc., used especially in botany and zoölogy, forming English adjectives to accord with New Latin nouns in *-aceæ, -acea* (which see), as *rosaceous, liliaceous, cetaceous, crustaceous*, etc.

★**acephal** (as'e-fal), *n.* One of the *Acephala*.

Acephala (a-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκέφαλα*, neut. pl. of *ἀκέφαλος*, headless: see *acephalus*.] **1.** A term introduced by Cuvier into systematic zoölogy, and applied by him as a class name to a combination of the conchiferous lamellibranchiate mollusks and the tunicates. Later writers apply it to the lamellibranchiate mollusks alone, which constitute a natural class, distinguished by Lamarck as the *Conchifera*. All the ordinary bivalves belong to this class. The *Acephala* or *Acéphales* of Cuvier were at first (1789) the third order of *Mollusca*, and included cirripeds, tunicates, and brachiopods with ordinary bivalve mollusks, being thus equivalent to *Cirripedia, Tunicata*, and *Conchifera* of Lamarck. In 1804 Cuvier excluded the cirripeds and brachiopods, and made *Acephala* a class of *Mollusca*. In the "Règne Animal" (1817–1829) *Acephala* are Cuvier's fourth class of *Mollusca*, with two orders, *Acephala testacea*, or shelled acephals, the ordinary bivalve mollusks, and *Acephala nuda*, or shell-less acephals, the tunicates.

2. Same as *Acrania*.—3. In Latreille's system of classification (1795), one of seven orders of the Linnean *Aptera*, containing the spiders, etc., corresponding to the *Arachnides palpistes* of Lamarck, and synonymous with *Arachnida*.—4. In Haeckel's classification, a group of *Mollusca* composed of the *Spirobranchia*, or *Brachiopoda*, and the *Lamellibranchia*.

Acephalæa (a-sef-ạ-lē′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., a modification of *Acephala*, after Gr. κεφάλαιος (neut. pl. κεφάλαια), belonging to the head, ‹ κεφαλή, head: see *Acephala*.] A modification by Lamarck of the name *Acephala*, given at first to that group as an ordinal name, and later to the bivalve shells as a class name. In Lamarck's system of classification of 1801 the *Acephalæa* were the second order of *Mollusca*, the *Acephala* of Cuvier, 1789, including cirripeds, tunicates, and brachiopods with ordinary bivalve mollusks. In 1809 Lamarck excluded the cirripeds, and in 1812 he excluded the tunicates, making *Acephalæa* a class of *Evertebrata*, with two orders, *Monomyaria* and *Dimyaria*. See *Conchifera*.

acephalan (a-sef′ạ-lạn), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Acephala*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acephala* or to an acephal.

II. *n.* One of the *Acephala;* an acephal.

Acephali (a-sef′ạ-lī), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of *acephalus:* see *acephalus*.] 1. Literally, those who have no head or chief. In *eccles. hist.*: (*a*) Those members of the Council of Ephesus who refused to follow either St. Cyril or John of Antioch. (*b*) An Egyptian Monophysite sect of the fifth and sixth centuries, composed of those who refused to follow the patriarch of Alexandria in subscribing the edict of union issued by the Emperor Zeno. (*c*) Those who took part in the sessions of the General Council of Basle that were not presided over by the papal legates. (*d*) A name given to the Flagellants, because of their separation from the authority of the Roman Church. (*e*) Before the Council of Trent, a class of priests belonging to no diocese.

2. A class of levelers, mentioned in the laws of Henry I. of England, who would acknowledge no head or superior.—3. A fabulous nation in Africa, reported by ancient writers to have no heads: identified by some with the Blemmyes, a historical race.

acephalia (as-e-fā′li-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀκέφαλος, headless: see *acephalus*.] In *teratol.*, the absence of the head.

acephalist† (a-sef′ạ-list), *n.* [As *Acephali* + *-ist*.] One who acknowledges no head or superior; specifically, in *eccles. hist.*, one of the Acephali.

These *acephalists*, who will endure no head but that upon their own shoulders.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church (1659), p. 464.

Acephalite (a-sef′ạ-līt), *n.* [As *Acephali* + *-ite*[1].] One of the Acephali, in any of the senses of that word.

acephalobrachia (a-sef″ạ-lō-brā′ki-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalobrachius*.] In *teratol.*, absence of both head and arms.

acephalobrachius (a-sef″ạ-lō-brā′ki-us), *n.*; pl. *acephalobrachii* (-ī). [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + βραχίων, L. *brachium*, arm.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head or arms.

acephalocardia (a-sef″ạ-lō-kär′di-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalocardius*.] In *teratol.*, absence of both head and heart.

acephalocardius (a-sef″ạ-lō-kär′di-us), *n.*; pl. *acephalocardii* (-ī). [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + καρδία = E. *heart*.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head and heart.

acephalochiria (a-sef″ạ-lō-kī′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalochirus*.] In *teratol.*, absence of both head and hands. Also spelled *acephalocheiria*.

acephalochirus (a-sef″ạ-lō-kī′rus), *n.*; pl. *acephalochiri* (-rī). [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + χείρ, hand.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head and hands. Also spelled ★*acephalocheirus*.

acephalocyst (a-sef′ạ-lō-sist), *n.* [‹ NL. *acephalocystis*, ‹ Gr. ἀκέφαλος, headless (see *acephalous*), + κύστις, a bag: see *cyst*[1].] A hydatid; a member of a supposed genus *Acephalocystis*, instituted by Hunter for the hydatid or encysted stage of *Tænia echinococcus*. See *Tænia*.

acephalocystic (a-sef″ạ-lō-sis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to acephalocysts; having the character of an acephalocyst.

acephalogaster (a-sef′ạ-lō-gas-tėr), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + γαστήρ, belly.] In *teratol.*, a monster destitute of head, chest, and superior parts of the belly.

acephalogasteria (a-sef″ạ-lō-gas-tē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ *acephalogaster*.] In *teratol.*, absence of the head and superior parts of the trunk.

Acephalophora (a-sef-ạ-lof′ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀ- priv. + κεφαλή, head, + -φόρος, -bearing, ‹ φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A name proposed by De Blainville, 1814, for the acephalous mollusks of Cuvier, including the lamellibranchiates and tunicates together with the brachiopods. In De Blainville's system of classification, the *Acephalophora* were the third class of *Malacozoa*, divided into the orders *Palliobranchiata, Rudista, Lamellibranchiata*, and *Heterobranchia;* thus corresponding inexactly to Cuvier's *Acephala*, and exactly to Lamarck's *Acephalæa* of 1809, or Lamarck's later *Conchifera* and *Tunicata* together.

acephalophoran (a-sef-ạ-lof′ō-rạn), *n.* One of the *Acephalophora*.

acephalopodia (a-sef″ạ-lō-pō′di-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalopodius*.] In *teratol.*, absence of head and feet.

acephalopodius (a-sef″ạ-lō-pō′di-us), *n.*; pl. *acephalopodii* (-ī). [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head or feet.

acephalorachia (a-sef″ạ-lō-rā′ki-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + ῥάχις, spine.] In *teratol.*, absence of head and vertebral column.

acephalostomia (a-sef″ạ-lō-stō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalostomus*.] In *teratol.*, the absence of the head with the presence of a mouth-like opening.

acephalostomus (a-sef-ạ-los′tō-mus), *n.*; pl. *acephalostomi* (-mī). [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + στόμα, mouth.] In *teratol.*, a monster without a head, but having in its superior parts an aperture resembling a mouth.

acephalothoracia (a-sef″ạ-lō-thō-rā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalothorus*.] In *teratol.*, absence of head and chest.

acephalothorus (a-sef″ạ-lō-thō′rus), *n.*; pl. *acephalothori* (-ī). [NL., short for **acephalothoracius* (see above), ‹ Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, + θώραξ, a breast-plate, the chest: see *thorax*.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head or chest.

acephalous (a-sef′ạ-lus), *a.* [‹ LL. *acephalus*, ‹ Gr. ἀκέφαλος, without a head, ‹ ἀ- priv. + κεφαλή, a head: see *a-*[18] and *cephalic*.] 1. Without a head; headless: applied—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, particularly to the members of the class *Acephala* (which see): opposed to *encephalous* and *cephalous*. (*b*) In *bot.*, to an ovary the style of which springs from its base instead of its apex. (*c*) In *teratol.*, to a fetus having no head. (*d*) In *pros.*, to a verse whose scale differs from the regular scale of the same meter by lacking the first syllable of the latter.

2. Without a leader or chief.

The tendency to division was strengthened by the *acephalous* condition of the Courts. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., II. 267.

3. Wanting a distinct beginning; indefinite in subject.

A false or *acephalous* structure of sentence.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

acephalus (a-sef′ạ-lus), *n.*; pl. *acephali* (-lī). [LL. (see *Acephali* and *acephalous*) and NL.] 1. An obsolete name of the tænia or tapeworm.—2. In *teratol.*, a monster without a head.—3. In *pros.*, a verse defective at the beginning.

ace-point (ās′point), *n.* The single spot on a card or die; the first point of the tables in backgammon.

acequia (ä-thā′kē-ä), *n.* [Sp.] A canal for irrigation.

Irrigating canals or *acequias* conduct the water of the Gila over all this cultivated district.
Mowry, Arizona and Sonora, p. 188.

Acer (ā′sėr), *n.* [L., a maple-tree, prob. so called from its pointed leaves, ‹ √ **ac*, be sharp or pointed, appearing in *acerb, acetic, acid, acute*,



Sugar-Maple (*Acer Saccharum*). *a*, flowering branch; *b*, sterile flower; *c*, stamen; *d*, fruit with one carpel cut open to show the seed. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the U. S.")

etc.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs, commonly known as maples, type of the family *Aceraceæ*, order *Sapindales*, having opposite simple leaves and the fruit a double-winged samara. It includes about 50 species, of northern temperate regions, many of them valuable timber-trees or widely cultivated for shade and ornament. Sugar is obtained in America from the sap of *A. Saccharum*, the sugar-maple. See *maple*.

Acera (as′ẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *Acerus*, ‹ Gr. ἄκερος, without horns: see *Acerus* and *acerous*[2].] 1. A genus of mollusks, of the family *Bullidæ* or *Tornatellidæ*, belonging to the tectibranchiate division of opisthobranchiate gastropods. These bubble-shells have a thin horny shell, flattened and almost inclosed, with a slit at the suture as in the olive-shells; the head is long and without eyes. The genus was instituted in this form by Lamarck, 1818. *A. bullata* is an example. Originally spelled *Akera*. *O. F. Müller*, 1776.


Acera bullata, one of the *Bullidæ*.

2. Used as a *pl.* A group of apterous insects without antennæ. In this sense, the word is now a mere synonym of *Arachnida* (which see).—3. [Used as a plural.] A group of gastropodous mollusks without tentacles. [Disused.]

Aceraceæ (as-ẹ-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [‹ *Acer*.] A family of dicotyledonous trees, distinguished from related families by its opposite leaves and exalbuminous seeds. It embraces the maple (*Acer*), including the box-elder (*Negundo*), and a second genus, *Dipteronia*, of a single species, native of China.

acerate (as′ẹ-rāt), *n.* [‹ L. *acer*, maple, + *-ate*[1].] A salt of aceric acid.

aceratophorous (as″ẹ-rā-tof′ō-rus), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἀ- priv. + κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + -φόρος, ‹ φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Not bearing horns; hornless: as, an *aceratophorous* ruminant. [Little used.]

acerb (a-sėrb′), *a.* [= F. *acerbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *acerbo*, ‹ L. *acerbus*, bitter, sour, ‹ *acer*, sharp, bitter: see *acrid*.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astringency or roughness; hence, figuratively, sharp, harsh, etc.

We have a foible for Ritson with his oddities of spelling, his *acerb* humor, . . . and his obstinate disbelief in Doctor Percy's folio manuscript.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 359.

The dark, *acerb*, and caustic little professor.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xix.

acerbate (a-sėr′bāt or as′ėr-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acerbated*, ppr. *acerbating*. [‹ L. *acerbatus*, pp. of *acerbare*, make bitter or sour, ‹ *acerbus*, bitter, sour: see *acerb*, and cf. *exacerbate*.] To make sour, bitter, or harsh to the taste; hence, to embitter or exasperate. [Rare.]

acerbate (a-sėr′bāt or as′ėr-bāt), *a.* [‹ L. *acerbatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Embittered; exasperated; severe. *N. E. D.*

acerbic (a-sėr′bik), *a.* Of a harsh character. *N. E. D.*

acerbitude (a-sėr′bi-tūd), *n.* [‹ L. *acerbitudo* (rare), equiv. in sense to *acerbitas:* see *acerbity*.] Sourness; acerbity. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

acerbity (a-sėr′bi-ti), *n.*; pl. *acerbities* (-tiz). [Earlier *acerbitie*, ‹ F. *acerbité* = Sp. *acerbidad* = It. *acerbità*, ‹ L. *acerbita(t-)s*, sharpness, sourness, harshness, ‹ *acerbus*, sharp: see *acerb*.] 1. Sourness, with roughness or astringency of taste.—2. Poignancy or severity.

It is ever a rule, that any over-great penalty, besides the *acerbity* of it, deadens the execution of the law.
Bacon, Works, II. 542.

We may imagine what *acerbity* of pain must be endured by our Lord. *Barrow*, Sermons, xxvi.

3. Harshness or severity, as of temper or expression.

The lectures of Hazlitt display more than his usual strength, acuteness, and eloquence, with less than the usual *acerbities* of his temper.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 10.

acerdese (as′ėr-dēs), *n.* [F.] Gray oxid of manganese: a name given by Beudant to the mineral manganite.

acere (as′ēr), *n.* A mollusk of the genus *Acera*.

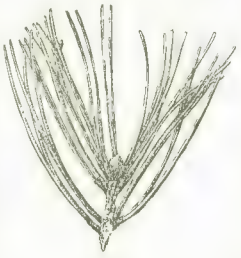
aceric (a-ser′ik), *a.* [‹ L. *acer* (see *Acer*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple.—**Aceric acid**, an acid found in the juice of *Acer campestre*, the common European maple.

Acerina (as-ẹ-rī′nạ), *n.* [NL., as *Acerus*, q. v., + *-ina*.] 1. A genus of crustaceans. *Rafinesque*, 1814.—2. A genus of European river percoid fishes, the popes. *Cuvier*, 1817.

Acerineæ (as-ẹ-rin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [‹ *Acer* + *-in-* + *-eæ*.] A group of the former order *Sapindaceæ*, distinguished by its opposite leaves and exalbuminous seeds. It included the maple (*Acer*), the box-elder (*Negundo*), and a third genus, *Dobinea*, of a single species, native of the Himalayas. See *Aceraceæ*.

Acerininæ (as″ẹ-ri-ni′nē), *n. pl.* [‹ *Acerina*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A name proposed as a subfamily designation for the genus *Acerina*, including the ruffe and related percoid fishes having a cavernous head and a single dorsal fin.

acerose (as'ę-rōs), *a.* [< L. *acerosus*, chaffy, < *acus* (*acer-*) = Gr. *ἀχυρον*, chaff; akin to E. *awn*, q. v., and also to L. *acer*, sharp, and *acus*, a needle; from a root **ac*, be sharp. The second sense seems to rest upon L. *acus* (*acu-*), a needle; but the form can be derived only from *acus* (*acer-*), chaff.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Chaffy; resembling chaff. [Very rare.] (*b*) Straight, slender, rigid, and sharp-pointed, as the leaves of the pine; needle-shaped.



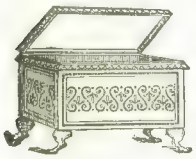
Acerose Leaves (Pine).

acerote†, *a.* Probably a misprint for *acerose*. "*Acerote* bread, browne bread." *Cockeram* (1612). "*Acerote*, browne bread, not ranged, chaffebread, hungrie bread." *Minsheu* (1625).

acerous[1] (as'ę-rus), *a.* Same as *acerose*.

acerous[2] (as'ę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκερος*, collateral form of *ἀκέρατος*, *ἀκέρως*, without horns, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κέρας*, a horn.] 1. Of or pertaining to the *Acera*, 2.—2. Having minute or undeveloped antennæ, as an insect.—3. Having no horns; aceratophorous.

acerra (a-ser'ą), *n.* [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A box or casket used to hold the incense which was thrown upon the altar during sacrifices. (*b*) A small portable altar on which incense was burned, especially at funeral ceremonies.



Ancient Acerra.

acertain†, *v. t.* An occasional and more correct form of *ascertain* (which see).

Acerus (as'ę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκερος*, without horns: see *acerous*[2].] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of hornbills, family *Bucerotidæ*, having no casque. *A. nepalensis* is the type and only species. *B. R. Hodgson*, 1832. Also spelled *Aceros*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1833.

acerval (a-sėr'val), *a.* [< L. *acervalis*, < *acervus*, a heap, akin to *acer*, sharp, pointed, and perhaps to *acer*, a maple-tree.] Pertaining to a heap. [Rare.]

acervate (a-sėr'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acervated*, ppr. *acervating*. [< L. *acervatus*, pp. of *acervare*, heap up, < *acervus*, a heap: see *acerval*.] To heap up. [Rare.]

acervate (a-sėr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *acervatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *bot.*, heaped; growing in heaps, or in closely compacted clusters.

acervately (a-sėr'vāt-li), *adv.* In an acervate manner; in heaps. [Rare.]

acervation (as-ėr-vā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *acervatio*(*n-*), < *acervare*, heap up: see *acervate*, *v.*] The act of heaping together. *Bullokar*, 1676.

acervative (a-sėr'vą-tiv), *a.* Heaped up; forming a heap. [Rare.]

> Piled together irregularly, or in an *acervative* manner. *W. B. Carpenter.*

acervose† (a-sėr'vōs), *a.* [< L. as if **acervosus*, < *acervus*, a heap.] Full of heaps. *Bailey.*

Acervulina (a-sėr-vū-lī'nă), *n.* [NL., < *acervulus*, q. v., + *-ina*.] A genus of foraminifers, of the family *Nummulinidæ*.

Acervulinæ (a-sėr-vū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *acervulus*, q. v., + *-inæ*.] A group of foraminiferous rhizopodous protozoans, in which the spiral form of the shell is so obscured or effaced by the irregular addition of new chambers that the whole appears as if heaped together.

acervuline (a-sėr'vū-lin), *a.* [< NL. *acervulus*, q. v., + *-ine*[1].] 1. Having the form or appearance of little heaps; heaped up. [Rare.]

> The latter . . . are often piled up in an irregular *acervuline* manner. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 483.

★2. Of or pertaining to the *Acervulinæ*.

acervulus (a-sėr'vū-lus), *n.*; pl. *acervuli* (-lī). [NL., a little heap, dim. of L. *acervus*, a heap: see *acerval*.] In *anat.*, a mass of calcareous gritty particles, consisting principally of earthy salts, found within and sometimes on the outside of the conarium or pineal body of the brain; brain-sand. Commonly called *acervulus cerebri* (acervulus of the brain).

acescence (a-ses'ens), *n.* [< F. *acescence* = It. *acescenza*, < L. as if **acescentia*, < *acescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *acescere*, become sour: see *acescent*.] The act or process of becoming acescent or moderately sour.

acescency (a-ses'en-si), *n.* [See *acescence*.] The state or quality of being moderately sour; mild acidity.

> Nurses should never give suck after fasting; the milk having an *acescency* very prejudicial to the . . . recipient. *W. Jones*, Life of Bp. Horne, p. 350.

acescent (a-ses'ent), *a.* [< F. *acescent* = Pg. *acescente*, < L. *acescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *acescere*, become sour, < *acere*, be sour: see *acid*.] Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition, as vegetable or animal juices or infusions; hence, slightly sour; acidulous; subacid.

> The vinegar which is most esteemed for culinary purposes is that prepared from wine, from the *acescent* varieties of which it is extensively manufactured in France. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 1277.

Aceste (a-ses'tē), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *ἀκεστή*, fem. of *ἀκεστός*, curable, easily revived, < *ἀκέῖσθαι*, cure, heal.] A notable genus of spatangoid sea-urchins. *A. bellidifera* is a species having most of the upper surface occupied by the deeply sunken, odd, anterior ambulacrum, with a narrow fasciole, and large flattened spines incurved over the hollow, in which are a number of great discoidal suckers.

> *Aceste* may be regarded as a permanent form of the young of Schizaster. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 176.

acetable† (as'e-tą-bl), *n.* [< OF. *acetabule*, < L. *acetabulum*: see *acetabulum*.] 1. An acetabulum; a measure of about one eighth of a pint. *Holland.*—2. In *anat.*, same as *acetabulum*, 2 (*a*).

acetabula, *n.* Plural of *acetabulum*.

acetabular (as-e-tab'ū-lär), *a.* Belonging to the acetabulum; of the nature of an acetabulum; cotyloid; cup-like.

Acetabulifera (as-e-tab-ū-lif'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *acetabulifer*: see *acetabuliferous*.] A name introduced by D'Orbigny, 1834, as an ordinal term for the cephalopods with suckers on the inner faces of the arms, that is, the cuttlefishes, squids, and all other living cephalopods except the *Nautilidæ*. Same as *Cryptodibranchiata* and *Dibranchiata* (which see).

acetabuliferous (as-e-tab-ū-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *acetabulifer*, < L. *acetabulum*, a sucker, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Having or bearing acetabula.—2. Pertaining to the *Acetabulifera*; having rows of cup-like suckers, as the cuttlefish.

acetabuliform (as-e-tab'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *acetabulum*, a cup-shaped vessel, + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] 1. In *bot.*, having the form of a shallow cup or bowl.—2. Having the form of an acetabulum; sucker-shaped; cup-like; cotyloid.

★**acetabulum** (as-e-tab'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *acetabula* (-lą). [L., < *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A vinegar-cup; a small wide-mouthed vessel of earthenware or metal, sometimes placed on the larger food-dishes, in which vinegar or other condiment was served. (*b*) A dry or liquid measure, .0677 of a liter. *Daremberg et Saglio.* (*c*) A similar cup or vessel used by jugglers in their feats.—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) The cavity of the os innominatum, or hip-bone, which receives the head of the femur; the cotyle, or cotyloid cavity, formed at the junction of the ilium, ischium, and pubis. See cuts under *sacrarium*, *quarter*, *innominate*. (*b*) A cotyledon or lobe of the placenta of ruminating animals. (*c*) In insects, the socket of the trunk in which the leg is inserted. (*d*) A cup-like sucker, such as those with which the arms of the cuttlefish and other dibranchiate cephalopodous mollusks are provided. See cut under *Sepia*. (*e*) A sessile or pedunculate sucker-like organ on the ventral surface of certain entozoa.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) The cup- or saucer-like fructification of many lichens. (*b*) The receptacle of certain fungi.—4. In *music*, an ancient instrument, made either of earthenware or of metal, used like a kettledrum or struck against another acetabulum after the manner of cymbals.



Acetabula (the two small vessels shown as resting on the large dish).

acetal (as'e-tal), *n.* [< *acet-ic* + *al*(*cohol*).] A colorless mobile liquid, $C_6H_{14}O_2$, with an ether-like odor, produced by the imperfect oxidation of alcohol, under the influence of platinum black.

acetamid, acetamide (a-set'ą-mid or -mīd, or as'e-tą-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *acet-ate* + *amid*.] A white crystalline solid, $CH_3CO.NH_2$, produced by distilling ammonium acetate, or by heating ethyl acetate with strong aqueous ammonia. It combines with both acids and metals to form unstable compounds.

acetanilide (a-set-an'i-lid), *n.* [< *acet-yl* + *anilide*.] A substance, $C_6H_5NH.C_2H_3O$, formed by heating aniline and glacial acetic acid for several hours, or by the action of acetyl chlorid or acetic anhydrid on aniline. *Fownes.*

acetary† (as'e-tär), *n.* [< L. *acetaria*: see *acetary*.] A dish of raw herbs with vinegar; a salad.

acetarious (as-ę-tā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. **acetarius*, adj., found only in neut. pl. *acetaria*, as noun: see *acetary*.] 1. Containing acetary, as certain fruits.—2. Used in salads, as lettuce, mustard, cress, endive, etc.

acetary (as'e-tą-ri), *n.* [< L. *acetaria* (sc. *holera*, herbs), herbs prepared with vinegar and oil, salad, neut. pl. of **acetarius*, < *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum*. Cf. It. *acetario*, a salad.] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies toward the base of the fruit. *Craig.*

acetate (as'e-tāt), *n.* [= F. *acétate* = Sp. Pg. *acetato*, < NL. *acetatum*, < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum* and *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base.

acetated (as'e-tā-ted), *p. a.* [As if pp. of **acetate*, v.] Combined with acetic acid.

acetation (as-e-tā'shọn), *n.* [As if < **acetate*, v.] Same as *acetification*.

acetic (a-set'ik or a-sē'tik), *a.* [= F. *acétique* = Sp. Pg. *acetico*, < NL. *aceticus*, < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum*.] Having the properties of vinegar; sour.—**Acetic acid**, $CH_3CO.OH$, a colorless liquid with a strongly acid and pungent smell and taste. In the arts it is chiefly prepared by the oxidation of alcohol (acetous fermentation) and by the dry distillation of wood. It is present in vinegar in a dilute and impure form. In its pure state, at temperatures below 62° F., it is a crystalline solid, and is known as *glacial* or *crystalline acetic acid*.—**Acetic anhydrid**, $(CH_3CO)_2O$, a colorless mobile liquid with an odor like that of acetic acid, but more irritating. On standing in contact with water it is gradually converted into acetic acid. Also called *acetic oxid*.—**Acetic esters**, compounds consisting of acetates of alcohol radicals. Common acetic ester is a limpid mobile liquid having a penetrating, refreshing smell, and a pleasant burning taste. It is used in medicine, and as a flavoring ingredient in the poorer classes of wines. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol, oil of vitriol, and sodium acetate.—**Acetic ferment**, a vinegar ferment, caused by *Bacterium aceti* and *B. Pasteurianum*, which is the agent in the production of vinegar in wine, cider, etc., by the oxidation of alcohol.

acetidin (a-set'i-din), *n.* [< *acet-ic* + *-id* + *-in*.] Same as *diacetin*.

acetification (a-set″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *acetify*: see *-fication*.] The act or process of acetifying or becoming acetous; conversion into vinegar.—**Chemical acetification**, the conversion of wine, beer, cider, and other alcoholic fluids into vinegar. It has been shown to depend upon the presence of a minute fungus (*Mycoderma aceti* of Pasteur), which derives its food from the albuminous and mineral matter present in the liquor; it is very rapidly developed, and, absorbing the oxygen of the air, transmits it to the alcohol, which by oxidation is transformed into vinegar. See *fermentation*.

acetifier (a-set'i-fī-ėr), *n.* An apparatus for hastening the acetification of fermented liquors by the exposure of large surfaces to the air. The liquor enters the top of a cask or vat containing layers of shavings or brushwood, by which it is divided and distributed, and, as it trickles downward, comes into intimate contact with air which is admitted through perforations in the sides of the vat.

acetify (a-set'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *acetified*, ppr. *acetifying*. [< L. *acetum*, vinegar, + E. *-fy*, make.] I. *trans.* To convert into vinegar; make acetous.

II. *intrans.* To become acetous; be converted into vinegar.

acetimeter, acetometer (as-e-tim'e-tėr, -tom'-e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *acétimètre* = Pg. *acetometro*, < L. *acetum*, vinegar, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of vinegar or acetic acid.

acetimetrical (a-set-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< **acetimetric* (< *acetimeter*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to acetimetry.

> The *acetimetrical* method employed by the Excise. *Ure*, Dict., I. 16.

acetimetry (as-e-tim'e-tri), *n.* The act or process of ascertaining the specific gravity of vinegar or acetic acid.

acetin (as'e-tin), *n.* [< *acet-ic* + *-in*.] A compound obtained by the union of one molecule of glycerin with one, two, or three molecules of acetic acid. The acetins may also be regarded as glycerin in which one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by acetyl. They include monoacetin ($C_5H_{10}O_4$), diacetin or acetidin ($C_7H_{12}O_5$), and triacetin ($C_9H_{14}O_6$). *Watts.*

aceto-. A prefix to names of chemical compounds, signifying the presence of acetic acid or acetyl radical.

aceto-gelatin (as″e-tō-jel'ą-tin), *a.* Containing acetic acid and gelatin.—**Aceto-gelatin emulsion**, an emulsion formed of pyroxylin, acetic acid, alcohol, and gelatin; used for coating certain photographic plates.

acetometer, *n.* See *acetimeter.*

acetone (as′e-tōn), *n.* [< *acet-ic* + *-one.*] **1.** ★A limpid mobile liquid, $(CH_3)_2CO$, with an agreeable odor and burning taste, produced by the destructive distillation of acetates. It is procured on a large scale from the aqueous liquid obtained in the dry distillation of wood.

2. The general name of a class of compounds which may be regarded as consisting of two alcoholic radicals united by the group CO, or as aldehydes in which hydrogen of the group COH has been replaced by an alcoholic radical.

acetonemia (as″e-tō-nē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < E. *acetone* + Gr. *αἷμα,* blood.] In *pathol.,* a diseased condition characterized by the presence of acetone in the blood. It results from various causes, and may be a symptom of various diseases. Also ★spelled *acetonæmia.*

acetonic (as-e-ton′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from acetone.

acetose (as′e-tōs), *a.* Same as *acetous,* 1.

acetosity† (as-e-tos′i-ti), *n.* [=F. *acétosité* = Sp. *acetosidad* = It. *acetosità,* < NL. as if **acetosita(t-)s,* < *acetosus:* see *acetous* and *-ity.*] The state or quality of being acetous or sour; acidity; sourness; tartness.

> The juice or pulpe of Tamarinds hath a great *acetositie.* *Woodall,* Surgeon's Mate, p. 175.

acetous (as′e-tus or a-sē′tus), *a.* [=F. *acéteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *acetoso,* < NL. *acetosus,* < L. *acetum,* vinegar: see *acetum.*] **1.** Having a sour taste; vinegary. *Boyle.* Also written *acetose.*—**2.** Of or pertaining to vinegar; causing or connected with acetification.—**Acetous acid,** a term formerly applied to impure and dilute acetic acid, under the notion that it was composed of carbon and hydrogen in the same proportions as in acetic acid, but with less oxygen. It is now known that no such acid exists, so that this term has fallen into disuse.—**Acetous fermentation,** the process by which alcoholic liquors, as beer or wine, ★yield acetic acid by oxidation. See *fermentation.*

acetum (a-sē′tum), *n.* [L., vinegar, in form pp. neut. (*acetum,* sc. *vinum,* soured wine) of *acēre,* be sour, akin to *acer,* sharp, sour: see *acid* and *acrid.* Hence (from *acētum,* not from neut. adj. *acidum*) Goth. *akeit* = AS. *æced, eced* = OS. *ecid* = OD. *edick, etick,* D. *edik, eek* = LG. *etik* = OHG. *ezzih,* MHG. *ezzich,* G. *essig* = Dan. *eddike* (> Icel. *edik*) = Sw. *ättika,* vinegar.] Vinegar (which see).

acetyl (as′e-til), *n.* [< *acet-ic* + *-yl,* < Gr. *ὕλη,* matter, substance.] A univalent radical supposed to exist in acetic acid and its derivatives. Aldehyde may be regarded as the hydrid, and acetic acid as the hydrate, of acetyl.

acetylene (a-set′i-lēn or as′e-ti-lēn), *n.* [< *acetyl* + *-ene.*] A colorless endothermic gas, C_2H_2, having, when pure, an ethereal odor, and burning with a luminous smoky flame. Illuminating gas contains a small amount of it, and it is probably formed from other gaseous compounds during the combustion of illuminating gas. It is also formed from its elements, carbon and hydrogen, when the electric arc is passed between carbon-points in an atmosphere of hydrogen; and also by the imperfect combustion of illuminating gas and other hydrocarbons. It is prepared on a commercial scale by the decomposition of water with certain metallic carbides, calcium carbide being chiefly used for the purpose. At pressures of less than two atmospheres it is not explosive except by the action of fulminates. Under greater pressure it explodes at low red heat with a violence nearly equal to that of guncotton. With certain metals and metallic salts it forms explosive compounds. The acetylene series of hydrocarbons has the general formula C_nH_{2n-2}; it includes acetylene or ethine, allylene or propine, butine, etc.

acetylic (as-e-til′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to acetyl.

acetylization (as″e-til-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *acetyl* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] In *chem.,* the process of combining or causing to combine with the radical acetyl or with acetic acid.

ach[1]†, *n.* Same as *ache*[2].

ach[2] (ach), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *āk,* gigantic swallow-wort, a sprout of sugar-cane.] An East Indian name of several species of plants of the rubiaceous genus *Morinda.*

Achæan, *a.* and *n.* See *Achean.*

Achæmenian (ak-ē-mē′ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Achæmenius,* a., *Achæmenes,* n., < Gr. Ἀχαιμένης, a Persian king, ancestor of the *Achæmenidæ,* Gr. Ἀχαιμενίδαι.] Pertaining or relating to the Achæmenidæ, an ancient royal family of Persia, historically beginning with Cyrus, about 558 B. C., and ending with the conquest of the Persian empire by Alexander the Great, 330 B.C.

achænium, *n.* See *achenium.*

achænocarp (a-kē′nō-kärp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χαίνειν,* gape, + *καρπός,* fruit.] In *bot.,* any dry indehiscent fruit.

Achænodon (a-kē′nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χαίνειν,* gape, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals of North America, having a suilline type of dentition, but considered by Cope as allied to the suborder *Lemuroidea.* There are several species; *A. insolens,* the type-species, was as large as a large bear. *E. D. Cope,* 1873.

Achæta (a-kē′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *achætus:* see *achætous.*] An ordinal name for gephyreans without setæ, with a terminal mouth, dorsal anus, and the anterior region of the body retractile. It includes the families *Sipunculidæ* and *Priapulidæ.*

achætous (a-kē′tus), *a.* [< NL. *achætus,* < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χαίτη,* hair.] Having no setæ; not chætiferous; specifically, pertaining to the *Achæta* (which see).

achage (ā′kāj), *n.* [< *ache*[1] + *-age.*] The state or condition of having aches. *Tennyson,* Queen Mary, i. 1. [Rare.]

Achaian (a-kā′yan), *a.* and *n.* See *Achean.*

achar (ạ-chär′), *n.* [Also *acharr, atchaar, achiar,* etc.: Pg. *achar,* < Hind. *āchār, achār* (whence Malayan *achār,* etc.), < Pers. *āchār.*] In the East, a name for pickles of any kind.

Acharinina (ak″ạ-ri-ni′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., for *acharnina* (?), < *Acharnes,* a genus of fishes, < Gr. *ἀχαρνός, ἀχαρνος, ἀχάρνας,* a sea-fish.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the third subfamily group of his family *Nandidæ,* having hidden pseudobranchiæ or false gills, five ventral rays, and teeth on the palate. It is constituted for fresh-water fishes from tropical America which properly belong to the genus *Cichla* of the family *Cichlidæ.*

acharnement (a-shärn′mẹnt), *n.* [F., < *acharner,* give a taste of flesh (to dogs, etc.), refl. *s'acharner,* thirst for blood, < L. as if **adcarnare,* < *ad,* to, + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal.*] Bloodthirstiness, as of wild beasts or of infuriated men; ferocity; eagerness for slaughter. [Rare.]



Agate-shell (*Achatina variegata*).

achate[1]† (ak′āt), *n.* [< L. *achates:* see *agate.*] An agate.

> The christall, jacinth, *achate,* ruby red. *John Taylor.*

achate[2]†, *n.* [Assibilated form of *acate,* q. v.] See *acate.*

Achatina (ak-a-tī′nạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *achates,* agate: see *agate.*] A genus of land-snails, of the family *Helicidæ.* It is typified by the large agate-shells of Africa, and is distinguished by an intorted and abruptly truncate columella. The species of this genus, which comprises some of the largest terrestrial mollusks, live chiefly near water about trees; they are mostly African. The small species formerly referred to *Achatina* are little related to the genus. *Lamarck,* 1799. Also *Achatium* (*Link,* 1807) and *Agathina* (*Deshayes*).

Achatinella (a-kat-i-nel′ạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Achatina.*] A name used with various limits for a genus of *Helicidæ,* with shells of moderately small size, resembling those of *Achatina.* It has numerous representatives peculiar to the Sandwich Islands. *W. Swainson,* 1828. The genus has also been named *Helicteres.*

Achatininæ (a-kat-i-ni-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Achatina* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of land-snails, of the family *Helicidæ,* distinguished from *Helicinæ* proper by the character of the lingual dentition, the usually sharp lip, truncate columella, swollen body-whorl, and elongate spire. The group includes the largest known pulmonates, some being 10 inches long. Most of the species are African; those of the genus *Achatina* are known as *agate-shells.* See cut under *Achatina.*

achatour†, *n.* [Assibilated form of *acatour, acater:* see *acater, n.*] Same as *acater.*

ache[1], **ake** (āk), *n.* [In this pronunciation prop. spelled *ake,* < ME. *ake;* but formerly two pronunciations existed, āk and āch (äk and äch), the latter, prop. indicated by the spelling *ache,* representing ME. *ache,* also spelled *eche,* < AS. *ece,* n., ache (< *acan,* v.); the former representing ME. *ake,* directly < *aken,* < AS. *acan,* ache, a strong verb: see *ache, v.* Cf. *stark* and *starch,* both < AS. *stearc.* The anomalous modern spelling *ache,* with *ch* pron. *k,* has been supposed to rest upon the notion that the word is derived from the Gr. *ἄχος,* pain, distress; but there is no connection between the two words, nor is there any with the interj. *ah* = L. *ah* = G. *ach* = Dan. *ah, ak.*] Pain of some duration, in opposition to sudden twinges or spasmodic pain; a continued dull or heavy pain, as in toothache or earache.

> Myself was lost,
> Gone from me like an *ache.*
> *Lowell,* Under the Willows.

[The old pronunciation of the noun (āch, formerly ärch) led to a similar pronunciation of the verb. In the following couplet *ache,* v., is made to rime with *patch:*

> Or Gellia wore a velvet mastic patch
> Upon her temples when no tooth did *ache.*
> *Bp. Hall,* Satires, vi. 1.

Thus pronounced, the plural of the noun and the third person singular of the verb were dissyllabic:

> A coming shower your shooting corns presage,
> Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage.
> *Swift,* City Shower

This pronunciation has been used, on the stage at least, even in the present century, being required by the meter in such passages as the following:

> I'll rack thee with old cramps;
> Fill all thy bones with *aches;* make thee roar.
> *Shak.,* Tempest, i. 2.]

=**Syn.** See *pain, n.,* and *agony.*

ache[1], **ake** (āk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ached, aked,* ppr. *aching, aking.* [In this pronunciation prop. spelled *ake,* the spelling *ache* prop. representing a different pronunciation (ăch, formerly ăch) in imitation of the noun: see *ache, n.*; < ME. *aken, eken* (never **achen*), < AS. *acan* (strong verb, pret. *ōc,* pp. *acen;* like *scacan,* E. *shake,* and *tacan,* E. *take*), ache, prob. cognate, notwithstanding the wide divergence of meaning, with Icel. *aka* (strong verb, pret. *ōk,* pp. *ekinn*), drive, move, = L. *agere* = Gr. *ἀγειν,* drive: see *act, agent.*] To suffer pain; have or be in pain, or in continued pain; be distressed physically: as, his whole body *ached.*

> The sense *aches* at thee. *Shak.,* Othello, iv. 2.
>
> Those inmost and soul-piercing wounds, which are ever *aching* while uncured. *Raleigh,* Hist. World, Pref., p. 1.

ache[2]† (āch), *n.* [< ME. *ache,* < OF. *ache,* "the herb smallage; *ache des jardins,* parsley" (Cotgrave), F. *ache* = Sp. It. *apio,* parsley, < L. *apium,* parsley (usually referred to *apis,* a bee, bees being said to be fond of it: see *Apis*), < Gr. *ἄπιον,* a species of *Euphorbia,* perhaps the sun-spurge (or parsley ?). Cf. *smallage,* i. e., *small ache.*] A name for smallage, parsley, and several other culinary umbelliferous plants.

Achean, Achæan (a-kē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Achæus,* < Gr. Ἀχαιός, belonging to Ἀχαία, Achaia, L. *Achæa.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Achæa (Achaia) in the Peloponnesus, to the Acheans (Achæans, Achæi, or Achaioi), or to the confederacy called the Achean League.—**The Achean League,** originally, a confederation for religious observances formed by the cities of Achæa on the abolition of monarchical government and the establishment of democracy. The league was gradually broken up by the Macedonians, but was renewed by the Acheans on a purely political basis about 280 B. C., when they threw off the Macedonian yoke, constituted an enlightened and purely federal republic, and for over a century stood as an efficient bulwark to the declining liberties of Greece.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Achæa (Achaia), or one of the ancient Greek people (Achaioi) from whom that country took its name. The name Achaioi is in Homer used as a generic term for all the Greeks, but was later applied to the most important tribes of eastern Peloponnesus, and was finally restricted, after the Dorian conquest, to the inhabitants of the region on the gulf of Corinth in the northwestern part of the Peloponnesus.

Also spelled *Achaian,* in closer imitation of the Greek.

achech, *n.* In *Egypt. antiq.,* a fabulous animal, half lion, half bird, like the Grecian griffin.

acheck†, *v. t.* [ME. *acheken* (only in pp. *acheked,* in passage quoted below), < *a-*[1] (or *a-*[6]) + *cheken:* see *check, v.*] To check; stop; hinder.

> When they metten in that place,
> They were *acheked* bothe two.
> *Chaucer,* House of Fame, l. 2093.

Acheenese (ach-ē-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* See *Achinese.*

acheilary, etc. See *achilary,* etc.

acheiria, etc. See *achiria,* etc.

acheket†, *v. t.* See *achoke.*

acheless (āk′les), *a.* [< *ache*[1] + *-less.*] Without ache or throb.

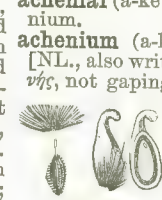
achelor†. A corrupt spelling of *ashler.*

achene (a-kēn′), *n.* English form of *achenium.* Also spelled *akene.*

achenia, *n.* Plural of *achenium.*

achenial (a-kē′ni-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to an achenium.

achenium (a-kē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *achenia* (-ạ). [NL., also written *achænium,* irreg. (cf. Gr. *ἀχανής,* not gaping) < *ἀ-* priv. + *χαίνειν,* gape, akin to E. *yawn,* q. v.] **1.** In *bot.,* a small, dry and hard, one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit; strictly, a single and free carpel of this character, as in the buttercup, avens, etc., but extended to all similar fruits resulting from a compound ovary, even when invested with an adnate calyx, as in the order *Compositæ.* Also written *achene,*



Achenium. Lettuce and Ranunculus.

achœnium, *akene*, and *akenium*.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of beetles. *W. E. Leach.*

achenodium (ak-ē-nō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *achenodia* (-ä). [NL., < *achenium* + *-odes*, < Gr. *-ώδης*, *-ο-ειδής*: see *-oid*.] In *bot.*, a double achenium, such as is found in the order *Umbelliferæ*.

Acheron (ak′e-ron), *n.* [L. *Acheron* (*-ont-*), also *Acheruns* (*-unt-*), < Gr. Ἀχέρων (*-οντ-*), in earliest use, one of the rivers of Hades (popularly connected with *ἄχος*, pain, distress, = E. *awe*, q. v.), later the name of several rivers of Greece and Italy, which, from their dismal or savage surroundings, or from the fact that a portion of their course is beneath the ground, were believed to be entrances to the infernal regions.] **1.** In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, the name of a river in Hades, over which the souls of the dead were ferried by Charon; hence, a general name for the lower world.

Get you gone,
And at the pit of *Acheron*
Meet me i' the morning. *Shak.*, Macb., iii. 5.

2. [NL.] A genus of neuropterous insects.

Acherontia (ak-e-ron′shi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀχερόντιος, pertaining to Acheron: see *Acheron*.] A genus of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, of the family *Sphingidæ*. *A. atropos* is the death's-head moth, or death's-head hawk-moth. See *death's-head*.

Acherontic (ak-e-ron′tik), *a.* [< L. *Acheronticus*, < *Acheron*: see *Acheron*.] Of or pertaining to Acheron or the infernal regions; dark; gloomy: as, *Acherontic* mists.

acherset†, *n.* An error for *a cherset*. See *cherset*.

achesoun†, *n.* Same as *encheson*.

Acheta (ak′e-tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *acheta*, the male cicada, < Doric Gr. *ἀχέτα*, *ἀχέτας*, Gr. *ἠχέτης*, the cicada, prop. adj., chirping, < Gr. *ἠχεῖν*, sound, chirp, < *ἠχή*, a sound, akin to *ἠχώ*, a sound, an echo: see *echo*.] The typical genus of the family *Achetidæ*: equivalent to *Gryllus* (which see).

Achetidæ (a-ket′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acheta* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltatorial orthopterous insects, embracing the crickets, etc., named from the leading genus, *Acheta*. The name is now little used, the family being generally called *Gryllidæ* (which see).

Achetina (ak-e-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acheta* + *-ina*.] A group of orthopterous insects, including the crickets, as distinguished from the grasshoppers, etc.

achevet, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *achieve*.

acheweed (āk′wēd), *n.* [< *ache*[1] + *weed*[1].] An old name of the goutweed, *Ægopodium podagraria*.

achiat (a-chē′ä), *n.* [Also *atchia*. Pg. *achia* (It. *acciao*).] A perverted form of *achar*.

achiart, *n.* A bad spelling of *achar* or of *achia*. See *achar*: "adopted in nearly all the vernaculars of India for acid and salt relishes." *Yule and Burnell.*

achievable (a-chē′va-bl), *a.* [< *achieve* + *-able*.] Capable of being achieved or performed.

To raise a dead man to life doth not involve contradiction, and is therefore, at least, *achievable* by Omnipotence. *Barrow*, Sermons, xxix.

achievance† (a-chē′vans), *n.* [< OF. *achevance*, < *achever*: see *achieve* and *-ance*.] Performance; achievement: as, "his noble acts and *achievances*," *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

achieve (a-chēv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *achieved*, ppr. *achieving*. [Formerly also *atchieve*, < ME. *acheven*, < OF. *achever*, *achiever*, *achevir*, *achiver* (F. *achever*), finish, from the phrase *a chief* (F. *à chef*), to an end, to a head; OF. *chief* (F. *chef*), an end, a head: see *chief*. Cf. *chieve*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To perform or execute; accomplish, as some great enterprise; finish; carry on to a prosperous close.

And now great deeds
Had been *achieved*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 723.

Enabled him at length to *achieve* his great enterprise, in the face of every obstacle which man and nature had opposed to it. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 16.

2. To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion; bring about, as by effort.

Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achieved*. *Prior.*

He will *achieve* his greatness. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

It is not self-indulgence allowed, but victory *achieved*, that can make a fit happiness for man.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 214.

= **Syn. 1.** *Effect*, *Accomplish*, etc. (see *perform*), bring about, work out.—**2.** To acquire, win, obtain, get.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To come to an end. *Chaucer.*—**2.** To accomplish some enterprise; bring about a result intended.

Fights dragon-like, and does *achieve* as soon
As draw his sword. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7.

Still *achieving*, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

achievement (a-chēv′ment), *n.* [< F. *achèvement*, completion, < *achever*: see *achieve* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of achieving or performing; an obtaining by exertion; accomplishment: as, the *achievement* of one's object.

Capable of high *achievement* as a writer of romance.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 172.

2. That which is achieved; a great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor, boldness, or superior ability.

How my *achievements* mock me!
Shak., T. and C., iv. 2.

Illustrious judges have declared that Galileo's conception of the laws of Motion is his greatest *achievement*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 48.

3. In *her.*, an escutcheon or armorial shield. The proper expression is "achievement of arms," and signifies a complete heraldic composition, whether the shield alone or the shield with crest, motto, and supporters, if any. The term *achievement* is applied especially to the escutcheon of a deceased person displayed at his obsequies, over his tomb, etc., distinctively called a *funeral achievement*, or more commonly a *hatchment* (which see). = **Syn. 2.** *Deed*, *Feat*, *Exploit*, etc. See *feat*[1].

achiever (a-chē′vėr), *n.* One who achieves or accomplishes.

We are well accustomed to the sight of a fresh young girl, a close student, a fine *achiever*, . . . sinking . . . into an aching, ailing, moping creature.
E. S. Phelps, quoted in Sex and Education, p. 133.

achilary (a-kī′lä-ri), *a.* [As *achil-ous* + *-ary*.] Without a lip; specifically, in *bot.*, noting the absence of the labellum or lip in monstrous flowers of the family *Orchidaceæ*. Also spelled *acheilary*.

Achilida (a-kil′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Achilus* + *-ida*.] A division of the great family of homopterous insects called *Fulgoridæ*, one of 13 so-called subfamilies, taking name from the genus *Achilus*.

Achillea (ak-i-lē′ä), *n.* [L., a plant supposed to be the same as that called in Latin *achillēos*, milfoil or yarrow, < Gr. Ἀχίλλειος, of Achilles, from a belief that Achilles used this plant in curing Telephus.] A large genus of perennial herbaceous plants, belonging to the *Compositæ*, of the northern hemisphere and mostly of the old world. Two species are common, the milfoil or yarrow, *A. Millefolium*, indigenous in both hemispheres and of repute as a bitter tonic, and the sneezewort, *A. Ptarmica*.

Achillean (ak-i-lē′an), *a.* [< L. *Achilleus*, < Gr. Ἀχίλλειος, < Ἀχιλλεύς, L. *Achilles*.] Of, resembling, or belonging to Achilles, the hero in the war against Troy, noted for his valor, swiftness of foot, etc., but especially for unrelenting wrath; hence, valiant, swift, unrelenting, etc.

I dined with Mr. Landor. . . . I had inferred from his books, or magnified from some anecdotes, an impression of *Achillean* wrath — an untamable petulance.
Emerson, Prose Works, II. 161.

achilleic (ak-i-lē′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from *Achillea Millefolium*.—**Achilleic acid**, an acid found in the leaves and flowers of milfoil or yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*: probably identical with *aconitic acid*.

achillein (ak-i-lē′in), *n.* [< *Achillea* + *-in*[2].] An amorphous, brownish-red, and very bitter substance, $C_{20}H_{38}N_2O_{15}$, derived from the milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*. When used in medicine it is found to produce marked irregularity of the pulse.

Achillis tendo (a-kil′is ten′dō). [L.: *Achillis*, gen. of *Achilles*; *tendo*, tendon.] See *tendon of Achilles*, under *tendon*.

achilous (a-kī′lus), *a.* [Less prop. *acheilous*, < NL. *achilus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χεῖλος*, lip.] Without lips.

Achilus (a-kī′lus), *n.* [NL.: see *achilous*.] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cixiidæ*, or giving name to a group *Achilida* (which see). *Kirby*, 1818.

Achimenes (a-kim′e-nēz), *n.* [Perhaps from L. *achæmenis*, < Gr. *ἀχαιμενίς*, an amber-colored plant in India used in magical arts. Cf. *Achæmenian*.] A genus of ornamental herbs, of the family *Gesneraceæ*, belonging to tropical America. They are frequent in greenhouses, and the number of varieties has been largely increased by cultivation.

Achinese (ach-i-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Achin (also written *Acheen*, *Atchin*, and *Atcheen*), a territory in the northwestern part of the island of Sumatra.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Achin, or the people of Achin.—**2.** The language used by the Achinese, which belongs to the Malayan family, and is written with Arabic characters.

Also written *Acheenese* and *Atchinese*.

aching (ā′king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *ache*[1].] Enduring or causing pain; painful.

What peaceful hours I once enjoy'd!
How sweet their memory still!
But they have left an *aching* void
The world can never fill.
Cowper, Olney Hymns.

achingly (ā′king-li), *adv.* With aching; painfully.

achiote (ä-chē-ō′tā), *n.* [Am. Sp. *achiote*, *achote*, Pg. *achioti*, < Nahuatl *achiotl*.] The name in Spanish-speaking countries of the arnotto-tree, *Bixa Orellana*. See *arnotto*, *Orton*, The Andes and the Amazon, I. 168.

achira (a-chē′rä), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] The name on the western coast of South America of the *Canna edulis*, whose large tuberous roots are used for food, and yield *tous-les-mois*, a superior large-grained kind of arrow-root.

achiria (a-kī′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., less prop. *acheiria*, < Gr. *ἀχειρία*, < *ἄχειρος* or *ἀχειρ*, without hands: see *achirous*.] In *teratol.*, absence of hands.

achirite (ak′i-rīt), *n.* [< *Achir* Mahmed, name of a Bokharian merchant who furnished the specimens that were taken in 1785 to St. Petersburg, + *-ite*[2].] Emerald copper or dioptase.

achirous (a-kī′rus), *a.* [Less prop. *acheirous*, < NL. *achirus*, < Gr. *ἄχειρος* or *ἀχειρ*, handless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *χείρ*, hand.] In *teratol.*, handless; without hands.

achirus (a-kī′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄχειρος*, without hands: see *achirous*.] **1.** In *teratol.*, a monster characterized by the absence of hands. Also spelled *acheirus*.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of heterosomatous fishes, of the family *Soleidæ*, having usually no pectoral fins. *A. lineatus* is an American sole, commonly called *hog-choker*. *Lacépède*, 1802. See cut under *Soleidæ*.

achlamydate (a-klam′i-dāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-[18]) + *chlamydate*, q. v.] Not chlamydate; having no pallium or mantle: said of mollusks.

In the *achlamydate* forms [of branchiogastropods] true gills are usually absent. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 437.

Achlamydeæ (ak-la-mid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *achlamydeus*: see *achlamydeous*.] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Lindley for a group of dicotyledonous plants in which both calyx and corolla are wanting, at least in the pistillate flowers, as in willows and birches.

achlamydeous (ak-la-mid′ē-us), *a.* [< NL. *achlamydeus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χλαμύς* (*-υδ-*), a mantle: see *a*-[18] and *chlamydeous*.] In *bot.*, without a floral envelop: an epithet applied to plants which have neither calyx nor corolla, and whose flowers are consequently naked, or destitute of a covering. It has also been applied to an ovule which consists of the nucleus only, without proper seed-coats, as in the mistletoe.

achlorophyllous (a-klō-rō-fil′us or ak-lō-rof′i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χλωρός*, green, + *φύλλον*, leaf: see *a*-[18], *chlorophyl*, and *-ous*.] In *bot.*, destitute of chlorophyl.

achlys (ak′lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀχλύς*, a mist.] Same as *caligo*.

achmite (ak′mīt), *n.* Incorrect spelling of *acmite*.

achoke†, *v. t.* [< ME. *achoken*, *acheken*, < AS. *āceocian*, choke, < *ā-* + **ceocian*: see *choke*[1].] To choke; suffocate. Also written *acheke*.

Whan that Thesus seeth
The beste *acheked*. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2008.

Gif thou will *achoken* the fulfillyng of nature with superfluities. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 5.

acholia (a-kol′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀχολία*, < *ἄχολος*, without bile: see *acholous*.] In *pathol.*, deficiency or want of bile.

acholithite† (a-kol′i-thīt), *n.* [Corrupt spelling of *acolouthite*, q. v.] Same as *acolyte*.

To see a lazy, dumb *acholithite*
Armed against a devout fly's despight.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 7.

acholous (ak′ō-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄχολος*, without bile, < *ἀ-* priv. + *χολή*, bile, gall: see *choler*.] Wanting or deficient in bile.

achor (ak′ôr or ā′kor), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἄχωρ*, scurf, dandruff.] **1.** A name formerly given to certain scaly or crusty cutaneous affections of the head and face in infants, particularly to certain forms of eczema.—**2.** An individual acuminate pustule.

Achordata (ak-ôr-dā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χορδή*, chord: see *a*-[18] and *Chordata*.] A collective name of those animals which have no notochord: opposed to *Chordata*.

achorion (a-kō′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *achoria* (-ä). [NL., < *achor*.] The name given to one of the three principal dermatophytes, or epiphytes of the skin.

It is the constituent of the crusts of favus (achor), and belongs to the group of fungoid plants denominated *Oïdium*. It consists of spores, sporidia or tubes filled with spores, and empty branched tubes or mycelium. *Erasmus Wilson.*

Achras (ak′ras), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀχράς*, a kind of wild pear-tree.] **1.** A genus of plants belonging to the family *Sapotaceæ*: called *Lucuma* by some authors. See *Lucuma*.—**2.** A name improperly applied to *Sapota zapotilla*. It is an evergreen tree, with thick shining leaves and milky juice, a native of tropical America, and is often cultivated for its edible fruit, the sapodilla or sapodilla plum. Its bark (Jamaica bark) is astringent.

3. A genus of coleopterous insects.

achroiocythemia, achroiocythæmia (a-kroi″-ō-si-thē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., prop. *achrœocythæmia*, < Gr. *ἀχροος*, same as *ἄχροος*, colorless (see *achroous*), + *κύτος*, a cavity (< *κύειν*, contain), + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, diminution of the normal amount of hemoglobin in the red blood-corpuscles. Also called *oligochromemia*.

achroite (ak′rō-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄχροος*, colorless, + *-ite*².] A colorless variety of tourmalin found on the island of Elba and elsewhere.

achroma (a-krō′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χρῶμα*, color: see *achromatic*.] In *pathol.*, lack of pigment in the skin; achromasia.

achromasia (ak-rō-mā′zi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀχρώματος*, without color: see *achromatic*.] In *pathol.*, lack of pigment in the skin.

achromatic (ak-rō-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀχρώματος*, without color (< *ἀ-* priv., without, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color), + *-ic*: see *chromatic*.] Destitute of color; free from coloration; specifically, corrected for chromatic aberration: as, an *achromatic* lens or telescope.

The human eye is not *achromatic*. It suffers from chromatic aberration as well as from spherical aberration.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 72.

Achromatic condenser, an achromatic lens placed between the mirror and the stage of a microscope to concentrate the light upon the object when the light from the concave mirror is not sufficiently intense.—**Achromatic lens**, a lens sensibly free from chromatic aberration. It is usually composed of two lenses made of glass having different refractive and dispersive powers (for example, a double convex lens of crown-glass [*a a*] and a concavo-convex lens of flint-glass [*b b*]), the forms of which are so adjusted that one lens very nearly corrects the dispersion of the other without, however, destroying its refraction.—**Achromatic telescope or microscope**, a telescope or microscope in which the chromatic aberration is prevented by means of an achromatic object-glass.



Achromatic Lens.

achromatically (ak-rō-mat′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an achromatic manner.

achromaticity (a-krō-mạ-tis′i-ti), *n.* [< *achromatic* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being achromatic; achromatism. See *equation*.

achromatin (a-krō′mạ-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀχρώματος*, not colored, + *-in*².] In *biol.*, that portion of the substance of a cell-nucleus which, under the action of staining agents, becomes less highly colored than the rest.

achromatisation, achromatise, etc. See *achromatization, achromatize*, etc.

achromatism (a-krō′mạ-tizm), *n.* [< *achromatic* + *-ism*. Cf. F. *achromatisme*.] The state or quality of being achromatic; freedom from chromatic aberration: as, to secure perfect *achromatism* in a telescope.

achromatization (a-krō″mạ-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* The act of achromatizing or correcting chromatic aberration. Also spelled *achromatisation*.

achromatize (a-krō′mạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *achromatized*, ppr. *achromatizing*. [< *achromatic*, as if < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χρωματίζειν*, to color, < *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color.] To render achromatic; correct, as in an optical system, for chromatic aberration. Also *achromatise*.

For two kinds of light a flint-glass prism may be *achromatized* by a second prism of crown-glass.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 480.

achromatopsia (a-krō-mạ-top′si-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *ὄψις*, sight, < *ὄψ*, the eye, face: see *optic*.] Color-blindness, or inability to see or distinguish colors. Also called *acritochromacy*.

achromatopsy (a-krō′mạ-top-si), *n.* Same as *achromatopsia*.

achromatosis (a-krō-mạ-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀχρώματος*, without color, + *-osis*.] A name applied to diseases characterized by a lack of pigment in integumental structures, as albinism, vitiligo, or canities.

achromatous (a-krō′mạ-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀχρώματος*, without color: see *achromatic*.] Without color; of a lighter color than normal: as, *achromatous* spots.

achromophilous (a-krō-mof′i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *chromophilous*.] In *biol.*, not chromophilous (which see). See the extract.

The substance of the ovum [of *Ascaris*] is also remarkably differentiated,—that of the "polar disk" alone exhibiting a vertical striation, and differentiating into two layers, superficial and subjacent (termed *achromophilous* and chromophilous respectively). *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 417.

achromous (a-krō′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χρῶμα*, color.] Colorless; without coloring matter.

achronic, achronical (a-kron′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* An erroneous spelling of *acronych, acronychal*.

achroödextrine (ak″rō-ō-deks′trin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀχροος*, colorless (see *achroous*), + E. *dextrine*.] Dextrine which is not colored by iodine: contrasted with *erythrodextrine*.

ach-root (ach′röt), *n.* [< *ach*² + *root*.] The root of *Morinda tinctoria*, used in India as a dye. See *ach*².

achroous (ak′rō-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄχροος*, also *ἄχροιος*, colorless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *χρόα*, *χροιά*, color. Cf. *achromatic*.] Colorless; achromatic.

achylous (a-kī′lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄχυλος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *χυλός*, chyle.] Without chyle. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Achyrodon (a-kī′rō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄχυρον*, pl. *ἄχυρα*, chaff, bran, husks, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil mammals from the Purbeck beds of England, having teeth of the insectivorous type, and more than eight molars and premolars. *Owen*, 1871.

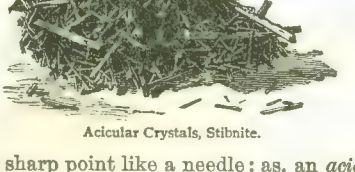
acicle (as′i-kl), *n.* Same as *acicula*, 2. *Dana*, Crustacea, I. 434.

acicula (a-sik′ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *aciculæ* (-lē). [L., a needle, a small pin, dim. of *acus*, a needle, from same root as *acer*, sharp, *acies*, an edge, *acutus*, sharp, etc.: see *acid, acute, acerb*.] **1.** A needle, pin, or bodkin, of wood or bone, used by Roman women as a hair-pin. It was not smaller than an acus (which see), but of inferior material.—**2.** A spine or prickle of an animal or plant. Also called *acicle*.—**3.** [*cap.*] A name applied to several genera of gastropods, and retained for the representative genus of the family *Aciculidæ*, inhabiting Europe. *A. fusca* is the best-known form.—**4.** [*cap.*] A genus of worms.

acicula, *n.* Plural of *aciculum*.

Aciculacea (a-sik-ū-lā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acicula* + *-acea*.] A synonym of *Aciculidæ* (which see).

acicular (a-sik′ū-lạr), *a.* [< NL. *acicularis*, < L. *acicula*, a needle: see *acicula*.] Having the shape of a slender needle or stout bristle; having a sharp point like a needle: as, an *acicular* prism, like those of stibnite; an *acicular* bill, as that of a humming-bird. Other forms are *aciculate, aciculated, aciculiform*, and *aciculine*.


Acicular Crystals, Stibnite.

The silver salt crystallizes from its aqueous solution in small *acicular* prisms.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 30.

Acicular bismuth. See *aikinite*.

acicularly (a-sik′ū-lạr-li), *adv.* In an acicular manner; in the manner of needles or prickles.

aciculate, aciculated (a-sik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *p. a.* [< NL. *aciculatus*, < L. *acicula*: see *acicula*.] Needle-shaped; acicular; aciculiform.

aciculi, *n.* Plural of *aciculus*.

aciculid (a-sik′ū-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aciculidæ*.

Aciculidæ (as-i-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acicula*, q. v., + *-idæ*.] A family of operculate pulmoniferous mollusks, represented by the European genus *Acicula* (which see) and the West Indian *Geomelania*. They have very small turreted shells with few whorls and a thin operculum, the outer lip plain or produced into a tongue, and the eyes on the back of the head.

aciculiform (a-sik′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *acicula*, needle, + *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] Same as *acicular*.

aciculine (a-sik′ū-lin), *a.* [< NL. *aciculinus*, < L. *acicula*: see *acicula*.] Same as *acicular*.

aciculum (a-sik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *acicula* (-lạ). [NL., a neut. form to *acicula*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*, one of the slender sharp stylets which are embedded in the parapodia of some annelids, as the *Polychæta*. The notopodial and the neuropodial divisions of the parapodia each carry one of these acicula.

aciculus (a-sik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *aciculi* (-lī). [NL., a masc. form of *acicula*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a strong bristle.

acid (as′id), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *acide* = Sp. Pg. It. *acido*, < L. *acidus*, sour, < *acēre*, be sour (> *acetum*, q. v.), akin to *acer*, sharp, *acies*, edge, Gr. *ἀκμή*, E. *acme, edge*, etc., all from √**ak*, be sharp, pierce.] **I.** *a.* Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tasting like vinegar: as, *acid* fruits or liquors.—**Acid rock.** See *acidic*.

II. *n.* [< NL. *acidum*, neut. of L. *acidus*, a.] Originally, a substance possessing a sour taste like that of vinegar; in modern chemical use, a name given to a large number of compounds which do not necessarily possess this property. It does not appear that very great importance was at any time attached to sourness as a characteristic of acids from a chemical point of view. The following properties are common to most acids: 1st, solubility in water; 2d, a sour taste (in some acids, on account of their corrosiveness, this property can be perceived only after dilution with a large quantity of water); 3d, the power of turning vegetable blues to red; 4th, the power of decomposing most carbonates, and displacing the carbonic acid with effervescence; 5th, the power of destroying more or less completely the characteristic properties of alkalis, at the same time losing their own distinguishing characters, forming salts. In modern chemistry an acid may be termed a salt of hydrogen, or it may be defined as a compound containing one or more atoms of hydrogen which may be displaced by a metal, or by a radical possessing to a certain extent metallic functions. An acid containing one such atom of hydrogen is said to be *monobasic*, one containing two such atoms *bibasic*, etc. Acids of a greater basicity than unity are frequently termed *polybasic* acids. When an acid contains oxygen, its name is generally formed by adding the terminal *-ic* either to the name of the element with which the oxygen is united or to an abbreviation of that name. Thus, sulphur forms with oxygen sulphuric acid; nitrogen, nitric acid; and phosphorus, phosphoric acid. But it frequently happens that the same element forms two acids with oxygen; and in this case the acid that contains the larger amount of oxygen receives the terminal syllable *-ic*, while that containing less oxygen is made to end in *-ous*. Thus, we have sulphurous, nitrous, and phosphorous acid, each containing a smaller proportion of oxygen than that necessary to form respectively sulphuric, nitric, and phosphoric acid. In some instances, however, the same element forms more than two acids with oxygen, in which case the two Greek words *ὑπό* (*hypo-*), under, and *ὑπέρ* (*hyper-*), over, are prefixed to the name of the acid. Thus, an acid of sulphur containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid is termed hyposulphurous acid; and another acid of the same element containing, in proportion to sulphur, more oxygen than sulphurous acid and less than sulphuric, might be named either hypersulphurous or hyposulphuric acid; but the latter term has been adopted. The prefix *per-* is frequently substituted for *hyper-*.—**Acetic acid, fatty acid, nitric acid**, etc. See these adjectives.—**Nordhausen acid**, brown fuming sulphuric acid, a solution of sulphur trioxid in sulphuric acid, used as a solvent of indigo, and at present in the manufacture of artificial alizarin. It is named from the place where it was first manufactured.

acid-green (as′id-grēn′), *n.* An acid coal-tar coloring matter. The name is applied to several coloring matters, chiefly sulphonic acid derivatives of the benzaldehyde greens. The principal acid-greens are acid-green GG, Helvetia green, light green S and SF, Guinea green, Neptune green, and wool-green S and BS.

acidic (a-sid′ik), *a.* **1.** Acid: in *chem.*, applied to the acid element, as silicon, in certain salts: opposed to *basic*.—**2.** Containing a large amount of the acid element: as, the *acidic* feldspars, which contain 60 per cent. or more of silica.—**Acidic** (or **acid**) **rock**, a crystalline rock which contains a relatively large amount of silica, through the presence of an acidic feldspar, and sometimes also of free quartz, as a prominent constituent. For example, rhyolite is an *acid* or *acidic* rock; basalt, a *basic* rock.

acidiferous (as-i-dif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *acidum*, acid, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Bearing, producing, or containing acids, or an acid.—**Acidiferous mineral**, a mineral which consists of an earth combined with an acid, as calcium carbonate, aluminite, etc.

acidifiable (a-sid′i-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *acidify* + *-able*; = F. *acidifiable*.] Capable of being acidified, or of being converted into an acid.

acidific (as-i-dif′ik), *a.* Producing acidity or an acid; acidifying. Said of the element (oxygen, sulphur, etc.) which in a ternary compound is considered as uniting the basic and acidic elements. Thus, in calcium silicate, calcium is called the basic, silicon the acidic, and oxygen the *acidific* element. *Dana.*

acidification (a-sid″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *acidify*; = F. *acidification* = Sp. *acidificación* = Pg. *acidificação*.] The act or process of acidifying, or of changing into an acid.

Acidification . . . is intended to break up, corrode, or carbonize the albuminiferous matters.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap, etc., p. 264.

acidifier (a-sid′i-fī-ẹr), *n.* One who or that which acidifies; specifically, in *chem.*, that which has the property of imparting an acid quality.

acidify (a-sid′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *acidified*, ppr. *acidifying*. [< *acid* + *-fy*; = F. *acidifier* = Pg. *acidificar*.] **I.** *trans.* To make acid; con-

vert into an acid; render sour; sour, literally or figuratively.

Such are the plaints of Louvet, his thin existence all *acidified* with rage and preternatural insight of suspicion. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 181.

★ **II.** *intrans.* To become acid or sour.

acidimeter (as-i-dim'e-tėr), *n.* [= Pg. *acidimetro*, < NL. *acidum*, acid, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the strength of acids. See *acidimetry*.

acidimetrical (as″i-di-met'ri-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to acidimetry.

The *acidimetrical* process is in every way similar to that practised in alkalimetry. *Ure*, Dict., I. 19.

acidimetry (as-i-dim'e-tri), *n.* [= Pg. *acidimetria*; as *acidimeter* + *-y*.] The act or process of measuring the strength of acids. Specifically, the process of estimating the amount of acid in a liquid by finding exactly how much of a standard alkaline solution is required to neutralize a measured quantity of the given solution.

★ **acidity** (a-sid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *acidité* = It. *acidità*, < L. *acidita(t-)s*, sourness, < *acidus*, sour: see *acid*.] The quality of being acid or sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.

★ **acid-magenta** (as'id-ma-jen'tạ), *n.* A coal-tar color, a green metallic-looking powder giving a red color when dissolved in water. It is a mixture of the mono- and disulphonic acids of rosanilin. Also called *magenta S.* and *rubine S.* Used for dyeing and for coloring wines. *Benedikt and Knecht*, Chem. of Coal-tar Colors, p. 96.

acidness (as'id-nes), *n.* Sourness; acidity.

acidometer (as-i-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [Cf. *acidimeter*.] An instrument used to measure the strength of an acid, commonly by the density.

acid-pump (as'id-pump), *n.* A pump used for drawing corrosive liquids from carboys and other vessels. It has valves and joints, and is convertible into a siphon. A vacuum is created in it by means of an elastic rubber bulb, which controls its action without coming into contact with the acid.

acidulæ (a-sid'ụ-lē), *n. pl.* [L., fem. pl. (sc. *aquæ*, waters) of *acidulus*: see *acidulous*.] A name formerly given to springs of cold mineral waters, from their sharp and pungent taste. *N. E. D.*

acidulate (a-sid'ụ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acidulated*, ppr. *acidulating*. [< L. as if **acidulatus*, pp. of **acidulare*, < *acidulus*, somewhat sour: see *acidulous*.] 1. To tincture with an acid; render somewhat acid or sourish.

This latter flask is filled partly with mercury, and partly with water *acidulated* with a tenth part of sulphuric acid. *Science*, III. 260.

2. Figuratively, to sour, as the mind; embitter; make cross or captious.

Persons . . . were especially liable to diabolical possession when their faculties were impaired by disease and their tempers *acidulated* by suffering. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 106.

acidulcist (as-i-dul'sis), *a.* [Contr. of NL. **acididulcis*, < L. *acidus*, sour, acid, + *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.] Both sour and sweet.

acidulent (a-sid'ụ-lent), *a.* [< F. *acidulant*, ppr. of *aciduler*, sour slightly, < *acidule*, slightly sour, < L. *acidulus*: see *acidulous*.] Somewhat acid or sour; tart; hence, peevish: as, "anxious ★ *acidulent* face," *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. i. 4.

acidulous (a-sid'ụ-lus), *a.* [< L. *acidulus*, slightly sour, dim. of *acidus*, sour: see *acid*.] 1. Slightly sour; subacid, as cream of tartar, oranges, gooseberries, etc. — 2. Figuratively, sour in feeling or expression; sharp; caustic; harsh.

Acidulous enough to produce effervescence with alkalies. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

It is beautiful, therefore, . . . to find a woman, George Eliot, departing utterly out of that mood of hate or even of *acidulous* satire in which Thackeray so often worked. *S. Lanier*, The Eng. Novel, p. 207.

acid-yellow (as'id-yel'ō), *n.* A coal-tar color, consisting of the sodium salts of the sulphonic acids of amino-azobenzene or aniline yellow. It is a yellow powder, easily soluble in water, and is used for dyeing olive, moss-green, and browns. Also sometimes called *fast yellow*. *Benedikt and Knecht*, Chem. of Coal-tar Colors, p. 182.

acierage (as'i-ẹ-rāj), *n.* [< F. *aciérage*, < *acier* = Pr. *acier* = Sp. *acero*, steel, < ML. *aciare*, *aciarium*, steel, < L. *acies*, edge, sword-edge.] The process of depositing a layer of iron on another metal, by means of electrical action. Stereotype and copper plates are sometimes treated in this way, thus increasing their durability without injury to their artistic character. When thus coated with iron they are said to be "steel-faced."

acierate (as'i-ẹ-rāt), *v. t.* To convert into steel.

acieration (as″i-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *acier*, steel, + *-ation*.] Conversion into steel: a word occasionally used by writers on the metallurgy of iron and steel.

Withdrawing trial pieces from time to time and breaking them so as to ascertain to what depth the *acieration* has proceeded. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 342.

aciform (as'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *acus*, a needle, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a needle.

aciliate, aciliated (a-sil'i-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*-*[18]) + *ciliated*: see *cilia*.] Not ciliated; having no cilia.

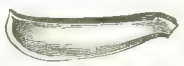
Acilius (a-sil'i-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Acilius*, a Roman name.] A genus of water-beetles of the family *Dytiscidæ*, containing species of moderate size, with ciliated hind tarsi and round tarsal disks in the male. *A. sulcatus* is a European species. *A. fraternus* is a common New England insect, about $\frac{3}{5}$ of an inch long, having the black portions of the elytra closely punctured upon a yellow surface.

acinaceous (as-i-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *acinus*, a berry, esp. a grape, a grape-stone or kernel, + *-aceous*.] Consisting of or full of small seeds.

acinaces (a-sin'ạ-sēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀκινάκης*, a short, straight sword, < Pers. *āhenek* (**āhanak*), a short sword, < *āhen*, *āhan*, a sword, lit. iron, + dim. term. *-ek*, *-ak*, now applied only to rational objects (*-che* to irrational objects).] A short, straight dagger, peculiar to the Medes and Persians. It seems to have been worn on the right side, but perhaps only when a longer weapon was worn on the left. Modern writers have recognized the acinaces in a dagger shown in sculptures at Persepolis, also in the dagger of the Mithra sacrificial groups.

acinacifolious (a-sin″ạ-si-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *acinaces*, a short sword, + *folium*, leaf.] Having acinaciform leaves. *N. E. D.*

acinaciform (a-sin'ạ-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *acinaces*, a short, straight sword, taken to mean a simitar, + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] In *bot.*, resembling a simitar in shape: as, an *acinaciform* leaf, one which has one edge convex and thin, the other straighter and thick, as in species of *Mesembryanthemum*; an *acinaciform* pod, as of some beans.



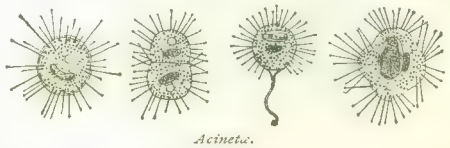
Acinaciform Leaf.

acinarious (as-i-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *acinarius*, pertaining to the grape, < *acinus*, the grape: see *acinus*.] In *bot.*, covered with little spherical stalked vesicles resembling grape-seeds, as in some algæ.

acinesia (as-i-nē'siạ), *n.* Same as *akinesia*.

Acineta (as-i-nē'tạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκίνητος*, motionless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κινεῖν*, move.] 1. A genus of noble epiphytal orchids, from Central America, much prized as hothouse plants. — 2. A genus of suctorial infusorial protozoans. See *Acinetæ* and *Acinetina*. *Ehrenberg*.

Acinetæ (as-i-nē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Acineta*.] An order of the class *Infusoria* (the *Infusoria tentaculifera* or *suctoria*), the adult members of which have no cilia and no proper mouth, and are non-locomotive. The body, which is fixed and stalked, is provided with radiating retractile suctorial



Acinetæ.

processes, or tubular tentacles, having at their extremities a knob or disk-like sucker, through which nutrient matter is imbibed.

The *Acinetæ* multiply by several methods. One of these . . . consists in the development of ciliated embryos in the interior of the body. These embryos result from a separation of a portion of the endoplast, and its conversion into a globular or oval germ, which in some species is wholly covered with vibratile cilia, while in others the cilia are confined to a zone around the middle of the embryo. The germ makes its escape by bursting through the body-wall of its parent. After a short existence (sometimes limited to a few minutes) in the condition of a free-swimming animalcule, provided with an endoplast and a contractile vacuole, but devoid of a mouth, the characteristic knobbed radiating processes make their appearance, the cilia vanish, and the animal passes into the *Acineta* state. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 94.

acinetan (as-i-nē'tan), *n.* One of the *Acinetæ*; a suctorial tentaculiferous infusorian.

Acinetidæ (as-i-net'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acineta* + *-idæ*.] A family constituting the order *Acinetæ*. The leading genus is *Acineta*.

acinetiform (as-i-net'i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Acineta* + L. *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of *Acinetæ*; resembling an acinetan in form.

Balbiani . . . asserts that the *acinetiform* embryos observed not only in Paramœcium, but in . . . many other ciliated Infusoria, are not embryos at all, but parasitic Acinetæ. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 100.

II. *n.* An infusorian animalcule resembling an acinetan, whether an embryonic stage of some ciliate infusorian or a member of the order *Acinetæ*. Also written *acineta-form*.

Acinetina (as″i-nē-tī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acineta* + *-ina*.] A group of infusorians with a single aperture, and elongate, non-vibratile cilia, originally established by Ehrenberg in 1838 as a division of his *Polygastrica*: equivalent to *Acinetæ* (which see).

acini, *n.* Plural of *acinus*.

aciniform (as'i-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *aciniformis*, < L. *acinus*, grape (see *acinus*), + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] 1. Having the form of grapes, or being in clusters like grapes; acinose. — 2. In *anat.*, of a deep purplish tint; resembling a grape in color: applied to one of the pigmentary layers of the iris, technically called the tunica aciniformis. See *uvea*.

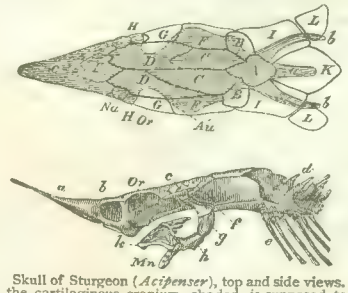
acinose (as'i-nōs), *a.* [< L. *acinosus*, like grapes, < *acinus*, a grape.] 1. Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes; consisting of granular concretions. — 2. Specifically, in *anat.*, consisting of acini. Applied to glands in which the duct enlarges at the distinctly glandular portion into a little spherical vesicle (acinus), or into a little saccule (lobulus), beset with small, round epithelial cysts (acini), or in which the duct branches and ends in more or less numerous lobuli, formed of acini. *Acinose* glands are distinguished from *tubular* glands.

acinous (as'i-nus), *a.* Same as *acinose*.

acinus (as'i-nus), *n.*; pl. *acini* (-nī). [L., a berry, esp. a grape, also a grape-stone, kernel.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the small drupelets or berries of an aggregate baccate fruit, as the blackberry, etc., or the contained stone or seed. See cut under *Rubus*. (*b*) A grape-stone. — 2. In *anat.*: (*a*) Formerly, the smallest lobule of a gland. (*b*) Now, generally, the smallest saccular subdivision of an acinose gland, several of which subdivisions make up a lobule. Also called *alveolus*. (*c*) A lobule of the liver.

-acious. [< L. *-āci-* (nom. *-ax*, acc. *-ācem*, > It. *-ace*, Sp. Pg. *-az*, F. *-ace*), a suffix added to verb-stems to form adjectives expressing intensity of physical or mental action, as *aud-ax*, daring, *cap-ax*, holding much, *fall-ax*, deceitful, *loqu-ax*, talking much, *pugn-ax*, inclined to fight, etc., + E. *-ous*. Cf. *-acy*, 3.] A compound adjective termination of Latin origin, forming, from Latin verb-stems, adjectives expressing intensity of physical or mental action, as in *audacious*, daring, very bold, *capacious*, holding much, *fallacious*, deceitful, *loquacious*, talking much, *pugnacious*, inclined to fight, *mendacious*, ready at lying, *vivacious*, very lively, *voracious*, eating much, etc. Such adjectives are accompanied by nouns in *-aci-ty*, and the nouns rarely by verbs in *-aci-t-ate*: as, *capacious*, *capacity*, *capacitate*, etc.

Acipenser (as-i-pen'sėr), *n.* [L., also spelled *aquipenser* and *acipensis* (> Gr. *ἀκκιπήσιος*), the sturgeon; perhaps < **aci-* (= Gr. *ὠκύς*), swift, + a form of *penna* (OL. *pesna*), a wing, same as *pinna*, a wing, a fin. Cf. *accipiter* and the etymology there suggested.] The typical genus of the family *Acipenseridæ*, including all the



Skull of Sturgeon (*Acipenser*), top and side views.

Above, the cartilaginous cranium, shaded, is supposed to be seen through the unshaded cranial bones.

Upper figure: *a*, ridge formed by spinous processes of vertebræ; *b*, *b*, lateral wing-like processes; *c*, rostrum; *Au*, site of auditory organ; *Na*, of nasal sacs; *Or*, of orbit. The membrane bones of the upper surface are: *A*, analogue of supraoccipital; *B*, *B*, of the epiotics; *E*, of ethmoid; *G*, *G*, of the postfrontals; *H*, *H*, of the prefrontals; *C*, *C*, of the parietals; *D*, *D* are the frontals, and *F*, *F* the squamosals; *K*, anterior dermal scute; *I*, *I*, *L*, *L*, dermal ossifications connecting the pectoral arch with the skull. Lower figure: *a*, rostrum; *b*, nasal chamber; *c*, auditory region; *d*, coalesced anterior vertebræ; *e*, ribs; *f*, *g*, *h*, suspensorium; *k*, palato-maxillary apparatus; *Mn*, mandible; *Or*, orbit.

ordinary sturgeons (and with the shovel-nosed sturgeons, *Scaphirhynchus*, the only other genus, composing the family), characterized by the flattened tapering snout, a spiracle over each eye, and 5 distinct rows of bony plates. The common sturgeon, *A. sturio*, found in both Europe and North America, sometimes attains a length of 18 feet. The white sturgeon of the Pacific coast is *A. transmontanus*, the European sterlet *A. ruthenus*. The largest known species is the Russian sturgeon, the bielaga, huso, or hausen, *A. huso*, sometimes attaining a length of 25 feet and a weight of 3000 pounds. *A. güldenstädti* is a fourth example, known as the osseter. Also often spelled *Accipenser*.

Acipenseres (as-i-pen'sē-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Acipenser.*] An ordinal term suggested by Bonaparte, 1837, as a substitute for *Sturiones* or *Chondrostei* (which see).

acipenserid (as-i-pen'sē-rid), *n.* One of the *Acipenseridæ;* a sturgeon.

Acipenseridæ (as″i-pen-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acipenser* + *-idæ.*] The sturgeons, a family of chondrosteous ganoid fishes, sometimes including only the genus *Acipenser*, sometimes also the genus *Scaphirhynchus.* The body is elongate subcylindric, with 5 rows of bony bucklers; the snout is produced, subspatulate or conical, with the mouth on its lower surface, small, transverse, protractile, and toothless; there are 4 barbels in a transverse series on the lower side of the snout; the ventral fins have a single series of fulcra in front, and the dorsal and anal fins approximate to the caudal, which is heterocercal. See *Acipenser.*

Acipenserinæ (as-i-pen-sē-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acipenser* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Acipenseridæ*, typified by the genus *Acipenser.* By older ichthyologists it was made coequal with the family. Lately it has been restricted to *Acipenseridæ* with spiracles, subconic snout, and thick tail, and thus made to include only the true sturgeons.

acipenserine (as-i-pen'sē-rin), *n.* One of the *Acipenserinæ.*

acipenseroid (as-i-pen'sē-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Acipenseridæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Acipenseridæ;* an acipenserid.

Acipenseroidæ (as-i-pen-sē-roi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Acipenseridæ.*

Acipenseroidei (as-i-pen-sē-roi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [< *Acipenser* + *-oid-ei.*] A name used by some ichthyologists as a subordinal name in place of *Chondrostei.*

aciurgy† (as'i-ėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκίς*, a point, + *-ουργία* (< *-ο-εργία*), in comp., working, < *ἔργειν* = E. *work:* see *demiurgy* and *surgery.*] Operative surgery.

acker[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *acre* (Middle English *aker*, etc.).

acker[2] (ak'er), *n.* [E. dial. (Sc. *aiker* in sense 2), < ME. *aker*, flood-tide, a bore, an eager; prob. a var. of *eager*[2], q. v.] **1**†. Flood-tide; a bore; an eager.

> *Akyr* [var. *aker*] of the see flowyng, *impetus maris.*
> *Prompt. Parv.*

2. A ripple or furrow on the surface of water. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

acketon†, *n.* See *acton.*

ackman (ak'man), *n.*; pl. *ackmen* (-men). [< *ack-*, of unknown origin, + *man.*] A sailors' name for a fresh-water thief, or one who steals on navigable rivers. Also called *ack-pirate.*
Sailors' Word-book.

acknow† (ak-nō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *aknowen*, know, acknowledge, < AS. *oncnāwan*, perceive, know, < *on-* for *and-* (= Gr. *ἀντί*, against, back, = Goth. *anda-*), + *cnāwan*, know: see *a-*[5] and *know.*] To recognize; acknowledge; confess.

> You will not be *aknown*, sir, why, 'tis wise:
> Thus do all gamesters at all games dissemble.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 6.

acknowledge (ak-nol'ej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acknowledged*, ppr. *acknowledging.* [< ME. *knowlechen, knoulechen, cnawlechen*, acknowledge, < *knowleche, knouleche, cnawleche*, knowledge: see *knowledge.* The prefix *ac-*, for *a-*, is due to the frequent ME. verb *aknowen:* see *acknow.*] **1.** To admit or profess a knowledge of; avow to be within one's knowledge or apprehension; own to be real or true; recognize the existence, truth, or fact of: as, to *acknowledge* God, or the existence of or belief in a God; to *acknowledge* the rights of a claimant.

> He that *acknowledgeth* the Son hath the Father also.
> 1 John ii. 23.

> The Romans that erected a temple to Fortune, *acknowledged* therein, though in a blinder way, somewhat of divinity. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 18.

> The influence attributed to Cecrops . . . indicates that Athens was *acknowledged* as the head of this confederacy.
> *Thirlwall*, Hist. Greece, xi.

2. To express or manifest perception or appreciation of; give evidence of recognizing or realizing: as, to *acknowledge* an acquaintance by bowing; to *acknowledge* a favor or one's faults.

> I *acknowledged* my sin unto thee. . . . I said, I will confess my transgressions. Ps. xxxii. 5.

> They his gifts *acknowledged* none.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 612.

> These were written with such submissions and professions of his patronage, as I had never seen any more *acknowledging.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

> With what queenly dignity . . . did the great Zenobia *acknowledge* the greetings of her people!
> *W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 87.

So great a soldier as the old French Marshal Montluc *acknowledges* that he has often trembled with fear, and recovered courage when he had said a prayer for the occasion. *Emerson*, Courage.

3. To own the genuineness of; own as binding or of legal force: as, to *acknowledge* a deed.—**4.** To admit or certify the receipt of; give information of the arrival of: as, to *acknowledge* a letter or a remittance.—**To acknowledge a deed** (or other instrument), in *law*, to avow before a proper officer or court that one has executed it, for the purpose of having a certificate thereof appended which will qualify the instrument to be admitted in evidence or to record, or both, without further proof of genuineness. As often used, the word implies not only the avowal of the party, but also the procuring of the official certificate. Thus a deed is said to have been acknowledged when it actually bears the certificate. = **Syn.** *Acknowledge, Admit, Confess, Own, Avow*, grant, concede, allow, assent to, profess, take cognizance of. To *acknowledge* is to state one's knowledge of; it may have a personal object: as, he *acknowledged* her as his wife; as applied to acts, it often implies confession under external pressure. *Admit* has a similar reference to solicited or forced assent: as, he *admitted* the charge; he *admitted* that his opponent was a good man. *Confess* implies the admission of that which is not creditable, as wrong conduct, and belongs rather to specified things or particular transactions. He *acknowledged* the authorship of the book; he *admitted* the truth of the proposition; he *confessed* that he was guilty of the theft. *Confess* is the strongest of these words, being applied to actions of more moment than *acknowledge, admit*, or *own.* To *own* is a less formal act; there is a tendency, on account of its brevity, to apply the word to anything that a man takes home to himself. To *avow* is a bolder act, generally performed in spite of adverse influences, and does not necessarily imply that the action or sentiment avowed is blameworthy. To *acknowledge* an error, *admit* a fact, *confess* a fault, *own* one's folly, *avow* a belief.

You must not only *acknowledge* to God that you are a sinner, but must particularly enumerate the kinds of sin whereof you know yourself guilty. *Wake.*

I *admit*, however, the necessity of giving a bounty to genius and learning. *Macaulay*, Speech on Copyright.

Quotation *confesses* inferiority.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims.

Owning her weakness and evil behaviour.
Hood, Bridge of Sighs.

The tempest of passion with which he [Othello] commits his crimes, and the haughty fearlessness with which he *avows* them, give an extraordinary interest to his character.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

acknowledgement, *n.* See *acknowledgment.*

acknowledger (ak-nol'e-jėr), *n.* One who acknowledges.

acknowledgment (ak-nol'ej-ment), *n.* **1.** An admission or profession of knowledge or apprehension; a recognition of the existence or truth of anything: as, the *acknowledgment* of a sovereign power, or of a debt.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the Christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker.*

2. An expression or manifestation of perception or appreciation; recognition, avowal, or confession: as, an *acknowledgment* of kindness or of one's wrong-doing.

> With this *acknowledgment*,
> That God fought for us. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 8.

3. Something given or done in return for a favor. *Smollett.*—**4.** In *law:* (*a*) The certificate of a public officer that an instrument was acknowledged before him by the person who executed it. (*b*) The act of so acknowledging execution.—**5.** In *com.*, a receipt.

Also spelled *acknowledgement.*

Acknowledgment money, in England, money paid according to the customs of some manors by copyhold tenants on the death of the lord of the manor. = **Syn. 1.** Admission, recognition, acceptance, indorsement, thanks.

ack-pirate (ak'pī-rāt), *n.* [< *ack-*, of unknown origin, + *pirate.*] Same as *ackman.*

aclastic (a-klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκλαστος*, unbroken (< *ἀ-* priv. + *κλαστός*, verbal adj. of *κλάειν*, break), + *-ic.*] In *nat. philos.*, not refracting: applied to substances which do not refract the rays of light passing through them. *N. E. D.*

acleidian (a-klī'di-an), *a.* See *aclidian.*

aclid (ak'lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aclidæ.*

Aclidæ, Aclididæ (ak'li-dē, ak-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aclis* (*Aclid-*) + *-idæ:* see *aclis*, 2.] A family of ptenoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods typified by the genus *Aclis*, with a much-curved minute odontophore, densely hirsute, with simple uncinate teeth and a rimate turreted shell. Two genera, *Aclis* and *Hemiaclis*, are represented by four species in Norway.

aclide (ak'līd), *n.* [< L. *aclis* (*aclid-*), also spelled *aclys:* see *aclis.*] Same as *aclis*, 1.

aclides, *n.* Plural of *aclis.*

aclidian (a-klid'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle.] In *zoöl.*, deficient in or characterized by the absence of clavicles. Also spelled *acleidian.*

aclinic (a-klin'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκλινής*, not bending to either side, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κλίνειν*, incline, lean, = E. *lean*[1].] Having no inclination.—**Aclinic line**, the name given by Professor August to an irregular curve located upon the surface of the earth in the neighborhood of the equator, where the magnetic needle balances itself horizontally, having no dip. It has been also termed the *magnetic equator.*

aclis (ak'lis), *n.*; pl. *aclides* (-li-dēz). [< L. *aclis*, also *aclys*, a small javelin, said to be a corruption of Gr. *ἀγκυλίς*, a hook, barb, taken in the sense of *ἀγκύλη*, a bend, twist, thong of a javelin, the javelin itself, fem. of *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, bent, = L. *angulus*, angle: see *angle*[3].] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a heavy missile weapon; an aclide.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] The representative genus of the family *Aclidæ* (which see). *Lovén*, 1846.

aclys (ak'lis), *n.* Same as *aclis*, 1.

Acmæa (ak-mē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκμαῖος*, at the height or prime, in full bloom, vigorous, < *ἀκμή*, a point, the highest point: see *acme.*] A genus of docoglossal gastropods, of the family *Patellidæ*, or limpets. The genus is commonly regarded as continuing from Silurian seas to those of the present; but it is probable that the earlier forms will prove generically distinct.

acmæid (ak-mē'id), *n.* A limpet of the family *Acmæidæ;* a false limpet.

Acmæidæ (ak-mē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acmæa* + *-idæ.*] A family of false or single-gilled limpets, or prosobranchiate gastropods having a single cervical gill. Leading genera are *Acmæa, Lottia*, and *Scurria.*

Acmæodera (ak-mē-od'e-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκμαῖος*, at the height or prime, in full bloom, vigorous (< *ἀκμή*, a point: see *acme*), + (?) *δέρος*, skin; allusion not clear.] A genus of buprestid beetles related to *Agrilus*, but less elongate and with an indistinct scutellum.

acme (ak'mē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκμή*, edge, point, the highest point, the prime, crisis; akin to *ἀκή*, point, *ἀκίς*, point, L. *acus*, needle, *acer*, sharp, etc.: see *acid.*] **1.** The top or highest point; the furthest point attained; the utmost reach.

> For beauty's *acme* hath a term as brief
> As the wave's poise before it break in pearls.
> *Lowell*, Cathedral.

The independence of the individual, the power to stand alone as regards men and the gods, is the *acme* of stoical attainment. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 178.

2†. The maturity or perfection of life.—**3.** In *med.*: (*a*) The height or crisis of a disease. (*b*) Another, and probably the correct, form of *acne.*—**4.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of land-shells. *Hartmann*, 1821.

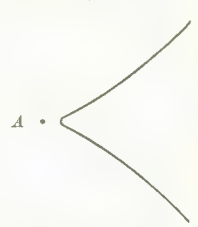
acmite, akmite (ak'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκμή*, a point, + *-ite*[2].] A member of the pyroxene group occurring in acutely pointed crystals (whence the name) of a brownish-black or reddish-brown color. It is essentially a silicate of ferric iron and sodium. The original locality is at Rundemyr, near Kongsberg, Norway. Ægirite (which see) is closely related. Also spelled *achmite.*

acne (ak'nē), *n.* [NL., prob. orig. a misprint (being a book-word) for *acme*, < Gr. *ἀκμή*, a point: see *acme.*] An eruption occurring most frequently on the face, and on the shoulders and chest, about the period of puberty. It is a follicular or perifollicular inflammation of the sebaceous glands, resulting in the formation of comedo-bearing papules, which often pass into pustules. The so-called *acne rosacea* is a hyperemia of the face combined with more or less acne.

acnestis (ak-nes'tis), *n.*; pl. *acnestides* (-ti-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκνηστις*, the spine or backbone of quadrupeds, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κνηστός*, scratched, < *κνάειν*, scratch, scrape.] That part of the spine in quadrupeds which extends from between the shoulder-blades to the loins, and which the animal cannot reach to scratch.

acnodal (ak-nō'dal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an acnode. *Salmon.*

acnode (ak'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *acus*, a needle, + *nodus*, a node.] In *math.*, a double point belonging to a curve, but separated from other real points of the curve.



Acnodal Cubic. A, acnode.

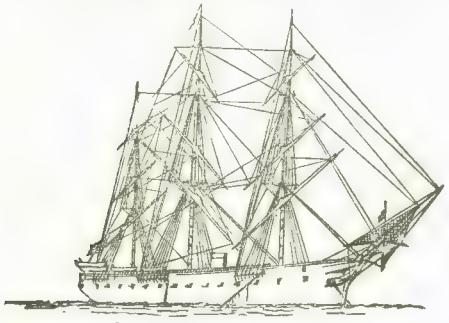
Acocephalus (ak-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *acus*, needle, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Jassidæ* or *Tettigonidæ*, having a boat-shaped form, a coarse surface, shovel-shaped vertex with a thick, smooth margin, and thick wing-covers with strong veins. *A. nervosus* is a pale-yellowish species, ¼ of an inch long, freckled with brown, and with angular whitish lines, inhabiting Europe and North America.

Acochlides (a-kok'li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *acochlides*), < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κοχλίς* (*κοχλιδ-*), dim.

of *κόχλος*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell, the shell itself; akin to *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*.] In Latreille's system of classification, 1825, a family of acetabuliferous cephalopods, without a shell. It included most of the octopods.

acock (a-kok'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], on, + *cock*[2].] In a cocked manner: as, he set his hat *acock*.

a-cockbill (a-kok'bil), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], on, + *cock*[2] (condition of being cocked or turned upward: see *cock*[2]) + *bill*[2], point or end: see *bill*[2], 5.] *Naut.*, with the ends pointing upward. Applied (*a*) to an anchor when it hangs down by its ring from the cathead, and (*b*) to the yards of a ship when they are tipped up at an angle with the deck.



Man-of-war with Yards a-cockbill.

It was now the close of Lent, and on Good Friday she had all her yards *a-cockbill*, which is customary among Catholic vessels. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 147.

acocotl (äk'ō-kot-l), *n.* [Nahuatl *acocotli*.] A musical instrument used by the aborigines in Mexico: usually called *clarin*. It is a thin tube from 8 to 10 feet in length, made of the dry stalk of a plant of the same name. The performer inhales the air through it.

★ *S. K. Handbook*, Mus. Inst., p. 69.

Acœla (a-sē'lä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *acœlous*.] An order of marine *Turbellaria*, with no digestive

★ cavity but a spongy digestive parenchyma.

Acœlomata (as-ē-lom'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κοίλωμα*, a hollow: see *cœloma*.] A division of *Protocœlomata*, or sponges, containing the *Ascones:* so called in allusion to its pores and the absence of cœlomata.

acœlomate (a-sē'lō-māt), *a.* Same as *acœlomatous*.

acœlomatous (as-ē-lom'a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κοίλωμα*, a hollow: see *a-*[18], *cœloma*, and *cœlomatous*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, having no body-cavity or perivisceral space; not cœlomatous.

Although these *acœlomatous* worms have no body-cavity, no blood, no vascular system, they always have a kidney system. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 404.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Acœlomi;* cestoid. Equivalent forms are *acœlomate, acœlomous*.

Acœlomi (as-ē-lō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κοίλωμα*, a cavity.] Those worms which have no proper body-cavity and no intestinal cavity, and which are also devoid of a blood-vascular system; the cestoids or flat-worms, such as tape-worms. See cuts under *Cestoidea* and *Tænia*. The name is nearly synonymous with *Plathelminthes*, but comprehends not only the actual or existing plathelminths, in a zoölogical sense, but also the hypothetical primitive worms, *Archelminthes*, supposed to have possessed the same or a similar type of structure. In Haeckel's classification the *Acœlomi* form one of the classes or main divisions of the animal kingdom. See *Cœlomi*.

acœlomous (a-sē'lō-mus), *a.* Same as *acœlomatous*.

acœlous (a-sē'lus), *a.* [< NL. *acœlus*, < Gr. *ἀκοιλος*, not hollow, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *zoöl.*, having no intestinal cavity; anenterous.

Acœmeti, Acœmetæ (a-sem'ē-tī, -tē), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *ἀκοίμητοι*, masc., *ἀκοίμηται*, fem., pl. of *ἀκοίμητος, -τα*, sleepless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κοιμᾶν*, bring to sleep: see *cemetery*.] An order of monks and nuns in Constantinople under the Eastern Empire, so named because they divided their communities into relays for keeping up perpetual worship. In the sixth century the monks embraced Nestorianism and the order became extinct. The order of nuns, however, existed till the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in the fifteenth century. Also spelled *Acemeti, Acemetæ*.

acoie†, *v. t.* and *i.* A Middle English form of *accoy*.

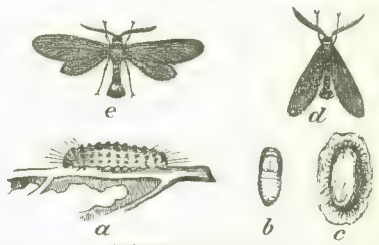
acold† (a-kōld'), *a.* [< ME. *acold, acoled* (< AS. *ācōled*), cold, lit. cooled, pp. of *acolen*, < AS. *ācōlian*, become cool or cold, < *ā-* + *cōlian*, become cool or cold, < *cōl*, cool, cold: see *cool*. The ME. form *acold, acoled*, would regularly become E. **acooled* (akōld); the present ō sound is due to confusion with E. *cold*, < AS. *ceald*, which is akin to *cōl*, and so, remotely, to *acold*.] Cold.

Poor Tom's *a-cold*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

acollé, *p. a.* See *accollé*.

acology (a-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκος*, remedy, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of remedies, surgical and medical.

Acoloithus (ak-ō-loi'thus), *n.* [NL., prop. *acoluthus*, < Gr. *ἀκόλουθος*, a follower: see *acolyth, acolyte*.] A genus of moths belonging to the family *Pyromorphidæ*, founded by Clemens 1860.



Acoloithus americanus.

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, cocoon; *d*, moth; *e*, moth with outstretched wings.

They are small and delicate and of somber colors. The larvæ are somewhat hairy and feed gregariously, undergoing transformation in some crevice, within tough oval cocoons. They have a habit of feeding together in soldier-like ranks. *A. americanus* (now placed in *Harrisina*) destroys grape-leaves.

acolouthite†, *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκόλουθος*, acolyth, + *-ite*[2]: see *acolyte*.] Same as *acolyte*.

acolyctin (ak-ō-lik'tin), *n.* [< NL. *Aco(nitum) lyc(oc)t(onum)*, the plant from which it is derived (see *Aconitum*), + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid derived from *Aconitum lycoctonum*, and identical with napellin.

acolyte (ak'ō-līt), *n.* [< ME. *acolit, acolyt*, < OF. *acolyte* = Sp. *acólito* = Pg. *acolyto* = It. *accolito*, < ML. *acolÿtus, acolitus, acolythus* (> E. *acolyth*), *acolūtus*, prop. *acolūthus*, an acolyte, < Gr. *ἀκόλουθος*, a follower, an attendant, < *ἀ-* copulative + *κέλευθος*, a way, a journey, from the same root as *κέλεσθαι*, set in motion, urge on, and *κελεύειν*, command.] **1.** One who waits on a person; an attendant; an assistant.

With such chiefs, and with James and John as *acolytes*. *Motley*.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one ordained to the fourth and highest of the minor orders, ranking immediately below the subdeacon. See *orders*. His office is to serve those of the superior orders in the ministry of the altar, light the candles, prepare the wine and water, etc. The name is now commonly extended to the boys who exercise these offices without ordination.

3. In *astron.*, an attendant or accompanying star or other heavenly body; a satellite.

But she [the moon] is the earth's nearest neighbor, and therefore conspicuous; her constant *acolyte*, whose obsequious and rapid motions demand and compel attention. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 47.

Sometimes written *acolyth*, and formerly also *acholithite, acolythe, acolythist, acolothist*.

acolyth, acolythe (ak'ō-lith, -līth), *n.* [< ML. *acolythus*, for *acoluthus*, the correct form of *acolytus:* see *acolyte*.] See *acolyte*.

acolythate (a-kol'i-thāt), *n.* [< *acolyth* + *-ate*[3].] The state, office, or orders of an acolyte.

acolythical (ak-ō-lith'i-kal), *a.* [< **acolythic* + *-al*.] Belonging or pertaining to an acolyte.

acolythist† (a-kol'i-thist), *n.* Same as *acolyte*.

acomber†, *v. t.* See *accumber*.

Acomys (ak'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκή*, a sharp point (or L. *acus*, a needle), + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*, having sharp flattened spines in the fur. The skull and teeth are as in the genus *Mus*.

acon (ā'kon), *n.* [< (?) Gr. *ἄκων*, a dart.] A boat used for traveling over mud-beds. See extract.

Walton also invented the pousse-pied or *acon*, a kind of boat which is still in use. The *acon* is composed of a plank of hard wood, which constitutes the bottom, and is called the sole. This plank is bent in the fore part in such a manner as to form a sort of prow. Three light planks, which are nailed together at the sides and back, complete this simple boat. *E. P. Wright*, Anim. Life, p. 558.

acondylous, acondylose (a-kon'di-lus, -lōs), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκόνδυλος*, without knuckles or joints, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, a joint: see *a-*[18], *condyle*, and *-ous, -ose*.] In *anat.*, jointless.

aconella (ak-ō-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., < *acon(itum)* + dim. *-ella*.] In *chem.*, an organic base obtained from the root of *Aconitum Napellus*, closely resembling if not identical with narcotin.

aconellin (ak-ō-nel'in), *n.* [< *aconella* + *-in*[2].] Same as *aconella*.

aconin, aconine (ak'ō-nin), *n.* [< *acon(itum)* + *-in*[2].] An organic base derived from aconitin. It is amorphous, hygroscopic, and very bitter.

aconitate (a-kon'i-tāt), *n.* [< *aconite* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of aconitic acid

★ with a base.

aconite (ak'ō-nīt), *n.* [= F. *aconit* = Sp. Pg. It. *aconito*, < L. *aconitum:* see *Aconitum*.] The plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*. It is used in medicine, especially in cases of fever and neuralgia. See *Aconitum*. *Nepál aconite* consists of the roots of *A. ferox* and probably other species indigenous in the Himalayas; it is also called *bikh, bish*, and *bisk*. *Winter aconite* is a ranunculaceous plant, *Cammarum hyemale*, of Italy, and one of the earliest spring flowers.

aconitia (ak-ō-nish'iä), *n.* [NL., < L. *aconitum*.] Same as *aconitin*.

aconitic (ak-ō-nit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to aconite.—**Aconitic acid**, $C_6H_6O_6$, a tribasic acid found combined with lime in some species of the genus *Aconitum*, and in a few other plants. It is also obtained by the dry distillation of citric acid. Also called *equisetic acid*. See *achilleic acid*, under *achilleic*.

aconitin, aconitine (a-kon'i-tin), *n.* [< *aconite* + *-in*[2].] A highly poisonous narcotic alkaloid, $C_{34}H_{47}NO_{11}$, obtained from the roots and leaves of several species of *Aconitum*. It forms white powdery grains, or a compact, vitreous, transparent mass; is bitter, acrid, and very soluble in alcohol. It is an important remedy in neuralgia, especially of the fifth cranial nerve. Also called *aconitia* and *aconitina*.

Aconitum (ak-ō-nī'tum), *n.* [L. *aconītum*, a poisonous plant, monk's-bane, wolf's-bane, < Gr. *ἀκόνιτον*, also *ἀκόνιτος*, a poisonous plant, of uncertain etym.; said by Pliny to be so called because it grew *ἐν ἀκόναις*, on sharp, steep rocks (Gr. *ἀκόνη*, a whetstone, < √ **ak*, be sharp, pierce). This is improbable. The form is the same as the neut. of Gr. *ἀκόνιτος*, without dust, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κόνις*, dust, but there seems to be no connection between the two words.] A genus of poisonous erect or trailing ranunculaceous herbs, with about 20 species, of the mountains of the northern hemisphere. They have very irregular, showy flowers, and are often found in cultivation, as the common monk's-hood (*A. Napellus*) and wolf's-bane (*A. Lycoctonum*). The roots and leaves, chiefly of *A. Napellus*, are used medicinally. See *aconitin*. The bikh of Nepál, used in poisoning arrows and also as a source of aconitin, is derived mainly from *A. ferox*.



Aconite (*A. Napellus*).

a, flower; *b*, same, calyx removed.

acontia, *n.* Plural of *acontium*.

Acontias (a-kon'ti-as), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀκοντίας*, a quick-darting serpent, a meteor, < *ἄκων*, a javelin, dart, < *ἀκή*, a point.] The leading genus of the family *Acontiidæ* (which see).

acontiid (a-kon'ti-id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Acontiidæ*.

Acontiidæ, Acontiadæ (ak-on-tī'i-dē, -a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acontias* + *-idæ*, or *-adæ*.] A family of saurian or lacertilian reptiles of the scincoid group, related to the *Anguidæ*, the family to which the well-known slow-worm of Europe belongs. They are weak, timid, and perfectly harmless lizards, resembling snakes in consequence of the apparent absence of limbs. *Acontias* is the leading genus, giving name to the family; there are numerous species, inhabiting chiefly the warmer or dryer parts of the old world. *Acontias meleagris* is sometimes called the dart-snake, from its manner of darting upon its prey.

acontium (a-kon'shium), *n.*; pl. *acontia* (-shiä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκόντιον*, a small dart, dim. of *ἄκων* (*ἀκοντ-*), a javelin.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A dart or javelin, smaller and lighter than the long spear, and thrown by means of a thong or amentum. Hence—(*b*) The game of hurling the javelin, one of the five exercises of the famous pentathlon (which see) at the Olympian,



Figure with Acontium. (From "Revue Archéologique.")

Isthmian, and other games.—**2.** *pl.* In *zoöl.*, convoluted cords formed in the *Actinia* and furnished with thread-cells. *Pascoe.*

acop† (ą-kop′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3], on, + *cop*[1], top.] At the top.

> She weares a hood, but it stands *acop*.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 6.

Acopa (a-kō′pą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κώπη*, a handle, the handle of an oar, an oar.] **1.** A prime division of the *Tunicata* or *Ascidia*, in which the ascidians proper are distinguished collectively from the *Copelata* or *Appendicularia*. See extract. Compare cuts under *Ascidia* and *Appendicularia*.

> These two classes were formerly separated according to whether they had or had not a propelling tail, as the names of the classes showed. I have retained the nomenclature without giving an importance to this character which does not belong to it; the larvæ of many *Acopa* have the directive organ. A much greater difference between the two divisions is to be found in the characters of their spiracles. In the Copelata these open on to the exterior. In the *Acopa* they open into a cavity, which is formed from a part of the rudimentary spiracle of the Copelata. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 389.

2. [*sing.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects.

acopic (a-kop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄκοπος*, removing weariness, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κόπος*, weariness, toil, orig. a striking, < *κόπ-τ-ειν*, strike.] In *med.*, fitted to relieve weariness; restorative. *Buchanan*, Dict. Sci.

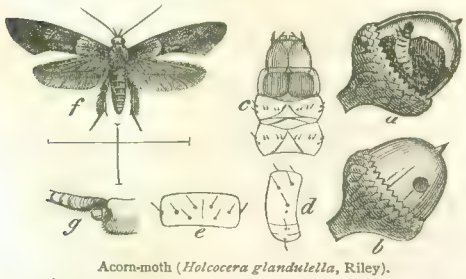
acor (ā′kôr), *n.* [L., a sour taste, < *acere*, be sour: see *acid*.] Acidity, as of the stomach.

acorn (ā′kôrn, often ā′kėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *acorn, akorn, eykorn, acron, acquorn, akecorne, oakern, okecorn, okehorne*, etc., < late ME. *acorn, akorn, accorne, acorun, ocorn, occorn, okecorne, ackerne, akern, hakern*, assibilated *achorne, acharne, atcherne*, etc. The reg. mod. form would be **akern*, in ME. *akern* (assibilated *atcherne*, improp. aspirated *hakern*), the other forms being due to the erroneous notion that the word is a derivative of *oak*, or a compound of *oak* (ME. *ook, ok, oc*, earlier *ac*, < AS. *āc*) and *corn* (ME. and AS. *corn*), or *horn* (ME. and AS. *horn*). A similar error has affected the spelling of the word in other languages. ME. *akern*, < AS. *æcern, æcirn*, an acorn, orig. any fruit of the field, being prop. an adj. formed (like *silvern* from *silver*) < *æcer*, a field, acre (see *acre*), + *-n* (see *-en*[2]); = D. *aker*, an acorn, < *akker*, a field (but now usually *eikel*, an acorn, < *eik*, an oak); = LG. *ekker*, an acorn, < *akker*, a field (also *ek*, an acorn, < *eke*, an oak); = G. *ecker* (after LG.), an acorn, < *acker*, a field (also *eichel*, an acorn, < *eiche*, an oak); = Icel. *akarn*, an acorn, < *akr*, a field (not from *eik*, an oak); = Norw. *aakorn* (also *aakonn, aakodn*, and *akall*), < *aaker*, a field (not from *eik*, an oak); cf. Sw. *ekollon*, an acorn, < *ek*, oak, + *ollon*, an acorn; = Dan. *agern*, an acorn, < *ager*, a field (not from *eg*, an oak); = Goth. *akran*, fruit in general, < *akrs*, a field. Thus *acorn* has nothing to do with either *oak* or *corn*.] **1.** The fruit of the oak; a one-celled, one-seeded, coriaceous, rounded or elongated nut, the base of which is surrounded by an indurated scaly cup. Acorns have been used for food, and are still eaten in various countries. The sweet acorn is the fruit of the *Quercus Ballota* of northwestern Africa, and is quite palatable, as are also several American species. All are excellent food for swine.

> Thei weren wont lyghtly to slaken hir hunger at euene with *acornes* of okes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 5.

> Besides the gall which is his proper fruite, hee shootes out *oakerns*, *i. e.*, ut nunc vocamus *acornes*, and oakes apples and polypody and moss.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Works, I. 203 (ed. Bohn).

2. *Naut.*, a small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical or globular shape, sometimes fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on a masthead, to keep the vane from being blown off.—**3.** Any similar ornamental tip.—**4.** Same as *acorn-shell*, 2.



Acorn-moth (*Holcocera glandulella*, Riley).
a, larva within acorn; *b*, acorn infested with the larva; *c*, head and thoracic segments of larva; *d*, one of the abdominal segments of larva, lateral view; *e*, one of the abdominal segments of larva, dorsal view; *f*, moth (the cross shows natural size); *g*, basal joint of antenna in the male moth.

acorn-cup (ā′kôrn-kup), *n.* The hardened involucre covering the base of an acorn. The acorn-cups of the *Quercus Ægilops*, under the name *valonia*, have become an important article of commerce, large quantities being used in tanning. See *valonia*.

acorned (ā′kôrnd), *a.* **1.** Furnished or loaded with acorns. Specifically, in *her.*, said of an oak represented on a coat of arms as loaded with acorns.

2. Fed with acorns. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 5.

acorn-moth (ā′kôrn-môth), *n.* A guest-moth, described as *Holcocera glandulella* by Riley in 1871, belonging to the family *Blastobasidæ* and to the group *Tineina*. Its color is ash-gray, with two distinct spots near the middle of the fore wings and a transverse pale stripe across the basal third. Its larva is grayish-white, with a light-brown head and cervical and caudal shields, and is commonly met with in mast, feeding chiefly on those acorns that have been occupied by the acorn-weevil. See cut in preceding column.

acorn-oil (ā′kôrn-oil), *n.* A volatile oil, of buttery consistence and pungent odor, obtained from the acorns of *Quercus robur*.

acorn-shell (ā′kôrn-shel), *n.* **1.** The shell of the acorn.—**2.** One of the cirripeds of the genus *Balanus;* a barnacle: called by this name from a supposed resemblance of some of the species to acorns. See *Balanus* and *Cirripedia*.

acorn-weevil (ā′kôrn-wē″vl), *n.* The popular name for certain species of the curculionid genus *Balaninus*, as *B. uniformis* (Le Conte), *B. rectus* (Say), and *B. quercus* (Horn), which live in the larval state within acorns. The females possess extremely long and slender beaks, by means of which they pierce the rind of the acorn and push an egg into the interior. The larva is a legless grub of elongate curved shape, not differing essentially from other curculionid larvæ. The affected acorn drops prematurely, and the full-grown larva eats its way out to change to a pupa in the ground. See cut under *Balaninus*.

acorn-worm (ā′kôrn-wėrm), *n.* A name given to the *Balanoglossus*, the type and sole member of the order *Enteropneusta:* so called from the acorn-like shape of the anterior end of its body. See *Balanoglossus, Enteropneusta*.

Acorus (ak′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκορος*, the sweet-flag.] A small genus of aromatic flag-like araceous plants, consisting of two species. *A. Calamus*, the *Calamus aromaticus* of druggists, is native or widely naturalized in northern temperate regions, and is known as *sweet-flag* or *sweet-rush*. See *sweet-flag*.

acosmia† (a-koz′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκοσμία*, disorder, < *ἄκοσμος*, without order, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κόσμος*, order: see *cosmos*.] **1.** Irregularity in disease, particularly in crises.—**2.** Ill health, with loss of color in the face.

acosmism (a-koz′mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κόσμος*, world, + *-ism*. Cf. *acosmia*.] The denial of the existence of a universe as distinct from God.

acosmist (a-koz′mist), *n.* [As *acosm-ism* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of acosmism.

acosmistic (ak-oz-mis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of acosmism.

acotyledon (a-kot-i-lē′dọn), *n.*; pl. *acotyledones, acotyledons* (-lē′dọ-nēz, -dọnz). [= F. *acotylédone*, < NL. *acotyledo(n-)* (sc. *planta*), a plant without seed-lobes, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κοτυληδών*, any cup-shaped cavity: see *cotyledon*.] A plant destitute of a cotyledonous embryo. The name *Acotyledones* was proposed by A. Laurent de Jussieu for the class of plants which have no proper seed or embryo, now usually and more properly designated as *Cryptogamia* or *cryptogams*.



Germinating Spore of an Acotyledonous Plant (Moss), in different stages, Magnified. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

acotyledonous (a-kot-i-lē′dọ-nus), *a.* Without cotyledons, or seed-leaves, as the embryo of *Cuscuta;* more usually, without embryo (and consequently without cotyledons), as cryptogams.

acou-. For *acu-*, in words from Greek *ἀκούειν*, hear: an irregular spelling due to the French spelling of *acoustic*, the first of these words introduced into English. See *acoustic*.

acouchi-resin (a-kö′shi-rez″in), *n.* [*Acouchi* (*alouchi, aluchi*, etc.), native name (in F. spelling) in Guiana.] The inspissated juice of *Protium Aracouchini*, a burseraceous tree of Guiana, and other species of tropical South America. It resembles the elemi-resin of the old world.

acouchy, acouchi (a-kö′shi), *n.* [Also *akouchi, acuchi;* < F. *acouchi, agouchi*, < Galibi *akouchy*, North Braz. *acuchy, acuschi, aguschy*. Compare *agouti*.] An animal belonging to the genus *Dasyprocta*, family *Dasyproctidæ*, of the hystricine series of the order *Rodentia;* the olive agouti or Surinam rat, *Dasyprocta acouchy*, inhabiting Guiana and some of the West India islands. Related to the cavies, or guinea-pig family. See *agouti* and *Dasyproctidæ*.



Acouchy (*Dasyprocta acouchy*).

acoumeter (ą-kö′- or ą-kou′me-tėr), *n.* [Also *acoumometer*, irreg. < Gr. *ἀκούειν*, hear, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the power of the sense of hearing. Also called *acousimeter*.

acoumetry (ą-kö′- or ą-kou′me-tri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀκούειν*, hear, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The measuring of the power of hearing.

acousimeter (a-kö- or a-kou-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκουσις*, a hearing (< *ἀκούειν*, hear), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Same as *acoumeter*.

acousmatic (a-kös- or a-kous-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκουσματικός*, willing to hear (*οἱ ἀκουσματικοί*, the probationers of Pythagoras), < *ἀκουσμα(τ-)*, a thing heard, < *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic*.] **I.** *a.* Hearing; listening: as, *acousmatic* disciples.

II. *n.* A name given to such of the disciples of the Greek philosopher Pythagoras as had not completed their years of probation; hence, a professed hearer; a probationer.

An equivalent form is *acoustic*.

★**acoustic** (ą-kös′- or ą-kous′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *acoustick, acoustique*, < F. *acoustique* = Sp. Pg. It. *acustico*, < NL. *acusticus*, < Gr. *ἀκουστικός*, relating to hearing, < *ἀκουστός*, heard, audible, < *ἀκούειν*, hear; cf. *ἀκοή*, hearing, *κοεῖν*, perceive; root prob. **κου*, **κοϝ*, **σκοϝ* = L. *cavere*, heed, *cautus*, heedful (see *caution*), = Goth. *us-skawjan*, take heed, = AS. *sceāwian*, look at, E. *show*, q. v. The regular E. form would be **acustic:* see *acou-*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing, or to the science of sound.—**2.** Same as *acousmatic*.—**Acoustic color**, the timbre or quality of a musical note. See *timbre*.—**Acoustic duct**, in *anat.*, the meatus auditorius externus, or external passage of the ear. See *auditory*, and cut under *ear*[1].—**Acoustic nerve**, the auditory nerve.—**Acoustic spot**, macula acustica. See *macula*.—**Acoustic telegraph**, an electric or mechanical apparatus for the reproduction of sounds at a distance.—**Acoustic tubercle** (translation of *tuberculum acusticum*), in *anat.*, a rounded elevation on either side of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, over which certain white lines, the striæ acusticæ, pass.—**Acoustic vessel, acoustic vase**, a bell-shaped vessel of bronze or pottery, of which a number, according to Vitruvius, were built in beneath the seats, or placed in chambers prepared especially to receive them, in the auditorium of ancient theaters, to give sonorousness to the voices of the players. No such vessels have been recognized among the ruins of either Greek or Roman theaters; but it is said that similar vases were introduced for a like purpose in the vault of the choir of the medieval church of the Dominicans at Strasburg.

II. *n.* **1**†. In *med.*, a remedy for deafness or imperfect hearing.—**2.** Same as *acousmatic*.

acoustical (ą-kös′- or ą-kous′ti-kal), *a.* Of or belonging to the science of acoustics; acoustic.

> The acuteness of the blind in drawing conclusions from slender *acoustical* premises. *Science*, VI. 195.

acoustically (ą-kös′- or ą-kous′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In relation to acoustics or hearing.

acoustician (a-kös- or a-kous-tish′ąn), *n.* One skilled in the science of sound; a student of acoustics.

> The transverse vibrations . . . were the only ones noticed by the earlier *acousticians*.
> *Whewell*, Hist. Inductive Sciences, viii. 6.

acoustics (ą-kös′- or ą-kous′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *acoustic* (see *-ics*); = F. *acoustique* = Sp. Pg. It. *acustica*.] The science of sound; the study of the cause, nature, and phenomena of the vibrations of elastic bodies which affect the organ of hearing. The manner in which sound is produced, its transmission through air and other media (sometimes called *diacoustics*), the theory of reflected sound, or echoes (sometimes called *catacoustics*), the properties and effects of different sounds, including musical sounds or notes, and the structure and action of the organ of hearing, are all included in acoustics. See *sound*.

acqua (äk′wä), *n.* [It.] See *aqua*.

acquaint (ą-kwānt′), *a.* [Sc. *acquaint, acquent*, < ME. *aquente, aqueynte, aqwynt, aquointe*, < OF. *acoint*, later *accoint*, "acquainted or famil-

iar with; also neat, compt, fine, spruce in apparel, or otherwise" (Cotgrave), < L. *accognitus*, pp. of *accognoscere*, know or recognize perfectly, < *ad*, to, + *cognoscere*, know, < *co-*, *com-*, together, + **gno-scere*, *no-scere* = E. *know*: see *know*, and *cognition*, *cognize*. Cf. *quaint*. *Acquaint* is now regarded as a clipped form of *acquainted*, pp.] Acquainted; personally or mutually known: as, we are not *acquaint*. [Scotch and north. Eng.]

When we were first *acquent*.
Burns, John Anderson.

acquaint (ą-kwānt'), *v.* [< ME. *aqueinten*, *aqueynten*, earlier *acointen*, *akointen*, < OF. *acointer*, *acointier*, *acouinter*, *acuintier*, *acoentier*, *aquinter*, later *accointer*, "to make acquainted; . . . also to seek or affect the acquaintance of; . . . *s'accointer de*, to wax acquainted, grow familiar with, or to get or desire the acquaintance of" (Cotgrave), < ML. *adcognitare*, make known, < L. *accognitus*, pp. of *accognoscere*, know or recognize perfectly: see *acquaint*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to have acquaintance or be more or less familiar; make conversant: used with *with*: as, to *acquaint* one's self, or make one's self *acquainted*, *with* a subject; to make persons (to be) *acquainted with* each other.

A man of sorrows, and *acquainted with* grief. Isa. liii. 3.
Misery *acquaints* a man *with* strange bedfellows.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2.
We that *acquaint* ourselves *with* every zone.
Sir J. Davies, Int. to Immortal. of Soul.
Persons themselves *acquaint* us *with* the impersonal.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 252.

2. To furnish with knowledge or information (about); make conversant by notice or communication: with *with* before the subject of information, and formerly sometimes with *of*: as, to *acquaint* a friend *with* one's proceedings.

But, for some other reasons, my grave sir,
Which 'tis not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father *of* this business. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

Though you are so averse to my *acquainting* Lady Teazle *with* your passion for Maria, I'm sure she's not your enemy in the affair. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** To acquaint (with), make known (to), familiarize (with), introduce (to).—**2.** To inform (of), communicate (to), apprise (of), mention (to), signify (to), intimate (to), disclose (to), reveal (to), tell (to). See *announce* and *inform*.

II.† *intrans.* To become acquainted.

The manere
How they *aqueynteden* in fere.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 250.

acquaintable† (ą-kwān'tą-bl), *a.* [< OF. *acointable*, later *accointable*, "acquaintable, easie to be acquainted or familiar with" (Cotgrave), < *acointer*, make known: see *acquaint*, *v.*] Easy to be acquainted with; affable. *Rom. of Rose.*

acquaintance (ą-kwān'tąns), *n.* [< ME. *aquayntance*, *aqueyntance*, intimacy, personal knowledge, friendship (not used in the concrete sense of a person known), < OF. *acointance*, later *accointance*, "acquaintance, conversation or commerce with" (Cotgrave), < *acointer*, make known: see *acquaint*, *v.*] **1.** The state of being acquainted, or of being more or less intimately conversant (used with reference to both persons and things); knowledge of; experience in: used with *with*, and formerly sometimes with *of*.

Good Master Brook, I desire more *acquaintance of* you.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.
That general *acquaintance with* the mechanism and working of the living system which all persons, even moderately educated, should possess.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 368.
I have a very general *acquaintance* here in New England. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, i.

2. A person known to one, especially a person with whom one is not on terms of great intimacy: as, he is not a friend, only an *acquaintance*. [This is the only sense which admits of a plural form.]

We see he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances*.
C. Boyle, Bentley on Phalaris.
Mere *acquaintance* you have none; you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

3. The whole body of those with whom one is acquainted: used as a plural, as if for *acquaintances*. See *acquaintant*.

Mine *acquaintance* are verily estranged from me.
Job xix. 13.

To cultivate one's acquaintance, to endeavor to become intimate with one. =**Syn. 1.** *Acquaintance*, *Familiarity*, *Intimacy*. *Acquaintance*, knowledge arising from occasional intercourse; *familiarity*, knowledge arising from frequent or daily intercourse; *intimacy*, unreserved intercourse, intercourse of the closest possible kind.

Nor was his *acquaintance* less with the famous poets of his age, than with the noblemen and ladies. *Dryden.*
The honour of Sheridan's *familiarity* — or supposed *familiarity* — was better to my godfather than money.
Lamb, My First Play.

The *intimacy* between the father of Eugenio and Agrestis produced a tender friendship between his sister and Amelia. *Hawkesworth*, Adventurer, No. 64.

acquaintanceship (ą-kwān'tans-ship), *n.* The state of having acquaintance.

acquaintant† (ą-kwān'tant), *n.* [< *acquaint* + *-ant*[1], after OF. *acointant*, ppr. of *acointer*, acquaint; prob. developed from *acquaintance*, with which, in sense 3, the pl. *acquaintants* would nearly coincide in pronunciation.] A person with whom one is acquainted. See *acquaintance*, 2.

An *acquaintant* and a friend of Edmund Spenser.
I. Walton.
He and his readers are become old *acquaintants*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub.

acquainted (ą-kwān'ted), *p. a.* [< *acquaint* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *acquaint*, *a.*] **1.** Having acquaintance; informed; having personal knowledge.

Faulk. What, is he much *acquainted* in the family?
Abs. O, very intimate. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

2†. Known; familiarly known; not new.

Things *acquainted* and familiar to us.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

acquaintedness (ą-kwān'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being acquainted. [Rare.]

acquéreur (a-kā-rėr'), *n.* [F., an acquirer, < *acquérir*, acquire: see *acquire*.] In *French* and *Canadian law*, one who acquires title, particularly to immovable property, by purchase.

acquest (a-kwest'), *n.* [< OF. *acquest*, F. *acquêt* = It. *acquisto* (ML. *acquistum*), an acquisition, purchase, < L. *acquæsitum*, usually *acquisitum*, a thing acquired, neut. pp. of *acquirere*, acquire: see *acquire*. Cf. *conquest*.] **1**†. The act of acquiring; acquirement: as, "countries of new *acquest*," *Bacon*.—**2**†. A thing gained; an acquisition; a thing acquired by force: as, "new *acquests* and encroachments," *Woodward*, Nat. Hist.—**3.** In *civil law*: (*a*) Property acquired in other ways than by succession. (*b*) Property acquired during a marriage under the rule of community of property. [In this sense usually in the plural and spelled, as French, *acquêts*.] See *conquêt*.

acqueton†, *n.* See *acton*.

acquiesce (ak-wi-es'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *acquiesced*, ppr. *acquiescing*. [< F. *acquiescer*, "to yield or agree unto, come to agreement, be at quiet, strive or stir no more" (Cotgrave), = It. *acquiescere*, < L. *acquiescere*, rest, repose in, find rest in, < *ad*, to, + *quiescere*, rest, < *quies*, rest: see *quiesce* and *quiet*.] **1**†. To come to rest, or remain at rest.

Which atoms are still hovering up and down, and never rest till they meet with some pores proportionable and cognate to their figures, where they *acquiesce*.
Howell, Letters, iv. 50.

2. To agree; consent; tacitly assent; quietly comply or submit: as, to *acquiesce* in an opinion, argument, or arrangement.

Neander sent his man with a letter to Theomachus, who *acquiesced* to the proposal.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 123.
Presuming on the unshaken submission of Hippolita, he flattered himself that she would . . . *acquiesce* with patience to a divorce. *Walpole*, Castle of Otranto, i.
Take the place and attitude which belong to you, and all men *acquiesce*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 136.

[In modern usage, *acquiesce* is generally followed by the preposition *in*; formerly *to*, *with*, and *from* were in use.]

acquiescement (ak-wi-es'ment; F. pron. a-kyes'moṅ), *n.* [< F. "*acquiescement*, quietness, also an agreement" (Cotgrave): see *acquiesce* and *-ment*.] In *French* and *Canadian law*, acquiescence; free consent.

acquiescence (ak-wi-es'ens), *n.* [= Sp. *aquiescencia* = It. *acquiescenza*, < L. as if **acquiescentia*, < *acquiescen(t-)s*, acquiescent: see *acquiescent*.] **1.** The act of acquiescing or giving tacit assent; a silent submission, or submission with apparent consent. It is distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and from opposition or open discontent on the other: as, an *acquiescence* in the decisions of a court, or in the allotments of Providence.

With the inevitable *acquiescence* of all public servants, [he] resumes his composure and goes on.
Hawthorne, Snow Image.

There is a certain grave *acquiescence* in ignorance, a recognition of our impotence to solve momentous and urgent questions, which has a satisfaction of its own.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 198.

2. In *law*, such neglect to take legal proceedings in opposition to a matter as implies consent thereto. =**Syn.** *Assent*, *Consent*, *Concurrence*, etc. (see *assent*), compliance, resignation.

acquiescency (ak-wi-es'ęn-si), *n.* [See *acquiesce* and *-cy*.] The state of being acquiescent; a condition of silent submission or assent.

acquiescent (ak-wi-es'ęnt), *a.* [< L. *acquiescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *acquiescere*: see *acquiesce*.] Disposed to acquiesce or yield; submissive; easy; unresisting.

A man nearly sixty, of *acquiescent* temper, miscellaneous opinions, and uncertain vote.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 11.

acquiescently (ak-wi-es'ęnt-li), *adv.* In an acquiescent manner.

acquiescingly (ak-wi-es'ing-li), *adv.* In an acquiescing manner; acquiescently.

acquiet† (a-kwī'et), *v. t.* [< ML. *acquietare*, quiet, settle: see *acquit*.] To render quiet; compose; set at rest.

Acquiet his mind from stirring you.
Sir A. Shirley, Travels.

acquirability (ą-kwīr-ą-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being acquirable. *Paley.* [Rare.]

acquirable (ą-kwīr'ą-bl), *a.* [< *acquire* + *-able*. Cf. Sp. *adquirible*, Pg. *adquirivel*.] Capable of being acquired.

acquire (ą-kwīr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acquired*, ppr. *acquiring*. [< ME. *aqwere* (rare), < OF. *acquerre*, later *aquerir*, F. *acquérir*, acquire, get, = Sp. Pg. *adquirir*, < L. *acquærere*, a collateral form of *acquirere*, acquire, get, obtain, < *ad*, to, + *quærere*, seek: see *query*. The E. word is now spelled with *i* instead of *e*, to bring it nearer to the Latin. Cf. *inquire*, *require*.] To get or gain, the object being something which is more or less permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the subject: as, to *acquire* a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, etc.; to *acquire* a stammer; sugar *acquires* a brown color by being burned. A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *obtain*, *procure*, etc.: as, to *obtain* (not *acquire*) a book on loan.

Descent is the title whereby a man, on the death of his ancestor, *acquires* his estate by right of representation, as his heir at law. *Blackstone.*
Having been left in a greater degree than others to manage their own affairs, the English people have become self-helping, and have *acquired* great practical ability.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 429.
Men *acquire* faculties by practice.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 94.
The young demand thoughts that find an echo in their real and not their *acquired* nature, and care very little about the dress they are put in.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 406.

Acquired logic. See *logic*. =**Syn.** To get, obtain, gain, attain, procure, win, earn, secure, gather, master, learn. See *attain*.

acquirement (ą-kwīr'ment), *n.* **1.** The act of acquiring; especially, the gaining of knowledge or mental attributes.

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of such a taste. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 409.

2. That which is acquired; attainment: commonly in the plural.

His *acquirements* by industry were enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature.
Sir J. Hayward, Reigne of Edward VI.

=**Syn. 1.** Gathering, gaining.—**2.** *Acquirements*, *Acquisitions*, *Attainments*, *Accomplishments*, *Endowments*, *Enduements*; gain, resources. *Acquisitions* is the most general term, but it is gradually being restricted to material gains. *Attainments* denotes exclusively intellectual or moral acquisitions: as, a man of great *attainments*; his spiritual *attainments* were high. *Acquirements* has nearly the same meaning as *attainments*, though it is sometimes loosely used as equivalent to *acquisitions*; it has more direct reference to particular things acquired: as, skill in boxing was among his *acquirements*. *Accomplishments* are attainments or acquirements, particularly such as fit the possessor for society: as, French, dancing, and music were the sum of her *accomplishments*. *Endowments* are the gifts of nature, as genius or aptitude. *Enduements* are endowments, acquirements, or attainments in the field of moral and spiritual life, but they are opposed to *attainments* in being regarded as gifts from heaven rather than as the result of personal endeavor. See *endue*[2].

When you are disposed to be vain of your mental *acquirements*, look up to those who are more accomplished than yourself. *Dr. J. Moore.*
Interference has been sanctioned, . . . either in the purely domestic concerns of a nation, or with respect to its foreign relations and territorial *acquisitions*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 192.
It is in general more profitable to reckon up our defects than to boast of our *attainments*. *Carlyle*, Essays.
I danced the polka and cellarius,
Spun glass, stuffed birds, and modeled flowers in wax,
Because she liked *accomplishments* in girls.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i. 1.
He ought to think no man valuable but for his public spirit, justice, and integrity; and all other *endowments* to be esteemed only as they contribute to the exerting those virtues. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

acquirer (ą-kwīr'ėr), *n.* One who acquires.

acquiry† (ą-kwīr'i), *n.* [< *acquire* + *-y*, after *inquiry*.] Acquirement.

No art requireth more hard study and pain toward the *acquiry* of it than contentment. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. 62.

acquisible (ą-kwiz'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *acquis-itus*, pp. of *acquirere*, acquire (see *acquire*), + E. *-ible*.] Capable of being acquired. [Rare.]

acquisite† (ak'wi-zit), *a.* [< L. *acquisitus*, gained, pp. of *acquirere*, gain: see *acquire*. Cf. *exquisite*, *requisite*.] Acquired; gained.

A humour is a liquid or fluent part of the body, comprehended in it, for the preservation of it; and is either innate or born with us, or adventitious and *acquisite*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 95.

acquisition (ak-wi-zish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *acquisitio(n-)*, acquisition, < *acquirere*: see *acquire*.] **1.** The act of acquiring or gaining possession: as, the *acquisition* of property.

Any European state may be restrained from pursuing plans of *acquisition*, or making preparations looking toward future acquisitions, which are judged to be hazardous to the independence . . . of its neighbors.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 43.

2. That which is acquired or gained; especially, a material possession obtained by any means, but sometimes used in the plural of mental gains.

The Cromwellians were induced to relinquish one third of their *acquisitions*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

They learn so fast and convey the result so fast as to outrun the logic of their slow brother and make his *acquisitions* poor. *Emerson*, Woman.

=**Syn. 2.** *Acquirements*, *Acquisitions*, etc. See *acquirement*.

acquisitive (ą-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **acquisitivus*, < *acquisitus*, pp.: see *acquisite*.] **1**†. Acquired.

He died not in his *acquisitive*, but in his native soil.
Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 106.

2. Making or tending to make acquisitions; having a propensity to acquire: as, an *acquisitive* disposition.

The first condition then of mental development is that the attitude of the mind should be creative rather than *acquisitive*. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 105.

Acquisitive faculty, in *psychol.*, perception; the presentative faculty.

acquisitively (ą-kwiz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In an acquisitive manner; by way of acquisition.

acquisitiveness (ą-kwiz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being acquisitive; a propensity to acquire property.—**2.** In *phren.*, the organ to which is attributed the function of producing the general desire to acquire and possess, apart from the uses of the objects. Sometimes called *covetiveness*. See cut under *phrenology*.

acquist† (a-kwist'), *n.* [A form of *acquest*, after It. *acquisto*, ML. *acquistum*, L. *acquisitum*.] Acquest; acquirement.

New *acquist*
Of true experience. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1755.

acquit (ą-kwit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acquitted*, ppr. *acquitting*. [< ME. *aquiten*, *acwiten*, < OF. *aquiter*, *acuiter*, later *acquiter*, "to quit, acquit, free, clear, discharge, rid of, deliver from" (Cotgrave), F. *acquitter* = Pr. *aquitar* = It. *acquetare*, appease, quiet, < ML. **acquitare*, *acquietare*, settle a claim, appease, quiet, < L. *ad*, to, + *quietare*, quiet, < *quietus*, discharged, free, at rest, quiet: see *acquiet*, *quiet*, and *quit*.] **1.** To release or discharge, as from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever is laid against or upon a person as a charge or duty; specifically, in *law*, to pronounce not guilty: as, we *acquit* a man of evil intentions; the jury *acquitted* the prisoner. It is followed by *of* before the thing of which one is acquitted; to *acquit from* is obsolete.

His poverty, can you *acquit* him *of* that?
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

If he [Bacon] was convicted, it was because it was impossible to *acquit* him without offering the grossest outrage to justice and common sense. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. To atone for. [Rare.]

Till life to death *acquit* my forced offence.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1071.

3. To settle, as a debt; requite; pay; discharge; fulfil.

Aquyte hym wel for goddes love, quod he.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1200.

Midst foes (as champion of the faith) he ment
That palme or cypress should his paines *acquite*.
Carew, Tasso.

I admit it to be not so much the duty as the privilege of an American citizen to *acquit* this obligation to the memory of his fathers with discretion and generosity.
Everett, Orations, I. 382.

We see young men who owe us a new world, so readily and lavishly they promise, but they never *acquit* the debt.
Emerson, Experience.

4. With a reflexive pronoun: (*a*) To clear one's self.

Pray God he may *acquit him* [himself] of suspicion!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

(*b*) To behave; bear or conduct one's self: as, the soldier *acquitted himself* well in battle; the orator *acquitted himself* indifferently.

Though this was one of the first mercantile transactions of my life, yet I had no doubt about *acquitting myself* with reputation. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

5†. To release; set free; rescue.

Till I have *acquit* your captive Knight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 52.

=**Syn. 1.** To exonerate, exculpate, discharge, set free. See *absolve*.—**4.** (*b*) To behave, act, bear, conduct, demean, deport, or quit (one's self).

acquit†. Past participle of *acquit*.

I am glad I am so *acquit* of this tinder-box.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

acquite† (ą-kwīt'), *v. t.* Same as *acquit*. [Compare *requite*.]

acquitment (ą-kwit'ment), *n.* The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted; acquittal. [Rare.]

acquittal (ą-kwit'ąl), *n.* [< ME. *acquitalle*, *-ayle*; < *acquit* + *-al*.] **1.** The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A judicial setting free or deliverance from the charge of an offense by pronouncing a verdict of not guilty. (*b*) In England, freedom from entries and molestations by a superior lord for services issuing out of lands. *Cowell.*

2. Performance, as of a duty; discharge of an obligation or a debt.

I have been long in arrears to you, but I trust you will take this huge letter as an *acquittal*.
Walpole, Letter to H. Mann.

acquittance (ą-kwit'ąns), *n.* [< ME. *aquitance*, *-ans*, *acquitance*, *-aunce*, < OF. *aquitance*, < *aquiter*, discharge: see *acquit* and *-ance*.] **1.** The act of acquitting or discharging from a debt or any other liability; the state of being so discharged.

Now must your conscience my *acquittance* seal.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. A writing in evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

You can produce *acquittances*
For such a sum. *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1.

3†. The act of clearing one's self.

Being suspected and put for their *acquittance* to take the sacrament of the altar. *Jer. Taylor.*

acquittance† (ą-kwit'ąns), *v. t.* To acquit.

Your mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

acquittance-roll (ą-kwit'ąns-rōl), *n.* In the British army, the pay-roll of a company, troop, or battery.

Acræa (a-krē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκραῖος*, equiv. to *ἄκρος*, at the top or extremity.] A genus of nymphalid butterflies, typical of the subfamily *Acræinæ*. *A. antias* is an example.

Acræinæ (ak-rē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acræa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*, taking name from the leading genus *Acræa*, and containing mostly African species of small or moderate size, with semitransparent wings, reddish-brown marked with black. There are about 85 species.

Acramphibrya (ak-ram-fib'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *βρύον*, a flower, blossom, < *βρύειν*, swell, be full to bursting.] In *bot.*, a term used by Endlicher as a class name for exogenous plants, which he described as plants growing both at the apex and at the sides.

acrania (a-krā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κρανίον*, L. *cranium*, the skull.] **1.** [NL., fem. sing.] In *teratol.*, a malformation consisting in an entire absence of the bones and integuments forming the vault of the skull. Also written *acrany*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL., neut. pl.] A name proposed by Haeckel as a class designation for *Amphioxus* or *Branchiostoma*; a synonym of *Myelozoa* or *Leptocardia* (which see). Also called *Acephala*. See *Amphioxus* and *Branchiostoma*.

acranial (a-krā'ni-ąl), *a.* [See *acrania*.] Having no skull.

acrany (ak'rą-ni), *n.* Same as *acrania*, **1**.

acrase†, *v. t.* See *craze*.

acrasia†, *n.* See *acrasy*.

Acraspeda, Acraspedota (a-kras'pe-dą, a-kras-pe-dō'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κράσπεδον*, a hem or border.] The name given by Gegenbaur to the acalephs proper; that is, to those jelly-fishes and sea-nettles the lobate border of whose disk is not provided with a contractile marginal fold or true velum: nearly synonymous with *Discophora* (which see): opposed to *Craspedota*. See cut under *acaleph*.

acraspedote (a-kras'pe-dōt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *craspedote*, or as *Acraspeda* + *-ote*.] Having no velum, as a discophore; of or pertaining to the *Acraspeda*.

The Hydroidea and Siphonophora are craspedote; the Discophora are supposed to be destitute of a veil, and are therefore *acraspedote*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 94.

acrasy†, **acrasia**† (ak'rą-si, a-krā'zi-ą), *n.* [< ML. *acrasia*, which appears to combine the notions of (1) Gr. *ἀκρασία*, later form of *ἀκράτεια*, intemperance, want of self-control (< *ἀκρατής*, wanting in self-control, intemperate, unbridled, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κράτος*, strength, power, akin to E. *hard*, q. v.); and (2) Gr. *ἄκρασία*, bad mixture, ill temperature, < *ἄκρατος*, unmixed, untempered, intemperate, excessive, < *ἀ-* priv. + **κρατός*, mixed: see *crater* and *crasis*.] Excess; surfeit; intemperance; incontinence.

Acrasies, whether of the body or mind, occasion great uneasiness. *Cornish*, Life of Firmin, p. 84.

acratia (a-krā'shią), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκράτεια*, want of power: see *acrasy*.] In *pathol.*, failure of strength; weakness; debility.

acraze†, **acrase**† (a-krāz'), *v. t.* [< F. *acraser*, "*accrazer*, break, burst, craze, bruise, crush" (Cotgrave), same as *écraser*, *escraser*, "to squash down, beat flat," etc. (Cotgrave): see *a-*11, *a-*15, and *craze*.] To weaken, impair, or enfeeble in mind, body, or estate.

I *acrazed* was. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 138.

My substance impaired, my credit *acrased*.
Gascoigne, Letter in Hermit's Tale, p. 21.

Cold in the night which *acraseth* the bodie.
Holinshed, Chronicles, III. 1049.

acre (ā'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *aker*, *akir*, a field, an acre, < AS. *æcer*, a field, later also an acre, = OS. *akkar* = OFries. *ekker* = D. *akker* = OHG. *ahhar*, *achar*, *accar*, MHG. G. *acker* = Icel. *akr* = Sw. *åker* = Dan. *ager* = Goth. *akrs* = L. *ager* = Gr. *ἀγρός* = Skt. *ajra*, all in the sense of field, orig. a pasture or a chase, hunting-ground; < √ **ag*, Skt. √ *aj* = Gr. *ἀγειν* = L. *agere* = Icel. *aka*, drive: see *ake* = *ache*[1], and (< L. *agere*) *act*, etc. Hence *acorn*, q. v. The spelling *acre* instead of the reg. *aker* (cf. *baker*, AS. *bæcere*) is due to its legal use in imitation of OF. *acre*, < ML. (Law L.) *acra*, *acrum*, from Teut.] **1.** Originally, an open plowed or sowed field. This signification was gradually lost after the acre was made a definite measure of surface. Still used in the plural to denote fields or land in general.

My bosky *acres*, and my unshrubb'd down.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Over whose *acres* walked those blessed feet.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

2. A superficial measure of land, usually stated to be 40 poles in length by 4 in breadth; but 160 perches (= 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet) make an acre, however shaped. An acre, as a specific quantity of land, was reckoned in England as much as a yoke of oxen could plow in a day till the establishment of a definite measure by laws of the thirteenth century and later. This is known in Great Britain and the United States as the statute acre, to distinguish it from the customary acres still in use to some extent in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The Scotch acre is larger than the statute acre, as it contains 6150.4 square yards, 48 Scotch acres being equal to 61 statute acres. The Irish acre is 7840 square yards, 100 Irish acres being nearly equivalent to 162 statute acres. In Wales different measures, the *erw*, the *stang*, the *paladr*, are called *acres*. The true erw is 4320 square yards; the stang is 3240. There is also the Cornish acre, of 5760 square yards. Among the customary English acres are found measures of the following numbers of perches: 80 (of hops), 90 (of hops), 107, 110, 120 (shut acre), 130, 132, 134, 141, 180 (forest acre), 200 (for copyhold land in Lincolnshire), 212, 256 (of wood). The Leicestershire acre has 2308$\frac{4}{8}$ square yards, the Westmoreland acre 6760 square yards, the Cheshire acre 10,240 square yards. Often abbreviated to *A.* or *a.*

The *acre* was in many cases a small field simply, *i. e.*, an *ager*; and a hundred and twenty small fields were called a hide. A standard *acre* was hardly established until the thirteenth century.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 131.

3†. A lineal measure equal to a furrow's length, or 40 poles; more frequently, an acre's breadth, 4 poles, equal to 22 or 25 yards.—**Burgh acres.** See *burgh*.—**God's acre.** See *God's-acre*.

acreable (ā'kėr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *acre* + *-able*.] According to the acre; measured or estimated in acres or by the acre.

The *acreable* produce of the two methods was nearly the same. *Complete Farmer*, Art. Potatoe (Ord. MS.).

acreage (ā'kėr-ąj), *n.* [< *acre* + *-age*.] The number of acres in a piece or tract of land; acres taken collectively; extent in acres: as, the *acreage* of farm-land in a country; the *acreage* of wheat sown.

No coarse and blockish God of *acreage*
Stands at thy gate for thee to grovel to.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

The interests of a nation of our *acreage* and population are a serious load to be conducted safely.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 211.

acrecbolic (ak-rēk-bol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *ecbolic*, q. v.] Eversible by protrusion of the apex; protruded by a forward movement of the tip: applied to the introverted proboscis of certain animals, as rhabdocœlous planarians and sundry gastropods: the opposite of *acrembolic*, and correlated with *pleurembolic*: as, "*acrecbolic* tubes or introverts," *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 652.

acrecencia (ä-krā-thān'thē-ä), *n.* [Sp., = E. *accrescence*, q. v.] Increase; augmentation; growth; accretion. More specifically, the enhancement of the portions of one or more of several heirs, legatees, etc., resulting when the others do not accept or are incapable of sharing the inheritance. Used in the law of parts of the United States originally settled by Spaniards.

acrecimiento (Sp. pron. ä-krā-thē-mē-ān'tō), *n.* [Sp., < *acrecer* = E. *accresce*, q. v.] Same as *acrecencia*.

acred (ā'kėrd), *a.* Possessing acres or landed property: used chiefly in composition: as, "many-*acred* men," *Sir W. Jones*, Speech on Ref. of Parl.

He was not unfrequently a son of a noble, or at least of an *acred*, house. *The Nation*, July 26, 1877, p. 58.

acre-dale (ā'kėr-dāl), *n.* [< *acre* + *dale*[2] = *deal*[1], a share.] Land in a common field, different parts of which are held by different proprietors. [Prov. Eng.]

Acredula (a-kred'ū-lä), *n.* [L., an unknown bird, variously guessed to be a thrush, owl, nightingale, or lark.] A genus of titmice, family *Paridæ*, founded by Koch in 1816, characterized by the great length of the tail. *Acredula caudata*, the type of the genus, is the common long-tailed titmouse or European bottle-tit (which see). *A. rosea* is another species.

acreman† (ā'kėr-man), *n.* [< ME. *akerman*, < AS. *æcerman*; < *acre*, a field, + *man*.] A farmer; one who cultivates the fields. *E. D.*

acrembolic (ak-rem-bol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *embolic*, q. v.] Introversible by intrusion of the apex; withdrawn by a sinking in of the tip: applied to the everted proboscis of certain animals, as rhabdocœlous planarians and sundry gastropods: opposed to *acrecbolic*.

The *acrembolic* proboscis or frontal introvert of the Nemertine worms has a complete range.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 652.

acre-shot† (ā'kėr-shot), *n.* [< *acre*, a field, + *shot*, proportion, reckoning: see *scot* and *shot*.] A local land-tax or charge. *Dugdale.*

acre-staff† (ā'kėr-staf), *n.* [< *acre*, a field, + *staff*.] A plow-staff, used to clear the colter or cutter of the plow when clogged with earth. Also spelled *aker-staff*.

Where the Husbandman's *Acre-staff* and the Shepherd's hook are, as in this County, in State, there they engross all to themselves. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. 561.

acrid (ak'rid), *a.* and *n.* [First in 18th century; < L. *acer*, rarely *acris*, *acrus* (> F. *âcre* = Sp. Pg. It. *acre*), sharp, pungent; with termination due to the kindred L. *acidus*, sharp, sour: see *acid*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sharp or biting to the tongue or integuments; bitterly pungent; irritating: as, *acrid* salts. Acrid substances are those which excite in the organs of taste a sensation of pungency and heat, and when applied to the skin irritate and inflame it. Acrid poisons, including those also called corrosive and escharotic, are those which irritate, corrode, or burn the parts to which they are applied, producing an intense burning sensation, and acute pain in the alimentary canal. They include concentrated acids and alkalis, compounds of mercury, arsenic, copper, etc.

The *acrid* little jets of smoke which escaped from the joints of his stove from time to time annoyed him.
Howells, A Modern Instance, iii.

2. Figuratively, severe; virulent; violent; stinging: as, "*acrid* temper," *Cowper*, Charity.

II. *n.* **1.** An acrid poison: as, "a powerful *acrid*," *Pereira*, Mat. Med.—**2.** One of a class of morbific substances supposed by the humorists to exist in the humors.

acridia (a-krid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Acridium*.] Members of the grasshopper family, or the family itself, considered without special reference to its rank in classification. Also called *acridii*. See *Acrididæ*.

acridian (a-krid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the *Acrididæ*.

II. *n.* One of the acridia.

Acrididæ, Acridiidæ (a-krid'i-dē, ak-ri-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acrid-ium*, *Acridi-um*, + *-idæ*.] A family of saltatorial orthopterous insects, including the locusts or short-horned grasshoppers, having the hind legs fitted by enlargement of the femora for leaping: related to the crickets (*Gryllidæ*) and to the long-horned grasshoppers and katydids (*Locustidæ*).

In Gryllidæ and Locustidæ the antennæ are long and setaceous, . . . in *Acridiidæ* they are short and stout, rarely clavate. The ovipositor in the two former families is often very large; in *Acridiidæ* there is no ovipositor.
Pascoe, Zoöl. Class., 1880, p. 115.

acridii (a-krid'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl.] Same as *acridia*.

acridity (a-krid'i-ti), *n.* [< *acrid* + *-ity*, after *acidity*.] The quality of being acrid; pungency conjoined with bitterness and corrosive irritation; acridness.

Acridium (a-krid'i-um), *n.* [NL.; also written improp. *Acrydium*; < Gr. *ἀκρίδιον*, dim. of *ἀκρίς*, a locust: see *Acris*.] A leading genus of grasshoppers, giving name to the family *Acrididæ*.

acridly (ak'rid-li), *adv.* With sharp or irritating bitterness.

acridness (ak'rid-nes), *n.* The quality of being acrid or pungent.

acridophagus (ak-ri-dof'ą-gus), *n.*; pl. *acridophagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκριδοφάγος*, < *ἀκρίς* (*ἀκριδ-*), a locust (see *Acris*), + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A locust-eater.

They are still *acridophagi*, and even the citizens far prefer a dish of locusts to the "fasikh," which act as anchovies, sardines, and herrings in Egypt.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 343.

Acridotheres (ak″ri-dō-thē'rēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *ἀκρίς* (*ἀκριδ-*), a locust, + *θηρᾶν*, hunt or chase, < *θήρα*, a hunting, the chase.] A notable genus of old-world sturnoid passerine birds, founded by Vieillot in 1816; the minas or mina-birds, several species of which are among the commonest and most characteristic birds of India and zoölogically related countries. They resemble and are allied to starlings. *A. tristis* is a leading example. The species have often been referred to the Cuvierian genus *Graculus* (which see). *Cridotheres* is an erroneous form of *Acridotheres*, apparently originating with Cuvier.

acrimonious (ak-ri-mō'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *acrimonieux* = Pg. *acrimonioso*, < ML. *acrimoniosus*, < L. *acrimonia*, acrimony.] **1.** Abounding in acrimony or acridness; acrid; corrosive. [Now rare.]

If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious* and bitter of itself. *Harvey*, Consumption.

2. Figuratively, severe; bitter; virulent; caustic; stinging: applied to language, temper, etc.

The factions have the cunning to say, that the bitterness of their spirit is owing to the harsh and *acrimonious* treatment they receive. *Ames*, Works, II. 113.

If we knew the man, we should see that to return an *acrimonious* answer would be the most ridiculous of all possible modes of retort. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 139.

acrimoniously (ak-ri-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In an acrimonious manner; sharply; bitterly; pungently.

acrimoniousness (ak-ri-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being acrimonious.

acrimony (ak'ri-mō-ni), *n.* [= F. *acrimonie* = Sp. Pg. It. *acrimonia*, < L. *acrimonia*, sharpness, pungency, austerity, < *acer* (*acr-*), sharp, pungent: see *acrid* and *acid*.] **1.** Acridity; harshness or extreme bitterness of taste; pungency; corrosiveness. [Now rare.]

Those milks [in certain plants] have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be lenitive.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 639.

2. Figuratively, sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression proceeding from anger, ill nature, or petulance; virulence.

Acrimony of voice and gesture.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams.

In his official letters he expressed with great *acrimony* his contempt for the king's character and understanding.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii.

Acrimony of the humors, an imaginary acrid change of the blood, lymph, etc., which by the humorists was conceived to cause many diseases. *Dunglison.* = **Syn. 2.** *Acrimony, Asperity, Harshness, Severity, Tartness, Sourness, Bitterness, Virulence, Rancor*, acerbity, crabbedness, irascibility. (See *harshness*.) These words express different degrees of severe feeling, language, or conduct, their signification being determined largely by their derivation and primary use. *Tartness* is the mildest term, applying generally to language; it implies some wit or quickness of mind, and perhaps a willingness to display it. As *tartness* is the subacid quality of mind, so *acrimony* is its acidity; it is a biting sharpness; it may or may not proceed from a nature permanently soured. *Sourness* is the Anglo-Saxon for *acrimony*, with more suggestion of permanent quality — *sourness* of look or language proceeding from a sour nature. *Bitterness*, which is founded upon a kindred figure, is *sourness* with a touch of *rancor*; it is more positive and aggressive. *Sourness* and *bitterness* contain less malignity than *acrimony*. *Virulence* rises to a high degree of malignity, and *rancor* to such a height as almost to break down self-control; the whole nature is envenomed, rancid. These words are almost never applied to conduct; *asperity* and *harshness*, being founded upon a different figure, are naturally and often so applied; they convey the idea of roughness to the touch. *Asperity* is the lighter of the two; it is often a roughness of manner, and may be the result of anger; it has a sharper edge than *harshness*. *Harshness* is the most applicable to conduct, demands, etc., of all the list; it may proceed from insensibility to others' feelings or rights. *Severity* has a wide range of meaning, expressing often that which is justified or necessary, and often that which is harsh or hard; as applied to language or conduct it is a weighty word. We may speak of *acrimony* in debate or of feeling; *asperity* of manner; *harshness* of conduct, language, requirements, terms, treatment; *severity* of censure, punishment, manner; *tartness* of reply; *sourness* of aspect; *bitterness* of spirit, feeling, retort; *virulence* and *rancor* of feeling and language.

It is well known in what terms of *acrimony* and personal hatred Swift attacked Dryden.
Godwin, The Enquirer, p. 379.

The orators of the opposition declared against him with great animation and *asperity*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

He that by *harshness* of nature and arbitrariness of commands uses his children like servants is what they mean by a tyrant. *Sir W. Temple.*

Severity, gradually hardening and darkening into misanthropy, characterizes the works of Swift.
Macaulay, Addison.

The Dean [Swift], the author of all the mirth, preserves an invincible gravity and even *sourness* of aspect.
Macaulay, Addison.

To express themselves with smartness against the errors of men, without *bitterness* against their persons.
Steele, Tatler, No. 242.

No authors draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political matters, which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of *rancour* and *virulence* with which works of this nature abound. *Addison.*

They hate to mingle in the filthy fray,
Where the soul sours, and gradual *rancour* grows,
Imbittered more from peevish day to day.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 17.

Acris (ak'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκρίς* (*ἀκριδ-*), a locust (L. *gryllus*).] A genus of tree-frogs of the family *Hylidæ*. *Acris gryllus*, a characteristic example, is common in the United States, its loud rattling pipe being heard everywhere in the spring. *Duméril and Bibron.*

acrisia (a-kris'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκρισία*, want of judgment, the undecided character of a disease, < *ἄκριτος*, undecided, undiscernible, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κριτός*, separated, distinguished, < *κρίνειν*, separate, distinguish, judge: see *crisis* and *critic*.] A condition of disease such as to render prognosis impossible or unfavorable; absence of determinable or favorable symptoms.

acrisy (ak'ri-si), *n.* [< *acrisia*.] **1.** Same as *acrisia*.—**2.** Injudiciousness. [Rare.]

Acrita (ak'ri-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκριτα*, neut. pl. of *ἄκριτος*, undiscernible, indiscriminate: see *acrisia*.] A name originally proposed for that group of animals in which no distinct nervous system exists or is discernible. It thus included, besides all of the *Protozoa*, such as the acalephs, some of the *Polypifera*, certain *Entozoa*, the *Polygastrica*, etc. The name has been employed by different writers with varying latitude of signification, but is now disused, except as a (loose) synonym of *Protozoa* and other low forms of the Cuvierian *Radiata*, since it has been shown to apply to no natural group of animals. See *Cryptoneura*. Also incorrectly written *Acrites*, after the French.

acritan (ak'ri-tan), *a.* [See *Acrita*.] Of or belonging to the *Acrita*.

acrite (ak'rit), *a.* Same as *acritan*.

acritical (a-krit'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *critical*; Pg. *acritico*, not critical. Cf. Gr. *ἀκριτος*, under *acrisia*.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Having no crisis: as, an *acritical* abscess. (*b*) Giving no indications of a crisis: as, *acritical* symptoms.

acritochromacy (ak″ri-tō-krō'ma-si), *n.* [< *acritochromatic*: see *-acy*.] Inability to distinguish between colors; color-blindness; achromatopsia.

From imperfect observation and the difficulty experienced in communicating intelligently with the Eskimo, I was unable to determine whether *acritochromacy* existed among them to any great extent.
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 24.

acritochromatic (ak″ri-tō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκριτος*, not distinguishing (see *acrisia*), + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color.] Characterized by or affected with acritochromacy; unable to distinguish between colors.

acritude (ak'ri-tūd), *n.* [< L. *acritudo*, sharpness, < *acer*, sharp: see *acrid*.] An acrid quality; bitter pungency; biting heat. [Rare.]

acrity† (ak'ri-ti), *n.* [After F. *âcreté*, < L. *acrita*(*t-*)*s*, < *acris*, sharp: see *acrid*.] Sharpness; keen severity; strictness.

The *acrity* of prudence, and severity of judgment.
A. Gorges, tr. of Bacon, De Sap. Vet., xviii.

acro-. [L., etc., < Gr. *ἀκρο-*, combining form of *ἄκρος*, at the furthest point or end, terminal, extreme, highest, topmost, outermost; neut. *ἄκρον*, the highest or furthest point, top, peak, summit, headland, end, extremity; fem. *ἄκρα*, equiv. to *ἄκρον*. Cf. *ἀκή*, a point, edge, and see *acid*, etc.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an element of many compounds of Greek origin, referring to the top, tip, point, apex, summit, or edge of anything. In a few compounds *acro-* (*acr-*) improperly represents Latin *acer*, *acris*, sharp, pungent: as, *acronarcotic*, *acrolein*.

acroama (ak-rō-ā'mä), *n.*; pl. *acroamata* (-am'a-tä). [< Gr. *ἀκρόαμα*, anything heard, recitation, < *ἀκροᾶσθαι*, hear, prob. akin to *κλύειν*, hear: see *client.*] 1. Rhetorical declamation, as opposed to argument.

Facciolati expanded the argument of Pacius . . . into a special *Acroama*; but his eloquence was not more effective than the reasoning of his predecessors.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 153. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Oral instruction designed for initiated disciples only; esoteric doctrine. See *acroamatic.*

acroamatic (ak″rō-a-mat'ik), *a.* [< L. *acroamaticus*, < Gr. *ἀκροαματικός*, designed for hearing only, < *ἀκρόαμα*(*τ*-), anything heard: see *acroama.*] Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning: opposed to *exoteric.* Applied particularly to those writings of Aristotle (also termed *esoteric*) which possessed a strictly scientific content and form, as opposed to his exoteric writings or dialogues, which were of a more popular character. The former were addressed to "hearers," that is, were intended to be read to his disciples or were notes written down after his lectures; hence the epithet *acroamatic.* All the works of Aristotle which we possess, except a few fragments of his dialogues, belong to this class. See *esoteric.* An equivalent form is *acroatic.*

We read no *acroamatic* lectures.

Hales, Golden Remains.

Acroamatic proof or **method**, a scientific and strictly demonstrative proof or method.

acroamatical (ak″rō-a-mat'i-kal), *a.* Of an acroamatic or abstruse character; acroamatic.

Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into *acroamatical* and exoterical. *Hales*, Golden Remains.

acroamatics (ak″rō-a-mat'iks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *acroamatic:* see *-ics.*] Aristotle's acroamatic writings. See *acroamatic.* Also called *acroatics.*

acroasis (ak-rō-ā'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀκρόασις*, a hearing or lecture, < *ἀκροᾶσθαι*, hear: see *acroama.*] An oral discourse.

acroatic (ak-rō-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *acroaticus*, < Gr. *ἀκροατικός*, of or for hearing, < *ἀκροατής*, a hearer, < *ἀκροᾶσθαι*, hear: see *acroama.*] Same as *acroamatic.*

acroatics (ak-rō-at'iks), *n. pl.* Same as *acroamatics.*

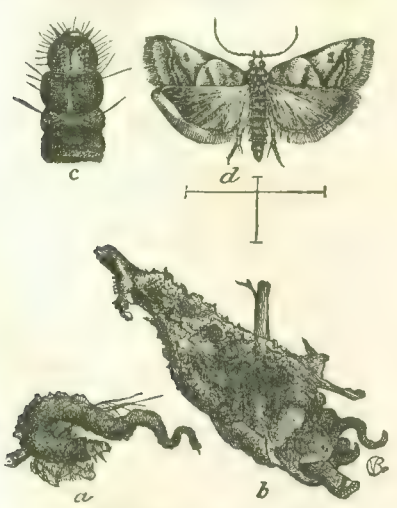
Acrobasis (ak-rob'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, the top or end, + *βάσις*, a going. Cf. *acrobat.*]



Exemplifications of *Acrobasis.*

a, leaflets attacked by larva of *A. juglandis* (walnut case-bearer); *b*, case of larva; *c*, wings of *A. nebulo*; *d*, wings of *A. juglandis*; *e*, wings of *A. nebulo* var.

A genus of moths belonging to the *Phycitidæ.* The following species are now placed in the genus *Mineola.* The larvæ skeletonize leaves, forming for themselves silken tubes. *A. juglandis* (Le Baron), the walnut case-bearer, feeds upon walnut and hickory, fastening the leaves together and skeletonizing them from base to tip. *A. indiginella* (Zeller) is a common pest on apple-trees, and is known as the apple-leaf crumpler.



Apple-leaf Crumpler (*Acrobasis indiginella*).

a, case, containing caterpillar; *b*, cases in winter; *c*, head and thoracic joints of larva, enlarged; *d*, moth (the cross shows natural size).

acrobat (ak'rō-bat), *n.* [< F. *acrobate* = Sp. *acróbata* = Pg. It. *acrobata* (cf. NL. *Acrobates*), < Gr. *ἀκρόβατος*, walking on tiptoe, also going to the top, < *ἄκρον*, the highest point, top, summit, neut. of *ἄκρος*, highest, topmost, + *βατός*, verbal adj. from *βαίνειν*, go, = E. *come*, q. v.] 1. A rope-dancer; also, one who practises high vaulting, tumbling, or other feats of personal agility.—2. A species of the genus *Acrobates.*



Opossum-mouse of New South Wales (*Acrobates pygmæus*).

Acrobates (ak-rob'a-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἀκροβάτης*, equiv. to *ἀκρόβατος*: see *acrobat.*] A genus or subgenus of marsupial quadrupeds of the family *Phalangistidæ*, peculiar to Australia. It is related to *Petaurus*, and includes such pygmy petaurists as the opossum-mouse, *Acrobates pygmæus*, one of the most diminutive of marsupials, being hardly larger than a mouse. Like various other so-called flying quadrupeds, the opossum-mouse is provided with a parachute. The genus was founded by Desmarest in 1820. Also written *Acrobata.*

acrobatic (ak-rō-bat'ik), *a.* [= F. *acrobatique*, < Gr. *ἀκροβατικός*, fit for climbing, < *ἀκρόβατος*: see *acrobat.*] Of or pertaining to an acrobat or his performances: as, *acrobatic* feats; *acrobatic* entertainments.

Made his pupil's brain manipulate . . . the whole extraordinary catalogue of an American young lady's school curriculum, with *acrobatic* skill.

E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 71.

acrobatical (ak-rō-bat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *acrobatic.* [Rare.]

acrobatically (ak-rō-bat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an acrobat; with acrobatic skill or dexterity.

acrobatism (ak'rō-bat-izm), *n.* [< *acrobat* + *-ism.*] The performance of acrobatic feats; the profession of an acrobat.

Acrobrya (ak-rob'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *acrobryus:* see *acrobryous.* Cf. *Acramphibrya.*] A term used by Endlicher as a class name for plants growing at the apex only; the higher cryptogams: equivalent to *acrogens.*

acrobryous (ak-rob'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *acrobryus*, < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *βρύον*, a flower.] In *bot.*, growing at the apex only; of the nature of *Acrobrya.*

Acrocarpi (ak-rō-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *acrocarpus:* see *acrocarpous.*] In *bot.*, a division of the mosses, containing the genera in which the capsule terminates the growth of a central axis.

acrocarpous (ak-rō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *acrocarpus*, < Gr. *ἀκρόκαρπος*, fruiting at the top, < *ἄκρος*, at the end or top, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit at the end or top of the primary axis: applied to mosses.

The flower of Mosses either terminates the growth of a primary axis (*Acrocarpous* Mosses), or the . . . flower is placed at the end of an axis of the second or third order (Pleurocarpous Mosses). *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 319.

acrocephalic (ak″rō-se-fal'ik or ak-rō-sef'a-lik), *a.* In *ethnol.*, pertaining to or characterized by acrocephaly; high-skulled: as, *acrocephalic* men or tribes.

acrocephaline (ak-rō-sef'a-lin), *a.* [< *Acrocephalus* + *-ine.*] In *ornith.*, resembling a bird of the genus *Acrocephalus* in the character of the bill: said of certain warblers. *Henry Seebohm.*

Acrocephalus (ak-rō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, here used in the mere sense of point, in ref. to the bill of these birds, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *ornith.*, a genus of birds founded by Naumann in 1811 to embrace old-world warblers of the subfamily *Sylviinæ;* the reed-warblers. It is a well-marked group of 12 or 15 species, distinguished by a comparatively large bill, depressed at base and acute at tip, with moderately developed rictal bristles, a very small spurious first primary, a rounded tail, and more or less uniform brownish plumage. It is related to *Phylloscopus*, *Locustella*, *Hypolais*, etc. A typical species is the aquatic reed-warbler, *A. aquaticus.* Most of the species of this genus are migratory, and their molt is double. See *Calamodyta* and *reed-warbler.*

acrocephaly (ak-rō-sef'a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκρον*, peak, + *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic.*] A high form of the human skull, due to premature synosteosis of the sagittal and coronal sutures.

Acrocera (ak-ros'e-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top or end, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of flies, founded by Meigen, having the antennæ on the summit of the forehead, the type of the family *Acroceridæ* (which see).

Acroceraunian (ak″rō-sē-râ'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Acroceraunia*, < Gr. *Ἀκροκεραύνια*, n. pl., < *ἄκρον*, peak, summit, + *κεραύνιος*, thunder-smitten, < *κεραυνός*, thunder and lightning.] An epithet applied to certain mountains in the north of Epirus in Greece, projecting into the strait of Otranto.

The thunder-hills of fear,
The *Acroceraunian* mountains of old name. *Byron.*

Acroceridæ (ak-rō-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acrocera* + *-idæ.*] A family of dipterous insects, belonging to the section or suborder *Brachycera*, having antennæ with few joints, and to the *Tetrachætæ*, the division of the *Brachycera* in which the number of pieces composing the haustellum is four. It was established by Leach in 1819, and is typified by the genus *Acrocera* (which see).

acrochirismus (ak-rō-kī-ris'mus), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκροχειρισμός*, wrestling with the hands, < *ἀκροχειρίζειν*, wrestle with the hands, seize with the hands, < *ἀκρόχειρ*, later form for *ἄκρα χείρ*, the (terminal) hand: *ἄκρα*, fem. of *ἄκρος*, at the end, terminal, extreme; *χείρ*, hand.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a kind of wrestling in which the antagonists held each other by the wrists. Also spelled *acrocheirismus.*

acrochord (ak'rō-kôrd), *n.* [< *Acrochordus*, q. v.] A snake of the genus *Acrochordus.*

acrochordid (ak-rō-kôr'did), *n.* A snake of the family *Acrochordidæ;* a wart-snake.

Acrochordidæ (ak-rō-kôr'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acrochordus* + *-idæ.*] A family of viviparous ophidian reptiles of the aglyphodont or colubrine division, which contains ordinary innocuous serpents. The typical genus is *Acrochordus*, containing *A. javanicus*, a large, stout-bodied, and very short-tailed serpent of Java, some 8 feet long, the entire body of which is covered with small granular or tubercular scales, not imbricated, as is usual in the order. With its sullen eyes and swollen jaws, it presents a very savage appearance. The family contains two other genera of wart-snakes, *Chersydrus* and *Xenodermus.*

acrochordon (ak-rō-kôr'don), *n.*; pl. *acrochordones* (-dō-nēz). [L., < Gr. *ἀκροχορδών*, a wart with a thin neck, < *ἄκρον*, top, end, + *χορδή*, a string: see *chord.*] A small filiform fibromatous outgrowth of the skin, often becoming bulbous at the end; a hanging wart.

Acrochordus (ak-rō-kôr'dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, top, end, + *χορδή*, a string: see *acrochordon.*] A genus of wart-snakes typifying the family *Acrochordidæ* (which see). *Hornstedt.* Also written *Acrocordus.* *Shaw.*

Acrocinus (ak-rō-sī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, end, extremity, + *κινεῖν*, move.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ:* so called by Illiger from having a movable spine on each side of the thorax. *A. longimanus*, the harlequin-beetle of South America, is the type. It is 2¼ inches long, with antennæ 5 and fore legs alone 4 inches in length.

acroclinium (ak-rō-klin'i-um), *n.* [NL. (with ref. to the acutely conical receptacle), < Gr. *ἄκρον*, top, peak, + *κλίνη*, couch.] A name used by florists for *Helipterum roseum*, a composite plant from the Cape of Good Hope. It has immortelle-like flowers, with scarious colored bracts.

Acrocomia (ak-rō-kō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκρόκομος*, with leaves at the top, tufted with leaves, < *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *κόμη*, a tuft, hair: see *coma*[2].] A genus of tropical American palms, allied to the cocoa-palm, with a tall prickly trunk, sometimes swollen in the middle, bearing a tuft of very large pinnate leaves. *A. sclerocarpa* is widely distributed through South America, and yields a small round fruit with thin, sweetish pulp and an edible kernel. The young leaves are eaten as a vegetable, and a sweet, fragrant oil is extracted from the nuts, which is used as an emollient and in the manufacture of toilet-soaps. See *macaw-tree.*

acrocyst (ak'rō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *κύστις*, bladder, bag, pouch: see *cyst.*] In *zoöl.*, an external sac which in some hydroids is formed upon the summit of the gonangium, where it constitutes a receptacle in which the ova pass through some of the earlier stages of their development. *Allman.*

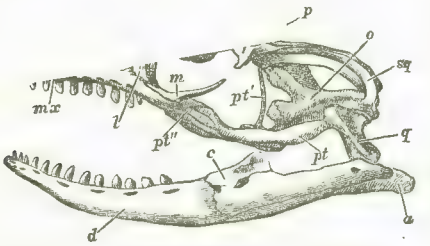
acrodactylum (ak-rō-dak'ti-lum), *n.*; pl. *acrodactyla* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *δάκτυλος*, a digit: see *dactyl.*] In *ornith.*, the upper surface of a bird's toe. [Little used.]

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[< Gr. *ἄκρον*, *ἐκβολικός*] A high premature sutures. *ἄκρος*, at nus of

d *a.* [< NL. *acro-* d or edge, + *ὀδούς* e of those lizards d by their bases t bony alveoli on de.

resembling an tent of the teeth ıt: as, an *acro-*



Skull of a Lizard (*Varanus*) with Acrodont Dentition.

a, articular bone of mandible; *c*, coronoid bone of do.; *d*, dentary bone of do.; *f*, frontal; *f'*, prefrontal; *f''*, postfrontal; *l*, lacrymal; *m*, malar; *mx*, maxilla; *n*, nasal; *o*, otic; *p*, parietal; *pt*, pterygoid; *pt'*, columella; *pt''*, transverse bone; *px*, premaxilla; *q*, quadrate; *sq*, squamosal.

dont lizard; *acrodont* dentition.—2. Having the characters of *Acrodus*, or the cestraciont fishes.

Acrodonta (ak-rō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *acrodont.*] A name proposed for a group or suborder comprising the cestraciont and related sharks, which have the palato-quadrate apparatus disarticulated from the cranium, the dentigerous portions enlarged, and the mouth inferior. The only living representatives are the heterodontids (Port Jackson shark, etc.), but the extinct forms are numerous.

acrodynia (ak-rō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the extremity, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] An epidemic disease characterized by disturbances in the alimentary canal (vomiting, colic, diarrhea), by nervous symptoms (especially pain in the extremities), sometimes by cramp or anæsthesia, and by a dermatitis affecting the hands and feet.

acrogen (ak'rō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *-γενής*, -born, produced: see *-gen* and *genus.*] An acrogenous plant. The acrogens in the system of Adolphe Brongniart, 1843 (*Acrogenæ*), form a subdivision of the *Cryptogamia*, coördinate with the amphigens (*Amphigenæ*), in which the leaf and stem are differentiated. The group is nearly equivalent to the *Embryophyta asiphonogama* (*Archegoniatæ*) of Engler, embracing the two now recognized subkingdoms *Bryophyta* and *Pteridophyta*. See these terms, also *amphigen*. No longer used as a systematic term of plant classification.—**The age of acrogens**, in *geol.*, the Carboniferous era, when acrogens were the characteristic vegetable forms.

acrogenic (ak-rō-jen'ik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the acrogens.

That, under fit conditions, an analogous mode of growth will occur in fronds of the *acrogenic* type, . . . is shown by the case of *Jungermannia furcata*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 194.

acrogenous (a-kroj'e-nus), *a.* [As *acrogen* + *-ous.*] Increasing by growth at the summit or by terminal buds only, as the ferns and mosses; of the nature of or pertaining to acrogens.

acrography (a-krog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic.*] A process for producing designs in relief on metal or stone through a ground of finely powdered chalk, solidified by hydraulic pressure into a compact mass. A design is drawn on the slightly shining white surface with a finely pointed brush charged with a glutinous ink, which, wherever it is applied, unites the particles of chalk so firmly that they remain standing in black ridges after the intermediate white spaces have been rubbed away with a piece of velvet or a light brush. If the plate, which has then the appearance of an engraved wood block, is dipped in a solution of silica, a stereotype cast or an electrotype copy can be taken from it to be used for printing with type.

acroket, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *acrook.*

acrolein (a-krō'lē-in), *n.* [< L. *acris*, sharp, pungent (see *acrid*), + *olēre*, smell, + *-in.*] A colorless limpid liquid, CH_2CHCOH, having a disagreeable and intensely irritating odor, such as that noticeable after the flame of a candle has been extinguished and while the wick still glows. It is the aldehyde of the allyl series, and is obtained by distilling glycerin to which acid potassium sulphate or strong phosphoric acid has been added, also by the dry distillation of fatty bodies. It burns with a clear, luminous flame.

acrolith (ak'rō-lith), *n.* [< L. *acrolithus*, < Gr. *ἀκρόλιθος*, with the ends made of stone, < *ἄκρος*, extreme, at the end, + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a sculptured figure of which only the head and extremities were carved in stone, the rest being generally of wood, and covered with either textile drapery or thin plates of metal. The name was also applied to figures of ordinary stone of which the heads and extremities were formed of marble, as in some of the well-known metopes of Selinus, Sicily.

acrolithan (a-krol'i-than), *a.* Same as *acrolithic.*

acrolithic (ak-rō-lith'ik), *a.* Of the nature of an acrolith; formed like an acrolith: as, an *acrolithic* statue.

acrologic (ak-rō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *acrology* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to acrology; founded on or using initials; using a sign primarily representing a word to denote its initial letter or sound: as, *acrologic* notation; *acrologic* names.

The twenty-two names [of the Semitic letters] are *acrologic*; that is, the name of each letter begins with that letter.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 167.

acrological (ak-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *acrologic.*

acrologically (ak-rō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an acrologic manner; by means of acrology. *Isaac Taylor.*

acrology (a-krol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The use of a picture of some object to represent alphabetically the first part (letter or syllable) of the name of that object. See *acrophony.*

A polysyllabic language did not lend itself so readily as the Chinese to this solution. According to Halévy, the difficulty [of effecting the transition from ideograms to phonograms] was overcome by the adoption of the powerful principle of *Acrology.*
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 43.

acrometer (a-krom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for indicating the specific gravity of oil. See *oleometer.*

acromia, *n.* Plural of *acromion.*

acromial (a-krō'mi-al), *a.* [< *acromion.*] In *anat.*, relating to the acromion.—**Acromial process.** See *acromion.*—**Acromial thoracic artery.** See *acromiothoracic.*

acromioclavicular (a-krō″mi-ō-kla-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *acromion* + *clavicula*, clavicle.] Pertaining to the acromion and the clavicle.—**Acromioclavicular articulation**, the joint between the collar-bone and the shoulder-blade.—**Acromioclavicular ligaments**, *superior* and *inferior*, two fibrous bands which join the acromion and the clavicle.

acromiodeltoideus (a-krō″mi-ō-del-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *acromiodeltoidei* (-ī). [NL., < *acromion* + Gr. *δελτοειδής*, deltoid.] A muscle of some animals, extending from the acromion to the deltoid ridge of the humerus, corresponding to an acromial part of the human deltoid muscle.

acromion (a-krō'mi-on), *n.*; pl. *acromia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκρώμιον*, a by-form of *ἀκρωμία*, the point of the shoulder-blade, < *ἄκρος*, at the top or end, + *ὦμος*, the shoulder with the upper arm, akin to L. *ūmerus*: see *humerus.*] In *anat.*, the distal end of the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade. In man it is an enlarged process, which, originating by an independent center of ossification, articulates with the distal end of the clavicle, and gives attachment to part of the deltoid and trapezius muscles: commonly called the *acromial process*, or *acromion process.* Its relations are the same in other mammals which have perfect clavicles. See cut under *scapula.*

The *acromion process* . . . forms the summit of the shoulder.
Quain, Anatomy, I. 37.

acromiothoracic (a-krō″mi-ō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκρώμιον*, shoulder, + *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), thorax.] Pertaining to the shoulder and thorax.—**Acromiothoracic artery**, a branch of the axillary artery, supplying parts about the shoulder and breast.

acromiotrapezius (a-krō″mi-ō-tra-pē'zi-us), *n.*; pl. *acromiotrapezii* (-ī). [NL., < *acromion* + *trapezius.*] An intermediate cervical portion of the trapezius muscle, in special relation with the spine of the scapula and the acromion, forming a nearly distinct muscle in some animals.

acromonogrammatic (ak″rō-mon″ō-gra-mat'-ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *μονο-γράμματος*, consisting of one letter: see *monogrammatic.*] A term applied to a poetical composition in which every verse begins with the same letter as that with which the preceding verse ends.

Acromyodi (ak″rō-mi-ō'dī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *ᾠδή*, song.] A suborder or superfamily of passerine birds, embracing the *Oscines*, or singing birds proper, and characterized by having the several intrinsic syringeal muscles attached to the ends of the upper bronchial half-rings: opposed to *Mesomyodi.* The great majority of the *Passeres* are *Acromyodi.* [The word is also used as an adjective in the expression *Passeres acromyodi*, equivalent to *acromyodian Passeres.*]

acromyodian (ak″rō-mi-ō'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Acromyodi.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acromyodi*; having that arrangement of the muscles of the syrinx which characterizes the *Acromyodi*: as, an *acromyodian* bird.

II. *n.* One of the *Acromyodi.*

acromyodic (ak″rō-mi-od'ik), *a.* [< *Acromyodi.*] Same as *acromyodian.*

acromyodous (ak-rō-mī'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *acromyodian.*

acronarcotic (ak″rō-när-kot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *acris*, sharp, pungent (see *acrid*), + *narcotic.*]

I. *a.* Acting as an irritant and a narcotic.

II. *n.* One of a class of poisons, chiefly of vegetable origin, which irritate and inflame the parts to which they are applied, and act on the brain and spinal cord, producing stupor, coma, paralysis, and convulsions. Also called *narcotico-acrid* or *narcotico-irritant.*

acronic, acronical, *a.* See *acronychal.*

acronotine (ak-rō-nō'tin), *a.* [< *Acronotus.*] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the subgenus *Acronotus.*

Acronotus (ak-rō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, the highest point, + *νῶτος*, back.] 1. A subgenus of ruminating animals found in Africa. *Damalis* (*Acronotus*) *bubalus* is the type. *Ham. Smith*, 1827.—2. A genus of beetles.

Acronuridæ (ak-rō-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Acronurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of spiny-finned fishes, referred by Günther to his *Acanthopterygii cottoscombriformes*, having one dorsal with several spongy spines anteriorly, one or more bony spines on each side of the tail, and the teeth compressed, truncate or lobate, and closely set in a single series. The species are known as *barberfish* and *surgeons.* The family is also called *Acanthuridæ* and *Teuthididæ.* See these words.

Acronurus (ak-rō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *ἄκρον*, extremity, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A former generic name of small fishes now known to be the young of species of *Acanthurus* (which see).

acronych (a-kron'ik), *a.* [Also written *acronyc*, *acronic*, and *achronic*, by confusion with adjectives in *-ic* and with *chronic* and Gr. *χρόνος*, time; = F. *acronyque* = Sp. *acronicto*, *acrónico* = Pg. *acronico*, *achronico* = It. *acronico*, < Gr. *ἀκρόνυχος*, also *ἀκρόνυκτος* and *ἀκρονύκτιος*, at nightfall, < *ἄκρος*, at the end or edge, + *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*) = E. *night.*] Same as *acronychal.*

acronychal (a-kron'i-kal), *a.* [Also written *acronycal*, *acronical*, etc., as *acronych*; < *acronych* + *-al.*] In *astron.*, occurring at sunset: as, the *acronychal* rising or setting of a star: opposed to *cosmical.*—**Acronychal place** or **observation**, the place or observation of a planet at its opposition: so called because in an early state of astronomy the opposition of a planet was known by its acronychal rising.

acronychally (a-kron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an acronychal manner; at sunset. A star is said to rise and set *acronychally* when it rises or sets as the sun sets.

acronyctous (ak-rō-nik'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκρόνυκτος*: see *acronych.*] Same as *acronychal.*

acrook (a-krůk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *acroke*, < *a*[3], *prep.*, on, + *croke*, crook.] Awry; crookedly. [Now rare.]

Humbre renneth fyrst *a crook* out of the south side of York.
Caxton, Descr. Britain, p. 12.

This gear goth *acrook*.
Udall, Roister Doister, iv. 3.

Libertie ys thing that women loke,
And truly els the mater is *acroke*.
Court of Love, l. 378.

acropetal (ak-rop'e-tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄκρον*, the top, + L. *petere*, seek. Cf. *centripetal.*] In *bot.*, developing from below upward, or from the base toward the apex; basifugal.

acropetally (ak-rop'e-tal-i), *adv.* In an acropetal manner.

The lateral shoots which normally arise below the growing apex of a mother-shoot are always arranged *acropetally*, like the leaves.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 152.

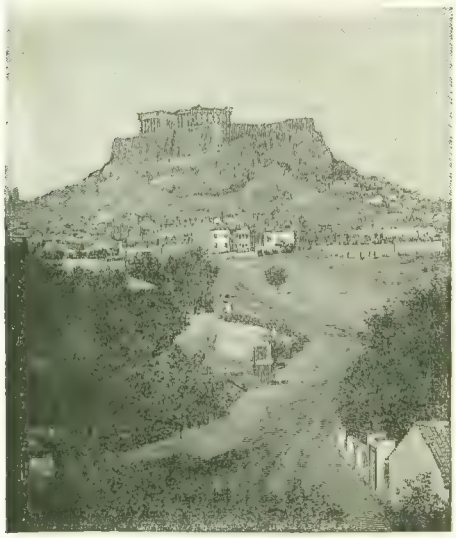
acrophonetic (ak″rō-phō-net'ik), *a.* [< *acrophony*, after *phonetic.*] Pertaining to acrophony (which see).

acrophony (a-krof'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *-φωνία*, < *φωνή*, sound.] In the development of alphabetic writing, the use of a symbolic picture of an object or idea to represent phonetically the initial syllable, or the initial sound, of the name of that object or idea; as in giving to the Egyptian hieroglyph for *nefer*, good, the phonetic value of *ne*, its first syllable, or of *n*, its first letter. See *acrology.*

acropodium (ak-rō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *acropodia* (-ä). [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, the upper surface of the whole foot. *Brande.*—2. In *ornith.*, sometimes used as synonymous with *ac-*

rodactylum. [Little used in either of these two senses.] —**3.** In *art*, an elevated pedestal bearing a statue, particularly if raised from the substructure on supports or feet; the plinth of a statue or other work of art, if resting on feet. *Ed. Guillaume.*

acropolis (a-krop′ō-lis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀκρόπολις*, the upper city, < *ἄκρος*, highest, upper, + *πόλις*, a city: see *police.*] The citadel of a Grecian city, usually the site of the original settlement, and situated on an eminence commanding the



The Acropolis of Athens, from the southeast.

surrounding country. When the city spread beyond its earlier limits, the acropolis was generally cleared of its inhabitants and held sacred to the divinities of the state, whose temples were upon it. The acropolis of Athens contained the most splendid productions of Greek art, the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, and the Propylæa.

acrosarcum (ak-rō-sär′kum), *n.*; pl. *acrosarca* (-kä). [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] A name given by Desvaux to a berry resulting from an ovary with adnate calyx, as in the currant and cranberry.

Acrosaurus (ak-rō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, extreme, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard: see *Saurus.*] A rhynchocephalan reptile, having 30 or 40 teeth and a broad cheek-bone process, which occurs in the Jurassic limestones of Bavaria.

Acrosoma (ak-rō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, top, peak, extremity, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of orbitelarian spiders of the family *Epeiridæ* (or *Gastracanthidæ*), having the sides of the abdomen prolonged into immense horns, whence the name. It is a tropical genus with many species.

acrospire (ak′rō-spīr), *n.* [Formerly *aker-, ackerspire;* < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire, > L. *spira*, > E. *spire*, q. v.] The first leaf which rises above the ground in the germination of grain; also the rudimentary stem or first leaf which appears in malted grain; the developed plumule of the seed.

acrospire (ak′rō-spīr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *acrospired*, ppr. *acrospiring.* [Formerly *aker-, ackerspire;* from the noun.] To throw out the first leaf; sprout.

acrospired (ak′rō-spīrd), *p. a.* Having or exhibiting the acrospire: especially, in *malt-making*, applied to the grains of barley which have sprouted so far as to exhibit the blade or plumule-end, together with the root or radicle.

acrospore (ak′rō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore.*] In *bot.*, a spore borne at the ends of erect simple or branching filaments of the mycelium in certain fungi, as those of the genus *Peronospora.* The term is also applied generally to the reproductive organs of fungi when they are developed at the apex of the mother cell or sporophore.

acrosporous (a-kros′pō-rus), *a.* Having spores naked and produced at the tips of cells: applied to one of the two modes in which fruit is formed in fungi. For the other method see *ascigerous.*

across (a-krôs′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< late ME. *acros* (also *in cross*, and *in maner of a cros*); < *a*[3] + *cross.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** From side to side; in a crossing or crossed manner; crosswise.

Who calls me villain? breaks my pate *across?*
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

With arms *across*,
He stood reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryden.*

[In the exclamation, "Good faith, *across!*" *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1, the allusion is to striking an adversary crosswise with the spear in tilting instead of by thrusting, the former being considered disgraceful.]

2. From one side to another; transversely; in a transverse line: as, what is the distance *across?* I came *across* in a steamer.

At a descent into it [cavern of Vaucluse] of thirty or forty feet from the brink where we stood was a pool of water, perhaps thirty feet *across.*
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, ii.

3. Adversely; contrarily: as, "things go *across*," *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 344.—**To break across**, in *tilting*, to allow one's spear by awkwardness to be broken across the body of one's adversary, instead of by the push of the point.

One said he *brake across.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

II. *prep.* **1.** From side to side of, as opposed to *along*, which is in the direction of the length; athwart; quite over: as, a bridge is laid *across* a river.

[The boys] will go down on one side of the yacht . . . and bob up on the other, almost before you have time to run *across* the deck. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

2. Transverse to the length of; so as to intersect at any angle: as, a line passing *across* another.—**3.** Beyond; on the other side of.

O love, we two shall go no longer
To lands of summer *across* the sea.
Tennyson, Daisy.

Across lots, by the shortest way; by a short cut. [Colloq.] —**To come across**, to meet or fall in with.

If I *come across* a real thinker, . . . I enjoy the luxury of sitting still for a while as much as another.
O. W. Holmes, The Professor, i.

acrostic[1] (a-kros′tik), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *acrostiche* = Sp. Pg. It. *acrostico*, < Gr. *ἀκροστίχιον*, *ἀκροστιχίς*, an acrostic, < *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *στίχος*, row, order, line, < *στείχειν* (√ *στιχ), go, walk, march, go in line or order, = AS. *stīgan*, E. *sty*[2], go up. The second element would prop. be *-stich*, as in *distich;* it has been assimilated to the common suffix *-ic.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A composition in verse, in which the first, or the first and last, or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name, title, motto, the order of the alphabet, etc.—**2.** A Hebrew poem in which the initial letters of the lines or stanzas were made to run over the letters of the alphabet in their order. Several of the Psalms are of this character, of which Psalm cxix. is the best example.

II. *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing an acrostic: as, *acrostic* verses.

acrostic[2]† (a-kros′tik), *a.* [< *across* (*crossed, crost*), confused with *acrostic*[1].] Crossed; folded across; crossing. [Rare.]

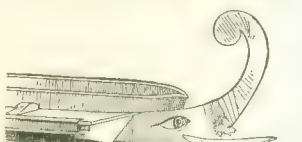
But what melancholy sir, with *acrostic* arms, now comes? *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 4.

acrostical (a-kros′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *acrostic*[1]. [Rare or unused.]

acrostically (a-kros′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

acrosticism (a-kros′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *acrostic*[1] + *-ism.*] Acrostic arrangement or character.

acrostolium (ak-rō-stō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *acrostolia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκροστόλιον*, defined as the same as *ἀφλαστον*, L. *aplustre*, which, however, referred to the stern of a ship (see *aplustre*); also the gunwale of a ship, prop: the extremity of the ship's beak; < *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *στόλος*, a ship's beak, an appendage, prop. armament, equipment, < *στέλλειν*, arrange, equip.] An ornament, often gracefully curved and elaborately carved, surmounting the bows of ancient ships. These ornaments frequently figured among trophies, as it was customary for the victor in a naval combat to take them from the captured ships.



Acrostolium.

acrotarsial (ak-rō-tär′si-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the acrotarsium.

acrotarsium (ak-rō-tär′si-um), *n.*; pl. *acrotarsia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *ταρσός*, the sole of the foot: see *tarsus.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, the upper surface of the tarsus; the instep of the foot.—**2.** In *ornith.*, the front of the tarsometatarsus, this segment of the limb being called *tarsus* in ordinary descriptive ornithology. [The terms *acropodium, acrotarsium*, and *acrodactylum* have varying senses with different writers, or as applied to different animals; properly, the first of these covers the other two, as a whole includes the parts of which it consists. They are little used in any sense. See *tarsus.*]

acroteleutic (ak″rō-te-lū′tik), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκροτελεύτιον*, the tag-end, esp. of a verse or poem, < *ἄκρος*, extreme, + *τελευτή*, end.] *Eccles.*, anything added to the end of a psalm or hymn, as a doxology.

acroter (ak′rō-tėr), *n.* Same as *acroterium.*

acroteral (ak-rō-tē′ral), *a.* Same as *acroterial.*

acroteria, *n.* Plural of *acroterium.*

acroterial (ak-rō-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< *acroterium.*] Pertaining to an acroterium: as, *acroterial* ornaments. An equivalent form is *acroteral.*



Acroteria.
Hypothetical restoration of the gate of the Agora of Athena Archegetis at Athens.

acroterium (ak-rō-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *acroteria* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *ἀκρωτήριον*, pl. *ἀκρωτήρια*, any topmost or prominent part, the end or extremity, in pl. the extremities of the body, the angles of a pediment, < *ἄκρος*, extreme.] **1.** In *classic arch.*, a small pedestal placed on the apex or angle of a pediment for the support of a statue or other ornament.—**2.** (*a*) A statue or an ornament placed on such a pedestal. (*b*) Any ornament forming the apex of a building or other structure, or of a monument, such as



Acroterium.—Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens.

the anthemia of Greek tombstones or the decorations of some modern architectural balustrades. Compare *antefix.* Also called *acroter.*

acrothymion, acrothymium (ak-rō-thim′i-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *acrothymia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *θύμος*, thyme: see *thyme.*] In *pathol.*, a rugose wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, compared by Celsus to the flower of thyme. Also called *thymus.*

acrotic (a-krot′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀκρότης*, an extremity, < *ἄκρος*, extreme, at the top, on the surface.] In *pathol.*, belonging to or affecting external surfaces: as, *acrotic* diseases.

acrotism (ak′rō-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κρότος*, sound of beating, + *-ism.*] In *pathol.*, absence or weakness of the pulse.

acrotomous (a-krot′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκρότομος*, cut off, sharp, abrupt, < *ἄκρος*, extreme, at the top, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *mineral.*, having a cleavage parallel to the top or base.

acryl (ak′ril), *n.* [< *acr(olein)* + *-yl.*] In *chem.*, a hypothetical radical (CH_2:CH.CO) of which acrylic acid is the hydrate.

acrylic (a-kril′ik), *a.* [< *acryl* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to acryl.—**Acrylic acid**, CH_2:CH.COOH, a pungent, agreeably smelling liquid, produced by the oxidation of acrolein. This acid is monobasic, and its salts are very soluble in water.

Acryllium (a-kril′i-um), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἄκρον*, extremity (with ref. to the pointed tail), + dim. term. *-ὑλλιον.*] A notable genus of guinea-fowls, family *Numididæ.* The only species is *A. vulturinum* of Africa, having the head and upper part of the neck nearly naked, the fore part of the body covered with elongated lanceolate feathers, and the tail pointed with long acute central rectrices. The genus was founded by G. R. Gray in 1840.

act (akt), *n.* [< ME. *act* = F. *acte* = Sp. Pg. *auto* and *acto* = It. *atto;* partly (*a*) < L. *actum* (pl. *acta*), a thing done, esp. a public transaction, prop. neut. of *actus*, pp. of *agere*, do; and partly (*b*) < L. *actus* (pl. *actūs*), n., the doing of a thing, performance, action, division of a play, < *agere*, lead, drive, impel, move, cause, make, perform, do, = Gr. *ἀγειν*, lead, drive, do, = Icel.

aka, drive, = Skt. √ *aj*, drive. Hence (from L. *agere*), *exact*, *redact*, *transact*, *cogent*, *exigent*, *agile*, *agitate*, *cogitate*, etc.; see also *ake* = *ache*[1], *acre*, *acorn*, *agrarian*, *agriculture*, etc.] **1.** An exertion of energy or force, physical or mental; anything that is done or performed; a doing or deed; an operation or performance.

Illustrious *acts* high raptures do infuse. *Waller.*
Nor deem that *acts* heroic wait on chance.
Lowell, Three Mem. Poems.

2. A state of real existence, as opposed to a possibility, power, or being in germ merely; actuality; actualization; entelechy. [Translation of the Greek ἐνέργεια and ἐντελέχεια.] The soul, according to the Aristotelians, is the act, that is, is the entelechy or perfect development of the body. So God is said to be pure act, for Aristotle says, "There must be a principle whose essence it is to be actual (ἧς ἡ οὐσία ἐνέργεια)," and this is by many writers understood to mean "whose essence is to be active." In the phrase *in act*, therefore, *act*, though properly meaning actuality, is often used to mean activity.

The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility, what they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker.*

3. A part or division of a play performed consecutively or without a fall of the curtain, in which a definite and coherent portion of the plot is represented: generally subdivided into smaller portions, called *scenes*.—**4.** The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, statute, judgment, resolve, or award: as, an *act* of Parliament or of Congress; also, in plural, proceedings; the formal record of legislative resolves or of the doings of individuals. Acts are of two kinds: (1) *general* or *public*, which are of general application; and (2) *private*, which relate to particular persons or concerns. A law or statute proposed in a legislative body, then called a *bill*, becomes an *act* after having been passed by both branches and signed by the chief executive officer; but in a few of the United States the governor's signature is not necessary. British acts are usually referred to by mentioning them simply by the regnal year and number of chapter: as, *act* of 7 and 8 Vict. c. 32. American acts, particularly acts of Congress, are often referred to simply by date: as, *act* of May 6, 1882.

5. In universities, a public disputation or lecture required of a candidate for a degree of master. The performer is said to "keep the act." Hence, at Cambridge, the thesis and examination for the degree of doctor; at Oxford, the occasion of the completion of degrees. So, *act holiday*, *act feast*. The candidate who keeps the act is also himself called the act. In medieval, and sometimes in modern scholastic use, any public defense of a thesis by way of disputation is called an act.

Such that expect to proceed Masters of Arts to exhibit their synopsis of *acts* required by the laws of the College.
Orders of Overseers of Harvard College, 1650.

[Such a synopsis (*cedula*), stating the time of studies, the acts made, and the degrees taken by the candidate, and duly sworn to, had usually been required in universities since the middle ages.]

I pass therefore to the statute which ordains a public *act* to be kept each year. This is now in a manner quite worn out, for of late there has not been a public *act* above once in ten or twelve years; . . . the last one we had was upon the glorious peace of 1712.
Amhurst, Terræ Filius (1721), No. xlvii.

6. In *law*, an instrument or deed in writing, serving to prove the truth of some bargain or transaction: as, I deliver this as my *act* and deed. The term is used to show the connection between the instrument and the party who has given it validity by his signature or by his legal assent; when thus perfected, the instrument becomes the *act* of the parties who have signed it or assented to it in a form required by law. *Edw. Livingston.*

Acts having a legal validity are everywhere reduced to certain forms; a certain number of witnesses is required to prove them, a certain magistrate to authenticate them.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 75.

7. In *theol.*, something done at once and once for all, as distinguished from a *work*. Thus, justification is said to be an *act* of God's free grace, but sanctification is a *work* carried on through life.—**In the act,** in the actual performance or commission: said especially of persons who are caught when engaged in some misdeed.

This woman was taken in adultery, *in the* very *act*.
John viii. 4.

In act to, prepared or ready to; on the very point: implying a certain bodily disposition or posture: as, *in act to* strike.

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to stand
In act to speak, and graceful stretched his hand. *Pope.*
Shot sidelong glances at us, a tiger-cat
In act to spring. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

Act of bankruptcy. See *bankruptcy*.—**Act of faith,** auto de fe (which see).—**Act of God,** in *law*, a direct, violent, sudden, and overwhelming action of natural forces, such as could not by human ability have been foreseen, or, if foreseen, could not by human care and skill have been resisted. It is a good defense to an action for non-performance of a contract; and, in general, no man is held legally responsible for injuries of which such act of God was directly the cause, except by special agreement.—**Act of grace,** a term sometimes applied to a general pardon, or the granting or extension of some privilege, at the beginning of a new reign, the coming of age or the marriage of the sovereign, etc.—**Act of honor,** an instrument drawn by a notary public after protest of a bill of exchange, whereby a third party agrees to pay or accept the bill for the honor of any party thereto.—**Act of indemnity.** See *indemnity*.—**Act in pais,** a judicial act performed out of court and not recorded. See *pais*.—**Act's breakfast,** an entertainment which from early times has been given by a candidate for a university degree on the day of his making his act. The act for master or doctor of theology frequently impoverished the candidate for life.—**Acts of the Apostles,** the title of the fifth book of the New Testament. See *acta*.—**Acts of faith, hope, charity,** and **contrition,** forms of prayer in common use in the Roman Catholic Church, expressive of the internal exercise of the virtues named.—**Acts of the Martyrs.** See *acta*.—**Acts of Uniformity,** three acts for the regulation of public worship passed in England in 1549, 1559, and 1662, obliging all clergy, in the conduct of public services, to use only the Book of Common Prayer.—**Act term,** the last term of the university year.—**Baines's Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1848, treating accessories before the fact in felonies like principals, and permitting separate prosecution of accessories after the fact. (*b*) An English statute of 1849, relating to appeals to the quarter sessions.—**Bank Charter Act.** See *Bank Act*, under *bank*.—**Berkeley's Act,** an English statute of 1855 prohibiting the sale of beer, wine, and liquor on Sundays and holidays between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 11 o'clock at night to 4 o'clock the next morning.—**Black Act,** an English statute of 1722 (9 Geo. I. c. 22), so called because designed originally to suppress associations of the lawless persons calling themselves "blacks." It made felonies certain crimes against the game laws, sending anonymous letters, demanding money, and similar offenses.—**Black acts,** the acts of the Scottish Parliament during the reigns of the first five Jameses, Mary, and James VI., down to 1586 or 1587. They were so called from the circumstance of their being written in the Old English character, called *black letter*.—**Bovill's Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1860 simplifying proceedings in petitions of right. Also known as *Sir William Bovill's Act*, and as the *Petitions of Rights Act*, 1860. (*b*) An English statute of 1865, also known as *Chief Justice Bovill's Act*, abolishing the rule by which creditors could hold liable as a partner any one who had participated in the profits of a business as profits, irrespective of the intent of the parties.—**Burke's Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1782 abolishing certain offices and otherwise affecting the civil establishment. (*b*) An English statute of 1773, known also as one of the corn laws; it was one of the first steps toward free trade.—**Burr Act,** a statute of Ohio, of 1806, directed against the treasonable acts of Aaron Burr on the Ohio river. It was in force for one year only, and authorized the arrest and punishment of all persons fitting out or arming vessels, or enlisting soldiers, etc., within the State of Ohio to disturb the peace of the United States.—**Chinese Act,** or **Chinese Restriction Act,** an act of the United States Congress of 1882, amended in 1884, suspending for ten years the immigration of Chinese into the United States. In 1892 and again in 1904 its main provisions were re-enacted.—**Complete act,** in *metaph.*, that act of a thing to which nothing of the nature of the thing is wanting, as the act of a substance in respect to possessing its attributes. *Aquinas.*—**Coventry Act,** an English statute of 1671 against maiming: so called because passed on the occasion of an assault on Sir John Coventry, M. P.—**Dingley Act,** an act of Congress of 1884, to foster the shipping trade of the United States.—**Edmunds Act,** an act of Congress of March 22, 1882, punishing polygamy.—**Elicit act,** an act of the will itself, as distinguished from an *imperate* act, which is some movement of the body or the soul consequent upon the act of the will. *Aquinas.*—**Essential act,** in *metaph.*, that act which is at the same time essence. *Scotus.*—**First act.** See *energy*.—**Hinde Palmer's Act,** an English statute of 1869 abolishing the preference which the common law gave to the payment of specialty debts over simple contract debts, in settling the estates of deceased persons.—**Hogarth's Act,** an English statute of 1766 which secured the property in engravings, prints, etc., to their designers or inventors, and to the widow of William Hogarth the property in his works.—**Immanent act,** one which remains within the agent, and does not consist in an effect produced on something else.—**Imperate act.** See *elicit act*.—**Informant act,** in *metaph.*, the perfection of passive or subjective power; that act by which matter receives a quality or form in the Aristotelian sense.—**Jekyll's Act,** an English statute of 1736 directed against the sale of spirituous liquors.—**Lands' Clauses Act,** an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict. c. 18) regulating the taking of private property for public use by corporations, etc.—**Leeman's Act,** an English statute (30 Vict. c. 29) declaring contracts for sale of stocks void, unless the numbering of the shares or certificates, or the name of a registered owner, be specified in writing.—**Lord Aberdeen's Act,** an English statute of 1845 carrying into effect a treaty with Brazil for the regulation and final abolition of the slave-trade.—**Lord Campbell's Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1846 allowing the relatives of a person whose death has been caused by negligence or wrongful act to recover damages therefor. The principle of this act has been generally adopted in the United States by statutes allowing the executor or administrator to sue and recover damages in such a case for the benefit of the wife, husband, or next of kin. (*b*) An English statute of 1843 as to defamation. (*c*) An English statute of 1838 as to obscene publications.—**Lord Cranworth's Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1860 giving to mortgagees and trustees certain general powers, such as are commonly provided in settlements, mortgages, and wills, in aid of their rights or duties. (*b*) An English statute of 1860 as to endowed schools.—**Lord Denman's Act,** an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict. c. 85) abolishing common-law rules that excluded witnesses from testifying by reason of interest or crime.—**Lord Ellenborough's Act,** an English statute (43 Geo. III. c. 58) punishing offenses against the person.—**Lord Lyndhurst's Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1835 invalidating marriages within the prohibited degrees. (*b*) An English statute of 1844 for conserving the property of dissenting congregations to the uses of the faith originally intended, by making 25 years' usage evidence thereof in the absence of a controlling declaration in the deed or instrument of trust. This act is known also as the *Dissenters' Chapels Act*.—**Lord St. Leonard's Acts,** English statutes (22 and 23 Vict. c. 35, and 23 and 24 Vict. c. 38) amending the law of property, relieving trustees, etc.—**Lord Tenterden's Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1828 by which new promises relied on to revive a debt which is statute-barred, or to ratify one contracted in infancy, were required to be in writing and signed. (*b*) An English statute of 1833 shortening the time prescribed by the statute of limitations in certain cases.—**Parliament Act,** an English statute of 1911 restricting the existing powers of the House of Lords and substituting 5 for 7 years as the time fixed for the maximum duration of Parliament. It provided that money bills should become laws without the consent of the Lords, and that all other bills should become laws, even though rejected by the Lords, if passed by the Commons in three successive sessions within a minimum period of years.—**Riddleberger Act,** a Virginia statute of 1882 attempting to reduce the bonded debt and interest thereon of that State, on the ground that the State of West Virginia, which had been carved out of Virginia, ought to pay a certain proportion of the debt.—**Second act.** See *energy*.—**Sherman Act,** an act of Congress of July 14, 1890, directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase monthly 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver bullion, or so much thereof as might be offered, at the market rate, not to exceed $1.00 for 371¼ grains of fine silver. Repealed in 1893.—**Sir Robert Peel's Act.** See *Bank Act*, under *bank*.—**Stilwell Act,** a New York statute of 1831, abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud or tort, and giving proceedings for punishment of fraudulent debtors.—**The Lords' Act,** an English statute of 1759 (32 Geo. II. c. 28) to relieve insolvent debtors from imprisonment.—**The Six Acts,** English statutes of 1819 restricting the rights of public assembly and military organization, and the freedom of the press.—**Tilden Act,** a New York statute of 1875, otherwise known as the *Peculation Act*, giving a civil remedy to the State for malversation by municipal or county officers as well as state officers.—**Transient act,** one which consists in the production of an effect upon an object different from the subject.—**Yazoo Frauds Act,** the name given to a statute of Georgia, of 1795, for the sale of a vast tract of public lands, comprising the present State of Mississippi and one half of Alabama, to private persons. It was declared by a statute of the next year to be null and void, as having been fraudulently enacted. (For noted acts on particular subjects, such as the *Army Act*, *Bankruptcy Act*, etc., see the qualifying word or words. See also *article*, *bill*, *by-law*, *charter*, *code*, *decree*, *edict*, *law*, *ordinance*, *petition*, *provision*, *statute*.)—**Syn. 1.** *Action*, *Act*, *Deed*. See *action*.

act (akt), *v.* [< L. *actus*, pp. of *agere*, lead, drive, impel, cause, make, perform, do: see *act*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To do, perform, or transact.

Thou wast a spirit too delicate
To *act* her earthy and abhorr'd commands.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

2. To represent by action; perform on or as on the stage; play, or play the part of; hence, feign or counterfeit: as, to *act* Macbeth; to *act* the lover, or the part of a lover.

With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued. *Dryden.*

3. To perform the office of; assume the character of: as, to *act* the hero.—**4†.** To put in action; actuate.

Self-love, the spring of motion, *acts* the soul.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 59.

What spirit *acted* the party that raised this persecution, one may guess. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Int., iii.

II. *intrans.* To do something; exert energy or force in any way: used of anything capable of movement, either original or communicated, or of producing effects. Specifically—**1.** To put forth effort or energy; exercise movement or agency; be employed or operative: as, to *act* vigorously or languidly; he is *acting* against his own interest; his mind *acts* sluggishly.

He hangs between; in doubt to *act*, or rest.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 7.

Act, *act* in the living Present!
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

You can distinguish between individual people to such an extent that you have a general idea of how a given person will *act* when placed in given circumstances.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 76.

2. To exert influence or produce effects; perform a function or functions; operate: as, praise *acts* as a stimulant; mind *acts* upon mind; the medicine failed to *act;* the brake refused to *act*, or to *act* upon the wheels.

How body *acts* upon the impassive mind.
Garth, Dispensary.

Man *acting* on man by weight of opinion.
Emerson, Civilization.

3. To be employed or operate in a particular way; perform specific duties or functions: as, a deputy *acts* for or in place of his principal; he refused to *act* on or as a member of the committee. Often used with reference to the performance of duties by a temporary substitute for the regular incumbent of an office: as, the lieutenant-governor will *act* in the absence of the governor. See *acting*.

4. To perform as an actor; represent a character; hence, to feign or assume a part: as, he *acts* well; he is only *acting*.—**To act on,** to act in accordance with; regulate one's action by: as, to *act on* the principle of the golden rule; to *act on* a false assumption.—**To act up to,** to equal in action; perform an action or a series of actions correspondent to; fulfil: as, he has *acted up to* his engagement.

He is a man of sentiment, and *acts up to* the sentiments he professes. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

=**Syn.** *Act*, *Work*, *Operate*. These words agree in expressing the successful exertion of power. In their intransitive use they are sometimes interchangeable: as,

a medicine *acts, works,* or *operates;* a plan *works* or *operates.* Where they differ, *act* may more often refer to a single action or to the simpler forms of action: as, a machine *works* well when all its parts *act*. *Act* may also be the most general, applying to persons or things, the others applying generally to things. *Operate* may express the more elaborate forms of action. *Work* may express the more powerful kinds of action: as, it *worked* upon his mind.

acta (ak'tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *actum:* see *act*, *n.*] 1. Acts. Specifically—2. Proceedings in a legal or an ecclesiastical court, or minutes of such proceedings.—**Acta** (or **Actus**) **Apostolorum** (Acts of the Apostles), the title in the Vulgate of the fifth book of the New Testament.—**Acta Martyrum** (Acts of the Martyrs), contemporary accounts of the early Christian martyrdoms, from judicial registers or reports of eye-witnesses, or as drawn up by the ecclesiastical notaries; specifically, the critical edition of such acts by the Benedictine Ruinart, first published in 1689, and the additional collections by the Orientalist Stephen Assemani, in 1748.—**Acta Sanctorum** (Acts of the Saints), a name applied generally to all collections of accounts of saints and martyrs, both of the Roman and Greek churches; specifically, the name of a work begun by the Bollandists, a society of Jesuits, in 1643, and not yet completed in 1910. It now consists of sixty-four folio volumes, including an index published in 1875. Analecta are also being published.

actable (ak'ta-bl), *a.* [*< act* + *-able.*] Practically possible; performable; capable of being acted.

> Is naked truth *actable* in true life?
> *Tennyson*, Harold, iii. 1.
>
> Mr. Browning set himself to the composition of another *actable* play. *The Century*, XXIII. 199.

Actæa (ak-tē'ä), *n.* [L., herb-christopher, from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the elder, < Gr. *ἀκταία*, erroneous form of *ἀκτέα*, contr. *ἀκτή*, the elder-tree.] A genus of herbs, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, with somewhat deleterious properties. The old-world species, *A. spicata*, the baneberry or herb-christopher, has black berries. The common form of eastern North America with red berries is *A. rubra*, and the white-berried species of the same region is *A. alba*. In the Atlantic States these are known as red and white *cohosh* or *baneberry*.



Red Baneberry (*Actæa rubra*), showing flowering plant and fruiting raceme.

Actæon (ak-tē'ọn), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀκταίων*, in myth., a grandson of Cadmus, who, having come accidentally upon Diana bathing, was changed by her into a stag, and then torn to pieces by his own dogs. Cf. *ἀκταῖος*, on the coast, < *ἀκτή*, a coast, headland, edge.] 1. The representative genus of the molluscan family *Actæonidæ*. Originally written *Acteon*. *Montfort*, 1810. Also *Tornatella*.—2. A genus of abranchiate gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Elysiidæ* (which see): a synonym of *Elysia*. *Oken*, 1815.

Actæonella (ak-tē-ō-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., < *Actæon* + *-ella.*] A genus of opisthobranchiate gastropods, abundant in the Cretaceous, with thick conoid or convoluted shell, short or concealed spire, long narrow aperture, and the columella with three regular spiral plaits in front. Originally written *Acteonella*.

actæonellid (ak-tē-ō-nel'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Actæonellidæ*.

Actæonellidæ (ak-tē-ō-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actæonella* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Actæonella* (which see).

actæonid (ak-tē'ọn-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Actæonidæ*.

Actæonidæ (ak-tē-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actæon* + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, variously limited, but typified by the genus *Actæon*. It is now chiefly restricted to animals retractile in their shells and having a wide frontal lobe terminating behind in broad triangular tentacles; uncinate lingual teeth, which are numerous, nearly uniform, and arranged in series diverging from the middle; and a subcylindrical spiral shell having a columellar fold. The living species are of small size, marine, and chiefly tropical or subtropical, and have been distributed among several genera. Numerous fossil species have been found. The family is also known under the name *Tornatellidæ* (which see).

act-drop (akt'drop), *n.* In a theater, a curtain which is lowered between acts.

Actenobranchii (ak-ten-ō-brang'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In Macleay's ichthyological system, one of five primary groups of fishes, characterized solely by the branchiæ not being pectinated like those of most fishes. It is a very artificial group, composed of the *Lophobranchii* and *Cyclostomi* or *Marsipobranchii*.

Actian (ak'shi-ăn), *a.* [< L. *Actius* (poet.), also *Actiacus*, a., < *Actium*, Gr. *Ἄκτιον*, lit. a headland, < *ἀκτή*, a headland. Cf. *Actæon*.] Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Acarnania in Greece.—**Actian games**, games held from remote antiquity at Actium in honor of Apollo, and reorganized and developed by Augustus to celebrate his naval victory over Antony near that town, Sept. 2, 31 B. C. As remodeled by the Romans they were celebrated every four years, and became the fifth in importance of the great Greek festivals. Hence, *Actian years*, years reckoned from the era of the new Actian games. Games also called *Actian* were celebrated, by senatorial decree, every four years at Rome.

actinal (ak'ti-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the side of a radiate animal which contains the mouth: equivalent to *oral*, since the pole, surface, or aspect of the body whence parts radiate is also that in which the mouth is situated: the opposite of *abactinal* or *aboral*. The actinal side or surface may be the upper one, in the usual attitude of the animal, as in the case of a sea-anemone, which is fixed by its abactinal or aboral pole, and grows upward; or it may be the lower one, as in the case of a starfish, which creeps upon its actinal or oral surface. In a sea-urchin of more or less globular shape nearly the whole superficies is *actinal*.

> The so-called mouth is always placed at one end of these poles, and from it radiate the most prominent organs, in consequence of which I have called this side of the body the oral or *actinal* area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area.
> *L. Agassiz*, Contrib. Nat. Hist. N. A., IV. 376.
>
> The mouth [of sea-urchins] is always situated upon the lower or *actinal* aspect, which is applied in progression to the surface upon which the animal moves.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 161.

(*b*) In general, having tentacles or rays.

> The upper extremity [of members of the genus *Actinia*] is called the *actinal* end, since it bears the tentacles or rays. *Dana*, Corals, p. 22.

Actinellida (ak-ti-nel'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + dim. *-ell-us* + *-ida.*] A family name of radiolarians: synonymous with *Astrolophididæ* (which see).

Actinellidæ (ak-ti-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinella* (not used) + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthometrous acantharians with the skeleton composed of a varying number of spicules, which are not distributed according to J. Müller's law.

actinenchyma (ak-ti-neng'ki-mä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *ἔγχυμα*, infusion, < *ἐγχέειν*, pour in.] In *bot.*, a name that has been given to a system or tissue of stellate cells.

★**acting** (ak'ting), *p. a.* Performing duty, service, or functions; specifically, performing the functions of an office or employment temporarily: as, an *acting* governor or mayor; an *acting* colonel or superintendent. In the United States there is generally some officer of lower grade legally entitled to become the acting incumbent of an important executive office during a temporary vacancy from absence or disability of the elected incumbent. Temporary vacancies in military, judicial, and minor executive offices are usually filled by assignment or appointment.

Actinia (ak-tin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] 1. A genus of zoöphytes, belonging to the *Radiata* of Cuvier, regarded as the type of the order *Malacodermata*, subclass *Zoantharia*, class *Actinozoa*, subkingdom *Cœlenterata*, in modern classification. The body is cylindrical, and is attached by one extremity, the mouth occupying the middle of the upper or free extremity. The mouth is surrounded by concentric circles of tentacles, which when spread resemble the petals of a flower, whence the popular names *animal-flowers* and *sea-anemones* (which see). They are not perfectly radial in symmetry, the common polyp of the sea-shore, *A. mesembryanthemum*, having the oral aperture slightly elliptical, the long axis being marked by a tubercle at either end; the animal thus presents a faint but well-marked indication of bilateral symmetry. They move by alternately contracting and expanding their bases, and by their tentacles. The species are often of brilliant colors; many of them are used as food. See *Actinozoa*.
2. [*l. c.*] An animal of the genus *Actinia* or family *Actiniidæ*.

Actiniadæ, *n. pl.* See *Actiniidæ*.

Actiniaria (ak-tin-i-ā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinia* + *-aria.*] One of the divisions of the class *Actinozoa*, containing the sea-anemones, and nearly equivalent to the order *Malacodermata*.

★**actinic** (ak-tin'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to actinism; (of radiation) chemically active.

> The so-called *actinic* rays, which were discovered by their special activity in connection with the earlier photographic processes, but which can now be changed into visible rays, are merely vibrations too rapid to affect the eyes. *Tait*, Light, § 3.

Actinic process, a generic name for any photographic process; specifically, any photo-engraving process.

actinically (ak-tin'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards the chemical action of radiation.

> The light which finally emerges, however much corrected, becomes more and more *actinically* weak.
> *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 35.

Actinidæ (ak-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Actiniidæ*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

actiniform (ak-tin'i-fôrm or ak'tin-i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + L. *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] Having a radiated form; resembling an actinia.

Actiniidæ, Actiniadæ (ak-ti-nī'i-dē, -a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinia* + *-idæ, -adæ.*] The sea-anemones or animal-flowers proper, regarded as a family, having as type the genus *Actinia*, and belonging to the order *Helianthoida* or *Malacodermata*, of the class *Actinozoa*. It contains numerous genera and species. See *Actinozoa*. Also written *Actinidæ*.

actiniochrome (ak-tin'i-ō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray (see *actinium*), + *χρῶμα*, color.] A red pigment obtained by Moseley from some specimens of *Bunodes crassus*, one of the *Actinozoa*.

★**actinism** (ak'ti-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *-ism.*] 1. The science of heat and light.—2. That property of rays which, as may be seen in photography and in certain chemical changes due to exposure to light (such as the union of H and Cl to form HCl), produces chemical combinations and decomposition. A pencil of rays, when decomposed by refraction through a prism, is found to possess three properties, viz., the heating, the luminous, and the chemical or actinic. It was formerly supposed that the actinic property belonged peculiarly to the more refrangible part of the spectrum, beginning with the violet and extending far beyond the visible spectrum; it is now known, however, that the different rays differ essentially only in their wave-lengths, and that the phenomena of heat, light, or chemical action observed depend upon the surface on which the rays respectively fall. The violet end of the spectrum acts especially on the sensitive silver salts, but the chemical decomposition of the carbon dioxid (CO_2) in the atmosphere involved in the growth of vegetation takes place most actively under the action of the yellow rays; and under proper conditions a photograph of even the ultra-red rays at the opposite end of the spectrum may be obtained on a gelatin plate sensitized with silver bromid.

actinium (ak-tin'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] A supposed chemical element found associated with zinc. See the supplement.

actino-. [NL., etc., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray: see *actinic.*] An element in scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning ray. In chemical compounds it represents specifically *actinism*.

Actinocheiri, *n.* See *Actinochiri*.

actino-chemistry (ak″ti-nō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [< *actin-ism* + *chemistry.*] Chemistry in its relation to actinism. See *actinism*.

Actinochiri (ak″ti-nō-kī'rī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *χείρ*, hand.] An order of fishes having six unpaired and one pair of basilar bones supporting the pectoral fin, and all articulating with the scapula. Its only known representatives form the extinct family *Pelecopteridæ*, of the Upper Cretaceous formation. *Cope*, 1875. Also spelled ★*Actinocheiri*.

Actinocrinidæ (ak″ti-nō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinocrinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of encrinites, or fossil crinoids, exemplified by the genus *Actinocrinus*.

actinocrinite (ak″ti-nō-krī'nīt), *n.* [< *Actinocrinus* + *-ite*[2].] An encrinite, or fossil crinoid, of the genus *Actinocrinus*. [By error sometimes spelled *actinocrite*.]

Actinocrinus (ak″ti-nō-krī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *κρίνον*, lily: see *crinoid.*] A genus of encrinites, or fossil crinoids, referred to the family *Encrinidæ*, or made type of the family *Actinocrinidæ*.

actino-electricity (ak″ti-nō-ē-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* [< *actin-ism* + *electricity.*] Differences of electrical potential produced in a crystal (e. g. quartz) by radiation. *Hankel*.

Actinogastra (ak″ti-nō-gas'trä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] In Haeckel's classification, a subclass of *Asterida*, containing those starfishes or sea-stars which have the gastric cavity radiated, whence the name.

★**actinograph** (ak-tin'ō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *γράφειν*, write. Cf. Gr. *ἀκτινογραφία*, a treatise on radiation, of same formation.] An actinometer so constructed as to give a continuous graphic record of radiant energy and its variations. See ★*actinometer*. There are various forms of actinograph, the best being those of Ångström, Chwolson, and Crova.

> An *actinograph*, or self-registering photometer.
> *Sir J. Herschel*, Phil. Trans., I. 46.

actinoid (ak'ti-noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκτινοειδής*, < *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid.*] Having the form of rays; resembling a starfish; conspicuously radiate: as, the *actinoid* type of echinoderms.

Actinoida (ak-ti-noi′dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *actinoid.*] Same as *Actinozoa.*

actinolite (ak-tin′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *λίθος*, stone.] A radiated mineral, called by Werner *strahlstein* (ray-stone), a metasilicate of lime, magnesia, and ferrous oxid. It is a variety of amphibole or hornblende, of a green color, and having a columnar to fibrous structure. Also called *actinote.*—**Actinolite schist,** a metamorphic rock consisting principally of actinolite, with an admixture of mica, quartz, or feldspar; its texture is slaty and foliated.

actinolitic (ak″ti-nō-lit′ik), *a.* Like, pertaining to, or consisting of actinolite.

actinology (ak-ti-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of science which investigates the chemical action of light.

actinomere (ak-tin′ō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *μέρος*, a part, < *μείρεσθαι* (√ *μερ), divide.] One of the radially symmetrical partitions or divisions of a sea-anemone, coral-polyp, or other actinozoan.

actinomeric (ak″ti-nō-mer′ik), *a.* Relating to an actinomere; having actinomeres; being divided into radiated parts.

actinometer (ak-ti-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiation.

actinometric (ak″ti-nō-met′rik), *a.* Of or belonging to the actinometer, or to actinometry.

actinometrical (ak″ti-nō-met′ri-kạl), *a.* Same as *actinometric.*

actinometry (ak-ti-nom′e-tri), *n.* [As *actinometer* + *-y.*] The measurement of the intensity of radiation.

Actinomma (ak-ti-nom′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *ὄμμα*, eye.] A notable genus of radiolarians, established by Haeckel in 1860. See extract.

As the lateral processes [of the rays of some radiolarians] . . . become more largely developed, a continuous circumferential skeleton is formed, which encloses the whole organism, as in *Actinomma*, in which there are sometimes three or more concentric shells. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 9.

Actinomonadidæ (ak″ti-nō-mō-nad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinomonas* (*-ad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of oval or spheroidal animalcules, fixed or freely motile. They are entirely naked, possess neither a hardened test nor a central capsule, and have fine ray-like pseudopodia projecting from all points of the surface, supplemented at one point by a long vibratile flagellum.

Actinomonas (ak″ti-nō-mon′as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *μονάς*, a unit: see *monad.*] The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Actinomonadidæ.*

actinomorphic (ak″ti-nō-môr′fik), *a.* Same as *actinomorphous.*

actinomorphous (ak″ti-nō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *μορφή*, form.] Ray-shaped: in *bot.*, applied to flowers which may be divided vertically into similar halves through two or more planes: synonymous with *polysymmetrical.* *Sachs.*

Actinomyces (ak″ti-nō-mī′sēz), *n.* [NL. (Harz, 1878), < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *μύκης* (pl. *μύκητες*), a mushroom, an excrescence.] 1. A genus of schizomycetous fungi; the ray-fungus. The disease actinomycosis is caused by the presence of *A. bovis.*—2. [*l. c.*] A fungus of the genus *Actinomyces.*

actinomycetic (ak″ti-nō-mī-set′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or caused by actinomycetes: as, an *actinomycetic* tumor.

actinomycosis (ak″ti-nō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *actinomyces* + *-osis.*] A progressive inflammatory affection caused by the presence of actinomycetes, occurring in cattle and swine, and sometimes in man. It is most frequently found in the jaws of cattle, but may invade other parts. It is communicated by contact with a wound or an abrasion. Also called *lumpy-jaw.*

actinophone (ak-tin′ō-phōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *φωνή*, sound.] An apparatus for the production of sound by actinic rays. *A. G. Bell.* See *radiophone.*

actinophonic (ak-tin-ō-fon′ik), *a.* Pertaining to the actinophone, or to sounds produced by actinic rays.

actinophore (ak-tin′ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτινοφόρος*, ray-bearing: see *actinophorous.*] One of the peripheral skeletal elements which directly afford support to the true fin-rays of *Lyrifera*, that is, typical fishes and selachians.

The *actinophores* of the paired fins may be distinguished from those of the unpaired fins by calling the latter the median *actinophores.* *J. A. Ryder.*

actinophorous (ak-ti-nof′ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκτινοφόρος*, ray-bearing, < *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Having ray-like spines.

actinophryan (ak-ti-nof′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Actinophrys.*] Of or pertaining to *Actinophrys.*

The amœban, like the *actinophryan* type, shows itself in the testaceous as well as in the naked form. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 407.

Actinophryidæ (ak″ti-nō-frī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinophrys* + *-idæ.*] A family of endoplastic rhizopods, typified by the genus *Actinophrys* (which see), referred to the order *Heliozoa* or constituting an order *Phlœophora* (Carus), and containing organisms known as heliozoans or sun-animalcules. Other genera than *Actinophrys* placed in this family are *Ciliophrys* and *Actinosphærium* (which see).

Actinophrynina (ak″ti-no-fri-ī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinophrys* + *-ina.*] A group of rhizopods, taking name from the genus *Actinophrys*, containing heliozoans or sun-animalcules. See *Actinophryidæ.*

Actinophrys (ak-ti-nof′ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *ὀφρύς* = E. *brow.*] A genus of protozoans, belonging to a division of the class *Rhizopoda* known as *Heliozoa*, and the leading genus of a family *Actinophryidæ.* *Actinophrys sol*, a typical species, is the well-known sun-animalcule of microscopists.

Most species of the genus *Actinophrys*, or "sun-animalcule," which is common in ponds, are simply free-swimming myxopods with stiffish pseudopodia, which radiate from all sides of the globular body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 82.

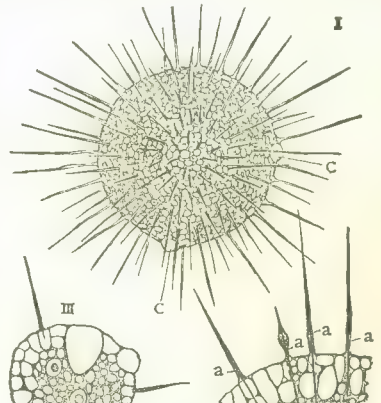
actinopteran (ak-ti-nop′tẹ-ran), *n.* One of the *Actinopteri*; an actinopterous fish.

Actinopteri (ak-ti-nop′tẹ-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *actinopterus*: see *actinopterous.*] In Cope's system of classification, a subclass of fishes embracing all the teleosts, most of the osseous ganoids, and the sturgeons. The technical characters of the group are opercular bones well developed on a separate and complex suspensorium, a double ceratohyal, no pelvic elements, primary radii of the fore limb parallel with basilar elements and entering into the articulation with the scapular arch, and basilar elements reduced to a metapterygium and very rarely a mesopterygium.

actinopterous (ak-ti-nop′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *actinopterus*, < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Actinopteri.*

actinosoma (ak″ti-nō-sō′mä), *n.*; pl. *actinosomata* (-ma-tä). [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *σῶμα*, body.] The entire body of any actinozoan, whether simple, as in the sea-anemones, or composed of several zoöids, as in most corals.

Actinosphærium (ak″ti-nō-sfē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] 1. A genus of rhizopods, or endoplastic protozoans,



Sun-animalcule (*Actinosphærium eichhorni*), magnified.

I. The whole animal, with *c*, *c*, contractile vacuoles. II. Portion of periphery more magnified, with *a*, four stiff pseudopodia, and *n*, four nuclei or endoplasts. III. A young actinosphærium.

having a number of nuclei or endoplasts in the central parts of the protoplasm, and numerous stiff radiating pseudopodia.

Neither conjugation nor fission has been observed among ordinary Radiolaria, but both these processes take place in *Actinosphærium.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 85.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

actinost (ak′ti-nost), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] In *ichth.*, one of the bones which in true fishes immediately support the rays of the pectoral and ventral fins. They are generally, in the pectorals, four in number, but sometimes, as in some pediculates, are reduced to two, and sometimes, as in ganoids, increased to more than four; they are rarely atrophied. *Gill.*

actinostome (ak-tin′ō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The oral orifice of an actinozoan or of an asteroidean.

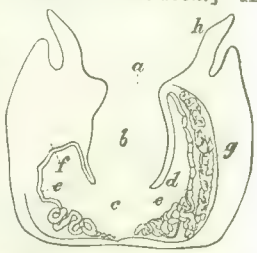
The ingrowth of the rim of the blastopore in Actinozoa to form an *actinostome* is therefore due to a fusion between the primitive stomodeum and the blastopore. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. (1885), p. 107.

actinote (ak′ti-nōt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτινωτός*, furnished with rays, < *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] Same as *actinolite.*

actinotrichium (ak″ti-nō-trik′i-um), *n.*; pl. *actinotrichia* (-ä). [NL. (J. A. Ryder, 1885), < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), a hair.] One of the homogeneous hair-like fibers which represent the rays in the fin-folds of the embryos of fishes, and which subsequently fuse to form the membranous basis of the permanent rays of the adult fish.

Actinotrocha (ak-ti-not′rō-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *τροχή*, a wheel, ring.] An embryonic form of a gephyrean worm of the genus *Phoronis* (which see), which was mistaken for a distinct animal and named *Actinotrocha branchiata.*

Actinozoa (ak″ti-nō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *ζῷον*, an animal: see *zoön.*] A class of *Cœlenterata;* radiated, marine zoöphytes, embracing the sea-anemones, corals, sea-pens, etc., in which the mouth is furnished with hollow retractile tentacles, simple in one subclass (*Zoantharia*) or fringed in the other (*Alcyonaria*). The digestive cavity is separated from the body-wall by an intervening perivisceral space, which is radially divided into several compartments by partitions called *mesenteries*, on which the reproductive organs are situated. The great majority are compound, living in a polypidom; some adhere to rocks, etc., and some are free. The rayed tentacles about the mouth present in some genera, as *Actinia*, no remote resemblance to some of the finest composite flowers. Reproduction is effected by eggs thrown out at the mouth, by gemmules or buds developed on the base of their disk, and by division, each separated part becoming a complete animal. Development is accompanied by well-marked metamorphosis but not by alternation of generations. When reproduced by ordinary generation, the egg develops into a free locomotive planula with vibratile cilia. The sexes are either united or distinct. The *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa* constitute the subkingdom *Cœlenterata.* Also called *Actinoida.* See *Hydrozoa.*



Vertical Section of an Actinozoan (a sea-anemone, *Actinia holsatica*), showing type of structure of *Actinozoa.* *a*, mouth, oral aperture; *b*, gastric cavity; *c*, axial cavity, common to *b* and to *d*, an intermesenteric chamber in the perivisceral or somatic cavity, *c* and *d* together being the enteroccele; *e*, free thickened margin of a mesentery, *f*, containing nematocysts; *g*, reproductive organ; *h*, one of the circlet of tentacles around the mouth.

actinozoal (ak″ti-nō-zō′ạl), *a.* Relating to the *Actinozoa.*

actinozoan (ak″ti-nō-zō′an), *n.* One of the *Actinozoa;* any member of that class.

actinozoön (ak″ti-nō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Actinozoa.*] An actinozoan.

actinula (ak-tin′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *actinulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] A name given by Allman to the larval condition of *Hydrophora* (*Hydrozoa*), appearing when the ciliated locomotive planula or embryo has become fixed by its aboral end, and has passed into the elongated gastrula-stage by the formation of the mouth with its circlet of tentacles. See *planula.*

In most Discophora, the embryo becomes a fixed *actinula* (the so-called Hydra tuba, or Scyphistoma). *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 133.

action (ak′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *accion*, *-oun*, < OF. *action* = Sp. *accion* = Pg. *acção* = It. *azione*, < L. *actio*(*n-*), < *agere*, do, act: see *act*, *n.*] 1. The process or state of acting or of being active, as opposed to *rest;* change of which the cause lies within the subject; activity; active exertion; energy manifested in outward acts, as contrasted with contemplation, speculation, speaking, or writing: as, a man of *action.* [In this sense not used in the plural.]

The basis of *Action*, as distinguished from motion, or movement, is the existence of desire residing in the animate organism. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., II. 90.

2. An event considered as predicated of its cause; an act, usually in a complex or an inclusive sense; that which is done about or in relation to anything; a specific performance, proceeding, or course of conduct: as, a good or a bad *action; actions* speak louder than words; the *action* of a deliberative body.

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him *actions* are weighed. 1 Sam. ii. 3.

What dangerous *action*, stood it next to death,
Would I not undergo for one calm look!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

An *action* is the perfection and publication of thought.
Emerson, Nature.

The word *action* is properly applied to those exertions which are consequent on volition, whether the exertion be made on external objects, or be confined to our mental operations. *D. Stewart*, Works, VI. 121.

3. An exertion of power or force; the real relation of a cause to its effect; causality; influence; agency; operation; impulse: as, the *action* of wind upon a ship's sails.

The *action* which given electrical masses exert on the exterior of any closed surface is the same as that of a layer of the same mass spread on this surface according to a certain law. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 44.

4. Manner of moving; kind of motion or physical performance: as, this horse has fine *action;* the *action* of a machine.

Imitate the *action* of the tiger. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1.

5. In *rhet.*, gesture or gesticulation; the deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings expressed.

Suit the *action* to the word, the word to the *action*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Whilst the true brood of actors, that alone
Keep nat'ral, unstrain'd *Action* in her throne,
Behold their benches bare. *Carew*, To Davenant.

6. In *poetry* and the *drama*, the connected series of events on which the interest of the piece depends; the main subject or story, as distinguished from an incidental action or episode. Unity of action is one of the dramatic unities.

This *action* should have three qualifications: first, it should be one *action;* secondly, it should be an entire *action;* and thirdly, it should be a great *action*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 267.

7. In *physiol.*: (*a*) Any one of the active processes going on in an organized body; some manifestation of vital activity; the performance of a function: as, the *action* of the stomach or the gastric juice on the food; a morbid *action* of the liver. (*b*) A more or less complex muscular effort. It may be *voluntary*, as the contractions of the voluntary muscles in response to the will; *involuntary*, as those of the heart; *mixed*, as those of respiration, deglutition, etc.; or *reflex*, as most involuntary actions, and also those performed by voluntary muscles under the influence of stimuli without involving conscious volition.

8. In *law:* (*a*) A proceeding instituted in court by one or more parties against another or others to enforce a right, or punish or redress a wrong: distinguished from judicial proceedings which are not controversial in form, as the probate of a will. (*b*) Such a proceeding under the forms of the common law, as distinguished from a chancery *suit* and a criminal *prosecution*. But since the merger of law and equity, the remedy formerly had by suit in chancery is had by an equitable action. In the wider sense an action is *civil* or *criminal:* it is *criminal* when instituted by the sovereign for the punishment of a crime (see *criminal*); *civil* when instituted by the sovereign power in its capacity as an owner or contracting party, or by a subject or citizen. A *criminal* action is frequently spoken of as an *indictment*, which, however, is only one kind of formal complaint by which such a proceeding may be commenced or presented for trial. A common-law action is *real*, *personal*, or *mixed: real* when it claims title to real estate; *personal* when it demands a chattel, a debt, damages for an injury, or a statutory penalty; and *mixed* when it demands both real estate and damages for a wrong. Actions are *in personam* or *in rem: in personam* when the party defendant is a natural person or a corporation; *in rem* when it is a thing the ownership of which it is sought to change or affect, as when it is sought to make damages for a collision at sea a lien on the guilty ship, or to confiscate smuggled property. Actions where, the defendant being out of the reach of the court, a judgment against him will bind only his property previously attached, and actions merely to determine the status of the parties, as for divorce, are also sometimes properly called actions *in rem;* for the property attached and the status, respectively, are in one sense the subjects of the action, and it is their presence which enables the court to exercise its jurisdiction as against persons absent. See also *in personam*, *in rem*. (*c*) The right of bringing an action: as, the law gives an *action* for every claim. [The following French phrases are common in Canadian law: *Action en déclaration d'hypothèque*, action, by a creditor having a hypothec, against a third person in possession of the real property, to have it declared subject to the hypothec. *Action en interruption* (*de prescription*), an action brought to interrupt the running of the time fixed in a statute of limitations as a bar to an action. *Action en revendication*, action in replevin; an action by the alleged owner of property to recover possession. *Action hypothécaire*, an action brought by the hypothecary creditor against a third person holding the property subject to the hypothec, the object being to have the property or its value applied to pay the debt. *Action négatoire*, an action by the owner of real property against any person exercising an alleged right of servitude or easement on the property, praying that such alleged right be declared unfounded and that such person be perpetually barred from its exercise. *Action populaire*, a qui tam action; an action in the interest of the public.]

9. In the *fine arts:* (*a*) The appearance of animation, movement, or passion given to figures by their attitude, position, or expression, either singly or concurrently. (*b*) The event or episode represented or illustrated by a work of art. —**10.** A military fight; a minor engagement between armed bodies of men, whether on land or water: of less importance than a battle. See *battle*.

How many gentlemen have you lost in this *action?*
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

A general *action* now ensued, which, after the loss of several killed and wounded, terminated in the retreat of the British party towards the centre of the town.
Everett, Orations, p. 90.

11. In *mach.*: (*a*) The mechanism of a breech-loading gun by which it is opened to receive the charge. (*b*) That part of the mechanism of a pianoforte, an organ, or other similar instrument by which the action of the fingers upon the keys is transmitted to the strings, reeds, etc. In a harp the *action* is a mechanism, controlled by pedals, by which the key is changed by a half or whole step.

12. [A French usage.] A share in the capital stock of a company; in the plural, stocks, or shares of stock.—**Abandonment of an action.** See *abandonment*.—**Accessory action.** See *accessory*.—**Action of account.** See *account*.—**Action of adherence.** See *adherence*.—**Action of a moving system,** in *mech.*, twice the time-integral of the kinetic energy, which is equal to the sum of the average momentums for the spaces described by the parts of the system from any era, each multiplied by the length of its path.—**Action of ejection and intrusion.** See *ejection*.—**Action of ejectment.** See *ejectment* and *casual*.—**Action of foreclosure.** See *foreclosure*.—**Action of mesne profits.** See *mesne*.—**Action on the case.** See *case*[1].—**Amicable action.** See *amicable*.—**Angle of action.** See *angle*[3].—**Back action.** (*a*) In marine engines, action in which the cylinder is between the cross-head or cross-tail and the crank. In this arrangement, which is sometimes used where a saving of longitudinal space is desired, parallel side-bars connect the cross-head of the piston-rod with a cross-tail, and from this a connecting-rod extends to the shaft at the same end of the cylinder as the cross-head. The opposite of *direct action* (see below). (*b*) In firearms, when the locks are bedded into the stock alone. *E. H. Knight.*—**Cause of action.** See *cause*.—**Chemical action,** action between substances by which their identity is lost, as distinguished from *physical action* in which the identity of the substances is retained: same as *chemical change*.—**Chose in action.** See *chose*[2].—**Circuity of action.** See *circuity*.—**Concourse of actions.** See *concourse*.—**Concurrence of actions.** See *concurrence*.—**Consolidation of actions.** See *consolidation*.—**Currents of action.** See *current*.—**Declaratory action.** See *declarator*.—**Direct action,** in a steam-engine, action in which the piston-rod or cross-head is directly connected by a rod with the crank.—**Double action,** in *mach.*, action, as of a piston, in which work is done at every stroke or reciprocal movement.—**Droitural action.** See *droitural*.—**Equivocal action,** one in which the effect is of a different species from the agent, as the action of a blow upon a drum, causing it to sound.—**Form of action.** See *form*.—**Gist of an action.** See *gist*[2].—**Immanent action,** one whose effect is within the agent or cause; **transient action,** one whose effect is an object other than its cause.

In the *action immanent* the agent and the patient are the same; in the *transient* different, in the thing itself.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 8.

In action, in a condition or state of activity; in active operation.—**Law of action and reaction,** Newton's third law of motion. It is as follows: To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction; or the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal and oppositely directed. By *action* here is to be understood the force, or sometimes (according to Newton) the product of its effective component into the velocity of its point of application. While the first two laws of motion determine how forces of every conceivable kind affect bodies, and what motions they produce, the third is more positive, in that it begins the description of the forces that are actually found in nature, by enunciating the proposition that the algebraic sum of all the forces that are called into play on each occasion is zero. The following passage gives Newton's comments on this law, in the language of Thomson and Tait, except that the original word *action* is restored, in place of the word *activity* which those authors substitute for it, in order to avoid confusion with the *action* of a moving system, as defined above: "If one body presses or draws another, it is pressed or drawn by this other with an equal force in the opposite direction. If any one presses a stone with his finger, his finger is pressed with the same force in the opposite direction by the stone. A horse towing a boat on a canal is dragged backwards by a force equal to that which he impresses on the towing-rope forwards. By whatever amount, and in whatever direction, one body has its motion changed by impact upon another, this other body has its motion changed by the same amount in the opposite direction; for at each instant during the impact the force between them was equal and opposite on the two. When neither of the two bodies has any rotation, whether before or after the impact, the changes of velocity which they experience are proportional to their masses. When one body attracts another from a distance, this other attracts it with an equal and opposite force. If the action of an agent be measured by its amount and velocity conjointly, and if, similarly, the reaction of the resistance be measured by the velocities of its several parts and their several amounts conjointly, whether these arise from friction, cohesion, weight, or acceleration, *action and reaction*, in all combinations of machines, will be equal and opposite." —**Local action** (in a voltaic cell). See *amalgamate, v.*—**Perficient action,** that action which changes the thing acted upon without destroying it; **corrupting action,** that which destroys it.—**Principle of least action,** of Maupertuis, the principle that, of all the different sets of paths along which a conservative system may be guided from one configuration to another, with its total energy constant, that one for which the action is the least is such that the system will require only to be started with the proper velocities to move along it unguided.—**Single action,** in *mach.*, action, as of a piston or plunger, in which work is performed on only one of two or more strokes: as, a *single-action* pump, one in which the water is raised on every alternate stroke, or the upward lift of the pump-rod.—**To take action,** to take steps in regard to anything; specifically, to institute legal proceedings.—**Univocal action,** that by which an agent produces an effect of the same species as itself; thus, the action of heat in heating a body by conduction is univocal. —**Wave-action,** in *gun.*, abnormally high pressure in a gun, due to ununiform distribution of powder charge. = **Syn.** *Action*, *Act*, *Deed*. Of these words *action* (in the singular) denotes more particularly the operation, *act* and *deed* the accomplished result. Only *action* may be used to signify the doing or the method of doing; it is also the word for ordinary activity, *act* signifying that which is more notable or dignified. An *action* may include many *acts*, while *act* is generally individual. An exception to this is in the use of the word *act* to indicate a section of a play, which is a survival of old usage; yet *action* is in this connection broader than *act*, covering the movement of the plot through all the acts: as, in Macbeth the *action* is highly tragic. A course of *action;* his *action* was continued; repeated *acts* of humanity; his *acts* were inconsistent. *Deed* in old usage had a very general application, but in modern usage it is applied chiefly to acts which are for any reason especially noteworthy; it is a more formal word than *action* or *act*. The *Acts* of the Apostles, the *action* of a watch; the *acts* of a prince, the *actions* of children; an *act* of mercy; a *deed* of valor; a base *deed* or *act*. For comparison with *feat*, etc., see *feat*.

Fundamentally there is no such thing as private *action*. All *actions* are public—in themselves or their consequences. *Bovee*, Summaries of Thought.

Our *acts* our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.
J. Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune, I. 37.

Who doth right *deeds*
Is twice-born, and who doeth ill *deeds* vile.
Edwin Arnold, Light of Asia, vi. 78.

action (ak'shọn), *v. t.* [< *action, n.*] To bring a legal action against. [Rare.]

actionable (ak'shọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< ML. *actionabilis*, < L. *actio(n-)*, action: see *action*.] Furnishing sufficient ground for an action at law: as, to call a man a thief is *actionable*.

Many things which have been said in such papers . . . are equally *actionable*. *The American*, VIII. 5.

actionably (ak'shọn-ạ-bli), *adv.* In an actionable manner; in a manner that may subject to legal process.

actional (ak'shọn-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to action or actions. *Grote*.

actionary (ak'shọn-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *actionaries* (-riz). [= F. *actionnaire*, < ML. *actionarius*, < L. *actio(n-)*, action: see *action*.] A shareholder in a joint-stock company; one who owns actions (see *action*, 12) or shares of stock. Also called *actionist*. [Chiefly used of French subjects.]

actioner (ak'shọn-ẽr), *n.* The workman who makes or adapts the action of an instrument, as of a piano, etc.

actionist (ak'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *action* + *-ist*.] Same as *actionary*.

actionize (ak'shọn-īz), *v. t.* [< *action* + *-ize*.] To bring a legal action against. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

actionless (ak'shọn-les), *a.* [< *action* + *-less*.] Without action; inert.

action-sermon (ak'shọn-sẽr″mọn), *n.* In the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, the sermon preached before the celebration of the communion.

action-taking† (ak'shọn-tā″king), *a.* Litigious; accustomed to seek redress by law instead of by the sword: an epithet of contempt.

A lily-liver'd, *action-taking* . . . rogue.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

actious† (ak'shus), *a.* [< *action* + *-ous*. Cf. *factious*.] Active; full of activity; full of energy.

He knows you to be eager men, martial men, men of good stomachs, very hot shots, very *actious* for valour.
Dekker and Webster (?), Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 44.

actitation (ak-ti-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **actitatio(n-)*, < *actitare*, act or plead frequently, used only of lawsuits and dramas; double freq. of *agere*, act, do.] Frequent action; specifically, the debating of lawsuits. [Rare.]

activate† (ak'ti-vāt), *v. t.* [< *active* + *-ate*[2].] To make active; intensify.

Snow and ice, especially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or salt, will turn water to ice, and that in a few hours. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 83.

★**active** (ak'tiv), *a.* [< ME. *actif*, < OF. *actif*, F. *actif*, *-ive*, < L. *activus*, < *agere*, do, act: see *act*, *n.*] **1.** Having the power or property of acting; tending to cause change or communicate action or motion; capable of exerting influence: opposed to *passive:* as, attraction is an *active* power.

When the mind has a passive sensibility, but no *active* strength. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II. 83.

I find I can excite ideas in my mind at pleasure, and vary and shift the scene as often as I think fit. This making and unmaking of ideas doth very properly denominate the mind *active*.
Berkeley, Principles of Human Knowledge, i. § 38.

Power, thus considered, is twofold—viz.: as able to make, or able to receive, any change; the one may be called *active* and the other passive power. *Locke.*
[This distinction is taken from Aristotle.]

Specifically—**2.** In *med.*, acting quickly; producing immediate effects: as, *active* remedies or treatment.—**3.** Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile: as, an *active* animal.—**4.** Busy; constantly engaged in action; acting with vigor and assiduity: opposed to *dull, slow*, or *indolent:* as, an *active* officer; also to *sedentary:* as, an *active* life.

Malaga possessed a brave and numerous garrison, and the common people were *active*, hardy, and resolute.
Irving, Granada, p. 348.

5. In a state of action; marked by movement or operation; in actual progress or motion; not quiescent, dormant, or suspended: as, to take *active* proceedings against an offender; to engage in *active* hostilities.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience how dangerous such *active* errors are. *Hooker.*

Fanaticism, or, to call it by its milder name, enthusiasm, is only powerful and *active* so long as it is aggressive.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 232.

Hence—**6.** In *com.*, marked by quickness or frequency; brisk; lively; coming or moving freely or abundantly: as, an *active* trade or demand for goods; *active* freights or stocks.—**7.** Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects: opposed to *speculative:* as, the *active* duties of life; the *active* powers of the mind.

The division of the faculties of the human mind into understanding and will is very ancient, and has been generally adopted, the former comprehending all our speculative, the latter all our *active*, powers. *Reid.*
[This use of *active* for *practical*, in philosophy, is rightly condemned by Hamilton.]

8. In *gram.*, signifying the performance and not the endurance of an action: opposed to *passive.* Said of a verb or verb-form, and used especially in the case of languages which, like Latin, have a nearly complete passive conjugation of the verb, or else, like Greek and Sanskrit, a partial one; but also, less properly, of those which, like English and French, have a system of verb-phrases with passive meaning, made with an auxiliary. Some grammarians (quite improperly) use *active* as equivalent to *transitive.*—**Active apperception,** that apperception which chooses one among a number of ideas that present themselves.—**Active bonds,** bonds which bear a fixed rate of interest payable in full from the date of issue, as distinguished from *passive bonds*, on which no interest is paid, but which entitle the holder to some future benefit or claim.—**Active capital** or **wealth,** money, or property that may readily be converted into money, used in commerce or other employment.—**Active cause.** See *cause.*—**Active commerce,** the commerce in which a nation carries its own and foreign commodities in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens, as contradistinguished from *passive*, in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another.—**Active debt.** See *debt.*—**Active** or **living force,** in *phys.*, same as *vis viva* (which see).—**Active fund.** See *fund.*—**Active instrument,** one which upon being set into action goes on of itself, as fire.—**Active list,** the list of officers in the army or navy liable to be called upon for active service, as distinguished from the *retired list.*—**Active power.** See quotation from Locke under def. 1. Reid uses the term to denote the will, appetites, affections, etc.; but that use has been generally condemned.—**Active service** (*milit.*). (*a*) The performance of duty against an enemy, or operations carried on in his presence.

It was evident, from the warlike character of El Zagal, that there would be abundance of *active service* and hard fighting. *Irving*, Granada, p. 437.

(*b*) The state of having a place on the active list, under full pay: used in contradistinction to being on the retired list, under reduced pay.—**Active symptoms,** in *pathol.*, symptoms of excitement.—**Optically active substance,** in *phys.*, one which has the power of rotating the plane of polarization of a ray of light transmitted through it.
=**Syn.** *Active, Busy, Officious*, lively, agile, stirring, vigorous, industrious, indefatigable. (See *busy.*) *Active* regards either mind or body; there is no sinister sense of the word. The activity may be merely for its own sake. *Active* is opposed to *lazy, inert*, or *quiescent:* an *active* mind, life, person. *Busy* is active about something that is supposed to be useful. As applied to disposition, the word has acquired a bad sense, that of meddlesome: a *busy*body; he is too *busy* about others' affairs. An *officious* person is one whose efforts to be active or busy for others' benefit come, through his lack of judgment, to be regarded as annoying or intrusive. See *impertinent.*

Whose very languor is a punishment
Heavier than *active* souls can feel or guess.
Aubrey de Vere, Song of Faith.

Rest is not quitting the *busy* career.
John Dwight, True Rest.

I will be hang'd if some eternal villain,
Some *busy* and insinuating rogue,
Some cogging, cozening slave, to get some office,
Have not devis'd this slander. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

actively (ak'tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In an active manner; by action or movement; hence, briskly or energetically: as, to engage *actively* in business; to work *actively.*

To flaming youth let virtue be as wax, . . .
Since frost itself as *actively* doth burn.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. In an active sense; by active application or attention; in a way involving or implying action: opposed to *passively:* as, to employ a verb *actively;* to study *actively.*

The student is to read history *actively* and not passively; to esteem his own life the text, and books the commentary. *Emerson*, History.

activement† (ak'tiv-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *active* + *-ment.*] Business; employment. *Bp. Reynolds.*

activeness (ak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; nimbleness; activity. [Rare.]

What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to!
Bp. Wilkins, Math. Magick.

★**activity** (ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *activities* (-tiz). [< F. *activité*, < ML. *activita(t-)s*, < L. *activus*, active: see *active.*] **1.** The state of action; doing.

Orl. He is, simply, the most active gentleman of France.
Con. Doing is *activity*, and he will still be doing.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7.

2. Activeness; the quality of acting promptly and energetically.

If thou knowest any men of *activity* among them, then make them rulers over my cattle. Gen. xlvii. 6.

3. An exercise of energy or force; an active movement or operation; a mode or course of action.

The *activities* of sentient beings are perpetually directed to averting pain and attracting pleasure.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 681.

4. In *phys.*, a term introduced by Sir William Thomson as an equivalent of "rate of doing work," or the rate per unit of time at which energy is given out by a working system.

The *activity*, or work per second, or horse-power of a dynamo can be measured electrically.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 99.

5†. A physical or gymnastic exercise; an agile performance.

I was admitted into the dauncing and vaulting Schole, of which late *activity* one Stokes, the Master, set forth a pretty book. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1637.

actless (akt'les), *a.* [< *act* + *-less.*] Without action or spirit. [Rare.]

A poor, young, *actless*, indigested thing.
Southern, Loyal Brother, i. 1.

acto (äk'tō), *n.* [Sp., also *auto*, < L. *actum, actus:* see *act, n.*] An act or a proceeding. In judicial matters it is applied to any of the proceedings, orders, decrees, or sentences of a court, in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards. *H. W. Halleck.*

acton (ak'ton), *n.* [< ME. *acton, aktone, aketon, acqueton, acketon, -toun*, etc., later often with *h, hacton, haketon, haqueton*, etc., also *hocton, hocqueton*, etc., < OF. *acoton, aqueton, auqueton*, etc., later *hocqueton, hocton*, F. *hoqueton* = Pr. *alcoto*, cotton-wool, padding, a padded and quilted jacket, < Sp. *algodón, alcotón*, cotton, cotton-plant, < Ar. *al-qūtun*, cotton, < *al*, the, + *qūtun*, cotton: see *cotton.*] A kind of quilted vest or tunic, made of taffeta or leather, worn under the habergeon or coat of mail to save the body from bruises, and sometimes worn alone like a buffcoat; in later times, a corselet or cuirass of plate-armor. See *gambeson.*

His *acton* it was all of black. *Percy's Reliques.*

Yet was his helmet hack'd and hew'd,
His *acton* pierced and tore. *Scott*, Eve of St. John.

By an order in 1297 for the London City Gate guard the *haketon* and gambeson are to be both worn, or in default the *haketon* and corset or *haketon* and plates.
Fairholt, II. 3.

actor (ak'tor), *n.* [< ME. *actour*, agent, pleader, < L. *actor*, doer, plaintiff, advocate, agent, player, < *agere*, drive, do, act: see *act, n.*] **1.** One who acts or performs; the doer or performer of an action; specifically, one who represents a character or acts a part in a play; a stage-player.

He [Pitt] was an *actor* in the Closet, an *actor* at Council, . . . and even in private society he could not lay aside his theatrical tones and attitudes.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

2. In *law:* (*a*) An advocate or a proctor in civil courts or causes. (*b*) A plaintiff. [In this sense properly a Latin word.]—**Character-actor,** an actor who portrays characters with strongly marked peculiarities.

actress (ak'tres), *n.* [< *actor* + *-ess.* Cf. F. *actrice*, an actress, < L. *actrix*, acc. *actricem*, a female plaintiff, a stewardess, fem. of *actor:* see *actor.*] A female actor or performer.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actress* in the Æneid. *Addison.*

Specifically, a woman who represents or acts a part in a play. Actresses were not introduced in England till after the Restoration, though they seem to have been employed in some parts of Europe much earlier. Thomas Coryat, the traveler, mentions them in his "Crudities," published in 1611: "Here [Venice] . . . I saw women acte, a thing that I never saw before; though I have heard that it hath been used in London." In Shakspere's time female parts were performed by boys, as is still the custom in China and some other countries. "The king, one night, was impatient to have the play begin. 'Sire,' said Davenant, 'they are shaving the queen.'" *Memoirs of Count de Gramont.* In the epilogue to "As you Like it" Rosalind says: "If I were a woman, I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleased me," etc. In 1662 the employment of actresses was sanctioned by Charles II. "Whereas the women's parts in plays have hitherto been acted by men, in the habits of women, at which some have taken great offence, we do permit and give leave, for the time to come, that all women's parts be acted by women." *Extract from license in 1662 to a London theater.*

actual (ak'tū-al), *a.* [< ME. *actual, actuel*, active, < OF. and F. *actuel*, < LL. *actualis*, active, practical, < L. *actus* (*actu-*), act, action, performance: see *act, n.*] **1**†. Active; practical.

Besides her walking and other *actual* performances, what . . . have you heard her say? *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

Either in discourse of thought or *actual* deed.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

2. In full existence; real; denoting that which not merely can be, but is: opposed to *potential, apparent, constructive*, and *imaginary.*

Hermogenes, says Horace, was a singer even when silent; how?—a singer not *in actu* but *in posse.* So Alfenus was a cobbler, even when not at work; that is, he was a cobbler potential, whereas, when busy in his booth, he was a cobbler *actual.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The smallest *actual* good is better than the most magnificent promises of impossibilities. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

In sundry abnormal states, strong feelings of cold or heat are felt throughout the body, though its *actual* temperature has remained unaltered.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 47.

3. Now existing; present: opposed to *past* and *future:* as, in the *actual* condition of affairs.—**Actual being.** See *being.*—**Actual cautery.** See *cautery*, L.—**Actual cognition,** opposed to *virtual* and to *habitual cognition*, lasts only while the attention is engaged upon the object.—**Actual difference.** See *difference.*—**Actual energy,** in *mech.*, energy in the form of motion; *vis viva:* opposed to *potential energy*, which is energy in the form of position. See *energy.*—**Actual entry.** See *entry.*—**Actual fraud.** See *fraud.*—**Actual relation,** one which depends upon an outward fact, and not upon a mere desire or fancy.—**Actual sin,** in *theol.*, the sin of the individual, in contrast with the sin of the race, or original sin.—**Actual whole,** in *logic:* (*a*) Any whole except a potential whole.

This whole is called potential, whereas the rest of the species are called *actual.*
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 14.

(*b*) An individual as containing in it species, or a species as containing in it genera; a metaphysical or formal whole. So *actual parts.*—**The actual,** that which is real and existing, as opposed to what is ideal or merely possible; the activities and cares of life.

That delicious sense of disenthrallment from *the actual* which the deepening twilight brings with it.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 54.

=**Syn.** *Actual, Positive*, etc. (see *real*), veritable, genuine, certain, absolute.

actualisation, actualise. See *actualization, actualize.*

actualism (ak'tū-al-izm), *n.* [< *actual* + *-ism.*] In *metaph.*, the doctrine that all existence is truly active or spiritual, and not dead or inert.

There is nothing so clear in his [Hinton's] earliest thought as the doctrine, embodied in the word *Actualism*, that the world is a process. *Mind*, IX. 399.

actualist (ak'tū-al-ist), *n.* [< *actual* + *-ist.*] One who is interested in or deals with actualities; a realist: opposed to *idealist.* *Grote.*

★**actuality** (ak-tū-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *actualities* (-tiz). [= F. *actualité*, < ML. *actualita(t-)s* (Duns Scotus), < L. *actualis*, actual: see *actual.*] **1.** The state of being actual, as opposed to *potentiality;* existence, as opposed to *ideality.*

A man may deny *actuality* . . . to the Mahometan idea of God, and yet be no atheist.
Theodore Parker, Speculative Atheism.

George Sand says neatly, that "Art is not a study of positive reality" (*actuality* were the fitter word), "but a seeking after ideal truth." *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 208.

2. That in which anything is realized.

Nature and religion are the bands of friendship; excellency and usefulness are its great endearments; society and neighborhood, that is, the possibilities and the circumstances of converse, are the determinations and *actualities* of it. *Jer. Taylor*, Friendship.

actualization (ak″tū-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* A making real or actual; the reducing of an idea to a

state of actuality or existence; the state of being made actual. Also spelled *actualisation*.

It [the idea of peace] is expounded, illustrated, defined, with different degrees of clearness; and its *actualization*, or the measures it should inspire, predicted according to the light of each seer. *Emerson*, War.

actualize (ak'ṭū-a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *actualized*, ppr. *actualizing*. [< *actual* + *-ize*; = F. *actualiser*.] To make actual. Also spelled *actualise*.

His [Macaulay's] critical severity almost *actualizes* the idea of critical damnation. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 20.

actually (ak'ṭū-a-li), *adv.* **1.** As an actual or existing fact; really; in truth: often used as an expression of wonder or surprise: as, he *actually* accomplished what he undertook.

On one occasion Sheridan *actually* forced Burke down upon his seat in order to prevent a furious explosion of passion. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

The refraction of the atmosphere causes the sun to be seen before it *actually* rises, and after it *actually* sets. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 43.

2†. By action or active manifestation; in act or deed; practically.

Of all your sex, yet never did I know
Any that yet so *actually* did shew
Such rules for patience, such an easy way.
Drayton, Elegies.

actualness (ak'ṭū-a-l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being actual; actuality. [Rare.]

actuarial (ak-ṭū-ā'ri-a-l), *a.* Of or pertaining to an actuary or to actuaries, or to the business of an actuary: as, *actuarial* calculations; an *actuarial* society.

actuarially (ak-ṭū-ā'ri-a-l-i), *adv.* After the manner of an actuary; in an actuarial way.

The trade-unions of England are, *actuarially* speaking, bankrupt. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 233.

actuary (ak'ṭū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *actuaries* (-riz). [< L. *actuarius*, a shorthand-writer, a clerk, < *actus* (*actu-*), action, public employment: see *act*, *n.*] **1.** A registrar or clerk: a term of the civil law, used originally in courts of civil-law jurisdiction. In England—(*a*) A clerk who registers the acts and constitutions of the lower house of Convocation. (*b*) An officer appointed to keep a savings-bank's accounts.

2. A person skilled in the application of the doctrine of chances to financial affairs, more especially in regard to the insurance of lives. The term is generally applied to an officer of a life-insurance company whose main duties are to make the computations necessary to determine the valuation of contingent liabilities, computation of premiums, compilation of tables, etc.

actuate (ak'ṭū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *actuated*, ppr. *actuating*. [< ML. *actuatus*, pp. of *actuare*, perform, put in action, < L. *actus*: see *act*, *n.*] **1.** To put into action; move or incite to action: as, men are *actuated* by motives or passions.

Those whom their superior talents had deified, were found to be still *actuated* by the most brutal passions of human nature. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

I succeeded in making a very good electro-magnet, . . . which . . . performed the work of *actuating* the armature with perfect success. *E. Gray*, in G. B. Prescott's Elect. Invent., p. 185.

2†. To make actual or real; carry out; execute; perform.

Only to be thought worthy of your counsel,
Or *actuate* what you command to me,
Were a perpetual happiness.
Massinger, Roman Actor, iv. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Actuate*, *Impel*, *Induce*, *Incite*, *Prompt*, *Instigate*. (See *impel*.) To *actuate* is merely to call into action, without regard to the nature of the actuating force; but it is very commonly used of motives: as, the murderer was *actuated* by revenge. *Impel*, to drive toward, is expressive of more passion, haste, urgency, necessity; hence it is coupled with words of corresponding kind, and when used with quieter words it gives them force: as, youth *impelled* him. *Induce*, to lead toward, is gentler by as much as leading is gentler than driving; it implies the effort to persuade by presenting motives, but is also used where the persuasion is only figurative: as, I was at last *induced* to go; he was *induced* by my example. *Incite*, *prompt*, *instigate* are used only when motives irrespective of physical force are the actuating power. *Incite* is weaker than *impel* and stronger than *prompt*; it expresses more eagerness than *impel*; it implies the urging of men toward the objects of kindled feelings and generally of strong desire. *Prompt* is more general in its meaning, depending upon its connection for force and limitation; it is often preferred for its brevity and breadth of application. *Instigate*, to goad on, is sometimes, but erroneously, used of incitement to good; it should be used only where the urging is toward evil. It generally implies that such urging is underhand, although that fact is sometimes explicitly stated: he was (secretly) *instigated* to his perfidy.

It is observed by Cicero that men of the greatest and most shining parts are most *actuated* by ambition. *Addison.*

Thus we see that human nature is *impelled* by affections of gratitude, esteem, veneration, joy, not to mention various others. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 13.

Desire with thee still longer to converse
Induced me. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 253.

If thou dost love, my kindness shall *incite* thee
To bind our loves up in a holy band.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

More apt
To slacken Virtue, and abate her edge,
Than *prompt* her to do aught may merit praise.
Milton, P. R., ii. 456.

With the education she had received, she could look on this strange interruption of her pilgrimage only as a special assault upon her faith, *instigated* by those evil spirits that are ever setting themselves in conflict with the just. *Mrs. Stowe*, Agnes of Sorrento, xxv.

actuate† (ak'ṭū-āt), *a.* [< ML. *actuatus*, pp. of *actuare*: see the verb.] Put into action. *South.* [Rare.]

actuation (ak-ṭū-ā'shọn), *n.* A putting in motion or operation; communication of active energy or force.

I have presupposed all things distinct from him to have been produced out of nothing by him, and consequently to be posterior not only to the motion, but the *actuation* of his will. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

actuator (ak'ṭū-ā-ṭọr), *n.* One who or that which actuates or puts in action. [Rare.]

actuose† (ak'ṭū-ōs), *a.* [< L. *actuosus*, full of activity, < *actus*, action: see *act*, *n.*] Having the power of action; having strong powers of action; abounding in action.

actuosity (ak-ṭū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *actuosidade*, < L. as if **actuosita(t-)s*, < *actuosus*: see *actuose*.] **1†.** Power or state of action. [Rare.]—**2.** In *metaph.*, a state of activity which is complete in itself, without leading to any result that must be regarded as its completion.

That *actuosity* in which the action and its completion coincide, as to think, to see. *J. Hutchison Stirling.*

acture† (ak'ṭūr), *n.* [< *act* + *-ure*.] Actual operation or performance. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 185.

acturience (ak-tū'ri-ens), *n.* [< L. as if **acturien(t-)s*, ppr. of an assumed **acturire*, desire to act, < *actus*, pp. of *agere*, do, act, + *-urire*, desiderative suffix. Cf. *esurient*, *parturient*.] A desire for action. *Grote.* [Rare.]

actus (ak'tus), *n.*; pl. *actus*. [L., lit. a driving, < *agere*, drive: see *act*, *n.*] In *law*, a road for passengers riding or driving; a public road or highway. [Rare.]

acuate† (ak'ū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. as if **acuātus*, pp. of **acuāre*, < L. *acuĕre*, pp. *acutus*, sharpen: see *acute*, *a.*] To sharpen; make pungent or sharp, literally or figuratively.

Immoderate feeding upon pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood. *Harvey*, Consumption.

★**acuate** (ak'ū-āt), *a.* [< L. as if **acuātus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sharpened; pointed.

acuchi, *n.* See *acouchy*.

acuerdo (ä-kō-ār'dō), *n.* [Sp., = E. *accord*, *n.*] **1.** A resolution of a deliberative body, as of an ayuntamiento or town council.—**2.** A decision or legal opinion of a court.—**3.** The members of a council or court collectively.

acuitíon† (ak-ū-ish'ọn), *n.* [< ML. *acuitio(n-)*, < L. *acuere*, sharpen: see *acute*, *a.*] The act of rendering sharp, literally or figuratively. Specifically—(*a*) The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect, as by the addition of a mineral acid to a vegetable acid. (*b*) The highest sound (accent) in the pronunciation of a word.

acuity (a-kū'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *acuité*, < ML. *acuita(t-)s*, irreg. < L. *acuere*, sharpen: see *acute*, *a.*, and *-ity*.] Sharpness; acuteness.

[The] *acuity* or bluntness of the pin that bears the card. *Perkins*, Magnetic Needle, Hist. Royal Soc., IV. 18.

Many of them [Eskimos] . . . being endowed with the *acuity* of vision peculiar to nomads and hunters. *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 24.

Aculeata (a-kū-lē-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *aculeatus*, furnished with stings: see *aculeate*, *a.*] **1.** A name given by Latreille, 1802, to a group of hymenopterous insects in which the abdomen of the females and neuters is armed with a sting, consisting of two fine spicula with reverted barbs, connected with a poison-reservoir. The group includes bees and wasps.—**2†.** In *mammal.*, an artificial group of spiny rodents, composed of the genera *Hystrix* and *Loncheres*. *Illiger*, 1811.

aculeate (a-kū'lē-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aculeatus*, furnished with stings, thorny, prickly, < *aculeus*, a sting, prickle: see *aculeus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *zoöl.*, furnished with a sting; pertaining to or characteristic of the *Aculeata*.—**2.** In *bot.*, furnished with aculei or sharp prickles; aculeous.—**3.** Figuratively, pointed; stinging.

II. *n.* A hymenopterous insect, one of the *Aculeata*.

aculeate (a-kū'lē-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *aculeatus*: see *aculeate*, *a.*] To make pointed; sharpen. [Rare.]

aculeated (a-kū'lē-ā-ted), *p. a.* [< *aculeate* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Armed with prickles.—**2.** Pointed; sharp; incisive.

aculei, *n.* Plural of *aculeus*.

aculeiform (a-kū'lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *aculeus*, prickle, + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] Formed like a prickle.

aculeolate (a-kū'lē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *aculeolatus*, < L. *aculeolus*, dim. of *aculeus*, a sting, prickle: see *aculeus*.] In *bot.*, having small prickles or sharp points. *A. Gray.*

aculeous (a-kū'lē-us), *a.* [< *aculeus* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *aculeate*.

aculeus (a-kū'lē-us), *n.*; pl. *aculei* (-ī). [L., a sting, prickle, spine, dim. of *acus*, a needle: see *acus*.] **1.** The poison-sting of the aculeate hymenopterous insects, as bees, wasps, etc. See *Aculeata*.—**2.** In *bot.*, a prickle; a slender, rigid, and pointed outgrowth from the bark or epidermis, as in the rose and blackberry, in distinction from a thorn, which grows from the wood.

acumen (a-kū'men), *n.* [L., a point, sting, fig. acuteness, < *acuere*, sharpen: see *acute*.] **1.** Quickness of perception; the faculty of nice discrimination; mental acuteness or penetration; keenness of insight.

His learning, above all kings christened, his *acumen*, his judgment, his memory. *Sir E. Coke*, K. James's Proc. agt. Garnet, sig. G, p. 3b.

Individual insight and *acumen* may point out consequences of an action which bring it under previously known moral rules. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 135.

2. In *bot.*, a tapering point. **=Syn. 1.** Penetration, discernment, acuteness, sharpness, perspicacity, insight.

acuminate (a-kū'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *acuminated*, ppr. *acuminating*. [< L. *acuminatus*, pp. of *acuminare*, sharpen, < *acumen*, a point: see *acumen*.] **I.** *trans.* To bring to a point; render sharp or keen: as, "to *acuminate* despair," *Cowper*, Letters, p. 172. [Rare, except in the past participle.]

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

II. *intrans.* To taper or rise to a point. [Obsolete, except in the present participle.]

They [the bishops], . . . *acuminating* still higher and higher in a cone of prelaty, instead of healing up the gashes of the church, . . . fall to gore one another with their sharp spires, for upper places and precedence. *Milton*, Church Gov., i.

★**acuminate** (a-kū'mi-nāt), *a.* [< L. *acuminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Pointed; acute. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having a long, tapering termination: applied to leaves and other organs. When the narrowing takes place at the base it is so expressed, for example, *acuminate at the base*; when the word is used without any limitation it always refers to the apex. (*b*) In *ornith.*, applied in a similar sense to the feathers of birds; tapering.



Acuminate Leaf.

acumination (a-kū-mi-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **acuminatio(n-)*, < *acuminare*: see *acuminate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of acuminating, or the state of being acuminated; a sharpening; termination in a sharp point.—**2.** A sharp and tapering point; a pointed extremity.

The coronary thorns . . . did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous *acuminations*. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

3. Acuteness of intellect; acumen. [Rare.]

Wits, which erect and inscribe, with notable zeal and *acumination*, their memorials in every mind they meet with. *Waterhouse*, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 190.

acuminose (a-kū'mi-nōs), *a.* [< NL. *acuminosus*, < L. *acumen*, point: see *acumen*.] In *bot.*, having a sharp or tapering point. [Rare.]

acuminous (a-kū'mi-nus), *a.* [< *acumen* (*-min-*) + *-ous*. Cf. *acuminose*.] **1.** Characterized by acumen; sharp; penetrating.—**2.** Same as *acuminose*.

acuminulate (ak-ū-min'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. as if **acuminulum*, dim. of *acumen*, a point, + *-ate*[1]; after *acuminate*.] Somewhat or slightly acuminate. [Rare.]

acupress (ak'ū-pres), *v. t.* [< L. *acus*, a needle, abl. *acu*, with a needle, + *press*.] In *surg.*, to apply acupressure to, as a bleeding artery.

acupression (ak-ū-presh'ọn), *n.* [< L. *acus*, a needle, + *pressio(n-)*, pressure.] Same as *acupressure*.

acupressure (ak'ū-presh-ūr), *n.* [< L. *acus*, a needle, + *pressura*, pressure: see *pressure*.] In *surg.*, a method (first published by Sir J. Y. Simpson in 1859) of stopping hemorrhage in arteries during amputations, etc., consisting in pressing the artery closely by means of a pin or needle or bit of inelastic wire, introduced

through the sides or flaps of the wound, instead of tying with a thread. There are various modes of inserting the pin.

acupuncturation (ak-ū-pungk-ṭū-rā′shon), *n.* A pricking with or as if with a needle; the practice of acupuncture. [Rare.]

acupuncturator (ak-ū-pungk′ṭū-rā-tor), *n.* A needle, or battery of needles, used in the operation of acupuncture.

acupuncture (ak′ū-pungk-ṭūr), *n.* [< L. *acus*, a needle, + *punctura*, a pricking: see *puncture*.] 1. A surgical operation consisting in the insertion of delicate needles in the tissues. This operation has been practised for ages in many parts of the world. Apart from the employment of needles to evacuate a morbid fluid, as in edema, or to set up an inflammation, as in ununited fractures, acupuncture has been mostly used for myalgic, neuralgic, and other nervous affections. 2. A mode of infanticide in some countries, consisting in forcing a needle into the brain of the child.

acupuncture (ak′ū-pungk-ṭūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acupunctured*, ppr. *acupuncturing*. In *surg.*, to perform the operation of acupuncture upon.

acurse†, *v. t.* See *accurse*.

acus (ā′kus), *n.*; pl. *acus*. [L. *acus* (*acu-*), a needle or pin, as being pointed; cf. *acuere*, make sharp or pointed: see *acute*, *a.*] 1. A needle, especially one used for surgical purposes.—2. In *archæol.*, sometimes, the pin of a brooch or fibula.—3. [*cap.*] (*a*†) A genus of fishes. *Johnston*, 1650. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *Humphreys*, 1797. See *Terebra*.—**Acus cannulata**, a trocar, or a tubular needle for discharging fluids.—**Acus interpunctoria**, a couching-needle, used in operations for cataract.—**Acus ophthalmica**, a needle used in operations for ophthalmia or cataract.—**Acus triquetra**, a three-sided needle; a trocar.

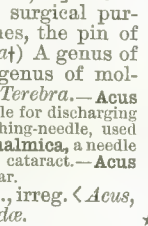
Acusidæ (a-kō′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Acus*, 3 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] Same as *Terebridæ*.

acustom†, **acustomance**†, etc. See *accustom*, *accustomance*, etc.

acutangular (a-kūt′ang″gū-lär), *a.* Same as *acute-angular*. *Warburton*.

acutate (a-kū′tāt), *a.* [< *acute* + *-ate*[1].] Slightly pointed.

acute (a-kūt′), *a.* [< L. *acutus*, sharp, pp. of *acuere*, sharpen, < √ **ac*, be sharp, pierce: see *acid*.] 1. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point or angle: opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. Specifically applied, (*a*) in *bot.*, to a leaf or other organ ending in a sharp angle; (*b*) in *geom.*, to an angle less than a right angle. See *acute-angled*.



Acute Leaves.

2. Sharp or penetrating in intellect; possessing keenness of insight or perception; exercising nice discernment or discrimination: opposed to *dull* or *stupid*: as, "the *acute* and ingenious author," *Locke*.—3. Manifesting intellectual keenness or penetration; marked or characterized by quickness of perception or nice discernment: applied to mental endowments and operations: as, *acute* faculties or arguments.

Leigh Hunt, whose feminine temperament gave him *acute* perceptions at the expense of judgment.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 261.

4. Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions; having power to feel or perceive small or distant objects or effects: as, a man of *acute* eyesight, hearing, or feeling.

Were our senses made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke*.

The *acute* hearing of the Veddahs is shown by their habit of finding bees' nests by the hum.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 40.

5. Keen; sharp; intense; poignant: said of pain, pleasure, etc.—6. High in pitch; shrill: said of sound: opposed to *grave*. See *acute accent*, below.—7. In *pathol.*, attended with more or less violent symptoms and coming speedily to a crisis: applied to a disease: as, an *acute* pleurisy: distinguished from *subacute* and *chronic*.—**Acute accent.** (*a*) Utterance of a single sound, as a syllable of a word, at a higher pitch than others; accentual stress of voice. (*b*) A mark (′) used to denote accentual stress, and also for other purposes. To denote stress in English, it is now generally placed after the accented syllable, as in this dictionary, but sometimes over the vowel of that syllable. The latter is done regularly in such Greek words as take this accent, and in all Spanish words the accentuation of which varies from the standard rule. In some languages it is used only to determine the quality or length of vowel-sounds, as on *e* in French (as in *été*), and on all the vowels in Hungarian; and in Polish and other Slavic languages it is also placed over some of the consonants to mark variations of their sounds. For other uses, see *accent*, *n.*—**Acute angle.** See *angle*[3].—**Acute ascending paralysis.** See *Landry's paralysis*, under *paralysis*.—**Acute bisectrix.** See *bisectrix*.—**Syn. 1.** *Keen*, etc. See *sharp*.—**2** and **3.** *Acute*, *Keen*, *Shrewd*, penetrating, piercing, sharp-witted, bright. (See *subtle*.) An *acute* mind pierces a subject like a needle; a *keen* mind has a fine, incisive edge, like a knife. *Keen* may be the most objective of these words. An *acute* answer is one that shows penetration into the subject; a *keen* answer unites with acuteness a certain amount of sarcasm, or antagonism to the person addressed; a *shrewd* answer is one that combines remarkable acuteness with wisdom as to what it is practically best to say. *Shrewd* differs from *acute* and *keen* by having an element of practical sagacity or astuteness. Only *keen* has the idea of eagerness: as, he was *keen* in pursuit. See *astute* and *sharp*.

Powers of *acute* and subtle disputation. *Sir J. Herschel*.

The tongues of mocking wenches are as *keen*
As is the razor's edge invisible. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

Mother-wit and the common experiences of life do often furnish people with a sort of *shrewd* and sound judgment that carries them very creditably through the world.
J. Morley, Popular Culture, p. 303.

acute (a-kūt′), *v. t.* To render acute in tone. [Rare.]

He *acutes* his rising inflection too much. *Walker*, Dict.

acute-angled (a-kūt′ang″gld), *a.* Having sharp or acute angles, or angles less than right angles.—**Acute-angled triangle**, a triangle that has each of its angles less than a right angle.

acute-angular (a-kūt′ang″gū-lär), *a.* 1. Having an angle less than a right angle; acute-angled.—2. In *bot.*, having stems with sharp corners or edges, as labiate plants.

Also written *acutangular*.

acutely (a-kūt′li), *adv.* In an acute manner; sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.

acutenaculum (ak″ū-tē-nak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *acutenacula* (-lä). [< L. *acus*, needle, + *tenaculum*, holder, < *tenere*, hold.] In *surg.*, a needle-holder used during operations.



Acutenaculum, or Needle-holder.

acuteness (a-kūt′nes), *n.* The quality of being acute. (*a*) The quality of being sharp or pointed.

The lance-shaped windows form at their vertex angles of varying degrees of *acuteness*. *Oxford Glossary*.

(*b*) The faculty of nice discernment or perception; quickness or keenness of the senses or understanding. [By an *acuteness* of the senses or of mental feeling we perceive small objects or slight impressions; by an *acuteness* of intellect we discern nice distinctions.]

He [Berkeley] was possessed of great *acuteness* and ingenuity, but was not distinguished for good sense or shrewdness. *McCosh*, Berkeley, p. 53.

There may be much of *acuteness* in a thing well said, but there is more in a quick reply.
Dryden, Pref. to Mock Astrol.

(*c*) In *rhet.* or *music*, sharpness or elevation of sound. (*d*) In *pathol.*, violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

acutiator† (a-kū′shi-ā-tor), *n.* [ML., < *acutiare*, sharpen, < L. *acutus*, sharp: see *acute*, *a.* Cf. *aiguisé*.] In the middle ages, a person whose duty it was to sharpen weapons. Before the invention of firearms such persons were necessary attendants of armies.

acutifoliate (a-kū-ti-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< L. *acutus*, sharp, + *foliatus*, leaved: see *foliate*.] In *bot.*, having sharp-pointed leaves. *A. Gray*.

Acutilingues (a-kū-ti-ling′gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *acutus*, sharp, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] A division of *Andrenidæ*, containing those solitary bees whose labium is acute at the end: distinguished from *Obtusilingues*, in which the labium is obtuse.

acutilobate (a-kū-ti-lō′bāt), *a.* [< L. *acutus*, sharp, + NL. *lobatus*, lobate: see *lobate*.] In *bot.*, having acute lobes: said of certain leaves. *A. Gray*.

acuto-nodose (a-kū-tō-nō′dōs), *a.* [< L. *acutus*, sharp, + *nodosus*, knotted: see *nodose*.] Acutely nodose. *Dana*. (*N. E. D.*)

acuyari-wood (ä-kö-yä′ri-wud), *n.* The aromatic wood of the tree *Protium altissimum* of Guiana.

-acy. [(1) Directly, or through ME. and OF. *-acie*, < ML. *-acia*, < LL. *-atia*, forming nouns of quality, state, or condition from nouns in *-a(t-)s*, as in *abb-acy*, < LL. *abb-at-ia*, < *abb-a(t-)s*, abbot; *prim-acy*, < F. *prim-atie*, < LL. *prim-at-ia*, < *prim-a(t-)s*, primate, etc. (2) < LL. *-atia*, forming nouns of state from nouns in *-atus*, as in *advoc-acy*, < LL. *advoc-at-ia*, < L. *advoc-at-us*, advocate, etc. (3) < L. *-acia*, forming nouns of quality from adjectives in *-ax* (*-aci-*), as in *fall-acy*, < L. *fall-aci-a*, < *fall-ax* (*-aci-*), deceptive, etc. These three sources of *-acy* were more or less confused, and the suffix has been extended to form many nouns which have no corresponding form in L., as in *cur-acy*, *accur-acy*, etc. Analogy has extended *-acy*, < L. *-atia*, to some words of Gr. origin: (4) < L. *-atia*, < Gr. *-ατεια*, as in *pir-acy*, < LL. **pir-atia*, < Gr. *πειρατεία*, < *πειρατής*, pirate; similarly in *-cracy*, q. v. Hence the short form *-cy*, esp. in designations of office, as in *captain-cy*, *ensign-cy*, *cornet-cy*, etc.] A suffix of Latin or Greek origin, forming nouns of quality, state, condition, office, etc., from nouns in *-ate* (which becomes *-ac-*, the suffix being *-ate* changed to *-ac-*, + *-y*), as in *primacy*, *curacy*, *advocacy*, *piracy*, etc., or from adjectives in *-acious*, as in *fallacy*.

acyanoblepsy (a-sī″a-nō-blep′si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κύανος*, a blue substance, blue (see *cyanide*), + *-βλεψία*, < *βλέπειν*, see, look on.] A defect of vision, in consequence of which the color blue cannot be distinguished.

acyclic (a-sik′lik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κυκλικός*, circular: see *a-*[18] and *cyclic*.] In *bot.*, not cyclic; not arranged in whorls. Applied by Braun to flowers that have a spiral arrangement of parts, when the spiral turns made by each class of organs are not all complete, in distinction from *hemicyclic*, where all are complete.

Braun has termed such flowers *acyclic*, when the transition from one foliar structure to another, as from calyx to corolla or from corolla to stamens, does not coincide with a definite number of turns of the spiral (as Nymphæaceæ and Helleborus odorus); hemicyclic when it does so coincide. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 523.

acyprinoid (a-sip′ri-noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*[18]) + *cyprinoid*.] In *zoögeog.*, characterized by the absence of cyprinoid fishes: applied to one of the fresh-water divisions of the equatorial zone, embracing the tropical American and tropical Pacific regions. *Günther*.

ad-. [< L. *ad-*, prefix, *ad*, prep., to, unto, toward, upon, for, etc., = AS. *æt*, E. *at*, q. v. In later L. *ad-* before *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, was assimilated, as *ab-*, *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ac-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-* (see *ab-breviate*, *ac-cuse*, *af-fect*, *ag-gravate*, *al-lude*, *an-nex*, *ap-plaud*, *ac-quiesce*, *ar-rogate*, *as-sist*, *at-tract*). Before *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*, it was reduced to *a-* (see *a-scend*, *a-spire*, *a-stringent*, and *a-*[12]). Before *d*, *h*, *j*, *m*, before vowels, and often in other cases, it remained unchanged. In OF. *ad-* with all its variants was reduced to *a-*, and was so adopted into ME. But in the 14th and 15th centuries a fashion of "restoring" the L. spelling (*ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc.) began to prevail, and soon became the rule in both F. and E., though F. still retains many, and E. a few, of the old forms (see *ac-company*, *ad-dress*, *af-front*, *ag-grieve*, *al-lay*[2], *al-low*, *an-nounce*, *ap-peal*, *ar-rest*, *at-tend*, etc.). By confusion of the ME. *a-*, for *ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc., with ME. *a-* of other origin (< L. *ab-*, OF. *en-*, *es-*, AS. *ā-*, *ge-*, *on-*, etc.), the latter *a-* has been in some cases erroneously "restored" to *ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc., as in *ad-vance*, *ac-cloy*, *ac-curse*, *ac-knowledge*, *af-ford*, *af-fray*, *al-lay*[1], *ad-miral*, etc.] 1. A prefix of Latin origin, with primary sense "to," and hence also "toward, upon, for," etc., expressing in Latin, and so in English, etc., motion or direction to, reduction or change into, addition, adherence, intensification, etc., in English often without perceptible force. According to the following consonant, it is variously assimilated *ab-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc., or reduced to *a-*. See etymology.—2. A prefix of various other origin, erroneously put for other prefixes, as in *advance*, etc. See etymology.

-ad[1]. [< L. *-as* (*-ad-*), < Gr. *-ας* (*-αδ-*), fem. suffix equiv. to *-ις* (*-ιδ-*): see *-id*[2].] A suffix of Greek origin appended to nouns. It is used in forming—(1) collective numerals, as *monad*, *dyad*, *triad*, *tetrad*, etc., terms used in classifying chemical elements or radicals according to the number of their combining units; (2) feminine patronymics (= *-id*), as in *dryad*, *Pleiades*, etc. (see *-adæ*, *-idæ*); hence used in Ἰλιάς (Ἰλιαδ-), *Iliad*, and in the titles of poems named in imitation of it, as *Dunciad*, *Columbiad*: compare *Æneid*, *Thebaid*; (3) by Lindley, family names of plants akin to a genus, as *liliad*, *trilliad*, etc., on words ending in *-a* or after a vowel; otherwise *-id*, as in *orchid*.

-ad[2]. [< F. *-ade*: see *-ade*[1].] A suffix in *ballad* and *salad* (formerly *balade* and *salade*), usually represented by *-ade*. See *-ade*[1].

-ad[3]. [A mod. use of L. *ad*, to.] In *anat.*, a suffix denoting relation, situation, or direction, having the same force as the English suffix *-ward*, or the word *toward*. Thus, *dorsad*, backward, toward the dorsum or back; *ectad*, outward, toward the exterior; *entad*, inward, toward the interior. So, also, *cephalad*, headward, forward; *dextrad*, to the right, on the right hand of, etc. It is used almost at will, with either Greek or Latin words. Its use is advantageous as restricting the idea of direction to the body of the animal itself, without considering the position in which that body may be with relation to externals; since, for example, what is *backward* in the anatomy of man when in the erect posture is *upward* in that of a quadruped when in the correlatively natural horizontal attitude, while in both it is equally *dorsad*.

ad. An abbreviation of *advertisement*.

A. D. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord: as, *A. D.* 1887.

-ada. [Sp. Pg. *-ada* = It. *-ata* = F. *-ée*, < L. *-āta*, fem. of *-ātus:* see *-ade*[1], *-ate*[1].] A suffix of Latin origin, the Spanish feminine form of *-ade*[1], *-ate*[1], as in *armada:* in English sometimes, erroneously, *-ado*, as in *bastinado*, Spanish *bastinada.*

Adacna (a-dak'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *δάκνειν*, bite.] The typical genus of the family *Adacnidæ* (which see). *Eichwald*, 1838.

adacnid (a-dak'nid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk, of the family *Adacnidæ.*

Adacnidæ (a-dak'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adacna* + *-idæ.*] A family of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Adacna.* The animals which compose this family have elongated, nearly united siphons, and a compressed foot; the shell, which gapes behind, has a sinuated pallial line and a nearly toothless hinge, or the teeth merely rudimentary. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the Aral, Caspian, and Black seas and neighboring waters.

adact† (a-dakt'), *v. t.* [< L. *adactus*, pp. of *adigere*, drive to, < *ad*, to, + *agere*, drive.] To drive; coerce. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 15.

adactyl, adactyle (a-dak'til), *a.* Same as *adactylous.*

adactylous (a-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv., without, + *δάκτυλος*, digit: see *dactyl.*] In *zoöl.*, without fingers or toes.

adad† (ą-dad'), *interj.* [A var. of *egad.*] An expletive of asseveration or emphasis.

-adæ†. [NL., < Gr. *-αδαι*, pl. of *-ας*, after *-ι-*, equiv. to *-ιδης* after a consonant or another vowel: see *-idæ.*] In *zoöl.*, a suffix equivalent to *-idæ*, forming names of families of animals. See *-idæ.*

adæmonist (a-dē'mon-ist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *δαίμων*, a demon (see *demon*), + *-ist.*] One who denies the existence or personality of the devil.

adag, attac (ad'ag, at'ak), *n.* [< Gael. *adag*, a haddock; perhaps borrowed from E. *haddock.*] A local name of the haddock, used about Moray frith in Scotland. *Gordon.*

adaga (a-dä'gä), *n.* [Pg. *adaga*, a dagger, a short sword. Cf. *adargue* (?).] An Asiatic weapon, having a short, broad blade at right angles with a staff which serves as a handle. *R. F. Burton*, Book of the Sword.

adage (ad'āj), *n.* [< F. *adage*, < L. *adagium* (collateral form *adagio*), < *ad*, to, + *-agium*, < *aio* (orig. **agio*), I say, = Gr. *ἠμί*, I say, = Skt. √ *ah*, say.] A pithy saying in current use; a brief familiar proverb; an expression of popular wisdom, generally figurative, in a single phrase or sentence, and of remote origin.

> Unless the *adage* must be verified,
> That beggars, mounted, run their horse to death.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

=**Syn.** *Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism.*

adagial† (ą-dā'ji-ąl), *a.* Of the nature of or containing an adage: as, "that *adagial* verse," *Barrow*, Works, I. 93.

adagietto (ą-dä-jiet'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *adagio*, q. v.] In *music:* (*a*) A short adagio. (*b*) An indication of time, signifying somewhat faster ★than *adagio.*

adagio (ą-dä'jiō), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [It., slowly, lit. at leisure, < *ad*, to, + *agio*, leisure, ease: see *ease.*] In *music:* **I.** *adv.* Slow; slowly, leisurely, and with grace. When repeated, *adagio, adagio*, it directs the performance to be very slow.

II. *a.* Slow: as, an *adagio* movement.

III. *n.* A slow movement; also, a piece of music or part of a composition characterized by slow movement.

adagy† (ad'ą-ji), *n.* Same as *adage.*

Adalia (a-dā'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Mulsant, 1851), an invented name.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Coccinellidæ.* The commonest species is *A. bipunctata*, the two-spotted lady-bird, having a black head with two yellow spots on each side, the prothorax black and marked with yellow, the scutellum black, and the elytra yellowish with a central round black spot on each. ★The insect is useful in destroying plant-lice.

Adam (ad'ąm), *n.* [< L. *Adam* (and *Adamus*), < Gr. Ἀδάμ (and Ἄδαμος), < Heb. *'ādām*, a human being, associated in popular etym. with *'adāmāh*, earth, and later with *'ādam*, be red.] **1.** A generic name, meaning 'man,' applied in Genesis to the first human being, and hence taken, later, as his specific or personal name.—**2.** The evil inherent in human nature, regarded as inherited from Adam.

> Consideration like an angel came,
> And whipp'd the offending *Adam* out of him.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

3†. A serjeant or bailiff. This sense rests chiefly on the following quotation, and is explained by the commentators as a reference to the fact that the buff worn by the bailiff resembled the native "buff" of our first parent.

> Not that Adam that kept the paradise, but that *Adam* that keeps the prison. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3.

Adam and Eve, the popular name in the United States for a certain terrestrial orchid, *Aplectrum spicatum.*—**Adam's ale, Adam's wine,** water, as being the only beverage in Adam's time: sometimes called *Adam.* [Colloq.]

> A Rechabite poor Will must live,
> And drink of *Adam's ale.*
> *Prior*, Wandering Pilgrim.
>
> Sirrah, . . . go bring
> A cup of cold *Adam* from the next purling spring.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, IV. 11.

Adam's apple. (*a*) *Pomum Adami*, the prominence on the fore part of the throat formed by the anterior part of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx: so called from the notion that a piece of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat. The protuberance is specially noticeable in the male sex after puberty, as the larynx enlarges in boys at the time when the change in the voice occurs. (*b*) A variety of the lime, *Citrus medica*, with a depression which is fancifully regarded in Italy as the mark of Adam's teeth. See *Citrus.* (*c*) A name sometimes given to the plantain, the fruit of *Musa paradisiaca.*—**Adam's flannel,** the common mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus.*—**Adam's needle and thread,** a common name of *Yucca filamentosa.*

adamant (ad'ą-mant), *n.* [< ME. *adamant, adamaunt, ademaunt, adamaund*, also *athamant, atthamant*, etc. (after AS. *athamans*), and *admont*, < OF. *adamaunt, ademaunt*, in popular form *aïmant* = Pr. *adiman, aziman, ayman* = Sp. Pg. *iman*, < ML. **adimas* (**adimant-*), L. *adamas* (*adamant-*), < Gr. *ἀδάμας* (*ἀδαμαντ-*), lit. unconquerable (< *ἀ-* priv. + *δαμᾶν*, conquer, = L. *domare* = E. *tame*, q. v.), first used (by Homer) as a personal epithet; later (in Hesiod and subsequent writers) as the name of a very hard metal such as was used in armor—prob. steel, but endowed by imaginative writers with supernatural powers of resistance; in Plato, also of a metal resembling gold; in Theophrastus, of a gem, prob. a diamond; in Pliny, of the diamond, under which he includes also, perhaps, corundum; in Ovid, of the magnet; in later writers regarded as an anti-magnet. The name has thus always been of indefinite and fluctuating sense. From the same source, through the perverted ML. forms *diamans, diamentum*, comes E. *diamant, diamond*, q. v.] **1.** A name applied with more or less indefiniteness to various real or imaginary metals or minerals characterized by extreme hardness: as (1) the diamond, (2) the natural opposite of the diamond, (3) a lodestone or magnet, and (4) an anti-magnet.

> The garnet and diamond, or *adamant.*
> *Sullivan*, Views of Nature, I. 438. (*N. E. D.*)
>
> The *adamant* cannot draw yron, if the diamond lye by it. *Lyly*, Euphues, sig. K, p. 10. (*N. E. D.*)
>
> The grace of God's spirit, like the true loadstone or *adamant*, draws up the iron heart of man to it.
> *Bp. Hall*, Occas. Med., p. 52.
>
> The *adamant* . . . is such an enemy to the magnet.
> *Leonardus*, Mirr. Stones, p. 63. (*N. E. D.*)

2. In general, any substance of impenetrable or surpassing hardness; that which is impregnable to any force. [It is chiefly a rhetorical or poetical word.]

> As an *adamant* harder than flint have I made thy forehead. Ezek. iii. 9.
>
> But who would force the soul, tilts with a straw
> Against a champion cased in *adamant.*
> *Wordsworth*, Persecution of Covenanters, iii. 7.

adamanteant† (ad''ą-man-tē'an), *a.* [< L. *adamanteus*, < *adamas*, adamant: see *adamant.*] Hard as adamant. [Rare.]

> Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
> *Adamantean* proof. *Milton*, S. A., l. 134.

★**adamantine** (ad-ą-man'tin), *a.* [< L. *adamantinus*, < Gr. *ἀδαμάντινος*, < *ἀδάμας*: see *adamant.*] **1.** Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; impenetrable.

> In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound.
> *Pope*, Messiah, l. 47.
>
> Each gun
> From its *adamantine* lips
> Flung a death-cloud round the ships.
> *Campbell*, Battle of Baltic.

2. Resembling the diamond in hardness or in luster.—**Adamantine hards,** in *U. S. pol. hist.* See *hard, n.*—**Adamantine spar.** (*a*) A very hard, hair-brown variety of corundum, often of adamantine or diamond-like luster. It yields a very hard powder used in polishing diamonds and other gems. (*b*) Corundum, from its hardness or peculiar occasional luster. See *corundum.*

adamantoid (ad-ą-man'toid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδάμας* (*ἀδαμαντ-*), adamant, diamond, + *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid.*] A crystal characterized by being bounded by 48 equal triangles; a hexoctahedron. See cut under *hexoctahedron.*

adambulacral (ad-am-bū-lā'kral), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *ambulacrum*, q. v.] Adjacent to the ambulacra. Applied in *zoöl.*, by way of distinction from *ambulacral*, to a series of ossicles in echinoderms which lie at the sides of the ambulacral grooves, and against which the ambulacral ossicles abut. See cut under *Asteriidæ.*

Adamhood (ad'ąm-hůd), *n.* Adamic or human nature; manhood. *Emerson.* [Rare.]

Adamic (a-dam'ik), *a.* **1.** Relating or pertaining to Adam or to his descendants: as, the *Adamic* world; *Adamic* descent.

> Prof. Winchell, of course, takes the ground that the older or black race is of an inferior type to the subsequent or, as he calls them, the *Adamic* races.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.
>
> I have stated these supposed conditions of the *Adamic* creation briefly. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 239.

2. Resembling Adam before the fall; naked; unclothed.—**Adamic earth,** common red clay, so called from a notion that Adam means red earth.

Adamical (a-dam'i-kal), *a.* Relating or related to Adam; Adamic.

Adamically (a-dam'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of Adam; nakedly.

> Halbert standing on the plunging stage *Adamically*, without a rag upon him. *H. Kingsley*, Geoff. Ham., xlvi.

adamine (ad'ą-min), *n.* Same as *Adamite*, 4.

Adamite (ad'ą-mīt), *n.* [< *Adam* + *-ite*[2].] **1.** One of mankind; one of the human race considered as descended from Adam.—**2.** One of that section of mankind more particularly regarded as the offspring of Adam, in contradistinction to a supposed older race, called *Preadamites.*

> Prof. Winchell's pamphlet on *Adamites* and Preadamites. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.

3. [LL. *Adamitæ*, pl.] One of a sect which originated in the north of Africa in the second century, and pretended to have attained to the primitive innocence of Adam. Its members accordingly rejected marriage as an effect and clothing as a sign of sin, and appeared in their assemblies, called paradises, naked. This heresy reappeared in the fourteenth century, in Savoy, and again in the fifteenth century among the Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit, in Germany, Bohemia, and Moravia. It was suppressed in 1421 on account of the crimes and immoralities of its votaries. (See *Picard* and *Picardist.*) When toleration was proclaimed by Joseph II., in 1781, the sect revived, but was promptly proscribed. Its latest appearance was during the insurrection of 1848–9.

> The truth is, Teufelsdröckh, though a Sans-culottist, is no *Adamite*, and, much perhaps as he might wish to go forth before this degenerate age "as a sign," would nowise wish to do it, as those old *Adamites* did, in a state of nakedness. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 40.

4. [*l. c.*] [After the French mineralogist M. *Adam* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring in small yellow or green crystals and in mammillary groups; a hydrous arseniate of zinc, isomorphous with olivenite: found in Chili, at Laurium in Greece, and elsewhere. Also *adamine.*

Adamitic (ad-ą-mit'ik), *a.* [< *Adamite* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the descendants of Adam; pertaining to mankind; human.

> He [Mr. Webster] was there in his *Adamitic* capacity, as if he alone of all men did not disappoint the eye and the ear, but was a fit figure in the landscape.
> *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the sect of the Adamites.

> Nor is it other than rustic or *Adamitic* impudence to confine nature to itself.
> *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 164.

Adamitical (ad-ą-mit'i-kal), *a.* Same as *Adamitic.*

Adamitism (ad'ą-mīt-izm), *n.* [< *Adamite* + *-ism.*] **1.** The doctrines of the Adamites.—**2.** The practice of dispensing with clothing, as did the Adamites, or the state of being unclothed. See *Adamite*, 3.

adamsite (ad'ąmz-īt), *n.* [For C. B. *Adams*, an American geologist.] A greenish-black mica found in Derby, Vermont.

adance (ą-dans'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], on, + *dance.*] Dancing.

> [You cannot] prevent Béranger from setting all pulses *a-dance* in the least rhythmic and imaginative of modern tongues. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 238.

Adansonia (ad-an-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL.; named in honor of Michel *Adanson* (died 1806), a French naturalist who traveled in Senegal in 1749–53.] A small genus of trees belonging to the family *Bombacaceæ. A. digitata* is the African calabash-tree, or baobab-tree of Senegal. See *baobab. A. Gregorii*, the only other species, is the cream-of-tartar tree of northern Australia. See *cream-of-tartar tree*, under *cream.*

Adapidæ (a-dap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adapis* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct lemuroid mammals, of which the genus *Adapis* is the type.

Adapis (ad'ą-pis), *n.* [NL.; a name applied by Gesner, about 1550, to the common rabbit. Etym. unknown; referred doubtfully to Gr. *ἀ-* intensive + *δάπις*, a rug, carpet.] A genus of extinct mammals of the Eocene or Lower Tertiary age, described from portions of three

skulls found by Cuvier in the gypsum-quarries of Montmartre, Paris, and by him referred to his order *Pachydermata*, and considered as related in some respects to *Anoplotherium*. The animal was of about the size of a rabbit. Subsequent investigations, based upon additional material, have shown *Adapis* to be the type of a family *Adapidæ*, representing a generalized form of the lemurine series (*Pachylemurinæ*, Filhol) of the order *Primates*.

★**adapt** (ą-dapt'), *v. t.* [< F. *adapter* = It. *adattare*, < L. *adaptare*, fit to, < *ad*, to, + *aptare*, make fit, < *aptus*, fit: see *apt*.] 1. To make suitable; make to correspond; fit or suit; proportion.

A good poet will *adapt* the very sounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope*, Letters.

The form and structure of nests, that vary so much, and are so wonderfully *adapted* to the wants and habits of each species. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Selec., p. 216.

Two errors are in common vogue in regard to instinct: first, that it never errs; secondly, that it never *adapts* itself to changed circumstances.
Maudsley, Body and Will, § 5.

2. To fit by alteration; modify or remodel for a different purpose: as, to *adapt* a story or a foreign play for the stage; to *adapt* an old machine to a new manufacture.—3. To make by altering or fitting something else; produce by change of form or character: as, to bring out a play *adapted* from the French; a word of an *adapted* form. = **Syn. 1.** To adjust, accommodate, conform.—2. To arrange.

adapt† (ą-dapt'), *a.* [Short for *adapted*, prob. suggested by *apt*.] Adapted; fit; suitable.

If we take this definition of happiness, and examine it with reference to the senses, it will be acknowledged wonderfully *adapt*. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

[Providence] gave him able arms and back
To wield a flail and carry sack,
And in all stations active be,
Adapt to prudent husbandry.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i.

adaptability (ą-dap-tą-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *adaptabilities* (-tiz). [< *adaptable*: see *-bility*.] 1. The quality of being adaptable; a quality that renders adaptable.

No wonder that with such ready *adaptabilities* they [Norwegians] made the best of emigrants. The overflow of population which once directed itself in such rude fashion on Normandy and England now finds its way to the United States, and no incomers are more welcome there. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 77.

2. Specifically, in *biol.*, the capacity for responding to changes in external conditions by advantageous modification of structure or conduct; the capacity of an organism to be advantageously modified.

adaptable (ą-dap'tą-bl), *a.* [< *adapt* + *-able*.] Capable of or given to adapting one's self or things to new conditions or uses.

Yet, after all, thin, speculative Jonathan is more like the Englishman of two centuries ago than John Bull himself is. He has lost somewhat in solidity, has become fluent and *adaptable*, but more of the original groundwork of character remains.
Lowell, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

adaptableness (ą-dap'tą-bl-nes), *n.* Adaptability.

★**adaptation** (ad-ap-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *adaptation*, < ML. *adaptatio(n-)*, < L. *adaptare*: see *adapt*, *v.*] 1. The act of adapting or adjusting; the state of being adapted or fitted; adjustment to circumstances or relations.

Government, . . . in a just sense, is, if one may say so, the science of *adaptations*—variable in its elements, dependent upon circumstances, and incapable of a rigid mathematical demonstration.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 616.

Must we not expect that, with a government also, special *adaptation* to one end implies non-*adaptation* to other ends? *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 303.

2. That which is adapted; the result of altering for a different use. Specifically, a play translated or constructed from a foreign language or a novel, and rendered suitable for representation: as, this comedy is a free *adaptation* from a French author.

3. In *biol.*, advantageous modification of animals or plants in accordance with changed conditions; the result of adaptability to external conditions; the operation of external influences upon a plastic organism, or a character supposed to be acquired by the organism as the result of such operation. It is sometimes regarded as one of two principal factors in the evolution of organic forms, inducing those changes which it is the tendency of the opposite factor, heredity, to counteract, the result being the balance between adaptation and heredity, or the diagonal of the parallelogram of forces which adaptation and heredity represent.

Adaptation is commenced by a change in the functions of organs, so that the physiological relations of organs play the most important part in it. Since *adaptation* is merely the material expression of this change of function, the modification of the function as much as its expression is to be regarded as a gradual process. As a rule, therefore, *adaptation* can be perceived by its results only in a long series of generations, while transmission [*i. e.*, heredity] can be recognised in every generation.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 9.

adaptational (ad-ap-tā'shon-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to adaptation, or the adjustment of one thing to another; adaptive: in *biol.*, applied to physiological or functional modifications of parts or organs, as distinguished from morphological or structural changes.

adaptative (ą-dap'tą-tiv), *a.* [< L. *adaptatus*, pp. of *adaptare*, adapt (see *adapt*, *v.*), + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to adaptation; adaptive. [Rare.]

adaptativeness (ą-dap'tą-tiv-nes), *n.* Adaptability.

adaptedness (ą-dap'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being adapted; suitableness; fitness.

The *adaptedness* of the Christian faith to all such [the poor and oppressed], which was made a reproach against it by supercilious antagonists, constitutes one of its chief glories. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 545.

★**adapter** (ą-dap'tėr), *n.* 1. One who adapts, or makes an adaptation; specifically, one who translates, remodels, or rearranges a composition or work, rendering it fit to be represented on the stage, as a play from a foreign tongue or from a novel.

And, if these imaginary *adapters* of Homer modernized his whole diction, how could they preserve his metrical effects? *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

2. That which adapts; anything that serves the purpose of adapting or adjusting one thing to another. Specifically—3. In *chem.*, a receiver with two necks diametrically opposite, one of which admits the neck of a retort, while the other is joined to a second receiver. It is used in distillations to give more space to elastic vapors, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort.

4. In *optics*: (*a*) A metal ring uniting two lengths of a telescope. (*b*) An attachment to a microscope for centering the illuminating apparatus or throwing it out of center. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) A means for enabling object-glasses made by different makers, and having different screws, to be fitted to a body not specially adapted to receive them. *E. H. Knight.* —5. A glass or rubber tube, with ends differing in size, used to connect two other tubes or two pieces of apparatus.

adaption (ą-dap'shon), *n.* [< *adapt* + *-ion*. Cf. *adoption*, < *adopt*.] Adaptation; the act of fitting. [Rare.]

Wise contrivances and prudent *adaptions*. *Cheyne.*

adaptional (ą-dap'shon-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to adaptation, or the action of adapting: in *biol.*, applied to the process by which an organism is fitted or adapted to its environment: as, *adaptional* swellings.

adaptitude (ą-dap'ti-tūd), *n.* [< *adapt* + *-itude*, after *aptitude*.] Adaptedness; special aptitude. *Browning.*

adaptive (ą-dap'tiv), *a.* [< *adapt* + *-ive*. Cf. *adaptative*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by adaptation; making or made fit or suitable; susceptible of or undergoing accordant change. Much used in biology with reference to functional or physiological adjustment to external conditions or environment, as opposed to *homological*. See *adaptation*, 3.

The *adaptive* power, that is, the faculty of adapting means to proximate ends.
Coleridge, Aids to Reflec., p. 178.

The function of selective discrimination with the complementary power of *adaptive* response is regarded as the root-principle of mind. *Science*, IV. 17.

In the greater number of Mammals, the bones assume a very modified and *adaptive* position.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 242.

These resemblances, though so intimately connected with the whole life of the being, are ranked as merely "*adaptive* or analogical characters."
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 374.

adaptively (ą-dap'tiv-li), *adv.* In an adaptive manner; with adaptation; in an adjusted or fitting manner; with fitness: as, "*adaptively* modified structures," *Owen*, Class. of Mammalia.

adaptiveness (ą-dap'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being adaptive; capability of making or becoming fit or suitable.

adaptly† (ą-dapt'li), *adv.* In a suitable or convenient manner; aptly; fitly.

For active horsemanship *adaptly* fit.
Prior, Colin's Mist., iii. 3.

adaptness† (ą-dapt'nes), *n.* The state of being fitted; adaptation; aptness: as, "*adaptness* of the sound to the sense," *Bp. Newton*, Milton.

adaptorial (ad-ap-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *adapt* + *-ory* + *-al*.] Tending to adapt or fit; adaptive. [Rare.]

Adar (ą-där'), *n.* [Heb. and Aram. *'adār*, < Bab. and Assyr. *addaru*.] A Hebrew month, the sixth of the civil and the twelfth of the ecclesiastical year, corresponding to the latter part of February and the first part of March.

adarce (a-där'sē), *n.* [L., also *adarca*, < Gr. *ἀδάρκη* or *ἀδάρκης*, also *ἄδαρκος*, a word of foreign origin.] A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds, noted especially in ancient Galatia, Asia Minor. It is soft and porous, and has been used to cleanse the skin in leprosy, tetters, and other diseases.

adargue†, *n.* [OSp., of Ar. origin.] An Arabic weapon like a broad dagger.

adarkon (a-där'kon), *n.* [Heb.; deriv. uncertain; by some writers connected with the name *Darius*: see *daric*.] A gold coin (also called *darkemon*) mentioned in the original text of the book of Ezra, etc., as in use among the Jews, and translated *dram* in the authorized version. It was a foreign coin, probably the Persian *daric* (which see), and is so rendered in the revised version.

adarme (ä-där'mā), *n.* [Sp. *adarme*, a dram; *a-* perhaps represents the Ar. art. *al*, the, and *-darme* the L. *drachma*: see *drachma* and *dram*.] A Spanish weight, a drachm, the 16th part of an ounce, or the 256th part of a pound, equal (in Castile) to $1\frac{7}{10}$ avoirdupois drachms. Another form is *adareme*. In their origin, avoirdupois weight and the Spanish system were identical.

adarticulation (ad-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *ad-* + *articulation*.] Same as *arthrodia*.

adati† (ad'ą-ti), *n.* [Also written *adaty*, pl. *adatis*, *adaties*, etc.; of E. Ind. origin. Cf. Beng. *ādat* (cerebral *d*) or *ārat*, a warehouse, a general store.] A kind of piece-goods exported from Bengal.

adaunt† (a-dänt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *adaunten*, < OF. *adanter*, *adonter*, later *addomter*, < *a-* + *danter*, *donter*, daunt: see *a-*11 and *daunt*.] To subdue.

Adaunted the rage of a lyon savage.
Skelton, Hercules.

adaw1† (a-dâ'), *v.* [< ME. *adawen*, < *a-* + *dawen*, E. dial. *daw*: see *a-*1 and *daw*1.] **I.** *intrans.* To wake up; awake; come to.

But sire, a man that wakith out of his slep,
He may not sodeynly well taken keep
Upon a thing, ne seen it parfytly,
Til that he be *adawed* verrayly.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1156.

II. *trans.* To awaken; arouse from sleep or swoon. *Chaucer.*

adaw2† (a-dâ'), *v.* [First used in 16th century; perhaps < ME. *adawe*, *of dawe*, *of daze*, or in fuller phrase *of lyfe dawe*, usually with verb *bringen* or *don*, lit. bring or do (put) 'out of (life) day,' i. e., kill, hence the sense quell, subdue, assisted prob. by an erroneous etym. < *ad-* + *awe*, and prob. also by association with *adaunt*. The form *daw*, daunt, is later: see *daw*4.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To daunt; quell; cow.

The sight whereof did greatly him *adaw*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 13.

2. To moderate; abate.

Gins to abate the brightnesse of his beme,
And fervour of his flames somewhat *adaw*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 35.

II. *intrans.* To become moderated or less vehement.

Therewith her wrathfull courage gan appall,
And haughtie spirits meekely to *adaw*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 26.

adawlet (ą-dâ'let), *n.* [Also written *adawlut*, < Hind. *'adālat*, < Ar. *'adāla(t)*, a court of justice, < Hind. and Ar. *'adl*, justice.] In the East Indies, a court of justice, civil or criminal.

adawn (ą-dân'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3 + *dawn*.] Dawning; at the point of dawn.

aday† (a-dā'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *aday*, *adai*; < *a*3 + *day*1.] 1. By day.—2. On each day; daily.

Now written *a day*, sometimes *a-day*. See *a*3.

adays (ą-dāz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *adayes*, *a dayes*, *a daies*; < *a*3 + *days*, adverbial gen. sing. (now regarded as acc. pl.) of *day*.] 1†. By day; in the daytime.

I have miserable nights; . . . but I shift pretty well *adays*. *Johnson* to Mrs. Thrale, Mch. 19, 1771.

2. On or in the day or time: only in the compound phrase *nowadays* (which see).

adaze† (ą-dāz'), *v. t.* [< ME. *adasen*, < *a-* + *dasen*, daze: see *daze*.] To dazzle. *Sir T. More.*

ad capt. An abbreviation of *ad captandum*.

ad captandum (ad kap-tan'dum). [L.: *ad*, to, for; *captandum*, gerund of *captare*, catch, seize, < *capere*, take: see *captive*.] For the purpose of catching, as in the phrase *ad captandum vulgus*, to catch the rabble: often applied adjectively to claptrap or meretricious attempts to catch popular favor or applause: as, *ad captandum* oratory.

adcorporate† (ad-kôr'pō-rāt), *v. t.* [See *accorporate*.] To unite, as one body with another; accorporate.

★**add** (ad), *v.* [< ME. *adden*, < L. *addere*, < *ad*, to, + *-dere* for **dare*, put, place: see *do*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To join or unite into one sum or aggregate. Specifically, in *math.*, to find the sum of two or more quantities, or a combination of them into which each enters with its full effect and independently of the others, so that an increase of any one of the added quantities produces an equal increase of the sum: used with *together* or *up*: as, to *add* numbers *together*; to *add* or *add up* a column of figures.

2. To unite, join, attach, annex, or subjoin as an augmentation or accretion; bring into corporate union or relation: with *to* before the subject of addition, and sometimes without an expressed object when this is implied by the subject: as, *add* another stone, or another stone *to* the pile; he continually *added* [goods or possessions] *to* his store; to *add to* one's grief.

> Ye shall not *add* [anything] *unto* the word which I command you. Deut. iv. 2.
>
> And, to *add* greater honours *to* his age
> Than man could give him, he died fearing God.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2.
>
> [I] *add* thy name,
> O sun, to tell thee how I hate thy beams.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 36.
>
> They *added* ridge *to* valley, brook *to* pond,
> And sighed for all that bounded their domain.
> *Emerson*, Hamatreya.

3†. To put into the possession of; give or grant additionally, as to a person.

> The Lord shall *add* to me another son. Gen. xxx. 24.
>
> For length of days, and long life, and peace, shall they *add* to thee. Prov. iii. 2.

Added money, in *sporting*, money added by a jockey club to sweepstakes.—**Added sixth**, in *music*. See *sixth*.—**Add in**, to include.—**Add up**, to find the sum of.—**Syn.** *Add*, *Attach*, *Affix*, *Annex*, adduce, adjoin. The first four words agree in denoting the increasing of a thing by something additional. *Add* is the most general term, but it may denote an intimate union of the things combined, the formation of a whole in which the parts lose their individuality: as, to *add* water to a decoction; to *add* one sum to another. This idea is not expressed by any of the others. *Attach* (as also *affix* and *annex*) denotes a more external combination; it implies the possibility of detaching that which is attached: as, to *attach* a locomotive to a train. Hence we do not *attach*, but *add*, on fluid to another. It generally retains its original notion of a strong connection, physical, moral, or other: as, to *attach* a condition to a gift, a tag to a lace, or one person to another. *Affix* may be used either of that which is essential to the value or completeness of the whole, or of something that is wholly extrinsic or unrelated: as, to *affix* a signature or seal to an instrument; to *affix* a notice to a post. To *annex* sometimes brings the parts into vital relation: as, to *annex* territory, a codicil to a will, or a penalty to a prohibition.

> Care to our coffin *adds* a nail, no doubt.
> *Dr. John Wolcot*, Expost. Odes, xv.
>
> Their names cling to those of the greater persons to whom some chance association *attached* them.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Lit. Hist. of 19th Cent., III. 150.
>
> In *affixing* his name, an attesting witness is regarded as certifying the capacity of the testator. *Am. Cyc.*, XIV. 24.
>
> Since the French nation has been formed, men have proposed to *annex* this or that land on the ground that its people spoke the French tongue.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Race and Language, p. 111.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be or serve as an addition; be added: with *to*: as, the consciousness of folly often *adds to* one's regret. [Really transitive in this use, with the object implied or understood. See I., 2.]—**2.** To perform the arithmetical operation of addition.

adda[1] (ad'ä), *n.* [Egypt.] A small species of Egyptian lizard, *Scincus officinalis*; the skink. It is called "officinal" on account of the repute in which it has been held by Eastern physicians for its alleged efficacy in the cure of elephantiasis, leprosy, and certain other diseases common in the East. See *skink* and *Scincus*.

adda[2] (ad'ä), *n.* [Telugu *adda* (cerebral *d*).] A measure used in India, equal to 8½ pints. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

addability (ad-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *addable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being addable. Also written *addibility*.

addable (ad'a-bl), *a.* [< *add* + *-able*.] Capable of being added. Also written *addible*.

addax (ad'aks), *n.* [L., in acc. *addacem*, occurring in Pliny, who treats of the animal under the name of *strepsiceros*, i. e., the twisted-horn; a north African name, still used, it is said, in the forms *addas*, and *akas*, *akesh*.] **1.** The native name of a species of African antelope, a ruminant, hoofed, artiodactyl quadruped, of the subfamily *Antilopinæ*, family *Bovidæ*; the *Antilope addax* of Lichtenstein, *Oryx addax* of some, *Oryx nasomaculatus* of others, now *Addax nasomaculatus*: the word *addax* thus becoming technically a generic name, after having been a technical specific term, as well as originally a vernacular appellation. The addax is about 6 feet long, and about 3 feet high at the shoulder; stout in the body, like the ass; and with horns 3 or 4 feet long, slender, ringed, spirally twisted into two or three turns,



Addax of Eastern Africa (*A. nasomaculatus*).

and present in both sexes. The ears and tail are long, the latter terminated by a switch of hair; there are tufts of hair upon the throat, forehead, and tear-bag; the hoofs are large and semicircular, adapted for treading upon the shifting sands of the desert. The general color of the animal is whitish, with a reddish-brown head and neck, black hoofs, and a white blaze on the face, whence the name *nasomaculatus*. The addax is related to the oryx, but is generically as well as specifically distinct. The identity of this animal with that mentioned by Pliny (see etymology), though known to Gesner, was overlooked by subsequent naturalists until rediscovered by the travelers Rüppell, Hemprich, and Ehrenberg, who found the animal known to the natives under a name like that ascribed to the strepsiceros by Pliny.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of antelopes of the subfamily *Oryginæ*, of which the addax, *A. nasomaculatus*, is the only species.

addebted†, *a.* [Sc.; at first *addettit*, *addetted*, for earlier *endetted*: see *indebted*.] Indebted.

addecimate† (a-des'i-māt), *v. t.* [< L. *addecimatus*, pp. of *addecimare*, < *ad*, to, + *decimare*, take the tenth: see *decimate*.] To take or ascertain the tithe or tenth part of; tithe; decimate. *Cockeram.*

addeem† (a-dēm'), *v. t.* [< *ad-* + *deem*. Cf. *addoom*.] **1.** To award; adjudge; sentence.

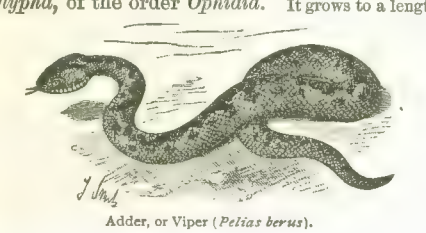
> Unto him they did *addeeme* the prise.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 15.

2. To deem; judge; esteem; account.

> She scorns to be *addeemed* so worthless-base.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars.

addendum (a-den'dum), *n.*; pl. *addenda* (-dä). [L., gerund of *addere*, add: see *add*.] A thing to be added; an addition; an appendix to a work.—**Addendum-circle** (of a gear), in *mach.*, a circle which touches the ends of the teeth.—**Addendum of a tooth**, in *mach.*, that part of the tooth of a gear which projects beyond the pitch-circle.

★**adder**[1] (ad'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *adder*, *addere*, *addre*, *edder*, *eddre*, etc., forms interchanging with the more correct *nadder*, *naddere*, *naddre*, *nadre*, *neddere*, *neddre*, etc. (through confusion of *a nadder* with *an adder*; cf. *apron*, *auger*, *orange*, *umpire*, which have lost their initial *n* in the same way), < AS. *nædre*, *næddre* = OS. *nadra* = D. *adder* = OHG. *natara*, *natra*, MHG. *natere*, *nater*, G. *natter* = Icel. *nathra*, f., *nathr*, m., = Goth. *nadrs* = Ir. *nathair* = W. *neidr*, a snake, a serpent. The L. *natrix*, a water-snake, is a different word, prop. a swimmer, < *nare*, swim. The word has no connection with *atter*, poison, q. v.] **1.** The popular English name of the viper, *Vipera communis*, now *Pelias berus*, a common venomous serpent of Europe (and the only poisonous British reptile), belonging to the family *Viperidæ*, of the suborder *Solenoglypha*, of the order *Ophidia*. It grows to a length of about 2 feet, of which the tail constitutes one eighth; the head is oval, with a blunt snout; the color varies from brown or olive to brownish-yellow, variegated with a row of large confluent rhombic spots along the middle line of the back, and a row of small black or blackish spots on each side. Though the adder is venomous, its bite is not certainly known to be fatal.



Adder, or Viper (*Pelias berus*).

2. A name loosely applied to various snakes more or less resembling the viper, *Pelias berus*: as—(*a*) By the translators of the authorized version of the Bible, to several different species of venomous serpents. (*b*) By the translators of Haeckel, to the suborder *Aglyphodonta*. (*c*) By the translators of Cuvier, to the Linnean genus *Coluber* in a large sense. (*d*) In the United States, to various spotted serpents, venomous or harmless, as species of *Toxicophis*, *Heterodon*, etc.

3. The sea-stickleback or adder-fish. See *adder-fish*.

adder[2] (ad'ėr), *n.* [< *add* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who adds.—**2.** An instrument for performing addition.

adder-bead (ad'ėr-bēd), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *bead*.] Same as *adder-stone*.

adder-bolt (ad'ėr-bōlt), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *bolt*[1], from the shape of the body.] The dragon-fly. [Prov. Eng.]

adder-fish (ad'ėr-fish), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *fish*[1].] The sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*, a fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ*, distinguished by an elongated form and the development of numerous dorsal spines. Also called *adder* and *sea-adder*.

adder-fly (ad'ėr-flī), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *fly*[2].] A name in Great Britain of the dragon-fly. Also called *adder-bolt* and *flying adder*. See *dragon-fly*.

adder-gem (ad'ėr-jem), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *gem*.] Same as *adder-stone*.

adder-grass (ad'ėr-gràs), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *grass*.] A name used in the south of Scotland for *Orchis maculata*.

adder-pike (ad'ėr-pīk), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *pike*[1].] A local English name of the fish commonly called the lesser weever, *Trachinus vipera*. Also called *otter-pike*. See *weever*.

adder's-fern (ad'ėrz-fėrn), *n.* The common polypody, *Polypodium vulgare*.

adder's-flower (ad'ėrz-flou″ėr), *n.* The red campion, *Lychnis dioica*.

adder's-meat (ad'ėrz-mēt), *n.* A name sometimes given (*a*) to the English wake-robin, *Arum maculatum* (see cut under *Arum*), and (*b*) to a chickweed, *Alsine Holostea*.

adder's-mouth (ad'ėrz-mouth), *n.* A delicate orchid, *Malaxis unifolia*, found in cool damp woods in North America, with a raceme of minute greenish flowers, and a single leaf shaped somewhat like the head of a snake.

adder-spit (ad'ėr-spit), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *spit*[2].] The common brake, *Pteridium aquilinum*.

adder's-spear (ad'ėrz-spēr), *n.* Same as *adder's-tongue*.

adder-stone (ad'ėr-stōn), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *stone*.] The name given in different parts of Great Britain to certain rounded perforated stones or glass beads found occasionally, and popularly supposed to have a supernatural efficacy in curing the bites of adders. They are believed by archæologists to have been anciently used as spindle-whorls, that is, small fly-wheels intended to keep up the rotary motion of the spindle. Some stones or beads of this or a similar kind were by one superstitious tradition said to have been produced by a number of adders putting their heads together and hissing till the foam became consolidated into beads, supposed to be powerful charms against disease. Also called *ovum anguinum*, *serpent-stone*, *adder-bead*, *adder-gem*, and in Wales *glain-neidr* and *druidical bead*. The last name is given upon the supposition that these objects were used as charms or amulets by the Druids.

> And the potent *adder-stone*,
> Gender'd 'fore the autumnal moon,
> When in undulating twine
> The foaming snakes prolific join.
> *W. Mason*, Caractacus.

★**adder's-tongue** (ad'ėrz-tung), *n.* The fern *Ophioglossum vulgatum*: so called from the form of its fruiting spike. Also called *adder's-spear*. See *Ophioglossum*.—**Yellow adder's-tongue**, a name given to the plant *Erythronium Americanum*.

adder's-violet (ad'ėrz-vī″ō-let), *n.* The rattlesnake-plantain, *Peramium pubescens*, a low orchid of North America, with conspicuously white-veined leaves.

adder's-wort (ad'ėrz-wėrt), *n.* The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*: so named from its writhed roots. Called *snakeweed*, for the same reason.

addibility (ad-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* See *addability*.

addible (ad'i-bl), *a.* See *addable*.

addice† (ad'is), *n.* An obsolete form of *adz*.

addicent (ad'i-sent), *n.* [< L. *addicen(t-)s*, ppr. of *addicere*: see *addict*, *v.*] One who authoritatively transfers a thing to another. *N. E. D.*

addict (a-dikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *addictus*, pp. of *addicere*, devote, deliver over, prop. give one's assent to, < *ad*, to, + *dicere*, say, declare.] **1.** To devote or give up, as to a habit or occupation; apply habitually or sedulously, as to a practice or habit: used reflexively: as, to *addict* one's self to the exercise of charity; he is *addicted* (*addicts* himself) to meditation, pleasure, or intemperance. [Now most frequently used in a bad sense.]

They have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints. 1 Cor. xvi. 15.

I advise thee . . . to *addict* thyself to the Study of Letters. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne (2d ed.), I. 385.

2†. To give over or surrender; devote, attach, or assign; yield up, as to the service, use, or control of: used both of persons and of things.

Yours entirely *addicted*, madam. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 3.

The land about is exceedingly *addicted* to wood. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 18, 1680.

Specifically—**3.** In *Rom. law*, to deliver over formally by the sentence of a judge, as a debtor to the service of his creditor. = **Syn. 1.** *Addict*, *Devote*, *Apply*, accustom. These words, where they approach in meaning, are most used reflexively. *Addict* and *devote* are often used in the passive. *Addict* has quite lost the idea of dedication; it is the yielding to impulse, and generally a bad one. *Devote* retains much of the idea of service or loyalty by vow; hence it is rarely used of that which is evil. *Addicted* to every form of folly; *devoted* to hunting, astronomy, philosophy. *Apply* is neutral morally, and implies industry or assiduity: as, he *applied* himself to his task, to learning.

The Courtiers were all much *addicted* to Play. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 7.

We should reflect that the earliest intellectual exercise to which a young nation *devotes* itself is the study of its laws. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 380.

That we may *apply* our hearts unto wisdom. Ps. xc. 12.

addict† (a-dikt'), *a.* [< L. *addictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Addicted.

If he be *addict* to vice,
Quickly him they will entice. *Shak.*, Pass. Pil., xxi.

addictedness (a-dik'ted-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being addicted.

My former *addictedness* to make chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

addiction (a-dik'shon), *n.* [< L. *addictio*(*n*-), delivering up, awarding, < *addicere*: see *addict*, *v.*] **1.** The state of being given up to some habit, practice, or pursuit; addictedness; devotion.

His *addiction* was to courses vain. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

From our German forefathers we inherit our phlegm, our steadiness, our domestic habitudes, and our unhappy *addiction* to spirituous liquors. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 13.

Southey, in a letter to William Taylor, protests, with much emphasis, against his *addiction* to words "which are so foreign as not to be even in Johnson's farrago of a dictionary." *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 135.

2. In *Rom. law*, a formal giving over or delivery by sentence of court; hence, a surrender or dedication of any one to a master. *N. E. D.*

ad diem (ad dī'em). [L.: *ad*, at, to; *diem*, acc. of *dies*, day: see *dies*, *dial.*] In *law*, at the day.

★**adding-machine** (ad'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* [< *adding*, verbal n. of *add*, + *machine*.] An instrument or a machine intended to facilitate or perform the addition of numbers. See *calculating-machine*, *arithmometer*.

addist†, *n.* An obsolete form of *adz*.

Addisonian (ad-i-sō'ni-an), *a.* [The surname *Addison*, ME. *Adeson*, is equiv. to *Adamson*, i. e., Adam's son. Cf. *Atchison*.] Pertaining to or resembling the English author Joseph Addison or his writings: as, an *Addisonian* style.

It was no part of his plan to enter into competition with the *Addisonian* writers. *The Century*, XXVII. 927.

Addison's cheloid (ad'i-sonz kē'loid). See *kelis*.

Addison's disease (ad'i-sonz di-zēz'). See *disease*.

additament (ad'i-ta-ment), *n.* [< L. *additamentum*, an increase, < *additus*, pp. of *addere*, add: see *add*.] An addition; something added.

In a palace . . . there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and use. *Sir M. Hale*, Origin of Mankind.

In Hawthorne, whose faculty was developed among scholars, and with the finest *additaments* of scholarship, we have our first true artist in literary expression. *The Century*, XXVI. 293.

additamentary (ad''i-ta-men'ta-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an additament; additional.

The numerous . . . *additamentary* bones which are met with in old cases of osteo-arthritis. *T. Holmes*, Syst. of Surg., IV. 27.

★**addition** (a-dish'on), *n.* [< ME. *addicion*, *-oun*, < F. *addition*, < L. *additio*(*n*-), < *addere*, increase: see *add*.] **1.** The act or process of adding or uniting, especially so that the parts remain independent of one another: opposed to *subtraction* or *diminution*: as, a sum is increased by *addition*; to increase a heap by the *addition* of more. Specifically, in *arith.*, the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; also, that branch of arithmetic which treats of such combinations. *Simple* addition is the adding of numbers, irrespective of the things denoted by them, or the adding of sums of the same denomination, as pounds to pounds, ounces to ounces, etc. *Compound* addition is the adding of sums of different denominations, as pounds, shillings, and pence to pounds, shillings, and pence, like being added to like. The addition of all kinds of multiple quantity is performed according to the principle of compound addition; thus, the addition of two complex quantities is effected by adding the real parts together to get the new real part, and the imaginary parts to get the new imaginary part. *Logical* addition is a mode of combination of terms, propositions, or arguments, resulting in a compound (the sum), true if any of the elements are true, and false only if all are false.

2. The result of adding; anything added, whether material or immaterial.

Her youth, her beauty, innocence, discretion,
Without *additions* of estate or birth,
Are dower for a prince indeed. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, a title or designation annexed to a man's name to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence: as, John Doe, *Esq.*; Richard Roe, *Gent.*; Robert Dale, *Mason*; Thomas Way, *of Boston*. Hence—(*b*) An epithet or any added designation or description: a use frequent in Shakspere, but now obsolete.

They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soil our *addition*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

This man, lady, hath robbed many beasts of their particular *additions*; he is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the elephant. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

(*c*†) In *music*, a dot at the side of a note indicating that its sound is to be lengthened one half. (*d*) In *her.*, same as *augmentation*. (*e*) In *distilling*, anything added to the wash or liquor when in a state of fermentation.—**Exercise and addition.** See *exercise*.—**Geometrical addition**, or **addition of vectors**, the finding of a vector quantity, S, such that if the vectors to be added are placed in a linear series, each after the first beginning where the one before it ends, then, in whatever order they are taken, if S be made to begin where the first of the added vectors begins, it ends where the last ends. = **Syn. 1.** Adding, annexation.—**2.** Superaddition, appendage, adjunct, increase, increment, extension, enlargement, augmentation.

addition (a-dish'on), *v. t.* **1†.** To furnish with an addition, or a designation additional to one's name.

Some are *additioned* with the title of laureate. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

2. To combine; add together. [Rare.]

The breaking up of a whole into parts really precedes in facility the *additioning* of parts into a whole, for the reason that the power of destruction in a child obviously precedes the power of construction. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 617.

additional (a-dish'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *additionnel*, < L. as if **additionalis*, < *additio*(*n*-): see *addition*.] **I.** *a.* Added; supplementary.

Every month, every day indeed, produces its own novelties, with the *additional* zest that they are novelties. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

Additional accompaniments, in *music*. See *accompaniment*.

II. *n.* Something added; an addition. [Rare.]

Many thanks for the *additionals* you are pleased to communicate to me, in continuance of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 20.

additionally (a-dish'on-al-i), *adv.* By way of addition.

additionary† (a-dish'on-ā-ri), *a.* Additional.

What is necessary, and what is *additionary*. *Herbert*, Country Parson, xxxi.

★**addititious** (ad-i-tish'us), *a.* [< LL. *additicius*, additional, < L. *addere*, pp. *additus*, add: see *add*.] Additive; additional; characterized by having been added. [Rare.]

additive (ad'i-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *additivus*, added, < L. *addere*, pp. *additus*, add: see *add*.] To be added; of the nature of an addition; helping to increase: as, an *additive* correction (a correction to be added).

The general sum of such work is great; for all of it, as genuine, tends towards one goal; all of it is *additive*, none of it subtractive. *Carlyle*, Hero Worship, iv.

additively (ad'i-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of addition; in an additive manner.

additor (ad'i-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **additor*, < *addere*, pp. *additus*, add: see *add*.] A piece of linkwork for adding angles, forming part of Kempe's apparatus for describing algebraic curves.

additory (ad'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **additorius*: see *additor*.] Adding or capable of adding; making some addition. *Arbuthnot.* [Rare.]

addle[1] (ad'l), *n.* [Also *adle*; < ME. *adel* (in *adel ey*, addle-egg), orig. a noun, < AS. *adela*, mud, = MLG. *adele*, mud, = East Fries. *adel*, dung (> *adelig*, foul, comp. *adelpol*, addle-pool; cf. Lowland Sc. *addle dub*, a filthy pool), = OSw. *adel*, in comp. *ko-adel*, cow-urine.] **1.** Liquid filth; putrid urine or mire; **the drainage from** a dunghill. [Prov. Eng.]—**2†.** The dry lees of wine. *Bailey*; *Ash.*—**3.** Same as *attle*[1].

addle[1] (ad'l), *a.* [A separate adj. use of *addle-* in *addle-egg*, ME. *adel ey*, orig. 'filth egg,' equiv. to ML. *ovum ūrīnæ*, lit. egg of urine, a perversion of L. *ovum ūrīnum* (Pliny), repr. Gr. *ὠὸν οὐρινον*, a wind-egg (*οὖρος*, a wind). A popular etym. connected *addle*, as an adj., with *idle*: "An *adle egge*, q. idle egge, because it is good for nothing" (Minsheu).] **1.** Having lost the power of development and become rotten; putrid: applied to eggs. Hence—**2.** Empty; idle; vain; barren; producing nothing; muddled; confused.

To William all give audience,
And pray ye for his noddle,
For all the Farie's evidence
Were lost, if that were *addle*. *Bp. Corbet*, Farewell to the Faeryes.

His brains grow *addle*. *Dryden*, Prol. to Don Sebastian, i. 24.

addle[1] (ad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *addled*, ppr. *addling*. [< *addle*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make corrupt or putrid, as eggs.

Themselves were chilled, their eggs were *addled*. *Cowper*, Pairing Time Anticipated.

Hence—**2.** To spoil; make worthless or ineffective; muddle; confuse: as, to *addle* the brain, or a piece of work.

His cold procrastination *addled* the victory of Lepanto, as it had formerly *addled* that of St. Quentin. *Simpson*, Sch. Shak., I. 97. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To manure with liquid. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To become addled, as an egg; hence, to come to nought; be spoiled.

addle[2] (ad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *addled*, ppr. *addling*. [E. dial., also *eddle*, < ME. *addlen*, *adlen*, earn, gain, Icel. *ödhla*, in refl. *ödhlask*, spelled also *œdhlask*, win, gain, < *ödhal*, patrimony, = AS. *ēthel*, home, dwelling, property.] **I.** *trans.* To earn; accumulate gradually, as money. [North. Eng.]

Parson's lass . . .
Mun be a guvness, lad, or summut, and *addle* her bread. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, N. S.

II.† *intrans.* To produce or yield fruit; ripen.

Where ivy embraceth the tree very sore,
Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more. *Tusser*, Five Hundred Points (1573), p. 47.

addle[2] (ad'l), *n.* [< *addle*[2], *v.*] Laborers' wages. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

addle-brain (ad'l-brān), *n.* [< *addle*[1], *a.*, + *brain*.] A stupid bungler; an addle-pate.

addle-headed (ad'l-hed''ed), *a.* [< *addle*[1], *a.*, + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Stupid; muddled. An equivalent form is *addle-pated*.

addlement (ad'l-ment), *n.* [< *addle*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] The process of addling or of becoming addled. *N. E. D.*

addle-pate (ad'l-pāt), *n.* [< *addle*[1], *a.*, + *pate*.] A stupid person.

It is quite too overpowering for such *addle-pates* as this gentleman and myself. *Mrs. Craik*, Ogilvies, p. 138.

addle-pated (ad'l-pā''ted), *a.* [As *addle-pate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *addle-headed*.

addle-plot (ad'l-plot), *n.* [< *addle*[1], *v.*, + obj. *plot*[2].] A person who spoils any amusement; a marsport or marplot.

addle-pool (ad'l-pōl), *n.* [< *addle*[1] + *pool*[1]; = East Fries. *adelpol*.] A pool of filthy water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

addling[1] (ad'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *addle*[1], *v.*] **1.** Decomposition of an egg.—**2.** Muddling of the wits.

addling[2] (ad'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *addle*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of earning by labor.—**2.** *pl.* That which is earned; earnings. Also written *adlings*. [North. Eng.]

addoom† (a-dōm'), *v. t.* [< *ad-* + *doom*. Cf. *addeem*.] To adjudge.

Unto me *addoom* that is my dew. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 56.

addorsed, *p. a.* See *adorsed*.

address (a-dres'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *addressed* (also *adrest*), ppr. *addressing*. [< ME. *adressen*, < OF. *adresser*, *adressier*, *adresier*, earlier *adrescer*, *adrecer*, *adrecier*, etc., F. *adresser* = Pr. *adreysar* = Sp. *aderezar* = Pg. *adereçar* = It. *addirizzare*, < ML. **addirectiare* (*addretiare*, *addressare*, etc.) for **addrectiare*, < *ad*, to, + **drictiare*, **directiare*, make straight, > OF. *drescer*, *dresser*, > E. *dress*: see *a-*[11], *ad-*, and *dress*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** Primarily, to make direct or straight; straighten, or straighten up; hence, to bring into line or order, as troops (see *dress*); make right in general; arrange, redress, as wrongs, etc. *N. E. D.*—**2†.** To direct in a course or to

an end; impart a direction to, as toward an object or a destination; aim, as a missile; apply directly, as action. [Still used, in the game of golf, in the phrase "to *address* a ball," and directly, as action.

Imbrasides *addrest* his javeline at him. *Chapman*, Iliad.

Good youth, *address* thy gait unto her;
Be not denied access, stand at her doors.
Shak., T. N., i. 4.

3. To direct the energy or force of; subject to the effort of doing; apply to the accomplishment of: used reflexively, with *to:* as, he *addressed himself to* the work in hand.

This was a practical question, and they [the framers of the American Constitution] *addressed themselves to* it as men of knowledge and judgment should.
Lowell, Democracy.

4. To direct to the ear or attention, as speech or writing; utter directly or by direct transmission, as to a person or persons: as, to *address* a warning to a friend, or a petition to the legislature.

The young hero had *addressed* his prayers to him for his assistance. *Dryden.*

The supplications which Francis [Bacon] *addressed* to his uncle and aunt were earnest, humble, and almost servile. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

5. To direct speech or writing to; aim at the hearing or attention of; speak or write to: as, to *address* an assembly; he *addressed* his constituents by letter.

Though he [Cæsar] seldom *addresses* the Senate, he is considered as the finest speaker there, after the Consul.
Macaulay, Fragments of a Roman Tale.

Straightway he spake, and thus *address'd* the Gods.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

6. To apply in speech; subject to hearing or notice: used reflexively, with *to:* as, he *addressed himself to* the chairman.

Our legislators, our candidates, on great occasions even our advocates, *address themselves* less *to* the audience than *to* the reporters. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

7. To direct for transmission; put a direction or superscription on: as, to *address* a letter or parcel to a person at his residence; to *address* newspapers or circulars.

Books . . . not intended for . . . the persons to whom they are *addressed*, but . . . for sale, are liable to customs duties upon entering . . . Colombia. *U. S. Postal Guide.*

8. To direct attentions to in courtship; pay court to as a lover.

To prevent the confusion that might arise from our both *addressing* the same lady, I shall expect the honour of your company to settle our pretensions in King's Mead Fields. *Sheridan.*

She is too fine and too conscious of herself to repulse any man who may *address* her.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 316.

9. To prepare; make ready: often with *to* or *for*.

Turnus *addressed* his men *to* single fight.
Dryden, Æneid.

To-morrow *for* the march are we *address'd*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

Hence—**10†.** To clothe or array; dress; adorn; trim.

Other writers and recorders of fables could have told you that Tecla sometime *addressed* herself in man's apparel. *Bp. Jewell*, Def. of Apologie, p. 375.

11. In *com.*, to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor: as, the ship was *addressed* to a merchant in Baltimore.—**To address the ball,** in *golf*, to take up one's position preparatory to striking the ball.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To direct speech; speak.

My lord of Burgundy,
We first *address* towards you. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

2. To make an address or appeal.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, having *addressed* in vain for his majesty's favour, resorted by habeas corpus to the King's Bench. *Marvell*, Growth of Popery.

3. To make preparations; get ready.

Let us *address* to tend on Hector's heels.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

They ended parle, and both *address'd* for fight.
Milton, P. L., vi. 296.

address (a-dres'), *n.* [=F. *adresse*, n.; from the verb.] **1.** Power of properly directing or guiding one's own action or conduct; skilful management; dexterity; adroitness: as, he managed the affair with *address*.

Here Rhadamanthus, in his travels, had collected those inventions and institutions of a civilized people, which he had the *address* to apply to the confirmation of his own authority. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 505.

There needs no small degree of *address* to gain the reputation of benevolence without incurring the expense.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 1.

2. Direction or guidance of speech; the act or manner of speaking to persons; personal bearing in intercourse; accost: as, Sir is a title of *address;* he is a man of good *address*. Hence —**3.** The attention paid by a lover to his mistress; courtship; *pl.* (more commonly), the acts of courtship; the attentions of a lover: as, to pay one's *addresses* to a lady.

As some coy nymph her lover's warm *address*
Not quite indulges, nor can quite repress.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 19.

Tell me whose *address* thou favour'st most.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

A gentleman . . . made his *addresses* to me. *Addison.*

4. An utterance of thought addressed by speech to an audience, or transmitted in writing to a person or body of persons; usually, an expression of views or sentiments on some matter of direct concern or interest to the person or persons addressed; a speech or discourse suited to an occasion or to circumstances: as, to deliver an *address* on the events of the day; an *address* of congratulation; the *address* of Parliament in reply to the queen's speech.

It was, therefore, during a period of considerable political perturbation that Mr. Bright put forth an *address* dated January 31st, 1837.
J. Barnett Smith, John Bright, p. 23.

5. A formal request addressed to the executive by one or both branches of a legislative body, requesting it to do a particular thing.

The Constitutions of England, of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, authorized the removal of an obnoxious judge on a mere *address* of the legislature.
H. Adams, John Randolph, p. 132.

The power of *address*, whenever it has been used in this commonwealth, has been used to remove judges who had not violated any law. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 161.

6. A direction for guidance, as to a person's abode; hence, the place at which a person resides, or the name and place of destination, with any other details, necessary for the direction of a letter or package: as, what is your present *address?* the *address* or superscription on a letter.

Mrs. Dangle, shall I beg you to offer them some refreshments, and take their *address* in the next room?
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

7. In *equity pleading*, the technical description in a bill of the court whose remedial power is sought.—**8.** In *com.*, the act of despatching or consigning, as a ship, to an agent at the port of destination.—**9†.** Formerly used in the sense of preparation, or the state of preparing or being prepared, and in various applications arising therefrom, as an appliance, array or dress, etc. *N. E. D.*—**Syn. 1.** Tact, cleverness.—**2.** See *port.*—**4.** *Oration, Harangue*, etc. (see *speech*), lecture, discourse, sermon.—**6.** Residence, superscription.

addressee (a-dres-ē'), *n.* [< *address*, *v.*, + *-ee*[2].] One who is addressed; specifically, one to whom anything is addressed.

The postmaster shall also, at the time of its arrival, notify the *addressee* thereof that such letter or package has been received.
Reg. of the U. S. P. O. Dep., 1874, iii. § 52.

addresser (a-dres'ėr), *n.* One who addresses or petitions. Specifically (with or without a capital letter), in the reign of Charles II. of England, a member of the country party, so called from their address to the king praying for an immediate assembly of the Parliament, the summons of which was delayed on account of its being adverse to the court; an opponent of the court party or Abhorrers. They also received the name of *Petitioners*, and afterward that of *Whigs*. See *abhorrer*.

addressful (a-dres'fūl), *a.* Skilful; dexterous. ★*Mallet.*

addressing-machine (a-dres'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for placing addresses on newspaper-wrappers, etc. See the supplement.

addression† (a-dresh'on), *n.* [< *address*. Cf. *compression*, etc.] The act of addressing or directing one's course; route; direction of a journey.

To Pylos first be thy *addression* then.
Chapman, Odyssey, i. 438.

addressment† (a-dres'ment), *n.* [< F. *adressement* (Cotgrave): see *address* and *-ment*.] The act of addressing; the act of directing one's attention, speech, or effort toward a particular point, person, or object.

addubitation† (a-dū-bi-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *addubitatus*, pp. of *addubitare*, incline to doubt, < *ad*, to, + *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*.] A doubting; insinuated doubt.

That this was not a vniuersall practice, it may appeare by St. Austins *addubitation*.
J. Denison, Heavenly Banquet (1619), p. 353.

adduce (a-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adduced*, ppr. *adducing*. [< L. *adducere*, lead or bring to, < *ad*, to, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*, *duke*.] To bring forward, present, or offer; advance; cite; name or instance as authority or evidence for what one advances.

Reasons good
I shall *adduce* in due time to my peers.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 313.

The speculations of those early Christian theologians who *adduced* the crying of the new-born babe in proof of its innate wickedness. *J. Fiske*, Cos. Phil., I. 105.

—**Syn.** *Adduce, Allege, Assign, Advance, Offer, Cite. Offer* and *assign* are the least forcible of these words. To *offer* is simply to present for acceptance. We may *offer* a plea, an apology, or an excuse, but it may not be accepted. We may *assign* a reason, but it may not be the real or only reason which might be given by us. We may *advance* an opinion or a theory, and may *cite* authorities in support of it. *Allege* is the most positive of all these words. To *allege* is to make an unsupported statement regarding something; to *adduce*, on the other hand, is to bring forward proofs or evidence in support of some statement or proposition already made: as, he *alleged* that he had been robbed by A. B., but *adduced* no proof in support of his allegation.

I too prize facts, and am *adducing* nothing else.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 177.

To *allege* the real or supposed primeval kindred between Magyars and Ottomans as a ground for political action . . . is an extreme case.
E. A. Freeman, Race and Language.

To some such causes as you have *assigned*, may be ascribed the delay which the petition has encountered.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 372.

The views I shall *advance* in these lectures.
Beale, Bioplasm, § 2.

If your arguments be rational, *offer* them in as moving a manner as the nature of the subject will admit. *Swift.*

adduceable (a-dū'sa-bl), *a.* [< *adduce* + *-able*.] See *adducible*.

adducent (a-dū'sent), *a.* [< L. *adducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *adducere:* see *adduce*.] Bringing together; drawing one thing to or toward another; performing the act of adduction; having the function of an adductor: opposed to *abducent:* chiefly or exclusively an anatomical term, applied to certain muscles or to their action. See *adductor, a.*

adducer (a-dū'sėr), *n.* One who adduces.

adducible (a-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *adduce* + *-ible*.] Capable of being adduced. Sometimes (but very rarely) spelled *adduceable*.

Here I end my specimens, among the many which might be given, of the arguments *adducible* for Christianity.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 478.

adduct (a-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *adductus*, pp. of *adducere:* see *adduce*.] **1†.** To draw on; induce; allure.

Either impelled by lewd disposition or *adducted* by hope of rewarde. *Time's Storehouse*, p. 680.

2. In *physiol.*, to bring to or toward a median line or main axis. See *adduction*, 2.

The pectineus and three adductors *adduct* the thigh powerfully. *H. Gray*, Anat., p. 412.

adduction (a-duk'shon), *n.* [< ML. *adductio(n-)*, < L. *adducere*, pp. *adductus:* see *adduce*.] **1.** The act of adducing or bringing forward something as evidence in support of a contention or an argument. [Rare.]

An *adduction* of facts gathered from various quarters.
Is. Taylor.

2. (*a*) In *physiol.*, the action of the adductor or adducent muscles. (*b*) In *surg.*, the adducent action of a surgeon upon a limb or other member of the body; the position of a part which is the result of such action: the opposite of *abduction*. In either use, adduction consists in bringing a limb to or toward the long axis of the body, so that it shall be parallel therewith or with its fellow; or in bringing together two or several similar parts, as the spread fingers of the human hand, the opened shells of a bivalve mollusk, etc.

adductive (a-duk'tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **adductivus*, < *adducere*, pp. *adductus:* see *adduce*.] Adducing or bringing forward.

adductor (a-duk'tor), *n.* and *a.* [L., a procurer, lit. one who draws to, < *adducere*, pp. *adductus:* see *adduce*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *adductors* (-torz) or *adductores* (ad-uk-tō'rēz). In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, that which adducts; specifically, the name of several muscles which draw certain parts to or toward one common center or median line: the opposite of *abductor*. The word is also applied to various muscles not specifically so named; thus, the internal rectus of the eye is an *adductor* of the eyeball. The muscles which close the shells of bivalves are generically termed *adductors*. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata*, *Waldheimia*, and *Productidæ*.—**Adductor arcuum,** the adductor of the arches, a muscle of the side of the neck of some *Batrachia*, as *Menopoma*.—**Adductor branchiarum,** the adductor of the gills, a muscle of some *Batrachia*, as *Menobranchus*.—**Adductor brevis** (the short adductor), **adductor longus** (the long adductor), **adductor**

magnus (the great adductor), three adductor muscles of the human thigh, arising from the pelvis and inserted in the linea aspera of the femur.—**Adductor digiti tertii, adductor digiti quarti,** the adductor muscle of the third digit and of the fourth digit, found in various animals, as the chameleon.—**Adductor mandibulæ,** in *Crustacea,* a muscle which adducts the mandible, and so brings together the opposite sides of the upper jaw.—**Adductor pollicis,** the adductor of the thumb.—**Adductor pollicis pedis, or adductor hallucis,** the adductor of the great toe. [Other muscles of the digits having the same function are sometimes called adductors.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to an adductor; having the function of adducting; adducent: as, the *adductor* muscles of the thigh: opposed to *abductor.*—**Adductor impressions,** in *conch.,* the scars on the interior surfaces of the opposite valves of bivalve shells left by the adductor muscles; the ciboria. (See *ciborium.*) There are generally two, an anterior and a posterior, as in the clam, but often only one, as in the oyster and scallop (*Pecten*).—**Adductor muscles.** (*a*) In *anat.,* the adductors. See I. (*b*) In *malacology,* the muscles which draw together or close the valves in bivalve mollusks. See cut under *Waldheimia.*

addulce† (a-duls′), *v. t.* [< late ME. *adoulce,* < OF. *adoulcir,* earlier *adulcir, adolcir,* F. *adoucir,* < ML. **adulceire,* < L. *ad,* to, + *dulcis,* sweet: see *dulce.*] To sweeten.

Some mirth t' *addulce* man's miseries. *Herrick.*

-ade[1]. [(1) < F. *-ade,* < Pr. Sp. or Pg. *-ada,* or It. *-ata,* < L. *-ata,* f.; (2) < Pr. *-at,* Sp. or Pg. *-ado,* or It. *-ato,* < L. *-atus,* m., pp. suffix of verbs in *-are:* see *-ate*[1]. The native F. form is *-ée,* OF. *-ee,* whence in older E. *-y:* cf. *army* (F.) with *armada* (Sp.), ult. < L. *armata.*] **1.** A suffix of nouns of French or other Romance origin, as *accolade, ambuscade, brigade, cannonade, lemonade,* etc., or of (a few) English nouns formed on the same model, as *blockade, orangeade.*—**2.** A suffix of nouns of Spanish or Italian origin (originally masculine form of preceding), as *brocade, renegade,* etc. It also appears in the Spanish form *-ado,* as in *renegado, desperado.*

-ade[2]. [< F. *-ade,* < L. *-as* (*-ad-*), < Gr. *-ας* (*-αδ-*), fem. suffix: see *-ad*[2].] A suffix of Greek origin, now usually *-ad,* as in *decade* (sometimes *decad*), *nomade* (usually *nomad,* like *monad, triad,* etc.).

adeb (ad′eb), *n.* [Ar.] An Egyptian weight equal to 210 okes. See *oke.*

adeed†, *adv.* Indeed.

"Say, did ye fleech and speak them fair?" "*Adeed* did I," quo' Bottom. *Blackwood's Mag.,* XXII. 404.

adeem (a-dēm′), *v. t.* [< L. *adimĕre,* take away, < *ad,* to, + *emere,* take. Cf. *redeem.*] In *law,* to revoke (a legacy), either (1) by implication, as by a different disposition of the bequest during the life of the testator, or (2) by satisfaction of the legacy in advance, as by delivery of the thing bequeathed, or its equivalent, to the legatee during the lifetime of the bequeather.

A specific legacy may be *adeemed;* . . . if the subject of it be not in existence at the time of the testator's death, then the bequest entirely fails. . . . A specific gift is not *adeemed* by the testator's pledge of the subject of it, and the legatee will be entitled to have it redeemed by the executor. *Am. Cyc.,* X. 316.

adeep (ạ-dēp′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *deep,* after *ahigh, alow,* etc.] Deeply. [Rare.]

We shout so *adeep* down creation's profound,
We are deaf to God's voice.
Mrs. Browning, Rhap. of Life's Progress.

Adela (a-dē′lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήλος,* not manifest, < *ἀ-* priv., not, + *δῆλος,* clear, manifest.] A genus of moths, of the family *Tineidæ. A. degeerella* is a woodland species, notable for spinning gossamer. *Latreille,* 1796.

adelantadillo (ä-dā-län-tä-dēl′yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *adelantado,* advanced, early, applied to fruit or plants: see *adelantado.*] A Spanish red wine made of the earliest ripe grapes.

adelantado (ä″dā-län-tä′dō), *n.* [Sp.; lit., advanced, forward; as applied to fruit or plants, early; pp. of *adelantar,* advance, grow, anticipate, < *adelante,* adv., forward, onward, < *ad-, á* (< L. *ad*), to, + *el,* the (< L. *ille,* that), + *ante* (< L. *ante*), before.] The title formerly given in Spain to the governor of a province.

Invincible *adelantado* over the army of pimpled . . . faces. *Massinger,* Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

The marquess had a secret conference with Don Pedro Enriquez, *Adelantado* of Andalusia. *Irving,* Granada, p. 29.

Adelarthrosomata (ad-ẹ-lär-thrō-sō′ma-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄδηλος,* not manifest (< *ἀ-* priv., not, + *δῆλος,* manifest), + *ἄρθρον,* joint, + *σῶμα,* pl. *σώματα,* body.] In Westwood's system of classification, an order of arachnids which respire by tracheæ. It consists of the false scorpions and harvestmen, or the families *Solpugidæ, Chelifer idæ,* and *Phalangiidæ:* distinguished from the *Monomerosomata.* With the view of adapting Leach's system to that of Latreille, Westwood adopted Latreille's three sections of *Arachnida,* namely, *Pulmonaria, Trachearia,* and *Aporobranchia,* dividing the first of these sections into the orders *Dimerosomata* and *Polymerosomata,* the second section into the orders *Adelarthrosomata* and *Monomerosomata,* and making the third section consist of the order *Podosomata*—these ordinal names being all Leach's, excepting Westwood's *Adelarthrosomata.*

adelarthrosomatous (ad-ẹ-lär-thrō-sō′ma-tus), *a.* Being indistinctly jointed; having the body indistinctly segmented; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Adelarthrosomata.*

adelaster (ad-ẹ-las′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄδηλος,* not manifest, + *ἀστήρ,* star (in ref. to the flower).] A proposed name for such plants as come into cultivation before they are sufficiently well known to be referred to their true genera.

adelfisch (ä′del-fish), *n.* [G., < *adel,* nobility, + *fisch* = E. *fish.*] A name of a European species of whitefish, *Coregonus lavaretus:* synonymous with *lavaret* (which see).

adeling†, *n.* Obsolete form of *atheling.*

Adelobranchia (ad″ẹ-lō-brang′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήλος,* not manifest, + *βράγχια,* gills.] **1.** A family name for gastropods in which the respiratory cavity has a slit-like outlet and is without a siphon. The term includes the pulmonates as well as the marine forms. *Duméril,* 1807.—**2.** An ordinal name for the true pulmonates. *Risso,* 1826.

adelocodonic (ad″ẹ-lō-kō-don′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄδηλος,* not manifest, + *κώδων,* a bell, the head of a flower.] In *zoöl.,* noting the condition of a gonophore when no developed umbrella is present. *Pascoe.*

adelomorphous (ad″ẹ-lō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄδηλος,* not manifest, + *μορφή,* form.] Of a form which is inconspicuous or not apparent: applied to the so-called principal or central cells of the cardiac glands of the stomach.

adelopneumon (ad″ẹ-lop-nū′mọn), *n.* One of the *Adelopneumona.*

Adelopneumona (ad″ẹ-lop-nū′mō-nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήλος,* not manifest, + *πνεύμων,* lung: see *pneumonia.*] A name sometimes given to the inoperculate terrestrial gastropods, in allusion to the inclosure of the pulmonary cavity by the union of the mantle with the nape, except at a lateral aperture: synonymous with *Pulmonifera.*

adelopod, adelopode (a-dē′lō-pod, -pōd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄδηλος,* not manifest, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] An animal whose feet are inconspicuous or not apparent.

-adelphia. [NL., < Gr. *-αδελφία,* < *ἀδελφός,* brother, *ἀδελφή,* sister, lit. co-uterine, < *ἀ-* copulative + *δελφύς,* uterus.] In *bot.,* the second element, signifying fraternity, in the names of the 17th, 18th, and 19th classes (*Monadelphia, Diadelphia,* and *Polyadelphia*) of the Linnean system of sexual classification, used to denote the coalescence of stamens by their filaments into one, two, or more sets.

Adelphian (ạ-del′fi-an), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδελφός,* brother: see above.] Same as *Exchite.*

adelphous (ạ-del′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδελφός,* brother: see *-adelphia.*] Related; in *bot.,* having stamens united by their filaments into sets: used mostly in composition, as in *monadelphous,* etc.

adempt† (a-dempt′), *a.* [< L. *ademptus,* pp. of *adimere,* take away: see *adeem.*] Taken away.

Without any sinister suspicion of anything being added or *adempt.* *Latimer,* Pref. to Serm. bef. Edw. VI.

ademption (ạ-demp′shọn), *n.* [< L. *ademptio(n-),* < *adimere,* pp. *ademptus,* take away: see *adeem.*] In *law,* the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like; especially, the lapse of a legacy, (1) by the testator's satisfying it by delivery or payment to the legatee before his death, or (2) by his otherwise dealing with the thing bequeathed so as to manifest an intent to revoke the bequest. See *adeem.*

Aden (ä′den), *n.* [Also written fancifully *Aidenn,* after the Oriental forms, Ar. *Adn,* Hind. *Adan,* etc.: see *Eden.*] Same as *Eden.*

Blooming as *Aden* in its earliest hour.
Byron, Bride of Abydos, ii. 20.

Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the distant *Aidenn,*
It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels name Lenore. *Poe,* The Raven.

aden-. Same as *adeno-.*

adenalgia (ad-e-nal′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-αλγία,* < *ἄλγος,* pain.] In *pathol.,* pain in a gland; adenodynia.

adenalgy (ad-e-nal′ji), *n.* Same as *adenalgia.*

Adenanthera (ad″e-nan-thē′rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + NL. *anthēra,* anther: see *anther.*] A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the family *Mimosaceæ,* natives of the East Indies and Ceylon. *A. pavonina* is one of the largest and handsomest trees of India, and yields hard solid timber called red sandal-wood. The bright-scarlet seeds, from their equality in weight (each = 4 grains), are used by goldsmiths in the East as weights.

adeni-. Same as *adeno-.*

adenia (a-dē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν,* a gland.] **1.** A name which has been applied to strumous or syphilitic chronic adenitis, and to Hodgkin's disease.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.,* a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy,* 1863.

adeniform (a-den′i-fôrm or ad′e-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + L. *-formis,* < *forma,* shape.] Of a gland-like shape.

adenitis (ad-e-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a gland, especially of a lymphatic gland.

adenko (a-deng′kō), *n.* [Native name.] A calabash or gourd used on the Gold Coast of Africa for holding liquids, and generally decorated by carvings in low relief or incised lines.

adeno-. [Combining form (*aden-* before a vowel, *adeni-* regarded as Latin) of Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδενο-*), a gland.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning gland.

adenocarcinoma (ad″e-nō-kär-si-nō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *adenocarcinomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *καρκίνωμα:* see *carcinoma.*] A tumor which deviates from the true gland-structure characterizing the adenomata, but which does not differ from it as much as a typical carcinoma. See *adenoma.*

adenocele (ad′e-nō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *κήλη,* a tumor.] Same as *adenoma.*

adenochirapsology† (ad″e-nō-kī-rap-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *χειραψία,* a touching with the hand (< *χείρ,* hand, + *ἅπτειν,* touch), + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine of the reputed power of kings to cure diseases, as scrofula or king's evil, by touching the patient: a word used as the title of a book on that subject published in 1684.

adenochondroma (ad″e-nō-kon-drō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *adenochondromata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *χόνδρος,* cartilage, + *-oma,* q. v.] A tumor consisting of glandular and cartilaginous tissue.

adenodynia (ad″e-nō-din′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *ὀδύνη,* pain.] In *pathol.,* pain in a gland or in the glands; adenalgia.

adenographic (ad″e-nō-graf′ik), *a.* Pertaining to adenography.

adenography (ad-e-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] That part of descriptive anatomy which treats of glands.

★**adenoid** (ad′e-noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδενοειδής,* glandiform, < *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *εἶδος,* form: see *-oid.*] **1.** In the form of a gland; glandiform; glandular.—**2.** Of or pertaining to glands, especially to those of the lymphatic system.—**Adenoid cancer.** See *cancer.*—**Adenoid tissue,** in *anat.,* a retiform or net-like tissue, the interstices of which contain cells resembling white blood-corpuscles. Such tissue is found in the lymphatic glands, and in a diffuse form in the intestinal mucous membrane, and elsewhere.

Retiform, *adenoid,* or lymphoid connective *tissue* is found extensively in many parts of the body, often surrounding the minute blood-vessels and forming the commencement of lymphatic channels. *H. Gray,* Anat.

adenoidal (ad-e-noi′dal), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling glands; having the appearance of a gland; adenoid.

adenological (ad″e-nō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< **adenologic* (< *adenology*) + *-al.*] Pertaining to adenology.

adenology (ad-e-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] In *anat.,* the doctrine or science of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

adenolymphocele (ad″e-nō-lim′fō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + L. *lympha,* in mod. sense 'lymph,' + Gr. *κήλη,* a tumor.] Dilatation of the afferent or efferent vessels of the lymphatic glands.

★**adenoma** (ad-e-nō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *adenomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-oma,* q. v.] A tumor presenting the characteristics of the gland from which it springs; a tumor originating in a gland, and presenting the general character of racemose or of tubular glands. Also called *adenocele.*

adenomatous (ad-e-nom′a-tus), *a.* [< *adenoma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an adenoma.

adenomeningeal (ad″e-nō-mē-nin′jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *μῆνιγξ,* a membrane, esp. the pia mater: see *meningitis.*] An epithet applied to a kind of fever supposed to depend upon disease of the intestinal follicles.

adenomyoma (ad″e-nō-mī-ō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *adenomyomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *μῦς,* a muscle (see *myology*), + *-oma,*

q. v.] A tumor consisting of glandular and muscular tissue.

adenoncus (ad-e-nong′kus), *n.*; pl. *adenonci* (-non′sī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *ὄγκος*, a bulk, mass.] A swelling of a gland.

adenopathy (ad-e-nop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-παθία*, < *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of a gland.

There are no lesions of the mucous membrane, nor can any *adenopathy* be found [case of syphiloderma].
Duhring, Skin Diseases, plate U.

adenopharyngitis (ad″e-nō-far-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

adenophore (a-den′ō-fōr), *n.* [As *adenophorous*.] In *bot.*, a short stalk or pedicel supporting a nectar-gland.

adenophorous (ad-e-nof′ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, bearing or producing glands.

adenophthalmia (ad″e-nof-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

adenophyllous (ad″e-nō-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf: see *folio*.] In *bot.*, having leaves bearing glands, or studded with them.

adenophyma (ad″e-nō-fī′mä), *n.*; pl. *adenophymata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *φῦμα*, a tumor, lit. a growth, < *φύειν*, grow: see *physic*.] In *pathol.*, a swelling of a gland: sometimes used to signify a soft swelling.

adenos (ad′e-nos), *n.* [Native term.] A kind of cotton which comes from Aleppo, Turkey. Also called *marine cotton*. *E. D.*

adenosarcoma (ad″e-nō-sär-kō′mä), *n.*; pl. *adenosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] A tumor consisting in part of adenomatous and in part of sarcomatous tissue.

adenose, adenous (ad′e-nōs, -nus), *a.* [< NL. *adenosus*, < Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland.] Full of glands; glandulous.

adenotomic (ad″e-nō-tom′ik), *a.* [< *adenotomy*.] Pertaining to adenotomy.

adenotomy (ad-e-not′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-τομία*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *anat.* and *surg.*, dissection or incision of a gland.

adenous, *a.* See *adenose*.

Adeona (ad-ē-ō′nä), *n.* [LL., in myth., a Roman divinity who presided over the arrival of travelers, < L. *adire*, come, arrive, *adeo*, I come, < *ad*, to, + *ire*, go. Cf. *Abeona*.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Adeonidæ* (which see).

Adeonidæ (ad-ē-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adeona* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Adeona*. They have the zoarium erect or (rarely) incrusting, affixed by a flexible jointed or jointless radicate peduncle, immediately attached. The zoarium is bilaminar when not incrusting, and foliacious and fenestrate, or branched or lobate and entire. The cells are usually of three kinds, zoœcial, oœcial, and avicularian; the zoœcia are of the usual type. The family (originally named *Adeoneæ* by Busk) contains about 38 recent species, referred to 3 genera. *Busk*.

Adephaga (a-def′a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *ἀδηφάγος*: see *adephagous*.] A group of voracious, carnivorous, and predatory beetles, composing a part of the pentamerous division of the order *Coleoptera*. They have filiform antennæ and but two palpi to each maxilla. Of the four families which make up this group, two, *Gyrinidæ* and *Dytiscidæ*, are aquatic, and sometimes called *Hydradephaga*; the other two, *Carabidæ* and *Cicindelidæ*, are chiefly terrestrial, and are sometimes called *Geodephaga*. The whirligig and the tiger-beetle respectively exemplify these two divisions of *Adephaga*. Also called *Carnivora*. See cuts under *Dytiscus* and *Cicindela*.

adephagan (a-def′a-gan), *n.* A beetle of the group *Adephaga*.

adephagia (ad-ē-fā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδηφαγία*, < *ἀδηφάγος*, eating one's fill, gluttonous: see *adephagous*.] In *pathol.*, voracious appetite; bulimia.

adephagous (a-def′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *adephagus*, < Gr. *ἀδηφάγος*, eating one's fill, gluttonous, < *ἄδην*, or *ἀδην*, abundantly, enough (cf. L. *satis*, enough), + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Gluttonous; of or pertaining to the *Adephaga*: as, *adephagous* beetles.

★**adeps** (ad′eps), *n.* [L., the soft fat or grease of animals, suet, lard: see *adipose* and *adipic*.] 1. Fat; animal oil; the contents of the cells of the adipose tissue; specifically, lard.—2. In *phar.*, tallow; suet; prepared fat.—**Ceratum adipis** [gen. sing. of *adeps*], simple cerate; hog's lard with the addition of white wax to give it greater consistency.

adept (a-dept′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adeptus*, having attained, ML. *adeptus*, n., one who attained knowledge or proficiency, prop. pp. of *adipisci*, arrive at, reach, attain, obtain, < *ad*, to, + *ap-isci*, reach, attain, = Gr. *ἅπ-τειν*, touch, seize, = Skt. √ *āp*, attain, obtain: see *apt*.] **I.** *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted.

Adept in everything profound. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 350.

II. *n.* One who has attained proficiency; one fully skilled in anything; a proficient or master; specifically, in former times, a proficient in alchemy or magic; a master of occult science, or one who professed to have discovered "the great secret" (namely, of transmuting base metal into gold).

Shakespeare, in the person of Prospero, has exhibited the prevalent notions of the judicial astrologer combined with the *adept*, whose white magic, as distinguished from the black or demon magic, holds an intercourse with purer spirits. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 285.

Howes was the true *adept*, seeking what spiritual ore there might be among the dross of the hermetic philosophy. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 269.

The Persians were *adepts* in archery and horsemanship, and were distinguished by courtesy and high-breeding.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 329.

=**Syn.** *Adept*, *Expert*. An *adept* is one who possesses natural as well as acquired aptitude or skill in anything: as, an *adept* in the art of governing; an *adept* in diplomacy, lying, cajolery, whist-playing, etc. An *expert*, on the other hand, is one whose skill and proficiency are more conspicuously the result of practice or experience, or of an intimate acquaintance with a subject. The term is mostly limited to one possessing special skill or knowledge in some branch, and regarded as an authority on it: as, an *expert* in alienism, chemistry, penmanship, etc.

adeption† (a-dep′shon), *n.* [< L. *adeptio*(*n*-), < *adipisci*: see *adept*.] An obtaining or gaining; acquirement.

In the wit and policy of the captain consisteth the chief *adeption* of the victory. *Grafton*, Rich. III., an. 3.

adeptist† (a-dep′tist), *n.* [< *adept* + *-ist*.] An adept.

adeptness (a-dept′nes), *n.* The quality or state of being adept; skilfulness; special proficiency.

adeptship (a-dept′ship), *n.* The state of being an adept; adeptness: specifically used in theosophy.

adequacy (ad′ē-kwā-si), *n.* [< *adequate*: see *-acy*.] The state or quality of being adequate; the condition of being proportionate or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose: as, the *adequacy* of supply to expenditure, or of an effort to its purpose; an *adequacy* of provisions.

adequate (ad′ē-kwāt), *a.* [Formerly *adæquate*, *-at*, < L. *adæquatus*, pp. of *adæquare*, make equal, < *ad*, to, + *æquus*, equal: see *equal*.] Equal to requirement or occasion; commensurate; fully sufficient, suitable, or fit: as, means *adequate* to the object; an *adequate* comparison.

I did for once see right, do right, give tongue
The *adequate* protest.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 56.

In our happy hours we should be inexhaustible poets, if once we could break through the silence into *adequate* rhyme. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 305.

Adequate cognition, in *logic*: (*a*) A cognition involving no notion which is not perfectly clear and distinct. (*b*) A cognition at once precise and complete.—**Adequate definition** or **mark,** in *logic*. See *definition*.=**Syn.** *Adequate*, *Sufficient*, *Enough*, commensurate, competent. A thing is *adequate* to something else when it comes quite up to its level; yet neither may be *sufficient* when viewed in relation to some third thing. That which is *sufficient* may be *adequate* and more. *Enough* equals *adequate*, but is applied to a different class of subjects.

Nothing is a due and *adequate* representation of a state that does not represent its ability as well as its property.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Mat. vi. 34.

Which is *enough*, I'll warrant,
As this world goes, to pass for honest.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

adequate† (ad′ē-kwāt), *v. t.* 1. To make equal or adequate.

Let me give you one instance more of a truly intellectual object, exactly *adequated* and proportioned unto the intellectual appetite; and that is, learning and knowledge.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 208.

2. To attain equality with; equal.

Though it be an impossibility for any creature to *adequate* God in his eternity, yet he hath ordained all his sons in Christ to partake of it by living with him eternally.
Shelford, Discourses, p. 227.

adequately (ad′ē-kwāt-li), *adv.* In an adequate manner; commensurately; sufficiently.

adequateness (ad′ē-kwāt-nes), *n.* The state of being adequate; justness of adaptation; sufficiency; adequacy.

The *adequateness* of the advantages [of a given course of study] is the point to be judged.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 28.

adequation (ad-ē-kwā′shon), *n.* [< L. *adæquatio*(*n*-), < *adæquare*, make equal: see *adequate*, *a.*] A making or being equal; an equivalence or equivalent. [Rare.]

The principles of logic and natural reason tell us, that there must be a just proportion and *adequation* between the medium by which we prove, and the conclusion to be proved. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 125.

It was the arme (not of King Henry) but King Edward the First, which is notoriously known to have been the *adequation* of a yard. [An erroneous statement.]
Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire.

adequative (ad′ē-kwā-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *adæquativus*, < L. *adæquare*: see *adequate*, *a.*] Equivalent or sufficient; adequate. [Rare.]

Adesma (a-des′mä), *n. pl.* Same as *Adesmacea*.

Adesmacea (ad-es-mā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *adesma* (< Gr. *ἀδεσμος*, unfettered, unbound: see *adesmy*) + *-acea*.] An old family name for lamellibranchiate mollusks destitute of a ligament. The term includes the *Pholadidæ* and *Teredinidæ*. *Blainville*, 1824.

adesmy (a-des′mi), *n.* [< NL. *adesmia*, < Gr. *ἀδεσμος*, unfettered, unbound, < *ἀ*- priv. + *δεσμός*, a bond, tie, < *δέειν*, bind, tie.] In *bot.*, a term applied by Morren to the division of organs that are normally entire, or their separation if normally united.

adespotic (a-des-pot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ*- priv. (*a*-[18]) + *despotic*. Cf. Gr. *ἀδέσποτος*, without master or owner.] Not despotic; not absolute.

Adessenarian (ad-es-ē-nā′ri-an), *n.* [< NL. *Adessenarii*, pl., irreg. < L. *adesse*, be present, < *ad*, to, near, + *esse*, be: see *essence* and *-arian*.] In *eccles. hist.*, a name given in the sixteenth century to those who believed in the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, not by transubstantiation, but by impanation (which see).

ad eundem (ad ē-un′dem). [L.; lit., to the same (sc. *gradum*, grade): *ad*, to; *eundem*, acc. masc. sing. of *idem*, the same: see *idem*.] A phrase used in universities to signify the admitting of a student of another university, without examination, to the degree or standing he had previously held in that other university.

Here [Oxford in the vacation] I can take my walks unmolested, and fancy myself of what degree or standing I please. I seem admitted *ad eundem*. *Lamb*, Oxford.

ad extremum (ad eks-trē′mum). [L.: *ad*, to; *extremum*, acc. neut. sing. of *extremus*, last: see *extreme*.] To the extreme; at last; finally.

adfected (ad-fek′ted), *a.* [< L. *adfectus*, later *affectus*, pp. of *adficere*, later *afficere*, affect: see *affect*.] In *alg.*, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity.—**Adfected** or **affected equation,** an equation in which the unknown quantity is found in two or more different degrees or powers: thus, $x^3 - px^2 + qx = a$ is an adfected equation, as it contains three different powers of the unknown quantity x.

adfiliate, adfiliation, etc. See *affiliate*, etc.

ad finem (ad fī′nem). [L.: *ad*, to; *finem*, acc. of *finis*, end: see *finis*.] To or at the end.

adfluxion (ad-fluk′shon), *n.* [Var. of *affluxion*, q. v.] A flow, as of sap, caused by a drawing, not a propelling, force.

adglutinate (ad-glō′ti-nāt), *a.* Same as *agglutinate*.

ad gustum (ad gus′tum). [L.: *ad*, to; *gustum*, acc. of *gustus*, taste: see *gust*[2].] To the taste; to one's liking.

Adhatoda (ad-hat′ō-dä), *n.* [NL., from the Singhalese or Tamil name.] A former genus of herbs or shrubs now included in *Justicia*. *A. Vasica* (*J. Adhatoda*) is used in India to expel the dead fetus in abortion.

adhere (ad-hēr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *adhered*, ppr. *adhering*. [< F. *adhérer*, < L. *adhærere*, < *ad*, to, + *hærere*, stick, pp. *hæsus*. Cf. *cohere*, *inhere*, *hesitate*.] 1. To stick fast; cleave; become joined or united so as not to be easily separated without tearing: as, glutinous substances *adhere* to one another; the lungs sometimes *adhere* to the pleura.

When a piece of silver and a piece of platinum are brought in contact at 500° C. they *adhere*.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 229.

2. To hold closely or firmly (to): as, to *adhere* to a plan.

[Clive] appears to have strictly *adhered* to the rules which he had laid down for the guidance of others.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

3. To belong intimately; be closely connected.

A shepherd's daughter,
And what to her *adheres*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. (cho.).

4. To be fixed in attachment or devotion; be devoted; be attached as a follower or upholder: as, men *adhere* to a party, a leader, a church, or a creed; rarely, to be attached as a friend.

Two men there are not living
To whom he more *adheres*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

5. To be consistent; hold together; be in accordance or agreement, as the parts of a system; cohere. [Rare or obsolete.]

Everything *adheres* together. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

6. Specifically, in *Scots law:* (*a*) To affirm a judgment; agree with the opinion of a judge previously pronounced. (*b*) To return to a husband or wife who has been deserted. See *adherence*, 3.—7. In *logic* and *metaph.*, to be accidentally connected. See *adherent, a.*, 3.

adherence (ad-hēr'ens), *n.* [< F. *adhérence*, < ML. *adhærentia*, < L. *adhærens:* see *adherent.*] 1. The act or state of sticking or adhering: rare in a physical sense, *adhesion* being commonly used.—2. Figuratively, the character of being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment: as, an *adherence* to a party or opinions; the act of holding to closely: as, a rigid *adherence* to rules.

A tenacious *adherence* to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wise and virtuous ancestry. *Addison.*

3. In *Scots law*, the return of a husband or wife who has for a time deserted his or her spouse. The spouse who has been deserted may bring an *action of adherence* to compel the deserting spouse to return.

4. In *painting*, the effect of those parts of a picture which, wanting relief, are not detached, and hence appear adhering to the canvas or surface. *Fairholt.*—5. In *logic* and *metaph.*, the state of being adherent. See *adherent, a.*, 3. =**Syn.** *Adherence, Adhesion.* These words are undergoing desynonymization, the moral and figurative sense being limited to *adherence*, and the physical to *adhesion:* as, *adherence* to the doctrines of Adam Smith; the *adhesion* of putty to glass. [Note: *Adherent, n.*, is not used of physical attachment, nor *adherent, a.*, of moral attachment. *Adhere, v.*, is used of either.]

If he departs in any degree from strict *adherence* to these rules, . . . he not only departs from rule, but commits an act of treachery and baseness.
Gladstone, Kin beyond Sea, p. 210.

Writing and drawing with chalks and pencils depend on the *adhesion* of solids.
Atkinson, tr. of Ganot's Physics, p. 87.

adherency† (ad-hēr'en-si), *n.* [As *adherence:* see *-ency.*] 1. The state of being adherent.

Adherencies and admirations of men's persons.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 172.

2. That which is adherent.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation.
Decay of Christ. Piety.

adherent (ad-hēr'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *adhérent*, < L. *adhæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *adhærere:* see *adhere.*] I. *a.* 1. Sticking; clinging; adhering.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung,
And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung.
Pope, Odyssey, l. 547.

2. In *bot.*, congenitally united, as parts that are normally separate: generally used as equivalent to *adnate.* See cut under *adnate.*—3. In *logic* and *metaph.*, accidentally connected; not belonging to the nature of a thing; not inherent: as, if a cloth is wet, its wetness is a quality *adherent* to it, not inherent in it.

II. *n.* 1. A person who adheres; one who follows or upholds a leader, party, cause, opinion, or the like; a follower, partizan, or supporter.

Rip's sole domestic *adherent* was his dog Wolf, who was as much hen-pecked as his master.
Irving, Rip Van Winkle.

2†. Anything outwardly belonging to a person; an appendage.

His humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic *adherents.*
Gov. of Tongue.

=**Syn.** 1. Disciple, pupil, upholder, supporter, dependant.

adherently (ad-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* In an adherent manner.

adherer (ad-hēr'ėr), *n.* One who adheres; an adherent. [Rare.]

adherescence (ad-hē-res'ens), *n.* The state of being so closely connected with or attached to anything as to form with it a quasi-compound or unit. [Rare.]

adherescent (ad-hē-res'ent), *a.* [< L. *adhærescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *adhærere*, adhere: see *adhere* and *-escent.*] Tending to adhere or become adherent; adhering. [Rare.]

adhesion (ad-hē'zhon), *n.* [< F. *adhésion*, < L. *adhæsio(n-)*, < *adhæsus*, pp. of *adhærere:* see *adhere.*] 1. The act or state of adhering, or of being united and attached; close connection or association: as, the *adhesion* of parts united by growth, cement, etc.; inflammatory *adhesion* of surfaces in disease.

One mendicant whom I know, and who always sits upon the steps of a certain bridge, succeeds, I believe, as the season advances, in heating the marble beneath him by firm and unswerving *adhesion.* *Howells*, Ven. Life, iii.

2. Steady attachment of the mind or feelings; firmness in opinion; adherence: as, an *adhesion* to vice.

Obstinate *adhesion* to false rules of belief.
Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 216.

The council assigned as motives for its decrees an *adhesion* of heart on the part of the victims to the cause of the insurgents. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 404.

3. Assent; concurrence.

To that treaty Spain and England gave in their *adhesion.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

4. That which adheres; accretion.

Casting off all foreign, especially all noxious, *adhesions.*
Carlyle, Misc., I. 14.

5. In *phys.*, molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact, as between two solids, a solid and a liquid, or a solid and a gas. See extract, and *cohesion.*

Adhesion, a term used to denote the physical force in virtue of which one body or substance remains attached to the surface of another with which it has been brought into contact. It is to be distinguished from *cohesion*, which is the mutual attraction that the particles of the same body exert on each other. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 153.

6. In *bot.*, the union of parts normally separate.—7. In *pathol.*, especially in the plural, the adventitious bands or fibers by which inflamed parts have adhered, or are held together.—8. In *surg.*, the reunion of divided parts by a particular kind of inflammation, called the *adhesive.*—9. In *mech.*, often used as synonymous with *friction* (which see).—**Adhesion-car**, a railroad-car provided with means for increasing the adhesive or tractive power beyond that due merely to the weight imposed upon the rails. This is usually effected by a center rail, gripped horizontally by a pair of friction-wheels placed on its opposite sides, or by a cogged wheel working into a rack laid parallel with the road-bed. In some cases the treads of the driving-wheels are grooved, and the face of the rails is flanged to correspond to them.—**Adhesion of wheels to rails**, the friction between the surfaces in contact, acting to prevent slipping, in amount dependent upon the condition of those surfaces and the pressure. For driving-wheels, as of locomotives, it is a fraction of the weight borne by them, ranging from about one twentieth when the rails are "greasy" to one fourth when they are clean and dry. =**Syn.** *Adhesion, Adherence.* See *adherence.*

adhesive (ad-hē'siv), *a.* [< F. *adhésif, -ive*, < L. as if **adhæsivus*, < *adhæsus*, pp. of *adhærere:* see *adhere.*] 1. Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances.

She trusts a place unsound,
And deeply plunges in th' *adhesive* ground.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

2. Figuratively, cleaving or clinging; adhering; remaining attached; not deviating from.

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the track.
Thomson, Autumn.

Both were slow and tenacious (that is, *adhesive*) in their feelings. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

3. Gummed; fitted for adhesion: as, *adhesive* envelops.—**Adhesive felt**, a felt manufactured in Great Britain for use in sheathing wooden ships.—**Adhesive inflammation**, in *med.* and *surg.*, a term applied to the union of the lips of an incised wound without suppuration; also to inflammations leading to adhesion between normally free surfaces, as between the intestine and the body-wall.—**Adhesive knowledge**, in *metaph.*, knowledge which implies adhesion or assent, as well as apprehension. See *apprehensive.*—**Adhesive plaster**, in *surg.*, a plaster made of litharge-plaster, wax, and resin.—**Adhesive slate**, a variety of slaty clay which adheres strongly to the tongue, and rapidly absorbs water.

adhesively (ad-hē'siv-li), *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

adhesiveness (ad-hē'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being adhesive, or of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity.—2. In *phren.*, a mental faculty manifested in attachment to objects, animate or inanimate, lasting friendships, love of social intercourse, etc., supposed to be located in a special part of the brain. It is said to be strongest in women. See *phrenology.*

adhibit (ad-hib'it), *v. t.* [< L. *adhibitus*, pp. of *adhibēre*, hold toward, bring to, apply, < *ad*, to, + *habēre*, hold, have: see *habit.*] 1. To use or apply; specifically, to administer as a remedy; exhibit medicinally.

Wine also that is dilute may safely and properly be *adhibited.* *T. Whitaker*, Blood of the Grape, p. 33.

2. To attach: as, he *adhibited* his name to the address.

The greatest lords *adhibited* . . . faith to his words.
Hall, Chronicles, Hen. VII., an. 7.

3. To take or let in; admit. [Rare in all uses.]

adhibition (ad-hi-bish'on), *n.* [< L. *adhibitio(n-)*, application, < *adhibere:* see *adhibit.*] Application; use; specifically, use as a remedy. [Rare.]

The *adhibition* of dilute wine.
T. Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 55.

ad hoc (ad hok). [L.: *ad*, to; *hoc*, acc. neut. of *hic*, this: see *hic.*] To this; with respect to this (subject or thing); in particular.

ad hominem (ad hom'i-nem). [L.: *ad*, to; *hominem*, acc. of *homo*, man: see *Homo.*] To the man; to the interests or passions of the person.—**Argumentum ad hominem**, an argument drawn from premises which, whether true or not, ought to be admitted by the person to whom they are addressed, either on account of his peculiar beliefs or experience, or because they are necessary to justify his conduct or are otherwise conducive to his interest. Aristotle (Topics, viii. 11) remarks that it is sometimes necessary to refute the disputant rather than his position, and some medieval logicians taught that refutation was of two kinds, *solutio recta* and *solutio ad hominem*, the latter being imperfect or fallacious refutation. Thus, Blundeville says: "Confutation of person is done either by taunting, rayling, rendring checke for checke, or by scorning"; and Wilson says: "Either wee purpose by disputacion to aunswere fully to the matier or els secondly (if power want to compass that) we seke some other meanes to satisfy the man."

My design being not a particular victory over such a sort of men, but an absolute establishing of the truth, I shall lay down no grounds that are merely *argumenta ad hominem.* *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 1.

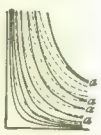
adhort† (ad-hôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *adhortari*, encourage, urge to, < *ad*, to, + *hortari*, urge, incite: see *exhort.*] To exhort; advise.

That eight times martyred mother in the Maccabees, when she would *adhort* her son to a passive fortitude, . . . desires him to look upon the heavens, the earth, all in them contained. *Feltham.*

adhortation† (ad-hôr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *adhortatio(n-)*, encouragement, < *adhortari:* see *adhort.*] Advice; exhortation; encouragement.

adhortatory† (ad-hôr'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **adhortatorius*, < *adhortator*, encourager, adviser, < *adhortari:* see *adhort.*] Advisory; conveying counsel, warning, or encouragement. *Abp. Potter.*

adiabatic (ad''i-a-bat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδιάβατος*, not to be passed over, < *ἀ-* priv., not, + *διαβατός*, verbal adj. of *διαβαίνειν*, pass over: see *diabaterial.*] I. *a.* Without transference: used in *thermodynamics* of a change in volume, whether by expansion or contraction, unaccompanied by a gain or loss of heat.—**Adiabatic curve** or **line**, a line exhibiting the relation between the pressure and the volume of a fluid, upon the assumption that it expands and contracts without either receiving or giving out heat. The curves are drawn upon a rectangular system of coördinates, the abscissas representing the volume of the substance and the ordinates the pressure upon it; the curves thus being the loci of points representing different possible states of the body which passes between different states represented by different points on the same curve without imparting heat to other bodies or receiving heat from them. The adiabatic lines are steeper than the isothermal lines, as shown in the figure, where the curves *a* are adiabatics.



Adiabatic Lines (*a*).

If a series of *adiabatic lines* be drawn so that the points at which they cut one of the isothermal lines correspond to successive equal additions of heat to the substance at that temperature, then this series of *adiabatic lines* will cut off a series of equal areas from the strip bounded by any two isothermal lines. *Clerk Maxwell*, Theory of Heat, p. 156.

II. *n.* An adiabatic line.

Mr. W. Peddie gave a communication on the isothermals and *adiabatics* of water near the maximum density point. *Nature*, XXX. 403.

adiabatically (ad''i-a-bat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an adiabatic manner.

adiabolist (ad-i-ab'ō-list), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *διάβολος*, devil, + *-ist.*] A disbeliever in the existence of the devil. [Rare.]

adiactinic (ad''i-ak-tin'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *diactinic.*] Impervious to the actinic or chemical rays of light.

Adiantum (ad-i-an'tum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀδίαντος*, maidenhair, prop. adj., unwetted (in reference to the resistance which the fronds offer to wetting), < *ἀ-* priv. + *διαντός*, capable of being wetted, verbal adj. of *διαίνειν*, wet.] A large genus of ferns, widely distributed, and great favorites in hothouses on account of their beautiful forms. It includes the common maidenhair ferns, *A. Capillus-Veneris* and *A. pedatum*, the latter peculiar to North America. They have been used in the preparation of capillaire.

adiaphora, *n.* Plural of *adiaphoron.*

adiaphoracy† (ad-i-af'ō-rā-si), *n.* [Improp. for *adiaphory:* see *-acy.*] Indifference.

adiaphoresis (ad-i-af-ō-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *διαφορεῖν*, throw off by perspiration, lit. carry off or away, < *διά*, apart, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]: see *a*-18 and *diaphoresis.*] In *pathol.*, deficiency of perspiration. Also written *adiaphorosis.*

adiaphorism (ad-i-af'ō-rizm), *n.* [< *adiaphorous* + *-ism.*] Religious tolerance or moderation in regard to indifferent or non-essential matters; hence, latitudinarianism; indifferentism.

The English Thirty-nine Articles on the whole are elevated by the same lofty *adiaphorism* as that which penetrated the Westminster Confession of Faith.
Dean Stanley, in Macmillan's Mag., XLIV. 291.

adiaphorist (ad-i-af′ō-rist), *n.* [< *adiaphorous* + *-ist.*] A person characterized by indifference or moderation, especially in religious matters. Specifically [*cap.*], a follower or supporter of Melanchthon in the controversy which arose in the reformed church in the sixteenth century regarding certain doctrines and rites publicly admitted by Melanchthon and his party, in the document known as the Leipsic Interim, to be matters of indifference. See *interim.* Also called *adiaphorite.*

He [Lord Burleigh] may have been of the same mind with those German Protestants who were called *Adiaphoristæ,* and who considered the popish rites as matters indifferent. *Macaulay,* Burleigh.

adiaphoristic (ad-i-af-ō-ris′tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to things which are morally indifferent; adiaphorous.—2. Relating to the adiaphorists. See *adiaphorist.*

adiaphorite (ad-i-af′ō-rīt), *n.* [< *adiaphorous* + *-ite*2.] Same as *adiaphorist.*

adiaphoron (ad-i-af′ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *adiaphora* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδιάφορον,* neut. of *ἀδιάφορος,* indifferent: see *adiaphorous.*] In *theol.* and *ethics,* a thing indifferent; a tenet or practice which may be considered non-essential.

Life and death are among the *adiaphora*—things indifferent, which may be chosen or rejected according to circumstances. *G. P. Fisher,* Begin. of Christianity, p. 175.

He [Luther] classed images in themselves as among the *adiaphora,* and condemned only their cultus.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 714.

adiaphorosis (ad-i-af-ō-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., improp. for *adiaphoresis,* assimilated to term. *-osis,* q. v.] Same as *adiaphoresis.*

adiaphorous (ad-i-af′ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδιάφορος,* not different, indifferent, < *ἀ-* priv. + *διάφορος,* different, < *διαφέρειν* (= L. *differe,* > E. *differ*), < *διά* = L. *dis-,* apart, + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] 1. Indifferent; neutral; morally neither right nor wrong.

Why does the Church of Rome charge upon others the shame of novelty for leaving of some rites and ceremonies which by her own practice we are taught to have no obligation in them, but to be *adiaphorous?*

Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, § 5.

Hence—2†. Applied by Boyle to a spirit neither acid nor alkaline.—3. In *med.,* doing neither good nor harm, as a medicament.

adiaphory† (ad-i-af′ō-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδιαφορία,* indifference, < *ἀδιάφορος*: see *adiaphorous.*] Neutrality; indifference.

adiapneustia (ad″i-ap-nūs′ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδιαπνευστία,* < *ἀ-* priv. + *διαπνευστικός,* < *διαπνεῖν,* breathe through, perspire, < *διά,* through, + *πνεῖν,* breathe.] In *pathol.,* defective perspiration; adiaphoresis. *Dunglison.*

adiathermanous (a-dī-a-thėr′ma-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *diathermanous,* q. v. Cf. *adiathermic.*] Same as *adiathermic.*

A body impervious to light is opaque, impervious to dark heat it is *adiathermanous.*

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 448.

adiathermic (a-dī-a-thėr′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *diathermic.*] Impervious to radiant heat.

adicity (a-dis′i-ti), *n.* [< *-ad*1 (1) + *-icity,* as in *atomicity, periodicity.*] In *chem.,* combining capacity, according as an element or a compound is a monad, dyad, etc.; same as *valency. N. E. D.*

adieu (a-dū′; F. pron. à-dyė′), *interj.* [Early mod. E. *adiew, adew, adue,* < ME. *adew, adewe,* < OF. *a Dieu, a Deu,* mod. F. *adieu,* to which the mod. E. conforms in spelling; = It. *addio* = Sp. *adiós* or *á Dios* = Pg. *adeos* or *a Deos;* < L. *ad Deum: ad,* to; *Deum,* acc. of *Deus,* God: see *deity.* Cf. *good-by,* orig. *God be with you.*] Literally, to God, an ellipsis for I commend you to God: an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends, equivalent to *farewell;* hence, a parting salutation in general: as, *adieu* to my hopes.

Adewe, and *adewe,* blis!

Testament of Love, ii. 292.

Adieu, adieu! my native shore
Fades o'er the waters blue.

Byron, Childe Harold, i. 13.

Delightful summer! then *adieu!* *Hood,* Summer.

= **Syn.** *Adieu, Farewell, Good-by.* These words have completely lost their original meanings. In use the difference between them is only one of formality, *good-by* being the most common, and *adieu* the most formal. By the Society of Friends (and perhaps some other sects) *farewell* is preferred, as not involving the careless mention of the name of God. In strict propriety, *farewell* is a parting salutation to persons going away.

adieu (a-dū′; F. pron. à-dyė′), *n.*; pl. *adieus* or (in French spelling) *adieux* (a-dūz′, à-dyė′). A farewell or commendation to the care of God: as, an everlasting *adieu;* to make one's *adieus.*

We took our last *adieu*
And up the snowy Splugen drew.

Tennyson, Daisy.

adight† (a-dīt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *adihten, adighten,* < AS. **ādihtan,* < *ā-* + *dihtan,* arrange, dight: see *dight.*] To set in order. See *dight.*

adight† (a-dīt′), *p. a.* [< ME. *adiht, adight,* pp.: see the verb.] Set in order; arrayed.

ad indefinitum (ad in-def-i-nī′tum). [L.: *ad,* to; *indefinitum,* acc. neut. of *indefinitus,* indefinite: see *indefinite.*] To the indefinite; indefinitely; to an indefinite extent. An expression used by some writers in place of *ad infinitum,* as being in their opinion more precise.

ad inf. An abbreviation of Latin *ad infinitum* (which see).

ad infinitum (ad in-fi-nī′tum). [L.: *ad,* to, unto; *infinitum,* acc. neut. of *infinitus,* infinite: see *infinite.*] To infinity; endlessly; on and on without end; through an infinite series.

adinole (ad′i-nōl), *n.* [F. *adinole,* appar. < Gr. *ἀδινός,* close, compact.] A hard, compact rock, composed of quartz and albite, produced in the contact metamorphism of certain schists by intruded diabase dikes or sills.

ad inquirendum (ad in-kwi-ren′dum). [L., for the purpose of inquiring: *ad,* to, for; *inquirendum,* gerund of *inquirere,* inquire: see *inquire.*] In *law,* a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made concerning a cause depending in a court.

ad int. An abbreviation of *ad interim* (which see).

ad interim (ad in′tėr-im). [L.: *ad,* to, for; *interim,* meanwhile: see *interim.*] In the mean time; for the present.

adios (ä-dē-ōs′), *interj.* [Sp., = Pg. *adeos* = It. *addio* = F. *adieu:* see *adieu.*] Adieu; good-by. [Southwestern U. S.]

adipate (ad′i-pāt), *n.* [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ate*1: see *adipic.* Cf. L. *adipatus,* supplied with fat.] A salt of adipic acid.

adipescent (ad-i-pes′ent), *a.* [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-escent.*] Becoming fatty.

adipic (a-dip′ik), *a.* [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ic*2: see *adeps.*] Of or belonging to fat.—**Adipic acid,** $C_6H_{10}O_4$, an acid obtained by treating oleic acid or fatty bodies with nitric acid. It forms soft, white nodular crusts, which seem to be aggregates of small crystals.

adipocerate (ad-i-pos′ė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adipocerated,* ppr. *adipocerating.* [< *adipocere* + *-ate*2.] To convert into adipocere. *Craig.*

adipoceration (ad-i-pos-ė-rā′shon), *n.* The act of changing or the state of being changed into adipocere. *Craig.*

adipocere (ad′i-pō-sēr″), *n.* [= F. *adipocire,* < L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *cera,* wax.] A soft unctuous or waxy substance, of a light-brown color, produced by the decomposition of animal matter when protected from the air, and under certain conditions of temperature and humidity. It consists chiefly of a mixture of palmitic, stearic, and oleic acids, possibly also of margaric acid.—**Adipocere mineral,** a fatty matter found in some peat-mosses, and in the argillaceous iron ore of Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales; adipocerite. It is inodorous when cold, but when heated it emits a slightly bituminous odor. Also called *adipocerite* and *hatchettin.*

adipoceriform (ad″i-pō-sēr′i-fôrm), *a.* [< *adipocere* + L. *-formis,* < *forma,* form.] Having the appearance or form of adipocere.

adipocerite (ad-i-pos′ė-rīt), *n.* [< *adipocere* + *-ite*2.] Adipocere mineral. See *adipocere.*

adipocerous (ad-i-pos′ė-rus), *a.* Relating to adipocere; containing adipocere.

adipocire (ad′i-pō-sēr″), *n.* [F.: see *adipocere.*] Same as *adipocere.*

adipo-fibroma (ad″i-pō-fī-brō′mä), *n.* Same as *lipo-fibroma.*

adipoma (ad-i-pō′mä), *n.* Same as *lipoma.*

adipose (ad′i-pōs), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *adipeux,* Sp. *adiposo,* etc., < NL. *adiposus,* < L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat: see *adeps.*] **I.** *a.* Fatty; consisting of, resembling, or having relation to fat.—**Adipose arteries,** the branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries which nourish the fat around the kidneys.—**Adipose body,** in *entom.,* a peculiar fatty substance occupying a considerable portion of the interior of the body, and especially abundant in the full-grown larvæ of insects, consisting of a yellowish lobulated mass lining the walls of the body-cavity and filling up the spaces between the viscera. *Dallas.*—**Adipose fin,** a posterior dorsal appendage, generally sacciform or pedunculated and more or less fat-like, but sometimes cariniform, developed in certain fishes, especially the salmonids and silurids.—**Adipose membrane,** the cell-wall of a fat-cell; the extremely delicate structureless membrane which surrounds a fat-globule or vesicle of fat.—**Adipose sac,** a fat-cell or fat-vesicle whose limiting cell-wall consists of an adipose membrane, and whose contents are a globule of fat.—**Adipose tissue,** a connective tissue of loose structure containing masses of fat-cells, that is, cells in which the protoplasm has been largely replaced by fat. Adipose tissue underlies the skin, invests the kidneys, etc.—**Adipose tumor,** a lipoma.

II. *n.* Fat in general; specifically, the fat on the kidneys.

adiposis (ad-i-pō′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-osis.*] 1. General corpulency.—2. The accumulation of fat in or upon a single organ.

adiposity (ad-i-pos′i-ty), *n.* [< NL. as if **adipositas,* < *adiposus:* see *adipose* and *-ity.*] Fatness; adiposis.

adipous (ad′i-pus), *a.* [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ous.* Cf. *adipose.*] Fat; of the nature of fat; adipose.

adipsia (a-dip′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἀδιψία,* absence of thirst, < *ἀδιψος,* not thirsty: see *adipsous.*] In *med.,* absence of thirst. Also called *adipsy.*

adipsous (a-dip′sus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδιψος,* not thirsty, < *ἀ-* priv. + *δίψα,* thirst: see *adipsia.*] Tending to quench thirst, as certain fruits.

adipsy (ad′ip-si), *n.* Same as *adipsia.*

adit (ad′it), *n.* [< L. *aditus,* an approach, < *adire,* pp. *aditus,* approach, < *ad,* to, + *ire,* go: see *itinerant.* Cf. *exit.*] 1. An entrance or a passage; specifically, in *mining,* a nearly horizontal excavation, or drift (which see), specially used to conduct from the interior to the surface the water which either comes into the workings from above or is pumped up from below. The word *tunnel* is in general use in the United States, and especially in the western mining regions, for *adit;* but the former properly signifies an excavation open at both ends, such as is used in railroads. When there are two or more adits, the lowest is called the *deep adit.* Adits are occasionally several miles in length. The so-called Sutro tunnel, draining the Comstock lode at Virginia City, Nevada, is the most extensive work of this kind yet constructed in the United States. It is about 20,000 feet in length, and intersects the lode at a depth of about 2000 feet. See *adit-level,* and cut under *level.*

2. *Milit.,* a passage under ground by which miners approach the part they intend to sap. *Wilhelm,* Mil. Dict.—3. Admission; access; approach. [Rare.]

Yourself and yours shall have
Free *adit.* *Tennyson,* Princess, vi.

aditio† (a-dish′on), *n.* [< L. *aditio*(*n-*), approach, < *adire:* see *adit.*] The act of approaching.

adit-level (ad′it-lev″el), *n.* A drainage-level.

adive (a-dīv′), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] Same as *corsak.*

adj. An abbreviation of *adjective.*

adjacence (a-jā′sens), *n.* [< ML. *adjacentia,* < L. *adjacen*(*t-*)*s:* see *adjacent.*] The state of being adjacent; adjacency.

adjacency (a-jā′sen-si), *n.*; pl. *adjacencies* (-siz). 1. The state of being adjacent, or of lying close or contiguous; proximity or near neighborhood: as, the *adjacency* of lands or buildings.—2. That which is adjacent. [Rare.]

Distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies.*

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

All lands beyond their own and its frontier *adjacencies.*

De Quincey, Herodotus.

adjacent (a-jā′sent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjacen*(*t-*)*s,* ppr. of *adjacere,* lie near, < *ad,* to, + *jacēre,* lie: see *jacent.*] **I.** *a.* Lying near, close, or contiguous; adjoining; neighboring: as, a field *adjacent* to the highway.

Sauntering . . . along the banks of the *adjacent* millpond. *Irving,* Sleepy Hollow.

Tribes which are larger, or better organized, or both, conquer *adjacent* tribes and annex them.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

Adjacent angles. See *angle*3.—**Syn.** *Adjacent, Adjoining, Contiguous.* These words apply only to material things; if they are applied to abstract things, it is only by considerable liberty in figurative use. They are not applicable to separate persons or animals under any circumstances. *Adjacent* villages, camps, herds; *adjoining* fields; *contiguous* houses: not *adjacent* soldiers, cattle. *Adjacent,* lying near, neighboring, but not necessarily in contact. New York and the towns *adjacent. Adjoining,* joining to or on, so as to touch. *Contiguous,* touching along a considerable line.

From the barge
A strange invisible perfume hits the sense
Of the *adjacent* wharfs. *Shak.,* A. and C., ii. 2.

The Fire Tender is in the *adjoining* library, pretending to write. *C. D. Warner,* Backlog Studies, p. 72.

[The Emperor of Morocco] is the only full-blown despot whose dominions lie *contiguous* to civilization.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 215.

II. *n.* 1. That which is next or contiguous; an abutting neighbor. [Rare.]

No *adjacent,* no equal, no co-rival.

Shelford, Learned Discourses, p. 220.

2. In *logic,* a predicate.—**Propositions of second adjacent,** propositions in which the copula and predicate are merged.—**Propositions of third adjacent** (translation of Greek *πρότασις ἐκ τρίτου κατηγορουμένου*), propositions whose copula and predicate are separated.

adjacently (a-jā′sent-li), *adv.* So as to be adjacent.

adjag (ä′jäg), *n.* [Sundanese *ājāg.*] A kind of wild dog, *Canis rutilans*, found in Java.

The dog-tribe is represented by the fox-like *adjag* (*Canis rutilans*), which hunts in ferocious packs.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 603.

adject (a-jekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *adjectus*, pp. of *adjicere*, usually contr. *adicere*, add, put to, < *ad*, to, + *jacĕre*, throw: see *jactation*, *jet*[1].] To add or put, as one thing to another; annex. [Rare.]

Lanstufan castel and lordship by the new act is . . . *adjected* to Pembrokeshire. *Leland*, Itinerary, III. 26.

adjection (a-jek′shon), *n.* [< L. *adjectio(n-)*, an addition, < *adjicere*, *adicere*, add: see *adject*.] The act of adjecting or adding, or the thing added. [Rare.]

This is added to complete our happiness, by the *adjection* of eternity. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, xii.

adjectitious (ad-jek-tish′us), *a.* [< LL. *adjectitius*, better spelled *adjecticius*, added, beside, < L. *adjectus*, pp.: see *adject*.] Added; additional: ★as, "*adjectitious* work," *Maundrell*. [Rare.]

adjectival (ad-jek-tī′val or aj′ek-ti-val), *a.* [< *adjective* + *-al*.] Belonging to or like an adjective; having the import of an adjective.

The more frequent employment of both the participles with an *adjectival* syntax is, in its origin, a Gallicism.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 658.

Relatively to the real, which is substantival, the idea is *adjectival*. *Mind*, IX. 127.

adjectivally (ad-jek-tī′val-i or aj′ek-ti-val-i), *adv.* By way of or as an adjective: as, a noun ★or participle *adjectivally* used.

adjective (aj′ek-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjectivus*, that is added (only as a grammatical term), < *adjectus*, pp. of *adjicere*, add: see *adject*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Naming or forming an adjunct to a noun: as, an *adjective* name. —**2.** Pertaining to an adjective: as, the *adjective* use of a noun. —**3.** Added or adjected; additional. [Rare.]—**Adjective color**, in *dyeing*, a color which is not absorbed directly from its solution by the fibers of the substance dyed, but can be fixed only by a mordant or by some other means: opposed to *substantive color*, which the fibers directly absorb.—**Adjective law.** See *law*.—**Noun adjective**, a word standing for the name of an attribute: now usually *adjective*, *n.* See below.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a word used to qualify, limit, or define a noun, or a word or phrase which has the value of a noun; a part of speech expressing quality or condition as belonging to something: thus, *whiteness* is the name of a quality, and is a noun; *white* means possessing whiteness, and so is an adjective. The adjective is used attributively, appositively, or predicatively: thus, attributively in "a *wise* ruler"; appositively, in "a ruler *wise* and *good*"; predicatively, in "the ruler is *wise*." Commonly abbreviated to *a.* or *adj.*

2†. A dependant or an accessory; a secondary or subsidiary part.

adjective (aj′ek-tiv), *v. t.* To make an adjective of; form into an adjective; give the character of an adjective to. [Rare.]

In English, instead of *adjectiving* our own nouns, we have borrowed in immense numbers *adjectived* signs from other languages, without borrowing the unadjectived signs of these ideas. *Horne Tooke*, Purley.

adjectively (aj′ek-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an adjective: as, the word is here used *adjectively*.

adjiger (aj′i-gėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *ajgar*.] A large Indian rock-snake, *Python molurus*. See *anaconda*.

adjoin (a-join′), *v.* [< ME. *ajoinen*, < OF. *ajoindre* (F. *adjoindre*), < L. *adjungere*, < *ad*, to, + *jungere*, join: see *join*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To join on or add; unite; annex or append.

A massy wheel . . .
To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things
Are mortis'd and *adjoin'd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

2. To be contiguous to or in contact with: as, his house *adjoins* the lake; a field *adjoining* the lawn.

As one . .
Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.
Milton, P. L., ix. 449.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be contiguous; lie or be next, or in contact: with *to*: as, "a farm *adjoining to* the highway," *Blackstone*.—**2**†. To approach; join.

She lightly unto him *adjoyned* syde to syde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 42.

adjoinant† (a-joi′nant), *a.* [< F. *adjoignant*, ppr. of *adjoindre*: see *adjoin*.] Contiguous.

To the town there is *adjoinant* in site . . . an ancient castle. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

adjoint (aj′oint), *n.* [< F. *adjoint*, assistant, adjunct, prop. pp. of *adjoindre*, adjoin, assign as an assistant: see *adjoin*.] **1**†. One who is joined or associated with another as a helper; an adjunct. [Rare.]

You are, madam, I perceive, said he, a public minister, and this lady is your *adjoint*.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 108.

2. [Pron. a-jwaṅ′.] In France, specifically—(*a*) An assistant of or substitute for the mayor of a commune, or in Paris of an arrondissement. (*b*) An assistant professor in a college.

adjourn (a-jėrn′), *v.* [< ME. *ajournen*, *ajornen*, < OF. *ajorner*, *ajurner*, F. *ajourner* = Pg. *ajornar* = It. *aggiornare*, < ML. *adiurnare*, *adjurnare*, *adjornare*, fix a day, summon for a particular day, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. **diurnus*, **jurnus*, **jornus* (> It. *giorno* = Pr. *jorn* = OF. *jor*, *jur*, F. *jour*, a day), < L. *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day: see *diurnal*, *journal*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put off or defer, properly to another day, but also till a later period indefinitely.

Or how the sun shall in mid heaven stand still
A day entire, and night's due course *adjourn*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 264.

It is a common practice to *adjourn* the reformation of their lives to a further time. *Barrow*.

Specifically—**2.** To suspend the meeting of, as a public or private body, to a future day or to another place; also, defer or postpone to a future meeting of the same body: as, the court *adjourned* the consideration of the question.

The queen being absent, 't is a needful fitness
That we *adjourn* this court till further day.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To suspend a sitting or transaction till another day, or transfer it to another place: usually said of legislatures, courts, or other formally organized bodies: as, the legislature *adjourned* at four o'clock; the meeting *adjourned* to the town hall.—**To adjourn sine die** (literally, to adjourn without day), to adjourn without setting a time to reconvene or sit again; specifically, to adjourn without intending or expecting to sit again: the usual formula of minutes recording the proceedings of a body, as a court martial, whose existence terminates with the business for which it was convened.

adjournal (a-jėr′nal), *n.* [< *adjourn* + *-al*.] In *Scots law*, the proceedings of a single day in, or of a single sitting of, the Court of Justiciary: equivalent to *sederunt* as applied to a civil court.—**Act of adjournal**, the record of a sentence in a criminal cause.—**Book of adjournal**, a book containing the records of the Court of Justiciary.

adjournment (a-jėrn′ment), *n.* [< OF. *ajournement*, earlier *ajornement*: see *adjourn* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of postponing or deferring.

We run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time.
L'Estrange.

2. The act of discontinuing a meeting of a public or private body or the transaction of any business until a fixed date or indefinitely.—**3.** The period during which a public body adjourns its sittings: as, during an *adjournment* of six weeks.—**Adjournment in eyre**, in *old Eng. law*, the appointment by the justices in eyre, or circuit judges, of a day for future session. = **Syn.** *Adjournment*, *Recess*, *Prorogation*, *Dissolution*. *Adjournment* is the act by which an assembly suspends its session in virtue of authority inherent in itself; it may be also the time or interval of such suspension. A *recess* is a customary suspension of business, as during the period of certain recognized or legal holidays: as, the Easter *recess*; a *recess* for Washington's birthday. *Recess* is also popularly used for a brief suspension of business for any reason: as, it was agreed that there be a *recess* of ten minutes. A *prorogation* is the adjournment of the sittings of a legislative body at the instance of the authority which called it together, as the sovereign; during a prorogation it can hold no sittings, but in order to resume business must be again summoned: the close of a session of the British Parliament is called a *prorogation*. *Dissolution* is the act by which the body, as such, is broken up, and its members are finally discharged from their duties. The United States House of Representatives *dissolves* every two years at a time fixed by law, but the Senate has a continuous life, and therefore *adjourns* from one Congress to another. The *dissolution* of the British Parliament necessitates a new election; the *dissolution* of the United States House of Representatives is provided for by law, an election being previously held.

adjoust†, *v.* Obsolete form of *adjust*.

adjt. A contraction of *adjutant*.

adjudge (a-juj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adjudged*, ppr. *adjudging*. [< ME. *adjugen*, *ajugen*, < OF. *ajugier*, *ajuger*, F. *adjuger*, < L. *adjudicare*, award, decide, < *ad*, to, + *judicare*, decide: see *judge* and *adjudicate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To award judicially; assign: as, the prize was *adjudged* to him.

Ajax ran mad, because his arms were *adjudged* to Ulysses. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 165.

2. To decide by a judicial opinion or sentence; adjudicate upon; determine; settle.

Happily we are not without authority on this point. It has been considered and *adjudged*.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

3. To pass sentence on; sentence or condemn.

Those rebel spirits *adjudged* to hell.
Milton, P. L., iv. 823.

4†. To deem; judge; consider. [Rare.]

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship. *Knolles*.

= **Syn.** To decree, adjudicate.

II. *intrans.* To decree; decide; pass sentence.

There let him still victor sway,
As battel hath *adjudged*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 377.

adjudgeable (a-juj′a-bl), *a.* [< *adjudge* + *-able*.] Capable of being adjudged.

Burgh customs still stand in the peculiar position of being neither *adjudgeable* nor arrestable.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 63.

adjudgement, *n.* See *adjudgment*.

adjudger (a-juj′ėr), *n.* One who adjudges.

adjudgment (a-juj′ment), *n.* The act of adjudging; adjudication; sentence. Also spelled *adjudgement*.

The *adjudgment* of the punishment.
Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng.

adjudicataire (a-jö″di-ka-tār′), *n.* [F., < L. *adjudicatus*, pp. of *adjudicare*: see *adjudicate*.] In Canada, a purchaser at a judicial sale.

adjudicate (a-jö′di-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adjudicated*, ppr. *adjudicating*. [< L. *adjudicatus*, pp. of *adjudicare*, award, decide, < *ad*, to, + *judicare*, judge: see *adjudge* and *judge*.] **I.** *trans.* To adjudge; pronounce judgment upon; award judicially.

Superior force may end in conquest; . . . but it cannot *adjudicate* any right. *Sumner*, True Grand. of Nations.

II. *intrans.* To sit in judgment; give a judicial decision: with *upon*: as, the court *adjudicated upon* the case.

From the whole taken in continuation, but not from any one as an insulated principle, you come into a power of *adjudicating upon* the pretensions of the whole theory.
De Quincey, Style, ii.

adjudication (a-jö-di-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *adjudicatio(n-)*, < *adjudicare*: see *adjudicate*.] **1.** The act of adjudicating; the act or process of determining or adjudging; a passing of judgment.

To pass off a verdict of personal taste, under the guise of an *adjudication* of science. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 81.

2. In *law*: (*a*) A judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court. (*b*) The act of a court declaring an ascertained fact: as, an *adjudication* of bankruptcy.

The consequence of *adjudication* is that all the bankrupt's property vests in the registrar of the court until the appointment by the creditors of a trustee, and thereafter in the trustee. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 343.

3. In *Scots law*, the diligence or process by which land is attached in security for or in payment of a debt.—**Articulate adjudication**, in *Scots law*, adjudication which is often used where there are more debts than one due to the adjudging creditor; in which case it is usual to accumulate each debt by itself, so that, in case of an error in ascertaining or calculating one of the debts, the error may affect only that debt.—**Effectual adjudication**, in *Scots law*, a form of action by which real property is attached by a creditor.—**Former adjudication**, in *law*, a previous judicial decision between the same parties or those whom they succeed, available, or sought to be made available, to bar a subsequent litigation involving the same point.

adjudicator (a-jö′di-kā-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **adjudicator*, < *adjudicare*: see *adjudicate*.] One who adjudicates.

adjudicature (a-jö′di-kā-tūr″), *n.* [< *adjudicate* + *-ure*.] The act or process of adjudicating; adjudication.

adjugate† (aj′ö-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *adjugatus*, pp. of *adjugare*, unite, < *ad*, to, + *jugare*, join, < *jugum* (= E. *yoke*), < *jungere*, join: see *yoke* and *join*.] To yoke to. *Bailey*.

adjument† (aj′ö-ment), *n.* [< L. *adjūmentum*, a means of aid, a contr. of **adjuvamentum*, < *adjuvare*, help, aid: see *aid*.] Help; support; that which supports or assists.

Nerves are *adjuments* to corporal activity.
Waterhouse, Fortescue, p. 197.

adjunct (aj′ungkt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjunctus*, joined to, added, pp. of *adjungere*: see *adjoin*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** United with another (generally in a subordinate capacity) in office or in action of any kind: as, an *adjunct* professor.—**2.** Added to or conjoined with, as a consequence; attending; accompanying.

Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
By Heaven, I would do it. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 3.

Adjunct diagnostics. See *diagnostic*.—**Adjunct note**, in *music*, an unaccented auxiliary note not forming an essential part of the harmony.

II. *n.* **1.** Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Discretion in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances is nowhere so useful as to the clergy. *Swift.*

2. A person joined to another in some duty or service; an assistant or subordinate colleague.

An *adjunct* of singular experience and trust.
Sir H. Wotton.

In the Royal Academy of Science at Paris, there are twelve members called *adjuncts* attached to the study of some particular science. *Buchanan*, Dict. Sci.

3. In *metaph.*, any quality of a thing not pertaining to its essence.—**4.** In *gram.*, a word or a number of words added to define, limit, or qualify the force of another word or other words; a word or phrase having value in a sentence only as dependent on another member of the sentence, as an adjective, an adverb, the words of a dependent clause, etc.—**5.** In *music*, a scale or key closely related to another; a relative scale or key.—**External, internal,** etc., ★**adjunct.** See the adjectives.

adjunction (a-jungk'shon), *n.* [< L. *adjunctio(n-)*, < *adjungere*, join: see *adjoin*.] **1.** The act of joining; the state of being joined.—**2.** The thing joined.—**3.** In *civil law*, the joining of one person's property to that of another permanently, as the building of a house upon another's land, painting of a picture on another's canvas, and the like. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

adjunctive (a-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjunctivus*, that is joined, < *adjunctus*, pp.: see *adjunct*.] **I.** *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining.

II. *n.* One who or that which is joined.

adjunctively (a-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an adjunctive manner; as an adjunct.

adjunctly (aj'ungkt-li), *adv.* In connection with; by way of addition or adjunct; as an adjunct.

ad jura regis (ad jö'rä rē'jis). [L., to the rights of the king: *ad*, to; *jura*, acc. pl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right; *regis*, gen. of *rex* (*reg-*), king.] An old English writ to enforce a presentation by the king to a living, against one who sought to eject the clerk presented.

adjuration (aj-ö-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *adjuratio(n-)*, < *adjurare*: see *adjure*.] **1.** The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse; hence, an earnest appeal or question.

To the *adjuration* of the high-priest, "Art thou the Christ, the son of the blessed God?" our Saviour replies in St. Matthew, "Thou hast said."
Blackwall, Sacred Classics, II. 163.

2. A solemn oath.

To restrain the significance too much, or too much to enlarge it, would make the *adjuration* either not so weighty or not so pertinent.
Milton, Reason of Church Gov., i.

adjuratory (a-jö'ra-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *adjuratorius*, < *adjurator*, one who adjures, < *adjurare*: see *adjure*.] Pertaining to or containing adjuration; of the nature of an adjuration: as, an *adjuratory* appeal.

adjure (a-jör'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adjured*, ppr. *adjuring*. [< ME. *adjuren*, < L. *adjurare*, swear to, adjure, < *ad*, to, + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat*. Cf. *abjure*, *conjure*, and *perjure*.] **1.** To charge, bind, or command, earnestly and solemnly, often with an appeal to God or the invocation of a curse in case of disobedience; hence, to entreat or request earnestly: as, "I *adjure* thee by the living God," Mat. xxvi. 63; his friend *adjured* him to be careful.

Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho. Josh. vi. 26.

2. To swear by: as, to *adjure* the holy name of God. [Rare.]=**Syn. 1.** To conjure, implore, enjoin, pray, beg, entreat, beseech, supplicate.

adjurer (a-jör'ėr), *n.* One who adjures.

adjust (a-just'), *v. t.* [< F. "*adjuster*, to adjust, set aptly, couch evenly, joyn handsomly, match fitly, dispose orderly, several things together" (Cotgrave), now *ajuster* (= It. *aggiustare*, *aggiostare* = Pg. Sp. *ajustar*), arrange, dispose, fit, etc., < ML. *adjustare*, in form < L. *ad*, to, + *justus*, just, but suggested by OF. *ajuster*, "*ajouster*, to add, adjoyn, set or put unto; also, increase, augment, eek, also as *adjuster*" (Cotgrave) (> ME. *ajusten*, *adjousten*, add, put, suggest), F. *ajouter* (see *adjute*), lit. put side by side, < ML. *adjuxtare*, put side by side, < L. *ad*, to, + *juxta*, near, lit. adjoining, from same root as *jungere*, join: see *juxtaposition*.] **1.** To fit, as one thing to another; make correspondent or conformable; adapt; accommodate: as, to *adjust* things to a standard.

Adjust the event to the prediction.
Addison, Def. of Christ. Relig.

According to Helmholtz, then, we *adjust* the eye to near objects by contraction of the ciliary muscle.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 44.

The living body is not only sustained and reproduced: it *adjusts* itself to external and internal changes.
Huxley, Animal Automatism.

2. To put in order; regulate or reduce to system; bring to a proper state or position: as, to *adjust* a scheme; to *adjust* affairs; "*adjusting* the orthography," *Johnson.*

To *adjust* the focal distance of his optical instruments.
J. S. Mill, Logic, i. 1.

3. To settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result: as, to *adjust* accounts.

Half the differences of the parish are *adjusted* in this very parlour. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer.

4†. To put forward; suggest. *Chaucer.*—**5†.** To add. *Caxton.*=**Syn.** To suit, arrange, dispose, trim, proportion, balance, conform, set right, rectify, reconcile.

adjustable (a-jus'ta-bl), *a.* [< *adjust* + *-able*.] Capable of being adjusted.

adjustably (a-jus'ta-bli), *adv.* As regards adjustment; so as to be capable of adjustment.

The bed is held *adjustably* in place by means of screw-bolts. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 329.

adjustage† (a-jus'tāj), *n.* Adjustment. *Sylvester.* [Rare.]

★**adjuster** (a-jus'tėr), *n.* A person who adjusts; that which regulates.

adjusting-cone (a-jus'ting-kōn), *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance between the axes of the eyes when they are parallel, as in looking at a distant object. It consists of two hollow cones, each perforated at the apex. Through these perforations the person whose eyes are to be measured looks at a distant object, and the cones are moved until the two fields of vision coincide. The distance between the apexes then gives the measurement sought.

adjusting-screw (a-jus'ting-skrö), *n.* A screw by which the adjustable parts of an instrument or a machine are moved to required positions. It also often serves to hold the parts firmly in those positions.

adjusting-tool (a-jus'ting-töl), *n.* A tool for regulating the snail of a fusee in a timepiece, so that its increase of diameter may exactly compensate for the decrease of tension of the spring as it unwinds from the barrel.

adjustive (a-jus'tiv), *a.* [< *adjust* + *-ive*.] Tending or serving to adjust.

★**adjustment** (a-just'ment), *n.* [< *adjust* + *-ment*, after F. *ajustement*.] **1.** The act of adjusting; a making fit or conformable; the act of adapting to a given purpose; orderly regulation or arrangement: as, the *adjustment* of the parts of a watch.

The rest of the apparel required little *adjustment*.
Scott, Waverley, xliii.

2. The state of being adjusted; a condition of adaptation; orderly relation of parts or elements.

Throughout all phases of life up to the highest, every advance is the effecting of some better *adjustment* of inner to outer actions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 61.

3. That which serves to adjust or adapt one thing to another or to a particular service; as, the *adjustments* of constitutional government, of a microscope, a timepiece, etc.

The nicest of all the *adjustments* involved in the working of the British Government is that which determines, without formally defining, the internal relations of the Cabinet.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 162.

4. The act of settling or arranging, as a difference or dispute; settlement; arrangement.—**5.** In *insurance*, the act of adjusting, or settling and ascertaining, the amount of indemnity which the party insured is to receive under the policy after all proper allowances and deductions have been made, and the settling of the proportion of that indemnity which each underwriter is liable to bear.=**Syn.** Arrangement, regulation, settlement, adaptation, accommodation, disposal.

adjustor (a-jus'tor), *n.* [< *adjust* + *-or*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, that which adjusts, coaptates, or makes to fit together: a name of sundry muscles: as, the dorsal and ventral *adjustors* of the shells of brachiopods. See extract, and cuts under *Lingulidæ* and *Waldheimia*.

The dorsal *adjustors* are fixed to the ventral surface of the peduncle, and are again inserted into the hinge-plate in the smaller valve. The ventral *adjustors* are considered to pass from the inner extremity of the peduncle and to become attached by one pair of their extremities to the ventral valve, one on each side of and a little behind the expanded base of the divaricators. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 192.

adjutage, *n.* See *ajutage*.

adjutancy (aj'ö-tan-si), *n.* [< *adjutan(t)* + *-cy*.] **1.** The office of adjutant. Also called *adjutantship*.—**2†.** Assistance.

It was, no doubt, disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

★**adjutant** (aj'ö-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *adjutare*, aid, assist, freq. of *adjuvare*, aid: see *aid*.] **I.** *a.* Helping; assistant. *Bullokar* (1676). [Rare.]

II. *n.* **1.** A helper; an assistant; an aid. [Rare.]

A fine violin must . . . be the best *adjutant* to a fine voice. *W. Mason*, Eng. Church Music, p. 74.

2. *Milit.*, properly, a regimental staff-officer appointed to assist the commanding officer of a regiment in the discharge of the details of his military duty. The title is also given to officers having similar functions attached to larger or smaller divisions of troops, to garrisons, and to the War Department of the United States government. (See *adjutant-general*.) Adjutants are also assigned, as in the British army, to divisions of artillery. Formerly, in England, called *aid-major*. Often contracted to *adjt.*

3. The adjutant-bird (which see).—**Post adjutant,** a person holding the office of adjutant with reference to the organization, of whatever character, of the troops stationed at a post, garrison, camp, or cantonment. —**Regimental adjutant,** a person holding the office of adjutant with reference to a regimental organization, whether the regiment is in one place or dispersed at different stations.

adjutant-bird (aj'ö-tant-bėrd), *n.* The name given by English residents of Bengal to a very large species of stork, common in India, the *Leptoptilus argala* of some naturalists, belonging to the family *Ciconiidæ*. It is the *Ardea dubia* of Gmelin, the *A. argala* of Latham, the *Ciconia marabou* of Temminck, and the argala of the native Indians. Great confusion has been occasioned by the transference by Temminck of the native name, argala, to a related but distinct African species. The name *marabou* has likewise been given to both species, since both furnish the ornamental plumes so named in commerce. The African species should be distinguished as the marabou, the Indian species being left to bear its native name argala. The name adjutant, or adjutant-bird, is a nickname bestowed upon the bird from some fancied likeness of its bearing to the stiff martinet air of the military functionary known as an adjutant. The bird is a gigantic stork, 3 or often 4 feet high, and its expanded wings measure 10 feet from tip to tip. It has an enormous bill, nearly bare head and neck, and a sausage-like pouch hanging from the under part of the neck. It is one of the most voracious carnivorous birds known, and in India, from its devouring all sorts of carrion and noxious animals, is protected by law. Also called *adjutant-crane*, *adjutant-stork*, and *pouched stork*. The name is sometimes extended to a related species, *L. javanicus*, known as the lesser adjutant or adjutant-bird.



Adjutant-bird (*Leptoptilus argala*).

adjutant-crane (aj'ö-tant-krān), *n.* Same as *adjutant-bird*.

adjutant-general (aj'ö-tant-jen'ė-ral), *n.*; pl. *adjutants-general*. **1.** *Milit.*, an officer on the staff of the commanding general of an army, an army-corps, a division, or a brigade who issues the orders, keeps the records, etc., and acts as chief of staff when there is no regular chief of staff. The adjutant-general of the United States army was an important officer of the army from its establishment until 1903, when his office was abolished. He was adjutant-general both to the Secretary of War and to the commanding general of the army, and was in charge of the Adjutant-General's Department of the War Department. In 1903 his duties were assigned to the newly created offices of chief of staff and military secretary. In Great Britain the adjutant-general ranks next to the commander-in-chief, and in the latter's absence acts in his name. He also has charge of the

Adjutant-General's Bureau, which deals with the organization, recruiting, mobilization, and discipline of the army. In the United States most of the individual States have adjutants-general of the militia.

2. *Eccles.*, a title mistakenly given by translators to the assistants of the general of the Jesuits. See *assistant*, 3.

adjutantship (aj'ö-tạnt-ship), *n.* Same as *adjutancy*, 1.

adjutant-stork (aj'ö-tạnt-stôrk), *n.* Same as *adjutant-bird*.

adjutator (aj'ö-tā-tọr), *n.* [NL., an assistant, < L. *adjutare*, assist: see *adjutant*.] An adjutor or helper. See note under *agitator*, 2. [Rare.]

adjute† (a-jöt'), *v. t.* or *i.* [< F. *ajouter*, formerly *adjouster*, add: see *adjust*.] To add.

There be
Six bachelors as bold as he, *adjuting* to his company.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

adjutor (a-jö'tọr), *n.* [L., < *adjuvare*, help: see *adjutant* and *aid*.] A helper. [Rare; its compound *coadjutor* is in common use.]

He . . . and such as his *adjutors* were.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv. 10.

adjutory† (aj'ö-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **adjutorius*, helping; cf. *adjutorium*, help: see *adjutor*.] Serving to help or aid. *Blount; Bailey.*

adjutrix (a-jö'triks), *n.*; pl. *adjutrices* (a-jö-trī'sēz). [L., fem. of *adjutor*: see *adjutor*.] A female assistant. [Rare.]

adjuvant (aj'ö-vạnt or a-jö'vạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjuvan(t-)s*, ppr. of *adjuvare*, help: see *aid*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to help or assist; auxiliary; contributory: as, an *adjuvant* medicine.

Cause *adjuvant* worketh not by himself, but is a helper.
Blundeville.

But that humidity is only an *adjuvant* and not even a necessary *adjuvant* cause, is proved by the immunity of fruit-eaters in the swampiest regions of the equatorial coast-lands. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 162.

II. *n.* **1.** A person or thing aiding or helping; whatever aids or assists.

Undoubtedly, a flavor smacking of the caucus, the jubilee, and other *adjuvants* of "the cause" is found in some of his [Whittier's] polemic strains.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 124.

Specifically—**2.** In *med.*, whatever aids in removing or preventing disease; especially, a substance added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient.

adlegation (ad-lē-gā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *adlegatio(n-)*, later *allegatio(n-)*, a deputing, < *adlegare*, *allegare*, depute, commission, < *ad*, to, + *legare*, send with a commission. See *allegation*, the same word in another use.] The right of ministers of the individual states of the old German empire to be associated with those of the emperor in public treaties and negotiations relating to the common interests of the empire. This right was claimed by the states, but disputed by the emperor.

ad lib. An abbreviation of *ad libitum*.

ad libitum (ad lib'i-tum). [L.: *ad* = E. *at*; ML. or NL. *libitum*, L. only in pl. *libita*, pleasure, acc. neut. pp. of *libet*, also spelled *lubet*, it pleases, akin to E. *lief* and *love*: see *lief*, *love*, *liberal*, etc.] At pleasure; to the extent of one's wishes. Specifically, in *music*, indicating that the time and expression of a passage are left to the feeling and taste of the performer. In the case of cadenzas and other ornaments, the phrase indicates that the performer may omit them or substitute others in their place. An accompaniment is said to be *ad libitum* when it may be used or omitted. Often abbreviated, in speech as well as writing, to *ad lib.*

adlings, *n.* See *addling*[2], 2.

adlocution (ad-lọ-kū'shọn), *n.* Same as *allocution*, 1.

Adlumia (ad-lö'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., named for Major *Adlum*.] A genus of American plants of a single species, *A. fungosa*, the climbing fumitory, a delicate climbing herbaceous biennial, with panicles of drooping flowers. It is a native of the Alleghanies, and is often cultivated.



Adlumia fungosa: single leaf and panicle.

admanuensis (ad-man-ū-en'sis), *n.*; pl. *admanuenses* (-sēz). [ML., < L. *ad*, to, + *manus*, hand, + *-ensis*. Cf. *amanuensis*.] In *old Eng. law*, one taking a corporal oath, that is, by laying the hand on the Bible, in distinction from one taking the oath in other forms, or affirming.

admarginate (ad-mär'jin-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *margo* (*margin-*), margin, + *-ate*[3]: see *ad-*, *margin*, and *-ate*[3].] To note or write on the margin. [Rare.]

Receive candidly the few hints which I have *admarginated*.
Coleridge.

admaxillary (ad-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *maxilla*, jaw, after E. *maxillary*.] In *anat.*, connected with the jaw.

admeasure (ad-mezh'ụr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *admeasured*, ppr. *admeasuring*. [< ME. *amesuren*, < OF. *amesurer*, *admesurer*, < ML. *admensurare*, measure, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *mensurare*, measure; cf. L. *admetiri*, measure out to, < *ad*, to, + *metiri*, the ult. L. source of *measure*: see *ad-* and *measure*, *v.*] **1.** To ascertain the dimensions, size, or capacity of; measure.

The identification of the reasoner's intellect with that of his opponent depends, if I understand you aright, upon the accuracy with which the opponent's intellect is *admeasured*. *Poe*, Tales, I. 272.

2. In *law*, to survey and lay off a due portion to, as of dower in real estate or of pasture held in common. This was formerly done by *writ of admeasurement*, directed to the sheriff.

Upon this suit all the commoners shall be *admeasured*.
Blackstone, Com., iii. 16.

admeasurement (ad-mezh'ụr-mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *amesurement*, *admesurement*: see *admeasure* and *-ment*.] **1.** The process of measuring; the ascertainment of the numerical amount of any quantity.—**2.** The numerical amount or measure of anything, whether a number, the dimensions of a solid, the bulk of a fluid, mass, duration, or degree.—**3.** In *law*, ascertainment and assignment of the due proportion: as, *admeasurement* of damages, or of dower in an estate; *admeasurement* of the right of an individual in a common pasture.

Sometimes called *admensuration*.

admeasurer (ad-mezh'ụr-ẹr), *n.* One who admeasures.

admedian (ad-mē'di-ạn), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *medius*, middle: see *ad-* and *median*.] In *conch.*, a synonym of *lateral*, as applied to the series of teeth of the radula, these being rachidian or median, lateral or admedian, and uncinal.

For "lateral" Professor Lankester substitutes the term *admedian*. *W. H. Dall*, Science, IV. 143.

admensuration (ad-men-sụ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *admensuratio(n-)*, < *admensurare*: see *admeasure*.] Same as *admeasurement*. [Rare.]

Admetacea (ad-mē-tā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Admete* + *-acea*.] A family name used by some naturalists for the *Admetidæ* (which see).

Admete (ad-mē'tē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδμητος*, fem. *ἀδμήτη*, untamed, unbroken, poet. form of *ἀδάματος* = E. *untamed*. Cf. *adamant*.] The typical genus of gastropods of the family *Admetidæ*. *A. viridula* is a small whitish species, half an inch long, found on the Atlantic coast of North America from Cape Cod northward.

admetid (ad-mē'tid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Admetidæ*.

Admetidæ (ad-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Admete* + *-idæ*.] A family of toxoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Admete*. The family is closely related to the *Cancellariidæ*, but the species affect colder waters. *Admete viridula* is a common northern form. The members of this family have a rounded head, filiform tentacles, eyes on minute tubercles external to the tentacles, and a characteristic dentition of the odontophore; the shell has an ovate aperture, with an obliquely truncated plicate columella and a trenchant outer lip.

adminicle (ad-min'i-kl), *n.* [< L. *adminiculum*, help, support, prop, lit. that on which the hand may rest, < *ad*, to, + *manus*, hand, + double dim. suffix *-culum*.] **1.** That which gives aid or support; an auxiliary. [Rare.]

The senate of five hundred . . . was a permanent adjunct and *adminicle* of the public assembly.
Grote, Greece, III. 99.

2. In *law*, supporting or corroboratory proof. Specifically, in *Scots* and *French law*, whatever aids in proving the tenor of a lost deed; any deed or scroll which tends to establish the existence of the deed in question, or to make known its terms.

3. In *med.*, any aid to the action of a remedy.—**4.** *pl.* In *entom.* See *adminiculum*, 2.

adminicula, *n.* Plural of *adminiculum*.

adminicular, adminiculary (ad-mi-nik'ū-lạr, -lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *adminiculum*, help: see *adminicle*.] Supplying help; helpful; corroborative.

The humanity of Christ is not set before us in the New Testament as sustaining merely a conditional or *adminicular* relation to a work whose intrinsic and essential value comes from another source. *Prog. Orthodoxy*, p. 20.

The several structural arrangements *adminicular* to the integrity of the whole are thus co-ordinated.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

Adminicular evidence, in *law*, explanatory or completing evidence.

adminiculate (ad-mi-nik'ū-lāt), *v. i.* or *t.* [< L. *adminiculatus*, pp. of *adminiculare*, help, prop, < *adminiculum*: see *adminicle*.] To give adminicular evidence; testify in corroboration of. [Rare.]

adminiculator† (ad-mi-nik'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [L., < *adminiculare*: see *adminiculate*.] An assistant; specifically, an advocate for the poor.

adminiculum (ad-mi-nik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *adminicula* (-lạ). [L., a prop: see *adminicle*.] **1.** An aid or help; an adminicle.

Of other *adminicula*, or aids to induction, only the titles are given by Bacon, and it would be hazardous to conjecture as to their significance.
R. Adamson, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 792.

2. *pl.* In *entom.*, Kirby's name for the short spines on the abdominal segments of certain insects, pupæ or grubs, whereby they make their way through any substance in which they burrow. Also called *adminicles*. *N. E. D.*

administer (ad-min'is-tẽr), *v.* [< ME. *admynistren*, *amynistren*, < OF. *aministrer*, *administrer*, mod. F. *administrer*, < L. *administrare*, manage, execute (cf. *administer*, an attendant), < *ad*, to, + *ministrare*, attend, serve, < *minister*, servant: see *minister*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To manage or conduct as minister, chief agent, or steward; superintend the management or execution of; control or regulate in behalf of others: as, to *administer* the laws or the government, or a department of government; to *administer* a charitable trust, the affairs of a corporation, or the estate of a bankrupt.

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best *administer'd* is best.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 304.

Brawn without brain is thine: my prudent care
Foresees, provides, *administers* the war.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 554.

2. To afford; supply; dispense; bring into use or operation, especially in the execution of a magisterial or sacerdotal office: as, to *administer* relief; to *administer* justice.

Have they not the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer cakes? *Hooker.*

Let zephyrs bland
Administer their tepid genial airs. *J. Philips.*

3. To give or apply; make application of: as, to *administer* medicine, punishment, counsel, etc.

Close by was a heap of stout osier rods, such as [are] used in *administering* the bastinado. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xiii.

4. To tender or impose, as an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to Heaven . . .
To keep the oath that we *administer*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

5. In *law*, to manage or dispose of, as the estate of a deceased person, in the capacity either of executor or administrator. See *administration*, 9.—**Syn. 1.** To control, preside over.—**2** and **3.** *Administer*, *Minister*, distribute, give out, deal out. In the sense of supplying, dispensing, *minister* is now used principally of things spiritual: as, to *minister* comfort, consolation, or relief; while *administer* is used of things both spiritual and material: as, to *administer* food, medicine, reproof, justice.

He asserted that . . . a noxious drug had been *administered* to him in a dish of porridge.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xv.

The greatest delight which the fields and woods *minister* is the suggestion of an occult relation between man and the vegetable. *Emerson*, Nature.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To contribute assistance; bring aid or supplies; add something: with *to*: as, to *administer to* the necessities of the poor.

There is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which . . . *administers to* the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place. *Spectator*, No. 447.

2. To perform the office of administrator: with *upon*: as, A *administers upon* the estate of B. =**Syn.** *Administer to*, *Minister to*. *Minister to* is now preferable to *administer to* in such connections as to *minister to* one's needs, to *minister to* the necessities of the poor, to *minister to* the pleasure of the assembly. *Administer to* in such connections is archaic.

administer† (ad-min'is-tẽr), *n.* [L.: see the verb.] One who administers; a minister or an administrator.

You have shewed yourself a good *administer* of the revenue. *Bacon*, Speech to Sir J. Denham.

administerial (ad-min-is-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *administer*, attendant (or < E. *administer*, *v.*), + *-ial*, in imitation of *ministerial*, q. v.] Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government; ministerial. [Rare.]

administrable (ad-min′is-trą-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **administrabilis*, < *administrare*: see *administer*, *v.*] Capable of being administered.

administrador (Sp. pron. ad-mē-nē-strä-dōr′), *n.* [Sp.: = E. *administrator*.] A steward; an overseer. *G. Yale.* [Used in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico.]

administrant (ad-min′is-trant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *administrant*, ppr. of *administrer*: see *administer*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Managing; executive; pertaining to the management of affairs.

II. *n.* One who administers; an executive officer.

administrate (ad-min′is-trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *administrated*, ppr. *administrating*. [< L. *administratus*, pp. of *administrare*: see *administer*, *v.*] To administer; dispense; give; supply: as, "to *administrate* the sacraments," *Knox.*

administration (ad-min-is-trā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *administracioun*, < OF. *administration*, < L. *administratio(n-)*, < *administrare*: see *administer*, *v.*] **1.** The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment.

The *administration* of government, in its largest sense, comprehends all the operations of the body politic, whether legislative, executive, or judiciary; but in its most usual, and perhaps in its most precise, signification, it is limited to executive details, and falls peculiarly within the province of the executive department.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 72.

2. The duty or duties of an administrator; specifically, the executive functions of government, consisting in the exercise of all the powers and duties of government, both general and local, which are neither legislative nor judicial. —**3.** The body of persons who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs: in particular, in Great Britain, the ministry; in the United States, the President and cabinet, or the President and cabinet during one presidential term: as, Washington's first *administration*.

Did the *administration* . . . avail themselves of any one of those opportunities?
Burke, Tracts on Popery Laws.

It was, therefore, clear from the beginning that the new *administration* was to have a settled and strong opposition.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 55.

4. Any body of men intrusted with executive or administrative powers.

The support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent *administrations* for our domestic concerns. *Jefferson*, First Inaugural Address.

5. The period during which an executive officer or a ministry holds office; specifically, in the United States, the period during which the President holds office.—**6.** Dispensation; distribution; rendering: as, the *administration* of justice, of the sacraments, or of grace.

For the *administration* of this service not only supplieth the wants of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God. 2 Cor. ix. 12.

7. The act of prescribing medically.—**8.** The act of tendering or imposing, as an oath.—**9.** In *law*: (*a*) The management of the estate of an intestate person, or of a testator having no competent executor, under a commission (called *letters of administration*) from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing surplus among the next of kin. (*b*) In some jurisdictions, the management of the estate of a deceased person by an executor, the corresponding term *execution* not being in use.

Administration of a deceased person's estate may be granted for general, special, or limited purposes; as: (1) *Administration durante absentia* (during absence), when the next person entitled to the grant is beyond sea. (2) *Administration pendente lite* (while the suit is pending), when a suit is commenced in the probate court regarding the validity of a will or the right to administration, and lasting till the suit is determined. (3) *Administration cum testamento annexo* (with the will annexed), in cases where a testator makes a will without naming executors, or where the executors named in the will are incapable of acting or refuse to act. (4) *Administration de bonis non* (concerning goods not, that is, not administered), when the first administrator dies before he has fully administered. (5) *Administration ad colligendum* (for the purpose of collecting), for collecting and preserving goods about to perish. (6) *Ancillary administration* is subordinate to the principal administration for collecting the assets of foreigners. It is taken out in the country where the assets are. See *ancillary*. (7) *Administration minori ætate* (during minor age, or minority) is granted when the executor is a minor. (8) *Foreign administration* is administration exercised by authority of a foreign power.—**Council of administration.** See *council*.= **Syn. 1.** Conduct, control, superintendence, regulation, execution.

administrational (ad-min-is-trā′shon-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to administration.

The *administrational* merits of Darius are so great that they have obscured his military glories.
G. Rawlinson, Five Great Monarchies, III. 429.

administrative (ad-min′is-trā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *administrativus*, practical, < *administrare*, pp. *administratus*: see *administer*, *v.*] Pertaining to administration; executive; administering.

The production and distribution of wealth, the growth and effect of *administrative* machinery, the education of the race, these are cases of general laws which constitute the science of sociology. *W. K. Clifford*, Lect., II. 284.

Sometimes the term Executive, which strictly means an Authority which puts the laws in force, is opposed to the term *Administrative*, which implies the performance of every other sort of immediate Governmental act, such as collecting taxes, organizing and directing the Army, Navy, and Police, supervising trade, locomotion, postal communication, and carrying out in detail legislative measures for promoting public health, education, morality, and general contentment. *S. Amos*, Sci. of Pol., p. 99.

administratively (ad-min′is-trā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an administrative manner; in relation to administration; from an administrative point of view; as regards administration.

The English country gentleman, who was lord of the manor, was *administratively* a person of great authority and influence. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 314.

Administratively, Kazan is divided into twelve districts.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 20.

administrator (ad-min′is-trā-tor), *n.* [L., a manager, < *administrare*, pp. *administratus*: see *administer*, *v.*] **1.** One who administers; one who directs or manages affairs of any kind: sometimes used as a title of executive office. —**2.** In *law*: (*a*) One who, by virtue of a commission from a probate, orphans', or surrogate's court, or, in England, from the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, has charge of the goods and chattels of one dying without a will. In some jurisdictions his power is extended to real property. Often contracted to *admr.* (*b*) In *Scots law*, a tutor, curator, or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate during their minority.—**Administrator bishop.** See *bishop*.—**Public administrator**, a public officer authorized to administer the estates of persons dying without relatives entitled to perform the duty.

administratorship (ad-min′is-trā-tor-ship), *n.* The office of administrator.

Removed by order of court from an *administratorship* for failure to settle his accounts.
The Nation, XXXVI. 540.

administratress (ad-min-is-trā′tres), *n.* [< *administrator* + *-ess*. Cf. *administratrice*.] A female administrator.

administratrice†, *n.* [< F. *administratrice*, < It. *amministratrice*, < NL. *administratrix* (*-tric-*): see *administratrix*.] A female administrator.

administratrix (ad-min-is-trā′triks), *n.*; pl. *administratrices* (ad-min″is-trā-trī′sēz). [NL., fem. of L. *administrator*, q. v.] A female administrator. Often contracted to *admx.*

admirability (ad″mi-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *admirabilita(t-)s*, < *admirabilis*, admirable: see *admirable*.] Admirableness. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

admirable (ad′mi-ra-bl), *a* [< F. *admirable*, < L. *admirabilis*, < *admirari*, admire: see *admire*.] **1**†. Fitted to excite wonder; marvelous; strange; surprising.

It seemeth equally *admirable* to me that holy King Edward the Sixth should do any wrong, or harsh Edward the Fourth do any right to the Muses. *Fuller.*

In man there is nothing *admirable* but his ignorance and weakness. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, II. i. § 7.

2. Worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection; very excellent: used of persons or things.

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! in form and moving, how express and *admirable!* *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

admirableness (ad′mi-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.

admirably (ad′mi-ra-bli), *adv.* In an admirable manner; in a manner to excite wonder, approbation, and esteem; excellently.

admiral (ad′mi-ral), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *admiral*, *amiral*, *amyral*, *amerall*, *amrall*, with varying term. *-alle*, *-ale*, *-ail*, *-ayl*, *-ayle*, *-el*, *-elle*, *-ald*, *-eld*, *-ant*, *-aunt*, < OF. *admiral*, *amiral*, *almiral*, *-ail*, *-alt*, *-ault*, *-aut*, *-ant*, *-and*, *-auble*, *-afle*, *-et*, *-é*, mod. F. *amiral* = Pr. *amirau*, *amiralh*, *amiratz*, mod. Pr. *amiral* = OSp. *almiralle*, *-age*, Sp. *almirante* = Pg. *amiralh*, *almirante* = It. *ammiraglio*, < ML. *admiralis*, *-allus*, *-alius*, *-aldus*, *-arius*, *-abilis*, *-andus*, *-atus*, *almiraldus*, *ammirandus*, *ammiratus*, etc., and prop. *amiralis* (the forms in *admi-*, *almi-* being due to popular etymology, which associated the word with L. *admirare*, admire, *admirabilis*, admirable, or with Sp. Ar. *al-*, the, and the termination being variously accommodated), < Ar. *amīr*, *emīr*, a ruler, commander (see *ameer* and *emir*), the *-al* being due to the Ar. article *al*, present in all the Arabic and Turkish titles containing the word, as *amīr-al-umarā*, ruler of rulers, *amīr-al-bahr*, commander of the sea, *amīr-al-mūminīn*, commander of the faithful. The present sense of *admiral* is due to Ar. *amīr-al-bahr*, Latinized as *admiralius maris* and Englished under Edward III. as "*amyrel* of the se," or "*admyrall* of the navy," afterward simply *admiral*. *N. E. D.*] **I.** *n.* **1**†. An emir or prince under the sultan; any Saracen ruler or commander. [The common Middle English and Old French sense.]—**2.** A naval officer of the highest rank; a commander-in-chief of a fleet. In the United States navy, as in most foreign services, there are three degrees of this rank, viz., *admiral*, *vice-admiral*, and *rear-admiral*. These titles did not exist in the United States till the grade of rear-admiral was created in 1862, that of vice-admiral in 1864, and that of admiral in 1866. The last was held by Farragut and Porter, and, by law, ceased to exist on the death of the latter in 1891. In 1899 the title of admiral was revived and was conferred upon Rear-admiral Dewey. The office of vice-admiral, which also was held by Farragut and Porter and by Admiral Rowan, was abolished in 1890 on the death of the last-named incumbent. An admiral displays his distinguishing flag at the mainmast, a vice-admiral at the foremast, and a rear-admiral at the mizzenmast. In the British navy, admirals were formerly divided into three classes, named, after the colors of their respective flags, admirals of the *red*, of the *white*, and of the *blue*, with vice-admirals and rear-admirals of each flag; but in 1864 this distinction was abolished, and all British men-of-war now display the white ensign.

3. The recognized chief commander or director of a mercantile fleet, as one of fishing-vessels off Newfoundland or in the North Sea. A royal proclamation in 1708 ordered that the master of the first vessel that entered a harbor or creek in Newfoundland for the fishing season should be admiral thereof, the second vice-admiral, and the third rear-admiral.

4. The ship which carries the admiral; hence, the most considerable ship of any fleet, as of merchantmen or of fishing-vessels.

The mast
Of some great *ammiral*.
Milton, P. L., i. 294.

5. A collectors' name for butterflies of the family *Papilionidæ*, especially the *Limenitis camilla*, distinguished as *white admiral*, and the *Vanessa atalanta*, or *red admiral*.—**6.** A name given by collectors of shells to a univalve shell, the admiral-shell (which see).—**Admiral of the fleet**, a title of distinction conferred on a few admirals in the British service, corresponding to that of field-marshal in the army.—**Lord high admiral**, in Great Britain, the officer at the head of the naval administration when, as has been rarely the case since 1632, the office is held by a single person. See *admiralty*.—**Yellow admiral**, a name applied in the British navy to a rear-admiral who is retired without having served afloat after his promotion.

II. *a.* Carrying an admiral; chief in a fleet.

The *admiral* galley . . . struck upon a rock.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

admiral-shell (ad′mi-ral-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Conus*, the *Conus ammiralis*, a species formerly esteemed as much for its rarity as for its beauty.

admiralship (ad′mi-ral-ship), *n.* [< *admiral* + *-ship*.] The office or position of an admiral. [Rare.]

admiralty (ad′mi-ral-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *admiraltie*, *amiraltye*, *amraltie*, < ME. *amyralte*, *ameralte*, *amrelte*, < OF. *admiralte*, *amiraulte*: see *admiral* and *-ty*.] **1.** In Great Britain: (*a*) The office and jurisdiction of the lords commissioners appointed to take the general management of maritime affairs, and of all matters relating to the royal navy, with the government of its various departments. (*b*) The body of officers appointed to execute the office of lord high admiral; a board of commissioners, called lords (or, in full, lords commissioners) of the admiralty, for the administration of naval affairs. (*c*) [*cap.*] The building in which the lords of the admiralty transact business, and in which are the clerks and other officials connected with this department.—**2.** That branch of law which deals with maritime cases and offenses.

The power [of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States] extends . . . to all cases of *admiralty* and marine jurisdiction. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 213.

Admiralty court, or **court of admiralty**, a tribunal having jurisdiction over maritime causes, whether of a civil or criminal nature. In England it was formerly held before the lord high admiral, and afterward before his deputy or the deputy of the lords commissioners; but now it forms a branch of the probate, divorce, and admiralty di-

vision of the High Court of Justice, the judge in it being appointed by the crown as one of the judges of the High Court. The English court of admiralty is twofold, the *instance court* and the *prize court*. The civil jurisdiction of the instance court extends generally to such contracts as are made upon the sea, and are founded in maritime service or consideration. It also regulates many other points of maritime law, as disputes between part-owners of vessels, and questions relating to salvage. It has likewise power to inquire into certain wrongs or injuries committed on the high seas, as in cases of collision. In criminal matters the court of admiralty has, partly by common law and partly by a variety of statutes, cognizance of piracy and all other indictable offenses committed either upon the sea or on the coasts when beyond the limits of any English county. The prize court is the only tribunal for deciding what is and what is not lawful prize, and for adjudicating upon all matters, civil and criminal, relating to prize, or every acquisition made by the law of war which is either itself of a maritime character or is made, whether at sea or by land, by a naval force. In Scotland the cases formerly brought before this court, which has been abolished, are now prosecuted in the Court of Session or in the sheriff court, in the same way as ordinary civil causes. In the United States the admiralty powers are exclusively vested in the federal courts. They extend over the great lakes and navigable rivers.—**Droits of admiralty.** See *droit*.—**High Court of Admiralty,** an ancient English court, held before the lord high admiral of England or his deputy (styled judge of the admiralty), with cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed either upon the sea or upon the coasts, out of the body or extent of any English county. It proceeded without jury, a method contrary to the genius of the law of England. *Stephen.*

admirance† (ad-mīr′ans), *n.* [< OF. *admirance*, < *admirer*; see *admire* and *-ance*.] Admiration.

[She] with great *admirauncе* inwardly was moved,
And honourd him with all that her behoved.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 39.

admiration (ad-mi-rā′shon), *n.* [< late ME. *admyracion*, < OF. *admiration*, < L. *admiratio(n-)*, < *admirari*, admire: see *admire*.] **1**†. Wonder; astonishment; surprise.

And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, . . . and when I saw her, I wondered with great *admiration*. Rev. xvii. 6.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see. *Dryden.*

2. Wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, love, or veneration; an emotion excited by what is novel, great, beautiful, or excellent: as, *admiration* of virtue or goodness; *admiration* of a beautiful woman or a fine picture.

Where imitation can go no farther, let *admiration* step on, whereof there is no end in the wisest form of men.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 2.

If it should be here objected, as Cicero objected to Cæsar, "We have matter enough to admire, but would gladly see something to praise," I answer, that true *admiration* is a superlative degree of praise.
Bacon, Essays, etc. (Bohn ed.), p. 486.

There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent.
Tillotson.

3†. The quality of exciting wonder or surprise; marvelousness; admirableness.

Admir'd Miranda!
Indeed the top of *admiration*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

4. An object of wonder or approbation: now only in the phrase *the admiration of*.

He was *the admiration of* all the negroes.
Irving, Sleepy Hollow.

Note of admiration, an exclamation-point (!).—**To admiration,** in a very excellent or admirable manner; in a manner to elicit admiration.

They have curious straw worke among the nunns, even *to admiration*. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

[He] . . . moulded heads in clay or plaster of Paris *to admiration*, by the dint of natural genius merely.
Lamb, Old Benchers.

admirative (ad′mi-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Expressing admiration or wonder. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* The point of exclamation or admiration (!).

admiratively (ad′mi-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an admirative manner; admiringly. [Rare.]

admire (ad-mīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *admired*, ppr. *admiring*. [< F. *admirer*, OF. *admirer*, earlier *amirer*, = Sp. Pg. *admirar* = It. *ammirare*, < L. *admirari*, wonder at, < *ad*, at, + *mirari* (for **smīrari*), wonder, = Gr. *μειδᾶν* (for **σμει-δᾶν*), smile, = Skt. √ *smi*, smile: cf. *smile*, *smirk*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To regard with wonder or surprise; wonder or marvel at: formerly used literally, but now chiefly in an ironical or sarcastic sense, with reference to meaning 2: as, I *admire* your audacity.

Neither is it to be *admired* that Henry, who was a wise as well as a valiant prince, should be pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests.
Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

One hardly knows whether most to *admire* the stupidity of such a degradation or to detest its guilt.
Farrar, Marlb. Sermons, iv. 36.

2. To regard with wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection; feel admiration for; take pleasure in the beauty or qualities of; look on or contemplate with pleasure.

The fact seems to be, that the Greeks *admired* only themselves, and that the Romans *admired* only themselves and the Greeks. *Macaulay*, History.

And Enid woke and sat beside the couch,
Admiring him, and thought within herself,
Was ever man so grandly made as he?
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To wonder; be affected with surprise; marvel: sometimes with *at*. [Nearly obsolete in the literal sense.]

Let none *admire*
That riches grow in hell. *Milton*, P. L., i. 690.

I *admire* where a fellow of his low rank should acquire such a nobleness and dignity of sentiment. *Henry Brooke.*

I more *admire at* a third party, who were loyal when rebellion was uppermost, and have turned rebels (at least in principle) since loyalty has been triumphant.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

2. To feel or express admiration.

I'll report it,
Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles;
Where great patricians shall attend, and shrug,
I' the end *admire*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

3. To feel pleasure; be pleased: as, I should *admire* to go. [Colloq., U. S.]

admired† (ad-mīrd′), *p. a.* Regarded with wonder; wonderful; astonishing.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most *admir'd* disorder. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

admirer (ad-mīr′ėr), *n.* One who admires; specifically, one who pays court to or manifests his admiration of a woman; a lover.

For fear of Lucia's escape, the mother is . . . constantly attended by a rival that explains her age, and draws off the eyes of her *admirers*. *Tatler*, No. 206.

admiringly (ad-mīr′ing-li), *adv.* In an admiring manner; with admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

admissibility (ad-mis-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *admissible*, after F. *admissibilité*.] The quality of being admissible.

admissible (ad-mis′i-bl), *a.* [< F. *admissible*, < ML. *admissibilis*, < L. *admissus*, pp. of *admittere*, admit: see *admit*.] **1.** Capable or worthy of being admitted or suffered to enter.

They were *admissible* to political and military employment. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. That may be allowed or conceded; allowable: as, your proposals are not *admissible*.—**3.** In *law*, capable of being considered in reaching a decision: used of evidence offered in a judicial investigation.

No confession is *admissible* when made in terror.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 200.

admissibleness (ad-mis′i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being admissible or allowable.

admissibly (ad-mis′i-bli), *adv.* In an admissible manner; so as to be admitted, entertained, or allowed.

★**admission** (ad-mish′on), *n.* [< ME. *admyssion*, < L. *admissio(n-)*, < *admissus*, pp. of *admittere*, admit: see *admit*.] **1.** The act of admitting or allowing to enter; the state of being admitted; entrance afforded by permission, by provision or existence of means, or by the removal of obstacles: as, the *admission* of aliens into a country; the *admission* of light into a room by a window or by opening the window.

Some minds seem well glazed by nature against the *admission* of knowledge.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, p. 91.

2. Admittance; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach: as, to grant a person *admission*.

I . . . applied to one of the vergers for *admission* to the library. *Irving*, Mutability of Lit.

3. The price paid for entrance; admission fee: as, the *admission* was one dollar.—**4.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the Church of England, an act of a bishop accepting a candidate presented to a benefice. (*b*) In the Presbyterian churches, especially in Scotland, a similar official act of a presbytery admitting a minister to his church.—**5.** The act of expressing assent to an argument or proposition, especially one urged by an opponent or adversary; hence, a point or statement admitted; concession; allowance: as, this *admission* lost him the argument.—**6.** Acknowledgment; confession of a charge, an error, or a crime: as, he made full *admission* of his guilt.

Maggie had no sooner uttered this entreaty than she was wretched at the *admission* it implied.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.

7. In *law*: (*a*) A voluntary acknowledgment that something is true. Admissions in an action may be made by a party to it, or by his attorney, in writing or in open court. Other admissions, whether by word or act, may be proved against a party if they were made by him or by one authorized by or sufficiently identified with him. (*b*) The act of receiving evidence offered upon a judicial investigation, as competent for consideration in reaching a decision.

= **Syn. 2.** *Admittance*, *Admission*. See *admittance*.

admissive (ad-mis′iv), *a.* [< LL. *admissivus* (used once in sense of 'permissive'), < L. *admissus*, pp. of *admittere*, admit: see *admit*.] Tending to admit; having the nature of an admission; containing an admission or acknowledgment.

A compliment which is always more *admissive* than excusatory. *Lamb*, Elia.

admissory (ad-mis′ō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **admissorius*, < *admissor*, one who grants or allows, < *admittere*, pp. *admissus*, admit: see *admit*.] Granting admittance; admitting.

admit (ad-mit′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *admitted*, ppr. *admitting*. [< ME. *admitten*, *amitten*, *amytten*, < OF. *admettre*, *amettre*, < L. *admittere*, lit. send to, < *ad*, to, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To suffer to enter; grant or afford entrance to: as, to *admit* a student into college; windows *admit* light and air; to *admit* a serious thought into the mind.

Mirth, *admit* me of thy crew. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 38.

O, I am a brute, when I but *admit* a doubt of your true constancy! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 2.

2. To give right or means of entrance to: as, a ticket *admits* one into a theater; this key will *admit* you to the garden.—**3.** To permit to exercise a certain function; grant power to hold a certain office: as, he was *admitted* to the bar; to *admit* a man to the ministry.—**4.** To have capacity for the admission of at one time: as, this passage *admits* two abreast.—**5.** To grant in argument; receive as true; concede; allow: as, the argument or fact is *admitted*.

It was *admitted* that the heavy expenditure which had been occasioned by the late troubles justified the king in asking some further supply. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

It is so hard for shrewdness to *admit*
Folly means no harm when she calls black white!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 36.

6. To permit, grant, allow, or be capable of: as, the words do not *admit* such a construction. See II.—**7.** To acknowledge; own; confess: as, he *admitted* his guilt. = **Syn.** *Acknowledge*, *Admit*, *Confess*, etc. (see *acknowledge*); to let in, receive, take in.

II. *intrans.* To give warrant or allowance; grant opportunity or permission: with *of*: as, circumstances do not *admit of* this; the text does not *admit of* this interpretation.

Economy is a subject which *admits of* being treated with levity, but it cannot so be disposed of.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 33.

To answer a question so as to *admit of* no reply, is the test of a man,—to touch bottom every time.
Emerson, Clubs.

admittable (ad-mit′a-bl), *a.* [< *admit* + *-able*. Cf. *admissible*.] Capable of being admitted or allowed. Sometimes spelled *admittible*. [Rare.]

★**admittance** (ad-mit′ans), *n.* [< *admit* + *-ance*.] **1.** The act of admitting.—**2.** Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; hence, actual entrance: as, he gained *admittance* into the church.

[Bacon's philosophy] found no difficulty in gaining *admittance*, without a contest, into every understanding fitted . . . to receive her. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

3†. Concession; admission; allowance: as, the *admittance* of an argument.—**4**†. The custom or privilege of being admitted to the society of the great.

Sir John, . . . you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, . . . of great *admittance*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

5. In *law*, the giving possession of a copyhold estate. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Admittance*, *Admission*, introduction, initiation, reception, welcome, access. In the separation of *admittance* and *admission*, the latter has taken the figurative senses, while not yet wholly abandoning to the former the literal ones. Hence in its figurative use *admission* has meanings that *admittance* has not. When *admission* has the literal meaning, its use is generally broader, having less definiteness with respect to place. No *admittance* except through the office; *admission* to the harbor; *admission* to the peerage; he gave no *admission* to unkind thoughts; *admission* of a fault. Perhaps *admission* implies somewhat more of selection or judgment passed upon the person admitted: as, *admission* to society.

He [the traveler] must obtain *admittance* to the convivial table and the domestic hearth. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

When once love pleads *admission* to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman who deliberates is lost.
Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

It is to M. Guizot that I was . . . obliged for *admission* to the French archives. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., Pref.

admittatur (ad-mi-tā′tėr), *n.* [L., let him be admitted, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *admittere*, admit: see *admit*.] A certificate of

admission to membership in a university or college.

admittedly (ad-mit'ed-li), *adv.* In an acknowledged manner; confessedly.

The influence of ocean-currents in the distribution of heat over the surface of the globe would still be *admittedly* erroneous. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 52.

admittendo clerico (ad-mi-ten'dō kler'i-kō). [ML., for admitting a clerk (clergyman): L. *admit'endo*, abl. of *admittendus*, gerund of *admittere*, admit: see *admit;* ML. *clerico*, abl. of *clericus*, a clerk: see *clerk*.] An old English writ, issued to the bishop instead of to the sheriff as in ordinary actions, to enforce a judgment establishing the right of the crown to make a presentation to a benefice.

admittendo in socium (ad-mi-ten'dō in sō'shi-um). [ML., for admitting as an associate: L. *admittendo:* see above; *in*, to, as; *socium*, acc. of *socius*, a fellow, associate: see *social*.] An old English writ addressed to justices of assize requiring them to associate with themselves other designated persons, commonly knights of the county, in holding assizes at the circuit.

admitter (ad-mit'ėr), *n.* One who or that which admits.

admittible (ad-mit'i-bl), *a.* [< *admit* + *-ible:* see *-able, -ible*.] Same as *admittable*.

admix (ad-miks'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *admixed* and *admixt*, ppr. *admixing*. [First in p. a. *admixed*, prop. *admixt*, of L. origin, < *admixtus*, pp. of *admiscere*, mix with, < *ad*, to, + *miscere* = AS. *miscan*, E. *mix*, q. v.] To mingle with something else; add to something else. See *mix*.

The small quantities of alkalies present [in the topaz] may be attributed either to *admixed* impurity, or to an incipient alteration. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 329.

admixtion† (ad-miks'chọn), *n.* [< L. *admixtio(n-)*, < *admiscere*, pp. *admixtus*, mix with: see *admix*.] The act of mingling or admixing; a mingling of different substances; the addition of an ingredient; admixture.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by *admixtion* of salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Bacon.*

admixture (ad-miks'tụ̈r), *n.* [< L. *admixtus*, pp. of *admiscere*, mix with: see *admix* and *mixture*.] **1.** The act of mingling or mixing; the state of being mingled or mixed.

When a metallic vapour is subjected to *admixture* with another gas or vapour, or to reduced pressure, its spectrum becomes simplified. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 154.

2. That which is mingled or formed by mingling; a compound made by mixture.—**3.** An ingredient different in kind from that which gives a mixture its principal properties.—**4.** In general, anything added; especially, any alien element or ingredient.

ad modum (ad mō'dum). [L.; lit., to the way, mode, means, manner: *ad*, to; *modum*, acc. of *modus:* see *mode*.] In the manner; in such way, or to such effect; as; like.

admonish (ad-mon'ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *admonysshen, amonysshen, -esshen, -asen*, etc., earlier and prop. *amonesten, -isten* (*adm-* for *am-* in imitation of the L. original, and *-ish* for *-est* in imitation of verbs in *-ish*[2]), < OF. *amonester* (F. *admonester*), advise, < ML. **admonistare*, a corruption of *admonitare*, freq. of L. *admonere*, pp. *admonitus*, advise, < *ad*, to, + *monere*, advise, warn: see *monish, monition*.] **1.** To notify of or reprove for a fault; reprove with mildness.

Count him not as an enemy, but *admonish* him as a brother. 2 Thes. iii. 15.

2. To counsel against something; caution or advise; exhort; warn.

I warn'd thee, I *admonish'd* thee, foretold
The danger and the lurking enemy.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1171.

Me fruitful scenes and prospects waste
Alike *admonish* not to roam.
Cowper, The Shrubbery.

3. To instruct or direct; guide.

Ye choice spirits that *admonish* me.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

Moses was *admonished* of God when he was about to make the tabernacle. Heb. viii. 5.

This view, which *admonishes* me where the sources of wisdom and power lie, carries upon its face the highest certificate of truth. *Emerson*, Nature.

4. To inform; acquaint with; notify; remind; recall or incite to duty.

The angel bright,
Ere he drew nigh, his radiant visage turn'd,
Admonish'd by his ear. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 647.

But Maggie stood, right sair astonish'd,
Till by the heel and hand *admonish'd*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

admonisher (ad-mon'ish-ėr), *n.* One who reproves or counsels.

Horace was a mild *admonisher*, a court satirist fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden.*

admonishingly (ad-mon'ish-ing-li), *adv.* By way of admonition; in an admonishing manner.

admonishment (ad-mon'ish-mẹnt), *n.* Admonition; counsel; warning. [Rare.]

When was my lord so much ungently temper'd
To stop his ears against *admonishment?*
Unarm, unarm, and do not fight to-day.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3.

Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

admonition (ad-mō-nish'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *amonicion, -oun*, < OF. *amonition*, later *admonition*, < L. *admonitio(n-)*, < *admonere*, advise, admonish: see *admonish*.] **1.** The act, or an act, of admonishing; counsel or advice; gentle reproof; instruction in duties; caution; direction.

Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples: and they are written for our *admonition*. 1 Cor. x. 11.

He learns the look of things, and none the less
For *admonitions* from the hunger-pinch.
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

2. *Eccles.*, public or private reproof to reclaim an offender: the first step in church discipline, followed, when unheeded, by suspension or excommunication.—**Syn.** *Admonition, Reprehension, Reproof, Monition, Censure, Reproach, Rebuke, Reprimand*, remonstrance, expostulation, warning, suggestion, hint, intimation. In the primary and almost invariable sense, *admonition, reprehension*, and *reproof* are bestowed upon conduct which is morally defective. *Censure* and *reprehension* may or may not be addressed directly to the person blamed; the utterances expressed by the other words are always so addressed. *Admonition* is caution or warning with reference to future conduct; it is often based upon past failures: as, *admonition* not to repeat a fault. It is often an official act, as of the authorities of a church, school, or college. *Monition* is a softer word, and is mostly confined to subjective promptings or warnings: as, the *monitions* of conscience or of reason. The other words are wholly retrospective. *Reprehension* may be the mildest of them, or may be strengthened by an adjective: as, the severest *reprehension*. It is unofficial, and may denote the act of an equal. *Reproof* is the act of a superior or elder, an authoritative and personal censure. *Censure* is unfavorable judgment, generally severe, possibly official. *Reproach* is censure with opprobrium; it is used chiefly as a relief to excited feelings, and is intended to humiliate rather than correct. *Rebuke* is energetic and summary, like stopping one's mouth; it implies feeling, like *reproach*, but more self-control. *Reprimand* is the act of a superior, is severe, and is often official and public as a form of penalty: as, sentenced to receive a *reprimand* from his commanding officer in the presence of the regiment. (See the discrimination of corresponding verbs under *censure, v.*)

A man that is an heretic, after the first and second *admonition*, reject. Tit. iii. 10.

The *admonitions*, fraternal or parental, of his fellow-Christians, or the governors of the church, then more public *reprehensions*. *Hammond.*

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.

Divine *monition* Nature yields,
That not by bread alone we live.
Wordsworth, Devotional Incitements.

The pain of a little *censure*, even when it is unfounded, is more acute than the pleasure of much praise.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 440.

Dread of *reproach*, both by checking cowardice in battle and by restraining misbehaviour in social life, has tended to public and private advantage.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 526.

My caution was more pertinent
Than the *rebuke* you give it. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

The knight . . . inquires how such an one's wife, or mother, or son, or father do[es], whom he does not see at church; which is understood as a secret *reprimand* to the person absent. *Addison*, Spectator.

admonitioner (ad-mō-nish'ọn-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *admonishioner;* < *admonition* + *-er*[1].] An admonisher; a dispenser of admonitions; specifically, an Admonitionist (which see). *Hales.*

Admonitionist (ad-mō-nish'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *admonition* + *-ist*.] A name given to the followers of Thomas Cartwright, two of whom in 1572 published "An Admonition to Parliament," followed by a second one by himself, strongly advocating church government by presbyters as opposed to bishops, and the supremacy of the church over the state.

admonitive (ad-mon'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *admonitus*, pp. of *admonere:* see *admonish*.] Containing admonition. [Rare.]

Instructive and *admonitive* emblems.
Barrow, Works, II. xxvi.

admonitor (ad-mon'i-tọr), *n.* [L., < *admonere:* see *admonish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.

Conscience . . . is at most times a very faithful and very prudent *admonitor*. *Shenstone*, Essays (1763), p. 222.

admonitorial (ad-mon-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *admonitory* + *-al*.] Reproving; admonishing; having the manner of an admonitor; admonitory.

Miss Tox . . . had acquired an *admonitorial* tone, and a habit of improving passing occasions.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, li.

admonitorily (ad-mon'i-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an admonitory manner; with warning or reproof. *Carlyle.*

admonitory (ad-mon'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **admonitorius;* cf. *admonitorium*, an admonition.] Containing admonition; tending or serving to admonish: as, "*admonitory* of duty," *Barrow*, Works, I. 430.

She held up her small hand with an *admonitory* gesture.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ix.

admonitrix (ad-mon'i-triks), *n.*; pl. *admonitrices* (ad-mon-i-trī'sēz). [L., fem. of *admonitor*, q. v.] A female admonitor; a monitress. *N. E. D.*

admortization (ad-môr-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* Same as *amortization*.

admove† (ad-möv'), *v. t.* [Earlier *amove* (see *amove*[1]), < L. *admovere*, move to, < *ad*, to, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To move (to); bring (to): as, "*admoved* unto the light," *Coverdale*, tr. of Erasmus, 1 John ii. 8.

admr. A contraction of *administrator*.

admx. A contraction of *administratrix*.

adnascence (ad-nas'ens), *n.* [< *adnascent:* see *-ence*.] Adhesion of parts to each other by the whole surface. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

adnascent (ad-nas'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *adnascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *adnasci*, usually *agnasci*, full form *adgnasci*, grow to, < *ad*, to, + **gnasci*, usually *nasci*, grow, be born: see *agnate* and *nascent*.] Growing to or on something else.

Moss, which is an *adnascent* plant.
Evelyn, Sylva, II. vii. § 8.

adnata (ad-nā'tạ), *n.* [NL.; (1) fem. sing., (2) neut. pl. of L. *adnatus:* see *adnate*.] **1.** *sing.* Same as *tunica adnata* (which see, under *tunica*). —**2.** *pl.* In *zoöl.*, tegumentary appendages, as hair or feathers, or other covering or growth superficially attached to an animal.

adnate (ad'nāt), *a.* [< L. *adnatus*, grown to, pp. of *adnasci:* see *adnascent*, and cf. *agnate*.] In *physiol.* and *bot.*, congenitally attached or grown together. See *adnation*. Also *coadnate, coadunate, coadunated*, and *consolidated*.—**Adnate anther**, an anther that is attached for its whole length to one side of its filament.



1, Adnate Anther. 2, Adnate Stipule.

adnation (ad-nā'shọn), *n.* The state of being adnate; congenital union of different organs by their surfaces. Specifically, in *bot.*, the union or adhesion of different circles of inflorescence, as the calyx-tube to the ovary, in distinction from *coalescence*, which denotes the union of members of the same circle only. Also called *consolidation*.

ad nauseam (ad nâ'sē-am). [L.: *ad*, to; *nauseam*, acc. of *nausea:* see *nausea*.] Literally, to sickness; to disgust; to the extent of exciting disgust, especially the disgust which arises from satiety or wearisome repetition: as, statements or complaints repeated *ad nauseam*.

adnerval (ad-nėr'vạl), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *nervus*, nerve.] Moving toward the nerve: a term applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber toward the point of application of a nerve-fiber.

adnexed (ad-nekst'), *a.* [< L. *adnexus*, connected, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, annexed or connected: applied to the gills in *Agaricus* when they reach to the stem but are not adnate to it.

adnominal (ad-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. as if **adnominalis:* see *adnoun*.] In *gram.*, belonging to or qualifying a noun; adjectival.

The true genitive is originally *adnominal;* that is, its primary function is to limit the meaning of a substantive.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 7.

adnomination (ad-nom-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *adnominatio(n-)*, *agnominatio(n-)*, equiv. to Gr. *παρονομασία*, a pun; < *ad*, to, + *nominare*, name, < *nomen* (*nomin-*), a name.] A play upon words; paronomasia.

adnoun (ad'noun), *n.* [< L. *ad* + *noun*. Cf. L. *adnomen*, usually *agnomen*, surname: see *agnomen*.] In *gram.*, an adjective or attributive word; an adjunct to a noun; specifically, according to some grammarians, an adjective used substantively, as the *good*, the *true*, and the *beautiful*.

ado (ạ-dö'), *n.*, orig. *inf.* [< ME. *ado, at do*, North. dial. equiv. to E. *to do*, the prep. *at*, Scand. *at*, being the sign of the inf., like *to* in literary E. From the use of this inf. in phrases like *much ado, little ado, more ado*, i. e., *much to do*, etc., *ado* came to be regarded as a noun ("*ado*, or grete busynesse, *sollicitudo*," Prompt. Parv., p. 7), qualified by *much, little, more*, and hence later *great, any*, etc., as an adj. Cf. *affair*, < OF. *a faire*, to do, a-do.] **I.**† *inf.* **1.** To do.

With that prynce Must we have *at do*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 237.

He schalle have *ado* every day with hem.
Mandeville, p. 132.

I wonder what he had *ado* in appearing to me?
J. Hogg, Tales (1837), II. 194.

2. In doing; being done.

Only an eager bustling, that rather keeps *ado* than does anything. *Earle*, Microcosm., xxvii. 58.

II. *n.* Doing; action; business; bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty: as, to persuade one with much *ado*.

Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*.
Shak., T. of the S., v. i.

We had much *ado* to keepe ourselves above water, the billows breaking desperately on our vessel.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 22, 1641.

And what is life, that we should moan? why make we such *ado*?
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

-ado. [Sp. Pg. *-ado*, It. *-ato* = F. *é*, < L. *ātus*, m.: see *-ate*[1].] A suffix of Latin origin, the Spanish masculine form of *-ade*[1], *-ate*[1], as in *renegado*, *desperado*, etc. In some words *-ado* is an erroneous form of *-ada*, as in *bastinado*. See *-ada*.

★**adobe** (a-dō'bi), *n.* and *a.* [Also *adobie*, *adobi*, and *dobie*: Sp. *adobe*, in Valencia *adob*, *atoba* = Pg. *adobe*, *adobo*, < Ar. *aṭṭúba*, collective *aṭṭúb*, < *al*, the, + *túb*, *ṭób*, < Coptic *tôbe*, *tôbi*, < Egypt. (hieroglyphic) *tb*, burnt brick.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An unburnt, sun-dried brick: in common use in countries of small rainfall.

This is a desolate town of two thousand inhabitants dwelling in low dilapidated huts of the most common building material in the Andes — *adobe*, or sun-dried blocks of mud mingled with straw.
J. Orton, Andes and Amazon, p. 46.

2. Clay or soil from which sun-dried bricks are made, or which is suitable for making them.— **3.** In the quicksilver-mines of the Pacific coast, a brick made of the finer ores mixed with clay, for more convenient handling in the furnace.

II. *a.* **1.** Built or made of adobes or sun-dried bricks.—**2.** Suitable for making sun-dried bricks: as, an *adobe* soil.

★**adolescence** (ad-ō-les'ens), *n.* [< ME. *adolescence*, < OF. *adolescence*, < L. *adolescentia*, usually *adulescentia*, < *adolescen(t-)s*, usually *adulescen(t-)s*, young: see *adolescent*.] The state of growing; specifically, youth, or the period of life between puberty and the full development of the frame, extending in man from about the age of fourteen years to twenty-five, and in woman from twelve to twenty-one: applied almost exclusively to the young of the human race.

★**adolescency** (ad-ō-les'en-si), *n.* The quality or state of being adolescent or in the growing age.

adolescent (ad-ō-les'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< late ME. *adolescente*, n., < OF. *adolescent*, < L. *adolescen(t-)s*, usually *adulescen(t-)s*, growing up, not yet grown, young, a youth, prop. ppr. (and as such prop. written *adolescen(t-)s*) of *adolescere*, grow up (see *adult*), < *ad*, to, + *olescere*, the inceptive form of **olēre*, grow, < *alĕre*, nourish: see *aliment*.] **I.** *a.* Growing up; advancing from childhood to manhood or womanhood; youthful.

Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong,
Detain their *adolescent* charge too long.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

II. *n.* One who is growing up; a person of either sex during the period of adolescence.

adolode (ad'ō-lōd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *δόλος*, fraud (see *dole*[3], deceit), + *ὁδός*, way.] An apparatus for detecting fraud in distillation.

Adonai (ad-ō-nā'ī or a-dō'nī), *n.* [Heb. *adōnāi*, lit. 'my lords,' < *adōn*, lord. Cf. *Adonis*.] A Hebrew name of God, reverentially used in reading as a substitute for the "ineffable name" JHVH, that is, Jehovah. See *Adonist* and *Jehovah*.

Adonean (ad-ō-nē'an), *a.* [< L. *Adonēus*, < Gr. *Ἀδώνειος*, < *Ἄδωνις*, Adonis.] Pertaining to or connected with Adonis: as, "fair *Adonean* Venus," *Faber*.

Adonia (a-dō'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀδώνια*, prop. neut. pl. of adj. *Ἀδώνιος*, pertaining to *Ἄδωνις*, Adonis.] A festival of two days' duration (properly, the rites performed during the festival), anciently celebrated by women in honor of Adonis, among the Phenicians and Greeks. The first day was spent in mourning and lamentation, and the second in feasting and merrymaking, commemorating the periodical death and return to life of Adonis, personifying the alternation of the seasons and the productive forces in nature.

Adonian (a-dō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *Adonic*.

Quevedo . . . must have done violence to his genius in the composition of ten short pieces, which he calls Eudechas, in *Adonian* verse. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 52.

Adonic (a-don'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **Adonicus*, < *Adonis*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Adonis. See *Adonis*, etymology.—**Adonic verse.** See II.

II. *n.* An Adonic verse: so called, it is said, because used in songs sung at the Adonia, or festival of Adonis. It consists of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee, as *rārā jŭvĕntŭs*, and on account of its animated movement is adapted to gay and lively poetry. It is seldom used by itself, but is joined with other kinds of verse. It is said to have been devised by Sappho.

Adonis (a-dō'nis), *n.* [< L. *Adōnis*, < Gr. *Ἄδωνις*, also *Ἄδων*, in myth., a favorite of Aphrodite (Venus); according to the oldest tradition, the son of Theias, king of Assyria, and his daughter Myrrha or Smyrna. He was killed by a wild boar, but was permitted by Zeus to pass four months every year in the lower world, four with Aphrodite, and four where he chose. The name, like the myth, is of Phenician origin, akin to Heb. *adōn*, lord: see *Adonai*.] **1.** A beau; a dandy; an exquisite: as, he is quite an *Adonis*.—**2.** In *bot.*, a genus of European ranunculaceous herbs which have dissected leaves. In the corn-adonis, or pheasant's-eye, *A. autumnalis*, the petals are bright scarlet, and are considered as emblematical of the blood of Adonis, from which the plant is fabled to have sprung.

3†. [*l. c.*] A kind of wig formerly worn.

He puts on a fine flowing *adonis* or white periwig.
R. Graves, Spirit. Quixote, III. xix.

Adonist (a-dō'nist), *n.* [< Heb. *adōnāi* (see *Adonai*) + *-ist*.] One who maintained that the vowel-points ordinarily written under the consonants of the Hebrew word JHVH (pronounced since the sixteenth century, except among the Jews, *Jehovah*) are not the natural points belonging to that word, but are vowel-points belonging to the words *Adonai* and *Elohim*; these words are substituted in reading by the Jews for the name JHVH, a name which they are forbidden to utter, and the true pronunciation of which is lost. Those persons who held the opposite view were termed *Jehovists*.

adonize (ad'ō-nīz), *v. t.* [= F. *adoniser*; < *Adonis*, q. v., + *-ize*.] To make beautiful or attractive; adorn one's self with the view of attracting admiration: said only of men. [Rare.]

I employed three good hours at least in adjusting and *adonizing* myself. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, III. 418.

adoors† (a-dōrz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [A reduced form of both *of doors* and *at doors*, as in the phrases *out of doors*, *out o' doors*, *forth a doors*, and *in a doors*, *in at doors*: see *a-*[3], *a-*[7], and *door*.] At doors; at the door.

If I get in *a-doors*, not the power o' th' country,
Nor all my aunt's curses shall disembogue me.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

adopt (a-dopt'), *v.* [< F. *adopter*, < L. *adoptare*, adopt, choose, < *ad*, to, + *optare*, wish: see *optative*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To choose for or take to one's self; make one's own by selection or assent; receive or agree to as a personal belonging or opinion: as, to *adopt* a name or an idea; an *adopted* citizen or country; the meeting *adopted* the resolution.

Tell me, may not a king *adopt* an heir?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

I have *adopted* the Roman sentiment, that it is more honourable to save a citizen than to kill an enemy.
Johnson, Pref. to Shak.

Men resist the conclusion in the morning, but *adopt* it as the evening wears on, that temper prevails over everything of time, place, and condition.
Emerson, Experience.

2. Specifically, to admit into a relation of affiliation; confer the rights or privileges of kinship upon, as one who is not naturally related or connected; especially, to receive and treat as a child or member of one's family, etc.: as, the orphans were *adopted* by friends. See *adoption*, 2.—**3.** To take or receive into any kind of new relationship: as, to *adopt* a person as an heir, or as a friend, guide, or example.

Titus, I am incorporate in Rome,
A Roman now *adopted* happily.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

Strangers were very rarely *adopted* into a right of property in clan land in the early time.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, p. 73.

II. *intrans.* In *euchre*, to play with the suit turned up for trumps: a privilege of the dealer.

adoptability (a-dop-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *adoptabilities* (-tiz). The state of being adoptable; the capability of being adopted; that which can be adopted or made use of: as, "the select *adoptabilities*," *Carlyle*, Past and Present, II. xvii.

adoptable (a-dop'ta-bl), *a.* [< *adopt* + *-able*.] Capable of being adopted; fit or worthy to be adopted.

The Liturgy or *adoptable* and generally adopted set of prayers. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, II. xvii.

adoptant (a-dop'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *adoptant*, < L. *adoptan(t-)s*, ppr. of *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] **I.** *a.* Adopting.

II. *n.* One who adopts a child or thing as his own.

adoptate† (a-dop'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *adoptatus*, pp. of *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] To adopt.

adoptative (a-dop'ta-tiv), *a.* [< L. *adoptatus*, pp. of *adoptare* (see *adopt*), + *-ive*.] Same as *adoptive*. [Rare.]

adoptedly† (a-dop'ted-li), *adv.* By adoption.

Lucio. Is she your cousin?
Isab. Adoptedly, as school-maids change their names.
Shak., M. for M., i. 5.

★**adopter** (a-dop'tėr), *n.* One who or that which adopts.

adoptian (a-dop'shan), *a.* [< ML. *Adoptiani*, the adoptian heretics, irreg. < L. *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] In *theol.*, of or pertaining to the doctrine of adoption.—**Adoptian controversy.** See *adoptionism*.

adoptianism (a-dop'shan-izm), *n.* [< *adoptian* + *-ism*.] Same as *adoptionism*.

The recantation was probably insincere, for on returning to his diocese he [Felix, bishop of Urgel] taught *adoptianism* as before. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 163.

adoptianist (a-dop'shan-ist), *n.* [< *adoptian* + *-ist*.] Same as *adoptionist*.

It was under this pontificate [Leo III.] that Felix of Urgel, the *adoptianist*, was anathematized by a Roman synod. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 449.

adoption (a-dop'shon), *n.* [< L. *adoptio(n-)*, a shorter form of *adoptatio(n-)*, < *adoptare*, adopt: see *adopt*.] **1.** The act of adopting or taking as one's own; a choosing for use, or by way of preference or approval; assumption; formal acceptance: as, the *adoption* of a distinctive dress; he favored the *adoption* of the bill; the *adoption* of a new word into a language.

The *adoption* of vice has ruined ten times more young men than natural inclinations. *Lord Chesterfield*.

2. The act of taking into an affiliated relation; admission to some or all of the privileges of natural kinship or membership: as, the *adoption* of a child; *adoption* into a tribe; a son by *adoption*. Simple adoption of a child extends only to his treatment as a member of the household; legal adoption may confer upon him any or all of the rights of actual relationship. In the absence of any legally assumed obligation, an adopted child is not in law deemed a relative of the adopting parent, and does not inherit as such, and the adopting parent acquires no other authority than that which affection or the consent of the natural parent may give. The civil or statute laws of most countries strictly regulate the principles of legal adoption with reference to its limitation, the rights of natural heirs, etc.

3. In *theol.*, that act of divine grace by which, through Christ, those who have been justified "are taken into the number and enjoy the liberties and privileges of the children of God." *West. Conf. of Faith*, xii.

But ye have received the Spirit of *adoption*, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. Rom. viii. 15.

adoptional (a-dop'shon-al), *a.* [< *adoption* + *-al*.] Relating to adoption.

adoptionism (a-dop'shon-izm), *n.* [< *adoption* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ is the Son of God by adoption only. It was held that, as the son of David, he had simply a human nature, which afterward by an act of adoption became united with the divine nature, or the eternal Word. This doctrine, though not unknown in the early church, was first distinctly propounded in Spain near the end of the eighth century by Felix, bishop of Urgel, and Elipandus, archbishop of Toledo. It was opposed by Alcuin, and condemned by three councils, at Ratisbon in 792, at Frankfort in 794, and at Aix-la-Chapelle about 799. Also written *adoptianism*.

adoptionist (a-dop'shon-ist), *n.* [< *adoption* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of adoptionism. Also written *adoptianist*.

adoptious† (a-dop'shus), *a.* [< *adoption* + *-ous*. Cf. *ambitious*, *ambition*.] Adoptive; adopted or assumed.

Pretty, fond, *adoptious* christendoms.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

adoptive (a-dop'tiv), *a.* [< L. *adoptivus*, < *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] **1.** Fitted for or given to adopting: as, a receptive and *adoptive* language.—**2.** Constituted by adoption; adopting or adopted: as, an *adoptive* father or son.—**3.** Assumed: as, "*adoptive* and cheerful boldness," *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., i.—**Adoptive arms**, in *her.*, arms which the adopter is obliged to marshal with his own, as the condition of some honor or estate left him.

adoptively (a-dop'tiv-li), *adv.* In an adoptive manner; by way of adoption.

adorability (a-dōr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *adorable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being adorable. *Coleridge*.

adorable (a-dōr'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *adorable*, < L. *adorabilis*, < *adorare*, adore: see *adore*[1].] **1.** De-

manding adoration; worthy of being adored; worthy of divine honors.

There are those who have treated the history of Abraham as an astronomical record, and have spoken of our *adorable* Saviour as the sun in Aries.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 364.

2. Worthy of the utmost love or admiration: as, she is an *adorable* creature; an *adorable* statue.

When he [the pope] touched, as he did briefly, on the misfortunes of the church, an *adorable* fire came into his eyes. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 114.

adorableness (a-dōr′a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.

adorably (a-dōr′a-bli), *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

adoral (ad-ō′ral), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *os* (*ōr-*), mouth, + *-al*; after *aboral*.] In *zoöl.*, situated at or near the mouth; being relatively toward the mouth: the opposite of *aboral*.

They [*Halteriæ*] have a spiral *adoral* wreath of cilia for swimming. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 43.

The object of the unique, one-sided arrangement of the *adoral* cilia is to direct food-particles to the mouth.
Amer. Jour. of Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 328.

adorally (ad-ō′ral-i), *adv.* Toward or in the direction of the mouth.

adoration (ad-ō-rā′shon), *n.* [< F. *adoration*, < L. *adoratio(n-)*, < *adorare*: see *adore*[1].] **1.** The act of paying honors, as to a divine being; worship addressed to a deity; the supreme worship due to God alone. [Sometimes used specifically of words addressed to the Deity expressive of a sense of his infinite holiness and perfection.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, *adoration* is applied to any one of three kinds of worship (though properly only to the first), namely: *latria*, or worship due to God alone; *dulia*, or the secondary worship paid to angels and saints directly, or through the veneration of relics and images; and *hyperdulia*, the higher worship paid to the Virgin Mary. The saints and the Virgin are adored as the friends of God, having intercessory power with him.

Lowly reverent
Towards either throne they bow, and to the ground
With solemn *adoration* down they cast
Their crowns. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 351.

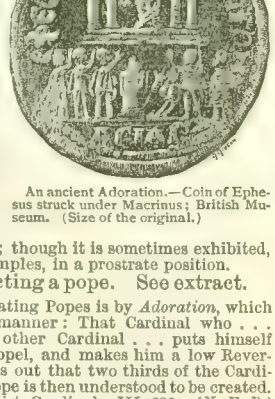
Knowledge is the fire of *adoration*, *adoration* is the gate of knowledge. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 163.

They [Indians] perform their *adorations* and conjurations in the general language before spoken of, as the Catholics of all nations do their mass in the Latin.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 31.

2. Homage, or an act of homage, paid to one in high place or held in high esteem; profound reverence; the utmost respect, regard, or esteem; the highest degree of love, as of a man for a woman; heart's devotion.

Oli. How does he love me?
Vio. With *adorations*, with fertile tears,
With groans that thunder love, with sighs of fire.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

3. In *art* and *archæol.*: (*a*) A representation of the adoration of the infant Jesus by the magi or the shepherds. (*b*) A representation of the worship of an ancient divinity, of the deified dead, or of a king or an emperor. In Latin, *adoratio*. Such representations are common in Greek vase-paintings and funeral sculptures, and in Roman reliefs and medals. The ancient adoration is usually characterized by the gesture of raising the right hand, particularly with the thumb laid on the first finger; though it is sometimes exhibited, chiefly in Oriental examples, in a prostrate position.


An ancient Adoration.—Coin of Ephesus struck under Macrinus; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

4. A method of electing a pope. See extract.

The third way of creating Popes is by *Adoration*, which is perform'd in this manner: That Cardinal who . . . desires to favour any other Cardinal . . . puts himself before him in the Chappel, and makes him a low Reverence; and when it falls out that two thirds of the Cardinals do the same, the Pope is then understood to be created.
G. H., tr. of Hist. Cardinals, III. 286. (*N. E. D.*)

Adoration of the blessed sacrament, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, supreme worship (*latria*) paid to the eucharist. "Catholics pay to the eucharist . . . wherever it may be present that supreme worship which is due to God alone." *Cath. Dict.* (1884), p. 321. Religious communities of women for the *perpetual adoration of the blessed sacrament* have been founded at various times, the first by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV.—**Adoration of the cross**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, that part of the service on Good Friday, following the prayers, in which the cross is exposed to view and "adored" by clergy and people.—**Adoration of the host**, in the celebration of the mass, the silent worship paid by the congregation, kneeling, at the elevation of the host. See *host*[3].—**Adoration of the pope**, a mark of homage paid to the pope immediately after his election, by kissing the golden cross on the sandal worn on his right foot. Cardinals also kiss his right hand, receiving in return the kiss of peace. The ceremony is four times repeated; the first two adorations take place in the conclave itself, the third in the Sistine chapel, and the fourth in St. Peter's, where the homage of the people is received.

adoratory (a-dōr′a-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *adoratories* (-riz). [< ML. *adoratorium*, explained as a place where the Indians worship their deities and sacrifice to them, < L. *adorare*, adore: see *adore*[1] and *oratory*.] A place of worship; especially, a pagan temple or place of sacrifice. [Rare.]

adore[1] (a-dōr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adored*, ppr. *adoring*. [< ME. *adouren*, < OF. *adourer*, *adorer* (earlier ME. *aouren*, < OF. *aourer*, *aürer*, *aörer*), mod. F. *adorer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *adorar* = It. *adorare*, adore, < L. *adorare*, speak to, address, beseech, pray to, adore, worship, < *ad*, to, + *orare*, speak, pray, < *os* (*ōr-*), the mouth: see *oral*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To worship; pay supreme reverence to; address in prayer and thanksgiving; pay divine honors to; honor as divine.

Bishops and priests . . . bearing the host, which he publicly *adored*. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., an. 1689.

God shall be all in all. But, all ye gods,
Adore him, who to compass all this dies;
Adore the Son, and honour him as me.
Milton, P. L., iii. 342.

2. To honor and regard in a very high degree; regard with the utmost esteem, love, and respect.

The people appear *adoring* their prince. *Tatler*, No. 57.

Thus, Madam, in the midst of crowds, you reign in solitude; and are *adored* with the deepest veneration, that of silence. *Dryden*, Ded. of State of Innocence.

When he who *adores* thee has left but the name
Of his faults and his follies behind. *Moore*, Irish Mel.

=**Syn.** *Adore*, *Worship*, *Reverence*, *Venerate*, *Revere*, idolize, deify, pay homage to. *Adore* and *worship*, when not applied exclusively to God or gods, are manifestly hyperbolical: as, he *worshiped* the ground she trod on. The others seem literal when applied to men, places, or things. *Adore* and *worship* are applied primarily to acts and words of homage; the others are not. None of them primarily includes the idea of intercessory prayer. *Adore* is the noblest of the words. To *worship* is to pay homage by outward forms or in customary places: "A man of Ethiopia . . . had come to Jerusalem for to *worship*." Acts viii. 27. In the Bible *worship* is used to express also extreme manifestations of respect paid to men: "As Peter was coming in, Cornelius met him, and fell down at his feet, and *worshipped* him." Acts x. 25. *Reverence* is upon a plane a little different from that of *venerate*, there being sometimes more fear suggested by the former and more sacredness by the latter. We should *reverence* position, ability, and character; we should *venerate* old age. *Revere* differs from *reverence* chiefly in suggesting rather less solemnity or awe.

It [worship] is also an act of the will, whereby the soul *adores* and *reverences* his majesty. . . . We must *worship* God understandingly; it is not else a reasonable service.
Charnock, Attributes.

Fall down and dy before her;
So dying live, and living do *adore* her.
Spenser, Sonnets, xiv.

I love Quaker ways and Quaker worship, I *venerate* the Quaker principles. *Lamb*, Elia.

A foolish world is prone to laugh in public at what in private it *reveres* as one of the highest impulses of our nature; namely, love. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 8.

II. *intrans.* To perform an act of worship; be filled with adoration, reverence, or reverential admiration.

If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and *adore*! *Emerson*, Nature.

Litanies, chanted day and night by *adoring* hearts.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

adore[2]† (a-dōr′), *v. t.* [A poet. perversion of *adorn*; perhaps only in the two passages quoted.] To gild; adorn.

Like to the hore
Congealed litle drops which doe the morne *adore*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 46.

Armlets for great queens to *adore*.
Fletcher and Massinger, Elder Brother, iv. 3. (*N. E. D.*)

adorement† (a-dōr′ment), *n.* Adoration; worship.

Adorement of cats, lizards, and beetles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

adorer (a-dōr′ėr), *n.* [< *adore*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who adores. (*a*) One who worships or honors as divine. (*b*) One who esteems or respects highly; a lover; an admirer.

I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5.

adoring (a-dōr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *adore*[1].] An act of adoration, or one of homage paid by a lover.

And soft *adorings* from their loves receive.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, vi.

adoringly (a-dōr′ing-li), *adv.* With adoration.

adorn (a-dôrn′), *v. t.* [< ME. *adornen*, *adournen*, < OF. *adorner*, *adourner* (earlier ME. *aournen*, *aornen*, < OF. *aourner*, *aürner*, *aörner*), mod. F. *adorner* = Sp. Pg. *adornar* = It. *adornare*, < L. *adornare*, < *ad*, to, + *ornare*, deck, beautify: see *ornate*.] **1.** To beautify or decorate; increase or lend beauty or attractiveness to, as by dress or ornaments; hence, in general, to render pleasing, or more pleasing or attractive; embellish.

A bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. Isa. lxi. 10.

Virtue *adorn'd* his mind, triumph his brow.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

He left the name at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral, or *adorn* a tale.
Johnson, Van. of Hum. Wishes, l. 222.

2. To display the beauty or excellence of: as, to "*adorn* the doctrine of God," Tit. ii. 10.

=**Syn.** *Adorn*, *Ornament*, *Decorate*, *Embellish*, *Beautify*, *Deck*, *Array*, grace, garnish, bedeck, set off. (See *decorate*.) The italicized words, except *deck* and *array*, are expressive of the attempt to add or increase beauty. *Adorn* has the most nobleness and spirituality; it is the least external. Garments that *adorn* a woman seem a part of her personality and bring out her comeliness; many virtues *adorn* his character; the hall was *adorned* with the portraits of their ancestors. In these examples, no other word in the list is high enough or near enough to take the place of *adorn*. *Ornament* and *decorate* express the addition of something external, which still preserves its separate character and may perhaps be easily removed. *Ornament*, as kindred to *adorn*, is nearer to its meaning; *decorate* expresses that which is more showy: *ornamented* with pictures; the bare walls were *decorated* for the occasion with flags and wreaths. Both express the adding of beauty to that which was deficient in it before. *Embellish* implies previous beauty, to which luster or brilliancy is added by something which perhaps becomes a part of the original: as, a book *embellished* with plates; a style *embellished* with figures of speech. The word is sometimes used of over-ornamentation. *Beautify* is the most direct in its expression of the general idea. Of the first five words, *decorate* is the least often used figuratively; *decorated* speech is speech in which the ornaments have no vital connection or harmony with the thought, so that they seem merely ornamental. *Deck* is to cover, and hence to cover in a way to please the eye: as, *decked* with flowers. *Array* is used especially of covering with splendid dress, the meaning being extended from persons to animals, etc.: the fields were *arrayed* in green.

But that which fairest is, but few behold,
Her mind *adornd* with vertues manifold.
Spenser, Sonnets, xv.

A whimsical fashion now prevailed among the ladies, of strangely *ornamenting* their faces with abundance of black patches cut into grotesque forms.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 311.

Ivy climbs the crumbling hall
To *decorate* decay. *Bailey*, Festus.

We are to dignify to each other the daily needs and offices of man's life, and *embellish* it by courage, wisdom, and unity. *Emerson*, Friendship.

Nature has laid out all her art in *beautifying* the face.
Addison, Spectator, No. 98.

And, with new life from sun and kindly showers,
With beauty *deck* the meadow and the hill.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 90.

Even Solomon in all his glory was not *arrayed* like one of these [lilies]. Mat. vi. 29.

adorn† (a-dôrn′), *n.* [=It. Sp. *adorno*, ornament; from the verb.] Ornament.

Her brest all naked, as nett yvory
Without *adorne* of gold or silver bright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 20.

adorn† (a-dôrn′), *a.* [< It. *adorno*, short form of *adornato* (= Sp. Pg. *adornado*), pp. of *adornare*, < L. *adornare*: see *adornate*, *adorn*, *v.*] Adorned; decorated.

Made so *adorn* for thy delight. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 576.

adornate† (a-dôr′nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *adornatus*, pp. of *adornare*: see *adorn*, *v.*] To adorn.

To *adornate* gardens with the fairnesse thereof.
Frampton, p. 33.

adornation† (ad-ôr-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **adornatio(n-)*, < *adornare*, pp. *adornatus*: see *adorn*, *v.*] Ornament.

Memory is the soul's treasury, and thence she hath her garments of *adornation*.
Wits' Commonwealth, p. 81.

adorner (a-dôr′nėr), *n.* One who adorns.

adorning (a-dôr′ning), *n.* Ornament; decoration.

Whose *adorning* let it not be that outward *adorning* of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel. 1 Pet. iii. 3.

adorningly (a-dôr′ning-li), *adv.* By adorning; in an adorning manner.

adornment (a-dôrn′ment), *n.* [< ME. *adournment*, < OF. *adournement*, *adornement* (earlier ME. *aournement*, *aornement*, < OF. *aournement*), mod. F. *adornement*: see *adorn* and *-ment*.] An adorning; that which adorns; ornament.

I will write all down:
Such and such pictures:—There the window; Such
The *adornment* of her bed. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2.

adorsed (a-dôrst′), *p. a.* [Also written *addorsed*, a restored form of *adossed*, *addossed*, < F. *adossé*, pp. of *adosser*, set back to back (< *à*, to, + *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, the back), + *-ed*[2].] Placed back to back. In *her.*, applied to any two animals, birds, fishes, or other


Two Dolphins Adorsed.

bearings placed back to back: opposed to *affronté*. Equivalent forms are *addorsed*, *adossed*, *adossé*, *adossée*, and *indorsed*.

adosculation (ad-os-kū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **adosculatio(n-)*, < *adosculari*, kiss, < *ad*, to, + *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] **1.** In *physiol.*, impregnation by external contact merely, as in most fishes, and not by intromission.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The impregnation of plants by the falling of the pollen on the pistils. (*b*) The insertion of one part of a plant into another. [Rare.]

adossé, adossée (a-dos-ā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *adosser*: see *adorsed*.] In *her.*, same as *adorsed*.

adossed (a-dost′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *adorsed*.

adown (ą-doun′), *adv.* (orig. *prep. phr.*) and *prep.* [< ME. *ādoun, adun, adoune, adune, odune*, < AS. *ādūne*, adv. and (rarely) prep., orig. prep. phr., *of dūne*, down, downward, lit. *off* the *down* or hill: *of*, prep., off, from; *dūne*, dat. of *dūn*, down: see *down*[1], *n.* The adv. and prep. *down* is a short form of *adown*.] **I.** *adv.* From a higher to a lower part; downward; down; to or on the ground.

Thrise did she sinke *adowne*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 24.

Of braided blooms unmown, which crept
Adown to where the water slept.
Tennyson, Recol. of Ar. Nights, st. 3.

II. *prep.* **1.** From a higher to a lower situation; down: implying descent.

Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

Star after star looked palely in and sank *adown* the sky.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

2. From top to bottom of; along the length of; downward; all along.

Full well 'tis known *adown* the dale,
Tho' passing strange indeed the tale.
Percy's Reliques, I. iii. 14.

Adoxa (a-dok′sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄδοξος*, without glory, < *ἀ-* priv. + *δόξα*, glory: see *doxology*.] A genus of plants, the type of the family *Adoxaceæ*. The only species, *A. Moschatellina* (hollowroot), is a little inconspicuous plant, 4 or 5 inches high, found in woods and moist shady places in the cooler regions of the northern hemisphere. The pale-green flowers have a musky smell, whence its common name of moschatel.

adoze (ą-dōz′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], *prep.*, + *doze*.] In a doze or dozing state.

adpao (ad′pou), *n.* [E. Ind., < *ad, ād* (cerebral *d*) = Hind. *ar, ār*, a prefix implying deviation or inferiority, + Hind., etc., *pauwā, pāo*, a quarter.] An East Indian weight, the quarter of a seer or ser, a weight which varies widely in different localities. Thus in Malabar a seer is 3.3 pounds avoirdupois. See *seer*[4].

ad patres (ad pā′trēz). [L.: *ad*, to; *patres*, acc. pl. of *pater* = E. *father*.] Literally, to the fathers; gathered to one's fathers, that is, dead.

adpress (ad-pres′), *v. t.* [< L. *adpressus*, pp. of *adprimere*, < *ad*, to, + *premere*, press.] To lay flat; press closely (to or together).

Birds when frightened, as a general rule, closely *adpress* all their feathers. *Darwin*, Express. of Emot., p. 100.

A most artfully coloured spider lying on its back, with its feet crossed over and closely *adpressed* to its body.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 64.

adpressed (ad-prest′), *p. a.* In *bot.*, growing parallel to and in contact with the stem, without adhering to it, as leaves or branches. Also written *appressed*.

adpromissor (ad-prō-mis′ȯr), *n.* [L., < *adpromittere*, promise in addition to, < *ad*, to, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*.] In *Rom. law*, a surety for another; security; bail.

ad quod damnum (ad kwod dam′num). [L., to what damage: *ad*, to; *quod* = E. *what*; *damnum*, damage.] In *law*, the title of a writ (1) ordering the sheriff to inquire what damage will result from the grant by the crown of certain liberties, as a fair or market, a highway, etc.; (2) ordering the assessment of the compensation and damages to be paid when private property is taken for public use.

adrad† (ą-drad′), *p. a.* Same as *adread*[2], *p. a.*

I was the less *a-drad*
Of what might come.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 13.

★**adradial** (ad-rā′di-al), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, near, + *radius*, a ray, + *-al*.] Situated near a ray. A term applied by Lankester to certain processes or tentacles of a third order which appear in the development of some hydrozoans, the primary ones being termed *perradial*, the secondary ones *interradial*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 558.

adradially (ad-rā′di-al-i), *adv.* In an adradial manner.

adragant (ad′ra-gant), *n.* [< F. *adragant* (= Sp. *adragante*, It. *adraganti*), a corrupt form of *tragacanthe*: see *tragacanth*.] An old name of gum tragacanth.

adraganthin (ad-ra-gan′thin), *n.* [< *adragant(h)* + *-in*[2].] A name given to purified gum tragacanth. See *bassorin*.

adras (a-dras′), *n.* A stuff, half silk and half cotton, woven in central Asia, having a gloss, and usually striped. The gloss is heightened by beating with a broad, flat wooden instrument. *E. Schuyler*, Turkistan, I. 5.

adread[1]† (ą-dred′), *v.* [< ME. *adreden* (pret. *adredde, adradde, adred, adrad*, pp. *adred, adrad, adredde, adradde*), < AS. *ādrǣdan*, reduced form of *anddrǣdan, andrǣdan, ondrǣdan* (= OS. **andrādan, antdrādan, andrādan* = OHG. *intrātan*), tr. and intr., dread, fear, refl. fear, be afraid, < *and-, an-, on-* (E. *a-*[5]) + **drǣdan* (only in comp.), dread. Mixed in ME. and later with *adread*[2], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To dread; fear greatly.

The pes is sauf, the werre is ever *adrad*.
Pol. Poems and Songs, II. 6. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *intrans.* or *refl.* To fear; be afraid.

Ganhardin seighe that sight,
And sore him gan *adrede*.
Sir Tristrem, l. 288. (*N. E. D.*)

adread[2]† (ą-dred′), *v. t.* [< ME. *adreden, ofdreden*, < AS. *ofdrǣdan*, make afraid, terrify, < *of-* (E. *a-*[4]) + **drǣdan*, dread. Hence p. a. *adread*[2], q. v. Mixed in ME. and later with *adread*[1], q. v.] To make afraid; terrify.

With these they *adrad*, and gasten, sencelesse old women. *Harsnet*, Pop. Impost., p. 135. (*N. E. D.*)

adread[2]† (ą-dred′), *p. a.* [< ME. *adred, adrad, adredde, adradde*, earlier *ofdred, ofdrad*, pp. of *adreden, ofdreden*, E. *adread*[2], *v.*, make afraid: see *adread*[2], *v.*] Affected by dread.

Thinking to make all men *adread*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia (1622), p. 126.

adreamed, adreamt (ą-drēmd′, ą-dremt′), *p. a.* [< *a-* + *dream* + *-ed*[2]. The formation is unusual, and the prefix is uncertain, prob. *a-*[2], the suffix *-ed*[2] being used, as sometimes in other instances, for the suffix *-ing*[1]. *To be adreamed* would thus be equiv. to *to be a-dreaming*.] In the state of dreaming.—**To be adreamed** or **adreamt** (the only form of its use). (*a*†) To dream.

Hee *is adreamd* of a dry summer.
Withals, Dict. (1556). (*N. E. D.*)

I *was a-dream'd* I overheard a ghost.
Fielding, Pasquin, iv. 1. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) To doze; be between sleeping and waking. [Prov. Eng.] *Halliwell.*

adrectal (ad-rek′tal), *a.* [< *ad-* + *rectum*.] Situated at or by the rectum: specifically applied to the purpuriparous gland or purple-gland of mollusks.

The presence of glandular plication of the surface of the mantle-flap and an *adrectal* gland (purple-gland) are frequently observed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 648.

ad referendum (ad ref-e-ren′dum). [L.: *ad*, to; *referendum*, gerund of *referre*: see *refer*.] To be referred; to be held over for further consideration.

ad rem (ad rem). [L.: *ad*, to; *rem*, acc. of *res*, thing, matter, case, point, fact: see *res*.] To the point or purpose; pertinently to the matter in hand; to the question under consideration; practically, considering the peculiarities of the special case.

Your statements of practical difficulty are indeed much more *ad rem* than my mere assertions of principle.
Ruskin, Daily Telegraph, Sept. 7, 1865.

★**adrenal** (ad-rē′nal), *n.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *ren*, only in pl. *renes*, kidney: see *renal*.] In *anat.*, a suprarenal capsule; one of a pair of small glandular or follicular but ductless bodies, of unknown function, capping the kidneys in mammals and most other vertebrates. Also called *atrabiliary capsule*. In man the adrenals are an inch or two long, less in width, and about a fourth of an inch thick, and consist essentially of an outer yellowish cortical portion, an inner medullary portion (of very dark color, whence the term atrabiliary), with vessels, nerves, etc. See *Addison's disease*, under *disease*. See cut under *kidney*.

Adrian (ā′dri-an), *a.* [< L. *Adrianus*, prop. *Hadrianus*, Adriatic.] Same as *Adriatic*.

Adrianite (ā′dri-an-īt), *n.* [< ML. *Adrianitæ*, < L. *Adrianus*, prop. *Hadrianus*.] **1.** A member of a supposed Gnostic school of heretics mentioned by Theodoret.—**2.** One of a sect of Anabaptists in the sixteenth century, followers of Adrian Hamstedius, who held, among other things, that Jesus Christ was formed solely from the substance of his mother. Also *Adrianist*.

Adrianople red. See *red*.

Adriatic (ā-dri-at′ik), *a.* [< L. *Adriaticus*, prop. ★*Hadriaticus*, < *Hadria* (now *Adria*), a town between the mouths of the Po and the Adige, after which the sea was named.] Appellative of the sea east of the peninsula of Italy (the Adriatic sea); pertaining to that sea: as, the *Adriatic* coast.

adrift (a-drift′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *drift*.] **1.** Floating at random; not fastened by any kind of moorings; at the mercy of winds and currents.

Trees *adrift*
Down the great river. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 832.

So on the sea she shall be set *adrift*,
And who relieves her dies.
Dryden, Marriage à la Mode, iii.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, swayed by any chance impulse; all abroad; at a loss.

Frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift*. *Locke*, Education.

To turn adrift, to unmoor; set drifting; hence, figuratively, to turn away, dismiss, or discharge, as from home, employment, etc.; throw upon the world.

Great multitudes who had been employed in the woollen manufactories, or in the mines, were *turned adrift*.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

adrip (ą-drip′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *drip*.] In a dripping state. *D. G. Mitchell.*

adrogate (ad′rō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adrogated*, ppr. *adrogating*. [< L. *adrogatus*, pp. of *adrogare*, later *arrogare*, take a *homo sui juris* (a person not under the power of his father) in the place of a child, adopt, < *ad*, to, + *rogare*, ask. The same word in other senses gave rise to *arrogate*, q. v. See *adrogation*.] To adopt by adrogation.

Clodius, the enemy of Cicero, was *adrogated* into a plebeian family. *Smith*, Dict. Antiq., p. 15.

adrogation (ad-rō-gā′shon), *n.* [< L. *adrogatio(n-)*, later *arrogatio(n-)*, < *adrogare*: see *adrogate*.] A kind of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person legally capable of choosing for himself was admitted into the relation of son to another by a vote of the people in the Comitia Curiata, or in later times by a rescript of the emperor: so called from the questions put to the parties. Also written *arrogation*.

adrogator (ad′rō-gā-tȯr), *n.* [L., < *adrogare*: see *adrogate* and *arrogate*.] One who adrogates.

adroit (ą-droit′), *a.* [< F. *adroit*, dexterous, < *à droit*, right, rightly: *à*, to, toward; *droit*, right, < ML. *directum*, prop. *directum*, right, justice, neut. of *directus*, right: see *direct*. Cf. *maladroit*.] Dexterous; skilful; expert in the use of the hand, and hence of the mind; ingenious; ready in invention or execution; possessing readiness of resource.

You may break every command of the decalogue with perfect good-breeding: nay, if you are *adroit*, without losing caste. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 68.

=**Syn.** *Cunning, Artful, Sly*, etc. See *cunning*[1]. *Adroit, Dexterous, Expert, Skilful, Clever*, smart, handy, apt, quick, subtle. The first four words express primarily various degrees in the combination of manual facility with knowledge. *Adroit* and *dexterous* make prominent the idea of a trained hand: as, an *adroit* pickpocket; a *dexterous* conjurer, swordsman. *Adroitness* implies quickness or suddenness; *dexterity* may require sustained agility. *Adroit* tends toward sinister figurative meanings: as, an *adroit* rogue; but mental *adroitness* may be simply address or tact. *Expert* emphasizes experience, practice, and hence is commonly a lower word than *skilful*, which makes knowledge the principal thing: a *skilful* mechanic makes more use of his mind than an *expert* mechanic. *Clever* implies notable quickness, readiness, resource in practical affairs, and sometimes the lack of the larger powers of mind: a *clever* mechanic has fertility in planning and skill in executing what is planned. A *clever* statesman may or may not be an able one; a man may be *clever* in evil.

Why, says Plato, if he be manually so *adroit*, likely he will turn pickpocket. *S. Lanier*, The Eng. Novel, p. 117.

The *dexterous* management of terms, and being able to fend and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning. *Locke.*

His only books were an almanac and an arithmetic, in which last he was considerably *expert*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 161.

Thus, like a *skilful* chess-player, by little and little he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater persons. *Dryden*, Dram. Poesy.

But the names of the *clever* men who invented canoes and bows and arrows are as utterly unknown to tradition as the names of the earliest myth-makers.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 204.

adroitly (ą-droit′li), *adv.* In an adroit manner; with dexterity; readily; skilfully.

He [Eadmund] turned his new conquest *adroitly* to account by using it to bind to himself the most dangerous among his foes. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 266.

adroitness (ą-droit′nes), *n.* The quality of being adroit; dexterity; readiness in the use of the hands or of the mental faculties.

Sir John Blaquire had some debating power and great skill and *adroitness* in managing men.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

adroop (ą-dröp′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *droop*.] In a drooping position. *J. D. Long*, Æneid, xi. 1128.

adrostral (ad-ros′tral), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, at, + *rostrum*, beak.] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to or situated at the beak or snout.

adry (ạ-drī′), *a.* [< *a*-4 + *dry;* prob. in imitation of *athirst,* q. v.] In a dry condition; thirsty.

Doth a man that is *adry* desire to drink in gold?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 355.

adscendent (ad-sen′dent), *a.* [< L. *adscenden(t-)s, ascenden(t-)s:* see *ascendent.*] Ascending. *Imp. Dict.*

adscite (ad′sīt), *a.* [< L. *adscitus,* derived: see below.] In *entom.,* pertaining to the *Braconidæ,* or *Ichneumones adsciti.*

Adsciti (ad′si-tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *adscitus,* derived, assumed, foreign: see *adscititious.*] A group of ichneumon-flies which have only one recurrent nervure in the fore wing instead of two. It corresponds to the modern family *Braconidæ* (which see).

adscititious (ad-si-tish′us), *a.* [< L. as if **adscititius,* < *adscitus,* derived, assumed, foreign, pp. of *adsciscere,* later *asciscere,* take knowingly to one's self, appropriate, assume, adopt, < *ad,* to, + *sciscere,* seek to know, < *scire,* know: see *science.*] Added or derived from without; not intrinsic or essential; supplemental; additional. Also written *ascititious.*

The fourth epistle on happiness may be thought *adscititious,* and out of its proper place.
J. Warton, Essay on Pope.

The first *s* of the tense-sign *sis* is an *adscititious* sibilant added to the root. *Am. Jour. of Philol.,* VI. 280.

adscititiously (ad-si-tish′us-li), *adv.* In an adscititious manner.

adscript (ad′skript), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adscriptus,* pp. of *adscribere,* later *ascribere,* enroll, < *ad,* to, + *scribere,* write: see *ascribe.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Written after, as distinguished from *subscript,* or written under: as, in Greek grammar, an iota (ι) *adscript.*—**2.** Attached to the soil, as a slave or feudal serf. See *adscriptus glebæ.*

II. *n.* A serf attached to an estate and transferable with it.

adscripted (ad-skrip′ted), *a.* Same as *adscript.*

adscription (ad-skrip′shon), *n.* [< L. *adscriptio(n-),* later *ascriptio(n-),* > E. *ascription,* q. v.] **1.** Same as *ascription.*—**2.** Attachment to the soil, or as a feudal inferior to a superior or overlord.

adscriptitious (ad-skrip-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *adscripticius, ascripticius,* enrolled, bound, < *adscriptus, ascriptus:* see *adscript.*] Bound by adscription. *N. E. D.*

adscriptive (ad-skrip′tiv), *a.* [< L. *adscriptivus,* enrolled, adscript, < *adscriptus:* see *adscript.*] Held to service as attached to an estate, and transferable with it, as a serf or slave.

Many estates peopled with crown peasants have been ceded to particular individuals on condition of establishing manufactories; these peasants, called *adscriptive,* working at the manufactories on fixed terms. *Brougham.*

adscriptus glebæ (ad-skrip′tus glē′bē); pl. *adscripti glebæ* (-ti). [L.: *adscriptus,* adscript; *glebæ,* gen. of *gleba,* glebe.] Belonging or attached to the soil, as a serf. In Roman law this term was applied to a class of slaves attached in perpetuity to and transferred with the land they cultivated. The same custom prevailed among all Germanic and Slavic peoples, and has been but gradually abolished during the past three hundred years, down to the emancipation of the Russian serfs in 1861.

adsignification (ad-sig″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *adsignificatio(n-),* < L. *adsignificare,* make evident: see *adsignify.*] The act of adsignifying; a modification of meaning by a prefix or suffix; an additional signification. [Rare.]

And in this opinion (viz., that there is no *adsignification* of manner or time in that which is called the indicative mood, no *adsignification* of time in that which is called the present participle) I am neither new nor singular.
Horne Tooke, Purley.

adsignify (ad-sig′ni-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *adsignificare,* show, make evident, denote, point out, < *ad,* to, + *significare,* signify: see *ad-* and *signify.*] To add signification or meaning to (a word) by a prefix or suffix. *Horne Tooke.* [Rare.]

adsorption (ad-sôrp′shon), *n.* [< L. *ad,* to, + **sorptio(n-),* after *absorption,* q. v.] Condensation of gases on the surfaces of solids.

adstipulate (ad-stip′ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *adstipulated,* ppr. *adstipulating.* [< L. *adstipulari, astipulari,* stipulate with, < *ad,* to, + *stipulari,* stipulate.] To act as second stipulant or receiving party to a bargain, attaining thereby an equal claim with the principal stipulant. *N. E. D.*

adstipulation (ad-stip-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *adstipulatio(n-), astipulatio(n-),* < *adstipulari:* see *adstipulate.*] The addition of, or action as, a second receiving party in a bargain. *N. E. D.*

adstipulator (ad-stip′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [L., also *astipulator,* < *adstipulari, astipulari:* see *adstipulate.*] In *law,* an accessory party to a promise, who has received the same promise as his principal did, and can equally receive and exact payment.

adstrict†, **adstriction**†, **adstringent**†, etc. See *astrict,* etc.

adsum (ad′sum). [L., 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *adesse,* to be present, < *ad,* to, + *esse,* be: see *essence.*] I am present; present; here: used in some colleges and schools by students as an answer to a roll-call.

adsurgent (ad-sėr′jent), *a.* Same as *assurgent.*

adterminal, atterminal (ad-, a-tėr′mi-nal), *a.* [< L. *ad,* to, + *terminus,* end, + *-al.*] Moving toward the end: an epithet applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber toward its extremities.

adub† (a-dub′), *v. t.* [< ME. *adubben, adouben,* < OF. *adubber, aduber, adouber,* equip a knight, array, < *a,* to, + *duber, douber,* dub: see *dub*1.] **1.** To knight; dub as a knight.—**2.** To equip; array; accoutre.

adularia (ad-ū-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Adula,* a mountain group in the Grisons Alps, formerly confounded with St. Gotthard, where fine specimens are found.] A variety of the common potash feldspar orthoclase, occurring in highly lustrous transparent or translucent crystals. It often exhibits a delicate opalescent play of colors, and is then called *moonstone* (which see). Fine specimens are obtained from various localities in the Alps.

adulate (ad′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adulated,* ppr. *adulating.* [< L. *adulatus,* pp. of *adūlari,* flatter, fawn upon as a dog, < *ad,* to, + **ūlari,* a word of undetermined origin, not found in the simple form; according to some, < **ūla* = Gr. *οὐρά,* a tail, *adulari* meaning then 'wag the tail at,' as a dog.] To show feigned devotion to; flatter servilely.

It is not that I *adulate* the people;
Without me there are demagogues enough.
Byron, Don Juan, ix. 25.

Love shall be, but not *adulate*
The all-fair, the all-embracing Fate.
Emerson, Woodnotes, ii.

adulation (ad-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< F. *adulation,* < L. *adulatio(n-),* flattery, fawning, < *adulari,* flatter: see *adulate.*] Servile flattery; excessive or unmerited praise; exaggerated compliment.

Adulation pushed to the verge, sometimes of nonsense, and sometimes of impiety, was not thought to disgrace a poet. *Macaulay.*

And there he set himself to play upon her
With . . . amorous *adulation,* till the maid
Rebell'd against it.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

=**Syn.** *Adulation, Flattery, Compliment.* These are varieties of praise. *Adulation* is servile and fulsome, proceeding either from a blind worship or from the hope of advantage. It may not be, but generally is, addressed directly to its object. *Flattery* is addressed to the person flattered; its object is to gratify vanity, with or without a selfish ulterior object. It is generally praise beyond justice. *Compliment* is milder, and may be expressive of the truth; it may be sincere and designed to encourage or to express respect and esteem. We may speak of *a* compliment, but not of *an* adulation or *a* flattery. *Adulation* of the conqueror; gross or delicate *flattery* of those in power; the language of *compliment.* In conduct, the correspondent to *adulation* is *obsequiousness.*

Adulation ever follows the ambitious; for such alone receive most pleasure from *flattery.*
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Flattery corrupts both the receiver and the giver; and *adulation* is not of more service to the people than to kings. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

Who flatters is of all mankind the lowest,
Save he who courts the *flattery.*
Hannah More, Daniel.

The salutations of Arabs are such that . . . "*compliments* in a well-bred man never last less than ten minutes." *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 343.

adulator (ad′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [L., < *adulari:* see *adulate.*] An obsequious flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.

And became more than ever an *adulator* of the ruling powers. *D. G. Mitchell,* Wet Days.

adulatory (ad′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *adulatorius,* < *adulator:* see *adulator.*] Characterized by adulation; fulsomely flattering; servilely praising: as, an *adulatory* address.

You are not lavish of your words, especially in that species of eloquence called the *adulatory.* *Chesterfield.*

adulatress (ad′ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= F. *adulatrice,* < L. *adulatricem,* acc. of *adulatrix,* fem. form of *adulator:* see *adulator.*] A female adulator.

Indiana, when the first novelty of *tête-à-têtes* was over, wished again for the constant *adulatress* of her charms and endowments. *Miss Burney,* Camilla, x. 14.

Adullamite (ạ-dul′am-īt), *n.* [< *Adullam* + *-ite*2.] **1.** An inhabitant of the village of Adullam. Gen. xxxviii. 12.—**2.** In *Eng. hist.,* one of a group of Liberals who seceded from the Whig party and voted with the Conservatives when Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone introduced a measure for the extension of the elective franchise in 1866. They received the name from their being likened by Mr. Bright to the discontented persons who took refuge with David in the cave of Adullam (1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2). The party was also known collectively as *the Cave.*

The Conservative party then presented a tolerably solid front against the extension of the suffrage, and received besides a large reinforcement of *Adullamites* from the Liberal side. *New York Times,* July 19, 1884.

adult (ạ-dult′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adultus,* grown up, pp. of *adolescere,* grow up: see *adolescent.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having arrived at mature years, or attained full size and strength: as, an *adult* person, animal, or plant.

The elaborate reasonings of the *adult* man.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

2. Pertaining or relating to adults; suitable for an adult: as, *adult* age; an *adult* school.

II. *n.* A person or (sometimes) an animal grown to full size and strength; one who has reached the age of manhood or womanhood.

Embryos and *adults* of common and curious forms are constantly met with, thus furnishing material both for general work and original investigation. *Science,* V. 212.

adulted† (ạ-dul′ted), *a.* Completely grown.

Now that we are not only *adulted* but ancient Christians, I believe the most acceptable sacrifice we can send up to heaven is prayer and praise.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

adulter† (ạ-dul′tėr), *n.* [L., an adulterer, a counterfeiter, *adulter,* adj., adulterous; formation uncertain, perhaps < *ad,* to, + *alter,* other, different. In mod. E. *adulter, adulterer,* etc., have been substituted for the older *avouter, advouter,* etc.: see *advouter,* etc.] An adulterer.

We receive into our mass open sinners, the covetous, the extortioners, the *adulter,* the back-biter.
Tyndale, Expos. 1 John.

adulter† (ạ-dul′tėr), *v.* [< L. *adulterare,* commit adultery: see *adulterate, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To commit adultery. *B. Jonson,* Epigrams.

II. *trans.* To pollute; adulterate: as, "*adultering* spots," *Marston,* Scourge of Villainy, ii.

adulterant (ạ-dul′tėr-ạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adulteran(t-)s,* ppr. of *adulterare:* see *adulterate, v.*] **I.** *a.* Adulterating; used in adulterating.

II. *n.* A substance used for adulterating.

adulterate (ạ-dul′tėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adulterated,* ppr. *adulterating.* [< L. *adulteratus,* pp. of *adulterare,* commit adultery, falsify, adulterate, < *adulter,* an adulterer, a counterfeiter: see *adulter, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To debase or deteriorate by an admixture of foreign or baser materials or elements: as, to *adulterate* food, drugs, or coins; *adulterated* doctrines.

The present war has . . . *adulterated* our tongue with strange words. *Spectator,* No. 65.

2†. To graft; give a hybrid character to.

Excellent forms of grafting and *adulterating* plants and flowers. *Peacham,* Exper. of Own Times.

3†. To defile by adultery.

To force a rape on virtue, and *adulterate* the chaste bosom of spotless simplicity. *Ford,* Line of Life.

=**Syn. 1.** To mix, degrade, corrupt, contaminate, vitiate, alloy, sophisticate.

II.† *intrans.* To commit adultery.

But Fortune, O! . . .
She *adulterates* hourly with thy uncle John.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

adulterate† (ạ-dul′tėr-āt), *a.* [< L. *adulteratus,* pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Tainted with adultery: as, "the *adulterate* Hastings," *Shak.,* Rich. III., iv. 4.—**2.** Debased by foreign mixture; adulterated: as, "*adulterate* copper," *Swift,* Miscellanies.

No volatile spirits, nor compounds that are *Adulterate.* *Carew,* To G. N.

adulterately (ạ-dul′tėr-āt-li), *adv.* In an adulterate manner.

adulterateness (ạ-dul′tėr-āt-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being adulterated or debased.

adulteration (ạ-dul-tę-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *adulteratio(n-),* adulteration, sophistication, < *adulterare:* see *adulterate, v.*] **1.** The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated or debased by admixture with something else, generally of inferior quality; the use, in the production of any professedly genuine article, of ingredients which are cheaper and of an inferior quality, or which are not considered so desirable by the consumer as other or genuine ingredients for which they are substituted.

In commerce, there are several kinds of *adulteration*: conventional, to suit the taste and demands of the public; fraudulent, for deceptive and gainful purposes; and accidental or unintentional *adulteration,* arising from carelessness in the preparation of the staple or commodity at the place of growth or shipment. *Simmonds,* Com. Dict.

2. The product or result of the act of adulterating; that which is adulterated.

adulterator (ạ-dul'tėr-ā-tọr), *n.* [L.; *adulterator monetæ*, a counterfeiter of money; < *adulterare*: see *adulterate*, *v.*] One who adulterates.

adulterer (ạ-dul'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *adulter*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]; substituted for the older form *avoutrer*, *advoutrer*, q. v.] A man guilty of adultery; a married man who has sexual commerce with any woman except his wife. See *adultery*. Formerly also spelled *adultrer*.

adulteress (ạ-dul'tėr-es), *n.* [< *adulter*, *n.*, + *-ess*; substituted for the older form *avoutress*, *advoutress*, q. v.] A woman guilty of adultery. Formerly also spelled *adultress*.

adulterine (ạ-dul'tėr-in), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adulterinus*, < *adulter*: see *adulter*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of adulterous origin; born of adultery.

It must be, however, understood that strong moral repugnance to the fictitious affiliation of these illegitimate and *adulterine* children begins to show itself among the oldest of the Hindu law-writers whose treatises have survived. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 99.

2. Relating or pertaining to adultery; involving or implying adultery: as, *adulterine* fiction; *adulterine* marriage (used by St. Augustine of a second marriage after divorce).—3. Characterized by adulteration; spurious; base: as, *adulterine* drugs or metals. [A Latinism, now rare.]—4†. Illegitimate; illicit; unauthorized: as, *adulterine* castles (castles built by the Norman barons in England, after the conquest, without royal warrant).

The *adulterine* guilds, from which heavy sums were exacted in 1180, were stigmatised as *adulterine* because they had not purchased the right of association, as the older legal guilds had done, and had set themselves up against the government of the city which the king had recognised by his charter. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., III. 584.

II. *n.* In *civil law*, a child begotten in adultery.

adulterize (ạ-dul'tėr-īz), *v. i.* [< *adulter* + *-ize*.] To be guilty of adultery. *Milton.* Also spelled *adulterise*. [Rare.]

Where did God ever will thee to lie, to swear, to oppress, to *adulterize*? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 365.

adulterous (ạ-dul'tėr-us), *a.* [< *adulter* + *-ous*; substituted for the older form *advoutrous*, q. v.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by adultery; given to adultery.

An evil and *adulterous* generation seeketh after a sign. Mat. xii. 39.

2. Illicit: said of combinations or relations of any kind.

Some of our kings have made *adulterous* connections abroad. *Burke*, On a Regicide Peace.

3. Spurious; corrupt; adulterated: as, "forged and *adulterous* stuff," *Casaubon*, Of Credulity (trans.), p. 297. [Rare.]

adulterously (ạ-dul'tėr-us-li), *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

adultery (ạ-dul'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *adulteries* (-iz). [< L. *adulterium*, < *adulter*; substituted for the older form *advoutry*, q. v.] 1. Violation of the marriage-bed; carnal connection of a married person with any other than the lawful spouse; in a more restricted sense, the wrong by a wife which introduces or may introduce a spurious offspring into a family. It is sometimes called *single adultery* when only one of the parties is married, and *double adultery* when both are married. In some jurisdictions the law makes adultery a crime, in some only a civil injury. In England, formerly, it was punished by fine and imprisonment, and in Scotland it was frequently made a capital offense. In Great Britain at the present day, however, it is punishable only by ecclesiastical censure; but when committed by the wife, it is regarded as a civil injury, and forms the ground of an action of damages against the paramour. Contrary to the previous general opinion, it has recently been held in the United States that the wife may have a corresponding action against a woman who seduces away her husband. In England and Scotland the husband's recovery of damages against the paramour can now be had only by joining him with the wife in an action for divorce. See *divorce*.

2. In the seventh commandment of the decalogue, as generally understood, all manner of lewdness or unchastity in act or thought. See Mat. v. 28.—3. *Eccles.*, intrusion into a bishopric during the life of the bishop.—4. In *old arboriculture*, the grafting of trees: so called from its being considered an unnatural union.—5†. Adulteration; corruption: as, "all the *adulteries* of art," *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.—6†. Injury; degradation; ruin.

You might wrest the caduceus out of my hand to the *adultery* and spoil of nature.
B. Jonson, Mercurie Vindicated.

adultness (ạ-dult'nes), *n.* The state of being adult.

adumbral (ad-um'brạl), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *umbra*, shade. Cf. *adumbrate*.] 1. Shady.—2. Same as *adumbrellar*.

adumbrant (ad-um'brant), *a.* [< L. *adumbran(t-)s*, ppr. of *adumbrare*: see *adumbrate*.] Giving a faint shadow, or showing a slight resemblance.

adumbrate (ad-um'brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adumbrated*, ppr. *adumbrating*. [< L. *adumbratus*, pp. of *adumbrare*, cast a shadow over; in painting, to represent an object with due mingling of light and shadow, also represent in outline; < *ad*, to, + *umbra*, shadow.] 1. To overshadow; partially darken or conceal.

Nor did it [a veil] cover, but *adumbrate* only
Her most heart-piercing parts.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, iv.

2. Figuratively, to give a faint shadow or resemblance of; outline or shadow forth; foreshadow; prefigure.

Both in the vastness and the richness of the visible universe the invisible God is *adumbrated*. *Is. Taylor.*

In truth, in every Church those who cling most tenaciously to the dogma are just the men "who have least hold of the divine substance" which it faintly *adumbrates*.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 314.

adumbration (ad-um-brā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *adumbratio(n-)*, < *adumbrare*: see *adumbrate*.] 1. The act of adumbrating or making a shadow or faint resemblance.—2. Figuratively, a faint sketch; an imperfect representation; something that suggests by resemblance, or shadows forth; a foreshadowing.

Our knowledge is . . . at best a faint confused *adumbration*. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

Belief comes into existence when man is not reasonable enough to have a theory about anything, while he is still mainly a feeling animal, possessing only some *adumbrations* or instincts of thought. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 23.

3. In *her.*, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field. Shadow, however, has no proper place in heraldry. It is a modern abuse.

adumbrative (ad-um'brā-tiv), *a.* [< *adumbrate* + *-ive*.] Shadowing forth; faintly resembling; foreshadowing or typical.

We claim to stand there as mute monuments, pathetically *adumbrative* of much. *Carlyle*, Fr. Rev., II. i. 10.

adumbratively (ad-um'brā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an adumbrative manner.

adumbrellar (ad-um-brel'ạr), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + NL. *umbrella*, the disk of acalephs: see *umbrella*.] Pertaining to the upper surface of the velum in sea-blubbers (*Medusæ*): opposed to *abumbrellar*.

adunation (ad-ū-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *adunatio(n-)*, < *adunare*, pp. *adunatus*, make into one, < *ad*, to, + *unus* = E. *one*: see *union*, *unite*, etc. Cf. *atone*, the cognate E. form.] The act of uniting or the state of being united; union: as, "real union or *adunation*," *Boyle*, Scept. Chym. (1680), p. 94. [Rare.]

adunc (ad-ungk'), *a.* [Formerly *adunque*, as if F.; < L. *aduncus*, hooked: see *aduncous*.] Same as *aduncous*.

Parrots have an *adunque* Bill. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 238.
The Nose . . . if Aquiline or *Adunc*.
Evelyn, Numismata, p. 297. (*N. E. D.*)

aduncal (ad-ung'kạl), *a.* [< L. *aduncus*: see *aduncous*.] Same as *aduncous*.

The spire also opens out at its growing margin, . . . and thus gives rise to . . . the common *aduncal* type of this organism [*Orbiculina*]. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 464.

aduncate (ad-ung'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aduncated*, ppr. *aduncating*. [< ML. *aduncatus*, pp. of *aduncare*, hook, curve, < L. *aduncus*, hooked: see *aduncous*.] To curve inward, as a bird's beak or a nose.

aduncate (ad-ung'kāt), *a.* [< ML. *aduncatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Aduncous; hooked; having a hook: as, the *aduncate* bill of a hawk.

aduncity (a-dun'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *aduncitas*, hookedness, < *aduncus*, hooked: see *aduncous*.] The condition of being hooked; hookedness.

The *aduncity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks.
Martinus Scriblerus.

aduncous (a-dung'kus), *a.* [< L. *aduncus*, hooked, < *ad*, to, + *uncus*, hooked, barbed, *uncus*, a hook, barb.] Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook; incurved. Equivalent formations are *adunc* and *aduncal*.

ad unguem (ad ung'gwem). [L.: *ad*, to; *unguem*, acc. of *unguis*, nail, claw.] To the nail, or touch of the nail; exactly; nicely.

adunque† (ad-ungk'), *a.* Obsolete form of *adunc*.

adure† (a-dūr'), *v. t.* [< L. *adurere*, set fire to, burn, < *ad*, to, + *urere*, burn, akin to Gr. *εἰειν*, singe, *αὑειν*, kindle, Skt. √ *ush*, burn. Hence *adust*[2], q. v.] To burn completely or partially; calcine, scorch, or parch.

aduren† (a-dū'rent), *a.* [< L. *aduren(t-)s*, ppr. of *adurere*: see *adure*.] Burning; heating. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

adusk (ạ-dusk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], *prep.*, + *dusk*.] In the dusk or twilight; dark; in gloom. [Rare.]

You wish to die and leave the world *adusk*
For others. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, i. 502.

adust[1] (ạ-dust'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* [< *a*[3], *prep.*, + *dust*.] Dusty.

He was tired and *adust* with long riding; but he did not go home. *George Eliot*, Romola, xlv.
Lose half their lives on the road often miry or *adust*.
Blackwood's Mag., XXI. 792.

adust[2] (a-dust'), *a.* [< L. *adustus*, burned, pp. of *adurere*: see *adure*.] 1. Burned; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery.

Which with torrid heat,
And vapour as the Libyan air *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime.
Milton, P. L., xii. 635.

2. Looking as if burned or scorched.

In person he was tall, thin, erect, with a small head, a long visage, lean yellow cheek, dark twinkling eyes, *adust* complexion, . . . and a long, sable-silvered beard.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 109.

3†. In *pathol.*, having much heat: said of the blood and other fluids of the body; hence, ardent; sanguine; impetuous.

If it [melancholy] proceed from blood *adust*, or that there be a mixture of blood in it, "such are commonly ruddy of complexion, and high-coloured," according to Sallust, Salvianus, and Hercules de Saxonia.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 242.

adusted† (a-dus'ted), *a.* [< *adust*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Become hot and dry; burned; scorched.

Those rayes which scorch the *adusted* soyles of Calabria and Spaine. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 74.

adustible† (a-dus'ti-bl), *a.* [< *adust*[2] + *-ible*.] Capable of being burned up.

adustion† (a-dus'tiọn), *n.* [< L. *adustio(n-)*, < *adurere*: see *adure*, *adust*[2].] 1. The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; the state of being thus heated or dried. *Harvey.*

Others will have them [symptoms of melancholy] come from the diverse *adustion* of the four humours.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 242.

2. In *med.*, cauterization.

adv. A common abbreviation of *adverb* and of *advertisement*.

advailable† (ad-vā'lạ-bl), *a.* Obsolete form of *available*.

ad val. An abbreviation of *ad valorem*.

ad valorem (ad va-lō'rem). [NL.: L. *ad*, to; LL. and NL. *valorem*, acc. of *valor*, value: see *valor*.] According to value. Applied—(1) in *com.*, to customs or duties levied according to the marketable value or worth of the goods at the original place of shipment, as sworn to by the owner and verified by the customs appraisers; (2) in *law*, to lawyers' fees for the drawing of certain deeds or other work chargeable according to the value of the property involved.

advance (ạd-vạns'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advanced*, ppr. *advancing*. [Earlier *advaunce*, *avaunce*, < ME. *avauncen*, *avaunsen*, *avancen*, *avansen*, < OF. *avancer*, *avancier*, later *avancer*, "to forward, set forward, further, put on; also, to hasten; and to shorten or cut off by haste; also, to advance, prefer, promote" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *avancer* = Pr. Sp. *avanzar* = Pg. *avançar* = It. *avanzare*, < ML. **abanteare*, < *abante*, away before, > It. Sp. Pg. *avante*, Pr. OF. F. *avant*, before: see *avant*, *avaunt*, and *van*[2]. The prefix is thus historically *av-* for orig. *ab-*; the spelling *adv-*, now established in this word and *advantage*, is due to a forced 'restoration' of *a-* taken as a reduced form of *ad-*: see *a-*[11] and *a-*[13].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring forward in place; move further in front.

Now Morn, her rosy steps in the eastern clime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl.
Milton, P. L., v. 2.
One lac'd the helm, another held the lance:
A third the shining buckler did *advance*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1732.

A line was entrenched, and the troops were *advanced* to the new position. *U. S. Grant*, Pers. Mem., I. 377.

2. To forward in time; accelerate: as, *to advance* the growth or plants.—3. To improve or make better; benefit; promote the good of: as, to *advance* one's true interests.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. *South*, Sermons.

4. To promote; raise to a higher rank: as, to *advance* one from the bar to the bench.

And to *advance* again, for one man's merit,
A thousand heirs that have deserved nought?
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, viii.

It has ben the fate of this obliging favorite to *advance* those who soone forget their original.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

5. To raise; enhance: as, to *advance* the price of goods.—6. To offer or propose; bring to view or notice, as something one is prepared to abide by; allege; adduce; bring forward: as, to *advance* an opinion or an argument.

Propositions which are *advanced* in discourse generally result from a partial view of the question, and cannot be kept under examination long enough to be corrected.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

7. In *com.*, to supply beforehand; furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered or work is done, or furnish as part of a stock or fund; supply or pay in expectation of reimbursement: as, to *advance* money on loan or contract, or toward a purchase or an establishment.

Two houses *advanced* to Edward the Third of England upwards of three hundred thousand marks.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

8. To raise; lift up; elevate.

They . . .
Advanc'd their eyelids. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

O, peace! Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him! how he jets under his *advanced* plumes!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

A cherub tall;
Who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurl'd
The imperial ensign, which, full high *advanced*,
Shone like a meteor. *Milton*, P. L., i. 536.

9. To put forth or exhibit with a view to display. [Rare.]

And every one his love-feat will *advance*
Unto his several mistress. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

10†. To commend; extol; vaunt.

Greatly *advauncing* his gay chivalree.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 16.

11†. To impel; incite.

That lewd rybauld with vyle lust *advaunst*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 10.

=Syn. 4. To elevate, exalt, prefer, aggrandize, dignify. —5. To increase, augment.—6. *Adduce, Allege, Assign* (see *adduce*); propound, bring forward, lay down.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move or go forward; proceed: as, the troops *advanced*.

But time *advancing*: facts accumulate; doubts arise. Faint glimpses of truth begin to appear, and shine more and more unto the perfect day.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

They watched the reapers' slow *advancing* line.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 375.

2. To improve or make progress; grow, etc.: as, to *advance* in knowledge, stature, wisdom, rank, office, dignity, or age.

A great *advancing* soul carries forward his whole age; a mean, sordid soul draws it back.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 34.

3. To increase in quantity, price, etc.: as, the stock *advanced* three points.

★**advance** (ad-vȧns'), *n.* [=F. *avance*; from the verb.] 1. A moving forward or toward the front; a forward course; progress in space: as, our *advance* was impeded by obstructions.

Don Alonzo de Aguila and his companions, in their eager *advance*, had . . . got entangled in deep glens and the dry beds of torrents. *Irving*, Granada, p. 90.

2. *Milit.*, the order or signal to advance: as, the *advance* was sounded.—3. A step forward; actual progress in any course of action: often in the plural: as, an *advance* in religion or knowledge; civilization has made great *advances* in this century.

Witness the *advance* from a rustic's conception of the Earth to that which a travelled geologist has reached.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 481.

4. An act of approach; an effort for approximation or agreement; anything done to bring about accord or any relation with another or others: with *to* before the person and *toward* before the object or purpose. as, A made an *advance* or *advances to* B, or *toward* acquaintance with B.

Frederic had some time before made *advances toward* a reconciliation with Voltaire.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

5. A forward position; place in front, at the head, or in the lead: as, his regiment took the *advance* in the march.—6. The state of being forward or in front; a being or going at the head or in the lead: chiefly in the phrase *in advance:* as, the groom rode *in advance* of the carriage; he is far *in advance* of the other pupils. In this sense the word is often used in composition, sometimes without joining, giving it the appearance of an adjective, as it has been called in such use, although it is never really one. Thus, an *advance* (-) *agent* is an agent sent out in advance of a theatrical company, exhibition, etc., to make preliminary arrangements; an *advance* (-) *ditch* or *foss* is a ditch around the esplanade or glacis of a fortified place, and hence in advance of it; *advance* (-) *sheets* are sheets of a printed work sent to somebody in advance of publication.

7. He who or that which is at the head or in the lead; the foremost or forward part; especially, the leading body of an army.

I got back on the 5th with the *advance*, the remainder following as rapidly as the steamers could carry them.
U. S. Grant, Pers. Mem., I. 290.

8. In *schools*, a lesson not previously learned: opposed to *review*.—9. Advancement; promotion; preferment: as, an *advance* in rank or office.—10. An offer or tender.

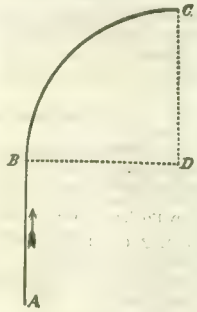
The *advance* of kindness which I made was feigned.
Dryden, All for Love, iv.

11. In *com.*: (*a*) Addition to price; rise in price: as, an *advance* on the prime cost of goods; there is an *advance* on cottons. (*b*) A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received, as money or goods, toward a capital or stock, or on loan, or in expectation of being reimbursed in some way: as, A made large *advances* to B.

I shall, with great pleasure, make the necessary *advances*. *Jay.*

The account was made up with intent to show what *advances* had been made. *Kent.*

(*c*) The money or goods thus furnished.—12. In *naval tactics*, the distance made by a ship under way, in the direction of her course, after the helm has been put to one side and kept there: opposed to *transfer*, the distance made at right angles to the original course of the vessel before the helm was put over.—**In advance.** (*a*) Before; in front: as, the cavalry marched *in advance*, or *in advance* of the artillery. See above, 6. (*b*) Beforehand; before an equivalent is received: as, to pay rent *in advance*.



A B C, ship's track.
B, point where helm is put over.
D C, advance } of curve
B D, transfer } *B C*.

They . . . paid you *in advance* the dearest tribute of their affection.
Junius, To the King, 1769.

(*c*) In the state or condition of having made an advance: as, A is *in advance* to B a thousand dollars. **=Syn.** *Advancement, Proficiency*, etc. See *progress, n.*

advanceable (ad-vȧn'sȧ-bl), *a.* [< *advance* + *-able.*] Capable of being advanced.

advance-bill (ad-vȧns'bil), *n.* Same as *advance-note*.

advanced (ad-vȧnst'), *p. a.* 1. Situated in front of or before others. Hence—2. In the front; forward; being in advance of or beyond others in attainments, degree, etc.: as, an *advanced* Liberal.

The most *advanced* strategic ideas of the day.
Grote, Hist. Greece, II. 86.

3. Having reached a comparatively late stage, as of development, progress, life, etc.: as, he is now at an *advanced* age.

advance-guard (ad-vȧns'gärd), *n.* [Cf. *avant-guard, vanguard.*] *Milit.*, a body of troops or other force marching in front of the main body to clear the way, guard against surprise, etc.

★**advancement** (ad-vȧns'ment), *n.* [Earlier *advauncement, avauncement*, < ME. *avancement*, < OF. (and F.) *avancement*, < *avancer*: see *advance* and *-ment.*] 1. The act of moving forward or proceeding onward or upward.—2. The act of promoting, or state of being promoted; preferment; promotion in rank or excellence; improvement; furtherance.—3†. Settlement on a wife; jointure. *Bacon.*—4. In *law*, provision made by a parent for a child during the parent's life, by gift of property on account of the share to which the child would be entitled as heir or next of kin after the parent's death.—5†. The payment of money in advance; money paid in advance. **=Syn. 1** and **2.** *Advance, Proficiency*, etc. See *progress, n.*—2. Exaltation, elevation, preferment, enhancement, amelioration, betterment.

advance-note (ad-vȧns'nōt), *n.* A draft on the owner or agent of a vessel, generally for one month's wages, given by the master to the sailors on their signing the articles of agreement. Known in the United States as an *advance-bill*. The practice was abolished in the United States by act of Congress in 1884.

advancer (ad-vȧn'sėr), *n.* [ME. *avauncer, avaunser*; < *advance* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who advances; a promoter.—2. A branch of a buck's horn, the second from the base.

advancingly (ad-vȧn'sing-li), *adv.* In an advancing manner; progressively.

advancive (ad-vȧn'siv), *a.* [Irreg. < *advance* + *-ive.*] Tending to advance or promote. [Rare.]

The latter . . . will be more *advancive* of individual interest than of the public welfare.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 416.

advantage (ad-vȧn'tāj), *n.* [< ME. *avantage, avauntage*, < OF. (and F.) *avantage*, "an advantage, odds; overplus; addition; eeking; a benefit, furtherance, forwarding," etc. (Cotgrave), = Pr. *avantage* (ML. reflex *avantagium*), < ML. **abantaticum*, advantage, < *abante*, > OF. *avant*, etc., before: see *advance, v.*] 1. Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means specially favorable to success, prosperity, interest, reputation, or any desired end; anything that aids, assists, or is of service: as, he had the *advantage* of a good constitution, of an excellent education; the enemy had the *advantage* of elevated ground; "the *advantages* of a close alliance," *Macaulay*.

Advantage is a better soldier than rashness.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

The streets, seen now under the *advantages* of a warm morning sun adding a beauty of its own to whatever it glanced upon, showed much more brilliantly than ours of Rome. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 58.

2. Superiority or prevalence: regularly with *of* or *over*.

Lest Satan should get an *advantage of* us. 2 Cor. ii. 11.

I have seen the hungry ocean gain
Advantage on the kingdom of the shore.
Shak., Sonnets, lxiv.

The special *advantage* of manhood *over* youth lies . . . in the sense of reality and limitation.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 145.

3. Benefit; gain; profit.

What *advantage* will it be unto thee? Job xxxv. 3.

Yet hath Sir Proteus, for that's his name,
Made use and fair *advantage* of his days.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4.

4†. Usury; interest; increase.

Methought you said, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

And with *advantage* means to pay thy love.
Shak., K. John, iii. 3.

5†. A thirteenth article added to a dozen, making what is commonly known as a *baker's dozen*.

If the Scripture be for reformation, and Antiquity to boot, it is but an *advantage* to the dozen.
Milton, Ref. in Eng., i.

6. In *lawn-tennis*, the first point gained after deuce. Commonly called *vantage*. See *lawn-tennis*.—**To advantage**, with good effect; advantageously.—**To have the advantage of**, to have superiority over; be in a more favorable position than; in particular, to know without being known; have a personal knowledge that is not reciprocal: as, you *have the advantage of* me.—**To play upon advantage**†, to cheat.—**To take advantage of.** (*a*) To avail one's self of; profit by in a legitimate way. (*b*) To overreach or impose upon. (*c*) To utilize as a means toward overreaching or imposition.

The restrictions both on masters and servants were so severe as to prevent either from *taking advantage of* the necessities of the other. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 146.

=Syn. 1 and **3.** *Advantage, Benefit, Utility, Profit*, help, vantage-ground, good, service. *Advantage* is the possession of a good vantage-ground for the attainment of ulterior objects of desire: as, he has the *advantage* of a good education. *Benefit* is a more immediate and realized good: as, a chief *benefit* of exercise is the improvement of health. *Utility* is usefulness in the practical or material sense: the *utility* of an education is a small part of the *benefit* derived from it. *Profit* signifies gain, with a suggestion of trade or exchange. A man may have good *advantages*, but derive from them little *benefit* or *profit*; even their *utility* to him may be small.

And deny his youth
The rich *advantage* of good exercise.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

The importance of the American revolution, and the means of making it a *benefit* to the world.
Washington, Letter to Dr. Price.

An undertaking of enormous labour and yet of only very partial *utility*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 36.

What *profit* lies in barren faith?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cviii.

advantage (ad-vȧn'tāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advantaged*, ppr. *advantaging*. [< late ME. *avantage*, < OF. *avantager, avantagier*, later *avantager*, "to advantage, give advantage unto," etc. (Cotgrave); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To benefit; be of service to; yield profit or gain to.

What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? Luke ix. 25.

If trade pinches the mind, commerce liberalizes it; and Boston was also *advantaged* with the neighborhood of the country's oldest college, which maintained the wholesome traditions of culture. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 96.

2†. To gain ground or win acceptance for; promote or further. [Rare.]

The Stoics that opinioned the souls of wise men dwelt about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth, *advantaged* the conceit of this effect.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

3†. To increase, as by interest.

Advantaging their loan with interest
Of ten times double gain of happiness.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

4†. Reflexively, to cause to be an advantage to; avail (one's self).

It is observed of wolves, that when they go to the fold for prey, they will be sure to *advantage* themselves of the wind. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 121.

II. *intrans.* To gain an advantage; be benefited.

The carnivora *advantage* by the accident of their painted skins. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 185.

advantageable (ad-vän'tāj-a-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *avantageable*; < *advantage* + *-able*.] Profitable; convenient; gainful. [Rare.]

It is *advantageable* to a physician to be called to the cure of declining disease. *Sir J. Hayward.*

advantage-ground (ad-vän'tāj-ground), *n.* Vantage-ground. *Clarendon.*

advantageous (ad-van-tā'jus), *a.* [Formerly *advantagious*; < *advantage*, *n.*, + *-ous*, after F. *avantageux*, < *avantage*.] Of advantage; furnishing convenience or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial: as, an *advantageous* position of the troops; trade is *advantageous* to a nation.

Between these colonies and the mother country, a very *advantageous* traffic was at first carried on. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxv.

It is evident that they [changes in color] are under the control of the fish, and therefore *advantageous*. *Science*, IV. 339.

= **Syn.** Helpful, serviceable, favorable, remunerative.

advantageously (ad-van-tā'jus-li), *adv.* In an advantageous manner; with advantage; profitably; usefully; conveniently.

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to India by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

Their mother is evidently not without hopes of seeing one, at least [of her daughters], *advantageously* settled in life. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 184.

advantageousness (ad-van-tā'jus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is, the *advantageousness* of His to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle*, Works, I. 279.

advectitious (ad-vek-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *advectitius*, prop. *advecticius*, brought to a place from a distance, foreign, < *advectus*, pp. of *advehere*, bring to: see *advehent*.] Brought from another place. *Blount.*

advehent (ad'vē-hent), *a.* [< L. *advehen(t-)s*, ppr. of *advehere*, bring to, carry to, < *ad*, to, + *vehere*, bring, carry: see *vehicle*, *convey*.] Bringing; carrying to; afferent: in *anat.*, applied to sundry vessels: the opposite of *revehent*.

advene (ad-vēn'), *v. i.* [< L. *advenire*, come to, arrive at, < *ad*, to, + *venire*, come, = E. *come*, q. v. Cf. *convene*, *intervene*, *supervene*.] To accede or come; be added or become a part, though not essential. [Rare.]

Where no act of the will *advenes* as a co-efficient. *Coleridge*, Remains (1836), III. 19.

advenient† (ad-vē'nient), *a.* [< L. *advenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *advenire*: see *advene*.] Advening; coming from without; superadded.

Divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

★**advent** (ad'vent), *n.* [< ME. *advent*, < L. *adventus*, a coming to, approach, < *advenire*: see *advene*.] 1. A coming into place, view, or being; visitation; arrival; accession: as, the *advent* of visitors, of an infant, or of death. [A modern use of the word, the ecclesiastical use having been the original one in English.]

With the *advent* of the empire all this was destined to undergo a complete change. *Merivale*, Roman Empire, xxxv.

With the *advent* to power of a liberal-minded Sovereign . . . it might have been expected that there would be an immediate change in the Government of Piedmont. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 54.

Specifically—2. The coming of Christ as the Saviour of the world. Hence—3. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, the period immediately preceding the festival of the Nativity. It includes four Sundays, reckoning from the Sunday nearest St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30) to Christmas eve, and has been observed since the sixth century as a season of devotion with reference to the coming of Christ in the flesh and to his second coming to judge the world; in the Roman Catholic Church observed also as a time of penance and fasting. In the Oriental and Greek Churches the period includes six Sundays, or forty days.—**Second advent**, the second coming of Christ to establish a personal reign upon the earth, as its king. See *millenarianism* and *premillennialism*.

Adventist (ad'ven-tist), *n.* [< *advent* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the second coming of Christ to establish a personal reign upon the earth; a millenarian; a Second-adventist. The Adventists of the United States owe their origin to the millenarian teachings of William Miller (see *Millerite*), most of them believing at first in various dates fixed for the second coming of Christ from 1843 to 1861, but afterward abandoning the attempt to determine the date. There are seven Adventist bodies, of which the largest body is the *Seventh-day Adventists*, numbering over 100,000. They observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, and, while believing in the personal, literal coming of Christ, have not attempted to set a time for that event. The second largest body of Adventists is the *Advent Christian Church*, numbering about 27,000 members. The body known as *Churches of God in Christ Jesus* have a membership of over 2,000; other bodies have only a few hundred adherents. There is no affiliation between the various bodies of Adventists.

adventitia (ad-ven-tish'i-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. (sc. *membrana*, or *tunica*) of L. *adventitius*: see *adventitious*.] In *anat.*, any membranous structure covering an organ but not properly belonging to it (in full, *membrana adventitia*, adventitious membrane); specifically, the outermost of the three coats of a blood-vessel (in full, *tunica adventitia*, adventitious tunic), consisting of connective tissue.

★**adventitious** (ad-ven-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *adventitius*, prop. *adventicius*, coming from abroad, < *adventus*, pp. of *advenire*: see *advene*.] 1. Added extrinsically; not springing from the essence of the subject, but from another source; foreign; accidentally or casually acquired: applied to that which does not properly belong to a subject, but which is superadded or adopted, as in a picture or other work of art, to give it additional power or effect.

Every subject acquires an *adventitious* importance to him who considers it with application. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, xiv.

But apart from any *adventitious* associations of later growth, it is certain that a very ancient belief gave to magic the power of imparting life, or the semblance of it, to inanimate things. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 117.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, appearing casually, or in an abnormal or unusual position or place; occurring as a straggler or away from its natural position or habitation; adventive.

The inflorescence [of *Cuscuta glomerata*] is developed from numerous crowded *adventitious* buds, and not by the repeated branching of axillary, flowering branches, as commonly stated. *Science*, IV. 342.

3. In *anat.*, of the nature of adventitia: as, the *adventitious* coat of an artery.

adventitiously (ad-ven-tish'us-li), *adv.* In an adventitious or extrinsic manner; accidentally.

adventitiousness (ad-ven-tish'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being adventitious.

adventive (ad-ven'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adventus*, pp. of *advenire* (see *advene*), + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Accidental; adventitious.

The relative and *adventive* characters of offences. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Specifically—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, only transient and locally spontaneous, not thoroughly naturalized: applied to introduced plants and animals.

II.† *n.* One who or that which comes from without; an immigrant.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

adventry† (ad-ven'tri), *n.* [< *adventure*, as if **adventry*.] An enterprise; an adventure. [Rare.]

Act a brave work, call it thy last *adventry*. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams.

Adventual (ad-ven'tū-al), *a.* [< L. as if **adventualis*, < *adventus* (*adventu-*), approach: see *advent*.] Relating to the season of Advent. *Bp. Sanderson.*

adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. often also *adventer*, < ME. *aventure*, *auenture*, often contr. *auntour*, *aunter*, *anter*, etc., < OF. (and F.) *aventure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aventura* = It. *avventura* = Fries. *aventure* = MHG. *aventiure*, G. *abenteuer* = Dan. *æventyr*, *eventyr* = Sw. *äfventyr*, < ML. *aventura*, also *adventura*, lit. a thing about to happen, < L. *advenire*, fut. part. act. *adventurus*, come to, happen: see *advene*. The ME. prefix *a-* (*a-*11) has been restored to its orig. L. form *ad-*. Hence *peradventure*, q. v. Cf. *venture*.] 1†. That which comes or happens to one; hap; chance; fortune; luck.

Searching of thy wound,
I have by hard *adventure* found mine own. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

And as my fair *adventure* fell, I found
A lady all in white, with laurel crown'd. *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 463.

2. A hazardous enterprise; an undertaking of uncertain issue, or participation in such an undertaking.

He forged,
But that was later, boyish histories
Of battle, bold *adventure*, dungeon, wreck. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

3. A remarkable occurrence in one's personal history; a noteworthy event or experience in one's life.

Come, never mind our uncle's age, let us hear his *adventures*. *Irving*, Tales of a Traveler.

4. A speculation of any kind, commercial, financial, or mining; a venture; specifically, a speculation in goods sent abroad.

Lafayette directed the captain to steer for the United States, which, especially as he had a large pecuniary *adventure* of his own on board, he declined doing. *Everett*, Orations, I. 467.

5†. Peril; danger.

He was in great *adventure* of his life. *Berners.*

6. Adventurous activity; participation in exciting or hazardous undertakings or enterprises: as, a spirit of *adventure*.—**At all adventures**†, at all hazards; whatever may be the consequence.

In this mist *at all adventures* go. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

Bill of adventure. See *bill*3.

adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adventured*, ppr. *adventuring*. [< ME. *aventuren*, usually contr. to *aunteren*, *auntren* (which survives, prob., in *saunter*, q. v.), < OF. *aventurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aventurar* = It. *avventurare*, < ML. *adventurare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To risk or hazard; put in the power of unforeseen events: as, to *adventure* one's life.

My father fought for you, and *adventured* his life far. Judges ix. 17.

2. To venture on; take the chance of; run the risk of doing or suffering.

So bold Leander would *adventure* it. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Well, my lord, I do *adventure*, on your word,
The duke's displeasure. *Dekker and Webster*(?), Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 15.

II. *intrans.* To take the risk involved in doing anything; proceed at a venture.

Still ye plague continuing in our parish, I could not without danger *adventure* to our church. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1666.

Its government began to *adventure* on a lenient policy. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 349.

adventureful (ad-ven'tūr-fûl), *a.* Given to adventure; full of enterprise. [Rare.]

adventurement† (ad-ven'tūr-ment), *n.* Hazardous enterprise.

Wiser Raymundus, in his closet pent,
Laughs at such danger and *adventurement*. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. iii. 35.

adventurer (ad-ven'tūr-ėr), *n.* [Late ME. *adventorer*, a gamester, suggested by F. *aventurier*, with same sense, < ML. *adventurarius*, *-erius*: see *adventure* and *-er*.] 1. One who engages in adventure; an undertaker of uncertain or hazardous actions or enterprises, as in travel, war, trade, speculation, etc.: as, the Young *Adventurer*, a title given to Prince Charles Edward Stuart on account of his leading the desperate insurrection of 1745. Specifically—(*a*) One of a class of soldiers in the middle ages who sold their services to the highest bidder, or fought and plundered on their own account. (*b*) Formerly, a seeker of fortune by foreign trade, travel, or emigration; one who engaged in foreign discovery, colonization, or speculation for the sake of profit, especially in North America.

While these things were thus acting in America, the *adventurers* in England were providing, though too tediously, to send them recruits. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 7.

The [colonial] governor [of Maryland] was authorized to erect each holding of 1,000 acres and over into a manor, to be called by such name as the *adventurer* or *adventurers* shall desire. *Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud.*, III. 319.

(*c*) In general, one who undertakes any great commercial risk or speculation; a speculator; in *mining*, a shareholder in or promoter of mines, particularly under the cost-book system. See *cost-book*.

2. In a bad sense, a seeker of fortune by underhand or equivocal means; a speculator upon the credulity or good nature of others; especially, one who ingratiates himself with society by false show or pretense in order to gain a surreptitious livelihood.—**Adventurer tunnel.** See *tunnel*.—**Merchant Adventurers**, the title of a commercial company first established in Antwerp, and chartered in England by Henry IV. in 1406, and by successive sovereigns down to Charles I. in 1634, who carried on trading and colonizing enterprises in North America and other parts of the world. Several local associations of merchants still exist in England under this name, that of Newcastle reckoning its origin from the seventeenth year of King John (1216).

adventuresome (ad-ven'tūr-sum), *a.* [< *adventure*, *n.*, + *-some*.] Bold; daring; adventurous; incurring hazard. See *venturesome*.

Adventuresome, I send
My herald thought into a wilderness. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

adventuresomeness (ad-ven'tūr-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being bold and venturesome.

adventuress (ad-ven'tūr-es), *n.* [< *adventurer* + *-ess*.] A female adventurer; a woman engaged in or capable of bold enterprises, especially enterprises of equivocal character.

It might be very well for Lady Bareacres . . . and other ladies . . . to cry fie at the idea of the odious *adventuress* making her curtsey before the sovereign.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

adventurous (ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* [< ME. *aventurous, aventurus, aunterous*, etc., < OF. *aventeros*, F. *aventureux* = Pr. *aventuros* = It. *avventuroso*: see *adventure*, *n.*, and *-ous*.] **1.** Inclined or willing to incur hazard or engage in adventures; bold to encounter danger; daring; venturesome; courageous; enterprising.

In many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 2207.

Th' *adventurous* baron the bright locks admired.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 29.

2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage; hazardous: as, an *adventurous* undertaking.

Of instrumental harmony, that breathed
Heroic ardour to *adventurous* deeds.
Milton, P. L., vi. 66.

A Greek temple preserves a kind of fresh immortality in its concentrated refinement, and a Gothic cathedral in its *adventurous* exuberance.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 36.

=**Syn. 1.** *Adventurous, Enterprising, Rash, Reckless, Foolhardy*, venturesome, venturous. The *adventurous* man incurs risks from love of the novel, the arduous, and the bold, trusting to escape through the use of his bodily and mental powers; he would measure himself against difficult things. When this spirit does not go so far as to deserve the name of *rashness* or *foolhardiness*, it is considered a manly trait. The *enterprising* man is alert to undertake new and large things, not necessarily involving risk; he is constantly breaking out of routine. The *rash* man hastens to do a thing with little thought of the consequences, and generally in the heat of feeling. With the *foolhardy* man the risks are so great and the absence of thought is so entire that he seems to have the hardihood of the fool. The *reckless* man has the impetuosity of the *rash* man, but he is more careless of consequences. The *rash* man is too precipitate; the *reckless* man shows temerity; the *foolhardy* man is careless or defiant even when he undertakes the impossible.

Commerce is unexpectedly confident and serene, alert, *adventurous*, and unwearied. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 130.

There have not been wanting *enterprising* and far-seeing statesmen who have attempted to control and direct the Spirit of the Age. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 80.

He is *rash*, and very sudden in choler, and, haply, may strike at you. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so incens'd, that I am *reckless* what
I do to spite the world. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

The *foolhardy* levity of shallow infidelity proceeds from a morbid passion for notoriety, or the malice that finds pleasure in annoyance. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 194.

adventurously (ad-ven'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal anything *adventurously*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 4.

adventurousness (ad-ven'tūr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being adventurous; daring.

adverb (ad'vėrb), *n.* [< F. *adverbe*, < L. *adverbium*, an adverb (a tr. of Gr. *ἐπίρρημα*, an adverb, something additional to the predication), < *ad*, to, + *verbum*, a word, verb: see *verb*.] In *gram.*, one of the indeclinable parts of speech: so called from being ordinarily joined to verbs for the purpose of limiting or extending their signification, but used also to qualify adjectives and other adverbs: as, I *readily* admit; you speak *wisely*; *very* cold; *naturally* brave; *very generally* acknowledged; *much more* clearly. Adverbs may be classified as follows: (1) Adverbs of place and motion, as *here, there, up, out*, etc. (2) Of time and succession, as *now, then, often, ever*, etc. (3) Of manner and quality, as *so, thus, well, truly, faithfully*, etc. (4) Of measure and degree, as *much, more, very, enough*, etc. (5) Of modality, as *surely, not, perhaps, therefore*, etc. Often abbreviated *adv.*

adverbial (ad-vėr'bi-al), *a.* [< L. *adverbialis*, < *adverbium*, adverb: see *adverb*.] **1.** Pertaining to, or having the character or force of, an adverb.—**2.** Much inclined to use adverbs; given to limiting or qualifying one's statements. [Rare.]

He is also wonderfully *adverbial* in his expressions, and breaks off with a "Perhaps" and a nod of the head upon matters of the most indifferent nature. *Tatler*, No. 191.

Adverbial modality (of a proposition), in *logic*, modality expressed by an adverb: as, offenses *necessarily* come: opposed to *nominal modality*, which is expressed by an adjective: as, it is *necessary* that offenses should come.—**Adverbial phrase**, or **adverb-phrase**, a collocation of two or more words in a sentence having conjointly the grammatical force of an adverb. The most distinct adverbial phrases consist of a preposition and a noun or a word used as a noun, with or without adjuncts, as *on the whole, in very deed, by the way, by chance, of course*. In this dictionary many such phrases in common use are defined under their principal words. Many elliptical phrases without a preposition are in reality adverbial, but are not usually treated as such: as, he goes there *every day*; this is *many times* larger than that. Some phrases have been made compound adverbs by coalescence, as *indeed, perchance, nevertheless, nowadays*. See *prepositional phrase*, under *prepositional*.

adverbiality (ad-vėr-bi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *adverbial* + *-ity*; = F. *adverbialité*.] The state or quality of being adverbial; adverbial form of expression. *N. E. D.*

adverbialize (ad-vėr'bi-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adverbialized*, ppr. *adverbializing*. [< *adverbial* + *-ize*.] To give the form or force of an adverb to; use as an adverb.

adverbially (ad-vėr'bi-al-i), *adv.* In the manner or with the force or character of an adverb; as an adverb.

adversaria (ad-vėr-sā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [L. (sc. *scripta*), miscellaneous notes, memoranda, lit. writings lying before one's eyes, < *adversarius*, turned toward, being in front of, standing opposite: see *adversary*.] A miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections; a commonplace-book; memoranda or annotations.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Bp. Bull*, Sermons.

adversarious (ad-vėr-sā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *adversarius*: see *adversary*.] Adverse; hostile.

adversary (ad'vėr-sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *adversary, adversarie* (also *adversere*, < AF. *adverser*, OF. *adversier, aversier*, mod. F. *adversaire*), < L. *adversarius*, a., standing opposite or opposed to, turned toward, < *adversarius*, n., antagonist, opponent, < *adversus*, opposite: see *adverse*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Opposed; opposite to; adverse: antagonistic: as, "*adversary* forces," *Bp. King*. [Rare or obsolete.]—**2.** In *law*, having an opposing party, in contradistinction to *unopposed*: as, an *adversary* suit.

II. *n.*; pl. *adversaries* (ad'vėr-sā-riz). **1.** One who acts adversely or inimically; an unfriendly opponent or antagonist; an enemy.

The Lord will take vengeance on his *adversaries*.
Nahum i. 2.

We carry private and domestic enemies within, public and more hostile *adversaries* without.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] The devil; Satan as the general enemy of mankind: as, the wiles of the *Adversary*.—**3.** An opponent in a contest; one who contends against another or strives for victory; a contestant.

Agree with thine *adversary* quickly, . . . lest at any time the *adversary* deliver thee to the judge. Mat. v. 25.

Forsaketh yet the lists
By reason of his *adversary's* odds.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.

The *adversaries* may consult as to a fresh deal [in whist].
American Hoyle, p. 2.

=**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Adversary, Antagonist, Opponent, Enemy, Foe*. These words vary in strength according as they express spirit, action, or relation. A *foe* has most of the spirit of enmity, or is actively hostile. The word is more used in poetry than in prose. *Enemy*, as denoting an opponent in war, or a member of an opposing party, does not necessarily imply personal hostility. *Opponent, adversary*, and *antagonist* are less severe in their opposition, and need have no animosity. *Opponent* is often a passive word; *antagonist* is always active and personal. A man may be our *opponent* in an argument or a lawsuit, our *adversary* in a game, as chess, our *antagonist* in a wrestling- or boxing-match, or other occasion of strenuous exertion: the choice between the three words depends chiefly upon the measure of activity involved. In the Bible, *adversary* covers the meaning of all five words.

I will be . . . an *adversary* to thine *adversaries*.
Ex. xxiii. 22.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our *antagonist* is our helper.
Burke, Rev. in France.

In the Socratic way of dispute you agree to everything your *opponent* advances. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 239.

If they are spared by the humanity of the *enemy* and carried from the field, it is but a prolongation of torment.
R. Hall, Mod. Infidelity.

Those who are national or political *enemies* are often private friends. *Crabb.*

No man's defects sought they to know,
So never made themselves a *foe*. *Prior*, Epitaph.

adversary† (ad'vėr-sā-ri), *v. t.* [< *adversary*, *a.*] To antagonize; oppose.

To give any retorting accounts of the principal persons who thus *adversaried* him. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., ii. 12.

adversation† (ad-vėr-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *adversatio(n-)*, < *adversari*, pp. *adversatus*, oppose: see *adverse*, *v.*] The state of being adverse; adverseness; opposition; hostility.

adversative (ad-vėr'są-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *adversativus*, < *adversatus*, pp. of *adversari*, oppose: see *adverse*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Expressing difference, contrariety, opposition, or antithesis: as, an *adversative* conjunction. In the sentence, he is an honest man, but a fanatic, *but* has an *adversative* force, and is called an *adversative* conjunction, and the whole proposition is called an *adversative* proposition.

2†. Of adverse nature; inimical.

II. *n.* A word or proposition denoting contrariety or opposition.

adversatively (ad-vėr'są-tiv-li), *adv.* In an adversative or opposing manner.

adverse (ad'vėrs, sometimes ad-vėrs'), *a.* [< ME. *adverse*, < OF. *advers*, earlier *avers, auvers*, F. *adverse* = Pr. *adverse* = Sp. Pg. *adverso* = It. *avverso*, < L. *adversus*, earlier *advorsus*, turned toward, over against, opposite, opposed, pp. of *advertere*, earlier *advortere*, turn to: see *advert*.] **1.** Being or acting in a contrary direction; opposed or opposing in position or course; opposite; confronting: most commonly used of hurtful or hostile opposedness, but sometimes of mere opposition in space.

With *adverse* blast upturns them from the south
Notus. *Milton*, P. L., x. 701.

Thus marching to the trumpet's lofty sound,
Drawn in two lines *adverse* they wheel'd around.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 286.

He looked upon the bright green slope, that skirts the *adverse* hills.
Blackie, Lays of Highlands, p. 167. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Antagonistic in purpose or effect; opposite; hostile; inimical: as, an *adverse* party; *adverse* criticism.

The spirit of personal invective is peculiarly *adverse* to the coolness of rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Error is *adverse* to human happiness.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 238.

3. Opposing desire; contrary to the wishes or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; unprosperous: as, *adverse* fate or circumstances.

He lived, we are told, to experience sport of *adverse* fortune. *Merivale*, Roman Empire, xlii.

In studying the minor poets, we see with especial clearness the *adverse* influences of a transition era, composite though it be. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 28.

4. In *bot.*, turned toward the axis: the opposite of *averse*, but rarely used. See *anatropous*. [The early botanists used the term in the sense of *opposite*.]—**Adverse leaf**, a leaf which has its upper surface turned toward the stem.—**Adverse possession**, in *law*, occupancy of realty as if by right without molestation, which may at length ripen into a sufficient title.—**Adverse radicle**, in *bot.*, a radicle turned toward the hilum, as in anatropous seeds. See *anatropous*. =**Syn. 1.** Opposite, contrary, unfavorable.—**2.** *Averse, Inimical*, etc. See *hostile*.—**3.** Unfortunate, unlucky, calamitous, untoward, disastrous.

adverse† (ad-vėrs'), *v. t.* [< L. *adversari*, oppose, < *adversus*, opposite: see *adverse*, *a.*] To oppose.

Fortune should him *adverse*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

adversely (ad'vėrs-li), *adv.* In an adverse manner; oppositely; inimically; offensively; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I make a crooked face at it. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

adverseness (ad'vėrs-nes), *n.* **1.** Opposition; repugnance.

This would account for an *adverseness* to all our overtures for peace. *Hallam.*

2. Adversity; unprosperousness: as, *adverseness* of circumstances.

adversifoliate (ad-vėr-si-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< L. *adversus*, opposite, + *folium*, leaf, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having opposite leaves: applied to plants where the leaves are arranged opposite to each other on the stem.

adversifolious (ad-vėr-si-fō'li-us), *a.* [As *adversifoli-ate* + *-ous*.] Same as *adversifoliate*.

adversion† (ad-vėr'shon), *n.* [< L. *adversio(n-)*, a turning to, < *advertere*, pp. *adversus*, turn to: see *advert*.] Attention; perception.

The soul bestoweth her *adversion*
On something else.
Dr. H. More, Phil. Poems, p. 294.

adversity (ad-vėr'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *adversities* (-tiz). [< ME. *adversite*, < OF. *adversitét, adversitet, aversitet*, < L. *adversita(t-)s*, < *adversus*, adverse: see *adverse*, *a.*] **1.** Adverse fortune or fate; a condition or state marked by misfortune, calamity, distress, or unhappiness.

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

2. An unfortunate event or circumstance; an ill chance; a misfortune or calamity: generally in the plural.

Ye have this day rejected your God, who himself saved you out of all your *adversities*. 1 Sam. x. 19.

=**Syn.** Trouble, distress, misery, disaster, woe, ill luck.

advert (ad-vėrt'), *v.* [< ME. *adverten, averten*, < OF. *avertir*, later *advertir*, "to inform, certifie, advertise," etc. (Cotgrave), < L. *advertere*, earlier *advortere*, turn toward; *animum advertere* (see *animadvert*), or simply *advertere*, turn

the mind toward, advert to, notice, regard; < *ad*, to, + *vertere*, earlier *vortere*, turn: see *vertex*, *vortex*, *verse*, etc. Cf. *advertise*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn the mind; fix the attention; give or pay heed: with *to*, and sometimes *upon*, before the object of attention.

He was so strangely advisable that he would *advert unto* the judgement of the meanest person.
Bp. Fell, Life of Hammond.

As I cannot be conscious of what I do not perceive, so I do not perceive that which I do not *advert upon*. That which makes me feel makes me *advert*.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, ii.

Even these primæval mountains
Teach the *adverting* mind.
Shelley, Mont Blanc, iv.

2. To turn the attention in speech or writing; make a remark or remarks (about or in relation to): with *to*, and formerly sometimes *on* or *upon*, before the subject of remark: as, he *adverted* briefly *to* the occurrences of the day.

I will only *advert to* some leading points of the argument. *Emerson*, Am. Civilization.

=**Syn. 2.** *Advert* (to), *Refer* (to), *Allude* (to), *Hint* (at), remark (upon), take notice (of), dwell (upon), glance (at), animadvert (upon). These words are primarily used of the speaker in the conduct of his discourse. *Advert*, to turn to a thing directly and plainly, perhaps abruptly, so that the hearer's attention is fixed upon it for a time. *Refer* implies a lighter treatment than *advert*. *Allude*, to play upon, is a still more delicate reference to something that is well enough known to make an allusion sufficient, or is too much a matter of sensitiveness to permit the speaker to *advert*, or even *refer*, to it plainly; for these or other reasons, the mention is slight or indefinite. A still lighter reference is expressed by *hint* (at). See *hint*, *v.*

When . . . a well-dressed gentleman in a well-dressed company can *advert* to the topic of female old age without exciting, and intending to excite, a sneer. *Lamb.*

I proceed to another affection of our nature which bears strong testimony to our being born for religion. I *refer* to the emotion which leads us to revere what is higher than ourselves. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 11.

There is one Principle of the Gospel, which constitutes its very essence, to which I have not even *alluded*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 278.

And one, in whom all evil fancies clung
Like serpent eggs together, laughingly
Would *hint* at worse in either.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

II.† *trans.* 1. To turn the mind or attention to; take note of; observe.

Adverting his father's dear-bought experience.
Wagstaffe, Vind. Carol., Int., p. 12. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To advise, warn, or counsel.

I can no more, but in my name, *advert*
All earthly powers beware of tyrant's heart.
Mir. for Mags., p. 442.

advertence (ad-vėr'tens), *n.* [< ME. *advertence*, *advertens*, < OF. *advertence*, earlier *avertance*, < ML. *advertentia*, < L. *adverten(t-)s*: see *advertent*.] A turning or directing of the mind; attention; notice; consideration; heed; reference.

Such a process of reasoning is more or less implicit, and without the direct and full *advertence* of the mind exercising it. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent.

Godwin . . . writes, with *advertence* to the days of Queen Elizabeth, that, etc. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng.

advertency (ad-vėr'ten-si), *n.* [As *advertence*: see *-ency*.] The act or habit of being advertent or attentive; attentiveness; heedfulness.

advertent (ad-vėr'tent), *a.* [< L. *adverten(t-)s*, ppr. of *advertere*, advert: see *advert*.] Attentive; heedful.

Advertent lest he should be deceived.
Sir M. Hale, Wisdom of God.

advertently (ad-vėr'tent-li), *adv.* In an advertent manner; with direct attention or intention.

The impression produced on the mind is altogether different, and that which Lord Macaulay *advertently* avoided conveying. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 36.

advertise (ad'vėr-tīz or ad-vėr-tīz', formerly ad-vėr'tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advertised*, ppr. *advertising*. [Mod. E. also *advertize*, < ME. *advertisen*, *avertisen*, *-ysen*, < OF. *advertiss-*, *avertiss-*, base of certain parts of *advertir*, *avertir*, mod. F. *avertir*, inform, certify, warn, admonish, < L. *advertere*, notice: see *advert*. The suffix *-ise* has the same origin as *-ish* in *abolish*, *polish*, *ravish*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To take note of; notice; observe.

Yet is to be *aduertised* that it is in diuers respects that they be so exercised.
Bryskett, Disc. Civ. Life, p. 252. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To inform; give notice, advice, or intelligence to, whether of a past or present event, or of something future: as, I *advertised* him of my intention.

I will *advertise* thee what this people will do to thy people in the latter days. Num. xxiv. 14.

His Ma^ty^, being *advertis'd* of some disturbance, forbore to go to the Lord Maior's shew and feast appointed next day. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 28, 1662.

One does not need to *advertise* the squirrels where the nut-trees are. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 127.

3. To give information to the public concerning; make public intimation or announcement of, by publication in periodicals, by printed bills, etc., as of anything for sale, lost or found, a meeting, an entertainment, or the like.

It [the Carnival] was *advertised* to begin at half past two o'clock of a certain Saturday.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 113.

=**Syn. 2.** To apprise, inform.—3. To make known, announce, proclaim, promulgate, publish.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To take note; take heed; consider.

Not *advertising* who speaketh the words, but rather what is said. *Frith*, Disput. Purg. (1829), p. 83. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To make public announcement of anything of which it is desired to inform the public; announce one's wishes or intentions by advertisement: as, to *advertise* for something that is wanted.

advertisement (ad-vėr'tiz-ment or ad-vėr-tīz'-ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *advertizement*, < ME. *advertisement*, *avertisement*, < OF. *advertissement*, *avertissement*, < *avertir*: see *advertise* and *-ment*.] 1†. Attention; observation; heed. —2†. Instruction; warning; intelligence.

That is an *advertisement* to a proper maid . . . to take heed. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

For this *advertisement* is five days old.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

3. A giving of notice or information; notification; specific intelligence about anything: as, a publisher's *advertisement* prefixed to a book (as part of it). [Now rare.]—4. A notice or an announcement made public by handbill, placard, or similar means, or, as formerly, by proclamation, as by a town crier; specifically, a paid notice of any kind inserted in a newspaper or other public print.

[The band] with noisy *advertisement*, by means of brass, wood, and sheepskin, makes the circuit of our startled village streets. *Lowell*, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

Announcements in the public journals known as *advertisements* appeared while journalism was in its infancy.
Am. Cyc., I. 137.

5. A bringing into public notice or attention; publicity; notoriety.

All these matters have given the federation great *advertisement*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 229.

Often abbreviated *ad.*, *adv.*, or *advt.*

Foreclosure by advertisement. See *foreclosure*.

advertiser (ad'vėr-tī-zėr or ad-vėr-tī'zėr), *n.* One who or that which advertises.

advertising (ad'vėr-tī-zing or ad-vėr-tī'zing, formerly ad-vėr'tiz-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *advertizing*; verbal n. of *advertise*.] 1†. Notification; information.—2. The act or practice of bringing anything, as one's wants or one's business, into public notice, as by paid announcements in periodicals, or by handbills, placards, etc.: as, to secure customers by *advertising*. Often used attributively: as, an *advertising* agent; an *advertising* scheme; an *advertising* medium.

advertising (ad'vėr-tī-zing or ad-vėr-tī'zing, formerly ad-vėr'tiz-ing), *p. a.* 1†. Attentive; adverting; giving attention.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attorney'd at your service. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

2. Giving public notice; publishing advertisements: as, the *advertising* public.

advice (ad-vīs'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *advise*, < late ME. *advyse*, *advys*, earlier *avys*, *avis*, < OF. *avis* (F. *avis* = Pr. *avis* = Sp. Pg. *aviso* = It. *avviso*), < ML. *advisum*, view, opinion, neut. pp. of *advidere*, look to, advise, < L. *ad*, to, + *vidēre*, see: see *vision*. The mod. spelling has *ad-* restored for earlier *a-*, and *-ce* for earlier and orig. *-s*.] 1. An opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed; counsel; suggestion.

What *advice* give ye? 2 Chron. x. 9.

2. Deliberate consideration; reflection; cogitation.

And that's not suddenly to be perform'd,
But with *advice* and silent secrecy.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

3. Information; notice; intelligence; a communication, especially from a distance, containing information: as, to receive *advice* of a coming storm, or *advices* from abroad. [Most commonly in the plural.]

[The Armada] is sailed,
Our last *advices* so report.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

Specifically—4. In *com.*, a notification by one person to another in respect to a business transaction in which they are mutually engaged, as information given by one party to another, by letter, as to the bills or drafts drawn upon him; formal official notice.—**To take advice**, to consult with others; specifically, to consult one who has a special knowledge of a subject; take the opinion of a professional or skilled person, as a physician, lawyer, or the like.
=**Syn. 1.** Admonition, recommendation, exhortation, persuasion.—3. *Intelligence*, *Tidings*, etc. (see *news*), word, notification.

advice-boat (ad-vīs'bōt), *n.* A swift vessel employed for carrying despatches or information, or for reconnoitering.

adviewt (ad-vū'), *v. t.* [Later form of *aview*, with restored prefix *ad-*: see *aview*.] Same as *aview*.

advisability (ad-vī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *advisable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being advisable or expedient; advisableness; expediency.

Mr. Benjamin Allen was holding a hurried consultation with Mr. Bob Sawyer on the *advisability* of bleeding the company generally. *Dickens*, Pickwick.

advisable (ad-vī'za-bl), *a.* [< *advise* + *-able*.] 1. Proper to be advised; prudent; expedient; proper to be done or practised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course. *South*, Sermons.

2. Open to or desirous of advice; capable of being influenced by advice. [Rare.]

Pray for an *advisable* and teachable temper.
Wesley, in Four Cent. of Eng. Letters, p. 231. (*N. E. D.*)

=**Syn. 1.** Fit, desirable, wise, best.

advisableness (ad-vī'za-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being advisable or expedient; advisability.

advisably (ad-vī'za-bli), *adv.* In an advisable manner; with advice.

advisatory (ad-vī'za-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to an adviser, or to the giving of advice; advising; advisory. [Rare.]

Though in recent times Church dignitaries do not actively participate in war, yet their *advisatory* function respecting it—often prompting rather than restraining—has not even now ceased.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 492.

advise (ad-vīz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advised*, ppr. *advising*. [Early mod. E. also *advice*, *advyse*, *avize*, < late ME. *advysen*, earlier *avisen*, < OF. *aviser*, rarely *adviser*, F. *aviser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *avisar* = It. *avvisare*, < ML. *advisare*, advise, inform, give notice to; from the noun, ML. *advisum*, OF. *avis*, etc.: see *advice*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To look at; view.

They *advised* you well and their eie was never off, wondering to see your rich purple robes.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch's Mor., p. 96. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To give counsel to; offer an opinion to, as worthy or expedient to be followed: as, I *advise* you to be cautious of speculation.—3. To recommend as wise, prudent, etc.; suggest as the proper course of action: as, under these circumstances we *advise* abstinence.

I'll do what Mead and Cheselden *advise*,
To keep these limbs and to preserve these eyes.
Pope, Imit. Horace, I. i. 51.

4. To give information to; communicate notice to; make acquainted with: followed by *of* before the thing communicated: as, the merchants were *advised of* the risk.

So soon as I shall return to the settled country, I shall *advise* you *of* it. *Monroe*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 452.

=**Syn. 2.** To counsel, admonish, suggest (to), recommend (to).—4. To inform, apprise, acquaint.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To deliberate; take thought; consider; reflect: sometimes used reflexively.

Advise, and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv. 13.

Advise thyself of what word I shall bring again to him that sent me. 1 Chron. xxi. 12.

Advise you what you say; the minister is here.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2.

2. To take counsel; join others in deliberating; seek the advice of another or others: followed by *with*: as, I shall *advise with* my friends as to what is to be done.

Advising with me often as to projected changes, she was sometimes more conservative than myself.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 134.

3. To counsel; give advice: as, I will act as you *advise*.

[*Advise* and its derivatives have been used by old writers in a number of other applications connected with the notions of seeing, viewing, reflecting, etc., suggested by the etymology.]

advised (ad-vīzd'), *p. a.* 1†. Cautious; prudent; acting with deliberation.

With the well *advised* is wisdom. Prov. xiii. 10.

Let him be . . . *advised* in his answers. *Bacon*, Essays.

2. Marked by or resulting from advice or deliberation; considerate or considered; prudent; expedient: now used chiefly in composition with *well* or *ill:* as, a *well-advised* movement; your conduct is very *ill-advised.*

We have no express purpose . . . nor any *advised* determination. *Hooker*, Works, I. 49.

advisedly (ad-vī'zed-li), *adv.* With advice or deliberation; heedfully; purposely; by design: as, I speak *advisedly;* an enterprise *advisedly* undertaken.

advisedness (ad-vī'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being advised; deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

advisement (ad-vīz'ment), *n.* [< ME. *avisement,* < OF. *avisement* = Pr. *avisament* = Pg. *avisamento* = It. *avvisamento;* from the verb: see *advise* and *-ment.*] **1†.** Counsel; advice.

I will, according to your *advisement,* declare the evils which seem most hurtful. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. Deliberation; circumspection; consultation: now used chiefly in the phrase *under advisement.*

Among those that do all things with *advisement* there is wisdom. Prov. xiii. 10 (trans. 1539).

I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter *under advisement.* *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 215.

adviser (ad-vī'zėr), *n.* [< *advise* + *-er*1. Cf. ML. *advisor.*] One who advises or counsels; one who gives advice; a counselor: as, a legal *adviser.* Specifically, in *politics,* one of the counselors or ministers about a ruler, who may or may not be legally responsible for their superior's official acts. In the United States government the official advisers of the President are the heads of the various departments, collectively called the Cabinet. He requests their opinions in accordance with custom, but not through any provision of the Constitution. In England, until the middle of the seventeenth century, the Privy Council formed the King's executive advisers. This body, greatly enlarged, is now summoned in full only upon extraordinary occasions, and the ordinary advisers of the crown are those members of the ministry who constitute the Cabinet, which is in effect a committee of the Privy Council. The responsibility rests with the ministry, and not with the sovereign. See *cabinet,* and *privy council,* under *council.*

advisership (ad-vī'zėr-ship), *n.* The office of an adviser. [Rare.]

advising (ad-vī'zing), *n.* Advice; counsel.

Fasten your ear on my *advisings.* *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

aviso† (ad-vī'zō), *n.* [With orig. *ad-* for *a-,* < Sp. Pg. *aviso* = It. *avviso:* see *advice.*] **1.** Advice; suggestion; information given: as, "counsels and *advisos*," *Whitlock*, Manners of English, p. 176.—**2.** An advice- or despatch-boat; an aviso.

advisory (ad-vī'zō-ri), *a.* [< *advise* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to or giving advice; having power to advise: as, their opinion is only *advisory;* an *advisory* council.

The powers of both these bodies are merely *advisory.* *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 356.

The general association has a general *advisory* superintendence over all the ministers and churches. *B. Trumbull*, Hist. Conn.

ad vivum (ad vī'vum). [L.: *ad,* to; *vivum,* acc. neut. of *vivus,* alive: see *vivid.*] To the life; lifelike; strikingly exact or good: said of portraits, etc.

advocacy (ad'vō-kā-si), *n.*; pl.† *advocacies* (-siz). [< ME. *advocacye,* < OF. *advocatie, advocacie, advocassie,* < ML. *advocatia,* < L. *advocatus,* advocate: see *advocate, n.,* and *-acy.*] **1.** The act of pleading for, supporting, or recommending; active espousal.

His *advocacy* or denunciation of a measure is to affect for evil or good the condition of millions. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 193.

2†. A lawsuit; a plea or pleading: as, "*advocacies* newe," *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1469.

advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *n.* [< ME. *advocat, advoket, -ette,* earlier *avocat, avoket,* in late ME. also clipped *vocate, voket,* < OF. *avocat,* later *advocat,* F. *avocat,* vernacular OF. *avoet, avoe, avoue* (> E. *avowee, advowee,* q. v.), = Pr. *avoucat* = Sp. *abogado* = Pg. *advogado* = It. *avvocato,* < L. *advocatus,* an advocate, attorney, orig. a person called by one of the parties in a suit to aid as a witness or counsel, < *advocatus,* pp. of *advocare,* call to, < *ad,* to, + *vocare,* call, < *vox,* voice: see *voice, vocation.*] **1.** One who pleads the cause of another in a court of law; specifically, a lawyer of full rank in a country, or practising before a court, in which the civil or the canon law prevails, as France and Scotland, and the admiralty and ecclesiastical courts of England.—**2.** One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument; a pleader in favor of any person or thing; an upholder; a defender: as, an *advocate* of peace or of the oppressed.

That cause seems commonly the better that has the better *advocate.* *Sir W. Temple*, Miscellanies.

This is the mode of the *advocate* rather than of the critic. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 138.

Advocate of the church (ML. *advocatus ecclesiæ*), a person, usually a layman, appointed, according to a custom originating in the fifth century, to protect the property of a church or an abbey, to plead its causes in the civil courts, and to manage its temporal affairs.—**Devil's advocate** (ML. *advocatus diaboli*). (*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a name commonly applied to the promoter of the faith, one of the college of consistorial advocates in the papal court, from his office of urging the objections against the virtues, miracles, etc., of a person proposed for canonization. Hence—(*b*) One given to bringing forward accusations against personal character.—**Faculty of Advocates,** in Scotland, a society consisting of the whole body of lawyers who practise in the highest courts, and who are admitted members after following a certain course of study, undergoing the prescribed examinations, and paying the requisite fees. It consists of about 400 members, and from this body vacancies on the bench are supplied.—**God's advocate** (ML. *advocatus Dei*), in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the procurator of the cause in a canonization, regularly one of the same order or country as the person to be canonized. See *devil's advocate,* above.—**Judge-advocate,** a person, generally a military officer, detailed by the authority appointing a court martial or military commission to prosecute cases before it and to act as its legal adviser. It is, in general, the duty of the judge-advocate to see that the court conforms to the law and to military custom, to secure for the accused his rights before the court, to summon witnesses, and to administer oaths.—**Judge-advocate general.** (*a*) In the United States army, a staff-officer with the rank of brigadier-general, who is also chief of the bureau of military justice, and whose duty it is to receive, revise, and record the proceedings of all courts martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions. (*b*) In England, formerly, an official who prosecuted in all criminal cases falling under military law which concerned the crown; now, a subordinate member of the government who acts as the legal adviser of the crown in all matters of military law.—**Lord advocate,** in Scotland, the principal crown counsel in civil causes, the chief public prosecutor of crimes, and an important political functionary in the management of Scottish affairs. His tenure of office ceases with that of the administration with which he is connected. He is assisted in the discharge of his duties by the solicitor-general and four advocates depute, appointed by himself. The lord advocate has usually a seat in Parliament, and before the union he had *ex officio* a seat in the Scots Parliament. He is also called *crown advocate, queen's* (or *king's*) *advocate.*

advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advocated,* ppr. *advocating.* [< L. *advocatus,* pp. of *advocare:* see *advocate, n.* In the sense of 'act as an advocate,' the verb is from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To invoke.

[The mercy of God] is not to be *advocated* upon every vain trifle. *Bp. Andrewes*, Sermons, V. 534.

2. To plead in favor of; defend by argument before a tribunal; support or vindicate.

This is the only thing distinct and sensible which has been *advocated.* *Burke*, Ref. of Representation.

The most eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* his cause. *Mitford.*

3. In *Scots law,* formerly, to transfer from an inferior court to the Court of Session, as an action while still pending, or after judgment might be reviewed. See *advocation,* 2. = **Syn. 2.** To plead for, stand up for, favor, uphold.

II. *intrans.* To act as an advocate; plead. [Rare.]

To *advocate* in my own child's behalf. *Dawbeny*, Hist. Cromwell (1659), Pref.

I am not going to *advocate* for this sense of actual. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 75.

advocateship (ad'vō-kāt-ship), *n.* The office or duty of an advocate.

advocatess† (ad'vō-kā-tes), *n.* [Improp. < *advocate* + *-ess.*] A female advocate. [Rare.] See *advocatress.*

God hath provided us of an *advocatess* [in some editions, *advocatress*]. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, i. § 8.

advocation (ad-vō-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *advocatio(n-),* a calling in of legal assistance, legal assistance, time allowed for procuring it, any kind of delay or adjournment, < *advocare,* call in legal assistance: see *advocate, n.* See also *advowson,* which is a doublet of *advocation.* The first sense of *advocation* is due to *advocate, v.*] **1†.** The act of advocating; a pleading for; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune. *Shak.*, Oth., iii. 4.

2. In *Scots law,* a form of process, now obsolete, the object of which was to remove a cause from an inferior to the supreme court for review or continuance.

advocator (ad'vō-kā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *advocator,* an advocate, < L. *advocare:* see *advocate, n.*] An advocate; a supporter.

The *advocators* of change in the present system of things. *Browning*, Soul's Tragedy, ii. (*N. E. D.*)

advocatory (ad'vō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *advocatorius,* < LL. *advocator:* see above.] Of or pertaining to an advocate or his functions.

advocatress (ad'vō-kā-tres), *n.* [< *advocator,* q. v., + *-ess;* prob. after *advocatrice.*] A female advocate; an advocatrix or advocatess.

advocatrice† (ad'vō-kā-tris), *n.* [ME. *advocatrice,* < OF. *advocatrice,* < ML. *advocatrix,* acc. *advocatricem:* see *advocatrix.*] An advocatrix.

Swich an *advocatrice* who can dyvyne
. . . our greeves to redresse.
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 40.

The emperour reioysed to him selfe, that Cinna had founde such an *advocatrice.* *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 7.

advocatrix† (ad'vō-kā-triks), *n.* [ML., fem. of LL. *advocator,* advocate: see *advocator.*] A female advocate; an advocatress. [Rare.]

advocatus Dei (ad-vō-kā'tus dē'ī). [ML.] Same as *God's advocate* (which see, under *advocate*).

advocatus diaboli (ad-vō-kā'tus dī-ab'ō-lī). [ML.] Same as *devil's advocate* (which see, under *advocate*).

advoke† (ad-vōk'), *v. t.* [< L. *advocare,* summon, call to: see *advocate, n.*] To transfer; relegate; specifically, call to a higher court.

Queen Katharine had privately prevailed with the Pope to *advoke* the cause to Rome. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., I. 48.

advouter† (ad-vou'tėr), *n.* [< late ME. *advouter, advoutour, advoutre* (also *advow-*), earlier *avouter, avoutere, avoutier* (also *avow-*), < OF. *avoutre, aoutre,* earlier *avoltre, avultre,* later *advoultre,* = Pr. *avoutre, avoutro,* < L. *adulter,* an adulterer: see *advoutrer* (with additional suffix), and the later substituted forms *adulter, n.,* and *adulterer.*] An adulterer.

advoutrer† (ad-vou'trėr), *n.* [< late ME. *advoutrer, advouterer, advouterere* (also *advow-*), earlier *avoutrer, avouterer, avouterere* (also *avow-*), < *advouter, avouter,* + *-er*1. See the later substituted form *adulterer.*] An adulterer.

advoutress† (ad-vou'tres), *n.* [Early mod. E. *advoutresse, -trice,* < ME. *avoutres, avoutresse* (also *avow-*), < OF. *avoutresse, avotresse,* < *avoutre,* an adulterer (see *advouter*), + *-esse,* E. *-ess.* See the later substituted form *adulteress.*] An adulteress.

advoutrous† (ad-vou'trus), *a.* [< late ME. *advoutrous,* < *advouter* + *-ous.* See the later substituted form *adulterous.*] Adulterous.

advoutry† (ad-vou'tri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *advoutry, -trie, -tery, advoultry,* etc., < ME. *avoutrie, avowtrie, avutry, -trie, -terye,* etc., also *avowter,* < OF. *avoutrie, avouterie,* earlier *aouterie, aulterie* (< L. as if **adulteria,* f.), also *avoutire, avoutere, avoltere, avultere,* < L. *adulterium,* neut., adultery, < *adulter,* an adulterer. See the later substituted form *adultery.*] Adultery. Also written *avowtry.*

A marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

advowee (ad-vou-ē'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *avowee,* < ME. *avowe,* < OF. *avoue,* earlier *avoe, avoet,* < L. *advocatus,* patron, advocate: see *advocate, n.,* and *advowson.*] In England, one who has the right of advowson. So called originally as being the advocate, protector, or patron of an ecclesiastical office, house, or benefice.

advowson (ad-vou'zn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *advowzen, advouson,* < ME. *avowson, avoweson, avoweisoun,* < AF. *advouison, advoweson, advoeson,* OF. *avoeson,* < L. *advocatio(n-),* a calling to or summoning of legal assistance, hence in ML. the duty of defense or protection, the right of presentation, < *advocare,* call to defend: see *advocation,* and cf. *advowee.*] **1†.** Originally, the obligation to defend an ecclesiastical office or a religious house. See *advocate of the church,* under *advocate.*—**2.** In *Eng. law,* the right of presentation to a vacant benefice. It was originally vested in the bishop of the diocese, but was often transferred to the founder or patron of the church. *Advowsons* are of three kinds, *presentative, collative,* and *donative: presentative* when the patron presents a clergyman to the bishop with a petition that he be instituted with the benefice; *collative* when the bishop is the patron, and both presents and institutes (or *collates*) the incumbent; *donative* when the sovereign, or any subject by his license, having founded a church, appoints its incumbent without any reference to the bishop. Advowsons are also *appendant,* that is, annexed to the possession of a certain manor; or *in gross,* that is, separated by legal conveyance from the ownership of the manor.

advoyer (ad-voi'ėr), *n.* Same as *avoyer.*

advt. A common contraction of *advertisement.*

award† (ad-wârd'), *n.* and *v.* A forced spelling of *award. Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 17.

adynamia (ad-i-nā'mi-ă), *n.* [NL. (> E. *adynamy* = F. *adynamie*), < Gr. *ἀδυναμία,* weakness, < *ἀδύναμος,* weak, < *ἀ-* priv., without, + *δύναμις,* power: see *dynamic.*] In *pathol.,* weakness;

want of strength occasioned by disease; a deficiency of vital power; asthenia. Also called *adynamy*.

adynamic (ad-i-nam'ik), *a.* [As *adynamia* + *-ic*: see *a-*[18] and *dynamic*.] 1. In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to adynamia; characterized by or resulting from vital debility; asthenic: as, *adynamic* fevers; an *adynamic* condition; the *adynamic* sinking of typhoid fever.—2. In *phys.*, characterized by absence of force.

adynamy (a-din'a-mi), *n.* Same as *adynamia*.

adyt† (ad'it), *n.* Same as *adytum*.

> Behold, amidst the *adyts* of our gods, . . .
> The ghosts of dead men howling walk about.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

adytum (ad'i-tum), *n.*; pl. *adyta* (-tă). [L., < Gr. ἄδυτον, an adytum, a shrine, a place not to be entered, neut. of ἄδυτος, not to be entered, < ἀ- priv. + δυτός, verbal adj. of δύειν, enter.] 1. In ancient worship, a sacred place which the worshipers might not enter, or which might be entered only by those who had performed certain rites, or only by males or by females, or only on certain appointed days, etc.; also, a secret sanctuary or shrine open only to the priests, or whence oracles were delivered; hence, in general, the most sacred or reserved part of any place of worship. In Greece an adytum was usually an inner recess or chamber in a temple, as in that of Hera at Ægium; but it might be an entire temple, as that of Poseidon at Mantinea, or a grove, inclosure, or cavern, as the sacred inclosure of Zeus on the Lycæan mount in Arcadia. The most famous adytum of Greece was the sanctuary of the Pythic oracle at Delphi. The Jewish holy of holies in the temple at Jerusalem may be considered as an adytum. The word is also applied sometimes to the chancel of a Christian church, where the altar stands.

2. Figuratively, the innermost or least accessible part of anything; that which is screened from common view; hidden recess; occult sense.

Cooper's Adz.

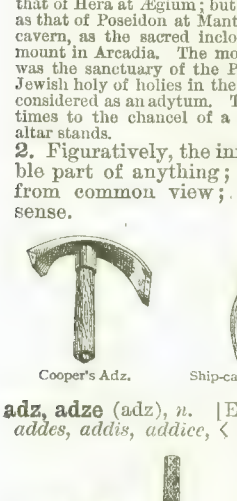


Ship-carpenter's Adz.



Railroad Adz.

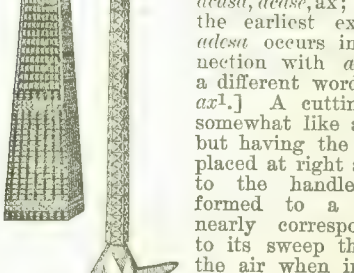
adz, adze (adz), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ads, adds, addes, addis, addice*, < ME. *adis, adse, adese*, < AS. *adesa*, an adz or ax, a word thought by some to be a corruption of an older **acwesa* (= Goth. *akwisi*), the full form of *eax, æx, æcs, acas*, ONorth. *acasa, acase*, ax; but in the earliest example *adesa* occurs in connection with *æcs* as a different word: see *ax*[1].] A cutting-tool somewhat like an ax, but having the blade placed at right angles to the handle and formed to a curve nearly corresponding to its sweep through the air when in use. It is used for dressing timber, and has its cutting edge ground upon the concave side. The adz is also used, though rarely, as a weapon; and among certain savage tribes adzes of hard stone are richly adorned for ceremonial uses.—**Hollow adz**, a tool with a curved blade used in chamfering the chine of a cask on the inner side.



South-Sea Island Adzes.

adz, adze (adz), *v. t.* [< *adz, n.*] To chip or shape with an adz: as, to *adz* logs or timber.

adz-plane (adz'plān), *n.* A tool adapted for



Adz-plane and Specimen of Work.

molding and rabbeting, used in panel-work by coach- and pattern-makers.

ae (ā), *a.* [For Sc. *ane*, = E. *a* (emphatic) for *one*: see *a*[2] and *one*.] One. [Scotch.]

æ[1]. (As a character, pron. ē, or, spelled out, ā-ē; in words, E. or L., according to the E. pron. regularly as e in similar positions, that is, either e or ē: often improp. pron. ē in all positions. In the Continental pron. of Latin, e or ā; in the 'Roman,' āi or ī.) A digraph or ligature appearing in Latin and Latinized Greek words. In Middle Latin and New Latin it is usually written and printed as a ligature, and sounded like Latin *e*, with which in Middle Latin it constantly interchanges. In classical Latin it was usually written separately (and hence usually so printed in modern editions of classical texts), and pronounced probably as a diphthong. In Old Latin *ai* appears instead of *ae*, and Latin *ae*, *œ* is the regular transliteration of Gr. αι, as *aegis* or *ægis*, from Gr. αἰγις. In English words of Latin or Greek origin *ae* or *œ* is usually reduced to *e*, except generally in proper names, as *Cæsar, Æneas*, in words belonging to Roman or Greek antiquities, as *ægis*, and modern words of scientific or technical use, as *phœnogamous*. But the tendency is to reduce *ae* or *œ* to *e* in all words not purely Latin or New Latin, except proper names in their original forms. In some names of changed form the *æ* has become permanently eliminated, as *Egypt*, and in some of otherwise unchanged form nearly or quite so, as *Etna, Ethiopia*. When *ae* represents the diphthong *æ*, it should be distinguished from *ae* not a diphthong, the latter being commonly marked with a dieresis, as in *aëro-, aërial*, etc.

æ[2]. A character in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet representing a simple vowel, having when short the sound of English *a* in *glad* (ă), and when long the sound of English *a* in *glare, dare*, etc. (ā), as commonly pronounced in the United States. The form is that of the late Latin *æ*, which had a sound nearly the same as simple *e* (see *æ*[1]). In the twelfth century short *æ* began to disappear, being represented by *a* (sometimes by *e*), without, however, any appreciable change of sound. Long *æ* also disappeared, being regularly replaced by *ę* (long) or *ee*, with a change of sound through Middle English *ē* (that is, *ā* in modern pronunciation) to modern *ī* (that is, *ē* in modern pronunciation). Examples are: (1) short *æ*, whence Middle English and modern English *a*: as, Anglo-Saxon *glæd, sæd, æt, hæt*, etc., whence Middle English and modern English *glad, sad, at, hat*, etc.; (2) long *æ*, whence Middle English *ē* or *ee*, modern English *ee* or *ea*: as, Anglo-Saxon *ǣd, rǣdan, sǣ*, etc., Middle English *seed, rede, se* or *see*, etc., modern English *seed, read, sea*, etc. Before *r*, long *æ* has usually retained its Anglo-Saxon sound (at least in the United States): as, Anglo-Saxon *ǣr, thǣr, hwǣr, hǣr*, etc., modern English *ere, there, where, hair*, etc. In British works the vowel in these words is usually treated as a prolonged "short *e*" (as in *met*), or as a slightly modified "long *a*" (as in *mate*).

Æ[3]. The symbol used in Lloyd's Register for third-class wooden and composite ships. This class includes vessels unfit for the conveyance of dry and perishable goods on short voyages, and of cargoes in their nature subject to sea-damage on any voyage. See *A*1, under *a*[1].

-æ. The nominative plural termination of Latin and Latinized Greek words in *-a* (in Latinized Greek also *-e, -as, -es*) of the first declension, feminine, sometimes masculine. This plural termination is sometimes retained in English, as in *formulæ, nebulæ, vertebræ, minutiæ*, etc., in some cases alongside of a regular English plural, as in *formulas, nebulas*, etc. In the formal and technical terminations, *-aceæ, -eæ, -idæ, -inæ*, in botany and zoölogy, *-æ* ends the plural names of orders, tribes, etc., of plants, and of families and subfamilies of animals.

Æchmophorus (ek-mof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1862), < Gr. αἰχμοφόρος, one who carries a spear, < αἰχμή, a spear, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].]



Western Grebe (*Æchmophorus occidentalis*).

A genus of large, long-necked grebes of America, having the bill extremely long, slender, and acute, whence the name. The type is *Æ. occidentalis*, known as the western grebe.

æcidia, *n.* Plural of *æcidium*, 2.

æcidial (ē-sid'i-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining ★to *Æcidium* (which see).

> A monograph . . . by Von Thümen contains an account of the *æcidial* forms attacking Coniferæ, and includes a number of species found in the United States.
> *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1880, p. 324.

æcidioform (ē-sid'i-ō-fôrm), *n.* [< NL. *æcidium* + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *æcidiostage*.

Æcidiomycetes (ē-sid″i-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æcidium* + Gr. μύκητες, pl. of μύκης, a mushroom, fungus.] A group of parasitic fungi, synonymous with the present order *Uredinales*. *Uromyces* and *Puccinia*, commonly called *rusts*, are the most frequent and widely distributed genera, causing great injury to many cultivated plants.

æcidiospore (ē-sid'i-ō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *æcidium* + Gr. σπορά, seed, spore.] A spore produced in the æcidiostage of growth of certain parasitic fungi, distinguished by or peculiar in their development by a process of abstriction. See *æcidiostage*.

æcidiostage (ē-sid'i-ō-stāj), *n.* [< NL. *æcidium* + E. *stage*.] The first of the alternations of development of numerous fungi of the order *Uredinales*. See *Æcidium*. Also called *æcidioform*.

Æcidium (ē-sid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἰκία, injury, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] 1. A form-genus of fungi, formerly regarded as distinct, but now known to represent merely an early stage in the life-history of *Uromyces, Puccinia*, and closely related genera of the order *Uredinales*. Commonly called *cluster-cups*.—2. [*l. c.*] pl. *æcidia* (ē-sid'i-ă). The cup-like organ (pseudoperidium) characteristic of the genus or form. See *pseudoperidium*.

> These *æcidium*-fruits, which arise from the same mycelium as the spermogonia, lie at first beneath the epidermis of the leaf.
> *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 247.

ædes (ē'dēz), *n.*; pl. *ædes*. [L., a house, a temple: see *edify*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, any edifice, sacred or profane. Specifically, as distinguished from a temple (*templum*), a building set apart for the cult of a divinity, but not solemnly consecrated by the augurs. Thus, the "temple" of Vesta is properly an *ædes*, and was so termed in antiquity.

2. In *Christian arch.*, a chapel.

ædicula (ē-dik'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *ædiculæ* (-lē). [ML., dim. of L. *ædes*: see above.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A very small house or chapel. (*b*) A shrine in the form of a small building; a recess in a wall for an altar or statue.

> Every division of the city had likewise its Lares compitales, now three in number, who had their own *ædicula* at the cross-roads.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 313.

ædile, ædileship, etc. See *edile*, etc.

ædœalogy (ē-dē-al'ō-ji), *n.* A less proper form of *ædœology*.

ædœology (ē-dē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. αἰδοῖα, the private parts, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of medical science which treats of the organs of generation; also, a treatise on or an account of the organs of generation.

ædœoptosis (ē-dē-op-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἰδοῖα, the private parts, + πτῶσις, a falling, < πίπτειν, fall.] Displacement downward of some part of the female genital organs, and also of the bladder.

ædœotomy (ē-dē-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. αἰδοῖα, the private parts, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, cut.] Dissection of the organs of generation.

aefauld (ā'fâld), *a.* [Sc., = E. *onefold*, q. v.] 1. Honest; upright; without duplicity.—2†. Single; characterized by oneness: as, the *aefauld* Godhead. *Barbour.* [Scotch, and rare.]

aefauldness (ā'fâld-nes), *n.* [< Sc. *aefauld* + *-ness*.] Honesty; uprightness; singleness of heart; freedom from duplicity. [Scotch.]

Æga (ē'gă), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. αἴξ (αἰγ-), goat.] A genus of isopods giving name to the family *Ægidæ*. *Æ. psora*, known as the salve-bug, is a fish-louse found attached by its sharp claws to cod and halibut. See cut under *salve-bug*.

Ægæonichthyinæ (ē″jē-on-ik-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægæonichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pediculate fishes, of the family *Ceratiidæ*. The mouth is of moderate size; the cephalic spine has its basal element subcutaneous, procumbent, and at an acute or a right angle with the distal element; the second dorsal spine is wanting; the body and head are depressed; and the mouth is vertical or inclined forward, the mandibular articulation being projected forward. The aspect of the fish is very singular.

ægæonichthyine (ē″ji-on-ik'thi-in), *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Ægæonichthyinæ*.

Ægæonichthys (ē″ji-on-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Αἰγαίων, in myth., a name of Briareus, also the Ægean sea, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] The typical genus of pediculate fishes of the subfamily *Ægæonichthyinæ*. But one species is known, *Æ. appelli*, occurring in the deep sea near New Zealand.

ægagre (ē-gag'rē), *n.* Same as *ægagrus*.

ægagri, *n.* Plural of *ægagrus*.

ægagropila (ē-ga-grop'i-lă), *n.*; pl. *ægagropilæ* ★(-lē). [NL., < Gr. αἰγαγρος, the wild goat (see *ægagrus*), + L. *pila*, a ball (or *pilus*, hair).] A ball of hair found in the stomach of some ruminating quadrupeds, as the goat.

ægagropile (ē-gag'rō-pīl), *n.* Same as *ægagropila*. Also contracted *ægropile*.

ægagrus (ē-gag'rus), *n.*; pl. *ægagri* (-rī). [L., < Gr. αἰγαγρος, the wild goat, < αἴξ (αἰγ-), goat, + ἀγρός, field, ἄγριος, wild.] A wild goat, supposed to be the species now known to inhabit the

mountains of the Caucasus, Persia, etc., the paseng or pasing of the Persians, and the wild stock of most if not all of the breeds of the domestic goat. It is the *Capra hircus* of Linnæus, *C. ægagrus* of Gmelin and Pallas, *C. caucasica* of H. Smith, and



Wild Goat (*Capra ægagrus*).

Hircus ægagrus of J. E. Gray. J. F. Brandt asserts that this is incontestably and exclusively the source of the domestic goat. In fact, the name *ægagrus* may have been applied sometimes to goats run wild, and the *Capra ægagrus* of both G. and F. Cuvier, the bezoar-goat, ascribed to Persia and the Alps, is said to have been merely the domestic goat run wild. The celebrated Angora goat may have been derived from a different species or variety, *Capra falconeri*, originating in central Asia. The goat or ægagrus in all its varieties is closely related to the ibex, *Capra ibex*, which, however, is a distinct species. In the stomach and intestines of the goat, as in those of other artiodactyls, are found the concretions called *bezoar-stones*. Also written *ægagre*.

Whether the *Capra ægagrus* or the *Capra ibex* should be regarded as the stock of the domesticated goat of Europe has long been a question among naturalists; the weighty arguments which may be drawn from the character of the wild species which was contemporary with the *Bos primigenius* . . . [are] shown . . . to be in favor of *Capra ægagrus*. *Owen.*

Ægean, Egean (ē-jē′an), *a.* or *n.* [< L. *Ægæum* (sc. *mare*, sea), < Gr. *Αἰγαῖον* (sc. *πέλαγος*), or *Αἰγαῖος* (sc. *πόντος*), the Ægean sea, < *Αἰγαί*, *Ægæ*, a town in Eubœa, and also the name of several cities.] A name often applied to that part of the Mediterranean sea otherwise called the Archipelago.

æger (ē′jėr), *n.* [L., sick.] Same as *ægrotat*.

Ægeria (ē-jē′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after *Ægeria*, or *Egeria*, a prophetic nymph or Camena celebrated in Roman legend, instructress of Numa.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Ægeriidæ*, order *Lepidoptera*. It consists of brightly colored moths with the wings wholly or in part transparent. The larvæ are endophytous, boring into the stems and trunks of shrubs and trees, and embrace some of the most destructive enemies to cultivated fruit-trees. See *borer* and *maple-borer*. Also sometimes called *Sesia*. (*b*) A genus of *Diptera* founded by Robineau-Desvoidy. Also spelled *Egeria*.

ægerian (ē-jē′ri-an), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Ægeriidæ*. Also spelled *egerian*.

An *Ægerian* enemy of the native pines. *Science*, VI. 542.

ægeriid (ē-jē′ri-id), *n.* A moth of the family *Ægeriidæ*; a clearwing.

Ægeriidæ (ē-jē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægeria* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of *Lepidoptera*, section *Heterocera*, comprising a number of interesting moths related to the sphinxes, hawk-moths, or *Sphingidæ*, and commonly called clearwings, from the transparency of their wings. The larvæ live in the interior of the branches and roots of trees. Some attack the apple, and one, the *Sesia tipuliformis*, or currant-clearwing, feeds upon the pith of currant-bushes. Also written *Ægeridæ*, *Ægeriadæ*, and with initial *E* instead of *Æ*. Also sometimes called *Sesiidæ*.

Ægialites (ē″ji-ą-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰγιαλός*, the sea-shore, beach (that over which the sea rushes? < *ἀίσσειν*, rush, + *ἁλς*, the sea), + *-ites*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of *Limicolæ*, of the family *Charadriidæ*, or plovers, chiefly distinguished from *Charadrius* by color, having the upper parts not speckled, the lower never extensively black, and bars or rings upon the head, neck, or breast. The tarsus is comparatively short, with large scutella arranged in two or three special rows. The sexes are usually distinguishable, though similar. The genus contains the numerous species of small plovers known as ring-plovers, inhabiting all parts of the world. The killdeer (*Æ. vociferus*), the ring-neck (*Æ. semipalmatus*), and the piping plover (*Æ. melodus*) are characteristic species of the United States. Also written *Ægialitis*. 2. In *entom.*, the typical genus of the family *Ægialitidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1833.

ægialitid (ē-ji-ą-lit′id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Ægialitidæ*.



Ringed Plover (*Ægialites hiaticula*).

Ægialitidæ (ē″ji-ą-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægialites*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous coleopterous insects, having the anterior coxal cavities closed behind, the tarsal claws simple, and six ventral segments, the last two being closely united and the first two connate. *J. L. Le Conte*, 1862.

Ægiceras (ē-jis′ē-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), a goat, + *κέρας*, a horn: see *Cerastes*.] A genus of plants consisting of a single species, *Æ. majus*, belonging to the family *Myrsinaceæ*. It is a shrub or small tree, found on the swampy shores of the East Indies and Australia. Its seeds germinate while still on the tree, and send down perpendicular roots into the mud, thus forming impenetrable thickets, which constitute the only vegetation for miles along some coasts, particularly of Sumatra.

ægid (ē′jid), *n.* An isopod of the family *Ægidæ*.

Ægidæ (ē′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægæ* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Ægæ*, having all the segments beyond the head distinct, and no operculum closing the branchial chamber.

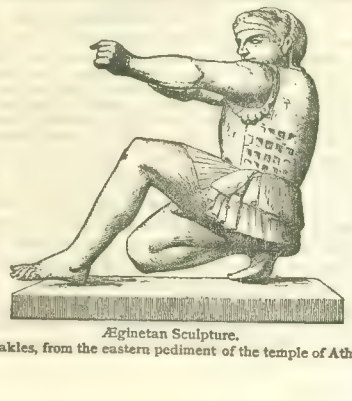
ægilopic, egilopic (ē-ji-lop′ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of ægilops.—2. Affected with ægilops.

ægilopical, egilopical (ē-ji-lop′i-kal), *a.* Same as *ægilopic*.

ægilops, egilops (ē′ji-lops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰγίλωψ* (*-ωπ-*), an ulcer in the eye; also, a kind of wild oats, and a kind of oak with sweet fruit. Cf. *αἰγιλος*, an herb of which goats were said to be fond; appar. < *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*, **αἰγιλ-*), a goat, + *ὄψ*, eye; cf. *ὤψ*, face, appearance.] 1. In *pathol.*, goat-eye; a tumor, abscess, or other affection of the inner angle (canthus) of the eye; sometimes, a fistula lacrymalis or other affection of the lacrymal duct. In a mild form, it is simply a swelling of the lacrymal papilla, and is very common.—2. [*cap.*] In *bot.*, a genus of grasses allied to *Triticum*, or wheat-grass, growing wild in the south of Europe and parts of Asia. It is believed by many botanists to be the origin of cultivated wheat.—3. A species of oak, *Quercus Ægilops*; the valonia-oak of the Levant.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of lamellibranchs. *James E. Hall*, 1850.

Ægina (ē-jī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Ægīna*, < Gr. *Αἴγινα*, an island in the Saronic gulf; also, in myth., a nymph of Argolis, beloved by Zeus.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Æginidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.—2. A genus of crustaceans.

Æginetan (ē-ji-nē′tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æginēta*, < Gr. *Αἰγινήτης*, an inhabitant of *Αἴγινα*: see *Ægina*.] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to the island of Ægina or its inhabitants.—**Æginetan sculptures**, or **Ægina marbles**, a collection of ancient sculptures discovered in 1811 on the island of Ægina, which originally decorated the temple of Athena. They date from about 475 B. C., and, although in general true to nature, their faces bear that forced smile which characterizes the portrayal of the human subject in all early Greek art. These sculptures are now the most notable ornament of the Glyptothek at Munich.



Æginetan Sculpture.
Herakles, from the eastern pediment of the temple of Athena.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Ægina.

Æginetic (ē-ji-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *Αἰγινητικός*, pertaining to *Αἴγινα*, Ægina.] Æginetan; resembling Æginetan work.

The coinage of Locris, Phocis, and Bœotia is entirely on the *Æginetic* standard. ★ *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 642.

Æginidæ (ē-jin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægina*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of *Trachymedusæ*, typified by the genus *Ægina*, containing craspedote acalephs with a hard discoidal umbrella, pouch-like enlargements of the digestive cavity, and the circular vessel usually reduced to a row of cells: related to *Geryoniidæ* and *Trachynemidæ*. The order to which the *Æginidæ* pertain is called *Hydromedusæ*, *Haplomorpha*, and by other names; it is that in which there is no hydriform trophosome, the medusæ developing directly from the ovum.

Ægiothus (ē-jī′ō-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰγίοθος*, also *αἰγιθος*, and later *αἰγινθος*, a bird, perhaps the hedge-sparrow.] The redpolls or redpoll linnets, a notable genus of *Fringillidæ*, founded by Cabanis in 1851. There are several species, of Europe, Asia, and North America; the common redpoll is *Æ. linaria*; the mealy redpoll is *Æ. canescens*. They are small finches, chiefly boreal in distribution, streaked with dusky and flaxen brown and white, the males with crimson poll and rosy breast. See cut under *redpoll*.

Ægipan (ē′ji-pan), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Αἰγίπαν*, < *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), goat, + *Πάν*, Pan.] 1. An epithet of the god Pan, having reference to his goat-like lower limbs, short horns, and upright pointed ears, the other portions of his body being like those of a man. See *Diopan*, and also *satyr* and *faun*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*. *Scudder*, 1877.

ægirine (ē′ji-rin), *n.* Same as *ægirite*.

ægirite (ē′ji-rīt), *n.* [< *Ægir*, the Icel. god of the sea (or *Ægirus*?), + *-ite*2.] A mineral occurring in greenish-black prismatic crystals, isomorphous with pyroxene. In composition it is nearly identical with acmite: found in southern Norway, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and elsewhere, commonly in elæolite-syenite. Also written *ægyrite* and *ægirine*.

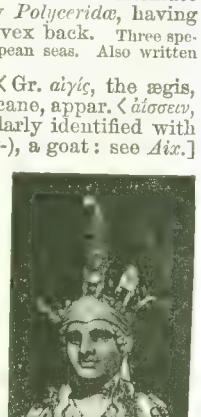
Ægirus (ē-jī′rus), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *Αἰγειρος*, a city of Lesbos. Cf. *αἴγειρος*, the black poplar.]



Ægirus punctilucens, dorsal view.

A genus of nudibranchiate or notobranchiate gastropods, of the family *Polyceridæ*, having large tubercles on the convex back. Three species are known from the European seas. Also written *Ægires*. *Lovén*, 1844.

ægis (ē′jis), *n.* [L. *ægis*, < Gr. *αἰγίς*, the ægis, also a rushing storm, hurricane, appar. < *ἀίσσειν*, shoot, dart, glance; popularly identified with *αἰγίς*, a goat-skin, < *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), a goat: see *Aix*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, originally the storm-cloud enveloping the thunderbolt, the especial weapon of Zeus; afterward considered as the skin of the goat Amalthea, the foster-mother of Zeus, which the latter took for defensive armor in his war with the Titans. According to another conception, it was a terrible and immortal arm wrought by Hephæstus after the fashion of a thunder-cloud fringed with lightning. It was intrusted by Zeus to Apollo and to Athena, and became a characteristic attribute of the latter.



Ægis.—Varvakeion Statuette of Athena.

2. In *art*, a representation of the ægis as a sort of mantle fringed with serpents, much more ample in archaic examples than later, generally worn covering the breast, but sometimes held extended over the left arm, or thrown over the arm to serve as a shield. The ægis of Athena, except in the most primitive representations, bears in the midst the head of the Gorgon Medusa, and is usually covered with scales like those of a serpent. Hence, figuratively—3. Any influence or power which protects: as, under the imperial *ægis*.

Also spelled *egis*.

Ægithalinæ (ē-jith-ą-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægithalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of titmice,

family *Paridæ*, typified by the genus *Ægithalus*. It was named by Reichenbach in 1850, and by Gray is made to include *Panurus* and a number of other genera of tits of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Ægithalus (ē-jith'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰγίθαλος*, the tit, L. *parus*.] The typical genus of *Ægithalinæ*, based upon *Parus pendulinus*, one of the European bottle-tits. The name is also used for another genus of tits, more commonly called *Acredula* (which see), of which *A. caudata* is the type. Also written *Ægithalos*.

Ægithognathæ (ē-ji-thog'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰγίθος*, also *αἰγιθος*, the hedge-sparrow, or perhaps the bunting, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In Huxley's classification of birds, a suborder of *Carinatæ*, having the bones of the palate disposed as in the sparrow and other passerine birds, and embracing the passerines, swifts, and woodpeckers. See *ægithognathism*.

ægithognathism (ē-ji-thog'nā-thism), *n.* The quality or condition of being ægithognathous; that structure of the bony palate of birds which consists in the union of the vomer with the alinasal walls and turbinals, and is characteristic of the suborder *Ægithognathæ*. Parker distinguishes four styles: (*a*) *incomplete*, very curiously exhibited by the low *Turnix*, which is closely related to gallinaceous birds; (*b*, *c*) *complete*, as represented under two varieties, one typified by the crow, an oscine passerine, the other by the clamatorial passerines *Pachyrhamphus* and *Pipra*; (*d*) *compound*, that is, mixed with a kind of desmognathism.

Ægithognathism is exhibited almost unexceptionally by the great group of passerine birds; it is also nearly coincident with Passeres, though a few other birds, notably the swifts, also exhibit it. *Coues*, N. A. Birds, p. 172.

ægithognathous (ē-ji-thog'nā-thus), *a.* [As *Ægithognathæ* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the *Ægithognathæ*; having the vomer united with the alinasal walls and turbinals. See *ægithognathism*.

Ægle (ē'glē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *αἴγλη*, splendor, a female name in Greek mythology.] 1. A genus of plants of tropical India, allied to and resembling the orange-tree, but with trifoliate leaves. *Æ. Marmelos*, the Bengal quince, golden apple, or bel, has an aromatic fruit, somewhat like an orange. A perfume and a yellow dye are obtained from the rind, and the dried fruit is a popular remedy in diarrhea and dysentery.

2. A genus of brachyurous decapodous crustaceans, or crabs, of which a species, *Ægle rufopunctata*, is found in Mauritius and the Philippine islands.—3. A genus of mollusks. *Oken*, 1815. See *Pneumodermon*.—4. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

ægobronchophony (ē″gō-brong-kof'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), goat, + *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *pathol.*, a combination of two sounds, ægophony and bronchophony, heard by auscultation in pleuro-pneumonia. See *ægophony* and *bronchophony*.

ægocerine (ē-gos'e-rin), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the genus *Ægocerus:* as, an *ægocerine* goat or antelope; *ægocerine* horns. Also written *aigocerine*.

Ægocerus (ē-gos'e-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), goat, + *κέρας*, a horn.] 1. A genus of wild goats, related to the ibexes, of the subfamily *Caprinæ*. *P. S. Pallas*, 1811; *J. E. Gray*.—2. A genus of antelopes with long spiral horns, related to the oryx and the addax, of the subfamily *Antilopinæ:* equal to *Hippotragus* (Sundevall). *Hamilton Smith*, 1827; *H. N. Turner*, 1849. Also written *Aigocerus*, *Ægoceros*.

ægophonic (ē-gō-fon'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ægophony. Sometimes written *egophonic*.

ægophony (ē-gof'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), a goat, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] In *pathol.*, a form of vocal resonance, broken and tremulous, heard in auscultation, and suggesting the bleating of a goat. It is best heard in hydrothorax at the level of the fluid. Sometimes written *egophony*.

ægropile (ē'grō-pīl), *n.* Same as *ægagropile*.

ægrotans (ē-grō'tanz), *n.*; pl. *ægrotantes* (ē-grō-tan'tēz). [L., ppr. of *ægrotare*, be sick: see *ægrotat*.] In English universities, one who is sick; one who holds an ægrotat (which see).

ægrotant (ē-grō'tant), *n.* [< L. *ægrotan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ægrotare:* see *ægrotat*.] One who is sick; an invalid. [Rare.]

ægrotantes, *n.* Plural of *ægrotans*.

ægrotat (ē-grō'tat), *n.* [L., he is sick, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *ægrotare*, be sick, < *ægrotus*, sick, < *æger*, sick.] In English universities, a medical certificate given to a student showing that he has been prevented by sickness from attending to his duties. Also called *æger*.

I sent my servant to the apothecary for a thing called an *ægrotat*, which I understood . . . meant a certificate that I was indisposed.

Babbage, Pass. from Life of a Phil. (1864), p. 37.

Reading ægrotat, in some universities, leave taken, commonly in December, in order to get time to read for one's degree.

ægyrite, *n.* See *ægirite*.

ælurid (ē-lū'rid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Æluridæ*.

Æluridæ (ē-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ælurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Feræ*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and series *Arctoidea*, closely related to the *Ursidæ* (bears). It is based upon a single genus and species, *Ælurus fulgens*, the panda, resembling a racoon in some respects. The technical characters of the family are found chiefly in the details of the skull and teeth, as compared with those of either bears or racoons. The tail is well developed (rudimentary in *Ursidæ*); the teeth are 36 in number (40 in *Procyonidæ*); there are only 2 true molars on each side of either jaw, with 3 premolars, 1 canine, and 3 incisors. The alisphenoid canal is well developed; the auditory bulla is very small, and is separated from the long trigonal paroccipital process. Also written *Ailuridæ*.

æluroid (ē-lū'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *αἴλουρος*, a cat (see *Ælurus*), + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Feline; cat-like; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Æluroidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Æluroidea*.

Æluroidea (ē-lū-roi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *æluroid*.] A superfamily section of feline fissiped carnivorous mammals, typified by the cat family, *Felidæ*, and containing also the families *Cryptoproctidæ*, *Protelidæ*, *Hyænidæ*, *Viverridæ*, and *Eupleridæ* (but not the family *Æluridæ*): distinguished as a series from the *Cynoidea* or canine series, and the *Arctoidea* or ursine series (to which the family *Æluridæ* belongs). The carotid canal is not well developed; the glenoid foramen is minute or wanting; the foramen lacerum posterius and the condyloid foramen debouch together; Cowper's glands are present; and the os penis is rudimentary, except in *Cryptoprocta*. *Æluroidea typica* are the true felines or cats, of the families *Felidæ* and *Cryptoproctidæ*. *Æluroidea hyæniformia* are the hyenas, of the families *Hyænidæ* and *Protelidæ*. *Æluroidea viverriformia* are the civets, ichneumons, etc., of the families *Viverridæ* and *Eupleridæ*. See these family names. *Flower; Gill.* Also written *Ailuroidea*.

It is unfortunate that the two names *Æluroidea* and Æluridæ should clash, as not belonging to the same sections [of the Carnivora]. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 258.

Æluropoda (ē-lū-rop'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *æluropus* (*-pod-*), adj.: see *æluropodous*.] A name given by J. E. Gray to the typical viverrine division of the family *Viverridæ*, the species of which division are æluropodous (which see). The name is contrasted with *Cynopoda*.

æluropodous (ē-lū-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *æluropus* (*-pod-*), adj., cat-footed: see *Æluropus*.] Cat-footed; having feet like a cat, that is, with sharp, retractile claws: opposed to *cynopodous*, or dog-footed, and specifically applied to the typical viverrine division of the family *Viveridæ*.

Æluropus (ē-lū'rō-pus), *n.* [NL., < *Ælurus*, q. v., + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A remarkable



Æluropus melanoleucus.

genus of carnivorous quadrupeds of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, connecting the true bears with *Ælurus* and other genera. In the upper jaw they have 3 incisor, 1 canine, 4 premolar, and 2 molar teeth, and in the lower 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars; the skull has a short facial portion, the bony palate not extending back of the teeth, an alisphenoid canal, an enormous sagittal crest, and zygomatic arches; the tail is very short, and the feet are less plantigrade and the soles more hairy than in the true bears. *Æ. melanoleucus*, of Tibet, the type and only species, is of the size of a small brown bear, of a whitish color, with black limbs, shoulders, ears, and eye-ring. Also written *Ailuropus*.

Ælurus (ē-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴλουρος*, a cat, perhaps < *αἰόλος*, quick-moving, + *οὐρά*, tail. The early history of the domestic cat being involved in doubt (see *cat*), some identify the Gr. *αἴλουρος* with the ferret or polecat, *Putorius furo*, and others with the genet or civet-cat, a species of *Viverra*.] The typical genus of the family *Æluridæ* (which see), containing the wah or panda, *Ælurus fulgens*, of India. Also written *Ailurus*.

Æolian[1] (ē-ō'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Æolius*, < Gr. *Αἰόλιος*, Æolian, < *Αἰολος*, Æolus, the god of the winds: see *Æolus*.] 1. Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds in Greek mythology, and hence sometimes (with or without a capital) to the wind in general: as, the *Æolian* Isles (now the Lipari islands, north of Sicily), the fabled home of the god. Also written *Eolian* and *Aiolian*.

The breezes blur the fountain's glass,
And wake *Æolian* melodies.

T. B. Aldrich, Pampinea.

2. [*l. c.*] Due to atmospheric action; wind-blown: as, an *æolian* deposit: applied, in *geol.*, to accumulations of detrital material, especially fine sand and loam, which have been carried to their present position by the wind. By far the most important deposit of this kind is the loess of northwestern China (see *loess*), and it was to designate this peculiar and most remarkable formation that the term *æolian* was applied in geology in place of *subaërial* (which see). Also written *eolian*.—**Æolian attachment,** a contrivance attached to a pianoforte, by which a stream of air can be thrown upon the wires, prolonging their vibration and greatly increasing the volume of sound.—**Æolian harp** or **lyre,** a stringed instrument that is caused to sound by the impulse of air. A common form is that of a box of thin fibrous wood, to which are attached a number of fine catgut strings, sometimes as many as fifteen, of equal length and tuned in unison, stretched on low bridges at each end. Its length is made to correspond with the size of the window or aperture in which it is intended to be placed. When the wind blows athwart the strings it produces the effect of an orchestra when heard at a distance, sweetly mingling all the harmonics, and swelling or diminishing the sounds according to the strength of the blast.

★—**Æolian rocks.** See above, 2.

Æolian[2] (ē-ō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æolius*, < Gr. *Αἰόλιος*, < *Αἰολος*, Æolus, the mythical founder of the Æolians, one of the sons of Hellen, reputed ancestor of all the Hellenes, > Gr. *Αἰολεύς*, an Æolian, pl. *Αἰολεῖς*, *Αἰολῆς*, > L. *Æoles*, the Æolians. See *Æolian*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the branch of the Greek race named from Æolus, son of Hellen, or to Æolia or Æolis, a district of Asia Minor north of Ionia colonized by and named from them.

The *Æolian* colonies, attributed to Argive leaders, and established for the most part upon a narrow strip of land around the Eleatic Gulf, were also originally twelve in number. . . . To the Æolians Lesbos became by degrees a kind of metropolis; Mytilene is one of the principal seats of the older Greek civilization. It was precisely in these regions that the reminiscences of the Homeric epoch were preserved in the most vivid form; the Ionian Chios is the seat of the Homeridæ, who kept up the traditions of that time. *L. von Ranke*, Universal Hist., p. 130.

Æolian mode. (*a*) In *Greek music*, an octave-species or scale consisting of two Dorian tetrachords (taken downward), with an added step below, sounding much like a scale beginning on A on the keyboard and proceeding downward by the white keys only. Also and more accurately called *hypodorian*. (*b*) In *Gregorian music*, a scale (taken upward) in which the half-steps fall between the second and third and the fifth and sixth tones, being equivalent to an upward scale on the keyboard beginning with A and using white keys only. Also called the *modus peregrinus*. See *mode*, 7.

II. *n.* A member of one of the three great divisions of the ancient Greek race, the two other divisions being the Dorian and the Ionian. The inhabitants of Æolis, of part of Thessaly, of Bœotia and much of central Greece, of Arcadia, and other districts not Dorian or Ionian, were commonly accounted Æolians. The Acheans, when not spoken of as a distinct race of Greeks, were also included among the Æolians.

★ Also written *Eolian* and *Aiolian*.

Æolic (ē-ol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æolicus*, < Gr. *Αἰολικός*, of or pertaining to Æolis or the Æolians: see *Æolian*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Æolis or Æolia, to the Æolians, or to Æolus, their mythical ancestor; Æolian: as, *Æolic* towns; the *Æolic* branch of the Greek race.

That Dicaiarchus was correct is proved by an examination of the peculiar position occupied by the traces of *Aiolic* influence in Homer. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 232.

Æolic dialect, one of the three great dialects or groups of subdialects of ancient Greek, the others being the Doric and Ionic. It was spoken in Æolis and many other Greek countries, and is important as the dialect used by the Lesbian poets Sappho, Alcæus, etc.

II. *n.* The language of the Æolians; the Æolian dialect of Greek.

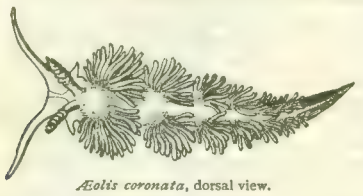
Also written *Eolic* and *Aiolic*.

æolid, æolidid (ē'ō-lid, ē-ol'i-did), *n.* A member of the *Æolidæ* or *Æolididæ*.

Æolidæ (ē-ol'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Æolididæ*.

Æolididæ (ē-ō-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æolis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, with diversiform gills placed on the sides of the back, and the tentacles retractile. They are active, and swim freely on their backs. In the genus *Æolis* (which see) the gills consist of an immense number of finger-like processes, forming tufts on each side of the body, some of which receive cæcal prolongations of the stomach and liver. Their papillæ pos-

sess the power of discharging, when the animal is irritated, a milky fluid, which, however, is harmless to the human skin. Also written *Eolididæ*, *Æolidæ*, *Eolidæ*.

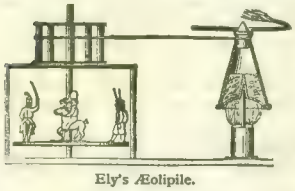


Æolis coronata, dorsal view.

Æolidinæ (ē″ō-li-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æolis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] A group of mollusks. See *Æolididæ*. Also written *Eolidinæ*.

★**æolina** (ē-ō-lī′nä), *n.* [< L. *Æolus*, < Gr. *Αἰολος*, the god of the winds: see *Æolus*.] A small free-reed musical instrument, the precursor of the accordion and concertina (which see), invented by Wheatstone about 1829.

★**æolipile** (ē′ō-li-pīl or ē-ol′i-pīl), *n.* [*Æoli pilæ* (*pylæ*, Gr. *πύλαι*, gates?), 'balls of Æolus.'] An instrument illustrating the expansive force of steam generated in a closed vessel, and escaping by a narrow aperture, said to have been invented by Hero of Alexandria in the second century B. C. It consisted of a hollow ball containing water and two arms bent in opposite directions, from the narrow apertures of which steam issued with such reduction of pressure that the unbalanced pressure opposite to the hole caused the ball to rotate. Several attempts have been made to apply the principle of the æolipile to rotating machinery. Ely's æolipile is used for rotating a toy. It consists of a boiler, with an arm through which the steam is permitted to escape, placed upon a central upright pivot, and connected by a band with the drum of the toy to be rotated. Also spelled *eolipile* and (by mistake) *eolipyle*.



Ely's Æolipile.

Æolis (ē′ō-lis), *n.* [NL. (like L. *Æolis*, Gr. *Αἰολίς* (*-ιδ-*), name of a country), < *αἰόλος*, quick-moving, nimble, rapid, changeable.] The typical genus of the family *Æolididæ* (which see). Also spelled *Eolis*, as originally by Cuvier, 1798.

Æolism (ē′ō-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. **Αἰολισμός*, < *Αἰολίζειν*, imitate the Æolians: see *Æolic* and *-ism*.] A peculiarity of the Æolic dialect, or such peculiarities collectively. Sometimes written *Aiolism*.

First must be eliminated from the so-called *Æolisms* all phenomena which, so far from deserving the name of *Æolisms*, do not so much as occur in Æolic.
Amer. Jour. of Philol., V. 521.

Æolist (ē′ō-list), *n.* [< L. *Æolus*, the god of the winds, + *-ist*.] A pretender to inspiration: so called humorously by Swift ("Tale of a Tub," viii.), as deriving all things from wind (that is, the breath of inspiration).

æolotropic (ē″ō-lō-trop′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *æolotropy* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *phys.*, not having the same properties in all directions; non-isotropic; anisotropic: said of a body with reference to elasticity or the action upon it of light, heat, etc.

An individual body, or the substance of a homogeneous solid, may be isotropic in one quality or class of qualities, but *æolotropic* in others.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., I. § 677.

II. *n.* A non-isotropic substance, or one having different properties in different directions, as a biaxial crystal.

æolotropy (ē-ō-lot′rō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰόλος*, changeful, + *-τροπία*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *phys.*, the state or quality of being æolotropic; the opposite of *isotropy* (which see); anisotropy.

In the case of a sphere, the tendency to set in a uniform [magnetic] field is wholly dependent on the *æolotropy* of the sphere. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 245.

Æolus (ē′ō-lus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Αἰολος*, the god of the winds, lit. the rapid or the changeable, < *αἰόλος*, quick-moving, rapid, glancing, changing, changeable.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the god and ruler of the winds, which at his will he set free or held prisoners in a hollow mountain.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An apparatus for renewing the air in rooms. —**3.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

æon, æonian, etc. See *eon, eonian*, etc.

Æpus (ē′pus), *n.* Same as *Æpys*.

Æpyornis (ē-pi-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰπύς*, high, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of gigantic fossil birds found in Madagascar. One species is named *Æpyornis maximus*. It was 3-toed like *Dinornis*, of similar enormous stature, and is one of the largest known birds. The egg was some 12 or 14 inches long, and of the capacity of 6 ostrich-eggs or about 12 dozen hen-eggs. The remains are found in very recent deposits, and the bird was probably contemporary with the moa. *Æpyornis* is the type of a family *Æpyornithidæ*, related to the rheas, cassowaries, and emus. Sometimes spelled *Epyornis*, and even *Epiornis;* the latter is wholly inadmissible.

Æpyornithes (ē-pi-ôr′ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Æpyornis* (*-nith-*).] A superfamily group, made an order by Newton, of gigantic extinct struthious birds, based upon the *Æpyornithidæ* (which see).

Æpyornithidæ (ē-pi-ôr-nith′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æpyornis* (*-nith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds represented by the genus *Æpyornis* (which see).

Æpyprymnus (ē-pi-prim′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰπύς*, high, steep, + *πρύμνα*, stern.] A notable genus of kangaroo-rats of comparatively large size, and otherwise resembling the hare-kangaroos, *Lagorchestes*. The type is *Æ. rufescens*, the red potoroo of New South Wales. *A. H. Garrod*, 1875.

Æpys (ē′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰπύς*, also *αἰπός*, high, steep.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, the larvæ of which have but one claw on each foot. Also written *Æpus*.

æqualiflorous, *a.* See *equaliflorous*.

æquisonance, æquisonant. See *equisonance, equisonant*.

Æquivalvia (ē-kwi-val′vi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *æquus*, equal, + *valva*, door (valve).] **1.** In Lamarck's classification, 1801, one of two divisions of his conchiferous *Acephalæa*, containing the equivalve bivalves: opposed to *Inæquivalvia*.—**2.** In Latreille's classification, 1825, one of two divisions of pedunculate *Brachiopoda* (the other being *Inæquivalvia*), represented by the genus *Lingula*. See cut under *Lingulidæ*.

Æquorea (ē-kwō′rē-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *æquoreus*, of the sea: see *æquoreal*.] A genus of medusæ, type of the family *Æquoreidæ* (which see). *Æ. cyanea* is an example.

æquoreal (ē-kwō′rē-al), *a.* [< L. *æquoreus*, of the sea, < *æquor*, level, even surface, esp. a calm, smooth sea, < *æquus*, even, equal: see *equal*.] Of or pertaining to the sea; marine; oceanic: specifically used in the name of a fish, the *æquoreal* pipe-fish, *Nerophis æquoreus*. *Yarrell*.

Æquoreidæ, Æquoridæ (ē-kwō-rē′i-dē, ē-kwôr′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æquorea* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydromedusæ*, represented by the genus *Æquorea*, with numerous radial vessels and marginal tentacles. The family is related to the campanularians and sertularians, and pertains to an order *Calyptoblastea*, or to a suborder *Campanulariæ* of *Hydromedusæ*. They attain a large size, being a foot or more in diameter. The family was founded by Eschscholtz in 1829.

aër (ā′ėr), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀήρ*, air: see *air*[1].] **1.** (*a*) Ordinary air of the atmosphere. (*b*) Some kind of air, as a gas. [Formerly a common term in chemistry and physics, now rare or obsolete.]—**2.** In the Hellenic branch of the Eastern Church, the third or outermost of the veils placed over the sacrament. See *air*[1], *n.*, 7.—**Aër perflabilis** (L., air blowing through), open air.

Open air, which they call *aër perflabilis*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 331.

æra, *n.* See *era*.

æraria, *n.* Plural of *ærarium*.

ærarian (ē-rā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ærarius*, monetary, fiscal, *ærarius*, n. (sc. *civis*), an ærarian, < *æs* (*ær-*), bronze, money: see *æs*.] **I.** *a.* In *Rom. hist.*, of or pertaining to the ærarium or Roman treasury; fiscal: as, the *ærarian* prefects.

II. *n.* One of the lowest class of Roman citizens, who paid only a poll-tax and had no right to vote. To this class the censors could degrade citizens of any higher rank who had committed heinous crimes.

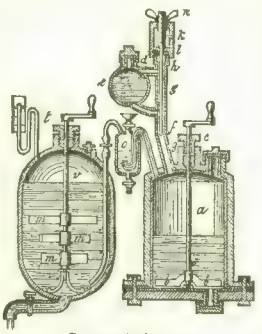
ærarium (ē-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *æraria* (-ä). [L., neut. of *ærarius*, of or pertaining to money: see *ærarian*.] Among the Romans, a place where public money was deposited; the public treasury.

★**aërate** (ā′ė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aërated*, ppr. *aërating*. [< L. *aër*, air (see *air*[1]), + *-ate*[2].] **1.** To expose to the free action of the air.—**2.** To cause to mix with carbonic-acid or other gas.—**3.** In *physiol.*, to change the circulating fluids of, as animals, by the agency of the air; arterialize.—**Aërated bread,** bread baked from dough into which carbonic-acid gas has been forced mechanically, instead of being set free within its substance by fermentation of yeast or decomposition of baking-powder.—**Aërated waters,** a term applied to a variety of acidulous and alkaline beverages, more or less impregnated with carbonic-acid gas, which renders them sparkling and effervescent. The most common, *carbonic-acid water* (usually called *soda-water*, because it was formerly an official preparation and contained sodium carbonate), is made on a large scale by pouring dilute sulphuric acid on carbonate of lime, marble, or chalk. Carbonic-acid gas is evolved, which is either forced into water at once by its own tension as it is evolved, or received in a reservoir and afterward forced into water by a pump. A small quantity of ginger or capsicum-extract and sugar, placed in bottles before filling with this water, converts the solution into gingerade or ginger ale, while essence of lemon, citric acid, and sugar mixed in the same way form lemonade. All water from natural springs is aërated; and the flat, mawkish taste of freshly boiled water is due to the absence of air and carbonic acid.—**Aërating filter,** a water-filter in which the water as it descends falls into a closed chamber, displacing the contained air, which, passing upward through the filtering material, aërates the water in its passage.

aëration (ā-ē-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *aërate*.] **1.** The act of airing or of exposing to the action of the air: as, the *aëration* of soil by plowing, harrowing, etc.—**2.** The act or operation of mixing or saturating with a gas, as carbonic-acid gas or common air.—**3.** In *physiol.*, the arterialization of the venous blood by respiration in the higher animals, and by corresponding processes in the lower animals.

The taking in of food by a polype is at intervals now short, now very long, as circumstances determine; . . . while such *aëration* as is effected is similarly without a trace of rhythm. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 28.

aërator (ā′ė-rā-tọr), *n.* [< *aërate*, as if L. **aërator*.] **1.** A blower; a contrivance for fumigating wheat and other grain, to bleach it and destroy fungi and insects.—**2.** An apparatus for forcing air or carbonic-acid gas into water or other liquids. The most simple form is a mechanical device for pumping air into water, or a spray for bringing water into contact with air. More complicated forms employ chemicals to secure the formation of carbonic-acid gas in water or liquors, or elaborate machinery for forcing the gas into vessels containing the liquid, and for producing the proper mixture by agitating the latter in presence of the gas under pressure.



Cameron's Aërator.

a, gas-generator; *b*, *b*, and *m*, *m*, *m*, agitators; *c*, stuffing-box; *e*, acid-holder; *f*, conical plug; *g*, *d*, *s*, leaden pipes; *h*, stuffing-box; *k*, pin; *l*, bridle; *n*, nut; *o*, intermediate vessel; *t*, pressure-gage; *v*, impregnator.

aërial (ā-ē′ri-al), *a.* [Formerly also *aëreal*, < L. *aërius* (= Gr. *ἀέριος*), also *aëreus*, pertaining to the air, < *aër*, < Gr. *ἀήρ*: see *air*[1].] **1.** Belonging or pertaining to the air or atmosphere; inhabiting or frequenting the air; existing or happening in the air; produced by or in the air: as, *aërial* regions; *aërial* perspective; *aërial* songsters; *aërial* ascents.

Even till we make the main, and the *aërial* blue,
An indistinct regard. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

Aërial honey and ambrosial dews.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

2. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air; airy; hence, unsubstantial; visionary: as, *aërial* beings; *aërial* fancies; an *aërial* castle.

Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and dæmons, hear:
Ye know the spheres and various tasks assign'd
By laws eternal to the *aërial* kind.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 76.

The next who follows . . . has to build his own cloud-castle as if it were the first *aërial* edifice that a human soul had ever constructed. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xvi.

3. Reaching far into the air; high; lofty; elevated: as, *aërial* spires; an *aërial* flight.

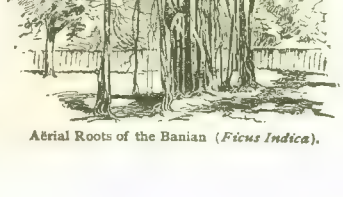
The *aërial* mountains which pour down
Indus and Oxus from their icy caves. *Shelley*, Alastor.

4. Possessed of a light and graceful beauty; ethereal.

Some music is above me; most music is beneath me. I like Beethoven and Mozart—or else some of the *aërial* compositions of the older Italians. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

The light *aërial* gallery, golden-rail'd,
Burnt like a fringe of fire.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

5. In *bot.*, growing in the air, and independently of the soil, as epiphytes, or the adventitious roots of some trees: as, *aërial* orchids or roots.



Aërial Roots of the Banian (*Ficus Indica*).

Aërial acid, an old name for carbonic-acid gas, from a belief that it entered into the composition of atmospheric air.—**Aërial birds** (*Aves aëriæ*), birds which habitually move chiefly by flight, as distinguished from walking, wading, and swimming birds.—**Aërial car,** a car used for traveling in the air; specifically, the basket of a balloon, or a car designed for an aërial railway.—**Aërial figures,** figures by which painters seek to represent the fabled inhabitants of the air, as demons, genii, gnomes, etc.—**Aërial gills,** the wings of insects. *Oken.*—**Aërial image,** an image caused by the convergence of rays of light reflected or refracted from objects through strata of air of different densities, the image appearing suspended in the air, as the different kinds of mirage; also, an image perceived by looking into or toward a concave mirror. See *mirage.*—**Aërial mammals,** the bats. *W. H. Flower.*—**Aërial navigation.** See *navigation.*—**Aërial perspective.** See *perspective.*—**Aërial photography,** photography by means of cameras supported at a considerable height above the ground by kites or balloons.—**Aërial poison.** Same as *miasma.*—**Aërial railway.** (*a*) A proposed system of wires for guiding balloons. (*b*) A name sometimes applied to systems of transportation by cars suspended from a rail or rope above them.—**Aërial rocks.** Same as *æolian rocks.* See *Æolian*[1], 2.—**Aërial telegraphy,** a method of telegraphing by means of kites.—**Aërial tints,** in *painting,* tints or modifications of color by which the expression of distance is attained.=**Syn.** *Airy, Aërial.* See *airy*[1].

aëriality (ā-ē-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *aërial* + *-ity.*] Unsubstantiality; airiness.

> The mere *aëriality* of the entire speculation.
> *De Quincey,* Murder, Postscript.

aërially (ā-ē'ri-al-i), *adv.* In an aërial manner; so as to resemble air or the atmosphere; ethereally.

> Your eyes
> Touch'd with a somewhat darker hue,
> And less *aërially* blue. *Tennyson,* Margaret.

aërialness (ā-ē'ri-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being aërial or airy.

aërian[1] (ā-ē'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *aërius:* see *aërial.*] Aërial; of or belonging to the air; produced or existing in the atmosphere.

> In the flasks which are altered by these *aërian* spores, there rarely is perceived that nauseating cadaveric odor of intense putrefaction. *Science,* III. 520.

Aërian[2] (ā-ē'ri-an), *n.* [< LL. *Aëriani,* pl., < *Aërius,* a proper name.] A member of a reforming sect of the fourth century, so called from their leader Aërius, a presbyter of Sebastia in Pontus, who separated from the church about A. D. 360. They maintained that a presbyter or elder does not differ from a bishop in authority, repudiated prayers for the dead, and rejected church fasts.

Aërides (ā-er'i-dēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *aër,* air, + *-ides.*] A genus of epiphytal orchidaceous plants. These plants have distichous leaves, and large, bright-colored, sweet-scented flowers. They are natives of the warmer parts of Asia, and are extensively cultivated in hothouses.

aerie[1]†, *a.* See *aery*[1].

aerie[2], *n.* and *v.* See *aery*[2].

aërifaction (ā″ē-ri-fak'shon), *n.* [< *aërify:* see *-faction.*] The action of aërifying; aërification. *N. E. D.*

aëriferous (ā-ē-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *aër,* air, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying air, as the tracheæ and bronchial tubes of air-breathing vertebrates or the tracheæ of insects.

aërification (ā″ē-ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *aërify:* see *-fication.*] 1. The act of combining anything with air; the state of being filled with air.—2. The act of becoming air, or of changing into an aëriform state, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid form into gas or an elastic vapor; the state of being aëriform.

aëriform (ā'ē-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *aër,* air, + *-formis,* < *forma,* form.] 1. Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic invisible fluid; gaseous. The gases are *aëriform* fluids.—2. Figuratively, unsubstantial; unreal. *Carlyle.*

aërify (ā'ē-ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aërified,* ppr. *aërifying.* [< L. *aër,* air, + *-ficare,* < *facere,* make: see *-fy.*] 1. To infuse air into; fill with air, or combine air with.—2. To change into an aëriform state.

aëro-. [NL., etc., < Gr. *ἀερο-* (*ἀερ-*), combining form of *ἀήρ,* L. *aër,* air: see *air*[1].] The first element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning air, the air, atmosphere.

aërobate (ā'ē-rō-bāt), *v. i.* [< Gr. *ἀεροβατεῖν,* < *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *βατεῖν,* tread.] To walk (as if) on the air. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

aërobe (ā'ē-rōb), *n.* One of the aërobia.

aërobia (ā-ē-rō'bi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of ★*aërobius,* < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *βιος,* life.] A name given by Pasteur (in the French form, *aérobies*) to those bacteria which are able to live in contact with the air, and which absorb oxygen from it: opposed to *anaërobia.*

aërobian (ā-ē-rō'bi-ạn), *a.* Relating to or characteristic of aërobia (which see); dependent upon air for life. An equivalent form is *aërobious.*

★**aërobic** (ā-ē-rō'bik), *a.* Same as *aërobian.*

aërobiosis (ā″ē-rō-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *βίωσις,* way of life, < *βιόειν,* live, < *βίος,* life.] Life in and by means of an atmosphere containing oxygen.

aërobiotic (ā″ē-rō-bī-ot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *βιωτικός,* pertaining to life, < *βιόειν,* live: see *aërobiosis.*] Of or pertaining to aërobiosis; living on atmospheric oxygen: as, *aërobiotic* forms in fermentation.

aërobious (ā-ē-rō'bi-us), *a.* [< NL. *aërobius:* see *aërobia.*] Same as *aërobian.* *Pasteur,* Fermentation (trans.), p. 210.

Aërobranchia (ā″ē-rō-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *βράγχια,* gills.] A subclass or "grade" of *Arachnida,* composed of *Scorpionina, Pedipalpi,* and *Araneida,* or true scorpions, whip-scorpions, and spiders; one of three groups, the other two being *Hematobranchia* and *Lipobranchia.* *E. R. Lankester,* 1881.

aërobranchiate (ā″ē-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Aërobranchia.*

aëroclinoscope (ā″ē-rō-klī'nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *κλίνειν,* bend, incline, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] An apparatus devised by Buys Ballot to indicate the probable location of a storm-center and the direction of the storm-wind. It consists of a vertical post supporting two horizontal bars, one of which shows the direction of the barometric gradient and the other the predicted direction of the wind.

aërocyst (ā'ē-rō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *κύστις,* bladder: see *cyst.*] In *bot.,* the air-vessel or bladder by means of which many algæ, as *Fucus vesiculosus,* are supported in the water, and oceanic species, as the gulfweed, float on the surface. See cut under *air-cell.*

aërodynamic (ā″ē-rō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *dynamic,* q. v.] Relating or pertaining to the air or other gases in motion.

aërodynamics (ā″ē-rō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *aërodynamic:* see *dynamics.*] The science which treats of the motion of the air and other gases, or of their properties and mechanical effects when in motion.

aërognosy (ā-ē-rog'nō-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *γνῶσις,* knowledge.] Same as *aërology.* [Rare.]

aërographer (ā-ē-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who describes the atmosphere.

aërographic (ā″ē-rō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to aërography.

aërographical (ā″ē-rō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *aërographic.*

aërography (ā-ē-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write, describe.] Description of the air or atmosphere.

aërohydrodynamic (ā″ē-rō-hī″drō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *hydrodynamic.*] Acting by the power of air in water.—**Aërohydrodynamic wheel,** an apparatus for transmitting power to a distance, proposed by M. Calles, a Belgian engineer. The operation consists in conducting condensed air through a tube, and discharging it into the curved buckets of a cogged wheel submerged in water in such a manner as to turn the wheel by its ascensional force.

aërohydrous (ā″ē-rō-hī'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ous.*] Composed of or containing air and water: specifically applied to minerals which contain water in their cavities. *Craig.*

aërolite (ā'ē-rō-līt), *n.* [The more common form of *aërolith:* see *-lite* and *-lith.*] A body falling through the atmosphere to the earth from outer space; a meteorite; properly, a meteoric stone. See *meteorite.*

aërolith (ā'ē-rō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *λίθος,* stone.] Same as *aërolite.*

aërolithology (ā″ē-rō-li-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *aërolith* + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] That department of science which treats of aërolites.

aërolitic (ā″ē-rō-lit'ik), *a.* Relating to aërolites.

aërologic, aërological (ā″ē-rō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to aërology.

aërologist (ā-ē-rol'ō-jist), *n.* One who is versed in aërology.

aërology (ā-ē-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of physics which treats of the air, its properties and phenomena. Also called *aërognosy.*

aëromancer (ā'ē-rō-man″sėr), *n.* [< ME. *ayeromauncer;* < *aëromancy* + *-er*[1].] One who practises aëromancy.

aëromancy (ā'ē-rō-man″si), *n.* [< ME. *aeromancye, aeromaunce,* < OF. ★*aeromancie, aeromantie* (Cotgrave), mod. F. *aéromancie,* < LL. *aëromantia,* < LGr. *ἀερομαντεία* (Harper's Lat. Dict.), < Gr. *ἀήρ,* air, + *μαντεία,* divination, < *μαντεύεσθαι,* divine, prophesy, < *μάντις,* prophet.] Divination by means of the air and winds or atmospheric phenomena: now sometimes used to denote the practice of forecasting changes in the weather.

aëromantic (ā″ē-rō-man'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of aëromancy.

aërometer (ā-ē-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *aërometrum,* < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *μέτρον,* measure. Cf. Gr. *ἀερομετρεῖν,* measure the air.] An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the density of air and other fluids.—**Barometrical aërometer,** an instrument consisting of a vertical U-tube with open ends and mounted upon a stand, used in measuring the relative specific gravities of liquids. Thus, if water is poured into one branch of the tube and oil into the other, and if it is found that 9 inches of water balance 10 inches of oil, it indicates that their relative specific gravities are as 10 to 9.

aërometric (ā″ē-rō-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to aërometry.

aërometry (ā-ē-rom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *aérométrie,* < NL. *aërometria,* < *aërometrum:* see *aërometer.*] The science of measuring mass, density, and other physical constants of air and other fluids, and of determining the relations of their pressure, volume, and temperature.

aëronaut (ā'ē-rō-nât), *n.* [< F. *aéronaute,* < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *ναύτης* (= L. *nauta*), sailor, < *ναῦς* = L. *navis,* ship: see *nautical.*] One who sails or floats in the air; an aërial navigator; a balloonist.

aëronautic, aëronautical (ā″ē-rō-nâ'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to aëronautics or aërial sailing.

aëronautics (ā″ē-rō-nâ'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *aëronautic:* see *-ics.*] The science or art of aërial navigation, as by means of a balloon, gliding-machine, or aëroplane.

aëronautism (ā'ē-rō-nâ″tizm), *n.* [< *aëronaut* + *-ism.*] The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, as in balloons.

aërophane (ā'ē-rō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *-φανής,* appearing, < *φαίνειν,* show.] A light gauze or imitation of crape. *E. H. Knight.*

aërophobia (ā″ē-rō-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀερο-φόβος,* afraid of air, < *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *-φόβος,* fearing: see *-phobia.*] A dread of air, that is, of a current of air; a symptom common in hydrophobia, and occasionally observed in hysteria and other diseases.

aërophoby (ā'ē-rō-fō″bi), *n.* Aërophobia.

aërophone (ā'ē-rō-phōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), ★air, + *φωνή,* voice, sound.] An apparatus invented by Edison for increasing the intensity (amplitude) of sound-waves, as those from spoken words.

★**aërophore** (ā'ē-rō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *-φόρος,* < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A respirator in the form of a tank, into which the air exhaled from the lungs passes, and which contains chemicals designed to revive it and fit it to be breathed again. It is carried on the back like a knapsack, and was contrived for the use of firemen in entering burning buildings, etc. See *respirator.*

aërophyte (ā'ē-rō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *φυτόν,* a plant, < *φύειν,* produce.] A plant which lives exclusively in air, absorbing all its nourishment from it alone, as some orchids and many *Bromeliaceæ;* an air-plant. See *epiphyte.*

★**aëroplane**[1] (ā'ē-rō-plān), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *plane,* q. v.] A light framework, either plane or somewhat concave, covered on its under side with a fabric, used in flying-machines and aërostatical experiments. When the machine is driven through the air, the aeroplane, set at an angle of about 7° above the horizontal, tends to support it by the upward reaction of the still air. See the supplement.

★**aëroplane**[2] (ā'ē-rō-plān), *n.* [= F. *aéroplane,* < Gr. *ἀερόπλανος,* wandering in air, < *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *πλάνος,* wandering: see *planet.*] A flying-machine invented by Victor Tatin and successfully tried at the French experiment-station of Chalais-Meudon in 1879. It consists of a cylindrical receiver for compressed air used to drive two air-propellers, two laterally extended wings, and a tail for steering. The velocity obtained was 8 meters per second.

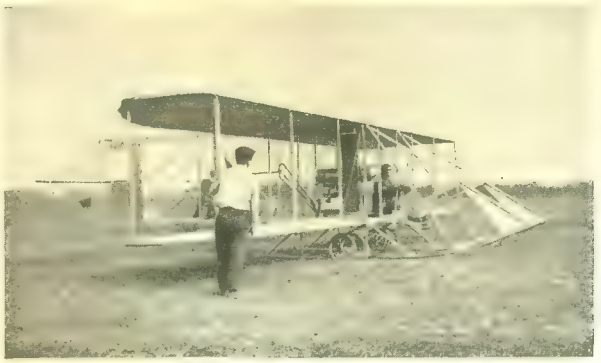
aëroscepsy (ā'ē-rō-skep″si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *σκέψις,* a viewing, perception, < *σκέπτεσθαι,* look at, watch: see *sceptic, skeptic.*] In *zoöl.,* ability to perceive the state of the atmosphere; such susceptibility to atmospheric conditions as various animals (insects and snails, for example) are supposed to possess; the sense of aëroscopy; the faculty of exercising aëroscopy in-



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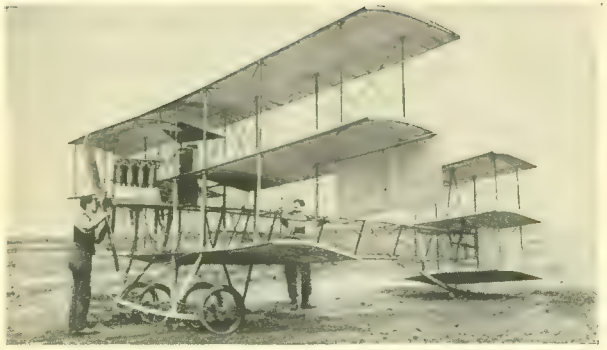
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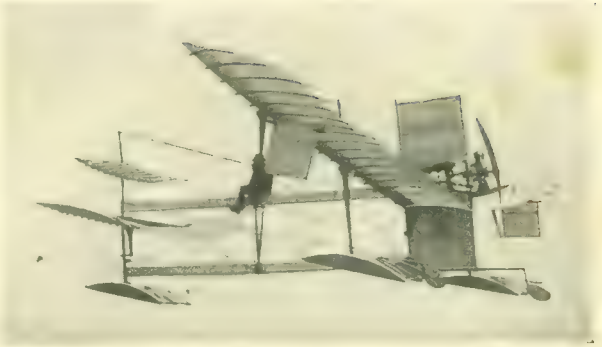
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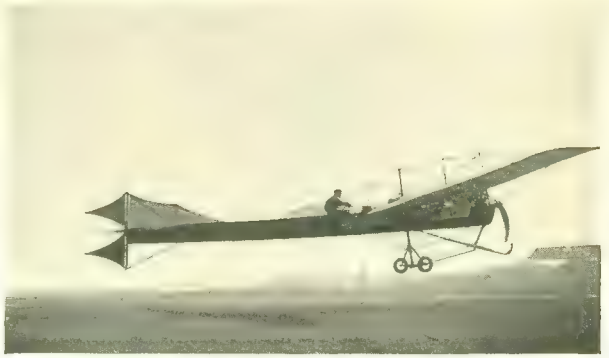
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9

1 Santos-Dumont's "Demoiselle" 2 Blériot Monoplane
3 Wright Biplane

4 Paulhan Biplane 5 Roe Triplane
6 Curtiss Biplane

7 Fabre *Hydroplane* 8 Farman Biplane
9 Antoinette Monoplane

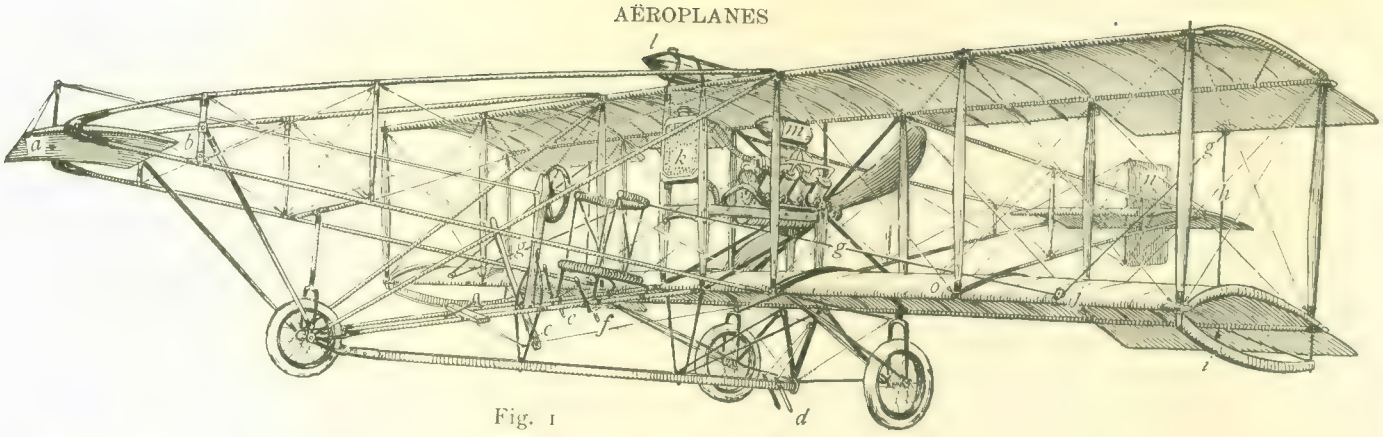


Fig. 1

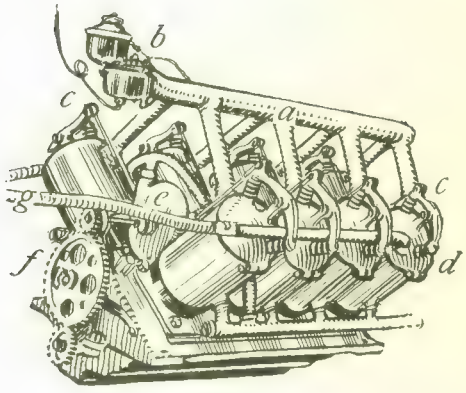


Fig. 2

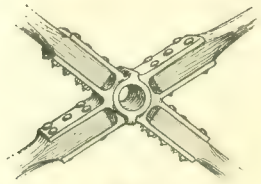


Fig. 3

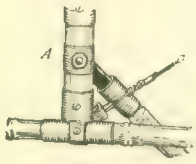


Fig. 7

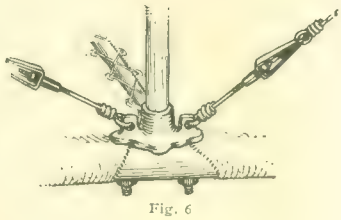


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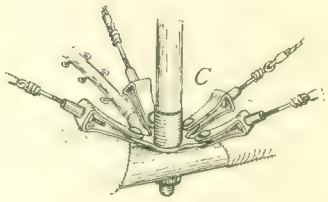


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

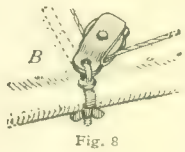


Fig. 8

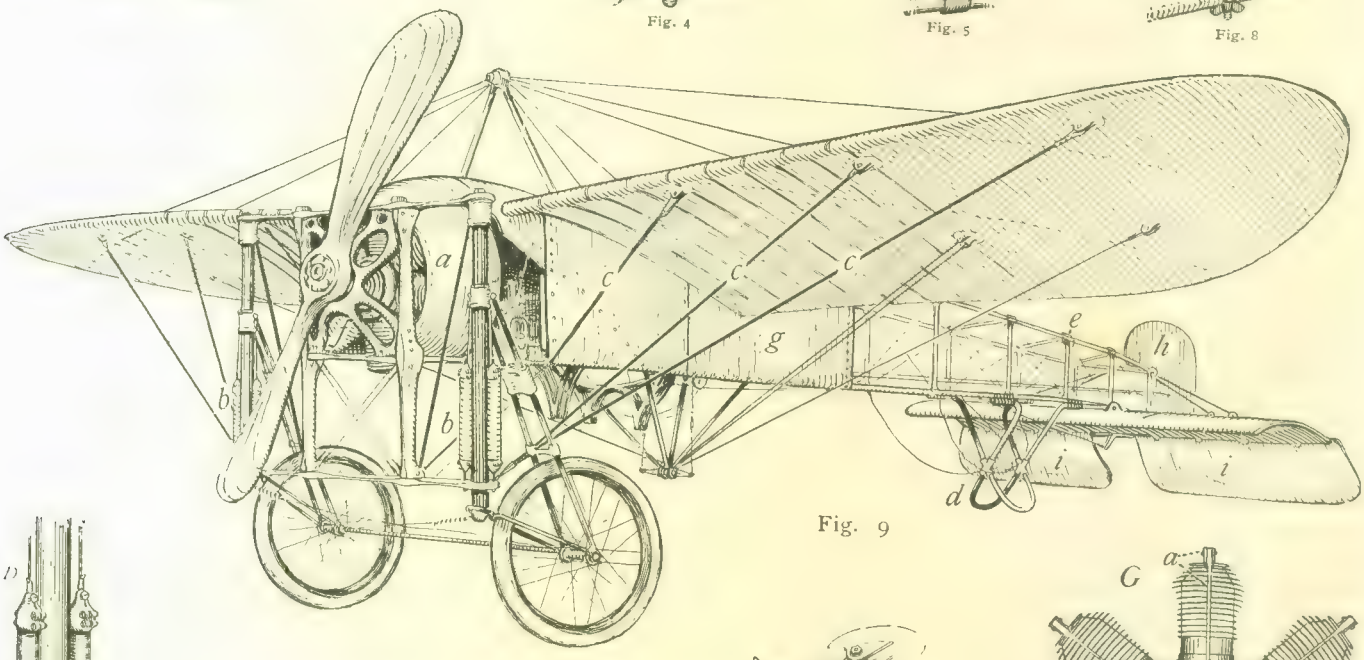


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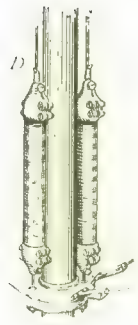


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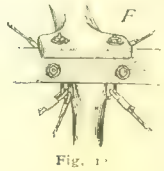


Fig. 12

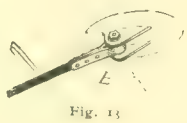


Fig. 13

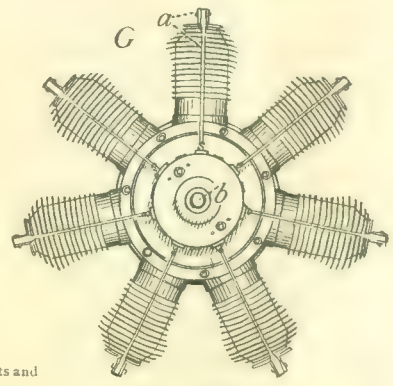


Fig. 10

Fig. 1 CURTISS BIPLANE.
- *a* Elevating plane.
- *b* See detail sketch *A* (Figure 7).
- *c* Hand-lever operating drags *d* which act on ground in landing.
- *e* Small hand-lever for spark control.
- *f* Small hand-lever for throttle control.
- *ggg* Wires for shifting ailerons; operated by aviator swaying seat to right or left.
- *h* Fixed iron rods connecting upper and lower ailerons.
- *i* Skids protecting ends of planes when landing.
- *j* Detail drawing *B* (Figure 8).
- *k* Radiator for cooling circulating water.
- *l* Gasolene tank.
- *m* Lubricating-oil tank.
- *n* Rudder.
- *o* Detail drawing *C* (Figure 4).

Fig. 2 Eight-cylinder V-type aëroplane motor as used on Curtiss biplane.
- *a* Intake manifold.
- *b* Carbureter.
- *cc* Intake valves.
- *d* Exhaust valves.
- *e* Water-circulating pump.
- *f* Gear-drive for magneto, valves, and pump.
- *g* Water-circulating pipes leading to radiator.

Fig. 3 Solid bronze bearing for propeller shaft

Fig. 4 Socket for uprights and turnbuckles, Curtiss type.

Fig. 5 Metal strap reinforcement for wooden frames.

Fig. 6 Aluminium socket base for uprights and turnbuckles.

Fig. 7 Metal reinforcements for bamboo frame on Curtiss biplane.

Fig. 8 Block on Curtiss biplane in connection with wire from aviator's seat to ailerons.

Fig. 9 BLÉRIOT MONOPLANE.
- *a* Aluminium case inclosing motor.
- *bb* Shock-absorbers. Detail sketch *D*.
- *ccc* Steel strap-stays. Detail sketch *E*.
- *d* Wooden skids (protection in landing).
- *e* Detail sketch *F* (Figure 12)
- *f* "Gnome" motor. Detail sketch *G*.
- *g* Lower part of aviator's compartment.
- *h* Rudder.
- *ii* Elevating planes.

Fig. 10 "Gnome" 50-horsepower revolving air-cooled motor. Propeller is bolted to motor. Normal revolutions, 1,200 per minute.
- *a* Valves.
- *b* Intake through center of motor.

Fig. 11 Shock-absorbers on Blériot monoplane (Rubber inclosed in fabric.)

Fig. 12 Detail of construction on wooden frame. Shackles for stays bolted through the wood.

Fig. 13 Attachment of steel strap-stay on Blériot monoplane.

stinctively. It is considered by some zoölogists to be a function of the antennæ, these being organs by means of which such animals may practise aëroscopy (which see). [*Aëroscepsy* and *aëroscopy* are often used as synonymous by zoölogists; but the distinction here indicated is convenient, and agreeable to their difference of formation.]

aëroscope (ā″ē-rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. **ἀεροσκόπος*: see *aëroscopy*.] An apparatus for collecting microscopic objects from the air. It consists of an inspirator and a glass collecting-vessel smeared with glycerin. When air is drawn through it the fine dust sticks to the film of glycerin.

aëroscopic (ā″ē-rō-skop′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exercising aëroscopy.

aëroscopy (ā-ē-ros′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀεροσκοπία*, divination by observing the heavens, < **ἀεροσκόπος*, observing the heavens, < *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *σκοπεῖν*, observe, look at.] 1†. Divination by means of the air; weather-prophecy. —2. Examination or observation of the atmosphere; the practice of meteorology. —3. In *zoöl.*, perception or observation of atmospheric conditions, as by insects and snails; the instinctive exercise of aëroscopy; the operation or result of the faculty of aëroscopsy. See *aëroscopsy*.

aërose (ē′rōs), *a.* [< L. *ærosus*, full of copper, < *æs* (*ær-*), copper: see *æs*.] Having the nature of or resembling copper or brass; coppery. Also spelled *erose*.

aërosiderite (ā″ē-rō-sid′ē-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *σιδηρίτης*, of iron: see *siderite*.] A meteorite consisting essentially of metallic iron. See *meteorite*.

aërosiderolite (ā″ē-rō-si-dē′rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *λίθος*, stone.] A meteorite containing both stone and iron. See *meteorite*.

★**aërosphere** (ā′ē-rō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The body of air surrounding the earth; the aërial globe; the entire atmosphere.

★**aërostat** (ā′ē-rō-stat), *n.* [< F. *aérostat*, < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *στατός*, placed, standing, verbal adj. of *ἱ-στά-ναι*, place, cause to stand: see *static*.] 1. A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a balloon; a flying-machine.

The *aërostat* was brought down in the very meadow whence it had set off. *Science*, IV. 330.

2. An aëronaut; a balloonist. [Rare and incorrect.]

aërostatic, aërostatical (ā″ē-rō-stat′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *aérostatique*, < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *στατικός*, causing to stand, < *στατός*, standing: see *aërostat* and *static*.] 1. Pertaining to aërostatics. —2. Pertaining to aërostation, or the art of aërial navigation.

A memorable event in the history of *aërostatic* science. *The American*, VIII. 317.

Aërostatic balance, an instrument, constructed on the same principle as the barometer, for ascertaining the weight of the air.

aërostatics (ā″ē-rō-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *aërostatic*: see *-ics*.] The science which treats of the weight, pressure, and equilibrium of air and other elastic fluids, and of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in them.

aërostation (ā″ē-rō-stā′shon), *n.* [< F. *aérostation*, improp. < *aérostat*, aërostat, in imitation of words in *-ation*, like *station*, etc.] 1. The art or practice of aërial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air, or of ascending in balloons. —2†. The science of aërostatics.

aërotherapeutics (ā″ē-rō-ther-a-pū′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *θεραπευτικός*.] A mode of treating disease by varying the pressure or modifying the composition of the air surrounding the patient.

aërothermal (ā″ē-rō-thėr′mal), *a.* Pertaining to or using hot air: as, Mouchot's *aërothermal* bakery, that is, a bakery in which the baking is effected by heated air. *Ure*, Dict., I. 487.

aërotonometer (ā″ē-rō-tō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀερότονος*, stretched or driven by air (< *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *τείνειν*, stretch), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the tension of gases in the blood.

★**aërotropism** (ā-ē-rot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< NL. *aërotropismus*, < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn, + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, deviation from the normal direction of growth by the action of gases: applied chiefly to roots.

ærugineous† (ē-rō-jin′ē-us), *a.* Same as *æruginous*. *Bailey*.

æruginous (ē-rō′ji-nus), *a.* [< L. *æruginosus*, < *ærugo* (*ærugin-*), rust of copper: see *ærugo*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of verdigris or the rust of copper.

A . . . kind of salt drawn out of ferreous and *æruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Of the color of verdigris.

Also spelled *eruginous*.

ærugo (ē-rō′gō), *n.* [L., rust of copper, verdigris prepared from it, < *æs* (*ær-*), copper, bronze: see *æs*.] Verdigris (which see). —**Ærugo nobilis** (noble verdigris), or simply *ærugo*, a greenish crust found on antique bronzes; the patina. See *patina*.

aery[1] (ā′ri, ā′ėr-i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *aerie*; for *airy*, with forced spelling, in imitation of L. *aëreus*, *aërius*, airy, aërial: see *airy*[1], *aërial*.] Airy; breezy; exposed to the air; elevated; lofty; ethereal; visionary. [Rare and poetical.]

The shepherd's pipe came clear from *aery* steep. *Keats.*

Whence that *aery* bloom of thine,
Like a lily which the sun
Looks thro' in his sad decline?
Tennyson, Adeline.

aery[2], **aerie**[2] (ā′ri, ā′ri, ā′ė-ri, or ē′ri: see etym., at end), *n.*; pl. *aeries* (-riz). [Also written *airy*, *eyry*, *eyrie*, and in early mod. E. *airie*, *aiery*, *ayry*, *ayery*, *eyery*, *eyerie*, etc., a lengthened form (with added syllable *-y* or *-ie* after E. *airy*[1], *a.*, or the ML. form *aërea*) of early mod. E. *aire*, *ayre*, < ME. **aire*, *eyre*, oldest form *air*, an aery (rare, and found only in the phrase *hauke of noble air* (var. *nobulle eyre*), after OF. *faucon de gentil* or *bon aire*, i. e., a hawk of noble or good stock: see under *debonair*), < OF. "*aire*, m., an airie or nest of hawkes" (Cotgrave), OF. also f., mod. F. *aire*, f., = Pr. *aire*, < ML. *area*, *aria*, *aerea*, *aeria*, the nest of a bird of prey; of uncertain origin, but prob. only a special use of the common L. *area*, also written *aria*, an open space, floor, area, the spellings *aerea*, *aeria*, being due to a supposed connection with L. *aëreus*, *aërius*, aërial, airy, such nests being built in lofty places. Owing to its poetical associations, and to confused notions as to its origin, this word has suffered unusual changes of spelling and pronunciation. The reg. mod. form, repr. ME. **aire*, *air*, *eyre*, would be **air* (pron. ār), or, with the added syllable, *airy* (pron. ā′ri). The mod. spelling *aery* or *aerie* is in imitation of the ML. *aërea*, *aëria*; cf. *aery*[1], *a.*, for *airy*[1], *a.*, after L. *aëreus*, *aërius*. The spelling *eyry*, *eyrie* does not follow from the ME. form *eyre* (which would give **air*, as said above), but is a 17th century archaistic simulation of ME. *ey*, egg. The word not being in current popular use, the pronunciation, prop. ā′ri in all spellings, has varied with the spelling; the form *aery* or *aerie* is also pron. ā′ri or ā′ė-ri, while many dictionaries, following Walker, give as the exclusive or as an alternative pronunciation ē′ri, a purely pedantic pronunciation, due to mistaking the *ae-* for the diphthong *æ* or *œ*. Similarly, the form *eyry* or *eyrie*, pron. usually like *aery* or *aerie*, is in present usage sometimes pron. ī′ri.] 1. The nest of a bird of prey, as an eagle or a hawk; hence, a lofty nest of any large bird.

There the eagle and the stork
On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build.
Milton, P. L., vii. 424.

2. The brood in the nest; the young of a bird of prey; figuratively, children.

Glo. Our *aiery* buildeth in the cedar's top. . . .
Q. Mar. Your *aiery* buildeth in our *aiery's* nest.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

3. An elevated habitation or situation.

Wherever beauty dwell,
In gulf or *aerie*, mountain or deep dell.
Keats, Endymion, ii. 94.

These men had from their *eyrie* seen us go up the glacier. *F. Jacomb*, in P. P. and Gl., 2d ser., I. 328. (*N. E. D.*)

aery[2], **aerie**[2] (ā′ri: see etym. of *aery*[2], *n.*, at end), *v. i.* [< *aery*[2], *n.*] To build or have an aery.

She [Pilhannaw, a monstrous great bird] *aeries* in the woods upon the high hills of Ossapy.
Josselyn, New England's Rarities (1672), p. 41.

aery-light (ā′ri-līt), *a.* [< *aery*[1] + *light*[2].] Light as air. *Milton*.

æs (ēz), *n.* [L. *æs* (*ær-*), prop. ore, but applied chiefly to copper, or the alloy of copper and tin (and sometimes lead), bronze; hence, anything made of copper or bronze; in particular, coins, money; = Goth. *ais* = AS. *ār*, E. *ore*: see *ore*[1].] In *Rom. antiq.*, copper or bronze; money or coins of copper or bronze; money in general; works of art or other objects made of bronze. See *copper* and *bronze*. —**Æs Corinthium**, Corinthian bronze: the various alloys and art-works in bronze produced at Corinth had a very high reputation in the ancient world, particularly among the Romans. —**Æs Cyprium** (literally, Cyprian ore or metal: see *copper*), copper. —**Æs grave** (see *grave*[3]), a general term applied to the large, heavy bronze coins of the libral system, first issued in Italy by the Romans and other communities toward the end of the fifth century B. C. The Roman *as* is the most familiar example. —**Æs rude** (see *rude*), the first Roman money, consisting of rude masses of copper, uncoined, of regular weights varying from two pounds to two ounces. —**Æs signatum** (stamped bronze), the first Roman expedient toward securing a regular coinage, legally sanctioned as early as 454 B. C. The pieces are approximately rectangular in shape, bearing on each side, in relief, a rude figure, as of a bull, a boar, or an elephant, and weigh about five pounds each. For smaller values the pieces were cut into fragments, and the *æs rude* also remained in use. The *æs signatum* continued to be employed for some time after a more advanced system of coinage had been adopted.

Æsalidæ (ē-sal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æsalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, based by Macleay (1819) upon the genus *Æsalus*. See *Lucanidæ*.

æsalon (ē′sa-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰσάλων*, a small kind of hawk, prob. the merlin.] 1. An old name of the merlin, *Falco æsalon* or *Æsalon regulus*. See *merlin*. —2. [*cap.*] A genus of falcons (Brisson, 1760): formerly used in a broad sense, later restricted to the small species related to the merlin. *Æ. columbarius* is the common pigeon-hawk of North America. See *pigeon-hawk*.

Æsalus (ē′sa-lus), *n.* [NL. Cf. *æsalon*.] The typical genus of *Æsalidæ*, based by Fabricius (1801) upon *Æ. scarabæoides*, a European lamellicorn beetle with subquadrate body, unarmed head, 3-jointed antennæ, and short tarsi, now referred to *Lucanidæ*.

Æschna (esk′nä), *n.* [NL. (first *Æshna*, Fabricius, 1776), prob. an error for **æschra* (fem.; cf. *Æschrus*, m., a genus of neuropters), < Gr. *αἰσχρός*, ugly, ill-favored.] A genus of insects, of aquatic larval habits, belonging to the order *Odonata*, referred to the family *Libellulidæ* or made the type of a separate family *Æschnidæ*. There are several species, all known as dragon-flies. Sometimes wrongly written *Æshna*.

Æschnidæ (esk′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æschna* + *-idæ*.] A family of neuropterous insects, founded on the genus *Æschna*, having the wings unequal, the triangles of all the wings alike, male genitals with connate anterior hamule and conjoined penis and vesicle, and female genitals exposed.

Æschylean (es-ki-lē′an), *a.* [< L. *Æschylus*, < Gr. *Αἰσχύλος*, orig. a nickname, 'Little Ugly,' dim. of *αἰσχρός*, ugly, ill-favored; in a moral sense, base, shameful; < *αἶσχος*, ugliness, shame, disgrace.] Written by or pertaining to Æschylus, an illustrious Athenian poet and dramatist, born 525 B. C.; resembling his writings or characteristic of them.

Æschynanthus (es-ki-nan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰσχύνη*, shame (< *αἰσχύνεσθαι*, be ashamed), + *ἄνθος*, a flower. The name has reference to the crimson or scarlet ('blushing') flowers. The species have been called *blushworts*.] A genus of beautiful epiphytal plants, natives of tropical Asia, of the family *Gesneriaceæ*, with pendent stems and scarlet or orange flowers. They are among the most splendid hothouse flowers.

æschynite (es′ki-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσχύνη*, shame, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring at Miack in the Ilmen Mountains, Norway, etc., in black prismatic crystals, containing niobium, titanium, thorium, the cerium metals, and other uncommon elements. So called by Berzelius as being the "disgrace" of chemistry, which at the time of its discovery was unable to separate two of its constituents, titanic acid and zirconia. Also spelled *eschynite*.

Æschynomene (es-ki-nom′e-nē), *n.* [L., a sensitive plant, < Gr. *αἰσχυνομένη*, a sensitive plant, prop. fem. ppr. of *αἰσχύνεσθαι*, be ashamed, pass. of *αἰσχύνειν*, make ugly, disfigure, dishonor; cf. *αἶσχος*, ugliness, shame, dishonor.] A genus of leguminous plants, with jointed pods, pinnate leaves which are sometimes sensitive, and usually yellow flowers. There are 50 species, herbaceous or somewhat shrubby, of which 3 or 4 are widely distributed through the tropics, the rest being natives of America, from Patagonia to Virginia. The stem of the East Indian *Æ. aspera*, remarkable for its lightness, is cut into thin strips for the manufacture of hats. It is also made into swimming-jackets, floats for nets, etc., and is often worked into models of temples, flowers, etc.

æschynomenous† (es-ki-nom′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *αἰσχυνόμενος*, ppr. of *αἰσχύνεσθαι*, be ashamed: see *Æschynomene*.] Sensitive: applied to plants.

Æsculapian (es-kū-lā′pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æsculapius*, accom. of Gr. *Ἀσκληπιός*, Dor. *Ἀσκλαπιός*, the god of medicine: see *Asclepias*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Æsculapius, god of medicine; medical; pertaining to the healing art.

II. *n.* A medical man; a physician: generally in a humorous sense.

Also spelled *Esculapian*.

æsculin, æsculine. See *esculin, esculine.*

Æsculus (es′kū-lus), *n.* [L., the Italian oak: see *esculin*, etc.] A genus of trees and shrubs, of the family *Æsculaceæ*, chiefly North American, with broad digitate leaves and showy flowers in large panicles. The seeds are large, of the shape and color of chestnuts, but too bitter to be eaten. The timber is of little value. The horse-chestnut, *Æ. Hippocastanum*, supposed to be originally from northern India, is very extensively cultivated as an ornamental shade-tree, and the fruits are used in southern Europe for feeding sheep and horses. The American species, growing in the western and southern United States, have the popular name *buckeye* (which see).



Æsculus Hippocastanum.
a, flower; *b*, seed; *c*, seed cut longitudinally.

Æshna (esh′nä), *n.* See *Æschna.*

Æsir (ā′sėr, Icel. pron. ā′sir, mod. ī′sir), *n. pl.* [Icel., nom. pl. of *áss*, a god: see *As*[3].] The collective name for the gods of Scandinavian mythology. There were twelve gods and twenty-six goddesses, dwellers in Asgard. See *Asgard.*

æsnecy, *n.* See *esnecy.*

Æsopian (ē-sō′pi-an), *a.* [< L. *Æsopius*, < *Æsopus*, Gr. *Αἴσωπος*, Æsop.] Pertaining to Æsop, an ancient Greek writer of fables, of whom little or nothing is certainly known; composed by him or in his manner: as, a fable in the *Æsopian* style. Also spelled *Esopian.*

æstates (es-tā′tēz), *n. pl.* [L., freckles, pl. of *æsta(t-)s*, summer, summer heat: see *estival.*] In *med.*, heat-spots; freckles; sunburnt patches.

æsthematology, *n.* See *esthematology.*

æsthesia (es-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception by the senses, < *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive by the senses.] Perception; feeling; sensation; sensibility: the opposite of *anæsthesia* (which see). Also written *esthesia, æsthesis, esthesis.*

æsthesiogen, æsthesiogenic, etc. See *esthesiogen,* etc.

æsthesiology, æsthesiometer, etc. See *esthesiology,* etc.

æsthesis (es-thē′sis), *n.* Same as *æsthesia.* Also spelled *esthesis.*

æsthesodic, æsthete, etc. See *esthesodic,* etc.

æstiferous, æstival, etc. See *estiferous,* etc.

Æstrelata, *n.* See *Œstrelata.*

æstuance† (es′tū-ans), *n.* [< L. *æstuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æstuare*, burn, glow: see *æstuate.*] Heat; warmth: as, "regulated *estuance* from wine," *Sir T. Browne.* Also spelled *estuance.*

æstuary (es′tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *æstuaries* (-riz). [< L. *æstuarium*, a vent-hole for vapors, also an estuary, < *æstuari*, rage, burn, be warm: see *estuary.*] **1.** A vapor-bath, or any other means for conveying heat to the body. —**2.** See *estuary.*

æstuate† (es′tū-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *æstuatus*, pp. of *æstuare*, burn, glow, rage, boil up, < *æstus*, a burning, glow, fire, surge, etc.: see *estuary, estival.*] To boil; swell and rage; be agitated. Also spelled *estuate.*

æstuation† (es-tū-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *æstuatio(n-)*, < *æstuare*: see *æstuate.*] A boiling; agitation; commotion of a fluid; hence, violent mental commotion; excitement: as, "*estuations* of joys and fears," *Mountague.* Also spelled *estuation.*

æsture† (es′tūr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *æstuare*, be in commotion, boil, rage, etc., as if for *æstus*, surge, billows: see *æstuate.*] Violence; commotion. Also spelled *esture.*

> The seas retain
> Not only their outrageous *æsture* there.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 111.

æt., ætat. [Abbrev. of L. *ætatis*, gen. of *æta(t-)s*, age: see *age* and *eternal.*] Of the age; aged: chiefly used in classic or scholarly epitaphs or obituaries, whether composed in English or in Latin: as, *Ob.* 1880, *æt.* (or *ætat.*) 70: in full Latin, *obiit* [*anno Domini*] MDCCCLXXX, [*anno*] *ætatis* (*suæ*) LXX; that is, he (or she) died in (the year of the Lord) 1880, in the seventieth year of his (or her) age (but usually taken as "70 [full] years of age," "aged 70").

Ætea (ē-tē′ạ), *n.* [NL.; origin not obvious.] The typical genus of *Æteidæ*. *Æ. anguinea* is known as snake-coralline. Also written *Æta.*

Æteidæ (ē-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ætea* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by *Ætea*, erect and free or decumbent and adherent, uniserial, with subterminal membranous area and tubular zoœcia. Also written *Ætidæ.*

Æthalium (ē-thā′li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰθαλος*, smoke, soot; with ref. to the abundant dust-like spores. Cf. *Fuligo*, an allied genus, < L. *fuligo*, soot.] **1.** A genus of *Myxomycetes*, or slime-molds, forming thick cake-like receptacles covered by a brittle cortex, and closely adherent to the surface on which they grow. They are often found in hothouses where spent tan is used for heating purposes, and hence are sometimes called *flowers of tan.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A similar receptacle in any genus: with a plural, *æthalia* (-ä).

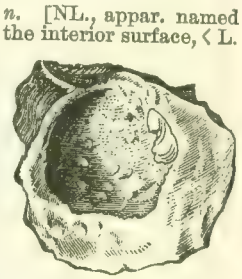
ætheling, *n.* See *atheling.*

ætheogam (ā-ē′thē-ō-gam), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήθης*, unusual (< *ἀ-* priv. + *ἦθος*, custom: see *ethic*), + *γάμος*, marriage.] In De Candolle's system of classification, a plant belonging to a group of cryptogams which were the only ones of the order then known to have sexual organs, including the *Equisetaceæ, Filices, Musci*, higher *Hepaticæ*, etc.

æetheogamous (ā-ē-thē-og′ạ-mus), *a.* Belonging to the æetheogams.

æther, *n.* See *ether*[1].

Ætheria (ē-thē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., appar. named from the brilliancy of the interior surface, < L. *ætherius*, < Gr. *αἰθέριος*, of the ether or upper air, heavenly, ethereal: see *ethereal.*] A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Unionidæ*, found in the rivers of Africa and Madagascar; river-oysters. The exterior is rugged, but the interior of the valves is pearly, of a vivid green color, and raised in small blisters. The natives of Nubia adorn their tombs with them. Also spelled *Etheria*, as originally by Lamarck, 1808.


Ætheria semilunata.

ætheriid (ē-thē′ri-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Ætheriidæ.*

Ætheriidæ (ē-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ætheria* + *-idæ*.] A family of mollusks, of which *Ætheria* is the typical genus. Also written *Ætherioidæ, Ætheridæ, Ætheriadæ*, and *Etheridæ.*

Æthiop, Æthiopian†. See *Ethiop, Ethiopian.*

æthiops† (ē′thi-ops), *n.* [NL., after L. *Æthiops*, Ethiopian: see *Ethiop.*] An old pharmaceutical term applied to several mineral preparations of a black or nearly black color. Also spelled *ethiops.* —**Æthiops martial** [< L. *martialis*, of Mars, i. e., of iron], black oxid of iron. —**Æthiops mineral**, black sulphid of mercury, prepared in the laboratory.

æthogen (ē′thō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *αἶθος*, a burning heat (see *ether*), + *-γενής*, taken as 'producing': see *-gen.*] Nitrid of boron; a white, amorphous, tasteless, inodorous powder, insoluble in water, infusible, and non-volatile. Heated in an alcohol-flame fed with oxygen, it burns rapidly with a faint greenish-white flame. *Watts.*

æthrioscope (eth′ri-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰθρία*, the open sky (< *αἴθριος*, clear, fair, in the open air, < *αἴθρη*, the open sky, < *αἰθήρ*, the sky, the upper air, > E. *ether*), + *σκοπεῖν*, observe, look at.] An instrument for measuring the minute variations of temperature due to different conditions of the sky. It consists of a differential thermometer (which see, under *thermometer*), both bulbs of which are within a cup-shaped mirror, one of them in its focus, so as to be especially affected on being exposed to the sky. The cup is kept covered with a lid when the instrument is not in use. Its delicacy is so great that it is affected by every passing cloud.

Æthusa (ē-thū′sạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴθουσα*, fem. of *αἴθων*, ppr. of *αἴθειν*, burn, blaze: see *ether.*] **1.** In *bot.*, a genus of umbelliferous plants, of a single species, *Æ. Cynapium*, introduced into America from Europe, and known as fool's-parsley. It is an annual garden-weed, of nauseous and deleterious properties, and is sometimes mistaken for parsley, whence its common name. **2.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of decapod crustaceans, of the family *Dorippidæ.*

Aëtian (ā-ē′shi-ạn), *n.* [< LL. *Aëtius*, Gr. Ἀέτιος, a personal name, < **ἀέτιος, ἀέτειος, αἰέτιος*, of the eagle, < *ἀετός, αἰετός*, eagle.] One of a sect of strict Arians of the fourth century, named from their leader Aëtius, called the Atheist (died in Constantinople, A. D. 367). See *Eunomian* and *Anomœan.*

Ætidæ (ē′ti-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Æteidæ.*

ætiological, etiological (ē″ti-ō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *αἰτιολογικός*, inquiring into causes: see *ætiology.*] Of or pertaining to ætiology; connected with or dependent upon the doctrine of efficient or physical causes, as distinguished from teleological or final causes.

> The practical results of *etiological* studies, so far as the prevention and cure of disease are concerned, are likely to be much greater than those which have been gained by the pathologists. *G. M. Sternberg*, Bacteria, p. 236.

ætiologically, etiologically (ē″ti-ō-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an ætiological manner; with regard to cause, or the assignment of a cause: as, an *ætiologically* obscure failure of nutrition.

ætiologist, etiologist (ē-ti-ol′ō-jist), *n.* One who is versed in ætiology; one who investigates physical causes, or inquires into the relations of such causes to effects in physics or biology: often used as the opposite of *teleologist.*

ætiology, etiology (ē-ti-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< LL. *ætiologia*, < Gr. *αἰτιολογία*, statement of the cause (cf. *αἰτιολογεῖν*, inquire into the cause, account for), < *αἰτία*, cause, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** An inquiry into or a theory of the physical causes of any class of phenomena.

> Morphology, distribution, and physiology investigate and determine the facts of biology. *Ætiology* has for its object the ascertainment of the causes of these facts, and the explanation of biological phenomena, by showing that they constitute particular cases of general physical laws. It is hardly needful to say that *ætiology*, as thus conceived, is in its infancy. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 37.

2. Specifically, in *med.*, an inquiry into or account of the origin or causes of disease, or of a particular kind or case of disease.

Sometimes written *aitiology.*

aëtites (ā-e-tī′tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀετίτης*, eagle-stone, < *ἀετός*, eagle.] Same as *eaglestone.*

Ætnean, *a.* See *Etnean.*

Ætolian (ē-tō′li-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ætolia*, < Gr. *Αἰτωλία*, Ætolia.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Ætolia, a district of Greece lying north of the gulf of Corinth, or to the race who anciently inhabited it. —**Ætolian League**, a democratic confederation of the tribes of ancient Ætolia, sometimes including the people of various neighboring regions, celebrated for its long successful wars against the Macedonians, Acheans, etc.

II. *n.* One of the race anciently inhabiting Ætolia. The Ætolians, though famous in the heroic age, were rude and barbarous as late as the time of the Peloponnesian war, and were not even reckoned as Greeks till a late period; but they attained to considerable power through their warlike prowess after the time of Alexander the Great and their gallantry against the invading Gauls.

aëtomorph (ā″e-tō-môrf), *n.* A member of the *Aëtomorphæ;* a bird of prey.

Aëtomorphæ (ā″e-tō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀετός*, an eagle, + *μορφή*, form, shape.] In *ornith.*, the birds of prey; a group equivalent to the *Raptores* or *Accipitres* of most authors. Named by Huxley in 1867 as a superfamily of the desmognathous division of the order *Carinatæ*, and divided by him into the four families of *Strigidæ, Cathartidæ, Gypætidæ*, and *Gypogeranidæ.* The characters of the group are drawn chiefly from osteology, but are those of the *Raptores* as commonly understood.

aëtomorphic (ā″e-tō-môr′fik), *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Aëtomorphæ;* raptorial, as a bird.

Aëtosauria (ā″e-tō-sâ′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀετός*, eagle, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] An order of saurians represented by the family *Aëtosauridæ* (which see). *O. C. Marsh.*

Aëtosauridæ (ā″e-tō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aëtosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct Triassic reptiles allied to or of the order of dinosaurians, with limbs and dermal armature resembling those of crocodilians, the calcaneum produced backward, and two sacral vertebræ. *O. C. Marsh.*

Aëtosaurus (ā″e-tō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀετός*, eagle, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct reptiles, representing the family *Aëtosauridæ.*

aeuia, aevia. In *church music*, a contraction of *alleluia.* See *hallelujah.*

æviternal†, **æviternally**†, etc. See *eviternal,* etc.

Æx (eks), *n.* In *zoöl.*, same as *Aix.*

af-. Assimilated form of Latin *ad-*, also an erroneous form of other prefixes, before *f.* See *ad-.*

aface (ạ-fās′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *face.*] In face; in front. [Rare.]

afar (ạ-fär′), *adv.* [< ME. *afer, aferre, ofer, afar*, commonly separated, *a fer, a ferr*, earliest form *a ferrum, on ferrum* (*-um* is the dat. suffix), *of feor*, equiv. in sense to AS. *feorran*, from far: ME. *of*, from (E. *of*, prefix *a-*[4]), later confused with *on*, *a* (E. *on*, prefix *a-*[3]); *feor*,

later *fer*, far. Cf. *anear*.] **1.** From far; from a distance: now usually preceded by *from*.

He sawe a place *afer* [var. *a feer*]. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxii.

And *from a fer* came walking in the mede.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women, l. 212.

Held *from afar*, aloft, the immortal prize.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 90.

2. Far; far away; at or to a distance; remotely in place: now usually followed by *off*.

A fer fro hem, alle be hem selue.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1215.

Abraham lifted up his eyes, and saw the place *afar off*.
Gen. xxii. 4.

The steep where Fame's proud temple shines *afar*.
Beattie, Minstrel, i. 1.

The coronach stole
Sometimes *afar* and sometimes anear.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

[Shakspere uses *afar off* also in the sense of remotely in degree; indirectly.

He that shall speak for her is *afar off* guilty,
But that he speaks. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

A kind of tender made *afar off* by Sir Hugh here.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.]

afear† (ạ-fēr'), *v. t.* [Now only E. dial., often shortened to *'fear*; < ME. *aferen*, < AS. *āfǣran*, terrify, < *ā-* + *fǣran* (> ME. *feren*), terrify, < *fǣr*, danger, terror, fear: see *fear*[1].] To cause to fear; frighten; terrify; make afraid.

Clerkes may bere wepen . . . to *afere* theues.
Dives & Pauper (W. de Worde), V. xix. 222. (*N. E. D.*)

As ghastly bug does greatly them *afeare*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 20.

afeard, afeared (ạ-fērd'), *p. a.* [< ME. *afered, aferd*, p. a.: see *afear* and *-ed*[2]. No connection with *afraid*.] Affected with fear; frightened; afraid. [Now colloquial or vulgar.]

Be not *afeard*; the isle is full of noises.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

afebrile (a-feb'ril), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-[18]) + *febrile*.] Without fever; feverless.

The course of subcutaneous fractures without extravasation of blood is usually *afebrile*.
Belfield, Rel. of Micro-Org. to Disease, p. 38.

Afer (ā'fėr), *n.* [L., African, used by Milton for *Africus* (sc. *ventus*, wind), the southwest wind, blowing from Africa; It. *Affrico* or *Gherbino*, *Garbino*.] The southwest wind. *Milton*.

aff (af), *prep.* and *adv.* Off. [Scotch.]—**Aff-han'**, offhand; without reserve; frankly. *Burns.*—**Aff hands**, hands off.—**Aff-loof**, right off from memory, or without premeditation. *Burns.*—**To feeze aff.** See *feeze*[5].

affa (af'ạ), *n.* [The native name.] A weight, equal to an ounce, used on the Guinea coast. Also spelled *offa*.

affability (af-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< late ME. *affabylite*, < OF. *affabilite*, F. *affabilité*, < L. *affabilita(t-)s*, < *affabilis*, affable: see *affable*.] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse or be addressed; civility in intercourse; ready condescension; benignity.

Hearing of her beauty, and her wit,
Her *affability*, and bashful modesty.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

He had a majestic presence, with much dignity, and at the same time *affability* of manner.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

=**Syn.** Sociability, approachableness, accessibility, urbanity, complaisance, suavity, comity, amenity, friendliness, openness.

affable (af'ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *affable*, < L. *affabilis*, *adfabilis*, easy to be spoken to, < *affari*, *adfari*, speak to, address, < *ad*, to, + *fari*, speak: see *fable*.] **1.** Easy of conversation or approach; admitting others to intercourse without reserve; courteous; complaisant; of easy manners; kind or benevolent in manner: now usually applied to those high-placed or in authority: as, an *affable* prince.

An *affable* and courteous gentleman.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

He is so insufferably *affable* that every man near him would like to give him a beating.
Thackeray, Newcomes, I. xiii.

2. Expressing or betokening affability; mild; benign: as, an *affable* countenance.

His manner was very unpretending—too simple to be termed *affable*: . . . he did not condescend to their society—he seemed glad of it.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxvii.

=**Syn.** Courteous, civil, complaisant, accessible, mild, benign, condescending, communicative, familiar, easy, gracious, conversable.

affableness (af'ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Affability.

affably (af'ạ-bli), *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously.

affabrous† (af'ạ-brus), *a.* [< L. *affaber*, *adfaber*, skilfully made, < *ad*, to, + *faber*, skilful, workmanlike, < *faber*, workman: see *fabric*.] Skilfully made. *Bailey*.

affabulation† (a-fab-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *affabulation*, < NL. *affabulatio(n-)*, < L. *ad*, to, + *fabulatio(n-)*, story, < *fabulari*, narrate, < *fabula*, tale, fable: see *fable*.] The moral of a fable. *Bailey*.

affabulatory† (a-fab'ū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* Having a moral: as, an *affabulatory* allegory. [Rare.]

affadyll†, *n.* A variant of *affodill*. See *daffodil*.

affaint (a-fānt'), *v. t.* [< *af-* + *fain*, an old spelling of *feign*; with ref. to L. *affingere*, *adfingere*, add falsely, < *ad*, to, + *fingere*, make, invent, feign: see *feign*.] To lay to one's charge falsely or feignedly. [Rare.]

Those errors which are maliciously *affained* to him.
Bp. Hall, Christ. Moderation, p. 35.

affair (ạ-fār'), *n.* [< ME. *afere*, *affere*, < OF. *afaire*, *afeire* (F. *affaire* = Pr. *afar*, *afaire* = It. *affare*), orig. a prep. phrase, *a faire* (F. *à faire* = It. *a fare*), to do: *a*, < L. *ad*, to; *faire* = It. *fare*, < L. *facere*, do: see *fact*. E. *ado* is of parallel formation.] **1.** Anything done or to be done; that which requires action or effort; a moving interest; business; concern: as, this is an *affair* of great moment; a man of *affairs*; *affairs* of state.

Thy constellation is right apt
For this *affair*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4.

The nature of our popular institutions requires a numerous magistracy, for whom competent provision must be made, or we may be certain our *affairs* will always be committed to improper hands, and experience will teach us that no government costs so much as a bad one.
A. Hamilton, Continentalist, No. 6.

Services to those around in the small *affairs* of life may be, and often are, of a kind which there is equal pleasure in giving and receiving.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 102.

2. *pl.* Matters of interest or concern; particular doings or interests; specifically, pecuniary interests or relations: as, to meddle with a neighbor's *affairs*; his *affairs* are in an embarrassed state.

Not I, but my *affairs*, have made you wait.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

3. An event or a performance; a particular action, operation, or proceeding; *milit.*, a partial or minor engagement or contest; a skirmish: as, when did this *affair* happen? an *affair* of honor, or of outposts.

In this little *affair* of the advanced posts, I am concerned to add that Lieut. B. was killed. *Wellington's Despatches*.

4. A private or personal concern; a special function, business, or duty.

Oh generous youth! my counsel take,
And warlike acts forbear;
Put on white gloves and lead folks out,
For that is your *affair*. *Lady M. W. Montagu*.

To marry a rich foreign nobleman of more than thrice her age was precisely her *affair*.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 102.

5. Thing; matter; concern: applied to anything made or existing, with a descriptive or qualifying term: as, this machine is a complicated *affair*; his anger is an *affair* of no consequence.

"They are offended," said Kristian Koppig, leaving the house, and wandering up to the little Protestant *affair* known as Christ Church.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 231.

6†. Endeavor; attempt.

And with his best *affair* obeyed the pleasure of the sun.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 503.

Affair of honor, a duel.

affamish† (a-fam'ish), *v. t.* or *i.* [< F. *affamer*, OF. *afamer*, *afemer* = Pr. *afamar* = It. *affamare*, starve, < L. *ad*, to, + *famis*, hunger: see *famish*.] To starve.

affamishment† (a-fam'ish-ment), *n.* The act of starving, or the state of being starved.

Carried into the wilderness for the *affamishment* of his body. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

affatuate† (a-fat'ū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. as if **affatuatus*, pp. of **affatuari*, < *ad*, to, + *fatuari*, be foolish. Cf. *infatuate*.] To infatuate. *Milton*.

affatuate, affatuated (a-fat'ū-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. **affatuatus*, pp., after *infatuate*, *a.*, q. v.] Infatuated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

They . . . are so much *affatuated*, not with his person only, but with his palpable faults, and dote upon his deformities. *Milton*, Pref. to Eikonoklastes.

You'll see a hundred thousand spell-bound hearts
By art of witchcraft so *affatuate*,
That for his love they'd dress themselves in dowlas
And fight with men of steel.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Art., II., v. 2

affear[1]†, *v. t.* Same as *afear*.

affear[2]†, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *affeer*.

affect[1] (ạ-fekt'), *v.* [< ME. *affecten*, < OF. *affecter*, < L. *affectare*, *adfectare*, strive after a thing, aim to do, aspire to, pursue, imitate with dissimulation, feign; also, in pass., be attacked by disease; freq. of *afficere*, *adficere*, act upon, influence: see *affect*[2], which is nearly allied to *affect*[1]; the two verbs, with their derivatives, run into each other, and cannot be completely separated.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To aim at; aspire to; endeavor after.

In this point charge him home, that he *affects*
Tyrannical power. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

But this proud man *affects* imperial sway.
Dryden, Iliad.

2. To use or adopt by preference; choose; prefer; tend toward habitually or naturally.

Musing Meditation most *affects*
The pensive secrecy of desart cell.
Milton, Comus, l. 386.

The peculiar costume which he *affected*.
Thackeray, Newcomes, I. 126. (*N. E. D.*)

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure.
Newton, Opticks.

3. To be pleased with; take pleasure in; fancy; like; love.

No profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en;—
In brief, sir, study what you most *affect*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

They [the Koreans] more particularly *affect* the flowering shrubs, to a comparative neglect of the annuals.
Science, V. 252.

Maria once told me, she did *affect* me.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

With two of them at once I am in love
Deeply and equally; the third of them
My silly brother here as much *affects*.
Chapman, The Blind Beggar.

4. To make a show of; put on a pretense of; assume the appearance of; pretend; feign: as, to *affect* ignorance.

I *affect* to be intoxicated with sights and suggestions, but I am not intoxicated. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

5. To use as a model; imitate in any way.

Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Nor can he, however laudatory of the masters he *affected* in youth, look upon other modern poets except with the complacency felt by one who listens to a stranger's rude handling of the native tongue.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 402.

6†. To resemble; smack of.

He hath a trick of Cœur-de-Lion's face;
The accent of his tongue *affecteth* him.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To incline; be disposed.—**2.** To make a show; put on airs; manifest affectation.

affect[2] (ạ-fekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *affectus*, pp. of *afficere*, *adficere*, act upon, influence, affect, attack with disease, lit. do to, < *ad*, to, + *facere*, do, make. Cf. *affect*[1].] **1.** To act upon; produce an effect or a change upon; influence; move or touch: as, cold *affects* the body; loss *affects* our interests.

There was not a servant in the house whom she did not . . . infinitely *affect* with her counsell. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1635.

On the whole, certain kinds of particles *affect* certain parts of the spectrum. *Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 142.

The whole character and fortune of the individual are *affected* by the least inequalities in the culture of the understanding. *Emerson*, Nature.

2†. To urge; incite. *Joye.*—**3**†. To render liable to a charge of; show to be chargeable with.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud. *Ayliffe*, Parergon (1726), p. 59.

4. To assign; allot; apply: now only in the passive.

One of the domestics was *affected* to his especial service.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, III. 8.

A considerable number of estates were *affected* to the use of the Imperial family under the name of appanages.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 473.

=**Syn. 1.** To work upon; to concern, relate to, interest, bear upon; to melt, soften, subdue, change. *Affect* and *effect* are sometimes confused. To *affect* is to influence, concern; to *effect* is to accomplish or bring about.

affect[2]† (ạ-fekt'), *n.* [< ME. *affect*, < L. *affectus*, *adfectus*, a state of mind or body produced by some (external) influence, esp. sympathy or love, < *afficere*, act upon, influence: see *affect*[2], *v.* *Affect*, *n.*, like *affection*, is formally a deriv. of *affect*[2], *v.*, but in usage it rests also in part upon *affect*[1].] **1.** Affection; passion; sensation; inclination; inward disposition or feeling.

My gray-headed senate in the laws
Of strict opinion and severe dispute
Would tie the limits of our free *affects*,
Like superstitious Jews.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Rachel, I hope I shall not need to urge
The sacred purity of our *affects*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i.

The *affects* and passions of the heart.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 97.

2. State or condition of body; the way in which a thing is affected or disposed. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

affectate† (a-fek'tāt), *a.* [< L. *affectatus*, pp. of *affectare*: see *affect*[1].] Affected; marked by affectation. *Elyot*, Dict.

affectation (af-ek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *affectatio(n-)*, *adfectatio(n-)*, a striving after, affectation, conceit, < *affectare*, *adfectare*, strive after, affect, imitate: see *affect*[1].] 1†. Strenuous pursuit or desire; earnest quest; a striving in the direction (of).

Pretended sedition and *affectation* of the crown.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, p. 293.

The *affectation* of being Gay and in Fashion has very nearly eaten up our Good Sense and our Religion.
Steele, Spectator.

2. A striving for the appearance (of); pretense of the possession or character (of); effort for the reputation (of): as, an *affectation* of wit or of virtue; *affectation* of great wealth.

His arguments are stated with the utmost *affectation* of precision. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

In matters of taste the Anglo-Saxon mind seems always to have felt a painful distrust of itself, which it betrays either in an *affectation* of burly contempt or in a pretence of admiration equally insincere.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 395.

3. A striving for effect; artificiality of manner or conduct; effort to attract notice by pretense, assumption, or any peculiarity: as, his *affectations* are insufferable.

Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that accompanies what is natural. *Locke*, Education.

The good sense and good taste which had weeded out *affectation* from moral and political treatises would, in the natural course of things, have effected a similar reform in the sonnet and the ode. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

4†. Affection; fondness.

Bonds of *affectation* . . . between man and wife.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 3.

affectationist (af-ek-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *affectation* + *-ist*.] One who indulges in affectation; one who is given to putting on airs.

It is just the kind of phrase to be petted, as it is, by certain *affectationists*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 94.

affected[1] (a-fek'ted), *p. a.* [< *affect*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1†. Beloved: as, "his *affected* Hercules," *Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 318.—2. Having an affection, disposition, or inclination of any kind; inclined or disposed: as, well *affected* to government or toward a project.

Made their minds evil *affected* against the brethren.
Acts xiv. 2.

How he doth stand *affected* to our purpose.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

3. Assumed for effect; not natural: as, *affected* airs.

Of all his epistles, the least *affected* are those addressed to the dead or the unborn. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

4. Given to affectation; assuming or pretending to possess characteristics which are not natural or real: as, an *affected* lady.

Olivia was often *affected*, from too great a desire to please. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

=Syn. 3. Artificial, feigned, insincere.—4. Pretentious, self-conscious.

affected[2] (a-fek'ted), *p. a.* [< *affect*[2] + *-ed*[2]; partly merged in *affected*[1].] 1. Acted upon; influenced; particularly, influenced injuriously; impaired; attacked, as by climate or disease.—2. In *alg.*, same as *adfected*.—3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, said of a benefice the collation of which is reserved to persons possessed of certain qualifications; specifically, when the pope, by some disposition of the benefice, prevents the regular collation and tacitly signifies his intention of himself providing for the benefice when it shall become vacant.

affectedly (a-fek'ted-li), *adv.* 1. In an affected or assumed manner; with affectation; hypocritically; with more show than reality: as, to walk *affectedly*; *affectedly* civil.

Balzac was genuinely as well as *affectedly* monarchical, and he was saturated with a sense of the past.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 7.

2†. With tender care; lovingly.

Letters sadly penn'd in blood,
With sleided silk feat and *affectedly*
Enswathed. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 48.

affectedness (a-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.

affecter (a-fek'tėr), *n.* [< *affect*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who affects, pretends, or assumes.—2†. One who affects or loves.

Bring forth the princess dress'd in royal robes,
The true *affecter* of Alvero's son.
Lust's Dominion, v. 1.

Also spelled *affector*.

affectibility (a-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being affectible.

affectible (a-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *affect*[2] + *-ible*.] Capable of being affected. [Rare.]

affecting[1]† (a-fek'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *affect*[1].] 1. Loving; affectionate.—2. Using affectation; affected.

I never heard such a drawling-*affecting* rogue.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

affecting[2] (a-fek'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *affect*[2].] Having power to excite or move the feelings; tending to move the affections; pathetic: as, an *affecting* spectacle; an *affecting* speech.

I suppose you are surprised that I am not more sorrowful at parting with so many near relations; to be sure 'tis very *affecting*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

=Syn. Moving, touching, impressive, stirring.

affectingly (a-fek'ting-li), *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotion.

★**affection** (a-fek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *affection*, *affeccion*, < OF. *affection*, < L. *affectio(n-)*, a state of mind or feeling, especially a favorable state, love, affection, < *afficere*, *adficere*, act upon, influence: see *affect*[2]. *Affection* is formally a deriv. of *affect*[2], but in usage it rests also in part on *affect*[1].] 1. The state of having one's feelings affected; bent or disposition of mind; phase of mental disposition; feeling.

Beware chiefly of two *affections*, fear and love.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Affection is applicable to an unpleasant as well as a pleasant state of the mind when impressed by any object or quality. *Cogan*, On the Passions, i. § 1.

Specifically—(*a*) A general name for that class of feelings which bear an immediate relation of attraction or hostility toward other persons, and even toward things, as love, esteem, gratitude, hatred, jealousy, etc. This use of the term is most frequent in ethical discussions, as in the common distinction between *benevolent* and *malevolent* affections.

The *affections* and the reason are both undoubtedly necessary factors in morality, but the initiation is not in the reason, but in the *affections*.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 217.

The hues of sunset make life great; so the *affections* make some little web of cottage and fireside populous, important, and filling the main space in our history.
Emerson, Success.

(*b*) Desire; inclination; appetite; propensity, good or evil: as, virtuous or vile *affections*. Rom. i. 26; Gal. v. 24. (*c*†) One of the passions or violent emotions.

Most wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 34.

2. A settled good will, love, or zealous attachment: as, the *affection* of a parent for his child: generally followed by *for*, sometimes by *to* or *toward*, before the object.

Affection turn'd to hatred threatens mischief.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 2.

[Essex] desired to inspire, not gratitude, but *affection*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

I think no modern writer has inspired his readers with such *affection to* his own personality.
Emerson, Sir W. Scott.

3†. Natural instinct or impulse; sympathy.

Affection,
Master of passion, sways it to the mood
Of what it likes, or loathes. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

4†. Prejudice; bias.

"Well," he says, "a woman may not reign in England." "Better in England than anywhere, as it shall well appear to him that without *affection* will consider the kind of regiment." *Bp. Aylmer*, Harborough for Faithful Subjects.

5. A modification; the effect or result of action upon a thing; especially, in *psychol.*, a passive modification of consciousness.

All *affections* of consciousness we term sensations.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 91.

6. In *metaph.* (translation of Gr. *πάθος*, suffering), one of those qualities of bodies by which they directly affect the senses: often improperly extended to other properties of bodies.

I distinguish extension and figure by the title of the mathematical *affections* of matter. *D. Stewart.*

The so-called forces of nature have been well and truly spoken of as the moods or *affections* of matter.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 1.

7. A disease, or the condition of being diseased; a morbid or abnormal state of body or mind: as, a gouty *affection*; hysteric *affection*.

And, truly, waking dreams were, more or less,
An old and strange *affection* of the house.
Tennyson, The Princess, i.

I have been thinking . . . of the singular *affection* to which you are subject.
O. W. Holmes, Mortal Antipathy, xxi.

8. In *painting*, a lively representation of passion. *Wotton*. [Rare.]—9†. Affectation.

Pleasant without scurrility, witty without *affection*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

=Syn. 2. *Attachment*, *Fondness*, etc. (see *love*), tenderness, partiality, bias. See *passion*.

affection (a-fek'shon), *v. t.* [= F. *affectionner*; from the noun.] To love; have an affection for. [Rare.]

But can you *affection* the 'oman?
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

affectional (a-fek'shon-al), *a.* Relating to or implying affection; relating to the affections.

God has made women, as men, compound creatures, with a fivefold nature; and it cannot be that either side, physical, mental, moral, *affectional*, or spiritual, can suffer loss without injury to the whole.
Quoted in *Sex and Education*, p. 172.

affectionate (a-fek'shon-āt), *a.* [< *affection* + *-ate*[2]; suggested by F. *affectionné*, pp. of *affectionner*: see *affection*, *v.*] 1. Having great love or affection; warmly attached; fond; kind; loving: as, an *affectionate* brother.

Her father appears to have been as bad a father as a very honest, *affectionate*, and sweet-tempered man can well be. *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

2†. Devoted in feeling; zealous.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affectionate*. *Bp. Sprat*, Sermons.

3. Characterized by or manifesting affection; possessing or indicating love; tender; warm-hearted: as, the *affectionate* care of a parent.

He [Lord Russell] had sent to Kettlewell an *affectionate* message from the scaffold. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

Victor Emmanuel was a man of strong family feeling and *affectionate* disposition.
F. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 152.

4†. Strongly disposed or inclined: with *to*.

Affectionate to the war with France.
Bacon, Hist. of Hen. VII.

5†. Biased; partizan. =Syn. Warm-hearted, tender-hearted, attached, devoted.

affectionate† (a-fek'shon-āt), *v. t.* or *i.* To affect; be affected, inclined, or disposed.

Be kindly *affectionated* one to another.
Cambridge N. T., 1683 (Rom. xii. 10).

Give me but ten days respite, and I will reply,
Which or to whom myself *affectionates*.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

affectionately (a-fek'shon-āt-li), *adv.* 1. In an affectionate manner; with affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly.

Being *affectionately* desirous of you. 1 Thes. ii. 8.

2†. In a biased manner; in the manner of a partizan.

He doth in that place *affectionately* and unjustly reprove both the Bishop of Rome and Alexandria.
Abp. Whitgift, Works, II. 185.

affectionateness (a-fek'shon-āt-nes), *n.* The quality of being affectionate; fondness; good will; affection.

Dryden and Pope, however, kept their strength for satire and invective, and this style does not easily comport with hearty *affectionateness*.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 587.

affectioned (a-fek'shond), *p. a.* [< *affection* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *affectionate*.] 1. Having a certain disposition of feeling; disposed. [Archaic.]

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. Rom. xii. 10.

A man meanelie learned himselfe, but not meanely *affectioned* to set forward learning in others.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 133.

2†. Affected; conceited.

An *affectioned* ass, that cons state without book.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

affectious† (a-fek'shus), *a.* [< *affection* + *-ous*. Cf. *affectuous*.] Affectionate; cordial.

Therefore my deare, deare wife, and dearest sonnes,
Let me ingirt you with my last embrace:
And in your cheekes impresse a fare-well kisse,
Kisse of true kindness and *affectious* love.
Tragedy of Nero (1607).

★**affective** (a-fek'tiv), *a.* [< ML. *affectivus*, < L. *affectus*, pp. of *afficere*, affect: see *affect*[2].] 1. Affecting or exciting emotion; suited to affect. [Rare.]

A preacher more instructive than *affective*.
Bp. Burnet, Own Times (1689), iv.

2. Pertaining to the affections; emotional.

Without epilepsy she would have a condition of the *affective* power of the mind which is so deficient as to lessen responsibility. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 375.

Affective quality. Same as *affection*, 6.

affectively (a-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an affective manner; as regards the affections. [Rare.]

affector, *n.* See *affecter*.

affectual† (a-fek'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *affectus*, mental disposition, desire (see *affect*[2], *n.*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in disposition or desire; emotional; affectional; earnest.

God hath beholden your *affectuall* devocyon fro heaven.
Caxton, Golden Legend, p. 389.

Lust not only *affectual*, but actual, is dispensed with.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 205.

affectuous† (a-fek'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *affectueux*, < L. *affectuosus*, < *affectus*, affection, mood: see *affect*[2], *n.*] Marked by passion or affection; earnest; affectionate; affecting: as, "made such *affectuous* labour," *Fabyan*, vii.

affectuously† (a-fek′tū-us-li), *adv.* Passionately; zealously; affectionately.

St. Remigius prayed so *affectuously*. *Fabyan.*

affeeble† (a-fē′bl), *v. t.* [Late ME. *affeeble*, < OF. *afeblir, afeblier*, < *a*, to, + *feblier*, weaken, < *fieble*, feeble: see *feeble*.] To enfeeble.

affeer (a-fēr′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *affear*; < ME. *afferen, affuren*, < AF. *afferer, aferer*, OF. *affeurer, afeurer*, earlier *aforer* = Sp. *aforar*, < ML. *afforare*, fix the price or market value, assess, value, < L. *ad*, to, + *forum*, market; ML. also market price, fixed rate: see *forum*.] 1. In *law*, to assess or settle, as an amercement or arbitrary fine.

That the constables in every parish should collect the money *affered* (assessed) in each parish to be delivered to the captain, who was bound to return any overplus unexpended. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 696, note.

2. To confirm: as, "the title is *affeer'd*," *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Also spelled *affere*.

affeerer, *n.* See *affeeror*.

affeering-man (a-fēr′ing-man), *n.* An affeeror.

affeerment (a-fēr′ment), *n.* The act of affeering or assessing an amercement according to the circumstances of the case.

affeeror, affeerer (a-fēr′or, -ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *affearer*; < ME. **afferer, affurer, -our*, < AF. **affereur, -our*, OF. *affeureur, aforeur*, < ML. *afforator*, < *afforare*: see *affeer*.] One who affeers; a person sworn to assess arbitrary fines to what seems a reasonable amount.

Affenthaler (äf′en-tä-lėr), *n.* [G. (sc. *wein*, wine): so called from the village *Affenthal*, in Baden.] A red wine made in Baden. It is one of the most esteemed of the Markgräfler wines.

afferent (af′ė-rent), *a.* [< L. *afferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *afferre, adferre*, carry to, < *ad*, to, + *ferre*, carry, bear.] Bringing; carrying to or toward; conveying inward. Used in *physiol.* as the opposite of *efferent*, and said (*a*) of veins which convey blood from the periphery to the physiological center of the blood-circulation; (*b*) of those lymphatic vessels which enter a lymphatic gland, as opposed to those which leave it; and chiefly (*c*) of those nerves which have a sensory or esthesodic function, conveying an impulse from the periphery to a ganglionic center of the nervous system. In the case of nerves, *afferent* is nearly synonymous with *sensory*, as opposed to *motor*. The term is also applied to the function of these nerves, and to that which they convey: as, an *afferent* impulse.

Having arrived at this notion of an impulse travelling along a nerve, we readily pass to the conception of a sensory nerve as a nerve which, when active, brings an impulse to a central organ, or is *afferent;* and of a motor nerve, as a nerve which carries away an impulse from the organ, or is efferent. It is very convenient to use these terms to denote the two great classes of nerves; for . . . there are *afferent* nerves which are not sensory, while there may be in man, and certainly are in animals, efferent nerves which are not motor, in the sense of inducing muscular contraction. *Huxley*, Physiol., p. 289.

affermet, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *affirm*, *Chaucer*.

affettuoso (äf-fet-tō-ō′sō), *a.* [It., affectionate, kind, tender, < L. *affectuosus*: see *affectuous*.] Tender; affecting: in *music*, designating a movement which is to be sung or played softly and affectingly.

affiance (a-fī′ans), *n.* [< ME. *affiance, afiance, affyance, -aunce*, < OF. *afiance*, < *afier, affier*, trust in, > ME. *afien, affien*: see *affy* and *-ance*.] 1. Trust; confidence; reliance.

The Christian looks to God with implicit *affiance*. *Hammond.*

Lancelot, my Lancelot, thou in whom I have
Most love and most *affiance*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. The pledging of faith, as in contracting marriage; a solemn engagement; a marriage contract.

Accord of friendes, consent of Parents sought,
Affyaunce made, my happinesse begonne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 21.

3. Affinity; intimate relation; connection.

In defiance of his church and not in *affiance* with it.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 198.

affiance (a-fī′ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *affianced*, ppr. *affiancing*. [< OF. *afiancer;* from the noun.] 1. To betroth; bind by promise of marriage: as, to *affiance* a daughter; to *affiance* one's self.

In me behold the Prince,
Your countryman, *affianced* years ago
To the Lady Ida. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. To assure by pledge or promise. [Rare.]

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest
Affianced in my faith, a friendly guest.
Pope, Odyssey, xv. 305.

affiancer (a-fī′an-sėr), *n.* One who affiances; one who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

affiant (a-fī′ant), *n.* [< OF. *affiant*, ppr. of *affier*, pledge one's faith: see *affy* and *-ant*1.] In *law*, one who makes an affidavit. [United States.]

affichet, *v. t.* See *affitch*.

affiche (a-fēsh′), *n.* [F., < *afficher*, OF. *aficher, afichier*, fasten to, > ME. *affiche:* see *affitch* and *affix*.] A paper of any kind pasted or affixed to a wall, post, etc., to be read by passers-by; a poster.

affidation†, **affidature**† (af-i-dā′shon, af′i-dā-tūr), *n.* [< ML. *affidare*, pledge: see *affy* and *affiance*.] A mutual contract of fidelity.

affidavit (af-i-dā′vit), *n.* [ML., he has made oath, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *affidare*, make oath: see *affy* and *affiance*.] A written declaration upon oath; a statement of facts in writing signed by the affiant, and sworn to or confirmed by a declaration before a notary public, a magistrate, or other authorized officer. Affidavits are usually required when evidence is to be laid before a judge or court on a motion or summary application, as distinguished from a trial of the merits of the cause. The word is sometimes loosely used of an oral declaration under oath.

affiet, *v.* See *affy*.

affilet, *v. t.* [< ME. *affilen, afilen, affylen*, < OF. *afiler*, later *affiler*, to sharpen, also to deck, mod. F. *affiler*, < ML. **affilare* (in deriv.), bring to an edge, < L. *ad*, to, + *filum*, thread, ML. also edge: see *file*3.] To polish; sharpen.

He moste preche and well *affyle* his tunge.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 714.

affiliable (a-fil′i-a-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **affiliabilis*, < *affiliare:* see *affiliate*.] Capable of being affiliated; chargeable as result or effect: with *on* or *upon*.

The distribution of sediment and other geological processes which these marine currents effect, are *affiliable upon* the force which the sun radiates.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 69.

affiliate (a-fil′i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *affiliated*, ppr. *affiliating*. [< ML. *affiliatus*, pp. of *affiliare, adfiliare* (> F. *affilier*), adopt as a son, < L. *ad*, to, + *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter.] I. *trans.* 1. To adopt; receive into a family as a son or daughter; hence, to bring into intimate association or close connection.

Is the soul *affiliated* to God, or is it estranged and in rebellion? *I. Taylor.*

2. In *law*, to fix the paternity of, as a bastard child: with *upon*: as, the mother *affiliated* her child *upon* John Doe. Hence—3. To connect in the way of descent or derivation: with *upon*.

Ethical requirements may here be to such extent *affiliated upon* physical necessities, as to give them a partially scientific authority. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 108.

4. To associate; receive or establish on terms of fellowship.

Men who have a voice in public affairs are at once *affiliated* with one or other of the great parties between which society is divided. *Lowell*, Democracy.

He [Lassalle] hoped the party of progress would *affiliate* itself with him. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 63.

Austria and . . . the *affiliated* Governments of the Peninsula. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 137.

Affiliated societies, local societies connected with a central society or with one another.

II. *intrans.* To associate; consort; be intimately united in action or interest.

The political organization with which the blacks now naturally *affiliate* is restrained, by fear of Caucasian sentiment, from giving this element the prominence it numerically deserves. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 426.

affiliation (a-fil-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< F. *affiliation*, < ML. *affiliatio(n-), adfiliatio(n-)*, < *affiliare:* see *affiliate*.] 1. Adoption; association in the same family or society; hence, consanguinity or kinship of feeling or character.

There are a number of *affiliations* which were of at least equal antiquity with Adoption, and which, I suspect, served its object even more completely in very ancient times. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 98.

So intense is our sense of *affiliation* with their nature, that we speak of them universally as our fathers.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 221.

2. Association in general; relation; connection; friendship; alliance.

The merry gallants of a French colonial military service which had grown gross by *affiliation* with Spanish-American frontier life. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 4.

The population [of the disputed territory on the western boundary of Afghanistan] is sparse, with few *affiliations* with the Afghans. *Science*, V. 359.

3. In *law*, the act of imputing or of determining the paternity of a child, and the fixing upon the father the obligation to provide for its maintenance. Hence—4. The fathering of a thing upon any one; the assignment of anything to its origin; connection by way of derivation or descent: with *upon*.

The relationship of the sense of smell to the fundamental organic actions is traceable, not only through its *affiliation upon* the sense of taste, but is traceable directly.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

affinal (a-fī′nal), *a.* [< L. *affinis* (see *affine*1) + *-al*.] Related by affinity; derived from the same source: as, *affinal* tribes or products. [Rare.]

affine1 (a-fin′), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *affin, afin*, "a kinsman or allie, one with whom affinity is had or contracted" (Cotgrave), < L. *affinis*, neighboring, related by marriage, < *ad*, to, + *finis*, border, end: see *fine*1, and cf. *affinity*.] I. *a.* Related; akin; affined.

II. *n.* A relative by marriage; one akin.

affine2† (a-fīn′), *v. t.* [< F. *affiner*, OF. *afiner* = Pr. Sp. *afinar* = It. *affinare*, < ML. *affinare*, refine, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *finus* (> OF. *fin*, etc.), fine: see *fine*2.] To refine. *Holland.*

affined (a-find′), *a.* [< *affine*1 + *-ed*2.] 1. Joined by affinity or any close tie; akin; allied; confederated.

For then, the bold and coward,
The wise and fool, the artist and unread,
The hard and soft, seem all *affin'd* and kin.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

If partially *affin'd*, or leagu'd in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

2†. Bound or obligated by affinity or some intimate relation.

Now, sir, be judge yourself,
Whether I in any just term am *affin'd*
To love the Moor. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

3. In *zoöl.*, joined in natural affinity; having affinity; allied homologically and morphologically; related in structural character.

Birds are homologically related, or naturally allied or *affined*, according to the sum of like structural characters.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 68.

affinitative (a-fin′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *affinita(t-)s*, affinity, + *-ive*.] Of the nature of affinity: as, an *affinitative* resemblance. *N. E. D.*

affinitatively (a-fin′i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* By means of affinity; as regards affinity.

affinition (af-i-nish′on), *n.* [< *affine*1 + *-ition*. Cf. *define, definition*.] The state or quality of being affined; mental affinity or attraction. [Rare.]

affinitive (a-fin′i-tiv), *a.* [< *affinity* + *-ive*. Cf. *definitive*.] Characterized by affinity; closely related. *N. E. D.*

affinity (a-fin′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *affinities* (-tiz). [< ME. *afinite, affinite*, < OF. *afinite*, F. *affinité*, < L. *affinita(t-)s*, < *affinis*, neighboring, related by marriage: see *affine*1, *affined*.] 1. An artificial relationship between persons of different blood, regarded as analogous to consanguinity; the relation between families or individuals created by intermarriage (excluding that between the married persons), by legal adoption, or by sponsorship; more especially, the relation between a husband or wife and the kindred of the other spouse. In the Jewish, Roman, and canon laws, affinity by marriage or adoption is a bar to marriage within certain degrees, equally with consanguinity; and on this ground rests the prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister in Great Britain. The canon law treats unlawful sexual intercourse as creating the same affinity with marriage. The relationship of godparents and godchildren, called *spiritual affinity*, is still considered a bar to marriage, as it was before the Council of Trent, which merely diminished the number of such affinities.

Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh, king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. 1 Ki. iii. 1.

2†. Intercourse; acquaintance; companionship.

About forty years past, I began a happy *affinity* with William Cranmer. *Burton.*

Hence—3. A natural liking for, or attraction to, a person or thing; a natural drawing or inclination; an inherent mutual liking or attraction.

Some transcendent, unborn *affinity*, by which we are linked to things above the range of mere nature.
Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 68.

4. Inherent likeness or agreement as between things; essential or specific conformity; intimate resemblance or connection.

The perception of real *affinities* between events (that is to say, of ideal *affinities*, for those only are real) enables the poet thus to make free with the most imposing forms and phenomena of the world, and to assert the predominance of the soul. *Emerson*, Nature.

5. In *chem.*, the force by which the elements are retained in combination in a compound substance; or, in terms of the atomic theory, the force by which the atoms in a molecule are united; also, the cause which determines the occurrence of a chemical change. It is now recognized that the true measure of affinity in the latter sense is not the heat evolved by the chemical change, but the maximum quantity of work which the change is capable of producing.

6. In *biol.*, morphological and implied genetic relationship, resulting in a resemblance in general plan or structure, or in the essential structural parts, existing between two organisms or groups of organisms; true and near structural relationship, predicable of two or more organisms morphologically related, however diverse physiologically.

At first we find marsupials, and Carnivora with marsupial *affinities*. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 24.

7. In Sir W. Hamilton's psychology, that in ideas which, along with simultaneity, renders them capable of being associated in the mind, as their similarity or contiguity. The *law of the affinity of ideas* is the logical law of continuity of forms. See *continuity*.

8. In *geom.*, the relationship between two figures in the same plane which correspond to each other, point to point and straight line to straight line, any point of the one lying in a fixed direction from the corresponding point of the other, and at a distance from it proportional to its distance from a fixed line, called the *axis of affinity*, the direction of which is that of lines joining corresponding points.

affirm (a-fėrm'), *v.* [Formerly *afferm*, but now spelled so as to approach the **L.**; < ME. *affermen, afermen*, < OF. *afermer, affermer*, later *affirmer*, affirm, avouch, mod. F. *affermer* = Pr. *affermar* = Sp. *afirmar* = Pg. *affirmar* = It. *affirmare*, < L. *affirmare, adfirmare*, present as fixed, aver, affirm, < *ad*, to, + *firmare*, make firm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To state or assert positively; tell with confidence; aver; declare to be a fact; maintain as true: opposed to *deny*.

One Jesus, which was dead, whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive. Acts xxv. 19.

The gentleman came up, and asked pardon for having disturbed us, *affirming* that he was ignorant of our being so near. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

2. To make firm; establish, confirm, or ratify: as, the appellate court *affirmed* the judgment.

=**Syn. 1.** *Assert, Affirm, Declare*, etc. See *assert*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To declare or assert positively or solemnly.

Not that I so *affirm*, though so it seem
To thee, who hast thy dwelling here on earth.
Milton, P. L., viii. 117.

All books that get fairly into the vital air of the world were written by the . . . *affirming* and advancing class, who utter what tens of thousands feel though they cannot say. *Emerson*, Books.

2. To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, but without oath (a practice allowed where the affirmant has scruples against taking an oath); make a legal affirmation. See *affirmation*.

affirmable (a-fėr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *affirm* + *-able*.] Capable of being affirmed, asserted, or declared: followed by *of*: as, an attribute *affirmable of* every just man.

affirmably (a-fėr'ma-bli), *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation.

★**affirmance** (a-fėr'mans), *n.* [< OF. *affermance, afermance*, < *affermer, afermer*, affirm: see *affirm*.] **1.** The act of affirming; asseveration; assertion.

E'en when sober truth prevails throughout,
They swear it, till *affirmance* breeds a doubt.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 66.

2. Confirmation; ratification.

All sentences are liable to the king's *affirmance* or reversal. *Brougham*.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The confirmation by an appellate court of the adjudication of a lower court or officer. (*b*) Confirmation of a voidable act.

affirmant (a-fėr'mant), *n.* [< L. *affirman(t-)s*, ppr. of *affirmare*: see *affirm*.] **1.** One who affirms or asserts.—**2.** In *law*, one who makes affirmation instead of taking an oath.

affirmation (af-ėr-mā'shon), *n.* [< L. *affirmatio(n-)*, < *affirmare*, affirm: see *affirm*.] **1.** The assertion that something is, or is true; the assignment of a certain character to an object: opposed to *denial* or *negation*. In ordinary *formal logic*, the distinction relates merely to the form of expression, but usually *affirmation* is taken to mean the assertion of something positive and definite, as opposed to a merely negative assertion.

2. That which is affirmed; a proposition that is declared to be true; averment; assertion.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the *affirmation* whereon his despair is founded. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

3. Confirmation; ratification; establishment of something of prior origin.

Our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation* or ratification of that which by common law was held before. *Hooker*.

4. In *law*, the solemn declaration made by Quakers, Moravians, or others conscientiously opposed to taking oaths, in cases where an oath is generally required. False affirmations made by such persons are punishable in the same way as perjury.

affirmative (a-fėr'ma-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *affirmatyff*, n., < OF. *affirmatif*, F. *affirmatif, -ive*, a., *affirmative*, n., < L. *affirmativus*, < *affirmatus*, pp. of *affirmare*: see *affirm*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by affirmation or assertion; assertive; positive in form; not negative: as, an *affirmative* proposition; *affirmative* principles. In *formal logic*, the distinction of *affirmative* and *negative* propositions relates not to the nature of what is asserted, but only to the form of the proposition, which is called affirmative if it contains no negative particle.

Hence—**2.** Positive in manner; confident; dogmatic.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, p. 102.

3. Giving affirmation or assent; confirmatory; ratifying; concurring; agreeing: as, an *affirmative* decree or judgment by an appellate court; an *affirmative* answer to a request.

II. *n.* **1.** That which affirms or asserts; a positive proposition or averment: as, two negatives make an *affirmative*.

Your four negatives make your two *affirmatives*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

2. That which gives affirmation or assent; the agreeing or concurring part or side: with the definite article: as, to support *the affirmative*; to vote in *the affirmative* (that is, in favor of the affirmative side), as in a legislative body.

A government is perfect of which *the affirmative* can be truly stated in answering these questions. *Brougham*.

3. In *judicial proceedings*, the side which, whether in itself an affirmation or a negation, requires first to be supported by proof, presumption in the absence of proof being against it; the side which has the burden of proof.—**4.** *Naut.*, the signal-flag or pendant by which assent is expressed.

affirmatively (a-fėr'ma-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In an affirmative manner; by express declaration; positively; expressly.—**2.** In the affirmative mode; by asserting that a disputed or doubtful thing is: opposed to *negatively*.

I believe in God. First, in God *affirmatively*, I believe he is; against atheism. Secondly, in God exclusively, not in gods; as against polytheism and idolatry. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

affirmatory (a-fėr'ma-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **affirmatorius*, < *affirmator*, an affirmer, < L. *affirmare*: see *affirm*.] **1.** Affirmative; assertive.

An oath may as well sometimes be *affirmatory* as promissory. *Hobbes*, Gov. and Society, ii. § 20.

2. Dependent upon an affirmative principle: as, an *affirmatory* syllogism. *De Morgan*.

affirmer (a-fėr'mėr), *n.* One who affirms.

The burthen of the proof in law resteth upon the *affirmer*. *Bp. Bramhall*, Schism Guarded, p. 285.

affitch†, *v. t.* [< ME. *affitche, afficche, affiche*, < OF. *aficher, afichier*, mod. F. *afficher* = Pr. *aficar, afiquar* = Sp. *afijar* = It. *afficcare*, < ML. as if **affigicare*, a freq. form equiv. to *affixare*, freq. of L. *affigere, adfigere*, fasten to, affix: see *affix*, and cf. *fitch*[3], *fix*.] To fasten to; affix.

The platis of gold, the whiche he hadde *affitchide*. *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. xviii. 16. (*N. E. D.*)

affix (a-fiks'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *affixed* (formerly often and still occasionally *affixt*), ppr. *affixing*. [< ML. *affixare*, freq. of L. *affigere, adfigere*, pp. *affixus, adfixus*, fasten to, < *ad*, to, + *figere*, fasten, fix. The older form in E. was *affitch*, q. v.] To fix; fasten, join, or attach; conjoin, add, or append; make an adjunct or part of: followed by *to*.

Archbishop Whitgift was the first to *affix* his name *to* the death warrant. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 226.

As plants became more highly developed and *affixed to* the ground, they would be compelled to be anemophilous in order to intercross. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilization, p. 409.

We hesitate at doing Spenser so great an honor as to think that he intended by his allegory the sense we *affix to* it. *Emerson*, Art.

=**Syn.** *Add, Affix, Annex*, etc. (see *add*), suffix, superadd, tack on, fasten on, join.

★**affix** (af'iks), *n.* [< F. *affixe*, a. and n., < L. *affixus, adfixus*, pp.: see *affix*, *v.*] **1.** That which is joined, attached, or added; an addition or attachment.—**2.** In *philol.*, a syllable or letter, prefix or suffix, attached to a word or a verbal root or stem, as in good-*ness*, veri-*fy*, civil-*ize*, *un*-able, *un-con*-form-*able*.—**3.** In *decorative art*, any small feature, as a figure, a flower, or the like, added for ornament to a vessel or other utensil, to an architectural feature, etc.: used especially with reference to ceramics and bronzes. Decoration of this kind is characteristic of the famous Palissy ware, which is adorned with affixes in the shape of serpents, lizards, fishes, and the like; and



Affixes.
Italo-Greek Vase in the Campana Collection, Louvre Museum. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

modern ceramic ware of both fine and ordinary quality is often ornamented with flowers, figures, etc., in relief. The most beautiful examples of the artistic use of affixes are, however, to be sought among Japanese bronzes.

affixal (af'iks-al), *a.* [< *affix*, *n.*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to an affix; having the character of an affix. [Rare.]

affixation (af-iks-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **affixatio(n-)*, < *affixare*: see *affix*, *v.*] The act of affixing, attaching, or appending; affixion. [Rare.]

affixion (a-fik'shon), *n.* [< L. *affixio(n-)*, *adfixio(n-)*, < *affigere, adfigere*: see *affix*, *v.*] The act of affixing, or the state of being affixed. [Rare.]

In his scourging, in his *affixion*, in his transfixion. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon, Gal. ii. 20.

affixture (a-fiks'tūr), *n.* [< *affix* + *-ture*, after *fixture*.] **1.** The act of affixing; attachment.—**2.** That which is affixed. [Rare.]

afflate† (a-flāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *afflatus*, pp. of *afflare, adflare*, blow on, < *ad*, to, + *flare*, blow: see *blow*[1].] To breathe on; inspire.

afflation (a-flā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **afflatio(n-)*, < *afflare, adflare*: see *afflatus*.] A blowing or breathing on; inspiration.

afflatus (a-flā'tus), *n.* [< L. *afflatus, adflatus*, < *afflare, adflare*, blow on: see *afflate*.] **1.** A blowing or breathing on, as of wind; a breath or blast of wind. [Rare or unused.]—**2.** An impelling mental force acting from within; supernal impulse or power, as of prophecy or expression; religious, poetic, or oratorical inspiration. Often spoken of as the *divine afflatus*, a translation of the Latin *afflatus divinus*, inspiration.

The poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *J. Spence*, The Odyssey.

affleuré (a-flė-rā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *affleurer* (Pr. *afflourar*), make level or flush, < *à fleur* = Pr. *a flour* = Pg. *a flor* = It. *a fior*, on a level, even, flush: appar. < L. *ad florem*: *ad*, to, at; *florem*, acc. of *flos*, flower, in the later sense of 'upper surface' (see *flower*), in this sense perhaps associated with, if not derived from, G. *flur* = E. *floor*, q. v.] In *decorative art*, sunk to a level with the surface; not projecting: said of a medallion, a disk, or other ornamental adjunct, inlaid as part of a design.

afflict (a-flikt'), *v. t.* [In earlier form *aflight*, q. v.; < L. *afflictare, adflictare*, trouble, agitate, vex greatly, intensive of *affligere, adfligere*, pp. *afflictus, adflictus*, beat down, dash to the ground, < *ad*, to, + *fligere*, beat, strike, prob. akin to E. *blow*[3], a stroke, hit.] **1**†. To strike down; prostrate; overthrow; rout.

And, reassembling our *afflicted* powers,
Consult how we may henceforth most offend
Our enemy. *Milton*, P. L., i. 186.

2. To distress with mental or bodily pain; trouble greatly or grievously; harass or torment: as, to be *afflicted* with the gout, or by persecution.

Ye shall not *afflict* any widow or fatherless child. Ex. xxii. 22.

There is no community free from a multitude of croakers and alarmists, . . . who *afflict* the patience and conscience of all good Christians within the reach of their influence. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 118.

The *afflicted* voice of the country, in its hour of danger, has charmed down with a sweet persuasion the angry passions of the day. *Everett*, Orations, I. 379.

=**Syn.** *Afflict, Distress, Trouble, Harass, Torment;* try, pain, hurt, plague, persecute. Of these words, *afflict* implies the most spiritual effect, the greatest depth and continuance of sorrow. To *distress* is a more outward act, bringing one into straitness of circumstances or feeling, so that there is more anxiety for the future, while perhaps the *afflicted* person knows the full measure of his loss and is wholly occupied with the past. To *trouble* is a lighter act, involving perhaps confusion or uncertainty of mind, and especially embarrassment. *Harass*, as applied to mind or body, suggests the infliction of the weariness that comes from the continuance or repetition of trying experiences, so that there is not time for rest. *Torment* implies the infliction of acute pain, physical or mental, and is frequently used in the sense of *harassing* by frequent return. The use of *afflicted* otherwise than of persons severally or collectively is highly figurative or poetic: as, my *afflicted* fortunes; the other words have freer figurative use. See *affliction*.

O ye *afflicted* ones who lie
Steeped to the lips in misery.
Longfellow, Goblet of Life.

I come to visit the *afflicted* spirits
Here in the prison. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 3.

Myself *distress'd*, an exile, and unknown,
Debarr'd from Europe, and from Asia thrown,
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 531.

For my own part I should be very much *troubled* were I endowed with this divining quality.
Addison, Spectator, No. 7.

Nature, oppress'd and *harass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

The sight of any of the house of York
Is as a fury to *torment* my soul.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 3.

afflict† (a-flikt'), *p. a.* [In earlier form *aflight*, q. v.; < L. *afflictus, adflictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Afflicted; distressed.

afflict†, *n.* [< *afflict, v.*] Conflict; struggle.

The life of man upon earth is nothing else than a "warfare" and continual *aflict* with her ghostly enemies.
Becon, Fasting (ed. 1844), p. 542. (*N. E. D.*)

afflictedness (a-flik'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being afflicted; affliction.

Thou art deceived if thou thinkest that God delights in the *afflictedness* of his creatures.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, ii. § 6.

afflicter (a-flik'tėr), *n.* One who afflicts or causes pain of body or of mind.

afflictingly (a-flik'ting-li), *adv.* In an afflicting manner.

affliction (a-flik'shon), *n.* [< ME. *affliccioun, -tyon*, < OF. *afliction*, < L. *afflictio(n-), adflictio(n-)*, < *affligere, adfligere:* see *afflict.*] **1.** The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief.

To visit the fatherless and widows in their *affliction*.
Jas. i. 27.

He kindly tooke us all by the hand, and made signes that he should see us no more, which made us take our leave of him with extreame reluctancy and *affliction* for the accident. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

2. A cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, loss, calamity, adversity, persecution, etc.

Many are the *afflictions* of the righteous. Ps. xxxiv. 19.

=**Syn. 1.** *Affliction, Grief, Sorrow, Sadness, Distress, Misery, Wretchedness*, pain. *Affliction* is acute, continued suffering caused by loss or its consequences. That is an *affliction* which is a severe deprivation or loss, as of health, limbs, faculties, friends, or the property necessary to one's support; not temporary ailments, nor losses easily borne or repaired. *Grief* is mental suffering too violent to be long continued, and therefore subsiding into *sorrow* or *sadness;* it is always in view of something recently past. *Affliction* is a personal matter; *grief* may be over another's woe. *Sorrow*, though more quiet, may be long continued or permanent (as, a lifelong *sorrow*), and may be in view of the past, present, or future; it may be active penitence for wrong-doing, as *sorrow* for sin, or it may be wholly sympathetic. *Sadness* is a feeling of dejection or inability to be cheerful, the cause being not always a matter of consciousness; it is primarily personal, and is of various degrees of depth and permanence. *Distress* is extreme adversity, and, subjectively, the corresponding state of mind; it is the agitation appropriate to circumstances well-nigh desperate. It may be wholly sympathetic, as the distress caused by calamity to another, and it may imply a struggle. The first five words may be freely used for either cause or effect; *misery* and *wretchedness* denote generally only the effect, that is, the state of feeling. *Misery* is great and unremitting pain of body or mind, unhappiness that crushes the spirit. *Wretchedness* is sometimes almost identical with *misery*, and sometimes goes beyond it, even to abjectness. See *calamity*.

The furnace of *affliction* refines us from earthly drossiness, and softens us for the impression of God's own stamp. *Boyle*.

Indeed the violence and impression of an excessive *grief* must of necessity astonish the soul, and wholly deprive her of her ordinary functions.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne (3d ed.), ii.

A feeling of *sadness* and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles *sorrow* only
As the mist resembles the rain.
Longfellow, The Day is Done.

Great *distress* has never hitherto taught, and while the world lasts it never will teach, wise lessons to any part of mankind. *Burke*, Letter to Memb. of Nat. Assembly.

The state of one who really wishes for death is firmly linked in our thoughts with the extreme of *misery* and *wretchedness* and disease. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 229.

2. Trouble, misfortune, disaster, visitation, blow, trial, woe, tribulation. See list under *grief*.

afflictive (a-flik'tiv), *a.* [= F. *afflictif*, < ML. *afflictivus*, < L. *afflictus*, pp. of *affligere:* see *afflict, v.*] Characterized by or causing mental or physical pain; painful; distressing; of the nature of an affliction: as, an *afflictive* dispensation of Providence.

We consider with the most *afflictive* anguish the pain which we have given and now cannot alleviate.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 54.

Many that want food and clothing have cheerier lives and brighter prospects than she had; many harassed by poverty, are in a strait less *afflictive*.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii.

=**Syn.** Afflicting, grievous, calamitous, disastrous, oppressive, severe, unhappy, trying.

afflictively (a-flik'tiv-li), *adv.* In an afflictive manner; in a manner that is painful and trying.

affluence (af'lö-ens), *n.* [= F. *affluence*, < L. *affluentia, adfluentia*, abundance, < *affluen(t-)s, adfluen(t-)s*, ppr., abundant: see *affluent.*] **1.** A flowing to; a concourse; afflux.

There had been great *affluence* of company.
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, III. viii. 37.

2. Figuratively, an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, etc.; a profusion, as of riches; hence, abundance of material goods; wealth.

Few scholars have manifested so much independence and *affluence* of thought, in connection with so rich and varied an amount of knowledge.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 17.

Many old and honourable families disappeared, . . . and many new men rose rapidly to *affluence*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

=**Syn. 2.** *Wealth, Riches*, etc. (see *opulence*); exuberance, profusion, overflow; fortune, prosperity, ample means. See list under *abundance*.

affluency (af'lö-en-si), *n.* An abundant flow or supply; affluence. [Rare.]

There may be certain channels running from the head to this little instrument of loquacity [a woman's tongue], and conveying into it a perpetual *affluency* of animal spirits. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 247.

affluent (af'lö-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *affluent*, < OF. *affluent*, mod. F. *affluent*, < L. *affluen(t-)s, adfluen(t-)s*, abundant, rich, ppr. of *affluere, adfluere*, flow to, abound in, < *ad*, to, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Flowing to: as, "*affluent* blood," *Harvey*, Consumption.—**2.** Abundant; copious; abounding in anything, as attributes, attainments, or possessions; hence, specifically, abounding in means; rich: as, a man of *affluent* intellect; an *affluent* man or community; *affluent* circumstances.

His imagination is most *affluent* when it is pervaded by a calm, yet intense and lofty spirit of meditation.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 249.

II. *n.* A tributary stream; a stream or river flowing into another, or into a lake, bay, etc.

He cast anchor in a very great bay, with many *affluents*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 108.

As the Thames rolls along, it receives a number of these feeders, or *affluents*, which empty themselves into the river. *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 4.

affluently (af'lö-ent-li), *adv.* In an affluent manner; in abundance; abundantly.

affluentness (af'lö-ent-nes), *n.* The state of being affluent; great plenty.

afflux (af'luks), *n.* [= F. *afflux*, < L. as if **afluxus*, n. (cf. *flux*, < *fluxus*, n.), < *affluere*, pp. *affluxus*, flow to: see *affluent.*] The act of flowing to; a flow or flowing to; an accession: as, an *afflux* of blood to the head.

Not unfrequently it happens that to a spot where two or more filaments have met, there is an *afflux* of the protoplasmic substance. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 395.

affluxion (a-fluk'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **affluxio(n-)* (cf. *fluxion*), < *affluere*, flow to: see *affluent.*] A flowing to or toward; an afflux or accession. *Sir T. Browne*.

affodill† (af'ō-dil), *n.* Obsolete form of *daffodil*.

afforage (af'or-āj), *n.* [< OF. *afforage, affeurage*, < *afforer, afferer, affeurer, afeurer*, assess, value, affeer: see *affeer.*] Formerly, in France, a duty paid to the lord of a district for permission to sell wine or liquors within his seigniory.

afforce† (a-fōrs'), *v. t.* [< ME. *aforcen, aforsen*, < OF. *aforcer*, < ML. **affortiare, afforciare*, strengthen, fortify (cf. *afforcement*); mixed with OF. *efforcer, esforcer*, < ML. *exfortiare*, force, compel; < L. *ad*, to, or *ex*, out, + ML. *fortiare*, strengthen: see *force*[1].] **1.** To force; compel; violate.—**2.** To strengthen or reinforce by the addition of other or of specially skilled members, as juries and deliberative bodies.

The remedy for insufficient "governance" was sought . . . in admitting the houses of Parliament to a greater share of influence in executive matters, in the *aforcing* or amending of the council, and in the passing of reforming statutes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 695.

3. Reflexively, to exert one's self; endeavor; attempt.

afforcement† (a-fōrs'ment), *n.* [< OF. *afforcement*, < *aforcer, aforcer*, strengthen: see *afforce* and *-ment.*] **1.** A reinforcement; a strengthening, especially of a jury or deliberative body. See extract.

As it became difficult to find juries personally informed as to the points at issue, the jurors . . . summoned were allowed first to add to their number persons who possessed the requisite knowledge, under the title of *aforcement*. After this proceeding had been some time in use, the afforcing jurors were separated from the uninformed jurors, and relieved them altogether from their character of witnesses. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 164.

2. A fortress; a fortification. *Bailey*.

afford (a-fōrd'), *v. t.* [Spelled *aff-* as if of L. origin, but prop. with one *f;* early mod. E. *afford, affoard, affoord, afoord*, < ME. *aforthen, iforthen, iworthen*, earlier *iforthien, geforthian*, < AS. *geforthian*, further, advance, promote, accomplish, perform, < *ge-* + *forthian*, further, advance, promote, perform, < *forth*, forth, forward: see *a-*[6], *ge-*, and *forth;* cf. *further, v.*] **1**†. To promote; further; forward; carry out; accomplish; achieve; manage.

And here and there as that my litille wit
Aforthe may, eek think I translate hit.
Occleve, (*Halliwell.*)

2. To give, yield, produce, or confer upon; yield, furnish, supply, as an effect or a result, as of growth, effort, or operation: as, the earth *affords* grain; trade *affords* profit; religion *affords* consolation to the afflicted; the transaction *afforded* him a good profit; to *afford* one an agreeable sensation.

What could be less than to *afford* him praise?
Milton, P. L., iv. 46.

Standing out in strong relief from the contrast *afforded* by the sable background was a waxen image.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 145.

The delight which a work of art *affords* seems to arise from our recognizing in it the mind that formed Nature, again in active operation. *Emerson*, Art.

3. To manage, be able, or have the means (with an infinitive clause); be able to give or bear, spare, or meet the expense of (with an object-noun): always, from the implication of ability, with *may* or *can:* as, we can *afford* to sell cheap; he might *afford* to gratify us; you can well *afford* the expense.

Only this commendation I can *afford* her.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

Thou shalt lie close hid with nature, and canst not be *afforded* to the Capitol or the Exchange.
Emerson, The Poet.

A man is rich in proportion to the number of things which he can *afford* to let alone. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 89.

=**Syn. 2.** To supply, furnish, bestow, communicate, give, impart.

affordable (a-fōr'da-bl), *a.* [< *afford* + *-able.*] Capable of being afforded, spared, yielded, or borne.

affordment† (a-fōrd'ment), *n.* [< *afford* + *-ment.*] A donation; a grant. [Rare.]

Your forward helps and *affordments*.
H. Lord, Ded. of Sect of the Banians, 1630.

afforest (a-for'est), *v. t.* [< ML. *afforestare*, convert into a forest, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *foresta*, a forest: see *forest.*] To convert, as bare or cultivated land, into forest, as was done by the first Norman kings in England, for the purpose of providing themselves with hunting-grounds.

afforestation (a-for-es-tā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *afforestatio(n-)*, < *afforestare:* see *afforest.*] The act or practice of establishing a forest, either by planting seed or by transplanting; the territory afforested.

Richard I. and Henry II. . . . had made new *afforestations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

afforestment (a-for'est-ment), *n.* [< *afforest* + *-ment.*] The act of converting, as arable land, into a forest; afforestation.

Land once afforested became subject to a peculiar system of laws, which, as well as the formalities required to constitute a valid *afforestment*, have been carefully ascertained by the Anglo-Norman lawyers.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 409.

afform† (a-fôrm'), *v. t.* [< OF. *aformer*, < *a-* (L. *ad*, to) + *former*, form.] To form; model; cause to conform.

afformative (a-fôr'ma-tiv), *n.* [< *af-* (L. *ad*, to) + *formative*.] In *philol.*, an affix; a formative addition to a word or stem.

affranchise (a-fran'chiz or -chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *affranchised*, ppr. *affranchising*. [< late ME. *affranchyse*, *afranchise*, < OF. *afranchiss-*, F. *affranchiss-*, stem of certain parts of OF. *afranchir*, F. *affranchir*, make free, < *a* (L. *ad*), to, + *franc*, free: see *frank* and *franchise*.] To make free; enfranchise.

affranchisement (a-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* [< F. *affranchissement*.] The act of setting free, or of liberating from a state of dependence, servitude, or obligation; enfranchisement.

It is deliverance from all evil, it is supreme *affranchisement*. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, iv. 7.

affrap† (a-frap'), *v. t.* and *i.* [= It. *affrappare*, < *af-* (L. *ad*, to) + *frappare* = F. *frapper*, strike, of uncertain origin: see *frap*.] To strike; come to blows.

They bene ymett, both ready to *afrap*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 26.

affray (a-frā'), *v. t.* [< ME. *affrayen*, *afrayen*, *affraien*, *afraien* (pp. *affrayed*, *afrayed*, *affraied*, *afraied*, > E. *afraid*, q. v.), terrify, frighten, < OF. *afrayer*, *affrayer*, *affraier*, usually with initial *e*, *effrayer* (> mod. F. *effrayer*), *effraer*, *effreer*, *effroier*, *efferer*, *esfrayer*, *esfraier*, *esfreer*, *esfroier*, *ezfroier*, etc., earlier *esfreder* = Pr. *esfredar*, terrify, frighten, disturb, disquiet (the OF. forms in *aff-*, and the prevailing sense of 'terrify' rather than 'disturb,' may be due to the influence of *affre*, *afre*, terror, fright, *afre*, *afrou*, horrible, frightful, > F. *affreux*, horrible, frightful), prob. < ML. **exfridare*, disturb, disquiet, < L. *ex*, out of, + ML. *fridus*, *fridum*, < OHG. *fridu*, *frido* (MHG. *vride*, G. *friede*), peace, = AS. *frithu*, peace: see *frith*[1]. To *affray*, then, is to 'break the peace.'] To frighten; terrify; give a shock to; arouse; disturb.

Smale foules a grete hepe
That had *afrayed* me out of my slepe.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 296.

The kettle-drum and far-heard clarionet
Affray his ears. *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, xxix.

affray (a-frā'), *n.* [< ME. *affray*, *afray*, terror, disturbance, brawl, < OF. *affray*, *affrai*, usually, with initial *e*, *effrei*, *effroi*, *effroy*, *esfrai*, *esfrei*, *esfroi* (F. *effroi*) = Pr. *esfrei*; from the verb: see *affray*, *v.*; see also *fray*[1], a short form of *affray*.] **1**†. Fear; terror.

Some maner *afray*. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 1039.
Full of ghastly fright, and cold *affray*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 12.

2†. Disturbance involving terror.

Atte laste he made a foul *affray*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 93.

3. A public fight; a noisy quarrel; a brawl; a tumult; disturbance. Specifically, in *law*, the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others. It usually implies a casual meeting, not by previous agreement to fight. [A private quarrel is not in a legal sense an affray.]=**Syn. 3.** *Broil*, *Scuffle*, etc. See *quarrel*, *n.*

affrayer (a-frā'ėr), *n.* One who raises or is engaged in affrays or riots; a disturber of the peace. [Rare.]

Felons, night-walkers, *affrayers*.
M. Dalton, Country Justice (1620).

affrayment† (a-frā'ment), *n.* [< OF. *affraiement*, *affraiment* (> ML. *affraimentum*), < *affraier*: see *affray*, *v.*] Same as *affray*.

affreight (a-frāt'), *v. t.* [< F. *affréter*, < *a-* + *fréter*, freight, charter: see *freight*.] To hire, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight. *Craig.* [Rare.]

affreighter (a-frā'tėr), *n.* The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods. *Craig.*

affreightment (a-frāt'ment), *n.* [< *affreight* + *-ment*, after F. *affrétement*.] **1.** The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods.—**2.** The freight carried by a ship.

affrended†, *a.* See *affriended*.

affret† (a-fret'), *n.* [< It. *affrettare*, hasten, hurry (cf. *affretto*, hurried, *affrettamento*, haste, precipitation, *fretta*, haste, hurry), < *frettare*, sweep, prop. rub, < LL. **frictare*, < L. *frictus*, pp. of *fricare*, rub: see *fret*[1], *v.*] A furious onset or attack.

With the terrour of their fierce *affret*
They rudely drove to ground both man and horse.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 16.

affriction† (a-frik'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **affrictio(n-)*; cf. *affricatio(n-)*, < *affricare*, rub on or against, < *ad*, to, + *fricare*, rub, > E. *friction*.] The act of rubbing; friction. *Boyle.*

affriended†, **affrended**† (a-fren'ded), *a.* [< *af-* (L. *ad*) + *friend*, formerly spelled *frend*.] Made friends; reconciled.

She saw that cruell war so ended,
And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 50.

affright (a-frīt'), *v. t.* [Spelled *aff-*, as if of L. origin, but prop. with one *f*; < ME. *afrighten*, *afrigten* (pp. *afright*, *afrigt*), < AS. *āfyrhtan*, terrify, < *ā-* + *fyrhtan*, terrify, < *forht*, fearful: see *a-*[1] and *fright*. Not connected with *afraid* or *afeard*.] To impress with sudden fear; frighten; terrify or alarm. [Archaic.]

Thrice did her trembling feet for flight prepare,
And thrice *affrighted* did her flight forbear.
Dryden, Ovid's Art of Love, I. 620.

Not to *affright* your tender soul with horror,
We may descend to tales of peace and love.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** To scare, alarm, dismay, appal, daunt, intimidate, startle, shock, overawe.

affright†, Past participle of *affright*. *Chaucer.*

affright (a-frīt'), *n.* **1.** Sudden or great fear; terror; fright.

We have heard of these midnight scenes of desolation, . . . the ominous din of the alarm-bell, striking with *affright* on the broken visions of the sleepers.
Everett, Orations, I. 116.

2†. The cause of terror; a frightful object.

The gods upbraid our suff'rings . . .
By sending these *affrights*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

affrightedly (a-frī'ted-li), *adv.* In an affrighted manner; with fright.

affrighten (a-frī'tn), *v. t.* [< *affright* + *-en*[1], after *frighten*.] To terrify; frighten.

affrighter (a-frī'tėr), *n.* One who frightens.

affrightful (a-frīt'fûl), *a.* [< *affright*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Terrifying; terrible; frightful: as, "*affrightful* accidents," *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xxxiii.

affrightment (a-frīt'ment), *n.* [< *affright* + *-ment*.] **1**†. The act of frightening.

Since your *affrightment* could not make her open [her purse] unto you, you thought to make her innocency smart for it. *R. Brome*, Northern Lass.

2. The state of being frightened; fright.

With as much *affrightment* as if an enemy were near.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, II. iii.

With much terror and *affrightment* they turned the ship about, expecting every moment to be dashed in pieces against the rocks.
E. Johnson, Wonderworking Providence (1654).

affront (a-frunt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *afronten*, *afrounten*, < OF. *afronter*, *afrunter*, later and mod. F. *affronter* = Pr. Sp. *afrontar* = Pg. *affrontar* = It. *affrontare*, confront, oppose face to face, attack, < ML. *affrontare*, *adfrontare*, border on, as land, confront, attack, < L. *ad frontem*, to the face, in front: *ad*, to; *frontem*, acc. of *frons*, forehead, front; cf. L. *ā fronte*, before, in front: *ā* for *ab*, from; *fronte*, abl. of *frons*, forehead, front. Cf. *afront*, *prep. phr.* as *adv.*] **1.** To meet or encounter face to face; confront; front; face.

That he, as 't were by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Earnestly for her he raised
His voice in council, and *affronted* death
In battle-field. *Bryant*, Knight's Epitaph.

2. To offend by an open manifestation of disrespect; put a slight upon; offend by effrontery or insolence: as, to *affront* one by doubting his word; an *affronting* speech.

Only our foe,
Tempting, *affronts* us with his foul esteem
Of our integrity. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 328.

Let me tell you, Mr. Dangle, 'tis damn'd *affronting* in you to suppose that I am hurt, when I tell you I am not.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

3. To put out of countenance; make ashamed or confused; give a shock to.

Without *affronting* their modesty.
Cave, Prim. Christianity, ii. 33. (*N. E. D.*)

affront (a-frunt'), *n.* [= F. *affront* = It. *affronto*; from the verb.] **1**†. The act of opposing face to face; open defiance; encounter.

This day thou shalt have ingots; and, to-morrow, give lords th' *affront*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 2.

I walk'd about, admired of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*.
Milton, S. A., l. 531.

2. A personally offensive act or word; an intentional or supercilious slight; an open manifestation of disrespect or contumely; an insult to the face.

Oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law, with foul *affronts*.
Milton, P. R., iii. 161.

Men of my condition may be as incapable of *affronts*, as hopeless of their reparations.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

An *affront* to our understanding.
Addison, Spectator, No. 512.

3†. Shame; disgrace; anything producing a feeling of shame or disgrace.

Antonius . . . was defeated, upon the sense of which *affront* he died of grief. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

=**Syn. 2.** *Affront*, *Insult*, *Indignity*, *Outrage*, provocation, impertinence, offense, rudeness. These words express disrespect shown in a way that is, or is meant to be, galling. An *affront* is generally open and to the face. An *insult* is stronger, perhaps accompanied by more insolence of manner; it is a deeper disgrace and a greater injury to the feelings of its object. An *indignity* is, specifically, treatment that is unworthy—an affront, insult, injury, or outrage from which one's condition or character should have saved one: as, Zenobia was subjected to the *indignity* of being led in chains at Aurelian's triumph. An *outrage*, primarily involving the idea of violence to the person, is a wanton transgression of law or propriety in any way, the perpetration of that which is shamefully contrary to the dictates of humanity or even decency; toward a person it is a combination of insult with indignity; hence it often stands for extreme abusiveness of language. It has freedom of use sufficient to make proper such expressions as, an *outrage* to his feelings, an *outrage* to all decency.

To call God to witness truth, or a lie perhaps; or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, . . . is one of the highest *indignities* and *affronts* that can be offered him. *Ray.*

I will avenge this *insult*, noble Queen,
Done in your maiden's person to yourself.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The enmity and discord, which of late
Sprung from the rancorous *outrage* of your duke
To merchants. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1.

affronté (a-frôn-tā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *affronter*: see *affront*, *v.*] **1.** In *art*, facing each other; front to front: said of two figures. This was a frequent mode of representing animal and other figures in Oriental and early Greek art, as, for example, in Assyrian and Hittite sculptures, the so-called lions of Mycenæ, and the sphinxes of the temple epistyle of Assos.



Two Lions Rampant, Affronté.

2. Specifically, in *her.*, applied to animals represented (*a*) front to front, or aspectant: opposed to *adorsed*; (*b*) facing the spectator directly, as the lion in the royal crest of Scotland, not with merely the head turned outward. See *gardant* and cut under *crest*.

Equivalent forms are *affrontée* (feminine) and *confronté*.

Têtes affrontées, or **affronté heads**, in *decorative art*, profile heads in relief shown facing each other, as often in cameos, etc., but rarely on coins.

affrontedly (a-frun'ted-li), *adv.* In a manner to affront; with effrontery. *Bacon.*

affrontee (a-frun-tē'), *n.* [< *affront* + *-ee*[1].] One who receives an affront. *N. E. D.*

affronter (a-frun'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who affronts or insults another openly and of set purpose.—**2**†. A deceiver or pretender.

Must I, because you say so,
Believe that this most miserable king is
A false *affronter*?
Massinger, Believe as you List, iii. 3.

affrontingly (a-frun'ting-li), *adv.* In an affronting manner.

affrontive (a-frun'tiv), *a.* [< *affront* + *-ive*.] Giving offense; tending to offend; abusive.

How much more *affrontive* it is to despise mercy.
South, Sermon on the Restoration.

Will not this measure be regarded as *affrontive* to the pride . . . of portions of the people of America?
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 348.

affuse (a-fūz'), *v. t.* [< L. *affusus*, pp. of *affundere*, *adfundere*, pour upon, < *ad*, to, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*[1].] To pour. [Rare.]

I first *affused* water upon the compressed beans.
Boyle, Works, IV. 568.

affusion (a-fū'zhon), *n.* [< ML. *affusio(n-)*, < L. *affundere*, pour upon: see *affuse*.] **1.** The act of pouring upon; the act of pouring water or other liquid, as upon a child in baptism.

When the Jews baptized their children, in order to circumcision, it seems to have been indifferent whether it was done by immersion or *affusion*.
Wheatly, Ill. of Book of Com. Prayer, p. 362.

2. In *med.*, the act of pouring water on the body as a curative means, as from a vessel, by a shower-bath, etc.

When I travell'd in Italy, and the Southern parts, I did sometimes frequent the publiq bathes, . . . but seldome without peril of my life 'till I us'd this frigid *affusion*, or rather profusion of cold water before I put on my garments. *Evelyn*, To Doctor Beale.

Some of these [remedies] are *affusion*, half-baths, . . . fomentations, injections, wrapping up in the wet sheet.
Encyc. Brit., III. 439.

affy† (a-fī'), *v.* [< ME. *affyen*, *affien*, *afyen*, < OF. *afier*, later and mod. F. *affier*, < ML. *affidare*, trust, pledge, make oath, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *fidare*, trust, < L. *fidus*, faithful, < *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*. Deriv. *affiance* and *affidavit*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To trust, confide (a thing to a person); reflexively, to confide one's self.—**2.** To confide in; trust.—**3.** To affirm on one's

faith; make affidavit.—**4.** To assure by promise; pledge; betroth; affiance.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

5. To engage; bind; join.

Personal respects rather seem to *affy* me unto that synod.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 69.

II. *intrans.* To trust; confide.

I do *affy*
In thy uprightness and integrity.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

Afghan (af'gan), *n.* and *a.* [A native name, derived by Afghan chroniclers from *Afghāna*, a mythical grandson of Saul, king of Israel.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Afghanistan, a mountainous country lying northwest of British India, south of Asiatic Russia, and east of Persia; distinctively, a member of the principal or dominant race of Afghanistan, speaking the Afghan language, the other inhabitants generally speaking Persian.—**2.** The language of the Afghans, called by themselves *Pushtu* or *Pukhtu*, of Aryan affinity, though formerly supposed by some to be Semitic.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A kind of blanket made of knitted or crocheted wool, used as a sofa-cover or as a carriage-robe.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Afghanistan or its people.

afield (ą-fēld'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *a felde, o felde, o feld*, < AS. *on felda* (dat.), *on feld* (acc.): *on*, E. *a*[3], on, in; *feld*, E. *field*.] **1.** In or to the field or fields: as, "we drove *afield*," *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 27; "Æneas is *afield*," *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3.

What keeps Gurth so long *afield*? *Scott*, Ivanhoe.

2. Abroad; off the beaten path; far and wide.

Why should he wander *afield* at the age of fifty-five?
Trollope.

Without travelling further *afield* for illustrations, it will suffice if we note these relations of causes and effects in early European times. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 375.

afile†, *v. t.* See *affile*.

afire (ą-fīr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *afire, afyre, afyr, afere, afure, o fure* (also *in fire*): *a, o*, E. *a*[3]; *fyre*, E. *fire*.] On fire.

The match is left *afire*. *Fletcher*, Island Princess, ii. 1.
His heart *afire*
With foolish hope.
W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 131.

aflame (ą-flām'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], on, + *flame*.] On fire; in or into flame; ablaze.

The explosions, once begun, were continued at intervals till the mine was all *aflame* and had to be flooded.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 425.

Aflame with a glory beyond that of amber and amethyst. *George Eliot.*

aflat (ą-flat'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], on, + *flat*[1].] On a level with the ground; flatly.

Lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 426.

aflaunt (ą-flänt' or ą-flânt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], on, + *flaunt*.] Flaunting or flauntingly; with showy equipage or dress.

His hat all *aflaunt* and befeathered with all kinds of coloured plumes.
Copley, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614), p. 29.

aflight†, *v. t.* [< ME. *aflight*, pret., after *aflight*, p. a.: see *aflight*, *p. a.*, and *afflict*, *v.* The ME. spelling with *gh* may be due to the influence of ME. *afright*, affrighted, and words of similar spelling; but cf. *delight*.] To terrify; alarm.

Cam never yet . . . to mannes sight
Merveille which so sore *aflight*
A mannes herte as it tho dede [then did].
Gower, Conf. Amant., i. 327.

aflight†, *p. a.* [ME., < OF. *aflit*, later *afflict*, < L. *afflictus*, pp.: see *afflict*, *p. a.*] Afflicted; distressed.

Her herte was so sore *aflight*
That she ne wiste what to thinke.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii. 309.

aflighted†, *p. a.* [< *aflight* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *aflight*.

Judas . . . tooke a speciall pleasure to see them so *aflighted*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1389.

afloat (ą-flōt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *aflote, on flote*, < AS. *on flote* (dat.), *on flot* (acc.): *on*, E. *a*[3], on, in; *flot*, water deep enough to allow a ship or boat to float (cf. *flota*, a ship); = Icel. *á floti* (dat.), *á flot* (acc.), afloat. The OF. *a flot*, afloat, is of wholly different origin. See *float*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **1.** Borne on the water; in a floating condition: as, the ship is *afloat*.

It was not without constant exertion that we kept *afloat*, baling out the scud that broke over us, and warding off the ice with boat-hooks. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 264.

Seventy per cent. of all the shipping *afloat* now use the Greenwich meridian. *Science*, IV. 377.

2. Figuratively, moving; passing from place to place; in circulation: as, a rumor is *afloat*.

I should like to know how much gossip there is *afloat* that the minister does not know.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 144.

3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control: as, our affairs are all *afloat*.—**4.** In a state of overflow; flooded: as, the main deck was *afloat*.—**5.** On board ship; at sea: as, cargo *afloat* and ashore.

aflow (ą-flō'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *flow*.] In a loose, waving state; flowing: as, "with gray hair *aflow*," *Whittier*.

afoam (ą-fōm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *foam*.] In a state of foam; foaming: as, the water was all *afoam*.

afoot (ą-fůt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *a fote, on fote*, earlier with pl. *a foten*, < AS. *on fōtum: on*, E. *a*[3], on; *fōtum*, dat. pl. of *fōt*, E. *foot*.] **1.** On foot; walking: opposed to on horseback, or in a carriage or other conveyance: as, he was mounted, but I came *afoot*.—**2.** In a condition to walk about, as after sickness.

He distinguished himself as a sick-nurse, till his poor comrade got *afoot* again. *Carlyle.*

3. Astir; stirring; about.

When thy eager hand,
With game *afoot*, unslipped the hungry pack.
Whittier, Southern Statesman.

4. In progress; in course of being carried out: as, there is mischief *afoot*.

afore (ą-fōr'), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *afore, aforn, aforne, aforen*, < AS. *on-foran*, before, < *on*, on, + *foran*, at the front. With ME. *afore* was merged early ME. *atfore*, < AS. *æt-foran*, < *æt*, at, + *foran*: see *a*-2, *a*-7, and *fore*, and cf. *before*. *Afore* is nearly obsolete in literary use, though still common in colloq. and dial. speech; cf. *ahint*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Before in place; in front: especially in nautical phraseology.

Will you go on *afore*? *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1.

2. Before in time; previously.

If he have never drunk wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

II. *prep.* **1.** Before in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 5.

2. Before in place; *naut.*, further forward or nearer the bows than: as, *afore* the windlass.—**3.** Before in position, station, or rank.

In this Trinity none is *afore* or after other.
Athanasian Creed.

4. In or into the presence of; under the regard or notice of.

Afore God, I speak simply.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 3.

Notwithstanding all the dangers I laid *afore* you.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 5.

Afore the mast. See *before*.

III. *conj.* Before that; before; rather than.

Afore I'll
Endure the tyranny of such a tongue
And such a pride. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady.

aforegoing (ą-fōr'gō″ing), *a.* [< *afore* + *going*.] Going before; foregoing.

aforehand (ą-fōr'hand), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *a.* [ME. *aforehande*, also *afor the hond*; < *afore* + *hand*. Cf. *beforehand*.] **I.** *adv.* Beforehand; in advance; in anticipation.

She is come *aforehand* to anoint my body. Mark xiv. 8.

II. *a.* Beforehand in condition; forehanded: as, he is *aforehand* with the world.

Aforehand in all matters of power.
Bacon, War with Spain.

aforementioned (ą-fōr'men″shond), *a.* Mentioned before; forementioned.

aforenamed (ą-fōr'nāmd), *a.* Named before.

aforesaid (ą-fōr'sed), *a.* [ME. *aforseyd*; < *afore* + *said*.] Said, recited, or mentioned before, or in a preceding part of the same writing or discourse: common in legal use.

aforethought (ą-fōr'thât), *a.* and *n.* [< *afore* + *thought*, *pp.*] **I.** *a.* Thought of beforehand; premeditated; prepense: used in law.—**Malice aforethought.** See *malice*.

II. *n.* [< *afore* + *thought*, *n.*] Premeditation; forethought. [Rare.]

aforetime (ą-fōr'tīm), *adv.* [< *afore*, *adv.*, + *time*.] In time past; in a former time.

For whatsoever things were written *aforetime* were written for our learning. Rom. xv. 4.

afornt, *adv.* and *prep.* Obsolete form of *afore*.

afornenst, *prep.* and *adv.* [ME., also *aforyens, avoreye, aforn agens*, < *afore, aforn*, before, + *agens*, etc., against: see *afore, aforn*, and *against*, and cf. *fornenst*.] **I.** *prep.* Over against; opposite.

The yonder hous that stent *aforyens* us.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1188.

II. *adv.* Over against.

The centurien that stood *aforn agens*.
Wyclif, Mark xv. 39. (*N. E. D.*)

a fortiori (ā fôr-shi-ō'rī). [L.; lit., from a stronger (sc. cause): *a* for *ab*, from; *fortiori*, abl. of *fortior, fortius*, compar. of *fortis*, strong: see *fort*.] For a still stronger reason; all the more. A phrase used in, and sometimes employed as the designation of, a kind of argument, which concludes either (*a*) that something does not take place, because the causes which alone could bring it to pass operate still more strongly in another case without producing that effect; or (*b*) that something does take place, because causes much weaker than those which operate to bring it about are effective in another case. An argument of the latter kind is the following: "If God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" Mat. vi. 30.

As he [Shakspere] has avoided obscurities in his sonnets, he would do so *a fortiori* in his plays, both for the purpose of immediate effect on the stage and of future appreciation. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 165.

afoul (ą-foul'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *foul*.] In a state of collision or entanglement: with *of*: as, a ship with its shrouds *afoul*; the brig ran *afoul of* the steamer.—**To fall afoul of**, to assail violently; attack vigorously in any way: as, he *fell afoul of* him tooth and nail, or with an envenomed pen.

afraid (ą-frād'), *a.* [< ME. *afraied*, etc., pp. of *afraien*, etc., > E. *affray*, frighten: see *affray*, *v.* Not connected with *afeard*.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful: followed by *of* before the object of fear, where that is not an infinitive: as, to be *afraid of* death; I am *afraid* to go.

Be of good cheer: it is I; be not *afraid*. Mat. xiv. 27.
Whistling, to keep myself from being *afraid*.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii. 1.
A man who's not *afraid* to say his say,
Though a whole town's against him.
Longfellow, John Endicott, ii. 2.

= **Syn.** *Afraid, Frightened, Terrified*, timid, shy, apprehensive, troubled, suspicious, distrustful. *Afraid* expresses a less degree of fear than *frightened* or *terrified*, which describe outward states. In colloquial language, I am *afraid* is often nearly equivalent to I suspect, I am inclined to think, or the like, and is regularly used as a kind of polite introduction to a correction, objection, etc., or to make a statement sound less positive: as, I am *afraid* you are wrong; I am *afraid* that argument won't hold.

And there is ev'n a happiness
That makes the heart *afraid*.
Hood, Melancholy.

Antony, on the other hand, was desirous to have him there, fancying that he would . . . be *frightened* into a compliance. *C. Middleton*, Life of Cicero, III. ix.

Airy ghosts,
That work no mischief, *terrify* us more
Than men in steel with bloody purposes.
T. B. Aldrich, Set of Turquoise.

Afrancesado (ä-frän-thā-sä'dō), *n.* [Sp., lit. Frenchified, pp. of *afrancesar*, Frenchify, < *á* (L. *ad*), to, + *Francés*, < ML. *Francensis*, French: see *French*.] A member of that party in Spain which during the war of independence (1808–14) supported the French government of the country.

afreet (a-frēt'), *n.* Same as *afrit*.

afresca†, *adv.* [Prop. *afresco*, < It. *affresco, a fresco: a*, < L. *ad*, to; *fresco*, fresh, fresco: see *fresco*.] In fresco. *Evelyn.*

afresh (ą-fresh'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[4] (for *of*, as in *anew*) + *fresh*.] Anew; again; after intermission.

They crucify to themselves the Son of God *afresh*.
Heb. vi. 6.

Not a few of the sites of the Roman cities were in after times occupied *afresh* as English towns.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 130.

Afric (af'ric), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Africus*: see following.] Same as *African*: as, "*Afric* shore," *Milton*, P. L., i. 585.

Then will the *Afric* indeed have changed his skin and the leopard his spots. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 446.

African (af'ri-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Africanus*, < *Africa*, name of the country, prop. fem. of *Africus*, a., < *Afer* (pl. *Afri*), an African, a word of unknown origin.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Africa: either (*a*) to the continent of that name, or (*b*) to the region about Carthage, the ancient Roman province of Africa.—**2.** Of or belonging to the black race of Africa; characteristic of or peculiar to negroes: as, *African* features; *African* cheerfulness.—**African almond, cubebs, goose**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of the continent, or in ancient times of the province, of Africa.—**2.** A member of the black African race; a negro

Africander (af′ri-kan-dėr), *n.* [Cape D. *Afrikaner*, sometimes *Afrikaander.*] A native of Cape Colony or the neighboring regions of Africa born of white parents; a descendant of European settlers in southern Africa.

The young *Africander* picks up his language from the half-caste Dutch, and the descendants of Malay slaves and Hottentot servants.
R. N. Cust, Mod. Lang. of Africa, p. 44.

Africanism (af′ri-kan-izm), *n.* [< *African* + *-ism.*] 1. An African provincialism; a peculiarity of Latin diction characteristic of some of the African fathers of the church.

He that cannot understand the sober, plain, and unaffected style of the Scriptures, will be ten times more puzzled with the knotty *Africanisms*, the pampered metaphors, the intricate and involved sentences of the fathers.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. A mode or peculiarity of speech of the African race in America.

He dropped the West Indian softness that had crept into his pronunciation, and the *Africanisms* of his black nurse.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 260.

Africanization (af″ri-kan-i-zā′shon), *n.* The act of making African in character, or of placing under negro domination.

Africanize (af′ri-kan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Africanized*, ppr. *Africanizing.* [< *African* + *-ize.*] 1. To give an African character to.—2. To place under negro domination.

But the whites have race instincts, and when the *Africanizing* and ruin of the South becomes a clearly seen danger, they will be a unit, the country over, for the remedy. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 429.

afrit, afrite (af-rit′, af-rīt′), *n.* [< Ar. *'ifrīt*, a demon.] In *Arabian myth.*, a powerful evil demon or monster. Also written *afreet.*

Be he genie or *afrite*, caliph or merchant of Bassora, into whose hands we had fallen, we resolved to let the adventure take its course.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 197.

We first behold the feet,
Then the huge, grasping hands; at last the frown
On what should be the face of this *Afreet.*
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

Afrogæan (af-rō-jē′an), *a.* [< L. *Afer*, African, + Gr. *γαῖα*, *γῆ*, earth, land.] In *zoögeog.*, African or Ethiopian. Applied by Gill to a prime realm or zoölogical division of the earth's land-surface, including Africa south of the desert of Sahara, with Madagascar, the Mascarenes, and perhaps the Arabian peninsula.

à froid (ä frwo′). [F.: *à*, to, with, < L. *ad*, to; *froid*, < L. *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid.*] In *ceram.*, applied without heat; not baked or fired. Said of decoration applied to pottery, glass, or the like, by ordinary painting or gilding, and which therefore can be scraped or washed away.

afront (a-frunt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< a^3 + *front.* Cf. *affront.*] **I.** *adv.* Face to face; in front; abreast.

These four came all *a-front* and mainly thrust at me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

★ **II.**† *prep.* In front of: as, *afront* the foe.

aft[1] (åft), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. **aft, *afte, *aften*, < AS. *æftan*, behind, in the rear, < Goth. *aftana*, from behind, < *afta*, behind, back; forms developed from the comparative, AS. *æfter* = Goth. *aftra*: see *after*, and cf. Icel. *aptr* (pronounced and formerly spelled *aftr*), back, backward, aft.] *Naut.*, in, near, or toward the stern of a ship: as, the *aft* part of the ship; haul *aft* the main-sheet, that is, further toward the stern.—**Flat aft**, hauled aft as far as possible: said of a fore-and-aft sail.—**Fore and aft**, lengthwise or throughout the whole length of a ship.—**Fore-and-aft sail.** See *fore-and-aft.*—**Right aft**, in a direct line with the stern.

aft[2], **aften** (åft, åf′n), *adv.* Oft; often. [Scotch.]

aftaba (af′ta-bä), *n.* [Pers. *āftāba*, a ewer.] A vessel for water, like an aiguière with handle and long spout, made in Persia and northern India, commonly of metal, and decorated with enamels or damascening. It is used with a basin having a perforated lid for washing the hands before and after eating. Sometimes written *aftabeh.*


Aftaba of copper with disks of white and blue enamel; Persian, 18th century.

aftcastle (åft′kås-l), *n.* [< *aft* + *castle.* Cf. *forecastle.*] *Naut.*, an elevation formerly placed on the after part of ships of war, to aid in fighting.

★ **after** (åf′tėr), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [(1) *After*, adv., < ME. *after, æfter, efter*, etc., < AS. *æfter*, adv., after, afterward, back, = OS. *aftar, after* = OFries. *efter* = D. *achter* = Icel. *aptr, eftr* = Dan. Sw. *efter* = OHG. *aftar, after* = Goth. *aftra*, after, again, backward, etc., = Gr. *ἀπωτέρω*, further off, = OPers. *apataram*, further; all adverbs, compar. forms, < *af-, ap-* (= Goth. *af* = AS. and E. *of*, prep., q. v.), off, + compar. suffix *-ter, -tar*; hence *after* orig. meant 'more off, further off.' (2) *After*, prep., < ME. *after, æfter*, etc., < AS. *æfter*, prep., after, behind, along, = OS. *aftar, after* = OFries. *efter* = D. *achter* = Icel. *eptir, eftir* = Dan. Sw. *efter* = OHG. *aftar, after*, prep.; all from the adverb. (3) *After*, conj., is an elliptical use of the prep.] **I.** *adv.* 1. Behind; in the rear: as, to follow *after.*—2. Later in time; afterward: as, it was about the space of three hours *after.*

First, let her show her face; and, *after*, speak.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

II. *prep.* 1. Behind in place: as, men placed in a line one *after* another.

Many of the warriors, roused by his [Hamet's] words and his example, spurred resolutely *after* his banner.
Irving, Granada, p. 205.

2. Later in time than; in succession to; at the close of: as, *after* supper.

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

For life is sweet, but *after* life is death.
Swinburne, Ballad of Burdens.

3. In pursuit of; in search of; with or in desire for.

After whom is the king of Israel come out?
1 Sam. xxiv. 14.

As the hart panteth *after* the water-brooks, so panteth my soul *after* thee, O God. Ps. xlii. 1.

That [habit of mind] which chooses success for its aim and covets *after* popularity.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 20.

4. In imitation of, or in imitation of the style of: as, to make a thing *after* a model; *after* the French; *after* the antique; *after* Raphael.

He gave his only son the name of Orlando, *after* the celebrated hero of Roncesvalles.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

5. According to; in proportion to; in accordance with: as, "*after* their intrinsic value," *Bacon*, War with Spain.

O Lord, deal not with us *after* our sins. . . . Neither reward us *after* our iniquities. *Common Prayer.*

6. According to the nature of; in agreement or unison with; in conformity to.

For if ye live *after* the flesh, ye shall die. Rom. viii. 13.

Mr. Partridge has been lately pleased to treat me *after* a very rough manner. *Swift*, Bickerstaff Papers.

The captive king readily submitted to these stipulations, and swore, *after* the manner of his faith, to observe them with exactitude. *Irving*, Granada, p. 144.

7. Below in rank or excellence; next to: as, Milton is usually placed *after* Shakspere among English poets.—8. Concerning: as, to inquire *after* a person.

Thus much may give us light *after* what sort Bookes were prohibited among the Greeks.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 8.

I told him you had sent me to inquire *after* his health, and to know if he was at leisure to see you.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

9. Subsequent to and in consequence of: as, *after* what has happened I can never return.—**To look** or **see after**, to attend to; take care of: as, he hired a boy to *look after* the furnace.

III. *conj.* Subsequent to the time that.

After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee.
Mat. xxvi. 32.

=**Syn.** *Behind, After.* See *behind.*

after (åf′tėr), *a.* [< ME. *after, æfter*, etc., adj., merged with *after*, adv., in loose comp. like *after-past*, etc.; < AS. *æftera*, fem. and neut. *æftere*, adj., < *æfter*, adv. and prep.] 1. Later in time; subsequent; succeeding: as, an *after* period of life. [*After* in composition may be either the adjective in loose combination, where the hyphen is optional: as, an *after period, after-ages*; or the adverb, qualifying a verbal form, or depending logically on a verb implied: as, *after-past*, the *aftercome, aftergrowth.* The loose combinations are very numerous; only a few are here given.]

So smile the Heavens upon this holy act
That *after*-hours with sorrow chide us not!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

To *after*-age thou shalt be writ the man,
That with smooth air couldst humour best our tongue.
Milton, Sonnets, viii.

Wheresoever I am sung or told
In *after*-time, this also shall be known.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) Further aft, or toward the stern of the ship: as, the *after*-sails; the *after*-hatchway. (*b*) Pertaining to the after-body of a ship: as, *after*-timbers.—**After-cabin, after-peak, after-sail, after-yard.** See the respective nouns.

afterbirth (åf′tėr-bėrth), *n.* 1. That which is expelled from the uterus after the birth of a child. It includes the placenta, part of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum. Also called *secundines.*—2. A posthumous birth; a birth occurring after the father's last will, or after his death: used as a translation of *agnatio* in Roman law.

after-body (åf′tėr-bod″i), *n.*; pl. *after-bodies* (-iz). That part of a ship's hull which is abaft the midships or dead-flat.

afterbrain (åf′tėr-brān), *n.* That part of the brain which lies behind the hind brain; the last encephalic segment, following the hind brain; the medulla oblongata as far as the pons Varolii: called *metencephalon* by Wilder and Gage, and *myelencephalon* by Huxley and others. See these words.

afterburthen† (åf′tėr-bėr″ŦHn), *n.* The afterbirth. Also written *afterburden.*

afterclap (åf′tėr-klap), *n.* [< ME. *afterclap, afterclappe*, < *after* + *clappe*: see *clap*[1].] An unexpected subsequent event; something happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

Those dreadful *afterclaps.* *South*, Sermons, VI. 227.

To spare a little for an *afterclap*
Were not improvidence.
Massinger, The Renegado, i. 3.

aftercome (åf′tėr-kum), *n.* What comes after; consequence. [Scotch.]

And how are you to stand the *after-come?*
Hogg, Brownie o' Bodsbeck, ii. 9.

aftercrop (åf′tėr-krop), *n.* A second crop in the same year.

after-damp (åf′tėr-damp), *n.* The irrespirable gas left in a coal-mine after an explosion of fire-damp (which see). It consists chiefly of carbonic-acid gas and nitrogen.

after-egg (åf′tėr-eg), *n.* Same as *metovum.*

after-eye† (åf-tėr-ī′), *v. t.* To keep in view.

Thou shouldst have made him
As little as a crow, or less, ere left
To *after-eye* him. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4.

afterfeed (åf′tėr-fēd), *n.* Grass that grows after the first crop has been mown, and is fed off instead of being cut as aftermath.

after-game (åf′tėr-gām), *n.* A second game played in order to reverse or improve the issues of the first; hence, the methods taken after the first turn of affairs.—**After-game at Irish**, an old game resembling backgammon. *N. E. D.*

after-gland (åf′tėr-gland), *n.* In *mech.*, a piece which grasps a part of any mechanism and transmits force to it.

afterglow (åf′tėr-glō), *n.* 1. The glow frequently seen in the sky after sunset.

The *after-glow* of the evening suffused the front of the chapel with a warm light.
C. W. Stoddard, South-Sea Idyls, p. 239.

Frequently in the month of November my attention had been called to the intense coloring of the sky, and brilliant red *afterglows*, slowly fading away, and lasting long after the sun had set. *Science*, III. 121.

2. A second or secondary glow, as in heated metal before it ceases to be incandescent.

aftergrass (åf′tėr-gràs), *n.* A second growth of grass in a mown field, or grass growing among the stubble after harvest.

★ **aftergrowth** (åf′tėr-grōth), *n.* A second growth or crop springing up after a previous one has been removed; hence, any development naturally arising after any change, social or moral.

The *after-growths* which would have to be torn up or broken through. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., II. ii. § 2.

afterguard (åf′tėr-gärd), *n.* In men-of-war, that division of the crew which is stationed on the quarter-deck to work the after-sails, etc., generally composed of ordinary seamen and landsmen who are not required to go aloft; hence, a drudge; one occupying an inferior position.

While in the steerage, however useful and active you may be, you are but a mongrel,—a sort of *afterguard* and "ship's cousin." *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 57.

afterhind (åf′tėr-hind), *adv.* [< *after* + *hind*[3], as in *behind.*] Afterward. Also written *afterhin, afterhint.* [Scotch.]

after-hold (åf′tėr-hōld), *n.* *Naut.*, that portion of the hold of a ship which lies between the mainmast and the stern.

The Glasgow was in flames, the steward having set fire to her while stealing rum out of the *after-hold.*
Southey, Life of Nelson, I. 28.

after-hood (åf′tėr-hůd), *n.* *Naut.*, that portion of the after end of a vessel's bottom plank which is fastened to the stern-post.

★ **after-image** (åf′tėr-im″āj), *n.* An image perceived after withdrawing the eye from a brilliantly illuminated object. Such images are called positive when their colors are the same as those of the object, and negative when they are its complementary colors.

afterings (åf′tėr-ingz), *n. pl.* [< *after* + *-ing-s.*] 1. The last milk drawn in milking; strippings.

It were only yesterday as she aimed her leg right at t' pail wi' t' *afterings* in; she knowed it were *afterings* as well as any Christian. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

2†. Figuratively, remaining dregs; concluding incidents or events.

These are the . . . *afterings* of Christ's sufferings. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, No. 36.

aftermath (åf'tėr-måth), *n.* [< *after* + *math.*] A second mowing of grass from the same land in the same season. Also called *lattermath, rowen,* or *rowett,* and in some places, when left long on the ground, *fog.*

So by many a sweep
Of meadow smooth from *aftermath* we reach'd
The griffin-guarded gates. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

To reap an *aftermath*
Of youth's vainglorious weeds.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

aftermost (åf'tėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< ME. *aftermest, eftemest,* < AS. *æftemest, æftemyst* = Goth. *aftumists,* the last, superl. of *aftuma,* the last, itself a superl., < *af-* (see *after*) + *-tu-ma,* a double superl. suffix associated with the compar. suffix *-ta-ra,* AS. and E. *-ter,* as in *after,* q. v. In *aftermost* the *r* is inserted in imitation of *after,* and *-mest* is changed to *-most* in imitation of *most,* superl. of *more,* q. v. So *foremost, hindmost, inmost, outmost,* etc.: see *-most.*] Hindmost; *naut.,* nearest the stern: opposed to *foremost.* [Little used except in the nautical sense.]

afterness (åf'tėr-nes), *n.* [< *after, a.,* + *-ness.*] The state of being or coming after.

afternoon (åf-tėr-nōn'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *afternon,* orig. prep. phr. *after none:* see *after, prep.,* and *noon.*] **I.** *n.* That part of the day which extends from noon to evening.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the after part of the day: as, *afternoon* shadows.

afternoon-ladies (åf'tėr-nōn-lā'diz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *belle de nuit,* lit. the beauty of night.] In *bot.,* a species of the four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa* or *M. longiflora:* so called from its flowers opening only toward evening. Also called *marvel of Peru.*

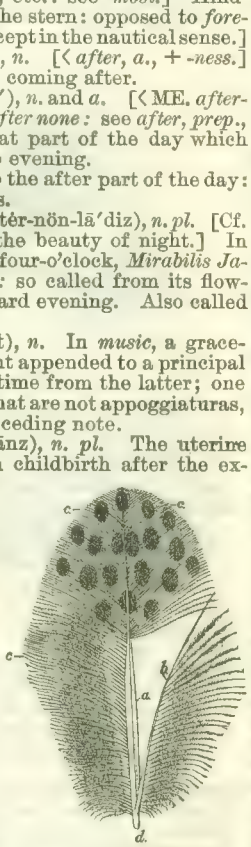
after-note (åf'tėr-nōt), *n.* In *music,* a grace-note or embellishment appended to a principal note and taking its time from the latter; one or more small notes that are not appoggiaturas, but belong to the preceding note.

after-pains (åf'tėr-pānz), *n. pl.* The uterine pains which occur in childbirth after the expulsion of the child and the afterbirth.

afterpiece (åf'tėr-pēs), *n.* A short dramatic entertainment performed after the principal play.

after-rake (åf'tėr-rāk), *n.* [< *after* + *rake.*] *Naut.,* that part of the hull of a vessel which overhangs the after end of the keel.

aftershaft (åf'tėr-shåft), *n.* [A tr. of the term *hyporachis,* coined by Nitzsch, who used it for the whole of a supplementary feather, as described below; and this usage is customary. Later Sundevall restricted *hyporachis,* and consequently *aftershaft,* to the shaft alone of such a feather, the whole of which he called *hypoptilum.*] In *ornith.:* (*a*) A supplementary feather growing out of a feather; the hypoptilum.



Feather from Argus Pheasant.
a, d, main stem; *d,* calamus; *a,* rachis; *c, c, c,* vanes, cut away on right side in order not to interfere with view of *b,* the aftershaft, the whole of the left vane of which is likewise cut away.

The *after-shaft,* when well developed, is like a duplicate in miniature of the main feather, from the stem of which it springs, at junction of calamus with rhachis, close by the umbilicus. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

(*b*) The shaft of such a supplementary feather. Also called *hyporachis.*

aftershafted (åf'tėr-shåf″ted), *a.* Having aftershafts: as, "plumage *after-shafted,*" *Coues,* Key to N. A. Birds.

afterthought (åf'tėr-thât), *n.* **1.** A later or second thought.—**2.** Reflection after an act; some consideration that occurs to one's mind too late, or after the performance of the act to which it refers.

After-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair.
Dryden, Fables.

Christianity is not an *afterthought* of God, but a forethought. *Bushnell*, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 31.

afterthoughted (åf'tėr-thâ″ted), *a.* Having afterthoughts. *B. Taylor.*

after-wale (åf'tėr-wāl), *n.* In *saddlery,* the body of a collar; the portion against which the hames bear.

afterward, afterwards (åf'tėr-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *afterward,* also in the rare gen. form *afterwardes,* < AS. *æfterweard,* adj., behind, < *æfter,* adv., + *-weard,* > E. *-ward,* toward.] In later or subsequent time; subsequently.

In mathematics, when once a proposition has been demonstrated, it is never *afterwards* contested. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke.

after-wise (åf'tėr-wīz), *a.* [< *after* + *wise*[1].] Wise after the event; wise when it is too late; after-witted.

There are such as we may call the *after-wise,* who, when any project fails, foresaw all the inconveniences that would arise from it, though they kept their thoughts to themselves. *Addison.*

after-wit (åf'tėr-wit), *n.* Wisdom that comes after the event.

After-wits are dearly bought,
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought. *Southwell.*

After-wit, like bankrupts' debts, stands tallied,
Without all possibilities of payment.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

after-witted (åf'tėr-wit″ed), *a.* Characterized by after-wit; circumspect when it is too late.

Our fashions of eating make us slothfull and unlusty to labour, . . . *after-witted* (as we call it), uncircumspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash. *Tyndale*, On Mat. vi.

aft-gate (åft'gāt), *n.* Same as *tail-gate.* See *lock.*

aft-meal† (åft'mēl), *n.* A meal accessory to the principal meal, as dessert to dinner; a subsequent or late meal.

At *aft-meales* who shall paye for the wine?
Thynne, Debate, p. 49.

aftmost (åft'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *aft* + *-most.*] *Naut.,* situated nearest the stern.

aftward, aftwards (åft'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *aft* + *-ward, -wards.*] *Naut.,* toward the stern or hinder part of a vessel.

ag-. Assimilated form of Latin *ad-* before *g.* See *ad-.*

Ag. [Abbrev. of L. *argentum,* silver.] In *chem.,* the symbol for silver.

A. G. An abbreviation of *adjutant-general.*

aga (ä'gą or ā'gą), *n.* [< Turk. *agha,* a great lord, commander, < Tatar *aha* (Mahn).] **1.** A title formerly given to great chiefs in Turkey, and especially to the commander-in-chief of the janizaries.

There came a vast body of dragoons, of different nations, under the leading of Harvey, their great *aga.* *Swift*, Battle of Books.

2. A title of respect given to village magnates and petty gentlemen in Turkey.

He did not care for a monk, and not much for an agoumenos; but he felt small in the presence of a mighty Turkish *aga.* *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 375.

Also spelled *agha.*

agabanee (ag-ą-bä'nē), *n.* A cotton fabric embroidered with silk, made in Aleppo.

agacella (ag-ą-sel'ą), *n.* [A quasi-Latin form of *algazel,* q. v.] In *her.,* an antelope, or a tiger with horns and hoofs.

agada, agadic, etc. Same as *haggada,* etc.

again (ą-gen', ą-gān'), *adv., prep.,* and *conj.* [The usual pron. a-gen' is that of the spelling *agen,* which is still occasionally used, esp. in poetry; the pron. a-gān' follows the usual spelling *again.* The ME. forms were numerous (of various types, *agen, again, ayen, ayain, ayan,* etc.), namely, *agen, again, agein, agayn, ageyn, ogain* (and with final *-e, againe,* etc.), *ayen, ayein, ayeyn,* etc., *azen, azain, azein, ozein,* etc., earlier *anzen, onzein,* < AS. *ongegn, ongen, ongeán,* later *āgēn, āgeán* (= OS. *angegin* = OHG. *ingagan, ingegin, ingagene, ingegane,* MHG. *ingegene, engegene, engegen,* G. *entgegen* = Icel. *igegn* (for **in gegn*) = Dan. *igjen* = Sw. *igen*), adv. and prep., < *on-* for *an-* (in G. and Scand. *in-*), orig. *and-,* again, back, + **gegn, geán,* in comp. *gegn-, geagn-, geán-,* over against: see *a-*[5], *gain*[1], and *gain-.* Cf. *against.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Of motion or direction: Back; in the opposite direction; to or toward a former or the original position; to the same place or person: often strengthened with *back.*

He nyste whethir hym was moste fayn,
For to fyghte or turne *agayn.*
Rich. Coer de Lion, l. 5299 (in *Weber*, Metr. Rom., II.).

On Marie I prayd them take good hede,
To that I cam *agane.* *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 78.

Bring us word *again* by what way we must go up. Deut. i. 22.

I have pursued mine enemies, and destroyed them; and turned not *again* till I had consumed them. 2 Sam. xxii. 38.

2. Of action: Back; in return; in reply, response, answer, echo.

Do good, and lend, hoping for nothing *again.* Luke vi. 35.

Who art thou that answerest *again?* Rom. ix. 20.

All Israel shouted with a great shout, so that the earth rang *again.* 1 Sam. iv. 5.

I knit my hand-kercher about your brows; . . .
And I did never ask it you *again.* *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1.

He laughed till the glasses on the sideboard rang *again.* *Dickens*, Pickwick, I. 261.

3. Of action or fact as related to time, or of time simply: Once more; in addition; another time; anew: marking repetition—(*a*) Of action or existence: as, to do anything *again;* he had to make it all over *again.*

I will not *again* curse the ground any more, . . . neither will I *again* smite any more every thing living, as I have done. Gen. viii. 21.

If a man die, shall he live *again?* Job xiv. 14.

Quicken the Past to life *again.*
Whittier, The Norseman.

(*b*) Of number or quantity: only in the phrases *as much* or *as many again* (= twice as much or as many), *half as much again* (= once and a half as much), etc. (*c*) Of kind or character: marking resemblance.

There is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

4. Of succession of thought: Once more; in continuation; in an additional case or instance; moreover; besides (marking transition); on the other hand (marking contrast).

Again, there is sprung up
An heretic, an arch one, Cranmer.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

He was sometimes sad, and sometimes *again* profusely merry. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 49.

Again and again, often; with frequent repetition.

Good books should be read *again and again,* and thought about, talked about, considered and re-considered. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 323.

Now and again, now and then; occasionally.—**Once and again,** repeatedly.

The effects of which he had *once and again* experienced. *Brougham.*

To and again, to and fro; backward and forward.

[The adverb *again* was much used in Middle English, and less frequently in Anglo-Saxon, in loose composition with verbs or verbal derivatives, as equivalent to, and generally as an express translation of, the Latin prefix *re-,* as in *again-fight* (L. *re-pugnare*), *again-rising* (L. *re-surrectio*), *again-buy* (L. *red-imere*), *again-stand* (L. *re-sistere*); or of Latin *contra-,* as *again-say* (L. *contra-dicere*), etc.; being in this use variable with *gain-,* q. v. Only a few such compounds are entered below.]

II.† *prep.* Against.

Ageyn another hethen in Turkye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 66.

[*Again,* prep., was formerly in use in all the senses of *against* by which in literary use it has been displaced. It is still common in dialectal speech, pronounced agen or agin: as, I have nothing *agin* him.]

III.† *conj.* Against the time that: like *against,* conj. [In this use now only dialectal.]

Bid your fellows
Get all their flails ready *again* I come.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

againbuy† (ą-gen'bī), *v. t.* [< ME. *agen-, ayen-byen,* etc.; a lit. tr. of L. *redimere,* redeem: see *redeem.*] To redeem.

We hopeden that he should have *againbought* Israel. *Wyclif*, Luke xxiv. 21.

againrising† (ą-gen'rī″zing), *n.* [< ME. *agen-, ayen-rising,* etc., often transposed, *rising agen,* etc.; a lit. tr. of L. *resurrectio.*] Resurrection.

The *againrising* of deede men. *Wyclif*, Rom. i. 4.

againsaw† (ą-gen'sâ), *n.* [< ME. *again-saw, -sagh,* etc., < *again* + *saw,* a saying: see *saw*[3].] Contradiction; gainsaying.

againsay† (ą-gen'sā), *v. t.* [< ME. *agen-, ayen-seyen,* etc., < *agen-, ayen-,* etc., + *-seyen, -seggen,* etc., a lit. tr. of L. *contradicere:* see *contradict.* Now *gainsay,* q. v.] Obsolete form of *gainsay.*

against (ą-genst', ą-gānst'), *prep.* and *conj.* [In pron. and form like *again* + *-st;* < ME. *agenst, agaynst, ageynst, agaynest, ageynest,* etc., *ayenst, agenst, azenest,* etc., with added *t,* as in *betwixt, whilst,* etc., the earlier forms being *agens, agenes, agains, agayns, ageins, ageynes,* etc., *ayens, ayeins, ayenis, azenes, azeines, azeynes,* etc., with adverbial gen. ending *-es,* < *again, agen, ayen,* etc.: see *again.* Cf. AS. *tō-geánes,* similarly formed, with prefix *tō-,* to.] **I.** *prep.* **1.** Of motion or direction: In an opposite direction to, so as to meet; (*a*) toward; (*b*) upon:

as, to strike *against* a rock; the rain beats *against* the window; to ride *against* the wind.

Agayns his daughter hastilich goth he.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 911.

The birds *against* the April wind
Flew northward, singing as they flew.
Whittier, What the Birds Said.

2. Of position: (*a*) In an opposite position; directly opposite; in front of: in this sense often preceded by *over:* as, a ship is *against* the mouth of a river.

[Aaron] lighted the lamps thereof *over against* the candlestick. Num. viii. 3.

(*b*) In contact with; bearing upon: as, to lean *against* a wall; in optical contact with (something behind); athwart: as, the ship loomed up dark and grim *against* the sky.

He saw
High up in heaven the hall that Merlin built,
Blackening *against* the dead-green stripes of even.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Of action or purpose: (*a*) In opposition to; in contrariety to; adverse or hostile to: as, twenty votes *against* ten; *against* law, reason, or public opinion.

His hand will be *against* every man. Gen. xvi. 12.

When a scandalous story is believed *against* one, there certainly is no comfort like the consciousness of having deserved it. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

(*b*) In resistance to or defense from: as protection *against* burglars, cold, fire, etc.; to warn one *against* danger; the public are cautioned *against* pickpockets.

As if the man had fixed his face,
In many a solitary place,
Against the wind and open sky!
Wordsworth, Peter Bell, i. 26.

(*c*) In provision for; in preparation for; in anticipation of; with reference to.

Against the day of my burying hath she kept this. John xii. 7.

It was now high time to retire and take refreshment *against* the fatigues of the following day.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

(*d*) In exchange for; in return for; as a balance to: as, an exporter draws *against* merchandise shipped.

Vavasours subdivide again to vassals, exchanging land and cattle, human or otherwise, *against* fealty.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 28.

Against the grain. See *grain*[1].—**Against the sun,** in a direction contrary to the apparent movement of the sun. —**Against time.** (*a*) Literally, in competition with time: as, a match or a race *against time*, that is, with the effort to finish before the close of a given time.

I always felt as if I was riding a race *against time*.
Dickens.

(*b*) For the purpose of consuming time: as, he talked *against time*, that is, merely to gain time, a method sometimes adopted by members of legislative and deliberative assemblies who desire to defeat some measure or motion by lapse of time, or to gain time for supporters to assemble.—**To be against,** to be unfavorable to: as, the bid *is against* you, that is, in favor of some other bidder.—**To bear against, to bristle against, to go against,** etc. See these verbs.—**To run against,** to meet accidentally.

II. *conj.* (by ellipsis). Against the time that; by the time that; before: as, be ready *against* I get back. [Now only colloq. or dial.]

Throw on another log of wood *against* father comes home. *Dickens*, Pickwick.

againstand† (ą-gen'stand), *v. t.* [< ME. *azein-, agen-standen, -stonden,* < AS. *ǣgēn-, ongeán-standan:* see *again* and *stand.*] To stand against; withstand; oppose.

againward†, *adv.* [ME. *agayn-, azain-, ayenward,* etc.; < *again* + *-ward.*] **1.** Backward; back again. *Chaucer.*—**2.** In return; back. *Sir T. More.*—**3.** Again; once more.—**4.** Conversely; vice versa. *Spenser.*—**5.** On the contrary; on the other hand. *Sir T. More.*

agalactia (ag-ą-lak'ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγαλακτία,* want of milk, < *ἀγάλακτος,* wanting milk: see *agalactous.*] In *pathol.*, a deficiency of milk in a mother after childbirth. Also called *agalaxy.*

★**agalactous** (ag-ą-lak'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγάλακτος,* wanting milk, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*) = L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk.] Characterized by agalactia. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

agal-agal (ä'gal-ä'gal), *n.* Same as *agar-agar.*

agalaxy (ag'ą-lak-si), *n.* Less correct form of *agalactia.*

Agalena (ag-a-lē'nă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γαλήνη,* repose, calmness, tranquillity: in allusion to the spider's restlessness.] A genus of true spiders, founded by Walckenaer, giving name to the family *Agalenidæ. A. labyrinthica* is a pretty British species which spins its web upon herbage. Usually written, incorrectly, *Agelena.*

agalenid (ag-a-lē'nid), *n.* A spider of the family *Agalenidæ.*

Agalenidæ (ag-a-lē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agalena* + *-idæ.*] A family of tubitelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Agalena,* of the order *Araneæ.* They have an oblong cephalothorax, with the large cephalic region distinct, and the upper mammillæ larger than the lower. The species are numerous, and 13 genera have been admitted for those of Europe. Among them are some of the most familiar spiders which spin tubular webs.

agalloch (a-gal'ok), *n.* Same as *agallochum.*

agallochum (a-gal'ō-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγάλλοχον* (Dioscorides), not, as stated in Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, the bitter aloe, but the fragrant wood also called in later times *ξυλαλόη,* in NL. transposed *Aloëxylon* (another genus), translated *lignum aloës,* E. *lign-aloes,* q. v.; of eastern origin: cf. Heb. *akhālīm,* masc. pl., from a sing. *akhāl,* Hind. *aghil,* Skt. *aguru,* agalloch, aloes-wood. See *aloe.*] A fragrant wood, the aloes or lign-aloes of the Scriptures. It is much used by the Orientals, and especially by the Chinese, as incense in their religious ceremonies. It is the produce of *Aquilaria Agallocha,* a large tree which grows in the mountains of Cochin-China, Assam, and adjoining regions, and which belongs to the family *Thymelæaceæ.* Portions of the trunk and branches become saturated with a dark aromatic resin, and these alone are used in the preparation of incense. The resin is sometimes extracted by distillation or infusion. The wood is also called *calambac, aloes-wood,* and *agila-, agal-,* or *eaglewood.* See *eaglewood.*

agalma (a-gal'mą), *n.*; pl. *agalmata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ἄγαλμα,* a delight, honor, a pleasing gift, esp. to the gods, a statue, any image or work of art, < *ἀγάλλεσθαι,* take delight in, *ἀγάλλειν,* honor, glorify.] **1.** In *law,* the impression or image of anything upon a seal.—**2.** In *Gr. antiq.,* a votive offering to a deity, especially a statue, but also a painting or any other art-object. See etymology of *anathema.*—**3.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.,* a genus of physophorous oceanic hydroids, the type of the family *Agalmidæ. Eschscholtz,* 1829.

agalmatolite (ag-al-mat'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγάλμα*(*τ-*), image, + *λίθος,* stone.] A soft stone, of a grayish or greenish color, found in China and elsewhere. It can be cut with a knife and polished, and in China is thus formed into works of art, as grotesque figures, pagodas, etc. It belongs in part to the mineral pinite, and in part to pyrophyllite and steatite. Also called *figure-stone, lardstone, bildstein,* and *pagodite.*

Agalmidæ (a-gal'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agalma* + *-idæ.*] A family of physophorous siphonophorous hydrozoans, having a greatly elongated and spirally twisted stem, the swimming-column with two or more rows of nectocalyces, and hydrophyllia and tentacles present.

Agalmopsis (a-gal-mop'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Agalma* + *ὄψις,* appearance.] A genus of *Agalmidæ* resembling *Agalma,* having deciduous hydrophyllia replaced by nectocalyces, a saccule and an involucre, a terminal filament and no vesicle. *Sars,* 1846.

agalwood (ag'al-wůd), *n.* [See *eaglewood.*] Same as *agallochum.*

Agama[1] (ag'ą-mą), *n.* [NL., from Dutch Guiana *agamá.*] **1.** A genus of small saurian reptiles, typical of the family *Agamidæ.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member or species of the genus *Agama,* or of closely related genera: with a plural, *agamas* (-mąz).

Agama[2] (ag'ą-mą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *agamus:* see *agamous.*] The agamous division of mollusks. *Latreille,* 1825. See *agamous,* 2.

Agamæ (ag'ą-mē), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *plantæ*), fem. pl. of *agamus:* see *agamous.*] A name given by some authors to the large division of cryptogamic plants, which were formerly supposed to be without distinctions of sex.

agami (ag'ą-mi), *n.* [F. *agamy* (1741), now *agami,* from Galibi (Guiana) *agamy.*] A grallatorial bird, *Psophia crepitans,* a native of South America, often called the golden-breasted trumpeter. It is in body of the size of a pheasant; it runs with great speed, but flies poorly, is easily tamed, and becomes as docile and attached to man as a dog. See *Psophiidæ.*


Agami, or Trumpeter (*Psophia crepitans*).

agamian[1] (a-gā'mi-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *agamien,* < NL. *Agama*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the *Agamidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the family *Agamidæ* (which see).

agamian[2] (a-gā'mi-ąn), *a.* [As *agamic* + *-i-an.*] Same as *agamic.*

agamic (a-gam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄγαμος,* unmarried (see *agamous*), + *-ic.*] **1.** Asexual: in *zoöl.,* applied to reproduction without the congress of individuals of opposite sexes, as by fission, budding, or parthenogenesis; used also of ova capable of germination without impregnation. The word is of general application to asexual reproduction, but has some special applicability to the phenomena of alternate generation or discontinuous development which may intervene in ordinary sexual reproduction. Opposed to *gamic.* See *agamogenesis.*

The *agamic* reproduction of insects and other animals.
W. B. Carpenter, in Corr. of Forces, p. 425.

The *agamic* ova may certainly be produced, and give rise to embryos, without impregnation.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 250.

2. In *bot.,* of or pertaining to the *Agamæ* or cryptogams.

agamically (a-gam'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In an agamic or asexual manner; asexually.

agamid (ag'ą-mid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Agamidæ.*

Agamidæ (a-gam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agama*[1] + *-idæ.*] A family of saurian reptiles, order *Lacertilia,* superfamily *Agamoidea.* They are characterized by having a short, thick tongue, entire (that is, uncleft) or nearly so, and not extensible; small rhombic overlapping ventral scales; a long tail; round pupil, and


Agama brachyura.

eyes provided with lids. The family is very closely related to the *Iguanidæ,* but the dentition is acrodont, not pleurodont. It is named from the leading genus, *Agama* (or *Amphibolurus*), but contains several others, among them *Draco. D. volans* is the so-called flying lizard. The family is divided into *Agaminæ* and *Draconinæ.*

Agaminæ (ag-ą-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Agama*[1] + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of agamoid lizards with no wing-like lateral expansions, a mouth of moderate size, and small conical incisors. It embraces about 70 species, inhabiting Asia, Africa, and Australasia.

agamine (ag'ą-min), *n.* A lizard of the subfamily *Agaminæ.*

agamist (ag'ą-mist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄγαμος,* unmarried (see *agamous*), + *-ist.*] One who does not marry; one who refuses to marry; one who opposes the institution of marriage.

Agamists and wilful rejecters of matrimony.
Foxe, Book of Martyrs.

agamogenesis (ag″ą-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄγαμος,* unmarried (see *agamous*), + *γένεσις,* production.] Non-sexual reproduction. (*a*) In *zoöl.,* the production of young without the congress of the sexes, one of the phenomena of alternate generation; parthenogenesis: opposed to *gamogenesis.*

Agamogenesis is of frequent occurrence among insects, and occurs under two extreme forms; in the one, the parent is a perfect female, while the germs have all the morphological characters of eggs, and to this the term parthenogenesis ought to be restricted. In the other, the parent has incomplete female genitalia, and the germs have not the ordinary characters of insect eggs.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 383.

(*b*) In *bot.,* natural reproduction by buds, offshoots, cell-division, etc.

agamogenetic (ag″ą-mō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *agamogenesis,* after *genetic,* q. v.] Of or pertaining to agamogenesis; produced without the congress of the sexes.

All known *agamogenetic* processes . . . end in a complete return to the primitive stock.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 312.

agamogenetically (ag″ą-mō-jē-net'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In an agamogenetic manner; by or with asexual generation.

In most Discophora, the embryo becomes a fixed actinula, . . . multiplies *agamogenetically* by budding, and gives rise to permanent colonies of Hydriform polyps.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 133.

agamoid (ag'a-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Agama*[1] + *-oid,* q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.,* pertaining to or resembling the *Agamidæ* or *Agamoidea.*

II. *n.* A lizard of the family *Agamidæ* or superfamily *Agamoidea.*

Agamoidea (ag-a-moi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agama*[1] + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, having concavo-convex vertebræ, clavicles not dilated proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. The group comprises the families *Agamidæ*, *Iguanidæ*, *Xenosauridæ*, *Zonuridæ*, and *Anguidæ*. See cuts under *Agamidæ* and *Iguana*.

agamous (ag′a-mus), *a.* [< NL. *agamus*, < Gr. *ἀγαμος*, without marriage, unmarried, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *agamic*. —2. In *zoöl.*, having no distinguishable sexual organs. See *agamic*, 1. [Rare.]

The molluscan race are divided into two branches, the phanerogamous and the *agamous* or cryptogamic.
Johnston, Introd. to Conchol.

agamy (ag′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγαμία*, < *ἀγαμος*: see *agamous*.] Non-marriage; abstention from marriage, or rejection or non-recognition of the requirement of marriage in the relation of the sexes.

aganglionic (a-gang-gli-on′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ* priv. (*a*-[18]) + *ganglionic*.] Characterized by the absence of ganglia.

agapæ, *n.* Plural of *agape*[2].

Agapanthus (ag-a-pan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love (see *agape*[2]), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A name applied by florists to plants of the liliaceous genus *Tulbaghia*. The species are perennial herbs from southern Africa, with strap-shaped radical leaves and large umbels of bright-blue flowers. They have been long in cultivation.

agape[1] (a-gāp′ or a-gāp′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *gape*.] With the mouth wide open; in an attitude of wonder, expectation, or eager attention.

Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape*.
Milton, P. L., v. 357.

A fledgeling priest,
Beginning life . . . with callow beak
Agape for luck. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 61.

agape[2] (ag′a-pē), *n.*; pl. *agapæ* (-pē). [L., < Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love, charity in the abstract sense; *ἀγαπᾶν*, to love, treat with affection.] 1. A meal



Agape, or Love-feast. (From Roller's "Catacombes de Rome.")

partaken of in common by the primitive Christians, originally in connection with the Lord's supper. It was made the occasion of offerings for the poor, and closed with devotional exercises, including the kiss of love. According to late usage, agapæ were also associated with weddings, funerals, anniversaries of martyrdoms, and the dedication of churches. The loss of their original character and the growth of abuses led to the prohibition of them in church buildings, and in the fourth century to their separation from the Lord's supper and their gradual discontinuance. Vestiges of the practice, however, remained as late as the Council of Basle in the fifteenth century, and customs historically derived from it are still observed by some denominations. See *love-feast*.

May God speed the universal pentecost and *agape* of his one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 20.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

Agapemone (ag-a-pem′ō-nē), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love (see *agape*[2]), + *μονή*, a staying, a stopping-place, dwelling, < *μένειν*, stay, remain: see *remain*.] Literally, the abode of love; specifically, the name of an association of men and women established at Charlynch, Somersetshire, England, in 1846, under the direction of the Rev. Henry James Prince, the members of which lived on a common fund.

Agapemonian, Agapemonite (ag″a-pe-mō′ni-an, ag-a-pem′ō-nīt), *n.* An inmate of the Agapemone (which see).

agapetæ (ag-a-pē′tē), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *ἀγαπηταί*, fem. pl. of *ἀγαπητός*, beloved, verbal adj. of *ἀγαπᾶν*, to love.] A title given in the early ages of the church to virgins who dwelt, in a state of so-called spiritual love, with monks and others professing celibacy. This intercourse occasioned scandal, and was condemned by the Lateran Council in 1139.

Agaphelinæ (a-gaf-e-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agaphelus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of finner whales, family *Balænopteridæ*, having the skin of the throat not plicated and no dorsal fin.

Agaphelus (a-gaf′e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγαν*, very, much, + *ἀφελής*, smooth. These whales lack the usual folds or plaits of the throat.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Agaphelinæ*. *A. gibbosus* is the scrag-whale. *E. D. Cope*, 1868.

agaphite (ag′a-fīt), *n.* [So named by Fischer in 1816; < *Agaphi*, a naturalist who visited the regions in Persia where the turquoise is found, + *-ite*[2].] A name sometimes given to the turquoise, more especially to the fine blue variety.

Agapornis (ag-a-pôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love (see *agape*[2]), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of



Love-birds (*Agapornis cana*).

small African parrots, including the love-birds, sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Agapornithinæ*. *P. J. Selby*, 1836. See *love-bird*.

agart†, *n.* Same as *acker*[2], *eager*[2]. *Sir T. Browne.*

agar-agar (ä′gär-ä′gär), *n.* [Malay *āgar-āgar*.] ★An Eastern name of Ceylon moss or Bengal isinglass, consisting of dried seaweed of several species, such as *Gracilaria lichenoides*, *Eucheuma spinosum*, etc. It is used for soups and solidifying culture media. See *gelose*.

agaric (ag′a-rik or a-gar′ik), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *agaricum*, < Gr. *ἀγαρικόν*, a sort of tree-fungus used as tinder, named, according to Dioscorides, from the country of the *Agari*, in Sarmatia, where this fungus abounded.] **I.** *n.* A fungus of the genus *Agaricus*. Among the old herbalists the name had a wider range, including the corky fungi growing on trunks of trees, like the "female agaric," *Polyporus officinalis*, to which the word was originally applied, and which is still known as agaric in the materia medica. See *Agaricus*, *Boletus*, and *Polyporus*.—**Agaric-gnat**, a dipterous insect of the family *Mycetophilidæ* (which see).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to agarics; fungoid.—**Agaric mineral**, a very soft and light variety of calcite or calcium carbonate. It is generally pure white, found chiefly in the clefts of rocks and at the bottom of some lakes in a loose or semi-indurated form resembling a fungus. The name is also applied to a stone of loose consistence found in Tuscany, of which bricks may be made so light as to float in water, and of which the ancients are supposed to have made their floating bricks. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesium, mixed with lime, alumina, and a small quantity of iron. Also called *mountain-milk* and *mountain-meal*.

Agaricia (ag-a-risʻi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Agaricus*, q. v.] A genus of aporose sclerodermatous stonecorals, of the family *Fungidæ*, or mushroom-corals. *Lamarck*, 1801.

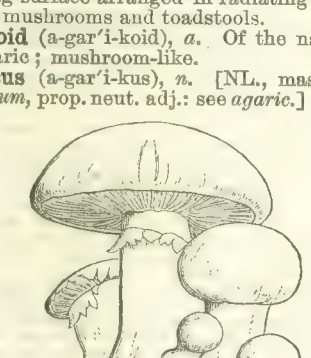
agariciform (a-gar′i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Agaricus*, agaric, + L. *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] Mushroom-shaped.

agaricin (a-gar′i-sin), *n.* [< *agaric* + *-in*[2].] A white crystalline substance obtained from the white agaric, *Polyporus officinalis*.

Agaricini (a-gar-i-sī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agaricus*.] An order of fungi having the fruit-bearing surface arranged in radiating gills, as in the mushrooms and toadstools.

agaricoid (a-gar′i-koid), *a.* Of the nature of an agaric; mushroom-like.

Agaricus (a-gar′i-kus), *n.* [NL., masc., < L. *agaricum*, prop. neut. adj.: see *agaric*.] A large



Common Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*).

and important genus of fungi, characterized by having a fleshy cap or pileus, and a number of radiating plates or gills on which are produced the naked spores. The name is now applied by Saccardo to a group of species closely related to the common edible mushroom, *A. campestris*. The spores are brown and the gills free from the stem, which is furnished with an annulus or ring. About eighty species are described. They grow upon the ground, some preferring open fields, others woodland, and are distributed throughout the world. Most of the species are edible. See *mushroom*.

Agarista (ag-a-ris′tä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Agaristidæ*. *Leach.*

Agaristidæ (ag-a-ris′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agarista* + *-idæ*.] A family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects, or moths, typified by the genus *Agarista*.

agastt, *v. t.* [< ME. *agasten*, pp. *agast*: see *aghast*, *gast*, *ghost*.] 1. To frighten; terrify: usually in past participle *agast*, now written *aghast* (which see).

Or other grisly thing that him *aghast*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 21.

2. Reflexively, to be terrified.

The rynges on the temple dore that honge,
And eek the dores, clatereden ful faste,
Of which Arcita somwhat *hym agaste*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2424.

Agastreæ (a-gas′trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Agastria*.] A term proposed in 1874 by Huxley as a provisional designation of one of two divisions of metazoic animals (the other being *Gastreæ*), by which the orders *Cestoidea* and *Acanthocephala*, which have no alimentary canal or proper digestive cavity, are contrasted with all other *Metazoa*. *Jour. Linn. Soc.*, XII. 226.

Some alterations in this scheme have since been made; . . . the *Agastreæ* are relegated, the Cestoidea to Trematoda and Acanthocephala to the Nematoidea.
Pascoe, Zoöl. Class., p. 4.

Agastria (a-gas′tri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A term of no exact signification in modern biology, but formerly employed to designate certain low organisms which have no proper digestive cavity. Also called *Agastrica*.

agastric (a-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gastric*.] Without a stomach or proper intestinal canal, as the tapeworm.

Agastrica (a-gas′tri-kä), *n. pl.* Same as *Agastria*.

agate[1] (a-gāt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *on gate*: *on*, E. *a*[3], on; *gate*, E. *gate*[2], way: see *gate*[2] and *gait*.] On the way; going; agoing; in motion: as, "set him *agate* again," *Lingua*, iii. 6; "set the bells *agate*," *Cotgrave*. [Old and prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

agate[2] (ag′āt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *aggat*, *aggot*, *aggott*, *agat*, *agot*, *agath* (= D. *agaat* = Sw. Dan. *agat*), < OF. *agate*, later "*agathe*, an agate" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *agate* = Pr. *agathes*, *achates* = Sp. Pg. It. *agata* = MHG. G. *achat*, < L. *achates*, < Gr. *ἀχάτης*, an agate: so called, according to Pliny, because first found near the river Ἀχάτης, in Sicily.]



Agate, polished, showing banded structure.

1. A variety of quartz which is peculiar in consisting of bands or layers of various colors blended together. It is essentially a variegated chalcedony, but some of the bands may consist of other varieties of quartz, for the most part cryptocrystalline. The varied manner in which these materials are arranged causes the agate when polished to assume characteristic differences of appearance, and thus certain varieties are distinguished, as ribbon-agate, fortification-agate, zone-agate, star-agate, moss-agate, clouded agate, etc. See also cut under *concentric*. Agate is found chiefly in trap-rocks and serpentine, often in the form of nodules, called *geodes*. It is esteemed the least valuable of the precious stones. Agates are cut and polished in large quantities at Oberstein in Oldenburg, Germany, where also artificial means are used to produce striking varieties of color in these stones. In Scotland also they are cut and polished, under the name of *Scotch pebbles*. They are used for rings, seals, cups, beads, boxes, handles of small utensils, burnishers, pestles and mortars, and, in delicate mechanism, as bearing-surfaces, pivots, and the knife-edges of weighing apparatus. In Shakspere agate is a symbol of littleness or smallness, from the little figures cut in these stones when set in rings.

I was never manned with an *agate* till now.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. A draw-plate used by gold-wire drawers, named from the piece of agate through which the eye is drilled.—3. In *printing*, type of a size between pearl and nonpareil, giving about 160

lines to the foot. It is used chiefly in newspapers. In Great Britain it is known as *ruby*.

This line is printed in agate.

4. An instrument used by bookbinders for polishing; a burnisher. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.— 5. A child's playing-marble made of agate, or of glass in imitation of agate.

agate-glass (ag'āt-glȧs), *n.* A variegated glass made by melting together waste pieces of colored glass.

agate-shell (ag'āt-shel), *n.* A popular name of certain large shells of the genus *Achatina* (which see).

agate-snail (ag'āt-snāl), *n.* A species of the genus *Achatina* (which see).

agate-ware (ag'āt-wâr), *n.* 1. Pottery mottled and veined in imitation of agate.— 2. A variety of enameled iron or steel household ware.

Agathis (ag'a-this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγαθίς*, a ball of thread.] 1. In *bot.*, the name given by Salisbury in 1807 to the genus *Dammara*, named by Rumphius (pub. 1741).— 2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the family *Braconidæ*. *Latreille*, 1804.

agathism (ag'ą-thizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγαθός*, good, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that all things tend toward ultimate good.

agathist (ag'ą-thist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγαθός*, good, + *-ist.*] One who holds the doctrine of agathism.

agathocacological (ag″ą-thō-kak″ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγαθός*, good, + *κακός*, bad, + *-λογία* (*-λογικός*), < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Composed of good and evil; pertaining to both good and evil. *Southey*, Doctor, I. 120.

★**agathodæmon** (ag″ą-thō-dē'mon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγαθοδαίμων*, prop. written separately *ἀγαθὸς δαίμων*: *ἀγαθός*, good; *δαίμων*, spirit, demon: see *demon.*] A good genius or spirit; a male divinity corresponding to the female *Agathe Tyche*, or Good Fortune. At Athens, and elsewhere in ancient Greece, it was customary at the end of a meal to pour out in his honor a libation of pure wine.

agathodæmonic (ag″ą-thō-dē-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγαθοδαίμων*: see *agathodæmon* and *demonic.*] Relating to or of the nature of an agathodæmon; pertaining to an agathodæmon.

agathopoietic (ag″ą-thō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [Prop. *agathopœetic* or *-poetic*, < Gr. *ἀγαθοποιεῖν*, do good, < *ἀγαθός*, good, + *ποιεῖν*, do: see *poetic.*] Intended to do good; benevolent. *Bentham.* [Rare.]

Agathosma (ag-ą-thoz'mȧ), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1809), < Gr. *ἀγαθός*, good, + *ὀσμή*, smell.] An untenable name for *Hartogia*, a genus of South African heath-like shrubs of the family *Rutaceæ*. It is closely related to the genus *Parapetalifera*, from which the heavy-scented drug *buchu* is obtained. See *Barosma* and *Hartogia* (in supplement).

agatiferous (ag-ą-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< *agate*[2] + *-i-ferous*, < L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or producing agates. *Craig.*

agatiform (ag'ą-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< *agate*[2] + *-i-form*, < L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of an agate; resembling an agate in appearance.

agatine (ag'ą-tin), *a.* [< *agate*[2] + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling agate.

agatize (ag'ą-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *agatized*, ppr. *agatizing*. [< *agate*[2] + *-ize.*] To change into agate. Also spelled *agatise*.— **Agatized wood**, silicified wood in the form of agate.

agaty (ag'ą-ti), *a.* [< *agate*[2] + *-y.*] Of the nature of or resembling agate: as, "an *agaty* ★flint," *Woodward.*

Agave (a-gā'vē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγανή*, noble, used also as a proper name, Ἀγανή, L. *Agaue, Agave;* fem. of *ἀγανός*, noble, illustrious, akin to *γαίειν*, be proud, rejoice, and to L. *gaudium*, joy.] A genus of North American amaryllidaceous plants, with about 150 species, chiefly Mexican. They are acaulescent or nearly so, of slow growth, often large, consisting of a dense cluster of rigid fleshy leaves, which are spine-tipped and usually spinosely toothed. The best-known species is the century-plant, or American aloe, *A. Americana*, first introduced from Mexico into Europe in 1561, and now frequently cultivated for ornament, as are also various other species. It lives many years, 10 to 50 or more, before flowering, whence the name *century-plant*. At maturity it throws up rapidly from its center a tall scape bearing a large compound inflorescence, and dies after perfecting its fruit. It is extensively cultivated in Mexico under the name of *maguey*, and is put to many uses. The sap, obtained in abundance from the plant when the flowering stem is just ready to burst forth, produces when fermented a beverage resembling cider, called by the Mexicans *pulque*. An extract of the leaves is used as a substitute for soap, and the flower-stem, when withered, is cut up into slices to form razor-strops. The leaves of nearly all the species yield a more or less valuable fiber, which is made into thread and ropes and has been used in the manufacture of paper. Sisal hemp, or henequin, is the product of *A. rigida*, and is exported in large quantities from Yucatan. A West Indian species, *A. Keratto*, closely resembling *A. Americana*, yields the keratto fiber. *A. Virginica*, of the southern United States, known as false aloe, belongs to a group of species with less rigid leaves and with the solitary flowers in a simple spike.



Century-Plant (*Agave Americana*).

agaze (ą-gāz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *a gase: a*, E. *a*[3]; *gase*, E. *gaze.*] On the gaze; in a gazing attitude.

agazed† (ą-gāzd'), *p. a.* [< ME. *agased;* prob. same as *agast*, modified toward *gaze:* see *agast, aghast*, and *gaze.* The examples cited below are the only ones found.] Aghast; astonished.

The [they] were so sore *agased.*
Chester Plays, ii. 85.

Whereatt this dreadful conquerour
Thereatt was sore *agazed.*
Percy's Folio MSS. (ed. Hales and Furnivall), iii. 154

As ankered faste my spirites doe all resorte
To stand *agazed*, and sink in more and more.
Surrey, Songes and Sonnettes (1557).

Of understanding rob'd, I stand *agaz'd.* (1600.)
In *E. Farr's* Select Poetry (1845), II. 438. (*N. E. D.*)

The French exclaim'd, The devil was in armes;
All the whole army stood *agaz'd* on him.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

★**age** (āj), *n.* [< ME. *age*, later sometimes, in OF. spelling, *aege, eage, aage*, < OF. *aage, eage, eage*, earlier *edage*, F. *âge* = Pr. *atge*, < ML. **ætaticum*, < L. *æta* (*ī-*)*s*, age (> OF. *ae*), a contr. of earlier *ævita* (*ī-*)*s*, which reappears in ML. in the sense of eternity (cf. *æternus*, eternal: see *eternal* and *eternity*), < *ævum*, OL. *aevom* = Gr. *αἰών* (**αἰϝών*), a period of existence, an age, a lifetime, a long space of time, eternity (see *æon, eon*), = Goth. *aiws*, an age, eternity (acc. *aiw*, used adverbially, ever, with neg., *ni aiw*, never), = AS. *ā* = Icel. *ei*, E. *aye*, ever, = AS. *ēw, ē*, life, custom, law, marriage: see *ay*[1], *aye*[1].] 1. The length of time during which a being or thing has existed; length of life or existence to the time spoken of; period or stage of life in the history of an individual existence, animate or inanimate: as, his *age* is twenty years; he died at the *age* of eighty; at your *age* you should know better; a tree or a building of unknown *age;* to live to a great *age;* old *age.*

Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of *age.*
Luke iii. 23.

2. Duration of existence, specifically or generally; the lifetime of an individual, or of the individuals of a class or species on an average: as, the *age* of the horse is from twenty-five to thirty years.

What fame is left for human deeds
In endless *age?* *Tennyson*, In Mem., lxxiii.

The *ages* of the patriarchs before the flood have been a subject of critical dispute. *Am. Cyc.*, I. 181.

3. A period of human life usually marked by a certain stage of physical or mental development; especially, a degree of development, approximately or presumptively measured by years from birth, which involves responsibility to law and capacity to act with legal effect: as, the *age* of discretion or of maturity (the former technically occurring some years prior to the latter, about the age of fourteen). More specifically, *of age, full age*, or *lawful age* designates the attainment of majority, or that period when the general disabilities of infancy cease. It is fixed by the law of England and of most of the United States at 21 (in some States at 18 for females), but in Germany and some other European states at 24 or 25. At common law one is of full age the first instant of the beginning of the day before the 21st anniversary of one's birth. Other periods are fixed for special purposes: thus, the *age of consent* for marriage was fixed by the common law at 14 for males and 12 for females, not as being a *marriageable age* in the ordinary sense of being a suitable age for marriage, but as being the age after which one contracting marriage could not justly repudiate its obligations on the mere ground of youth. For the purposes of consent which will preclude charges of abduction and the like, the *age of consent* has been fixed in some jurisdictions at 16. Up to the age of 7 a child is conclusively presumed to be incapable of criminal intent; from 7 to 14 (in some jurisdictions 12) it is presumed to be incapable of such intent, but the contrary may be proved; over that age it is presumed to be capable of such intent. At 12 the capacity to take the oath of allegiance begins. The *age of discretion*, in the sense in which the term is used in the law of infancy, is 14, after which the child's wishes as to the choice of a guardian are consulted (sometimes called the *age of election*); and the entire period before the age of 14 is called the *age of nurture.* The age at which testamentary capacity begins in most of the United States is 21, with exceptions, many allowing a younger age for wills of personal property, and also for females or for married women.

He is *of age*, ask him. John ix. 21.

4. The particular period of life at which one becomes naturally or conventionally qualified or disqualified for anything: as, at 46 a man is over *age* and cannot be enlisted; under *age* for the presidency; canonical *age* (which see, below).

Sara . . . was delivered of a child when she was past *age.* Heb. xi. 11.

5. Specifically, old age (see 1); the latter part of life or of long-continued existence; the lapse of time, especially as affecting a person's physical or mental powers; the state of being old; oldness.

The eyes of Israel were dim for *age.* Gen. xlviii. 10.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

6. An aged person, or old people collectively.

And *age* in love loves not to have years told.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxviii.

7. One of the periods or stages of development into which human life may be divided; time of life: as, life is divided into four *ages*, infancy, youth, manhood or womanhood, and old age.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits, and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven *ages.*
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Just at the *age* 'twixt boy and youth,
When thought is speech and speech is truth.
Scott, Marmion, Int. to ii.

8. A particular period of history, as distinguished from others; a historical epoch: as, the golden *age;* the *age* of heroes; the *age* of Pericles; the dramatists of the Elizabethan *age.* See *ages in mythology and history*, below.

Intent on her, who, rapt in glorious dreams,
The second-sight of some Astræan *age,*
Sat compass'd with professors.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Our nineteenth century is the *age* of tools.
Emerson, Works and Days.

9. In *geol.*, a great period of the history of the earth, characterized by the development of some particular phase of organic life or of physical condition: as, the *age* of reptiles; the *age* of ice. In Dana's scheme of classification, the Silurian is the age of invertebrates, the Devonian the age of fishes, the Mesozoic the age of reptiles, the Tertiary the age of mammals, and the Quaternary the age of man.

10. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation or a succession of generations: as, *ages* yet unborn.— 11. [Cf. L. *sæculum*, an age, a century: see *secular.*] A century; the period of one hundred years, as in the phrases *dark ages, middle ages*, etc.

Henry . . . justly and candidly apologizes for these five *ages.* *Hallam.*

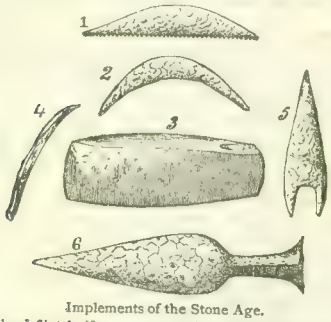
12. A great length of time; a protracted period: as, I have not seen you for an *age.*

13. In the game of *poker*, the eldest hand, or the first player to the left of the dealer who is obliged to put up a blind, and, as compensation, is given the privilege of having the last say as to whether or not he will bet.— **Age of acrogens.** See *acrogen.*— **Age of the moon**, the time elapsed since her last conjunction with the sun.— **Ages in mythology and history**, particular periods in the life of mankind distinguished by bearing specific names. The most important of these periods are: (*a*) The poetic division of human existence into the *golden, silver, heroic* (generally omitted), *brazen*, and *iron ages*, accredited to Hesiod (about the eighth century B. C.), who regarded the people of the different ages as constituting distinct races successively replacing each other. See extract. The terms are still in use, especially *golden age*, which is applied to the culminating or most brilliant epoch of any portion of history or department of activity: as, the seventeenth century was the *golden age* of the drama; the nineteenth century is the *golden age* of invention; the *golden age* of a country's power or prosperity.

The *golden age* [of Hesiod], synchronous with the reign of Saturn, was a period of patriarchal simplicity, when the earth yielded its fruits spontaneously and spring was eternal; the *silver age*, governed by Jupiter, was a lawless time, in which the seasons were first divided, agriculture took its rise, and men began to hold property in land; the *brazen age*, or reign of Neptune, was an epoch of war and violence; in the *heroic age* (omitted by Ovid) the world began to aspire toward better things; and in the *iron* or Plutonian *age*, in which Hesiod believed himself to be living, justice and piety had disappeared from the earth. *Am. Cyc.*, I. 185.

(*b*) The *dark ages*, a period of European history, beginning with or shortly before the fall of the Roman Empire of the West (A. D. 476), marked by a general decline of learning and civilization. It was introduced by the great influx of barbarians into western Europe in the fourth and fifth centuries known as the wandering of the nations, and is reckoned by Hallam as extending to the eleventh century, when a general revival of wealth, manners, taste, and learning began, and by others to the time

of Dante in the thirteenth century, or later. (*c*) The *middle ages*, a period of about a thousand years, between the close of what is technically considered ancient history and the first definite movements in Europe of the distinctively modern spirit of freedom and enterprise. Its beginning is synchronous with that of the dark ages, and it is variously reckoned as extending to the fall of Constantinople (1453), the invention of printing, the Renaissance, or the discovery of America, in the fifteenth century, or to the Reformation, in the early part of the sixteenth. (*d*) The *feudal ages*, a portion of the middle ages, marked by the prevalence of feudal institutions and of the spirit of chivalry, extending from their nearly universal establishment in the tenth century to their decline in the sixteenth.—**Archæological ages** or **periods**, the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age, these names



Implements of the Stone Age.

1, saw-edged flint knife; 2, crescent-shaped flint knife; 3, stone ax; 4, flint flake-knife; 5, harpoon-head of flint; 6, flint knife.

being given in accordance with the materials employed for weapons, implements, etc., during the particular period. Properly speaking, these three terms are applicable to the archæology of the old world only. They are, however, often used in a more general sense, without reference to this limitation. In such cases the word *age* has no reference to chronology, but simply denotes the stage at which a people has arrived in its progress toward civilization. Thus there are tribes yet in their stone age. Neither do the more primitive implements necessarily disappear wholly on the appearance of those of a more advanced stage. The stone age has been subdivided into two divisions, the paleolithic and the neolithic (see these words). The former applies to the times previous to the present geological period.—**Canonical age.** (*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, that age fixed by the church at which her subjects incur, or become capable of assuming, special obligations, states of life, etc., or of enjoying special privileges and dignities. Thus, the obligation of fasting begins at twenty-one; profession by religious vows is made only after the age of sixteen; and to become a bishop one should have completed his thirtieth year. The age of reason is that at which a child becomes morally responsible, supposed, in the majority of cases, to be about seven. (*b*) In *Anglican churches*, the age at which a man may be ordained to any one of the three grades of the ministry.—**Dark ages.** See above.—**Fabulous age.** See *fabulous.*—**Geological ages.** See above, 9.—**Middle ages.** See above.—**The age of a horse**, in racing and trotting rules, is reckoned from January 1st of the year of foaling. Other dates, as May-day, were formerly used.=**Syn.** *Era, Period,* etc. (see *epoch*), date; years, eon, cycle.

★**age** (āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aged*, ppr. *aging*. [< ME. *agen, agyn,* < *age*, n.] **I.** *intrans.* To grow old; assume the appearance of old age: as, he *ages* rapidly.

I am *aging;* that is, I have a whitish, or rather a light-coloured hair here and there. *Landor.*

II. *trans.* To make old; cause to grow or to seem old; produce the effect of age upon; bring to maturity or to a state fit for use; give the character of age or ripeness to: as, to *age* wine, clay, etc.

-age. [< ME. *-age,* < OF. *-age,* mod. F. *-age* = Pr. *-atge* = Sp. *-age* = It. *-aggio* and *-atico,* < L. *-āticum,* a noun suffix, orig. neut. of *-āticus,* adj. suffix. For examples see *savage, voyage,* etc.] A noun suffix of French, ultimately of Latin origin. Frequent in words taken from the French, as *language, savage, voyage, pottage, baggage,* etc., it has come to be a common English formative, forming, (*a*) from names of things, collective nouns, as *fruitage, leafage, baggage,* etc.; (*b*) from personal terms, nouns denoting condition, office, rank, service, fee, etc., as *bondage, parsonage, porterage,* etc.; (*c*) from verbs, nouns expressing various relations, as *breakage, cleavage, postage, steerage,* etc.

★**aged** (ā′jed, sometimes ājd), *p. a.* [ME. *aged, agyd;* < *age*, v., + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Old; having lived or existed long; having reached an advanced period of life: as, an *aged* man; an *aged* oak.

Shall *aged* men, like *aged* trees,
Strike deeper their vile root, and closer cling,
Still more enamour'd of their wretched soil?
Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 111.

[In running races, a horse is said to be *aged* (pron. ājd) when he is more than seven years old.]

2. Of the age of: as, a man *aged* forty years.—**3.** Pertaining to or characteristic of old age.

These bitter tears, which now you see
Filling the *aged* wrinkles in my cheeks.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Aged, Elderly, Old, Ancient. Old* is the general word for being near to the natural end, or having nearly reached the usual period, of life: as, a cat is *old* at twelve years. *Elderly* is rather *old*, beginning to be *old*. *Aged* is very *old*. *Ancient* is so *old* as to seem to belong to a past age. (See other comparisons under *ancient.*)

The *aged* man that coffers up his gold
Is plagu'd with cramps and gouts and painful fits.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 855.

It is a great misfortune to us of the more *elderly* sort, that we were bred to the constant use of words in English children's books, which were without meaning for us and only mystified us. *O. W. Holmes,* Old Vol. of Life, p. 172.

You are *old;*
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her confine. *Shak.,* Lear, ii. 4.

Change "The *Ancient* Mariner" to "The *Old* Sailor," and you throw the mind into a mood utterly inharmonious with the tone of Coleridge's wonderful poem.
A. S. Hill, Rhetoric.

agedly (ā′jed-li), *adv.* Like an aged person.

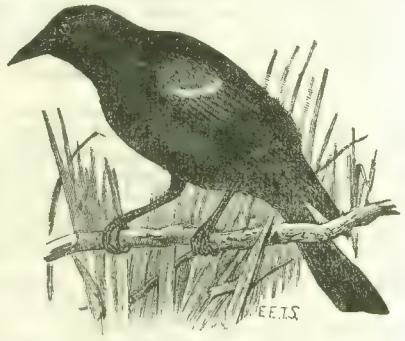
agedness (ā′jed-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being old; oldness.

Custom without truth is but *agedness* of error.
Milton, Reform. of Church Discipline, i. 26.

agee (a-jē′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* Same as *ajee.*

ageing, *n.* See *aging.*

Agelæinæ (aj″e-lē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agelæus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of American oscine



Marsh-Blackbird (*Agelæus tricolor*).

passerine birds of the family *Icteridæ.* It is related to the conirostral *Fringillidæ,* or finches, less nearly to the crows, *Corvidæ,* and to some extent it replaces and represents in America the old-world *Sturnidæ,* or starlings. The subfamily includes the marsh-blackbirds of the genus *Agelæus,* as the common red-winged blackbird of the United States, *A. phœniceus;* the yellow-headed blackbird, *Xanthocephalus icterocephalus;* the cow-bird, *Molothrus ater;* the bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus;* and numerous related species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America. Less correctly written *Agelainæ.*

Agelæus (aj-e-lē′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγελαῖος,* belonging to a herd, gregarious, < *ἀγέλη,* a herd (L. *grex*), < *ἀγειν,* drive.] The typical genus of blackbirds of the subfamily *Agelæinæ;* the marsh-blackbirds. There are several species, such as *A. phœniceus,* the common red-winged marsh-blackbird of the United States, and *A. tricolor* of California. Also spelled *Agelaius,* as originally by Vieillot, 1816.

agelast (aj′e-last), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγέλαστος,* not laughing, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γελαστός,* verbal adj. of *γελᾶν,* laugh.] One who never laughs. [Rare.]

Men whom Rabelais would have called *agelasts,* or non-laughers. *London Times,* Feb. 5, 1877. (*N. E. D.*)

Agelena, Agelenidæ. See *Agalena, Agalenidæ.*

ageless (āj′les), *a.* [< *age, n.,* + *-less.*] Without age; without definite limits of existence.

agemina (a-jem′i-nä), *n.* Same as *azzimina.*

agen (a-gen′), *adv., prep.,* and *conj.* An old spelling of *again,* still occasionally used.

Borne far asunder by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they meet *agen.*
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i.

★**agency** (ā′jen-si), *n.*; pl. *agencies* (-siz). [= F. *agence,* < ML. *agentia,* < L. *agen(t-)s,* ppr. of *agere,* act: see *agent.*] **1.** The state of being in action or of exerting power; action; operation; instrumentality.

The *agency* of providence in the natural world.
Woodward, Pref. to Ess. toward Nat. Hist. of Earth.

For the first three or four centuries we know next to nothing of the course by which Christianity moved, and the events through which its *agency* was developed.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

2. A mode of exerting power; a means of producing effects.

But although the introduction of a fluid as an Agent explains nothing, the fluid as an *Agency*—*i. e.*, its hydrodynamic laws—explains much.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 92.

Opinion is the *agency* through which character adapts external arrangements to itself.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 517.

3. The office of agent or factor; the business of an agent intrusted with the concerns of another: as, the principal pays the charges of *agency.*—**4.** The place of business of an agent. In the United States, frequently used in the sense of an *Indian agency,* an office or settlement in or near the reservation of an Indian tribe, at which resides an Indian agent of the government, charged with the interests of the tribe and the care of the relations of the government to it: as, the Pawnee *agency.*—**Free agency.** See *free.*

agend† (ā′jend), *n.* Same as *agendum* (*c*).

agendum (a-jen′dum), *n.*; pl. *agenda* (-dä). [L., something to be done, neut. of *agendus,* gerundive of *agere,* do: see *agent, act.*] A thing to be done: usually in the plural, things to be done; duties. Specifically—(*a*) Items of business to be brought before a committee, council, board, etc., as things to be done. (*b*) Matters of practice, as opposed to *credenda,* or matters of belief.

The moral and religious credenda and *agenda* of any good man. *Coleridge.*

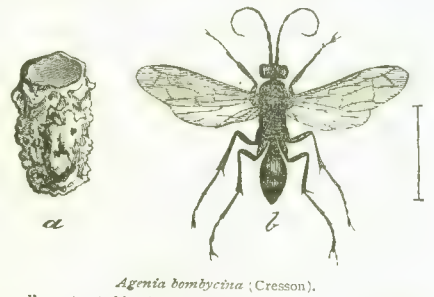
Especially—(*c*†) Matters of ecclesiastical practice; ritual or liturgy. (*d*) As a collective singular, a memorandum-book. [Rare in all uses.]

agenesia (aj-e-nē′si-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *agenesis.*

agenesic (aj-e-nes′ik), *a.* [< *agenesis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by agenesis.

agenesis (a-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γένεσις,* generation.] In *physiol.,* any anomaly of organization consisting in the absence or imperfect development of parts. Also called *agenesia.* [Rare.]

Agenia (a-je-nī′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγένειος,* beardless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γένειον,* beard, < *γένυς* = E. *chin.*] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous spider-wasps, of the family *Pompiliidæ,* charac-



Agenia bombycina (Cresson).

a, cell constructed by the wasp; *b*, female wasp. (The vertical line shows natural size.)

terized by having smooth legs. The females build curious mud cells under logs or under the bark of trees, provisioning them with spiders.

agennesia (aj-e-nē′si-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *agennesis.*

agennesic (aj-e-nes′ik), *a.* [< *agennesis* + *-ic.*] Characterized by sterility or impotence; pertaining to agennesis.

agennesis (aj-e-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γέννησις,* engendering, < *γεννᾶν,* engender.] In *med.*, want of reproductive power in either sex; impotence of the male or sterility of the female. Also called *agennesia.* [Rare.]

agennetic (aj-e-net′ik), *a.* [< *agennesis* (*agennet-*) + *-ic.*] Characterized by sterility; unproductive; agennesic: as, an *agennetic* period.

★**agent** (ā′jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *agen(t-)s,* ppr. of *agere,* drive, lead, conduct, manage, perform, do, = Gr. *ἀγειν,* lead, conduct, do, = Icel. *aka,* drive, = Skt. √*aj,* drive: see *act,* etc., and cf. *ake, ache*[1], *acre.*] **I.** *a.* Acting: opposed to *patient* in the sense of sustaining action. [Rare.]

The force of imagination upon the body *agent.*
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 902.

Agent intellect. See *intellect.*

II. *n.* [< F. *agent,* < ML. *agen(t-)s,* a deputy, attorney, factor, etc., substantive use of L. *agen(t-)s,* ppr. of *agere:* see above.] **1.** An active cause; an efficient cause; one who or that which acts or has the power to act: as, a moral *agent;* many insects are *agents* of fertilization. In *phys.*, heat, light, and electricity are called *agents,* in order to avoid hypothesis with regard to their nature. In *chem.* and *med.*, whatever produces a chemical or medical effect is called an *agent.*

Heaven made us *agents* free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, though he foresaw the will.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 538.

To say that man is a free *agent* is no more than to say that, in some instances, he is truly an *agent* and a cause, and is not merely acted upon as a passive instrument. On the contrary, to say that he acts from necessity is to say that he does not act at all, that he is no *agent,* and that, for anything we know, there is only one *agent* in the universe, who does everything that is done, whether it be good or ill. *Reid.*

Thro' many *agents* making strong,
Matures the individual form.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

2. A person acting on behalf of another, called his *principal;* a representative; a deputy, factor, substitute, or attorney. Often abbreviated to *agt.* In *law, agent* implies a kind of service in which the one serving has some discretion as to the manner of accomplishing the object.

The house in Leadenhall street is nothing more than a change for their *agents*, factors, and deputies to meet in, to take care of their affairs, and to support their interests. *Burke.*

In the evening arrived . . . one of the three *agents* of the Ohio company, sent to complete the negotiations for Western lands. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 110.

3. An official: as, an *agent* of police.—**Agent and patient**, in *law*, a person who is both the doer of a thing and the party to whom it is done; thus, when a person who owes money to another dies and makes the creditor his executor, the latter may retain out of the estate as much as satisfies his claim, and is thus said to be *agent and patient*. [Rare.]—**Agent of truancy**, the name given to a class of officers or employees serving under the local school authorities in several cities of New York State, to enforce the provisions of the Compulsory Education Act, requiring the attendance of children at school.—**Catalytic agent.** See *catalytic*.—**Crown agent.** See *crown*.—**First agent**, an agent not incited by another.—**General agent**, an agent whose authority, though it may be limited to a particular trade or business, and a particular place, is general in respect to extending to all acts of a kind ordinarily involved in the matters in question.—**Morbific agent**, in *med.*, a cause of disease.—**Therapeutic agent**, in *med.*, a substance, as for example morphine, or a form of motion, as heat or electricity, used in treating disease.—**Voluntary** or **free agent**, one who may do or not do any action, and has the conscious perception that his actions result from the exercise of his own will. See *free*.

agential (ā-jen'shal), *a.* [< ML. *agentia*, agency, < L. *agen(t-)s:* see *agent*.] Pertaining to an agent or to an agency.

agentship† (ā'jent-ship), *n.* The office of an agent; agency. *Beau. and Fl.*

age-prayer (āj'prār), *n.* [< *age* + *prayer*, after Law L. *ætatis precatio*, a plea of age, or *ætatem precari*, plead age, AF. *age prier:* see *age* and *pray*.] In *early Eng. law*, a suggestion of nonage, made in a real action to which an infant was a party, with a request that the proceedings be stayed until the infant should come of age. Also called *plea of parol demurrer*. *Stimson.*

ager (ā'jėr), *n.* [L., = E. *acre*, q. v.] In *civil law*, a field; generally, a portion of land inclosed by definite boundaries.

agerasia (aj-ē-rā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., Englished *agerasy*, < Gr. *ἀγηρασία*, eternal youth, < *ἀγήρατος*, *ἀγήραος*, *ἀγήρως*, not growing old: see *Ageratum*.] A green old age; freshness and vigor of mind and body late in life. [Rare.]

agerasy (aj'ē-rā-si), *n.* Same as *agerasia*.

Ageratum (a-jer'a-tum), *n.* [NL.; also, as L., *ageraton*, < Gr. *ἀγήρατον*, an aromatic plant, perhaps yarrow or milfoil, *Achillea ageratum;* prop. neut. of *ἀγήρατος*, *ἀγήραος*, *ἀγήρως*, not growing old, undecaying, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γῆρας*, old age.] A genus of herbaceous composite plants, all American and chiefly tropical, nearly allied to *Eupatorium*. *A. conyzoides* (*A. Mexicanum*) is a well-known flower-border annual, with dense lavender-blue heads, which keep their color long.

Ageronia (aj-ē-rō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of American butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*. *A.* (*Amphichlora*) *fornax* occurs in the southwestern part of the United States.

ageusia, ageusis (a-gū'si-ą, -sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ageustia*.

ageustia (a-gūs'ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγευστία*, a fasting, < *ἀγευστος*, fasting, not tasting, < *ἀ-* priv., not, + *γευστός*, verbal adj. of *γεύεσθαι*, taste, akin to L. *gustus*, taste: see *gust*².] In *med.*, a defect or loss of taste, occurring in colds and fevers, or arising from nervous disease.

aggat†, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *agate*².

aggelation† (aj-e-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *aggelatio(n-)*, < L. *ad*, to, + *gelare*, freeze: see *congeal*.] Congelation; freezing. *Sir T. Browne.*

aggeneration† (a-jen-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *aggenerare*, *adgenerare*, beget additionally, < *ad*, to, + *generare*, beget: see *generate*.] The act of generating or producing in addition. *N. E. D.*

agger (aj'ėr), *n.* [L., a pile, heap, mound, dike, mole, pier, etc., < *aggerere*, *adgerere*, bring together, < *ad*, to, + *gerere*, carry.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, an earthwork or any artificial mound or rampart, as, in Rome, the *agger* of Servius Tullius.—**2.** A Roman road or military way, so called because these roads were raised in the middle to turn water to the sides.

aggerate† (aj'ę-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *aggeratus*, pp. of *aggerāre*, *adgerāre*, form an agger or heap, heap up, < *agger:* see *agger*. Cf. *exaggerate*.] To heap up. *Bailey.*

aggeration† (aj-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *aggeratio(n-)*, < *aggerāre:* see *aggerate*.] A heaping; accumulation: as, "*aggerations* of sand," *Ray*, Diss. of World, v. § 1.

aggerose (aj'ę-rōs), *a.* [< L. as if **aggerosus*, < *agger:* see *agger*.] In heaps; formed in heaps. *Dana.*

aggest† (a-jest'), *v. t.* [< L. *aggestus*, pp. of *aggerere*, *adgerere*, bring together: see *agger*.] To heap up.

The violence of the waters *aggested* the earth. *Fuller*, Church Hist., Ded. of bk. 9.

aggett, aggett†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *agate*².

agglomerate (a-glom'ę-rāt), *v.;* pret. and pp. *agglomerated*, ppr. *agglomerating*. [< L. *agglomeratus*, pp. of *agglomerare*, *adglomerare*, wind into a ball, < *ad*, to, + *glomerare*, wind into a ball, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball, akin to *globus*, a ball: see *globe*. Cf. *conglomerate*.] **I.** *trans.* To collect or gather into a mass.

In one *agglomerated* cluster hung. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix. 1911.

There is to an American something richly artificial and scenic, as it were, in the way these colossal dwellings are packed together in their steep streets, in the depths of their little enclosed, *agglomerated* city. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 261.

II. *intrans.* To gather, grow, or collect into a ball or mass: as, "hard, *agglomerating* salts," *Thomson*, Seasons, Autumn, l. 766.

agglomerate (a-glom'ę-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *agglomeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Gathered into a ball or mass; piled together; specifically, in *bot.*, crowded into a dense cluster, but not cohering.

II. *n.* **1.** A fortuitous mass or assemblage of things; an agglomeration.—**2.** In *geol.*, an accumulation of materials made up chiefly of large blocks "muddled together in a pell-mell way, without regard to size, shape, or weight." *A. H. Green.* The word is used almost exclusively for very coarse volcanic breccias which remain in craters and volcanic necks as the last product of explosive volcanism. See *breccia* and *conglomerate*.

agglomeratic (a-glom-ę-rat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an agglomerate.

agglomeration (a-glom-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *agglomeratio(n-)*, < *agglomerare:* see *agglomerate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of agglomerating or the state of being agglomerated; the state of gathering or being gathered into a mass.

By an undiscerning *agglomeration* of facts he [Berkeley] convinced numbers in his own day, and he has had believers in Ireland almost to our day, that tar-water could cure all manner of diseases. *McCosh*, Berkeley, p. 83.

2. That which is agglomerated; a collection; a heap; any mass, assemblage, or cluster formed by mere juxtaposition.

The charming côteau which . . . faces the town,—a soft *agglomeration* of gardens, vineyards, scattered villas, gables and turrets of slate-roofed châteaux, terraces with gray balustrades, moss-grown walls draped in scarlet Virginia creeper. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 9.

★**agglomerative** (a-glom'ę-rā-tiv), *a.* Having a tendency to agglomerate or gather together.

Taylor [is] eminently discursive, accumulative, and (to use one of his own words) *agglomerative*. *Coleridge*, Poems, etc. (1817), p. 139.

★**agglutinant** (a-glö'ti-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *agglutinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *agglutinare:* see *agglutinate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion.

Something strengthening and *agglutinant*. *Gray*, Works (1825), II. 192.

II. *n.* Any viscous substance which agglutinates or unites other substances by causing adhesion; any application which causes bodies to adhere together.

★**agglutinate** (a-glö'ti-nāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *agglutinated*, ppr. *agglutinating*. [< L. *agglutinatus*, pp. of *agglutinare*, *adglutinare*, paste to, < *ad*, to, + *glutinare*, paste, < *gluten*, paste, glue: see *gluten* and *glue*.] To unite or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; unite by causing an adhesion.

agglutinate (a-glö'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *agglutinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] United as by glue; characterized by adherence or incorporation of distinct parts or elements: as, an *agglutinate* language. (See below.) In *bot.*, grown together: equivalent to *accrete:* applied also to fungi that are firmly attached to the matrix. Sometimes written *adglutinate*.—**Agglutinate languages**, languages exhibiting an inferior degree of integration in the elements of their words, or of unification of words, the suffixes and prefixes retaining a certain independence of one another and of the root or stem to which they are added: opposed to *inflective* or *inflectional* languages, in which the separate identity of stem and ending is more often fully lost, and the original agglutination even comes to be replaced by an internal change in the root or stem. But the distinction is of little scientific value. Turkish is a favorite example of an agglutinate tongue.

★**agglutinating** (a-glö'ti-nā-ting), *p. a.* In *philol.*, characterized by agglutination; agglutinate (which see).

The natives [of the southern islands of the Fuegian Archipelago] . . . speak an *agglutinating* language, current from the middle of Beagle passage to the southernmost islands about Cape Horn. *Science*, III. 168.

★**agglutination** (a-glö-ti-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *agglutination;* < *agglutinate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united; adhesion of parts; that which is united; a mass or group cemented together.—**2.** In *philol.*, the condition of being agglutinate; the process or result of agglutinate combination. See *agglutinate*, *a.*

In the Aryan languages the modifications of words, comprised under declension and conjugation, were likewise originally expressed by *agglutination*. But the component parts began soon to coalesce, so as to form one integral word, liable in its turn to phonetic corruption to such an extent that it became impossible after a time to decide which was the root and which the modificatory element. *Max Müller.*

Immediate agglutination, in *surg.*, union of the parts of a wound by the first intention (see *intention*), as distinguished from **mediate agglutination**, which is secured through the interposition of some substance, as lint, between the lips of the wound.

agglutinationist (a-glö-ti-nā'shọn-ist), *n.* In *philol.*, an adherent to the theory of agglutination. See *agglutinate*, *a.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 272.

★**agglutinative** (a-glö'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* **1.** Tending or having power to agglutinate or unite; having power to cause adhesion: as, an *agglutinative* substance.—**2.** In *philol.*, exhibiting or characterized by the formative process known as agglutination; agglutinate (which see): as, an *agglutinative* language.

Their fundamental common characteristic is that they [the Scythian languages] follow what is styled an *agglutinative* type of structure. That is to say, the elements out of which their words are formed are loosely put together, instead of being closely compacted, or fused into one. *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 316.

aggrace† (a-grās'), *v. t.* [< *ag-* + *grace*, *v.*; suggested by OF. *agracher*, *agrachier* = It. *aggraziare*, formerly *aggratiare*, < ML. *aggratiare*, show grace to, < L. *ad*, to, + *gratia*, grace.] **1.** To show grace or favor to. *Spenser.*—**2.** To add grace to, or make graceful.

And, that which all faire workes doth most *aggrace*,
The art, which all that wrought, appeared in no place.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 58.

aggrace† (a-grās'), *n.* Kindness; favor.

aggrade (a-grād'), *v. t.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *gradus*, ★step. Cf. *degrade*.] In *geol.*, to grade up; fill up: the opposite of *degrade* or *wear away*.

aggrandisable, aggrandisation, etc. See *aggrandizable*, etc.

aggrandizable (ag'ran-dī-za-bl), *a.* [< *aggrandize* + *-able*.] Capable of being aggrandized. Also spelled *aggrandisable*.

aggrandization (a-gran-di-zā'shọn), *n.* The act of aggrandizing, or the condition or state of being aggrandized. Also spelled *aggrandisation*.

No part of the body will consume by the *aggrandization* of the other, but all motions will be orderly, and a just distribution be to all parts. *Waterhouse*, Fortescue, p. 197.

aggrandize (ag'ran-dīz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *aggrandized*, ppr. *aggrandizing*. [< F. *aggrandiss-*, extended stem of "*aggrandir*, to greaten, augment, enlarge," etc. (Cotgrave), now *agrandir* = It. *aggrandire*, enlarge, < L. *ad*, to, + *grandire*, increase, < *grandis*, large, great: see *grand*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make great or greater in power, wealth, rank, or honor; exalt: as, to *aggrandize* a family.

The Stoics identified man with God, for the purpose of glorifying man—the Neoplatonists for the purpose of *aggrandising* God. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 345.

2†. To magnify or exaggerate.

If we trust to fame and reports, these may proceed . . . from small matters *aggrandized*. *Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, § 5.

3. To widen in scope; increase in size or intensity; enlarge; extend; elevate.

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums to raise and *aggrandize* our conceptions. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

Covetous death bereaved us all,
To *aggrandize* one funeral.
Emerson, Threnody.

=Syn. **1.** To honor, dignify, advance, elevate, give luster to.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become greater. [Rare.]

Follies, continued till old age, do *aggrandize* and become horrid. *John Hall*, Pref. to Poems.

Also spelled *aggrandise*.

aggrandizement (ag'ran-dīz-ment or a-gran'dīz-ment), *n.* [< F. "*aggrandissement*, a granting, enlarging, encrease, also preferment, advancement" (Cotgrave), now *agrandissement:* see *aggrandize* and *-ment*.] The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank, or honor; exaltation; enlargement: as, the emperor seeks only the *aggrandizement* of his own family. Also spelled *aggrandisement*.

Survival of the fittest will determine whether such specially favourable conditions result in the *aggrandisement* of the individual or in the multiplication of the race.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 359.

=**Syn.** Augmentation, advancement, elevation; preferment, promotion, exaltation.

aggrandizer (ag'ran-dī-zėr), *n.* One who aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank, or honor. Also spelled *aggrandiser*.

aggrappet, *n.* Obsolete form of *agraffe*.

aggratet (a-grāt'), *v. t.* [< It. *aggratare*, also *aggradare* and *aggradire*, < ML. **aggratare* (cf. *aggratiare*, under *aggrace*), please, < L. *ad*, to, + *gratus*, pleasing, > It. *grato*, pleasing, *grado*, pleasure.] **1.** To please.

Each one sought his lady to *aggrate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 34.

2. To thank or express gratitude to.

The Island King . . .
Aggrates the Knights, who thus his right defended.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, ii. 9. (*N. E. D.*)

aggravablet (ag'ra-vā-bl), *a.* [< L. *aggrava-re* (see *aggravate*) + E. *-ble*.] Tending to aggravate; aggravating.

This idolatry is the more discernible and *aggravable* in the invocation of saints and idols.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

aggravate (ag'ra-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aggravated*, ppr. *aggravating*. [< L. *aggravatus*, pp. of *aggravare*, *adgravare*, add to the weight of, make worse, oppress, annoy, < *ad*, to, + *gravare*, make heavy, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3]. Cf. *aggrieve* and *aggredge*.] **1**†. Literally, to add weight to or upon; increase the amount, quantity, or force of; make heavier by added quantity or burden.

Then, soul, live thou upon thy servant's loss,
And let that pine to *aggravate* thy store.
Shak., Sonnets, cxlvi.

In order to lighten the crown still further, they *aggravated* responsibility on ministers of state.
Burke, Rev. in France, p. 39. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To make more grave or heavy; increase the weight or pressure of; intensify, as anything evil, disorderly, or troublesome: as, to *aggravate* guilt or crime, the evils or annoyances of life, etc.

Maim'd in the strife, the falling man sustains
Th' insulting shout, that *aggravates* his pains.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

The [French] government found its necessities *aggravated* by that of procuring immense quantities of firewood.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 72.

In every department of nature there occur instances of the instability of specific form, which the increase of materials *aggravates* rather than diminishes.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Selec., p. 165.

3. To exaggerate; give coloring to in description; give an exaggerated representation of: as, to *aggravate* circumstances. [Rare.]

He [Colonel Nath. Bacon] dispatched a messenger to the governor, by whom he *aggravated* the mischiefs done by the Indians, and desired a commission of general to go out against them.
Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 97.

4. To provoke; irritate; tease. [Colloq.]

I was so *aggravated* that I almost doubt if I did know.
Dickens.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** To heighten, raise, increase, magnify; overstate. See list under *exaggerate*.

aggravating (ag'ra-vā-ting), *p. a.* **1.** Making worse or more heinous: as, *aggravating* circumstances.—**2.** Provoking; annoying; exasperating: as, he is an *aggravating* fellow. [Colloq.]

Which makes it only the more *aggravating*.
Thackeray.

aggravatingly (ag'ra-vā-ting-li), *adv.* In an aggravating manner.

aggravation (ag-ra-vā'shon), *n.* [=F. *aggravation*, < ML. *aggravatio(n-)*, < L. *aggravare*: see *aggravate*.] **1.** Increase of the weight, intensity, heinousness, or severity of anything; the act of making worse; addition, or that which is added, to anything evil or improper: as, an *aggravation* of pain, grief, crime, etc.—**2.** Exaggeration, as in a pictorial representation or in a statement of facts; heightened description. [Rare.]

Accordingly they got a painter by the knight's directions to add a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features to change it into the Saracen's Head.
Addison.

3. Provocation; irritation. [Colloq.]—**4.** In *Rom. canon law*, a censure, threatening excommunication after disregard of three admonitions. *Chamb. Cyc.* (1751).

aggravative (ag'ra-vā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Tending to aggravate.

II. *n.* That which aggravates or tends to aggravate or make worse.

aggravator (ag'ra-vā-tor), *n.* One who or that which aggravates.

aggredget, *v. t.* [< ME. *agredgen*, *aggregen*, *agreggen*, *agregen*, < OF. *agreger*, *agregier* = Pr. *agreujar*, < ML. **aggreviare* for **aggraviare*, equiv. to L. *aggravare*, to add to the weight of, make worse, oppress, annoy, aggravate: see *aggravate* and *aggrieve*, and cf. *abridge*, *abbreviate*, *allege*[2], *alleviate*.] To make heavy; aggravate; exaggerate.

aggregant (ag'rē-gant), *n.* [< L. *aggregan(t-)s*, ppr. of *aggregare*: see *aggregate*, *v.*] One of the particulars which go to make up an aggregate; specifically, one of a number of logical terms which are added together to make a logical sum.

Aggregata (ag-rē-gā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *aggregatus*: see *aggregate*, *v.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of his *Acephala nuda*, or shell-less acephals; the compound or social ascidians: opposed to *Segregata*.

aggregate (ag'rē-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aggregated*, ppr. *aggregating*. [< L. *aggregatus*, pp. of *aggregare*, *adgregare*, lead to a flock, add to, < *ad*, to, + *gregare*, collect into a flock, < *grex* (*greg-*), a flock: see *gregarious*. Cf. *congregate*, *segregate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring together; collect into a sum, mass, or body: as, "the *aggregated* soil," *Milton*, P. L., x. 293.

The protoplasmic fluid within a cell does not become *aggregated* unless it be in a living state, and only imperfectly if the cell has been injured.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 62.

Ideas which were only feebly connected become *aggregated* into a close and compact whole.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 93.

2. To amount to (the number of); make (the sum or total of): an elliptical use.

The guns captured . . . will *aggregate* in all probability five or six hundred. *Morning Star*, April 17, 1865. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To add or unite to as a constituent member; make a part of the aggregate of: as, to *aggregate* a person to a company or society. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To come together into a sum or mass; combine and form a collection or mass.

The taste of honey *aggregates* with sweet tastes in general, of which it is one — not with such tastes as those of quinine, or of castor oil.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 114.

★**aggregate** (ag'rē-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aggregatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Formed by the conjunction or collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; total; combined: as, the *aggregate* amount of indebtedness.

Societies formed by conquest may be . . . composed of two societies, which are in a large measure . . . alien; and in them there cannot arise a political force from the *aggregate* will.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 469.

Specifically — (*a*) In *geol.*, composed of several different mineral constituents capable of being separated by mechanical means: as, granite is an *aggregate* rock. (*b*) In *anat.*, clustered: as, *aggregate* glands (Peyer's glands). (*c*) In *bot.*, forming a dense cluster. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, compound; associated. (*e*) In *law*, composed of many individuals united into one association.—**Aggregate animals**, animals in which many individual organisms are united in a common "household" or œcium, as various polyps, acalephs, etc. See cuts under *anthozooid* and *Coralligena*.—**Aggregate combination**, in *mech.*, a combination which causes compound motions in secondary pieces. The effects of aggregate combinations are classified as *aggregate paths* and *aggregate velocities* (which see, below).—**Aggregate flower**, one formed of several florets closely gathered upon a common receptacle, but not coherent, as in *Compositæ*.—**Aggregate fruit**, a fruit formed when a cluster of distinct carpels belonging to a single flower are crowded upon the common receptacle, becoming baccate or drupaceous, and sometimes more or less coherent, as in the blackberry and the fruit of the magnolia. Also sometimes used as synonymous with *multiple* or *compound fruit* (which see, under *fruit*). See cut under *Rubus*.—**Aggregate glands.** See *gland*.—**Aggregate path**, in *mech.*, that path through which a part of a machine is moved, which is the resultant of the aggregate combination of the other parts which operate it. Thus, in so-called parallel motion, a movement of one part in a right line is effected by the combined and counteracting movements of other parts moving in circular arcs.—**Aggregate velocity**, the resultant velocity imparted by forces moving with different or with varying velocities, as the velocities imparted by systems of pulleys through trains of gearing, or by so-called differential motions.—**Corporation aggregate**, in *law*. See *corporation*.

II. *n.* **1.** A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars; a total or gross amount; any combined whole considered with reference to its constituent parts. An aggregate is essentially a sum, as, for example, a heap of sand, whose parts are loosely or accidentally associated. When the relation between the parts is more intimate — either chemical, as in a molecule or a crystal, or organic, as in a living body, or for the realization of a design, as in a house — the sum ceases to be a mere aggregate and becomes a *compound*, a *combination*, an *organism*, etc. But in a general way anything consisting of distinguishable elements may be called an aggregate of those elements: as, man is an *aggregate* of structures and organs; a mineral or volcanic *aggregate* (that is, a compound rock).

Looking to the *aggregate* of all the interests of the commonwealth.
D. Webster, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

Aggregates of brilliant passages rather than harmonious wholes.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 414.

The difference between an *aggregate* and a product is that in the first case the component parts are simply grouped together, added; in the second, the constituent elements are blended, multiplied into each other.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 93.

2. Any hard material added to lime to make concrete. *N. E. D.*—**3.** *Milit.*, the total commissioned and enlisted force of any post, department, division, corps, or other command.—**In the aggregate**, taken together; considered as a whole; collectively.

Our judgment of a man's character is derived from observing a number of successive acts, forming *in the aggregate* his general course of conduct.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ii.

aggregated (ag'rē-gā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *aggregate*, *a.*

aggregately (ag'rē-gāt-li), *adv.* Collectively; taken together or in the aggregate.

Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet *aggregately* are too material for me to omit.
Chesterfield, Letters, II. 347.

★**aggregation** (ag-rē-gā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *aggregatio(n-)*, < L. *aggregare*: see *aggregate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of collecting or the state of being collected into an unorganized whole.

By "material *aggregation*" being meant the way in which, by nature or by art, the molecules of matter are arranged together.
Tyndall.

Wanting any great and acknowledged centre of national life and thought, our expansion has hitherto been rather *aggregation* than growth.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 83.

2. In *logic*, the union of species to form a genus, or of terms to form a term true of anything of which any of its parts are true, and only false when all its parts are false.—**3.** The adding of any one to an association as a member thereof; affiliation. [Rare.]

The second [book] recounts his *aggregation* to the society of free-masons.
Monthly Rev., XX. 537. (*N. E. D.*)

4. A combined whole; an aggregate.

In the United States of America a century hence we shall therefore doubtless have a political *aggregation* immeasurably surpassing in power and in dimensions any empire that has as yet existed.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 139.

Creatures of inferior type are little more than *aggregations* of numerous like parts.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 493.

5. In *bot.*, applied by Darwin specifically to the peculiar change induced in the cells of the tentacles of *Drosera* by mechanical or chemical stimulation.—**Theorem of aggregation**, in the theory of invariants, a theorem concerning the number of linearly independent invariants of a given type.

★**aggregative** (ag'rē-gā-tiv), *a.* [< *aggregate* + *-ive*; =F. *agrégatif*.] **1.** Pertaining to aggregation; taken together; collective.

Other things equal, the largest mass will, because of its superior *aggregative* force, become hotter than the others, and radiate more intensely.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 293.

2. Tending to aggregate; gregarious; social. [Rare.]

His [Mirabeau's] sociality, his *aggregative* nature . . . will now be the quality of qualities for him.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 4.

aggregator (ag'rē-gā-tor), *n.* One who collects into a whole or mass. *Burton*.

aggress (a-gres'), *v.* [< L. *aggressus*, pp. of *aggredi*, *adgredi*, attack, assail, approach, go to, < *ad*, to, + *gradi*, walk, go, > *gradus*, step: see *grade*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make an attack; commit the first act of hostility or offense; begin a quarrel or controversy; hence, to act on the offensive.—**2.** To encroach; intrude; be or become intrusive.

While the individualities of citizens are less *aggressed* upon by public agency, they are more protected by public agency against aggression.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 12.

II. *trans.* To attack. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

aggresst (a-gres'), *n.* [< OF. *aggresse*, < L. *aggressus*, *adgressus*, an attack, < *aggredi*, *adgredi*: see *aggress*, *v.*] Aggression; attack.

Military *aggresses* upon others.
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of the Crown, xv.

aggressin (a-gres'in), *n.* [< L. *aggressus*, an attack, + E. *-in*[2].] A substance produced in the blood-serum or tissue-fluids, possibly a bacterial endotoxin, which exerts a benumbing or paralyzing action on the leucocytes, thereby preventing phagocytosis.

aggression (a-gresh'on), *n.* [< F. *aggression*, attack, now *agression*, < L. *aggressio(n-)*, < *aggredi*, *adgredi*: see *aggress*, *v.*] **1.** The act of proceeding to hostilities or invasion; a breach of the peace or right of another or others; an assault, inroad, or encroachment;

hence, any offensive action or procedure: as, an *aggression* upon a country, or upon vested rights or liberties.

We have undertaken to resent a supreme insult, and have had to bear new insults and *aggressions*, even to the direct menace of our national capital.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 103.

2. The practice of making assaults or attacks; offensive action in general.

Only this policy of unceasing and untiring *aggression*, this wearing out and crushing out, this war upon all the resources and all the armies of the rebellion, could now succeed. *Badeau*, Mil. Hist. of Grant, II. 10.

= **Syn.** Attack, invasion, assault, encroachment, injury, offense.

aggressionist (a-gresh'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *aggression* + *-ist.*] One who commits or favors aggression.

Aggressionists would much more truly describe the anti-freetraders than the euphemistic title "protectionists"; since, that one producer may gain, ten consumers are fleeced. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 156.

★**aggressive** (a-gres'iv), *a.* [< *aggress* + *-ive*; = F. *agressif.*] Characterized by aggression; tending to aggress; prone to begin a quarrel; making the first attack; offensive, as opposed to *defensive:* as, the minister pursued an *aggressive* foreign policy.

That which would be violent if *aggressive*, might be justified if defensive. *Phillimore's Reports*, II. 135.

I do not think there is ever shown, among Italians, either the *aggressive* pride or the abject meanness which marks the intercourse of people and nobles elsewhere in Europe. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

= **Syn.** *Aggressive, Offensive.* *Offensive* is the direct opposite to *defensive.* *Offensive* warfare is that in which one is quick to give battle, as opportunity offers or can be made, and presses upon the enemy. *Aggressive* warfare is only secondarily of this sort; primarily it is a warfare prompted by the spirit of encroachment, the desire of conquest, plunder, etc. A war that is thus *aggressive* is naturally *offensive* at first, but may lose that character by the vigor of the resistance made; it then ceases to be thought of as *aggressive.* Hence *aggressive* has come to be often synonymous with *offensive.*

The steady pushing back of the boundary of rebellion, in spite of resistance at many points, or even of such *aggressive* inroads as that which our armies are now meeting with their long lines of bayonets.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 101.

The peremptory conversion of Lee's clever *offensive* into a purely defensive attitude, . . . in marked contrast with the tactics of his rival.
Badeau, Mil. Hist. of Grant, II. 130.

aggressively (a-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In an aggressive or offensive manner.

aggressiveness (a-gres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being aggressive; the disposition to encroach upon or attack others.

aggressor (a-gres'ọr), *n.* [L., also *adgressor*, < *aggressus*, pp. of *aggredi, adgredi:* see *aggress, v.*] The person who first attacks; one who begins hostilities or makes encroachment; an assailant or invader.

There is nothing more easy than to break a treaty ratified in all the usual forms, and yet neither party be the *aggressor.* *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xvii.

aggrievance† (a-grē'vans), *n.* [< ME. *aggrevaunce, -auns*, < OF. *agrevance*, < *agrever:* see *aggrieve* and *-ance.*] Oppression; hardship; injury; grievance.

Deliver those *aggrievances*, which lately
Your importunity possest our council
Were fit for audience.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

aggrieve (a-grēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aggrieved*, ppr. *aggrieving.* [< ME. *agreven*, < OF. *agrever, agriever*, later restored *agraver, aggraver*, to aggravate, exasperate, = Sp. *agravar* = Pg. *aggravar* = It. *aggravare*, < L. *aggravare*, make heavy, make worse, aggravate: see *aggravate.* Cf. *aggredge* and *grieve.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To give pain or sorrow to; afflict; grieve.

Which yet *aggrieves* my heart. *Spenser.*

2. To bear hard upon; oppress or injure in one's rights; vex or harass, as by injustice: used chiefly or only in the passive.

The two races, so long hostile, soon found that they had common interests and common enemies. Both were alike *aggrieved* by the tyranny of a bad king. *Macaulay.*

So the bargain stood:
They broke it, and he felt himself *aggrieved.*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 27.

II.† *intrans.* To mourn; lament.

My heart *aggriev'd* that such a wretch should reign.
Mir. for Mags., p. 442.

aggroup† (a-grōp'), *v. t.* [< F. *agrouper* (= Sp. Pg. *agrupar* = It. *aggruppare* and *aggroppare*), < *a*, to, + *grouper*, group: see *group, v.*] To bring together; group; make a group of.

Bodies of divers natures which are *aggrouped* (or combined) together are agreeable and pleasant to the sight.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy, p. 197.

aggroupment (a-grōp'ment), *n.* Arrangement in a group, as in statuary or in a picture; grouping. Also spelled *agroupment.*

aggry-beads (ag'ri-bēdz), *n. pl.* [< *aggry*, prob. of African origin, + *beads.*] Glass beads, supposed to be of ancient Egyptian manufacture, occasionally found in the Ashantee and Fanti countries. They are of exquisite colors and designs, and are much valued by the natives. Also spelled *aggri-beads.*

agha, *n.* See *aga.*

aghanee (à-gun'ē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *aughunee*, repr. Hind. *aghanī*, the produce of the month *Aghan*, the eighth in the Hindu year, answering to the last half of November and the first half of December.] The name given to the chief rice-crop in Hindustan. It is the second of the three crops, being sown along with the bhadoee crop in April and May, and reaped in November and December. Called *amun* in lower Bengal.

aghast (a-gast'), *p.* or *a.* [The spelling with *h* is unnecessary and wrong; < ME. *agast*, rarely in the fuller form *agasted*, pp. of the common verb *agasten*, rarely *agesten*, pret. *agaste*, terrify, < *a-* (< AS. *ā-*) + *gasten* (pret. *gaste*, pp. *gast*), < AS. *gǣstan*, terrify: see *a-*[1], *gast, ghast*, and *ghastly*, and cf. *agazed.*] Struck with amazement; filled with sudden fright or horror. See *agast, v. t.*

Aghast he waked, and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread.
Dryden, Æneid.

Stupefied and *aghast*, I had myself no power to move from the upright position I had assumed upon first hearing the shriek. *Poe*, Tales, I. 372.

= **Syn.** Horrified, dismayed, confounded, astounded, dumfounded, thunderstruck.

agible† (aj'i-bl), *a.* [< ML. *agibilis*, that can be done, < L. *agere*, do: see *agent, act.*] Capable of being done; practicable.

When they were fit for *agible* things.
Sir A. Shirley, Travels, Persia, i.

agila-wood (ag'i-lä-wụd), *n.* [See *eaglewood.*] Same as *agallochum.*

agile (aj'il), *a.* [Early mod. E. *agil, agill*, < F. *agile*, < L. *agilis*, < *agere*, do, move: see *agent, act.*] Nimble; having the faculty of quick motion; apt or ready to move; brisk; active: said of the mind as well as of the body.

Shirley was sure-footed and *agile*; she could spring like a deer when she chose. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xix.

The subtle, *agile* Greek, unprincipled, full of change and levity. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

= **Syn.** *Nimble, Agile* (see *nimble*), quick, lively, alert, supple, spry.

agilely (aj'il-i), *adv.* In an agile or nimble manner; with agility.

agileness (aj'il-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being agile; nimbleness; activity; agility.

Agilia (a-jil'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *agilis*, agile: see *agile.*] In Illiger's classification of mammals, a family of rodents notable for their agility. It contains the squirrels and dormice. [Not in use.]

agility (ạ-jil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *agilité*, < L. *agilita(t-)s*, < *agilis*, agile: see *agile.*] **1.** The state or quality of being agile; the power of moving quickly; nimbleness; briskness; activity, either of body or of mind.

A limb overstrained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour. *Watts.*

The Common Dormouse . . . handles its hazel- or beechnuts with all the air of a squirrel, and displays no less *agility* in skipping about the shrubbery and tangle it inhabits and forages in. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 115.

2†. Powerful action; active force.

No wonder there be found men and women of strange and monstrous shapes considering the *agility* of the sun's fiery heat. *Holland.*

★= **Syn. 1.** See *agile.*

aging (ā'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *age*, v.] **1.** Any process for imparting the characteristics and properties of age: as, the *aging* of wines and liquors by heat and agitation.—**2.** In *calico-printing* and *dyeing*, the process of fixing a mordant or color by exposing the cloth saturated or printed with the mordanting principle and dye-stuff in well-ventilated chambers to air which is kept warm and moist, for a time sufficient to allow the mordant or dye to penetrate the fibers and become firmly attached to them. Any superfluous portions, or those which remain soluble, are removed by dunging.—**3.** In *ceram.*, the storage of prepared clay, to allow it time to ferment and ripen before using. *E. H. Knight.* The clay is kept wet, and is often mixed and tempered; and the process sometimes lasts for many years.

agio (aj'i-ō or ā'ji-ō), *n.* [< Fr. *agio*, < It. *agio*, usually in this sense spelled *aggio*, exchange, premium, the same word as *agio*, ease: see *adagio* and *ease.*] A commercial term in use, principally on the continent of Europe, to denote—(*a*) The rate of exchange between the currencies of two countries, as between those of Italy and the United States. (*b*) The percentage of difference in the value of (1) two metallic currencies, or (2) a metallic and a paper currency of the same denomination, in the same country; hence, premium on the appreciated currency, and *disagio*, or discount, on the depreciated one.

Six years ago this kinsatsu [Japanese paper currency] stood at par and was even preferred by the natives to the gold and silver currency; now, from 40% to 45% *agio* is paid. *Rein*, Japan, p. 382.

(*c*) An allowance made in some places for the wear and tear of coins, as in Amsterdam, Hamburg, etc.

a giorno (ä jōr'nō). [It., = F. *à jour.*] In *decorative art*, same as *à jour.*

agiotage (aj'i- or ā'ji-ō-tāj), *n.* [F., < *agioter*, job or dabble in stocks, < *agio*, price, rate of exchange, discount: see *agio.*] The business of exchange; speculation in stocks, etc.; stock-jobbing.

Vanity and *agiotage* are, to a Parisian, the oxygen and hydrogen of life. *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, xlvii.

agist (a-jist'), *v. t.* [< OF. *agister* (> ML. *agistare, adgistare*), < *a-* (L. *ad*, to) + *gister*, assign a lodging, < *giste*, a bed, place to lie on: see *gist, gise*[2], *gite*[1].] **1.** To feed or pasture, as the cattle or horses of others, for a compensation: used originally of the feeding of cattle in the king's forests.—**2.** To rate or charge; impose as a burden, as on land for some specific purpose.

agistage (a-jis'tāj), *n.* [< *agist* + *-age.*] In *law:* (*a*) The taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forests, or on one's own land. (*b*) The contract to do so for hire. (*c*) The price paid for such feeding. (*d*) Generally, any burden, charge, or tax. Also called *gait* and *agistment.*

agistator†, *n.* [ML., < *agistare*, pp. *agistatus:* see *agist.*] Same as *agistor.*

agister, *n.* See *agistor.*

agistment (a-jist'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *agistement* (> ML. *agistamentum*): see *agist* and *-ment.*] Same as *agistage.*

Glandage: m. Mast; also, Mastage; the season of turning hogs into the woods; the feeding of hogs, by Mast, in woods; th' *Agistment*, or laying of swine into Mastic woods. *Cotgrave*, Dictionary.

Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who . . . had the *agistments* and summer and winter herbage of Pendle.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 25.

No sooner had that [the Irish] Parliament, by its resolutions concerning the tithe of *agistment*, touched the interests of his order, than he [Swift] did everything in his power to discredit it. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

agistor, agister (a-jis'tọr, -tėr), *n.* [< ME. *agister*, < AF. *agistour*, < OF. *agister*, v.: see *agist.*] An officer of the royal forests of England, having the care of cattle agisted, and of collecting the money for the same; one who receives and pastures cattle, etc., for hire.

agitable† (aj'i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< F. *agitable*, < L. *agitabilis*, < *agitare:* see *agitate.*] **1.** Capable of being agitated or shaken.—**2.** That may be debated or discussed.

agitate (aj'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *agitated*, ppr. *agitating.* [< L. *agitatus*, pp. of *agitare*, drive, move, arouse, excite, agitate, freq. of *agere*, drive, move, do: see *agent* and *act.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To move or actuate; maintain the action of.

Where dwells this sov'reign arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole!
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. To move to and fro; impart regular motion to.

The ladies sigh, and *agitate* their fans with diamond-sparkling hands. *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xlviii.

3. To move or force into violent irregular action; shake or move briskly; excite physically: as, the wind *agitates* the sea; to *agitate* water in a vessel.

Tall precipitating flasks in which the materials were first *agitated* with the respective liquids and were then allowed to stand at rest under various conditions as to light, temperature, etc.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 2.

4. To disturb, or excite into tumult; perturb.

The mind of man is *agitated* by various passions.
Johnson.

5. To discuss; debate; call attention to by speech or writing: as, to *agitate* the question of free trade.

Though this controversy be revived and hotly *agitated* among the moderns. *Boyle*, Colours.

6. To consider on all sides; revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; plan.

When politicians most *agitate* desperate designs.
Eikon Basilike.

=Syn. 3 and 4. To rouse, stir up, ruffle, discompose.—5 and 6. To canvass, deliberate upon.

II. *intrans.* To engage in agitation; arouse or attempt to arouse public interest, as in some political or social question: as, he set out to *agitate* in the country.

The Tories *agitated* in the early Hanoverian period for short parliaments and for the restriction of the corrupt influence of the Crown. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

agitated (aj′i-tā-ted), *p. a.* Disturbed; excited; expressing agitation: as, in an *agitated* manner; "an *agitated* countenance," *Thackeray.*

She burst out at last in an *agitated*, almost violent, tone.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 2.

agitatedly (aj′i-tā-ted-li), *adv.* In an agitated manner.

agitating (aj′i-tā-ting), *p. a.* Disturbing; exciting; moving.

agitation (aj-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *agitatio(n-)*, < *agitare:* see *agitate.*] The act of agitating, or the state of being agitated. (*a*) The state of being shaken or moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion: as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation.*

The molecules of all bodies are in a state of continual *agitation.* *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 114.

(*b*) Disturbance of the mind; perturbation; excitement of passion.

Agitations of the public mind so deep and so long continued as those which we have witnessed do not end in nothing. *Macaulay*, Parl. Reform.

Away walked Catherine in great *agitation*, as fast as the crowd would permit her.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiii.

(*c*) Examination of a subject in controversy; deliberation; discussion; debate.

We owe it to the timid and the doubting to keep the great questions of the time in unceasing and untiring *agitation.* *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 80.

(*d*) The act of arousing public attention to a political or social question by speeches, etc.=Syn. (*b*) *Agitation, Trepidation, Tremor, Emotion*, excitement, flutter. *Tremor* is, in its literal use, wholly physical; it may be in a part of the body or the whole; it is generally less violent than *trepidation. Trepidation* and *agitation* are more often used of the mind than of the body. But all three words may express states either of the body or the mind, or of both at once through reflex influence. *Trepidation* is generally the result of fear; it is the excited anticipation of speedy disaster, penalty, etc. *Agitation* may be retrospective and occasioned by that which is pleasant; it includes the meaning of *trepidation* and a part of that of *emotion. Emotion* is used only of the mind; it is the broadest and highest of these words, covering all movements of feeling, whether of pleasure or pain, from *agitation* to the pleasure that the mind may take in abstract truth.

What lengths of far-famed ages, billowed high
With human *agitation*, roll along
In unsubstantial images of air!
Young, Night Thoughts.

I can recall vividly the *trepidation* which I carried to that meeting. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

I had a worrying ache and inward *tremor* underlying all the outward play of the senses and mind.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life.

Mellow, melancholy, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of Hepzibah's heart, all steeped in its profoundest *emotion.*
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

agitational (aj-i-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* Relating or pertaining to agitation.

agitative (aj′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *agitate* + *-ive.*] Having a tendency to agitate.

agitato (ä-jē-tä′tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *agitare*, < L. *agitare:* see *agitate.*] Agitated; restless: a word used in *music*, generally in combination with *allegro* or *presto*, to describe the character of a movement as broken, hurried, or restless in style.

agitator (aj′i-tā-tọr), *n.* [L., < *agitare:* see *agitate.*] **1.** One who or that which agitates. Specifically—(*a*) One who engages in some kind of political agitation; one who stirs up or excites others, with the view of strengthening his own cause or party.

[Robin of Redesdale] collected forces and began to traverse the country as an *agitator* in the summer of 1469; possibly at the suggestion, certainly with the connivance, of Warwick. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 681.

(*b*) A machine for agitating and mixing; specifically, a machine for stirring pulverized ore in water.

2. A name given to certain officers appointed by the army of the English Commonwealth in 1647–9 to manage their concerns. There were two from each regiment.

They proceeded from those elective tribunes called *agitators*, who had been established in every regiment to superintend the interests of the army.
Hallam, Const. Hist., II. 210.

[It has been supposed that in this sense the proper spelling of the word is *adjutator*, meaning not one who agitates, but one who assists. But Dr. J. A. H. Murray says: "Careful investigation satisfies me that *Agitator* was the actual title, and *Adjutator* originally only a bad spelling of soldiers familiar with *Adjutants* and the *Adjutors* of 1642."]

agitatorial (aj″i-tā-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an agitator.

Aglaophenia (ag″lā-ō-fē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), appar. an error for **aglaophema*, < Gr. Ἀγλαοφήμη, one of the sirens, fem. of ἀγλαόφημος, of splendid fame, < ἀγλαός, splendid, brilliant, + φήμη = L. *fama*, fame.] A notable genus of calyptoblastic hydroids, of the family *Plumularidæ. A. struthionides* is an elegant species of the Pacific coast of North America, known, from its figure and general appearance, as the ostrich-plume. Others occur on the Atlantic coast.

aglare (ạ-glãr′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *glare*[1].] In a glare; glaring.

The toss of unshorn hair,
And wringing of hands, and eyes *aglare.*
Whittier, The Preacher.

Aglaura (ag-lâ′rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἄγλαυρος, a mythol. name.] **1.** A genus of craspedote hydroids, or *Trachymedusæ*, of the family *Trachynemidæ. Péron and Lesueur*, 1809.—**2.** A genus of worms.—**3.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1851.

Aglaurinæ (ag-lâ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aglaura*, 1, + *-inæ.*] A group of *Trachymedusæ*, typified by the genus *Aglaura*, having 8 radial canals and a pedicle to the stomach.

ag-leaf (ag′lēf), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *hagleaf*, as witches were believed to use the plant in their incantations: see *hag*[1].] A name of the common mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus.*

agleam (ạ-glēm′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *gleam.*] Gleaming; in a gleaming state.

Faces . . . *agleam* with pale intellectual light.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 380.

aglee, agley (ạ-glē′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a-*[3] + Sc. *gley, gleg*, squint, oblique look: see *gley.*] Off the right line; obliquely; wrong. [Scotch.]

The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft *a-gley.* *Burns*, To a Mouse.

aglet, aiglet (ag′let, āg′let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *agglet*, < ME. *aglet, aglette*, < OF. *aguillette, aiguillette*, F. *aiguillette*, a point, dim. of *aiguille*, < ML. *acucula*, dim. of L. *acus*, a needle: see *acus.*] **1.** A tag or metal sheathing of the end of a lace, or of the points (see *point*) or ribbons generally used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to fasten or tie dresses. They were originally intended simply to facilitate the passing of the ends through the eyelet-holes, as in modern shoelaces and stay-laces, but were afterward frequently formed of the precious metals, carved into small figures, and suspended from the ribbon, etc., as ornaments (whence Shakspere's phrase "an aglet-baby," which see); and they are still so used in the form of tagged points or braid hanging from the shoulder in some military uniforms, now officially styled *aiguillettes.* Also written *aigulet.*

And on his head an hood with *aglets* sprad.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 5.

His gown, addressed with *aglets*, esteemed worth 25*l.*
Sir J. Hayward, Life of Edw. VI.

2†. In *bot.*, a pendent anther; also, a loose pendent catkin, as of the birch.

aglet-baby† (ag′let-bā″bi), *n.* A small image on the end of a lace. See *aglet.*

Marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet-baby.*
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

agley, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* See *aglee.*

aglimmer (ạ-glim′ėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *glimmer.*] In or into a glimmering state; glimmering.

aglist† (ạ-glist′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *glist*, q. v.] Glistening: as, *aglist* with dew.

aglobulia (ag-lo-bū′li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *a-* priv. + L. *globulus*, globule.] Same as *oligocythemia.*

aglobulism (a-glob′ū-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *globule* + *-ism.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Diminution of the amount of hemoglobin in the blood. (*b*) ★Oligocythemia.

Aglossa (a-glos′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγλωσσος, tongueless, < *a-* priv. + γλῶσσα, tongue.] **1.** A series of anurous or salient batrachians which have no tongue. (*a*†) In some systems comprehending the genera *Pipa, Dactylethra*, and *Myobatrachus*, and divided into *Aglossa haplosiphonia* for the first two of these genera, and *Aglossa diplosiphonia* for the third genus: in this sense the term is contrasted with *Phaneroglossa.* (*b*) Restricted to *Pipa* and *Xenopus* (or *Dactylethra*), and divided into the families *Pipidæ* and *Xenopodidæ*, which agree in having opisthocœlian vertebræ, expansive sacral processes, discrete epicoracoids, and, in the larval state, one pair of spiracles.



Surinam Toad (*Pipa surinamensis*).

2†. [Used as a singular.] A genus of pyralid moths, containing such species as *A. pinguinalis* and *A. capreolatus.*

aglossal (a-glos′al), *a.* [< Gr. ἀγλωσσος, tongueless, + *-al.*] Tongueless; pertaining to the *Aglossa.*

aglossate (a-glos′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *aglossatus:* see *Aglossa* and *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having no tongue; aglossal.

II. *n.* An aglossal batrachian; a member of the suborder *Aglossa.* See *Aglossa*, 1.

aglossostoma (ag-lo-sos′tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *aglossostomata* (ag″lo-sō-stō′ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἀγλωσσος, without a tongue, + στόμα, mouth.] In *teratol.*, a monster having a mouth without a tongue.

aglow (ạ-glō′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *glow.*] In a glow; glowing: as, her cheeks were all *aglow.*

The ascetic soul of the Puritan, *aglow* with the gloomy or rapturous mysteries of his theology.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 12.

A painted window all *aglow* with the figures of tradition and poetry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 251.

aglutition (ag-lö-tish′ọn), *n.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. + L. **glutitio(n-)*, < *glutire*, pp. *glutitus*, swallow.] In *pathol.*, inability to swallow.

Aglycyderes (ag-li-sid′ẹ-rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *a-* priv. + γλυκύς, sweet, + δέρη, Attic form of δειρή, neck. The first two elements, meaning lit. 'not sweet,' are taken in the forced sense of 'uncomely' or 'unusual.'] A notable genus of beetles, of the family *Bruchidæ*, characterized by the fact that the head of the male is anteriorly produced on each side into a horn-like process, and posteriorly contracted into a narrow neck, whence the name. *Westwood*, 1863.

aglyphodont (a-glif′ọ̄-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Aglyphodontia.*] **I.** *a.* In *herpet.*, having the characteristics of the *Aglyphodontia;* without grooved teeth and poison-glands.

II. *n.* A serpent of this character; one of the *Aglyphodontia* (which see).

Aglyphodonta (a-glif-ọ̄-don′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Aglyphodontia.*

Aglyphodontia (a-glif-ọ̄-don′shiạ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. ἀγλυφος, uncarved (< *a-* priv. + γλύφειν, carve, cut out), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] A group or series of innocuous serpents (*Ophidia*), embracing ordinary colubrine or colubriform snakes, without poison-glands, with a dilatable mouth, and with solid hooked teeth in both jaws. The name is derived from the last character; for the venomous serpents of the series *Proteroglypha* or *Solenoglypha* have poison-fangs channeled or grooved for the transmission of the venom. The *Aglyphodontia* include numerous families and genera, of most parts of the world, *Colubridæ* and *Boidæ* being among the best known of the families. Synonymous with *Colubrina.* See cuts under *Coluber* and *Boa.*

agmatology (ag-ma-tol′ọ̄-jĭ), *n.* [< Gr. ἄγμα(τ-), a fragment (< ἀγνύναι, break), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of surgery which is concerned with fractures.

agmen (ag′men), *n.*; pl. *agmina* (-mi-nä). [L., a train, troops in motion, army, multitude, < *agere*, drive, move, do: see *agent.*] In *zoöl.*, a superordinal group; a division of animals ranking between a class and an order. *Sundevall.*

Sundevall would still make two grand divisions (*Agmina*) of birds. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 37.

agminal† (ag′mi-nal), *a.* [< L. *agminalis*, < *agmen* (*agmin-*), a train: see *agmen.*] **1†.** Pertaining to an army or a troop. *Bailey.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to an agmen.

agminate (ag′mi-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *agminatus*, < L. *agmen* (*agmin-*), a multitude: see *agmen.*] Aggregated or clustered together: in *anat.*, said of the lymphatic glands forming patches in the small intestines (Peyer's patches), as distinguished from the solitary glands or follicles: as, "*agminate* glands," *H. Gray*, Anat.

agminated (ag′mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *agminate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *agminate.*

agnail (ag′nāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *agnail, agnale, agnel, agnell, agnayle, angnale, angnayle*, mod. dial. *angnail*, < ME. *agnayle*, **angnail*, < AS. *angnægl*, occurring twice (Leechdoms, II. p. 80, and index, p. 8), and usually explained by *paronychia*, i. e., a whitlow, but prop., it seems, a corn, wart, or excrescence (cf. *angset, angseta, ongseta*, a wart, boil, carbuncle), (= OFries. *ongnil, ogneil*, a misshapen finger-nail or an excrescence following the loss of a finger-nail, = OHG. *ungnagel*, G. dial. *annegelen, einnegeln*—Grimm), < (?) *ange, ænge, enge*, narrow, tight, painful (see *anger*[1], *anguish;* for the sense here, cf. LG. *noodnagel*, a hangnail, *nood*, distress,

trouble, pain), + *nægl*, a nail, i. e., a peg (cf. L. *clavus*, a nail, peg, also a wart), in comp. *wernægl*, E. *warnel*, q. v., a wart, lit. 'man-nail.' The second element was afterward referred to a finger- or toe-nail, and the term applied to a whitlow (end of 16th century), and to a 'hangnail' (Bailey, 1737), *hangnail*, like the equiv. Sc. *anger-nail*, being due to a popular etymology.] 1†. A corn on the toe or foot.

Agnayle upon ones too, *corret.* *Palsgrave.*

Corret, an *agnaile*, or little corn, upon a toe. *Cotgrave.*

Fignoli, agnels, corns, pushes, felons or swellings in the flesh. *Florio.*

Passing good for to be applyed to the *agnels* or corns of the feet. *Holland*, Pliny, xx. 3. (*N. E. D.*)

2†. A painful swelling or sore under or about the toe- or finger-nails; a whitlow.

Good to be layde unto . . . ulcered nayles or *agnayles*, whiche is a paynefull swelling aboute the ioyntes and nayles. *Lyte*, Dodoens (1578), p. 258. (*N. E. D.*)

Agnail, a sore at the root of the nail on the fingers or toes. *Bailey* (1721).

3. A hangnail; a small piece of partly separated skin at the root of a nail or beside it.

agname (ag'nām), *n.* [< *ag-* + *name*, after L. *agnomen*.] An appellation over and above the ordinary name and surname. *N. E. D.*

agnamed (ag'nāmd), *a.* [< *agname* + *-ed*².] Styled or called apart from Christian name and surname. *N. E. D.*

agnate (ag'nāt), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *agnat*, *agnet*, < F. *agnat*, < L. *agnatus*, *adgnatus*, *adnatus*, prop. pp. of *agnasci*, *adgnasci*, be born to, belong by birth, < *ad*, to, + **gnasci*, *nasci*, be born. Cf. *adnate* and *cognate*.] **I.** *n.* Specifically, a kinsman whose connection is traceable exclusively through males; more generally, any male relation by the father's side. See *agnati*.

Who are the *Agnates?* In the first place, they are all the Cognates who trace their connexion exclusively through males. A table of Cognates is, of course, formed by taking each lineal ancestor in turn and including all his descendants of both sexes in the tabular view; if then, in tracing the various branches of such a genealogical table or tree, we stop whenever we come to the name of a female and pursue that particular branch or ramification no further, all who remain after the descendants of women have been excluded are *Agnates*, and their connexion together is Agnatic Relationship. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 148.

II. *a.* 1. Related or akin on the father's side. —2. Allied in kind; from a common source: as, "*agnate* words," *Pownall*, Study of Antiquities, p. 168. [Rare.]

Agnatha (ag'nā-thā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *agnathus*, jawless: see *agnathous*.] A section of geophilous gastropods destitute of jaws.

Agnathi (ag'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *agnathus*, jawless: see *agnathous*.] A group or series of neuropterous insects, held by some as a suborder of the order *Neuroptera:* so called because the jaws are rudimentary or obsolete.

The wings are naked and not folded in repose, the posterior pair small, sometimes wanting; the antennæ are short, setaceous, and 3-jointed; and the abdomen ends in two or three long, delicate setæ. The group includes the well-known May-flies, and is practically identical with the order *Ephemerida*.

agnathia (ag-nā'thi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *agnathus*, jawless (see *agnathous*), + *-ia*.] In *pathol. anat.*, absence of the lower jaw, due to arrested development.

agnathous (ag'na-thus), *a.* [< NL. *agnathus*, jawless, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γνάθος*, jaw.] 1. Without jaws; characterized by the absence of jaws. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*—2. Of or pertaining to the *Agnatha* or *Agnathi*.

agnati (ag-nā'tī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *agnatus:* see *agnate*.] The members of an ancient Roman family who traced their origin and name to a common ancestor through the male line, under whose paternal power they would be if he were living; hence, in *law*, relations exclusively in the male line. See *agnate*.

agnatic (ag-nat'ik), *a.* [< F. *agnatique*, < L. *agnatus:* see *agnate*.] Characterized by or pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors. See *agnate*.

Nevertheless, the constitution of the [Hindu] family is entirely, to use the Roman phrase, *agnatic;* kinship is counted through male descents only. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 76.

agnatically (ag-nat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an agnatic manner; by means of agnation.

agnation (ag-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *agnation*, < L. *agnatio(n-)*, < *agnatus:* see *agnate*.] 1. Relation by the father's side only; descent from a common male ancestor and in the male line: distinct from *cognation*, which includes descent in both the male and the female lines.

I have already stated my belief that at the back of the ancestor-worship practised by Hindus there lay a system of *agnation*, or kinship through males only, such as now survives in the Punjâb. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 118.

2. Alliance or relationship generally; descent from a common source. [Rare.]

Agnation may be found amongst all the languages in the Northern Hemisphere. *Pownall*, Study of Antiquities, p. 168.

agnel¹† (ag'nel), *n.* Obsolete form of *agnail*.

agnel² (ag'nel; F. pron. a-nyel'), *n.* [< OF. *agnel* (F. *agneau*), a lamb, an agnel, < L. *agnellus*, dim. of *agnus*, a lamb: see *agnus*.] A French gold coin bearing a figure of the paschal lamb, first issued by Louis IX., and not struck after Charles IX. Its original weight was from 62.5 to 64.04 grains, but after the reign of John II. it gradually fell to about 38.7 grains.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Agnel of John II., King of France. (Size of the original.)

agni, *n.* Plural of *agnus*.

agnition† (ag-nish'-on), *n.* [< L. *agnitio(n-)*, < *agnitus*, pp. of *agnoscere*, also *adgnoscere*, *adnoscere*, know as having seen before, recognize, acknowledge, < *ad*, to, + **gnoscere*, *noscere*, know: see *know*. Cf. *agnomen*.] Acknowledgment.

agnize (ag-nīz'), *v. t.* [< L. *agnoscere*, in imitation of *cognize*, ult. (through F.) < L. *cognoscere:* see *agnition*.] To acknowledge; own; recognize. [Rare.]

I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardness. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Doubtless you have already set me down in your mind as . . . a votary of the desk—a notched and crop scrivener—one that sucks his sustenance, as certain sick people are said to do, through a quill. Well, I do *agnize* something of the sort. *Lamb*, Elia, I. ii. 11.

agnœa (ag-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄγνοια*, want of perception, ignorance, < **ἄγνοος*, not knowing, < *ἀ-* priv. + **γνόος*, *νόος*, contr. *νοῦς*, perception, mind, akin to E. *know:* see *nous* and *know*.] The loss of the power to distinguish the nature or uses of any object. [Rare.]

Agnoëtæ (ag-nō-ē'tē), *n. pl.* [ML.; also impr. *Agnoïtæ;* < Gr. *Ἀγνοηταί*, heretics so named, < *ἀγνοεῖν*, be ignorant, < **ἄγνοος*, not knowing: see *agnœa*.] 1. A Christian sect of the fourth century, which denied the omniscience of the Supreme Being, maintaining that God knows the past only by memory, and the future only by inference from the present.—2. A sect of the sixth century, followers of Themistius, deacon of Alexandria, who, on the authority of Mark xiii. 32 ("But of that day and that hour knoweth no man, . . . neither the Son, but the Father"), held that Christ, as man, was ignorant of many things, and specifically of the time of the day of judgment.

Other forms are *Agnoïtæ* and *Agnoïtes*.

Agnoëte, Agnoïte (ag'nō-ēt, -īt), *n.* One of the Agnoëtæ.

agnoëtism (ag-nō-ē'tizm), *n.* [< *Agnoëtæ* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Agnoëtæ.

agnoiology (ag-noi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Better **agnœology*, < Gr. *ἄγνοια*, ignorance (see *agnœa*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak of: see *-ology*.] In *metaph.*, the doctrine or theory of ignorance, which seeks to determine what we are necessarily ignorant of.

We must examine and fix what ignorance is—what we are, and can be, ignorant of. And thus we are thrown upon an entirely new research, constituting an intermediate section of philosophy, which we term the *agnoiology*, . . . the theory of true ignorance. *Ferrier*, Inst. of Metaphysics, p. 51.

Agnoïte, *n.* See *Agnoëte*.

agnomen (ag-nō'men), *n.*; pl. *agnomina* (-nom'-i-nä). [L., also *adnomen* (*min-*), < *ad*, to, + **gnomen*, *nomen*, name (= E. *name*), < **gnoscere*, *noscere*, know, = E. *know*.] An additional name given by the Romans to an individual in allusion to some quality, circumstance, or achievement by which he was distinguished, as *Africanus* added to the name of P. Cornelius Scipio; hence, in modern use, any additional name or epithet conferred on a person.

agnomical (ag-nō'mi-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γνώμη*, thought, purpose: see *gnome, gnomic*.] Of or pertaining to the absence of set purpose or intention. *N. E. D.*

agnomina, *n.* Plural of *agnomen*.

agnominal (ag-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< *agnomen* (*agnomin-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an agnomen.

agnominate† (ag-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. **agnominatus*, pp. of **agnominare*, implied in *agnominatio:* see *agnomination*.] To name.

The flowing current's silver streams . . .
Shall be *agnominated* by our name. *Locrine*, iii. 2.

agnomination (ag-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *agnominatio(n-)*, *adnominatio(n-)*, paronomasia, < **agnominare*, < *ad*, to, + **gnominare*, *nominare*, name.] 1. An additional name or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, etc.; a surname.—2. Resemblance in sound between one word and another, especially by alliteration; also, the practice of using in close proximity to one another words which resemble each other in sound (see *annomination*): as, "Scott of Scotstarvet's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen."

Our bards . . . hold *agnominations* and enforcing of consonant words or syllables one upon the other to be the greatest elegance. . . . So have I seen divers old rhymes in Italian running so: . . . "In selva salvo a me: Piu caro cuore." *Howell*, Letters, i. 40.

agnostic (ag-nos'tik), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἄγνωστος*, unknowing, unknown, unknowable, < *ἀ-* priv., not, + *γνωστός*, later form of *γνωτός*, known, to be known (cf. *γνωστικός*, good at knowing), verbal adj. of *γι-γνώ-σκ-ειν*, know, = L. **gno-scere, no-sc-ere* = E. *know:* see *a-*¹⁸ and *gnostic*. The word *agnostic* was "suggested by Prof. Huxley . . . in 1869. . . . He took it from St. Paul's mention of the altar to 'the Unknown God' [*ἀγνώστῳ θεῷ*, Acts xvii. 23]. R. H. Hutton, in letter, . . . 1881." N. E. D.] **I.** *n.* One of a class of thinkers who disclaim any knowledge of God or of the ultimate nature of things. They hold that human knowledge is limited to experience, and that since the absolute and unconditioned, if it exists at all, cannot fall within experience, we have no right to assert anything whatever with regard to it.

I only said I invented the word *agnostic*.
Huxley, London Academy, Nov. 24, 1883.

While the old Atheist sheltered his vice behind a rampart of unbelief where no appeals could reach him, the new *Agnostic* honestly maintains that his opinions are the very best foundations of virtue. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 3.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the agnostics or their doctrines; expressing ignorance or unknowableness.

That bold thinker in the third century, Clement of Alexandria, declares . . . that the process of theology is, with regard to its doctrine of God, negative and *agnostic*, always "setting forth what God is not, rather than what he is." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 79.

agnostically (ag-nos'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an agnostic manner; from an agnostic point of view; with a tendency or inclination to agnosticism; as an agnostic.

agnosticism (ag-nos'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *agnostic* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrines of the agnostics; the doctrine that the ultimate cause and the essential nature of things are unknowable, or at least unknown.

By *Agnosticism* I understand a theory of things which abstains from either affirming or denying the existence of God. It thus represents, with regard to Theism, a state of suspended judgment; and all it undertakes to affirm is, that, upon existing evidence, the being of God is unknown. But the term *Agnosticism* is frequently used in a widely different sense, as implying belief that the being of God is not merely now unknown, but must always remain unknowable. *G. J. Romanes*, Contemporary Rev., L. 59.

2. Belief in the doctrines of the agnostics.

Agnostus (ag-nos'tus), *n.* [NL.; < Gr. *ἄγνωστος*, unknown: see *agnostic*.] A genus of trilobites of the Lower Silurian rocks: so called because of the uncertainty attaching to its true affinities. They are of small size and somewhat semicircular form, and it has been supposed that they may be the larval form of some other animal.

Agnotherium (ag-nō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., short for **agnostotherium*, < Gr. *ἄγνωστος*, unknown (see *agnostic*), + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct mammals of uncertain affinities. It is identified by some with the amphicyon (which see). *Kaup.*

agnus (ag'nus), *n.*; pl. *agni* (-nī). [L., a lamb, perhaps for **avignus*, lit. 'sheep-born,' < **avis*, older form of *ovis*, a sheep (= Skt. *avi* = Gr. **ἄϝις*, **ὄϝις*, *οἶς* = E. *ewe*, q. v.; cf. also Gr. *ἀμνός*, a lamb, for **ἀϝινός*, prop. adj., < **ἀϝι-* + *-νος*), + *-gnus* (cf. *benign, malign*), *-genus* (see *-genous*), < √ **gen*, beget, bear.] 1. An image or representation of a lamb as emblematical of Christ; an Agnus Dei (see below).

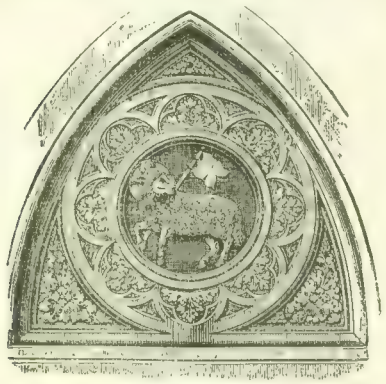
They will kiss a crucifix, salute a cross, carry most devoutly a scapulary, an *agnus*, or a set of beads about them.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 331.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles. *Burmeister*, 1847. (*b*) A genus of fishes. *Günther*, 1860.—**Agnus castus** (kas'tus). [L., supposed to mean 'chaste lamb' (hence tr. into G. *keuschlamm*), but *agnus* is here only a transliteration of ἄγνος, the Greek name of the tree, and L. *castus*, chaste, is added in allusion to its imagined virtue of preserving chastity, from the resemblance of the Greek name ἄγνος to ἁγνός, chaste.] A disagreeably aromatic shrub or small tree of the genus *Vitex*, *V. Agnus-castus*, in the family *Verbenaceæ*. It has digitate leaves and spikes of purplish-blue flowers, and is native in the countries around the Mediterranean. Also called *chaste-tree* and *Abraham's-balm*.

The herbe *Agnus castus* is always grene, and the flowre therof is namly callyd *Agnus castus*, for wyth smelle and vse it makyth men chaste as a lombe.
Trevisa, tr. of Barth. Ang. de P. R., xvii. 612. (*N. E. D.*)

And wreaths of *Agnus-castus* others bore;
These last, who with those virgin crowns were drest,
Appear'd in higher honour than the rest.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 172.

Agnus Dei (dē'ī). [LL., Lamb of God.] (*a*) Any image or representation of a lamb as emblematical of Christ;



Agnus Dei.
(From the Campanile of Giotto, Florence.)

specifically, such a representation with the nimbus inscribed with the cross about its head, and supporting the banner of the cross. (*b*) One of the titles of Christ. John i. 29. (*c*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (1) A waxen medallion blessed by the pope and stamped with the figure of a lamb bearing the banner of the cross. It is worn by Roman Catholics as a supplication to be preserved from evil by the merits of the Lamb of God. Anciently these cakes of wax were often mounted or inclosed in precious metals, etc., but this is not now permitted. Relics of the saints were sometimes preserved within them. (2) A prayer, beginning with these words, said by the priest at mass shortly before the communion. (*d*) In the *Gr. Ch.*, the cloth bearing the figure of a lamb which covers the communion service.—**Agnus Scythicus** (sith'i-kus), the Scythian or Tatarian lamb, a fabulous creature, half animal, half plant, formerly believed to inhabit the plains bordering upon the Volga; in reality, the shaggy rhizome of the fern *Cibotium Barometz*, which when inverted and suitably trimmed somewhat resembles a small lamb.



Agnus Scythicus
(*Cibotium Barometz*).

ago, agone (ą-gō', ą-gôn'), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *ago, agon, agoon*, pp. of *agon*, < AS. *āgān*, go away, pass away, go forth, come to pass (= G. *ergehen*, come to pass; cf. OS. *āgangan*, go by, = Goth. *usgaggan*, go forth), < *ā-* + *gān*, go: see *a-*[1] and *go*. The form *agone* is now obsolete or archaic.] **I.** *a.* Gone; gone by; gone away; past; passed away: always after the noun.

Of this world the feyth is all *agon*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 410.

Yonder woman, sir, you must know was the wife of a certain learned man . . . who had long dwelt in Amsterdam, whence, some good time *agone*, he was minded to cross over and cast in his lot with us of the Massachusetts.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, iii.

II. *adv.* In past time; in time gone by: only in the phrase *long ago*.

O brother, had you known our mighty hall,
Which Merlin built for Arthur *long ago!*
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

agog (ą-gog'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Formerly *on gog, on gogge*, perhaps < OF. *en gogues*: "*estre en ses gogues*, to be frolick, lusty, lively, wanton, gamesome, all a hoit, in a pleasant humour; in a vein of mirth, or in a merry mood" (lit. be in his glee), "*gogues*, jollity, glee, joyfulness, light-heartedness" (Cotgrave), in sing. *gogue*, mirth, glee (Roquefort), "*se goguer*, to be most frolick, lively, blithe, crank, merry," etc. (Cotgrave); origin uncertain. The W. *gog*, activity, velocity, *gogi*, agitate, shake, appear to be unoriginal, and may be from E.] In a state of eager desire; highly excited by eagerness or curiosity; astir.

Or at the least yt setts the harte *on gogg*. *Gascoigne.*

Cotton Mather came galloping down
All the way to Newbury town,
With his eyes *agog* and his ears set wide.
Whittier, Double-headed Snake.

agoggled (ą-gog'ld), *a.* [< *a-* (expletive) + *goggled*, q. v.] Staring; having staring eyes. [Rare.]

A man a little *agoggled* in his eyes.
A. Leighton, Trad. Scot. Life, p. 8. (*N. E. D.*)

agometer (a-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἀγειν, lead, draw, weigh, + μέτρον, measure.] A form of rheostat. A *mercury agometer* is an instrument for measuring electrical resistances, or for varying the resistance of a circuit, by means of a mercury column whose length may be adjusted as required.

Agomphia (a-gom'fi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *agomphius*: see *agomphious*.] A name given by Ehrenberg to those rotifers which have toothless jaws. [Not in use.]

agomphian (a-gom'fi-ąn), *n.* One of the *Agomphia*.

agomphiasis (a-gom-fī'ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγόμφιος (see *agomphious*) + *-iasis*.] Looseness of the teeth.

agomphious (a-gom'fi-us), *a.* [< NL. *agomphius*, < Gr. ἀγόμφιος, without grinders, < *ἀ-* priv. + γομφίος, prop. adj. (sc. ὀδούς, tooth), a grinder-tooth, a molar.] Toothless. *N. E. D.*

agon[1]†. An obsolete form of *ago*.

agon[2]† (ag'on), *n.*; pl. *agones* (a-gō'nēz). [< Gr. ἀγών, contest: see *agony*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a contest for a prize, whether of athletes in the games or of poets, musicians, painters, and the like.

agone[1], *a.* and *adv.* See *ago*.

agone[2] (ag'ōn), *n.* [< Gr. ἄγωνος, without an angle, < *ἀ-* priv. + γωνία, angle: see *goniometer, trigonometry*, etc.] An agonic line. See *agonic*.

agonic (a-gon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄγωνος, without an angle: see *agone*[2].] Not forming an angle.—**Agonic line**, an irregular line connecting those points on the earth's surface where the declination of the magnetic needle is zero, that is, where it points to the true north, and consequently does not form an angle with the geographical meridian. There are two principal agonic lines: one, called the *American agone*, is in the western hemisphere, and passes northward through the eastern part of Brazil, North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Lake Erie, and British America. The other, called the *Asiatic agone*, is in the eastern hemisphere, and traverses western Australia, the Indian ocean, Persia, and Russia, toward the magnetic north pole. A third agonic line, having the form of an oval curve, incloses a part of eastern Asia. The agonic lines are continually changing their position; that in the eastern United States has been moving slowly westward since the beginning of the nineteenth century. See *declination* and *isogonic*.

agonid (a-gon'id), *n.* One of the fishes forming the family *Agonidæ*.

Agonidæ (a-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agonus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Agonus*.

Agoninæ (ag-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agonus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the *Agonidæ*, having two dorsal fins, the spinous being well developed.

agonise, agonisingly. See *agonize, agonizingly*.

agonist (ag'ō-nist), *n.* [< L. *agonista*, < Gr. ἀγωνιστής, contestant, pleader, actor, < ἀγωνίζεσθαι, contend, etc.: see *agonize*. Cf. *antagonist, protagonist*.] 1. One who contends for the prize in public games; a combatant; a champion; a dramatic actor. Also called *agonister*. —2. [*cap.*] One of a violent party of Donatists in northern Africa in the fourth century.

agonistarch (ag-ō-nis'tärk), *n.* [< L. *agonistarcha* (in an inscription), < Gr. *ἀγωνιστάρχης, < ἀγωνιστής (see *agonist*) + ἄρχειν, rule, govern.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one who trained persons to compete in public games and contests.

agonister† (ag'ō-nis-tėr), *n.* [< *agonist* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *sophister*.] Same as *agonist*, 1.

★**agonistic** (ag-ō-nis'tik), *a.* [< ML. *agonisticus*, < Gr. ἀγωνιστικός, < ἀγωνιστής, agonist: see *agonist*.] 1. Pertaining to contests of strength or athletic combats, or to contests of any kind, as a forensic or argumentative contest.

The silver krater given by Achilles as an *agonistic* prize at the funeral of Patroklos, which, as the poet tells us, was made by the Sidonians, and brought over the sea by the Phœnicians. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 289.

2. Combative; polemic; given to contending.

Two conflicting *agonistic* elements seem to have contended in the man, sometimes pulling him different ways, like wild horses.
Walt Whitman, in Essays from The Critic, p. 32.

3. Strained; aiming at effect; melodramatic. *N. E. D.*

agonistical (ag-ō-nis'ti-kąl), *a.* Same as *agonistic*.

agonistically (ag-ō-nis'ti-kąl-i), *adv.* In an agonistic manner. [Rare.]

agonistics (ag-ō-nis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *agonistic*: see *-ics*.] The art or science of contending in public games or other athletic contests.

★**agonizant** (ag-ō-nī'zant), *n.* [< ML. *agonizan(t-)s*, ppr. of *agonizare*: see *agonize*.] One of a Roman Catholic confraternity whose chief duty it is to offer prayers for the dying, and more especially to assist and pray for criminals under sentence of death.

agonize (ag'ō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *agonized*, ppr. *agonizing*. [< F. *agoniser*, < ML. *agonizare*, labor, strive, contend, be at the point of death, < Gr. ἀγωνίζεσθαι, contend for a prize, fight, struggle, exert one's self, < ἀγών, a contest for a prize, etc. See *agony*, from which the stronger sense of *agonize* is imported.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To struggle; wrestle, as in the arena; hence, to make great effort of any kind.—2. To writhe with extreme pain; suffer violent anguish.

To smart and *agonise* at every pore.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 198.

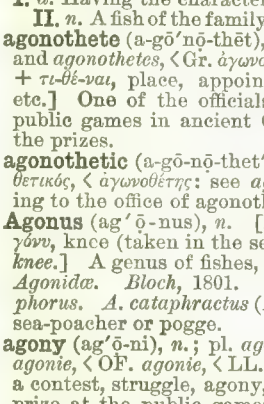
II. *trans.* To distress with extreme pain; torture.

He *agonized* his mother by his behaviour. *Thackeray.*

Also spelled *agonise*.

agonizingly (ag'ō-nī-zing-li), *adv.* In an agonizing manner; with extreme anguish. Also spelled *agonisingly*.

Agonoderus (ag-ō-nod'e-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγωνος, without angle, + δέρη, δειρή, neck, throat.] A genus of *Carabidæ*, comprising a moderate number of species of very small or medium-sized beetles peculiar to temperate America. It is not readily defined either by structural character or by general appearance, and the smaller species, which are of nearly uniform light-brown or testaceous color, are very difficult to distinguish from similarly colored species of other genera. *A. pallipes* (Fabricius), one of the commonest species, is about a quarter of an inch long, and of a pale-yellowish color. Its elytra have a wide black stripe, divided by the suture; the disk of the prothorax is usually marked with a large black spot, and the head is always black. Most of the species in the United States are extremely abundant, especially in moist places, and are readily attracted by light. Nothing is known of their earlier stages.



Agonoderus dorsalis (Le Conte). Vertical line shows natural size.

agonoid (ag'ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Agonus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Agonidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Agonidæ*; an agonid.

agonothete (a-gō'nō-thēt), *n.* [< L. *agonotheta* and *agonothetes*, < Gr. ἀγωνοθέτης, < ἀγών, contest, + τι-θέ-ναι, place, appoint: see *theme, thesis*, etc.] One of the officials who presided over public games in ancient Greece and awarded the prizes.

agonothetic (a-gō-nō-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀγωνοθετικός, < ἀγωνοθέτης: see *agonothete*.] Pertaining to the office of agonothete.

Agonus (ag'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + γόνυ, knee (taken in the sense of 'joint'), = E. *knee*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Agonidæ*. *Bloch*, 1801. Also called *Aspidophorus*. *A. cataphractus* (*Asp. europæus*) is the sea-poacher or pogge.

agony (ag'ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *agonies* (-niz). [< ME. *agonie*, < OF. *agonie*, < LL. *agonia*, < Gr. ἀγωνία, a contest, struggle, agony, orig. a contest for a prize at the public games, < ἀγών, a contest, wrestle, a place of contest, an assembly (see *agon*[2]), < ἀγειν, assemble, bring together, lead, drive, move, etc., = L. *agere*: see *agent, act*, etc. Cf. *agonize*, etc.] 1. A violent contest or struggle. [Rare.]

Till he have thus denudated himself of all these incumbrances, he is utterly unqualified for these *agonies*.
Decay of Christ. Piety, p. 408.

2. The struggle, frequently unconscious, that often precedes natural death: in this sense often used in the plural: as, he is in the *agonies* of death.—3. Extreme, and generally prolonged, bodily or mental pain; intense suffering; hence, intense mental excitement of any kind: as, the *agony* of suspense or uncertainty.

A great *agony*
Of hope strove in her.
W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 316.

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his *agony*.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

Continued *agony* is followed by exhaustion, which in feeble persons may be fatal. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 29.

4. In a special sense, the sufferings of Christ in the garden of Gethsemane.—**Agony column**, the column of a newspaper which contains advertisements relating to lost relatives and friends and other personal matters: so called from the apparent distress of the advertisers. [English, and chiefly in London.]=**Syn. 3.** *Agony, Anguish, Pang, Torture, Torment*, throe, paroxysm, ache. These all denote forms of excruciating pain of the body or the mind. *Agony* is pain so extreme as to cause struggling; it is general rather than local pain. *Anguish* is, in the body, commonly local, as the *anguish* of amputation, and transient. *Pang* is brief and intermittent; it is a paroxysm, spasm, throe, thrill, or throb of pain; in the mind there may be the *pangs* of remembrance, etc., and in the body the *pangs* of hunger, etc. The *agonies* or *pangs* of dissolution; the *anguish* of a fresh bereavement. *Torture* and *torment* are by derivation pains that seem to wrench or rack the body or mind; they are the most powerful of these words. *Torment* expresses a more permanent state than *torture*. See *pain*.

The octopus had seized his left arm, causing dreadful *agony* by the fastening of its suckers upon the limb.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, vii.

One fire burns out another's burning,
One pain is lessen'd by another's *anguish*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2.

That last glance of love which becomes the sharpest *pang* of sorrow. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xliii.

Suspense in news is *torture;* speak them out.
Milton, S. A., l. 1569.

O, that *torment* should not be confined
To the body's wounds and sores!
Milton, S. A., l. 606.

agood† (ạ-gụd′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3], on, in, + *good*. Cf. the phrase *in good earnest*,] In earnest; heartily.

I made her weep *a-good*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4.

The world laughed *agood* at these jests.
Arnim, Nest of Ninnies, 1608. (*Halliwell.*)

agora (ag′ọ̄-rặ), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγορά*, assembly, market-place, < *ἀγείρειν*, call together, assemble.] In ancient Greece: (*a*) A popular political assembly; any meeting of the people, especially for the promulgation or discussion of laws or public measures. Hence—(*b*) The chief public square and market-place of a town, in which such meetings were originally held, corresponding to the Roman forum. The agora usually occupied the site about the original public fountain or well of a settlement, which was the natural place of reunion for the inhabitants. It was often surrounded by colonnades and public buildings; sometimes public buildings and temples stood within it. In some instances a large open space was reserved for public meetings, and the remainder was variously subdivided for purposes of traffic. It was customary to erect in the agora altars to the gods and statues of heroes and others, and sometimes, as at Athens, it was adorned with alleys of trees.

agoranome (ag′ọ̄-rạ-nōm″), *n.* [< L. *agoranomus*, < Gr. *ἀγορανόμος*, clerk of the market, < *ἀγορά*, market, + *νέμειν*, manage, rule.] One of those magistrates in a Greek city who had charge of the inspection of the markets, of weights and measures, and of public health. Their functions corresponded to those of the Roman ediles.

agoraphobia (ag″ọ̄-rạ-fō′bi-ặ), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγορά*, market-place (see *agora*), + *-φοβία*, fear: see *-phobia*.] In *pathol.*, a dread of crossing open spaces, such as open squares, city parks, etc.: a feature of some cases of neurasthenia.

agostadero (ä-gō-stä-dā′rō), *n.* [Sp., a summer pasture, < *agostar*, pasture cattle on stubble in summer, dial. plow in August, < *Agosto*, August, harvest-time, harvest.] A place for pasturing cattle. [Used in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.]

agouara (a-gö-ä′rặ), *n.* [Native name in South America.] A species of racoon, *Procyon cancrivorus*, about the size of a fox. It is a native of the warmer parts of America, and eats all kinds of crustaceans and mollusks, marine and terrestrial; from this habit it is also called the *crab-eating racoon*.

agoumenos (a-gö′me-nos), *n.* Same as *hegumenos*.



Agouta (*Solenodon paradoxus*).

agouta (a-gö′tặ), *n.* [Native name.] An insectivorous mammal peculiar to Hayti, the type-member of the genus *Solenodon* and of the family *Solenodontidæ*. It is so puzzling to naturalists that it has received the name of *S. paradoxus*. It has the fur, ears, and tail of the opossum, but the teeth and elongated nose of the shrew. Its feet terminate in five toes, and the long claws are curved and evidently adapted for scraping in the earth. The dentition is unique, the grooving of the second incisor of the lower jaw distinguishing this genus from all others whose dental system is known. It is of the size of a rat, and not unlike one in general appearance. See *almiqui* and *Solenodon*.

agouti (a-gö′ti), *n.* [< F. *agouti, acouti*, < Sp. *aguti*, < Galibi *agouty*, Tupi *aguti, acuti*.]



Agouti (*Dasyprocta agouti*).

The American name of several species of rodent mammals of the genus *Dasyprocta* and family *Dasyproctidæ*. The common agouti, or yellow-rumped cavy, *D. agouti*, is of the size of a rabbit. The upper part of the body is brownish, with a mixture of red and black; the belly yellowish. Three varieties are mentioned, all peculiar to South America and the West Indies. It burrows in the ground or in hollow trees, lives on vegetables, doing much injury to the sugar-cane, is as voracious as a pig, and makes a similar grunting noise. It holds its food in its fore paws, like a squirrel. When scared or angry its hair becomes erect, and it strikes the ground with its hind feet. Its flesh is white and of agreeable taste, and the animal is pursued as game in Brazil. Also spelled *aguti* and *agouty*. See *acouchy* and *Dasyprocta*.

agracet, *v. t.* See *aggrace*.

agraffe (a-graf′), *n.* [Also, as a historical ★term, *agrappe, aggrappe;* < F. *agrafe*, formerly *agraffe*, "*agraphe*, a clasp, hook, brace, grapple, hasp" (Cotgrave), also **agrappe* (Walloon *agrap*), < *a-* + *grappe*, < ML. *grappa*, < OHG. *chrapfo*, G. *krapfe*, a hook: see *grape, grapple*.] **1.** A clasp or hook, used in armor or in ordinary costume, fastening in the same manner as the modern hook and eye, often made into a large and rich ornament by concealing the hook itself beneath a jeweled, engraved, embossed, or enameled plate: as, "an *agraffe* set with brilliants," *Scott*, Ivanhoe. Also *agrappe, fermail*.



Agraffe—13th century.

The plate is in two parts; a hook behind the left-hand piece enters a ring behind the other. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Amongst the treasures is the Crowne of Charlemagne, his 7 foote high scepter and hand of justice, the *agraffe* of his royall mantle beset with diamonds and rubies, his sword, belt and spurrs of gold.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1643.

2. A device for preventing the vibration of that part of a piano-string which is between the pin and the bridge.—**3.** A small cramp-iron used by builders.

agrammatism (a-gram′ạ-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγράμματος*, without learning (< *ἀ-* priv. + *γράμμα*(*τ-*), a letter), + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, inability to form a grammatical sentence.

agrammatist† (a-gram′ạ-tist), *n.* [As *agrammat-ism* + *-ist*.] ★An illiterate person. *Bailey*.

agraphia (a-graf′i-ặ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A form of cerebral disorder in which there is a partial or total loss of the power of expressing ideas by written symbols.

agraphic (a-graf′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by agraphia.

agrappe (a-grap′), *n.* Same as *agraffe*, 1.

agrarian (ạ-grā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *agrarius*, < *ager*, field, country, land, = E. *acre*, q. v.; *agrariæ leges*, laws relating to the division of the public lands among the poorer citizens; *agrarii*, n. pl., those who favored such laws.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to lands, especially public lands; pertaining to the equal or uniform division of land.

His grace's landed possessions are irresistibly inviting to an *agrarian* experiment. *Burke*.

2. Growing in fields; wild: said of plants.

We believe that the charlock is only an *agrarian* form of Brassica.
Prof. Buckman, Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. of Sci., 1861.

3. Rural.—**Agrarian laws**, in ancient Rome, laws regulating the distribution of the public lands among the citizens; hence, in modern use, laws relating to or providing for changes in the tenure of landed property.—**Agrarian murder, agrarian outrage**, a murder or an outrage brought about by some dispute concerning the occupancy of land, or by general discontent among tenants or the rural classes.—**Agrarian region**, the name proposed by H. C. Watson for that altitudinal zone of vegetation within which grain can be cultivated.

II. *n.* **1.** One who favors an equal division of property, especially landed property, among the inhabitants of a country, or a change in the tenure of land. Hence, sometimes applied to agitators accused of leveling tendencies or of hostile designs against the holders of property, as to certain political parties at different times in the United States.

The new party [the Equal Rights party, 1835, nicknamed Locofocos] was arrayed in the habiliments of a real bugbear. *Agrarians* was the accursed name to be fastened on them, and to make them an abomination in the eyes of all those who took any interest in law or social order.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), II. 397.

2. The land itself. [Rare.]

The *agrarian* in America is divided among the common people in every state. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 359.

3. An agrarian law. [Rare.]

agrarianism (ạ-grā′ri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *agrarian* + *-ism*.] **1.** The principle or theory of an equal or uniform division of lands; more generally, any theory involving radical changes in the tenure of land, as the denial of the right of private property in it, and advocacy of its distribution and control by the government.—**2.** The movement or agitation in favor of agrarian views, or for the establishment of more favorable conditions in the use of land; violence exercised in pursuit of this object.

Every county board, every central council, however limited its legal powers, may become a focus for *agrarianism* or sedition. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 319.

agrarianize (ạ-grā′ri-ạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *agrarianized*, ppr. *agrarianizing*. [< *agrarian* + *-ize*.] **1.** To distribute, as public lands, among the people.—**2.** To imbue with ideas of agrarianism. *N. E. D.*

Agra work. See *work*.

agret, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* See *agree*.

agreablet, agreabletet. Obsolete forms of *agreeable, agreeability*.

agreet, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *agree, agre* (also in forms *in gree, at gree, to gree*), < OF. *a gre* (F. *à gré*), favorably, according to one's will, at pleasure: *a* (< L. *ad*), to, at; *gre*, earlier *gred, gret*, that which pleases, < ML. *gratum*, will, pleasure, neut. of L. *gratus*, pleasing: see *grateful*. Cf. *agree, v.*] In good part; kindly; in a friendly manner.

But toke *agree* alle hool my play.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4349.

agree (ạ-grē′), *v.* [< ME. *agreen*, < OF. *agreer*, F. *agréer* = Pr. *agreiar*, from the OF. phrase *a gre*, favorably, according to one's will, at pleasure: see *agree, adv.*] **I.** *intrans.* **A.** With a personal or personified subject, in which case *agree* is either used absolutely or is followed by *with* before the agreeing object, and by *upon, on, for, to*, or *in*, and sometimes *with*, before the object or condition of the agreement; the latter may be expressed by an infinitive or a clause. **1.** To be of one mind; harmonize in opinion or feeling: as, with regard to the expediency of the law all the parties *agree*.

Science . . . *agrees* with common sense in demanding a belief in real objective bodies, really known as causes of the various phenomena, the laws and interrelations of which it investigates. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 89.

2. To live in concord or without contention; harmonize in action; be mutually accordant in intercourse or relation.

How dost thou and thy master *agree?*
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

3. To come to one opinion or mind; come to an arrangement or understanding; arrive at a settlement.

Agree with thine adversary quickly. Mat. v. 25.

They *agree*, he to command, they to obey.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 88.

Where an ambiguous question arises between two governments, there is, if they cannot *agree*, no appeal except to force. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Didst not thou *agree* with me for a penny? Mat. xx. 13.

Make not a city feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can *agree* upon the first place. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6.

Society seems to have *agreed* to treat fictions as realities, and realities as fictions. *Emerson*, Clubs.

4. To yield assent; consent; rarely, express concurrence: as, he *agreed* to accompany the ambassador.

Agree to any covenants. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.

Agree with his demands to the point.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

The tyrant would have *agreed* to all that the nation demanded. *Macaulay*, Burleigh.

B. With a thing or things for the subject, in which case *agree* now takes no preposition except *with* or *in* after it, though formerly *to* was also so used. **5.** To be consistent; harmonize; not to conflict, or be repugnant: as, this story *agrees* with what has been related by others.

Their witness *agreed* not together. Mark xiv. 56.

When we possess ourselves with the utmost security of the demonstration, that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, what do we more but perceive that equality to two right ones does necessarily *agree* to, and is inseparable from, the three angles of a triangle?
Locke, Human Understanding, v. 1.

A wild-rose roofs the ruined shed,
And that and summer well *agree*.
Coleridge, A Day Dream.

6. To resemble; be similar; be applicable or appropriate; tally; match; correspond; coincide: as, the picture does not *agree* with the original.

They all *agree* in having for their object deliverance from the evils of time.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, iii. 5.

His system of theology *agreed* with that of the Puritans.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

7. To suit; be accommodated or adapted: as, the same food does not *agree* with every constitution.—**8.** In *gram.*, to correspond in number, case, gender, or person: as, a verb must *agree* with its subject.—**Syn.** To accord (with), concur (in), subscribe (to), promise, engage, undertake. See list under *accede*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To settle; determine; arrange.

He saw from far . . .
Some troublous uprore or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in hast it to *agree*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 3.

I do believe the two Pretenders had, privately, *agreed* the matter beforehand. *Gray*.

[This use of the verb *agree* is now obsolete except in the impersonal phrase *it is agreed*, and in a few legal and business expressions: as, the account has been *agreed*.

It is thus *agreed*
That peaceful truce shall be proclaim'd in France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.]

2†. To agree with; suit.

If harm *agree* me, wherto pleyne I thenne?
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 409.

Case agreed or **stated.** See *case*1.

agreeability (a-grē-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [Mod. form of ME. *agreablete*, < OF. *agreablete* (= Pr. *agradabletat*), < *agreable*: see *agreeable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being agreeable; easiness of disposition; agreeableness.

Al fortune is blisful to a man by the *agreablete* or by the egalite of hym that suffereth it. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

She was all good humour, spirits, sense, and *agreeability*. (Surely I may make words when at a loss, if Dr. Johnson does.) *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 42.

agreeable (a-grē′a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *agreable*, < OF. *agreable* (F. *agréable*), < *agreer*: see *agree*, *v.*] **1.** Suitable; conformable; correspondent: as, conduct *agreeable* to the moral law.

Though they embraced not this practice of burning, yet entertained they many ceremonies *agreeable* unto Greek and Roman obsequies. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, i.

[In this sense *agreeable* is sometimes incorrectly used for *agreeably*: as, *agreeable* to the order of the day, the house took up the report of the committee.]

2. Pleasing, either to the mind or to the senses; to one's liking: as, *agreeable* manners; fruit *agreeable* to the taste.

There was something extremely *agreeable* in the cheerful flow of animal spirits of the little man.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 260.

My idea of an *agreeable* person, said Hugo Bohun, is a person who agrees with me. *Disraeli*.

3. Willing or ready to agree or consent: now used only or chiefly as a colloquialism.

These Frenchmen give unto the said captain of Calais a great sum of money, so that he will be but content and *agreeable* that they may enter into the said town.
Latimer.

I'll meet you there, and bring my wife that is to be. . . . You're *agreeable*? *Dickens*.

4†. Agreeing one with another; concordant.

These manifold and *agreeable* testimonies of the olde and new writers. *Author of* 1596, *quoted by F. Hall*.

—**Syn. 1.** Fitting, befitting, appropriate, consonant (with). —**2.** *Pleasing*, etc. See *pleasant*.

agreeableness (a-grē′a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being agreeable. (*a*) Suitableness; conformity; consistency: as, the *agreeableness* of virtue to the laws of God. (*b*) The quality of pleasing; that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses: as, *agreeableness* of manners; there is an *agreeableness* in the taste of certain fruits.

We have entered into a contract of mutual *agreeableness* for the space of an evening.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, x.

(*c*†) Concordance; harmony; agreement.

The *agreeableness* between man and other parts of creation. *Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

agreeably (a-grē′a-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *agreeably*: see *agreeable* and *-ly*2.] In an agreeable manner. (*a*) Suitably; consistently; conformably. See remark under *agreeable*, 1.

The effect of which is, that marriages grow less frequent, *agreeably* to the maxim above laid down. *Paley*.

Reason requires us, when we speak of Christianity, to expound the phrase *agreeably* to history, if we mean to claim on its behalf the authority of civilized man.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 189.

(*b*) Pleasingly; in an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure: as, to be *agreeably* entertained with a discourse.

The years which he [Temple] spent at the Hague seem . . . to have passed very *agreeably*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

We were also most *agreeably* surprised by the beauty of the scenery. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxii.

(*c*†) Alike; in the same or a similar manner; similarly.

With hem that every fortune receyven *agreablely* or egaly [equally]. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

Armed both *agreeably*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 3.

agreeingly† (a-grē′ing-li), *adv.* In conformity to. *Sheldon*.

★**agreement** (a-grē′ment), *n.* [< ME. *agrement*, < OF. *agrement*, F. *agrément*: see *agree*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] **1.** The state of agreeing or of being in accord. (*a*) Concord; harmony; conformity; resemblance; suitableness.

What *agreement* hath the temple of God with idols?
2 Cor. vi. 16.

Knowledge is represented as the perception of the *agreement* or repugnance of our ideas, not with things, but with one another; in some cases the *agreement* being seen intuitively or directly, and in others by a process in which there may be more or less certainty.
McCosh, Locke's Theory, § 2.

(*b*) Union of opinions or sentiments; harmony in feeling; absence of dissension: as, a good *agreement* subsists among the members of the council.

With dim lights and tangled circumstance they tried to shape their thought and deed in noble *agreement*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Prelude.

(*c*) In *gram.*, correspondence of words in respect of number, gender, etc. See *agree*, *v.*, I., 8. (*d*) In *logic*, capability of being true together: said of terms.

2. The act of coming to a mutual arrangement; a bargain, contract, covenant, or treaty: as, he made an *agreement* for the purchase of a house.

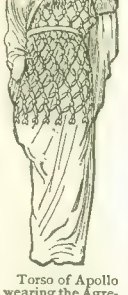
Make an *agreement* with me by a present.
2 Ki. xviii. 31.

An *agreement*, if it involve an unlawful act or the prevention of lawful acts on the part of others, is plainly unlawful. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 42.

3. Agreeable quality or circumstance; agreeableness: generally in the plural. [A Gallicism, now often written as French, *agréments*.]

This figure, says he, wants a certain gay air; it has none of those charms and *agreements*.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 52.

Agreement for insurance, an agreement preliminary to the filling out and delivery of a policy with specific stipulations.—**External agreement.** See *external*.—**Memorandum of agreement.** See *memorandum*.—**Method of agreement.** See *method*.—**Non-importation agreement,** an agreement made between the American colonies at Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1774, not to import anything from or manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland or the West Indies. This action was taken by way of retaliation for the passage by Parliament of certain acts for raising revenue in America.



Torso of Apollo wearing the Agrenon, found at Hadrian's Villa near Tivoli.

agregeț, agreggeț, *v.* See *aggredge*.

agrenon (a-grē′non), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγρηνον*, a net, a net-like woolen robe.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a net-like woolen garment worn by bacchanals and soothsayers.

agrestial (a-gres′tial), *a.* [< L. *agrestis*: see *agrestic*.] **1.** Inhabiting the fields.—**2.** In *bot.*, growing wild in cultivated land. [Rare.]

agrestic (a-gres′tik), *a.* [< L. *agrestis*, rural, rustic, < *ager*, field: see *agrarian* and *acre*.] Rural; rustic; pertaining to fields or the country; unpolished. [Rare.]

Cowley retreated into solitude, where he found none of the *agrestic* charms of the landscapes of his muse.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, I. 64

agrestical (a-gres′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *agrestic*.

agreveț, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *aggrieve*.

agria (ag′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγριος*, wild, savage, malignant, < *ἀγρός*, field, = E. *acre*, q. v.] Same as *herpes*.

agricolationț (a-grik-ō-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *agricolatio*(*n*-), < *agricolari*, cultivate land, < *agricola*, a cultivator of land, farmer: see *agricole*.] Cultivation of the soil. *Cockeram*.

agricole (ag′ri-kōl), *n.* [< F. *agricole*, < L. *agricola*, a farmer, < *ager*, field (see *acre*), + *colere*, till.] A husbandman; a rustic. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

agricolist† (a-grik′ō-list), *n.* [< L. *agricola*, farmer (see *agricole*), + *-ist*.] An agriculturist.

The pasture and the food of plants
First let the young *agricolist* be taught.
Dodsley's Coll. of Poems, Agriculture.

agricolous (a-grik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *agricola*, farmer (see *agricole*), + *-ous*.] Agricultural. *Sydney Smith*.

agricultor (ag′ri-kul-tor), *n.* [L., better written separately, *agri cultor*, tiller of land: *agri*, gen. of *ager*, land, field (see *acre*); *cultor*, tiller, < *colere*, till, cultivate. Cf. *agricole*.] A tiller of the ground; a farmer; a husbandman. [Rare.]

★**agricultural** (ag-ri-kul′tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or engaged in agriculture.

The transition from the pastoral to the *agricultural* life has almost always been effected by means of slavery.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, p. 3.

Agricultural ant, a kind of ant which clears the ground of verdure in the vicinity of its nest. Such a species is *Pogonomyrnex barbatus* of Texas, which cuts down all the herbage within ten or twelve feet of its nest.—**Agricultural chemistry,** a branch of chemistry treating of the composition and chemical properties of plants, soils, manures, feeding-stuffs for cattle, etc.—**Agricultural Children Act,** an English statute of 1873 (36 and 37 Vict. c. 67) which restricts the employment of children in agricultural work and provides for their education.—**Agricultural engine,** a portable steam-motor for general work on a farm. See *traction-engine* and *steam-plow*.—**Agricultural Gangs Act,** an English statute of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict. c. 130) which regulates the contracting of women and children to labor on farms.—**Agricultural geology,** that branch of geology which treats of the resources of a country in respect of soils, subsoils, subjacent strata, and mineral fertilizers.—**Agricultural Holdings Acts,** two English statutes of 1875 and 1883, as to the relation of landlord and tenant, the settlement of their disputes, and compensation for improvements.—**Agricultural society,** a society for promoting agricultural interests, such as the improvement of land, of implements, of the breeds of cattle, etc.

agriculturalist (ag-ri-kul′tūr-al-ist), *n.* [< *agricultural* + *-ist*. Cf. *naturalist*.] Same as *agriculturist*.

Every truly practical man, whether he be merchant, mechanic, or *agriculturalist*, transmutes his experience into intelligence, until his will operates with the celerity of instinct. *Whipple*, Lit. and Life, p. 194.

agriculturally (ag-ri-kul′tūr-al-i), *adv.* As regards agriculture or agricultural purposes.

The dissolved constituents of sewage—by far the most valuable portion *agriculturally*.
Sci. Amer. Supp., XXII. 8836.

agriculture (ag′ri-kul-tūr), *n.* [< F. *agriculture*, < L. *agricultura*, better written separately, *agri cultura*, tilling of land: *agri*, gen. of *ager*, field; *cultura*, tilling, cultivation: see *agricultor* and *culture*.] The cultivation of the ground; especially, cultivation with the plow and in large areas in order to raise food for man and beast; husbandry; tillage; farming. *Theoretical agriculture*, or the *theory of agriculture*, is a science comprehending in its scope the nature and properties of soils, the different sorts of plants and seeds fitted for them, the composition and qualities of manures, and the rotation of crops, and involving a knowledge of chemistry, geology, and kindred sciences. *Practical agriculture*, or *husbandry*, is an art comprehending all the labors of the field and of the farmyard, such as preparing the land for the reception of the seed or plants, sowing and planting, rearing and gathering the crops, care of fruit-trees and domestic animals, disposition of products, etc.—**Bachelor of agriculture,** a degree, corresponding to bachelor of arts or of science, conferred by agricultural colleges. Often abbreviated to *B. Agr.*—**Chamber of Agriculture,** an association of agriculturists for the purpose of promoting and protecting the interests of agriculture.—**Department of Agriculture** and **Commissioner of Agriculture.** See *department*.

agriculturism (ag-ri-kul′tūr-izm), *n.* [< *agriculture* + *-ism*.] The art or science of agriculture. [Rare.]

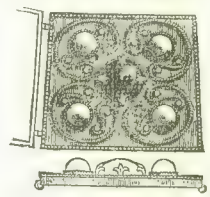
agriculturist (ag-ri-kul′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *agriculture* + *-ist*.] One occupied in cultivating the ground; a husbandman. Also written *agriculturalist*.

They preferred the produce of their flocks to that of their lands, and were shepherds instead of *agriculturists*.
Buckle, Civilization, II. i.

Cæsar tells us that the natives [of Britain] in his time were not generally *agriculturists*, but lived on milk and meat, and clothed themselves with skins.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, p. 134.

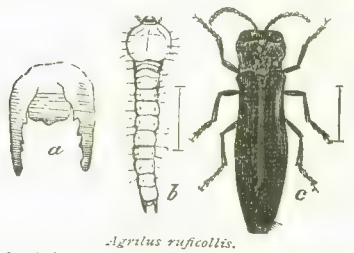
agrief† (a-grēf′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. also *agreef*, *agref*, *agreve*; < a^3 + *grief*.] 1. In grief. *Chaucer*. — 2. Amiss; unkindly. *Chaucer*.

agrievance†, **agrieve**†. See *aggrievance*, *aggrieve*.


Agraffe with the central stone mounted *à griffes*.

à griffes (ä grēf). [F.: *à*, to, with; *griffes*, pl. of *griffe*, claw: see *griff*.] (Held or secured) by claws or clamps, as a stone in a ring. The clamps used for this purpose in ancient jewelry are often of considerable size and of decorative form.

Agrilus (ag′ri-lus), *n.* [NL., based on Gr. *ἀγρός*, field. Cf. *Agrotis*.] A genus of buprestid beetles comprising numerous species distributed all over the globe in the temperate and tropical zones. They may at once be distinguished from most other genera of *Buprestidæ* by their very slender elongate form, the body being usually of a uniform coppery or bronze color. In the larval state most of them live in the terminal twigs of deciduous trees, often doing considerable damage, and a few also live in the stems of herbaceous plants. The red-necked raspberry buprestid, *Agrilus ruficollis* (Fabricius), causes large excrescences or galls on the raspberry, known as the raspberry gouty-gall.


Agrilus ruficollis.
a, anal end of body of larva; *b*, larva; *c*, beetle. (The vertical lines show natural sizes.)

agrimensor (ag-ri-men′sôr), *n.*; pl. *agrimensores* (-men-sō′rēz). [L., < *ager* (see *acre*) + *mensor*, < *metiri*, pp. *mensus*, to measure.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a land-surveyor.

There was a disinclination on the part of the Greek geometer to be satisfied with a mere approximation, were it ever so close; and the unscientific *agrimensor* shirked the labour involved in acquiring the knowledge which was indispensable for learning trigonometrical calculations.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 89.


Agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*), showing branch, flowering spray, and fruit.

agrimony (ag′ri-mō-ni), *n.* [< ME. *agrimony*, *egrimony*, *agrimoyne*, *egremoyne*, *egremounde*, etc.; < OF. *aigremoine*, < L. *agrimonia*, a false reading of *argemonia* (Pliny), a plant similar to another called *argemone* (Pliny), < Gr. *ἀργεμώνη*, a certain plant, < *ἀργεμον*, also *ἄργεμα*, a white speck in the eye, for which this plant is said to have been regarded as a cure, < *ἀργός*, white, shining.] The general name of plants of the genus *Agrimonia*, in the family *Rosaceæ*, which includes several species of the northern hemisphere and South America. They are perennial herbs, with pinnate leaves, yellow flowers, and a rigid calyx-tube beset above with hooked bristles. The common agrimony, *A. Eupatoria*, of Europe and the United States, was formerly of much repute in medicine. Its leaves and root-stock are astringent, and the latter yields a yellow dye.

agrin (a-grin′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *grin*.] In the act or state of grinning; on the grin: as, "his visage all *agrin*," *Tennyson*.

agriological (ag″ri-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to agriology.

agriologist (ag-ri-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *agriology* + *-ist*.] One who makes a comparative study of human customs, especially of the customs of man in a rude or uncivilized state. *Max Müller*.

agriology (ag-ri-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄγριος*, wild, savage (< *ἀγρός*, field), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The comparative study of the customs of man in his uncivilized state.

Agrion (ag′ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄγριος*, living in the fields, < *ἀγρός*, a field.] The typical genus of the family *Agrionidæ* or group *Agrionina*. *A. saucium* is red, variegated with black.

agrionid (ag-ri-on′id), *n.* A dragon-fly of the family *Agrionidæ*.

Agrionidæ (ag-ri-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agrion* + *-idæ*.] A family of dragon-flies belonging to the order *Odonata*, comprising the slender, graceful forms known as damsel-flies: named from a leading genus, *Agrion*, a species of which, *A. puella*, is the common blue dragon-fly of Britain.

Agrionina (ag″ri-ō-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agrion* + *-ina*.] A group of dragon-flies, typified by the genus *Agrion* and corresponding to the family *Agrionidæ*, comprising small slender-bodied forms with metallic hues, whose larvæ have external leaf-like gills.

agriopodid (ag-ri-op′ō-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Agriopodidæ*.

Agriopodidæ (ag″ri-ō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agriopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Agriopus*. It includes those *Cottoidea* in which the dorsal fin is very long, commencing on the nape, and consisting of an elongated acanthopterous and short arthropterous portion; the anal fin is short; the ventrals are thoracic and well developed, and have 1 spine and 5 soft rays; the head is compressed, with small mouth and lateral eyes; the branchial apertures are separated by an isthmus; the trunk is nuchadiform and compressed; and the vertebræ are numerous (for example, 18 abdominal and 21 caudal).

Agriopus (a-grī′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄγριος*, wild, savage, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*, as assumed in the deriv. form *Agriopodidæ*, but in intention prob. *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), face, appearance.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Agriopodidæ*. *A. torvus*, the sea-horse, is about 2 feet in length, and is common on the shores of the Cape of Good Hope. Also called *Agriopes*.

agriot, *n.* See *egriot*.

Agriotes (a-grī′ō-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγριότης*, wildness, < *ἄγριος*, wild, < *ἀγρός*, field.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Elateridæ* (click-beetles or snapping-beetles), of the pentamerous division of the order *Coleoptera*. The larvæ of several species, as the British *A. lineatus*, are well known as wire-worms. See cut under *wire-worm*.

agrippa (a-grip′ä), *n.*; pl. *agrippæ* (-ē). [NL. Cf. L. *Agrippa*, a Roman family name.] In *obstet.*: (*a*) A person born with the feet foremost. (*b*) Foot-presentation; a footling case.

Agrippinian (ag-ri-pin′i-an), *n.* [< LL. *Agrippiniani*, pl., < *Agrippinus*, a personal name, < L. *Agrippa*, a Roman family name.] *Eccles.*, a follower of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage, probably late in the second century, who taught that apostates should be rebaptized.

agrise†, *v.* [< ME. *agrisen* (sometimes misspelled *agrysen*), pret. *agros*, shudder, be terrified, < AS. *āgrīsan*, pret. **āgrās*, shudder, be terrified, < *ā-* + **grīsan*, > early ME. *grisen*, pret. *gros*, shudder, be terrified: see *grisly*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to shudder or tremble; terrify; disgust.

All where was nothing heard but hideous cries,
And pitious plaints, that did the harts *agrise*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

2. To abhor. *Chaucer*. — 3. To make frightful; disfigure.

Engrost with mud which did them fowle *agrise*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 46.

II. *intrans.* To shudder; tremble with fear; be much moved.

There sawe I soche tempest arise,
That every herte might *agrise*,
To se it paintid on the wall.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 210.

She nought *agros*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 930.

agrodolce (ag-rō-dōl′che), *n.* [It., < *agro* (< L. *acer*, sharp, sour) + *dolce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A compound formed by mixing sour and sweet things.

Agrodolce . . . is a blending of sweets and sours, and is made by stewing in a rich gravy prunes, Corinth currants, almonds, pine-kernels, raisins, vinegar, and wine.
Badham, Prose Halieutics, p. 62. (*N. E. D.*)

agrom (ag′rom), *n.* [Appar. from Gujarati *agrūn*, ulceration of the tongue from chronic disease of the alimentary canal.] The native name in India for a rough and cracked condition of the tongue not uncommon in that country.

agronome (ag′rō-nōm), *n.* [< F. *agronome*, < Gr. *ἀγρονόμος*, an overseer of the public lands, *ἀγρόνομος*, rural, < *ἀγρός*, field, + *νέμειν*, deal out, assign, administer; in a special use, to feed or graze cattle.] An agronomist.

agronomial (ag-rō-nō′mi-al), *a.* Same as *agronomic*.

Rapid as was Leonard's survey, his rural eye detected the signs of a master in the art *agronomial*.
Bulwer, My Novel, v. 2.

agronomic (ag-rō-nom′ik), *a.* [< *agronome* + *-ic*.] Relating to agronomy, or the management of farms.

Maxims of *agronomic* wisdom. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

agronomical (ag-rō-nom′i-kal), *a.* Same as *agronomic*.

The experience of British agriculture has shown that the French *agronomical* division of the soil is infinitely less profitable . . . than that prevailing in this country.
Edinburgh Rev., CIII. 94.

agronomics (ag-rō-nom′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *agronomic*: see *-ics*.] The science of the management of farms; that division of the science of political economy which treats of the management of farming lands.

agronomist (a-gron′ō-mist), *n.* [< *agronomy* + *-ist*.] One who is engaged in the study of agronomy, or the management of lands.

An impartial foreign *agronomist*. *Edinburgh Rev.*

M. J. A. Barral, a distinguished French chemist and *agronomist*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 288.

agronomy (a-gron′ō-mi), *n.* [< F. *agronomie*, < Gr. as if **ἀγρονομία*, < *ἀγρονόμος*: see *agronome*.] The art of cultivating the ground; agriculture.

agrope (a-grōp′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< a^3 + *grope*.] Gropingly.

Three women crept at break of day,
Agrope along the shadowy way
Where Joseph's tomb and garden lay.
M. J. Preston, Myrrh-bearers.

agrost†. Preterit of *agrise*.

Agrostemma (ag-rō-stem′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγρός*, field, + *στέμμα*, a wreath: see *stemma*.] A genus of caryophyllaceous herbaceous plants. It is regarded by some authors as a section of the genus *Lychnis*, from which it differs in the elongated segments of the calyx, and in the petals being without scales. *A. Githago*, the common corn-cockle, with large entire purple petals, is the only species belonging to the genus as now understood. There are several varieties in cultivation.

Agrostis (a-gros′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *agrostis*, < Gr. *ἀγρωστις*, couch-grass (cf. *ἀγρώστης*, nearly equiv. to L. *agrestis*, rural, of the field: see *agrestic*), < *ἀγρός*, a field, the country.] A large genus of grasses, distributed over the globe, and valuable especially for pasturage. The English species are known as bent-grass. The marsh-bent, *A. alba*, was at one time widely known as florin. *A. vulgaris*, cultivated for both hay and pasturage, is called in America red-top, or sometimes herd's-grass. See *bent*[2].

agrostographer (ag-ros-tog′ra-fer), *n.* A writer upon grasses.

agrostographic (a-gros-tō-graf′ik), *a.* Pertaining to agrostography.

agrostographical (a-gros-tō-graf′i-kal), *a.* Same as *agrostographic*.

agrostography (ag-ros-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγρωστις*, couch-grass (see *Agrostis*), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of grasses.

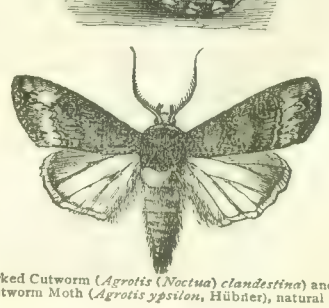
agrostologic (a-gros-tō-loj′ik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to agrostology.

agrostological (a-gros-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Same as *agrostologic*.

agrostologist (ag-ros-tol′ō-jist), *n.* One skilled in agrostology. *Encyc. Brit.*

agrostology (ag-ros-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγρωστις*, couch-grass (see *Agrostis*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak of: see *-ology*.] That part of botany which relates to grasses.

Agrotis (a-grō′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγρώτης*, of the field, wild, < *ἀγρός*, field.] A genus of moths, of the family *Noctuidæ*, comprising a large number of the night-flying moths, chiefly distin-


W-marked Cutworm (*Agrotis* (*Noctua*) *clandestina*) and Greasy Cutworm Moth (*Agrotis ypsilon*, Hübner), natural size.

guished by their somber colors and as being the parents of worms injurious to agriculture, especially the different cutworms. See *cutworm*.

aground (ą-ground'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [ME. *agrounde*, also *on grounde*; < *a*[3], on, + *ground*.] **1.** On the ground; stranded: a nautical term signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground for want of sufficient depth of water: opposed to *afloat*.—**2.** Figuratively, brought to a stop for want of resources, matter, and the like: as, the speaker is *aground*.

The Administration are now in fact *aground* at the pitch of high tide, and a spring tide too.
H. Adams, Gallatin, p. 431.

agroupment, *n.* See *aggroupment*.

agrypnia (a-grip'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγρυπνία*, < *ἄγρυπνος*, sleepless: see *Agrypnus*.] Sleeplessness; insomnia; morbid wakefulness or vigilance.

agrypnocoma (a-grip-nō-kō'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγρυπνος*, sleepless (see *Agrypnus*), + *κῶμα*, coma.] A lethargic or partly comatose state, between natural sleep and coma. [Rare.]

agrypnotic (ag-rip-not'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *agrypnotique* (with term. assimilated to that of *hypnotique*, hypnotic), < Gr. *ἀγρυπνητικός*, wakeful, < *ἀγρυπνεῖν*, be wakeful, < *ἄγρυπνος*, wakeful: see *Agrypnus*.] **I.** *a.* Sleep-preventing; causing wakefulness.

II. *n.* In *med.*, something which tends to drive away sleep; an antihypnotic.

Agrypnus (a-grip'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγρυπνος*, wakeful, sleepless, < *ἀγρεύειν*, *ἀγρεῖν*, hunt, seek, + *ὕπνος*, sleep.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Elateridæ*; one of those genera of insects whose destructive larvæ are known as wire-worms.

agt. A contraction (*a*) of *agent* and (*b*) of *against*.

agua (ä'gwą), *n.* Same as *agua-toad*.

aguara (a-gwä'rą), *n.* [Tupi *aguara*.] A name of the maned dog of South America, *Canis jubatus*. Also called *guara* and *culpeu*.

aguardiente (a-gwär-di-en'te), *n.* [Sp., contr. of *agua ardiente*, burning water: *agua*, < L. *aqua*, water (see *aqua*); *ardiente*, ppr. of *arder*, < L. *ardere*, burn (see *ardent*).] **1.** A brandy made in Spain and Portugal, generally from grapes.—**2.** In general, in Spanish countries, any spirituous liquor for drinking. In California and New Mexico the name is applied to American whisky, and in Mexico to pulque (which see).

agua-toad (ä'gwą-tōd), *n.* [< NL. *agua*, the specific name (appar. of native origin), + E. *toad*.] The *Bufo marinus* or *B. agua*, a very large and common South American toad, with enormous parotid glands. It is one of the noisiest of its tribe, uttering a loud snoring kind of bellow, chiefly during the night. It is very voracious, and, being believed to devour rats, has been largely imported from Barbados into Jamaica to keep down the swarms of rats that infest the plantations. Also called *agua*.



Agua-toad (*Bufo marinus*).

ague (ā'gū), *n.* [< ME. *agu*, *ague*, < OF. *agu*, fem. *ague* (F. *aigu*, fem. *aigue*), = Pr. *agut*, fem. *aguda*, sharp, acute, < L. *acutus*, fem. *acuta*, acute, sharp, violent, severe; *febris acuta*, a violent fever: see *acute*.] **1**†. An acute or violent fever.

And the burning *ague*, that shall consume the eyes.
Lev. xxvi. 16.

2. Intermittent fever; a malarial fever characterized by regularly returning paroxysms, each in well-developed forms, consisting of three stages marked by successive fits, cold or shivering (the chill), hot or burning, and sweating; chills and fever.

That ye schul have a fever terciane
Or an *agu*. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 140.

3. Chilliness; a chill not resulting from disease.—**Dumb ague.** See *dumb*.

ague (ā'gū), *v. t.* [< *ague*, *n.*] To cause a shivering in; strike with a cold fit. *Heywood*. [Rare.]

Faces pale
With flight and *agued* fear. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 4.

ague-bark (ā'gū-bärk), *n.* The bark of the wafer-ash, *Ptelea trifoliata*.

ague-cake (ā'gū-kāk), *n.* An enlarged and hardened spleen, the consequence of intermittent and remittent fevers.

ague-drop (ā'gū-drop), *n.* A solution of the arsenite of potassium; the liquor potassii arsenitis of the United States Pharmacopœia. It is also known as *Fowler's solution*, and is much employed as a remedy in intermittent fever.

ague-fit (ā'gū-fit), *n.* A paroxysm of cold or shivering; a sharp attack of chilliness.

This *ague-fit* of fear is over-blown.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

ague-grass (ā'gū-gras), *n.* The plant blazing-star, *Aletris farinosa*. Also called *ague-root*.

ague-proof (ā'gū-pröf), *a.* Proof against ague.

I am not *ague-proof*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

ague-root (ā'gū-röt), *n.* Same as *ague-grass*.

aguerried† (a-ger'id), *a.* [< F. *aguerrir*, to make warlike, < *à* (< L. *ad*, to) + *guerre*, war: see *guerrilla*.] Inured to the hardships of war; instructed in the art of war.

An army, the best *aguerried* of any troops in Europe.
Lord Lyttelton, Hist. Hen. II.

ague-spell (ā'gū-spel), *n.* A spell or charm to cure or prevent ague.

His pills, his balsams, and his *ague-spells*.
Gay, Pastorals, vi.

ague-tree (ā'gū-trē), *n.* A name sometimes applied to sassafras on account of its supposed febrifugal qualities.

ague-weed (ā'gū-wēd), *n.* **1.** The common boneset of the United States, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.—**2.** A species of gentian, *Gentiana quinquefolia*.

aguey (ā'gū-i), *a.* [< *ague* + *-y*[1].] Aguish. *N. E. D.*

aguilert, *n.* [< ME. *aguler*, *aguiler*, < OF. *aguiller*, *aguillier*, mod. *aiguillier* (= Pr. *aguliarie* (Roquefort), a needle-case; cf. *agullier*, needle-maker), < *aguile*, *aiguille*, F. *aiguille*, needle: see *aiguille*.] A needle-case. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 98.

aguilt† (a-gilt'), *v.* [< ME. *agilten*, *agylten*, *agulten*, < AS. *āgyltan*, be guilty, < *ā-* + *gyltan*: see *a-*[1] and *guilt*.] **I.** *intrans.* To be guilty of.

Thing of which they nevere *agilte* hyre lyve.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 392.

II. *trans.* To sin against; offend.

Whi hastow mad Troylus to me untriste
That nevere yet *agylte* hym that I wyste?
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 840.

aguise†, **aguize**† (a-gīz'), *n.* [< *a-* (expletive) + *guise*.] Dress.

Their fashions and brave *agguize*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, p. 7.

aguise†, **aguize**† (a-gīz'), *v. t.* [See *aguise*, *n.*] To dress; adorn.

And that deare Crosse uppon your shield devizd,
Wherewith above all Knights ye goodly seeme *aguizd*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 31.

aguish (ā'gū-ish), *a.* [< *ague* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering.—**2.** Having the qualities of an ague: as, an *aguish* fever.

Her *aguish* love now glows and burns. *Granville*.

3. Productive of agues: as, an *aguish* locality.

Through chill *aguish* gloom outburst
The comfortable sun. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

4. Subject to ague.

aguishness (ā'gū-ish-nes), *n.* The condition of being aguish; chilliness.

aguize†, *n.* and *v.* See *aguise*.

aguti, *n.* See *agouti*.

agy (ā'ji), *a.* [< *age* + *-y*[1].] Aged; old. *N. E. D.*

agynary (aj'i-nā-ri), *a.* [After F. *agynaire* (De Candolle), < NL. **agynarius*: see *agynous* and *-ary*.] In *bot.*, characterized by the absence of female organs: a term applied by A. P. de Candolle to double flowers which consist wholly of petals, no pistils being present.

agynic (a-jin'ik), *a.* [As *agynous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the insertion of stamens which are entirely free from the ovary. [Rare.]

agynous (aj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγυνος*, *ἀγύνης*, also *ἀγύναιξ*, wifeless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γυνή*, a woman, female: see *gyn-*.] In *bot.*, having no female organs.

agyrate (a-jī'rāt), *a.* [< NL. **agyratus*: see *a-*[18] and *gyrate*.] In *bot.*, not arranged in whorls.

ah (ä), *interj.* [A natural cry, expressive of sudden emotion; ME. *a* (cf. OHG. **ā* = Icel. *æ*, *ai*) = OF. *a*, F. *ah* = L. *ah* = Gr. *ἀ*; in Teut. usually with final guttural, AS. *eá* (for **eah*) = D. *ach* = OHG. *ah*, MHG. G. *ach* = Sw. *ack* = Dan. *ak*. Often repeated, with aspiration, *ah ha*, *aha*. See *aha*[1] and *ha*, and cf. *O*, *oh*.] An exclamation expressive of pain, surprise, pity, compassion, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

When it es [is] born it cryes swa [so]:
If it be man, it cryes *a, a*,
That the first letter es of the nam [name]
Of our forme [first] fader Adam;
And if the child a woman be,
When it is born it says *e, e*. [See *eh*.] *Hampole*.

A. H. An abbreviation of the Latin *anno hejiræ*, in the year of the hejira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A. D. 622.

aha[1] (ą-hä'), *interj.* [A repetition of *ah*, *a*[9], with aspiration of the second *a*; < ME. *a ha* = G. *aha*, etc. Cf. *ha*, *ha-ha*[1], *o-ho*, etc.] An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, simple surprise, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

They . . . said, *Aha, aha*, our eye hath seen it.
Ps. xxv. 21.

aha[2] (ä'hä), *n.* Same as *ha-ha*[2].

ahead (ą-hed'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], on, at, + *head*, front.] **1.** In or to the front; in advance; before: as, they walked *ahead* of us all the way: in nautical language, opposed to *astern*: as, to lie *ahead*.

The east end of the island bore but a little *ahead* of us.
Fielding, Voyage to Lisbon.

It seemed to me when very young, that on this subject life was *ahead* of theology, and the people knew more than the preachers taught. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. Forward; onward; with unrestrained motion or action: as, go *ahead* (= go on; proceed; push forward or onward; carry out your task or purpose: an idiomatic phrase said to have originated in the United States, and sometimes converted into an adjective: as, a *go-ahead* person); he pushed *ahead* with his plans.

They suffer them [children] at first to run *ahead*.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

To forge ahead. *Naut.*: (*a*) To move slowly, and as it were laboriously, past another object; draw ahead, as one ship outsailing another.

No man would say at what time of the night the ship (in case she was steering our course) might *forge ahead* of us, or how near she might be when she passed. *Dickens*.

(*b*) To move ahead, as in coming to anchor after the sails are furled.—**To get ahead, hold ahead,** etc. See *get*, *hold*, etc.—**To run ahead of one's reckoning.** See *reckoning*.

aheap (ą-hēp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3], on, in, + *heap*.] In a heap; in a huddled or crouching condition, as from terror; in a constrained attitude, as from fear or astonishment: as, this fearful sight struck us all *aheap* (= all of a heap).

When some fresh bruit
Startled me all *aheap!* and soon I saw
The horridest shape that ever raised my awe.
Hood, Mids. Fairies, xvi.

aheight† (ą-hīt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Also spelled *ahight*; < *a*[3], on, + *height*, *hight*. Cf. *aloft*, of similar sense.] Aloft; on high: as, "look up *a-height*," *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

ahem (ą-hem'), *interj.* [Intended to represent an inarticulate sound made in clearing the throat, usually as preparatory to speaking.] An utterance designed to attract attention, express doubt, etc.

ahight† (ą-hī'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3], on, + *high*.] On high.

One heav'd *a-high*, to be hurl'd down below.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

ahint, ahin (ą-hint', ą-hin'), *prep.* or *adv.* [< ME. *at hind*, < AS. *æt-hindan*, behind, < *æt*, E. *at*, + *hindan*, from the back, behind: see *a-*[7], *hind*[3], *behind*, and cf. *afore*.] Behind. [Scotch.]

ahm (äm), *n.* Same as *aam*.

ahna-tree (ä'nä-trē), *n.* [< *ahna*, *anna*, native name, + *tree*.] A large evergreen thorny species of *Acacia*, growing abundantly in the sandy river-beds of Damaraland, Africa. The wood is light but durable, and the bark is said to be a good tanning material. The tree bears a profusion of pods, which are very nutritious food for cattle, and are also eaten by the natives. Also written *anna-tree*.

ahold† (ą-hōld'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], on, + *hold*.] Near the wind, so as to hold or keep to it: as, to lay a ship *a-hold*. *Shak.*

ahoy (ą-hoi'), *interj.* [Same as *hoy*, *interj.*, with prefix *a-* marking a slight preliminary utterance: see *a-*[9].] *Naut.*, an exclamation used to attract the attention of persons at a distance: as, ship *ahoy!*

ahu (ä'hö), *n.* [Pers. *āhū*, a deer.] One of the native names of the common gazel of central Asia, the *Gazella subgutturosa* (*Antilope subgutturosa* of Güldenstädt). It is said to inhabit in herds the open country of central Asia, Persia, the Baikal region, and to be found from the eastern boundary of Bokhara to the Hellespont. Its principal food is a species of wormwood, *Artemisia Pontica*. The ahu is pale-brown, white

Below and on the anal disk, with a light stripe on the side, a dark stripe on the haunches, and the end of the tail black. Also called *jairou*.

ahuatle (ä′ö-at-lē), *n.* [Nahuatl *ahuautle.*] A preparation of the eggs of a dipterous insect of Mexico, *Ephydra hians*, used for food.

It is of the eggs of this insect . . . that the greater part of the food products of this lake [Lake Texcoco], known as *Ahuatle*, is composed. . . . The eggs are . . . cleaned and ground into flour, which is called *Ahuatle*. This food is deemed suitable for those days in which the religious observances prohibit the use of flesh. It is prepared by mixing with hens' eggs and fried with fat in small cakes. The taste is similar to that of caviare.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 432.

a-huff† (ą-huf′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< a^3 + *huff.*] In a swaggering manner.

Set cap *a-huff*, and challenge him the field.
Greene, James IV., iv.

ahull† (ą-hul′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3, on, in, + *hull.*] *Naut.*, in or into the position of a ship when her sails are furled and the helm is lashed to the lee side; in the position of a vessel when she lies to, with all her sails furled.

ahungered† (ą-hung′gėrd), *a.* or *pp.* [Also *an-hungered*, < ME. *ahungred, ahungryd, anhungred*, with substituted prefix *an-*, earlier *ofhungered, ofhungred, ofhyngred, offingred, ofyngred, afingred*, pp., < AS. *of-hyngred*, pp. of *of-hyngrian*, cause to hunger, < *of-* intensive + *hyngrian*, cause to hunger: see *a-*[4] and *hunger, v.* Cf. *athirst.*] Pinched with hunger; hungry. [Erroneously printed in the New Testament as two words, in the forms (in different editions) *a hungered, an hungered*, and *an hungred.*]

ahungry† (ą-hung′gri), *a.* [Same as *ahungered*, with suffix changed in imitation of *hungry.*] Hungry: as, "I am not *a-hungry*," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

Ahuramazda (ä″hö-ra-maz′dą), *n.* [Zend *Ahuro mazdao*, > Pers. *Ormuzd.*] Same as *Ormuzd.*

ai, ayu (ī), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese salmonoid fish, *Salmo* (*Plecoglossus*) *altivelis*, also known as the one-year fish. It is catadromous, and an annual.

The most widely spread species of salmon in the Japanese rivers and lakes . . . is the *Ayu* (pronounced *Ai*) or Plecoglossus altivelis, Schl. The *Ayu* is not found near the sources of the rivers. *Rein*, Japan (1884), p. 197.

ai[1]. [(1) < ME. *ai, ay, ei, ey, æi, az, ez, æz*, < AS. *æg, eg, ēg, ēg*, that is, the vowel *æ* or *e*, *ē* or *ē*, followed by the palatal *g*, in ME. *g, z*, or *y*, also written *i*, merging with vowel *y* or *i*: see *g, y, i.* (The digraph in *hair*, ME. *here*, has taken the place of earlier *e* as in *ere, there, their*, etc.) (2) < ME. *ai, ay, ei, ey*, with following vowel *aie*, etc., < OF. *ai, ei*, etc., of various origin, usually developed from L. *a* or *e*. (3) Of various other origin. See examples cited below.] A common English digraph, representing generally the sound of "long *a*" (ā), which becomes ã before *r*, as in *ail* (sounded like *ale*), *vain* (sounded like *vane, vein*), *air* (sounded like *ere, heir*), etc. As commonly pronounced, it is strictly a diphthong consisting of "long *a*" (ā), or *e* (e), followed by a vanish, *i* (i), which is, in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, historically identical with the consonant *y*. This digraph occurs in words — (1) of Anglo-Saxon origin, as in *ail, hail*[1], *nail, sail, fain, wain, fair*[1], *lair*, etc., being also used, parallel with *ae*, in modern Scotch spelling for "long *a*" equivalent to E. "long *o*," *oa, o-e*, as in *aith, raid, ain*, etc., = E. *oath, road, rode, own*, etc.; (2) of French, and ultimate Latin origin, as in *fail, faint, vain, grain, aim, fair*[2], etc.; (3) of Greek origin, being used sometimes as a direct transliteration of Greek αι instead of the usual Latin transliteration *ae* or *æ* (see *æ*[1]), as in *aitiology*, etc.; (4) of various other origin, usually representing the diphthong äi or ī, as in German *kaiser* and Oriental and "native" words, especially proper names, as *Aino, Cairo*, etc. In the words of Anglo-Saxon and French origin *ai* varied with *ay*, which now prevails when final, usually changing back to *ai* when made medial by the addition of a suffix, as in *day, clay, gay, affray, array*, etc., *daily, afraid, raiment*, etc.; but in some such cases, especially before a suffix beginning with a vowel, *ay* remains unchanged, as in *payment, betrayed, clayey*, etc.

ai[2] (ä′ē), *n.* [= F. *aï, hay*, < Tupi *aï, haï, ahy.*] The three-toed or collared sloth, *Bradypus tridactylus* or *torquatus*: so called from having a feeble, plaintive cry somewhat resembling the sound represented by its name. See *sloth*[1], 4, and *Bradypus* (the typical genus of the family *Bradypodidæ*).

aiaia, aiaiai (ī-ī′ą, -ī), *n.* [Native name, prob. imitative; of unsettled orthography, found as a book-name in the forms above given, and also in the forms *ayaya, ajaia, ajaja.*] 1. The South American name of the roseate spoonbill, a large grallatorial bird of the genus *Platalea*, family *Plataleidæ*, related to the ibis.—2. In the form *ajaja*: (*a*) The specific name of the bird *Platalea ajaja*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Reichenbach's generic name of the bird, which he calls *Ajaja rosea*, to separate it generically from the old-world spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*. See *spoonbill.*—3. In Paraguay, the jabiru, *Mycteria americana*: in this sense only in the form *aiaiai. E. D.* See cut under *jabiru.*



Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaja rosea*).

aiblins (āb′linz), *adv.* [Also spelled *ablins, ablis, abil, able* (Jamieson); < *able*, "fit, proper, apt, liable, in danger of" (Jamieson), + *-lins, -lings, -lis*: see *able*[1] and *-ling*[2].] Perhaps; peradventure; possibly. [Scotch.]

But fare-ye-weel, auld Nickie-ben!
Oh wad ye tak' a thought and men',
Ye *aiblins* might—I dinna ken—
Still ha'e a stake. *Burns*, To the De'il.

Aich metal. See *metal.*

aid[1] (ād), *v. t.* [< ME. *aiden*, < OF. *aider*, also *eider, aidier*, mod. F. *aider* = Pr. *ajudar*, < L. *adjutare*, help, aid, freq. of *adjuvare*, pp. *adjutus*, help, < *ad*, to, + *juvare*, help: see *adjutant, adjute.*] 1. To help; assist; afford support or relief; promote the desire, purpose, or action of: as, to *aid* a person in his business, or an animal in its efforts; to *aid* a medicine in its operation.

Till more hands
Aid us, the work under our labour grows,
Luxurious by restraint. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 208.

So *aid* me Heaven when at mine uttermost.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To promote the course or accomplishment of; help in advancing or bringing about; forward; facilitate: as, to *aid* the recovery of a patient, or the operation of a machine; to *aid* one's designs.

Take your choice of those
That best can *aid* your action. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6.

No more these scenes my meditation *aid*.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 161.

[In this sense *aid* is often followed by *in*, giving it the appearance of an intransitive verb, the direct object of assistance being unexpressed: as, he actively *aided in* the search.]—**Aiding and abetting**, in *criminal law*, an offense committed by one who, though not directly perpetrating a crime, is yet present at its commission and renders aid to the perpetrator. = **Syn.** To support, sustain, serve, back, second, abet, coöperate with, relieve.

★**aid**[1] (ād), *n.* [< F. *aide*, < OF. *aide, eide*, etc.; from the verb.] 1. Help; succor; support; assistance.

Sweet father, I behold him in my dreams
Gaunt as it were the skeleton of himself,
Death-pale, for lack of gentle maiden's *aid*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. He who or that which aids or yields assistance; a helper; an auxiliary; an assistant: as, Coleridge's "*Aids* to Reflection."

It is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid* like unto himself. Tobit viii. 6.

The *aids* to noble life are all within.
M. Arnold, Worldly Place.

3. In *feudal law*, a customary payment made by a tenant or vassal to his lord, originally a voluntary gift; hence, in *Eng. hist.*, applied to the forms of taxation employed by the crown between the Norman conquest and the fourteenth century. Aids in the narrower sense, whether to the crown or mesne lords, were by Magna Charta limited to grants on three special occasions: (*a*) to ransom the lord when a prisoner; (*b*) to make the lord's eldest son a knight; (*c*) the marriage of the lord's eldest daughter. The legal authority to enforce such aids was abolished in 1660.

First there were payments called *aids*; in the theory of our earlier authors they were offered of the tenant's free will, to meet the costs incurred by the lord on particular occasions; but they settled into a fixed custom afterwards, if they had not really done so when those authors wrote.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, iii.

The marriage was, according to the new feudal ideas, made the excuse for a heavy exaction of money, an *aid*, as the feudal lawyers call it.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 123.

4. An aide-de-camp: so called by abbreviation.—5. *pl.* In the *manège*, the helps by which a horseman contributes toward the motion or action required of a horse, as by a judicious use of the heel, leg, rein, or spur.—**Court of aid**, in *French hist.*, a court for the collection of the royal aids, or excise.—**Emigrant aid societies.** See *emigrant.*—**Extents in aid.** See *extent.*—**To pray in aid.** See *aid-prayer.* = **Syn.** 1. Coöperation, furtherance, relief.—2. Coadjutor, assistant.

aid[2] (ād), *n.* [Eng. dial.; etym. unknown.] 1. A deep gutter cut across plowed land. [Shropshire, Eng.]—2. A reach in a river. [Shropshire, Eng.]

aidance (ā′dans), *n.* [< OF. *aidance*, < *aider*, aid: see *aid*[1], *v.*] That which aids, or the act of aiding; help; assistance. [Rare.]

The means and *aidances* supplied by the Supreme Reason. *Coleridge.*

★**aidant** (ā′dant), *a.* [< OF. *aidant*, ppr. of *aider*, < L. *adjutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *adjutare*, aid: see *aid*[1], *v.*, and *adjutant.*] Helping; helpful; supplying aid. [Rare.]

Be *aidant* and remediate,
In the good man's distress! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

aid-de-camp, *n.* See *aide-de-camp.*

aide (ād), *n.* Same as *aide-de-camp.*

[Hamilton] was picked out by Washington to serve as his confidential *aide*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 117.

aide-de-camp (E. pron. ād′dē-kamp, F. pron. ād′dē-koṅ), *n.*; pl. *aides-de-camp* (ādz′dē-kamp or ādz′dē-koṅ). [< F. *aide de camp*, lit. a field assistant: *aide*, aid, assistant (see *aid*[1], *n.*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *camp*, < L. *campus*, field, battlefield: see *camp*[1].] *Milit.*, a confidential officer whose duty it is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer, act as his secretary upon occasion, and the like. Sometimes written *aid-de-camp.*

aider (ā′dėr), *n.* One who helps; an assistant or auxiliary; an abetter; an accessory.

All along as he went were punished the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Burnet.*

[Emerson] was the friend and *aider* of those who would live in the spirit. *M. Arnold.*

aides-de-camp, *n.* Plural of *aide-de-camp.*

aidful (ād′fūl), *a.* [< *aid*[1] + *-ful.*] Giving aid; helpful. [Rare.]

Aidful to the distresses of God's people.
Bp. Hall, Haman Disrespected.

aidless (ād′les), *a.* [< *aid*[1] + *-less.*] Without aid; helpless; without succor; unsupported.

aid-major† (ād′mā″jor), *n.* Same as *adjutant.*

aid-prayer (ād′prār), *n.* A petition or plea formerly employed in actions concerning estates in land, by which a defendant claimed the assistance of another person jointly interested with him in sustaining the title.

aiglet[1] (ā′glet), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *aigle*, eagle: see *eaglet.*] In *her.*, an eaglet or young eagle.

aiglet[2], *n.* See *aglet.*

aigocerine, *a.* See *ægocerine.*

Aigocerus, *n.* See *Ægocerus.*

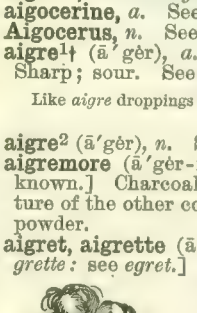
aigre[1]† (ā′gėr), *a.* [< F. *aigre*: see *eager*[1].] Sharp; sour. See *eager*[1].

Like *aigre* droppings into milk.
Shak. (1623), Hamlet, i. 5.

aigre[2] (ā′gėr), *n.* See *eager*[2].

aigremore (ā′gėr-mōr), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] Charcoal made ready for the admixture of the other constituent materials of gunpowder.

aigret, aigrette (ā′gret, ā-gret′), *n.* [< F. *aigrette*: see *egret.*] 1. The small white heron. See *egret.*—2. (*a*) A plume composed of feathers arranged in imitation of the feathers on the head of the heron, and worn on helmets or by ladies as a part of their head-dress, etc. (*b*) A copy in jewelry of such a plume, often so made that the seeming feathers tremble with the movements of the wearer, causing the gems to sparkle.—3. In *bot.*, same as *egret.*—4. In *ichth.*, a labroid fish, *Lachnolæmus maximus*, better known as the *hogfish* (which see).



Aigret.
(From Hans Burgkmair's "Triumph of Maximilian I.")

aigue-marine (āg-ma-rēn′), *n.* [F.] Same as *aquamarine.*

aiguière (ā-gi-ār′), *n.* [F., a ewer, jug: see *ewer*[2].] A tall and slender vessel of metal, por-

celain, glass, or pottery, with a foot, a handle, and a spout or nozle. In English the word is generally limited to vessels of highly decorative character, of rich material, etc. See *aftaba*.



Aiguière of silvergilt in the Pitti Palace, Florence.

aiguille (ā-gwēl′), *n.* [F., a needle: see *aglet.*] **1.** A slender form of drill used for boring or drilling a blast-hole in rock.—**2.** A priming-wire or blasting-needle.—**3.** The name given near Mont Blanc to the sharper peaks or clusters of needle-like rock-masses, ordinarily seen wherever the slaty crystalline rocks occur, forming a more or less considerable part of a mountain range, but most strikingly near Chamonix. Hence applied, though rarely, to similar sharply pointed peaks elsewhere.

aiguillesque (ā-gwē-lesk′), *a.* [< F. *aiguille*, a needle, + *-esque.*] Shaped like an aiguille; resembling an aiguille. *Ruskin.* (*N. E. D.*)

aiguillette (ā-gwē-let′), *n.* [F., dim. of *aiguille*, a needle: see *aglet.*] **1.** Same as *aglet*, 1.—**2.** In *cookery*, a name given to a number of *hors d'œuvre*, or side-dishes, from their being served on small ornamental skewers or needles (*aiguilles*).

aiguisé (ā-gwē-zā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *aiguiser*, sharpen, = Pr. *agusar* = It. *aguzzare*, < ML. *acutiare*, sharpen, < L. *acutus*, sharp: see *acute.*] In *her.*, sharpened or pointed: applied to anything sharpened, but in such manner as to terminate in an obtuse angle. Synonymous with *appointée*. Also written *éguisé*.

aigulet (ā′gū-let), *n.* Same as *aglet*, 1: as, "golden *aygulets*," *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 26.

aikinite (ā′kin-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. A. *Aikin.*] A native sulphid of bismuth, lead, and copper, of a metallic luster and blackish lead-gray color. It commonly occurs in embedded acicular crystals, and is hence called *needle-ore* and *acicular bismuth*.

ail[1]†, *a.* [< ME. *eyle*, *eil*, < AS. *egle*, painful, troublesome, = Goth. *aglus*, hard. Cf. Goth. *aglo*, distress, tribulation, akin to *agis*, fright, = E. *awe*[1], q. v.] Painful; troublesome.

Eyle and hard and muche.
Castle of Love, l. 223.

ail[1] (āl), *v.* [< ME. *ailen*, *aylen*, earlier *eilen*, *eylen*, *ezlen*, < AS. *eglian*, *eglan*, trouble, pain, = Goth. **agljan*, only in comp. *usagljan*, trouble exceedingly, distress; from the adj.: see *ail*[1], *a.* and *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To affect with pain or uneasiness, either of body or of mind; trouble: used in relation to some uneasiness or affection whose cause is unknown: as, what *ails* the man?

What *aileth* thee, Hagar? Gen. xxi. 17.

What do you *ail*, my love? why do you weep?
Webster, The White Devil, iv. 2.

Never rave nor rail,
Nor ask questions what I *ail*.
Peele, Edward I. (Dyce ed., 1861), p. 395.

[Rarely used with a specific disease as subject, unless colloquially in iterative answer to a question: as, "What *ails* you? A pleurisy *ails* me."]

II. *intrans.* To feel pain; be ill (usually in a slight degree); be unwell: now used chiefly in the present participle: as, he is *ailing* to-day.

And much he *ails*, and yet he is not sick.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

One day the child began to *ail*.
R. H. Stoddard, Pearl of the Philippines.

ail[1] (āl), *n.* [From the verb. Cf. early ME. *eile*, *eil*, harm (very rare); from the adj.] Indisposition or morbid affection; ailment. *Pope.*

ail[2] (āl), *n.* [E. dial., in pl. *ails*; variously corrupted *oils*, *hoils*, *hauels*; < ME. *eyle*, *eile*, *eizle*, < AS. *egl*, the beard of grain, corn, found only twice, as tr. of L. *festuca*, "the *mote* that is in thy brother's eye" (Luke vi. 41, 42), = OHG. *ahil*, G. *achel*, beard of grain; from the same root, with diff. suffix (*-l*), as *awn*[1] and *ear*[2], q. v.] The beard of wheat, barley, etc., especially of barley: chiefly in the plural. *Halliwell; Wright.* [Prov. Eng. (Essex).]

For to winden [*var.* windwe, winnow] hweate, and scheaden [shed, *i. e.*, separate] the *eilen* and tet chef [the chaff] urom the clene cornes.
Ancren Riwle, p. 270. (*N. E. D.*)

ailantic, ailanthic (ā-lan′tik, -thik), *a.* [< *Ailantus*, *Ailanthus*, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to *Ailantus*.—**Ailantic acid**, an acid obtained from the ★bark of *Ailantus excelsa*.

ailantine (ā-lan′tin), *a.* [< *ailantus* + *-ine*[1].] Relating or pertaining to the ailantus, or to the silkworms which feed upon its leaves.

Ailantus (ī-lan′tus), *n.* [NL.; also erroneously *Ailanthus* (simulating Gr. *ἄνθος*, flower); < *ailanto*, given as an Amboyna name, said to mean 'tree of heaven'; appar. for **ai lanit*, a Molucca form of Malay *kāyu langit*, 'tree of the sky.'] **1.** A genus of trees of the family *Simaroubaceæ*. The only commonly known species is the tree of heaven or Chinese sumach, *A. glandulosa*, native of Mongolia and Japan, frequently planted as a shade-tree. It is of rapid growth, with very long pinnate leaves, and throws up abundant root-suckers, by which it is usually propagated. The flowers are polygamous or nearly dicœcious, and are very ill-scented. *Bombyx* (*Philosamia*) *cynthia*, a species of silkworm, feeds on its leaves. In Japan the produce of silkworms fed on this tree is large.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of the genus *Ailantus*, or the genus collectively: as, the *ailantus*, when once established, is difficult to eradicate.

ailet, *n.* **1.** The older and more correct spelling of *aisle*.—**2.** [F.: see *ailette.*] *Milit.*, a wing or flank of an army or a fortification.

★**aileron** (ā′le-ron), *n.* [F., dim. of *aile*, wing: see *ailette.*] Same as *ailette*.

ailette (ā-let′), *n.* [F., dim. of *aile*, a wing, < L. *āla*, wing: see *ala* and *aisle.*] A plate of iron worn over the mail to protect the shoulders of a man-at-arms, before the introduction of plate-armor for the body. Ailettes were sometimes charged with heraldic bearings. Also *aislette* and *aileron*.



Ailette with armorial bearings, middle of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ailing (ā′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ail*[1], *v.*] Sickness; indisposition.

ailing (ā′ling), *p. a.* Not well; indisposed.

But there is a sort of puny sickly reputation, that is always *ailing*, yet will outlive the robuster characters of a hundred prudes.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

My mother had long been *ailing*, and not able to eat much.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 41.

= Syn. *Unwell*, etc. See *sick*.

ailment (āl′ment), *n.* [< *ail*[1], *v.*, + *-ment.*] Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body: not ordinarily applied to acute diseases. = Syn. *Sickness*, etc. (see *illness*), indisposition, disorder, complaint.

Ailsa-cock (āl′zä-kok), *n.* A local name for the puffin, *Fratercula arctica*, from its breeding about Ailsa Craig, in the Frith of Clyde, Scotland. See cut under *puffin*.

Ailuridæ (ā-lū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Æluridæ*.

Ailuroidea (ā-lū-roi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Æluroidea*.

Ailuropus (ā-lū′rō-pus), *n.* Same as *Æluropus*.

Ailurus (ā-lū′rus), *n.* Same as *Ælurus*.

ailweed (āl′wēd), *n.* [< *ail*[1] (?) + *weed*[1].] The clover-dodder, *Cuscuta Trifolii*.

aim (ām), *v.* [< ME. *aymen*, *amen*, *eymen*, < OF. *amer* (Picard), *esmer* (= Pr. *esmer*, < L. *æstimare*), and with prefix, *eesmer*, *aesmer*, *aasmer*, < ML. *adæstimare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *æstimare*, estimate: see *estimate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To esteem; consider.—**2†.** To estimate; guess; conjecture. *Wyclif.*—**3†.** To calculate; devise; intend.

My speech should fall into such vile success
Which my thoughts *aim'd* not. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

4. To direct or point at something; level: as, to *aim* the fist or a blow; to *aim* a satire or a reflection at some person or vice.

Bulls *aim* their horns, and asses lift their heads.
Pope, Im. of Horace, Sat. i. 85.

5. To give a certain direction and elevation to (a gun, cannon, arrow, etc.), for the purpose of causing the projectile, when the weapon is discharged, to hit the object intended to be struck: as, to *aim* a gun.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To estimate; guess; conjecture.

Rom. In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.
Ben. I *aim'd* so near, when I suppos'd you lov'd.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1.

2. To direct one's intention, purpose, or action, as to the attainment or accomplishment of something; intend; endeavor: as, a man *aims* at distinction; *aim* to be just in all you do.

The short-sighted policy which *aimed* at making a nation of saints has made a nation of scoffers.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

3. To direct or point anything, as a weapon or missile, toward an object.

[In all senses *aim* is used with *at* or an infinitive before the object to be reached.]

To cry aim†, in *archery*, to encourage the archers by crying out "Aim!" when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to mean to applaud or encourage in a general sense.

It ill beseems this presence to *cry aim*
To these ill-tuned repetitions. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

★**aim** (ām), *n.* [< ME. *ayme*, *ame*, < OF. *esme*; from the verb.] **1†.** Conjecture; guess.

He that seeth no mark, must shoot by *aim*.
Bp. Jewell, Reply to Hardinge, p. 31.

It is impossible by *aim* to tell it.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

What you would work me to, I have some *aim*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

2. Course; direction: in particular, the direction in which a missile is pointed; the line of shot.

And when the cross-blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heaven, I did present myself
Even in the *aim* and very flash of it. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

3. The act of aiming or directing anything (as a weapon, a blow, a discourse, or a remark) at or toward a particular point or object with the intention of striking or affecting it; the pointing or directing of a missile.

Each at the head
Levell'd his deadly *aim*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 712.

4. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected; the mark or target.

To be the *aim* of every dangerous shot.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

5. A purpose; intention; design; scheme: as, men are often disappointed of their *aim*.

The *aim*, if reached or not, makes great the life.
Try to be Shakspeare, leave the rest to fate.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

The *aim* of scientific thought, then, is to apply past experiences to new circumstances.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 131.

To give aim, in *archery*, to stand near the butts to tell the archers where their arrows alight. The terms are "wide on the shaft (right) hand," "wide on the bow (left) hand," "short," "gone"; the distances being measured by bow-lengths. See *bow-hand.* = Syn. **5.** End, scope, drift, goal, intent, ambition.

aim-crier† (ām′krī″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who encouraged an archer by crying "Aim!" when he was about to shoot. Hence—**2.** An encourager generally; an approving on-looker; an abetter.

Thou smiling *aim-crier* at princes' fall.
G. Markham, Eng. Arcadia.

aimer (ā′mėr), *n.* One who aims.

aim-frontlet† (ām′frunt″let), *n.* A piece of wood fitted to the muzzle of a cannon so as to make it level with the breech, formerly used by gunners to facilitate aiming.

aimful (ām′fûl), *a.* [< *aim* + *-ful.*] Full of purpose.

aimfully (ām′fûl-i), *adv.* In an aimful manner; with fixed purpose.

aiming-drill (ā′ming-dril), *n.* A military exercise designed to teach men the proper method of pointing and aiming firearms; a training preliminary to target-practice.

aiming-stand (ā′ming-stand), *n.* *Milit.*, a rest for a gun, used in teaching the theory of aiming.

aimless (ām′les), *a.* [< *aim* + *-less.*] Without aim; purposeless.

The Turks, half asleep, ran about in *aimless* confusion.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

aimlessly (ām′les-li), *adv.* Without aim; purposelessly.

aimlessness (ām′les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being without aim or definite purpose.

[Thoreau's] whole life was a rebuke of the waste and *aimlessness* of our American luxury, which is an abject enslavement to tawdry upholstery.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 209.

ain (ān), *a.* [Also spelled *ane*, = E. *own*[1].] Own. [Scotch.]

-ain. [< ME. *-ain*, *-ein*, *-ayn*, *-eyn*, < OF. *-ain*, *-ein*, < L. *-ānus*: see *-an.*] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring unfelt in English nouns, as in *chieftain*, *captain*, *chaplain*, *curtain*, and, as originally, in adjectives, as in *certain*, etc. It is a Middle English and Old French form of *-an* (which see).

aince, aines (ānes), *adv.* [< ME. *anes*, north. form of *ones* (pron. ō′nes), now corrupted to *once* (pron. wuns).] Once. [Scotch.]

ainhum (ī′nyŏm), *n.* [A Pg. spelling of an African word.] A disease peculiar to the negro race, consisting of the sloughing off of the little toes, unaccompanied by any other disorder of the system.

Aino (ī′nō), *a.* and *n.* [Etym. doubtful; supposed to be a corruption of Jap. *inū* (pron. ē′nō), a dog, applied contemptuously by the Japanese.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ainos, certain aboriginal tribes in Japan and Siberia now forming small tribal communities in the island of Yezo and on the southern part of Saghalin: formerly also on the Kurile islands. They are remarkably hairy. They are in a low stage of culture. Also *Ainu*.

II. *n.* The language of the Ainos.

ainsel', ainsell (ān-sel'), *n.* [< *ain* = E. *own*, + *sell* = E. *self*.] Own self. [Scotch.]

ain't, an't (ānt). A vulgar contraction of the negative phrases *am not* and *are not:* often used for *is not*, and also, with a variant *hain't*, for *have not* and *has not*.

Aiolian (ā-ō'li-ạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Æolian*[1] and *Æolian*[2].

Aiolic (ā-ol'ik), *a.* Same as *Æolic*.

Aiolism (ā'ọ̄-lizm), *n.* Same as *Æolism*.

air[1] (ãr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ayre*, also *aer* (after L.), < ME. *eier, aire, eire, ayer, eyer, ayre, eyre, aier, eyr, eir*, < OF. *air*, F. *air*, the air, breath, wind, = Pr. *air, aire* = Sp. *aire* = Pg. *ar* = It. *aere, aire*, now commonly *aria*, all in the physical sense; < L. *aër*, < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, mist, < *ἀεύν*, breathe, blow, prob. akin to E. *wind*, q. v. See *air*[2] and *air*[3], ult. identical with *air*[1], but separated in sense and in time of introduction.] **1.** The respirable fluid which surrounds the earth and forms its atmosphere. It is inodorous, invisible, insipid, colorless, elastic, possessed of gravity, easily moved, rarefied, and condensed, essential to respiration and combustion, and is the medium of sound. It is composed by volume of 21 parts of oxygen and 78 of nitrogen; by weight, of about 23 of oxygen and 77 of nitrogen. These are not chemically united, but are mixed mechanically. Air contains also .03 p.c. of carbon dioxid, some aqueous vapor, about one per cent. of argon, and small varying amounts of ammonia, nitric acid, ozone, and organic matter. The specific gravity of the air at 32° F. is to that of water as 1 to 773, and 100 cubic inches at mean temperature and pressure weigh 30½ grains. When air is inhaled into the lungs oxygen is separated from the nitrogen, and, uniting with the carbon in the blood, is expelled as carbon dioxid; it thus serves to purify the blood and furnishes the body with heat. By the ancient philosophers air was considered one of the four elements of all things, a view maintained until recent times. See supplement.

> The greate house, formerly the Duke of Buckingham's, a spacious and excellent place for the extent of ground, and situation in a good *aire*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1679.

> The health of the mental and bodily functions, the spirit, temper, disposition, the correctness of the judgment, and brilliancy of the imagination, depend directly upon pure *air*. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 395.

2. In *old chem.*, gas: still in use in this sense in foundries and machine-shops, especially for such gases as are mingled with air or formed from it, as the gases from a furnace. In distinction from this use, common air is often called *atmospheric air*.

3. A movement of the atmosphere; a light breeze: usually in the plural.

> The summer *airs* blow cool. *Tennyson*, May Queen, ii.

4. Utterance abroad; publication; publicity.

> You gave it *air* before me. *Dryden*.

Hence—**5†.** Intelligence; information; advice.

> It grew from the *airs* which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

6. The graphic representation, as in a painting, of the effect of the atmospheric medium through which natural objects are viewed.—**7.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, a very thin veil spread over both the paten and the chalice, in addition to the paten and chalice veils. Also called *nephele*.

> The third [chalice veil] is called . . . *air*, because, as the air surrounds the earth, so does this surround the holy gifts. . . . This name, *air*, has found its way into our own Church, through Bishop Andrewes, and the divines of his time, who (especially Wren) were well versed in the Eastern Liturgies. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 350, note.

Dephlogisticated air, in *old chem.*, oxygen: so called from the notion that it was ordinary air deprived of phlogiston (which see).—**Fixed air**, the name given by Dr. Joseph Black of Edinburgh to carbonic-acid gas on his discovery of it in 1754, because it was found in solid bodies. See *carbonic*.—**Ground-air**, air inclosed in porous surface-soil, like surface-moisture or ground-water. Like ground-water, ground-air is regarded as an important factor in determining the sanitary condition of a locality. Ground-air fluctuates with the barometric pressure, and with the conditions of temperature and the rise and fall of ground-water.—**In the air.** (*a*) In circulation; flying about from one to another; hence, generally felt or anticipated: as, there is a rumor of war *in the air;* it is *in the air* that he cannot succeed. (*b*) Without foundation or actuality; visionary or uncertain: as, a castle *in the air* (see *castle*); our prospects are *in the air*. (*c*) *Milit.*, in an unsupported or disconnected position; incapable of receiving or giving aid; improperly exposed or separated: as, the left wing of the army was *in the air*. **Liquid air.** See *liquefaction of gases*, under *liquefaction*.—**Residual air**, the air which remains in the chest and cannot be expelled. The amount thus left is variously estimated at from 80 to 120 cubic inches.—**Tidal air.** See *tidal*.—**To beat the air.** See *beat*, *v. t.*—**To take air**, to be divulged; be made public: as, the story has *taken air*.—**To take the air**, to go abroad; walk or ride a little distance.

> I din'd at Sir William Godolphin's, and with that learned gentleman went *to take ye aire* in Hyde Park, where was a glorious cortege. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 1, 1679.

[*Air* is used in many compounds of obvious meaning; only those which have a peculiar or specific sense are entered below in alphabetical order.]

air[1] (ãr), *v.* [First in mod. E.; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To expose to the air; give access to the open air; ventilate: as, to *air* clothes; to *air* a room.

> I *ayre* or wether, as men do thynges whan they lay them in the open ayre, or as any lynen thyng is after it is newe wasshed or it be worne. . . . *Ayre* these clothes for feare of mothes. *Palsgrave*.

> To this [public prison] is also annexed a convenient yard to *air* the criminals in, for the preservation of their life and health, till the time of their trial. *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 68.

Hence—**2.** To expose ostentatiously; display; bring into public notice: as, to *air* one's views.

> *Airing* a snowy hand and signet gem. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

3. To expose to heat; warm: as, to *air* linen; to *air* liquors.—**4.** *refl.* To expose (one's self) to the air.

> To go and *air myself* in my native fields. *Lamb*, Elia.
>
> It is my pleasure to walk forth,
> And *air myself* a little.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To take the air.

> She went *airing* every day. *Miss Mitford*, Our Village, 2d ser., 317.

air[2] (ãr), *n.* [First in mod. E. (end of 16th century); < F. *air*, OF. *aire*, nature, disposition, manner, mien, air, = Pr. *aire* = It. *aire, aere*, now *aria*, manner, mien, countenance; a word of disputed origin, prob. the same as OF. *air*, Pr. *air, aire*, E. *air*[1], the atmosphere (cf. *atmosphere* in similar uses): see *air*[1] and *air*[3].] **1.** The peculiar look, appearance, and bearing of a person: as, the *air* of a youth; a graceful *air;* a lofty *air*.

> Then returned to my side, . . . and strolled along with the *air* of a citizen of the place pointing out the objects of interest to a stranger. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, xiv.

2. The general character or complexion of anything; appearance; semblance.

> Too great liberties taken [in translation] in varying either the expression or composition, in order to give a new *air* to the whole, will be apt to have a very bad effect. *Bp. Lowth*, On Isaiah.

> As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world. *Pope*, Ded. of R. of the L.

3. *pl.* Affected manner; manifestation of pride or vanity; assumed haughtiness: chiefly in the phrases *to put on airs, to give one's self airs*.

> Mrs. Crackenbury read the paragraph in bitterness of spirit, and discoursed to her followers about the *airs* which that woman was *giving herself*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxviii.

> And the queen of the hoopoes *gave herself airs*, and sat down upon a twig; and she refused to speak to the merops her cousin, and the other birds who had been her friends, because they were but vulgar birds. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 136.

4†. *pl.* The artificial motions or carriage of a horse.—**5.** In *painting*, that which expresses action, manner, gesture, or attitude.

air[3] (ãr), *n.* [First in mod. E. (end of 16th century); < F. *air*, a tune, sound, or air in music, < It. *aere, aire*, now *aria* (> Sp. Pg. *aria*, E. *aria*, q. v.); prob. identical (through *aere, aire, aria*, manner, E. *air*[2]; cf. L. *modus*, manner, mode, musical mode, melody) with *aere, aire, aria*, E. *air*[1].] **1.** In *music:* (*a*) Any simple and comparatively regular melody or tune. (*b*) A particular song or aria: as, the *air* "Sound an alarm." (*c*) The soprano or treble part in a harmonized piece; that by which it is characterized and known.—**2.** Any piece of poetry. [Rare.]

> And the repeated *air*
> Of sad Electra's poet had the power
> To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, iii.

National air, in *music*, a popular tune peculiar to or characteristic of a particular nation; specifically, that tune which by national selection or consent is usually sung or played on certain public occasions, as "God Save the King" in England, "The Star-Spangled Banner" in the United States, the "Marseillaise" in France, the "Emperor's Hymn" in Austria, etc.

air[3]**†** (ãr), *v. t.* [< *air*[3], *n.*] To set to music.

> For not a drop that flows from Helicon
> But *ayred* by thee grows streight into a song.
> *J. Cobb*, Prefix to Lawes's Ayres and Dialogues (1653).

air[4]**†**, *n.* Same as *airy*[2], *aery*[2].

air[5] (ãr), *adv.* and *a.* [Also written *ear;* = E. *ere*, < AS. *ǣr*, rarely used as an adj., common as a prep. and adv.: see *ere* and *early*.] Early. [Scotch.]

> An *air* winter's a sair winter. *Scotch proverb*.

Aira (ā'rạ̈), *n.* [NL., prop. **æra*, < Gr. *αἶρα*, a kind of darnel, prob. *Lolium temulentum* (Linnæus).] A genus of slender perennial grasses of temperate regions, mostly of little value. The more common species are known as hair-grass.

airable† (ãr'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *air*[3], *v.*, + *-able*.] Suitable to be sung. *Howell*.

air-bag (ãr'bag), *n.* A large bag composed of layers of canvas, saturated or coated with air-proof and water-proof preparations and filled with air, designed for use in raising sunken vessels. When needed for use, empty air-bags are secured to the vessel beneath the surface of the water, and air is then forced into them. Also called *air-cushion*.

air-balloon (ãr'ba-lön″), *n.* See *balloon*.

air-bath (ãr'bȧth), *n.* **1.** The protracted exposure of the person to the action of the air, for the promotion of health, usually under the direct rays of the sun. See *sun-bath*.—**2.** An apparatus for drying or evaporating by exposure to air of any desired temperature.

air-bed (ãr'bed), *n.* A bed consisting of an air-tight mattress inflated with air.

air-bladder (ãr'blad″ėr), *n.* **1.** A vesicle in an organic body filled with air.

> The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *air-bladders* in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

2. In *ichth.*, the sound or swim-bladder; a symmetrical bladder or sac filled with air, generally situated directly under the vertebral column in front, and homologous with the lungs of air-breathing animals. Its principal function is the regulation of the equilibrium of the body. It is either connected by a tube with the intestinal canal, as in the physostomous fishes, or shut off from all communication with it, as in the physoclistous fishes. It is subject to great variation in form, and is liable to atrophy or complete abortion in species allied to such as have it well developed.

air-blast (ãr'blȧst), *n.* A stream or current of air under pressure; specifically, such a stream used to urge fires in forges or to assist combustion in furnaces. When heated it is called a *hot blast;* when at normal temperature, a *cold blast*. Air-blasts are also used to perform certain kinds of light work, as separating hairs and dust from fur in hat-making, removing dust in grinding, etc., cleansing textile fabrics, and painting large surfaces; also in the sand-blast process.

air-bone (ãr'bōn), *n.* A bone having a large cavity filled with air, as in birds. *Owen*. Specifically, the atmosteon (which see).

air-box (ãr'boks), *n.* **1.** A ventilating flue; specifically, a wooden tube or box used to convey air to a mine for ventilation.—**2.** A flue used to supply air to a furnace, either (*a*) to promote combustion, or (*b*) to be heated in order to warm apartments.—**3.** A chamber at the rear of the fire-box of a furnace to supply air for the more complete combustion of the gases disengaged from the fuel.

air-brake (ãr'brāk), *n.* A system of continuous railway-brakes operated by compressed air. The air is compressed by a pump upon the locomotive, and conveyed, through pipes beneath the cars and flexible hose between them, to reservoirs and cylinders under each car. The pistons of the cylinders are connected with and move the brake-levers, which transmit pressure to the brake-shoes. See the supplement.

air-braving (ãr'brā″ving), *a.* Breasting or defying the air or wind.

> Stately and *air-braving* towers. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

air-breather (ãr'brē″ŦHėr), *n.* An animal which breathes air; specifically, a marine animal breathing out of water by means of lungs, instead of under water by means of gills.

air-brick (ãr'brik), *n.* **1.** A brick perforated or with open sides, to permit the flow of air through it for purposes of ventilation.—**2.** A metal box of the size of a brick, with grated sides for the passage of air. See *air-grating*.

air-bridge (ãr'brij), *n.* A furnace-bridge so constructed as to admit heated air to the gases passing over it, to facilitate their combustion. See *bridge*.

air-brush (ãr'brush), *n.* An atomizer used for distributing liquid pigment upon any surface. It employs an air-compressor, reservoir, pipe, and nozle for controlling the jet of combined compressed air and paint. Also, the nozle of a painting-machine or of a pneumatic broom.

air-bucket (ãr'buk″et), *n.* A water-wheel bucket, so constructed as to permit the unimpeded outflow of the air displaced by the water as it enters the bucket.

air-buffer (ãr'buf″ėr), *n.* Same as *air-spring*.

air-bug (ãr'bug), *n.* Any heteropterous hemipterous insect of the division *Geocores* (land-bugs) or of the *Aurocores*.

air-built (ãr'bilt), *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical: as, an *air-built* castle; *air-built* hopes.

air-camel (ãr'kam″el), *n.* A caisson or air-chamber placed beneath or alongside of vessels, to diminish their draft and enable them to pass over shallow spots or obstructions, and also used in raising sunken vessels.

air-cane (ãr'kān), *n.* A walking-stick having an air-gun concealed within it.

air-carbureter (ãr′kär″bū-ret-ėr), *n.* An apparatus in which air is passed through or over the surface of liquid hydrocarbons and is charged with inflammable vapor, or by which the liquid fuel is injected into the air.

air-casing (ãr′kā″sing), *n.* An air-tight casing of sheet-iron placed around a pipe to prevent undue transmission of heat or cold; specifically, the casing placed around the base of the funnel or smoke-stack of a steamship, to prevent too great a transmission of heat to the deck.

air-castle (ãr′kȧs″l), *n.* A castle in the air; a day-dream; a visionary scheme. See *castle*.

Adventures, triumphs of strength and skill—these furnish subject-matter for the talk of the uncivilized man and the *air-castles* of the youth.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

air-cavity (ãr′kav″i-ti), *n.* A cavity containing air; specifically, such a cavity occurring in the body or bones of an animal; a large air-sac or pneumatocyst of a bird.

In the latter case, *air-cavities* take the place of the medulla, which disappears, and so diminish permanently the specific gravity of the animal.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 573.

air-cell (ãr′sel), *n.* **1.** In *bot.*, one of the cavities in the leaves, stems, or other parts of plants, containing air. They are well seen in the bladders of seaweeds, and are found in other aquatic plants, which they serve to float.


Air-cells in Gulf-weed (*Sargassum vulgare*).

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a definite circumscribed cavity in the body, containing atmospheric air inhaled through air-passages which place it in direct communication with the outer air. The term is used for any such cavity, without reference to the technical meaning of *cell* (which see). An air-cell is generally of small size, if not microscopic, as one of those in lung-tissue; but it sometimes forms a great space or inflatable inclosed area, as the air-cells of birds, and is then also called *air-space*, *air-receptacle*, or *pneumatocyst*. Specifically—(*a*) One of the small hemispherical saccules which beset the walls of the alveolar passages and infundibula of the lungs. Also called *alveolus*. (*b*) One of the dilatations of the trachea or air-tube in insects forming the respiratory apparatus. (*c*) In *ornith.*, a pneumatocyst; any one of the extra-pulmonary cavities of the body of a bird, containing air, which are continuous with one another and with one or more of the bronchial tubes. See *pneumatocyst*.

★**air-chamber** (ãr′chām″bėr), *n.* **1.** A large cavity in an organic body containing air.—**2.** A compartment of a hydraulic engine or apparatus, as a pump, interposed between and connected with the supply- and delivery-passages, and containing air which by its elasticity equalizes the pressure and flow of the fluids. Thus, in a reciprocating force-pump, the impulse given to the fluid by the delivery-stroke compresses the air in the air-chamber, and this compressed air reacts upon the outflowing fluid to continue its motion during the reverse stroke, or during those intervals when the force imparted falls below the average or normal amount. The pressure and flow are thus made practically uniform, notwithstanding the intermittent or variable action of the force. For some special forms, see *air-vessel*.


Air-chamber.

3. Any compartment or chamber designed to contain air: as, the *air-chamber* of a life-boat.

air-chambered (ãr′chām″bėrd), *a.* Furnished with an air-chamber or with air-chambers.

It [the life-boat] was *air-chambered* and buoyant.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 49.

air-cock (ãr′kok), *n.* A cock used to control the admission or outflow of air. See *cock*[1], 8.

★**air-compressor** (ãr′kȯm-pres″ȯr), *n.* A machine for raising the pressure of air, usually in the form of a piston-pump. See *compressor*.

air-cone (ãr′kōn), *n.* A cone in a marine engine designed to receive air and steam from the hot-well, and carry them off through a pipe at the top.

air-cooler (ãr′kō″lėr), *n.* Any appliance for lowering the temperature of the air, as in hospitals, dwellings, and theaters. Common forms are chambers filled with ice or fitted with screens of light fabric kept constantly wet, and coils of pipe in which a cool liquid is circulating. See *refrigerating-chamber*, under *refrigerate*.

air-course (ãr′kōrs), *n.* A passage in a mine made or used for ventilating purposes; an air-way.

air-crossing (ãr′krôs″ing), *n.* A passageway or bridge constructed to carry one air-course over another, as in the ventilation of coal-mines.

★**air-cushion** (ãr′kush″ȯn), *n.* **1.** A bag made of an air-tight fabric used when inflated with air as a cushion for a seat.—**2.** Same as *air-bag*.—**3.** A ball or cylinder (usually of india-rubber) filled with air and placed in a water-pipe, to act as a cushion for the water, or to receive the pressure or shock caused by a sudden stoppage of its flow, or by the expansion of the water in freezing.—**4.** Same as *air-spring* or *pneumatic spring*.

air-cylinder (ãr′sil″in-dėr), *n.* In *gun.*, a device consisting of a cylinder and piston, used for checking the recoil of heavy guns by means of the elasticity of atmospheric air confined within it; a pneumatic buffer.

air-dew (ãr′dū), *n.* Manna. [Rare.]

air-drain (ãr′drān), *n.* **1.** An empty space left around the external foundation-walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them and thus causing dampness.—**2.** In *molding*, a large passage for the escape of gases from heavy castings while in the mold.

air-drawn (ãr′drân), *a.* Drawn or depicted in the air: as, "the *air-drawn* dagger," *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

air-dried (ãr′drīd), *a.* Dried by or in the air: applied to fruits and materials from which moisture has been removed by exposure to currents of air under natural atmospheric conditions.

air-drill (ãr′dril), *n.* A rock-drill driven by compressed air, as distinguished from a drill driven by steam. See *rock-drill*.

air-drum (ãr′drum), *n.* A drum-shaped chamber or reservoir for air; specifically, in *ornith.*, a large lateral cervical pneumatocyst.

The great *air-drums* of our pinnated grouse and cock-of-the-plains. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 200.

★**air-duct** (ãr′dukt), *n.* A duct or passage conveying air; specifically, in *ichth.*, the communication of the air-bladder with the intestinal canal. It is persistent in physostomous, temporary in physoclistous, fishes.

aire[1]†, *n.* An old form of *aery*[2].

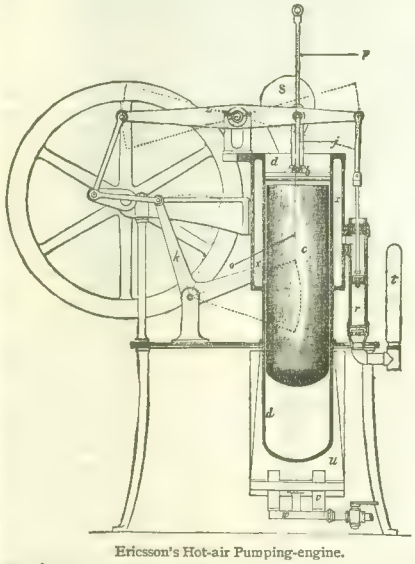
aire[2] (ī′re; mod. pron. ãr), *n.* [Ir., pl. *airig*; cf. *aireach*, a noble, a privileged person.] In *Irish antiq.*, a freeman; a gentleman; one of the privileged classes. Aires were of two classes: (*a*) the *flaths*, or those who possessed property in land; and (*b*) the *bo-aires*, who possessed cows and other chattels. The king was elected by these two classes.

Clansmen who possessed twenty-one cows and upwards were *airig* (sing. *aire*), or, as we should say, had the franchise, and might fulfil the functions of bail, witness, etc.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 257.

The upper classes were all *aires*. To be eligible to the *aire* grade, the freeman should possess, besides a certain amount of wealth in cattle, a prescribed assortment of agricultural implements and household goods.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 252.

air-endway (ãr′end″wā), *n.* A roadway or level driven into a coal-seam parallel with a main level, used chiefly for purposes of ventilation. *Gresley.* [Eng.]

air-engine (ãr′en″jin), *n.* A motor employing (*a*) the elastic force of air expanded by heat,


Ericsson's Hot-air Pumping-engine.

a, beam; *b*, air-piston; *c*, transfer-piston; *d*, cylinder; *f*, air-piston link; *k*, bell-crank; *o*, side-rods; *p*, transfer-piston rod; *r*, pump; *s*, air-chamber; *t*, vacuum-chamber; *u*, gas-furnace; *v*, gas-burners; *w*, gas-chamber; *x*, water-jacket.

or (*b*) air compressed by means of another and separate motor, called a *compressor*, which is generally a steam-engine. Mining machinery, such as drills and underground pumps, are often run by compressed-air engines, the compressor being located at the surface, and the air-engines distributed underground, at the various points where their work is required.

air-equalizer (ãr′ē″kwal-ī-zėr), *n.* A device for distributing a current of air equally throughout its working-space.

airer (ãr′ėr), *n.* [< *air*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who airs or exposes to the air.—**2.** A screen for drying clothes, etc.

air-escape (ãr′es-kāp″), *n.* An air-trap for the escape of air which collects in the upper bends of water-pipes and in other hydraulic apparatus. The usual form is that of a ball-cock (which see) inclosed in a chamber situated at the point at which the air is to be withdrawn, and so adjusted that as the water-level within is lowered by the pressure of the accumulated air the ball-float descends, opens the valve, and permits the air to escape; the water then rising buoys up the float and closes the valve.

air-exhauster (ãr′eg-zâs″tėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *air-escape*.—**2.** Any apparatus, as an air-pump, exhaust-fan, suction-blower, or steam-jet, used for withdrawing air from an inclosed place, for ventilation or for the creation of a vacuum. See *air-pump*, *blower*, *fan*, and *ventilator*.

air-faucet (ãr′fâ″set), *n.* A stop-cock for letting air out or in.

air-filter (ãr′fil″tėr), *n.* An apparatus for extracting dust, smoke, microscopic germs, etc., from the air. It consists of screens or strainers of woven-wire fabrics, cotton, asbestos, slag-wool, or other flocculent material, through which the air is drawn; or of showers, sprays, or films of water or chemical solutions, through or over which the air to be filtered passes. Air-filters are used in the ventilation of buildings and railroad-cars, in physical research, in surgery, and in the recovery of by-products in manufactures.

air-flue (ãr′flö), *n.* A conduit for air. See *air-box*, *air-funnel*, and *air-pipe*.

air-fountain (ãr′foun″tān), *n.* An apparatus for producing a jet of water by the elastic force of air compressed in a close vessel and made to act on the surface of the water to be raised.

air-funnel (ãr′fun″el), *n.* In *ship-building*, a flue formed by the omission of a timber in the upper works of a vessel, and designed to promote the ventilation of the hold.

air-furnace (ãr′fėr″nās), *n.* **1.** A reverberatory furnace (which see, under *furnace*).—**2.** An air-heating furnace for warming apartments. Air is led into a space formed between an outer casing and the sides of a fire-pot and combustion-chamber, and is there heated. See *furnace*.

air-gage (ãr′gāj), *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of air or gases. For low pressure it may consist of a glass tube of uniform caliber, closed at the top and having its lower end dipped into a cup of mercury on the surface of which the air or gas presses, thus forcing mercury into the tube, and compressing the air within it to an amount directly proportioned to the pressure. This pressure can be read from a scale attached to the tube, the zero of the scale being usually placed at the upper surface of the mercurial column when the instrument is exposed to the ordinary atmospheric pressure. For higher pressure some form of calibrated spring is used whose deformation measures the pressure.

★**air-gas** (ãr′gas), *n.* An inflammable illuminating gas made by charging ordinary atmospheric air with the vapors of petroleum, naphtha, or some similar substance, as the hydrocarbon called *gasolene*.

air-gate (ãr′gāt), *n.* **1.** An underground roadway in a coal-mine, used chiefly for ventilation. [Eng. Midland coal-fields.]—**2.** In *molding*, an orifice through which the displaced air and the gases which are formed escape from the mold while the molten matter is filling it.

air-gossamer (ãr′gos″a-mėr), *n.* Same as *air-thread*.

air-governor (ãr′guv″ėr-nȯr), *n.* A device, attached to pneumatic apparatus and machinery, for regulating the pressure or delivery of air.

air-grating (ãr′grā″ting), *n.* A grating protecting or forming a ventilating orifice in a wall or partition. See *air-brick*.

air-gun (ãr′gun), *n.* A gun in which condensed air is used as the propelling agent. The bore of the barrel is connected with a reservoir inclosed within or attached without the stock, into which air is forced by a piston or plunger fitted to the bore, or by an independent


Air-gun.

condenser. When the trigger is pulled it operates a valve which permits the sudden escape of the whole or of a portion of the condensed air into the barrel at the rear of the ball or dart, thus projecting the latter. In some forms the propelling agent is a compressed spring freed by the trigger. The reactive force of the spring compresses the air which interposes between it and the projectile, and the air acts upon and projects the ball.

air-heading (ãr′hed″ing), *n.* An excavation in a mine through which air is made to pass for ventilation.

★**air-hoist** (ãr′hoist), *n.* Hoisting machinery operated by compressed air. A simple form, used with cranes, is a cylinder with piston and piston-rod operated by compressed air. The load is suspended from the end of the piston-rod. See *crane, pneumatic hoist.*

air-holder (ãr′hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. A vessel for holding air for any purpose, as for counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury, or for keeping up a moderate and steady current of air. See *airometer, air-vessel,* and *gas-holder.*—2†. A gasometer.

air-hole (ãr′hōl), *n.* 1. An opening to admit or discharge air.—2. In *founding,* a fault in a casting, caused by a bubble of air which passes from the core outward, and is retained in the metal. Also called *blow-hole.*—3. A natural opening in the frozen surface of a river or pond, caused by currents or springs.

airie[1]† (ãr′i), *a.* An old spelling of *airy*[1].

airie[2]† (ãr′i), *n.* An old spelling of *aery*[2].

airified (ãr′i-fīd), *a.* [< **airify,* make airy (< *air*[1] (*air*[2]) + *-fy*), + *-ed*[2].] Fashioned in an airy manner; characterized by the assumption of airs: as, an *airified* style. [Contemptuous or slighting.]

airily (ãr′i-li), *adv.* [< *airy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. In an airy or gay manner; gaily; jauntily.

Fanny bade her father good-night, and whisked off *airily.* *Dickens,* Little Dorrit.

2. Lightly; delicately: as, *airily* wrought details.

airiness (ãr′i-nes), *n.* 1. Exposure to a free current of air; openness to the air: as, the *airiness* of a country-seat.—2. Unsubstantiality, like that of air.—3. Delicacy and lightness; ethereality.—4. Sprightliness of motion or manner; gaiety; jauntiness; vanity; affectation: as, the *airiness* of young persons.

airing (ãr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *air*[1], *v.*] 1. An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for drying or warming.—2. Exercise in or exposure to the open air; an excursion for the purpose of taking the air.

All the virtues seemed to have come out for an *airing* in one chariot. *Motley,* Dutch Republic, III. 534.

airing-stage (ãr′ing-stāj), *n.* A stage or platform upon which materials are placed to be aired or dried: as, the *airing-stage* upon which powder is dried.

air-injector (ãr′in-jek″tọr), *n.* A simple blowing device, used with a dental drill or employed for removing dust from the path of a fine saw.

airisad†, **airisard**†, *n.* Same as *arisad.*

airish† (ãr′ish), *a.* [ME. *ayrisshe, ayerissh,* etc.; < *air*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Of or belonging to the air; aërial.

And beheld the *ayerisshe* bestes. *Chaucer,* House of Fame, l. 965.

2. Cool; fresh.

The morninges are *airish.* *Best,* Farming, p. 18. (*N. E. D.*)

★**air-jacket** (ãr′jak″et), *n.* A jacket inflated with air, or to which bladders filled with air are fastened, to render the wearer buoyant in water.

airless (ãr′les), *a.* [< *air*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air or communication with open air.—2. Without air; devoid of atmosphere.

Desolate as the lifeless, *airless* moon. *Harper's Mag.,* LXV. 73.

air-level (ãr′lev″el), *n.* A name sometimes given to a spirit-level (which see).

air-line (ãr′līn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A line as direct as though drawn or stretched through the air; a bee-line.

II. *a.* Straight or direct as a line in the air; not deflected laterally: as, an *air-line* railroad.

airling† (ãr′ling), *n.* [< *air*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, slight *airlings,* will be won With dogs and horses. *B. Jonson,* Catiline, i. 3.

air-lock (ãr′lok), *n.* An air-tight chamber in a caisson in which operations are carried on under water, communicating by one door with the outer air and the main entrance-shaft of the caisson, and by another door with the chambers filled with condensed air in which the men are at work. Its purpose is to prevent escape of air-pressure when workmen or materials are to enter or leave the compressed-air chamber. When a workman steps from the shaft into the air-lock the door of ingress is closed, and condensed air is admitted until the pressure is the same as that in the working-chamber. The process is reversed when leaving the caisson.

air-locomotive (ãr′lō-kō-mō″tiv), *n.* A locomotive driven by compressed or heated air, usually the former.

air-logged (ãr′logd), *a.* [< *air*[1] + *logged,* after *water-logged.*] In *mach.,* impeded, as motion, by the intrusion of air: as a machine comprising a piston and cylinder when air enters the cylinder and remains between the piston and the cylinder-head, preventing a full stroke, or liquid flowing in pipes when stopped by a pocket of air.

air-machine (ãr′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *mining,* an apparatus by which pure air is forced into parts badly ventilated, and the foul air extracted.

air-manometer (ãr′ma-nom″e-tėr), *n.* Same as *air-gage.* See *manometer.*

air-meter (ãr′mē″tėr), *n.* An apparatus for measuring the quantity or rate of flow of air; a form of anemometer usually so graduated as to give directly the volume of air (cubic feet or meters) delivered per second by a stream of air of a given cross-section.

airn (ārn), *n.* Scotch form of *iron.*

airohydrogen (ãr′ō-hī″drō-jen), *a.* [< *air*[1], after *aëro-,* + *hydrogen.*] Pertaining to a mixture of atmospheric air and hydrogen.—**Airohydrogen blowpipe.** See *blowpipe.*

airometer (ãr-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< *air*[1], after *aëro-,* + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure. Cf. *aërometer.*] 1. An air-holder constructed upon the principle of the gasometer, whence the name. See *gasometer.*—2. Same as *air-meter.*

The *airometer,* the invention of Mr. Henry Hall, the Inspector, by means of a delicately-constructed windmill, shows the rate of the current of air in the passages of the colliery. *Ure,* Dict., IV. 890.

air-passage (ãr′pas″āj), *n.* 1. In *anat.,* one of the passages by which air is admitted to the lungs, as the nasal passages, the larynx, the trachea, and the bronchial tubes or their minute ramifications.—2. In *bot.,* a large intercellular space in the stems and leaves of aquatic plants, and in the stems of endogens.

air-pipe (ãr′pīp), *n.* A pipe used to draw foul air out of or conduct fresh air into close places. Specifically—(*a*) A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold by means of a communication with the furnace and of the rarefaction of the air by the fire. (*b*) In *mining,* a pipe through which air passes, either for ventilation or for use in an air-engine. (*c*) A small copper pipe leading from the top of the hot-well of a marine engine through the side of the vessel, for the discharge of the air and uncondensed vapor removed from the condenser by the air-pump.

air-pit (ãr′pit), *n.* A pit or shaft in a coal-mine, used for ventilation. Also called *air-shaft.* [Eng.]

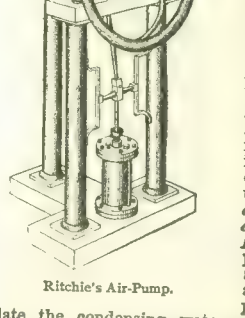
air-plant (ãr′plant), *n.* A plant unconnected with the ground and apparently living on air: applied to epiphytes, but usually not to parasites. Many epiphytic orchids in cultivation are popularly so named.

air-poise (ãr′poiz), *n.* An instrument used to measure the weight of the air.

air-port (ãr′pōrt), *n.* In *ship-building:* (*a*) A small aperture cut in the side of a vessel to admit light and air. One is generally placed in each state-room, and there are several on each side along the berth-deck. They are usually fitted so as to close with a pane of thick glass, set in a brass frame, turning on a hinge, and secured when closed by a heavy thumb-screw. (*b*) A large scuttle placed in a ship's bows for the admission of air. Also called *air-scuttle.*

air-proof (ãr′prōf), *a.* Impervious to air.

air-pump (ãr′pump), *n.* An apparatus for the ★exhaustion, compression, or transmission of air. Air-pumps are used for many purposes, and are made in a variety of forms, which differ according to the uses that they serve. In the more common forms the air is exhausted by means of a cylinder and piston, as in Ritchie's air-pump (see cut), or by centrifugal action. Rotating buckets dipping into water, which forms a seal, are used for some special purposes; as is also, for slight changes of pressure, a form consisting of a vessel closed at the top and sides but open at the bottom, and dipping to a certain extent into water or other fluid, which forms a seal and prevents the escape of the air. For the Sprengel air-pump, see *mercury air-pump,* under *mercury.* The air-pump of a condensing steam-engine is used to maintain a vacuum within the condenser by withdrawing from it air and uncondensed vapor. See *air-compressor, aspirator, ejector, pump, steam-jet.*—**Air and circulating pumps,** in a condensing steam-engine, a combined apparatus used as an air-pump and also to circulate the condensing water.—**Air-pump bucket,** an open piston with valves on the upper surface opening upward so as to admit air and water during the down-stroke, and lift them with the up-stroke, of the pump.



Ritchie's Air-Pump.

air-pyrometer (ãr′pī-rom″e-tėr), *n.* An instrument used for measuring high temperatures. It consists of a hollow globe made of platinum, so that it may resist excessive heat, filled with air or gas, and connected with a bent glass tube, which holds at its bend water, mercury, or other liquid. The expansion by heat of the air within the globe exerts a pressure upon the liquid, causing it to rise in one leg of the tube to a height proportioned to the expansion, and therefore to the heat which causes it. See *pyrometer.*

air-receptacle (ãr′rē-sep″ta-kl), *n.* In *ornith.,* a large air-cell; an air-space, air-sac, or pneumatocyst.

Continuous *air-receptacles* throughout the body. *Owen.*

air-regulator (ãr′reg″ū-lā-tọr), *n.* Any apparatus designed to govern the admission or flow of air, as a damper or register.

air-reservoir (ãr′rez″ėr-vwor), *n.* See *air-holder* and *air-vessel.*

★**air-sac** (ãr′sak), *n.* 1. In *ornith.,* a large air-cell; an air-space, an air-receptacle, or a pneumatocyst; one of the membranous bags or receptacles of air lodged in the hollow bones and the cavities of the body of birds, and communicating with the lungs.—2. *pl.* The elongated cavities forming the ultimate branches of the air-passages in the lungs of mammals. Also called *infundibula.*

air-scuttle (ãr′skut″l), *n.* Same as *air-port,* (*b*).

air-setting (ãr′set″ing), *a.* Setting or hardening on exposure to air, as common mortar.

air-shaft (ãr′shaft), *n.* 1. Same as *air-pit.*—2. Any ventilating shaft.

air-slaked (ãr′slākt), *a.* Hydrated and disintegrated by exposure to atmospheric air: as, *air-slaked* lime.

air-sollar (ãr′sol″ãr), *n.* A compartment, passageway, or brattice carried beneath the floor of a heading or an excavation in a coal-mine, for ventilation. See *sollar.*

air-space (ãr′spās), *n.* 1. In *ornith.,* an air-cell of large size; an air-receptacle or a pneumatocyst (which see).—2. In *med.* and *sanitary science,* the clear cubic contents of a room, as the ward of a hospital, with reference to the respirable air contained in it: as, *air-space* per man, so many cubic feet.—3. In *firearms,* the space in the powder-chamber not occupied by powder grains.

air-spring (ãr′spring), *n.* Any device designed to resist a sudden pressure, as the recoil of a gun, the closing of a swinging door, or the thrust of the moving parts of a machine, by means of the elasticity of compressed air. The common form is that of a cylinder containing air which is compressed by a piston or plunger. Same as *pneumatic spring.* Also called *air-cushion* or *air-buffer.*

air-stack (ãr′stak), *n.* A chimney used for ventilating a coal-mine. [Pennsylvania.]

air-stove (ãr′stōv), *n.* A stove provided with flues about the fire-box and chamber, the air in which when heated ascends through pipes to the apartments to be supplied with warmth. See *air-furnace* and *heater.*

air-strake (ãr′strāk), *n.* In *ship-building,* an opening left for ventilating purposes between two planks of the inside ceiling of a ship.

airt (ārt), *n.* [Also spelled *airth, art, arth;* < Gael. *àird, àrd* = Ir. *ard,* a height, top, point, a promontory, a point of the compass, esp. one of the four cardinal points, a quarter of the heavens.] Point of the compass; direction. [Scotch.]

Of a' the *airts* the wind can blaw, I dearly lo'e the west. *Burns,* Song.

airt (ārt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *art, ert;* < *airt, n.*] To direct or point out the way: as, can you *airt* me to the school-house? [Scotch.]

air-thermometer (ãr′thėr-mom″e-tėr), *n.* A thermometer in which air is used instead of mercury. It has the advantage of being more delicate and accurate, and can be employed at any temperature; but it is difficult to use, and hence is employed only in physical experiments. It is useful as a standard with which the indications of ordinary thermometers may be compared. Leslie's differential thermometer is a kind of air-thermometer. See *thermometer.*

air-thread (ãr′thred), *n.* A spider's thread floating in the air. Also called *air-gossamer.*

air-tight (ãr′tīt), *a.* So tight or close as to be impermeable to air: as, an *air-tight* vessel.—**Air-tight stove,** a kind of sheet-iron stove in which wood is used as fuel: so named because, although not literally air-tight, it is practically so in comparison with an open fireplace.

★**air-trap** (ãr′trap), *n.* 1. A contrivance for preventing the access, as to a room, of the effluvia arising from drains and sinks.—2. A reservoir and escape-valve placed at the joints or higher points of a water-main or pipe-line to allow the escape of air which may accumulate in the pipes.

air-trunk (ãr′trungk), *n.* A large conduit for supplying pure air to, or for removing foul or heated air from, theaters, etc.

air-tube (ãr′tūb), *n.* 1. In *zoöl.*, a name given to certain horny passages for air in the abdomen of some aquatic insects.—2. *Naut.*, a small iron tube filled with water and hung in a coal-box in the coal-bunkers of a steamship as a means of ascertaining the temperature of the coal. The temperature of the water is taken by means of a thermometer. Its use is a precaution against the spontaneous combustion of the coal.
3. The tube of an atmospheric railway, as the pneumatic tube (which see, under *tube*).

air-tumbler (ãr′tum″blėr), *n.* That which tumbles through the air; specifically, a kind of pigeon. See *tumbler*, 3.

Mr. Brent, however, had an *Air-Tumbler* . . . which had in both wings eleven primaries.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 167.

★**air-valve** (ãr′valv), *n.* In general, a valve designed to control the flow of air. Specifically —1. A valve placed upon any vessel to admit air, and thus prevent the formation of a vacuum by the condensation of vapor within when the vessel is cooling off, and the consequent tendency to collapse.—2. A valve placed at bends and summits of water-pipes, etc., for the outflow of air, as when the pipes are being filled, and for the ingress of air to prevent the formation of a vacuum when the water is drawn out.

★**air-vesicle** (ãr′ves″i-kl), *n.* 1. In *entom.*, a dilatation of the trachea of certain insects, which enables them to change their specific gravity by filling the trachea with or emptying it of air.—2. In *ichth.*, a vesicle containing air, connected with the swim-bladder and also with the ear-parts.

air-vessel (ãr′ves″el), *n.* 1. An air-chamber or air-holder, especially one which serves as a reservoir of air in certain machines, as in carbureters.—2. The air-chamber of certain pumps. In the feed-pumps of a steam-boiler an air-vessel is used which serves both to equalize the flow of the water and to collect from it the free air. In pumping-engines working against considerable heads and into long rising mains such air-vessels are made of great size to insure steady flow.
3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cavity of the body receiving, containing, or conveying atmospheric air; an air-tube, air-cell, or air-chamber; especially, a respiratory passage, as the windpipe of a vertebrate or the trachea of an insect.
Also called *air-reservoir*.

airward, airwards (ãr′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *air*[1] + *-ward, -wards.*] Up into the air; upward: as, "soar *airwards* again," *Thackeray*, Shabby-Genteel Story, iv.

air-washings (ãr′wosh″ingz), *n. pl.* Any fluid in which air has been washed, or the residue left after the evaporation of such fluid. The process of washing consists either in causing air to bubble slowly through the fluid, or in agitating a confined volume of air with the fluid. The air in either case gives up to the fluid the dust, spores, and other foreign substances suspended in it.

In several cases, the *air-washings* which were under examination gave a distinct, clear, green coloration in place of the characteristic yellowish-brown precipitate produced by ammonia. *Science*, III. 463.

airway (ãr′wā), *n.* Any passage in a mine used for purposes of ventilation; an air-course. [In England, to fill up, obstruct, or damage an airway maliciously is a felony.]

air-wood (ãr′wůd), *n.* Wood dried or seasoned by exposure to the air, and not artificially.

Have the veneers ready, which must be *air-wood*, not too dry. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 414.

airy[1] (ãr′i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *airie, ayry, aiery, ayery* (sometimes, and still poet., *aery*, after L. *aërius*: see *aery*[1]), < ME. *ayery*; < *air*[1] (in sense 8, < *air*[2], ult. = *air*[1]) + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of or having the character of air; immaterial; ethereal.

The thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies. *Bacon.*

Oft, as in *airy* rings they skim the heath,
The clamorous lapwings feel the leaden death.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 131.

2. Relating or belonging to the air; being in the air; aërial.

Her eye in heaven
Would through the *airy* region stream so bright.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

Airy navies grappling in the central blue.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. Open to a free current of air; breezy: as, an *airy* situation.

And by the moon the reaper weary,
Piling sheaves in uplands *airy*.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

4. Light as air; intangible; unsubstantial; empty; unreal; flimsy: as, *airy* ghosts.

The poet's pen . . . gives to *airy* nothing
A local habitation and a name.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

5. Visionary; speculative: as, *airy* notions; an *airy* metaphysician.—6. Graceful; delicate.

E'en the slight hare-bell raised its head,
Elastic from her *airy* tread.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

Here delicate snow-stars, out of the cloud,
Come floating downward in *airy* play.
Bryant, Snow-Shower.

7. Light in manner or movement; sprightly; gay; lively.

It saddens the heart to see a man, from whom nature has withheld all perception of the tones and attitudes of humour, labouring with all his might to be *airy* and playful. *Gifford*, Ford's Plays, Int., p. xlv.

Chaucer works still in the solid material of his race, but with what *airy* lightness has he not infused it?
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 252.

8. Jaunty; full of airs; affectedly lofty; pretentious.—9. In *painting*, showing that proper recession of all parts which expresses distance and atmosphere. = Syn. *Airy, Aërial*, aëriform. *Airy* is more open to figurative meanings than *aërial*. The latter is the more exact word in other respects; it applies to the air as atmosphere: as, *aërial* navigation. *Airy* applies rather to air in motion, and to that which has the qualities, literal or imagined, of air.

Echo's no more an empty *airy* sound;
But a fair nymph that weeps her lover drown'd.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 598.

We have already discovered the art of coasting along the *aërial* shores of our planet, by means of balloons.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 77.

airy[2]† (ãr′i), *n.* An old and better spelling of *aery*[2].

airy[3] (ãr′i), *n.* A provincial form of *area*.

aisle (īl), *n.* [< ME. *ele, hele, eille, eyle, ille, ylle, ile, yle*, whence in early mod. E. *isle*, and even *yland* (see *ile*[2], *isle*[2]), by confusion with ME. *ile, yle*, later corruptly *isle* (see *ile*[1], *isle*[1]), < OF. *ele, eele, ale*, later *aelle, aile* (whence the mod. E. spelling *aile*, recently spelled with *s*, *aisle*, after *isle*[2], *isle*[1], as above), aisle, wing of a church, < L. *āla*, a wing, wing of a building, upper end of the arm, a contr. of **axula*, **axla*, dim. (double dim. *axilla*: see *axil*) of *axis*: see *ala, axis, axle*. The *s* in *aisle, isle*[2] is thus unoriginal; the pronunciation has remained true to the proper historical spelling *ile*.] Properly, a lateral subdivision of a church, parallel to the nave, choir, or transept, from which it is divided by piers or columns, and often surmounted by a gallery. The term is also improperly applied to the central or main division: as, a three-*aisled* church, that is, a church with a nave and two aisles. It is also used to designate the alleys or divisions of other structures, such as mosques, Egyptian temples, theaters, public halls, etc. As popularly applied to churches in which the nave and aisles proper are filled with pews, and in general to modern places of assembly, *aisle* denotes merely a passageway giving access to the seats: as, the center *aisle* and side *aisles*. Sometimes written *isle*. See figure showing ground-plan of a cathedral, under *cathedral*.



South Aisle of Rouen Cathedral (13th century).

aislé (ā-lā′), *a.* [F. *aislé, ailé*, pp. of *aisler, ailer*, give wings to, < *aisle, aile*, a wing: see *aisle*.] In *her.*, winged or having wings.

aisled (īld), *a.* Furnished with aisles.

aisleless (īl′les), *a.* [< *aisle* + *-less.*] Without aisles.

The so-called Christian basilica may have been a simple oblong *aisleless* room divided by a cross arch.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 46.

aislet (ī′let), *n.* Misspelling of *islet*.

aislette, *n.* See *ailette*.

ait (āt), *n.* [Little used in literature; also spelled *aight, eyet, eyot, eyght*, < ME. *eyt, æit* (also in comp. *eitlond* and *æitlond*, an island), earlier **eyet*, < AS. **ēget*, a prob. var. of *īget* (found once in the AS. Charters), an ait, another form of the reg. (W. Saxon) *īgoth*, also spelled *īgeoth, iggoth, iggath* (**ēgath* not found), an island, with suffix *-oth, -ath*, here appar. dim., < *īg*, var. *ēg*, an island, found in mod. E. only as the first element of *i-land*, now spelled improp. *island*, and as the final element (*-ey, -ea, -y*) in certain place-names: see *island* and *ey*[2].] A small island in a river or lake.

Fog up the river, where it flows among green *aits* and meadows. *Dickens.*

aitch (āch), *n.* A modern spelling of the name of the letter *H*: formerly written *ache*. See *H*.

aitchbone (āch′bōn), *n.* [Written and pronounced variously, *aitch-, H-, ach-, each-, edge-, ash-, ische-, ise-, ize-, ice-bone*, etc., and even turned into *haunch-, hook-, ridge-bone*, etc., all being corruptions or erroneous explanations of the misunderstood or not-understood original ME. *nache-bone*, < *nache* (< OF. *nache, nage*, the buttock, < ML. **natica*, < L. *natis*, buttock) + *bone*[1]. The initial *n* was early lost, as in *adder*[1]; hence the form *ach-, hach-bone*, etc.] The bone of the buttock or rump in cattle; the cut of beef which includes this bone.

Kerve up the flesh ther up to the *hach-bone*.
Book of St. Albans (1486).

aitchpiece (āch′pēs), *n.* [< *aitch*, the name of the letter *H*, + *piece.*] A part of a plunger or force-pump by which the water is forced into the stand-pipe through the door-piece. Also *H-piece*.

aith (āth), *n.* Scotch form of *oath*.

aitiology (ā-ti-ol′ō-ji), *n.* Another spelling, nearer the Greek, of *ætiology*.

aits (āts), *n.* Scotch form of *oats*.

aiver (ā′vėr), *n.* Scotch form of *aver*[2], a work-horse.

Aix (āks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), a waterbird, appar. of the goose kind; prop. a goat.] A genus of fresh-water ducks, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, noted for the elegance of their plumage. It includes the celebrated mandarin-duck of China, *A. galericulata*, and the beautiful wood-duck or summer duck of North America, *A. sponsa*. Also written *Æx*.

Aix beds. See *bed*.

aizle (ā′zl or ē′zl), *n.* Scotch form of *isle*[3].

ajaia, ajaja, *n.* See *aiaia*.

ajar[1] (a-jär′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *jar*[1], discord.] Out of harmony; jarring.

Any accident . . . that puts an individual *ajar* with the world. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, I. xiii.

ajar[2] (a-jär′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *on char*, ajar, lit. on the turn; rare as applied to a door, but common in other senses: *on*, prep., on; *char, cherre*, etc., a turn, time, piece of work, etc.: see *a*[3] and *jar*[2] = *char*[2]. The change of ME. *ch* to E. *j* is very rare; it appears also in *jowl* and *jaw*, q. v.] On the turn; neither quite open nor shut; partly opened: said of a door.

Leave the door *ajar*
When he goes wistful by at dinner-time.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 129.

ajava (aj′a-vä), *n.* Same as *ajowan*.

ajee, agee (a-jē′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *jee* or *gee*: see *jee, gee.*] Awry; off the right line; obliquely; wrong. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

His brain was a wee *ajee*, but he was a braw preacher for a' that. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxiv.

ajouan, *n.* See *ajowan*.

ajoupa (a-jö′pä), *n.* [F. spelling of native name.] A hut or wigwam, built on piles and covered with branches, leaves, or rushes.

à jour (ä zhör). [F.: *à*, to, with; *jour*, day: see *journal.*] In *decorative art*, pierced through; showing daylight through. Said of carving where the work is carried through the solid mass, leaving open spaces, and also of embroidery, metal-work, or any other fabric; said also of translucent designs, as in enamel or intaglio, when meant to be seen by transmitted rather than reflected light. Also called *a giorno*. See *openwork*.

ajouré (a-zhö-rā′), *a.* [F., as if pp. of **ajourer*, let daylight through, < *à jour*: see above.] In *her.*, said of any ordinary or bearing of which the middle part is taken away, leaving only an outer rim, through or within which the field is seen.

ajowan, ajouan (aj′ö-an), *n.* [E. Ind.] The fruit of an annual umbelliferous plant, *Ammi Copticum*, cultivated in Egypt, Persia, and India. It is much used as a condiment and as a carminative. The oil extracted from it contains thymol or thymic acid. Also called *ajava* or *javanee seeds*.

ajust†, *v. t.* An old spelling of *adjust*.

ajutage (aj′ö-tāj), *n.* [< F. *ajoutage*, something added, < *ajouter*, add, join: see *adjust.*] Properly, a short tube, or nozle, inserted into the wall

of a vessel or into the end of a pipe, so shaped as to offer the least frictional resistance to the outflow of a liquid. The cross-section of an ajutage is generally circular; longitudinally, the most advantageous section approaches that of two frustums of cones with their smaller bases in contact. The word is also used for the spout or nozle of a funnel or of a fountain. Sometimes spelled *adjutage*.

akamatsu (ä-kä′mats), *n.* [< Jap. *aka*, red, + *matsŭ*, pine.] The Japanese red pine, *Pinus densiflora*.

akazga (a-kaz′gä), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of poison used as an ordeal in Africa. Also called *boudou* (see *voudou*) and *quai*.

akazgia (a-kaz′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *akazga*.] An alkaloid obtained from akazga, resembling strychnine in its physiological action.

akbeer (ak′bēr), *n.* [Hind.] A red powder thrown on the clothes and person at Hindu festivals.

ake, *n.* and *v.* See *ache*[1].

Akebia (a-kē′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Jap. *akebi*.] A genus of woody climbing plants, of the family *Lardizabalaceæ*, of China and Japan. *A. quinata* has been introduced into cultivation, and is a handsome, hardy vine, with dark-green digitate leaves and small purplish flowers.

akee (a-kē′), *n.* A tree, *Blighia sapida*, belonging to the family *Sapindaceæ*, a native of Guinea, whence it was carried by Captain Bligh to Jamaica in 1793, and thence disseminated over the West Indies and South America. It is a small tree, with ash-like leaves and a fleshy fruit containing several large jet-black seeds partly embedded in a white spongy aril. This aril when cooked becomes somewhat like custard, and is highly esteemed.



Akee Fruit.

akehorn†, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *acorn*.

akelet, *v. t.* [< ME. *akelen* (also *achelen*), < AS. *ācēlan*, < *ā-* + *cēlan*, > E. *keel*[3], make cool: see *keel*[3] and *acold*.] To make cold; cool. *Court of Love*.

akembo, akembow (a-kem′bō), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* See *akimbo*.

akene, akenium, *n.* Same as *achenium*, 1.

aker[1]† (ā′ker), *n.* The old and regular spelling of *acre*.

aker[2]†, *n.* Older form of *acker*[2].

Akera (ak′e-rä), *n.* Same as *Acera*, 1.

akern†, *n.* The historically correct but long obsolete spelling of *acorn*.

akerspire†, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *acrospire*.

aker-staff†, *n.* See *acre-staff*.

akey (ak′ä), *n.* [Native term.] The monetary standard of the Gold Coast of Africa, equal to 20 grains of gold-dust, or about 80 cents.

akimbo, akimbow (a-kim′bō), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Recently also written *akembo, akembow*, earlier *a-kimbo, a-kembo, a kimbow, a kembo, on kimbo, on kimbow*, and by apheresis *kimbo, kimbow, kembo* (used attrib. as an adj. and also as a verb: see *kimbo, kimbow*), also with perverted termination, *a-kimboll, a-kemboll, on kemboll, a kenbold, a kenbol*, early mod. E. *a kenbow, on kenbow*, < ME. (once) *in kenebowe*, i. e., 'in keen bow,' in a sharp bend, at an acute angle, presenting a sharp elbow: *in* or *on*, E. *a*[3]; *kene*, E. *keen*[1], sharp-pointed, sharp-edged (in common use in ME. as applied to the point of a spear, pike, dagger, goad, thorn, hook, anchor, etc., or the edge of a knife, sword, ax, etc.); *bowe*, E. *bow*[2], a bend: see *a*[3], *keen*[1], *bow*[2], and cf. *elbow*; for the phonetic changes, cf. *alembic, limbeck*, and *keelson, kelson, kilson*. In its earliest use, and often later, the term connotes a bold or defiant attitude, involving, perhaps, an allusion to *keen* in its other common ME. sense of 'bold.' Previous explanations, all certainly erroneous, have been: (1) It. *aschembo, asghembo*, or rather *a schembo, a sghembo*, across, awry, obliquely (Skinner, Wedgwood); (2) < *a cambok*, in the manner of a crooked stick (ME. *cambok*, Sc. *cammock*, a crooked stick, a shinny-club: see *cammock*[2]); (3) *a cam bow*, in a crooked bow: a phrase invented for the purpose, like the once-occurring *a-gambo* for *akembo*, simulating *cam*[2], *gamb*; (4) Icel. *kengboginn*, crooked, < *kengr*, a crook, staple, bend, bight, + *boginn*, bent, pp. of *bjūga* = AS. *būgan*, E. *bow*[1]: see *kink* and *bow*[1].] Literally, in a sharp bend; at an acute angle; adjectively, bent; crooked: said of the arms when the hands are on the hips and the elbows are bent outward at an acute angle.

> The hoost . . . set his hond *in kenebowe*. . . .
> Woulst thow, said he to Beryn, for to skorne me?
> *Tale of Beryn* (ed. Furnivall), 1837.

> A book through which folly and ignorance, those brethren so lame and impotent, do ridiculously look very big and very dull, strut and hobble, cheek by jowl, with their arms *on kimbo*, being led and supported, and bully-backed by that blind Hector, Impudence.
> *Dennis*, Pope's Ess. on Criticism, p. 30.

> That struts in this fashion with his Arms *a kimbo*, like a City Magistrate. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, ii.

> She would clap her arms *a kimbo*.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 187.

akin (a-kin′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[4] + *kin*[1]; earlier *of kin*, which is still in use: see *kin*[1], *n.* Sometimes abbr. *kin:* see *kin*[1], *a.*] Of kin. Specifically—(*a*) Related by blood; hence, intimately allied, as by affinity, union, or structure: as, the two families are near *akin;* the buffalo is *akin* to the ox.

> *Akin* to thine is this declining frame,
> And this poor beggar claims an Uncle's name.
> *Crabbe*, Parish Register.

> Wert thou *akin* to me in some new name
> Dearer than sister, mother, or all blood,
> I would not hear thee speak.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 3.

(*b*) Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties: as, envy and jealousy are near *akin;* "pity's *akin* to love," *Southern*, Oroonoko, ii. 1.

> Near *akin* as the judicial and military actions originally are, they are naturally at first discharged by the same agency. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 528.

★= Syn. Kin, kindred, cognate, analogous.

akinesia (ak-i-nē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκινησία*, quiescence, motionlessness, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κίνησις*, motion, < *κινεῖν*, move.] A neurosis or psychosis accompanied with a loss of motor power. Also written *acinesia, akinesis*.

akinesic (ak-i-nē′sik), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by akinesia.

akinesis (ak-i-nē′sis), *n.* Same as *akinesia*.

Akkad, *n.* See *Accad*.

Akkadian, *a.* and *n.* See *Accadian*.

akmite, *n.* See *acmite*.

aknee (a-nē′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *a kne, a cne, on kne, on cneowe*, < AS. *on cneówe: on*, E. *a*[3]; *cneów*, E. *knee*.] On the knee or knees. [Rare.]

> *Aknee* they fell before the Prince.
> *Southey*, Madoc.

aknow†, **aknowledge**†. Older forms of *acknow, acknowledge*.

ako (ak′ō), *n.* [Hung. *akó*.] A liquid measure used in Hungary, equal to about 18½ gallons.

akorn†, *n.* An old spelling of *acorn*.

al[1] (äl), *n.* [< Hind. *āl*, a plant (see def.).] The ★Indian mulberry, *Morinda citrifolia*.

al[2]†, *a., adv.,* and *n.* An old form of *all*.

Al. In *chem.*, the symbol for *aluminium*.

al-[1]. An assimilated form of Latin *ad-* before *l* (see *ad-*); also an erroneous form of *a-*[1], from Anglo-Saxon *ā-*. See *ad-*.

al-[2]. [Ar. *al*, in mod. Ar. commonly *el;* before a sibilant or a liquid, the *l* is assimilated (*as-, az-, ar-, am-, an-*, etc.), with the elision of the vowel if another vowel precedes.] A prefix in some words of Arabic origin, being the Arabic definite article "the"; as in *alcaid, alchemy, alcohol, alcove, Aldebaran, algebra, alguazil, alkali, Alkoran*, etc.; and, variously disguised, in *apricot, artichoke, assagai, azimuth, hazard, lute*, etc.; also *el*, as in *elixir*.

-al. [< F. *-al, -el* = Sp. Pg. *-al* = It. *-ale*, < L. *-ālis*, acc. *-ālem*, an adj. suffix, 'of the kind of,' 'pertaining to,' varying with *-āris*, orig. the same as *-ālis*, and used for it when *l* precedes, as in *al-aris*, E. *al-ar:* see *-ar*[3]. In OF. this suffix was reg. *-el*, > ME. *-el*, but afterward *-al* prevailed: cf. *mortal, annual, gradual, n.*, etc. As a noun suffix, *-al* is due to the adj. suffix, L. *-ālis*, neut. *-āle*, in nouns also *-al* (as *animal*, animal). In *espousal*, and some other words, *-al* is ult. due to L. *-āl-ia*, neut. plur.; hence the plur. E. form, *espousals*. In *bridal* and *burial -al* is of different origin. Cf. *-el* and *-il*.] A very common suffix, of Latin origin. It forms from nouns in Latin, and thence in English—(*a*) Adjectives, as in *oral* [< L. *or-ālis*, < *os* (*or-*), mouth], *manual* [< L. *manu-ālis*, < *manu-s*, hand], etc.: in this use equivalent to *-ar*, of the same ultimate origin, as in *alar, polar*, both forms occurring with a differentiation of meaning in *lineal, linear* (which see). (*b*) Secondary from primary adjectives, as in *equal* [< L. *æqu-ālis*, < *æqu-us*, equal], whence in English *-al* is now applied to Latin adjectives ending in *-e-us, -i-us, -u-us, -rn-us, -i-s, -ic-us*, etc., to give them a distinctive English form, as in *aërial, senatorial, perpetual, eternal, celestial, medical*, etc., and similarly to Greek adjectives in *-ικ-ός, -ακ-ός, -οειδ-ής* (English *-ic, -ac, -oid*), etc., as in *musical, heliacal, rhomboidal*, etc.; hence in some cases a differentiation of meaning, as in *comic* and *comical, historic* and *historical*, etc. (*c*) Nouns from such adjectives, as in *animal, rival*, etc. (*d*) Nouns from verbs in English after the analogy of *espousal*, as in *denial, proposal, refusal*, etc., and even from native English verbs, as in *bestowal, betrothal, withdrawal*, etc.

à la (ä lä). [F.: *à*, < L. *ad*, to; *la*, fem. of def. art. *le*, < L. *ille*, fem. *illa*.] To the; in the; hence, according to; in the (fashion of); after the (manner of): as, *à la française*, after the manner of the French; *à la mode*, in the fashion.

ala (ā′lä), *n.*; pl. *alæ* (ā′lē). [L., a wing: see *aisle* and *axil*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the two side petals of a papilionaceous blossom, or the membranous expansion of an organ, as of a fruit, seed, stem, etc. See cut under *banner*. (*b*) In mosses, one of the basal lobes or auricles of the leaves. (*c*) An axilla or axil. [Rare in this sense.]—**2.** In *anat., zoöl.*, etc.: (*a*) A wing. (*b*) Any part of a wing-like or flap-like character: as, *ala auris*, the upper and outer part of the external ear. (*c*) The armpit.—**3.** *pl.* Specifically, in *Cirripedia*, the lateral parts of the shell, as distinguished from the *parietes*, when they are overlapped by others; when they overlap they are termed *radii*.—**4.** In *anc. Rom. arch.*, a wing or a small apartment placed on each side of the atrium of a Roman house. *Audsley.*—**Ala cinerea** (ash-gray wing), a triangular area on each side of the hinder part of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, darker than the rest and containing nuclei of the vagus and glossopharyngeus nerves.—**Alæ cordis** (wings of the heart), in *entom.*, the series of attachments of the dorsal vessel or heart of an insect to the walls of the body or other support.

> In Insecta it [the dorsal vessel] is attached to the wall of the body, and sometimes even to the tracheæ (in the larvæ of the Muscidæ), by the *alæ cordis*.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 283.

Alæ nasi (wings of the nose), the parts forming the outer or lateral boundaries of the nostrils.—**Alæ of the diaphragm,** in *anat.*, its lateral leaflets.—**Alæ vomeris** (wings of the vomer), the lateral projections of the superior border of the vomer.—**Ala notha** (false wing), in *ornith.*, the parapterum; the scapular, axillary, and tertial feathers of a bird's wing, collectively considered.—**Ala sphenoidalis,** wing of the sphenoid bone, especially the greater wing. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Ala spuria,** in *ornith.* See *alula*.—**Ala vespertilionis** (bat's wing), a term applied to the broad ligament of the human uterus and associated parts, from some fancied resemblance to a bat's wing.

Alabamian (al-a-bā′mi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Alabama, one of the southern United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Alabama.

alabandine (al-a-ban′din), *n.* [< L. *Alabandina* (sc. *gemma*), a precious stone, fem. of *Alabandinus*, pertaining to *Alabanda*, a city in Caria, Asia Minor, now Arab-Hissar.] Manganese glance or blende, a sulphid of manganese. Also called *alabandite*.

alabarch (al′a-bärk), *n.* [< L. *alabarches*, more correctly *arabarches*, < Gr. *Ἀλαβάρχης*, more correctly *Ἀραβάρχης*, the prefect of the Arabian nome in Egypt, in Josephus appar. as in def., < *Ἄραψ*, pl. *Ἄραβες*, Arab, + *ἄρχειν*, rule, govern.] The title of the governor or chief magistrate of the Jews in Alexandria under the Ptolemies and Roman emperors. Also written *arabarch*.

> Philo, the principal of the Jewish embassage, . . . brother to Alexander the *alabarch*.
> *Whiston*, tr. of Josephus, Antiq., xviii. 8.

alabaster (al′a-bàs-tėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. usually *alablaster, allablaster*, < ME. *alabastre, alabaster, alabaustre, alabast* (= OD. *alabast, abast*, D. *albast* = Dan. *alabast* = Sw. *albaster*, now *alabaster*), < OF. *alabastre*, F. *albâtre* = Sp. Pg. It. *alabastro* = MHG. G. *alabaster*, < ML. *alabastrum, alabaustrum*, alabaster (the mineral), < L. *alabaster*, m., *alabastrum*, neut., a box or casket for perfumes, unguents, etc., tapering to a point at the top, hence also the form of a rose-bud, = Goth. *alabalstraun*, < Gr. *ἀλάβαστρος*, m., *ἀλάβαστρον*, neut., earlier and more correctly *ἀλάβαστος*, a box, casket, or vase of alabaster (later also of other materials), the mineral itself being hence known as *ἀλαβαστίτης* or *ἀλαβαστρίτης*, L. *alabastrites* (see *alabastrites*); said to be named from a town in Egypt where there were quarries of alabaster; but in fact the town was named from the quarries, *Ἀλαβαστρῶν πόλις* (Ptolemy), L. *Alabastrōn oppidum*, i. e., 'town of alabastra.' In Ar. and Pers. alabaster is called *rukhām*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A box, casket, or vase made of alabaster. See *alabastrum*.—**2.** A marble-like mineral of which there are two well-known varieties, the gypseous and the calcareous. The former is a crystalline granular variety of sulphate of calcium or gypsum, $CaSO_4.2H_2O$. It is of various colors, as yellow, red, and gray, but is most esteemed when pure white. Being soft, it can be formed by the lathe or knife into small works of art as vases, statuettes, etc. For this purpose the snow-white, fine-grained variety found near Florence in Italy is especially prized. Calcareous or Oriental alabaster (the *alabastrites* of the ancients) is a variety of carbonate of calcium or calcite, occurring as a stalactite or stalagmite in caverns of limestone rocks.

II. *a.* Made of alabaster, or resembling it: as, "an *alabaster* column," *Addison*, Travels in Italy.—**Alabaster glass**, an opaque enamel or glass made in imitation of alabaster.

alabastos (al-a-bas'tos), *n.* Same as *alabastrum*.

alabastra, *n.* Plural of *alabastrum*.

alabastrian (al-a-bas'tri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or like alabaster.

alabastrine (al-a-bas'trin), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling alabaster.—**Alabastrine positive**, in *photog.*, a collodion positive on glass, in which the light portions of the picture have been bleached and rendered permanently white in a bath of bichlorid of mercury, alcohol, and nitric and hydrochloric acids.

alabastrites (al″a-bas-trī'tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀλαβαστρίτης*, more correctly *ἀλαβαστίτης* (sc. *λίθος*, stone), calcareous alabaster, < *ἀλάβαστος*, a box or vase: see *alabaster*.] A precious and richly veined mineral much used in ancient art; the hard Oriental alabaster. See *alabaster*, 2.

It is evident from Pliny that the *Alabastrites* which this Phrygian marble resembled was diversified with varied colours. *Stuart and Revett*, Antiq. of Athens, I. v.

alabastrum (al-a-bas'trum), *n.*; pl. *alabastra* (-trä). [L., < Gr. *ἀλάβαστρον*: see *alabaster*.]



Alabastrum.

1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a small elongated vase for unguents or perfumes, rounded at the bottom and provided with a broad rim about a small orifice. Vases of this class were originally so called because made of alabaster; but the name was applied also to vessels of similar form and use in other materials, as metal, glass (sometimes richly ornamented in color), or pottery. Sometimes called *alabaster*, *alabastos*.

2. [NL., also *alabastrus;* prop. L. *alabaster* (acc. pl. *alabastros*, in Pliny), a rose-bud: see *alabaster*.] A flower-bud.—**Iconic alabastrum**, a name sometimes given to an alabastrum terminating above in a figure or head.

à la carte (ä lä kärt). [F.: *à la* (see *à la*); *carte* = Pr. Sp. It. *carta*, < L. *charta*, card: see *card*[1], *chart*, and *charta*.] By a bill of fare: as, dinner *à la carte*, that is, a dinner in which only such dishes as have been ordered from the bill of fare are paid for: opposed to *table d'hôte*, in which a fixed charge is made covering the whole meal, whether all the dishes served in regular course are eaten, or only some of them. See *carte*[1], 1.

alack (a-lak'), *interj.* [Early mod. E. *alac*, *alacke*, North. *alake*, *alaik;* according to Skeat, < *a*[9], *ah*, + *lack*, failure, fault, disgrace. Otherwise explained as a variation of *alas*, q. v.; the phonetic change is unusual, but interjections are unstable. Also shortened to *lack*.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Alack, when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

Alack, alack, his lips be wondrous cold!
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

alackaday (a-lak'a-dā), *interj.* [Also *alack the day!* as if *alas the day! day* being vaguely used. Also shortened to *lackaday*, q. v.] An exclamation expressive of regret or sorrow. Also written *alack the day*. [Now rare.]

Alack the day, . . . I pray you tell me is my boy . . . alive or dead? *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

alacrify (a-lak'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alacrified*, ppr. *alacrifying*. [< L. *alacer*, *alacris*, cheerful, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make cheerful; rouse to action; excite. [Rare.]

alacrious† (a-lak'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *alacer*, *alacris*, lively, brisk, quick, eager, active, cheerful (> It. *allegro* = OF. *alegre*: see *allegro* and *aleger*), + *-ous*.] Acting with alacrity; cheerfully prompt or brisk.

'Twere well if we were a little more *alacrious* and exact in the performance of the duty.
Hammond, Works, IV. 550.

alacriously† (a-lak'ri-us-li), *adv.* With alacrity; briskly.

alacriousness† (a-lak'ri-us-nes), *n.* Alacrity; cheerful briskness.

To infuse some life, some *alacriousness* into you.
Hammond, Sermons, p. 553.

alacritous (a-lak'ri-tus), *a.* [< *alacrity* + *-ous*.] Brisk; lively; cheerful; full of alacrity. *Hawthorne*.

alacrity (a-lak'ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *alacrité* = It. *alacrità*, < L. *alacrita(t-)s*, liveliness, briskness, < *alacer*, *alacris*, lively, brisk: see *alacrious*.] **1.** Liveliness; briskness; sprightliness.—**2.** Cheerful readiness or promptitude; cheerful willingness.

I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Hence—**3.** Readiness; quickness; swiftness.

With a dream's *alacrity* of change,
The priest, and the swart fisher by his side,
Beheld the Eternal City lift its domes.
Whittier, Dream of Pio Nono.

Alactaga (a-lak'ta-gä), *n.* [NL., said to be the native name, in the Mongol Tatar language, of a spotted colt.] A genus of rodent mammals, of the family *Dipodidæ*, or jerboas, of the murine series of the suborder *Simplicidentata*, order *Rodentia*. It belongs to the same subfamily (*Dipodinæ*) as the true jerboas of the genus *Dipus*, but is distinguished from them by having hind feet with 5 toes instead of 3, plain instead of grooved upper incisors, a small upper premolar on each side, and certain cranial characters resulting from less development of the occipital region of the skull. The best-known species is *A. jaculus*, which resembles a jerboa, but is larger, with a longer, tufted tail. It is yellowish above and white beneath, moves on all-fours as well as by leaping, lives in colonies in underground burrows, and hibernates in winter. Species of the genus occur throughout a large part of central Asia, Syria, Arabia, etc., and also in northern Africa. They are commonly called jumping rabbits.

à la cuisse (ä lä kwēs). [F., at the thigh: see *à la* and *cuisse*.] Literally, at the thigh: applied in *her.* to a leg used as a bearing, when it is erased or couped in the middle of the thigh.



A hawk's leg erased à la cuisse, belled, jessed, and varveled. (From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry.")

Aladdinist (a-lad'in-ist), *n.* [< *Aladdin*, a learned divine under Mohammed II. and Bajazet II., + *-ist*. The name *Aladdin*, Ar. *Aʻl-ad-dīn*, means 'height of faith or religion'; < *aʻlā*, height, acme, *ʻalīy*, high, + *al*, the, + *dīn*, faith, creed.] A free-thinker among the Mohammedans.

Aladdinize (a-lad'in-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Aladdinized*, ppr. *Aladdinizing*. [< *Aladdin*, the possessor of the magic lamp, in the "Arabian Nights," a common personal name (see *Aladdinist*), + *-ize*.] To transform as if by magic. *N. E. D.*

aladja (al-a-jä'), *n.* [Prob. the same as *alatcha*, both appar. repr. Turk. *alaja*, spotted, streaked, < *ala*, spotted, + *-ja*, an adj. formative.] A cotton stuff made throughout Turkey and Greece; nearly the same as *alatcha* (which see).

alæ, *n.* Plural of *ala*.

alagai (al'a-gī), *n.* [Cf. *aladja*.] A mixed textile fabric of silk and cotton, obtained from southern Russia and Asia Minor.

à-la-grecque, à-la-grec (ä-lä-grek'), *n.* [F., after the Greek (fashion): see *à la* and *Greek*.] In *arch.*, a name for the Greek fret. Sometimes written *aligreek*. See *fret*[3], *n.*

Alahance (al-a-hāns'), *n.* [Prob. of Ar. origin.] A small constellation, better called *Sagitta* (which see).

alaisé (a-lā-zā'), *a.* [F. form, as if pp. of **alaiser*, < *à l'aise*, at ease, easily: see *à la* and *ease*.] In *her.*, same as *humeté*.

Alali, *n.* Plural of *Alalus*.

alalia (a-lā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἀλαλία*, < *ἄλαλος*, not talking: see *Alalus*.] In *pathol.*, partial or complete loss of the power of articulation, due to paralysis of muscles employed in articulating. See *anarthria*.

alalite (al'a-līt), *n.* [< *Ala*, a valley in Piedmont, + *-lite*, < Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] Same as *diopside*.

Alalus (al'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *Alali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἄλαλος*, not talking, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λαλεῖν*, talk.] Haeckel's hypothetical "ape-man," a conjectured genus of mammals, based upon the *Pithecanthropus*, or primitive speechless man, supposed to have made his appearance toward the close of the Tertiary epoch, in what is usually called the human form, but destitute of the power of framing and using speech, as well as of the capacities accompanying that faculty. Haeckel uses the terms *Alalus* and *Pithecanthropus* interchangeably.

The ape-men, or *Alali*, were therefore probably already in existence toward the close of the tertiary epoch.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 182.

alameda (ä-lä-mā'dä), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., a poplar-grove, any public walk planted with trees, < Sp. and Pg. *alamo*, poplar: see *alamo*.] A shaded public walk, especially one planted with poplar-trees. [Parts of America settled by Spaniards.]

alamo (ä'lä-mō), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *alamo*, *alemo*, the poplar; Sp. *álamo blanco*, white poplar, *álamo negro*, 'black poplar,' i. e., alder; prob. (through **almo*, **alno*) < L. *alnus*, alder: see *alder*[1].] The Spanish name of the poplar-tree: applied in Texas and westward, as in Mexico, to species of the cottonwood (*Populus*).

alamodality (ä″lä-mō-dal'i-ti), *n.* [< *alamode* + *-ality*, after *modality*.] Conformity to the prevailing mode or fashion of the times. [Rare.]

Doubtless it hath been selected for me because of its *alamodality*—a good and pregnant word.
Southey, Doctor, interchapter xx.

alamode (ä-lä-mōd'), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [Formerly also *all-a-mode;* < F. *à la mode*, in the manner or fashion: see *à la* and *mode*.] **I.** *adv.* In the fashion; according to the fashion or prevailing mode.

II. *a.* Fashionable; according to some particular fashion.—**Alamode beef, beef alamode** (often, or more commonly, *beef à la mode*), beef larded and stewed or braised with spices, vegetables, fine herbs, wine, etc.

III. *n.* **1**†. A fashion.

For an old man to marry a young wife . . . is become the *A la mode* of the times.
Kennet, tr. of Erasm. Moriæ Enc., p. 44. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A thin glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, etc.

alamort, à la mort (al-a-môrt', ä lä môrt), *a.* [Sometimes written *all amort*, as if *all*, *adv.*, with *amort*, q. v.; < F. *à la mort*, lit. to the death: *à la* (see *à la*); *mort*, < L. *mor(t-)s*, death: see *mortal*.] In a half-dead or moribund condition; depressed; melancholy.

'Tis wrong to bring into a mix'd resort
What makes some sick, and others *a-la-mort*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 292.

alan†, **alant**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *allan*, *alland*, etc., < ME. *alant*, *aland*, *alaunt*, < OF. *alan*, "*allan*, a kind of big, strong, thick-headed and short-snouted dog; the brood whereof came first out of Albania (old Epirus). *Allan de boucherie* is like our mastive, and serves butchers to bring in fierce oxen, and to keep their stalls. *Allan gentil* is like a greyhound in all properties and parts, his thick and short head excepted. *Allan vautre*, a great and ugly cur of that kind (having a big head, hanging lips, and slouching ears), kept only to bait the bear, and wild boar" (Cotgrave), also with excrescent *t*, *alant*, *allant*, It. Sp. *alano* = Pg. *alão*, < ML. *alanus*, a kind of hunting-dog, perhaps named from the *Alani* (L. *Alani*, Gr. *Ἀλανοί*), a Scythian nation upon the Tanais (Don).] **1.** A species of large dog, used to hunt beasts of prey.

Aboute his char ther wenten white *alauntz*
Twenty and mo, as gret as any stere,
To hunten at the leon or the dere.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1290.

2. In *her.*, a mastiff-dog with short ears.



Alan. (From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry.")

Also written *aland*, *alaun*, *alaund*, *alaunt*, etc.

aland[1] (a-land'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *alond*, *alonde*, *o lande*, < AS. *on land* (acc.), *on lande* (dat.): *on*, E. *on*, *a*[3]; *land*, *lande*, E. *land*.] On or at land. [Obsolete or poetical.]

He made his shippe *alonde* for to sette.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2166.

3*d Fish.* Master, I marvel how the fishes live in the sea.
1*st Fish.* Why, as men do *a-land;* the great ones eat up the little ones. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

A well-hooped cask our shipmen brought *aland*
That knew some white-walled city of the Rhine.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 33.

aland[2] (al'and), *n.* [< Dan. *aland*, the chavender, chub, = Icel. *ölun*, **ölunn*, a fish, supposed to be the mackerel, = OS. *alund* (Kluge) = OHG. *alant*, *alunt*, MHG. G. *alant*, the chub or mullet; origin obscure.] A fish, same as *orfe*.

aland[3]†, *n.* Same as *alan*.

alandier (a-lan'dēr), *n.* [Appar. < F. *à landier: à*, to, with; *landier*, andiron: see *andiron*.] A fireplace used in connection with a porcelain-kiln. See *kiln*.

alane (a-lān'), *a.* and *adv.* Scotch form of *alone*.

alanin, alanine (al'a-nin), *n.* [< L. *al(dehyde)* + *-an* (a meaningless syllable) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An amino-acid ($C_3H_7NO_2$) obtained by heating aldehyde ammonia with hydrocyanic acid in presence of an excess of hydrochloric acid; *a*-aminopropionic acid. It forms compounds both with acids and with some of the metals.

alant†, *n.* Same as *alan*.

alantin (a-lan'tin), *n.* [< G. *alant*, OHG. *alant* (origin unknown), elecampane, + E. *-in*[2].] A substance resembling starch, found in the root of elecampane; inulin (which see).

★alar (ā'lär), *a.* [< L. *alaris*, more frequently *alarius* (> E. *alary*), < *ala*, a wing: see *aisle*.] **1.** Pertaining to or having alæ or wings.—**2.** In *bot.*, borne in the forks of a stem; axillary; situ-

ated in the axils or forks of a plant.—**Alar artery and vein,** a small artery and its attendant vein supplying the axilla, usually termed the *alar thoracic* artery and vein.—**Alar cartilage,** the lower lateral cartilages of the nose.—**Alar cells,** in mosses, the cells at the basal angles of a leaf.—**Alar expanse,** or **alar extent,** in *ornith.* and *entom.*, the distance from tip to tip of the spread wings of a bird or an insect.—**Alar flexure.** See *flexure.*—**Alar ligaments,** in *anat.*, two fringe-like folds springing from the ligamentum mucosum of the knee-joint and projecting into the synovial cavity. Also called *plicæ adiposæ* and *marsupium.*

alarget (ą-lärj′), *v. t.* [< ME. *alargen* = OF. **alargir* (cf. OF. *eslargir*, F. *élargir*, with prefix *es-*, < L. *ex-*), < ML. **allargire* (cf. Pr. *alargar* = Sp. Pg. *alargar*, < ML. *allargare*), < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *largire, largare*, enlarge; cf. L. *largiri*, give largess, grant, < *largus*, large: see ★*large*. Cf. *enlarge.*] To enlarge; increase.

Alaria (ą-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *alarius*, < *ala*, a wing: see *aisle.*] A genus of olive-brown algæ, found in the colder parts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The membranous frond is from 3 to 20 feet long and has a thick midrib. *A. esculenta* is variously called *badderlocks, henware,* or *murlins.* The midrib is used as an article of food in some parts of Scotland and Ireland, and in Iceland.

alarm (ą-lärm′), *n.* [Also *alarum*, and abbrev. *larum*, a form, now partly differentiated in meaning, due to rolling the *r;* formerly also *allarm, all arme, all' army;* < ME. *alarme*, used interjectionally, *alarom*, a loud noise (= D. G. Sw. Dan. *alarm*, alarm, noise, by apheresis G. *lärm*, Dan. *larm*), < OF. *alarme*, "an alarum" (Cotgrave), = Pr. *alarma* = Sp. Pg. *alarma*, < It. *allarme*, tumult, fright, alarm, < *all' arme*, to arms!—*alle*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *le*, fem. pl., < L. *illas*, acc. fem. pl. of *ille*, the; *arme*, fem. pl., < L. *arma*, neut. pl., arms: see *arm*².] **1.** A summons to arms, as on the approach of an enemy; hence, any sound, outcry, or information intended to give notice of approaching danger.

> Sound an *alarm* in my holy mountain. Joel ii. 1.
>
> Ready to ride and spread the *alarm*
> Through every Middlesex village and farm.
> *Longfellow*, Paul Revere's Ride.

2†. A hostile attack; a tumult; a broil; a disturbance.

> Remove your siege from my unyielding heart;
> To love's *alarms* it will not ope the gate.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 424.

3. A sudden fear or painful suspense excited by an apprehension of danger; apprehension; fright: as, there is nothing in his illness to cause *alarm.*

> I shook her breast with vague *alarms.*
> *Tennyson*, The Letters.

4. A warning sound; a signal for attention; an urgent call, summons, or notification. Specifically—(*a*) In *fencing*, an appeal or a challenge made by a step or stamp on the ground with the advancing foot. (*b*) In *freemasonry*, a knock at the door of the lodge to give warning, as of the entrance of a candidate for initiation.

5. A self-acting contrivance of any kind used to call attention, rouse from sleep, warn of danger, etc. Such devices are made in a great variety of forms, as, for example, alarm-clocks, fog-bells, fog-whistles, and sounding or whistling buoys; bells to indicate changes in temperature, the opening or shutting of doors, gates, or drawers, the arrival of a given hour, or the condition of telephone- and telegraph-wires; signals to call attention to the escape of gas, steam, water, air, etc.—**Alarm check-valve,** a valve in a steam-boiler usually closed by a spring and opening under the pressure of steam, used to give an alarm when the injector ceases to work or refuses to start.—**Electric alarm.** See *electric.*—**Low-water alarm,** in a steam-boiler, an automatic device for signaling by a whistle when the water falls below or rises above the safety-point.—**Still alarm.** See *still.*

=**Syn. 1.** Alarum, tocsin.—**3.** *Alarm, Apprehension, Fright, Terror, Dismay, Consternation, Panic,* affright, agitation, flutter, perturbation. These words all express degrees of fear in view of possible or certain, perhaps imminent, danger. *Apprehension* is the lowest degree of fear; the mind takes hold of the idea of danger, and without alarm considers the best way of meeting it. *Alarm* is the next stage; by derivation it is the alarum or summons to arms. The feelings are agitated in view of sudden or just-discovered danger to one's self or others. Generally its effect upon the mind is like that of *apprehension;* it energizes rather than overpowers the mental faculties. *Fright, terror,* and *dismay* are higher and perhaps equal degrees of fear; their difference is in kind and in effect. *Fright* affects especially the nerves and senses, being generally the effect of sudden fear. *Terror* may be a later form of fright, or independent and as sudden; it overpowers the understanding and unmans one. *Dismay* appals or breaks down the courage and hope, and therefore, as suggested by its derivation, the disposition to do anything to ward off the peril; what *dismays* one may be the failure or loss of his chosen means of defense. *Fright* and *terror* are often the effect of undefined fears, as in superstition, and are especially used with reference to physical fear. *Consternation* overwhelms the mental faculties by the suddenness or the utterly unexpected greatness of the danger. *Panic* is a peculiar form of fear; it is sudden, demoralizing, a temporary madness of fear, altogether out of proportion to its cause; there may even be no cause discoverable. It is the fear of a mass of people, or, figuratively, of animals.

> It was clear that great *alarm* would be excited throughout Europe if either the Emperor or the Dauphin should become King of Spain.
> *Macaulay*, Mahon's Succession in Spain.
>
> Rip now felt a vague *apprehension* stealing over him; he . . . perceived a strange figure slowly toiling up the rocks. *Irving*, Rip Van Winkle.
>
> To go to bed was to lie awake of cold, with an added shudder of *fright* whenever a loose casement or a waving curtain chose to give you the goose-flesh.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 30.
>
> Shadows to-night
> Have struck more *terror* to the soul of Richard,
> Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.
>
> *Dismay* seized our soldiers, the *panic* spread, increased by the belief that a fresh army had come up and was entering the field. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, II. xiii.
>
> Conceive but for a moment the *consternation* which the approach of an invading army would impress on the peaceful villages in this neighbourhood.
> *R. Hall*, Reflections on War.
>
> Each [the child and the soldier] is liable to *panic*, which is, exactly, the *terror* of ignorance surrendered to the imagination. *Emerson*, Courage.

alarm (ą-lärm′), *v.* [< *alarm, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To call to arms for defense; give notice of danger to; rouse to vigilance and exertions for safety: as, *alarm* the watch.

> A countryman had come in and *alarmed* the Signoria before it was light, else the city would have been taken by surprise. *George Eliot*, Romola, II. liv.

2. To surprise with apprehension of danger; disturb with sudden fear; fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil.

> Pan flies *alarm'd* into the neighbouring woods,
> And frighted nymphs dive down into the floods.
> *Dryden*, Art of Poetry, ii. 245.
>
> A screech-owl at midnight has *alarmed* a family more than a band of robbers. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

II.† *intrans.* To give an alarm.

> Now, valiant chiefs! since heaven itself *alarms,*
> Unite. *Pope*, Iliad, ii. 93.

alarmable (ą-lär′mą-bl), *a.* [< *alarm* + *-able.*] Liable to be alarmed or frightened.

alarm-bell (ą-lärm′bel), *n.* A bell used in giving notice of danger, as from the approach of an enemy, from fire, etc.

> On the gates *alarm-bells* or watch-bells.
> *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, iii.

alarm-bird (ą-lärm′bėrd), *n.* A species of turaco, *Schizorhis zonurus*, of Africa.

alarm-clock (ą-lärm′klok), *n.* A clock which can be so set as to make a loud and continued noise at a particular time, in order to arouse from sleep or attract attention.

alarm-compass (ą-lärm′kum″pas), *n.* A mariner's compass having an electrical attachment for indicating by an alarm any deviation of the ship from its course.

alarm-funnel (ą-lärm′fun″el), *n.* A form of funnel for use in filling casks or barrels, so constructed that when the liquid has risen to a certain height in the cask a bell is rung.

alarm-gage (ą-lärm′gāj), *n.* A contrivance for indicating automatically, by an alarm, when pressure, as in a steam-boiler or an air-compressor, reaches a certain point.

alarm-gun (ą-lärm′gun), *n.* A gun fired as a signal of alarm.

alarmingly (ą-lär′ming-li), *adv.* In an alarming manner; with alarm; in a manner or degree to excite apprehension.

> This mode of travelling . . . seemed to our ancestors wonderfully, and indeed *alarmingly*, rapid.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

alarmism (ą-lär′mizm), *n.* [< *alarm* + *-ism.*] A tendency to create alarms, or to be alarmed needlessly; a state of needless alarm; the condition or practice of an alarmist. [Rare.]

alarmist (ą-lär′mist), *n.* [< *alarm* + *-ist;* = F. *alarmiste.*] One who excites alarm; one who is prone to raise an alarm, as by exaggerating bad news or prophesying calamities, particularly in regard to political or social matters.

> He was frightened into a fanatical royalist, and became one of the most extravagant *alarmists* of those wretched times. *Macaulay*, Walpole's Letters.
>
> It was as he approached fourscore, during the Administration of Sir Robert Peel, that the Duke [of Wellington] became an *alarmist.* *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 121.

alarm-lock (ą-lärm′lok), *n.* A lock, padlock, bolt, latch, or knob so arranged that a bell is caused to ring by any movement of its parts, or by any attempt to open the door, till, or the like, to which it is fastened.

alarm-post (ą-lärm′pōst), *n.* A position to which troops are to repair in case of an alarm.

alarm-watch (ą-lärm′woch), *n.* A watch provided with an alarm which can be set to strike at a given moment, in order to attract attention.

> You shall have a gold *alarm-watch*, which, as there may be cause, shall awake you. *Sir T. Herbert*, Memoirs.

alarum (ą-lar′um or a-lär′um), *n.* [A form of *alarm*, due to a strong rolling of the *r:* see *alarm, n.*] Same as *alarm*, but now used only in sense 4, except poetically.

> A flourish, trumpets! strike *alarum*, drums!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.
>
> The dread *alarum* should make the earth quake to its centre. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.
>
> She had an *alarum* to call her up early.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

alarum (ą-lar′um or a-lär′um), *v. t.* Same as *alarm.*

> Wither'd murther,
> *Alarum'd* by his sentinel, the wolf.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

alarum-bell (ą-lar′um-bel), *n.* Same as *alarm-bell.*

> No citizen can lie down secure that he shall not be roused by the *alarum-bell*, to repel or avenge an injury.
> *Macaulay*, Dante.

alary (ā′lą-ri), *a.* [< L. *alarius:* see *alar.*] **1.** Relating to wings or wing-like parts; being wing-like. Specifically applied, in *entom.*, to certain muscles passing in pairs from the walls of the pericardial chamber of some insects to the abdominal parietes. See *alæ cordis*, under *ala.*

> The *alary* system of insects.
> *Wollaston*, Variation of Species, p. 45.
>
> The *alary* muscles, which in most insects are fan-shaped, and lie in pairs, opposite one another, on each side of the heart, either unite in the middle line, or are inserted into a sort of fascia, on the sternal aspect of the heart, to which organ they are not directly attached.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 373.

2. In *anat.* and *bot.*, wing-shaped.

alas (ą-lăs′), *interj.* [Early mod. E. also abbr. *las, lass;* < ME. *alas, allas, alaas, allaas, alace, allace,* < OF. *a las, ha las, hai las* (later *helas*, also abbr. *las;* mod. F. *hélas;* = Pr. *ai lasso* = It. *ahi lasso*), < *a*, ah! (< L. *ah*, ah!), + *las*, wretched, < L. *lassus*, weary: see *lassitude.*] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil: in old writers sometimes followed by *the day* or *the while:* as, *alas the day, alas the while.* See *alackaday.*

> For pale and wanne he was (*alas the while!*).
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Jan.
>
> *Alas, the day!* I never gave him cause.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4.
>
> *Alas* for those who never sing,
> But die with all their music in them.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Voiceless.

Alascan (ą-las′kąn), *n.* A name given to a foreign Protestant in England during the reign of Edward VI. So called from John Laski or Alasco, a Polish refugee of noble birth who was made superintendent of the foreign churches in London.

alaskaite (ą-las′ką-īt), *n.* [Better **alaskite*, < *Alaska* (see def.) + *-ite*².] An argentiferous variety of galenobismutite found at the Alaska mine in Colorado.

Alaskan (ą-las′kąn), *a.* Of or belonging to the peninsula or territory of Alaska in N. W. America; growing or found in Alaska: as, "*Alaskan* cedar," *Science*, IV. 475.

★alastor (a-las′tor), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀλάστωρ, the avenging deity, lit. the unforgetting; cf. ἄλαστος, not to be forgotten, unceasing, < *ἀ-* priv. + **λαστός*, verbal adj. of *λαθεῖν*, forget.] A relentless avenging spirit; a nemesis. *N. E. D.*

Alata (ā-lā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *alatus*, winged: see *alate*².] A name given by Lamarck to a combination of the molluscan families *Strombidæ, Aporrhaidæ,* and *Struthiolariidæ*, having reference to the expanded wing-like outer lip of the shell. See *wingshell.*

alatcha (ä-lä-chä′), *n.* [See *aladja.*] A cotton stuff made in central Asia, dyed in the thread, and woven with white stripes on a blue ground. *E. Schuyler*, Turkistan, I. 5.

alate¹† (ą-lāt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*⁴ for *of* + *late.*] Of late; lately.

> Where chilling frosts *alate* did nip,
> There flasheth now a fire. *Greene*, Doralicia.

alate², **alated** (ā′lāt, ā′lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *alatus*, winged, < *ala*, wing: see *aisle.*] **1.** Winged; having membranous expansions like wings.

> But the Harpies *alate*
> In the storm came, and swept off the maidens.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Poems (1878), p. 219.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, applied to stems and leaf-stalks with the edges or angles longitudinally expanded into leaf-like borders, or to other organs having membranous expansions: opposed to *apterous.* (*b*) In *conch.*, having an expanded lip: applied to shells. See cut under *Aporrhaidæ.*

2. In *arch.*, having wings, as a building: as, "an *alate* temple," *Stukeley*, Palæographia Sacra (1763), p. 73.

a latere (ā lat′ę-rē). [L., from the side: *a* for *ab*, from; *latere*, abl. of *latus*, side: see *lateral.*] From the side; from beside a person: used in the phrase *legate a latere.* See *legate.*

alatern (al′ạ-tėrn), *n.* Same as *alaternus*.

alaternus (al-ạ-tėr′nus), *n.* [The L. name (Pliny).] A species of *Rhamnus*, or buckthorn, often planted in English gardens, *Rhamnus Alaternus*. See *Rhamnus*.

alation (ā-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *alatus*, winged: see *alate*[2].] **1.** A winged condition; the state of being winged or of having wings, as a bat, or parts resembling wings, as a plant.—**2.** The manner of formation or disposition of the wings, especially in insects.



Glass *a latticinio*.

alatrate†, *v. t.* See *allatrate*.

a latticinio (ä lät-ti-chē′ni-ō). [It.: *a*, < L. *ad*, to; *latticinio*, < L. *lacticinium*, milk-food, < *lac*(*t*-), milk: see *lactation*.] (Decorated) with lines or bands of opaque white glass, buried in the transparent body of the vessel: said of ornamental glass, such as that made in Murano, near Venice.

Alauda (a-lâ′dạ), *n.* [L., the lark; according to Pliny, Suetonius, and Gregory of Tours, a Gaulish or Celtic word (cf. Bret. *alchoueder*, *alchouedez*, the lark); said to be "lit. 'great songstress,' from *al*, high or great, and *aud*, song." The W. name *uchedydd*, lit. 'soarer,' is a different word. Hence It. *aloda* = Sp. *alondra*, OSp. *aluda*, *aloa* = Pr. *alauza* = OF. *aloe*, with dim. ML. *laudula*, *laudila*, It. *allodola*, *lodola* (dial. *lodana*), and OIt. *alodetta*, *allodetta* = OSp. *alocta* = Pr. *alauzeta* = F. *alouette*, the lark. Cf. *calandra* and *lark*[1].] A genus of birds, typical of the family *Alaudidæ*, or larks. The genus was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now restricted to such species as the skylark, *A. arvensis*, and the woodlark, *A. arborea*. The species of *Alauda* proper are natives of the old world, and inhabit chiefly its northern portions; they are small, plain-colored, spotted, and streaked birds; they nest on the ground, and are noted for singing as they soar aloft, and for the delicacy of their flesh. See *Alaudidæ* and *lark*[1].



Woodlark (*Alauda arborea*).

Alaudidæ (a-lâ′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alauda* + *-idæ*.] The lark family; a family of birds, of the order *Passeres* and suborder *Oscines*. They are notably distinguished from other oscine *Passeres* by having the tarsi scutellate behind, and are therefore referred by some to a special series, *Oscines scutelliplantares*, in distinction from most other *Oscines*, which are laminiplantar. By others, however, the *Alaudidæ* have been ranked as a subfamily, *Alaudinæ*, under *Fringillidæ*. The hallux bears a lengthened straightened claw. There are many genera and species, mostly of the old world, and especially of Africa; only one genus, *Eremophila* or *Otocorys*, the shore or horned lark, is indigenous to America. The *Alaudidæ* are mostly migratory; they inhabit open country, nest on the ground, lay colored eggs, and sing as they soar; some of the species are gregarious. See *Alauda* and *lark*[1].

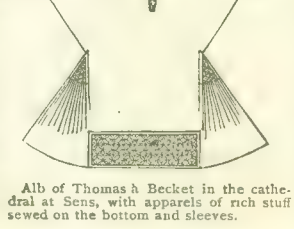
Alaudinæ (al-â-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alauda* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of larks. The term represents—(*a*) A subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, including all larks. [Disused.] (*b*) A subfamily of *Alaudidæ*, including the typical larks represented by the genus *Alauda* and its immediate allies.

alaudine (a-lâ′din), *a.* [< *Alauda* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a lark; pertaining to the *Alaudidæ* or lark family.

There is . . . abundant evidence of the susceptibility of the *Alaudine* structure to modification from external circumstances. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 316.

alaunt, alaundt, alauntt, *n.* Same as *alan*.

Alaus (a-lā′us), *n.* [NL., in form < Gr. *ἀλαός*, blind, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λάειν*, see; but said to be based on *ἀλᾶσθαι*, wander, roam, stray.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*. *A. oculatus*, one of the largest of the North American snapping-beetles, is a well-known species upward of 1½ inches long. It has two velvety black spots encircled with white on the prothorax, and white dots scattered over the whole surface; its larvæ live in decaying wood.



Alb of Thomas à Becket in the cathedral at Sens, with apparels of rich stuff sewed on the bottom and sleeves.

Alausa (a-lâ′sä), *n.* Same as *Alosa*.

alb[1] (alb), *n.* [< ME. *albe*, < AS. *albe*, < ML. *alba* (sc. *vestis*, garment), fem. of L. *albus*, white: see *aube*, the French form.] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* (and in many Anglican churches), a white linen robe, with tight sleeves, worn at the celebration of the eucharist under the chasuble, cope, or dalmatic by the officiating priest and his assistants. It reaches to the feet, and is bound around the waist by a girdle called the *alb-cord*. Usually it is ornamented at the edges and wrists with embroidery or lace-work. The alb was formerly the common dress of the clergy. Colored albs have been used in the service of the English Church. The corresponding garment in the Greek Church is the stoicharion (which see).

A white *albe* plain with a vestment or cope.
Book of Common Prayer (1549).

Each priest adorn'd was in a surplice white;
The bishops donn'd their *albs* and copes of state.
Fairfax, Tasso, ii. 4.

2. In the *early church*, a white garment worn from the Saturday before Easter until the first Sunday after Easter by the newly baptized.

Formerly also written *alba*, *albe*.

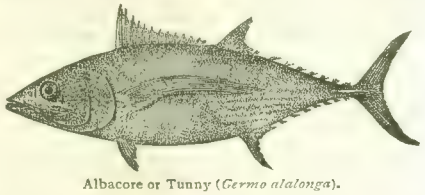
Apparels of the alb, square pieces of embroidery in colors or precious orphrey-work sewed or otherwise fastened upon the alb, commonly in six places: much used between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries.

alb[2] (alb), *n.* [Turk.] A small Turkish coin, nearly equal in value to a cent.

alba (al′bạ), *n.* [NL. (sc. *substantia*), fem. of L. *albus*, white, used as a noun.] White fibrous nerve-tissue, as distinguished from the gray or cellular.

The *alba* constitutes the columns of the myelon, etc.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 472.

★**albacore** (al′bạ-kōr), *n.* [Also formerly written *albecore*, *albocore* (cf. F. "*albacore*, a certain



Albacore or Tunny (*Germo alalonga*).

fish in the Indian sea, which is very good meat," Cotgrave), < Pg. *albacor*, *albacora*, *albecora* = Sp. *albacora*, an albacore, < Ar. *al*, the, + *bukr*, pl. *bakārat*, a young camel, a heifer.] **1.** A name given to several fishes of the tunny or mackerel kind, specifically to the germon or long-finned tunny, *Orcynus germo* or *O. alalonga*. See *Orcynus* and *tunny*.—**2.** The *Lichia glauca*, a fish of the family *Carangidæ*. *Couch*.

Also written *albicore*.

albadara (al-ba-dä′rạ), *n.* The Arabic cabalistic name for the basal or sesamoid joint of the great toe, to which extraordinary properties were anciently ascribed.

alban (al′ban), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white, + *-an*.] A white resinous substance extracted from gutta-percha by alcohol or ether. *Ure*, Dict., I. 41.

Albanenses (al-ba-nen′sēz), *n. pl.* [ML., < *Albi* in Piedmont.] One of the sects embraced under the general name Cathari (which see).

Albanensian (al-ba-nen′si-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Albanenses.

II. *n.* A member of the sect of the Albanenses.

Albanian (al-bā′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Albania*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to modern Albania, or to its inhabitants, or their language, manners, customs, etc.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Albania, a division of European Turkey, comprising the greater part of the ancient Epirus, and parts of Illyria and Macedonia.—**2.** *pl.* Light cavalry, formerly recruited in Albania and the neighboring lands, and armed according to the Levantine fashion of the time. There was such a corps in the service of Charles VIII. and of Louis XII. of France. See *argolet* and *estradiot*.



Albarello. Italian glazed pottery, 17th century.

3. The language of Albania, possessing strongly marked dialects, and usually classed as Aryan or Indo-European.

[The adjective and noun also apply to ancient Albania, on the western coast of the Caspian sea: as, the *Albanian* Gates (*Albaniæ Pylæ*, now the pass of Derbend).]

albarello (al-ba-rel′ō), *n.* [It. *albarello*, *albèrello*, a vase, dim. of *albero*, OIt. *albore*, < L. *arbor*, a tree.] An earthen vessel, cylindrical in general shape, the sides externally concave, used in the fifteenth century and later as a drug-pot.

albarium (al-bā′ri-um), *n.* [L. (sc. *opus*, work), white stucco; neut. of *albarius*, pertaining to the whitening of walls. Cf. *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white.] A stucco or white lime obtained from burnt marble. *McElrath; Simmonds*.

albata (al-bā′tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *albata*, fem. of *albatus*, clothed in white, made white, pp. of *albare*, make white, < *albus*, white.] An alloy consisting of a combination of nickel, zinc, and copper united in various proportions, often with antimony, iron, lead, tin, and silver. It is a white metal, resembling silver in appearance, and is made into spoons, forks, teapots, etc. Also called *British plate* and *German silver*.

He was not the genuine article, but a substitute, a kind of *albata*. *G. A. Sala*, Baddington Peerage, II. 232.

Albati (al-bā′tī), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of L. *albatus*, clothed in white: see *albata*.] A body of fanatics who about 1400 appeared in Italy as penitents, clad in white garments. They were suppressed by the pope. Also called *White Brethren*.

albatross (al′bạ-trôs), *n.* [Formerly *albitross*, *albetross*, also *algatross* (cf. D. *albatros* = G. *albatross* (but D. usually *stormvogel*, G. *sturmvogel*, 'storm-bird') = F. *albatros*, formerly *algatros*, = It. *albatro* = Sp. *albatrosle* = Pg. *albatroz*, all prob. from or affected by the E. form), a modification (*alc-*, *alg-* changed to *alb-*, prob. in allusion to L. *albus*, white) of Pg. *alcatraz*, a seafowl, cormorant, albatross, orig. a pelican: see *alcatras*.] **1.** A web-footed sea-bird of the petrel family, *Procellariidæ*, and subfamily *Diomedeinæ*. About 12 species of albatross are known, all except the sooty albatross, *Phæbetria fuliginosa*, belonging to the genus *Diomedea*. They are distinguished as a group from other birds of the petrel family by having the hind toe rudimentary, and the tubular nostrils separated, one on each side of the base of the upper mandible. The bill is stout and hooked at the end, the wings are very long, the tail and feet short, and the stature is very great. Albatrosses inhabit the southern seas at large, and the whole Pacific ocean, but not the northern Atlantic. Some of them are the largest known sea-birds, and all are noted for their powers of flight, sailing for hours, and in any direction with reference to the wind, without visible movement of the wings. They nest on the ground, and lay a single white egg. They are very voracious, may be caught with a hook and line baited with pork, and when taken on board a vessel are observed to walk with difficulty. One of the commonest and best-known species is the wandering albatross, *D. exulans*; it is also the largest species, having a stretch of wings of about 12 feet—an assigned dimension of 17½ feet being either a great exaggeration or highly exceptional. This bird is mostly white, with dark markings on the upper parts, flesh-colored feet, and a yellow bill. The short-tailed albatross, *D. brachyura*, is a related but smaller species. It goes far north in the Pacific ocean, where is also found the black-footed albatross, *D. nigripes* of Audubon. The yellow-nosed albatross is *D. chlororhynchus*, to which another species, *D. culminata*, is closely related; these, and *D. melanophrys*, are among the smaller species, and of about the size of the sooty albatross. The latter is wholly dark-colored. From their habit of following ships for days together without resting, albatrosses are regarded with feelings of attachment and superstitious awe by sailors, it being considered unlucky to kill one. Coleridge has availed himself of this feeling in his "Ancient Mariner." Also spelled *albatros*, and in New Latin form *albatrus*, as either a generic or a specific designation.



Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*).

2. A thin untwilled woolen material used for women's dresses.

albe[1], *n.* See *alb*[1].

albe[2]†, **albeet**, *conj.* Same as *albeit*. *Spenser*.

★**albedo** (al-bē′dō), *n.* [L., whiteness, < *albus*, white.] Whiteness; specifically, the ratio between the quantity of light falling upon a surface and that irregularly reflected by it.

albeit (âl-bē′it), *conj.* [< ME. *al be it, al be it that*, like *al be that, al were it so that*, etc., in concessive clauses, *al* being the adv. *all*, found also joined with *though* and *if*, with the subjunctive of the verb *be:* see *all*, *adv.*, 2 (*b*), and cf. *although*.] Although; notwithstanding that.

Whereas ye say, The Lord saith it; *albeit* I have not spoken. Ezek. xiii. 7.

Albeit so mask'd, Madam, I love the truth.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Albert cloth. See *cloth*.

Albert coal. Same as *albertite*.

Albertia (al-bėr′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Albert* (Prince Albert).] 1. A genus of free *Rotifera*, or wheel-animalcules, having a lengthened and vermiform body, and the trochal disk reduced to a small ciliated lip around the mouth. Held by Schmarda to constitute with the genus *Seison* a separate group, *Perosotrocha*. They are internal parasites of various oligochætous annelids, such as the earthworm.

2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Rondani*, 1843. —3. A genus of cœlenterates. *Thomson*, 1878.

Alberti bass. See *bass*[3].

Albertiidæ (al-bėr-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Albertia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers, or wheel-animalcules, of which the genus *Albertia* is the type. See *Albertia*.

Albertine (al′bėr-tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the younger and royal branch of the Saxon house which descended from Albert (G. *Albrecht*), Duke of Saxony (1443–1500).—**Albertine tracts,** pamphlets dealing with economic subjects, written about 1530 under the auspices of the Albertine branch of the Saxon house, and in opposition to a debasement of the currency proposed by the Ernestine branch of the same house.

The *Albertine tracts*, according to Roscher, exhibit such sound views of the conditions and evidences of national wealth, of the nature of money and trade, and of the rights and duties of Governments in relation to economic action, that he regards the unknown author as entitled to a place beside Raleigh and the other English "colonial-theorists" of the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 356.

Albertist (al′bėr-tist), *n.* [< ML. *Albertistæ*, pl., < *Albertus*, Albert.] An adherent of the philosophy of Albertus Magnus, a German scholastic philosopher (1193–1280). The Albertists were only recognized as a distinct school in the university of Cologne in the fifteenth century. This school was an offshoot from that of the Thomists, from which it differed concerning many points of logic, physics, and theology. It was attached to the college of St. Lawrence. The differences which separated the Albertists from the Thomists were insignificant. Among other points, the former held that logic is a speculative, not a practical, discipline; that universals *in re* and *post rem* are identical (see *universal*, *n.*); and that the principle of individuation (which see) is matter.

albertite (al′bėr-tīt), *n.* [< the *Albert* mine in New Brunswick, where this mineral was first found, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrocarbon, pitch-like in appearance, and related to asphaltum, but not so fusible nor so soluble in benzine or ether. It fills a fissure in the lower carboniferous rocks at the Albert mine in New Brunswick. It is used in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and of illuminating and lubricating oils. Also called *Albert coal*.

albertype (al′bėr-tīp), *n.* [< Joseph *Albert*, name of the inventor, + *type*.] 1. A method of direct printing in ink from photographic (gelatin) plates. See *photolithography*.—2. A picture produced by this method.

albescence (al-bes′ens), *n.* [< *albescent*.] The act or state of growing white or whitish.

albescent (al-bes′ent), *a.* [< L. *albescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *albescere*, become white, inceptive of *albere*, be white, < *albus*, white.] Becoming white or whitish; moderately white; of a pale, hoary aspect; bleached; blanched.

albespine† (al′be-spīn), *n.* [< ME. *albespyne*, < OF. *albespine*, later *aubespine*, mod. F. *aubépine* = Pr. *albespin*, < ML. **alba spinus*, the white-thorn (-tree), in ref. to the whiteness of its bark as contrasted with the blackthorn: L. *alba*, fem. of *albus*, white; *spinus*, the blackthorn, sloe-tree, < *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] The hawthorn, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*.

albicans (al′bi-kanz), *n.*; pl. *albicantia* (al-bi-kan′shi-ạ). [NL., sc. *corpus*, body: see *albicant*.] One of the corpora albicantia of the brain. See *corpora albicantia*, under *corpus*.

albicant (al′bi-kant), *a.* [< L. *albican(t-)s*, ppr. of *albicare*, be white, < *albus*, white.] Becoming or growing white. *N. E. D.*

albicantia, *n.* Plural of *albicans*.

albication (al-bi-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *albicare*, pp. **albicatus*, be white: see *albicant*.] In *bot.*, a growing white; a development of white patches in the foliage of plants.

albicore (al′bi-kōr), *n.* See *albacore*.

albification† (al″bi-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *albificacioun*, < ML. *albificatio(n-)*, < *albificare*, whiten: see *albify*.] In *alchemy*, the act or process of making white. *Chaucer*.

albiflorous (al-bi-flō′rus), *a.* [< NL. *albiflorus*, < L. *albus*, white, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] In *bot.*, having white flowers.

albify† (al′bi-fī), *v. t.* [< ML. *albificare*, < L. *albus*, white, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To make white; whiten.

Albigenses (al-bi-jen′sēz), *n. pl.* [ML., > F. *Albigeois*, inhabitants of *Albi*.] A collective name for the members of several anti-sacerdotal sects in the south of France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries: so called from Albi, in Languedoc, where they were dominant. They revolted from the Church of Rome, were charged with Manichæan errors, and were so vigorously persecuted that, as sects, they had in great part disappeared by the end of the thirteenth century.

Albigensian (al-bi-jen′si-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Albigenses.

By the middle of the fifteenth century, the *Albigensian* heresy had been nearly extirpated.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

II. *n.* One of the Albigenses.

albin (al′bin), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white. See *albino*.] A mineral of an opaque white color, a much altered variety of Bohemian apophyllite.

albiness (al-bī′nes), *n.* [< *albino* + *-ess*.] A female albino.

In them [the negative blondes] the soul has often become pale with that blanching of the hair and loss of color in the eyes which makes them approach the character of *albinesses*.
O. W. Holmes, The Professor.

albinism (al′bi-nizm), *n.* [< *albino* + *-ism*; = F. *albinisme* = Pg. *albinismo*.] The state or condition of being an albino; leucopathy; leucism. In *bot.*, a condition of flowers or leaves in which they are white instead of having their ordinary colors, owing to a persistent deficiency of the usual coloring matter: to be distinguished from *blanching* or *etiolation*, where the color returns on exposure to light. Compare *erythrism*. Also written *albinoism*.

Albinism being well known to be strongly inherited, for instance with white mice and many other quadrupeds, and even white flowers.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 115.

albinistic (al-bi-nis′tik), *a.* Same as *albinotic*.

albino (al-bī′nō), *n.* [< Pg. *albino*, orig. applied ★by the Portuguese to the white negroes they met with on the coast of Africa (= Sp. It. *albino*, > F. *albinos*), < *albo*, now *alvo*, = Sp. It. *albo*, < L. *albus*, white.] 1. A person of pale, milky complexion, with light hair and pink eyes. This abnormal condition appears to depend on an absence of the minute particles of coloring matter which ordinarily occur in the lowest and last-deposited layers of the epidermis or outer skin. Albinos occasionally occur among all races of men.

Hence—2. An animal characterized by the same peculiarity in physical constitution. A perfect albino is pure white, with pink eyes; but there may be every degree of departure from the normal coloration, exhibiting every variation in paleness of color or in spotting or marking with white, such pallid or pied individuals being called *partial albinos*. An albino is always a sport or freak of nature, as when one of a brood of crows or blackbirds is snow-white; but albinism tends to become hereditary and thus established, as in the case of white mice, white rabbits, and white poultry. Any albino, therefore, is to be distinguished from an animal that is naturally white, like the snowy heron or polar bear, or that periodically turns white in winter, like the arctic fox, polar hare, or ptarmigan. Some animals are more susceptible to albinism than others, but probably all are liable to the deficiency or total lack of pigment which constitutes this affection.

3. A plant the leaves of which are marked by the absence of chlorophyl, or whose flowers are exceptionally white. See *albinism*.

albinoism (al-bī′nō-izm), *n.* Same as *albinism*.

albinotic (al-bi-not′ik), *a.* [< *albino* + *-otic*, as in *hypnotic* and other words of Gr. origin.] Affected with albinism; exhibiting leucism; being an albino. An equivalent form is *albinistic*.

albione (al-bi-ō′nē), *n.* [NL., after L. *Albion*, a son of Neptune?] A sea-leech; a leech of the genus *Pontobdella*.

albion-metal (al′bi-on-met″al), *n.* [< *Albion*, poetic name of England (< L. *Albion*, Gr. Ἀλβίων, an ancient name of Britain), + *metal*.] A combination made by overlaying lead with tin and causing the two to adhere by passing them, under pressure, between rollers.

★**albite** (al′bīt), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white, + *-ite*[2].] A triclinic soda feldspar; a common mineral, usually white or nearly white, occurring in crystals and in cleavable masses in granite veins, also as a constituent of many crystalline rocks, as diorite and some kinds of granite. See *feldspar*.

albitic (al-bit′ik), *a.* [< *albite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of albite; containing albite.

Albizzia (al-bits′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < It. *Albizzi*, a noble family of Tuscany, who first brought the silk-tree into Italy.] A large genus of leguminous plants of tropical Asia and Africa, allied to *Acacia*. Many are trees furnishing a hard, strong, and durable wood. *A. Julibrissin* (the silk-tree) and *A. Lebbek* are frequently cultivated for ornament in the Mediterranean region and in America. The bark of an Abyssinian species, *A. anthelmintica*, known as mesenna or besenna, is an effective tæniafuge.

albo-carbon (al′bō-kär″bon), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white, + E. *carbon*.] A solid residuum of creasote.—**Albo-carbon light,** a light produced by carbureting ordinary burning-gas by the volatilization of albo-carbon, which is placed in cylindrical chambers about a gas-burner.

albolite (al′bō-līt), *n.* Same as *albolith*.

albolith (al′bō-lith), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white, + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] A cement made by mixing pulverized calcined magnesite with fine silica. It forms a hard, durable compound which can be molded, and is found very useful in repairing stonework and as a preservative for various materials of construction.

Alb Sunday. [See *alb*[1] and *Sunday*. Cf. *Whitsunday*.] The first Sunday after Easter: so called because on that day those who had been baptized on Easter eve wore their white robes for the last time. Also called *Low Sunday*.

albuginea (al-bū-jin′ē-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *tunica*) of an assumed L. **albugineus:* see *albugineous*.] In *anat.*, a name (properly tunica albuginea) applied to several membranes: (*a*) To the fibrous covering of the testis beneath the tunica vaginalis (sheathing membrane); (*b*) to the similar fibrous covering of the ovary beneath the peritoneum; (*c*) to the sclerotic or white of the eye.

albuginean (al-bū-jin′ē-ạn), *a.* [< L. *albugo* (*albugin-*), whiteness, a white spot, + *-e-an*.] Same as *albugineous*.

albugineous (al-bū-jin′ē-us), *a.* [< L. as if **albugineus* (> Sp. Pg. It. *albugineo*), the more correct E. form being *albuginous* = F. *albugineux* = Sp. It. *albuginoso*, < L. **albuginosus*, < *albugo* (*albugin-*), whiteness: see *albugo*.] Pertaining to or resembling the white of the eye or of an egg. Equivalent forms are *albuginean* and *albuginous*. —**Albugineous humor,** the aqueous humor of the eye.—**Albugineous tunic,** the albuginea (which see).

albuginitis (al-bū-ji-nī′tis), *n.* [< *albuginea* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tunica albuginea of the testis. See *albuginea*.

albuginous (al-bū′ji-nus), *a.* Same as *albugineous*.

★**albugo** (al-bū′gō), *n.* [L., whiteness, a white spot, < *albus*, white.] A disease of the eye, characterized by deep opacity of the cornea. Sometimes called *leucoma*.

Albula (al′bū-lạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *albulus*, whitish, < *albus*, white: see *able*[2], *ablet*.] A genus of fishes distinguished by their whitish or silvery color, typical of the family *Albulidæ*.

albulid (al′bū-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Albulidæ;* a bonefish, ladyfish, macabé, or French mullet.

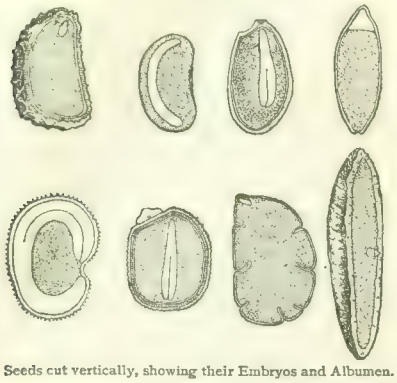
Albulidæ (al-bū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Albula* + *-idæ*.] A family of abdominal fishes having an elongate body covered with silvery scales, conical head with produced overhanging snout, small mouth, and pavement-like teeth on the sphenoid and pterygoid bones. Only one species, *Albula vulpes*, is known. It is generally distributed in tropical seas, and is known in the West Indies and Florida as the *ladyfish* and *bonefish*. It is interesting from modifications of structure of the heart which suggest the ganoids. See cut under *ladyfish*.

Albulina (al-bū-lī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Albula* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of *Clupeidæ*. The technical characters are—the mouth inferior, of moderate width and toothed, the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower, and the intermaxillary juxtaposed to the upper edge of the maxillary bones. The group corresponds to the family *Albulidæ*. Preferably written *Albulinæ*, as a subfamily.

album (al′bum), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *albus*, white.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a white tablet, on which the names of public officers and records of public transactions were written, and which was put up in a public place.—2. A book consisting of blank leaves variously prepared for special purposes, as for the reception or preservation of autographs, photographs, verses, "sentiments," etc.—3. A book expensively printed or bound, containing short selections of poetry or prose, usually illustrated, and intended as a gift or an ornament.—4†. In *law*, ★white (silver) money paid as rent.

albumen (al-bū′men), *n.* [L.; *albumen ovi*, the white of an egg; lit., whiteness, < *albus*, white.] 1. The white of an egg; hence, an animal and vegetable principle which occurs in its purest

natural form in the white of an egg: in the latter sense more correctly called *albumin* (which see).—2. In *bot.*, any form of nutritive matter, whatever its chemical constitution,



Seeds cut vertically, showing their Embryos and Albumen.

stored within the seed and about the embryo. It may be farinaceous, as in the cereals; oily and fleshy, as in many nuts; horny, as in the coffee-berry; or bony, as in the vegetable ivory. Also called *endosperm.*—**Albumen glue.** See *glue.*

albumenize (al-bū′men-īz), *v. t.* See *albuminize.*

albumenoid, *a.* and *n.* See *albuminoid.*

album græcum (al′bum grē′kum). [L.; lit., Greek white.] The dung of dogs, etc., which, from exposure to the air, has become white like chalk. It was formerly used as a medicine, and is still used by tanners to soften leather.

★**albumin** (al-bū′min), *n.* [< L. *album(en)* + *-in*2. See *albumen.*] In *chem.*, a substance named from the Latin for the white of an egg, in which it occurs in its purest natural state (see *albumen*). It is a proximate principle composed of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, with a little sulphur, and enters generally into the composition of the animal and vegetable juices and solids. Animal albumin abounds in the serum of the blood, the vitreous and crystalline humors of the eye, the so-called coagulable lymph, the juices of flesh, etc. Vegetable albumin is found in most vegetable juices and in many seeds; in composition and properties it does not differ greatly from animal albumin. Albumin obtained from eggs or blood-serum is used for giving a lustrous coating to photographic paper, and rarely in some other photographic processes, for fixing colors in printing, and for clarifying syrupy liquids. When heated with such liquids it coagulates and sinks to the bottom, or else rises as a scum, carrying with it the fine suspended particles which had made the liquid turbid. When albumin in solution is digested with a weak acid, it passes into a modification distinguished by the following properties: it is insoluble in water and weak saline solutions, soluble in weak acids or alkalis, and not coagulated by heat. This modification is called *acid albumin.* Similar treatment with a weak or strong alkali produces a substance having nearly the same properties as acid albumin, but called *alkali albumin.* Syntonin is not distinguishable from acid albumin. When a solution of either acid or alkali albumin is neutralized, a neutralization precipitate is obtained. This, dissolved in acid, gives acid albumin; dissolved in alkali, it gives alkali albumin, though there is reason to believe that neither the acid nor the alkali combines chemically with the albumin. Albumin is found in commerce in a dry state, being prepared both from the white of eggs and from the serum of blood; 84 dozen eggs produce about 1.2 gallons of white, which yields 14 per cent. of commercial albumin, while the blood of 5 oxen yields about 2 lbs. Pure albumin, entirely free from mineral matter, begins to coagulate at about 139°, and becomes completely solidified at 167°. Coagulated albumin is a white opaque substance, possessing the property of combining readily with a great many coloring materials, such as fuchsine, aniline violet, purpuramide, etc. It is employed extensively in the arts, as in calico-printing, in which it is used to fix pigments, especially ultramarine, chrome-yellows, etc., upon the fibers of cotton cloth, serving both as a vehicle for the color and as a varnish. With aniline colors, however, it forms a true mordant. See supplement.—**Albumin process,** a little-used process of making photographic plates, in which albumin is used instead of collodion or gelatin.

★**albuminate** (al-bū′mi-nāt), *n.* [< *albumen* (*albumin-*) + *-ate*1.] A body resulting from the action of an alkali upon albumin: a form of denaturization of the native albumins analogous to the production of acid albumin.

albumin-beer (al-bū′min-bēr), *n.* A preserving bath which has been used for some early photographic emulsions, composed of albumin, ammonia, pyrogallic acid, beer, and water.

albuminiferous (al-bū-mi-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *ferre,* bear.] Producing albumin. *W. L. Carpenter.*

albuminiform (al-bū′mi-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-formis,* < *forma,* form.] Formed like or resembling albumin.

★**albuminimeter** (al-bū-mi-nim′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *metrum,* < Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of albumin contained in any liquid.

albuminin (al-bū′mi-nin), *n.* [< *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-in*2.] The substance of the cells inclosing the white of birds' eggs. It contains no nitrogen, and dissolves in caustic potash. Also called *oönin.*

albuminiparous (al-bū-mi-nip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-parus,* < *parere,* produce.] Same as *albuminiferous.*

> At its upper end this latter [duct] has an *albuminiparous* gland attached to it.
> *Gegenbaur,* Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 383.

albuminize (al-bū′mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *albuminized,* ppr. *albuminizing.* [< *albumin* + *-ize.*] To convert into albumin; cover or impregnate with albumin, as paper for the silver-printing of photographs. Also written *albumenize.*

★**albuminoid** (al-bū′mi-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling albumen or albumin.

> During hard work a larger supply than usual of *albuminoid* food is necessary.
> *W. L. Carpenter,* Energy in Nature, p. 192.

Albuminoid disease, lardaceous disease (which see, under *lardaceous*).

II. *n.* A substance resembling albumin; proteid (which see). See supplement.

Also written *albumenoid.*

albuminoidal (al-bū-mi-noi′dal), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of an albuminoid.

albuminone (al-bū′mi-nōn), *n.* Same as *peptone.*

★**albuminose** (al-bū′mi-nōs), *a.* [= F. *albumineux* = It. *albuminoso,* < NL. *albuminosus,* < L. *albumen* (*-min-*): see *albumen, albumin.*] **1.** Full of or containing albumen: applied to the seeds of certain plants, as grain, palms, etc.—**2.** Pertaining to or of the nature of albumin.

albuminosis (al-bū-mi-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-osis.*] A condition of the blood characterized by the presence of more than the usual amount of albumin.

albuminous (al-bū′mi-nus), *a.* Same as *albuminose.*—**Albuminous infiltration.** See *cloudy swelling,* under *cloudy.*

albuminousness (al-bū′mi-nus-nes), *n.* The state of being albuminous.

albumin-paper (al-bū′min-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper sized or coated with albumin, used for ordinary photographic printing.

★**albuminuria** (al-bū-mi-nū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + Gr. *οὖρον,* urine: see *urine.*] In *pathol.*, the presence of albumin in the urine, indicating changes in the blood or in the kidneys.

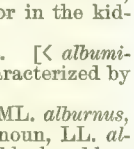
★**albuminuric** (al-bū-mi-nū′rik), *a.* [< *albuminuria* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by albuminuria.

alburn (al′bėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *alburnus,* whitish (see *auburn*), first as a noun, LL. *alburnus,* m., a white fish, prob. the bleak or blay, L. *alburnum,* neut., sap-wood (see *alburnum*), < *albus,* white.] **I.**† *a.* An obsolete form of *auburn.*

II. *n.* **1.** Same as *alburnum.*—**2.** A name sometimes given to the fish commonly called the bleak.

alburnous (al-bėr′nus), *a.* [< *alburnum,* q. v., + *-ous.*] Relating to or of the nature of alburnum.

alburnum (al-bėr′num), *n.* [L., sap-wood, prop. neut. of *alburnus,* which appears in ML. in the sense of 'whitish': see *auburn.*] The lighter-colored and softer part of the wood of exogenous plants, between the inner bark and the heart-wood. It is frequently called *sap-wood,* and is gradually transformed into heart-wood or duramen. Another form is *alburn.*



Alburnum.
aa, alburnum, or sap-wood; *bb,* heart-wood; *c,* pith; *dd,* bark.

Alca (al′ką), *n.* [ML. and NL., < Icel. *alka, álka,* auk: see *auk*1.] The leading genus of the *Alcidæ,* or auk family of birds. It has been made to cover nearly all the species of the family, but is now generally restricted to the great auk, *Alca impennis,* alone or with the razor-billed auk, *A. torda* or *Utamania torda.* See *auk,* and cut in next column.

alcabala (Sp. pron. äl-kä-bä′lä), *n.* Same as *alcavala.*

Alcadæ (al′ką-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcidæ.*

alcahest, alcahestic, etc. See *alkahest,* etc.

Alcaic (al-kā′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Alcaicus,* < Gr. Ἀλκαϊκός, < Ἀλκαῖος, Alcæus.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mytilene, in Lesbos, who flourished about 600 B. C.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of alcaics: as, an *alcaic* strophe. See II.—Alcaic verse. See II.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A line written in one of the measures invented by Alcæus. The most important one of these consists of an anacrusis, a trochee, a spondee, and two dactyls. A second consists of a catalectic iambic pentameter, of which the third foot is always a spondee, and the first may be. A third consists of two dactyls followed



Great Auk (*Alca impennis*).
(From a drawing by R. W. Shufeldt after Audubon.)

by two trochees. Two lines of the first, followed by one of the second and one of the third, constitute the alcaic strophe, the commonest arrangement of alcaics. The following is an example of an alcaic strophe:

> O mighty-mouth'd inventor of harmonies,
> O skill'd to sing of Time or Eternity,
> God-gifted organ-voice of England,
> Milton, a name to resound for ages.
> *Tennyson,* Exper. in Quantity, Alcaics.

alcaid, alcayde (al-kād′; Sp. (*alcaide*) äl-kä′ē-dā), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *alcaide,* formerly *alcayde,* a governor, jailer, warden, < Ar. *al-qāīd,* < *al,* the (see *al*-2), + *qāīd,* leader, governor, prefect, < *qāda,* lead, govern.] In Spain, Portugal, etc., a commander of a fortress; a military officer; also a jailer.

alcalde (al-kal′de; Sp. pron. äl-käl′dā), *n.* [Sp. *alcalde* (in Pg. *alcaide* by confusion with *alcaide,* alcaid), < Ar. *al-qādī,* < *al,* the, + *qādī,* judge (> Turk. *kadi,* > E. *cadi,* q. v.), < *qaḍay,* judge, decide.] In Spain and Portugal, and in countries settled by Spaniards or governed by Spanish law, the mayor of a pueblo or town, who is the head of the municipal council, and is vested with judicial powers similar to those of a justice of the peace.

alcaldeship (al-kal′de-ship), *n.* The office of alcalde.

> The heart of the Spanish local system is the *Alcaldeship.*
> *C. H. Shinn,* Mining Camps, p. 83.

alcali, alcalimeter, alcalizable, etc. See *alkali,* etc.

alcamistre†**, alcamy**†, etc. See *alchemist, alchemy,* etc.

Alcanæ (al-kā′nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcinæ.*

alcanna (al-kan′ą), *n.* [Also written *alcana,* < Sp. *alcana, alcaña* (= Pg. *alcanna*), < Ar. *al-hennā,* < *al,* the, + *hennā,* henna.] Same as *henna.*

Alcantarine (al-kan′ta-rin), *n.* [< Sp. *Alcántara,* a city on the Tagus, lit. the Bridge, < Ar. *al,* the, + *qantarah,* a bridge. Cf. *almucantar.*] A member of a branch of the Franciscans founded in 1555 by St. Peter of Alcántara (whence the name). See *Franciscan.*

alcarraza (al-ka-rä′zą; Sp. pron. äl-kär-rä′thä), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al-kurrāz,* < *al,* the (see *al*-2), + *kurrāz,* an earthen vessel, pitcher.] A vessel made of porous unglazed pottery, used in hot climates for cooling water by the evaporation of the moisture oozing through the substance of the vessel. The effectiveness of the process is greatly increased by exposure to a current of air. In the southwestern United States commonly called *olla.*

alcarsin, *n.* See *alkarsin.*

alcatote†, *n.* [E. dial., also *alkitotle* (*Exmoor Courtship*); origin obscure.] A silly elf or foolish oaf. *Gloss. Exmoor Scolding.*

> Why, you know I [am] an ignorant, unable trifle in such business, an oaf, a simple *alcatote,* an innocent.
> *Ford,* Fancies, iv. 1.

alcatras (al′ką-tras), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *alcatraz,* a pelican, etc., prob. a modification of Pg. *alcatruz* = Sp. *arcaduz, alcaduz,* the bucket of a noria or water-raising wheel, < Ar. *al,* the, + *qādūs,* bucket, < Gr. *κάδος,* a water-vessel; the term "bucket" being applied to the pelican for the same reason that the Arabs call it *saggā,* water-carrier, because it carries water in its pouch (Devic).] A Spanish and Portuguese name loosely applied to sundry large sea-birds,

as the pelican (*Pelecanus*), gannet (*Sula*), albatross (*Diomedea*, especially *D. fuliginosa*), frigate-bird (*Tachypetes aquilus*), etc., but of no exact signification in ornithology.

alcavala (al-ka-vä′lä), *n.* [Sp. *alcabala, alcavala*, < Ar. *al-qabālah*, < *al*, the, + *qabālah*, tax, duty, < *qabala*, receive: see *cabala*.] A tax of one tenth formerly imposed in Spain upon public sales and exchanges, and paid by the seller. Also written *alcabala*.

alcayde. *n.* See *alcaid*.

alcazar (al-kaz′är; Sp. pron. äl-kä′thär), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., a castle, fort, quarter-deck, < Ar. *alqaṣr*, < *al*, the, + *qaṣr*, a fortified place, in pl. a castle.] 1. In Spain, a fortress; a castle; also, a royal palace, even when not fortified.

> He was then conducted to the *alcazar*, and the keys of the fortress were put into his hand.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 21.
>
> The blessed cross was planted in place of the standard of Mahomet, and the banner of the sovereigns floated triumphantly above the *Alcazar*. *Irving*, Granada, p. 516.

2. A name given to certain places of amusement in France and elsewhere, particularly when decorated in the Moorish style.—3. *Naut.*, the quarter-deck.

Alce (al′sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλκη*, elk: see *elk*[1].] A genus of ruminating mammals, comprising the European elk and the American moose: synonymous with *Alces* (which see). See *elk*[1].

Alcedidæ (al-sed′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcedinidæ*.

alcedinid (al-sed′i-nid), *n.* A bird of the family *Alcedinidæ*; a kingfisher or halcyon.

Alcedinidæ (al-sē-din′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcedo* (*Alcedin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, the kingfishers, referred to the order *Fissirostres* when that group was in vogue, sometimes to a group known as *Syndactyli*, now to an order *Picariæ*, which includes many families of non-passerine insessorial birds. However classed, the *Alcedinidæ* form a very natural family of birds, distinguished by the cohesion of the third and fourth toes; the non-serrate tomia of the long, large, straight, and deeply cleft bill; the rudimentary or very small tongue; the small, weak feet, unfitted for progression, usually bare of feathers above the tibio-tarsal joint; the long wings, of 10 primaries; and a short tail, of 12 rectrices. The family includes a number of curious and aberrant forms, among them two genera (*Ceyx* and *Alcyone*) in which the inner front toe is defective. All the *Alcedinidæ* nest in holes and lay white eggs. Their characteristic habit is to sit motionless on the watch for their prey, to dart after it, seize it, and return to their perch. There are about 150 species in various parts of the world, referable to about 20 genera. The family is divided into two subfamilies, *Alcedininæ* and *Daceloninæ*. Sometimes called *Halcyonidæ*. Also *Alcedidæ*.

Alcedininæ (al″sē-di-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcedo* (*Alcedin-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcedinidæ*, embracing the piscivorous or fish-eating as distinguished from the insectivorous kingfishers, or *Daceloninæ*. It consists of about 6 genera and some 50 species; one of the genera, *Ceryle*, includes all the kingfishers of America. The common kingfisher of Europe, *Alcedo ispida*, and the belted kingfisher of North America, *Ceryle alcyon*, are typical examples.

alcedinine (al-sed′i-nin), *a.* [< *Alcedininæ*.] Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Alcedininæ*: applied to the piscivorous as distinguished from the halcyonine kingfishers.

Alcedinoideæ (al″sē-di-noi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcedo* (*Alcedin-*) + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, containing the families *Alcedinidæ*, *Bucerotidæ*, *Momotidæ*, *Todidæ*, and *Meropidæ*.

Alcedo (al-sē′dō), *n.* [L., also improp. *halcedo*, a kingfisher; the same, with different suffix, as Gr. *ἀλκυών*, > L. *alcyon*, *halcyon*, a kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ* and subfamily *Alcedininæ*, giving name to these. *A. ispida* is the common species of Europe. See *Alcedinidæ* and *kingfisher*.

Alcelaphinæ (al-sel-a-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcelaphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bovine antelopes, containing large species, such as those of the genera *Alcelaphus* and *Connochætes*, or the bubaline antelopes of Africa—the hart-beests, blesboks, and gnus. See cut under *blesbok*.

Alcelaphus (al-sel′a-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλκη*, elk, + *ἔλαφος*, deer.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Alcelaphinæ*. The leading species are the bubaline antelope (*A. bubalis*), the hartbeest (*A. caama*), and the blesbok (*A. albifrons*).

Alces (al′sēz), *n.* [L., elk, = Gr. *ἄλκη*, elk, = E. *elk*[1], q. v.] A genus of ruminant mammals of the deer family, *Cervidæ*. They are of immense stature, and have a heavy, ungainly body, very high at the withers; a short, thick neck, with a beard at the throat; a tumid muzzle; broadly palmate horns in the male; long ears; coarse, brittle hair; and no metatarsal gland, but a small tarsal gland covered with reversed hair. The genus includes two North American species, the eastern moose, *A. americanus*, and the larger *A. gigas* of Alaska. The elk of northern Europe is *A. malchis*. See *elk*[1], 2, and *moose*.

alchemic (al-kem′ik), *a.* [Formerly *alchymic* = F. *alchimique*, < ML. *alchimicus*, < *alchimia*, alchemy: see *alchemy*, and cf. *chemic*.] Relating to or produced by alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymic*.

> At last lowered into the semi-conscious *alchemic* state wherein misery turns to habit.
> *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 138.

alchemical (al-kem′i-kal), *a.* Same as *alchemic*.

alchemically (al-kem′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an alchemic manner; by means of alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymically*.

> Lully would prove it *alchemically*.
> *Camden*, Remains, Money.

alchemist (al′ke-mist), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alchymist, alchimist, alcumist, alkemyste* (also with added term. *-er*[1], **alchemister, alchymister, alchimister*, < ME. *alcamister, alkamystere, alkamystre*), < OF. *alkemiste, alquemiste*, mod. F. *alchimiste* = Sp. *alquimista* = Pg. It. *alchimista*, < ML. *alchymista*, < *alchymia*: see *alchemy* and *-ist*.] One who practises or is versed in alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymist*.

> You are an *alchymist*, make gold of that.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1.

alchemister†, *n.* Same as *alchemist*.

alchemistic (al-ke-mis′tik), *a.* Relating to or practising alchemy.

> Paracelsus informs us that the composition of his "triple panacea" can be described only in the language of *alchemistic* adepts. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 64.

alchemistical (al-ke-mis′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *alchemistic*.

> Irregular, secular ale, courageous, contagious ale, *alcumistical* ale.
> *Dekker and Webster* (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, i. 2.

alchemistry (al-kem′is-tri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alchymistry, alchumistrie, alcumistrie*: see *alchemist* and *-ry*. Cf. *chemistry*.] Alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymistry*.

alchemize (al′ke-mīz), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *alchymize, alcumize, -ise*; < *alchemy* + *-ize*.] To change by alchemy; transmute, as metals. *Lovelace.* [Rare.]

> That which becks
> Our ready minds to fellowship divine,
> A fellowship with essence; till we shine
> Full *alchemiz'd* and free of space.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i. 781.

alchemy (al′ke-mi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alchymy, alcumy, alcomy, alcamy, alkimy*, etc., < ME. *alkamye*; also *alknamye, alkenamye, alcamyne*, and hence *alconomie, alconomy, alconomye* (simulating *astronomy*); < OF. *alkemie*, also assibilated *alchemie* (mod. F. *alchimie*), also *arkemie, arquemie*, = Pr. *alkimia* = Sp. Pg. *alquimia* (Pg. also *alchimia*) = It. *alchimia*, < ML. *alchimia, alchymia*, < MGr. *ἀρχημία*, < Ar. *alkīmīa*, < *al*, the (see *al-*[2]), + *kīmīa*, < MGr. *χημεία*, also *χημία*, alchemy, defined by Suidas as *ἡ τοῦ ἀργυροῦ καὶ χρυσοῦ κατασκευή*, i. e., the preparation of silver and gold. Joannes Antiochenus says that Diocletian burned the books of the Egyptians *περὶ χημίας ἀργυροῦ καὶ χρυσοῦ*, i. e., concerning the transmutation of silver and gold; hence the name has been identified with *Χημία*, the Gr. form of *Khmi*, the native name of Egypt, lit. 'black earth'; but *χημία* is prob. for *χυμεία*, a mingling, an infusion, < *χυμός*, juice, esp. juice of plants (> E. *chyme*, q. v.), < *χέειν*, pour, akin to L. *fundere* = AS. *geótan*, pour, and to E. *gush*. *Alchemy* would thus be originally the art of extracting juices from plants for medicinal purposes.] 1. Medieval chemistry; the doctrines and processes of the early and medieval chemists; in particular, the supposed process, or the search for the process, by which it was hoped to transmute the baser metals into gold.

> *Alchemy* was, we may say, the sickly but imaginative infancy through which modern chemistry had to pass before it attained its majority, or, in other words, became a positive science. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 459.

2. Any magical or mysterious power or process of transmuting or transforming.

> Go laugh, . . . transmuting imps into angels by the *alchemy* of smiles. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 64.
>
> In the tiny cellulose sac, by the vegetable protoplasm is wrought the very *alchemy* of life.
> *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. 21.

3. Formerly, a mixed metal used for utensils, a modification of brass: so called because believed to have been originally formed by the art of alchemy; hence, an imitation, as alchemy was supposed to be of brass: used figuratively by Milton for a trumpet.

> Four speedy Cherubim
> Put to their mouths the sounding *alchymy*.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 517.

> Here be the tavern-beakers, and here peep out the fine *alchemy* knaves, looking like . . . most of our gallants, that seem what they are not.
> *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, ii. 3.

Formerly also spelled *alchymy*.

alchochoden (al-kō-kō′den), *n.* [Ar.] In *astrol.*, the giver of life or years; the planet which is the dispositor of the hyleg and in aspect with that planet when a person is born, indicating by its position the length of his life.

alchymic†, alchymist†, etc. See *alchemic*, etc.

Alcidæ (al′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alca* + *-idæ*.] The auks; a family of natatorial sea-birds having short wings and tail, palmate three-toed feet, and a bill shaped very variously in the different species. The body is stout and clumsy, and the legs are inserted far back and deeply buried in the common integument of the body, as in other birds of the order *Pygopodes*. The family is variously subdivided by different writers, the most obvious division being into the *Alcinæ* proper, with stout, hooked bills, comprising the auks, puffins, etc., and the *Uriinæ*, or guillemots and murres, with long, slender, acute bills. The family contains some 25 species of about 12 genera. The *Alcidæ* are all marine, and confined to the northern Atlantic, northern Pacific, and Polar seas. Also written *Alcadæ*. See cuts under *Alca, murre*, and *puffin*.

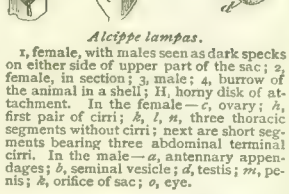
alcidine (al′si-dīn), *a.* [< *Alcidæ* + *-ine*[1].] In *ornith.*, pertaining to or resembling the auk family.

Alcinæ (al-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alca* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Alcidæ*, embracing the auks proper and their immediate allies. The bill is variously shaped, but always hard and horny, stout, compressed, and more or less hooked. The leading species of *Alcinæ* are the great auk, *Alca impennis*; the razor-bill, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*; the puffins, of the genera *Fratercula* and *Lunda*; and the horn-billed auk, *Ceratorhyncha monocerata*.

alcine[1] (al′sin), *a.* [< *Alces* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the elk; noting the group of *Cervidæ* to which the elk of Europe and the moose of America belong.

alcine[2] (al′sin), *a.* [< *Alca* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the auk, *Alca*, or family *Alcidæ*.

Alcippe (al-sip′ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἀλκίππη*, in myth. a daughter of Ares, < *ἀλκή*, strength, + *ἵππος*, a horse.] 1. A genus of cirriped crustaceans, of the order *Abdominalia*, having three pairs of abdominal limbs, no thoracic limbs, a segmented body, two eyes, extensile mouth, and the sexes distinct. It is the type and only member of a family *Alcippidæ*. A species, *A. lampas*, is found on the British coast, burrowing in shells of *Fusus* and *Buccinum* (whelks).



Alcippe lampas.

1, female, with males seen as dark specks on either side of upper part of the sac; 2, female, in section; 3, male; 4, burrow of the animal in a shell; H, horny disk of attachment. In the female—*c*, ovary; *h*, first pair of cirri; *k*, *l*, *n*, three thoracic segments without cirri; next are short segments bearing three abdominal terminal cirri. In the male—*a*, antennary appendages; *b*, seminal vesicle; *d*, testis; *m*, penis; *k*, orifice of sac; *o*, eye.

2. A genus of birds, of uncertain position, classed by G. R. Gray (1869) as one of the *Ægithinidæ*. It was founded by E. Blyth in 1844, and contains 12 species, inhabiting India, China, the Malay peninsula, and Borneo. *A. cinerea* is the type.

alcippid (al-sip′id), *n.* [< *Alcippidæ*.] An abdominal cirriped of the family *Alcippidæ*.

Alcippidæ (al-sip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcippe*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of cirripeds of which *Alcippe* is the typical genus.

Alcmanian (alk-mā′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Alcmanius*, < Gr. *Ἀλκμάν*, Doric of *Ἀλκμαίων*.] Pertaining to Alcman, a Spartan lyric poet of the seventh century B. C., celebrated for his amatory verses.—**Alcmanian verse** or **line**, a dactylic tetrameter catalectic, or series of three dactyls or spondees (the third foot regularly a dactyl), followed by a spondee or trochee. A couplet consisting of a hexameter followed by such a line is called an *Alcmanian distich*, and this may be used single or double as an *Alcmanian strophe* or *stanza*.

alco (al′kō), *n.* [Quichua (whence W. Ind. and Mex.) *alco*.] A variety of small dog, with a small head and large pendulous ears, found wild in Mexico and Peru, and now domesticated.

alcoate (al′kō-āt), *n.* A contracted form of *alcoholate*.

alcogene (al′kō-jēn), *n.* [< *alco*(*hol*) + *-gene*.] The vapor-cooler in a distilling apparatus. *N. E. D.*

alcohate (al′kō-hāt), *n.* A contracted form of *alcoholate*.

alcohol (al′kō-hol), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *alcohole, alkohol*, < F. *alcohol*, now *alcool*, = Sp. Pg. *alcohol* = It. *alcohol, alcool, alcoole*, < ML. *alcohol*, orig. in the sense of a fine, impalpable powder, the black sulphid of antimony, afterward extended to any fine powder produced by

trituration or sublimation, then to essence, quintessence, or spirit, esp. the rectified spirits of wine, and finally used as at present; < Ar. *al-koh'l*, < *al*, the, + *koh'l*, the fine powder of antimony used in the East to paint the eyebrows, < *kahala*, stain, paint.] **1.** A liquid, ethyl hydroxid, C_2H_5OH, formed by the fermentation of aqueous sugar-solutions, usually prepared from starch by the action of malt. *Absolute* or *pure alcohol* is a colorless mobile liquid, of a pleasant spirituous smell and burning taste, of specific gravity .793 at 60° F., and boiling at 173° F. It is inflammable, and burns without smoke or residue, the products of combustion being carbon dioxid and water. At very low temperatures it solidifies, but the melting-point is −170° F., and for this reason it is used for filling thermometers to register low temperatures. It mixes with water in all proportions, is a general solvent for organic principles, bases, resins, oils, etc., and as such has extensive use in the arts and in medicine. Different grades of alcohol are sometimes designated in trade according to the source from which they are derived, as *grain-alcohol*, prepared from maize or other grain; *root-alcohol*, from potatoes and beets; *moss-alcohol*, which is made in large quantity from reindeer-moss and Iceland moss in Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Alcohol is a powerful stimulant and antiseptic, and in some dilute form is used as an intoxicating beverage among all races and conditions of people. *Proof spirit* contains, in the United States, 50 per cent. by volume of pure alcohol. *Underproof* and *overproof* are designations of weaker and stronger solutions. Distilled liquors or ardent spirits, whisky, brandy, gin, etc., contain 40 to 50 per cent. of absolute alcohol, wines from 7 or 8 to 20, ale and porter from 5 to 7, and beer from 2 to 10.

2. In popular usage, any liquor containing this spirit.—**3.** In *organic chem.*, the general name of a series of compounds which may be regarded as derived from the normal hydrocarbons by replacing hydrogen with the group OH, or hydroxyl, and which correspond to the hydroxids of the metals. Such compounds are classed as *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary alcohols*, according to their constitution and the products of their decomposition. Primary alcohols are regarded as containing the group CH_2OH, and by oxidation yield aldehyde and ultimately an acid of the same carbon series. Secondary alcohols are regarded as containing the group CHOH, and by oxidation do not yield aldehyde, but a ketone, which on further oxidation breaks up into two acids of a lower carbon series. Tertiary alcohols are regarded as having the group COH, and break up at once on oxidation into two acids of a lower carbon series. **4†.** An impalpable powder.

If the same salt shall be reduced into *alcohol* as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted spaces will be extremely lessened. *Boyle.*

Amyl alcohol ($C_5H_{11}OH$), a name applied, with prefixes, to four of the eight isomeric alcohols having the formula given. The most common, *inactive amyl alcohol*, is a transparent colorless liquid, with a strong, offensive odor, derived from the fermentation of starchy matters. It is the chief constituent of fusel-oil, a product of fermentation in distilleries, which is contained in crude spirit, and whose presence, even in small quantity, injures the quality of the spirit.—**Anhydrous alcohol**, alcohol entirely free from water.—**Caustic alcohol**, sodium ethylate, C_2H_5NaO, or sodium alcoholate, a product formed by adding sodium to absolute alcohol. It forms a white powder, which in contact with water or moist animal tissue decomposes into alcohol and caustic soda. It is used in medicine as a caustic.—**Cresylic alcohol**. See *cresylic*.—**Methylic** or **methyl alcohol**, or **wood-alcohol**, alcohol obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. When pure it is a colorless mobile liquid (CH_3OH), with an odor and taste like ordinary alcohol (ethyl hydroxid, C_2H_5OH; see above), though the commercial article has a strong pyroligneous smell. It is inflammable. It is a by-product in the manufacture of charcoal, and is used in the arts as a solvent for resins, also in the manufacture of aniline dyes. A commercial product is called *Columbian spirit*. Also *wood-spirit* and *methanol*.

alcoholate (al'kō-hol-āt), *n.* [< *alcohol* + *-ate*[1].] A compound in which a hydrogen atom of alcohol is replaced by an alkali metal, as potassium alcoholate, or ethylate, C_2H_5OK, formed, with evolution of hydrogen, when metallic potassium is dissolved in alcohol. Sometimes contracted to *alcoate*, *alcohate*.

alcoholature (al-kō-hol'ā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *alcoolature*: see *alcohol*.] An alcoholic tincture prepared with fresh plants. *N. E. D.*

alcohol-engine (al'kō-hol-en″jin), *n.* A motor employing the vapor of alcohol in place of steam.

alcoholic (al-kō-hol'ik), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of alcohol.—**2.** Containing or using alcohol: as, an *alcoholic* thermometer.

alcoholicity (al″kō-hol-is'i-ti), *n.* [< *alcoholic* + *-ity*.] Alcoholic quality.

Some brandy is added to the wine, by which its *alcoholicity* rises to about 29 per cent. of proof spirit.
Ure, Dict., IV. 950.

alcoholisable, etc. See *alcoholizable*, etc.

alcoholism (al'kō-hol-izm), *n.* [< *alcohol* + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, the effects of excessive use of alcoholic drinks. They are distinguished as *acute*, resulting from the consumption of a large amount of alcoholic drink at once or within a short period, and *chronic*, resulting from its habitual consumption in smaller quantities.

alcoholizable (al'kō-hol-ī″za-bl), *a.* [< *alcoholize* + *-able*.] Capable of yielding or of being converted into alcohol. Also spelled *alcoholisable*.

alcoholization (al″kō-hol-i-zā'shon), *n.* **1.** The act of rectifying spirit till it is wholly deprived of impurities.—**2.** Saturation with alcohol, or exposure to its action.—**3†.** The act of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder. *Phillips*, 1678.—**4.** Same as *alcoholism*.

Also spelled *alcoholisation*.

alcoholize (al'kō-hol-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alcoholized*, ppr. *alcoholizing*. [< *alcohol* + *-ize*.] **1.** To convert into alcohol; rectify (spirit) till it is wholly purified.—**2.** To saturate with alcohol; expose to the influence or subject to the effects of alcohol.

The gum will not penetrate any part which is still *alcoholized*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 191.

3†. To reduce to an impalpable powder. *Phillips*, 1706; *Johnson*.

Also spelled *alcoholise*.

alcoholometer (al″kō-hol-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< *alcohol* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument, usually a hydrometer, for determining, by means of a graduated scale, the percentage, either by weight or by volume, of pure alcohol in a liquid.

alcoholometrical (al″kō-hol-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Relating to the alcoholometer or to alcoholometry: as, *alcoholometrical* tables. Sometimes contracted to *alcoömetrical*.

alcoholometry (al″kō-hol-om'e-tri), *n.* [< *alcoholometer*.] The process of estimating the percentage of pure or absolute alcohol in a spirituous liquid. Sometimes contracted to *alcoömetry*.

alcohometer (al-kō-hom'e-tėr), *n.* See *alcoholometer*.

Alcoideæ (al-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alca* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, composed of the *Alcidæ* or auks and the *Urinatoridæ* or loons, and placed in the order *Cecomorphæ*.

alcoömeter (al-kō-om'e-tėr), *n.* See *alcoholometer*.

alcoömetrical (al″kō-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* See *alcoholometrical*.

Alcoran (al'kō-ran or al-kō-rán'), *n.* [< ME. *alkaron, alkaroun*, < OF. *alcoran*, mod. F. *alcoran* = Sp. *alcorán* = Pg. *alcorão* = It. *alcorano*, < Ar. *al-qorān, al-qurān*, lit. the book, < *al*, the, + *qorān, qurān*: see *Koran*.] Same as *Koran*. Also spelled *Alkoran*.

Alcoranic (al-kō-ran'ik), *a.* Relating to the Koran or to Mohammedanism. Also spelled *Alcoranic*.

Alcoranish (al-kō-ran'ish), *a.* [< *Alcoran* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Alcoranic*. Also spelled *Alkoranish*.

Alcoranist (al-kō-ran'ist), *n.* [< *Alcoran* + *-ist*.] A Mussulman who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alcoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tatars admit a multitude of traditions. Also spelled *Alkoranist*.

The Persians are generally *alkoranists*, as admitting the alcoran only for their rule of faith.
Chambers, Cycl. Supp. (1753). *N. E. D.*

alcornoque (äl-kôr-nō'kā), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *alcornoque* (> It. *alcornoch*, the cork-tree), < Ar. *al*, the, + *quern oco*, spongy oak. *N. E. D.*] The bark of several trees, especially *Alchornea latifolia* and *Bowdichia virgilioides*, used as a remedy for phthisis. Also written *alcornoco*.—**American alcornoque**, the bark of several species of *Byrsonima*, used in tanning.—**European alcornoque**, the bark of the smaller branches of the cork-oak.

alcove (al'kōv or al-kōv'), *n.* [< F. *alcôve*, < It. *alcova, alcovo* = OF. *aucube*, tent, = Pr. *alcuba*, < Sp. *alcova*, now *alcoba*, = Pg. *alcova*, a recess, < Ar. *al-qobbah*, < *al*, the, + *qobbah*, a vault, a vaulted space, dome, tent, alcove, < *qubba*, vault, arch, dome. No connection with E. *cove*[1].] A covered recess. Specifically—(*a*) In the strictest sense, any recessed bay or small room attached to a larger one, having a coved or vaulted ceiling. (*b*) Most commonly, a recess in a room for the reception of a bed, one of the recesses or separate compartments for books in a library-building, a niche for a seat or statue, etc. (*c*) An arched or covered seat in a garden, or any natural recess, as a clear space in a grove or wood, a small bay, a place nearly inclosed by rocks or hills, and the like. [In this use, chiefly poetical.]

On mossy banks, beneath the citron grove,
The youthful wand'rers found a wide *alcove*.
Falconer, Shipwreck.

alcumist†, alcumy†. Former spellings of *alchemist, alchemy*.

alcyon (al'si-on), *n.* and *a.* [L., < Gr. *ἀλκυών*, the kingfisher; also written erroneously *ἀλκυών*, > L. *halcyon*, > E. *halcyon*, the form now usual: see *halcyon*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An old or poetical name of the kingfisher. Commonly written *halcyon*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of kingfishers: same as *Halcyon*, 2.—**3.** The specific name of the belted kingfisher of North America, *Ceryle alcyon*.—**4.** A general name of the kingfishers of the genus *Halcyon* and others of the subfamily *Daceloninæ*: as, the wood-*alcyons*, tree-*alcyons*, etc.

★ **II.** *a.* Same as *halcyon*.

Alcyonaria (al″si-ō-nā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcyonium* + *-aria*.] An order of actinozoan corals, or, as some hold, a subclass of coralligenous *Actinozoa*, distinguished in this use from *Zoantharia*, the other subclass of *Actinozoa* (which contains the sea-anemones, etc.), by having pinnately fringed instead of simple tentacles, arranged around the mouth like the rays of a starfish, whence the alternative name *Asteroida*. The tentacles of *Alcyonaria* are in one series of 8, instead of 6 or a multiple of 6, whence the alternative name *Octocoralla*, the sea-anemones being known as *Hexacoralla*. For the same reason, the *Alcyonaria* are also termed *Octactiniæ*. The corallum, when present, is external, spicular, or with a sclerobasic axis, but occasionally thecal or tubular. The polyps are connected by the cœnosarc, through which permeate prolongations of the body-cavity of each, thus permitting a free circulation of fluids. There is sometimes an outer skeleton, either with or without a central sclerobasic axis. The corallum is rarely thecal, never presenting traces of septa. (*Pascoe*.) These compound organisms are found only in deep water, and, except the sea-pens, are fixed to some foreign body. The subclass or order is divided into several orders or suborders, of which are: (*a*) the *Alcyoniaceæ*, having a leathery contractile ectoderm—a group including the so-



Alcyonaria.
1, Sea-fan (*Rhipidogorgia flabellum*); 2, Sea-pen (*Pennatula phosphorea*); 3, *Cornularia rugosa*.

called dead men's fingers; (*b*) the *Gorgoniaceæ*, or sea-fans, which are branched calcareous or horny corals; (*c*) the *Isidaceæ*, which are alternately calcareous and horny; (*d*) the *Tubiporaceæ*, or organ-pipe corals, which are tubular; and (*e*) the *Pennatulaceæ*, or sea-pens. See these words. Some species have the appearance of sponges, others resemble fans, feathers, stars, etc. Also called *Halcyonoida*.

alcyonarian (al″si-ō-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Alcyonaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to the order or to a member of the order *Alcyonaria*. Equivalent terms are *halcyonoid* and *asteroidal*.

II. *n.* One of the *Alcyonaria* (which see).

Various forms of *alcyonarians*, a special group of corals, were found at considerable depths. *Science*, IV. 171.

Also written *halcyonarian*.

Alcyone (al-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀλκυόνη*, in myth. the daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceÿx, a Thessalian king; she was changed into a kingfisher and her husband into a sea-bird. See *alcyon*.] **1.** A greenish star of magnitude 3.0, the brightest of the Pleiades, *η* Tauri. See cut under *Taurus*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ*, subfamily *Daceloninæ*, related to the genus *Ceyx*, both being distinguished by the rudimentary condition of the inner front toe. Also written *Halcyone*.

Alcyonella (al″si-ō-nel'ą), *n.* [NL., as *Alcyon(ium)* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of fresh-water *Polyzoa*, or so-called ascidian zoöphytes, related to *Plumatella*, *Fredericella*, and *Cristatella*, of the family *Plumatellidæ*. *A. stagnorum* is of a greenish-black color, and is found in stagnant water. The species were formerly regarded as plants. Also written *Halcyonella*.

Alcyoniaceæ (al″si-on-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcyonium* + *-aceæ*.] An order of *Alcyonaria* (which see) considered as a subclass. It is characterized by having a leathery contractile ectoderm with calcareous spicules, but no sclerobasis; the polypary is attached to some foreign object, and bears some resemblance to a sponge. The order consists of the families *Alcyoniidæ* and *Cornulariidæ*, to which some authorities add *Telestidæ*. See *Alcyoniidæ*. Also written *Halcyoniaceæ*.

alcyonic (al-si-on'ik), *a.* [< *Alcyonium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Alcyoniidæ*. Also written *halcyonic*.

Alcyonidiidæ (al″si-on-i-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcyonidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Polyzoa*, or so-called ascidian zoöphytes, belonging to the infundibulate order (*Gymnolæmata*) of that class, the mouth having no epistome. The family forms with the *Vesiculariidæ* a group or suborder which

has been called *Ctenosomata*, the cell-opening being closed with marginal setæ, and there being no vibracula and no avicularia. *Alcyonidium* is the leading or only genus. Also written *Alcyonidiadæ*, *Alcyonididæ*, and *Halcyonidiidæ*; not to be confounded with *Alcyoniidæ*.

Alcyonidium (al″si-ō-nid′i-um), *n.* [NL., as *Alcyon-ium* + dim. *-idium*, < Gr. *-ίδιον*.] A genus of *Polyzoa*, of the family *Alcyonidiidæ*. *A. glutinosum*, one of the species, is called ragged-staff or mermaid's glove, and was formerly regarded as a plant. Also written *Halcyonidium*.

Alcyoniidæ (al″si-ō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcyonium* + *-idæ*.] A family of alcyonarian polyps, of the order *Alcyoniaceæ*. The leading genus is *Alcyonium* (which see). Representatives of the family are found in all seas and at various depths; some are called cork-polyps. Also written *Alcyonidæ* and *Halcyoniidæ*; not to be confounded with *Alcyonidiidæ*.

alcyonite (al′si-ō-nīt), *n.* [< *Alcyonium* + *-ite*2.] A fossil of or like the genus *Alcyonium*; one of the sponge-like fossils common in the chalk formation. Also written *halcyonite*.

Alcyonium (al-si-ō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *alcyonium*, also *alcyonēum*, < Gr. *ἀλκυόνιον*, also *ἀλκυόνειον*, bastard-sponge, a zoöphyte, so called from its resemblance to the nest of the *ἀλκυών*, halcyon: see *alcyon*.] The leading genus of polyps of the family *Alcyoniidæ* (which see). *A. digitatum*, the so-called dead men's fingers, dead men's toes, and cow's paps, is a common British species. It is a lobed, spongy-looking body, pellucid when distended with water, and covered with stellate apertures for the polyps. (*Pascoe*.) *A. glomeratum* is another species. The name of the genus is synonymous with *Lobularia*. Also written *Halcyonium*.

alcyonoid (al′si-ō-noid), *n.* [< *Alcyonium* + *-oid*.] A member of the family *Alcyoniidæ* or of the order *Alcyoniaceæ*. Also written *halcyonoid*.

aldayt, *adv.* [ME., < *al*, all, + *day*1.] Constantly; continually; always. *Chaucer*.

Aldebaran (al″de-bā-rān′ or al-deb′a-ran), *n.* [Ar., the follower (i. e. of the Pleiades).] A ★red star of magnitude 1.0; *a* Tauri.

aldehyde (al′dē-hīd), *n.* [< *al(cohol)* + NL. *dehyd(rogenatus)*, deprived of hydrogen, < L. *de*, from, expressing deprivation, + *hydrogen*.] 1. A transparent colorless liquid, CH_3COH, of pungent suffocating odor, produced by the oxidation of ordinary alcohol. When exposed to the air or to oxygen it is converted into acetic acid. Distinctively called *acetic aldehyde* and *ethanal*.

2. The general name of a class of compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids, derived from their corresponding primary alcohols by the oxidation and removal of two atoms of hydrogen, and converted into acids by the addition of an atom of oxygen.—**Aldehyde resin**, a resinous body formed by heating aldehyde with potash in alcoholic solution. It is a bright orange-colored powder, sparingly soluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol.

aldehydic (al′dē-hī-dik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, ★or containing aldehyde.

alder1 (âl′dėr), *n.* [E. dial. *aller*, also *owler*; < ME. *alder*, *aldyr*, *aldir*, also *aller*, *ellir*, *olr*, etc., the *d* being inserted as in *alder* for *aller*, gen. pl. of *all* (see *alder*3); < AS. *alr*, *alor*, *aler* = D. *els* = LG. *eller* = OHG. *elira*, *erila*, *erla*, MHG. *erle*, G. *erle*, dial. *eller*, *else*, = Icel. *ölr*, *elrir*, m., *elri*, neut., = Sw. *al*, dial. *alder*, *ålder*, = Norw. *older*, also *or*, *elle*, = Dan. *el*, pl. *elle*, = Goth. **aliza*, **aluza* (> Sp. *aliso*, alder) = L. *alnus*, orig. **alsnus* (> F. *aune*, alder, and perhaps Sp. Pg. *alamo*, poplar: see *alamo*), = OBulg. *jelĭha*, Bulg. *jelha* = Serv. *jelsha* = Bohem. *jelshe*, *olshe* = Pol. *olcha*, *olcza* = Russ. *olĭkha*, *volĭkha*, dial. *elkha*, *elokha*, = Lith. Lett. *elksnis*, *alksnis*, alder.] 1. The popular name of shrubs and trees belonging to the genus *Alnus*, of the family *Betulaceæ*. The common alder of Europe is *Alnus glutinosa*. In the eastern United States the common species are the smooth alder, *A. rugosa*, and the speckled alder, *A. incana*. Both are also known as black alder. These are usually tall shrubs, rarely small trees. The alders of the Pacific coast, such as *A. rhombifolia*, frequently grow to be trees of medium size. The bark of the alder has been used in several parts of the world as one of the materials for dyeing black along with copperas or iron liquor, and also in obtaining other colors, as brownish yellow or orange. See *Alnus*.



Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*).

2. A name of species of other widely different genera, from their resemblance to true alders. The black or berry-bearing alder of Europe is the alder-buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula*. In southern Africa the name red alder is given to *Cunonia Capensis*, and white alder to *Trimerisma trifoliatum*, cunoniaceous shrubs. In North America the *Ilex verticillata* is sometimes called black alder, the *Rhamnus alnifolia* dwarf alder, and the *Clethra alnifolia* white alder.

alder2†, *a.* and *n.* An old form of *elder*2.

alder3†, **aller**†, *a.* [ME., also written *alther*, *aldre*, *aler*, *alre*, < AS. *ealra*, also *alra*, gen. pl. of *eall*, all: see *all*. The *d* is inserted as in *alder*1.] The Middle English genitive plural of *all*. From its common occurrence before adjectives in the superlative it came to be regarded as a prefix of such adjectives: as, *alder-first*, first of all; *alder-best*, best of all; *alder-liefest* or *alder-lievest*, dearest of all. It is also used, in the form *aller*, with the genitive plural of personal pronouns: as, *youre aller*, of all of you; *oure aller*, of all of us; *here aller*, of all of them.

A-morwe whan the day bigan to sprynge,
Up ros our hoste, and was oure *aller* cok.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 823.

You, mine *alder-liefest* sovereign. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

alder-buckthorn (âl′dėr-buk″thôrn), *n.* The European plant *Rhamnus Frangula*. See *Rhamnus*.

alderman (âl′dėr-man), *n.*; pl. *aldermen* (-men). [< ME. *alderman*, *aldermon*, < AS. *ealdorman* (= ONorth. *aldormon*, *-mann*, *-monn*), < *ealdor*, a prince, chief, elder, + *man* (*mann*, *mon*, *monn*), man: see *alder*2, *elder*2, *n.*, and *man*.] 1. In the Anglo-Saxon period of English history, a title meaning at first simply chieftain or lord, but later used specifically to denote the chief magistrate of a county or group of counties. The office was both civil and military, and was tending to become a great hereditary benefice when it was replaced, under Canute, by the earldom. After this the name was applied to any head man, as the head man of a guild.

If the earlier kingdoms were restored, the place of the king in each was taken by an *ealdorman*, who, however independent and powerful he might be, was still named by the West-Saxon sovereign, and could be deposed by that ruler and the national Witan.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 248.

The *ealdormen* were nobles by birth, and generally the leaders in war. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 203.

Hence—2. In modern usage, a magistrate of a city or borough, next in rank to the mayor. In England and Ireland, besides being a member of the common council, which manages the affairs of the municipality, he is vested with the powers of a police judge. The corresponding title in Scotland is *bailie*. Aldermen are usually chosen for three years, but the twenty-six aldermen of London are chosen for life. In most of the United States there is in each city an elected board of aldermen, representing wards, who constitute the municipal assembly, or the upper branch of it where it consists of two bodies, and usually also possess some judicial powers. In Pennsylvanian cities the title alderman is given to an officer having duties equivalent to those of a justice of the peace elsewhere.

3. In England, a half-crown: a meaning explained by Brewer as containing an allusion to the fact that an alderman is a sort of half-king. [Slang.]—4. A turkey. [Slang.]—**Alderman in chains**, a turkey hung with sausages. [Slang.]—**Alderman's pace**, a slow, stately pace: equivalent to the French *pas d'abbé*.

aldermanate (âl′dėr-man-āt), *n.* [< *alderman* + *-ate*3.] The office of alderman; aldermen collectively.

aldermancy (âl′dėr-man-si), *n.* [< *alderman* + *-cy*, as in *abbacy* and other words of ult. L. origin.] The office of an alderman; aldermanate.

aldermanic (âl-dėr-man′ik), *a.* [< *alderman* + *-ic*.] Relating or belonging to an alderman; characteristic of aldermen.

aldermanity (âl-dėr-man′i-ti), *n.* [< *alderman* + *-ity*.] 1. Aldermen collectively; the body of aldermen. *B. Jonson*.—2. The dignity or qualities of an alderman. *Lamb*.

alderman-lizard (âl′dėr-man-liz″ärd), *n.* A book-name of the *Sauromalus ater*, a stout black Californian lizard: so called from its obesity, a characteristic popularly attributed to aldermen. It attains a length of about a foot. See *Sauromalus*.

aldermanly (âl′dėr-man-li), *a.* [< *alderman* + *-ly*1.] Pertaining to or like an alderman.

aldermanry (âl′dėr-man-ri), *n.*; pl. *aldermanries* (-riz). [< *alderman* + *-ry*.] A district of a borough having its own alderman; a ward. *N. E. D.*

aldermanship (âl′dėr-man-ship), *n.* [< *alderman* + *-ship*.] The office of an alderman.

aldern† (âl′dėrn), *a.* [< *alder* + *-en*2, *-n*2; = D. *elzen*, < *els*, alder.] Made of alder.

Then *aldern* boats first plow'd the ocean.
May, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

Aldine (âl′dīn or al′din), *a.* [< NL. *Aldinus*, < *Aldus*.] An epithet applied to those editions, chiefly of the classics, which proceeded from the press of Aldus Manutius (Latinized form of Italian Aldo Manuzio), of Venice, and his family, from 1494 to 1597. The distinguishing mark is an anchor entwined with a dolphin printed on the title-page. These editions are noted for both the beauty of the typography and the correctness of the text. The term has also been applied to certain English and American editions of various works. See cut in next column.

Aldrian†, *n.* [Ar.] A star in the neck of the Lion, or (probably) the Sickle. *Chaucer*.

Aldrovandine (al-drō-van′din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the naturalist Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522–1607): as, *Aldrovandine* owl, the *Scops aldrovandii*.



Device of Aldus, from Statius.

ale (āl), *n.* [< ME. *ale*, < AS. *ealu*, also *ealo*, improp. *eala* (so in nom. and acc., but gen. and dat. *ealoth*, *aloth*, pointing to an orig. stem **alut*), = OS. *alo* (in comp. *alo-fat* = AS. *ealofæt*, an ale-cup, > E. *ale-vat*) = Icel. Sw. Dan. *öl*, ale, = OBulg. *olŭ*, cider, = Sloven. *ol*, *olej*, *vol* = OPruss. *alu* = Lith. *alus* = Lett. *allus* (> Finn. *olut*), beer. Cf. Gael. and Ir. *ol*, drink.] 1. A light-colored beer, made from malt which is dried at a low heat. See *beer*. *Pale ale* is made from the palest or lightest-colored malt, the fermenting temperature being kept below 72° to prevent the formation of acetic acid.

2†. An ale-drinking; a festival or merrymaking at which ale was the beverage drunk. Compare *bridal*, *church-ale*, *clerk-ale*, etc.

Every inhabitant of the town of Okebrook shall be at the several *ales*; and every husband and his wife shall pay two-pence, every cottager one penny.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 391.

3†. A brew of ale; as much ale as is brewed at one time.

Witnesseth, that the inhabitants, as well of the said parish of Elvaston as of the said town of Okebrook, shall brew four *ales*, and every *ale* of one quarter of malt, and at their own costs and charges, betwixt this and the feast of St. John Baptist next coming.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 391.

4†. An ale-house.

Thou hast not so much charity in thee as to go to the *ale* with a Christian. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 5.

O, Tom, that we were now at Putney, at the *ale* there.
Thomas, Lord Cromwell, iii. 1.

Adam's ale. See *Adam*.—**Bitter ale, bitter beer**, a clear, strong, highly hopped ale, of a pleasant bitter taste.—**Medicated ale**, ale which is prepared for medicinal purposes by an infusion of herbs during fermentation.

aleak (a-lēk′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*3 + *leak*, q. v.] In or into a leaking state.

aleatico (al-ē-at′i-kō), *n.* [It.] A sweet and strong red wine made in Tuscany. It is of dark-red color, has a delicate flavor and perfume, and is one of the best of very sweet wines.

aleatory (ā′lē-a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *aleatorius*, pertaining to a gamester or to gaming, < *aleator*, a gamester, a player with dice, < *alea*, a game with dice.] Literally, depending upon the throw of a die; hence, depending on a contingent event.—**Aleatory contract**, in *law*, an agreement the conditions of which depend on an uncertain event.—**Aleatory sale**, a sale the completion of which depends on the happening of some uncertain event.

aleavement†, *n.* See *allevement*.

ale-bench (āl′bench), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *ealu-benc*: see *ale* and *bench*.] A bench in or before an ale-house.

Sit on their *ale-bench* with their cups and cans.
Munday and Others, Sir John Oldcastle, i. 1.

ale-berry (āl′ber″i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alebery*, *ale-brue*, < ME. *alebery*, *alberey*, *alebrey*, *albry*, *alebre*, < *ale*, ale, + *bre*, also spelled *brewe*, broth, soup (> *bree*, *broo*, q. v.), < AS. *brīw*, broth. The word is thus prop. *ale-bree*, or *ale-brew*, *ale-broo*, the second element being perverted in simulation of *berry*1.] A beverage formerly made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.

ale-brewer (āl′brö″ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the brewing of ale.

alec (ā′lek), *n.* [L., better *allec*, also *alex*, and with aspirate *hallec*, *halex*, the sediment of a costly fish-sauce, garum, and in general fish-sauce, fish-pickle.] 1. A pickle or sauce of small herrings or anchovies.—2†. A herring. *N. E. D.*

alecampane† (al″ē-kam-pān′), *n.* Same as *elecampane*.

alecize (al′e-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alecized*, ppr. *alecizing*. [< *alec* + *-ize*.] To dress with alec sauce. *N. E. D.*

ale-conner (āl′kon″ėr), *n.* [< *ale* + *conner*1.] Originally, a local officer appointed to assay ale and beer, and to take care that they were good and wholesome, and sold at a proper price. The duty of the ale-conners of London now is to inspect the measures used by beer- and liquor-sellers, in order to prevent fraud. Four of these officers are chosen annually by the liverymen, in common hall, on Midsummer's Day (June 24). Also called *ale-taster*.

'Tis well known to the parish I have been twice *ale-conner*. *Middleton*, Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

ale-cost (āl'kôst), *n.* [< *ale* + *cost*[3]: see *costmary*.] Costmary, *Chrysanthemum Balsamita*, a plant put into ale to give it an aromatic flavor. See *costmary*.

Alector (ạ-lek'tôr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, poet. for *ἀλεκτρυών* (cf. *Alectryon*), a cock; of disputed origin.] 1†. Klein's name (1756) for a genus of birds of which the common hen is the type: a synonym of *Gallus* (Linnæus).—2†. Merrem's name (1786) for birds of the family *Cracidæ*, or curassows: a synonym of *Crax* (Linnæus).—3. [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name for a species of curassow, *Crax alector*.

alectoria[1] (al-ek-tō'ri-ạ), *n.*; pl. *alectoriæ* (-ē). [L. (sc. *gemma*), fem. of *alectorius*, pertaining to a cock, < Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock.] Cockstone; a peculiar stone, erroneously supposed to be sometimes found in the stomach or liver of an aged cock or capon. Many imaginary virtues were attributed to it.

Alectoria[2] (al-ek-tō'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, equiv. to *ἀλεκτρος*, unmarried, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λέκτρον*, bed, marriage-bed (see *lectica*); from the uncertainty respecting its male organs.] A genus of lichens. *A. jubata*, or rockhair, grows on trees and rocks, and affords food for the reindeer while the snow is deep.

Alectorides (al-ek-tor'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλεκτορίς*, pl. *-ίδες*, fem. of *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock.] 1. In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a group of birds represented by the genera *Dicholophus* and *Otis*.—2. In Temminck's classification, a group of birds of uncertain extent. [Not now in use.]—3. A suborder or order of birds which includes the cranes, rails, and their allies. *Coues*.

alectoridine (al-ek-tor'i-din), *a.* [< *Alectorides* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectorides*.

It [the genus *Parra*] would appear to be limicoline, not *alectoridine*. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 669.

alectoromachy† (a-lek-tō-rom'ạ-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock, + *μάχη*, a fight, < *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] Same as *alectryomachy*.

alectoromancy† (a-lek'tō-rō-man″si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock, + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *alectryomancy*.] Same as *alectryomancy*.

alectoromorph (a-lek'tō-rō-môrf), *n.* A member of the *Alectoromorphæ*.

Alectoromorphæ (a-lek″tō-rō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's classification of birds, the fifth superfamily of the suborder *Schizognathæ*, of the order *Carinatæ*. It includes the families *Turnicidæ*, *Phasianidæ*, *Pteroclidæ*, *Megapodidæ*, and *Cracidæ*, or the fowls and fowl-like birds, and therefore corresponds to the old order *Gallinæ* or *Rasores*, exclusive of the pigeons and tinamous. Since 1867, when the term was proposed, a stricter signification has been attached to it by exclusion of the *Turnicidæ* and *Pteroclidæ*. In the restricted sense, it is divided into the two groups of *Alectoropodes* and *Peristeropodes*, the former containing the fowls proper (old family *Phasianidæ*, etc.), the latter the mound-birds (*Megapodidæ*) and curassows (*Cracidæ*).

alectoromorphous (a-lek″tō-rō-môr'fus), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectoromorphæ*; gallinaceous or rasorial, in a strict sense.

Alectoropodes (a-lek-tō-rop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock, + *πούς*, pl. *πόδες*, = E. *foot*.] A subdivision of Huxley's superfamily *Alectoromorphæ*, containing the true fowl and related to the domestic hen, as pheasants, turkeys, guinea-fowl, grouse, partridges, quail, etc.: distinguished from those gallinaceous birds, as the *Megapodidæ* and *Cracidæ*, which have the feet more as in pigeons, and are therefore called *Peristeropodes*. See cuts under *Cupidonia*, *grouse*, *partridge*, and *quail*.

alectoropodous (a-lek-tō-rop'ō-dus), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectoropodes*.

The suborders [of *Alectoromorphæ*] are called respectively the *Alectoropodous* . . . and the Peristeropodous Gallinæ. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 197.

Alectrurinæ (a-lek-trō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alectrurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of clamatorial passerine birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ*: an inexact synonym of *Fluvicolinæ* and of *Tæniopterinæ*. See these words, and *Alectrurus*.

alectrurous (al-ek-trō'rus), *a.* [< NL. *alectrurus*, adj.: see *Alectrurus*.] Having a tail like that of the cock: applied to certain birds. See *Alectrurus*.

Alectrurus (al-ek-trō'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of clamatorial passerine birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, or tyrant flycatchers, of which the type is *A. tricolor*: so named from the long, compressed, erectile tail. It is sometimes made the type of a subfamily, *Alectrurinæ*. The whole group belongs to South America. Sometimes written, more correctly, *Alectorurus*, and also *Alectrura*, *Alecturus*, *Alectura*.

alectryomachy (a-lek-tri-om'ạ-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών*, a cock, + *μάχη*, a fight.] Cock-fighting. Sometimes written *alectoromachy*.

alectryomancy (a-lek'tri-ō-man″si), *n.* [< F. *alectryomantie* (Cotgrave), < Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών*, a cock, + *μαντεία*, divination.] An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock. The letters of the alphabet were traced on the ground in squares within a circle, and a grain of corn was placed on each; a cock was then permitted to pick up the grains, and the letters under them, being formed into words in the order of their selection by the cock, were supposed to foretell the event. Sometimes written *alectoromancy*.

Alectryon (a-lek'tri-ọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών*, a cock: see *Alector*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of birds, proposed by Cabanis in 1846 for a section of the Macartney pheasants, genus *Euplocamus* of Temminck. The type is *A. erythrophthalmus* of Malacca.—2. A poetical name of the domestic cock.

Loud the cock *Alectryon* crowed. *Longfellow.*

ale-draper† (āl'drā″pėr), *n.* [< *ale* + *draper*, as in *linen-draper*: a humorous name, perhaps in allusion to the old ale-yard: see *ale-yard*.] An ale-house keeper.

I get mee a wife; with her a little money; when we are married, seeke a house we must; no other occupation have I but to be an *ale-draper*.
Henry Chettle, Kind-Hart's Dreame (1592).

So that nowe hee hath lefte brokery, and is become a draper. A draper, quoth Freeman, what draper, of woollin or linnen? No, qd [quod, quoth] he, an *ale-draper*, wherein he hath more skil then [than] in the other.
Discoverie of Knights of the Poste, 1597. (*Halliwell.*)

alee (ạ-lē'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [ME. *a lee*, after Icel. *á hlé*, alee; < *a*[3], on, + *lee*[1], q. v.] *Naut.*, on or toward the lee side of a ship or boat, that is, the sheltered side, on which the wind does not strike; away from the wind: opposed to *aweather* (which see). The helm of a ship is said to be *alee* when the tiller is pushed close to the lee side, causing the rudder to move in the opposite direction, and thus bringing the ship's head into the wind. In cases where a steering-wheel is used, the same effect is produced by turning the wheel toward the wind.

The reek of battle drifting slow *alee*
Not sullener than we. *Lowell*, On Board the '76.

Helm's alee! hard alee! orders given in tacking a sailing vessel, after the helm has been put down, to direct that the head-sheets and fore-sheets should be let fly.

ale-fed (āl'fed), *a.* Nourished with ale.

The growth of his *ale-fed* corps. *Stafford*, Niobe, ii. 62.

aleft (ạ-left'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3], on, + *left*.] On or to the left. *Southey.* [Rare.]

alegar (al'e- or ā'le-gär), *n.* [< ME. *alegar* (Halliwell), < *ale* + *egar*, *eger*, sour: see *eager*[1]. The mode of formation is not English, but imitates *vinegar*, < F. *vin aigre*, sour wine.] Ale or beer which has been passed through the acetous fermentation; sour ale, used in the north of England as a cheap substitute for vinegar.

For not, after consideration, can you ascertain what liquor it is you are imbibing; whether . . . Hawkins' entire, or, perhaps, some other great brewer's penny-swipes, or even *alegar*. *Carlyle*, Boswell's Johnson.

ale-garland (āl'gär″land), *n.* A wreath hung to an ale-stake as a part of the sign of a tavern. This custom is as old as the time of Chaucer, who alludes to it.

alegeance†, *n.* See *allegeance*[2].

aleger†, *a.* [< OF. *alegre*, *alaigre*, F. *allègre* = Sp. *alegre* = Pg. It. *allegro* (see *allegro*), < L. *alacer*, *alacris*, brisk, lively: see *alacrious*, *alacrity*.] Lively; brisk; sprightly; cheerful; gay.

Coffee, the root and leaf betle, [and] . . . tobacco . . . do all condense the spirits and make them strong and *aleger*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 738.

alegge†, *v. t.* See *allay* and *allege*.

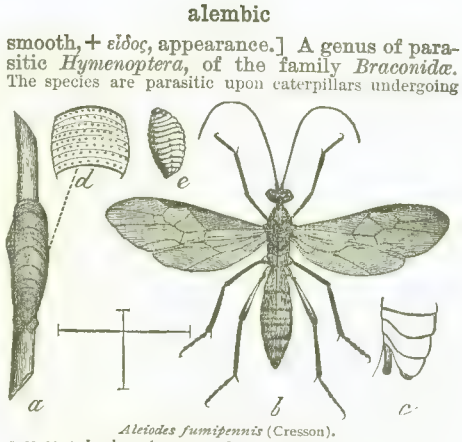
ale-gill (āl'jil), *n.* [< *ale* + *gill*[5], ground-ivy, and the liquor made therefrom: see *gill*[5], and cf. *alehoof*.] A kind of medicated liquor prepared by the infusion of ground-ivy in malt liquor.

alehoof (āl'höf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alehoove*, *alehove*, < ME. *alehoofe*, *halehove*, appar. a corruption, simulating *ale*, of earlier *haihove*, *heyhove*, etc., prob. < *hey*, *hay*[2], a hedge, + *hoofe*, *hove*, ground-ivy, < AS. *hōfe*, ivy (see *hove*). The D. *eiloof*, ivy, is appar. borrowed from English.] Ground-ivy, *Glecoma hederacea*, the leaves of which were used in ale-making before the introduction of hops.

ale-house (āl'hous), *n.* [< ME. *alehous*, *aillehous*, < AS. *ealo-hūs*.] A house where ale is retailed.

The redcoats filled all the *ale-houses* of Westminster and the Strand. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Aleiodes (al-ī-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., prop. **aliodes*, appar. < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *λειώδης*, smooth, < *λεῖος*, smooth, + *εἶδος*, appearance.] A genus of parasitic *Hymenoptera*, of the family *Braconidæ*. The species are parasitic upon caterpillars undergoing



Aleiodes fumipennis (Cresson).
a, cocoon; *d*, enlarged segment of same; *b*, female (cross shows natural size); *c*, tip of her abdomen from side, enlarged; *e*, larva.

transformation in the dried and rigid skin of their host. *A. rileyi* (Cresson) is uniformly reddish-yellow, and is parasitic on larvæ of the lepidopterous genus *Acronycta*.

aleist†, *n.* [ME. *alcis*, < OF. *alies*, *alis*, usually *alie*, *alye*, later *alise* (mod. F. *alise* and *alize*), < Teut. **aliza*, OHG. **eliza*, var. of *elira*, *erila*, *erla*, G. *erle*, dial. *else*, the alder, in comp. *elsebaum*, the white beam-tree, *elsebeere*, the berry of the white beam-tree; = AS. *alr*, > E. *alder*[1], q. v.] The fruit or berry of the white beam-tree, *Sorbus Aria*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1377.

ale-knight† (āl'nīt), *n.* A pot-companion.

Come, all you brave wights,
That are dubbed *ale-knights*, . . .
Know malt is of mickle might.
Wits' Recreations (1654).

To have his picture stamp'd on a stone jug
To keep *ale-knights* in memory of sobriety.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

alem (al'em), *n.* [Turk. *'alem*, a flag, banner, standard, ensign, the crescent, < Ar. *'alam*, a flag, ensign, < *'alama*, know. Cf. *alim*, *almah*.] The imperial standard of the Turkish empire.

Alemannian (al-ē-man'i-ạn), *a.* Alemannic.

Two *Alemannian* dukes of the 10th century.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 4.

Alemannic (al-ē-man'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Alemannicus*, *Alamannicus*, pertaining to the *Alemanni*, *Alamanni*, the Latinized form of the German name of a confederation of German tribes, lit. all men, after Goth. *alamans*, all men, all mankind, < *alls* = OHG. *al* = E. *all*, + *manna* = OHG. *man* = E. *man*. Hence L. *Alemannia*, the country of the *Alemanni*, extended by the Gauls to all Germany, > F. *Allemagne*, Germany, *Allemand*, German: see *Alman*, *Almain*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the Alemanni, confederated German tribes who began to appear between the Main and the Danube about the beginning of the third century, and occupied that region completely.

II. *n.* The language of the Alemanni, or ancient people of southwestern Germany.

Also spelled *Allemannic*.

alembdar (a-lem'där), *n.* [Turk. *'alemdār*, < *'alem*, flag, standard (see *alem*), + *-dār*, < Pers. *-dār*, holder, bearer.] In Turkey, an officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed when the sultan appears in public.

alembic (ạ-lem'bik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alembick*, *alimbeck*, and abbr. *lembick*, *limbeck*, q. v.; < ME. *alembike*, *alembyk*, *alembek*, earlier *alambik*, *alambic*, < OF. *alambic*, also written *alambique*, F. *alambic* = Pr. *elambic* = Sp. *alambique* = Pg. *alambique*, *lambique* = It. *lambicco*, *limbicco*, < ML. *alambicus*, < Ar. *al-anbīq*, < *al*, the (see *al-*[2]), + *anbīq* (> Pers. *ambīq*), a still, < Gr. *ἄμβιξ*, a cup, later the cup of a still; cf. Ionic Gr. *ἀμβη* = Gr. *ἄμβων*, foot of a goblet.] **1.** A vessel formerly used in chemistry for distillation, and usually made of glass or copper. The bottom part, containing the liquor to be distilled, was called the *matrass* or *cucurbit*; the upper part, which received and condensed the volatile products, was called the *head* or *capital*, the beak of which was fitted to the neck of a receiver. The head alone was more properly the alembic. It is now superseded by the retort and worm-still.


Alembic.

Hence—**2.** Anything which works a change or transformation: as, the *alembic* of sorrow.

Thus is Art, a nature passed through the *alembic* of man. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 27.

alembic (ạ-lem'bik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alembicked*, ppr. *alembicking*. [< *alembic*, *n.*] To distil as by an alembic; obtain as by means of an alembic. [Rare.]

I have occasioned great speculation, and diverted myself with the important mysteries that have been *alembicked* out of a trifle. *Walpole*, Letters, I. 208.

alembroth (a-lem'brôth), *n.* [Formerly also *alembor*, late ME. *alembroke;* poss. < Ar. *el*, the, + Gr. *ἀμβροτος*, immortal.] The salt called by the alchemists the salt of art, science, or wisdom; a double chlorid of mercury and ammonium. Formerly used as a stimulant.

alenage†, *n.* Same as *alnage*.

Alençon lace. See *lace*.

alength† (ạ-length'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [ME. *alenght* (for **alength*); < *a*[3], on, at, + *length*.] **I.** *adv.* At full length; along; stretched at full length.

II. *prep.* In the direction of the length of.

Alepas (al'e-pas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* copulative + *λεπάς*, a limpet: see *Lepas*.] A genus of barnacles or acorn-shells, of the family *Lepadidæ*. They are ordinary cirripeds with thoracic limbs. *A. cornuta* is an example.

aleph (ā'lef), *n.* [Heb. *'āleph* = Ar. *'alif:* see *alpha*.] The first letter of the Hebrew alphabet (א), representing the older Phenician letter which gave name and form to the Greek A, *ἄλφα*. See *a*[1]. This letter, in the Semitic languages, is not properly a vowel, but is a quasi-consonantal sign, to which the pronunciation of any initial vowel may be attached. In transliteration into Roman letters, this sign is represented by a Greek "smooth breathing" (᾽) or is left unmarked.

alepidosaurid (a-lep″i-dō-sâ'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Alepidosauridæ*. Also called *alepidosauroid*.

Alepidosauridæ (a-lep″i-dō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alepidosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of large, fierce, and voracious abdominal deep-sea fishes. Also called *Plagyodontidæ* and *Alepisauridæ*.

The *Alepidosauridæ* are deep-sea fishes of large size, remarkable for the great size of their teeth. The body is elongate, and without scales; the mouth is extremely large, with rows of compressed teeth of unequal size, some of those on the lower jaw and palatines being fang-like. The dorsal fin is very long, covering almost the whole of the back, and there is no adipose fin. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 138.

Alepidosaurina (a-lep″i-dō-sâ-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alepidosaurus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a division of *Scopelidæ*, containing those with the dorsal fin occupying nearly the entire length of the back; a group corresponding to the family *Alepidosauridæ* (which see). Preferably written *Alepidosaurinæ*, as a subfamily.

alepidosauroid (a-lep″i-dō-sâ'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Alepidosaurus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Alepidosauridæ*.

II. *n.* An alepidosaurid.

Alepidosaurus (a-lep″i-dō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., as *Aleposaurus*, but with Gr. *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*) instead of equiv. *λέπος* (*λεπο-*), a scale.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Alepidosauridæ*. It was at one time supposed to be related to *Saurus*, but is distinguished by the scaleless skin, whence the name. Also called *Alepisaurus*, *Aleposaurus*. *A. ferox* is a species known as *handsaw-fish* and *lancet-fish*.

alepidote (a-lep'i-dōt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλεπίδωτος*, without scales, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale: see *Lepidium*.] **I.** *a.* Not having scales: as, an *alepidote* fish.

II. *n.* Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

alepine† (al'e-pēn), *n.* [Also written *alapeen*, prob. for *Aleppine*, belonging to Aleppo: see *Aleppine*.] A mixed stuff, either of wool and silk or of mohair and cotton. *Dyer*.

Alepisauridæ (a-lep-i-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alepisaurus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Alepidosauridæ*.

Alepisaurus (a-lep-i-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., improp. for *Alepidosaurus*.] Same as *Alepidosaurus*.

Alepocephali (a-lep-ō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *Alepocephalus*.] Same as *Alepocephalidæ*.

alepocephalid (a-lep-ō-sef'a-lid), *n.* One of the *Alepocephalidæ* (which see).

Alepocephalidæ (a-lep″ō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alepocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clupeoid abdominal fishes. The technical characters



Alepocephalus bairdi.
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

are: supramaxillary bones of three pieces, as in the *Clupeidæ*, the dorsal fin posterior and opposite the anal fin, few pyloric cæca, and no air-bladder. About a dozen species referable to four genera have been discovered in the deeper portions of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as well as of the Mediterranean sea. Also called *Alepocephali*.

alepocephaloid (a-lep-ō-sef'a-loid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the character of the *Alepocephalidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *alepocephalid*.

Alepocephalus (a-lep-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *λέπος*, scale, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Alepocephalidæ:* so called from the scaleless head.

ale-pole† (āl'pōl), *n.* Same as *ale-stake*.

Aleposauridæ (a-lep-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aleposaurus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Alepidosauridæ*.

Aleposaurus (a-lep-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλεπος*, faulty form of *ἀλεπίδωτος*, without scales (< *ἀ-* priv. + *λέπος*, also *λεπίς*, a scale: see *Lepidium*), + *σαῦρος*, a lizard, also a sea-fish: see *Saurus*.] Same as *Alepidosaurus*.

ale-post† (āl'pōst), *n.* Same as *ale-stake*.

ale-pot (āl'pot), *n.* A pot or mug for holding ale. In England a pot of beer or ale means a quart of it; hence, ale-pot means especially a quart-pot.

A clean cloth was spread before him, with knife, fork, and spoon, salt-cellar, pepper-box, glass, and pewter *ale-pot*. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit.

Aleppine (a-lep'in), *a.* and *n.* [< *Aleppo*, European (It.) form of Turk. and Ar. *Halab*, said to be named from Ar. *halab*, milk.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Aleppo, a city of Asiatic Turkey, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Aleppo.

Aleppo gall, ulcer. See *ulcer*.

alerce (a-lèrs'; Sp. pron. ä-lär'thä), *n.* [Sp., the larch, prob., < *a-*, repr. Ar. *al*, the, + **lerce*, **larce* = It. *larice*, < L. *larix* (acc. *laricem*), the larch (see *larch*), perhaps mixed with Ar. *al-'arzah*, *al-'erz*, < *al*, the, + *'arzah*, *'erz*, Pers. *arz*, cedar.] 1. A name given in Spain to wood used by the Moors in their edifices, obtained from the sandarac-tree of Morocco, *Callitris quadrivalvis*. See *Callitris*.—2. Same as *alerce-tree*.

With here and there a red cedar or an *alerce* pine. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, xiii.

alerce-tree (a-lèrs'trē), *n.* A large coniferous timber-tree of Chili, *Libocedrus Chilensis*, extensively used on the southern Pacific coast.

alerion, *n.* See *allerion*.

alert (ạ-lèrt'), *a.* and *n.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [< F. *alerte*, interj. phr., adj., and n., formerly *allerte*, sometimes written *à l'erte*, = Sp. *alerta* (*alerto*, adj.) = Pg. *alerta*, < It. *all' erta*, on the watch, on the lookout; *stare all' erta*, be on one's guard, lit. stand on the lookout: *all'* for *alla* for *a la*, < L. *ad illam*, on the; *erta*, a lookout, also a declivity, a slope, a steep, fem. of *erto*, raised aloft, steep, pp. of *ergere*, raise, erect, < L. *erigere*, raise, pp. *erectus*, > E. *erect*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Active in vigilance; watchful; vigilantly attentive.

Yet ceaseless still she throve, *alert*, alive,
The working bee, in full or empty hive.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Nothing is worth reading that does not require an *alert* mind. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 15.

2. Moving with celerity; brisk; active; nimble: as, "an *alert* young fellow," *Addison*, Spectator, No. 403. = **Syn. 1.** Heedful, wary.—**2.** Lively, agile, quick, prompt, ready, spry.

II. *n.* [From the phr. *on the alert*, a pleonastic E. version of the orig. It. phr. *all' erta:* see I.] An attitude of vigilance; watch; guard: especially in the phrase *on* or *upon the alert*, upon the watch; on the lookout; guarding against surprise or danger: as, "the readiness of one *on the alert*," *Dickens*.

He was instructed to notify his officers to be *on the alert* for any indications of battle. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 412.

alertly (a-lèrt'li), *adv.* In an alert manner; with watchful vigilance; nimbly; briskly; actively.

alertness (a-lèrt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being alert; briskness; nimbleness; activity.

-ales. [< L. *-ales*, pl. of *-alis*, a common adj. suffix: see *-al*.] In *bot.*, a plural termination distinguishing the names of orders, a grade intermediate between class and family.

ale-scot†, **ale-shot**† (āl'skot, āl'shot), *n.* [< *ale* + *scot*, also *shot*, payment: see *scot* and *shot*, payment.] A reckoning to be paid for ale.

alese, *n.* See *aleze*.

ale-silver (āl'sil″vėr), *n.* A duty anciently paid to the lord mayor of London by the sellers of ale within the city.

ale-stake† (āl'stāk), *n.* A stake having a garland or bush of twigs at the top of it, set up as a sign before an ale-house.

A garland hadde he set upon his heed
As gret as it were for an *ale-stake*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 667.

Also called *ale-pole*, *ale-post*.

ale-taster (āl'tās″tėr), *n.* Same as *ale-conner*.

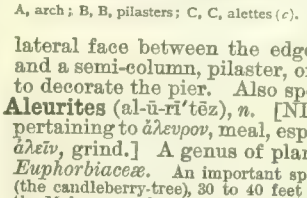
alethiology (a-lē-thi-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλήθεια*, truth (< *ἀληθής*, true, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λανθάνειν*, *λαθεῖν*, escape notice, be concealed: see *Lethe*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A term used by Sir William Hamilton to denote that part of logic which treats of the nature of truth and error, and of the rules for their discrimination.

alethoscope (a-lē'thọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀληθής*, true (see *alethiology*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument by means of which pictures are made to present a more natural and life-like appearance.

Aletornis (al-e-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλήτης*, a wanderer, vagrant (< *ἀλᾶσθαι*, wander, stray), + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of extinct Tertiary birds from the Eocene of Wyoming Territory. Several species are described by Marsh, who places them among the cranes and rails. They range in size from that of a woodcock to that of a small crane.

Aletris (al'e-tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλετρίς*, a (female) grinder of corn, < *ἀλετρεύειν*, extended from *ἀλεῖν*, grind.] A genus of plants, of the family *Liliaceæ*, natives of the eastern United States, chiefly from New Jersey southward. The two species, *A. farinosa* and *A. aurea*, are low, smooth, stemless, bitter herbs, with fibrous roots, a cluster of spreading, flat, lance-shaped leaves, and a spiked raceme of small white or yellow flowers. They are called *colic-root* from their medicinal reputation, and also *ague-grass*, *star-grass*, *blazing-star*, etc.

alette (a-let'), *n.* [F., = Sp. *aleta* = It. *aletta*, a small wing; dim. of L. *ala*, wing: see *aisle*.] In *arch.*: (*a*) A small wing of a building. (*b*) A pilaster or buttress. (*c*) The lateral face of the pier of an arch, extending from the edge of the opening; especially, that portion of the lateral face between the edge of the opening and a semi-column, pilaster, or the like, serving to decorate the pier. Also spelled *allette*.



A, arch; B, B, pilasters; C, C, alettes (*c*).

Aleurites (al-ū-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλευρίτης*, pertaining to *ἄλευρον*, meal, esp. wheaten flour, < *ἀλεῖν*, grind.] A genus of plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*. An important species, *A. Moluccana* (the candleberry-tree), 30 to 40 feet high, is a native of the Moluccas and some of the Pacific islands, and is cultivated in tropical countries for its nuts, which abound in oil, and when dried are used by the Polynesian islanders as a substitute for candles, whence they are called *candle-nuts* or *candleberries*. The oil expressed from the kernels dries rapidly, and is known as country walnut or artists' oil, or kekune-oil. *A. cordata* is the Chinese varnish-tree, and the oil from its seeds is used in China in painting.

Aleurodes (al-ū-rō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλευρώδης*, like flour, < *ἄλευρον*, flour, + *εἶδος*, form.] The typical and only genus of the family *Aleurodidæ*. Also written *Aleyrodes*.

Aleurodidæ (al-ū-rod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aleurodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder *Homoptera* and series *Dimera*, related to the aphids and scale-insects. These insects are very small and exceedingly prolific; they have large oval elytra and wings, held nearly horizontal when in repose; the head is small, with divided eyes; the antennæ are short, 6-jointed, with the rostrum 2-jointed; and the legs are short, simple, with 2-jointed tarsi provided with 2 claws. There are about 25 nominal species of the single genus *Aleurodes*. *A. proletella* resembles a small white moth with a dark spot on each wing-cover, and is found on celandine, cabbage, oak, etc. The larva is small, flat, and oval like a minute scale; the pupa is fixed and inclosed in an envelop.

aleuromancy (a-lū'rọ-man-si), *n.* [< F. *aleuromancie*, < Gr. *ἀλευρομαντεῖον*, divination from meal, < *ἄλευρον*, meal, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A method of divination by meal or flour, practised by the ancients.

aleurometer (al-ū-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄλευρον*, flour, esp. wheaten flour, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument invented by M. Boland, about 1849, for ascertaining the bread-making qualities of wheaten flour. The indications depend upon the expansion of the gluten contained in a given quantity of flour when freed of its starch by pulverization and repeated washings with water.

aleurone (a-lū'rōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄλευρον*, fine flour, + *-one*.] The minute albuminoid granules (protein) which are found, in connection with starch and oily matter, in the endosperm of ripe seeds and the cotyledons of the embryo. It is considered an inactive resting form of protoplasm. Also called *protein-granules*.

aleuronic (al-ū-ron'ik), *a.* [< *aleurone* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of aleurone.

Aleutian, Aleutic (al-e-ö'shi-an, -tik), *a.* [Named from the inhabitants, the *Aleuts*, Russ. *Aleutui.*] Appellative of or pertaining to a group of islands (the Aleutian islands) separating Bering sea from the northern Pacific, nearly or quite coextensive with the Catherine archipelago, extending from near the southern point of Kamtchatka to the peninsula of Alaska.

ale-vat (āl'vat), *n.* [< AS. *ealo-fæt* = OS. *alo-fat:* see *ale* and *vat.*] A vat in which ale is fermented.

alevin (al'e-vin), *n.* [< F. *alevin*, prob. for **alevain*, < OF. *alever*, rear, < L. *adlevare*, raise, < *ad*, to, + *levare*, raise. Cf. *alleve*, *alleviate.*] The young of any fish; especially, a young salmonid or clupeid.

alew† (a-lū'), *n.* [Var. of *halloo.*] Outcry; howling; lamentation.

> Yet did she not lament with loude *alew*,
> As women wont. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 13.

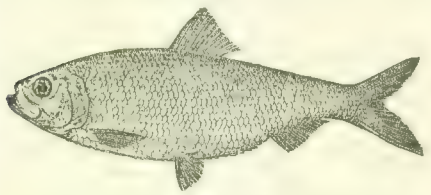
ale-washed (āl'wosht), *a.* Steeped or soaked in ale.

> And what a beard of the general's cut . . . will do among foaming bottles and *ale-washed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

alewife[1] (āl'wīf), *n.*; pl. *alewives* (-wīvz). A woman who keeps an ale-house.

> Perhaps he will swagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *ale-wife*. *Swift*, Drapier's Letters.

alewife[2] (āl'wīf), *n.*; pl. *alewives* (-wīvz). [A particular use of *alewife*[1], poss. in allusion to their corpulent appearance (see quot.). The form *aloofe*, recorded in 1678, said to be the Indian name of the fish, is prob. an error for *alose*[1], shad.] **1.** A North American fish, *Pomolobus pseudoharengus*, from 8 to 10 in. long, resembling a small shad, but much inferior to it as food. It is taken in large numbers with that fish.



Alewife (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

> Consorting Herrings and the bony Shad,
> Big-bellied *Alewives*, Macrils richly clad
> With Rain-bow colours, the Frost-fish and the Smelt,
> As good as ever Lady Gustus felt.
> *S. Clarke*, Four Chief Plantations in America (1670).

2. A name given at Bermuda to the round pompano, *Trachynotus falcatus.* See *pompano.* ★**—3.** A local English name of the allice-shad.

alexanders (al-eg-zan'dèrz), *n.* [Also written *alisander*, *allisander*, *alisaunder*, < ME. *alisaundre*, < OF. *alisaundre*, *alisandre;* but in AS. *alexandrie*, *alexandre*, from the ML. name *Petroselinum Alexandrinum*, i. e., Alexandrine parsley, equiv. to *P. Macedonicum*, i. e., Macedonian parsley.] **1.** The English name of an umbelliferous plant, *Smyrnium Olusatrum.* Of all the umbellifers used as vegetables, this was one of the commonest in gardens for nearly fifteen centuries, but it is now abandoned. The history of its use can be traced from beginning to end. Theophrastus mentions it as a medicinal plant, under the name *hipposelinon* (horse-parsley), but three centuries later Dioscorides says that either the root or the leaves might be eaten, which implies cultivation. In Latin (Pliny, Columella, etc.) it was called *holus atrum*, later *olusatrum*, and corruptly *olisatrum.* Charlemagne commanded it to be sown in his farms. The Italians made great use of it, under the name *macerone.* At the end of the eighteenth century the tradition existed in England that it had been formerly cultivated; later English and French horticulturists do not mention it. *De Candolle.*

2. In North America, a name sometimes given to the plant *Thaspium aureum.*

Alexandrian (al-eg-zan'dri-an), *a.* [< L. *Alexandria*, classical form *Alexandrēa*, < Gr. Ἀλεξάνδρεια, name of the Egyptian city founded by Alexander the Great, < Ἀλέξανδρος, L. *Alexander*, a man's name, prop. adj., 'defending men,' < ἀλέξειν, ward off, defend, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), man.] **1.** Pertaining to Alexandria, an important city of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B. C.—**2.** Pertaining to Alexander the Great. —**Alexandrian Codex** (*Codex Alexandrinus*), an important manuscript of the Scriptures, sent to Charles I. of England by the Patriarch of Constantinople, now in the British Museum. It is written in Greek uncials on parchment, and contains the Septuagint version of the Old Testament complete, except parts of the Psalms, and almost all the New Testament. It is assigned to the fifth century. —**Alexandrian Library**, a celebrated library at Alexandria in Egypt, founded by Ptolemy Soter and Ptolemy Philadelphus (323–247 B. C.), and destroyed about 47 B. C. A second or supplementary library in the Serapeum at Alexandria was entirely destroyed by a mob of fanatics under the Patriarch Theophilus A. D. 391; a popular account, however, assigns its destruction to the Arabs in 641.—**Alexandrian school.** (*a*) A school of literature, science, and philosophy flourishing at Alexandria under the Ptolemies during the three centuries preceding the Christian era, and continuing under the Roman empire, especially as a philosophical school in which Neoplatonism was the most important element, down to the final extinction of paganism in the fifth century after Christ. (*b*) A school of Christian philosophy and theology at Alexandria during the first five centuries; especially, the catechetical school of Alexandria, existing in that city from the earliest times of Christianity down to about A. D. 400, for the purpose of instruction in the Christian faith, and distinguished for the high attainments of its instructors in pagan as well as in Christian philosophy and literature. Among its most famous directors were St. Clement and Origen. This school was remarkable for its attempt to accommodate Greek philosophy to Christianity and to make use of it in Christian teaching, thus antagonizing Judaizing views, according to which there was and could be nothing in common between the two. In some of its forms it tended on the one extreme to a philosophic rationalism, on the other to an idealizing mysticism. Alexandria continued to be the most important center of Christian theology down to the time of the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451.

Alexandrianism (al-eg-zan'dri-an-izm), *n.* The teachings of the Alexandrian school of theology, especially in its distinctive characteristics. See *Alexandrian.* Also written *Alexandrinism.*

Alexandrine (al-eg-zan'drin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Alexandrinus*, < *Alexandria:* see *Alexandrian.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *Alexandrian*, 1.

> For some time a steady advance of science appeared to be insured by the labors of the *Alexandrine* school. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 263.

Alexandrine liturgy, the liturgy of St. Mark. See *liturgy.*—**Alexandrine mosaic**, or **opus Alexandrinum**, a kind of rich mosaic in which are used red and green porphyries, precious marbles, enamels, and other costly and brilliant materials. It has its name from the Emperor Alexander Severus (A. D. 222–235), and was used for friezes, panels, etc., under the later Roman empire.

II. *n.* [< F. *alexandrin:* so called, it is said, from *Alexandre* Paris, an old French poet, or from poems written by him and others in this meter on the life of Alexander the Great.] In *pros.*, an iambic hexapody, or series of six iambic feet. French Alexandrines are written in couplets, alternately acatalectic with masculine rimes and hypercatalectic with feminine rimes. French tragedies are generally composed in Alexandrines. The cesura occurs at the end of the third foot. The second line of the following extract is an example:

> A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,
> That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 356.

Alexandrinism (al-eg-zan'drin-izm), *n.* Same as *Alexandrianism.*

alexandrite (al-eg-zan'drīt), *n.* [< L. *Alexander* (*Alexander* I., Emperor of Russia) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of chrysoberyl found in the mica slate of the Ural mountains.

★**alexia** (a-lek'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *a-* priv. + *λέξις*, a speaking (or reading), < *λέγειν*, speak, read.] Inability to read, as the result of a morbid or diseased condition of nervous centers not involving loss of sight; word-blindness; text-blindness.

alexipharmac†, **alexipharmacal**†, *a.* See *alexipharmic, alexipharmical.*

alexipharmacum† (a-lek-si-fär'mā-kum), *n.* [NL., < L. *alexipharmacon:* see *alexipharmic.*] See *alexipharmic.*

> He calls steel the proper *alexipharmacum* of this malady. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 417.

alexipharmic (a-lek-si-fär'mik), *a.* and *n.* [The final syllable, prop. *-ac*, has been conformed to the common suffix *-ic.* NL. *alexipharmacum*, L. *alexipharmacon*, n.; < Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακος, warding off poison, acting as an antidote against it, antidotal; neuter as noun, ἀλεξιφάρμακον (L. *alexipharmacon*), an antidote, remedy, < ἀλέξειν, ward off, + φάρμακον, a poison, drug, remedy: see *pharmacon*, *pharmacy*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Acting as a means of warding off disease; acting as a remedy; prophylactic.—**2.** Having the power of warding off the effects of poison taken inwardly; antidotal.

> Some antidotal quality it [the unicorn's horn] may have, . . . since not only the bone in the hart, but the horn of a deer is *alexipharmick.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

II. *n.* An antidote to poison or infection, especially an internal antidote.

> Finding his strength every day less, he was at last terrified, and called for help upon the sages of physic: they filled his apartments with *alexipharmics*, restoratives, and essential virtues. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 120.

alexipharmical (a-lek-si-fär'mi-kal), *a.* Same as *alexipharmic.*

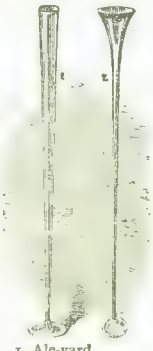
alexipyretic (a-lek"si-pī-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλέξειν*, ward off, + *πυρετός*, fever: see *pyretic.*] In *med.*, same as *febrifuge.*

alexiteric (a-lek-si-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλεξητήριος*, fit or able to keep off or defend; neut. *ἀλεξητήριον* (sc. *φάρμακον*, drug), a remedy, medicine; < *ἀλεξητήρ*, one who keeps off or defends, < *ἀλέξειν*, keep off, defend. Cf. *alexipharmic.*] **I.** *a.* Resisting external poison; obviating the effects of venom.

II. *n.* An antidote to poison or infection, especially an external application.

alexiterical (a-lek-si-ter'i-kal), *a.* Same as *alexiteric.*

ale-yard (āl'yärd), *n.* [< *ale* + *yard*[1].] **1.** A glass vessel used as a measure of capacity as well as a drinking-glass, shaped like a much elongated wine-glass, formerly in use in England.—**2.** A glass vessel having the shape of an elongated cone, the small end communicating with a hollow ball. On drinking from it, as soon as the air reaches the inside of the ball all the liquid contained in it spurts out suddenly. Sometimes called *tricky ale-yard.*



1, Ale-yard.
2, Tricky Ale-yard.

Aleyrodes, *n.* Same as *Aleurodes.*

aleze, alese (a-lāz'), *n.* [< F. *alèze*, formerly *alese*, *alaise*, appar. < *à l'aise*, at ease: *à*, < L. *ad*, to, at; *le*, the; *aise*, > E. *ease*, q. v. The spelling *alèze* may be in simulation of *lé*, breadth, as if a 'spread.'] A cloth folded several times in order to protect a bed from discharges of blood, etc.

alfa (al'fä), *n.* [Ar. *halfa.*] A name in northern Africa for varieties of esparto-grass, *Stipa tenacissima* and *S. arenaria*, used in the manufacture of paper.

alfa-grass (al'fä-gràs), *n.* Same as *alfa.*

alfalfa (al-fal'fä), *n.* [Sp., formerly *alfalfez*, ★said to be from Ar. *al-façfaçah*, the best sort of fodder.] The Spanish name of lucerne, *Medicago sativa*, and the common name under which the chief varieties of lucerne are known in the western United States.

alfaqui (al-fa-kē'), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al-faqīh*, < *al*, the, + *faqīh*, a doctor in theology; cf. *fiqh*, theological learning, < *faqiha*, be wise.] A doctor learned in Mussulman law; a Mohammedan priest.

> A successful inroad into the country of the unbelievers, said he, will make more converts to my cause than a thousand texts of the Koran, expounded by ten thousand *alfaquis.* *Irving*, Granada, p. 154.

> No sooner had the sovereigns left the city, than Ximenes invited some of the leading *alfaquies*, or Mussulman doctors, to a conference, in which he expounded, with all the eloquence at his command, the true foundations of the Christian faith, and the errors of their own. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

alfenid, alfenide (al'fe-nid, -nid or -nīd), *n.* [Perhaps < Sp. *alfeñique*), a sugar-paste (verb *alfeñicar*, ice with sugar), + *-id*, *-ide:* see *alphenic.*] Nickel-silver, thickly electroplated with pure silver.

alferes† (al-fer'es), *n.* [Also written *alfeeres*, *alferez*, *alfarez*, *alfaras*, < Sp. *alférez*, OSp. Pg. *alferes*, ensign, < Ar. *al-fāris*, < *al*, the, + *fāris*, horseman, knight, < *faras*, horse.] A standard-bearer; an ensign; a cornet. This term was in use in England some time before and during the civil wars of Charles I.

> Commended to me from some noble friends
> For my *alferes.* *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

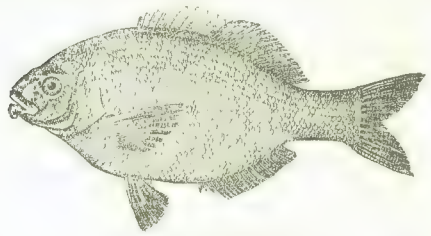
alfet (al'fet), *n.* [< ML. *alfetum* (as defined below), < AS. *ālfæt*, *ēlfæt*, a pot to boil in, < *āl*, *ēl*, fire (see *anneal*[1]), + *fæt*, a vessel: see *vat.*] In *early Eng. hist.*, a vessel of boiling water into which an accused person plunged his arm as a test of his innocence.

alfileria (äl-fi-lā-rē'ä), *n.* [Amer. Sp., also *alfilaria*, *alfilerilla:* so called from the shape of the carpels; < Sp. *alfiler*, also *alfilel*, Pg. *alfinete*, a pin, < Ar. *al-khill*, a wooden pin used for fastening garments (Freytag), a pin.] A name in California for a European species of *Erodium*, *E. cicutarium*, which has become very widely naturalized. It is a low herb, but a valuable forage-plant. Its carpels have a sharp point and a long twisted beak, by the action of which, under the influence of the moisture of the air, the seed is buried in the soil. ★Other names for it are *pin-clover* and *pin-grass.*

alfilerilla, *n.* Same as *alfileria.*

alfin† (al'fin), *n.* [< late ME. *alfyn*, *alphyn*, *aufyn*, etc., < OF. *alfin*, like ML. *alphinus*, It. *alfino*, *alfido*, *alfiere*, *alfiero*, < Sp. *alfil*, *arfil* = Pg. *alfil*, *alfir*, < Ar. *al-fīl*, the elephant, < *al*, the, + *fīl*, < Pers. Hind. *fīl*, Skt. *pīlu*, elephant, this piece having had orig. the form of an elephant.] In *chess*, a name of the bishop.

alfiona (al-fi-ō′nä), *n.* [Mexican Spanish.] An embiotocoid fish, *Rhacochilus toxotes*, with small scales, uniserial and jaw teeth, and



Alfiona (*Rhacochilus toxotes*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

lip free and deeply cut along its margin. It is the largest as well as the most valuable food-fish of the surf-fish family, *Embiotocidæ*, and is common along the Californian coast, where it is also called *sprat* and *perch*.

al fresco (äl fres′kō). [It., lit. in the cool air: *al* for *a il* (< L. *ad illum*), in the; *fresco*, cool or fresh air, < *fresco*, cool, fresh, < OHG. *frisc* = E. *fresh:* see *fresh, fresco.*] In the open air; out of doors: as, to dine *al fresco*.

Much of the gayety and brightness of *al-fresco* life.
The Century, XXVII. 190.

Such *al fresco* suppers the country-gentlemen of Italy ate in the first century of our era! *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

Alfur (al-för′), *n.* [< D. *Alfoer*, Pg. *Alfuros*, pl., said to be < Ar. *al*, the, + Pg. *fora* (= It. *fora, fuora, fuori*), outside (see *foris-*); the other forms, *Arafuras, Haraforas*, are, then, variations.] Same as *Alfurese, n. sing.*

Alfurese (al-fö-rēs′ or -rēz′), *n.* and *a.* [See *Alfur.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** *sing.* or *pl.* A member, or the members collectively, of the race of Alfuros or Alfurs (also called Arafuras, Haraforas, etc.), a group of wild and savage tribes inhabiting Celebes and other islands of the Indian archipelago, ethnologically intermediate between the Malays and Papuans or Negritos.

The *Alfurese* are totally distinct from the brown Malay and black Negrito; they are wild, savage, Pagan head-hunters. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 147.

2. The language spoken by the Alfuros or Alfurs.

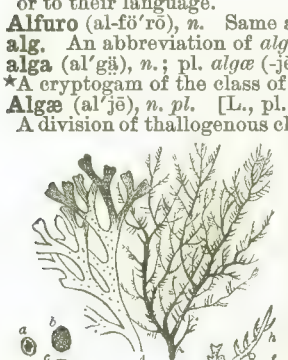
II. *a.* Pertaining to the Alfuros or Alfurs, or to their language.

Alfuro (al-fö′rō), *n.* Same as *Alfurese, n. sing.*

alg. An abbreviation of *algebra.*

alga (al′gä), *n.*; pl. *algæ* (-jē). [L., seaweed.] ★A cryptogam of the class of *Algæ*.

Algæ (al′jē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *alga:* see *alga.*] A division of thallogenous chlorophyllous cryptogams found for the most part in the sea (seaweeds) or in fresh water. They are wholly cellular, though varying exceedingly in form and size, from a single microscopic or sometimes large and branching cell, a shapeless, jelly-like mass, or mere string of articulations, to forms with trunk-like stems and membranous laminæ many feet in length. Nourishment is absorbed by the surface of the plant, never through roots. The mode of propagation varies greatly in the different orders. In many no well-defined sexual differences have been discovered, and reproduction is carried on by means of cell-division or by non-sexual spores (tetraspores, zoospores). In the highest order there are distinct male and female organs (antheridia and oögonia). The term *Algæ* as used by Linnæus and early botanists included not only seaweeds, but also the *Hepaticæ, Lichenes*, and *Characeæ*. By Harvey the *Algæ* were divided into three groups, distinguished chiefly by their color, viz.: the olive-brown, *Melanospermeæ;* the red or purple, *Rhodospermeæ;* and the green, *Chlorospermeæ*. This arrangement has now become nearly obsolete. Recent authorities have proposed several different schemes of classification for the thallophytes in general, in which structure and development, as well as supposed relationship, are taken into account, and in which the *Algæ* are variously distributed. Substantial agreement is not yet reached, and the nomenclature for many of the groups remains in a very unsettled condition. It may, however, be said that the *Algæ* are now generally divided into the following classes, which, although appearing to be based on color, are in reality purely morphological, viz.: *Chlorophyceæ*, generally grass-green in color, though often including the diatoms (the *Conjugatæ* may form a distinct class or be included in the above); *Characeæ*, the stoneworts; *Phæophyceæ*, those which usually show some shade of brown, generally marine; *Rhodophyceæ*, almost universally red in color, with few exceptions marine; *Myxophyceæ* (*Cyanophyceæ*), usually blue-green. Many of the *Algæ* are edible and nutritious, as carrageen or Irish moss, dulse, laver, etc. Many abound in gelatin, and make a fine glue or substitute for isinglass. Kelp, iodine, and bromine are products of various species.



Algæ.

1, *Dictyota dichotoma:* *a*, spore; *b*, vertical view of a cystocarp; *c*, vertical section of same. 2, *Plocamium coccineum:* *f*, tetraspore; *g*, stichidium; *h*, branchlet with a cystocarp.

★**algal** (al′gal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alga* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Algæ;* having the nature of algæ.

II. *n.* One of the *Algæ* (which see).

algaroba, *n.* See *algarroba.*

algarot, algaroth (al′ga-rot, -roth), *n.* [< F. *algaroth*, from the name of the physician Algarotus of Verona, Italy (end of 16th century).] A violently purgative and emetic white powder, which falls when chlorid of antimony is dropped into water. It is a compound of chlorid and oxid of antimony.

algarovilla (al″ga-rō-vil′ä), *n.* See *algarrobilla.*

algarroba (al-ga-rō′bä), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al-kharrūbah*, the carob: see *al-*[2] and *carob.*] **1.** The Spanish name of the carob-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua.* See *Ceratonia.*—**2.** In America, a name given to the honey-mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, and to the *Hymenæa Courbaril.*—**3.** A substance resembling catechu in appearance and properties, obtained from the La Plata, and containing tannin mixed with a deep-brown coloring matter. *Crooks*, Handbook of Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 509.—**Algarroba bean.** See *bean*[1].

Also spelled *algaroba.*

algarrobilla (al″ga-rō-bēl′yä), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., dim. of Sp. *algarroba:* see above.] The astringent resinous husks and seeds of several leguminous trees or shrubs of South America, which are an article of commerce for their value in tanning and dyeing. In Brazil and tropical America they are the produce chiefly of *Pithecolobium parvifolium* (*Inga Marthæ* of some authors). In Chili and on the western coast they are obtained from *Cæsalpinia* (*Balsamocarpum*) *brevifolia* and *Prosopis juliflora.* Also written *algarovilla.*

algate, algates (âl′gāt, âl′gāts), *adv.* [< ME. *algate, allegate, alle gate* (*algates* occurs in Chaucer), < *al*, all, + *gate*, a way: see *gate*[2] and *gait.* Cf. *alway, always.*] **1.** In every direction; everywhere; always; under all circumstances. [Obsolete except in the Scotch form *a' gate* or *a' gates.*]

Algates he that hath with love to done,
Hath ofter wo than changed ys the mone.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 234.

2. In every respect; altogether; entirely. [Obsolete and north. Eng. provincial.]

Una now he *algates* must foregoe.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 2.

3†. In any way; at all.

Fayrer then herselfe, if ought *algate*
Might fayrer be. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 9.

4†. By all means; on any terms; at any rate.

As yow lyst ye maken hertes digne;
Algates hem that ye wole sette a fyre,
Thei dreden shame and vices thei resigne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 24.

And therefore would I should be *algates* slain;
For while I live his life is in suspense.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, iv. 60.

5†. Notwithstanding; nevertheless.

A maner latin corrupt was hir speche,
But *algates* ther-by was she understonde.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 422.

algazel (al-ga-zel′), *n.* [An early form of *gazel*, after Ar. *al-ghazāl:* see *gazel.*] A name formerly applied to one, and probably to several, of the ruminant quadrupeds of eastern Africa, etc., now known as gazels and antelopes. It is variously identified, some making it out to be the common gazel of Egypt, etc., *Antilope dorcas* or *Dorcas gazella;* others, the sasin or common antelope, *Antilope bezoartica*, a very different animal. It is more probably the first-named species, or one closely resembling it.

Algebar (al′je-bär), *n.* [Said to be < Ar. *al*, the, + *gebār* (Syr. *gaboro*), giant.] An Arabic and poetical name of the constellation Orion.

Begirt with many a blazing star
Stood the great giant *Algebar*,
Orion, hunter of the beast!
Longfellow, Occult. of Orion.

★**algebra** (al′je-brä), *n.* [Early mod. E. *algeber*, < F. *algebre* (now *algèbre*); the present E. form, like D. G. Sw. Dan. *algebra*, Russ. *algebra*, Pol. *algiebra*, etc., follows It. Pr. Sp. Pg. *algebra*, < ML. *algebra*, bone-setting, algebra, < Ar. *al-jabr, al-jebr* (> Pers. *al-jabr*), the redintegration or reunion of broken parts, setting bones, reducing fractions to integers, hence *'ilm al-jabr wa'l muqābalah*, i. e., 'the science of redintegration and equation (comparison),' algebra (> Pers. *al-jabr wa'l muqābalah*, Hind. *jabr o muqābala*, algebra): *'ilm, 'ulm*, science, < *'alama*, know (cf. *alem, alim, almah*); *al*, the; *jabr*, redintegration, consolidation, < *jabara*, redintegrate, reunite, consolidate (= Heb. *gābar*, make strong); *wa*, and; *'l* for *al*, the; *muqābalah*, comparison, collation, < *qābala*, confront, compare, collate: see *cabala.* The full Ar. name is reflected in ML. *"ludus algebræ almucgrabalæque"* (13th century), and in early mod. E. *"algiebar and almachabel"* (Dee, Math. Præf., 6, A. D. 1570), and the second part in ML. *almucabala, almacabala*, algebra.] **1.** Formal mathematics; the analysis of equations; the art of reasoning about relations, more especially quantitative relations, by the aid of a compact and highly systematized notation. In ordinary algebra the relations between quantities are expressed by signs of equality, addition, subtraction, multiplication, etc. (=, +, −, ×), or by the position of the quantities (as *xy* for $x \times y$, and x^y for x to the y power), and the quantities themselves are denoted by letters. Quantities whose values are unknown or are assumed to be variable are denoted by the last letters of the alphabet, as x, y, z; known or constant quantities by a, b, c, etc.; and problems are solved by expressing all the data in the form of equations, and then transforming these according to certain rules. The conceptions of negative and imaginary quantities (see *negative* and *imaginary*) are employed. The term *higher algebra* usually means the theory of invariants. See *invariant. Multiple algebra*, or n-way algebra, introduces the conception of units of different denominations, which can, however, be multiplied together. Each such system has a multiplication table characterizing it.

2. Any special system of notation adapted to the study of a special system of relationship: as, "it is an *algebra* upon an *algebra*," *Sylvester.*—**3.** A treatise on algebra.

Its abbreviation is *alg.*

Boolian algebra, a logical algebra, invented by the English mathematician George Boole (1815–64), for the solution of problems in ordinary logic. It has also a connection with the theory of probabilities.—**Logical algebra,** an algebra which considers particularly non-quantitative relations.—**Nilpotent algebra,** an algebra in which every expression is nilpotent (which see).—**Pure algebra,** an algebra in which every unit is connected with every other by a definite relation.

★**algebraic** (al-je-brā′ik), *a.* [< *algebra* + *-ic;* prop. **algebric* = F. *algébrique*, < NL. **algebricus.*] **1.** Pertaining to algebra.—**2.** Involving no operations except addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the raising of quantities to powers whose exponents are commensurable quantities: as, an *algebraic* equation or expression.—**3.** Relating to the system of quantity which extends indefinitely below as well as above zero.—**Algebraic curve.** See *curve.*—**Algebraic equation,** an equation in which the unknown quantities or variables are subjected to no other operations than those enumerated in definition 2, above: as, $x^{\frac{2}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}} + ax^7 = 6$.—**Algebraic form.** See *form.*—**Algebraic function,** a function whose connection with its variable is expressed by an algebraic equation. Thus, x and y, as defined by the above equation, are algebraic functions of one another.—**Algebraic geometry,** a name given to the application of algebra to the solution of geometrical problems.—**Algebraic sign,** the sign + or − which has to be attached to a real number to fix its value in algebra.—**Algebraic space,** a space in which the position of a point may be uniquely defined by a set of values of periodic algebraic integrals, without exceptions which form part of the space.—**Algebraic sum,** the sum of several quantities whose algebraic signs have been taken into account in adding them: as, the *algebraic sum* of +4 and −2 is +2.

algebraical (al-je-brā′i-kal), *a.* **1.** Same as *algebraic.*—**2.** Resembling algebra; relating to algebra.

algebraically (al-je-brā′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of algebra, or of algebraic processes; in an algebraic manner; as regards algebra.

algebraist (al′je-brā-ist), *n.* [< *algebra* + *-ist;* prop. **algebrist* = F. *algébriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *algebrista*, < NL. *algebrista.*] One who is versed in the science of algebra. Also *algebrist.*

algebraize (al′je-brạ-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *algebraized*, ppr. *algebraizing.* [< *algebra* + *-ize;* prop. **algebrize.*] To perform by algebra; reduce to algebraic form.

algebrist (al′je-brist), *n.* Same as *algebraist.*

algedo (al-jē′dō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλγηδών*, a sense of pain, pain, suffering, < *ἀλγεῖν*, feel bodily pain, suffer.] In *pathol.*, violent pain about the urethra, testes, bladder, perineum, and anus, caused by sudden stoppage of severe gonorrhea.

algefacient (al-jē-fā′shient), *a.* [< L. *algēre*, be cold, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] Making cool; cooling.

Algerian (al-jē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Algérien*, < *Algeria* (F. *Algérie*), the province, *Algiers* (F. *Alger* = Sp. *Argel* = It. *Algeri*), the city, < Ar. *Al-jezair*, the city of Algiers, lit. the Islands, < *al*, the, + *jezair*, pl. of *jezira*, island.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the city of Algiers, or to Algeria or its inhabitants.—**Algerian tea.** See *tea.*

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the French colony of Algeria, in the north of Africa. The colony was founded in 1834, extends from the Mediterranean southward to the desert of Sahara, and has Tunis and Morocco on its east and west frontiers respectively.

Algerine (al-je-rēn′), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *Argelino* = It. *Algerino:* see *Algerian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Algiers or Algeria, or to the inhabitants of Algeria.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Algiers or Algeria, in Africa; particularly, one of the indigenous Berber or Arabic inhabitants of Algiers.—**2.** A pirate: from the fact that the people of Algiers were formerly much addicted to piracy.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A grampus: because common off the coast of Algiers.—**4.** [*l. c.*] A woolen material woven in stripes of bright colors, and often with gold thread, generally too loose and soft for ordinary wear, and made into scarfs, shawls, and the like.

algerite (al'jėr īt), *n.* [After F. *Alger.*] A mineral occurring in yellow to gray tetragonal crystals at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey. It is probably an altered scapolite.

algetic (al-jet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἀλγητικός*, < *ἀλγεῖν*, have pain.] Producing or having relation to pain.

★**algid** (al'jid), *a.* [< L. *algidus*, cold, < *algēre*, be cold.] Cold.—**Algid cholera**, in *pathol.*, Asiatic cholera: so called from the fact that diminution of temperature is one of its leading characteristics.

algidity (al-jid'i-ti), *n.* [< *algid* + *-ity.*] The state of being algid; chilliness; coldness.

algidness (al'jid-nes), *n.* Same as *algidity.*

algific (al-jif'ik), *a.* [< L. *algificus*, < *algus*, cold (< *algēre*, be cold), + *facere*, make.] Producing cold.

algist (al'jist), *n.* [< L. *alga*, a seaweed, + *-ist.*] A student of that department of botany which relates to algæ or seaweeds; one skilled in algology.

algodonite (al-god'ō-nīt), *n.* [< *Algodones* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An arsenid of copper occurring in steel-gray masses, allied to domeykite. It is found at the silver-mine of Algodones, near Coquimbo, Chili, and in the Lake Superior copper region.

algoid (al'goid), *a.* [< L. *alga*, a seaweed, + *-oid.*] Resembling algæ.

Algol (al'gol or al-gol'), *n.* [Ar., the demon.] A pale star varying in magnitude from 2.3 to 4.0 in a period of 2.89 days; *β* Persei.

algological (al-gō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *algology* + *-ical.*] Relating or pertaining to algology.

algologist (al-gol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *algology* + *-ist.*] One who studies algæ or seaweeds; one skilled in algology; an algist.

algology (al-gol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *alga*, a seaweed, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A branch of botany treating of algæ; phycology.

Algonkian, Algonquian (al-gon'ki-an), *a.* [Also *Algonkin*, *Algonquin:* prob. < Micmac *algoomeaking*, 'at the place of spearing fish.'] Belonging to an important and widely spread family of North American Indian tribes, formerly inhabiting the eastern coast from Labrador down through the Middle States, and extending across the Mississippi valley, into the Rocky mountains.

algor (al'gôr), *n.* [L., < *algēre*, be cold.] In *pathol.*, an unusual feeling of coldness; rigor or ★chill in or at the onset of fever.

algorism (al'gō-rizm), *n.* [< ME. *algorisme*, *algarism*, etc., also contr. *algrim*, *augrim*, etc., < OF. *algorisme*, *augorisme*, *augorime* = Pr. *algorisme* = Sp. *alguarismo* (cf. *guarismo*, cipher) = Pg. It. *algorismo*, < ML. *algorismus* (occasionally *alchoarismus*, etc.), the Arabic system of numbers, arithmetic, < Ar. *al-Khowārazmī*, i. e., the native of *Khwārazm* (Khiva), surname of Abu Ja'far Mohammed ben Musa, an Arabian mathematician, who flourished in the 9th century. His work on algebra was translated or paraphrased into Latin early in the 13th century, and was the source from which Europe derived a knowledge of the Arabic numerals. His surname, given in the Latin paraphrase as *Algoritmi*, came to be applied to arithmetic in much the same way that "Euclid" was applied to geometry. The spelling *algorithm*, Sp. It. *algoritmo*, Pg. *algorithmo*, ML. *algorithmus*, etc., simulates Gr. *ἀριθμός*, number.] **1.** In *arith.*, the Arabic system of notation; hence, the art of computation with the Arabic figures, now commonly called *arithmetic.*

If ever they came to the connected mention of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, it ought to have been a sign that they were reading on *algorism* as distinguished from arithmetic. *De Morgan*, Arith. Books, xix.

2. Any peculiar method of computing, as the rule for finding the greatest common measure. —**3.** Any method of notation where the symbols form some system of operative procedure, as, the differential *algorism.* Also *algorithm.*

algorismic (al-gō-riz'mik), *a.* [< *algorism* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to algorism; arithmetical. *N. E. D.* Also *algorithmic.*

algorist (al'gō-rist), *n.* [< *algorism* + *-ist.*] A computer with the Arabic figures; an arithmetician; a writer on algorism.

The Italian school of *algorists*, with Pacioli at their head, found followers in Germany, England, France, and Spain. *De Morgan*, Arith. Books, xxi.

algoristic (al-gō-ris'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the Arabic figures.

algorithm (al'gō-riŦHm), *n.* An erroneous form of *algorism.*

algorithmic (al-gō-riŦH'mik), *a.* **1.** Same as *algorismic.*—**2.** Pertaining to or using symbols which form some system of operative procedure.

"Symbolic," as I understand it, being almost exactly the equivalent of *algorithmic.* *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, p. 98.

Algorithmic geometry, Wronski's name for analytical geometry. Seldom used by writers of authority.

algous (al'gus), *a.* [< L. *algosus*, abounding in seaweed, < *alga*, a seaweed: see *alga.*] Pertaining to or resembling algæ or seaweeds; abounding with seaweed.

algrim†, *n.* A Middle English form of *algorism.*

alguazil (al-gwą̈-zēl'), *n.* [< Sp. *alguacil*, formerly *alguazil*, *alvacil*, = Pg. *alguazil*, formerly *alvazil*, *alvacil*, also *alvazir*, *alvacir*, an officer of justice (cf. *guazil*, governor of a sea-town), < Ar. *al-wazīr*, < *al*, the (see *al-*[2]), + *wazīr*, officer, vizir: see *vizir.*] In Spain, and in regions settled by Spaniards, an inferior officer of justice; a constable.

The corregidor . . . has ordered this *alguazil* to apprehend you. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, v. 1.

There were instances in which men of the most venerable dignity, persecuted without a cause by extortioners, died of rage and shame in the gripe of the vile *alguazils* of Impey. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

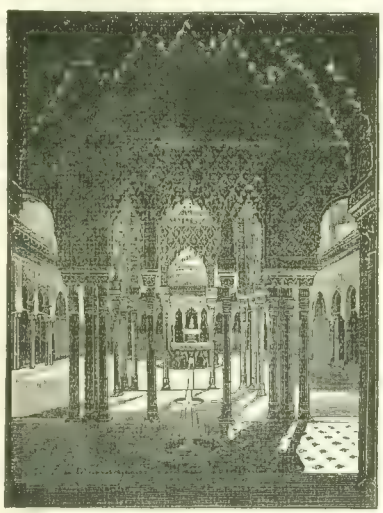
algum (al'gum), *n.* [Heb. *'algúm*, in another place *'almúg* (see *almug*), a word of unascertained origin.] A tree mentioned, along with the cedar and the fir, as sought for the construction of Solomon's temple. It has been variously supposed to be the pine, the deodar, the red sandalwood, the sappan, etc. See *almug.*

Send me also cedar trees, fir trees, and *algum* trees, out of Lebanon. 2 Chron. ii. 8.

alhacena (äl-ä-thā'nä), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al-hazna*, the cupboard.] A cupboard or recess of stucco, decorated in the Moorish or Spanish style. There is a magnificent specimen in the South Kensington Museum, London, of the style of the fourteenth century.

Alhagi (al-haj'i), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *al-hāj* (Avicenna), the camel's-thorn.] A genus of leguminous plants of several reputed species, but all probably forms of one, ranging from Egypt and Greece to India. *A. camelorum* is a rigid spiny shrub, the leaves and branches of which exude a species of manna. This is collected in considerable quantity in Persia for food and for exportation to India; camels are very fond of it.

Alhambraic (al-ham-brā'ik), *a.* [< *Alhambra* (< Ar. *al-hamrā*, lit. the red (house), with reference to the color of the sun-dried bricks which



Court of Lions, Alhambra.

compose the outer walls, < *al*, the, + *hamrā*, fem. of *ahmar*, red) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or built or decorated after the manner of the Alhambra, a Moorish palace and fortress near Granada in Spain, erected during the thirteenth and the first part of the fourteenth century, and the finest existing specimen of Moorish architecture; in the style of the Alhambra. The style of decoration characteristic of the Alhambra is remarkable for the elaborate variety and complexity of its details, which are somewhat small in scale, but fancifully varied and brilliant with color and gilding.

Alhambresque (al-ham-bresk'), *a.* [< *Alhambra* + *-esque.*] Resembling the Alhambra, or the style of ornamentation peculiar to the Alhambra. See *Alhambraic.*

alhenna (al-hen'ä), *n.* Same as *henna.*

alhidade, *n.* See *alidade.*

alias (ā'li-as), *adv.* [L. *aliās*, at another time; in post-Augustan period, at another time or place, elsewhere, under other circumstances, otherwise; fem. acc. pl. (cf. E. *else*, a gen. sing. form, from same original) of *alius*, other: see *alien.*] At another time; in another place; in other circumstances; otherwise. It is used chiefly in judicial proceedings to connect the different names assumed by a person who attempts to conceal his true name and pass under a fictitious one: thus, Simpson *alias* Smith means a person calling himself at one time or one place Smith, at another Simpson.

alias (ā'li-as), *n.*; pl. *aliases* (-ez). **1.** [< *alias*, *adv.*] An assumed name; another name.

Outcasts . . . forced to assume every week new *aliases* and new disguises. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

Most [Moslem] women when travelling adopt an *alias*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 420.

2. [From words in the writ, *Sicut alias præcipimus*, as we at another time command.] In *law*, a second writ or execution issued when the first has failed to serve its purpose. Also used adjectively: as, an *alias* execution.

alibi (al'i-bī), *adv.* [L., elsewhere, in another place, < *alius*, other, + *-bi*, related to E. *by*, q. v.] In *law*, elsewhere; at another place.

The prisoner had little to say in his defence; he endeavoured to prove himself *alibi.* *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, ii.

alibi (al'i-bī), *n.* [< *alibi*, *adv.*] **1.** In *law*, a plea of having been elsewhere at the time an offense is alleged to have been committed. Hence—**2.** The fact or state of having been elsewhere at the time specified: as, he attempted to prove an *alibi.*

alibility (al-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *alibilité*, < L. *alibilis:* see *alible* and *-bility.*] The capacity of a nutritive substance for absorption; assimilativeness. *N. E. D.*

alible (al'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *alibilis*, nutritive, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment.*] Nutritive.

alicant (al'i-kant), *n.* [< *Alicante*, a town in Spain, whence the wine is exported.] A strong, sweet, dark-colored Spanish wine. Formerly written *aligant*, *alligant*, *allegant*, etc.

alichel (al'i-shel), *n.* [Orig. a misreading, in a black-letter book, of *alicbel*, < Ar. *al-iqbāl*, < *al*, the, + *iqbāl*, advancement, progress.] In *astrol.*, the situation of a planet on or following an angle.

alictisal (a-lik'ti-zal), *n.* [< Ar. *al-ittiçāl*, < *al*, the, + *ittiçāl*, contact, conjunction of planets, < *waçala*, join.] In *astrol.*, the conjunction of two planets moving in the same direction, and one overtaking the other.

alicula (a-lik'ū-lä), *n.* [L., dim. of *ala*, wing, perhaps because it covers the upper part of the arm (*ala*).] In *Rom. antiq.*, a short upper garment, like a cape, worn by hunters, countrymen, and boys.

alidade (al'i-dād), *n.* [Also *alidad;* < F. *alidade* = Sp. *alhidada*, *alidada* = Pg. *alidada*, *alidade*, < ML. *alhidada*, < Ar. *al-'idādah*, the revolving radius of a graduated circle, < *al*, the (see *al-*[2]), + *'adad*, *'adid*, *'adud*, the upper arm, which revolves in its socket.] **1.** A movable arm passing over a graduated circle, and carrying a vernier or an index: an attachment of many instruments for measuring angles. See cut under *sextant.*

The astrolabe [used by Vasco da Gama] was a metal circle graduated round the edge, with a limb called the *alhidada* fixed to a pin in the centre, and working round the graduated circle. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 181.

2. A straight-edge carrying a telescope: an attachment of the plane-table for transferring to paper the direction of any object from the station occupied.

Also written *alhidade.*

alie[1] (ā'li), *v. t.* [Shetland dial., < Icel. *alan*, nourish, = Goth. *alan*, nourish, grow: see *all* and *aliment.*] To cherish; nurse; pet. *Edmondston*, Shetland Gloss.

alie[1] (ā'li), *n.* [< *alie*[1], *v.*] A pet; a favorite. *Edmondston*, Shetland Gloss.

alie[2]†, *v. t.* A former spelling of *ally*[1].

alien (āl'yen), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aliene*, *alient*, *aliant*, *alliant*, < ME. *alien*, *alyen*, *alyene*, *aliente*, *aliaunt*, etc., < OF. *alien*, *allien*, < L. *alienus*, belonging to another, < *alius*, another, akin to E. *else.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Residing under another government or in another country than

that of one's birth, and not having rights of citizenship in such place of residence: as, the *alien* population; an *alien* condition.—2. Foreign; not belonging to one's own nation.

The veil of *alien* speech.
O. W. Holmes, Chinese Embassy.

The sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,
She stood in tears amid the *alien* corn.
Keats, Ode to Nightingale.

3. Wholly different in nature; estranged; adverse; hostile: used with *to* or *from*.

The thing most *alien from* . . . [the Protector's] clear intellect and his commanding spirit was petty persecution.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

It is difficult to trace the origin of sentiments so *alien to* our own way of thought.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi.

Alien egg, in *ornith.*, the egg of a cuckoo, cow-bird, or other parasitic species, dropped in the nest of another bird.—**Alien enemy.** See *enemy*.—**Alien friend.** See *friend*.—**Alien good**, in *ethics*, a good not under one's own control.—**Alien water**, any stream of water carried across an irrigated field or meadow, but not employed in the system of irrigation. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* 1. A foreigner; one born in or belonging to another country who has not acquired citizenship by naturalization; one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen. In France a child born of residents who are not citizens is an alien. In the United States, as in Great Britain, children born and remaining within the country, though born of alien parents, are, according to the better opinion, natural-born citizens or subjects; and the children of citizens or subjects, though born in other countries, are generally deemed natural-born citizens or subjects, and if they become resident are entitled to the privileges of resident citizens; but they also may, when of full age, make declaration of alienage. See *citizen*.

When the Roman jurists applied their experience of Roman citizens to dealings between citizens and *aliens*, showing by the difference of their actions that they regarded the circumstances as essentially different, they laid the foundations of that great structure which has guided the social progress of Europe.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 156.

2. A stranger. [Rare.]

An *alien* to the hearts
Of all the court, and princes of my blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Who can not have been altogether an *alien* from the researches of your lordship. *Landor.*

Alien Act. (*a*) See *alien and sedition laws*, below. (*b*) An English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 11) providing for the registration of aliens; and one of 1844 (7 and 8 Vict. c. 66) allowing aliens from friendly nations to hold real and personal property for purposes of residence, and resident aliens to become naturalized. (*c*) An English statute of 1847 (10 and 11 Vict. c. 83) concerning naturalization.—**Alien and sedition laws**, a series of laws adopted by the United States government in 1798, during a controversy with France in regard to which the country was violently agitated. They included three alien acts, the second and most famous of which (1 Stat. 570) conferred power on the President to order out of the country such aliens as he might reasonably suspect of secret machinations against the government or judge dangerous to its peace. It expired by limitation in two years. The sedition law was a stringent act against seditious conspiracy and libel, chiefly aimed at obstructive opposition to the proceedings of government and libelous or seditious publications in regard to them. These laws had little effect besides that of overthrowing the Federal party, which was held responsible for them.

alien (āl'yen), *v. t.* [< ME. *alienen, alyenen*, < OF. *aliener*, mod. F. *aliéner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *alienar* = It. *alienare*, < L. *alienare*, make alien, estrange, < *alienus*, alien: see *alien*, *a.*] 1. To transfer or convey to another; make over the possession of: as, to *alien* a title or property. In this sense also written *aliene*.

Alien the gleabe, intaile it to thy loines.
Marston, What You Will, ii. 1.

If the son *alien* lands, and then repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng.

Had they, like him [Charles I.], for good and valuable consideration, *alienedi* their hurtful prerogatives?
Macaulay, Conv. between Cowley and Milton.

2. To make averse or indifferent; turn the affections or inclinations of; alienate; estrange.

The prince was totally *aliened* from all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

Poetry had not been *aliened* from the people by the establishment of an Upper House of vocables alone entitled to move in the stately ceremonials of verse.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 157.

alienability (āl″yen-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *alienable*, after F. *aliénabilité*.] The state or quality of being alienable; the capacity of being alienated or transferred.

The *alienability* of the domain. *Burke*, Works, III. 316.

alienable (āl'yen-a-bl), *a.* [< *alien*, *v.*, + *-able*, after F. *aliénable*.] That may be alienated; capable of being sold or transferred to another: as, land is *alienable* according to the laws of the state.

alienage (āl'yen-āj), *n.* [< *alien* + *-age*.] 1. The state of being an alien; the legal standing of an alien.

Why restore estates forfeitable on account of *alienage*?
Story.

I do hereby order and proclaim that no plea of *alienage* will be received, or allowed to exempt from the obligation imposed by the aforesaid Act of Congress any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 370.

2. The state of being alienated or transferred to another; alienation. [Rare.]

The provinces were treated in a far more harsh manner than the Italian states, even in the latter period of their *alienage*. *Brougham.*

alienate (āl'yen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alienated*, ppr. *alienating*. [< L. *alienatus*, pp. of *alienare*, make alien, estrange: see *alien*, *v.*] 1. To transfer or convey, as title, property, or other right, to another: as, to *alienate* lands or sovereignty.

He must have the consent of the electors when he would *alienate* or mortgage anything belonging to the empire.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, iv.

Led blindfold thus
By love of what he thought his flesh and blood
To *alienate* his all in her behalf.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 117.

2. To repel or turn away in feeling; make indifferent or averse, where love or esteem before subsisted; estrange: with *from* before the secondary object.

He [Pausanias] *alienated*, by his insolence, all who might have served or protected him.
Macaulay, Mitford's Greece.

The recollection of his former life is a dream that only the more *alienates* him *from* the realities of the present.
Is. Taylor.

= Syn. 1. To deliver over, surrender, give up.—2. To disaffect.

alienate (āl'yen-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alienatus*, pp. as above, in the pp. sense.] I. *a.* In a state of alienation; estranged.

O *alienate* from God, O spirit accursed!
Milton, P. L., v. 877.

The Whigs are . . . wholly *alienate* from truth.
Swift, Misc.

II.† *n.* A stranger; an alien.

Whosoever eateth the lamb without this house, he is an *alienate*. *Stapleton*, Fortresse of the Faith, fol. 148.

alienated (āl'yen-ā-ted), *p. a.* Mentally astray; demented.

alienation (āl-yen-ā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *alyenacion, -cyon*, < OF. *alienation*, < L. *alienatio(n-)*, < *alienare*, pp. *alienatus*, alien: see *alien*, *v.*, and *alienate*, *v.*] The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (*a*) In *law*, a transfer of the title to property by one person to another, by conveyance, as distinguished from inheritance. A devise of real property is regarded as an alienation.

In some cases the consent of all the heirs, collateral as well as descendant, had to be obtained before an *alienation* could be made.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, p. 74.

(*b*) The diversion of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership.

The word *alienation* has acquired since the Reformation the almost distinctive meaning of the diversion of lands from ecclesiastical or religious to secular ownership.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

(*c*) A withdrawing or an estrangement, as of feeling or the affections.

Alienation of heart from the king. *Bacon.*

We keep apart when we have quarrelled, express ourselves in well-bred phrases, and in this way preserve a dignified *alienation*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

She seemed, also, conscious of a cause, to me unknown, for the gradual *alienation* of my regard.
Poe, Tales, I. 471.

(*d*) Deprivation, or partial deprivation, of mental faculties; derangement; insanity.

If a person of acknowledged probity and of known purity of life were suddenly to do something grossly immoral, and it were impossible to discover any motive for his strange and aberrant deed, we should ascribe it to an *alienation* of nature, and say that he must be mad.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 10.

alienation-office (āl-yen-ā'shon-of″is), *n.* An office in London, at which persons resorting to the judicial processes of fine and recovery for the conveyance of lands were required to present their writs, and submit to the payment of fees called the *prefine* and the *postfine*.

alienator (āl'yen-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *aliénateur*, < ML. **alienator*, < L. *alienare*, pp. *alienatus*, alienate: see *alien*, *v.*] 1. One who alienates or transfers property.—2. A thief. [Humorous.]

To one like Elia, whose treasures are rather cased in leather covers than closed in iron coffers, there is a class of *alienators* more formidable than that which I have touched upon; I mean your borrowers of books.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

aliene (āl-yēn'), *v. t.* Same as *alien*, 1.

alienee (āl-yen-ē'), *n.* [< *alien*, *v.*, + *-ee*[1].] One to whom the title to property is transferred: as, "if the *alienee* enters and keeps possession," *Blackstone*.

aliener (āl'yen-ėr), *n.* Same as *alienor*.

alien-house (āl'yen-hous), *n.* Formerly, in England, a priory or other religious house belonging to foreign ecclesiastics, or under their control. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 459.

alienigenate (āl-yen-ij'e-nāt), *a.* [< L. *alienigenus*, foreign-born (< *alienus*, foreign, alien, + *-genus*, -born), + *-ate*[1].] Alien-born. *R. C. Winthrop.*

alienism (āl'yen-izm), *n.* [< *alien* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being an alien.

The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of *alienism*. *Chancellor Kent.*

2. The study and treatment of mental diseases.

alienist (āl'yen-ist), *n.* [< *alien* + *-ist*.] One engaged in the scientific study or treatment of mental diseases.

He [John Locke] looked at insanity rather too superficially for a practical *alienist*.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 114.

alienor (āl'yen-or), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alienour*, < AF. *alienor, alienour* = OF. *alieneur*, < ML. **alienator*: see *alienator*.] One who transfers property to another. Also written *aliener*.

aliethmoid (al-i-eth'moid), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *ala*, a wing, + E. *ethmoid*.] I. *n.* The lateral part or wing of the ethmoidal region of the orbitonasal cartilage in the skull of an embryonic bird.

The hinder region or *aliethmoid* is the true olfactory region. *W. K. Parker.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the aliethmoid: as, the *aliethmoid* region; an *aliethmoid* cartilage.

alietyt (a-lī'e-ti), *n.* [< ML. *alietas*, < L. *alius*, other.] The state of being different; otherness.

alifet (a-līf'), *adv.* [Appar. < *a*[3] + *life*, as if for 'as one's life,' but perhaps orig. due to *lief*.] Dearly.

A clean instep,
And that I love *alife*!
Fletcher, M. Thomas, ii. 2.

aliferous (a-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having wings.

aliform (al'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a wing or wings: in *anat.*, applied to the pterygoid processes and the muscles associated with them. See *pterygoid*. [Rare.]

aligant† (al'i-gant), *n.* An old form of *alicant*.

aligerous (a-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *aliger*, bearing wings, < *ala*, wing, + *gerere*, bear.] Having wings.

alight[1]† (a-līt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *alighten, alyghten, aligten, alygten, alihten, alyhten*, < (1) AS. *ālīhtan* (OHG. *arliuhtan*, MHG. *erliuhten*, G. *erleuchten*), light, illuminate, < *ā-*, E. *a-*[1], + *līhtan*, E. *light*[1], *v.*; (2) AS. *onlīhtan*, light, illuminate, < *on-*, E. *a-*[2], + *līhtan*, E. *light*[1], *v.*; (3) AS. *gelīhtan, gelȳhtan*, light, give light to, illuminate, intr. become light, < *ge-*, E. *a-*[6], + *līhtan*, E. *light*[1], *v.*: see *a-*[1], *a-*[2], *a-*[6], and *light*[1], *v.*, and cf. *alighten*[1], *enlighten, lighten*[1]; see also *alight*[1], *p. a.*] 1. To light; light up; illuminate.—2. To set light to; light (a fire, lamp, etc.).

Having . . . *alighted* his lamp.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote. (*N. E. D.*)

alight[1] (a-līt'), *p. a.*, or *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *alight, aligt, alīht* (early mod. E. *alighted*), < AS. **ālīhted*, pp. of *ālīhtan*, E. *alight*[1], *v.*, q. v.; but now regarded as parallel to *afire, ablaze*, etc., < *a*[3] + *light*[1], *n.*] Provided with light; lighted up; illuminated.

The chapel was scarcely *alight*.
Thackeray, Four Georges (1862), p. 169. (*N. E. D.*)

Set
The lamps *alight*, and call
For golden music. *Tennyson*, Ancient Sage.

alight[2]† (a-līt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *alighten, aligten, alihten*, < AS. *gelīhtan* (= OHG. *gelihten*), lighten, mitigate, < *ge-*, E. *a-*[6], + *līhtan*, E. *light*[2], *v.*: see *a-*[6], *light*[2], *v.*, and cf. *alighten*[2], *lighten*[2].] To make light or less heavy; lighten; alleviate.

She wende to *alyght* her euylle and her synne.
Caxton, G. de la Tour. (*N. E. D.*)

alight[3] (a-līt'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *alighted* (obs. pp. *alight*), ppr. *alighting*. [< ME. *alighten, alyghten, aligten, alygten*, < (1) AS. *ālīhtan* (occurring but once, in a gloss: "*Dissilio*, Ic of *ālīhte*," lit. 'I alight off'), < *ā-*, E. *a-*[1], + *līhtan*, E. *light*[3]; (2) AS. *gelīhtan*, alight, dismount, come down, < *ge-*, E. *a-*[6], + *līhtan*, E. *light*[3]: see *a-*[1], *a-*[6], and *light*[3], and cf. *alighten*[3] and *lighten*[3].] 1. To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage; dismount.

We pass'd along the coast by a very rocky and rugged way, which forc'd us to *alight* many times before we came to Havre de Grace. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1644.

2. To settle or lodge after descending: as, a bird *alights* on a tree; snow *alights* on a roof.

Truly spake Mohammed el Damiri, "Wisdom hath *alighted* upon three things — the brain of the Franks, the hands of the Chinese, and the tongues of the Arabs." *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 333.

Whether insects *alight* on the leaves by mere chance, as a resting-place, or are attracted by the odour of the secretion, I know not. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 17.

3. To fall (upon); come (upon) accidentally, or without design; light: as, to *alight* on a particular passage in a book, or on a particular fact; to *alight* on a rare plant.

alighten[1]† (a-lī'tn), *v. t.* [< *alight*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *lighten*[1], *enlighten*.] To make light; illuminate.

alighten[2]† (a-lī'tn), *v. t.* [< *alight*[2] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *lighten*[2].] To make light or less heavy; reduce the weight or burden of; lighten.

alighten[3]† (a-lī'tn), *v. i.* [< *alight*[3] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *lighten*[3].] To alight; dismount.

align, alignment, alignement. See *aline*[2], *alinement*.

aligreek (al-i-grēk'), *n.* [Corruption of F. *à la grecque*, or It. *alla greca*, in the Greek (fashion).] Same as *à-la-grecque*. [Rare.]

alike (a-līk'), *a.* [< ME. *alike*, *alyke*, and assibilated *alyche*, *aleche*, with prefix *a-* repr. both *a-*[6] and *a-*[2], the earlier forms being — (1) *ilik*, *ilike*, *ylike*, *ylyk*, *ylyke*, *elik*, and assibilated *ilich*, *iliche*, *ylich*, *yliche*, *yleche*, earliest ME. *gelic*, < AS. *gelīc* = OS. *gilīk* = OFries. *gelīk*, usually *līk*, = OD. *ghelijck*, D. *gelijk* = OHG. *galīh*, *gilīh*, *gelīh*, *glīh*, MHG. *gelich*, *glīch*, G. *gleich* = Icel. *glīkr*, mod. *līkr* = Sw. *lik* = Dan. *lig* = Goth. *galeiks*, like, similar, alike, lit. 'having a corresponding body or form,' < *ga-* (= AS. *ge-*), together, indicating collation or comparison, + *leik* = AS. *līc*, E. *like*[1], *lich* (in comp. *likewake* = *lich-wake*, *lich-gate*, q. v.), body; (2) *alike*, *alyke* (in adv. also *olike*, *olyke*), earlier with prefix *an-*, accented, *anlike*, *anlyke*, and assibilated *anlich*, *onlich*, < AS. *anlīc*, *onlīc* = OD. *aenlijck* = OHG. **analīh*, *anagilīh*, MHG. *anelīch*, G. *ähnlich* = Icel. *ālīkr* = Goth. **analeiks* (in adv. *analeikō*), like, similar, lit. 'on-ly,' having dependence *on*, relation *to*, similarity *to*, < *ana* (AS. *an*, *on*, E. *on*) + *-leiks*, AS. *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1], a suffix used here somewhat as in other relational adjectives (Goth. *swaleiks*, AS. *swilc*, Sc. *sic*, E. *such*, Goth. *hwileiks*, *hweleiks*, AS. *hwilc*, Sc. *whilk*, E. *which*, etc.), being the noun, Goth. *leik*, AS. *līc*, body, used as a relational suffix. That is, E. *alike* represents ME. *alike*, *ilike*, AS. *gelīc*, with prefix *ge-* and accented base *līc*, mixed with or having absorbed ME. *alike*, *olike*, *anlike*, AS. *anlīc*, with accented base *an*, *on*, and suffix *-līc*. The adv. *alike* follows the adj. The adj. *like* is not orig., but merely a mod. abbrev. of *alike*, the latter form remaining chiefly in the predicative use; there is no AS. adj. **līc*, as commonly cited. See *a-*[6], *a-*[2], and *like*[1], *like*[2], *like*[3].] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; having or exhibiting no marked or essential difference. *Alike* is now only archaically used attributively, and is regularly predicated of a plural subject. It was also formerly used in phrases where the modern idiom requires *like*. See *like*[1].

The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee. Ps. cxxxix. 12.

In birth, in acts, in arms *alike* the rest. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso.

His [Clifford's] associates were men to whom all creeds and all constitutions were *alike*. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

alike (a-līk'), *adv.* [< ME. *alike*, *alyke*, and assibilated *aliche*, *alyche*, with prefix *a-* repr. both *a-*[6] and *a-*[2], the earlier forms being — (1) *ilike*, *ylike*, *ylyke*, *elike*, *elyke*, assibilated *iliche*, *ilyche*, *yliche*, *ylyche*, *eliche*, earliest *gelice*, < AS. *gelīce* = OS. *gilīkō* = OFries. *līke*, *līk* = OD. *ghelijck*, D. *gelijk* = OHG. *gilīcho*, *glīcho*, MHG. *gelīche*, *glīche*, *glīch*, G. *gleich* = Icel. *glīka*, mod. *līka* = Sw. *lika* = Dan. *lige* = Goth. *galeikō*, adv.; (2) *alike*, *alyke*, *olike*, *olyke*, earlier with prefix *an-*, accented (**anlike* not recorded as adv.), < AS. *anlīce* = G. *ähnlich* = Icel. *ālīka* = Goth. *analeikō*, adv., the forms being like those of the adj., with the adverbial suffix, Goth. *-ō*, AS. *-e*. The adv. *like* is not orig., but merely a mod. abbrev. of *alike*, adv. See *alike*, *a.*] In the same manner, form, or degree; in common; equally; both.

The highest heaven of wisdom is *alike* near from every point, and thou must find it, if at all, by methods native to thyself alone. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

Inexperienced politicians . . . conceived that the theory of the Tory Opposition and the practice of Walpole's Government were *alike* inconsistent with the principles of liberty. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

alike-minded† (a-līk'mīn"ded), *a.* Having the same mind; like-minded. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 82.

alim (ä'lēm), *n.* [Ar. *'ālim*, *'ālīm*, learned, < *'alama*, know. Cf. *alem*, *almah*.] Among Mohammedans, a learned man; a religious teacher, such as an imâm, a mufti, etc.

The calling of an *Alim* is no longer worth much in Egypt. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 93.

Alima (al'i-mä), *n.* [NL., for *Halima*, < Gr. *ἅλιμος*, of the sea.] A spurious genus of crustaceans, representing a stage of stomatopodous crustaceans, for which the term is still in use.

In the *Alima* type of development [of *Stomatopoda*], it seems that the young leaves the egg in nearly the *Alima* form, and in the youngest stage known the six appendages, eight to thirteen, are absent, although three of the corresponding segments of the body are developed. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 66.

aliment (al'i-ment), *n.* [< late ME. *aliment*, < F. *aliment*, < L. *alimentum*, food, < *alere*, nourish, = Goth. *alan*, be nourished, *aljan*, nourish, fatten, = Icel. *ala*, beget, bear, nourish, support; cf. *alie*[1], and *alt*, *all*, and *old*.] **1.** That which nourishes or sustains; food; nutriment; sustenance; support, whether literal or figurative.

Those elevated meditations which are the proper *aliment* of noble souls. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 30.

2. In *Scots law*, the sum paid for support to any one entitled to claim it, as the dole given to a pauper by his parish.

The *aliment* was appointed to continue till the majority or marriage of the daughters. *Erskine*, Institutes.

aliment (al'i-ment), *v. t.* [< ML. *alimentare*, < L. *alimentum*: see *aliment*, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with means of sustenance; purvey to; support: generally in a figurative sense: as, to *aliment* a person's vanity.

And that only to sustain and *aliment* the small frailty of their humanity. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

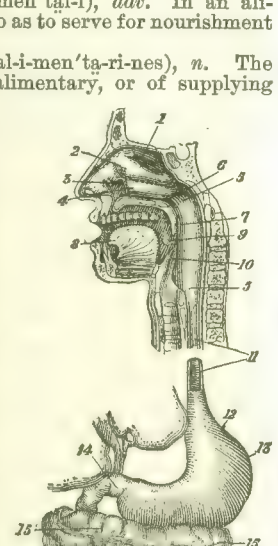
2. In *Scots law*, to maintain or support, as a person unable to support himself: used especially of the support of children by parents, or of parents by children.

alimental (al-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *aliment* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to aliment; supplying food; having the quality of nourishing; furnishing the materials for natural growth: as, chyle is *alimental*; *alimental* sap.

alimentally (al-i-men'tal-i), *adv.* In an alimental manner; so as to serve for nourishment or food.

alimentariness (al-i-men'ta-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being alimentary, or of supplying nutriment.

alimentary (al-i-men'ta-ri), *a.* [< L. *alimentarius*, < *alimentum*, aliment: see *aliment*.] **1.** Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing: as, *alimentary* particles. — **2.** Having an apparatus for alimentation, and consequently able to feed. *Huxley*. [Rare.] — **3.** Concerned with the function of nutrition: as, *alimentary* processes. — **Alimentary canal**, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the digestive sac, tract, or tube of any animal; the visceral or intestinal cavity; the canal of the enteron, in any condition of the latter, from the simplest form of archenteron to the most complex of its ultimate modifications. In its simplest form it is merely the cavity of a two-layered germ, or gastrula, lined with hypoblastic cells — a mere sac, the mouth and anus being one. With increasing complexity of structure, and especially by the formation of an outlet (anus) distinct from the inlet (mouth), the alimentary canal assumes more definitely the character of a special gastric or digestive cavity, which may remain in open communication with a general body-cavity, or become shut off therefrom as an intestinal tube. The latter is its character in all the higher animals, in which, moreover, the canal acquires various specializations, as into gullet, stomach, intestine, etc., becomes variously complicated or convoluted, has special ramifications and annexes, etc. In those animals which develop an umbilical vesicle, or this and an amnion and allantois, the cavity of the alimentary canal is primitively continuous with that of the vesicle and with the allantoic cavity. — **Alimentary debt**, in *Scots law*, a debt incurred for necessaries or maintenance. — **Alimentary fund**, in *Scots law*, a fund set apart by the direction of the giver for an aliment to the receiver. If the amount of it is not unreasonable in view of the rank of the receiver, it cannot be seized for the satisfaction of the claims of creditors. — **Alimentary mucous membrane**, that mucous membrane which lines the alimentary canal, serving, with its various follicles, annexed glands, and lacteals, the purpose of digesting and absorbing aliment.



Alimentary Canal in Man.

1, superior turbinated bone; 2, middle turbinated bone; 3, opening of the nasal duct; 4, inferior turbinated bone; 5, 5, pharynx; 6, opening of Eustachian tube; 7, uvula; 8, tongue; 9, tonsil; 10, epiglottis; 11, œsophagus; 12, cardiac portion (left side) of stomach; 13, fundus of stomach; 14, pylorus (right side of stomach), resting on right lobe of liver, partly shown in outline; 15, transverse colon; 16, duodenum; 17, ascending colon; 18, ileum; 19, jejunum; 20, cæcum; 21, sigmoid flexure of colon; 22, beginning of rectum; 23, fundus of urinary bladder.

alimentation (al"i-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *alimentation*, < ML. *alimentatio(n-)*, < *alimentare*, pp. *alimentatus*, provide, aliment: see *aliment*, *v.*] **1.** The act or power of affording nutriment.

The accumulation of force may be separated into *alimentation* and aëration. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 56.

2. The state or process of being nourished; mode of, or condition in regard to, nourishment.

Derangements of *alimentation*, including insufficient food, and morbid states of the lymphatic and blood-glands. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 38.

3. The providing or supplying with the necessaries of life.

The *alimentation* of poor children . . . was extended or increased by fresh endowments. *Merivale*, Roman Empire, VIII. 193.

Ceasing by and by to have any knowledge of, or power over, the concerns of the society as a whole, the serf-class becomes devoted to the processes of *alimentation*, while the noble class, ceasing to take any part in the processes of *alimentation*, becomes devoted to the co-ordinated movements of the entire body politic. *H. Spencer*, Univ. Prog., pp. 405–6.

alimentative (al-i-men'ta-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *alimentatus*, pp. of *alimentare* (see *aliment*, *v.*), + *-ive*.] Nourishing; relating to or connected with the supply of nourishment: as, "the *alimentative* machinery of the physiological units," *Huxley*.

alimentic (al-i-men'tik), *a.* [< *aliment* + *-ic*.] Same as *alimentary*.

There may be emaciation from loss of rest, derangement of the *alimentic* processes, a quicker pulse than normal, and a tongue coated in the centre. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 79.

alimentiveness (al-i-men'tiv-nes), *n.* [< **alimentive* + *-ness*.] **1.** Propensity to seek or take nourishment, to eat and drink: first and still chiefly used by phrenologists. — **2.** The organ of the brain that is said to communicate the pleasure which arises from eating and drinking, and which prompts the taking of nourishment. Its supposed seat is in the region of the zygomatic fossa. See *phrenology*.

alimon†, *n.* [Prop. **halimon*, < L. *halimon* (sometimes improp. written *alimon*, as if < Gr. *ἅλιμον*, neut. of *ἅλιμος*, banishing hunger, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λιμός*, hunger: see def.), < Gr. *ἅλιμον*, also *ἅλιμος*, a shrubby plant growing on the shore, perhaps saltwort, prop. neut. of *ἅλιμος*, of or belonging to the sea, marine, < *ἅλς*, the sea.] A plant, perhaps *Atriplex Halimus* (Linnæus), supposed to be the *halimon* of the ancients. It was fabled to have the power of dispelling hunger.

alimonious† (al-i-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< L. *alimonia*, food, nourishment: see *alimony*.] Affording food; nourishing; nutritive: as, "*alimonious* humours," *Harvey*, Consumption.

alimony (al'i-mō-ni), *n.* [< L. *alimonia*, fem., also *alimonium*, neut., food, nourishment, sustenance, support, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment*, *n.*] In *law*: (*a*) An allowance which a husband or former husband may be forced to pay to his wife or former wife, living legally separate from him, for her maintenance. It is granted or withheld in the discretion of the matrimonial court, with regard to the merits of the case and the resources of the parties respectively. *Alimony pendente lite* is that given to the wife during the pendency of an action for divorce, separation, or annulment of marriage; *permanent alimony* is that given to a wife after judgment of divorce, separation, or annulment in her favor. (*b*) In *Scots law*, aliment. *Erskine*.

alinasal (al-i-nā'zal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *nasus*, nose.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the parts forming the outer or lateral boundaries of the nostrils. See *alæ nasi*, under *ala*. Specifically, of or pertaining to a lateral cartilage of the nasal region of the skull of an embryonic bird; situated in the lateral part of the nasal region of such a skull. — **Alinasal process**, a process surrounding each

nasal aperture of the chondrocranium of the frog. *Dunman.*—**Alinasal turbinal**, a cartilage of the alinasal region, connected with the alinasal or lateral cartilage.

The *alinasal turbinal* of [the Yunx] . . . has two turns, and that of Gecinus one. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 717.

II. *n.* A lateral cartilage of the nasal region of the skull of an embryonic bird, in which is situated the external nostril. *W. K. Parker.*

aline[1]† (a-līn′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3], in, + *line*[2].] In a straight line.

Take thanne a rewle and draw a strike, euene *alyne* fro the pyn unto the middel prikke. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 38.

aline[2] (a-līn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alined*, ppr. *alining*. [Also spelled *alline*, < ML. as if **allineare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *lineare*, reduce to a straight line, ML. draw a straight line, < *linea*, a line. The reg. E. form is *aline*, but *align*, after F. *aligner*, is common.] To adjust to a line; lay out or regulate by a line; form in line, as troops. Equivalent forms are *align*, *alline*.

alineate (a-lin′ē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alineated*, ppr. *alineating*. [Also spelled *allineate*, < ML. as if **allineatus*, pp. of **allineare*: see *aline*[2].] Same as *aline*[2].

The intended base line [must be] *allineated* by placing a telescope a little beyond one of its proposed extremities, so as to command them both. *Sir J. Herschel*, Pop. Lectures, p. 184.

alineation (a-lin-ē-ā′shon), *n.* [Also spelled *allineation*, < ML. as if **allineatio(n-)*, the drawing of a line, < **allineare*: see *alineate*.] The act of bringing into line; a method of determining the position of a remote and not easily discernible object, by running an imaginary line through more easily recognizable intermediate objects, as the passing of a straight line through the pointers of the Great Bear to the pole-star.

★**alinement** (a-līn′ment), *n.* [< *aline*[2] + *-ment*, after F. *alignement*, < ML. *alineamentum*, **allineamentum*, < **allineare*: see *aline*[2].] **1.** The act of alining; the act of laying out or regulating by a line; an adjusting to a line.—**2.** The state of being so adjusted; the line of adjustment; especially, in *milit.*, the state of being in line: as, the *alinement* of a battalion; the *alinement* of a camp.—**3.** In *engin.*: (*a*) The ground-plan of a railway or other road, in distinction from the gradients or profile. (*b*) The ground-plan of a fort or field-work.

Also written *allinement*, *alignment*, *alignement*, *allignment*.

aliner (a-lī′nėr), *n.* One who alines or adjusts to a line. *Evelyn.*

aliped (al′i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alipes* (*-ped-*), wing-footed, swift, < *ala*, wing, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *pedal* and *foot*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane which serves as a wing, as the bats.—**2**†. Swift of foot.

II. *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane serving for a wing; a chiropter, as the bat.

aliquant (al′i-kwant), *a.* [< L. *aliquantus*, some, somewhat, moderate, considerable, < *alius*, other (see *alien*), + *quantus*, how great: see *quantity*.] Contained in another, but not dividing it evenly: applied to a number which does not divide another without a remainder: thus, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16, for 3 times 5 are 15, leaving a remainder 1.

★**aliquot** (al′i-kwot), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aliquot*, some, several, a few, < *alius*, other, + *quot*, how many: see *quotient*.] **I.** *a.* Forming an exact divisor of something: applied to a part of a number or quantity which will divide it without a remainder: thus, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15.

II. *n.* That which forms an exact divisor; an aliquot part: as, 4 is an *aliquot* of 12.

alisander† (al-i-san′dėr), *n.* An old form of *alexanders*.

aliseptal (al-i-sep′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *sæptum*, *septum*, septum.] **I.** *a.* Appellative of a cartilage which forms a partition in the lateral part of the nasal passage of the skull of an embryonic bird; pertaining to or connected with this cartilage.

Behind the alinasal comes the *aliseptal* region. *W. K. Parker.*

II. *n.* The aliseptal cartilage.

alish (ā′lish), *a.* [< *ale* + *-ish*[1].] Like ale; having some quality of ale: as, "the sweet *alish* taste [of yeast]," *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Alisma (a-liz′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλισμα, a water-plant.] A small genus of aquatic plants, of the family *Alismaceæ*. The common water-plantain, *A. Plantago-aquatica*, is the principal species. See *water-plantain*.

Alismaceæ (al-iz-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alisma* + *-aceæ*.] A family of endogenous aquatic or marsh herbs, mostly natives of the northern temperate zone. Apart from a few species of *Alisma* and *Sagittaria* furnishing edible tubers, the family is of little importance.

alismaceous (al-iz-mā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the *Alismaceæ*.

There is a third species of the new *Alismaceous* genus Weisneria, hitherto known in India and Central Africa. *Jour. of Botany, Brit. and For.*, 1883, p. 160.

alismad (a-liz′mad), *n.* [< *Alisma* + *-ad*[1].] In *bot.*, one of the *Alismaceæ*.

alismal (a-liz′mal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the genus *Alisma* (which see).

alismoid (a-liz′moid), *a.* [< *Alisma* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling an alismad; like plants of the genus *Alisma*.

alison, *n.* See *alysson*.

alisphenoid (al-i-sfē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. ★*ala*, wing, + *sphenoid*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the greater wing of the sphenoid bone.—**Alisphenoid canal**, an osseous canal through which the external carotid artery runs for some distance at the base of the skull of the dog and sundry other carnivorous quadrupeds.

II. *n.* One of the bones of the skull, forming by fusion with other cranial bones, in adult life, a great part of the compound sphenoid bone. In man the alisphenoid is the greater wing of the sphenoid, minus the so-called internal pterygoid process. See cuts under *Crocodilia* and *skull*.

alisphenoidal (al″i-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* [< *alisphenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *alisphenoid*.

alisson, *n.* See *alysson*.

alist (a-list′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *list*, inclination.] *Naut.*, listed, or canted over to one side; inclined.

alitrunk (al′i-trungk), *n.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *truncus*, trunk.] The segment of the posterior thorax of an insect to which the wings and two posterior pairs of legs are attached.

-ality. [< *-al* + *-ity*.] A compound suffix of Latin origin, also in reduced form *-ality*, as in *reality*, *realty*, *legality*, *loyalty*, etc. See *-al* and *-ity*, *-ty*.

aliunde (ā-li-un′dē), *adv.* [L., from another place, < *alius*, other, + *unde*, whence.] From another place.—**Evidence aliunde**, evidence from another source, as from without a will, to explain some ambiguity in it.

alive (a-līv′), *prep. phr.* as *a.* or *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *alyfe*, *on lyve*, *on lyfe*, < ME. *alive*, *alyfe*, *o live*, earlier *on live*, *on life*, < AS. *on līfe*, in life: *on*, in; *life*, dat. case of *līf*, life: see *a*[3] and *life*. Hence abbrev. *live*, *a.*] **1.** In life; living; in the state in which the organs of the body perform their functions: opposed to *dead*: as, the man is *alive*.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were,
But some faint signs of feeble life appear.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 151.

2. In a state of action; in force or operation; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired: as, keep the suit *alive*.

Sweet Liberty inspires
And keeps *alive* his fierce but noble fires.
Cowper, Table-Talk.

3. Full of alacrity; active; sprightly; lively: as, the company were all *alive*.—**4.** Enlivened; animated; strongly aroused.

This perpetual intercommunication . . . keeps us always *alive* with excitement. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 7.

The special quality of the song is that, however carelessly fashioned, it seems *alive* with the energy of music. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 101.

5. Attentive; open to impressions (from); sensitive; susceptible: used with *to*: as, he is sufficiently *alive to* the beauties of nature, but yet more *alive to* his own interests.

Awakening to the consciousness of evils which had long existed, and which had escaped notice only because no one was *alive to* them. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 142.

6. Filled as with living things; swarming; thronged: as, the city was all *alive* when the general entered.

The thick roof
Of green and stirring branches is *alive*
And musical with birds.
Bryant, Entrance to a Wood.

The coarser wheat that rolls in lakes of bloom,—
Its coral stems and milk-white flowers *alive*
With the wide murmurs of the scattered hive.
O. W. Holmes, Ded. of Pittsfield Cemetery.

7. Of all living, by way of emphasis.

The Earl of Northumberland . . . was the proudest man *alive*. *Clarendon.*

8. In *printing*. See *live*.

alizari (al-i-zä′ri), *n.* [F., Sp., etc.; also called *izari*, *azala*; prob. < Ar. *al*, the, + *'açārah*, juice pressed out, extract, < *'açara*, press out, extract.] The commercial name of madder in the Levant.

alizaric (al-i-zar′ik), *a.* In *chem.*, of or pertaining to alizari, or madder: as, *alizaric* acid.

★**alizarin** (al-i-zä′rin), *n.* [< F. *alizarine*, < *alizari*: see *alizari*.] A peculiar red coloring matter ($C_{14}H_8O_4$) formerly obtained from madder, and extensively used as a dyestuff. It was discovered in 1826 by Robiquet and Colin, who obtained it by digesting madder-root with alcohol and treating this with sulphuric acid, thus producing a black mass which they called *charbon de garance*. On heating, this yielded a sublimate of alizarin in long, brilliant, red, needle-shaped crystals. It is now artificially prepared on a large scale from anthracene ($C_{14}H_{10}$), a product of the distillation of coal-tar. It forms yellowish-red crystals insoluble in water, difficultly soluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in alkalis, giving to the solution a purplish-red color and beautiful fluorescence. It has acid properties and unites with bases.—**Alizarin red.** See *red*, *n.*

alk[1] (alk), *n.* [E. dial., = E. *auk*, < Icel. *álka* = Sw. *alka* = Dan. *alk*, *alke*.] A provincial English name for the razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*. *Montagu.* See *Alca*, *Alcidæ*, and *auk*.

alk[2] (alk), *n.* [< Ar. *'ulk*.] A resin obtained in northern Africa from the terebinth-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*. The best in quality is obtained from the terebinth; but in Arabia it is also derived from *Pistacia vera*, from the juniper, from the cedar, and from the cypress. In liquid form it is the Chio turpentine of commerce.

alkahest (al′ka-hest), *n.* [F. *alcahest*; a word of Arabic appearance, but not traceable to that language; supposed to have been invented by Paracelsus in imitation of other alchemical terms.] The pretended universal solvent or menstruum of the alchemists. Also spelled *alcahest*.

alkahestic (al-ka-hes′tik), *a.* Pertaining to the alkahest. Also spelled *alcahestic*.

alkahestical (al-ka-hes′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *alkahestic*. Also spelled *alcahestical*.

alkalamide (al-kal′a-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *alkali* + *amide*.] An amide which has resemblance to an amine, containing both acid and alcohol radicals. Also spelled *alkalimide*.

alkalescence (al-ka-les′ens), *n.* [< *alkalescent*.] The process of becoming alkaline; alkalescency.

alkalescency (al-ka-les′en-si), *n.* A tendency to become alkaline; the quality of being slightly alkaline; the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed or to be predominant. *Ure.*

alkalescent (al-ka-les′ent), *a.* [< *alkali* + *-escent*.] Becoming or tending to become alkaline.

★**alkali** (al′ka-li or -lī), *n.*; pl. *alkalis* or *alkalies* (-liz or -līz). [< ME. *alkaly*, *alcaly*, < OF. F. *alcali* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *alcali* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *alkali*, < Ar. *al-qaliy*, < *al*, the, + *qaliy*, the ashes of saltwort and glasswort, which abound in soda, hence applied to the plant itself; < *qalay*, roast in a pan, fry.] **1.** Originally, the soluble part of the ashes of plants, especially of seaweed; soda-ash.—**2.** The plant saltwort, *Salsola kali*. Also called *kali*.—**3.** Now, any one of various substances which have the following properties in common: solubility in water; the power of neutralizing acids and forming salts with them; the property of combining with fats to form soaps; corrosive action on animal and vegetable tissue; the property of changing the tint of many vegetable coloring matters, as of litmus reddened by an acid to blue, or turmeric from yellow to brown. In its restricted and common sense the term is applied only to the hydroxids of potassium, sodium, lithium, cæsium, rubidium, and ammonium. In a more general sense it is applied to the hydroxids of metals of the alkaline earths, barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium, and to a large number of organic substances, both natural and artificial, described under *alkaloid*. Alkalis unite with saponifiable oils to form soap.

Sometimes spelled *alcali*.

Fixed alkalis, potash, soda, and lithia, in contradistinction to *ammonia*, which is called *volatile alkali*. See *ammonia*.

alkaliferous (al-ka-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< *alkali* + *-ferous*.] Containing or producing alkalis; alkaline: as, *alkaliferous* clays.

alkalifiable (al′ka-li-fī″a-bl), *a.* [< *alkalify* + *-able*.] Capable of being alkalified or converted into an alkali.

alkalify (al′ka-li-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *alkalified*, ppr. *alkalifying*. [< *alkali* + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To form or convert into an alkali; alkalize.

II. *intrans.* To become an alkali.

alkaligen† (al'ka-li-jen), *n.* [< *alkali* + *-gen*; = F. *alcaligène.*] The name first proposed for nitrogen, as being a chief constituent of ammonia or volatile alkali. *N. E. D.*

alkaligenous (al-ka-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< *alkali* + *-genous:* see *-genous.*] Producing or generating alkali.

★**alkali-grass** (al'ka-li-gras), *n.* A name given to several species of grass growing in alkaline localities in the western portions of the United States, especially to *Distichlis spicata.*

★**alkalimeter** (al-ka-lim'e-tėr), *n.* [< *alkali* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used for ascertaining the strength of alkalis, or the quantity of alkali in caustic potash and soda. This is done by determining what quantity of dilute sulphuric acid of a known strength can be neutralized by a given weight of the alkali or of caustic potash or soda. Sometimes spelled *alcalimeter.*

There are several . . . forms of *alkalimeter*, but whichever of them is employed the process is the same.
Ure, Dict., I. 74.

alkalimetric (al″ka-li-met'rik), *a.* [< *alkali* + Gr. *μετρικός.* Cf. *alkalimeter.*] Relating to alkalimetry. Sometimes spelled *alcalimetric.*

alkalimetrical (al″ka-li-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *alkalimetric.*

It is advisable, where *alkalimetrical* assays have frequently to be made, to keep a stock of test acid.
Ure, Dict., I. 75.

alkalimetrically (al″ka-li-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* As in alkalimetry; by means of an alkalimeter. Sometimes spelled *alcalimetrically.*

The lime in this process is estimated *alkalimetrically* by means of an acid. *Ure*, Dict., III. 927.

alkalimetry (al-ka-lim'e-tri), *n.* [As *alkalimeter* + *-y.*] The process of determining the strength of an alkaline mixture or liquid. This may be done by volumetric analysis, that is, by estimating the amount of a standard acid solution which the alkaline mixture will saturate; or by gravimetric analysis, that is, by decomposing the substance and finding the weight of the alkali contained in it. Sometimes spelled *alcalimetry.*

The principle on which *alkalimetry* is based consists in determining the amount of acid which a known weight of alkali can saturate or neutralise. *Ure*, Dict., I. 74.

alkalimide, *n.* See *alkalamide.*

alkaline (al'ka-lin or -līn), *a.* [< *alkali* + *-ine*[1]; ★= F. *alcalin.*] Pertaining to alkali; having the properties of an alkali.—**Alkaline development,** in *photog.*, the development of an exposed plate by a bath compounded with an alkali, such as ammonia. See *development.*—**Alkaline earths,** lime, magnesia, baryta, and strontia. See *alkali.*

alkalinity (al-ka-lin'i-ti), *n.* [< *alkaline* + *-ity.*] The state of being alkaline; the quality which constitutes an alkali.

alkalinize (al'ka-lin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alkalinized*, ppr. *alkalinizing.* [< *alkaline* + *-ize.*] To render alkaline. *N. E. D.*

alkalious (al-kā'li-us), *a.* [< *alkali* + *-ous.*] Having the properties of an alkali. Formerly spelled *alcalious.* [Rare.]

alkalisable, alkalisate, etc. See *alkalizable,* etc.

alkali-stiff (al'ka-li-stif), *n.* A stiffening matter much used in the manufacture of inferior hats. It is made of 9 pounds of shellac, dissolved with 18 ounces of sal soda in 3 gallons of water. *J. Thomson,* Hats and Felting.

alkalizable (al'ka-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< *alkalize* + *-able.*] Capable of being alkalized. Sometimes spelled *alcalizable, alkalisable.*

alkalizate (al'ka-li-zāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alkalizated*, ppr. *alkalizating.* [< *alkalize* + *-ate*[2].] To make alkaline. See *alkalize.* Also spelled *alcalizate, alkalisate.*

alkalization (al″ka-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *alkalizate.*] The act or process of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali. Also spelled *alcalization, alkalisation.*

alkalize (al'ka-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alkalized*, ppr. *alkalizing.* [< *alkali* + *-ize.*] To change into an alkali; communicate the properties of an alkali to; alkalify. Also spelled ★*alkalise.*

alkaloid (al'ka-loid), *n.* and *a.* [< *alkali* + *-oid.*] **I.** *n.* A body resembling an alkali in properties; one of a class of nitrogenous compounds which occur in plants in combination with organic acids, and are sometimes called the organic bases of plants, as morphine, nicotine, quinine, etc. They are intensely bitter, turn reddened litmus blue, are slightly soluble in water but readily soluble in alcohol, and have active medicinal or poisonous properties. Compounds having the general reactions and properties of alkaloids (ptomains) are found in decaying animal matters, being products of the decomposition of the tissues.

II. *a.* Relating to or containing alkali.

alkaloidal (al-ka-loi'dal), *a.* [< *alkaloid* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the alkaloids; having the nature of an alkaloid.

alkanet (al'ka-net), *n.* [< ME. *alkanet*, < Sp. *alcaneta* (early mod. E. also *orcanet, orkanet, orchanet,* < OF. *orcanette, orchanette,* mod. F. *orcanète,* < Sp. *orcaneta,* var. of *alcaneta*), dim. of *alcana, alcaña,* henna: see *alcanna* and *henna.*] **1.** The root of a boraginaceous herb, *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria,* yielding a red dye, for which the plant is cultivated in central and southern Europe. It is used in dyeing, staining wood, coloring adulterated wines, and in pharmacy to give a red color to salves, etc. It produces brilliant violet and gray colors with alum and iron mordants on linen, cotton, and silk, but not on wool.

2. The plant which yields the dye, *Alkanna tinctoria.* Also called *orcanet* and *Spanish bugloss.*—**3.** A name of similar plants of other genera. The common alkanet of England is *Anchusa officinalis;* the evergreen alkanet, *A. sempervirens;* the bastard alkanet, *Lithospermum arvense,* and in America *L. canescens.*

Alkanna (al-kan'ä), *n.* [See *alkanet.*] A boraginaceous genus of perennial herbs, of about 40 species, natives of the Mediterranean region. It is distinguished from *Anchusa* (in which genus it was formerly included) mainly by the absence of appendages from the throat of the corolla. The principal species is *A. tinctoria.* See *alkanet.*

alkarsin, alkarsine (al-kär'sin), *n.* [< *alc(ohol)* + *ars(enic)* + *-in*[2]: so called because it was at first considered to be an alcohol in which oxygen was replaced by arsenic.] A heavy, brown, fuming, and extremely poisonous liquid containing cacodyl and its oxidation products: formerly known as *Cadet's fuming liquid.* It is characterized by an insufferable smell and by spontaneous ignition on exposure to the air. It has been proposed to use it in warfare to charge shells, whose explosion would set a ship on fire and destroy the crew by the poisonous vapor. Also spelled *alcarsin.*

alkekengi (al-ke-ken'ji), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alkagengi,* etc., < ME. *alkekengy;* = F. *alkékenge* = It. *alcachengi* = Sp. *alquequenje* = Pg. *alquequenge,* < ML. *alkekengi,* < Ar. *al-kākanj, al-kākenj,* < *al,* the, + Pers. *kākanj,* a kind of resin from a tree growing in the mountains of Herat in Afghanistan.] The winter-cherry, a solanaceous plant, *Physalis Alkekengi.* The scarlet fruit, inclosed in a large red calyx, makes the plant very ornamental at the beginning of winter; it is also edible, and has a slightly acid taste.

alkenna (al-ken'ä), *n.* [See *alcanna* and *henna.*] Same as *henna.*

alkermes (al-kėr'mēz), *n.* [< F. *alkermes,* now *alkermès,* < Ar. *al-qirmiz:* see *kermes.*] **1.** The name of a once celebrated compound cordial, to which a fine red color was given by kermes. Its ingredients are said to have been cider, rose-water, sugar, and various fragrant flavoring substances.

2. Same as *kermes.*

alk-gum (alk'gum), *n.* Same as *alk*[2].—**Alk-gum tree,** the terebinth of southern Europe and Asia Minor, *Pistacia Terebinthus.*

alkohol†, **alkoholic**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *alcohol,* etc.

alkool, *n.* [Repr. Ar. *al-kohl:* see *alcohol.*] A preparation of antimony used by the women of Eastern nations to darken the eyelids and eyelashes. *Brande.*

Alkoran (al'kō-ran or al-kō-ran'), *n.* Same as *Koran.*

Alkoranic, Alkoranish, etc. See *Alcoranic,* etc.

alkoxid, alkoxide (al-kok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< *alc(ohol)* + *oxid.*] A compound in which alcohol unites with a metallic base. The base replaces hydrogen in the alcohol hydroxyl: as CH_3ONa, sodium alkoxid, formed by treating sodium with methyl alcohol.

alkyl (al'kil), *n.* [< *alk(ali)* + *-yl.*] A generic name applied to any alcohol radical, such as methyl (CH_3), ethyl (C_2H_5), propyl (C_3H_7), etc.

alkylogen (al-kil'ō-jen), *n.* A monohalogen compound of an alkyl.

all (âl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *all, al,* pl. *alle,* < AS. *all, al,* with breaking *eall, eal,* pl. *ealle,* = ONorth. *al, alle,* = OS. *al, alle* or *alla,* = OFries. *al, alle,* = D. *al, alle,* = OHG. MHG. *al, alle,* G. *all, alle,* = Icel. *allr, allir,* = Sw. *all, alla,* = Dan. *al, alle,* = Goth. *alls, allai,* all; as a prefix, ME. *all-,* AS. *eall-, eal-, al-* = OS. *al-,* etc., usually with single *l,* merging with a simpler Teut. form *al-,* found only in comp. and deriv. (AS. *al-, æl-* = OS. OHG. *al-, ala-, alo-* = Goth. *ala-,* as in AS. *almihtig, ælmihtig* = OS. *almahtig, alamahtig, alomahtig* = OHG. *almahtig, alamahtig,* almighty; OHG. *alaniuwi,* all new; Goth. *alamans,* all men (see *Alemannic*); OS. *alung* = OFries. *along* = OHG. *alanc,* entire, complete, etc.), perhaps < √ **al* in AS. *alan* (pret. *ōl*), nourish, grow, produce, = Icel. *ala* (> E. dial. *alie*[1], q. v.), nourish, = Goth. *alan,* grow, be nourished, = L. *alere,* nourish (see *aliment*), of which *all,* Goth. *alls,* stem **alla-,* an assimilation of **alna-,* would be an ancient pp. adj. form in *-n* (cf. a like assimilation in *full*[1]), to be compared with AS. *ald, eald,* E. *old,* OHG. *alt* = Goth. **alths, altheis,* old, = L. *altus,* deep, high, an ancient pp. adj. form in *-t* (*-d*[2], *-ed*[2]): see *old* and *alt.* Cf. Ir. *ule, uile* = Gael. *uile* = W. *oll,* whole, all, every. The several uses of *all,* as adj., pron., noun, and adv., overlap, and cannot be entirely separated. See *alder*[3], orig. gen. pl. of *all.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** The whole quantity of, with reference to substance, extent, duration, amount, or degree: with a noun in the singular, chiefly such nouns (proper names, names of substances, abstract nouns—any whole or any part regarded in itself as a whole) as from their meaning or particular use do not in such use admit of a plural: as, *all* Europe; *all* Homer; *all* flesh; *all* control; *all* history.

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

All hell shall stir for this. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1.

No one will contend that *all* legislative power belongs to Congress, *all* executive power to the President, or *all* judicial power to the courts of the United States.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 17, 1834.

2. The whole number of, with reference to individuals or particulars, taken collectively: with a noun in the plural: as, *all* men; *all* nations; *all* metals; *all* hopes; *all* sciences; *all* days. [*All* in logic is the sign of a distributed term in an affirmative proposition: as, *all* men are mortal. This use of *all,* in place of *every,* is a result of Boëthius's use of *omnis* as a translation of the *πᾶς* of Aristotle.]

All sins are in *all* men, but do not appear in each man. He that hath one sin, hath *all.*
Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 388.

3. Every: chiefly with *kind, sort, manner,* and formerly with *thing.*

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you and . . . shall say *all* manner of evil against you, falsely. Mat. v. 11.

4. Any; any whatever: after a preposition or verb implying negation or exclusion: as, beyond *all* controversy; out of *all* question; he was free from *all* thought of danger.

Yes, without *all* doubt. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

5†. Only; alone. [Rare.]

He was my son;
But I do wash his name out of my blood,
And thou art *all* my child.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2.

When joined to nouns accompanied by a definitive (the definite article, a possessive or demonstrative pronoun, etc.), *all* precedes the latter whether with a singular or plural noun, or else follows the noun if it is plural; as, *all* my labor; *all* his goods; *all* this time; *all* these things; *all* the men agreed to this, or, the men *all* agreed to this. In the phrases *all* day, *all* night, *all* summer, *all* winter, *all* the year, *all* the time, etc., the noun is an adverbial accusative. In the first four the article is usually omitted.

All the world's a stage,
And *all* the men and women merely players.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Sir, I will drink success to my friend, with *all* my heart.
Sheridan, Duenna, ii. 3.

The clergyman walks from house to house *all* day *all* the year to give people the comfort of good talk.
Emerson, Clubs.

When joined to a personal or relative pronoun in the plural, *all* may precede, but now usually follows, the pronoun.

All we like sheep have gone astray.	Isa. liii. 6.
And *we all* do fade as a leaf.	Isa. lxiv. 6.
Be *ye all* of one mind.	1 Pet. iii. 8.
That *they all* may be one.	John xvii. 21.

The alternative construction is *all of us, all of them,* etc. (see II., 2); or the two constructions may stand together.

We all of us complain of the shortness of time.
Addison, Spectator, No. 93.

The adjective *all,* with a singular or plural noun, is often separated from its subject, especially by the verb *be* (expressed, or in the present participle often omitted), and, being thus apparently a part of the predicate, assumes a transitional position, and may equally well be regarded as an adverb, meaning altogether, wholly: as, the house was *all* dark; he was *all* ears; the poor horse was *all* skin and bones; the papers were *all* in confusion; it was *all* a mistake; it is *all* gone.

He is *all* for fasting. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 245.

She follow'd my poor father's body,
Like Niobe, *all* tears. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

He has also rebuilt ye parsonage house, *all* of stone, very neate and ample. *Evelyn,* Diary, Sept. 9, 1677.

All Fools' day. See *fool*[1].—**All hands,** the whole company; *naut.*, the whole crew.—**All my eye.** See *eye*[1].—**All Saints' day.** See *saint.*—**All Souls' day.** See *soul.*—**For all the world.** See *world.*

II. *a.* as *pron.* [Absolute use of the adj.] **1.** The whole quantity or amount; the whole; the aggregate; the total: in a singular sense.

And Laban . . . said, . . . *All* that thou seest is mine.
Gen. xxxi. 43.

Doth *all* that haunts the waste and wild
Mourn, knowing it will go along with me?
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2. The whole number; every individual or particular, taken collectively; especially, all men or all people: in a plural sense.

That whelpes are blinde nine dayes, and then begin to see, is the common opinion of *all*; and some will be apt to descend to oathes upon it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

And, poured round *all*,
Old Ocean's gray and melancholy waste.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

All, in either of the preceding uses, is often followed by a limiting phrase with *of*.

'Tis not the whole of life to live,
Nor *all of* death to die. *Montgomery*, Hymn.

For *all of* wonderful and wild
Had rapture for the lonely child.
Scott, L. of the L. M., vi. 21.

Then I and you and *all of* us fell down.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

3. Everything: as, is that *all?* that is *all.*

What though the field be lost?
All is not lost. *Milton*, P. L., i. 105.

Above all. See *above.*—**After all,** after everything has been considered; in spite of everything to the contrary; nevertheless.

Upon my soul, the women are the best judges *after all.*
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

All and singular, collectively and individually; one and all; all without exception: a common legal phrase.—**All and some.** [< ME. *alle and some*, prop. pl., equiv. to L. *universi et singuli*, but also used in sing. form *al and sum* as adv., altogether: see *some.*] (*a*) All and sundry; one and all. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We are betrayd and ynome [taken],
Horse and harness, lords, *all and some.*
Rich. C. de L., l. 2283.

Stop your noses, readers, *all and some.*
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii.

(*b*†) Altogether; wholly.

The tale ys wrytyn *al and sum*
In a boke of Vitas Patrum.
Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 169.

All but, everything but; everything short of; almost; very nearly: as, she is *all but* nine years of age.

Hold her a wealthy bride within thine arms,
Or *all but* hold, and then — cast her aside.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

All in all (as noun, *all-in-all*), all things in all respects; all or everything together; adverbially, altogether.

That God may be *all in all.* 1 Cor. xv. 28.

In London she buyes her head, her face, her fashion. O London, thou art her Paradise, her heaven, her *all-in-all.*
Tuke, On Painting (1616), p. 60. (*Halliwell.*)

Take him for *all in all*,
I shall not look upon his like again.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Acres. Dress does make a difference, David.
Dav. 'Tis *all in all*, I think.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

Her good Philip was her *all-in-all.*
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

And all, and everything; and everything else: used in summing up after an enumeration of particulars.

The first blast of wind laid it [the tree] flat upon the ground, nest, eagles, *and all.* *L'Estrange.*

Woo'd and married *an' a'.* *Burns.*

And all that, and all the rest of it: used like the preceding, but generally in a slighting or contemptuous way: as, he believes in slate-writing, materialization, *and all that.*

Snuff, or the fan, supply each pause of chat,
With singing, laughing, ogling, *and all that.*
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 17.

At all. [< ME. *at alle.*] (*a*†) In every way; altogether; wholly.

She is a shrewe *at al.* *Chaucer*, Prol. to Merchant's Tale.

(*b*) In any degree; in any degree whatever; in the least degree; for any reason; on any consideration: as, I was surprised at his coming *at all.*

Thirdly, the starres have not onely varied their longitudes, whereby their ascents are altered; but have also changed their declinations, whereby their rising *at all*, that is, their appearing, hath varied.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

(*c*) In any way; to any extent; of any kind or character: in negative, interrogative, or conditional clauses (compare I., 4): as, he was not *at all* disturbed; did you hear anything *at all?* if you hear anything *at all*, let me know; no offense *at all.*

An if this be *at all.* *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Before all, before everything; before everything else; beyond all.—**Beyond all,** beyond everything; beyond everything else; above all.—**For all.** (*a*) For all purposes, occasions, or times: especially in the phrases *once for all* and *for good and all.* [Colloq.]

Learn now, *for all*,
. . . I care not for you. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

(*b*) Notwithstanding; in spite of (the thing or fact mentioned): followed by an object noun or pronoun or an object clause with *that*, which is often omitted: as, *for all that*, the fact remains the same; you may do so *for all* (*that*) I care, or *for all* me. See *for.*

Go, sirrah; *for all* you are my man, go wait upon my cousin Shallow. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did show, she footing found, *for all* the flood.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxii.

A man's a man *for a'* that. *Burns*, For A' That.

In all. (*a*) In the whole number; all included: as, there were *in all* at least a hundred persons present.

In this tyme had Steuen regned auht zere *in alle.*
Rob. of Brunne, Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 122.

(*b*) In whole: as, in part or *in all.*—**Over all**†, everywhere. *Chaucer.* [Now only in its literal meaning.]—**Two (or twos) all, three all,** etc., in certain games, means that all (or merely both) the players or sides have two, three, etc., points.—**When all comes to all,** when everything is explained; at bottom.—**With all**†. See *withal.*

III. *n.* [Preceded by an article or a pronoun, rarely with an intervening adjective.] **1.** A whole; an entirety; a totality of things or qualities. *The All* is used for the universe.

And will she yet abase her eyes on me, . . .
On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

2. One's whole interest, concern, or property: usually with a possessive pronoun: as, she has given her *all.* [Formerly and still dialectically with pl. *alls.*]

Though a very industrious tradesman, I was twice burnt out, and lost my little *all* both times.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

Old Boreas — we are glad of that — was required to pack up "his *alls*" and be off. *De Quincey*, Herodotus, ii.

[For *all* in composition, see the adverb, at end.]

all (âl), *adv.* [< ME. *al*, rarely *alle*, < AS. *eall*, *eal* (= OS. *al*, etc.), prop. neut. acc. (cf. AS. *ealles* = OS. *alles* = Goth. *allis*, adv., prop. gen. neut.) of *eall*, *eal*, all: see *all*, *a.* The adverbial uses of *all* overlap the adjectival uses: see especially under *all*, *a.*, I., at end.] **1.** Wholly; entirely; completely; altogether; quite. In this use common with adverbs of degree, especially *too:* as, he arrived *all too* late.

And tell us what occasion of import
Hath *all* so long detain'd you from your wife.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

He held them sixpence *all too* dear.
Shak., quoted in Othello, ii. 3.

Alone, alone, *all, all* alone,
Alone on a wide, wide sea.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

O, yet methought I saw the Holy Grail,
All pall'd in crimson samite.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

[From the frequent Middle English use of *all* in this sense before verbs with the prefix *to-* (see *to-*2, *to-break*, *to-cut*, *to-tear*, etc.), that prefix, when no longer felt as such, came to be attached to the adverb, *all to* or *alto* being regarded as an adverbial phrase or word, and sometimes improperly used, in later English, with verbs having originally no claim to the prefix.

The sowdan and the cristen euerichone,
Ben *al to-hewe* and stiked at the bord.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 332.

And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and *all to-brake* [printed *all to brake*] his scull. Judges ix. 53.

They . . . were *alle to-cutte* with the stones.
Caxton, Golden Legend, p. 236.

She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of resort,
Were *all to-ruffled* [sometimes printed *altoruffled*], and sometimes impair'd. *Milton*, Comus, l. 380.]

2. Even; just: at first emphatic or intensive. (*a*) With prepositional phrases of place or time, in later use, particularly in ballad poetry, little more than merely expletive or pleonastic: as, *all* in the month of May; *all* in the morning tide.

When *all* aloud the wind doth blow.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclined. *Gay.*

One night my pathway swerving east, I saw
The pelican on the casque of our Sir Bors
All in the middle of the rising moon.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*b*) With conjunctions *if* and *though*, in conditional and concessive clauses: *If all, though all*, or reversely, *all if, all though*, even if, even though. These forms are obsolete, except the last, which is now written as one word, *although* (which see).

I am nought wode, *alle if* I lewed be.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 398.

3if alle it be so that men seyn, that this crowne is of thornes. *Mandeville* (ed. Halliwell), p. 13.

Thof alle that he werred in wo & in strife,
The foure & tuenty houres he spended in holy life.
Rob. of Brunne, Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 28.

Alle thoughe it be clept a see, it is no see.
Mandeville (ed. Halliwell), p. 266.

[When the verb in such clauses, according to a common subjunctive construction, was placed before the subject, the conjunction *if* or *though* might be omitted, leaving *all* as an apparent conjunction, in the sense of even if, although; especially in the formula *al be*, as *al be it, al be it that, al be that* (now *albe, albeit*, which see).

Al be her herte wel nigh to-broke
No word of pride ne grame she spoke.
Lay le Freine, l. 347, in Weber's Metr. Rom., I.

Al were it that my auncetres were rude
Yit may the highe God . . .
Graunte me grace to lyve vertuously.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 316.

His sacrifice he dede . . . with alle circumstances
Al telle I nat as now his observances.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1406.

But living art may not least part expresse, . . .
All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles,
His dædale hand would faile and greatly faynt.
Spenser, F. Q., iii., Prol.]

(*c*) With conjunction *as: All as.* (1) Just when; when; as.

All as his straying flocke he fedde.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Prol.

He their courtesy to requite,
Gave them a chain of twelve marks weight,
All as he lighted down. *Scott*, Marmion, i. 11.

(2) As if.

The kene cold blowes through my beaten hyde,
All as I were through the body gryde.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Feb.

3†. Only; exclusively.

I shall never marry like my sisters,
To love my father *all.* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

All along. (*a*) Throughout; continuously; uninterruptedly; from the beginning onward: as, I knew that *all along.*

Ishmael . . . went forth, . . . weeping *all along* as he went. Jer. xli. 6.

(*b*) From end to end; in *bookbinding*, (sewed) in such a manner that the thread passes from end to end of each section. (*c*) At full length.

I found a woman of a matchless form
Stretch'd *all along* upon the marble floor.
Tuke, Five Hours, ii.

And there in gloom cast himself *all along.*
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

All along of. See *along*2.—**All in the wind** (*naut.*), too close to the wind: said of a vessel so brought up into the wind that the sails shake.—**All of a sudden,** suddenly; quite unexpectedly.

Matters have taken so clever a turn *all of a sudden*, that I could find it in my heart to be so good-humoured!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 2.

All one, the same thing in effect; quite the same.

Yet I have the wit to think my master is a kind of a knave: but that's *all one*, if he be but one knave.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

All out† [ME. *al oute, alout*], entirely; completely; quite.

Then come these wikkyde Jewes . . . and brake theyre thees, and slewe them *alle owte.*
MS. Lincoln (A), i. 17, folio 184. (*Halliwell.*)

Whanne he hadde don his wille *al oute.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2101.

Used especially with *drink* (see *carouse*).

I quaught, I drinke *all out.* *Palsgrave.*

Allus [F.], *all out;* or a carouse fully drunk up. *Cotgrave.*

All over. (*a*) In every part; everywhere; over the whole body. *Chaucer.* (*b*) Thoroughly; entirely: as, "Dombey and Son" is Dickens *all over.* [Colloq.] (*c*) Indisposed; generally ill; having an all-overish feeling. [Colloq.] (*d*) All past; entirely ceased: as, that is *all over.*—**All over with,** done with; finished: as, it is *all over with* their friendship; colloquially, the trouble is *all over with.*

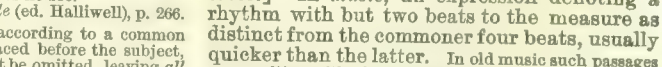
Ay, a final sentence, indeed!—'tis *all over with* you, faith! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 3.

All right, an idiomatic colloquial phrase, either adjectival or adverbial, expressive of satisfaction with, approval of, or assent to anything, and equivalent to quite correct or correctly, satisfactory or satisfactorily, in a satisfactory condition or manner, etc.: as, your conduct or your dress is *all right;* he has done it *all right;* "Are you ready? *All right;* go ahead."—**All the** (*the*, adv.: see *the*2), to all that extent; so much: as, *all the* better; *all the* fitter; *all the* sooner. See *the*2.—**All there,** up to the mark; wide awake; in strict fashion; first-rate. [Slang.]—**All up with,** at an end; all over with: as, when the pistol was raised he knew that it was *all up with* him. [Colloq.]

[*All*, in composition, sometimes forms a true compound, as in *almighty, already, always, algates*, but usually stands, with or sometimes without a hyphen, in loose combination, retaining a syntactic relation, either (1) as adjective, as in *All-hallows, All-saints, allspice;* (2) as noun, either (*a*) in genitive plural, as in *all-father*, or (*b*) in accusative as direct object, as in *all-giver, all-seer, all-heal*, particularly with present participles having *all* as object (though originally in many cases *all* was adverbial), as in *all-healing, all-seeing, all-pervading*, etc.; or (3) as adverb, either (*a*) with a noun (in the transitional construction mentioned under *all*, *a.*, I., at end), as in *all-bone, all-mouth, all-rail, all-wool*, or (*b*) with almost any adjective that admits of rhetorical sweep, as in *all-perfect, all-powerful, all-wise, all-glorious, all-important.*]

alla (äl'lä). [It., dat. of fem. def. art. *la;* = F. *à la*, < L. *ad illam*, lit. to that: used for *alla maniera* (*di*), in the manner (of): see *à la.*] In *music*, after the (manner of); in the (style of): as, *alla francese*, in the French style or manner.

alla breve (äl'lä brā've). [It.: see *alla* and *breve.*] In *music*, an expression denoting a rhythm with but two beats to the measure as distinct from the commoner four beats, usually quicker than the latter. In old music such passages were written with a breve, two semibreves, or four minims to the measure;



but now they are usually written with two minims or four crotchets.

allabuta (al-a-bū'tä), *n.* [Also *alabuta:* origin uncertain.] The hard, black seed of the *Chenopodium album*, used in stamping shagreen.

alla cappella. See *a cappella.*

allagite (al′a-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλλαγή*, change (< *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, lit. make other than it is, < *ἄλλος*, other: see *allo-*, and cf. *enallage*), + *-ite*².] A massive mineral, of a brown or green color, a carbonated silicate of manganese, found in the Harz mountains, near Elbingerode, Germany. It is an altered rhodonite.

allagostemonous (al″a-gō-stē′mō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀλλαγή*, change (see above), + *στήμων*, a thread, taken in sense of *στῆμα*, a stamen.] In *bot.*, with stamens inserted alternately on the torus and on the petals. *A. Gray.*

Allah (al′ä), *n.* [F. D. G. Dan., etc., *Allah*, Russ. *Allakhŭ*, etc., repr. Ar. (> Turk. Pers. Hind.) *Allāh*, contr. of *al-ilāh*, lit. the God, < *al*, the, + *ilāh*, God, = Aramaic *elāh* = Heb. *elōah*: see *Elohim*.] The Arabic name of the Supreme Being, which, through the Koran, has found its way into the languages of all nations who have embraced the Mohammedan faith.

Allamanda (al-a-man′dä), *n.* [Named after Jean N. S. *Allamand*, a Swiss scientist.] A genus of woody climbers, of the family *Apocynaceæ*, natives of tropical America. The flowers are large and handsome, and several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

all-amort (âl-a-môrt′), *a.* See *alamort*.

allamotti, allamoth (al-a-mot′i, al′a-moth), *n.* [E. dial.; also *alamonti, allamonti*; an Orkney name.] A provincial English name for the petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *Montagu.*

allan†, *n.* Same as *alan*.

allan†, **allen**†, *n.* [Var. of *aulin*, q. v.] A provincial name for a species of jaeger, *Stercorarius parasiticus*. *Montagu.*

allanite (al′an-īt), *n.* [Named after Thomas *Allan*, of Edinburgh, the discoverer.] A silicate of cerium and allied metals with aluminium, iron, and calcium. It is isomorphous with epidote.

allantoic (al-an-tō′ik), *a.* [< *allantois* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the allantois: as, *allantoic* fluid; *allantoic* acid; *allantoic* placentation.

★**allantoid** (a-lan′toid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *allantoïde*, < NL. *allantoides*, < Gr. *ἀλλαντοειδής* (sc. *ὑμήν* or *χιτών*: see *hymen* and *chiton*), the sausage-shaped (sc. membrane), < *ἀλλᾶς* (*ἀλλαντ-*), a sausage, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the allantois: as, the *allantoid* membrane.

II. *n.* Same as *allantois*.

allantoidal (al-an-toi′dal), *a.* Same as *allantoid*.

Allantoidea (al-an-toi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *allantoides*: see *allantoid*.] Those vertebrates in which an allantois is developed. Considered as a group in zoölogy, the *Allantoidea* consist of mammals, birds, and reptiles, as distinguished from *Anallantoidea*, or amphibians and fishes. The word is synonymous with *Amnionata*, as distinguished from *Anamnionata*.

allantoidian (al-an-toi′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *allantoid* + *-ian*; = F. *allantoïdien*.] **I.** *a.* Having an allantois, as the embryo or fetus of one of the higher vertebrates.

II. *n.* An animal the embryo or fetus of which has an allantois, as a mammal, bird, or reptile.

allantoin (a-lan′tō-in), *n.* [< *allantois* + *-in*².] A crystalline substance ($C_4H_6N_4O_3$) found in the allantoic fluid of the cow; the nitrogenous constituent of the allantoic fluid. It is also obtained from other sources. Also written *allantoïn*.

Allantoïn . . . is one of the products of the oxidation of uric acid, and by further oxidation gives rise to urea.
Foster, Physiology, pp. 879, 880.

allantois (a-lan′tō-is), *n.* [NL., shorter form (appar. as sing. of assumed pl.) of *allantoides*: see *allantoid*.] A fetal appendage of most vertebrates, developing as a sac or diverticulum from the posterior portion of the intestinal cavity. It is one of the organs of the embryo of all amniotic vertebrates, or those which develop an amnion, but is wanting or is at most rudimentary in amphibians and fishes. In birds and reptiles it is large and performs a respiratory function, and in mammals contributes to form the umbilical cord and placenta. Its exterior primitively consists of mesoblast, its cavity receiving the secretion of the primordial kidneys (Wolffian bodies). So much of the sac as remains pervious within the body of the embryo becomes the urinary bladder, or, in some degree, a urinary passage. The umbilical arteries and veins course along the elongated stalk of the sac, which becomes the umbilical cord, and that part of these allantoic vessels within the body which does not remain pervious becomes the urachus and round ligament of the liver. The expanded extremity of the allantois, in most mammals, unites with the chorion to form the placenta. In those vertebrates, as mammals, in which the umbilical vesicle has but a brief period of activity, the allantois chiefly sustains the functions whereby the fetus is nourished by the blood of the mother, and has its own blood arterialized. In parturition, so much of the allantois as is outside the body of the fetus is cast off, the separation taking place at the navel. See cut under *amnion*.

allantotoxicum (a-lan-tō-tok′si-kum), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλλᾶς* (*ἀλλαντ-*), sausage, + *τοξικόν*, poison: see *toxic*.] Sausage-poison; a poison found in putrid sausage made of blood and liver.

allanturic (al-an-tū′rik), *a.* [< *allantoin* + *uric*.] Obtained from allantoin and uric acid: as, *allanturic* acid.

alla prima (äl′lä prē′mä). [It., lit. according to the first: *alla*, q. v.; *prima*, fem. of *primo*, first: see *prime*.] In *painting*, an expression denoting a method in which the pigments are laid on the canvas in thick heavy masses, instead of in washes, glazes, or repeated coats.

Paolo Veronese painted generally *alla prima* with more body than Titian (whose patience he appeared to want), so that the finished picture was little more than the abbozzo; that is, he painted up at once.
Mrs. Merrifield, Anc. Practice of Painting (1849), I. cxxxv.

allassotonic (a-las-ō-ton′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀλλάσσειν*, vary, + *τόνος*, tension.] In *bot.*, a term applied by De Vries to the movements induced in mature vegetable organs by stimulation, which are not permanent, in distinction from the permanent or auxotonic effects of stimulation upon growing organs. See *auxotonic*.

allatrate† (al′a-trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *allatratus*, pp. of *allatrare*, *adlatrare*, bark at, revile, < *ad*, to, + *latrare*, bark: see *latrate*.] To bark out; utter by barking. Also spelled *alatrate*.

Let Cerberus, the dog of hel, *alatrate* what he list to the contrary. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1880), p. 158.

allaud† (a-lâd′), *v. t.* [< L. *allaudare*, *adlaudare*, < *ad*, to, + *laudare*, praise (see *laud*); a doublet of *allow*², q. v.] To praise.

allay¹ (a-lā′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; < ME. *alayen*, *aleyen*, earlier *aleggen* (pret. *aleyde*, pp. *aleyd*, *alayd*, *aleid*), < AS. *ālecgan* (pret. *ālegde*, *ālēde*, pp. *ālegd*, *ālēd*), lay down, withdraw, suppress, cause to cease (= OHG. *irleccan*, MHG. *erleggen*, G. *erlegen* = Goth. *uslagjan*, lay down), < *ā-*, E. *a-*¹, + *lecgan*, E. *lay*¹. The word should therefore, strictly, be spelled *alay* (cf. *arise*, *abide*, etc.); the spelling *all-* simulates a L. origin. The word was early confused in spelling and sense with several other words of L. origin, namely, *allay*², *allay*³, *allege*¹, *allege*²: see these words. The senses mix and cannot be entirely separated.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To lay down; cause to lie; lay: as, to *allay* the dust.—**2**†. To lay aside; set aside; suppress; annul.

Godes lawes that were *aleyd*.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 144.

3†. To put down; humble; overthrow.

Thy pride we woll *alaye*.
Rom. of Arthur and Merlin, l. 214.

4. To put down; quiet; assuage; pacify, appease, calm, as a commotion of the elements, or, figuratively, civil commotions, mental excitement, or an agitated person.

The joyous time now nighs fast,
That shall *alegge* this bitter blast.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

If by your art, my dearest father, you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

There's nothing that *allays* an angry mind
So soon as a sweet beauty.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

Instead of *allaying* the animosity of the two populations, he inflamed it to a height before unknown.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Alas, that neither moon nor snow nor dew
Nor all cold things can purge me wholly through,
Assuage me, nor *allay* me, nor appease,
Till supreme sleep shall bring me bloodless ease.
Swinburne, Anactoria.

5. To abate, mitigate, or subdue; relieve or alleviate: as, to *allay* misery or pain; to *allay* the bitterness of affliction.

The griefs of private men are soon *allayed*,
But not of kings. *Marlowe*, Edward II., v. 1.

Yet leave me not! I would *allay* that grief
Which else might thy young virtue overpower.
Beattie, Minstrel, ii. 32.

=**Syn.** *Alleviate*, *Relieve*, *Mitigate*, *Assuage*, *Allay* (see *alleviate*), calm, quiet, soothe, compose, still, lull, tranquilize, check, repress, soften, ease, moderate.

II.† *intrans.* To abate; subside; grow calm.

For raging wind blows up incessant showers,
And when the rage *allays*, the rain begins.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

allay¹† (a-lā′), *n.* [< *allay*¹, *v.*] That which allays, lightens, or alleviates.

You are of a high and choleric complexion,
And you must have *allays*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

Friendship is the *allay* of our sorrow. *Jer. Taylor.*

allay²† (a-lā′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; < ME. *alayen*, < AF. *aleyer*, *alayer*, OF. *allayer* (F. *aloyer*), a var. of *alier*, *allier* (> ME. *alien*, E. *ally*¹), combine, alloy (cf. Sp. Pg. *ligar* = It. *legare*, allay, alloy, whence the noun, Sp. Pg. *liga* = It. *lega*, allay, alloy; the Sp. *alear*, alloy, is from the OF.), < L. *alligare*, combine, join, < *ad*, to, + *ligare*, bind: see *ally*¹ and *alligate*. *Allay*² was more or less confused with *allay*¹, and with other similar forms: see *allay*¹. At a later period the F. *aloyer* and its verbal substantive *aloi* were erroneously explained as derived from *à loi*, to law, as if meaning 'brought to the legal standard': see *alloy*.] **1.** To mix, as metals; especially, to mix a nobler with a baser metal; alloy. See *alloy*, *v.*, I.—**2.** Figuratively, to mix with something inferior; contaminate or detract from.

His pupils cannot speak of him without something of terror *allaying* their gratitude. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

3. To temper; abate or weaken by mixture; dilute, as wine with water; weaken; diminish.

allay²† (a-lā′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; < ME. *alaye*, *aley*, < AF. *aley*, *alay*, OF.**alay*, later *aloy* (F. *aloi*), < *aleyer*, *alayer* (F. *aloyer*), allay, alloy, mix: see *allay*², *v.*, and *alloy*.] **1.** The act or process of alloying; an alloy.

Coins are hard'ned by th' *allay*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 482.

2. Figuratively, admixture, especially of something inferior.

This comedy grew out of Congreve and Wycherley, but gathered some *allays* of the sentimental comedy which followed theirs. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

3. Mixture; dilution.

French wine with an *allay* of water.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 1.

allay³†, *v. t.* [< late ME. *alaye*, *aleye*, *alleye*, < OF. *aleier*, *alaier*, declare on oath, < L. *allegare*, mention, cite, adduce: see *allege*¹ and *allegation*.] To cite; quote; allege.

allay⁴†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; < late ME. *allay*, < AF. **alais*, OF. *eslais*, < *eslaissier*, let out, < *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *laissier* (F. *laisser*), let, < L. *laxare*, relax: see *lax*, *laches*, and cf. *relay*.] In *hunting*, the act of laying on the hounds; the addition of fresh hounds to the cry.

allayer¹ (a-lā′ėr), *n.* [< *allay*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which allays or alleviates.

Phlegm and pure blood are the reputed *allayers* of acrimony. *Harvey*, Consumption.

allayer²† (a-lā′ėr), *n.* [< *allay*² + *-er*¹.] One who or that which allays or alloys.

allayment (a-lā′ment), *n.* [< *allay*¹ + *-ment*.] The act of quieting, or a state of tranquillity; a state of rest after disturbance; abatement; ease.

The like *allayment* could I give my grief.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

all-be†, *conj.* Same as *albeit*.

Ay, but his fear
Would ne'er be masked, *allbe* his vices were.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

allbone (âl′bōn), *n.* [< *all* + *bone*¹; a tr. of Gr. *ὀλόστεον*, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] An English name for the stitchwort, *Alsine Holostea*, from its jointed, skeleton-like stalks.

Alle (al′ē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Sw. *alle*, the Greenland dove.] A genus of birds of the auk family, containing the sea-dove, dovekie, or rotche, *Alca alle* (Linnæus), *Arctica alle* (Gray), *Mergulus alle* of authors in general, now *Alle nigricans* (Link). See *dovekie*.

allecret, *n.* See *hallecret*.

allect† (a-lekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *allectare*, *adlectare*, freq. of *allicere*, *adlicere*, attract, draw to one's self, < *ad*, to, + *lacere*, entice.] To entice.

allectation† (al-ek-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *allectatio*(*n-*), *adlectatio*(*n-*), < *allectare*, *adlectare*: see *allect*.] Enticement; allurement.

allective† (a-lek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *allect* + *-ive*.]

I. *a.* Alluring.

II. *n.* An allurement.

What better *allective* could Satan devise to allure . . . men pleasantly into damnable servitude?
J. Northbrooke, Dicing (1843), p. 117.

alledge†, *v. t.* An old spelling of *allege*.

allegant†, *n.* An old form of *alicant*.

allegation (al-ē-gā′shon), *n.* [< late ME. *allegacion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *allegation*, < L. *allegatio*(*n-*), *adlegatio*(*n-*), < *allegare*, *adlegare*, pp. *allegatus*, *adlegatus*: see *allege*¹.] **1.** The act of alleging; affirmation; declaration: as, "erroneous *allegations* of fact," *Hallam*.—**2.** That which is alleged or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, an excuse, or a justification; an assertion.

Reprove my *allegation* if you can,
Or else conclude my words effectual.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

I expect not to be excused . . . on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*. *Pope.*

3. In *law:* (*a*) The assertion or statement of a party to a suit or other proceeding, civil or criminal, which he undertakes to prove. (*b*) The plaintiff's first pleading in a testamentary cause. (*c*) In *eccles. suits*, any pleading subsequent to the first.—**Defensive allegation**, in England, the mode of propounding circumstances of defense by a defendant in the spiritual courts. The defendant is entitled to the plaintiff's answer upon oath to his allegation, and may thence proceed to proofs as well as his antagonist.

allege[1] (ạ-lej'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alleged*, ppr. *alleging*. [Early mod. E. also *alledge*, *alleage*, *alleadge*, < ME. *aleggen*, *alegen*, < AF. *aleger*, *alegier*, *aligier* (< Law L. *adlegiare*), in form = OF. *esligier* (< ML. **exlitigare*, clear at law, < L. *ex*, out, + *litigare*, sue at law: see *litigate*), but in sense taken as = OF. *alleguer*, F. *alléguer* (a restored form for earlier OF. *aleier*, *alaier*, declare on oath, > ME. *aleye*, *alleye*, *alaye:* see *allay*[3]) = Sp. *alegar* = Pr. Pg. *allegar* = It. *allegare*, < L. *allegare*, *adlegare*, send, depute, relate, mention, adduce, < *ad*, to, + *legare*, send: see *legate*.] **1.** To declare before a court; plead at law; hence, in general, to produce as an argument, plea, or excuse; cite or quote in confirmation: as, to *allege* exculpatory facts; to *allege* the authority of a court.

He [Thrasymachus], amongst other arts which he *alleges* in evidence of his views, cites that of government.
De Quincey, Plato.

2. To pronounce with positiveness; declare; affirm; assert: as, to *allege* a fact.

In many *alleged* cases, indeed, of haunted houses and the like, a detailed revelation of names and places might expose the narrator to legal action.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 73.

=**Syn. 1.** *Adduce*, *Allege*, *Assign*, etc. (see *adduce*), bring forward, aver, asseverate, maintain, say, insist, plead, produce, cite.

allege[2]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *alledge*, *alege*, < ME. *aleggen*, *alegen*, < OF. *alleger*, *aleger*, *alegier* = Pr. *aleujar* = It. *alleggiare*, < LL. *alleviare*, lighten, alleviate: see *alleviate* and *alleve*. Cf. *abridge*, *abbreviate*. The sense and the ME. forms mixed with those of *allay*[1].] To alleviate; lighten; mitigate; allay.

allegeable (ạ-lej'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *allege*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being alleged or affirmed.

allegeance[1]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alledgeance*, *allegeaunce*, < ME. *allegiaunce*, < *allegen*, *alegen*, cite, assert: see *allege*[1] and *-ance*.] The act of alleging; allegation.

allegeance[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *allegiance*, *alegeaunce*, < OF. *alegeance*, mod. *allégeance*, alleviation, < *aleger*, alleviate: see *allege*[2] and *-ance*.] Alleviation.

allegeance[3]†, *n.* An old spelling of *allegiance*.

allegement† (ạ-lej'mẹnt), *n.* [< *allege*[1] + *-ment*.] Assertion; allegation.

alleger (ạ-lej'ẹr), *n.* One who alleges.

Alleghany vine. Same as *Adlumia cirrhosa*.

allegiance (ạ-lē'jạns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *allegeance*, *alleageance*, etc., < ME. *alegeaunce*, < *a-* (prefixed appar. by confusion with *allegeance*[2], q. v.) + *legeaunce*, < OF. *ligance*, *ligeance* = Pr. *ligansa*, < ML. *ligiantia*, also *ligantia* (as if connected with L. *ligare*, ppr. *ligan(t-)s*, bind), < *ligius*, OF. *lige*, *liege*, > ME. *liege*, *lege*, E. *liege*, q. v. The mod. F. *allégeance* in this sense is from the E. word.] **1.** The tie or obligation of a subject or citizen to his sovereign or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state. Every citizen owes allegiance to the government under which he is born. *Natural* or *implied allegiance* is that obligation which one owes to the nation of which he is a natural-born citizen or subject so long as he remains such, and it does not arise from any express promise. *Express allegiance* is that obligation which proceeds from an express promise or oath of fidelity. *Local* or *temporary allegiance* is due from an alien to the government or state under or in which he resides. In the United States the paramount allegiance of a citizen has been decided to be due to the general government, and not to the government of the particular State in which he is domiciled.

Fealty is the bond that ties any man to another to whom he undertakes to be faithful; the bond is created by the undertaking and embodied in the oath. Homage is the form that binds the vassal to the lord, whose man he becomes, and of whom he holds the land for which he performs the ceremony on his knees and with his hands in his lord's hands. *Allegiance* is the duty which each man of the nation owes to the head of the nation, whether the man be a land-owner or landless, the vassal of a mesne lord or a lordless man; and *allegiance* is a legal duty to the king, the state, or the nation, whether it be embodied in an oath or not. But although thus distinct in origin, the three obligations had come in the middle ages to have, as regards the king, one effect. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 785.

The conquest of the Danelaw was followed by the earliest instances of those oaths of *allegiance* which mark the substitution of a personal dependence on the king as lord for the older relation of the freeman to the king of his race. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., v.

It being a certain position in law, that *allegiance* and protection are reciprocal, the one ceasing when the other is withdrawn. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 12.

Hence—**2.** Observance of obligation in general; fidelity to any person or thing; devotion.

That I [Bolingbroke] did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts,
Fond shouts and salutations from their mouths,
Even in the presence of the crowned king.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Love, all the faith and all the *allegiance* then.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 235.

=**Syn.** *Allegiance*, *Loyalty*, *Fealty*. *Allegiance* is the most formal and official of these words; it is a matter of principle, and applies especially to conduct; the *oath of allegiance* covers conduct only. *Loyalty* is a matter of both principle and sentiment, conduct and feeling; it implies enthusiasm and devotion, and hence is most frequently chosen for figurative uses: as, *loyalty* to a lover, husband, family, clan, friends, old traditions, religion. Neither *allegiance* nor *loyalty* is confined to its original meaning of the obligation due from a subject to a prince. *Fealty* has escaped less completely from this earliest sense, but has a permissible use in the sense of fidelity under obligation of various kinds.

Our people quarrel with obedience;
Swearing *allegiance*, and the love of soul,
To stranger blood, to foreign royalty.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

A man who could command the unswerving *loyalty* of honest and impulsive Dick Steele could not have been a coward or a backbiter. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 429.

Nor did he doubt her more,
But rested in her *fealty*, till he crown'd
A happy life with a fair death. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

allegiant (ạ-lē'jạnt), *a.* and *n.* [Assumed from *allegiance*, after analogy of adjectives in *-ant* having associated nouns in *-ance:* see *-ant*[1] and *-ance*.] **I.** *a.* Loyal.

For your great graces
Heaped upon me, poor undeserver, I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

II. *n.* One who owes or renders allegiance; a native.

Strangers shall have the same personal rights as the *allegiants*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 125.

allegoric (al-ẹ-gor'ik), *a.* Same as *allegorical*.

allegorical (al-ẹ-gor'i-kạl), *a.* [< L. *allegoricus* (< Gr. *ἀλληγορικός*, < *ἀλληγορία*, allegory: see *allegory*) + *-al*.] Consisting of or pertaining to allegory; of the nature of allegory; figurative; describing by resemblances.

His strong *allegorical* bent . . . was heightened by analysis of the Arthurian legends.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 176.

Allegorical interpretation, the drawing of a spiritual or figurative meaning from what is apparently historical: thus, St. Paul (Rom. ix. 7, 8) gives an *allegorical interpretation* of the history of free-born Isaac and slave-born Ishmael.—**Allegorical pictures**, pictures representing allegorical subjects.

allegorically (al-ẹ-gor'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an allegorical manner; by way of allegory.

allegoricalness (al-ẹ-gor'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The quality of being allegorical.

allegorisation, allegorise, etc. See *allegorization*, etc.

★**allegorist** (al'ẹ-gọ-rist), *n.* [=F. *allégoriste*, < *allégoriser*, allegorize: see *allegorize*.] One who allegorizes; a writer of allegory.

allegorister (al″ẹ-gọ-ris'tẹr), *n.* [< *allegorist* + *-er*[1].] An allegorist. [Rare.]

In a lengthened allegory, the ground is often shifted; the *allegorister* tires of his allegory, and at length means what he says, and nothing more.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 144.

allegorization (al″ẹ-gor-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *allegorize* + *-ation*.] The act of turning into allegory; allegorical treatment. Also spelled *allegorisation*.

allegorize (al'ẹ-gọ-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *allegorized*, ppr. *allegorizing*. [< OF. *allegoriser*, mod. F. *allégoriser*, < L. *allegorizare*, < Gr. *ἀλληγορεῖν*, speak so as to imply something else: see *allegory* and *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn into allegory; narrate in allegory; treat allegorically: as, to *allegorize* the history of a people.—**2.** To understand in an allegorical sense; interpret allegorically: as, when a passage in an author may be understood either literally or figuratively, he who gives it a figurative sense *allegorizes* it.

An alchemist shall . . . *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone. *Locke.*

If we might *allegorize* it [the opera "Tannhäuser"], we should say that it typified precisely that longing after Venus, under her other name of Charis, which represents the relation in which modern should stand to ancient art.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 224.

II. *intrans.* To use allegory: as, a man may *allegorize* to please his fancy.

He *allegorizeth* upon the sacrifices.
Fulke, Against Allen, p. 228.

Also spelled *allegorise*.

allegorizer (al'ẹ-gọ-rī″zẹr), *n.* One who allegorizes; one who speaks in allegory or expounds allegorically. Also spelled *allegoriser*.

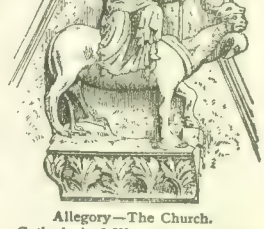
allegory (al'ẹ-gọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *allegories* (-riz). [< F. *allégorie* = Sp. *alegoría* = Pg. It. *allegoria*, < L. *allegoria*, < Gr. *ἀλληγορία*, description of one thing under the image of another, < *ἀλληγορεῖν*, speak so as to imply something else, < *ἄλλος*, other (see *allo-*), + *ἀγορεύειν*, speak, < *ἀγορά*, a place of assembly, market-place: see *agora*. Cf. *category*.] **1.** A figurative treatment of a subject not expressly mentioned, under the guise of another having analogous properties or circumstances; usually, a sentence, discourse, or narrative ostensibly relating to material things or circumstances, but intended as an exposition of others of a more spiritual or recondite nature having some perceptible analogy or figurative resemblance to the former.

The moment our discourse rises above the ground line of familiar facts, and is influenced by passion or exalted by thought, it clothes itself in images. . . . Hence, good writing and brilliant discourse are perpetual *allegories*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 32.

2. A method of speaking or writing characterized by this kind of figurative treatment.

Metaphor asserts or supposes that one thing is another, as "Judah is a lion's whelp"; but *allegory* never affirms that one thing is another.
T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., II. 406.

3. In *painting* and *sculp.*, a figurative representation in which the meaning is conveyed symbolically.=**Syn. 1.** *Simile*, *Metaphor*, *Comparison*, etc. See *simile*.



Allegory—The Church.
Cathedral of Worms, 13th century. The beast with four heads symbolizes the Four Gospels. (Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

allegory† (al'ẹ-gọ-ri), *v. i.* To employ allegory; allegorize.

I am not ignorant that some do *allegory* on this place. *Abp. Whitgift*, Defense, p. 571.

allegretto (ạl-lạ-gret'tọ), *a.* and *n.* [It., dim. of *allegro:* see *allegro*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, quicker in time than andante, but not so quick as allegro.

II. *n.* A movement in such time.

★**allegro** (ạl-lā'grọ), *a.* and *n.* [It., brisk, sprightly, cheerful (= F. *allègre*, OF. *alegre*, > E. *aleger*, q. v.), < L. *alacer*, *alacris*, brisk, sprightly, cheerful: see *alacrious* and *alacrity*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, brisk or rapid.

II. *n.* A brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain, the quickest except presto.

alleluia (al-ẹ-lō'yạ), *interj.* Same as *halleluiah*.

alleluia (al-ẹ-lō'yạ), *n.* **1.** Same as *halleluiah*.—**2.** [=F. *alleluia* = Sp. *aleluyah* = It. *alleluja*, < ML. *alleluia:* so called because it blossoms between Easter and Whitsuntide, when psalms ending with *halleluiah* or *alleluia* are sung in the churches.] A name given in Europe to the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

alleluiatic (al-ẹ-lō-yat'ik), *a.* Same as *halleluiatic*.

allemande (al-e-mọnd'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *Allemand*, German: see *Almain*, *Alemannic*.] **1.** A dance of German origin, the rhythm being duple in some localities and triple in others. In its older forms it resembles the minuet, but in later ones approaches the waltz.

2. In *music*, a favorite movement in the old French suite, properly in quadruple rhythm, with a flowing and varied melody. It usually served as a prelude to the other dances. Also *almain*.

Allemannic, *a.* and *n.* See *Alemannic*.

allemontite (al-ẹ-mon'tīt), *n.* [< *Allemont* or *Allemond*, a village of Isère, France, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a tin-white color and metallic luster, containing arsenic and antimony. Also called *arsenical antimony*.

allen[1] (al'en), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] Grass-land recently broken up (Halliwell); unenclosed land that has been tilled and left to run to feed for sheep (Moor). [Prov. Eng.]

allen[2]†, *n.* See *allan*[2].

allenarly (a-len'ạr-li), *adv.* or *a.* [The recognized legal form of the more reg. *allanerly*, formerly also *allanerlie*, *alanerlie*, < *all* + *anerly*,

only, < *ane*, one: see *ane*, *one*. Cf. ME. *all-oneli*, *alle-oneli*, *all-anly*, only, lit. all only: see *all* and *only*.] Only; solely; merely: a technical word used in Scotch conveyancing. Thus, where lands are conveyed to a father, "for his life-rent use *allenarly*," the force of the expression is that the father's right is restricted to a mere life-rent, or at best to a fiduciary fee, even in circumstances where, but for the word *allenarly*, the father would have been unlimited fiar.

aller[1] (âl'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *aller*, < AS. *alr*: see *alder*[1].] Same as *alder*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

aller[2]†, *a.* See *alder*[3].

aller-float (âl'ėr-flōt), *n.* [< *aller*[1], dial. form of *alder*[1], + *float*.] A local English name of a large trout of the common species, given from the fact that it hides under the roots of the alder, or is in season when the alder is budding. Also called *aller-trout*.

allerion (a-lē'ri-ọn), *n.* [More correctly *alerion*, < OF. *alerion*, *aleiron* (F. *alérion*), < ML. *alario(n-)*, in her. a little eagle without beak or claws, in form suggesting L. *alarius*, < *ala*, a wing (see *aisle*), but prob. of other origin; perhaps ult. < MHG. *adelar*, G. *adler*, an eagle.] In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing representing an eagle or eaglet displayed without feet or beak. (*b*) More rarely, an eagle heraldically represented, but complete. *Boutell*.


Allerion.

aller-trout (âl'ėr-trout), *n.* Same as *aller-float*.

allette, *n.* See *alette*.

allevet†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. spelled *aleive*; < OF. *allever*, *alever*, < L. *allevare*, *adlevare*, lift up, raise, lighten, alleviate, < *ad*, to, + *levare*, lift up, lighten: see *alleviate*, and cf. *relieve*.] To alleviate; relieve. *Surrey*.

allevement†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *aleavement*; < *alleve* + *-ment*.] The act of alleviating or relieving; alleviation.

alleviate (a-lē'vi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alleviated*, ppr. *alleviating*. [< LL. *alleviatus*, pp. of *alleviare*, *adleviare*, for L. *allevare*, *adlevare*, lighten, alleviate, < *ad*, to, + *levare*, lift up, lighten, < *levis*, light, not heavy: see *levity*. Cf. *allege*[2] and *alleve*.] **1.** To make light, in a figurative sense; remove in part; lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured: as, to *alleviate* sorrow, pain, care, punishment, burdens, etc.: opposed to *aggravate*.

Excellent medicines to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley*.

The darkest complexion is not a little *alleviated* by a black hood. *Addison*.

The little apples which it [the nebbak-tree] bears are slightly acid and excellent for *alleviating* thirst.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 69.

2. To represent as less; lessen the magnitude or heinousness of; extenuate: applied to moral conduct: as, to *alleviate* an offense. [Rare.]

He *alleviates* his fault by an excuse. *Johnson*.

=Syn. *Alleviate*, *Relieve*, *Mitigate*, *Assuage*, *Allay*, diminish, soften, abate, qualify, reduce. See *allay*[1]. Where these words are applied to pain, etc., *alleviate* is to lighten somewhat, and especially in a soothing way; *relieve* and *allay* go further than *alleviate*, removing in large measure or altogether. *Mitigate* is to make mild, less severe; perhaps it stands midway between *alleviate* and *relieve*. *Assuage* is to calm down, and that idea underlies all its uses; *allay* conveys similarly the idea of putting to rest.

To *alleviate* the congestion of the optic nerve and retina, the artificial leech should be applied several times at intervals of a few days, but should then be desisted from if no benefit results. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 383.

It [electricity] has *relieved* the paroxysms of angina pectoris. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 430.

In the advance of civilisation, there is a constant tendency to *mitigate* the severity of penal codes.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 337.

Foment the bruises, and the pains *assuage*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 2003.

alleviation (a-lē-vi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *alleviatio(n-)*, L. *allevatio(n-)*, < *allevare*, lighten: see *alleviate*.] **1.** The act of alleviating. (*a*) The act of removing in part, lessening, mitigating, or making easier to be endured: as, the *alleviation* of taxes. (*b*) The act of making less by representation; extenuation: as, "*alleviations* of faults," *South*.

2. That which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable: as, the sympathy of a friend is an *alleviation* of grief.

I have not wanted such *alleviations* of life as friendship could supply. *Johnson*.

His sister was waiting in a state of wondering alarm, which was not without its *alleviations*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 8.

=Syn. Mitigation, palliation, relief.

alleviative (a-lē'vi-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *alleviate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to alleviate or mitigate.

II. *n.* That which alleviates or mitigates: as, "some cheering *alleviative*," *Corah's Doom* (1672), p. 176.

alleviator (a-lē'vi-ā-tọr), *n.* One who or that which alleviates, lightens, or mitigates.

alleviatory (a-lē'vi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Fitted to alleviate; having the quality of alleviating.

allex (al'eks), *n.* [L., also *hallex*, NL. *hallux*: see *hallux*.] Same as *hallux*. [Rare.]

alley[1] (al'i), *n.* [< ME. *alei*, *aley*, < OF. *alee* (F. *allée*), a going, gallery, passage, < *aler*, *aller* (F. *aller*), go, var. of an earlier *aner* = Pr. *anar* = Cat. *anar* = Sp. Pg. *andar* = It. *andare*, dial. *anare*, go; of uncertain origin: either (1) < L. *annare*, *adnare*, swim to, toward, or along; in Cicero once used in sense of 'come to, approach'; < *ad*, to, + *nare*, swim (see *natation*); or (2) ult. < ML. **anditare* for L. *aditare* (cf. ML. *anditus* for L. *aditus*, and ML. *rendere* for L. *reddere*: see *adit* and *render*), go to or approach often, freq. of *adire*, pp. *aditus*, go to, < *ad*, to, + *ire*, go: see *adit*.] A passage; especially, a narrow passage. (*a*) A passage between the rows of pews or seats in a church, theater, or hall: commonly called an *aisle*. (*b*) A long, narrow inclosure with a smooth wooden floor for playing at bowls, skittles, etc. (*c*) A walk, inclosed with hedges or shrubbery, in a garden: as, "yonder *alleys* green," *Milton*, P. L., iv. 626.

So long about the *aleys* is he goen.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1080.

(*d*) A narrow passage or way in a town, as distinct from a public street. (*e*) In a printing-office, the space between two rows of composing-stands, in which compositors work at the cases on the stands.

alley[2] (al'i), *n.* [Also *ally*. Short for *allybaster*, dial. variant of *alabaster*, formerly used in the same sense (1720).] A white or colored playing-marble.

alleyed (al'id), *a.* Laid out as an alley, or with alleys.

Untrimmed, undressed, neglected now
Was *alleyed* walk and orchard bough.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 17.

alley-taw (al'i-tâ), *n.* [< *alley*[2] + *taw*[2].] An alley; a large playing-marble. Sometimes written *alley-tor*, as vulgarly pronounced.

After inquiring whether he had won any *alley-tors* or commoneys lately, he made use of this expression.
Dickens, Pickwick.

alleyway (al'i-wā), *n.* A short alley; a lane or narrow passage of small extent, as between two houses.

By substantial walls of adobe, with narrow *alleyways* running between. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 81.

All-father (âl'fä'thėr), *n.* [< *all*, orig. gen. pl., + *father*; after Icel. *Alfödhr*.] The Father of all: a name originally of Odin, now sometimes applied to Jupiter and to God.

And I told of the good *All-father*
Who cares for us here below.
Lowell, First Snowfall.

all-fired (âl-fīrd'), *a.* [Said to be a euphemism for *hell-fired*, and hence defined as 'infernal,' but prob. to be taken at its face value: < *all* + *fire* + *-ed*[2], *all* intensifying the merely rhetorical *fire*.] Tremendous: as, an *all-fired* noise; he was in an *all-fired* rage. [Colloq.]

all-fours (âl-fōrz'), *n.* A game of cards played by from two to six persons with hands of six cards each, dealt from a full pack, the top one of the remaining cards being turned as the trump, and the cards ranking as in whist. It derives its name from the four chances of which it consists, for each of which a point is scored. These chances are the securing of *high*, or the ace of trumps or next best trump out; of *low*, or the deuce of trumps or next lowest trump out; of *jack*, or the knave of trumps; of *game*, or tricks containing cards which will make the largest sum when added together, an ace being counted as four, a king as three, a queen as two, a jack as one, and a ten-spot as ten, the other cards not counting. The player who has all these is said to have *all-fours*. Also called *old sledge*, *seven-up*, and *high-low-jack*.

allgood (âl'gůd), *n.* An old name of the plant Good Henry, or English mercury, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.

all-hail (âl-hāl'), *v. t.* [See *hail*[2], *n.*] To salute or address with the exclamation *all hail!* [Rare.]

Who *all-hailed* me, Thane of Cawdor.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.

All-hallon†, **All-hallond**†, etc. Same as *All-hallows*.

All-hallow (âl-hal'ō), *n.* See *All-hallows*.

Allhallowe'en (âl-hal'ọ̄-ēn), *n.* [For *Allhallow-even*: but see *All-hallows*.] See *All-hallows* and *Hallowe'en*.

Allhallowmas (âl-hal'ọ̄-mas), *n.* [< ME. *alhalowmesse*, *alhalwemesse*, < AS. *ealra hālgena mæsse-dæg*, all saints' mass-day: see *All-hallows*.] Allhallow-tide.

All-hallownt (âl-hal'ōn), *n.* [Also corruptly *Allhallon*, *-holloh*, *-hollan*, *-holland*, < ME. *al halowen*, < AS. *ealle hālgan*, all saints: see *All-hallows*.] Same as *All-hallows*.—**All-hallown summer**, formerly the name in England of a season of fine weather in the late autumn, corresponding to St. Martin's summer in France and to Indian summer in the United States. *N. E. D.*

Farewell, the latter spring! Farewell, *All-hallown summer!* *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

All-hallows, All-hallow (âl-hal'ōz, -ō), *n.* [Prop. *All-hallows*, pl., but in comp. *All-hallow* (sc. *day*, *eve*, *mass*, *summer*, *tide*); in early mod. E. and dial. also *All-hallown*, *-hallon*, *-hallan*, *-hollon*, *-hollan*, *-holland*, etc.; < ME. *al halowes*, earlier *al halowen*, < AS. *ealle hālgan*, all hallows, i. e., all saints (see *all* and *hallow*[1], *n.*), usually in gen. pl. *ealra hālgena*, ME. *alre* (or *alle*) *halowene*, *halewune*, etc., (day, tide, feast, etc.) of all hallows. The term. *-n*, corruptly *-nd*, thus represents the AS. pl. suffix *-an*, and in comp. the gen. pl. *-ena*, the latter, ME. *-ene*, being appar. merged in *e'en* in *Allhallowe'en*, q. v.] **1.** All saints. It was formerly common to dedicate a church to *All-hallows*.—**2.** All Saints' day, the 1st of November: a feast dedicated to all the saints in general. See *All Saints' day*, under *saint*.

Allhallow-tide (âl-hal'ō-tīd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Allhallown-tide*, *Alhallon-tyd*, *Allhollon-tide*, etc.: see *All-hallows*, *All-hallown*, and *tide*.] The time near All Saints' day, November 1. Also called *Hallow-tide*.

Apples, pears, hawthorn-quicks, oaks, set them at *All-hollon-tide*, and command them to prosper; set them at Candlemas, and intreat them to grow.
Ray, Eng. Proverbs (1678), p. 350.

allheal (âl'hēl), *n.* [< *all* + *heal*[1]. Cf. *panacea* and *Panax*.] The valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*; also, the self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*. The clown's allheal is *Stachys palustris*.

alliable (a-lī'a-bl), *a.* [< *ally*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of forming or of entering into an alliance.

alliaceous (al-i-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *allium*, garlic, + *-aceous*. See *Allium*.] **1.** Pertaining to or having the properties of the genus *Allium*, which includes the onion and garlic.—**2.** Having the peculiar smell or taste of the onion: applied specifically to minerals which contain arsenic and emit a garlic-like odor when heated on charcoal before the blowpipe.

★**alliance** (a-lī'ans), *n.* [< ME. *aliance*, *aliaunce*, < OF. *aliance*, < ML. *alligantia*, < *alligare* (OF. *alier*), ally, bind to: see *ally*[1] and *-ance*.] **1.** The state of being allied or connected; the relation between parties allied or connected. Specifically—(*a*) Marriage, or the relation or union brought about between families through marriage.

And great *alliances* but useless prove
To one that comes herself from mighty Jove.
Dryden, Helen to Paris, l. 55.

(*b*) Connection by kindred. [Rare.]

For my father's sake, . . .
And for *alliance'* sake.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

(*c*) Union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league. Such alliance may be *defensive*, that is, an agreement to defend each other when attacked; or *offensive*, that is, an agreement to make a combined attack on another nation; or it may be both offensive and defensive.

An *alliance* was accordingly formed by Austria with England and Holland against France.
Encyc. Brit., III. 126.

(*d*) Any joining of efforts or interests by persons, families, states, or organizations: as, an *alliance* between church and state.

An intimate *alliance* was formed between the Arian kings and the Arian clergy. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. ii.

Lydgate . . . had . . . the conviction that the medical profession . . . offered the most direct *alliance* between intellectual conquest and the social good.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 159.

2. The compact or treaty which is the instrument of allying or confederating: as, to draw up an *alliance*.—**3.** The aggregate of persons or parties allied.

Therefore, let our *alliance* be combin'd.
Shak., J. C., iv. 1.

4. In *bot.*, a grade intermediate between class and family: the equivalent in Lindley's classification of the present term *order*.—**5.** In *zoöl.*, a natural group of related families; a superfamily or suborder.—**Arms of alliance**, in *her.*, arms which are obtained through matrimonial alliances.—**Evangelical Alliance.** See *evangelical*.—**Holy Alliance.** See *holy*.=Syn. *Alliance*, *League*, *Confederacy*, *Coalition*, relationship, affinity, combination, federation, copartnership. The first four words have been used without distinction to express the union or coöperation of two or more persons, organizations, or states. *Alliance* is the most general term. Often a *confederacy* and sometimes a *league* between states means a closer union than an *alliance*. *Alliance* is rarely used of a combination for evil; but the other words are often so used, *confederacy* having specifically such a meaning in law. *Alliance* alone is used of the union of families by marriage. *Coalition* is often used of the temporary coöperation of persons, parties, or states that are ordinarily opposed.

Alliances, at once offensive and defensive, have one of the usual and more important characteristics of confederations. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 103.

We must resolve to incorporate into our plan those ingredients which may be considered as forming the characteristic difference between a *league* and a government; we must extend the authority of the union to the persons of the citizens—the only proper objects of government. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 15.

I stood i' the level
Of a full-charg'd *confederacy*, and give thanks
To you that chok'd it. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

The utility of a *confederacy*, as well to suppress faction, and to guard the internal tranquillity of states, as to increase their external force and security, is in reality not a new idea. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 9.

The *coalitions* of nearly all Europe, which resisted and finally humbled the Grand Monarch, are among the most righteous examples of measures for preserving the balance of power which history records. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 44.

alliance (ą-lī'ans), *v. t.* [< *alliance*, *n.*] To unite by confederacy; join in alliance; ally. [Rare.]

It [sin] is *allianced* to none but wretched, forlorn, and apostate spirits. *Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 62.

alliant† (ą-lī'ant), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *alliant*, OF. *aliant*, ppr. of *alier*, ally: see *ally*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* An ally: as, "*alliants*, electors, princes, and states," *Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 532.

II. *a.* Akin; united; confederated. *Sir T. More.*

allice, allis (al'is), *n.* [Var. of earlier *allowes* for *alose*: see *alose*.] An English name of the European shad, *Alosa communis*. See *alose*[1], *Alosa*.

allice-shad, allis-shad (al'is-shad′), *n.* Same as *allice*.

alliciate†, **allicite**† (a-lish'i-āt, a-lis'it), *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *allicere*, allure: see *allect*.] To attract; allure; entice.

alliciency (a-lish'en-si), *n.* [See *allicient*.] The power of attracting; attraction. [Rare.]

The magnetical *alliciency* of the earth. *Sir T. Browne.*

allicient (a-lish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *allicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *allicere*, allure: see *allect*.] **I.** *a.* Enticing; attracting. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* That which attracts.

alligarta†, *n.* An old form of *alligator*. *B. Jonson.*

alligate† (al'i-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *alligatus*, pp. of *alligare*, *adligare*, bind to, < *ad*, to, + *ligare*, bind. Cf. *ally*[1], *v.*, and *allay*[2].] To bind; attach; unite by some tie.

Instincts *alligated* to their nature. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 375.

God's waies are not as mans, neither is he bound to means, or *alligated* to number. *R. Perrot*, Iacob's Vowe (1627), App., p. 14.

alligation (al-i-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *alligatio(n-)*, a binding to, a band, < *alligare*: see *alligate*.] **1.** The act of binding; the state of being bound or united. [Rare.]—**2.** The name of several rules or processes in practical arithmetic (see below) for ascertaining the relations between the proportions and prices of the ingredients of a mixture and the cost of the mixture itself per unit of weight or volume. Also called *the rule of mixtures*.—**Alligation alternate**, an arithmetical process used in ascertaining the proportions of ingredients of given price which will produce a mixture of given cost. The proposition is indeterminate, and the rule of alligation gives only particular solutions.—**Alligation medial**, the operation by which the cost of a mixture is found when the prices and proportions of the ingredients are given.

★**alligator** (al'i-gā-tor), *n.* [A Latin-looking (NL.) adaptation of early mod. E. *alligater*, *alligarta*, *aligarto*, *alegarto*, *alagarto*, also simply *lagarto*, < Sp. *el lagarto*, lit. the lizard: *el*, the, < L. *ille*, that; *lagarto*, < L. *lacertus*, lizard: see *lizard*. The prop. Sp. name is *caiman* or *lagarto de Indias*; Pg. *caimão*. The E. form has given rise to NL., F., and Pg. *alligator*, and Sp. *aligador*.] **1.** Any member of the family *Alligatoridæ*, or some American member of the *Crocodilidæ*; an American crocodile.

An *alligator* stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] More specifically, a genus of large lizard-like or saurian reptiles, the type of the family *Alligatoridæ*, order *Crocodilia*, formerly family *Crocodilidæ*, order *Sauria*. See *Alligatoridæ*, *Crocodilidæ*. The type of the genus is *A. lucius* or *A. mississippiensis* of the United States. The genus formerly included the cayman and the jacaré, which have been made types of the two genera *Caiman* and *Jacare* (which see). A true American crocodile, *Crocodilus americanus*, long overlooked or confounded with the alligator, has lately been found in Florida and the West Indies. The alligators differ from the true crocodiles in having a shorter and flatter head, cavities or pits in the upper jaw, into which the long teeth of the under jaw fit, and feet much less webbed. Their habits are less aquatic. They frequent swamps and marshes, and may be seen basking on the dry ground during the day in the heat of the sun. They are most active during the night. The largest of them attain the length of 17 or 18 feet. They live on fish, and sometimes catch hogs on the shore, or dogs which are swimming. In winter they burrow in the mud of swamps and marshes, lying torpid till spring. The female lays a great number of eggs, which are deposited in the sand, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun. The alligator is found on the coast from North Carolina to the Rio Grande. *A. sinensis* occurs in China. Among



Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*).

the fossils of the south of England are remains of a true alligator, *A. hantoniensis*, in the Eocene beds of the Hampshire basin. Leather made from the skin of the alligator is widely used.

3. A local name of the little brown fence-lizard, *Sceloporus undulatus*, common in many parts of the United States.—**4.** A machine for bringing the balls of iron from a puddling-furnace into compact form so that they can be handled; a squeezer.—**5.** A peculiar form of rock-breaker.

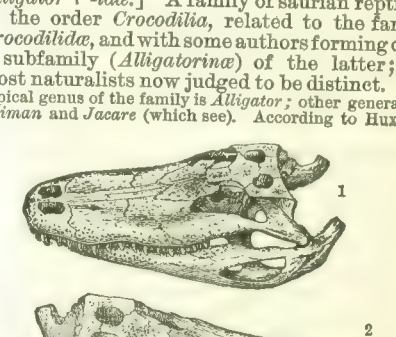
alligator-apple (al'i-gā-tor-ap'l), *n.* The fruit of *Anona palustris*, a West Indian tree.

alligator-fish (al'i-gā-tor-fish), *n.* **1.** An agonoid fish, *Podothecus acipenserinus*, with a compressed tapering body, about 12 polygonal plates on the breast, 9 spines and 7 rays in the dorsal fins, gill-membranes united to the isthmus, and the lower jaw shutting within the upper. It is about a foot in length, and is common from Puget Sound northward.—**2.** Any agonid; a fish of the family *Agonidæ* (which see).

alligator-forceps (al'i-gā-tor-fôr'seps), *n.* A surgical forceps with short toothed jaws, one of them working by a double lever. It suggests in appearance the head of an alligator.

alligatorid (al′i-gā-tor'id), *n.* One of the *Alligatoridæ*.

Alligatoridæ (al′i-gā-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alligator* + *-idæ*.] A family of saurian reptiles, of the order *Crocodilia*, related to the family *Crocodilidæ*, and with some authors forming only a subfamily (*Alligatorinæ*) of the latter; by most naturalists now judged to be distinct. The typical genus of the family is *Alligator*; other genera are *Caiman* and *Jacare* (which see). According to Huxley's



1, Skull of Alligator. 2, Skull of American Crocodile.
(Drawn from specimens in Am. Museum of Nat. Hist., New York.)

analysis, the *Alligatoridæ* have the head short and broad; the teeth very unequal, the first and fourth of the under jaw biting into pits in the upper jaw; the premaxillo-maxillary suture straight or convex forward; the mandibular symphysis not extending beyond the fifth tooth, the splenial element not entering into it; and the cervical scutes distinct from the tergal. The *Crocodilidæ* have the head longer; the teeth unequal; the first mandibular tooth biting into a fossa, the fourth into a groove, at the side of the upper jaw; the premaxillo-maxillary suture straight or convex backward; the mandibular symphysis not extending beyond the eighth tooth, and not involving the splenial elements; the cervical scutes sometimes distinct from the tergal, sometimes united with them. Most living *Alligatoridæ* are confined to America. The *Crocodilidæ* were supposed to be confined to the old world until the discovery of a true crocodile in America. In general appearance and economy the members of the two families are sufficiently similar to be confounded in popular language. Both families belong to the section of the order *Crocodilia* in which the nasal bones enter into the formation of the narial aperture, the contrary being the case in the section which includes the Gangetic crocodile or gavial, *Gavialis gangeticus*.

alligator-pear (al'i-gā-tor-pār′), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *avocado-pear*.] The fruit of the *Persea Persea* of tropical America, resembling a pear in shape. See *avocado*.

alligator-terrapin (al'i-gā-tor-ter'ą-pin), *n.* **1.** A name of the common snapping-turtle of America,



Alligator-terrapin (*Chelydra serpentina*).

ica, *Chelydra serpentina*. So called from the length of the neck and especially of the tail in comparison with the small, thin shell, into which the members cannot be completely retracted, the general appearance of a saurian being thus suggested. It is found from Canada to Florida, and westward to Louisiana and the Missouri. Also called *alligator-turtle*. See *Chelydra* and *snapping-turtle*.

2. The giant snapping-turtle, *Macrochelys lacertina*. See *Macrochelys*.

alligator-tortoise (al'i-gā-tor-tôr'tis), *n.* Same as *alligator-terrapin*.

alligator-tree (al'i-gā-tor-trē), *n.* The sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*, of the southern United States.

alligator-turtle (al'i-gā-tor-tėr'tl), *n.* **1.** Same as *alligator-terrapin*.

The elongated tail of the animal is very characteristic, and . . . has . . . given rise to the popular name, *alligator-turtle*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 452.

2. A similar fresh-water turtle, *Macrochelys lacertina*, of the family *Chelydridæ*, with very long tail and neck. It is found in the United States from Florida to Texas, and up the Mississippi valley to Missouri, in muddy ponds, bayous, and lakelets. It attains a weight of 50 or 60 pounds or more, is esteemed for the table, and is often seen in the markets of the countries it inhabits.

alligator-wood (al'i-gā-tor-wůd), *n.* The wood of a meliaceous tree, *Guarea grandifolia*, of the West Indies.

alline, *v. t.* See *aline*[2].

alline, allineate, etc. See *aline*[2], etc.

allis, *n.* See *allice*.

allision† (a-lizh'on), *n.* [< L. *allisio(n-)*, < *allidere*, *adlidere*, pp. *allisus*, *adlisus*, strike against, < *ad*, to, + *lædere*, strike, hurt by striking: see *lesion*. Cf. *collision*, *elision*.] A striking against; beating; collision. [Rare.]

Islands . . . severed from it [the continent] by the boisterous *allision* of the sea. *Woodward.*

alliterate (a-lit'e-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *alliterated*, ppr. *alliterating*. [< ML. **alliteratus*, pp. of **alliterare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *litera*, *littera*, letter: see *literate*.] **1.** To begin with the same letter or sound, as two or more words in immediate or near succession; agree in initial letter or sound; make an alliteration.

The "h" in harp does not *alliterate* with the "h" in honored. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 309.

2. To use alliteration.

The whole body of *alliterating* poets. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 411.

★**alliterate** (a-lit'e-rāt), *n.* [< *alliterate*, *v.*, in allusion to *literate*, *n.*] One given to the use of alliteration. [Rare.]

Even the stereotyped similes of these fortunate *alliterates* [poets before Chaucer], like "weary as water in a weir" or "glad as grass is of the rain," are new, like nature, at the thousandth repetition. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 257.

alliteration (a-lit-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *allitération*, < ML. *alliteratio(n-)*, < **alliterare*: see *alliterate*, *v.*] The repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words in close or immediate succession; the recurrence of the same initial sound in the first accented syllables of words; initial rime: as, *many men*, *many minds*.

Apt *alliteration's* artful aid.
Churchill, Prophecy of Famine, l. 233.

Verse in which *alliteration* is essential, and other rime ornamental, is the prevailing form in Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Old Saxon. Specimens are found in Old High German. *Alliteration* in these languages even ran into prose. *F. A. March*, A.-S. Gram., § 506.

Though the word *alliteration* seems to have been invented by Pontanus in the fifteenth century, the Romans were certainly aware that the device was in use among themselves. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 59.

Alliteration was a characteristic of old Teutonic poetry (Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, Old Saxon, Icelandic, etc.), terminal rime, as a regular feature, being of later (Romance) introduction. The lines were divided into two sections, the first having regularly two alliterating syllables, the second one; but by license or mere accident four or more alliterating syllables might occur, as in the last line of the extract from Piers Plowman. The alliterating syllable was always accented, and was not necessarily initial, as written; it might follow an unaccented prefix, as *ar-raye* in the extract. The vowels, being all

more or less open and easy of utterance, might alliterate with one another. In Churchill's line "Apt alliteration's artful aid," given above, the initial vowel-sounds are different (a, a or ą, ä, ā), though spelled with the same letter. The following is an example of Middle English alliteration:

Hire robe was ful *riche* of red scarlet engreyned,
With *ri*banes of red gold and of *ri*che stones;
Hire *arraye* me *ravysshed* such *richesse* saw I nevere;
I had *wondre* what she *was* and whas *wyf* she were.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 15.

Chaucer's verse is cast on the Romance model with final rime, but he often uses alliteration as an additional ornament:

Ther *schyveren schaftes* upon *schеeldes* thykke;
He feeleth thurgh the herte-spon the prikke.
Up *springen speres* twenty foot on highte;
Out goon the *swerdes* as the *silver* brighte.
The *helmes* to-*hewen* and to-schrede
Out *brest* the *blood*, with *sterne stre*emes reede,
With *mighty maces* the *bones* thay to-*brest*,
He *thurgh* the *thikkeste* of the *throng* gan *threst* (etc.).
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1747.

Such alliteration is much affected by Spenser and his imitators, and occurs with more or less frequency in all modern poetry.

alliterative (a-lit′ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *alliterate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or consisting in alliteration; characterized by alliteration.

A few verses, like the pleasantly *alliterative* one in which he [Dryden] makes the spider, "from the silent ambush of his den," "feel far off the trembling of his thread," show that he was beginning to study the niceties of verse. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 40.

alliteratively (a-lit′ę-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an alliterative manner; with alliteration.

Vowels were employed *alliteratively* much less often than consonants. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 64.

alliterativeness (a-lit′ę-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being alliterative.

alliterator (a-lit′ę-rā-tor), *n.* One who uses alliteration.

We all know Shakspere's jokes on the *alliterators*.
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 312.

Allium (al′i-um), *n.* [L., more correctly *alium*, garlic; perhaps related to Gr. *ἀλλᾶς*, sausage: see *allantois.*] The largest genus of plants belonging to the family *Liliaceæ*, of about 275 species, mostly natives of the northern temperate zone. They are bulbous plants, with a peculiar pungent odor, and bear their flowers in an umbel at the summit of a scape. Several species have been largely cultivated for food from very early times, including the onion (*A. Cepa*), leek (*A. Porrum*), shallot (*A. Ascalonicum*), garlic (*A. sativum*), chives (*A. Schœnoprasum*), rocambole (*A. Scorodoprasum*), etc.

allmouth (âl′mouth), *n.* [< *all* + *mouth.*] A name of the fish otherwise known as the common angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.

allness (âl′nes), *n.* [< *all* + *-ness.*] Totality; entirety; completeness; universality.

The *allness* of God, including his absolute spirituality, supremacy, and eternity. *R. Turnbull.*

The science of the universal, having the ideas of oneness and *allness* as its two elements.
Coleridge, Lay Sermons, p. 339. (*N. E. D.*)

allo-. [NL., etc., < Gr. *ἀλλο-*, combining form of *ἄλλος* = L. *alius*, other, another: see *alias*, *alien*, and *else.*] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning other, another.

Allobrogical (al-ō-broj′i-kal), *a.* An epithet applied in the seventeenth century to Presbyterians or Calvinists, in allusion to the fact that Geneva, the chief stronghold of the sect, was anciently a town of the Allobroges. *N. E. D.*

allocate (al′ō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allocated*, ppr. *allocating.* [< ML. *allocatus*, pp. of *allocare*, allot, < L. *ad*, to, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, a place: see *locus.* *Alloc-ate* is a doublet of *allow*[1], q. v.] 1. To assign or allot; set apart for a particular purpose; distribute: as, to *allocate* shares in a public company.

The court is empowered to seize upon and *allocate*, for the immediate maintenance of such child or children, any sum not exceeding a third of the whole fortune.
Burke, Popery Laws.

He [Wolseley] can inspire his subordinates, he can *allocate* them to duties in the fulfilment of which they earn credit and contribute to the success of him their master.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of Some Continents, p. 112.

2. To fix the place of; locate; localize. [Rare.]

It is the duty of the heritors to *allocate* the churchyard.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 537.

allocation (al-ō-kā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *allocatio(n-)*, < *allocare*: see *allocate.*] 1. The act of allocating, allotting, or assigning; allotment; assignment; apportionment: as, the *allocation* of shares in a public company.

Under a juster *allocation* of his rank, as the general father of prose composition, Herodotus is nearly related to all literature whatsoever, modern not less than ancient.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

2†. An allowance made upon accounts in the exchequer.—3. The act of locating or fixing in place; the state of being located or fixed; disposition; arrangement.

How easy it is to bear in mind or to map such an *allocation* of lines, so that when produced from an unknown body the existence of either [sodium or magnesium] can be detected by such spectral examination.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 45.

allocatur (al-ō-kā′tėr), *n.* [ML., it is allowed, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *allocare*: see *allocate.*] In *law*, the allowance of something by a judge or court: commonly used to signify the indorsement of a document, by which the judge certifies that it is approved by him.

allochiria (al-ō-kī′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *χείρ*, hand.] In *pathol.*, the confusion of sensations in the two sides of the body, as when a patient with locomotor ataxia locates in the right leg a touch on the left leg. Also spelled *allocheiria.*

allochroic (al-ō-krō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀλλόχροος*, of another color: see *allochroous.*] Changeable in color. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

allochroite (al-ō-krō′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλλόχροος*, of another color (see *allochroous*), + *-ite*[2].] A massive, fine-grained variety of iron garnet. This name is said to have been given to it as expressive of its changes of color before the blowpipe.

★**allochromatic** (al″ō-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color.] Pertaining to change of color.

allochroous (a-lok′rō-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀλλόχροος*, changed in color, < *ἄλλος*, other, + *χροιά*, *χρόα*, color.] Of various colors: generally applied to minerals.

allocution (al-ō-kū′shon), *n.* [< L. *allocutio(n-)*, *adlocutio(n-)*, < *alloqui*, *adloqui*, pp. *allocutus*, *adlocutus*, speak to, < *ad*, to, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*, *loquacious.*] 1. A speaking to; an address, especially a formal address. Also written *adlocution.*—2. Specifically—(*a*) In *Rom. antiq.*, a formal address by a general-in-chief or imperator to his soldiers. Such scenes were often represented in art on medals and reliefs. (*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a public address by the pope to his clergy, or to the church generally.



Allocution.
From an imperial Roman bronze coin in the British Museum.

Scarcely a year of his pontificate passed without his having to pronounce an *allocution* on the oppression of the church in some country or other.
Card. Wiseman, Last Four Popes, Greg. XVI.

allod (al′od), *n.* A short form of *allodium.*

allodgement† (a-loj′ment), *n.* [Also written *alodgement*, and *allogiament* after ML. *allogiamentum* (It. *alloggiamento*), a lodging, < *allogiare* (It. *alloggiare*), lodge, < *ad*, to, + *logiare* (It. *loggiare*), lodge, < *logia* (It. *loggia*), a lodge: see *lodge.*] Lodging; in plural, soldiers' quarters.

The *allogiaments* of the garrison are uniforme.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1644.

allodia, *n.* Plural of *allodium.*

allodial (a-lō′di-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Pg. *allodial*, < ML. *allodialis*, < *allodium*: see *allodium.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to allodium or freehold; free of rent or service; held independently of a lord paramount: opposed to *feudal.* In the United States all lands are deemed *allodial* in the owner of the fee, but subject, nevertheless, to the ultimate ownership or dominion of the state. In England there are no allodial lands, all being held of the crown.

The lands thus presented to these [Teutonic] warriors [as rewards for fidelity and courage] were called *allodial*; that is, their tenure involved no obligation of service whatever. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 136.

The *allodial* tenure, which is believed to have been originally the tenure of freemen, became in the Middle Ages the tenure of serfs.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 341.

II. *n.* 1. Property held allodially.

The contested territory which lay between the Danube and the Naab, with the town of Neuburg and the *allodials*, were adjudged, etc. *Coxe*, House of Austria, xxii.

2. An allodialist.

allodialism (a-lō′di-ąl-izm), *n.* [< *allodial* + *-ism.*] The allodial system. See *allodial.*

In order to illustrate and explain feudalism, I shall first illustrate its negation, *allodialism.*
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 75.

allodialist (a-lō′di-ąl-ist), *n.* [< *allodial* + *-ist.*] One who owns land allodially.

Insulated *allodialists* are of very little importance . . . as compared with the organic groups of agriculturists, which represented the primitive democracy, but were . . . incorporated into the feudal state.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 153.

allodiality (a-lō-di-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *allodial* + *-ity*, after F. *allodialité.*] The state or quality of being held in allodial tenure.

allodially (a-lō′di-ąl-i), *adv.* In an allodial manner; in allodial tenure; as a freeholder.

allodian (a-lō′di-ąn), *a.* [< *allodium* + *-an.*] Allodial. [Rare.]

allodiary (a-lō′di-ą-ri), *n.*; pl. *allodiaries* (-riz). [< ML. *allodiarius*, < *allodium*: see *allodium* and *-ary.*] An allodialist.

allodification (a-lod″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *allodium* + *-fication.*] The conversion of feudal into allodial or freehold tenure.

allodium (a-lō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *allodia* (-ą). [ML., also spelled *alodium*, *alodum*, *alodis*, *alodes*, also *alaudium*, *alaudum*, *alaudes*, > It. Pg. *allodio* = Sp. *alodio* = Pr. *alodi*, also *aloc*, *alo*, = OF. *aleu*, *aleud*, *alod*, *alode*, *alodie*, *aloud*, *alieu*, *alleu*, *allieu*, *alloet*, *alloeuf* (Roquefort), F. *alleu.* The origin of ML. *allodium* is disputed; prob. < OHG. **alōd*, **allōd*, i. e., entire property, < *al*, *all*, all, + *ōd*, *ōt*, property, estate, wealth (in adj. *ōdag*, *ōtag*, wealthy, happy), = OS. *ōd*, estate, wealth, = AS. *ēad*, wealth, happiness, = Icel. *audhr*, wealth. In this view the similarity of *allodium* in form and sense to OHG. *uodal* (= *ōdal*) = OS. *ōdhil* = Icel. *ōdhal*, a patrimonial estate, is accidental.] Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud*[2]. Sometimes used, in the Anglo-Saxon period, of land which was alienable and inheritable, even though held of a superior lord. Also written *allod*, *alody.*

The *allod* in some form or other is probably as old as the institution of individual landed property, and we may regard it as equivalent to or directly descended from the share which each man took in the appropriated portion of the domain of the group to which he belonged—tribe, joint-family, village community, or nascent city.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 339.

★**allœogenesis** (al-ē-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλλοῖος*, of another sort (see *allœosis*), + *γένεσις*, generation.] A term used by Haeckel to denote a mode of reproduction supposed to characterize the *Geryoniidæ*, but subsequently determined to be due to an error of observation. [Disused.]

allœorgan (al-ē-ôr′gan), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλλοῖος*, of another sort (see *allœosis*), + *ὄργανον*, organ.] Same as *alloplast.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

allœosis (al-ē-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλλοίωσις*, a change, alteration, < *ἀλλοιοῦν*, change, < *ἀλλοῖος*, of different kind, < *ἄλλος*, other, different: see *allo-.*] In *med.*, a constitutional change.

allœotic (al-ē-ot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀλλοιωτικός*, fit for changing, < *ἀλλοιωτός*, changed, changeable, verbal adj. of *ἀλλοιοῦν*: see *allœosis.*] In *med.*, capable of causing allœosis or constitutional change.

allogamy (a-log′ą-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *-γαμια*, < *γάμος*, marriage.] Cross-fertilization in plants; fecundation of the ovules of one flower by pollen from another of the same species. Distinguished from *autogamy*, or self-fertilization, in which the ovules are fecundated by pollen from the same flower.

allogeneity (al″ō-je-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< *allogeneous* + *-ity.*] Difference of nature. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

allogeneous (al-ō-jē′nē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀλλογενής*, of another kind or race, < *ἄλλος*, other, + *γένος*, kind.] Of a different kind or nature. [Rare.]

allogiament†, *n.* See *allodgement.*

allograph (al′ō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *law*, a deed not written by any of the parties to its execution: opposed to *autograph.*

allomet, *n.* An old form of *alum.*

allomerism (a-lom′ę-rizm), *n.* [< *allomerous* + *-ism.*] In *chem.*, the property of retaining a constant crystalline form while the chemical constituents present or their proportions vary.

allomerous (a-lom′ę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *μέρος*, part.] In *chem.*, characterized by allomerism. Applied to bodies, as certain crystals, which possess the property of retaining the same form, though the constituents or their proportions vary.

★**allomorphic** (al-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀλλόμορφος*, of strange shape (< *ἄλλος*, other, + *μορφή*, form), + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or possessing the qualities of allomorphism.

allomorphism (al-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* [As *allomorphic* + *-ism.*] The property possessed by certain substances of assuming a different form while remaining unchanged in constitution.

allomorphite (al-ō-môr′īt), *n.* [G. *allomorphit*: < Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *μορφή*, form.] In *mineral.*, a variety of barite, or heavy-spar, having the form and cleavage of anhydrite.

all-one (âl'wun'), *a.* [< *all* + *one*. Cf. *all one*, under *all*, *adv.*] Being all and yet one: an epithet of God. [Rare.]

Surely the fact that the motive principle of existence moves in a mysterious way outside our consciousness, no way requires that the *All-One* Being should be himself unconscious. *Sully*, Westminster Rev., new ser., XLIX. 151.

allonge† (a-lunj'), *v. i.* [< F. *allonger*, earlier *alonger*, *alongier*, *alungier*, lengthen, = It. *allongare*, *allungare*, < ML. **allongare*, **allongiare*, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. **longare*, *longiare* (> OF. *longier*, *loigner*), make long, < L. *longus*, > OF. *long*, *lung*, long: see *long*[1] and *allonge*, *n.*] To make a pass or thrust with a rapier; lunge.

allonge (a-lunj'), *n.* [< F. *allonge*, OF. *alonge*, lengthening, extension, < *alonger*: see *allonge*, *v.*, and abbrev. *lunge*.] 1†. A pass or thrust with a sword or rapier; a lunge.—2†. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand. *Bailey.* —3. (Pron. as F., a-lôⁿzh'.) A slip of paper attached to a bill of exchange or other negotiable note, to receive indorsements when the back of the bill will hold no more; a rider. In Great Britain, where bills of exchange must be written on stamped paper, the allonge is considered part of the document, and does not require to be stamped.—**Allonge wig**, a name given to the large and flowing periwig of the time of Louis XIV.

allonym (al'ō-nim), *n.* [= F. *allonyme*, < Gr. ἄλλος, other, + ὄνυμα, Æolic ὄννυμα, name: see *onym*.] The name of some one else assumed by the author of a work. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

allonymous (a-lon'i-mus), *a.* [As *allonym* + *-ous*. Cf. *anonymous*.] Bearing a feigned name: as, an *allonymous* publication. [Rare.]

alloo† (a-lō'). An old form of *halloo*.

allopath (al'ō-path), *n.* [= F. *allopathe*; a reverse formation < *allopathy*, F. *allopathie*: see *allopathy*.] An allopathist; one who favors or practises allopathy.

allopathetic (al″ō-pa-thet'ik), *a.* [< *allopathy*, after *pathetic*, q. v.] Pertaining to allopathy. [Rare.]

allopathetically (al″ō-pa-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy.

allopathic (al-ō-path'ik), *a.* Pertaining to allopathy. A rare equivalent is *heteropathic*.

There are only three imaginable methods of employing medicines against disease, and these are denominated antipathic, homœopathic, and *allopathic*.
Pereira, Materia Medica.

allopathist (a-lop'a-thist), *n.* [< *allopathy* + *-ist*.] One who practises medicine according to the principles and rules of allopathy; an allopath.

allopathy (a-lop'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *allopathie* = G. *allopathie* (Hahnemann), with a forced mod. sense (in form like Gr. ἀλλοπάθεια, the state of an ἀλλοπαθής, < ἄλλοπαθής, having influence on another; in grammar, transitive, non-reflexive), < Gr. ἄλλος, other, different, + πάθος, suffering, feeling, condition: see *pathos*. Cf. *homeopathy*.] In *med.*, a therapeutic method characterized by the use of agents producing effects different from the symptoms of the disease treated. See *homeopathy*. The name is incorrectly applied, in distinction from *homeopathy*, to the traditional school (also called the "regular" or "old" school) of medicine, which opposes the homeopathic theory. Sometimes called *heteropathy*.

allophanate (a-lof'a-nāt), *n.* [< *allophanic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of allophanic acid.

allophane (al'ō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. ἀλλοφανής, appearing otherwise, < ἄλλος, other, + *-φανής*, appearing, < φαίνεσθαι, appear.] A mineral of a pale-blue, and sometimes of a green or brown, color. It is a hydrosilicate of aluminium, occurring in amorphous, botryoidal, or reniform masses, and received its name from its change of appearance under the blowpipe.

allophanic (al-ō-fan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀλλοφανής: see *allophane* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to anything which changes its color or appearance: as, *allophanic* acid or ether.

allophyle (al'ō-fil), *n.* [< L. *allophylus*, < Gr. ἀλλόφυλος, of another tribe, < ἄλλος, other, + φυλή, tribe: see *phyle*.] An alien; one of another tribe or race.

allophylian (al-ō-fil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *allophyle* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of another race; foreign; strange: sometimes specifically applied to those languages of Europe and Asia which are non-Aryan and non-Semitic, and are also called Turanian.

Instances from *allophylian* mythology show types which are found developed in full vigour by the Aryan races.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 243.

II. *n.* One of another tribe or race.

allophylic (al-ō-fil'ik), *a.* Same as *allophylian*.

Another indication of a former *allophylic* population in that valley.
The American, IX. 105.

allophytoid (a-lof'i-toid), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλλος, other, + φυτόν, plant, + εἶδος, form.] An abnormal form of buds, with fleshy scales becoming detached and forming new plants, as the bulblets of the tiger-lily, offshoots from bulbs, etc. [Not used.]

alloplast (al'ō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλλος, other, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold.] In Haeckel's terminology of morphology, an idorgan composed of two or more different tissues: the opposite of *homoplast*. The alloplasts include, as subdivisions, idomeres, antimeres, and metameres. Also called *allœorgan*.

alloposid (a-lop'ō-sid), *n.* One of the *Alloposidæ*.

Alloposidæ (al-ō-pos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alloposus* + *-idæ*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, represented by the genus *Alloposus*. It is characterized by an ovoid finless body, tapering arms connected by a moderate web, and a mantle united directly to the head, not only by a large dorsal commissure, but also by a median ventral and two lateral longitudinal commissures which run from its inner surface to the basal parts of the siphon.

Alloposus (a-lop'ō-sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλλος, different, various, + πόσος, of a certain (indefinite) quantity or magnitude, here equiv. to 'indefinite.'] A genus of cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Alloposidæ*, in which the body is very soft, and consequently somewhat indefinite or variable in form.

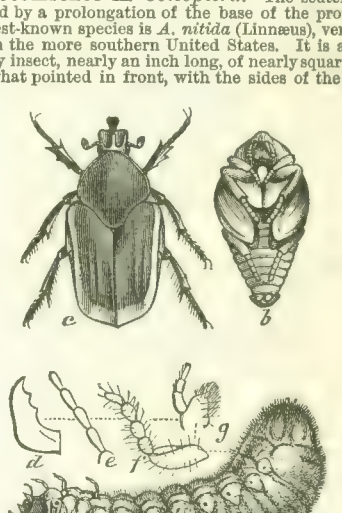
alloquial (a-lō'kwi-al), *a.* [As *alloquy* + *-al*, after *colloquial*.] Of the nature of address; pertaining to or characterized by the act of talking to others, as distinguished from conversing with them. [Rare.]

There are no such people endured or ever heard of in France as *alloquial* wits; people who talk to, but not with, a circle.
De Quincey, Style, i.

alloquialism (a-lō'kwi-al-izm), *n.* [< *alloquial* + *-ism*.] A phrase or manner of speech used in addressing. *N. E. D.*

alloquy† (al'ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *alloquium*, *adloquium*, < *alloqui*, *adloqui*, speak to, address: see *allocution*. Cf. *colloquy*, *soliloquy*, and *obloquy*.] The act of speaking to another or others; an address.

Allorhina (al-ō-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλλος, other, + ῥίς, ῥίν, nose.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles (*Scarabæidæ*), belonging to the tribe *Cetoniini*, readily distinguished by the fact that the epimera of the mesothorax are visible from above as a triangular piece between the prothorax and the elytra, a character of rare occurrence in *Coleoptera*. The scutellum is covered by a prolongation of the base of the prothorax. The best-known species is *A. nitida* (Linnæus), very common in the more southern United States. It is a green velvety insect, nearly an inch long, of nearly square form, somewhat pointed in front, with the sides of the thorax



Allorhina nitida.
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, male beetle; *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, mandible, antenna, leg, and maxillary palpus of larva.

and elytra usually brownish-yellow. It feeds upon the sap of wounded trees, but in dry summers it not rarely attacks cotton-bolls and ripe fruit of all sorts, thus doing considerable damage. Its larva feeds upon soil-humus, and is characterized by the numerous short and stiff hairs with which it is covered, and by means of which it is able, when placed upon its back, to move forward or backward with considerable velocity.

allot (a-lot'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allotted*, ppr. *allotting*. [Early mod. E. also *alot*, < OF. *aloter*, *alloter* (F. *allotir*), < *a*, to, + *loter*, *lotir*, divide by lot, < *lot*, lot, adopted from Teut.: see *lot*.] 1. To divide or distribute as by lot; distribute or parcel out; apportion: as, to *allot* shares in a public company.—2. To grant; assign; appropriate: as, to *allot* a sum of money for some specific purpose.

There is an endless variety of personal force and character secured through the proportion of powers which creative wisdom *allots*.
Progressive Orthodoxy, p. 18.

One of the largest wigwams was *allotted* to the Jesuit missionaries.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 186.

3. To appoint; destine; set apart.

Happier the man whom favourable stars
Allot thee for his lovely bedfellow!
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5.

All its *allotted* length of days
The flower ripens in its place.
Tennyson, Choric Song.

=Syn. *Dispense*, *Distribute*, etc. See *dispense*.

allotheism (al'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλλος, other, + θεός, god, + *-ism*.] The worship of other or strange gods. *N. E. D.*

Allotheria (al-ō-thē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλλος, other, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] An order of American Jurassic mammals proposed by Marsh in 1880 for the genera *Plagiaulax*, *Ctenacodon*, and possibly some others, having an inflected angle of the lower jaw, no mylohyoid groove, specialized premolars and molars, no canines, and teeth below the normal number: contrasted with *Pantotheria*.

allotherian (al-ō-thē'ri-an), *n.* One of the *Allotheria*.

allotment (a-lot'ment), *n.* 1. The act of allotting; distribution as by lot.—2. That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot or by the act of God.

The *allotments* of God and nature.
L'Estrange.

3. A place or piece of ground appropriated by lot or assignment.

A vineyard and an *allotment* for olives.
Broome.

Allotment certificate, or **letter of allotment**, a document issued to an applicant for shares in a company or public loan, announcing the number of shares allotted or assigned to such applicant, and the amounts and duedates of the calls, or different payments to be made on the same, etc.—**Allotment note**, or **allotment ticket**, a document signed by a seaman authorizing his employers to pay periodically a part of his wages while on a voyage to some other person, as to his wife or parents.—**Allotment of goods**, in *com.*, the division of a ship's cargo into several parts, which are to be purchased by different persons, each person's share being assigned by lot.—**Allotment of land**, the assignment of portions of ground to claimants on the division and inclosure of commons and waste lands.—**Allotment system**, a practice sometimes followed in England of dividing a field or fields into lots or garden-plots, to be let out to agricultural laborers and other cottagers for cultivation on their own account.

allotriophagy (a-lot-ri-of'a-ji), *n.* [= F. *allotriophagie*, < Gr. ἀλλότριος, belonging to another (see *allotrious*), + *-φαγία*, < φαγεῖν, eat.] In *pathol.*, a depraved appetite for eating substances of a non-alimentary or noxious character, as in many anemic and hysterical persons.

allotrious (a-lot'ri-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἀλλότριος, belonging to another, < ἄλλος, other: see *allo-*.] Belonging to another; alien.—**Allotrious factor**, in *math.*, in the algorism of common measure of two algebraic expressions, the factor from which a remainder or quotient must be freed in order to make it an integral and irreducible function.

allotrope (al'ō-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἀλλότροπος, in another manner: see *allotropy*.] One of the forms in which an element having the property of allotropy exists: thus, the diamond is an *allotrope* of carbon.

allotropic (al-ō-trop'ik), *a.* Relating to or characterized by allotropy.

Sulphur and phosphorus (both, in small proportions, essential constituents of organic matter) have *allotropic* modifications.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 1.

allotropical (al-ō-trop'i-kal), *a.* Same as *allotropic*.

allotropically (al-ō-trop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an allotropic manner; with change of physical properties, but without change of substance.

allotropicity (al″ō-trō-pis'i-ti), *n.* [< *allotropic* + *-ity*.] The quality or capacity of assuming different physical properties while remaining the same in substance. See *allotropy*.

allotropism (a-lot'rō-pizm), *n.* [As *allotropy* + *-ism*.] Allotropical variation; allotropy.

Allotropism being interpretable as some change of molecular arrangement, this frequency of its occurrence among the components of organic matter is significant as implying a further kind of molecular mobility.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 1.

allotropize (a-lot'rō-pīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allotropized*, ppr. *allotropizing*. [As *allotropy* + *-ize*.] To render allotropic.

allotropy (a-lot'rō-pi), *n.* [= F. *allotropie*, < Gr. ἀλλοτροπία, variety, < ἀλλότροπος, in another way, < ἄλλος, other, + τρόπος, way, manner,

guise: see *trope*.] The property which certain chemical elements have of existing in two or more distinct forms, each having certain characteristics peculiar to itself. The element carbon, for instance, exists nearly pure in three totally distinct forms—the diamond, graphite, and charcoal.

allottable (a-lot′a-bl), *a.* [< *allot* + *-able*.] Capable of being allotted.

allottee (al-o-tē′), *n.* [< *allot* + *-ee*[1].] One to whom something is allotted, as a plot of ground, shares of stock, or the like.

The allotment of gardens, which yield a partial support to the *allottee*, is another means of cheap labor. *Mayhew.*

allotter (a-lot′ėr), *n.* One who allots or apportions. *N. E. D.*

allottery† (a-lot′e-ri), *n.* [< *allot* + *-ery*, after *lottery*, q. v.] Allotment; what is allotted or assigned to use.

Give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

all-over (âl-ō′vėr), *n.* [See *all over*, under *all*, *adv.*] The trade-name of a gilt button washed or plated on both the upper and under sides, as distinguished from a *top*, which is plated or washed on the upper side only. *De Colange.*

all-overish (âl-ō′vėr-ish), *a.* [< *all over* + *-ish*[1].] Affecting the whole system; extending all over one: as, an *all-overish* feeling of sickness. [Colloq.]

all-overishness (âl-ō′vėr-ish-nes), *n.* A pervasive feeling of uneasiness produced by apprehension or indisposition; general discomfort; malaise. [Colloq.]

Our sense of *all-overishness* when our friend approaches the edge of a precipice is clearly only a step or two removed from the apprehension or the actual representation of a fall. *Mind*, IX. 421.

allow[1] (a-lou′), *v.* [< ME. *alowen*, *alouen*, < OF. *alouer*, *aloer*, *aluer*, *aloier*, assign, allot, place (mod. F. *allouer*, assign, allow, grant), < ML. *allocare*, assign, etc.: see *allocate*. Already in OF. confused in sense and form with another verb, the source of *allow*[2], approve, the two being regarded in E. as one word; the separation is merely formal.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To grant, give, or yield; assign; afford: as, to *allow* a free passage.

I am told the gardner is annually *alowed* 2000 scudi for the keeping of it. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 29, 1644.

Envy ought, in strict truth, to have no place whatever *allowed* it in the heart of man. *Colton*, Lacon.

2. To admit; concede; confess; own; acknowledge: as, to *allow* the right of private judgment; he *allowed* that he was wrong; he *allowed* it might be so.

The pow'r of music all our hearts *allow*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 382.

The ruin'd spendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claimed kindred there, and had his claims *allowed*.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil.

They'll not *allow* our friend Miss Vermillion to be handsome. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

A bright morning so early in the year, she *allowed*, would generally turn to rain.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 61.

3. To abate or deduct; take into account; set apart: as, to *allow* so much for loss; to *allow* a sum for tare or leakage.

The schedule of tares annexed is the tare to be *allowed* in all cases where the invoice tare is not adopted.
Circ. of Sec. of U. S. Treasury, July 14, 1862.

4. To grant permission to; permit: as, to *allow* a son to be absent.

No person was *allowed* to open a trade or to commence a manufacture . . . unless he had first served his apprenticeship. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 170.

Farewell, for longer speech is not *allow'd*.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

5†. To grant special license or indulgence to.

There is no slander in an *allowed* fool. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

6†. To invest; intrust.

Thou shalt be met with thanks,
Allow'd with absolute power.
Shak., T. of A., v. 2.

7. To assert, declare, say; or, of mental assertion, to mean, purpose, intend, or, simply, think: the concessive sense presented assertively. [Dial. Eng. and U. S.]

To *alowe*, to . . . declare to be true.
Baret, Alvearie.

"I *'low'd* maybe dat I might ax yo' fur ter butt 'gin de tree, and shake 'em down, Sis Cow," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, p. 48.

Brer Tarrypin he say wich he wern't gwine nowhar skasely. Den Brer Rabbit he *'low* he wuz on his way to Miss Meadows. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, p. 50.

= **Syn.** *Allow*, *Permit*, *Consent to*, *Sanction*, *Suffer*, *Tolerate*. *Allow* and *permit* are often used synonymously; but *permit* strictly denotes a formal or implied assent; *allow*, the absence of an intent, or even only of an attempt, to hinder. *Consent to* is formally to permit that which one has the power and generally some disposition to prevent; it implies the assumption of responsibility for that which is thus allowed. *Sanction* has a secondary sense of permitting with expressed or implied approbation: as, I cannot *sanction* such a course. *Suffer* is still more passive or reluctant than *allow*, and may imply that one does not prevent something, though it is contrary to one's feelings, judgment, or sense of right. To *tolerate* is to bear with something unpleasant: as, I would not *tolerate* such impertinence. Many things are *tolerated*, or *suffered*, or even *allowed*, that are not *permitted*, and many are *permitted* that are not really *consented to*, much less *sanctioned*.

And when the Queen petition'd for his leave
To see the hunt, *allow'd* it easily.
Tennyson, Geraint.

For crimes are but *permitted*, not decreed.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 475.

Scourge the bad revolting stars,
That have *consented unto* Henry's death!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Constantine certainly *sanctioned* what are called pious uses. *H. Binney*, Vidal versus City of Phila.

Jesus answering said unto him, *Suffer* it to be so now: for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness.
Mat. iii. 15.

They cannot understand the complex feeling that finds relief in sarcasm and allegory, that *tolerates* the frivolous and the vain as an ironic reading of the lesson of life.
Shorthouse, Little Schoolmaster Mark, p. 49.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make abatement, concession, or provision: followed by *for*: as, to *allow for* the tare.

Allowing still *for* the different ways of making it.
Addison.

2. To permit; admit: with *of*: as, "*of* this *allow*," *Shak.*, W. T., iv. (cho.).

Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will *allow of* thy wits. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

The Court, which is the best and surest judge of writing, has generally *allowed of* verse; and in the town it has found favourers of wit and quality.
Dryden, Ded. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

allow[2]† (a-lou′), *v. t.* [< ME. *alouen*, *alowen*, < OF. *alouer*, praise, later *allouer*, < L. *allaudare*, *adlaudare*, praise, < *ad*, to, + *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*; cf. OF. *loer*, *louer*, approve, < L. *laudare*. Early confused in sense and form with *allow*[1], q. v. Doublet, *allaud*.] To praise or commend; approve, justify, or sanction.

Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers. Luke xi. 48.

That same framing of his stile, to an old rustick language, I dare not *alowe*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

If your grace *allow* me for a preacher, I would desire your grace to give me leave to discharge my conscience.
Latimer, 3d Serm. bef. Edw. VI.

allowable[1] (a-lou′a-bl), *a.* [< *allow*[1] + *-able*, after F. *allouable*, < ML. *allocabilis*, < *allocare*: see *allocate*.] Proper to be or capable of being allowed or permitted; not forbidden; legitimate; permissible: as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that which is in the sight of God *allowable*.
Hooker.

allowable[2]† (a-lou′a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *allowable*, *alowable*, < *alowen*, praise: see *allow*[2] and *-able*. Mixed with *allowable*[1].] Praiseworthy; laudable; worthy of sanction or approval; satisfactory; acceptable.

Custom had made it not only excusable but *allowable*.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermons, Ad. Mag., ii. § 8. (*N. E. D.*)

allowableness (a-lou′a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being allowable; exemption from prohibition; freedom from impropriety; lawfulness.

I cannot think myself engaged . . . to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness*; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation. *South*, Sermons, I. viii.

allowably (a-lou′a-bli), *adv.* In an allowable manner; with propriety.

allowance[1] (a-lou′ans), *n.* [< ME. *alouance*, *alowans*, < OF. *alouance*, < *alouer*: see *allow*[1] and *-ance*.] **1.** Sanction; approval; tolerance: as, the *allowance* of slavery.

See what *allowance* vice finds in the respectable and well-conditioned class. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

2. Admission or acceptance; a conceding or granting: as, the *allowance* of a claim.

Or what if I were to allow—would it not be a singular *allowance?*—that our furniture should be more complex than the Arab's in proportion as we are morally and intellectually his superior? *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 40.

3. Allotment; apportionment; a definite sum or quantity set apart or granted, such as alimony: as, an *allowance* by a husband to a wife; an *allowance* of grog or tobacco to a seaman; an *allowance* of pocket-money.

And his [Jehoiachin's] *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, all the days of his life. 2 Ki. xxv. 30.

4. Specifically, in *law*, an extra sum awarded besides regular costs to the successful party in a difficult case.—**5.** A deduction: as, the *allowances* made in commerce for tare, breakages, etc.—**6.** An abatement or addition on account of some extenuating, qualifying, enhancing, or other circumstance: as, to make *allowances* for a person's youth or inexperience; *allowance* for difference of time; *allowance* for shrinkage of values, etc.

But even these monstrosities are interesting and instructive; nay, many of them, if we can but make *allowance* for different ways of thought and language, contain germs of truth and rays of light.
Max Müller, India, p. 106.

The saints and demi-gods whom history worships we are constrained to accept with a grain of *allowance*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 268.

7. In *minting*, a permissible deviation in the fineness and weight of coins, owing to the difficulty of securing exact conformity to the standard prescribed by law. In the United States the allowance for the fineness of gold coins is .001, and for weight a quarter of a grain to each one-dollar piece; in silver coins the allowance for fineness is .003, and for weight 1½ grains to each coin. In the gold coinage of France the allowance for both fineness and weight is .002, and of England .002 for fineness and two grains in each sovereign for weight. Also called *remedy* and *tolerance* (which see).—**Barrack allowance.** See *barrack*.—**Compassionate allowance.** See *compassionate*.

allowance[1] (a-lou′ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allowanced*, ppr. *allowancing*. [< *allowance*[1], *n.*] To put upon allowance; limit to a certain fixed periodic amount of anything: as, to *allowance* a spendthrift; distress compelled the captain of the ship to *allowance* his crew.

You have had as much as you can eat, you're asked if you want any more, and you answer "No." Then don't you ever go and say you were *allowanced*, mind that.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxvi.

allowance[2] (a-lou′ans), *n.* [< ME. *allowaunce*, < OF. *alouance*, < *alouer*: see *allow*[2] and *-ance*. Mixed with *allowance*[1].] **1**†. Praise; commendation.

It is not the *allowance* or applause of men that I seek.
Bp. Hall, Hard Texts, p. 259.

2. Sanction; approbation; authorization: as, a judge's *allowance* of a compromise or settlement of a case by the parties interested.

You sent a large commission
To Gregory de Cassalis to conclude,
Without the king's will, or the state's *allowance*,
A league between his highness and Ferrara.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

3†. Reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approv'd *allowance*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

allowedly (a-lou′ed-li), *adv.* Admittedly.

Lord Lyttleton is *allowedly* the author of these dialogues.
Shenstone, Works, III. cii.

allower (a-lou′ėr), *n.* One who allows, permits, grants, or authorizes.

alloxan (a-lok′san), *n.* [< *all*(*antoin*) + *ox*(*alic*) + *-an*: so named because it contains the elements of allantoin and oxalic acid.] One of the products ($C_4H_2N_2O_4$) of the decomposition of uric acid by nitric acid. When treated with alkalis it produces alloxanic acid. In contact with ammonia it produces purpurate of ammonia, identical with murexid, which with various mordants produces reds and purples on silk and wool. This was much used in 1855 and 1856, but was soon superseded by aniline colors.

alloxanate (a-lok′sa-nāt), *n.* [< *alloxanic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of alloxanic acid and a base.

alloxanic (al-ok-san′ik), *a.* [< *alloxan* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or produced from alloxan: as, *alloxanic* acid.—**Alloxanic acid**, a strong crystalline dibasic acid produced by the action of alkalis on alloxan. On boiling, its salts decompose into urea and mesoxalates.

alloxantin (al-ok-san′tin), *n.* [< *alloxan*(*t-*) + *-in*[2].] A white crystalline substance ($C_8H_4N_4O_7 + 3H_2O$) obtained when alloxan is brought into contact with reducing agents. Oxidizing agents reconvert it into alloxan. Also called *uroxin*.

alloy (a-loi′), *v.* [< F. *aloyer*, earlier *allayer*, < OF. *aleier*, *alier*, < L. *alligare*, combine: see *allay*[2] (of which *alloy* is the recent form, based on mod. F.) and *ally*[1]. The sense has been influenced by the erroneous etymology from F. *à loi*: see *alloy*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mix (two or more metals) so as to form a compound, without reference to the relative value of the metals mixed.

When we wish to *alloy* three or more metals, we often experience difficulties, either because one of the metals is more oxidisable, or denser, or more fusible than the others, or because there is no direct affinity between two of the metals. *Ure*, Dict., I. 92.

2. To reduce to a desired standard or quality by mixing with a less valuable metal: as, to *alloy* gold or silver with copper.—**3.** Figuratively, to debase or reduce in character or condition by

admixture; impair by the intrusion of a base or alien element; contaminate; modify: as, external prosperity *alloyed* by domestic trials.

But to *alloy* much of this [rejoicing], the French fleete rides in our Channell, ours not daring to interpose. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 24, 1690.

II. *intrans.* To enter into combination, as one metal with another.

One metal does not *alloy* indifferently with every other metal, but is governed in this respect by peculiar affinities. *Ure*, Dict., I. 91.

★ Formerly written *allay*.

alloy (ạ-loi′), *n.* [< F. *aloi*, earlier *aloy*, < OF. *alei*, AF. *aley*, *alay*, > E. *allay*[2], *n.* The sense has been influenced by the erroneous etymology from F. *à loi*, to law, as if 'that which is brought to the legal standard.'] **1.** An artificial compound of two or more metals combined while in a state of fusion, as of copper and tin, which form bronze, or of lead and antimony, which form type-metal. The alloys are numerous, as the brasses, bronzes, solders, type-, gun-, and bell-metals, etc., and are of great importance in the practical arts. There are many varieties of these alloys, the character of each being determined by the proportions of its constituents. An artificial metallic mixture containing quicksilver is termed an *amalgam* (which see).

2. An inferior metal mixed with one of greater value. The gold and silver coins of the United States are of the standard fineness of 900 parts of fine metal and 100 parts of copper alloy, of which in the case of gold not more than one tenth may be silver. In the case of silver coins the alloy is wholly of copper. Hence these coins are said to be 900 fine. See *alloyage*.

The British standard for gold coin is 22 parts pure gold and 2 parts *alloy*, and for silver, 222 parts pure silver to 18 parts of *alloy*. *Ure*, Dict., I. 96.

3†. Standard; quality; fineness.

My Lord of Northumberland, . . . whose education of his sonne, I heare, has ben of another streine and *alloy* then that we have mentioned. *Evelyn*, Letter to Edward Thurland.

4. Figuratively, admixture, as of good with evil; a deleterious mixture or element; taint: as, no earthly happiness is without *alloy*.

The friendship of high and sanctified spirits loses nothing by death but its *alloy*. *R. Hall.*

Formerly written *allay*.

D'Arcetz's, Newton's, Rose's fusible alloy of bismuth. See *metal.*—**Wood's fusible alloy**, an alloy composed of 15 parts of bismuth, 8 of lead, 4 of tin, 3 of cadmium. It has a brilliant luster, which does not tarnish readily, and melts between 150° and 160° F. *Workshop Receipts.*

alloyage (ạ-loi′ạj), *n.* [< *alloy* + *-age.*] The practice or process of alloying metals; specifically, in *minting*, the practice of adding to the precious metals a small proportion of a baser one, to harden them, with the object of producing a clear impression when the coins are struck, and of preventing or lessening abrasion while they are in circulation. See *alloy*, *n.*, 2.

alloy-balance (ạ-loi′bal′ạns), *n.* A balance for weighing metals which are to be combined in decimal proportions. In Robert's alloy-balance the point of suspension is movable, and is adjusted to the point at which the arms of the balance bear to one another the proportion of the metals to be weighed, as for example 17 per cent. of tin to 83 of copper. The beam of the balance is then brought to the position of equilibrium by means of a weight suspended from a continuation of the short arm of the balance; and when the balance is so adjusted any quantity of copper put in the short-arm scale will be balanced by the requisite proportion of tin in the other scale, that is, in the supposed case, 17 per cent. of the total weight of the two.

allozoöid (al-ō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλλος, other, + ζῳοειδής, like an animal: see *zoöid.*] In *zoöl.*, an animal bud or zoöid separated by gemmation from the organism by which it is produced, and differing from it in character: the opposite of *isozoöid*.

all-round (âl′round), *a.* [< *all*, *adv.*, + *round*, *adv.*] Able to do many things well; many-sided; capable of doing anything; versatile; not narrow; not too specialized.

Let our aim be as hitherto to give a good *all-round* education fitted to cope with as many exigencies of the day as possible. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

One of the usual *all-round* men, who considered that he could do most things, and vaunted his precise knowledge of the trails throughout the territories. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 192.

All-saints (âl′sānts), *n.* Same as *All Saints' day* (which see, under *saint*).

allseed (âl′sēd), *n.* A name given in Great Britain to several very different plants: (*a*) *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, a small plant found in the southwest of England; (*b*) the knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; (*c*) *Chenopodium polyspermum*, found in waste places; (*d*) *Millegrana Radiola*.

all-sorts (âl′sôrts), *n.* A term used in taverns or beer-shops to denote a beverage composed of remnants of various liquors mixed together.

All-souls (âl′sōlz), *n.* Same as *All Souls' day* (which see, under *soul*).

allspice (âl′spīs), *n.* [< *all* + *spice*: so called because supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves.] The fruit of *Pimenta Pimenta*, a tree of the West Indies. See *pimento*. *Carolina allspice* is the sweet-shrub, *Butneria florida*. *Japan allspice* is a common name for the allied shrub of Japan, *Chimonanthus fragrans*. *Wild allspice* is a name sometimes given to the aromatic *Benzoin Benzoin* of the United States.

allubescence†, **allubescency**† (al-ū-bes′ens, -ẹn-si), *n.* [Also *adlubescence*; < L. *adlubescen(t-)s*, *allubescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *adlubescere*, *allubescere*, be pleasing to, < *ad*, to, + *lubere*, *libere*, please. Cf. *ad libitum.*] **1.** Pleasantness.—**2.** Willingness; compliance.

allude (ạ-lūd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *alluded*, ppr. *alluding*. [< L. *alludere*, *adludere*, play with, jest, speak sportively, < *ad*, to, + *ludere*, play.] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To play with or make game of.—**2.** To compare.

To free myselfe from the imputation of partiality, Ile at last *allude* her to a waterman. *John Taylor.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make an allusion; refer casually or indirectly: with *to* (formerly also *unto*).

These speeches . . . do seem to *allude unto* such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

He *alludes to* enterprizes which he cannot reveal but with the hazard of his life. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 510.

2†. To pun; have a punning reference.—**Syn. 1.** *Advert*, *Refer*, *Allude*, etc. See *advert.*

allum†, *n.* An old spelling of *alum.*

allumette (al-ū-met′), *n.* [F., a match, < *allumer*, light, kindle: see *allumine.*] A match for lighting.

alluminate† (a-lū′mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< ML. **alluminatus*, pp. of **alluminare*: see *allumine.*] To illuminate, as manuscripts. *Bailey.*

allumine† (a-lū′min), *v. t.* [< OF. *alluminer* for *alumer*, later *allumer*, lighten, kindle, = Pr. *alumnar*, *alumenar* = Sp. *alumbrar* = Pg. *alumiar*, *allumiar* = It. *allumare*, *alluminare*, < ML. **alluminare*, set light to, < L. *ad*, to, + *luminare*, light, < *lumen* (*lumin-*), light: see *luminous*, *limn*, and cf. *illumine*, *illuminate.*] To illuminate; enlighten.

alluminor† (a-lū′mi-nor), *n.* [ME. *lymnour*, etc. (see *limner*), < AF. *alluminour*, OF. *alumineor*, later *allumineur*, < ML. as if **alluminator*, equiv. to *illuminator*, < **alluminare*, equiv. to *illuminare*: see *allumine*, *illumine.*] An illuminator of manuscripts.

Before the invention of printing, certain persons called *Alluminors* made it a trade to paint the initial letters of manuscripts in all sorts of colours, and to gild them with silver and gold. *Barclay*, Dict. (1823).

all-ups (âl′ups), *n.* A mixture of all qualities of coal, excepting fine slack, raised from one seam. *Gresley.* [Leicestershire, Eng.]

allurance† (ạ-lūr′ạns), *n.* [< *allure*[1] + *-ance.*] Allurement.

allurant† (ạ-lūr′ant), *a.* [< *allure*[1] + *-ant*[1].] Alluring; enticing. *B. Jonson.*

allure[1] (ạ-lūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allured*, ppr. *alluring*. [Early mod. E. *alure*, *alewre*, < ME. *aluren*, < AF. *alurer*, OF. *alurer*, *aleurrer*, *alerrer*, attract, allure, < *a*, to, + *lurer*, lure: see *lure.*] **1.** To tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; invite by something flattering or acceptable; draw or try to draw by some proposed pleasure or advantage: as, rewards *allure* men to brave danger.

Allur'd to brighter worlds, and led the way. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 170.

2. To attract; fascinate; charm.

She show'd him favours to *allure* his eye. *Shak.*, Pass. Pilg., iv.

Sleeking her soft *alluring* locks. *Milton*, Comus, l. 882.

—**Syn.** *Allure*, *Lure*, *Entice*, *Decoy*, *Seduce*, attract, invite, coax, engage, prevail on. The first five words imply the exercise of strong but subtle influences over the mind or senses. *Allure*, *lure*, to attract by a lure or bait, to draw by appealing to the hope of gain or the love of pleasure, differ but little; the former, however, seems to imply a more definite object than *lure*, which retains perhaps a little more of the original meaning, though it is less often used. *Entice* expresses most of skill, subtlety, flattery, or fair speech. *Decoy* is to lead into a snare by false appearances; this word is the one most commonly used in a physical sense. *Seduce*, to lead astray, generally from rectitude, but sometimes from interest or truth.

As danger could not daunt, so neither could ambition *allure* him. *Latimer*, Sermons, Int., p. xli.

So beauty *lures* the full-grown child. *Byron*, Giaour.

He dooth not only show the way, but giueth so sweete a prospect into the way, as will *intice* any man to enter into it. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

He sailed for England, taking with him five of the natives whom he had *decoyed*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 91.

It is not the knavery of the leaders so much as the honesty of the followers they may *seduce*, that gives them power for evil. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 169.

allure[1]† (ạ-lūr′), *n.* [< *allure*[1], *v.*] Allurement.

allure[2]†, *n.* Same as *alure.*

allurement (ạ-lūr′mẹnt), *n.* [< *allure*[1] + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of alluring or attracting.

Adam by his wife's *allurement* fell. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 134.

2. That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth or operating as a motive to action; a temptation; an enticement: as, the *allurements* of pleasure or of honor.

Let your Scholer be neuer afraide, to aske you any dout, but vse discretlie the best *allurements* ye can, to encorage him to the same. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 28.

3. Attractiveness; fascination; charm.

allurer (ạ-lūr′ėr), *n.* One who or that which allures.

Money, the sweet *allurer* of our hopes,
Ebbs out in oceans, and comes in by drops.
Dryden, Prol. to Prophetess, l. 11.

alluringly (ạ-lūr′ing-li), *adv.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

alluringness (ạ-lūr′ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being alluring or fascinating.

allusion (ạ-lū′zhọn), *n.* [< F. *allusion*, < L. *allusio(n-)*, *adlusio(n-)*, playing or sporting with, < *alludere*, pp. *allusus*: see *allude.*] **1**†. A play upon words; a pun.

The *allusion* holds in the exchange. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

[Said by Holofernes with reference to the jest about the moon's being no more than a month old when Adam was fivescore.]

2†. A symbolical reference or comparison; a metaphor.

Virtue, to borrow the Christian *allusion*, is militant here, and various untoward accidents contribute to its being often overborne. *Butler*, Anal. Relig., i. 67.

3. A passing or casual reference; a slight or incidental mention of something, either directly or by implication; a hint or reference used by way of illustration, suggestion, or insinuation: as, a classical *allusion*; an *allusion* to a person's misconduct.

We have here an elaborate treatise on Government, from which, but for two or three passing *allusions*, it would not appear that the author was aware that any governments actually existed among men. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

The delicacy of touch, the circuitous *allusion*, with which [Sydney] Smith refers to things commonly received as vulgar, is a study for all who wish to master the refinements of expression. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 155.

allusive (ạ-lū′siv), *a.* [< L. as if **allusivus*, < *allusus*, pp. of *alludere*: see *allude.*] **1**†. Punning.—**2**†. Metaphorical.

Poetry is triply divided into narrative, representative or dramatic, and *allusive* or parabolical. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 4.

3. Having reference to something not fully expressed; containing, full of, or characterized by allusions.

The *allusive* but not inappropriate pseudonym of Cassandra. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 1.

Allusive arms, in *her.* See *arm*[2].

allusively (ạ-lū′siv-li), *adv.* **1**†. Symbolically; by way of comparison or figure.—**2.** In an allusive manner; by way of allusion; by suggestion, implication, or insinuation.

allusiveness (ạ-lū′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being allusive.

The multifarious *allusiveness* of the prophetical style. *Dr. H. More*, Seven Churches, ix.

allusory (ạ-lū′sọ-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **allusorius*, < *allusus*, pp. of *alludere*: see *allude.*] Allusive.

Expressions . . . figurative and *allusory*. *Warburton*, Sermons, II. 100.

alluvia, *n.* Plural of *alluvium.*

alluvial (ạ-lū′vi-ạl), *a.* [< L. *alluvius*, *adluvius*, ★alluvial (see *alluvium*), + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or composed of alluvium: as, *alluvial* deposits; *alluvial* soil.—**Alluvial formations**, in *geol.*, recent deposits, in valleys or in plains, of the detritus of neighboring elevations, brought down chiefly by the action of water. Most river-plains, as those of the Mississippi, are alluvial, having been deposited from the waters of a river, a lake, or an arm of the sea. See *alluvium.*

The windings of the stream in large *alluvial* flats are most numerous where the current is exceedingly slow. *Dana*, Geology, p. 641.

alluvian (ạ-lū′vi-ạn), *a.* Same as *alluvial.* [Rare.]

alluvio (ạ-lū′vi-ō), *n.* [L.] Same as *alluvion.*

alluvion (ạ-lū′vi-ọn), *n.* [< F. *alluvion*, alluvion, accretion, < L. *alluvio(n-)*, *adluvio(n-)*, an overflowing, inundation, < *alluere*, *adluere*, flow to, wash upon, < *ad*, to, + *luere*, wash, = Gr. λούειν, wash: see *lave*[2] and *lotion.*] **1.** Formerly—(*a*)

The wash of the sea against the shore, or of a river against its banks. (*b*) The material deposited by seas or rivers; alluvium (which see). —2. In modern legal use, an increase of land on a shore or a river-bank by the action of water, as by a current or by waves, whether from natural or from artificial causes. If the addition has been gradual and imperceptible, the owner of the land thus augmented has a right to the alluvial earth; but if the addition has been sudden and considerable, by the common law the alluvion is the property of the sovereign or state. By the law of Scotland, however, it remains the property of the person of whose lands it originally formed part. If witnesses could see from time to time that progress had been made, though they could not perceive the progress while the process was going on, the change is deemed gradual within the rule.

alluvious (a-lū′vi-us), *a.* [< L. *alluvius*, alluvial: see *alluvium*.] Same as *alluvial*. [Rare.]

alluvium (a-lū′vi-um), *n.*; pl. *alluvia* (-ä). [L., prop. neut. of *alluvius*, *adluvius*, alluvial, < *alluere*, *adluere*, flow to, wash upon: see *alluvion*.] A deposit, usually of mingled sand and mud, resulting from the action of fluviatile currents: applied by geologists to the most recent sedimentary deposits, especially such as occur in the valleys of large rivers: opposed to *diluvium* (which see). *Alluvion* (which see) was formerly used for both marine and fresh-water deposits, but *alluvium* has taken its place, although generally used only for fluviatile deposits.

allwhere (âl′hwâr), *adv.* [< ME. *alwhere*; < *all* + *where*.] Everywhere. [Rare.]

I follow *allwhere* for thy sake.
Lowell, To the Muse.

allwhither (âl′hwiᵺ″ėr), *adv.* [< *all* + *whither*.] In every direction. *B. Taylor*, Deukalion, IV. iii. 153. (*N. E. D.*)

ally[1] (a-lī′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *allied*, ppr. *allying*. [< ME. *alyen*, *alien*, < OF. *alier*, F. *allier*, combine, mix, alloy; in another form OF. *aleier*, *allayer*, mod. F. *aloyer*, mix, alloy (> E. *allay*[2] and *alloy*, q. v.); < L. *alligare*, *adligare*, bind to, < *ad*, to, + *ligare*, bind. Cf. *alligate* and *alliance*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; connect by formal agreement: generally used in the passive or with reflexive pronouns.

Salamis . . . revolted, and *allied* itself to Megara.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 476.

2. To bind together; connect, as by resemblance or friendship.

Ah, madam, true wit is more nearly *allied* to good-nature than your ladyship is aware of.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

No fossil form *allied* to Amphioxus is known.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 108.

II. *intrans.* To join or unite; enter into alliance.

ally[1] (a-lī′, often al′ī), *n.*; pl. *allies* (a-līz′, often al′iz). [< ME. *alie*, ally, esp. kinsman, < OF. *alie*, *alier*, F. *allier*, ally: see *ally*[1], *v.*] 1. One united or associated with another by kinship, treaty, or league; a confederate; more particularly, a sovereign or state connected with another by league offensive and defensive, or a subject or citizen of such sovereign or state.

England . . . and France entered the war as *allies*.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xxvii.

2. An auxiliary; an associate or friend.

What did not a little contribute to leave him thus without an *ally* was, that if there were any one post more untenable than the rest, he would be sure to throw himself into it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

3. In *zoöl.*, an animal more or less closely related to another in respect to morphological characters, and placed in the same alliance (which see). =**Syn.** *Associate*, *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

ally[2]†, *n.* A former spelling of *alley*[1].

ally[3], *n.* See *alley*[2].

allyl (al′il), *n.* [< **L.** *all(ium)*, garlic, + *-yl*, < Gr. ★ὕλη, matter.] An organic radical, C_3H_5, which does not exist in the free state. At the moment of its liberation two molecules combine to form diallyl, C_6H_{10}, a pungent ethereal liquid. Also spelled *allyle*.—**Allyl sulphid**, $(C_3H_5)S$, the oil of garlic, which gives to onions and garlic their peculiar smell and taste.

allylamine (a-lil′a-min), *n.* [< *allyl* + *amine*.] A mobile liquid, $NH_2(C_3H_5)$, having a sharp, burning taste, produced by the action of potash on allyl isocyanate. It may be regarded as ammonia in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by allyl.

allyle, *n.* See *allyl*.

allylic (a-lil′ik), *a.* [< *allyl* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to allyl: as, an *allylic* sulphid.

alma, almah (al′mä), *n.* [< Ar. *'almah*, learned, knowing (with ref. to their instruction in music and dancing), < *'alama*, know. Cf. *alim*, *alem*.] The name given in some parts of the East, and especially in Egypt, to a girl whose occupation is to amuse company in the houses of the wealthy or to sing dirges at funerals; a singing girl, of a higher class than the ghawazee or dancing-girls of Egypt, with whom the almas are sometimes confounded. See *ghawazee* and *ghaziyeh*. Also spelled *alme* and *almeh*.

almacantar†, **almacantarath**†, *n.* Same as *almucantar*.

almadia (al-ma-dē′ä), *n.* [< F. *almadie*, < Ar. *al-ma'dīyah*, < *al*, the, + *ma'dīyah*, ferry-boat, < *ma'dīy*, a passage, < *'aday*, pass or cross over.] 1. A river-boat used in India, shaped like a shuttle, about 80 feet long and 6 or 7 broad.—2. A small African canoe made of the bark of trees. Some of the larger square-sterned boats of the negroes are also thus designated.

Also written *almadie*, *almady*.

Almagest (al′ma-jest), *n.* [< ME. *almagest*, *almageste*, < OF. and ML. *almageste*, < Ar. *al-mijistī*, < *al*, the (see *al-*[2]), + Gr. *μεγίστη*, fem. of *μέγιστος*, greatest, superl. of *μέγας*, great: see *mega-*.] The famous Greek work on astronomy, written in the second century A. D. by the Alexandrian astronomer Ptolemy. Its proper title is "Mathematical Composition"; but it was called *Almagest*, or the greatest, to distinguish it from other books by the same author.

Cross, and character, and talisman,
And *almagest*, and altar.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 17.

almagra (al-mā′grä), *n.* [< Sp. *almagra*, *almagre* = Pg. *almagre*, < Ar. *al-maghrah*, red ocher.] A fine deep-red ocher, with an admixture of purple, used in India for staining the person. It is also sometimes used as a paint, and for polishing silver and glass, under the name of *Indian red*.

Almain† (al′mān), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Almayn*, *Almaigne*, *Alman*, and in sense II., 2, *alman*, *almond*, < ME. *Almayn*, *Almaun*, n., a German, < OF. *Aleman*, F. *Allemand*, German, < L. *Alemanni*, *Alamanni*: see *Alemannic*.] **I.** *a.* German.

Almain ritters with their horsemen's staves.
Marlowe, Faustus, i.

Almain stone-ware vessels.
Jour. Archæol. Ass., XXX. 131.

II. *n.* 1. A German.

He sweats not to overthrow your *Almain*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

2. A kind of dance.—3. A kind of dance-music in slow time.

Almain-rivet (al′mān-riv″et), *n.* [< *Almain* + *rivet*.] In *milit. antiq.*, one of a series of rivets or short pieces of metal sliding in slot-holes formed in overlapping plates of armor, replacing the common appliance of riveting to straps of leather or similar material: first used by the Germans about 1450. The term *Almain-rivets* came afterward to be applied to suits of armor constructed in this manner. Also spelled *Almayne-rivet*, *Alman-rivet*.



Tasset of Plates, Almain-rivet Armor, 15th century.

alma mater (al′mä mā′tėr). [L.: *alma*, fem. of *almus*, fostering, cherishing, benign, < *alere*, nourish, foster (see *aliment* and *alumnus*); *mater* = E. *mother*.] Literally, fostering mother: in modern use, applied by students to the university or college in which they have been trained.

Benjamin Woodbridge was the eldest son of our *alma mater*. *Peirce*, Hist. of Harv. Univ., App., p. 57.

Almant† (al′man), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Almain*.

almanac (âl′ma-nak), *n.* [Early mod. E. *almanack*, *almanach*, < ME. *almenak* = F. *almanach* = Sp. *almanac*, *almanaque* = Pg. *almanach*, *almanac* = It. *almanacco* = D. *almanak* = G. *almanach* (> Pol. *almanach*) = Sw. *almanach* = Dan. *almanak*; < ML. *almanac*, *almanach* (Roger Bacon, A. D. 1267); appar. < Ar. *al*, the, + "*manākh*, *almanaque*, *calendario*," so given in the Arabic-Castilian "Vocabulista" of Pedro de Alcalá (A. D. 1505), who also gives "*manah*, *relox del sol*," i. e., sun-dial. The word, used, it appears, by Arabic astronomers in Spain as early as the 12th or 13th century, is not found elsewhere as Arabic, and must be of foreign, presumptively of Greek, origin; without proof from records, it has been identified with L. *manachus* or *manacus*, also cited as Gr. **μήναχος*, **μάναχος*, a false reading in Vitruvius for L. *menœus*, a circle on a sun-dial showing the months or signs of the zodiac, < Gr. *μηναῖος*, monthly, < *μήν* = L. *mensis*, month: see *month*.] A yearly calendar showing the correspondence between the days of the week and the days of the month, the rising and setting of the sun and moon, the changes of the moon and of the tides, and other astronomical data, and usually also the ecclesiastical fasts and feasts, chronological information, etc. Many annual publications called almanacs are largely extended by the insertion of historical, political, statistical, and other current information, as supplemental to the calendar.—**Nautical almanac**, an almanac for the use of navigators and astronomers, in which are given the ephemerides of all the bodies of the solar system, places of the fixed stars, predictions of astronomical phenomena, and the angular distances of the moon from the sun, planets, and fixed stars. Nautical almanacs are published by the governments of Great Britain, the United States, and most other maritime powers.

almander† (al-man′dėr), *n.* [ME. *almander*, *almaunder*, < OF. *almandier*, mod. *amandier* (cf. Sp. *almendro*, ML. *amondalarius*), an almond-tree, < *almande*, almond: see *almond*.] An almond-tree. *Chaucer*; *Wyclif*.

almandin, almandine (al′man-din), *n.* [< F. *almandine*, < LL. *alamandina*, a corruption of *alabandina*: see *alabandine*.] Precious or noble garnet, a beautiful mineral of a red color, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is commonly translucent, sometimes transparent, and usually crystallizes in the rhombic dodecahedron. Also called *almandite*. See *garnet*.

Almayne†, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Almain*.

alme, almeh (al′me), *n.* See *alma*.

almena (al-mē′nä), *n.* [Sp. *almena* = Pg. *ameia*, a two-pound weight, prob. < Ar. *al*, the, + *menn*, a measure, a two-pound weight.] A weight of about a kilogram, or 2⅕ pounds, used in the East Indies.

almeriet, almeryt, *n.* Variant forms of *ambry*.

almesse†, *n.* An old form of *alms*.

almicantarath†, *n.* Same as *almucantar*.

almight†, *a.* [< ME. *almight*, *almyght*, *almyzt*, *almiht*, < AS. *ælmiht*, almighty, < *æl-*, *al*, all, + *miht*, might.] Almighty.

Blessed be God, Father *almight*.
Primer Hen. VIII. (*N. E. D.*)

almightily (âl-mī′ti-li), *adv.* In an almighty manner; with almighty power: sometimes used vulgarly as an expletive: as, I was *almightily* angry. [Rare.]

almightiness (âl-mī′ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being almighty; omnipotence; infinite or boundless power: as, "the force of his *almightiness*," *Jer. Taylor*.

God . . . made them promises binding the strength of his *Almightiness* with covenants sworn to everlastingly.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 106.

almighty (âl-mī′ti), *a.* [< ME. *almighty*, *almyghty*, *almizti*, *almihti*, < AS. *ealmihtig*, *eallmihtig*, *ælmihtig*, *ælmeahtig* (= OS. *almahtig*, *alamahtig*, *alomahtig* = OHG. *almahtig*, *alamahtig*), < *eal*, *all*, all, + *mihtig*, mighty: see *all*, *adv.*, and *mighty*.] 1. Possessing all power; omnipotent; of unlimited might; of boundless sufficiency.

Him the *Almighty* Power
Hurl'd headlong flaming from the ethereal sky.
Milton, P. L., i. 44.

2. Great; extreme; overpowering. [Colloq.]

Poor Aroar can not live, and can not die,—so that he is in an *almighty* fix. *De Quincey*.

Almighty dollar, a phrase forcibly expressive of the power of money: first used by Washington Irving in "A Creole Village," published in 1837.—**The Almighty**, the omnipotent God.

By *the Almighty*, who shall bless thee. Gen. xlix. 25.

almightyship (âl-mī′ti-ship), *n.* [< *almighty* + *-ship*.] The state or quality of being almighty; omnipotence. *Cowley*.

almiqui (äl-mē′kē), *n.* The native name of *Solenodon cubanus*, an insectivorous mammal peculiar to Cuba, belonging to the family *Solenodontidæ*. The animal is about 11 inches long, with a tail 7½ inches in length. It strikingly resembles an opossum in general appearance, though belonging to an entirely different order of mammals. The almiqui is the largest of American *Insectivora*, and one of the rarest of American mammals. It is nocturnal in habits and lives under ground in caves. There is a similar Haytian animal, *Solenodon paradoxus*, called *agouta* (which see). See *Solenodon*.

almirah (al-mī′rä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *almārī*, < Pg. *almário*, *armario*, < L. *armarium*, a closet, chest, > E. *ambry*, q. v.] A kind of cupboard used in India; an armoire or wardrobe; a chest of drawers. Also written *almyra*, *almura*.

almner, *n.* See *almoner*[1].

almoin†, **almoign**† (al-moin′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *almone*, *allmone*, ME. *almoyn*, alms, alms-chest, < AF. **almoin*, **almoign*, OF. *almone*, *almosne*, later *aumône*: see *alms*, and cf. *almoner*[1].] 1. Alms.—2. An alms-chest.—**Frank almoin**, literally, free alms; a perpetual tenure by free gift of charity: usually written as one word, *frankalmoin* (which see).

★almond (ä′mond or al′mond), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *amand*, < ME. *almonde, almunde, almounde, almaunde, almande*, etc., < OF. *almande*, earlier *alemande, alemandre, alemandle*, also *amande*, mod. F. *amande* = Pr. *amandola* = Sp. *almendra* = Pg. *amendoa* = It. *mandorla, mandola* (the *al-* for orig. *a-*, in E., OF., and Sp., being due prob. to confusion with the Ar. art., or perhaps with the word *Almain*, German) = D. *amandel* = OHG. *mandala*, MHG. G. *mandel* = Dan. Sw. *mandel* = Russ. *mindalina*, dim., < ML. *amandola*, a corruption (through **amingdala*) of L. *amygdala*, < Gr. ἀμυγδάλη, ἀμύγδαλον, an almond: see *amygdala*.] **1.** The stone or kernel of the fruit of the tree *Amygdalus communis*, the almond-tree (which see). There are two kinds, the sweet and the bitter. Sweet almonds are a favorite nut. They are the source of almond-oil, and an emulsion made from them is used in medicine. The best, from Malaga, are known as Jordan almonds. Bitter almonds are smaller, and yield, besides almond-oil and an azotized substance called *emulsin* (found also in sweet almonds), a bitter crystalline principle called *amygdalin*, which when mixed with emulsin is decomposed, producing hydrocyanic acid and bitter-almond oil.

2. Anything shaped like an almond; an ornament in the shape of an almond; specifically, a piece of rock-crystal used in adorning branched candlesticks.—**African almonds**, the seeds of the proteaceous shrub *Brabeium stellatifolium*, of southern Africa.—**Almond of the throat**, a tonsil or amygdala.—**Country almonds**, a name sometimes given to the fruit of the East Indian tree *Terminalia Catappa*.—**Java almonds**, the fruit of *Canarium commune*.

almond-cake (ä′mond-kāk), *n.* The cake left after expressing the oil from almonds. Its powder is used as soap in washing the hands.

almond-eyed (ä′mond-īd), *a.* Having almond-shaped eyes, as the Chinese and others of the Mongolian race.

almond-furnace (al′mond-fėr″nās), *n.* [Prob. for *Almain* or *Alman furnace*; < *Almain*, German (see *Almain*), + *furnace*.] A furnace in which the slags of litharge left in refining silver are reduced to lead by being heated with ★charcoal.

★almond-oil (ä′mond-oil), *n.* A bland, fixed oil obtained from almonds by pressure, and used in medicine as a demulcent.—**Bitter-almond oil**, a volatile oil distilled from the residual cake of bitter almonds after the almond-oil has been expressed, and due to decomposition of the amygdalin and emulsin of the seeds.

almond-paste (ä′mond-pāst), *n.* A cosmetic composed of bitter almonds, white of egg, rose-water, and rectified spirit, used to soften the skin and prevent chapping.

almond-tree (ä′mond-trē), *n.* The tree *Amygdalus communis*, which produces the almond.



Almond (*Amygdalus communis*).

The leaves and flowers resemble those of the peach, but the fruit is more compressed, with a thin, tough, and fibrous deciduous husk when ripe, and the shell thinner and more fragile. The tree is cultivated for its nuts in the region bordering the Mediterranean, in California, and to a limited extent in the southern United States; elsewhere it is grown for ornament, on account of its large early flowers. The common *flowering almond* is a dwarf double-flowered species from Russia, *A. nana*. The tropical *Terminalia Catappa*, of the East Indies, is also called almond-tree.

almoner[1], **almner** (al′mon-ėr, äm′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *almoner, almener, almner, amener, amner*, < ME. *amoner, amener*, earlier *aumoner, aumener, awmener*, etc., < OF. *aumonier, aumonier, almosnier*, mod. F. *aumônier* = Pr. *almosnier, almonier* (ML. reflex *almonarius, *almosinarius*) = Sp. *limosnero*, almoner, = Pg. *esmoler*, almoner, *esmoleiro*, a begging friar, = It. *limosiniero, -iere, -ario*, < ML. *eleemosynarius*, a giver or distributer, sometimes also a receiver, of alms (cf. OF. *almosnere, almosneor* = It. *limosinatore*, < ML. *eleemosynator*, a giver of alms), < LL. *eleemosyna*, alms: see *eleemosynary* (of which *almoner*[1] is a doublet), *almoner*[2], and *alms*.] A dispenser of alms or charity; especially, a person charged with the distribution of alms as an official duty. The office of almoner was first instituted in monasteries and other religious houses, which were required to dispense part of their revenues in charity. Almoners, usually priests, and often acting also as chaplains, were afterward attached to the households of sovereigns, feudal lords, prelates, etc., and to public institutions of various kinds. In France the name early became synonymous with *chaplain*. (See *aumonier*.) The *grand almoner* of the realm was regularly a cardinal or other high prelate; since the Revolution this post has been alternately restored and abolished. In England there is a *lord almoner*, or *lord high almoner*, an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, who formerly had the forfeiture of all deodands and the goods of all suicides, which he had to distribute to the poor. He now distributes twice a year the sovereign's bounty, which consists in giving a silver penny each to as many poor persons as the sovereign is years of age. There is also a *sub-almoner*, and a hereditary *grand almoner*. The office of the latter is now almost a sinecure.

almoner[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *alner* (for **almner*), *awmer, aumener, awmener*, < OF. *aumoniere, almosniere*, F. *aumônière* (sometimes used in this form in E.) = Pr. *almosnera* (ML. reflex *almonaria, almoneria*) = Pg. *esmoleira*, alms-box, < ML. *eleemosynaria*, an alms-purse, alms-box, prop. adj. (sc. *bursa*, purse, *arca*, box), fem. of *eleemosynarius*: see *almoner*[1], and cf. *almonry*, of which *almoner*[2] is a doublet.] **1.** An alms-purse.—**2.** In general, a purse, especially a large purse, or pouch, usually (from the twelfth century until the fifteenth) hung from the girdle. It was closed either by cords drawn through the hem, or in a casing, or by a clasp. It took to a great extent the place of a pocket.



Almoner.

almonership (al′mon-ėr-ship), *n.* The office or position of almoner.

almonry (al′mon-ri), *n.*; pl. *almonries* (-riz). [< late ME. *almosnerye*, < OF. **almosnerie, aumosnerie*, F. *aumônerie* = Pr. *almonaria* (ML. reflex *almonaria, almonarium*), < ML. *eleemosynaria*, an almshouse, the residence or office of an almoner, also an alms-purse or alms-box (in this sense the source of *almoner*[2]), prop. adj. fem. of *eleemosynarius*: see *almoner*[1], *almoner*[2], and *eleemosynary*. A different word from *ambry*, with which, through the forms *almery, ambery*, it has been in part confused: see *ambry*.] The place where an almoner resides or where alms are distributed. In monasteries it is situated near the church or at the gate-house; sometimes it is a separate building, as the *almonry* at Canterbury, and sometimes it contains lodgings for choristers attached to the church.

almost (âl′mōst), *adv.* [Colloq. or dial. *amost, 'most*, dial. also *ommost, omast*, Sc. *amaist, 'maist*, < ME. *almost, almoost, almeste, almaste*, < AS. *almæst, ealmæst*, mostly all, nearly all, < *al, eal*, E. *all*, + *mæst*, E. *most, adv.*] **1**†. Nearly all; for the most part; mostly. [In this sense *almost all* is now used.]

These giuers were *almost* Northmen.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 133.

2. Very nearly; well-nigh; all but.

I *almost* wish
He be not dead, although my wrongs are great.
Shelley, The Cenci, iii. 2.

Almost never, hardly ever.—**Almost no, almost none**, scarcely any.

almous†, *n.* [= Sc. *awmous*, < ME. *almouse, almows, almus*, < Icel. *almusa, ölmusa* = Sw. *almosa* = Dan. *almisse* = AS. *ælmesse*, E. *alms*: see *alms*, of which *almous*, Sc. *awmous*, represents the Scand. form.] An old form of *alms*.

alms (ämz), *n. sing.*, sometimes used as *pl.* [< ME. *almes, almis, almesse, almisse, elmes, elmesse, ælmesse, ælmisse*, < AS. *ælmesse, ælmysse* (in comp. *ælmes-, almes-*) = OS. *alamōsna* = OFries. *ielmisse* = D. *aalmoes* = OHG. *alamuosan, alamōsan*, MHG. *almuosen*, G. *almosen* = Icel. *almusa, ölmusa* = Sw. *almosa* = Dan. *almisse* = OF. *almosne, aumosne*, F. *aumône* (see *almoin, almoign*) = Pr. *almosna* = Sp. *limosna* = Pg. *esmola* = It. *limosina* = OBulg. *almuzhĭno* = Bohem. *almuzhna* = Pol. *jalmużna* = Hung. *alamizsna*, < ML. **almosina, elimosina*, LL. *eleēmosyna*, alms, < Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, pity, compassion, alms, < ἐλεήμων, pitiful, merciful, compassionate, < ἔλεος, pity, mercy, compassion. See *almoner*[1], *almoner*[2], and *eleemosynary*.] **1.** The act of relieving the needy; charitable aid; ministration to the poor: as, to give money in *alms*.

When thou doest *alms*, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth. Mat. vi. 3.

2. That which is given to the poor or needy; a charitable dole; anything bestowed in charity.

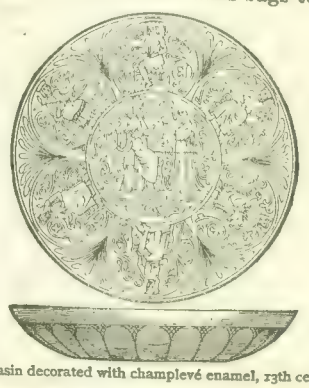
Enoch set himself,
Scorning an *alms*, to work whereby to live.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To scatter from our abundance occasional *alms* is not enough. *Channing*, Works, IV. 291.

Reasonable alms, in *Eng. law*, a part of the estate of an intestate person allotted to the poor.—**Tenure by free alms**, in England, an ecclesiastical tenure of land by which the possessor was formerly bound to pray for the soul of the donor, whether dead or alive; frankalmoin (which see).

alms-bag (ämz′bag), *n.* A bag of some fine material used for collecting alms during divine service.

alms-basin (ämz′bā″sn), *n.* A basin or dish of metal used to receive the alms-bags to be laid upon the altar. Sometimes the alms was received directly in the basin, without use of the bag. See *alms-bag*. Also called *alms-dish*.



Alms-basin decorated with champlevé enamel, 13th century.

alms-box (ämz′boks), *n.* Same as *alms-chest*.

alms-chest (ämz′chest), *n.* A chest or box fastened to the wall, as of a church, to receive offerings for the poor or for any religious purpose.

alms-deed (ämz′dēd), *n.* [< ME. *almes-dede, almesse-dede*, etc.] An act of charity; a charitable deed. Acts ix. 36.

alms-dish (ämz′dish), *n.* [< ME. *almes-disshe*.] Same as *alms-basin*.

alms-drink (ämz′dringk), *n.* The leavings of drink, such as might be given away in alms.

2d Serv. Lepidus is high-coloured.
1st Serv. They have made him drink *alms-drink*.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7.

alms-fee (ämz′fē), *n.* [< AS. *ælmes-feoh*, < *ælmesse*, alms, + *feoh*, money: see *fee*.] An annual tax of one penny on every hearth, collected in England and Ireland and sent to Rome, from the beginning of the tenth century until it was abolished by Henry VIII. Also called *Romescot* or *Rome-fee*, and *Peter's pence*.

He [Edmund], toward the middle of the tenth century, strictly commands payment of tithe, . . . and *alms-fee*.
Kemble, Saxons in Eng., ii. 10.

alms-folk (ämz′fōk), *n. pl.* Persons supported by alms.

alms-gate (ämz′gāt), *n.* That gate of religious or great houses at which alms were distributed to the poor.

almsgiver (ämz′giv″ėr), *n.* One who gives alms.

almsgiving (ämz′giv″ing), *n.* The act of giving alms.

almshouse (ämz′hous), *n.* [< ME. *almesshowse*.] A house appropriated for the use of the poor who are supported by the public or by a revenue derived from private endowment; a poor-house. In the United States *almshouse* and *poorhouse* are synonymous, meaning only a house for the common residence of the publicly supported paupers of a town or county. In Great Britain *almshouses* are generally a number of small dwellings built together, supported by private endowment, for the use of respectable persons reduced to poverty, buildings for public paupers being called *workhouses* or *poorhouses*.

almsman (ämz′man), *n.*; pl. *almsmen* (-men). [< ME. *almesman, ælmesmon*, etc.] **1.** A person supported by charity or public provision.

Even bees, the little *almsmen* of spring bowers.
Keats, Isabella, st. 13.

2. A charitable person; a dispenser of alms. *Becon.* [Rare.]

The *almsman* of other men's sympathies.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 7.

alms-pot (ämz′pot), *n.* A sort of box carried by beggars, and perhaps succeeding the clack-dish (which see) in point of time. It was sometimes a cylindrical wooden pot with a slit in the lid, sometimes a more carefully made vessel of pewter. Until very recently beggars in London carried such pots fastened to their waist-belts.

almucantar, almucanter (al-mū-kan′tär, -tėr), *n.* [Also written *alma-, almicantar, -er*, formerly also *almicantarath*, etc., ME. *almykantera* (Chaucer), < F. *almucantaraths, almucantarat, almicantarat* = Sp. *almicantarat, almicantárada* = Pg. (as ML.), < ML. *almicantarath, almucantarath*, < Ar. *al-muqantarāt*, < *al*, the, + *muqantarāt*, pl. of *muqantarah*, a sun-dial, < *qantarah*, a bridge, an arch.] **1.** In *astron.*, a small circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon; a circle or parallel of altitude. When two stars are on the same almucantar they have the same altitude.

2. An astronomical instrument (invented by S. C. Chandler) consisting of a telescope provided with horizontal wires and mounted upon a box floating upon mercury. The float is first turned round so as to point the telescope east of the me-

ridian, and the time of rising of a star over the wires is noted; the telescope is then pointed to west of the meridian, and the time of descending of a star is noted. In this way, if the positions of the stars are known, the correction of a timepiece and the latitude may be determined; on the other hand, if these are known, either the right ascensions or the declinations of the stars may be determined. The instrument is of great value on account of its having fewer instrumental errors than a meridian circle.

almucantar-staff (al-mū-kan′tär-stȧf), *n.* An instrument having an arc of 15°, formerly used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising or setting, to find its amplitude, and from this the variation of the compass.

almucanter, *n.* See *almucantar.*

almuce, *n.* Same as *amice*[2].

almud, almude (al-mȯd′), *n.* [Sp. *almud,* Pg. *almude,* < Ar. *al-mudd,* a dry measure, a 'bushel.' Cf. Heb. *mad,* a measure.] A measure for liquids and grain, ranging for liquids from 3¼ to 5¼ imperial gallons, and for grain from 3½ to 11 pints; in Turkey, 1.15 imperial gallon.

almug (al′mug), *n.* A tree whose wood was brought from "Ophir" for use in the construction of Solomon's temple (1 Kings, x. 11, 12). In spite of the difference of form, and, in part, of the assigned habitats, *almug* and *algum* are probably variant forms of the name of the same tree. See *algum.*

almund (al′mund), *n.* [Cf. *almud?*] A Turkish measure of capacity, equal to 1.151 imperial gallons. *Morgan,* U. S. Tariff.

almura, *n.* See *almirah.*

almury† (al′mū-ri), *n.* [ME., < Ar. *al-mu'rī,* < *al,* the, + *mur'ī,* indicator, < *ra'ay,* see.] A pointer forming a part of an astrolabe.

Thin *almury* is cleped the denticle of Capricorne or elles the kalkuler. *Chaucer,* Astrolabe, i. § 23.

almuten†, *n.* [Corrupt for *almutaz* (as in OF.), < Ar. *al-mu'taz,* < *al,* the, + *mu'taz,* prevailing, < *'azz,* be powerful.] In *astrol.,* the prevailing or ruling planet in the horoscope.

almyra, *n.* See *almirah.*

alnage (al′nāj), *n.* [< late ME. *aulnage,* < OF. *aulnage* (F. *aunage*), < *aulner, auner,* measure by the ell, < *alne, aune,* ell: see *aune* and *ell.*] A measuring by the ell; specifically, official inspection and measurement of woolen cloth for the purpose of laying duties on it. Also spelled *alenage, ulnage.*—**Alnage duties,** duties formerly paid in England on woolen cloths at so much per ell.

The *duties* of subsidy and *alenage* of all wollen manufacto" for the co" of York and Lancaster.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 54.

alnager (al′nā-jėr), *n.* [< late ME. *aulneger,* < OF. *aulnegeor,* < *aulnage:* see *alnage.*] A royal officer who examined cloth, and affixed a seal in guaranty of its quality or measure. The office existed until the reign of William III. Also written *aulnager, ulnager.*

The officer whose business it was to examine into the assize of woolen cloths was called the *alnager.*
Archibald Brown, Law Dict., p. 20.

alnagership (al′nā-jėr-ship), *n.* The office or position of alnager.

Execution of the office of deputy *alnagership* by the relators Sowerby and Brooks.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 68.

alnascharism (al-nas′kär-izm), *n.* [< *Alnaschar* (see def.) + *-ism.*] Conduct or an action like that of Alnaschar, the hero of a story in the Arabian Nights; anticipation of future grandeur during a day-dream or reverie.

With maternal *alnascharism* she had, in her reveries, thrown back her head with disdain, as she repulsed the family advances of some wealthy but low-born heiress.
Miss Edgeworth, Vivian, i.

alnight† (ȧl′nīt), *n.* [< *al, all,* + *night.*] A great cake of wax with a wick in the midst, intended to burn all night. *Bacon.*

Alnus (al′nus), *n.* [L., alder: see *alder*[1].] A genus of shrubs and small trees, of the family *Betulaceæ,* growing in moist places in northern temperate or colder regions. There are about 14 species, of which half are American. The wood is light and soft, but close-grained and compact, enduring long under water, valuable for cabinet-work, and making an excellent charcoal for gunpowder. The bark is used for tanning and dyeing, and as a remedy in medicine. Several species are cultivated for ornament. See *alder*[1].

alodgement†, *n.* See *allodgement.*

alody (al′ō-di), *n.* [< ML. *allodium.*] Same as *allodium.*

aloe (al′ō), *n.* [< ME. *aloe,* also, and earlier always, in pl. form *aloes, alowes, allowes,* earlier *aloen,* < AS. *aluwan, alewan, alwan,* pl. of unused sing. **aluwe,* **alwe* = D. *aloë* = G. *aloe* = Sw. *aloe* = Dan. *aloe* = F. *aloès,* earlier written *aloës,* OF. *aloe* = Pr. *aloa, aloe, aloes, aloeu* = Sp. Pg. It. *aloe* = Russ. *aloe* = Pol. *aloes,* < L. *aloë,* ML. also *aloes, alues, alua* (> AS. **aluwe,* **alwe,* above), < Gr. *ἀλόη,* the aloe, i. e., prop., a plant of the genus *Aloë,* and the drug prepared therefrom, but used also, by confusion, in the Septuagint and the New Testament (and hence in the LL. (Vulgate) and mod. languages) to translate the Heb. *akhālīm, akhālōth,* of which the proper representative is Gr. *ἀγάλλοχον,* NL. *agallochum,* E. *agalloch,* q. v., the fragrant resin or wood which was called in later Gr. *ξυλαλόη,* whence in NL. (transposed) *aloëxylon,* and (translated) *lignum aloes,* F. *bois d'aloès,* lit. wood of the aloe, in E. *wood-aloes* and *aloes-wood.* The form *aloes,* as sing., is due to the ML. sing. *aloes,* and in part, perhaps, to the L. gen. *aloes* in *lignum aloes,* E. *lign-aloes,* q. v. In the earliest E. (AS.) use the reference is usually to the agallochum, but it is often difficult to tell which meaning is intended, and even in modern writers the difference is often ignored.] The common name of the plants of the genus *Aloë.* They are natives of warm climates of the old world, and are especially abundant in the southern part of Africa. Among the Mohammedans the aloe is a symbolic plant, especially in Egypt, and every one who returns from a pilgrimage to Mecca hangs it over his street-door, as a token that he has performed the journey. In Africa the leaves of some species of aloe are made into ropes, fishing-lines, bow-strings, and hammocks. Several species yield aloes, the well-known bitter purgative medicine. The *American aloe* is the century-plant, *Agave Americana,* and the *false aloe* is *A. Virginica.* See *Agave.* Many species are cultivated for ornament, growing readily on very dry soil. See *aloes.*



Aloë vulgaris, with flower entire and cut longitudinally.

Aloë (al′ō-ē), *n.* [NL.: see *aloe.*] A genus of liliaceous plants, including trees, shrubs, and a few perennial herbs, with thick fleshy leaves, usually spinosely toothed and rosulate at the summit of the caudex. See *aloe.*

aloëdarium (al″ō-ē-dā′ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see below.] Same as *aloëdary.*

aloëdary (al-ō-ē′da-ri), *n.* [< NL. *aloëdarium,* < Gr. *ἀλοηδάριον,* < *ἀλόη,* aloe.] A compound purgative medicine of which aloes is a chief ingredient.

aloes (al′ōz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* (pl. of *aloe,* used also as sing.). [See *aloe.*] **1.** A drug, the inspissated juice of several species of aloe. It is obtained from the leaves, sometimes by cutting them across, when the resinous juice exudes and is evaporated into a firm consistence, sometimes by pressing the juice and mucilage out together, and in other cases by dissolving the juice out of the cut leaves by boiling and then evaporating to a proper consistency. Several kinds are known in commerce. Socotrine aloes, also called East Indian or Zanzibar aloes, the produce mainly of varieties of *A. Perryi,* comes chiefly from Red Sea ports and Aden. Barbados and Curaçoa aloes are produced in the West Indies from *A. vera,* which has been introduced from the Mediterranean. Cape and Natal aloes are obtained probably from *A. ferox,* and form by far the greater part of the supply. The name *hepatic aloes* is applied to any opaque and liver-colored variety of the drug. The extract of aloes when treated with nitric acid gives rise to various yellow and brown products, which by the aid of mordants can be fixed to silk and wool; but they are seldom used in dyeing.

2. The fragrant resin or wood of the agallochum; lign-aloes; aloes-wood; wood-aloes: the usual meaning in the Bible. See *agallochum.*—**Petid, caballine,** or **horse aloes,** a coarse, impure preparation of aloes. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

aloes-wood (al′ōz-wụd), *n.* Same as *agallochum.*

aloëtic (al-ō-et′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *aloeticus,* *< L. *aloë:* see *aloe.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from the aloe or aloes; partaking of the qualities, or consisting chiefly, of aloes.

II. *n.* A medicine or preparation consisting chiefly of aloes.

aloëtical (al-ō-et′i-kal), *a.* Same as *aloëtic.*

aloëtin (a-lō′ē-tin), *n.* Same as *aloin.*

aloe-tree (al′ō-trē), *n.* The plant furnishing the drug aloes (which see). See *aloe.*

The bittrenesse of the *aloe tre* distroyeth the swittenesse of the hony. *Earl Rivers,* Dictes, p. 68. (*N. E. D.*)

aloft (ạ-lôft′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *aloft, a loft, o loft* (acc.), *alofte, a lofte, o lofte* (dat.), in fuller form *on the loft, on the lofte, inne the lofte,* < Icel. *ā lopt* (acc. of motion), *ā lopti* (dat. of position), on high, aloft, lit. in the air: *ā* = AS. *an, on,* ME. *a, o, on,* in, on, to; *lopt* (pron. *loft*) = AS. *lyft,* ME. *lyft, luft, lift* (E. *lift*), the air, the sky, upper floor, loft: see *loft* and *lift*[1], the air.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** On high; in or into the air; high above the ground: as, the eagle soars *aloft.*

Then will I raise *aloft* the milk-white rose
With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. *Naut.,* in or into the top; at the masthead, or on the higher yards or rigging; hence, on the upper part, as of a building.

There's a sweet little cherub that sits up *aloft,*
To keep watch for the life of poor Jack.
Dibdin, Poor Jack.

II.† *prep.* On the top or surface of; above.

Now I breathe again
Aloft the flood. *Shak.,* K. John, iv. 2.

Alogi (al′ō-jī), *n. pl.* [ML.: see *Alogian.*] The Alogians. See *Alogian.*

Alogian (a-lō′ji-ạn), *n.* [< ML. *Alogus,* pl. *Alogi,* < Gr. *ἄλογος,* without logos: see *alogy.*] One of a sect which arose toward the close of the second century, and which denied the divinity of Jesus Christ as the Logos, or "Word" (John i. 1), and the authenticity of St. John's writings, which they ascribed to the Gnostic Cerinthus.

alogic (a-loj′ik), *a.* Same as *alogical.*

alogical (a-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *λογικός,* reasonable: see *alogy* and *logic.*] Without logic or reason; illogical.

There is an immanent teleology in his [Julius Bahnsen's] universe; but it is not merely *alogical,* but anti-logical, and even anti-causal. *G. S. Hall,* German Culture, p. 43.

alogism† (al′ō-jism), *n.* [< *alogy* + *-ism.*] An illogical or irrational statement.

alogotrophy (al-ō-got′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄλογος,* without reckoning, incommensurable (see *alogy*), + *ἀτροφος,* ill-fed: see *atrophy.*] Unequal nutrition of different parts of the body, especially of the bones.

alogy† (al′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *alogia,* < Gr. *ἀλογία,* < *ἄλογος,* without reason, unreasoning, unreasonable, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λόγος,* speech, reason, reckoning, proportion, also Logos, the Word: see *logos.*] Unreasonableness; absurdity.

The error . . . and *alogy* in this opinion is worse than in the last. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., p. 108.

aloin (al′ō-in), *n.* [< *aloe* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline bitter principle obtained from aloes in pale-yellow prismatic needles, grouped in stars. It has the composition $C_{17}H_{18}O_7 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$. It is only slightly soluble in cold water or alcohol. Its taste is at first sweetish and then intensely bitter. It is an active cathartic. Also called *aloëtin.*

alomancy (al′ō-man-si), *n.* Same as *halomancy.*

Alombrado, *n.* See *Alumbrado.*

alonde†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *aland*[1].

alone (ạ-lōn′), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *alone, al on,* usually separated, *al one* (= G. *allein* = D. *alleen* = Dan. *alene*): *al,* E. *all,* adv.; *one,* orig. a dissyllable, < AS. *āna,* alone, weak inflection of *ān,* one: see *all* and *one.* The pronunciation given to *one* in *al-one, at-one, on-ly,* is strictly regular; the pronunciation "wun" given to the simple word is a comparatively mod. corruption. In mod. dial. or colloq. use abbrev. *lone,* as an attributive. In most instances *alone* may be construed equally well as adj. or adv.; no separation is here made.] **1.** Apart from another or others; single or singly; solitary or solitarily; without the aid or company of another: applied to a person or thing: as, to be or remain *alone;* to walk *alone.*

It is not good that the man should be *alone.* Gen. ii. 18.

He rode all unarmed, and he rode all *alone.*
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

Concert fires people to a certain fury of performance they can rarely reach *alone.*
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

2. Only; to the exclusion of other persons or things; sole or solely: as, he *alone* remained. In this sense *alone* is sometimes used attributively before a noun.

Man shall not live by bread *alone.* Luke iv. 4.

It is not to rulers and statesmen *alone* that the science of government is important and useful. It is equally indispensable for every American citizen.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 624.

Even one *alone* verse sometimes makes a perfect poeme.
B. Jonson, Timber.

The universal soul is the *alone* creator of the useful and beautiful. *Emerson,* Art.

3†. Without a parallel; above or beyond all others; unique.

To her, whose worth makes other worthies nothing;
She is *alone*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4.

I am *alone* the villain of the earth.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 6.

4†. Devoid; destitute.

For bothe a wydowe was she and *allone*
Of ony frend to whom she dorst hire mone.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 98.

To let alone. See *let*. =**Syn.** *Alone, Only.* The attributive use of *alone* is now very rare. In the Bible and earlier English *alone* is often used for the adverb *only*, but it is now becoming restricted to its own sense of solitary, unaccompanied by other persons or things.

Who can forgive sins but God *alone?* Luke v. 21.
Not *alone* at Ephesus, but almost throughout all Asia.
Acts xix. 26.

In each of these examples *only* would now be considered better, though *not alone* for *not only* is in common use. *Alone* means unaccompanied: as, he stood *alone*. *Only* applies to that of which there is no other: as, an *only* son; adverbially, *only* this.

And I *only* am escaped *alone* to tell thee. Job i. 15.

alonely† (ạ-lōn′li), *adv.* and *a.* [< ME. *aloonly, alonly*, usually separated, *al only, all only, al onli, al oonly*, etc.: *al, all*, adv.; *only*, adv. Cf. *alone, allenarly*. In mod. use abbrev. *lonely*, esp. as attrib. adj.] **I.** *adv.* Only; merely; singly.

This said spirit was not given *alonely* unto him, but unto all his heirs and posterity. *Latimer.*

Farewell with him [the medical attendant] all that made sickness pompous — the spell that hushed the household, . . . the sole and single eye of distemper *alonely* fixed upon itself. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 311.

II. *a.* Exclusive; sole; only.

The *alonely* rule of the land rested in the queen.
Fabyan, Chron., an. 1328.

aloneness (ạ-lōn′nes), *n.* The state of being alone or without company.

Watching over his *aloneness*.
J. Legge, Life of Confucius, p. 44.

along[1] (ạ-lông′), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *along, olong*, earlier *anlong*, also (by confusion with the early forms of *endlong*, q. v.) *andelong, endelong, endlang*, etc., < AS. *andlang*, along (= OFries. *ondling, ondlinga, ondlenge* = G. *entlang*, along), < *and-*, over against, away toward, + *lang*, long: see *and-*, *a-*[5], and *long*[1]. Orig. (in AS.) an adj., 'stretching long or far away,' applied, as found, only to periods of time, 'the livelong' day or night, but prob. also to space; then used adverbially with dependent gen., afterward taken as direct obj. of *along* as a prep., the prep. implied in the orig. gen. being subsequently expressed by *on, upon, by, with*, thus giving *along* the construction of an adv. Quite different from *along*[2], owing to, q. v.] **I.** *prep.* Through or by the length of; from one end to or toward the other of; lengthwise or in a longitudinal direction through, over, or by the side of: implying motion or direction: as, to walk *along* a river or highway.

And the messages that go *along* my nerves do not consist in any continuous action.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 258.

II. *adv.* **1.** By the length; lengthwise; parallel to or in a line with the length.

Some laid *along*,
And bound with burning wires, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. In a line, or with a progressive motion; onward: as, let us walk *along*.

A firebrand carried *along* leaveth a train.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. In company; together.

He to England shall [go] *along* with you.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

The queen took her leave of Say's Court, having brought confusion *along* with her, and leaving doubt and apprehension behind. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. xv.

[In this sense it is often used absolutely in common speech in the United States: as, I was not *along*.] — **All along.** See *all*.

along[2] (ạ-lông′), *prep.* [Also abbrev. *long* (see *long*[3]); < ME. *along, ilong*, < AS. *gelang* (= OS. *gelang* = OHG. *gilang*), adj., belonging, depending (with prep. *on*, on, or *æt*, at), lit. in line with, in connection with, < *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + *lang*, long: see *ge-*, *a-*[6], and *long*[1]. Cf. *belong*.] Owing to; on account of: with *of*, formerly with *on*.

I can nat telle wher*on* it was *along* [var. *long*],
But wel I wot greet stryf is vs among.
Chaucer, Yeoman's Tale, l. 377.

'Tis all *along of* you that I am thus haunted.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 88.

All *along of* the accursed gold. *Scott.*

Lady Magdalen. Unhappiest
Of Queens and wives and women.
Alice. And all *along*
Of Philip. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 2.

[This preposition is now always followed by *of*, and its use is mainly confined to colloquial or dialectal speech.]

alongshore (ạ-lông′shōr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *along*[1] + *shore*[1].] By the shore or coast; lengthwise of the shore and near it.

I see . . . California quartz-mountains dumped down in New York to be repiled architecturally *along-shore* from Canada to Cuba, and thence westward to California again.
Emerson, Civilization.

alongshoreman (ạ-lông′shōr-man), *n.*; pl. *alongshoremen* (-men). [< *alongshore* + *man*.] A laborer employed about docks or wharves and in the loading and unloading of vessels. Commonly shortened to *'longshoreman*.

alongside (ạ-lông′sīd), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< *along*[1] + *side*[1].] **I.** *adv.* Along or by the side; at or to the side of anything, as a ship: as, to be *alongside* of the wall.

Several large boats came *alongside*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 18.

II. *prep.* Beside; by the side of: as, the vessel lay *alongside* the wharf.

We first tested this case by laying it *alongside* the historic facts in the case.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 46.

alongst† (ạ-lôngst′), *prep.* [ME. *alongest, in longes*; < *along*[1] + *-est, -st*, after *amongst* from *among, against* from *again*, etc.] Along; through or by the length of.

The Turks did keep straight watch and ward in all their parts *alongst* the sea-coast. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

aloof (ạ-löf′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. *aloofe, aloufe, a loofe, a luf*; < *a*[3], on, + *loof*, < D. *loef*, loof, luff; cf. D. *te loef*, to loof, i. e., to windward; *loef houden*, lit. hold loof, keep to the windward: cf. the E. phrase *to hold aloof*. See *loof*[2], *luff*[2].] **I.** *adv.* At a distance, but within view; intentionally remaining apart, literally or figuratively; withdrawn.

It is necessary the Queen join, for if she stand *aloof* there will be still suspicions. *Suckling.*

Aloof he sits
And sullen, and has pitched his tents apart.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

Thy smile and frown are not *aloof*
From one another;
Each to each is dearest brother.
Tennyson, Madeline.

II. *prep.* At or to a distance from; away or apart from. [Rare.]

The great luminary,
Aloof the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 577.

aloofness (ạ-löf′nes), *n.* The state of being aloof, or of keeping at a distance; indifference.

Unfaithfulness and *aloofness* of such as have been greatest friends. *D. Rogers*, Naaman, p. 93.

By the wary independence and *aloofness* of his [the Indian's] dim forest life he preserves his intercourse with his native gods.
Thoreau, Concord and Merrimac Rivers, p. 59.

★**alopecia** (al-ō-pē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < F. *alopécie*, < L. *alopecia*, < Gr. *ἀλωπεκία*, a disease like the mange of foxes, in which the hair falls off, < *ἀλώπηξ* (*ἀλωπεκ-*), a fox, possibly akin to L. *vulpes*, a fox: see *Vulpes*.] Baldness; loss of hair. Also written *alopecy*. — **Alopecia areata** (NL. *areatus*, having areas or spots), a disease of the hairy regions of the skin, characterized by the appearance of one or more bald spots, extending themselves with rounding outlines, and sometimes by coalescence producing complete baldness. The bald spot has a center which is naked and smooth, surrounded by a peripheral zone, scaly and presenting numerous broken short hairs. It is by some considered due to a vegetable parasite, and by others to nervous disturbance. Also called *area Celsi*, or simply *area*. — **Alopecia pityrodes** (NL. *pityrodes*, bran-like), a disease of the hairy parts of the skin, characterized by a progressive reduction in the length, size, and number of the hairs, attended with an abundant furfuraceous accumulation on the surface of the skin. — **Alopecia unguium** (L. *unguis*, a nail), falling off of the nails.

alopecian (al-ō-pē′si-ạn), *n.* A shark of the family *Alopeciidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Alopecias (al-ō-pē′si-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλωπεκίας*, the thresher-shark, < *ἀλώπηξ*, a fox, also a kind of shark.] Same as *Alopias*.

alopeciid (al-ō-pē′si-id), *n.* A fox-shark; a shark of the family *Alopeciidæ*.

Alopeciidæ (al-ō-pē-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alopecias* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Alopiidæ*.

alopecist (al′ō-pe-sist), *n.* [< *alopecia* + *-ist*.] One who undertakes to cure or prevent baldness. *N. E. D.*

alopecoid (al-ō-pē′koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. **ἀλωπεκοειδής*, contr. *ἀλωπεκώδης*, fox-like, < *ἀλώπηξ*, fox, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Fox-like; vulpine: applied to a group or series of carnivorous mammals of which the common fox is the type, as distinguished from the thoöid series, which includes the dogs and wolves.

II. *n.* One of the alopecoid or vulpine series of canine quadrupeds: as, "*alopecoids*, or vulpine forms," *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 438.

Alopecurus (al″ō-pē-kū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλωπέκουρος*, a kind of grass, < *ἀλώπηξ*, fox, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Foxtail-grass, a genus of grasses, natives of temperate and cold regions. *A. pratensis* is a valuable fodder-grass; some of the other species are not only worthless, but troublesome as weeds. See *foxtail-grass*.

alopecy (al′ō-pe-si), *n.* Same as *alopecia*.

Alopias (a-lō′pi-as), *n.* [NL., shortened from *Alopecias*, q. v.] A genus of selachians, containing the shark known as the sea-ape, sea-fox, fox-shark, or thresher, *Alopias vulpes*, and giving name to the family *Alopiidæ*. Also called *Alopecias*.



Thresher-shark (*Alopias vulpes*).

The thresher-shark, *Alopias vulpes*, is readily recognized by its extraordinarily long tail, which forms over half the length of the whole animal. It is distributed in both Atlantic and Pacific oceans. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 80.

Alopiidæ (al-ō-pī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., shortened from *Alopeciidæ*; also written *Alopiadæ*; < *Alopias* + *-idæ, -adæ*.] A family of anarthrous selachians, represented by the genus *Alopias*.

Alosa (a-lō′sạ), *n.* [L., also *alausa*, > F. *alose*, > E. *allice*, q. v.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Clupeidæ*, including the shad (which see). Also written *Alausa*.

alose[1] (a-lōs′), *n.* A member of the genus *Alosa*.

alose[2]†, *v. t.* [< OF. *aloser*, < *a-* + *los*, praise: see *a-*[11] and *lose*[2].] To praise. *Chaucer.*

alouate, alouatte (al-ö-ät′), *n.* [Galibi (Guiana) *alaouata*.] A name which was given by French naturalists, as Buffon, to the red howling monkey of Guiana, afterward known as *Mycetes seniculus* (Illiger); hence used as a general name, like *hurleur*, for the South American howlers. See cut under *howler*.

alouatta (al-ö-at′ạ), *n.* Same as *alouate*.

alouchi, aluchi (a-lö′chi), *n.* [Native name.] A resin obtained from *Protium Aracouchini*, a tree of Madagascar. It is thought to have some medicinal properties. See *acouchi-resin*.

aloud (ạ-loud′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. *aloud, a loude*; < *a*[3] + *loud*. Cf. *alow*[1], *ahigh*.] **1.** With a loud voice or great noise; loudly.

Cry *aloud*, spare not. Is. lviii. 1.

2. Audibly; with the natural tone of the voice as distinguished from whispering: as, he has a severe cold and can hardly speak *aloud*.

à l'outrance (ä lö-tronṡ′). See *à outrance*.

alow[1] (ạ-lō′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. *alow, alowe, alough, alogh, alog*; < *a*[3] + *low*[2]. Cf. *below* and *ahigh*.] In or to a low place, or a lower part; below; down: opposed to *aloft*.

Sometimes aloft he layd, sometimes *alow*, . . .
So doubtfully, that hardly one could know
Whether more wary were to give or ward the blow.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 13.

After doubling Point Pinos, we bore up, set studding-sails *alow* and aloft, and were walking off at the rate of eight or nine knots.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 97.

alow[2] (ạ-lou′), *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *low*[4], fire: see *low*[4].] Afire; in a flame. [Scotch.] — **To gang alow,** to take fire, or be set on fire; blaze; be burned.

That discreet man Cardinal Beaton is e'en to *gang alowe* this blessed day if we dinna stop it. *Tennant.*

alp[1] (alp), *n.* [< ME. *alpe*. In Norfolk (England) the bullfinch is called *blood-olph*, and the green grosbeak *green-olf*, where *olph, olf*, may be the same as *alp*; cf. *ouphe* and the other forms of *elf*, q. v. Possibly a humorous use, with a similar allusion to that in *bullfinch*, of ME. *alp, elp*, < AS. *elp, ylp*, an elephant, < L. *elephas*: see *elephant*.] An old local name for the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*.

Alpes, fynches, and wodewales.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 658.

alp[2] (alp), *n.* [Sing. from pl. *alps*, < L. *alpes*, high mountains, specifically those of Switzerland; said to be of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *alp*, Ir. *ailp*, a high mountain; so OHG. *Alpun, Alpi*, MHG. G. *Alpen*, the Alps, MHG. *albe*, G. (Swiss) *alpe*, a mountain pasture.] **1.** A high mountain; specifically, any one of the higher Swiss mountains, and, as a proper name in the plural, the great mountain-ranges in Switzerland and

neighboring countries, comprising the loftiest mountains in Europe.

Nor breath of vernal air from snowy *Alp*.
Milton, S. A., l. 628.

Hills peep o'er hills, and *Alps* on *Alps* arise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 232.

2. In Switzerland, a pasture on the side of a mountain.

alpaca (al-pak'ä), *n.* [< F. *alpaca, alpaque*, an erroneous transfer of Sp. *el paco: el*, the, *paco*, Peruv. *paco*, native name of the animal.] **1.**



Alpaca, or Paco (*Auchenia pacos*).

A mammal, the *Auchenia pacos*, a native of the Andes, especially of the mountains of Chili and Peru. It is so closely allied to the llama that by some it is regarded rather as a smaller variety than as a distinct species. It has been domesticated, and remains also in a wild state. In form and size it approaches the sheep, but has a longer neck. It is valued chiefly for its long, soft, and silky wool, which is straighter than that of the sheep, and very strong. The fiber is small, very soft, pliable, and elastic, and is woven into fabrics of great beauty. The animal's flesh is wholesome.

2. A fabric manufactured from the hair or wool of the alpaca, either wholly or in part, or made in imitation of this, used for clothing in warm climates, for coat-linings, and very largely for umbrellas. The material sold under the name of alpaca for women's dresses and other clothing contains now little if any alpaca-wool; it is a fabric of cotton and wool, with a hard and somewhat shining surface, generally, though not always, dyed black.

alpen† (al'pen), *a.* [For *alpine*, prob. after G. *alpen*, as below.] Of or pertaining to the Alps; alpine: as, "the *Alpen* snow," *J. Fletcher*.

alpenglow (al'pen-glō), *n.* [< G. *alpen* (gen. pl. of *alpe:* see *alp*[2]), of the Alps, + E. *glow*.] The glow upon the Alps; a peculiar reflection of sunlight from their snowy heights, after the sun has disappeared to the valleys, or just before daybreak; the last or first rays of the sun among the Alps, casting a rich purple tint, an effect sometimes heightened by a certain amount of humidity in the atmosphere.

The evening *alpen-glow* was very fine.
Tyndall, Frag. of Science, p. 282.

alpenhorn (al'pen-hôrn), *n.* [G., < *alpen* (see *alpenglow*) + *horn* = E. *horn*.] A long, powerful horn, curving up and widening toward its extremity, formerly used on the Alps to convey signals and to sound the charge in battle, but now employed only by cowherds. Also called *alp-horn*.

alpenstock (al'pen-stok), *n.* [G., < *alpen* (see *alpenglow*) + *stock*, stick, = E. *stock*, q. v.] A long, stout staff pointed with iron, originally used by the Alpine mountaineers, and now generally adopted by mountain-climbers.

alpestrian (al-pes'tri-an), *n.* [< ML. *alpestris*, < L. *alpes:* see *alp*[2].] An alpine climber.

It has become a proverb with *alpestrians* that impracticable means unattempted. *Macmillan's Mag.*, VIII. 393.

alpestrine (al-pes'trin), *a.* [< ML. *alpestris*, suitable for pasturage, prop. pertaining to *alpes* or mountains: see *alp*[2].] **1.** Pertaining or peculiar to the Alps, or other mountainous regions: as, "*alpestrine* diseases," *Dana*. [Rare.] —**2.** In *bot.*, growing on mountains below the alpine region, that is, below the limit of tree-growth as determined by cold.

★**alpha** (al'fä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἄλφα*, < the Phen. name repr. by Heb. *'āleph* (= Ar. *'alif*), name of the first letter, meaning an ox: see *a*[1].] **1.** The first letter in the Greek alphabet (A, *α*), answering to A. Hence —**2.** The first; the beginning: as in the phrase "*alpha* and omega," the beginning and the end, the first and the last, omega being the last letter of the Greek alphabet.

I am *Alpha* and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord. Rev. i. 8.

3. As a classifier: (*a*) In *astron.*, the chief star of a constellation. (*b*) In *chem.*, the first of two or more isomeric compounds; also, the carbon atom adjacent to the carboxyl of an acid, or an atom or group attached to that carbon atom. (*c*) In *nat. hist.*, the first subspecies, etc.

★**alphabet** (al'fa-bet), *n.* [First in early mod. E. (earlier expressed by *a-b-c*, q. v.); = D. *alfabet* = G. *alphabet* = Sw. Dan. *alfabet* = F. *alphabet* = Sp. Pg. *alfabeto*, Pg. also *alphabeto*, = It. *alfabeto* = Russ. *alfavitŭ* = Pol. *alfabet*, etc., < LL. *alphabetum* (earlier *alpha et beta*), < Gr. *ἀλφάβητος*, < *ἄλφα* + *βῆτα*, the names of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to *a* and *b:* see *alpha* and *beta*. Cf. *a-b-c*, *abecedarian*, and *futhork*.] **1.** The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the series of letters or characters which form the elements of written language. See the articles on the different letters, *A*, *B*, *C*, etc. See supplement.—**2.** Any series of characters intended to be used in writing instead of the usual letters, as the series of dashes, dots, etc., used in the transmission of telegraphic messages.—**3.** First elements; simplest rudiments: as, not to know the *alphabet* of a science.

In the conditions of the Eternal life, this genius had been obliged to set itself to learning the *alphabet* of Spiritual truth. *E. S. Phelps*, Beyond the Gates.

Alphabet-blocks, toy blocks of wood, having a letter or letters of the alphabet printed on each.—**Epistolographic alphabet.** See *epistolographic*.—**Morse alphabet** (from its inventor, Professor S. F. B. Morse), in *teleg.*, a system of symbols, consisting of dashes and dots, to be used in telegraphic messages where Morse's self-recording instrument, called the indicator, is employed. (See *indicator*.) The dash and dot are combined in different ways to indicate the different letters: thus, one dot (.) means E; a dash (—), T; a dot and a dash (.—), A; a dash and three dots (—...), B; etc. The same system can be used with instruments employing a magnetic needle (see *telegraph*), a right-hand deflection of the needle corresponding to a dash and a left-hand to a dot. The *Continental alphabet*, which is used in Europe, differs from the Morse in the formation of several letters. Military signaling is often effected on the same principle by long or short wavings of a flag, or by sun-flashes by means of a heliostat, etc., the long meaning a dash and the short a dot.

C	—.—.	*Q*	——.—
F	..—.	*R*	.—.
J	.———	*X*	—..—
L	.—..	*Y*	—.——
O	———	*Z*	——..
P	.——.		

Letters in which the Continental differs from the Morse Alphabet.

A	.—	*N*	—.
B	—...	*O*	— —
C	—.—.	*P*	.——.
D	—..	*Q*	——.—
E	.	*R*	.—.
F	..—.	*S*	...
G	——.	*T*	—
H	....	*U*	..—
I	..	*V*	...—
J	.———	*W*	.——
K	—.—	*X*	—..—
L	.—..	*Y*	—.——
M	——	*Z*	——..

Morse Alphabet.

alphabet (al'fa-bet), *v. t.* [< *alphabet*, *n.*] To arrange in the order of an alphabet; mark by the letters of the alphabet.

alphabetarian (al″fa-be-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< NL. *alphabetarius* (see below) + *-an*. Cf. *abecedarian*.] A learner of the alphabet; a beginner.

alphabetary† (al'fa-bet-a-ri), *a.* [< NL. *alphabetarius*, < LL. *alphabetum:* see *alphabet* and *-ary*.] Alphabetic; rudimentary.

alphabetic (al-fa-bet'ik), *a.* [< F. *alphabétique* = Sp. *alfabético* = Pg. *alfabetico*, *alphabetico* = It. *alfabetico*, < NL. *alphabeticus*, < LL. *alphabetum:* see *alphabet*.] Pertaining to an alphabet; expressed by an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet, or in the order of the letters as customarily arranged.

Either of the Egyptian or of some other analogous history of *alphabetic* development the Phenicians inherited the results, and their alphabet was a simple scheme of twenty-two characters, the names of which . . . began respectively with the sound which each represented.
Whitney, Oriental and Ling. Studies, p. 194.

alphabetical (al-fa-bet'i-kal), *a.* Of the nature of an alphabet; similar to an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet. See *alphabetic*.

According to Grimm, the *alphabetical* arrangement not only facilitates reference, but makes the author's work quicker and surer. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 181.

alphabetically (al-fa-bet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an alphabetical manner or order; by the use of an alphabet; in the customary order of the letters: as, to arrange a catalogue *alphabetically*.

From the times of the earliest known monuments the hieroglyphic writers possessed a sufficient number of true letters to enable them to write *alphabetically*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 68.

alphabetics (al-fa-bet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *alphabetic:* see *-ics*.] The science of the use and development of alphabetic writing. *Ellis*.

alphabetism (al'fa-bet-izm), *n.* [< *alphabet* + *-ism*.] The use of an alphabet as a stage in the development of written language; notation by means of an alphabet.

It must, however, be acknowledged that the idea of *alphabetism* may not improbably have been suggested to the Persians by their acquaintance with the Phœnician alphabet, which, as early as the 8th century B. C., was used in the valley of the Euphrates concurrently with the cuneiform writing. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 50.

From this [ideography] men have passed to phonetic writing, first, apparently, in the form of syllabism, in which each syllable of a word is regarded as an independent whole and represented by a single sign; then from this to *alphabetism*, in which the syllable is no longer denoted by an indivisible symbol, but is resolved into vowel and consonant, each with its own accepted sign.
Encyc. Brit., I. 602.

alphabetize (al'fa-bet-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alphabetized*, ppr. *alphabetizing*. [< *alphabet* + *-ize*.] **1.** To arrange alphabetically.

The volume is of great value for its carefully prepared *alphabetized* list of scientific and technical periodicals of all nations. *Amer. Jour. of Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 247.

2. To express by alphabetic characters.

Alpheidæ (al-fē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alpheus* + *-idæ*.] In *zoöl.*, a family of shrimps, of which the genus *Alpheus* is the type. Other genera of this family are *Caridina*, *Pontonia*, and *Athanas*.

alphenic (al-fen'ik), *n.* [< F. *alphénic, alfénic*, < Sp. *alfeñique* = Pg. *alfenim*, < Ar. *al-fānīd*, < *al*, the, + *fānīd*, < Pers. *fānīd, pānīd*, sugar, sugar-candy, > ML. *penidium*, F. *pénide*, G. *penid-zucker, panis-zucker*, Dan. *pande-sukker* (as if from *pande*, a pan).] In *med.*, white barley-sugar. It is used as a remedy for colds.

Alpheus (al-fē'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Alpheus*, < Gr. Ἀλφειός, the chief river in the Peloponnesus, now Rufia.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of macrurous decapodous crustaceans, the type of the family *Alpheidæ*. *A. ruber* (the red shrimp) and *A. affinis* are examples.



Red Shrimp (*Alpheus ruber*).

Alphitobius (al-fi-tō'bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλφιτον*, barley-meal, meal, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*.

The larvæ of Tenebrio and *Alphitobius* have been reared in zoölogical gardens as food for amphibians and insectivorous birds. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 352.

alphitomancy† (al'fi-tō-man″si), *n.* [< F. *alphitomantie* (Cotgrave), < Gr. *ἀλφιτόμαντις*, one who divines from barley-meal, < *ἄλφιτον*, barley-meal (prob. related to *ἀλφός*, a dull-white leprosy: see *alphus*), + *μάντις*, a diviner, *μαντεία*, divination: see *Mantis*.] Divination by means of barley-meal.

alphitomorphous (al″fi-tō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄλφιτον*, barley-meal, + *μορφή*, form.] Appearing like barley-meal: applied to some microscopic fungi parasitic on plants. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

alphonsin (al-fon'sin), *n.* A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds: so named in 1552 from its inventor, Alphonso Ferri of Naples. It consists of three arms, which close when a ring encircling the haft is pushed forward.

Alphonsine (al-fon'sin), *a.* [< NL. *Alphonsinus, Alfonsinus*, < ML. (NL.) *Alphonsus, Alfonsus* (= Sp. *Alfonso*, formerly also *Alphonso*, = Pg. *Affonso* = It. *Alfonso* = F. *Alphonse*), < G. *Alfons*, a common personal name.] Of or pertaining to any person of the name of Alphonso.—**Alphonsine tables**, astronomical tables compiled under the patronage of Alfonso X., king of Leon and Castile, completed in the year of his accession, 1252, and first printed in 1483.

alp-horn (alp'hôrn), *n.* Same as *alpenhorn*.

alphos†, *n.* Same as *alphus*.

alphosis (al-fō'sis), *n.* [< *alphus* + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, whiteness, or the process of turning white, as of the skin in an albino.

alphus (al'fus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀλφός*, vitiligo, orig. white, = L. *albus*, white: see *alb*[1].] In *pathol.*, a name formerly given to certain forms of psoriasis, leprosy (lepra arabum), and vitiligo.

alpia (al'pi-ä), *n.* Same as *alpist*.

alpieu†, *n.* [< F. *alpiou*, < It. *al più*, for the more, for most: *al*, contr. of *a il*, to the (*a*, < L. *ad*, to; *il*, < L. *ille*, that); *più*, < L. *plus*, more.] In the game of *basset*, a mark put on a card to indicate that the player doubles his stake after winning. *N. E. D.*

alpigene (al'pi-jēn), *a.* [< L. *alpes*, alps (see *alp*[2]), + *-genus*, produced: see *-genous*.] Produced or growing in alpine regions. [Rare.]

alpine (al'pin or -pīn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *alpin*, < L. *alpinus*, < *alpes*: see *alp*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Alps (then written with a capital), or any lofty mountain; very high; elevated. Specifically applied to plants growing and animals living on mountains above the forest limits, that is, above the line where the climate becomes too cold for trees to grow.

> For past the *Alpine* summits of great pain
> Lieth thine Italy. *R. Terry Cooke*, Beyond.

II. *n.* A French fabric having a silk warp and merino-wool filling.

alpinery (al'pin-ri), *n.* [< *alpine* + *-ry*: see *-ery*, *-ry*.] A place in a garden or pleasure-ground specially adapted for the cultivation of alpine plants.

alpinist (al'pin-ist), *n.* [= F. *alpiniste*; < *alpine* + *-ist*.] An alpine climber; an alpestrian.

> The disagreeable effects resulting from the rarefaction of the atmosphere at great heights, and which overtake *alpinists* in Switzerland. *The American*, VII. 75.

alpist (al'pist), *n.* [< F. *alpiste*, < Sp. Pg. *alpiste*, Pg. also *alpista*; supposed to be derived from the language of the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the Canary islands.] 1. The seed of the canary-grass, *Phalaris canariensis*, used for feeding birds, especially canaries; canary-seed.—2. The seed of various species of *Alopecurus*, or foxtail-grass, also used for feeding birds.

Also called *alpia*.

alqueire (äl-kā'rā), *n.* [Pg. *alqueire*, a dry measure, < Ar. *al*, the, + *kayl*, a measure, *kayāl*, a measurer, prop. of grain.] A measure used in Portugal, equal to .36 of an imperial bushel. The alqueire of Rio is one imperial bushel.

alquifore (al'ki-fōr), *n.* Same as *alquifou*.

alquifou (al'ki-fö), *n.* [< Fr. *alquifoux*, *arquifoux*, < Sp. *alquifol*, Cat. *alcofol*, < Ar. *al-koḥl*, a fine powder: see *alcohol*.] A variety of galena used by potters to give a glazing to their wares, and called *potter's ore*. Other forms are *alquifore*, *arquifoux*.

already (âl-red'i), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *al redy*: *al*, adv., all, quite; *redy*, ready: see *ready*.] **I.†** *a.* 1. [Predicate adj. in phr. *all ready*.] All prepared; quite ready: regularly written *all ready*.—2. Existing at the specified time; present. [Rare attributive use.]

> Lord Hobart and Lord Fitzwilliam are both to be earls to-morrow; the former, of Buckingham, the latter by his *already* title. *Walpole*, Letters (1746), I. 150.

II. *adv.* By this (or that) time; previously to or at some specified time, or the time present to thought; thus early; even then, or even now: as, he has done it *already*; the house is full *already*.

> I have lost so much time *already*.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 140.
>
> The English ministers could not wish to see a war with Holland added to that in which they were *already* engaged with France. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

al-root (al'röt), *n.* [< *al*[1] (< Hind. *āl*, a name common to several plants, *Morinda citrifolia* and allied species) + *root*[1].] The root of *Morinda citrifolia*, an East Indian plant, which furnishes a permanent red dye.

alruna (al-rö'nä), *n.*; pl. *alrunæ* (-nē). [ML., also *alrauna*, < OHG. *alruna* (MHG. *alrune*, G. *alraun*, *alrun*, mandrake (*alraun-bilder*, mandrake images), = D. *alruin* = Sw. *alrun*, *alruna* = Dan. *alrune*), mandrake; appar., as in popular apprehension, < *al-* (= E. *all*) + *runa*, Goth. *rūna*, etc., mystery, the mandrake being an object of superstition: see *rune* and *mandrake*.] 1. A prophetess among the ancient Germans, regarded as similar to the druidess among the Gauls.—2. A small image carved from the root of a tree or from mandrakes, representing rudely the human figure, generally the female. Such images were venerated as household gods in the ancient religions of some northern peoples, the worship of them forming a special feature of certain superstitious rites. They are supposed by some to represent female magicians or druidesses. *Brande*.

als†, *adv.* and *conj.* An old form of *also* and *as*.

> Better is then the lowly playne,
> *Als* for thy flocke and thee.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.
>
> *Als* longe as owre lyf lasteth lyue we togideres.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 195.

Alsace gum. Same as *dextrine*.

Alsatian (al-sā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Alsatia* (> F. *Alsace*), < OHG. *Alisaz*, *Elisaz* (MHG. *Elsaz*, *Elsas*, G. *Elsass*), a province between France and Germany, lit. foreign settlement, < *el-* (= AS. *el-*, *æl-*, foreign, related to *else*, q. v.; according to another view, < *Ell* (*Hel*, *Ella*, *Elsus*, *Also*, *Illus*), now *Ill*, a river in Alsace) + *saz*, a seat, place, settlement (G. *satz*), < OHG. *sizzen*, MHG. G. *sitzen* = E. *sit*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the province of Alsace, taken from Germany by France in 1648, in greater part ceded to the new German empire in 1871, and now incorporated in the imperial territory of Elsass-Lothringen.—2. Of or pertaining to Alsatia, formerly a cant name (from Alsace being a debatable ground or scene of frequent contests) for Whitefriars, a district in London between the Thames and Fleet street, and adjoining the Temple, which possessed certain privileges of sanctuary derived from the convent of the Carmelites, or White Friars, founded there in 1241. The locality became the resort of libertines and rascals of every description, whose abuses and outrages, and especially the riot in the reign of Charles II., led in 1697 to the abolition of the privilege and the dispersion of the Alsatians. The term *Alsatia* has in recent times been applied offensively to the English Stock Exchange, because of the supposed questionable character of some of its proceedings.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Alsace in Germany.—2. Formerly, an inhabitant of Alsatia or Whitefriars, a part of London; hence, a Bohemian (in the slang sense) or adventurer.

> He spurr'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he struck up with sharpers, scourers, and *Alsatians*. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 491.

al segno (äl sā'nyō). [It., to the sign: *al* for *a il*, to the; *segno*, < L. *signum*, sign: see *sign*.] In *music*, to the sign: a direction to the performer that he must return to that portion of the piece marked with the sign 𝄋, and conclude with the first double bar which follows, or go on to the word *Fine*, or the pause 𝄐.

alsinaceous (al-si-nā'shius), *a.* [< *Alsine*, the name of a caryophyllaceous genus somewhat related to *Arenaria*, + *-aceous*.] Relating to or resembling the chickweed.

also (âl'sō), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *also*, *al so*, *al swo*, *al swa*, < AS. *ealswā*, *eal swā*, just so, likewise (= G. *also*, thus): *eal*, adv., all, just, quite; *swā*, so: see *all* and *so*. Doublet, *as*[1], q. v.] **I.** *adv.* 1. Wholly so; quite so; so.

> *Also* he endede his lyfe.
> *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall).

2. In like manner; likewise.

> As the blame of ill-succeeding things
> Shall light on you, so light the harmes *also*.
> *Old Play*.
>
> Thus, *also*, do authors beget authors.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 100.

3. In addition; too; further.

> God do so and more *also*: for thou shalt surely die.
> 1 Sam. xiv. 44.
>
> In fact, Mr. Emerson himself, besides being a poet and a philosopher, was *also* a plain Concord citizen.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, iv.

II. *conj.* As; so. See *as*.

> This ye knowen *also* wel as I.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 730.
>
> *Also* mote I thee [thrive].
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Merchant's Tale.

Alsophila (al-sof'i-lä), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλσος, a grove, + φίλος, loving; from the habitat of the plant.] A genus of tropical arborescent ferns, often becoming magnificent trees, distinguished from allied genera (*Cyathea*, etc.) by having a single naked sorus on each veinlet. *A. excelsa* of Norfolk island rises to the height of 80 feet.

Alstonia (al-stō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. *Alstonia*, named after Dr. *Alston* of Edinburgh.] A genus of apocynaceous trees. The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*, of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia, is a powerful bitter, recommended as a valuable antiperiodic and tonic: also called *dita*.

alstonite (âl'stǫn-īt), *n.* Same as *bromlite*.

alswa†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *also*.

alt (alt), *a.* [< It. *alto* (see *alto*) = Sp. Pg. *alto* = Pr. *alt* = OF. *alt*, *halt*, *haut*, mod. F. *haut*, high (see *haught*, *haughty*, *hautboy*), < L. *altus*, high, deep, lit. increased, grown (pp. of *alere*, grow), prob. ult. = AS. *ald*, *eald*, E. *old*: see *old*, and cf. *all*. Cf. *haught*.] In *music*, an abbreviation of *alto*, high: much used in compound words, as *alt-horn*, *alt-clarinet*.—**In alt**, said of the notes comprised in the first octave above the treble staff: as, G *in alt*, A *in alt*. The notes more than an octave above this staff are said to be *in altissimo*.—**To be in alt**, to be haughty, dignified, etc.

> "Come, prithee *be* a little less *in alt*," cried Lionel, "and answer a man when he speaks to you."
> *Miss Burney*, Camilla, ii. 5.

alt. An abbreviation of *altitude*.

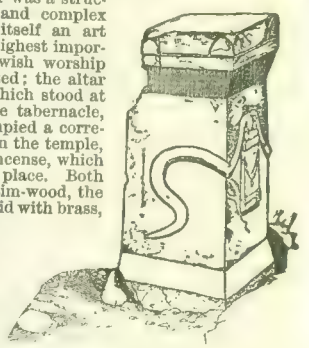
Altaian (al-tā'yan), *a.* Same as *Altaic*.

Altaic (al-tā'ik), *a.* [< *Altai*, Russ. *Altai*, name of mountains in Asia, perhaps from Tatar *altyn*, gold (Mahn). Cf. *altin*.] Pertaining to the Altai, a vast range of mountains extending in an easterly direction through a considerable portion of Asia, and forming part of the boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions.—**Altaic family of languages**, a family of languages occupying portions of northern and eastern Europe, and nearly the whole of northern and central Asia, together with some other regions, and divided into five branches, the Ugrian or Finno-Hungarian, Samoyed, Turkish, Mongolian, and Tunguse. Also called *Scythian*, *Ural-Altaic*, *Tataric*, and *Turanian*.

altaite (al-tā'īt), *n.* [< *Altai* (see *Altaic*) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral found originally in the Altai mountains, and now also in California, Colorado, and Chili; a telluride of lead.

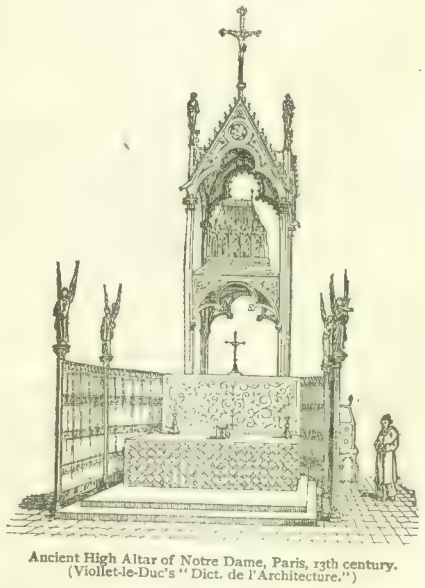
altambour (al-tam-bör'), *n.* [A modified spelling of OSp. *atambor*, prob. for **al-tambor*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *tambūr*, tambour: see *tambour* and *tabor*.] A large Spanish or Moorish drum.

altar (âl'tär), *n.* [The spelling has been changed to bring it nearer the L.; < ME. *alter*, more commonly *auter*, < OF. *alter*, also *auter* (F. *autel*), < L. *altare*, an altar, lit. a high place, < *altus*, high: see *alt*.] 1. An elevated place or structure, a block of stone, or any object of appropriate form, on which sacrifices are offered or incense is burned to a deity. The earliest altars were turf mounds, large flat-topped stones, or other rude elevations, natural or artificial; but when temples came to be built altars were generally made of hewn stone, marble, or metal, and became more and more ornate. Greek and Roman altars were round, triangular, or square in plan, often elaborately adorned with sculpture, and bearing inscriptions. Sometimes, as at Pergamon, the altar was a structure of vast size and complex plan, and was in itself an art monument of the highest importance. In the Jewish worship two altars were used; the altar of burnt-offering, which stood at the entrance to the tabernacle, and afterward occupied a corresponding position in the temple, and the altar of incense, which stood in the holy place. Both were made of shittim-wood, the former being overlaid with brass, the latter with gold.



Greek Altar.
From the Street of Tombs, Assos, explored by the Archæological Institute of America in 1884.

2. In most Christian churches, the communion-table. In the primitive church it was of wood, subsequently of stone, marble, or bronze, sometimes with rich architectural ornaments, sculptures, and painting. In the Roman Catholic Church the altar is the table, since the early ages of the church either of stone or including a block of stone (the altar-stone), upon which the priest consecrates the eucharist. The altar-stone is consecrated by the bishop or a specially licensed abbot, who anoints it with chrism, and often seals up certain relics in a small cavity made for the purpose; the consecration remains in virtue until either the stone or the seal is broken.



Ancient High Altar of Notre Dame, Paris, 13th century.
(Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

3. The steps at the sides of a graving-dock.—**Family altar**, the practice or the place of family worship or devotions.—**High altar**, the chief or principal altar in a cathedral or other church having more than one altar. It stands beyond the choir at the end of the sanctuary or chancel opposite the front or the main entrance, and usually has behind it a screen, reredos, or dossel, so as to make it, even when there is an ambulatory with chapels or any other feature behind it, the chief object on which the eye rests on entering the church. Lesser or *side altars* often stand in chapels or against the pillars of the nave. See cut under *cathedral*.—**Privileged altar**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an altar to which are attached certain indul-

gences, as the liberty of celebrating votive masses even on feast-days, the benefit of souls in purgatory, or various privileges personal to the individual visiting it.

altarage (âl'tăr-āj), *n.* [< ME. *awterage*, < OF. *auterage:* see *altar* and *-age.*] **1.** Offerings made upon an altar or to a church.—**2.** The honorarium or stipend received by a priest from offerings and gifts on account of services at the altar. Sometimes called *small tithes* and *altar-dues.*

All these [curates] lyve upon bare *Altarages*, as they tearme them, which God knoweth are very small, and were wont to lyve upon the gayne of Masses, Dirges, Shryvings, and soche lyke trumperye.
Sir H. Sidney, State Papers, in O'Curry's Anc. Irish, I. 112.

3. In Scotland, formerly, an endowment granted for the saying of masses for deceased friends at a particular altar.

altar-board (âl'tăr-bōrd), *n.* In the *Coptic Ch.*, a movable wooden panel, carved with a cross in the center and with sacred letters and devices around it. It rests in a recess on the top of the stone altar, and supports the chalice and paten during the mass: a reversal of the Western rule, for which see *altar*, 2, and *altar-slab.* *A. J. Butler*, Coptic Churches, II. i. 3–5.

altar-bread (âl'tăr-bred), *n.* Bread prepared for the eucharist. Unleavened bread is required for this purpose in the Roman Catholic Church, and is used in many Anglican churches, in which either leavened or unleavened bread is permitted. In both the latter is made into small thin disks or wafers, called severally *altar-breads*, usually stamped with some emblem, as the cross or crucifix, or I. H. S. In the former church, after consecration, the altar-bread is called *host* (see *host*), and the wafers are of two sizes, the larger for the priest, the smaller for the people. The Greek Church uses leavened bread especially made for the purpose. See *oblate*, *n.*, 1.


Altar-bread Box.

altar-card (âl'tăr-kärd), *n.* A printed copy of certain portions of the mass, which the priest cannot conveniently read from the missal. Altar-cards are placed at the center and at each end of the altar. They are of modern introduction, and are not essential to the service.

altar-carpet (âl'tăr-kär″pet), *n.* **1.** The carpet covering the raised floor in front of the altar, and generally the altar-steps as well.—**2.** Rarely, a covering for the altar.

altar-cavity (âl'tăr-kav″i-ti), *n.* A niche or chamber in the body of an altar, designed to contain relics. This was called *sepulchrum* in the Latin Church, *thalassa* or *thalassidion* in the Greek Church, and seems to have existed universally as late as the fifteenth century. The Coptic churches of Egypt still have altar-cavities. *A. J. Butler*, Coptic Churches, II. i. See *confessionary.*

altar-chime (âl'tăr-chīm), *n.* A set of three small bells mounted in a stand, and used for ringing by hand in the Roman Catholic Church service.

altar-cloth (âl'tăr-klôth), *n.* [< ME. *alter-, awter-cloth:* see *altar* and *cloth.*] A cover for an altar in a Christian church. It is a general term, and includes the close case of linen which was used in the middle ages and removed only for washing the altar, the later cerecloth (which see), and the temporary coverings, whether of white linen, or of rich stuff, or of embroidery. The different coverings for the altar have different names. See *antependium*, *frontal*, and *superfrontal.*

altar-cross (âl'tăr-krôs), *n.* A fixed or movable cross, standing upon an altar.

altar-curtain (âl'tăr-kėr″tān), *n.* A hanging suspended from rods at the sides of ancient ciboria, or altar-canopies, or at the back and sides of an altar. See cut under *altar*, 2.

altar-cushion (âl'tăr-kůsh″on), *n.* A small cushion laid upon an altar to support the service-book.

altar-desk (âl'tăr-desk), *n.* A small desk used like an altar-cushion.

altar-dues (âl'tăr-dūz), *n. pl.* Same as *altarage*, 2.

altar-fire (âl'tăr-fīr), *n.* A ceremonial fire on an altar.

altar-frontal (âl'tär-frun″tal), *n.* The ornamental front, usually movable, of the altar in a Christian church. It is sometimes of wood, richly carved and gilded, or with painted panels, or incrusted with enamels or glass. When it is of stuff it is called *antependium*, and its color is usually changed to correspond with the church festivals and seasons.

altar-herse (âl'tăr-hėrs), *n.* A term sometimes used to describe the frame on which a temporary canopy was erected over an altar on special solemnities and festivals of the highest rank. *Lee*, Eccles. Terms.

altarist (âl'tăr-ist), *n.* [< *altar* + *-ist.*] In *old law:* (*a*) An appellation given to the priest to whom the altarage belonged. (*b*) A chaplain. Also called *altar-thane.*

altar-lantern (âl'tăr-lan″tėrn), *n.* A term occasionally found in old records describing the lanterns which were used in lieu of simple wax tapers for an altar, when erected temporarily and out of doors. On the continent of Europe they are found in the sacristies of many churches, and are frequently used, carried on either side of the crucifix, at funerals and solemn processions of the blessed sacrament, in those divisions of the church which practise reservation of the holy eucharist. *Lee*, Eccles. Terms.

altar-ledge (âl'tăr-lej), *n.* A step or ledge behind the altar of a church and raised slightly above it, to receive ceremonial lights, flowers, or other ornaments or symbols. Sometimes there are two or more steps or ledges. In modern usage often called *retable*, though the retable is more properly higher, and in itself an important architectural or decorative feature. See *retable.* Also termed, but incorrectly, *superaltar.*

altar-light (âl'tăr-līt), *n.* A light placed upon or near an altar, and having a symbolical meaning. In the Roman Catholic Church the lights are often set upon the altar itself; in the Church of England they always stand on an altar-ledge behind or beside the altar.

altarpiece (âl'tăr-pēs), *n.* A decorative screen, retable, or reredos placed behind an altar, considered especially as a work of art. In churches of the Renaissance period it is more usually a painting of a sacred subject, but in those of the early middle ages it is frequently of embossed silver or of rich gold and enameled work set with jewels, as the famous Pala d'Oro of St. Mark's in Venice.

As the altar stood free in the choir, and the *altar-piece* was to be seen from behind as well as from before, both sides were to be covered with painting.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 142.

altar-protector (âl'tăr-prō-tek″tor), *n.* The name given to a covering of green cloth, baize, or velvet, which, exactly fitting the top of the altar, is placed on it at all times when the altar is not being used, to protect the sacred linen from dust and defilement. *Lee*, Eccles. Terms.

altar-rail (âl'tăr-rāl), *n.* A low rail or barrier running transversely to the main axis of the church and separating the sanctuary from those portions of the church that are in front of it. Also called *communion-rail*, as communicants kneel at this rail to receive the eucharist.

altar-screen (âl'tăr-skrēn), *n.* In *arch.*: (*a*) A partition of stone, wood, or metal, in early medieval usage represented by curtains, behind and at the sides of the high altar, and separating the choir from the east end of the building. (*b*) A reredos or retable.

altar-side (âl'tăr-sīd), *n.* That part of an altar which faces the congregation.

altar-slab (âl'tăr-slab), *n.* The top, or a portion of the top, of a Christian altar; the altar proper, or mensa. It is the consecrated and therefore the essential part, and is always in Western churches a single stone. In some Eastern churches the slab has a drain for water; a few such instances are found in western Europe, and all are probably traditional of an ancient custom of washing the altar on set occasions.

altar-stairs (âl'tăr-stārz), *n. pl.* Steps or stairs leading up to an altar.

The great world's *altar-stairs*,
That slope thro' darkness up to God.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

altar-stole (âl'tăr-stōl), *n.* A medieval ornament shaped like the ends of a stole, hanging down in front of the altar-cloth. *Lee*, Eccles. Terms.

altar-stone (âl'tăr-stōn), *n.* [< ME. *awterstone:* see *altar* and *stone.*] An altar-slab; the consecrated slab or block of stone constituting an altar. See *altar*, 2.

altar-table (âl'tăr-tā″bl), *n.* **1.** In a Christian church, the top or the consecrated portion of an altar; the altar proper, or mensa.—**2.** A name for one of the wooden tables which were substituted for the old altars in England in the seventeenth century, and used for the communion where the old altars had been destroyed by the Roundheads. At first this table was placed by the reformers against the eastern wall in the position of the old stone altar. This position gave umbrage to the Puritans, who held that it was characteristic of the Church of Rome. Cromwell therefore caused the altar-table to be removed to the middle of the chancel, and to be surrounded with seats for the communicants. At the restoration it was almost universally replaced in its ancient position. When used it is covered with a white linen cloth.

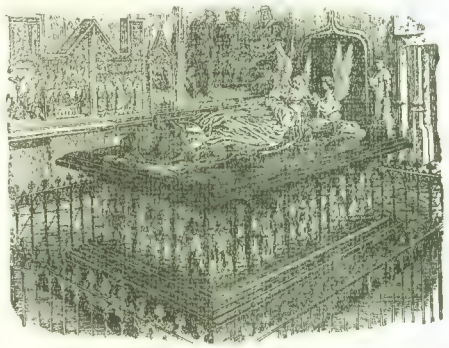
altar-thane (âl'tăr-thān), *n.* Same as *altarist.*

altar-tomb (âl'tăr-tōm), *n.* A raised tomb, or monument covering a tomb, of rectangular plan and covered by a flat slab or table, and presenting a general resemblance to an altar. It may be free and exposed on all four sides, or applied against or engaged in a wall; in the latter case there is often an architectural canopy or niche raised above it. The top often supports one or more recumbent figures in sculpture. See cut in next column.

altarwise (âl'tăr-wīz), *adv.* [< *altar* + *-wise.*] In the usual position of a church-altar, that is, with ends toward the north and south and front toward the west.

Was our communion table placed *altar-wise?*
Evelyn, Diary, March 22, 1678.

altazimuth (alt-az'i-muth), *n.* [Contr. of *altitude-azimuth.*] An astronomical instrument for determining the altitudes and the azimuths of heavenly bodies. The telescope of the altazimuth is capable of being moved horizontally to any point of the compass, as well as vertically, and there are horizontal and vertical circles. A theodolite is a portable altazimuth.


Altar-tomb of Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, Dijon.

alter (âl'tėr), *v.* [< ML. *alterare*, make other, < L. *alter*, other, < *al-* (seen in *alius*, other, *alienus*, of another, etc.: see *alias*, *alien*, etc.) + compar. suffix *-ter* = E. *-ther* in *other*, *whether*, etc., and *-ter* in *after*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make some change in; make different in some particular; cause to vary in some degree, without an entire change.

My covenant will I not break, nor *alter* the thing that is gone out of my lips. Ps. lxxxix. 34.

These things are to be regretted, but not to be *altered* until liberality of sentiment is more universal.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 443.

There are speeches, some speeches of Demosthenes particularly, in which it would be impossible to *alter* a word without *altering* it for the worse. *Macaulay*, History.

2. To change entirely or materially; convert into another form or state: as, to *alter* a cloak into a coat; to *alter* an opinion.

She promised that no force,
Persuasion, no, nor death could *alter* her.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. To castrate, emasculate, or spay, as an animal. [United States.]—**4†.** To exchange.

She that would *alter* services with thee.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

5†. To agitate: as, "*altered* and moved inwardly," *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 1. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Alter*, *Change*, modify, transform, transmute. In general *alter* is to change partially, while *change* is more commonly to substitute one thing for another, or to make a material difference in a thing.

I woo thee not with gifts.
Sequel of guerdon could not *alter* me
To fairer. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

One who brings
A mind not to be *changed* by place or time.
Milton, P. L., i. 253.

II. *intrans.* To become different in some respect; vary; change.

The law of the Medes and Persians, which *altereth* not.
Dan. vi. 8.

Love *alters* not with his [Time's] brief hours and weeks.
Shak., Sonnets, cxvi.

To *alter* for the better is no shame.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iv. 915.

In a day's wandering, you would pass many a hill, wood, and water-course, each perpetually *altering* in aspect as the sun shone out or was overcast.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii.

alterability (âl″tėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *alterable;* = F. *altérabilité.*] The quality of being alterable; susceptibility to change.

The degree of *alterability* of the nutritive liquid should always be taken into account in experiments.
Science, III. 520.

alterable (âl'tėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *alter* + *-able;* = F. *altérable.*] Capable of being altered, varied, or made different.

A diminished proportion of caustic soda and sulphides is found in the liquors, the total caustic lime being *alterable* at pleasure. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 53.

alterableness (âl'tėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being alterable or of admitting alteration; variableness.

alterably (âl'tėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an alterable manner; so as to be altered or varied.

alterage† (al'tėr-āj), *n.* [< L. *altor*, a foster-father (< *alere*, nourish: see *aliment*, *n.*), + *-age.*] The nourishing or fostering of a child.
Sir J. Davies.

alterant (âl'tėr-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *alteran(t-)s*, ppr. of *alterare*, alter: see *alter*.] **I.** *a.* Producing alteration; effecting change.

Whether the body be *alterant* or altered.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., Int. to ix.

II. *n.* 1. An alterative.—2. Specifically, in *dyeing*, any substance employed to modify or change a color.

This last effect [of modification] may, however, be produced by a variety of matters besides those which are of the earthy or metallic kinds, and indeed by everything capable, not of fixing, but of merely varying, the shades of adjective colouring matters. These, therefore, I think it more proper to designate, not as mordants or bases, but as *alterants*.
E. Bancroft, Philos. of Perm. Colours (ed. 1813), I. 344.

alterate† (âl'tėr-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *alteratus*, pp. of *alterare*: see *alter*.] To alter.

alterate† (âl'tėr-āt), *a.* [< ML. *alteratus*: see the verb.] Altered; changed.

alteration (âl-tę-rā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *alteratio(n-)*, < *alterare*, pp. *alteratus*: see *alter*.] 1. The act of altering; the making of any change; passage from one form or state to another.

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift.*

2. A change effected; a change of form or state, especially one which does not affect the identity of the subject.

Love is not love
Which alters when it *alteration* finds.
Shak., Sonnets, cxvi.

3. In *mineral.*, the change by which one mineral substance is converted into another, either (1) with or (2) without change of chemical composition; as, for example, (1) the change of the oxid of copper, cuprite, to the carbonate, malachite; or (2) of brookite to rutile, both being forms of titanium dioxid. See *paramorphism* and *pseudomorphism*.

alterative (âl'tėr-ą-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *alterativus*, < *alteratus*, pp. of *alterare*: see *alter*.] **I.** *a.* Causing alteration; having the power or tendency to alter; especially, in *med.*, having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body.

II. *n.* 1. One of a group of medicines the physiological action of which is somewhat obscure, but which seem to modify the processes of growth and repair in the various tissues. The most important are the compounds of mercury, iodine, and arsenic.—2. In *electrolysis*, a colloidal substance, such as glue, tragacanth, etc., which tends to improve the character of the deposited metals: more precisely, *electrolytic alterative*.

altercate (al'tėr-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *altercated*, ppr. *altercating*. [< L. *altercatus*, pp. of *altercari*, dispute, < *alter*, another; from the notion of speaking alternately.] To contend in words; dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; wrangle.

altercation (al-tėr-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *altercation*, < OF. *altercation*, < L. *altercatio(n-)*, a dispute, < *altercari*, pp. *altercatus*, dispute: see *altercate*.] 1. The act of altercating; warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle.

This very uncertainty, producing continual *altercations* and wars . . . *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 52.

2. In *Rom. law*, the method of proceeding on the trial of a cause in court by question and answer. *Colquhoun.* =Syn. *Wrangle, Brawl*, etc. See ★*quarrel*, *n.*

altered (âl'tėrd), *p. a.* Changed; different. Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, metamorphosed: applied to a rock of which the constituent minerals have been changed by chemical action subsequently to its formation or deposition. Rocks are commonly rendered harder and more crystalline by such alteration. The word is also applied to those rocks which are decomposed and disintegrated by weathering. See *weathering*. (*b*) In *mineral.*, applied to a mineral whose substance has been changed either chemically or molecularly, as a garnet altered to chlorite or aragonite altered to calcite. (*c*) Castrated.

alter ego (al'tėr ē'gō). [L.: *alter*, other, second; *ego* = E. *I*: see *alter* and *ego*.] Second self; another self; counterpart; double. Sometimes applied as a title to a person who has full powers to act for another, as in the case of a Spanish viceroy when exercising regal power.

alter idem (al'tėr ī'dem). [L.: *alter*, other (see *alter*); *idem*, the same.] Another and the same; another precisely similar.

alterity (al-ter'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *alterita(t-)s*, < L. *alter*, other: see *alter*.] The state or quality of being other or different. [Rare.]

Your outness is but the feeling of otherness (*alterity*) rendered intuitive, or *alterity* visually represented.
Coleridge, Notes on Shakspere, II. 295.

altern (al'tėrn, formerly al-tėrn'), *a.* [< L. *alternus*, alternate, reciprocal, < *alter*, other: see *alter*.] 1†. Acting by turns; alternate.

The greater [light] to have rule by day,
The less by night, *altern*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 348.

2. In *crystal.*, exhibiting on two parts, an upper and a lower, faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other.—**Altern base**, in *trigon.*, a term used in distinction from the true base. Thus, in oblique triangles, the true base is the sum of the sides, in which case the difference of the sides is the *altern base*; or inversely, when the true base is the difference of the sides, the sum of the sides is the *altern base*.

alternacy (al-tėr'nạ-si), *n.* [< *alternate*: see *-acy*.] The state or quality of being alternate; occurrence or performance by turns. [Rare.]

The *alternacy* of rhymes in a stanza gives a variety that may support the poet, without the aid of music, to a greater length. *Mitford.*

Numerous elisions, which prevent the softening *alternacy* of vowels and consonants. *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 549.

alternal† (al-tėr'nal), *a.* [< L. *alternus*: see *altern*.] Alternate.

alternally† (al-tėr'nal-i), *adv.* Alternately.

Their men obeyed
Alternally both generals' commands.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iv.

alternant (al-tėr'nant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alternan(t-)s*, ppr. of *alternare*, alternate: see *alternate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Alternating; specifically, in *geol.*, composed of alternate layers, as some rocks.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a determinant all the elements of each row (or column) of which are functions of one variable different from that of any other row (or column), while the elements of any one column (or row) are like functions of the different variables. Such, for example, is

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin x, & \cos x, & 1 \\ \sin y, & \cos y, & 1 \\ \sin z, & \cos z, & 1. \end{vmatrix}$$

Double alternant, a determinant which is an alternant with respect to two sets of variables, both running through the rows or through the columns.

Alternanthera (al-tėr-nan'thę-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *alternus*, alternate (see *altern*), + NL. *anthera*, anther.] A genus of dwarf tufted plants of the family *Amarantaceæ*: so called from the stamens being alternately fertile and barren. They have opposite leaves and small tribracteate flowers arranged in heads. Several species are grown in gardens for the sake of their richly colored foliage.

alternat (al-ter-nä'), *n.* [F., < L. *alternare*: see *alternate*, *v.*] Rotation; specifically, in *diplomacy*, a practice in accordance with which several states, in order to preserve the equality between them, take each in turn the first place, as, for example, in the signing of treaties.

By the *alternat* is intended the practice, sometimes adopted in signing conventions, of alternating in the order of priority of signature, according to some fixed rule, so as to cut off questions of rank.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, note to § 94.

alternate (al'tėr-nāt, formerly al-tėr'nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *alternated*, ppr. *alternating*. [< L. *alternatus*, pp. of *alternare*, do by turns, < *alternus*, alternate, reciprocal: see *altern*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To do or perform by turns, or in succession.

Who, in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sovran throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton*, P. L., v. 657.

2. To cause to succeed or follow one another in time or place reciprocally; interchange reciprocally.

The most high God . . . *alternates* the disposition of good and evil. *O. Grew*, Sermons.

Alternating worry with quiet qualms,
Bravado with submissiveness.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 53.

II. *intrans.* 1. To follow one another in time or place reciprocally: generally followed by *with*: as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate* one *with* the other.

Rage, shame, and grief *alternate* in his breast.
J. Philips, Blenheim, v. 339.

Pale Want *alternated*
With Plenty's golden smile.
Whittier, The Exiles.

2. To pass from one state, action, or place to a second, back to the first, and so on indefinitely: used with *between*, and sometimes with *from*: as, he *alternates between* hope and despair, or *from* one extreme to another; the country *alternates between* woods and open fields.—**Alternating function**, in *math.*, a function of several variables which on the interchange of any two of them changes its sign, but not its absolute value. Thus, $(x-y)$ is an alternating function.

★**alternate** (al-tėr'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alternatus*, pp. of *alternare*: see *alternate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Being by turns; following each the other, recurringly, in succession of time or place; hence, reciprocal.

And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 375.

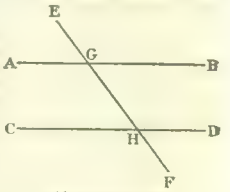
Billows of *alternate* hope and despair.
D. Webster, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

Two detestable manners, the indigenous and the imported, were now in a state of *alternate* conflict and amalgamation. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) Placed at unequal heights upon the axis: as, *alternate* leaves, which are solitary at the nodes, in distinction from *opposite* or *verticillate*. (*b*) Opposite to the intervals between organs: as, petals which are *alternate* with sepals, or stamens with petals.


Alternate Leaves.

2. Belonging to a series between the two members of every pair in which a member of another series intervenes; having one intervening between the two of each pair; every second: as, to read only the *alternate* lines; the odd numbers form one series of *alternate* numerals, the even numbers another.—3. Consisting of alternating parts or members; proceeding by alternation: as, an *alternate* series; *alternate* riming; *alternate* proportion.—**Alligation alternate.** See *alligation*.—**Alternate angles**, in *geom.*, two non-adjacent angles, both interior or both exterior, made by two lines with a transversal, on opposite sides of it. If the two lines are parallel, the alternate angles are equal. Thus, if the parallels AB, CD be cut by the line EF, the angles AGH, GHD are alternate angles.



Alternate Angles.

—**Alternate crystallization.** See *crystallization*.—**Alternate generation.** (*a*) In *zoöl.*, a term first used by Steenstrup to signify the production of animals which are unlike their parents, but of which certain later generations alternately recurring exhibit a likeness to those parents; or, a mode of reproduction in which more than one generation, counted from a given progenitor, must pass before the appearance of descendants resembling that progenitor. It is defined by Owen as consisting in a series of individuals which seem to represent two species alternately reproduced. Huxley defines it as an alternation of asexual with sexual generation, in which the products of one process differ from those of the other. According to Allman, the intercalation of a proper sexual reproduction is necessary to constitute true alternate generation. (*b*) In *cryptogamic bot.*, the passage of a plant through a succession of unlike generations before the initial form is reproduced. Usually the succession is one in which one sexually produced form alternates with another produced asexually. The alternation of those sexually produced may be with those parthenogenetically produced (*heterogenesis* or *heterogamy*, which see), or with those produced by budding (*metagenesis*).—**Alternate numbers**, units such that the product of any two has its sign changed by reversal of the order of the factors: as, $mn=-nm$. The square of any such number vanishes.—**Alternate proportion**, the proportion obtained by equating the ratio of first term to third and second term to fourth of a given proportion. Thus, if $a:b::c:d$, then by alternate proportion $a:c::b:d$.—**Alternate quarters**, in *her.*, quarters diagonally opposite to each other, as the first and fourth quarters, and the second and third. They have usually the same charges.

II. *n.* 1. That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude. [Rare.]

Rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace.
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. In political conventions and some other representative bodies, one authorized to take the place of another in his absence; a substitute. [United States.]

alternately (al-tėr'nāt-li), *adv.* In an alternate manner. (*a*) In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, in the same way as night follows day and day follows night. (*b*) With the omission or intervention of one between each two: as, read the lines *alternately*; in French prosody male and female rimes occur in couplets *alternately*. (*c*) In *her.*, according to alternate quarters (which see, under *alternate*).—**Alternately pinnate**, in *bot.*, a term applied to a pinnate leaf when the leaflets on one side of the rachis are not opposite to those upon the other side.

alternateness (al-tėr'nāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being alternate, or of preceding and following by turns.

★**alternater, alternator** (al'tėr-nā-tėr), *n.* A dynamo-electric machine which produces an alternating current.

★**alternation** (al-tėr-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *alternatio(n-)*, < *alternare*, pp. *alternatus*: see *alternate*, *v.*] 1. The act of alternating, or the state of being alternate; the reciprocal succession of things in time or place, or of states or actions; the act of following something and being in turn followed by it: as, the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter.

The *alternation* of uncultivated and cultivated plains, with scattered villages. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

The law of nature is *alternation* for evermore.
Emerson, Friendship.

2. Passage back and forth; repeated transition; the action of going from one state, condition, or point to another, and back again, indefinitely: as, *alternation* between states of mind or between places; his *alternations* from one point to the other were very frequent.—**3.** In *math.*: (*a*) The different changes or alterations of order in numbers. More commonly called *permutation*. (*b*) Alternate proportion (which see, under *alternate, a.*).—**4.** In *church ritual*, the saying or reading of parts of a service by minister and congregation alternately.—**Alternation of generation.** See *alternate generation*, under *alternate, a.*

alternative (al-tėr′nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *alternative*, n., *alternatif, -ive*, a., < ML. *alternativus*, < L. *alternare*, pp. *alternatus*: see *alternate, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of two things, such that only one can be selected or only one is possible, etc.; mutually exclusive.

To arrive at the best compromise in any case implies correct conceptions of the *alternative* results of this or that course. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 108.

The conscience of mankind, and the voice alike of philosophy and of religion, reject with equal horror his [J. S. Mill's] *alternative* solution of the origin of evil, that the Creator of the world is either the author of evil or the slave of it. *Edinburgh Rev.*

2. Affording a choice between two things, or a possibility of one thing out of two; given or offered for selection, as against something else: as, an *alternative* proposition; he presented an *alternative* statement.—**3†.** Alternate; reciprocal. *Holland.*—**4.** In *bot.*, having the parts of the inner whorl alternate with the outer: applied to the estivation or arrangement of the parts of the perianth in the bud.—**Alternative demand**, a request for either, but not both, of two things.—**Alternative judgment** or **inference**, in *logic*, a judgment or inference which judges or infers that one or the other of two facts is true. Same as *disjunctive judgment* or *inference*.

II. *n.* **1.** A choice between two things; a possibility of one of two things.—**2.** One of two things of which either is possible or may be chosen. In strictness the word cannot be applied to more than two things; when one thing only is possible, there is said to be no *alternative*.

Between these *alternatives* there is no middle ground. *Cranch.*

The stages of mental assent and dissent are almost innumerable; but the *alternatives* of action proposed by the Christian faith are two only. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 142.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an arrangement by which the pope nominates to vacant benefices only in alternate months, at other times leaving the nomination to the bishop of the diocese or to the regular patron. The month counted is that in which the benefice becomes vacant.

alternatively (al-tėr′nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an alternative manner; in a manner that admits the choice or possibility of one out of two things.

alternativeness (al-tėr′nā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.

alternity† (al-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [< ML. *alternitas*, < L. *alternus*, altern: see *altern.*] Succession by turns; alternation.

The *alternity* and vicissitude of rest. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 1.

alternize (al′tėr-nīz), *v. t.* [< *altern* + *-ize.*] To cause to follow alternately; alternate. [Rare.]

A tête-à-tête, *alternized* with a trio by my son. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, VII. 355.

Althæa (al-thē′ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀλθαία*, wild mallow, marsh-mallow; perhaps related to *ἀλθαίνειν*, heal, and to Skt. √*ardh*, thrive.] **1.** A genus of plants, of the family *Malvaceæ*, including the hollyhock, *A. rosea*, and the marsh-mallow, *A. officinalis*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A common name of the *Hibiscus Syriacus*, cultivated in gardens. Also called *shrubby althæa* and *rose of Sharon*.

althein (al-thē′in), *n.* [< *Althæa* + *-in*[2].] A white crystallizable substance, formula $C_4H_8N_2O_3$, contained in the root of the marsh-mallow, *Althæa officinalis*, and of asparagus: identical with *asparagin* (which see).

althert, *a.* Same as *alder*[3].

Althing (al′ting), *n.* [Icel., formerly *althingi*, the general assembly, < *allr*, all, + *thing*, court: see *all* and *thing.*] The general assembly or parliament of Iceland.

althingman (al′ting-man), *n.*; pl. *althingmen* (-men). [< *Althing* + *man.*] A member of the Althing or parliament of Iceland.

alt-horn (alt′hôrn), *n.* [< *alt* + *horn*: see *alt.*] A musical instrument of the key-bugle class, with a normal pitch of D or E♭, yielding tones of a higher range than the ordinary French horn.

although (âl-ᴛʜō′), *conj.* [ME. *al though, al thah*, etc.; < *all, adv.*, in the sense of 'even,' + *though*: see *all, adv.*, and *though*. Cf. *albeit.*] Admitting that; in spite of the fact that; notwithstanding (that); though.—**Syn.** *Although, Though, Notwithstanding.* Between *although* and *though* the choice is often determined by the rhythm. *Notwithstanding* lays more stress than the others upon the adversative idea implied in concessive clauses.

Although I have cast them far off among the heathen, and *although* I have scattered them among the countries, yet will I be to them as a little sanctuary in the countries where they shall come. Ezek. xi. 16.

A separable spite,
Which *though* it alter not love's sole effect,
Yet doth it steal sweet hours from love's delight.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxvi.

Come, come, Sir Peter, you love her, *notwithstanding* your tempers don't exactly agree. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

[This use of *notwithstanding* is commonly regarded as too elliptical; it is, therefore, not so common as formerly. See *notwithstanding.*]

Altica (al′ti-kä), *n.* See *Haltica*.

alticomous (al-tik′ō-mus), *a.* [< LL. *alticomus*, having leaves high up, or on the top, < L. *altus*, high, + *coma*, head of hair, foliage: see *coma*[1].] In *bot.*, having leaves on the higher parts only. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

altify (al′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *altus*, high, + *-fy*. Cf. *magnify.*] To heighten; raise aloft. [Rare.]

Every country is given to magnify — not to say *altify* — their own things therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. 234.

altiloquence (al-til′ō-kwens), *n.* [< *altiloquent*; = Sp. *altilocuencia* = Pg. *altiloquencia*.] Lofty speech; pompous language.

altiloquent (al-til′ō-kwent), *a.* [= Sp. *altilocuente* = Pg. *altiloquente*, < L. *altus*, high, + *loquen(t-)s*, speaking, ppr. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. LL. *altiloquus*, in same sense.] High-sounding; pompous in language.

altimeter (al-tim′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *altimètre*, < L. *altus*, high, + *metrum*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, or theodolite.

altimetry (al-tim′e-tri), *n.* [< *altimeter*; = F. *altimétrie*.] The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of an altimeter, and by trigonometrical methods.

altin (al′tin), *n.* [F. *altine*, < Russ. *altuinŭ*, a denomination of money. Cf. Bulg. *altŭn*, Serv. *aldum*, Turk. *altin*, gold.] A Russian money of account, equal to three copecks.

Altinares (al-ti-nā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *altus*, high, deep, + *nares*, nostrils.] In Sundevall's system of ornithology: (*a*) A group of birds corresponding to the family *Corvidæ* of authors in general, and consisting of the crows, jays, and nut-crackers. (*b*) One of the two series into which he divides the cohort *Coccyges*, the other being *Humilinares*. See *Zygodactyli*.

altincar (al-ting′kär), *n.* [< Ar. *al-tinkār*, < *al*, the, + *tinkār*, Pers. Hind. *tinkār*, Malay *tingkal*, < Skt. *ṭankana*: see *tincal.*] Crude borax, employed in refining metals; tincal (which see).

altiscope (al′ti-skōp), *n.* [< L. *altus*, high, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, look at: see *scope.*] An instrument consisting of an arrangement of lenses and mirrors in a telescopic tube, extensible vertically, by means of which it is possible to look over objects intervening between the observer and the object to be seen. When the sections of the tube are extended, the view is received upon an upper mirror placed at an angle of 45°, and reflected thence down the tube to a lower mirror, where it is seen by the observer.

altisonant (al-tis′ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *altus*, high, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5].] High-sounding; lofty or pompous, as language: as, "*altisonant* phrases," *Evelyn*, Sylva (To the Reader).

altisonous (al-tis′ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *altisonus*, high-sounding, < *altus*, high, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5].] Same as *altisonant*.

altissimo (al-tis′i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *alto*, high: see *alt.*] A musical term used in the phrase *in altissimo*, literally in the highest, that is, in the second octave above the treble staff, beginning with G. See *alt.*

altitonant (al-tit′ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *altitonan(t-)s*, < *altus*, high, + *tonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *tonare*, thunder.] Thundering from on high; high-thundering. [Rare and poetical.]

Altitonant,
Imperial-crown'd, and thunder-armed Jove.
Middleton, World Tost at Tennis.

★**altitude** (al′ti-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *altitude*, < L. *altitudo*, height, < *altus*, high: see *alt.*] **1.** Space extended upward; height; the degree or amount of elevation of an object above its foundation, the ground, or a given level; the amount or distance by which one object is higher than another: as, the *altitude* of a mountain or a cloud.—**2.** The elevation of a point, star, or other object above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical intercepted between such point and the horizon. Altitude is either *apparent* or *true*. *Apparent altitude* is that which appears by observations made at any place on the surface of the earth; *true altitude*, that which results by correcting the apparent for refraction, parallax, and dip of the horizon. [The words *altitude* and *elevation* in geodesy are somewhat confused, but it is preferable to use *altitude* for angular height, *elevation* for linear height.] Often abbreviated to *alt.*

From hennes-forthward, I wol clepe the heyhte of any thing that is taken by thy rewle [an astrolabe], the *altitude*, with-owte mo wordes. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe.

3. An elevation or height; anything extending far upward.

The *altitudes* which are surmounted only for the charms of outlook they offer. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together.

4. Highest point or degree; full elevation.

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

5. Elevation of spirit; haughty air: in this sense generally used in the plural. [Archaic.]

From the nature of their conversation, there was no room for *altitudes*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 232.

If we would see him in his *altitudes*, we must go back to the House of Commons; . . . there he cuts and slashes at another rate. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 258.

Accessible altitude, the altitude of an object to the base of which one can have access, so as to measure the distance between it and the station from which the altitude is to be measured.—**Altitude and azimuth circle.** See *circle.*—**Altitude** or **elevation of the pole**, the arc of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon. It is equal to the latitude of the place.—**Circle** or **parallel of altitude.** See *almucantar.*—**Inaccessible altitude**, the altitude of an object whose base cannot be approached.—**Meridian altitude of a star**, an arc of the meridian between the horizon and a star on the meridian.—**Parallax of altitude.** See *parallax.*—**Refraction of altitude**, the amount by which the altitude of a heavenly body is apparently increased by the atmospheric refraction.

altitudinal (al-ti-tū′di-nal), *a.* [< L. *altitudo* (*altitudin-*) + *-al*: see *altitude.*] Relating or pertaining to height; in *nat. hist.*, having reference to elevation above the sea-level: as, an *altitudinal* zone of vegetation. See *zone*.

Two ferns, a species of Gleichenia and the broad-fronded Dipteris horsfieldi — here at its lowest *altitudinal* limit — profusely covered the ground. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 78.

altitudinarian (al″ti-tū-di-nā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *altitudo* (*altitudin-*), altitude: see *altitude.*] **I.** *a.* Aspiring. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who aspires; one given to loftiness in thought or speech.

altivolant (al-tiv′ō-lant), *a.* [< L. *altivolan(t-)s* (cf. equiv. *altivolus*, high-flying), < *altus*, high, + *volare*, ppr. *volan(t-)s*, fly: see *volant.*] High-flying.

alto[1] (al′tō), *a.* and *n.* [It., high: see *alt.*] **I.** *a.* Literally, high: an element in terms relating to music and art: as, *alto-ripieno, alto-rilievo*.—**Alto clef, alto fagotto, alto viola**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* [So called from being higher than the tenor, to which in old music the melody was assigned.] In *music*: (*a*) Same as *contralto*. (*b*) The instrument called in England the *tenor violin*, and by the Italians the *viola*.

alto[2]†, *adv. phr.* See *all, adv.*, 1.

altogether (âl-tọ-geᴛʜ′ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *altogedere, altogidere*, etc., < *al*, adv., all, + *togedere*, together: see *all, adv.*, and *together.*] Wholly; entirely; completely; quite.

Every man at his best state is *altogether* vanity. Ps. xxxix. 5.

He [Temple] began to make preparations for retiring *altogether* from business. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

alto-relievo (al″tō-rē-lē′vō), *n.* An Anglicized form of *alto-rilievo*.

alto-rilievo (âl″tō-rē-lyā′vō), *n.* [It.: *alto*, high (see *alt*); *rilievo*, relief: see *relief.*] High relief; in *sculp.*, a form of relief in which the figures or other objects represented stand out very boldly from the background. More or less important portions of the design may even be carved entirely in the round. An *alto-rilievo*, or a work in *alto-rilievo*, is a relief sculptured in this form. See cut on next page. See *bas-relief* and *mezzo-rilievo*.

Altrices (al-trī′sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *altrix*, fem. of *altor*, a nourisher, nurse, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment, n.*] In *ornith.*, one of the primary divisions of the class *Aves*, or birds. In some systems, as that of Bonaparte, it includes those birds which are hatched in a weak and usually naked condition, and require to be fed for some time in the nest by the parents: opposed to *Præcoces*, or those birds which run about as soon as they are hatched. Not in use as the name of a subclass of *Aves*, but recognized as a collective term for birds having the above-given characters, as nearly all land-birds, and some water-birds, as the *Herodiones* and *Steganopodes*. Nearly equivalent to Sundevall's term *Psilopædes* or *Gymnopædes*. Also called *Heterophagi*.

altricial (al-tris′iạl), *a.* [< *Altrices.*] Being one of or belonging to the *Altrices;* having the nature of *Altrices;* heterophagous.



Alto-rilievo.
Hermes, Eurydice, and Orpheus: in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

altropathy (al-trop′a-thi), *n.* [< L. *alter*, another, + Gr. *-παθία*, < *πάθος*, suffering.] Feeling for others; sympathy.

Better still to convey the altruistic conception, and in more natural contrast with autopathy, there might in like manner be substituted for sympathy the allied expression *altropathy*, which, to a certain extent, would come to the aid of the stronger term philanthropy.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 371.

altruism (al′trö-izm), *n.* [< F. *altruisme*, < It. *altrui*, another, other people (= Pr. *altrui* = OF. *altrui*, F. *autrui*), prop. the objective case, sing. and pl., of *altro*, other (= OF. *altre*, F. *autre*), < L. *alter*, other: see *alter*. In the colloquial Latin of later times, *alter*, like many other pronominal words, was strengthened by the addition of *hic*, this; hence dat. **alteri-huic*, contr. to **altruic*, *altrui*, which became the common objective case.] A term first employed by the French philosopher Comte to denote the benevolent instincts and emotions in general, or action prompted by them: the opposite of *egoism*.

If we define *altruism* as being all action which, in the normal course of things, benefits others instead of benefiting self, then, from the dawn of life, *altruism* has been no less essential than egoism.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 75.

altruist (al′trö-ist), *n.* [< F. *altruiste*, as *altruisme*, altruism, + *-iste*, -ist.] One who practises altruism; a person devoted to the welfare of others: opposed to *egoist*.

★**altruistic** (al-trö-is′tik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to altruism; regardful of others; having regard to the well-being or best interests of others: opposed to *egoistic*.

Only in the comparatively rare cases where the anonymous benefaction is from one who can ill afford the money or the labour required, does generosity rise to that highest form in which *altruistic* gratification out-balances egoistic gratification. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 528.

altruistically (al-trö-is′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In an altruistic manner; for the benefit of another; benevolently; unselfishly. *H. Spencer.*

alture† (al′tụr), *n.* [< It. *altura*, height, < *alto*, high: see *alt.*] Height; altitude. *N. E. D.*

aluchi, *n.* See *alouchi.*

Alucita (a-lū′si-tạ), *n.* [NL., < LL. (cited as L.) *alucita*, a gnat.] A genus of featherwings or plume-moths, family *Pterophoridæ*, having the wings divided into six lobes or feathers, rounded at the apex and ciliated along the edge. *A. hexadactyla* of Europe and America expands about half an inch.

Alucitidæ (al-ū-sit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alucita* + *-idæ.*] Featherwings or plume-moths; a family of moths named from the genus *Alucita*, having the wings dissected into feathery lobes. Also called *Pterophoridæ* (which see). See cut under *plume-moth.*

aluco (a-lū′kō), *n.* [NL., said by Gesner to have been Latinized by Gaza (1476) from It. *alocho*, to translate Gr. *ἴλεός* (a kind of owl) in Aristotle; but rather a variation (> Sp. *alucon*) of LL. *alucus*, a diff. reading of *ulucus*, said by Servius to be a popular name equiv. to *ulula*, an owl. Hence (< LL. *alucus*) appar. It. *alocco*, *allocco*, dial. *oloch*, an owl, a dunce, dolt; cf. It. dial. *locco*, *loucch*, a dunce, Sp. *loco*, a madman, *loco*, adj., = Pg. *louco*, Pr. *locou*, mad.] **1.** The specific name of a kind of owl, *Strix* or *Syrnium aluco*, the European tawny owl.—**2.** [*cap.*] A name of a genus of owls, now usually applied to the genus of barn-owls taken as typical of the family *Aluconidæ*. The common barn-owl of the old world is *Aluco flammeus;* that of America is *A. pratincola*. See cut under *barn-owl.*—**3.** [*cap.*] A genus of gastropods. *Link*, 1807.

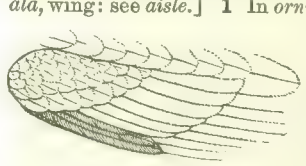
Aluconidæ (al-ū-kon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aluco(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of owls, consisting of those known as barn-owls. See *barn-owl.* They differ from all others in having the sternum entire and simply emarginate behind, with the furculum ankylosed to its keel, the middle claw somewhat pectinate, and the facial disk complete and triangular. The family consists of the genera *Aluco* and *Phodilus*. See *Strigidæ*.

Aluconinæ (al″ū-kō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aluco(n-)* + *-inæ.*] The *Aluconidæ*, as a subfamily of *Strigidæ*.

★**aludel** (al′ū-del), *n.* [< OF. *aludel*, *alutel*, < Sp. *aludel*, < Ar. *al-uthāl*, < *al*, the, + *uthāl*, prob. for *ithāl*, pl. of *athla*, utensil, apparatus.] In *chem.*, a name given to one of a number of pear-shaped glasses or earthen pots, used in sublimation, resembling somewhat the ancient alembic, and open at both ends so that they can be fitted together in a series. The name has also been given to any prolonged chimney or tube of glass or earthenware consisting of more than one piece.

aludel-furnace (al′ū-del-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace for the reduction of mercurial ores. It consists of a cylindrical shaft divided by an arch into two chambers, the lower serving as a furnace and the upper receiving the ore. The mercurial vapors from the latter pass through rows of aludels, in which it is condensed and whence it is delivered into a reservoir.

alula (al′ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *alulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *ala*, wing: see *aisle.*] **1** In *ornith.*, the winglet, bastard wing, or ala spuria of a bird; the packet of small feathers which grows upon the so-called thumb of a bird's wing.



Alula (the shaded part in the figure).

The feathers are rather stiff, resembling primaries to some extent, but always smaller, and contribute to the smoothness and evenness of the border of the wing.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) The small membranous appendage or scale situated at the base of each wing of many dipterous insects, above the halteres or poisers. (*b*) A similar appendage beneath each elytron of some water-beetles. Also called *alulet* and *cueilleron.*

In certain water beetles (Dytiscidæ) a pair of *alulæ*, or winglets, are developed at the inner angle of the elytra.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 127.

alular (al′ū-lạr), *a.* Of or pertaining to an alula.

alulet (al′ū-let), *n.* [< *alula* + *-et.*] In *entom.*, same as *alula*, 2.

★**alum** (al′um), *n.* [Early mod. E. often *allum*, *alem*, *alym*, < ME. *alum*, *alom*, < OF. *alum*, mod. F. *alun* = MHG. *alūn*, G. *alaun* (> Pol. *alun* (barred *l*), Sloven. *alun* = Russ. *galunŭ* = Lith. *alunas*), < L. *alumen*, alum; of unknown origin.] The general name of a class of double sulphates formed by the union of aluminium, iron, chromium, or manganese sulphate with the sulphate of some other metal, commonly an alkaline metal or ammonium. Common or *potash alum* has the formula $Al_2(SO_4)_3 + K_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$. It is produced by mixing concentrated solutions of potassium sulphate and crude aluminium sulphate. The double salt at once crystallizes in octahedrons. Alum is soluble in water, has a sweetish-souf taste, reddens litmus, and is a powerful astringent. In medicine it is used internally as an astringent, externally as a styptic applied to severed blood-vessels. In the arts it is used as a mordant in dyeing, and extensively in other ways. When mixed in small amount with inferior grades of flour, it is said to whiten them in the process of bread-making, but its effect on the system is injurious.—**Alum shale**, another name for *alum slate*, including especially its more shaly varieties.—**Alum slate**, a variety of clay slate containing an easily decomposed and frequently occurring compound of sulphur and iron (marcasite). The decomposition of this substance gives rise to the production of alum, usually potash alum, which is a compound of potassium sulphate and aluminium sulphate, and which may sometimes be leached out in a commercial way.—**Basic alum**, alum treated with alkali.—**Burnt alum**, alum from which the water of crystallization has been driven off by heat. Also called *dried alum*, *alumen exsiccatum.*—**Concentrated alum**, normal aluminium sulphate, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, which is prepared on a large scale by treating roasted clay with oil of vitriol, and crystallizing out the sulphate formed. It is largely used in dyeing. Also called *patent alum.*—**Earth of alum.** See *earth.*—**Roman alum**, a variety of potash alum prepared from the mineral alum-stone, of special value to dyers, since it contains no soluble iron salts. Also called *rock-alum* and *roche-alum.*

alum (al′um), *v. t.* [< *alum*, *n.*] To treat or impregnate with alum.

For silk dyeing anotta is largely used, yielding bright lustrous shades; by *aluming* the silk is considered to take the dye better. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 67.

alum-battery (al′um-bat″e-ri), *n.* A galvanic battery employing a solution of alum as the exciting liquid.

Alumbrado (ä-lōm-brä′dō), *n.* [Sp., formerly *alombrado*, pp. of *alumbrar*, formerly *alombrar*, enlighten, illuminate, < L. *alluminare:* see *allumine*, and cf. *illuminate*, *Illuminati.*] One of a sect of Illuminati, or Perfectionists, which existed in Spain in the sixteenth century, but was suppressed by the Inquisition. Also spelled *Alombrado.*

★**alum-earth** (al′um-ėrth), *n.* A massive variety of alum-stone (which see).

alumin, alumine (al′ū-min), *n.* Same as *alumina.*

★**alumina** (a-lū′mi-nạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *alumen* (*alumin-*): see *alum.*] The oxid of aluminium, Al_2O_3, the most abundant of the earths. In the uncombined state alumina occurs as corundum, with its varieties adamantine spar, ruby, and sapphire. In this form it is, next to the diamond, the hardest of natural substances. It is, however, usually combined with silica in nature, especially in the feldspars and the hydrated silicate of alumina, kaolin, a fine, scaly mineral, the basis of clays, loams, and most soils, and of refractory bricks, crucibles, porcelains, and hydraulic cement. Fullers' earth, a hydrated silicate of alumina, is important as a mordant in dyeing, and is also used in bleaching oils.

aluminate (a-lū′mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aluminated*; ppr. *aluminating.* [< L. *aluminatus*, pp. adj., < *alumen* (*alumin-*): see *alum.*] To treat or impregnate with alum; specifically, in printing engravings, to wash (the paper) with alum-water to prevent the running of the lines.

aluminate (a-lū′mi-nāt), *n.* [< *alumina* + *-ate*[1].] A salt in which alumina acts toward the stronger bases as an acid. Sodium aluminate is used as a mordant. The mineral spinel is a magnesium aluminate.

aluminic (al-ū-min′ik), *a.* [< *aluminium* + *-ic.*] Relating to or containing aluminium.

aluminiferous (a-lū-mi-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *alumen* (*alumin-*), alum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or yielding alum, alumina, or aluminium.

aluminiform (al-ū-min′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *alumen* (*alumin-*), alum, + *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] Having the form of alum, alumina, or aluminium.

aluminite (a-lū′mi-nīt), *n.* [< *alumina* + *-ite*[2].] Hydrous sulphate of aluminium, a mineral that occurs in small roundish or reniform masses. Its color is snow-white or yellowish-white.

★**aluminium** (al-ū-min′i-um), *n.* [NL. (> F. *alumine*, > E. *alumin*), < L. *alumen* (*-min-*), alum (see *alum*), + *-ium*, as in *sodium*, *potassium*, etc.; first proposed by Davy in the form *alumium* and then *aluminum.* It was isolated by Wöhler.] Chemical symbol Al; atomic weight 26.9. A metal of silver-white color and brilliant luster, about as hard as zinc, very malleable and ductile, highly sonorous, and a good conductor of heat and electricity. Its most remarkable character is its low specific gravity (2.56), which is about one third that of iron and less than that of marble. It tarnishes but slowly in air, and even when molten does not easily oxidize. Its melting-point is lower than that of silver. Aluminium in combination with oxygen (Al_2O_3) forms the common earth alumina, which exists in nature as the mineral corundum, of which the ruby, sapphire, and emery are varieties; the hydrated sesquioxid exists as the minerals diaspore, gibbsite, and bauxite. Alumina also enters into the composition of a very large number of minerals, the most important of which are the feldspars. From the decomposition of these, clay (kaolin, etc.) is produced, which is essentially a hydrated silicate of aluminium. Among other important minerals containing aluminium are the silicates andalusite, cyanite, fibrolite, topaz, and all of the zeolites; the fluoride of aluminium and sodium, cryolite, from which the metal is reduced; the oxid of aluminium and magnesium, spinel; the sulphates aluminite, alum-stone, the alums, etc.; the phosphates turquoise, lazulite, etc.; the carbonate dawsonite, and many others. It is estimated that in its various compounds aluminium forms about one twelfth of the crust of the earth. In consequence of its very low specific gravity, freedom from tarnish, non-poisonous qualities, and ease of working, aluminium is a valuable metal. The use of aluminium has extended with the rapid decrease, through improved processes, in the cost of separating it from the combinations in which it occurs in nature. It is used especially for physical apparatus and other articles in which lightness and great strength are necessary. The cap of the Washington monument, which forms the tip of its lightning-rod, is a pyramidal mass of aluminium weighing 100 ounces. See the supplement.—**Aluminium bronze**, an alloy of 9 parts of copper with 1 of aluminium. It resembles gold in luster and color, and is used as a cheap imitation of that metal. Unlike gold, however, it gradually tarnishes on exposure to the air. It is much used in cheap jewelry and ornamental work, and also for a great variety of industrial purposes, especially for bearings in machinery.—**Aluminium silver**, a

compound formed by the addition of a small amount of silver to aluminium. It is said that 3 per cent. of silver is sufficient to give to aluminium the color and brilliancy of pure silver, over which it has the great advantage of not being tarnished by sulphureted hydrogen.—**Aluminium solder**, an alloy of gold, silver, copper, and, for soft solder, a little zinc: used in soldering aluminium bronze.

aluminose (a-lū′mi-nōs), *a.* Same as *aluminous*.

aluminous (a-lū′mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *aluminosus*, < *alumen* (*-min-*), alum: see *alum*.] Pertaining to, containing, or having the properties of alum or alumina: as, *aluminous* minerals or waters.

aluminum (a-lū′mi-num), *n.* Same as *aluminium*.

alumish (al′um-ish), *a.* [< *alum* + *-ish*[1].] Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum.

alumna (a-lum′nä), *n.*; pl. *alumnæ* (-nē). [L., a foster-daughter, fem. of *alumnus*: see *alumnus*.] A female pupil or graduate of any educational institution.

alumnal (a-lum′nal), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to alumni or alumnæ.

At the request of the *Alumnal* Association of Colleges, arrangements have been made whereby college graduates can avail themselves of advanced courses of study.
Education, IV. 550.

alumni, *n.* Plural of *alumnus*.

alumniate (a-lum′ni-āt), *n.* [Irreg. < *alumnus* + *-ate*[3].] The period of pupilage. *N. E. D.*

alumnus (a-lum′nus), *n.*; pl. *alumni* (-nī). [L. *alumnus*, fem. *alumna*, a nursling, foster-child, pupil, disciple, orig. ppr. pass. (*-umnus* = Gr. *-όμενος*) of *alere*, nourish, nurse, foster: see *aliment*. Cf. *alma mater*.] A pupil; one educated at a school, seminary, college, or university; specifically, a graduate of any such institution.

alum-rock (al′um-rok), *n.* Same as *alum-stone*.

alum-root (al′um-röt), *n.* A name given to the astringent root of several plants, as *Heuchera Americana* and *Geranium maculatum*.

alum-stone (al′um-stōn), *n.* The subsulphate of alumina and potash; a mineral of a grayish- or yellowish-white color, often containing silica as an impurity, first found at Tolfa in Italy. Also called *alum-rock* and *alunite*.

alunite (al′ū-nīt), *n.* [< F. *alun*, alum, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *alum-stone*.

alunogen (a-lū′nō-jen), *n.* [< F. *alun*, alum, + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen*.] Native aluminium sulphate, occurring in fine capillary fibers and in crusts. It consists of 36.0 parts of sulphur trioxid, 15.3 of alumina, and 48.7 of water. It is found in volcanic solfataras, in clays, in feldspathic rocks containing pyrites, and as an efflorescence on the walls of mines and quarries. Also called *hair-salt* and *feather-alum*.

alure† (al′ūr), *n.* [< ME. *alure*, *alour*, *alur*, *aler*, < OF. *aleor*, *aleoir*, gallery, passage, alley (cf. OF. *aleure*, *alure*, mod. F. *allure*, gait, pace), < *aler*, F. *aller*, go: see *alley*[1].] 1. An alley; a walk.—2. A passage, gangway, or gallery in a building.

The new *alure* between the king's chamber and the said chapel. *Brayley*, Houses of Parl., p. 127.

3. A covered passage; a cloister.

The sides of every street were covered with fresh *alures* of marble, or cloisters. *T. Warton*, Eng. Poetry, II. xxiii.

4. In *medieval milit. arch.*, a footway on the summit of a wall or rampart, behind the battlements; also, the passageway within the hoarding or bratticing.

alusia (a-lū′si-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἄλυσις*, distress, anguish, < *ἀλύειν* or *ἀλύειν*, be frantic, wander: see *hallucination*.] Hallucination.

aluta (a-lū′tä), *n.* [L. (sc. *pellis*, skin), a kind of soft leather, perhaps prepared by means of alum; cf. *alumen*, alum: see *alum*.] A species of leather-stone, soft, pliable, and not laminated.

alutaceous (al-ū-tā′shius), *a.* [< LL. *alutacius*, < L. *aluta*: see *aluta*.] Having the quality or color of tawed leather; leathery, as the leaves of *Prunus Lauro-Cerasus*.

alutation† (al-ū-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *aluta*, soft leather (see *aluta*), + *-ation*.] The tanning or dressing of leather.

alva marina (al′vä ma-rī′nä). [An error for L. *ulva marina*, sea-sedge: *ulva*, sedge, perhaps connected with *ad-ol-escere*, grow (see *adolescent*); *marina*, fem. of *marinus*, of or belonging to the sea: see *marine*.] Sea-sedge: an article of commerce, consisting of dried grass-wrack (*Zostera marina*), used for stuffing mattresses, etc.

alvearium (al-vē-ā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *alvearia* (-ä). [L.] Same as *alveary*.

alveary (al′vē-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *alvearies* (-riz). [< L. *alvearium*, a beehive, prop. any bulging vessel, < *alveus*, a hollow vessel, a beehive, etc.: see *alveus*.] 1. A beehive, or something resembling a beehive.—2†. The meatus externus, or external canal, of the ear. See *ear*.

alveated (al′vē-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *alveatus*, hollowed out like a trough or tray, < *alveus*, a trough, tray, a beehive: see *alveus*, and cf. *alveary*.] Formed or vaulted like a beehive.

alvei, *n.* Plural of *alveus*.

alveolar (al-vē′ō-lär or al′vē-ō-lär), *a.* [< L. *alveolus*, a small hollow or cavity, a tray, trough, basin, dim. of *alveus*: see *alveus*.] Containing or pertaining to a socket, cell, or pit. An equivalent form is *alveolary*.—**Alveolar arch**, the arch formed by the alveolar border of either the upper or the lower jaw.—**Alveolar artery**, (*a*) *Inferior*, the inferior dental, a branch of the internal maxillary artery supplying the lower jaw. (*b*) *Superior*, a branch of the internal maxillary artery supplying the teeth of the upper jaw and adjacent structures.—**Alveolar border**, the border of either jaw containing the tooth-sockets (alveoli).—**Alveolar cancer**, either alveolar carcinoma or alveolar sarcoma.—**Alveolar carcinoma**, a name sometimes applied to colloid carcinoma (cancer) in which the colloid infiltration has rendered the alveolar structure very evident to the naked eye.—**Alveolar ectasia**. See *emphysema*.—**Alveolar forceps**, forceps, of various shapes, for removing parts of the alveolar process, or fragments of roots under the alveolar ridge.—**Alveolar index**. See *craniometry*.—**Alveolar membrane**, the dental periosteum.—**Alveolar nerves**, the dental branches of the maxillary nerves.—**Alveolar passages**, the passages into which the respiratory bronchial tubes enlarge. They are thickly set with air-cells (alveoli), and give off and terminate in the infundibula or air-sacs.—**Alveolar point**, the point at the edge of the upper jaw between the middle incisors.—**Alveolar processes**, the processes of the maxillary bones containing the sockets of the teeth.—**Alveolar sarcoma**, a sarcoma (cancer) in which the cells approach in character epithelial cells, and are gathered in groups separated by connective tissue.—**Alveolar vein**, a vein accompanying an alveolar artery.

alveolariform (al-vē-ō-lar′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *alveolaris* (< *alveolus*, a cell in a honeycomb: see *alveolus*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of the cells of a honeycomb. *N. E. D.*

alveolary (al-vē′ō-lā-ri or al′vē-ō-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *alveolar*.

alveolate (al-vē′ō-lāt or al′vē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *alveolatus*, hollowed out like a little tray, < *alveolus*: see *alveolus*.] Same as *alveolated*.

alveolated (al-vē′ō-lā-ted or al′vē-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [As *alveolate* + *-ed*[2].] Deeply pitted so as to resemble a honeycomb; having angular cavities (alveoli) separated by thin partitions, as the receptacle of some compound flowers.

The fibrous stroma is not so much *alveolated* as interspersed with small fusiform cell-nests.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 173.

alveolation (al-vē-ō-lā′shon), *n.* The state or condition of having sockets or pits; a structure resembling that of the honeycomb. See cut under *ruminant*.

The *alveolation* is the same in both cases.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 370.

alveole (al′vē-ōl), *n.* Same as *alveolus*.

alveoli, *n.* Plural of *alveolus*.

alveoliform (al-vē′ō-li-fôrm or al-vē-ol′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *alveolus* + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an alveolus, or a small cell or socket.

Alveolina (al-vē-ō-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *alveolus* (see *alveolus*) + *-ina*.] The typical genus of foraminifers of the subfamily *Alveolininæ*. *D'Orbigny*, 1826.

Alveolininæ (al-vē″ō-li-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alveolina* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of imperforate foraminifers, family *Miliolidæ*, having the test globular, elliptical, or fusiform, the chamberlets of which in the recent species are often subdivided.

alveolite (al-vē′ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Alveolites*.] A fossil polyp of the genus *Alveolites*.

Alveolites (al-vē-ō-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *alveolus*, a small cavity, + *-ites*: see *-ite*[2].] A genus of fossil coral, from Silurian and Devonian strata. Founded by Lamarck in 1806.

alveolocondylean (al-vē″ō-lō-kon-dil′ē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the alveolus and condyle.—**Alveolocondylean plane**. See *craniometry*.

alveolodental (al-vē″ō-lō-den′tal), *a.* Pertaining to the teeth and their sockets.—**Alveolodental canal**, the canal in the upper and in the lower jaw, through which pass the dental vessels and nerves.

alveolosubnasal (al-vē″ō-lō-sub-nā′zal), *a.* In *craniom.*, pertaining to the alveolar and subnasal points of the skull.—**Alveolosubnasal prognathism**, the prognathism measured by the angle between the line joining the alveolar and subnasal points and the alveolocondylean plane. See these terms and *craniometry*.

alveolus (al-vē′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *alveoli* (-lī). [NL. application of L. *alveolus*, a small hollow or cavity, dim. of *alveus*, a tray, trough, basin: see *alveus*.] In general, any little cell, pit, cavity, fossa, or socket, as one of the cells of a honeycomb, etc. Also called *alveole*.

Although these organs [of the torpedo and other electric fishes] differ greatly from one another in position, . . . they all agree in being composed of *alveoli* of various forms, which are bounded by connective tissue, and filled with a jelly-like substance.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 500.

Specifically, in *zoöl.*: (*a*) The socket of a tooth; the pit in a jaw-bone in which a tooth is inserted.

Each *alveolus* serves as the socket of a long tooth, somewhat like the incisor of a rodent.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 492.

(*b*) An air-cell; one of the compartments, about one hundredth of an inch in diameter, which line the infundibula and alveolar passages of the lungs. (*c*) One of the pits or compartments in the mucous membrane of the second stomach of a ruminant; a cell of "honeycomb" tripe. See cut under *ruminant*. (*d*) A certain vacant space in the sarcode of a radiolarian, either within or without the capsule. *Pascoe*. (*e*) A cell or pit in certain fossils, as in an alveolite. (*f*) One of the ultimate follicles of a racemose gland. See *acinus*, 2 (*b*). (*g*) One of the five hollow cuneate calcareous dentigerous pieces which enter into the composition of the complex dentary apparatus or oral skeleton of a sea-urchin. See *lantern of Aristotle* (under *lantern*), and cuts under *clypeastrid* and *Echinoidea*.

Alveopora (al-vē-ō-pō′rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *alveus*, belly, + *porus*, a pore: see *alveus* and *pore*.] The typical genus of *Alveoporinæ*.

Alveoporinæ (al-vē-ō-pō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alveopora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of perforate madreporarian corals, of the family *Poritidæ*, typified by the genus *Alveopora*. See *Poritidæ*.

alveus (al′vē-us), *n.*; pl. *alvei* (-ī). [L., a hollow vessel, basket, trough, hold of a vessel, beehive, bath-tub, channel of a river, etc., < *alvus*, the belly, the stomach, bowels, womb, etc.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A tube or canal through which some fluid flows; especially, the larger part of such a tube, as the duct conveying the chyle to the subclavian vein. Specifically—(1) The utricle of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. (2) The combined utricle and saccule of the ear as seen in birds. (*b*) The superficial ventricular layer of medullary substance in the brain covering the hippocampus major.

alvine (al′vin, -vīn), *a.* [= F. *alvin*, < L. *alvus*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly or intestines; relating to or consisting of intestinal excrements.—**Alvine concretion**, a calculus formed in the stomach or intestines.—**Alvine dejections, alvine evacuations**, discharges from the bowels; feces. [The word is now scarcely used, except in these or similar phrases.]

alway (âl′wā), *adv.* [< ME. *alway*, *alwaye*, *allewaye*, *al wey*, *alle wey*, *al wei*, earlier *alne wei*, < AS. *ealne weg*, sometimes contr. to *ealneg*, all the time, lit. all the way: *ealne*, acc. of *eal*, *eall*, all; *weg*, acc. of *weg*, way. Now superseded by *always*, q. v. Cf. *algate*, and It. *tutta via* = Sp. *todas vias*, always; from L. *tota*, fem. of *totus*, all, and *via*, way.] Same as *always*: now only used poetically.

Mephibosheth . . . shall eat bread *alway* at my table.
2 Sam. ix. 10.

Hard by a poplar shook *alway*,
All silver-green with gnarled bark.
Tennyson, Mariana.

always (âl′wāz), *adv.* [< ME. *alwayes*, *alwaies*, *alleweyes*, *alle weis*, *alles weis*, an adverbial gen., appar. orig. distrib., as distinguished from the comprehensive acc. form, but the distinction was soon lost: see *alway*.] 1. All the time; throughout all time; uninterruptedly; continually; perpetually; ever: as, God is *always* the same.

Ev'n in heaven his [Mammon's] looks and thoughts
Were *always* downward bent. *Milton*, P. L., i. 681.

Once a poet, *always* a poet. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xv.

2. Every time; at all recurring times; as often as occasion arises: as, he *always* comes home on Saturday.

You *always* end ere you begin. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4.

Alydidæ (a-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alydus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coreidæ*, typified by the genus *Alydus*, containing insects of moderately narrow form, with a somewhat conical head contracted behind the eyes, the last antennal joint enlarged, and the hind femora spinous and thickened toward the end. Species of such genera as *Alydus*, *Tollius*, and *Megalotomus* are numerous in most parts of America. Also written *Alydina*. See *Coreidæ*.

Alydus (al′i-dus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Coreidæ*, typical of the family *Alydidæ*.

alyned†, *p. a.* [ME. (occurs once), < L. *allinere*, *adlinere*, besmear, < *ad*, to, + *linere*, smear: see *liniment*.] Anointed.

Alysia (a-lis′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλυσις*, a chain, prob. for **ἄλυσις*, < *ἄλυτος*, continuous, unbroken,

< *ἀ-* priv. + *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose.] **1.** A genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the series *Pupivora* or *Heterophaga*, and to the family *Braconidæ* (the *Ichneumones adsciti*). The species, as *A. manducator*, are parasitic in the larvæ of other insects.—**2.** A genus of scopeline fishes.—**3.** A genus of lepidopterous insects.

alysm (al'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄλυσμός*, anguish, disquiet, esp. of sick persons, < *ἀλύειν* or *ἄλύειν*, wander in mind, be ill at ease, distraught, weary, = L. *alu-cinari*, wander in mind: see *hallucination*.] In *pathol.*, restlessness or disquiet exhibited by a sick person.

alysson (a-lis'on), *n.* [L.: see *Alyssum*.] A plant of the genus *Alyssum*. Also spelled *alison*, *alisson*.

Alyssum (a-lis'um), *n.* [NL. *alyssum*, L. *alysson* (Pliny), < Gr. *ἄλυσσον*, a plant used to check hiccup; referred to *λύζειν*, to hiccup, or otherwise to neut. of *ἄλυσσος*, curing (canine) madness, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λύσσα*, madness.] **1.** A genus of plants of the family *Brassicaceæ*. They are annuals or perennials with yellow or cream-colored flowers, numbering about 100 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and central Europe. Several of them, especially *A. saxatile*, the rock-alyssum or gold-dust, which appears in early spring, are employed for decorating rockwork.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus. The *sweet alyssum* is *Lobularia maritima*. See ★*Lobularia*.

Alytes (al'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἀλύτης*, a police officer at the Olympic games; more prob. < Gr. *ἄλυτος*, continuous, unbroken, in allusion to the chain of eggs the frog carries about



Nurse-frog (*Alytes obstetricans*).

(cf. *ἁλυτις*, a chain): see *Alysia*.] A genus of anurous amphibians, or tailless batrachians, of the family *Discoglossidæ*, sometimes made the type of a family *Alytidæ*. *A. obstetricans* is the nurse-frog or accoucheur-toad of Europe.

In *Alytes obstetricans*, the female lays a chain of eggs, which the male twines round his thighs until the young leave the eggs. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 195.

alytid (al'i-tid), *n.* One of the *Alytidæ*.

Alytidæ (a-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alytes* + *-idæ*.] An artificial family of salient amphibians, characterized by Günther as "*Ranina* with webbed toes, with the processes of sacral vertebræ dilated, and with parotoids." It contains genera of *Discoglossidæ* (*Alytes*), *Pelobatidæ* (*Scaphiopus*), and *Cystignathidæ* (*Heleioporus*).

am (am). The first person singular, present tense, indicative mood of the verb *to be*. See *be*.

am-. See *ambi-*.

A. M. An abbreviation of several Latin phrases in common use: (*a*) Of *artium magister*, Master of Arts. M. A., which represents the English rendering, is now more usual in England, but in a purely Latin idiom the form A. M. is still preferable. (*b*) Of *anno mundi*, in the year of the world: used in some systems of chronology. (*c*) Of *ante meridiem*, before noon: as, the party will start at 10 A. M. (also written A. M. or a. m.). Frequently used as synonymous with *morning* or *forenoon*: as, I arrived here this A. M. (pronounced ā em), that is, this morning or forenoon.

ama (ä'mä), *n.* [L., more correctly *hama*, < Gr. *ἅμη*, a water-bucket, a pail, > *aam*, q. v.] In the early Christian church, a large vessel in which wine for the eucharist was mixed before consecration, and kept when consecrated until poured into the smaller vessels for service at the altar or for removal. See *ampulla*, 2, and *cruet*. These amas were of precious metal in the wealthier churches, and of baser material in others. No specimen is known to exist. Also written *hama*.

amability† (am-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *amabilité* (OF. *amablete*), < L. *amabilita(t-)s*, < *amabilis*, lovely, lovable, < *amare*, love: see *amor*. A diff. word, etymologically, from *amiability*, q. v.] Lovableness; amiability.

No rules can make *amability*. *Jer. Taylor.*

amacratic (am-ạ-krat'ik), *a.* [Prop. *hamacratic*, < Gr. *ἁμα*, together (akin to E. *same*), + *κράτος*, power, akin to E. *hard*.] Same as *amasthenic*. *Sir J. Herschel.*

amadavat (am″ạ-dạ-vat'), *n.* [An E. Ind. name, appearing in various other forms, *amadavad*, *amaduvad* (sometimes Latinized as *amadavadæa*), *avadavat*, and sometimes *amandabal*. Orig. brought to Europe from Amadābād in Guzerat. Cf. *Amadina*, *amandava*.] A small conirostral granivorous finch-like bird, of the order *Passeres*, suborder *Oscines*, family *Ploceidæ*, subfamily *Spermestinæ*; the *Estrilda amandava*, a native of India, and one of the commonest exotic cage-birds. It is imported into Europe and the United States in large numbers, and is sometimes called *strawberry-finch* by the dealers. It forms the type of one of the numerous subgenera or sections of the large genus *Estrilda*, which contains species of small size and generally brilliant or varied colors, belonging to the same family as the weavers and whidah-birds. It is about 5 inches long, with a coral-red beak, and red-and-black plumage spotted with pearly white. Other forms are *avadavat* and *amaduvade*.

amadelphous (am-ạ-del'fus), *a.* [Prop. **hamadelphous*, < Gr. *ἁμα*, together, + *ἀδελφός*, brother: see *-adelphia*.] Living in society or in flocks; gregarious. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amadina (am-ạ-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < *amad(avat)* + *-ina*.] A genus of small conirostral birds, of the family *Ploceidæ*, subfamily *Spermestinæ*. It includes many species of Asia, Africa, etc. The species are mostly of bright or variegated colors, having thick conical bills adapted to their granivorous habits. Some are common cage-birds and fine songsters.

amadou (am'ạ-dö), *n.* [F., < *amadouer*, coax, cajole, a word of disputed origin; perhaps < Dan. *made*, feed (= Icel. and Sw. *mata*, feed), < *mad*, food, = Sw. *mat* = Icel. *matr* = E. *meat*, food. Cf. L. *esca*, (1) food, (2) bait, in ML. also (3) tinder, > It. *esca*, in same senses, = Sp. *yesca*, tinder, fuel, incitement, = OF. *eche*, *esche*, mod. F. *èche*, *aiche*, bait; It. *adescare*, bait, allure, entice, inveigle. Cf. also the E. phrase *to coax a fire* (that does not burn readily).] A soft spongy substance, consisting of the more solid portion of a fungus (*Polyporus fomentarius* and other species found growing on forest-trees), steeped in a solution of saltpeter. Amadou has been successfully employed in surgery as a styptic, and in the form of punk it is used as a port-fire (which see). Also called *black-match*, *pyrotechnical sponge*, and *German tinder*.

amaduvade (am″ạ-dö-väd'), *n.* Same as *amadavat*. *P. L. Sclater.*

amafrose†, *n.* [< OF. *amafrose* (Cotgrave) for *amaurose* for *amaurose*, < NL. *amaurosis*, q. v.] An old form of *amaurosis*. *Sylvester; Bailey.*

amah (am'ä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Pg. *ama*, a nurse. In the dialects of southern India, Telugu, etc., *amma* means 'mother,' and is affixed to the names of women in general, as a respectful term of address: see *amma*.] **1.** A nurse; especially, a wet-nurse.—**2.** A lady's-maid; a maid-servant. [A word in general use among Europeans in India and the East.]

If [a man setting up housekeeping is] married, an *Amah* or female servant is required in addition [to the servants already enumerated], while an establishment including a number of children requires at least two more.
W. F. Mayers, Treaty Ports of China and Japan, p. 24.

amain[1] (ạ-mān'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *main*[1], force: see *main*[1].] With force, strength, or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at full speed; hastily.

[He] comes on *amain*, speed in his look.
Milton, S. A., l. 1304.

The soul strives *amain* to live and work through all things. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Smote *amain* the hollow oak-tree.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xvii.

To let go or strike amain (*naut.*), to let fall or lower quickly or suddenly: but see *amain*[2].

amain[2]† (ạ-mān'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *amayne*, *ameyne*, < OF. *amener*, mod. F. *amener*, bring to, conduct, induce; naut., haul: *amener les voiles*, strike sail, *amener pavillon*, or simply *amener*, strike flag, surrender; < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *mener*, lead, conduct, < LL. *minare*, drive, L. deponent *minari*, threaten, menace: see *menace*. Cf. *amenable*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lead; conduct; manage.

That his majesty may have the *ameyning* of the matters.
Quoted in *Strype*, Eccl. Mem., II. 418. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To lower (a sail), especially the topsail.

He called to us to *amaine* our sailes, which we could not well doe. *R. Hawkins*, Voyage to South Sea.

When you let anything downe into the Howle, lowering it by degrees, they say, *Amaine;* and being downe, Strike. . . . When you would lower a yard so fast as you can, they call *Amaine*.
Smith, Seaman's Gram., vii. 33, ix. 40. (*N. E. D.*)

[In such use the imperative of the verb would easily be confused with the imperative phrase or adverb *amain;* hence, to let go or strike *amain*. See *amain*[1].]

3. To lower; abate.

II. *intrans.* To lower the topsail or one's flag, in token of yielding; yield; surrender.

amaist (ạ-māst'), *adv.* [= E. *almost*, dial. ★*amost*.] Almost. [Scotch.]

amaldar (am'al-där), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *amaldār*, a manager, agent, governor of a district, collector of revenue, < Ar. *'amal*, work, business, affairs, collection of revenue, etc., + Pers. *dār*, (in comp.) one who holds, possesses, manages, etc.] In India, a governor of a province under the Mohammedan rule. Also written *amildar*.

Tippu had been a merchant as well as a prince; and during his reign he filled his warehouses with a vast variety of goods, which the *Amildars*, or governors of provinces, were expected to sell to the richer inhabitants at prices far in excess of their real value.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 413.

Amalfitan (a-mal'fi-tan), *a.* [< ML. *Amalfitanus*, < *Amalfi*, in Italy.] Pertaining to Amalfi, a seaport town of Italy. Also spelled *Amalphitan*.—**Amalfitan code** (ML. *tabula Amalfitana*), the oldest existing code of maritime law, compiled about the time of the first crusade by the authorities of Amalfi, which city then possessed considerable commerce and maritime power.

amalgam (ạ-mal'gam), *n.* [< ME. *amalgame*, *malgam* (also as ML.), < OF. *amalgame*, mod. F. *amalgame* = Sp. Pg. It. *amalgama* = ML. *amalgama*, sometimes *algamala*, supposed to be a perversion (perhaps through Ar., with Ar. art. *al*) of L. *malagma*, < Gr. *μάλαγμα*, an emollient, poultice, any soft mass, < *μαλάσσειν*, soften, < *μαλακός*, soft, akin to L. *mollis*, soft: see *moll*, *mollify*, *emollient*, etc.] **1.** A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy of which mercury forms an essential constituent part. Amalgams are used for a great variety of purposes, as for cold-tinning, water-gilding, and water-silvering, for coating the zinc plates of a battery, and for the protection of metals from oxidation. A native amalgam of mercury and silver is found in isometric crystals in the mines of Obermoschel in Bavaria, and in Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Chili, etc.

2. Figuratively, a mixture or compound of different things.—**Amalgam gilding**, a method of gilding in which the metal to be coated is first cleaned, then rubbed with a solution of nitrate of mercury, and covered with a film of an amalgam of 1 part of gold with 8 parts of mercury. Heat volatilizes the mercury and leaves the gold adhering to the surface.—**Amalgam retort**, an iron retort having a convex lid, luted at the edges, and held by a key or wedge pressed between its crown and the bail.—**Amalgam silvering**, a process similar to that of amalgam gilding (which see), in which is used an amalgam of 1 part of silver with 8 parts of mercury.—**Amalgam varnish**, an amalgam consisting of 1 part of mercury, 1 of bismuth, and 4 of tin, mixed with white of eggs or with varnish.

amalgam†, (ạ-mal'gam), *v.* [< ME. *amalgamen;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To mix, as metals, by amalgamation; amalgamate.

Some three ounces . . . of Gold, t' *amalgame* with some six of Mercury. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist (1640), ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To become amalgamated.

Quicksilver easily *amalgams* with metals.
Boyle, Works, I. 638.

amalgama (ạ-mal'gạ-mä), *n.* [ML.: see *amalgam*, *n.*] Same as *amalgam*.

They have divided this their *amalgama* into a number of . . . republics. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

amalgamable (ạ-mal'gạ-ma-bl), *a.* [< *amalgam* + *-able*.] Capable of amalgamating or of being amalgamated.

Silver modified by distilled water is brought back again to the *amalgamable* state by contact for a short time with rain or spring water. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 802.

amalgamate (ạ-mal'gạ-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amalgamated*, ppr. *amalgamating*. [< ML. *amalgamatus*, pp. of *amalgamare*, < *amalgama*, amalgam: see *amalgam*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mix or alloy (a metal) with quicksilver. See *amalgamation*. The zinc plates used in the voltaic battery are always amalgamated by immersing them in mercury, for by this means a surface of pure zinc is in effect obtained, and, when the circuit is open, the waste caused by the local currents or local action (due to impurities in the zinc) is prevented.

2. In general, to mix so as to make a compound; blend; unite; combine.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

What would be the effect on the intellectual state of Europe, at the present day, were all nations and tribes *amalgamated* into one vast empire, speaking the same tongue? *Everett*, Orations, p. 33.

Amalgamated societies or companies, two or more societies or joint-stock companies united for the promotion of their common interests under one general management.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form an amalgam; blend with another metal, as quicksilver. Hence—

2. To combine, unite, or coalesce, generally: as, two organs or parts *amalgamate* as the result of growth.

amalgamate (ạ-mal′gạ-māt), *a.* [< ML. *amalgamatus*, pp.: see the verb.] United or amalgamated.

★**amalgamation** (ạ-mal-gạ-mā′shọn), *n.* [< *amalgamate*, *v.*] **1.** The act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal. Specifically, a process by which the precious metals are separated from the rock through which they are distributed in fine particles, by taking advantage of their affinity for quicksilver. This is done by pulverizing the rock and bringing it in contact with that metal, by the aid of suitable machinery. The amalgam thus produced is afterward retorted, the quicksilver being distilled off and the precious metal left behind.

2. The mixing or blending of different things, especially of races; the result of such mixing or blending; interfusion, as of diverse elements.

> Early in the fourteenth century the *amalgamation* of the races was all but complete. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. Consolidation; specifically, the union of two or more incorporated societies or joint-stock companies into one concern or under one general direction.

amalgamative (ạ-mal′gạ-mā-tiv), *a.* [< *amalgamate* + *-ive.*] Tending to amalgamate; characterized by a tendency to amalgamate.

amalgamatize† (ạ-mal′gạ-mā-tīz), *v. t.* [< ML. *amalgama(t-)* + *-ize.*] To amalgamate. *Bacon.*

amalgamator (ạ-mal′gạ-mā-tọr), *n.* One who or that which amalgamates; one who performs or promotes any process of amalgamation. Specifically—(*a*) One who is in favor of or takes part in amalgamating or combining two or more business concerns. (*b*) In amalgamating operations, a machine used to bring the powdered ore into close contact with the mercury.

amalgame†, *n.* and *v.* A former spelling of *amalgam.*

amalgamist (ạ-mal′gạ-mist), *n.* [< *amalgam* + *-ist.*] One skilled in amalgamating ores; an amalgamator.

> A most famous mining expert, chemist, and *amalgamist*. *J. A. Robinson*, in Hamilton's Mex. Handbook, p. 65.

amalgamize† (ạ-mal′gạ-mīz), *v. t.* [< *amalgam* + *-ize.*] To amalgamate.

Amalphitan, *a.* See *Amalfitan.*

amaltas (a-mal′tas), *n.* [E. Ind.] The common name in India of the tree *Cassia Fistula*, which is in general cultivation there for ornament and shade. See cut under *Cassia.*

Amaltheidæ (am-al-thē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amaltheus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Amaltheus.* The species are extinct, and flourished during the Mesozoic epoch.

Amaltheus (a-mal′thē-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of cephalopods, typical of the family *Amaltheidæ.*

aman (am′an), *n.* [Name in Aleppo.] A blue cotton cloth imported from the Levant, made chiefly at Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey.

amand[1]† (a-mând′), *v. t.* [< L. *amandare*, send forth or away, remove, < *ā* for *ab*, off, + *mandare*, order: see *mandate.*] To send off; dismiss.

> A court of equity which would rather *amand* the plaintiff to his remedy at common law. *Wythe*, Decisions, p. 86. (*N. E. D.*)

amand[2] (a-mând′), *n.* [Sc., < F. *amende*, a fine: see *amende.*] In *Scots law*, a fine or penalty; formerly also a sum required from the defender in a suit as a security against delay or evasion.

amandava (a-man′da-vä), *n.* [NL., < *amadavat*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, the specific name of the amadavat, *Fringilla amandava* (Linnæus), now *Estrilda amandava*, used by Bonaparte in 1850 as a generic name of that section of the genus of which the amadavat is the type.

amandin (am′an-din), *n.* [< F. *amande*, almond (see *almond*), + *-in*[2].] **1.** An albuminous substance contained in sweet almonds.—**2.** A kind of paste or cold cream for chapped hands, prepared from almonds. In this sense also spelled *amandine.*

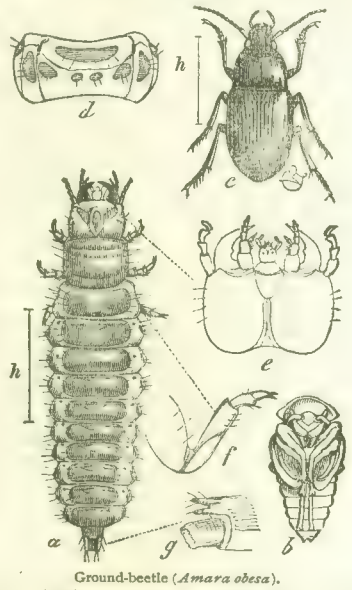
amang (a-mang′), *prep.* Among. [Scotch and north. Eng. dial.]

amanitin (a-man′i-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμανῖται*, pl., a sort of fungi, + *-in*[2].] An organic base or alkaloid, one of the poisonous principles of certain mushrooms, as *Amanita muscaria* and its varieties.

amanuensis (ạ-man-ū-en′sis), *n.*; pl. *amanuenses* (-sēz). [L. *amanuensis* (< *a manu* + *-ensis*: see *-ese*), taking the place of *a manu servus*, a secretary: *a* for *ab*, from, of, often used, as here, in designations of office; *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand (see *manual*); *servus*, servant (see *serf*, *servant*).] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what has been written by another.

> I had not that happy leisure; no *amanuensis*, no assistants. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel. (To the Reader).

Amara (am′a-rä), *n.* [NL., fem. (cf. *Amarus*, m., a genus of hemipterous insects), said to be < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + √ **μαρ*, redupl. *μαρμαίρειν*, shine.]



Ground-beetle (*Amara obesa*).

a, larva; *d*, under side of one of the middle joints; *e*, the head beneath; *f*, leg; *g*, anal cerci and proleg from side; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle; *h*, *h*, natural sizes.

A genus of *Carabidæ*, or ground-beetles, of the subfamily *Harpalinæ*, more readily distinguished by their general appearance than by conspicuous structural characters. A vast number of species, mainly of the arctic and temperate zones, constitute this genus. They are all of medium size, more or less oblong-oval in form, and mostly bronze-colored, rarely brown or black with a greenish tinge. They are to be found under moss, stones, clods, etc. In the imago state they are partly herbivorous, while their larvæ are strictly carnivorous, those of *A. obesa* feeding on locusts' eggs.

amaracus (a-mar′ạ-kus), *n.* [L., also *amaracum* (> ME. *amarac*), < Gr. *ἀμάρακος*, also *ἀμάρακον*, a certain plant. The Greek species was prob. a bulbous plant; the foreign, called Persian or Egyptian, answers to marjoram.] Marjoram.

> And at their feet the crocus brake like fire,
> Violet, *amaracus*, and asphodel,
> Lotos and lilies. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

amarant (am′ạ-rant), *n.* See *amaranth.*

Amarantaceæ (am″ạ-ran-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *amarantaceus*: see *amarantaceous.*] A family of apetalous herbaceous weedy plants, with inconspicuous, mostly scarious-bracted, flowers. They are of little or no value, though some species are cultivated on account of the bright-colored bracts of the densely clustered blooms, chiefly of the genera *Amarantus*, *Gomphrena*, *Iresine*, and *Alternanthera.* Also written *Amaranthaceæ.*

amarantaceous (am″ạ-ran-tā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *amarantaceus*, < L. *amarantus*: see *amaranth* and *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Amarantaceæ.* Also written *amaranthaceous.*

> In 1856 Dunker described . . . four species from Blankenburg . . . which he believed to belong to . . . the Polygonaceæ. Zenker had divined that they might be *amarantaceous.* *L. F. Ward*, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXVII. 294.

★**amaranth** (am′ạ-ranth), *n.* [More correctly *amarant*, < ME. *amaraunt*, < L. *amarantus* (often written *amaranthus*, simulating Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower), < Gr. *ἀμάραντος*, amarant, prop. an adj., unfading, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μαραίνειν*, wither, fade, akin to L. *mori*, Skt. √ *mar*, die: see *mortal.* Cf. *ambrosia* and *amrita.* The flower is so called because when picked it does not wither.] **1.** An imaginary flower supposed never to fade: used chiefly in poetry.

> Immortal *amarant*, a flower which once
> In Paradise fast by the tree of life
> Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
> To heaven removed, where first it grew.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 353.

2. (*a*) A plant of the genus *Amarantus* (which see). (*b*) The globe-amaranth, *Gomphrena globosa*, of the same family.—**3.** A name given to mixtures of coloring matters of which the chief constituent is magenta (which see).

Amaranthaceæ (am″ạ-ran-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Amarantaceæ.*

amaranthaceous (am″ạ-ran-thā′shius), *a.* Same as *amarantaceous.*

amaranth-feathers (am′ạ-ranth-feᴛʜ″ėrz), *n.* A name given to *Humea elegans*, an Australian composite plant, with drooping panicles of small reddish flowers. It is sometimes cultivated.

amaranthine (am-ạ-ran′thin), *a.* [More correctly *amarantine*, < Gr. *ἀμαράντινος*, < *ἀμάραντος*, amaranth: see *amaranth.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the amaranth; consisting of, containing, or resembling amaranth.

> Those happy souls who dwell
> In yellow meads of Asphodel,
> Or *Amaranthine* bow'rs.
> *Pope*, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 76.

2. Never-fading, like the amaranth of the poets; imperishable.

> The only *amaranthine* flow'r on earth
> Is virtue; th' only lasting treasure, truth.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii.

3. Of a purplish color.

Also written *amarantine.*

amaranthoid (am-ạ-ran′thoid), *a.* [< *amaranth* + *-oid.*] Resembling or allied to the amaranth.

Amaranthus (am-ạ-ran′thus), *n.* See *Amarantus.*

amarantine (am-ạ-ran′tin), *a.* See *amaranthine.*

Amarantus (am-ạ-ran′tus), *n.* [L.: see *amaranth.*] A genus of plants, of the family *Amarantaceæ*, including several long-cultivated garden-plants, as the cockscomb (*A. cristatus*), prince's-feather (*A. hypochondriacus*), love-lies-bleeding (*A. caudatus*), etc. Several dwarf forms of *A. melancholicus*, with variegated or distinctly colored leaves, are favorite bedding-plants. Also written *Amaranthus.*

amargoso-bark (ä-mär-gō′sō-bärk), *n.* [< Sp. *amargoso*, bitter (< *amargo*, bitter, < L. *amarus*, bitter), + *bark*[2].] The bark of the goatbush, *Castela Nicholsoni*, a simarubaceous shrub of the lower Rio Grande valley in Texas and of northern Mexico. It is intensely bitter, and is used by the Mexicans as an astringent, a tonic, and a febrifuge. The plant is stiff and thorny, and is an excellent hedge-plant.

amarin (am′a-rin), *n.* [< L. *amarus*, bitter, + *-in*[2].] An organic base, $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$, isomeric with hydrobenzamide, from which it is prepared. It exerts a poisonous effect on animals, and forms salts with acids.

amaritude† (a-mar′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *amaritudo*, bitterness, < *amarus*, bitter.] Bitterness.

> What *amaritude* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies. *Harvey*, Consumption.

amaryllid (am-ạ-ril′id), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the *Amaryllidaceæ.*

Amaryllidaceæ (am-ạ-ril-i-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amaryllis* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ.*] A family of monocotyledonous plants, resembling the *Liliaceæ*, but having an inferior ovary. It includes many well-known ornamental plants, the amaryllis, narcissus (with the daffodil and jonquil), snowdrop (*Galanthus*), pancratium, agave, etc. The bulbs of some are poisonous, especially those of *Hemanthus toxicarius* and some allied species, in the juice of which the Hottentots are said to dip their arrow-heads. The bulbs of *Narcissus poeticus* and some other species are emetic. Species of agave are valuable as fiber-plants.

amaryllidaceous (am-ạ-ril-i-dā′shius), *a.* [< *Amaryllis* (*-id-*) + *-aceous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Amaryllidaceæ.*

amaryllideous (am-ạ-ril′i-dē-us), *a.* [< *amaryllid* + *-eous*, < L. *-eus.*] Relating to or having the nature of an amaryllid, or a plant of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*; amaryllidaceous.

Amaryllis (am-ạ-ril′is), *n.* [NL., < L. *Amaryllis*, name of a shepherdess in Virgil, < Gr. Ἀμαρυλλίς, the same in Theocritus, prob. (with fem. dim. term.) < *ἀμαρύσσειν*, sparkle, twinkle, glance, as the eye, > *ἀμαρυγή*, a sparkling, twinkling, glancing.] **1.** A genus of bulbous plants, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, with large, bright-colored, lily-shaped flowers upon a stout scape. The belladonna lily, *A. Belladonna*, from southern Africa, now regarded as the only species, is well known and has long been in cultivation. Many species once placed in this genus are now referred to other genera, those of the old world to *Crinum*, *Lycoris*, *Brunsvigia*, *Imhofia*, etc., the American to *Atamosco* and *Sprekelia.*



Belladonna Lily (*Amaryllis Belladonna*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of crustaceans.

amass (a-mȧs′), *v. t.* [< F. *amasser*, < ML. *amassare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *massa*, mass, heap, > F. *masse*, > E. *mass*², q. v.] To collect into a mass or heap; bring together a great amount, quantity, or number of: as, to *amass* a fortune.

In his youth Comte was an insatiable reader, and before he began the work of constructing the Positive Philosophy he had *amassed* vast stores of learning in almost every department of knowledge.
J. Fiske, Cos. Phil., I. 136.

amass† (a-mȧs′), *n.* [< OF. *amasse*, F. *amas*; from the verb.] An assemblage, a heap, or an accumulation.

This pillar is nothing in effect but a medley or an *amasse* of all the precedent ornaments. *Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 25.

amassable (a-mȧs′a-bl), *a.* [< *amass* + *-able*.] Capable of being amassed.

amasser (a-mȧs′ėr), *n.* One who amasses or accumulates.

amassette (am-a-set′), *n.* [F. (dim. form), < *amasser*, amass, collect: see *amass*, *v.*] An instrument, usually of horn, like a palette-knife or spatula, with which in the preparation of pigments the colors used in painting are collected and scraped together on the stone during the process of grinding them with the muller. Also written *amazette*.

amassment (a-mȧs′ment), *n.* The act of amassing; a heap collected; a great quantity or number brought together; an accumulation.

An *amassment* of imaginary conceptions.
Glanville, Scep. Sci., xiii.

Amasta (a-mas′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amastus*, < Gr. ἄμαστος, without breasts, < ἀ- priv. + μαστός, breast.] Nippleless mammals: a term applied to the monotremes or cloacal oviparous mammals, which, though provided with mammary glands, have no nipples.

amasthenic (am-as-then′ik), *a.* [Prop. **hamasthenic*, < Gr. ἁμα, together, + σθένος, strength.] Uniting the chemical rays of light in a focus: said of a lens. Also *amacratic*.

amate¹† (a-māt′), *v. t.* [< *a-* (expletive) + *mate*¹, *v.*] To accompany; entertain as a companion; be a fellow or mate to.

A lovely bevy of faire Ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly Paramoure,
The which them did in modest wise *amate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 34.

amate²† (a-māt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *amaten*, < OF. *amatir*, daunt, subdue, enfeeble, etc. (= It. *ammattire*), < *a-* (L. *ad*, to) + *matir*, *mater* (in same senses as *amatir*), > E. *mate*, enfeeble: see *mate*².] To terrify; perplex; daunt; subdue.

Upon the wall the Pagans old and young
Stood hush'd and still, *amated* and amaz'd.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 12.

My lord, hath love *amated* him whose thoughts
Have ever been heroical and brave?
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

amaterialistic (a-ma-tē″ri-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-18) + *materialistic*.] Opposed to materialism, or to materialistic philosophy.

It is intensely *amaterialistic* for us to speak of the table (that is, of any table) as if it had some objective existence, independent of a cognizing mind.
J. Fiske, in N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 33.

amateur (am′a-tūr or am-a-tūr′, often as F., the word being of recent introduction—about 1784—am-a-tėr′), *n.* and *a.* [F., = Pr. *amatour* = Sp. Pg. *amador* = It. *amatore*, a lover, an amateur, < L. *amatorem*, acc. of *amator*, lover, < *amare*, pp. *amatus*, love: see *amor*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who admires; an admirer; a lover.

She remained an impassioned *amateur* of musical genius in others. *Howells*, A Modern Instance.

2. One who has an especial love for any art, study, or pursuit, but does not practise it.—**3.** Most commonly, one who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally or with a view to gain: often used of one who pursues a study or an art in a desultory, unskilful, or non-professional way.—**4.** Specifically, in *sporting* and *athletics*, an athlete who has never competed in a match open to all comers, or for a stake, or for public money, or for gate-money, or under a false name, or with a professional for a prize; nor sold a prize; nor taught or pursued athletic exercises as a means of support.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of an amateur: as, *amateur* work; an *amateur* pianist.

amateurish (am-a-tūr′ish or am-a-tėr′ish), *a.* [< *amateur* + *-ish*¹.] Pertaining to or characteristic of an amateur; having the faults or deficiencies of an amateur or a non-professional.

A condescending, *amateurish* way.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend.

They said it [a book] was *amateurish*, that it was in a falsetto key. *The Century*, XXVI. 285.

amateurishness (am-a-tūr′- or am-a-tėr′ishnes), *n.* The quality of being amateurish.

amateurism (am′a-tūr-izm or am-a-tėr′izm), *n.* [< *amateur* + *-ism*.] The practice of any art, occupation, game, etc., as a pastime or an accomplishment, and not as a profession; the quality of being an amateur.

amateurship (am′a-tūr- or am-a-tėr′ship), *n.* [< *amateur* + *-ship*.] The character or position of an amateur.

Wearied with the frigid pleasures (so he called them) of mere *amateurship*. *De Quincey*, Murder as a Fine Art.

amatito (am-a-tē′tō), *n.* [Prop. **amatita*, < It. *amatita*, lead or chalk for pencils, prop. hematite, < L. *hæmatites*, hematite: see *hematite*.] A pigment of a deep-red color prepared from hematite, and formerly much used in fresco-painting. *Audsley*.

amative (am′a-tiv), *a.* [= It. *amativo*, < L. as if **amativus*, < *amare*, pp. *amatus*, love: see *amor*.] Full of love; amorous; amatory; disposed or disposing to love.

amativeness (am′a-tiv-nes), *n.* The propensity to love, or to the gratification of the sexual passions. The term is used by phrenologists to designate the supposed localization of this propensity in the hind part of the brain. See cut under *phrenology*.

amatorial (am-a-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *amatorius* (see *amatory*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to love or lovers; amatory: as, *amatorial* verses.

Tales of love and chivalry, *amatorial* sonnets.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

A small quantity of passion, dexterously meted out, may be ample to inspire an *amatorial* poet.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 356.

Amatorial muscles, the oblique muscles of the eye: so called from their fancied importance in ogling.

amatorially (am-a-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In an amatorial manner; by way of love.

amatorian (am-a-tō′ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to love; amatorial. [Rare.]

Horace's lusory or *amatorian* odes.
Johnson, Lives of Poets (Edmund Smith).

amatorio (ä-mä-tō′ri-ō), *n.*; pl. *amatorii* (-ē). [It., < L. *amatorius*: see *amatory*.] A decorated vase, dish, bowl, or plate, intended or suitable for a love-gift; specifically, a piece of majolica painted with the portrait of a lady and bearing a complimentary inscription.

amatorious† (am-a-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *amatorius*: see *amatory*.] Pertaining to love.

The vain, *amatorious* poem of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia." *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

amatory (am′a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *amatorius*, pertaining to love or a lover, < *amator*, a lover: see *amateur*. Cf. *amorous*.] Pertaining to, producing, or supposed to produce love; expressive of love; amatorial: as, *amatory* poems.

She could repay each *amatory* look you lent
With interest. *Byron*, Don Juan, ix. 62.

★= **Syn.** See *amorous*.

amaurosis (am-â-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμαύρωσις, < ἀμαυρός, dim, dark, < ἀ- intensive + μαυρός, dark.] A partial or total loss of sight independent of any discoverable lesion in the eye itself: formerly and still sometimes called *gutta serena*; by Milton "a drop serene," P. L., iii. 25.

★**amaurotic** (am-â-rot′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with amaurosis.

amausite (a-mâ′sīt), *n.* Same as *petrosilex*.

amay† (a-mā′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *amayen*, < OF. *amaier*, *amaer*, forms parallel to the usual OF. *esmaier*, *esmaer* = Pr. *esmaiar* = It. *smagare*, < L. *ex*, out (here privative), + ML. **magare*, < OHG. *magan*, have power, = E. *may*, *v.* Cf. *dismay*.] To dismay; confound; be dismayed.

Whereof he dradde and was *amayed*.
Gower, Conf. Amant.

Counsayllen the of that thou art *amayed*,
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 648.

amaze (a-māz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amazed*, ppr. *amazing*. [< ME. *amasen*, found only in pp. *amased*, AS. *amasian* (in pp. *amasod*), < *a-*, E. *a-*¹, + **masian*, confuse, perplex, ME. *masen*, > E. *maze*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; confuse; perplex.

They shall be afraid; . . . they shall be *amazed* one at another. Isa. xiii. 8.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like *amazing* thunder on the casque
Of thy adverse pernicious enemy.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Till the great plover's human whistle *amazed*
Her heart, and glancing round the waste she fear'd
In every wavering brake an ambuscade.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To strike with astonishment, surprise, or wonder; astonish; surprise: as, you *amaze* me; I was *amazed* to find him there.

The beauty and magnificence of the buildings erected by the sovereigns of Hindostan *amazed* even travellers who had seen St. Peter's. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

Then down into the vale he gazed,
And held his breath, as if *amazed*
By all its wondrous loveliness.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 104.

=**Syn.** *Surprise*, *Astonish*, etc. (see *surprise*); to confound, stagger, stupefy, dumfound.

II.† *intrans.* To wonder; be amazed.

Madam, *amaze* not; see his majesty
Return'd with glory from the Holy Land.
Peele, Edward I., i. 1.

Amaze not, man of God, if in the spirit
Thou'rt brought from Jewry unto Nineveh.
Greene and Lodge, Look. Glass for L. and E., p. 119.

amaze (a-māz′), *n.* [< *amaze*, *v.*] Astonishment; confusion; perplexity arising from fear, surprise, or wonder; amazement: used chiefly in poetry.

Now of my own accord such other trial
I mean to show you of my strength, yet greater,
As with *amaze* shall strike all who behold.
Milton, S. A., l. 1645.

It fills me with *amaze*
To see thee, Porphyro! *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes.

amazedly (a-mā′zed-li), *adv.* With amazement; in a manner that indicates astonishment or bewilderment.

I speak *amazedly*; and it becomes
My marvel, and my message. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

amazedness (a-mā′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being amazed or confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonishment; great wonder.

After a little *amazedness*, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

amazeful† (a-māz′fûl), *a.* Full of amazement; calculated to produce amazement.

Thy just armes
Shine with *amazefull* terror.
Marston, Sophonisba, i. 1.

amazement (a-māz′ment), *n.* **1.** The state of being amazed; astonishment; confusion or perplexity from a sudden impression of surprise, or surprise mingled with alarm.

They were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. Acts iii. 10.

His words impression left
Of much *amazement* to the infernal crew.
Milton, P. R., i. 107.

2†. Infatuation; madness. *Webster*.

amazette (am-a-zet′), *n.* Same as *amassette*.

Amazilia (am-a-zil′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *amazili*, applied by the French ornithologist Lesson in 1826 to a species of humming-bird, and in 1832, in pl., to a group of humming-birds. Other NL. forms are *amazilius*, *amazilicus*, *amazillis*, *amazillia*, *amizilis* (a mere misprint), dim. *amazicula*, *amaziliculus*: all being names of humming-birds. The name *amazili* is prob. of S. Amer. origin, perhaps connected with the name of the *Amazon* river; cf. *amazon*², 2.] A genus of humming-birds, of the family *Trochilidæ*, embracing about 24 species, of large size, found from the Mexican border of the United States to Peru, and mostly of green and chestnut coloration. The bill is about as long as the head, nearly straight, and broad, with lancet-shaped tip; the nostrils are exposed and scaled; the wings are long and pointed; the tail is even or slightly forked; and the tarsi are feathered. The two species found in the United States are *A. fuscocaudata* and *A. cerviniventris*. See cut under *humming-bird*.

amazingly (a-mā′zing-li), *adv.* In an amazing manner or degree; in a manner to excite astonishment, or to perplex, confound, or terrify; wonderfully; exceedingly.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect.
Watts, Logic.

Amazon¹ (am′a-zon), *n.* [ME. *Amazones*, *Amysones*, pl.; < L. *Amazon*, < Gr. Ἀμαζών, a foreign name of unknown meaning; according to Greek writers, < ἀ- priv., without, + μαζός, a breast; a popular etymology, accompanied by, and doubtless



Amazon.

Statue in the Vatican, perhaps a copy of the type of Phidias.

originating, the statement that the right breast was removed in order that it might not interfere with the use of the bow and javelin.] 1. In *Gr. legend*, one of a race of women who dwelt on the coast of the Black Sea and in the Caucasus mountains. They formed a state from which men were excluded, devoted themselves to war and hunting, and were often in conflict with the Greeks in the heroic age. The Amazons and their contests were a favorite theme in Grecian art and story.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A warlike or masculine woman; hence, a quarrelsome woman; a virago.

Him [Abbé Lefèvre], for want of a better, they suspend there: in the pale morning light: over the top of all Paris, which swims in one's failing eyes:—a horrible end! Nay, the rope broke, as French ropes often did; or else an *amazon* cut it. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 5.

amazon[2] (am′ạ-zon), *n.* [< NL. *Amazona*, a genus of birds: so called from the great river *Amazon*, Pg. *Rio das Amazonas*, Sp. *Rio de las Amazonas*, F. *le fleuve des Amazones*, G. *der Amazonenfluss*, etc., lit. the river of the Amazons, in allusion to the supposed female warriors said to have been seen on its banks by the Spaniards.] 1. A general book-name of any South American parrot of the genus *Chrysotis*, of which there are numerous species. *P. L. Sclater.*—2. A name of sundry humming-birds: as, the royal *amazon*, *Bellatrix regina*.

Amazon-ant (am′ạ-zon-ant), *n.* The *Formica rufescens*, a species of ant which robs the nests of other species, carrying off the neuters when in the larva or pupa stage to its own nests, where they are brought up along with its own larvæ by neuters stolen before.

Amazonian[1] (am-ạ-zō′ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Amazonius*, < Gr. Ἀμαζόνειος, Ἀμαζόνιος, < Ἀμαζών, Amazon.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon: in the following extract, beardless.

Our then dictator,
Whom with all praise I point at, saw him fight,
When with his *Amazonian* chin he drove
The bristled lips before him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

2. Bold; of masculine manners; warlike; quarrelsome: applied to women.

How ill-beseeming is it in thy sex
To triumph, like an *Amazonian* trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune captivates!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

★ **Amazonian**[2] (am-ạ-zō′ni-ạn), *a.* [= Pg. Sp. *Amazoniano* or *Amazonio*; < *Amazon*, the river; in form like *Amazonian*[1].] Belonging to the river Amazon, in South America, or to the country lying on that river.—**Amazonian stone**, or **Amazon stone**, a beautiful green feldspar found in rolled masses near the Amazon river; also found in Siberia, Colorado, etc. It belongs to the species microclin (which see).

amb-. See *ambi-*.

ambage (am′bāj), *n.*; pl. *ambages* (am′bā-jez, or, as Latin, am-bā′jēz). [< ME. *ambages*, < OF. *ambages*, *ambagis*, < L. *ambages* (usually plur.), a going around, circumlocution, ambiguity, < *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *agere*, drive, move: see *agent*. Cf. *ambiguous*. In mod. use the pl. is often treated as mere L.] A winding or roundabout way; hence—(*a*) Circumlocution; equivocation; obscurity or ambiguity of speech.

With *ambages*,
That is to seyn, with dowble wordes slye.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 896.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocution. *Locke.*

Lay by these *ambages*; what seeks the Moor?
Lust's Dominion, iii. 4.

(*b*) Circuitous or devious ways; secret acts.

The other cost me so many strains, and traps, and *ambages* to introduce. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub.

ambaginous (am-baj′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *ambago* (*-agin-*), with same sense and origin as *ambages*: see *ambage*.] Same as *ambagious*.

ambagious (am-bā′jus), *a.* [< L. *ambagiosus*, < *ambages*: see *ambage* and *-ous*.] 1. Circumlocutory; tedious.—2. Winding; devious. [Rare.]

ambagitory (am-baj′i-tō-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *ambage* + *-it-ory*.] Circumlocutory; roundabout; ambagious. [Rare.]

Partaking of what scholars call the periphrastic and *ambagitory*. *Scott*, Waverley, xxiv.

amban (am′ban), *n.* [Manchu; lit., governor.] The title of the representatives of China in Mongolia, Turkistan, and Tibet.

In the time of the Chinese, before Yakub Beg's sway, Yangi Shahr held a garrison of six thousand men, and was the residence of the *amban* or governor.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 8.

ambaree, *n.* See *ambari*.

ambari (am-bä′ri), *n.* [Also written *ambarie*, *ambaree*, repr. Hind. *ambārī*, also *amāri* = Pers. *'amārī*, < Ar. *'amārī*; cf. *'amāra*, an edifice, < *'amara*, build, cultivate.] In India, a covered howdah. *Yule and Burnell.*

ambarvalia (am-bär-vā′li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *ambarvalis*, that goes around the fields, < *ambi-*, around, + *arvum*, a cultivated field.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival of which the object was to invoke the favor of the gods toward the fertility of the fields. It was celebrated in May by the farmers individually, and consisted in the sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull, which were first led around the growing crops, and in ceremonial dancing and singing. It was distinct from the rites solemnized at the same time by the priests called the Arval Brothers.

ambary (am-bä′ri), *n.* [Mahr. *ambārī*.] An East Indian plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*. See *Hibiscus*.

ambash (am′bash), *n.* [Appar. native name.] The pith-tree of the Nile, *Æschynomene Elaphroxylon*, a leguminous tree with very light wood.

ambassade† (am-ba-sād′), *n.* [Also *embassade*; < F. *ambassade*: see *ambassador* and *embassy*.] An embassy.

When you disgrac'd me in my *ambassade*,
Then I degraded you from being king.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

ambassador, embassador (am-, em-bas′ạ-dọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ambassadour*, *embassadour*, etc., < ME. *ambassadour*, *ambassatour*, *ambassator*, *ambaxadour*, etc., *embassadour*, etc., the forms being very numerous, varying initially *am-*, *em-*, *im-*, *en-*, *in-*, and finally *-ador*, *-adour*, *-ator*, *-atour*, *-itour*, *-etore*, etc.; < OF. *ambassadeur*, also *ambaxadeur*, and *embassadeur* (mod. F. *ambassadeur*), < OSp. *ambaxador*, mod. Sp. *embajador* = Pg. *embaixador* = It. *ambasciatore*, *-dore* = Pr. *ambassador* = OF. *ambasseur*, *ambaseor*, *ambaxeur*, < ML. **ambactiator*, *ambaxiator*, *ambasciator*, *ambassiator*, *ambasiator*, *ambaciator*, *ambassator*, *ambasator*, *ambasitor*, etc., an ambassador, < **ambactiare*, *ambasciare*, etc., go on a mission: see further under *embassy*.] 1. A diplomatic agent of the highest rank, employed to represent officially one prince or state at the court or to the government of another. Diplomatic agents are divided into three general classes: (1) *ambassadors*, *legates*, and *nuncios*; (2) *envoys* and *ministers plenipotentiary* (including *ministers resident*); (3) *chargés d'affaires*. Ambassadors represent the person of their sovereigns, as well as the state from which they come, and are entitled to ask an audience at any time with the chief of the state to which they are accredited; to rank next to the blood royal; to exemption from local jurisdiction for themselves and their households; to exemption from imposts and duties, immunity of person, free exercise of religious worship, etc. The United States sends and receives no ambassadors in this sense of the term, but only ministers of the second rank, who are often popularly called ambassadors. The nuncios of the pope who are not cardinals, and the *legati a latere* and *de latere*, cardinals in rank, represent the papal see in its ecclesiastical capacity mainly, and bear the rank of ambassadors. Envoys, ministers, and ministers plenipotentiary are held to represent, not the person of the sovereign, but the state from which they are sent, and they are accredited to the sovereign of the state to which they are sent. This is the ordinary class of diplomatic representatives between less important states, or between greater and smaller states. Ministers resident accredited to the sovereign enjoy a rank similar to that of envoys. Chargés d'affaires are resident agents of their governments, and are provided with credentials to the minister of foreign affairs, with which officer at the present day, however, both ambassadors and ministers have to deal almost exclusively in their official relations. See *minister*. Hence—2. In general, any diplomatic agent of high rank; an agent or a representative of another on any mission.—3. A thing sent as expressive of the sentiments of the sender.

We have receiv'd your letters, full of love;
Your favours, the *embassadors* of love.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

[The spelling *embassador* is less common, though *embassy*, and not *ambassy*, is now always written.]—**Ambassadors' Act**, an English statute of 1708 (7 Anne, c. 12, ss. 3–6), suggested by an attempted arrest of the Russian ambassador. It declares that any process against foreign ambassadors or ministers, or their goods and chattels, shall be altogether void. The act is, however, only declaratory of a principle that has always existed in international law.

ambassadorial (am-bas-ạ-dō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *ambassador*; = F. *ambassadorial*.] Of or belonging to an ambassador. Also written *embassadorial*.

The foreign affairs were conducted by a separate department, called the *ambassadorial* office. *Brougham.*

ambassadorship (am-bas′ạ-dọr-ship), *n.* [< *ambassador* + *-ship*.] The office of ambassador.

His occupation of the *ambassadorship* has widened and deepened and heightened its meaning.
Boston Daily Advertiser, April 9, 1885.

ambassadress (am-bas′ạ-dres), *n.* [< *ambassador* + *-ess*; with obsolete parallel forms *ambassadrice*, *ambassatrice*, after F. *ambassadrice*, and *ambassadrix*, *ambassatrix*, after ML. *ambassiatrix*, NL. *ambassatrix*, fem. of *ambassiator*.] 1. The wife of an ambassador.—2. A female ambassador.

Well, my *ambassadress*, what must we treat of?
Come you to menace War, and proud Defiance?
Rowe, Fair Penitent, i.

Also written *embassadress*.

ambassadry†, *n.* [Also *embassadry*, ME. *ambassadrie*, etc.: see *ambassador* and *-ry*.] Same as *embassy*.

ambassage† (am′bạ-sāj), *n.* [Also *embassage*; a modification of *ambassade*, *embassade*, with suffix *-age* for *-ade*.] Same as *embassy*.

ambassiate†, *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME. also *ambassate*, *ambasset*, *embasset*, etc., < ML. *ambassiata*, *ambasiata*, *ambasciata*, *ambassata*, etc., whence the doublet *ambassade*, q. v.] 1. The business of an ambassador.—2. An embassy.—3. An ambassador. *N. E. D.*

Ambassidæ (am-bas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ambassis* + *-idæ*.] A family of percoid fishes: synonymous with *Bogodidæ*.

Ambassis (am-bas′is), *n.* [NL., erroneously for *Ambasis*, < Gr. ἄμβασις, poet. contr. form of ἀνάβασις, ascent: see *anabasis*.] A genus of percoid fishes, giving name to the family *Ambassidæ*.

ambassy†, *n.* An old form of *embassy*.

ambe (am′bē), *n.* [< Ionic Gr. ἀμβη = Gr. ἄμβων, ridge, a slight elevation, akin to ὀμφαλός, navel, boss: see *omphalic*.] 1. In *anat.*, a superficial eminence on a bone.—2. In *surg.*, an old and now obsolete mechanical contrivance for reducing dislocations of the shoulder, said to have been invented by Hippocrates.

Also written *ambi*.

amber[1]† (am′bėr), *n.* [Not used in ME. except in ML. form *ambra*; < AS. *amber*, *ambær*, *ambur*, *ombar*, *ombor*, orig. with a long vowel, *āmber*, (1) a vessel (with one handle ?), a pail, bucket, pitcher, urn; (2) a liquid measure; (3) a dry measure of four bushels (= OS. *ēmbar*, *ēmber*, *ēmmar* = OD. *eemer*, D. *emmer* = OHG. *einbar*, *einpar*, *eimbar*, *eimpar*, MHG. *einber*, *eimber*, G. *eimer*, a pail, a bucket—orig. a vessel with *one* handle ?); as if < *ān* (= OS. *ēn* = D. *een* = G. *ein*, < OHG. *ein*), one, + *-ber*, < *beran*, E. *bear*[1]; cf. OHG. *zwibar*, *zubar*, MHG. *zuber*, *zober*, G. *zuber*, a tub (with two handles), < OHG. *zwi-* (= AS. *twi-*), two, + *-bar* = AS. *-ber*. But as the AS. and other forms are glossed by the various Latin names *amphora*, *lagena*, *urceus*, *cadus*, *batus*, *situla*, *hydria*, etc., the sense 'one-handled' does not seem to be original, and the spelling may have been corrupted to suit the popular etymology, the real source being then L. *amphora*, a *two*-handled vessel: see *amphora*. The OHG. *ein-bar*, so developed as 'one-handled,' would naturally be followed by *zwi-bar*, 'two-handled.'] 1. A vessel with one handle; a pail; a bucket; a pitcher.—2. An old English measure of 4 bushels.

★ **amber**[2] (am′bėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *amber*, *aumber*, *ambyr*, *aumbyr*, *awmyr*, *ambre*, *aumbre*, < OF. *ambre*, F. *ambre* = Pr. *ambra* = Sp. Pg. *ambar*, Pg. also *ambre*, = It. *ambra* = D. *amber* = Sw. Dan. *ambra* = G. *amber*, *ambra* = Russ. *ambra* = ML. *ambra*, also *ambre*, *ambrum*, *amber*, *ambar*, < Ar. *'anbar*, ambergris—the orig. sense, the name being extended in Europe to the partly similar resin *amber*, 2.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Ambergris (which see).

You that smell of *amber* at my charge. *Beau. and Fl.*

2. A mineralized pale-yellow, sometimes reddish or brownish, resin of extinct pine-trees, occurring in beds of lignite and in alluvial soils, but found in greatest abundance on the shores of the Baltic, between Königsberg and Memel, where it is thrown up by the sea. It is a hard, translucent, brittle substance, having a specific gravity of 1.07. It is without taste or smell, except when heated; it then emits a fragrant odor. Its most remarkable quality is its capability of becoming negatively electric by friction; indeed, the word *electricity* is derived from the Greek for amber, ἤλεκτρον. It sometimes contains remains of extinct species of insects. It yields by distillation an empyreumatic oil consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons and succinic acid. It is now used chiefly for the mouthpieces of pipes and for beads, and in the arts for amber varnish. In mineralogy it is called *succinite*. Artificial amber is for the most part colophony.

3. In the English versions of the Old Testament (Ezek. i. 4, 27; viii. 2) used to translate the Hebrew word *chashmal*, a shining metal, rendered in the Septuagint *ēlektron*, and in the Vulgate *electrum*. See *electrum*.—4. Liquid-amber.—**Acid of amber**. Same as *succinic acid*.—**Black amber**, jet.—**Fat amber**, a valuable opaque amber, in color resembling a lemon.—**Oil of amber**, a volatile oil distilled from amber. When pure it is a colorless limpid liquid having a strong acid odor and burning taste. It is somewhat used in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic.—**Sweet amber**, a popular name of a European species of St. John's wort, *Hypericum Androsæmum*.—**White amber**, spermaceti.

II. *a.* **1.** Consisting of or resembling amber; of the color of amber.

What time the *amber* morn
Forth gushes from beneath a low-hung cloud.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

2†. Having the odor of ambergris.

An *amber* scent of odorous perfume
Her harbinger. *Milton*, S. A., l. 720.

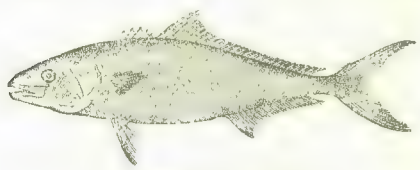
Amber bronze, a decorative finish for iron surfaces.—**Amber cement.** See *cement*. **Amber varnish**, amber heated with linseed- or nut-oil, and thinned, when cool, with turpentine. It is very insoluble, hard, tough, and of a permanent color, which is generally too yellow for work in delicate tints. It dries very slowly, and forms an excellent addition to copal varnishes, making them much harder and more durable.

amber[2] (am′bėr), *v. t.* **1†.** To scent or flavor with amber or ambergris.

Be sure
The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,
And *amber'd* all.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of Country, iii. 2.

2. To make amber-colored. *N. E. D.*—**3.** To inclose in amber. *N. E. D.*

amber-fish (am′bėr-fish), *n.* [< *amber*[2] + *fish.*] A fish of the family *Carangidæ* and genus *Seriola*. There are several species. They have a fusiform contour, but with the snout more or less decurved. The



Amber-fish (*Seriola dorsalis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

color is generally blackish, with dark or blackish bands encroaching upon the dorsal and anal fins. The spinous dorsal fin is well developed. Some of the species are esteemed as food. They vary from about a foot to 4 or 5 feet in length. Species are found in almost all tropical and warm waters, and at least six occur along the coasts of the United States.

ambergris (am′bėr-grēs), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amber-greece, -griese, -grise, -grease*, etc., and transposed *grisamber*, q. v.; late ME. *imbergres*; < F. *ambre gris*, that is, gray amber (*amber*[2], 1), thus distinguished from *ambre jaune*, yellow amber (*amber*[2], 2): *ambre*, like E. *amber*[2], orig. used with the sense of 'ambergris'; *gris*, gray, < OHG. *grīs*, G. *greis*, gray.] A morbid secretion of the liver or intestines of the spermaceti whale, the *Catodon* (*Physeter*) *macrocephalus*; a solid, opaque, ash-colored, inflammable substance, lighter than water, of a consistence like that of wax, and having when heated a fragrant odor. It softens in the heat of the hand, melts below 212° F. into a kind of yellow resin, and is highly soluble in alcohol. It is usually found floating on the surface of the ocean, or cast upon the shore in regions frequented by whales, as on the coasts of the Bahama islands, sometimes in masses of from 60 to 225 pounds in weight. In this substance are found the beaks of the cuttlefish, on which the whale is known to feed. It is highly valued as a material for perfumery, and was formerly used in medicine as an aphrodisiac and for spicing wines. Sometimes written *ambergrise* or *ambergrease*.

Of ornaments . . . they [the women of El-Medinah] have a vast variety, . . . and they delight in strong perfumes,—musk, civet, *ambergris*, attar of rose, oil of jasmine, aloe-wood, and extract of cinnamon.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 282.

Ambergris is a sort of bezoar, found in the alimentary canal of the cachalot, and seemingly derived from the fatty matter contained in the Cephalopoda upon which the Cetaceæ feeds. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 341.

amber-seed (am′bėr-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Abelmoschus Abelmoschus*, a plant cultivated in most warm countries. These seeds have a musky odor, and are often used to perfume pomatum. The Arabs mix them with their coffee. Also called *musk-seed* and *ambrette*.

amber-tree (am′bėr-trē), *n.* The English name for *Anthospermum*, a genus of African shrubs with evergreen leaves, which when bruised emit a fragrant odor.

ambes-ace†, ambs-ace† (āmz′ās), *n.* [< ME. *ambesas, ambezas*, < OF. *ambesas, ambezas* (F. *ambesas*), < *ambes* (< L. *ambo*, both) + *as*, ace: see *ambi-* and *ace*.] The double ace, the lowest cast at dice; hence, ill luck, misfortune. Also spelled *ames-ace*.

Your bagges ben not filled with *ambes-as*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 26.

I had rather be in this choice than throw *ames-ace* for my life. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

Æschylus, it seems to me, is willing, just as Shakspere is, to risk the prosperity of a verse upon a lucky throw of words, which may come up the sices of hardy metaphor or the *ambsace* of conceit.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 192.

ambi (am′bi), *n.* Same as *ambe*.

ambi-. [< L. *ambi-*, appearing also as *ambe-, amb-, am-, an-*, in OL. also as a prep., *am, an*, around, = Gr. *ἀμφί* (see *amphi-*) = Skt. *abhi* (for **ambhi*), in comp. *abhitas*, on both sides, = AS. *ymbe, ymb, embe, emb*, ME. *umbe, um-*, Sc. *um-*, = OS. *umbi* = OFries. *umbe* = OD. D. *om* = OHG. *umpi, umbi*, MHG. *umbe*, G. *um* = Icel. *umb, um*, around, on both sides (see *um-*); akin to L. *ambo* = Gr. *ἀμφω*, both.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning around, round about, on both sides: equivalent to *amphi-*, of Greek origin.

ambidentate (am-bi-den′tāt), *a.* [< LL. *ambidens* (*-dent-*), having (as noun, a sheep having) teeth in both jaws (< L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *dens* (*dent-*) = E. *tooth*: see *dental*), + *-ate*.] Having teeth in both jaws: applied by Dewhurst to certain *Cetacea*, as porpoises and dolphins. [Rare.]

ambidexter (am-bi-deks′tėr), *a.* and *n.* [ML., < L. *ambi-*, around, on both sides, + *dexter*, right: see *dexter*. Cf. equiv. Gr. *ἀμφιδέξιος*, of the same ultimate origin.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Able to use both hands with equal ease; ambidextrous.—**2.** Double-dealing; deceitful; tricky. =Syn. 1. *Ambidexter, Amphichiral.* See *amphichiral*.

II. *n.* **1.** A person who uses both hands with equal facility. *Sir T. Browne.*—**2.** A double-dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in a dispute. *Burton.*—**3.** In *law*, a juror who takes money from both parties for giving his verdict.

ambidexterity (am″bi-deks-ter′i-ti), *n.* [< *ambidexter* + *-ity*, after *dexterity*.] **1.** The faculty of using both hands with equal facility.

Ignorant I was of the human frame, and of its latent powers, as regarded speed, force, and *ambidexterity*.
De Quincey.

2. Double-dealing; duplicity.

That intricate net of general misery, spun out of his own crafty *ambidexterity*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 412.

3. In *law*, the taking of money by a juror from both parties for a verdict.

ambidextral (am-bi-deks′tral), *a.* [< *ambidexter* + *-al*.] Placed on either side of a given thing indifferently: as, "the *ambidextral* adjective," *Earle*. [Rare.]

ambidextrous (am-bi-deks′trus), *a.* [< *ambidexter* + *-ous*, after *dexterous*.] **1.** Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease and dexterity; hence, skilful; facile.

Nature is prolific and *ambidextrous*.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 420.

2. Practising or siding with both parties; double-dealing; deceitful.

Shuffling and *ambidextrous* dealings.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Edward Gosynhyll . . . mending his *ambidextrous* pen for "The Praise of all Women."
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 305.

ambidextrously (am-bi-deks′trus-li), *adv.* **1.** With both hands; with the dexterity of one who can use both hands equally well.—**2.** In a double-dealing way; cunningly.

ambidextrousness (am-bi-deks′trus-nes), *n.* Same as *ambidexterity*, 1, 2.

ambiens (am′bi-enz), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *ambientes* (am-bi-en′tēz). [L., ppr. of *ambire*: see *ambient*.] In *ornith.*, a muscle of the leg of certain birds: so called from the way in which it winds about the limb in passing from the hip to the foot. It is the muscle formerly known as the *gracilis* muscle of birds; but its identity with the mammalian gracilis is questionable. Most birds, as the entire order *Passeres*, have no ambiens. The presence or absence of the muscle has lately been made a basis of the division of birds into two primary series in Garrod's classification, birds having it being termed *Homalogonatæ*, those lacking it *Anomalogonatæ*. See these words.

The *ambiens* arises from the pelvis about the acetabulum, and passes along the inner side of the thigh; its tendon runs over the convexity of the knee to the outer side, and ends by connecting with the flexor digitorum perforatus. . . . When this arrangement obtains, the result is that when a bird goes to roost, and squats on its perch, the toes automatically clasp the perch by the strain upon the *ambiens* that ensues as soon as the leg is bent upon the thigh, and the tarsus upon the leg, the weight of the bird thus holding it fast upon its perch.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 193.

ambient (am′bi-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ambien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambire*, go around, < *amb-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *ire*, go, = Gr. *ἰέναι*, go, = Skt. and Zend √ *i*, go: see *go*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investing: applied to aëriform fluids or diffusible substances.

Whose perfumes through the *ambient* air diffuse
Such native aromatics. *Carew*, To G. N.

That candles and lights burn dim and blue at the apparition of spirits may be true, if the *ambient* air be full of sulphurous spirits. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Moving round; circling about. *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* **1.** That which encompasses on all sides, as a sphere or the atmosphere. [Rare.]

Air being a perpetual *ambient*.
Wotton, Elem. Archit., p. 7.

2†. A canvasser, a suitor, or an aspirant. *N. E. D.*

ambientes, *n.* Plural of *ambiens*.

ambifarious (am-bi-fā′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *ambifarius*, having two sides or meanings, < L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *-fa-rius*, < *fari*, speak. Cf. *bifarious, multifarious*.] Double, or that may be taken both ways. *Blount.* [Rare.]

ambigen, ambigene (am′bi-jen, -jēn), *a.* [< NL. *ambigenus*, of two kinds, < L. *ambi-*, both, + *-genus*, -born: see *-gen, -genous*.] Same as *ambigenal*.

ambigenal (am-bij′e-nal), *a.* [As *ambigen* + *-al*.] Of two kinds: used only in the Newtonian phrase *ambigenal hyperbola*, a hyperbola of the third order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.



Ambigenal Hyperbola.
a, a, hyperbola; *b, b*, asymptotes.

ambigenous (am-bij′e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *ambigenus*: see *ambigen* and *-ous*.] Of two kinds: in *bot.*, noting a perianth with several series of divisions, of which the inner are more or less petaloid.

ambigu† (am′bi-gū), *n.* [F., < *ambigu*, ambiguous, < L. *ambiguus*: see *ambiguous*.] An entertainment or feast consisting, not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on the table together.

ambiguity (am-bi-gū′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *ambiguities* (-tiz). [< ME. *ambiguite* (rare), < L. *ambiguita(t-)s*, < *ambiguus*: see *ambiguous*.] **1.** The state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification.

The words are of single meaning without any *ambiguity*.
South.

If we would keep our conclusions free from *ambiguity*, we must reserve the term we employ to signify absolute rectitude solely for this purpose.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 510.

2. An equivocal or ambiguous expression.

Let our author, therefore, come out of his mists and *ambiguities*, or give us some better authority for his unreasonable doubts. *Dryden*, To Duchess of York.

ambiguous (am-big′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *ambiguus*, going about, changeable, doubtful, uncertain, < *ambigere*, go about, wander, doubt, < *ambi-*, around, + *agere*, drive, move: see *agent*.] **1.** Of doubtful or uncertain nature; wanting clearness or definiteness; difficult to comprehend or distinguish; indistinct; obscure.

Even the most dextrous distances of the old masters . . . are *ambiguous*. *Ruskin*, Mod. Painters, I. ii. 2.

Stratified rocks of *ambiguous* character.
Murchison, Silur. Syst., p. 418. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Of doubtful purport; open to various interpretations; having a double meaning; equivocal.

What have been thy answers, what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding?
Milton, P. R., i. 435.

He was recalled by the Duchess, whose letters had been uniformly so *ambiguous* that he confessed he was quite unable to divine their meaning.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 23.

3. Wavering; undecided; hesitating: as, "*ambiguous* in all their doings," *Milton*, Eikonoklastes (1649), p. 239. [Rare or obsolete.]

Th' *ambiguous* god, who ruled her lab'ring breast,
In these mysterious words his mind exprest. *Dryden*.

4. Using obscure or equivocal language.

What mutterest thou with thine *ambiguous* mouth?
Swinburne, Atalanta, l. 1500.

=Syn. 2. *Equivocal*, etc. (see *obscure*), indeterminate, indefinite, indistinct, not clear, not plain, amphibolous, dubious, vague, enigmatical, dark, blind.

ambiguously (am-big′ū-us-li), *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

Why play . . . into the devil's hands
By dealing so *ambiguously*?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 321.

ambiguousness (am-big′ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; ambiguity; obscurity.

ambilevous† (am-bi-lē′vus), *a.* [< L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *lævus* (= Gr. *λαιός*, for **λαιϝός*), left. Cf. *ambidexter*.] Unable to use either hand with facility: the opposite of *ambidextrous*. [Rare.]

Some are as Galen hath expressed; that is, *ambilevous*, or left-handed on both sides; such as with agility and vigour have not the use of either.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., p. 189.

ambilogy† (am-bil′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. More correctly *amphilogy*.] Words or speech of doubtful meaning.

ambiloquous† (am-bil′ō-kwus), *a.* [< ML. *ambiloquus*, < L. *ambi-*, around, on both sides, + *loqui*, speak.] Using ambiguous expressions.

ambiloquy† (am-bil′ō-kwi), *n.* [< ML. *ambiloquus*: see above. Cf. *soliloquy*, *colloquy*, etc.] Ambiguous or doubtful language.

ambiparous (am-bip′a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ambiparus*, < L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing two kinds, as when a bud contains the rudiments of both flowers and leaves.

ambit (am′bit), *n.* [< L. *ambitus*, circuit, < *ambire*, pp. *ambitus*, go about: see *ambient*.] 1. Compass or circuit; circumference; boundary: as, the *ambit* of a fortification or of a country.

Prodigious Hailstones whose *ambit* reaches five, six, seven Inches. *Goad*, Celestial Bodies, i. 3.

Within the *ambit* of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy. *Sir F. Palgrave*, Norm. and Eng., I. 240.

2. Extent; sphere; scope.

The *ambit* of words which a language possesses. *Saturday Rev.*, Nov. 19, 1859.

[In all senses technical, rare, or obsolete.]

ambition (am-bish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *ambicion*, *-cioun*, < OF. (and F.) *ambition* = Sp. *ambición* = Pg. *ambição* = It. *ambizione*, < L. *ambitio(n-)*, ambition, a striving for favor, lit. a going about, as of a candidate soliciting votes, < *ambire*, pp. *ambitus*, go about, solicit votes: see *ambient*.] 1†. The act of going about to solicit or obtain an office or other object of desire; a canvassing.

I on the other side
Used no *ambition* to commend my deeds.
Milton, S. A., l. 247.

2. An eager or inordinate desire for some object that confers distinction, as preferment, political power, or literary fame; desire to distinguish one's self from other men: often used in a good sense: as, *ambition* to be good.

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away *ambition*;
By that sin fell the angels. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

This their inhuman act having successful and unsuspected passage, it emboldeneth Sejanus to further and more insolent projects, even the *ambition* of the empire. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, Arg.

I hope America will come to have its pride in being a nation of servants, and not of the served. How can men have any other *ambition* where the reason has not suffered a disastrous eclipse? *Emerson*, Misc., p. 422.

Hence—3. The object of ambitious desire.

ambition (am-bish′ọn), *v. t.* [From the noun.] To seek after ambitiously or eagerly; aspire to; be ambitious of. [Rare or colloq.]

Every noble youth who sighed for distinction, *ambitioned* the notice of the Lady Arabella. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 274.

This nobleman [Lord Chesterfield], however, failed to attain that place among the most eminent statesmen of his country, which he *ambitioned*. *Wingrove Cooke*, Hist. of Party, II. 160.

ambitionist (am-bish′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *ambition* + *-ist*.] An ambitious person; one devoted to self-aggrandizement. [Rare.]

Napoleon . . . became a selfish *ambitionist* and quack. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 146.

ambitionless (am-bish′ọn-les), *a.* [< *ambition* + *-less*.] Devoid of ambition.

ambitious (am-bish′us), *a.* [< ME. *ambitious*, *-cious*, < OF. **ambitios*, later *ambitieux* = Sp. Pg. *ambicioso* = It. *ambizioso*, < L. *ambitiosus*, < *ambitio(n-)*: see *ambition* and *-ous*.] 1. Characterized by or possessing ambition; eagerly or inordinately desirous of obtaining power, superiority, or distinction.

No toil, no hardship can restrain
Ambitious man, inur'd to pain.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, I. 35.

2. Strongly desirous; eager: with *of* (formerly *for*) or an infinitive.

Trajan, a prince *ambitious of* glory.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins.

I am *ambitious for* a motley coat.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Ambitious to win
From me some plume. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 160.

3. Springing from or indicating ambition.

Should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he would be rejected, on this demonstration of *ambitious* views. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 65.

Hence—4. Showy; pretentious: as, an *ambitious* style; *ambitious* ornament.

Hood an ass with reverend purple,
So you can hide his two *ambitious* ears,
And he shall pass for a cathedral doctor.
B. Jonson, Volpone, I. 1.

ambitiously (am-bish′us-li), *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

ambitiousness (am-bish′us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition.

ambitude† (am′bi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *ambitudo*, < *ambitus*, a going round: see *ambit*.] Circuity; compass; circumference. [Rare.]

ambitus (am′bi-tus), *n.*; pl. *ambitus*. [L.: see *ambit*.] 1. A going round; a circuit; the circumference, periphery, edge, or border of a thing, as of a leaf or the valve of a shell.—2†. In *arch.*, an open space surrounding a building or a monument.—3. In *antiq.*, an open space about a house separating it from adjoining dwellings, and representing the ancient sacred precinct around a family hearth. In Rome the width of the ambitus was fixed by law at 2½ feet.—4. In ancient Rome, the act of canvassing for public office or honors. See *ambition*, 1.—5. In *logic*, the extension of a term.

amble (am′bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ambled*, ppr. *ambling*. [< ME. *amblen*, < OF. *ambler*, go at an easy pace, < L. *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] 1. To move with the peculiar pace of a horse when it first lifts the two legs on one side, and then the two on the other; hence, to move easily and gently, without hard shocks.

Your wit *ambles* well; it goes easily. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

An abbot on an *ambling* pad.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, ii.

2. To ride an ambling horse; ride at an easy pace. *N. E. D.*—3. Figuratively, to move affectedly.

Frequent in park, with lady at his side,
Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes.
Cowper, Task, ii.

amble (am′bl), *n.* [< ME. *amble*, < OF. *amble*; from the verb.] A peculiar gait of a horse or like animal, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time; hence, easy motion; gentle pace. Also called *pace* (which see).

A mule well broken to a pleasant and accommodating *amble*. *Scott.*

ambler (am′blėr), *n.* One who ambles; especially, a horse which ambles; a pacer.

Amblicephalus, *n.* See *Amblycephalus*, 1.

ambligon, *a.* See *amblygon*.

amblingly (am′bling-li), *adv.* With an ambling gait.

Amblyctonidæ (am-blik-ton′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblyctonus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil carnivorous mammals, of the Eocene age, belonging to the suborder *Creodonta*, typified by the genus *Amblyctonus*, having the last upper molar longitudinal, the lower molars with little-developed inner tubercle, and the last of these carnassial.

Amblyctonus (am-blik′tō-nus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt (toothed), + *κτείνειν*, kill, slay.] The typical genus of *Amblyctonidæ*, established by Cope in 1875 upon remains from the New Mexican Eocene (Wahsatch beds). *A. sinosus* was a large stout carnivore, of about the size of a jaguar.

Amblodon (am′blō-don), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of sciænoid fishes: synonymous with *Haplodinotus* (which see).

Amblonyx (am-blon′iks), *n.* [NL.; more correctly **amblyonyx*; < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *ὄνυξ*, a nail: see *onyx*.] A genus of gigantic animals, named by Hitchcock in 1858, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley.

Amploplites (am-blop-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, dull, blunt, + *ὁπλίτης*, heavy-armed: see *hoplite*.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, having villiform pterygoid teeth and numerous anal spines. *A. rupestris* is a species called rock-bass, resembling the black-bass, but having the dorsal and anal fins more developed and the body shorter and deeper. Also written *Amblyoplites*. See cut under *rock-bass*.

amblosis (am-blō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλωσις*, abortion, < *ἀμβλόειν* (in comp.), *ἀμβλίσκειν*, cause abortion, < *ἀμβλύς*, dull, blunt, weak.] Miscarriage; abortion.

amblotic (am-blot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμβλωτικός*, fit to produce abortion, < *ἄμβλωσις*, abortion: see *amblosis*.] I. *a.* Having the power to cause abortion.

II. *n.* In *med.*, anything causing or designed to cause abortion; an abortifacient.

amblyaphia (am-bli-ā′fi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, dull, + *ἁφή*, touching, touch, < *ἅπτειν*, fasten, mid. *ἅπτεσθαι*, touch.] In *pathol.*, dullness of the sense of touch; insensibility of the skin; physical apathy.

Amblycephalus (am-bli-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. In *herpet.*, the bluntheads, a genus of colubriform serpents founded by Kuhl in 1827, considered by some an aberrant form of *Dipsadidæ*. *A. boa* inhabits Java, Borneo, and neighboring islands. Also written *Amblicephalus*.



Tiger-beetle (*Amblychila cylindriformis*), slightly magnified.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of homopterous hemipterous insects, family *Tettigoniidæ*: a name synonymous with *Euacanthus*. *A. interruptus*, a kind of hop-frog or froth-fly, injures hops.

Amblychila (am-bli-kī′lą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, obtuse, + *χείλος*, lip.] A genus of *Cicindelidæ*, or tiger-beetles, peculiar to North America. Its distinguishing characters are its small eyes, separate posterior coxæ, and the widely inflexed margin of the wing-covers. A single species represents this genus, *A. cylindriformis* (Say), which, from its large size, nearly cylindrical form, and somber dark-brown color, is the most striking member of its family. It occurs in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. It is nocturnal, hiding during the day in deep holes, generally on sloping ground, and is known to feed on locusts. Also spelled *Amblycheila*. *Say*, 1834.

Amblycorypha (am-bli-kor′i-fą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *κορυφή*, head, top: see *corypheus*.] A genus of katydids, of the family *Locustidæ*, having oblong elytra and a curved ovipositor. There are several United States species, as *A. rotundifolia*, *A. oblongifolia*, *A. caudata*, etc.

amblygon (am′bli-gon), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμβλυγώνιος*, obtuse-angled, < *ἀμβλύς*, dull, obtuse, + *γωνία*, angle.] I. *a.* Obtuse-angled; amblygonal. Also spelled *ambligon*.

The Buildings *Ambligon*
May more receive than Mansions Oxygon,
(Because th' acute and the rect-Angles too
Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doe).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas (1621), p. 290.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, an obtuse-angled triangle; a triangle having one angle greater than ninety degrees.

amblygonal (am-blig′ō-nal), *a.* [< *amblygon* + *-al*.] Obtuse-angled; having the form of an amblygon.

amblygonite (am-blig′ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμβλυγώνιος*, obtuse-angled (see *amblygon*), + *-ite*².] A mineral, generally massive, rarely in triclinic crystals. It is a phosphate of aluminium and lithium containing fluorin, and in color is greenish-white, yellowish-white, or of other light shade. It is found in Europe at Chursdorf, near Penig, Saxony, in the United States at Hebron, Maine, and elsewhere.

amblyocarpous (am″bli-ō-kär′pus), *a.* [< NL. *amblyocarpus*, < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dulled, faint, weak, + *καρπός*, fruit: see *carpel*.] In *bot.*, having the seeds entirely or mostly abortive: applied to fruit.

amblyopia (am-bli-ō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλωπία*, dim-sightedness, < *ἀμβλωπός*, dim-sighted, < *ἀμβλύς*, dull, dim, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye, sight. Cf. *Amblyopsis*.] In *pathol.*, dullness or obscurity of vision, without any apparent defect of the organs of sight; partial blindness, in distinction from amaurosis. Amblyopia ex anopsia, amblyopia arising from not using the eyes.

amblyopic (am-bli-op′ik), *a.* [< *amblyopia* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to amblyopia; afflicted with amblyopia.

Amblyopidæ (am-bli-op′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Amblyopsis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Amblyopsidæ*.

Amblyopina (am″bli-ō-pī′ną), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblyopus* + *-ina*.] The second group of *Gobiidæ* in Günther's system of classification: equivalent to the subfamily *Amblyopinæ*.

Amblyopinæ (am″bli-ō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblyopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Amblyopus*. They have the two dorsal fins united in one, and 11 abdominal and 17 caudal vertebræ.

Amblyoplites (am-bli-op-lī′tēz), *n.* The more correct form of *Amploplites* (which see).

amblyopsid (am-bli-op′sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amblyopsidæ*.

Amblyopsidæ (am-bli-op′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblyopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of haplomous

fishes in which the margin of the upper jaw is entirely formed by the premaxillaries, which are scarcely protractile, and in which the anus is jugular. Five species are known, generally arranged in three genera, from the fresh waters of the United States, the largest and best-known being the blind-fish of the Mammoth and other caves. See *Amblyopsis*. Also called *Amblyopidæ*.

Amblyopsis (am-bli-op'sis), *n.* [NL. (J. E. De Kay, 1842), < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, dull, faint, dim, + *ὄψις*, countenance, sight, related to *ὤψ*, eye: see *optic*. Cf. *amblyopia*.] 1. A genus of fishes repre-



Blind-fish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*).

sented by the blind-fish (*A. spelæus*) of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and typical of the family *Amblyopsidæ*.—2. A genus of crustaceans.

amblyopsoid (am-bli-op'soid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Amblyopsis* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Amblyopsidæ*.

II. *n.* An amblyopsid.

Amblyopus (am-bli-ō'pus), *n.* [NL. (Valenciennes, 1837), < Gr. *ἀμβλωπός*, dim-sighted: see *amblyopia*.] 1. A genus of fishes, of the family *Gobiidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Amblyopinæ*.—2. A genus of orthopterous insects. *Saussure*, 1878.

amblyopy (am'bli-ō-pi), *n.* Same as *amblyopia*.

Amblypoda (am-blip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dull, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A suborder of Eocene mammals belonging to the *Subungulata*, or many-toed hoofed quadrupeds, of elephantine proportions and structure of the limbs. The fore and hind feet were 5-toed. The skull had a remarkably small brain-case, enormous flaring processes in three pairs, 6 incisors below, 6 or none above, and a pair of huge upper canines, projecting alongside a flange-like plate of the lower jaw. The molars were 6–7 in number on each side, above and below. Among the various genera composing this group are *Uintatherium*, *Dinoceras*, *Tinoceras*, *Loxolophodon*, etc. The term *Dinocerata* is nearly synonymous. These huge mammals were extinct before the Miocene era, and their fossil remains have been found mostly in the Eocene beds of North America.

Amblypodia (am-bli-pō'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dull, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*, + *-ia*.] A genus of lycænid butterflies.

Amblypterus (am-blip'tē-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, dull, blunt, + *πτερόν*, wing (> *πτέρυξ*, wing, fin), = E. *feather*.] 1. A genus of ganoid fishes with heterocercal tail. The species, found only in a fossil state, are characteristic of the Permian formation. *Agassiz*, 1833.—2. A genus of birds, founded by Gould in 1837, but preoccupied in ichthyology by the preceding genus, and therefore not in use. It was based upon a remarkable South American goatsucker, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, now known as *Eleothreptus anomalus*.

Amblyrhynchus (am-bli-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] 1. A genus of iguanid lizards characteristic of the Galapagos islands: so called from the very blunt snout. There is one remarkable species, of marine habit, *A. cristatus*, which has a compressed tail and partially webbed toes. It attains a length of 3 feet and a weight of 20 pounds.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of South American *Icteridæ*, or blackbirds. [Not in use.] (*b*) A genus of phalaropes. *Thomas Nuttall*, 1834. [Not in use.]

Amblysomus (am-bli-sō'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dull, dim, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of gold-moles or Cape moles of southern Africa, of the family *Chrysochlorididæ*, distinguished from *Chrysochloris* by having only 2 molars in each jaw instead of 3. *Chalcochloris* of Mivart is a synonym more frequently used.

Amblystoma (am-blis'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dull, + *στόμα*, mouth.] An extensive genus of urodele or tailed batrachians, notable for the transformations which they undergo; the type of the family *Amblystomidæ*. In their undeveloped state they represent the formerly recognized genus *Siredon*, and some species are known as *axolotls*. They belong to the salamandrine series of the *Urodela*, and are related to the newts, efts, salamanders, etc. The original form of the word was *Ambystoma*. See cut under *axolotl*.

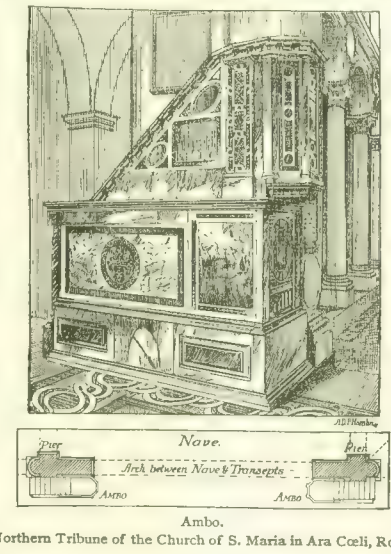
The axolotl is the larval state of *Amblystoma;* but it sometimes remains in that state throughout life, and is at the same time most prolific, while those which must be supposed to have attained a higher form are utterly sterile, the sexual organs becoming apparently atrophied.
Packe, Zool. Class., p. 193.

amblystome (am'bli-stōm), *n.* Same as *amblystomid*.

amblystomid (am-blis'tō-mid), *n.* An amphibian of the family *Amblystomidæ*.

Amblystomidæ (am-blis-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblystoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphibians of which *Amblystoma* is the typical genus. They are salamanders with the palatines not prolonged over the parasphenoid and bearing teeth behind, parasphenoid toothless, vertebræ opisthocœlian, and a peculiar arrangement of the hyoid apparatus. Most of the species are North American.

ambo (am'bō), *n.*; pl. *ambos* or *ambones* (am'bōz, am-bō'nēz). [< ML. *ambo*, < Gr. *ἄμβων*, any slight elevation, a boss, stage, pulpit: see *ambe*.] 1. In early Christian churches and basilicas, a raised desk or pulpit from which certain parts of the service were read or chanted



Ambo.
Northern Tribune of the Church of S. Maria in Ara Cœli, Rome.

and sermons were preached. It was often an oblong inclosure with steps at both ends, and was generally richly decorated. It was very common to place two ambos in a church, from one of which was read the gospel, and from the other the epistle. A tall ornamented pillar for holding the paschal candle is sometimes associated with the ambo.

From these walls projected *ambones*, or pulpits with desks, also of marble, ascended by steps.
Encyc. Brit., III. 415.

2. In *anat.*, a circumferential fibrocartilage; a fibrocartilaginous ring surrounding an articular cavity, as the glenoid fossa of the scapula and the cotyloid fossa of the innominate bone. Also written *ambon*.

ambodexter† (am-bō-deks'tėr), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ambidexter*.

ambolic (am-bol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. **ἀμβολικός*, contr. from *ἀναβολικός*, taken in lit. sense < *ἀναβολή* (poet. *ἀμβολή*), that which is thrown up or around: see *anabole*.] Having the power of producing abortion; abortifacient.

ambon (am'bon), *n.* See *ambo*.

ambosexous (am-bō-sek'sus), *a.* [< L. *ambo*, both, + *sexus*, sex.] Having both sexes; bisexual; hermaphrodite. [Rare or obsolete.]

Amboyna wood. See *Kiabooca-wood*.

Amboynese (am-boi-nēs' or -nēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< *Amboyna* + *-ese*.] A native or the natives of Amboyna, the most important of the Moluccas or Spice Islands.

ambreada (am-brē-ā'dä), *n.* [= F. *ambréade*, < Pg. *ambreada*, fictitious amber, prop. fem. pp. of *ambrear*, perfume with amber, < *ambre*, usually *ambar*, amber: see *amber*2.] A kind of artificial amber manufactured for the trade with Africa.

ambreic (am-brē'ik), *a.* [< *ambrein* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, formed by digesting ambrein in nitric acid: as, *ambreic* acid.

ambrein (am'brē-in), *n.* [< F. *ambréine*, < *ambre*, amber: see *amber*2 and *-in*2.] A peculiar fatty substance obtained from ambergris by digesting it in hot alcohol. It is crystalline, is of a brilliant white color, and has an agreeable odor.

ambrette (am-bret'), *n.* [F., dim. of *ambre*, amber.] 1. See *amber-seed*.—2. A kind of pear with an odor of ambergris or musk. *N. E. D.*

ambrite (am'brīt), *n.* [= G. *ambrit;* < NL. *ambra*, E. *amber*2, + *-ite*2.] A fossil resin occurring in large masses in Auckland, New Zealand, and identical with the resin of the *Dammara australis*, a pine now growing abundantly there.

ambrology (am-brol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *ambra*, amber, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The natural history of amber. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

ambrose† (am'brōz), *n.* [< ME. *ambrose*, in def. 2 (OF. *ambroise*, F. *ambroisie*, sometimes *ambrosie*), < L. *ambrosia*, ambrosia, also the name of several plants: see *ambrosia*.] 1. Ambrosia. [Rare.]

At first, *ambrose* itself was not sweeter.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., iii. 2.

2. An early English name of the Jerusalem oak, *Chenopodium Botrys*, and also of the wood-sage, ★*Teucrium Scorodonia*.

ambrosia (am-brō'zi-ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀμβροσία*, the food of the gods, conferring immortality, fem. of adj. *ἀμβρόσιος*, a lengthened form of *ἄμβροτος*, also *ἄβροτος*, immortal, < *ἀ-* priv. + **μροτός*, *βροτός*, older form *μορτός*, mortal, akin to L. *mor*(*t-*)*s*, death (L. *im-mort-al-is* = Gr. *ἀ-μβροτ-ος*), and *mori*, die: see *mortal*. Cf. Skt. *amrita*, immortal, also the drink of the gods (see *amrita*), = Gr. *ἄμβροτος*.] 1. In *Gr. legend*, a celestial substance, capable of imparting immortality, commonly represented as the food of the gods, but sometimes as their drink, and also as a richly perfumed unguent; hence, in literature, anything comparable in character to either of these conceptions.

His dewy locks distill'd *ambrosia*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 57.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of widely distributed coarse annual weeds, type of the family *Ambrosiaceæ*, chiefly American, and generally known as *ragweed*. *A. artemisiæfolia* is also called *Roman wormwood* or *hogweed*.

ambrosiac (am-brō'zi-ak), *a.* [< L. *ambrosiacus*, < *ambrosia:* see *ambrosia*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of ambrosia; perfumed; sweet-smelling: as, "*ambrosiac* odours," *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3 (song).

Shrill strain'd arts-men, whose *ambrosiac* quills,
Whiles they desert's encomions sweet rehearse,
The world with wonder and amazement fills.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

ambrosiaceous (am-brō-zi-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Ambrosia* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the family *Ambrosiaceæ*.

ambrosial (am-brō'ziąl), *a.* [< *ambrosia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ambrosia; partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; anointed or fragrant with ambrosia; hence, delighting the taste or smell; delicious; fragrant; sweet-smelling: as, *ambrosial* dews.

As the sunset
Threw the long shadows of trees o'er the broad *ambrosial* meadows. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

Sweet after showers, *ambrosial* air.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvi.

Thou too . . . mayest become a Political Power: and with the shakings of thy horse-hair wig, shake principalities and dynasties, like a very Jove with his *ambrosial* curls. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 1.

ambrosially (am-brō'ziąl-i), *adv.* In an ambrosial manner; with an ambrosial odor.

A fruit of pure Hesperian gold,
That smelt *ambrosially*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

ambrosian[1]† (am-brō'ziąn), *a.* [< *ambrosia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to ambrosia; fragrant; ambrosial. *B. Jonson.*

Most *ambrosian*-lipped creature.
★ *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 2.

Ambrosian[2] (am-brō'ziąn), *a.* [< LL. *Ambrosianus*, < *Ambrosius*, Ambrose, < Gr. *ἀμβρόσιος*, immortal, divine: see *ambrosia*.] Of, pertaining to, or instituted by St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan in the fourth century.—**Ambrosian chant**, a mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose in the cathedral church at Milan about 384. Little is certainly known of its nature.—**Ambrosian Library**, a famous library and collection of antiquities at Milan, founded by Cardinal Borromeo in 1609.—**Ambrosian office or ritual**, a formula of worship named from St. Ambrose, and long used in the church of Milan in place of the Roman mass.

ambrosino (am-brō-zē'nō), *n.* [It., from the figure of St. Ambrose on the coin: see above.] A



Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Ambrosino of Milan, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

silver coin, weighing about 45 grains, issued by the republic of Milan A. D. 1250–1310, and bearing the effigy of Ambrose, the patron saint of the city. The name was also applied to a rare Milanese gold coin of the same period.

ambrotype (am'brō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμβροτος* (see *ambrosia*), immortal, + *τύπος*, impression: see *type*.] In *photog.*, a picture made by applying

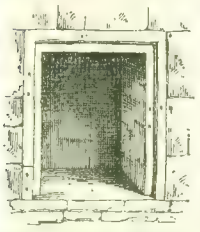
a dark backing to the face of a thin negative on glass. The negative, as seen from behind, thus appears as a positive against the backing, the lights being formed by the opaque portions, and the shadows by the backing seen through the more or less transparent portions.

ambry (am′bri), *n.*; pl. *ambries* (-briz). [In actual modern speech only in north. E. dial. *aumry*, otherwise only a historical word, spelled prop. *ambry*, but archaistically in various forms of the earlier *ambery*, as *ambrey*, *aumbry*, *aumbrie* (with excrescent *b* as in *number*, *slumber*), earlier *amrie*, *aumrye*, *aumrie*, *aumery*, *awmery*, *almery*, *almary*, *almarie*, also *armorie*, < ME. *amerie*, *almarie*, also *armarie*, < OF. *almarie*, *armarie*, later *almaire*, *aumaire*, *aumoire*, *armaire*, *armoire* = Pr. *armari* = Sp. *armario* = Pg. *almario* (> Hind. *almārī*, > Anglo-Ind. *almirah*, q. v.) = It. *armario*, *armadio* = G. *almer* = Bohem. *armara*, *almara* = Pol. *almaryja*, *olmaryja* = Serv. *ormar*, *orman* = Sloven. *almara*, *ormar*, *omara*, < L. *armarium* (ML. also corruptly *almarium*), a closet, chest, or safe for food, clothing, money, implements, tools, etc., < *arma*, implements, tools, arms: see *arm*[2], *arms*, and cf. *armory*[1]. Through the form *almery* the word was confused with *almonry*, a place for distributing alms, and is sometimes found in that sense.] **1.** A place for keeping things; a storehouse, storeroom, closet, pantry, cupboard, press, safe, locker, chest. Specifically—(*a*) A place for keeping victuals; a pantry, cupboard, or meat-safe.

Hir. Will not any fool take me for a wise man now, seeing me draw out of the pit of my treasury this little god with his belly full of gold?

Spun. And this, full of the same meat, out of my *ambry*! *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

(*b*) In ancient churches, a niche or recess, fitted with a door, in the wall near the altar, in which the sacred utensils were deposited. In the larger churches and cathedrals ambries were very numerous, were used for various purposes, and were sometimes large enough to be what we should now call closets, the doors and other parts that were seen being usually richly carved. Ambries are still used in Roman Catholic churches as depositories for the consecrated oils. They are sometimes made portable, in the form of a chest or cupboard, which is hung near the altar.



Ambry, Romsey Church, Hampshire, England.

(*c*) A place for keeping books; a library.—**2.** Same as *almonry*. [Erroneous use: see etym.]

ambs-acet, *n.* See *ambes-ace*.

ambulacra, *n.* Plural of *ambulacrum*.

ambulacral (am-bū-lā′kral), *a.* [< *ambulacrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an ambulacrum, or to the ambulacra, of an echinoderm.—**Ambulacral face, ambulacral aspect**, that surface of an echinoderm which bears the ambulacra; corresponding in a starfish to the *oral aspect*, that upon which the creature creeps.—**Ambulacral groove**, a furrow which marks the course of an ambulacrum.

[In a starfish] a deep furrow, the *ambulacral groove*, occupies the middle of the oral surface of each ray, and is nearly filled by contractile sucker-like pedicels, . . . apparently arranged in four longitudinal series.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 475.

Ambulacral metameres, the divisions of the body of an echinoderm as marked or determined by the ambulacral system, as the five fingers or rays of a starfish. See extract under *ambulacral vessels* and cut under *Astrophyton*.—**Ambulacral nerve**, a nerve which is in relation with the ambulacra.

When the suckers of an ambulacrum [of a starfish] are . . . cut away, a longitudinal ridge is seen to lie at the bottom of the groove between their bases. This ridge is the *ambulacral nerve*. Followed to the apex of the ray, it ends upon the eye and its tentacle; in the opposite direction, it reaches the oral disk.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 478.

Ambulacral neural canal, a tube of which the ambulacral nerve forms the outer wall.—**Ambulacral ossicle**, one of a double row of small hard pieces which come together in the ambulacral groove, extending from its sides to its middle line. Also called *vertebral ossicle*. See cut under *Asteriidæ*.—**Ambulacral plate**, one of those coronal plates of a sea-urchin which are perforated to form part of an ambulacrum. See cut under *ambulacrum*.

In the ordinary Echinus or sea-urchin . . . of these plates there are twenty principal longitudinal series, constituting the great mass of the corona; and ten single plates, which form a ring around its aboral or apical margin. The twenty series of longitudinal plates are disposed in ten double series—five ambulacral and five interambulacral. . . . Each *ambulacral plate* is subdivided by a greater or less number of sutures . . . into a corresponding number of minor plates, . . . called pore plates.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 486.

Ambulacral sac, in echinoderms, that portion of the vasoperitoneal sac of the embryo which lays the foundation for the whole system of the ambulacral vessels. See *vasoperitoneal* and *Holothuroidea*.—**Ambulacral system**, the water-vascular system (which see, under *water-vascular*) of echinoderms.—**Ambulacral vesicle**, a sac situated upon the aboral face of an ambulacral ossicle.—**Ambulacral vessels**, the water-vascular channels of the ambulacra. See cut under *Echinoidea*.

Another marked peculiarity of the Echinoderm type is the general, if not universal, presence of a system of *ambulacral vessels*, consisting of a circular canal around the mouth, whence canals usually arise and follow the middle line of each of the ambulacral metameres.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 54.

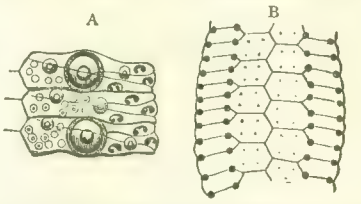
Circumoral ambulacral vessel, that into which a radial canal of the ambulacral system of vessels opens at its oral end.—**Radial ambulacral vessels**, those which radiate from the central or circular vessel which surrounds the gullet.

Ambulacraria (am″bū-lak-rā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *ambulacrum* + *-aria*.] **1.** A branch or subkingdom of animals, constituted by the *Echinodermata* and *Enteropneusta*, and divided into *Radiata* and *Bilateralia*, the latter represented by the genus *Balanoglossus* alone. *Metschnikoff.* —**2**†. [*l. c.*] The coronal ambulacra of sea-urchins.

Ambulacrata (am″bū-lak-rā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ambulacratus*, < *ambulacrum*.] A term applied by E. R. Lankester to a branch of echinoderms consisting of the *Holothuroidea*, *Echinoidea*, and *Asteroidea*, or sea-cucumbers, sea-urchins, and starfishes, as collectively distinguished from the crinoids or *Tentaculata* (which see).

ambulacriform (am-bū-lak′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ambulacrum* + *forma*, form.] Possessing the form or appearance of an ambulacrum.

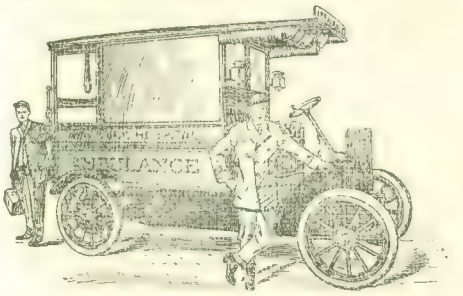
ambulacrum (am-bū-lā′krum), *n.*; pl. *ambulacra* (-krä). [NL. use of L. *ambulacrum*, a walk, alley, < *ambulare*: see *ambulate*.] In *zoöl.*, a row, series, or other set of perforations in the shell of an echinoderm, as a sea-urchin or starfish, through which are protruded and withdrawn the tube-feet or pedicels. Each such row or set of holes usually forms a narrow grooved line from base to apex of a sea-urchin, and from the center to the end of each ray of a starfish, along the oral aspect of the body. Each set or radiating series of perforations is an ambulacrum, the several rows together being the ambulacra. The usual definition of ambulacra as the perforated spaces through which the tube-feet are protruded leaves a doubt whether an ambulacrum is not one such perforated space. Ambulacra is sometimes used for the tube-feet themselves, collectively; in which case it properly signifies several sets or series of tube-feet, not several tube-feet of any single row or series.



A, three ambulacral plates of *Echinus sphæra*, showing sutures of the pore-plates of which each ambulacral plate is composed. B, a portion of the extent of the petaloid ambulacrum of a clypeastroid.

The *ambulacra* present important variations in the three divisions of the Echinidea. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 489.

★**ambulance** (am′bū-lans), *n.* [< F. *ambulance* (formerly *hôpital ambulant*, walking hospital), < *ambulant*, walking, shifting: see *ambulant*.] **1.** A hospital establishment which accompanies an army in its movements in the field for the purpose of providing speedy assistance to soldiers wounded in battle.—**2.** A two- or four-wheeled vehicle constructed for conveying sick or wounded persons. Ambulance-wagons are made to run very easily, and are designed to carry one or two tiers of stretchers. Some forms are fitted with water-tank, medicine-chest, operating-table, and other conveniences. City hospital ambulances are light four-wheeled vehicles, furnished with one or two beds, surgical appliances, restoratives, etc.—**Ambulance-cot**, a folding cot designed to be carried in an ambulance and to be used as a bed in a hospital.—**Ambulance-stretcher**, a stretcher provided with casters and made to fit into an ambulance.



Hospital Ambulance.

ambulant (am′bū-lant), *a.* [= F. *ambulant*, < L. *ambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk, go about: see *ambulate*.] **1.** Walking; moving from place to place; shifting.

Sold it for 400 francs to an *ambulant* picture dealer.
The American, VI. 250.

Ambulant tobacconists crying their goods.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 259.

2. In *her.*, walking: said of a beast used as a bearing.—**3.** In *pathol.*, shifting about from place to place; ambulatory: as, *ambulant* edema.

ambulate (am′bū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ambulated*, ppr. *ambulating*. [< L. *ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk, go about, perhaps for **ambibulare*, < **ambibulus*, < *ambi-*, about (see *ambi-*), + **-bulus*, perhaps connected with *bitere*, *betere*, go: see *arbiter*. The older E. form is *amble*, q. v.] To walk or move about, or from place to place.

Now Morpheus . . .
Amused with dreams man's *ambulating* soul.
Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar).

ambulation (am-bū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *ambulatio(n-)*, < *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] The act of ambulating or walking about.

ambulative (am′bū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *ambulate* + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to walk or advance; walking. [Rare.]

ambulator (am′bū-lā-tọr), *n.* [L., a walker, lounger, peddler, < *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] **1.** One who walks about.—**2.** An odometer (which see).—**3.** A name sometimes given to the original form of the velocipede. See *velocipede*.

Ambulatores (am″bū-lā-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *ambulator*: see *ambulator*.] **1.** In Sundevall's classification of birds, a group of corvine birds. Also called *Corviformes* and *Coliomorphæ*.—**2**†. Illiger's name (1811) of a group of birds inexactly equivalent to *Insessores*, or to the Linnean *Passeres*.

ambulatorial (am″bū-lā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *ambulatorius* + *-al*.] Ambulatory.

★**ambulatory** (am′bū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ambulatorius*, < *ambulator*: see *ambulator*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power or faculty of walking; formed or adapted for walking: as, an *ambulatory* animal. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, gressorial: opposed to *saltatory*, *saltatorial*, or leaping, and applied to the feet or gait of certain birds or to the birds themselves; most frequently to the mode of progression by moving the feet one after the other, instead of both together. As applied to the structure of the feet, *ambulatory* is sometimes opposed to *scansorial*, that is, to the zygodactyl modification of the feet. (*b*) In crustaceans, insects, etc., performing the office of locomotion: applied to those legs or feet of an animal by means of which it walks, as distinguished from those limbs which are modified, as swimmerets, chelipeds, or maxillipeds. See cut under *endopodite*.

2. Pertaining to a walk; happening or obtained during a walk. [Rare.]

The princes of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Wotton.*

3. Accustomed to move from place to place; not stationary: as, an *ambulatory* court.

The priesthood . . . before was very *ambulatory*, and dispersed into all families. *Jer. Taylor.*

He had been, I imagine, an *ambulatory* quack doctor, for there was no town in England, nor any country in Europe, of which he could not give a very particular account. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 37.

4. In *law*, not fixed; capable of being altered: as, a will is *ambulatory* until the death of the testator; the return of a sheriff is *ambulatory* until it is filed.—**5.** In *med.*: (*a*) Shifting; ambulant: applied to certain morbid affections when they skip or shift from one place to another. (*b*) Permitting the patient to be about: applied to typhoid fever when it does not compel the patient to take to his bed.

II. *n.*; pl. *ambulatories* (-riz). Any part of a building intended for walking, as the aisles of a church, particularly those surrounding the choir and apse, or the cloisters of a monastery; any portico or corridor.

The inscription upon Wilson's gravestone in the eastern *ambulatory* of the little cloisters of Westminster Abbey is now very much effaced. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 455.

A broad *ambulatory* extends round the south and east ends of the church. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 230.

ambule† (am′būl), *v. i.* [< L. *ambulare*: see *amble* and *ambulate*.] To move from place to place.

ambulomancy (am′bū-lō-man″si), *n.* [< L. *ambulare*, walk (see *ambulate*), + Gr. *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by walking. [Rare.]

amburbial (am-bėr′bi-al), *a.* [< L. *amburbialis*, only in *amburbiales hostiæ*, the victims for certain sacrifices, which were led around the city of Rome, < *amb-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*),

+ *urbs*, city: see *urban*.] Encompassing or surrounding a city. [Rare.]

ambury (am′be̤-ri), *n.* Same as *anbury*.

ambuscade (am-bus-kād′), *n.* [Formerly also *imbuscade* (and, after Sp. or It., *ambuscado, emboscata, imboscata*), < F. *embuscade*, < It. *imboscata* = Sp. Pg. *emboscada* = OF. *embuchee*, < ML. **imboscata*, an ambush, prop. pp. fem. of *imboscare*, set in ambush: see *ambush, v.*] **1.** A lying in wait and concealment for the purpose of attacking by surprise; an ambush.

To draw you into the palpable *ambuscade* of his ready-made joke.
Sheridan, quot. by Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 317.

Till the great plover's human whistle amazed
Her heart, and glancing round the waste she fear'd
In every wavering brake an *ambuscade*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A secret station in which troops lie concealed with a view to attacking suddenly and by surprise; an ambush.—**3.** A body of troops lying in ambush.

ambuscade (am-bus-kād′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ambuscaded*, ppr. *ambuscading*. [< *ambuscade, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To attack from a concealed position.

II. *intrans.* To lie in ambush: as, "*ambuscading* ways," *Carlyle*, Sart. Resart., ii. 4.

ambuscado (am-bus-kā′dō), *n.* [See *ambuscade, n.*] An ambuscade.

They were adroit in executing a thousand stratagems, *ambuscadoes*, and evolutions. *Irving*, Granada, p. 446.

ambuscado† (am-bus-kā′dō), *v. t.* [< *ambuscado, n.*] To post in ambush. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ambush (am′bůsh), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *embush*, < ME. *embusshen, enbusshen, enbuschen, enbussen* (also *abuschen, abussen*, and by aphæresis *busse*, early mod. E. *bush*), < OF. *enbuscher, embuscher, embuissier*, later *embûcher* (mod. F. *embusquer*, after Sp. or It.) = Sp. Pg. *emboscar* = It. *imboscare*, < ML. *emboscare*, prop. *imboscare*, set in ambush, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *boscus*, wood, bush: see *bush*[1], and cf. *ambuscade*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To post or place in concealment for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

The subtil Turk, having *ambushed* a thousand horse, . . . charged the Persians. *Sir T. Herbert*, Trav., p. 281.

It seemed as if his placid old face were only a mask behind which a merry Cupid had *ambushed* himself, peeping out all the while. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 85.

2. To ambuscade; waylay; attack unexpectedly and from a hidden position.

The Tekké warriors outside, however, got notice of the intended visit, and *ambushed* their Kuchan invaders so successfully that not a man escaped, sixty being killed and forty made prisoners. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise. [Rare.]

The . . . snake that *ambush'd* for his prey.
John Trumbull, tr. of Georgics, iv.

ambush (am′bůsh), *n.* [< late ME. *ambushe, enbusshe*, < OF. *embusche, embosche*, F. *embûche*; from the verb.] **1.** The act or state of lying concealed for the purpose of attacking by surprise; a lying in wait; the act of attacking unexpectedly from a concealed position.

Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault, or siege,
Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 344.

An *ambush* is neither an "attack" nor a "surprise," in military language; it is something more sudden and unexpected than either. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., p. 42.

2. A secret or concealed station where troops lie in wait to attack unawares.

The enemy, intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned away at an easy pace.
Sir J. Hayward.

3. The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise. [Rare.]

And the *ambush* arose quickly out of their place.
Josh. viii. 19.

ambushment (am′bůsh-ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *embushment* and *imbushment*, < ME. *embusshement, enbussement*, < OF. *embuschement* (F. *embûchement*), < ML. *imboscamentum*, < *imboscare*, > OF. *embuscher*, set in ambush: see *ambush* and *-ment*.] An ambush, in any of its senses; the act or method of forming an ambush.

But Jeroboam caused an *ambushment* to come about behind them. 2 Chron. xiii. 13.

For his opponents then to skulk, to lay *ambushments*, to keep a narrow bridge of licencing where the challenger should passe, though it be valour anough in souldiership, is but weaknes and cowardise in the wars of Truth.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 52.

In *ambushment* lie
Until I come or send for you myself.
Greene, Alphonsus, ii.

A wolf is a beast that is apt to hover about in Indian *ambushment*, craving the offals of the deer the savages kill. *Cooper*, Last of the Mohicans, v.

ambustion† (am-bus′tiọn), *n.* [< L. *ambustio(n-)*, a burn, < *amburere*, pp. *ambustus*, burn, consume, lit. burn around, scorch, < *amb-, ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *urere*, burn: see *adure*. Cf. *combustion*.] A burn or scald. *Cockeram.*

ameba, amebean, etc. See *amœba*, etc.

ameer, amir (a-mēr′), *n.* [Also written, as a historical Saracen title, *emir*, q. v.; Pers. Hind. *amīr*, < Ar. *amīr*, a commander, ruler, chief, nobleman, prince, < *amara* = Chal. *amar* = Heb. *āmar*, tell, order, command. The same word occurs in *amiral*, now *admiral*, q. v.] A prince, lord, or nobleman; a chief, governor, or one having command; specifically, the title of the dominant ruler of Afghanistan.

ameership, amirship (a-mēr′ship), *n.* [< *ameer* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of ameer.

The faithful ally of England, owing his *amirship* to her armies. *The American*, IV. 277.

Ameiva (a-mī′vă), *n.* [NL., from a native name.] A genus of small, inoffensive lizards, the type of the family *Ameividæ*, order *Lacertilia*. They are rather pretty animals, with a long whip-like tail, and peculiarly elongated toes on the hind feet. The tail is covered with a series of scales arranged in rings, the ventral shields are broad and smooth, the teeth are trilobate and compressed, and the feet are 5-toed. The general color is dark olive speckled with black on the nape of the neck; on the sides are rows or bands of white spots edged with black. There are many species, occurring from Patagonia to California and Pennsylvania. The abundant *A. dorsalis* of Jamaica is a characteristic example.

Ameividæ (a-mī′vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ameiva* + *-idæ*.] A family of lizards, of the division *Fissilinguia* of the order *Lacertilia*, named from the genus *Ameiva*, peculiar to America. The old name *Teidæ*, or *Teiidæ*, is an inexact synonym. The principal genera are *Teius, Ameiva*, and *Crocodilurus*. The teguexin monitor, *Teius teguexin*, is a characteristic and well-known species.

amel† (am′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ammel, ammell* (rarely *esmayle*, after MF.), < ME. *amell, amelle, amall, aumayl*, < AF. **amal, *amail*, OF. *esmal, esmail*, later *email*, mod. F. *émail* = Pr. *esmaut, esmalt* = Sp. Pg. *esmalte* = It. *smalto*, < ML. *smaltum*, enamel, prob. < Teut. **smalt*, anything melted, OHG. MHG. *smalz*, G. *schmalz* = OD. *smalt*, melted grease or butter, < Teut. **smeltan*, OHG. *smelzan*, MHG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen* = AS. **smeltan* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte*, melt, dissolve: see *smelt*[1]. In mod. use only in comp. *enamel*, q. v.] Enamel (which see).

Heav'ns richest diamonds, set on *ammel* white.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, x.

Gardens of delight
Whose *ammell* beds perfume the skie.
W. Lisle, tr. of Du Bartas, i. 34. (*N. E. D.*)

amel† (am′el), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *ammele, ammell*, < ME. *amelen, amilen*; from the noun.] To enamel.

I *ammell* as a goldesmythe dothe his worke.
Palsgrave, p. 425. (*N. E. D.*)

amel-corn (am′el-kôrn), *n.* [Formerly also *amell-corn, amil-corn*; < G. *amelkorn* (or D. *amelkoren*), < MHG. *amel, amer*, OHG. *amar*, amelcorn (later associated, as in G. *amelmehl*, D. *ameldonk*, starch, with L. *amylum*, starch: see *amyl*[1]), + *korn* = D. *koren* = E. *corn*[1].] The seeds of a grass, *Triticum dicoccum*, resembling spelt, but bearing only two grains in the head, cultivated in Switzerland for the manufacture of starch.

ameled† (am′eld), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *ammeled, ammelled*, < ME. *ameled, amiled*: pp. of *amel, v.*] Enameled.

Achilles' arms, enlightened all with stars,
And richly *amell'd*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 123.

amelet†, *n.* [< OF. *amélette*, mod. *omelette*: see *omelet*.] A former spelling of *omelet*.

ameli, *n.* Plural of *amelus*.

amelia (a-mel′i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, absence of limbs. See *amelus*.

ameliorable (a̤-mē′lyo̤-ra̤-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **ameliorabilis*, < *ameliorare*: see *ameliorate*.] Capable of being ameliorated.

ameliorate (a̤-mē′lyo̤-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ameliorated*, ppr. *ameliorating*. [< ML. *amelioratus*, pp. of *ameliorare* (> OF. *ameillorer*, F. *améliorer* = Pr. *amilorar* = It. *ammigliorare*), become better, improve, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *meliorare*, make better, meliorate: see *meliorate*.] **I.** *trans.* To make better, or more tolerable, satisfactory, prosperous, etc.; improve; meliorate.

In every human being there is a wish to *ameliorate* his own condition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Let it be sufficient that you have in some slight degree *ameliorated* mankind, and do not think that amelioration a matter of small importance.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 266.

=Syn. *Amend, Improve, Better*, etc. See *amend*.

II. *intrans.* To grow better; meliorate.

[Man] may have been temporarily driven out of the country [southern England] by the returning cold periods, but would find his way back as the climate *ameliorated*.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, p. 45.

★**amelioration** (a̤-mē-lyo̤-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *amelioration*; from the verb.] **1.** The act of ameliorating, or the state of being ameliorated; a making or becoming better; improvement; melioration.

Remark the unceasing effort throughout nature at somewhat better than the actual creatures: *amelioration* in nature, which alone permits and authorizes *amelioration* in mankind. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 298.

The October politician is so full of charity and good-nature, that he supposes that these very robbers and murderers themselves are in course of *amelioration*.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

2. A thing wherein improvement is realized; an improvement. *N. E. D.*

The buildings, drains, enclosures, and other *ameliorations* which they may either make or maintain.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations (ed. 1869), p. 248.

ameliorative (a̤-mē′lyo̤-rā̤-tiv), *a.* [< *ameliorate* + *-ive*.] Producing, or having a tendency to produce, amelioration or amendment: as, *ameliorative* medicines.

ameliorator (a̤-mē′lyo̤-rā-to̤r), *n.* [< *ameliorate* + *-or*.] One who or that which ameliorates.

Our indefatigable naturalist [Darwin] says that this despised earth-worm is nothing less than an *ameliorator* on the surface of the globe. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 399.

amelus (am′e-lus), *n.*; pl. *ameli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μέλος*, a limb. Cf. *amelia*.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the limbs are entirely wanting, or are replaced by wart-like stumps.

amen (ā′men′, in ritual speech often and in singing always ä′men′), *adv.* or *interj.* and *n.* [< ME. *amen*, AS. *amen* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *amen* = F. Sp. Pg. *amen* = It. *amen, ammenne*, < LL. *āmēn*, Gr. *ἀμήν*, < Heb. *āmēn*, firm, true, faithful; as a noun, certainty, truth; as an adv., certainly, verily, surely, in affirmation or approval of what has been said by another; < *āman*, strengthen, support, confirm; cf. Ar. *āmīn*, trusted, confided in.] **I.** *adv.* or *interj.* **1.** Verily; truly: retained in the Bible from the original.

All the promises of God in him [Christ] are yea, and in him *Amen*. 2 Cor. i. 20.

The reader may see great reason why we also say *Amen*, *Amen*, and durst not translate it.
Rheims N. T., John viii. 34, note.

Amen, Amen, I say to thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.
Rheims N. T., John iii. 3.

2. It is so; after a prayer or wish, be it so: a concluding formula used as a solemn expression of concurrence in a formal statement or confession of faith, or in a prayer or wish.

I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy Catholic Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. *Amen.*
Apostles' Creed.

One cried "God bless us!" and "*Amen*," the other. . . .
But wherefore could not I pronounce *amen*?
I had most need of blessing, and *amen*
Stuck in my throat. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

3. A mere concluding formula.

And were continually in the temple, praising and blessing God. *Amen.* Luke xxiv. 53 (end of the book).

II. *n.* **1.** He who is true and faithful: retained in the Bible from the original, as a title of Christ.

These things saith the *Amen*, the faithful and true witness. Rev. iii. 14.

2. An expression of concurrence or assent; an assertion of belief.

False doctrine strangled by its own *amen*.
Mrs. Browning, Casa Guidi Windows, I. 119.

3. The concluding word or act; end; conclusion.

That such an act as this should be the *amen* of my life.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, II. 95.

amen (ā′men′), *v. t.* [< *amen, adv.*] **1.** To ratify solemnly; say amen to; approve.

Is there a bishop on the bench that has not *amen'd* the humbug in his lawn sleeves, and called a blessing over the kneeling pair of perjurers? *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lvii.

2. To say the last word to; end; finish.

This very evening have I *amen'd* the volume.
Southey, Letters (1812), II. 281.

[Rare in both uses.]

amenability (ā-mē-nā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *amenable:* see *-bility.*] Amenableness.

There was about him a high spirit and *amenability* to the point of honor which years of a dog's life had not broken. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 237.

amenable (ā-mē'nā-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ameanable, amainable,* and corruptly *amesnable,* < F. as if **amenable,* < *amener,* bring or lead, fetch in or to: see *amain*[2] and *-able.*] **1.** Liable to make answer or defense; answerable; accountable; responsible: said of persons.

The sovereign of this country is not *amenable* to any form of trial known to the laws. *Junius*, Pref. to Letters.

We must hold a man *amenable* to reason for the choice of his daily craft or profession. *Emerson*, Spiritual Laws.

2. Under subjection or subordination; liable or exposed, as to authority, control, claim, or application: said of persons or things: as, persons or offenses *amenable* to the law; *amenable* to criticism.

The same witness . . . is *amenable* to the same imputation of uncandid . . . quotation.
E. Mellor, Priesthood, p. 312. (*N. E. D.*)

3. Disposed or ready to answer, yield, or submit, as to influence or advice; submissive.

Sterling . . always was *amenable* enough to counsel.
Carlyle.

amenableness (ā-mē'nā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being amenable; liability to answer; disposition to respond to; tractableness.

amenably (ā-mē'nā-bli), *adv.* In an amenable manner.

amenage†, *v. t.* [< OF. *amenager,* earlier *amesnagier,* govern, rule, order, < *a* (L. *ad,* to) + *menage, mesnage,* F. *ménage,* household: see *manage.*] To bring into a state of subordination; manage.

With her, whoso will raging Furor tame,
Must first begin, and well her *amenage.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 11.

amenance†, *n.* [< OF. *amenance,* conducting, < *amener,* bring or lead to, conduct: see *amenable* and *amain*[2].] Mien or carriage; conduct; behavior.

With grave speech and comely *amenance.*
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xi. 9.

amend (ā-mend'), *v.* [< ME. *amenden,* < OF. *amender,* correct, amend, better, recompense, make amends for, mod. F. *amender* = Pr. *emendar* = It. *ammendare,* < L. *ēmendāre,* free from fault, correct, < *ē* for *ex,* out of, + *menda* or *mendum,* a fault, defect, blemish (in the body), a fault, mistake, error (in writing, etc.), = Skt. *mindā,* a personal defect, prob. connected with L. *minor,* less: see *minor, minish,* etc. Abbr. *mend;* doublet, *emend,* directly from the L.: see *mend, emend.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To free from faults; make better, or more correct or proper; change for the better; correct; improve; reform.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. Jer. vii. 3.

Thou hearest thy faults told thee, *amend* them, *amend* them. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

It does not require much prescience to see that, whether England does so or not, the Americans will ere long adopt an *amended* spelling.
J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Addr. to Philol. Soc.

2. To make a change or changes in the form of, as a bill or motion, or a constitution; properly, to improve in expression or detail, but by usage to alter either in construction, purport, or principle.—**3.** To repair; mend. [Now rare.]—**4**†. To heal or recover (the sick); cure (a disease).—**Syn.** *Amend, Improve, Better, Emend, Mend, Correct, Rectify, Reform, Ameliorate.* *Amend* is generally to bring into a more perfect state by the removal of defects: as, to *amend* a record or one's manner of life. *Improve* and *better* are the only words in the list that do not necessarily imply something previously wrong; they may mean the heightening of excellence: as, to *improve* land or one's penmanship. *Better* is also used in the sense of surpass. *Correct* and *rectify* are, by derivation, to make right; they are the most absolute, as denoting the bringing of a thing from an imperfect state into conformity with some standard or rule: as, to *correct* proof; to *rectify* an error in accounts. To *mend* is to repair or restore that which has become impaired: as, to *mend* a shoe, a bridge, etc. Applied to things other than physical, it may be equivalent to *amend:* as, to *mend* one's manners. *Emend* has especially the limited meaning of restoring or attempting to restore the text of books. *Reform* is to form over again for the better, either by returning the thing to its previous state or by bringing it up to a new one; or it may be to remove by reform: as, to *reform* the laws; to *reform* abuses. *Ameliorate* is not commonly applied to persons and things, but to condition and kindred abstractions; it expresses painstaking effort followed by some measure of success: as, to *ameliorate* the condition of the poor.

She begged him forthwith to *amend* his ways, for the sake of his name and fame.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 386.

The weeds of a field, which if destroyed and consumed upon the place where they grow, enrich and *improve* it more than if none had ever sprung there. *Swift.*

Striving to *better*, oft we mar what's well.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

The villainy you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard but I will *better* the instruction.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

The text should be *emended* so as to read "tetragonus sine vituperio," a square without a fault, which I have no doubt may be found in some Latin Aristotle.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 65.

He that lacks time to mourn lacks time to *mend;*
Eternity mourns that.
Sir H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, I., i. 4.

There are certain defects of taste which *correct* themselves by their own extravagance.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 401.

Reform'd my will, and *rectify'd* my thought.
Sir J. Davies, Introd. to Immortal. of Soul.

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot *reform* their lives and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or go about it.
South.

It is a cheering thought throughout life, that something can be done to *ameliorate* the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usages of the world.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 470.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To grow or become better by reformation, or by rectifying something wrong in manners or morals.

Anything that's mended is but patched: virtue that transgresses is but patched with sin; and sin that *amends* is but patched with virtue. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

2. To become better (in health); recover from illness.

Then enquired he of them the hour when he began to *amend.* And they said unto him, Yesterday at the seventh hour the fever left him. John iv. 52.

amend (ā-mend'), *n.* [Sing. of *amends,* q. v.] Compensation: generally used in the plural. See *amends.*

And so to Finland's sorrow
The sweet *amend* is made.
Whittier, Conquest of Finland.

amendable (ā-men'dā-bl), *a.* [< ME. *amendable,* < OF. *amendable,* < L. *ēmendābilis,* < *emendare,* correct: see *amend, v.,* and cf. *emendable.*] Capable of being amended or corrected: as, an *amendable* writ or error.

amendatory (ā-men'dā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *amend* + *-at-ory,* like *emendatory,* < LL. *emendatorius,* corrective.] Supplying or containing amendment; corrective.

I presume this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an *amendatory* or supplemental act. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 184.

amende (ā-mend'; F. pron. a-mond'), *n.* [F., a fine, a penalty, amends: see *amends.*] **1.** A pecuniary punishment or fine.—**2.** A recantation or reparation.—**Amende honorable,** in *anc. French law,* a public confession and apology made, under certain humiliating conditions, by persons convicted of offenses against law, morality, or religion. It is thus defined by Cotgrave: "A most ignominious punishment inflicted upon an extream offender, who must go through the streets barefoot and bareheaded (with a burning link in his hand) unto the seat of justice, or some such publick place, and there confess his offence, and ask forgiveness of the party he hath wronged." It was abolished in 1791, reintroduced in cases of sacrilege in 1826, and finally abrogated in 1830. The phrase now signifies any open apology and reparation to an injured person for improper language or treatment.

She was condemned to make the *amende honorable,* that is, to confess her delinquency, at the end of a public religious procession, with a lighted taper in her hand, and to be imprisoned during the pleasure of the King of France.
Miss Strickland, Queens of Eng., Henrietta Maria.

amender (ā-men'dėr), *n.* One who amends.

We find this digester of codes, *amender* of laws, . . . permitting . . . one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham.*

amendful† (ā-mend'fûl), *a.* [< *amend* + *-ful.*] Full of amendment or improvement.

Your most *amendful* and unmatched fortunes.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

amendment (ā-mend'ment), *n.* [< ME. *amendement,* < OF. *amendement,* < *amender:* see *amend, v.,* and *-ment.*] **1.** The act of freeing from faults; the act of making better, or of changing for the better; correction; improvement; reformation: as, "*amendment* of life," *Hooker.*

Her works are so perfect that there is no place for *amendments.* *Ray*, Creation.

2. The act of becoming better, or the state of having become better; specifically, recovery of health.

Your honour's players, hearing your *amendment,*
Are come to play a pleasant comedy.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind. 2.

3. In *deliberative assemblies,* an alteration proposed to be made in the draft of a bill, or in the terms of a motion under discussion. Any such alteration is termed an *amendment,* even when its effect is entirely to reverse the sense of the original bill or motion.

4. An alteration of a legislative or deliberative act or in a constitution; a change made in a law, either by way of correction or addition. Amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be proposed by a majority of two thirds of both houses of Congress, or by a convention summoned by Congress on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the States, and enacted by their ratification by the legislatures of three fourths of the States, or by conventions in three fourths of them, as Congress may determine.

5. In *law,* the correction of an error in a writ, record, or other judicial document.—**6**†. Compensation; reparation. *Chaucer,* Reeve's Tale.—**Syn. 1.** Emendation, betterment.—**2.** *Reform,* etc. See *reformation.*

amendment-monger (ā-mend'ment-mung"gėr), *n.* One who makes a business of suggesting and urging constitutional amendments: a term especially applied in United States history to the Anti-Federalists.

amends (ā-mendz'), *n. pl.* and *sing.* [< ME. *amendes, amendis,* usually pl., < OF. *amendes,* pl. of *amende,* a penalty, a fine, mulct, mod. F. *amende* (ML. *amenda*), < *amender:* see *amend, v.*] **1.** Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent.

Yet thus far fortune maketh us *amends.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Finding *amends* for want and obscurity in books and thoughts. *Emerson*, Burns.

2†. Recovery of health; amendment.

Now, Lord be thanked for my good *amends!*
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., 2.

amendsful† (ā-mendz'fûl), *a.* [< *amends* + *-ful.*] Making amends; giving satisfaction. *Chapman.*

amene (ā-mēn'), *a.* [< ME. *amene,* < OF. **amene* (in adv. *amenement*), < L. *amœnus,* pleasant, connected with *amare,* love: see *amiable, amor, amour.*] Pleasant; agreeable. [Rare.]

The *amene* delta of the lovely Niger.
R. F. Burton, Abbeokuta, I. i.

amenity (ā-men'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *amenities* (-tiz). [< F. *aménité,* < L. *amœnita(t-)s,* < *amœnus,* pleasant: see *amene.*] **1.** The quality of being pleasant or agreeable in situation, prospect, climate, temper, disposition, manners, etc.; pleasantness; pleasingness; an affable manner.

After . . . discovering places which were so full of *amenity* that melancholy itself could not but change its humor as it gazed, the followers of Calvin planted themselves on the banks of the river May.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 55.

Roman childishness seems to me so intuitively connected with Roman *amenity,* urbanity, and general gracefulness, that, for myself, I should be sorry to lay a tax on it, lest these other commodities should also cease to come to market. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 115.

2. That which is agreeable or pleasing.

The suburbs are large, the prospects sweete, with other *amenities,* not omitting the flower gardens.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 17, 1671.

Amenity damages, in Great Britain, damages given for the defacement of grounds, especially around dwelling-houses, or for annoyance or loss of amenity, caused by the building of a railway, construction of public works, etc.

amenorrhea, amenorrhœa (a-men-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *amenorrhœa,* < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μήν,* month (pl. *μῆνες,* menses), + *ῥοία,* a flow, < *ῥεῖν,* flow.] A suppression of menses, especially from other causes than age or pregnancy.

amenorrheal, amenorrhœal (a-men-ō-rē'al), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by amenorrhea: as, *amenorrheal* insanity.

amenorrheic, amenorrhœic (a-men-ō-rē'ik), *a.* [< *amenorrhea.*] Same as *amenorrheal.*

a mensa et thoro (ā men'sä et thō'rō). [L.: *ā* for *ab,* from; *mensa,* abl. of *mensa,* table; *et,* and; *thoro,* abl. of *thorus* (prop. *torus*), bed: see *torus.*] From board and bed: in *law,* a phrase descriptive of a kind of divorce in which the husband continues to maintain the wife, and the marriage-bond is not dissolved: now superseded by a decree of judicial separation.



Aments.
Willow (*Salix fragilis*), with separate flowers, male (upper figure) and female (lower figure).

ament (am'ent), *n.* [< L. *amentum,* a strap or thong, esp. on missile weapons; also, rarely, a shoe-string; < OL. *apere,* bind, fasten, > L. *aptus,* apt: see *apt.*] In *bot.,* a kind of inflorescence consisting of unisexual apetalous flowers growing in the

axils of scales or bracts ranged along a stalk or axis; a catkin. The true ament or catkin is articulated with the branch and is deciduous; it is well seen in the inflorescence of the birch, willow, and poplar, and in the staminate inflorescence of the oak, walnut, and hazel. Also written *amentum*.

amenta, *n.* Plural of *amentum*.

Amentaceæ (am-en-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *amentum:* see *ament* and *-aceæ*.] A general term for plants whose flowers are arranged in an ament or catkin, formerly considered, under various limitations, as forming a natural group, but separated by later botanists into several different families, as *Salicaceæ*, *Myricaceæ*, *Betulaceæ*, *Fagaceæ*, etc.

amentaceous (am-en-tā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *amentaceus:* see *ament* and *-aceous*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Consisting of or resembling an ament: as, an *amentaceous* inflorescence. (*b*) Bearing aments: as, *amentaceous* plants.

amental (a-men′tal), *a.* [< *ament* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having aments or catkins.

amentia (a-men′shiä), *n.* [L., want of reason, < *amen(t-)s*, out of one's mind, < *ā* for *ab*, from, + *men(t-)s*, mind: see *mental*. Cf. *dementia*.] Imbecility of mind; idiocy or dotage. Formerly sometimes called *ament*y.

amentiferous (am-en-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *amentum* (see *ament*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing catkins. *N. E. D.*

amentiform (a-men′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *amentum* (see *ament*) + *forma*, form.] In the form of an ament or catkin.

amentum (a-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *amenta* (-tä). [L.: see *ament*.] 1. Same as *ament*.—2. Anciently, a strap secured to the shaft of a javelin, to aid the thrower in giving it force and aim.

amenty† (a-men′ti), *n.* See *amentia*.

amenuse†, *v.* The earlier form of *aminish*.

amerce (a-mėrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *amerced*, ppr. *amercing*. [< ME. *amercen, amercien*, < AF. *amercier*, fine, mulct, first as pp. in the phrase *estre amercie*, which is due to the earlier phrase *estre a merci*, be at the mercy of, i. e., as to the amount of the fine: see *mercy*.] 1. To punish by an arbitrary or discretionary fine: as, the court *amerced* the defendant in the sum of $100.

> But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
> That you shall all repent the loss of mine.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

2. To punish by inflicting a penalty of any kind, as by depriving of some right or privilege, or entailing some loss upon.

> Millions of spirits for his fault *amerced*
> Of heaven. *Milton*, P. L., i. 609.
>
> Shall be by him *amearst* with penance dew.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxx.

amerceable (a-mėr′sa-bl), *a.* [< *amerce* + *-able*.] Liable to amercement. Also written *amerciable*.

amercement (a-mėrs′ment), *n.* [< ME. *amercement, amersement, amerciment*, < AF. *amercisment, amerchiement* (> ML. *amerciamentum*, > E. *amerciament*), < *amercier*, amerce: see *amerce*.] 1. The act of amercing, or the state of being amerced.—2. In *law*, a pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court. It differs from a *fine*, in that the latter is, or was originally, a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offense, while an amercement is arbitrary. The fixing or assessment of the amount of an amercement is called *affeerment*.

> They likewise laid *amercements* of seventy, fifty, or thirty pounds of tobacco, as the cause was, on every law case throughout the country. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 93.
>
> [He] mute in misery, eyed my masters here
> Motionless till the authoritative word
> Pronounced *amercement*.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 235.

Also written *amerciament*.

Amercement royal, in Great Britain, a penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanor in his office.

amercer (a-mėr′sėr), *n.* One who amerces.

amerciable (a-mėr′si-a-bl), *a.* Same as *amerceable*.

amerciament (a-mėr′si-a-ment), *n.* Same as ★*amercement*.

American (a-mer′i-kan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Américain* = Sp. Pg. It. *Americano* = D. *Amerikaan*, n., *Amerikaansch*, a., = G. *Amerikaner*, n., *Amerikanisch*, a., = Dan. *Amerikaner*, n., *Amerikansk*, a., = Sw. *Amerikan*, n., *Amerikansk*, a., < NL. *Americanus*, < *America*, so named from *Americus* Vesputius, Latinized form of *Amerigo* Vespucci.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the western hemisphere; belonging to or situated in either North or South America: as, the Amazon and other *American* rivers.—2. In a more restricted sense, pertaining to the United States: as, an *American* citizen.—**American alcornoque, leather, organ,** etc. See the nouns.—**American aloe.** See *Agave*.—**American bowls.** Same as *ninepins*.—**American Indians.** See *Indian*.—**American party,** in *U. S. hist.*, a political party which came into prominence in 1853. Its fundamental principle was that the government of the country should be in the hands of native citizens. At first it was organized as a secret, oath-bound fraternity; and from their professions of ignorance in regard to it, its members received the name of Know-nothings. Ignoring the slavery question, it gained control of the governments of several Northern and Southern States in 1854 and 1855, and nominated a presidential ticket in 1856; but it disappeared about 1859, its Northern adherents becoming Republicans, while most of its Southern members joined the short-lived Constitutional Union party. An antimasonic party of the same name appeared in 1875, but gained very few votes. See *Native American party*, below.

> It appeared in this, as in most other Free States, that the decline or dissolution of the *American*, or Fillmore, *party* inured mainly to the benefit of the triumphant Democracy. *H. Greeley*, Amer. Conflict, I. 300.

American plan, the method of hotel management common in the United States, which is based upon the payment by guests of a fixed sum per diem covering all ordinary charges for room, food, and attendance. See *European plan*, under *European*.—**American system,** a name originally used for the economic policy of imposing protective duties with the design of diversifying the industries of the United States, thus creating a home market which should render the producer independent of foreign markets.—**Native American party,** in *U. S. hist.*, an organization based on hostility to the participation of foreign immigrants in American politics, and to the Roman Catholic Church, formed about 1842. In 1844 it carried the city elections of New York and Philadelphia, and elected a number of Congressmen. It gained no further successes, and disappeared within a few years, after occasioning destructive riots against Roman Catholics in Philadelphia and other places.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the western hemisphere, or, specifically, of North America: originally applied to the aboriginal races discovered by the Europeans, but now also to the descendants of Europeans born in America, and, in the most restricted or popular sense, ★to the citizens of the United States.

Americanism (a-mer′i-kan-izm), *n.* [< *American* + *-ism*.] 1. Devotion to or preference for the United States and their institutions; preference for whatever is American in this sense; the exhibition of such preference.—2. The condition of being a citizen of the United States.

> Great-grandfathers of those living Americans, whose *Americanism* did not begin within the last half century.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 678.

3. A custom, trait, or thing peculiar to America or Americans; in general, any distinctive characteristic of American life, thought, literature, etc.

> I hate this shallow *Americanism* which hopes to get rich by credit, to get knowledge by raps on midnight tables, to learn the economy of the mind by phrenology, or skill without study. *Emerson*, Success.

4. A word, a phrase, or an idiom of the English language which is now peculiar to or has originated in the United States.

> Many so-called *Americanisms* are good old English.
> *Davies*, Sup. Eng. Gloss.

Americanist (a-mer′i-kan-ist), *n.* [< *American* + *-ist;* = F. *Américaniste* = Sp. Pg. *Americanista*.] One devoted to the study of subjects specially relating to America.

> As distinguished from an American, an *Americanist* is a person of any nation who prominently interests himself in the study of subjects relating to America.
> *The American*, VII. 6.

Americanization (a-mer″i-kan-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *Americanize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of Americanizing, or of being Americanized.

> It has come to be the custom to characterize as an *Americanization* the dreaded overgrowth and permeation by realism of European civilization, and the rapidly growing preponderance of manufacturing industry.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 395.

Americanize (a-mer′i-kan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Americanized*, ppr. *Americanizing*. [< *American* + *-ize*.] 1. To render American in character; assimilate to the customs and institutions of the United States.

> It is notorious that, in the United States, the descendants of the immigrant Irish lose their Celtic aspect, and become *Americanized*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 82.
>
> The line of argument has been adopted by the right honourable gentleman opposite with regard to what he terms *americanizing* the institutions of the country.
> *Gladstone*.

2. To naturalize in the United States. [Rare.]

Americomania (a-mer″i-kō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [< *America* + *mania*.] A craze for whatever is American. [Rare.]

> Their *Americomania* he seems to consider a criminal heresy. *Monthly Rev.*, XXVII. 527. (*N. E. D.*)

★**ameristic** (am-e-ris′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μεριστός*, divided, divisible, verbal adj. of *μερίζειν*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part.] In *zoöl.*, not divided into parts; unsegmented: distinguished both from *eumeristic* and *dysmeristic:* as, "*ameristic* flukes," *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XII. 555.

amest, *n.* Same as *amice*.

ames-ace†, *n.* See *ambes-ace*.

amess†, *n.* Same as *amice*.

Ametabola (am-e-tab′ō-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμεταβολος*, unchangeable: see *ametabolous*.] In *zoöl.*, insects which do not undergo metamorphosis. In Macleay's system of classification, a term borrowed from W. E. Leach to designate a subclass of *Insecta* by which the myriapodous, thysanurous, and anoplurous "insects" should be collectively contrasted with the true insects, which undergo metamorphosis. Myriapods being excluded from the class *Insecta*, and lice being located with insects that are not thoroughly ametabolous, *Ametabola* is by some authors restricted to the collembolous and thysanurous insects. The term is correlated with *Hemimetabola* and with *Metabola*.

> M'Leay has formed them [Myriapoda] into two orders, Chilopoda and Chilognatha, raising them, together with the two other orders, Thysanura and Anoplura (or Parasita, Latr.), and certain annulated vermes, into a distinct class, to which he applied the name of *Ametabola*, which Leach had proposed only for the spring-tailed insects and lice. *J. O. Westwood*, in Cuvier's Règne Animal (trans.), [1849, p. 483.

ametabolian (a-met-a-bō′li-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *zoöl.*, relating or pertaining to the *Ametabola*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ametabola*.

ametabolic (a-met-a-bol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμεταβολος*, unchangeable (see *ametabolous*); or < *a-*[18] + *metabolic*.] Not subject to metamorphosis. Applied to those insects, such as lice, which do not possess wings when perfect, and which do not, therefore, pass through any well-marked metamorphosis.

ametabolous (am-e-tab′ō-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμεταβολος*, unchangeable, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μεταβολος*, changeable: see *Metabola*.] Ametabolic; not subject to metamorphosis.

> In the series of *ametabolous* insects there are some with masticatory, others with suctorial, mouths.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 365.

ametallous (a-met′al-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μέταλλον*, mine (taken as 'metal': see *metal*), + *-ous*.] Non-metallic. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

amethodical (am-e-thod′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*[18]) + *methodical*, q. v. Cf. Gr. *ἀμέθοδος*, without method.] Unmethodical; irregular; without order. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

amethodist† (a-meth′ō-dist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*[18]) + *methodist*, q. v.; or directly < Gr. *ἀμέθοδος*, without method (< *ἀ-* priv. + *μέθοδος*, method), + *-ist*.] One, especially a physician, who follows no regular method; a quack: as, "empiricall *amethodists*," *Whitlock*, Manners of English, p. 89.

★**amethyst** (am′ē-thist), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amethist, amitist, amatist* (also *amates, amatites*), < ME. *amatist, ametist, -iste*, < OF. *amatiste, ametiste*, mod. F. *améthyste* = Pr. *amethysta* = Sp. *amatista, ametista, -to* = Pg. *amethysta, ametista, -to* = It. *amatista* = D. *ametist, -thist, -thyst* = G. *amethyst* = Sw. *ametist* = Dan. *ametyst*, < L. *amethystus*, < Gr. *ἀμέθυστος*, the precious stone amethyst, also the name of a plant, both so called because supposed to be remedial against drunkenness, < *ἀμέθυστος*, adj., not drunken, < *ἀ-* priv. + **μεθυστός*, verbal adj. of *μεθύειν*, be drunken, < *μέθυ*, strong drink, = E. *mead*[1], q. v.] 1. A violet-blue or purple variety of quartz, the color being perhaps due to the presence of peroxid of iron. It generally occurs crystallized in six-sided prisms or pyramids; also in rolled fragments, composed of imperfect prismatic crystals. Its fracture is conchoidal or splintery. It is wrought into various articles of jewelry. The finest amethysts come from India, Ceylon, and Brazil.

2. In *her.*, the color purple when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon. See *tincture*.—3. The name of a humming-bird, *Calliphlox amethystina*.—**Oriental amethyst,** a rare violet-colored gem, a variety of alumina or corundum, of extraordinary brilliancy and beauty; amethystine sapphire.

amethystine (am-ē-this′tin), *a.* [< L. *amethystinus*, < Gr. *ἀμεθύστινος*, < *ἀμέθυστος*, amethyst: see *amethyst*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling amethyst; of the color of amethyst; purple; violet. Anciently applied to a garment of the color of amethyst, as distinguished from the Tyrian and hyacinthine purple.

> Trembling water-drops,
> That glimmer with an *amethystine* light.
> *Bryant*, Winter Piece.

2. Composed of amethyst: as, an *amethystine* cup.

ametrometer (am-o-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμετρος*, irregular (< *ἀ-* priv. + *μέτρον*, measure), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used in the diagnosis of ametropia, consisting of two lamps arranged upon a bar, and capable of

adjustment to test the degree of refraction in the patient's sight.

ametropia (am-e-trō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμέτρος*, irregular, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] A condition of the eye which is abnormal with respect to refraction: the opposite of *emmetropia*. It comprises myopia, hypermetropia, presbyopia, and astigmatism. See these words.

ametropic (am-e-trop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by ametropia.

ametrous (a-mē'trus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μήτρα*, uterus: see *matrix*.] In *teratol.*, without a uterus. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

amevet†, *v.* Same as *amove*[1].

amgarn (am'gärn), *n.* [W. *amgarn*, a ferrule.] In *archæol.*, a kind of celt supposed to have served as the ferrule of a spear-shaft. Such celts commonly have a loop on one side, and in some instances a ring has been found passing through the loop.

Amharic (am-har'ik), *n.* [< *Amhara*, the central division of Abyssinia.] The modern cultivated language of Abyssinia.

Amharic . . . has been since A. D. 1300 the language of the Court and Nobles [of Abyssinia].
R. N. Cust, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 88.

Amherstia (am-hêrs'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Countess *Amherst*, a zealous promoter of botany.] A leguminous arboreous genus of Burmese plants, of a single species, *A. nobilis*, with very large flowers, bright vermilion spotted with yellow, in long pendulous racemes. The flowers are considered sacred, and are laid as an offering before the shrines of Buddha.

Amia (am'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμία*, a kind of tunny (see def.); applied by Linnæus to an American genus.] **1.** A genus of ganoid fishes, typical of the family *Amiidæ*, *Amia calva* being the only extant species. It inhabits the fresh waters of North America, and is known as the bowfin, dogfish, mudfish, lawyer, brindle, grindle, and John A. Grindle. The fish known as amia to the ancients was a very different one. Also called *Amiatus*. See cut under *Amiidæ*.

2. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes: synonymous with *Apogon*. *Gronovius*.

amiability (ā″mi-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *amiable*: see *-bility*. Cf. OF. *amiablete*.] **1.** The quality of being amiable; excellence of disposition; amiableness.

Suetonius mentions, as an instance of the *amiability* of Titus, that he was accustomed to jest with the people during the combats of the gladiators.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 304.

2. Lovableness; amability. *N. E. D.*

amiable (ā'mi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *amiable, amyable, aimiable*, < OF. *aimiable, amiable, amiaule*, amiable, lovely, friendly, < LL. *amicabilis* (> E. *amicable*), friendly, < L. *amicare*, make friendly, < *amicus*, a friend, prop. an adj., friendly, loving, < *amare*, love: see *amor, amour*, etc. The sense 'lovable, lovely' is due to a confusion with F. *aimable*, OF. *amable*, < L. *amabilis*, lovable, lovely, < *amare*, as above.] **1.** Friendly; kindly; amicable.

Lay an *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

That foreign eccentricity to which their nation is so *amiable*.
Howells, A Foregone Conclusion, p. 72.

2. Exciting or tending to excite love or delight; lovable; lovely; beautiful; delightful; pleasing.

How *amiable* are thy tabernacles, O Lord. Ps. lxxxiv. 1.

No company can be more *amiable* than that of men of sense who are soldiers. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

I found my wife and daughter well, the latter grown quite a woman, with many *amiable* accomplishments acquired in my absence. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 314.

3. Specifically, possessing or exhibiting agreeable moral qualities, as sweetness of temper, kind-heartedness, and the like; having an excellent disposition: as, an *amiable* girl; an *amiable* disposition.

This [word] and "lovely" have been so far differentiated that *amiable* never expresses now any other than moral loveliness; which in "lovely" is seldom or never implied.
Abp. Trench.

He is so *amiable* that you will love him, if ever you become acquainted with him.
Jefferson, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 353.

His [Fox's] private friends . . . maintained that . . . if he was misled, he was misled by *amiable* feelings, by a desire to serve his friends and by anxious tenderness for his children. *Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

= **Syn.** Engaging, benignant, sweet-tempered, kind-hearted, lovely in character.

amiableness (ā'mi-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being amiable; loveliness; amiability.

amiably (ā'mi-ạ-bli), *adv.* **1.** In an amiable manner; in a manner to excite or attract love. —**2**†. Pleasingly; delightfully. [Rare.]

The palaces rise so *amiably*.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 129.

They [the parables] are *amiably* perspicuous, vigorous, and bright. *Blackwall*, Sacred Classics, I. 380.

Amiadæ (a-mī'ạ-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Amiidæ*.

amiant, amianth (am'i-ant, -anth), *n.* [Prop. *amiant*, < ME. *amyaunt*, < OF. **amiante*, mod. F. *amiante*, < L. *amiantus*, < Gr. *ἀμίαντος*: see *amiantus*.] Same as *amiantus*.

amiantiform, amianthiform (am-i-an'ti-, -thi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *amiantus, -thus*, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or likeness of amiantus.

amiantine, amianthine (am-i-an'tin, -thin), *a.* [< *amiant, -anth*, + *-ine*[1].] Relating to or of the nature of amiantus.

amiantoid, amianthoid (am-i-an'toid, -thoid), *a.* [< *amiant, -anth*, + *-oid*.] Resembling amiantus in form.

amiantoidal, amianthoidal (am″i-an-toi'-, -thoi'dạl), *a.* [< *amiantoid* + *-al*.] Same as *amiantoid*.

amiantus, amianthus (am-i-an'tus, -thus), *n.* [The form *amianthus* is recent and erroneous, simulating Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower (cf. *amaranth*); L. *amiantus*, < Gr. *ἀμίαντος*, undefiled, unsoiled; *ὁ ἀμίαντος λίθος*, a greenish stone like asbestos (Dioscorides); < *ἀ-* priv. + *μιαντός*, stained, defiled, verbal adj. of *μιαίνειν*, stain, defile: see *miasm*.] **1.** Flexible asbestos, earth-flax, or mountain-flax; a mineral somewhat resembling flax, and usually grayish- or greenish-white in color. It is composed of delicate filaments, very flexible and somewhat elastic, often long and resembling threads of silk. It is incombustible, and has been wrought into cloth and paper with the aid of flax, which is afterward removed by a red heat. It is also employed for lamp-wicks and for filling gas-grates, the fibers remaining red-hot without being consumed. It is a finer form of the variety of hornblende called *asbestos* (which see). The name is also sometimes extended to include the soft, silky, and inelastic form of serpentine called *chrysotile*.

Much amber full of insects, and divers things of woven *amianthus*. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Serpentine . . . also delicately fibrous, and then called *amianthus* or chrysotile.
Dana, Manual of Geol. (ed. 1862), p. 61.

Hence—**2.** Thread or fabrics made from the mineral amiantus.

Also sometimes called *amiant, amianth*.

Amiatus (am-i-ā'tus), *n.* Same as *Amia*, 1.

amicability (am″i-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *amicable*: see *-bility*, and cf. *amiability*.] The quality of being amicable; amicableness.

amicable (am'i-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. *amicabilis*, friendly; whence also OF. *aimiable*, > E. *amiable*, q. v.] Characterized by or exhibiting friendliness, peaceableness, or harmony; friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or other relations.

Plato and Tully, it should seem, thought truth could never be examined with more advantage than amidst the *amicable* opposition of well-regulated converse.
Sir T. Fitz-Osborne, Letters.

By *amicable* collisions they have worn down their asperities and sharp angles.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 54.

Amicable action, in *law*, an action commenced and prosecuted according to a mutual understanding, for the purpose of obtaining a decision of the courts on some matter of law.—**Amicable compounder.** See *compounder*.—**Amicable numbers**, in *arith.*, any pair of numbers each of which is equal to the sum of the aliquot parts of the other, that is, is equal to the sum of all the numbers which will divide the other without remainder: as, 284 (1 + 2 + 4 + 5 + 10 + 11 + 20 + 22 + 44 + 55 + 110 [the aliquot parts of 220] = 284) and 220 (1 + 2 + 4 + 71 + 142 [the aliquot parts of 284] = 220). The next higher pair of amicable numbers is 17,296 and 18,416.=**Syn.** *Amicable, Friendly*, kind, neighborly, cordial. *Amicable* is often so weak as to be almost negative; *friendly* is positive. *Amicable* simply notes freedom from hard feeling, disagreement, or quarrel; hence we speak of an *amicable* action at law, *amicable* relations between families and between states. *Friendly* implies a degree of active interest. All nations should be on *amicable* terms; few are enough alike to be really *friendly*. *Amicable* also implies close relation or contact; *friendly* feelings may exist toward those of whom we have only heard.

Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 301.

It is in the time of trouble . . . that the warmth of the *friendly* heart and the support of the *friendly* hand acquire increased value and demand additional gratitude.
Bp. Mant.

amicableness (am'i-ka-bl-nes), *n.* [< *amicable* + *-ness*.] The quality of being amicable, peaceable, friendly, or disposed to peace; a disposition to preserve peace and friendship; friendliness.

Give not over your *amicableness* for that; their policie is no warrant against your dutie.
J. Saltmarsh, Smoke in the Temple (1646), p. 54.

amicably (am'i-ka-bli), *adv.* In an amicable or friendly manner; with harmony; without controversy.

I could wish to see the disturbances of Europe once more *amicably* adjusted.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxxv.

amical† (am'i-kạl), *a.* [= F. *amical*, < L. *amicalis* (post-classical), friendly, < *amicus*, friend: see *amiable*.] Friendly; amicable.

An *amical* call to repentance.
W. Watson, in Athen. Oxon., iii.

amice[1] (am'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amice, amyce, amis, ames, amisse, amys, amysse, amesse*, < ME. *amyse*, an altered form (perhaps by confusion with *amisse*, E. *amice*[2]) of earlier *amyt*, E. *amit*[1], < OF. *amit*, mod. F. *amict* = Sp. *amito* = Pg. *amicto* = It. *amitto, ammitto*, amice, < L. *amictus*, a mantle, cloak, ML. an amice, lit. that which is thrown or wrapped around one, < *amicire*, pp. *amictus*, throw around, wrap around, < *am-*, *ambi-*, around, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1].] **1**†. A loose wrap or cloak.

A palmer's *amice* wrapped him round,
With a wrought Spanish baldrick bound.
Scott, L. of the L. M., ii. 19.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* and in many Anglican churches, an oblong piece of linen, large enough to cover the shoulders, worn with the upper edge fastened round the neck, under the alb, whenever the latter vestment is used. Formerly it was drawn over the head until the more solemn parts of the mass were reached, when it was turned down; this custom is still partially observed by friars not wearing the clerical cap or biretta. It is usually embroidered with a large cross, and formerly had an apparel of orphrey-work, which on being turned down served as an ornamental collar. It symbolizes the helmet of salvation. See *amictus*.



1, Amice around the neck. 2, Amice worn as a hood.

Also written *amict*.

amice[2] (am'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amice, amise, amis, amess, ames, amys, amos, ammes, ammas*, etc., and (after ML., Sp., etc.) *almuce*, < ME. *amisse*, < OF. *aumusse*, mod. F. *aumuce, aumusse* = Pr. *almussa* = Sp. *almucio* = Pg. *mursa* = It. (obs.) *mozza*, in ML. *almussa, almussia, almucia, almicia, almussum, almutia, almutium, armutia*, a cape, hood, amice; cf. dim. Pr. *almucela* = OPg. *almucella, almocella* = Sp. *almocela*, OSp. *almucella, almoçala*, with diff. term. OF. *aumucette* = Sp. *muceta* = It. *mozzetta*; also (< ML. *almutia, armutia*) in Teut.: OHG. *almuz, armuz*, MHG. *mutze, mütze*, G. *mütze*, OD. *almutse, amutse, mutse*, D. *muts*, Sc. *mutch*, a cap, hood: see *mutch*. The ult. origin is doubtful; *al-* may be the Ar. article. For the different senses, cf. *cap*[1], *cape*[1], *cope*[1], ult. of the same origin.] A furred hood having long ends hanging down the front of the dress, something like the stole, worn by the clergy from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century for warmth when officiating in the church during inclement weather. It is still carried, thrown over the left arm, as a part of the ceremonial costume by the canons of certain cathedral churches in the north of France. The hood has become a pocket for the breviary. Also written *almuce, aumuce*.



Priest wearing the Amice. (From a sepulchral brass.)

amict (am'ikt), *n.* Same as *amice*[1].

amictus (a-mik'tus), *n.*; pl. *amictus*. [L.: see *amice*[1].] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, any upper garment, such as a mantle or cloak: a general term, including the toga and all garments other than those worn next to the body.—**2.** *Eccles.*, the name given on the continent of Europe and sometimes in England to the amice. See *amice*[1], 2.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of dipterous insects.

amicus curiæ (a-mī'kus kū'ri-ē). [L., a friend of the court: *amicus*, a friend; *curiæ*, gen. of *curia*, court: see *amy* and *curia*.] In *law*, a friend of the court; a person in court who, as a friend and not in virtue of any interest or employment in the cause, informs the judge of an error he has noticed, or makes a suggestion in aid of the duty of the court.

amid (a-mid'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *amidde, amydde, amidden*, earlier *on midde, on midden*, < AS. *on-middan, on middan*: *on*, E. *a*[3], in; *middan*, dat. (in def. inflection) of *midde*, adj., mid, middle: see *mid*, adj.; *mid*, prep., is

a clipped form of *amid.*] **I.**† *adv.* In the middle; in the midst.

Amid betweene the violent Robber . . . and the miching theefe . . . standeth the crafty cutpurse.
Lambarde, Eirenarcha, ii. 274. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *prep.* In the midst or middle of; surrounded or encompassed by; mingled with; among. See *amidst.*

Then answering from the sandy shore,
Half-drowned *amid* the breakers' roar,
According chorus rose. *Scott*, Marmion, ii. 11.

=Syn. *Amid, Among*, etc. See *among.*

amid-, amido-. Combining forms of *amide* (which see).

Amidæ (am'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Amiidæ. C. L. Bonaparte.*

amidan (am'i-dan), *n.* [< *Amidæ* (for *Amiidæ*) + *-an.*] A fish of the family *Amiidæ;* an amiid. *Sir J. Richardson.*

amidated (am'i-dā-ted), *a.* Containing an amide group or radical: as, *amidated* fatty acids.

amide (am'id or -īd), *n.* [< *am(monia)* + *-ide*[1].] A chemical compound produced by the substitution for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia of an acid radical: as, acetamide, $CH_3CO.NH_2$, in which one hydrogen atom of ammonia, NH_3, has been replaced by the acetic acid radical CH_3CO. Amides are primary, secondary, or tertiary, according as one, two, or three hydrogen atoms have been so replaced. They are white crystalline solids, often capable of combining with both acids and bases. See *amine.*

amidic (a-mid'ik), *a.* [< *amide* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, relating to or derived from an amide or amides: as, an *amidic* acid.

amidin, amidine (am'i-din), *n.* [< *amide* + *-in*[2].] The general name of a class of organic bodies containing the group $C.NH.NH_2$. The amidins are mono-acid bases which are quite unstable in the free state.

amido-. See *amid-.*

amido-acid (am^{i}i-dō-as'id), *n.* An acid containing the amido- (properly *amino-*) group NH_2. See *amino-acid.*

amidogen (a-mid'ō-jen), *n.* [< *amide* + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen, -genous.*] A hypothetical radical composed of two atoms of hydrogen and one of nitrogen, NH_2. It has been isolated as hydrazine (N_2H_4), and may be traced in the compounds called amides and amines. Thus, acetamide is a compound of the radical acetyl and amidogen, and potassamine of potassium and amidogen.

amidships (a-mid'ships), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *amid* + *ship*, with adv. gen. suffix *-s.*] **1.** In or toward the middle of a ship, or that part which is midway between the stem and the stern.

In the whaler, the boat-steerers . . . keep by themselves in the waist, sleep *amidships*, and eat by themselves.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 37.

2. In the middle line of a ship; over and in line with the keel: as, to put the helm *amidships.*

amidst (a-midst'), *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *amid'st, amidest, amiddest*, an extended form (with excrescent *-t* as in *amongst, against*, etc.) of ME. *amiddes, amyddes, amids* (also *imyddes, emiddes, i myddes, in myddes*), < *amidde*, E. *amid*, + adv. gen. suffix *-es, -s:* see *amid.*] In the midst or center of; among; surrounded by; in the course or progress of. See *amid.*

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt *amidst* the wars of elements. *Addison*, Cato.

How oft *amidst*
Thick clouds and dark doth heaven's all-ruling Sire
Choose to reside. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 263.

Had James been brought up *amidst* the adulation and gayety of a court, we should never, in all probability, have had such a poem as the Quair.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 109.

amidulin (a-mid'ū-lin), *n.* [< F. *amidon*, starch, + dim. *-ule* + *-in*[2].] Starch rendered soluble by boiling.

amidward† (a-mid'wärd), *adv.* and *prep.* [< *amid* + *-ward.*] Toward the center or middle line of, as of a ship.

amiid (am'i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Amiidæ;* an amidan.

Amiidæ (a-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amia* + *-idæ.*] A family of cycloganoid fishes, typified by the genus *Amia.* The technical characters are an oblong body, short rounded snout, numerous (10 to 12) branchiostegal rays, the development of a sublingual bone between the rami of the lower jaw, the possession of cycloid scales, a long soft dorsal fin, the subequal extent of the abdominal and caudal parts of the vertebral column, and the absence of pseudobranchiæ. It is an archaic type represented now by a single living species, *Amia calva*, the bowfin or mudfish, inhabiting the fresh waters of North America. Also written *Amiadæ, Amidæ, Amioidæ.*



Bowfin, or Mudfish (*Amia calva*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

amil-corn†, *n.* See *amel-corn.*

amildar (am'il-där), *n.* See *amaldar.*

amimia (a-mim'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μῖμος*, a mimic: see *mime, mimic.*] Loss of the power of pantomimic expression, due to a cerebral lesion.

amine (am'in), *n.* [< *am(monia)* + *-ine*[2].] A chemical compound produced by the substitution of a hydrocarbon radical for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia, as ethylamine ($C_2H_5NH_2$), diethylamine ($(C_2H_5)_2NH$). The amines are all strongly basic in their character. See *amide.*

aminisht, *v.* [Early mod. E. *amynysshe*, < ME. *amynusshen, amenyshe*, earlier *amenusen, amenuysen*, < AF. *amenuser*, OF. *amenuisier, amenuiser*, lessen, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *menuisier*, lessen: see *minish, diminish.*] **I.** *trans.* To make less; lessen.

II. *intrans.* To grow less; decrease.

amino-acid (am^{i}i-nō-as'id), *n.* An acid containing the amino-group NH_2, as amino-acetic acid, CH_2NH_2COOH.

Amioidæ (am-i-oi'dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Amiidæ.*

amir, *n.* See *ameer.*

amiralt (am'i-ral), *n.* An old spelling of *admiral.*

amirship, *n.* See *ameership.*

amist, *n.* A former spelling of *amice.*

amiss (a-mis'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *a.* [< ME. *amisse, amysse, a mysse, a mys, o mys*, also *on mys, of mys*, earliest form *a mis* (= Icel. *á mis, á miss*): *a, o, on*, E. *a*[3]; *mis*, E. *miss*[1], fault; cf. ME. *mis*, adv., amiss. See *miss*[1] and *mis-*[1].] **I.** *adv.* Away from the mark; out of the way; out of the proper course or order; in a faulty manner; wrongly; in a manner contrary to propriety, truth, law, or morality.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask *amiss.* Jas. iv. 3.

We read *amiss*, if we imagine that the fiery persecution which raged against Christ had burned itself out in the act of the crucifixion. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

II. *a.* Improper; wrong; faulty: used only in the predicate: as, it may not be *amiss* to ask advice.

There's somewhat in this world *amiss*
Shall be unriddled by and by.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

Much I find *amiss*,
Blameworthy, punishable in this freak
Of thine. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 202.

There is something *amiss* in one who has to grope for his theme and cannot adjust himself to his period.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 301.

Not amiss, passable or suitable; fair; not so bad after all: a phrase used to express approval, but not in a very emphatic way. [Colloq.]

She's a miss, she is; and yet she *an't amiss*—eh?
Dickens.

To come amiss, to be unwelcome; be not wanted; be out of the proper place or time.

Neyther Religion *cummeth amisse.*
Ascham, The Scholemaster.

To take amiss, to be offended at.

My brother was passionate, and had often beaten me, which I *took* extremely *amiss.*
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 30.

amisst (a-mis'), *n.* [< late ME. *amisse*, < *miss*[1], *n.*, q. v., by confusion with *amiss, adv.*] Fault; wrong: as, "some great *amiss*," *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

A woman laden with afflictions,
Big with true sorrow, and religious penitence
For her *amiss*. *Chapman*, Revenge for Honour, v. 2.

amissibility (a-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *amissible:* see *-bility.*] The capability or possibility of being lost. [Rare.]

Notions of popular rights, and the *amissibility* of sovereign power for misconduct, were broached.
Hallam, Hist. Lit. (4th ed.), II. 520.

amissible (a-mis'i-bl), *a.* [< LL. *amissibilis*, < *amissus*, pp. of *amittere*, lose: see *amit*[2].] Capable of being, or liable to be, lost. [Rare.]

amissing (a-mis'ing), *a.* [Prop. a phr., *a missing* (*a*[3] and *missing*, verbal n. of *miss*[1]); as if a ppr. of **amiss*, v.] Missing; wanting.

amissiont (a-mish'on), *n.* [< L. *amissio(n-)*, < *amissus*, pp. of *amittere*, lose: see *amit*[2].] Loss.

Amission of their church membership.
Dr. H. More, Seven Churches, iii.

amit[1]†, *n.* An old form of *amice*[1].

amit[2]† (a-mit'), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. *amittere*, lose, let go, send away, < *a* for *ab*, from (see *ab-*), + *mittere*, send. Cf. *admit, commit, permit, remit*, etc.] To lose: rarely with *of.*

We desire no records of such enormities; sins should be accounted new, that so they may be esteemed monstrous. They *amit* of monstrosity, as they fall from their rarity.
Sir T. Browne.

amity (am'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amitie*, < OF. *amitie, amistie, amisted, amistet* = Sp. *amistad* = Pg. *amizade* = It. *amistà*, < ML. **amicita(t-)s*, friendship, < L. *amicus*, friendly, a friend: see *amiable.*] Friendship, in a general sense; harmony; good understanding, especially between nations; political friendship: as, a treaty of *amity* and commerce.

Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir J. Davies*, Ireland.

These appearances and sounds which imply *amity* or enmity in those around, become symbolic of happiness and misery. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 520.

I much prefer the company of ploughboys and tin-peddlers to the silken and perfumed *amity* which celebrates its days of encounter by a frivolous display.
Emerson, Friendship.

=Syn. Friendliness, kindness, good will, affection, harmony.

Amiurus (am-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., not curtailed, i. e., with the tail not notched, having the tail even or square; < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μείουρος*, curtailed, curtal, < *μείων*, less (compar. of *μικρός*, little), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A large genus of *Siluridæ*, containing many of the commonest American species of catfishes, horned pouts or bullheads, such as *A. nebulosus.* There are some 15 species, among them *A. nigricans*, the great-lake cat, and *A. ponderosus*, the Mississippi cat, sometimes weighing upward of 100 pounds. Also written *Ameiurus*, as originally by Rafinesque, 1820. See cut under *catfish.*

Amizilis (am-i-zil'is), *n.* An erroneous form of *Amazilia. R. P. Lesson.*

amlet†, *n.* An old form of *omelet.*

amma[1] (am'ä), *n.* [ML., a spiritual mother, abbess, < Gr. *ἄμμα*, also *ἀμμάς*, a mother, esp. in a convent, prob. < Syriac *ama*, a mother; in the general sense of 'mother' or 'nurse' are found ML. *amma*, Sp. Pg. *ama* (> Anglo-Ind. *amah*, q. v.), OHG. *amma, ama*, MHG. G. *amme*, Dan. *amme*, Sw. *amma*, nurse, Icel. *amma*, grandmother; supposed to be of infantile origin, like *mamma*, q. v.] In the *Gr.* and *Syriac churches*, an abbess or spiritual mother.

amma[2] (am'ä), *n.* [NL., prop. **hamma*, < Gr. *ἄμμα*, a tie, knot, < *ἅπτειν*, tie, fasten, bind.] A girdle or truss used in ruptures.

amman (am'an), *n.* [< G. *ammann, amtmann*, < MHG. *amman, ambtman, ambetman*, < OHG. *ambahtman* (= OS. *ambahtman* = AS. *ambihtman*, ONorth. *embiht-, embeht-man, -mon*), < *ambahti, ambaht*, MHG. *ambet, ammet*, G. *amt* = Goth. *andbahti*, service, office (see *embassy, ambassador*, and *amt*), + OHG. MHG. *man*, G. *mann* = E. *man.*] In several of the German cantons of Switzerland, an executive and judicial officer. This title is given to the chief official of a district or of a commune, but is being replaced by *president.* Also written *ammant.*

Ammanite (am'an-īt), *n.* [< *Amman*, a proper name (see *amman*), + *-ite*[2].] A member of one of the two parties into which the Swiss Mennonites separated in the seventeenth century. They were also called *Upland Mennonites.* See *Mennonite.*

ammeter (am'e-tèr), *n.* [Contr. of *amperometer*, < *ampere* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring or estimating in amperes the strength of electric currents; an ampere-meter. See cut under *ampere-meter.*

Practically it is generally preferred to use galvanometers specially constructed for this purpose, and graduated beforehand in amperes by the maker; such galvanometers are called ampèremeters or *ammeters.*
Quoted in *G. B. Prescott's* Dynam. Elect., p. 785.

Ammi (am'ī), *n.* [L., also *ammium*, < Gr. *ἄμμι*, an African plant, *Carum Copticum* (Dioscorides); the name is prob. of Egypt. origin.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region, and having the habit of the carrot, but with the outer petals of the umbel very large. It is sometimes called *bishop's-weed.*

ammiralt, *n.* An old spelling of *admiral.*

ammite (am'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμμίτης* or *ἀμμῖτις*, sandstone, < *ἄμμος*, also *ἄμμος*, sand, related to *ἄμαθος*, sand, and both prob. to *ψάμμος* and *ψάμαθος*, sand.] An old mineralogical name for roestone or oölite, and for all those sandstones which, like oölite, are composed of rounded and loosely compacted grains. See *oölite.* Also written *hammite.*

Ammobium (a-mō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμμος*, sand, + *βίος*, life.] A small genus of composite

plants from Australia, frequently cultivated for the showy-colored scarious bracts that surround the flower-head, which become dry and persistent.

ammocete, *n.* See *ammocœte*.

ammochryse (am′ō-krīs), *n.* [< L. *ammochrysus*, < Gr. *ἀμμόχρυσος*, a precious stone resembling sand veined with gold, < *ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *χρυσός*, gold: see *chrysolite*, etc.] A soft yellow stone, found in Germany, consisting of glossy yellow particles. When rubbed or ground it has been used to strew over fresh writing to prevent blotting.

ammocœte, ammocete (am′ō-sēt), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ammocœtes*.

Ammocœtes (am-ō-sē′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *κοίτη*, a bed, < *κεῖσθαι*, lie.] A generic name of a myzont or lamprey-like fish. (*a*) The young or larval stage of the petromyzontids, or lampreys, characterized by the want of eyes and by a semicircular mouth. During the period of this stage the animal lives in the sand of river-beds.

> This simple lamprey larva . . . was generally described as a peculiar form of fish under the name of *Ammocœtes*. By a further metamorphosis this blind and toothless *Ammocœtes* is transformed into the lamprey with eyes and teeth. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 104.

(*b*) A genus of which the *Ammocœtes branchialis* is the young, which is distinguished from *Petromyzon* by the differentiation of the discal and peripheral teeth and the crescentiform dentated lingual teeth of the adult.

ammocœtid (am-ō-sē′tid), *n.* One of the *Ammocœtidæ*; an ammocœte.

Ammocœtidæ (am-ō-sē′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammocœtes* + *-idæ*.] The family name applied to the young of the *Petromyzontidæ* before it was ascertained that they represented only a larval stage in the growth of those fishes. See *Ammocœtes*.

ammocœtiform (am-ō-sē′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Ammocœtes* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of an ammocœte; having the character of a larval lamprey.

ammocœtoid (am-ō-sē′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the character of the *Ammocœtes*, or larvæ of the lamprey; ammocœtiform.

II. *n.* An ammocœtid.

Ammocrypta (am-ō-krip′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμμος*, sand, + *κρυπτός*, hidden, verbal adj. of *κρύπτειν*, hide.] A genus of percoid fishes known as sand-divers, of the subfamily *Etheostominæ*, or darters. These fishes have a long subcylindric pellucid body, naked with the exception of the caudal peduncle and the lateral line, which latter is complete; the mouth large, with vomerine teeth; head scaleless; anal spine single, and high dorsal fins equal to the anal. *A. beani* inhabits the lower Mississippi. See *sand-diver*.

Ammodramus (a-mod′ra-mus), *n.* Same as *Ammodromus*. *Swainson*, 1827.

Ammodromus (a-mod′rō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *-δρομος*, running (cf. *ἀμμόδρομος*, a sandy place for racing, < *ἄμμος* + *δρόμος*, a race), < *δραμεῖν*, run.] **1.** A genus of birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, suborder *Oscines*, order *Passeres*, embracing such species as *A. caudacutus*, the sharp-tailed finch, and *A. maritimus*, the seaside finch. They are small spotted and streaked sparrows, with rather slender bill, chiefly inhabiting the marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States. Also frequently written *Ammodramus*, as originally by Swainson, 1827.

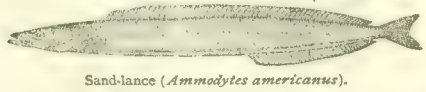
2. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Guérin*, 1838.

★**ammodyte** (am′ō-dīt), *n.* [< *Ammodytes*.] **1.** One of the *Ammodytidæ*.—**2.** A name used in books for the sand-natter, a serpent of southern Europe.

Ammodytes (am-ō-dī′tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀμμοδύτης*, a sand-burrower, a kind of serpent, < *ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *δύτης*, a diver, < *δύειν*, dive, sink into, enter.] **1.** A genus of fishes, of the family *Ammodytidæ*; the sand-eel or sand-lance (which see).—**2.** In *herpet.*, sand-natters, a genus of colubriform serpents, usually called *Eryx* (which see). *Bonaparte*, 1831.

ammodytid (am-ō-dī′tid), *n.* One of the *Ammodytidæ*.

Ammodytidæ (am-ō-dit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammodytes* + *-idæ*.] A family of anacanthine teleocephalous fishes, with an elongated body



Sand-lance (*Ammodytes americanus*).

shaped like a parallelogram. Its technical characters are a dorsolateral line, conical head with terminal mouth and protractile jaws, postmedian anus, narrow suborbitals, enlarged suboperculum, widely cleft branchial apertures, lamelliform pseudobranchiæ, a long dorsal fin, a long sub-postmedian anal fin with articulated rays, and the absence of ventral fins. The species are of small size, generally about 6 inches long; they associate in large schools, chiefly in the northern seas, and are important as bait for other fishes. They are known chiefly as sand-lances, or lances, from their habit of "diving" into and living in sandy beaches and ocean-bottoms. See *sand-lance*.

Ammodytina (am″ō-di-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammodytes*, 1, + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the sand-lances, or *Ammodytidæ*, as the fourth subfamily of *Ophidiidæ*. Also written *Ammodytinæ*.

Ammodytini (am″ō-di-tī′nī), *n. pl.* Same as *Ammodytina*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

ammodytoid (am-ō-dī′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the character of the *Ammodytidæ*.

II. *n.* An ammodytid.

Ammodytoidea (am″ō-di-toi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammodytes*, 1, + *-oidea*.] The ammodytids, rated as a superfamily of fishes.

Ammon (am′ŏn), *n.* [L., also *Hammon*, < Gr. Ἄμμων = Heb. *Ámōn*, < Egypt. *Amūn*, *Amen*, he who is hidden or concealed.] The Greek and Roman conception of the Egyptian deity Amen (literally, 'hidden'), called Amen-Ra, the sun-god, chief of the Theban divine triad. Amen was always represented in human form, and was of a much higher order than the ram-headed divinity, the god of life, worshiped especially at the famous oracular sanctuary of the Libyan oasis of Ammon (now Siwah). The latter type was confused by the Greeks and Romans with that of Amen-Ra, and was adopted by them as Zeus-Ammon or Jupiter-Ammon, but in art was generally idealized so that only the horns, sometimes with the ears, of the ram were retained, springing from a human head.



Ammon.
(From a late bronze in the British Museum.)

Ammonacea (am-ō-nā′-sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Ammonea* + *-acea*.] De Blainville's name (1825) of ammonites as the fourth family of *Polythalamacea*. It included most of the tetrabranchiate cephalopods, and is synonymous with *Ammonea* of Lamarck.

Ammonea (am-ō-nē′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ammoneus*, < L. *Ammon*, with ref. to *Ammonites*, q. v.] **1.** In Lamarck's classification (1812), the seventh family of polythalamous testaceous cephalopods, including most of the *Tetrabranchiata*, having an involute shell with sinuous partitions between the chambers. The group has been adopted with various modifications and ratings in the scale of classification under the names *Ammonacea*, *Ammonitæ*, *Ammonitra*, *Ammoniteæ*, *Ammonitidæ*, *Ammonitoidea*, *Ammonoidea*.

2. Now, an extinct order of the class *Cephalopoda*, including cephalopods intermediate between *Dibranchiata* and *Tetrabranchiata*. The animal was inclosed in the last chamber of a multilocular shell protected by one or two operculiform pieces forming an aptychus; the shell had a smooth ovoid chamber without an external scar and containing a siphonal cæcum which did not touch the internal wall; the sutural or peripheral contour of the partitions between the chambers of the old shell were more or less sinuous. The form varied from a simple curve to almost every kind of convolution. The species abounded in past geological ages, but became extinct at the end of the Cretaceous or beginning of the Tertiary. Same as *Ammonoidea*.

★**ammonia** (a-mō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bergmann, 1782), < L. (*sal*) *ammoniacum*: see *ammoniac*.] **1.** The modern name of the volatile alkali, NH_3, formerly so called to distinguish it from the more fixed alkalis. It is a colorless gas, very soluble in water, having a pungent and suffocating smell, and a transient alkaline effect on vegetable colors. It can be liquefied by pressure and frozen by a mixture of solid carbonic acid and ether in a vacuum. Its density is only about half that of atmospheric air. It is a strong base, and forms a great number of salts which are isomorphous with those of potassium and exhibit a close analogy to them. It is found in minute quantity in air, and is a natural product of the decay of animal substances. It is procured artificially by the destructive distillation of nitrogenous organic matters, such as bones, hair, horns, and hoofs, and is largely obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of illuminating gas from coal. Ammonia is used very largely in medicine and the arts, chiefly in solution in water under the name of *liquid ammonia*, *aqueous ammonia*, or *spirits of hartshorn*. (See *aqua ammoniæ*, under *aqua*.) Among the more important salts of ammonia is ammonium chlorid, or sal ammoniac, NH_4Cl, which formerly was the source from which all ammonium salts were prepared. It is largely used in dyeing, and in soldering and tinning. At present ammonium sulphate, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, is the starting-point for the manufacture of ammonium salts, being made in large quantity from gas-liquor. It is also used as a fertilizer. There are several ammonium carbonates. The commercial article, called *sal volatile*, is a mixture of hydrogen-ammonium carbonate and ammonium carbamate. See the supplement.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) An old quasi-generic name of *Spirula*. *Breyn*, 1732. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Koch*, 1835.—**Ammonia ore process**, a process, partly chemical and partly electrical, for separating copper and silver from their ores with the aid of ammoniacal salts.

ammoniac (a-mō′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *ammoniack*, also *armoniack*, < ME. *amoniak*, *ammonyak*, also, and earlier, *armoniak*, *armonyak*, *armonyac*, adj., in *sal* or *salt armoniak*, sal ammoniac; as a noun, gum ammoniac; < OF. *ammoniac*, *armoniac*, < L. *ammoniacus* or *hammoniacus*, < Gr. *Ἀμμωνιακός, belonging to Ammon (Libyan, African), L. *sal Ammoniacum* or *Hammoniacum*, Gr. neut. Ἀμμωνιακόν, salt of Ammon, so called, it is supposed, because originally prepared from the dung of camels near the temple of Ammon; L. *ammoniacum* or *hammoniacum*, Gr. ἀμμωνιακόν, gum ammoniac, the juice of a plant of northern Africa, traditionally located near the temple of Ammon; < *Ammon*, Gr. Ἄμμων, Ammon: see *Ammon*. The ME. form *armoniak*, OF. *armoniac*, ML. *armoniacum*, indicates confusion with Gr. ἁρμονία, a fastening or joining, from the use of gum ammoniac as a cement, or of sal ammoniac in the joining of metals.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Ammon, or to his shrine in Libya: only in the phrases, or quasi-compounds, *gum ammoniac* and *sal ammoniac*. See etymology, and definitions below.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of ammonia; ammoniacal.—**Gum ammoniac**, or **ammoniac gum**, a gum-resin composed of tears, internally white and externally yellow, brought in large masses from Persia and western India; an exudation from an umbelliferous plant, the *Dorema Ammoniacum*, when punctured artificially or by insects. It has a fetid smell, and a nauseous sweet taste, followed by a bitter one. It is inflammable, and soluble in water and spirit of wine; and it is used as an expectorant, and as a stimulant in certain plasters. The so-called gum ammoniac from Morocco (which is with little doubt the *ammoniacum* of the ancients) is of uncertain origin, but is probably obtained from some species of *Elæoselinum*. Also called *ammoniac* and *ammoniacum*.—**Sal ammoniac**, ammonium chlorid, also called *muriate of ammonia*, a salt of a sharp, acrid taste, much used in the arts and in pharmacy. See *ammonia*, 1.

II. *n.* Same as *gum ammoniac*. See above.

ammoniacal (am-ō-nī′a-kal), *a.* [< *ammoniac* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or using ammonia; ammoniac.—**Ammoniacal cochineal**. See *cochineal*.—**Ammoniacal engine**, an engine in which the motive power is vapor of ammonia, expanded by heat.—**Ammoniacal gas**, ammonia in its purest form, that is, in the form of vapor.—**Ammoniacal liquor**, or **gas-liquor**, a product of the distillation of coal in gas-works. It contains ammonia, and is used for the manufacture of ammoniacal salts and as a fertilizer.—**Ammoniacal salt**, a salt formed by the union of ammonia with an acid, without the elimination of hydrogen; differing in this from metallic salts, which are formed by the substitution of the metal for the hydrogen of the acid.

ammoniaco-. Combining form of *ammoniac* or *ammoniacal*.

ammoniacum (am-ō-nī′a-kum), *n.* Same as *gum ammoniac* (which see, under *ammoniac, a.*).

ammonialum (a-mō-ni-al′um), *n.* [< *ammonia* + *alum*(*inium*).] Ammonia alum; a hydrosulphate of aluminium and ammonia, found in thin fibrous layers in brown-coal at Tschermig in Bohemia. In France this salt is manufactured and used in place of potash alum. Also called *tschermigite*.

ammonia-meter (a-mō′ni-ä-mē″tėr), *n.* An apparatus invented by Griffin for ascertaining the percentage of ammonia in solutions.

Ammonian (a-mō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. **Ammonianus*, < *Ammonius*, a proper name, < *Ammon*: see *Ammon*.] **1.** Pertaining to Ammon, or to his temple in the oasis of Siwah in Libya.—**2.** Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who lived early in the third century, and is often called the founder of the Neoplatonic school of philosophy, his most distinguished pupil being Plotinus.

ammoniate (a-mō′ni-āt), *n.* [< *ammonia* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** Ammonia combined with a metallic oxid.—**2.** A trade-name for any organic nitrogenous material which may be used as a source of ammonia, particularly in fertilizers, as dried blood, fish-scrap, etc.

ammoniated (a-mō′ni-ā-ted), *a.* [< *ammoniate*.] Combined with ammonia.

ammonic (a-mon′ik), *a.* [< *ammonia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from ammonia: as, *ammonic* chlorid.

ammoniemia, ammoniæmia (a-mō-ni-ē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *ammonium* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] A morbid condition characterized by the presence of ammonium carbonate in the blood.

ammonification (a-mon″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *ammonia* + *-fication*.] The act of impregnating with ammonia, as for fertilization, or the state of being so impregnated.

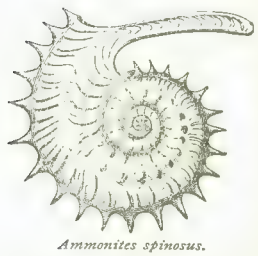
> *Ammonification* [of the soil of Japan] can be performed only to a depth of 60 centimeters.
> *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, XXII. 8789.

ammonio-. Combining form of *ammonium*.

ammonite (am′ọn-īt), *n.* [< NL. *Ammonites*, with ref. to the L. name *cornu Ammonis*, horn of Ammon: so called from their resemblance to a ram's horn: see *Ammon* and *-ite*[2].] One of the fossil shells of an extensive genus (*Ammonites*) of extinct cephalopodous mollusks (cuttlefishes), of the family *Ammonitidæ*, coiled in a plane spiral, and chambered within like the shell of the existing nautilus, to which the ammonites were allied. These shells have a nacreous lining and a porcelanous layer externally, and are smooth or rugose, the ridges straight, crooked, or undulated, and in some cases armed with projecting spines or tubercles.


Ammonites obtusus.


Ammonites varians.


Ammonites spinosus.

The species already described number about 500, and range from the Devonic to the Chalk formations, inclusive. They vary in size from mere specks to 3 or 4 feet in diameter. Also written *hammonite*. Sometimes called *snakestone*, *ammon-stone*, and formerly *cornu Ammonis* (Ammon's horn).

Ammonites (am-ọ-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *ammonite*.] The leading genus of ammonites, named in this form by Breyn in 1732, better established by Bruguière in 1789, giving name to the family *Ammonitidæ*. The name has been used with great latitude of definition, but is now much restricted. Some 40 or more generic names have been given to the cephalopods which were formerly referred to *Ammonites*. Also written *Hammonites*. See *ammonite*.

ammonitid (a-mon′i-tid), *n.* An ammonite; a cephalopod of the family *Ammonitidæ*.

Ammonitidæ (am-ọ-nit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammonites* + *-idæ*.] A numerous family of extinct tetrabranchiate cephalopods (cuttlefishes), of which the well-known ammonite is the type. Very different limits have been assigned to the family. It includes the genera *Goniatites*, *Ceratites*, *Ammonites*, *Scaphites*, *Hamites*, and others. They are the most characteristic mollusks of the Mesozoic rocks. See *ammonite*.

ammonitiferous (am″ọ-ni-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< *ammonite* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing ammonites; containing the remains of ammonites: as, *ammonitiferous* rocks.

Ammonitoidea (a-mon-i-toi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammonites* + *-oidea*.] A former superfamily of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, including those which have an external shell of two principal layers, with an initial smooth chamber and the siphonal cavity extending forward: ★essentially equivalent to *Ammonoidea*.

ammonium (a-mō′ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Berzelius, 1808), < *ammonia* + *-um*.] A name given to the hypothetical base (NH_4) of ammonia, analogous to a metal, as potassium. It has not been isolated. If mercury at the negative pole of a galvanic battery is placed in contact with a solution of ammonia or ammonium chlorid, and the circuit is completed, the mass swells to many times its former volume, and an amalgam is formed which, at the temperature of 70° or 80° F., is of the consistence of butter, but at the freezing-point is a firm and crystallized mass. This amalgam is supposed to be formed by the metallic base ammonium, and is the nearest approach to its isolation. On the cessation of the current the amalgam decomposes into mercury, ammonia, and hydrogen, the two latter escaping as gas in the proportions expressed by their atomic weights, namely, H and NH_3.—**Ammonium bases**, compounds containing one or more molecules of ammonium hydroxid, in which univalent or polyvalent radicals replace the whole or part of the hydrogen, as seen in tetrethyl-ammonium hydroxid, $N(C_2H_5)_4OH$.

ammoniuret (am-ọ-nī′ū-ret), *n.* [< *ammonia* + *-uret*.] In *chem.*, one of certain supposed compounds of ammonia and a pure metal, or an oxid of a metal.

ammoniureted, ammoniuretted (am-ọ-nī′ū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *ammoniuret*.] Combined with ★ammonia or ammonium.

ammonoid (am′ọ-noid), *n.* One of the *Ammonoidea*.

Ammonoidea (am-ọ-noi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammonea* + *-oidea*.] An ordinal name applied by some authors to the *Ammonea*.

Ammophila (a-mof′i-lạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of *ammophilus*: see *ammophilous*.] 1. A small genus of grasses growing on the sandy shores of Europe and North America; the sea-reed. *A. arenaria* (common marram, sea-reed, matweed, or seabent) grows on sandy sea-shores, and is extensively employed in Europe and America for preserving the shores from inroads of the sea, as it serves to bind down the sand by its long matted rhizomes. It is also manufactured into door-mats and floor-brushes, and in the Hebrides into ropes, mats, bags, and hats.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of long-bodied fossorial aculeate hymenopterous insects, commonly called sand-wasps, belonging to the family *Sphegidæ*. *A. pictipennis* (Walsh) is an example. See *digger-wasp*.


Painted-wing Digger- or Sand-wasp (*Ammophila pictipennis*), natural size.

ammophilous (a-mof′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *ammophilus*, < Gr. *ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *φίλος*, loving.] Sand-loving: applied in *zoöl.* to members of the genus *Ammophila*, 2.

Ammotrypane (am-ọ-trip′ạ-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *τρύπανον*, borer: see *trepan*.] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Opheliidæ*. *Rathke.*

ammunition (am-ū-nish′ọn), *n.* [< F. *amunition*, *amonition* (16th century), a corruption of *munition*, the prefix *a-* perhaps arising out of *la munition* understood as *l'amunition*: see *munition*.] Military stores or provisions for attack or defense; in modern usage, only the materials which are used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, etc.—**Ammunition-bread, -shoes, -stockings**, etc., such as are contracted for by the government, and distributed to soldiers.—**Fixed ammunition**, ammunition the materials of which are combined in cartridges or otherwise to facilitate the loading of firearms or ordnance. See *cartridge*.—**Metallic ammunition**, fixed ammunition for small arms, and for machine-guns and rapid-firing guns of small caliber, inclosed in brass or copper cartridge-cases.—**Stand of ammunition**, a single charge or load of fixed ammunition for a smooth-bore field-piece or other cannon.

ammunition (am-ū-nish′ọn), *v. t.* [< *ammunition*, *n.*] To supply with ammunition.

ammunition-chest (am-ū-nish′ọn-chest), *n.* A chest or box in which the fixed ammunition for field-cannon is packed. One ammunition-chest is carried on the limber of the gun-carriage, and three are carried ★on the caisson, one on the limber and two on the body.

ammunition-hoist (am-ū-nish′ọn-hoist), *n.* In a man-of-war or a fortification, the apparatus by which the ammunition is hoisted from the magazines to the turret, or other place, where it is required for use in the guns.

amnemonic (am-nē-mon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μνημονικός*, mnemonic; cf. *ἀμνήμων*, forgetful.] Not mnemonic; characterized by loss of memory.

amnesia (am-nē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμνησία*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μνησι-*, only in comp., remembering, < *μιμνήσκειν*, remind, in mid. and pass. remember, *μνᾶσθαι*, remember, = L. *meminisse*, remember: see *mnemonic*, *memory*, *remember*, etc. Cf. *amnesty*.] 1. In *pathol.*, loss of memory; specifically, a morbid condition in which the patient is unable to recall a word that is wanted, or, perhaps, understand it when spoken: in this sense also called *amnesic aphasia*.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *G. H. Horn*, 1876.—**Amnesia acustica** (see *acoustic*), loss of memory for spoken words; word-deafness.

amnesic (am-nē′sik), *a.* [< *amnesia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by amnesia or loss of memory: as, *amnesic* aphasia.

amnestic (am-nes′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμνηστία*, forgetfulness: see *amnesty* and *amnesia*.] Causing amnesia or loss of memory.

amnesty (am′nes-ti), *n.*; pl. *amnesties* (-tiz). [< F. *amnestie*, < L. *amnestia*, < Gr. *ἀμνηστία*, forgetfulness, esp. of wrong, < *ἄμνηστος*, forgotten, forgetful, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μιμνήσκειν*, *μνᾶσθαι*, remember: see *amnesia*.] A forgetting or overlooking; an act of oblivion; specifically, a general pardon or conditional offer of pardon of offenses or of a class of offenses against a government, or the proclamation of such pardon.

All peace implies *amnesty*, or oblivion of past subjects of dispute, whether the same is expressly mentioned in the terms of the treaty, or not.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 153.

= Syn. *Absolution*, etc. See *pardon*, *n.*

amnesty (am′nes-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *amnestied*, ppr. *amnestying*. [< *amnesty*, *n.*] To grant an amnesty to; pardon.

France has, luckily, little to trouble her beyond the question of *amnestying* the Communists.

The Nation, XXII. 329.

The fugitive manslayer is *amnestied*, not on the death of the king, but on the death of the high priest.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 510.

amnia, *n.* Plural of *amnion*.

amnic[1]† (am′nik), *a.* [< L. *amnicus*, < *amnis*, a river, akin to Skt. *ap*, water.] Of or pertaining to a river; fluvial; fluviatile.

amnic[2] (am′nik), *a.* [< *amnion* + *-ic*.] Same as *amniotic*.

Amnicola (am-nik′ọ-lạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *amnicola*, that grows in or by a river, < *amnis*, a river, + *-cola*, < *colere*, dwell.] A genus of fresh-water tænioglossate mollusks, of the family *Rissoidæ*, or made the type of *Amnicolidæ*. There are several species, of small size, generally distributed throughout the United States.

amnicolid (am-nik′ọ-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Amnicolidæ*.

Amnicolidæ (am-ni-kol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amnicola* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Amnicola*. The distinction from *Rissoidæ* is not well marked, but numerous small species inhabiting fresh and brackish water have been referred to this family.

Amnicolinæ (am-nik-ọ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amnicola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Rissoidæ*, or of *Amnicolidæ*, typified by *Amnicola*. The animal has a flat foot without lateral sinuses; the rachidian teeth have basal denticles on the anterior surface behind the lateral margins; the shell varies from a turreted to a globular form; and the operculum is subspiral. The subfamily includes many small fresh-water species, of which a large number inhabit the streams and pools of the United States.

amnicoline (am-nik′ọ-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *amnicolinus*, < *Amnicola*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting rivers, as an amnicolid; of or pertaining to the *Amnicolinæ*; amnicoloid.

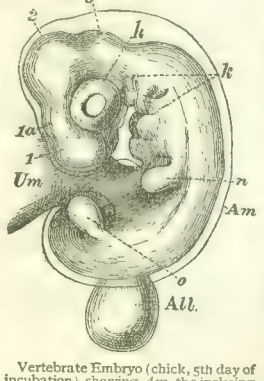
II. *n.* A gastropod of the subfamily *Amnicolinæ*; an amnicolid.

amnicolist† (am-nik′ọ-list), *n.* [< L. *amnicola*, one who dwells by a river (see *Amnicola*), + *-ist*.] One who dwells by a river or upon its banks. *Bailey.*

amnicoloid (am-nik′ọ-loid), *a.* [< *Amnicola* + *-oid*.] Like an amnicolid; pertaining or related to the *Amnicolidæ*.

amnigenous† (am-nij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *amnigena*, born in a river (as fish) or of a river-god, < *amnis*, a river, + *-genus*, -born, < √ **gen*, bear.] ★River-born; born on or near a river. *Bailey.*

amnion (am′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *amnia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀμνίον*, the membrane around the fetus (also called *ἀμνεῖος χιτών*), also the bowl in which the blood of victims was caught at the sacrifices; < *ἀμνός*, a lamb: see *agnus*.] 1. In *anat.* and *vertebrate zoöl.*, one of the fetal appendages; the innermost one of the membranes which envelop the embryo of the higher vertebrates, as mammals, birds, and reptiles; the lining membrane of a shut sac, familiarly called the "bag of waters," in which the fetus is contained. An amnion is developed in those vertebrates only which have a fully formed allantois; hence it is absent in the *Ichthyopsida*, or fishes and amphibians, but present in all *Sauropsida*, or reptiles and birds, and in *Mammalia*. The amnion is formed, at a very early period in the life of the embryo, by a duplication of the epiblast, or external blastodermic membrane, which, carrying with it a layer of mesoblast from the somatopleural division of the latter, rises on all sides about the embryo, the folded edges coming together over the back of the embryo, and there coalescing to form a shut sac in which the embryo is inclosed. From this mode of growth, it is obvious that what was the outer side of the amniotic folds becomes the inner side of the sac when it has shut, so that the epiblastic layer is internal, the mesoblastic external; the process of inversion being comparable to that by which, in the case of the primitive trace of the embryo, a layer of epiblast is converted into the lining of the spinal canal. Only that fold of membrane which is next the body of the embryo composes the amnion proper, the other or outer fold in contact with the enveloping primitive chorion (vitelline membrane or yolk-sac) either disappearing or taking part in the formation of the permanent chorion. As long as this outer fold is recognizable as a membrane, it bears the name of *false amnion*. The shut sac of the amnion contains the liquor amnii, a bland, albuminous, serous fluid in which the fetus is immersed. In parturition, rupture of the sac is followed by the "bursting of the waters." Sometimes a portion of the sac adheres to the head of the child, fitting like a skull-cap; such an infant is said, in the language of midwives, who commonly regard the circumstance as a good omen, to be "born with a caul." Those verte-



Vertebrate Embryo (chick, 5th day of incubation), showing *Am*, the inclosing amnion; *n*, *o*, rudiments of anterior and posterior limbs, or limb-buds; 1, 2, 3, first, second, and third cerebral vesicles; 1*a*. vesicle of the third ventricle; *k*, eye; *h*, visceral arches and clefts; *All*, allantois, hanging by its pedicle; *Um*, portion of umbilical vesicle.

brates which possess an amnion are termed *Amnionata;* those which do not, *Anamnionata:* terms coincident respectively with *Allantoidea* and *Anallantoidea.*

2. In *entom.*, a membrane which surrounds the larva of many insects, as the millepeds (*Iulidæ*), for some time after they are hatched from the egg. It is regarded by some as the analogue of the amnion of a vertebrate.

In many insects and in the higher vertebrates, the embryo acquires a special protective envelope, the *amnion*, which is thrown off at birth. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 67.

3. A reflected portion of a membrane, in ascidians, which lines the inner wall of the ovisac, and forms a kind of amniotic investment of the embryo.

It is the cavity left between this *amnion* and the inner hemisphere of the blastoderm which becomes the parental blood-sinus. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 533.

4. In *bot.*, a name formerly given to the fluid contents of the embryo sac.

Sometimes erroneously written *amnios.*

False amnion, the part of the original amnionic membrane left lining the chorion after the amnionic sac proper is formed by a duplication and inversion of a part of the original membrane. It disappears either by absorption or by taking part in the development of the chorion. Also called *vesicula serosa.*

Amnionata (am″ni-ō-nā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.; prop. **Amniata* or *Amniota;* < *amnion* + *-ata.*] A name given by Haeckel to those vertebrates which have an amnion. It corresponds to *Allantoidea*, and is coextensive with *Mammalia* and *Sauropsida* of Huxley, or mammals, birds, and reptiles, the amphibians and fishes being termed *Anamnionata* (which see). Also called *Amniota.*

amnionic (am-ni-on′ik), *a.* [The proper form would be **amniac;* < *amnion* (*amni-on*) + *-ic* (*-ac*).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an amnion; amniotic.

In a number of Insects belonging to different orders of the class, an *amnionic* investment is developed from the extra-neural part of the blastoderm. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 220.

amnionless (am′ni-on-les), *a.* [< *amnion* + *-less.*] Having no amnion; anamniotic.

amnios (am′ni-os), *n.* [= F. *amnios.*] An erroneous form for *amnion.*

Amniota (am-ni-ō′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **amniotus*, < Gr. as if **ἀμνιωτός*, < *ἀμνίον*, amnion.] Same as *Amnionata.*

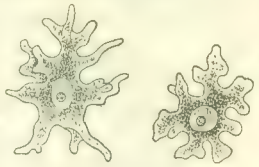
amniotic (am-ni-ot′ik), *a.* [As *Amniota* + *-ic;* = F. *amniotique.*] **1.** Pertaining to the amnion; contained in the amnion: as, the *amniotic* fluid. —**2.** Possessing an amnion; belonging to the *Amnionata*, as a mammal, bird, or reptile. See *Amnionata.*

Also *amnic.*

Amniotic cavity, the hollow of the amnion, containing the amniotic liquid and the fetus.—**Amniotic folds.** See *amnion.*—**Amniotic liquid, amniotic fluid,** or **liquor amnii,** the liquid in which the fetus is suspended by the umbilical cord. See *amnion.*—**Amniotic sac.** (*a*) The amnion, invested externally by the chorion; the lining of the "bag of waters." (*b*) In *bot.*, the embryo-sac. [No longer used.]

amock, *a.* or *adv.* See *amuck.*

amœba (a-mē′bä), *n.*; pl. *amœbas, amœbæ* ★(-bäz, -bē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀμοιβή*, change, exchange, < *ἀμείβειν*, change, exchange, akin to L. *movere*, > E. *move*, q. v.] **1.** [*cap.*] A genus of microscopic rhizopodous *Protozoa*, of which *A. diffluens*, common in all fresh-water ponds and ditches, is the type. It exists as a mass of protoplasm, and moves about and grasps particles of food, etc., by means of pseudopodia, or finger-like processes, which it forms by protruding portions of its body. From thus continually altering its shape it received its former name of *proteus animalcule.* Within the body are usually found a nucleus and nucleolus, and certain clear spaces, termed *contractile vesicles*, from their exhibiting rhythmical movements of contraction and dilatation. There is no distinct mouth, and food seized by means of the pseudopodia is engulfed within the soft sarcode-body and by any portion of its surface, the apertures by which the food is taken in closing up immediately after its reception. Reproduction takes place in several ways, but chiefly by fission, whereby an amœba simply divides into two portions, each of which becomes a distinct animalcule. Several other species have been described; but there is reason to think that some of these, at least, may be early forms of other and more complex animals, or even of plants. The term appears to have been first used by Ehrenberg in 1830, as the name of a genus of his *Polygastrica.*



Amœbæ (much magnified).

2. An animal of the genus *Amœba.*—**3.** Any single cell or corpuscle of one of the higher animals; a cell regarded as itself an animal, and an individual of the morphological grade of development of an amœboid organism. [Rare.]

Amœbæ (a-mē′bē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Amœba.*] In *zoöl.*, the order to which the genus *Amœba* belongs.

Amœbæa (am-ē-bē′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *amœbæus*, alternate: see *amœbean*[1].] The name given by Ehrenberg to the amœbiform organisms which he placed in his *Polygastrica.*

amœbæum (am-ē-bē′um), *n.*; pl. *amœbæa* (-ä). [L., neut. of *amœbæus*, < Gr. *ἀμοιβαῖος*, reciprocal, alternate, < *ἀμοιβή*, change, alternation: see *amœba.*] A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as in the third and seventh eclogues of Virgil.

amœba-movement (a-mē′bä-möv″ment), *n.* A movement of naked membraneless protoplasmic bodies, consisting of rapid changes in external contour, extension and contraction, and a creeping about as if flowing. See *amœboid movements*, under *amœboid, a.*

amœban (a-mē′ban), *a.* Of or pertaining to the amœbas; amœbous.

Amœbea (am-ē-bē′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba*, q. v.] An order of *Rhizopoda*, of which the genus *Amœba* is the type. See *Amœba.*

amœbean[1] (am-ē-bē′an), *a.* [< L. *amœbæus*, < Gr. *ἀμοιβαῖος*: see *amœbæum.*] Alternately answering or responsive; of the nature of an amœbæum (which see). Also spelled *amebean.*

Amœbean verses and the custom of vying . . . by turns. *J. Warton.*

Erelong the pastoral and town idyls of Theocritus, with their *amœbean* dialogue and elegant occasional songs, won the ear of both the fashionable and critical worlds. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 207.

amœbean[2] (am-ē-bē′an), *a.* [< *Amœbea* + *-an.*] Of or relating to the *Amœbea.*

Amœbidæ (a-mē′bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba* + *-idæ.*] The typical family of the *Amœbæ*, *Amœbina*, or *Amœboidea*, mainly represented by the genus *Amœba*, as distinguished from such amœboids as are members of *Difflugia* and *Arcella*, or such other rhizopods as the sun-animalcules, as *Actinophrys sol*, etc.

amœbiform (a-mē′bi-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< *amœba* + *-form.*] **I.** *a.* Amœba-like; undergoing frequent changes of shape, like an amœba; related to the amœbas.

The corpuscle, in fact, has an inherent contractility, like one of those low organisms, known as an Amœba, whence its motions are frequently called *amœbiform.* *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 177.

II. *n.* An amœba, or an animal or corpuscle of amœban character. See *amœba*, 3.

Other genera of the *amœbiforms.* *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 192.

Amœbina (am-ē-bī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba* + *-ina.*] See *Amœboidea.*

amœbodont (a-mē′bō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμοιβή*, change, alternation, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A term descriptive of a form of lophodont dentition in which the crests or folds of the crowns of the molar teeth are alternate: opposed to *antiodont.*

amœboid (a-mē′boid), *a.* and *n.* [< *amœba* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amœba: as, *amœboid* masses.

It is not uncommon for portions of the protoplasmic substance to pass into an *amœboid* condition. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 335.

The blood-corpuscles of Solen legumen, . . . besides colorless *amœboid* forms, comprise a vast number of oval ones, deeply stained by hæmoglobin. *E. R. Lankester*, Pref. to Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat., p. 10.

Amœboid cell. See *cell.*—**Amœboid movements,** constant changes of shape of an amœba or other single-celled organism, as an ovum, a cytode, or a formative cell of any of the higher animals; especially, such movements as are exhibited, for example, by the white corpuscles of the blood of man, the resemblance of such objects to an amœba being striking, and their morphological characters being nearly identical.

II. *n.* An amœbiform organism; one of the *Amœbidæ.*

Amœboidea (am-ē-boi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba* + *-oidea.*] An order of amœbiform rhizopodous *Protozoa*, of which the genus *Amœba*, of the family *Amœbidæ*, is the type. This order is practically distinguished from *Monera* by the presence of a nucleus, and from the *Foraminifera* and *Radiolaria* by the absence of a complete calcareous or silicious shell. The terms *Amœboidea, Amœbina, Amœbæa,* and *Amœbæ* (see *Amœbæ*) are more or less nearly synonymous; but the definition of the groups of amœbiform animals varies with almost every leading writer. See *amœba.*

amœbous (a-mē′bus), *a.* [< *amœba* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Amœba;* resembling an amœba in structure. Also *amœban.*

amœbula (a-mē′bū-lä), *n.*; pl. *amœbulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *amœba.*] A little amœba. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 840.

amœnomania (a-mē-nō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *amœnus*, pleasant (see *amene*), + *mania*, < Gr. *μανία*, mania.] A form of mania in which the hallucinations are of an agreeable nature.

amoinder†, *v. t.* [< F. *amoindrir*, lessen, < *à*, to, + *moindre*, < L. *minor*, less.] To lessen or diminish. *Donne.*

amok (a-mok′), *a.* or *adv.* See *amuck.*

amole (ä-mō′lā), *n.* [Nahuatl *amolli, amulli.*] **1.** A Mexican name for the roots of various species of plants which are used as a substitute for soap.—**2.** One of several plants which furnish these roots. Throughout Mexico the herbaceous species of *Agave* are so named, but not the perennial-leaved species called "maguey." *Agave brachystachys* is generally used. In the southwestern United States the name is given also to *Yucca baccata*, and in California to *Chlorogalum pomeridianum.*

amolish†, *v. t.* [< OF. *amoliss-*, stem of certain parts of *amolir*, < L. *amoliri*, remove with an effort, < *a* for *ab*, away, + *moliri*, exert one's self upon, move, < *moles*, a heavy mass: see *mole*[3]. Cf. *demolish.*] To remove forcibly; put away with an effort. [Rare.]

amolition†, *n.* [< L. *amolitio(n-)*, < *amoliri*, pp. *amolitus*, remove: see *amolish.*] A putting away; removal. [Rare.]

amollish†, *v. t.* [< ME. *amolisshen*, < OF. *amoliss-*, stem of certain parts of *amolir*, F. *amollir*, soften, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *molir*, < L. *mollire*, soften, < *mollis*, soft: see *moll, mollify.*] To soften; mollify; mitigate.

amollishment†(a-mol′ish-ment), *n.* [Also written *amolishment*, < F. *amollissement:* see *amollish* and *-ment.*] Softening; mitigation. *Donne.* (*N. E. D.*)

Amomum (a-mō′mum), *n.* [L., also *amomon*, < Gr. *ἄμωμον*, applied to an Eastern spice-plant; origin uncertain.] A genus of plants, family *Zingiberaceæ*, belonging to tropical regions of the old world, and allied to the ginger-plant. They are herbaceous, with creeping rootstocks and large sheathing leaves, and are remarkable for the pungency and aromatic properties of their seeds. Several species yield the cardamoms and grains of paradise of commerce.

amonestet†, *v. t.* An old form of *admonish.*

among (a-mung′), *prep.* and *adv.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [In early mod. E. in two mixed forms: (1) *among*, < ME. *among, amonge, amang, amange*, < AS. *āmang* (rare and late), contr. of usual *onmang*, prep.; (2) *emong*, < ME. *emong, emonge, emang, imong, ymong* (*enmong, inmong*), < AS *gemang* (= OFries. *mong*), prep.; both *onmang* and *gemang* are contractions of the full form *ongemang*, prep., originally separated, *on gemang* (orig. followed by gen.), lit. in (the) crowd or company (of): *on*, prep., on, in (see *a-*[3]); *gemang*, a crowd, assembly: see *meng* and *mingle.* Cf. the extended form *amongst.*] **I.** *prep.* **1.** In or into the midst of; in association or connection with: as, he fell *among* thieves; one *among* this people.

A practice there is *among* us to determine doubtful matters by the opening of a book. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

I stood
Among them, but not of them. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 113.

She dwelt *among* the untrodden ways
Beside the springs of Dove. *Wordsworth*, Lucy.

2. In the number of; of or out of.

My beloved is . . . the chiefest *among* ten thousand. Cant. v. 10.

Blessed art thou *among* women. Luke i. 28.

The years during which Bacon held the Great Seal were *among* . . . the most shameful in English history. Everything at home and abroad was mismanaged. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

3. By the joint action or consent of; with the common aid or knowledge of: as, settle it *among* yourselves; the mischief was done *among* you.

You have, *among* you, killed a sweet and innocent lady. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. i.

4. To each of; by or for distribution to: as, he gave five dollars to be divided *among* them.

What are they [five loaves and two fishes] *among* so many? John vi. 9.

5†. In the circumstances of; during the time or term of; in the course of.

I never went to any place *among* all my life . . . which I had before . . . thought of. *Baxter*, in Tulloch's Eng. Puritanism, p. 306. (*N. E. D.*)

II.† *adv.* **1.** Together (with something).

Dogttur, temper well thi tonge,
& vse not monny tallis [many tales];
For lessynggis [leasings] wyll lepe out *amonge*,
That oftyn brewis ballys [bales, mischiefs].
The Good Wyfe wold a Pylgremage, l. 85. (E. E. T. S., [extra ser. VIII., i. 41.)

2. At intervals; here and there.

They [the fowles] sate *amonge*
Upon my chambre roofe withoute,
Upon the tyles over al aboute.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 298.

3. Between whiles; at intervals; from time to time; now and then.—**4.** During the time; meanwhile.—**Syn.** *Amid, In the midst of, Among, Between, Betwixt.* The midst is the middle place; hence *amid* or *in the midst of* should be used where a person or thing is in a position which is, or may be imagined to be, central; they are naturally the expressions between which to choose when the noun is in the singular, or a plural noun stands for that which is virtually one: as, "Lo, I see four men loose, walking *in the midst of* the fire" (Dan. iii. 25); *amid* the waves. By derivation *among* suggests a mingling; it may be properly used with collective nouns: as, he disappeared *among* the crowd. *Between* is nearly equivalent etymologically to *by twain*, so applying only to two; *among* refers to more than two; it is therefore improper to say either *among* them both, or *between* the three. *Betwixt* is the same as *between*.

Plac'd far *amid* the melancholy main.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 30.

Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I *in the midst of* them. Mat. xviii. 20.

He passes to be king *among* the dead.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

The question hath bin all this while *between* them two.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

What is there now that can stand *betwixt* me and felicity? *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 4.

amongst (ạ-mungst′), *prep.* [An extension (with excrescent *-t* as in *against, amidst, whilst*, etc.) of ME. *amonges*, an adverbial gen. form of *among*.] Same as *among*.

A son, who is the theme of honour's tongue;
Amongst a grove the very straightest plant.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

amontillado (a-mon-til-yä′dō), *n.* [Sp.] A name of sherry which has little sweetness, and is light in color and body rather than dark and rich. See *sherry*.

amor (ā′môr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amor* (with accent on first syllable, later accented and pron. as F. *amour:* see *amour*), < ME. *amour, amur* (accented on first syllable, earlier on the second), < OF. *amor, amur, amour*, mod. F. *amour* = Sp. Pg. *amor* = It. *amore*, < L. *amor*, acc. *amorem*, love; personified, Love, Cupid, Eros; < *amare*, love, perhaps orig. **camare* (cf. *cārus*, orig. **camrus*, loving, loved, dear) = Skt. √*kam*, love (cf. *kāma*, n., love). Cf. *amiable, amity, amour*, etc.] **1†.** Love; affection; friendship; especially, love toward one of the opposite sex: now only in the form *amour* (which see).—**2.** [*cap.*] [L.] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of love; Cupid.

amorado† (am-ọ-rä′dō), *n.* [< Sp. *enamorado* (with prefix *en-* ignored in the transfer; cf. equiv. ML. *amoratus*) (= It. *innamorato*, < ML. *inamoratus:* see *inamorato*), pp. of *enamorar*, < ML. *inamorare*, inspire love, < L. *in*, in, + *amor*, love: see *amor*.] A lover.

Mark Antony was both a courageous soldier and a passionate *amorado*.
Christ. Relig.'s Appeal to Bar of Reason, p. 55.

amorce† (a-môrs′), *n.* [< F. *amorce*, bait, priming, < OF. *amors*, pp. of *amordre*, < L. *admordere*, bite, gnaw at, < *ad*, to, + *mordere*, bite: see *mordant, morse, morsel*. Cf. E. *bait* as related to *bite*.] Priming; the name commonly given to the finer-grained powder used for priming the musket or harquebuse, and which was carried in a separate horn (see *morsing-horn*); also, the priming of a single charge.

amorean (am-ọ-rē′an), *n.* [< Heb. *'amoraïm*, teachers, expounders.] One of the later Talmudic doctors; one of those compilers of the Gemara who lived subsequent to the close of the Mishna.

amoret†, amorette† (am′ọ-ret, am-ọ-ret′), *n.* [< ME. *amorette*, < OF. *amorete, amourete, -ette* (mod. F. *amourette* (> E. *amourette*), amour, = It. *amoretto*, a little love or cupid), dim. of *amor*, F. *amour* = It. *amore*, love: see *amor* and *amour*.] **1.** A sweetheart; an amorous girl; a paramour.

When *amorets* no more can shine,
And Stella owns she's not divine.
T. Warton, Sappho's Advice.

2. A love-knot.

Nought clad in silk was he,
But alle in floures & in flourettes,
Painted alle with *amorettes*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 892.

3. A love-sonnet or love-song.

His *amorets* and his canzonets, his pastorals and his madrigals to his Phyllis and his Amaryllis. *Heywood.*

4. A trifling love-affair; a slight amour.—**5.** *pl.* Looks that inspire love; love-glances.

Should . . . Phœbus 'scape those piercing *amorets*,
That Daphne glanced at his deity?
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

6. A cupid; a little love. See *amoretto*. Also written *amourette*.

amoretto (am-ọ-ret′tō), *n.*; pl. *amoretti* (-ti). [It.: see *amoret*.] **1.** A person enamored; a lover.

The *amoretto* was wont to take his stand at one place where sat his mistress.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 47.

2. A little love; a cupid.

A painting in which *amoretti* are plentiful.
J. A. Symonds, Greek Poets, p. 335. (*N. E. D.*)

amorevolous† (am-ọ-rev′ọ-lus), *a.* [< It. *amorevole*, loving, < *amore*, love: see *amor*.] Loving; kind; charitable. [Rare.]

He would leave it to the Princesse to show her cordial and *amorevolous* affection.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 161.

amorino (am-ọ-rē′nō), *n.*; pl. *amorini* (-ni). [It., dim. of *amore*, love, cupid: see *amor*.] A little love; a cupid. Applied to figures common in Roman decorative art, and in Renaissance and modern styles which are imitative of Roman art; also to merely decorative representations of children in works of art.

amorist (am′ọ-rist), *n.* [< *amor* + *-ist*.] A lover; a gallant; an inamorato. Also written *amourist*.

Justle that skipping feeble *amorist*
Out of your loves seat.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

Our gay *amourists* then could not always compose if they could write their billets-doux.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 168.

a-mornings† (ạ-môr′ningz), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *mornings*, adverbial gen. of *morning*. Cf. *adays*.] In the morning; every morning.

Such pleasant walks into the woods
A-mornings.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

amorosa (am-ọ-rō′sạ), *n.* [It., fem. of *amoroso:* see *amoroso*.] An amorous or wanton woman.

I took them for *amorosas*, and violators of the bounds of modesty. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 191.

amoroso (am-ọ-rō′sō), *a.* and *n.* [It., < ML. *amorosus:* see *amorous*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, amorous; tender: descriptive of passages to be rendered in a manner expressive of love.

II. *n.*; pl. *amorosi* (-si). A man enamored; a lover; a gallant.

It is a gibe which an heathen puts upon an *amoroso*, that wastes his whole time in dalliance upon his mistress, viz., that love is an idle man's business.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 125.

amorous (am′ọr-us), *a.* [< ME. *amorous, amorus, amerous, amerus*, < OF. *amorous, amoros*, F. *amoureux* = Pr. *amoros* = Sp. Pg. It. *amoroso*, < ML. *amorosus*, full of love, < L. *amor*, love: see *amor* and *amiable*.] **1.** Inclined to love; having a propensity to love; sexually attracted; loving; fond: as, an *amorous* disposition.

Our fine musician groweth *amorous*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1.

A prince I was, blue-eyed, and fair in face,
Of temper *amorous* as the first of May.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

2. In love; enamored: usually with *of*, formerly sometimes with *on*.

In a gondola were seen together
Lorenzo and his *amorous* Jessica.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8.

Sure, my brother is *amorous on* Hero.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

So *amorous* is Nature *of* whatever she produces.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy.

3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by or indicating love; conveying or breathing love.

The spirit of love and *amorous* delight.
Milton, P. L., viii. 477.

With tender billet-doux he lights the pyre,
And breathes three *amorous* sighs to raise the fire.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 42.

=**Syn.** Loving, tender, passionate, ardent, amatory.

amorously (am′ọr-us-li), *adv.* In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.

With twisted metal *amorously* impleach'd.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 205.

amorousness (am′ọr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being amorous, or inclined to love or to sexual pleasure; fondness; lovingness.

Amorpha (a-môr′fạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of *amorphus*, irregular: see *amorphous*.] A genus of leguminous plants of the United States, sometimes known as false indigo or lead-plant. The species are shrubs of moderate size, having pinnate leaves and long, dense clusters of blue-violet flowers, which are abnormal from having only the standard or vexillum, the other four petals being wholly absent (whence the name). The false indigo, *A. fruticosa*, is occasionally cultivated for ornament. A coarse sort of indigo is said to have been made from it in Carolina in early times; hence its common name. Also called *bastard* or *wild indigo*.

amorphic (ạ-môr′fik), *a.* Same as *amorphous*.

More seldom they [inorganic elements] appear as crystals or crystalline forms, or also as *amorphic* masses in the cell membrane or cell contents.
Behrens, Micros. in Botany (trans.), v.

amorphism (ạ-môr′fizm), *n.* [< *amorphous* + *-ism*.] **1.** The state or quality of being amorphous or without definite shape; specifically, absence of crystallization; want of crystalline structure, even in the minutest particles, as in glass, etc.—**2.** The anarchic, communistic system proposed by the Russian Bakunin; universal and absolute anarchy; nihilism; extreme communism.

When we penetrate to the lowest stratum of revolutionary Socialism, we meet Bakunin. It is impossible to go further, for he is the apostle of universal destruction, of absolute Anarchism; or, as he himself terms his doctrine, of *Amorphism*.
Orpen, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 192.

amorphotæ (am-ôr-fō′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμόρφωτος*, not formed, < *ἀ-* priv. + **μορφωτός* (cf. *μορφωτικός*), verbal adj. of *μορφόειν*, form, < *μορφή*, form.] In *astron.*, stars not formed into any constellation, and therefore not constituting a portion of any symmetrical figure.

amorphous (ạ-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. *amorphus*, < Gr. *ἀμορφος*, without definite form, shapeless, misshapen, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μορφή*, shape, form.] **1.** Without determinate form; of irregular shape.

He was supremely happy, perched like an *amorphous* bundle on the high stool.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

2. Having no regular structure; specifically, not crystallized, even in the minutest particles: as, glass and opal are *amorphous*.—**3.** Of no particular kind or character; formless; characterless; heterogeneous; unorganized.

Scientific treatises . . . are not seldom rude and *amorphous* in style. *Hare.*

An existing stupendous political order of things . . . by no means to be exchanged for any quantity of *amorphous* matter in the form of universal law.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 301.

4. Characterized by amorphism; founded on the principles of amorphism; nihilistic; anarchic.

Also *amorphic*.

amorphously (ạ-môr′fus-li), *adv.* In an amorphous manner.

amorphousness (ạ-môr′fus-nes), *n.* The state of being amorphous; shapelessness.

Amorphozoa (a-môr-fọ-zō′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμορφος*, without form (see *amorphous*), + *ζῷον*, animal.] De Blainville's name of the sponges and their allies: so called from the absence of regular organic structure in their parts. Now only an inexact synonym of *Protozoa*.

amorphozoic (a-môr-fọ-zō′ik), *a.* [< *Amorphozoa*.] Of or pertaining to the *Amorphozoa*.

amorphozoön (a-môr-fọ-zō′us), *a.* Same as *amorphozoic*.

amorphy (ạ-môr′fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμορφία*, shapelessness, < *ἀμορφος*, shapeless: see *amorphous*.] Irregularity of form; shapelessness; want of definiteness. [Rare.]

His epidemical diseases being fastidiosity, *amorphy*, and oscitation. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub.

amorrow† (ạ-mor′ō), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *amorowe, amorewe, a-morwe*, earlier *on morwen, on morgen*, < AS. *on morgen, on morgenne: on*, prep., E. *a*[3]; *morgen*, morrow. Cf. *a-mornings*.] On the morrow; to-morrow.

A-morwe, whan the day bigan to sprynge,
Upros our hoste.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 823.

amort (ạ-môrt′), *a.* [A term due to the phrase *all amort* (as if from *all*, adv., and *amort*), a corruption of *alamort*, < F. *à la mort:* see *alamort*.] Lifeless; spiritless; depressed: usually in the phrase *all amort*.

How fares my Kate? What, sweeting, *all amort?*
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

I am *all amort*, as if I had lain
Three days in my grave already.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

She danced along with vague, regardless eyes,
. . . *all amort*.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 8.

His sensitiveness idled, now *amort*,
Alive now. *Browning*, Sordello, vi.

amortisation, amortise. See *amortization, amortize*.

amortization, amortisation (a-môr-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *amortisatio(n-), admortizatio(n-)*, < *amortisare, admortizare:* see *amortize*.] **1.** The act of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation in mortmain. In old French law, letters of amortization could be granted only by the king, and supposed an indemnity or a tax to be paid by the corporation holding in mortmain. The term was often used for the tax alone.

2. Extinction, as of debt, especially by a sinking-fund; a payment toward such extinction.

Also *admortization, amortizement.*

amortize, amortise (a-môr'tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amortized, -sed*, ppr. *amortizing, -sing.* [< ME. *amortisen, -eisen, -esen,* < AF. *amortizer, -eyser* (= Sp. *amortizar* = ML. *amortisare, admortizare*), < *amortiz-*, OF. *amortiss-*, stem of certain parts of *amortir*, deaden, quench, abolish, extinguish, redeem, or buy out, as a rent-charge, alienate in mortmain; F. *amortir*, deaden, slacken, reduce, redeem, liquidate, = Pr. *amortir* = OCat. *amortir* = It. *ammortire*, < L. as if **admortire*, < *ad*, to, + *mor(t-)s*, death: see *mortal*. Cf. *mortmain.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make dead; deaden; destroy.

The gode werkes that men don whil thei ben in gode lyfe ben al *amortised* by sin folowing.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. In *law*, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. See *mortmain.*—3. To extinguish, as a debt, by means of a sinking-fund.

II.† *intrans.* To droop; hang as dead.

With this rayne went the sayle *amortyssynge* and hanging hevy. *Caxton*, Ovid's Metam., xi. 19. (*N. E. D.*)

amortizement, amortisement (a-môr'tiz-ment), *n.* [< F. *amortissement*, a subduing, bringing to an end, in arch. a finishing (ML. *amortisamentum, admortizamentum*), < *amortir*



Amortizement of Buttress (13th century), Apsidal Chapel, Cathedral of Amiens.

(*-iss-*): see *amortize* and *-ment.*] 1. The crowning member of an edifice; the architectural ornament or feature that terminates a façade, a ridged or pointed roof, a gable, a buttress, etc. *Viollet-le-Duc.*—2. Same as *amortization.*

a-morwet, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *amorrow.*

amotion (a-mō'shọn), *n.* [< L. *amotio(n-)*, < *amovere*, pp. *amotus*, remove: see *amove*[2].] 1. Removal; ejection; ejectment from possession or office, as of an officer of a corporation.

The cause of his *amotion* is twice mentioned by the Oxford antiquary. *T. Warton*, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 251.

2. Motion away from; a moving away; removal. [Rare in both uses.]

amount (a-mount'), *v.* [< ME. *amounten, amunten*, mount up to, come up to, signify, < OF. *amounter, amunter, amonter*, amount to, < *amunt, amont*, adv., uphill, upward, prop. prep. phr. *a mont*, toward or to a mountain or heap (cf. E. *adown*), < L. *ad montem: ad*, to; *montem*, acc. of *mon(t-)s*, mountain: see *mount, mountain.* Cf. *avale.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To go up; rise; ascend; mount.

When the larke doth fyrst *amounte* on high.
Peacham, Garden of Eloquence, p. 106.

So up he rose, and thence *amounted* streight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 54.

2. To reach or be equal (to) in number, quantity, or value; come (to) as a whole.

Thy substance, valued at the highest rate,
Cannot *amount* unto a hundred marks.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

3. To rise, reach, or extend, in effect, substance, influence, etc.; be equivalent or tantamount in force or significance: as, his answer *amounted* almost to a threat.

The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done or sooner. *Bacon.*

His love of mischief and of dark and crooked ways *amounted* almost to madness. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II.† *trans.* 1. To ascend; climb; mount.—2. To rise in number, quantity, or value, so as to reach or be equal to; come to.

The som *amounted* v thousand pounde.
Caxton, Chron. of Eng., ccv. 186. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To be equivalent to; mean; signify.

Tell me, mayde chaste,
What *amounteth* this?
Lybeaus Disc., 1471. (*N. E. D.*)

4. To cause to rise; raise or elevate.

Here no Papists were arraigned to *amount* it to a Popish miracle. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., ix. 110. (*N. E. D.*)

amount (a-mount'), *n.* [Modern; < *amount, v.*] 1. The sum total of two or more sums or quantities; the aggregate: as, the *amount* of 7 and 9 is 16; the *amount* of the day's sales.—2. A quantity or sum viewed as a whole.

It is not often that a single fault can produce any vast *amount* of evil. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

3. The full effect, value, or import; the sum or total: as, the evidence, in *amount*, comes to this.

Often contracted to *amt.*

amour (a-mör'), *n.* [< mod. F. *amour* (with F. pron. and accent), taking the place of earlier E. *amour, amor* (with accent on first syllable), < ME. *amour, amur*, < OF. *amur, amour*, love: see *amor*, and cf. *paramour.*] 1†. Love; affection; friendship.—2†. Love toward one of the opposite sex.—3. A love-affair; love-making; especially, an illicit love-affair; an intrigue.—**Amour propre** (a-mör propr), self-esteem; self-respect: sometimes used in an unfavorable sense, meaning self-love, pride, conceit, vanity, egotism: a French phrase now in common use.

Doubtless in nearly every field of inquiry emotion is a perturbing intruder: mostly there is some preconception, and some *amour propre* that resists disproof of it.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 74.

These words were uttered with so much coldness, that Mr. Effingham's *amour propre* was deeply wounded.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xii.

amourette†, *n.* See *amoret.*

amourist, *n.* See *amorist.*

amovability (a-mö-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *amovable*: see *-bility.*] Capability of being removed, as from an office. [Rare.]

Let us retain *amovability* on the concurrence of the executive and legislative branches.
Jefferson, Works, IV. 288.

amovable (a-mö'va-bl), *a.* [< *amove*[2] + *-able*; also *amovible*, after F. *amovible.*] Removable. [Rare.]

amoval† (a-mö'val), *n.* [< *amove*[2] + *-al.* Cf. *removal*, < *remove.*] Total removal.

Amoval of . . . insufferable nuisances.
Evelyn, Sylva, p. 342.

amove[1]† (a-möv'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *amoove*, < ME. *amoeven, ameven*, < OF. *amover, amouvoir*, < L. *admovere*, move to, bring to, apply, incite, < *ad*, to, + *movere*, move: see *a-*[11] and *move.*] To move; stir; excite; affect.

And when she say thise poetical Muses aprochen aboute my bed and enditynge wordes to my wepynges, she was a lytel *amoved* and glowede with cruwel eyen.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

She nought *ameved*
Neither in word, or chere, or countenance.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 442.

At all these cries my heart was sore *amoved.*
Greene, Poems, p. 136. (*N. E. D.*)

amove[2]† (a-möv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *amoved*, ppr. *amoving.* [< late ME. *amoven*, < AF. *amoever*, < L. *amovere*, remove, < *a* for *ab*, from, + *movere*, move: see *a-*[13] and *move.*] To remove, especially from a post or station.

She well pleased was thence to *amove* him farre.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 37.

Coroners . . . may be *amoved* for reasonable cause.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. Cor., ii. 3.

amovible (a-mö'vi-bl), *a.* [F.: see *amovable.*] Same as *amovable.* [Rare.]

ampac (am'pak), *n.* An East Indian shrub, or small tree, *Evodia latifolia*, producing a resin which is aromatic when burned. Its leaves are used to medicate baths.

amparo (ȧm-pä'rō), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., defense, protection, < Sp. Pg. *amparar*, defend, = Pr. *amparar* = F. *emparer*, refl. seize upon, secure, = It. *imparare*, learn, acquire, < ML. as if **imparare*, < L. *in*, into, toward, + *parare*, furnish.] A document protecting a claimant of land till properly authorized papers can be issued. *Texas Law Report.*

ampassy (am'pa-si), *n.* [A corruption of *and per se*: see *ampersand.*] A form still used for *ampersand* in parts of England.

Ampelidæ (am-pel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampelis* + *-idæ.*] In *ornith.*, a family name variously used. (*a*) A family founded by Swainson in 1831, having no characters by which it can be defined, but containing a miscellaneous group of dentirostral insessorial birds from various parts of the world, and divided into the subfamilies *Leiotrichanæ, Piprinæ, Ampelinæ, Pachycephalinæ*, etc. (*b*) A family of dentirostral *Insessores*, supposed to be related to the shrikes and flycatchers, and including the subfamilies *Dicrurinæ, Campephaginæ, Gymnoderinæ, Ampelinæ, Piprinæ*, and *Pachycephalinæ.* (*c*) A family of birds restricted to the *Ampelinæ* proper with the *Ptilogonydinæ*, and placed between *Tyrannidæ* and *Cotingidæ.* See *waxwing, Bombycillidæ.*

Ampelideæ (am-pe-lid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *ampelideus*: see *ampelideous.*] The name given by Kunth to the family of plants *Vitaceæ* (which see).

ampelideous (am-pe-lid'ē-us), *a.* [< NL. *ampelideus*, < Gr. ἀμπελίς (*-ιδ-*), a vine, dim. of ἄμπελος, a vine: see *Ampelis.*] In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the *Ampelideæ*, or vine family; resembling the vine.

Ampelinæ (am-pe-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampelis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Ampelidæ*, or chatterers. It is sometimes taken as equivalent to *Ampelidæ* (*c*) (which see), and sometimes restricted to the single genus *Ampelis.*

Ampelio (am-pē'li-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμπελίων, a kind of singing bird, also called ἀμπελίς: see *Ampelis.*] A genus of cotingine birds of South America, established by Cabanis in 1845, made by Sundevall the type of his family *Ampelioninæ. A. melanocephala* is an example. Also written *Ampelion.*

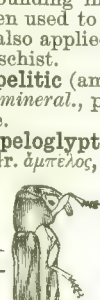
Ampelioninæ (am-pel″i-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampelio(n-)* + *-inæ.*] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the second family of his fourth cohort (*Pycnaspideæ*) of scutelliplantar oscine passeres. It contains such genera as *Ampelio, Phibalura, Cotinga, Phytotoma, Cephalopterus*, etc., and inexactly corresponds to a subfamily *Cotinginæ* of some authors.

Ampelis (am'pe-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμπελίς, a kind of singing bird, also called ἀμπελίων, prob. from its haunting vines, < ἄμπελος, a vine.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, type of a supposed subfamily *Ampelinæ*, or of an alleged family *Ampelidæ.* It contains three species, the Carolina waxwing (*A. cedrorum*), the Bohemian waxwing (*A. garrulus*), and the Japanese waxwing (*A. phœnicopterus*); the birds are also called chatterers. A synonym of *Ampelis* is *Bombycilla.* The name was formerly applied, with great latitude, to many birds properly belonging to various other families; but it is now restricted to the three here named. See *waxwing.*

ampelite (am'pe-līt), *n.* [< L. *ampelitis*, < Gr. ἀμπελῖτις (sc. γῆ), a kind of bituminous earth used to sprinkle vines in order to keep off insects, < ἄμπελος, a vine.] A species of black earth abounding in pyrites: so named from having been used to kill insects on vines. The name is also applied to cannel-coal and to some kinds of schist.

ampelitic (am-pe-lit'ik), *a.* [< *ampelite* + *-ic.*] In *mineral.*, pertaining to or resembling ampelite.

Ampeloglypter (am″pe-lō-glip'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄμπελος, a grape-vine, + γλυπτήρ, a chisel, < γλύφειν, carve, cut.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ*, established by Le Conte for three North American species formerly included in the genus *Baris.* They live, in the larval state, in the young canes of cultivated or wild grape-vines and the Virginia creeper, causing swellings in the shape of elongate knobs. The most abundant species, *A. sesostris* (Le Conte), the grape-vine gall-beetle, is a small, highly polished, elongate insect of uniform light yellowish-brown color. The elytra are gently undulated by broad transverse impressions.



Grape-vine Gall-beetle (*Ampeloglypter sesostris*). Vertical line shows natural size.

ampelography (am-pe-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄμπελος, vine, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The scientific description of the vine. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ampelopsis (am-pe-lop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄμπελος, vine, + ὄψις, appearance: see *optic.*] A genus of plants, of the family *Vitaceæ*, distinguished from *Vitis* by having the corolla of wholly separate petals. It contains about 15 species, of which 2, *A. cordata* and *A. arborea*, are found in the United States. The Japanese ivy, frequently called *Ampelopsis*, is now placed in the genus *Parthenocissus* (which see in the supplement), *P. incuspidata.*

amper (am'pėr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *ampor*, < ME. **ampre* (not found), < AS. *ampre, ompre*, earliest spelling *ampræ, ompræ*, a tumor or swelling.] A tumor; also, a defect.

amperage (am-pēr'āj), *n.* The strength of an electrical current measured in amperes.

ampere (am-pār'), *n.* [A designation adopted by the Electric Congress at Paris in 1881; F. *am-*

père, < *Ampère*, name of a French electrician (André Marie *Ampère*, died 1836). Cf. *ohm* and *volt*.] The unit employed in measuring the strength of an electrical current. It is the current which flows through a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, and between the two ends of which the unit difference of potentials, one volt, is maintained. As defined by the International Electrical Congress of 1893, and by a United States statute of 1894, it is one tenth of the unit of current of the centimeter-gram-second system of electromagnetic units and is represented in practice by the unvarying current which, when passed through a standard solution of nitrate of silver in water, deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gram per second.

ampere-hour (am-pār′our), *n.* In *elect.*, a unit of quantity, the electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one hour. It is equal to 3,600 coulombs.

ampere-meter (am-pār′mē″tėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current in amperes. Several forms have been devised. The most common types are: (1) The Weston meter, in which a stationary permanent magnet acts upon a movable wire coil, which is shunted by a low resistance. This instrument reads only unidirectional or direct current. (2) The Thomson meter, consisting of a small movable piece of soft iron acted upon by a stationary inclined wire coil through which the current to be measured passes. (3) The dynamometer, consisting of a movable and a stationary wire coil acting magnetically upon one another and connected in series. The movable element carries the indicating needle. (4) The hot-wire meter, in which the current passes through a straight wire and is measured by the expansion of the wire caused by the heating effect of the current, the expansion being transmitted by a lever to the indicating needle. Usually the scale is graduated so that the indicating needle directly shows the amperes. Also called *ammeter*, *amperometer*.

Patent *amperometer* for measuring electrical work, applicable to electroplating to show the work done or doing in a vat.

Cat. Elect. Exhib. (1882), p. 46. *N. E. D.*

Ampère's theory. An electrodynamic theory proposed by A. M. Ampère. See *theory*.

ampere-turns (am-pār′tėrnz″), *n. pl.* A measure of the magnetizing power, or magnetomotive force, of a current of electricity in a conducting-coil, equal to the product of a number of turns in the coil by the current (in amperes) passing through it.

Amperian (am-pē′ri-an), *a.* Relating to André Marie Ampère, or to his theories.—**Amperian currents**, in *elect.*, the hypothetical electrical currents by which Ampère explained the properties of a magnet. See *Ampère's theory*, under *theory*.

amperometer (am-pe-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *ampere* + *-o-meter*.] Same as *ampere-meter*.

ampersand (am′per-sand), *n.* [Also *amperzand*, *ampus-and*, *amperse-and*, *ampassyand*, *ampussy-and*, *appersi-and*, *amperzed*, etc., also simply *ampassy*, etc., various corruptions of *and per se — and* (that is, '& by itself — *and*').] A name formerly in use for the character & or & (also called *short and*), which is formed by combining the letters of the Latin *et*, and, and which is commonly placed at the end of the alphabet in primers.

ampery (am′pėr-i), *a.* [< *amper* + *-y*[1].] 1. Covered with pimples.—2. Weak; unhealthy; beginning to decay. [Prov. Eng.]

amphacanthid (am-fa-kan′thid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amphacanthidæ*.

Amphacanthidæ (am-fa-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphacanthus* + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a family name synonymous with *Siganidæ* (which see).

Amphacanthus (am-fa-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., prop. **amphiacanthus*, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides (see *amphi-*), + *ἀκανθα*, spine.] A generic name of fishes remarkable for the development of a spine along the inner as well as the outer margin of the ventral fins: identical with *Siganus* (which see).

amphanthium (am-fan′thi-um), *n.*; pl. *amphanthia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, about (see *amphi-*), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, a term proposed for a dilated receptacle of inflorescence.

amphi-. [E., NL., etc., < Gr. *ἀμφι-*, prefix, *ἀμφί*, prep., = L. *ambi-*, etc.: see *ambi-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning on both sides, on all sides, around, round about: cognate with and equivalent to *ambi-* of Latin origin.

Amphiarctos (am-fi-ark′tos), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Hyænarctos*.

amphiarthrodial (am″fi-är-thrō′di-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί* + *ἀρθρώδης*, jointed (< *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *εἶδος*, form), + *-ial*, with ref. to *amphiarthrosis*.] Of or pertaining to amphiarthrosis, or to a joint exhibiting that kind of articulation.

amphiarthrosis (am″fi-är-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *ἄρθρωσις*, articulation: see *arthrosis*.] In *anat.*, a kind of articulation, intermediate between synarthrosis and diarthrosis, permitting slight motion by intervention of fibrocartilage, as between the bodies of vertebræ or in the pubic and sacro-iliac articulations.

Amphiaster (am′fi-as-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] 1. A genus of starfishes, of the family *Goniasteridæ*. *A. insignis* is a beautiful Californian species with short flat arms, flat disk, and regularly arranged spines and tessellated plates.

2. [*l. c.*] In *embryol.*, a formation in a maturing ovum of a fusiform figure radiated at either end, thus resembling two stars joined together, whence the name; a karyokinetic spindle.

amphibala, *n.* Plural of *amphibalum*.

amphibali, *n.* Plural of *amphibalus*.

amphibalum (am-fib′a-lum), *n.*; pl. *amphibala* (-lä). Same as *amphibalus*.

amphibalus (am-fib′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *amphibali* (-lī). [ML., < Gr. *ἀμφίβολος*, adj., put around (cf. *ἀμφίβλημα*, a cloak), < *ἀμφί*, around, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] An ecclesiastical vestment, not unlike the casula or chasuble, peculiar to the Gallican church of the eighth and ninth centuries.

Amphibamus (am-fib′a-mus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *βαίνειν*, go; cf. deriv. *βῆμα*, Dor. *βᾶμα*, a step.] A genus of stegocephalous amphibians, of stout, lizard-like form, from the Carboniferous formations of Illinois. *E. D. Cope*, 1865.

amphibia (am-fib′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *amphibium*, q. v. (also of *amphibion*), neut. of *amphibius*, < Gr. *ἀμφίβιος*, living a double life: see *amphibious*.] 1. In popular language, animals living both on land and in the water; those which voluntarily and habitually enter that element, though not able to breathe under water, such as frogs, turtles, crocodiles, seals, walruses, otters, beavers, hippopotami, etc.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a name variously used. (*a*) In the Linnean system (1766), the third class of *Animalia*, including all *Reptilia*, *Batrachia*, and various fishes and fish-like vertebrates. It was divided into three orders: (1) reptiles furnished with feet and breathing by the mouth (*Testudo*, *Draco*, *Lacerta*, *Rana*); (2) footless serpents, also breathing by the mouth (*Crotalus*, *Boa*, *Coluber*, *Anguis*, *Amphisbæna*, *Cæcilia*); (3) finned swimmers (*Nantes pinnati*), breathing by lateral branchiæ or gills, comprising 14 genera of fishes and fish-like vertebrates, as the *Marsipobranchia* and *Squali*. (*b*) In Cuvier's system (1817), a tribe of carnivorous mammals, intervening between *Carnaria* and *Marsupiata*, containing the seals and walruses, or pinniped *Carnivora*; thus exactly equivalent to the *Pinnipedia* of modern naturalists. Cuvier had earlier (about 1799) placed the *Amphibia* next to the *Cetacea*, both comprising mammals with feet adapted for swimming, as distinguished from those with claws or with hoofs. (*c*) A class of ichthyopsidan vertebrates, corresponding to the order *Batrachia* of Bronguiart and Cuvier, containing animals that breathe both in the water and in the air at the same or at different periods of their lives, and have either permanent gills or gills later superseded by lungs, or gills and lungs simultaneously. The gills are usually external. Respiration is also usually effected to some extent by the skin. Limbs are either present or absent, and there are no fins in the adult. The *Amphibia* undergo metamorphosis, the larval forms being more or less fish-like, the adult developing limbs. They are anamniotic and anallantoic, oviparous, and cold-blooded. The heart has two auricles and one ventricle. The skull is dicondylian, with an unossified basi-occipital and a parasphenoid. The *Amphibia* include the living frogs, toads, newts, and salamanders, and their allies, and a large number of fossil species constituting the order *Stegocephala* or *Labyrinthodonta*. The orders more commonly accepted are *Ophiomorpha* or *Gymnophiona*, *Urodela* (tailed amphibians), *Anura* (tailless amphibians), and *Stegocephala*; but by some the last division is raised to the rank of a subclass, while its suborders are raised to the rank of orders.

amphibial (am-fib′i-al), *a.* [As *amphibious* + *-al*.] Same as *amphibian*.

amphibian (am-fib′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *amphibious* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to amphibia in any sense; specifically, pertaining to the class *Amphibia*. See *amphibious*, 2.

II. *n.* An animal of the class *Amphibia*.

Amphibichthyidæ (am″fi-bik-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphibichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipnous fishes, typified by the genus *Amphibichthys*: synonymous with *Lepidosirenidæ*. *Hogg.*

Amphibichthys (am-fi-bik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφίβιος*, amphibious, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] The typical genus of *Amphibichthyidæ*: synonymous with *Lepidosiren*. *Hogg.*

amphibiolite (am-fib′i-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφίβιος*, amphibious, + *λίθος*, a stone.] The fossil remains of an amphibian. *Craig*, 1847.

amphibiolith (am-fib′i-ō-lith), *n.* Same as *amphibiolite*.

amphibiological (am-fib″i-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *amphibiology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to amphibiology.

amphibiology (am-fib-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφίβιος*, amphibious, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals; the department of natural history which treats of the *Amphibia*.

amphibion (am-fib′i-on), *n.*; pl. *amphibia* (-ä). [NL., = *amphibium*, q. v.] Same as *amphibium*.

Amphibiotica (am″fi-bī-ot′i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφίβιος*, amphibious, + term. *-οτ-ικ-ός*.] In *zoöl.*, in Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two subdivisions (the other being *Corrodentia*) of the *Pseudoneuroptera*. The *Amphibiotica* are composed of the May-flies, dragon-flies, and related forms. This suborder is, therefore, approximately equivalent to the *Plecoptera* (*Perlidæ*), *Agnathi* (*Ephemerida*), and *Odonata* (*Agrionidæ*, *Æschnidæ*, *Libellulidæ*) of other authors, formerly considered as suborders of a conventional order *Neuroptera*.

amphibious (am-fib′i-us), *a.* [< NL. *amphibius*, < Gr. *ἀμφίβιος*, living a double life, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *βίος*, life. Cf. *amphibia*.] 1. Living both on land and in water; habitually alternating between land and water.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Amphibia*; amphibian. The most completely *amphibious* animals are those which do not undergo complete metamorphosis, or which possess lungs and gills simultaneously, being thus capable of both aërial and aquatic respiration. *Amphibious* is, however, rare in this sense, *amphibian* being the usual technical term in zoölogy.

3. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures: as, an *amphibious* breed.

> A floating island, an *amphibious* spot
> Unsound, of spongy texture.
>
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, iii.

Not in free and common socage, but in this *amphibious* subordinate class of villein socage.

Blackstone, Com., II. vi.

amphibiously (am-fib′i-us-li), *adv.* In an amphibious manner.

amphibiousness (am-fib′i-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being amphibious; ability to live in two elements; participation in two natures.

amphibium (am-fib′i-um), *n.*; pl. *amphibia* (-ä). [NL. (also written *amphibion*, < Gr. *ἀμφίβιον*), sing. of *amphibia*, q. v.] An amphibious animal; one of the *Amphibia*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 34.

amphiblastic (am-fi-blas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] In *embryol.*, a term applied to those holoblastic eggs which, by unequal segmentation of the vitellus (yolk), produce an amphigastrula (which see) in germinating. *Haeckel*.

amphiblastula (am-fi-blas′tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *amphiblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *amphi*(*cytula*) + *blastula*.] In *embryol.*, the vesicular morula or mulberry-like mass which is formed from that stage in the development of a holoblastic egg of unequal segmentation known as an amphicytula, following upon the stage called an amphimorula. The human egg is an example. See *gastrulation*. *Haeckel*.

Amphibola (am-fib′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *amphibolus*: see *amphibole*.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods with an operculum and without tentacles, constituting the family *Amphibolidæ*: synonymous with *Ampullacera*.



Amphibola australis.

Amphibolæ (am-fib′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of LL. *amphibolus*: see *amphibole*.] In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a group of birds represented by the family *Musophagidæ*, the plantain-eaters or turacous. [Not in use.]

amphibole (am′fi-bōl), *n.* [< LL. *amphibolus*, ambiguous, < Gr. *ἀμφίβολος*, doubtful, equivocal, < *ἀμφιβάλλειν*, doubt, be uncertain, throw around, < *ἀμφί*, around, on both sides, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] A name given by Haüy to hornblende. It is now used for a group of metasilicates of magnesium, calcium, iron, aluminium, sodium, and one or two less common bases. All the amphiboles have similar cleavage and physical properties, in which they differ from the chemically closely related group of the pyroxenes. See *hornblende*.—**Amphibole granite**, same as *hornblende granite* (which see, under *granite*).

amphiboli (am-fib′ō-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *amphibolus*: see *amphibole*.] A general name for birds of zygodactyl form with the toes directed forward and backward in pairs, that is, two forward and two backward. By Illiger (1811) considered as a family, but now abandoned as an artificial group.

amphibolic[1] (am-fi-bol′ik), *a.* [< *amphiboly* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of amphiboly; amphibolous.

amphibolic[2] (am-fi-bol′ik), *a.* [< *amphibole* + *-ic*.] In *mineral.*, pertaining to, resembling, or containing amphibole.

amphibolid (am-fib′ō-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Amphibolidæ*.

Amphibolidæ (am-fi-bol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphibola* + *-idæ*.] A family of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods. The technical characters are a short, thick spiral shell closed by an operculum, the whorls shouldered, and gills present, though rudimentary. The species live in marshes where the water is brackish, and have but partially aërial respiration; they are confined to New Zealand. Also called *Ampullaceridæ*.

amphiboliferous (am″fi-bō-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *amphibole* + *-i-ferous*.] Bearing or containing amphibole.

Amphiboliferous andesite and dolerite.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 749.

amphiboline (am-fib'ō-lin), *a.* [< *amphibole* + *-ine*[1].] In *mineral.*, resembling amphibole.

amphibolite (am-fib'ō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφίβολος*, doubtful (see *amphibole*), + *-ite*[2].] A rock belonging to the class of the crystalline schists, and consisting largely of green hornblende, together with quartz or feldspar, or both. It is often a metamorphic derivative from a basic igneous rock, such as a diabase or gabbro.

amphibological (am″fi-bō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *amphibology*.] Of or pertaining to amphibology; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.

A fourth insinuates with a pleasing compliment, a sweet smile, ingratiates himself with an *amphibological* speech.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 574.

amphibologically (am″fi-bō-loj'i-kạl-i), *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.

amphibologism (am-fi-bol'ō-jizm), *n.* [< *amphibology* + *-ism*.] An amphibolous construction or phrase. *N. E. D.*

amphibology (am-fi-bol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *amphibologies* (-jiz). [< LL. *amphibologia*, < LGr. **ἀμφιβολογία*, < Gr. *ἀμφίβολος*, doubtful, ambiguous (see *amphibole*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The use of ambiguous phrases or statements.—**2.** In *logic*, a sentence which is ambiguous from uncertainty with regard to its construction, but not from uncertainty with regard to the meaning of the words forming it. A good example of amphibology is the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus: "Aio te Romanos vincere posse." Here *te* and *Romanos* may either of them be the subject or object of *vincere posse*, and the sense may be either, *you* can conquer the *Romans*, or, the *Romans* can conquer *you*. The English language seldom admits of amphibology. For an English example, see second extract under *amphibolous*.—**Fallacy of amphibology.** See *fallacy*.

amphiboloid (am-fib'ō-loid), *a.* [< *amphibole* + *-oid*.] In *mineral.*, having the appearance of amphibole.

amphibolostylous (am-fib″ō-lō-stī'lus), *a.* [< NL. *amphibolostylus*, < Gr. *ἀμφίβολος*, doubtful, + *στῦλος*, column (style).] In *bot.*, having the style not apparent. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

amphibolous (am-fib'ō-lus), *a.* [< LL. *amphibolus*, < Gr. *ἀμφίβολος*, ambiguous: see *amphibole*.] Ambiguous; equivocal: now used only in logic as applied to a sentence susceptible of two meanings. [Rare.]

Never [was] there such an *amphibolous* quarrel—both parties declaring themselves for the king.
Howell (?), England's Tears.

An *amphibolous* sentence is one that is capable of two meanings, not from the double sense of any of the words, but from its admitting a double construction; as, . . . "The duke yet lives that Henry shall depose."
Whately, Logic, iii. ¶ 10.

Amphibolura (am″fi-bō-lū'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), < Gr. *ἀμφίβολος*, doubtful, ambiguous (see *amphibole*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] In *ornith.*, the corrected orthography of *Phibalura* (which see). [Not in use.]

amphiboly (am-fib'ō-li), *n.*; pl. *amphibolies* (-liz). [< L. *amphibolia*, < Gr. *ἀμφιβολία*, ambiguity, < *ἀμφίβολος*, ambiguous: see *amphibole*.] **1.** The use of ambiguities; quibbling.—**2.** In *logic*, ambiguity in the meaning of a proposition, arising either from an uncertain syntax or from a figure of speech.—**Transcendental amphiboly**, in the *Kantian philosophy*, the confusing of conceptions which exist in the understanding a priori (categories) with those which are derived from experience.

amphibrach (am'fi-brak), *n.* [< L. *amphibrachys*, sometimes *amphibrachus*, < Gr. *ἀμφίβραχυς*, short on both sides, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *βραχύς*, short.] In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short: as, *hăbērĕ*, in Latin: the opposite of *amphimacer*.

amphibrachys (am-fib'rạ-kis), *n.* [L.: see above.] Same as *amphibrach*.

Amphibrya (am-fib'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amphibryus*: see *amphibryous*.] In *bot.*, the endogens: a term used by Endlicher.

amphibryous (am-fib'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *amphibryus*, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *βρύειν*, swell, grow.] In *bot.*, growing by additions to all parts of the periphery. *A. Gray.*

amphicarpic (am-fi-kär'pik), *a.* Same as *amphicarpous*.

amphicarpous (am-fi-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *amphicarpus*, with fruit of two kinds (cf. Gr. *ἀμφίκαρπος*, with fruit all round), < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, around, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, producing two classes of fruit, differing either in form or in time of ripening.

amphicentric (am-fi-sen'trik), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *κέντρον*, point, center.] In *anat.*, coming together, as into a center, on both sides: applied to a bipolar rete mirabile, that is, one which is gathered again into and gives off a vessel similar to that one which breaks up to form the rete: opposed to *monocentric*.

Amphicentrum (am-fi-sen'trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *κέντρον*, spine: see *center*.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Carboniferous strata, without abdominal fins.

amphichiral (am-fi-kī'rạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, on both sides, + *χείρ*, hand.] Undistinguishable as to right and left; transformable into its own perversion. Also spelled *amphicheiral*.=Syn. *Ambidexter*, *Amphichiral*. *Ambidexter* refers to equal facility in using the two hands; *amphichiral* refers to the geometrical similarity of the two sides. To be *amphichiral* does not imply being symmetrical, however, but only the possibility of being brought into two forms, one of which is the perversion or looking-glass image of the other.

amphichroic (am-fi-krō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *χρόα*, complexion, color.] Having a double action upon colors used as tests in chemistry. Erroneously written *amphicroitic*. *N. E. D.*

amphichromatic (am″fi-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color: see *chromatic*.] Reacting both as an acid and as an alkali upon colors used as chemical tests.

Amphicœlia (am-fi-sē'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφίκοιλος*, hollow all round: see *amphicœlous*.] **1.** In Owen's classification of reptiles, a suborder of *Crocodilia*, including the extinct crocodiles which have amphicœlous vertebræ, as members of the genus *Teleosaurus*.—**2.** [Used as a singular.] A genus of bivalve mollusks. *James Hall*, 1867.

amphicœlian (am-fi-sē'li-ạn), *a.* Amphicœlous; having amphicœlous vertebræ; pertaining to the *Amphicœlia*.

Amphicœlias (am-fi-sē'li-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφίκοιλος*, hollow all round: see *amphicœlous*.] A genus of fossil dinosaurian reptiles with amphicœlian vertebræ. *A. altus* was a huge species supposed to have been able to browse on tree-tops 30 feet high. *A. fragillimus*, another species, is supposed to have exceeded *A. altus* in length. *E. D. Cope*, 1877.

amphicœlous (am-fi-sē'lus), *a.* [< NL. *amphicœlus*, < Gr. *ἀμφίκοιλος*, hollow all round, hollow at both ends, < *ἀμφί*, at both ends, + *κοῖλος*, hollow: see *cœliac*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, hollowed at both ends: said of vertebræ the centra or bodies of which are biconcave. This is the usual character of the vertebræ of fishes, and also of the extinct crocodiles (*Teleosauridæ*, *Belodontidæ*), and of some birds of the Cretaceous period, as of the genus *Ichthyornis* (*Odontotormæ*).

Amphicoma (am-fik'ō-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφίκομος*, with hair all round, < *ἀμφί*, around, + *κόμη*, hair.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*. The mandibles in this genus are without teeth on the inner edge, the claveola of the antennæ are globular, and the legs are ordinary.

Amphicondyla (am-fi-kon'di-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, mod. condyle.] A name given to the *Mammalia*, with reference to the pair of occipital condyles which vertebrates of this class possess in connection with an ossified basioccipital: opposed to *Monocondyla* (which see).

Amphictene (am-fik'te-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *κτείς* (*κτεν*-), a comb.] A genus of tubicolous worms, order *Cephalobranchia*, class *Annelida*, type of the family *Amphictenidæ*: equivalent to *Pectinaria*.

Amphictenidæ (am-fik-ten'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphictene* + *-idæ*.] A family of polychætous cephalobranchiate annelids, represented by the genus *Amphictene* or *Pectinaria*.

amphictyon (am-fik'ti-on), *n.* [< L. *amphictyones*, < Gr. *ἀμφικτίων* (Demosthenes), commonly in pl. *ἀμφικτίονες*, more correctly *ἀμφίκτιονες*, lit. dwellers around, neighbors, < *ἀμφί*, around, + **κτίονες* (only in this word and *περικτίονες*, of same sense), pl. of **κτίων*, ppr., < √ **κτι-*, dwell (> *κτίζειν*, people, establish, found), = Skt. √ *kshi*, dwell, inhabit.] In *Gr. hist.*, a deputy to an amphictyonic council, especially the Delphic: most commonly used in the plural for the council itself, or the body of deputies (often with a capital).

amphictyonic (am-fik-ti-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφικτυονικός*, pertaining to the amphictyons.] Pertaining to an amphictyony, particularly to that of Delphi.

amphictyony (am-fik'ti-on-i), *n.*; pl. *amphictyonies* (-iz). [< Gr. *ἀμφικτυονία* (or *-νεία*), < *ἀμφικτίονες*, amphictyons.] In *Gr. hist.*, a league of peoples inhabiting neighboring territories or drawn together by community of origin or interests, for mutual protection and the guardianship in common of a central sanctuary and its rites. There were several such confederations, but the name is specially appropriated to the most famous of them, that of Delphi. This was composed of twelve tribes, and its deputies met twice each year, alternately at Delphi and at Thermopylæ. Its origin dates back to the beginnings of Grecian history, and it survived the independence of Greece. It exercised paramount authority over the famous oracular sanctuary of the Pythian Apollo and over the surrounding region, and conducted the Pythian games; and it constituted, though in an imperfect way, a national congress of the many comparatively small and often opposed states into which Greece was divided.

amphicurtous (am-fi-kėr'tus), *a.* See *amphicyrtous*.

amphicyon (am-fis'i-ọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *κύων*, dog, = E. *hound*, q. v.] A large fossil carnivorous quadruped, whose teeth combine the characters of those of the dogs (*Canidæ*) and of the bears (*Ursidæ*). It occurs principally in the Miocene Tertiary formation.

amphicyrtous (am-fi-sėr'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφίκυρτος*, curved on each side like the moon in its 3d quarter, gibbous, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *κυρτός*, curved: see *curve*.] Curved on both sides; gibbous. Also written *amphicurtous*. *N. E. D.*

amphicytula (am-fi-sit'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *amphicytulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *amphi-* + *cytula*, NL. dim. of Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow.] In *embryol.*, the parent-cell (cytula) which results from that stage in the development of a holoblastic egg known as an amphimonerula, by the re-formation of a nucleus, and which passes by total but unequal segmentation of the vitellus (yolk) to the successive stages known as amphimorula, amphiblastula, and amphigastrula. See these words. The human egg is an example. This is the usual form of egg in mammals and sundry other animals. See *gastrulation*.

amphid†, amphide† (am'fid, -fīd), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, both, + *-id*[2].] A term applied by Berzelius to the salts of those acids which contain oxygen, to distinguish them from the *haloid* salts. The amphid salts were regarded as compounds of two oxids, one electro-positive, the other electro-negative.

Amphidesma (am-fi-des'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *δεσμός*, a band, < *δεῖν*, bind.] A genus of lamellibranchiates, containing bivalve mollusks of rounded form with large siphons, a long tongue-shaped foot, and a double ligament, one internal and one external: a synonym of *Semele*. *Lamarck*, 1818.

amphidesmid (am-fi-des'mid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Amphidesmidæ*.

Amphidesmidæ (am-fi-des'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphidesma* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, of which the genus *Amphidesma* is the type: a synonym of *Semelidæ*.

amphidiarthrodial (am″fi-dī-är-thrō'di-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *amphidiarthrosis*, after *arthrodial*.] Of or pertaining to amphidiarthrosis.

amphidiarthrosis (am″fi-dī-är-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *διάρθρωσις*, articulation, diarthrosis.] In *anat.*, a mode of articulation which partakes of the nature of both diarthrosis and amphiarthrosis, admitting of free movement in several directions. A familiar example is the articulation of the lower jaw with the rest of the human skull, which permits an up-and-down motion, as in opening and shutting the mouth, and also a rotatory motion from side to side and forward and backward. Also called *double arthrodia*.

amphidisk, amphidisc (am'fi-disk), *n.* [< NL. *amphidiscus*, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, at both ends, + *δίσκος*, a round plate: see *disk*.] In *zoöl.*, a term applied to certain uniaxial elements or spicular rods in the skeletal structure of the silicious sponges, having the ends developed into anchor-hooks or disks.

amphidromia (am-fi-drō'mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ἀμφιδρόμια*, pl. (see def.), < *ἀμφίδρομος*, running around, < *ἀμφί*, around, + *-δρομος*, running, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *Dromas*, *dromedary*, etc.] In ancient Athens, a family festival in honor of the birth of a child. It was held in the evening, when the child was about a week old. The guests brought small presents and were entertained at a repast. The child was presented to the company and carried about the family hearth by two women, and at this time received its name, to which the guests were witnesses. The door of the house was decorated with olive-branches for a boy, and with tufts of wool for a girl.

amphidromical (am-fi-drom'i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to the amphidromia.

At the *amphidromical* feasts, on the fifth day after the child was born, presents were sent from friends, of polypuses and cuttlefishes. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus.

amphidura (am-fi-dū'rą), *n.* A corruption of *amphithyra*.

Amphigæa (am-fi-jē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, implying doubt, + *γαῖα*, *γῆ*, the earth, a land or country.] In *zoögeog.*, the Amphigean realm.

amphigam (am'fi-gam), *n.* [= F. *amphigame*, < NL. *amphigamus*: see *amphigamous*.] In De Candolle's classification of plants, one of the group of cryptogams, including the lichens, fungi, and algæ, in which sexual organs were unknown.

amphigamous (am-fig'ą-mus), *a.* [< NL. *amphigamus*, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, implying doubt, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the amphigams; thallogenous.

amphigastria (am-fi-gas'tri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gastric*.] The peculiar stipule-like accessory leaves on the lower side of the stem of some scale-mosses and other *Hepaticæ*.



Lower side of branch, showing Amphigastria, or accessory leaves.

amphigastrula (am-fi-gas'trō-lą), *n.*; pl. *amphigastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *amphi-* + *gastrula*.] In *embryol.*, that form of metagastrula (which see) which results from unequal cleavage or segmentation of the vitellus (yolk).

amphigean (am-fi-jē'an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *γῆ*, the earth: see *geography*, etc.] **1.** Extending around the earth: in *bot.*, applied to genera or species that are found around the globe in approximately the same latitude.—**2.** [*cap.*] [< NL. *Amphigæa* + *-an.*] In *zoögeog.*, a term applied to the temperate South American realm as one of the prime zoölogical divisions of the earth's land-surface, with reference to its equivocal or ambiguous zoölogical character. Together with the Dendrogean or tropical American realm, it composes the Neotropical region of Sclater.

amphigen (am'fi-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *-γενης*, < √ **γεν*, produce: see *-gen*. Cf. *amphigene*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a thallogen: a name applied by Brongniart to those cryptogams (the algæ, fungi, and lichens) which increase by development of cellular tissue in all directions, and not at the summit of a distinct axis.—**2†.** In *chem.*, an element, like aluminium, capable of forming with another element acid and basic compounds.

amphigene (am'fi-jēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφιγενής*, of both kinds, of doubtful kind, < *ἀμφί*, both, + *γένος*, kind (see *genus*): named with allusion to its supposed cleavage in two directions.] Same as *leucite*.

amphigenous (am-fij'e-nus), *a.* [As *amphigen* + *-ous*.] **1.** In *bot.*, growing all around an object: applied to fungi which are not restricted to any particular part of the surface of the host.—**2†.** In *chem.*, of amphigen nature.

Also written *amphogenous*.

Amphigenous reaction, in *chem.*, a reaction which develops both acid and alkaline characters.

Amphignathodon (am-fig-nath'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A peculiar genus of arciferous anurous batrachians, having teeth in both jaws, dilated processes of the sacrum, a brood-pouch, and the general aspect of the tree-frogs; the type of a family *Amphignathodontidæ* (which see). *A. guentheri* is an arboreal species of the tropical Andean region.

amphignathodontid (am-fig-nath-ō-don'tid), *n.* One of the *Amphignathodontidæ*.

Amphignathodontidæ (am-fig-nath-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphignathodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of anurous batrachians, typified by the only certainly known genus, *Amphignathodon* (which see).

amphigonic (am-fi-gon'ik), *a.* Same as *amphigonous*.

amphigonous (am-fig'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἀμφίγονος*, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *-γονος* (adj. *γονικός*), < √ **γεν*, produce. Cf. Gr. *ἀμφίγονος*, n., a stepchild, < *ἀμφί* + *γόνος*, offspring.] Transmitting to offspring the characters of both parents; pertaining to amphigony.

amphigony (am-fig'ō-ni), *n.* [As *amphigonous* + *-y*.] Sexual reproduction; gamogenesis: the opposite of *monogony*. The word is chiefly used with reference to those lower animals which may conjugate or blend their substance; not ordinarily used of reproduction in higher animals.

amphigoric (am-fi-gor'ik), *a.* [< F. *amphigourique*, < *amphigouri*: see *amphigory*.] Of, relating to, or consisting of amphigory; absurd; nonsensical.

amphigory (am'fi-gō-ri), *n.*; pl. *amphigories* (-riz). [Modified from F. *amphigouri*, of uncertain origin; appar. a factitious word, based on Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides.] A meaningless rigmarole, as of nonsense-verses or the like; a nonsensical parody.

Amphileptus (am-fi-lep'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *λεπτός*, small, fine, delicate.] A genus of ciliate infusorians, of the family *Trachelocercidæ*, having numerous contractile vacuoles in two longitudinal series. *A. gigas*, one of the largest known infusorians, has a lengthened compressed form with a long neck, and the mouth near the base of the proboscis.

amphilogism (am-fil'ō-jizm), *n.* [< *amphilogy* + *-ism*.] A circumlocution. *N. E. D.*

amphilogy (am-fil'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *amphilogies* (-jiz). [< Gr. *ἀμφιλογία*, doubt, debate, < *ἀμφίλογος*, uncertain, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Ambiguity; amphibology.

amphimacer (am-fim'ą-sėr), *n.* [< L. *amphimacrus*, < Gr. *ἀμφίμακρος*, long on both sides, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *μακρός*, long: see *macron*. Cf. *amphibrach*.] In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in Latin *cāstitās*: the opposite of *amphibrach*.

Amphimonadidæ (am″fi-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphimonas* + *-idæ*.] A family of naked, free-swimming or sedentary, biflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Amphimonas*. When sedentary they are attached by a prolongation of the posterior extremity or by a caudal filament. The two flagella are terminal and of equal size; there is no distinct oral aperture, food being taken in at any point of the periphery of the body.

Amphimonas (am-fi-mon'as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), one, a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of *Amphimonadidæ*.

amphimonerula (am″fi-mō-ner'ö-lą), *n.*; pl. *amphimonerulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *amphi-* + *monerula*.] In *embryol.*, the monerula-stage of a holoblastic egg which undergoes unequal segmentation or cleavage of the vitellus (yolk), and becomes successively an amphicytula, amphimorula, amphiblastula, and amphigastrula (see these words). It is a cytode which includes formative yolk at one pole and nutritive yolk at the other; the two being, however, indistinguishable, and both undergoing total though unequal segmentation. See *gastrulation*.

amphimorph (am'fi-môrf), *n.* A flamingo, as a member of the *Amphimorphæ*.

Amphimorphæ (am-fi-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification, a superfamily of desmognathous carinate birds: so called because intermediate between the anserine birds and the storks. It contains only the flamingos, *Phœnicopteridæ* (which see). See cut under *flamingo*. The term is zoölogically equivalent to *Odontoglossæ* of Nitzsch, of prior date.

amphimorphic (am-fi-môr'fik), *a.* [As *Amphimorphæ* + *-ic*.] Having the character of or pertaining to the *Amphimorphæ*.

amphimorula (am-fi-mor'ö-lą), *n.*; pl. *amphimorulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *amphi-* + *morula*.] In *embryol.*, the morula, or mulberry-like mass, which results from the total but unequal segmentation of the vitellus (yolk) in that stage in the development of a holoblastic egg known as an amphicytula; a solid and generally globular mass of cleavage-cells which are not all alike. Further stages of development are the amphiblastula and ★the amphigastrula. The human egg is an example.

Amphineura (am-fi-nū'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *νεῦρον*, sinew, nerve.] A class or phylum of *Vermes* constituted by the genera *Neomenia* and *Chætoderma*, together with the *Chitonidæ*, the latter being removed from the *Mollusca* and associated with the genera named on account of the similarity in the nervous system. *H. von Ihering*, 1878.

Amphinome (am-fin'ō-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *νομή*, a feeding, < *νέμεσθαι*, feed, pasture, act.] A genus of chætopodous worms, giving name to the family *Amphinomidæ*. Also written *Amphinoma*.

Amphinomeæ (am-fi-nō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Amphinomidæ*.

Delicate branchiæ which are . . . arborescent . . . in the *Amphinomeæ*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 135.

Amphinomidæ (am-fi-nom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphinome* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine locomotory polychætous annelids, of the order *Chætopoda*, having several postoral segments included in the head.

amphioxid (am-fi-ok'sid), *n.* An animal of the family *Amphioxidæ*; a branchiostomid.

Amphioxidæ (am-fi-ok'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphioxus* + *-idæ*.] The only known family of leptocardians or acranial vertebrates, taking name from the genus *Amphioxus*: a synonym of *Branchiostomidæ* (which see).

Amphioxini (am″fi-ok-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphioxus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Amphioxidæ*.

Amphioxus (am-fi-ok'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, at both ends, + *ὀξύς*, sharp: see *oxygen*.] The lancelets: a later name for the genus called *Branchiostoma*. The lancelets are small fish-like creatures—vertebrates reduced to their lowest terms, without skull, brain, heart, jaws, or fins. They live buried in the sand on the shores of warm regions.

amphipneust (am'fip-nūst), *n.* [< *Amphipneusta*.] One of the *Amphipneusta*.

Amphipneusta (am-fip-nūs'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, in both ways, + **πνευστός*, verbal adj. of *πνεῖν*, breathe: see *pneumatic*.] A former name of a suborder of tailed *Amphibia*, which retain their gills through life. As constituted by Merrem, the group included, however, the larval forms of some amphibians which undergo metamorphosis. See *Urodela*.

Amphipneustea (am-fip-nūs'tē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Amphipneusta*.] A name used by Wiegmann for the *Onchidiidæ* (which see).

amphipnoid (am-fip'noid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amphipnoidæ*.

Amphipnoidæ (am-fip-noi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphipnous* + *-idæ*.] A family of symbranchiate fishes. The technical characters are a cranium abbreviated behind, branchial apparatus partly behind the cranium, a scapular arch not directly connected with the skull, and a double vascular lung-like sac communicating with the branchial cavity. Only one species is known, the cuchia or *Amphipnous cuchia*. It is a common East Indian fish, of a sluggish nature, and amphibious in its mode of life. It has a very long eel-like form.

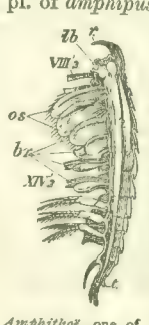
Amphipnoina (am-fip-nō-ī'ną), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphipnous* + *-ina*.] The *Amphipnoidæ*, as a subfamily of *Symbranchiidæ*, having the vent in the posterior half of the skull, and the scapular arch not attached to the skull. *Günther*. Also written *Amphipnoinæ*.

Amphipnous (am-fip'nō-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *-πνόος*, breathing, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A genus of eel-like fishes distinguished by a lung-like respiratory apparatus which enables the fish to breathe air directly as well as through the medium of water. It is the type of the family *Amphipnoidæ*.

amphipod (am'fi-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *amphipus* (*-pod-*), having feet in both directions, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Same as *amphipodous*.

II. *n.* An amphipodan; one of the *Amphipoda*.

Amphipoda (am-fip'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amphipus* (*-pod-*), having feet in both directions: see *amphipod*.] In *zoöl.*, an order of sessile-eyed (edriophthalmous) crustacean arthropods: sometimes, as by Dana, united with *Isopoda* in an order *Choristopoda*. The order is distinguished from other *Edriophthalmia* by having the abdominal region well developed, and by effecting respiration by means of membranous vesicles attached to the bases of the thoracic limbs. The bodies of the animals are compressed laterally and curved longitudinally; some of the legs are directed forward, the rest backward (whence the name). The thorax has 6 or 7 segments, the abdomen 7. The tail is natatory or saltatorial. The 4 anterior locomotive limbs (namely, from the second to the fifth thoracic limb inclusive) are directed forward, the 3 posterior backward. The latter are called *pereiopods*, and are the 3 ambulatory limbs; behind them, and strongly contrasted with them, are 3 pairs of fringed appendages, called *pleopods*, which are the true swimming-organs. The body ends behind in a variously shaped telson. The eyes are sessile, and sometimes rudimentary. From 2 to about 9 families of the order, the most extensive of which is the *Gammaridæ*, are recognized by different authors. The little animals known as sand-hoppers, sand-fleas, and shore-jumpers are members of this order, the various forms of which inhabit both fresh and salt water.



Amphithoë, one of the *Amphipoda*.

r, rostrum; *t*, telson; *lb*, labrum; *br*, branchiæ; *os*, oösteg ites; *VIII 2*, *XIV 2*, 8th and 14th segments.

amphipodal (am-fip'ō-dal), *a.* [< *amphipod* + *-al*.] Same as *amphipodous*.

amphipodan (am-fip'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *amphipod* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *amphipodous*.

II. *n.* An amphipod; one of the *Amphipoda*.

amphipodiform (am-fi-pod'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *amphipod* + *-i-form*.] Resembling a sand-hopper in form; formed like an amphipod. *Kirby and Spence*, 1828.

amphipodous (am-fip'ō-dus), *a.* [< *amphipod* + *-ous*.] Having feet in both directions; spe-

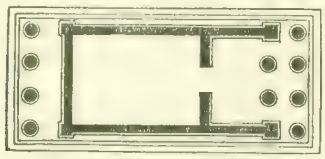
cifically, of or pertaining to the *Amphipoda*. Equivalent forms are *amphipod, amphipodal, amphipodan*.

Amphiporidæ (am-fi-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphiporus* + *-idæ*.] In *zoöl.*, a family of rhynchocœlous turbellarians or nemerteans having the proboscis armed with stylets, which are wanting in the other *Rhynchocœla*. Also called *Enopla*.

Amphiporus (am-fip'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *πόρος*, passage, pore.] A genus of nemerteans, typical of the family *Amphiporidæ* (which see). *A. lactifloreus* is a European species, 3 or 4 inches long, found under stones from the North Sea to the Mediterranean.

amphiprostylar (am″fi-prō-stī'lär), *a.* Same as *amphiprostyle*.

amphiprostyle (am-fi-prō'stīl), *a.* [< L. *amphiprostylos*, < Gr. *ἀμφιπρόστυλος*, having a prostyle at both ends, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *πρόστυλος*, prostyle: see *prostyle*.] Literally, having columns both in front and behind. In *arch.*, applied to a structure having the plan of an ancient Greek or Roman rectangular temple with a portico at each end or in both front and rear, but no columns on the sides or flanks.



Plan of Amphiprostyle Temple.

Amphipyleæ (am-fi-pil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφίπυλος*, with two entrances, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *πύλη*, a gate, entrance.] A division of *Phæodaria* (which see), containing those phæodarians which have pseudopodal openings at the opposite poles of the central capsule: distinguished from *Monopyleæ*. *Haeckel*.

amphipylean (am″fi-pi-lē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Amphipyleæ*.

Amphirhina (am-fi-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amphirhinus*: see *amphirhine*.] A prime division of the skulled vertebrates, or *Craniota*, including all except the *Monorhina* (which see); the double-breathers. It is a term expressive rather of an evolutionary series of animals than of a definite zoölogical division.

amphirhine (am'fi-rin), *a.* [< NL. *amphirhinus*, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίν*, nose.] Double-nostriled: specifically said of the *Amphirhina*.

Should jaws be absent, the Cephalaspidæ would approach the Marsipobranchii more nearly than any of the other *amphirhine* fishes do. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 129.

amphisarca (am-fi-sär'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] Any hard-rinded fruit having a succulent interior and a crustaceous or woody exterior, as the gourd. [Rare.]

amphisaurid (am-fi-sâ'rid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Amphisauridæ*.

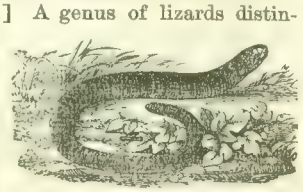
Amphisauridæ (am-fi-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dinosaurian reptiles: now superseded by *Megalosauridæ*.

Amphisaurus (am-fi-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles with amphicœlous vertebræ. The name is now superseded by *Anchisaurus*, and is a synonym of *Megadactylus* of Hitchcock.

amphisbæna (am-fis-bē'nä), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amphibene*, ME. corruptly *alphibena*, = OF. *amphisbeine*, mod. F. *amphisbène* = Sp. *anfisbena*, *anfisibena* = Pg. *amphisbena* = It. *anfisbena*, *anfesibena*, < L. *amphisbæna*, < Gr. *ἀμφίσβαινα*, a kind of serpent believed to move with either end foremost, < *ἀμφίς*, at both ends, a form of *ἀμφί* (see *amphi-*), + *βαίνειν*, go, = L. *venire*, come, = E. *come*.] **1.** A fabulous venomous serpent supposed to have a head at each end and to be able to move in either direction.

> Complicated monsters head and tail,
> Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbæna* dire,
> Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,
> And dipsas. *Milton*, P. L., x. 524.
>
> Two vipers of one breed — an *amphisbæna*,
> Each end a sting. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lizards distinguished by the obtuseness of the head and tail, typical of the family *Amphisbænidæ*. The species, inhabiting tropical South America and the West Indies, are sluggish and mostly nocturnal, of snake-like aspect from the absence of limbs, and able to move either backward or forward.



Amphisbæna fuliginosa.

Amphisbænia (am-fis-bē'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisbæna*.] A superfamily group of lacertilians: a synonym of *Amphisbænoida*.

amphisbænian (am-fis-bē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *amphisbæna* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the amphisbæna, or to the *Amphisbænoida*.

II. *n.* Same as *amphisbæna*, 1.

amphisbænic (am-fis-bē'nik), *a.* [< *amphisbæna* + *-ic*.] Like the amphisbæna; moving backward or forward with equal ease. An equivalent form is *amphisbænous*.

> Yoked to it by an *amphisbænic* snake.
> *Shelley*, Prom. Unbound, iii. 4.

amphisbænid (am-fis-bē'nid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Amphisbænidæ*.

Amphisbænidæ (am-fis-bē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisbæna* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of the group *Amphisbænoida*. It embraces sluggish and mostly nocturnal snake-like lizards, such as those of the genus *Amphisbæna*, which are limbless, and are thus distinguished from the *Chirotidæ* (which see).

Amphisbænoida (am″fis-bē-noi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisbæna* + *-oida*.] One of the major divisions of existing *Lacertilia* (lizards), differing from all others except the *Chamæleonida* in the absence of a columella and of an interorbital septum of the skull. The position of the quadrate bone is peculiar; the skull in general resembles that of an ophidian; the vertebræ are procœlous, and have neither zygantrum nor zygosphene; there is no sacrum; and all but one or two of the precaudal vertebræ bear ribs. The bodies of these lizards are completely snake-like. All the representatives of the group are limbless, excepting members of the genus *Chirotes*, which have a pair of small pectoral limbs. The tail is extremely short, so that the vent is near the end of the body. The integument is not scaly.

Amphisbænoidæa (am″fis-bē-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Amphisbænoida*.

amphisbænous (am-fis-bē'nus), *a.* Same as *amphisbænic*.

amphiscian (am-fish'i-an), *n.* One of the amphiscii.

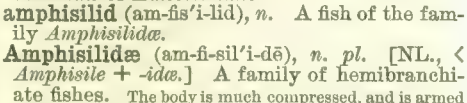
amphiscii (am-fish'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφίσκιος*, pl. *ἀμφίσκιοι*, throwing a shadow both ways, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *σκιά*, shadow. Cf. *antiscii*.] In *geog.*, the inhabitants of the intertropical regions, whose shadows at noon are cast in one part of the year to the north and in the other part to the south, according as the sun is in the southern or the northern signs.

amphisient†, *a.* [For *amphiscien* = E. *amphiscian*, as adj.] In *her.*, double; having two heads.

Amphisile (am-fis'i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί* or *ἀμφίς*, around; it is uncertain what the last two syllables were intended to represent.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Amphisilidæ*; equivalent to *Centriscus*, of the family *Centriscidæ*: formerly referred to the sea-snipes, *Fistulariidæ* or *Aulostomidæ*.

amphisilid (am-fis'i-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amphisilidæ*.

Amphisilidæ (am-fi-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisile* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemibranchiate fishes. The body is much compressed, and is armed with bony plates connate with the vertebræ and spinous processes; the tail is deflected downward by the extension of the armature behind. Fishes of this family have an elongated tubiform snout, abdominal ventrals with a spine



Amphisile scutata.

and several rays, and a dorsal fin crowded out of place by the extension of the dermal armature. It is a most remarkable type, and exceptional among fishes on account of the peculiar development of the skeleton as a sort of shell around the body. The body is almost transparent, and the organs, especially the air-bladder, can be distinctly seen through it. Their habits are unknown. There are several East Indian species. Properly *Centriscidæ*.

amphismela (am-fis-mē'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφίς*, on both sides, + *μήλη*, a surgical instrument, a probe.] A double-edged surgical knife.

amphispermium (am-fi-spėr'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *amphispermia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, a term proposed for an indehiscent one-seeded pericarp; an achenium.

amphistome (am'fi-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *Amphistomum*.] An animal of the genus *Amphistomum* or family *Amphistomidæ*.

amphistomid (am-fis'tō-mid), *n.* One of the *Amphistomidæ*.

Amphistomidæ (am-fi-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphistomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of trematode worms, of which the genus *Amphistomum* is the type. Other genera are *Diplostomum* and *Gastrodiscus*.

amphistomoid (am-fis'tō-moid), *a.* [< *Amphistomum* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the family *Amphistomidæ*; amphistomous.

amphistomous (am-fis'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *amphistomus*, < Gr. *ἀμφίστομος*, with double mouth, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *στόμα*, mouth: see *stoma*.] Having a mouth-like orifice at either end of the body, by which to adhere to the intestines of animals, as some trematode parasitic worms; amphistomoid.

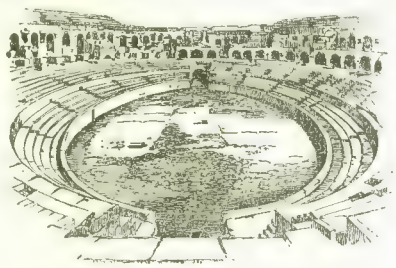
Amphistomum (am-fis'tō-mum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *amphistomus*, with double mouth: see *amphistomous*.] A genus of trematode parasitic worms, typical of the family *Amphistomidæ*.

amphistylic (am-fi-stī'lik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*[2].] Having pillars on both sides: applied in *zoöl.* to the skulls of sharks, which have supports for both the upper and lower mandibular arches. *Huxley*.

amphitheater, amphitheatre (am-fi-thē'a-tėr), *n.* [The latter spelling is now usual in England, after the F., though formerly *amphitheater*; cf. F. *amphithéâtre* = Pg. *amphitheatro* = Sp. It. *anfiteatro* = D. G. *amphitheater* = Dan. *amfiteater*, < L. *amphitheatrum*, < Gr. *ἀμφιθέατρον*, prop. neut. of *ἀμφιθέατρος*, having a theater (semicircular structure) on both sides, < *ἀμφί*, around, + *θέατρον*, a place for seeing shows, a theater: see *amphi-* and *theater*.] **1.** In *anc. Rom. arch.*, an edifice devoted to the exhibition of gladiatorial contests and the combats of wild beasts. Such edifices were elliptical in form, and consisted of a central area or arena, surrounded by a wall, from which, sloping upward and outward, were rows of seats for the spectators. The earliest amphitheaters were made of wood; the first built of stone date from the time of Augustus. The Colosseum or Flavian amphitheater at Rome was the largest of all the ancient amphitheaters, being capable of containing from 80,000 to 90,000 persons. Those at Nîmes and Verona are among the best examples remaining. The dimensions of the latter are 505½ by 403 feet, with a height of 100 feet.



Remains of Amphitheater of Arles, France.



Remains of Amphitheater of Nîmes, France.

2. Anything resembling an amphitheater in form, as an oval or circular building with seats rising behind and above each other around a central open space; in *gardening*, an arrangement of shrubs and trees rising behind each other like the seats of an amphitheater; in *phys. geog.*, a large semicircular steep-walled valley-head, such as occurs especially in formerly glaciated mountains. See *cirque, corrie,* ★*cwm*.

3. The uppermost gallery of a modern theater.

amphitheatral (am-fi-thē'a-tral), *a.* [< L. *amphitheatralis*, < *amphitheatrum*, amphitheater: see *amphitheater*.] Same as *amphitheatrical*.

amphitheatre, *n.* See *amphitheater*.

amphitheatric (am″fi-thē-at'rik), *a.* Same as *amphitheatrical*.

amphitheatrical (am″fi-thē-at'ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *amphitheatricus*, < *amphitheatrum*: see *amphitheater*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amphitheater.

> The first impression on seeing the . . . great *amphitheatrical* depressions is, that they have been hollowed out, like other valleys, by the action of water.
> *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 225.

2. Taking place or exhibited in an amphitheater: as, *amphitheatrical* contests.

amphitheatrically (am″fi-thē-at′ri-kal-i), *adv.* In an amphitheatrical manner or form.

amphithect (am′fi-thekt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφίθηκτος*, sharpened on both sides, two-edged, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *θηκτός*, verbal adj. of *θήγειν*, sharpen.] In *morphol.*, having the fundamental form of an irregular pyramid; having a figure whose base is a polygon of unequal sides. *Haeckel.*

In the highest and most complicated group, the Heterostaura, the basal polygon is no longer regular but *amphithect*. . . . Ctenophores furnish examples of eight-sided *amphithect* pyramids. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 844.

amphithere (am′fi-thēr), *n.* A fossil animal of the genus *Amphitherium*.

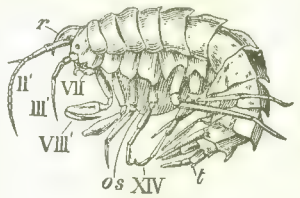
Amphitheria (am-fi-thē′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Amphitherium*.] A group of mammals, represented by the genus *Amphitherium*.

amphitheriid (am-fi-thē′ri-id), *n.* A fossil animal of the family *Amphitheriidæ*.

Amphitheriidæ (am″fi-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphitherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil mammals, containing the genus *Amphitherium*, referred by Owen to the *Insectivora*.

Amphitherium (am-fi-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides (here implying doubt), + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, a wild beast, = E. *deer*, q. v.] A genus of small insectivorous mammals from the Lower Oölite, with polyprotodont dentition, but of uncertain affinities. The genus is known only by several mandibular rami, about an inch long, containing 16 teeth.

Amphithoë (am-fith′ō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *θοός* (fem. *θοή*), active, quick, < *θέειν*, run.] A genus of amphipodous edriophthalmous crustaceans, of the family *Corophiidæ*. The body is compressed and curved, and is composed of 15 distinct segments or somites, the head, formed of 7 anterior coalesced segments, counting as one. There are 7 free thoracic segments, each with a pair of appendages, 6 abdominal segments, and a small telson. The appendages of the first 3 abdominal segments are many-jointed bristly filaments, while the 3 posterior are styliform and serve as props when the animal leaps. The name is sometimes written, incorrectly, *Ampithoë* or *Amphitoë*. See cut under *Amphipoda*.



Amphithoë.

II′–XIV, the appendage of the second-fourteenth somite; *r*, rostrum; *t*, telson; *os*, oöstegite.

amphithura (am-fi-thū′rä), *n.* Same as *amphithyra*.

amphithyra (am-fith′i-rä), *n.* [ML., < LGr. *ἀμφίθυρα*, pl., *ἀμφίθυρον*, sing., neut. of Gr. *ἀμφίθυρος*, with a door on both sides, in LGr. being on both sides of the door, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *θύρα* = E. *door*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a veil or curtain within the iconostasis. When drawn across it closes the opening left by the dwarf folding doors of the iconostasis, and entirely hides the altar and the celebrant from the view of any one not in the sanctuary. Several times during the service the curtain is drawn back to allow the priest to come forward and read certain portions of the service while standing in front of the folding doors. As the iconostasis was for many centuries much more open in construction than at present, the amphithyra in early times formed almost as important a part of the barrier between the sanctuary and the rest of the church as the iconostasis itself. Erroneously written *amphidura*. See *iconostasis*.

amphitoky (am-fit′ō-ki), *n.* [< Gr. **ἀμφιτοκία*, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *-τόκος*, producing, < *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, produce, bring forth.] The production in parthenogenesis of both male and female forms. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

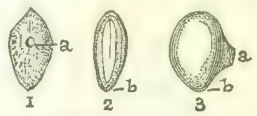
Amphitrite (am-fi-trī′tē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀμφιτρίτη*, in myth. the name of a sea-nymph, a Nereid or Oceanid, who was the wife of Poseidon (Neptune); < *ἀμφί* (see *amphi-*) + *τρίτη*, fem. of *τρίτος* = E. *third*; of obscure application. Cf. Skt. *Trita*, name of a Vedic deity, and see *Triton*.] **1.** A genus of marine polychætous tubicolous worms, of the family *Terebellidæ* and order *Cephalobranchia*. They are easily recognized by their golden-colored setæ, disposed in the form of a crown. They construct and carry about with them slight, regularly conical tubes of sand, glued together by mucus exuded from the skin.

2. A genus of crustaceans. *De Haan*, 1835.

amphitrocha (am-fit′rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amphitrochus*, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *τροχός*, a wheel, ring.] Those larvæ of polychætous annelids which have both dorsal and ventral rings of cilia.

amphitropal (am-fit′rō-pal), *a.* Same as *amphitropous*.

amphitropous (am-fit′rō-pus), *a.* [< NL. *amphitropus*, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the hilum lateral and intermediate between the chalaza and micropyle; half-anatropous; heterotropous: applied to an ovule or seed. (*b*) Having the embryo curved or coiled, as in all campylotropous seeds: so used by Richard.



Amphitropous Seeds.

1, base of plantain-seed; 2, section of same, showing a straight embryo, its radicle next the micropyle; 3, an ovule: *a*, hilum; *b*, micropyle.

amphitryon (am-fit′ri-on), *n.* [< F. *amphitryon*, a host, entertainer, in ref. to Amphitryon in Molière's comedy of that name, who gives a great dinner; < L. *Amphitryon*, < Gr. *Ἀμφιτρύων*, in myth. the husband of Alcmena and foster-father of Hercules.] **1.** A host; an entertainer.

My noble *amphitryon* made me sit down.
Lady Herbert, tr. of Hübner's Round the World, II. 521.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of crustaceans.

amphitype (am′fi-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, in both ways, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] A photographic process, described by Sir John Herschel, by which were produced pictures that were simultaneously positive and negative.

Amphiuma (am-fi-ū′mä), *n.* [NL., a perversion of **amphipneuma*, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *πνεῦμα*, breath.] A genus of tailed amphibians typical of the family *Amphiumidæ*; the external gills disappear early in life, but a small opening leads to the persistent gill-slits. The legs are very small. The genus is sometimes placed in the family *Cryptobranchiidæ*, with *Menopoma*. The sole species, *Amphiuma means*, of North America, sometimes attains a length of 3 feet: called *Congo snake*.

amphiumid (am-fi-ū′mid), *n.* One of the *Amphiumidæ*.

Amphiumidæ (am-fi-ū′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphiuma* + *-idæ*.] A family of gradient or tailed *Amphibia*, typified by the genus *Amphiuma*, connecting the salamanders with the cæcilians. They have no eyelids; teeth on the outer anterior margin of the palatines; no dentigerous plates on the parasphenoid; a sphenoid bone; consolidated premaxillaries; the vestibular wall ossified internally; and amphicœlian vertebræ. It contains but a single genus and species, found in the fresh waters of the southern United States.

Amphiura (am-fi-ū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of sand-stars, typical of the family *Amphiuridæ*. *A. squamata*, also named *Ophiocoma neglecta*, is a common British species.

amphiurid (am-fi-ū′rid), *n.* One of the *Amphiuridæ*.

Amphiuridæ (am-fi-ū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphiura* + *-idæ*.] A family of sand-stars with simple arms. It belongs to the order *Ophiuridea* and class *Stellerida*, and contains, besides *Amphiura*, such genera as *Ophiopholis*, *Ophiactis*, and *Hemipholis*.

amphivorous (am-fiv′ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Eating both animal and vegetable food.

Amphizoa (am-fi-zō′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A genus of adephagous *Coleoptera*, or beetles, typical of the family *Amphizoidæ*. *Le Conte*, 1853.

amphizoid (am′fi-zoid), *n.* One of the *Amphizoidæ*.

Amphizoidæ (am-fi-zoi′dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphizoa* + *-idæ*.] A family of adephagous *Coleoptera*, or beetles, of aquatic habits. The metasternum has a very short antecoxal piece; the suture is indistinct, and is not prolonged beyond the coxæ.

amphodarch (am′fō-därk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφοδάρχης* (not in Liddell and Scott), < *ἄμφοδον*, a road that leads around a place or block of buildings, hence a block of buildings, a quarter of a town (< *ἀμφί*, around, + *ὁδός*, way), + *-αρχης*, ruler, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] A ruler over a quarter of a town. *N. E. D.*

amphogenous (am-foj′e-nus), *a.* Same as *amphigenous*.

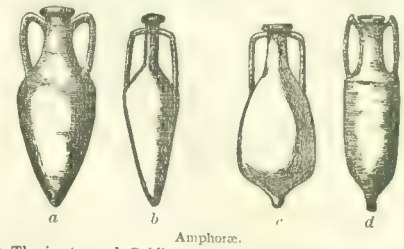
Amphomœa (am-fō-mē′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *ὁμοῖος*, old Attic *ὁμοῖος*, like, alike: see *homeo-*, *homœo-*.] A term applied by E. R. Lankester to the chitons, considered as a "separate archaic grade" of gastropodous mollusks, and as such distinguished from *Cochlides*, which are the remaining (unsymmetrical) *Gastropoda*.

amphor†, amphore† (am′for, -fōr), *n.* [< ME. *amphore*, *amfore*, *amfer* (also as L. *amphora*), < OF. *amphore*, **amfore*, *amfoure* = Pg. *amphora* = It. *anfora*, < L. *amphora*: see *amphora*.] **1.** A two-handled vessel: same as *amphora*, 1.

This is an *amfer*, or a vessel that sum men clepen a tankard. *Wyclif*, Zach. v. 6 (Oxf.).

2. A liquid measure: same as *amphora*, 2.

amphora (am′fō-rä), *n.*; pl. *amphoræ* (-rē). [L., < Gr. *ἀμφορεύς*, a short form of earlier *ἀμφιφορεύς*, a jar with two handles, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *φορεύς*, a bearer, < *φέρειν*, bear, carry (cf. *φορεύειν*, *φορεῖν*, bear), = E. *bear*[1]. See *amphor*, and cf. *amber*[1].] **1.** Among the Greeks and Romans, a vessel, usually tall and slender, having two handles or ears, a narrow neck, and generally a sharp-pointed base for insertion into a stand or into the ground: used for holding wine, oil, honey, grain, etc. Amphoræ were commonly made of hard-baked clay, unglazed; but Homer mentions amphoræ of gold; the Egyptians had them of bronze; and vessels of this form have been found in marble, alabaster, glass, and silver. The stopper of a wine-filled amphora was covered with pitch or gypsum, and among the Romans the title of the wine was marked on the outside, the date of the vintage being indicated by the names of the consuls then in office. Amphoræ with painted decoration, having lids, and provided with bases enabling them to stand independently, served commonly as ornaments among the Greeks, and were given as prizes at some public games, much as cups are now given as prizes in racing and athletic sports. The Panathenaic amphoræ were large vases of this class, bearing designs relating to the worship of Athena, and, filled with oil from the sacred olives, were given at Athens as prizes to the victors in the Panathenaic games.



Amphoræ.

a, Thasian type; *b*, Cnidian type; *c*, Rhodian type; *d*, a Roman form.



Decorated Amphora from Ruvo, Italy.

2. A liquid measure of the Greeks and Romans. The Greek amphora was probably equal to 24¼ liters, and the Roman amphora to 25½ liters in earlier and to 26 liters in later times.

3. In *bot.*, the permanent basal portion of a pyxidium.—**4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of *Polygastrica*. *Ehrenberg*. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Wollaston*.—**Bacchic amphora.** See *Bacchic*.

amphoral (am′fō-ral), *a.* [< L. *amphoralis*, < *amphora*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amphora.

amphoret, *n.* See *amphor*.

amphoric (am-for′ik), *a.* [< *amphora* + *-ic*.] Resembling the sound made by blowing across the mouth of a flask: applied to certain sounds obtained in auscultation and percussion of the chest: as, *amphoric* respiration; *amphoric* resonance; an *amphoric* voice, whisper, or cough. All the sounds called amphoric have a more or less musical quality, and usually indicate a cavity filled with air.

amphoricity (am-fō-ris′i-ti), *n.* [< *amphoric* + *-ity*.] The quality or condition of being amphoric.

amphorophony (am-fō-rof′ō-ni), *n.* [< L. *amphora*, Gr. *ἀμφορεύς*, a jar, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] Amphoric vocal resonance; an abnormal sound of the voice, noticed in auscultation of the chest, marked by a musical quality, and found in connection with cavities in the lungs or with pneumothorax. See *amphoric*.

amphoteric (am-fō-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφότερος*, usually in pl., *ἀμφότεροι*, both of two (L. *uter-*

que), a compar. form of *ἀμφω* = L. *ambo*, both: see *ambi-*.] Partly the one and partly the other; neutral. *Smart* (1849).—**Amphoteric reaction**, in *chem.*, a reaction appearing both acid and alkaline in its effect on colors used as tests.

amphotis (am-fō′tis), *n.*; pl. *amphotides* (am-fot′i-dēz). [< Gr. *ἀμφωτις* or *ἀμφωτίς*, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a covering of leather or woolen stuff worn over the ears by boxers.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

Amphithoë (am-pith′ō-ē), *n.* See *Amphithoë*.

ample (am′pl), *a.* [< late ME. *ample*, < F. *ample*, < L. *amplus*, prob. < *am-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *-plus* for **-pulus*, full, = E. *full*[1]: cf. L. *plenus*, full, and see *full*[1] and *plenty*.] 1. Large in dimensions; of great size, extent, capacity, or bulk; wide; spacious; extended.

All the people in that *ample* hous
Did to that image bowe their humble knee.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 49.

Of deeper too and *ampler* floods,
Which, as in mirrors, shew'd the woods.
Dryden, To Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 112.

Her waist is *ampler* than her life,
For life is but a span.
O. W. Holmes, My Aunt.

2. Large in kind or degree; having full scope or extent; copious; unrestricted; unrestrained: as, an *ample* narrative; to give *ample* praise, or do *ample* justice.

Were I alone to pass the difficulties,
And had as *ample* power as I have will.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

The noble and rich may diffuse their *ample* charities.
Steele, Guardian, No. 174.

To him we grant our *amplest* powers to sit
Judge of all present, past, and future wit.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 375.

3. Fully sufficient for any purpose, or for the purpose specified; abundant; liberal; plentiful: as, *ample* provision for the table.

An *ample* number of horses had been purchased in England with the public money. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

Give *ample* room and verge enough
The characters of Hell to trace.
Gray, The Bard, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Ample*, *Copious*, *Plenteous*, spacious, roomy, extensive, extended, wide, capacious, abundant, sufficient, full, enough, unrestricted, plenary, unstinted. (See lists under *abundant* and *large*.) *Ample*, in its more common uses, has reference to the sufficiency of the supply for every need; *copious* carries with it the idea of the unfailingness of the source; while *plenteous* usually indicates largeness of quantity in actual possession: as, *ample* stores or resources; a *copious* supply of materials; a *plenteous* harvest.

By their [the philosophers'] long career of heroic defeat, they have furnished us with a concrete demonstration, almost superfluously *ample*, of the relativity of human knowledge. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 26.

It [the Union] has been to us all a *copious* fountain of national, social, and personal happiness. *D. Webster.*

Like over-ripen'd corn,
Hanging the head at Ceres' *plenteous* load.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

amplect† (am-plekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *amplecti*, embrace, wind around, < *am-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *plectere*, weave, plait, fold, akin to *plicare*, fold, = Gr. *πλέκειν*, weave: see *plait* and *ply*.] To embrace; clasp.

amplectant (am-plek′tant), *a.* [More correctly **amplectent*, < L. *amplecten(t-)s*, ppr. of *amplecti*, embrace, clasp, wind around: see *amplect*. The term. *-ant* instead of *-ent* is prob. due to the L. freq. form *amplexari*, ppr. *amplexan(t-)s*: see *amplex*.] Embracing; clasping; specifically, in *bot.*, twining about stems or clasping leaf-stalks: as, *amplectant* petioles or tendrils.

ampleness (am′pl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ample; largeness; sufficiency; abundance.

amplext† (am-pleks′), *v. t.* [< L. *amplexus*, pp. (or *amplexari*, freq.) of *amplecti*, embrace: see *amplect*.] To embrace; clasp.

amplexation† (am-plek-sā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **amplexatio(n-)*, < *amplexari*, pp. *amplexatus*: see *amplex*.] An embrace.

An humble *amplexation* of those sacred feet.
Bp. Hall, The Resurrection.

amplexicaudate (am-plek-si-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< NL. *amplexicaudatus*, < L. *amplexus*, embracing, + *cauda*, tail: see *amplex* and *caudate*.] Having the tail entirely enveloped in the interfemoral membrane: said of certain bats.

amplexicaul (am-plek′si-kâl), *a.* [< NL. *amplexicaulis*, < L. *amplexus*, embracing, + *caulis*, a stem: see *amplex* and *caulis*.] In *bot.*, nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of some leaves.



Amplexicaul Leaves (*Inula Helenium*).

amplexifoliate (am-plek-si-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< NL. *amplexifoliatus*, < L. *amplexus*, embracing, + *folium*, leaf: see *amplex* and *foliate*.] In *bot.*, having leaves which clasp the stem. *N. E. D.*

ampliate† (am′pli-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *ampliatus*, pp. of *ampliare*, enlarge, < *amplus*, ample: see *ample*.] To make greater or more ample; enlarge; extend.

To maintain and *ampliate* the external possessions of your empire. *Udall*, Pref. to the Kynges Maiestee.

ampliate (am′pli-āt), *a.* [< L. *ampliatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Enlarged; dilated; in *logic*, enlarged in scope by a modifying term. See *ampliation, ampliative.*

★**ampliation** (am-pli-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *ampliatio(n-)*, < *ampliare*: see *ampliate, v.*] 1. Enlargement; amplification. [Rare.]

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense. *Ayliffe*, Parergon, p. 157.

2. In *Rom. law*, a delaying to pass sentence; a postponement of a decision in order to obtain further evidence.—3. In *logic*, such a modification of the verb of a proposition as makes the subject denote objects which without such modification it would not denote, especially things existing in the past and future. Thus, in the proposition, "Some man may be Antichrist," the modal auxiliary *may* enlarges the breadth of *man*, and makes it apply to future men as well as to those who now exist.

ampliative (am′pli-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *ampliate* + *-ive*.] Enlarging; increasing; synthetic. Applied—(*a*) In *logic*, to a modal expression causing an ampliation (see *ampliation*, 3); thus, the word *may* in "Some man may be Antichrist" is an *ampliative* term. (*b*) In the *Kantian philosophy*, to a judgment whose predicate is not contained in the definition of the subject: more commonly termed by Kant a *synthetic* judgment. ["Ampliative judgment" in this sense is Archbishop Thomson's translation of Kant's word *Erweiterungsurtheil*, translated by Prof. Max Müller "expanding judgment."]

No subject, perhaps, in modern speculation has excited an intenser interest or more vehement controversy than Kant's famous distinction of analytic and synthetic judgments, or, as I think they might with far less of ambiguity be denominated, explicative and *ampliative* judgments. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

amplificate† (am′pli-fi-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *amplificatus*, pp. of *amplificare*, amplify: see *amplify*.] To enlarge or extend; amplify.

amplification (am″pli-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *amplificatio(n-)*, < *amplificare*, pp. *amplificatus*, amplify: see *amplify*.] 1. The act of amplifying or enlarging in dimensions; enlargement; extension.

Amplification of the visible figure of a known object. *Reid*, Inq. into the Human Mind.

Specifically—2. In *rhet.*, expansion for rhetorical purposes of a narrative, description, argument, or other discourse; a discourse or passage so expanded; an addition made in expanding.

The first expression in which he [Dante] clothes his thoughts is always so energetic and comprehensive that *amplification* would only injure the effect. *Macaulay*, Dante.

3. In *logic*, an increase in the logical depth (comprehension) of a term without any corresponding decrease of breadth (extension), as the expansion of "plane triangle" into "plane triangle having the sum of its angles equal to two right angles," which is equivalent to it with respect to extension.—4. In *micros.*, increase of the visual area, as distinguished from *magnification* (which see).

amplificative (am′pli-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *amplificate* + *-ive*.] Serving or tending to amplify; amplificatory; ampliative.

amplificator (am′pli-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [L., < *amplificare*, pp. *amplificatus*, amplify: see *amplify*.] An amplifier; one who or that which enlarges or makes more ample.

It [the microphone] is really an *amplificator* of mechanical vibrations of weak intensity which it changes into undulatory currents. *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 107.

amplificatory (am′pli-fik-a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *amplificate* + *-ory*.] Serving to amplify or enlarge; amplificative.

amplifier (am′pli-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who amplifies or enlarges.

That great citie Rome, whereof they [Romulus and Remus] were the first *amplifiers*. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii. 3.

There are *amplifiers* who can extend half a dozen thin thoughts over a whole folio. *Art of Sinking in Poetry*, p. 89.

2. A lens placed in the tube of a microscope between the object-glass and the eyepiece. See *microscope*.

The *Amplifier* is an achromatic concavo-convex lens of small diameter. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 82.

amplify (am′pli-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amplified*, ppr. *amplifying*. [< ME. *amplifyen*, *amplifien*, < OF. (and F.) *amplifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *amplificar* = It. *amplificare*, < L. *amplificare*, enlarge (cf. *amplificus*, splendid), < *amplus*, large, + *facere*, make: see *ample* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make large or larger in volume, extent, capacity, amount, importance, etc.; enlarge or make more ample.

All concaves . . . do *amplify* the sound at the coming out. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 140.

"Troilus and Cressida" was written by a Lombard author, but much *amplified* by our English translator. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

2. To expand in stating or describing; treat copiously, so as to present in every point of view and in the strongest lights.

I would not willingly seem to flatter the present [age] by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servitours who have laboured in the vineyard. *Sir J. Davies.*

=**Syn.** To expand, develop, extend, dilate, magnify.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To grow or become ample or more ample.

Strait was the way at first, withouten light,
But further in did further *amplify*.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, x. 186.

2. To discourse more at length; speak largely or copiously; be diffuse in argument or description; expatiate; dilate: commonly with *on* or *upon* before an object: as, to *amplify on* the several topics of discourse.

You will find him
A sharp and subtle knave; give him but hints,
And he will *amplify*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 2.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity on yourself of contracting the latter. *Watts*, Logic.

Ampligulares (am″pli-gū-lā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *amplus*, large, + *gula*, throat: see *ample* and *gula*, *gular*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a cohort of *Anisodactyli*, of an order *Volucres*, composed of the families *Trogonidæ* or trogons, *Caprimulgidæ* or goatsuckers, and *Cypselidæ* or swifts: synonymous with *Hiantes*, 2.

Amplipalates (am″pli-pa-lā′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *amplus*, large, + *palatum*, palate: see *ample* and *palate*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a group of fringilline oscine *Passeres*, consisting of the grosbeaks and typical finches.

★**amplitude** (am′pli-tūd), *n.* [< L. *amplitudo*, < *amplus*, large: see *ample* and *-tude*.] 1. The state or quality of being ample in size; extension in space, especially breadth or width; largeness; extent.

It is in the power of princes and estates to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms. *Bacon*, Essays, xxxix.

The cathedral of Lincoln . . . is a magnificent structure, proportionable to the *amplitude* of the diocese. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincolnshire.

2. The state of being ample in amount; breadth in a figurative sense; fullness; abundance; copiousness.

It is in those things . . . that the *amplitude* of the Divine benignity is perceived. *Paley*, Nat. Theol. (ed. 1879), p. 412. (*N. E. D.*)

3. Largeness of mind; extent of mental capacity or of intellectual power; breadth of thought.

If our times are sterile in genius, we must cheer us with books of rich and believing men who had atmosphere and *amplitude* about them. *Emerson*, Books.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) In *algebra*, a positive real number multiplied by a root of unity. The positive real number is said to be the *amplitude* of the product. (*b*) In *elliptic integrals*, the limit of integration when the integral is expressed in the usual trigonometric form.—5. In *astron.*, the arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the center of the sun or of a star at its rising or setting. At the rising of a star its amplitude is eastern or ortive; at the setting it is western, occiduous or occasive. It is also northern or southern when north or south of the equator. The amplitude of a fixed star remains nearly the same all the year round. The sun at the solstices is at its maximum amplitude, and at the equinoxes it has no amplitude.—**Amplitude compass**, an azimuth compass whose zeros of graduation are at the east and west points, to facilitate the reading of the amplitudes of celestial bodies.—**Amplitude of a simple oscillation** or **vibration**, properly, the distance from the middle to the extremity of an oscillation; but the term is usually applied to the distance from one extremity of the swing to the other.—**Amplitude of the range of a projectile**, the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved; the range.—**Hyperbolic** or **Gudermannian amplitude of any quantity** *u*, the angle whose tangent is the hyperbolic sine of *u*.—**Magnetical amplitude**, the arc of the horizon between the sun or a star at rising or setting and the east or west point of the horizon,

as determined by the compass. The difference between this and the true amplitude is the declination of the compass.

amply (am'pli), *adv.* In an ample manner; largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; abundantly.

> The details of the rapid propagation of Western monachism have been *amply* treated by many historians, and the causes of its success are sufficiently manifest.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 194.

ampollosity, *n.* See *ampullosity*.

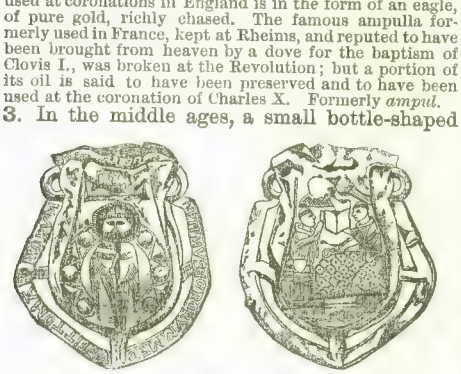
ampongue (am-pong'), *n.* [F. spelling of native name.] A native name of the avahi or woolly lemur of Madagascar.

ampul† (am'pul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ampulle, ampoule, ampell, ample*, < ME. *ampulle, ampoule, ampolle, ampole*, partly < AS. *ampulla, ampolla, ampella*, a bottle, flask, vial (= OHG. *ampulla*, MHG. *ampulle, ampel*, G. *ampel*, a lamp, = Icel. *ampli, hömpull*, a jug, = Dan. *ampel*, a hanging flower-pot), and partly < OF. *ampole, ampoule*, F. *ampoule* = Sp. *ampolla*, a bottle, bubble, blister, = Pg. *ampulla*, ampulla, *ampolla*, **ampolha*, a bubble, blister, = It. *ampolla*, < L. *ampulla*, a bottle, flask, etc.: see *ampulla*, which has superseded the older form.] Same as *ampulla*, 2 (*b*).

Ampulex (am'pū-leks), *n.* [NL., < L. *am-* for *ambi-* (?) + *pulex*, a flea.] A genus of digger-wasps, of the family *Sphegidæ*, giving name to the *Ampulicidæ*. *A. sibirica* is an example.

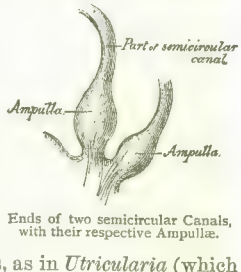
Ampulicidæ (am-pū-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampulex* (*-ic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Ampulex*.

★**ampulla** (am-pul'ä), *n.*; pl. *ampullæ* (-ē). [L., a swelling vessel with two handles, prob. an accom. form of **ampholla*, dim. of *amphora*: see *amphora*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a bottle with a narrow neck and a body more or less nearly globular in shape, usually made of glass or earthenware, rarely of more valuable materials, and used, like the Greek aryballos, bombylios, etc., for carrying oil for anointing the body and for many other purposes.—**2.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a cruet, regularly made of transparent glass, for holding the wine and water used at the altar. See *ama*. Also written *amula*. (*b*) A vessel for holding the consecrated oil or chrism used in various church rites and at the coronation of kings. The ampulla used at coronations in England is in the form of an eagle, of pure gold, richly chased. The famous ampulla formerly used in France, kept at Rheims, and reputed to have been brought from heaven by a dove for the baptism of Clovis I., was broken at the Revolution; but a portion of its oil is said to have been preserved and to have been used at the coronation of Charles X. Formerly *ampul*. **3.** In the middle ages, a small bottle-shaped



Leaden Ampulla in the Museum at York, England.
(From the "Journal of the British Archæological Association.")

flask, often of glass, sometimes of lead, used by travelers, and especially by pilgrims. Sometimes these were used as pilgrims' signs (which see, under *pilgrim*).—**4.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The dilated part of the membranous semicircular canals in the ear. (*b*) The enlargement of a galactophorous duct beneath the areola in the human mammary gland. Also called *sinus*.—**5.** In *bot.*, a small bladder or flask-shaped organ attached to the roots or immersed leaves of some aquatic plants, as in *Utricularia* (which see).—**6.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Vermes*, a terminal dilatation of the efferent seminal ducts. (*b*) In *Brachiopoda*, one of the contractile mammillary processes of the sinuses of the pallial lobes, as in *Lingula*. (*c*) In certain ducks, one of the chambers or dilatations of the tracheal tympanum or labyrinth. See *tympanum*. There may be but one ampulla, or there may be one on each side. [Little used in this sense.] (*d*) In hydroid polyps, the cavity of a vesicular marginal body connected by a canal with the gastrovascular system. (*e*) In echinoderms, one of the diverticula of the branched ambulacral canals; a sort of Polian vesicle of the ambulacral suckers.—**Ampulla of Vater**, in *anat.*, the sac-like space in the wall of the duodenum, into which open the common bile-duct and the pancreatic duct.



Ends of two semicircular Canals, with their respective Ampullæ.

ampullaceous (am-pu-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *ampullaceus*, < *ampulla*: see *ampulla*.] Of, pertaining to, or like an ampulla; bottle-shaped; inflated.—**Ampullaceous sac**, one of the hollow ciliated or monad-lined chambers of many sponges. See cuts under *ciliate* and *Porifera*.

> Thus is formed one of the characteristic *ampullaceous sacs*.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 509.

Ampullacera (am-pu-las'ē-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *ampulla* (see *ampulla*) + Gr. *κέρας*, horn.] Same as *Amphibola*. *Quoy and Gaimard*, 1832.

Ampullaceridæ (am-pul-a-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullacera* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Amphibolidæ*. *Troschel*, 1845.

ampullæ, *n.* Plural of *ampulla*.

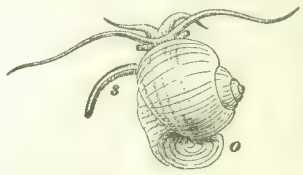
ampullar (am-pul'ăr), *a.* Same as *ampullary*.

Ampullaria (am-pu-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *ampullarius*, fem. of L. adj.: see *ampullary*.] A genus of shell-bearing gastropods, typical of the family *Ampullariidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

Ampullariacea (am-pu-lā-ri-ā'shē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullaria* + *-acea*.] A family of gastropods: synonymous with *Ampullariidæ*.

ampullariid (am-pu-lar'i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ampullariidæ*.

Ampullariidæ (am-pul-a-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tæniogloss-sate gastropods having a lung-like sac in addition to the gills, the muzzle produced into two long attenuate or tentacle-like processes, the true tentacles elongated, and the eyes pedunculated. The shells are subglobular, conic, or discoidal in form, and have entire apertures which are closed by concentric opercula. The species are numerous, and are chiefly found in the fresh waters of tropical and subtropical countries, many of them being known as apple-shells and idol-shells. Also *Ampullariadæ*, *Ampullariacea*, and *Ampullaridæ*.



Apple- or Idol-shell (*Ampullaria canaliculata*), South America.
o, operculum; *s*, siphon.

Ampullariinæ (am-pu-lā-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullaria* + *-inæ*.] The *Ampullariidæ* rated as a subfamily. Also written *Ampullarinæ*. *Swainson*, 1840.

ampullary (am'pul-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *ampullarius*, n., a flask-maker, prop. adj., < *ampulla*, a flask: see *ampulla*.] Resembling an ampulla; globular. Also *ampullar*.

ampullate (am-pul'āt), *a.* [< ML. *ampullatus*, < L. *ampulla*: see *ampulla*.] **1.** Having the character of an ampulla; ampullary.—**2.** Furnished with an ampulla.

ampulliform (am-pul'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ampulla* + *-i-form*.] Shaped like an ampulla; flask-shaped; bulging; dilated.

ampulling-cloth (am-pul'ing-klôth), *n.* [So called because in England the oil was anciently kept in an ampulla; < *ampul* + *-ing*[1] + *cloth*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a cloth with which to wipe away the oil used in administering the sacrament of extreme unction.

ampullinula (am-pu-lin'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *ampullinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *ampulla* + *-in-a* + dim. *-ula*.] A stage in the evolution of the *Carneospongiæ* when the lateral ampullæ are first formed.

> This stage . . . we propose to call the *Ampullinula*, because the name protospongiæ, as defined by Haeckel, . . . is not applicable to such an advanced form as this.
> *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 88.

ampullosity (am-pu-los'i-ti), *n.* [< It. *ampollosità*, < ML. **ampullosita(t-)s*, turgidity, bombast, < *ampullosus*: see *ampullous*.] Inflated language; bombast; turgidity. Sometimes written *ampollosity*.

> Didst ever touch such *ampollosity*
> As the man's own bubble [his speech], let alone its spite?
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 326.

ampullous† (am-pul'us), *a.* [= It. *ampolloso*, < ML. *ampullosus*, turgid, inflated, < L. *ampulla*, a flask, fig. swelling words, bombast.] Boastful; vainglorious; inflated or turgid in language. *N. E. D.*

amputate (am'pū-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *amputated*, ppr. *amputating*. [< L. *amputatus*, pp. of *amputare*, cut off around, lop off, esp. plants, prune, < *am-* for *ambi-*, around, + *putare*, lop, prune, cleanse, < *putus*, pure, clean, akin to *purus*, pure: see *pute* and *pure*.] **1†.** To prune, as branches or twigs of trees or vines.—**2.** To cut off, as a limb or other part of an animal body; cut away the whole or a part of (more commonly the latter): as, to *amputate* the leg below the knee.

★**amputation** (am-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *amputatio(n-)*, < *amputare*, amputate: see *amputate*.] The act of amputating; especially, the operation of cutting off a limb or other part of the body, or a portion of it.

amputational (am-pū-tā'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or caused by amputation.

amputator (am'pū-tā-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **amputator*, < *amputare*: see *amputate*.] One who amputates.

★**ampyx** (am'piks), *n.*; pl. *ampyxes, ampyces* (-ez, -pi-sēz). [< Gr. *ἄμπυξ* (*ἀμπυκ-*), prob. connected with *ἀνάπτυκτος, ἀνάπτυχος*, that may be opened (folded back), < *ἀναπτύσσειν*, fold back, unfold, open, < *ἀνά*, up, back, + *πτύσσειν* (√ **πυκ* or **πτυχ*, found in *πυκάζειν*, wrap up, cover, *πτυχή*, a fold), fold, wrap; the same element occurs in *diptych* and *policy*[2].] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A general term for a band or fillet or other female head-dress worn encircling the head, particularly when made of metal, or bearing in



Examples of Greek Head-dresses (Ampyxes).

front an ornament of metal. (*b*) A head-band for horses; also, an ornamental plate of metal covering the front of a horse's head.—**2.** [NL.] A species of trilobite or fossil crustacean, found chiefly in Lower Silurian strata.

amrita (am-rit'ä), *n.* [Also Anglicized *amreeta*; Skt. *amṛita* (vowel *ṛi*) (= Gr. *ἀμβροτος* = L. *immort-alis*: see *ambrosia* and *immortal*), < *a-* priv. + *mṛita*, dead, < √ *mar*, die.] In *Hindu myth.*, the ambrosia of the gods; the beverage of immortality, that resulted from the churning of the ocean by the gods and demons.

amry†, *n.* A variant of *ambry*.

amsel, *n.* See *amzel*.

amshaspand (am-shas'pand), *n.* [Pers., immortal holy one.] In *Zoroastrianism*, one of six exalted angelic beings forming the train of Ahura-mazda, or Ormuzd, the good divinity of the Persians. Against them stand arrayed in deadly strife six devs or malignant spirits, followers of Ahriman, the spirit of evil.

> It was easy to foresee that the *amshaspands* of the Persian system would be quoted as the nearest parallel to the archangels of the Holy Scriptures.
> *Hardwick*, Christ and Other Masters, p. 562.

Amstel porcelain, pottery. See *porcelain, pottery*.

amt (amt), *n.* [Dan. Norw. *amt*, an administrative district, < G. *amt*, a district, county, jurisdiction, special senses derived from the orig. one of 'service, office,' = Dan. *embede*, Sw. *embete* = Norw. dial. *embætte* = Icel. *embætti*, service, office, = Goth. *andbahti* = AS. *ambiht, ambeht*, service: see *ambassade*, etc., and *embassy*.] The largest territorial administrative division of Denmark and Norway: as, the *amt* of Akershus. Each of these two countries is divided into 18 *amts*.

amt. A contraction of *amount*.

amtman (amt'man), *n.*; pl. *amtmen* (-men). [< Dan. Norw. *amtmand*, < *amt* (see above) + *mand* = Sw. *man* = E. *man*.] The chief executive officer of an amt.

amuck (a-muk'), *a.* or *adv.* [First used in Pg. form, *amouco, amuco*, as a noun, a frenzied Malay; afterward *amuck, amock, amok*, almost exclusively in the phrase *run amuck*; < Malay *amoq*, adj., "engaging furiously in battle, attacking with desperate resolution, rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder: applied to any animal in a state of vicious rage" (Marsden, Malay Dict.).] Literally, in a state of murderous frenzy; indiscriminately slaughtering or killing: a term used in the Eastern Archipelago. In English formerly as a noun, but now only as an adjective or quasi-adverb in the phrase *to run amuck*. Also written *amock, amok*.—**To run**

amuck. (*a*) To rush about frantically, attacking all who come in the way. See extract.

In Malabar the persons of Rajas were sacred. . . . To shed the blood of a Raja was regarded as a heinous sin, and would be followed by a terrible revenge. . . . If the Zamorin [emperor of Calicut] was killed, his subjects devoted three days to revenge; they *ran amok*, as it was called, killing all they met until they were killed themselves. If the Raja of Cochin were killed, his subjects *ran amok* for the rest of their lives.

J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 120.

Hence—(*b*) To proceed in a blind, headstrong manner, careless of consequences, which are most likely to be disastrous.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a-muck, and tilt at all I meet.

Pope, Im of Horace, Sat. i. 69.

[Sometimes written in two words, and treated as a noun with the indefinite article.

And runs *an* Indian *muck* at all he meets.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1188.]

amula (am′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *amulas*, *amulæ* (-läz, -lē). [ML., dim. of L. *ama:* see *ama*.] Same as *ampulla*, 2 (*a*).

The archdeacon who follows taking their *amulas* of wine and pouring them into a larger vessel.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 509.

amule (am′ūl), *n.* Same as *amyl*[2].

amulet (am′ū-let), *n.* [Formerly also *amulette*, late ME. *amalette*, *amlette*, < F. *amulette* = Sp. Pg. It. *amuleto* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *amulet* = Russ. *amuletŭ*, etc., < L. *amuletum* (in Pliny), a word of unknown origin.] Some object superstitiously worn as a remedy for or preservative against disease, bad luck, accidents, witchcraft, etc. Amulets have been used from ancient times, and are still worn in many parts of the world. They consist of certain stones, or plants, or of bits of metal, parchment, or paper, with or without mystic characters or words. The gospels and saints' relics have been used in this way. The Mohammedans use diminutive copies of the Koran hung around the neck. From the heathen and the Jews the custom passed into the primitive Christian church, where it was long maintained in spite of the decrees of ecclesiastical councils and the protests of the more intelligent clergy. The medals or slabs found in the catacombs, many of them inscribed with the word *ichthys*, fish, because this represented the initials of the Greek words for Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour, are in the Catholic view not amulets. They were suspended from the neck or affixed to some part of the body. See *phylactery*, 3. = **Syn.** *Amulet*, *Talisman*. An *amulet* is supposed to exert a constant protecting power, warding off evil; a *talisman*, to produce under special conditions desired results for the owner.



Amulets: 1, from the Vatican; 2, from a private collection.

amuletic† (am-ū-let′ik), *a.* [< *amulet* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or possessing the virtues of an amulet: as, *amuletic* medicines.

amun (am′un), *n.* [Hind. and Beng. *āman*, *āmun*, winter rice, sown in July and August, and reaped in December.] Same as *aghance*.

amurcosity† (am-ėr-kos′i-ti), *n.* [< *amurcous:* see *-osity*.] The quality of being amurcous. *Ash.*

amurcous† (a-mėr′kus), *a.* [< L. *amurca*, another form of *amurga*, < Gr. *ἀμόργη*, usually *ἀμόργης*, the watery part that runs out when olives are pressed, < *ἀμέργειν*, press, squeeze, prob. akin to *ἀμέλγειν*, milk, = E. *milk*, q. v.] Full of dregs or lees; foul. *Ash.*

amusable (a-mū′za-bl), *a.* [< F. *amusable:* see *amuse* and *-able*.] Capable of being amused.

Trying to amuse a man who was not *amusable*.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

He was otherwise not a very *amusable* person, and off his own ground he was not conversable.

Howells, A Modern Instance, xxii.

amuse (a-mūz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amused*, ppr. *amusing*. [Early mod. E. also *amuze*, *ammuse*, *ammuze*; < F. *amuser*, < *a-* (L. *ad*, to) + OF. *muser*, stare, gaze fixedly, > E. *muse*[2], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To cause to muse; absorb or engage in meditation; occupy or engage wholly; bewilder; puzzle.

People stood *amused* between these two forms of service. *Fuller.*

Amuse not thyself about the riddles of future things. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 13.

2. To keep in expectation, as by flattery, plausible pretenses, and the like; delude; keep in play.

He *amused* his followers with idle promises. *Johnson.*

Bishop Henry . . . *amused* her with dubious answers, and kept her in suspense for some days.

Swift, King Stephen.

3. To fix the attention of agreeably; engage the fancy of; cause to feel cheerful or merry; entertain; divert: as, to *amuse* an audience with anecdotes or tricks, or children with toys.

A group of mountaineer children *amusing* themselves with pushing stones from the top.

W. Gilpin, Tour of the Lakes.

It would be *amusing* to make a digest of the irrational laws which bad critics have framed for the government of poets. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

While the nation groaned under oppression . . . [Temple] *amused* himself by writing memoirs and tying up apricots. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

= **Syn. 3.** *Amuse*, *Divert*, *Entertain*, *Beguile*, occupy, please, enliven. *Amuse* may imply merely the prevention of the tedium of idleness or emptiness of mind: as, I can *amuse* myself by looking out at the window; or it may suggest a stronger interest: as, I was greatly *amused* by their tricks. *Divert* is to turn the attention aside, and (in the use considered here) to something light or mirthful. *Entertain* is to engage and sustain the attention by something of a pleasing and perhaps instructive character, as conversation; hence the general name *entertainment* for lectures, exhibitions, etc., designed to interest in this way. "Whatever *amuses* serves to kill time, to lull the faculties and banish reflection; it may be solitary, sedentary, and lifeless: whatever *diverts* causes mirth and provokes laughter; it will be active, lively, and tumultuous: whatever *entertains* acts on the senses and awakens the understanding; it must be rational and is mostly social." *Crabb.* *Beguile* is, figuratively, to cheat one out of weariness, of dull time, etc. The word is as often thus applied to the thing as to the person: as, to *beguile* a weary hour; to *beguile* one of his cares.

I am careful . . . to *amuse* you by the account of all I see. *Lady Montagu*, Letters, I. 110. (*N. E. D.*)

The stage its ancient fury thus let fall,
And comedy *diverted* without gall.

Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 777.

There is so much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators . . . that they are not improper to lie in parlours or summer-houses, to *entertain* our thoughts in any moments of leisure. *Watts.*

The reason of idleness and of crime is the deferring of our hopes. Whilst we are waiting, we *beguile* the time with jokes, with sleep, with eating, and with crimes.

Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

II.† *intrans.* To muse; meditate.

Or in some pathless wilderness *amusing*,
Plucking the mossy bark of some old tree.

Lee, Lucius Junius Brutus.

amusee (a-mū-zē′), *n.* [< *amuse* + *-ee*[1].] The person amused. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

amusement (a-mūz′ment), *n.* [< F. *amusement:* see *amuse* and *-ment*.] **1**†. Absorbing thought; meditation; musing; reverie.

Here I . . . fell into a strong and deep *amusement*, revolving in my mind, with great perplexity, the amazing change of our affairs. *Bp. Fleetwood*, Pref. to Lay Baptism.

2. The state of being amused; mental enjoyment or diversion; moderate mirth or merriment due to an external cause.

Among the means towards a higher civilization, I unhesitatingly assert that the deliberate cultivation of public *amusement* is a principal one.

Jevons, Social Reform, p. 7.

3. That which amuses, detains, or engages the mind; pastime; entertainment: as, to provide children with *amusements*.

During his confinement, his *amusement* was to give poison to cats and dogs, and see them expire by slower or quicker torments. *Pope.*

= **Syn. 3.** *Entertainment*, *Diversion*, etc. (see *pastime*), sport.

amuser (a-mū′zėr), *n.* One who amuses; one who provides diversion.

amusette (am-ū-zet′), *n.* [F. (dim. of **amuse*), a light gun, a toy, amusement, < *amuser*, amuse.] A light field-cannon, invented by Marshal Saxe, designed for outpost service. *Larousse.*

amusingly (a-mū′zing-li), *adv.* In an amusing manner.

amusive (a-mū′ziv), *a.* [< *amuse* + *-ive*.] Having power to amuse or entertain the mind; affording amusement or entertainment. [Rare.]

A grave proficient in *amusive* feats
Of puppetry. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

amusively (a-mū′ziv-li), *adv.* In an amusive manner.

amusiveness (a-mū′ziv-nes), *n.* The quality of being amusive, or of being fitted to afford amusement.

amy†, *n.* [< ME. *amy*, *ami*, < OF. (and mod. F.) *ami*, m., *amie*, f., < L. *amicus*, m., *amica*, f., a friend: see *amiable*, *amor*. So the fem. personal name *Amy*, which is, however, partly < F. *Aimée*, < L. *amata*, fem. of *amatus*, beloved, pp. of *amare*, love.] A friend.

"Thou bel *amy*, thou pardoner," he seyde.

Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 32.

Amyclæan (am-i-klē′an), *a.* [< L. *Amyclæus*, Gr. *Ἀμυκλαῖος*, < L. *Amyclæ*, Gr. *Ἀμύκλαι*.] Of or pertaining to Amyclæ, an ancient town of Laconia, Greece, or to a town of the same name in Latium, or to the inhabitants of either. According to one tradition the inhabitants of the former city, or according to another those of the latter, were so frequently alarmed by false rumors of invasion that a law was made prohibiting all mention of the subject. The result was that when the invasion came no alarm was given, and the city was taken; hence the phrase *Amyclæan silence*.—**Amyclæan brothers**, Castor and Pollux, twin sons of Zeus and Leda, born, according to one form of the legend, at Amyclæ in Laconia.

amyctic (a-mik′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμυκτικός*, lacerating, < *ἀμύσσειν*, lacerate, scratch, tear.] Excoriating; irritating. *N. E. D.*

amyelencephalic (a-mī″e-len-se-fal′ik or -sef′-a-lik), *a.* Same as *amyelencephalous*.

amyelencephalous (a-mī″e-len-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *amyelencephalus*, without spinal cord and brain, < Gr. *ἀμύελος*, without marrow, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *a-*[18] and *myelencephalon*.] In *teratol.*, having neither brain nor spinal cord; wanting the myelencephalon.

amyeli, *n.* Plural of *amyelus*.

amyelia (am-ī-el′iä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμύελος*: see *amyelous*.] Congenital absence of the spinal cord.

amyelotrophy (a-mī-e-lot′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμύελος*, marrowless (see *amyelous*), + *-τροφία*, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Atrophy of the spinal cord.

amyelous (a-mī′e-lus), *a.* [< NL. *amyelus*, < Gr. *ἀμύελος*, marrowless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μυελός*, marrow: see *myelon*.] Without spinal marrow: in *teratol.*, applied to a fetus which lacks the spinal cord.

amyelus (a-mī′e-lus), *n.*; pl. *amyeli* (-lī). [NL.: see *amyelous*.] In *teratol.*, a monster characterized by the absence of the spinal cord.

amyencephalous (a-mī-en-sef′a-lus), *a.* A contraction of *amyelencephalous*.

amygdal† (a-mig′dal), *n.* [< ME. *amygdel*, AS. *amygdal*, an almond, < L. *amygdala:* see *amygdala*.] **1.** An almond.—**2.** A tonsil.

amygdala (a-mig′da-lä), *n.*; pl. *amygdalæ* (-lē). [L., an almond; ML. and NL., a tonsil: see *almond*.] **1.** An almond.—**2.** A tonsil.—**3.** A small rounded lobule of the cerebellum on its under side.—**4.** A small mass of gray matter in front of the end of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. Also called the *amygdaloid nucleus*.—**5.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of echinoderms. (*b*) A genus of mollusks.

amygdalaceous (a-mig-da-lā′shius), *a.* [< L. *amygdalaceus*, similar to the almond-tree, < *amygdala*, almond: see *almond*.] Akin to the almond: as, *amygdalaceous* plants.

amygdalæ, *n.* Plural of *amygdala*.

amygdalate (a-mig′da-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *amygdala*, almond, + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or made of almonds.

II. *n.* **1.** An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.—**2.** A salt of amygdalic acid.

amygdalic (am-ig-dal′ik), *a.* [< L. *amygdala*, almond, + *-ic*.] Derived from almonds.—**Amygdalic acid**, an acid ($C_{20}H_{28}O_{13}$) obtained from bitter almonds.

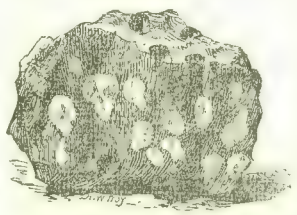
amygdaliferous (a-mig-da-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *amygdala*, almond, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing almonds; almond-bearing: sometimes used as nearly synonymous with *amygdaloidal*, that is, of a rock containing amygdules.

amygdalin (a-mig′da-lin), *n.* [< L. *amygdala*, almond, + *-in*[2].] A crystalline principle ($C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} + 3H_2O$) existing in bitter almonds, and in the leaves, etc., of species of the genus *Prunus* and of some of its near allies. It was the earliest known of the numerous glucoside bodies existing in plants. Its aqueous solution, mixed with emulsin, is decomposed, yielding hydrocyanic acid and bitter-almond oil.

amygdaline (a-mig′da-lin), *a.* [< L. *amygdalinus*, < Gr. *ἀμυγδάλινος*, < *ἀμυγδάλη*, almond: see *almond*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling the almond.—**2.** Pertaining to the amygdala of the brain.

amygdalitis (a-mig-da-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < ML. *amygdala*, tonsil (see *amygdala*, 2), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tonsils.

amygdaloid (a-mig′da-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμυγδάλη*, almond (see *almond*), + *εἶδος*, form.]


An Amygdaloid (Diabase) with calcite nodules or amygdules.

I. *a.* **1.** Almond-shaped.—**2.** Pertaining to or resembling amygdaloid.—**3.** Pertaining to the amygdalæ; tonsilar.—**Amygdaloid nucleus.** See *amygdala*, 4.—**Amygdaloid tubercle**, a prominence in the roof of the terminal portion of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain, formed by the amygdaloid nucleus.

II. *n.* The name given by geologists to igneous rocks or lavas of various composition, of which the most obvious external feature is that they have an amygdaloidal structure. (See *amygdaloidal*.) The basalts are the rocks which are

most frequently found possessing an amygdaloidal structure, and especially those older basalts sometimes called *melaphyr*. Also called *mandlestone*.

amygdaloidal (a-mig-da-loi'dal), *a.* Same as *amygdaloid;* specifically, in *geol.*, having a cellular or vesicular structure: said of lava, whether of modern or ancient origin, in which spherical or almond-shaped (whence the name) cavities were formed by the expansion of steam contained in the rocks at the time of their consolidation, and which have later become filled with various minerals, especially quartz, calcite, or the zeolites. The rock having this character is called an *amygdaloid*, and the cavities themselves, as thus filled by the percolation of heated water through the body of the rock, are called *amygdules*.

amygdalotomy (a-mig-da-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμυγδάλη, an almond (tonsil), + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The cutting of the tonsils; excision of a portion of a tonsil.

Amygdalus (a-mig'da-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *amygdalus*, < Gr. ἀμύγδαλος, an almond-tree: see *amygdala*.] A genus of plants containing the almonds and the peaches: sometimes included in the genus *Prunus*.

amygdule (a-mig'dūl), *n.* [< *amygd(ala)* + *-ule*.] One of the crystalline nodules found in amygdaloid (which see).

amyl[1]† (am'il), *n.* [< L. *amylum*, starch, < Gr. ἄμυλον (sc. ἄλευρον, meal: see *Aleurites*), fine meal, a cake of such meal, starch, prop. neut. of ἄμυλος, not ground at the mill, < ἀ- priv. + μύλη, mill, = L. *mola*, mill: see *mill*[1] and *meal*[2].] Starch; fine flour.

Of wheat is made *amyl*.
B. Googe, tr. of Heresbach's Husb., p. 27 b. (*N. E. D.*)

★**amyl**[2] (am'il), *n.* [Formerly *amyle*, < L. *am(ylum)*, Gr. ἄμ(υλον), starch, + *-yl*, < Gr. ὕλη, matter.] A hypothetical radical (C_5H_{11}) believed to exist in many compounds, as amyl alcohol, etc. It cannot exist in the free state, two molecules at the moment of its liberation combining to form the substance decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$, a double amyl molecule. Amyl compounds enter into the constitution of artificial essences of fruits. They were first obtained from spirit distilled after the fermentation of starchy materials. Also written *amule*.—**Amyl alcohol**, $C_5H_{11}OH$, the chief constituent of fusel-oil.—**Nitrite of amyl**, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, an amber-colored fluid with an ethereal fruity odor and aromatic taste. Its principal physiological effect in moderate doses is the paralysis of the vasomotor nerves throughout the body, with consequent relaxation of the arterioles and lowering of the pressure of the blood. Therapeutically it is used when this effect seems desirable, as in angina pectoris, in the onset of epileptic attacks, ischemic megrims, etc. It is generally inhaled through the nostrils, 5 to 10 drops being applied to them on a cloth.

amylaceous (am-i-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *amylum*, starch, + *-aceous*.] Composed of or resembling starch; starchy.

amylamine (am-il-am'in), *n.* [< *amyl*[2] + *amine*.] An organic base produced by treating amyl isocyanate with caustic potash. There are three amylamines known, which are regarded as ammonias in which 1, 2, and 3 atoms of hydrogen are respectively replaced by 1, 2, and 3 molecules of the radical amyl. The formulas of these bodies, therefore, are $NH_2(C_5H_{11})$, $NH(C_5H_{11})_2$, and $N(C_5H_{11})_3$.

amylate (am'i-lāt), *n.* [< *amyl*[1] + *-ate*[1].] A compound of starch with a base.

amyl-corn (am'il-kôrn), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *amel-corn*.

amylet, *n.* Former spelling of *amyl*[2].

amylene (am'i-lēn), *n.* [< *amyl*[2] + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C_5H_{10}) obtained by the dehydration of amyl alcohol by means of zinc chlorid, etc. Amylene is a light, limpid, colorless liquid having a faint odor. At ordinary temperatures it speedily evaporates. It possesses anesthetic properties, and has been tried as a substitute for chloroform, but unsuccessfully, as it has proved to be extremely dangerous.

amylic (a-mil'ik), *a.* [< *amyl*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to amyl; derived from the radical amyl: as, *amylic* ether.—**Amylic alcohol.** See *alcohol*.—**Amylic fermentation**, a process of fermentation in starch or sugar by which amylic alcohol is produced.

amyliferous (am-i-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *amylum*, starch, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Starch-bearing; producing starch. *N. E. D.*

amylin (am'i-lin), *n.* [< *amyl*[1] + *-in*[2].] The insoluble portion of starch which constitutes the outer covering of the starch-grains; starch-cellulose.

amylo-. Combining form of *amyl*[1], Latin *amylum*, starch, or of *amyl*[2].

amylodextrin (am-i-lō-deks'trin), *n.* [< L. *amylum*, starch, + *dextrin*.] An intermediate product obtained in the conversion of starch into sugar. It is soluble in water and colored reddish brown by iodine. It has the composition $C_{36}H_{62}O_{31}+H_2O$, and has some reducing action on Fehling's solution.

amylogen (a-mil'ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. ἄμυλον (L. *amylum*), starch, + *-γενής*: see *-gen*.] That part of granulose which is soluble in water; soluble starch.

amylogenic (a-mil-ō-jen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of amylogen: as, an *amylogenic* body. See *amyloplast*.

★**amyloid** (am'i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἄμυλον (L. *amylum*), starch, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling amylum, or starch.—**Amyloid corpuscles**, corpora amylacea (which see, under *corpus*).—**Amyloid degeneration** or **infiltration**, in *pathol.*, lardaceous disease (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Amyloid substance**, lardacein (which see).

II. *n.* In *bot.*, a semi-gelatinous substance, analogous to starch, met with in some seeds, and becoming yellow in water after having been colored blue by iodine (*Lindley*); a member of the cellulose group of vegetable organic compounds, comprising cellulose, starch, gum, the sugars, etc.

amyloidal (am-i-loi'dal), *a.* Having the constitution of or resembling an amyloid.

Whenever proteid substances or fats, or *amyloidal* matters, are being converted into the more highly oxidated waste products—urea, carbonic acid, and water—heat is necessarily evolved.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 157.

amylolysis (am-i-lol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄμυλον, starch, + λίσις, solution, < λύειν, dissolve.] The digestion of starch, or its conversion into sugar.

amylolytic (am-i-lō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *amylolysis*, after Gr. adj. λυτικός, < λύειν, dissolve.] Pertaining to amylolysis; dissolving starch: as, the *amylolytic* ferment of the pancreas.

It has been known for the last five years that the main product of the *amylolytic* action of saliva is maltose.
Science, V. 139.

amylometer (am-i-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἄμυλον, starch, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for testing the amount of starch in any substance.

amyloplast (am'i-lō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. ἄμυλον, starch, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form.] A starch-forming corpuscle or granule, found within the protoplasm of vegetable-cells. These granules are colorless or but faintly tinged with yellow, and are the points around which starch accumulates. They are also called *leucoplastids* or *amylogenic* bodies.

amylopsin (am-i-lop'sin), *n.* [< Gr. ἄμυλον, fine meal, starch, + ὄψις, appearance, + *-in*[2].] A name which has been given to the amylolytic ferment of the pancreas. See *amylolysis*.

amylose (am'i-lōs), *n.* [< *amyl*[1] + *-ose*.] One of the three groups into which the carbohydrates were divided by some authors, the others being glucose and saccharose. The principal members of the group under this classification were starch, dextrin, cellulose, and natural gum.

★**amylum** (am'i-lum), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄμυλον: see *amyl*[1].] Starch.

amyosthenia (a-mī-ō-sthē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + μῦς (μυο-), muscle, + σθένος, strength.] In *pathol.*, a want of muscular strength, or a deficiency of the power of muscular contraction.

amyosthenic (a-mī-ō-sthen'ik), *n.* [< *amyosthenia* + *-ic*.] In *med.*, a drug that lessens muscular action.

amyotrophic (a-mī-ō-trof'ik), *a.* [< *amyotrophy*.] Connected with or pertaining to muscular atrophy.—**Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis**, sclerosis of the lateral columns of the spinal cord, in which the degenerative changes extend to the cells of the anterior cornua, involving degeneration of the motor nerves and atrophy of the muscles.

amyotrophy (am-i-ot'rō-fi), *n.* [< NL. **amyotrophia*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + μῦς (μυο-), muscle, + *-τροφία*, < τρέφειν, nourish.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the muscles.

amyous (am'i-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἄμυος, wanting muscle, < ἀ- priv. + μῦς (μυο-), muscle.] Wanting in muscle. *N. E. D.*

Amyraldism (am-i-ral'dizm), *n.* [< *Amyraldus*, a Latinized form of F. *Amyrault*, *Amyraut* (Moïse *Amyraut*).] The doctrine of universal grace, as explained by the French Protestant theologian Amyraldus or Amyraut (1596–1664). He taught that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded by a divine decree, but that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ; that God refuses to none the power of believing, though he does not grant to all his assistance to improve this power.

Amyraldist (am-i-ral'dist), *n.* One who believes in Amyraldism, or the doctrine of universal grace.

amyrin (am'i-rin), *n.* [< NL. *Amyris*, a genus of tropical trees and shrubs, yielding resinous products.] A crystalline resin, $C_{30}H_{50}O$, obtained from the gum elemi of Mexico.

amy-root (ā'mi-rōt), *n.* [< *amy*, native name (?), + *root*[1].] The root of the Indian hemp, *Apocynum cannabinum*.

amyztli (a-mist'li), *n.* [Nahuatl *amiztli*, *amyztli*.] One of the otaries or eared seals of the Pacific coast of North America, probably *Eumetopias stelleri* or *Zalophus gillespiei*.

amzel (am'zel), *n.* [< OD. *amsel* or G. *amsel* = E. *ouzel*, q. v.] **1.** A name of the ouzel or blackbird of Europe, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*. *Montagu.*—**2.** A name of the ring-ouzel of Europe, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*. *Ray.*

Also spelled *amsel*.

an[1], **a** (an, a, or an, ā). [< ME. *an*, before a vowel, occasionally before a consonant; *a*, before a consonant (see *a*[2]); < AS. *ān*, an, with the reg. adj. declension in sing. and pl. (pl. *āne*, some, certain), and the same word as *ān*, one, its use as an indef. art. being comparatively rare. When so used, it was without emphasis, and became in ME. short in quantity (hence E. short *an*, *a*), while the numeral *ān*, retaining its emphasis and quantity, developed reg. into E. *one*, pronounced ōn (as in *only*, *al-one*, *at-one*), in mod. times corrupted to wŏn and finally to wun: see *one*.] The indefinite article. As between the two forms of this word, the general rule is that *an* be used before an initial vowel-sound of the following word, and *a* before an initial consonant-sound: thus, *an* eagle, *an* answer, also *an* hour (the *h* being silent); and *a* bird, *a* youth, *a* wonder, also *a* use, *a* eulogy, *a* one (these three words being pronounced as if they began with *y* or *w*). But *an* is still sometimes used before a consonant-sound, especially before the weak consonant *h;* and in written style, and in more formal spoken style, *an* is by many (especially in England) required before the initial *h* of a wholly unaccented syllable, as if such an *h* were altogether silent: thus, *an* hotel, but *a* hostess; *an* historian, but *a* history; *an* hypothesis, but *a* hypothetical. In colloquial speech, and increasingly in writing, *a* is used in all these cases alike. As by its derivation, so also in meaning, *an* or *a* is a weaker or less distinct *one*. (1) In certain phrases, and with certain nouns, it still has nearly the value of *one:* thus, two of *a* trade; they were both of *a* size; *a* hundred, *a* thousand, *a* million. (2) Usually, as the indefinite article proper, it points out, in a loose way, an individual as one of a class containing more of the same kind: thus, give me *a* pint of milk; he ate *an* apple; they built *a* house; we see *a* man; the earth has *a* moon; our sun is *a* fixed star. (3) Hence, before a proper noun, it implies extension of the name or character of the individual to a class: thus, he is *a* Cicero in eloquence; they built up *a* new England in America—that is, a person like Cicero, a country like England. (4) *A* is used, apparently, before a plural noun, if *few* or *many* (now only *great many*, or *good many*) stands between: thus, *a few* apples, *a great many* soldiers; but the plural noun is here historically a genitive partitive dependent on *few*, *many*. (5) It is used distributively, or with the meaning of *each* or *every*, in such phrases as two dollars *a* piece, three times *a* day, five cents *an* ounce; but *a* or *an* is here historically a preposition. See *a*[3]. *An* or *a* always precedes the noun to which it belongs, and in general also any other adjective word qualifying the same noun; but *what* and *such* come before it: thus, *what a* shame! *such a* beauty; and so also any adjective preceded by *how*, or *so*, or *as*, or *too:* thus, *how* great *a* calamity, *so* rare *a* case, *as* good *a* man, *too* early *a* death. *Many a* is a phrase of peculiar meaning. See *many*.

an[2] (an, an), *conj.* [A reduced form of *and*, existing from the earliest ME. period, and often then so written; but in mod. literature *an* for *and* copulative is admitted only in representations of dialectal or 'vulgar' speech, and is then usually printed *an'*. In conversation, however, though not in formal speech, the *d* is generally dropped, especially before a word beginning with a consonant, and the vowel may be weakened to the point of vanishing. *An'* for *and*, if, is archaic in literature, and is generally printed *an*, in distinction from *and* copulative.] **I.** Coordinate use: And; same as *and*, A.

Good is, quath Joseph, to dreme of win [wine];
Heilnesse *an* blisse is therin.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 2067.

An' makes him quite forget his labor *an'* his toil.
Burns, Cotter's Saturday Night.

II. Conditional use: If; same as *and*, B.

And myȝte kysse the kyng for cosyn, *an* she wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 132.

An thou wert my father, as thou art but my brother.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, i. 1.

An I may hide my face, let me play Thisby too.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2.

Why, *an'* you were to go now to Clod-Hall, I am certain the old lady wouldn't know you.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

an[3]†, *prep.* [ME. *an*, < AS. *an*, the orig. form of the usual AS., ME., and mod. E. *on;* as a prefix *an-*, usually *on-;* in reduced form, *a*, prefix *a-*: see *on*, *an-*[1], *a*[3], *a-*[2].] An earlier form of *on*, retained until the last century in certain phrases, as *an edge*, *an end*, now only *on edge*, *on end;* in present use only as an unfelt prefix *an-* or reduced *a-*. See *an-*[1], *a-*[2].

an-[1]. [< ME. *an-*, < AS. *an-*, orig. form of *on-;* in mod. E. reg. *on-*, or reduced *a-*: see *on-*[1] and *a-*[2], and cf. *an-*[2].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon ori-

gin, the same as *on*-[1] and *a*-[2], occurring unfelt in *anent*, *anon*, *anan*, *an(n)eal*[1], *an(n)eal*[2], etc., and with accent in *anvil* (but in this and some other words perhaps originally *and*-: see *an*[2]).

an-[2]. [< ME. *an*-, *and*-, < AS. *and*-: see *and*- and *a*-[5], and cf. *an*-[1].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, a reduced form of *and*- (which see), occurring unfelt in *answer*.

an-[3]. [< ME. and OF. *a*-, later restored to *an*-, < L. *an*-, assimilated form of *ad*- before *n*; but in classical L. this assimilation was not prevalent. In ME. and AF. *an*- often represents other L. prefixes, *in*-, *ex*-, *ob*-, etc., also *ad*- unassimilated: see *anoint*, *annoy*, *ancheson* = *encheason*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, usually an assimilation of *ad*- before *n*-, as in *annex*, *annul*, *announce*, etc., but sometimes representing Latin *in*-, as in *anoint*, *annoy*.

an-[4]. [< L. *an*-, orig. *ambi*-: see *ambi*-.] A prefix of Latin origin, a reduced form of *ambi*-, occurring (unfelt in English) in *ancile*, *ancipital*, *anfractuous*, etc.

an-[5]. [< Gr. *ἀν*-, the fuller form of *ἀ*- priv., preserved before a vowel: see *a*-[18]. The nasal is also lost in the cognate Icel. *ū*- for *un*-: see *un*-[1].] A prefix of Greek origin, the fuller form of *ἀ*- privative (*a*-[18]) preserved before a vowel, as in *anarchy*, *anarthrous*, *anecdote*, *anomaly*, etc.

an-[6]. [< Gr. *ἀν*-, elided form of *ἀνα*- before a vowel: see *ana*-.] A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *ana*- before a vowel, as in *anode*.

-an. [< ME. *-an*, reg. *-ain*, *-ein*, *-en*, < OF. *-ain*, *-ein*, or before *i*, *-en*, mod. F. *-ain*, *-en*, fem. *-aine*, *-enne*, = Sp. It. Pg. *-ano*, fem. *-ana*, < L. *-ānus*, fem. *-āna*, neut. *-ānum*, parallel to *-ēnus*, *-īnus*, *-inus*, *-ōnus*, *-ūnus*, being *-nu-s* (= Gr. *-νο-ς*) preceded by various vowels; = AS. *-en*, E. *-en*, suffix of adjectives and pp. suffix: see *-en*[1] and *-en*[2], and cf. *-in*[1], *-ine*[1]. With an additional vowel, the suffix appears in L. as *-āneus*, in E. accom. as *-aneous*, q. v., or disguised in *foreign*, q. v. The reg. ME. form of this suffix remains in *dozen*, *citizen*, etc., *captain*, *chieftain*, *chaplain*, *villain*, etc., disguised in *sovereign* (prop. *soveren*); but in mod. E., in many words, *-an* has taken the place of the older *-ain*, *-en*, as in *human*, and is the reg. form in words of recent introduction, varying with *-ane* in some words, chiefly dissyllables, as in *mundane*, usually differentiated from forms in *-an*, as in *humane*, *urbane*, etc., beside *human*, *urban*, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming adjectives which are or may be also used as nouns. It expresses various adjective relations, being used especially with proper names to form local or patrial adjectives or nouns, as *Roman*, *Italian*, *Grecian*, *American*, *Fijian*, etc.; terms indicating party, sect, or system, as *Arian*, *Lutheran*, *Wesleyan*, *Mohammedan*, *Copernican*, *Linnean*, etc., so in *Episcopalian*, *Presbyterian*, *Unitarian*, etc.; and in zoölogy, to form adjectives and nouns from names of classes or orders, as *mammalian*, *reptilian*, etc. As an English formative it is confined chiefly to words which may be made to assume a Latin type, having here also the euphonic variant *-ian*, especially in proper adjectives, as in *Darwinian*, *Johnsonian*, etc.

ana[1] (an′ä or ā′nä), *n. pl.* [< *-ana*, q. v.] A general term for books recording miscellaneous sayings, anecdotes, and gossip about a particular person or subject; the sayings and anecdotes themselves. See *-ana*.

> But, all his vast heart sherris-warm'd,
> He flash'd his random speeches;
> Ere days, that deal in *ana*, swarm'd
> His literary leeches.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

ana[2]. [< Gr. *ἀνά*, prep., at (so much each): see *ana*-.] A word used in medical prescriptions in a distributive sense, as in Greek, to indicate an equal quantity of each: often written *āā*, earlier and more correctly *āa*, where the mark above the first *a*, according to general medieval practice, represented the omission of *n*. See *tilde*.

ana[3], *n.* See *anna*[1].

ana-. [< L. *ana*-, < Gr. *ἀνα*-, prefix, *ἀνά*, prep., up, upon, hence along, throughout; distributively, at (so much each) (see *ana*[2]); in comp., up, upward, throughout, back, again, = Goth. *ana* = AS. *an*, *on*, E. *on*: see *an*[3], *an*-[1], *on*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning up, upon, along, throughout, back, again, etc., as in *anabasis*.

-ana. [L. *-āna*, neut. pl. of *-ānus*, a common adj. suffix, used, for example, to form adjectives from proper names, as *Ciceronianus*, Ciceronian, from *Cicero*(*n*-), Cicero: see *-an*.] A suffix of Latin origin, in modern use with a euphonic variant, *-i-ana*, to form collective plurals, as *Scaligerana*, *Johnsoniana*, etc., applied to a collection of sayings of Scaliger, of Johnson, etc., or of anecdotes or gossip concerning them; also sometimes appended to common nouns, as *boxiana* (annals of pugilism); more recently extended to all the literature of a subject, as *Americana*, *Shaksperiana*, etc. Hence sometimes used as an independent word, *ana*. See *ana*[1].

anabamous (an-ab′ā-mus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀνά*, upward, + *βαίνειν*, go: see *Anabas*, *anabasis*.] In *ichth.*, a term applied to certain fishes which are said to be able to climb trees for a short distance. See *Anabas*.

anabantid (an-ā-ban′tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Anabantidæ*.

Anabantidæ (an-ā-ban′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anabas* (*-bant-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Anabas*, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) After the Cuvierian system of classification, a family characterized by the division of the superior pharyngeals into small irregular lamellæ, more or less numerous, and intercepting cells containing water, which thus flows upon and moistens the gills while the fish is out of water. It includes the ophiocephalids as well as the anabantids proper, the osphromenids, and the helostomids. (*b*) Among later authors, a family characterized by a compressed oblong body, moderate ctenoid scales, and a superbranchial organ in a cavity accessory to the gill-chamber. It includes the osphromenids and the helostomids as well as the typical anabantids. (*c*) By Cope the family was limited to *Labyrinthici* with the second epipharyngeals suppressed, the first superior branchihyals with three laminæ, and the second and third developed. Also written *Anabatidæ*, and sometimes *Anabasidæ*. See cut under *Anabas*.

anabantoid (an-ā-ban′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anabas* (*-bant-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Anabantidæ*, or fishes with labyrinthiform pharyngeals.

II. *n.* An anabantid.

anabaptism (an-ā-bap′tizm), *n.* [< LL. *anabaptismus* (Augustine), < LGr. **ἀναβαπτισμός*, *ἀναβάπτισμα*, rebaptism, < Gr. *ἀναβαπτίζειν*, dip repeatedly, LGr. baptize again: see *anabaptize*.] 1. A second baptism; rebaptism. *N. E. D.*— 2. [*cap.*] The doctrine or practices of the Anabaptists.

Anabaptist (an-ā-bap′tist), *n.* [< NL. *anabaptista*, < Gr. as if **ἀναβαπτιστής*, < *ἀναβαπτίζειν*, rebaptize: see *anabaptism*.] One who believes in rebaptism; specifically, one of a class of Christians who hold baptism in infancy to be invalid, and require adults who have received it to be baptized on joining their communion. The name is best known historically as applied to the followers of Thomas Münzer, a leader of the peasants' war in Germany, who was killed in battle in 1525, and to those of John Matthias and John Bockold, or John of Leyden, who committed great excesses while attempting to establish a socialistic kingdom of New Zion or Mount Zion at Münster in Westphalia, and were defeated in 1535, their leaders being killed and hung up in iron cages, which are still preserved in that city. The name has also been applied to bodies of very different character in other respects, probably always in an opprobrious sense, since believers in the sole validity of adult baptism refuse to regard it as rebaptism in the case of persons who had received the rite in infancy. It is now most frequently used of the Mennonites. See *Mennonite*.

> Over his bow'd shoulder
> Scowl'd that world-hated and world-hating beast,
> A haggard *Anabaptist*. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

anabaptistic (an″ā-bap-tis′tik), *a.* [< *Anabaptist* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to the Anabaptists or to their doctrines.

anabaptistical (an″ā-bap-tis′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *anabaptistic*.

anabaptistically (an″ā-bap-tis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In conformity with anabaptistic doctrine or practice.

anabaptistry† (an-ā-bap′tis-tri), *n.* [< *Anabaptist* + *-ry* for *-ery*.] Same as *anabaptism*.

> *Anabaptistry* was suppressed in Münster.
> *E. Pagit*, Heresiography, p. 9.

anabaptize (an″ā-bap-tīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anabaptized*, ppr. *anabaptizing*. [< NL. *anabaptizare*, < Gr. *ἀναβαπτίζειν*, dip repeatedly, LGr. baptize again, < *ἀνά*, again, + *βαπτίζειν*, dip, baptize: see *baptize*.] To rebaptize; baptize again; rechristen; rename.

> Some called their profound ignorances new lights; they were better *anabaptized* into the appellation of extinguishers. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng., p. 160.

Anabas (an′ā-bas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναβάς* (*ἀναβαντ-*), second aorist part. of *ἀναβαίνειν*, go up, mount, climb, < *ἀνά*, up, + *βαίνειν*, go, = L. *venire*, come, = E. *come*, q. v.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, type of the family *Anabantidæ* (which see). *Anabas scandens* is the celebrated climbing-fish of India, about 6 inches long, which is enabled by the peculiar modification of the branchial apparatus to live a long time out of water, to proceed some distance on dry land, and to climb trees for a distance of about 6 or 7 feet. See *climbing-fish*.



Climbing-fish (*Anabas scandens*).

Anabasidæ (an-ā-bas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Anabas* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Anabantidæ*.

anabasis (ā-nab′ā-sis), *n.*; pl. *anabases* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. *ἀνάβασις*, a going up, an ascent, < *ἀναβαίνειν*, go up: see *Anabas*. Cf. *basis*.] **1.** A going up, especially a military advance: opposed to *catabasis*. Specifically, the title of a work in which Xenophon narrates the experiences of the Greek mercenaries of Cyrus the Younger in his attempt in 401 B. C. to dethrone his brother, Artaxerxes II., king of Persia. Hence— **2.** Any military expedition: as, "the *anabasis* of Napoleon," *De Quincey*; "General Sherman's great *anabasis*," *Spectator*, Dec. 31, 1864.— **3**†. The course of a disease from the commencement to the climax. *J. Thomas*.

anabasse (an-ā-bas′), *n.* [F.] A coarse kind of blanketing made in France and the Netherlands for the African market.

anabata (an-ab′ā-tä), *n.* [ML.; in form like Gr. *ἀναβατός*, verbal adj. of *ἀναβαίνειν*, go up (see *Anabas*); in sense like ML. **anabola* (corruptly *analabus*), *anaboladium*, *anabolarium*, a cope (see *abolla*).] *Eccles.*, a hooded cope, usually worn in outdoor processions, frequently larger and longer than the closed cope. *Lee*, Eccles. Terms.

Anabates (an-ab′ā-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναβάτης*, one who mounts, < *ἀναβαίνειν*, mount, go up: see *Anabas*, and cf. *andabata*.] A genus of birds established by Temminck in 1820 upon *A. ruficaudus*, a synallaxine bird of South America. The name was subsequently applied by authors to various birds of the same group. Nearly synonymous with *Synallaxis* (which see).

Anabatidæ[1] (an-ā-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anabates* + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, a family of birds named by Bonaparte, 1849. The name was adopted by Gray for the South American creepers commonly called *Dendrocolaptidæ*, including such leading genera as *Furnarius*, *Sclerurus*, *Oxyrhamphus*, *Dendrocolaptes*, etc.; by Gray made to cover also the nuthatches. The group so composed is incapable of definition, and the term is little used.

Anabatidæ[2] (an-ā-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Anabas* + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, same as *Anabantidæ*.

Anabatinæ (an″ā-ba-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anabates* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds named by Swainson in 1837: a synonym of *Synallaxinæ* (which see).

anabiosis (an″ā-bī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναβιόειν*, come to life again: see *anabiotic*.] Reanimation; resuscitation; recovery after suspended animation. [Rare.]

anabiotic (an″ā-bī-ot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναβιόειν*, come to life again, < *ἀνά*, again, + *βιόειν*, live (> *βιωτικός*, adj.), < *βίος*, life.] In *med.*, reviving; acting as a stimulant.

Anablepina (an″ā-ble-pī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anableps* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a division of carnivorous cyprinodonts having all the teeth pointed and the sexes differentiated, the anal fin of the male being modified into an intromittent organ. The group includes the genus *Anableps* and several other genera.

Anableps (an′ā-bleps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναβλέπειν*, look up, > *ἀνά*, up, + *βλέπειν*, look.] A genus of cyprinodont fishes unique among vertebrates on account of the division of the cornea into upper and lower halves by a dark horizontal stripe of the conjunctiva, and the development of two pupils to each orbit, so that the fish appears to have four eyes, one pair looking upward and the other pair sidewise. There are several species of the genus, the principal one being *A. tetraophthalmus*, known as the four-eyes, inhabiting the sandy shores of tropical American seas.



Four-eyes (*Anableps tetraophthalmus*).

anabole (an-ab′ō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναβολή*, what is thrown up, < *ἀναβάλλειν*, throw up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] A throwing up; specifically, in *med.*, an evacuation upward; an act by which certain matters are ejected by the mouth, including spitting, expectoration, regurgitation, and vomiting.

anabolic (an-ā-bol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναβολή*, a throwing up, rising up, + *-ic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting anabolism; pertaining to anabolism in general; assimilative; constructively metabolic.

This aspect of protoplasm is of constantly increasing importance, since for the chemist all functions alike can only be viewed in terms of those specific *anabolic* or katabolic changes which to the physiologist, on the other hand, seem mere accompaniments of them.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 829.

anabolism (an-ab′ō-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναβολή*, a throwing up, rising up, + *-ism*.] Assimilation; antegrade metamorphosis; constructive metabolism, or ascending metabolic processes by which a substance is transformed into another which is more complex or more highly organized and more energetic. It is one kind of metabolism, of which catabolism is the other. The process is attended with the absorption and storing up of energy, which is set free or manifested in retrograde metamorphosis. The conversion of the nutritive elements of the food into the tissues of a living organism is a familiar example.

Anabrus (an-ab′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἁβρός*, graceful, pretty, delicate.] A genus of wingless orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*. It contains several North American species known as western crickets or stone-crickets, such as *A. simplex*, a large, dark-colored, nomadic species, sometimes appearing in vast numbers on the plains west of the Mississippi.

anacahuita (ăn″ä-kä-hwē′tä), *n.* [Mex. Sp.: from Nahuatl?] A tree, *Cordia Boissieri*, of northeastern Mexico and adjacent United States. In Mexico its wood, leaves, and fruit are used medicinally.

anacalypsis (an″a-ka-lip′sis), *n.*; pl. *anacalypses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνακάλυψις*, an uncovering, < *ἀνακαλύπτειν*, uncover, unveil, < *ἀνά*, back, + *καλύπτειν*, cover. Cf. *apocalypse*.] An unveiling; a revealing; revelation. [Rare.]

anacamptic (an-a-kamp′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνακάμπτειν*, bend back, < *ἀνά*, back, + *κάμπτειν*, bend, > *καμπτικός*, liable to bend.] Reflecting or reflected.—**Anacamptic sounds**, sounds produced by reflection, as echoes.

anacamptically (an-a-kamp′ti-kal-i), *adv.* By reflection: as, echoes are sounds *anacamptically* returned. [Rare.]

anacamptics† (an-a-kamp′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *anacamptic*: see *-ics*.] 1. That part of optics which treats of reflection: now called *catoptrics* (which see).—2. The theory of reflected sound.

anacanth (an′a-kanth), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνάκανθος*, without a spine, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄκανθα*, spine, thorn: see *acantha*.] A fish of the order or suborder *Anacanthini*.

Anacanthi (an-a-kan′thī), *n. pl.* Same as *Anacanthini*.

anacanthine (an-a-kan′thin), *a.* [< NL. *anacanthinus*: see below.] Of or pertaining to the *Anacanthini*; anacanthous.

Anacanthini (an″a-kan-thī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anacanthinus*: see *anacanth* and *-ini*.] A group of teleostean fishes to which various limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. It is now usually rated as an order or a suborder, characterized by the spineless vertical and ventral fins, the latter jugular or thoracic when present, and the air-bladder, if developed, with no pneumatic duct. The group contains many edible fishes of the greatest economic importance, as the cod, hake, haddock, whiting, cusk, burbot, etc., among the gadoids, and the halibut, turbot, sole, plaice, flounder, etc., among the pleuronectids. It is divided by Günther into *A. pleuronectoidei*, characterized by having the two sides of the head unsymmetrical, and comprising the flatfishes of the family *Pleuronectidæ*, and *A. gadoidei*, having the head symmetrical. By later writers it has been restricted to the forms manifesting bilateral symmetry. By Cope and Gill it has been further limited to those types which have the hypercoracoid imperforate and the foramen between the hypercoracoid and the hypocoracoid. It thus includes the families *Gadidæ* and *Macruridæ*. Also *Anacanthi*.

anacanthous (an-a-kan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνάκανθος*, spineless: see *anacanth*.] 1. Spineless.—2. Specifically, in *ichth.*, having the characteristics of the anacanths; pertaining to the order or suborder *Anacanthini*.

anacard (an′a-kärd), *n.* [= F. *anacarde*, < NL. *anacardium*: see *Anacardium*.] The cashew-nut; the fruit of the *Anacardium occidentale*. See *Anacardium*. *N. E. D.*

Anacardiaceæ (an-a-kär-di-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anacardium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants, with alternate leaves, small flowers in panicles, and the fruit a one-seeded, one-celled drupe. They are trees or shrubs abounding in an acrid, resinous, milky juice, natives chiefly of tropical and warm regions of the globe. To this order belong the sumac (*Rhus*), some of the species of which are poisonous to those handling them, the pistachio, the mango (*Mangifera Indica*), the cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*), the marking-nut (*Semecarpus Anacardium*), the varnish-tree of Martaban (*Melanorrhœa usitata*), and the Japan lacquer (*Rhus vernicifera*).

anacardiaceous (an-a-kär-di-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *anacardiaceus*: see *Anacardiaceæ*.] In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the *Anacardiaceæ*.

anacardic (an-a-kär′dik), *a.* [< *anacard* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the shell of the cashew-nut.—**Anacardic acid**, $C_{22}H_{32}O_3$, an acid of an aromatic and burning flavor, derived from the pericarps of the cashew-nut. It is white and crystalline.

Anacardium (an-a-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνά*, according to, hence resembling, + *καρδία*, heart: see *cardiac*.] A genus of shrubs and trees, of the family *Anacardiaceæ*, natives of tropical America. They bear a kidney-shaped drupe at the summit of a fleshy receptacle, the thickened disk and peduncle of the flower. In the cashew-tree, *A. occidentale*, the principal species, this receptacle resembles a pear in shape and size, and is edible, having an agreeable acid though somewhat astringent flavor. The drupes are roasted, and the kernels, having their intense acridity thus destroyed, become the pleasant and wholesome cashew-nuts. The tree yields a gum having qualities like those of gum arabic, imported from South America under the name of *acajou*.


Fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*, cut vertically.

anacatharsis (an″a-ka-thär′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνακάθαρσις*, a clearing away, < *ἀνακαθαίρειν*, clear away, < *ἀνά*, up, away, + *καθαίρειν*, cleanse: see *catharsis*, *cathartic*.] In *med.*: (*a*) Purgation upward. (*b*) Cough attended by expectoration.

anacathartic (an″a-ka-thär′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνακαθαρτικός*, promoting vomiting, < *ἀνακαθαίρειν*, clear away, cleanse: see *anacatharsis*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, throwing upward; cleansing by exciting discharges from the mouth or nose, as vomiting, expectoration, etc.

II. *n.* One of a class of medicines which excite discharges by the mouth or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, and masticatories.

anacephalæosis (an-a-sef″a-lē-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνακεφαλαίωσις*, < *ἀνακεφαλαιόειν*, sum up, as an argument, < *ἀνά*, up, + *κεφαλαιόειν*, sum up, bring under heads, < *κεφάλαιον*, one of the heads of a discourse, prop. neut. of *κεφάλαιος*, pertaining to the head, < *κεφαλή*, the head: see *cephalic*.] In *rhet.*, a summing up; recapitulation of the principal heads of a discourse; recapitulation in general.

anachoret† (an-ak′ō-ret), *n.* The uncontracted form of *anchoret*.

An Englishman, so madly devout, that he had wilfully mured up himself as an *anachoret*, the worst of all prisoners. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, i. 5.

anachoretical† (an-ak-ō-ret′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναχωρητικός*, disposed to retire, < Gr. pertaining to an anchoret: see *anchoret*.] Relating to or resembling an anachoret or anchoret.

anachorism (a-nak′ō-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνά*, back, + *χώρα*, or *χῶρος*, country, + *-ism*; formed in imitation of *anachronism*.] Something inconsistent with or not suited to the character of the country to which it is referred. [Rare.]

There is a sort of opinions, anachronisms at once and *anachorisms*, foreign both to the age and the country, that maintain a feeble and buzzing existence, scarce to be called life. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 79.

anachorite† (an-ak′ō-rīt), *n.* An old form of *anchoret*.

anachronic, anachronical (an-a-kron′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [As *anachronism* + *-ic*. Cf. *chronic*.] Same as *anachronous*.

In our last General Convention . . . it happened once that a member, *anachronic*, moved a resolution having the old firebrand smell about it, the old clatter of the rack and chains. *Morgan Dix*, Am. Church Rev., XLII. 521.

anachronically (an-a-kron′i-kal-i), *adv.* By anachronism; wrongly with respect to date.

anachronism (an-ak′rō-nizm), *n.* [= F. *anachronisme*, < Gr. *ἀναχρονισμός*, < *ἀναχρονίζειν*, refer to a wrong time, only in pass. *ἀναχρονίζεσθαι*, be an anachronism, < *ἀνά*, back, against, + *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic*.] An error in respect to dates; any error which implies the misplacing of persons or events in time; hence, anything foreign to or out of keeping with a specified time. Thus, Shakspere makes Hector quote Aristotle, who lived many centuries after the assumed date of Hector. Anachronisms may be made in regard to mode of thought, style of writing, and the like, as well as in regard to events.

The famous *anachronism* [of Virgil] in making Æneas and Dido contemporaries. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

Thus far we abjure, as monstrous moral *anachronisms*, the parodies and lampoons attributed to Homer.
De Quincey, Homer, iii.

But of what use is it to avoid a single *anachronism*, when the whole play is one *anachronism*, the sentiments and phrases of Versailles in the camp of Aulis?
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

anachronist (an-ak′rō-nist), *n.* [As *anachronism* + *-ist*.] One who commits an anachronism. *De Quincey*.

anachronistic, anachronistical (an-ak-rō-nis′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *anachronist*.] Same as *anachronous*.

anachronize (an-ak′rō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anachronized*, ppr. *anachronizing*. [< Gr. *ἀναχρονίζειν*, refer to a wrong time: see *anachronism*.] To refer to an erroneous date or period; misplace chronologically.

anachronous (an-ak′rō-nus), *a.* [As *anachronism* + *-ous*, as if directly < Gr. *ἀνά*, back, + *χρόνος*, time: see *anachronism*.] Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism; out of date. Equivalent forms are *anachronic*, *anachronical*, *anachronistic*, and *anachronistical*.

anachronously (an-ak′rō-nus-li), *adv.* In an anachronous manner; without regard to correct chronology.

anaclasis (an-ak′la-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάκλασις*, a bending back, recurvature, reflection of light or of sound, < *ἀνακλᾶν*, bend back, break off, < *ἀνά*, back, + *κλᾶν*, break off, deflect.] In *pros.*, the substitution of a ditrochee for an Ionic a majori, so that the second and third of the four syllables interchange lengths. While the constituent parts are otherwise unaltered, the rhythmic movement is by this irregularity partially deranged or broken up.

anaclastic (an-a-klas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνάκλαστος*, reflected, verbal adj. of *ἀνακλᾶν*: see *anaclasis*.] 1. Pertaining to or produced by the refraction of light.—2. Bending back; refracted.—3. In *pros.*, modified or characterized by anaclasis.—**Anaclastic curves**, the apparent curves at the bottom of a vessel of water, caused by the refraction of light.—**Anaclastic glass or vial**, a glass with a narrow mouth and a wide convex bottom of such thinness that when a little air is sucked out it springs inward with a smart crackling sound, and when air is blown in it springs outward into its former shape with a like noise.

anaclastics (an-a-klas′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *anaclastic*: see *-ics*.] Same as *dioptrics*.

anaclisis (an-ak′li-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάκλισις*, a reclining, < *ἀνακλίνειν*, lean one thing against another, in pass. *ἀνακλίνεσθαι*, recline, < *ἀνά*, back, + *κλίνειν*, lean: see *clinic* and *lean*[1].] In *med.*, the particular attitude taken by a sick person in bed, which affords important indications in some cases; decubitus.

anacœnosis (an″a-sē-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνακοίνωσις*, communication, < *ἀνακοινοῦν*, communicate, make common, < *ἀνά*, throughout, + *κοινοῦν*, make common, < *κοινός*, common: see *cenobite*.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in appealing to one's opponent for his opinion on the point in debate.

anacolutha, *n.* Plural of *anacoluthon*.

anacoluthia (an″a-kō-lū′thi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνακολουθία*, inconsequence, < *ἀνακόλουθος*, inconsequent: see *anacoluthon*.] Want of grammatical sequence or coherence; the passing from one construction to another in the same sentence. For examples, see *anacoluthon*. Also spelled *anakoluthia* and *anakolouthia*.

Anakoluthia requires length or strength, length of sentence or strength of passion. *Jour. of Philol.*, VII. 175.

anacoluthic (an″a-kō-lū′thik), *a.* [< *anacoluthon* + *-ic*.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, wanting sequence; containing an anacoluthon: as, an *anacoluthic* clause or sentence. Also spelled *anakoluthic* and *anakolouthic*.

anacoluthically (an″a-kō-lū′thi-kal-i), *adv.* [< *anacoluthic* + *-al* + *-ly*[2].] In an anacoluthic manner. *N. E. D.* Also spelled *anakoluthically* and *anakolouthically*.

anacoluthon (an″a-kō-lū′thon), *n.*; pl. *anacolutha* (-thä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνακόλουθον*, neut. of *ἀνακόλουθος*, inconsequent (the Gr. noun is *ἀνακολουθία*: see *anacoluthia*), < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀκόλουθος*, following, > E. *acolyte*, q. v.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, an instance of anacoluthia; a construction characterized by a want of grammatical sequence. For example: "And he charged him to tell no man: but go and shew thyself to the priest." Luke v. 14. "He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death." Mat. xv. 4. As a figure of speech it has propriety and force only so far as it suggests that the emotion of the speaker is so great as to make him forget how he began his sentence, as in the following examples:

"If thou beest he — But, O, how fall'n! how changed!"
Milton, P. L., i. 84.

"But — ah! — Him! the first great Martyr in this great cause! . . . how shall I struggle with the emotions that stifle the utterance of thy name!" *D. Webster*, Speech at Bunker Hill.

Also spelled *anakoluthon* and *anakolouthon*.

anaconda (an-a-kon′dä), *n.* [In the 18th century also spelled *anacondo*, *anocondo*; men-

tioned by Ray (1693) in the form *anacandaia*, as if the native name in Ceylon, where a similar word is applied to a small tree-snake.] **1.** A very large serpent of Ceylon, a kind of python, variously identified as *Python reticulatus*, or *P. molurus*, or *P. tigris;* hence, some Indian species of that genus. Also called *pimbeva* and *rock-snake*.—**2.** Used mistakenly by Daudin as the specific name of a large serpent of South America, *Boa murina* (Linnæus), *B. anacondo* (Daudin), now generally known as *Eunectes murinus;* hence, some large South American boa, python, or rock-snake. In *zoöl.* the name is becoming limited to the *Eunectes murinus*.—**3.** In popular language, any enormous serpent which is not venomous, but which envelops and crushes its prey in its folds; any of the numerous species of the families *Boidæ* and *Pythonidæ;* any boa constrictor.

Anacondas are found in the tropical countries of both hemispheres, and are generally blotched with black, brown, and yellow. Some are said to attain a length of upward of 30 feet, but they are usually found of a length between 12 and 20 feet. They are not venomous, but possess great constricting powers, the larger specimens being able to crush and swallow such quadrupeds as a small deer. One of the species found in Brazil is there called *sucuriu* or *sucuriuba*. The name has been popularly applied to all the larger and more powerful snakes. The orthography of the word has settled into *anaconda*.

anacosta (an-ạ-kos'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A woolen fabric made in Holland and exported to Spain.

Anacreontic (an-ak-rē-on'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Anacreonticus*, < *Anacreon*, < Gr. Ἀνακρέων, a Greek poet.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or after the manner of Anacreon, a Greek poet of the sixth century B. C., whose odes and epigrams were celebrated for their ease and grace. They were devoted to the praise of love and wine. Hence—**2.** Pertaining to the praise of love and wine; convivial; amatory.

Constantinople had given him a taste for *Anacreontic* singing and female society of the questionable kind.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 88.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] [=F. *anacréontique.*] A poem by Anacreon, or composed in the manner of Anacreon; a little poem in praise of love and wine. Formerly sometimes written *anacreontique*.

To the miscellanies [of Cowley] succeed the *anacreontiques*.
Johnson, Cowley.

anacrotic (an-ạ-krot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνά, up, + κρότος, striking, clapping: cf. ἀνακροτεῖν, lift up and clap (the hands).] Displaying or relating to anacrotism.

anacrotism (a-nak'rō-tizm), *n.* [< *anacrotic* + *-ism.*] The secondary oscillation occurring in the ascending portion of a sphygmographic or pulse-recording tracing. See *sphygmograph*.

anacrusis (an-ạ-krö'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνάκρουσις, < ἀνακρούειν, strike back, push back, check (in music, strike up, begin), < ἀνά + κρούειν, strike.] In *pros.*, an upward beat at the beginning of a verse, consisting of either one or two unaccented syllables, regarded as separate from and introductory to the remainder of the verse.

anacrustic (an-ạ-krus'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνακρουστικός (fitted for checking), with ref. to *anacrusis.*] Characterized by anacrusis.

anacusis (an-ạ-kū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἀκουσις, hearing, < ἀκούειν, hear: see *acoustic.*] Deafness from nervous lesion.

anadem (an'ạ-dem), *n.* [< L. *anadēma*, < Gr. ἀνάδημα, a head-band or fillet, < ἀναδεῖν, bind up, wreathe, crown, < ἀνά, up, + δεῖν, bind. Cf. *diadem.*] A band, fillet, garland, or wreath worn on the head: as, "wreaths and *anadems*," *Tennyson*, Palace of Art. Also spelled *anademe:* as, "garlands, *anademes*, and wreaths," *Drayton*, Muses' Elysium, v. [Rare.]

anadiplosis (an″ạ-di-plō'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀναδίπλωσις, repetition, < ἀναδιπλοῦν, make double (used only in pass.), < ἀνά, again, + διπλοῦν, make double, < διπλόος, double: see *diploë* and *diploma.*] A figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition at the beginning of a line or clause of the last word or words preceding, as in the following examples:

"For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good *land*, a *land* of brooks of water." Deut. viii. 7.

"The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the *children* of God: And if *children*, then *heirs; heirs* of God, and joint-heirs with Christ." Rom. viii. 16, 17.

anadrom (an'ạ-drom), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνάδρομος, running up, applied to fish ascending rivers, < ἀναδραμεῖν, run up, < ἀνά, up, + δραμεῖν, run: see *dromedary.*] An anadromous fish; one which ascends rivers from the sea to spawn.

anadromous (a-nad'rō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνάδρομος: see *anadrom.*] Ascending. Applied—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, to fishes which pass from the sea to fresh water to spawn.

The movements of *anadromous* fishes in our Atlantic rivers.
Science, VI. 420.

(*b*) In *bot.*, to ferns whose lowest secondary branches originate on the anterior side of the pinnæ.

Anæmaria, anæmatosis, anæmia, etc. See *Anemaria*, etc.

Anæretes (a-ner'ē-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναιρέτης, a destroyer, murderer, < ἀναιρεῖν, take away, destroy, < ἀνά, up, + αἱρεῖν, take. Cf. *anareta.*] A genus of South American tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. One of the species is *A. albocristatus*, a small bird striped with black and white, and having a plumicorn over each eye. Also less correctly written *Anairetes*.

anæretic (an-ē-ret'ik), *n.* [< Gr. ἀναιρετικός, taking away, destructive, < ἀναιρέτης, a destroyer: see *Anæretes.*] In *med.*, anything tending to destroy tissue.—**Animal anæretics**, the gastric juice and vaccine lymph. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

★**anaërobe** (an-ā'ē-rōb), *n.* One of the anaërobia.

anaërobia (an-ā-ē-rō'bi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anaërobius:* see *anaërobious.* First used by Pasteur, in F. pl., *anaérobies.*] A name given to bacteria which live without free oxygen, in distinction from *aërobia* (which see).

anaërobian (an-ā-ē-rō'bi-an), *a.* Relating to or characteristic of anaërobia; anaërobious.

★**anaërobic** (an-ā-ē-rob'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of anaërobia.

anaërobiosis (an-ā″ē-rō-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + βίωσις, way of life, < βιόειν, live, < βίος, life. Cf. *aërobiosis.*] Life in an atmosphere which does not contain oxygen.

anaërobiotic (an-ā″ē-rō-bī-ot'ik), *a.* Same as *anaërobious*.

It is just the *anaërobiotic* plants which are most highly endowed with the property of exciting fermentation.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 51.

anaërobious (an-ā-ē-rō'bi-us), *a.* [< NL. *anaërobius*, < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + βίος, life.] Capable of living in an atmosphere without oxygen.

anaërophyte (an-ā'ē-rō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + φυτόν, a plant. Cf. *aërophyte.*] In *bot.*, a plant which does not need a direct supply of air. *N. E. D.*

★**anæsthesia** (an-es-thē'si-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. ἀναισθησία, insensibility, stupor, < ἀναίσθητος, insensible, not feeling: see *anesthetic.*] Loss of the sense of touch, as from paralysis or extreme cold; diminution or loss of the physical sense of feeling; specifically, a state of insensibility, especially to pain, produced by inhaling an anesthetic, as chloroform or ether, or by the application of other anesthetic agents. Also *anesthesia, anæsthesis, anesthesis.*—**Anæsthesia dolorosa**, a condition in which, though the sense of touch is lost, great pain is still felt in the affected part.

anæsthesis (an-es-thē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. + αἴσθησις, feeling. Cf. *anæsthesia.*] Same as *anæsthesia*.

anæsthetic, etc. See *anesthetic,* etc.

anætiological (an-ē″ti-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. (*a*-18) + *ætiological*, q. v.] Not ætiological; having no known natural cause or reason for being; dysteleological.

anagennesis (an-ạ-je-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναγέννησις, regeneration, < ἀναγεννᾶν, regenerate, < ἀνά, again, + γεννᾶν, generate.] Reparation or reproduction of tissue; regeneration of structure.

★**anaglyph** (an'ạ-glif), *n.* [< L. *anaglyphum*, < Gr. ἀνάγλυφον, embossed work, neut. of ἀνάγλυφος (sometimes ἀνάγλυπτος, > L. *anaglyptus*—Pliny), embossed in low relief, < ἀνά, up, + γλύφειν, cut out, hollow out, engrave: see *glyph.*] Any carving or art-work in relief, as distinguished from engraved incised work, or intaglio. The term is most generally applied to works in precious metal or to gems, but it is also applied to ordinary reliefs in stone, etc. Also called *anaglypton*.

anaglyphic (an-ạ-glif'ik), *a.* [< *anaglyph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to anaglyphs or to the art of decoration in relief: opposed to *diaglyphic*. Also *anaglyptic*.

anaglyphical (an-ạ-glif'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *anaglyphic*. Also *anaglyptical*.

anaglyphics (an-ạ-glif'iks), *n.* The art of decorating in relief. Also *anaglyptics*.

anaglyphy (an-ag'li-fi), *n.* [< *anaglyph* + *-y.*] **1.** The art of sculpturing in relief, or of carving or embossing ornaments in relief.—**2.** Work thus executed.

anaglyptic (an-ạ-glip'tik), *a.* [< LL. *anaglyptics*, < Gr. **ἀναγλυπτικός*, < ἀνάγλυπτος, wrought in low relief: see *anaglyph.*] Same as *anaglyphic*.

anaglyptical (an-ạ-glip'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *anaglyphical*.

anaglyptics (an-ạ-glip'tiks), *n.* Same as *anaglyphics*.

anaglyptograph (an-ạ-glip'tō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος, anaglyptic (see *anaglyph*), + γράφειν, write, engrave.] An instrument for making a medallion-engraving of an object in relief, as a medal or a cameo. *E. H. Knight.*

anaglyptographic (an-ạ-glip-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *anaglyptograph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to anaglyptography.—**Anaglyptographic engraving**, a process of engraving on an etching-ground which gives to a subject the appearance of being raised from the surface of the print, as if embossed. It is frequently employed in the representation of coins, medals, bas-reliefs, etc.

anaglyptography (an″ạ-glip-tog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< *anaglyptograph.*] The art of copying works in relief; anaglyptographic engraving.

anaglypton (an-ạ-glip'ton), *n.* [< L. *anaglyptum*, in pl. *anaglypta*, < Gr. ἀνάγλυπτον, neut. of ἀνάγλυπτος (Pliny): see *anaglyph.*] Same as *anaglyph*.

anagnorisis (an-ag-nor'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναγνώρισις, recognition, in tragedy recognition as leading to the dénouement, < ἀναγνωρίζειν, recognize, esp. in tragedy, < ἀνά, again, + γνωρίζειν, make known, gain knowledge of, < **γνωρος* (not used, = L. **gnōrus*, in comp. *ignōrare*, know not, ignore; cf. *gnarus*, knowing), < γιγνώσκειν = E. *know*, q. v.] **1.** Recognition.—**2.** The unraveling of a plot in dramatic action; dénouement; clearing up.

anagnost (an'ag-nost), *n.* [< L. *anagnostes*, < Gr. ἀναγνώστης, a reader, < ἀναγιγνώσκειν, read, recognize, know again, < ἀνά, again, + γιγνώσκειν = E. *know*, q. v.] A reader; a prelector; one employed to read aloud; the reader of the lessons in church. *N. E. D.*

anagnostian† (an-ag-nos'tiạn), *n.* Same as *anagnost*.

anagoge (an-ạ-gō'jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναγωγή, in senses defined below, lit. a bringing up, < ἀνάγειν, bring up, lead up, < ἀνά, up, + ἄγειν, lead, drive: see *agent, act,* etc.] **1.** In *med.*, an upward rejection, as the rejection of blood from the lungs by the mouth; anabole.—**2**†. Spiritual enlightenment; elevation to spiritual insight. *Phillips.*—**3.** The spiritual meaning or application of words; especially, the application of the types and allegories of the Old to subjects of the New Testament. Also *anagogy*.

anagogetical (an″ạ-gō-jet'i-kạl), *a.* [< *anagoge* + *-et-ical.*] Pertaining to anagoge or spiritual elevation; mysterious; anagogical.

anagogic (an-ạ-goj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀναγωγικός, mystical, < ἀναγωγή: see *anagoge.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *anagogical*.

II. *n.* A mystical or spiritual interpretation, especially of Scripture.

The notes upon that constitution say, that the Misna Torah was composed out of the cabalistics and *anagogics* of the Jews, or some allegorical interpretations pretended to be derived from Moses.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 248.

anagogical (an-ạ-goj'i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to anagoge; mysterious; elevated; spiritual. In the older writers on Biblical interpretation, applied to one of the four senses of Scripture, the others being the literal, the allegorical, and the tropical. The anagogical sense is a spiritual sense relating to the eternal glory of the believer, up to which its teachings are supposed to lead: thus, the rest of the Sabbath, in an *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of the saints in heaven.

We cannot apply them [prophecies] to him, but by a mystical, *anagogical* explication.
South, Sermons, VIII. 161.

The work [the Divina Commedia] is to be interpreted in a literal, allegorical, moral, and *anagogical* sense, a mode then commonly employed with the Scriptures.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 34.

anagogically (an-ạ-goj'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an anagogical or mystical sense; with religious elevation.

anagogy (an'ạ-gō-ji), *n.* [As *anagoge*, with suffix assimilated to the more common suffix *-y.*] Same as *anagoge*.

anagram (an'ạ-gram), *n.* [< F. *anagramme*, < NL. *anagramma*, used, in imitation of *programma*, E. *program*, etc., for *anagrammatismus*, < Gr. ἀναγραμματισμός, an anagram, < ἀναγραμματίζειν, transpose the letters of a word so as to form another, < ἀνά, here used in a distributive sense, + γράμμα(τ-), a letter: see *gram*[2], *grammar.*] **1.** A transposition of the letters of a word or sentence, to form a new word or sentence: thus, *Galenus* is an anagram of *angelus*. Dr. Burney's anagram of *Horatio Nelson* is one of the happiest, *Honor est a Nilo* (Honor is from the Nile).

2. A word formed by reading the letters of one or more words backward; a palindrome: thus, *evil* is an anagram of *live*.

anagram (an′a-gram), *v. t.* [< *anagram, n.*] To form into an anagram.

anagrammatic (an″a-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [< NL. *anagramma(t-)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or forming an anagram.—**Anagrammatic multiplication,** in *alg.*, that form of multiplication in which the order of the letters is indifferent.

anagrammatical (an″a-gra-mat′i-kal), *a.* Same as *anagrammatic.*

We cannot leave the author's name in that obscurity which the *anagrammatical* title seems intended to throw over it. . . . Merlin is only the representative of Dr. Milner. *Southey*, Quarterly Rev., XXXIII. 5. (*N. E. D.*)

anagrammatically (an″a-gra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

anagrammatise, *v.* See *anagrammatize.*

anagrammatism (an-a-gram′a-tizm), *n.* [< F. *anagrammatisme*, < NL. *anagrammatismus*, < Gr. *ἀναγραμματισμός*, transposition of letters: see *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams.

anagrammatist (an-a-gram′a-tist), *n.* [< NL. *anagramma(t-)* + *-ist.*] A maker of anagrams.

anagrammatize (an-a-gram′a-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anagrammatized*, ppr. *anagrammatizing.* [= F. *anagrammatiser*, < Gr. *ἀναγραμματίζειν*: see *anagram.*] **I.** *trans.* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram.

Within this circle is Jehovah's name,
Forward, and backward, *anagramatis'd.*
Marlowe, Faustus, i. 4.

Others *anagrammatize* it from *Eva* (Eve) into *Væ*, because they say she was the cause of our woe.
W. Austin, Hæc Homo, p. 182.

II. *intrans.* To make anagrams.

Also spelled *anagrammatise.*

anagraph† (an′a-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναγραφή*, a writing out, register, < *ἀναγράφειν*, write out, register, engrave, inscribe, < *ἀνά*, up, + *γράφειν*, engrave, write.] 1. An inventory. *Blount.*—2. A prescription or recipe. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anagua (an-ä′gwä), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A name given in Texas to a low boraginaceous tree, *Ehretia elliptica;* the knackaway. Also spelled *anaqua.*

anakan (an′a-kan), *n.* The native name of a small Brazilian macaw, *Ara severa*, about 18 inches long, mostly of greenish coloration, with black bill and feet.

anak-el-ard (an″ak-el-ärd′), *n.* [Ar. *'anāq al-ardh (arz)*, the badger, lit. kid of the earth: *'anāq*, kid; *al*, the; *ardh (arz)*, Pers. *arz*, earth, land.] Same as *caracal.*

anakolouthia, anakoluthia, etc. [In closer imitation of the Greek.] See *anacoluthia*, etc.

anal (ā′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *analis*, < L. *anus:* see *anus.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the anus.—2. Situated at or near the anus; aboral: the opposite of *oral.*—3. Ventral and median, as the fin of a fish, without reference to its position with respect to the anus: the opposite of *dorsal.*

In zoölogy its abbreviation is *a.*

Anal armature, an appendage in insects, the modified and appendaged terminal abdominal segments, such as the sting, the ovipositor, etc.—**Anal dilator,** in *surg.*, an instrument producing temporary paralysis of the sphincter ani by overstretching, to relieve spasm.—**Anal fin,** in fishes, the median ventral unpaired fin: the opposite of *dorsal fin.* See cut under *fin.*—**Anal forceps,** in insects, a pincer-like anal armature.—**Anal gland.** (*a*) In birds, the uropygial oil-gland or cœodochon. *Gegenbaur.* [Rare.] (*b*) In mammals, any glandular organ situated near or connected with the anus, such as those existing in the *Mustelidæ.* They reach their greatest development in the skunks, and their secretion is the cause of the fetid odor of these animals.—**Anal legs,** in *entom.*, legs on the posterior segments of certain insect larvæ, as in many caterpillars.—**Anal orifice,** the anus.—**Anal plate,** or **anal scute,** in *herpetol.*, the last ventral plate or scute, which is situated immediately in front of the anus.—**Anal pouch,** an induplication or cul-de-sac above the anus of the badgers, distinct from the anal glands.—**Anal region,** any part of the body which gives exit to the refuse of digestion, as in protozoans.—**Anal spurs,** in serpents, the condensed epidermis of rudimentary hind limbs.—**Anal stylet** or **feeler,** one of the two small pointed organs found on the posterior extremity of certain arthropod or articulate animals.—**Anal supporter,** a pad, resembling a truss, for supporting the anus in cases of prolapsus ani.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, an anal fin.

analasse†, *n.* Same as *anlace.*

analav (an′a-lav), *n.* [< Russ. *analavŭ*, a breastplate, pectoral cross.] A kerchief having on it a representation of the cross, the instruments of the passion, or the like, worn by nuns in Russia.

analcim, analcime (a-nal′sim), *n.* Same as *analcite.*

Analcipus (a-nal′si-pus), *n.* [NL.; less correctly *Analciopus;* < Gr. *ἀναλκής* or *ἄναλκις* (*-κιδ-*), without strength, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀλκή*, strength, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A genus of swallow-shrikes, of the family *Artamidæ*, established by Swainson in 1831. *A. sanguinolentus*, of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, is the leading species.

analcite (a-nal′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναλκής, ἄναλκις*, without strength, feeble (see *Analcipus*), + *-ite*2.] A zeolitic mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, generally found crystallized in trapezohedral crystals, but also massive. It is of frequent occurrence in trap-rocks, especially in the cavities of amygdaloids. It melts under the blowpipe into a semi-transparent glass. The name has reference to its weak electric power when heated or rubbed. Also called *analcim, analcime.*

analect (an′a-lekt), *n.* [< NL. *analectus*, < Gr. *ἀνάλεκτος*, select, verbal adj. of *ἀναλέγειν*, gather up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *λέγειν*, pick up, = L. *legere*, gather, read: see *legend, lection.*] A small piece selected from a literary work; an extract; a literary fragment: usually in plural, *analects* or *analecta* (which see).—**Analects of Confucius,** a name given to a collection of such sayings of the Chinese sage Confucius as his disciples, long after his death, could recall.

analecta (an-a-lek′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *analectus:* see *analect.*] Selected passages from the writings of an author or of different authors; a title for a collection of choice extracts. See *analect.*

analectic (an-a-lek′tik), *a.* [< *analect* + *-ic.*] Relating to analects, collections, or selections; made up of selections: as, an *analectic* magazine.

analemma† (an-a-lem′ä), *n.* [< L. *analemma*, a sun-dial which showed the latitude and meridian of a place, < Gr. *ἀνάλημμα*, a sun-dial, a sling for a wounded arm, a wall for underpropping, any support, < *ἀναλαμβάνειν*, take up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν*, take. Cf. *lemma, dilemma.*] 1. A form of sun-dial, now disused.—2. In *geom.*, an orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, the eye being supposed to be at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon. Hence —3. An instrument of wood or brass on which a projection of this nature is drawn, formerly used in solving astronomical problems.—4. A tabulated scale, usually drawn in the form of the figure 8, depicted across the torrid zone on a terrestrial globe, to show the sun's declination and the equation of time on any day of the year.

analepsia (an-a-lep′si-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *analepsis* and *analepsy.*

analepsis (an-a-lep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάληψις*, a taking up, recovery, < *ἀναλαμβάνειν*, take up, get back, recover one's breath: see *analemma.*] In *med.*: (*a*) Recovery of strength after disease. (*b*) A kind of sympathetic epilepsy from gastric disturbance. Also called *analepsia* and *analepsy.*

analepsy (an′a-lep-si), *n.* [< NL. *analepsia*, equiv. to *analepsis*, q. v.] 1. Same as *analepsis.*—2. Reparation or amendment.

The African, from the absence of books and teaching, had no principle of *analepsy* in his intellectual furnishing by which a word, once become obscure from a real or supposed loss of parts or meaning, can be repaired, amended, or restored to its original form.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI., App., p. xxxii.

★**analeptic** (an-a-lep′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναληπτικός*, restorative, < *ἀνάληψις*, restitution, recovery: see *analepsis.*] Restoring; invigorating; giving strength after disease: as, an *analeptic* medicine.

Analges (a-nal′jēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναλγής*, not feeling pain, insensible, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄλγος*, pain.] A genus of mites founded by Nitzsch, type of the family *Analgidæ.*

analgesia (an-al-jē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναλγησία*, painlessness, < *ἀνάλγητος*, painless (cf. *ἀναλγής*, painless), < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄλγεῖν*, feel pain, < *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, the incapacity of feeling pain in a part, although the tactile sense may be more or less preserved. Also called *analgia.*

analgesic (an-al-jes′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *analgesia* + *-ic;* according to Gr. analogies, the form should be *analgetic*, q. v.] Same as *analgetic.*

analgetic (an-al-jet′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνάλγητος*, painless (see *analgesia*), + *-ic.* Cf. *analgesic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by analgesia; insensible.

The skin [of a hypnotized patient] is somewhat *analgetic*, with more or less anæsthesia.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 141.

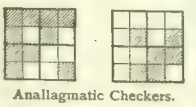
II. *n.* In *med.*, anything which removes pain.

analgia (a-nal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναλγής*, painless: see *analgesia.*] Same as *analgesia.*

analgid (a-nal′jid), *n.* A mite of the family *Analgidæ.*

Analgidæ (a-nal′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Analges* + *-idæ.*] A family of parasitic atracheate acarines, typified by the genus *Analges.* The skeleton is composed of sclerites in the soft skin; the mandibles are chelate; the legs are 8, each 5-jointed, the first pair being borne on the anterior margin of the body. The species live on the hairs of mammals and the feathers of birds.

anallagmatic (an″al-ag-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀλλαγμα(τ-)*, that which is given or taken in exchange, < *ἀλλάσσειν*, exchange, < *ἄλλος*, other.] Having the property of not being changed in form by inversion: applied to curves and to the surfaces of solids, such as the sphere, which have the property of being their own inverse. *Anallagmatic curves* and *surfaces* are quartic curves and surfaces which have nodes on the absolute. See *bicircular quartic.*—**Anallagmatic checker,** a square composed of equal squares in two colors, so disposed that any pair of columns have like-colored squares in as many rows as any other pair of columns have, and any pair of rows have the same number of like squares in a single column.


Anallagmatic Checkers.

anallantoic (an-al-an-tō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. (*a*–18) + *allantoic.*] Having no allantois.

Anallantoidea (an-al-an-toi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀλλαντοειδής*: see *allantois, allantoid.*] Those vertebrates which have no allantois; the *Ichthyopsida*, or amphibians and fishes: synonymous with *Anamnionata*, and opposed to *Allantoidea.*

anallantoidean (an-al-an-toi′dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anallantoidea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Having no allantois; of or pertaining to the *Anallantoidea.*

II. *n.* One of the *Anallantoidea.*

analoga, *n.* Plural of *analogon.*

analogal† (an-al′ō-gal), *a.* [< L. *analogus* (see *analogous*) + *-al.*] Analogous. *Sir M. Hale.*

analogia, *n.* Plural of *analogium, analogion.*

analogic (an-a-loj′ik), *a.* Same as *analogical.*

analogical (an-a-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *analogicus*, < Gr. *ἀναλογικός*, proportionate, analogous, < *ἀνάλογος*: see *analogous.*] 1. Founded on or involving analogy: as, an *analogical* argument.

We have words which are proper and not *analogical.*
Reid, Inq. into Human Mind, vii.

2. Having analogy, resemblance, or relation; analogous.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable provinces, participating something *analogical* to either. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

3. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to physiological, functional, or adaptative analogy; having physiological without morphological likeness: distinguished from *homological.*

analogically (an-a-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. By analogy; from a similarity of relations.

A prince is *analogically* styled a pilot, being to the state as a pilot is to the vessel.
Bp. Berkeley, Minute Philosopher, iv. § 21.

We argue *analogically* from what is within us to what is external to us. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 63.

2. In *biol.*, functionally as distinguished from structurally; in a physiological as distinguished from an anatomical way or manner: contrasted with *homologically.*

Birds . . . are *analogically* related only according to the sum of unlike characters employed for similar purposes. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 68.

analogicalness (an-a-loj′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being analogical; fitness to be used by way of analogy.

analogion (an-a-lō′ji-on), *n.*; pl. *analogia* (-ä). Same as *analogium.*

analogise, *v.* See *analogize.*

analogism† (a-nal′ō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναλογισμός*, a course of reasoning, proportional calculation, < *ἀναλογίζεσθαι*, calculate, consider; influenced by *ἀνάλογος* (see *analogous*), but rather directly < *ἀνά*, through, + *λογίζεσθαι*, count, reckon, consider, < *λόγος*, count, reckoning, ratio, etc.: see *logos, logic,* etc.] 1. In *logic*, an argument from the cause to the effect; an a priori argument.—2. Investigation of things by their analogies; reasoning from analogy.—3. In *med.*, diagnosis by analogy.

analogist (a-nal′ō-jist), *n.* [< *analogy* + *-ist.*] One who employs or argues from analogy.

Man is an *analogist*, and studies relations in all objects.
Emerson, Misc., p. 30.

analogistic (a-nal-ō-jis′tik), *a.* Relating to or consisting in analogy.

analogium (an-a-lō′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *analogia* (-ä). [ML., < MGr. *ἀναλόγιον*, a pulpit, reading-desk, < Gr. *ἀναλέγεσθαι*, read through, mid. of *ἀναλέγειν*: see *analect*, and cf. *lectern.*] 1. *Eccles.*, a reading-desk, especially a movable one: some-

times applied to an ambo or a pulpit.—2. The inclosure of the tomb of a saint. *Du Cange.*

Also written *analogion.*

analogize (ạ-nal′ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *analogized*, ppr. *analogizing.* [< *analogy* + *-ize.* The Gr. *ἀναλογίζεσθαι* agrees in form, but not in sense: see *analogism.*] **I.** *trans.* To explain by analogy; exhibit resemblance between.

II. *intrans.* To make use of analogy; be analogous.

Also spelled *analogise.*

analogon (ạ-nal′ō-gon), *n.*; pl. *analoga* (-gạ). [< Gr. *ἀνάλογον*, adj., neut. of *ἀνάλογος*, analogous: see *analogous.*] An analogue; something analogous. *Coleridge.*

Even the other element of the Jewish system, the element of prophecy, is not without its *analogon* among the heathen. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, i.

★**analogous** (ạ-nal′ō-gus), *a.* [< L. *analogus*, < Gr. *ἀνάλογος*, according to a due *λόγος* or ratio, proportionate, conformable, analogous, < *ἀνά*, throughout, according to (see *ana-*), + *λόγος*, ratio, proportion: see *logos* and *logic.*] **1.** In general, having analogy; corresponding (to something else) in some particular or particulars, while differing in others; bearing some resemblance or proportion: sometimes loosely used for *similar.* Thus, there is something in the exercise of the mind *analogous* to that of the body; animal organs, as the wing of a bird and that of a bat, which perform the same function, though different in structure, are *analogous.* See 4, below.

The effect of historical reading is *analogous*, in many respects, to that produced by foreign travel.
Macaulay, On History.

Specifically—**2.** In *chem.*, closely alike, but differing in some degree as to each of the more prominent characters.—**3.** In *bot.*, resembling in form but not in plan of structure. Thus, the spur of a larkspur is *analogous* to one of the five spurs of a columbine, but they are not homologous, for the one is a sepal and the other a petal. *A. Gray.*

4. In *biol.*, similar physiologically but not anatomically; like in function but not in structure: the opposite of *homologous.* See *analogy*, 5.—**5.** In *logic*, from Albertus Magnus down to modern writers, applied to terms which are homonymous or equivocal in a special way, namely, those in which the identity of sound is not accidental, but is based upon a trope or upon some other reason.

A term is *analogous* whose single signification applies with equal propriety to more than one object: as, the leg of the table, the leg of the animal. *Whately.*

In all senses used with *to*, sometimes *with.* = **Syn.** Correspondent, similar, like.

analogously (ạ-nal′ō-gus-li), *adv.* In an analogous manner.

analogue (an′ạ-log), *n.* [< F. *analogue*, adj. and n., < L. *analogus*, adj., analogous: see *analogous.*] **1.** In general, something having analogy to something else; an object having some agreement or correspondence in relations, functions, or structure with another object.

The mechanical law, that action and reaction are equal, has its moral *analogue.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 253.

It [cynicism] is the intellectual *analogue* of the truffle; and though it may be very well in giving a relish to thought for certain palates, it cannot supply the substance of it.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 137.

Specifically—**2.** In *philol.*, a word corresponding with another; an analogous term.—**3.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an animal or a plant corresponding in some special and essential attributes or relations to a member of another group or region, so that it is a representative or counterpart.—**4.** In *biol.*, an organ that has the same function in one species or group as an organ of different structure or origin in another species or group. The difference between *homologue* and *analogue* may be illustrated by the relation between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly: as the two differ totally in anatomical structure and in their history, they cannot be said to be *homologues*, but they are *analogues*, since both serve for flight. See *analogy*, 5.

★**analogy** (ạ-nal′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *analogies* (-jiz). [< F. *analogie*, < L. *analogia*, < Gr. *ἀναλογία*, equality of ratios, proportion, analogy, < *ἀνάλογος*, analogous: see *analogous.*] **1.** In *math.*, an equation between ratios. This use is obsolete except in a few phrases, as *Napier's analogies*, which are four important formulas of spherical trigonometry.

2. An agreement, likeness, or proportion between the relations of things to one another; hence, often, agreement or likeness of things themselves. *Analogy* strictly denotes only a partial similarity, as in some special circumstances or effects predicable of two or more things in other respects essentially different: thus, when we say that learning *enlightens* the mind, we recognize an *analogy* between learning and light, the former being to the mind what the latter is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden. [We say that there is an analogy *between* things, and that one thing has analogy *to* or *with* another.]

Intuitive perceptions in spiritual beings may, perhaps, hold some *analogy* unto vision.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 15.

That there is a real *analogy* between an individual organism and a social organism, becomes undeniable when certain necessities determining structure are seen to govern them in common. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 330.

In philosophy, *analogy* does not consist in the equality of two quantities, but of two qualitative relations.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller).

Specifically—**3.** In *logic*, a form of reasoning in which, from the similarity of two or more things in certain particulars, their similarity in other particulars is inferred. Thus, the earth and Mars are both planets, nearly equidistant from the sun, not differing greatly in density, having similar distributions of seas and continents, alike in conditions of humidity, temperature, seasons, day and night, etc.; but the earth also supports organic life; hence Mars (probably) supports organic life—is an *argument from analogy.* See *induction.*

4. In *gram.*, conformity to the spirit, structure, or general rules of a language; similarity as respects any of the characteristics of a language, as derivation, inflection, spelling, pronunciation, etc.—**5.** In *biol.*, resemblance without affinity; physiological or adaptive likeness between things morphologically or structurally unlike: the opposite of *homology.* Thus, there is an analogy between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly, both being adapted to the same physiological purpose of flight, but there is no morphological relation between them. Analogy rests upon mere functional (that is, physiological) modifications; homology is grounded upon structural (that is, morphological) identity or unity. Analogy is the correlative of physiology, homology of morphology; but the two may be coincident, as when structures identical in morphology are used for the same purposes and are therefore physiologically identical.—**Analogy of faith**, in *theol.*, the correspondence of the several parts of revelation with one another.

analphabet, analphabete (an-al′fạ-bet, -bēt), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *analphabetus*, < Gr. *ἀναλφάβητος*, not knowing one's A B C, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀλφάβητος*, the A B C, alphabet: see *alphabet.*] **I.** *a.* Not knowing the alphabet; illiterate.

II. *n.* One who does not know the alphabet; one who cannot read.

As late as the census of 1861 it was found that [in Italy] in a population of 21,777,331 there were no less than 16,999,701 *analphabetes*, or persons absolutely destitute of instruction, absolutely unable to read.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 460.

★**analphabetic** (an-al-fạ-bet′ik), *a.* Not knowing the alphabet; illiterate; unable to read.

analysable, analyse, etc. See *analyzable*, etc.

analyset, *n.* [Also written *analise*, < F. *analyse*, < ML. *analysis:* see *analysis, analyze.*] Analysis.

The *analyse* of it [a tractate] may be spared, since it is in many hands. *Bp. Hacket*, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 104.

★**analysis** (ạ-nal′i-sis), *n.* [Formerly *analyse*, < F. *analyse* = Pg. *analyse* or *analysis* = Sp. *análisis* = It. *analisi*, < ML. *analysis*, < Gr. *ἀνάλυσις*, a dissolving, resolution of a whole into its parts, solution of a problem, analysis, lit. a loosing, < *ἀναλύειν*, resolve into its elements, analyze, lit. loosen, undo, < *ἀνά*, back, + *λύειν*, loosen: see *loosen.*] **1.** The resolution or separation of anything which is compound, as a conception, a sentence, a material substance, or an event, into its constituent elements or into its causes; decomposition.

In the deductive syllogism we proceed by *analysis*—that is, by decomposing a whole into its parts.
Sir W. Hamilton.

In the associationalist psychology, the *analysis* of an idea is the discovery of the different kinds of elementary sensations which are associated together to produce the idea. *Mill.*

Analysis is real, as when a chemist separates two substances. Logical, as when we consider the properties of the sides and angles of a triangle separately, though we cannot think of a triangle without sides and angles.
Fleming, Vocab. of Phil.

The *analysis* of a material object consists in breaking it up into those other material objects which are its elements, and it is only when we know something of the properties of these elements as they exist separately that we regard an *analysis* of the whole as satisfactory. *Mind*, IX. 80.

2. The regressive scientific method of discovery; research into causes; induction.—**3.** In *math.*: (*a*) Originally, and still frequently, a regressive method, said to have been invented by Plato, which first assumes the conclusion and gradually leads back to the premises. The thirteenth book of Euclid's Elements has the following definition, which is not supposed to be by Euclid, but which is ancient, and perhaps by Eudoxus: Analysis is the proceeding from the thing sought, as conceded, by consequences to some conceded truth; *synthesis* is the proceeding from the conceded by consequences to the truth sought. According to Pappus, analysis is of two kinds: *theoretical*, so called because used in research into truth, and *problematic*, so called because used in the solution of problems. In the former, the proposition to be proved is assumed as true, and consequences are drawn from it until something conceded is reached, which if it is true involves the truth of the thing sought, the demonstration corresponding to the analysis; in the latter, the construction sought is assumed as already known, and consequences are deduced from it until something given is reached. (*b*) Algebraical reasoning, in which unknown quantities are operated upon in order to find their values. *Vieta.* (*c*) The treatment of problems by a consideration of infinitesimals, or something equivalent, especially by the differential calculus (including the integral calculus, the calculus of variations, etc.): often called *infinitesimal analysis.* This is the common meaning of the word in modern times. Hence—(*d*) The discussion of a problem by means of algebra (in the sense of a system of symbols with rules of transformation), in opposition to a geometrical discussion of it, that is, a discussion resting directly upon the imagination of space: thus, analytical geometry is the treatment of geometrical problems by *analysis.*—**4.** A syllabus or synopsis of the contents of a book or discourse, or of the principles of a science.—**Analysis of a plant**, an examination of its structure and characters as a preliminary to its determination.—**Chemical analysis, Diophantine analysis,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Fluxional analysis.** See *method of fluxions*, under *fluxion.*—**Gasometric analysis, harmonic analysis,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Qualitative analysis**, in *chem.*, the detection of the constituents of a compound body, in distinction from **quantitative analysis**, or the determination of the amounts and proportions of the constituents.—**Spectrum analysis.** See *spectrum.* = **Syn.** *Assay, Analysis.* See *assay.*

analyst (an′ạ-list), *n.* [= F. *analyste* = Pg. *analysta* = It. *analista;* formed from the verb *analyze*, as if from a verb in *-ize:* see *-ist, -ize.*] One who analyzes or who is versed in analysis, in any application of that word.

The *analyst* has not very many resources at his disposal for separating an intimate mixture of several bodies.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 203.

★**analytic, analytical** (an-ạ-lit′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* and (in the first form) *n.* [< ML. *analyticus*, < Gr. *ἀναλυτικός*, analytic, < *ἀνάλυτος*, dissoluble, verbal adj. of *ἀναλύειν*, dissolve, resolve, analyze: see *analysis.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to, of the nature of, or operating by analysis: opposed to *synthetic, synthetical:* as, an *analytic* mode of thought.

His [Webster's] mind was *analytical* rather than constructive, and his restlessness of life was indicative of a certain instability of temper.
H. E. Scudder, Noah Webster, iv.

2. In the *Kantian logic*, explicatory; involving a mere analysis or explication of knowledge, and not any material addition to it.

In all judgments in which there is a relation between subject and predicate (I speak of affirmative judgments only, the application to negative ones being easy), that relation can be of two kinds. Either the predicate B belongs to the subject A as something contained (though covertly) in the concept A; or B lies outside of the sphere of the concept A, though somehow connected with it. In the former case I call the judgment *analytical;* in the latter, synthetical. *Analytical* judgments (affirmative) are therefore those in which the connection of the predicate with the subject is conceived through identity, while others in which that connection is conceived without identity may be called synthetical.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller).

3. In *philol.*, deficient in inflections, and employing instead particles and auxiliary words to express modifications of meaning and to show the relations of words in a sentence: as, an *analytic* language.—**Analytical chemistry,** the science of determining the components of a compound. It may be qualitative or quantitative.—**Analytical definition.** See *definition.*—**Analytical geometry,** geometry treated by means of ordinary algebra, with a reference, direct or indirect, to a system of coördinates. See *coördinate.* In ordinary rectangular coördinates, for example, there is just one point of space for every set of values of the three variables, *x, y, z.* If, now, an equation is assumed between these variables, some of the sets of otherwise possible values will be excluded, and thus some of the points of space will be debarred to us, and we shall be restricted to a certain "locus" or place; and since the number of independent variables is, in consequence of the equation, reduced by one, the number of dimensions of the locus at any one point will be one less than that of space, so that the locus will be a surface. By the use of such equations of loci every problem of geometry is reduced to a problem of algebra, and the whole doctrine of geometry is mathematically identified with the algebra of three variables. Thus, to discover that, when four equations subsist between three unknown quantities, they can be satisfied simultaneously, amounts to discovering that, when a certain geometrical relation subsists between four surfaces, they meet in a common point. The idea of analytical geometry is exclusively due to the genius of Descartes (1596–1650), who published his *Géometrie*, containing illustrations of the new method, in 1637.—**Analytical jurisprudence,** a theory and system of jurisprudence wrought out neither by inquiring for ethical principles or the dictates of the sentiment of justice, nor for the rules which may be actually in force, but by analyzing, classifying, and comparing various legal conceptions. The best known of the analytical jurists are Bentham and

Austin.—**Analytical key**, in *bot.*, an arrangement of the prominent characters of a group of orders, or of genera, etc., in such a manner as to facilitate the determination of plants.—**Analytical mechanics**, the science of mechanics treated by the infinitesimal calculus.—**Analytic function**. See *function*.—**Analytic method**, in *logic*, a method which proceeds regressively or inductively from known particulars to the recognition of general principles, in opposition to the *synthetic method*, which advances from principles to particulars.

II. *n.* (only in the first form). **1.** One of the main divisions of logic, which treats of the criteria for distinguishing good and bad arguments.—**2.** Analysis in the mathematical sense. [Rare.]—**The new analytic of logical forms**, a logical scheme of syllogism by Sir W. Hamilton, based upon the doctrine of the quantification of the predicate. See *quantification*.

analytically (an-ạ-lit'i-kạl-i), *adv.* **1.** In an analytical manner; by an analytic method; by means of analysis.—**2.** To or toward analytic methods: as, "persons *analytically* inclined," *H. Spencer*.

★**analytics** (an-ạ-lit'iks), *n. pl.* [The pl. form with ref. to Aristotle's treatises on logic, called *τὰ ἀναλυτικά*, neut. pl. of *ἀναλυτικός*, analytic: see *analytic*.] **1.** The name given by Aristotle to the whole of his logical investigations viewed as the analysis of thought; specifically, the name of two of his logical treatises, the *Prior* and the *Posterior Analytics*, the former of which deals with the doctrine of the syllogism, and the latter with proof, definition, division, and the knowledge of principles.—**2.** Same as *analytic*, 2.

analyzable, analysable (an'ạ-lī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *analyze, analyse*, + *-able*.] Capable of being analyzed.

analyzableness, analysableness (an'ạ-lī-zạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being analyzable.

analyzation, analysation (an-ạ-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *analyze, analyse*, + *-ation*.] The act of analyzing.

analyze, analyse (an'ạ-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *analyzed, analysed*, ppr. *analyzing, analysing*. [Now usually spelled *analyse* in England, but formerly there, as still in the United States, spelled regularly *analyze* (as in Johnson's Dictionary), in the 17th century also *analize*, < F. *analyser* = Pr. Pg. *analysar* = Sp. *analizar* = It. *analizzare*, analyze; from the noun, F. *analyse*, E. obs. *analyse*, analysis, the term. conforming to *-ize*, as also in *paralyze*, q. v.: see *analysis* and *-ize*.] **1.** To take to pieces; resolve into elements; separate, as a compound into its parts; ascertain the constituents or causes of; ascertain the characters or structure of, as a plant: as, to *analyze* a mineral, a sentence, or an argument; to *analyze* light by separating it into its prismatic constituents.

> But do what we will, there remains in all deeply agreeable impressions a charming something we cannot *analyze*.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 244.

> The *analyzing* prism is fitted into the body [of the microscope] above the Wenham prism, in such a manner that, when its fitting is drawn out, . . . it is completely out of the way of the light-rays.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 68.

Hence—**2.** To examine critically, so as to bring out the essential elements or give the essence of: as, to *analyze* a poem.—**3.** In *math.*, to submit (a problem) to treatment by algebra, and especially by the calculus.

★**analyzer, analyser** (an'ạ-lī-zẹr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which analyzes, or has the power of analyzing.

> Fire is the great *analyzer* in the world, and the product ashes.
> *Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects.

> By this title [man of science] we do not mean the mere calculator of distances, or *analyzer* of compounds, or labeller of species.
> *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 93.

Specifically—**2.** In *optics*, the part of a polariscope which receives the light after polarization and exhibits its properties: usually a section or prism cut from a doubly refracting crystal.

> When two instruments, whether of the same or of different kinds, are used, they are called respectively the "polariser" and the "*analyser*"; and the two together are included under the general name of "polariscope."
> *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 2.

Anamese, *a.* and *n.* See *Annamese*.

anamesite (a-nam'e-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνάμεσος*, intermediate (< *ἀνά*, upon, + *μέσον*, middle), + *-ite*[2].] A name formerly applied by petrographers to basalt possessing so fine a texture that the separate crystals cannot be distinguished by the naked eye. See *basalt*.

Anamite (an'ạ-mīt), *n.* Same as *Annamese*.

anamnesis (an-am-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάμνησις*, a recalling to mind, < *ἀναμιμνήσκειν*, recall to mind, < *ἀνά*, again, + *μιμνήσκειν*, call to mind: see *mnemonic*. Cf. *amnesia*.] **1.** In *psychol.*, the act or process of reproduction in memory; reminiscence.—**2.** In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in calling to remembrance something overlooked.—**3.** In *Platonic philos.*, the vague recollection of a state of existence preceding the present life. *Is. Taylor*.—**4.** In *med.*, the account given by a patient or his friends of the history of his case up to the time when he is placed under the care of a physician.

anamnestic (an-am-nes'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναμνηστικός*, able to recall to mind, < *ἀναμνηστός*, that may be recalled, < *ἀναμιμνήσκειν*: see *anamnesis*.] **I.** *a.* Aiding the memory.

II. *n.* The art of recollection or reminiscence. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Anamnia (an-am'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anamnius*, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀμνίον*, amnion.] In *zoöl.*, those vertebrates, as fishes and amphibians, which are destitute of an amniotic sac: opposed to *Amnionata* (which see).

Anamniata (an-am-ni-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Anamnia* + *-ata*.] The more correct form of *Anamnionata*.

Anamnionata (an-am″ni-ọ-nā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀμνίον*, amnion, + *-ata*; more correctly *Anamniata*.] Vertebrates which have no amnion, as the *Ichthyopsida*: synonymous with *Anallantoidea*, and opposed to *Amnionata*. Also written *Anamniota*.

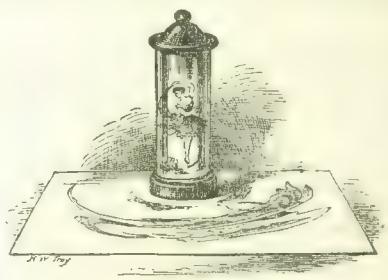
anamnionic (an-am-ni-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀμνίον*, amnion, + *-ic*; the more correct form would be **anamniac*.] Same as *anamniotic*.

Anamniota (an-am-ni-ō'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀμνίον*, amnion, + *-ωτός*: see *-ote*.] Same as *Anamnionata*.

anamniotic (an-am-ni-ot'ik), *a.* [As *Anamniota* + *-ic*.] Without amnion: as, fishes and amphibians are *anamniotic* vertebrates. An equivalent form is *anamnionic*.

anamorphism (an-ạ-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *anamorphosis* + *-ism*.] Same as *anamorphosis*, 2 and 3.

anamorphoscope (an-ạ-môr'fọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναμόρφωσις* (see *anamorphosis*) + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical toy consisting of a vertical cylindrical mirror which gives a correct image of a distorted picture drawn at the base on a plane at right angles to the axis of the mirror. See *anamorphosis*.



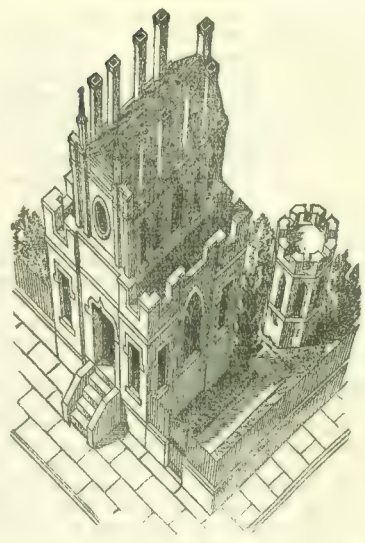
Anamorphoscope.

anamorphose (an-ạ-môr'fōs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anamorphosed*, ppr. *anamorphosing*. [< *anamorphosis*.] To represent by anamorphosis; distort into a monstrous projection. *N. E. D.*

anamorphosis (an-ạ-môr'fọ-sis or an″ạ-môr-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναμόρφωσις*, a forming anew, < *ἀναμορφόειν*, form anew, transform, < *ἀνά*, again, + *μορφόειν*, form, < *μορφή*, a form: see *morphology*.] **1.** In *perspec.*, a method of drawing which gives a distorted image of the object represented when it is viewed directly or nearly so, but a natural image when it is viewed from a certain point, is reflected by a curved mirror, or is seen through a polyhedron.—**2.** In *bot.*, an anomalous or monstrous development of any part of a plant, owing to some unusual condition affecting growth, so that it presents an appearance altogether unlike the typical form, as when the calyx of a rose assumes the form of a leaf. Lichens are so liable to this change of form from modifications of climate, soil, etc., that some varieties have been placed in three or four different genera.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the gradual change of form, generally ascending, traced in a group of animals or plants the members of which succeed each other in point of time. Thus, the earlier members of any group observed in the lower geological formations are by some said to be of a lower type than, and in point of development inferior to, their analogues in more recent strata or among living forms; but this has been controverted, especially by opponents of Darwinism.

In senses 2 and 3 also called *anamorphism*.



Anamorphosis.

anamorphosy (an-ạ-môr'fọ-si), *n.* Same as *anamorphosis*. *Imp. Dict.*

anamorphous (an-ạ-môr'fus), *a.* [As *anamorphosis* + *-ous*, after *amorphous*.] Distorted; out of shape. *N. E. D.*

anan (ạ-nan'), *adv.* and *interj.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [< ME. *anan, anæn*, originally with long *a* (ā), *anān*; also *anon, anoon, anone*: see *anon*.] **I.**† *adv.* At once; immediately; anon.

> Go to, little blushet, for this, *anan*,
> You'll steal forth a laugh in the shade of your fan.
> *B. Jonson*, Entertainments.

II. *interj.* An interrogative particle signifying that one has not heard or comprehended what has been said. [Eng.]

> *Hast.* Well, what say you to a friend who would take the bitter bargain off your hand?
> *Tony. Anan!* *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

[In this sense formerly, and still dialectally, much used in replying to questions or commands, to gain a slight delay, though originally implying "I will attend to you at once"; hence, with an interrogative tone, it came to imply that the question or command was not understood. It is the same word as *anon*.]

anana (ạ-nä'nạ), *n.* [See *ananas*.] Same as *ananas*.

★**ananas** (ạ-nä'nạs), *n.* [Also *anana* = F. and It. *ananas*, < Sp. *ananas*, also *anana*, Pg. *ananaz*, the pineapple, < Braz. (Tupí) *ananas, anassa*, or *nanas*: ultimate source undetermined.] **1.** A native name in tropical America of the pineapple, and of other plants resembling it. The wild ananas of the West Indies is *Bromelia Pinguin*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of tropical plants, belonging to the family *Bromeliaceæ*. *A. Ananas* produces the pineapple. Also called *Ananassa*.

Ananchytes (an-ang-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL.; formation appar. irreg. and not obvious.] A genus of fossil apetalous sea-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*, found in the Cretaceous formation. They are called in the south of England "shepherds' crowns" and "fairy-loaves," and are especially characteristic of the Upper Chalk. They have a raised helmet-like form, simple ambulacra, transverse mouth, and oblong outlet.



Ananchytes.
1, *A. ovatus.* 2, *A. tuberculatus.*

Ananchytinæ (an-ang-ki-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ananchytes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sea-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*, typified by the genus *Ananchytes*, containing many fossil and a few surviving forms.

anandrous (an-an'drus), *a.* [< NL. *anandrus*, < Gr. *ἀνανδρος*, without a man, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, a male, in mod. bot. a stamen.] In *bot.*, without stamens: applied to female flowers. Also formerly applied to cryptogamic plants, because they were supposed to have no male organs.

anantherous (an-an'thėr-us), *a.* [< NL. *anantherus*, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + NL. *anthera*, anther.] In *bot.*, destitute of anthers.

ananthous (an-an'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνανθής*, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *-ous*.] Destitute of flowers.

anapæst, anapæstic, etc. Same as *anapest*, etc., with Latin *æ* retained.

anapaganize (an-a-pā′gan-īz), *v. t.* [< Gr. *ἀνά*, again (see *ana-*), + *paganize*, q. v.] To make pagan again; repaganize. *Southey.* [Rare.]

anapeiratic (an″a-pī-rat′ik), *a.* [Prop. **anapiratic*, < Gr. *ἀναπειρᾶσθαι*, try again, do again, exercise, < *ἀνά*, again, + *πειρᾶν*, attempt, try: see *pirate, piratic.*] Arising from too long or too frequent exercise: applied to a kind of paralysis produced by the habitual use of certain muscles in the same way for a long time, such as writers' palsy, telegraphers' paralysis, etc.

anapest, *a.* [In *fustian anapes, an apes, and apes, a napes,* ME. *a Napes,* 'of Naples.'] Of Naples: applied to fustian produced there.

anapest, anapæst (an′a-pest), *n.* [< L. *anapæstus*, < Gr. *ἀνάπαιστος*, prop. a verbal adj., struck back, rebounding, because the foot is the reverse of a dactyl (L. *dactylus repercussus, antidactylus*), < *ἀναπαίειν*, strike back or again, < *ἀνά*, back, + *παίειν*, strike, = L. *pavire*, strike: see *pave.*] In *pros.*, a foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented: the reverse of the *dactyl.*

anapestic, anapæstic (an-a-pes′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anapest, anapæst,* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an anapest; consisting of anapests.

II. *n.* The anapestic measure; an anapestic verse. The following is an example of anapestics:

"And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea
Where the blue waves roll nightly o'er deep Galilee."
Byron, Descent of Sennacherib.

anapestical, anapæstical (an-a-pes′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *anapestic.* [Rare.]

anapestically, anapæstically (an-a-pes′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In anapestic rhythm.

anaphalantiasis (an-a-fal-an-tī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναφαλαντίασις*, baldness in front, < *ἀνά*, up, + *φάλανθος*, **φάλαντος*, bald in front.] In *pathol.*, the falling out of the eyebrows.

anaphora (an-af′ō-rä), *n.*; pl. *anaphoræ* (-rē). [L., < Gr. *ἀναφορά*, a coming up, ascension, a bringing up, a reference, recourse, an offering, < *ἀναφέρειν*, bring up, bring back, refer, pour forth, offer, etc., < *ἀνά*, up, back, + *φέρειν*, carry, bear, = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in the repetition of the same word or words at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses, clauses, or sentences: as, "*Where* is the wise? *where* is the scribe? *where* is the disputer of this world?" 1 Cor. i. 20.—**2.** In *astron.*, the oblique ascension of a star.—**3.** In *liturgics*, the more solemn part of the eucharistic service: probably so called from the oblation which occurs in it. The anaphora begins with the Sursum Corda, and includes all that follows, that is, the preface, consecration, great oblation, communion, thanksgiving, etc. In some of the more ancient forms it is preceded by a benediction.

anaphrodisia (an-af-rō-diz′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναφροδισία*, < *ἀναφρόδιτος*, without venereal desire, < *ἀν-* priv. + *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus.] The absence of sexual power or appetite; impotence.

anaphrodisiac (an-af-rō-diz′i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀφροδισιακός*, venereal: see *aphrodisiac.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to diminish sexual desire; pertaining to anaphrodisia, or to anaphrodisiacs.

II. *n.* That which dulls or diminishes sexual appetite, as a drug, bathing, etc.; an antaphrodisiac.

anaphroditic (an-af-rō-dit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναφρόδιτος*: see *anaphrodisia.*] Agamogenetic; asexually produced.

anaphroditous (an-af-rō-dī′tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναφρόδιτος*: see *anaphrodisia.*] Without sexual appetite. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anaplastic (an-a-plas′tik), *a.* [As *anaplasty* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, performed by, or used in the operation of anaplasty: as, the *anaplastic* method.

anaplasty (an′a-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνάπλαστος*, that may be formed anew, verbal adj. of *ἀναπλάσσειν*, form anew, remodel, < *ἀνά*, again, + *πλάσσειν*, mold, form: see *plastic.*] In *surg.*, the repairing of superficial lesions, or solutions of continuity, by the employment of adjacent healthy structure, as by transplanting a neighboring portion of skin. Noses, etc., are thus restored.

anaplerosis (an″a-plē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναπλήρωσις*, < *ἀναπληροῦν*, fill up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *πληροῦν*, fill, < *πλήρης*, full, akin to L. *plenus*, full: see *plenty.*] The addition of what is lacking; specifically, in *med.*, the filling up of a deficiency caused by loss of substance, as in wounds.

anaplerotic (an″a-plē-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *anaplerotĭcus*, < Gr. **ἀναπληρωτικός*, fit for filling up, < *ἀναπληροῦν*, fill up, restore: see *anaplerosis.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, filling up; promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers.

II. *n.* A substance or application which promotes the granulation of wounds or ulcers.

Anaplotherium, *n.* Erroneous form of *Anoplotherium. Brande.*

anapnograph (an-ap′nō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναπνοή*, respiration (< *ἀναπνεῖν*, take breath, < *ἀνά*, again, + *πνεῖν*, breathe), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for registering the movements and amount of expiration and inspiration. *N. E. D.*

anapnometer (an-ap-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναπνοή*, respiration (see *anapnograph*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of respiration; a spirometer. *N. E. D.*

anapodictic (an-ap-ō-dik′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναπόδεικτος*, not demonstrable, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀποδεικτός*, demonstrable: see *apodictic.*] Incapable of being demonstrated by argument.

anapophysial (an-ap-ō-fiz′i-al), *a.* [< *anapophysis.*] Relating or pertaining to an anapophysis.

anapophysis (an-a-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *anapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνά*, back, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot, process of a bone, < *ἀποφύειν*, put forth, in pass. grow as an offshoot, < *ἀπό*, from, off (see *apo-*), + *φύειν*, produce, in pass. grow: see *physic.*] In *anat.*, a small backward projecting process on the neural arch of a vertebra, between the prezygapophysis and the diapophysis. It is developed especially in the posterior dorsal and lumbar regions of the spine. Also called an *accessory process.* See cut under *lumbar.*

Anaptomorphidæ (an-ap-tō-môr′fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anaptomorphus* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct Eocene lemuroid mammals of North America, with two premolars and a dental formula like that of the higher apes.

The most evident lemuroids yet found in North America belong to the family of the *Anaptomorphidæ.*
Cope, Amer. Naturalist (1885), p. 465.

Anaptomorphus (an-ap-tō-môr′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἁπτειν*, fasten, + *μορφή*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Anaptomorphidæ*, founded on the jaw of a small species, *A. æmulus.* *A. homunculus* is another species, found in the Wahsatch beds of Wyoming. The lacrymal foramen is external, and the symphysis of the jaw is unossified.

As far as dental characters go, *Anaptomorphus* comes closer to man than any of the existing Primates.
Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 493.

anaptotic (an-ap-tot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνά*, back, again, + *ἄπτωτος*, indeclinable: see *aptote.*] In *philol.*, becoming again uninflected: applied to languages which have a tendency to lose or have already lost the use of inflections.

anaptychus (an-ap′ti-kus), *n.*; pl. *anaptychi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάπτυχος*, var. of *ἀνάπτυκτος*, that may be opened, verbal adj. of *ἀναπτύσσειν*, open, unfold, < *ἀνά*, back, + *πτύσσειν*, fold.] One of the carbonaceous, undivided, heart-shaped plates found in some fossil cephalopods, as ammonites. See *aptychus.*

anarch (an′ärk), *n.* [Formed after the analogy of *monarch*; < Gr. *ἀναρχος*, without a head or chief: see *anarchy.*] A promoter of anarchy; one who excites revolt against all government or authority; an anarchist.

Him thus the *anarch* old,
With faltering speech and visage incomposed,
Answer'd. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 988.

"A torpedo," cried Zero, brightening, "a torpedo in the Thames! Superb, dear fellow! I recognize in you the marks of an accomplished *anarch.*"
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 305.

anarchal, anarchial (a-när′kal, -ki-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναρχος*, without a head or chief: see *anarchy.*] Ungoverned; lawless; anarchical. [Rare.]

We are in the habit of calling those bodies of men *anarchal* which are in a state of effervescence.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, I. 135.

anarchic (a-när′kik), *a.* [< *anarchy* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or dictated by anarchy; without rule or government; in confusion. An equivalent form is *anarchical.*

Mr. Arnold is impatient with the unregulated and, as he thinks, *anarchic* state of our society; and everywhere displays a longing for more administrative and controlling agencies. *H. Spencer,* Study of Sociol., p. 231.

2. Relating or pertaining to the theory of society called anarchy; founded on anarchy or anarchism. See *anarchy,* 2.

Not only is he [Bakunin] the father of Nihilism in Russia, but he has been the apostle of International *Anarchic* Socialism throughout the south of Europe, and it is the substance of his doctrines that we meet in those of the Paris Revolution of the 18th of March.
Orpen, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 196.

anarchical (a-när′ki-kal), *a.* Same as *anarchic*, 1.

anarchism (an′är-kizm), *n.* [< *anarchy* + *-ism.*] **1.** Confusion; disorder; anarchy.—**2.** The doctrines of the anarchists; the anarchic scheme of society proposed by Proudhon. See *anarchy*, 2.—**3.** A social and political movement which has for its object the overthrow of government and the abolition of all institutions requiring governmental sanction or protection, especially private property. Formerly confused with *socialism.*

anarchist (an′är-kist), *n.* [< *anarchy* + *-ist*; = F. *anarchiste.*] **1.** One who advocates anarchy or the absence of government as a political ideal; a believer in an anarchic theory of society. See *anarchy*, 2, and *anarchism*, 3.—**2.** One who seeks to overturn by violence all constituted forms and institutions of society and government, with no purpose of establishing any other system of order.—**3.** Any person who promotes disorder or excites revolt against an established rule, law, or custom.

anarchistic (an-är-kis′tik), *a.* [< *anarchist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, having the characteristics of, or advocating anarchism.

Secret conspirators and *anarchistic* agitators.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1884, p. 357.

anarchize (an′är-kīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anarchized*, ppr. *anarchizing.* [< *anarchy* + *-ize.*] To put into a state of anarchy or confusion; reduce to anarchy; throw into confusion.

anarchy (an′är-ki), *n.* [< F. *anarchie*, < Gr. *ἀναρχία*, lack of a ruler or of government, anarchy, < *ἄναρχος*, without a ruler or chief, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀρχός*, a ruler, *ἀρχή*, rule, government, < *ἄρχειν*, rule, be first: see *arch-.* Cf. *monarchy.*] **1.** Absence or insufficiency of government; a state of society in which there is no capable supreme power, and in which the several functions of the state are performed badly or not at all; social and political confusion.

It seemed but too likely that England would fall under the most odious and degrading of all kinds of government, . . . uniting all the evils of despotism to all the evils of *anarchy.* *Macaulay.*

Specifically—**2.** A social theory which regards the union of order with the absence of all direct government of man by man as the political ideal; absolute individual liberty. The most noted expounder of this theory was Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809–1865), whose views have been adopted, with various modifications, by many agitators.

Proudhon . . . said that "the true form of the state is *anarchy*," . . . meaning by *anarchy*, of course, not positive disorder, but the absence of any supreme ruler, whether king or convention. *Rae,* Contemp. Socialism, p. 141.

3. Confusion in general.

The late beauteous prospect presents one scene of *anarchy*: and wild uproar, as though old Chaos had resumed his reign, and was hurling back into one vast turmoil the conflicting elements of nature.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 185.

= **Syn.** *Anarchy, Chaos.* *Anarchy* is an absence of government; *chaos* is an absence of order.

anarcotin, anarcotine (a-när′kō-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*[18]) + *narcotic* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A name proposed for narcotine, because of its apparent freedom from narcotic properties.

anareta (an-ar′e-tä), *n.* [ML., prop. **anæreta*, < Gr. *ἀναιρέτης*, destroyer, murderer: see *Anæretes.*] In *astrol.*, the killing planet, threatening death in a nativity.

The length of time which the apheta and *anareta*, as posited in each respective figure of a nativity, will be in forming a conjunction, or coming together in the same point of the heavens, is the precise length of the native's life. *Sibley,* Astrology.

anaretic (an-a-ret′ik), *a.* [Prop. **anæretic*, < Gr. *ἀναιρετικός*, destructive, with ref. to *anareta*, q. v.] In *astrol.*, destructive; killing: with reference to the anareta.

The *anaretic* or killing places are the places of Saturn and Mars, which kill according to the direction of the hyleg to the succeeding signs. *Sibley,* Astrology.

anaretical (an-a-ret′i-kal), *a.* Same as *anaretic.* *Sibley.*

Anarhynchus (an-a-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνά*, up, back, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, bill.] A remarkable genus of plovers, differing from all other birds in having the end of the bill bent sidewise and upward, but otherwise quite like ordinary plovers. *A. frontalis*, the only species, is a native of New Zealand. Also spelled *Anarrhynchus.* *Quoy and Gaimard,* 1833. See cut under *plover.*

Anarnacinæ (an-ärr-nā-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anarnacus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of toothed cetaceans, of the family *Ziphiidæ.* It is distinguished from *Ziphiinæ* by the greatly developed incurved lateral crests of the maxillary bone. It contains the species commonly referred to the genus *Hyperoödon*, which is a synonym of *Anarnacus.*

Anarnacus (an-ärr'nā-kus), *n.* [NL., < *anarnak*, given as a Greenland name of a kind of porpoise.] A genus of toothed cetaceans, giving name to the subfamily *Anarnacinæ:* synonymous with *Hyperoödon.*

anarrhexis (an-ą-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάρρηξις*, a breaking up, < *ἀναρρηγνύναι*, break up, break through, < *ἀνά*, up, + *ῥηγνύναι*, break, akin to E. *break*, q. v.] In *surg.*, the rebreaking of a united fracture.

anarrhichadid (an-ą-rik'ą-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Anarrhichadidæ.*

Anarrhichadidæ (an″ą-ri-kad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anarrhichas* (*-chad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Anarrhichas.*

Anarrhichadini (an-ą-rik-ą-dī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anarrhichas* (*-chad-*) + *-ini.*] A subfamily of blennioid fishes, same as the family *Anarrhichadidæ. Bonaparte.*

Anarrhichas (an-ar'i-kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναρριχᾶσθαι*, clamber up with hands and feet, < *ἀνά*, up, + *ἀρριχᾶσθαι* (only in comp.), clamber.] A genus of blennioid fishes, typical of the family



Wolf-fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*).

Anarrhichadidæ, containing *A. lupus*, the common wolf-fish (which see), and several closely related species. Also written *Anarhichas, Anarrhicas, Anarhicas.*

Anarrhynchus, *n.* See *Anarhynchus.*

anarthria (an-ärr'thri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναρθρία*, lit. absence of joints, used only in fig. sense want of strength, < Gr. *ἄναρθρος*, without joints, not articulated, inarticulate: see *anarthrous.*] 1. Absence of joints or of jointed limbs.—2. Inability to articulate distinctly in speaking, dependent on a central nervous defect, but not involving paralysis of the muscles of articulation.

anarthric (an-ärr'thrik), *a.* [< *anarthria* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to anarthria; suffering from anarthria.

Anarthropoda (an-ärr-throp'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.* See *Arthropoda.*] In *zoöl.*, in some systems of classification, one of two prime divisions (*Arthropoda* being the other) of the *Annulosa* or ringed animals, namely, those which have no articulated appendages or jointed limbs, such as the *Annelida* and the *Gephyrea.* It is conterminous with these two classes, together with the *Chætognatha (Sagitta).* The term is not now current, *Arthropoda* being ranked as a subkingdom, including crustaceans, myriapods, arachnids, and insects, and all anarthropodous ringed animals being contrasted with them under the name *Vermes.*

anarthropodous (an-ärr-throp'ō-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Anarthropoda;* hence, without articulated limbs.

anarthrous (an-ärr'thrus), *a.* [< NL. *anarthrus*, < Gr. *ἄναρθρος*, without joints, without articulation, without the article, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄρθρον*, a joint, in gram. the article: see *arthritis*, etc.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Without joints; not jointed; inarticulated. (*b*) Having no articulated limbs; anarthropodous.—2. In *gram.*, without the article: applied especially to Greek nouns so used exceptionally.

Anas (ā'nas), *n.* [L. *anas* (*anat-*) = Gr. *νῆττα*, Epic and Ionic *νῆσσα*, Dor. *νᾶσσα*, = Lith. *antis* = OHG. *anut, enit*, MHG. *ant* (pl. *ente*), *ent*, G. *ente* = AS. *ened*, ME. *ened, ende*, a duck, ME. deriv. **endrake*, by apheresis *drake*, E. *drake:* see *drake*[1].] A genus of palmiped lamellirostral swimming birds, typical of the family *Anatidæ.* It was nearly conterminous with *Anatidæ* in the early systems, as the Linnean, but has been successively restricted by different authors, till it has come to be applied only to the mallard, *Anas boscas*, and its immediate congeners, as the dusky duck, *A. obscura*, of North America. It was for some time coextensive with the subfamily *Anatinæ*, including the fresh-water ducks as distinguished from the *Fuligulinæ.* With Linnæus it was synonymous with *Anseres*, exclusive of *Mergus*, and contained the swans, geese, etc., as well as the ducks. A form *Anassus* is also found. See cut under *mallard.*

Anasa (an'ą-są), *n.* [NL.] A genus of hemipterous insects, of the group *Coreidæ*, containing such species as the common squash-bug, *A. tristis.*

anasarca (an-ą-sär'kä), *n.* [ML. and NL., < Gr. *ἀνά*, up, through (see *ana-*), + *σάρκα*, acc. of *σάρξ*, flesh.] 1. In *pathol.*, a wide-spread edema or dropsical affection of the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue.—2. In *bot.*, the condition of plants when the tissues become gorged with fluid in very wet weather.

anasarcous (an-ą-sär'kus), *a.* [< *anasarca* + *-ous.*] Belonging to or affected by anasarca or dropsy; dropsical.

anaseismic (an-ą-sīs'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνάσεισμα*, *ἀνασεισμός*, a shaking up and down, < *ἀνασείειν*, shake up and down, < *ἀνά*, up, + *σείειν*, shake, > *σεισμός*, a shaking: see *ana-* and *seismic.*] Characterized by upward movement: applied to earthquakes, or to earthquake-shocks. *Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 11.

Anaspidea (an-as-pid'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield.] One of three divisions of the tectibranchiate gastropods, correlated with *Cephalaspidea* and *Notaspidea.* It includes the families *Aplysiidæ* and *Oxynoidæ.*

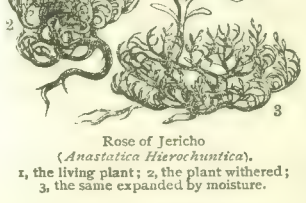
anastaltic† (an-ą-stal'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναστaλτικός*, fitted for checking, < *ἀναστέλλειν*, check, keep back, send back, < *ἀνά*, back, + *στέλλειν*, send.] In *med.*, astringent; styptic.

anastate (an'ą-stāt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνάστατος*, made to rise up, verbal adj. of *ἀνίστασθαι*, rise up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *ἱστασθαι*, stand.] The material result of anabolism; a substance resulting from or characterized by anabolic processes; any substance which is evolved from one simpler than itself, with absorption of energy. See *anabolism.*

> The substances or mesostates appearing in the former [series of anabolic processes] we may speak of as *anastates*, those of the latter we may call katastates.
> *M. Foster*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 19.

★**anastatic** (an-ą-stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνάστατος*, made to rise up, verbal adj. of *ἀνίστασθαι*, rise up (see *anastate*), + *-ic;* cf. *static.*] Raised; consisting of or furnished with raised characters: as, *anastatic* plates.—**Anastatic printing** or **engraving**, a mode of obtaining a facsimile of any printed page or engraving by moistening the print with dilute phosphoric acid and transferring the ink from the impression to a plate of zinc. The plate is then subjected to the action of an acid, which etches or eats away the surface in all portions not protected by the ink, so that the portions thus protected are left in relief and prints can readily be taken from them. Also called *zincography.*

Anastatica (an-ą-stat'i-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάστατος*, made to rise up; cf. *ἀνάστασις*, a making to rise up, resurrection: see *anastatic.*] A genus of plants, of the family *Brassicaceæ. A. Hierochuntica*, the rose of Jericho, is found near the Dead Sea and in the deserts of Arabia Petræa, Egypt, and southern Persia. It is remarkable for the power the dried plant has of absorbing water and appearing to revive when placed in it, whence the common name of *resurrection-plant.* This name has reference also to the popular belief that the plant blooms at Christmas and remains expanded till Easter. The plants are gathered to be sent to Jerusalem, where they are sold to pilgrims.



Rose of Jericho
(*Anastatica Hierochuntica*).
1, the living plant; 2, the plant withered; 3, the same expanded by moisture.

anastigmatic (an-as-tig-mat'ik), *a.* [< *an-*[5] + *astigmatic.*] Not astigmatic: applied to a lens.

Anastomatinæ (a-nas″tō-ma-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anastomus* (*-mat-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Ciconiidæ*, or storks, formed for the reception of the genus *Anastomus. Bonaparte*, 1850.

anastome (an'ą-stōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Anastomus.*

Anastominæ (a-nas-tō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anastomus* + *-inæ.*] Same as *Anastomatinæ. Bonaparte*, 1849.

anastomize (a-nas'tō-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *anastomized*, ppr. *anastomizing.* [As *anastomose* + *-ize.*] Same as *anastomose.* [Rare.]

anastomosant (a-nas-tō-mō'zant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *anastomoser*, anastomose: see below.] Anastomosing; anastomotic. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1879. [Rare.]

anastomose (a-nas'tō-mōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anastomosed*, ppr. *anastomosing.* [< F. *anastomoser*, < *anastomose*, anastomosis: see *anastomosis.*] **I.** *intrans.* To communicate or unite by anastomosis; intercommunicate, inosculate, or run into one another: said chiefly of vessels conveying fluid, as blood or lymph, as when arteries unite with one another or with veins.

> The ribbing of the leaf, and the *anastomosing* net-work of its vessels. *Is. Taylor.*
>
> In some species they branch and *anastomose.*
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 500.

II. *trans.* To connect by anastomosis. *N. E. D.*

★**anastomosis** (a-nas-tō-mō'sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *anastomose*), < Gr. *ἀναστόμωσις*, an opening, outlet, discharge, sharpening of the appetite, < *ἀναστομόειν*, open, discharge, as one sea into another, furnish with a mouth, sharpen the appetite, < *ἀνά*, again, + *στομόειν*, furnish with a mouth, < *στόμα*, mouth: see *stoma.*] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the union, intercommunication, or inosculation of vessels of any system with one another, or with vessels of another system, as the arteries, veins, and lymphatics. In surgery, after ligation of an artery, collateral circulation is established by arterial *anastomosis.* Hence—2. The interlacing or network of any branched system, as the veins of leaves or the nervures of insects' wings. See cut under *venation.*

★**anastomotic** (a-nas-tō-mot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *anastomoticus*, < Gr. *ἀναστομωτικός*, lit. pertaining to opening, fit for sharpening, < *ἀναστομόειν*, open: see *anastomosis.* In the first sense formerly also *anastomatic*, after Gr. *στοματικός*, pertaining to the mouth.] **I.** *a.* 1†. In *med.*, having the quality of removing obstructions, as from the blood-vessels.—2. Pertaining to or exhibiting anastomosis.

> In the former [*Spatangus*], a distinct *anastomotic* trunk connects the intestinal vessels with the circular ambulacral vessel. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 495.

II.† *n.* One of a class of medicines formerly supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of blood-vessels and promoting circulation, such as cathartics, deobstruents, and sudorifics.

Anastomus (a-nas'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνά* + *στόμα*, mouth: see *anastomosis.*] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of storks, of the family *Ciconiidæ* and subfamily *Anastomatinæ.* The name is derived from the form of the beak, the mandibles separating so as to leave an interval between them, and coming together again or anastomosing at the tip. There are two very distinct species, the East Indian *A. oscitans* and the African *A. lamelligerus.* The former is white with black wings and tail, the latter black. Also called *Apertirostra, Chenorhamphus, Hians, Hiator*, and *Rhynchochasma.*
2. In *ichth.*, a genus of *Salmonidæ. G. Cuvier*, 1817. [Not in use.]

anastrophe (a-nas'trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναστροφή*, a turning back, < *ἀναστρέφειν*, turn back, < *ἀνά*, back, + *στρέφειν*, turn. Cf. *strophe.*] In *rhet.* and *gram.*, an inversion of the usual order of words: as, "echoed the hills" for "the hills echoed."

anastrous (a-nas'trus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναστρος*, without stars, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀστρον*, star.] Not constituting a constellation.—**Anastrous sign**, a sign of the zodiac, not a constellation corresponding to such a sign.

anatase (an'ą-tās), *n.* [So named from the length of its crystals; < Gr. *ἀνάτασις*, extension, < *ἀνατείνειν*, extend, < *ἀνά*, back, + *τείνειν*, stretch (> *τάσις*, tension): see *tend, tension.*] One of the three forms of native titanium dioxid; octahedrite. In color it is indigo-blue, reddish-brown, and yellow; it is usually crystallized in acute, elongated, pyramidal octahedrons.

anathem†, *n.* Obsolete form of *anathema.*

anathema (a-nath'ē-mą), *n.*; pl. *anathemas, anathemata* (-mäz, an-ą-them'ą-tą). [LL. *anathēma*, < Gr. *ἀνάθεμα* (in the Septuagint and the New Testament and hence in eccles. Gr. and L.), anything devoted to evil, an accursed thing, a curse; esp. of excommunication, an accursed or excommunicated person; in classical Greek simply 'anything offered up or dedicated,' being another form of the regular *ἀνάθημα*, a votive offering set up in a temple, esp. as an ornament, hence also an ornament, a delight (> LL. *anathēma*, an offering, a gift), lit. 'that which is set up'; < *ἀνατιθέναι*, set up, dedicate, offer, < *ἀνά*, up, + *τιθέναι*, put, place, set: see *ana-* and *theme.* The forms of *anathema* are thus distinguished: *anathēma*, when the dedication is carried out by the preservation of the object as a pious offering (Luke xxi. 5); *anathema*, when it has in view the destruction of the object as accursed (Josh. vii. 12). A relic of the former and original sense of the word is found in the *anathēmata* of the middle ages, which were gifts and ornaments bestowed upon the church and con-

secrated to the worship of God. The principal English uses, however, are derived from the form *anathĕma*.] **1.** A person or thing held to be accursed or devoted to damnation or destruction.

The Jewish nation was an *anathema* destined to destruction. St. Paul . . . says he could wish to save them from it, and to become an *anathema*, and to be destroyed himself. *Locke*, Paraphrase of Rom. ix. 3.

It is God's will, the Holy Father's will,
And Philip's will, and mine, that he should burn.
He is pronounced *anathema*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 1.

2. A curse or denunciation pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, involving excommunication. This species of excommunication was practised in the ancient churches against incorrigible offenders. Churches were warned not to receive them, magistrates and private persons were admonished not to harbor or maintain them, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them or attend their funerals. Also called *judiciary anathema*. The formula, "which if anybody deny let him be *anathema*," is commonly added to the decrees of ecclesiastical councils, and especially to the doctrinal canons of ecumenical councils. It is denied by some theologians that the idea of a curse properly belongs to the anathema as used in the Christian church. See *excommunication*.

In pronouncing *anathema* against wilful heretics, the Church does but declare that they are excluded from her communion, and that they must, if they continue obstinate, perish eternally. *Cath. Dict.*

Hence —**3.** Any imprecation of divine punishment; a curse; an execration.

She fled to London, followed by the *anathemas* of both. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

Drawing his falchion and uttering a thousand *anathemas*, he strode down to the scene of combat. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 382.

4. Anything devoted to religious uses.—**Abjuratory anathema**, the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.—**Anathema maranatha** (mar-ạn-ā'thạ, prop. ma-ran″ạ-thä'). [LL. (Vulgate) *anathema, Maran atha*, < Gr. *ἀνάθεμα, μαρὰν ἀθά*, prop. separated by a period, being the end of a sentence, Gr. *ἤτω ἀνάθεμα*, LL. *sit anathema*, let him be anathema, followed by another sentence, *Μαρὰν ἀθά*, < Syr. *mārān' ethā'*, lit. the Lord hath come, here used appar. as a solemn formula of confirmation, like *amen*, q. v.] A phrase, properly two separate words (see etymology), occurring in the following passage, where it is popularly regarded (and hence sometimes elsewhere used) as an intenser form of *anathema*.

If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema Maran-atha*. [Revised version, "let him be *anathema. Maran atha.*"] 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Curse, Execration*, etc. See *malediction*.

anathematic (a-nath-ē-mat'ik), *a.* [< ML. *anathematicus*, < LL. *anathĕma*, a curse; the Gr. *ἀναθεματικός*, better *ἀναθηματικός*, means only 'pertaining to votive offerings': see *anathema*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of an anathema.

anathematical (a-nath-ē-mat'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *anathematic*.

anathematically (a-nath-ē-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of an anathema; as or by means of anathemas.

anathematisation, anathematise, etc. See *anathematization*, etc.

anathematism (a-nath'ē-mạ-tizm), *n.* [< MGr. *ἀναθεματισμός*, < Gr. *ἀναθεματίζειν*: see *anathematize*.] The act of anathematizing; an excommunicatory curse or denunciation; hence, a decree of a council ending with the words, "let him be anathema." See *anathema*. [Rare.]

We find a law of Justinian forbidding *anathematisms* to be pronounced against the Jewish Hellenists. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1839), XIII. 540.

anathematization (a-nath″ē-mat-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *anathematizatio(n-)*, < LL. *anathematizare*, pp. **anathematizatus*, anathematize: see *anathematize*.] The act of anathematizing or denouncing as accursed; excommunication. Also spelled *anathematisation*.

Prohibiting the . . . *anathematization* of persons deceased in the peace of the church. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

anathematize (a-nath'ē-mạ-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anathematized*, ppr. *anathematizing*. [= F. *anathématiser*, < LL. *anathematizare*, < Gr. *ἀναθεματίζειν*, devote to evil, excommunicate, curse, < *ἀνάθεμα*: see *anathema*.] **I.** *trans.* To pronounce an anathema against; denounce; curse.

The priests continued to exorcise the possessed, to prosecute witches, and to *anathematise* as infidels all who questioned the crime. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 115.

At length his words found vent, and for three days he [William the Testy] kept up a constant discharge, *anathematizing* the Yankees, man, woman, and child. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 222.

II. *intrans.* To pronounce anathemas; curse.

Well may mankind shriek, inarticulately *anathematizing* as they can. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 6.

Also spelled *anathematise*.

anathematizer (a-nath'ē-mạ-tī-zėr), *n.* One who anathematizes. Also spelled *anathematiser*.

anatheme (an'ạ-thēm), *n.* [< OF. *anatheme* (Cotgrave), < LL. *anathĕma* or *anathēma*: see *anathema*.] Same as *anathema*, in any sense. [Rare.]

Your holy father of Rome hath smitten with his thunderbolt of excommunications and *anathemes* . . . most of the orthodox churches of the world. *Sheldon*, Miracles (1616), p. 129.

Anatidæ (a-nat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anas* (*Anat-*), a duck, + *-idæ*.] A family of birds corresponding to the Linnean genera *Anas* and *Mergus*, and conterminous with the order *Anseres* or *Lamellirostres*, exclusive of the flamingos; a family of palmiped, lamellirostral, natatorial birds, containing the ducks, geese, swans, and mergansers; the *Chenomorphæ* of Huxley. They are commonly divided into 5 subfamilies: *Cygninæ*, the swans; *Anserinæ*, the geese; *Anatinæ*, the river or fresh-water ducks; *Fuligulinæ*, the sea-ducks; and *Merginæ*, the mergansers. There are upward of 175 species, representing about 70 modern genera or subgenera, of all parts of the world, and commonly called collectively *wild fowl* or *water-fowl*. A distinctive character is the lamellate or toothed bill, invested with a tough coriaceous integument hardened at the end into a more or less distinct nail, whence the *Anatidæ* are sometimes called *Unguirostres*. The technical characters are: short legs, more or less posterior, buried beyond the knees in the common integument, and feathered nearly or quite to the suffrago; tarsi scutellate or reticulate, or both; feet palmate and 4-toed; hallux free, simple or lobed; desmognathous palate; sessile oval basipterygoid facets; the angle of the mandible produced and recurved; oil-gland present; two carotids; the tongue large and fleshy, with a greatly developed glossohyal bone and lateral processes corresponding to the lamellæ of the bill; and the trachea sometimes folded in an excavation of the breast-bone.

Anatifa (a-nat'i-fạ), *n.* [NL., contr. from *anatifera*, fem. of *anatiferus*: see *anatiferous*.] A genus of thoracic or ordinary cirripeds, of the family *Lepadidæ*, established by Bruguière; barnacles, goose-mussels, or tree-geese. The name is derived from some fancied resemblance of the *Lepas anatifera* to a bird, whence arose the vulgar error that the barnacle-goose, *Anas* or *Anser bernicla*, was produced from this cirriped, which was supposed to turn into the bird when it dropped from the tree upon which it was fabled to grow. [Disused.] See *Lepadidæ*, *Lepas*.

anatifer (a-nat'i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *anatifer*, *anatiferus*: see *anatiferous*.] A barnacle; a goose-mussel or tree-goose; a member of the genus *Anatifa*.

anatiferous (an-ạ-tif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *anatifer*, *anatiferus*, < L. *anas* (*anat-*), a duck (see *Anas*), + *-fer*, < *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing geese; that is, producing the cirripeds formerly called tree-geese or goose-mussels, which adhere to submerged wood or stone, but were formerly supposed to grow on trees, and then to drop off into the water and turn into geese: an epithet of the barnacle, *Lepas anatifera*, and of the trees upon which it was supposed to grow. See *Anatifa*, *Lepas*.

Anatiferous trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. (1646), p. 133.

Anatina (an-ạ-tī'nạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *anatinus*, of or pertaining to the duck: see *anatine*.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Anatinidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1809.

Anatinæ[1] (an-ạ-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anas* (*Anat-*) + *-inæ*: see *Anas*.] A subfamily of anatine birds, of the family *Anatidæ*, including the fresh-water ducks or river-ducks, typified by the restricted genus *Anas*. They are separated from the *Fuligulinæ*, or sea-ducks, by having the hallux simple, not lobed. The name *Anatinæ* has occasionally been used to distinguish the "ducks," collectively, from other *Anatidæ*, as the swans, geese, and mergansers; in this use it includes the *Fuligulinæ*. The *Anatinæ* proper include the mallard (*Anas boscas*), the wild original of domestic ducks, and many other species, as the widgeon, gadwall, pintail, shoveler, wood-duck, and the various kinds of teal. See cuts under *Chaulelasmus*, *mallard*, and *widgeon*.

Anatinæ[2] (an-ạ-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.; cf. *Anatina*.] In *conch.*, a group of bivalve mollusks related to the clams, now restricted to the family *Anatinidæ* (which see). *Lamarck*.

anatine (an'ạ-tin), *a.* [< L. *anatinus*, of the duck, < *anas* (*anat-*), a duck: see *Anas*.] Resembling a duck; duck-like; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anatinæ* or to the *Anatidæ*.

anatinid (a-nat'i-nid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Anatinidæ*.

Anatinidæ (an-ạ-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anatina* + *-idæ*.] Lantern-shells, a family of siphoniate lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Anatina*, to which various limits have been assigned. As generally used, it embraces forms which have the mantle-margins united, the long siphons partly united, the gills single on each side, and the small foot compressed. The shell is somewhat inequivalve, thin, and nacreous inside; there is an external ligament and an internal cartilage fitting into the pit of the hinge, and generally an ossicle is developed (whence the family is sometimes called *Osteodesmacea*). Species are numerous in the present seas, but were still more so in the ancient, especially during the Jurassic epoch. See cut under *Pholadomya*.

anatocism (a-nat'ō-sizm), *n.* [< L. *anatocismus*, < Gr. *ἀνατοκισμός*, < *ἀνά*, again, + *τοκίζειν*, lend on interest, < *τόκος*, interest, produce, < *τίκτειν*, second aor. *τεκεῖν*, produce, bear.] Compound interest; the taking of compound interest, or the contract by which such interest is secured. [Rare.]

Anatoideæ (an-ạ-toi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anas* (*Anat-*) + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, the duck tribe in the broadest sense, corresponding to the *Lamellirostres* of some writers, the *Anseres*, *Unguirostres*, or *Dermorhynchi* of others; the *Chenomorphæ* of Huxley.

Anatolian (an-ạ-tō'li-ạn), *a.* [< *Anatolia*, < Gr. *ἀνατολή*, a rising, esp. of the sun, the east.] Of or pertaining to Anatolia, that is, Asia Minor, or the greater part of it on the west and northwest.

Bismarck "would not sacrifice one Pomeranian soldier" for the sake of the Sultan, or the Sultan one *Anatolian* Turk for Bismarck. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLVIII. 587.

Anatolian pottery, pottery made in Anatolia. The name is given by dealers and collectors to a pottery of soft paste with a white glaze, supposed to be from the factories of Kutahia or Kutayeh, in Asia Minor. The pieces are generally small; the decoration is in bright colors, similar to Damascus or Rhodian ware, but coarser, and the glaze is less adherent to the surface.

Anatolic (an-ạ-tol'ik), *a.* [< MGr. *Ἀνατολικός*, pertaining to *Ἀνατολία*, Anatolia (cf. Gr. *ἀνατολικός*, eastern), < *ἀνατολή*, the east: see *Anatolian*.] Same as *Anatolian*. *Amer. Jour. of Archæol.*, II. 124.

anatomic (an-ạ-tom'ik), *a.* Same as *anatomical*.

anatomical (an-ạ-tom'i-kạl), *a.* [< L. *anatomicus*, < Gr. *ἀνατομικός*, < *ἀνατομή* = LGr. *ἀνατομία*, anatomy: see *anatomy*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to anatomy; according to the principles of anatomy; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated.—**2.** Structural or morphological, as distinguished from functional or physiological: as, *anatomical* characters.

anatomically (an-ạ-tom'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an anatomical manner; as regards structure; by means of anatomy or dissection.

anatomico-physiological (an-ạ-tom'i-kō-fiz″i-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Relating both to anatomy and to physiology.

anatomiet, *n.* A former spelling of *anatomy*.

anatomiless (ạ-nat'ō-mi-les), *a.* [< *anatomy* + *-less*.] Structureless; improperly formed; amorphous, as if anatomically unnatural, or constructed without regard to anatomy.

Ugly goblins, and formless monsters, *anatomiless* and rigid. *Ruskin*, Stones of Venice, II. vi. § 14. (*N. E. D.*)

anatomisation, anatomise, etc. See *anatomization*, etc.

anatomism (ạ-nat'ō-mizm), *n.* [< F. *anatomisme*: see *anatomy* and *-ism*.] **1.** Anatomical analysis; organization with reference to anatomical structure; exhibition of anatomical details or features, as in painting or statuary.—**2.** Anatomical structure regarded as a basis of biological phenomena; anatomy considered as the foundation of the phenomena of life exhibited by organized bodies.—**3.** The doctrine that anatomical structure accounts for all manifestations of vitality; anatomical materialism, as opposed to *animism*.

anatomist (ạ-nat'ō-mist), *n.* [< F. *anatomiste*: see *anatomy* and *-ist*.] One who is versed in anatomy; one skilled in the art of dissection.

anatomization (ạ-nat″ō-mi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *anatomize* + *-ation*.] **1.** Same as *anatomy*, 1.—**2.** Figuratively, analysis; minute examination.—**3†.** Anatomical structure.

Also spelled *anatomisation*.

anatomize (ạ-nat'ō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anatomized*, ppr. *anatomizing*. [< F. *anatomiser*: see *anatomy* and *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dissect, as a plant or an animal, for the purpose of showing the position, structure, and relation of the parts; display the anatomy of.—**2.** Figuratively, to analyze or examine minutely; consider point by point.

My purpose and endeavour is, in the following discourse to *anatomize* this humour of melancholy, through all its parts and species. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel. (To the Reader), p. 76.

In her the painter had *anatomized*
Time's ruin. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1450.

3†. In *chem.*, to make an analysis of.

II. *intrans.* To practise the art of dissection; pursue anatomy as an employment, a science, or an art. [Rare.]

He [Keats] no doubt penned many a stanza when he should have been *anatomizing*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 308.

Also spelled *anatomise*.

anatomizer (ạ-nat′ō-mī-zėr), *n.* One who dissects or anatomizes; a dissecter; an anatomist; an analyst. Also spelled *anatomiser*.

★**anatomy** (ạ-nat′ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *anatomies* (-miz). [Early mod. E. also *anatomie*, < F. *anatomie* = Sp. *anatomía* = Pg. It. *anatomia*, < LL. *anatomia*, anatomy, < LGr. *ἀνατομία*, in classical Gr. *ἀνατομή*, a cutting up, dissection, < *ἀνατέμνειν*, cut up, cut open, < *ἀνά*, up, + *τέμνειν*, second aor. *ταμεῖν*, cut, > *τομή*, MGr. *τομία*, a cutting, *τόμος*, a cut, a section, tome: see *tome*. Hence, by misunderstanding, *an atomy*, a skeleton: see *atomy*[2].] **1.** Dissection; the act or art of dissecting organized bodies with reference to their structure; the practice of anatomizing; anatomization. —**2.** That which is learned from dissection; the science of the bodily structure of animals and plants; the doctrines of organization derived from structure. See *histology*, *organography*, *organology*, *morphology*, *zoötomy*, *phytotomy*, *anthropotomy*.—**3.** Anatomical structure or organization; the formation and disposition of the parts of an organized body. Hence —**4.** The structure of any inanimate body, as a machine; the structure of a thing, with reference to its parts. [Rare.]—**5.** A treatise on anatomical science or art; anatomical description or history; a manual of dissection.—**6.** Figuratively, any analysis or minute examination of the parts or properties of a thing, material, critical, or moral.—**7†.** That which is dissected or results from dissection; a dissected body, part, or organ.—**8.** A subject of or for dissection; that which is or appears to be ready or fit for dissecting: in various obsolete, colloquial, or figurative uses. Specifically—(*a*) A corpse procured or prepared for dissection. (*b*) An anatomical model; a model of a dissected body, as in plaster, wax, or papier mâché, displaying the structure and position of parts or organs; an anatomical cast or waxwork. (*c*) The solid or bony framework of a body; a skeleton.

The *anatomy* of a little child . . . is accounted a greater rarity than the skeleton of a man in full stature. *Fuller.*

(*d*) A much emaciated person or other living being; one almost reduced to a skeleton. [Now only jocose.]

They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean-fac'd villain,
A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

Passion and the vows I owe to you
Have changed me to a lean *anatomy*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

(*e*) Of persons, the body or any part of it; the physique, as if a mere anatomical structure. (*f*) A mummy; a corpse, dried and shriveled. (*g*) Figuratively, the withered, lifeless form of anything material or immaterial; meaningless form; shadow without substance.—**Anatomy Act**, an English statute of 1832 (2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 75) regulating schools of anatomy and the practice of dissection.—**Animal anatomy**, the anatomy of animals as distinguished from that of plants; zoötomy and anthropotomy as distinguished from phytotomy.—**Artificial anatomy**, a term sometimes applied to the art of making anatomical models.—**Avian anatomy**, the dissection of birds; ornithotomy.—**Clastic anatomy**, the art (invented by Auzoux, 1825) of making manikins or anatomical models in papier mâché representing the natural appearance of all the parts in separate pieces, which can be joined as a whole and taken apart.—**Comparative anatomy.** (*a*) The investigation or study of the anatomy of animals in its special relation to human structure, or as exhibiting the relation of the human type to the types of lower orders. (*b*) A comprehensive account of the anatomy of living organisms lower than man, or of any one group alone. [Obsolescent.] (*c*) The examination and comparison of the structure of all animals, including man, with reference to morphology, organology, and taxonomy; anatomy in general.—**Descriptive anatomy**, an account of parts and organs of the body with special regard to their structure, position, or relations, but without regard to their morphological significance: the opposite of *comparative anatomy*. It denotes specifically anthropotomy, in its medical and surgical aspects. Also called *special anatomy*. —**General anatomy**, a branch of descriptive anatomy which treats especially of histology, or the structure and physical properties of the tissues of the body, without regard to the disposition of the parts and organs composed of them.—**Gross anatomy**, the anatomy of parts and organs discernible by the naked eye, and handled without special appliances; organology as distinguished from histology: the opposite of *minute anatomy*.—**Minute anatomy**, microscopic anatomy; the study of parts or organs requiring the aid of the microscope; histological anatomy.—**Pathological anatomy**, the anatomy of diseased parts, organs, or tissues, or of organic lesions or malformations, the latter being more specifically called *teratological anatomy*.—**Quick anatomy†, live anatomy†**, vivisection.—**Special anatomy**, same as *descriptive anatomy*.—**Surgical anatomy**, the anatomy of parts and organs with reference to their situation and relative position, in view of surgical operations which it may be necessary to perform upon them.—**Textural anatomy**, a description of organs with regard to their histological structure.—**Topographical anatomy**, the descriptive and surgical anatomy of any particular region of the body, as of the axilla, the groin, the popliteal space, or the triangles of the neck.—**Transcendental anatomy**, anatomical inductions, theories, and hypotheses with reference to the type, model, or plan upon which organized bodies are constructed: sometimes used with a shade of criticism, as being "ideal" rather than actual or practical anatomy.

anatopism (a-nat′ō-pizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνά*, back, + *τόπος*, a place, + *-ism*.] Faulty or incongruous arrangement; specifically, in *art*, an inharmonious grouping of objects.

anatreptic (an-ạ-trep′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνατρεπτικός*, refuting, overturning, < *ἀνατρέπειν*, refute, overturn, < *ἀνά*, up, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Refuting; defeating: applied to certain dialogues of Plato.

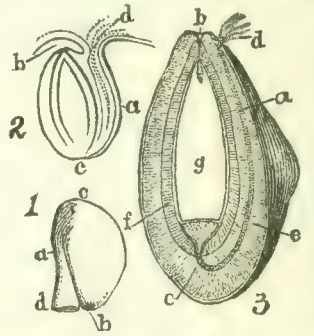
anatripsis (an-ạ-trip′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάτριψις*, rubbing, < *ἀνατρίβειν*, rub, chafe, < *ἀνά*, again, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] In *med.*, friction employed as a remedy for disease.

anatripsology (an″ạ-trip-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνάτριψις*, rubbing, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** In *med.*, the science of friction as a remedy.—**2.** A treatise on friction. *Dunglison.*

anatron (an′ạ-tron), *n.* [= F. *anatron*, < Sp. *anatron*, < Ar. *an-natrūn*, < *al*, the, + *natrūn*, natron: see *natron*.] **1.** Glass-gall or sandiver, a scum which rises upon melted glass in the furnace. It consists of fused salts, chiefly sulphates and chlorids of the alkalis, which have not combined with silica to form glass.
2. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults; saltpeter.

anatropal (a-nat′rō-pal), *a.* Same as *anatropous*.

anatropous (a-nat′rō-pus), *a.* [< NL. *anatropus*, < Gr. *ἀνά*, up, + *τρέπειν*, turn: see *trope*.] Inverted: in *bot.*, applied to the reversed ovule,



1, Anatropous Ovule of Magnolia. 2, Section of same. 3, Section of Seed of Magnolia. *a*, raphe; *b*, micropyle; *c*, chalaza; *d*, hilum; *e*, fleshy coat of seed inclosing the raphe; *f*, bony testa; *g*, albumen, inclosing the embryo above. (Magnified.)

having the hilum close to the micropyle, and the chalaza at the opposite end. An equivalent form is *anatropal*.

anatto (a-nat′ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

Anaxagorean (an-aks-ag-ō-rē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Anaxagoras*, Gr. *Ἀναξαγόρας*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to the person or the doctrines of Anaxagoras, a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Clazomenæ, near Smyrna, about 500 B. C. Anaxagoras taught the eternity of matter, and ascribed the origin of the world and the order of nature to the operation of an eternal self-existing principle, which he termed *nous* (*νοῦς*), mind or intelligence.

II. *n.* A follower of Anaxagoras.

Anaxagorize† (an-aks-ag′ō-rīz), *v. i.* [< *Anaxagoras* + *-ize*.] To favor the principles of Anaxagoras. *Cudworth.*

Anaximandrian (an-aks-i-man′dri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Anaximander*, Gr. *Ἀναξίμανδρος*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek philosopher Anaximander of Miletus (sixth century B. C.), or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Anaximander.

Anaxonia (an-ak-sō′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄξων*, axle, axis: see *axle*, *axis*.] Organic forms, animal or vegetable, having no axes, and consequently wholly irregular in figure: the opposite of *Axonia* (which see). See cut under *amœba*.

Anaxonia—forms destitute of axes, and consequently wholly irregular in form, *e. g.*, Amœbæ and many Sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

anazoturia (an-az-ō-tū′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *azote*, q. v., + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] In *med.*, a condition of the urine characterized by marked diminution in its nitrogenous constituents.

anbury (an′bėr-i), *n.* [Chiefly E. dial.; also written *anberry*, by assimilation *ambury*, with prosthetic *n*, *nanberry*, by apparent extension *anlebury*, *angleberry*, in earliest recorded form *anburie* (Florio); of uncertain origin, but perhaps repr. **angberry*, < AS. *ange*, painful (as in *ang-nægl*, E. **angnail*, *agnail*, q. v., and *angseta*, a boil or wart), + *berie*, E. *berry*[1], transferred to pimple or tumor. Hardly an extension of *amper*, q. v.] **1.** A swelling, full of blood and soft to the touch, peculiar to horses and cattle. —**2.** Club-root, a disease of plants of the family *Brassicaceæ*, especially turnips. It is caused by a slime-mold, *Plasmodiophora Brassicæ*. The root is distorted and swollen, and its functions are deranged.

-ance. [< ME. *-ance*, *-aunce*, < OF. *-ance*, repr. both L. *-ant-ia* and *-ent-ia*, forming nouns from ppr. adjectives in *-an(t-)s*, *-en(t-)s*: see *-ant*[1], *-ent*. In later F. and E. many nouns in *-ance*, < L. *-entia*, were changed to *-ence*, in nearer accord with the L. Nouns of recent formation have *-ance* < *-antia*, and *-ence* < *-entia*. Extended *-ancy*, q. v.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming nouns from adjectives in *-ant*, or directly from verbs, as *significance*, *defiance*, *purveyance*, etc.; also used with native English verbs, as in *abidance*, *forbearance*, *furtherance*, *hindrance*, *riddance*, etc.

Anceidæ (an-sē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anceus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopods, named from the genus *Anceus*. See *Gnathiidæ* and *Pranizidæ*.

Ancerata (an-ser′ạ-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., improp. for **acerata*, < Gr. *ἀν-* (before a consonant prop. *ἀ-*) priv., without, + *κέρας*, a horn: see *Acera*.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a term proposed to distinguish the camels and llamas from the other ruminant *Artiodactyla*. The distinction is a good one, and has been recently insisted upon, as the structure of these animals is now better known. The term is precisely equivalent to *Tylopoda* or *Phalangigrada* (which see), but it is not in use.

ancestor (an′ses-tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ancestor*, *ancestour*, *ancester*, *auncestor*, etc., < ME. *ancestre*, *aunsestre*, *ancessour*, *auncessour*, etc. (also, without *s*, *ancetre*, *auncetre*, *anceter*, *ancetor*, *aunsetter*, etc., > mod. dial. *anceter*, *anster*), < OF. *ancestre*, and *ancesor*, *anceisor*, *anceisur*, *ancessor*, etc., commonly in pl. *ancestres* (Cotgrave), mod. F. *ancêtres* = Pr. *ancessor*, < L. *antecessor*, a foregoer, in pl. an advance-guard, in LL. a predecessor in office, a teacher or professor of law, eccles. a forerunner (> E. *antecessor*); < *antecedere*, pp. *antecessus*, go before, < *ante*, before, + *cedere*, go: see *antecedent*.] **1.** One from whom a person is descended in the line of either father or mother; a forefather; a progenitor.—**2.** In *law*, one, whether a progenitor or a collateral relative, who has preceded another in the course of inheritance; one from whom an inheritance is derived: the correlative of *heir*: sometimes used specifically of the immediate progenitor.—**3.** In *biol.*, according to the theory of evolution, the hypothetical form or stock, of an earlier and presumably lower type, from which any organized being is inferred to have been developed.

The first and simplest plants had no *ancestors*; they arose by spontaneous generation or special creation.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 846.

Collateral ancestors. See *collateral*.

ancestorial (an-ses-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *ancestor* + *-ial*.] Ancestral: as, "his *ancestorial* seat," *Grote*, Hist. Greece, I. xiv. [Rare.]

ancestorially (an-ses-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In an ancestorial manner; with regard to ancestors. *Sydney Smith.* [Rare.]

ancestor-worship (an′ses-tọr-wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of ancestors.

Ancestor-worship, the worship of father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, has among the Hindus a most elaborate liturgy and ritual, of which the outlines are given in the law-books, and with special fulness in the Book of Vishnu. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 55.

★**ancestral** (an-ses′trạl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ancestrel*, *ancestrell*, *auncestrell*, < OF. *ancestrel*, < *ancestre*, ancestor: see *ancestor* and *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to ancestors or progenitors; descending or claimed from ancestors: as, an *ancestral* estate; *ancestral* trees; a king on his *ancestral* throne.

Tenure by homage *ancestral* was merely tenancy-in-chief by immemorial prescription in the family.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Middle Ages of Eng., xxxiv.

2. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to an ancestor; being an earlier, and presumably lower or more generalized, type from which later more specialized forms of organized beings are descended.

The common descent of all the Chalk Sponges from a single *ancestral* form, the Olynthus, can be proved with certainty. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 117.

Homage ancestral. See *homage*.

ancestrally (an-ses′trạl-i), *adv.* With reference to ancestry; as regards descent.

Ancestrally, yellow-rattle is a near relation of the pretty little blue veronicas.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 96.

ancestrel†, *a.* See *ancestral.*

ancestress (an'ses-tres), *n.* [< *ancestor* + *-ess.*] A female ancestor. [Rare.]

This *ancestress* is a lady, or rather the ghost of a lady.
Carlyle, Misc. Ess., II. 274.

ancestrial (an-ses'tri-al), *a.* Same as *ancestral. N. E. D.*

ancestry (an'ses-tri), *n.* [< ME. *ancestry, ancestrie, auncestrie, ancistry*, etc., also, without *s*, *ancetry, auncetry, auncetrie, aunsetre*, < OF. *anceserie, ancesserie*, < *ancessor*, ancestor: see *ancestor.*] 1. A series or line of ancestors or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose a preceding line of natural descent.

Headless statues of his *ancestry*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

That senior posterity which was such for Homer, but for us has long ago become a worshipful *ancestry*.
De Quincey, Homer, i.

Hence—2. Descent from a line of honorable ancestors; high birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but a bad man more conspicuous. *Addison.*

Length of *ancestry*. *Hor. Smith.*

3. In *biol.*, the series of ancestors through which an organized being came to be what it is.

ancetry†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ancestry. Chaucer.*

Anceus (an-sē'us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of isopods, based by Risso in 1816 upon the male form of an isopod the female of which Leach called *Praniza* (which see). See *Gnathia.* Also written *Ancœus.*

anchesont, *n.* An earlier form of *encheson.*

Anchilophus (ang-kil'ō-fus), *n.* [< *Anchi-* (*therium*) + Gr. *λόφος*, crest.] A genus of fossil perissodactyl ungulate quadrupeds, of the family *Lophiodontidæ*, related to the *Tapiridæ. Gervais*, 1852.

anchilops (ang'ki-lops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγχί-λωψ*, a sore at the inner corner of the eye (Galenus), as if from *ἀγχι*, near; appar. a corruption of *αἰγίλωψ*, ægilops: see *ægilops.*] In *pathol.*, an abscess in the inner angle of the eye, superficial to the lacrymal sac. When such an abscess opens at the inner angle it is called *ægilops.*

anchippodontid (ang-kip-ō-don'tid), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Anchippodontidæ.*

Anchippodontidæ (ang-kip-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchippodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil perissodactyl ungulate mammals. It is related to the older forms of the *Perissodactyla*, but differs from them in having the incisor teeth in part gliriform, the outer ones having persistent pulps and growing continuously in a circular direction, like those of rodents.

Anchippodontoidea (ang-kip'ō-don-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchippodus* (*-odont-*) + *-oidea.*] A superfamily group of perissodactyl quadrupeds, by which the family *Anchippodontidæ* is singularly contrasted with all other perissodactyls collectively.

Anchippodus (ang-kip'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < *Anchippus* + Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil perissodactyls, the type of the family *Anchippodontidæ* and superfamily *Anchippodontoidea*: synonymous with *Trogosus* of Leidy.

Anchippus (ang-kip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγχι*, near, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of fossil horses, of the family *Anchitheriidæ* (which see).

anchisaurid (ang-ki-sâ'rid), *n.* A dinosaur of the family *Anchisauridæ.*

Anchisauridæ (ang-ki-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchisaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of theropod dinosaurian reptiles, represented by the genus *Anchisaurus.* The family includes several genera of the Triassic period, the members of which had amphicœlous vertebræ, slender pubes, and pentadactyl fore and hind feet. Formerly called *Amphisauridæ.*

Anchisaurus (ang-ki-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγχι*, near, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of the family *Anchisauridæ.* Also called *Amphisaurus*, a name preoccupied for a different genus.

anchithere (ang'ki-thēr), *n.* [< *Anchitherium.*] An animal of the genus *Anchitherium.*

The horse can even boast a pedigree in this quarter of the world, in a right line, through a slender three-toed ancestry, as far back as the *anchithere* of the eocene period.
Edinburgh Rev.

anchitheriid (ang-ki-thē'ri-id), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Anchitheriidæ.*

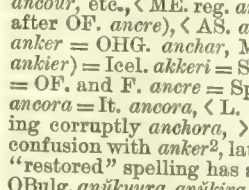
Anchitheriidæ (ang-ki-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchitherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil perissodactyl ungulate mammals. It shares the ungulate characters of the *Equidæ*, or horses, but differs from them in having the ulna complete, moderately developed, and more or less distinct from the radius; the fibula complete, though ankylosed with the tibia; the orbit of the eye incomplete behind; the upper molar teeth marked by a deep anterior groove reëntering from the middle of the inner side and ending in lateral branches, and a posterior groove reëntering from the posterior wall; and the lower molars marked by a V-shaped groove reëntering from the outer wall, and two V-shaped grooves reëntering from the inner wall, the crowns thus having W-shaped ridges. Besides the typical genus *Anchitherium*, the family contains the *Hypohippus, Parahippus*, and *Anchippus* of Leidy.

anchitherioid (ang-ki-thē'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Anchitherium* + *-oid.*] Relating or belonging to or resembling the genus *Anchitherium.*

The only genus of animals of which we possess a satisfactory . . . ancestral history is the genus Equus, the development of which in the course of the Tertiary epoch from an *Anchitherioid* ancestor, through the form of Hipparion, appears to admit of no doubt.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

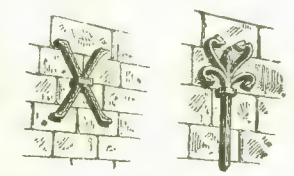
Anchitherium (ang-ki-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγχι*, near, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct perissodactyl or odd-toed hoofed mammals, found in the Upper Eocene and Middle Miocene of Europe and the United States. It was a kind of horse about the size of a small pony, and had three functionally developed toes. By some naturalists it is referred to the same family as the modern horse, *Equidæ*; but by others it is placed with *Palæotherium* in the family *Palæotheriidæ.* It is also, with greater exactness, made the type of a distinct family, *Anchitheriidæ* (which see). A species is *A. aurelianense.* Synonymous with *Hipparitherium.*

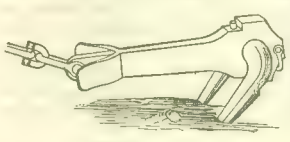
anchor[1] (ang'kor), *n.* [The spelling has been changed to make it look like *anchora*, a corrupt mod. spelling of L. *ancora*; prop. *anker*, in early mod. E. reg. *anker*, also *anchor, ankor, ancour*, etc., < ME. reg. *anker* (also *ankre, ancre*, after OF. *ancre*), < AS. *ancor, ancer, oncer* = D. *anker* = OHG. *anchar*, MHG. G. *anker* (> Pol. *ankier*) = Icel. *akkeri* = Sw. *ankar* = Dan. *anker* = OF. and F. *ancre* = Sp. *ancla, áncora* = Pg. *ancora* = It. *ancora*, < L. *ancora* (in mod. spelling corruptly *anchora*, > E. *anchor*[1], prob. by confusion with *anker*[2], later *anchor*[2], where the "restored" spelling has an actual Gr. basis) = OBulg. *anŭkyura, anŭkira* = Russ. *yakorĭ* = Lith. *inkoras* = Lett. *enkuris* = Alban. *ankure*, < Gr. *ἄγκυρα*, an anchor, a hook, connected with *ἀγκος*, a bend, *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, curved, L. *angulus*, an angle, a corner: see *angle*[1], *angle*[3], *ankle, ankylose*, etc.] 1. A device for securing a vessel to the ground under water by means of a cable.



Common Anchor.

Anchors are generally made of iron, and consist of a strong shank *a*, at one extremity of which is the crown *c*, from which branch out two arms *b b*, curved inward, and each terminating in a broad palm or fluke *d d*, the sharp extremity of which is the peak or bill. At the other end of the shank is the stock *e e*, a transverse piece, behind which is a shackle or ring, to which a cable may be attached. The principal use of the stock, which in nearly all anchors is now made of iron and is placed at right angles to the curved arms *b b*, is to cause the arms to fall so that one of the flukes shall enter the ground. According to their various forms and uses, anchors are called *starboard-bower, port-bower, sheet, spare, stream, kedge*, and *grapnel* or *boat* anchors. Those carried by men-of-war are the *starboard-* and *port-bowers*, on the starboard and port bows respectively; the *sheet*, on either side of the ship further aft; and the *spare* anchor, which is usually in the hold. These are all of equal or nearly equal size and weight. To these are added for various purposes the *stream* and *kedge* anchors, which are smaller and of various sizes. Many improvements and novelties in the shape and construction of anchors have been introduced in recent times. The principal names connected with these alterations are those of Lieut. Rodgers, who introduced the *hollow-shanked anchor*, with the view of increasing the strength without adding to the weight; Mr. Porter, who made the arms and flukes movable by pivoting them to the shank instead of fixing them immovably, causing the anchor to take a readier and firmer hold, and avoiding the danger of fouling the cable; Mr. Trotman, who has further improved Porter's invention; and M. Martin, whose anchor is of very peculiar form, and is constructed so as to be self-canting, the arms revolving through an angle of 30° either way, and the sharp points of the flukes being always ready to enter the ground. Of the many other forms, all (except Tyzack's anchor, which has only one arm, pivoted on a bifurcation of the shank and arranged to swing between the two parts) are more or less closely related to the forms illustrated. The anchor is said to be *a-cockbill* when it is suspended vertically from the cathead ready to be let go; *apeak* when the cable is drawn in so tight as to bring it directly under the ship; *atrip* or *aweigh* when it is just drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction; and *awash* when the stock is hove up to the surface of the water.


Trotman's Anchor.


Martin's Anchor.

2. Any similar device for holding fast or checking the motion of a movable object.

That part of the apparatus [in the curricle] which fell to the ground to assist in stopping the carriage was called the *anchor*. This was made of wood and iron, or iron alone, fixed to the axle-tree by two couplings on each side.
E. M. Stratton, World on Wheels, p. 360.

Specifically—(*a*) The apparatus at the opposite end of the field from the engine of a steam-plow, to which pulleys are fixed, round which the endless band or rope that moves the plow passes. (*b*) The device by which the extremities of the chains or wire ropes of a suspension-bridge are secured. See *anchorage*[1].

3. Figuratively, that which gives stability or security; that on which dependence is placed.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and stedfast. Heb. vi. 19.

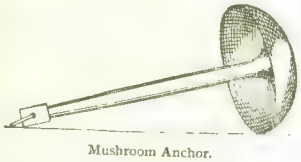
4. In *arch.*: (*a*) A name for the arrow-head or tongue ornament used especially in the so-called egg-and-dart molding. (*b*) A metallic clamp, sometimes of fanciful design, fastened

Medieval Tie-rod Anchors.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

on the outside of a wall to the end of a tie-rod or strap connecting it with an opposite wall to prevent bulging.—5. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Some appendage or arrangement of parts by which a parasite fastens itself upon its host.

A powerful *anchor*, by which the parasite is moored to its hapless prey. *P. H. Gosse*, Marine Zool. (1855), I. 114.

(*b*) Something shaped like an anchor; an ancora. See *ancora*[1].—6. An iron plate placed in the back part of a coke-oven before it is charged with coal. See *anchor-oven.*—**Anchor and collar**, an upper hinge used for heavy gates. The anchor is embedded in the adjacent masonry, and the collar is secured to it by a clevis. Through the collar passes the heel-post of the gate.—**Anchor escapement.** See *escapement.*—**At single anchor**, having only one anchor down.—**Floating** or **sea anchor**, an apparatus variously constructed, designed to be sunk below the swell of the sea where there is no anchorage, to prevent a vessel from drifting.—**Foul anchor.** See *foul, a.*—**Mooring anchor**, a large, heavy mass, usually of iron, placed at the bottom of a harbor or roadstead, for the purpose of fixing a buoy, or of affording safe and convenient anchorage to vessels. In the latter case a floating buoy, to which a ship may be easily and speedily attached by a cable, is fastened to it by a chain.—**Mushroom anchor**, an anchor with a saucer-shaped head on a central shank, used for mooring.—**Nuts of an anchor**, two projections welded on the shank to secure the stock in place.—**To back an anchor** (*naut.*), to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one to prevent it from coming home.—**To cast anchor**, to let run the cathead stopper, thus releasing the anchor from the cathead, and permitting it to sink to the bottom.—**To cat the anchor**, to draw the anchor perpendicularly up to the cathead by a strong tackle called the *cat.*—**To drag anchor**, to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold: said of a ship.—**To fish the anchor**, to hoist the flukes of an anchor to the top of the gunwale by an appliance called a *fish*, in order to stow it after it has been catted.—**To lie at anchor**, or **ride at anchor**, said of a vessel when kept at some particular spot by her anchor.—**To shoe an anchor**, to secure to the flukes broad, triangular pieces of plank to give better holding in soft bottom.—**To sweep for an anchor**, to drag the bottom with the bight of a rope to find a lost anchor.—**To weigh anchor**, to heave or raise the anchor or anchors from the ground; free a vessel from anchorage in preparation for sailing.


Mushroom Anchor.

anchor[1] (ang'kor), *v.* [Early mod. E. reg. *anker*, < ME. *ankren, ancren*, < AS. **ancrian* = D. *ankeren* = G. *ankern* = Sw. *ankra* = Dan. *ankre*; cf. F. *ancrer* = Sp. *anclar, ancorar* = Pg. *ancorar* = It. *ancorare*, < ML. *ancorare*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To fix or secure in a particular place by means of an anchor; place at anchor: as, to *anchor* a ship.—2. Figuratively, to fix or fasten; affix firmly.

Let us *anchor* our hopes . . . upon his goodness.
South, Sermons, VIII. 141.

The water-lily starts and slides
Upon the level in little puffs of wind,
Tho' *anchor'd* to the bottom.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cast anchor; come to anchor; lie or ride at anchor: as, the ship *anchored* outside the bar.

Yon' tall *anchoring* bark. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. Figuratively, to keep hold or be firmly fixed in any way.

Gladly we would *anchor*, but the anchorage is quicksand. *Emerson*, Experience.

anchor[2]† (ang'kọr), *n.* [The spelling has been changed to make it more like *anchoret*, and orig. **anchoreta* (cf. *anchor*[1]); prop. *anker*, in early mod. E. reg. *anker*, < ME. reg. *anker*, *ankre*, *ancre*, an anchoret or anchoress, monk or nun, < AS. *ancra*, also, rarely, *ancer*, *ancor* (in comp. *ancer-*, *ancor-*, once *anacor-*), m., an anchoret, also perhaps **ancre*, f., an anchoress, = OS. *ēnkoro* = OHG. *einchoro*, anchoret, spelled as if from OS. *ēn* = OHG. *ein*, one (cf. *monk*, ult. < Gr. *μόνος*, one), but all corruptions of ML. **anchoreta*, *anachorita*, LL. *anachoreta*, whence the later E. forms *anchoret* and *anchorite*, q. v.] An anchoret; a hermit.

An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

anchor[3]†, *n.* Erroneous spelling of *anker*[3].

anchorable† (ang'kọr-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *anchor*[1] + *-able*.] Fit for anchorage. [Rare.]

The sea everywhere twenty leagues from land *anchorable*. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 40.

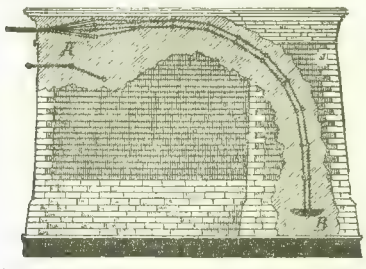
Anchoraceracea (ang″kọr-ạ-sē-rā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchoracera* (< L. *ancora*, improp. *anchora*, anchor (see *anchor*[1], *n.*), + Gr. *κέρας*, horn) + *-acea*.] In Milne-Edwards's system of classification, a tribe of parasitic entomostracous crustaceans, which anchor or fasten themselves to their host by means of hooked lateral appendages of the head. The name is approximately equivalent to one of the divisions of *Lernæoidea* (which see).

anchorage[1] (ang'kọr-āj), *n.* [< *anchor*[1] + *-age*; suggested by F. *ancrage*, < *ancre*.] **1.** Anchoring-ground; a place where a ship anchors or can anchor; a customary place for anchoring.

The fleet returned to its former *anchorage*.
Southey, Life of Nelson, II. 102.

Early in the morning we weighed anchor and steamed up the bay to the man-of-war *anchorage*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

Hence—**2.** That to which anything is fastened: as, the *anchorage* of the cables of a suspension-bridge.



Anchorage of a Cable of the East River Bridge, New York.
A, suspension-cable; *B*, anchor-plate.

3. The anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring. [Rare.]

The bark, that hath discharg'd her fraught,
Returns with precious lading to the bay
From whence at first she weigh'd her *anchorage*.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

If that supposal should fail us, all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea. *Wotton.*

4. A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor; anchorage-dues.

This corporation, otherwise a poor one, holds also the *anchorage* in the harbour. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

anchorage[2] (ang'kọr-āj), *n.* [< *anchor*[2] + *-age*.] The cell or retreat of an anchoret.

Anchorastomacea (ang″kọr-ạ-stọ-mā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ancora*, improp. *anchora*, anchor, + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *-acea*.] In Milne-Edwards's system of classification, a tribe of parasitic entomostracous crustaceans, or fish-lice, representing a division of the *Lernæoidea* which contains the *Chondracanthidæ*. The species of this group, like the other lernæans, fasten on their host by stout hooked appendages like anchors.

★**anchorate** (ang'kọr-āt), *a.* In *zoöl.*, fixed as if anchored.

anchor-ball (ang'kọr-bâl), *n.* A pyrotechnical combustible attached to a grapnel for the purpose of setting fire to ships. *Smyth*, Sailor's Word-book.

★**anchor-bolt** (ang'kọr-bōlt), *n.* A bolt having the end of its shank bent or splayed, to prevent it from being drawn out from the brickwork or masonry in which it is embedded: used to fasten machinery or structure to foundations or piers.

anchor-buoy (ang'kọr-boi), *n.* A buoy used to mark the position of an anchor.

anchor-chock (ang'kọr-chok), *n.* A piece of wood or iron on which an anchor rests when it is stowed.

anchor-drag (ang'kọr-drag), *n.* Same as *drag-sheet*.

anchored (ang'kọrd), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. reg. *ankered*, *ankored*; < *anchor*[1], *anker*[1], + *-ed*[2].]



Anchored Cross.

1. Held by an anchor.—**2.** Shaped like an anchor; fluked; forked.

Shooting her *anchored* tongue,
Threatening her venomed teeth.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, II. ii. 29.

3. In *her.*, an epithet applied to a cross whose extremities are turned back like the flukes of an anchor. Equivalent forms are *ancrée*, *ancred*, *anchry*.

Anchorella (ang-kọ-rel′ạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *ancora*, improp. *anchora*, anchor: see *anchor*[1].] A genus of fish-lice, small parasitic crustaceans, of the family *Lernæopodidæ* and order *Lernæoidea:* so called from the appendages by which, like other lernæans, the animal fastens itself on its host. There are several species, parasitic upon fishes. The genus is sometimes made the type of a family *Anchorellidæ*.

Anchorellidæ (ang-kọ-rel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchorella* + *-idæ*.] A family of lernæan crustaceans, or fish-lice, typified by the genus *Anchorella*. Also spelled *Anchorelladæ*.

anchoress, anchoritess (ang'kọr-es, -i-tes), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *ankress*, *ancress*, < ME. *ankresse*, *ankrisse*, *ankres:* see *anchor*[2], *anker*[2], and *-ess*.] A female anchoret.

She is no *anchoress*, she dwells not alone.
Latimer, 4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI. (1549).

Pega, his sister, an *Anchoritess*, led a solitary life.
Fuller, Church Hist., ii. 96.

anchoret, anchorite (ang'kọ-ret, -rīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *anchoret*, *-ete*, *-it*, usually *-ite*, also *anachoret*, etc., < ME. *ancorite*, < OF. *anachorete*, mod. F. *anachorète*, < LL. *anachorēta*, ML. also *anachorita*, < Gr. *ἀναχωρητής*, a recluse, lit. one retired, < *ἀναχωρεῖν*, retire, < *ἀνά*, back, + *χωρεῖν*, withdraw, make room, < *χῶρος*, room, space. The form *anchoret* has taken the place of the earlier *anchor*[2], *anker*[2], q. v.] A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world and to devote himself to contemplation and religious exercises. Also *anachoret*.

Macarius, the great Egyptian *anchoret*.
Abp. Ussher, Ans. to a Jesuit.

To an ordinary layman the life of the *anchorite* might appear in the highest degree opposed to that of the Teacher who began His mission in a marriage feast.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 111.

= Syn. *Monk*, *Hermit*, *Anchoret*. In the classification of religious ascetics, *monks* are those who adopt a secluded habit of life, but dwell more or less in communities; *hermits*, or *eremites*, those who withdraw to desert places, but do not deny themselves shelter or occupation; and *anchorets*, those most excessive in their austerities, who choose the most absolute solitude, and subject themselves to the greatest privations.

anchoretic (ang-kọ-ret′ik), *a.* [< *anchoret* + *-ic*, after *anachoretical*, q. v.] Pertaining to an anchoret, or to his mode of life. Equivalent forms are *anchoretical*, *anchoritic*, *anchoritical*.

anchoretical (ang-kọ-ret′i-kạl), *a.* [< *anchoretic*.] Same as *anchoretic*.

anchoretish (ang'kọ-ret-ish), *a.* [< *anchoret* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to an anchoret, or to his mode of life; anchoretic. Also *anchoritish*.

Sixty years of religious reverie and *anchoritish* self-denial. *De Quincey*, Autobiographical Sketches, I. 134.

anchoretism (ang'kọ-ret-izm), *n.* [< *anchoret* + *-ism*.] The state of being secluded from the world; the condition of an anchoret. Also written *anchoritism*.

anchor-gate (ang'kọr-gāt), *n.* A kind of heavy gate used in the locks of canals, having for its upper bearing a collar anchored in the adjacent masonry.

anchor-hold (ang'kọr-hōld), *n.* **1.** The hold of an anchor upon the ground.—**2.** Firm hold in a figurative sense; ground of expectation or trust; security.

The one and only assurance and fast *anchor-hold* of our souls' health. *Camden.*

anchor-hoy (ang'kọr-hoi), *n.* A small vessel or lighter fitted with capstans, etc., used for handling and transporting anchors and chains about a harbor. Also called *chain-boat*.

anchor-ice (ang'kọr-īs), *n.* Ice that is formed on and incrusts the bottom of a lake or river in-shore; ground-ice.

anchorite, *n.* See *anchoret*.

anchoritess, *n.* [< *anchorite* + *-ess*.] See *anchoress*.

anchoritic, anchoritical, etc. See *anchoretic*, etc.

anchorless (ang'kọr-les), *a.* [< *anchor*[1] + *-less*.] Being without an anchor; hence, drifting; unstable.

My homeless, *anchorless*, unsupported mind.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, vi.

anchor-lift (ang'kọr-lift), *n.* A gripping device for lifting a pole or pile which has been driven into the mud to serve as an anchor for a dredge-boat.

anchor-lining (ang'kọr-lī″ning), *n.* Sheathing fastened to the sides of a vessel, or to stanchions under the fore-channel, to prevent injury to the vessel by the bill of the anchor when it is fished or hauled up. See *bill-board*.

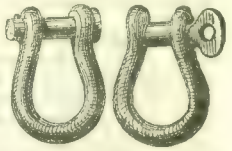
anchor-oven (ang'kọr-uv″n), *n.* A coke-oven, so named from a wrought-iron plate called an anchor which is placed at the rear of the oven before it is charged with coal. At the end of the heat the anchor is embedded in coke, and when withdrawn by means of a winch takes all the coke with it.

★**anchor-plate** (ang'kọr-plāt), *n.* **1.** A heavy metal plate to which is secured the extremity of a cable of a suspension-bridge. See cut under *anchorage*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, one of the calcareous plates to which the anchors or ancoræ are attached, as in members of the genus *Synapta*. See *ancora*[1].

anchor-ring (ang'kọr-ring), *n.* **1.** The ring or shackle of an anchor to which the cable is bent.—**2.** A geometrical surface generated by the revolution of a circle about an axis lying in its plane, but exterior to it.

anchor-rocket (ang'kọr-rok″et), *n.* A rocket fitted with an anchor-head consisting of two or more flukes. With a line attached to the rocket-stick it is used for life-saving purposes, and may be fired either over a stranded vessel or beyond a bar on which the water is breaking. The best rocket of this class is the German rocket, which has an anchor-head of four palmate flukes placed at right angles to each other.

anchor-shackle (ang'kọr-shak″l), *n. Naut.*, the bow or clevis, with two eyes and a screw-bolt, or bolt and key, which is used for securing a cable to the ring of the anchor. Also used for coupling lengths of chain-cable. *E. H. Knight.*



Anchor-shackles.

anchor-shot (ang'kọr-shot), *n.* A projectile made with arms or flukes and having a rope or chain attached, designed to be fired from a mortar in order to establish communication between the shore and a vessel or wreck, or between vessels. It is used principally in the life-saving service.

anchor-stock (ang'kọr-stok), *n. Naut.*, a beam of wood or iron placed at the upper end of the shank of an anchor transversely to the plane of the arms. (See cuts under *anchor*.) Its use is to cause the anchor when let go to lie on the bottom in such a position that the peak or sharp point of the arm will penetrate the ground and take a firm hold.—**Anchor-stock fashion,** a peculiar way of planking the outside of a ship with planks that are widest in the middle and taper toward the ends, somewhat like an anchor-stock.—**Anchor-stock planking.** See *planking*.

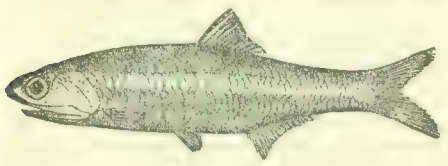
anchor-tripper (ang'kọr-trip″ẽr), *n.* A device for tripping or casting loose a ship's anchor.

anchor-watch (ang'kọr-woch), *n. Naut.*, a subdivision of the watch kept constantly on deck during the time a ship lies at single anchor, to be in readiness to hoist jib- or staysails in order to keep the ship clear of her anchor, or to veer more cable, or to let go a second anchor in case she should drive or part from her first one. Also called *harbor-watch*.

anchor-well (ang'kọr-wel), *n. Naut.*, a cylindrical recess in the forward end of the overhanging deck of the first monitor-built vessels, in which the anchors were carried to protect them and the chain from the enemy's shot, as well as to cause the vessels to ride more easily at anchor.

★**anchovy** (an-chō′vi), *n.*; pl. *anchovies* (-viz). [Formerly also *anchovie* and *anchova*, earlier

anchoveye, anchoveyes, anchove = D. *ansjovis* = G. *anschove* = Sw. *ansjovis* = Dan. *ansjos* = F. *anchois* (> Russ. *anchousŭ* = Pol. *anczos*), < It. dial. *ancíova, ancioa, anciua, anchioa*, It. *acciuga*, = Sp. *anchova, anchoa* = Pg. *anchova, enchova*, anchovy; of uncertain origin; cf. Basque *anchova, anchoa, anchua*, anchovy, perhaps related to Basque *antzua*, dry, hence lit. a dried or pickled fish, anchovy. Diez refers the Rom. forms ult. to Gr. *ἀφύη*, commonly supposed to be the anchovy or sardine.] An abdominal malacopterygious fish, of the genus *Engraulis* or *Anchovia*, family *Engraulididæ*. The species are all of diminutive size, and inhabitants of most tropical and temperate seas. Only one species, *E. encrasicholus*, is known upon the European coasts, but fifteen approach those of the United States. The common anchovy of Europe, *E. encrasicholus*, esteemed for its rich and peculiar flavor, is not much larger than the middle finger. It is caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. A sauce held in much esteem is made from anchovies by pounding them in water, simmering the mixture for a short time, adding a little cayenne pepper, and straining the whole through a hair sieve.—**Anchovy paste**, a preparation of anchovy and various clupeids (sprats, etc.).



Anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicholus*).

anchovy-pear (an-chō′vi-pār), *n.* The fruit of *Grias cauliflora*, a lecythidaceous tree growing in Jamaica. It is large, and contains generally a single seed protected by a stony covering. It is pickled and eaten like the mango.

anchry (ang′kri), *a.* [Bad spelling of *ancry*, < F. *ancrée*, < *ancrer*, anchor: see *anchor*[1], *v.* and *n.*] In *her.*, same as *anchored*, 3.

Anchusa (ang-kū′sä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἄγχουσα*, Attic *ἔγχουσα*, alkanet.] A genus of perennial herbaceous plants, belonging to the family *Boraginaceæ*. There are 30 species, rough hairy herbs, natives of Europe and western Asia. The more common species of Europe is the bugloss or common alkanet, *A. officinalis*. *A. Italica* is cultivated for ornament. See *alkanet*.

anchusic (ang-kū′sik), *a.* [< *anchusin* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to anchusin: as, *anchusic* acid.

anchusin (ang′kū-sin), *n.* [< *Anchusa* + *-in*[2].] A red coloring matter obtained from *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria*. It is amorphous, with a resinous fracture, and when heated emits violet vapors, which are extremely suffocating.

anchyloblepharon, *n.* See *ankyloblepharon*.

anchylose, anchylosis, etc. See *ankylose*, etc.

Anchylostoma (ang-ki-los′tō-mä), *n.* [NL., prop. *Ancylostoma*, < Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, curved, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *Dochmius*, 2.

anciency† (ān′shen-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aunciencie*, etc., for earlier *ancienty*, q. v.] Ancientness; antiquity.

ancient[1] (ān′shent), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *antient* (a spelling but recently obsolete, after *patient*, etc., or with ref. to the orig. L.), < ME. *auncient, auncyent, aunciant*, etc. (with excrescent *-t*, as in *tyrant*, etc.: see *-ant*[2]), earlier *auncien, auncian*, < OF. *ancien*, mod. F. *ancien* = Pr. *ancian* = Sp. *anciano* = Pg. *ancião* = It. *anziano*, < ML. *antianus, ancianus*, former, old, ancient, prop. **anteanus*, with term. *-anus* (E. *-an, -en*), < L. *ante*, before, whence also *anticus, antiquus*, former, ancient, antique: see *antic, antique*, and *ante-*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Existent or occurring in time long past, usually in remote ages; belonging to or associated with antiquity; old, as opposed to *modern*: as, *ancient* authors; *ancient* records. As specifically applied to history, *ancient* usually refers to times and events prior to the downfall of the Western Roman Empire, A. D. 476, and is opposed to *medieval*, which is applied to the period from about the fifth century to the end of the fifteenth, when modern history begins, and to *modern*, which is sometimes used of the whole period since the fifth century. In other uses it commonly has no exact reference to time.

We lost a great number of *ancient* authors by the conquest of Egypt by the Saracens, which deprived Europe of the use of the papyrus.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 67.

The voice I hear this passing night was heard
In *ancient* days by emperor and clown.
Keats, Ode to Nightingale.

His [Milton's] language even has caught the accent of the *ancient* world. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

2. Having lasted from a remote period; having been of long duration; of great age; very old: as, an *ancient* city; an *ancient* forest: generally, but not always, applied to things.

I do love these *ancient* ruins.
We never tread upon them but we set
Our foot upon some reverend history.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 3.

The Governor was an *ancient* gentleman of greate courage, of ye order of St. Jago. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 10, 1657.

3. Specifically, in *law*, of more than 20 or 30 years' duration: said of anything whose continued existence for such a period is taken into consideration in aid of defective proof by reason of lapse of memory, or absence of witnesses, or loss of documentary evidence: as, an *ancient* boundary.—**4.** Past; former.

If I longer stay,
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1:

Know'st thou Amoret?
Hath not some newer love forc'd thee forget
Thy *ancient* faith?
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

5. In *her.*, formerly worn; now out of date or obsolete: thus, France *ancient* is azure semée with fleurs-de-lys or, while France modern is azure, 3 fleurs-de-lys, or 2 and 1.—**Ancient demesne.** See *demesne.*—**Syn.** *Ancient, Old, Antique, Antiquated, Old-fashioned, Quaint, Obsolete, Obsolescent*, bygone. *Ancient* and *old* are generally applied only to things subject to change. *Old* may apply to things which have long existed and still exist, while *ancient* may apply to things of equal age which have ceased to exist: as, *old* laws, *ancient* republics. *Ancient* properly refers to a higher degree of age than old: as, *old* times, *ancient* times; *old* institutions, *ancient* institutions. An *old*-looking man is one who seems advanced in years, while an *ancient*-looking man is one who seems to have survived from a past age. *Antique* is applied either to a thing which has come down from antiquity or to that which is made in imitation of ancient style: thus, *ancient* binding is binding done by the ancients, while *antique* binding is an imitation of the ancient style. *Antiquated*, like *antique*, may apply to a style or fashion, but it properly means *too old*; it is a disparaging word applied to ideas, laws, customs, dress, etc., which are out of date or outgrown: as, *antiquated* laws should be repealed; his head was full of *antiquated* notions. *Old-fashioned* is a milder word, noting that which has gone out of fashion, but may still be thought of as pleasing. *Quaint* is old-fashioned with a pleasing oddity: as, a *quaint* garb, a *quaint* manner of speech, a *quaint* face. *Obsolete* is applied to that which has gone completely out of use: as, an *obsolete* word, idea, law. *Obsolescent* is applied to that which is in process of becoming obsolete. *Ancient* and *antique* are opposed to *modern*; *old* to *new, young*, or *fresh*; *antiquated* to *permanent* or *established*; *old-fashioned* to *new-fashioned*; *obsolete* to *current* or *present*. *Aged, Elderly, Old*, etc. See *aged*.

In these nooks the busy outsider's *ancient* times are only *old*; his *old* times are still new.
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd.

His singular dress and *obsolete* language confounded the baker, to whom he offered an *ancient* medal of Decius as the current coin of the empire.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 150.

He was shown an *old* worm-eaten coffer, which had long held papers, untouched by the incurious generations, of Montaigne. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 73.

While Beddoes' language seems to possess all the elements of the Shaksperian, there is no trace of the consciously *antique* in it. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, IV. 450.

I was ushered into a little misshapen back-room, having at least nine corners. It was lighted by a skylight, furnished with *antiquated* leathern chairs, and ornamented with the portrait of a fat pig.
Irving, Boar's Head Tavern.

Somewhat back from the village street
Stands the *old-fashioned* country seat.
Longfellow, Old Clock on the Stairs.

We might picture to ourselves some knot of speculators, debating with calculating brow over the *quaint* binding and illuminated margin of an *obsolete* author.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 31.

Evidence of it [the disappearance of words from the language] is to be seen in the *obsolete* and *obsolescent* material found recorded on almost every page of our dictionaries.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 98.

II. *n.* **1.** One who lived in former ages; a person belonging to an early period of the world's history: generally used in the plural.

We meet with more raillery among the moderns, but more good sense among the *ancients*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 249.

2. A very old man; hence, an elder or person of influence; a governor or ruler, political or ecclesiastical.

Long since that white-haired *ancient* slept.
Bryant, Old Man's Counsel.

The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people. Is. iii. 14.

3†. A senior.

In Christianity they were his *ancients*. *Hooker*.

4. In the Inns of Court and Chancery in London, one who has a certain standing or seniority: thus, in Gray's Inn, the society consists of benchers, *ancients*, barristers, and students under the bar, the ancients being the oldest barristers. *Wharton*.

When he was *Auncient* in Inne of Courte, certaine yong lentlemen were brought before him, to be corrected for certaine misorders. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 62.

Ancient of days, the Supreme Being, in reference to his existence from eternity.

I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the *Ancient of days* did sit, whose garment was white as snow.
Dan. vii. 9.

Council of Ancients, in *French hist.*, the upper chamber of the French legislature (Corps Législatif) under the constitution of 1795, consisting of 250 members, each at least forty years old. See *Corps Législatif*, under *corps*[2].

ancient[2]† (ān′shent), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *antient, ancyent, auncient, auntient*, and even *antesign*, corrupt forms of *ensign*, in simulation of *ancient*[1]: see *ensign*.] **1.** A flag, banner, or standard; an ensign; especially, the flag or streamer of a ship.

Ten times more dishonourable ragged than an old-faced [that is, patched] *ancient*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I made all the sail I could, and in half an hour she spied me, then hung out her *ancient*, and discharged a gun.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

2. The bearer of a flag; a standard-bearer; an ensign.

Ancient, let your colours fly; but have a great care of the butchers' hooks at Whitechapel; they have been the death of many a fair ancient.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 2.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it.
Shak., Othello, v. 1.

anciently (ān′shent-li), *adv.* **1.** In ancient times; in times long since past; of yore: as, Persia was *anciently* a powerful empire.

The colewort is not an enemy (though that were *anciently* received) to the vine only; but it is an enemy to any other plant. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 480.

2. In or from a relatively distant period; in former times; from of old; formerly; remotely: as, to maintain rights *anciently* secured or enjoyed.

With what arms
We mean to hold what *anciently* we claim.
Milton, P. L., v. 723.

ancientness (ān′shent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ancient; antiquity. *Dryden*.

High-priest whose temple was the woods, he felt
Their melancholy grandeur, and the awe
Their *ancientness* and solitude beget.
R. H. Stoddard, Dead Master.

ancientry (ān′shent-ri), *n.* [< *ancient*[1] + *-ry*.] **1.** Ancientness; antiquity; qualities peculiar to that which is old.—**2**†. Old people: as, "wronging the *ancientry*," *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.—**3**†. Ancient lineage; dignity of birth.

His father being a gentleman of more *ancientry* than estate. *Fuller*, Worthies, Durham.

4. Something belonging or relating to ancient times.

They [the last lines] contain not one word of *ancientry*.
West, Letter to Gray.

ancienty† (ān′shen-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *auncientie, ancientie*, < ME. *anciente, aunciente*, < AF. *anciente*, OF. *anciennete* = Pr. *ancianetat* = Sp. *ancianidad* = It. *anzianità, anzianitade, anzianitate*, on ML. type **antianita(t-)s*, < *antianus*, ancient: see *ancient*[1] and *-ty*.] Age; antiquity; ancientness; seniority.

Is not the forenamed council of *ancienty* above a thousand years ago? *Dr. Martin*, Marriage of Priests, sig. I. 2b.

ancile (an-sī′lē), *n.*; pl. *ancilia* (an-sil′i-ä). [L., an oval shield having a semicircular notch at each end; perhaps < *an-* for *ambi-*, on both sides (cf. *anfractuous* and see *ambi-*), + *-cile*, ult. < √ **skal*, **skar*, cut: see *shear*.] The sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and declared by the diviners to be the palladium of Rome so long as it should be kept in the city. With eleven other ancilia, made in imitation of the original, it was given into the custody of the Salii, or priests of Mars, who carried it annually in solemn procession through Rome during the festival of Mars in the beginning of March.

Ancilla (an-sil′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *ancilla*: see *ancile*.] A genus of mollusks. See *Ancillinæ*.

ancillary (an′si-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *ancillaris*, < *ancilla*, a maid-servant: see *ancille*.] Serving as an aid, adjunct, or accessory; subservient; auxiliary; supplementary.

The hero sees that the event is *ancillary*: it must follow him. *Emerson*, Character.

In an *ancillary* work, "The Study of Sociology," I have described the various perversions produced in men's judgments by their emotions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 434.

Ancillary administration, in *law*, a local and subordinate administration of such part of the assets of a decedent as are found within a state other than that of his domicile, and which the law of the state where they are found requires to be collected under its authority in order that they may be applied first to satisfy the claims of its own citizens, instead of requiring the latter to resort to the jurisdiction of principal administration to obtain payment; the surplus, after satisfying such claims, being remitted to the place of principal administration.—**Ancillary letters**, letters testamentary or of administration for the purposes of ancillary administration, granted usually to the executor or administrator who has been appointed in the place of principal administration.

ancillet, *n.* [ME. *ancille, ancelle, ancile,* < OF. *ancelle, ancele,* < L. *ancilla,* a maid-servant, dim. of *ancula,* a maid-servant, fem. of *anculus,* a man-servant, < OL. **ancus,* a servant, as in the L. proper name *Ancus* Martius; cf. *ancus,* applied to one with a stiff, crooked arm: see *angle*[3].] A maid-servant. *Chaucer.*

Ancillinæ (an-si-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancilla* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of mollusks, of the family *Olividæ,* typified by the genus *Ancilla.* The head is concealed, the eyes are absent, the tentacles are rudimentary, and the foot is much enlarged; the shell is polished and the sutures are mostly covered with a callous deposit. About 45 living species are known, and numerous fossil ones. Also called *Ancillarinæ.*

ancipital (an-sip'i-tal), *a.* [As *ancipitous* + *-al.*] 1. Same as *ancipitous,* 1.—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.,* two-edged.—**Ancipital stem,** a compressed stem, with two opposite thin or wing-margined edges, as in blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium*).

ancipitate (an-sip'i-tāt), *a.* [As *ancipitous* + *-ate.*] Same as *ancipital,* 2.

ancipitous (an-sip'i-tus), *a.* [< L. *anceps* (*ancipit-*), two-headed, double, doubtful (< *an-* for *ambi-,* on both sides (see *ambi-*), + *caput,* head: see *capital*), + *-ous.*] 1. Doubtful or double; ambiguous; double-faced or double-formed.—2. Same as *ancipital,* 2.

Ancistrodon (an-sis'trō-don), *n.* [NL.: so called from the hooked fangs; < Gr. *ἀγκιστρον,* a fish-hook (< *ἄγκος,* a hook, bend: see *angle*[3]), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of venomous serpents, with hooked fangs, belonging to the family *Crotalidæ* of the suborder *Solenoglypha:* by some authors placed under *Trigonocephalus.* The genus contains the well-known copperhead of North America, *Ancistrodon contortrix,* and the water-moccasin, *A. piscivorus.* See cut under *copperhead.* Also written *Ankistrodon.*

ancle, *n.* See *ankle.*

ancomet (an'kum), *n.* [E. dial., also *uncome* (cf. Sc. *oncome,* an attack of disease, *income,* any bodily infirmity not apparently proceeding from an external cause), < ME. *onkome,* a swelling, as on the arm, earlier ME. *oncome, oncume,* an unexpected evil, < *ancomen, oncumen,* < AS. *oncumen,* pp. of *oncuman,* come upon, happen, < *on,* on, + *cuman,* come: see *come, oncome, income.*] A small inflammatory swelling arising suddenly.

ancon (ang'kon), *n.*; pl. *ancones* (ang-kō'nēz). [< L. *ancon,* < Gr. *ἀγκών,* the bend of the arm, akin to *ἄγκος,* a bend, *ἀγκυρα,* anchor: see *anchor*[1], *angle*[3].] 1. In *anat.,* the olecranon; the upper end of the ulna; the elbow. See cut under *forearm.*—2. In *arch.,* any projection designed to support a cornice or other structural feature, as a console or a corbel. The projections cut upon keystones of arches to support busts or other ornaments are sometimes called *ancones.* See cuts under *cantaliver, console,* and *corbel.* [Rare.]

Also written *ancone.*

3. The name of a celebrated breed of sheep, originated in Massachusetts in 1791 from a ram having a long body and short, crooked legs, and therefore unable to leap fences. It was also known as the *otter* breed, and is now extinct.

anconad (ang'kō-nad), *a.* [< *ancon* + *-ad*[3].] Toward the ancon or elbow.

anconal (ang'kō-nal), *a.* [< *ancon* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to the ancon or elbow.—2. Being on the same side of the axis of the fore limb as the elbow: as, the *anconal* aspect of the hand, that is, the back of the hand: corresponding to *rotular* as applied to the hind limb.

Equivalent forms are *anconeal* and *anconeous.*

ancone (ang'kōn), *n.* Same as *ancon,* 1 and 2.

anconeal (ang-kō'nē-al), *a.* Same as *anconal.*—**Anconeal fossa of the humerus,** in *anat.,* the olecranoid fossa, which receives the olecranon or head of the ulna.

> The internal condyle is prominent, the *anconeal fossa* small. *W. H. Flower,* Osteology, xv.

anconei, *n.* Plural of *anconeus.*

anconeous (ang-kō'nē-us), *a.* Same as *anconal.*

ancones, *n.* Plural of *ancon.*

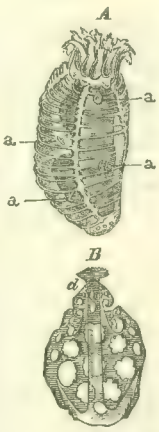
anconeus (ang-kō-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *anconei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *ancon:* see *ancon.*] A name once given to any of the muscles attached to the ancon or olecranon: now usually restricted to a small muscle arising from the back part of the external condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the side of the olecranon and upper fourth of the posterior surface of the ulna.

anconœus, *n.* Same as *anconeus.*

anconoid (ang'kō-noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγκωνοειδής,* curved (elbow-like), < *ἀγκών,* a bend, curve, the elbow (see *ancon*), + *εἶδος,* form.] Elbow-like: applied to the olecranon of the ulna.

ancort, *n.* A former spelling of *anchor*[1].

ancora[1] (ang'kō-rä), *n.*; pl. *ancoræ* (-rē). [L., an anchor: see *anchor*[1].] In *zoöl.,* one of the anchor-shaped calcareous spicules which are attached to and protrude from the flat perforated calcareous plates in the integument of echinoderms of the genus *Synapta.* They are used in locomotion.



Ancoræ.

A, young synapta, showing four ancoræ or anchors (*a, a*). *B,* a single ancora hooked in its perforated plate, *a.*

ancora[2]† (ang-kō'rä), *adv.* [It., = F. *encore,* again: see *encore.*] Again: formerly used like *encore* (which see).

ancoræ, *n.* Plural of *ancora.*

ancoral (ang'kō-ral), *a.* [< L. *ancoralis,* < *ancora,* anchor: see *anchor*[1].] Relating to or resembling an anchor, in shape or use: in *zoöl.,* specifically applied to the anchors or ancoræ of members of the genus *Synapta.*

Ancorina (ang-kō-rī'nä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fibrous sponges, typical of the family *Ancorinidæ.*

Ancorinidæ (ang-kō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancorina* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Fibrospongiæ,* typified by the genus *Ancorina.*

ancoristt (ang'kō-rist), *n.* [An erroneous form of *anchoret* or *anchoress* with accom. term. *-ist:* see *anchor*[2], *anchoret.*] An anchoret or anchoress.

> A woman lately turned an *ancorist.*
> *Fuller,* Worthies, Yorkshire.

ancrée, ancred (ang'krā, ang'kērd), *a.* [F. *ancrée,* pp. fem. of *ancrer,* anchor: see *anchor*[1], *v.* and *n.*] In *her.,* same as *anchored,* 3.

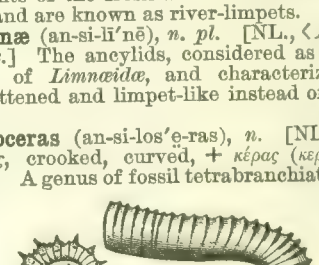
-ancy. A modern extension of *-ance,* in imitation of the original Latin *-ant-i-a,* and perhaps also of *-acy:* see *-ance* and *-cy,* and cf. *-ence, -ency.* The two forms seldom differ in force.

ancylid (an'si-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ancylidæ.*

Ancylidæ (an-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancylus* + *-idæ.*] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Ancylus,* and distinguished by their patelliform shell. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of various countries, and are known as river-limpets.

Ancylinæ (an-si-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancylus* + *-inæ.*] The ancylids, considered as a subfamily of *Limnæidæ,* and characterized by the flattened and limpet-like instead of spiral shell.

Ancyloceras (an-si-los'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγκύλος,* crooked, curved, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn.] A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate cephalopods, of the family *Ammonitidæ,* or made the type of a special family *Ancyloceratidæ.* One of these ammonites, *Ancyloceras calloviensis,* occurs in the Kelloway rocks, England.



Ancyloceras spinigerum.

ancyloceratid (an″si-lō-ser'a-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Ancyloceratidæ.*

Ancyloceratidæ (an″si-lō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancyloceras* (*-rat-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ancyloceras.*

ancylomele (an″si-lō-mē'lē), *n.*; pl. *ancylomelæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀγκυλομήλη,* a curved probe, < *ἀγκύλος,* crooked, + *μήλη,* a surgical probe.] A curved probe used by surgeons. Also spelled *ankylomele.*

Ancylostoma (an-si-los'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγκύλος,* crooked, curved, + *στόμα,* mouth.] Same as *Dochmius,* 2.

ancylotheriid (an″si-lō-thē'ri-id), *n.* An ungulate mammal of the family *Ancylotheriidæ.*

Ancylotheriidæ (an″si-lō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancylotherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of ungulate mammals, typified by the genus *Ancylotherium.* It is known only from fragments of a skeleton found in Tertiary deposits in Europe, and is supposed to be related to the recent pangolins, or *Manididæ.*

Ancylotherium (an″si-lō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγκύλος,* crooked, curved, + *θηρίον,* a wild beast.] A genus of large extinct ungulate mammals, typical of the family *Ancylotheriidæ.*

ancylotome, ancylotomus (an-sil'ō-tōm, an-si-lot'ō-mus), *n.* Same as *ankylotome.*

Ancylus (an'si-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγκύλος,* crooked, curved: see *angle*[3].] 1. A genus of pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Ancylidæ.* The species are fluviatile, and are called river-limpets, from the resemblance of the shell to a patella or limpet. There are upward of 50 living species. They live in ponds and brooks, adhering to stones and aquatic plants.

2. A genus of hymenopterous insects.

Ancyrene (an'si-rēn), *a.* [< L. *Ancyra,* Gr. Ἄγκυρα, a town in Galatia, now *Angora* (see *Angora*); cf. Gr. *ἄγκυρα,* an anchor, a hook.] Of or pertaining to Ancyra, a city of ancient Galatia, where a synod was held about A. D. 314, at which the *Ancyrene canons,* twenty-five in number, were passed. Synods of Semi-Arians were also held there A. D. 358 and 375. Also written *Ancyran.*—**Ancyrene inscription** (commonly known as the *Monumentum Ancyranum*), a highly important document for Roman history, consisting of an inscription in both Greek and Latin upon a number of marble slabs fixed to the walls of the temple of Augustus and the goddess Roma (Rome personified) at Ancyra. The inscription is a copy of the statement of his acts and policy prepared by the Emperor Augustus himself, which statement is often called the political testament of Augustus. This inscription was discovered by Augier de Busbecq in 1554, but was first adequately copied by Georges Perrot in 1864.

ancyroid (an-sī'roid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγκυροειδής,* anchor-shaped, < *ἄγκυρα,* anchor, + *εἶδος,* form.] Anchor-shaped; specifically, in *anat.,* curved or bent like the fluke of an anchor: applied (*a*) to the coracoid process of the shoulder-blade (see cut under *scapula*), and (*b*) to the cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain. Also written *ankyroid.*

and (and, unaccented and: see *an*[2]), *conj.* [< ME. *and, ant, an,* sometimes *a,* < AS. *and, ond,* rarely *end* (in AS. and ME. usually expressed by the abbrev. symbol or ligature ⁊, later & (mod. &), for L. *et,* and), = OS. *endi,* rarely *en,* = OFries. *anda, ande, and, an,* rarely *ond,* also *ende, enda, end, en,* mod. Fries. *an, ăn, en, in, enda, inde* = OD. *onde, ende,* D. *en* = OHG. *anti, enti, inti, unta, unti, endi, indi, undi,* MHG. *unde, und, unt,* G. *und,* and, = Icel. *enda,* and if, in case that, even, even if, and then, and yet, and so (appar. the same word, with conditional or disjunctive force; the Scand. equiv. to 'and' is Icel. *auk* = Sw. *och, ock* = Dan. *og* = AS. *eác,* E. *eke;* not found as conj. in Goth., where the ordinary copula is *jah*), conj., orig. a prep., AS. *and, ond* (rare in this form, but extremely common in the reduced form *an, on,* being thus merged with orig. *an, on:* see below), before, besides, with, = OS. *ant,* unto, until, = OFries. *anda, ande, and, an,* also *enda, ende, end, en,* in, on, = OHG. *ant* = Goth. *and,* on, upon, unto, along, over, etc.; this prep. being also common as a prefix, AS. *and-, an-, ond-, on-* (see *and-*), and appearing also in the reduced form *an, on* (merged with orig. *an, on* = Goth. *ana* = Gr. *ἀνά,* etc.: see *on*), and with a close vowel in AS. *óth* (for **onth*) = OS. *unt* (also in comp. *un-,* as in *unte, untō, untuo* (= ME. and E. *unto*), and in *untat, unthat* for *unt that*) = OFries. *und, ont,* unto, = OHG. *unt* (in comp. **unze, unz*), unto, = Icel. *unz, unnz, unst, undz,* until, = Goth. *und,* unto, until, as far as, up to (also in comp. *unte,* until), most of these forms being also used conjunctionally. The Teut. prepositions and prefixes containing a radical *n* tended to melt into one another both as to form and sense. There appear to have been orig. two forms of *and,* namely, (*a*) AS. *and, ond,* OS. *ant,* Goth. *and, anda-,* Teut. **anda-,* and (*b*) AS. *end,* OS. *endi,* etc., Teut. **andi-,* the latter being = L. *ante,* before, = Gr. *ἀντί,* against, = Skt. *anti,* over against, near, related with *anta,* end, = Goth. *andeis* = AS. *ende,* E. *end:* see *end,* and cf. *andiron.* See *and-, an-*[2], *on-*[2], *ante-, anti-,* prefixes ult. identical. For the transition from the prep. *and,* before, besides, with, to the conj. *and,* cf. the prep. *with* in such constructions as "The passengers, *with* all but three of the crew, were saved," where *and* may be substituted for *with.* From the earliest ME. period *and* has also existed in the reduced form *an:* see *an*[2].] **A.** *Coördinate use.* 1. Connective: A word connecting a word, phrase, clause, or sentence with that which precedes it: a colorless particle without an exact synonym in English, but expressed approximately by 'with, along with, together with, besides, also, moreover,' the elements connected being grammatically coördinate.

> In our last conflict four of his five wits went halting off, *and* now is the whole man governed with one.
> *Shak.,* Much Ado, i. 1.

We have been up *and* down to seek him.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

His fame *and* fate shall be
An echo *and* a light unto eternity.
Shelley, Adonais, l. 8.

Along the heath *and* near his favourite tree.
Gray, Elegy, l. 110.

When many words, phrases, clauses, or sentences are connected, the connective is now generally omitted before all except the last, unless retained for rhetorical effect. The connected elements are sometimes identical, expressing continuous repetition, either definitely, as, to walk two *and* two; or indefinitely, as, for ever *and* ever, to wait years *and* years.

To-morrow, *and* to-morrow, *and* to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

The repetition often implies a difference of quality under the same name: as, there are deacons *and* deacons (that is, according to the proverb, "There's odds in deacons"); there are novels *and* novels (that is, all sorts of novels). To make the connection distinctly inclusive, the term *both* precedes the first member: as, *both* in England *and* in France. For this, by a Latinism, *and* . . . *and* has been sometimes used in poetry (Latin and French *et* . . . *et*).

Thrones *and* civil *and* divine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

2. Introductive: in continuation of a previous sentence expressed, implied, or understood.

And the Lord spake unto Moses. Num. i. 1.

And he said unto Moses. Ex. xxiv. 1.

In this use, especially in continuation of the statement implied by assent to a previous question. The continuation may mark surprise, incredulity, indignation, etc.: as, *And* shall I see him again? *And* you dare thus address me?

And do you now put on your best attire,
And do you now cull out a holiday,
And do you now strew flowers in his way,
That comes in triumph over Pompey's blood?
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

Alas! *and* did my Saviour bleed? *Watts.*

3. Adverbial: Also; even. [Rare; in imitation of the Latin *et* in like use.]

He that hatith me, hatith *and* [*also*, Purv.] my fadir.
Wyclif, John xv. 23 (Oxf. ed.).

Not oonly he brak the saboth, but *and* [*but*, Purv.] he seide his fadir God. *Wyclif*, John v. 18.

Hence, *but and*, and also: common in the old ballads.

And they hae chased in gude green-wood
The buck *but and* the rae.
Rose the Red, and White Lilly,
Child's Ballads, III. 180.

She brought to him her beauty and truth,
But and broad earldoms three.
Lowell, Singing Leaves.

B. *Conditional use.* [In this use not found in AS., but very common in ME.; cf. Icel. *enda* and MHG. *unde* in similar use: a development of the coördinate use; cf. *so*, adv. conj., marking continuation, with *so*, conditional conj., if. This *and*, though identical with the coördinate, has been looked upon as a different word, and in modern editions is often artificially discriminated by being printed *an:* see *an*[2].] If; supposing that: as, *and* you please. [Common in the older literature, but in actual speech now only dialectal.]

For, *and* I sholde rekenen every vice
Which that she hath, ywis I were to nice.
Chaucer, Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 15.

Disadvantage ys, that now children of gramer-scole conneth no more Frensch than can here lift [their left] heele, & that is harm for ham [them] & a [if they] scholle passe the se, & trauayle in strange londes.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden, Polychron., I. lxix.

And I suffer this, may I go graze.
Fletcher, Woman's Prize, i. 3.

Often with added *if* (whence mod. dial. *an if, nif*, if). Hence, *but and if*, but if.

But and if that servant say. Luke xii. 45.

and-. [< ME. *and-, ond-, an-, on-*, AS. *and-, ond-*, often reduced to *an-, on-* = OS. *ant-* = OFries. *and-, ond-, an-, on-* = D. *ont-* = OHG. MHG. *ant-, ent-*, G. *ant-, ent-* (*emp-* before *f*) = Goth. *and-, anda-* = L. *ante-* = Gr. *ἀντι-*, orig. meaning 'before' or 'against,' being the prep. *and* (AS. *and* = Goth. *and*, etc.) as prefix: see *and*, *an-*[2], *ante-, anti-*.] A prefix in Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, represented in modern English by *an-* in *answer*, *a-* in *along*[1], and (mixed with original *on-*) by *on-* in *onset*, etc.

andabata, andabate (an-dab'ạ-tä, an'dạ-bāt), *n.*; pl. *andabatæ, andabates* (-tē, -bāts). [L. *andabata* (see def.), appar. a corrupt form for **anabata*, < Gr. *ἀναβάτης*, a rider, lit. one who mounts, < *ἀναβαίνειν*, go up, mount: see *Anabas, anabasis.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a gladiator who fought blindfolded by wearing a helmet without openings for the eyes; hence, in modern application, one who contends or acts as if blindfolded.

With what eyes do these owls and blind *andabates* look upon the Holy Scriptures. *Becon*, Works, I. 331.

andabatism† (an-dab'ạ-tizm), *n.* [< L. *andabata* + *-ism.*] The practice of fighting blindly like an andabata; blind contention.

Andalusian (an-dạ-lū'zian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Andalusia*, Sp. *Andalucía*, < Sp. *Andaluz*, an Andalusian, prob. ult. < L. *Vandalii*, the Vandals: see *Vandal.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Andalusia, a large division of southern Spain, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Andalusia in Spain.—**2.** A variety of fowl of the Spanish type, of medium size.

andalusite (an-dạ-lū'sīt), *n.* [< *Andalusia* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a gray, green, bluish, flesh, or rose-red color, consisting of anhydrous silicate of aluminium, sometimes found crystallized in four-sided rhombic prisms. Its composition is the same as that of cyanite and fibrolite. It was first discovered in Andalusia. Chiastolite (which see), or macle, is an impure variety, showing a peculiar tessellated appearance in the cross-section.

Andamanese (an″dạ-man-ēs' or -ēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Andaman* + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Andaman islands, or to their inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* or *pl.* A native or the natives of the Andaman islands, situated in the eastern part of the bay of Bengal. The Andamanese are robust and vigorous, resembling negroes, but of small stature, and are still in a state of savagery.

andante (ȧn-dȧn'te), *a.* and *n.* [It., lit. walking, ppr. of *andare*, walk, go: see *alley*[1].] **I.** *a.* In *music*, moving with a moderate, even, graceful progression.

II. *n.* A movement or piece composed in andante time: as, the *andante* in Beethoven's fifth symphony.

andantino (ȧn-dȧn-tē'nō), *a.* and *n.* [It., dim. of *andante*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, somewhat slower than andante.

II. *n.* Properly, a movement somewhat slower than andante, but more frequently a movement not quite so slow as andante.

andarac (an'dạ-rak), *n.* Same as *sandarac.*

andaze (ȧn-dā'zā), *n.* [Turk. *andaze, endazeh*, < Ar. *hindāze*, an ell.] A Turkish measure of length, the pik endazeh (which see, under *pik*). *Morgan*, U. S. Tariff.

Andean (an'dē-ạn), *a.* [< *Andes:* said to be named from Peruv. *anti*, copper, or metal in general.] Pertaining to the Andes, a great system of mountains extending along the Pacific coast of South America, and sometimes regarded as including the highlands of Central America and Mexico.

Andersch's ganglion. See *ganglion.*

Anderson battery. See *battery.*

andesin, andesine (an'dē-zin), *n.* [< *Andes* + *-in*[2].] A triclinic feldspar, intermediate between the soda feldspar albite and the lime feldspar anorthite, and consequently containing both soda and lime. It was originally obtained from the Andes, but has since been found in the Vosges and other localities. See *feldspar.*

andesite (an'dē-zīt), *n.* [< *Andes* + *-ite*[2].] A volcanic rock of wide-spread occurrence, especially in the Cordilleran region of North America. Andesites consist essentially of soda-lime feldspar (plagioclase), with one or more of the dark minerals, biotite, hornblende, augite, and hypersthene. Varieties are named, accordingly, hornblende-andesite, augite-andesite, etc. Quartz occurs in the more silicious kind called *dacite.* Andesites are mainly surface lavas, and possess the various textures common among effusive volcanic rocks. Andesite grades into basalt (which see).

andesitic (an-dē-zit'ik), *a.* [< *andesite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing andesite.

Andigena (an-dij'e-nä), *n.* [NL., < *Andes* + L. *-genus*, -born: see *-gen, -genous.*] A genus of toucans, family *Rhamphastidæ*, embracing several Andean species. *J. Gould*, 1850.

Andine (an'din or -dīn), *a.* [< NL. *Andinus*, < *Andes.*] Of or pertaining to the Andes; Andean. *Andine* plants are especially those of the high alpine regions of the Andes.

Andira (an-dī'rä), *n.* [NL., from native name.] The name given by Lamarck in 1783 to *Vouacapoua* (Aublet, 1775), a genus of trees. They are leguminous, and there are about 20 species, natives of tropical America. The timber is used for building. *V. Americana* (*A. inermis*), the angelin- or cabbage-tree of the West Indies, furnishes the worm-bark, which has strong narcotic properties and was formerly used in medicine as a vermifuge.

andira-guaca (an-dē'rä-gwä'kä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name in South America of the vampire-bat, *Vampyrus spectrum.* See *Phyllostomidæ, Vampyrus.* Also written *andira-guacu.*

andiron (and'ī-ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *andiron, andyron, aundyron, aundyern, andyar* (also with aspirate *handern, handiron, handyron*, mod. E. *handiron*, simulating *hand;* also *landyron*, after F. *landier*), < ME. *andyron*, earlier *aundiren, aundyrne, aundyre* (the termination being popularly associated with ME. *iron, iren, yron, yren, yre*, E. *iron;* cf. ME. *brandiren, brondiron, brondyre*, < AS. *brand-īsen*, andiron, = D. *brandijzer*, an andiron, also a branding-iron, lit. 'brand-iron'; cf. also AS. *brand-rōd*, andiron, lit. 'brand-rod'), < OF. *andier, endier*, later, by inclusion of the art. *le, l', landier*, mod. F. *landier*, dial. *andier, andain, andi*, in ML. with fluctuating term. *anderius, anderia, andera, andrea, andeda, andedus, andegula, angedula*, more commonly *andena, andenus*, the fluctuation showing that the word was of unknown and hence prob. either of Celtic or Teut. origin, perhaps < Teut. **andja-*, Goth. *andeis* = OHG. *enti*, MHG. G. *ende* = AS. *ende*, E. *end*, the reason of the name being reflected in the mod. popular adaptation *end-iron*, q. v. *End* is prob. connected in its origin with the conj. *and* and the prefix *and-*, which would thus be brought into remote relation with the first syllable of *andiron:* see *and, and-, end.* But *andiron* has nothing to do, etymologically, with *hand* or *brand*, or, except very remotely, if at all, with *end.*] One of a pair of metallic stands used to support wood burned on an open hearth. It consists of a horizontal iron bar raised on short legs, with an upright standard in front. Usually the standard is surmounted by a knob or other device, and it is sometimes elaborately ornamented and often sheathed with brass- or silver-work. The standards, before the general adoption of grate-fires, were often made very high; those for kitchen use had brackets for holding the roasting-spit and hooks upon which kettles could be hung, and sometimes flat or bracket-shaped tops for holding dishes; others were artistically forged in wrought-iron, or had the whole upright piece carved in bronze or some other costly material. Seldom used in the singular. Also called *firedog.*



Ancient Andirons, from Cobham, Kent, England.

Her *andirons*
(I had forgot them) were two winking Cupids
Of silver, each on one foot standing, nicely
Depending on their brands. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

The brazen *andirons* well brightened, so that the cheerful fire may see its face in them.
Hawthorne, Old Manse, I. 165.

Andorran (an-dor'ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Andorra* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Andorra.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Andorra, a small republic, semi-independent since Charlemagne, situated in the eastern Pyrenees, between the French department of Ariège and the Spanish province of Lérida. It is under the joint protection of France and the Bishop of Urgel, in Catalonia, Spain.

andr-. See *andro-.*

andra (an'drä), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] A species of gazel found in northern Africa, *Gazella ruficollis* (the *Antilope ruficollis* of Smith), related to the common Egyptian species, *G. dorcas.*

andradite (an'drạ-dīt), *n.* [After the Portuguese mineralogist *d'Andrada.*] A variety of common garnet containing calcium and iron. See *garnet*[1].

andranatomy (an-drạ-nat'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *ἀνατομή*, dissection: see *anatomy.*] The dissection of the human body, particularly that of the male; human anatomy; anthropotomy; androtomy. *Hooper*, Med. Dict., 1811. [Rare.]

Andreæa (an-drē-ē'ä), *n.* [NL., named after G. R. *Andreæ*, a German botanist. *Andreæ* was orig. gen. of LL. *Andreas*, Andrew. See *Andrew.*] A genus of mosses constituting the family of the *Andreæaceæ*, intermediate between the *Sphagnaceæ* and the *Bryaceæ*, or true mosses. It is distinguished by the longitudinal dehiscence of the capsule into four valves; otherwise it closely resembles the genus *Grimmia.*



Andreæa alpestris.
Fructiferous branch and dehiscent capsule with its apophysis (*a*). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Andrea Ferrara (an'drē-ä fe-rä'rä), *n.* A sword or sword-blade of a kind greatly es-

teemed in Scotland toward the end of the sixteenth century and later. The blades are commonly marked ANDREA on one side and FARARA or FERARA on the other, with other devices. The swords known by this name among the Scotch Highlanders were basket-hilted broadswords. See *claymore*. It is now asserted by Italian writers that these were made at Belluno in Venetia by Cosmo, Andrea, and Gianantonio Ferara, and that the surname is not geographical, but derived from the occupation. [Compare It. *ferrajo*, a cutler, an ironmonger, = E. *farrier*, < L. *ferrarius*, a blacksmith: see *farrier*.] Sometimes called *Andrew*.

Andrena (an-drē'nạ), *n.* [NL.: see *Anthrenus*.] A genus of solitary bees, typical of the family *Andrenidæ* (which see). It is of large extent, including nearly 200 European species. Its members burrow in the ground to the depth of several inches, and are among the earliest insects abroad in the spring. *A. vicina* is a characteristic example. *Melitta* is a synonym.

Andrenetæ (an-dren'e-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Andrena* + *-et-æ*.] In Latreille's classification of bees, the first section of *Mellifera*, or *Anthophila*, corresponding to the modern family *Andrenidæ*: opposed to *Apiariæ*.

andrenid (an'dre-nid), *n.* A solitary bee, of the family *Andrenidæ*.

Andrenidæ (an-dren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Andrena* + *-idæ*.] A family of aculeate melliferous hymenopterous insects; the solitary bees. The mentum or chin is elongate and the tongue short, the labium and terminal maxillary lobes not being lengthened into a proboscis. The labium is either hastate or cordate, on which account some authors divide the family into two groups, *Acutilingues* and *Obtusilingues*. These bees consist of only males and females; the latter collect pollen, the trochanters and femora of the hind legs being usually adapted for this purpose. All the species are solitary, and most of them burrow in the ground, though some live in the interstices of walls. The cells are provisioned with pollen or honey, in the midst of which the female deposits her eggs. The genera and species of the family are numerous.

Andrenoides (an-drē-noi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Andrena* + *-oides*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of *Apiariæ*; a group of solitary bees, including the carpenter-bees of the genus *Xylocopa*, and corresponding to a portion of the modern family *Apidæ*.

andreolite (an'drē-ō-līt), *n.* [< *Andreas(berg)*, a mining locality in the Harz mountains, + *-lite*, < Gr. λίθος, a stone.] A name of the mineral commonly called harmotome or cross-stone. See *harmotome*.

Andrew (an'drö), *n.* [< *Andrew*, a common personal name, < ME. *Andreu* = Bret. *Andreu, Andreo*, < OF. *Andreu*, mod. F. *Andrieu, André* = Pr. *Andriou, Andre* = Sp. *Andrés* = Pg. *André* = It. *Andrea* = D. G. Dan. *Andreas* = Sw. Dan. *Anders*, < LL. *Andreas*, < Gr. Ἀνδρέας, a personal name, equiv. to *ἀνδρεῖος*, manly, strong, courageous, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man. The name *Andrew* is thus nearly equiv. in meaning to *Charles*.] A broadsword: an English equivalent of *Andrea Ferrara* (which see).—**St. Andrew's cross.** See *cross*.—**St. Andrew's day.** See *day*.

-andria. See *-androus*.

andro-. [L., etc., *andro-*, before a vowel *andr-*, < Gr. *ἀνδρο-*, *ἀνδρ-*, combining form of *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνερ-*, **ἀνρ-*, *ἀνδρ-*), a man, L. *vir*, as opposed to a woman, to a youth, or to a god (sometimes, esp. in later usage, equiv. to, but usually distinguished from, *ἄνθρωπος*, L. *homo*, a man, a human being, a person); specifically, a husband, sometimes merely a male.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning man, and hence masculine, male; especially, in *bot.* (also terminally, *-androus, -ander, -andria*), with reference to the male organs or stamens of a flower. See *-androus*.

androcephalous (an-drō-sef'ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a human head: said of a monster such as a sphinx, an Assyrian bull, etc.

Upon a Gaulish coin, an *androcephalous* horse.
Jour. Archæol. Ass., V. 21.

androctonid (an-drok'tō-nid), *n.* A scorpion of the family *Androctonidæ*.

Androctonidæ (an-drok-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Androctonus* + *-idæ*.] A family of scorpions, of the order *Scorpioidea*, typified by the genus *Androctonus*, and characterized by the triangular shape of the sternum.

Androctonus (an-drok'tō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνδροκτόνος*, man-slaying, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, + *κτείνειν*, slay.] A genus of scorpions, typical of the family *Androctonidæ*. *Prionurus* is synonymous.

androdiœcious (an″drō-dī-ē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + *diœcious*.] In *bot.*, having hermaphrodite flowers only upon one plant and male only upon another of the same species, but no corresponding form with only female flowers. *Darwin.*

androœcium (an-drē'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *androœcia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, male, + *οἶκος*, a house, = L. *vicus*, > E. *wick*, a village.] In *bot.*, the male organs of a flower; the assemblage of stamens.

androgynal (an-droj'i-nạl), *a.* Same as *androgynous*.

androgynally (an-droj'i-nạl-i), *adv.* With the sexual organs of both sexes; as a hermaphrodite. [Rare.]

No reall or new transexion, but were *androgynally* borne.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

androgyne (an'drō-jin), *n.* [= F. *androgyne*, < L. *androgynus*, masc., *androgyne*, fem., < Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*, a man-woman, a hermaphrodite, an effeminate man: see *androgynous*.] 1. A hermaphrodite.

Plato . . . tells a story how that at first there were three kinds of men, that is, male, female, and a third mixt species of the other two, called, for that reason, *androgynes*.
Chilmead.

2. An effeminate man. [Rare.]

What shall I say of these vile and stinking *androgynes*, that is to say, these men-women, with their curled locks, their crisped and frizzled hair?
Harmar, tr. of Beza, p. 173.

3. An androgynous plant.—4. A eunuch. [Rare.]

androgyneity (an″drō-gi-nē'i-ti), *n.* [As *androgynous* + *-ety*.] Androgyny; bisexuality; hermaphroditism.

androgynia (an-drō-jin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *androgyny*.] Same as *androgyny*.

androgynism (an-droj'i-nizm), *n.* [As *androgynous* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, a monœcious condition in a plant normally dicœcious.

androgynos (an-droj'i-nos), *n.* [Repr. Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*: see *androgyne*.] A hermaphrodite; an androgyne.

An *androgynos* was born at Antiochia ad Mæandrum, when Antipater was archon at Athens.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 2.

androgynous (an-droj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *androgynus*, < Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*, both male and female, common to man and woman, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *γυνή*, a woman, akin to E. *queen, quean*, q. v.] 1. Having two sexes; being both male and female; of the nature of a hermaphrodite; hermaphroditical.

On the opposite side of the vase is an *androgynous* figure.
Cat. of Vases in Brit. Museum, II. 148.

(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) Having male and female flowers in the same inflorescence, as in some species of *Carex*. (2) In mosses, having antheridia and archegonia in the same involucre. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, uniting the characters of both sexes; having the parts of both sexes; being of both sexes; hermaphrodite. The androgynous condition is a very common one in invertebrate animals. The two sexes may coexist at the same time in one individual, which impregnates itself, as a snail; or two such individuals may impregnate each other, as earthworms; or one individual may be male and female at different times, developing first the product of the one sex and then that of the other. 2. Having or partaking of the mental characteristics of both sexes.

The truth is, a great mind must be *androgynous*.
Coleridge.

Also *androgynal*.

androgyny (an-droj'i-ni), *n.* [Erroneously written *androgeny* (Pascoe); < NL. *androgynia*, < L. *androgynus*: see *androgynous*.] The state of being androgynous; union of sexes in one individual; hermaphroditism.

Instances of *androgyny* . . . depend upon an excessive development of this structure.
Todd's Cyc. of Anat. and Phys., IV. 1425. (*N. E. D.*)

android, androides (an'droid, an-droi'dēz), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνδροειδής*, like a man, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *εἶδος*, form.] An automaton resembling a human being in shape and motions.

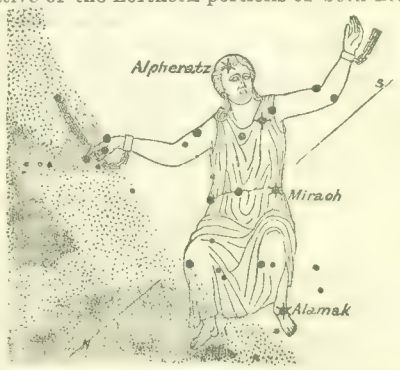
If the human figure and actions be represented, the automaton has sometimes been called specially an *androides*.
Encyc. Brit., III. 142.

andromania (an-drō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνδρομανία*, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, + *μανία*, madness.] Nymphomania (which see).

andromed (an'drō-med), *n.* [< *Andromeda*.] A meteor which appears to radiate from a point in the constellation Andromeda. A shower of andromeds occurs Nov. 27–28.

Andromeda (an-drom'e-dạ), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀνδρομέδη, in myth. daughter of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, bound to a rock in order to be destroyed by a sea-monster, but rescued by Perseus; after death placed as a constellation in the heavens.] 1. A northern constellation, surrounded by Pegasus, Cassiopeia, Perseus, Pisces, Aries, etc., supposed to represent the figure of a woman chained. The constellation contains three stars of the second magnitude, of which the brightest is Alpheratz.—2. [NL.]

A genus of ericaceous plants consisting of a single species, *A. Polifolia*, the wild rosemary, native of the northern portions of both hemi-



The Constellation Andromeda, including its stars down to 5th magnitude, according to Heis; the figure from Ptolemy's description.

spheres. It is a low shrub with white flowers. The herbage possesses acrid narcotic properties and is poisonous to sheep. See *Pieris* and *Xolisma*.

andromonœcious (an″drō-mō-nē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + *monœcious*, q. v.] In *bot.*, having hermaphrodite and male flowers upon the same plant, but with no female flowers. *Darwin.*

andromorphous (an-drō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνδρόμορφος*, of man's form or figure, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *μορφή*, form.] Shaped like a man; of masculine form or aspect: as, an *andromorphous* woman.

andron (an'dron), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀνδρών*, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man.] Same as *andronitis*.

andronitis (an-drō-nī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνδρωνῖτις*, also *ἀνδρών*, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man. Cf. *gynæceum*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the portion of a house appropriated especially to males, including dining-room, library, sitting-rooms, etc.

andropetalous (an-drō-pet'ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen, + *πέταλον*, a leaf, in mod. bot. a petal.] In *bot.*, an epithet applied to double flowers produced by the conversion of stamens into petals, as in the garden ranunculus.

androphagi, *n.* Plural of *androphagus*.

androphagous (an-drof'ạ-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνδροφάγος*, man-eating, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *φαγεῖν*, eat. Cf. *anthropophagous*.] Man-eating; pertaining to or addicted to cannibalism; anthropophagous. [Rare.]

androphagus (an-drof'ạ-gus), *n.*; pl. *androphagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνδροφάγος*: see *androphagous*.] A man-eater; a cannibal. [Rare.]

androphonomania (an″drō-fon-ō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνδροφόνος*, man-slaying (< *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, + **φένειν*, kill, slay), + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for committing murder; homicidal insanity.

androphore (an'drō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, a male, in mod. bot. a stamen, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, a stamineal column, usually formed by a union of the filaments, as in the *Malvaceæ* and in many genera of *Fabaceæ*.—2. In *zoöl.*, the branch of a gonoblastidium of a hydrozoan which bears male gonophores; a generative bud or medusiform zoöid in which the male elements only are developed, as distinguished from a gynophore or female gonophore. See *gynophore*, and cut under *gonoblastidium*.



Tubular Androphore and section of flower of *Malva sylvestris*.

androphorous (an-drof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *Hydrozoa*, bearing male elements, as an androphore; being male, as a medusiform zoöid.

Andropogon (an-drō-pō'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *πώγων*, beard, the male flowers often having plumose beards: see *pogon*.] A large genus of grasses, mostly natives of warm countries. Several species are extensively cultivated in India, especially in Ceylon and Singapore, for their essential oils, which form the grass-oils of commerce. *A. Nardus* yields the citronella-oil; the lemon-grass, *A. citratus*, yields the lemon-grass oil, also known as oil of verbena or Indian melissa-oil. *A. Schœnanthus* of

central and northern India is the source of what is known as rusa-oil, or oil of ginger-grass or of geranium. These oils are much esteemed in India for external application in rheumatism, but in Europe and America they are used almost exclusively by soap-makers and perfumers. The rusa-oil is used in Turkey for the adulteration of attar of roses. The cuscus of India is the long, fibrous, fragrant root of *A. squarrosus*, which is woven into screens, ornamental baskets, and other articles. There are about 35 species in the United States, commonly known as *broom-grass* or *broom-sedge*, mostly tall perennial grasses, with tough, wiry stems, of little value. See *sorghum*, 2.

androsphinx (an′drō-sfingks), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνδρόσφιγξ*, a sphinx with the bust of a man, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *σφίγξ*, a sphinx.] In *anc. Egypt. sculp.*, a man-sphinx; a sphinx having the body



Androsphinx of Thothmes III. (15th century B. C.), Boulak Museum, Cairo.

of a lion with a human head and masculine attributes, as distinguished from one with the head of a ram (*criosphinx*), or of a hawk (*hieracosphinx*). See *sphinx*.

androspore (an′drō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *androsporus*, < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, male, + *σπόρος*, seed, < *σπείρειν*, sow: see *spore* and *sperm*.] In *bot.*, the peculiar migratory swarm-spore occurring in the family *Œdogoniaceæ* of *Algæ*, which attaches itself near or upon an oögonium and becomes a miniature plant, developing antherozoids.

Peculiar zoospores known as *androspores* are produced non-sexually in special cells of the parent plant, similar to those which give birth to the antherozoids.
Bennett and Murray, Cryptogamic Botany, p. 225.

androtomous (an-drot′ō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *androtomus*, < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut. Cf. *androtomy*.] In *bot.*, characterized by having the stamens divided into two or more parts by chorisis. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

androtomy (an-drot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] Human anatomy; anthropotomy as distinguished from zoötomy; the dissection of the human body. [Rare.]

-androus. [< NL. *-andrus*, < Gr. *-ανδρος*, term. of adjectives compounded with *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, a male: see *andro-*.] In *bot.*, a termination meaning having male organs or stamens, as in *monandrous*, *diandrous*, *triandrous*, *polyandrous*, etc., having one, two, three, or many stamens, and *gynandrous*, having stamens situated on the pistil. The corresponding English noun ends in *-ander*, as in *monander*, etc., and the New Latin class name in *-andria*, as in *Monandria*, etc.

ane (ān), *a.* and *n.* Scotch and northern English form of *one*.

-ane. [< L. *-ānus*, reg. repr. by E. *-an*, in older words by *-ain*, *-en*: see *-an*.] 1. A suffix of Latin origin, the same as *-an*, as in *mundane*, *ultramontane*, etc. In some cases it serves, with a difference of accent, to differentiate words in *-ane*, as *germane*, *humane*, *urbane*, from doublets in *-an*, as *german*, *human*, *urban*.

2. In *chem.*, a termination denoting that the hydrocarbon the name of which ends with it belongs to the paraffin series having the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}: as, *methane*, CH_4; *ethane*, C_2H_6.

aneal[1] (a-nēl′), *v. t.* The earlier and historically correct form of *anneal*[1].

aneal[2]† (a-nēl′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *anneal*, *aneel*, < late ME. *anele*, earlier *anelien*, *enelien*, < AS. **anelian* or **onelian* (the AS. **onelan* usually cited is incorrect in form and unauthorized), < *an*, *on*, on, + **elian* (> ME. *elien*), oil, < *ele*, oil: see *oil*, and cf. *anoil*.] To anoint; especially, to administer extreme unction to. Also spelled *anele*.

He was housled and *aneled*, and had all that a Christian man ought to have. *Morte d'Arthur*, iii. 175.

anear (a-nēr′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< *a*[4] + *near*; of mod. formation, after *afar*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. Near (in place): opposed to *afar*.

Dark-brow'd sophist, come not *anear*.
Tennyson, Poet's Mind.

2. Nearly; almost.

II. *prep.* Near.

Much more is needed, so that at last the measure of misery *anear* us may be correctly taken. *Is. Taylor.*

Anear some river's bank.
J. D. Long, Æneid, ix. 889. (*N. E. D.*)

[Poetic in all senses.]

anear (a-nēr′), *v. t.* [< *anear*, *adv.*] To come near; approach. *Mrs. Browning.* [Poetical.]

aneath (a-nēth′), *prep.* and *adv.* [< *a-* + *neath*; cf. *beneath*, and the analogy of *afore*, *before*, *ahint*, *behind*.] Beneath. [Chiefly poetical.]

anecdotage (an′ek-dō-tāj), *n.* [< *anecdote* + *-age*.] 1. Anecdotes collectively; matter of the nature of anecdotes. [Rare.]

We infer the increasing barbarism of the Roman mind from the quality of the personal notices and portraitures exhibited throughout these biographical records [History of the Cæsars]. The whole may be described by one word—*anecdotage*. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

2. [Humorously taken as *anecdote* + *age*, with a further allusion to *dotage*.] Old age characterized by senile garrulousness and fondness for telling anecdotes. [Colloq.]

anecdotal (an′ek-dō-tal), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of anecdotes.

Conversation, argumentative or declamatory, narrative or *anecdotal*. *Prof. Wilson.*

anecdotarian (an″ek-dō-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *anecdote* + *-arian*.] One who deals in or retails anecdotes; an anecdotist. [Rare.]

Our ordinary *anecdotarians* make use of libels.
Roger North, Examen, p. 644.

anecdote (an′ek-dōt), *n.* [< F. *anecdote*, first in pl. *anecdotes*, ML. *anecdota*, < Gr. *ἀνέκδοτα*, pl., things unpublished, applied by Procopius to his memoirs of Justinian, which consisted chiefly of gossip about the private life of the court; prop. neut. pl. of *ἀνέκδοτος*, unpublished, not given out, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἔκδοτος*, given out, verbal adj. of *ἐκδιδόναι*, give out, publish, < *ἐκ*, out (= L. *ex*: see *ex-*), + *διδόναι*, give, = L. *dare*, give: see *dose* and *date*.] 1. *pl.* Secret history; facts relating to secret or private affairs, as of governments or of individuals: often used (commonly in the form *anecdota*) as the title of works treating of such matters. —2. A short narrative of a particular or detached incident or occurrence of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life.=**Syn.** *Anecdote*, *Story*. An *anecdote* is the relation of an interesting or amusing incident, generally of a private nature, and is always reported as true. A *story* may be true or fictitious, and generally has reference to a series of incidents so arranged and related as to be entertaining.

anecdotic, anecdotical (an-ek-dot′ik, -i-kal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to anecdotes; consisting of or of the nature of anecdotes; aneedotal.

Anecdotical traditions, whose authority is unknown.
Bolingbroke, Letter to Pope.

He has had rather an *anecdotic* history, . . . lazy as he is. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxv.

It is at least no fallacy to say that childhood—or the later memory of childhood—must borrow from such a background [the old world] a kind of *anecdotical* wealth.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 10.

2. Given to relating anecdotes.

He silenced him without mercy when he attempted to be *anecdotic*. *Savage*, R. Medlicott, iii. 6.

anecdotically (an-ek-dot′i-kal-i), *adv.* In anecdotes; by means of anecdote.

anecdotist (an′ek-dō-tist), *n.* [< *anecdote* + *-ist*.] One who tells or is in the habit of telling anecdotes.

anechinoplacid (an-e-kī-nō-plas′id), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. (*an-*[6]) + *echinoplacid*, q. v.] Having no circlet of spines on the madreporic plate, as a starfish: opposed to *echinoplacid*. Often abbreviated to *a*.

anelace†, anelast, *n.* See *anlace*.

anelet, *v. t.* See *aneal*[2].

anelectric (an-ē-lek′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. (*an-*[6]) + *electric*.] **I.** *a.* Having no electric properties; non-electric.

II. *n.* 1. A name early given to a substance (*e. g.*, a metal) which apparently does not become electrified by friction when held in the hand. This was afterward proved to be due to the conductivity of the substance, the electricity generated passing off immediately to the ground.

Hence—2. A conductor, in distinction from a non-conductor or insulator.

anelectrode (an-ē-lek′trōd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνά*, up (*an-*[6]), + *electrode*, q. v. Cf. *anode*.] The positive pole, or anode, of a galvanic battery or electrolytic cell. See *electrode*.

anelectrotonic (an-ē-lek-trō-ton′ik), *a.* [< *anelectrotonus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to anelectrotonus.

anelectrotonus (an-ē-lek-trot′ō-nus), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (implying *electric*, q. v.), + *τόνος*, strain: see *tone*.] The peculiar condition of a nerve (or muscle) in the neighborhood of the anode of a constant electric current passing through a portion of it. The irritability is diminished, the electrical potentials are increased, and the conductivity for nervous impulses is diminished. The wave of lowered potential which attends a nervous impulse and gives rise to currents of action diminishes in going from a region of greater to one of less anelectrotonus, and increases in going in the opposite direction. The nervous impulse itself presumably behaves in the same way.

Anelytropidæ (an″e-li-trop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anelytrops* (*-trop-*) + *-idæ*.] An African family of anelytropoid eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Anelytrops*, having the clavicles undilated proximally, the premaxillary single, no arches, and no osteodermal plates.

anelytropoid (an-e-lit′rō-poid), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Anelytropoidea*.

Anelytropoidea (an-e-lit-rō-poi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anelytrops* (*-trop-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, represented by the family *Anelytropidæ*, having the vertebræ concavo-convex, the clavicles undilated proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Rep., 1885.

Anelytrops (an-el′i-trops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἔλυτρον*, shard (see *elytrum*), + *ὤψ*, *ὀψ*, face (appearance).] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Anelytropidæ*.

anelytrous (an-el′i-trus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνέλυτρος*, unsharded (of bees, wasps, etc.), < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἔλυτρον*, shard: see *elytrum*.] In *entom.*, having no elytra; having all the wings membranous.

Anemaria, Anæmaria (an-ē-mā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (prop. *Anæmaria*), < Gr. *ἀναιμος*, bloodless (see *anemia*), + *-aria*.] In Haeckel's vocabulary of phylogeny, an evolutionary series of metazoic animals which have two primary germ-layers and an intestinal cavity, but which are bloodless and devoid of a developed cœloma, or body-cavity. It is a series of gastræads, of which the type is the gastræa or gastrula-form, including the sponges, acœlomatous worms, and zoöphytes. It stands intermediate between the *Protozoa* and an evolutionary series which begins with the cœlomatous worms and ends with the vertebrates. See *Hæmataria*, and cut under *gastrula*.

anematosis, anæmatosis (a-nē-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL. (prop. *anæmatosis*), < Gr. *ἀναίματος*, bloodless (< *ἀν-* priv. + *αἷμα*, blood), + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) General anemia, or the morbid processes which lead to it; the failure to produce the normal quantity of blood, of normal quality. (*b*) Imperfect oxidation of venous into arterial blood. (*c*) Idiopathic anemia.

★**anemia, anæmia** (a-nē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (prop. *anæmia*), < Gr. *ἀναιμία*, want of blood, < *ἀναιμος*, wanting blood, < *ἀν-* priv. + *αἷμα*, blood: see words in *hema-*.] In *pathol.*, a deficiency of blood in a living body.—**General anemia**, either a diminished quantity of blood (as immediately after hemorrhages, when it is called *oligemia* and is the opposite of *plethora*) or a diminution in some important constituent of the blood, especially hemoglobin. It then presents itself in the forms of oligocythemia, achroiocythemia, microcythemia, and hydremia, simply or combined. See these words.—**Idiopathic anemia**, a disease characterized by anemia advancing without interruption to a fatal issue, without evident cause, and associated with fever and such symptoms as would result from anemia however produced, as palpitation, dyspnœa, fainting fits, dropsy, etc. It occurs most frequently between the ages of 30 and 60, and the two sexes are about equally affected. Also called *essential malignant* or *febrile anemia*, *progressive pernicious* or *Addison's anemia*.—**Local anemia**, or **ischemia**, a diminished supply of blood in any organ. It is contrasted with *hyperemia*.

anemic, anæmic (a-nem′ik), *a.* [< *anemia*, *anæmia*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with anemia; deficient in blood; bloodless: as, *anemic* symptoms; an *anemic* patient.

anemied, anæmied (a-nē′mid), *a.* [< *anemia*, *anæmia*, + *-ed*[2].] Deprived of blood.

The structure itself is *anæmied*. *Copland.*

anemo-. [NL., etc., < Gr. *ἀνεμο-*, combining form of *ἄνεμος*, wind: see *anemone*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning wind.

anemochord (a-nem′ō-kôrd), *n.* [= F. *anémocorde*, < Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *χορδή*, a string, chord, cord.] A form of pianoforte, invented by Schnell in 1789, in which the tones were produced by jets of compressed air.

anemocracy (an-e-mok′ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *-κρατία*, government, < *κρατεῖν*, govern: see *-cracy*.] A government by the wind. *Sydney Smith.* [Humorous.]

anemogram (a-nem′ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A record of the pressure or velocity of the wind, automatically marked by an anemograph.

anemograph (a-nem′ō-gràf), *n.* [= F. *anémographe*, < Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for measuring and recording either the velocity or the direction of the wind, or both.

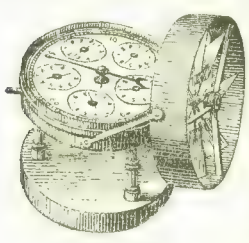
anemographic (an″e-mō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *anemograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or obtained by means of, an anemograph.

anemography (an-e-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *anémographie*: see *anemograph*.] **1.** A description of the winds.—**2.** The art of measuring and recording the direction, velocity, and force of the wind.

anemological (an″e-mō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *anemology*.] Pertaining to anemology. *N. E. D.*

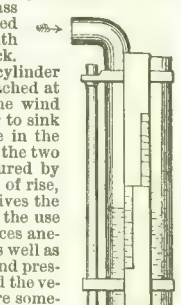
anemology (an-e-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *anémologie*, < Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The literature and science of the winds.

anemometer (an-e-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *anémomètre*, < Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*.] An instrument for indicating the velocity or pressure of the wind; a wind-gage.



Casella's Anemometer.

Casella's portable anemometer, designed for measuring the velocity of air-currents in mines and ventilating shafts, consists of a wind-wheel attached to a counting arrangement. Anemometers for indicating velocity are commonly formed of plane surfaces or drums exposed to the wind, and so arranged as to yield to its pressure and indicate the amount by their movements. *Linds's anemometer* consists of a glass tube bent into the form of an inverted siphon, graduated, partly filled with water, and mounted as a weathercock. To one of its open ends a metallic cylinder of the same bore as the tube is attached at right angles. The pressure of the wind blowing into this causes the water to sink in one arm of the tube and to rise in the other, and the difference of level of the two columns of water, which is measured by the amount of fall plus the amount of rise, as shown by the graduated scales, gives the force or pressure of the wind. By the use of mechanical or electrical appliances anemometers may be made to record as well as measure variations in the velocity and pressure of the wind. When they record the velocity or direction, or both, they are sometimes called *anemographs*; when they indicate the direction only, they are called *anemoscopes*; when they automatically record velocity, direction, and pressure, they are called *anemometrographs* or *anemometrographic registers*.



Linds's Anemometer.

anemometric (an″e-mō-met′rik), *a.* [< *anemometry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an anemometer, or to anemometry.

anemometrical (an″e-mō-met′ri-kal), *a.* Same as *anemometric*.

anemometrograph (an″e-mō-met′rō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument designed to measure and record the velocity, direction, and pressure of the wind.

anemometrographic (an″e-mō-met-rō-graf′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an anemometrograph.

anemometry (an-e-mom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *anémométrie*; as *anemometer* + *-y*.] The process of determining the pressure or velocity of the wind by means of an anemometer.

anemone (a-nem′ō-nē; as a L. word, an-e-mō′-nē), *n.* [The E. pron. is that of the reg. E. form *anemony*, pl. *anemonies*, which is still occasionally used, but the spelling now generally follows the L.; < F. *anémone* = Sp. *anémone* = Pg. It. *anemone* = D. *anemoon* = G. Dan. *anemone*, < L. *anemōnē*, < Gr. *ἀνεμώνη*, the wind-flower, < *ἄνεμος*, the wind (= L. *anima*, breath, spirit; cf. *animus*, mind: see *anima* and *animus*), + *-ωνη*, fem. patronymic suffix.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Anemone*. Also spelled *anemony*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A widely distributed genus of herbaceous perennials, the wind-flowers, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*. The flowers are showy, readily varying in color and becoming double in cultivation. Several species are frequent in gardens, as the poppy-anemone (*A. Coronaria*), the star-anemone (*A. hortensis*), and other still more ornamental species from Japan and India. The wood-anemone, *A. quinquefolia*, is a well-known vernal flower of the woods. There are about 75 species, mostly belonging to the cool climates of the northern hemisphere. Of the 18 North American species, about half a dozen are also to be found in South America or in Europe or Asia.



Common Wood-Anemone (*Anemone quinquefolia*).

3. In *zoöl.*, a sea-anemone (which see). — **Plumose anemone**, in *zoöl.*, *Actinoloba dianthus*. — **Snake-locked anemone**, in *zoöl.*, *Sagartia viduata*.

anemonic (an-e-mon′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anemones, or to the genus *Anemone*; obtained from anemonin: as, *anemonic* acid, an acid obtained indirectly from anemonin.

anemonin, anemonine (a-nem′ō-nin), *n.* [< *anemone* + *-in*².] A crystalline substance extracted from some species of the genus *Anemone*.

anemony (a-nem′ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *anemonies* (-niz). Same as *anemone*, 1.

anemophilous (an-e-mof′i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *φίλος*, loving.] Wind-loving: said of flowers which are dependent upon the wind for conveying the pollen to the stigma in fertilization. Anemophilous flowers, as a rule, are small, uncolored, and inconspicuous, and do not secrete honey, but produce a great abundance of pollen. The flowers of the grasses, sedges, pine-trees, etc., are examples.

The amount of pollen produced by *anemophilous* plants, and the distance to which it is often transported by the wind, are both surprisingly great.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 405.

anemoscope (a-nem′ō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *anémoscope*, < Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine.] Any device for showing the direction of the wind.

anemosis (an-e-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνεμος*, the wind, + *-osis*.] In *bot.*, the condition of being wind-shaken; a condition of the timber of exogenous trees, in which the annual layers are separated from one another by the action, it is supposed, of strong gales. Many, however, doubt that this condition is due to wind, and believe it should be referred rather to frost or lightning.

anemotrophy, anæmotrophy (an-e-mot′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναιμος*, without blood (see *anemia*), + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *pathol.*, a deficient formation of blood.

anencephali, *n.* Plural of *anencephalus*.

anencephalia (an-en-se-fā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < *anencephalus*, without a brain: see *anencephalous*.] In *teratol.*, absence of the brain or encephalon. Also *anencephaly*.

Quite recently Lebodeff has offered a new explanation of *Anencephalia* and Acrania. He thinks these are due to the production of an abnormally sharp cranial flexure in the embryo. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 7.

anencephalic (an-en-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [As *anencephalous* + *-ic*.] Same as *anencephalous*.

anencephaloid (an-en-sef′a-loid), *a.* [As *anencephalous* + *-oid*.] Partially or somewhat anencephalous. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anencephalotrophia (an-en-sef″a-lō-trō′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Atrophy of the brain.

anencephalous (an-en-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *anencephalus*, < Gr. *ἀνεγκέφαλος*, without brain, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] In *teratol.*, having no encephalon; without a brain. An equivalent form is *anencephalic*.

anencephalus (an-en-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *anencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνεγκέφαλος*, without brain: see *anencephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a monster which is destitute of brain.

anencephaly (an-en-sef′a-li), *n.* Same as *anencephalia*.

an-end (an-end′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *an ende*, *an ende*, at the end, to the end: *an*, *on*, E. *on*; *ende*, E. *end*.] **1.** On end; in an upright position.

Make . . . each particular haire to stand *an end*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3 (1623).

Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*, in the position of a mast when it is perpendicular to the deck. The topmasts are said to be *an end* when hoisted up to their usual stations. (*b*) In *mech.*, said of anything, as a pile, that is driven in the direction of its length.

2†. In the end; at the last; lastly.—**3†.** To the end; straight on; continuously.

[He] would ride a hundred miles *an end* to enjoy it.
Richardson, Clarissa, VII. 220. (*N. E. D.*)

Most an-end†, almost continuously; almost always; mostly.

Knew him! I was a great Companion of his, I was with him *most an end*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress (1678), ii. 115. (*N. E. D.*)

anent, anenst (a-nent′, a-nenst′), *prep.* and *adv.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [< ME. *anent*, also *anant*, *anont*, *onont*, *onond*; with added adverbial suffix *-e*, *anente*; with added adverbial gen. suffix *-es*, *-is*, *anentes*, *anentis*, *anemptis*, etc., contr. *anens*, *anence*; with excrescent *-t*, *anenist*, *anenst* (cf. *again*, *against*, *among*, *amongst*); earlier ME. *onefent*, *onevent* (with excrescent *-t*), < AS. *on-efen*, *on-efn*, *on-emn* (= OS. *in ebhan* = MHG. *eneben*, *neben*, *nebent*, G. *neben*), prep., beside, prop. prep. phr., *on efen*, lit. 'on even,' on a level (with): *on*, E. *on*; *efen*, E. *even*¹, q. v. Cf. *afornens*, *forenenst*. Formerly in reg. literary use, but now chiefly dialectal.] **I.** *prep.* **1.** In a line with; side by side with; on a level with. [Prov. Eng.]—**2†.** In front of; fronting; before; opposite; over against.

The king lay into Galstoun,
That is rycht ewyn [even] *anent* Lowdoun.
Barbour, Bruce, vi. 123.

And right *anenst* him a dog snarling.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

3†. Against; toward.

Wylde Bestes . . . that slen [slay] and devouren alle that comen *aneyntes* hem. *Mandeville*, p. 298. (*N. E. D.*)

4. In respect of or regard to; as to; concerning; about: sometimes with *as*. [Still in use in Scotch legal and ecclesiastical phraseology, whence also in literary English.]

He [Jesus] was an alien, *as anentis* his godhede.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 33.

I cannot but pass you my judgment *anent* those six considerations which you offered to invalidate those authorities that I so much reverence.
King Charles I., To A. Henderson.

Some little compunction *anent* the Excise.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 279.

II. *adv.* On the other side; in an opposite place or situation. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Anentera (an-en′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anenterus*: see *anenterous*.] A name applied by Ehrenberg to a class of infusorians having no intestinal canal, though supposed to have several stomachs (whence the alternative name *Polygastrica*).

anenterous (an-en′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *anenterus*, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἔντερα*, intestines: see *enteric*.] **1.** Having no enteron or alimentary canal; not enterate: as, *anenterous* parasites.

Such species have no intestines, no anus, and are said to be *anenterous*. *Owen*, Comp. Anat., p. 24.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Anentera*.

-aneous. [Accom. of L. *-ān-e-us*, a compound suffix, < *-ān-* + *-e-us*, as in *extrāneus*, *miscellāneus*, *subterrāneus*, etc.: see *-an* and *-eous*. This suffix occurs disguised in *foreign*, < ML. *foraneus*.] A compound adjective suffix of Latin origin, as in *contemporaneous*, *extraneous*, *miscellaneous*, *subterraneous*, etc.

anepigraphous (an-e-pig′ra-fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνεπίγραφος*, without inscription, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἐπιγραφή*, inscription: see *epigraph*.] Without inscription or title.

The *anepigraphous* coins of Haliartus and Thebes.
Numis. Chron., 3d ser., I. 235.

anepiploic (an-ep-i-plō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. (*an-*⁵) + *epiploön*, q. v.] Having no epiploön or great omentum. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anepithymia (an-ep-i-thim′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἐπιθυμία*, desire, < *ἐπιθυμεῖν*, set one's heart upon a thing, desire, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *θυμός*, mind.] In *pathol.*, loss of normal appetite, as for food or drink.

Anergates (an-ėr-gā′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἐργάτης*, a worker: see *ergata*.] A genus of ants, the species of which are represented only by males and females, there being no neuters or workers, whence the name.

aneroid (an′e-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *anéroïde*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *νηρός*, wet, liquid (in class. Gr. *ναρός*, < *νάειν*, flow), + *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Dispensing with fluid; of a barometer, dispensing with a fluid, as quicksilver, which is employed in an ordinary barometer.—**Aneroid barometer.** See *barometer*.

II. *n.* An aneroid barometer.

anerythropsia (an-er-i-throp′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ὄψις*, a view.] Inability to distinguish the color red: a form of color-blindness.

anes (ānz), *adv.* [< ME. *anes:* see *once.*] Once. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

anes-errand (ānz'er″and), *adv.* [Also, corruptly, *end's-errand,* in simulation of *end,* purpose; < *anes,* here in the sense of 'only, sole' (see *once* and *only*), + *errand,* q. v.] Of set purpose; entirely on purpose; expressly. [Scotch.]

anesis (an'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνεσις,* remission, < *ἀνιέναι,* remit, send back, < *ἀνά,* back, + *ἱέναι,* send.] 1. In *pathol.,* remission or abatement of the symptoms of a disease. *Dunglison.* —2. In *music:* (*a*) The progression from a high sound to one lower in pitch. (*b*) The tuning of strings to a lower pitch: opposed to *epitasis. Stainer and Barrett.*

anesthesia, *n.* See *anæsthesia.*

anesthesiant, anæsthesiant (an-es-thē'si-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< *anæsthesia* + *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* Producing anæsthesia.

II. *n.* An anesthetic.

anesthesis (an-es-thē'sis), *n.* Same as *anæsthesia.*

★**anesthetic, anæsthetic** (an-es-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναίσθητος,* insensible, not feeling, < *ἀν-* priv. + *αἰσθητός,* sensible, perceptible; cf. *αἰσθητικός,* sensitive, perceptive: see *an-*[5] and *esthetic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Producing temporary loss or impairment of feeling or sensation; producing anæsthesia.—2. Of or belonging to anæsthesia; characterized by anæsthesia, or physical insensibility: as, *anesthetic* effects.—**Anesthetic refrigerator,** an apparatus for producing local anæsthesia by the application of an ether or rhigolene spray.

II. *n.* A substance capable of producing anæsthesia. The anesthetics almost exclusively used for the production of general anæsthesia are ether, chloroform, and nitrous oxid. Local anæsthesia is often produced by freezing the part with ether or rhigolene spray, or by the injection or external application of cocaine.

anesthetically, anæsthetically (an-es-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an anesthetic manner; by means of anesthetics.

anesthetisation, anesthetise. See *anesthetization, anesthetize.*

anesthetist, anæsthetist (an-es'thē-tist), *n.* [< *anesthetic* + *-ist.*] One who administers anesthetics.

The *anæsthetist* . . . ought always to be provided with a pair of tongue forceps. *Therapeutic Gazette,* IX. 58.

anesthetization, anæsthetization (an-es-thet-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *anesthetize* + *-ation.*] The process of rendering insensible, especially to pain, by means of anesthetics; the act or operation of applying anesthetics. Also spelled *anesthetisation, anæsthetisation.*

All physiologists, whenever it is possible, try to anæsthetize their victim. . . . When the *anæsthetization* is completed, the animal does not suffer, and all the experiments afterward made upon it are without cruelty. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXV. 766.

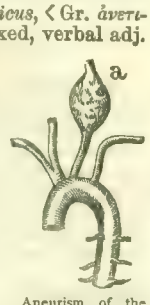
anesthetize, anæsthetize (an-es'thē-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anesthetized, anæsthetized,* ppr. *anesthetizing, anæsthetizing.* [< *anesthetic* + *-ize.*] To bring under the influence of an anesthetic agent, as chloroform, a freezing-mixture, etc.; render insensible, especially to pain. Also spelled *anesthetise* and *anæsthetise.*

anet† (an'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *annet, ennet,* < ME. *anete,* < OF. *anet,* also *aneth,* < L. *anethum,* < Gr. *ἄνηθον,* later Attic *ἄνισον,* anise, dill: see *anise.*] The common dill, *Anethum graveolens.*

anethene (an'e-thēn), *n.* [< L. *anethum,* anise (see *anet*), + *-ene.*] The most volatile part ($C_{10}H_{16}$) of the essence of oil of dill.

anethol (an'e-thol), *n.* [< L. *anethum,* anise (see *anet*), + *-ol.*] The chief constituent ($C_{10}H_{12}O$) of the essential oils of anise and fennel. It is parapropenylanisol, $CH_3CH{=}CHC_6H_4OCH_3$. It also exists in several polymeric forms called *anisoin, metanethol,* and *isoanethol.*

anetic (a-net'ik), *a.* [< L. *aneticus,* < Gr. *ἀνετικός,* fitted to relax, < *ἀνετος,* relaxed, verbal adj. of *ἀνιέναι,* relax, remit, send back, < *ἀνά,* back, + *ἱέναι,* send.] In *med.,* relieving or assuaging pain; anodyne.



Aneurism of the Carotid Artery. *a,* seat of the aneurism.

aneuch (a-nūch'), *a., adv.,* or *n.* [Also *eneuch, eneugh* = E. *enough,* q. v.] Enough. [Scotch.]

aneurism (an'ū-rizm), *n.* [The term., prop. *-ysm,* conforms to the common *-ism;* < NL. *aneurisma* (for **aneurysma*), < Gr. *ἀνεύρυσμα,* an aneurism, < *ἀνευρύνειν,* widen, dilate, < *ἀνά,* up, + *εὐρύνειν,* widen, < *εὐρύς,* wide, = Skt. *uru,* large, wide: see *eury-.*] In *pathol.,* a localized dilatation of an artery, due to the pressure of the blood acting on a part weakened by accident or disease.—**Arteriovenous aneurism,** an aneurism which opens into a vein.—**Dissecting aneurism,** an aneurism which forces its way between the middle and external coats of an artery, separating one from the other.

aneurismal (an-ū-riz'mal), *a.* [< *aneurism* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an aneurism; affected with aneurism: as, an *aneurismal* tumor.—**Aneurismal varix,** the condition produced by the formation of an opening between an artery and a vein, so that the arterial blood passes into the vein, and the latter is dilated into a sac.

aneurismally (an-ū-riz'mal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an aneurism; like an aneurism: as, *aneurismally* dilated.

aneurismatic (an″ū-riz-mat'ik), *a.* [< NL. *aneurisma*(*t-*), aneurism, + *-ic.*] Characterized or affected by aneurism. *N. E. D.*

anew (a-nū'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< late ME. *anewe,* earlier *onew, of new, of newe: of,* E. *a*[4], of; *newe,* new; cf. *of old.* Cf. L. *de novo,* contr. *denuo,* anew: *de,* of, from; *novo,* abl. neut. of *novus* = E. *new.* So *afresh.*] As a new or a repeated act; by way of renewal; in a new form or manner; over again; once more; afresh: always implying some prior act of the same kind: as, to arm *anew;* to build a house *anew* from the foundation.

Each day the world is born *anew*
For him who takes it rightly.
Lowell, Gold Egg.

As our case is new, so we must think *anew,* and act *anew.* *Lincoln,* in Raymond, p. 327.

anfract†, *n.* [< L. *anfractus,* a bending, turning, < *anfractus,* bending, winding, crooked, pp. of an otherwise unused verb **anfringere,* bend around, < *an-* for *ambi-,* around (see *ambi-* and *an-*[4]), + *frangere,* break: see *fracture* and *fragile.* Cf. *infringe.*] A winding or turning; sinuosity.

anfractuose (an-frak'tū-ōs), *a.* [< L. *anfractuosus:* see *anfractuous.*] In *bot.,* twisted or sinuous, as the anther of a cucumber.

anfractuosity (an-frak-tū-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *anfractuosities* (-tiz). [= F. *anfractuosité:* see *anfractuous* and *-ity.*] 1. The state or quality of being anfractuous, or full of windings and turnings.

The *anfractuosities* of his intellect and temper.
Macaulay, Samuel Johnson.

2. In *anat.,* specifically, one of the sulci or fissures of the brain, separating the gyri or convolutions. See cut under *cerebral.*

The principal *anfractuosities* sink . . . into the substance of the hemisphere.
Todd's Cyc. Anat. and Phys., III. 383. (*N. E. D.*)

anfractuous (an-frak'tū-us), *a.* [< F. *anfractueux,* < L. *anfractuosus,* round about, winding, < *anfractus,* a bending, a winding: see *anfract.*] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous.

The *anfractuous* passages of the brain.
Dr. John Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 217.

anfractuousness (an-frak'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being anfractuous.

anfracture† (an-frak'tūr), *n.* [< L. *anfractus* (see *anfract*) + *-ure,* after *fracture,* q. v.] A mazy winding. *Bailey.*

angariate† (ang-gā'ri-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *angariatus,* pp. of *angariare,* demand something as *angaria,* exact villeinage, compel, constrain, ML. also give transportation, < *angaria,* post-service, transportation-service, any service to a lord, villeinage, ML. fig. trouble, < Gr. *ἀγγαρεία,* post-service, < *ἄγγαρος,* a mounted courier, such as were kept at regular stations throughout Persia for carrying the royal despatches; an OPers. word: see *angel.*] To exact forced service from; impress to labor or service.

angariation† (ang-gā-ri-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *angariatio*(*n-*), business, difficulty, < LL. *angariare:* see *angariate.*] 1. Labor; effort; toil.

The earth yields us fruit, . . . not without much cost and *angariation,* requiring both our labour and patience. *Bp. Hall,* Remains, p. 43.

2. The exaction of forced service; impressment to labor or service. *Farrow,* Mil. Encyc.

angeio-. See *angio-.*

angekok (an'ge-kok), *n.* [Eastern Eskimo *angakok.*] A medicine-man or shaman.

A fact of psychological interest, as it shows that civilized or savage wonder-workers form a single family, is that the *angekoks* believe firmly in their own powers. *Kane,* Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 126.

★**angel** (ān'jel), *n.* [< ME. (*a*) *angel, angeie, aungel, aungele, -elle,* with soft or assibilated *g* (< OF. *angele, angle, aingle,* later abbrev. *ange,* mod. F. *ange* = Pr. Sp. *angel* = Pg. *anjo* = It. *angelo*), mixed with (*b*) *angel, angle, engel, engle, ængel, ængle,* with hard *g,* < AS. *engel,* pl. *englas,* = OS. *engil* = OFries. *angel, engel* = D. LG. *engel* = OHG. *angil, engil, engel,* MHG. G. *engel* = Icel. *engill* = Sw. *ängel, engel* = Dan. *engel* = W. *angel* = Gael. Ir. *aingeal;* < LL. *angelus* = Goth. *aggilus* = OBulg. *anŭgelŭ, angelŭ* = Bohem. *anděl* = Pol. *angiol, aniol* (barred *l*) = Russ. *angelŭ,* angel, < Gr. *ἄγγελος,* in the Septuagint, New Testament, and eccles. writers an angel, in the Septuagint translating Heb. *mal'āk,* messenger, in full *mal'āk Yehōwāh,* messenger of Jehovah; in class. Gr. a messenger, one who tells or announces, connected with *ἀγγέλλειν,* bear a message, bring news, announce, report, whence comp. *εὐάγγελος,* bringing good news, *εὐαγγέλιον,* a reward for good news, good news, eccles. the gospel, evangel: see *evangel.* Cf. OPers. (in Gr.) *ἄγγαρος,* a post-courier (see *angariate*); Skt. *angiras,* name of a legendary superhuman race.] 1. In *theol.,* one of an order of spiritual beings, attendants and messengers of God, usually spoken of as employed by him in ordering the affairs of the universe, and particularly of mankind. They are commonly regarded as bodiless intelligences, but in the Bible are frequently represented as appearing to sight in human form, and speaking and acting as men.

Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

O you that speak the language of *angels,* and should indeed be *angels* amongst us.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 33.

Hence—(*a*) In a sense restricted by the context, one of the fallen or rebellious spirits, the devil or one of his attendants, said to have been originally among the angels of God.

They had a king over them, which is the *angel* of the bottomless pit. Rev. ix. 11.

(*b*) An attendant or guardian spirit; a genius. (*c*) A person, especially a woman, having qualities such as are ascribed to angels, as beauty, brightness, innocence, and unusual graciousness of manner or kindliness of heart.

Sir, as I have a soul she is an *angel.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

For beauty of body a very *angel;* for endowment of mind of incredible and rare hopes.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

2. A human being regarded as a messenger of God; one having a divine commission; hence, in the early Christian church, the pastor or bishop of the church in a particular city; among the Irvingites, a bishop.

Unto the *angel* of the church in Smyrna write. Rev. ii. 8.

3. A messenger. [Poetical.]

The dear good *angel* of the Spring,
The nightingale. *B. Jonson,* Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

The God who knew my wrongs, and made
Our speedy act the *angel* of his wrath,
Seems, and but seems, to have abandoned us.
Shelley, The Cenci, v. 3.

4. A conventional figure accepted as a representation of the spiritual beings called angels, having a human form endowed with the highest attributes of beauty, clothed in long flowing robes, and furnished with wings attached behind the shoulders. —5. [Orig. *angel-noble,* being a new issue of the noble, bearing a figure of the archangel Michael defeating the dragon. Cf. *angelet, angelot.*] An English gold coin, originally of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, afterward of 8*s.* and 10*s.*, first struck by Edward IV. in 1465, last by Charles I. in 1634.


Obverse.

Reverse.
Angel of Edward IV., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

How do you, sir? Can you lend a man an *angel?*
I hear you let out money.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 2.

There's half an *angel* wrong'd in your account;
Methinks I am all angel, that I bear it
Without more ruffling. *Tennyson,* Queen Mary, v. 3.

Destroying angels, the name given in the early history of the Mormon Church to persons believed to have been employed by the Mormons to assassinate obnoxious persons. See *Danite.*

angel-bed† (ān'jel-bed), *n.* [< *angel* (of indefinite application) + *bed.*] An open bed without bed-posts. *Phillips,* Dict. (1706).

angeleen, *n.* See *angelin.*

angelet (ān'jel-et), *n.* [Late ME. *angelett,* < OF. *angelet,* dim. of *angele,* < LL. *angelus,* angel. Cf. *angelot.*] 1†. An English gold coin, first issued by Edward IV., of the value of half an



Obverse. Reverse.

Angelet of Henry VII., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

angel. See *angel,* 5, and *angelot.*—2. A little angel or child angel. [Rare.]

The *angelet* sprang forth, fluttering its rudiments of pinions. *Lamb,* The Child Angel.

★**angel-fish** (ān'jel-fish), *n.* [< *angel* + *fish;* with allusion in sense 1 to its wing-like pectoral fins, and in the other senses to their beauty.] 1. A plagiostomous fish, *Squatina squatina,* of the family *Squatinidæ.* It is from 6 to 8 feet long, has a flat, roundish head, terminal mouth, and teeth broad at the base, but slender and sharp above. The pectoral fins are very large, extending horizontally forward from the base. It is found on the southern coasts of Britain, and on the coasts of the United States from Cape Cod to Florida. Also called *monk-fish* and *fiddle fish.*



Angel-fish (*Squatina squatina*).

2. A chætodontoid fish, *Pomacanthus ciliaris,* having a strong spine at the angle of the preoperculum, 14 dorsal spines, and a brownish color with crescentiform lighter markings on each scale, the chin, borders, and spines of the operculum and preoperculum bright blue, and the fins blue and yellow. It is a beautiful fish, common in the West Indies, and appearing rarely along the southern coast of the United States. Its flesh is very savory.

3. An ephippioid fish, *Chætodipterus faber,* of a greenish color with blackish vertical bands, and with the third spine elongated. It is common along the southern coast of the United States, where it is regarded as an excellent food-fish, and is known as the *porgy,* the northern name of a different fish. See also cut under *Chætodipterus.*

4. A general name for any species of fish of the families *Chætodontidæ* and *Ephippiidæ.*

angel-gold† (ān'jel-gōld), *n.* [< *angel,* 5, + *gold.*] The name of gold pieces presented by English sovereigns to those whom they touched for the cure of king's evil. At first, the coin called *angel* was presented; at a later period, a gold medalet or touchpiece. See *angel,* 5, and *touchpiece.*

The other chaplaine kneeling, and having *angel gold* strung on white ribbon on his arme, delivers them one by one to his Majestie, who puts them about the necks of the touched as they passe. *Evelyn,* Diary, July 6, 1660.

angelhood (ān'jel-hụd), *n.* [< *angel* + *-hood.*] The state or condition of an angel; the angelic nature or character. *Mrs. Browning.*

angelic[1] (an-jel'ik), *a.* [< ME. *angelyk, aungelyke,* < OF. *angelique,* F. *angélique,* < LL. *angelicus,* < Gr. *ἀγγελικός,* < *ἄγγελος,* messenger, angel: see *angel.*] Of, belonging to, or like an angel; suitable to the nature or office of an angel.

Here, happy creature, fair *angelic* Eve. *Milton,* P. L., v. 74.

Angelic hymn, the hymn sung by the angels after the announcement of the birth of Christ (Luke ii. 14), used in several Oriental liturgies in the earlier part of the service, and in the West in the enlarged form known as the Gloria in Excelsis (except in Advent and Lent) after the introit and kyrie, and before the collect, epistle, and gospel. It retained this position in the first prayer-book of Edward VI., but it was afterward transferred to the closing part of the office as a song of thanksgiving after communion; the American Prayer-Book, however, allows the substitution of a hymn proper to the season. It is also used in the Greek Church at lauds and compline.—**Angelic salutation.** See *ave.*

angelic[2] (an-jel'ik), *a.* [< *angelica.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the plant angelica.—**Angelic acid,** a crystalline monobasic acid, $C_5H_8O_2$, having a peculiar smell and taste, which is found in angelica root (*Angelica officinalis*), oil of camomile, and ★other vegetable oils.

angelica (an-jel'i-kạ), *n.* [ML., sc. *herba,* fem. of LL. *angelicus,* angelic (see *angelic*[1]): with allusion to the supposed magical virtues possessed by some of the species.] 1. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of tall umbelliferous plants found in the northern temperate regions and in New Zealand. *A. sylvestris* is the wild angelica of England, and *A. officinalis* is the garden angelica of Europe. The latter is a native of the banks of rivers and wet ditches in the northern parts of Europe, where it is also cultivated for its strong and agreeable aromatic odor. The tender stalks when candied form an excellent sweetmeat. *A. atropurpurea* is the great angelica of the United States.

2. Any plant of the genus *Angelica.*—3. [*cap.*] The name of a kind of sweet white wine made in California.

angelical (an-jel'i-kạl), *a.* [= Sp. *angelical,* < NL. *angelicalis:* see *angelic*[1] and *-al.*] Same as *angelic*[1].

Others more mild,
Retreated in a silent valley, sing
With notes *angelical* to many a harp.
Milton, P. L., ii. 548.

angelically (an-jel'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an angelic manner; like an angel.

angelicalness (an-jel'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The quality of being angelic; the nature or character of an angel; excellence more than human.

Angelicals (an-jel'i-kalz), *n. pl.* [< NL. *angelicales,* pl., < LL. *angelicus,* fem. *angelica:* see *angelic*[1], *angelical.*] The name adopted by an order of nuns following the rule of St. Augustine, founded at Milan about 1530 by Luigia di Torelli, Countess of Guastalla. Each nun prefixes to her family name that of a patron saint, and to that the word *Angelica,* which when uttered reminds her of the purity of the angels.

Angelican (an-jel'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* [Ult. < LL. *angelicus* (see *angelic*[1]) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the works of the monk Fra Angelico (Giovanni da Fiesole), a celebrated religious painter, who was born in Tuscany in 1387, and died at Rome in 1455.

If you want to paint . . . in the Greek school, . . . you cannot design coloured windows, nor *Angelican* paradises. *Ruskin,* Lectures on Art, p. 197.

II. *n.* One of the Angelici.

angelicate (an-jel'i-kāt), *n.* [< *angelic*[2] + *-ate*[1].] A salt of angelic acid.

angelica-tree (an-jel'i-kạ-trē), *n.* [< *angelica* (with allusion to its medical uses) + *tree.*] 1. The American name of *Aralia spinosa,* of the family *Araliaceæ.* It is a prickly, simple-stemmed, small tree, from 8 to 12 feet high. An infusion of its berries in wine or spirits is used for relieving rheumatic pains and violent colic. It is common in cultivation. Also called *Hercules'-club.*

2. An allied araliaceous shrub, *Schefflera Sciadophyllum,* of Jamaica.

Angelici (an-jel'i-sī), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of *angelicus:* see *angelic*[1].] A sect of the third century, said to have worshiped angels.

angelicize (an-jel'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angelicized,* ppr. *angelicizing.* [< *angelic*[1] + *-ize.*] To make angelic or like an angel. [Rare.]

angelico (an-jel'i-kō), *n.* [Cf. It. *angelico,* angelic, Sp. *angelico,* a little angel: see *angelica.*] An umbelliferous plant of North America, *Ligusticum Canadense,* resembling the lovage. Also called *nondo.*

angelify† (an-jel'i-fī), *v. t.* [< LL. *angelificare,* < *angelus,* angel, + L. *-ficare,* < *facere,* make.] To make like an angel.

The soul . . . refined and *angelified.* *Farindon,* Sermons (1647), p. 55.

angelin (an'je-lin), *n.* [Also written *angeleen,* and, as Pg., *angelim,* < NL. *Angelina* (a genus of plants), < **angelinus,* < LL. *angelus:* see *angel.*] The common name of several timber-trees of tropical America belonging to the genus *Vouacapoua.* The angelin-tree of Jamaica is *V. Americana.*

angelique (an-je-lēk'), *n.* [< F. *angélique:* see *angelica.*] 1. The wood of a leguminous tree, *Dicorynea Paraensis,* exported from French Guiana. It is hard and durable, and valuable for ship-timber.—2†. A kind of guitar. *Pepys,* Diary, June 23, 1660.

angelist† (ān'jel-ist), *n.* [< *angel* + *-ist.*] One who held heretical or peculiar opinions concerning angels. *N. E. D.*

angelize (ān'jel-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angelized,* ppr. *angelizing.* [< *angel* + *-ize.*] To make an angel of; raise to the state of an angel.

David alone, whom with heav'n's love surpriz'd,
To praise thee there thou now hast *angeliz'd.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

angel-light (ān'jel-līt), *n.* An outer upper light in a perpendicular window, next to the springing of the arch: probably a corruption of *angle-light,* as these lights are triangular in shape, and are, moreover, in one sense, at the angles of the window. *Encyc. Brit.* See cut under *batement-light.*

angelolatry (ān-jel-ol'ạ-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄγγελος* + *λατρεία,* service, worship, < *λατρεύειν,* serve, worship.] The worship of angels.

angelology (ān-jel-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄγγελος,* angel, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine of angels; that portion of theology which treats of angelic beings; a discourse on angels.

The magic of the Moslem world is in part adopted from Jewish *angelology* and demonology. *E. B. Tylor,* Encyc. Brit., XV. 203.

The same vast mythology commanded the general consent; the same *angelology,* demonology. *Milman,* Latin Christianity, xiv.

There was an *angelology,* and a worship of angels, on which the Apostle animadverts with severity. *G. P. Fisher,* Begin. of Christianity, xi.

angelophany (ān-jel-of'ạ-ni), *n.*; pl. *angelophanies* (-niz). [< Gr. *ἄγγελος,* angel, + *-φανία,* < *φαίνειν,* show, *φαίνεσθαι,* appear. Cf. *theophany, epiphany.*] The visible manifestation of an angel or angels to man.

If God seeks to commune more fully with a man, his messenger appears and speaks to him. The narratives of such *angelophanies* vary in detail. *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

angelophone (ān'jel-ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄγγελος,* angel, + *φωνή,* voice.] The harmonium or parlor-organ. [Eng.; rare.]

angelot (an'je-lọt; F. pron. aṅzh'lō), *n.* [< OF. *angelot,* a young or little angel (= Sp. *angelote*), dim. of *angele,* < LL. *angelus,* angel. Cf. *angelet,* with diff. dim. suffix, and see *angel,* 5.] 1. The name of a French gold coin, weighing from 97.22 to 87.96 grains, first issued in 1340 by Philip VI. On its obverse is an angel (whence the name of the coin) holding a cross and shield; on its reverse a cross, ornamented.

2. The name of a gold coin, weighing about 35 grains, struck in France by Henry VI. of England for use in his French dominions. On its obverse is an angel holding the escutcheons of England and France.



Obverse. Reverse.

Angelot of Henry VI., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

3†. A small rich sort of cheese made in Normandy, said to have been stamped with a figure of the coin.—4. An instrument of music somewhat resembling a lute.

angel's-eyes (ān'jelz-īz), *n.* A name given to a European speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys.*

angel-shot (ān'jel-shot), *n.* [Cf. F. *ange,* an angel, also an angel-shot; in allusion to the "wings" or segments as they appear during the flight of the projectile.] A kind of chain-shot, formed of the two halves or four quarters of a hollow ball, which are attached by chains to a central disk inside the ball, and, when fired, spread apart. See *chain-shot.*

angel's-trumpets (ān'jelz-trum"pets), *n. pl.* The large trumpet-shaped flowers of the *Datura suaveolens,* a shrubby solanaceous plant from South America.

angelus (an'je-lus), *n.* [NL., from the opening words, "*Angelus* Domini nuntiavit Mariæ"; LL. *angelus,* angel: see *angel.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) A devotion in memory of the annunciation to the Virgin Mary, by the angel Gabriel, of the incarnation of the Son of God. It consists of three scriptural texts describing the mystery, recited alternately with the angelic salutation, "Hail Mary!" (Ave Maria), and followed by a versicle and response with prayer. (*b*) The bell tolled in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, to indicate to the faithful the time when the angelus is to be recited.

Anon from the belfry
Softly the *Angelus* sounded.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i.

angel-water† (ān'jel-wâ"tėr), *n.* [< *angel* (for *angelica,* q. v.) + *water.*] A mixture originally containing angelica as its principal ingredient, afterward made of rose-water, orange-flower water, myrtle-water, musk, ambergris, and various spices, used as a perfume and cosmetic in the seventeenth century.

I met the prettiest creature in New Spring Garden! . . . *angel-water* was the worst scent about her. *Sedley,* Bellamira, i. 1.

angely-wood, *n.* See *angili-wood.*

anger[1] (ang'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *anger,* grief, pain, trouble, affliction, vexation, sorrow, also wrath, < Icel. *angr,* masc., now neut. (cf. *öngur,* fem. pl.), grief, sorrow, straits, anxiety, = Sw. *ån-*

ger = Dan. *anger*, compunction, penitence, regret; cf. OFries. *angst*, *ongost* = OHG. *angust*, MHG. *angest*, G. *angst*, anxiety, anguish, fear, used adjectively, anxious, afraid (> Dan. *angst*, n., fear; adj., anxious, afraid; the Icel. *angist*, anguish, occurring esp. in theological writers, and resting on the ult. related L. *angustia*, > E. *anguish*, q. v.), with different formative from the same root which appears in Icel. *öngr*, narrow, strait, = AS. *ange*, *onge*, reg. with umlaut *æenge*, *enge*, narrow, strait, also anxious, troubled (cf. in comp. *angsum*, narrow, strait, anxious, *angsumnes*, and *angnes*, anxiety; and cf. *angnægl*, E. *agnail*, q. v.), = OS. *engi* = OHG. *angi*, *engi*, MHG. *enge*, G. *eng* = Goth. *aggwus*, narrow, strait, = Gr. *ἐγγύς*, also *ἀγχι*, adv., near, close, = Skt. *aṅhu*, narrow, strait, √ *aṅh*, be narrow or distressing, the root appearing also in Gr. *ἀγχειν* = L. *angere*, compress, strangle, choke (> L. *angina*, compression, anxiety, *angor*, anguish, anxiety, *angustus*, narrow, strait, *anxius*, anxious, etc.: see *angor* = *anger*[2], *angust*, *anguish*, *anxious*, etc.), and being widely extended in Slavic: OBulg. *aⁿzŭkŭ*, narrow, Russ. *uzŭ*, narrow, *uzina*, a strait, defile, etc., OBulg. *veⁿzati* = Bohem. *vazati* = Russ. *vyazatĭ*, etc., bind, tie.] **1†.** Grief; trouble; distress; anguish.

For the deth of whiche childe the *anger* and sorow was muche the more. *Caxton*, Jason, 76b. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A revengeful passion or emotion directed against one who inflicts a real or supposed wrong; "uneasiness or discomposure of mind upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge," *Locke;* wrath; ire.

While therefore the true end of sudden *anger* is self-defence, the true end of resentment is the execution of justice against offenders.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 40.

The war-storm shakes the solid hills
Beneath its tread of *anger*. *Whittier*, Our River.

3. An individual fit of anger; an expression of anger, as a threat: in this sense it may be used in the plural.

Thro' light and shadow thou dost range,
Sudden glances, sweet and strange,
Delicious spites and darling *angers*,
And airy forms of flitting change.
Tennyson, Madeline.

4. Pain or smart, as of a sore or swelling. This sense is still retained by the adjective. See *angry*, 8. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued. *Sir W. Temple.*

= **Syn.** *Anger*, *Vexation*, *Indignation*, *Resentment*, *Wrath*, *Ire*, *Choler*, *Rage*, *Fury*, passion, displeasure, dudgeon, irritation, gall, bile, spleen. *Vexation* is the least forcible of these words, expressing the annoyance and impatient chafing of one whose mood has been crossed, whose expectations have not been realized, etc. *Indignation* may be the most high-minded and unselfish; it is intense feeling in view of grossly unworthy conduct, whether toward one's self or toward others. The other words denote almost exclusively feeling excited by the sense of personal injury. *Anger* is a sudden violent feeling of displeasure over injury, disobedience, etc., accompanied by a retaliatory impulse; it easily becomes excessive, and its manifestation is generally accompanied by a loss of self-control. *Resentment* is the broadest in its meaning, denoting the instinctive and proper recoil of feeling when one is injured, and often a deep and bitter brooding over past wrongs, with a consequent hatred and settled desire for vengeance; it is, in the latter sense, the coolest and most permanent of these feelings. *Wrath* and *ire* express sudden feeling of great power, and are often associated with the notion of the superiority of the person: as, the *wrath* of Jove, the *ire* of Achilles. They are often the result of wounded pride. *Ire* is poetic. *Wrath* has also an exalted sense, expressive of a lofty indignation visiting justice upon wrong-doing. *Rage* is an outburst of anger, with little or no self-control; *fury* is even more violent than *rage*, rising almost to madness. The chief characteristic of *choler* is quickness to rise; it is irascibility, easily breaking into a high degree of resentful feeling.

White was her cheek; sharp breaths of *anger* puff'd
Her fairy nostril out. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

One who fails in some simple mechanical action feels *vexation* at his own inability — a *vexation* arising quite apart from any importance of the end missed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

Burning with *indignation*, and rendered sullen by despair, . . . they refused to ask their lives at the hands of an insulting foe, and preferred death to submission.
Irving, Indian Character.

When the injury he resented was a personal one, he apologized frankly for his *anger*, if it had transgressed the bounds of Christian *indignation;* but, when he was indignant with falsehood, injustice, or cowardly wrong done to another, it was terrible to see his whole face knit itself together with *wrath*. *S. A. Brooke*, F. W. Robertson, II. ii.

To be angry about trifles is mean and childish; to rage and be furious is brutish; and to maintain perpetual *wrath* is akin to the practice and temper of devils; but to prevent and suppress rising *resentment* is wise and glorious, is manly and divine. *Watts.*

Mad *ire*, and wrathful *fury*, makes me weep.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

He's rash, and very sudden in *choler*, and haply may strike at you. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

For blind with *rage* she miss'd the plank, and roll'd
In the river. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Beware the *fury* of a patient man.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 1005.

anger[1] (ang'gėr), *v.* [< ME. *angren*, *angeren*, pain, trouble, vex, < Icel. *angra* = Sw. *ångra* = Dan. *angre*, in similar sense; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To grieve; trouble; distress; afflict. —**2†.** To make painful; cause to smart; inflame; irritate: as, to *anger* an ulcer. *Bacon.* —**3.** To excite to anger or wrath; rouse resentment in.

There were some late taxes and impositions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people.
Clarendon.

The lips of young orangs and chimpanzees are protruded, sometimes to a wonderful degree. . . . They act thus, not only when slightly *angered*, sulky, or disappointed, but when alarmed at anything.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 140.

= **Syn.** To irritate, chafe, provoke, vex, enrage, exasperate, infuriate.

II. *intrans.* To become angry. [Rare.]

When neebors *anger* at a plea,
And just as wud as wud can be,
How easy can the barley bree
Cement the quarrel!
Burns, Scotch Drink.

anger[2]†, *n.* An occasional spelling of *angor*.

angerly (ang'gėr-li), *a.* [< *anger*[1] + *-ly*[1]; = Icel. *angrligr*, sad. The adv. is much older: see *angerly*, *adv.*] Inclined to anger. *Byron.* [Now poetic.]

angerly (ang'gėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *angerliche*, *angerly*, *angrely*, < *anger* + *-liche*, -ly[2]. Cf. *angrily*.] In an angry manner; angrily. [Now poetic.]

Nay, do not look *angerly*.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

If my lips should dare to kiss
Thy taper fingers amorously,
Again thou blushest *angerly*.
Tennyson, Madeline.

angernesst (ang'gėr-nes), *n.* [ME.; cf. *angriness*.] The state of being angry.

Hail, innocent of *angerness*.
MS. cited by T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

Angevin, Angevine (an'je-vin, -vīn), *a.* [F. (cf. ML. *Andecavensis*), < *Anjou*, < L. *Andecavi*, a Gallic tribe, also called *Andes*.] Pertaining to Anjou, a former western province of France: specifically applied (*a*) to the royal family of England reigning from 1154 to 1485, the Plantagenets, descendants of Geoffrey V., Count of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England; (*b*) to the period of English history from 1154 to the death of Richard II. in 1399, or, according to others, to the loss of Normandy, Anjou, Maine, etc., in 1204. The contending houses of York and Lancaster were both of the *Angevin* race.—**Angevin architecture**, the architecture of Anjou; specifically, the school of medieval architecture developed in the province of Anjou. It is characterized especially by the system of vaulting in which the vault over each bay is so much raised in the middle as practically to constitute a low dome.

angica-wood (an-jē'kä-wůd), *n.* Same as *canjica-wood*.

angiectasia (an″ji-ek-tā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *ἔκτασις*, extension, < *ἐκτείνειν* = L. *exten-d-ere*, extend: see *extend*.] Enlargement of the capillaries and other small blood-vessels of some portions of the body.

angiectasis (an-ji-ek'ta-sis), *n.* Same as *angiectasia*.

angienchyma (an-ji-eng'ki-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *ἔγχυμα*, infusion: see *parenchyma*.] In *bot.*, vascular tissue in general.

★**angiitis** (an-ji-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a blood-vessel.

angili-wood (an'ji-li-wůd), *n.* [< Tamil *angili* + E. *wood*[1].] The timber of a large evergreen tree of southern India, *Artocarpus hirsuta*, which is considered nearly equal to teak in ship-building and for other purposes. Also spelled *angely-wood*. See *Artocarpus*.

★**angina** (an-jī'nä, or, more correctly, an'ji-nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *angina*, quinsy, lit. strangling, choking (cf. Gr. *ἀγχόνη*, strangling), < *angere* (= Gr. *ἀγχειν*), strangle, choke: see *anger*[1] and *angor*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as quinsy, severe sore throat, croup, mumps, etc.—**2.** Angina pectoris (which see, below).—**Angina Ludovici**, acute suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue about the submaxillary gland: so called from a German physician named Ludwig (Latin *Ludovicus*), who first fully described it.—**Angina maligna** (malignant angina), primary gangrene of the pharyngeal mucous membrane, originating independently of any other disease, such as diphtheria or scarlet fever. Also called *angina gangrenosa*, *cynanche maligna*, and *putrid sore throat*.—**Angina pectoris** (spasm of the chest), a condition marked by paroxysms of extremely acute constricting pain, felt generally in the lower part of the sternum and extending over the chest and down the arm. The pathology is obscure, but in a large number of cases there is organic disease of the heart or aorta, combined with a liability to attacks of general arterial spasm.

anginal (an'ji-nal), *a.* Pertaining to angina.

anginoid (an'ji-noid), *a.* [< *angina* + *-oid*.] Resembling angina.

anginose (an'ji-nōs), *a.* [< *angina* + *-ose*.] Pertaining to angina, or to anginal pectoris.—**Anginose scarlatina**, scarlatina in which the inflammation of the throat is severe.

anginous (an'ji-nus), *a.* Same as *anginose*.

angio-. [NL. *angio-*, < Gr. *ἀγγειο-*, combining form of *ἀγγεῖον*, a case, a capsule, a vessel of the body, a vessel of any kind, < *ἄγγος*, a vessel.] An element of many scientific compound words, signifying vessel, usually with reference to the vessels of the body. Less properly *angeio-*.

angiocarpian (an-ji-ō-kär'pi-an), *n.* [As *angiocarpous* + *-ian*.] An angiocarpous plant.

angiocarpous (an″ji-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *angiocarpus*, < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a capsule, a case, a vessel of the body, a vessel of any kind (< *ἄγγος*, a vessel of any kind), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having a fruit inclosed within a distinct covering, as the filbert within its husk. (*b*) Having the apothecium globular, opening only by a pore at the summit: applied to a group of genera of lichens.

angiocholitis (an″ji-ō-kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *χολή*, gall, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the gall-ducts.

angiograph (an'ji-ō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-γράφος*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A form of sphygmograph devised by Landois.

angiography (an-ji-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe.] **1.** In *anat.*, a description of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.—**2.** A description of the implements, vessels, weights, measures, etc., in use in any country. [Rare.]

angioleucitis (an″ji-ō-lū-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *λευκός*, white, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

angiology (an-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That portion of anatomy and physiology which deals with the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

★**angioma** (an-ji-ō'mą), *n.*; pl. *angiomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-oma*.] A tumor produced by the enlargement or new formation of blood-vessels.

angiomatous (an-ji-om'a-tus), *a.* [< *angioma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Characterized by or pertaining to angioma.

angiomonospermous (an″ji-ō-mon-ō-spėr'-mus), *a.* [< NL. *angiomonospermus*, < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *μόνος*, alone (see *mono-*), + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, producing one seed only in a pod. *N. E. D.*

angioneurosis (an″ji-ō-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, morbid vaso-motor action, brought on independently of any perceptible lesion, whether this involves an abnormal temporary or lasting contraction of the vessels of the part (angiospasm) or a relaxation (angioparesis). The term is not always restricted to functional affections, but is also sometimes applied to cases in which there is a gross or evident lesion of the nerves, spinal cord, or brain, which produces these vaso-motor disturbances.

★**angioneurotic** (an″ji-ō-nū-rot'ik), *a.* [See *angioneurosis*.] Dependent on or pertaining to the innervation of the blood-vessels.

angioparalysis (an″ji-ō-pą-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] Paralysis of the muscular coat of the blood-vessels.

angioparesis (an″ji-ō-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *πάρεσις*, paralysis: see *parcsis*.] Partial paralysis of the muscular layer of the walls of blood-vessels.

angiosarcoma (an″ji-ō-sär-kō'mą), *n.*; pl. *angiosarcomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] A sarcoma, or tumor, in which the blood-vessels assume importance from their number, size, and relation to the structure of the tumor.—**Angiosarcoma myxomatodes**, a sarcoma, or tumor, in which the walls of the vessels and the tissue immediately surrounding them undergo mucous degeneration. To this form the name *cylindroma* is often applied.

angioscope (an'ji-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine.] An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of animals and plants.

angiosis (an-ji-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-osis.*] Any disease of a blood-vessel.

angiospasm (an'ji-ō-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *σπάσμα*, *σπασμός*, spasm.] Spasm of the muscular wall of a blood-vessel.

angiosperm (an'ji-ō-spėrm), *n.* [< NL. *angiospermus*, < Gr. *ἀγγειον*, a vessel, + *σπέρμα*, seed. Cf. Gr. *ἐναγγειόσπερμος*, also *ἐναγγειοσπέρματος*, angiospermous (< *ἐν*, in, etc.).] Any plant of the class *Angiospermæ*.

Angiospermæ (an″ji-ō-spėr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *plantæ*).] A class of plants of the *Spermatophyta*, coördinate with the *Gymnospermæ*.

angiospermal (an″ji-ō-spėr′mạl), *a.* Same as *angiospermous*.

angiospermatous (an″ji-ō-spėr′mạ-tus), *a.* Same as *angiospermous*.

Angiospermia (an″ji-ō-spėr′mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *angiospermus:* see *angiosperm.*] In *bot.*, the second order of the Linnean class *Didynamia*, having numerous seeds inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel, as in *Digitalis*. The corresponding *Gymnospermia* of the same class included genera with achenium-like divisions of the pericarp, as in the *Menthaceæ*, which were mistaken for naked seeds.

angiospermous (an″ji-ō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< NL. *angiospermus:* see *angiosperm.*] Having seeds inclosed in an ovary; belonging to the class *Angiospermæ:* opposed to *gymnospermous*, or naked-seeded. Equivalent forms are *angiospermal* and *angiospermatous*.

angiosporous (an″ji-os′pō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *angiosporus*, < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *σπόρος*, a seed: see *spore.*] In *bot.*, having the spores inclosed in a hollow receptacle: applied to such fungi as *Lycoperdon*.

Angiostomata (an″ji-ō-stō′mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *angiostomatus:* see *angiostomatous.*] 1. A suborder of ophidians, comprising serpents in which the mouth is not dilatable, and which are provided with anal spurs. There are two families, *Cylindrophidæ* and *Uropeltidæ*.—2. In *conch.*, an artificial group of univalve gastropods whose shell has a narrow or contracted aperture, as cassidids, strombids, conids, olivids, cypræids, and others. Also written, corruptly, *Angystomata*, and originally *Angyostomata* by De Blainville, 1818.

angiostomatous (an″ji-ō-stō′mạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *angiostomatus*, < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, jar (but L. *angere*, compress, is appar. intended), + *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth.] 1. Having a narrow, that is, not dilatable, mouth: said specifically of serpents of the suborder *Angiostomata*.—2. In *conch.*, having a narrow mouth or opening, as the shell in *Oliva* and *Conus*.

angiostomous (an″ji-os′tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *angiostomus*, equiv. to *angiostomatus:* see *angiostomatous.*] Same as *angiostomatous*.

angiotomy (an-ji-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy.*] In *anat.*, dissection of the lymphatics and blood-vessels.

angle[1] (ang'gl), *n.* [< ME. *angle*, *angel*, *angil*, < AS. *angel*, *angul*, *ongul*, a hook, fish-hook (= OS. *angul* = OD. *angel*, *anghel*, a hook, fish-hook, sting, awn, beard (of grain), D. *angel* = LG. *angel*, a hook, = OHG. *angul*, MHG. G. *angel*, a hook, fish-hook, sting, point, hinge (cf. OD. *hangel*, *hanghel*, *hengel*, a hook, a hinge, D. *hengel*, an angling-rod, G. dial. *hängel*, a hook, ear, joint, these forms and senses being in part those of a different word, cognate with E. *hinge:* see *hinge*, *hang*), = Icel. *öngull*, a hook, = Dan. Sw. *angel*, a hook), with formative *-el*, *-ul*, < *anga*, *onga* (rare, and only in glosses), a sting, = OHG. *ango*, a sting, hinge, MHG. *ange*, a fish-hook, hinge, = Icel. *angi*, a sting, spine, prickle, = Norw. *ange*, *angje*, a prong, jag, tooth. The earliest notion seems to have been 'pointed,' but the word also involved the notion of 'bent,' perhaps from a different source; cf. Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, bent, crooked, curved, = L. *angulus* for **anculus*, a corner, angle; Gr. *ὄγκος*, a hook, barb, angle, = L. *uncus*, a hook; bent, curved: see *Angle*[2], *angle*[3], *ankylosis*, *uncous.*] 1. A fishing-hook: often in later use extended to include the line or tackle, and even the rod. [Now rare.]

> Give me mine *angle*,—we'll to the river.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5.

2†. One who or that which catches by stratagem or deceit.

> A woman is bytterer than death, . . . for she is a very *angle*, hir hert is a nett. *Coverdale*, tr. of Eccles. vii. 26.

3†. [From the verb.] The act of angling.

angle[1] (ang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *angled*, ppr. *angling.* [< late ME. *angle*, OD. *angelen*, D. *hengelen* = G. *angeln* = Dan. *angle;* from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To fish with an angle, or with hook and line.

> When the weather
> Serves to *angle* in the brook,
> I will bring a silver hook.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.
>
> The lawyer in the pauses of the storm
> Went *angling* down the Saco.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To try by artful means to catch or win over a person or thing, or to elicit an opinion: commonly with *for*.

> By this face,
> This seeming brow of justice, did he win
> The hearts of all that he did *angle for.*
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

II. *trans.* 1. To fish (a stream).—2†. To fish for or try to catch, as with an angle or hook.

> He *angled* the people's hearts. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3†. To lure or entice, as with bait.

> You have *angled* me on with much pleasure to the thatch'd house. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i.

Angle[2] (ang'gl), *n.* [In mod. use only as a historical term; < L. *Anglus*, usually in pl. *Angli* (first in Tacitus), repr. the OTeut. form found in AS. *Angle*, *Ongle*, *Ængle*, reg. *Engle*, pl. (in comp. *Angel-*, *Ongel-*), the people of *Angel*, *Angol*, *Angul*, *Ongul* (= Icel. *Öngull*), a district of what is now Schleswig-Holstein, said to be so named from *angel*, *angul*, *ongul*, a hook, in ref. to its shape: see *angle*[1]. Hence *Anglo-*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *English*, q. v.] One of a Teutonic tribe which in the earliest period of its recorded history dwelt in the neighborhood of the district now called Angeln, in Schleswig-Holstein, and which in the fifth century and later, accompanied by kindred tribes, the Saxons, Jutes, and Frisians, crossed over to Britain and colonized the greater part of it. The Angles were the most numerous of these settlers, and founded the three kingdoms of East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria. From them the entire country derived its name *England*, the "land of the Angles." See *Anglian*, *Anglo-Saxon*, and *English.*

angle[3] (ang'gl), *n.* [< ME. *angle*, *aungel*, sometimes *angule*, < OF. *angle* = Pr. *angle* = Sp. Pg. *angulo*, It. *angolo*, < L. *angulus*, a corner, an angle, prob. orig. **anculus* (cf. *ancus*, bent, crooked) = Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, bent, crooked, curved, connected with *ἀγκών*, the bend of the arm, the elbow (see *ancon*), *ἄγκος*, a glen, dell (prop. a bend, hollow), *ὄγκος*, a hook, barb, angle, = L. *uncus*, bent, curved, a hook (see *uncous*); all appar. < √ **ank*, bend (appearing also in Gr. *ἄγκυρα*, > L. *ancora*, > E. *anker*[1], *anchor*[1]), Skt. √ *anch*, bend, and prob. connected with the Teut. group represented by *angle*[1]: see *angle*[1].] 1. A corner; the figure formed by two rays starting from the same point. The rays are called the *sides* or *legs* of the angle, and their common point its *vertex* or *angular point.* The symbol for *angle* is ∢. When the angle whose sides are *h* and *k* is set off from the vertex O against one of the rays of the angle AOB toward the other ray, if its second side falls within the angle AOB, then it is said to be less than AOB. In symbols ∢ (*h*, *k*) < ∢ AOB. Angles receive different names, according to their magnitude, their construction, their position, etc. When one straight line intersects another so as to make the four angles so formed equal, these angles are called *right* angles. One ninetieth of a right angle is called a *degree of angle*: this cuts out on any

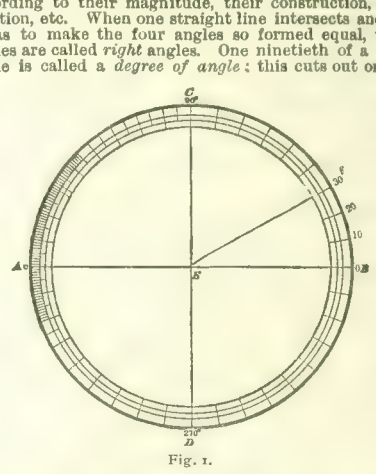


Fig. 1.

circle with center at the angular point an arc called a *degree of arc.* So to find the number of degrees of angle in any given angle we may count the number of degrees of arc in the arc intercepted on any circle with the angle's vertex for center. An arc of ninety degrees (90°) is called a *quadrant*, and this word is also applied to each of the four infinite regions made by a horizontal and a vertical straight line. The upper right-hand quadrant (between EB and EC in fig. 1) is called the first quadrant, and degrees are numbered counterclockwise. So fig. 1 shows ∢ BEF = 30°. The degree, 1°, is subdivided into 60 equal parts called minutes (60′); and the minute, 1′, into 60 equal parts called seconds (60″). The arc whose length is equal to the radius subtends an angle of 57° 17′ 44″.8 nearly. This angle is called a *radian* and is taken as the unit angle in higher mathematics. An angle is *c* times the logarithm of the anharmonic ratio made by the two sides with the two tangents to the absolute intersecting at the vertex. BCD, fig. 2, is a *right* angle. An angle which is less than a right angle is *acute*, as BCF. An *obtuse* angle is one which is greater than a right angle, as BCE. *Acute* and *obtuse* angles are both called *oblique*, in opposition to *right* angles. A *curvilinear* angle is taken to be the angle formed by the tangents to the two curved lines at their point of intersection. *Adjacent* or *contiguous* angles are such as have the vertex and one leg common to both angles, both together being equal to two right angles. Thus, in fig. 2, BCE and ECA are *adjacent* angles. *Explemental* angles are two angles having a common vertex and common legs, one being reflex or straight. A *straight* angle is an angle of 180°. A *reflex* angle is one greater than 180°. *Exterior*, *external*, or *outward* angles are the angles of any rectilinear figure without it, made by producing one of the sides at each vertex, the angles formed within the figure being called *interior* angles. When one line intersects a pair of lines in a plane, of the eight angles so formed, those which are between the pair are called *interior*, those without *exterior.* Of the interior (or exterior) angles, a pair for different sides of the intersecting line, and at different intersected lines, are called *alternate* (which see). Two angles on the same side of the transversal, and both interior or both exterior, are called *conjugate angles.*

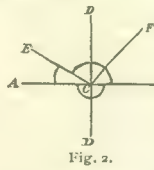
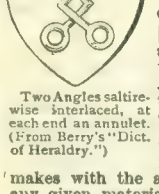
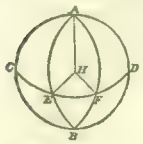


Fig. 2.

Hence—2. An angular projection; a projecting corner: as, the *angles* of a building.—3. In *astrol.*, the 1st, 4th, 7th, or 10th house.—4. In *anat.*, same as *angulus.*—5. In *her.*, a charge representing a narrow band or ribbon bent in an angle. [Rare.]—**Angle of action**, in *gearing*, the angle of revolution during which a tooth remains in contact.—**Angle of commutation.** See *commutation.*—**Angle of contact.** See *contact.*—**Angle of the condyles.** See *craniometry.*—**Angle of crushing**, in *physics*, the angle which the fractured surface of a crushed pillar makes with the axis of the pillar. It is constant for any given material.—**Angle of curvature**, the angle which measures the rate of divergence of a curve from a tangent to it at a given point. It is the angle between the tangent and an infinitesimal chord of the curve.—**Angle of defense**, in *fort.*, the angle formed by the meeting of the line of defense with the line of the flank; the angle formed by producing the faces of the bastion.—**Angle of departure**, in *gunnery*, the angle which the tangent to the trajectory of the projectile at the muzzle of the gun makes with the horizontal plane. This angle differs from the angle of elevation in consequence of the fact that the muzzle is thrown up when the gun is discharged, and also, when there is windage, because of the rebound of the shot from the sides of the bore near the muzzle.—**Angle of depression.** See *depression.*—**Angle of descent**, in *gunnery*, the angle which a tangent to the trajectory of the projectile makes with the horizontal plane passing through the point of first graze or the point of impact.—**Angle of direction**, in *mech.*, an angle contained by the lines of direction of two conspiring forces.—**Angle of divergence**, in *bot.*, the angle between two successive leaves on the same stem. It is expressed as a fraction of the circumference of the stem, which is supposed to be a circle.—**Angle of draft**, for vehicles or heavy bodies, the angle which the line of direction of the pulling force makes with the plane over which the body is drawn.—**Angle of elevation, incidence, inclination, polarization, position, reflection,** and **refraction.** See *elevation*, etc.—**Angle of repose**, the greatest angle of obliquity of pressure between two planes which is consistent with stability, as of a weight upon an inclined plane: its tangent is the coefficient of friction. Sometimes called the *angle of friction.* Specifically, in *arch.*, the angle at which the voussoirs of an arch cease to have any tendency to slip, or to exert any thrust on the abutment. Rondelet's experiments with well-wrought surfaces give angles ranging from 28° to 36°.—**Angles of Segond**, in *craniom.*, one of several angles. See *craniometry.*—**Angle of sight**, in *gunnery*, the angle which a line passing through the sights of a gun and the target, called the "line of sight," makes with the horizontal plane.—**Angle of the jaw**, in *anat.*, the point at which the vertical hinder edge of the ramus meets the horizontal inferior border.—**Angle of weather**, the angle at which the sail of a windmill is set.—**Basilar angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Carpal angle.** See *carpal.*—**Characteristic angle of a curve.** See *characteristic.*—**Chord of an angle.** See *chord.*—**Clearance angle**, in *ordnance*, the angle which a straight line, passing through the tops of the tangent-scale, dispart-sight, and muzzle-notch, makes with a line parallel to the axis of the piece. It varies with the position of the dispart-sight and the taper of the gun.—**Coracoscapular angle.** See *coracoscapular.*—**Coronofacial angle of Gratiolet.** See *craniometry.*—**Cranial angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Critical angle**, in *optics*, the limiting angle of incidence which separates the totally reflected rays from those which (at least partially) escape into air. *Tait*, Light, § 117.—**Dead angle**, the space between a fortification and the nearest point which can be reached by the fire of its defenders. Within this space an assailant is safe, as the missiles from the fortification pass over his head. Also called *dead space.*—**Dihedral angle.** See *dihedral.*—**Eccentric angle.** See *eccentric.*—**Facial angle, frontal angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Genal angle.** See *genal.*—**Hour angle**, in *astron.*, the angle between the hour-circle of a star and the meridian, measured from the latter toward the west, and usually expressed in hours and fractions of an hour.—**Metafacial angle, nasobasal angle, occipital angle, parietal angle.** See


Two Angles saltirewise interlaced, at each end an annulet. (From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry.")

craniometry.—**Olfactory angle.** See *olfactory.*—**Optic angle.** See *optic.*—**Position angle,** in *astron.*, the inclination of any short line, as the line between the two components of a double star to the hour-circle.—**Reëntering** or **reëntrant angle,** in a polygon, an angle the sides of which, if produced, would cut the polygon.—**Solid angle,** an angle which is made by two or more hemiplanes meeting in one point, as the angle of a cube. We also speak of the solid angle of a cone. A solid angle is proportional to the spherical polygon it intercepts on the surface of a sphere, having its center at the vertex.—**Sphenoidal angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Spherical angle,** an angle on the surface of a sphere made by arcs of two great circles. Thus, if AE and CE be arcs of great circles intersecting each other at the point E, the angle AEC is the spherical angle which they make one with the other, and it is equal to the angle of inclination of the planes of the great circles AB and CD. The angle equals the angle formed by the tangents of the two arcs at their point of intersection.—**Trisection of the angle.** See *trisection.*—**Vertical angle.** See *vertical.*



Spherical Angle.

★**angle-bar** (ang'gl-bär), *n.* **1.** In *carp.*, a vertical bar placed at the angles or lines of intersection of the faces of a polygonal window or bay-window.—**2.** Same as *angle-iron.*

angle-bead (ang'gl-bēd), *n.* A round angle-staff; a plaster-bead or staff-bead.

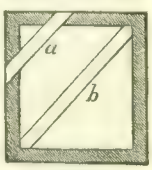
angle-beam (ang'gl-bēm), *n.* A beam, usually of iron, of which a portion or flange is set at an angle with the main portion; an angle-iron.

angle-bevel (ang'gl-bev″el), *n.* Same as *bevel-square.*

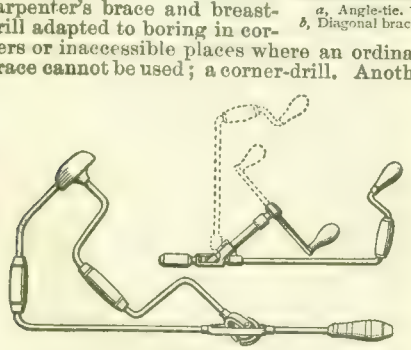
angle-block (ang'gl-blok), *n.* **1.** In *bridge-* and *roof-building,* a block, generally of metal, placed at the junction of a brace or strut with a chord or beam, when the two are inclined to each other. It forms an abutment for the end of the brace or strut, and the tension-rods usually pass through it.

2. A swivel dock-block, used to change the direction of a rope when hoisting, etc.

angle-brace (ang'gl-brās), *n.* In *carp.*: (*a*) A piece of timber having its two ends fixed to the two pieces forming adjacent members in a system of framing, and subtending the angle formed by their junction. When it is fixed between the opposite angles of a quadrangular frame, it is called a *diagonal brace* or *diagonal tie,* and when placed near a corner (*a*), an *angle-tie.* (*b*) A combined carpenter's brace and breast-drill adapted to boring in corners or inaccessible places where an ordinary brace cannot be used; a corner-drill. Another



a, Angle-tie. *b*, Diagonal brace.

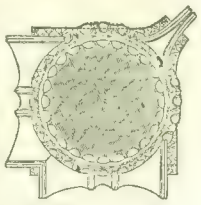

Angle-braces

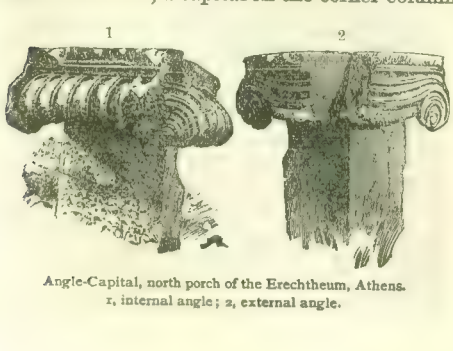
form employs an angular brace or a crank and gearing arranged to operate the drill in unusual or difficult positions. See *brace* and *drill.*

angle-bracket (ang'gl-brak″et), *n.* A bracket placed at the vertex of an interior or exterior angle, and not at right angles to the sides.

angle-brick (ang'gl-brik), *n.* A brick molded to fit any angle other than a right angle, or used to ornament a quoin.

angle-capital (ang'gl-kap″i-tal), *n.* **1.** In *Grecian Ionic arch.*, a capital on the corner column of a portico, having volutes on both front and flank, with the volutes which would come together at the angle of the entablature combined and turned outward on the line of the diagonal between the planes of the frieze on front and flank.—**2.** In *Roman* and *modern Ionic arch.*, the capital of a similarly situated column, having four volutes, of which each is on a diagonal of the abacus of the capital.


Plan of an Angle-Capital.



Angle-Capital, north porch of the Erechtheum, Athens. 1, internal angle; 2, external angle.

angle-chuck (ang'gl-chuk), *n.* An L-shaped casting, or a short length of angle-iron, having its outer face planed, and both sides provided with slots for bolts. One face is bolted to the face-plate of a lathe or to the table of a drilling- or planing-machine, and to the other is fastened the piece of work which is to be drilled or shaped. ★See *chuck*⁴.

angled (ang'gld), *a.* [< *angle*³ + *-ed*².] Having angles. Specifically, in *her.*, broken in an angular direction: said of the boundary of an ordinary or of any other line usually straight. See *beveled.*

angle-float (ang'gl-flōt), *n.* A float or plasterer's trowel made to fit any internal angle in the walls of a room.

angle-iron (ang'gl-ī″ėrn), *n.* A rolled or wrought bar of iron in the form of an angle, used in iron constructions. Angle-irons are made with sections in the form of right angles, with equal or unequal sides. When angle-beams are rolled in composite sections, they receive specific names: e. g., *channel-irons, T-beams, I-beams, Z-bars.* They are used for joining piece to piece in every kind of ironwork, as well as for forming component parts and principal members (as the ribs of ships, the box-girders of bridges and floors) in all iron structures. Also called *angle-bar.*

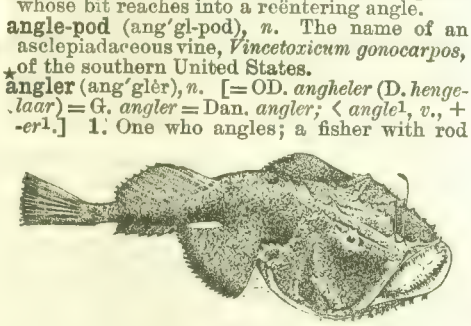
★**angle-meter** (ang'gl-mē″tėr), *n.* [< *angle*³ + *meter*², q. v. See *angulometer.*] Any instrument used for measuring angles; particularly, an instrument employed by geologists for measuring the dip of strata; a clinometer.

angle-modillion (ang'gl-mō-dil″yon), *n.* [< *angle*³ + *modillion.*] A modillion or carved bracket placed beneath an angle of a cornice in the direction of its diagonal, or of the line of its mitering.

angle-plane (ang'gl-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane whose bit reaches into a reëntering angle.

angle-pod (ang'gl-pod), *n.* The name of an asclepiadaceous vine, *Vincetoxicum gonocarpos,* of the southern United States.

★**angler** (ang'glėr), *n.* [= OD. *angheler* (D. *hengelaar*) = G. *angler* = Dan. *angler;* < *angle*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who angles; a fisher with rod and line.—**2.** The fish *Lophius piscatorius,* the typical representative of the family *Lophiidæ* (which see). The name was introduced by Pennant in place of the earlier names *fishing-frog* and *frogfish,* in allusion to its attracting small fish, which are its prey, by the movement of certain filaments attached to the head and mouth. It is found on the coasts of Europe and America.


Angler (*Lophius piscatorius*).

angle-rafter (ang'gl-raf″tėr), *n.* A rafter placed at the junction of the inclined planes forming a hipped roof. Also called *hip-rafter,* and sometimes *piend-rafter.* See *hip*¹, 4.

angler-fish (ang'glėr-fish), *n.* A fish with cephalic spines modified for attracting other fishes, or resembling a fishing-pole and line with bait; any fish of the order *Pediculati.*

Angles, *n. pl.* See *Angle*².

angle-shades (ang'gl-shādz), *n.* A British moth, the *Phlogophora meticulosa.*

anglesite (ang'gle-sīt), *n.* [< *Anglesea, Anglesey,* < AS. *Anglesēg* (= Icel. *Ongulsey*), lit. Angle's island, so called after it was conquered by the Angles; formerly called Mona; < *Angles,* gen. of *Angel* (see *Angle*²), + *ēg, īg,* island: see *ait, ey*², and *island.*] A sulphate of lead occurring in prismatic crystals, commonly transparent and colorless, with brilliant adamantine luster and light shades of yellow, green, blue, and gray. It occurs also in massive forms with granular structure. The crystals are often found in cavities of the lead sulphid galena, from the decomposition of which they have been formed.

angle-splice (ang'gl-splīs), *n.* A splice making an angle with the long axis of a bar or rail.

angle-staff (ang'gl-staf), *n.* In *building,* a vertical wooden strip placed at a projecting or salient angle in an interior, to preserve the corner, and to serve as a guide by which to float the plaster when flush with it. When prominent it is generally made ornamental, and when rounded it is called an *angle-bead* or *staff-bead.*

anglett, *n.* Erroneous form of *aglet.*

angle-tie (ang'gl-tī), *n.* See *angle-brace* (*a*).

angletwitch (ang'gl-twich), *n.* [E. dial., also corruptly *angletouch,* < ME. *angletwitche, angletwache,* < AS. *angeltwicca, -twecca, -twæcca, -twicce,* < *angel,* a hook, angle, + **twicca,* < *twician,* twitch, tweak: see *angle*¹ and *twitch, tweak.* Cf. E. dial. *twachel,* a dew-worm; *angledog,* a large earthworm.] An angleworm; an earthworm. [Prov. Eng.]

anglewise (ang'gl-wīz), *adv.* [< *angle*³ + *wise*².] After the manner of an angle; angularly.

angleworm (ang'gl-wėrm), *n.* [< *angle*¹ + *worm.*] A worm used for bait in angling; an earthworm.

Anglian (ang'gli-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Anglia,* the region inhabited by the Angles, in a wider sense England (< L. *Angli,* Angles: see *Angle*²), + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Angles, or to East Anglia.

II. *n.* A member of the tribe of the Angles.

Anglic (ang'glik), *a.* [< ML. *Anglicus,* < L. *Angli,* the Angles: see *Angle*².] Same as *Anglian.* [Rare.]

Anglican (ang'gli-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Anglicanus,* < *Anglicus,* pertaining to the Angles or to England: see *Anglic.*] **I.** *a.* English. Specifically—(*a*) Of or pertaining to England ecclesiastically; pertaining to or connected with the Church of England.

> Many members of the Papal communion have maintained the validity of *Anglican* orders.
> *Gladstone,* Church Principles, p. 228. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) High-church; pertaining to or characteristic of the high-church party of the Church of England.—**Anglican Church.** (*a*) The Church of England, especially as maintaining a Catholic character in independence of the pope: usually applied, therefore, to the Church of England since the Reformation. This designation occurs, however, in a provision of Magna Charta, "that the Anglican Church be free" (*quod Anglicana ecclesia libera sit*).

> The sober Principles and old establishment of the *Anglicane Church.*
> *Fell,* Hammond's Life, in his Works, I. 12. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) In a more comprehensive sense, the Church of England and the churches in other countries in full accord with it as to doctrine and church organization; that is, the Church of Ireland (disestablished 1869), the Episcopal Church in Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and the churches founded by the Church of England in the British colonies or elsewhere. See *episcopal.*

II. *n.* **1.** A member of the Church of England, or of a church in full agreement with it.—**2.** One who upholds the system or teachings of the Church of England; especially, one who emphasizes the authority of that church; a high-churchman.

Anglicanism (ang'gli-kan-izm), *n.* [< *Anglican* + *-ism.*] The principles of the Anglican Church or of Anglicans.

Anglicè (ang'gli-sē), *adv.* [ML., adv., < *Anglicus,* English: see *Anglic.*] In English; in the English language.

Anglicify† (ang-glis'i-fī), *v. t.* [< ML. *Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-fy,* < L. *-ficare,* < *facere,* make.] To make English; Anglicize. [Rare.]

Anglicisation, Anglicise. See *Anglicization, Anglicize.*

Anglicism (ang'gli-sizm), *n.* [< ML. *Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-ism.*] **1.** The state or quality of being English; that which is peculiar to England in speech, manner, or principle.

> If Addison's language had been less idiomatical it would have lost something of its genuine *Anglicism.*
> *Johnson,* Addison.

> She [England] has a conviction that whatever good there is in us is wholly English, when the truth is that we are worth nothing except so far as we have disinfected ourselves of *Anglicism.* *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 80.

2. An idiom of the English language.—**3.** A word or an expression used particularly in England, and not in use, or in good use, in the United States.

Anglicization (ang″gli-si-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Anglicize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of making English in form or character, or of becoming Anglicized. Also spelled *Anglicisation.*

Anglicize (ang'gli-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Anglicized,* ppr. *Anglicizing.* [< ML. *Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-ize.*] To make English; render conformable to English modes or usages. Also spelled *Anglicise.* [Often without a capital.]

The last persons who bear any likeness to the *lasagnone* are the Germans, with their honest, heavy faces comically *anglicized* by leg-of-mutton whiskers.
Howells, Venetian Life, xx.

Anglification (ang″gli-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *Anglify*: see *-fication*.] The act of making English, or of bringing into conformity with English modes and ideas.

Angliform (ang′gli-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Angli*, Angles, English (see *Angle*[2]), + *forma*, form.] Resembling English in form: as, "the *Angliform* dialects of the Continent," *J. A. H. Murray*, Encyc. Brit., VIII. 391.

Anglify (ang′gli-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Anglified*, ppr. *Anglifying*. [< L. *Anglus*, sing. of *Angli* (see *Angle*[2]), + *-fy*, < L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To make English; Anglicize; especially, to adopt into the English language and make a part of it: as, to *Anglify* French words, that is, to give them an English form in orthography, inflection, or pronunciation. [Rare.]

The shops [in Mauritius] were all French; indeed, I should think that Calais or Boulogne was much more *Anglified*. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 282.

angling (ang′gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *angle*[1], *v.*] The act or art of fishing with a rod and line; rod-fishing.

We may say of *angling* as Dr. Boteler said of strawberries: "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did;" and so, if I might be judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than *angling*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 5.

Anglish (ang′glish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Angle*[2] + *-ish*[1]. The AS. *Englisc*, orig. **Anglisc*, having become E. *English* with much altered meaning, the term *Anglish* has been occasionally used by recent writers in the original sense of 'English': see *English*.] **I.** *a.* Anglian; Anglo-Saxon; English.

II. *n.* The Anglo-Saxon or earliest English language. *Haldeman*.

Anglo-. [First in ML. *Anglo-Saxones* (see *Anglo-Saxon*); the combining form of L. *Anglus*, pl. *Angli*, the Angles, the 'English,' extended to include the modern English: see *Angle*[2].] An element in many compound words, meaning Angles or English, connected with England: as, *Anglo*-American; *Anglo*-Indian.

Anglo-American (ang″glō-a-mer′i-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging or relating to, or connected with, England and America or the United States, or with the people of both: as, *Anglo-American* commerce; *Anglo-American* relations. —2. Pertaining to the English who have settled in America, especially in the United States, or have become American citizens: as, the *Anglo-American* population of New York.

II. *n.* A native or descendant of a native of England who has settled in America or has become an American (United States) citizen.

Anglo-Catholic (ang-glō-kath′o-lik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Catholic according to the teachings of the Church of England. The Church of England maintains that it is Catholic in the same sense and on the same grounds as those on which the Greek Church claims to be Catholic, namely: (1) as having retained its organization in continuous succession from the earliest Christian centuries in accordance with primitive canons; (2) as receiving the doctrinal decisions of the councils acknowledged as ecumenical by both the Greek and the Latin Church; and (3) as having canonical jurisdiction in the countries in which it exists.

2. Laying especial stress on the Catholic character of the Church of England; high-church. Applied to that party in the Anglican Church which in doctrine and ceremonies most closely approximates to the Roman Catholic Church, sometimes called the *ritualistic*, *high*, or *Puseyite* section of the church.

II. *n.* A member of the Church of England, or of any Anglican church; especially, one who maintains the Catholic character of the Anglican Church. Hence the term has been applied especially to the high-churchmen of the seventeenth century, such as Laud, Andrews, and Jeremy Taylor, and in the nineteenth century to the adherents of the Oxford movement, such as Rose, William Palmer, J. H. Newman, Keble, and Pusey, and later to the revivers of ancient ritual, known as ritualists.

Anglo-Catholicism (ang″glō-ka-thol′i-sizm), *n.* The principles of the Anglican Church regarded as catholic; the principles of Anglo-Catholics.

Anglo-Danish (ang-glō-dā′nish), *a.* Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England.

Anglo-French (ang-glō-french′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* English and French; pertaining to the language so called.

II. *n.* That form of Old French brought into England by the Normans and later comers from France, and there separately developed; Anglo-Norman.

Anglogæa (ang-glō-jē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Anglo-* + Gr. *γαῖα*, earth, country.] In *zoögeog.*, the Anglogæan realm; Nearctic America or Arctamerica. *Gill*.

Anglogæan (ang-glō-jē′an), *a.* In *zoögeog.*, a term applied by Gill to one of the nine realms or prime divisions of the earth's land-surface, including North America as far southward as about to the present Mexican boundary in the lowlands, and to the isthmus of Tehuantepec in the highlands: synonymous with *Arctamerican* or *Nearctic*.

Anglo-Indian (ang-glō-in′di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Connected with both England and India; combining English and Indian characteristics: as, *Anglo-Indian* trade; *Anglo-Indian* words.—2. Relating to or connected with those parts of India which belong to Great Britain or are under British protection: as, the *Anglo-Indian* empire.—3. Relating or pertaining to the Anglo-Indians: as, *Anglo-Indian* housekeeping.

II. *n.* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies.

Anglo-Irish (ang-glō-ī′rish), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Connected with both England and Ireland; relating to both these countries or to their inhabitants.—2. Pertaining to the English who have settled in Ireland, or to their descendants. —3. Of English parentage on one side and of Irish on the other.

II. *n. pl.* 1. English people born or resident in Ireland.—2. Descendants of parents English on one side and Irish on the other.

Anglomant† (ang′glō-man), *n.*; pl. *Anglomen* (-men). [< F. *anglomane*, < *anglomanie*, Anglomania; in Jefferson's use (def. 2) as if < *Anglo-* + *man*.] 1. An Anglomaniac.—2. A partizan of English interests in America.

It will be of great consequence to France and England to have America governed by a Galloman or an *Angloman*.
Jefferson, Works (1859), II. 317. (*N. E. D.*)

Anglomania (ang-glō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [= F. *anglomanie*; < *Anglo-* + Gr. *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] An excessive or undue attachment to, respect for, or imitation of that which is English or peculiar to England, as English institutions, manners, and customs.

Anglomaniac (ang-glō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [< *Anglo-* + *maniac*, after *Anglomania*.] One who is possessed by a mania for all that is English.

Anglo-Norman (ang-glō-nôr′man), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to both England and Normandy, or to their inhabitants.—2. Pertaining to the Normans who settled in England after the conquest in 1066.—3. Of both English and Norman descent.

II. *n.* 1. One of the Normans who settled in England after its conquest by William of Normandy in 1066, or one of the descendants of such a settler. The term is seldom applied to any descendants of the Normans of a time later than the twelfth century; after that time they are called *English*.
2. The Norman dialect of Old French as spoken and separately developed in England.

Anglophobe (ang′glō-fōb), *n.* [< F. *anglophobe*, < *Anglo-*, English, + Gr. *φοβεῖν*, fear.] One who hates or fears England or the English. Also called *Anglophobist*.

Anglophobia (ang-glō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [< *Anglo-* + Gr. *-φοβία*, fear: see *Phobos*.] An intense hatred or fear of England, or of whatever is English.

Anglophobic (ang-glō-fō′bik), *a.* [< *Anglophobia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by Anglophobia.

Anglophobist (ang′glō-fō-bist), *n.* [< *Anglophobe* + *-ist*.] Same as *Anglophobe*: as, "a bitter *Anglophobist*," *H. Cabot Lodge*, Webster, p. 267.

Anglo-Saxon (ang-glō-sak′son), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Anglo-Saxones*, more correctly written *Anglosaxones*, pl., also *Angli Saxones* or *Angli et Saxones*, rarely *Saxones Angli*. The term frequently occurs in the charters of Alfred and his successors (chiefly in the gen. pl. with *rex*) as the general name of their people, all the Teutonic tribes in England; but it is sometimes confined to the people south of the Humber. The same term is used by foreign chroniclers and writers in Latin from the 8th to the 12th century, in the same meaning as by Alfred. In the Latin charters the gen. pl. varies from *Anglosaxonum* (besides *Anglorum Saxonum* and *Anglorum et Saxonum*) through the half AS. *Angulsaxonum* to the wholly AS. *Angulsaxna*, the AS. forms (in the Anglo-Saxon charters) being *Angulsaxna*, *-saxona*, *-seaxna*, *-sæxna*, *-sexna*, and *Ongulsaxna*, gen. pl. of **Angulseaxan* (corresponding to *West-seaxan*, *Eást-seaxan*, *Súth-seaxan*, *-seaxe*, *Middel-seaxe*, *Eald-seaxan*, West-, East-, South-, Middle-, Old-Saxons), < *Angul*, *Ongol*, orig. the name of the district from which the Angles came, in comp. the combining form of *Angle*, *Engle*, pl., the Angles (so also in *Angel-*, *Ongel-*, *Ongol-cynn*, also *Angeltheód*, *Angel-folc*, the Angle (Anglo-Saxon) people, *Angel-cyning*, their king, *Angel-cyrice*, the Angle (Anglo-Saxon) church, *Angel-theów*, a man's name, lit. Angle-servant), + *Seaxan*, Saxons: see *Angle*[2] and *Saxon*. In the Latin charters the country is sometimes called *Anglosaxonia* or *Angulsaxònia*, as well as *Saxonia*. The ML. *Anglosaxones* is a true compound, following such forms as L. *Syrophœnix*, < Gr. Συροφοίνιξ, a Syrophenician, i. e., a Syrian Phenician; L. *Indoscythus*, < Gr. Ἰνδόσκυθος, an Indian Scythian; L. *Indoscythia*, < Gr. Ἰνδοσκυθία, Indoscythia; L. *Gallogræci*, the Gallic or Galatian Greeks, *Gallohispani*, the Gallic Hispanians, the Gauls of Spain, etc., the form in *-o-* being the crude form or stem of the first element, which stands in a quasi-adjective relation to the second: see *-o-*. Cf. D. *Angelsakser*, n., *-saksisch*, a., Sw. *Angelsachsare*, n., *Angelsachsisk*, a., Dan. *Angelsachser*, n., *Angelsachsisk*, a., based on the G. *Angelsachse*, pl. *-en*, n., *Angelsächsisch*, a.; all mod.] **I.** *n.* 1. (*a*) Literally, one of the Angle or 'English' Saxons; sometimes restricted to the Saxons who dwelt chiefly in the southern districts (Wessex, Essex, Sussex, Middlesex—names which contain a form of *Saxon*—and Kent) of the country which came to be known, from a kindred tribe, as the land of the Angles, *Engla land*, now *England*, but usually extended to the whole people or nation formed by the aggregation of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain, or the whole people of England before the conquest. (*b*) *pl.* The English race; all persons in Great Britain and Ireland, in the United States, and in their dependencies, who belong, actually or nominally, nearly or remotely, to the Teutonic stock of England; in the widest use, all English-speaking or English-appearing people.—2. [The adj. used absolutely.] The language of the Anglo-Saxons; Saxon; the earliest form of the English language, constituting, with Old Saxon, Old Friesic, and other dialects, the Old Low German group, belonging to the so-called West Germanic division of the Teutonic speech. The first Anglo-Saxon dialect to receive literary cultivation was that of the Angles (Anglo-Saxon *Ængle*, *Engle*): hence the name *Ænglisc*, *Englisc*, that is, *English*, was afterward applied to all the dialects, and particularly to the prevailing one, West Saxon; it is the origin of the name *English* as applied to the modern mixed language. (See *Anglish* and *English*.) A Middle Latin name for the language was *lingua Saxonica*, or *lingua Saxonum* or *Anglosaxonum*. The Anglo-Saxon language, in the widest use of the name, consisted of several dialects: the Northern or Anglian group, including the Old Northumbrian and the Midland or Mercian dialects, and the Southern or Saxon group, including the West Saxon and the Kentish. The Kentish remains are scanty, the Mercian scantier still and doubtful, while the Old Northumbrian remains are considerable. The great bulk of the Anglo-Saxon literature is West Saxon, the two terms being practically synonymous except when expressly distinguished as generic and specific. In the Old or Middle English period the Midland dialect became conspicuous, and it is to it that the form of modern English is chiefly due. In this dictionary *Anglo-Saxon* (abbreviated AS.) includes the whole language (but chiefly West Saxon, the Old Northumbrian and Kentish being discriminated when necessary) from the middle of the fifth century, or rather from the seventh century, when the first contemporary records begin, to the middle or end of the twelfth century; the language from the conquest (1066) to the end of this period being 'late Anglo-Saxon.' See *English*.

Several of the English scholars who are most active in the study of early English wage war on *Anglo-Saxon*. They attack the word. . . . They are still more hostile to the suggestion which goes with the word, that the speech called *Anglo-Saxon* is different from modern English, so as to deserve a separate name. They say there has been but one speech spoken in England by the Teutonic tribes and their descendants from Cædmon to Tennyson. . . . This classic *Anglo-Saxon* differs from our English in phonology, . . . in vocabulary, . . . [in] inflections, . . . in the derivation of words, . . . [in] syntax, . . . [in] versification [see *alliteration*], . . . [and in] the modes of thought. . . . The former is a synthetic German speech, with its own periods of early irregular idiom, classic cultivation, decline and fall into dialects; the latter an analytic mixed speech of Romanic cultivation, with other periods of growth, and classic regularity and progress. And a chaos separates the two languages. It is only when attention is directed to the history of etymological forms that unity can be plausibly claimed for them. . . . But while the importance of these forms in tracing the descent of languages is probably not overrated, their weight in establishing identity or similarity may easily be. . . . The proposed use of *Old English* [in place of *Anglo-Saxon*] does not distinguish, but confounds all the periods of *Anglo-Saxon* and the two early periods of English. . . . The reasons urged for this nomenclature are in great part sentimental. It is thought to magnify the English language and race to represent

them as Low German, having an unbroken history parallel with that of the High German, and reaching through a more famous career to a more venerable antiquity. But Americans are taught to believe in mixed races, and it magnifies the English most in our eyes to represent it in the old fashion, as formed by the junction of two great languages, the bearers of the best cultivation of the Teutonic and Romanic races.

F. A. March, in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., IV. 97-105.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons: as, the *Anglo-Saxon* kings; the *Anglo-Saxon* language.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the language of the Anglo-Saxons; belonging to, derived from, or having the form or spirit of that language: as, the *Anglo-Saxon* elements of modern English; the proportion of *Anglo-Saxon* words in the Bible or Shakspere; an *Anglo-Saxon* style, as contrasted with a Latin style.—**3.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Anglo-Saxons, or the English-speaking race: as, *Anglo-Saxon* enterprise; the political genius of the *Anglo-Saxon* race.

Anglo-Saxondom (ang-glō-sak'son-dum), *n.* [< *Anglo-Saxon* + *-dom.*] The Anglo-Saxon domain; the whole body of Anglo-Saxons, in sense 1 (*b*).

Anglo-Saxonic (ang″glō-sak-son'ik), *a.* [< ML. *Anglosaxonicus*, < *Anglosaxones*: see *Anglo-Saxon.*] Of Anglo-Saxon character or quality; Anglo-Saxon in origin or seeming.

Anglo-Saxonism (ang-glō-sak'son-izm), *n.* [< *Anglo-Saxon* + *-ism.*] **1.** A characteristic or peculiarity of the Anglo-Saxon race.—**2.** A word, phrase, idiom, or peculiarity of speech belonging to Anglo-Saxon, or of Anglo-Saxon origin or type.—**3.** The state of being Anglo-Saxon in the widest sense; that which constitutes the Anglo-Saxon or English character in the aggregate; the feeling of pride in being Anglo-Saxon.

angnailt, *n.* The more correct form of *agnail.* See *agnail* and *hangnail.*

angola (ang-gō'lä), *n.* A common but corrupt form of *angora.*

Angola cat, pea, seed, weed. See the nouns.

angon (ang'gon), *n.* [ML. *ango*, < MGr. ἀγγων.] The heavy barbed javelin of the Franks. It is described as being not very long, but heavy, and used as much to drag down the enemy's shield, when fixed in it by its barbs, as to inflict wounds; in this respect resembling the pilum (which see). It was also used as a pike or lance in close combat.

angor (ang'gor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *angour* and (by confusion with *anger*[1]) *anger*, < late ME. *angure*, < OF. *angor*, *angour*, < L. *angor*, acc. *angorem*, anguish, trouble, lit. a strangling, < *angere* (= Gr. ἀγχειν), compress, throttle, strangle, stifle, distress, torment, trouble: see *anguish*, *angust*, and *anger*[1]. In the medical sense *angor* is nearly synonymous with the kindred *angina.*] **1†.** Anguish; intense bodily or mental pain.

> For man is laden with ten thousand languors;
> All other creatures onely feele the *angors*
> Of few diseases.
>
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas (ed. Grosart), The Furies, l. 607.

> Whose voices, *angers*, and terrors, and sometimes howlings, he said he often heard.
>
> *Abp. Ussher*, Ans. to a Jesuit, p. 175.

2. In *med.*, extreme anxiety, accompanied with painful constriction at the epigastrium, and often with palpitation and oppression. *Dunglison.*

angora (ang-gō'rä), *n.* [< *Angora* (Turk. *Anghūr*), mod. form of Gr. Ἄγκυρα, L. *Ancȳra*, a town in Asia Minor, giving name to the cat and the goat so called: see also *Ancyrene.* The name coincides with Gr. ἄγκυρα, L. *ancora*, a hook, an anchor: see *anchor*[1].] A light cloth made of Angora wool, and used for coats and cloaks. The angora of commerce is now usually made of a combination of mohair and silk. Erroneously and infrequently written *angola.*

Angora cat, goat, wool. See the nouns.

Angostura bark. [< *Angostura*, a town in Venezuela, on the Orinoco; lit. a narrow pass; < Sp. *angostura* (= Pg. *angustura*), narrowness, a narrow pass, < *angosto* (= Pg. *angusto*), narrow, < L. *angustus*, narrow: see *angust* and *anguish.*] See *bark*[2].

angrily (ang'gri-li), *adv.* [ME. *angrily*, *angryly*, *-liche*; < *angry* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *angerly*, *adv.*] In an angry manner; with indications of resentment.

> Rashly and *angrily* I promised; but cunningly and patiently will I perform. *C. Kingsley*, The Heroes.

angriness (ang'gri-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being angry.

> Such an *angriness* of humour that we take fire at everything. *Dr. H. More*, Whole Duty of Man, § 22.

2. Inflammation and pain of a sore or swelling. [Obsolescent.]

angry (ang'gri), *a.* [ME. *angry*, earlier *angerich*; < *anger*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1†.** Causing grief or trouble; troublesome; vexatious; trying.

> God had provided a severe and *angry* education to chasten the frowardness of a young spirit.
>
> *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, III. 167.

2†. Feeling grief or trouble; grieved; troubled; vexed.—**3.** Feeling or showing anger or resentment (*with* or *at* a person, *at* or *about* a thing): said of persons.

> God is *angry with* the wicked every day. Ps. vii. 11.

> Rather be glad to amend your ill living than to be *angry* when you are warned or told of your fault.
>
> *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> How he fell
> From heaven they fabled, thrown by *angry* Jove
> Sheer o'er the crystal battlements.
>
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 741.

4. Characterized by or manifesting anger; wrathful: as, an *angry* look or mood; *angry* words; an *angry* reply.

> Often a man's own *angry* pride
> Is cap and bells for a fool.
>
> *Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

5. Bearing the marks of anger; having the appearance of being in anger; frowning; fierce: as, an *angry* countenance; *angry* billows.

> And with my knife scratch out the *angry* eyes
> Of all the Greeks that are thine enemies.
>
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1469.

> From the far corner of the building, near the ground, *angry* puffs of steam shone snow-white in the moon and vanished. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 54.

6. Having the color of the face of one who is in anger; red. [Rare.]

> Sweet rose, whose hue *angry* and brave.
>
> *Herbert*, Virtue.

7. Sharp; keen; vigorous. [Rare.]

> I never ate with *angrier* appetite.
>
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

8. In *med.*, inflamed, as a sore; exhibiting inflammation.

> This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry.* *Wiseman*, Surgery.

=**Syn. 3, 4, 5.** Indignant, incensed, passionate, resentful, irritated, wrathful, irate, hot, raging, furious, stormy, choleric, inflamed, tumultuous.

anguiculæ (ang-gwik'ū-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.; cf. L. *anguiculus*, m., a small serpent, dim. of *anguis*, a serpent: see *Anguis.*] An old name of the small nematoid worms, as those of the family *Anguillulidæ*, found in sour paste, vinegar, etc., and commonly called vinegar-eels. It was not used as a zoölogical name.

anguicular (ang-gwik'ū-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to anguiculæ.

anguid (ang'gwid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Anguidæ.*

Anguidæ (ang'gwi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguis* + *-idæ.*] A family of lacertilians, typified by the genus *Anguis.* It is closely related to the *Scincidæ*, and contains a number of feeble, fragile, and harmless apodal and snake-like lizards, living in holes or under stones, and feeding on insects or worms. The technical characters are: an esquamate tongue whose anterior portion is retractile, clavicles undilated proximally, postorbital and postfrontal arches present, and temporal fossæ roofed over, and the body furnished with osteodermal plates having irregularly branching or radiating channels.

Anguifer (ang'gwi-fėr), *n.* [L., serpent-bearing, < *anguis*, a serpent (see *Anguis*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *astron.*, a northern constellation pictured by a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, or Ophiuchus. See cut under *Ophiuchus.*

anguiform (ang'gwi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *anguiformis*, < L. *anguis*, a snake (see *Anguis*), + *forma*, form.] Snaky; serpentine; like a snake: said both of shape and of movement: as, an *anguiform* motion; an *anguiform* myriapod; "the *anguiform* Chilognathans," *Kirby*, Habits of Animals (1835), p. 68.

Anguiformes (ang-gwi-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anguiformis*: see *anguiform.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of chilognath myriapods, corresponding to the family *Iulidæ* of Westwood.

Anguilla (ang-gwil'ä), *n.* [L., an eel (cf. Gr. ἔγχελυς, an eel), dim. of *anguis*, a serpent: see

Common Eel (*Anguilla anguilla*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Anguis.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Anguillidæ:* a name sometimes given comprehensively to the apodal fishes with pectoral fins, but by recent authors restricted to the common eel, *A. anguilla*, and closely related species. Its species are very diversely estimated, some authors recognizing about 50, others only 4, the Arctogæan *A. anguilla*, the Indian *A. marmorata* and *A. mona*, and the Oceanic *A. megalostoma.*

anguillid (ang-gwil'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Anguillidæ*, as an eel.

Anguillidæ (ang-gwil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguilla* + *-idæ.*] A family of apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Anguilla;* the typical eels. Various limits have been assigned to it by ichthyologists. As now restricted, the *Anguillidæ* are characterized by the presence of pectoral fins, remoteness of the dorsal fin from the head, confluence of the dorsal and anal fins with the caudal, presence of small elliptical obliquely set scales, discrete lateral nostrils, tongue free in front, slender reduced pterygoid bones, elongated jaws, and moderately broad ethmovomerine region. In this sense the family contains only the genus *Anguilla.*

anguilliform (ang-gwil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *anguilliformis*, < L. *anguilla*, an eel, + *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the form of an eel or of a serpent; resembling an eel or a serpent. Specifically—**2.** In *ichth.*, having the zoölogical character of an eel; of or pertaining to the *Anguilliformes.*

Anguilliformes (ang-gwil-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anguilliformis*: see *anguilliform.*] In Cuvier's classification of fishes, the only recognized family of *Malacopterygii apodes*, including fishes with an elongated form, a thick and soft skin, few bones, no cæca, and in most cases a swim-bladder which is often of singular shape. It has been disintegrated into many families, and even different orders.

Anguillina (ang-gwi-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguilla* + *-ina.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Muræniдæ platychistæ*, with the gill-openings separated by an interspace, pectoral fins present, nostrils superior or lateral, tongue free, and the end of the tail surrounded by the fin.

anguillous (ang-gwil'us), *a.* [< L. *anguilla*, an ★eel, + *-ous.*] Like an eel; anguilliform. [Rare.]

Anguillula (ang-gwil'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *anguilla*, an eel.] A genus of nematoid worms or nemathelminths, typical of the family *Anguillulidæ* (which see). The common vinegar-eel is *A. aceti;* that of sour paste, *A. glutinosa;* that of blighted wheat, *A. tritici.* See cut under *Nematoidea.*

anguillule (ang-gwil'ūl), *n.* [< *Anguillula*, q. v.] One of the anguiculæ or *Anguillulidæ;* any similar eel-like creature of small size.

Anguillulidæ (ang-gwi-lū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguillula* + *-idæ.*] A family of free, that is, not parasitic, nematoid worms, including the minute creatures known as vinegar-eels. The family is related to the *Gordiidæ*, or horsehair worms, and contains many genera, of which the best known is *Anguillula.*

Anguinæ (ang-gwī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguis* + *-inæ.*] The slow-worms, or *Anguidæ*, rated as a subfamily of *Scincidæ.*

anguine (ang'gwin), *a.* [< L. *anguineus*, < *anguis*, a snake: see *Anguis.*] Pertaining to or resembling a snake; snake-like: as, "the *anguine* or snake-like reptiles," *Owen*, Comp. Anat. —**Anguine lizard,** a snake-lizard of South Africa, *Chamæsaura anguina.* See *Chamæsaura.*

anguineal (ang-gwin'ē-al), *a.* [< L. *anguineus* (see *anguine*) + *-al.*] Resembling or pertaining to a snake or snakes.—**Anguineal hyperbola,** a term applied by Newton to a hyperbolic curve of the third order having one asymptote and three inflections.

anguineous (ang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *anguineus*: see *anguine.*] Same as *anguineal.*

Anguinidæ (ang-gwin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguis* + *-in-* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Anguidæ.*

anguiped, anguipede (ang'gwi-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *anguipes*, < *anguis* (see *Anguis*), a serpent, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having feet or legs in the form of serpents: applied to such conceptions as the serpent-footed giants of Greek mythology.

> A winged *anguipede* giant.
>
> *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 305, note.

II. *n.* An individual fabled to have serpents' bodies and heads in the place of legs.

Anguis (ang'gwis), *n.* [L., a serpent, a snake, lit. a throttler, a constrictor (see *constrictor*), < *angere*, throttle, choke: see *anger*[1] and *angor.*] A genus of scincoid lizards, typical of the family *Anguidæ*, represented by the slow-worm or blindworm of Europe, *Anguis fragilis*, as the best-known species. These lizards are perfectly harmless, though popularly thought to be dangerous. They have been supposed to be blind, from the smallness of the eyes. The body is very brittle, and the tail readily breaks off. There are apparently no limbs, so that the animal resembles a small snake or worm.

anguish (ang'gwish), *n.* [< ME. *anguish*, *anguyshe*, *angwishe*, *angwische*, etc., earlier *an-*

guise, anguis, anguisse, angoise, angus, etc., < OF. *anguisse, angoisse,* mod. F. *angoisse* = Pr. *angoissa* = OSp. *angoxa* (Sp. Pg. *angustia*) = It. *angoscia,* anguish, < L. *angustia,* straitness, narrowness, in class. L. usually in pl. *angustiæ,* a defile, strait, fig. straits, distress, difficulty, scarcity, want, poverty, < *angustus,* strait, narrow, difficult (cf. Goth. *aggwus* = AS. *ange, enge,* etc., strait, narrow), < *angere* = Gr. *ἄγχειν,* choke, strangle, stifle: see *angust, angor,* and *anger*[1].] **1.** Excruciating or agonizing pain of either body or mind; acute suffering or distress.

But they hearkened not unto Moses for *anguish* of spirit, and for cruel bondage. Ex. vi. 9.

When pain and *anguish* wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou. *Scott,* Marmion, vi. 30.

In the sternest of his [Achilles's] acts, we read only the *anguish* of his grief. *De Quincey,* Homer, iii.

2. An overwhelming emotion. [Rare.]

He cried in an *anguish* of delight and gratitude.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

=**Syn.** *Agony, Anguish, Pang,* etc. See *agony* and *grief.*

anguish (ang'gwish), *v. t.* [< ME. *anguyschen, angwishen,* earlier *anguisen, anguissen,* < OF. *angoisser, anguisser* = Pr. *angoissar* = Sp. Pg. *angustiar* = It. *angosciare;* from the noun.] To distress with excruciating pain or grief.

I wish thou hadst not alighted so hastily and roughly; it hath shaken down a sheaf of thy hair; take heed thou sit not upon it, lest it *anguish* thee.
Landor, Leofric and Godiva, p. 61.

anguished (ang'gwisht), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *anguisht,* < ME. *angwished.*] Affected by anguish; expressing or caused by anguish.

On thy cold forehead starts the *anguished* dew.
Coleridge, Death of Chatterton.

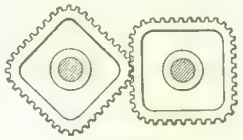
anguishous†, *a.* [Early mod. E., and mod. dial., < ME. *anguishous, angwisshous,* earlier *anguyssous, angwisous, anguisuse, angussus,* < OF. *anguissus, angussus,* later *angoisseux* (Cotgrave) = Pr. *angoissos* = Sp. Pg. *angustioso* = It. *angoscioso,* < ML. *angustiosus,* < L. *angustia:* see *anguish* and *-ous.*] Full of anguish; attended with anguish. *Chaucer.*

angular (ang'gū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *angularis,* < *angulus,* an angle: see *angle*[3].] **1.** Having an angle or angles; having corners; pointed: as, an *angular* figure; an *angular* piece of rock; *angular* writing (that is, with the turns sharply pointed instead of curved).—**2.** Consisting of an angle; characteristic of an angle: as, an *angular* point.—**3.** Measured by an angle; subtending an angle; having a divergence expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds: as, *angular* distance.—**4.** Of persons: (*a*) Having or exhibiting protuberances of joint or limb; acting or moving awkwardly or as if in angles.

He is *angular* in his movements, and rather tall.
F. M. Crawford, Paul Patoff, viii.

The *angular* female in black bombazine. *O. W. Holmes.*

(*b*) Stiff in manner; cranky; crotchety; unbending.—**Angular advance of an eccentric,** the angle between the center line of the crank of the engine and that joining the center of motion and center of figure of the eccentric.—**Angular aperture of lenses.** See *aperture.*—**Angular artery,** in *anat.,* the facial artery which passes near the angle of the jaw, and finally near the inner angle of the eye; especially, this latter portion of its course.—**Angular belting,** belting having a trapezoidal section and used with a grooved pulley. It is employed, because of its great adhesion, where a narrow belt or considerable traction is desired. The heavier belts of this class are made by fastening blocks of leather or other suitable material, shaped like truncated pyramids, to the inner face of a strong carrier-belt.—**Angular bone,** a bone situated at or near the angle of the mandible of lower vertebrates.—**Angular capital,** an incorrect term for *angle-capital.*—**Angular chain-belt,** a chain fitted to run over a V-shaped pulley. In some forms flat links are covered with leather, which bears against the sides of the groove; in others there are long links with wooden blocks wedged into them, whose ends form the bearing surfaces; these links alternate with shorter ones which serve merely as connections.—**Angular distance.** See *distance.*—**Angular gearing,** in *mach.,* toothed wheels of irregular outline, used in transmitting variable motion.—**Angular gyrus.** See *gyrus.*—**Angular intervals,** in *astron.,* those arcs of the equator which are intercepted between circles of declination passing through the objects observed. They are measured by means of the transit instrument and clock.—**Angular motion,** in *physics,* the motion of any body which moves about a fixed or relatively fixed point: as, the *angular motion* of a pendulum or a planet: so called because such motion is measured by the angle contained between lines drawn from the fixed point to the successive positions of the moving body.—**Angular oscillation.** See *oscillation.*—**Angular perspective,** in *drawing,* that kind of perspective in which neither of the sides of the principal object is parallel to the plane of the picture, and therefore, in the representation, the horizontal lines of both converge to vanishing-points. Also called *oblique perspective.*—**Angular processes,** in *anat.,* the orbital processes of the frontal bone near the angles of the eye. The external angular process is sometimes called the *jugal process.* See cut under *skull.*—**Angular sections,** that part of mathematics which treats of the division of angles into equal parts.—**Angular vein,** in *anat.,* the part of the facial vein which accompanies the angular artery.—**Angular velocity,** in *mech.,* the angle which a line perpendicular to the axis of rotation, if its motion is uniform, sweeps through in a unit of time; the rate of revolution of a revolving body: usually expressed in circular measure (which see, under *measure*).



Angular Gearing.

angularity (ang-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *angularities* (-tiz). [< *angular* + *-ity.*] The quality of being angular in any sense; an angular detail or characteristic.

No doubt there are a few men who can look beyond the husk or shell of a fellow-being—his *angularities,* awkwardness, or eccentricity—to the hidden qualities within.
W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 142.

angularly (ang'gū-lăr-li), *adv.* In an angular manner; with angles or corners.

angularness (ang'gū-lăr-nes), *n.* The quality of being angular.

angulate (ang'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angulated,* ppr. *angulating.* [< L. *angulatus,* made angular (cf. LL. *angulare,* make angular), < *angulus,* angle: see *angle*[3].] To make angular or angulate.

angulate (ang'gū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *angulatus:* see the verb.] Formed with angles or corners; of an angular form; angled; cornered: as, *angulate* stems, leaves, petioles, etc.

angulated (ang'gū-lā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *angulate, a.*: as, "*angulated* fore-wings," *H. O. Forbes,* Eastern Archipelago, p. 274.

angulately (ang'gū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an angulate manner; with angles or corners.

angulation (ang-gū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *angulate.*] A formation of angles; the state of being angulated.

angulato-gibbous (ang-gū-lā-tō-gib'us), *a.* [< L. *angulatus,* angulate, + LL. *gibbosus,* gibbous.] Gibbous with an angulate tendency. *N. E. D.*

angulato-sinuous (ang-gū-lā-tō-sin'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *angulatus,* angulate, + *sinuosus,* sinuous.] Sinuous or winding with the curves angled. *N. E. D.*

anguli, *n.* Plural of *angulus.*

anguliferous (ang-gū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *angulus,* an angle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *conch.,* having the last whorl angulated. *Craig,* 1847.

angulinerved (ang'gū-li-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *angulus,* an angle, + *nervum,* nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.,* having nerves which diverge at an angle from the midnerve, often branching repeatedly by subdivision, as in most exogenous plants; feather-veined: applied to leaves.

Angulirostres (ang″gū-li-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *angulus,* an angle, + *rostrum,* beak.] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a superfamily group of his *Halcyoides,* including the todies and jacamars, or the two families *Todidæ* and *Galbulidæ.*

angulo-dentate (ang″gū-lō-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *angulus,* angle, + *dentatus,* toothed: see *dentate.*] Angularly toothed.

angulometer (ang-gū-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *angulus,* angle, + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] An instrument for measuring external angles; a goniometer. It has various forms. See cut under *goniometer.*

angulose (ang'gū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *angulosus,* < *angulus,* an angle.] Full of angles; angulous.

angulosity (ang-gū-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *angulosities* (-tiz). [< *angulose* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being angulous or angular; angularity.

anguloso-gibbous (ang-gū-lō-sō-gib'us), *a.* Same as *angulato-gibbous.*

angulous (ang'gū-lus), *a.* [= F. *anguleux,* formerly *angleux,* = It. *angoloso,* < L. *angulosus,* full of angles: see *angulose.*] Angular; having corners; hooked; forming an angle.

Held together by hooks and *angulous* involutions.
Glanville, Scep. Sci., vii. 37.

angulus (ang'gū-lus), *n.*; pl. *anguli* (-lī). [L.: see *angle*[3].] **1.** In *anat.,* an angle: used in phrases like *angulus oris,* the corner of the mouth; *angulus mandibulæ,* the angle of the mandible or lower jaw-bone; *angulus costæ,* the angle of a rib.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

angust† (ang-gust'), *a.* [< F. *anguste* (Cotgrave), < L. *angustus,* strait, narrow, contracted, small, < *angere,* compress, strangle: see *anguish, angor,* and *anger*[1].] Narrow; strait. *Burton.*

angustate† (ang-gus'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angustated,* ppr. *angustating.* [< L. *angustatus,* pp. of *angustare,* straiten, narrow, < *angustus,* narrow: see *angust.*] To make narrow; straiten; contract.

angustate (ang-gus'tāt), *a.* [< L. *angustatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Narrowed; straitened.

angustation (ang-gus-tā'shon), *n.* [< *angustate.*] The act of making angustate or narrow; a straitening or narrowing down.

angusticlave (ang-gus'ti-klāv), *n.* [< L. *angusticlavius,* adj., wearing a narrow purple stripe, < *angustus,* narrow, + *clavus,* a nail, a knob, a purple stripe on the tunic: see *clavus.*] A narrow purple stripe or band reaching from the shoulder to the bottom of the tunic on each side, worn regularly by members of the Roman equestrian order, and sometimes by those of inferior rank who had the means to provide it. It was woven in the fabric, and is rarely indicated in sculpture.

angustifoliate (ang-gus-ti-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< NL. *angustifoliatus,* < L. *angustus,* narrow, + *foliatus,* leaved, < *folium,* leaf: see *folio.*] In *bot.,* narrow-leaved.

angustirostrate (ang-gus-ti-ros'trāt), *a.* [< NL. *angustirostratus,* < L. *angustus,* narrow, + *rostratus,* beaked, < *rostrum,* beak.] In *zoöl.,* having a narrow, slender, or (especially) compressed beak: opposed to *latirostrate.*

Angustura bark. See *Angostura bark,* under *bark*[2].

angwantibo (ang-gwän-tē'bō), *n.* [Native name.] The slow lemur of Old Calabar, *Arctocebus calabarensis,* of the subfamily *Nycticebinæ,* related to the potto, and by some referred to the genus *Perodicticus.* The tail is rudimentary; the inner digits of both feet are opposable as thumbs, the index digit is rudimentary, and the second digit of the hind foot terminates in a claw, the rest of the digits having flat nails. The pelage is thick and woolly, of a brownish color, paler or whitish below.

anhang† (an-hang'), *v. t.* [< ME. *anhangen, anhongen,* no pret., pp. *anhanged,* a weak verb; mixed with *anhon,* pret. *anheng, anhong, anhunge,* pp. *anhungen, anhonge,* a strong verb; < AS. **anhōn,* **onhōn* (Bosworth), perhaps for *ā-hōn,* a strong verb, hang, < *an, on,* on (or *ā-*), + *hōn,* hang: see *hang.*] To hang.

He bad to take him, and *anhang* him fast.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 259.

anharmonic (an-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= F. *anharmonique;* < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. (*an-*[5]) + *harmonic,* q. v.] Not harmonic; in *geom.,* a term applied by Chasles to an important kind of ratio introduced into geometry by Möbius. If a, x, y, b are four values of a unidimensional variable (for instance, the positions of four points on a line), then $[(x-a):(x-b)] \times [(y-b):(y-a)]$ is called the *anharmonic ratio* of the four values. The intersections of a plane pencil of four lines with a transversal have the same anharmonic ratio, however the transversal may be situated; and this ratio is called the *anharmonic ratio* of the pencil. Anharmonic ratios are always preserved in orthographic projections. By means of these ratios, metrical properties are defined as projective properties of the absolute, or conic at infinity. See *absolute, n.,* 2. If from the intersection of two lines tangents are drawn to the absolute, the logarithm of the anharmonic ratio of the pencil so formed multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-1}$ is the angle of the first two lines. So, the logarithm of the anharmonic ratio of two points, together with the intersections of their connecting line with the absolute, when multiplied by a constant, gives the distance of these points.—**Anharmonic property,** in *geom.,* a property that is connected with an anharmonic ratio.

anhelation (an-hē-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *anhélation,* < L. *anhelatio(n-),* a difficulty of breathing, panting, asthma, < *anhelare,* pp. *anhelatus:* see *anhele.*] **1.** Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration; asthma.—**2.** Eager desire or aspiration. [Rare in both senses.]

These . . . *anhelations* of divine souls after the adorable object of their love. *Glanville,* Sermons, p. 313.

anhelet†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *anheale,* < ME. *anhelen, anelen,* < OF. *aneler, anheler,* = Pr. *anelar* = Sp. Pg. *anhelar* = It. *anelare,* < L. *anhelare,* breathe with difficulty, pant, fig. pant for, pursue eagerly; < *an-* for *ambi-,* around, on both sides, + *-helare,* in comp., for *halare,* breathe. Cf. *exhale* and *inhale.*] To pant, especially with eager desire and anxiety.

With most fervent desire they *anheale* . . . for the fruit of our convocation. *Latimer,* 2d Sermon before Conv.

anhelose† (an-hē'lōs), *a.* [As *anhelous* + *-ose.*] Same as *anhelous.*

anhelous† (an-hē'lus), *a.* [< L. *anhelus,* panting, out of breath, < *anhelare,* pant: see *anhele.*] Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty.

anhidrosis (an-hi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνίδρως,* without perspiration (< *ἀν-* priv. + *ἱδρώς,* sweat, akin to E. *sweat*), + *-osis.*] Deficiency or

absence of perspiration. Also written *anidrosis*.

anhidrotic (an-hi-drot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anhidrosis*: see *-otic*.] **I.** *a.* Tending or fitted to check perspiration.

II. *n.* Any medicinal agent which checks perspiration.

anhima (ä-nyē′mä), *n.* [= Sp. *anhina*, < Tupi *anhima*, also written *anhuma*, *aniuma*.] 1. A Brazilian name of the kamichi or horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Anhimidæ*.

Anhimidæ (an-him′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anhima* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, the horned screamers: synonymous with *Palamedeidæ*.

Anhimoideæ (an-hi-moi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anhima* + *-oideæ*.] A group of birds, referred by some as a superfamily to the order *Chenomorphæ*, by others considered as forming an order by itself. It is conterminous with the family *Anhimidæ*. See *Palamedeidæ*.

anhinga (ä-nying′gä), *n.* [Tupi *anhinga*.] 1. The American snake-bird, darter, or water-turkey, *Plotus anhinga*; a totipalmate natatorial bird, of the family *Plotidæ* and order *Steganopodes*. It is related to the cormorants, and inhabits swamps of the warmer parts of America, from the South Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States. See *darter*, *Plotus*.



American Snake-bird (*Plotus anhinga*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of birds: a synonym of *Plotus*. *Brisson*, 1760.

anhistous (an-his′tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἱστός*, a web, mod. tissue.] In *anat.*, having no recognizable structure; plasmic or sarcodous, as the sarcode of a cell or the plasma of the blood.

anhungered† (an-hung′gėrd), *a.* Same as *ahungered*.

anhydrate (an-hī′drāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anhydrated*, ppr. *anhydrating*. [< *anhydrous* + *-ate*[2].] To remove water from, especially from a substance naturally containing it; dehydrate.

It [glycerin] is used like alcohol as an *anhydrating* medium in the study of protoplasm.
Poulsen, Bot. Micro-chem. (trans.), p. 27.

anhydration (an-hī-drā′shọn), *n.* [< *anhydrate*.] Removal of water from anything; dehydration.

anhydremia, anhydræmia (an-hī-drē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., prop. *anhydræmia*, < Gr. *ἄνυδρος*, without water (< *ἀν-* priv. + *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water), + *αἷμα*, blood.] A concentrated state of the blood, due to loss of water.

anhydrid, anhydride (an-hī′drid, -drid or -drīd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνυδρος*, without water, + *-id*, *-ide*.] One of a class of chemical compounds, consisting of oxids capable of reacting with water to form acids, or obtainable from acids by removal of hydrogen and oxygen as water, or capable of reacting with basic oxids to form salts. For example, sulphuric anhydrid (sulphur trioxid, SO_3) unites with the elements of water to form sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4, or may be obtained from sulphuric acid by removal of the elements of water, or with the basic oxid of calcium (lime) will form the salt calcium sulphate. Anhydrids have also been called *anhydrous acids*.

anhydrite (an-hī′drīt), *n.* [< NL. *anhydrites*, < Gr. *ἄνυδρος*, without water (see *anhydrous*), + *-ites*: see *-ite*[2].] Anhydrous sulphate of calcium. It is found in the salt-mines of Austria-Hungary, and in the Harz mountains, also in geodes in limestone at Lockport, N. Y., in extensive beds in Nova Scotia, etc. It is usually granular in structure, sometimes crystalline with cleavage in three rectangular directions. Its color is white or grayish-white, sometimes with a tinge of blue; also red. The vulpinite of Italy is the only variety used in the arts.

anhydro-. In *chem.*, the combining form of *anhydrous*.

anhydrous (an-hī′drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνυδρος*, without water, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water.] Destitute of water; specifically, in *chem.*, destitute of the water of crystallization (which see, under *water*): as, *anhydrous* salts.

ani (ä′nē), *n.* [Braz. name: "*Ani* Brasiliensium," Marcgrave, Johnston, Willughby and Ray.] A bird of the genus *Crotophaga*, subfamily *Crotophaginæ*, and family *Cuculidæ*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America. There are several species, two of them inhabiting the United States. The black ani, *Crotophaga ani*, is about a foot long, entirely black, with violet, steel-blue, and bronze reflections; the iris is brown; the feathers of the head and neck are lanceolate; the crest of the bill is smooth or with few wrinkles; and the culmen is regularly curved. It is called in the West Indies the *black witch* and *savanna blackbird*, and is known to the French of Cayenne as *boutde-setun*. It occurs from Florida southward. Another species, *C. sulcirostris*, the groove-billed ani, is found in tropical America and northward to Texas. Its bill has three distinct grooves, parallel with the curved culmen. All are gregarious in habit, and nest in bushes, several individuals sometimes using one large nest in common; they lay plain greenish eggs, covered with a white chalky substance. See *Crotophaga*.



Groove-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*).

anicut, *n.* See *annicut*.

anidiomatic, anidiomatical (an-id″i-ọ-mat′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. (*an-*[5]) + *idiomatic*, *-al*.] Contrary to the idiom or analogies of a language; not idiomatic. [Rare.]

You would not say "two times"; it is *anidiomatical*.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, II. 278.

anidrosis (an-i-drō′sis), *n.* Same as *anhidrosis*.

Aniella (an-i-el′ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray).] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Aniellidæ*. Its distinguishing features are a body without limbs, and a nasal shield entering into the labial margin. *A. pulchra* is an elegant Californian species.

aniellid (an-i-el′id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Aniellidæ*.

Aniellidæ (an-i-el′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aniella* + *-idæ*.] A family of eriglossate lizards, typified by the genus *Aniella*.

anielloid (an-i-el′oid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anielloidea*.

Anielloidea (an″i-e-loi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aniella* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians (lizards), represented by the single family *Aniellidæ*, having concavo-convex vertebræ, clavicles not dilated posteriorly, no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches, no interorbital septum, and no cranial columella.

anient†, *v. t.* [< ME. *anienten* (more commonly *anientishen*, etc.: see *anientish*), < OF. *anienter*, *anaienter*, *anientir*, *aneanter* (F. *anéantir* = Pr. *anientar* = It. *annientare*), destroy, reduce to nothing, < *a* (L. *ad*, to) + *nient*, *neant*, F. *néant* = Pr. *neien*, *nien* = It. *neente*, *niente*, nothing, < ML. **neen(t-)s* or **necen(t-)s*, lit. not being, < *ne*, not, or *nec*, not, nor, + *en(t-)s*, being: see *ens*, *entity*.] 1. To reduce to nothing or nothingness; bring to naught; frustrate. *Piers Plowman*.—2. In *law*, to abrogate; make null. *Bouvier*.

anientish†, *v. t.* [< ME. *anientishen*, *anentischen*, *annentischen*, etc., earlier *anientisen*, *anyentisen*, < OF. *anientiss-*, stem of certain parts of *anientir*, *anienter*: see *anient* and *-ish*[2].] To reduce to nothing; annihilate.

Ire, coveitise, and hastifness, . . . which three things ye han nat *anientissed* [var. *anentysched*] or destroyed.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

anigh (ạ-nī′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [Mod., < *a-*[4] + *nigh*, after *anear*, *afar*, etc.] **I.** *adv.* Nigh; near; close by.

II. *prep.* Nigh; near.

anight† (ạ-nīt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *anyght*, *a nyght*, < AS. *on niht*: see *a*[3] and *night*.] At night; in the night-time; by night.

I broke my sword upon a stone, and bid him take that, for coming *anight* to Jane Smile.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4.

anights† (ạ-nīts′), *adv.* [Equiv. to *anight*, but with adv. gen. suffix as in AS. *nihtes*, E. *nights*, adv.: see *nights*. Similarly, *o' nights*, of nights, where in popular apprehension *nights* is plural.] By night; nightly: used of repeated or habitual acts.

The turnkey now his flock returning sees,
Duly let out *anights* to steal for fees.
Swift, Morning.

anil (an′il), *n.* [Early mod. E. *anile*, *anill*, *anele*, < F. *anil*, < Pg. *anil* = Sp. *añil* (formerly also *añir*), < Ar. *an-nil*, < *al*, the, + *nīl*, Pers. Hind. *nīl*, < Skt. *nīli*, indigo, indigo-plant, < *nīla*, dark blue. Cf. *lilac*.] 1. A somewhat woody leguminous plant, *Indigofera Anil*, from whose leaves and stalks the West Indian indigo is made. It is a common species in Mexico and tropical America, and is a larger plant than the Asiatic *I. tinctoria*, which is the species ordinarily cultivated for the production of indigo.

2. Indigo. [In this sense nearly obsolete.]

anile (an′il or -īl), *a.* [< L. *anilis*, < *anus*, an old woman.] Old-womanish; imbecile: as, "puerile or *anile* ideas," *Walpole*, Catalogue of Engravers.

A general revolt against authority, even in matters of opinion, is a childish or *anile* superstition, not to be excused by the pretext that it is only due to the love of freedom cherished in excess.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 198.

anilia (a-nil′i-ä), *n.* [< *anil* + *-ia*.] Same as *aniline*.

anilic (a-nil′ik), *a.* [< *anil* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from anil: as, *anilic* acid.

anilide (an′i-lid or -līd), *n.* [< *anil*(*ine*) + *-ide*.] ★Same as *phenylamide*.

aniline (an′i-lin), *n.* and *a.* [< *anil* (with reference to the brilliant violet and indigo dyes which, with others, are prepared from aniline) + *-ine*[2].] **I.** *n.* Aminobenzene, or phenylamine, $C_6H_5NH_2$, the starting-point in the preparation of a number of brilliant dyes. It was discovered in 1826 by Unverdorben, as a product of the distillation of indigo, and called by him *crystallin*. It did not acquire commercial importance until 1856, when the purple dye mauve was prepared from it by Perkin. It is found in small quantities in coal-tar, but the aniline of commerce is obtained from benzene, another product of coal-tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon, C_6H_6. Benzene when acted on by nitric acid produces nitrobenzene; and this latter substance when treated with nascent hydrogen, usually generated by the action of acetic acid upon iron filings or scraps, produces aniline, which is an oily liquid, colorless when pure, somewhat heavier than water, having a peculiar vinous smell and a burning taste. It is a strong base, and yields well-characterized salts. When acted on by arsenic acid, potassium bichromate, stannic chlorid, etc., aniline produces a great variety of compounds of very beautiful colors, known by the names of aniline purple, aniline green, violet, magenta, etc. Also called *anilia*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or derived from aniline: as, *aniline* colors.—**Aniline oil**, a by-product of the manufacture of aniline, containing aniline, toluidine, and a number of other organic bases of the aromatic series. It is used as a solvent for rubber, copal, etc.—**Aniline pencil**, a mixture of aniline, graphite, and kaolin, used for copying, marking in permanent color, and transferring writing or designs.

anility (a-nil′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *anilita*(*t-*)*s*, < *anilis*: see *anile*.] The state of being anile; the old age of a woman; womanish dotage: as, "marks of *anility*," *Sterne*, Sermons, xxi.

anilla (a-nil′ä), *n.* [< *anil*, q. v.] A commercial term for West Indian indigo, derived from the name of the plant from which it is prepared. See *anil*.

anima (an′i-mä), *n.*; pl. *animæ* (-mē). [L., a current of air, wind, air, breath, the vital principle, life, soul: sometimes equiv. to *animus*, mind (see *animus*, and cf. Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind); both from root seen in Skt. √*an*, breathe, repr. in Teut. by Goth. *usanan*, breathe out, expire; cf. Icel. *anda* = Sw. *andas* = Dan. *aande*, breathe, Icel. *önd*, breath, life, soul, = Sw. *anda*, *ande* = Dan. *aande*, breath (> Sc. *aund*, *aind*, *aynd*, breath, breathe); also Icel. *andi*, breath, spirit, a spirit, = Dan. *aand*, spirit, soul, a spirit, ghost, = OHG. *anto* = OS. *ando* = AS. *anda*, zeal, indignation, anger, envy: for the change of sense, cf. *animus* and *animosity*.] Soul; vital principle; the intelligent principle supposed to preside over vital actions: anciently applied to the active principle of a drug, as if this were its soul.—**Anima bruta**, the soul of brutes; the soul of animals other than man; the principle of brute intelligence and vitality.—**Anima humana**, the human soul; the principle of human intelligence and vitality.—**Anima mundi**, the soul of the world; an ethereal essence or spirit supposed to be diffused through the universe, organizing and acting throughout the whole and in all its different parts.

The doctrine of the *anima mundi*, as held by the Stoics and Stratonicians, is closely allied to pantheism; while according to others this soul of the universe is altogether intermediate between the Creator and his works.
Fleming.

animability (an″i-ma-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *animable*: see *-bility*.] Capacity of animation; capability of being animated.

An *animability* of body is acquired (if we may coin a word). *W. Taylor*, Monthly Rev., LXXIV. 393. (*N. E. D.*)

animable† (an′i-ma-bl), *a.* [< L. *animabilis* (a doubtful reading), < *animare*, animate: see *animate*, *v.*] Susceptible of animation.

animadversal† (an″i-mad-vėr′sal), *n.* [< L. *animadversus* (pp. of *animadvertere*: see *animadvert*) + *-al*.] That which has the power of perceiving; a percipient. [Rare.]

That lively inward *animadversal*: it is the soul itself: for I cannot conceive the body doth animadvert.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, p. 422, note.

animadversion (an″i-mad-vėr′shọn), *n.* [< L. *animadversio*(*n*-), the perception of an object, consideration, attention, reproach, punishment, < *animadvertere*, pp. *animadversus*: see *animadvert*.] **1**†. The act or faculty of observing or noticing; observation; perception.

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

2. The act of criticizing; criticism; censure; reproof.

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions*. *Clarendon*.

We must answer it, . . . with such *animadversion* on its doctrines as they deserve.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

=**Syn. 2.** Remark, comment, reprobation, reprehension.

animadversive (an″i-mad-vėr′siv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *animadversus*, pp. of *animadvertere*: see *animadvert*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power of perceiving; percipient: as, "the *animadversive* faculty," *Coleridge*.

II. *n.* A percipient agent. *N. E. D.*

animadversiveness (an″i-mad-vėr′siv-nes), *n.* The power of animadverting. *Bailey*.

animadvert (an″i-mad-vėrt′), *v. i.* [< L. *animadvertere*, regard, observe, notice, apprehend, censure, punish; by crasis for *animum advertere*, in same senses, lit. turn the mind to: *animum*, acc. of *animus*, the mind (see *animus*); *advertere*, turn to: see *advert*.] **1**†. To take cognizance or notice. —**2.** To comment critically; make remarks by way of criticism or censure; pass strictures or criticisms.

A man of a most *animadverting* humour;
Who, to endear himself unto his lord,
Will tell him, you and I, or any of us,
That here are met, are all pernicious spirits.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

I wish, sir, you would do us the favour to *animadvert* frequently upon the false taste the town is in. *Steele*.

The gentleman from Lowell *animadverted* somewhat, last evening, on the delays attending the publication of the reports of decisions. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 374.

—**Syn. 2.** Of *animadvert upon*: To comment upon, criticize, disapprove, reprehend, blame, censure.

animadverter (an″i-mad-vėr′tėr), *n.* One who animadverts or makes remarks by way of censure.

animæ, *n.* Plural of *anima*.

animal (an′i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [First in 16th century; (*a*) *animal* (*anymal*, *animall*) = F. Sp. Pg. *animal* = It. *animale*, adj., < L. *animalis*, animate, living (also aërial, consisting of air), < *anima*, a current of air, wind, air, breath, the vital principle, life, soul: see *anima*; (*b*) *animal*, n., = F. *animal* = Sp. Pg. *animal* = It. *animale*, < L. *animal*, rarely *animale*, a living being, an animal in the widest sense, but sometimes restricted to a brute or beast; hence, in contempt, a human being; orig. neut. of *animalis*, adj., as above. In mod. use *animal*, a., 'living, animate,' is inseparably mixed with *animal*, n., used attributively in the sense of 'pertaining to animals.'] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Pertaining to sensation. See *animal spirits*, below. —**2**†. Having life; living; animate. —**3.** Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a living being, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part; of man, pertaining to those parts of his nature which he shares with inferior animals.

Good humour, frankness, generosity, active courage, sanguine energy, buoyancy of temper, are the usual and appropriate accompaniments of a vigorous *animal* temperament. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 132.

Faith in God is the source of all power. Before a soul inspired by this faith, the *animal* strength of a Napoleon or a Jackson is only weakness.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 377.

4. Of, pertaining to, or derived from animals.

It may be reasonably doubted whether any form of *animal* life remains to be discovered which will not be found to accord with one or other of the common plans now known. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 50.

Animal anæretics. See *anæretic*. —**Animal charcoal.** Same as *bone-black*. —**Animal economy**, the physiological course of events in the life of an animal; the sequence of cause and effect observed in the vital activities of animals; the order of animated nature. —**Animal electricity**, electricity generated in animal bodies, as, in large quantities, in the electric eel, the torpedo, and *Malapterurus*, or, in small quantities, in nervous, muscular, and other tissues. —**Animal food**, flesh or any other part of an animal which is eaten. —**Animal force.** See *force*. —**Animal function**, any vital activity or physiological process performed in animal economy; any organic property or character of animals. Such functions may be grouped in a few broad classes: (1) Mentality, including all activities of the mind as distinguished from those of the body, such as instinct, reason, intellection, ideation, etc. (2) Sensibility, or feeling; the capability of responding automatically to external stimuli; irritability; innervation: common to all animals in a high degree as compared with plants. (3) Locomotion, usual in animals, but unusual in plants. (4) Nutrition, involving interstitial growth and waste and repair: common to plants and animals, but usually differently effected in the two, and with different material. (5) Reproduction, or generation, a process whereby growth is devoted to the formation of separate individuals. Functions shared by all organized beings are called *organic* or *vegetative* functions; no functions are peculiar to animals except those of mentality. Other lesser categories of functions are sometimes named: as, the *digestive* function; the *sexual* function; the function of *circulation*, of *respiration*; the function of the liver, or of any part or organ, that is, the special part which it takes in the animal economy. —**Animal heat**, the temperature maintained during life in an animal body, and requisite for its physiological functions. It varies from a degree not appreciably different from that of the element in which the animal lives to one much higher, the latter being the case with the higher animals. Difference in degree of animal heat is the ground of a division of the higher animals into warm-blooded and cold-blooded, or *Hæmatotherma* and *Hæmatocrya*. In the former a very sensibly elevated temperature is maintained. It is highest in birds, mounting sometimes to 112° F. In mammals a usual range is from 96° to 104° F. In man the mean normal temperature is about 99°, any considerable deviation from which is inconsistent with health. Animal heat is simply a case of chemical combustion; an analogous process goes on in plants. It is an index of the molecular motion of the body, and a measure of the work done by an animal in its vital activities. —**Animal kingdom**, all animals collectively; *Animalia*; one of the three grand divisions of the realm of nature (*imperium naturæ*), the other two comprising plants and minerals respectively. For scientific purposes it has been divided into classes, orders, families, genera, species, and groups (with intermediate divisions often formed by prefixing *sub-* or *super-* to these words), whereby the classification and registration of animals are facilitated. Examples of the primary divisions are the following: (1) The Linnean system (1766) divided animals into 6 classes: I. *Mammalia*; II. *Aves*; III. *Amphibia*; IV. *Pisces*; V. *Insecta*; VI. *Vermes*. (2) The system of Cuvier (1817) proposed 4 subkingdoms and 20 classes: I. *Vertebrata* (*Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Reptilia*, *Pisces*); II. *Mollusca* (*Cephalopoda*, *Pteropoda*, *Gasteropoda*, *Acephala*, *Brachiopoda*, *Cirrhopoda*); III. *Articulata* (*Annelides*, *Crustacea*, *Trilobita*, *Arachnida*, *Insecta*); IV. *Radiata* (*Echinodermata*, *Entozoa*, *Acalepha*, *Polypi*, *Infusoria*). (3) The system of Owen (1860) separated the *Protozoa* from *Animalia* proper as a separate kingdom, the latter being then divided into subkingdom I., *Invertebrata*, with 3 provinces, *Radiata*, *Articulata*, *Mollusca*; and subkingdom II., *Vertebrata*. (4) In 1869 Huxley arranged the animal kingdom in the 8 primary groups *Vertebrata*, *Molluscoida*, *Molluscoida*, *Cœlenterata*, *Annulosa*, *Annuloida*, *Infusoria*, *Protozoa*. No two authorities agree upon the leading divisions of the animal kingdom, but a system like the following is now quite generally accepted: Subkingdom A (with one phylum), *Protozoa*: class I., *Rhizopoda*; class II., *Gregarinida*; class III., *Infusoria*. Subkingdom B, *Metazoa*. Phylum 1, *Cœlenterata*: class IV., *Spongiozoa*; class V., *Hydrozoa*; class VI., *Actinozoa*; class VII., *Ctenozoa*. Phylum 2, *Echinodermata*: class VIII., *Crinoidea*; class IX., *Asteroidea*; class X., *Echinoidea*; class XI., *Holothuroidea*. Phylum 3, *Vermes*: class XII., *Plathelminthes*; class XIII., *Nemathelminthes*; class XIV., *Gephyrea*; class XV., *Annelida*; class XVI., *Rotifera*. Phylum 4, *Arthropoda*: class XVII., *Crustacea*; class XVIII., *Arachnida*; class XIX., *Myriapoda*; class XX., *Insecta*. Phylum 5, *Molluscoidea*: class XXI., *Polyzoa*; class XXII., *Brachiopoda*. Phylum 6, *Mollusca*: class XXIII., *Acephala*; class XXIV., *Pteropoda*; class XXV., *Gasteropoda*; class XXVI., *Cephalopoda*. Phylum 7, *Vertebrata*: class XXVII., *Tunicata*; class XXVIII., *Leptocardia*; class XXIX., *Marsipobranchii*; class XXX., *Elasmobranchii*; class XXXI., *Pisces*; class XXXII., *Amphibia*; class XXXIII., *Reptilia*; class XXXIV., *Aves*; class XXXV., *Mammalia*. Three remarkable genera, *Dicyema*, *Sagitta*, and *Balanoglossus*, are severally regarded by many authors as types of classes. —**Animal magnetism, mechanics**, etc. See the nouns. —**Animal power**, the unit of power in men and animals, as *man-power*, *horse-power*, etc. Usually expressed in foot-pounds. See *horse-power*. —**Animal spirits.** (*a*) According to the doctrine of Galen, modified by Descartes, subtile and almost incorporeal parts of the living body, which penetrate the pores of the nerves and pass between the brain and the periphery, acting as the agents of volition and sensation. Also in the singular, *animal spirit*, equivalent to nervous force or action. (*b*) In modern use, exuberance of health and life; natural buoyancy; cheerfulness, animation, gaiety, and good humor.

Animal spirits constitute the power of the present, and their feats are like the structure of a pyramid.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

II. *n.* **1.** A sentient living being; an individual, organized, animated, and sentient portion of matter; in *zoöl.*, one of the *Animalia*; a member of the animal kingdom, as distinguished from a vegetable or a mineral. The distinction from the latter is sufficient, consisting in organization, interstitial nutrition, vitality, and animation; but it is impossible to draw any line between all vegetables and all animals. Any criteria which may be diagnostic in most instances fail of applicability to the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life; and no definition which has been attempted has been entirely successful. Most animals are locomotory as well as motile; most plants are fixed. Most animals exhibit distinct active and apparently conscious or voluntary movements in response to irritation, mechanical or other; most plants do not. Most animals feed upon other animals or upon plants, that is to say, upon organic matter; most plants, upon inorganic substances. Most animals have no cellulose in their composition, nitrogenous compounds prevailing; while cellulose is highly characteristic of plants. Most animals inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxid, the reverse of the usual process in plants; and few animals have chlorophyl, which is so generally present in plants. Animals have usually a digestive cavity and a nervous system, and are capable of certain manifestations of consciousness, sentiency, and volition, which can be attributed to plants only by great latitude in the use of the terms. See also extract.

Ordinary *animals* . . . not only possess conspicuous locomotive activity, but their parts readily alter their form or position when irritated. Their nutriment, consisting of other *animals* and of plants, is taken in the solid form into a digestive cavity. . . . Traced down to their lowest terms, the series of plant forms gradually lose more and more of their distinctive vegetable features, while the series of animal forms part with more and more of their distinctive animal characters, and the two series converge to a common term. . . . The most characteristic morphological peculiarity of the *animal* is the absence of any such cellulose investment [of the cells as plants possess]. The most characteristic physiological peculiarity of the *animal* is its want of power to manufacture protein out of simpler compounds. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., pp. 43–47.

2. An inferior or irrational sentient being, in contradistinction to man; a brute; a beast: as, men and *animals*. —**3.** A contemptuous term for a human being in whom the animal nature has the ascendancy. —**Aggregate animals.** See *aggregate*. —**Animals' Protection Acts**, English statutes of 1849 (12 and 13 Vict., c. 92), 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., c. 60), and 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 97, sections 40, 41), for preventing cruelty to animals. —**Compound animals.** See *compound*1.

animal-clutch (an′i-mal-kluch), *n.* A device for gripping animals by the leg while slaughtering them.

animalcula (an-i-mal′kū-lä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *animalculum*.] **1.** Plural of *animalculum*. —**2.** [*cap.*] A loose synonym of *Infusoria*.

animalculæ (an-i-mal′kū-lē), *n. pl.* An incorrect form of *animalcula*, of which it is assumed to be the plural. See *animalculum* and *animalcule*.

animalcular (an-i-mal′kū-lär), *a.* [< *animalcule* + *-ar*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to animalcules. —**2.** Of or pertaining to the physiological doctrine of animalculism.

An equivalent form is *animalculine*.

animalcule (an-i-mal′kūl), *n.* [= F. *animalcule*, < NL. *animalculum*, q. v.] **1**†. Any little animal, as a mouse, insect, etc. —**2.** A minute or microscopic animal, nearly or quite invisible to the naked eye, as an infusorian or rotifer; an animalculum: as, the bell-*animalcule*, a ciliate infusorian of the family *Vorticellidæ*; wheel-*animalcule*, a rotifer; bear-*animalcule*, a minute arachnidan of the order *Arctisca*. See cuts under *Arctisca*, *Rotifera*, and *Vorticella*. —**Proteus animalcule**, a former name of *amœba*. —**Seminal animalcule**, a spermatozoön (which see).

animalculine (an-i-mal′kū-lin), *a.* Same as *animalcular*.

animalculism (an-i-mal′kū-lizm), *n.* [< *animalcule* + *-ism*.] **1.** The theory that animalcules cause disease. —**2.** The doctrine or theory of incasement in the male; spermism; spermatism. See *incasement*.

Also called *animalism*.

animalculist (an-i-mal′kū-list), *n.* [< *animalcule* + *-ist*.] **1.** A special student of animalcules; one versed in the study of animalcules. —**2.** An adherent of animalculism or the physiological theory of incasement in the male; a spermist. See *incasement*.

animalculum (an-i-mal′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *animalcula* (-lä). [NL., a little animal, dim. of L. *animal*, an animal: see *animal*.] An animalcule.

animal-flower (an′i-mal-flou″ėr), *n.* A zoöphyte or phytozoön; a radiated animal resembling or likened to a flower, as many of the *Actinozoa*: a term especially applied to sea-anemones, but also extended to various other zoöphytes which at one end are fixed as if rooted, and at the other are expanded like a flower.

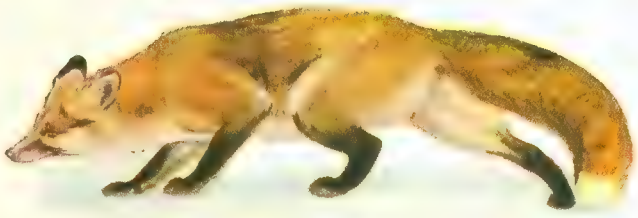
animalhood (an′i-mal-hůd), *n.* [< *animal* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of any animal other than man; animality as distinguished from humanity. [Rare.]

A creature almost lapsed from humanity into *animalhood*. *Reader*, Nov., 1863, p. 537. (*N. E. D.*)

Animalia (an-i-mā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *animal*: see *animal*.] Animals as a grand division



Black Fox (melanistic form of *Vulpes* (*Canis*) *fulvus*)
Winter pelage



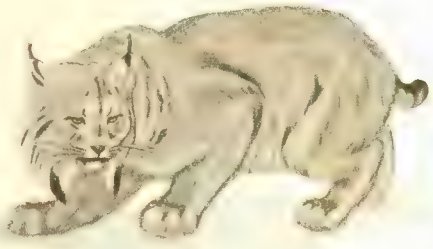
Red Fox (*Vulpes* (*Canis*) *fulvus*)
Winter pelage



Fur-seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*)
Summer pelage



Russian Sable (*Mustela zibellina*)
Winter pelage



Canadian Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)
Winter pelage



Astrakhan Lamb (variety of *Ovis aries*)
Spring pelage



Ermine (*Putorius erminea*)
Winter pelage



Blue Fox (*Vulpes* (*Canis*) *lagopus*)
Summer pelage



Beaver (*Castor canadensis*)
Winter pelage



Sea-otter (*Enhydris lutris*)
Summer pelage



Chinchilla (*Chinchilla lanigera*)
Summer pelage



Mink (*Putorius vison*)
Summer pelage

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

of nature; the animal kingdom (which see, under *animal*).

animalic (an-i-mal'ik), *a.* [< *animal* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to animals. [Rare.]

animaliculture (an-i-mal-i-kul'tūr), *n.* [< L. *animal*, animal, + *cultura*, culture.] The raising and care of animals as a branch of industry; stock-raising. [Rare.]

animalisation, animalise. See *animalization, animalize.*

animalish† (an'i-mal-ish), *a.* [< *animal* + *-ish*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or like an animal, especially an irrational animal; brutish. [Rare.]

> The world hath no blood nor brains, nor any *animalish* or humane form. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

animalism (an'i-mal-izm), *n.* [< *animal* + *-ism.*] 1. The state of a mere animal; the state of being actuated by sensual appetites only, and not by intellectual or moral forces; sensuality.—2. The exercise of animal faculties; animal activity.—3. A mere animal; specifically, a human being dominated by animal qualities and passions. [Rare.]

> Girls, Hetairai, curious in their art,
> Hired *animalisms*, vile as those that made
> The mulberry-faced Dictator's orgies worse
> Than aught they fable of the quiet Gods.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

4. In *physiol.*, same as *animalculism.*

animalist (an'i-mal-ist), *n.* [< *animal* + *-ist.*] 1. A sensualist.—2. In *physiol.*, an animalculist.—3. In *art*, an artist who devotes his chief energies to the representation of animals, as distinguished from one who represents the human figure, landscapes, etc.; an animal-painter or animal-sculptor.

> Fifty years ago he [Barye] brought envy and malice on his head through the erection in the Avenue des Feuillants in the Tuileries gardens of his colossal bronze lion and serpent. It was then the sneer of *animalist* began. *The Century*, XXXI. 484.

animalistic (an″i-ma-lis'tik), *a.* [< *animalist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by animalism; sensual.

animality (an-i-mal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *animalité*; < *animal* + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being an animal; animal existence or nature in man; the animal as opposed to the spiritual side of human nature.

> Another condition which tends to produce social progress is the perpetual struggle between the essential attributes of humanity and those of mere *animality*.
> *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 132.

2. In *physiol.*, the aggregate of those vital phenomena which characterize animals. See *vegetality.*

> We find it convenient to treat of the laws of *Animality* in the abstract, expecting to find these ideals realized (within due limits) in every particular organism.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 42.

Animalivora (an″i-ma-liv'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *animalivorus*: see *animalivorous.*] In *zoöl.*, a name given to the carnivorous and insectivorous bats, as distinguished from the frugivorous species. The term, in its application to bats, or *Chiroptera*, is an alternative synonym of *Insectivora*, which is preoccupied in, and oftener employed for, another group of mammals.

animalivorous (an″i-ma-liv'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *animalivorus*, < L. *animal*, animal, + *vorare*, devour.] Animal-eating; carnivorous; of or pertaining to the *Animalivora.*

animalization (an-i-mal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *animalize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of making into an animal, or of endowing with animal attributes; the act of representing (a higher being) under the form of an animal, as bearing its characteristic part, or as having its lower instincts and tastes.

> In the theology of both the Babylonians and Egyptians there is abundant evidence . . . of . . . the deification of animals, and the converse *animalisation* of Gods.
> *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 493.

2. The process of rendering or of becoming animal or degraded in life or habits; the state of being under the influence of animal instincts and passions; brutalization; sensualization.

> The illusion of the greatest-happiness principle would eventually lead the world back to *animalization*.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 182.

3. Conversion into animal matter by the process of assimilation.

> The alimentary canal, in which the conversion and *animalization* of the food takes place. *Owen*, Comp. Anat.

4. The process of giving to vegetable fiber the appearance and quality of animal fiber. See *animalize.*

> The present view of *animalization* is, that it is not possible to animalize a fabric in any other way than by actually depositing upon it the animal matter in question.
> *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 66.

5. Population by animals; the number and kind of animals in a given place or region.

> What the French call the *animalization* of the departments. *Jour. Roy. Agric. Soc.*, I. 414. (*N. E. D.*)

Also spelled *animalisation.*

animalize (an'i-ma-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *animalized*, ppr. *animalizing.* [= F. *animaliser*; < *animal* + *-ize.*] 1. To make into an animal; endow with the attributes of an animal; represent in animal form: as, the Egyptians *animalized* their deities.—2. To give an animal character or appearance to; especially, to render animal in nature or habits; brutalize; sensualize; excite the animal passions of.

> If a man lives for the table, . . . the eye grows dull, the gait heavy, the voice takes a coarse *animalized* sound.
> *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 176.

3. To convert into animal matter by the process of assimilation; assimilate, as food.

> Something secreted in the coats of the stomach, which . . . *animalizes* the food, or assimilates it.
> *J. Hunter*, in Philos. Trans., LXII. 454. (*N. E. D.*)

4. To treat (vegetable fiber) so as to make it take up acid dyes like wool and silk. No process yet devised for this purpose is satisfactory. That of impregnating cotton with a caustic-soda wool solution, and treating it with sulphuric acid, has some merit.

Also spelled *animalise.*

animally (an'i-ma-li), *adv.* 1†. Psychically; in the manner of the anima; with respect to the anima bruta, or to animal spirits. *Cudworth.*—2. Physically, corporeally, bodily, as opposed to *mentally* or *intellectually.*

animalness (an'i-mal-nes), *n.* The state of being an animal; animality.

animant† (an'i-mant), *a.* [< L. *animan(t-)s*, ppr. of *animare*, animate: see *animate, v.*] Possessing or conferring the properties of life and soul; quickening. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

animary† (an'i-mā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the soul; psychical.

> 'Tis brought to a right *animary* temper and harmony.
> *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 44.

animastic (an-i-mas'tik), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *animasticus*, < L. *anima*, soul, breath, life: see *anima.*] I.† *n.* The doctrine of the soul; psychology.

> The other schoolmen . . . carefully explained that these operations were not in their own nature proposed to the logician; for, as such, they belonged to *Animastic*, as they called it, or Psychology.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, I. ii.

II. *a.* Psychic; spiritual; relating to soul: the opposite of *material* or *materialistic.*

animastical† (an-i-mas'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *animastic.*

animate (an'i-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *animated*, ppr. *animating.* [< L. *animatus*, pp. of *animare*, fill with breath, quicken, encourage, animate, < *anima*, breath: see *anima.*] I. *trans.* 1. To give natural life to; quicken; make alive: as, the soul *animates* the body.

> Communicating male and female light;
> Which two great sexes *animate* the world.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 151.

But it was as impossible to put life into the old institutions as to *animate* the skeletons which are imbedded in the depths of primeval strata.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

2. To affect with an appearance of life; inspire or actuate as if with life; bring into action or movement.

> But none, ah, none can *animate* the lyre,
> And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire.
> *Dryden.*

3. To move or actuate the mind of; incite to mental action; prompt.

> This view . . . *animates* me to create my own world through the purification of my soul. *Emerson*, Nature.

4. To give spirit or vigor to; infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion into; stimulate: as, to *animate* dispirited troops.

> The perfectibility of the human mind, the *animating* theory of the eloquent De Staël, consists in the mass of our ideas. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 315.

> *Animated* by this unlooked-for victory, our valiant heroes sprang ashore in triumph, [and] took possession of the soil as conquerors. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 97.

=**Syn. 1.** To vivify.—3. To revive, invigorate.—4. To enliven, stimulate, inspirit, exhilarate, cheer, gladden, impel, urge on, prompt, incite.

II. *intrans.* To become enlivened or exhilarated; rouse one's self. [Rare.]

> Mr. Arnott, *animating* at this speech, glided behind her chair. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, i. 6.

★**animate** (an'i-māt), *a.* [< L. *animatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Alive; possessing animal life: as, "creatures *animate*," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 112.

> No *animate* creature is so far down in the scale that it does not illustrate some phase of mind which has a bearing upon the problem of higher beings.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 267.

> His eye, voice, gesture, and whole frame *animate* with the living vigor of heart-felt religion.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 290.

2. Having the appearance of life; resembling that which is alive; lively.

> After marching for about two miles at a very slow rate, the enemy's flags, which had been visible since leaving the zeriba, suddenly became *animate*, and a large force of Arabs, distant some 500 to 700 yards, sprang up, and advanced as if to attack the left leading corner of the square.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 155.

3. Pertaining to living things: as, "*animate* diseases," *Kirby and Spence*, Entomol. [Rare.]

★**animated** (an'i-mā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Endowed with animal life: as, the various classes of *animated* beings.

> "Infancy," said Coleridge, "presents body and spirit in unity: the body is all *animated*." *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

2. Lively; vigorous; full of life, action, spirit; indicating or representing animation: as, an *animated* discourse; an *animated* picture.

> On the report there was an *animated* debate.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

> Can storied urn or *animated* bust
> Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
> *Gray*, Elegy.

animatedly (an'i-mā-ted-li), *adv.* In an animated way; with animation.

animateness (an'i-māt-nes), *n.* The state of being animate or animated.

animater (an'i-mā-tėr), *n.* One who animates or gives life.

animatingly (an'i-mā-ting-li), *adv.* So as to animate or excite feeling.

animation (an-i-mā'shon), *n.* [< L. *animatio(n-)*, a quickening, animating, < *animare*: see *animate, v.*] The act of animating or the state of being animated. (*a*) The act of infusing animal life, or the state of being animated or having life.

> Wherein, although they attaine not the indubitable requisites of *Animation*, yet they have neere affinity.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

> Scarce has the gray dawn streaked the sky, and the earliest cock crowed from the cottages of the hillside, when the suburbs give signs of reviving *animation*.
> *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 137.

(*b*) Liveliness; briskness; the state of being full of spirit and vigor: as, he recited the story with great *animation.*

> Fox in conversation never flagged; his *animation* and variety were inexhaustible. *A. W. Chambers.*

> The veteran warrior, with nearly a century of years upon his head, had all the fire and *animation* of youth at the prospects of a foray. *Irving*, Granada, p. 108.

(*c*) The appearance of activity or life: as, the *animation* of a picture or statue. (*d*) Attribution of life to.

> Any general theory of life must, if logically pursued, lead to the *animation* of all forms of matter.
> *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 351.

Suspended animation, a temporary cessation of animation; especially, asphyxia. =**Syn.** (*a*) Life, existence, vitality. (*b*) *Animation, Life, Liveliness, Vivacity, Spirit, Sprightliness, Gaiety*, buoyancy, cheerfulness, energy, ardor. The first four words indicate, by derivation, a full possession of the faculties of life; therefore they are the opposite of deadness or of any semblance of lifelessness. The same idea appears in the next two under the notion of the possession of the breath of life. *Animation* applies broadly to manner, looks, and language: as, *animation* of countenance; he spoke with *animation*; it implies, perhaps, more warmth of feeling than the others. *Life* is not expressive of feeling, but of full vital force and any form of its manifestation: as, his words were instinct with *life*; his delivery lacked *life*. *Liveliness* is primarily suggestive of the energetic exercise of the powers of life in alertness of mind, freshness of interest, etc. *Vivacity* applies especially to conversation, but is used also of manner and looks; it belongs mostly to externals. *Spirit* is variously compounded of courage, vigor, firmness, enthusiasm, and zeal, according to the connection; it implies the best qualities of the manly man in action. *Sprightliness* is vivacity with mirth or gaiety; it is lighter than *spirit*. *Gaiety* is the overflow of animal spirits in talk and laughter promoted by social intercourse, festivity, dancing, etc. See *mirth, hilarity, gladness, happiness.*

> At the very mention of such a study, the eyes of the prince sparkled with *animation*.
> *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 239.

> The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold,
> A lad of *life*, an imp of fame. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

> His [Steele's] personages are drawn with dramatic spirit, and with a *liveliness* and airy facility that blind the reader to his defects of style. *Chambers's Cyc. Eng. Lit.*, I. 621.

> The delight of opening a new pursuit, or a new course of reading, imparts the *vivacity* and novelty of youth even to old age. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 316.

> I will attend her here,
> And woo her with some *spirit* when she comes.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

> Perhaps no kind of superiority is more flattering or alluring than that which is conferred by the powers of conversation, by extemporaneous *sprightliness* of fancy, copiousness of language, and fertility of sentiment.
> *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 101.

> Like our Touchstone, but infinitely richer, this new ideal personage [Mascarille] still delights by the fertility of his expedients and his perpetual and vigorous *gaiety*.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 410.

animative (an'i-mā-tiv), *a.* [< *animate* + *-ive.*] Having the power of giving life or spirit.

animator (an'i-mā-tor), *n.* [L., < *animare:* see *animate, v.*] One who or that which animates or gives life; one who enlivens or inspires. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

anime (an'i-me), *n.* [Sometimes accented like equiv. F. *animé,* on the fancy that it is so called because often "*animé*" (< L. *animatus:* see *animate, a.*) or "alive" with insects; but E. prop. *anime* = F. *anime* (Cotgrave), now *animé,* Sp. Pg. *anime* (NL. *anime, animi,* also *anijmum*), applied in the middle of the 16th century, and prob. earlier, to a gum brought from the East by the Portuguese; afterward applied to a similar product from the West Indies. The word, which has not been found native in the East or elsewhere, is said by Ray and others to be a Portuguese corruption of *aminæa,* Gr. *ἀμυναία* (Dioscorides), a resinous gum, this name being appar. an adj. (sc. *σμύρνα,* myrrh), referring to a people of Arabia bordering on the Red Sea, from whom the gum was obtained. *Elemi* is a different word.] **1.** The name of various resins, also known in pharmacy as *elemi* (which see).—**2.** A kind of copal, the produce principally of a leguminous tree, *Trachylobium Hornemannianum,* of Zanzibar. The best is that dug from the ground at the base of the trees, or that found in a semi-fossil state in localities where the tree is now extinct.

3. The produce of a very nearly allied tree of tropical America, *Hymenæa Courbaril,* known in the West Indies as the locust-tree. It makes a fine varnish, and, as it burns with a very fragrant smell, is used in scenting pastilles.

4. Indian copal, produced by *Vateria Indica.* See *Vateria.*

Sometimes called *gum anime.*

animin, animine (an'i-min), *n.* [< *anim(al)* + *-in*[2].] In *chem.,* an organic base obtained from bone-oil. *Watts.*

animism (an'i-mizm), *n.* [= F. *animisme;* < L. *anima,* soul (see *anima*), + *-ism.*] **1.** The hypothesis, original with Pythagoras and Plato, of a force (*anima mundi,* or soul of the world) immaterial but inseparable from matter, and giving to matter its form and movements.—**2.** The theory of vital action and of disease propounded by the German chemist G. E. Stahl (1660–1734); the theory that the soul (*anima*) is the vital principle, the source of both the normal and the abnormal phenomena of life. In Stahl's theory the soul is regarded as the principle of life, and, in its normal action, of health; the body being supposed to be incapable of self-movement, and not only originally formed by the soul, but also set in motion and governed by it. Hence it was inferred that the source of disease is in some hindrance to the full and free activity of the soul, and that medical treatment should be confined to an attempt to remove such hindrances from it.

3. The general conception of or the belief in souls and other spiritual beings; the explanation of all the phenomena in nature not due to obvious material causes by attributing them to spiritual agency. Among the beliefs most characteristic of animism is that of a human apparitional soul, that is, of a vital and animating principle residing in the body, but distinct from it, bearing its form and appearance, but wanting its material and solid substance. At an early stage in the development of philosophy and religion events are frequently ascribed to agencies analogous to human souls, or to the spirits of the deceased.

Spiritual philosophy has influenced every province of human thought; and the history of *animism,* once clearly traced, would record the development, not of religion only, but of philosophy, science, and literature.
Encyc. Brit., II. 57.

The theory of *Animism* divides into two great dogmas, forming parts of one consistent doctrine; first, concerning souls of individual creatures, capable of continued existence after the death or destruction of the body; second, concerning other spirits, upward to the rank of powerful deities. *E. B. Tylor,* Prim. Culture, I. 385.

animist (an'i-mist), *n.* [< L. *anima,* soul (see *anima*), + *-ist.*] One who maintains animism in any of its senses.

animistic (an-i-mis'tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, embracing, or founded on animism in any sense.

animodar†, *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps repr. Ar. *al-modār,* < *al,* the, + *modār,* pivot, tropic, the axis of the fundament; cf. *modawwar, mudawwar,* round, *dawwir,* turn round: see *mudir.*] In *astrol.,* a method of correcting the estimated time of birth by the position of the lunation preceding the birth. Also *animoder, amnimodar.*

animose (an'i-mōs), *a.* [= F. *animeux* (Cotgrave) = Sp. Pg. It. *animoso,* < L. *animosus,* full of courage, bold, spirited, proud, < *animus,* courage, spirit, mind: see *animus.*] Full of spirit; hot; vehement. *Bailey.*

animosity (an-i-mos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *animosities* (-tiz). [< ME. *animosite,* < OF. *animosite,* F. *animosité,* animosity, = Pr. *animositat* = Sp. *animosidad,* valor, = Pg. *animosidade* = It. *animosità, animositade, animositate,* courage, animosity, < L. *animosita(t-)s,* courage, spirit, vehemence, in eccles. L. also wrath, enmity, < *animosus:* see *animose.*] **1**†. Animation; courage; spiritedness.

Cato, before he durst give the fatal stroke, spent part of the night in reading the Immortality of Plato, thereby confirming his wavering hand unto the *animosity* of that attempt. *Sir T. Browne,* Urn-Burial, iv.

2. Active enmity; hatred or ill-will which manifests itself in active opposition.

No sooner did the duke receive this appeal from the wife of his enemy, than he generously forgot all feeling of *animosity,* and determined to go in person to his succor. *Irving,* Granada, p. 48.

Supposing no *animosity* is felt, the hurting another by accident arouses a genuine feeling of regret in all adults save the very brutal. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Psychol., § 529.

=**Syn. 2.** *Animosity, Ill-will, Enmity, Malice, Hostility, Hatred, Hate, Malevolence, Malignity, Rancor, Grudge, Spite.* These words differ from those described under *acrimony, anger,* and *antipathy* (which see) in that they represent deeper feelings or more permanent passions. *Ill-will* may represent the minimum of feeling, being a willing or wishing of ill to another, generally without disposition to be active in bringing the evil about. *Enmity* is a somewhat stronger feeling, and it often gratifies itself in trifling and cowardly ways. *Animosity* is more intense than *enmity;* it is avowed and active, and what it does is more serious than the covert attacks of *enmity* or the hasty attacks of *spite. Malice* is pure badness of heart, delighting in harm to others for its own sake. *Hostility* is less passionate than *animosity,* but not less avowed or active, being a state of mind inclining one to aggressive warfare. *Hatred* and *hate* are the general words to cover all these feelings; they may also be ultimate, expressing the concentration of the whole nature in an intense ill-will. *Malevolence* is more casual and temporary than *malice,* arising upon occasion furnished, and characterized by a wish that evil may befall another rather than by an intention to injure. *Malignity* is malice intensified; it is hatred in its aspect of destructiveness or desire to strike at the most vital interests of another. *Rancor* is hatred or malice turned sour or bitter; it is implacable in its vindictiveness. A *grudge* is a feeling of sullen ill-will or enmity, caused by a trifling wrong, and likely to be appeased when it has spent itself in a similar return against the offender. *Spite* is sudden, resentful, and generally quite as well pleased to mortify as to damage another; it may be as strong as malice or as weak as pique.

The personal *animosity* of a most ingenious man was the real cause of the utter destruction of Warburton's critical reputation. *I. D'Israeli,* Lit. Quar., p. 397.

That thereby he may gather
The ground of your *ill-will,* and so remove it.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

No place is so propitious to the formation either of close friendships or of deadly *enmities* as an Indiaman.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

And *malice* in all critics reigns so high,
That for small errors they whole plays decry.
Dryden, Prol. to Tyrannic Love, l. 3.

As long as truth in the statement of fact, and logic in the inference from observed fact, are respected, there need be no *hostility* between evolutionist and theologian.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 69.

Tempt not too much the *hatred* of my spirit,
For I am sick when I do look on thee.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

For thou art so possess'd with murderous *hate,*
That 'gainst thyself thou stick'st not to conspire.
Shak., Sonnets, x.

The deadly energy [of magic verses] existing solely in the words of the imprecation and the *malevolence* of the reciter, which was supposed to render them effectual at any distance.
T. F. Thiselton Dyer, Folk-lore of Shak., p. 508.

The political reigns of terror have been reigns of madness and *malignity,*—a total perversion of opinion; society is upside down, and its best men are thought too bad to live. *Emerson,* Courage.

He who has sunk deepest in treason is generally possessed by a double measure of *rancor* against the loyal and the faithful. *De Quincey,* Essenes, ii.

I will feed fat the ancient *grudge* I bear him.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Below me, there, is the village, and looks how quiet and small!
And yet bubbles o'er like a city, with gossip, scandal, and *spite.* *Tennyson,* Maud, iv. 2.

animus (an'i-mus), *n.* [L., the mind, in a great variety of meanings: the rational soul in man, intellect, consciousness, will, intention, courage, spirit, sensibility, feeling, passion, pride, vehemence, wrath, etc., the breath, life, soul (cf. Gr. *ἄνεμος,* wind: see *anemone*), closely related to *anima,* which is a fem. form: see *anima.*] Intention; purpose; spirit; temper; especially, hostile spirit or angry temper; animosity: as, the *animus* with which a book is written.

With the *animus* and no doubt with the fiendish looks of a murderer. *De Quincey,* Murder as a Fine Art.

That article, as was to be expected, is severely hostile to the new version; but its peculiar *animus* is such as goes far to deprive it of value as a critical judgment.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 91.

anion (an'i-on), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνιόν,* neut. of *ἀνιών,* going up, ppr. of *ἀνιέναι,* go up, < *ἀνά,* up (see *ana-*), + *ἰέναι,* go, = L. *ire* = Skt. √ *i,* go: see *iterate* and *go.*] In *elect.,* that group of atoms which when electrically decomposed or analyzed will appear as an electronegative molecule at the positive terminal or anode of an electrolytic solution or bath. The name was first used by Faraday.

aniridia (an-i-rid'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris.] In *pathol.,* absence of the iris of the eye, or an imperfection of the iris amounting to a loss of function.

anisandrous (an-ī-san'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal (see *aniso-*), + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male: see *-androus.*] Same as *anisostemonous.*

anisanthous (an-ī-san'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal (see *aniso-*), + *ἄνθος,* flower.] In *bot.,* having perianths of different forms. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anisate (an'i-sāt), *a.* [< *anise* + *-ate*[1].] Resembling anise.

anise (an'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *anis, annis,* < ME. *anys, aneys, annes,* < OF. (and mod. F.) *anis* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *anis* = D. *anijs* = Dan. Sw. *anis* = MHG. *anis, enis,* G. *anis* (> Serv. *anizh, anezh,* Sloven. *janezh*), < L. *anisum,* also spelled *anesum* and *anethum* (> F. *aneth,* > E. *anet,* q. v.), = Russ. *anisŭ* = Bulg. Serv. *anason* = Ar. Turk. *anīsūn,* anise, < Gr. *ἄνηθον* or *ἄννηθον,* Ion. *ἄνησον* or *ἄννησον,* later Attic *ἄνισον* or *ἄννισον,* anise, dill.] An annual umbelliferous plant, *Pimpinella Anisum.* It is indigenous in Egypt, and is cultivated in Spain and Malta, whence the seed is exported.



Anise (*Pimpinella Anisum*).
a, base, and *b*, top of plant; *c*, fruit; *d*, section of a carpel.

Anise-seeds have an aromatic smell and a pleasant warm taste; they are largely employed in the manufacture of cordials. When distilled with water they yield a volatile, fragrant, syrupy oil, which separates when cooled into two portions, a light oil and a solid camphor.—**Star-anise,** or **Chinese anise,** *Illicium anisatum.*—**Wild anise-tree** of Florida, *Illicium Floridanum.* See *Illicium.*

anise-camphor (an'is-kam'for), *n.* A liquid or crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, found in the oils of anise, fennel, star-anise, and tarragon. Also called *anethol.*

aniseed, anise-seed (an'i-sēd, an'is-sēd), *n.* [The first form contr. from the second.] **1.** The seed of the anise. See *anise.*—**2.** See *anisette.*

anise-tree (an'is-trē), *n.* See *anise* and *Illicium.*

anisette (an-i-set'), *n.* [F., < *anis,* anise, + dim. *-ette.*] A cordial or liqueur prepared from the seed of the anise. Sometimes called *aniseed.*

It often happens that a glass of water, flavored with a little *anisette,* is the order over which he [the lasagnone] sits a whole evening. *Howells,* Venetian Life, xx.

anisic (a-nis'ik), *a.* [< L. *anisum,* anise, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from anise. An equivalent form is *anisoic.*—**Anisic acid,** $C_8H_8O_3$, an acid obtained from aniseed by the action of oxidizing substances. It is crystallizable and volatile, and forms salts which crystallize readily.

aniso-. [The combining form of Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἴσος,* equal.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, signifying unequal.

Anisobranchia (a-nī-sō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *βράγχια,* gills.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a superfamily of gastropods, of the series *Chiastoneura,* including a number of forms collectively distinguished from the *Zeugobranchia* (which see). Leading genera of the *Anisobranchia* are *Patella, Trochus, Littorina, Cyclostoma, Rissoa, Paludina,* and *Turritella.*

In the *Anisobranchia* the left gill is smaller, and the right one more largely developed.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 337.

Anisobranchiata (a-nī″sō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anisobranchiatus:* see *anisobranchiate.*] Same as *Anisobranchia.*

anisobranchiate (a-nī-sō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *anisobranchiatus,* as *Anisobranchia* + *-atus.*] Having unequal gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anisobranchia.*

anisobryous (an-ī-sob′ri-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *βρύον,* lit. a growth, < *βρύειν,* swell, grow.] Same as *anisodynamous.*

anisocercal (a-nī-sō-sėr′kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *κέρκος,* tail: see *an-*[5] and *isocercal.*] Not isocercal.

anisodactyl, anisodactyle (a-nī-sō-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *anisodactylus,* unequal-toed, < Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *δάκτυλος,* a finger or toe: see *aniso-* and *dactyl.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *anisodactylous.*

II. *n.* **1.** One of an order of birds in the classification of Temminck, including those insessorial species the toes of which are of unequal length, as the nuthatch.—**2.** One of the *Anisodactyla.*

Anisodactyla (a-nī-sō-dak′ti-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anisodactylus:* see *anisodactyl.*] In the zoölogical system of Cuvier, one of four divisions of pachydermatous quadrupeds, including those which have several unsymmetrical hoofs. The term is loosely synonymous with *Perissodactyla,* but as originally intended it excluded the solidungulate perissodactyls, as the horse, and included some *Artiodactyla,* as the hippopotamus, as well as all the *Proboscidea,* or elephants, mastodons, and mammoths. It is an artificial group, not now in use.

anisodactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *anisodactyl.*

Anisodactyli (a-nī-sō-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anisodactylus:* see *anisodactyl.*] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the second series of an order *Volucres,* consisting of the five cohorts *Cœnomorphæ, Ampligulares, Longilingues,* or *Mellisugæ, Syndactylæ,* and *Peristeroideæ.* See these words. By Sclater, in 1880, the term is used as a suborder of *Picariæ,* including twelve families, the *Coliidæ, Alcedinidæ, Bucerotidæ, Upupidæ, Irrisoridæ, Meropidæ, Momotidæ, Todidæ, Coraciidæ, Leptosomidæ, Podargidæ,* and *Steatornithidæ.*

anisodactylic (a-nī″sō-dak-til′ik), *a.* [< *anisodactyl* + *-ic.*] Same as *anisodactylous.*

anisodactylous (a-nī-sō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *anisodactylus:* see *anisodactyl.*] Unequal-toed; having the toes unlike. (*a*) In mammals, of or pertaining to the *Anisodactyla;* perissodactyl; pachydermatous. See cut under *perissodactyl.* (*b*) In *ornith.,* of or pertaining to the anisodactyls, or *Anisodactyli.* Equivalent forms are *anisodactyl, anisodactyle,* and *anisodactylic.*

anisodont (a-nī′sō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] In *herpetol.,* having teeth of unequal size: applied to the dentition of those serpents in which the teeth are unequal in length and irregular in set, with wide interspaces, especially in the lower jaw.

anisodynamous (a-nī-sō-dī′na-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *δύναμις,* power: see *dynamic.*] In *bot.,* a term suggested by Cassini as a substitute for *monocotyledonous,* on the supposition that the single cotyledon results from unequal development on the two sides of the axis of the embryo. An equivalent form suggested by him was *anisobryous,* but neither term was ever adopted.

anisognathous (an-ī-sog′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *γνάθος,* jaw.] In *zoöl.,* having the molar teeth unlike in the two jaws: opposed to *isognathous.*

anisogynous (an-ī-soj′i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *γυνή,* a female.] In *bot.,* having the carpels not equal in number to the sepals. *N. E. D.*

anisoic (an-i-sō′ik), *a.* [Irreg. equiv. of *anisic.*] Same as *anisic.*

anisomeric (a-nī-sō-mer′ik), *a.* [As *anisomerous* + *-ic.*] In *chem.,* not composed of the same proportions of the same elements.

anisomerous (an-ī-som′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *anisomerus,* < Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *μέρος,* part.] **1.** In *bot.,* unsymmetrical: applied to flowers which have not the same number of parts in each circle.

> [When] the number of parts in each whorl is . . . unequal, as in Rue, . . . the flower is *anisomerous.*
> *R. Bentley,* Botany, p. 343.

2. In *odontog.,* having the transverse ridges of successive molar teeth increasing in number by more than one, as in the elephants.

anisometric (a-nī-sō-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *μέτρον,* measure.] Of unequal measurement: a term applied to crystals which are developed dissimilarly in the three axial directions.

anisometropia (a-nī″sō-me-trō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *μέτρον,* measure, + *ὤψ,* eye.] Inequality of the eyes with respect to refractive power.

anisometropic (a-nī″sō-me-trop′ik), *a.* [< *anisometropia* + *-ic.*] Unequally refractive; affected with anisometropia.

Anisonema (a-nī-sō-nē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *νῆμα,* a thread, < *νέειν,* spin.] A genus of thecamonadine infusorians, typical of the family *Anisonemidæ.*

Anisonemidæ (a-nī-sō-nem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anisonema* + *-idæ.*] A family of ovate or elongate infusorians inhabiting salt and fresh water. They are free-swimming or temporarily adherent animalcules with two flagella, the anterior one of which is locomotory or vibratile and called the *tractellum,* the posterior one, called the *gubernaculum,* being trailed inactively or used for steering. The oral aperture is distinct, in most cases associated with a tubular pharynx. The endoplasm is transparent and granular. *Saville Kent.*

anisopetalous (a-nī-sō-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *πέταλον,* leaf, mod. petal.] In *bot.,* having unequal petals.

anisophyllous (a-nī-sō-fil′us), *a.* [< NL. *anisophyllus,* < Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium,* leaf: see *folio.*] In *bot.,* having the leaves of a pair unequal.

Anisopleura (a-nī-sō-plö′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *πλευρά,* the side.] A prime division of gastropods, containing those which are not bilaterally symmetrical, as are all *Gastropoda* excepting the chitons, etc.: contrasted with *Isopleura.*

> The twisted or straight character of the visceral nervous loop gives a foundation for a division of the *Anisopleura* into two groups, to which the names Streptoneura and Euthyneura have been applied. To the former belong the great majority of the aquatic and some of the terrestrial species, while the latter contains only the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* I. 294.

anisopleural (a-nī-sō-plö′ral), *a.* [As *Anisopleura* + *-al.*] Unequal-sided; having bilateral asymmetry; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anisopleura.*

anisopleurous (a-nī-sō-plö′rus), *a.* [As *Anisopleura* + *-ous.*] Same as *anisopleural.*

> Euthyneurous *anisopleurous* Gastropoda, probably derived from ancestral forms similar to the palliate Opisthobranchia by adaptation to a terrestrial life.
> *E. R. Lankester,* Encyc. Brit., XVI. 660.

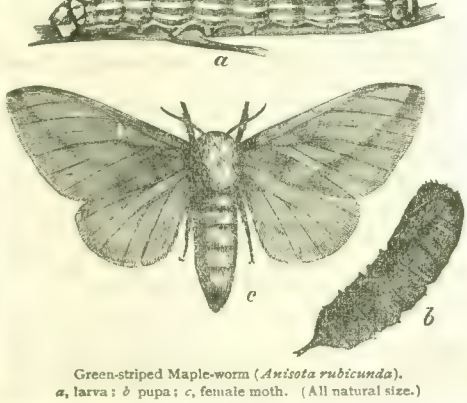
anisopogonous (a-nī-sō-pog′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *πώγων,* beard.] In *ornith.,* unequally webbed: said of feathers one web or vane of which is markedly different from the other in size or shape, or both: opposed to *isopogonous.*

Anisops (a-nī′sops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *ὄψ, ὤψ,* face (appearance).] A genus of aquatic heteropterous insects, of the family *Notonectidæ,* or back-swimmers, having a slender form and the fourth joint of the antennæ longer than the third. *A. platycnemis* is a common North American species.

anisopterous (an-ī-sop′te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *πτερόν,* a wing.] With unequal wings: applied to flowers, fruits, etc.

Anisopteryx (an-ī-sop′te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *πτέρυξ,* wing.] A genus of geometrid moths, the larvæ of which are known as canker-worms. Two well-known species are *A. (Paleacrita) vernata,* the spring canker-worm, and *A. pometaria,* the fall canker-worm, both of which occur from Maine to Texas; they feed upon the leaves of the apple, pear, plum, cherry, elm, and many other trees. See cut under *canker-worm.*

Anisorhamphus (a-nī-sō-ram′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *ῥάμφος,* beak, bill.] Same as *Rhynchops.*



Green-striped Maple-worm (*Anisota rubicunda*).
a, larva; *b* pupa; *c,* female moth. (All natural size.)

anisostemonous (a-nī-sō-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *στήμων,* a thread (*στῆμα,* a stamen: see *stamen*).] In *bot.,* having the stamens fewer in number than the petals or lobes of the corolla: applied to flowers, as in the family *Menthaceæ.* An equivalent word is *anisandrous.*

anisosthenic (a-nī-sō-sthen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνισοσθενής,* < *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *σθένος,* strength.] Of unequal strength. *N. E. D.*

Anisota (an-i-sō′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] A genus of moths, family *Ceratocampidæ,* established by Hübner in 1816. The larvæ feed commonly upon the oak, but *A. rubicunda* (Fabricius) is often injurious to the soft maple. They undergo transformation below the surface of the ground to naked pupæ. See cut in preceding column.

anisotropal (an-ī-sot′rō-pal), *a.* Same as *anisotropic.*

anisotrope (a-nī′sō-trōp), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *τρόπος,* a turning, < *τρέπειν,* turn.] Same as *anisotropic.*

anisotropic (a-nī-sō-trop′ik), *a.* [As *anisotrope* + *-ic.*] **1.** Not having the same properties in all directions; not isotropic; ælotropic. All crystals except those of the isometric system are anisotropic with respect to light.

> Starch grains behave like double refracting crystals, and we assume, therefore, that they consist of . . . *anisotropic* substances. *Behrens,* Micros. in Botany (trans.), p. 360.

2. In *biol.,* responding differently or unequally to external influences: first used in this sense by Sachs.

Equivalent forms are *anisotropal, anisotrope,* and *anisotropous.*

anisotropous (an-ī-sot′rō-pus), *a.* Same as *anisotropic.*—**Anisotropous disk.** See *striated muscle,* under *striated.*

anisotropy (an-ī-sot′rō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος,* unequal, + *-τροπία,* < *τρέπειν,* turn.] The quality of being anisotropic.

anitrogenous (an-i-troj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*[18]) + *nitrogenous,* q. v.] Not containing or supplying nitrogen; not nitrogenous.

aniuma (an-i-ū′mä), *n.* [See *anhima.*] A name of the horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta.*

anjeela (an-jē′lä), *n.* [A native name in Ceylon.] A sort of floating house, supported upon two large canoes, connected by planks. It is used by the Singhalese both as a dwelling and as a means of transportation.

Anjou (oṅ-zhö′), *n.* [F., < *Anjou,* a province of France: see *Angevin.*] A slightly sparkling wine of western France, manufactured in a region of which Chalonnes-sur-Loire, near Angers, is the center.

anker[1]†, *n.* A former spelling of *anchor*[1].

anker[2]†, *n.* A former spelling of *anchor*[3].

anker[3] (ang′kėr), *n.* [= F. *ancre* = Russ. *ankerŭ, ankerok,* < D. G. Dan. *anker* = Sw. *ankare,* a liquid measure, prob. orig. a vat or keg; cf. ML. *anceria, ancheria,* a small vat or keg; origin obscure.] A liquid measure formerly used in England, and still common throughout Germany, Russia, and Denmark, having a capacity varying in different places from 8 to 12 gallons. In Scotland it was equal to 20 Scotch pints. Also spelled *anchor.*

ankerite (ang′kėr-it), *n.* [After Prof. *Anker,* of Gratz, + *-ite*[2].] A crystallized variety of dolomite containing much iron. It consists of carbonates of calcium, iron, magnesium, and manganese, and is much prized as an ore of iron for smelting and as a flux. It occurs with carbonate of iron at the Styrian mines and elsewhere.

ankh (ank), *n.* [Egypt., life or soul.] In *Egyptian art,* the emblem of enduring life, or symbol of generation, generally represented as held in the hand of a deity, and often conferred upon royal favorites. It is the *crux ansata* (which see, under *crux*).



Ankh, carried by Egyptian gods. (From a bas-relief.)

ankle (ang′kl), *n.* [(*a*) Also written *ancle,* < ME. *ankle, ancle, ankel, ankil, ankyl* (a corresponding AS. form not recorded) = OFries. *ankel* = D. *enkel* = OHG. *anchal, enchil,* m., *anchala, enchila,* f., MHG. G. *enkel* = Icel. *ökkla, ökli* = Sw. Dan. *ankel;* (*b*) also with added term. E. dial. *anclef, ancliff, ancley,* < ME. *anclee, anclowe,* < AS. *ancleow, oncleow, ancleó* = OFries. *onklef* = OD. *aenklauwe,* D. *anklaauw, enklaauw* = OHG. *anchlao* (rare) (the term. being due, perhaps, to a simulation of AS. *cleó,* usually *clawu* = OFries. *klere* = D. *klaauw,* a claw); with formative *-l, -el,* from a simple base preserved in OHG. *encha, einka,* leg, ankle, MHG. *anke,* ankle (> F. *hanche,* E. *haunch,* q.

v.); prob. related to L. *angulus*, an angle, and Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, bent: see *angle*[1], *angle*[3], and *ankylose*.] **1.** The joint which connects the foot with the leg.—**2.** By extension, the slender part of the leg between the calf and the ankle-joint.

Also spelled *ancle*.

ankle-bone (ang′kl-bōn), *n.* The bone of the ankle; the astragalus or huckle-bone.

ankle-boot (ang′kl-bōt), *n.* **1.** A covering for the ankle of a horse, designed to prevent interfering. See *interfere*.—**2.** A boot reaching a little above a person's ankle.

ankle-clonus (ang′kl-klō′nus), *n.* The clonic spasm of the calf-muscles evoked in certain cases by a sudden bending of the foot upward toward the ankle, to such an extent as to render the tendon of Achilles very tense.

ankled (ang′kld), *a.* [< *ankle* + *-ed*[2].] Having ankles: used in composition: as, well-*ankled*.

ankle-deep (ang′kl-dēp), *a.* **1.** Sunk in water, mud, or the like, up to the ankles.—**2.** Of a depth sufficient to reach or come up to the top of the ankle.

ankle-jack (ang′kl-jak), *n.* A kind of boot reaching above the ankle.

> He [Captain Cuttle] put on an unparalleled pair of *ankle-jacks*. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xv.

ankle-jerk (ang′kl-jėrk), *n.* The contraction of the muscles of the calf caused by striking the tendon of Achilles just above the heel or suddenly stretching it. Also called *ankle-reflex*.

ankle-joint (ang′kl-joint), *n.* **1.** In ordinary language, same as *ankle*, 1.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the tarsal joint. (*a*) In mammals, the tibiotarsal articulation. (*b*) In other vertebrates, the mediotarsal articulation. See *tarsal, tarsus*.

ankle-reflex (ang′kl-rē″fleks), *n.* Same as *ankle-jerk*.

anklet (ang′klet), *n.* [< *ankle* + dim. *-et*.] **1.** A little ankle.—**2.** An ornament for the ankle, corresponding to the bracelet for the wrist or forearm.—**3.** A support or brace for the leg, intended to stiffen the ankle-joint and prevent the ankle from turning to one side.—**4.** An extension of the top of a boot or shoe, designed sometimes for protection to a weak ankle, sometimes merely for ornament.—**5.** A fetter or shackle for the ankles.

> To every bench, as a fixture, there was a chain with heavy *anklets*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 152.

ankle-tie (ang′kl-tī), *n.* A kind of slipper with straps buttoning around the ankle.

ankus, ankush (ang′kus, -kush), *n.* [Hind. *ankus*, Pers. *anguzh*, < Skt. *ankuça*.] In India, an elephant-goad combining a sharp hook and a straight point or spike. Such goads are often elaborately ornamented; they are a favorite subject for the rich enamel of Jeypore, and are sometimes set with precious stones. "It forms part of the khillat or 'dress of honor' given by the Maharaja of Jeypore." *Jacobs and Hendley*, Jeypore Enamels.

ankyloblepharon (ang″ki-lō-blef′a-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, crooked (see *ankylosis*), + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] In *pathol.*, union, more or less extensive, of the edges of the eyelids. Improperly spelled *anchyloblepharon*.

ankylose (ang′ki-lōs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ankylosed*, ppr. *ankylosing*. [< *ankylosis*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To fix immovably, as a joint; stiffen.

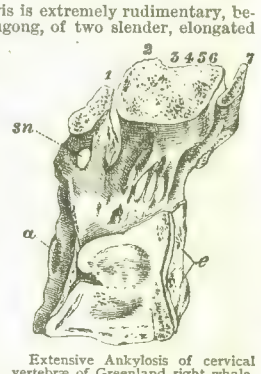
II. *intrans.* In *osteol.*, to become consolidated, as one bone with another or a tooth with a jaw; become firmly united bone to bone; grow together, as two or more bones; effect bony union or ankylosis.

> In the Sirenia the pelvis is extremely rudimentary, being composed, in the Dugong, of two slender, elongated bones on each side, placed end to end, and commonly *ankylosing* together. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, [p. 291.

> The lower incisors of some species of shrews . . . become *ankylosed* to the jaw. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 349, foot-note.

Improperly spelled *anchylose*.

ankylosis (ang-ki-lō′sis), *n.* [Improperly *anchylosis*, strictly **ancylosis*, < Gr. *ἀγκύλωσις*, a stiffening of the joints, < *ἀγκυλόειν*, crook, bend, < *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, bent (cf. *ἄγκος*, a bend), = L. *angulus*, angle (cf. *ancus*, bent); closely related to E. *angle*[1]: see *angle*[1] and *ankle*.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the consolidation or fusion of two or more bones in one, or the union of the different parts of a bone; bony union; synosteosis: as, the *ankylosis* of the cranial bones one with another; the *ankylosis* of the different elements of the temporal bone; the *ankylosis* of an epiphysis with the shaft of a bone.—**2.** In *pathol.*, stiffness and immovability of a joint; morbid adhesion of the articular ends of contiguous bones.



Extensive Ankylosis of cervical vertebræ of Greenland right whale, *Balæna mysticetus*. 1–7, the first seven vertebræ united in one mass; *a*, articular surface of atlas for occipital condyle; *e*, epiphysis on body of seventh cervical; *sn*, foramen in arch of atlas for passage of front spinal nerve.

> He moves along stiffly . . . as the man who, as we are told in the Philosophical Transactions, was afflicted with an universal *anchylosis*. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

Improperly spelled *anchylosis*.

ankylotic (ang-ki-lot′ik), *a.* [< *ankylosis*: see *-otic*.] Pertaining to ankylosis. Improperly spelled *anchylotic*.

ankylotome (ang-kil′ō-tōm), *n.* [< NL. *ankylotomus*, < Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, crooked (see *ankylosis*), + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *tome*.] **1.** A surgical instrument for operating on adhesions or contractions, especially of the tongue.—**2.** A curved knife or bistoury.

Equivalent forms are *ancylotome, ankylotomus, ancylotomus*.



Anlace. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ankylotomus (ang-ki-lot′ō-mus), *n.*; pl. *ankylotomi* (-mī). [NL.] Same as *ankylotome*. Also written *ancylotomus*.

ankyroid (an-kī′roid), *a.* Same as *ancyroid*.

anlace†, **anelace**† (an′lās, -e-lās), *n.* [< ME. *anlas, analasse, anlace, anelace*, in Latinized form *anelacius, anelatius*, OW. *anglas;* of uncertain origin.] A dagger or short sword, very broad and thin at the hilt and tapering to a point, used from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. Also spelled *anelas*.

> An *anlas* and a gipser al of silk
> Heng at his girdel.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 357.

> His harp in silken scarf was slung,
> And by his side an *anlace* hung.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, v. 15.

anlaut (ȧn′lout), *n.* [G., < *an*, on (= E. *on*, q. v.), marking the beginning, + *laut*, a sound, < *laut*, adj., loud, = E. *loud*, q. v. Cf. *auslaut, inlaut*, and *umlaut*.] In *philol.*, the initial sound of a word.

anlet (an′let), *n.* [< OF. *anelet*, dim. of *anel*, a ring: see *annulet*.] In *her.*, same as *annulet*. Also written *andlet, aunlet*.

annt, *n.* [For *annat, annet*, appar. with direct ref. to L. *annus*, a year: see *annat, annate*.] Same as *annat*.

anna[1] (an′ä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also spelled *ana*, < Hind. *ānā*.] In India, the sixteenth part of a rupee, or about 2 cents. Under Queen Victoria, coins of the value of 2 annas (silver), worth 2*d.*, half an anna (copper), etc., were issued.

anna[2] (an′ä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The Indian name of a South American skunk. *De la Vega*.

annabergite (an′a-bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Annaberg*, a town in Saxony, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of nickel, a massive or earthy mineral of an apple-green color, often resulting from the alteration of arsenides of nickel.

annal (an′al), *n.* [In sense 1, a sing. made from pl. *annals*, q. v. In sense 2, < ML. *annalis* (sc. *missa*), also neut. *annale*, a mass, < L. *annalis*, yearly. Cf. *annual*.] **1.** A register or record of the events of a year: chiefly used in the plural. See *annals*.

> A last year's *annal*.
> *Warburton*, Causes of Prodigies, p. 59.

2. Same as *annual*, *n.*, 1.

annalist (an′al-ist), *n.* [< *annal* + *-ist*; = F. *annaliste*.] A writer of annals.

> The monks . . . were the only *annalists* during those ages. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., i.

> Gregory of Tours was succeeded as an *annalist* by the still feebler Fredegarius. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 24.

annalistic (an-a-lis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an annalist.

> Written in a stiff *annalistic* method.
> *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Credibility of Early Rom. Hist., I. 50.

annalize† (an′al-īz), *v. t.* [< *annal* + *-ize*.] To record in annals, or as in annals. [Rare.]

> The miracle, deserving a Baronius to *annalize* it.
> *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 332.

annals (an′alz), *n. pl.* [Formerly *annales*, < F. *annales*, pl., < L. *annales* (sc. *libri*, books), a yearly record, pl. of *annalis*, yearly (in LL. also *annualis*, > E. *annual*, q. v.), < *annus*, a circuit, periodical return, hence a year, prob. orig. **acnus* (cf. Umbrian *pereknem* = L. *perennem*: see *perennial*), and identical with *ānus* (orig. **acnus*), a ring (> *ānulus*, also written *annulus*, a ring: see *annulus*), perhaps < √ **ac*, bend, nasalized **anc* in *angulus* (for **anculus*), angle, etc.: see *angle*[3].] **1.** A history or relation of events recorded year by year, or connected by the order of their occurrence. Hence—**2.** Any formal account of events, discoveries, transactions of learned societies, etc.—**3.** Historical records generally.

> The Tour de Constance [at Aigues-Mortes] . . . served for years as a prison, . . . and the *annals* of these dreadful chambers during the first half of the last century were written in tears of blood.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 177.

= **Syn.** *History, Chronicle*, etc. See *history*, also list under *chronicle*.

Annamese (an-a-mēs′ or -mēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Annam* (said to be < Chinese *an*, peace, peaceful, + *nam*, south) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Annam, its people, or its language.

II. *n.* **1.** *sing.* or *pl.* A native or the natives of Annam; an inhabitant or the inhabitants of Annam, a feudatory dependency of China till 1883, when France established a protectorate over it. Annam occupies the eastern portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, having China proper on the north and Siam on the west.

2. The language spoken in Annam. It is monosyllabic, and allied to the Chinese. Annamese literature is written in Chinese characters, used phonetically.

Also spelled *Anamese*.

Annamite (an′a-mīt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Annam* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Annamese*. Also spelled *Anamite*.

annat, annate (an′at, an′āt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *annat, annet*, usually in pl., < F. *annate*, < ML. *annata*, neut. pl. of *annatus*, a year old, < L. *annus*, a year: see *annals*.] **1.** *pl.* The first fruits, consisting of a year's revenue, or a specified portion of a year's revenue, paid to the pope by a bishop, an abbot, or other ecclesiastic, on his appointment to a new see or benefice. The place of annats is now supplied, in the main, by "Peter's pence." In England, in 1534, they were vested in the king, and in the reign of Queen Anne they were restored to the church, and appropriated to the augmentation of poor livings of the Church of England, forming what is known as "Queen Anne's bounty."

> Next year the *annates* or first-fruits of benefices, a constant source of discord between the nations of Europe and their spiritual chief, were taken away by act of Parliament. *Hallam*.

2. In *Scots law*, the portion of stipend payable for the half year after the death of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, to which his family or nearest of kin have right.

> The *annat* due to the executors of deceased ministers is declared to be half a year's rent over what is due to the defunct for his incumbency, to wit: if he survive Whitsunday, the half of that year is due for his incumbency, and the other half for the *annat;* and if he survive Michaelmas, the whole year is due for his incumbency, and the half of the next year for the *annat*, and the executors need not to confirm it. Parl., 2d Sess., iii., 13th an. Car. II.

annatto (a-nat′ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

anneal[1] (a-nēl′), *v. t.* [Now spelled in imitation of L. words in *ann-*; prop., as in early mod. E., *aneal*, < ME. *anelen, onelen*, inflame, heat, melt, burn, < AS. *anælan, onælan*, burn, < *an, on*, on, + *ælan*, burn, set on fire, < *āl*, also *æl*, fire, a burning (a rare word; cf. *alfet*); cf. *æled*, fire, = OS. *eld* = Icel. *eldr* = Sw. *eld* = Dan. *ild*, fire (the vowel short, though orig. long). The particular sense 'enamel' may have been derived in part from OF. *neeler, nieler*, later *nieller*, varnish, enamel, orig. paint in black upon gold or silver, < ML. *nigellare*, blacken, enamel in black, < *nigellum*, a black enamel (> E. *niello*, q. v.), < LL. *nigellus*, blackish, dim. of L. *niger*, black: see *negro*.] **1**†. Originally, to set on fire; kindle.—**2**†. To heat, fire, bake, or fuse, as glass, earthenware, ores, etc.—**3.** To heat, as glass, earthenware, or metals, in order to fix colors; enamel.—**4.** To treat, as glass, earthenware, or metals, by heating and gradually cooling, so as to toughen them and remove their brittleness.

anneal[2]†, *v. t.* Same as *aneal*[2].

annealer (a-nē′lėr), *n.* One who or that which anneals.

annealing (a-nē′ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *anealing;* verbal n. of *anneal*[1].] **1.** The process or art of treating substances by means of heat, so as to remove their brittleness and at the same time render them tougher and more elastic. In general, these results are obtained by heating to a high temperature and then cooling very gradu-

ally. All glassware, china, etc., which is to be subjected to great changes of temperature should be thus treated. The working of iron and steel by hammering, bending, rolling, drawing, etc., tends to harden them and make them brittle, and the original properties are restored by annealing. Steel plates and dies for bank-note printing and the like are annealed in a close box with iron filings or turnings, lime, or other substances, and are thus freed from carbon and reduced to pure soft iron, in which state they will readily take, under pressure, the finest engraving from a hardened plate or die. They are then hardened again to the degree necessary for their use in printing. Steel for engraving dies is commonly annealed by heating it to a bright cherry-red color, and cooling it gradually in a bed of charcoal.

2. Same as *tempering*.—3. A founders' term for the slow treatment of the clay or loam cores for castings, which, after having been dried, are burned or baked, and then are slowly cooled.

annealing-arch (ạ-nē′ling-ärch), *n.* The oven in which glassware is annealed: called in some cases a *leer*. In plate-glass manufacture, the annealing-arch is called a *carquaise;* the front door, the *throat;* the back door, the *gueulette* (little throat); the heating-furnace, a *tisar*.

annealing-box (ạ-nē′ling-boks), *n.* A box in which articles are placed in order to be subjected to the action of the annealing-oven or -furnace.

annealing-color (ạ-nē′ling-kul″ọr), *n.* The color acquired by steel in the process of tempering or exposure to progressive heat.

annealing-furnace (ạ-nē′ling-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace in which articles to be annealed are heated.

annealing-oven (ạ-nē′ling-uv″n), *n.* An annealing-arch.

annealing-pot (ạ-nē′ling-pot), *n.* A closed pot in which are placed articles to be annealed or subjected to the heat of a furnace. They are thus inclosed to prevent the formation of an oxid upon their surfaces.

annect† (a-nekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *annectere, adnectere,* tie or bend to: see *annex, v.*] To connect or join. *Sir T. Elyot.*

It is united to it by golden rings at every corner, the like rings being *annected* to the ephod.
Whiston, tr. of Josephus, III. 7.

annectent (ạ-nek′tent), *a.* [< L. *annecten(t-)s*, ppr. of *annectere:* see *annex, v.*] Annexing; connecting or joining one thing with another. Chiefly a zoölogical term, applied to those animals or groups of animals which link two or more varieties, families, classes, etc., together.

It appears probable that they [*Gasterotricha*] form an *annectent* group between the Rotifera and the Turbellaria.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 171.

Annectent gyrus. See *gyrus*.

Annelata (an-e-lā′tạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Annellata*.

annelid, annelide (an′e-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Annelida* or *Annelides*. Also *anneloid*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Annelida* or *Annelides*.

Also *annelidan, annelidian*.

Annelida (a-nel′i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (with single *l* after F. *annelés*, pp. pl., ringed), prop. *Annellida*, < L. *annellus*, more correctly *ānellus*, dim. of *ānulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-ida*.] 1. The annelids or *Annelides*, a class of invertebrate animals, of the phylum *Vermes*, sometimes called the class of red-blooded worms. The body is composed of numerous (up to some 400) segments, somites, or metameres, and limbs are wanting, or, if present, are rudimentary and consist of the cilia or setæ known as parapodia. A vascular system with red blood is usually present; the integument is soft, and composed of many layers, the surface being mostly ciliate or setose; the head is wanting or rudimentary, and in the latter case consists of a prostomium which may be cirriferous or tentaculiferous. The *Annelida* are the "worms," properly so called, of which the common earthworm, lobworm, and leech are characteristic examples. Most of the species are aquatic and marine. The class is differently limited by different authors, the principal variation among later writers, however, being in excluding or including the *Gephyrea*. Excluding these, as is done by the above definition, the *Annelida* have been divided into four orders: (1) *Hirudinea, Discophora,* or *Suctoria*, the leeches; (2) *Oligochæta, Abranchia, Terricolæ*, etc., the earthworms and their immediate allies; (3) *Chætopoda, Polychæta, Errantia*, etc., the free sea-worms; and (4) *Cephalobranchia, Tubicolæ*, etc., the tubicolous sea-worms. Another scheme divides *Annelida* into four subclasses: (1) *Archiannelida*, composed of the genus *Polygordius* and its allies; (2) *Chætopoda*, including (2), (3), and (4) of the foregoing schedule; (3) *Hirudinea* or *Discophora;* and (4) *Enteropneusta*, consisting of the genus *Balanoglossus*, which some authorities class with the ascidians or *Chordata*.

2. In Huxley's system (1877), a superordinal division including the *Polychæta, Oligochæta, Hirudinea,* and *Gephyrea*, with the *Myzostomata* doubtfully added thereto: a group the members of which resemble one another generally in the segmentation of the body indicated at least by the serially multiganglionate nervous centers (wanting in most *Gephyrea*), in the presence of cilia and segmental organs, and in the nature of the larvæ, which are set free when the embryos hatch.

annelidan (a-nel′i-dạn), *n.* and *a.* [< *Annelida* + *-an.*] Same as *annelid*.

annelide, *n.* and *a.* See *annelid*.

Annelides (a-nel′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. pl.): see *Annelida.*] 1. Red-blooded worms. *Lamarck.*—2. Invertebrate animals that have red blood; the first class of articulated animals, divided into *Tubicolæ, Dorsibranchiata,* and *Abranchia*. *Cuvier*, 1817.—3. In Milne-Edwards's classification, a similar group of worms, divided into *Suctoria, Terricolæ, Tubicolæ,* and *Errantes.*—4. In Gegenbaur's system, a prime division of *Annulata* (itself a class of *Vermes*), composed of two groups, *Oligochæta* and *Chætopoda.*—5. A synonym, more or less exact, of *Annelida* (which see).

annelidian (an-e-lid′i-ạn), *n.* and *a.* Same as *annelid*.

annelidous (a-nel′i-dus), *a.* [< *Annelida* + *-ous.*] Relating to or resembling an annelid. Also *anneloid*.

The mud in many places was thrown up by numbers of some kind of worm, or *annelidous* animal.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 84.

annelism (an′e-lizm), *n.* [As *annel(id)* + *-ism.*] In *zoöl.*, annelidan or ringed structure or condition.

The great band-worm is . . . of this low type of *annelism*.
Hartwig, The Sea, xii.

Annellata (an-e-lā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *annellatus*, < L. *annellus, anellus*, dim. of *annus, anus*, a ring: see *annulus.*] A synonym of the *Annelides* of Cuvier (see *Annelides*, 2). *Owen*, 1843. Also written *Annelata*.

anneloid (an′e-loid), *a.* and *n.* [As *annel(id)* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *annelidous*.

II. *n.* Same as *annelid*.

annet[1] (an′et), *n.* [E. dial., also written *annett;* origin uncertain.] The kittiwake gull, *Larus tridactylus* or *Rissa tridactyla*. See *kittiwake*. [Local British.]

annet[2]†, *n.* Same as *annat*.

annex (ạ-neks′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *annexed* (also *annext*), ppr. *annexing*. [< ME. *annexen, anexen*, < F. *annexer*, < ML. *annexare*, freq. form of L. *annectere, adnectere*, pp. *annexus, adnexus*, tie or bind to, join, < *ad*, to, + *nectere*, bind, akin to Skt. √ *nah*, bind. Cf. *connect.*] 1. To attach at the end; subjoin; affix: as, to *annex* a codicil to a will. In *law*, it implies physical connection, which, however, is often dispensed with when not reasonably practicable.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; join; make an integral part of: as, to *annex* a conquered province to a kingdom.

It is an invariable maxim, that every acquisition of foreign territory is at the absolute disposal of the king; and unless he *annex* it to the realm, it is no part of it.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 65.

For next to Death is Sleepe to be compared;
Therefore his house is unto his *annext*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 25.

3. To attach, especially as an attribute, a condition, or a consequence: as, to *annex* a penalty to a prohibition.

Next to sorrow still I may *annex* such accidents as procure fear.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 221.

Industry hath *annexed* thereto the fairest fruits and the richest rewards.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xviii.

I desire no stronger proof that an opinion must be false, than to find very great absurdities *annexed* to it.
Swift, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

The Book Annexed, a book containing the alterations of the American Book of Common Prayer, proposed by a committee of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church appointed in 1880 and reporting in 1883. This book was described as the "book which is *annexed* as a schedule" to the report. Some of the changes proposed became part of the Prayer-Book in 1886; others remained for further consideration or ratification. = **Syn.** *Add, Affix, Attach.* See *add* and list under *affix*.

annex (ạ-neks′ or an′eks), *n.* [< F. *annexe*, something added, esp. a subsidiary building, particularly to a church, < ML. *annexa* (sc. *ecclesia*), fem. of L. *annexus:* see *annex, v.*] Something annexed; specifically, a subsidiary building added on to a main building to provide additional accommodation, or for the carrying out of some object allied but subordinate to the main and original object: as, Harvard *Annex* (Radcliffe College). Also spelled *annexe*.

To which I add these two *annexes*.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons.

annexary† (an′eks-ạ-ri), *n.* [< *annex* + *-ary.*] An addition; a supernumerary. *Sir E. Sandys.*

annexation (an-eks-ā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *annexatio(n-)*, < *annexare*, pp. *annexatus*, annex: see *annex, v.*] 1. The act of annexing or uniting at the end; the act of adding, as a smaller thing to a greater; the act of connecting; conjunction; addition: as, the *annexation* of Texas to the United States.—2. That which is annexed or added.

Pre-eminent among them [Roman conquests] stand the *annexations* of Pompeius in Syria, of the elder Cæsar in Gaul, of the younger Cæsar in Egypt.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 329.

3. In *law:* (*a*) The attachment of chattels to a freehold, in such a manner as to give them the character of fixtures. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the appropriating of church lands to the crown, or the union of lands lying at a distance from the kirk to which they belong to the kirk which is nearest to them.

annexational (an-eks-ā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *annexation* + *-al.*] Relating to annexation; in favor of annexation.

The strong *annexational* fever which now rages.
The Nation, April 8, 1869, p. 267.

annexationist (an-eks-ā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *annexation* + *-ist.*] One who is in favor of or advocates annexation, especially of territory; one who aids the policy of annexing, or of being annexed.

The unconditional *annexationists* . . . now urged immediate appeal to the people.
Westminster Rev., XIX. 346.

annexe, *n.* See *annex*.

annexion (ạ-nek′shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *annection, adnexion;* = F. *annexion*, < L. *annexio(n-), adnexio(n-)*, a binding to, < *annectere, adnectere*, bind to: see *annex, v.*] The act of annexing, or the thing annexed; annexation; addition. [Rare.]

The Kentish kingdome became a prey to many usurpers, and gave occasion to Ceadwalla, the West Saxon, to seeke the *annexion* thereof to his own kingdome.
Speed, Hist. Great Brit., VII. 216.

annexionist (ạ-nek′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *annexion* + *-ist.*] An annexationist. *Sumner.* [Rare.]

annexment (ạ-neks′ment), *n.* The act of annexing, or that which is annexed: as, "each small *annexment*," *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. [Rare.]

annicut (an′i-kut), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Canarese *anekattu* (cerebral *t*), Tamil *anaikattu* (cerebral *t*), dam-building, < Canarese *ane*, Tamil *anai*, a dam, dike, + *kattu* (cerebral *t*), a binding, bond, etc.: see *catamaran.*] A dam constructed for purposes of irrigation. Also spelled *anicut*.

annihilable (ạ-nī′hi-lạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *annihilable*, < LL. as if **annihilabilis*, < *annihilare*, annihilate: see *annihilate.*] Capable of being annihilated.

Matter *annihilable* by the power of God.
Clarke, Nat. and Rev. Religion, Pref.

annihilate (ạ-nī′hi-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *annihilated*, ppr. *annihilating*. [< LL. *annihilatus*, pp. of *annihilare, adnihilare*, bring to nothing (a word first used by Jerome), < L. *ad*, to, + *nihil*, nothing: see *nihil.*] 1. To reduce to nothing; deprive of existence; cause to cease to be.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 100.

In every moment of joy, pain is *annihilated*.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 185.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of, so that the specific thing no longer exists: as, to *annihilate* a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees; to *annihilate* an army; to *annihilate* a house by demolishing the structure; also, to destroy or eradicate, as a property or an attribute of a thing. = **Syn.** *Annul, Nullify*, etc. See *neutralize*.

annihilate (ạ-nī′hi-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *annihilatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Annihilated. [Rare.]

Can these also be wholly *annihilate?*
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Ded.

annihilation (ạ-nī-hi-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *annihilation;* from the verb.] 1. The act of annihilating or of reducing to nothing or non-existence, or the state of being reduced to nothing.

He tells us that our souls are naturally mortal. *Annihilation* is the fate of the greater part of mankind.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

I cannot imagine my own *annihilation*, but I can conceive it, and many persons in England now affirm their belief in their own future *annihilation*.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 48.

2. The act of destroying the form of a thing or the combination of parts which constitute it, or the state of being so destroyed: as, the *annihilation* of a corporation.

annihilationism (ạ-nī-hi-lā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *annihilation* + *-ism.*] 1. The denial of existence after death; the denial of immortality.—

2. In *theol.*, the doctrine that for the incorrigibly wicked future punishment will end in annihilation. See *annihilationist.*

annihilationist (ạ-nī-hi-lā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *annihilation* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who denies the existence of the soul after death; one who denies immortality. Specifically—**2.** In *theol.*, one who believes that annihilation is the final doom of the incorrigibly wicked. Annihilationists are of two classes: those who believe that annihilation will be inflicted by God as a peculiar doom upon the wicked, and those who believe that immortality is not a natural attribute of man, but is conferred by God on those who through faith become partakers of the divine nature.

annihilative (ạ-nī′hi-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *annihilate* + *-ive.*] Tending to annihilate; destructive.

annihilator (ạ-nī′hi-lā-tọr), *n.* [< *annihilate, v.*] **1.** One who or that which annihilates.—**2.** In *math.*, an operator which reduces a given kind of expression to zero.—**Fire-annihilator,** a fire-extinguisher.

annihilatory (ạ-nī′hi-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* Annihilating; tending to annihilate or destroy.

annite (an′īt), *n.* [< Cape *Ann* + *-ite*².] A variety of the iron mica lepidomelane, occurring in the granite of Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

anniversarily (an-i-vėr′sạ-ri-li), *adv.* In an anniversary manner; at recurring annual periods. [Rare.]

anniversary (an-i-vėr′sạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *anniversarius,* returning yearly, < *annus,* a year (see *annals*), + *vertere,* turn: see *verse.*] **I.** *a.* Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly: as, an *anniversary* feast.

> The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its *anniversary* vicissitudes. *Ray.*

Anniversary day. (*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a day on which an office is yearly performed for the soul of a deceased person, or on which the martyrdom of a saint is yearly celebrated. (*b*) In the University of Cambridge, commemoration-day, an occasion upon which degrees are conferred since the disuse of the acts. See *act, n.*, 5.

II. *n.*; pl. *anniversaries* (-riz). [< ME. *anniversarie,* < ML. *anniversarium,* neut. n., also *anniversaria,* fem. n., prop. adj., < L. *anniversarius:* see the adj.] **1.** The annually recurring date of some past event; more generally, a day set apart in each year for some commemorative observance; a day for the annual celebration of some notable event, public or private.

> The primitive Christians met at the place of their [the early martyrs'] martyrdom, . . . to observe the *anniversary* of their sufferings. *Stillingfleet.*

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the yearly commemoration of the day of a person's death, by a mass offered for his soul, or such commemoration of his death daily for a year.

> *Anniversary* is an office in the Romish Church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year for the soul of the deceased. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

3. The act of celebrating a day on its annual recurrence; a yearly commemoration, or (rarely) something done or prepared for such commemoration.

> Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries.* *Dryden.*

anniverse (an′i-vėrs), *n.* [Short for *anniversary,* as if < L. *anni versus,* the turning of the year; but this phrase does not occur in use, and *versus* is not used in the lit. sense 'a turning.'] Same as *anniversary.*

> And on their [the Trinity's] sacred *anniverse* decreed
> To stamp their image on the promis'd seed.
> *Dryden,* Britannia Rediviva, l. 29.

annodated (an′ọ-dā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *annodatus,* pp. of *annodare,* form into a knot, < L. *ad,* to, + *nodus* = E. *knot:* see *node.*] In *her.*, curved in the form of an S, or twisted or wrapped around anything, as a serpent around a staff. Generally used as synonymous with *bowed-embowed, inwrapped,* and *nowed.*



A serpent annodated about a column which is surmounted by a coronet of Ragusa.

anno Domini (an′ō dom′i-nī). [ML.: L. *anno,* abl. of *annus,* year (see *annals*); LL. *Domini,* gen. of *Dominus,* the Lord, L. *dominus,* master: see *dominant, dominie.*] In the year of the Lord; in the year of the Christian era. Commonly abbreviated *A. D.*: as, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought A. D. (or A. D.) 1775.

anno hejiræ (an′ō hej′i-rē). [ML.] In the year of the hejira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca (A. D. 622), from which the Mohammedans reckon their time. Commonly abbreviated *A. H.* See *hejira.*

annoisance† (ạ-noi′sạns), *n.* [A mod. spelling of older *anoisance, anoisaunce,* < ME. *noisance,* nuisance; prob. confused with ME. *anoien,* annoy: see *nuisance.*] In *law,* a nuisance; any injury done to a place by encroachment, or by putting anything thereon that may breed infection.

annominate (a-nom′i-nāt), *v. t.* [Another form of *agnominate,* q. v.] To name; especially, give a punning or alliterative name to. [Rare.]

> How then shall these chapters be *annominated?*
> *Southey,* Doctor, viii. § 1.

annomination (a-nom-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *annominatio(n-), adnominatio(n-),* for **adgnominatio(n-),* usually *agnominatio(n-):* see *agnomination.*] **1.** The use in juxtaposition of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a paronomasia.—**2.** Alliteration, or the use of two or more words in succession beginning with the same letter or sound. See *agnomination.*

> Geraldus Cambrensis speaks of *annomination,* which he describes to be what we call alliteration, as the favourite rhetorical figure both of the Welsh and English in his time. *Tyrwhitt,* Chaucer, iii. § 1, note.

> *Annomination* plays an important rôle in their sentence-relation [parasynthetic compounds], especially in the first stage of transfer to a simple active signification. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.,* II. 198.

anno mundi (an′ō mun′dī). [L.: *anno,* abl. of *annus,* year (see *annals*); *mundi,* gen. of *mundus,* world: see *mundane.*] In the year of the world: used in dating events when reckoned from the estimated era of the creation, as narrated in Genesis i. Usually abbreviated *A. M.*: as, the Noachian deluge is said to have occurred A. M. (or A. M.) 1656 (Archbishop Usher's chronology).

annotate (an′ọ-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *annotated,* ppr. *annotating.* [< L. *annotatus,* pp. of *annotare, adnotare,* put a note to, write down, < *ad,* to, + *notare,* note, mark, < *nota,* a note: see *note, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To comment upon; remark upon in notes: as, to *annotate* the works of Bacon.

II. *intrans.* To act as an annotator; make annotations or notes.

> Give me leave to *annotate* on the words thus.
> *J. Ilive,* Orations, p. 26.

annotation (an-ọ-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *annotatio(n-), adnotatio(n-),* < *annotare, adnotare:* see *annotate.*] **1.** The act of annotating or of making notes.—**2.** A remark, note, or comment on some passage of a book or other writing: as, *annotations* on the Scriptures.—**3**†. The first symptoms of the approach of a febrile paroxysm in intermittent fever. = **Syn.** *Comment,* etc. See *remark, n.*

annotationist† (an-ọ-tā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *annotation* + *-ist.*] An annotator.

annotator (an′ọ-tā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *annotator, adnotator,* < *annotare, adnotare:* see *annotate.*] A writer of annotations or notes; a commentator; a scholiast.

> The observation of faults and beauties is one of the duties of an *annotator,* which some of Shakspere's editors have attempted. *Johnson,* Prop. for Printing Shakspere.

annotatory (a-nō′tā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **annotatorius,* < *annotator:* see *annotator.*] Relating to or containing annotations.

★**annotine** (an′ọ-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *annotinus:* see *annotinous.*] **I.** *a.* In *ornith.*, one year old.

II. *n.* A bird which is one year old, or which has molted once.

annotinous (a-not′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *annotinus,* of last year, < *annus,* a year: see *annals.*] In *bot.*, one year old, as branches of the last year.

annotto (a-not′ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto.*

announce (ạ-nouns′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *announced,* ppr. *announcing.* [< late ME. *anounce,* < OF. *anoncer, anoncier, anuncier,* mod. F. *annoncer* = Pr. Pg. *annunciar* = Sp. *anunciar* = It. *annunziare,* < L. *annunciare,* prop. *annuntiare, adnuntiare,* make known, proclaim, announce, < *ad,* to, + *nunciare,* prop. *nuntiare,* report, give a message, < *nuntius,* a messenger: see *nuncio.* Cf. *denounce, enounce, pronounce, renounce.*] **1.** To make known formally; proclaim or make public; publish; give notice of: as, the birth of Christ was *announced* by an angel.—**2.** To state or intimate the approach, arrival, or presence of.

> I beg your pardon, sir, but I thought you would not choose Sir Peter to come up without *announcing* him.
> *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, iv. 3.

> *Announced* by all the trumpets of the sky,
> Arrives the snow. *Emerson,* Snow-storm.

3. To make known, indicate, or make manifest to the mind or senses.—**4.** To pronounce; declare by judicial sentence.

> Who model nations, publish laws, *announce*
> Or life or death. *Prior,* Hymn of Callimachus.

= **Syn. 1.** *Declare, Announce, Proclaim, Publish, Promulgate;* to make known, communicate, advertise, report. To *declare* is to make clear, so that there will be no mistake, to many or to few: as, to *declare* war. To *announce* is to make known, in a formal or official way, to many or to few; it is the only one of these words that sometimes has the meaning of making known the approach or future appearance of: as, to *announce* a new book. To *proclaim* is to announce to all, with an endeavor to force it upon general knowledge: when war has been *declared,* it is often *proclaimed;* so, also, it is usual to *proclaim* a blockade. To *publish* is to make public: as, to *publish* the bans. It may be orally or in print, or it may be to satisfy a legal requirement: as, to *publish* a law. To *promulgate* is to publish what is of concern to many, but hitherto has been known to few: as, to *promulgate* an opinion, to *promulgate* the gospel, or officially to *promulgate* a law or edict.

> This, then, is the message which we have heard of him, and *declare* unto you. 1 John i. 5.

> A heated pulpiteer,
> Not preaching simple Christ to simple men,
> *Announced* the coming doom. *Tennyson,* Sea Dreams.

> The heralds blew
> *Proclaiming* his the prize, who wore the sleeve
> Of scarlet. *Tennyson,* Lancelot and Elaine.

> Tell it not in Gath, *publish* it not in the streets of Askelon. 2 Sam. i. 20.

> A formula for instituting a combined government of these States had been *promulgated.*
> *Lincoln,* in Raymond, p. 139.

★**announcement** (ạ-nouns′ment), *n.* [< *announce* + *-ment,* after F. *annoncement.*] The act of announcing or giving notice; that which is announced or made known; proclamation; publication; notification.

announcer (ạ-noun′sėr), *n.* One who announces or gives notice; a proclaimer.

anno urbis conditæ (an′ō ėr′bis kon′di-tē). [L.; lit., in the year of the city founded: *anno,* abl. of *annus,* a year (see *annals*); *urbis,* gen. of *urbs,* a city (see *urban*); *conditæ,* gen. of *condita,* fem. of *conditus,* pp. of *condere,* set up, establish, found.] In the year from the founding of the city, that is, of Rome, in 753 B. C. according to the usually adopted chronology: used with some ordinal number to indicate a Latin date. Abbreviated *A. U. C.*

annoy (ạ-noi′), *n.* [Early mod. E. *anoy, anoye,* also *ennoy* and abbr. *noy,* < ME. *anoye, anuy, anuye, anui,* discomfort, vexation, weariness, ennui, < OF. *anoi, anui, enoi, enui,* later *ennuy,* annoy, vexation, grief, tediousness, mod. F. *ennui* (> E. *ennui,* q. v.) = Pr. *enoi, enuoi* = Sp. *enojo* = Pg. *anojo, nojo* = It. *annoja, noja* = Olt. *nojo,* orig. (Milanese dial.) *inodio,* < L. *in odio,* lit. in hatred, a phrase used in certain common idiomatic expressions, as *in odio esse,* be hateful (*est mihi in odio,* it is offensive to me), *in odio venire,* become hateful: *in* = E. *in; odio,* abl. of *odium,* hatred: see *in* and *odium.*] **1.** A disturbed state of feeling arising from displeasing acts or unpleasant circumstances; discomfort; vexation; trouble; annoyance.

> Worse than Tantalus' is her *annoy.*
> *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 599.

> As thou wert constant in our ills, be joyous in our joy;
> For cold, and stiff, and still are they, who wrought thy walls *annoy.* *Macaulay,* Ivry.

2. A thing or circumstance that causes discomfort; an annoyance.

> Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy.*
> *Shak.,* Rich. III., v. 3.

[Now chiefly poetic; the common word in prose is *annoyance.*]

annoy (ạ-noi′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *anoy, anoye, anoie,* < ME. *anoyen, anoien, anuyen, anuien, anyen, anuen,* < OF. *anoier, enoier, anuier, enuier,* later *ennuyer,* annoy, vex, weary, irk, mod. F. *ennuyer* (see *ennuyé*) = Pr. *enoiar, enuiar* = Sp. Pg. *enojar,* Pg. also *anojar* = It. *nojare, annojare,* Olt. *inodiare;* from the noun.] **I.**† *intrans.* **1.** To be hateful or troublesome: followed by *to.*—**2.** [By omission of reflexive pronoun.] To be troubled, disquieted, vexed.

> If that thou *anoie* nat or forthenke nat of al thi fortune.
> *Chaucer,* Boëthius, ii. prose 4.

II. *trans.* To be hateful, troublesome, or vexatious to; trouble, disquiet, disturb, vex, molest, harass, plague; irk, weary, bore, especially by repeated acts: as, to *annoy* a person by perpetual questioning; to *annoy* the enemy by raids: in the passive, followed by *at* or *about,* formerly by *of.*

> It bigan to *anoye* the puple *of* the wele and trauel.
> *Wyclif,* Num. xxi. 4 (Purv.).

> Against the Capitol I met a lion,
> Who glar'd upon me, and went surly by
> Without *annoying* me. *Shak.,* J. C., i. 3.

> He determined not yet to dismiss them, but merely to humble and *annoy* them. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., iv.

= **Syn.** *Molest, Plague,* etc. (see *tease*), trouble, disturb, disquiet, vex, irritate, fret, embarrass, perplex.

annoyance (ạ-noi′ạns), *n.* [< ME. *anoyance* (rare), < OF. *anoiance, anuiance,* < *anoier, anuier,* annoy: see *annoy, v.,* and *-ance.*] **1.** The act of annoying; vexation; molestation.

Formidable means of *annoyance.*
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. The state of being annoyed; a feeling of trouble, vexation, or anger, occasioned by unwelcome or injurious acts or events.

A careless step leading to accident, or some bungling manipulation, causes self-condemnation with its accompanying feeling of *annoyance* though no one is by.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

3. That which annoys, troubles, or molests.

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious sense!
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

The . . . exercise of industry . . . tempereth all *annoyances.* *Barrow,* Sermons, III. xix.

Jury of annoyance, a jury appointed to report upon public nuisances. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]=**Syn. 1.** Molestation, vexation.—**2.** Discomfort, plague.

annoyancer (ạ-noi′ạn-sẽr), *n.* An annoyer. *Lamb.* [Rare.]

annoyer (ạ-noi′ẽr), *n.* One who annoys.

annoyful† (ạ-noi′fụl), *a.* [< ME. *anoyful,* < *anoye:* see *annoy, n.*] Giving trouble; incommoding; molesting.

annoyingly (ạ-noi′ing-li), *adv.* In an annoying manner.

The *Times* and other papers commented *annoyingly* on "Dog Tear 'em," as Mr. ——— has been long nicknamed from his satirical temper and speech.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 133.

annoyingness (ạ-noi′ing-nes), *n.* [< *annoying* + *-ness.*] The quality of being annoying; vexatiousness.

annoyment (ạ-noi′mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *annoyment,* < OF. *anoiement:* see *annoy* and *-ment.*] Annoyance.

annoyous† (ạ-noi′us), *a.* [< ME. *anoyous, anoious, annoyus, annuyous,* etc., < OF. *anoious, anoios, anuieus, enuius,* mod. F. *ennuyeux* = Pr. *enoios* = Sp. Pg. *enojoso* = It. *annojoso:* see *annoy, n.,* and *-ous.*] Troublesome; annoying.

annoyously† (ạ-noi′us-li), *adv.* [ME. *anoyously;* < *annoyous* + *-ly*2.] Annoyingly; vexatiously. *Chaucer,* Boëthius.

annuaire (an-ụ-ãr′), *n.* [F.] Same as *annuary,* 1.

annual (an′ụ-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *annual,* usually *annuel,* < OF. *anuel, annuel,* F. *annuel* = Pr. Pg. *annual* = Sp. *anual* = It. *annuale,* < ML. *annualis,* yearly, LL. a year old, the regular L. adj. being *annalis,* < L. *annus,* a year: see *annals.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, for, or pertaining to a year; yearly: as, the *annual* growth of a tree; *annual* profits; the *annual* motion of the earth.

A thousand pound a year, *annual* support,
Out of his grace he adds. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

2. Relating to a year, or to the events or transactions of a year: as, an *annual* report.—**3.** Lasting or continuing only one year, or one season of the year; coming to an end individually within the year: as, *annual* plants or insects.

An *annual* herb flowers in the first year, and dies, root and all, after ripening its seed.
A. Gray, Botany (ed. 1870), p. 21.

4. Occurring or returning once a year; happening or coming at yearly intervals: as, an *annual* feast or celebration.

Whose *annual* wound in Lebanon allured
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate.
Milton, P. L., i. 447.

Annual assay, conference, epact, etc. See the nouns. —**Annual income,** the sum of annual receipts. —**Annual rent,** in *Scots law,* a yearly profit due to a creditor by way of interest for a given sum of money; interest: so called because when, before the Reformation, it was illegal to lend money at interest, the illegality was evaded by a stipulation on the part of the lender for a certain rent yearly from land. —**Annual value** of a piece of property, that which it is worth for a year's use. It includes what ought to be received, whether it is actually received or not, and amounts to the excess thereof above deducted costs or expenses.

II. *n.* **1.** [< ME. *annuel,* n., < OF. *annuel,* < ML. *annuale,* prop. neut. of *annualis,* a.: see above, and cf. *annueler.*] A mass said for a deceased person, either daily during a year from the day of his death, or on the recurrence of the day for a number of years; an anniversary mass; also the fee paid for it. Also called *annal.*—**2.** A yearly payment or allowance; specifically, in Scotland, quit-rent; ground-rent. Also called *ground-annual.*—**3.** A plant or an animal whose natural term of life is one year or one season; especially, any plant which grows from seed, blooms, perfects its fruit, and dies in the course of the same year. Annuals, however, may be carried over two or more years by preventing them from fruiting, as is frequently done with the mignonette. Many species that are perennials in warm climates are only annuals where the winters are severe. Winter annuals, frequent in warm regions with dry summers, germinate from the seed under the rains of autumn, grow through the winter, and die after perfecting seed in the spring.

4. A literary production published annually; especially, an illustrated work issued near Christmas of each year. The name is more especially applied to certain publications handsomely bound, illustrated with plates, and containing prose tales, poems, etc., which were formerly very popular, but are now no longer issued. The first one published in London appeared in 1822, and the last in 1856.

annualist (an′ụ-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *annual, n.,* + *-ist.*] An editor of, or a writer for, an annual, or a publication issued annually. *Lamb.*

annually (an′ụ-ạl-i), *adv.* Yearly; each year; returning every year; year by year.

annuary (an′ụ-ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *annuaire,* < ML. **annuarius* (neut. *annuarium,* an anniversary), < L. *annus,* a year. See *annual.*] **I.**† *a.* Annual.

Supply anew
With *annuary* cloaks the wandering Jew.
John Hall, Poems, I. 10.

II. *n.*; pl. *annuaries* (-riz). **1.** An annual publication.

That standard [of the French meter] is declared, in the *Annuary* of the Bureau des Longitudes, to be equal to 39.37079 British imperial standard inches.
Sir J. Herschel, Pop. Lects., p. 440.

2†. A priest who says annual masses; an annueler.

annueler†, *n.* [ME. *annueler,* < ML. *annualarius,* < *annuale,* an anniversary mass: see *annual, n.*] A priest employed in saying annuals for the dead. *Chaucer.*

annuent (an′ụ-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *annuen(t-)s,* ppr. of *annuere, adnuere,* nod to, < *ad,* to, + *nuere* (only in comp.), nod, = Gr. *νεύειν,* nod.] **1.** Nodding, as if with the purpose of signifying assent or consent. *Smart* (1849). [Rare.]—**2.** Serving to bend the head forward: specifically applied to the muscles used in nodding.

annuitant (ạ-nū′i-tạnt), *n.* [< *annuity* + *-ant.*] One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

★**annuity** (ạ-nụ′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *annuities* (-tiz). [< ME. *annuitee, annuyte,* < OF. *annuite,* mod. F. *annuité,* < ML. *annuita(t-)s,* an annuity (cf. L. *annua,* an annuity, neut. pl.), < L. *annuus,* yearly, < *annus,* a year. See *annual.*] A periodical payment of money, amounting to a fixed sum in each year, the moneys paid being either a gift or in consideration of a gross sum received. When the payment is continued for a certain period, as 10, 20, or 100 years, it is called a *certain annuity;* when it continues for an uncertain period, a *contingent annuity;* when the period is determined by the duration of one or more lives, a *life annuity.* A *deferred* or *reversionary annuity* is one that does not begin till after a certain period or number of years, or till the decease of a person, or some other future event. An *annuity in possession* is one which has already begun. Governments often raise money upon annuities; that is, for a certain sum advanced, the government contracts to pay a specific sum for life, or for a term of years. —**Annuity Act,** an English statute of 1813 (53 Geo. III., c. 141) which required the registration of all instruments granting annuities, and regulated such grants.—**To grant an annuity,** to make a formal contract or testamentary provision to pay an annuity.

annul (ạ-nul′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *annulled,* ppr. *annulling.* [Early mod. E. also *adnul,* < ME. *annullen, anullen, adnullen,* < OF. *anuller, adnuller,* mod. F. *annuler* = Pr. Pg. *annullar* = Sp. *anular* = It. *annullare,* < L. *annullare, adnullare,* bring to nothing, < *ad,* to, + *nullus,* none, *nullum,* nothing: see *null.*] **1.** To reduce to nothing; annihilate; obliterate.

Light, the prime work of God, to me is extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annul'd. *Milton,* S. A., l. 72.

2. To make void or null; nullify; abrogate; abolish; do away with: used especially of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, usages, and the like.

Do they mean to invalidate, *annul,* or call into question . . . that great body of our statute law? . . . to *annul* laws of inestimable value to our liberties?
Burke, Rev. in France.

The burgesses now *annulled* the former election of governor and council. *Bancroft,* Hist. U. S., I. 172.

=**Syn. 2.** *Abolish, Repeal,* etc. (see *abolish*); *Nullify, Annihilate,* etc. (see *neutralize*); retract, declare null and void, supersede.

★**annular** (an′ụ-lạr), *a.* [= F. *annulaire* = Pg. *annullar* = Sp. *anular* = It. *anulare,* < L. *annularis,* prop. *ānularis,* relating to a ring, < *annulus,* prop. *ānulus,* a ring: see *annulus.*] **1.** Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* of or pertaining to ringed or ring-like structure or form; annulate; annuloid; annulose.—**Annular auger,** an auger used for cutting an annular channel. The simplest form is a tube with a serrated edge, which is kept centered by a point projecting from a movable plug within, and of the size of, the bore of the tube.—**Annular bit,** a boring bit which cuts an annular channel, leaving the center blank. One form is used for making tenons upon wheel-spokes; others for cutting circular blanks, wads, buttons, etc.—**Annular borer,** a tube which serves as a rock- or earth-boring tool, making an annular cutting, and leaving a column of rock or earth in the middle. It is usually armed at the boring extremity with diamonds. See *diamond drill,* under *drill.*—**Annular duct,** or **annular vessel,** in *bot.,* a cylindrical tube of delicate vascular tissue, strengthened at intervals on the inner side by a deposit of material in the form of rings, called *annular markings.*—**Annular eclipse,** in *astron.,* an eclipse of the sun in which a portion of its surface is visible in the form of a ring surrounding the dark body of the moon. This occurs when the moon is too remote from the earth to cover the sun completely, and at the moment when the centers of both sun and moon are nearly in a line with the point on the earth's surface where the observer stands.—**Annular engine,** or **annular-cylinder engine,** a direct-action marine engine, having two concentric cylinders; the annular space between them is fitted with a piston, which is attached to a T-shaped cross-head by two piston-rods. The connecting-rod vibrates within the opening formed by the inner cylinder, and the crank can revolve close to the cylinder. Also a compound-engine in which each cylinder has a piston attached by its rods to a common cross-head. The steam exhausts from the smaller cylinder to propel the larger piston, and thence escapes.—**Annular finger,** the ring-finger; specifically, the third finger of the left hand on which the marriage-ring is placed.—**Annular gear-wheel,** a gear-wheel in which the teeth are on the inside of an annulus or ring, while its pinion works within its pitch-circle, turning in the same direction.—**Annular ligament,** in *anat.*: (*a*) The general ligamentous envelop which surrounds the wrist or ankle, and is perforated for the passage of tendons, vessels, and nerves. (*b*) The orbicular ligament which holds the upper end of the radius in the sigmoid cavity of the ulna.—**Annular markings.** See *annular duct,* above.—**Annular micrometer,** a circular micrometer, or ring-micrometer. See *micrometer.*—**Annular pan,** the horizontal ring-shaped pan of certain forms of amalgamators and ore-crushers.—**Annular process** or **protuberance of the brain,** an old name of the pons Varolii: still in use in the form *tuber annulare.*—**Annular saw,** a cutting-tool formed of a tube with a serrated end. It is used for cutting button-blanks.—**Annular vault,** in *arch.,* a barrel vault covering a space of which the plan is formed by two concentric circles, or any portion of such a space.—**Annular vessel.** See *annular duct,* above.


Annular Gear-wheel.

annularity (an-ụ-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *annular* + *-ity.*] The quality or condition of being annular, or ring-shaped.

annularly (an′ụ-lạr-li), *adv.* In the manner or form of a ring.

annulary (an′ụ-lạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *annularius,* more correctly *ānularius,* pertaining to a ring, < *ānulus,* a ring: see *annulus.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a ring.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the windpipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together.
Ray, On the Creation, p. 270.

2. Bearing a ring: specifically said of the ring-finger.

II. *n.*; pl. *annularies* (-riz). The fourth finger, or ring-finger.

The thumb and *annulary* crossed.
Labarte, Arts of Mid. Ages (trans.), p. 144. (*N. E. D.*)

Annulata (an-ụ-lā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *annulatus:* see *annulate.*] **1.** A synonym of *Annelides, Annelida, Annellata, Annulosa,* and *Amphisbænoida.*—**2.** In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a prime division of *Vermes,* divided into two main groups, *Hirudinea* (leeches) and *Annelides,* the latter comprising the two groups of the *Oligochæta* and the *Chætopoda.*

annulate (an′ụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *annulatus,* prop. *ānulatus,* ringed, < *ānulus,* a ring: see *annulus.*] **1.** Furnished with rings, or circles like rings; having belts. Specifically—**2.** In *bot.,* provided with an annulus or with annuli: applied to a capsule, stem, or root encircled by elevated rings or bands. See cut under *annulus.*—**3.** In *her.,* applied to any bearing, such as a cross, whose extremities end in annulets or rings, or which is fretted or interlaced with an annulet. See cut under *angle,* 5. Equivalent forms are *annulettée, annuletty.*—**4.** Of or pertaining to the *Annulata* in either sense of that word.—**5.** In *entom.,* having rings or encircling bands of color, or having raised rings.

annulated (an′ụ-lā-ted), *a.* **1.** Furnished with rings; annulate. Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.,* having or consisting of a ring or rings; composed of a series of ringed segments, as a worm; annelid; annuloid.—**3.** In *arch.,* furnished with a projecting annular band or bands.—**Annulated columns,** columns standing free or grouped in clusters and surrounded in one or more places with projecting rings or bands: a form usual in some styles of Pointed architecture.

annulation (an-ụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *annulate* + *-ion.*] **1.** A circular or ring-like formation.—**2.** The act of forming rings; the act of becoming a ring.

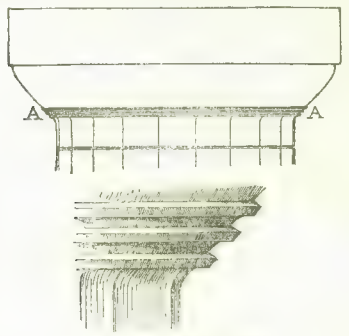
A sketch of the life of a nebula not thus broken up, of its rotation, *annulation*, and final spheration into a nebulous orb. *The American*, VII. 152.

3. The state of being annulate or annulated.

annulet (an′ū-let), *n.* [Formerly also *annulette*, *anulet* (and *anlet*, < OF. *annelet*, *anelet*, dim. of *anel*, < L. *anellus*, dim.), < L. *annulus*, prop. *ānulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-et*.] A little ring.

> Pluck'd the grass
> There growing longest by the meadow's edge,
> And into many a listless *annulet*,
> Now over, now beneath her marriage ring,
> Wove and unwove it. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, a small projecting member, circular in plan and usually square or angular in section;



Annulets of the Doric Capital.
A, A, annulets, shown enlarged in lower figure.

especially, one of the fillets or bands which encircle the lower part of the Doric capital above the necking: but *annulet* is often indiscriminately used as synonymous with *list*, *listel*, *cincture*, *fillet*, *tenia*, etc. (*b*) In *her.*, a ring borne as a charge. It is also the mark of cadency which the fifth brother of a family ought to bear on his coat of arms. Also called *anlet*. See *cadency*. (*c*) In *decorative art*, a name given to a band encircling a vase or a similar object, whether solidly painted, or in engobe, or composed of simple figures placed close to each other. Compare *frieze*[1].



Heraldic Annulet.
(From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry.")

annulettée, annuletty (an″ū-let-ā′, an′ū-let-i), *a.* [< F. **annuletté*, < **annulette*: see *annulet*.] In *her.*, same as *annulate*, 3.

annuli, *n.* Plural of *annulus*.

annulism (an′ū-lizm), *n.* [< L. *annulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-ism*.] The quality of being annulated, annulose, or annelidan; ringed structure: specifically said in *zoöl.* of an annelid, annulate, or annulose animal.

> Here [among *Sipunculidæ*] radiism sets and *annulism* appears. *E. Forbes*, Hist. Brit. Starfish (1841), p. 243.

annullable (ạ-nul′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *annul* + *-able*.] Capable of being annulled. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

annulment (ạ-nul′ment), *n.* [< late ME. *anullement*, < OF. **anullement*: see *annul* and *-ment*.] The act of annulling; specifically, the act of making void retrospectively as well as prospectively: as, the *annulment* of a marriage (as distinguished from the granting of a divorce).

annuloid (an′ū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *annulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Ring-like.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Annuloida*.—**Annuloid series**, a term applied by Huxley to a gradation of animal forms presented by the *Trichoscolices* and *Annelida* as these are defined by the same author.

II. *n.* One of the *Annuloida*.

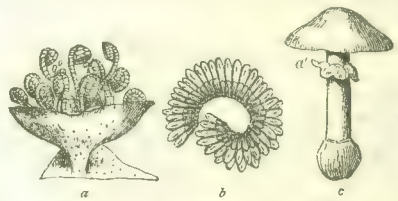
Annuloida (an-ū-loi′dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *annulus*, more correctly *ānulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-oida*.] A name applied by Huxley (1869) to a subkingdom of animals, consisting of the *Scolecida* and *Echinodermata*, an association subsequently modified by the same author. Also called *Echinozoa*. [Disused.]

Annulosa (an-ū-lō′sạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *annulosus*: see *annulose*.] **1.** In some systems of zoölogical classification, a term applied to invertebrate animals which exhibit annelism or annulism: approximately synonymous with the Cuvierian *Articulata*, or the modern *Vermes* together with *Arthropoda*, but used with great and varying latitude of signification.—**2.** A name given by Huxley (1869) to a subkingdom of animals consisting of the *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, *Myriapoda*, *Insecta*, *Chætognatha*, and *Annelida*, or crustaceans, spiders, centipeds, true insects, true worms, and some other *Vermes*. Excepting the vermiform members of this group, it is conterminous with *Arthropoda* (which see), and is no longer used.

annulosan (an-ū-lō′san), *n.* [< *Annulosa* + *-an*.] One of the *Annulosa*.

annulose (an′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *annulosus*, < L. *annulus*, *ānulus*, a ring: see *annulus*.] Furnished with rings; composed of rings: as, *annulose* animals.

★**annulus** (an′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *annuli* (-lī). [L., prop. *ānulus*, a ring, esp. a finger-ring, a signet-ring, in form dim. of the rare *ānus*, a ring, prob. orig. **acnus* and identical with *annus*, a circuit, periodical return, a year: see *annals*.] **1.** A ring-like space or area contained between the circumferences of two concentric circles.—**2.** In *anat.*, a ring-like part, opening, etc.: used in Latin phrases. (See below.)—**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The elastic ring which surrounds the sporecase of most ferns. (*b*) In mosses, an elastic ring of cells lying between the lid and the base of the peristome or orifice of the capsule.



Annuli.

a, sporangia of a fern, showing the annulus closed and open; *b*, detached annulus of a moss (*Bryum caespititium*); *c*, a fungus (*Agaricus*) with annulus, *a′*. (*a* and *b* greatly magnified.)

(*c*) In fungi, the slender membrane surrounding the stem in some agarics after the cap has expanded.—**4.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A thin chitinous ring which encircles the mantle in the *Tetrabranchiata*, connecting chitinous patches of the mantle into which the shell-muscles are inserted. (*b*) In *entom.*, a narrow encircling band, generally of color; sometimes a raised ring.—**5.** In *astron.*, the ring of light seen about the edge of the moon in an annular eclipse of the sun. See *annular eclipse*, under *annular*.

> The sun [at the time of an annular eclipse] will present the appearance of an *annulus* or ring of light around the moon. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 173.

Annulus abdominalis or **inguinalis**, in *anat.*, the abdominal ring. See *abdominal*.—**Annulus et baculum**, the ring and pastoral staff, emblems of episcopal authority, the delivery of which by a prince or by the pope was the ancient mode of investiture with bishoprics.—**Annulus ciliaris**, the ciliary muscle.—**Annulus cruralis internus** (internal crural ring), in *anat.*, the weak spot below Poupart's ligament, between the femoral vessels and Gimbernat's ligament, through which a femoral hernia forces its way.—**Annulus duplex**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a double ring given to a soldier for bravery. Double gold rings of the Roman epoch exist in collections, some of them engraved with tokens of victory.—**Annulus ovalis**, in *human anat.*, the raised rim or margin of the fossa ovalis of the heart.—**Annulus piscatoris**, *eccles.*, same as *fisherman's ring* (which see, under *fisherman*).—**Annulus tendinosus**, in *anat.*, the fibrous ring around the edge of the tympanum.—**Annulus tympanicus**, in *anat.*, the ring-like ossification from which is formed the tympanic portion of the temporal bone.

annumerate† (a-nū′mẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *annumeratus*, pp. of *annumerare*, *adnumerare*, count to, add to, < *ad*, to, + *numerare*, count, number: see *numerate* and *number*, *v.*] To add, as to a number previously given; unite, as to something before mentioned. [Rare.]

> There are omissions of other kinds which will deserve to be *annumerated* to these. *Wollaston*, Relig. of Nat., § i.

annumeration† (a-nū-mẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *annumeratio*(*n-*), *adnumeratio*(*n-*), < *annumerare*: see *annumerate*.] The act of annumerating; addition. [Rare.]

Annunciade† (a-nun′si-ād), *n.* [Also *Anunciada*, *Annuntiade*, *Annonciade* (after F. *Annonciade*, formerly *Anonciade*, Sp. *Anunciada*), also *Annunciata* (prop. E. form **Annunciate*), < It. *annunziata*, formerly *annuntiata* (< ML. *annunciata*), the annunciation to the Virgin Mary, and hence a name of the Virgin herself; prop. fem. pp. of *annunziare*, < L. *annuntiare*, announce: see *announce*.] Literally, the Annunciate, that is, the Virgin Mary as receiver of the annunciation; also, the annunciation to the Virgin: used as a designation of various orders. See *annunciation*.

annunciate (a-nun′si-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *annunciated*, ppr. *annunciating*. [< ME. *annunciat*, *anunciat*, pp., < L. *annunciatus*, prop. *annuntiatus*, pp. of *annuntiare*: see *announce*.] To bring tidings of; announce. [Rare.]

> Let my death be thus *annunciated*.
> *Bp. Bull*, Corruptions of Ch. of Rome.
>
> They do not so properly affirm, as *annunciate* it.
> *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

annunciate† (a-nun′si-āt), *pp.* or *a.* [See the verb.] Announced; declared (beforehand).

annunciation (a-nun-si-ā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *annunciacion*, *-cioun*, *annoncyacyon*, < OF. *annonciation*, < L. *annunciatio*(*n-*), prop. *annuntiatio*(*n-*), *adnuntiatio*(*n-*), < *annuntiare*, announce: see *annunciate*, *announce*.] **1.** The act of announcing; proclamation; promulgation: as, the *annunciation* of a peace; "the *annunciation* of the gospel," *Hammond*, Sermons, p. 573.

> With the complete establishment of the new religion [Christianity] and the *annunciation* of her circle of dogmas arises an activity, great and intense, within the strict limits she has set. *Jour. Spec. Philos.*, XIX. 49.

Specifically—**2.** The announcement to Mary, by the angel Gabriel, of the incarnation of Christ.—**3.** [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, the festival instituted by the church in memory of the announcement to Mary that she should bring forth a son who should be the Messiah. It is solemnized on the 25th of March.—**Order of the Annunciation.** (*a*) The highest order of knighthood (*Ordine supremo dell' Annunziata*: see *Annunciade*) of the ducal house of Savoy, now the royal house of Italy, dating under its present name from 1518, when it superseded the Order of the Collar, said to have been founded by Count Amadeus VI. of Savoy in 1362, but probably older. The medal of the order bears a representation of the annunciation; its collar is decorated with alternate golden knots and enameled roses, the latter bearing the letters *F. E. R. T.*, making the Latin word *fert* (he bears), an ancient motto of the house of Savoy, but variously otherwise interpreted. The king is the grand master of the order. See *knot of Savoy*, under *knot*. (*b*) An order of nuns founded about 1500 at Bourges, France, by Queen Jeanne of Valois, after her divorce from Louis XII. (*c*) An order of nuns founded about 1604 at Genoa, Italy, by Maria Vittoria Fornari.

annunciative (a-nun′si-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *annunciate* + *-ive*.] Having the character of an annunciation; making an announcement.

> An *annunciative* but an exhortatory style.
> *Gentleman's Calling*, v. § 13.

annunciator (a-nun′si-ā-tọr), *n.* [L., prop. *annuntiator*, *adnuntiator*, < *annuntiare*: see *annunciate*, *v.*, *announce*.] One who or that which announces; an announcer. Specifically—(*a*) An officer of the Greek Church whose duty it was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated. (*b*) A mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, or electrical signaling apparatus; an indicator; a call. In the mechanical annunciators the pulling of a wire causes a bell to ring and a word or number to be displayed which indicates whence the signal comes. In the hydraulic systems a column of water is used to convey an impulse which gives the signal. In pneumatic annunciators pressure on a bulb or button sends through a pipe a puff of air by which a bell is rung and a number displayed. In the electrical systems the signals are given by closing an electrical circuit by some suitable means. See cut under *indicator*. (*c*) The dial or board on which the signals are displayed.

annunciatory (a-nun′si-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* Making known; giving public notice.

annus deliberandi (an′us dē-lib-ẹ-ran′dī). [L., year of deliberating: *annus*, year (see *annals*); *deliberandi*, gen. gerund of *deliberare*: see *deliberate*.] In *Scots law*, a year allowed for the heir to deliberate as to entering upon the estate.

annus mirabilis (an′us mi-rab′i-lis). [L.: *annus*, year (see *annals*); *mirabilis*, wonderful: see *marvel*, *mirabilis*.] A wonderful year. Specifically applied in English history, as in Dryden's poem of this title, to the year 1666, which is memorable for the great fire of London, for a victory of the British arms over the Dutch, etc.

ano-. [< Gr. *ἄνω*, upward, < *ἀνά*, up, etc.: see *ana-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, signifying upward.

Anoa (an′ō-ạ), *n.* [Tagalog *anūang*.] **1.** [NL.] A genus of bovine ruminant quadrupeds of Celebes, originally taken for antelopes (see *anoine*), represented by the sapi-outan or "cow of the woods," *Anoa depressicornis*, which is a kind of small wild buffalo, having straight low horns, thick at the base and set in line with the forehead. *Ham. Smith.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] The English name of the same animal. *P. L. Sclater.*

Anobiidæ (an-ō-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anobium* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, named from the genus *Anobium*. See *Ptinidæ*.

Anobium (a-nō′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνω*, upward (but here with the sense of its original, *ἀνά*, up, in comp. back, again: see *ana-*), + *βίος*, life: see *biology*.] A genus of pentamerous coleopterous insects, of the family *Ptinidæ*, having an elongate subcylindric form, 11-jointed antennæ inserted just before the eyes, and deeply excavated metasternum. The genus contains the small dark-colored beetles, about a fourth of an inch long, which are known by the name of "death-watch" from the ticking noise they make. See *death-watch*.

anocarpous (an-ō-kär′pus), *a.* [< NL. *anocarpus*, < Gr. *ἀνω*, upward, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, fructifying on the upper surface of the frond: said of ferns.

anocathartic (an″ō-ka-thär′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνω*, upward, + *καθαρτικός*, purging: see *cathartic*.] Emetic. *N. E. D.*

anococcygeal (ā″nō-kok-sij′ē-al), *a.* [< L. *anus* + NL. *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-e-al.*] Pertaining to the anus and to the coccyx: in *anat.*, specifically applied to a ligament connecting the tip of the coccyx with the external sphincter of the anus.

anodal (an′ō-dal), *a.* [< *anode* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the anode or positive pole of a voltaic current.

Instead of cathodal opening contractions being the last of all to appear, they may precede the *anodal* opening contractions. *Fagge*, Medicine, I. 335.

anode (an′ōd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνοδος*, a way up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *ὁδός*, way. Cf. *cathode.*] The positive pole of a voltaic current; that pole at which the current enters an electrolytic cell, battery, or electric discharge: opposed to *cathode*, the point at which it departs. *Faraday*, 1832.

anodic[1] (a-nod′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνοδος*, a way up (see *anode*), + *-ic.*] 1. Proceeding upward; ascending.

An *anodic* course of nervous influence. *Dr. M. Hall.*

2. Of or pertaining to the anode.

anodic[2] (a-nod′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνοδος*, having no way, impassable (< *ἀν-* priv. + *ὁδός*, way), + *-ic.*] Styptic; anastaltic: applied to medicines.

Anodon (an′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἀνόδων*, for the usual *ἀνόδοντος* or *ἀνόδους* (gen. *ἀνόδοντος*), without teeth, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*, q. v.] 1. Same as *Anodonta.* *Oken*, 1815. —2. In *herpet.*, a genus of African serpents, of the family *Dasypeltidæ* or *Rhachiodontidæ*, which have no grooved maxillary teeth. *Sir Andrew Smith*, 1829. Also called *Diodon*, *Rhachiodon*, and *Dasypeltis.*—3. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.—4. [*l. c.*] [< *anodont.*] A freshwater mussel of the genus *Anodonta* (which see).—5. [*l. c.*] A snake of the genus *Dasypeltis*: as, the rough *anodon*, *Dasypeltis scabra.*

anodont (an′ō-dont), *n.* [< *Anodonta.*] A mussel of the genus *Anodonta*; an anodon.

Anodonta (an-ō-don′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνόδοντος*, without teeth: see *Anodon.*] A genus of asiphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, or bivalves, of the family *Unionidæ*, in which the hinge-teeth are rudimentary or null. The species are very numerous, and are among those called fresh-water mussels or river-mussels. Many species are found in the United States; *A. cygnea*, the swan-mussel, is a common British species. Also called *Anodon* and *Anodontes.*



River-mussel (*Anodonta fragilis*), North Carolina.

Anodontidæ (an-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anodon*, 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of serpents, named by Sir Andrew Smith from the genus *Anodon*, 2. See *Dasypeltidæ.*

anodyne (an′ō-dīn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *anodin*, *anodine*, < F. *anodin*, *anodyn* = Pg. *anodyno* = Sp. It. *anodino*, < L. *anodynus*, *anodynos*, a., *anodynon*, n., < Gr. *ἀνώδυνος*, freeing from pain (*φάρμακον ἀνώδυνον*, L. *medicamentum anodynum*, a drug to relieve pain), < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀδύνη*, dial. *ἐδύνη*, pain.] **I.** *a.* Having power to relieve pain; hence, soothing to the feelings.

[It] is, of any outward application I would venture to recommend, the most *anodyne* and safe. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 28.

The *anodyne* draught of oblivion. *Burke.*

II. *n.* A medicine or drug which relieves pain, as an opiate or a narcotic; hence, figuratively, anything that allays mental pain or distress.

Mirth and opium, ratafia and tears,
The daily *anodyne*, and nightly draught,
To kill those foes to fair ones, time and thought.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 111.

His quiet animal nature acted as a pleasing *anodyne* to my . . . anxiety. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 43.

anodynous (a-nod′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *anodynus*: see *anodyne* and *-ous.*] Having the qualities of an anodyne.

Anoëæ (a-nō′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anoïs* + *-eæ.*] A term used by Coues (1862) to distinguish the noddies as a group of terns, typified by the genus *Anoïs*, from the other terns, or *Sterneæ.* See cut under *Anoïs.*

anoëma (an-ō-ē′mä), *n.* [NL., > F. *anoème*; cf. Gr. *ἀνοήμων*, without understanding, < *ἀ-* priv. + *νόημα*, perception, understanding, < *νοεῖν*, perceive, think, < *νόος*, perception, mind: see *nous.*] A name of the *Cobaia aperea*, the guinea-pig or domestic cavy: originally, with F. Cuvier, a generic name of the cavies, and a synonym of *Cavia.*

anoëtic (an-ō-et′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνόητος*, inconceivable (< *ἀ-* priv. + *νοητός*, perceptible), + *-ic*: see *a-*[18] and *noëtic.*] Unthinkable; inconceivable: opposed to *noëtic* (which see). *Ferrier.*

anogenic (an-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνω*, upward, + *-γενής*, produced (see *-gen*), + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, growing upward or inward.

anoiet, **anoiful**, **anoious**. Former spellings of *annoy*, etc.

anoil (a-noil′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *annoil*, *anoyle*, *enoil*, < ME. *anoylen* (with *an-* for *en-* as in the notionally associated *anoint*, perhaps influenced by the native verb *anele*, *aneal*[2], q. v.), *enoylen*, < OF. *enuiler*, later *enhuiler*, to oil, < ML. *inoleare*, anoint with oil, < L. *in*, on, + *oleum*, oil: see *oil*, and cf. *aneal*[2].] To anoint with oil; specifically, to administer extreme unction to.

Children were also christened and men houseled and *annoiled.* *Holinshed*, Chron., II. 302. (*N. E. D.*)

Pope Innocentius I., in his Epistle i., ch. 8, saith that not only priests, but laymen in cases of their own and others' necessities, may *anoile.* *Bp. Hall*, Works, IX. 89.

anoine (an′ō-in), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anoa* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Anoa*, formerly regarded as a division of the genus *Antilope*, and called the *anoine* group.

II. *n. pl.* The name given by Hamilton Smith to a group of so-called antelopes, typified by the genus *Anoa* (which see).

anoint (a-noint′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *annoint*, *anoynte*, *enoynt*, also abbrev. *noint* (and in simple form *oint*, q. v.), < ME. *anoynten*, *enoynten* (present forms due to the pp. and pret. *anoynt*, *enoynt*, from the OF. pp.), present also *enoyne*, < OF. *enoindre*, *enuingdre*, pp. *enoint*, < L. *inungere*, prop. *inunguere*, pp. *inunctus*, anoint, < *in*, on, + *unguere*, *ungere*, smear: see *unguent*, *unction*, *oint*, and *ointment.*] 1. To pour oil upon; smear or rub over with oil or any unctuous substance; hence, to smear with any liquid.

My head with oil thou didst not *anoint.* Luke vii. 46.

The bees do *anoint* their hives with the juice of the bitterest weeds, against the greediness of other beasts. *Ford*, Line of Life.

2. To consecrate, especially a king, priest, or prophet, by unction, or the use of oil.

Thou shalt *anoint* it [the altar] to sanctify it. Ex. xxix. 36.

I would not see . . . thy fierce sister
In his *anointed* flesh stick boarish fangs.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7.

3†. To serve as an ointment for; lubricate.

And fragrant oils the stiffened limbs *anoint.*
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

anoint†. Obsolete past participle of *anoint.* *Chaucer.*

anointed (a-noin′ted), *n.* A consecrated one.—**The Lord's anointed**, specifically, the Messiah; by extension, a king, or one ruling by divine right.

anointer (a-noin′tėr), *n.* One who anoints.

anointment (a-noint′ment), *n.* [< *anoint* + *-ment.*] The act of anointing, or the state of being anointed; consecration.

That sovran lord, who, in the discharge of his holy *anointment* from God the Father, which made him supreme bishop of our souls, was so humble as to say, Who made me a judge or a divider over you? *Milton*, On Def. of Humble Remonst.

anoli (a-nō′li), *n.* [= F. *anoli* (pl. *anolis*, sometimes used as a sing.), < Carib *anoli*, *anoalli.*] A lizard of the genus *Anolis.*

anolian (a-nō′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [See *Anolis.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the group of lizards typified by the genus *Anolis.*

II. *n.* A lizard of the genus *Anolis.*

Anoliidæ (an-ō-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anolis*, *Anolius*, + *-idæ.*] A family of lizards, named from the genus *Anolis* or *Anolius.*

Anolis (a-nō′lis), *n.* [Formerly also *annolis*; as an individual name, now usually *anoli*; NL. *Anolis*, also *Anolius* (Cuvier), after F. *anolis*, < *anoli*, *anoalli*, native name in the Antilles.] 1. A genus of pleurodont lacertilians, usually referred to the family *Iguanidæ*, consisting of small American lizards which have palatal as well as maxillary teeth, toes somewhat like those of the gecko, an inflatable throat, and colors changeable as in the chameleon, which in some respects they represent in America. The green anoli, *Anolis principalis*, inhabits the southern United States, and others are found in the warmer parts of America.

2. [*l. c.*] A lizard of the genus *Anolis*; an anoli.

Anolius (a-nō′li-us), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Anolis*, 1. *Cuvier*, 1817.

anomal (a-nō′mal), *n.* [< OF. *anomal* (Cotgrave), < LL. *anomalus*: see *anomalous.*] In *gram.*, an anomalous verb or word. [Rare.]

Anomala (a-nom′a-lä), *n.* [NL., (1, 2) fem. sing., (3) neut. pl. of LL. *anomalus*: see *anomalous.*] 1. A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, having 9-jointed antennæ and margined elytra. There are several species, such as the European *A. vitis* and the American *A. lucicola*, injurious to the grape.

2. A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Corbiculidæ*: synonymous with *Egeta.*—3. [Used as a plural.] A group of decapod crustaceans, including the *Hippidæ* and *Paguridæ*: an inexact synonym of *Anomura.*

Anomalæ (a-nom′a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of LL. *anomalus*: see *anomalous.*] In *ornith.*, in Gloger's arrangement of birds (1834), a suborder of passerine birds, embracing those which are devoid of an apparatus for song. It included what later writers have called *Picariæ.*

anomali, *n.* Plural of *anomalus.*

Anomalidæ (an-ō-mal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anomala*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Anomala.*

anomaliflorous (a-nom″a-li-flō′rus), *a.* [< NL. *anomaliflorus*, < LL. *anomalus*, irregular, + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having irregular flowers.

anomaliped (a-nom′a-li-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *anomalus* (see *anomalous*) + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] In *ornith.*: **I.** *a.* Syndactylous; having the middle toe united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only. The kingfisher is an example.

II. *n.* A syndactylous bird; a bird whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.



Anomaliped Foot of Kingfisher.

anomalipod (a-nom′a-li-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *anomalus* + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.* Cf. *anomaliped.*] Same as *anomaliped.*

anomalism (a-nom′a-lizm), *n.* [< *anomalous* + *-ism.*] An anomaly; a deviation from rule; an irregularity, or instance of departure from usual and correct order. [Rare.]

The *anomalisms* in words have been so many that some have gone so far as to allow no analogy either in the Greek or Latin tongue. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, p. 30.

anomalist (a-nom′a-list), *n.* [< *anomalous* + *-ist.*] In *Gr. philol.*, one who believes in the conventional or arbitrary origin of language: opposed to *analogist*, or one who argues for its natural origin. *Farrar.*

anomalistic (a-nom-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *anomalist* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to an anomaly, or to the anomalists.—2. In *astron.*, pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.—**Anomalistic month.** See *month.*—**Anomalistic revolution**, the period in which a planet or satellite goes through the complete cycles of its changes of anomaly, or from any point in its elliptic orbit to the same again.—**Anomalistic year**, the time (365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, and 48 seconds) in which the earth passes through her orbit, from perihelion to perihelion again, which is 25 minutes and 2.3 seconds longer than the tropical year.

anomalistical (a-nom-a-lis′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *anomalistic.*

anomalistically (a-nom-a-lis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an anomalistic manner.

anomalocephalus (a-nom″a-lō-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *anomalocephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular (see *anomalous*), + *κεφαλή*, head.] One whose head is deformed.

Anomalogonatæ (a-nom″a-lō-gon′a-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *anomalogonatus*: see *anomalogonatous.*] In Garrod's system of classification, a primary division of birds containing those which have no ambiens. See *Homalogonatæ.*

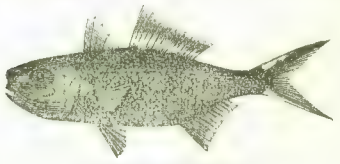
anomalogonatous (a-nom″a-lō-gon′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *anomalogonatus*, < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular (see *anomalous*), + *γόνυ* = E. *knee.*] Abnormally kneed; having no ambiens muscle; specifically, pertaining to or resembling the *Anomalogonatæ.* *Garrod.*

anomalopid (a-nom-a-lop′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Anomalopidæ.*

Anomalopidæ (a-nom-a-lop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anomalops* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Anomalops.* Only one species, represented on the next page, is known; it inhabits rather deep water in the Pacific ocean.

Anomalops (a-nom′a-lops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular (see *anomalous*), + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Anomalopidæ*: so called from the remarkable

structure manifested by a glandular phosphorescent organ below the eye. *Kner*, 1868.



Anomalops palpebratus.

anomalous (a-nom′a-lus), *a.* [< LL. *anomalus*, *anomalos*, < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular, uneven, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ὁμαλός*, even, < *ὁμός*, same, common, = E. *same:* see *homo-* and *same*.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; irregular; abnormal: as, an *anomalous* character; an *anomalous* pronunciation.

Though in Sparta kingship had survived under an *anomalous* form, yet the joint representatives of the primitive king . . . had become little more than members of the governing oligarchy. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 485.

The Qurân attaches much importance to prayer, a fact which is somewhat *anomalous* in a system of religion so essentially fatalistic. *Faiths of the World*, p. 324.

Anomalous chords, in *music*, chords which contain extreme sharp or extreme flat intervals. = **Syn.** Unusual, singular, peculiar, odd, exceptional, unaccountable. See *irregular*.

anomalously (a-nom′a-lus-li), *adv.* In an anomalous manner; irregularly; in a manner different from the common rule, method, or analogy.

Yet, somewhat *anomalously*, as it seems, habitual veracity generally goes with inclination to doubt evidence. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 117.

anomalousness (a-nom′a-lus-nes), *n.* [< *anomalous* + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being anomalous.

One special sympathy worth noting because of its *anomalousness*, is sympathy in yawning. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 511.

anomalure (a-nom′a-lūr), *n.* [< *Anomalurus*.] An animal of the genus *Anomalurus*.

anomalurid (a-nom-a-lū′rid), *n.* A rodent mammal of the family *Anomaluridæ*.

Anomaluridæ (a-nom-a-lū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anomalurus* + *-idæ*.] A remarkable family of flying rodents of Africa; the scale-tailed squirrels. They have a parachute like that of the true flying squirrels, but less extensive, and the under side of the tail is provided with a series of imbricated scales. They have no postorbital processes, a large anteorbital



Scale-tailed Squirrel (*Anomalurus fulgens*).

foramen, the molars and premolars together 4 on each side of each jaw, and 16 ribs, that is, 3 or 4 more than are found in *Sciuridæ*. The animals bear some resemblance to members of the genus *Galeopithecus*, but have a long hairy tail free from the interfemoral membrane. Several species are described, as *A. fraseri* from Fernando Po, and *A. fulgens* from the Gaboon; the latter is about 14 inches in length, with the tail about half as much more, and of a bright-reddish color.

The curious creatures known as Scale-tailed Squirrels, which form the family *Anomaluridæ*, may be described as flying-squirrels with climbing-irons; — the under side of the tail being furnished . . . with a series of large horny scales, which, when pressed against the trunk of a tree, may subserve the same purpose as those instruments with which a man climbs up a telegraph pole. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 131.

Anomalurus (a-nom-a-lū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular (see *anomalous*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical and only genus of the family *Anomaluridæ*. *Waterhouse*, 1842.

anomalus (a-nom′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *anomali* (-lī). [NL., < LL. *anomalus:* see *anomalous*.] In *anat.*, a muscular slip, an inch in length, frequently found lying beneath the muscle that lifts the upper lip and the wing of the nose (levator labii superioris alæque nasi).

anomaly (a-nom′a-li), *n.*; pl. *anomalies* (-liz). [< L. *anomalia*, < Gr. *ἀνωμαλία*, irregularity, unevenness, < *ἀνώμαλος*, uneven: see *anomalous*.] **1.** Deviation from the common rule or analogy; something abnormal or irregular.

There are in human nature, and more especially in the exercise of the benevolent affections, inequalities, inconsistencies, and *anomalies*, of which theorists do not always take account. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 305.

2. In *astron.*, an angular quantity defining the position of a point in a planetary orbit, taken to increase in the direction of planetary motion. In ancient astronomy it was reckoned from apogee; in early modern astronomy, from aphelion, except in cometary orbits; but since Gauss, from perihelion.

3. In *music*, a small deviation from a perfect interval in tuning instruments with fixed notes; a temperament. — **Eccentric anomaly** (*anomalia eccentri*, Kepler), the arc between the major axis and the perpendicular to it through the planet on the circle circumscribing the orbit; now usually defined by the equation $w = u - e \sin u$, where w is the mean, u the eccentric anomaly, and e the eccentricity. — **Mean anomaly**, the angular quantity whose ratio to 360° is as the time since the planet left perihelion to the period of revolution. — **Optical anomaly**, in *crystal.*, a term applied to those optical phenomena, observed in many crystals, which are at variance with what would be expected from the geometrical form of the crystals: for example, the double refraction occasionally observed in the diamond, which, like all isometric crystals, should be isotropic. — **Thermic anomaly**, a name given by Dove to the difference between the mean temperature of a place on the earth's surface and the normal temperature of its parallel. — **True anomaly.** (*a*) In *anc. astron.*, the arc of the zodiac between the apparent place of the center of the epicycle and that of apogee. (*b*) In *mod. astron.*, the angle at the sun between perihelion and the place of a planet.

Anomean, Anomeanism. See *Anomœan, Anomœanism*.

anomeomery (an-ō-mē-om′e-ri), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀνομοιομέρεια*, < *ἀνομοιομερής*, consisting of unlike parts, not homogeneous, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὁμοιομερής*, consisting of like parts: see *an-*[5] and *homeomery*.] In the *hist. of phil.*, the Italic form of the doctrine of atoms, which rejected the Anaximandrian principle of homeomery (which see).

Anomia (a-nō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀνόμοιος*, unlike, dissimilar, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὅμοιος*, similar: see *homœo-*, *homeo-*.] **1†.** Same as *Terebratula*. — **2.** A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Anomiidæ*, found attached to oysters and other shells. The shape of its species depends more or less upon the surface to which they are affixed. The saddle-shell, *Anomia ephippium*, is well known. There are numerous species, both fossil and recent, the former going back to the Oölite, the latter found in every sea.

anomiid (an-ō-mī′id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Anomiidæ*.

Anomiidæ (an-ō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anomia* + *-idæ*.] A family of asiphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, typified by the genus *Anomia*. The typical species have thin, unequal, irregular valves, the flattest of which is deeply notched for the passage of a muscle to a calcareous or chitinous plate by which the shell adheres to other shells.



Anomia achæus.
p, *p*, muscular impressions.

anomite (an′ō-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνομος*, without law (see *anomo-*), + *-ite*[2].] **1.** A subspecies of the mica called *biotite* (which see), distinguished by certain optical properties. — **2.** A fossil of the genus *Anomites;* an extinct species of the *Anomiidæ* or some similar shell.

anomo-. [Combining form of Greek *ἄνομος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *νόμος*, law: see *nome*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning irregular, unusual.

Anomobranchiata (an″ō-mō-brang-ki-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anomobranchiatus:* see *anomobranchiate*.] A group of crustaceans: synonymous with *Stomatopoda* (which see). It includes *Mysidæ*, *Squillidæ*, the opossum-shrimps, mantis-shrimps, etc. See cut under *Squillidæ*.

anomobranchiate (an″ō-mō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *anomobranchiatus*, < Gr. *ἄνομος*, irregular, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having the branchiæ anomalous or irregular; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anomobranchiata*.

anomocarpous (an″ō-mō-kär′pus), *a.* [< NL. *anomocarpus*, < Gr. *ἄνομος*, irregular, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing unusual fruit. *N. E. D.*

anomodont (an′ō-mō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anomodontia*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anomodontia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Anomodontia*.

Anomodontia (an″ō-mō-don′shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνομος*, irregular, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** In Owen's system of classification (1866), an order of fossil reptiles. Its technical characters are biconcave vertebræ, bifurcate anterior trunk-ribs, continuous ischiopubic symphysis, fixed tympanic pedicle, a foramen parietale, and the teeth either wanting or limited to a pair of great tusks. The order includes the two groups *Dicynodontia* and *Cryptodontia*, the former containing the genus *Dicynodon*, and the latter the genera *Rhynchosaurus* and *Oudenodon*.

2. In Cope's system, a division of theromorphous reptiles (see *Theromorpha*), containing those which have several sacral vertebræ, and the vertebræ not notochordal: contrasted with *Pelycosauria* (which see).

Anomœan, Anomean (an-ō-mē′ạn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνόμοιος*, unlike, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὅμοιος*, like: see *homœo-*, *homeo-*.] One of an extreme sect of Arians in the fourth century, who held that the Son is of an essence not even similar to that of the Father (whence their name), while the more moderate Arians held that the essence of the Son is similar to that of the Father, though not identical with it. Also called *Aëtian*, *Eudoxian*, and *Eunomian*.

Anomœanism, Anomeanism (an-ō-mē′ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Anomœan* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Anomœans.

Denying alike the homoousian and the homoiousian theory, he [Eunomius] was dialectically probably the ablest and most consistent defender of *Anomœanism*, or the doctrine according to which the Son is essentially or substantially different from the Father. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 667.

anomorhomboid (an″ō-mō-rom′boid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνομος*, irregular, + *rhomboid*, q. v.] An irregular rhomboidal mass, as some crystals.

anomorhomboidal (an″ō-mō-rom-boi′dạl), *a.* [< *anomorhomboid* + *-al*.] Resembling an anomorhomboid; consisting of irregular rhomboids.

Anomoura, anomoural, etc. See *Anomura*, etc.

anomphalous (a-nom′fạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀμφαλός*, navel.] Having no navel; without an umbilicus.

Anomura (an-ō-mū′rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anomurus:* see *anomurous*.] A suborder of podophthalmous decapodous crustaceans, intermediate between the macrurous and the brachyurous groups, and embracing forms, such as the hermit-crabs, which have the tail soft and unfitted for swimming or otherwise anomalous. The section is purely artificial, and authors are not agreed upon its limitation. Families usually ranged under it are such as *Paguridæ*, *Hippidæ*, *Raninidæ*, *Dorippidæ*, etc.; the first of these includes the well-known hermit-crabs. Also spelled *Anomoura*.

anomural (an-ō-mū′rạl), *a.* [As *anomurous* + *-al*.] Irregular in the character of the tail or abdomen; of or pertaining to the *Anomura:* as, *anomural* crustaceans. Equivalent forms are *anomoural*, *anomuran*, *anomouran*, *anomurous*, *anomourous*.

anomuran (an-ō-mū′ran), *a.* and *n.* [As *anomurous* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *anomural*.

II. *n.* One of the *Anomura;* an anomurous crab, as a hermit-crab.

Also spelled *anomouran*.

anomurous (an-ō-mū′rus), *a.* [< NL. *anomurus*, < Gr. *ἄνομος*, irregular, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Same as *anomural*. Also spelled *anomourous*.

On the same island is found another most remarkable and very large terrestrial *Anomourous* Crustacean. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 642.

★**anomy†** (an′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνομία*, lawlessness, < *ἄνομος*, lawless: see *anomo-*.] A violation of law, especially of divine law; lawlessness.

The delights of the body betray us, through our overindulgence to them, and lead us captive to *anomy* and disobedience. *Glanville.*

anon (ạ-non′), *adv.* and *interj.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [< ME. *anon*, *anoon*, *onon*, *onoon*, also *anan*, *onan*, and with dat. term. *anone*, *onane*, etc. (cf. equiv. ME. *in oon*, *in an* = OHG. MHG. *in ein*), < AS. *on ān* (acc.), *on āne* (dat.), in one, together, straightway: *on*, E. *on;* *ān*, E. *one*. Cf. *anan*, a mod. dial. form of *anon*.] **1†.** In one and the same direction; straight on. — **2.** Straightway; forthwith; on the instant; immediately.

The same is he that heareth the word, and *anon* with joy receiveth it. Mat. xiii. 20.

Hence, like other words of the same literal meaning, passing into — **3.** Quickly; soon; in a short time; by and by.

Such good men as he which is *anon* to be interred. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iv. 7.

4. At another time; again; now again.

Sometimes he trots, . . . *anon* he rears upright. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 279.

The varying lights and shadows of her temper, now so mirthful, and *anon* so sad with mysterious gloom. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, ix.

5. As a response, same as *anan.* — **Ever and anon,** from time to time; now and then; time after time.

A pouncet-box, which *ever and anon*
He gave his nose, and took't away again.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

anon. An abbreviation of *anonymous*.

anona (a-nō′nä), *n.* [Sp. Pg. NL. *anona*, probably a reduction of the Taino name *guanavana*.]



The Sour-sop (*Anona muricata*).

1. A tree or shrub of the genus *Anona*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of trees or shrubs, type of the family *Anonaceæ*, of about fifty species. *A. squamosa* (the sweet-sop) grows in the West Indian islands, and yields an edible fruit having a thick, sweet, luscious pulp. *A. muricata* (sour-sop) is cultivated in the West and East Indies; it produces a large pear-shaped fruit, of a greenish color, containing an agreeable slightly acid pulp. The genus produces other edible fruits, as the common custard-apple or bullock's-heart, from *A. reticulata*, and the cherimoyer of Peru, from *A. Cherimolia*.

Anonaceæ (an-ō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anona* + *-aceæ*.] A family of tropical or subtropical trees and bushes, with trimerous flowers, indefinite stamens, and numerous carpels, allied to the magnolias, and sometimes abounding in a powerful aromatic secretion. The Ethiopian pepper, sour-sop, sweet-sop, and custard-apple are yielded by these trees. The wood in some genera is extremely elastic and occasionally intensely bitter. *Asimina* is almost the only genus representing the group in the United States.

anonaceous (an-ō-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *anonaceus:* see *Anona* and *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Anonaceæ*.

anonad (an′ō-nad), *n.* A plant of the family *Anonaceæ*. *Lindley*.

anon-right†, *adv.* [ME. *anon right*, etc., also *right anon:* see *anon* and *right, adv.*] Immediately; at once. *Chaucer*.

anonychia (an-ō-nik′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail: see *onyx*.] In *teratol.*, absence of the nails.

anonym (an′ō-nim), *n.* [< F. *anonyme*, < NL. *anonymus* (L. *anonymos*, as designation of a certain plant), < Gr. *ἀνώνυμος*, nameless, anonymous: see *anonymous*, and cf. *onym*, *pseudonym*, *synonym*.] **1.** An anonymous book or pamphlet. —**2.** An anonymous person.

> The Origin of Species . . . makes an epoch, as the expression of his [Darwin's] thorough adhesion . . . to the doctrine of Development — and not the adhesion of an *anonym* like the author of the "Vestiges."
> *George Eliot*, in Cross's Life, II. ix.

3. In *zoöl.*, a mere name; a name resting upon no diagnosis or other recognized basis. *Coues*, The Auk, I. 321. [Rare.]

Also spelled *anonyme*.

anonyma (a-non′i-mä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *anonymus:* see *anonymous*.] In *anat.*, the innominate artery.

> The arteries arise from the arch of the aorta, as in man, by an *anonyma*, a left carotid, and left subclavian.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 380.

anonymal (a-non′i-mal), *a.* Anonymous. [Rare.]

anonyme, *n.* See *anonym*.

anonymity (an-ō-nim′i-ti), *n.* [As *anonym* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being anonymous or without a name, or of not declaring one's name; anonymousness.

> A doughty antagonist in a work of *anonymity*, who proved to be Alexander Hamilton.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 474.

> If *anonymity* adds to the importance of journalism, secrecy does so still more, for it is more impressive to the imagination. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 268.

anonymosity (a-non-i-mos′i-ti), *n.* [Improp. < *anonymous:* see *-osity*.] The state of being anonymous. [Rare.]

anonymous (a-non′i-mus), *a.* [< NL. *anonymus*, < Gr. *ἀνώνυμος*, nameless, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄνομα*, Æolic *ὄννυμα*, name: see *onym*.] **1.** Wanting a name; not named and determined, as an animal not assigned to any species. [Rare or technical.]

> These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonymous* insect of the waters. *Ray*.

2. Without any name acknowledged, as that of author, contributor, or the like: as, an *anonymous* pamphlet; an *anonymous* subscription.

> Among the manuscripts of the English State Paper Office are three *anonymous* tracts relating to the same period as that covered by the American writings of Captain John Smith and of George Percy.
> *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 41.

3. Of unknown name; whose name is withheld: as, an *anonymous* author.

> That *anonymous* person who is always saying the wisest and most delightful things just as you are on the point of saying them yourself. *Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 263.

Often abbreviated to *anon*.

anonymously (a-non′i-mus-li), *adv.* In an anonymous manner; without a name.

anonymousness (a-non′i-mus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being anonymous.

anonymuncule (a-non-i-mun′kūl), *n.* [< NL. *anonymus* + dim. *-un-culus:* see *anonym* and *-uncle*.] A petty anonymous writer.

Anonyx (an′ō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄνυξ*, nail: see *onyx*.] **1.** In *mammal.*, same as *Aonyx*. ★—**2.** A genus of crustaceans. *Kröyer*, 1838.

Anopheles (a-nof′ē-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1818), < Gr. *ἀνωφελής*, useless.] A genus of true mosquitos (dipterous family *Culicidæ*), distinguished from the typical genus *Culex* by the long palpi of the female. The mosquitos of this genus are the true secondary hosts of the causative organisms of malaria, which undergo their sexual development only in the stomach of an anopheles. From this fact it results that these mosquitos convey the disease from malarial patients to healthy individuals.

anophthalmi, *n.* Plural of *anophthalmus*, 1.

anophthalmia (an-of-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *anophthalmus*.] In *teratol.*, congenital absence of the eyeball.

anophthalmus (an-of-thal′mus), *n.*; pl. *anophthalmi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνόφθαλμος*, without eyes, < *ἀν-* priv., without, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye: see *ophthalmia*.] **1.** A person exhibiting anophthalmia on one or both sides.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, so named from being eyeless. It contains about 50 species of blind cave-beetles, mostly European, though several are found in the caves of the Ohio valley, such as *A. tellkampfi* of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

Anophyta (an-ō-fī′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνω*, upward (< *ἀνά*, up), + *φυτόν*, a plant, < *φύειν*, produce, pass. *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In Endlicher's system of classification, a section of cryptogamic plants, comprising the *Hepaticæ* (liverworts) and *Musci* (mosses).

anophyte (an′ō-fīt), *n.* A member of the *Anophyta*.

anopia (an-ō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] In *teratol.*, absence or a rudimentary condition of the eyes, attendant on arrested development of the craniofacial axis.

Anopla (an-op′lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνοπλος*, unarmed, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὅπλον*, a shield, pl. *ὅπλα*, arms.] A division of nemertean worms having the proboscis unarmed, whence the name: contrasted with *Enopla* (which see). The *Anopla* include most of the larger and better-known nemerteans.

Anoplognathidæ (an-op-log-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anoplognathus* + *-idæ*.] In Macleay's system of classification, a family of scarabæoid lamellicorn beetles, forming together with *Melolonthidæ* the Latreillean group *Phyllophaga*. The clypeus is thickened in front, and constitutes, either alone or with the labrum, a vertical triangular surface, the point of which is applied to the mentum.

Anoplognathus (an-op-log′nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνοπλος*, unarmed, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, sometimes giving name to a family *Anoplognathidæ*. It comprises large bronzed beetles of Australia.

anoplonemertean (an-op″lō-ne-mėr′tē-an), *a.* Pertaining to the *Anoplonemertini*.

Anoplonemertini (an-op″lō-nem-ėr-tī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνοπλος*, unarmed, + NL. *Nemertini*, q. v.] A division of *Nemertea*, containing those nemertean worms which have the proboscis unarmed and the mouth behind the ganglia: distinguished from *Hoplonemertini*. The group is divided into *Schizonemertini* and *Palæonemertini*.

Anoplopoma (an-op-lō-pō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνοπλος*, unarmed, + *πῶμα*, a lid, operculum.] A genus of fishes, representing the family *Anoplopomidæ*, differing from most of its relatives in the absence of opercular spines, whence the name. It contains the species known as the candle-fish or beshow. See *candle-fish*, 2.

anoplopomid (an-op-lō-pom′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Anoplopomidæ*.

Anoplopomidæ (an-op-lō-pom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Anoplopomatidæ*, < *Anoplopoma(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, containing only the genus *Anoplopoma*, and related to the *Chiridæ*. The only known species is the *Anoplopoma fimbria*, of the west coast of North America.

anoplothere (an-op′lō-thēr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Anoplotherium* or family *Anoplotheridæ*.—**Cervine anoplothere,** the *Dichobunus cervinus*. See *Dichobunus*.

anoplotheriid (an-op-lō-thē′ri-id), *n.* A ruminant mammal of the family *Anoplotheriidæ*.

Anoplotheriidæ (an-op″lō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anoplotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil ruminant quadrupeds, of the order *Artiodactyla*, formed for the reception of the genus *Anoplotherium*, to which *Eurytherium* has been added by Gervais. Excluding *Dichobunus* as the type of a different family, the *Anoplotheriidæ* are characterized by the comparative uniformity of the teeth and the proportionate lengths of the fore and hind limbs, the latter being like those of ordinary walking quadrupeds.

anoplotherioid (an-op-lō-thē′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anoplotherium* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Anoplotheriidæ;* resembling the anoplothere.

II. *n.* One of the *Anoplotheriidæ*, or an animal resembling the anoplothere.

Anoplotherioidea (an-op″lō-thē-ri-oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anoplotherium* + *-oid-ea*.] A superfamily group of fossil ruminants, by which the *Anoplotheriidæ* and *Dichobunidæ* are together contrasted with the *Oreodontidæ*, being distinguished by having the teeth of both jaws nearly or quite continuous and uniform in size. *Gill*.

Anoplotherium (an-op-lō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοπλος*, unarmed, + *θηρίον*, wild beast.] The typical genus of the family *Anoplotheriidæ*, containing the anoplothere, *A. commune*, discovered in the Middle Eocene formation of the Paris basin. The animal was about 4½ feet long, with a tail of about the same length. It has also been found in the corresponding Eocene strata of Great Britain. It was named by Cuvier from the fact that its horns never sprouted. Erroneously written *Anaplotherium*.

Anoplura (an-ō-plō′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνοπλος*, unarmed, + *οὐρά*, tail.] An aberrant order of degraded parasitic hemipterous insects, or lice: synonymous with *Mallophaga* and *Pediculina* in some uses of these terms. They are apterous and ametabolous, with a mandibulate or haustellate mouth. As a major group, *Anoplura* is divisible into two suborders: (1) the *Haustellata*, which have the mouth produced into a fleshy sucking proboscis armed with hooks, within which are two sharp stylets inclosed in a chitinous sheath; and (2) *Mandibulata*, in which the mouth is provided with mandibles. The former includes the lice proper, as those which are parasitic on man, *Pediculus capitis*, *P. vestimenti*, and *Phthirius pubis;* the latter are chiefly bird-lice, living among feathers. See *louse*, *Pediculina*, and *Mallophaga*.

anopluriform (an-ō-plō′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< *Anoplura* + *-form*.] Like or related to the *Anoplura;* louse-like.

anopsy[1]† (an′op-si), *n.* [< NL. *anopsia*, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄψις*, sight: see *optic*.] Want of sight.

> Aristotle, who computeth the time of their *anopsy* or invision by that of their gestation.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., p. 174.

anopsy[2] (an′op-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνά*, upward, + *ὄψις*, sight: see *optic*.] In *pathol.*, upward strabismus.

anorchism (an-ôr′kizm), *n.* [As *anorchous* + *-ism*.] Absence of testes.

anorchous (an-ôr′kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄρχις*, testis.] Having no testes.

anorectous (an-ō-rek′tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνόρεκτος*, without appetite, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρεκτός*, verbal adj. of *ὀρέγειν*, long for, desire: see *orexis*.] Without appetite.

anorexia (an-ō-rek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνορεξία*, want of appetite, < *ἀνόρεκτος*, without appetite: see *anorectous*.] Want of appetite.

anorexy (an′ō-rek-si), *n.* Same as *anorexia*.

anorgana (an-ôr′ga-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνόργανος*, without instruments, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄργανον*, instrument, organ.] Inorganic objects or bodies.

anorganic (an-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. (*an-*[5]) + *organic*.] Not organic; inorganic.

anorganism (an-ôr′ga-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. (*an-*[5]) + *organism*.] An inorganic or inanimate body.

> The characteristic phenomena observed in organisms are not observed in *anorganisms*. *G. H. Lewes*.

anorganognosy (an-ôr-ga-nog′nō-si), *n.* [< NL. *anorgana*, q. v., + Gr. *γνῶσις*, knowledge.] Scientific knowledge or study of anorganisms or inorganic objects.

anorganography (an-ôr-ga-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *anorgana*, q. v., + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of anorganisms or inorganic bodies; a treatise on any phenomena of inorganic nature.

anorganology (an-ôr-ga-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *anorgana*, q. v., + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of inorganic bodies, including geology, mineralogy, meteorology, etc.

anormal (a-nôr′mal), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *anormal*, < ML. *anormalus*, also *anormalis*, a perversion (taken as < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + L. *norma*, rule;

cf. *abnormal*) of LL. *anomalus*, < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular: see *anomalous*.] Not according to rule; abnormal; aberrant; anomalous; monstrous.

anorthic (an-ôr'thik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθός*, straight, right (see *ortho-*), + *-ic*.] 1. Without right angles.—2. In *mineral.*, having unequal oblique axes; triclinic: as, *anorthic* feldspar.

anorthite (an-ôr'thīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθός*, straight (see *ortho-*), + *-ite*².] A triclinic lime feldspar, found in small transparent crystals on Mount Vesuvius, and existing also as a constituent of some rocks. See *feldspar*.

anorthitic (an-ôr-thit'ik), *a.* [< *anorthite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing anorthite: as, *anorthitic* lavas.

anorthopia (an-ôr-thō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθός*, straight (see *ortho-*), + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye, face.] In *pathol.*, obliquity of vision; squinting. *N. E. D.*

anorthoscope (an-ôr'thō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθός*, straight (see *ortho-*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for producing a peculiar kind of optical illusion by means of two disks rotating rapidly one behind the other. The posterior disk is transparent, and has certain distorted figures painted upon it; the anterior is opaque, but pierced with a number of narrow slits, through which the figures on the posterior disk are viewed. The effect depends on the persistence of impressions on the retina, the instrument being in principle the same as the zoëtrope.

Anorthura (an-ôr-thū'rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνορθος*, erect (< *ἀνά*, up, + *ὀρθός*, right), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of very short-tailed wrens, of the family *Troglodytidæ*: a name proposed as a substitute for *Troglodytes* (which see).

anosmia (an-os'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοσμος*, also *ἀνοδμος*, without smell, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀσμή*, older form *ὀδμή*, smell, < *ὀζειν*, to smell, akin to L. *odor*, smell: see *odor*.] In *pathol.*, a loss of the sense of smell.

anosphresy (an-os'frē-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀσφρησις*, smell, < *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, to smell, catch scent of.] Same as *anosmia*.

Anostoma (an-os'tō-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνω*, up, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Helicidæ*, having the last whorl of the shell turned up toward the spire. The type is *A. ringens* (Linnæus). *Fischer*, 1807.

Anostomatinæ (an-os″tō-mạ-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Anostomus* (*-mat-*) (the typical genus) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Characinidæ*. The technical characters are an adipose fin, teeth in both jaws well developed, dorsal fin short, gill-openings rather narrow (the gill-membranes being attached to the isthmus), and nasal openings remote from each other. They are mostly small species from Brazil and Guiana. Also written *Anostominæ*.

another (ạ-nuᴛʜ'ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *another*, usually written *an other*; orig. and still prop. two words, *an other*, not differing in grammatical status from the definite correlative *the other*; in AS. simply *ōther*: see *an*¹ and *other*¹. The uses are simply those of *other* with *an* preceding. The pronominal uses are not divided from the adjective uses.] 1. A second, a further, an additional; one more, one further: with a noun expressed or understood. (*a*) Of the same series.

> *Another* yet?—A seventh?—I'll see no more.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

["The vulgar *tu quoque*, 'you're *another*,' which is part of the slang of the streets, is, as might be expected, not modern." *Davies*, Sup. Eng. Gloss.

> *Roister.* If it were *an other* but thou, it were a knaue.
> *M. Mery.* Ye are *an other* your selfe, sir, the lorde us both saue. *Udall*, Roister Doister, iii. 5.

"You mistake me, friend," cries Partridge: "I did not mean to abuse the cloth; I only said your conclusion was a non sequitur."

"You are *another*," cries the sergeant, "an' you come to that; no more a sequitur than yourself."
Fielding, Tom Jones, ix. 6.]

(*b*) Of the same kind, nature, or character, though different in substance: used by way of comparison.

> And like *another* Helen, fir'd *another* Troy.
> *Dryden*, Alexander's Feast, l. 125.

2. A different, distinct (with a noun expressed or understood); especially, of persons, a different person, some one else, any one else. (*a*) Distinct in place, time, or personality, or nonidentical individually.

> He winks and turns his lips *another* way.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 90.
>
> The hero could not have done the feat at *another* hour in a lower mood. *Emerson*, Courage.
>
> My glory will I not give to *another*. Isa. xlii. 8.

(*b*) Of a different kind, nature, or character, though the same in substance: used by way of contrast: as, he has become *another* man.

[*Another* always implies a series of two or more, starting with *one*, which is often necessarily expressed: as, he tried *one*, and then *another*; he went *one* way, and I went *another*; they went out *one* after *another*.

> 'Tis *one* thing for a soldier to gather laurels,—and 'tis *another* to scatter cypress. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 32.
>
> The public mind was then reposing from *one* great effort and collecting strength for *another*.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.]

One another, originally a mere collocation of *one* (as subject) with *another* (as object), now regarded as a compound pronoun.

> The bishop and the Duke of Gloster's men . . .
> Do pelt so fast at *one another's* pate
> That many have their giddy brains knocked out.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.
>
> This is my commandment, that ye love *one another*.
> John xv. 12.
>
> Bear ye *one another's* burdens. Gal. vi. 2.

That is: Bear ye (each *one* of you) *another's* burdens. So *each other* (which see, under *each*).

another-gainest, *a.* Same as *another-gates*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

another-gatest (ạ-nuᴛʜ'ėr-gāts), *a.* [Orig. gen., 'of another gate,' of another way or fashion: see *another* and *gate*², and *gait*. The last syllable came to be shortened, *another-gets*, whence by erroneous understanding *another-gess*, *-ghess*, *-guess*, and by erroneous "correction" (see extract from Landor) *another-guise*. The isolated form *another-gaines*, if not a misprint for *another-gaites*, shows confusion with *another-kins*, q. v.] Of another kind; of a different sort: as, "*another-gates* adventure," *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 428.

another-guesst (ạ-nuᴛʜ'ėr-ges), *a.* [A corruption of *another-gates*, q. v.] Same as *another-gates*.

> The truth on't is, she's *anotherghess* Morsel than old Bromia. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, iii.
>
> No, no, *another-guess* lover than I: there he stands.
> *Goldsmith*, Good-Natured Man, ii.

Burke uses the word *another-guess*, in which expression are both vulgarity and ignorance. The real term is *another-guise*; there is nothing of guessing. *Landor.*

[See etymology, above.]

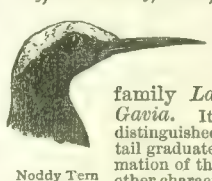
another-guiset (ạ-nuᴛʜ'ėr-gīz), *a.* [An erroneous "correction" of *another-guess*, assumed to be for *another* + *guise*, but really a corruption of *another-gates*, q. v.] Same as *another-gates*.

another-kins, *a.* [Orig. gen., 'of another kind': see *another* and *kind*, and cf. *another-gates*.] Of another kind; of a different sort. [Prov. Eng.]

anotta, anotto (ạ-not'ạ, -ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

Anoura, anouran, etc. See *Anura*, etc.

Anoüs (an'ō-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοος*, contr. *ἀνους*, silly, without understanding, < *ἀ-* priv. + *νόος*, contr. *νοῦς*, mind, understanding: see *nous*.]



Noddy Tern (*Anoüs stolidus*).

A genus of longipennine natatorial birds, the noddy terns or noddies, of the subfamily *Sterninæ* and family *Laridæ*: synonymous with *Gavia*. It is the type of a group *Anoëæ*, distinguished from other terns in having the tail graduated instead of forked, by the palmation of the toes being very ample, and by other characters. There are several species, found upon all warm and tropical seas. They are of a sooty-brown or blackish color, with white on the top of the head. The best-known species is *A. stolidus*. See *noddy*.

anoxemia, anoxæmia (an-ok-sē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., strictly *anoxæmia*, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ox(ygen)* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Deficiency of oxygen in the blood. Also *anoxyhemia*, *anoxyhæmia*.

anoxyhemia, anoxyhæmia (an-ok-si-hē'mi-ạ), *n.* Same as *anoxemia*.

ans. An abbreviation of *answer*, *n.*

ansa (an'sạ), *n.*; pl. *ansæ* (-sē). [L.] 1. In *archæol.*, a handle, as of a vase. Bronze and terra-cotta vase-handles are often found curiously ornamented, or bearing inscriptions or stamps, while the objects to which they belonged, being of thinner or less durable substance, have perished.



Bronze Ansa, or Handle of a Vase.—Græco-Roman work from Pompeii.

2. *pl.* In *astron.*, the parts of Saturn's ring which are to be seen on each side of the planet when viewed through a telescope: so called because they appear like handles to the body of the planet.—3. In *anat.*, a looped nerve or loop-like nervous structure.—**Ansæ Vieussensi**, in *anat.*, several small strands of the cervical sympathetic cord which sometimes pass in front of and form loops around the subclavian artery.—**Ansa hypoglossi**, in *anat.*, a loop formed from the descendens hypoglossi and a communicans nerve derived from the second and third cervical nerves.—**Ansa lenticularis**, in *anat.*, a fasciculus of white nerve-tissue which passes from the median part of the crusta of the brain under the thalamus to reach the lenticular nucleus.

ansar, ansarian (an'sär, an-sā'ri-an), *n.* [< Ar. *an-nāçir*, < *al*, the, + *nāçir*, auxiliary.] A helper; an auxiliary; specifically, one of those inhabitants of Medina who befriended Mohammed when he fled thither from Mecca. A. D. 622.

> As for those who led the way, the first of the Mohadjers and the *Ansars*, . . . God is well pleased with them; . . . He hath made ready for them gardens . . . to abide in for aye. *Rodwell*, tr. of the Korân, sura ix., verse 101.

ansate, ansated (an'sāt, -sā-ted), *a.* [< L. *ansatus*, furnished with a handle (< *ansa*, a handle), + *-ed*².] Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of a handle.

ansation (an-sā'shọn), *n.* [< *ansate* + *-ion*.] The art of making handles, or of fitting them to utensils. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XV. 69.

anse (ans), *n.* [= F. *anse*, < L. *ansa*.] An ansa (which see); specifically, in old ordnance, one of the curved handles of a cannon.

Anser (an'sėr), *n.* [L., a goose, orig. **hanser*, = G. *gans* = AS. *gōs*, E. *goose*, q. v.] 1. A genus of lamellirostral palmiped birds; the geese. The name is used with varying latitude, sometimes as conterminous with the modern subfamily *Anserinæ*, but oftener of late restricted to the typical species resembling the domestic goose, such as the *Anser cinereus* or *Anser albifrons* of Europe. See *goose*.

2. In *astron.*, a small constellation in the Milky Way, between the Swan and the Eagle.

Anseranas (an-sėr-ā'nas), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1828), < L. *anser*, goose, + *anas*, duck: see *Anser* and *Anas*.] A genus of geese, having the feet semipalmate. There is but one species, the Australian swan-goose, *Anseranas melanoleuca*.

anserated (an'sẹ-rā-ted), *a.* In *her.*, having the extremities divided and finished with the heads of lions, eagles, serpents, etc.: applied to crosses. Also *gringolé*.



A Cross Anserated.

Anseres (an'sẹ-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *anser*: see *Anser*.] 1. In the Linnean system (1766), the third order of birds, including all "waterbirds," or palmipeds, and equivalent to the series *Natatores* of modern naturalists. —2. An order or suborder of birds corresponding to the *Lamellirostres* of Cuvier, or to the *Chenomorphæ* of Huxley: in this sense of nearly the same extent as the family *Anatidæ*, or lamellirostral birds exclusive of the flamingos.

Anseridæ (an-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anser* + *-idæ*.] The geese; the subfamily *Anserinæ* raised to the rank of a family.

Anseriformes (an″sẹ-ri-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *anser*, goose, + *forma*, shape.] In Garrod's classification, a series of birds approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Anseres*. See *Anseres*, 1.

Anserinæ (an-sẹ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anser* + *-inæ*.] 1. A group of lamellirostral palmiped birds, more or less exactly equivalent to *Anseres*, 2.—2. A subfamily of the family *Anatidæ*, including the geese as distinguished from ducks, swans, or mergansers.

anserine (an'sẹ-rin), *a.* [< L. *anserinus*, < *anser*, a goose: see *Anser*.] 1. Relating to or resembling a goose, or the skin of a goose: sometimes applied to the skin when roughened by cold or disease (goose-flesh).

> No *anserine* skin would rise thereat,
> It's the cold that makes him shiver.
> *Hood*, The Forge.

Hence—2. Stupid as a goose; foolish; silly.—3. Specifically, in *ornith.*, resembling a goose or duck so closely as to be included in the family *Anatidæ*; being one of the *Anatidæ*. The anserine birds, technically, are not only geese and goose-like species, but swans, ducks, mergansers, etc.

anserous (an'sẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *anser*, a goose, + *-ous*.] Same as *anserine*, 1 and 2. *Sydney Smith.*

anslaight (an'slāt), *n.* An incorrect form (perhaps a misprint) of *onslaught*. It occurs only in the passage quoted.

> I do remember yet that *anslaight*; thou wast beaten
> And fled'st before the butler.
> *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

answer (ạn'sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *answeare*, < ME. *answer*, *answar*, *answere*, *answare*, *andswere*, *andsware*, etc., < AS. *andswaru*, *ondswaru*, f. (= OS. *antswōr*, m., = OFries. *ondser*,

r., answer, = Icel. *andsvar, annsvar*, neut., answer, response, decision, = Sw. Dan. *ansvar*, responsibility, formerly answer), < *and-*, against, in reply, + **swaru*, f. (= Icel. *svar*, usually in pl. *svör*, neut., answer, = Sw. Dan. *svar*, answer), < **swaran* (only in weak present *swerian*), pret. *swōr*, swear, = Icel. *svara*, answer, respond, = Sw. *svara* = Dan. *svare*, answer, respond, = Goth. *swaran*, swear, prob. orig. 'affirm, assert,' with the subsequent implication, lost in the verb except in Scand., of 'assert in reply': see *and-*, *an-*[2], and *swear*. Hence *answer*, *v.*] **1.** A reply, response, or rejoinder, spoken or written, to a question (expressed or implied), request, appeal, prayer, call, petition, demand, challenge, objection, argument, address, letter, or to anything said or written.

A soft *answer* turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.

I called him, but he gave me no *answer*. Cant. v. 6.

Bacon returned a shuffling *answer* to the Earl's question. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

In particular—(*a*) A reply to a charge or an accusation; a statement made in defense or justification of one's self, with regard to a charge or an accusation; a defense; specifically, in *law*, a pleading on the part of the defendant, responding to the plaintiff's claim on questions of fact: correlative to *demurrer*, which raises only questions of law. The word as used in equity nearly, and as used in recent codes of procedure closely, corresponds to the common-law *plea*. (*b*) The solution of a problem; the result of a mathematical operation; a statement made in response to a question set for examination: implying correctness, unless qualified.

2. A reply or response in act; an act or motion in return or in consequence, either as a mere result due to obedience, consent, or sympathy, or as a hostile procedure in retaliation or reprisal.

If your father's highness
Do not . . . . . .
Sweeten the bitter mock you sent his majesty,
He'll call you to so hot an *answer* of it,
That caves and womby vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock
In second accent of his ordnance.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

And so extort from us that
Which we have done, whose *answer* would be death
Drawn on with torture. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) In *fencing*, the return hit.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, . . . and on the *answer*, he pays you as surely as your feet hit the ground. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

(*b*) In *fugue-music*, the enunciation of the subject or theme by the second voice.

Often abbreviated to *ans.* and *a.*

=Syn. Reply, rejoinder, replication, response, retort, defense.

answer (ȧn'sėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *answeare, aunswer*, < ME. *answeren, answaren, andsweren, andswaren, onsweren, onswaren, ondsweren, ondswaren*, < AS. *andswarian, andswerian, ondswarian, ondswerian* (pret. *andswarode*) = OFries. *ondswera, onswera, onsera* = Icel. *andsvara, annsvara*, mod. *anza* = Sw. *ansvara* = Dan. *ansvare*, answer, account for; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make answer; speak or write in reply to a question (expressed or implied), request, appeal, petition, prayer, call, demand, challenge, address, argument, letter, or anything said or written; reply; respond: used with *to*, or absolutely.

Is thy news good, or bad? *Answer to* that.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 5.

Lives he?
Wilt thou not *answer*, man?
Shak., A. and C., iv. 4.

In particular—(*a*) To reply to a charge or an accusation; make a statement in defense or justification of one's self, with regard to a charge or an accusation; specifically, in *law*, to interpose a pleading responsive to plaintiff's allegations of fact: sometimes used to include also the interposing of a demurrer: formerly sometimes with *with*.

Well hast thou *answered with* him, Radogan.
Greene.

(*b*) To give a solution of a problem; find the result; give an answer, as to a question set for examination: as, he *answered* correctly in most instances.

2. To reply or respond in act; act or move in response; do something in return for or in consequence of some speech, act, or movement from another source.

Now play him me, Patroclus,
Arming to *answer* in a night alarm.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Oct. Mark Antony, shall we give sign of battle?
Ant. No, Cæsar, we will *answer* on their charge.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

Those who till a spot of earth scarcely longer than is wanted for a grave, have deserved that the sun should shine upon its sod till violets *answer*.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 17.

Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryden.*

3. To speak in behalf of another; declare one's self responsible or accountable, or give assurance or guaranty, for another; be responsible or accountable: used with *for*, rarely absolutely: as, I will *answer for* his safety; I am satisfied, but I cannot *answer for* my partner.

Go with my friend Moses, and represent Premium, and then, I'll *answer for* it, you'll see your nephew in all his glory. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

4. To act or suffer in consequence of responsibility; meet the consequences: with *for*, rarely absolutely.

Let his neck *answer for* it, if there is any martial law.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8.

Every faculty which is a receiver of pleasure has an equal penalty put on its abuse. It is to *answer for* its moderation with its life. *Emerson*, Compensation.

5. To meet, satisfy, or fulfil one's wishes, expectations, or requirements; be of service: with *for;* absolutely, to serve the purpose; attain the end; suit; serve or do (well or ill, etc.).

Long metre *answers for* a common song,
But common metre does not *answer* long.
O. W. Holmes, A Modest Request.

6. To conform, correspond; be similar, equivalent, proportionate, or correlative in character, quality, or condition: with *to*.

As in water face *answereth to* face, so the heart of man to man. Prov. xxvii. 19.

Sizar, a word still used in Cambridge, *answers to* a servitor in Oxford. *Swift.*

In thoughts which *answer to* my own. *Whittier*, Follen.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make answer to; speak or write in reply to; reply or respond to.

So spake the apostate angel, though in pain; . . .
And him thus *answer'd* soon his bold compeer.
Milton, P. L., i. 125.

In particular—(*a*) To reply to a charge or an accusation by; make a statement to, or in reply to, in defense or justification of one's self with regard to a charge or an accusation.

I will . . .
Send him to *answer* thee, or any man,
For anything he shall be charg'd withal.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

(*b*) To solve; find the result of; give an answer to, as to a question set for examination: as, he *answered* every question.

2. To say or offer in reply, or in reply to; utter, or enunciate to, by way of response.

I will . . . watch to see what he will say unto me, and what I shall *answer* when I am reproved. Hab. ii. 1.

That ye may have somewhat to *answer* them which glory in appearance. 2 Cor. v. 12.

3. To reply or respond to in act; act or move in response to or in consequence of: either as a mere result, in obedience to or sympathy with, or as a hostile act in retaliation or reprisal against: as, to *answer* prayer; to *answer* a summons; to *answer* a signal, as a ring at the door: hence, to *answer* the bell, or the door; to *answer* the helm (said of a ship when she obeys her rudder).

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have *answer'd* blows. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

The woman had left us to *answer* the bell.
W. Collins, Armadale, III. 205.

4†. To be responsible for; be accountable for.

Answer my life my judgment,
Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least.
Shak., Lear, i. 1.

5. To act or suffer in consequence of responsibility for; meet the consequences of; atone for; make amends for; make satisfaction for.

And do him right, that, *answering* one foul wrong,
Lives not to act another. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

If it were so, it was a grievous fault,
And grievously hath Cæsar *answer'd* it [orig. *answered for* it]. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

6. To meet, satisfy, or fulfil one's wishes, expectations, or requirements with regard to; satisfy (a claim); repay (an expense); serve (the purpose); accomplish (the end); serve; suit.

This proud king; who studies, day and night,
To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

My returns will be sufficient to *answer* my expense and hazard. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

But, come, get to your pulpit, Mr. Auctioneer; here's an old gouty chair of my father's will *answer* the purpose.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

7. To conform to; correspond to, be similar, equivalent, proportionate, or correlative to in quality, attributes, position, etc.

Your mind's pureness *answers*
Your outward beauties.
Massinger, The Renegade, iv. 3.

The windows *answering* each other, we could just discern the glowing horizon through them.
W. Gilpin, Tour to Lakes.

8. To meet or confront. [Rare.]

Thou wert better in a grave, than to *answer* with thy uncovered body this extremity of the skies.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

answerable (ȧn'sėr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *answer* + *-able*] **1.** Capable of being answered; admitting of a satisfactory reply.

Unanswerable is a boastful word. His best reasons are *answerable;* his worst are not worthy of being answered.
Jeremy Collier, Moral Subjects.

2. Liable to give an account or to be called to account; responsible; amenable: as, an agent is *answerable* to his principal.

Will any man argue that . . . he cannot be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God? *Swift.*

She's to be *answerable* for its forthcoming.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

3. Correspondent; similar; agreeing; in conformity; suitable; proportionate; correlative; equal. [Obsolescent.]

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give—*answerable* enough in some features, but erring in others. *Sir P. Sidney.*

A faire dining-roome, and the rest of ye lodgings *answerable*, with a pretty chappell. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 31, 1654.

This revelation . . . was *answerable* to that of the apostle to the Thessalonians. *Milton.*

His Sentiments are every way *answerable* to his Character. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

answerableness (ȧn'sėr-ą-bl-nes), *n.* **1.** Capability of being answered.—**2.** The quality of being answerable or responsible; liability to be called to account; responsibility.—**3.** The quality of being answerable or conformable; adaptability; agreement.

The correspondency and *answerableness* which is between this bridegroom and his spouse.
Harmar, tr. of Beza, p. 196.

answerably (ȧn'sėr-ą-bli), *adv.* In due proportion, correspondence, or conformity; proportionately; suitably.

Continents have rivers *answerably* larger than islands.
Brerewood.

answerer (ȧn'sėr-ėr), *n.* One who answers; in school disputations, the respondent, that is, one who takes the initiative by propounding a thesis which he undertakes to maintain and defend against the objections of the opponents. See *respondent*.

The *Answerer* is of opinion, there is nothing to be done, no satisfaction to be had in matters of religion, without dispute; that is his only receipt, his nostrum for attaining a true belief. *Dryden*, Def. of Duchess of York's Paper.

answeringly (ȧn'sėr-ing-li), *adv.* So as to answer; correspondingly.

answer-jobber† (ȧn'sėr-job″ėr), *n.* One who makes a business of writing answers. [Rare.]

What disgusts me from having anything to do with this race of *answer-jobbers*, is, that they have no sort of conscience in their dealing. *Swift*, Barrier Treaty.

answerless (ȧn'sėr-les), *a.* [< *answer* + *-less.*] **1.** Without an answer; having no answer to give.—**2.** Unanswered: as, *answerless* prayers.—**3.** Containing no sufficient or satisfactory answer; offering no substantial reply, while professing to do so.

Here is an *answerless* answer, without confessing or denying either proposition. *Abp. Bramhall*, II. 627.

4. Incapable of being answered; unanswerable: as, an *answerless* question, argument, etc.

answerlessly (ȧn'sėr-les-li), *adv.* In an answerless manner; with an insufficient answer.

Answered indeed; but, as he said, . . . *answerlessly.*
Bp. Hall, Married Clergy.

★**ant**[1] (ȧnt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ante, ampte*, < ME. *amte, amete*, < AS. *ǣmete, ǣmette* (also **ēmete*, > ME. *emete, emette, emet*, E. *emmet*, q. v.) = OHG. *āmeiza*, MHG. *ameize*, G. *ameise* (MHG. also *emeze*, G. *emse*), ant. Of uncertain origin; perhaps < AS. *ā-*, E. *a-*[1] (also found accented in AS. *ā-cumba*, E. *oakum*), + **mētan* (in deriv. *mettan*, (cut, engrave, hence) paint, depict; cf. *metere*, a stone-cutter, and G. *stein-metz*, a stone-cutter) = OHG. *meizan*, MHG. *meizen*, = Icel. *meita*, cut. The lit. sense would then be 'the cutter or biter off'; unless the term be taken passively, in a sense like that of Gr. *ἔντομον* or L. *insectum*, insect, lit. 'cut in.' The G. form is commonly referred (through MHG. *emeze*, G. *emse*) to G. *emsig*, MHG. *emzic*, OHG. *emizzig, emazzig*, industrious, assiduous, which agrees formally, but not in sense, with AS. *æmetig, emtig*, E. *empty*, q. v. See *mire*[2] and *pismire*.] An emmet; a hymenopterous insect of the family *Formicidæ* and the Linnean genus *Formica*, now divided into several genera. Ants live in communities, and the internal economy of their nest or hillock presents an extraordinary example of the results of combined industry. Each community comprises males with four wings, females much larger than the males and possessing wings during the pairing season only, and barren females, called neuters, workers, or nurses, destitute of wings. The females lay their eggs in parcels of six or more. The males and females desert the nest and copulate soon after becoming perfect; but the latter are

brought back by the workers, or else found new colonies, with or without help. The male, like the drone-bee, becomes useless after impregnating the female. The grubs spin a cocoon, and become pupæ, which resemble barley-corns, and are popularly taken for eggs. Under the names of *ants' brood, ants' eggs*, they are an article of import in some northern countries for making formic acid; a solution of them in water is used for vinegar in Norway. The young grubs are fed by the females and by the nurses, who also construct the streets and galleries of the colony, and in general perform all the work of the community. There are many kinds of ants, called from the operations they perform mining-ants, carpenters, masons, etc. The favorite food of ants is honey, particularly the honey-dew excreted by aphids; but they also live on fruits, insects and their larvæ, and dead birds and mammals. They are torpid in winter. Those of the same or different species engage in pitched battles, and capture slaves or take larvæ from other nests. Some species have stings, others squirt out an irritant fluid (formic acid). See cut under *Atta*. The name *ant*, or *white ant*, is also given to insects of the neuropterous genus *Termes*. See *termite*.

ant[2]†, *conj.* An old form of *and*.

ant[3]†, *n.* A former spelling of *aunt*.

an't[1] (ānt or ănt). A colloquial contraction of *are n't, are not*, and of *am not*, and with greater license also of *is not*. In the second pronunciation also written *ain't* or *aint*.

an't[2] (ānt). A dialectal reduction of *ha'n't*, a contraction of *have not* and *has not*. Also written *ain't, aint*, like *hain't, haint*.

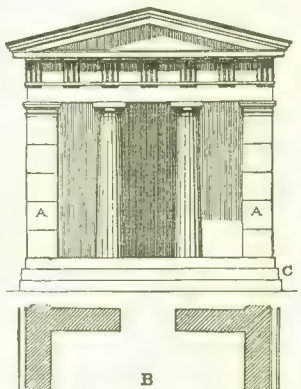
an't[3]† (ant). A colloquial contraction of *an it*, if it. See *an*[2], *and*.

ant-. The form of *anti-* before vowels in words taken from or formed according to the Greek, as in *antagonist*. In words formed in English, *anti-* usually remains unchanged before a vowel, as in *anti-episcopal*, etc.

-ant[1]. [< ME. *-ant, -aunt*, < OF. *-ant*, repr. both L. *-an(t-)s* and *-en(t-)s*, acc. *-ant-em, -ent-em*, suffix of ppr. (= AS. *-ende*, ME. *-end, -and, -ant*, later and mod. E. *-ing*[2], by confusion with *-ing*[1], suffix of verbal nouns), as in E. *affiant*, < ME. *afia(u)nt*, < OF. *afiant*, < ML. *affidan(t-)s*, ppr. of *affidāre;* E. *tenant*, < ME. *tena(u)nt*, < OF. *tenant*, < L. *tenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tenēre*. In later F. and E. many words in *-ant*, < L. *-en(t-)s*, were changed to *-ent*, to accord with the L., as in *apparant*, now *apparent*, after L. *appareu(t-)s;* some waver between the *-ant* and *-ent*, as *dependant, dependent*, q. v. Words of recent introduction have *-ant*, < L. *-an(t-)s*, and *-ent*, < L. *-en(t-)s*. With adjectives in *-ant, -ent*, go nouns in *-ance, -ence*, q. v.] A suffix of adjectives, and of nouns originally adjectives, primarily (in the original Latin) a present participle suffix, cognate with the original form (AS. *-ende*) of English *-ing*[2], as in *dominant*, ruling, *regnant*, reigning, *radiant*, beaming, etc. See *-ent*.

-ant[2]. [*-an* + excrescent *-t*, the *-nt* arising from *-nd*, a dissimilated gemination of *n*.] A corruption of *-an*, of various origin, as in *pageant, peasant, pheasant, truant, tyrant*. See these words.

anta[1] (an'tä), *n.*; pl. *antæ* (-tē). [L., a terminal pilaster, < *ante*, before: see *ante-*.] In *arch.*, a pilaster, especially a pilaster in certain positions, as one of a pair on either side of a doorway, or one standing opposite a pillar; specifically, the pilaster used in Greek and Roman architecture to terminate one of the side walls of a building when these are prolonged beyond the face of the end wall. A portico *in antis* (that is, between antæ) is formed when the side walls are thus prolonged and columns stand between the antæ.



Anta.

Elevation and Plan of Portico in Antis, Temple of Themis, Rhamnus. A, A, antæ; *a, a*, antæ opposite pillars; B, pronaos; C, crepidoma.

anta[2] (an'tä), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *anta*, a transferred use of a North African name.] The South American tapir, *Tapirus americanus*.

antacid (ant-as'id), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against (see *anti-*), + *acid*.] **I.** *n.* In *therap.*, an alkali used as a remedy for acidity in the stomach.

II. *a.* Counteracting acidity. Also written *anti-acid*.

antacrid (ant-ak'rid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against (see *anti-*), + *acrid*.] Having power to correct an acrid condition of the secretions.

antadiform (ant-ad'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, opposite (see *anti-*), + L. *ad*, toward, + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having an inversely similar contour of the dorsal and inferior outlines, so that if the body, exclusive of the head, could be simply folded lengthwise, the two margins would be found to be nearly coincident: exemplified in the black-bass, wrasses, and many other species. *Gill*.

antæ, *n.* Plural of *anta*[1].

antagoge† (ant-ạ-gō'jē), *n.* A short form of *antanagoge*.

antagonisation, antagonise. See *antagonization, antagonize*.

antagonism (an-tag'ō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνταγώνισμα*, < *ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι*, antagonize: see *antagonize*.] 1. The state of being mutually opposed; mutual resistance or opposition of two forces in action; contrariety of things or principles.

Among inferior types of creatures *antagonism* habitually implies combat, with all its struggles and pains.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 498.

2. The act of antagonizing; opposition.

And, toppling over all *antagonism*,
So wax'd in pride, that I believed myself
Unconquerable. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

antagonist (an-tag'ō-nist), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *antagonista*, < Gr. *ἀνταγωνιστής*, an opponent, competitor, < *ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι*, struggle against, antagonize: see *antagonize*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who contends with another in combat or in argument; an opponent; a competitor; an adversary.

Antagonist of heaven's Almighty King.
Milton, P. L., x. 387.

Where you find your *antagonist* beginning to grow warm, put an end to the dispute by some genteel badinage.
Chesterfield, Letters.

Trade, as all men know, is the *antagonist* of war.
Emerson, War.

2. In *anat.*, a muscle which acts in opposition to another: as, a flexor, which bends a part, is the *antagonist* of an extensor, which extends it. =Syn. 1. *Adversary, Antagonist, Opponent*, etc. (see *adversary*), opposer, rival, assailant.

II. *a.* Counteracting; opposing; combating: as, *antagonist* forces; an *antagonist* muscle. The flexors and extensors of a limb, as also the abductors and adductors, have to each other the relation of *antagonist* muscles.

We find a decisive struggle beginning between the *antagonist* tendencies which had grown up in the midst of this [Aryan] civilization. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Polit. Ideas, p. 126.

★**antagonistic** (an-tag-ō-nis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *antagonist* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Contending against; acting in opposition; mutually opposing; opposite.

Their valours are not yet so combatant,
Or truly *antagonistic*, as to fight.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Those who exercise power and those subject to its exercise,—the rulers and the ruled,—stand in *antagonistic* relations to each other. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 12.

II. *n.* Something that acts in an antagonistic manner; specifically, a muscle whose action counteracts that of another.

In anatomy those muscles are termed *antagonistics* which are opposed to others in their action, as the extensors to the flexors, etc. *Brande and Cox*.

antagonistical (an-tag-ō-nis'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *antagonistic*.

antagonistically (an-tag-ō-nis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In an antagonistic manner; as an antagonist.

antagonization (an-tag″ō-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *antagonize* + *-ation*.] Antagonism. Also spelled *antagonisation*.

This question of *antagonization* could be settled in a manner absolutely final.
Howells, Undiscovered Country, p. 280.

antagonize (an-tag'ō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *antagonized*, ppr. *antagonizing*. [< Gr. *ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι*, struggle against, < *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*, struggle: see *agonize*.] **I.** *trans.* To act in opposition to; oppose; counteract; hinder.

Concave and convex lenses *antagonize*, and, if of equal refractive power, neutralize each other.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 33.

In the rabbit a fatal dose of strychnia might be so *antagonized* by a dose of chloral as to save life.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 56.

II. *intrans.* To act antagonistically or in opposition. [Rare.]

Also spelled *antagonise*.

antagony† (an-tag'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνταγωνία*, adversity, opposition, < *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀγωνία*, a struggle: see *agony*.] Antagonism; opposition.

The incommunicable *antagony* that is between Christ and Belial. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 8.

antal (an'tal), *n.* [= F. G. *antal*, < Russ. *antalŭ*, Little Russ. and Pol. *antal*, Pol. also *antalek* (barred *l*), < Hung. *antalag*.] A wine-measure used in the Tokay district of Hungary, equal to 14.3 gallons.

antalgic (an-tal'jik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against (see *anti-*), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] **I.** *a.* Alleviating pain; anodyne. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A medicine or an application fitted or tending to alleviate pain; an anodyne.

antalkali (ant-al'ka-li or -lī), *n.*; pl. *antalkalis* or *antalkalies* (-liz or -līz). [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against (see *anti-*), + *alkali*, q. v.] A substance which neutralizes an alkali, and is used medicinally to counteract an alkaline tendency in the system.

antalkaline (ant-al'kạ-lin or -līn), *a.* and *n.* [< *antalkali* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having the property of neutralizing alkalis.

II. *n.* Same as *antalkali*.

antambulacral (ant-am-bū-lā'krạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against (see *anti-*), + *ambulacral*, q. v.] In echinoderms, situated opposite the ambulacral surface, or away from the ambulacra: opposed to *ambulacral:* as, an *antambulacral* row of spines. See cut under *Asteriidæ*.

antanaclasis (ant-an-ak'lạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνταναάκλασις*, reflection of light or sound, use of a word in an altered sense, lit. a bending back against, < *ἀνταναακλᾶν*, bend back against, reflect, < *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀνακλᾶν*, bend back: see *anaclasis*.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense: as, while we *live*, let us *live;* learn some *craft* when young, that when old you may live without *craft*.—2. In *gram.*, a repetition, after a long parenthesis, of a word or words preceding it: as, shall that heart (which has been thought to be the seat of emotion, and which is the center of the body's life), *shall that heart*, etc.

antanagoge† (ant″an-ạ-gō'jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀναγωγή*, a taking up: see *anagoge*.] In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in replying to an adversary by recrimination, as when, the accusation made by one party being unanswerable, the accused person charges his accuser with the same or some other crime. Sometimes shortened to *antagoge*.

antaphrodisiac (ant″af-rō-diz'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀφροδισιακός*, venereal: see *aphrodisiac*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of extinguishing or lessening the sexual appetite; anaphrodisiac; antivenereal.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application that extinguishes or lessens the sexual appetite; an anaphrodisiac.

Also written *anti-aphrodisiac*.

antaphroditic (ant″af-rō-dit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + Ἀφροδίτη, Venus: see *Aphrodite*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having power to mitigate or cure venereal disease, as a drug.—2. Same as *antaphrodisiac*.

II. *n.* 1. A drug which mitigates or cures venereal disease.—2. Same as *antaphrodisiac*.

antapoplectic (ant″ap-ō-plek'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀποπληκτικός*, apoplectic: see *apoplectic*.] Efficacious against apoplexy.

antarchism (ant'är-kizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀρχή*, government, + *-ism*. Cf. *anarchism*.] Opposition to all government or restraint of individuals by law. [Rare.]

antarchist (ant'är-kist), *n.* [< *antarchism* + *-ist*.] One who opposes all social government or control of individuals by law. [Rare.]

antarchistic (ant-är-kis'tik), *a.* [< *antarchism*.] Opposed to all government. [Rare.]

antarchistical (ant-är-kis'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *antarchistic*.

Antarctalia (ant-ärk-tā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < LL. *antarcticus*, antarctic, + Gr. *ἁλία*, an assemblage (with an intended allusion to *ἅλς*, sea). Cf. *Arctalia*.] In *zoögeog.*, the antarctic marine realm; that zoölogical division of the southern waters of the globe which corresponds to the northern division called *Arctalia*, and covers the antipodal ocean up to the isocryme of 44°. *Gill*.

Antarctalian (ant-ärk-tā'li-an), *a.* [< *Antarctalia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Antarctalia: as, the *Antarctalian* fauna. *Gill*.

antarctic (ant-ärk′tik), *a.* [Early mod. E. *antartic*, < ME. *antartik*, < OF. *antartique* = It. *antartico*, < LL. *antarcticus*, southern, < Gr. *ἀνταρκτικός*, southern, < *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, opposite to, + *ἀρκτικός*, northern, arctic: see *arctic*.] Opposite to the north or arctic pole; relating to the south pole or to the region near it: as, the *antarctic* pole, current, or ocean.—**Antarctic circle**, a circle parallel to the equator and distant from the south pole 23° 28′, which is the amount of the obliquity of the ecliptic. This circle separates the south temperate from the south frigid or antarctic zone, and forms the southern boundary of the region within which the sun is always above the horizon at noon and below it at midnight, or would be so were it not for refraction, parallax, and the apparent magnitude of the sun's disk.

Antares (an-tā′rēz), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀντάρης (Ptolemy), < *ἀντί*, against, corresponding to, similar, + Ἄρης, Ares, Mars: so called because this star resembles in color the planet Mars. See *Ares*.] A red star of the first magnitude, the middle one of three in the body of the Scorpion; *a* Scorpii. See cut under *Scorpio*.

antarthritic (ant-är-thrit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀρθριτικός*, gouty: see *arthritic*.] **I.** *a.* Curing or alleviating gout.

II. *n.* A remedy for the gout.

Also written *anti-arthritic*.

antasthmatic (ant-ast-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀσθματικός*, asthmatic: see *asthmatic*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of relieving asthma, as a medicine.

II. *n.* A remedy for asthma.

Also written *anti-asthmatic*.

antatrophic (ant-a-trof′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy: see *atrophy*.] **I.** *a.* Efficacious against atrophy or wasting.

II. *n.* A medicine used for the cure of atrophy or wasting.

ant-bear (ant′bār), *n.* 1. The great or maned ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga*



Ant-bear (*Myrmecophaga jubata*).

jubata; the tamanoir.—2. The aardvark, ground-pig, or Cape ant-eater of Africa, *Orycteropus capensis*. See *ant-eater*, (*a*) (2).

ant-bird (ant′bėrd), *n.* 1. An ant-thrush (which see) or ant-eater; an ant-catcher.—2. *pl.* Specifically, the American ant-thrushes, of the family *Formicariidæ*.

ant-catcher (ant′kach″ėr), *n.* A name of the ant-bird or ant-thrush of both hemispheres; any ant-bird. See *ant-thrush*, *Pittidæ*, *Formicariidæ*.

ant-cow (ant′kou), *n.* An aphid, plant-louse, or some similar insect, kept and tended by ants for the sake of the sweet fluid which is secreted in its body and used as food by the ants.

ante[1] (an′tē), *n.* [Appar. < L. *ante*, before, the ante being put before the players.] In the game of poker, the stake or bet deposited in the pool by each player before drawing new cards; also, the receptacle for the stakes.

ante[1] (an′tē), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *anteed*, ppr. *anteing*. [See *ante*[1], *n.*] In the game of poker, to pay for the privilege of drawing cards; to bet before the draw: commonly used in the phrase *to ante up*.

ante[2] (an′tē), *a.* [< F. *enté*, pp. of *enter*, ingraft, < ML. *impotare*, ingraft, imp.] In *her.*, ingrafted: said of one color or metal broken into another by means of dovetailed, nebulé, embattled, or ragulé edges. Also *enté*.

ante-. [< L. *ante-*, OL. *antid-*, prefix, L. *ante*, OL. *anti*, prep. and adv., before, in place or time, = Gr. *ἀντι-*, *ἀντί*, against, opposite to, etc., = Skt. *anti*, over against, = Goth. OS. AS., etc., *and-*: see *and*, *and-*, and *anti-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, originally only in compounds or derivatives taken from the Latin or formed from Latin elements, as in *antecessor*, *antepenultimate*, *antemeridian*, etc., but now a familiar English formative, meaning before, either in place or in time. It forms—(*a*) compound nouns, with the accent on the prefix, in which *ante-* has the attributive force of fore, anterior, as in *antechamber*, *anteroom*, *antedate*, etc.; (*b*) compound adjectives, with the accent on the radical element, in which *ante-* retains its original prepositional force, before, governing the noun expressed or understood, as in *antemundane*, *antediluvian*, *antemeridian*, etc. Such compounds, whether having an adjective termination, as in the examples just cited, or lacking it, as in *ante-war*, are in fact prepositional phrases like the Latin *ante bellum*, *ante mortem* (which are also used as English adjectives). Compare *anti-*.

ante-act (an′tē-akt), *n.* [< *ante-* + *act*.] A preceding act. *Bailey*.

★**anteal** (an′tē-al), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before: see *ante-*.] Being before or in front. [Rare.]

ant-eater (ant′ē″tėr), *n.* An animal that feeds upon ants: a name applied to several mammals and birds. Specifically—(*a*) In *Mammalia:* (1) *pl.* The South American edentate quadrupeds of the suborder *Vermilinguia* and family *Myrmecophagidæ*, of which there are three genera and several species, having a slender elongated head, perfectly toothless jaws, and a very long extensile tongue, which is covered with viscid saliva, by means of which the insects are caught. The principal species are the ant-bear or tamanoir, or the great or maned ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata;* the collared ant-eater or tamandu, *Myrmecophaga tamandua* or *Tamandua bivittata* or *tetradactyla;* and the little or two-toed ant-eater, *Cyclothurus didactylus*, an arboreal species with a prehensile tail. (2) The African aardvark, ground-pig, or ant-bear, *Orycteropus capensis*, with probably another species, *O. æthiopicus*, of the family *Orycteropodidæ* and suborder *Fodientia*. Both are also known as Cape ant-eaters. See cut under *aardvark*. (3) *pl.* The pangolins or scaly ant-eaters, of the family *Manidæ* and suborder *Squamata*, including some six or eight species of Asia and Africa, of the genera *Manis*, *Pholidotus*, and *Smutsia*. See cut under *pangolin*. (4) *pl.* The Australian marsupials of the genus *Myrmecobius*, as *M. fasciatus*. (5) The monotrematous mammal *Echidna hystrix*, known as the aculeated or porcupine ant-eater, and other species of the genus *Echidna*. See cut under *Echidnidæ*. (*b*) In *ornith.*, an ant-bird, ant-catcher, or ant-thrush. See *ant-thrush*.—**King of the ant-eaters**, a South American bird of the family *Formicariidæ* and genus *Grallaria;* the *Grallaria rex* or *G. varia*, formerly *Turdus rex*.

ante bellum (an′tē bel′um). [L.: *ante*, before; *bellum*, acc. of *bellum*, war: see *ante-* and *bellicose*.] Before the war: often used (joined by a hyphen) attributively.

antebrachia, *n.* Plural of *antebrachium*.

antebrachial (an-tē-brā′ki-al), *a.* [< *antebrachium* + *-al*.] 1. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the forearm.—2. In *Chiroptera*, situated in front of the axis of the fore limb: applied to the volar membrane which extends from the head to the wrist and forms a small part of the general expansion of the wing. *W. H. Flower*.

Usually, but less correctly, written *antibrachial*.

★**antebrachium** (an-tē-brā′ki-um), *n.*; pl. *antebrachia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *brachium*, the arm: see *brachial*.] The forearm, from the elbow to the wrist. Less correctly written *antibrachium*.

antecedaneous (an″tē-sē-dā′nē-us), *a.* [< *antecede* + *-aneous*, after *succedaneous*, q. v.] Antecedent; having priority in time. [Rare.]

Capable of *antecedaneous* proof.
Barrow, Sermons, II. xxix.

antecede (an-tē-sēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anteceded*, ppr. *anteceding*. [< L. *antecedere*, go before, precede, in space or time, < *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] To go before in time, and sometimes in place, rank, or logical order; precede.

It seems consonant to reason that the fabric of the world did not long *antecede* its motion.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, i. 82.

Primarily certain individual claims, and secondarily the social welfare furthered by enforcing such claims, furnish a warrant for law, *anteceding* political authority and its enactments. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 534.

antecedence (an-tē-sē′dens), *n.* [= F. *antécédence*, < *antécédent:* see *antecedent*.] 1. The act of going before, or state of being before, in time, place, rank, or logical order; precedence.

Meanwhile, if we are really to think of freedom as absolute and perfect in man—a perfect freedom from the necessity of any *antecedence*—we ought logically to think of it as free from all influence of God or Devil, as Will, that is, in which the Omnipresent is not present and the Omnipotent has no power. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 7.

2. In *astron.*, an apparent motion of a planet from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac.=**Syn. 1.** *Precedence*, etc. See *priority*.

antecedency (an-tē-sē′den-si), *n.* The quality or condition of being antecedent.

Unity is before any multiplied number. Which *antecedency* of unity . . . he [Dionysius] applieth unto the Deity.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 308.

There is always and everywhere an *antecedency* of the conception to the expression.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 137.

★**antecedent** (an-tē-sē′dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *antécédent*, < L. *antecedent(t-)s*, ppr. of *antecedere*, go before: see *antecede*.] **I.** *a.* Being before in time, place, rank, or logical order; prior; anterior: as, an event *antecedent* to the deluge.

There is a sense of right and wrong in our nature, *antecedent* to and independent of experiences of utility.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Selec., p. 354.

Antecedent signs, in *pathol.*, the precursory symptoms of a disease.—**Antecedent cause**, in *pathol.*, the exciting cause of a disease.—**Antecedent probability**, the probability of a supposition or hypothesis drawn from reasoning or analogy, previous to any observation or evidence which is considered as giving it a posteriori probability. See *antecedently*, 2.—**Antecedent will**, in *metaph.*, the will to do something on condition that something else is done.=**Syn.** See *previous*.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which goes before in time or place.

He's everything indeed, . . .
My *antecedent* or my gentleman-usher.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 2.

Variations in the functional conditions of the parents are the *antecedents* of those greater unlikenesses which their brothers and sisters exhibit.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 86.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) The noun to which a relative pronoun refers: as, Solomon was the *prince who* built the temple, where the word *prince* is the antecedent of *who*. (*b*) Formerly, the noun to which a following pronoun refers, and whose repetition is avoided by the use of the pronoun.—3. In *logic:* (*a*) That member of a conditional proposition of the form, "If A is, then B is," which states, as a hypothesis, the condition of the truth of what is expressed in the other member, termed the *consequent:* in the proposition given the antecedent is "if A is." The whole proposition amounts to the statement that all possible cases of the truth of the antecedent are included among the possible cases of the truth of the consequent. (*b*) The premise of a consequence, or syllogism in the first figure with the major premise suppressed. Thus, the argument, "A syllogism has never existed *in sensu*, therefore it does not exist *in intellectu*," is a consequence, its premise is the *antecedent*, and its conclusion the *consequent*. (*c*) An event upon which another event follows. So used particularly by nominalists. An *invariable antecedent*, with J. S. Mill, is an event upon which another follows according to an invariable rule or uniformity of nature. It does not, therefore, mean (as might be supposed) an event of a kind which antecedes every occurrence of another kind of event. Thus, lightning is not an invariable antecedent of thunder, for thunder does not always follow it; and this although lightning antecedes thunder whenever thunder is heard.

4. In *math.*, the first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other. Thus, if the ratio is that of 2 to 3, or of *a* to *b*, 2 or *a* is the *antecedent*.—5. In *music*, a passage proposed to be answered as the subject of a fugue.—6. *pl.* The earlier events or circumstances of one's life; one's origin, previous course, associations, conduct, or avowed principles.

We have learned lately to speak of men's *antecedents:* the phrase is newly come up; and it is common to say, "if we would know what a man really now is, we must know his *antecedents*," that is, what he has been in past time.
Abp. Trench.

antecedental (an″tē-sē-den′tal), *a.* Relating to what is antecedent or goes before.—**Antecedental method**, a branch of general geometrical proportion, or universal comparison of ratios.

antecedently (an-tē-sē′dent-li), *adv.* 1. Previously; at a time preceding.

We consider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. *South*.

2. In advance of any observation of the effects of a given hypothesis; on a priori grounds.

We are clearly proceeding on the assumption that there is some fixed relation of cause and effect, in virtue of which the means we adopt may be *antecedently* expected to bring about the end we are in pursuit of.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 81.

The known facts as to the periodicity of sun-spots, and the sympathy between them and the prominences, make it *antecedently* probable that a corresponding variation will be found in the corona. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 230.

antecessive (an-tē-ses′iv), *a.* [< L. as if **antecessivus*, < *antecessus*, pp. of *antecedere:* see *antecede*.] Antecedent. [Rare.]

antecessor (an-tē-ses′ȯr), *n.* [< ME. *antecessour*, < L. *antecessor*, foregoer, teacher or professor of law, predecessor in office (the original of *ancestor*, q. v.), < *antecedere*, go before, pp. *antecessus:* see *antecede*.] 1. One who goes before; a predecessor. [Now rare.]

A venerable regard not inferior to any of his *antecessors*.
Wood, Athen. Oxon.

Much higher than any of its *antecessors*. *Carlyle*.

2. A title given among the Romans—(*a*) to the soldiers who preceded an army and made all necessary arrangements as to camping, supplies, the scouting service, etc.; (*b*) under the later empire, to professors of civil law in the public schools.—3†. In *law*, an ancestor; a predecessor; one who possessed certain land before the present possessor or holder.

The *antecessor* was most commonly he that possessed the lands in King Edward's time before the Conquest.
Brady, Glossary.

The King's most noble progenitors, and the *antecessors* of the nobles of this realm.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii., note.

The places [in Domesday] which speak of the *antecessor* and of the rights derived from him to the present owner are endless. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 11.

antechamber (an'tē-chām″bėr), *n.* [< *ante-* + *chamber*.] A chamber or an apartment through which access is had to a principal apartment, and in which persons wait for audience. Formerly also spelled *antichamber*.

They both were cast into the dungeon's gloom,
That dismal *antechamber* of the tomb.
Longfellow, Torquemada.

antechapel (an'tē-chap″el), *n.* [< *ante-* + *chapel*.] An apartment, vestibule, porch, or the like, before the entrance to a chapel; the narthex of a chapel.

Antechinomys (an-te-kī'nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Krefft), < *ant-* for *anti-* + *Echinomys*, q. v.] A genus of very small insectivorous marsupials, of the family *Dasyuridæ*. *A. lanigera*, inhabiting central portions of Australia, is about 3 inches long and of a mouse-gray color above and white below. Its tail is about 5 inches long, and tufted at the tip. A naked space surrounds the teats, but there is no distinct pouch.

antechoir (an'tē-kwīr), *n.* [< *ante-* + *choir*.] In *arch.*, a space, more or less inclosed, in front of the choir of a church; a portion of the nave adjoining the choir-screen and separated from the rest of the nave by a railing. Also called *fore-choir*. *Audsley*.

antechurch (an'tē-chėrch), *n.* [< *ante-* + *church*.] Same as *narthex*.

antecians, antœcians (an-tē'shiąnz), *n. pl.* [< NL. *antœci*, pl. of *antœcus*, < Gr. ἀντοικος, living on the corresponding parallel of latitude in the opposite hemisphere, < ἀντί, opposite, + οἶκος, a dwelling.] In *geog.*, persons or communities living on corresponding parallels of latitude, on opposite sides of the equator, and on the same meridian. Rarely used in the singular. Also called *antœci*.

antecommunion (an″tę-kǫ-mūn'yon), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Before communion: as, the *antecommunion* service.

II. *n.* That part of the communion office in the Book of Common Prayer which precedes the communion service proper, and is said on Sundays and other holy days though there be no communion. According to the English rubric, it extends to the end of the prayer for Christ's church militant; according to the American, to the end of the gospel; the service concluding in either case with the blessing.

antecoxal (an-tē-kok'sąl), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + NL. *coxa*, q. v.] In *entom.*, situated in front of a coxa: applied to a piece of the metasternum. See *Cicindelidæ*.

antecursor (an-tē-kėr'sǫr), *n.* [L., a forerunner, < *antecurrere*, run before, < *ante*, before, + *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current* and *course*. Cf. *precursor*.] One who runs before; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Blount; Bailey; Johnson.*

antecurvature (an-tē-kėr'vą-tūr), *n.* [< *ante-* + *curvature*.] A bending forward; specifically, in *pathol.*, a slight anteflection of the uterus.

antedate (an'tē-dāt), *n.* [< *ante-* + *date*[1], *n.*] **1.** A prior date; a date antecedent to another, or to the true or actual date of a document or event. —**2†.** Anticipation.

Why hath not my soul these apprehensions, these presages, these changes, those *antedates*, those jealousies, those suspicions of a sin, as well as my body of a sickness?
Donne, Devotion, x.

antedate (an'tē-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *antedated*, ppr. *antedating*. [< *ante-* + *date*[1], *v.*] **1.** To date before the true time; give an earlier date to than the real one: thus, to *antedate* a deed or bond is to give to it a date anterior to the true time of its execution.

[The Tweed Ring] had . . . caused . . . warrants to be *antedated*, in order that interest might be charged from such date to the time of payment. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 381.

2. To be of older date than; precede in time.

With the exception of one or two of the later prophets, the Old Testament *antedated* all written history known at the beginning of the present century.
The Independent (New York), Nov. 15, 1883.

3. To anticipate; realize or give effect to (something) in advance of its actual or proper time.

No man can *antedate* his experience, or guess what faculty or feeling a new object shall unlock, any more than he can draw to-day the face of a person whom he shall see to-morrow for the first time. *Emerson*, History.

antediluvial (an″tē-di-lū'vi-ąl), *a.* Same as *antediluvian*.

antediluvian (an″tē-di-lū'vi-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *diluvium*, deluge: see *diluvium* and *deluge*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing before the flood (the Noachian deluge) recorded in Genesis; relating to the times or events before the Noachian deluge: as, the *antediluvian* patriarchs: by extension, applied to the time preceding any great flood or inundation, as that which is said to have occurred in China in the time of Yao, 2298 B. C.—**2.** Belonging to very ancient times; antiquated; primitive; rude; simple: as, *antediluvian* ideas.

The whole system of travelling accommodations was barbarous and *antediluvian*. *De Quincey*, Works, II. 163.

II. *n.* **1.** One who lived before the deluge.

The longevity of the *antediluvians*. *Bentley.*

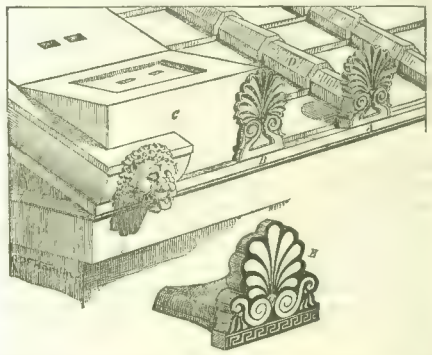
Hence, humorously—**2.** One who is very old or very antiquated in manners or notions; an old fogy.

antedorsal (an-tē-dôr'sal), *a.* [< *ante-* + *dorsal*.] In *ichth.*, situated in front of the dorsal fin: as, an *antedorsal* plate.

antefact† (an'tē-fakt), *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *factum*, a thing done: see *fact*.] An act, especially a rite or ceremony, which precedes or prefigures an event: opposed to *postfact*.

There is a proper sacrifice in the Lord's supper, to exhibit Christ's death in the post-fact, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure, in the old law, the *ante-fact*.
Copie of the Proceedings of some Divines (1641), p. 2.

★**antefix** (an'tē-fiks), *n.*; pl. *antefixes*, L. *antefixa* (-fik-sez, an-tē-fik'są). [< L. *antefixum*, in pl. *antefixa*, neut. of *antefixus*, fastened before, < *ante*, before, + *fixus*, pp. of *figere*, fasten: see *fix*.] In *class. arch.*, an upright ornament, generally of marble or terra cotta, placed at the eaves of a tiled roof, at the end of the last imbrex or tile of each ridge of tiling, to conceal the joining of the tiles. Antefixes were also often placed at the junction of the imbrices along the ridge of a roof, forming a cresting. In some Roman examples the antefixes were so disposed and combined with water-channels as to serve as gargoyles.



Antefixes.
Upper figure, from the Parthenon, partly restored: *A*, antefix; *B*, false antefix; *C*, acroterium pedestal; *D*, imbrices protecting the joints. Lower figure: *E*, antefix in terra cotta, Berlin Museum.

anteflected (an-tē-flek'ted), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *flectere*, bend, + *-ed*[2].] Same as *anteflexed*.

anteflection (an-tē-flek'shǫn), *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *flexio(n-)*, bending, flection: see *flection*.] A bending forward, as of any organ of the body. The term is specially used in relation to the uterus, when this organ is bent forward at the line of junction of its body and cervix. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

anteflexed (an'tē-flekst), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *flexus*, bent, + *-ed*[2].] Bent forward; exhibiting anteflection: said of the uterus. An equivalent form is *anteflected*.

antefurca (an-tē-fėr'kä), *n.*; pl. *antefurcæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *ante*, before, + *furca*, > AS. *forc*, E. *fork*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the anterior forked or double apodema which projects from the sternal wall into the cavity of a thoracic somite of an insect.

ant-egg (ant'eg), *n.* **1.** The egg of an ant.—**2.** In popular language, the larva or pupa of an ant; one of the elongated whitish bodies which ants when disturbed may be seen carrying about. Such larvæ or ant-eggs are a favorite food of many wild birds, and are extensively used in Europe for feeding young poultry and game-birds, and also for making formic acid. Also called *ant-worm*, *ant-wart*, and *ant's brood*.

antegrade (an'tē-grād), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *gradus*, step; cf. *antegredi*, go before, precede.] Progressive: opposed to *retrograde*.

antejuramentum (an″tē-jö-ra-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *antejuramenta* (-tą). [ML., < L. *ante*, before, + *juramentum*, an oath, < *jurare*, swear: see *jury*.] In *law*, an oath taken in ancient times by both the accuser and the accused before any trial or purgation. The accuser swore that he would prosecute, and the accused had to swear on the day of ordeal that he was innocent. *Wharton.*

antelocation (an″tē-lō-kā'shǫn), *n.* In *pathol.*, a displacement forward: applied to displacements of the uterus when the whole organ is carried forward, as by distention of the rectum or a post-uterine hematocele.

antelope (an'tē-lōp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *antilope*, *antalope*, *anteloppe*, < ME. *antelope*, *antyllope*, *antlop*, < OF. *antelop*, also *antelu*, mod. F. *antilope* = Sp. *antílope* = Pg. *antilope* = D. *antilope* = Dan. *antilope* = G. *antilope* (NL. *antilope*, Pallas, c. 1775), an antelope, < ML. *antalopus*, *anthalopus* (also *antula*, *talopus*, *calopus*, and *tatula*), < LGr. ἀνθόλοψ (-οπ-) (def. 1), a word of unknown foreign origin.] **1†.** In medieval use, a mythical animal located, in the early accounts, on the banks of the Euphrates, and described as very savage and fleet, and having long saw-like horns with which it could cut down trees. This is the animal that figures in the peculiar fauna of heraldry.—**2.** In modern use, an animal of the genus *Antilope* or subfamily *Antilopinæ*; especially, the sasin or common Indian antelope, *Antilope cervicapra*. See *Antilope*, *Antilopinæ*, and cut under *sasin*. —**3.** A name sometimes given to the saiga, and to the cabrit or pronghorn. See these words; also *Antilocapra* and *Antilocapridæ*.—**4.** [*cap.*] (Pron. an-tel'ō-pē.) Sometimes incorrectly used for *Antilope*.—**Blue antelope.** Same as *blauwbok*.—**Goitered antelope.** Same as *dzeren*.

antelopian (an-tē-lō'pi-ąn), *a.* Same as *antelopine*.

Antelopidæ (an-tē-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Antilopidæ*.

Antelopinæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Antilopinæ*.

antelopine (an'tē-lō-pin), *a.* [< *antelope* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the antelope. An equivalent form is *antelopian*.

antelucan (an-tē-lū'kąn), *a.* [< L. *antelucanus*, < *ante*, before, + *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *lucid*.] Occurring before daylight; preceding the dawn. Specifically applied to assemblies of Christians held in ancient times before daylight, at first to escape persecution, and afterward from motives of devotion or convenience.

This practice of . . . *antelucan* worship, possibly having reference to the ineffable mystery of the resurrection.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

ante lucem (an'tē lū'sem). [L.: *ante*, before; *lucem*, acc. of *lux*, light: see *ante-* and *lucid*.] Before the light, that is, before daybreak.

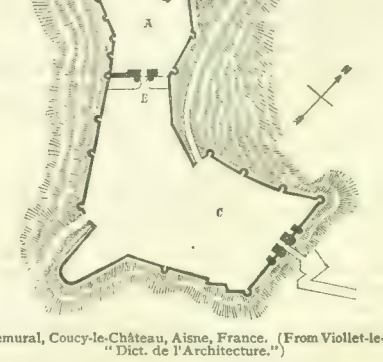
antemeridian (an″tē-mē-rid'i-ąn), *a.* [< L. *antemeridianus*, before midday, < *ante*, before, + *meridies*, midday: see *ante-* and *meridian*.] Preceding noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

ante meridiem (an'tē mē-rid'i-em). [L.: see *antemeridian*.] Before midday: applied to the time between midnight and the following noon. Regularly abbreviated to A. M.

antemetic (ant-ē-met'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + ἐμετικός, emetic: see *emetic*.] **I.** *a.* Restraining or allaying vomiting.

II. *n.* A medicine which checks vomiting. Also written *anti-emetic*.

ante mortem (an'tē môr'tem). [L.: *ante*, before; *mortem*, acc. of *mors*, death: see *ante-* and *mortal*. Cf. *post mortem*.] Before death: often used attributively (with a hyphen) in the sense of existing or occurring before or just before death: as, an *ante-mortem* statement or confession.



Antemural, Coucy-le-Château, Aisne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")
A, outer court, or esplanade; *B*, castle; *C*, town; *D*, castle-moat; *E*, antemural.

antemundane (an-tē-mun'dān), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *mundus*, the world: see *ante-* and *mundane*.] Existing or occurring before the creation of the world.

> The supreme, great, *antemundane* Father!
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, v. 93.

antemural (an-tē-mū'ral), *n.* [< L. *antemurale*, an outwork, < *ante*, before, + *murus*, a wall: see *ante-* and *mural*.] In *medieval fort.*, an advanced work defending the approach to a fortified place; a barbican (which see). The term is sometimes applied to an exterior wall of a castle or fortress. See cut on preceding page.

antenarial (an-tē-nā'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *nares*, nostrils.] Situated in front of the nostrils. *W. H. Flower.*

antenatal (an-tē-nā'tal), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *natalis*, pertaining to birth: see *ante-* and *natal*.] Happening or being before birth; pertaining or relating to times, occurrences, or conditions previous to birth.

> And many an *antenatal* tomb
> Where butterflies dream of the life to come.
> *Shelley*, Sensitive Plant, ii.
>
> Some said that he was mad; others believed
> That memories of an *antenatal* life
> Made this where now he dwelt a penal hell.
> *Shelley*, Prince Athanase.

There has been plenty of theorising as to the nature of the life to come, but the possibility of an *antenatal* existence gets far less attention and far less credit.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 340.

antenated† (an'tē-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *ante natus* (see *ante-nati*) + *-ed*².] Born or in existence before the time spoken of.

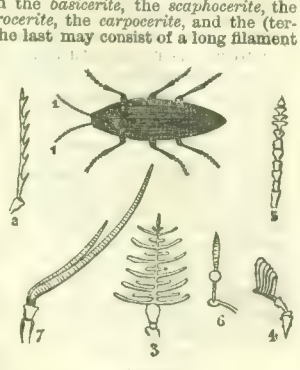
> Something of the Evangelical relish was in them, *antenated*, and in being, before the Gospels were written.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 48. (*N. E. D.*)

ante-nati (an-tē-nā'tī), *n. pl.* [ML., in L. prop. written apart, *ante nati*: *ante*, before; *nati*, pl. of *natus*, born, pp. of *nasci*, be born: see *ante-*, *natal*, and *nascent*.] Those born before a certain time: specifically, in *Eng. law*, applied to Scotsmen born before the accession of James I. to the English throne (1603), who on this account were considered aliens. The *post-nati*, or those born after the accession, claimed the rights of natives of England. In the United States the term is applied to those born in the colonies prior to the Declaration of Independence.

antenave (an'tē-nāv), *n.* [< *ante-* + *nave*.] In *arch.*, same as *narthex*.

ante-Nicene (an-tē-nī'sēn), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *Nicænus*, Nicene, < *Nicæa*, < Gr. *Νίκαια*, Nice, a city of Bithynia in Asia Minor.] Anterior to the first general council held at Nice (Nicæa), in the year 325: as, *ante-Nicene* faith. ★See *Nicene*.—**Ante-Nicene fathers.** See *father*.

antenna (an-ten'ạ), *n.*; pl. *antennæ* (-ē). [NL. application of L. *antenna*, also *antemna*, a sailyard; possibly a corruption, through nautical use, of a form (cf. the perf. part. pass. *ἀνατεταμένος*, spread out) of Gr. *ἀνατείνειν*, poet. *ἀντείνειν*, stretch out, spread out, < *ἀνά*, back, + *τείνειν*, stretch.] **1.** One of the lateral articulated appendages occurring in pairs on that segment of the head of an arthropod animal, as an insect, which immediately precedes the mouth or mandibular segment; a feeler or 'horn.' They vary greatly in size, shape, and function. The appendages of the head, proceeding forward from the mouth-parts, are: (1) antennæ, (2) antennulæ, (3) ophthalmites or eye-stalks. (*a*) *pl.* In *Crustacea*: (1) Properly, the posterior one of the two pairs of feelers or horns borne upon the head of most crustaceans, as crabs and lobsters, as distinguished from the anterior pair, or antennulæ. From their relative size they are known as the long feelers, in distinction from the antennulæ, or short feelers. When fully developed, the antennæ consist of a number of parts, which, beginning with the base, are named the *basicerite*, the *scaphocerite*, the *ischiocerite*, the *merocerite*, the *carpocerite*, and the (terminal) *procerite*. The last may consist of a long filament with many articulations, sometimes exceeding the whole length of the animal's body. See cuts under *Cypris*, *Cythereidæ*, and *Limnetis*. (2) Loosely, either one of the two pairs of horns or feelers, that is, either the antennæ proper or the antennulæ. (*b*) In *Arachnida*, or spiders, scorpions, etc., a chelicere; one of the pair of chelate or subchelate appendages of the head, situated between and morphologically in front of the large hooked or pincer-like appendages known as pedipalps. They are adapted for seizing and tearing, and sometimes convey a poison-duct. They are homologous with the feelers of crustaceans and insects, and are supposed, in some cases at least, to represent antennulæ as well as antennæ proper. See cuts under *chelicera* and *scorpion*. (*c*) In *Insecta* and *Myriapoda*, a horn or feeler; one of the pair of jointed flexible sensitive appendages of the head, morphologically situated between the mouth-parts and the eyes, though generally appearing in the adult between or before the eyes. These characteristic organs are usually filamentous with many articulations, and are very diverse in form; some of the terms used in describing their shapes are filiform, denticulate, bipinnate, clavate, geniculate. In *Coleoptera*, divisions have been founded upon the shapes of the antennæ, as lamellicorn, clavicorn, longicorn, etc. These organs are almost universally present in some form or other, though occasionally rudimentary and inconspicuous, in which cases the insects are termed *acerous*, as distinguished from *dicerous*. The parts of a well-formed antenna usually recognized are the pedicel, scape, and flagellum or claveola, the last usually composing most of the length of the organ. See *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*.



Antennæ.
1, 1, filiform antennæ of cucujo firefly of Brazil (*Pyrophorus luminosus*); 2, denticulate antenna; 3, bipinnate; 4, lamellicorn; 5, clavate; 6, geniculate; 7, antenna and antennula of a crustacean.

2. An analogous organ on the heads of other animals, as a feeler or tentacle, like the eye-stalk of a snail.—**3.** *pl.* Projecting horns of iron or bronze found on some ancient helmets, perhaps serving only as ornaments, or as badges, or in some cases to stop a blow from glancing downward and striking the shoulder.—**Decussate, deflexed, deformed,** etc., **antennæ.** See the adjectives.

antennal (an-ten'al), *a.* [< *antenna* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to antennæ; bearing antennæ; antennary.

antennariid (an-te-nā'ri-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Antennariidæ*.


Antennarius pictus.

Antennariidæ (an-ten-ạ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antennarius* + *-idæ*.] A family of pediculate fishes with elongate geniculate false arms or pseudobrachia, provided with three distinct bones (actinosts), typified by the genus *Antennarius*. They have a compressed but tumid body; the mouth opens upward; the branchial apertures open in the lower axils of the pectoral fins; there are no pseudobranchiæ; and the dorsal fins are represented by (1) at least one frontal or superior rostral spine or filament, and (2) an oblong soft dorsal. The pectoral members are distinctly geniculated or provided with an elbow-like joint. They are chiefly inhabitants of tropical seas, and the typical species are often called *frog-* or *toad-fishes*.

Antennariinæ (an-ten"ạ-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antennarius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pediculate fishes, of the family *Antennariidæ*, with the head compressed, a rostral spine or tentacle as well as two other robust spines, and a well-developed soft dorsal fin. Four genera are known, the chief of which is *Antennarius*. The typical species are mostly found in coral-groves, where they lurk partially concealed, but one of the best known, *Pterophryne histrio*, inhabits the sargassum-weed of the open seas, and makes in it a nest for its young.

antennariine (an-te-nā'ri-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Antennariinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Antennariinæ*.

antennarioid (an-te-nā'ri-oid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Antennarius* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Antennariidæ*; an antennariid.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Antennariidæ*.

Antennarius (an-te-nā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < *antenna*, q. v., in allusion to the antenna-like foremost dorsal spine.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the family *Antennariidæ*, used with various limits, but primarily embracing numerous tropical species.

★**antennary** (an-ten'ạ-ri or an'te-nā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *antennarius*, < *antenna*, q.v.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an antenna: as, an *antennary* nerve. Specifically—**2.** In *entom.*, bearing antennæ: applied to that segment of the head of insects which bears the antennæ.—**Antennary somite,** the segment of the head of an arthropod which bears the antennæ.—**Antennary sternum,** the median inferior piece of the antennary somite.—**Antennary sternite,** in crustaceans, the epistoma (which see). See cuts under *Brachyura* and *Cyclops*.

Antennata (an-te-nā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *antennatus*: see *antennate*.] A group of annelids, approximately corresponding to the order *Chætopoda* (which see).

antennate (an-ten'āt), *a.* [< NL. *antennatus*, < *antenna*, q. v.] Having antennæ.

antenniferous (an-te-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *antenna* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing antennæ; antennary, as a segment of the head.

antenniform (an-ten'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *antenna* + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like an antenna; resembling an antenna in any way.

> The cement ducts can be traced to the disks of the *antenniform* organs. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 259.

antennula (an-ten'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *antennulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *antenna*, q. v.] **1.** A little antenna.—**2.** A filiform appendage of an antenna, as in some crustaceans.—**3.** The appendage of the segment or somite of the head of an arthropod in advance of that bearing the antennæ proper; one of the anterior of the two pairs of feelers of the head of a crustacean. Commonly called the *short feeler*. See cuts under *Copepoda*, *Cyclops*, and *Cythereidæ*.

Also *antennule*.

antennulary (an-ten'ū-lā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to an antennula; bearing antennulæ: as, the *antennulary* somite of the head of a crustacean.

antennule (an-ten'ūl), *n.* [< *antennula*, q. v.] Same as *antennula*.

antenumber (an'tē-num-bèr), *n.* [< *ante-* + *number*.] A number one less than a given number: used, in the case of objects arranged in periods (as, for example, days are in weeks), to express the fact that the number of objects in a period is one less than the number which, in counting the objects, falls upon an object corresponding to the first: thus, 7 is the *antenumber* of the octave. [Rare.]

> It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in numbers for conducing to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *ante-number* than to the entire number; as namely, that the sound returneth after six or after twelve [*i. e.*, tones or semitones]; so that the seventh or the thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth; and the seventh and thirteenth are but the limits and boundaries of the return. *Bacon*, Sylva Sylvanum, § 106.

antenuptial (an-tē-nup'shạl), *a.* [< LL. *antenuptialis*, < L. *ante*, before, + *nuptialis*, nuptial: see *ante-* and *nuptial*.] Occurring, existing, or done before marriage; coming before marriage; preceding marriage: as, an *antenuptial* agreement; *antenuptial* children.

anteocular (an-tē-ok'ū-lạr), *a.* In *entom.*, in front of the eyes.

anteoperculum (an"tē-ō-pėr'kū-lum), *n.* [NL., < L. *ante*, before, + *operculum*: see *operculum*.] In *ichth.*, same as *preoperculum*. [Rare.]

anteorbital (an-tē-ôr'bi-tạl), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *orbit*, q. v.] Situated in front of the eyes. Also *antorbital*.—**Anteorbital foramen,** in *mammalian anat.*, an orifice in the cheek-bone, in front of the orbit, transmitting the superior maxillary division of the trifacial nerve, and in some cases, as among rodents, the masseter muscle. It corresponds to the suborbital foramen of human anatomy. It is frequently a formation so large and variable as to afford zoölogical characters, as is the case in the *Rodentia*.—**Anteorbital process,** in *mammalian anat.*, a spur of the frontal bone on the anterior and upper portion of the margin of the orbit.

antepagment (an-tē-pag'ment), *n.* [< L. *antepagmentum*, also *antipagmentum*, anything applied for ornament, < *ante* (*anti*), before, + *pagmentum*, anything joined or fastened, < *pangere*, older form *pagere*, fasten: see *pact*.] A term used by Vitruvius to designate decorative moldings enriching the jambs and head of a doorway or window. To such a feature the term *architrave* is now commonly applied.

antepagmentum (an"tē-pag-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *antepagmenta* (-tạ). Same as *antepagment*.

antepaschal (an-tē-pas'kạl), *a.* [< *ante-* + *paschal*.] Pertaining to the time preceding the Jewish Passover, or preceding Easter.

> The dispute was very early in the church concerning the observation of Easter; one point whereof was, concerning the ending of the *antepaschal* fast.
> *R. Nelson*, Festivals and Fasts, p. 445.

antepast† (an'tē-pást), *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *pastus*, food, < *pascere*, feed: see *ante-* and *pastel*, *pastor*, *pasture*.] A foretaste; something taken before a meal to stimulate the appetite. [Rare.]

> Were we to expect our bliss only in the satiating our appetites, it might be reasonable, by frequent *antepasts*, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual meal.
> *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

antepectus (an-tē-pek'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *ante*, before, + *pectus*, breast.] In *entom.*, the forebreast; the under side of the prothorax.

antependium (an-tē-pen'di-um), *n.*; pl. *antependia* (-ạ). [ML., < L. *ante*, before, + *pendere*, hang: see *ante-* and *pendant*.] The hanging by which the front of an altar is covered; one of the kinds of frontal. It is frequently made of silk or velvet, and ornamented with embroidery.

I saw the *antependium* of the altar designed for the famous chapel of St. Lorenzo. *Smollett*, Travels, xxviii.

A young woman who would get up at five o'clock in the morning to embroider an *antependium*, and neglect the housekeeping. *Miss Braddon*, Hostages to Fortune, p. 3.

antepenult (an″tē-pē-nult′), *n.* A shortened and very common form of *antepenultima*.

antepenultima (an″tē-pē-nul′ti-mă), *n.* [L., also spelled *antepœnultima* (sc. *syllaba*, syllable), the syllable before the penult, < *ante*, before, + *pœnultima*, penult: see *ante-* and *penult*.] The last syllable but two of a word, as *syl* in *monosyllable*.

antepenultimate (an″tē-pē-nul′ti-māt), *a.* and *n.* [< *antepenultima* + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *ultimate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Immediately preceding that one of a series which is next to the last one; being the third from the last of a series: as, the *antepenultimate* joint of a limb.—2. Pertaining to the last syllable but two.

II. *n.* The antepenultima.

antephialtic (ant-ef-i-al′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ἐφιάλτης*, nightmare: see *anti-* and *ephialtes*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to prevent nightmare.

II. *n.* That which prevents or is a remedy for nightmare.

Also written *anti-ephialtic*.

antepileptic (ant-ep-i-lep′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ἐπιληπτικός*, epileptic: see *anti-* and *epileptic*.] **I.** *a.* Alleviating or curing epilepsy.

II. *n.* A remedy for epilepsy.

Also written *anti-epileptic*.

antepileptical (ant-ep-i-lep′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antepileptic*.

anteponet (an-tē-pōn′), *v. t.* [< L. *anteponere*, set before, < *ante*, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ante-* and *position*.] To set before. *Bailey*.

anteport (an′tē-pōrt), *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *porta*, a gate.] 1. An outer gate or door.—2. A hanging before a door.

Also written *antiport*.

anteportico (an′tē-pōr″ti-kō), *n.* [< *ante-* + *portico*, q. v.] An outer porch or portico. ★[Rare.]

anteposition (an″tē-pō-zish′on), *n.* [< *ante-* + *position*. Cf. *antepone*.] 1. In *gram.*, the placing of a word before another word which, by ordinary rules, it ought to follow.—2. In *bot.*, the non-alternation of the members of contiguous circles in a flower, the corresponding parts being opposite to each other: otherwise called *superposition*.

anteprandial (an-tē-pran′di-al), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *prandium*, a late breakfast, a meal taken early in the day: see *ante-* and *prandial*.] Relating to the time before dinner; occurring before dinner.

antepredicament (an″tē-prē-dik′a-ment), *n.* [< ML. *antepræ̆dicamentum*, < L. *ante*, before, + LL. *præ̆dicamentum*, category.] In *logic*, a doctrine subservient to knowledge of the predicaments.

The Antepredicaments is a title given by Albertus Magnus and all later logicians to the doctrine of the first part of Aristotle's book on the Categories. These antepredicaments are seven, viz., three definitions, two divisions, and two rules. The definitions are of equivocals, univocals, and denominatives. The divisions are of things said into terms and propositions and the eight modes of inherence. The rules are the *dictum de omni et nullo* (see *dictum*), and that which affirms that the differences of different genera are different. The word had been previously applied, in the plural, as a name for Porphyry's Introduction to Aristotle's Categories and the doctrine of the predicables therein contained.

antepretonic (an″tē-prē-ton′ik), *a.* [< *ante-* + *pretonic*.] Pertaining to or contained in the syllable before the pretonic syllable.

The *antepretonic* open syllable may have either a heavy or a light vowel. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 499.

anteprostate (an-tē-pros′tāt), *a.* [< *ante-* + *prostate*.] Lying in front of the prostate gland.

anteprostatic (an-tē-pros-tat′ik), *a.* Same as *anteprostate*.

anterior (an-tē′ri-or), *a.* [L., compar. adj., as if from **anterus*, < *ante*, before. Cf. *posterior, exterior, interior, superior, inferior*.] 1. Of place: fore; situated more to the front: the opposite of *posterior*.—2. Of time: going before; preceding; antecedent; prior; earlier.

Intellect is the simple power *anterior* to all action or construction. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 295.

3. In *zoöl.* and *zoöt.*, nearer the head, as opposed to posterior; cephalal, as opposed to caudal; oral, as opposed to aboral: thus, the head is *anterior* to the neck, which is itself *anterior* to the trunk and tail.—4. In *human anat.*, situated in front, with respect to that side of the body on which is the face; ventral, as opposed to dorsal; hemal, as opposed to neural: as, the *anterior* pillars of the pharynx; the *anterior* walls of the belly; the *anterior* pillars of the spinal cord.

The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are called the *anterior* and posterior chambers. *Brewster*, Optics, p. 288. (*N. E. D.*)

5. In *bot.*, in axillary inflorescence, noting the side most distant from the axis and nearest the subtending leaf or bract: as, the *anterior* side of a flower: otherwise called *inferior* or *lower*. [In all its senses usually followed by *to* before an object.]=**Syn. 2.** See *previous*.

anteriority (an-tē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *anteriorita(t-)s*, < L. *anterior:* see *anterior*.] The state of being anterior, in advance, or in front; the state of being before in time or situation; priority.

Our poet could not have seen the prophecy of Isaiah, because he lived 100 or 150 years before that prophet; and this *anteriority* of time makes this passage the more observable. *Pope*, Iliad, xix. 93, note.

anteriorly (an-tē′ri-or-li), *adv.* In an anterior manner; before, in time or place; previously, in time; in front, in place. See *anterior*.

The hemispheres [of the brain-cavity of a species of *Coryphodon*] contract *anteriorly* into the very stout peduncles of the olfactory lobes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 124.

anterolateral (an″te-rō-lat′ę-ral), *a.* [< L. **anterus* (see *anterior*) + *lateralis*, lateral: see *lateral*.] Situated or directed anteriorly and to the side. *Huxley.*—**Anterolateral groove**, a name sometimes applied to the line along the spinal cord where the anterior roots of the spinal nerves emerge.

anteroom (an′tē-röm), *n.* [< *ante-* + *room*.] A smaller room before a chief apartment, to which access is had through it; especially, a waiting-room used for the temporary reception of visitors, etc.; an antechamber.

His *ante-rooms* were thronged with clients of all sorts. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S. (1876), VI. 239.

anteroparietal (an″te-rō-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* [< L. **anterus* (see *anterior*) + LL. *parietalis*, parietal: see *parietal*.] Anterior parietal: applied to one of the gyri of the brain. See *gyrus*.

anteroposterior (an″te-rō-pos-tē′ri-or), *a.* [< L. **anterus* (see *anterior*) + *posterior*, behind: see *posterior*.] Relating to the direction from front to back or from head to tail; cephalocaudal.—**Anteroposterior symmetry**, in *zoöl.*, the view that the anterior and posterior limbs of vertebrates are reversed or symmetrical repetitions of each other, like right and left limbs, and therefore not serially homologous, or parts of a series facing all in one direction, but antitypical homologues or antitypes; antitropy as opposed to syntropy, in viewing intermembral homologies. See *intermembral*.

antesolarium (an″tē-sō-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *antesolaria* (-ă). [ML., < L. *ante*, before, + *solarium:* see *solarium*.] A portico, veranda, or other projecting structure in front of the solars or apartments of a medieval dwelling-house. *Audsley*.

antestaturet (an′tē-stat-ūr), *n.* [< F. *antestature* = Sp. *antestatura*, < L. *ante*, before, + *statura*, a standing: see *stature*.] In *fort.*, a small intrenchment or work formed hastily of palisades or sacks of earth, for the defense of a post, or of works part of which have been captured.

antesternum (an′tē-stėr-num), *n.*; pl. *antesterna* (-nä). [NL., < L. *ante*, before, + NL. *sternum:* see *sternum*.] In *entom.*, the center of the antepectus; the fore part of the middle of the breastplate of insects.

antestomach (an′tē-stum-ak), *n.* [< *ante-* + *stomach*.] In birds, some distensible portion of the gullet (not a proper crop) in which food is first lodged.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth, but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. *Ray*.

ante-supper† (an′tē-sup-ėr), *n.* [< *ante-* + *supper*.] A course displayed but not partaken of, in anticipation of supper. *N. E. D.*

antetemple (an′tē-tem-pl), *n.* [< *ante-* + *temple*.] The porch or vestibule before the temple at Jerusalem. The term has been used to designate the narthex or vestibule of early Christian churches, and it has been applied to the nave of a church regarded as placed before the chancel or sanctuary and outside of its pale. Its use as designating the pronaos of a classical temple is not to be commended.

antetype (an′tē-tīp), *n.* [As if *ante-* + *type;* but prop. *antitype*, q. v.] A prototype; a primitive or early type whence some later form has been derived. See *antitype*.

The *antetypes* in carboniferous times of the modern king-crab. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 87.

antevenient (an-tē-vē′ni-ent), *a.* [< L. *antevenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *antevenire*, come before, < *ante*, before, + *venire* = Gr. *βαίνειν* = E. *come*.] Preceding; coming before. *Lamb*.

anteversion (an-tē-vėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *anteversio(n-)*, a putting before, < *antevertere*, pp. *anteversus:* see *antevert*.] A turning forward; specifically, in *pathol.*, a displacement of the uterus in which the fundus, or broad upper portion, is turned toward the pubes, while the cervix or neck is tilted up toward the sacrum: opposed to *retroversion*.

antevert (an-tē-vėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *antevertere*, precede, anticipate, place before, < *ante*, before, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] 1†. To prevent; avert.

To *antevert* some great danger to the public, . . . we may and must disclose our knowledge of a close wickedness. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience (1654), p. 421.

2. To tip or turn forward; displace in a forward direction, as the uterus.

anteverted (an-tē-vėr′ted), *p. a.* Tipped forward; exhibiting anteversion: said of the uterus.

anth-. [< Gr. *ἀνθ-*, assimilated form of *ἀντ-* for *ἀντι-* before the aspirate.] The form of the prefix *ant-* before the aspirate *h* in words taken from or formed according to the Greek. In words formed in English *anti-* usually remains unchanged before the aspirate, as in *antihypnotic, antihysteric*, etc.

anthela (an-thē′lă), *n.*; pl. *anthelæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθήλη*, the downy plume of the reed (L. *panicula*), < *ἀνθεῖν*, bloom: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, a form of cymose inflorescence, either unilateral and sickle-shaped or bilateral and fan-shaped, the lateral axes overtopping the central, as in *Juncus tenuis*.

anthelia, *n.* Plural of *anthelion*.

anthelices, *n.* Plural of *anthelix*.

anthelicine (ant-hel′- or an-thel′i-sin), *a.* [< *anthelix* (*-ic-*) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the antihelix of the ear: as, the *anthelicine* fossa.

anthelion (ant-hē′- or an-thē′li-on), *n.*; pl. *anthelia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθήλιον*, neut. of *ἀνθήλιος*, later form of *ἀντήλιος*, opposite the sun.] 1. One or more bright-colored rings around the shadow of the head of an observer as seen on a cloud or fog-bank or on a moist surface covered with drops of dew. It is sometimes observed in alpine or polar regions, but most perfectly by aëronauts when above a cloud. It is due to the interference of rays of light reflected from drops of water.

2. A bright spot, of indefinite outline, sometimes seen on the parhelic circle directly opposite the sun, due to reflections from the surfaces of ice-crystals or snowflakes.

anthelix (ant′hē- or an′thē-liks), *n.*; pl. *anthelices* (ant-hel′- or an-thel′i-sēz). [< Gr. *ἀνθέλιξ*, the inner curvature of the ear, < *ἀνθ-*, *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *ἕλιξ*, helix: see *helix*.] Same as *antihelix*.

anthelminthic (an-thel-min′thik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *anthelmintic*.

anthelmintic (an-thel-min′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *anthelminticum*, < Gr. *ἀνθ-*, *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm, esp. a tapeworm, a maw-worm; of uncertain origin.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, destroying or expelling intestinal worms.

II. *n.* A vermifuge; a drug used for destroying and expelling intestinal worms.

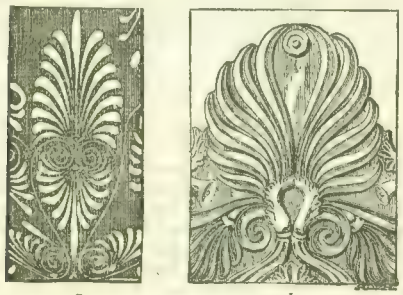
anthem (an′them), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *anthym;* occasionally spelled *anthymne* (simulating *hymn*), also *antheme, antemne;* < ME. *antem, antim, antym, anteme, antempne, antephne, antefne*, < AS. *antefen*, < ML. *antifona, antiphona*, an anthem, an antiphon: see *antiphon*.] Originally, a hymn sung in alternate parts; in modern usage, a piece of sacred music set to words usually taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures; a developed motet. There are four kinds: (*a*) *anthems for a double choir*, in which the choirs sing antiphonally; (*b*) *full anthems*, which consist of a chorus only, or of a chorus and verses, in which the chorus occupies the principal place, and the verses (usually set to music in four parts and sung by a part of the choir) are subordinate; (*c*) *verse anthems*, in which solos, duets, and trios are the prominent features, the chorus being subordinate; and (*d*) *solo anthems*, in which a single voice is the prominent feature. The anthem may or may not have an accompaniment for the organ, or for any number of instruments. It has reached its highest development in England.

anthem (an′them), *v. t.* [< *anthem, n.*] To celebrate or salute with an anthem or song. [Used only in poetry.]

Sweet birds *anthemed* the morn. *Keats*, Fancy.

anthemion (an-thē′mi-on), *n.*; pl. *anthemia* (-ă). [< Gr. *ἀνθέμιον*, a flower, a flower ornament, < *ἄνθος*, flower: see *anther*.] In *art* and *archæol.*:

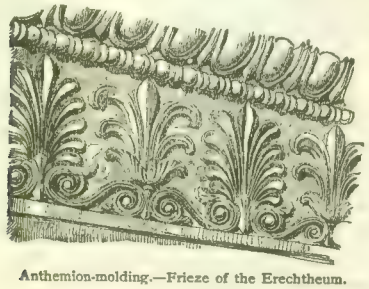
(*a*) A characteristic palmette or honeysuckle ornament, varying in detail, but constant in type, of very frequent occurrence both in single examples and in series, in vase-painting, in architectural sculpture, in jewelry and dress-fabrics, and in all other decorative work of Greek origin from very early times, and later in ornament derived from the Greek. This ornament in its original shape was borrowed by Greek artists from the Orient, and was probably first adopted by the Ionians. It was much used upon antefixes, both sculptured and in terra-cotta, and in the composition of acroteria, particularly those of the tall and slender Greek funeral slabs. (*b*) Any conventionalized flower or foliage ornament, as those common in Oriental embroidery or Persian porcelain.



Anthemia.
a, from a Greek vase; *b*, from the acroterium of an Attic stele.

anthemion-frieze (an-thē′mi-ọn-frēz), *n.* Same as *anthemion-molding*.

anthemion-molding (an-thē′mi-ọn-mōl′ding), *n.* In *Gr. art*, a molding or frieze ornamented with a series of anthemia, usually in graceful



Anthemion-molding.—Frieze of the Erechtheum.

alternation of two forms. Sometimes the effect is diversified by the introduction of flowers or tendrils more literally expressed, and occasionally birds are represented perching on the tendrils, as in examples at Athens and Argos. The most elegant examples of anthemion-molding are those beneath the capitals of the north porch columns, and forming one of the friezes, of the Erechtheum at Athens.

Anthemis (an′the-mis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀνθεμίς*, a flower, also an herb like our camomile (Dioscorides), < *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] A large genus of composite plants belonging to the tribe *Anthemideæ*. *A. Cotula* is the mayweed or stinking camomile; *A. nobilis* is the common camomile of Europe and of gardens elsewhere. The flowers contain a bitter principle, which has tonic properties, and yield an essential oil having an aromatic fragrance. They are consequently much used as a light tonic, and also as a fomentation or poultice.

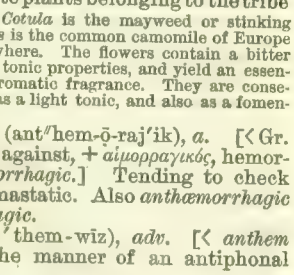
anthemorrhagic (ant″hem-ō-raj′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνθ-*, *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *αἱμορραγικός*, hemorrhagic: see *hemorrhagic*.] Tending to check hemorrhage; hemastatic. Also *anthæmorrhagic* and *antihemorrhagic*.

anthemwise (an′them-wīz), *adv.* [< *anthem* + *wise*².] In the manner of an antiphonal anthem; alternately.

Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches, *anthemwise*, give great pleasure.
Bacon, Masques.

anthemy (an′the-mi), *n.*; pl. *anthemies* (-miz). [< Gr. *ἀνθέμιον*, equivalent to *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, a term proposed for any form of flower-cluster.

anther (an′thėr), *n.* [< NL. *anthēra*, anther, < Gr. *ἀνθηρός*, flowery, blooming, < *ἀνθεῖν*, bloom, < *ἄνθος*, a blossom, a flower, = Skt. *andhas*, herb.] In *bot.*, the essential polliniferous part of a stamen, generally raised upon the extremity of a filament. It is usually bilobed, each lobe containing two (rarely one) pollen-sacs (microsporangia) filled with pollen-microspores, and each lobe opening at maturity by a slit, pore, or valve. The anther is attached to the summit of a filament, or may be sessile. Theoretically it is homologous to the blade of a leaf, the two halves of which are represented by the cells, the mid-vein by the connective, and the parenchyma by the pollen.—**Adnate anther, cruciate anther,** etc. See the adjectives.



Anthers.
a, anther of *Aquilegia*, opening; *b*, same, expanded; *c*, versatile anther of *Lilium*; *d*, anther of *Berberis*, opening by valves; *e*, anther of *Solanum*, opening by terminal pores; *f*, sigmoid anther of *Ecballium*. (All magnified.)

antheral (an′thėr-al), *a.* [< *anther* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an anther or to anthers.

anther-dust (an′thėr-dust), *n.* The dust or pollen of an anther.

antherid (an′thėr-id), *n.* Same as *antheridium*.

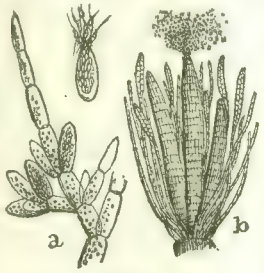
antheridia, *n.* Plural of *antheridium*.

antheridial (an-thę-rid′i-al), *a.* [< *antheridium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to an antheridium.

The *Antheridial* disk springing from the leaf form.
S. B. Herrick, Plant Life, p. 95.

antheridian (an-thę-rid′i-an), *a.* Same as *antheridial*.

antheridium (an-thę-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *antheridia* (-ä). [NL., < *anthera*, anther, + Gr. dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *bot.*, the organ in cryptogamic plants which answers to the anther in the phanerogamic series. It contains the male sexual cells which fertilize the female cells. Also called *antherid*.



Antheridia.
a, branch of *Fucus*, with antheridia, one separated and antherozoids escaping; *b*, antheridia of a moss surrounded by paraphyses. (Both highly magnified.)

antheriferous (an-thę-rif′ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *anthera* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Producing anthers. (*b*) Supporting anthers, as the filaments.

antheriform (an′thėr-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *anthera* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of an anther.

antherogenous (an-thę-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *antherogenus*, < *anthera* + L. *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] In *bot.*, resulting from the transformation of anthers, as the additional petals in many double flowers: also applied to a double flower resulting from such transformation.

antheroid (an′thėr-oid), *a.* [< *anther* + *-oid*.] Resembling an anther.

antherozoid (an″thėr-ō-zō′id), *n.* [< NL. *anthera*, anther, + *zoöides*, zoöid: see *anther* and *zoöid*.] In *bot.*, the minute motile cell produced in the antheridium of cryptogams by which the female reproductive bodies are fertilized. The antherozoids are small cells of various forms provided with cilia which are produced in the antheridial cells; when mature they burst the cell and move freely about. See cut under *antheridium*. Same as *spermatozoöid*.

anthesis (an-thē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθησις*, the full bloom of a flower, < *ἀνθεῖν*, bloom: see *anther*.] The period or act of expansion in flowers.

I thereupon carefully inspected both these trees [ginkgo], and found that *anthesis* was so nearly synchronous in the two sexes that I was able on the 5th to pronounce them ready for fertilization. *Science*, V. 495.

Anthesteria (an-thes-tē′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ἀνθεστήρια*, the feast of flowers, in the month of *Ἀνθεστηριών*: see *Anthesterion*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the festival of flowers, the third in order of the Attic feasts in honor of Dionysus. The observance lasted for three days, about the middle of the month of Anthesterion (or toward the 1st of our March), and celebrated the opening of spring and the ripening of the wine of the previous season. The people wore garlands of the brilliant anemones which deck the Attic plain at that season, and certain mystic ceremonies and sacrifices were performed by priestesses in the guise of bacchantes.

Anthesterion (an-thes-tē′ri-on), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀνθεστηριών*, the time of flowers, < *ἄνθος* (stem *ἀνθε-*, orig. *ἀνθεσ-*), a flower, + term. *-τηρι-ών*.] The eighth month of the ancient Attic year, containing twenty-nine days, and corresponding to the last part of February and the beginning of March.

anthicid (an′thi-sid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Anthicidæ*.

Anthicidæ (an-this′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthicus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous beetles, corresponding to the *Anthicides* of Latreille or the old genus *Notoxus*. They have the anterior coxal cavities open behind; the head strongly constricted at base, and suddenly narrowed behind; no lateral suture of the thorax; perfect tarsi, with distinct claws; normal eyes; the prothorax at base narrower than the elytra; and the hind coxæ not prominent. They are beetles mostly of small size, generally found on flowers, though some species inhabit sandy places near water.

Anthicus (an′thi-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθικός*, like a flower, < *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] A genus of heteromerous beetles, typical of the family *Anthicidæ*, having the thorax unarmed. It contains *Anthicus fuscus* and many other minute species.

Anthidæ (an′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthus* + *-idæ*.] The *Anthinæ* (which see), rated as a family.

ant-hill (ànt′hil), *n.* [< ME. *amete-hull*, < AS. *æmet-hyll*, *æmett-hyll*: see *ant*¹, *emmet*, and *hill*¹.] A mound or hillock of earth, leaves, twigs, and other substances, formed by a colony of ants for or in the process of constructing their habitation. The ant-hills erected by the termites, or white ants, are among the most extraordinary examples of insect architecture. They are in the form of pyramids or cones of earth, sometimes 10 or 12 feet high, baked in the sun to remarkable hardness and consistency. See *termite*.—**Ant-hill grass,** a name given to a species of fescue-grass, *Festuca sylvatica*, from its frequent occurrence on ant-hills.

ant-hillock (ant′hil′ọk), *n.* Same as *ant-hill*.

Anthinæ (an-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds; one of two divisions of the family *Motacillidæ*, or wagtails: sometimes made a family *Anthidæ*. The group consists of the pipits, or titlarks, chiefly of the genus *Anthus*, with which the subfamily is nearly conterminous. *Anthinæ* differ from other *Motacillidæ* in having the tail shorter than the wing, with broader feathers, the tarsi relatively shorter, the lateral toes longer, and the hind claw lengthened and straightened. Four or five primaries usually compose the point of the wing, and the coloration is streaky. There are about 50 species, found in most parts of the world. See *Anthus*.

anthine¹ (an′thin), *a.* [< L. *anthinus*, < Gr. *ἀνθινός*, pertaining to a flower, < *ἄνθος*, a flower.] Of or pertaining to a flower.

anthine² (an′thin), *a.* [< *Anthinæ*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Anthinæ*, or pipits.

anthobian (an-thō′bi-an), *n.* [< NL. *Anthobii* + *-an*.] A beetle of the group *Anthobii* (which see): so called from living on flowers and leaves.

Anthobii (an-thō′bi-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anthobius*, a., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *βίος*, life.] In some systems of classification (as Latreille's), a group of scarabæoid lamellicorn beetles, closely related to the *Hoplides*, but having the two divisions of the labium produced beyond the mentum, the elytra with rounded tips divaricating from each other, and the antennæ 9- or 10-jointed, the last 3 joints constituting the claveola. There are several genera and many species, chiefly of warm countries, living upon flowers and leaves.

Anthobranchia (an-thō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods, with the branchiæ arranged in a rosette about the anus, whence the name. It includes the family *Doridida* and related forms. Also called *Pygobranchia*.

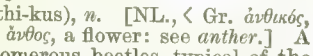
anthobranchiate (an-thō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anthobranchia* + *-ate*¹.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anthobranchia*.

II. *n.* A member of the suborder *Anthobranchia*.

anthocarpous (an-thō-kär′pus), *a.* [< NL. *anthocarpus*, < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *καρπός*, fruit: see *carpel*.] In *bot.*, characterized by thickened floral envelops: applied to certain fruits. Instances of anthocarpous fruits are the checkerberry with a fleshy calyx, the berry of the yew with a cup-like disk, and the strawberry with fleshy torus. The epithet is also applied to such multiple fruits as the mulberry and pine-apple, which are dense forms of inflorescence with the fleshy floral envelops matted together about the ovaries, and to the fig, the cone of the pine, etc.

Anthochæra (an-thō-kē′rą), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *χαίρειν*, delight.] A genus of honey-birds, of the family *Meliphagidæ* and subfamily *Meliphaginæ*, based upon the mottled honey-eater or brush wattle-bird of Australia (*A. carunculata* or *A. mellivora*), described as specially fond of the banksias, upon the blossoms of which it feeds. It has a peculiar cry, resembling the syllables *googwaruck*, its native name. *Vigors and Horsfield*, 1826. Formerly also called *Creadion*.

anthoclinium (an-thō-klin′i-um), *n.*; pl. *anthoclinia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *κλίνη*, a bed: see *clinic*, etc.] In *bot.*, a



Section of Head of Sunflower.
a, receptacle, or anthoclinium.

name for a receptacle of inflorescence, such as that of *Compositæ*.

Anthocoridæ (an-thō-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Anthocoris* + *-idæ*.] A family of bugs, containing chiefly minute, narrowly oval, and narrow-headed species of a shining-black or dull-brown color, marked with white. Formerly a subfamily of *Cimicidæ*.

Anthocoris (an-thok'ō-ris), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Lygæidæ*, or giving name to a subfamily *Anthocorinæ* of the family *Cimicidæ*, having the antennæ filiform. It contains small black bugs with reddish and white marks. See cut under *flower-bug*.

anthocyan (an-thō-sī'an), *n.* Same as *anthocyanin*.

anthocyanin, anthocyanine (an-thō-sī'a-nin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *κύανος*, blue, + *-in*2. Cf. *cyanin*.] The dissolved coloring matter in blue flowers.

anthodium (an-thō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *anthodia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀνθώδης*: see *anthoid*.] The head, or so-called compound flower, of *Compositæ*.

anthogenesis (an-thō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *γένεσις*, production.] A mode of reproduction occurring in some of the plant-lice, or *Phytophthiria*, in which there intervenes a form furnishing male and female pupæ from which sexual individuals arise. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 264.

anthography (an-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *-γραφία*, ⟨ *γράφειν*, write.] That branch of botany which treats of flowers; a description of flowers.

anthoid (an'thoid), *a.* [⟨ Gr. **ἀνθοειδής*, contr. *ἀνθώδης*, like a flower, ⟨ *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form of a flower; resembling a flower.

antholeucin, antholeucine (an-thō-lū'sin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *λευκός*, white, + *-in*2.] The dissolved coloring matter in white flowers.

antholite (an'thō-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *geol.*, an impression on rocks, as on the shales of the coal-measures, resembling, or supposed to resemble, a flower.

anthological1 (an-thō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *anthology*1.] Pertaining to an anthology; consisting of beautiful extracts, especially from the poets.

anthological2† (an-thō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *anthology*2.] Treating of flowers.

anthologist (an-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [⟨ *anthology*1 + *-ist*.] The compiler of an anthology.

anthology1 (an-thol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *anthologies* (-jiz). [⟨ Gr. *ἀνθολογία*, LGr. also *ἀνθολόγων*, a flower-gathering, and hence a collection of small poems, ⟨ *ἀνθολόγος*, gathering flowers, ⟨ *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *λέγειν* = L. *legere*, gather, read: see *lection*, *legend*, etc., and cf. *anthology*2.] 1. A collection of flowers, a garland. [Rare.]—2. A collection of poems, epigrams, and fugitive pieces by various authors. The name was originally given to Greek collections of this nature, and is hence applied to any literary collection similarly made. 3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a selection from several of the official service-books of such parts of the services as are most needed by the laity.

anthology2† (an-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on flowers.

antholysis (an-thol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *λύσις*, a breaking up, a loosening, ⟨ *λύειν*, loosen.] In *bot.*, a retrograde metamorphosis of the organs of a flower, as of carpels into stamens, stamens into petals, etc.

anthomania (an-thō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *μανία*, mania: see *mania*.] An extravagant fondness for flowers.

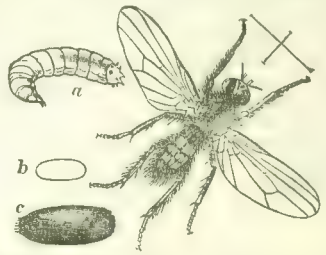
Anthomedusa (an″thō-mē-dū'sä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + NL. *medusa*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Anthomedusidæ*.

anthomedusid (an″thō-mē-dū'sid), *n.* An acaleph of the family *Anthomedusidæ*.

Anthomedusidæ (an″thō-mē-dū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Anthomedusa* + *-idæ*.] In *zoöl.*, a family of *Hydromedusinæ* (which see) whose medusæ become free. They are without otoliths, with ocelli at the base of the tentacles, gonads on the outer wall of the gastral cavity, and mostly 4 radial canals. The polyp-colonies on which these medusæ bud contain alimentary zoöids which are not invested by chitinous cups. The medusæ bud mostly on the ordinary alimentary polyps, but exceptionally directly from the hydrorhiza.

Anthomorphidæ (an-thō-môr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ **Anthomorpha* (?) (⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *μορφή*, form) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hexactiniæ* with slightly developed muscular system and long, slightly contractile tentacles without any circular muscles, the tentacles being consequently non-retractile. Reproductive organs are present on all the numerous complete septa; accessory tentacles are wanting.

Anthomyia (an-thō-mī'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826; improp. *Anthomya*, Desvoidy, 1830, earlier in a perverted form, *Anthomyza*, Fallen, 1810), ⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *μυῖα*, a fly, akin to L. *musca*, a fly: see *Musca*.] A genus of dipterous in-



Turnip-fly (*Anthomyia radicum*). (Cross shows natural size.)
a, larva; *b*, pupa, natural size; *c*, pupa, enlarged. (After Curtis.)

sects, typical of the family *Anthomyiidæ*: less commonly in the perverted form *Anthomyza*. It includes numerous species; the larvæ of some feed upon garden vegetables. *A. brassicæ* is the cabbage-fly; *A. trimaculata* and *A. radicum* are turnip-flies; *A. tuberosa* attacks potatoes.

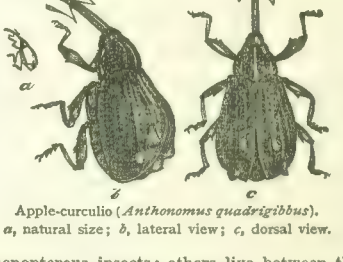
Anthomyiidæ (an-thō-mi-ī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Anthomyia* + *-idæ*; also in the perverted form *Anthomyzidæ* (*Anthomyzides*, Latreille).] In some systems of classification, a family of dipterous insects, corresponding more or less exactly to the *Anthomyzides* of Latreille: sometimes merged in *Muscidæ*.

Anthomyza (an-thō-mī'zä), *n.* [NL., a perverted form for *Anthomyia*.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) Same as *Anthomyia*. *Fallen*, 1810. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Swainson*, 1833.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of meliphagine birds, whose type is *A. cæruleocephala* of New Zealand, named by Swainson in 1837. The name, being preoccupied in entomology, was changed to *Anthornis* by G. R. Gray in 1840.

Anthomyzidæ (an-thō-mī'zi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Anthomyza*, 1, + *-idæ*.] Same as *Anthomyiidæ*.

Anthomyzides (an-thō-mī'zi-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. F. pl., equiv. to *Anthomyzidæ*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subtribe of *Muscides*, corresponding closely to *Anthomyiidæ*. It is composed of species having the appearance of common flies, with 4-jointed abdomen, non-vibratile wings, and short antennæ ending in a long or linear joint, with the seta mostly plumose.

Anthonomus (an-thon'ō-mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. **ἀνθονόμος*, feeding on flowers (found in passive sense *ἀνθόνομος* (proparoxytone), having its flowers fed on); cf. *ἀνθονομεῖν*, feed on flowers, ⟨ *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *νέμειν*, mid. *νέμεσθαι*, feed, graze.] A genus of *Curculionidæ*, or snout-beetles, comprising numerous species of rather small size, distributed over all parts of the globe except the arctic regions. A few live in the larval state in the galls made by homopterous, dipterous,



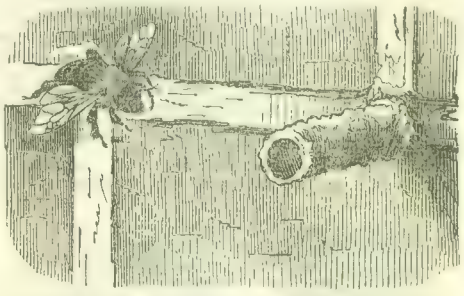
Apple-curculio (*Anthonomus quadrigibbus*).
a, natural size; *b*, lateral view; *c*, dorsal view.

or hymenopterous insects; others live between the unopened leaves of various trees; while the majority infest the fruit or seed-pods of plants. The apple-curculio, *A. quadrigibbus* (Say), is a familiar example, and is distinguished by the four somewhat prominent tubercles on its elytra, and by its bidentate anterior femora. The larvæ of *Anthonomus* are more arched dorsally than most other curculionid larvæ; they undergo transformation within the fruit or plant they infest; and they do not enter the ground.

Anthophila (an-thof'i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anthophilus*: see *anthophilous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the melliferous aculeate hymenopterous insects; the bees: a synonym of *Mellifera* (which see). It is commonly divided into the two families *Apidæ* and *Andrenidæ*.

anthophilous (an-thof'i-lus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *anthophilus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. In *entom.*, flower-loving, as a bee.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Anthophila*.

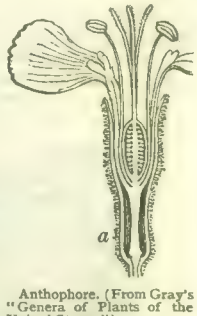
Anthophora (an-thof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. (in sense 2 neut. pl.) of *anthophorus*: see *antho-*



Mason-bee (*Anthophora sponsa*), and tube constructed by the bee.

phore.] 1. A genus of bees, of the family *Apidæ*; one of several genera which collect pollen by means of the hind tibiæ, and which are known as mason-bees. *A. sponsa* is an example. See *mason-bee*.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *anthophorum*.

anthophore (an'thō-fōr), *n.* [⟨ NL. *anthophorum*, prop. neut. of *anthophorus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἀνθοφόρος*, bearing flowers, ⟨ *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *-φόρος*, bearing, ⟨ *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.*, a form of floral stipe, produced by the elongation of the internode between the calyx and the corolla, and bearing the corolla, stamens, and pistil, as in the catch-fly (*Silene*). Also called *anthophorum*.



Anthophore. (From Gray's "Genera of Plants of the United States.")
Section of the flower of *Silene Pennsylvanica*, enlarged, showing the anthophore (*a*) within the calyx, bearing the petals, stamens, and ovary.

anthophorous (an-thof'ō-rus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *anthophorus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἀνθοφόρος*, bearing flowers: see *anthophore* and *-ous*.] Bearing flowers.

anthophorum (an-thof'ō-rum), *n.*; pl. *anthophora* (-rä). [NL.] Same as *anthophore*.

anthophyllite (an-thō-fil'īt), *n.* [⟨ NL. *anthophyllum*, a clove (with allusion to the color), ⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *φύλλον*, leaf, = L. *folium*: see *folio*.] A mineral, allied to amphibole or hornblende, occurring in radiating columnar aggregates. It is orthorhombic in crystallization.

anthophyllitic (an″thō-fi-lit'ik), *a.* [⟨ *anthophyllite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to anthophyllite, or containing it.

Anthophysa (an-thō-fī'zä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *φῦσα*, a breath, bubble.] A genus of pantostomatous infusorians, of the group *Dimastiga*, containing biflagellate monads which are united in colonies of several zoöids.

Anthoptilidæ (an-thop-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Anthoptilum* + *-idæ*.] A family of spicateous pennatuloid polyps without rachial pinnules, with polyps sessile on both sides of the rachis in distinct rows, and without cells.

Anthoptilum (an-thop'ti-lum), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, flower, + *πτίλον*, feather, wing.] A genus of polyps, representing the family *Anthoptilidæ*.

anthorism (an'thō-rizm), *n.* [⟨ NL. *anthorismus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἀνθορισμός*, counter-definition, ⟨ *ἀνθορίζειν*, make a counter-definition, ⟨ *ἀνθ-*, *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, counter to, + *ὁρίζειν*, limit, bound, define: see *horizon*.] In *rhet.*, a description or definition contrary to that which has been given by one's opponent.

anthorismus (an-thō-riz'mus), *n.* Same as *anthorism*.

anthosiderite (an-thō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *σιδηρίτης*, of iron: see *siderite*.] A native silicate of iron, of an ocherous-yellow color, inclining to yellowish-brown, and having a fibrous radiated structure, found in Brazil.

Anthosoma (an-thō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *σῶμα*, a body.] A genus of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans, giving name to a family *Anthosomidæ*. A species, *A. smithi*, is found upon sharks.

Anthosomidæ (an-thō-sō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Anthosoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans, typified by the genus *Anthosoma*.

anthotaxis (an-thō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *τάξις*, order, ⟨ *τάσσειν*, arrange, order:

see *tactic*.] In *bot.*, the arrangement of flowers on the axis of growth: same as *inflorescence*.

anthotaxy (an'thō-tak-si), *n.* Same as *anthotaxis*.

anthoxanthin, anthoxanthine (an-thō-zan'-thin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *ξανθός*, yellow (see *xanthin*), + *-in*2.] The yellow or orange coloring matter of yellow flowers and fruit, a modification of chlorophyl.

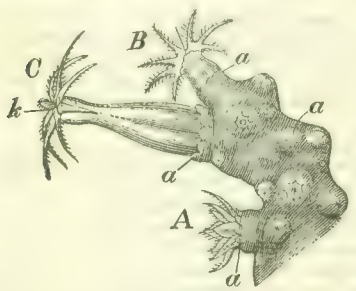
Anthozoa (an-thō-zō'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *ζῷον*, pl. *ζῷα*, an animal: see *zoön*.] The flower-animals, or animal-flowers; a former class or large group of zoöphytes, inexactly equivalent to the modern class *Actinozoa* (which see). By some, who have included the *Polyzoa* under zoöphytes, *Anthozoa* has been made the other and prime division of zoöphytes, and has been divided into *Hydroida*, *Asteroida*, and *Helianthoida*. The *Anthozoa* have also been divided into *Actiniidæ*, *Zoanthidæ*, *Xeniidæ*, *Alcyoniidæ*, *Pennatulidæ*, *Tubiporidæ*, *Caryophyllidæ*, and *Gorgoniidæ*.

anthozoan (an-thō-zō'ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anthozoa* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anthozoa*; anthozoic.

II. *n.* One of the *Anthozoa*; an anthozoön.

anthozoic (an-thō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Anthozoa* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Anthozoa*; zoöphytic.

anthozoöid (an-thō-zō'oid), *n.* [< *Anthozoa* + *-oid*. Cf. *zoöid*.] An individual polyp of a polypidom; an actinozoön of the compound *Actinozoa*, formed by budding in a zoanthodeme;



Anthozoöids.

End of a branch of red coral of commerce, *Corallium rubrum*, with three anthozoöids, *A*, *B*, *C*, in different degrees of expansion: *k*, mouth; *a*, that part of the cœnosarc which rises into a cup around the base of each anthozoöid.

one of the individual zoöids borne upon the cœnosarc of the compound *Zoantharia*. Thus, in a piece of coral each of the numerous little animals which build up the coral mass is an *anthozoöid*.

anthozoön (an-thō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *anthozoa* (-ạ). [NL., sing. of *Anthozoa*.] One of the *Anthozoa*.

anthracene (an'thrạ-sēn), *n.* [< *anthrax* (*anthrac-*), coal, + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon ($C_{14}H_{10}$) found in coal-tar, and extracted from the last portion of the distillate from this substance by chilling and pressure. It is purified by redistillation, and forms white crystalline laminæ which melt at 415° F. It is of great commercial value, being the base from which artificial alizarin is prepared. See *alizarin*. Also written *anthracin*.

anthraceniferous (an″thrạ-sē-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *anthracene* + *-i-ferous*.] Containing or yielding anthracene.

By whatever means the crude *anthraceniferous* mass has been obtained, it must be submitted to a process of purification. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 72.

anthraces, *n.* Plural of *anthrax*.

anthracic (an-thras'ik), *a.* [< *anthrax* (*anthrac-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the disease anthrax.

Anthracidæ (an-thras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthrax* (*Anthrac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, of the old group *Tanystomata*, containing the genera *Anthrax*, *Lomatia*, *Bombylius*, etc.: now called *Bombyliidæ* (which see).

anthraciferous (an-thrạ-sif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*) for *anthracite*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Yielding anthracite: applied to geological strata.

anthracin (an'thrạ-sin), *n.* [< *anthrax* (*anthrac-*) + *-in*2.] Same as *anthracene*.

anthracite (an'thrạ-sīt), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνθρακίτης*, a kind of precious stone, fem. *ἀνθρακῖτις*, a kind of coal; prop. adj., coal-like; < *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), a (burning) coal, charcoal, stone-coal: see *anthrax*.] **I.** *n.* A variety of mineral coal containing but little of the volatile hydrocarbons, and therefore burning almost without flame. It is nearly pure carbon, containing usually over 90 and sometimes as much as 95 per cent. of that substance. It is hard (hence often called *hard* coal in distinction from *soft* or bituminous coal), breaks with a conchoidal fracture, and has a deep-black color and brilliant luster. It occurs in large quantity in eastern Pennsylvania, and was almost the exclusive fuel in the large cities and manufactories of New York and New England. It also occurs in the South Wales coal-fields in large quantities, and in many other localities, but is nowhere of so much practical importance as in the eastern United States.

II. *a.* Coal-black: as, the *anthracite* hawk, *Urubitinga anthracina*.

anthracitic (an-thrạ-sit'ik), *a.* [< *anthracite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, having the nature of, or resembling anthracite.

In the neighborhood of these [igneous] rocks the coal has been altered into an *anthracitic* material. *Huxley*, Physiography, xiv.

anthracitous (an'thrạ-sī-tus), *a.* [< *anthracite* + *-ous*.] Containing or characterized by anthracite. *N. E. D.*

anthracnose (an-thrak'nōs), *n.* [F., prop. **anthraconose*, < Gr. *ἄνθραξ*, a carbuncle (see *anthrax*), + *νόσος*, disease.] A disease of grapevines which affects the leaves, the young stems, and the green berries, and is caused by a fungus, *Sphaceloma ampelinum*.

anthracoid (an'thrạ-koid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*) (see *anthrax*) + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. Resembling or of the nature of anthrax.—2. Resembling the precious stone carbuncle.

anthracokali (an″thrạ-kō-kā'lī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), coal, + NL. *cali*, *kali*: see *kali*, *alkali*.] A pharmaceutical preparation made by adding porphyrized anthracite to a boiling solution of caustic potash. Sulphur is sometimes added with the coal. It is used both internally and externally in cases of scrofula, rheumatism, and certain herpetic affections.

anthracolite (an-thrak'ō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), coal, + *λίθος*, stone. Cf. *anthracite*.] Same as *anthraconite*.

anthracomancy (an'thrạ-kō-man″si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), a coal, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of burning coals.

anthracometer (an-thrạ-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), charcoal (carbon), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of carbonic acid present in any gaseous mixture.

anthracometric (an″thrạ-kō-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an anthracometer, or to its use.

anthraconite (an-thrak'ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), coal, + *κονία*, lime.] The name given to varieties of calcareous spar (calcite), darkly colored by the presence of carbonaceous matter.

Anthracosaurus (an″thrạ-kō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), coal, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard: see *saurian*.] A genus of extinct amphibians, of the order *Stereospondyli*, discovered in the Carboniferous strata of England. The head measured 18 inches in length. *Huxley*, 1863.

anthracosis (an-thrạ-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), coal, + *-osis*.] A pulmonary affection produced by the inhalation of coal-dust, as by colliers. The particles, taken into the tissues of the lungs, are apt to produce more or less inflammation in the form of bronchitis or diffuse pneumonitis.

anthracothere (an'thrạ-kō-thēr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Anthracotherium* and family *Anthracotheriidæ*.

anthracotheriid (an″thrạ-kō-thē'ri-id), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Anthracotheriidæ*.

Anthracotheriidæ (an″thrạ-kō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthracotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil omnivorous artiodactyl mammals, related to the existent pigs and peccaries. It contains two subfamilies, *Hyopotaminæ* and *Anthracotheriinæ* (which see).

Anthracotheriinæ (an″thrạ-kō-thē-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthracotherium* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Anthracotheriidæ*. It differs from the other subfamily *Hyopotaminæ* in having the four upper premolars all differentiated from the true molars, and each with a conical crown and a small inner lobe. It contains the genera *Anthracotherium* (Cuvier), *Prominatherium*, and perhaps others.

Anthracotherioidea (an″thrạ-kō-thē-ri-oi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthracotherium* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily group founded by Gill, 1872, for the reception of the family *Anthracotheriidæ*.

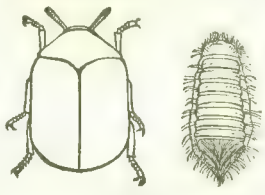
Anthracotherium (an″thrạ-kō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), coal, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the *Anthracotheriinæ* and *Anthracotheriidæ* (which see): so called from having been found in the Miocene anthracite or lignite of Tuscany.

The extinct . . . *Anthracotherium* . . . had the typical dental formula [of artiodactyls], and this is preserved in the existing representative of the non-ruminant artiodactyles, the hog. *Owen*, Comp. Anat., III. 343.

anthraquinone (an″thrạ-kwī-nōn'), *n.* [< *anthra*(*cene*) + *quinone*.] A product ($C_{14}H_8O_2$) obtained from anthracene by the action of oxidizing agents. From it alizarin is prepared.

anthrax (an'thraks), *n.*; pl. *anthraces* (an'thrạ-sēz). [< L. *anthrax*, a virulent ulcer, carbuncle, also cinnabar, < Gr. *ἄνθραξ*, a (burning) coal, a precious stone, a virulent ulcer; origin uncertain.] 1. In *pathol.*, a specific infectious disease, especially of the herbivora, though sometimes of man, caused by the presence of *Bacillus anthracis* in the blood and tissues. It occurs, in man, in three forms, as it is localized respectively in the lungs (*wool-sorters' disease*), in the skin (*malignant edema* or *malignant pustule*), or, rarely, in the intestine. The disease is marked by extreme prostration and is very frequently fatal. Also called *splenic fever* and *anthracemia*.

2. Lithanthrax, or stone-coal.—**Symptomatic anthrax**, an infectious and usually fatal disease, not uncommon in cattle. It is characterized by hemorrhage into the subcutaneous and intermuscular areolar tissues of the limbs, and exhibits a bacillus distinct from the *Bacillus anthracis*. Also called *quarter-evil*, *quarter-ill*, *blackleg*, *black quarter*, *black spaul*, *bloody murrain*, *rauschbrand*.



Anthrenus.
Beetle and pupa, magnified.

Anthrenus (an-thrē'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθρήνη*, a hornet, wasp; cf. *ἀνθηδών*, a hornet, *τενθρήνη*, *τενθρηδών*, a hornet, orig. any buzzing insect; cf. *drone*. See *Andrenidæ*.] A notable genus of beetles, of the family *Dermestidæ*, certain species of which are well known as museum pests. Such are *A. varius* (Fabricius) and *A. musæorum*, small gray species spotted with brown, which do great injury to collections of natural history. *A. scrophulariæ*, a larger species, black, red, and white, is known as the carpet-beetle and buffalo-bug, and is very destructive to carpets and other woolen fabrics. See cut under *carpet-beetle*.

anthribid (an'thri-bid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Anthribidæ*.

Anthribidæ (an-thrib'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthribus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Anthribus*. These snout-beetles have a strong fold on the inner face of each elytron, the pygidium in both sexes undivided and normal, the last spiracle uncovered, the tibiæ not serrate, and the straight antennæ with 10 or 11 joints.

Anthribus (an'thri-bus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), also *Anthribidus* and *Anthotribidus*, appar. < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower; the second element is not clear.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, giving name to the family *Anthribidæ*.

anthropic (an-throp'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνθρωπικός*, of man, human, < *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, a human being; perhaps for **ἀνδρωπος*, lit. having a human face or appearance, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), face, countenance, eye: see *andro-* and *optic*.] Belonging to man; manlike; sprung from man; human.

If we leave the region of formulas and go back to the practical effect of religion on human conduct, we must be driven to the conclusion that the future of religion is to be, not only what every real religion has ever been, anthropomorphic, but frankly *anthropic*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 451.

anthropical (an-throp'i-kal), *a.* Same as *anthropic*.

Anthropida (an-throp'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Anthropoidea*.

Anthropidæ (an-throp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, a human being, + *-idæ*.] The human race, zoölogically rated as a family of the superfamily *Anthropoidea*; the *Hominidæ* (which see). The family contains the single genus and species man (*Homo sapiens*).

anthropo-. [< Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, a human being: see *anthropic*.] The first element of many compound words of Greek origin, meaning man.

anthropobiology (an″thrō-pō-bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *biology*.] Anthropology; the biology of man; the life-history of man, in a broad sense.

To this extensive study, the old anthropology, . . . we may apply the term *Anthropo-biology*, or the biology of man. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1881, p. 499.

anthropocentric (an″thrō-pō-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *κέντρον*, center, + *-ic*.] Regarding man as the central fact of creation; assuming man to be the final aim and end of creation.

anthropogenesis (an″thrō-pō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The genesis, origination, or evolution of man: applied both to the development of the individual (ontogenesis) and the development of the race (phylogenesis). Also called *anthropogony*, *anthropogeny*.

anthropogenetic (an″thrō-pō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *anthropogenesis*.] Of or pertaining to anthropogenesis.

anthropogenic (an″thrō-pō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *anthropogeny*.] Of or pertaining to anthropogeny.

anthropogenist (an-thrō-poj'e-nist), *n.* [< *anthropogeny* + *-ist.*] An adherent of modern biological doctrines respecting anthropogeny.

anthropogeny (an-thrō-poj'e-ni), *n.* [As if < Gr. **ἀνθρωπογένεια*, < *ἀνθρωπογενής*, born of man, < *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *γένος*, birth.] 1. Same as *anthropogenesis.*—2. The sum of human knowledge concerning the development of man. Also called *anthropogony.*

In this mighty "war of culture," affecting as it does the whole history of the World, and in which we may well deem it an honour to take part, no better ally than *Anthropogeny* can, it seems to me, be brought to the assistance of struggling truth.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), Pref., p. xxiii.

anthropoglot (an'thrō-pō-glot), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνθρωπόγλωττος, ἀνθρωπόγλωσσος*, having man's tongue, < *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *γλῶσσα* = Attic *γλῶττα*, the tongue: see *gloss, glottis.*] An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, as the parrot.

anthropogony (an-thrō-pog'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνθρωπογονία*, the begetting of men, the origin of men, < *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *-γονος*, < √ **γεν*, produce. Cf. *theogony.*] 1. Same as *anthropogenesis.*

The word *anthropogony*, used first by Josephus, means . . . only "the generation of man."
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 459.

2. Same as *anthropogeny*, 2.

anthropography (an-thrō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *anthropographie*, < Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe. Cf. Gr. *ἀνθρωπογράφος*, a painter of men, a portrait-painter.] A description of man or of the human race; more particularly, that branch of anthropology which treats of the actual distribution of the varieties of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, institutions, and customs, including language. See *ethnography.*

anthropoid (an'thrō-poid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνθρωποειδής*, like a man, in human shape, < *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, + *εἶδος*, form, shape.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the superfamily *Anthropoidea;* man-like; human or simian in a zoölogical sense: applied to all monkeys as well as to man, as distinguished from the lemuroid or prosimian *Primates.*—2. More specifically, resembling man, or man-like, as one of the higher monkeys or apes, as distinguished from lower monkeys: applied to the apes of the family *Simiidæ*, as restricted to include only the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and gibbon, these being commonly known as the *anthropoid* apes.

The gorilla is now generally regarded as the most human of the *anthropoid* apes. *H. A. Nicholson.*

II. *n.* An anthropoid animal; one of the higher monkeys; an ape.

Chronologically this [called by French archæologists the Epoch of Robenhausen] is regarded as the first epoch of the appearance of man on the globe, the previous implement-using animals being probably *anthropoids.*
Science, IV. 438.

anthropoidal (an-thrō-poi'dal), *a.* Of anthropoid nature or structure. *N. E. D.*

Anthropoidea (an-thrō-poi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *anthropoid.*] In *zoöl.*, one of two suborders, the other being *Lemuroidea*, into which the order *Primates* has been divided. The group contains man and monkeys, as distinguished from the lemurs. Their zoological characters are: a cerebrum with its posterior lobe much developed and wholly or mostly covering the cerebellum; a lacrymal foramen within the orbit; an orbit completed by suture of the malar and alisphenoid bones; ears rounded, with a distinct lobule; and, in the female, strictly pectoral teats, undivided uterus, and an imperforate clitoris. Also written *Anthropida.*

Anthropoides (an-thrō-poi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθρωποειδής*, like a man: see *anthropoid.*] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of cranes, of the family *Gruidæ*, based by Vieillot in 1816 upon the Numidian crane or demoiselle, *A. virgo.* It is sometimes restricted to this species; sometimes extended to the Stanley crane, *A. (Tetrapteryx) paradiseus* or *stanleyanus;* and sometimes made to cover the crown-cranes of the genus *Balearica* (which see). The synonyms of *Anthropoides* proper are: *Otus* (Barrère, 1745), *Scops* (Moehring, 1752), *Bibia* (Leach, about 1818), and *Philorchemon* (Gloger, 1842).

2. [Used as a plural.] In *zoöl.*, a name given by Haeckel to the anthropoid apes: synonymous with *Anthropoidea.*

anthropolatry (an-thrō-pol'a-tri), *n.* [= F. *anthropolâtrie*, < Gr. *ἀνθρωπολατρεία*, man-worship, < *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *λατρεία*, worship, service: see *latria.* Cf. *idolatry.*] The worship of man; the paying of divine honors to a human being. It was charged by the early Christians upon the pagans, and by them, in return, charged upon the Christians, because of their worship of Christ. The word, however, is better known from its employment by the Apollinarians against the orthodox Christians of the fourth and fifth centuries, who held the doctrine of the perfect human nature of Christ.

anthropolite (an-throp'ō-līt), *n.* [= F. *anthropolithe*, < Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A petrifaction of the human body or skeleton, or of parts of the body, produced by the incrusting action of calcareous waters, and therefore not a true fossil.

anthropolithic (an"thrō-pō-lith'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropolites; characterized by the presence of petrified human remains.

This much, however, is certain, that the true development of human culture dates only from the *Anthropolithic* Epoch. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 16.

anthropologic (an"thrō-pō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *anthropology* + *-ic;* = F. *anthropologique.*] Of or pertaining to anthropology; of the nature of anthropology.

Such subtle *anthropologic* wisdom as the Ode on the Intimations of Immortality. *Kingsley*, Misc., I. 219.

anthropological (an"thrō-pō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining or relating to anthropology, or the natural history of man: as, *anthropological* facts; the *Anthropological* Society.

anthropologist (an-thrō-pol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *anthropology* + *-ist.*] One who studies or is versed in anthropology.

★**anthropology** (an-thrō-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *anthropologie*, < Gr. as if **ἀνθρωπολογία*, a speaking of man, < *ἀνθρωπολόγος*, speaking of man, < *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The science of man or of mankind. It includes the study of man's agreement with and divergence from other animals; of his physical structure and intellectual nature; of the various tribes of men with reference to their origin, customs, etc.; and of the general physical and mental development of the human race. Anthropology thus includes physiology, psychology, sociology, ethnology, etc., putting under contribution all sciences which have man for their object. By some it has been divided into—(*a*) *zoölogical anthropology*, which investigates man's relations to the brute creation; (*b*) *descriptive anthropology*, or *ethnology*, which describes the divisions and groups of mankind; (*c*) *general anthropology*, or, as M. Broca calls it, "the biology of the human race." As a department of systematic theology, anthropology deals with questions relating to the origin, nature, original condition, and fall of man, and especially to the doctrines of sin and free agency.

2. A treatise on the science of man.—3†. Anthropomorphism (which see).

anthropomancy (an'thrō-pō-man"si), *n.* [= F. *anthropomancie*, < Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *necromancy.*] Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being.

★**anthropometer** (an-thrō-pom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *anthropometry.* Cf. *geometer.*] One who studies or practises anthropometry.

As he stands before us now, man is an animal . . . exhibiting in his adult form those characteristics which engage the attention of the anatomist, the physiologist, and the *anthropometer.* *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1881, p. 499.

anthropometric (an"thrō-pō-met'rik), *a.* [< *anthropometry* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to the proportions of the human body; relating to anthropometry.

Over a hundred *anthropometric* observations were taken on individuals of all ages and both sexes. *Science*, III. 168.

anthropometrical (an"thrō-pō-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *anthropometric* + *-al.*] Same as *anthropometric.*

anthropometrically (an"thrō-pō-met'ri-kạl-i), *adv.* In an anthropometric manner; by means of anthropometry.

anthropometry (an-thrō-pom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *anthropométrie*, < Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The measurement of the human body; the department of the science of anthropology which relates to the proportions of the human body, either in individuals or in tribes and races.

Anthropomorpha (an"thrō-pō-môr'fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anthropomorphus:* see *anthropomorphous.*] A group of anthropoid apes, the simians, equivalent to the family *Simiidæ.* See *ape*, 3.

anthropomorphic (an"thrō-pō-môr'fik), *a.* [As *anthropomorphous* + *-ic.*] 1. Relating to or characterized by anthropomorphism: as, *anthropomorphic* conceptions of Deity.

We everywhere see fading away the *anthropomorphic* conception of the Unknown Cause.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 111.

The curiously *anthropomorphic* idea of stones being husbands and wives, and even having children, is familiar to the Fijians as it is to the Peruvians and the Lapps.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 149.

2. Resembling man; approaching man in type; anthropoid: as, *anthropomorphic* apes.

anthropomorphical (an"thrō-pō-môr'fi-kạl), *a.* Of anthropomorphic character or tendency. [Rare.]

anthropomorphically (an"thrō-pō-môr'fi-kạl-i), *adv.* In an anthropomorphic manner; in or as of the human form.

The treatment he has received—either from his fellow-beings or from a power which he is prone to think of *anthropomorphically.* *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 518.

★**anthropomorphism** (an"thrō-pō-môr'fizm), *n.* [As *anthropomorphous* + *-ism.*] 1. The ascription of human attributes to supernatural or divine beings; in *theol.*, the conception or representation of God with human qualities and affections, or in a human shape. Anthropomorphism is founded in man's inability to conceive beings above himself otherwise than in his own likeness. It determines the growth and form of all human religions, from the lowest up to the highest: as where the Scriptures speak of the eye, the ear, and the hand of God, of his seeing and hearing, of his remembering and forgetting, of his making man in his own image, etc.

Although Milton was undoubtedly a high Arian in his mature life, he does, in the necessity of poetry, give a greater objectivity to the Father and the Son than he would have justified in argument. He was wise in adopting the strong *anthropomorphism* of the Hebrew Scriptures at once. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk, p. 293.

2. The conception of animals, plants, or nature in general, by analogy with man: commonly implying an unscientific use of such analogy.

Descartes . . . deserted the old moderate view which affirmed that between the highest psychical powers of man and brutes there is a certain natural likeness and analogy, and gave rise to the notion that animals are nothing but wonderfully complex machines—an error naturally resulting in the opposite one now so prevalent—the error, namely, that there is a substantial identity between the brute soul and the soul of man—biological *anthropomorphism.* *Mivart.*

anthropomorphist (an"thrō-pō-môr'fist), *n.* [As *anthropomorphous* + *-ist.*] One who attributes human form or qualities to beings other than man; especially, one who in thought or speech invests the Deity with human form and attributes; an anthropomorphite.

What *anthropomorphists* we are in this, that we cannot let moral distinctions be, but must mould them into human shape! *Emerson*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 414.

anthropomorphite (an"thrō-pō-môr'fīt), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *anthropomorphitæ*, pl., < Gr. **ἀνθρωπομορφῖται*, pl., heretics who believed in a God of human form, < *ἀνθρωπόμορφος*, anthropomorphous: see *anthropomorphous.*] **I.** *n.* One who believes that the Supreme Being exists in human form, with human attributes and passions; an anthropomorphist; specifically, one of an ancient religious sect who held such views. See *Audian.*

Though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion. *Locke.*

= **Syn.** *Anthropomorphite, Anthropomorphist.* The former is properly one who attributes a human body to God, the latter one who attributes to him human passions.

II. *a.* Anthropomorphitic.

anthropomorphitic, anthropomorphitical (an"thrō-pō-môr-fit'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< LL. *anthropomorphiticus*, < *anthropomorphitæ*, anthropomorphites: see *anthropomorphite.*] Pertaining to or characterized by anthropomorphism.

anthropomorphitism (an"thrō-pō-môr'fi-tizm), *n.* [< *anthropomorphite* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of anthropomorphites; anthropomorphism.

anthropomorphize (an"thrō-pō-môr'fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anthropomorphized*, ppr. *anthropomorphizing.* [As *anthropomorphous* + *-ize.*] To invest with human qualities.

The Pelasgian Zeus became the head of the new Olympus, and a completely *anthropomorphized* god.
The Nation, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 255.

Even with Homer the age of Creation has ceased, the age of criticism and scepticism has begun. At any rate, the gods have strayed far away from the region to which by nature they belong. They have become *anthropomorphized.* *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 155.

anthropomorphology (an"thrō-pō-môr-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφος*, of human form (see *anthropomorphous*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The use of anthropomorphic language. *N. E. D.*

anthropomorphosis (an"thrō-pō-môr-fō'sis or -môr'fō-sis), *n.*; pl. *anthropomorphoses* (-sēz). [< Gr. as if **ἀνθρωπομόρφωσις*, < *ἀνθρωπομορφόειν*, clothe in human form, < *ἀνθρωπόμορφος*, in human form: see *anthropomorphous.*] Transformation into human shape. *Baring-Gould.*

anthropomorphotheist (an"thrō-pō-môr-fō-thē'ist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφος*, of human form, + *θεός*, God, + *-ist:* see *anthropomorphous* and *theist.*] One who conceives God as having human attributes. *Coues*, Buddhist Catechism, p. 56.

anthropomorphous (an"thrō-pō-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *anthropomorphus*, < Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφος*, of human form, < *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *μορφή*, form.]

Anthropomorphic; anthropoid in form: as, an *anthropomorphous* ape. *Huxley.*

anthroponomical (an″thrō-pō-nom′i-kal), *a.* [< *anthroponomy* + *-ical.*] Concerned with the laws which regulate human action. *N. E. D.*

anthroponomy (an-thrō-pon′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *anthroponomie,* < Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* man, + *νόμος,* law: see *nome*[2].] The science of the laws which govern human action.

anthropopathic (an″thrō-pō-path′ik), *a.* [< *anthropopathy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to anthropopathy; possessing or subject to human passions.

anthropopathical (an″thrō-pō-path′i-kal), *a.* Same as *anthropopathic.*

anthropopathically (an″thrō-pō-path′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an anthropopathic manner; as possessing human passions.

anthropopathism (an-thrō-pop′a-thizm), *n.* [< *anthropopathy* + *-ism.*] 1. The ascription of human passions to supernatural beings, especially to the Supreme Being. Also called *anthropopathy.*—2. An expression containing or implying such ascription.

Like the Chaldee paraphrasts, he [Abu Said] resolves *anthropopathisms,* employs euphemisms, and makes several minor alterations.
T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Scriptures, II. 79.

anthropopathite (an-thrō-pop′a-thīt), *n.* [< *anthropopathy* + *-ite*[2].] A believer in anthropopathism; one who ascribes human passions to the Deity.

Man so habitually ascribes to his deities human shape, human passions, human nature, that we may declare him an Anthropomorphite, an *Anthropopathite,* and (to complete the series) an Anthropophysite.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 224.

anthropopathy (an-thrō-pop′a-thi), *n.* [= F. *anthropopathie,* < Gr. *ἀνθρωποπάθεια,* humanity, < *ἀνθρωποπαθής,* with human feelings, < *ἄνθρωπος,* man, + *πάθος,* feeling, affection, suffering: see *pathos.*] Same as *anthropopathism,* 1.

In its recoil from the gross *anthropopathy* of the vulgar notions, it falls into the vacuum of absolute apathy. *Hare.*

anthropophagi, *n.* Plural of *anthropophagus.*

anthropophagic (an″thrō-pō-faj′ik), *a.* [< Gr. **ἀνθρωποφαγικός* (implied in adv. *ἀνθρωποφαγικῶς*), < *ἀνθρωποφάγος*: see *anthropophagus.*] Relating to or practising cannibalism.

anthropophagical (an″thrō-pō-faj′i-kal), *a.* Same as *anthropophagic.*

anthropophaginian (an-thrō-pof-a-jin′i-an), *n.* [< *anthropophagus,* q. v., + *-in-ian.*] A man-eater; a cannibal. [Humorous.]

He'll speak like an *Anthropophaginian* unto thee.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

anthropophagism (an-thrō-pof′a-jizm), *n.* [As *anthropophagous* + *-ism.*] The practice or custom of eating human flesh; cannibalism. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

anthropophagist (an-thrō-pof′a-jist), *n.* [As *anthropophagous* + *-ist.*] One who eats human flesh; a cannibal. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

anthropophagistic (an-thrō-pof-a-jis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the anthropophagi; cannibalistic. *Southey.*

Evidences of [the prehistoric cave-men's] occasional little *anthropophagistic* failings, in the shape of scraped and chipped human bones, . . . are not infrequent.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 205.

anthropophagite (an-thrō-pof′a-jīt), *n.* [As *anthropophagous* + *-ite*[2].] A man-eater; a cannibal.

I should naturally have killed my lion, tempted the appetite of the *anthropophagite,* and brought home a little negro boy. *T. B. Aldrich,* Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 178.

anthropophagize† (an-thrō-pof′a-jīz), *v. i.* [As *anthropophagous* + *-ize.*] To feed on human flesh; practise cannibalism. *Cockeram; Blount.* [Rare.]

anthropophagous (an-thrō-pof′a-gus), *a.* [< L. *anthropophagus,* < Gr. *ἀνθρωποφάγος,* man-eating: see *anthropophagus.*] Man-eating; hominivorous; feeding on human flesh.

anthropophagus (an-thrō-pof′a-gus), *n.*; pl. *anthropophagi* (-jī). [L., < Gr. *ἀνθρωποφάγος,* man-eating, < *ἄνθρωπος,* man, + *φαγεῖν,* eat.] A man-eater; a cannibal; a person who eats human flesh. Commonly in the plural.

The Cannibals that each other eat,
The *Anthropophagi.* *Shak.,* Othello, i. 3.

anthropophagy (an-thrō-pof′a-ji), *n.* [= F. *anthropophagie,* < Gr. *ἀνθρωποφαγία,* < *ἀνθροποφάγος,* man-eating: see *anthropophagus.*] The eating of men; the act or practice of eating human flesh; cannibalism.

The *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horses.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The extent to which *anthropophagy* has been carried among some nations is, no doubt, mainly due to the indulgence of the appetite once aroused.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 808.

anthropophobia (an″thrō-pō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* man, + *-φοβία,* < *φοβεῖν,* fear.] Aversion to man; dread of meeting persons.

He has *anthropophobia,* being afraid to meet any one about the house. *Alien. and Neurol.,* VI. 144.

anthropophuism (an-thrō-pof′ū-izm), *n.* [Prop. **anthropophyism,* < Gr. *ἀνθρωποφυής,* of man's nature (< *ἄνθρωπος,* man, + *φυή,* nature, < *φύειν,* produce, in pass. grow), + *-ism.*] That conception of the gods which attributes to them the possession of functions and desires similar to those of human beings.

The Jupiter of Homer is to be regarded . . . as the receptacle and butt of the principal parts of such earthly, sensual, and appetitive elements as, at the time of Homer, *anthropophuism* had obtruded into the sphere of deity.
Gladstone, Studies in Homer, II. 174.

anthropophuistic (an-thrō-pof-ū-is′tik), *a.* [As *anthropophuism* + *-ist-ic.*] Relating to or characterized by anthropophuism.

That introduction of the female principle into the sphere of deity, which the Greeks seem to have adopted, after their *anthropophuistic* manner, with a view to the family order among the Immortals.
Gladstone, Studies in Homer, II. 51.

anthropophysite (an-thrō-pof′i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* man, + *φύσις,* nature, + *-ite*[2].] One who ascribes a human nature to the gods. *E. B. Tylor.*

Anthropopithecus (an″thrō-pō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* man, + *πίθηκος,* ape: see *Pithecus.*] A genus of anthropoid apes, of the family *Simiidæ* and subfamily *Simiinæ,* containing only the chimpanzee: proposed by De Blainville as a substitute for *Troglodytes* (Geoffroy), preoccupied in ornithology. Both these names are antedated by *Mimetes* (Leach, 1819).

anthroposcopy (an-thrō-pos′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* man, + *-σκοπία,* < *σκοπεῖν,* view.] The art of discovering or judging of character, passions, and inclinations from the lineaments of the body. *Craig.*

anthroposophist (an″thrō-pos′ō-fist), *n.* [< *anthroposophy* + *-ist.*] One furnished with the wisdom of men. *Kingsley.* (*N. E. D.*)

anthroposophy (an-thrō-pos′ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* man, + *σοφία,* wisdom, < *σοφός,* wise. Cf. *theosophy.*] Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology.

anthropotomical (an″thrō-pō-tom′i-kal), *a.* [As *anthropotomy* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to anthropotomy, or the dissection of the human body.

anthropotomist (an-thrō-pot′ō-mist), *n.* [As *anthropotomy* + *-ist.*] An anatomist of the human body. *Owen.*

anthropotomy (an-thrō-pot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* a man, + *τομή,* a cutting, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut. Cf. *anatomy.*] The anatomy or dissection of the human body; human anatomy.

The os innominatum is represented throughout life in most reptiles by three distinct bones, answering to the iliac, ischial, and pubic portions in *anthropotomy.*
Owen, Comp. Anat.

anthropurgic (an-thrō-pėr′jik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνθρωπουργός,* making men, < *ἄνθρωπος,* man, + *ἔργον* = E. *work, n.*] Pertaining to or influenced by the exercise of human power; operated on by man: opposed to *physiurgic* (which see).—**Anthropurgic somatology,** "the science of bodies, so far as man . . . is able to operate upon them." Quoted in Bentham's Works, Int., p. 16.

Anthura (an-thū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος,* a flower, + *οὐρά,* tail.] A genus of isopods, typical of the family *Anthuridæ.* *Leach,* 1813.

Anthuridæ (an-thū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthura* + *-idæ.*] A family of isopods, typified by the genus *Anthura,* in which the body is slender and vermiform, the antennæ are short and 4-jointed, and the plates of the swimmeret form a kind of capsule.

Anthurium (an-thū′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος,* a flower, + *οὐρά,* a tail.] A large genus of tropical American plants, of the family *Araceæ,* growing as epiphytes on forest-trees. The flowers are arranged on a fleshy spike, rising out of a green or often richly colored spathe. Its species are extensively cultivated as ornamental plants in greenhouses.

Anthus (an′thus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἄνθος,* masc., a small bird, prob. the yellow wagtail (tr. *florus* by Gaza), appar. < *ἄνθος,* neut., a flower.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Motacillidæ* and subfamily *Anthinæ;* the pipits or titlarks. There are numerous species, much resembling one another, all being small, brown, spotted and streaked birds, with slender bill and lengthened hind claw, and the point of the wing formed, in the typical species, by the first four primaries. They are of terrestrial habits, in this and some other respects resembling larks. The best-known European species are *A. pratensis,* the meadow-pipit; *A. arboreus,* the tree-pipit; *A. aquaticus,* the rock-pipit; and *A. richardi.* The most abundant North American pipit is *A. ludovicianus,* very generally distributed throughout the eastern portions of the continent. The Missouri pipit, also called skylark, is *A. spragueï,* common on the western prairies, especially in Dakota, and belongs to a subgenus *Neocorys.* There are several South American species, of the subgenera *Notiocorys* and *Pediocorys.*



Pipit, or Titlark (*Anthus ludovicianus*).

anthypnotic (ant-hip- or an-thip-not′ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἀνθυπνωτικός.* See *antihypnotic.*] Same as *antihypnotic.*

anthypochondriac (ant″hip- or an-thip-ō-kon′drī-ak), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἀνθυποχονδριακός.* See *antihypochondriac.*] Same as *antihypochondriac.*

anthypophora (ant-hi- or an-thi-pof′ō-rä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀνθυποφορά,* < *ἀνθ-, ἀντ-* for *ἀντί,* against, + *ὑποφορά,* a putting forward by way of excuse, an objection, < *ὑποφέρειν,* hold out, bring under, < *ὑπό,* under, + *φέρειν,* bear, carry, = E. *bear*[1].] In *rhet.,* a figure which consists in anticipating and refuting objections which might be advanced by an opponent. Also written *antihypophora.*

anthysteric (ant-his- or an-this-ter′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀνθυστερικός.* See *antihysteric.*] Same as *antihysteric.*

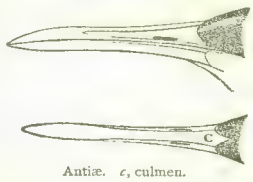
anti-. [< L., etc., *anti-,* < Gr. *ἀντι-,* prefix, *ἀντί,* prep., over against, opposite to, against, opposed to, answering to, counter, equal to, = Skt. *anti,* over against, = L. *ante,* in comp. *ante-,* rarely *anti-,* before, = Goth. OS. AS., etc., *and-*: see further under *ante-* and *and-.* In a few words *anti-* represents L. *ante, anti-,* as in *anticipate, antibrachial.*] A prefix of Greek origin: originally only in compounds or derivatives taken from the Greek or formed of Greek elements, as in *antipathy, antinomy,* etc. (the earliest example in English being *antichrist,* which see), but now a familiar English formative, meaning primarily against, opposed to. It forms—(1) Compound nouns (with the accent on the prefix), in which *anti-* has the attributive force of opposed to, opponent, opposite, counter, as in *antichrist, antipope, antichorus, anticyclone, antipole,* etc. (2) Compound adjectives (with the accent on the radical element), in which *anti-* retains its original prepositional force, against, opposed to, governing the noun expressed or implied, as in *antichristian, antipapal, anticlerical,* etc. Such compound adjectives adopt an adjective termination, as in the examples just cited, or omit it, as in *antichurch, antislavery, antiprohibition, antirent,* when it does not exist or is not readily formed. This mixture of adjective and substantive forms makes easy the development, from the compound adjectives, of abstract nouns like *antislavery, antiprohibition,* etc. In form these compound adjectives, like *antichristian, anticlerical, anti-Socinian,* are thus, strictly, made up of *anti-* with a noun and an adjective termination, as *anti-* + *Christ* + *-ian, anti-* + *cleric* + *-al, anti-* + *Socin(-us)* + *-ian,* etc.; but in effect they are often equivalent to, and for brevity they may be marked as, *anti-* + *Christian, anti-* + *clerical,* etc. These compounds are especially applied to persons or parties opposed in opinion or practice to other persons or parties, or to things; in medicine, to remedies producing or intended to produce an effect or condition opposite to or in correction or prevention of that implied in the simple word, as *anticorrosive, antipyretic, antifat,* etc. In the etymologies following, *anti-* is treated as a mere English formative, and is not referred to the Greek, except when obviously taken, in connection with the radical element, directly from the Greek.

anti-acid (an-ti-as′id), *n.* and *a.* Same as *ant-acid.*

antiades† (an-tī′a-dēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ἀντιάδες,* pl. of *ἀντιάς,* a tonsil, esp. when swelled, < *ἀντίος,* opposite, < *ἀντί,* against: see *anti-.*] The tonsils.

antiaditis† (an-tī-a-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιάδες,* tonsils (see above), + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the tonsils; tonsilitis.

antiæ (an'ti-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *antiæ*, the hair growing on the forehead, forelock, < L. *ante*, before: see *ante-*.] In *ornith.*, extensions of the feathers on the upper mandible on either side of the base of the culmen. Also called ★*frontal points*.



Antiæ. *c*, culmen.

anti-albumose (an″ti-al-bū'mōs), *n.* [< *anti-* + *album(en)* + *-ose*.] A term formerly used to designate a product of albuminous digestion which is converted to antipeptone.

anti-anarchic (an″ti-a-när'kik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *anarchic*.] Opposed to anarchy or confusion: as, "your *antianarchic* Girondins," *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 2. [Rare.]

anti-aphrodisiac (an″ti-af-rō-diz'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antaphrodisiac*.

antiar, antjar (an'ti-är), *n.* [Javanese.] **1.** The upas-tree of Java.—**2.** One of the arrow-poisons of Java and the adjacent islands. It is called in full *upas-antiar*, and the active ingredient seems to be a gum resin exuding from incisions made in the trunk of *Ipo toxicaria*. Introduced through the stomach or a wound, it is a violent poison, producing great prostration, convulsive movements, cardiac paralysis, and death.

antiarin (an'ti a-rin), *n.* [< *antiar* + *-in*[2].] The active principle ($C_{27}H_{42}O_{10}+4H_2O$) of antiar, the upas-poison. Also written *anthiarine*.

Antiaris (an-ti-ā'ris), *n.* [NL., < *antiar*, q. v.] A name given by Leschenault in 1810 to *Ipo*,



Flowering Branch of the Upas-tree (*Ipo toxicaria*).

a genus of moraceous trees of the East Indies and Malayan archipelago. It includes the famous upas-tree, *Ipo toxicaria*, one of the largest trees in the forests of Java, the poisonous qualities of which have been greatly exaggerated. It is harmless except when it has been recently felled or when the bark has been extensively wounded, in which cases the effluvium causes a severe cutaneous eruption. Sacks are made of the bark of *I. innoxia* by soaking and beating the trunk till the bark is loosened and can be removed whole.

anti-arthritic (an″ti-är-thrit'ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antarthritic*.

anti-asthmatic (an″ti-ast-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antasthmatic*.

anti-attrition (an″ti-a-trish'on), *a.* Same as *antifriction*.

antibabylonianism (an″ti-bab-i-lō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *Babylonian* + *-ism*.] Denunciation of the Church of Rome as being the Babylon of the Apocalypse (Rev. xvii.). [Rare.]

> Our Boanerges with his threats of doom,
> And loud-lung'd *antibabylonianisms*.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

antibacchic (an-ti-bak'ik), *a.* [< *antibacchius* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or of the nature of an antibacchius. *N. E. D.*

antibacchius (an″ti-ba-kī'us), *n.*; pl. *antibacchii* (-ī). [L., < Gr. **ἀντιβακχεῖος*, < *ἀντί*, against, opposed to, + *βακχεῖος*, a bacchius: see *bacchius*.] In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the first two long and the last one short. The metrical ictus is on the first long syllable, as in *āmbīrē* in Latin, or *grānd-fāther* in English. Opposed to the *bacchius*, in which the first syllable is short and the last two are long, but also sometimes interchanging meanings with it.

antibacterial (an″ti-bak-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *anti-* + *bacteria* + *-al*.] Opposed to the theory that certain diseases are caused by the presence of bacteria.

antibasilican (an″ti-ba-zil'i-kan), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *βασιλικός*, royal, < *βασιλεύς*, a king: see *basilica*.] Opposed to royal state and power.

antibilious (an-ti-bil'yus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *bilious*.] Counteractive of bilious complaints: as, ★*antibilious* pills.

antibiotic (an″ti-bī-ot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *βιωτικός*, of or pertaining to life, < *βιοῦν*, live, < *βίος*, life.] Opposed to a belief in the presence or possibility of life. *N. E. D.*

antibrachial, antibrachium. See *antebrachial, antebrachium*.

Antiburgher (an'ti-bėr-gėr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *Burgher*, q. v., in the special sense of a seceder who approved of the burgess oath.] A member of one of the two sections into which the Scotch Secession Church was split in 1747, by a controversy on the lawfulness of accepting a clause in the oath required to be taken by burgesses declaratory of "their profession and allowance of the true religion professed within the realm and authorized by the laws thereof." The Antiburghers denied that this oath could be taken consistently with the principles of the church, while the Burghers affirmed its compatibility. The result was that the church was rent in two, each section establishing a communion of its own, known respectively as the General Associate Synod, or Antiburghers, and the Associate Synod, or Burghers. They were reunited in 1820, after seventy-three years of separation, thus constituting the United Secession Church.

antic (an'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Introduced in the reign of Henry VIII., spelled *antick, anticke, antike, antyke*, and later *antique* (with accent on the first syllable), < F. *antique*, ancient, stale, = Pr. *antic* = Sp. *antiguo* = Pg. *antigo* = It. *antico*, ancient, old, < L. *antiquus*, former, earlier, ancient, old, < *ante*, before: see *ante-*, and cf. *ancient*[1]. In the 17th century the spelling *antique*, which then first became common, was gradually restricted to the literal sense, with the accent and pronunciation changed in immediate dependence on the F., while *antick, antic* was retained in the deflected sense: see *antique*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Belonging to former times; ancient; antique.

> The famous warriors of the *anticke* world
> Us'd trophees to erect in stately wize.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxix.

2†. Having existed for a long time; old; aged.—**3†.** Proper to former times; antiquated; old-fashioned.

> Vertue is thought an *antick* piece of formality.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Rochester, p. 170. (*N. E. D.*)

4. Fantastic, grotesque, odd, strange, or ludicrous, in form, dress, gesture, or posture.

> *Grottesca*, a kind of rugged unpolished painters worke, *anticke* worke. *Florio.*
>
> How strange or odd soe'er I bear myself,
> As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet
> To put an *antic* disposition on. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.
>
> The *antic* postures of a merry-andrew. *Addison.*
>
> A fourth [Indian] would fondly kiss and paw his companions, and snear in their faces, with a countenance more *antic* than any in a Dutch doll.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 18.
>
> The *antic* and spiry pinnacles that closed the strait were all of white marble. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXXII. 983.

II. *n.* **1†.** A man of ancient times; an ancient; in plural, the ancients.

> The soles were tied to the upper parte with latchets, as is painted of the *Antikes*.
> *T. N.*, tr. of Conquest W. India, p. 170. (*N. E. D.*)
>
> Shall there be gallows standing in England when thou art king, and resolution thus fobbed, as it is, with the rusty curb of old Father *Antick* the law? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. In *art*, antic work; a composition consisting of fantastic figures of men, animals, foliage, and flowers incongruously combined or run together; a fantastic, grotesque, or fanciful figure. The term is applied to certain ancient sculptures, etc., and to such figures as Raphael's arabesques; and in architecture to figures of griffins, sphinxes, centaurs, etc., introduced as ornaments.



Antic, Amiens Cathedral, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

> A worke of rich entayle and curious mould,
> Woven with *antickes* and wyld ymagery.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 4.

3. A grotesque, fantastic, odd, strange, or ludicrous gesture or posture; a fantastic trick; a piece of buffoonery; a caper.

> Two sets of manners could the Youth put on;
> And fraught with *antics* as the Indian bird
> That writhes and chatters in her wiry cage.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

4. A grotesque pageant; a piece of mummery; a ridiculous interlude; a mask.

> Not long since
> I saw in Brussels, at my being there,
> The Duke of Brabant welcome the Archbishop
> Of Mentz with rare conceit, even on a sudden,
> Perform'd by knights and ladies of his court,
> In nature of an *antic*. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 2.
>
> We cannot feast your eyes with masks and revels
> Or courtly *antics*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 1.

5. A buffoon; a clown; a merry-andrew.

> And point like *antics* at his triple crown.
> *Marlowe*, Faustus, iii. 1.
>
> Fear not, my lord; we can contain ourselves,
> Were he the veriest *antic* in the world.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

antic† (an'tik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anticked*, ppr. *anticking*. [< *antic*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make antic or grotesque.

> The wild disguise hath almost
> *Antick'd* us all. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

II. *intrans.* To perform antics; play tricks; cut capers.

antica, *n.* Plural of *anticum*.

anticachectic (an″ti-ka-kek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *cachectic*.] **I.** *a.* Efficacious against cachexia, or a disordered bodily condition.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy for cachexia.

antical (an-tī'kal), *a.* Same as *anticous*.

anticardiac (an-ti-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< *anticardium*. Cf. *cardiac*.] Of or pertaining to the anticardium.

anticardium (an-ti-kär'di-um), *n.*; pl. *anticardia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀντικάρδιον*, < *ἀντί*, over against, + *καρδία*, heart: see *cardiac*.] The hollow at the bottom of the sternum; the epigastrium: also called *scrobiculus cordis*, or, more commonly, the pit of the stomach.

anticarnivorous (an″ti-kär-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *carnivorous*.] Opposed to feeding on flesh; vegetarian.

anticatarrhal (an″ti-ka-tär'al), *a.* [< *anti-* + *catarrhal*.] Efficacious against catarrh.

anticausodic (an″ti-kâ-sod'ik), *a.* Same as *anticausotic*.

anticausotic (an″ti-kâ-sot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + **καυσωτικός*, < *καυσόεσθαι*, be in a burning fever (E. also *anticausodic*, < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *καυσώδης*, feverish, < *καῦσος* + *εἶδος*, form), < *καῦσος*, a (burning) bilious fever, < *καιειν*, burn: see *caustic*.] Efficacious against an inflammatory fever.

anticaustic (an-ti-kâs'tik), *n.* [< *anti-* + *caustic*.] A caustic curve produced by refraction; a diacaustic.

antichamber†, *n.* An old form of *antechamber*.

anticheir (an'ti-kīr), *n.* [Prop. **antichir*, < Gr. *ἀντίχειρ* (sc. *δάκτυλος*, finger), the thumb, < *ἀντί*, over against, + *χείρ*, the hand.] The thumb, as opposed to the rest of the hand. [Rare.]

antichlor (an'ti-klōr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *chlor(ine)*, q. v.] In *bleaching*, any substance or means employed to remove or neutralize the injurious effects of the free chlorine left in cotton, linen, or paper which has been bleached by means of alkaline hypochlorites, as chlorid of lime, etc. The neutral and acid sodium sulphites were first used, but they are now superseded by sodium hyposulphite or thiosulphite, which is both cheaper and more efficacious. This antichlor forms, with the chlorine in the cloth, etc., sodium sulphate and chlorate, which are easily removed by washing.

antichloristic (an″ti-klō-ris'tik), *a.* [< *antichlor*.] Of or pertaining to an antichlor.

antichresis (an-ti-krē'sis), *n.* [ML., < MGr. *ἀντίχρησις*, reciprocal usage, < *ἀντί*, against, in return, + *χρῆσις*, usage, < *χρῆσθαι*, use.] In *civil law*, an agreement by which the debtor gives his creditor the use of land or (formerly) slaves, in order thereby to pay the interest and principal of his debt.

antichrist (an'ti-krīst), *n.* [The spelling has been altered to bring it nearer the Latin form; < ME. *antecrist, antecrist*, sometimes contr. *ancrist*, < AS. *antecrist*, < LL. *antichristus*, < Gr. *ἀντίχριστος*, antichrist, < *ἀντί*, against, + Χριστός, Christ: see *anti-* and *Christ*.] An opponent of Christ; a person or power antagonistic to Christ. [Most commonly with a capital.]

> As ye have heard that *antichrist* shall come, even now are there many *antichrists*. . . . He is *antichrist*, that denieth the Father and the Son. 1 John ii. 18, 22.

The word occurs in the Scriptures only in the Epistles of John; but the same person or power is elsewhere referred to (2 Thes. ii. 1–12; 1 Tim. iv. 1–3; 2 Pet. ii. 1). Interpreters of Scripture differ in their understanding of these references. Some suppose them to relate to a lawless but impersonal power, a spirit opposed to Christianity; some to a historic personage or potentate, as Caligula, Titus, the pope, or Luther; some to a great power for evil yet to be

manifested and gathered about a central personal agency. Roman Catholic writers commonly interpret the word generically of any adversary of Christ and of the authority of the church, but specifically as the last and greatest persecutor of the Christian church at the end of the world. The name has also been applied to the pretenders to the messiahship, or false Christs (Mat. xxiv. 24), who have arisen at various periods, as being antagonistic to the true Christ. Of these as many as sixty-four have been reckoned, including some of little importance, and also some, as Mohammed, who cannot properly be classed among them.

antichristian (an-ti-kris'tiạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *antichristianus*, < LGr. ἀντιχριστιανός, < ἀντίχριστος: see *antichrist*. Cf. *Christian.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Antichrist.

They are equally mad who say Bishops are so Jure Divino that they must be continued, and they who say they are so *Antichristian* that they must be put away.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 28.

2. Antagonistic to or opposing the Christian religion.

Babel and Babylon its successor remain in the subsequent Biblical literature as types of the God-defying and *antichristian* systems that have succeeded each other from the time of Nimrod to this day.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 266.

II. *n.* One opposed to the Christian religion.

antichristianism (an-ti-kris'tiạn-izm), *n.* [< *antichristian* + *-ism.*] Opposition to Christianity; conduct or belief opposed to Christianity.

Have we not seen many whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism?*
Decay of Christ. Piety.

antichristianity† (an″ti-kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n.* Same as *antichristianism.*

antichristianize (an-ti-kris'tiạn-īz), *v. i.* [< *antichristian* + *-ize.*] To antagonize Christianity. [Rare.]

antichronical (an-ti-kron'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, instead of, + χρόνος, time (see *chronic*), + *-al.* Cf. Gr. ἀντιχρονία, the use of one tense for another: see *antichronism.*] Deviating from the proper order of time; erroneously dated. [Rare.]

antichronically (an-ti-kron'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an antichronical manner. [Rare.]

antichronism (an-tik'rō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀντιχρονισμός, the use of one tense for another, < ἀντί, against, instead of, + χρόνος, time, tense: see *chronic.*] Deviation from the true order of time; anachronism. [Rare.]

Our chronologies are, by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting, and creeping in of *antichronisms*, now and then strangely disordered. *Selden*, Drayton's Polyolbion, iv.

antichthon (an-tik'thon), *n.*; pl. *antichthones* (-thō-nēz). [< L. *antichthones*, pl., < Gr. ἀντίχθονες, pl., the people of an opposite hemisphere, < ἀντίχθων, sing., an opposite hemisphere; in the Pythagorean system of the universe, ἀντίχθων (sc. γῆ), an opposite or counter earth; < ἀντί, against, opposite to, + χθών, the ground, the earth: see *chthonic.* Cf. *autochthon.*] **1.** In *Pythagorean astronomy*, an imaginary invisible planet continually opposing the earth and eclipsing the central fire, round which it was supposed to revolve, in common with the earth, moon, sun, certain planets, and the fixed stars.

Of the sacred fire, the hearth of the universe, with suns and planets and the earth's double *antichthon* revolving round it, the whole enclosed in a crystal globe with nothing outside, . . . we find no mention in these verses [of Hierocles]. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 268.

2. *pl.* The inhabitants of an opposite hemisphere.

★**anticipant** (an-tis'i-pạnt), *a.* [< L. *anticipan(t-)s*, ppr. of *anticipare*, anticipate: see *anticipate.*] Anticipating; anticipative: in *pathol.*, applied to periodic diseases whose attacks occur at decreasing intervals.

The first pangs
Of wakening guilt, *anticipant* of hell.
Southey, The Rose.

anticipate (an-tis'i-pāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anticipated*, ppr. *anticipating.* [< L. *anticipatus*, pp. of *anticipare*, take in advance or before the time, anticipate, < *anti*, an old form of *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *-cipare*, < *capere*, take; cf. *antecapere*, take before, anticipate, < *ante* + *capere.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To seize or take beforehand.—**2.** To be before in doing something; take action in advance of; precede, prevent, or preclude by prior action.

Here art thou in appointment fresh and fair,
Anticipating time. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

I was determined . . . to *anticipate* their fury, by first falling into a passion myself. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

3. To take, do, use, etc., before the proper time; precipitate, as an action or event: as, the advocate has *anticipated* that part of his argument.

The revenues of the next year had been *anticipated*.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

4. To realize beforehand; foretaste or foresee; have a view or impression of beforehand; look forward to; expect: as, I never *anticipated* such a disaster; to *anticipate* the pleasures of an entertainment.

I would not *anticipate* the relish of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery, before it actually arrives.
Addison, Spectator, No. 7.

A reign of terror began, of terror heightened by mystery; for even that which was endured was less horrible than that which was *anticipated*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

5†. To occupy the attention of before the proper time.

I shall not *anticipate* the reader with farther descriptions of this kind. *Swift.*

=**Syn. 2.** To get the start of, forestall.—**4.** To forecast, count upon, prepare one's self for, calculate upon.

II. *intrans.* To treat of something, as in a narrative, before the proper time.

anticipatedly†, **anticipately**† (an-tis'i-pā-ted-li, -pāt-li), *adv.* By anticipation.

It may well be deemed a singular mark of favor that our Lord did intend to bestow upon all pastors, that he did *anticipately* promise to Peter.
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

anticipation (an-tis-i-pā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *anticipatio(n-)*, a preconception, anticipation, < *anticipare*, anticipate: see *anticipate.*] **1.** The act of being before another in doing something; the act of taking up, placing, or considering something beforehand, before the proper time, or out of the natural order; prior action.—**2.** Foretaste; realization in advance; previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward; expectation; hope: as, the *anticipation* of the joys of heaven.

The remembrance of past, or the *anticipation* of future good or evil, could give me neither pleasure nor pain.
Beattie, Truth, I. ii. § 3.

3. Previous notion; preconceived opinion, produced in the mind before the truth is known; slight previous impression; forecast.

What nation is there, that without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Derham.*

Many men give themselves up to the first *anticipations* of their minds. *Locke*, Conduct of Understanding, § 25.

4. In *logic*, the term used since Cicero (Latin *anticipatio*) to translate the "prolepsis" (πρόληψις) of the Epicureans and Stoics. It denotes any general notion considered as resulting from the action of memory upon experiences more or less similar. Such a notion is called an anticipation because, once possessed, it is called up in its entirety by a mere suggestion. It thus acquaints us with what has not yet been perceived, by a reference to past perceptions. Hence, with later philosophers, the word denotes knowledge drawn from the mind, independently of experience; the knowledge of axioms or first principles. With Bacon an *anticipation of nature* is a hasty generalization or hypothesis: opposed to an *interpretation of nature.* In Kant's philosophy, anticipation is the a priori knowledge that every sensation must have degrees of intensive quantity.

5. In *med.*, the occurrence in the human body of any phenomenon, morbid or natural, before the usual time.—**6.** In *music*, the introduction into a chord of one or more of the component notes of the chord which follows, producing a passing discord.—**7.** In *rhet.*, prolepsis.=**Syn. 2.** Antepast, preconception, expectation, prevision, foresight, presentiment.

anticipative (an-tis'i-pā-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **anticipativus*: see *anticipate* and *-ive.*] Anticipating or tending to anticipate; containing anticipation.

anticipatively (an-tis'i-pā-tiv-li), *adv.* By anticipation.

The name of his Majesty defamed, the honour of Parliament depraved, the writings of both depravedly, *anticipatively*, counterfeitly imprinted.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

anticipator (an-tis'i-pā-tọr), *n.* [< L. as if **anticipator*: see *anticipate* and *-or.*] One who anticipates.

anticipatory (an-tis'i-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *anticipate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to, manifesting, or expressing anticipation; anticipative.

Prophecy being an *anticipatory* history.
Dr. H. More, Seven Churches, Pref.

It is very true that the *anticipatory* conditional has to do with practical matters chiefly.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 427, foot-note.

anticivism (an-ti-siv'izm), *n.* [< F. *anticivisme*: see *anti-* and *civism.*] Opposition or hostility to the state or condition of citizenship, or to republicanism; bad citizenship. [Rare.]

Woe to him who is guilty of plotting, of *anticivism*, royalism, etc. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

anticlastic (an-ti-klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. as if *ἀντικλαστικός, < ἀντικλᾶν, bend back, < ἀντί, back, + κλᾶν, break (verbal adj. κλαστός).] An epithet descriptive of the curvature of a surface, such as that of a saddle or the inner surface of an anchor-ring, which intersects its tangent-plane at the point of contact, and bends away from it, partly on one side of it and partly on the other, and has thus in some of its normal sections curvatures oppositely directed to those in others. Opposed to *synclastic* surfaces, which are illustrated by the surface of a sphere or of the outer portion of the anchor-ring.

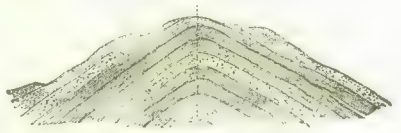
An interesting case of equilibrium is suggested by what are called rocking stones, where . . . the lower surface of a loose mass of rock is worn into a convex or concave, or *anticlastic* form, while the bed of rock on which it rests in equilibrium may be convex or concave, or of an *anticlastic* form. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., I. § 566.

Anticlastic stress, two simple bending stresses of equal amounts in opposite directions round two sets of parallel straight lines perpendicular to one another in the plane of the plate; its effect would be uniform anticlastic curvature. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., I. § 638.

anticlimax (an'ti-klī-maks), *n.* [< Gr. ἀντί, opposite to, + κλῖμαξ, a climax: see *climax.*] A figure or fault of style, consisting in an abrupt descent from stronger to weaker expressions, or from the mention of more important to that of less important things: opposed to *climax.*

★**anticlinal** (an-ti-klī'nạl), *a.* and *n.* [As *anticline* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Inclining in opposite directions from a medial axis: applied to the upfolded part of a series of stratified rocks when they incline or dip from an axis in consequence of crustal movements which have folded or pressed the strata together: opposed to *synclinal.* Occasionally *anticlinic* and *anticlinical.* —**Anticlinal line**, or **anticlinal axis**, in *geol.*, the medial line of a folded structure, from which the strata dip on either side, as from the ridge of a house.

Trace of axial plane.



Section of Anticlinal Fold.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, an anticlinal line or axis, or an anticlinal fold; an anticlinal arrangement of strata: opposed to *synclinal.*

Among the old rocks of Wales and other parts of western Britain, it is not uncommon to find the beds thrown into a succession of sharp *anticlinals* and synclinals.
Huxley, Physiog., p. 214.

anticline (an'ti-klīn), *n.* [< Gr. ἀντί, opposite, + κλίνειν, incline. Cf. Gr. ἀντικλίνειν, bend again.] An upfolded structure of stratified rocks, or the mass of strata that possess such a structure.

anticlinic, anticlinical (an-ti-klin'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* Same as *anticlinal.* [Rare.]

anticly (an'tik-li), *adv.* In an antic manner: with odd postures and gesticulations; grotesquely. [Rare.]

Scambling, out-facing, fashion-monging boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander,
Go *antickly*, and show outward hideousness.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

antic-mask (an'tik-mask), *n.* A mask of antics; an antimask (which see).

Our request is, we may be admitted, if not for a mask, for an *antic-mask*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

anticnemion (an-tik-nē'mi-on), *n.*; pl. *anticnemia* (-ạ). [< Gr. ἀντικνήμιον, the shin, < ἀντί, opposite to, + κνήμη, the part of the leg between the knee and the ankle, by medical writers confined to the tibia.] The anterior edge of the tibia; the shin. [Rare.]

anticness (an'tik-nes), *n.* [< *antic* + *-ness.*] The quality or condition of being antic; grotesqueness; oddness, as of appearance.

A port of humorous *anticness* in carriage.
Ford, Fancies, iv. 2.

anticonstitutional (an″ti-kon-sti-tū'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *anti-* + *constitution* + *-al.*] Opposed to or conflicting with the constitution, as of a state; unconstitutional. [Rare.]

Anticonstitutional dependency of the two houses of parliament on the crown. *Bolingbroke*, On Parties, xix.

anticontagious (an″ti-kọn-tā'jus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *contagious.*] Counteracting or destroying contagion.

anticonvulsive (an″ti-kọn-vul'siv), *a.* [< *anti-* + *convulsive.*] Efficacious against convulsions.

anticorrosive (an″ti-kō-rō′siv), *n.* [< *anti-* + *corrosive.*] Something used to prevent or remedy corrosion.

Zinc has been shown . . . to be an excellent *anti-corrosive* . . . where decomposed grease, or fatty acid, is the destroying agent. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 44.

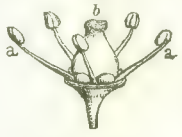
anticosmetic (an″ti-koz-met′ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *cosmetic.*] Acting against or counteracting the effects of cosmetics.

I would have him apply his *anticosmetic* wash to the painted face of female beauty. *Lord Lyttelton*, Misc. Works, II. 123.

anticourt (an′ti-kōrt), *a.* [< *anti-* + *court.*] Opposed to the court: as, "the *anticourt* party," *Sir J. Reresby*, Memoirs, p. 153. [Rare.]

anticourtier (an′ti-kōr-ti-ėr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *courtier.*] One who opposes the court, or the acts of a monarch. [Rare.]

anticous (an-tī′kus), *a.* [< L. *anticus*, that is in front, < *ante*, before: see *ante-*, and cf. *antic, antique.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) Facing anteriorly, away from the axis of the plant. (*b*) Turned inward and facing the axis of the flower: applied to anthers, and equivalent to *introrse*. Also *antical*.



Anticous Anthers.
Flower of the grape-vine: *a*, *a*, anthers, turned toward the pistil, *b*.

anticreator (an′ti-krē-ā″tor), *n.* [< *anti-* + *creator.*] A creator of something of no value. [Rare.]

Let him ask the author of those toothless satires who was the maker, or rather the *anticreator*, of that universal foolery. *Milton*, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

anticum (an-tī′kum), *n.*; pl. *antica* (-kȧ). [L., neut. of *anticus*, that is in front: see *anticous.*] In *arch.*, an unnecessary name for the front of a building, as distinguished from *posticum*, the rear of a building, etc. The name has been proposed, but without justification, for the pronaos or for a front porch. [Rare.]

anticyclone (an′ti-sī-klōn), *n.* [< *anti-* + *cyclone.*] **1.** A horizontal movement of the atmosphere spirally around and away from a central region. In the northern hemisphere the rotation is clock-wise, in the southern it is counter-clock-wise. The barometric pressure is higher over the central region than at the circumference and the air is unusually clear. In winter and at night the air is cold near the low ground but warmer at a slight distance above; in summer and by day the reverse occurs. The term was introduced by Sir Francis Galton in 1863 and is not to be confused with Ferrel's term *pericyclone* (1859). An anticyclone is essentially the same as an area of high pressure on the daily weather-map.

2. Applied to motions of the same type in any fluid, as in oceans or lakes.

anticyclonic (an″ti-sī-klon′ik), *a.* [< *anticyclone* + *-ic.*] In *meteorol.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an anticyclone; characterized by high barometric pressure and an outward flow of light winds from a center.

Any region of relatively low pressure is called cyclonic, and any region of relatively high pressure, *anticyclonic*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 946.

anticyclonically (an″ti-sī-klon′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an anticyclonic manner; as an anticyclone.

To circulate *anticyclonically* around the axis of maximum pressure. *Nature*, XXX. 46.

antidactyl (an′ti-dak-til), *n.* [< L. *antidactylus*, < Gr. *ἀντιδάκτυλος*, < *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *δάκτυλος*, dactyl: see *dactyl.*] A dactyl reversed; an anapest; a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one, as the Latin *ŏcŭlōs*. See *anapest.*

antidemocratic (an″ti-dem-ō-krat′ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *democratic.*] **1.** Opposing democracy or popular government.—**2.** In the United States, opposed or contrary to the principles of the Democratic party.

antidemocratical (an″ti-dem-ō-krat′i-kal), *a.* Same as *antidemocratic.*

Antidicomarianite (an″ti-dik-ō-mā′ri-an-īt), *n.* [< LL. *Antidicomarianitæ*, < Gr. *ἀντίδικος*, opponent (< *ἀντί*, against, + *δίκη*, suit or action, right), + *Μαριάμ*, *Μαρία*, L. *Maria*, Mary.] One of a Christian sect which originated in Arabia in the latter part of the fourth century, who denied the perpetual virginity of Mary, holding that she was the real wife of Joseph, and had children by him after the birth of Jesus. Also called *Antimarian.*

Antidorcas (an-ti-dôr′kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, corresponding to, like (see *anti-*), + *δορκάς*, a gazel.] A generic term applied by Sundevall to the springbok, a kind of gazel of Africa, *Gazella* (or *Antidorcas*) *euchore.*

antidoron (an-ti-dō′ron), *n.* [MGr. *ἀντίδωρον*, < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *δῶρον*, a gift.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, bread forming part of the holy loaf, blessed in the prothesis, but not sacramentally consecrated, and distributed at the close of the service to those who have not communicated. A similar practice has prevailed at times in the Western Church, the bread bearing the name of *blessed bread.* See *eulogia.*

antidotal (an′ti-dō-tal), *a.* [< *antidote* + *-al.*] Pertaining to antidotes; having the quality of an antidote; proof against poison or anything hurtful.

Animals that can innoxiously digest these poisons become *antidotal* to the poison digested. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Snake poison and *antidotal* remedies. *The American*, VI. 205.

antidotally (an′ti-dō-tal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote.

antidotarium (an″ti-dō-tā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *antidotaria* (-ȧ). [ML., neut. (also masc. *antidotarius* (sc. *liber*, book), a treatise on antidotes) of *antidotarius*, < L. *antidotum*: see *antidote.*] **1.** A treatise on antidotes; a pharmacopœia.—**2.** A place where medicines are prepared; a dispensatory. Also called *antidotary.*

antidotary (an-ti-dō′ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *antidotarius*: see *antidotarium.*] **I.**† *a.* Same as *antidotal.*

II. *n.*; pl. *antidotaries* (-riz). Same as *antidotarium*, 2.

★**antidote** (an′ti-dōt), *n.* [< F. *antidote*, < L. *antidotum*, also *antidotus*, < Gr. *ἀντίδοτον* (sc. *φάρμακον*, drug), neut., also *ἀντίδοτος* (sc. *δόσις*, dose), fem., an antidote, prop. an adj., < *ἀντί*, against, + *δοτός*, given, verbal adj. of *διδόναι*, give, = L. *dare*, give: see *date.*] **1.** A medicine adapted to counteract the effects of poison or an attack of disease.

Trust not the physician;
His *antidotes* are poison. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

2. Whatever prevents or tends to prevent or counteract injurious influences or effects, whether physical or mental; a counteracting power or influence of any kind.

My death and life,
My bane and *antidote*, are both before me:
This in a moment brings me to an end;
But this informs me I shall never die.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

One passionate belief is an *antidote* to another. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 86.

= **Syn.** Remedy, cure, counteractive, corrective.

antidote (an′ti-dōt), *v. t.* [< *antidote*, *n.*] To furnish with preservatives; preserve by antidotes; serve as an antidote to; counteract. [Rare.]

Fill us with great ideas, full of heaven,
And *antidote* the pestilential earth.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

antidotical (an-ti-dot′i-kal), *a.* [< *antidote.*] Serving as an antidote; antidotal. [Rare.]

antidotically (an-ti-dot′i-kal-i), *adv.* By way of antidote; antidotally. [Rare.]

antidotism (an′ti-dō-tizm), *n.* [< *antidote* + ★*-ism.*] The giving of antidotes.

antidromal (an-tid′rō-mal), *a.* In *bot.*, characterized by antidromy.

antidromous (an-tid′rō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *antidromus*, < Gr. as if **ἀντίδρομος* (cf. *ἀντιδρομεῖν*, run in a contrary direction), < *ἀντί*, against, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] Same as *antidromal.*

antidromy (an-tid′rō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀντιδρομία*, < **ἀντίδρομος*: see *antidromous.*] In *bot.*, a change in the direction of the spiral in the arrangement of the leaves upon the branches of a stem, or on the successive axes of a sympodial stem. Also called *heterodromy.*

antidysenteric (an″ti-dis-en-ter′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *dysenteric.*] **I.** *a.* Of use against dysentery.

II. *n.* A remedy for dysentery.

antidysuric (an″ti-di-sū′rik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *dysuric.*] Useful in relieving or counteracting dysury.

anti-emetic (an″ti-ē-met′ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antemetic.*

antient†, **antientry**†, etc. Former spellings of *ancient, ancientry*, etc.

anti-enthusiastic (an″ti-en-thū-zi-as′tik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *enthusiastic.*] Opposed to enthusiasm: as, "the *antienthusiastic* poet's method," *Shaftesbury.*

anti-ephialtic (an″ti-ef-i-al′tik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antephialtic.*

anti-epileptic (an″ti-ep-i-lep′tik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antepileptic.*

anti-episcopal (an″ti-ē-pis′kō-pal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *episcopal.*] Opposed to episcopacy.

Had I gratified their *antiepiscopal* faction at first, . . . I believe they would then have found no colourable necessity of raising an army. *Eikon Basilike*, ix.

anti-evangelical (an″ti-ē-van-jel′i-kal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *evangelical.*] Opposed to evangelical principles.

antiface (an′ti-fās), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, opposite, + *face.*] An opposite face; a face of a totally different kind. *B. Jonson.*

antifat (an′ti-fat), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *fat.*] **I.** *a.* Useful in preventing or counteracting the formation of fat, or in lessening the amount of it.

II. *n.* Any substance which prevents or reduces fatness.

antifebrile (an-ti-feb′ril or -fē′bril), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *febrile.*] **I.** *a.* Having the property of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever; antipyretic.

II. *n.* An antipyretic (which see).

antifebrine (an-ti-feb′rin), *n.* Acetanilide: employed in medicine as an antipyretic.

antifederal, Anti-Federal (an-ti-fed′e-ral), *a.* [< *anti-* + *federal.*] Opposed to federalism, or to a federal constitution or party.—**Anti-Federal party**, in *U. S. hist.*, the party which opposed the adoption and ratification of the Constitution of the United States, and which, failing in this, strongly favored the strict construction of the Constitution. Its fundamental principle was opposition to the strengthening of the national government at the expense of the States. After the close of Washington's first administration (1793) the name Anti-Federal soon went out of use, Republican, and afterward Democratic Republican (now usually Democratic alone), taking its place. Also called *Anti-Federalist party.*

antifederalism, Anti-Federalism (an-ti-fed′e-ral-izm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *federal* + *-ism.*] Opposition to federalism; specifically, the principles of the Anti-Federal party.

antifederalist, Anti-Federalist (an-ti-fed′e-ral-ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *federal* + *-ist.*] One opposed to federalism; a member of the Anti-Federal party. See *antifederal.*

In the course of this discussion the *Anti-Federalists* urged the following as their chief objections to adopting the new Constitution: States would be consolidated, and their sovereignty crushed; personal liberty would be endangered, since no security was furnished for freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, nor assurance adequate against arbitrary arrest or forcible seizure and the denial of jury trials in civil cases; standing armies, too, were placed under too little restraint. Making the President re-eligible indefinitely was too much like giving a life tenure to the executive office. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 55.

Anti-Federalist party. Same as *Anti-Federal party* (which see, under *antifederal*).

★**antiferment** (an-ti-fėr′ment), *n.* [< *anti-* + *ferment.*] A substance or agent having the property of preventing or counteracting fermentation.

antifermentative (an″ti-fėr-men′ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *fermentative.*] **I.** *a.* Preventing or fitted to prevent fermentation.

II. *n.* Same as *antiferment.*

antifouling (an-ti-foul′ing), *a.* [< *anti-* + *fouling.*] Adapted to prevent or counteract fouling. Applied to any preparation or contrivance intended to prevent the formation or accumulation of extraneous matter, as barnacles, seaweed, etc., on the immersed portion of ships, or fitted for removing such formations, or the scales from the interior of steam-boilers, powder from the bores of guns, etc.

antifriction (an-ti-frik′shon), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *friction.*] **I.** *a.* Preventing friction; specifically, in *mech.*, overcoming or reducing that resistance to motion which arises from friction.—**Antifriction bearing**, a bearing in which rolling friction is substituted for that of sliding contact; any form of bearing specially designed to reduce friction.—**Antifriction block**, a pulley-block with antifriction wheels or roller bearings.—**Antifriction box**, the box which contains the rollers or balls of an antifriction bearing.—**Antifriction compositions**, lubricating compounds of oils, fats, or greases, usually combined, where the pressure is great, with certain metallic or mineral substances, as plumbago, sulphur, talc, steatite, etc.—**Antifriction metals**, alloys which offer little frictional resistance to bodies sliding over them, and which are used in machinery for bearings. They are principally compounds of copper, antimony, and tin; zinc or lead, or both, are sometimes added, and less frequently, or in smaller quantities, various other substances.

II. *n.* Anything that prevents friction; a lubricant.

antigalactic (an-ti-ga-lak′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk: see *galactic.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, opposed to the secretion of milk, or to diseases caused by the milk. *Dunglison.*

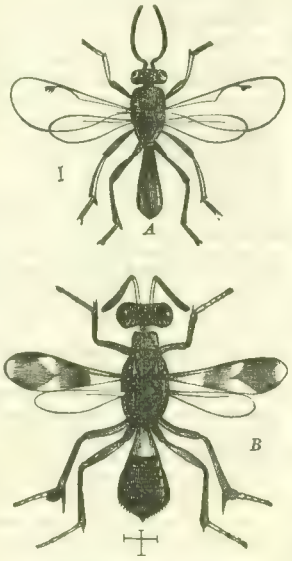
II. *n.* Anything tending to diminish the secretion of milk.

anti-Gallican (an-ti-gal′i-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *Gallican*, French: see *Gallican.*] **I.** *a.* Hostile to France or the French, or to anything French; specifically, opposed to the Gallican church. See *Gallican.*

II. *n.* One who is hostile to the French, or to the Gallican church.

Antigaster (an′ti-gas-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A generic name

proposed by Walsh for certain parasitic *Hymenoptera*, of the family *Chalcididæ*, which bend the abdomen back over the thorax. *A. mirabilis* (Walsh) is parasitic in the eggs of one of the katydids, *Microcentrum retinervis*. Synonymous with *Eupelmus* (which see).



Katydid-egg Parasite (*Antigaster mirabilis*).
A, male; *B*, female. (Vertical line and cross show natural sizes.)

antigeny (an-tij'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, opposite, + *γένος*, race, stock, sex.] Sexual dimorphism. *Pascoe.*

Antignana (ȧn-tē-nyä'nä), *n.* A white and a red wine, made in the neighborhood of Trieste.

antigorite (an-tig'ō-rīt), *n.* [< *Antigorio* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A variety of serpentine, of a green color and a thin lamellar structure, found in the Antigorio valley in Piedmont.

antigraph (an'ti-grȧf), *n.* [< ML. *antigraphum*, < Gr. *ἀντίγραφον*, a transcript, copy, counterpart, neut. of *ἀντίγραφος*, copied in duplicate, < *ἀντί*, corresponding to, counter, + *γράφειν*, write.] A copy or counterpart of a writing, as of a deed.

antigraphy (an-tig'ra-fi), *n.* [For **antigraphe*, < Gr. *ἀντιγραφή*, a defendant's answer; also equiv. to *ἀντίγραφον*, a copy: see *antigraph*.] The making of antigraphs; copying.

antigropelos (an-ti-grop'ē-los, -lōz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Orig. a proprietary name, formed, it is said, < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ὑγρός*, moist (see *hygro-*), + *πηλός*, clay, mud; cf. L. *pālus*, a marsh: see *paludal*.] Spatterdashes; long riding- or walking-boots for wet weather.

Her brother had on his *antigropelos*, the utmost approach he possessed to a hunting equipment.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, I. vii.

antiguggler (an-ti-gug'lėr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *guggle*.] A small tube inserted into the mouth of a bottle or carboy to admit air while the liquid is running out, and thereby prevent guggling or splashing of corrosive liquid. *E. H. Knight.*

antihelix (an'ti-hē-liks), *n.*; pl. *antihelices* (an-ti-hel'i-sēz). [< *anti-* + *helix*. See *anthelix*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] The inner curved ridge of the pinna of the ear. Also *anthelix*. See cut under *ear*.

antihemorrhagic (an″ti-hem-ō-raj'ik), *a.* Same as *anthemorrhagic*.

antihyloist (an-ti-hī'lō-ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *hyloist*.] One opposed to the doctrines of the hyloists. See *hyloist*.

antihypnotic (an″ti-hip-not'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *hypnotic*. See *anthypnotic*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy. Also *anthypnotic*.

antihypochondriac (an″ti-hip-ō-kon'dri-ak), *a.* [< *anti-* + *hypochondriac*. See *anthypochondriac*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] Counteracting or tending to cure hypochondriac affections and depression of spirits. Also *anthypochondriac*.

antihypophora (an″ti-hi-pof'ō-rä), *n.* [< *anti-* + L. *hypophora*, < Gr. *ὑποφορά*, an objection. See *anthypophora*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] In *rhet.*, same as *anthypophora*.

antihysteric (an″ti-his-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *hysteric*. See *anthysteric*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.]
I. *a.* Preventing or curing hysteria.
II. *n.* A remedy for hysteria.
Also *anthysteric*.

anti-icteric (an″ti-ik-ter'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ικτερικός*, < *ικτερος*, the jaundice.] In *med.*, a remedy for jaundice. *Dunglison.*

anti-incrustator (an-ti-in'krus-tā-tor), *n.* A mechanical, chemical, or electrical appliance for preventing the formation of scales in steam-boilers.

anti-induction (an″ti-in-duk'shon), *a.* Preventing or counteracting electrical induction: as, *anti-induction* devices in telephony.

anti-Jacobin, Anti-Jacobin (an-ti-jak'ō-bin), *a.* and *n.* Opposed to, or one who is opposed to, the Jacobins. See *Jacobin*.

anti-Jacobinism (an-ti-jak'ō-bin-izm), *n.* The principles and practices of the anti-Jacobins.

anti-Lecompton (an″ti-lē-komp'ton), *a.* In *U.S. hist.*, opposed to the admission of Kansas under the proslavery constitution framed by the territorial convention held at Lecompton in 1857: applied to a minority of the Democratic party.

antilegomena (an″ti-le-gom'e-nä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ἀντιλεγόμενα*, things spoken against, neut. pl. of *ἀντιλεγόμενος*, ppr. pass. of *ἀντιλέγειν*, speak against, dispute: see *antilogy*.] Literally, things spoken against; specifically, those books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not universally acknowledged by the early church, although they were ultimately admitted into the canon. These are the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistles of James and Jude, the Second Epistle of Peter, the Second and Third Epistles of John, and the Revelation. They are classed by Roman Catholic theologians as *deuterocanonical* (which see).

antilibration (an″ti-lī-brā'shon), *n.* [< *anti-* + *libration*, q. v.] The act of counterbalancing, or the state of being counterbalanced, as two members of a sentence; equipoise.

Having enjoyed his artful antithesis and solemn *antilibration* of cadences.
De Quincey, Whiggism.

antilithic (an-ti-lith'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *λιθικός*, of stone, < *λίθος*, stone.]
I. *a.* In *med.*, tending to prevent the formation of urinary calculus, or stone in the bladder.
II. *n.* A medicine that tends to prevent the formation of urinary calculi.

Antillean (an-ti-lē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Antilles, a name usually given to all the islands of the West Indies, the Bahamas excepted.

antilobium (an-ti-lō'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *antilobia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιλόβιον*, < *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *λοβός*, the lobe of the ear: see *lobe*.] In *anat.*, the tragus, or that part of the external ear which is opposite the lobe. See cut under *ear*.

Antilocapra (an″ti-lō-kā'prä), *n.* [NL., contr. for **antilopocapra*, < *antilope*, antelope, + L. *capra*, a goat.] A genus of ruminants peculiar to North America, constituting the family *Antilocapridæ*, and containing only the cabrit, pronghorn, or so-called American antelope, *Antilocapra americana*. See *Antilocapridæ*. The members of this genus have no larmiers, or metatarsal glands, as in *Cervidæ*, but have a system of eleven odor-


Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*).

iferous sebaceous cutaneous glands. They have small hoofs, no false hoofs, slender limbs, a comparatively short and stout neck, erect, pointed ears, large liquid eyes situated directly beneath the base of the horns, extremely short tail, and a harsh, stiff, brittle pelage devoid of felting quality. See *pronghorn*.

antilocaprid (an″ti-lō-kap'rid), *n.* An antelope of the family *Antilocapridæ*.

Antilocapridæ (an″ti-lō-kap'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antilocapra* + *-idæ*.] A family of ruminant quadrupeds framed for the reception of the genus *Antilocapra*, containing the so-called American antelope. It is characterized by forked hollow horns supported upon a long bony core or osseous process of the frontal bone, as in the cattle or true hollow-horned ruminants, yet deciduous, being periodically shed and renewed like the antlers of deer. These singular horns are composed of agglutinated hairs hardening into solid corneous tissue, and when sprouting resemble the skin-covered knobs upon the head of the giraffe. There are several remarkable osteological peculiarities of the skull, among them the inclosure of the styloid process of the temporal bone in a sheath formed by an extension of the external auditory meatus.

antilœmic (an-ti-lē'mik), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *λοιμικός*, pestilential, < *λοιμός*, pestilence, plague.] A remedy used in the prevention and cure of the plague. Sometimes written *antiloimic*.

antilogarithm (an-ti-log'a-rithm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *logarithm*.] In *math.*: (*a*) The complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant up to that of 90 degrees. [Rare.] (*b*) As commonly used, the number corresponding to any logarithm. Thus, according to the common system, 100 is the antilogarithm of 2, because 2 is the logarithm of 100; it is denoted thus: log. $^{-1}2$, log. ^{-1}a, which may be read: "The number to the log. 2," "the number to the log. a."

antilogarithmic (an-ti-log-a-rith'mik), *a.* Pertaining to antilogarithms.—**Antilogarithmic table**, one in which, the logarithm of a number being entered as an argument, the number itself is found in the body of the table.

antilogous (an-til'ō-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντίλογος*, contradictory: see *antilogy*.] In *elect.*, an epithet applied to that pole of a crystal which is negative while being electrified by heat, and afterward, while cooling, is positive. See *pyroelectricity*.

antilogy (an-til'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *antilogies* (-jiz). [< Gr. *ἀντιλογία*, contradiction, < *ἀντίλογος*, contradictory, < *ἀντιλέγειν*, contradict, speak against, < *ἀντί*, against, + *λέγειν*, speak, say.] Self-contradiction; contradiction or inconsistency between different statements by the same person or different parts of the same thing.

Philosophy was thus again reconciled with nature; consciousness was not a bundle of *antilogies;* certainty and knowledge were not evicted from man. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

In these *antilogies* and apologies, however, a difference might be perceived: and some of the advocates of Henry appeared less anxious to attack Rome than to defend their prince. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., vi.

Antilope (an-til'ō-pē), *n.* [NL.: see *antelope*.]
1. A genus of *Antilopinæ* (which see). The term has been used with such latitude in its application to the whole of the group *Antilopinæ*, and, when restricted, has been employed in so many different senses, that it has lost whatever exact meaning it may have possessed originally, and has become a loose, fluctuating synonym of the subfamily name *Antilopinæ*. Even in early usage it appears to have been applied to several different small gazel-like antelopes. It is now commonly restricted to the sasin or Indian antelope, *Antilope cervicapra*. See cut under *sasin*.
2†. (an'ti-lōp). [*l. c.*] Obsolete (English) spelling of *antelope*.

Antilopidæ (an-ti-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antilope* + *-idæ*.] A family of ruminants; the antelopes: sometimes used as a synonym of *Antilopinæ*. Also written *Antelopidæ*.

Antilopinæ (an″ti-lō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antilope* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of old-world and chiefly African ruminants, the antelopes, a group belonging to the family *Bovidæ*. They differ from cattle in their smaller size, more lithe and graceful form, slenderer legs, which are comparatively longer in the shank, and longer neck, with slenderer vertebræ, uplifting the head. The *Antilopinæ* shade directly into the sheep and goats (*Ovinæ* and *Caprinæ*), being separable from them by no technical character; but the horns usually differ from the forms presented by goats and sheep, though they are so diverse as to be definable by no common character. *Antilopinæ* are specially numerous in species and individuals in Africa, of which continent they are the most characteristic animals. Upward of 50 African species have been described; there are many others in Asia, and a few in Europe. Some 75 species are recognized by naturalists, but probably the number of genuine species is less than this. Several hundred different names, generic, specific, and vernacular, have been applied to these animals; and no authors except mere compilers are agreed upon the division of the group. The antelopes present the utmost diversity of stature, form, and general appearance, ranging from the smallest and most delicate gazels, steinboks, and springboks to the bulky eland, nylghau, or hartbeest, as large as a cow, horse, or stag, and include the singularly misshapen gnu (*Connochætes gnu*). The Rocky Mountain goat, *Haplocerus montanus*, related to the Alpine chamois, *Rupicapra tragus*, and the goral, *Nemorhedus goral*, another goat-like antelope, are also placed in this subfamily. The bubaline or bovine antelopes include the hartbeest (*Alcelaphus caama*), blesbok (*A. albifrons*), and bontebok (*A. pygargus*). Four-horned antelopes belong to the genus *Tetraceros*. The philantomba and coquetoon antelopes, the blauwbok, duyker, etc., are placed in the genus *Cephalophus*. The steinboks are species of *Neotragus;* the singsing, kobus, leche, bohor, etc., are of the genera *Cervicapra*, *Kobus*, and their immediate allies. The gazels are a large group, constituting the genus *Gazella* (or *Dorcas*) and others; they include the springbok (*Antidorcas euchore*), and are Indian, Arabian, and Syrian, as well as African. The sable or equine antelopes constitute the genus *Hippotragus*. The addax is *Addax nasomaculatus*. There are several species of *Oryx*, as *O. leucoryx*. The nylghau is *Boselaphus tragocamelus*. The harnessed antelopes (so called from the stripes on the sides), or the boschboks, are species of *Tragelaphus*, as *T. scriptus*, *T. sylvaticus*. The koodoo is a large antelope with twisted horns (*Strepsiceros kudu*). The eland is *Oreas canna*. The so-called saiga antelope is the type of a different family, *Saigidæ* (which see); the American antelope also belongs to a different family, *Antilocapridæ* (which see). See cuts under *addax*, *eland*, *gazel*, *gnu*, and *Haplocerus*. Also written *Antelopinæ*.

antilopine (an-til′ō-pin), *a.* [< NL. *antilopinus:* see *Antilopinæ*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Antilope*, or to the group *Antilopinæ*; pertaining or related to an antelope. Specifically applied by some writers to a particular group of antelopes represented by the sasin (*Antilope cervicapra*), as distinguished from other divisions of *Antilopinæ* (which see).

antiloquist† (an-til′ō-kwist), *n.* [< *antiloquy*[1] + *-ist.*] A contradictor.

antiloquy[1]† (an-til′ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *antiloquies* (-kwiz). [< LL. *antiloquium*, contradiction, < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + L. *loqui*, speak. Cf. *antiloquy*[2].] Contradiction.

antiloquy[2]† (an-til′ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *antiloquies* (-kwiz). [< LL. *antiloquium*, L. *anteloquium*, the right of speaking before another, also a proem, preface, < *ante*, before, + *loqui*, speak.] 1. A preface; a proem. *Boucher.* — 2. A stage-player's cue. *Cockeram.*

antiluetic (an″ti-lū-et′ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *lues*, q. v., + *-et-ic.*] Same as *antisyphilitic.*

antilyssic (an-ti-lis′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *λύσσα*, rabies, + *-ic.*] Tending to prevent, alleviate, or cure rabies.

★**antilytic** (an-ti-lit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *λυτικός*, < *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose. Cf. *paralytic.*] Same as *antiparalytic*, (*b*).

antimacassar (an″ti-ma-kas′ăr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *macassar*, for *Macassar oil.* See *oil.*] An ornamental covering for the backs and arms of chairs, sofas, couches, etc., to keep them from being soiled by oil from the hair; a tidy.

anti-machine (an″ti-ma-shēn′), *a.* [< *anti-* + *machine.*] In *U. S. politics*, opposed to the exclusive management of party politics by an organized body of irresponsible politicians; independent. See *machine.*

antimagistratical† (an″ti-maj-is-trat′i-kal), *a.* Same as *antimagistrical.*

antimagistrical† (an″ti-ma-jis′tri-kal), *a.* [< *anti-* + L. *magister*, a ruler: see *magistrate.*] Opposed to the office of magistrate. *South.*

antimaniacal (an″ti-mā-nī′a-kal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *maniacal.*] Effective against mania.

With respect to vomits, it may seem almost heretical to impeach their *antimaniacal* virtues. *Battie*, Madness.

Antimarian (an-ti-mā′ri-an), *n.* Same as *Antidicomarianite.*

antimask (an′ti-mask), *n.* [< *anti-* + *mask.*] A secondary or lesser mask, of a ludicrous character, introduced between the acts of a serious mask by way of lightening it; a ludicrous interlude. Also *antic-mask* and *antimasque.*

Let *antimasks* not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antiques, beasts, spirits, witches, Ethiops, pigmies, turquets, nymphs, rustics, cupids, statues moving, and the like. As for angels, it is not comical enough to put them in *antimasks.*
Bacon, Masques and Triumphs.

On the Scene he thrusts out first an *Antimasque* of two bugbears, Novelty and Perturbation.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xx.

Antimason (an-ti-mā′sn), *n.* [< *anti-* + *mason*, for *freemason*, q. v.] One hostile to masonry or freemasonry; specifically, a member of the Antimasonic party.

Antimasonic (an″ti-mā-son′ik), *a.* [< *Antimason* + *-ic.*] Opposed to freemasonry.—**Antimasonic party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a political party which originated in New York State about 1827, in the excitement caused by the supposed murder of William Morgan, of Batavia, New York, in 1826, by freemasons, to prevent a threatened public disclosure of the secrets of their order. The movement spread to some other States, and a national party was organized, but within about ten years it disappeared, most of the Antimasons becoming Whigs. Its characteristic tenet was that freemasons ought to be excluded from public office, because they would necessarily regard their obligations to the society more than their obligations to the state. Its principles were revived in a so-called "American party" organized in 1875.

antimasonry (an-ti-mā′sn-ri), *n.* [< *anti-* + *masonry*, for *freemasonry*, q. v.] Opposition to freemasonry; in particular, the principles and policy of the Antimasonic party. See *Antimasonic.*

antimasque, *n.* See *antimask.*

antimensium (an-ti-men′si-um), *n.*; pl. *antimensia* (-ă). [ML. (MGr. *ἀντιμίνσιον*), < Gr. *ἀντί*, in place of (see *anti-*), + L. *mensa*, table, in the special ML. sense of 'communion-table.'] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a consecrated cloth on which the eucharist is consecrated in places where there is no consecrated altar. It takes the place of the portable altar of the Latin Church. The term is sometimes extended in the Syrian churches to a thin slab of wood consecrated for a like purpose. Also written *antiminsion.*

antimere (an′ti-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *biol.*, a segment or division of the body in the direction of one of the secondary or transverse axes, all of which are at right angles to the primary or longitudinal axis. When these axes are not differentiated in any way, all antimeres are alike, and are parts arranged around the long prime axis like the spokes and fellies of a wheel around the axis of the hub: a disposition preserved with much accuracy in many of the *Radiata*, among which, for example, the arms of a starfish, the tentacles of a sea-anemone or coral-animalcule, or the rows of ambulacra of a sea-urchin are antimeres. Oftener, however, the transverse axes are differentiated, some being shorter, others longer, giving rise to sides, as right and left, in the direction of the longer transverse axes, in which case right and left parts are antimeres. This constitutes bilateral symmetry. Parts which may be perceived to correspond at opposite poles of the other (shorter) transverse axes, constituting dorsabdominal symmetry, are also antimeres; but this condition is obscure. Likewise, again, parts along the primary longitudinal axis, or at its poles, which may be observed or be conceived to constitute anteroposterior symmetry, are essentially antimeric; but this condition, like dorsabdominal symmetry, is obscure, while the serial succession of like parts along the prime axis, as the rings of a worm, crustacean, or insect, and the double rings of a vertebrate, is so marked that antimeres of this kind are not called antimeres, but *metameres;* such are the ordinary segments, somites, arthromeres, or diarthromeres of any articulate or vertebrate animal. Antimere is therefore practically restricted to such radiating and bilateral parts as are more or less symmetrical with one another. See *eudipleural.*

antimeria (an″ti-me-rī′ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, opposite, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *gram.*, a form of enallage in which one part of speech is substituted for another. *F. A. March.*

antimeric (an-ti-mer′ik), *a.* [< *antimere* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an antimere or to antimerism; situated in any transverse axis of a body and symmetrical with something else in the other half of the same axis. See *antimere.*

antimerism (an-tim′e-rizm), *n.* [< *antimere* + *-ism.*] The antimeric condition; the state of an antimere; the quality of being antimeric. See *antimere.*

antimesmerist (an-ti-mez′me-rist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *mesmerism* + *-ist.*] One who is opposed to or does not believe in mesmerism. *Proc. Soc. Psy. Res.*

antimetabole (an″ti-me-tab′ō-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀντιμεταβολή*, < *ἀντί*, against, counter, + *μεταβολή*, mutation: see *metabola.*] In *rhet.*, a figure in which the same words or ideas are repeated in inverse order. The following are examples: "A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits," *Pope;* "Be wisely worldly, but not worldly wise," *Quarles.*

antimetathesis (an″ti-me-tath′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιμετάθεσις*, counter-transposition, < *ἀντί*, against, counter, + *μετάθεσις*, transposition: see *metathesis.*] A rhetorical figure resulting from a reverted arrangement in the last clause of a sentence of the two principal words of the clause preceding; inversion of the members of an antithesis: as, "A poem is a speaking picture; a picture a mute poem," *Crabbe.*

antimeter (an-tim′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring small angles. [Not now used.]

antiminsion (an-ti-min′si-on), *n.*; pl. *antiminsia* (-ă). [< MGr. *ἀντιμίνσιον*: see *antimensium.*] Same as *antimensium.*

antimnemonic (an″ti-nē-mon′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *mnemonic.*] **I.** *a.* Injurious to the memory; tending to impair memory.

II. *n.* Whatever is hurtful to or weakens the memory. *Coleridge.*

antimonarchic (an″ti-mō-när′kik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *monarchic;* = F. *antimonarchique.*] Same as *antimonarchical. Bp. Benson.*

antimonarchical (an″ti-mō-när′ki-kal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *monarchical.*] Opposed to monarchy or kingly government.

antimonarchist (an-ti-mon′är-kist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *monarchist.*] An opponent of monarchy.

Monday, a terrible raging wind happened, which did much hurt. Dennis Bond, a great Oliverian and *antimonarchist*, died on that day; and then the devil took bond for Oliver's appearance. *Life of A. Wood* (1848), p. 82.

antimonate (an′ti-mō-nāt), *n.* [< *antimony* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *antimoniate.*

★**antimonial** (an-ti-mō′ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *antimony* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities; composed of antimony, or containing antimony as a principal ingredient.—**Antimonial silver.** See *silver.*—**Antimonial wine**, in *med.*, a solution of tartar emetic in sherry wine.

II. *n.* A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

antimoniate (an-ti-mō′ni-āt), *n.* [< *antimony* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of antimonic acid. Also written *antimonate.*

antimoniated (an-ti-mō′ni-ā-ted), *a.* Combined or impregnated with antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony: as, *antimoniated* tartar.

antimonic (an-ti-mon′ik), *a.* [< *antimony* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from antimony.—**Antimonic acid**, $HSbO_3 + 2H_2O$, a white powder formerly used in medicine.

antimonide (an′ti-mō-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *antimony* + *-ide.*] A compound of antimony and a more positive metal or other element. Also called *antimoniuret.*

antimoniferous (an″ti-mō-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< *antimony* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or supplying antimony: as, *antimoniferous* ores.

★**antimonious** (an-ti-mō′ni-us), *a.* [< *antimony* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing antimony. *Antimonous* is a variant.—**Antimonious acid**, $HSbO_2$, a weak acid, of which only the sodium and potassium salts have been obtained in a crystalline condition.

antimonite (an′ti-mō-nīt), *n.* [< *antimony* + *-ite*[2].] A native sulphid of antimony; stibnite.

antimoniuret (an-ti-mō-nī′ū-ret), *n.* [< *antimoni*(*um*) + *-uret.*] Same as *antimonide.*

antimoniureted, antimoniuretted (an-ti-mō-nī′ū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *antimoniuret* + *-ed*[2].] Combined with antimony: as, *antimoniureted* hydrogen.

antimonopolist (an″ti-mō-nop′ō-list), *n.* [< *anti-* + *monopoly* + *-ist.*] One who is opposed to monopolies; one who desires to restrict the power and influence of great corporations, as tending to monopoly.

antimonopoly (an″ti-mō-nop′ō-li), *a.* and *n.* Opposed to monopolies; the principle of opposition to monopoly.

The main purpose of the *anti-monopoly* movement is to resist public corruption and corporate aggression.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 87.

antimonous (an′ti-mō-nus), *a.* [< *antimony* + *-ous.*] Same as *antimonious.*

★**antimony** (an′ti-mō-ni), *n.* [< late ME. *antimony* = OF. *antimonie*, mod. F. *antimoine* = Sp. Pg. It. *antimonio* = Sw. Dan. G. *antimonium* = Russ. *antimoniya* = Pol. *antymonium*, etc., < ML. *antimonium*, antimony, a word of unknown origin, simulating a Gr. appearance, perhaps a perversion, through such simulation (*antimonium*, < **atimonium*, < **atimodium*?), of the Ar. name (with art. *al-*?) *ethmad*, *othmod*, *uthmud*, earlier *ithmid*, antimony, which is in turn perhaps an accommodation (through **isthimmid*?) of Gr. *στιμμίδ-*, one of the stems of *στίμμι* (*στιμμι-*, *στιμμε-*, *στιμμιδ-*), also *στίμι* and *στίβι* (**στίβι*?), > L. *stimmi*, *stibi*, and *stibium*, antimony, the Gr. name itself being appar. of foreign or Eastern origin: see *stibium.* False etymologies formerly current are: (1) < F. *antimoine*, < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *moine*, a monk, as if 'monk's bane'; (2) < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *μόνος*, alone, as if never found alone; (3) < Gr. *ἀντί*, instead of, + L. *minium*, red lead, "because women used it instead of red lead" as an eye-paint.] Chemical symbol, Sb (Latin *stibium*); atomic weight, 120.2. A metal of a white color and bright luster which does not readily tarnish, having a specific gravity of 6.7, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, and in the mass ordinarily showing a crystalline structure and highly perfect cleavage. It conducts both heat and electricity with some readiness, but less perfectly than the true metals, and differs from them also in being brittle like arsenic. It melts at 430° C. (806° F.), and volatilizes slowly at a red heat; when melted in the air it oxidizes readily, forming antimony trioxid, Sb_2O_3. Antimony occurs uncombined in nature to a limited extent, usually in granular or foliated masses, often with a botryoidal or reniform surface. Many compounds of antimony are found in nature, the most important of them being the sulphid, Sb_2S_3, called gray antimony, antimony-glance, or stibnite. Dyscrasite is a compound of antimony and silver. There are also a number of minerals containing antimony, sulphur, and lead (like jamesonite), or antimony, sulphur, and silver (like pyrargyrite or ruby silver), or antimony, sulphur, and copper (like tetrahedrite). The oxisulphid kermesite or red antimony and the oxids cervantite and stibiconite (antimony ocher) are also important minerals. Antimony has few uses in the arts; it enters, however, into a number of very valuable alloys, as type-metal, pewter, Britannia metal, and Babbitt metal, and is used in medicine. Tartar emetic is the tartrate of antimony and potassium. James's powder is a mixture of oxid of antimony and phosphate of lime.—**Antimony vermilion**, a sulphid of antimony suggested but never used as a pigment.—**Argentine flowers of antimony**, the tetroxid of antimony.—**Arsenical antimony.** See *allemontite.*—**Black antimony**, antimonious sulphid.—**Butter of antimony.** See *butter*[1].—**Ceruse of antimony.** See *ceruse.*—**Diaphoretic antimony**, a preparation chiefly consisting of potassium antimoniate, made by exposing the neutral antimoniate to the action of carbonic-acid gas, or by deflagrating pure antimony with potassium nitrate. It is used in the manufacture of enamels, and was formerly administered as a medicine.—**Glass of antimony.** See *glass.*—**Red antimony ore**, an oxisulphid of antimony. Same as *kermesite.*—**White antimony**, or **antimony white**, native antimony trioxid, Sb_2O_3.—**Yellow antimony**, or **antimony yellow**, a preparation of the oxids of lead and antimony, of a deep-yellow color, used in enamel- and porcelain-painting. It is of various tints, and the brilliancy of the brighter hues is not affected by foul air.

antimony-blende (an′ti-mō-ni-blend′), *n.* Same as *kermesite.*

antimony-bloom (an′ti-mō-ni-blōm′), *n.* Same as *valentinite.*

antimony-glance (an′ti-mō-ni-glans′), *n.* Same as *stibnite.*

antimoralist (an-ti-mor′al-ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *moralist.*] An enemy to or opponent of morality. *Bp. Warburton.*

antimycotic (an-ti-mī-kot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-ot-ic.*] Destructive to microscopic vegetable organisms, or preventing their development, as carbolic acid.

antinatural (an-ti-nat′ūr-al), *a.* [< *anti-* + *natural.*] Opposed to nature or to common sense; non-natural.

This happy and *antinatural* way of thinking.
Martinus Scriblerus, v.

anti-Nebraska (an′ti-nē-bras′kä), *a.* In *U. S. hist.*, opposed to the act of 1854 for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska as territories, because of its abrogation of the law of 1820 (the Missouri compromise) prohibiting slavery in new territories formed in that region.—**Anti-Nebraska men**, the members of the coalition of Whigs, Democrats, and Freesoilers opposed to the above-mentioned bill: afterward merged in the Republican party.

antinephritic (an′ti-nef-rit′ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *nephritic.*] In *med.*, counteracting inflammation of the kidneys.

antinial (an-tin′i-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ἰνίον*, the nape of the neck: see *inion.*] In *anat.*, opposite the occiput: applied to the space between the eyebrows.

antinode (an′ti-nōd), *n.* [< *anti-* + *node.*] A point of a vibrating string where the amplitude of vibration is greatest. It is at the middle of a loop or ventral segment, and half-way between two adjacent nodes. See *node.*

antinomian (an-ti-nō′mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *antinomi*, antinomians, < Gr. as if **ἀντίνομος*, against the law: see *antinomy.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Denying the obligatoriness of the moral law, as if emancipated from it by the gospel.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the antinomians.

II. *n.* In *theol.*, one who maintains that Christians are freed from the moral law as set forth in the Old Testament by the new dispensation of grace as set forth in the gospel; an opponent of legalism in morals. Antinomianism has existed in three forms: in the early church, as a species of Gnosticism, in the doctrine that sin is an incident of the body, and that a regenerate soul cannot sin; later, in the Reformation, as a reaction against the doctrine of good works in the Roman Catholic Church, in the antagonistic doctrine that man is saved by faith alone, regardless of his obedience to or disobedience of the moral law as a rule of life; finally, as a phase of extreme Calvinism, in English Puritan theology, in the doctrine that the sins of the elect are so transferred to Christ that they become his transgressions and cease to be the transgressions of the actual sinner. The chief exponent of the second form of antinomianism was John Agricola (Germany, 1492–1566); the chief exponent of the third, Tobias Crisp, D. D. (England, 1600–1642). [Often with a capital.]

antinomianism (an-ti-nō′mi-an-izm), *n.* [< *antinomian* + *-ism.*] The tenets of the antinomians. See *antinomian, n.*

antinomic (an-ti-nom′ik), *a.* **1**†. Antinomian.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of antinomy; containing antinomies; involving a conflict of laws.

antinomical (an-ti-nom′i-kal), *a.* Same as *antinomic.*

Kant holds that reason is in itself *antinomical.*
Caird, Philos. Kant, p. 590.

antinomist (an-tin′ō-mist), *n.* [< *antinomy* + *-ist.*] An antinomian.

Great offenders this way are the libertines and *antinomists*, who quite cancel the whole law of God under the pretence of Christian liberty.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermons ad Pop. (1674), p. 298.

antinomy (an-tin′ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *antinomies* (-miz). [< L. *antinomia*, a contradiction between laws, < Gr. *ἀντινομία*, an ambiguity in the law, < **ἀντίνομος*, against the law (cf. ML. *antinomi:* see *antinomian*), < *ἀντί*, against, + *νόμος*, law: see *nome.*] **1.** The opposition of one law, rule, or principle to another.

It should be noticed that the Westminster Confession expressly teaches the freedom of will as well as foreordination, and leaves the solution of the apparent *antinomy* to scientific theology. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 162.

2. Any law, rule, or principle opposed to another.

If God once willed adultery should be sinful, all his omnipotence will not allow him to will the allowance that his holiest people might, by his own *antinomy* or counterstatute, live unreproved. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 3.

Humility, poverty, meanness, and wretchedness are direct *antinomies* to the lusts of the flesh.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. § 4.

3. In *metaph.*, according to Kant, an unavoidable contradiction into which reason falls when it applies to the transcendent and absolute the a priori conceptions of the understanding (categories: see *category*, 1), which are valid only within the limits of possible experience. There are four antinomies of the pure reason, according to Kant, relating (1) to the limits of the universe in space and time, (2) to the existence of atoms or the infinite divisibility of matter, (3) to freedom, and (4) to the cosmological argument for a God.

Antiochian (an-ti-ō′ki-an), *a.* [< L. *Antiochius*, also *Antiochēus*, < Gr. Ἀντιόχειος, pertaining to Ἀντίοχος, L. *Antiochus*, the name of a philosopher and of several Syrian kings, or to Ἀντιόχεια, L. *Antiochia*, also *Antiochēa*, the name of several cities, particularly Antioch in Syria (now called *Antakia*), founded by Seleucus Nicator, 301 B. C., and named after his father Antiochus. The name Ἀντίοχος means 'resistant, holding out against,' < *ἀντέχειν*, resist, hold out against, < *ἀντί*, against, + *ἔχειν*, hold, > *ὀχός*, holding.] **1.** Pertaining to Antiochus of Ascalon (died about 68 B. C.), the founder of a sect of eclectic philosophers who sought to unite the philosophy of Plato with many of the doctrines of Aristotle and the Stoics.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the city of Antioch.—**Antiochian epoch**, the name given to two chronological eras employed in Syria: (*a*) The Cæsarean era of Antioch, commemorating the victory of Pharsalia, fixed by the Greeks in the autumn of 49 B. C., and by the Syrians in the autumn of 48 B. C. (*b*) The mundane era of Antioch, September, 5493 B.C., employed by the Syrian Christians as the date of the creation of the world.

Antiochianism (an-ti-ō′ki-an-izm), *n.* [< *Antiochian* + *-ism.*] The name given to a school of theology which existed in the fourth and fifth centuries: so called because propagated chiefly by the church at Antioch, and also to distinguish it from Alexandrianism. It aimed at a middle course between the rigorously literal and the allegorical interpretation of the Scriptures.

antiodont (an′ti-ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having a kind of lophodont dentition in which the folds or ridges of the molar crowns are opposite: opposed to *amœbodont.*

antiopelmous (an″ti-ō-pel′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντίος*, set against, + *πέλμα*, the sole.] In *ornith.*, having an arrangement of the flexor tendons of the toes by which the flexor perforans supplies the third toe only, while the flexor hallucis splits into three tendons, passing to the first, second, and fourth toes.

The synpelmous, the heteropelmous, and the *antiopelmous* arrangements are entirely peculiar to the present order [*Picariæ*]. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 369.

anti-orgastic (an″ti-ôr-gas′tik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *orgastic.*] Tending to allay excitement or venereal desire.

antipapal (an-ti-pā′pal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *papal.*] Opposed to the pope or to popery.

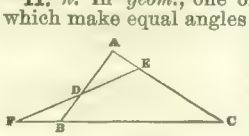
He charges strictly his son after him to persevere in that *antipapal* schism. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

antipapistical (an″ti-pā-pis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *papistical.*] Antipapal. *Jortin.*

antiparabema (an-ti-par-a-bē′mä), *n.*; pl. *antiparabemata* (-ma-tä). [MGr. **ἀντιπαράβημα*: see *anti-* and *parabema.*] One of two chapels at the angles of the west front of some Byzantine churches, found especially in Armenian examples, and corresponding to the parabemata of the apsidal end. *J. M. Neale.*

antiparallel (an-ti-par′a-lel), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *parallel.*] **I.** *a.* Running parallel but in a contrary direction. *Hammond.*

II. *n.* In *geom.*, one of two or more lines which make equal angles with two other lines, but in contrary order. Thus, supposing AB and AC any two lines, and FC and FE two other lines cutting the first so as to make the angle ABC equal to the angle AEF, and the angle ACB equal to the angle ADE; then FC and FE are antiparallels with respect to AB and AC; also these latter are antiparallels with respect to the two former.



antiparalytic (an″ti-par-a-lit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *paralytic.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*: (*a*) Effective against paralysis. [Rare.] (*b*) An epithet applied to the secretion of the submaxillary gland on one side when the chorda tympani on the other side has been cut so as to produce a paralytic secretion on that side. In this sense also called *antilytic.*

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy for paralysis. [Rare.]

antiparalytical (an″ti-par-a-lit′i-kal), *a.* Same as *antiparalytic.*

antipart (an′ti-pärt), *n.* [< *anti-* + *part.*] The counterpart. [Rare.]

Turn now to the reverse of the medal, and there we shall find the *antipart* of this divine truth.
Bp. Warburton, Sermons, ii.

Antipasch (an′ti-pask), *n.* [< *anti-* + *pasch.*] Low Sunday; the Sunday after Easter day.

Antipathacea (an″ti-pa-thā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antipathes* + *-acea.*] A suborder of *Actiniaria*, composed of the families *Antipathidæ* and *Gerardiidæ*, having the polyps connected by a cœnenchyma secreting a solid sclerobase or horny skeletal axis, and their tentacles simple, ★conical, and 6 in number.

Antipatharia (an″ti-pa-thā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antipathes* + *-aria.*] A synonym of *Sclerobasica*, as an order of sclerobasic corals having the corallum external and not calcareous.

antipatharian (an″ti-pa-thā′ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Antipatharia.*

Antipathes (an-tip′a-thēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιπαθής*, of opposite feelings or properties: see *antipathy.*] A genus of corals, typical of the family *Antipathidæ* (which see). The species are known as *sea-whips. A. columnaris* is an example.

antipathetic (an″ti-pa-thet′ik), *a.* [< *antipathy*, on type of *pathetic*, q. v.] Having a natural antipathy, contrariety, or constitutional aversion: with *to.*

Hence I think its [Greek speculation's] influence on the whole was dogmatic, and *antipathetic to* Skepticism.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 282.

antipathetical (an″ti-pa-thet′i-kal), *a.* Opposed in nature or disposition: with *to.*

The soil is . . . *antipathetical to* all venomous creatures. *Howell*, Vocal Forest.

antipathic (an-ti-path′ik), *a.* [< NL. *antipathicus:* see *antipathy* and *-ic.*] **1.** Relating to antipathy; opposite; unlike; adverse.—**2.** Exciting antipathy. [Rare.]

Every one seems to have his *antipathic* animal.
Kingsley, Life, p. 41.

Antipathidæ (an-ti-path′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antipathes* + *-idæ.*] A family of sclerobasic corals; the black corals, corresponding to the old genus *Antipathes.* They have a branched fibrous axis and a soft friable cœnenchyma, which peels off after death, leaving the axial cœnosarc looking like a dry stick.

antipathise, *v.* See *antipathize.*

antipathist (an-tip′a-thist), *n.* [< *antipathy* + *-ist.*] A person or thing having an antipathy to another, or being the direct opposite of another. [Rare.]

Sole positive of night!
Antipathist of light.
Coleridge, Sibylline Leaves, II. 281.

antipathize (an-tip′a-thīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *antipathized*, ppr. *antipathizing.* [< *antipathy* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To feel antipathy or aversion; entertain or show a feeling, disposition, or opinion characterized by opposition or contrariety: the opposite of *sympathize.* [Rare.]

I must say I sympathise with Milverton and *antipathise* . . . with Lord Lytton.
A. Helps, Casimir Maremma, p. 39.

II. *trans.* To affect with antipathy or hostility of feeling; render antipathetic. [Rare.]

Also spelled *antipathise.*

antipathous† (an-tip′a-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντιπαθής*, of opposite feeling (see *antipathy*), + *-ous.*] Having a natural contrariety; antipathetic.

Still she extends her hand,
As if she saw something *antipathous*
Unto her virtuous life.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

antipathy (an-tip′a-thi), *n.*; pl. *antipathies* (-thiz). [= F. *antipathie*, < Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια*, < *ἀντιπαθής*, of opposite feeling, < *ἀντί*, against, + *πάθος*, feeling, < *παθεῖν*, suffer, feel.] **1.** Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence or thought of a particular object; distaste; disgust; repugnance.

No contraries hold more *antipathy*
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

Their natural *antipathy* of temperament made resentment an easy passage to hatred.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

A rival is the bitterest enemy, as *antipathy* is rather between likes than unlikes.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 122.

2†. A contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water. *Bacon.*—**3.** An object of natural aversion or settled dislike.

Let him be to thee an *antipathy*,
A thing thy nature sweats at and turns backward.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

= **Syn.** *Hatred, Dislike, Antipathy, Disgust, Aversion, Reluctance, Repugnance.* *Hatred* is the deepest and most

permanent of these feelings; it is rarely used except of persons. *Dislike* is the most general word, and depends upon the connection for its strength; it is opposed to *liking* or *fondness*. *Antipathy* expresses most of constitutional feeling and least of volition: the turkey-cock has an *antipathy* to the color red; many people have an intense *antipathy* to snakes, rats, toads. In figurative use, *antipathy* is a dislike that seems constitutional toward persons, things, conduct, etc.; hence it involves a dislike for which sometimes no good reason can be given. *Antipathy* is opposed primarily to *sympathy*, but often to mere *liking*. *Disgust* is the loathing, first of physical taste, then of esthetic taste, then of spiritual taste or moral feeling. *Aversion* is a fixed disposition to avoid something which displeases, disturbs, or annoys: as, quiet people have an *aversion* to noise. It is a dislike, settled and generally strong. *Reluctance* and *repugnance* by derivation imply a natural struggle, as of hesitation or recoil; with *reluctance* it is simply the will holding back in dislike of some proposed act, while with *repugnance* it is a greater resistance or one accompanied with greater feeling, and generally in regard to an act, course, idea, etc., rarely to persons or things. See *animosity*.

> While with perfidious *hatred* they pursued
> The sojourners of Goshen. *Milton*, P. L., i. 308.

> The hint malevolent, the look oblique,
> The obvious satire, or implied *dislike*.
> *Hannah More*, Sensibility.

> Sir Lancelot leant, in half *disgust*
> At love, life, all things, on the window ledge.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

Cowper speaks of some one having "much the same *aversion* to a Papist that some people have to a cat,—rather an *antipathy* than a reasonable *dislike*."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 99.

> *Reluctance* against God and his just yoke,
> Laid on our necks. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1045.

It is no argument against death that life in full energy has a *repugnance* to it. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 323.

antipatriarch (an-ti-pā'tri-ärk), *n.* [< *anti-* + *patriarch*.] *Eccles.*, one who claims the office and exercises the functions of patriarch in opposition to the canonical occupant of the see.

The Patriarch resides at Damascus, the Latin *Antipatriarch* at Aleppo. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 125.

antipatriotic (an″ti-pā-tri- or -pat-ri-ot'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *patriotic*.] Antagonistic to patriots or patriotism, or to one's country.

These *antipatriotic* prejudices are the abortions of folly impregnated by faction.
Johnson, Taxation no Tyranny, p. 157.

antipeduncular (an″ti-pē-dung'kū-lär), *a.* [< *anti-* + *peduncular*.] In *bot.*, opposite to or away from a peduncle.

The *antipeduncular* pole of the ovary. *T. Gill.*

★**antipeptone** (an-ti-pep'tōn), *n.* [< *anti-* + *peptone*.] A term introduced by Kühne to designate one of the end-products of the tryptic digestion of proteids. Formerly regarded as a unity; now thought to represent a mixture.

antiperiodic (an″ti-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *periodic*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, curative of diseases exhibiting periodicity, especially of intermittent fever.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy for periodic diseases, especially for intermittent fever.

antiperistalsis (an″ti-per-i-stal'sis), *n.* [NL., < *anti-* + *peristalsis*.] Inverted peristaltic action of the intestines by which their contents are carried upward.

antiperistaltic (an″ti-per-i-stal'tik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *peristaltic*.] In *med.*: (*a*) Opposed to or checking peristaltic motion. (*b*) Pertaining to or exhibiting antiperistalsis.

antiperistasis (an″ti-pe-ris'tą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιπερίστασις*, a surrounding so as to compress, a reciprocal replacement, < *ἀντιπερίστασθαι*, surround, compass, < *ἀντί*, against, + *περίστασθαι*, *περιστῆναι*, stand around (> *περίστασις*, a standing around), < *περί*, around, + *ἵστασθαι*, *στῆναι*, stand.] **1.** Antagonism of natural qualities, as of light and darkness, heat and cold; specifically, opposition of contrary qualities by which one or both are intensified, or the intensification so produced. Thus, sensible heat is excited in quicklime by immersing it in cold water, and cold applied to the human body may, by reaction, increase its heat.

All that I fear is Cynthia's presence, which, with the cold of her chastity, casteth such an *antiperistasis* about the place, that no heat of thine will tarry with the patient.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

2. In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in granting what an opponent states as fact, but denying his inference therefrom.

antiperistatic (an″ti-per-i-stat'ik), *a.* [< *antiperistasis*; formed after Gr. *περιστατικός*, peristatic.] Pertaining to antiperistasis.

antipestilential (an″ti-pes-ti-len'shal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *pestilential*.] Efficacious against the plague or other epidemic, or against infection.

Antipestilential unguents to anoint the nostrils with.
Harvey, The Plague.

antipetalous (an-ti-pet'ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *πέταλον*, leaf, mod. petal.] In *bot.*, a term descriptive of stamens which stand opposite to petals.



Section of Antipetalous Flower of the Buckthorn. *a*, *a*, *a*, stamens; *b*, *b*, *b*, petals, inserted upon the throat of the calyx.

antiphlogistian (an″ti-flō-jis'-tian), *n.* [< *anti-* + *phlogistian*.] An opponent of the old chemical theory as to the existence of a substance called phlogiston.

antiphlogistic (an″ti-flō-jis'-tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *phlogistic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *chem.*, opposed to the theory of phlogiston (which see): as, the *antiphlogistic* system.—**2.** In *med.*, counteracting inflammation or a feverish state of the system: as, *antiphlogistic* remedies or treatment.—**Antiphlogistic theory**, a theory of combustion first advanced by Lavoisier, who held that in combustion, instead of phlogiston escaping, according to the theory of Stahl, there was a combination with oxygen. The antiphlogistic theory of combustion, modified and enlarged, is the one now universally accepted.

II. *n.* Any medicine or application which tends to check or allay inflammation.

antiphon, antiphone (an'ti-fon or -fōn), *n.* [The earlier E. forms produced mod. *anthem*, q. v.; < ML. *antiphona* (fem. sing.), < Gr. *ἀντίφωνα* (neut. pl.), usually *ἀντίφωνον* (sing.), anthem, prop. neut. of *ἀντίφωνος*, sounding in answer, < *ἀντί*, in return, + *φωνή*, voice: see *phonetic*, and cf. *anthem*.] **1.** A psalm, hymn, or prayer sung responsively or by alternation of two choirs, as in the English cathedral service.—**2.** In the liturgy or mass of both the Eastern and Western churches, as well as in the day-hours and other offices, a series of verses from the Psalms or other parts of Scripture, either in their original sequence or combined from various passages, sung as a prelude or conclusion to some part of the service. It is sometimes especially limited to the verse sung before or after the psalms of the office, the tones of which are determined by the musical mode, according to the Gregorian chant, of their respective antiphons. (See *chant* and *mode*.) Liturgiologists retain a more extended use of the word, making it include various brief responsories as well as longer chants.

3. A scriptural passage or original composition sung as an independent part of the service, and set to more elaborate music; an anthem.—**4.** An echo or a response. [Rare.]

The great synod . . . that is to meet at Hamborough to me sounds like an *antiphone* to the other malign conjunction at Colen. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 376.

To double an antiphon. See *double*.

antiphona, *n.* Plural of *antiphonon*.

antiphonal (an-tif'ō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *antiphon* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or marked by antiphony or responsive singing; antiphonary.

He [Calvin] thought . . . that the practice of *antiphonal* chanting was superstitious.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 164.

II. *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems; an antiphonary.

antiphonally (an-tif'ō-nal-i), *adv.* In an antiphonal manner; responsively.

antiphonar (an-tif'ō-när), *n.* Same as *antiphonary*.

antiphonary (an-tif'ō-nā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *antiphonarium*, < *antiphona*: see *antiphon*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *antiphonaries* (-riz). A book of antiphons. As originally compiled by Pope Gregory the Great, it contained whatever was sung antiphonally in the mass and offices of the Latin Church. The liturgical antiphons, however, that is, those proper to the mass, have long been published in a separate book called the *gradual*. The responsories of the office were also anciently published by themselves in the responsorial, but now, along with the antiphons proper, that is, those associated with the psalms of the office, make up the present antiphonary.

II. *a.* Antiphonal.

Great attention seems to have been paid to the *antiphonary* songs. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 21.

antiphone, *n.* See *antiphon*.

antiphoner† (an-tif'ō-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *antiphonere* (also *anfenare*, *amfenare*), < ML. *antiphonarium*: see *antiphonary*.] A book of anthems or antiphons; an antiphonary.

> He Alma Redemptoris herde synge,
> As children lerned her *antiphonere*.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 67.

antiphonetic (an″ti-fō-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἀντιφωνητικός*, < *ἀντιφωνεῖν*, correspond in sound, < *ἀντίφωνος*, corresponding or answering in sound: see *antiphon*, *anti-*, and *phonetic*.] Corresponding in sound; homophonous: applied to words which rime.

Moore and Tom Campbell themselves admit "spinach" Is perfectly *antiphonetic* to "Greenwich."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 111.

★**antiphonic** (an-ti-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. **ἀντιφωνικός* (found only in adv. *ἀντιφωνικῶς*), < *ἀντίφωνος*: see *antiphon*.] Pertaining to or marked by antiphony.

antiphonical (an-ti-fon'i-kal), *a.* Same as *antiphonic*.

antiphonon (an-tif'ō-non), *n.*; pl. *antiphona* (-nä). [Gr.: see *antiphon*.] Same as *antiphon*.

In the Basilian and Chrysostomic Liturgies, the Introit is divided into three *antiphona*.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 364.

antiphony (an-tif'ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *antiphonies* (-niz). [An extended form of *antiphon*, < Gr. as if **ἀντιφωνία*. Cf. *symphony*.] **1.** Alternate or responsive singing, in which a choir is divided into two, each part singing alternate verses of the psalm or anthem: opposed to *homophony*. **2.** In *responsorial* singing, on the contrary, one singer alternates with the whole choir, as in the chanting of responsories. See *responsory*.

2. A psalm or an anthem so chanted.

These are the pretty responsories, these are the dear *antiphonies* that so bewitched of late our prelates and their chaplains with the goodly echo they made.
Milton, Areopagitica.

3. A composition of several verses taken from different psalms and set to music.

antiphotogenic (an″ti-fō-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *photogenic*.] Preventing the chemical action of light, as in photography; rendering light non-actinic by excluding the chemical rays.

I do not fix the telescope to the objective, but merely unite the two by means of an *antiphotogenic* tube of red cloth. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXIII. 9159.

antiphrasis (an-tif'ra-sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀντίφρασις*, < *ἀντιφράζειν*, express by antithesis or negation, < *ἀντί*, against, + *φράζειν*, speak, > *φράσις*, way of speaking, > E. *phrase*.] In *rhet.*, the use of a word in a sense opposite to its proper meaning, or when its opposite should have been used; irony, used either in sarcasm or in humor.

You now find no cause to repent that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by *antiphrasis*. *South.*

antiphrastic (an-ti-fras'tik), *a.* [< Gr. **ἀντιφραστικός* (in adv. *ἀντιφραστικῶς*), < *ἀντιφράζειν*, express by antithesis: see *antiphrasis*.] Of or pertaining to antiphrasis.

antiphrastical (an-ti-fras'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antiphrastic*.

antiphrastically (an-ti-fras'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis; by antiphrasis.

antiphthisic (an-ti-tiz'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *phthisic*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to check phthisis or consumption.

II. *n.* A medicine intended to check phthisis. *N. E. D.*

antiphysic[1], **antiphysical**[1] (an-ti-fiz'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *φύσις*, nature (adj. *φυσικός*).] Contrary to nature; unnatural.

antiphysic[2], **antiphysical**[2] (an-ti-fiz'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *φῦσα*, breath, wind in the stomach.] In *med.*, relieving flatulence; carminative.

antiplastic (an-ti-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *πλαστικός*, < *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] **1.** Diminishing plasticity.—**2.** In *med.*, unfavorable to healing; preventing or checking the process of granulation.—**3.** Impoverishing the blood.

antipod†, *n.* An obsolete form of *antipode*.

antipodal (an-tip'ō-dal), *a.* [< *antipode* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining or relating to the antipodes; situated on or belonging to opposite sides of the globe.

The mingling of *antipodal* races.
G. P. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 104.

Hence—**2.** At the opposite end or extreme; diametrically opposite.

A place so *antipodal* to New England ways and ideas as was Vicksburg in that day. *The Century*, XXIII. 163.

A horseman clatters over the loose planks of the bridge, while his *antipodal* shadow glides silently over the mirrored bridge below. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 19.

Also *antipodic*, *antipodical*.

Antipodal cells, in *bot.*, the three naked cells at the base of the embryo-sac in the *Angiospermia*. With the egg apparatus they are considered as a reduced prothallus.—**Antipodal heresy**, the heresy of the antipodists. See *antipodist*.

The positive assertion, with indignant comment, that Virgil [Bishop of Salzburg] was deposed for *antipodal heresy*. *Prof. De Morgan*, N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 53.

antipode (an'ti-pōd), *n.*; pl. *antipodes* (-pōdz), usually as Latin *antipodes* (an-tip'ō-dēz). [Formerly also *antipod*, rarely *antipos*; < L. *antipodes*, pl.: see *antipodes*.] **1.** One of the antipodes, or those who dwell on opposite sides of the globe.—**2.** One who or that which is in opposition to or over against another.

In tale or history your beggar is ever the just *antipode* to your king. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

Balance-loving Nature
Made all things in pairs,
To every foot its *antipode*.
Emerson, Merlin, ii.

antipodean (an-tip-ō-dē′an), *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; antipodal.

antipodes (an-tip′ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [L. (in ME. as L.), < Gr. *ἀντίποδες*, pl. of *ἀντίπους*, with feet opposite, < *ἀντί*, opposite, + *πούς*, pl. *πόδες*, = E. *foot*.] **1.** Persons living at diametrically opposite points of the globe, so that their feet are directed toward each other; persons who live on the side of the globe opposite to others.

Your *Antipodes* are a good rascally sort of topsie turvy Fellows — If I had a Bumper I'd stand upon my Head and drink a Health to 'em. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 10.

2. Two places on the surface of the globe diametrically opposite to each other; the country or region on the opposite side of the globe. — **3.** Figuratively, things opposed to each other: as a singular, anything diametrically adverse or opposed to another thing belonging to the same general order; a contrary. In the latter sense sometimes used in the singular form *antipode* (which see).

Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgment, a more perfect *antipodes* to all that hath hitherto been gospel? *Hammond*, Sermons.

Minds, the *antipodes* of each other in temper and endowment, alike feel the force of his [Dante's] attraction. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 39.

antipodic (an-ti-pod′ik), *a.* Same as *antipodal*. *Ruskin*.

antipodical (an-ti-pod′i-kal), *a.* [< *antipode* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *antipodal*.

Nor are the inhabitants of the *Antipodical* Paradise less worthy of our admiration. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXII. 602.

antipodism (an-tip′ō-dizm), *n.* [< *antipode* + *-ism*.] The state of being antipodal.

antipodist (an-tip′ō-dist), *n.* [< *antipode* + *-ist*.] A believer in the antipodes, at the time when such belief was heresy, on account of the orthodox supposition that the whole surface of the earth was a flat expanse.

Some have maintained that the *antipodist* [Virgil, bishop of Salzburg] was a different person from the canonized bishop. *Prof. De Morgan*, N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 53.

★**antipoint** (an′ti-point), *n.* [< *anti-* + *point*.] One of a pair of foci, real or imaginary, to a plane curve, so related to another pair that if a quadrilateral be drawn having the two foci of each pair at opposite angles, the opposite sides will meet at the circular points at infinity, and consequently be tangent to the curve.

antipoison (an′ti-poi-zn), *n.* [< *anti-* + *poison*.] An antidote for a poison; a counter-poison: as, "poisons afford *antipoisons*," *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., xxviii. 1.

★**antipole** (an′ti-pōl), *n.* [< *anti-* + *pole*[2].] The opposite pole; anything diametrically opposed to another.

That *antipole* of all enthusiasm, called "a man of the world." *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xl.

antipope (an′ti-pōp), *n.* [< *anti-* + *pope*.] One who usurps or is elected to the papal office in opposition to a pope held to be canonically chosen. There have been about thirty antipopes, the last of whom was Felix V. (Duke Amadeus VIII. of Savoy), elected by the Council of Basle in 1439.

antiport, *n.* See *anteport*.

antiprimer (an-ti-prī′mėr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *primer*[1].] An apparatus designed to prevent the priming or foaming of water in a boiler, that is, the escape of spray or water with the steam.

antiprism (an′ti-prizm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *prism*.] An auxiliary prism; part of a compound prism placed with its refractive edge in a reversed position. A prism of carbon disulphid is sometimes used in spectrum analysis, consisting of a glass core with sides made of two antiprisms.

antiprostate (an-ti-pros′tāt), *n.* [< *anti-* + *prostate*, *n.*] One of the two small glands (Cowper's glands) situated before the prostate gland in man and many other mammals. See *prostate*.

antiprostatic (an″ti-pros-tat′ik), *a.* [< *antiprostate* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the antiprostates.

★**antipruritic** (an″ti-prō-rit′ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *pruritic*.] Tending to relieve itching.

antipsoric (an-tip-sor′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ψωρικός*, pertaining to the itch, < *ψώρα*, the itch.] **I.** *a.* Efficacious in curing the itch.

II. *n.* A remedy for the itch.

antiptosis (an-tip-tō′sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀντίπτωσις*, < *ἀντί*, against, + *πτῶσις*, falling, case, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *gram.*, the use of one case for another.

antiputrefactive (an″ti-pū-trē-fak′tiv), *a.* [< *anti-* + *putrefactive*.] Counteracting or preventing putrefaction; antiseptic.

antiputrescent (an″ti-pū-tres′ent), *a.* [< *anti-* + *putrescent*.] Same as *antiputrefactive*.

antipyic (an-ti-pī′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *πῦον*, pus, + *-ic*.] Preventing or restraining suppuration.

antipyretic (an″ti-pī-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *πυρετός*, fever: see *pyretic*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, serving as a preventive of or remedy for pyrexia or fever; depressing an abnormally high temperature: as, the new *antipyretic* alkaloid.

II. *n.* A remedy for fever; an antifebrile.

antipyrin, antipyrine (an-ti-pī′rin), *n.* [As *antipyr*(*etic*) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A name of phenyldimethylpyrazolone, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$, a complex body belonging to the aromatic series. It crystallizes in brilliant scales, which dissolve readily in water. It is a valuable antipyretic.

antiquaria, *n.* Plural of *antiquarium*.

antiquarian (an-ti-kwā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *antiquarius* (see *antiquary*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquarianism; connected with the study of antiquities, particularly of such as are comparatively modern, and of such as have interest rather as curiosities than for their inherent or archæological importance: as, an *antiquarian* museum.

The question whether Greece did or did not borrow from this or that barbarian people some rude germs of art which in Greece alone were taught to grow into flowers and fruit has little more than an *antiquarian* interest. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 259.

2. An epithet applied to a size of drawing-paper, 53 × 31 or 52 × 29 inches.

II. *n.* Same as *antiquary*, 1 and 2.

antiquarianism (an-ti-kwā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *antiquarian* + *-ism*.] **1.** The character or tastes of an antiquary.

I have the seeds of *antiquarianism* in me. *Bp. Hurd*, Letter to Warburton.

2. Antiquarian research. It includes the study of the past through relics of all kinds, but denotes especially the study of times which are neither very ancient nor of great general interest, and the collection of bric-à-brac and mere curiosities. It implies taste for old things merely because they are old, independently of any artistic or historic value that they may possess. = **Syn.** *Archæology*, *Antiquarianism*. See *archæology*.

antiquarium (an-ti-kwā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *antiquaria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *antiquarius*: see *antiquary*. Cf. *aquarium*.] A repository of antiquities. *N. E. D.*

antiquary (an′ti-kwā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *antiquarius*, pertaining to antiquity, an antiquary, ML. also a copier of old books, < *antiquus*, antique, ancient: see *antique* and *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to antiquity; ancient; antiquarian.

Instructed by the *antiquary* times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

II. *n.*; pl. *antiquaries* (-riz). **1.** One versed in the knowledge of ancient things; a student or collector of antiquities: sometimes used in the sense of *archæologist*. See *antiquarianism*.

With sharpen'd sight pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore.
Pope, Ep. to Addison, l. 35.

The simple *antiquary* is not a historian, but it is always a gain when the historian is an *antiquary*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 208.

2. A dealer in old books, coins, objects of art, and similar articles. In this and the preceding sense also *antiquarian*. — **3†.** An official custodian of antiquities. This title was bestowed by Henry VIII. upon Leland, his chaplain and librarian, 1533.

antiquate (an′ti-kwāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *antiquated*, ppr. *antiquating*. [< L. *antiquatus*, pp. of *antiquare*, restore to its ancient condition, in LL. make old, < *antiquus*, ancient: see *antique*.] To make old or obsolete; make old and useless by substituting something newer and better.

The growth of Christianity . . . might reasonably introduce new laws and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Common Law of Eng.

Huge charts which subsequent discoveries have *antiquated*. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 9.

antiquate (an′ti-kwāt), *a.* Same as *antiquated*, *p. a.*

antiquated (an′ti-kwā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Grown old; obsolete or obsolescent; ill adapted to present use; old-fashioned: said of things: as, an *antiquated* law.

Is it possible that the present age can be pleased with that *antiquated* dialect? *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

2. Advanced in years; rendered incapable by age; superannuated.

Old Janet, for so he understood his *antiquated* attendant was denominated. *Scott*, Waverley, II. 1.

= **Syn.** *Ancient*, *Old*, *Antique*, etc. See *ancient*[1].

antiquatedness† (an′ti-kwāt-nes), *n.* [< *antiquate* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being antiquated or obsolete.

antiquation (an-ti-kwā′shon), *n.* [< L. *antiquatio*(*n-*), < *antiquare*: see *antiquate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of antiquating, or the state of being antiquated.

Which must no change nor *antiquation* know.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xv. 164.

2. In *Roman law*, repeal, as of a law; abrogation.

antique (an-tēk′), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *antike*, *antyke*, *anticke*, *antick*, later *antique*, with accent on the first syllable; in the 17th century the forms were gradually discriminated, *antick*, *antic* being restricted to the sense of 'fantastic,' etc. (see *antic*), while *antique*, with accent shifted in immediate dependence on the F., was restricted to the lit. sense; < F. *antique*, ancient, old, < L. *antiquus*, *anticus*, former, earlier, ancient, old, < *ante*, before: see *ante-* and *antic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having existed in ancient times; belonging to or having come down from antiquity; ancient: often specifically referring to Greece and Rome: as, an *antique* statue.

The seals . . . which we know to be *antique*. *Dryden*.

My copper-lamps, at any rate,
For being true *antique*, I bought.
Prior, Alma, iii.

2. Belonging to former times, as contrasted with modern; having the form and characteristics of an earlier day; of old fashion: as, an *antique* robe.

O good old man; how well in thee appears
The constant service of the *antique* world,
When service sweat for duty, not for meed!
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3.

All the *antique* fashions of the street were dear to him; even such as were characterized by a rudeness that would naturally have annoyed his fastidious senses. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

3†. Fantastic; fanciful; odd; wild; antic. See *antic*, 4.

What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits next year
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne*.

4. In *bookbind.*, darkened with heated tools. — **Antique crown,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a simple crown composed of a circular band with rays simply pointed and of indefinite number. It is always *or*, that is, of gold. Also called *Eastern crown*. — **Antique type.** See II., 3. = **Syn.** *Ancient*, *Old*, *Antique*, etc. See *ancient*.



Antique Crown.
(From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry.")

II. *n.* **1.** The style or manner of ancient times, specifically of Greek and Roman antiquity: used especially of art. In this sense used only in the singular, and preceded by the definite article: as, fond of *the antique*; copied from *the antique*.

2. Any relic of antiquity; specifically, an example of Greek or Roman art, especially in sculpture.

To collect books and *antiques*, to found professorships, to patronize men of learning, became almost universal fashions among the great. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3. The name given by American type-founders to a style of type of thick and bold face, of the regular Roman model, in which all lines are of equal or nearly equal thickness: called *Egyptian* by British type-founders. The type used for title-words in this dictionary is *condensed antique*.

antiqued (an-tēkt′), *a.* In *bookbinding*, finished in antique style.

antiquely (an-tēk′li), *adv.* In an antique manner.

antiqueness (an-tēk′nes), *n.* The quality of being antique, or of appearing to be of ancient origin and workmanship.

antiquist (an-tē′kist or an′ti-kwist), *n.* [< *antique* (or L. *antiquus*) + *-ist*.] **1.** An antiquary: as, "theoretic *antiquists*," *Pinkerton*. [Rare.] — **2.** A collector of antiques.

antiquitarian (an-tik-wi-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *antiquity* + *-arian*.] An admirer of antiquity; an antiquary. [Rare.]

I shall distinguish such as I esteem to be the hinderers of reformation into three sorts: — 1, *Antiquitarians* (for so I had rather call them than antiquaries, whose labours are useful and laudable); 2, Libertines; 3, Politicians. *Milton*, Reformation, i.

antiquity (an-tik′wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *antiquities* (-tiz). [< ME. *antiquytee*, *antiquite*, < OF. *antiquite*, *antiquiteit*, mod. F. *antiquité* = Pr. *antiquitat* =

Sp. *antigüedad* = Pg. *antiguidade* = It. *antichità*, < L. *antiquita(t-)s*, < *antiquus*: see *antique*.] **1.** The quality of being ancient; ancientness; great age: as, a family of great *antiquity*.

This ring is valuable for its *antiquity*. *Johnson.*

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? . . . and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. Ancient times; former ages; times long since past: as, Demosthenes was the most eloquent orator of *antiquity*.

Nor even so remotely among the mossy centuries did it pause, but strayed onward into that gray *antiquity* of which there is no token left save its cavernous tombs, etc. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun.

3. The ancients collectively; the people of ancient times.

He lives with *antiquity* and posterity; with *antiquity*, in the sweet communion of studious retirement; and with posterity, in the generous aspirings after future renown. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 29.

That such pillars were raised by Seth all *antiquity* has avowed. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. An old person. [Humorous.]

You are a shrewd *antiquity*, neighbour Clench. *B. Jonson.*

5. That which is ancient, or belongs to old or ancient times; something left by or peculiar to the ancients: generally in the plural: as, Greek or Egyptian *antiquities*.

The lectures will have for a common object the history and *antiquities* of the country. *Everett*, Orations, II. 111.

★**antirabic** (an-ti-rab'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *rabies*.] Pertaining to the prevention of rabies or hydrophobia.

The Russian *antirabic* inoculation institution [in Odessa]. *Science*, IX. 186.

antiracer (an-ti-rā'sėr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *racer*[1] + *-er*[1].] A device for preventing the racing of the screw of a marine propeller when the vessel pitches so as to throw it out of the water.

antirachitic (an″ti-ra-kit'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *rachitic*.] Tending to cure rachitis or rickets.

antiremonstrant (an″ti-rē-mon'strant), *n.* [< *anti-* + *remonstrant*.] One opposed to remonstrance or to those who remonstrate. Specifically (with a capital), one of that party in the Dutch Calvinistic Church which opposed the Remonstrants or Arminians. They are also called *Counter-remonstrants*. See *remonstrant*.

antirent (an-ti-rent'), *a.* [< *anti-* + *rent*.] Opposed to the payment of rent; opposed, on theoretical grounds, to the exaction of rent for land, etc.: as, *antirent* doctrines.—**Antirent party**, a social and political organization which resisted (1839 to about 1849) the collection of rent on certain great manorial estates in the State of New York.

antirenter (an-ti-ren'tėr), *n.* [< *antirent* + *-er*[1].] A person opposed to the payment of rent; specifically, a member of the Antirent party.

Antirrhinum (an-ti-rī'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, corresponding to, like, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίν*, nose.] A genus of herbs, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, natives of the warmer parts of the old world and North America. The flowers of most of the species bear a resemblance to an animal's snout; hence the name. The snapdragon, *A. majus*, is a familiar garden-plant, with showy flowers, from the Mediterranean. The Mexican *A. maurandioides* is also frequently cultivated.

antisabbatarian (an″ti-sab-a-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *anti-* + *sabbatarian*.] One who denies the perpetual obligation of the sabbath law, maintaining that it was part of the ceremonial, not of the moral law, and was abolished by Christ; hence, one who opposes strictness in the observance of the sabbath: the opposite of *sabbatarian*. See *sabbatarian*, *sabbath*.

antiscian (an-tish'iạn), *n.* [< L. *antiscii*, < Gr. *ἀντίσκιοι*, pl. of *ἀντίσκιος*, with opposite shadows, < *ἀντί*, opposite, + *σκιά*, shadow. Cf. *amphiscian*.] A person whose shadow at noon is cast in a direction contrary to that of an inhabitant of the other side of the equator living upon the same meridian. See *antecians*.

antiscii (an-tish'i-ī), *n. pl.* [L.: see *antiscian*.] Antiscians.

antiscolic (an-ti-skol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *σκώληξ*, a worm: see *Scolex*.] Anthelmintic. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

antiscorbutic (an″ti-skôr-bū'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *scorbutic*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, counteracting scurvy.

II. *n.* A remedy for scurvy, as lemon-juice, ripe fruits, etc.

antiscorbutical (an″ti-skôr-bū'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antiscorbutic*.

antiscriptural (an-ti-skrip'tūr-al), *a.* [< *anti-* + *scripture* + *-al*.] Antagonistic to the principles or doctrines of Scripture, or to the acceptance of the Scriptures as inspired.

antiscripturism (an-ti-skrip'tūr-izm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *scripture* + *-ism*.] Opposition to the Scriptures. [Rare.]

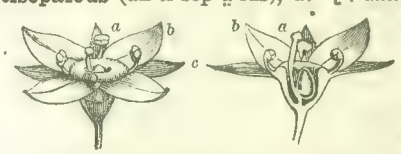
antiscripturist (an-ti-skrip'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *scripture* + *-ist*.] One who denies the truth of Scripture; one who does not accept revelation: as, "atheists and *antiscripturists*," *Boyle*, Style of Holy Scriptures, p. 4. [Rare.]

Anti-Semite (an″ti-sem'īt), *n.* One who seeks by political or other means to lessen the commercial, political, or social influence of the Jews. The name is given especially to those who have participated in the agitation against the Jews in Germany, Russia, and Austria which began about 1878.

Anti-Semitic (an″ti-sē-mit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anti-Semites.

Anti-Semitism (an″ti-sem'it-izm), *n.* The agitation conducted by the Anti-Semites or its motives; antagonism to the Jews.

antisepalous (an-ti-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *sepal* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, standing opposite to sepals: applied to stamens.



Antisepalous Flower of *Alchemilla vulgaris*.
a, stamens, alternating with the petals (*b*) and opposite to the sepals (*c*).

antisepsis (an-ti-sep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *σῆψις*, putrefaction: see *septic*.] The more or less complete exclusion of living microorganisms from those bodies or substances in which they produce disease, putrefaction, or fermentation. Such organisms may be destroyed, as by heat or germicides, or excluded, as by coverings or cleanliness, or their activity and multiplication may be restricted, as by the application of antiseptic substances or of cold.

antiseptic (an-ti-sep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *σηπτικός*, septic: see *septic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to antisepsis; inimical to the growth and activity of the micro-organisms of disease, putrefaction, or fermentation.—**Antiseptic varnish**, in *painting*, a glazing used to protect such vegetable or animal colors as are likely to fade by exposure to the air.

II. *n.* Anything which destroys the micro-organisms of disease, putrefaction, or fermentation, or which restricts their growth and multiplication. Substances used for this purpose are corrosive sublimate, chlorinated lime, carbolic acid, sulphurous acid, etc. See *disinfectant* and *germicide*.

antiseptically (an-ti-sep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an antiseptic manner; by the application of antiseptics.

Lister has operated *antiseptically*. *T. Bryant*, Surgery, p. 757.

antisepticise, *v. t.* See *antisepticize*.

antisepticist (an-ti-sep'ti-sist), *n.* [< *antiseptic* + *-ist*.] A believer in antiseptic treatment.

antisepticize (an-ti-sep'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *antisepticized*, ppr. *antisepticizing*. [< *antiseptic* + *-ize*.] To treat with antiseptic agents; apply antiseptics to. Also spelled *antisepticise*.

antiseption (an-ti-sep'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *antiseptic* + *-ion*.] Antisepsis.

antislavery (an-ti-slā'vę-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *slavery*.] **I.** *a.* Opposed to slavery: as, an *antislavery* man; the *antislavery* agitation.

II. *n.* Opposition to slavery.

antislaveryism (an-ti-slā'vę-ri-izm), *n.* [< *antislavery* + *-ism*.] Opposition to slavery; the doctrines of the antislavery party. [Rare.]

★**antisocial** (an-ti-sō'shal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *social*.] **1.** Averse or antagonistic to sociality or social intercourse.—**2.** Opposed to social order, or the principles on which society is constituted.

antisocialist (an-ti-sō'shal-ist), *a.* [< *anti-* + *socialist*.] Opposed to the doctrines and practices of socialism. *J. S. Mill.*

antispadix (an-ti-spā'diks), *n.* [< *anti-* + *spadix*.] A specialized group of four tentacles on the right side of some male cephalopods, as the nautilus, three of them having their sheaths united and the fourth standing alone. The structure is opposite to the spadix; hence the name.

These four tentacles may be called the *anti-spadix*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

antispasis (an-tis'pa-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντίσπασις*, < *ἀντισπᾶν*, draw in the contrary direction, < *ἀντί*, contrary, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] In *pathol.*, a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to another. [Rare.]

antispasmodic (an″ti-spaz-mod'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *spasmodic*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, curative of spasm; checking or curing convulsions.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy for spasm or convulsions, as ether, chloroform, the bromides, etc.

antispast (an'ti-spast), *n.* [< L. *antispastus*, < Gr. *ἀντίσπαστος*, verbal adj. of *ἀντισπᾶν*, draw in the contrary direction: see *antispasis*.] In *anc. pros.*, a tetrasyllabic foot, in which the first and last syllables are short and the middle syllables long, as *Clȳtēmnēstră*. It is a combination of an iambus and a trochee.

antispastic (an-ti-spas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντισπαστικός*, able to draw back, < *ἀντίσπαστος*: see *antispast*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *med.*: (*a*†) Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors. (*b*) Counteracting spasm; antispasmodic.—**2.** Containing or consisting of antispasts: as, an *antispastic* verse.

II. *n.* In *med.*: (*a*†) A medicine supposed to act by causing a revulsion of the humors. (*b*) A remedy that counteracts spasm; an antispasmodic.

antispastus† (an-ti-spas'tus), *n.* [L.] Same as *antispast*. [Rare.]

antisplenetic (an″ti-splē-net'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *splenetic*.] Acting as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.

antistasis (an-tis'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντίστασις*, a counter-plea, set-off, opposition, < *ἀνθίστασθαι*, *ἀντιστῆναι*, withstand, < *ἀντί*, against, + *ἱστάσθαι*, *στῆναι*, stand.] In *rhet.*, the justification of an action by the argument that if it had been omitted something worse would have happened.

antistes (an-tis'tēz), *n.*; pl. *antistites* (-ti-tēz). [L., an overseer, a high priest; prop. adj., standing before; < *antistare*, also *antestare*, stand before, < *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *stare*, stand.] A chief priest or prelate. [Rare.]

Unless they had as many *antistites* as presbyters. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

antistrophal (an-tis'trō-fal), *a.* Of or pertaining to antistrophe.

antistrophe (an-tis'trō-fē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀντιστροφή*, lit. a turning about, < *ἀντιστρέφειν*, turn about, < *ἀντί*, against, + *στρέφειν*, turn. Cf. *strophe*.] **1.** A part of an ancient Greek choral ode corresponding to the strophe, which immediately precedes it, and identical with it in meter. It was sung by the chorus when returning from left to right, they having previously sung the strophe when moving from right to left. The strophe, antistrophe, and epode (the last sung by the chorus standing still), in this sequence, were the three divisions of a larger choral passage, which in its turn was treated as a unit and might be used once or repeated a number of times. This structure was occasionally imitated in Latin, and has sometimes been used in modern poetry.

2. In *rhet.*: (*a*) The reciprocal conversion of the same words in consecutive clauses or sentences: as, the master of the servant, the servant of the master. (*b*) The turning of an adversary's plea against him: as, had I killed him as you report, I had not stayed to bury him.

★**antistrophic** (an-ti-strof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντιστροφικός*, < *ἀντιστροφή*: see *antistrophe*.] Relating to antistrophe.

antistrophically (an-ti-strof'i-kal-i), *adv.* In inverse order; by antistrophe.

antistrophon (an-tis'trō-fon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντίστροφος* (neut. *-ον*), turned opposite ways, < *ἀντιστρέφειν*: see *antistrophe*.] In *rhet.*, the turning of an argument against the one who advanced it.

antistrumatic (an″ti-strō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *strumatic*.] Same as *antistrumous*.

antistrumous (an-ti-strō'mus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *strumous*.] In *med.*, useful as a remedy for scrofulous disorders.

antisyphilitic (an″ti-sif-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *syphilitic*.] In *med.*, efficacious against syphilis, or venereal poison. Also called *antiluetic*.

Antitactes (an-ti-tak'tēz), *n.*; pl. *Antitactæ* (-tē). [Gr. *ἀντιτάκτης*, a heretic (see def.), < *ἀντιτάσσειν*, oppose, resist, < *ἀντί*, against, + *τάσσειν*, set in order, range, arrange: see *anti-* and *tactic*.] One of those Gnostics who professed to oppose the will and commands of the Creator, Demiurge, or second Maker (the evil one), and, assuming that it was the latter who gave the decalogue, held that the moral law was not obligatory, and showed their contempt for it by purposely transgressing its commandments: a name given by Clement of Alexandria.

antithalian (an-ti-thā'li-an), *a.* [< *anti-* + *Thalia*, the muse of comedy: see *Thalia*.] Opposed to fun or festivity. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

antitheism (an'ti-thē-izm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *theism*.] Opposition to theism. [Rare.]

antitheist (an'ti-thē-ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *theist*.] An opponent of theism; one who denies the existence of a personal God. [Rare.]

The verdict of the atheist on the doctrine of a God is only that it is not proven. It is not that it is disproven. He is but an atheist. He is not an *antitheist*.
Chalmers, Nat. Theol., I. 58.

antitheistic (an″ti-thē-is′tik), *a.* [< *antitheist* + *-ic*.] Antagonistic to theism. [Rare.]

That strange burst of *antitheistic* frenzy.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 756.

antitheistical (an″ti-thē-is′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antitheistic*. [Rare.]

antitheistically (an″ti-thē-is′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an antitheistic manner. [Rare.]

antithenar (an-tith′e-när), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *θέναρ*, the part of the hand between the thumb and forefinger.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A muscle which extends the thumb, or opposes it to the hand. (*b*) The adductor muscle of the great toe.

antithesis (an-tith′e-sis), *n.*; pl. *antitheses* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. *ἀντίθεσις*, opposition (cf. *ἀντίθετος*, opposed, antithetic), < *ἀντιτιθέναι*, oppose, set against, < *ἀντί*, against, + *τιθέναι*, place, set, > *θέσις*: see *anti-* and *thesis*.] **1.** Opposition; contrast.

The opposition of ideas and sensations is exhibited to us in the *antithesis* of theory and fact.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 4.

2. That which is opposed or contrasted, as one of two opposite judgments or propositions: in this sense opposed to *thesis* (which see). Specifically—**3.** In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in bringing contrary ideas or terms into close opposition; a contrast or an opposition of words or sentiments: as, "When our vices *leave us*, we flatter ourselves we *leave them*"; "The prodigal *robs his heir*, the miser *robs himself*"; "*Excess* of ceremony shows *want* of breeding."

antithet (an′ti-thet), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντίθετον*, an antithesis, neut. of *ἀντίθετος*, opposed, antithetic: see *antithesis*.] An antithetical statement or expression; an instance of antithesis. [Rare.]

It is sometimes true . . . that sunshine comes after storm, . . . but not always; not even often. Equally true is the popular *antithet*, that misfortunes never come single.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxvi.

antithetic (an-ti-thet′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *antithétique*, < Gr. *ἀντιθετικός*, contrasting, antithetic, < *ἀντίθετος*, opposed, < *ἀντιτιθέναι*: see *antithesis*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *antithetical*.

II. *n.* **1.** A direct opposite.—**2.** *pl.* The doctrine of contrasts. *N. E. D.*

antithetical (an-ti-thet′i-kal), *a.* [As *antithetic* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of antithesis; directly opposed or contrasted: as, these conceptions are *antithetical*.

The two great and *antithetical* intellects which New England produced in the eighteenth century were Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 6.

2. Containing or abounding in antithesis; characterized by or making use of antithesis.

His [Macaulay's] works overflow with *antithetical* forms of expression.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 29.

antithetically (an-ti-thet′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an antithetical manner; by means of antithesis.

antitoxin (an″ti-toks′in), *n.* [< *anti-* + *toxin*.] A substance formed in the body of animals inoculated with certain bacteria which has the power of neutralizing toxins formed by the corresponding organisms. Antitoxins are used in the treatment of diphtheria and tetanus.

anti-trade (an′ti-trād), *n.* [< *anti-* + *trade* (wind).] A name given to any of the upper tropical winds which move northward or southward in the same manner as the trade-winds, but above them and in the opposite direction.

These great aërial currents descend to the surface, after they have passed the limits of the trade-winds, and form the southwest or west-southwest winds of the north temperate, and the northwest or west-northwest winds of the south temperate zone.

antitragi, *n.* Plural of *antitragus*.

antitragic (an-ti-traj′ik), *a.* [< NL. *antitragicus*, q. v.] Pertaining to the antitragus.

antitragicus (an-ti-traj′i-kus), *n.*; pl. *antitragici* (-sī). [NL., < *antitragus*, q. v.] In *anat.*, a muscle of the pinna of the ear, situated upon the antitragus.

antitragus (an-tit′rā-gus), *n.*; pl. *antitragi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀντίτραγος*, < *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *τράγος*, tragus: see *tragus*.] In *anat.*, the process of the external ear, opposite to the tragus, and behind the ear-passage. See cut under *ear*.

antitrinitarian (an″ti-trin-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *trinitarian*.] **I.** *a.* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.

II. *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead.

Also written *Antitrinitarian*, *Anti-Trinitarian*.

antitrinitarianism (an″ti-trin-i-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *antitrinitarian* + *-ism*.] Denial of the doctrine of the Trinity. Also written *Antitrinitarianism*, *Anti-Trinitarianism*.

antitrochanter (an″ti-trō-kan′tėr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *trochanter*.] In *anat.*, an articular facet on the ilium against which the trochanter major of the femur abuts, and with which it forms a joint, as in birds. See cut under *sacrarium*.

antitrochanteric (an″ti-trō-kan-ter′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the antitrochanter.

antitropal (an-tit′rō-pal), *a.* Same as *antitropous*.

antitrope (an′ti-trōp), *n.* [= F. *antitrope*, < NL. *antitropus*, < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] A part or an organ of the body set over against another, as one of a pair; a symmetrical antimere: thus, the right and left hands are *antitropes* to each other. Also called *antitype*.

antitropic (an-ti-trop′ik), *a.* [As *antitrope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an antitrope, or to antitropy; symmetrically related in position; reversely repeated, so as to form a pair.

antitropous (an-tit′rō-pus), *a.* [< NL. *antitropus*: see *antitrope*.] In *bot.*, having the radicle pointing directly away from the hilum of the seed, as in all orthotropous seeds: applied to embryos. An equivalent form is *antitropal*.

antitropy (an-tit′rō-pi), *n.* [< *antitrope* + *-y*[3].] The character of an antitrope; the state, quality, or condition of being antitropic; reversed repetition of a part or an organ.

antitypal (an′ti-tī-pal), *a.* [< *antitype* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of an antitype.

How am I to extricate my *antitypal* characters, when their living types have not yet extricated themselves?
Kingsley, Yeast, Epil.

We still see remaining an *antitypal* sketch of a wing adapted for flight in the scaly flapper of the penguin.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Selec., p. 24.

antitype (an′ti-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντίτυπον*, neut. of *ἀντίτυπος*, corresponding, as the stamp to the die, < *ἀντί*, against, corresponding to, + *τύπος*, a model, type: see *type*.] **1.** That which is prefigured or represented by a type, and therefore is correlative with it; particularly, in *theol.*, that which in the gospel is foreshadowed by and answers to some person, character, action, institution, or event in the Old Testament.

It is this previous design, and this preordained connection (together, of course, with the resemblance), which constitute the relation of type and *antitype*.
Fairbairn, Typology, I. 46.

He [Melchizedek] brought forth bread and wine, . . . imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself.
Jer. Taylor.

2. In *biol.*, same as *antitrope*.

antitypic (an-ti-tip′ik), *a.* Same as *antitypical*.

A series of *antitypic* groups.
Cope.

antitypical (an-ti-tip′i-kal), *a.* [< *antitype* + *-ical*. Cf. *typical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an antitype.

The writer [of the Epistle to the Hebrews] recognizes the typical, or rather *antitypical*, character of the Tabernacle and its services, as reflecting the archetype seen by Moses in the Mount.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 100.

antitypically (an-ti-tip′i-kal-i), *adv.* By way of antitype; as an antitype.

antitypous (an-tit′i-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντίτυπος*, resisting: see *antitypy*.] Characterized by antitypy; resisting force; solid.

antitypy (an-tit′i-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντιτυπία*, the resistance of a hard body, < *ἀντίτυπος*, resisting, < *ἀντί*, against, + *-τυπος*, < *τύπτειν*, strike. Cf. *antitype*.] In *metaph.*, the absolute impenetrability of matter.

antivaccinationist (an″ti-vak-si-nā′shon-ist), *n.* One who is opposed to the practice of vaccination; specifically, a member or an adherent of the Anti-Vaccination Society of Great Britain.

antivaccinist (an-ti-vak′sin-ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *vaccinist*.] One who is opposed to vaccination. *Imp. Dict.*

antivariolous (an″ti-vā-rī′ō-lus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *variolous*.] Preventing the contagion of smallpox.

antivela, *n.* Plural of *antivelum*.

antivelar (an-ti-vē′lär), *a.* [< *antivelum* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to the antivelum.

antivelum (an-ti-vē′lum), *n.*; pl. *antivela* (-lä). [NL., < *anti-* + *velum*.] The pedal velum of cephalopods. See extract.

Since, then, in the gastropods the intestine turns to the cerebral side, we have the velum formed on that side; whereas, in the cephalopods, the flexure being on the opposite side, we have what we may call the *antivelum* on the pedal side.
J. F. Blake, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., IV.

antivenereal (an″ti-vē-nē′rē-al), *a.* [< *anti-* + *venereal*.] Counteracting venereal poison; useful as a remedy in venereal disease.

antizymic (an-ti-zim′ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *zymic*.] Tending to prevent fermentation or putrefaction; antizymotic; antiseptic.

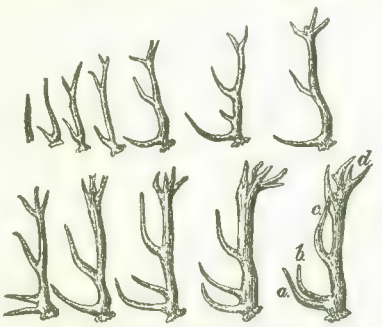
antizymotic (an″ti-zī-mot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *zymotic*.] **I.** *a.* Preventing or checking fermentation or zymosis; antizymic.

II. *n.* That which prevents fermentation, as in brewing; a preventive of or remedy for zymotic disease.

antjar, *n.* See *antiar*.

ant-king (ant′king), *n.* A name of the South American ant-thrushes of the genus *Grallaria*.

antler (ant′lėr), *n.* [Formerly *auntler*, *antlier*, corruptly *ankler* (Cotgrave), < ME. *auntelere*, *hauntelere*, < OF. *antoillier*, later *andoiller* (and *andouiller*, *endouiller*), prob. < ML. **antocularis* (sc. *ramus*), the branch or tine of a stag's horn before the eye, < L. *ante*, before, + *oculus*, eye: see *ante-* and *ocular*, and cf. *antocular*.] **1.** Originally, the first tine or branch of the horns of a deer.—**2.** Any of the principal tines or branches of a deer's horns: with a descriptive prefix or epithet. (See below.)—**3.** Now, when used absolutely, one of the solid deciduous horns of the *Cervidæ*, or deer family, which are periodically shed and renewed, as distinguished from the permanent hollow horns of other ruminants. Antlers are of all shapes and sizes, from the short simple spikes of some species to the enormous branched or palmate antlers of the stag, elk, or moose. They are secondary sexual organs, developed in connection with the rut, and generally only in the male sex; in some *Cervidæ*, as reindeer, in both sexes. They consist of a modification of true bone, and are therefore radically different from the cuticular or epidermal structures (horns) of other ruminants. During growth they are covered with a modified periosteal and epidermal tissue, abounding in blood-vessels, and furry outside; this is



Stag's Antler in successive years.
a, brow-antler; *b*, bez-antler; *c*, antler royal; *d*, sur-royal, or crown-antler.

the velvet, affording a copious supply of blood to the rapidly enlarging osseous tissue. When the antlers are full-grown the vascular activity of the velvet ceases, a result mechanically facilitated by the development of the boss or bur at the root of the beam, which to some extent strangulates the blood-vessels. The velvet then withers and shrivels, and peels off in shreds, or is rubbed off by the animal. The horns of the American prongbuck are antlers, inasmuch as they are deciduous and grow in the manner just described; but they are cuticular structures, and otherwise like the horns of cattle. In forestry, the tines of much-branched antlers, as those of the stag, have special names. In the first year the stag has only frontal protuberances, called *bossets*; in the second, a simple *stem* or *snag*, called *spike* in the case of American deer; in the third, a longer stem with one branch, the *brow-antler*; in the fourth, the *bez-*, *bes-*, or *bay-antler*; in the fifth, the *antler royal* is acquired; after which the ends of the stag's horns become more or less palmate, developing the *crown* or *sur-royal*, whence more or fewer points diverge in subsequent years. The total number of 'points,' counting all the tines, may be ten. The main stem of a branched antler is the *beam*; the branches, exclusive of the mere points of the palmated part, are the *tines*. The order of branching is different in different species; in some the division is dichotomous throughout, as in the mule-deer of America. In general, the tines are offsets of a main beam. The reindeer is remarkable for the great size of the brow-antler, which is also usually much larger on one side than on the other. The most palmate antlers are those of the European elk and of the American moose.

4. Same as *antler-moth*.

antlered (ant′lėrd), *a.* **1.** Having antlers; solid-horned: as, the *antlered* ruminants, distinguished from the horned ruminants.—**2.** Decorated with antlers.

Once more the merry voices sound
Within the *antlered* hall.
O. W. Holmes, Island Hunting-Song.

antler-moth (ant′lėr-môth), *n.* A European species of noctuid moth, *Charæas* (or *Cerapteryx*) *graminis*. The larvæ are very destructive, sometimes destroying the herbage of whole meadows. Also called *antler*.

antlia (ant'li-ạ), *n.*; pl. *antliæ* (-ē). [L., a machine to draw up water, a pump, < Gr. *ἀντλία*, the hold of a ship, bilge-water, < *ἄντλος*, the hold of a ship, bilge-water, a bucket, < *ἀνά*, up, + **τλάειν*, hold, lift, = L. **tla-* in pp. *tlatus, latus*, associated with *ferre*, bear: see *ablative*.] The spiral tongue or proboscis of lepidopterous insects, by which they pump up the juices of plants. It consists of the greatly elongated maxillæ, which form a long bipartite suctorial tube. When coiled up it forms a flat spiral, like the spring of a watch. See cut under *haustellum*.—**Antlia Pneumatica**, in *astron.*, the Air-pump, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated between Hydra and Argo Navis.

Antliata (ant-li-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *antliatus*: see *antliate*.] A synonym of *Diptera*: a name given by Fabricius to the dipterous insects, from their feeding, like the common fly, by means of a sucker or antlia. The name is no longer in use, the term *antlia* being now applied exclusively to the spiral haustellate proboscis of lepidopterous insects.

antliate (ant'li-āt), *a.* [< NL. *antliatus*, < L. *antlia*.] Furnished with an antlia.

ant-lion (ànt'lī″ọn), *n.* A neuropterous insect of the section *Planipennia*, family *Myrmeleontidæ*, and genus *Myrmeleon*, as, for example, *M. formicarius*. The name is specifically given to the larva, which has attracted more notice than the perfect insect, on account of the ingenuity displayed by it in



Ant-lion (*Myrmeleon formicarius*). Perfect insect and larva.

preparing a kind of pitfall for the destruction of insects (chiefly ants). It digs a funnel-shaped hole in the driest and finest sand it can find, working inside the hole and throwing up the particles of sand with its head. When the pit is deep enough, and the sides are quite smooth and sloping, the ant-lion buries itself at the bottom with only its formidable mandibles projecting, and waits for its prey. The moment a victim falls in, the larva seizes it with its mandibles and sucks its juices.

antocular (ant-ok'ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *oculus*, eye. Cf. *antler*.] Situated in front of the eye; anteocular.

antœci (an-tē'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντοικοι*, pl. of *ἀντοικος*: see *antecians*.] Same as *antecians*.

antœcians, *n. pl.* See *antecians*.

antonomasia (an-ton-ọ-mā'ziạ), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀντονομασία*, < *ἀντονομάζειν*, call by another name, < *ἀντί*, instead of, + *ὀνομάζειν*, name, < *ὄνομα*, name, = L. *nomen* = E. *name*.] In *rhet.*, the substitution of an epithet, or of the appellative of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade, for the true name of a person, as when *his majesty* is used for a king, *his lordship* for a nobleman, or *the philosopher* for Aristotle; conversely, the use of a proper noun in the place of a common noun: as, *a Cato* for a man of severe gravity, or *a Solomon* for a wise man.

antonomastic (an-ton-ọ-mas'tik), *a.* [< *antonomasia*, after Gr. *ὀνομαστικός*.] Of, pertaining to, or marked by antonomasia.

antonomastical (an-ton-ọ-mas'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *antonomastic*.

antonomastically (an-ton-ọ-mas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By means or in the manner of the figure antonomasia.

antonym (an'tọ-nim), *n.* [< Gr. **ἀντώνυμος* (cf. *ἀντωνυμία*, a pronoun), < *ἀντί*, against, + *ὄνομα*, dial. *ὄνυμα* = E. *name*: see *onym*.] A counter-term; an opposite; an antithetical word: the opposite of *synonym*: as, *life* is the antonym of ★*death*.

antorbital (ant-ôr'bi-tạl), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *orbita*, orbit.] Same as *ante-orbital*.

The *antorbital*, or lateral ethmoidal, processes of the primordial cranium. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 133.

Antosiandrian (an-tō-si-an'dri-ạn), *n.* [< *ant-* for *anti-* + *Osiandrian*.] A name applied to the orthodox Lutherans who opposed the doctrines of Osiander. See *Osiandrian*.

antozone (an-tō'zōn), *n.* [< *ant-* for *anti-* + *ozone*.] A substance, formerly believed to be a modification of oxygen, whose chief peculiarity is that it combines with ozone and reduces it to ordinary oxygen. It has been proved to be hydrogen dioxid, H_2O_2.

antozonite (an-tō'zọ-nīt), *n.* [< *antozone* + *-ite*2.] A variety of fluorite or fluor-spar, found at Wölsendorf, Bavaria. It emits a strong odor, at one time supposed to be due to antozone, but since shown to be caused by free fluorin.

antra, *n.* Plural of *antrum*.

antral (an'trạl), *a.* [< *antrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an antrum or sinus; cavernous, as a bone.

antret (an'tėr), *n.* [Prop. *anter* (orig. printed *antar* in first extract), < F. *antre*, < L. *antrum*, < Gr. *ἄντρον*, a cave. Cf. *antrum*.] A cavern; a cave.

> *Antres* vast, and deserts idle. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.
>
> A vein of gold, . . .
> With all its lines abrupt and angular,
> Out-shooting sometimes, like a meteor-star,
> Through a vast *antre*. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

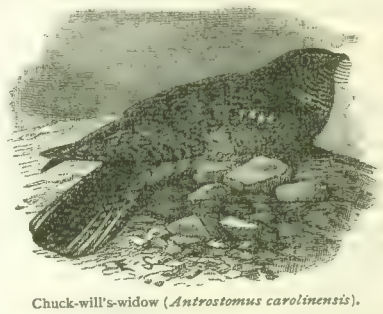
antritis (an-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *antrum* (see def.) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of an ★antrum, especially of Highmore's. See *antrum*.

antrorse (an-trôrs'), *a.* [< NL. *antrorsus*, < L. **antero-* (appar. base of *anterior*, < *ante*, before) + *versus*, turned, < *vertere*, turn. Cf. *introrse*, *retrorse*, etc.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bent or directed forward or upward: especially, in *ornith.*, applied to the bristly feathers which fill the nasal fossæ of such birds as crows and jays.

antrorsely (an-trôrs'li), *adv.* Forward; in a forward direction; anteriorly.

antrorsiform (an-trôr'si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *antrorsus*, forward, + L. *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having that form which results from a regular increase in the height of the body forward to the head, as in the gurnard, toad-fish, etc. *T. Gill*, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. (1884), p. 357. See cut under *toad-fish*.

Antrostomus (an-tros'tọ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄντρον*, a cavern, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of fissirostral and setirostral non-passerine insessorial birds, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*,



Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*).

named from the cavernous mouth, garnished with long rictal vibrissæ. The nostrils are oval with a raised rim, but not tubular; the wings are short and rounded; the tail is long and rounded; the tarsus is short and feathered, the middle claw pectinate; the plumage is very lax and mottled; and the eggs are usually marbled. The type of the genus is the Carolinian chuck-will's-widow (*A. carolinensis*), and the genus is usually made to include all the true night-jars or goatsuckers of America, such as the whippoorwill (*A. vociferus*), the poor-will (*A. nuttalli*), and others of the warmer parts of America related to and resembling the old-world species of *Caprimulgus* proper. *John Gould*, 1838.

Antrozous (an-trọ-zō'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄντρον*, a cave, cavern, + *ζῷον*, animal: see *zoön*.] A remarkable genus of bats, of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Plecotinæ*. They have separate ears, a rudimentary nose-leaf, and the incisors and premolars both only one on each side above and two on each side below. *A. pallidus*, the only species, is a common bat of California and Arizona. *Harrison Allen*, 1862.

★**antrum** (an'trum), *n.*; pl. *antra* (-trạ). [NL., < L. *antrum*, < Gr. *ἄντρον*, a cave.] A name of various cavities in the body, but when used alone signifying the antrum Highmorianum (cavity of Highmore, also called *sinus maxillaris*), a cavity in the superior maxillary bone, lined with mucous membrane and communicating with the middle meatus of the nose.—**Antrum buccinosum**, the cochlea of the ear: so called from its resemblance to a whelk, a shell of the genus *Buccinum*.—**Antrum pylori**, a small dilatation of the stomach at its pyloric end. Also called *lesser cul-de-sac*.

antrustion (an-trus'ti-ọn), *n.* [F., < ML. *antrustio(n-)*, prob. < OHG. *an*, on, in, + *trōst*, protection, help, also a protector, = E. *trust*, q. v.] One of certain vassals who, early in the seventh century, enjoyed the protection of the Frankish kings and became their companions in the palace and in the field. The antrustions corresponded to the Anglo-Saxon royal thanes, and formed one of the earliest classes of French nobility.

> The military service of the [Frankish] chiefs was paid for by them [the kings] in grants of land. . . . These grantees (usually the companions of the king, under the name of *Antrustions*) . . . became possessed of vast domains and corresponding power.
> *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., iii.

antrustionship (an-trus'ti-ọn-ship), *n.* The office or state of an antrustion: as, "the Frank *antrustionship*," *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 121.

ant-shrike (ànt'shrīk), *n.* A passerine bird of the family *Formicariidæ* (which see) and subfamily *Thamnophilinæ*; a South American bush-shrike.

ant's-wood (ànts'wụd), *n.* A West Indian name of a sapotaceous shrub, *Bumelia angustifolia*.

ant-thrush (ànt'thrush), *n.* **1.** A South American passerine bird, or ant-bird, of the family *Formicariidæ*, or, in a more restricted sense, of the subfamily *Formicariinæ* (which see).—**2.** A breve; an East Indian bird of the family *Pittidæ*, having little relation with the foregoing; in the plural, the breves or pittas. See *Pittidæ*.—**3.** Originally, as used by the translators of Cuvier, a species of either of the foregoing families, and also of others; any bird of the indeterminate genus *Myothera* of Illiger. Hence the name has usually had no more exact signification than *ant-bird*, or *ant-catcher*, or *ant-eater*, as applied to a bird.

ant-tree (ànt'trē), *n.* A name given to species of *Triplaris*, a polygonaceous genus of trees of tropical America, the fistulous branches of which serve for the habitation of ants.

ant-wart (ànt'wârt), *n.* Same as *ant-egg*, 2.

ant-worm (ànt'wėrm), *n.* Same as *ant-egg*, 2.

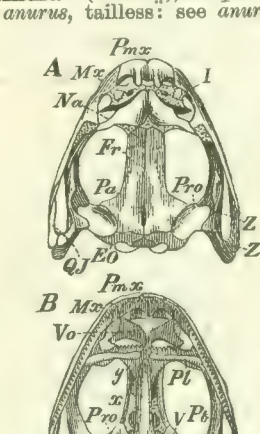
ant-wren (ànt'ren), *n.* A South American passerine bird, of the family *Formicariidæ* (which see) and subfamily *Formicivorinæ*. See cut under *Formicivora*.

Anubis (a-nū'bis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἄνουβις*, < Egypt. *Anepu* or *Anup*, Coptic *Anob* or *Anoub*.] **1.** An Egyptian deity, represented with the head of a dog or jackal, and identified by the later Greeks and Romans with their Hermes or Mercury.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A generic name of the fennec of Bruce, *Anubis zerda*, a kind of fox, the *Canis zerda* of Gmelin, the *Fennecus zoarensis* of some authors, supposed to be the animal taken for a jackal in certain Egyptian hieroglyphs. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of a very large kind of baboon, the *Cynocephalus anubis* of western Africa.

Anura1 (a-nū'rạ), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *anurus*, tailless: see *anurous*.] **1.** A genus of very short-tailed wren-like birds of India, generally referred to the genus *Tesia*. *Hodgson*, 1841.—**2.** A genus of leaf-nosed bats, of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*.

Also written *Anoura*.

Anura2 (a-nū'rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anurus*, tailless: see *anurous*.] An order of *Amphibia*, the *Batrachia salientia*, or batrachians proper, as frogs and toads; salient oviparous amphibians, tailless when adult, provided with well-developed legs, breathing air by lungs, and undergoing complete metamorphosis from the tadpole state, in which they are tailed and limbless, and breathe water by gills. Called *Anura* in distinction from *Urodela*, and *Theriomorpha* in contrast to *Ichthyomorpha*. The vertebræ are diversiform and from 7 to 10 in number. The *Anura* have a well-formed sternum, and a pectoral and a pelvic arch. The skin is naked, and serves to some extent as an organ of respiration; it is shed as in serpents. Small variously disposed teeth are usually present; the tongue is present (in *Phaneroglossa*), or apparently absent (in *Aglossa*). There are upward of 500 species of this very homogeneous group, for which some 130 genera and from 5 to 25 families are adopted by different authors. The typical frogs are of the family *Ranidæ*; the tree-frogs are *Hylidæ*; the toads, *Bufonidæ*; and the aglossal Surinam toad is the type of a family *Pipidæ*. Also written *Anoura*. See cuts under *omosternum*, *Rana*, and *temporomastoid*.



Skull of Frog (*Rana esculenta*).

A, from above; *B*, from below; *x*, the parasphenoid; *y*, the girdle-bone or os-en-ceinture; *Z*, the temporomastoid; *I*, *V*, *VIII*, exits of olfactory, trigeminal, and vagus nerves; *EO*, exoccipital; *Fr*, *Pa*, frontal and parietal; *Na*, nasal; *Mx*, maxilla; *Pl*, palatal; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Pro*, prootic; *QJ*, quadratojugal; *Vo*, one of the vomers.

anuran (a-nū'rạn), *n.* [< *Anura*2 + *-an*.] One of the *Anura*. Also written *anouran*.

anuresis (an-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *anuria*.

anuria (a-nū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *οὖρον*, urine.] Absence of micturition, whether from suppression or from retention of urine. Also called *anuresis*, *anury*.

Anurida (a-nū′ri-dä), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *οὐρά*, tail, + *-ida.*] A genus of *Collembola*, typical of the family *Anurididæ*. *A. maritima* is a species found under stones on the seacoast.

Anurididæ (an-ū-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anurida* + *-idæ.*] A family of apterous ametabolous collembolous insects, typified by the genus *Anurida*, related to *Poduridæ* and often merged in that family.

Anurosorex (an′ū-rō-sō′reks), *n.* [NL., < *anurus*, tailless, + L. *sorex*, shrew: see *anurous* and *Sorex.*] A genus of terrestrial shrews, of the family *Soricidæ*, with 26 white teeth, very small ears, and rudimentary tail. It contains a mole-like species from Tibet, *A. squamipes.*

anurous (a-nū′rus), *a.* [< NL. *anurus*, tailless, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *οὐρά*, a tail.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anura.* Also written *anourous.*

anury (an′ū-ri), *n.* Same as *anuria.*

anus (ā′nus), *n.* [L., prob. orig. the same as ★*ānus, annus*, a ring: see *annulus.*] The termination of the digestive tube or alimentary canal; the end of the enteron of any animal; the orifice through which the refuse of digestion is voided. The anus is usually on a part of the body away from the mouth, but it is sometimes coincident with the latter. It is usually a circular orifice, provided with a sphincterial arrangement by which it may be shut; but it is sometimes a cleft or chink, the direction of the axis of which distinguishes zoölogical groups: thus, it is longitudinal in turtles, and transverse in lizards and snakes. In many vertebrates and other animals the anus serves for the discharge of the excretion of the kidneys and of the products of the generative organs, as well as of the refuse of digestion. See *anal.*

-anus. [L., a common adj. suffix, whence E. *-an:* see *-an.*] A suffix of Latin adjectives and nouns thence derived: common in New Latin names, especially specific names.

anvil (an′vil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *anvil, anvill, anvile, anvild, andvile, anvelde, anfeeld, andfelde*, etc., < ME. *andvell, anvylde, anveld, anvylt, anvelt, anfeld, anfelt, anefeld, anefelt*, etc., < AS. *anfilt, anfilte, onfilte*, earliest form *onfilti*, = OD. (dial.) *aenvilte* = OHG. *anafalz*, these, the appar. orig. forms, appearing with variations in OD. *aenbilt, ambilt* (OFlem. also *aenbilckt*), *aenbelt, aenbeld, aenbeeld, aembeld*, mod. D. *aanbeeld, aambeld* = Flem. *aenbeeld, aembeeld* (appar. simulating D. Flem. *beelden*, form) = LG. *anebelte, anebolte, ambult, ambolt* (> Dan. *ambolt*) = OHG. *anabolz* (appar. simulating the synonymous OHG. *anabōz*, MHG. *aneboz*, G. *amboss*, an anvil, a different word, < OHG. *ana-*, G. *an-* (= AS. *an-, on-*, E. *on*), + *bōzan* = AS. *beátan*, E. *beat*), an anvil; perhaps < AS. *an-, on-*, E. *on*, + *-filt, -filte, -filti*, reduced from an orig. type **-faldithi*, with formative **-thi, -th*, < **faldan, fealdan*, = Goth. *falthan* = OHG. *faldan, faltan*, MHG. G. *falten*, fold (with a secondary form in OHG. *falzen*, MHG. G. *falzen*, fold, groove, join; cf. G. *falz-amboss*, a coppersmith's anvil); being thus lit. that on which metals are 'folded,' bent, or welded under the hammer: see *an-*[1], *on-*[1], and *fold*[1]. A similar reduction of form occurs in AS. *fylt*, < *fealdeth*, foldeth, *hylt, hielt, hilt*, < *healdeth*, holdeth, and also in AS. *felt*, E. *felt*[1], and AS. *hilt*, E. *hilt*, if, as is supposed, they are derived respectively from *fealdan*, fold, and *healdan*, hold; so AS. *gesynto*, < **gasunditha*, health, *inwit* = Goth. *inwinditha*, wickedness.] **1.** An iron block with a smooth face, usually of steel, on which metals are hammered and shaped. The blacksmith's anvil commonly has a conical or pointed horizontal projection called a *beak* or *horn*, for working curved or annular pieces, and holes for the insertion of different sizes and shapes of cutters, swages, etc. The gold-beater's anvil is for the first hammering a simple block of steel, and for the second a block of marble. Anvils for steam-hammers are called *anvil-blocks*, and are of iron faced with steel, and supported on massive foundations.

2. Figuratively, anything on which blows are struck.

> The *anvil* of my sword. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

3. In *anat.*, one of the small bones of the ear, the incus (which see). See cuts under *ear*[1] and *tympanic.*—**4.** In *firearms*, the resisting cone, plate, or bar against which the fulminate in a metallic cartridge is exploded. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**5.** *Milit.*, a small pennon on the end of a lance. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**To be on the anvil,** to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation, as when a scheme or measure is forming, but not matured.

> Several members, . . . knowing what *was on the anvil*, went to the clergy and desired their judgment. *Swift.*

anvil (an′vil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anviled* or *anvilled*, ppr. *anviling* or *anvilling.* [< *anvil*, *n.*] To form or shape on an anvil. [Rare.]

> Armor, *anvill'd* in the shop
> Of passive fortitude.
> *Fletcher (and Massinger?)*, Lover's Progress, iv.

anvil-block (an′vil-blok), *n.* [= D. *aanbeeldsblok* = Flem. *aembeeldblok.*] The metal block or anvil upon which a steam-hammer falls.

anvil-cupper (an′vil-kup″ėr), *n.* A machine for making the inner cup or case of a cartridge, which contains the fulminate.

anvil-dross (an′vil-dros), *n.* Protoxid of iron.

anvil-vise (an′vil-vīs), *n.* A compound tool consisting of a vise of which one jaw forms an anvil.

anxietude (ang-zī′ė-tūd), *n.* [< LL. *anxietudo*, equiv. to the usual *anxietas:* see *anxiety.*] Anxiety. [Rare.]

anxiety (ang-zī′ė-ti), *n.*; pl. *anxieties* (-tiz). [< F. *anxiété* (Cotgrave), < L. *anxietа(t-)s*, < *anxius*, anxious: see *anxious.*] **1.** The apprehension caused by danger, misfortune, or error; concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain; disturbance, uneasiness of mind, or care, occasioned by trouble.

> To be happy is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of spirit. *Tillotson.*

2. In *pathol.*, a state of restlessness and agitation, with general indisposition, and a distressing sense of oppression at the epigastrium.—**Syn. 1.** *Care, Concern, Solicitude*, etc. (see *care*), foreboding, uneasiness, disquiet, inquietude, restlessness, apprehension, fear, misgiving, worry.

anxious (angk′shus), *a.* [< L. *anxius*, anxious, solicitous, distressed, troubled, < *angere*, distress, trouble, choke: see *anguish, angor*, and *anger*[1].] **1.** Full of anxiety or solicitude; greatly troubled or solicitous, especially about something future or unknown; being in painful suspense: applied to persons.

> Eternal troubles haunt thy *anxious* mind,
> Whose cause and cure thou never hop'st to find.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Lucian, iii. 268.
>
> *Anxious* and trembling for the birth of Fate.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 142.

2. Attended with, proceeding from, or manifesting solicitude or uneasiness: applied to things: as, *anxious* forebodings; *anxious* labor.

> His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,
> And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind.
> *Dryden.*
>
> A small, neat volume of only eighty-seven pages, . . . with a modest and somewhat *anxious* dedication.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 35.

3. Earnestly desirous or solicitous: as, *anxious* to please; *anxious* to do right. *Anxious* is followed by *for* or *about* before the object of solicitude. The former is generally used when the thing is something desired to happen or be done; the latter of a person, creature, or situation: as, *anxious for* his release; *anxious about* his health or *about* him.—**Syn. 1.** Careful, uneasy, unquiet, restless, troubled, disturbed, apprehensive.

anxiously (angk′shus-li), *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; with solicitude.

anxiousness (angk′shus-nes), *n.* [< *anxious* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being anxious; great solicitude; anxiety.

> She returns [to her cards] with no little *anxiousness*.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 79.

any (en′i), *a.* and *pron.* [The pron. is that of the early mod. E. *eny;* < ME. *any, anie, ani, eny, enie, eni* (also contr. *ei, eie, œi, œie*), < AS. *ænig*, modified form of **ānig* (which reappears in ME. *ony*, E. dial. and Sc. *ony*, = OS. *ēnig, ēnag* = OFries. *ēnig, ēnich, ienig, eng, ang*, any, = D. *eenig*, any, only, sole, = OHG. *einag*, MHG. *einec, eineg*, G. *einig*, one, only, sole), < *ān*, one, + *-ig*, E. *-y*[1]: see *one* and *-y*[1]. *Any* is thus an adj. deriv. of *one*, or rather of its weakened form *an, a*, in an indeterminate unitary or, in plural, partitive use. The emphatic sense 'only' coexists in D. with the indeterminate, and is the only sense in G.] **I.** *a.* In the singular, one, a or an, some; in the plural, some: indeterminately distributed, implying unlimited choice as to the particular unit, number, or quantity, and hence subordinately as to quality, whichever, of whatever quantity or kind; an indeterminate unit or number of units out of many or all. The indeterminate sense grows out of its use in interrogative and conditional sentences: as, has he *any* friend to speak for him? is there *any* proof of that? if you have *any* witnesses, produce them.

> Who will shew us *any* good? Ps. iv. 6.
>
> If there be any in this assembly, *any* dear friend of Cæsar's, to him I say, that Brutus' love to Cæsar was no less than his. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

[In affirmative sentences, *any*, being indeterminate in application, in effect has reference to every unit of the sort mentioned, and thus may be nearly equivalent to *every:* as, *any* schoolboy would know that; *any* attempt to evade the law will be resisted: so in *anybody, any* one, *anything*, etc.

> It suffices me to say, in general, . . . that men here, as elsewhere, are indisposed to innovation, and prefer *any* antiquity, *any* usage, *any* livery productive of ease or profit, to the unproductive service of thought.
> *Emerson*, Literary Ethics.

When *any* is preceded by a negative, expressed or implied, the two are together equivalent to an emphatic negative, 'none at all,' 'not even one': as, there has never been *any* doubt about that.

> Neither knoweth *any* man the Father, save the Son.
> Mat. xi. 27.
>
> It cannot in *any* sense be called a form of solar energy.
> *Dawson*, Nat. and the Bible, p. 130.]

II. *pron.* [By omission of the noun, which is usually expressed in an adjacent clause, or is implied in the context.] In the singular, one, some; in the plural, some: indeterminately distributed in the same uses as the adjective, and used absolutely or followed by *of* in partitive construction: with reference to persons, any one, anybody; in the plural, any persons.

> Who is here so rude, that would not be a Roman? If *any*, speak; for him have I offended. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.
>
> I have not seen you lately at *any of* the places I visit.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

[In this sense it might formerly have a possessive.

> Yet the brave Courtier . . .
> Doth loath such base condition, to backbite
> *Anies* good name for envie or despite.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale.]

any (en′i), *adv.* [< ME. *any, eny, ony;* prop. the instr. case of the adj.] In any degree; to any extent; at all: especially used with comparatives, as *any* better, *any* worse, *any* more, *any* less, *any* sooner, *any* later, *any* longer, etc.

> A patrician could not be tribune at Rome, *any* more than a peer can be chancellor of the Exchequer in England.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 301.

Also, in negative and interrogative sentences, used absolutely: as, it didn't rain *any* here; did it hurt him *any?* [Colloq.]

anybody (en′i-bod″i), *pron.* [< *any* + *body*, person.] **1.** Any person; any one: as, has *anybody* been here? I have not seen *anybody; anybody* can do that.—**2.** Any one in general; a person of any sort; an ordinary person, as opposed in slight contempt to a *somebody:* in this use with a plural: as, two or three *anybodies.*—**3.** Any one in particular; a person of some consequence or importance, as opposed to a *nobody:* in direct or indirect interrogations: as, is he *anybody?* everybody who is *anybody* was present.

anyhow (en′i-hou), *adv.* [< *any, adv.*, + *how*, in indef. sense. Cf. *somehow, nohow.*] **1.** In any way or manner whatever; howsoever.

> They form an endless throng of laws, connecting every one substance in creation with every other, and different from each pair *anyhow* taken. *Whewell.*

2. [Continuatively, as a *conj.*] In any case; at any rate; at all events; however that may be; however: as, *anyhow*, he failed to appear; *anyhow*, I don't believe it can be done.

anything (en′i-thing), *pron.* [< ME. *anything, enything, onything*, usually written apart, *any thing, eny thing*, < AS. *ānig thing:* see *any* and *thing.* In mod. use still written apart when the stress is on *thing.*] A thing, indefinitely; something or other, no matter what: opposed to *nothing:* as, have you *anything* to eat? I do not see *anything;* give me *anything.*

> It is the proper thing to say *any thing*, when men have all things in their power. *Dryden*, Ded. of the Medal.

[From its indeterminate signification, *anything* is often used colloquially in comparisons, as emphatically comprehensive of whatever simile may suggest itself or be appropriate, especially in the comparative phrases *as... as anything, like anything*, equivalent to 'exceedingly,' 'greatly.'

> O my dear father and mother, I fear your girl will grow *as* proud *as anything*. *Richardson*, Pamela, II. 57.
>
> His bosom throbb'd with agony, he cried *like anything*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 135.]

anything (en′i-thing), *adv.* [< ME. *anything, enything, onything, onythynge*, < AS. *ānige thinga*, earliest form *ængi thinga*, lit. by any of things: *ānige*, instr. of *ānig*, any; *thinga*, gen. pl. of *thing*, thing, the noun being taken later as instr. or acc., with agreeing adj.] Any whit; in any degree; to any extent; at all.

> Will the ladies be *anything* familiar with me, think you?
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

If anything, if in any degree; if at all; if there is any difference: as, *if anything*, he is a little better to-day.

> *If anything*, we were comparatively deficient in these respects. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 429.

anythingarian (en″i-thing-ā′ri-ạn), *n.* [< *anything* + *-arian*, q. v. Cf. *nothingarian*.] One who is 'anything' in belief; one who professes no particular creed; an indifferentist, especially in religious doctrine.

anythingarianism (en″i-thing-ā′ri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *anythingarian* + *-ism*.] The holding and advocacy of no particular creed; indifferentism.

anyway (en′i-wā), *adv.* [< *any* + *way*.] **1.** In any way or manner; anyhow.

These foure are all that *any way* deale in that consideration of mens manners. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

How should I soothe you *anyway*,
Who miss the brother of your youth?
Tennyson, To J. S.

2. [Continuatively, as a *conj.*] In any case; at any rate; at all events; anyhow.

I think she was a little frightened at first; but *anyway*, I got to know who she is. *W. Black*, White Heather, xiv.

anyways (en′i-wāz), *adv.* [< *any* + *ways*, adv. gen. of *way*, as in *always*, but prob. suggested by *anywise*. Cf. *noways* and *nowise*.] **1.** In any way or manner; anyhow.—**2.** [Continuatively, as a *conj.*] In any case; at any rate; at all events; anyhow. [Colloq. in both senses.]

anywhat†, *pron.* [< *any* + *what*, indef. Cf. *somewhat*.] Anything.

anywhen (en′i-hwen), *adv.* [< *any* + *when*. Cf. *anywhere*, *anyhow*.] At any time; ever: as, "anywhere or *anywhen*," *De Quincey*. [Dialectal or rare.]

There if anywhere, and now if *anywhen*.
R. Bosworth Smith, Carthage, p. 333.

anywhere (en′i-hwār), *adv.* [< *any* + *where*. Cf. *somewhere*, *nowhere*.] In, at, or to any place: as, to be or to go *anywhere*.

anywhither (en′i-hwiᴛʜ″ėr), *adv.* [< *any* + *whither*. Cf. *anywhere*.] In any direction; to any place.

Inveigle . . . men *anywhither*. *Barrow*, Works, I.

anywise (en′i-wīz), *adv.* [< ME. *anywise*, *anize wise*, in full form *in* or *on any wise*, < AS. *on ānige wīsan*, in any manner: see *on*, *any*, and *wise*[2], and cf. *otherwise*, *nowise*.] In any way or manner; to any degree.

Neither can a man be a true friend, or a good neighbor, or *anywise* a good relative, without industry.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xix.

Aonian (ā-ō′ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Aonius*, < *Aonia*, < Gr. Ἀονία, a name for Bœotia in Greece.] Pertaining to Aonia, an ancient mythological and poetical name of Bœotia, or to the Muses, who were supposed to dwell there; hence, pertaining to the Muses; poetical.—**Aonian fount**, the fountain Aganippe, on a slope of Mount Helicon, the "Aonian mount," sacred to the Muses, hence called the "Aonian maids."

Aonyx (ā-on′iks), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1827), prop. *Anonyx*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + ὄνυξ, nail, claw.] A genus of otters, including species with the claws rudimentary or obsolete, and the digits much webbed. *A. lalandi* is an African species; *A. leptonyx* (sometimes made type of a genus *Leptonyx*) inhabits Java, Borneo, and Sumatra; *A. indigitata* is found in India. Also written *Anonyx*.

aor. An abbreviation of *aorist*.

aorist (ā′ō-rist), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. ἀόριστος (sc. χρόνος, time, tense), the aorist tense, < ἀόριστος, indefinite, unbounded, < ἀ- priv. + ὁριστός, definable, verbal adj. of ὁρίζειν, bound, define: see *horizon*.] **I.** *n.* In *gram.*, a tense of the Greek verb expressing action (in the indicative, past action) without further limitation or implication; hence, also, a tense of like form or like signification in other languages, as the Sanskrit. There are in Greek two aorists, usually called the first and second; they differ in form, but not in meaning.

II. *a.* **1.** Indefinite with respect to time.—**2.** Pertaining or similar to the aorist.

The English active present, or rather *aorist*, participle in -ing is not an Anglo-Saxon, but a modern form.
G. P. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Lang., p. 649.

aoristic (ā-ō-ris′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀοριστικός, < ἀόριστος: see *aorist*.] Pertaining to an aorist or indefinite tense; indeterminate as to time.

aoristical† (ā-ō-ris′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *aoristic*.

aoristically (ā-ō-ris′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of an aorist.

In most languages, verbs have forms which exclude the notion of time, . . . and even the forms grammatically expressive of time are, in general propositions, employed *aoristically*, or without any reference to time.
G. P. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Lang., p. 300.

★**aorta** (ā-ôr′tạ), *n.*; pl. *aortæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. ἀορτή, aorta, < ἀείρειν, raise, lift, pass. ἀείρεσθαι, rise. Cf. *artery*.] In *anat.*, the main trunk of the arterial system, issuing from the left ventricle of the heart, conveying arterialized blood to all parts of the body except the lungs, and giving rise, directly or indirectly, to all the arteries of the body except the pulmonary. The name is chiefly given to such an artery in those higher vertebrates which have a completely four-chambered heart. The aorta commonly gives off immediately the great vessels of the head, neck, and anterior limbs, and ends by forking to supply the posterior limbs. In the embryo it communicates with the pulmonary artery by a duct (ductus arteriosus), which is normally closed at birth. In man the aorta is divided into *ascending*, *transverse*, and *descending* portions. The *ascending* aorta rises and then curves over to the left, forming the *transverse* portion or *arch of the aorta*, whence spring the innominate and left carotid and left subclavian arteries; it then descends upon and a little to the left of the bodies of the vertebræ, forming the *descending* aorta, divided into the *thoracic* aorta above the diaphragm and the *abdominal* aorta below it; it ends usually opposite the fourth lumbar vertebra by bifurcating into the right and left common iliac arteries. The thoracic branches are numerous, but small and chiefly intercostal; the abdominal branches are the cœliac, superior and inferior mesenteric, renal, suprarenal, spermatic, and others. The aorta is provided at its beginning with three semilunar valves, which prevent regurgitation of blood into the heart. See *aortic*, and cuts under *circulation*, *embryo*, *heart*, *thorax*. —**Cardiac aorta.** See extract below.—**Definitive aorta**, the aorta as defined above.—**Primitive aortæ**, the first and paired main arteries of the embryo, connected with the omphalomesenteric vessels. See extract.

The heart of the vertebrate embryo is at first a simple tube, the anterior end of which passes into a cardiac aortic trunk, while the posterior end is continuous with the great veins which bring back blood from the umbilical vesicle. The *cardiac aorta* immediately divides into two branches, each of which ascends, in the first visceral arch, in the form of a forwardly convex aortic arch, to the under side of the rudimentary spinal column, and then runs parallel with its fellow to the hinder part of the body as a *primitive* subvertebral *aorta*. The two *primitive aortæ* soon coalesce, in the greater part of their length, into one trunk, the definitive subvertebral aorta, but the aortic arches, separated by the alimentary tract, remain distinct.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 90.

aortal (ā-ôr′tạl), *a.* [< *aorta* + *-al*.] Same as *aortic*. [Rare.]

★**aortic** (ā-ôr′tik), *a.* [< *aorta* + *-ic*.] Belonging or pertaining to the aorta.—**Aortic arch.** (*a*) The permanent arch of the aorta. See *aorta*. (*b*) One of the five or more pairs of arterial arches of the embryo of a vertebrate, formed by forkings of the primitive cardiac aorta, and reuniting to form the primitive and finally the definitive subvertebral aorta, or aorta proper. There is a pair of such aortic arches to each pair of visceral arches of the neck. In the higher vertebrates the two anterior pairs disappear; the third pair is modified into the carotid arteries supplying the head; the fourth pair becomes the arteries supplying the anterior limbs and the permanent arch of the aorta—in man, the innominate and right subclavian on the right side, and the left subclavian and arch of the aorta on the left; in the fifth pair in man the right side is obliterated, and the left forms the permanent pulmonary artery, the descending aorta, and the ductus arteriosus, which is the communication between the fifth and the fourth arches. In branchiate vertebrates most of these arches are permanent, becoming the blood-vessels of the gills.—**Aortic bulb**, the enlargement at the beginning of the cardiac aorta.—**Aortic compressor**, an instrument, used in amputation at the hip-joint, post-partum hemorrhage, etc., to compress the aorta, to limit the flow of blood from it to the arteries below.—**Aortic orifice**, **aortic aperture**, of the diaphragm, the hole of the diaphragm, between its right and left pillars, through which the aorta passes from the thorax into the abdomen; it also gives transit to the thoracic duct, and usually to an azygous vein.—**Aortic valves**, the three semilunar valves at the origin of the aorta from the left ventricle of the heart, guarding the orifice and preventing regurgitation into the ventricle.—**Aortic vestibule**, the part of the left ventricle adjoining the root of the aorta.

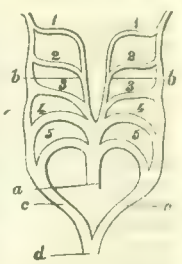


Diagram of primitive Aortic Arches in mammals, birds, and reptiles.

a, common trunk of primitive aorta, dividing into two branches, *b*, *b*, which give off the arches 1–5 on each side, ending in *c*, *c*, two vessels uniting to form *d*, the descending or dorsal aorta.

aortitis (ā-ôr-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *aorta* + *-itis*.] In *med.*, inflammation of the aorta.

aoudad (ä′ō-dad), *n.* [Also *audad* (the spelling *aoudad* being F.), repr. the Moorish name *audad*.] The wild sheep of Barbary; a ruminant of the subfamily *Ovinæ* and family *Bovidæ*, inhabiting northern Africa. It is of a light-brownish color, with very large horns curving outward and backward, and a profusion of long hair hanging from the throat and breast and almost reaching the ground between the fore legs. A full-grown individual stands about 3 feet high at the withers, and its horns sometimes attain a length of 2 feet. The animal is common, is often kept in confinement, and readily breeds in that state. The aoudad is also known as the *bearded argali* and *ruffed mouflon*; it is the *kebsh* of the Arabs, the *mouflon à manchettes* of the French, and the *Ovis tragelaphus* (Desmarest) or *Ammotragus tragelaphus* of naturalists.



Aoudad (*Ammotragus tragelaphus*).

aoul (ä′ōl), *n.* [Russ. *aulŭ*, a village (of the Caucasians).] Among the people of the Caucasus, a village or a village community; hence, a Tatar camp or encampment.

The *aoul* consisted of about twenty tents, all constructed on the same model, and scattered about in sporadic fashion without the least regard to symmetry.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 330.

à outrance (ä ö-troⁿs′). [F.: see *outrage*.] To excess or to the utmost; with extreme vehemence; without limitation or reserve: as, to fight *à outrance*. Often, incorrectly, *à l'outrance*.

ap (ap), *n.* [W. *ap*, < OW. *map*, mod. W. *mab*, son, orig. **maqui* = Ir. *mac*, son: see *mac*.] Son: a word occurring in Welsh pedigrees and as a prefix in surnames, equivalent to and cognate with *Mac* (which see), as in Welsh *Gruffudd ap Owain*, Griffith, son of Owen, *Aprhys*, *Apthomas*, etc.: in the Anglicized forms of Welsh names often reduced to *P-* or *B-*, as in *Preece*, *Price* (Ap-Rhys, Ap-Rice), *Powell* (Ap-Howell), *Bevan* (Ap-Evan), *Bowen* (Ap-Owen), etc.

ap-†. Assimilated form, in Latin, etc., of *ad-* before *p*, as in *approbation*, *appellate*, etc.; in older English words a "restored" form of Middle English and Old French *a-*, the regular reduced form of Latin *ap-*, as in *appeal*, *appear*, *approve*, etc.

ap-[2]. The form of *apo-* before a vowel, as in *apagoge*, *apanthropy*, etc.

apace (ạ-pās′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. *apace*, *apaas*, *apas*, *a pas*, lit. at pace; in pregnant sense, at a good pace, with a quick pace; < *a*[3] + *pace*.] **1**†. At a footpace; leisurely.

Vp ryseth fresshe Canacee hirselue,
As rody and bryght as doth the youge sonne. . . .
And forth she walketh esily *a pas*,
Arrayed after the lusty seson sote [sweet]
Lyghtly, for to pleye and walke on fote.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 388.

2. At a quick pace; with speed; quickly; swiftly; speedily; fast.

He cometh to hym *apaas*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 465.
Great weeds do grow *apace*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 4.

apache (F. ä-päsh′; E. a-pach′ē). [From the Indian tribe.] A dangerous type of hooligan.

Apache-plume (a-pach′ē-plōm″), *n.* A name given in New Mexico to the *Fallucia paradoxa*, a low rosaceous shrub with long plumose carpels.

a paesi (ä pä-ā′zē). [It.: *a*, to, with, < L. *ad*, to; *paesi*, pl. of *paese*, country, land: see *pais*, *peasant*.] With landscapes: applied to tapestries, especially of Italian make, majolica, and other objects decorated with landscapes.

apagoge (ap-ạ-gō′je), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀπαγωγή, a leading away, < ἀπάγειν, lead away, < ἀπό, away, + ἄγειν, drive, lead: see *act*, *n.*] **1.** In *logic*: (*a*†) Abduction (which see). (*b*) The demonstration of a proposition by the refutation of its opposite (from Aristotle's ἡ εἰς τὸ ἀδύνατον ἀπαγωγή, reduction to the impossible): commonly called *indirect proof*.—**2.** In *math.*, a progress or passage from one proposition to another, when the first, having been demonstrated, is employed in proving the next.

apagogic (ap-ạ-goj′ik), *a.* [< *apagoge* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to apagoge. (*a*) Proving indirectly, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary: as, an *apagogic* demonstration. (*b*) Using mathematical apagoge.

The *apagogic* geometry of the Greeks.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 629.

apagogical (ap-ạ-goj′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *apagogic*.

apagynous (a-paj′i-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἅπαξ, once, + γυνή, woman.] In *bot.*, same as *monocarpous*. [Not used.]

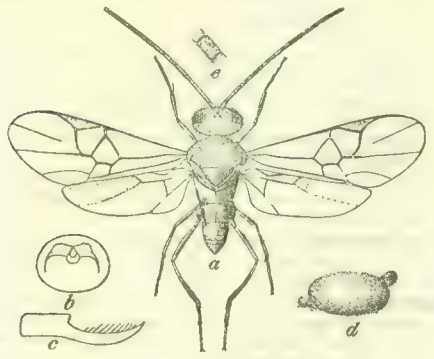
Apalachian, *a.* See *Appalachian*.

Apaloderma (ap″ạ-lō-dėr′mä), *n.* See *Hapaloderma*.

apanage, *n.* See *appanage*.

Apanteles (a-pan′te-lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + παντελής, all complete, perfect, < πᾶς, πᾶν, all,

+ τέλος, end, completion, < τελεῖν, complete: see *teleology*.] A genus of parasitic *Hymenoptera*, family *Braconidæ*, separated by Förster from

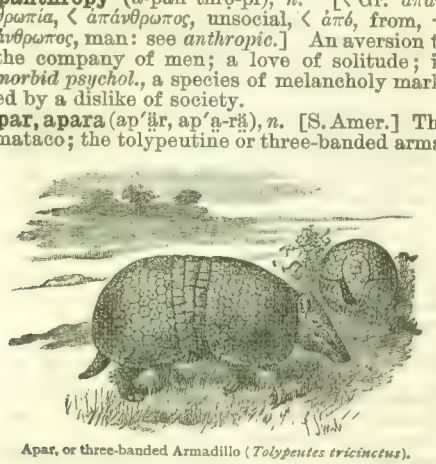


Aparteles aletiæ, much enlarged.
a, male fly; *b*, head of larva; *c*, jaw of larva; *d*, cocoon; *e*, section of antenna.

Microgaster (Latreille). Its species infest various lepidopterous larvæ, and form egg-like cocoons, either singly or in masses, attached to the bodies of their victims. *A. aletiæ* (Riley) preys on the cotton-worm.

apanthropy (a-pan'thrō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπανθρωπία*, < *ἀπάνθρωπος*, unsocial, < *ἀπό*, from, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man: see *anthropic*.] An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude; in *morbid psychol.*, a species of melancholy marked by a dislike of society.

apar, apara (ap'är, ap'a-rä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The mataco; the tolypeutine or three-banded armadillo of South America (*Dasypus* or *Tolypeutes tricinctus*), a small species capable of rolling itself up into a complete ball. It is also notable for walking on the tips of the fore claws, the two outer toes being much reduced, while the third is greatly developed. There are other species of *Tolypeutes* (which see).



Apar, or three-banded Armadillo (*Tolypeutes tricinctus*).

aparejo (ä-pä-rā'hō), *n.* [Sp., a pack-saddle; a particular use of *aparejo*, preparation, harness, gear, tackle, pl. *aparejos*, apparatus: see *apparel*.] A pack-saddle; specifically, one formed of cushions stuffed with hay, used in the southwestern United States and Mexico.

aparithmesis (ap-ăr-ith-mē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπαρίθμησις*, < *ἀπαριθμεῖν*, count off, count over, < *ἀπό*, off, + *ἀριθμεῖν*, count, < *ἀριθμός*, number: see *arithmetic*.] 1. In *rhet.*, enumeration of parts or particulars.—2. In *logic*, division by parts.

apart[1] (a-pärt'), *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *apart*, < OF. *a part*, mod. F. *à part* = Pr. *a part* = Sp. Pg. *aparte* = It. *a parte*, < L. *ad partem*: *ad*, to, at; *partem*, acc. of *par(t-)s*, part, side. *Apart* is thus orig. a prep. phr. like E. *aside*, *ahead*, etc., and may like these have a quasi-adj. construction. Cf. *apart*[2].] 1. To or at one side; aside; separately; by itself; in distinction (from); independently (of); adjectively, separate. (*a*) In place, motion, or position.

Lay thy bow of pearl *apart*,
And thy crystal shining quiver.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Artabasus . . . went amongst the Persians in their lodgings, admonishing and exhorting them, sometime *aparts*, and otherwhile altogethers.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

Death walks *apart* from Fear to-day!
Whittier, Summer by the Lakeside.

Thou livest still,
Apart from every earthly fear and ill.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 408.

(*b*) In purpose, use, character, etc.: as, to set *apart*, or lay *apart*, for a special purpose.

The Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself.
Ps. iv. 3.

(*c*) In thought; in mental analysis: as, to consider one statement *apart* from others; *apart* from a slight error, the answer is right.

The determination of social morality is *apart* from the assignment of motives for individual morality, and leaves untouched the cultivation of individual perfection.
F. Pollock, Introd. to W. K. Clifford's Lectures.

(*d*) Absolutely: as, jesting *apart*, what do you think of it?—2. In pieces, or to pieces; asunder: as, to take a watch *apart*.

As if a strong hand rent *apart*
The veils of sense from soul and heart.
Whittier, The Preacher.

apart[1]† (a-pärt'), *v. t.* [< *apart*[1], *adv.*] 1. To put apart; set aside.—2. To depart from; quit.

apart[2]† (a-pärt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Early mod. E. *a parte*, ME. in fuller form *aparty*, *apartie*; < *a*[3] + *part* or *party*. Cf. *apart*[1].] In part; partly.

That causeth me *a parte* to be hevy in my herte.
Caxton, Reynard (Arber), p. 25. (*N. E. D.*)

a parte ante (ā pär'tē an'tē). [ML.: L. *a* for *ab*, from; *parte*, abl. of *par(t-)s*, part; *ante*, before: see *ante-*.] Literally, from the part before: used with reference to that part of (all) time which, at a given instant, has elapsed.

a parte post (ā pär'tē pōst). [ML.: L. *a* for *ab*, from; *parte*, abl. of *par(t-)s*, part; *post*, after: see *post-*.] Literally, from the part after: used with reference to that part of (all) time which follows a given instant.

aparthrodial (ap-är-thrō'di-al), *a.* [< *aparthrosis*. Cf. *arthrodial*.] Of or pertaining to aparthrosis.

aparthrosis (ap-är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *aparthroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *ἄρθρωσις*, articulation, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] 1. In *surg.*, disarticulation.—2. In *anat.*, diarthrosis.

apartment (a-pärt'ment), *n.* [< F. *appartement*, < It. *appartamento*, a room, an apartment, < *appartare*, also spelled *apartare*, separate, withdraw, < *a parte*, apart: see *apart*.] 1. A room in a building; a division in a house separated from others by partitions.—2. *pl.* A suite or set of rooms; specifically, a suite of rooms assigned to the use of a particular person, party, or family.—3. A flat (which see).—4†. A compartment.

apartmental (a-pärt-men'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an apartment or to apartments.

apartment-house (a-pärt'ment-hous), *n.* A building divided into separate suites of rooms, intended for residence, but commonly without facilities for cooking, and in this respect different from a *flat*, though the two words are often used interchangeably (see *flat*[2]): also distinguished from *tenement-house* (which see).

apartness (a-pärt'nes), *n.* The state of being apart; aloofness.

aparty† (a-pär'ti), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Same as *apart*[2].

apass†, *v. i.* [ME. *apassen*, < OF. *apasser*, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *passer*, pass.] To pass on; pass by; pass away. *Chaucer.*

apastron (ap-as'tron), *n.*; pl. *apastra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *ἄστρον*, star: see *aster*[1].] In *astron.*, that part in the orbit of a double star where it is furthest from its primary.

Apatela (ap-a-tē'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπατηλός*, guileful, wily, < *ἀπάτη*, guile, deceit.] A genus of noctuid moths, containing such species as the North American *A. oblinita*. This moth expands about 1¾ inches, and has gray fore wings dotted with blackish, and white hind wings with small dark spots. The caterpillar is about 1¼ inches long, black, marked with red and yellow; it feeds on the leaves of the apple, peach, raspberry, strawberry, grape, willow, and other vegetation.

Apatelæ (ap-a-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Apatela*.] A group of moths, named from the genus *Apatela*.

apatelite (a-pat'e-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπατηλός*, illusive, deceitful (see *Apatela*), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of iron, found in clay, in small friable yellow nodules, at Auteuil, Paris.

★**apathetic** (ap-a-thet'ik), *a.* [< *apathy*, after *pathetic*.] Characterized by apathy; having or exhibiting little or no emotion; devoid of strong feeling or passion; insensible.

Better the narrow brain, the stony heart,
The staring eye glazed o'er with sapless days,
The long mechanic pacings to and fro,
The set gray life, and *apathetic* end.
Tennyson, Love and Duty.

=Syn. Passionless, unmoved, unfeeling, indifferent.

apathetical (ap-a-thet'i-kal), *a.* Same as *apathetic*.

apathetically (ap-a-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an apathetic manner.

apathist (ap'a-thist), *n.* [< *apathy* + *-ist*.] One affected with apathy; one who is destitute of or does not exhibit feeling; specifically, an adherent of the moral philosophy of the Stoics. See *stoicism*. [Rare.]

Methinks it becomes not a dull *Apathist* to object that we should be disquieted with perpetual feares if any parcel of our happiness should not be lock'd up within our own Breasts. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 13.

apathistical (ap-a-this'ti-kal), *a.* [< *apathist* + *-ic-al*.] Like an apathist; apathetic. [Rare.]

Fontenelle was of a good-humored and *apathistical* disposition. *W. Seward*, Anecdotes, V. 252.

★**apathy** (ap'a-thi), *n.* [< L. *apathia*, < Gr. *ἀπάθεια*, insensibility, < *ἀπαθής*, insensible, impassive, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πάθος*, suffering, sensation, < *παθεῖν*, suffer, feel.] Want of feeling; absence or suppression of passion, emotion, or excitement; insensibility; indifference.

As the passions are the springs of most of our actions, a state of *apathy* has come to signify a sort of moral inertia—the absence of all activity or energy. *Fleming.*

Blessed, thrice and nine times blessed be the good St. Nicholas, if I have indeed escaped that *apathy* which chills the sympathies of age and paralyzes every glow of enthusiasm. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 294.

=Syn. *Indifference*, *Insensibility*, *Impassibility*, *Apathy*, *Stoicism*, *Unconcern*, *Phlegm*, *Calmness*, torpor, coldness, coolness, unfeelingness, lethargy, immobility. (See list under *indifference*.) *Indifference* denotes absence of feeling, passion, or desire toward a particular object: as, *indifference* to pain or ridicule. *Apathy* commonly implies a general want of feeling, a complete indifference in regard to anything, due to want of interest or attention, as in the case of a repressed or sluggish intellect, or of extreme illness or affliction. *Insensibility* and *impassibility* suggest the lack of capacity for feeling, or an absence of susceptibility, being qualities rather than states of mind. *Indifference* arising from *impassibility* relates more particularly to internal, that arising from *insensibility* to external, impressions; the former is, moreover, more profound and radical than the latter. *Indifference* may be an entirely proper state under the circumstances; *insensibility* and *impassibility* are always at least to be pitied; *unconcern* is always and *indifference* sometimes blameworthy, as cold and selfish. *Stoicism* is a studied suppression of feeling, or the concealment especially of painful feeling by force of will. *Unconcern* is absence of solicitude. (See *care*.) *Phlegm* is most suggestive of physical temperament; it is a constitutional dullness or sluggishness, an incapability of being aroused by anything. *Calmness* is a tranquillity resulting from the mastery of the will over passions and feelings that perhaps are strong and keen, and hence is always commendable.

With the instinct of long habit he turned and faced the battery of eyes with the same cold *indifference* with which he had for years encountered the half-hidden sneers of man. *Bret Harte*, Argonauts, p. 126.

Unbelief might result from the *insensibility* engendered by a profligate life.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 139.

I threw myself on my bed, . . . resisting no longer, but awaiting my fate with the *apathy* of despair.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 146.

The victors set fire to the wigwams and the fort. . . . This last outrage overcame even the *stoicism* of the savage. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 370.

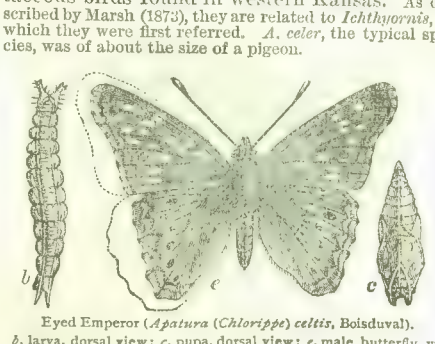
Still less respectable appears this extreme concern for those of our own blood which goes along with the *unconcern* for those of other blood, when we observe its methods. *H. Spencer*, Sins of Legislators, ii.

One likes in a companion a *phlegm* which it is a triumph to disturb. *Emerson*, Clubs.

Sir, 'tis fit
You make strong party, or defend yourself
By *calmness*, or by absence; all's in anger.
Shak., Cor., iii. 2.

apatite (ap'a-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπάτη*, illusion, deceit, + *-ite*[2], apatite having been often mistaken for other minerals.] Native calcium phosphate with calcium fluorid or chlorid, generally crystallized in hexagonal prisms, which are sometimes low or even tabular, sometimes elongated, and occasionally of great size. It varies in color from white to green or blue, rarely to yellow or reddish. Apatite occurs in metalliferous veins and in metamorphic and granitic rocks. In Canada and in Norway extensive deposits of it are mined for the sake of its phosphates, which are useful as fertilizers.

Apatornis (ap-a-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπάτη*, deceit, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of extinct Cretaceous birds found in western Kansas. As described by Marsh (1875), they are related to *Ichthyornis*, to which they were first referred. *A. celer*, the typical species, was of about the size of a pigeon.



Eyed Emperor (*Apatura* (*Chlorippe*) *celtis*, Boisduval).
b, larva, dorsal view; *c*, pupa, dorsal view; *e*, male butterfly, with partial outline of female. (Natural size.) [See page 256.]

Apatura (ap-a-tū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀπατούρη (also Ἀπάτουρος, -τουρία), an epithet of Aphrodite, as presiding at the festival called Apaturia.] A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects, belonging to the family *Nymphalidæ*, containing many beautiful butterflies, remarkable for their iridescent colors. The purple emperor, *A. iris*, is a gorgeous British species, one of the most beautiful of the tribe, with dark wings glancing in certain lights into rich purplish-blue. It is also called the purple high-flier, from its habit of mounting to great elevations. [See cut, p. 255.]

Apaturia (ap-a-tū'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. Ἀπατούρια (see def.); the origin was unknown to ancient writers, the word being crudely explained from ἀπάτη, deceit, with a story to suit; prob. < *a-* copulative (*a-*19) + φρατρία (see *phratria*) in some form assimilated to πατήρ = E. *father*, or perhaps + πατήρ (in comp. -πάτωρ) itself.] In *Gr. hist.*, an annual festival held in states of Ionian origin. At Athens it was celebrated in the month of Pyanepsion (November–December), and was a reunion of the phratriæ or clans, or of all of the same kin, in which matters of common interest were settled, and children born within the year were formally received and registered. The festival lasted three days, and was observed by feasting, sacrifices, and other formalities.

apaumée, *a.* See *appaumée.*

apayt, appayt (a-pā'), *v. t.* [< ME. *apayen, apaien*, etc., < OF. *apaier, apayer, apaer* = Pr. *apagar, apaiar*, appease, < L. *ad*, to, + *pacare*, pacify, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace: see *a-*11 and *pay*, and cf. *appease.*] **1.** To pay; satisfy; content.

> Sin ne'er gives a fee;
> He gratis comes, and thou art well-*appay'd*,
> As well to hear as grant what he hath said.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 914.

2. To requite; repay.

> *Appay* his wrong with timely vengeance. *Quarles.*

ape (āp), *n.* [< ME. *ape*, < AS. *apa* = Fries. *apa* = D. *aap* (pl. *apen*) = LG. *ape* = OHG. *affo*, MHG. *affe*, G. *affe* = Icel. *api* = Sw. *apa* = Dan. *abe*, ape; not a native Teut. word, but prob. (like Ir. Gael. *ap*, *apa*, W. *ab*, *epa*, OBohem. *op*, mod. Bohem. *opice*, Sloven. *opica*, Upper Sorbian *vopica*, ORuss. *opica*, Russ. *obezĭyana*) borrowed in very early times (appar. with loss of orig. initial *k*) from the East; cf. Gr. κῆπος, also κῆβος, κεῖπος (see *Cebus*), Skt. *kapi*, ape. The Skt. name is usually referred to Skt. √ **kap*, *kamp*, tremble.] **1.** A monkey; a quadrumanous animal; some animal of the old order *Quadrumana*; a member of one of the modern families *Simiidæ*, *Cynopithecidæ*, and *Cebidæ*, especially one which attracts attention by mimicking man.—**2.** More specifically, a tailless monkey; a monkey with a very short tail; a magot, macaque, or pig-tailed baboon: as, the Barbary *ape* (*Inuus ecaudatus*); the Celebes black *ape* (*Cynopithecus niger*).—**3.** Technically, a man-like monkey; a simian proper, or a member of the monkey family *Simiidæ*, forming a kind of connecting link between man and the lower animals, and hence termed *anthropoid* (which see). These apes are catarrhine simians without cheek-pouches or developed tail, and having a dental formula identical with that of man. The species are few, being only the gorilla, chimpanzee, orangs, and gibbons.

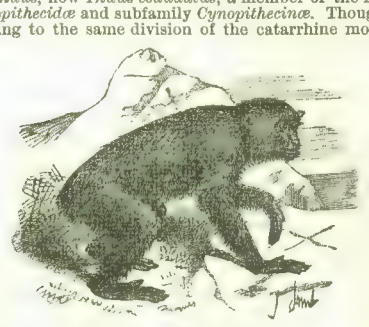
4. An imitator; a mimic.

> O sleep, thou *ape* of death. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2.
>
> If he be glad, she triumphs; if he stir,
> She moves his way, in all things his sweet *ape*; . . .
> Himself divinely varied without change.
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

5. A mischievous or silly mimic; hence, a fool; a dupe.

> Thus she maketh Absolon hir *ape*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 203.
>
> Boys, *apes*, braggarts, Jacks, milksops!
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

Barbary ape, the tailless ape or magot of Barbary, *Macacus inuus*, now *Inuus ecaudatus*, a member of the family *Cynopithecidæ* and subfamily *Cynopithecinæ*. Though belonging to the same division of the catarrhine monkeys



Barbary Ape (*Inuus ecaudatus*).

as the baboons, this ape is notable for its intelligence and docility, and has been the "showman's ape" from time immemorial. From the circumstance that it inhabits the Rock of Gibraltar it acquires additional interest as the only living representative of its tribe within European limits. —**To lead apes in hell,** the employment jocularly assigned to old maids in the next world.

> I must dance barefoot on her wedding-day,
> And, for your love to her, *lead apes in hell.*
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

To put an ape in one's hood†, to play a trick upon one; dupe one. *Chaucer.*—**To say an ape's paternoster†,** to chatter with cold.

ape (āp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aped*, ppr. *aping*. [< *ape*, *n.*] To imitate servilely; mimic, as an ape imitates human actions.

> Curse on the stripling! How he *apes* his sire!
> Ambitiously sententious. *Addison*, Cato, i. 2.
>
> I regret
> That I should *ape* the ways of pride.
> *Bryant*, The Yellow Violet.

= **Syn.** *Mimic*, etc. See *imitate.*

apeak (a-pēk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Formerly also *apeek*; < *a*3 + *peak*, a point; after F. *à pic*, vertically.] *Naut.*, in a nearly vertical position or relation; pointing upward, or in an up-and-down direction. An anchor is said to be *apeak*, and a ship to be *hove apeak*, when the cable and ship are brought, by the tightening of the former, as nearly into a perpendicular line with the anchor as may be without breaking it from the ground. A yard or gaff is *apeak* when it hangs obliquely to the mast. Oars are *apeak* when their blades are held obliquely upward, as in a boat with an awning, while the crew are awaiting the order to "give way."

ape-baboon (āp'ba-bön″), *n.* A macaque (which see). *W. Swainson.*

ape-bearer (āp'bâr″ėr), *n.* A strolling buffoon with an ape. [Rare.]

> I know this man well: he hath been since an *ape-bearer*.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

Apedicellata (a-ped″i-se-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *a-* priv. + NL. *pedicellus*, pedicel, + *-ata.*] An order of echinoderms in Cuvier's system of classification. See *Gephyrea.*

apedom (āp'dum), *n.* [< *ape* + *-dom.*] The state of being an ape, or of being apish.

> This early condition of *apedom*.
> *De Quincey*, Works, XIV. 85.

apehood (āp'hůd), *n.* [< *ape* + *-hood.*] Same as *apedom.*

> There's a dog-faced dwarf
> That gets to godship somehow, yet retains
> His *apehood*. *Browning.*

apeiret, *v.* A Middle English spelling of *appair.*

apelet (āp'let), *n.* [< *ape* + *-let.*] A young or little ape: as, "her *apelet* playing about her," *Spectator.* [Rare.]

apellous (a-pel'us), *a.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. + L. *pellis*, a skin.] Destitute of skin.

ape-man (āp'man), *n.* A name given to a hypothetical ape-like man, or speechless primitive man, intermediate in character between the highest anthropoid apes and human beings, and conjectured by Haeckel to have been the progenitor of the human race. See *Alalus.*

Apennine (ap'e-nīn), *a.* [< L. *Apenninus*, also *Appenninus*, *Apeninus* (sc. *mons*, mountain), an adj. formed, perhaps, from a Celtic word seen in Bret. *penn* = W. *pen* = Ir. *benn* = Gael. *beinn*, a head, height, mountain: see *ben*3.] Appellative of or pertaining to a chain of mountains which extends throughout Italy from the Maritime Alps to the southern extremity of the peninsula.

apepsia (a-pep'siä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀπεψία, < ἄπεπτος, undigested, < *a-* priv. + πεπτός, digested, cooked, < πέπτειν, digest, cook: see *peptic.*] Defective digestion; indigestion; dyspepsia.

apepsy (a-pep'si), *n.* Same as *apepsia.*

aper (ā'pėr), *n.* One who apes.

aperçu (a-per-sū'), *n.* [F., glance, sketch, outline, < *aperçu*, pp. of *apercevoir*, perceive, descry, discover: see *apperceive.*] **1.** A first view; a hasty glance; a rapid survey.—**2.** A summary exposition; a brief outline; a sketch.

> Twenty pages suffice to impart the elements of Chinese writing; and a short *aperçu* of the literary history of the country is added to the volume. *Science*, III. 760.

3. A detached view; an isolated perception of or insight into a subject, as into a system of philosophy.

> At best Hegelism can be apprehended only by *aperçus*, and those who try to explain its bottom secrets have not got it. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 157.

aperea (ap-e-rē'ä), *n.* [NL.] A name of the restless cavy, *Cavia aperea.*

aperient (a-pē'ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aperien(t-)s*, ppr. of *aperire*, open, uncover (opposed to *operire*, close, cover, in comp. *co-operire*, cover, > ult. E. *cover*, q. v.), < *a* for *ab*, off, away (*operire*, < *o-* for *ob*, to), + *-perire*, prob. identical with *-perire* in *comperire*, ascertain, *reperire*, find, being the form in comp. of *parere*, *parire*, get, produce, bring forth: see *parent.* Cf. *apert.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, gently purgative; having the quality of opening the bowels; laxative; deobstruent.

II. *n.* A medicine which gently opens the bowels; a laxative.

Also *aperitive.*

aperiodic (a-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. (*a-*18) + *periodic.*] Without periodicity.

> An intermediate stage called the *aperiodic* state is passed through. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 50.

Aperiodic galvanometer. See *galvanometer.*

aperispermic (a-per-i-spėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. (*a-*18) + *perisperm* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, a term descriptive of a seed that contains no albumen (perisperm); exalbuminous.

aperispermous (a-per-i-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. (*a-*18) + *perisperm* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, same as *aperispermic.*

aperitive (a-per'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *apperitive, aperative*, after F. *apéritif* = It. *aperitivo*, < ML. **aperitivus*; fuller form of *apertive*, q. v.] Same as *aperient.*

A per se†. [L.; cf. *& per se*: see *ampersand.*] **1.** *A* by itself; *a* as a letter or word.—**2.** A person or thing of peerless excellence. *Chaucer.*

> Behold me, Baldwin, *A per se* of my age,
> Lord Richard Nevill, earle by marriage
> Of Warwick. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 371.

apert† (a-pėrt'), *a.* [< ME. *apert, aperte*, < OF. *apert*, < L. *apertus*, pp. of *aperire*, open: see *aperient.*] Open; evident; undisguised: as, "*apert* confessions," *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 358.

> The proceedings may be *apert*, and ingenuous, and candid, and avowable. *Donne*, Devotions.

apert† (a-pėrt'), *adv.* [< ME. *aperte, apert*; from the adj.] Openly. *Chaucer.*

apertion† (a-pėr'shọn), *n.* [< L. *apertio(n-)*, < *aperire*, pp. *apertus*, open: see *aperient.*] **1.** The act of opening; the state of being opened. [Rare.]

> Either by ruption or *apertion*. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. An opening; a gap; an aperture; a passage.

> *Apertions*, under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases—in short, all inlets or outlets. *Sir H. Wotton*, Remains, p. 33.

Apertirostra (a-pėr-ti-ros'trä), *n.* [NL., < L. *apertus*, open (see *apert*), + *rostrum*, beak.] Same as *Anastomus*, 1. *Vand de Patte.*

apertive† (a-pėr'tiv), *a.* [< F. *apertif*, < ML. **apertivus*, < L. *apertus*, pp. of *aperire*: see *apert* and *-ive.*] **1.** Open; manifest.—**2.** Aperient.

apertly† (a-pėrt'li), *adv.* Openly.

> In all their discourses of him [Richard III.] they never directly nor indirectly, covertly or *apertly*, insinuate this deformity. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 79.

apertness† (a-pėrt'nes), *n.* Openness; frankness.

apertometer (ap-ėr-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *apert(ure)* + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the angular aperture of the object-glass of a microscope.

> Prof. Abbe has also made an important contribution to the practical part of this inquiry by the invention of an *apertometer*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., Appendix, p. 850.

apertor† (a-pėr'tọr), *n.* [L., an opener, a beginner, < *aperire*, pp. *apertus*, open: see *aperient.*] In *anat.*, that which opens; specifically, a muscle that raises the upper eyelid.

apertural (ap'ėr-tūr-al), *a.* [< *aperture* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing apertures. [Rare.]

> The inferior or *apertural* side.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 847.

★ **aperture** (ap'ėr-tūr), *n.* [< L. *apertura*, an opening, < *apertus*, pp. of *aperire*, open: see *apert* and *aperient.*] **1†.** The act of opening out or unfolding.

> Made . . . difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of distinctions. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant, Int., p. 8.

2. An opening; a hole, orifice, gap, cleft, or chasm; a passage or perforation; any direct way for ingress or egress.

> An *aperture* between the mountains.
> *W. Gilpin*, Tour to Lakes.

3. In *geom.*, the space between two intersecting right lines.—**4.** In *optics*, the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass in a telescope or other optical instrument. The aperture of a microscope is often expressed in degrees; and in this case it is called the *angular* aperture, that is, the angular breadth of the pencil of light which the instrument transmits from the object or point viewed: as, a microscope of 100° *aperture*.—**Abdominal apertures.** See *abdomen*, 1.—**Aperture-sight** (as of a rifle), another name for the *open bead-sight*.—**Branchial aperture.** See *branchial.*

apertured (ap'ėr-ṭụrd), *a.* [< *aperture* + *-ed*².] Provided with an aperture; perforated. [Rare.]

Each half of the coupling is *apertured* near its free end.
Sci. Amer., N. S., XLVIII. 18.

apery (ā'pę-ri), *n.*; pl. *aperies* (-riz). [< *ape* + *-ery.*] 1. A collection of apes; a place where apes are kept.—2. The qualities or tricks of apes; the practice of aping; imitation.

I saw there many women, dressed without regard to the season or the demands of the place, in *apery*, or, as it looked, in mockery, of European fashions.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 145.

apes-on-horseback (āps'on-hôrs'bak), *n.* The name of a variety of the common European daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

Apetalæ (a-pet'ạ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *plantæ*), fem. pl. of *apetalus*, without petals: see *apetalous.*] Plants destitute of petals; a division of dicotyledonous, archichlamydeous plants in which the corolla, and often the calyx as well, is absent. They are subdivided into the *Monochlamydeæ*, in which the corolla alone is absent, as in the elm, nettle, etc., and the *Achlamydeæ*, in which the calyx and the corolla are both absent, as in the willow, oak, and certain other plants.

apetalous (a-pet'ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. *apetalus*, without petals, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πέταλον*, a leaf, in mod. bot. a petal: see *petal.*] In *bot.*, having no petals or corolla; pertaining to the *Apetalæ*.

apetalousness (a-pet'ạ-lus-nes), *n.* [< *apetalous* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being apetalous.

apex (ā'peks), *n.*; pl. *apices* (ap'i-sēz) or *apexes* (ā'pek-sez). [< L. *apex* (*apic-*), point, tip, summit, perhaps < *apere*, fit to, fasten to: see *apt.*] 1. The tip, point, or summit of anything. (*a*) In *bot.*: (1) The end furthest from the point of attachment or base of an organ. (2) An early name for an anther. (*b*) The nucleus, or first whorl, of a univalve shell. (*c*) In *geom.*, the one summit of a pyramid where all its faces but one meet; the angular point of a cone; the angular point of a triangle opposite the base.

The stars are the *apexes* of what wonderful triangles!
Thoreau, Walden, p. 13.

(*d*) In *geol.*, the top of an anticlinal fold of strata. [Pennsylvania coal-mines.] (*e*) As used in the U. S. Revised Statutes, "the end or edge of a vein nearest the surface." *Tr. Amer. Inst. Min. Eng.* Omitting blind veins and ignoring loose surface accumulations, *apex* means much the same as *outcrop*. (*f*) In *mining*, the landing-point at the top of a slope. [Pennsylvania coal-mines.] 2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a symbolic ornament which the flamens and some other priests were required by law to wear. It consisted of a small cone of olive-wood surrounded with a lock of wool, and was secured on the head by fillets or adjusted to a cap.—**Apex of the heart**, the lower pointed portion of the heart.

apex-beat (ā'peks-bēt), *n.* The pulsation of the chest-walls over the apex of the heart.

aph-. [Gr. *ἀφ-*, assimilation of *ἀπ-* for *ἀπο-* before the aspirate.] Assimilation of *ap-* for *apo-* before the aspirate, as in *apheresis*, *aphelion*, etc.

aphacia (a-fā'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φακός*, lentil, taken for 'lens': see *lens.*] In *teratol.*, absence of the crystalline lens from the eye. Also written *aphakia*.

aphacic (a-fas'ik), *a.* [< *aphacia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to aphacia; lacking the crystalline lens. Also written *aphakic*.

aphacous (a-fā'kus), *a.* [< *aphacia* + *-ous.*] Same as *aphacic*. Also written *aphakous*.

aphæresis, aphæretic, etc. See *apheresis*, etc.

aphæreton (a-fer'e-ton), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀφαιρετόν*, neut. of *ἀφαιρετός*, taken away, verbal adj. of *ἀφαιρεῖν*, take away: see *apheresis.*] A part of a matrix or square array of symbols, comprising the whole of certain rows and certain columns and omitting the rest. See *matrix*.

		a_3	a_4	a_5			
b_1	b_2	b_3	b_4	b_5	b_6	b_7	b_8
c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4	c_5	c_6	c_7	c_8
		d_3	d_4	d_5			
		e_3	e_4	e_5			
f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6	f_7	f_8
		g_3	g_4	g_5			
		h_3	h_4	h_5			

Aphæreton.

aphagia (a-fā'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *-φαγία*, < *-φαγος*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat, devour.] Inability to swallow.

aphakia, aphakic, etc. See *aphacia*, etc.

Aphalara (a-fal'ạ-rạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φάλαρον*, part of a helmet.] The typical genus of *Aphalarinæ*. *Förster*, 1848.

Aphalarinæ (a-fal-ạ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphalara* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of phytophthirian insects, of the family *Psyllidæ*, typified by the genus *Aphalara*. The petiolus cubiti is as long as or longer than the discoidal part of the subcosta, and the frontal lobes are absent or are not separated from the vertex.

Aphanapteryx (af-ạ-nap'tę-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀφανής*, unseen, obscure (see *aphanite*), + *πτέρυξ*, a wing.] A genus of recently extinct birds which formerly inhabited Mauritius. They were of ralline affinities, long-billed, incapable of flight, and otherwise abnormal. The tibia was about 5 inches long, the bill nearly as long, and the tarsus 3 inches. A painting of the living bird exists, and many of the bones have been discovered and described.

aphanasia (af-ạ-nā'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀφανής*, unseen, obscure (see *aphanite*), + *-asia*, as in *aphasia*, etc.] Obscurement, as of knowledge; a state of obscuration. [Rare.]

Apollonius of Tyana foresaw even the great *aphanasia*, the fifteen hundred years' eclipse of common sense and reason. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 758.

Aphaneri (a-fan'ę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φανερός*, manifest: see *Phaneri.*] A term applied by Maggi to some exceedingly minute organisms found in water, and made visible under the microscope only by the use of various hardening and coloring reagents: contrasted with *Phaneri*, which are visible without reagents.

The *Aphaneri* are thought to be harmless.
Smithsonian Rep., 1881, p. 418.

aphanesite (a-fan'e-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀφανής*, unseen, obscure, + *-ite*².] Cf. *aphanite.*] A mineral, an arseniate of copper, so named from the difficulty of recognizing it by its crystals: same as *clinoclase*.

Aphaniptera (af-ạ-nip'tę-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aphaniperus*: see *aphanipterous.*] An aberrant order of dipterous insects, the fleas and chigoes, degraded by parasitism. The abdomen is not distinct from the thorax (which is provided with abortive wings in the form of a pair of minute scales); the mouth is haustellate, consisting of two long mandibles, a slender labrum, sheathing labial palps, and two long maxillary palps; the antennæ are small; the hinder legs are saltatorial; the larvæ are worm-like; and the pupæ are inactive. The order is coextensive with the single family *Pulicidæ*, or fleas and chigoes. See *Pulicidæ* and cut under *chigoe*. Also called *Aphanoptera*, *Suctoria*, and *Siphonaptera*.

aphanipterous (af-ạ-nip'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *aphanipterus*, < Gr. *ἀφανής*, indistinct, obscure (see *aphanite*), + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the *Aphaniptera*; characterized by indistinct or abortive wings.

aphanistic (af-ạ-nis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀφανής*, indistinct (see *aphanite*), + *-ist-ic.*] In *mineral.*, indistinct: as, *aphanistic* crystallization.

aphanite (af'ạ-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀφανής*, indistinct, unseen, obscure (< *ἀ-* priv. + *φανός*, apparent, conspicuous, < *φαίνειν*, show, *φαίνεσθαι*, appear: see *fancy*), + *-ite*².] See *aphanesite.*] A name given to igneous rocks of such compact and even texture that the constituent minerals cannot be recognized with the naked eye: applied especially to dark-colored rocks.

aphanitic (af-ạ-nit'ik), *a.* [< *aphanite* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of aphanite.

aphanitism (a-fan'i-tizm), *n.* [< *aphanite* + *-ism.*] The condition of being aphanitic; cryptocrystallization.

Aphanoptera (af-ạ-nop'tę-rạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Aphaniptera*.

aphanozygous (af-ạ-noz'i-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀφανής*, indistinct (see *aphanite*), + *ζυγόν* (= L. *jugum* = E. *yoke*) for *ζύγωμα*, cheek-bone.] Having the cheek-bones invisible when the skull is viewed from above. *N. E. D.*

Apharyngea (af-ạ-rin'jē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx).] A division of planarians or rhabdocœlous turbellarians, containing such as have no pharynx, and are thus distinguished from the *Pharyngea*.

apharyngeal (af-ạ-rin'jē-ạl), *a.* Having no pharynx: specifically said of the *Apharyngea*.

aphasia (a-fā'ziạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀφασία*, speechlessness, < *ἄφατος*, not uttered, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φατός*, uttered, spoken, verbal adj. of *φάναι* = L. *fari*, speak, say: see *fable*, *fate*, *euphemism*, etc.] In *pathol.*, the impairment or abolition of the faculty of using and understanding written and spoken language, independently of any failure of the intellectual processes or any disease or paralysis of the vocal organs. *Ataxic aphasia*, when uncomplicated, is inability to express one's ideas in spoken words, while the patient understands perfectly what is said to him, and reads and writes. The name *amnesic aphasia* has been applied to cases where the patient is unable to recall the word which he wants, though able to speak it when found. *Sensory aphasia* is where the patient fails to comprehend spoken or written words; it comprises word-deafness and word-blindness. Aphasia, especially ataxic aphasia, seems to depend in most cases on a lesion of the inferior frontal convolution, almost always on the left side of the brain. See *agraphia*, *alalia*, *alexia*, *anarthria*, and *aphonia*.

aphasiac (a-fā'zi-ak), *n.* [< *aphasia* + *-ac.*] A person affected with aphasia; an aphasic.

aphasic (a-fā'zik), *a.* and *n.* [< *aphasia* + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling aphasia; suffering from aphasia.

II. *n.* A person affected with aphasia.

He [the lecturer] spoke next of the frequent retention of some recurring utterance by *aphasics*, such as "Come unto me." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 176.

aphelexia (af-e-lek'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀφελής*, even, smooth, plain (see *Aphelinus*), + *ἕξις*, condition, habit: see *hectic.*] Absence of mind; reverie.

aphelia, *n.* Plural of *aphelion*.

aphelian (a-fē'li-ạn), *a.* [< *apheli*(*on*) + *-an.*] Pertaining to the aphelion; furthest from the sun.

Aphelinus (af-e-lī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀφελής*, smooth, simple, plain, also lit. not stony, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φελλεύς*, stony ground.] A genus of minute parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*. Its species infest either plant-lice or bark-lice, particularly the scale-bearing species (*Diaspinæ*). *A. mytilaspidis* (Le Baron) infests the common mussel-shell bark-louse of the apple-tree.



Aphelinus mytilaspidis. (Cross shows natural size.)

aphelion (a-fē'li-ọn), *n.*; pl. *aphelia* (-ạ). [Formerly also *apheliŭm*, < NL. *aphelion*, earlier and more prop. *aphelium*, formed by Kepler after *apogæum*, *apogeum* (see *apogee*), < Gr. as if **ἀφήλιον*, < *ἀπό*, from, + *ἥλιος*, the sun.] That point of a planet's or of a comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun: opposed to *perihelion*.

apheliotropic (a-fē″li-ọ-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀφ-* for *ἀπ-* for *ἀπό*, from, + *ἥλιος*, sun (see *aphelion*), + *-τροπικός*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, turning away from the light: applied to shoots or other parts of plants: opposed to *heliotropic*.

Apheliotropic movements are comparatively rare in a well-marked degree, excepting the sub-aërial roots.
Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 564.

apheliotropically (a-fē″li-ọ-trop'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a direction away from the sun.

apheliotropism (a-fē-li-ot'rọ-pizm), *n.* [< *apheliotropic* + *-ism.*] In *bot.*, a tendency to turn away from the sun or the light: opposed to *heliotropism* (which see). *Darwin*.

Apheliscus (af-e-lis'kus), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἀφελής*, even, smooth, simple (see *Aphelinus*), + dim. *-iscus.*] A genus of extinct lemuroid or insectivorous mammals, having quadrituberculate lower molars, the fourth lower molar without internal cusp, and the cusps opposite. *A. insidiosus*, the type-species, is from the Wahsatch beds of New Mexico. *Cope*, 1875.

aphemia (a-fē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φήμη*, a voice, speech, fame (= L. *fama*, > E. *fame*, q. v.), < *φάναι*, speak. Cf. *aphasia.*] In *pathol.*, aphasia, in its general sense; specifically—(*a*) ataxic aphasia; (*b*) anarthria. See *aphasia* and *anarthria*, 2.

aphemic (a-fem'ik), *a.* [< *aphemia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling aphemia; characterized by or suffering from aphemia.

aphengescope (a-fen'jes-kōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀφεγγής*, without light, obscure (< *ἀ-* priv. + *φέγγος*, light, akin to *φάος*, *φῶς*, light), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A modification of the magic lantern for exhibiting opaque objects.

apheresis, aphæresis (a-fer'e-sis), *n.* [< L. *aphæresis*, < Gr. *ἀφαίρεσις*, a taking away, < *ἀφαιρεῖν*, take away, < *ἀπό*, away, + *αἱρεῖν*, take.] 1. In *gram.*, the omission of a letter or an unaccented syllable from the beginning of a word. Examples in English are *round*, adv., for *around*, *vantage* for *advantage*, *squire* for *esquire*, *'mid* for *amid*, *'pon* for *upon*, etc. The most common form of apheresis is that called *aphesis* (which see).

2†. In *med.*: (*a*) The removal of anything noxious. (*b*) Large and injurious extraction of blood.—3†. In *surg.*, amputation.

apheretic, aphæretic (af-e-ret'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀφαιρετικός*, < *ἀφαιρετός*, verbal adj. of *ἀφαιρεῖν*: see *apheresis.*] In *gram.*, characterized by apheresis; shortened by the omission of the first syllable: thus, *vantage* is the apheretic form of *advantage*.

apheretically (af-e-ret'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of an apheresis; by omitting the first syllable. Also spelled *aphæretically.*

aphesis (af'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄφεσις, a letting go, let go, let loose, < ἀφιέναι, let go, send off, < ἀπό, off, + ἱέναι, send.] The gradual and unintentional removal of a short unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word; a special form of apheresis, as in *squire* for *esquire, down* for *adown,* etc. *J. A. H. Murray.* (*N. E. D.*)

apheta (af'e-tạ), *n.* [ML., < Gr. ἀφέτης, one who lets go, hence one who lets go a military engine, and, according to Du Cange, one who starts the chariots in a race (cf. ἀφετηρία, the starting-place, MGr. ἀφετοθυρανοίκτης, one who opened the barriers to start the racing-chariots), hence in astrology the planet which starts a human being in his career, < ἄφετος, let off, let loose, verbal adj. of ἀφιέναι, let off: see *aphesis.*] In *astrol.*, the planet dominating the life of the native; the planet which is lord of the house that rules the matter inquired after; the prorogator, significator, or hyleg.

The aphetic place is the situation of the *Apheta,* Hyleg, prorogator, significator, or giver of life, for they all have the same meaning. *Sibley,* Astrology, p. 433.

apheter (af'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀφετήρ, equiv. to ἀφέτης, one who lets off a military engine: see *apheta.*] That which loosens or sets free. [Rare.]

This katastate is, as it were, the fuse or trigger whose action fires the massive charge of the muscular gun, and might receive the name of *apheter.* *M. Foster,* Encyc. Brit., XIX. 20.

aphetic[1] (a-fet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀφετικός, < ἄφετος, let loose, set free: see *aphesis* and *apheta.*] Produced by or resulting from aphesis.

aphetic[2] (a-fet'ik), *a.* [< *apheta* + *-ic.*] Same as *aphetical.*

aphetical (a-fet'i-kal), *a.* [< *aphetic*[2] + *-al.*] In *astrol.*, pertaining to the apheta, or planet significative of life.—**Aphetical places** (translation of Greek τόποι ἀφετικοί), the places in which the apheta may be found. The rules given in Ptolemy's "Tetrabiblos" (iii. 10) are intricate and vague.

aphetically[1] (a-fet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an aphetic manner.

aphetically[2] (a-fet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or position of the apheta.

aphetism (af'e-tizm), *n.* [< *aphetic*[1] + *-ism.*] An aphetized form of a word; a form resulting from the loss of a weak initial vowel, as *down* for *adown.*

aphetize (af'e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aphetized,* ppr. *aphetizing.* [< *aphetic*[1] + *-ize.*] To render aphetic; shorten by aphesis.

aphid (af'id), *n.* [< *aphis* (*aphid-*).] An aphidian; a plant-louse; a member of the genus *Aphis* or family *Aphididæ* (which see). In the plural, the plant-lice: a general or indeterminate term for the members (*a*) of the genus *Aphis* and (*b*) of the family *Aphididæ,* which includes numerous genera.

Aphides (af'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Aphis,* q. v.] Same as *Aphididæ.*

aphidian (a-fid'i-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + *-ian.*] **I.** *n.* An insect of the family *Aphididæ;* an aphid; a plant-louse.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Aphis* or to the family *Aphididæ.*

aphidid (af'i-did), *n.* One of the *Aphididæ;* an aphis.

The Feniseca larva actually feeds upon the *aphidids.* *Science,* VII. 394.

Aphididæ (a-fid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder *Phytophthiria;* the true plant-lice, as typified by the genus *Aphis,* and as distinguished from the false plant-lice, or *Psyllidæ,* and other phytophthirian insects. They are all injurious to vegetation, living on the juices of plants, which they suck, and also producing a great variety of galls. Almost every plant has lice peculiar to it, immense numbers of which live upon it. The genera are very numerous. See cuts under *Aphis.* Also called *Aphides.*

Aphidii (a-fid'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *aphidius* (also used to designate a genus of hymenopterous insects), < *Aphis* (*Aphid-*), q. v.] In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of homopterous hemipterous insects, commonly called plant-lice, inexactly equivalent to the modern family *Aphididæ,* including the thysanurous genus *Thrips,* etc., as well as the *Psyllidæ* or false plant-lice, and excluding the *Coccidæ* or scale-insects. [Not in use.]

aphidious (a-fid'i-us), *a.* [< *aphid* + *-ious.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of aphids.

Aphidiphaga (af-i-dif'a-gạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aphidiphagus:* see *aphidiphagous.*] A group of insects more or less exactly corresponding to Latreille's *Aphidiphagi* (which see). They are small beetles with rounded bodies, strong wings, hard elytra, securiform maxillary palps, and clavate antennæ. See *Coccinellidæ.*

Aphidiphagi (af-i-dif'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *aphidiphagus:* see *aphidiphagous.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of trimerous *Coleoptera,* consisting of the old genus *Coccinella,* and corresponding to the modern family *Coccinellidæ;* the lady-birds; small beetles which habitually feed upon aphids. [Not in use.]

aphidiphagous (af-i-dif'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *aphidiphagus,* < *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + Gr. *-φαγος,* < φαγεῖν, eat.] Of or pertaining to the *Aphidiphaga;* hence, preying upon or devouring aphids.

aphidivorous (af-i-div'ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + L. *vorare,* devour.] Same as *aphidiphagous.*

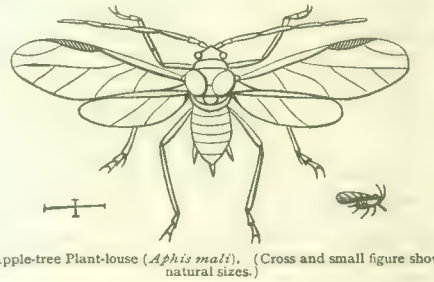
aphilanthropy (af-i-lan'thrō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀφιλάνθρωπος, not loving man, < ἀ- priv. + φιλάνθρωπος, loving man: see *philanthropy.*] 1. Want of philanthropy; lack of benevolence. [Rare.] —2. In *pathol.*, preference of solitude to society, the first stage of melancholia.

Aphis (ā'fis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), the sing. perhaps from the pl. *aphides* (see *-id*[2]), which may have been taken (if so, prop. *aphides,* but now treated as *aphides*) from Gr. ἀφειδεῖς, pl. of



Geranium Plant-louse (*Aphis pelargonii*): the apterous agamogenetic form, magnified; appendages of only one side shown.

ἀφειδής, unsparing, lavish (as if in allusion to their extreme prolificness or voracity), < ἀ- priv. + φείδεσθαι, spare.] 1. A genus of small plant-sucking insects, of the family *Aphididæ* and order *Homoptera.* They multiply by parthenogenesis and very rapidly. From a pair of honey-tubes, near the end of the abdomen, they emit a saccharine fluid, known as honey-



Apple-tree Plant-louse (*Aphis mali*). (Cross and small figure show natural sizes.)

dew and aphis-sugar, which is greedily devoured by ants. They are very destructive to tender plants, upon which they congregate in enormous numbers.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant-louse. [In this sense the plural *aphides* (af'i-dēz) is used.]—**Woolly aphis.** See *Eriosoma.*

aphis-lion (ā'fis-lī″ọn), *n.* A name for the larva of a lace-winged fly of the family *Hemerobiidæ.*

aphis-sugar (ā'fis-shùg″ạr), *n.* Honey-dew, a secretion peculiar to insects of the genus *Aphis,* voided from their anal siphuncles.

aphlaston (a-flas'ton), *n.* [Gr. ἄφλαστον.] Same as *aplustre.*

aphlogistic (af-lọ-jis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀφλόγιστος, not inflammable, < ἀ- priv. + φλογιστός, inflammable: see *phlogiston.*] Flameless.—**Aphlogistic lamp,** a lamp in which a coil of platinum wire extending above the wick is kept constantly red-hot by the slow combustion of alcohol-vapor, heated first by the flame of the wick, but after this is extinguished by the incandescent wire.

aphnology (af-nol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄφνος, usually ἄφενος, revenue, riches, wealth, abundance (cf. Skt. *apnas,* income, property; akin to L. *opes,* wealth, *copia,* plenty, etc.), + *-λογία,* < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of wealth; a treatise on the science of wealth; plutology. [Rare.]

The title ought to have been *Aphnology.* Aphnos, or aphenos, expresses wealth in the largest sense of general abundance and well-being. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Aphodiidæ (af-ọ-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphodius* + *-idæ.*] A family of beetles, named by Macleay in 1819 from the genus *Aphodius.*

Aphodius (a-fō'di-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄφοδος, excrement, evacuation, and lit. departure, < ἀπό, from, away, + ὁδός, way.] A genus of scarabæoid lamellicorn beetles, related to the dung-beetles of the genus *Geotrupes,* sometimes giving name to a family *Aphodiidæ.* Its species are mostly small, having striate elytra, concealed metathoracic epimera, toothed front tibiæ and spurred hind tibiæ, and 9-jointed antennæ. Over 50 North American species are described, including several introduced from Europe, such as the comparatively large black *A. fossor.*

Aphododeridæ (af″ọ-dọ-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Aphredoderidæ.*

Aphododerus (af-ọ-dod'ẹ-rus), *n.* See *Aphredoderus.*

aphonia (a-fō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφωνία, speechlessness, < ἄφωνος, speechless, voiceless: see *aphonous.*] In *pathol.*, loss of voice through a morbid condition of the larynx or its immediate innervation; dumbness; speechlessness. It is a condition in which one wants to speak and knows how to do so, but cannot produce a vocal sound, though he may whisper. Also *aphony.*

aphonic (a-fon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *aphonia* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by aphonia; speechless; dumb.

II. *n.* A person affected with aphonia.

aphonous (af'ọ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄφωνος, voiceless, < ἀ- priv. + φωνή, voice: see *phonic.*] Destitute of voice; voiceless.

aphony (af'ọ-ni), *n.* Same as *aphonia.*

aphoria (a-fō'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφορία, sterility, dearth, < ἄφορος, not bearing, < ἀ- priv. + φορός, bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Sterility; unfruitfulness.

aphorism (af'ọ-rizm), *n.* [= F. *aphorisme,* < Gr. ἀφορισμός, a definition, a short pithy sentence, < ἀφορίζειν, define, mark off, < ἀπό, off, + ὁρίζειν, divide, bound, < ὅρος, a boundary: see *horizon.*] 1. A definition or concise statement of a principle.

The *aphorism* . . . formulated by Linnæus in regard to plants. *Quatrefages,* Human Species (trans.), p. 50.

2. A precept or rule expressed in few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth: as, the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates, or of the civil law.

The three ancient commentators on Hippocrates . . . have given the same definition of an *aphorism, i. e.,* "a succinct saying, comprehending a complete statement," or a saying poor in expression, but rich in sentiment. *Fleming.*

=**Syn.** *Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim, Precept, Dictum, Apothegm, Saying, Adage, Proverb, Truism, Byword, Saw,* all concur in expressing a pithy general proposition, usually in one short sentence; but the longer the form the less applicable do these names become. An *aphorism* is a truth, pointedly set forth, relating rather to speculative principles, ethics, or science than to practical matters, and forming a brief and excellent statement of a doctrine: thus, "Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl-chain of all virtues," and "Maladies are cured by nature, not by remedies," are *aphorisms.* "Life is short, and art is long," is from the first *aphorism* of Hippocrates. An *axiom* is a self-evident truth, and is therefore used as a basis for reasoning. "A straight line is the shortest distance between two points" is one of the *axioms* of mathematics; "The greater good is to be chosen before the less" is an *axiom* of morals. The number of axioms is necessarily limited; of aphorisms, maxims, etc., unlimited. A *maxim* is a truth which, while not so definite and necessarily true as an *axiom,* yet equally acceptable to the mind, refers rather to practical than to abstract truth, stating one of the fundamental rules of conduct, civil government, business policy, and the like: as, it is a sound *maxim* that one should risk in speculation no more than he can afford to lose. It suggests a lesson more pointedly and directly than *aphorism,* and differs from *precept* in that a *precept* is a direct injunction, whereas a *maxim* is a mere statement of a truth from which a *precept* may be deduced. It would be a *precept* to say, "In speculation risk no more than you can afford to lose." A *dictum* is not a *precept,* but an opinion given with authority, as from superior knowledge: as, a *dictum* of the critics; a *dictum* of Carlyle's. An *apothegm,* in common matters what an *aphorism* is in higher, is essentially a terse proposition that makes a vivid impression on the mind: thus, "In the adversity of our best friends we always find something that doth not displease us"; this is called by Dean Swift a *maxim,* but is more properly an *apothegm.* "Heaven helps those that help themselves," and

> "He who fights and runs away
> May live to fight another day"
>
> (*Goldsmith,* Art of Poetry),

are *apothegms.* A *saying* is a lower grade of *apothegm;* each is likely to be found associated with the name of the author: as, the *apothegms* of Socrates; a *saying* of Poor Richard. Each is a felicitous expression current for its own sake, but deriving additional popularity from the celebrity of its author. "Herein is that *saying* true, One soweth, and another reapeth," John iv. 37; "The little and short *sayings* of wise and excellent men are of great value, like the dust of gold or the least sparks of the diamond," *Tillotson.* *Adage* and *proverb* are habitual sayings, generally of long standing, embodying the common sense of mankind on ordinary subjects. The *adage* is often the more venerable by age and the more dignified in its character: as, "Necessity knows no law." A *saying* may easily become an *adage.* *Proverb* as used in the Bible is often a *saying:* as, "Physician, heal thyself," Luke iv. 23; but in the mod-

ern sense *proverb* often appears in some concrete figurative and homely form: as, "Too many cooks spoil the broth"; "Every tub must stand on its own bottom." A *truism* is a truth too obvious to need explanation or proof; it is a word of relative application; what would be a *truism* to one might be an *axiom* or an *aphorism* to another. A *byword* is a cant term or phrase, in every one's mouth like a proverb, but applied in disparagement. *Saw* is a contemptuous term for an expression that is more common than wise, or for a trite or foolish saying reiterated to wearisomeness.

aphorism† (af'ō-rizm), *v. i.* [< *aphorism, n.*] Same as *aphorize*. [Rare.]

There is no art that hath been more cankered in her principles, more soiled and slubbered with *aphorisming* pedantry, than the art of policy.
Milton, Ref. in England, p. 33.

aphorismatic (af″ō-riz-mat'ik), *a.* [< *aphorism* + *-atic.*] Same as *aphorismic*.

aphorismer (af'ō-riz-mėr), *n.* One who expresses himself in aphorisms. [Rare.]

The tribe of *aphorismers* and politicasters.
Milton, Ref. in England, p. 56.

aphorismic (af-ō-riz'mik), *a.* [< *aphorism* + *-ic.*] Relating to aphorisms; having the form of an aphorism; containing aphorisms. An equivalent form is *aphorismatic*.

The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a sort of balance of thesis and antithesis. When he gets out of this *aphorismic* metre into a sentence of five or six lines long, nothing can exceed the slovenliness of the English.
Coleridge, Table-Talk, p. 264.

aphorist (af'ō-rist), *n.* [< *aphor-ism* + *-ist.*] A writer of aphorisms.

He took this occasion of farther clearing and justifying what he had written against the *aphorists*.
R. Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull, p. 246.

aphoristic (af-ō-ris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀφοριστικός*, fit for defining, sententious, < *ἀφορίζειν*: see *aphorism.*] Having the character of aphorisms; resembling aphorisms; in the form of an aphorism; stated in short, unconnected sentences; abounding in aphorisms. An *aphoristic style* is one which is fragmentary in its outward form, but methodical in its reasoning.

The method of the book is *aphoristic*. *De Quincey.*

The Sanscrit law-books are sometimes in *aphoristic* prose, sometimes in verse, sometimes in a mixture of both.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 10.

aphoristical (af-ō-ris'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *aphoristic*.

aphoristically (af-ō-ris'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In or by aphorisms; briefly and pithily.

These being carried down, seldom miss a cure, as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us. *Harvey.*

aphorize (af'ō-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *aphorized*, ppr. *aphorizing*. [< Gr. *ἀφορίζειν*: see *aphorism.*] To utter aphorisms; write or speak in aphorisms; especially, make an excessive use of aphorisms. *Coleridge.*

aphract (af'rakt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄφρακτος*, old Attic *ἄφαρκτος*, unfenced, unfortified, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φρακτός*, verbal adj. of *φράσσειν*, fence in, fortify.] Open; undefended or unguarded. [Rare.]

We find the war galley of the Phœnicians represented on the walls of the palaces unearthed by Layard and his followers in Assyrian discovery. . . . The vessel represented is a bireme war galley which is *aphract*, that is to say, has the upper tier of rowers unprotected and exposed to view. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 805.

aphredoderid (af-re-dod'e-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aphredoderidæ*.

Aphredoderidæ (af″re-dō-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphredoderus* + *-idæ.*] A family of teleocephalous fishes having the vent in the neck or breast, the ventral fins post-thoracic and with about 7 rays, but without spines, and a short dorsal fin of 3 or 4 spines in front. In Günther's system of classification, the family represents a primary group of *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by the developed dorsal and anal fins and the position of the vent in front of the ventrals. Two species, called *pirate* or *pirate-perch*, are known to inhabit the fresh waters of North America. Also *Aphododeridæ*.

Aphredoderus (af-re-dod'e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lesueur, in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833); a corrupt form, afterward given as *Aphrodederus* (Agassiz), as if < Gr. *ἀφρώδης*, foamy (< *ἀφρός*, foam, + *εἶδος*, form), + *δέρη*, neck, throat, later as *Aphododerus* (Jordan, 1877) in allusion to the position of the vent, < *ἀφοδος*, departure, evacuation, excrement (< *ἀπό*, off, + *ὁδός*, way), + *δέρη*, neck, throat.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Aphredoderidæ*. Also *Aphododerus*.

aphrite (af'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀφρός*, foam, froth, + *-ite*2.] A subvariety of calcium carbonate or calcite, popularly known as *foam, earth-foam*, or *foam-spar*, occurring in small masses, solid, or tender and friable. It is composed of lamellæ or scales of a pearly luster, and has varieties which shade insensibly into argentine.

Aphriza (af'ri-zä), *n.* [NL. (Audubon, 1839), a false formation, < Gr. *ἀφρός*, foam, + *ζάειν, ζῆν*, live.] A genus of plover-like birds, of the family *Aphrizidæ*, related to the oyster-catchers and turnstones, having feet with four toes like the latter, and the general appearance and changes of plumage of the sandpipers. It contains only the surf-bird, *A. virgata*. See *surf-bird*.

Aphrizidæ (af-riz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphriza* + *-idæ.*] A family of birds, intermediate between *Charadriidæ* and *Hæmatopodidæ*. The typical genus is *Aphriza*. *Coues*, 1884.

Aphrizinæ (af-ri-zī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphriza* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of birds, containing the genus *Aphriza;* the surf-birds.

aphrizite (af'ri-zīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀφρίζειν*, foam, be foamy (< *ἀφρός*, foam), + *-ite*2.] A variety of black tourmalin.

Aphrodisia (af-rō-diz'i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀφροδίσια*, neut. pl. of *Ἀφροδίσιος*, pertaining to Aphrodite, < *Ἀφροδίτη*: see *Aphrodite.*] A festival in honor of Aphrodite or Venus periodically celebrated in various localities of ancient Greece. Those of Paphos in Cyprus, of Cythera, and of Corinth were the most famous.

aphrodisiac (af-rō-diz'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀφροδισιακός*, venereal, < *Ἀφροδίσιος*, pertaining to Aphrodite, < *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus: see *Aphrodite.*]
I. *a.* Exciting venereal desire; increasing the appetite for sexual pleasures; hence, erotic; sensual.
II. *n.* Any drug or preparation which excites sexual desire.

aphrodisiacal† (af″rō-di-zī'a-kal), *a.* Same as *aphrodisiac*.

aphrodisian (af-rō-diz'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *Ἀφροδίσιος*: see *aphrodisiac.*] Given up to sexual pleasures; devoted to sensual love.

They showed me the state nursery for the children of those *aphrodisian* dames, their favourites.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lvi.

Aphrodite (af-rō-dī'tē), *n.* [< Gr. *Ἀφροδίτη*, the goddess of love, Venus; traditionally said to mean 'foam-born,' < *ἀφρός*, foam, the second element *-δίτη* being unexplained.] **1.** The Greek goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with their Venus, who was originally a deity of much less importance. By one legend she is fabled (as *Aphrodite Anadyomene*) to have sprung from the foam of the sea. She was the personification of female grace, and from her prototype, the Phenician Astarte, represented the reproductive and germinal powers of nature.



Aphrodite.
Copy of the Cnidian Statue by Praxiteles, Vatican Museum.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of chætopodous annelids, typical of the family *Aphroditidæ* (which see). The species are known as sea-mice; the common sea-mouse is *A. aculeata*. Also written *Aphrodita*. See *sea-mouse*. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816. (*c*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. Also written *Aphrodita*. *Isaac Lea.*— **3.** [*l. c.*] A variety of meerschaum. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesium.

Aphroditidæ (af-rō-dit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphrodite*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ.*] A family of free marine chætopodous annelids, of which the genus *Aphrodite* is the type. There are numerous other genera. Also *Aphroditacea, Aphroditæ*.

Another type altogether is shown by the scale-bearing annelids, *Aphroditidæ;* the upper parapodia, or false feet, carry large scales, which lie over the back of the animal and form an imbricated covering, serving the double purpose of protection and respiration.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 230.

Aphrophora (af-rof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀφροφόρος*, foam-bearing, < *ἀφρός*, foam, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cercopidæ:* so called because the larva is enveloped in the frothy or foamy substance known as *cuckoo-spit*. The genus is closely related to *Ptyelus*, and species were formerly placed in *Ptyelus* or *Tettigonia*.

Aphrophorida (af-rō-for'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphrophora* + *-ida.*] Same as *Aphrophorinæ*.

Aphrophorinæ (af″rō-fō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphrophora* + *-inæ.*] In *entom.*, the froth-bearing hoppers; a subfamily or other division of the great family *Cercopidæ*, represented by the genera *Aphrophora, Lepyronia, Ptyelus*, and many others, and containing a great many species of medium or small size, very generally distributed over the world, and especially affecting pines and willows.

aphrosiderite (af-rō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀφρός*, foam, + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-ite*2.] A ferruginous chloritic mineral occurring in soft dark-green scales.

★**aphtha** (af'thä), *n.*; pl. *aphthæ* (-thē). [NL., < L. *aphthæ*, pl., < Gr. *ἀφθαι*, pl. of *ἀφθα*, an eruption, ulceration, < *ἅπτειν*, set on fire, inflame.] In *pathol.*, an eruption; an ulceration: used especially in the plural to denote small round vesicles, sometimes becoming confluent, which usually break down into ulcers. They occur upon the tongue, gums, inside of the lips, and palate. They are due to the presence of *Mycoderma vini* (*Oïdium albicans*), a parasitic vegetable growth. The disease is also called *thrush*, or *milk-thrush*. Also *aptha.*—**Aphthæ epizoöticæ**, foot-and-mouth disease (see *foot*).

aphthalose (af'tha-lōs), *n.* The earlier name for *aphthitalite*.

Aphthartodocetæ (af-thär″tō-dō-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [< LGr. *Ἀφθαρτοδοκῆται*, < Gr. *ἄφθαρτος*, uncorrupted, incorruptible (< *ἀ-* priv. + *φθαρτός*, verbal adj. of *φθείρειν*, destroy, ruin, corrupt), + *δοκεῖν*, think. Cf. *Docetæ*.] A Monophysite sect which existed from the sixth to the ninth century, or later. They held that the body of Christ was incorruptible even before the resurrection, and that he suffered death only in a phantasmal appearance. From this they are sometimes called *Phantasiasts*, a name more properly belonging to the Docetæ (which see), who denied even the reality of Christ's body.

Aphthartodocetism (af-thär″tō-dō-sē'tizm), *n.* The doctrines of the Aphthartodocetæ.

Justinian himself lapsed into heresy, by accepting the doctrine that the earthly body of Christ was incorruptible, insensible to the weaknesses of the flesh, a doctrine which had been advanced by Julian, bishop of Halicarnassus, and went by the name of *Aphthartodocetism*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 796.

aphthitalite (af-thit'a-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀφθιτος*, unchanging, unchangeable (< *ἀ-* priv. + *φθιτός*, verbal adj. of *φθίειν*, commonly *φθίνειν*, destroy, change), + *ἅλς*, salt, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A native potassium sulphate found on Mount Vesuvius in delicate crystallizations. Also called *aphthalose* and *Vesuvius-salt*.

aphthoid (af'thoid), *a.* [< *aphtha* + *-oid.*] Resembling an aphtha or aphthæ.

aphthong (af'thong), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀφθογγος*, voiceless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φθόγγος*, voice, sound, < *φθέγγεσθαι*, sound.] A letter or combination of letters which in the customary pronunciation of a word has no sound. [Rare.]

aphthous (af'thus), *a.* [= F. *aphtheux*, < NL. *aphthosus*, < *aphtha*, q. v.] **1.** In *pathol.*, of the nature of or characterized by aphthæ.—**2.** In *bot.*, appearing as if covered with aphthæ.

Aphyllæ (a-fil'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *aphyllus*, leafless: see *aphyllous.*] A section of cryptogamic plants without leaves, comprising lichens, fungi, and algæ. Same as *thallogens*. [Not used.]

aphyllose (a-fil'ōs), *a.* Same as *aphyllous*.

aphyllous (a-fil'us), *a.* [< NL. *aphyllus*, < Gr. *ἄφυλλος*, leafless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, destitute of leaves: applied to flowering plants that are naturally leafless, as most *Cactaceæ*, and to thallogenous cryptogams.

aphylly (a-fil'i), *n.* [< NL. **aphyllia*, < Gr. as if **ἀφυλλία*, < *ἄφυλλος*, leafless: see *aphyllous.*] In *bot.*, the state of being aphyllous; an entire suppression of leaves, as ordinarily occurs in most *Cactaceæ*, etc.

apian (ā'pi-an), *a.* [< L. *apianus*, of bees, < *apis*, a bee: see *Apis*1.] Of or pertaining to bees.

Apiariæ (ā-pi-ā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *apiarius:* see *apiarian.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of melliferous aculeate hymenopterous insects: opposed to *Andrenetæ*, and corresponding to the modern family *Apidæ* (which see).

apiarian (ā-pi-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *apiarius*, relating to bees, a bee-keeper, < *apis*, a bee: see *Apis*1.] **I.** *a.* Relating to bees, or to bee-keeping.
II. *n.* A bee-keeper; an apiarist.

apiarist (ā'pi-a-rist), *n.* [< *apiary* + *-ist.*] One who keeps an apiary; one who keeps bees, or studies the nature of bees; a bee-keeper or bee-master.

apiary (ā'pi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *apiaries* (-riz). [< L. *apiarium*, a bee-house, beehive, neut. of *apia-*

rius, relating to bees: see *apiarian*.] A place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees; a bee-house containing a number of beehives.

apiaster (ā′pi-as-tėr), *n.* [NL., < LL. *apiastra*, the bee-eater, a bird commonly called merops; < *apis*, a bee, + *-aster*.] In *ornith.*, an old name of the bee-eater; in 1760 made by Brisson a generic name for the bee-eaters; now the specific name of the European bee-eater, *Merops apiaster*. See cut under *bee-eater*.

apical (ap′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-al*.] Relating to the apex or top; belonging to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body.—**Apical cell.** (*a*) In *bot.*, the single cell which in most of the higher cryptogams constitutes the growing-point (*punctum vegetationis*). (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a cell at the apex of the segmented ovum of some embryos, as sponges: the opposite of *basal cell*.

apically (ap′i-kal-i), *adv.* At the apex or tip.

apicated (ap′i-kā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *apicatus* (cf. L. *apicatus*, adorned with an apex or priest's cap), < *apex* (*apic-*): see *apex* and *-ate*[1].] Having a conspicuous apex.

apices, *n.* Plural of *apex*.

Apician (a-pig′iăn), *a.* [< L. *Apicianus*, < *Apicius*.] Referring to or resembling Apicius, a celebrated Roman epicure in the time of Tiberius; hence, relating to the skilful preparation of delicate viands; dainty in regard to food.

apicifixed (ap′i-si-fikst), *a.* [< L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *fixus*, fixed, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, attached by the apex, as an anther (in some cases) to the filament.

apicillary (ap-i-sil′a-ri), *a.* [< NL. as if **apicillus*, dim. of L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-ary*.] Situated at or near the apex.

apickaback†, **apickback**†, *adv.* Same as *pickaback*.

apiculate (a-pik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *apiculatus*, < *apiculus*, q. v.] In *bot.*, tipped with a short and abrupt point: applied to a leaf or any other part which is suddenly terminated by a distinct point or apiculus.

apiculated (a-pik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *apiculate*.

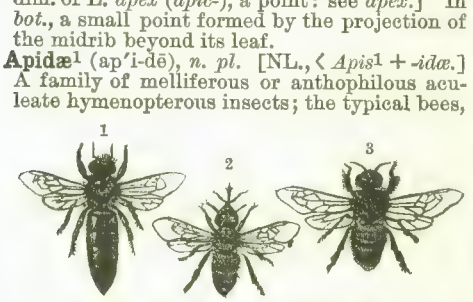
apiculi, *n.* Plural of *apiculus*.

apiculture (ā′pi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *apis*, a bee, + *cultura*, culture. Cf. *agriculture*.] The rearing of bees.

apiculturist (ā′pi-kul-tūr-ist), *n.* [< *apiculture* + *-ist*.] One who engages in apiculture, or the breeding, care, and improvement of bees.

apiculus (a-pik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *apiculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *apex* (*apic-*), a point: see *apex*.] In *bot.*, a small point formed by the projection of the midrib beyond its leaf.

Apidæ[1] (ap′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apis*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of melliferous or anthophilous aculeate hymenopterous insects; the typical bees,



Honey-Bee (*Apis mellifica*), typical of *Apidæ*.
1, queen; 2, neuter worker; 3, drone. (Slightly reduced.)

with the mouth-parts short and stout, as distinguished from the other bees, or *Andrenidæ*, which have a long trunk. The family contains *Apis* (the hive-bees), *Bombus* (the bumblebees), and many other genera of social bees, besides a number of solitary ones, as *Xylocopa* (the carpenter-bees), etc. See *bee*, *Apis*[1], and cuts under *Anthophora* and *carpenter-bee*.

Apidæ[2] (ap′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Apodidæ*.

apiece (a-pēs′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *apeece*, *apece*, *a piece*, *a peece*, *a pece*, < ME. *a pece*: *a*, E. *a*[3]; *pece*, piece; the prep. (*a*[3]) being merged in popular apprehension with the article (*a*[2]) and the noun extended in meaning: see *a*[3], *a*[2], and *piece*.] For each piece, article, thing, or person; for each; to each; each: as, they cost a dollar *apiece;* there is an orange *apiece*.

Neither have two coats *apiece*. Luke ix. 3.

In earnest, pray, how many men *apiece*
Have you two been the death of?
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 2.

apiecest† (a-pē′sez), *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *pieces*.] In or to pieces.

Yield up my sword? That's Hebrew;
I'll first be cut *apieces*.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 1.

apiin (ā′pi-in), *n.* [< L. *apium*, parsley, + *-in*[2].] A gelatinous substance obtained from common parsley by boiling it in water. The filtered solution, on cooling, deposits apiin.

apiked†, *a.* [ME., < *a-* + *piked*, *pyked*, trimmed, lit. picked: see *a-*[1] and *pike*, *pick*.] Trimmed; cleaned from dirt.

Ful fressh and newe hère gere *apiked* was.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 365.

apilary (a-pil′a-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πῖλος*, a cap, + *-ary*.] Characterized by abnormal suppression of the galea or upper lip: applied by Morren to the flowers of certain bilabiate plants, as *Calceolaria*.

apinoid (ap′i-noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀπινής*, without dirt (< *ἀ-* priv. + *πίνος*, dirt), + *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] Free from dirt: sometimes applied to scirrhous cancer, from the cleanliness of the surface of a section.

Apiocrinidæ (ap″i-ō-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apiocrinus* + *-idæ*.] The pear-encrinites, considered as a family of crinoids, typified by the genus *Apiocrinus*. The same or a similar group is variously called *Apiocrinidea*, *Apiocriniidea*, and *Apiocrinoidea*.

apiocrinite (ap-i-ok′ri-nīt), *n.* [< *Apiocrinus* + *-ite*[2].] A pear-encrinite; a member of the genus *Apiocrinus*.

Apiocrinus (ap-i-ok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπιον*, a pear, + *κρίνον*, a lily: see *crinoid*.] A genus of brachiate fossil crinoids, or encrinites; the pear-encrinites, or pyriform stone-lilies, of the family *Apiocrinidæ* and class *Crinoidea*. One of the species is *A. rotundus*. They occur in the Cretaceous and Oölite formations. ★Originally written *Apiocrinites*.

apioid (ap′i-oid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπιοειδής*, pear-shaped, < *ἄπιον*, a pear, + *εἶδος*, form.] A plane curve so drawn that the distance of any point in it from a given fixed point, increased by a constant, positive, and proper fraction of its distance from another given fixed point, gives a positive constant. It is that one of a pair of Cartesian ovals which is within the other. ★See *Cartesian*.

apiol (ap′i-ol), *n.* [< L. *apium*, parsley, + *-ol*.] An organic substance, forming long, white, brittle, needle-like crystals, extracted by distilling parsley-seeds with water. It melts at 86° F., and boils at about 561° F. It is used as an emmenagogue. Also called *parsley-camphor*.

apiologist (ā-pi-ol′ō-jist), *n.* One versed in apiology.

apiology (ā-pi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *apis*, a bee (see *Apis*[1]), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A systematic or scientific study of bees.

Apiomerinæ (ap″i-ō-me-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apiomerus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Reduviidæ*, typified by the genus *Apiomerus*. It is a large group in America, with several species peculiar to the United States.

Apiomerus (ap″i-ō-mē′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπιον*, a pear, + *μηρός*, thigh.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Reduviidæ*, typical of a subfamily *Apiomerinæ*. *A. crassipes* (Uhler) is a species widely distributed in the United States.


Apiomerus crassipes.

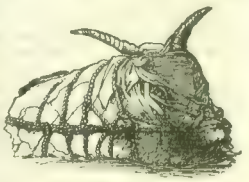
Apion (ap′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπιον*, a pear.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, the larvæ of which are specially injurious to clover.

Apioninæ (ap″i-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apion* + *-inæ*.] In *entom.*, a subfamily of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* or weevils, typified by the genus *Apion*, and characterized by straight antennæ, a lateral fold on the inner surface of the elytra, a horizontal pygidium, and an abdomen alike in both sexes. The species are mostly very small.

Apios (ap′i-os), *n.* [NL., so called from the shape of the tubers; < Gr. *ἄπιος*, a pear, also a pear-tree; cf. *ἄπιον*, a pear, *ἄπιος*, a kind of euphorbia, perhaps the sun-spurge.] A name for *Glycine*, a genus of leguminous climbing plants. They produce edible tubers on underground shoots. There are 7 species, natives of North America and China. *Glycine Apios*, of the Atlantic States, is ★called *ground-nut* or *wild bean*.

Apis[1] (ā′pis), *n.* [L., a bee; perhaps = Gr. *ἐμπίς*, a gnat; cf. OHG. *imbi*, *impi*, a swarm of bees, MHG. *imb*, *imme*, G. *imme*, a bee.] A genus of melliferous or anthophilous aculeate hymenopterous insects, the type of the family *Apidæ* and of the suborder *Mellifera* or *Anthophila;* the hive-bees. The genus was formerly coextensive with these groups, but is now by successive detachments of other genera limited to the hive-bee (*Apis mellifica*) and its immediate relatives. See *bee*, and cut under *Apidæ*[1].

Apis[2] (ā′pis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἆπις, < Egypt. *Hapi*, lit. 'hidden.'] The sacred bull of the ancient Egyptians, to which divine honors were paid. The bull sought out by the priests for this purpose was required to be black with a triangular white spot on the forehead, and with numerous other marks which denoted the true Apis.


Apis.
Mummy in the collection of the New York Historical Society.

apish (ā′pish), *a.* [< *ape* + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolishly foppish, affected, or trifling: as, *apish* manners.

A kinde of birds as it were of an *apish* kinde, ready to imitate what they see done.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britannia (1637), p. 543.

apishamore (a-pish′a-mōr), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In the western United States, a saddle-blanket made of the skin of a buffalo-calf.

apishly (ā′pish-li), *adv.* In an apish manner; with silly imitation; foppishly.

Sin is so *apishly* crafty, as to hide itself under the colours and masks of goodness and honesty.
Jer. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 15.

apishness (ā′pish-nes), *n.* [< *apish* + *-ness*.] The quality of being apish; mimicry; foppery: as, "the *apishness* of foreign manners," *Warburton*, Sermons.

We were not born to revel in the *apishness* of ridiculous expense of time. *Ford*, Line of Life.

Apistes (a-pis′tēz), *n.* [NL., also *Apistus*, < Gr. *ἄπιστος*, not to be trusted, incredible, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πιστός*, to be trusted, verbal adj. of *πείθειν*, prevail upon, in pass. *πείθεσθαι*, believe.] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Apistinæ*.

Apistinæ (ap-is-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apistes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Scorpænidæ*, exemplified by the genus *Apistes*, having the vertebræ typical in number (10 abdominal and 14 caudal), and the dorsal fin commencing on the nape or head. They are characteristic of the Indo-Pacific region.

apitpat† (a-pit′pat), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *pitpat*. Cf. *pit-a-pat*.] With quick beating or palpitation; pit-a-pat.

Welcome, my bully, my buck; agad, my heart is gone *apitpat* for you. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, ii. 2.

apivorous (ā-piv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *apis*, a bee, + *vorare*, devour.] Bee-eating; feeding on bees.

aplacental (ap-la-sen′tal), *a.* [< NL. *aplacentalis*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *placenta*, q. v.] Having no placenta; implacental: applied to those mammals in which no placenta is developed during gestation. The aplacental mammals comprise the *Monotremata* and *Marsupialia*, the two lowest orders of mammals, including the duck-mole, porcupine ant-eater, kangaroo, etc. The young are born at a much more immature stage of fetal development than in the placental mammals, and are so helpless that they are unable even to suck, and in most cases have to be fixed by the mother herself upon the teats, while the milk is forced into their mouths by a muscle which is spread over the mammary gland.

Aplacentalia (ap″la-sen-tā′li-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aplacentalis*: see *aplacental*.] Same as *Implacentalia*.

Aplacentaria (ap″la-sen-tā′ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aplacentarius*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *placenta*, q. v. Cf. *aplacental*.] Same as *Implacentalia*.

aplanatic (ap-la-nat′ik), *a.* [Prop. *aplanetic*, < Gr. *ἀπλάνητος*, not wandering, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πλανητός*, wandering: see *planet*.] Without aberration: in *optics*, applied to a lens or combination of lenses, as in a telescope, which brings parallel rays to a focus without spherical or chromatic aberration.—**Aplanatic line**, a Cartesian oval: so called because it is the section of a surface refracting light from one focus to another without aberration.

aplanatically (ap-la-nat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an aplanatic manner; as regards aplanatism, or the absence of spherical aberration.

aplanatism (a-plan′a-tizm), *n.* [< *aplanat-ic* + *-ism*.] In *optics*, the condition of being free from spherical aberration.

aplanetic (ap-la-net′ik), *a.* Same as *aplanatic*.

aplanogamete (ap″la-nō-gam′e-tē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πλάνος*, wandering, roaming, + *γαμετή*, a wife: see *a*-18 and *planogamete*.] In *bot.*, a conjugating cell of the *Conjugatæ*, in distinction from the *planogamete* (the ciliated and mobile zoöspore) of the *Zoösporeæ*. See *gamete*.

aplasia (a-plā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πλάσις*, formation, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] Defective or arrested development in a tissue or ★an organ.

aplastic (a-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄπλαστος*, not capable of being molded (< *ἀ-* priv. + *πλαστός*, molded), + *-ic:* see *a-*18 and *plastic.*] Not plastic; not easily molded.

aplatisseur (a-pla-tē-sėr'), *n.* [F., < *aplatir* (*aplatiss-*), crush, flatten, < *à* (L. *ad*) + *plat*, flat.] A mill for crushing grain to be used as food for cattle.

Apleuri (a-plō'rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *apleurus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πλευρά*, rib.] A name proposed by Owen for a suborder of ribless plectognathous fishes, consisting of the families *Ostraciontidæ* and *Gymnodontidæ*.

aplite, *n.* See *haplite.*

aplo-. Improper form of *haplo-*, adopted in some zoölogical and botanical names. See *haplo-*.

Aplodes, *n.* See *Haplodes.*

aplomb (a-plôṅ'), *n.* [F., self-possession, assurance, lit. perpendicularity, < *à plomb*, perpendicular, plumb: *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *plomb*, plumb, plummet: see *plumb.*] Self-possession springing from perfect confidence in one's self; assurance.

The staple figure in novels is the man of *aplomb*, who sits among the young aspirants and desperates, quite sure and compact, and, never sharing their affections or debilities, hurls his word like a bullet when occasion requires, knows his way, and carries his points.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims, p. 72.

aplome, *n.* See *haplome.*

Aplopappus, *n.* See *Haplopappus.*

aplostemonous, *a.* See *haplostemonous.*

aplotomy, *n.* See *haplotomy.*

aplustre (ap-lus'trē), *n.* [L., also *aplustrum*, chiefly in pl. *aplustria* or *aplustra;* LL. also *amplustre;* < Gr. *ἄφλαστον*, the characteristic ornaments of the stern of a ship. Cf. *acrostolium.*] The ornament rising above the stern of ancient ships. Though varying much in design, these ornaments were often very graceful, particularly in Greek examples. A usual form was a sheaf or plume of volutes, variously combined. The aplustre rose immediately behind the steersman, and is often represented as supporting a flag. As a conspicuous part of the ship, it was often removed as a trophy by captors. Also called *aphlaston.*


Aplustre of an ancient Greek Ship.

About two hours later Arrius stood under the *aplustre* of the galley.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 141.

Aplysia (ap-lis'i-ä), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *aplysiæ*, pl., < Gr. *ἀπλυσίαι*, pl., prop. gen. sing., *ἀπλυσίας σπόγγος*, a sponge, so named from its dirty-gray color, < Gr. *ἀπλυσία*, filthiness, < *ἄπλυτος*, unwashed, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πλύτός*, verbal adj. of *πλύνειν*, wash.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, the sea-hares, having an oval oblong form with four tentacles, and somewhat resembling slugs. Its numerous species are remarkable for the function of secreting a fluid of violet color (due to the presence of iodine), which they discharge when molested. One of the best known is *A. depilans*, the depilatory sea-hare, so called because it was supposed that the fluid it discharged was capable of removing hair or preventing its growth. Also written *Laplysia*, by an original mistake (Linnæus, 1767), followed by many writers.


Depilatory Sea-hare (*Aplysia depilans*).

aplysiid (ap-lis'i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aplysiidæ.*

Aplysiidæ (ap-li-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aplysia* + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, of which the genus *Aplysia* is the type, having the shell rudimentary or wanting. Besides *Aplysia*, there are several other genera, as *Dolabella* and *Notarchus*, and the species are numerous. Also incorrectly written *Aplysiadæ* and *Aplysidæ*. The same group is also named *Aplysiacea*, *Aplysiana*, and *Aplysianæ*.

apneumatic (ap-nū-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀπνεύματος*, not blown through (< *ἀ-* priv. + *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, breath, blowing), + *-ic:* see *a-*18 and *pneumatic.*] Uninflated; collapsed: applied to the lungs.

apneumatosis (ap-nū-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπνεύματος*, not blown through (see *apneumatic*), + *-osis.*] An uninflated condition of portions of the lungs, especially that condition of lobular distribution which results from bronchitis. It is chiefly confined to infancy and early childhood.

Apneumona (ap-nū'mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *apneumon:* see *apneumonous.*] An order of holothurians; one of two orders into which the class *Holothuroidea* is divisible (the other being *Dipneumona* or *Pneumonophora*). They have no organs of respiration, nor Cuvierian organs. The order contains those holothurians which are hermaphrodite, as *Synapta*. It is divisible into two families, *Synaptidæ* and *Oncinolabidæ*. See cut under *Synapta.*

Apneumones (ap-nū'mō-nēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Apneumona.*

apneumonous (ap-nū'mō-nus), *a.* [< NL. *apneumon*, < Gr. *ἀπνεύμων*, without lungs (breath), < *ἀ-* priv. + *πνεύμων*, lung (*πνεῦμα*, breath).] Having no respiratory organs; specifically, pertaining to or resembling the *Apneumona.*

Apneusta (ap-nūs'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *apneustus*, < Gr. *ἀπνευστος*, without breath, < *ἀ-* priv. + **πνευστός*, verbal adj. of *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods: a synonym of *Abranchia* or *Dermatopnoa* (which see). See also *Sacoglossa.*

apnœa (ap-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπνοια*, want of wind, < *ἄνοος*, without wind, breathless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] In *pathol.*, partial privation or suspension of respiration; want of breath. Specifically, it denotes the inhibition of respiration by the presence of an abnormally great quantity of oxygen in the blood. It is also improperly used by some to denote the opposite condition, that of *asphyxia.*

apnœal (ap-nē'al), *a.* Characterized by apnœa.

apnœic (ap-nē'ik), *a.* Same as *apnœal.*

apo-. [L., etc., *apo-*, < Gr. *ἀπο-*, prefix, *ἀπό*, prep., ★= L. *ab* = Skt. *apa* = AS. *of*, E. *of*, *off*, etc.: see *ab-* and *of*, *off.* Before a vowel the prefix becomes *ap-*, Gr. *ἀπ-*; before the rough breathing, *aph-*, Gr. *ἀφ-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning off, from, away from (in respect to place, time, or origin).

apobates (a-pob'a-tēz), *n.*; pl. *apobatæ* (-tē). [Gr. *ἀποβάτης*, lit. one who dismounts, < *ἀποβαίνειν*, step off from, dismount, < *ἀπό*, off, + *βαίνειν*, verbal adj. *βατός*, step, go.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a warrior who rode into action on a chariot, standing beside the charioteer, and leaped off and on, according to the exigencies of the fight, while the chariot was in motion. This method of fighting was a tradition in Greece from the heroic age, but in historic times the practice was preserved only in Bœotia and in Athens, particularly as a feature of the Panathenaic procession in the latter state.


Apobates.—Frieze of the Parthenon, British Museum.

In the Theseion [frieze] . . . there are figures to be found resembling in form, attitude, armour, and dress the *apobatæ*, who leap on to their chariots in the Parthenon frieze.
A. S. Murray, Greek [Sculpture, I. 244.

apoblast (ap'ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπό*, off, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *biol.*, a so-called directive corpuscle; a small temporary body formed in an unimpregnated ovum as a result of cell-division. Now universally called a *polar body.*

Resting on the dividing upper sphere are the eight-shaped "directive corpuscles," better called "præseminal outcast cells or *apoblasts*," since they are the result of a cell-division which affects the egg-cell before it is impregnated, and are mere refuse destined to disappear.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 637.

apocalypse (a-pok'a-lips), *n.* [< ME. *apocalipse*, *-lyps*, etc., abbr. *pocalyps*, < L. *apocalypsis*, < Gr. *ἀποκάλυψις*, an uncovering, revelation, < *ἀποκαλύπτειν*, uncover, reveal, < *ἀπό*, from, + *καλύπτειν*, cover.] Revelation; discovery; disclosure; specifically (with a capital letter), a title of the last book of the New Testament, usually called the book of Revelation, and in the English version the Revelation of St. John the Divine.

apocalypt (a-pok'a-lipt), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀποκαλύπτης*, a revealer, < *ἀποκαλύπτειν*, reveal: see *apocalypse*, and cf. *apocalyptist.*] The author of the Apocalypse. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

apocalyptic (a-pok-a-lip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀποκαλυπτικός*, < *ἀποκαλύπτειν*: see *apocalypse.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing or pertaining to an apocalypse or revelation; specifically, relating to or simulating the book of Revelation in the New Testament.—**2.** Given to the explanation or application of prophecy.

As if (forsooth) there could not be so much as a few houses fired, . . . but that some *apocalyptic* ignoramus or other must presently find, and pick it out of some abused, martyred prophecy of Ezekiel, Daniel, or the Revelation.
South, Sermons, V. 57.

Apocalyptic number, the number 666, spoken of in Rev. xiii. 18.

II. *n.* Same as *apocalyptist.*

The divine *apocalyptic.* *Lightfoot*, Misc., p. 107.

apocalyptical (a-pok-a-lip'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *apocalyptic.*

apocalyptically (a-pok-a-lip'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an apocalyptic manner; in, or in relation to, the Apocalypse; by revelation.

apocalypticism (a-pok-a-lip'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *apocalyptic* + *-ism.*] **1.** In *theol.*, the doctrine of the second coming and personal reign of Christ upon the earth: so called from its supposed justification in the Apocalypse or Revelation of St. John. See *millenarianism.*

The old Christian eschatology is set aside; no one has dealt such deadly blows to Chiliasm and Christian *apocalypticism* as Origen. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 842.

2. Excessive fondness for interpreting the prophecies of the Apocalypse; tendency to theorize over-confidently as to the events of the last days, on the ground of a favorite individual or polemical explanation of the Apocalypse.

apocalyptist (a-pok-a-lip'tist), *n.* [As *apocalypt* + *-ist.*] **1.** The writer of the Apocalypse. —**2.** An interpreter of the Apocalypse. Also *apocalyptic.*

apocarpous (ap-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *apocarpus*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the carpels of the gynœcium separate. Applied to an ovary or a fruit composed of one or more simple and distinct pistils, as in the *Ranunculaceæ* and many *Rosaceæ.*


Apocarpous Fruit (achenia) of *Syndesmon thalictroides* (rue-anemone). (Gray's "Genera of Plants of U. S.")

apocatastasis (ap″ō-ka-tas'ta-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀποκατάστασις*, the period of a star, return, restoration, < *ἀποκαθιστάναι*, restore, return, reëstablish, < *ἀπό*, from, + *καθιστάναι*, establish, < *κατά*, down, + *ἱστάναι*, set, cause to stand, = L. *stare*, stand.] Reëstablishment; full restoration; final restitution. Used specifically to denote—(*a*†) In *astron.*, the periodic circulation of a planet, as bringing it back to the point from which it had set out. (*b*) In *med.*, the restoration which is indicated by the cessation or subsiding of an abscess or a tumor. (*c*) In *theol.*, the final restitution of all things, in which all the wicked of all time will be fully restored to the favor of God. The doctrine of such a restitution, founded on Acts iii. 21 and other passages of Scripture, has appeared in the Christian church at different times during the past seventeen centuries, and forms an important feature of the creed of modern Universalists. See *restitution.* Also spelled *apokatastasis.*

apocatharsis (ap″ō-ka-thär'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀποκάθαρσις*, that which is cleared off, < *ἀποκαθαίρειν*, clear off, cleanse, < *ἀπό*, off, + *καθαίρειν*, cleanse: see *cathartic.*] In *med.*, same as *catharsis. Dunglison.*

apocathartic (ap″ō-ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀποκαθαρτικός*, clearing off, cleansing, < *ἀποκαθαίρειν*, clear off: see *apocatharsis.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *cathartic*, 1.

II. *n.* A cathartic.

apochromatic (ap″ō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-ic.*] An epithet descriptive of an improved form of lens devised by Professor Abbe of Jena, constructed of new kinds of glass which allow of a more perfect correction of chromatic and spherical aberration than has hitherto been possible. The kinds of glass employed are chiefly remarkable in that their dispersion for different parts of the spectrum is nearly proportional; hence a lens constructed of them is not subject to the limitation of an ordinary achromatic lens of being strictly achromatic for two colors only. Another defect of ordinary lenses, that their spherical aberration is not corrected for all rays, is also largely overcome.

The elimination of these errors realizes an achromatism of higher order than has hitherto been attained. The objectives of this system may be therefore distinguished from achromatic lenses in the old sense of the word by the term *apochromatism*, and may be called *apochromatic* objectives.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb., 1887, p. 23.

apochromatism (ap-ō-krō'ma-tizm), *n.* [< *apochromat-ic* + *-ism.*] The condition of being apochromatic. See above.

apocopate (a-pok'ō-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apocopated*, ppr. *apocopating.* [< *apocope* + *-ate*2.] In *gram.*, to cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of (a word).

apocopate, apocopated (a-pok'ō-pāt, -pā-ted), *p. a.* Cut off: applied—(*a*) in *gram.*, to a word from which the last letter or syllable has been

cut off, or to the part thus removed; (*b*) in *math.*, to a series of quotients constituting a continuant, when the first or last member of the series is cut off.

apocope (a-pok′ō-pē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀποκοπή*, a cutting off, < *ἀποκόπτειν*, cut off, < *ἀπό*, off, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] 1. In *gram.*, the cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word, as in *th'* for *the*, *i'* for *in*.—2. In *surg.*, a wound with loss of substance; ablation; amputation. —3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of plectospondylous fishes, of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It contains several species of western North America, such as *A. couesi*. *E. D. Cope*, 1871.

apocrenic (ap-ō-kren′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *κρήνη*, a spring, + *-ic.*] Obtained from springs: used only in the following phrase. —**Apocrenic acid**, an uncrystallizable brown gummy acid, soluble in water, existing in certain mineral springs, and in the vegetable mold of soil together with crenic acid, from which it is formed by oxidation.

Apocreos (a-pok′rē-os), *n.* [LGr. *ἀπόκρεως*, a season of fasting; cf. *ἀποκρεῶν*, abstain from flesh, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *κρέας*, flesh.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) Sexagesima Sunday: so called because abstinence from flesh begins from that day. (*b*) The week preceding Sexagesima, in some respects analogous to the carnival of western Europe.

apocrisary (a-pok′ri-sā-ri), *n.*; pl. *apocrisaries* (-riz). Same as *apocrisiary*.

apocrisiary (ap-ō-kris′i-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *apocrisiaries* (-riz). [< LL. *apocrisiarius*, also *apocrisarius*, < Gr. *ἀπόκρισις*, an answer, < *ἀποκρίνεσθαι*, answer, mid. of *ἀποκρίνειν*, separate, distinguish, < *ἀπό*, from, + *κρίνειν*, separate, distinguish, = L. *cernere*, separate, distinguish: see *critic* and *crisis*.] Formerly, the title of various diplomatic or ministerial officers; especially—(*a*) of the representatives of the see of Rome and other chief sees at Constantinople; (*b*) of the papal representatives at the court of Charlemagne and his successors, until the title was given to an imperial officer, after which the former were called legates or nuncios.

apocrustic† (ap-ō-krus′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀποκρουστικός*, able to drive off, repellent, < *ἀποκρουστός*, driven off, verbal adj. of *ἀποκρούειν*, beat off, drive off, < *ἀπό*, off, + *κρούειν*, beat, strike.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, repelling; astringent.

II. *n.* An astringent and repellent medicine.

apocrypha (a-pok′ri-fä), *n. pl.*, also used as *sing.* [In ME. as a quasi-adj., in lit. sense; < LL. *apocrypha*, neut. pl. (sc. *scripta*) of *apocryphus*, < Gr. *ἀπόκρυφος* (neut. pl. *ἀπόκρυφα*, sc. *γράμματα* or *βιβλία*), hidden, concealed, obscure, recondite, hard to understand; in eccles. use, of writings, anonymous, of unknown or undetermined authorship or authority, unrecognized, uncanonical, spurious, pseudo-; < *ἀποκρύπτειν*, hide away, conceal, obscure, < *ἀπό*, away, + *κρύπτειν*, hide, conceal: see *apo-* and *crypt.*] 1. A writing or statement of doubtful authorship or authenticity: formerly used, in the predicate, as a quasi-adjective.

> The writyuge is *Apocripha* whianne the auctor therof is unknowe.
> *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychron., V. 105. (*N. E. D.*)

> That . . . Kings enjoy'd their Crowns by Right descending to them from Adam, that we think not only *Apocrypha*, but also utterly impossible.
> *Locke*, Government, II. i. 11. (*N. E. D.*)

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A name given in the early church to various writings of uncertain origin and authority, regarded by some as inspired, but rejected by most authorities or believers. Such books were either works acknowledged to be useful and edifying, but not established as canonical, or else heretical writings absolutely rejected by the church. (*b*) [*cap.*] A collection of fourteen books subjoined to the canonical books of the Old Testament in the authorized version of the Bible, as originally issued, but now generally omitted. They do not exist in the Hebrew Bible, but are found with others of the same character scattered through the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Old Testament. They are: First and Second Esdras (otherwise Third and Fourth Esdras or Ezra, reckoning Nehemiah as Second Ezra or Esdras), Tobit or Tobias, Judith, the Rest of Esther, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch (as joined to Jeremiah), parts of Daniel (namely, Song of the Three Children, the History of Susanna, the Destruction of Bel and the Dragon), the Prayer of Manasses, and First and Second Maccabees. Most of these are recognized by the Roman Catholic Church as fully canonical, though theologians of that church often distinguish them as deuterocanonical, on the ground that their place in the canon was decided later than that of the other books, limiting the name Apocrypha to the two (last) books of Esdras and the Prayer of Manasses, and other books not in the above collection, namely, Third and Fourth Maccabees, a book of Enoch, an additional or 151st Psalm of David, and eighteen Psalms of Solomon. With these sometimes are included certain pseudepigraphic books, such as the Apocalypse of Baruch and the Assumption of Moses. The name Apocrypha is also occasionally made to embrace the Antilegomena of the New Testament. The Greek Church makes no distinction among the books contained in the Septuagint. In the Anglican and Lutheran churches, the Apocrypha are read for example of life and instruction of manners, but not for the establishing of any doctrine. See *antilegomena* and *deuterocanonical*.

apocryphal (a-pok′ri-fal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *apocryphalis*, < LL. *apocrypha*: see *apocrypha*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of doubtful authorship, authenticity, or inspiration; spurious; fictitious; false.

> The *apocryphal* relics of saints and apostles which then burdened the shrines of Greek churches.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 185.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Of doubtful sanction; uncanonical; having no ecclesiastical authority.

> Jerome . . . saith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*. *Hooker.*

(*b*) Of or pertaining to the Apocrypha: as, "the *Apocryphal* writers," *Addison*.

II. *n.* A writing not canonical; a book or passage of uncertain source, authority, or credit. [Rare.]

> Nicephorus and Anastasius, . . . because they were interpolated and corrupted, did rank these epistles in the number of *apocryphals*. *Hanmer*, Eccles. Antiq., p. 419.

apocryphalist (a-pok′ri-fal-ist), *n.* [< *apocryphal* + *-ist.*] An advocate of the canonicity of the Apocrypha.

apocryphally (a-pok′ri-fal-i), *adv.* In an apocryphal manner; uncertainly; equivocally; doubtfully.

apocryphalness (a-pok′ri-fal-nes), *n.* [< *apocryphal* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being apocryphal or of uncertain authenticity.

apocryphical† (ap-ō-krif′i-kal), *a.* [< *apocrypha* + *-ic-al.*] Apocryphal. *Bp. Bull*, Cor. of Ch. of Rome.

Apocynaceæ (a-pos-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apocynum* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous plants, having for its type the genus *Apocynum*, or dogbane. It is very nearly allied to the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, from which, however, it is distinguished by the fact that its stamens are free from the style and stigma, and its anthers contain granular pollen. The species are largely tropical, and have a milky juice that is often acrid and sometimes very poisonous. India-rubber is obtained from several species in Africa, India, and South America. The family furnishes woods that are used for carving and furniture, several fiber-plants, barks valuable in medicine, and some edible fruits. It includes the ordeal-tree of Madagascar (*Tanghinia venenifera*), the milk-tree of Demerara, the cream-fruit of Sierra Leone, and the periwinkle (*Vinca*), oleander (*Nerium Oleander*), star jasmine (*Trachelospermum*), and plants of the genus *Allamanda* which are cultivated in gardens and greenhouses.

apocynaceous (a-pos-i-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *apocynaceus*: see *Apocynaceæ.*] Of or pertaining to the *Apocynaceæ*.

apocyneous (ap-ō-sin′ē-us), *a.* [< NL. *apocyneus*, < *Apocynum*, q. v.] Same as *apocynaceous*. *Hooker.*

apocynin (a-pos′i-nin), *n.* [< *Apocynum* + *-in*2.] A bitter principle derived from dogbane, *Apocynum cannabinum*.

Apocynum (a-pos′i-num), *n.* [NL., < L. *apocynon*, dogbane (*Aconitum Lycoctonum*, Linnæus), < Gr. *ἀπόκυνον*, a plant, *Cynanchus erectus*, < *ἀπό*, from, away, + *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, = E. *hound.*] A genus of perennial herbs, type of the family *Apocynaceæ* (which see), and including about 15 species, natives of the north temperate zone. *A. androsæmifolium* and *A. cannabinum* are familiar North American species. The common name of the latter is *Indian hemp*, from the use of its fibrous bark by the American Indians for making nets.

apod, apode (ap′od, -ōd), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *apus* (*apod-*), < Gr. *ἄπους* (*ἀποδ-*), footless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Footless; apodal.

II. *n.* An apodal or apodous animal; an animal without feet, or supposed to have none; a member of one of the several groups called *Apoda* or *Apodes*.

Apoda (ap′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *apus* (*apod-*), < Gr. *ἄπους* (*ἀποδ-*), footless: see *apod.*] In *zoöl.*, a name given to various groups of animals. (*a*) As used by Aristotle, the third division of *Zoötoka*, or air-breathing animals which bring forth their young alive. It included the whales. This probably original use of the word still lingers in some systems. See (*b*). (*b*) Those placental mammals which have no feet, as distinguished from the *Pedota* (which see). (*c*) In *ichth.*, same as *Apodes*. (*d*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of echinoderms, contrasted with *Pedicellata*. It is a heterogeneous group, consisting of the following genera: *Molpadia*, *Minyas*, *Priapulus*, *Lithodermis*, *Siphunculus*, *Bonellia*, *Thalassema*; which are now distributed among several phyla. (*e*) With Van der Hoeven, an order of echinoderms. See *Gephyrea*. (*f*) In Claus's arrangement, an order of holothurians, containing the families *Synaptidæ* and *Molpadiidæ*, the last of which constitutes his suborder *Pneumonophora*. (*g*) In Macleay's system of classification, a division of *Annelida*, including those which have no feet or distinct head: opposed to *Polypoda*. It is divided into three groups, the *Lumbricina*, *Nemertina*, and *Hirudinea*, or the earthworms, nemerteans, and leeches. (*h*) An order of *Amphibia*, same as *Gymnophiona* or *Ophiomorpha*, constituted by the family *Cæciliidæ* alone. (*i*) A group of degraded parasitic cirripeds, having a vermiform body, a suctorial mouth, no thoracic or abdominal limbs (and consequently no cirri), and a rudimentary peduncle represented by two separate threads bearing the characteristic antenniform organs. There is but one genus, *Proteolepas* (which see).

★**apodal** (ap′ō-dal), *a.* [< *apod* or *Apoda* + *-al.*] Having no feet, or supposed to have none; footless: applied specifically in *zoöl.* to members of the several groups called *Apoda* or *Apodes*, especially to the fishes so called.

apodan (ap′ō-dan), *n.* [< *Apoda.*] One of the *Apoda* or *Apodes*.

apodeictic, etc. See *apodictic*, etc.

apodeipnon (ap-ō-dīp′non), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπόδειπνον*, the after-supper service, < *ἀπό*, off, + *δεῖπνον*, the evening meal.] See *complin*.

apodema (a-pod′e-mä), *n.*; pl. *apodemata* (ap-ō-dem′a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, off, + *δέμας*, body, frame.] A name given to the plates of chitin which pass inward from the integuments of crustaceans, and divide as well as support their internal organs. Also *apodeme*.

apodemal (a-pod′e-mal), *a.* Having the character of an apodema: as, an *apodemal* partition; an *apodemal* chamber. Also *apodematous*.

apodemata, *n.* Plural of *apodema*.

apodematous (ap-ō-dem′a-tus), *a.* Same as *apodemal*.

apodeme (ap′ō-dēm), *n.* Same as *apodema*.

apoderm (ap′ō-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *apoderma*, < Gr. *ἀπόδερμα*, a hide stripped off, < *ἀποδέρειν*, skin, flay, < *ἀπό*, = E. *off*, + *δέρειν*, skin, flay, = E. *tear*1. Cf. *derm.*] One of the egg-membranes of the mites called trombidiids, developed only under special conditions.

apoderma (ap-ō-dėr′mä), *n.*; pl. *apodermata* (-ma-tä). [NL.] Same as *apoderm*.

Apodes (ap′ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *apus* (*apod-*): see *apod.*] 1. An order of fishes to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In the classification of Linnæus (1758), a group of osseous fishes without ventral fins and comprising a heterogeneous assemblage of representatives of various modern orders. (*b*) In Bloch and Schneider's system (1801), some one of several orders of fishes, the name being repeated under several so-called classes which were distinguished by the number of fins. As thus used, the word was a descriptive rather than a distinctive term. (*c*) In Cuvier's system, a section of the malacopterygians, the name being applied adjectively to such forms as are destitute of ventral fins. The true eels, symbranchiate eels, *Gymnonoti*, typical *Ophidioidea*, and *Ammodytoidea* were referred to this group. (*d*) By various later writers the name was used as a distinctive ordinal name. By T. Müller the *Ophidioidea* and *Ammodytoidea* were eliminated. By Gill, in 1861, the order was restricted to the typical and symbranchiate eels, and later (1884) to the true eels, or teleost fishes with the intermaxillaries atrophied or lost, the supermaxillaries lateral, and the body anguilliform and destitute of ventral fins. These characters are correlated with various others which justify the isolation. The principal families are the *Anguillidæ*, *Ophichthyidæ*, and *Muræenidæ*.

2. In De Blainville's system of classification, a division of his *Entomozoaria;* the apodal, as distinguished from the chætopod, entomozoans. It includes the leeches, and is approximately equivalent to the *Hirudinea* of modern naturalists, but contains many intestinal worms.

Apodia (a-pod′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπους* (*ἀποδ-*), without feet: see *apod.*] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two divisions of *Holothuroida* (the other being *Eupodia*), established for the reception of the genus *Synapta* and allied forms.

apodictic, apodeictic (ap-ō-dik′tik, -dīk′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *apodicticus*, < Gr. *ἀποδεικτικός*, demonstrative, demonstrating, < *ἀπόδεικτος*, demonstrated, verbal adj. of *ἀποδεικνύναι*, demonstrate, point out, show, < *ἀπό*, from, + *δεικνύναι*, point out, show, = L. *dīcere*, say: see *diction.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Demonstrative; incontestable because demonstrated or demonstrable; of the nature of necessary proof.

> The argumentation is from a similitude, therefore not *apodictick*, or of evident demonstration.
> *Dr. J. Robinson*, Eudoxa (1658), p. 23.

> There is one character which will be considered decisive, and that is the *apodictic* certainty belonging to mathematical conclusions.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 202.

2. In *logic*, a term descriptive of a form of judgment in which the connection of subject and predicate is asserted to be necessary; asserting its own necessity. Thus, "Two spheres

whose centers are distant from each other by less than the sum of their radii *must* intersect" would be an *apodictic* judgment. Such judgments may be false. This use of the word appears to have originated with Kant.

II. *n.* The logical doctrine of demonstration and of science.

Apodictic, we may assume, is in like manner the formal study of what constitutes knowledge strictly so called, the nature of the principles on which knowledge rests, the special marks distinguishing it, and the method by which knowledge is framed.
R. Adamson, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 785.

apodictical, apodeictical (ap-ō-dik′ti-kal, -dīk′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *apodictic, apodeictic.*

apodictically, apodeictically (ap-ō-dik′ti-kal-i, -dīk′ti-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** Demonstratively; so as to be evident beyond contradiction.

Kant's marvellous acuteness did not prevent his transcendental from being *apodeictically* resolved into absolute idealism. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Apodictically, we should say, if α is the cause of β, then all A which possesses α possesses β; thus reasoning from cause to causatum. *R. Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 789.

2. By, or in the manner of, an apodictic judgment. See *apodictic*, 2.

apodid (a-pod′id), *n.* A member of the family *Apodidæ.*

Apodidæ (a-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apus* (*Apod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of phyllopod crustaceans, constituted by the genera *Apus, Lepidurus*, etc. Sometimes called *Apidæ, Apusidæ.* See cut under *Apus.*

apodioxis† (ap″ō-di-ok′sis), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *ἀποδίωξις*, expulsion, < *ἀποδιώκειν*, chase away, < *ἀπό*, away, + *διώκειν*, chase, pursue.] In *rhet.*, rejection of an argument, with professed scorn or impatience, as irrelevant.

apodixis, apodeixis (ap-ō-dik′sis, -dīk′sis), *n.* [< L. *apodixis*, < Gr. *ἀπόδειξις*, demonstration, proof, < *ἀποδεικνύναι*, demonstrate: see *apodictic.*] Full demonstration; absolute proof.

This might taste of a desperate will, if he had not afterwards given an *apodixis*, in the battle, upon what platform he had projected and raised that hope.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., p. 60.

apodon (ap′ō-don), *n.* An improper form of *apodan.*

apodosis (a-pod′ō-sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀπόδοσις*, a giving back, return, answering clause, < *ἀποδιδόναι*, give back, < *ἀπό*, from, away, + *διδόναι*, give, = L. *dare*, give. Cf. *dose.*] **1.** In *gram.*, the concluding part of a conditional sentence; the consequent which results from or is dependent on the protasis, or condition; the conclusion. Thus, in the sentence, If it rains, I shall not go, the first clause is the *protasis*, the second the *apodosis.* When the protasis is introduced by such conditional conjunctions as *notwithstanding, though, although*, the apodosis predicates something opposite to what might have been looked for: as, Although we were few in numbers (*protasis*), we overthrew the enemy (*apodosis*). By some grammarians the term is not restricted to conditional sentences, but is extended to others similarly constructed: thus, in a simile the apodosis is the application or latter part.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the last day of a church festival when prolonged throughout several days. It is sometimes coincident with or later than the octave, but generally earlier.

apodous (ap′ō-dus), *a.* [< *apod* + *-ous.*] Footless; apodal.

apodyterium (ap″ō-di-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *apodyteria* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *ἀποδυτήριον*, < *ἀποδύεσθαι*, undress one's self, mid. of *ἀποδύειν*, strip, undress, < *ἀπό* + *δύειν*, get into, put on.] An apartment in Greek and Roman baths, or in the palæstra, etc., where the bathers or those taking part in gymnastic exercises undressed and dressed.

apogæum†, **apogeum**†, **apogæon**†, **apogeon**† (ap-ō-jē′um, -on), *n.* [ML., NL.: see *apogee.*] Original forms of *apogee.*

Thy sun in his *apogæon* placed.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 67.

It is not yet agreed in what time, precisely, the *apogeum* absolveth one degree. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

apogamic (ap-ō-gam′ik), *a.* Same as *apogamous.*

The author could not detect any act of impregnation [in a parasite on the olive], and believes that reproduction is *apogamic.* *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 298.

★**apogamous** (a-pog′a-mus), *a.* [< NL. *apogamus*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, away from, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, of the nature of or characterized by apogamy.

De Bary thinks that in forms where oögonia are found without male pollinodia they must be considered as representing a distinct *apogamous* species.
Smithsonian Rep., 1881, p. 403.

apogamously (a-pog′a-mus-li), *adv.* In an apogamous manner; by apogamy.

Those [spores] which are formed probably or actually without a sexual process — in a word, *apogamously* — but which may be considered . . . to be homologous with those which are actually sexually produced.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 431.

★**apogamy** (a-pog′a-mi), *n.* [< NL. *apogamia*, < *apogamus*: see *apogamous.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) Generally, the absence of sexual reproductive power, the plant perpetuating itself only by vegetative means, as buds, bulbs, etc. (*b*) In the higher cryptogams, the immediate development of the perfect plant from the prothallus without the usual intervention of sexual organs.

apogeal (ap-ō-jē′al), *a.* [As *apogee* + *-al.*] Relating or pertaining to apogee; in apogee; being furthest from the earth.

Simultaneously the *apogeal* side [of the moon] was turned from the influence of both bodies [earth and sun].
Winchell, World-Life, p. 381.

apogean (ap-ō-jē′an), *a.* [As *apogee* + *-an.*] Pertaining to or connected with the apogee: as, *apogean* (neap) tides, which occur when the moon has passed her apogee. Also *apogeic.*

apogee (ap′ō-jē), *n.* [< ML. NL. *apogæum, apogēum, apogæon, apogeon*, < Gr. *ἀπόγαιον, ἀπόγειον* (sc. *διάστημα*, distance), a planet's greatest distance from the earth, neut. of *ἀπόγαιος, ἀπόγειος*, from the land, from the earth (> L. *apogeus*, from the land), < *ἀπό*, from, + *γῆ*, poet. *γαῖα*, earth, land: see *geography*, etc.] **1.** That point in the orbit of a planet or other heavenly body which is at the greatest distance from the earth; especially, that particular point of the moon's orbit. The ancients regarded the earth as fixed in the center of the universe, and accordingly assigned to the sun, with the planets, an apogee; but now that the sun is recognized as the center of our system, the terms *perihelion* and *aphelion* are employed to denote the least and greatest distance of the planets from that orb. Strictly, therefore, the sun is in its apogee when the earth is in its aphelion. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, the *mean* apogee of the epicycle is the point of the epicycle furthest from the center of the equant; the *true* apogee of the epicycle is that point of it furthest from the earth; and the *fixed* apogee of the epicycle is that point of it furthest from the center of the eccentric.

2. Figuratively, the highest or most distant point; climax; culmination.

It [Bruges] had by no means reached its *apogee*, but was to culminate with Venice. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 37.

apogeic (ap-ō-jē′ik), *a.* [As *apogee* + *-ic.*] Same as *apogean.*

apogeotropic (ap″ō-jē-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< NL. *apogæotropicus*, < Gr. *ἀπόγαιος, ἀπόγειος*, from the earth, + *-τροπικός*, turning: see *apogee* and *tropic.*] In *biol.*, characterized by apogeotropism; shooting upward; inclined to turn away from the ground.

The sheath-like cotyledons, whilst young, are strongly *apogeotropic.* *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 419.

apogeotropism (ap″ō-jē-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [As *apogeotropic* + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, tendency to turn, bend, or move in opposition to gravity, or upward and away from the earth, as opposed to *geotropism* (which see); negative geotropism.

apogiatura (a-poj-a-tö′rä), *n.* See *appoggiatura.*

Apogon (a-pō′gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπώγων*, beardless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πώγων*, beard.] **1.** A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the *Apogonina.* *Lacépède*, 1802. Also called *Amia.* —**2.** A genus of dipterous insects. *Haliday.*

apogonid (ap-ō-gon′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Apogonidæ*; a chilodipterid.

Apogonidæ (ap-ō-gon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apogon* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes: same as *Chilodipteridæ* and *Apogonina.*

Apogonina (ap″ō-gō-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apogon* + *-ina.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of *Percidæ*, having the cleft of the mouth oblique or approaching the vertical line, and two dorsal fins. It contains fishes which inhabit the sea or fresh waters and possess deciduous scales which are generally of large size.

apograph (ap′ō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπόγραφος*, also neut. *ἀπόγραφον*, a copy, < *ἀπόγραφος*, copied, < *ἀπογράφειν*, copy, transcribe, write off, < *ἀπό*, off, + *γράφειν*, write.] A copy or transcript.

These [Hebrew manuscripts] have been divided into two classes, autographs and *apographs.* The former, written by the original authors themselves, have long ago perished. The latter, taken from the autographs and multiplied by repeated transcription, exist in considerable numbers.
T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Scriptures, II. 88.

★**apohyal** (ap-ō-hī′al), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *hy(oid)* + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, an element of the hyoidean arch, borne upon the basihyal and bearing the ceratohyal: now usually called the *ceratobranchial.*

apoious (a-poi′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀποιος*, without quality or attribute, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ποῖος*, of what nature or sort.] Having no active qualities; neutral, as water or starch.

apojove (ap′ō-jōv), *n.* [= F. *apojove*, < NL. *apojovium*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + L. *Jov-, Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter: see *Jove.*] That point in the orbit of a satellite of Jupiter which is furthest from the planet. *Airy.*

apokatastasis, *n.* See *apocatastasis.*

apolar (a-pō′lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*18) + *polar.*] Having no pole: in *anat.*, applied to those nerve-cells which are not known to have, or are supposed not to have, any radiating process.

Results of observation positively prove the existence of two fibres in the case of cells which had previously been regarded as unipolar and *apolar.* *Beale*, Bioplasm, § 243.

apolaustic (ap-ō-lâs′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπολαυστικός*, agreeable, < *ἀπολαυστός*, enjoyable, < *ἀπολαύειν*, enjoy, appar. < *ἀπό*, off, + **λαύειν*, a verb not used.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to taste or enjoyment; agreeable.

Perhaps for brevity and distinctness' sake we may call the first its *apolaustic* and the second its dynamic character. *Mind*, XII. 63.

II. *n.* The philosophy of taste. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Apolemia (ap-ō-lē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL.; formation uncertain.] A genus of physophorous *Siphonophora*, or oceanic hydroids, founded by Eschscholtz in 1829. It is sometimes referred to the family *Agalmidæ*, sometimes made type of a family *Apolemiidæ.* *A. uvaria* is a dœcious species inhabiting the Mediterranean.

Apolemiadæ (ap″ō-lē-mī′a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Apolemiidæ.*

Apolemiidæ (ap″ō-lē-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apolemia* + *-idæ.*] A family of physophorous siphonophores, typified by the genus *Apolemia.*

Apolites (ap-ō-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἀπολίτης*, a non-citizen, exile, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πολίτης*, a citizen: see *politic.*] **1.** Same as *Pitangus.* *Sundevall*, 1830.—**2.** A genus of *Coleoptera.* *Laporte.*

Apollinarian (a-pol-i-nā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Apollinaris*, < *Apollo*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Appellative of or pertaining to the votive games instituted at Rome in honor of Apollo, 212 B. C., in order to conciliate his favor in the war against the Carthaginians, and to obtain from him protection for the republic.

II. *n.* One of a religious sect deriving their name from Apollinaris the Younger, bishop of Laodicea, in the fourth century. Apollinaris denied the proper humanity of Christ, attributing to him a human body and a human soul, or vital principle, but teaching that the Divine Reason, or Logos, took in him the place which in man is occupied by the rational principle. Later the sect maintained that even the body of Christ was of one substance with his divinity, that he was incarnate from eternity, and that his divinity suffered on the cross. After breaking up into different sects, the Apollinarians were finally merged in the Monophysites. Also called *Apollinarist.*

Apollinarianism (a-pol-i-nā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Apollinarian* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Apollinarians.

Hefele himself . . . is compelled to admit that Nestorius accurately held the duality of the two natures and the integrity of each, [and] was equally explicitly opposed to Arianism and *Apollinarianism.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 356.

Apollinarist (a-pol-i-nā′rist), *n.* [< ML. *Apollinarista*, < *Apollinaris*: see *Apollinarian.*] Same as *Apollinarian.*

Apolline (a-pol′in), *a.* [< L. *Apollineus*, < *Apollo* (*Apollin-*): see *Apollo.*] Related or pertaining to the myths or cultus of Apollo.

Even in *Apolline* oracles, such as the Delphic, the artificial method was employed along with that by inspiration.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 808.

Apollinic (ap-o-lin′ik), *a.* Same as *Apolline*: as, "*Apollinic* (Delphic) religion," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 360.

Apollino (a-pol-lē′nō), *n.* [It.] A statue of Apollo in the Tribuna at Florence, in which the god is represented as a youth at rest in an easy and graceful leaning attitude, with the right arm thrown over the head. It is a copy of an original of the fourth century B. C., and is the type of a series of such representations.

Apollo (a-pol′ō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀπόλλων, Apollo; a name derived by the Greeks from *ἀπολλύναι*, destroy (see *Apollyon*); but the origin is uncertain.] **1.** In *Gr.* and later in *Rom. myth.*, one of the great Olympian gods, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona), representing the light- and life-giving influence, as well as the deadly power, of the sun, and often identified with the sun-god, Helios. He was the leader of the Muses, god of music, poetry, and healing, and patron of these arts; a mighty protector from evil, all-seeing, and hence the master of prophecy; also the destroyer of the unjust and insolent, and ruler of pestilence. In art he was represented in the full majesty of youthful manhood, in most of his attributions unclothed or but lightly draped, and usually characterized by the bow and arrows, the laurel, the lyre, the oracular tripod, the serpent, or the dol-

phin. He was the father of Æsculapius, to whom he granted his art of healing. Apollo was honored, both locally and generally, under many special titles, of which each had its particular type in art and literature: as,



Apollo.
Central figure of the western pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia; 5th century B. C.

Apollo Citharœdus (Apollo who sings to the accompaniment of the lyre), equivalent to *Apollo Musagetes*, the conductor of the Muses; *Apollo Sauroctonos* (the Lizard-killer), etc.—**Apollo Belvedere**, a celebrated antique statue of Apollo now preserved in the Belvedere gallery of the Vatican palace at Rome, and esteemed one of the noblest artistic representations of the human form. It was discovered at Porto d'Anzio, Italy, among the ruins of the ancient city of Antium. See cut under *Hellenistic.*—**Delian Apollo**, the Apollo of the central Hellenic sanctuary of Delos. The statue held a bow in one hand, and figures of the three Graces in the other.—**Delphinian Apollo**, Apollo of the dolphin; Apollo as the protector of sailors, navigation, and the marine: identified with the Delphian Apollo, or Apollo of Delphi (Pythian Apollo).—**Phœbus Apollo**, Apollo as the god of radiant light.—**Pythian Apollo**, the Apollo of Delphi, or the Pythian sanctuary; Apollo as the slayer of the monster Python, whom he supplanted on Parnassus.

2. [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, a butterfly, *Papilio apollo.*

Apollonian (ap-o-lō′ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. Ἀπολλώνιος, adj., also proper name, < Ἀπόλλων, Apollo.] 1. Possessing the traits or attributes of Apollo. —2. Devised by or named after Apollonius of Perga, an ancient Greek geometer, celebrated for his original investigations in conic sections. He flourished under Ptolemy Philopator, 222–205 B. C. —**Apollonian parabola, hyperbola, ellipse**, the ordinary conic sections, whose three names are due to Apollonius.

Apollonic (ap-o-lon′ik), *a.* Same as *Apollonian*, 1.

Apollonius's problem. See *problem.*

Apollyon (a-pol′i̇on), *n.* [LL., < Gr. Ἀπολλύων, prop. adj. ἀπολλύων, destroying, ppr. of ἀπολλύειν, usually ἀπολλύναι, destroy utterly, < ἀπό, from, + ὀλλύναι, destroy.] The destroyer: a name given (only in Rev. ix. 11) to the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew *Abaddon.*

apologetic (a-pol-ō-jet′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *apologeticus*, < Gr. ἀπολογητικός, fit for a defense, < ἀπολογεῖσθαι, speak in defense, < ἀπό, from, away, + *λογεῖσθαι, speak, < λόγος, speech, < λέγειν, speak: see *apology.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or containing a defense; defending by words or arguments; said or written in defense: as, an *apologetic* essay.—2. Making apology or excuse; manifesting regret for or excusing some fault, failure, deficiency, imperfection, etc., in one's own conduct or that of another: as, an *apologetic* reply; an *apologetic* manner.—**Apologetic fathers.** See *father.*

II. *n.* An apology; a defense. [Rare.]

It looks as if he wrote an *apologetic* to the mob on behalf of the prisoner. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 305.

apologetical (a-pol-ō-jet′i-kal), *a.* Same as *apologetic.*

apologetically (a-pol-ō-jet′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an apologetic manner; by way of defense or excuse.

apologetics (a-pol-ō-jet′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *apologetic*, after LL. *apologetica*, neut. pl. of *apologeticus*: see *apologetic.*] That branch of demonstrative or argumentative theology which is concerned with the grounds and defense of Christian belief and hope.

Apologetics defends and vindicates Christianity, as the perfect religion of God for all mankind, against the attacks of infidelity. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 4.

apologise, apologiser. See *apologize, apologizer.*

apologist (a-pol′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *apologiste*; < *apology.*] 1. One who speaks or writes in defense of anything; one who champions a person or a cause, whether in public address or by literary means; one who makes an apology or defense.

There is one difficult duty of an historian, which is too often passed over by the party-writer; it is to pause whenever he feels himself warming with the passions of the multitude, or becoming the blind *apologist* of arbitrary power. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 390.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, a defender of Christianity; in particular, one of the authors of the early Christian apologies.

apologize (a-pol′ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *apologized*, ppr. *apologizing.* [< *apology* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make an apology or defense; speak or write in favor of some person or thing; offer defensive arguments.—2. To make an apology or excuse; acknowledge or express regret for a fault: followed by *for:* as, he *apologized for* his delay in replying.

II.† *trans.* To make or write an apology for; defend.

Therefore the Christians, in his time, . . . were *apologized* by Plinie the second. *Dr. G. Benson.*

Also spelled *apologise.*

apologizer (a-pol′ō-jī-zėr), *n.* One who apologizes; one who makes apologies or excuses. Also spelled *apologiser.*

apologue (ap′ō-log), *n.* [< F. *apologue*, < L. *apologus*, < Gr. ἀπόλογος, a story, tale, fable, < ἀπό, from, + λέγειν, speak, λόγος, speech.] A story or relation of fictitious events intended to convey useful truths; a moral fable; an allegory. An *apologue* differs from a *parable* in that the latter is drawn from events which occur among mankind, and is therefore supported by probability, while the former may be founded on supposed actions of brutes or inanimate things, and therefore does not require to be supported by probability. Æsop's fables are good examples of apologues.

apologuer† (ap′ō-log-ėr), *n.* [< *apologue* + *-er*[1].] One who writes apologues; a fabler. *Burton.*

apology (a-pol′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *apologies* (-jiz). [= F. *apologie*, < LL. *apologia*, < Gr. ἀπολογία, a speech in defense, < ἀπολογεῖσθαι, speak in defense: see *apologetic*, and cf. *apologue.*] 1. Something said or written in defense, vindication, or excuse; specifically, a defense or justification of a doctrine, system, course of conduct, etc., against objections or criticisms.

I shall neither trouble the reader nor myself with any *apology* for publishing these sermons. *Tillotson.*

Bishop Watson's "*Apology* for the Bible" is a good book with a bad title. *R. Hall.*

2. An excuse, usually accompanied by an expression of regret, for some fault.

Apologies only account for what they do not alter. *I. D'Israeli.*

3. That which imperfectly serves a given purpose; a temporary substitute; a makeshift.

He wears a wisp of black silk round his neck, without any stiffener, as an *apology* for a neckerchief. *Dickens.*

4†. An apologue.

A pretty *apology* of a league that was made betwixt the wolves and the sheep.
Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts, p. 578. (*N. E. D.*)

=**Syn. 2.** *Apology, Excuse, Plea.* *Apology* has in this sense the force of an admission that one has been, at least seemingly, in the wrong; it therefore pleads any extenuating circumstances, or, more often, offers a frank acknowledgment as the best that can be done toward making matters right. *Excuse* may mean a defense, or an explanation simply: as, his *excuse* was quite sufficient; or it may be a mere attempt at justification: as, it was only an *excuse;* or it may be a begging to be released from a claim: as, "they all with one consent began to make *excuse*," Luke xiv. 18. A *plea* consists, according to the occasion, of an appeal for leniency, or of justificatory or exculpatory argument or persuasion.

Our English Martyrologer counted it a sufficient *apology* for what meanness might be found in the first edition of his "Acts and Monuments," that it was "hastily rashed up in about fourteen months."
C. Mather, Introd. to Mag. Chris.

Weakness is thy *excuse*,
And I believe it. *Milton*, S. A., l. 829.

Hellenic art and philosophy were and remain an unconscious *plea* for humanity in its own right.
Faiths of the World, p. 301.

apolytikion (ap″ō-li-tik′i-on), *n.*; pl. *apolytikia* (-ä). [MGr. ἀπολυτίκιον, < Gr. ἀπολυτικός, disposed to acquit, < ἀπόλυτος, loosed, free, verbal adj. of ἀπολύειν, loose from, let go, dismiss, < ἀπό, from, + λύειν, loose.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a dismissal hymn.

Apomatostoma (a-pō-ma-tos′tō-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + πῶμα(τ-), a lid, + στόμα, mouth.] A suborder of pectinibranchiate or ctenobranchiate mollusks, composed of the families *Involuta, Volutacea*, and *Coronata. Menke*, 1830. Also written *Apomastoma. Férussac*, 1819.

apomecometer (ap″ō-mē-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπό, from, away, + μῆκος, length, a long distance, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument used in measuring heights, constructed on the same principle as the sextant.

apomecometry (ap″ō-mē-kom′e-tri), *n.* [As *apomecometer* + *-y.*] The art of measuring elevations and distances.

apomorphine (ap-ō-môr′fin), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπό, from, + *morphia* + *-ine*[2].] An artificial alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$, prepared from morphine. The chlorid is sometimes used in medicine as a powerful emetic. It is usually administered hypodermically. Also (as New Latin) *apomorphina, apomorphia, emetomorphia.*

aponeurography (ap″ō-nū-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις, aponeurosis, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write, describe.] A description of aponeuroses.

aponeurology (ap″ō-nū-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις, aponeurosis, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The anatomy of aponeuroses. —2. A treatise on aponeuroses.

aponeurosis (ap″ō-nū-rō′sis), *n.*; pl. *aponeuroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις (Galen), the end of a muscle where it becomes tendon, < ἀπονευροῦσθαι, become a tendon, < ἀπό, from, + νεῦρον = L. *nervus*, sinew, tendon, nerve: see *nerve* and *neuralgia.*] In *anat.*, any fascia or fascial structure; especially, the tendon of a muscle when broad, thin, flat, and of a glistening whitish color, or the expansion of a tendon covering more or less of the muscle, or a broad, thin, whitish ligament. The name was given to these structures when they were supposed to be expansions of nerves, any hard whitish tissue being then considered nervous. In present usage *aponeurosis* is nearly synonymous with *fascia*, but is oftener applied to the fascia-like tendons of muscles: as, the *aponeurosis* of the oblique muscle of the abdomen.

aponeurosy (ap-ō-nū′rō-si), *n.*; pl. *aponeurosies* (-siz). Same as *aponeurosis.*

aponeurotic (ap″ō-nū-rot′ik), *a.* [< *aponeurosis:* see *-otic.*] Having the nature of an aponeurosis; relating to the thin and expansive sheath of a muscle; fascial; tendinous.

aponeurotomy (ap″ō-nū-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις, aponeurosis, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut. Cf. *anatomy.*] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the aponeuroses.—2. In *surg.*, section of aponeuroses.

apoop (a-pōp′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *poop.*] On the poop; astern.

She . . . could get along very nearly as fast with the wind ahead, as when it was *a-poop.*
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 96.

apopemptic (ap-ō-pemp′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀποπεμπτικός, valedictory, < ἀποπέμπειν, send off, dismiss, < ἀπό, off, + πέμπειν, send.] Valedictory.

apopetalous (ap-ō-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *apopetalus*, < Gr. ἀπό, from, + πέταλον, leaf, in mod. bot. petal.] In *bot.*, having the corolla composed of several distinct petals: equivalent to the more common term *polypetalous.*

★**apophantic** (ap-ō-fan′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀποφαντικός, declaratory, < ἀποφαίνειν, declare. Cf. *apophasis.*] Containing or consisting of a declaration, statement, or proposition; declaratory.

apophasis (a-pof′a-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἀπόφασις, a negation, denial, < ἀποφάναι, deny, < ἀπό, from, off, + φάναι = L. *fari*, say.] In *rhet.*, denial of an intention to speak of something which is at the same time hinted or insinuated; paralipsis (which see).

apophlegmatic† (ap″ō-fleg-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀποφλεγματικός (Galen); cf. ἀποφλεγματίζειν, promote the discharge of phlegm or mucus: see *apophlegmatism.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

II. *n.* Anything which promotes the discharge of phlegm or mucus; an expectorant.

apophlegmatism† (ap-ō-fleg′ma-tizm), *n.* [< LL. *apophlegmatismos*, < Gr. ἀποφλεγματισμός, < ἀποφλεγματίζειν, promote the discharge of phlegm or mucus, < ἀπό, from, + φλέγμα, phlegm, mucus.] 1. Something which excites discharges of phlegm.—2. The action of apophlegmatic medicines.

apophthegm, apophthegmatic, etc. See *apothegm*, etc.

apophyge (a-pof′i-jē), *n.* [NL. (cf. F. *apophyge*, < L. *apophygis*), < Gr. ἀποφυγή, lit. an escape, < ἀποφεύγειν, flee away, escape, < ἀπό, from, away, + φείγειν, flee.] In *arch.*: (*a*) That part of a column of one of the more ornate orders which is molded into a concave sweep where the shaft springs from the base or terminates in the capital. Sometimes called the *scape* or *spring* of the column. See *order.* (*b*) The hol-

low or scotia beneath the echinus of the Doric capital, occurring in some archaic examples, and relinquished as the style advanced. Also called *apophysis* and *congé*.

apophyllite (a-pof'i-līt or ap-ō-fil'īt), *n.* [So named because of its tendency to exfoliate (cf. Gr. *ἀποφυλλίζειν*, strip of its leaves), < Gr. *ἀπό*, off, from, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*, a leaf) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral allied to the zeolites, occurring in laminated masses or in tetragonal crystals, and having a strong pearly luster on the surface of perfect cleavage, parallel to which it separates readily into thin laminæ. It exfoliates also under the blowpipe. From its peculiar luster it is sometimes called *ichthyophthalmite*, that is, fish-eye stone. It is a hydrated silicate of calcium and potassium, containing also some fluorin.

apophyllous (ap-ō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀπό*, off, from, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having distinct leaves; eleutherophyllous: applied to a perianth with distinct sepals and petals: ★opposed to *gamophyllous*.

apophysary (a-pof'i-sā-ri), *a.* [< *apophysis* + *-ary*.] Having the character of an apophysis or outgrowth; apophysial.

In Magas the *apophysary* system is composed of an elevated longitudinal septum reaching from one valve to the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 190.

apophysate (a-pof'i-sāt), *a.* [< *apophysis* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having an apophysis.

apophyses, *n.* Plural of *apophysis*.

apophysial (ap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *apophysis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an apophysis; growing out from, as an apophysis.

★**apophysis** (a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *apophyses* (-sēz). [< Gr. *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot, the process of a bone, < *ἀποφύεσθαι*, grow as an offshoot, < *ἀπό*, off, from, + *φύεσθαι*, grow, > *φύσις*, growth: see *physic*.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) Any process of bone; an outgrowth of bone; a mere projection or protuberance, which has no independent ossific center, and is thus distinguished from an *epiphysis* (which see); specifically, any process of a vertebra, whether it has such a center, and thus is epiphysial in nature, or not: in the former case, a vertebral apophysis is called *autogenous* or *endogenous;* in the latter, *exogenous*. The principal vertebral apophyses are distinguished as *anapophysis, diapophysis, epapophysis, hemapophysis, hypapophysis, metapophysis, neurapophysis, parapophysis, pleurapophysis*, and *zygapophysis*. See these words. (*b*) A process or outgrowth of some organ of the body, as the brain: as, *apophysis* cerebri, the pituitary body. See cut under *brain*. (*c*) In chitons, a process of one of the plates, inserted into the mantle. —2. In *bot.*, a swelling under the base of the theca or spore-case of some mosses, as in species of *Splachnum*. See cut under *Andreæa*.—3. In *geol.*, a term applied to the arms which often extend outward into the surrounding walls from the main mass or dike of an intrusive igneous rock.—4. In *arch.*, same as *apophyge*.—**Arthrodial apophysis.** See *arthrodial*.

apoplectic (ap-ō-plek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *apoplecticus*, < Gr. *ἀποπληκτικός*, apoplectic, < *ἀποπληκτος*, disabled by a stroke: see *apoplexy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the nature of or pertaining to apoplexy; affected with apoplexy: as, an *apoplectic* fit; an *apoplectic* patient.—2. Predisposed or tending to apoplexy: as, an *apoplectic* person; an *apoplectic* habit of body.—3†. Serving to cure apoplexy: as, "*apoplectic* balsam," *Addison*, Travels, Italy.

II. *n.* A person affected with or predisposed to apoplexy.

apoplectical (ap-ō-plek'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *apoplectic*.

apoplectiform (ap-ō-plek'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *apoplectus, apoplecticus* (see *apoplectic*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling apoplexy; of the nature of apoplexy.

In the gravest forms of specific cerebral disease, an *apoplectiform* seizure followed by fatal coma may usher in the attack with no premonitory symptoms.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 63.

apoplex† (ap'ō-pleks), *n.* [< L. *apoplexis*, < Gr. *ἀποπληξις*, var. of *ἀποπληξία*: see *apoplexy*.] Apoplexy.

Repletions, *apoplex*, intestate death.
Dryden, Juvenal, Sat. i.

How does his *apoplex?*
Is that strong on him still?
B. Jonson, The Fox, i. 1.

apoplexed† (ap'ō-plekst), *a.* [< *apoplex* + *-ed*[2].] Affected with apoplexy or paralysis.

Sense, sure, you have,
Else could you not have motion; but, sure, that sense
Is *apoplex'd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

apoplexious† (ap-ō-plek'shus), *a.* [< *apoplexy* + *-ous*.] Consisting in or having the character of apoplexy: as, "*apoplexious* and other con-★generous diseases," *Arbuthnot*.

apoplexy (ap'ō-plek-si), *n.* [< ME. *apoplexie* (and abbrev. *poplexie*), < F. *apoplexie*, < L. *apoplexia*, < Gr. *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy, < *ἀποπληκτος*, disabled by a stroke, stricken with apoplexy, verbal adj. of *ἀποπλήσσειν*, disable by a stroke, < *ἀπό*, off, from, + *πλήσσειν*, strike.] In *pathol.*, a sudden loss or impairment of consciousness and voluntary motion, caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain, an embolism, or other cerebral shock. [Sometimes incorrectly used to denote hemorrhage into the tissues of any organ.]

apora, *n.* Plural of *aporon*.

aporeme (ap'ō-rēm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπόρημα*, a matter of doubt (also with Aristotle a dialectical syllogism of contradiction), < *ἀπορεῖν*, be in doubt: see *aporetic*.] An argument to show that a question presents a doubt or difficulty.

aporetic (ap-ō-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *aporetique*, < F. *aporetique* (Cotgrave), < Gr. *ἀπορητικός*, inclined to doubt, < *ἀπορεῖν*, be in doubt, < *ἄπορος*, in doubt, at a loss: see *aporia*.] **I.**† *a.* Inclined to doubt or to raise objections.

II. *n.* A skeptic; one who believes that perfect certainty is unattainable, and finds in every object of thought insoluble difficulties.

aporetical (ap-ō-ret'i-kal), *a.* Same as *aporetic*.

aporia (a-pō'ri-ạ), *n.*; pl. *aporiæ* (-ē). [LL., < Gr. *ἀπορία*, difficulty, doubt, puzzle, < *ἄπορος*, in doubt, doubtful, at a loss, lit. impassable, without passage, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πόρος*, way, passage: see *pore*[2].] 1. In *rhet.*, a professed doubt where to begin or what to say on account of the variety of matter.—2. An equality of reasons for and against a given proposition.—3. In *pathol.*, febrile anxiety; uneasiness.

Also *apory*.

aporime†, **aporim**† (ap'ō-rim), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πόριμος*, finding a way, able to provide, < *πόρος*, way, passage: see *pore*[2], and cf. *aporia*.] Same as *aporon*.

Aporobranchia (ap″ō-rō-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπορος*, without passage (see *aporia*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, an order of *Arachnida* having no apparent respiratory apparatus, by which the *Pycnogonidæ* alone were distinguished from other arachnidans: synonymous with *Podosomata* of Leach's system.—2. In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of his *Paracephalophora*, containing the pteropods, which are divided into the *Thecosomata* and *Gymnosomata*. Also *Aporobranchiata*.

aporobranchian (ap″ō-rō-brang'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Aporobranchia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Aporobranchia*.

Aporobranchiata (ap″ō-rō-brang-ki-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Aporobranchia* + *-ata*.] Same as *Aporobranchia*, 2.

aporobranchiate (ap″ō-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Aporobranchiata*.

aporon† (ap'ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *apora* (-rạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἄπορον*, neut. of *ἄπορος*, doubtful, difficult: see *aporia*.] A very difficult or insoluble problem. Also called *aporime*.

Aporopoda (ap-ō-rop'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπορος*, without passage (see *aporia*), + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a prime division of his *Condylopa*, by which the crustaceans, arachnidans, and myriapods are collectively contrasted with *Hexapoda*, or insects proper. It was defined as "insects" with more than six feet and destitute of wings. Savigny also uses the name. It is synonymous with the *Hyperhexapoda* of Westwood.

Aporosa (ap-ō-rō'sạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *aporosus*, not porous (see *aporose*); cf. Gr. *ἄπορος*, without passage: see *aporia*.] A group of corals of the sclerodermic section, having the corallum or calcareous cup solid, and not perforated with minute apertures. *Edwards and Haime*, 1850.

aporose (ap'ō-rōs), *a.* [< NL. *aporosus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + NL. *porosus*, porous, < L. *porus*, pore: see *pore*[2].] 1. Not porous.—2. Belonging to the group of corals called *Aporosa;* eporose.

In the simple *aporose* corals the calcification of the base and side walls of the body gives rise to the cup, or theca.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 146.

aporrhaid (ap-ō-rā'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aporrhaidæ*.

Aporrhaidæ (ap-ō-rā'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aporrhais* + *-idæ*.] A family of entobranchiate tænioglossate gastropods, of which there are few living species. Its members are characterized by a flat foot, a broad muzzle, elongate tentacles, eyes on the outer sides of the tentacles, teeth in seven longitudinal rows, a turreted shell with the aperture more or less produced in front, and an alate outer lip.



Spout-shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelicani*).

Aporrhais (ap-ō-rā'is), *n.* [NL., in form < Gr. *ἀπορραίς*, a various reading for *αἱμορροίς*, a kind of shell-fish: see *hemorrhoid*.] A genus of gastropods with effuse channel-like lip-spines, represented by the pelican's-foot or spout-shell (which see) of northern Europe, and typical of the family *Aporrhaidæ*.

aport (ạ-pōrt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *port*[4].] *Naut.*, to or on the port side of a ship, as in the phrase *hard aport*. *Hard aport!* as a command, instructs the helmsman to turn the tiller to the left or port side of the ship, thus causing the ship to swerve to the right or starboard.

apory (ap'ō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *aporia:* see *aporia*.] Same as *aporia*.

aposaturn (ap'ō-sat-ėrn), *n.* [Also, as NL., *aposaturnium*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + L. *Saturnus*, Saturn. Cf. *apojove*.] The point in the orbit of any one of the satellites of Saturn most remote from the planet. *Airy*.

aposepalous (ap-ō-sep'ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. *aposepalus*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having a calyx composed of distinct sepals; polysepalous.

aposepidin (ap-ō-sep'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπό*, away, + *σήπειν*, make rotten (see *septic*), + *-id* + *-in*[2].] Same as *leucin*.

aposiopesis (ap″ō-sī-ō-pē'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀποσιώπησις*, < *ἀποσιωπᾶν*, become silent, < *ἀπό*, off, from, + *σιωπᾶν*, be silent.] In *rhet.*, sudden reticence; the suppression by a speaker or writer of something which he seemed to be about to say; the sudden termination of a discourse before it is really finished. The word is also applied to the act of speaking of a thing while pretending to say nothing about it, or of aggravating what one pretends to conceal by uttering a part and leaving the remainder to be understood: as, his character is such—but it is better I should not speak of *that*.

aposiopestic (ap″ō-sī-ō-pes'tik), *a.* [For *aposiopetic*, in irreg. imitation of *aposiopesis*.] Same as *aposiopetic*. [Rare.]

That interjection of surprise . . . with the *aposiopestic* break after it, marked thus, Z——ds.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

aposiopetic (ap″ō-sī-ō-pet'ik), *a.* [< *aposiopesis* (*-pet-*) + *-ic*, after LGr. *σιωπητικός*, taciturn.] Pertaining to or of the nature of aposiopesis.

apositia (ap-ō-sit'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀποσιτία*, < *ἄπόσιτος*, abstaining from food, < *ἀπό*, away, from, + *σῖτος*, food.] A loathing of food. *Dunglison*.

aposporous (a-pos'pō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *aposporus*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, away, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by apospory.

In the *aposporous* Ferns and Mosses and in the Characeæ the oophore is developed as a bud from the sporophore. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 431.

apospory (a-pos'pō-ri), *n.* [< NL. **aposporia*, < *aposporus:* see *aposporous*.] In the higher cryptogams, the production of the prothallus immediately from the sporangium without the ordinary intervention of spores, or from the leaf itself, without either sporangium or spore.

apostacy, *n.* See *apostasy*.

apostasis (a-pos'tạ-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπόστασις*, in med. a suppurative inflammation, a transition from one disease to another, lit. a standing away from: see *apostasy*.] 1. In *old med.*: (*a*) The termination or crisis of a disease by some secretion or critical discharge, in opposition to *metastasis*, or the termination by transfer to some other part. (*b*) An apostem or abscess. (*c*) The throwing off or separation of exfoliated or fractured bones.—2. In *bot.*, a term proposed by Engelmann for the separation of floral whorls or of parts from each other by the unusual elongation of the internodes.

apostasy (ạ-pos'tạ-si), *n.*; pl. *apostasies* (-siz). [< ME. *apostasie*, < F. *apostasie*, < LL. *apostasia*, < Gr. *ἀποστασία*, late form for *ἀπόστασις*, a standing away from, a defection, revolt, departure, distance, etc., in med. a suppurative inflammation (see *apostasis*), < *ἀφίστασθαι*, *ἀποστῆναι*, stand away from, < *ἀπό*, away, off, + *ἱστασθαι*, *στῆναι*, stand: see *stasis*.] 1. An abandonment

of what one has professed; a total desertion of, or departure from, one's faith, principles, or party.—2. In *theol.*, a total abandonment of the Christian faith.

It is a mistake . . . to brand as *apostacy* any kind of heresy or schism, however criminal or absurd, which still assumes to itself the Christian name. *Cath. Dict.*

3. In *Rom. Cath. eccles. law:* (*a*) A persistent rejection of ecclesiastical authority by a member of the church. (*b*) An abandonment without permission of the religious order of which one is a member. (*c*) A renunciation of the clerical profession by one who has received major orders.—4. In *med.*, same as *apostasis*.

Also spelled *apostacy*.

apostate (a-pos'tāt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *apostate* (also, as in AS., *apostata*, < LL.), < OF. *apostate*, F. *apostat*, < LL. *apostata*, < Gr. ἀποστάτης, a deserter, rebel, apostate, < ἀφίστασθαι, ἀποστῆναι, stand off, desert: see *apostasy*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who is guilty of apostasy; one who has forsaken the church, sect, party, profession, or opinion to which he before adhered (used in reproach); a renegade; a pervert.

He [the Earl of Strafford] . . . felt towards those whom he had deserted that peculiar malignity which has, in all ages, been characteristic of *apostates*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one who, without obtaining a formal dispensation, forsakes a religious order of which he has made profession.

=**Syn.** *Neophyte, Convert, Proselyte*, etc. See *convert*, and list under *renegade*.

II. *a.* Unfaithful to religious creed, or to moral or political principle; traitorous to allegiance; false; renegade: as, "the *apostate* lords," *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

apostate† (a-pos'tāt), *v. i.* [< *apostate*, *n.*] To apostatize.

Had Peter been truly inspired by God, . . . he would not have *apostated* from his purpose. *Fuller.*

apostatical (ap-os-tat'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀποστατικός, rebellious, < ἀποστάτης: see *apostate*.] Apostate; guilty of or characterized by apostasy.

An heretticall and *apostaticall* church. *Bp. Hall.*

An assembly of prelates, convened by Archbishop Usher in 1626, declared that the religion of Papists is superstitious and idolatrous; their faith and doctrines erroneous and heretical; their Church, in respect to both, *apostatical*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

apostatize (a-pos'tā-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *apostatized*, ppr. *apostatizing*. [< ML. *apostatizare*, < LL. *apostata*, apostate: see *apostate* and *-ize*.] To abandon one's profession or church; forsake one's principles; retrograde from one's faith; withdraw from one's party. Also spelled *apostatise*.

He *apostatized* from his old faith in facts, took to believing in semblances. *Carlyle.*

The English certainly were not converted to Christianity: did the Britons *apostatize* to heathendom? *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 131.

apostaxis (ap-os-tak'sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπόσταξις, < ἀποστάζειν, drip, distil, < ἀπό, away, from, + στάζειν, drip.] 1. In *med.*, the defluxion of any fluid, as of blood from the nose.—2. In *bot.*, an abnormal discharge of the juices of plants, as the gumming of the plum.

apostem†, **aposteme**† (ap'os-tem, -tēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apostom* and *apostume* (whence by further corruption *impostume*, *imposthume*, after OF. *empostume*), < ME. *aposteme*, *apostym*, < OF. *aposteme* and *apostume*, < L. *apostēma*, < Gr. ἀπόστημα, distance, interval, an abscess, < ἀφίστασθαι, ἀποστῆναι, stand off, < ἀπό, off, + ἱστασθαι, στῆναι, stand: see *stasis*.] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter. Also *apostemate*, and, corruptly, *apostume*, *aposthume*, *impostume*, *imposthume*.

apostemate† (a-pos'tē-māt), *v. i.* [< ML. **apostematus*, pp. of **apostemari*, < L. *apostema*: see *apostem*.] To form into an abscess; swell and fill with pus.

apostemate† (a-pos'tē-māt), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **apostematus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Formed into an apostem; festering.

II. *n.* Same as *apostem*.

Have you no convulsions, pricking aches, sir, Ruptures, or *apostemates*? *Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, iv. 2.

apostemation† (a-pos-tē-mā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *apostemation*, < ML. *apostematio(n-)*, < **apostemari*, pp. **apostematus*: see *apostemate*, *v.*] The formation of an apostem; the process of gathering into an abscess. Also, corruptly, *imposthumation*.

apostematous† (ap-ō-stem'a-tus), *a.* [< L. *apostema(t-)*, apostem, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to an abscess; having the nature of an apostem.

apostemet, *n.* See *apostem*.

a posteriori (ā pos-tē-ri-ō'rī). [ML.: L. *a* for *ab*, from; *posteriori*, abl. of *posterior*, neut. *posterius*, compar. of *posterus*, after, subsequent: see *posterior*.] Literally, from the latter or subsequent; hence, in *logic*, from a consequent to its antecedent, or from an effect to its cause: used of reasoning which follows this order, formerly called *demonstratio quia*, or *imperfect demonstration*. The phrase is also used adjectively: as, *a posteriori* reasoning. As applied by Kant and all modern writers to knowledge, it is equivalent to *from experience*, or *empirical*; and it is opposed by him to *a priori*, that is, from the intellect independently of all experience. See *a priori*.

Inversely, the elaborate Homeric use of Cretan traditional fables furnishes an *a posteriori* argument that Homer did seek this island. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

aposterioristic (ā-pos-tē″ri-ō-ris'tik), *a.* [< *a posteriori* + *-ist-ic*.] 1. Empirical; inductive.—2. Having a somewhat empirical or inductive character. [Rare.]

aposthume†, *n.* A corrupt form of *apostem*.

apostil, apostille (a-pos'til), *n.* [< F. *apostille*: see *postil*.] A marginal note or annotation; a comment.

He scrawled *apostilles* on the margins to prove that he had read with attention. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 249.

apostil (a-pos'til), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apostiled*, *apostilled*, ppr. *apostiling*, *apostilling*. [< F. *apostiller*; from the noun.] To annotate by marginal observations or comments.

apostille, *n.* See *apostil*.

apostle (a-pos'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also by apheresis *postle*, < ME. *apostle*, *apostel*, *apostell*, *apostill*, etc., and by apheresis *postle*, *postel*, < AS. *apostol* = OFries. *apostol*, *apostel* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *apostel*, the ME. form being mixed with OF. *apostle*, later *apostre*, mod. F. *apôtre*, = Pr. *apotro* = Sp. *apóstol* = Pg. It. *apostolo*, < LL. *apostolus*, an apostle, also a notice sent to a higher tribunal or judge (def. 4), = Goth. *apaustaulus*, *apaustulus* = Russ. *apostolŭ* = Pol. *apostol* (barred *l*), etc., an apostle, < Gr. ἀπόστολος, a messenger, ambassador, envoy, eccles. an apostle, a book of lessons from the apostolic epistles (def. 3), lit. one who is sent away, < ἀποστέλλειν, send away, send off, esp. on a mission, < ἀπό, off, away, + στέλλειν, send.] 1. A person sent to execute some important business: among the Jews of the Christian epoch, a title borne by persons sent on foreign missions, especially by those commissioned to collect the temple tribute; specifically adopted by Christ as the official title of twelve of his disciples chosen and sent forth to preach the gospel to the world (Luke vi. 13); afterward applied in the New Testament to others who performed apostolic functions, as Paul and Barnabas, and once to Christ himself (Heb. iii. 1). In the Greek Church this title is given "not only to the Twelve, but to the Seventy Disciples, and to other Apostolic men who were the companions of the Apostles properly so called." (*J. M. Neale.*) In later usage the title has been given to the first Christian missionaries in any part of the world, and to the pioneers of any great moral reform: as, St. Augustine, the *apostle* of the English; St. Boniface, the *apostle* of Germany; St. Francis Xavier, the *apostle* of the Indies; John Eliot, the *apostle* to the Indians; Theobald Mathew, the *apostle* of temperance.

2. In the *Mormon Ch.*, the title of an official whose duty it is to be a special witness of the name of Christ, to build up and preside over the church, and to administer in all its ordinances. There are twelve of these officials, who rank next after the president and his two assistants, and constitute a Presiding High Council charged with the penal regulation of the affairs of the church and the settlement of important matters.

3. In the liturgy of the early church, and in the modern Greek Church, the lesson from the epistles, usually taken from the writings of St. Paul; also, a book containing these lessons, printed in the order in which they are to be read.—4. In *law*, a brief statement of a case sent by a court whence an appeal has been taken to a superior court. This sense belonged to the Latin *apostolus* among the Roman jurists, and was commonly used until a late date in the tribunals of the Roman Catholic Church.

5. *Naut.*, a knighthead or bollard-timber where hawsers and heavy ropes are belayed.—**Acts of the Apostles.** See *act*.—**Apostles' Creed,** an early confession of faith, of universal acceptance in the Christian church, preserved in substantially its present form from the close of the fourth century, but in its precise wording from about A. D. 500.—**Apostles' gems,** in Christian symbolism, various gems assigned to the twelve apostles according to the twelve foundations of the New Jerusalem (Rev. xxi. 14, 19, 20). Thus, to St. Peter was assigned jasper; to St. Andrew, sapphire; and so on according to the order of their calling (Mat. x. 2, 3, 4), except that St. Thomas and St. Matthew interchange, and Matthias takes the place of Judas.—**Apostles' ointment,** an ointment formerly used which was supposed to derive its virtues chiefly from the fact that it was composed of twelve ingredients (resins, gums, wax, oil, vinegar, verdigris, etc.), corresponding in number to the apostles.

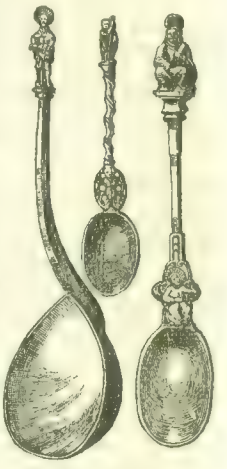
apostle-mug (a-pos'l-mug), *n.* A mug decorated with figures of the twelve apostles, usually in relief, sometimes in high relief, each figure occupying a niche or compartment.

apostleship (a-pos'l-ship), *n.* [< *apostle* + *-ship*.] 1. The office or dignity of an apostle.—2. The exercise of the functions of an apostle.—**Apostleship of prayer,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a devout union for the promotion of piety and good works among the faithful, and the furtherance of the general interests of the church, by means of prayer, especially by devotion to the Heart of Jesus. It was founded in the Jesuit house of studies at Vals, diocese of Le Puy, in France, in 1844, and was approved by Pope Pius IX. in 1866, and by Leo XIII. in 1879, and again (revised statutes) in 1896. It numbers many millions of associates of every condition of life throughout the world.

apostle-spoon (a-pos'l-spön), *n.* A spoon having on its handle, usually at the end, the figure of one of the apostles.

A set of twelve of these spoons, or sometimes a smaller number, often formed a christening gift in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The old apostle-spoons which still exist are generally of silver gilt.

Now, by my faith, a fair high standing-cup
And two great *'postle-spoons*, one of them gilt.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.



Apostle-Spoons.

apostolate (a-pos'tō-lāt), *n.* [< LL. *apostolatus*, office of an apostle, < *apostolus*, apostle.] 1. The dignity or office of an apostle.

That the *apostolate* might be successive and perpetual, Christ gave them [the apostles] a power of ordination. *Jer. Taylor*, Episcopacy [Asserted, § 3.

The ministry originally coincided with the *apostolate*. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, [I. 60.

Specifically—2. The dignity or office of the pope; the holder of the apostolic see: used as a title in the early middle ages, as the title *Holiness* is employed at the present time.—**Catholic Apostolate,** a name adopted by an ecclesiastical congregation and certain pious societies founded by Vincent Pallotti, a Roman priest, in 1835. Such societies comprise communities of secular priests, with lay brothers attached, devoted to the work of missions; communities of religious women, occupied with the instruction and care of poor girls; and associations of devoted lay men or women of any condition, who by their alms and prayers share in the above-mentioned and other good works.

apostolesst, *n.* [< ME. *apostolesse*, *apostlesse*, after OF. **apostlesse*, *apostresse*; cf. ML. *apostola*, fem.: see *apostle* and *-ess*.] A female apostle.

Apostolian (ap-os-tō'li-an), *n.* One of a sect of Mennonites in the Netherlands, founded in the seventeenth century by Samuel Apostool, a minister of Amsterdam. Also *Apostoolian*.

apostolic (ap-os-tol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *apostolique*, < LL. *apostolicus* (ML. also *apostolicalis*), < LGr. ἀποστολικός, < Gr. ἀπόστολος: see *apostle*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to or characteristic of an apostle, or more especially of the twelve apostles; of the apostles or an apostle: as, the *apostolic* age.—2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles: as, *apostolic* faith or practice.—3. An epithet of the Christian church, signifying her identity with the primitive church of the apostles. See *apostolicity*.—4. Pertaining to or conferred by the pope: as, *apostolic* privileges; *apostolic* benediction.—**Apostolic benediction.** See *benediction*.—**Apostolic Brethren.** See II., 1 (*c*), and *Apostoline*.—**Apostolic canons,** certain ordinances and regulations belonging to the first centuries of the Christian church, and incorrectly ascribed to the apostles. A collection of them, containing fifty canons, translated from the Greek by Dionysius Exiguus, appeared in Latin about the year 500, and about fifty years later the Greek text, with thirty-five additional canons, making the whole number eighty-five, was published by John of Antioch; they are all commonly printed at the end of the Apostolic Constitutions.—**Apostolic church.** See *apostolic see*.—**Apostolic Constitutions,** a collection of diffuse instructions, relating to the duties of clergy and laity, to ecclesiastical discipline, and to ceremonies, divided into eight books. Unlike the apostolic canons, they seem to have been practically unknown in the West until their publication in the sixteenth century, though existing in ancient MSS. in some libraries; like the canons, they profess to be the words of the apostles, written down by Clement of Rome. Controversy has existed with regard to their precise age, composition, and authoritative character. They are now generally supposed to be considerably later than the time of the apostles, but to have been in existence, in the main, by the end of the third and the beginning of the fourth century.—**Apostolic council.** See *council*.—**Apostolic fa-**

thers. See *father.*—**Apostolic king,** a title granted by the pope to the kings of Hungary, first conferred on St. Stephen (A. D. 1000), the founder of the royal line of Hungary, for what he accomplished in the spreading of Christianity. The title was renewed by Clement XIII. in 1758, in favor of the Austro-Hungarian royal house, and was abolished in 1848, but was reassumed as *apostolic majesty* in 1851, and restricted to the emperor in his character of king of Hungary in 1868.—**Apostolic see,** a name originally applied to certain churches, particularly to those at Antioch, Rome, and Ephesus, because founded by apostles; now, however, specially appropriated by the Church of Rome, on the ground that it was founded by St. Peter and that its popes are his successors.—**Apostolic succession,** an uninterrupted succession of bishops, and through them of priests and deacons (these three orders of ministers being called the *apostolic orders*), in the church, by regular ordination from the first apostles down to the present day, maintained by the Roman Catholic, Greek, Oriental, and Anglican churches to be historical and to be essential to the transmission of valid orders.—**Catholic Apostolic Church,** a name adopted by the sect popularly known as *Irvingites.* See *Irvingite.*

II. *n.* [*cap.*] **1.** A member of one of various sects (also called *Apostolicals* or *Apostolici*) which professed to revive the doctrine and practice of the apostles. (*a*) One of a sect which in the third and fourth centuries condemned marriage and individual ownership of property. (*b*) A member of an anti-sacerdotal sect of the twelfth century, in Germany and France, which denounced the corruption of the papal hierarchy, and rejected many of the doctrines of the Roman Church. (*c*) One of the Apostolic Brethren of northern Italy, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, who assumed a vow of poverty, denounced the papacy, and foretold its destruction and the inauguration of a new age under the dispensation of the Holy Ghost. Their first leader, Sagarelli, was put to death in 1300; their second, Dolcino, who made war against the papacy, in 1307.

2. A title of bishops in early times, afterward limited to primates, and finally to the pope.

apostolical (ap-ǫs-tol'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *apostolic.*—**Apostolical notary.** See *notary.*

apostolically (ap-ǫs-tol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an apostolic manner.

apostolicalness (ap-ǫs-tol'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being apostolic, or of being in accordance with the doctrines of the apostles.

apostolicism (ap-ǫs-tol'i-sizm), *n.* [< *apostolic* + *-ism.*] The quality of being apostolic; profession of apostolic principles or practices.

apostolicity (ap-ǫs-tǫ-lis'i-ti), *n.* [< *apostolic* + *-ity;* formed like *publicity, catholicity,* etc.] The quality of being apostolic; one of the four qualities of the true church as given in the Constantinopolitan Creed, A. D. 381, namely, unity, sanctity, catholicity, *apostolicity.*

Apostoline (ap-ǫs'tǫ-lin), *n.* [< ML. *Apostolinus,* < LL. *apostolus,* apostle.] A member of a religious congregation of men established in Milan in the fifteenth century, and following the rule of the Hermits of St. Augustine. They were also called Ambrosians, from the church of St. Ambrose at their mother house, and Apostolic Brethren of the Poor Life, whence they have been sometimes confounded with the Apostolics. (See *Apostolic, n.,* 1 (*c*).) They were for a time merged with the order of Barnabites, and were finally suppressed in the seventeenth century.

Apostolian (ap-os-tǫ'li-an), *n.* See *Apostolian.*

apostrophe[1] (a-pos'trǫ-fē), *n.* [Formerly also *apostrophy* = G. *apostrophe* = F. *apostrophe* = Sp. *apóstrofe* = Pg. *apostrophe* = It. *apostrofe, apostrofa,* < L. *apostrophe,* < Gr. *ἀποστροφή,* a turning away, < *ἀποστρέφειν,* turn away, < *ἀπό,* away, + *στρέφειν,* turn. Cf. *strophe.*] **1.** In *rhet.,* a digressive address; the interruption of the course of a speech or writing, in order to address briefly a person or persons (present or absent, real or imaginary) individually or separately; hence, any abrupt interjectional speech. Originally the term was applied only to such an address made to one present.

> At the close of his argument, he turned to his client, in an affecting *apostrophe.* *Everett,* Orations, I. 277.

2. In *bot.,* the arrangement of chlorophyl-granules under the action of direct sunlight (*light-apostrophe*), and in darkness (*dark-apostrophe*): in the first case upon the lateral walls of the cells, so that their edges are presented to the light; in the latter, upon the lateral and basal cell-walls: used in distinction from *epistrophe* (which see).

apostrophe[2] (a-pos'trǫ-fē), *n.* [In form and pron. confused with *apostrophe*[1]; prop. **apostroph* = G. *apostroph* = Sw. Dan. *apostrof* = F. *apostrophe* = Sp. *apóstrofo* = Pg. *apostropho* = It. *apostrofo,* in E. first in LL. form *apostrophus,* < LL. *apostrophus, apostrophos,* < Gr. *ἀπόστροφος,* the apostrophe, prop. adj. (sc. *προσῳδία,* accent), of turning away (elision), < *ἀποστρέφειν,* turn away: see *apostrophe*[1].] **1.** In *gram.,* the omission of one or more letters in a word.—**2.** In *writing* and *printing,* the sign (') used to indicate such omission. The omission may be (*a*) of a letter or letters regularly written but not sounded, as in *tho'* for *though, liv'd* for *lived, aim'd* for *aimed,* etc.; (*b*) of a letter or letters regularly sounded and written, and omitted only in poetical or colloquial speech, as in *o'er* for *over, don't* for *do not,* etc.; or (*c*) of a letter regularly sounded but not written, as in the possessives *church's, fox's, Jones's,* etc., and so formerly often in similar plurals now written in full, as *churches, foxes, Joneses.* The apostrophe is now extended to all possessives (except of pronouns) as a mere sign of the case, as *boy's, lion's,* etc., also when the suffix is omitted, as in *conscience' sake,* and in plural possessives, as *boys', lions';* and it is still used in some unusual or peculiar plurals, as many *D. D.'s* and *LL. D.'s,* a succession of *a's,* four 9's, etc.

3. The sign (') used for other purposes, especially, single or double, as a concluding mark of quotation, as in "'Well done,' said he." See *quotation-mark.*

apostrophic[1] (ap-ǫ-strof'ik), *a.* [< *apostrophe*[1] + *-ic.*] In *rhet.,* pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of an apostrophe.

apostrophic[2] (ap-ǫ-strof'ik), *a.* [< *apostrophe*[2] + *-ic.*] In *gram.,* pertaining to the apostrophe.

apostrophize[1] (a-pos'trǫ-fīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *apostrophized,* ppr. *apostrophizing.* [< *apostrophe*[1] + *-ize.* Cf. ML. *apostrophare,* > F. *apostropher.*] **I.** *trans.* In *rhet.,* to address by apostrophe.

> There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person. *Pope,* Odyssey, xiv. 41, note.

II. *intrans.* To make an apostrophe or short digressive address in speaking; speak in the manner of an apostrophe.

Also spelled *apostrophise.*

apostrophize[2] (a-pos'trǫ-fiz), *v. i.* [< *apostrophe*[2] + *-ize.*] In *gram.*: (*a*) To omit a letter or letters. (*b*) To mark such omission with the sign (').

apostrophy†, *n.* See *apostrophe*[1].

apostume†, *n.* A corrupt form of *apostem.*

Apotactic (ap-ǫ-tak'tik), *n.* Same as *Apotactite.*

Apotactite (ap-ǫ-tak'tīt), *n.* [< ML. *Apotactitæ,* pl., < LGr. *Ἀποτακῖται,* pl., < Gr. *ἀπότακτος,* set apart for a special use, specially appointed, verbal adj. of *ἀποτάσσειν,* set apart, assign specially, < *ἀπό,* from, + *τάσσειν,* arrange, ordain: see *tactic.*] One of a community of ancient Christians who, in imitation of the recorded acts of certain of the first followers of Christ, added to the ascetic vows of the Encratites, of whom they were a branch, a renunciation of all personal property: probably the same as the early Apostolics. See *Apostolic, n.,* 1 (*a*).

apotelesm† (a-pot'e-lezm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀποτέλεσμα,* result, effect, event, the result of certain positions of the stars on human destiny, < *ἀποτελεῖν,* complete, accomplish, < *ἀπό,* from, + *τελεῖν,* < *τέλος,* end.] **1.** The result; the sum and substance. *N. E. D.*—**2.** In *med.,* the result or termination of a disease.—**3.** In *astrol.,* the calculation of a nativity. *Bailey.*

apotelesmatic† (ap″ǫ-tel-ez-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀποτελεσματικός,* < *ἀποτέλεσμα:* see *apotelesm.*] Relating to astrology; pertaining to the casting of horoscopes.

apothec† (ap'ǫ-thek), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apothecke,* and corruptly *apothect, oppatheke,* etc., < OF. *apotheque, apoteque,* displaced in later F. by the borrowed *boutique,* a shop, < Pr. *botica,* later *boutiga,* a shop, = Sp. Pg. *botica,* apothecary's shop, Sp. also *bodega,* a wine-cellar, shop, grocery, Pg. *bodega,* a public house, eating-house, = It. *bottega,* dial. *potega, putiga,* a shop, = D. *apotheek* = G. *apotheke* = Dan. Sw. *apothek,* an apothecary's shop, < L. *apotheca,* a repository, storehouse, warehouse, ML. a shop, store, < Gr. *ἀποθήκη,* a repository, storehouse, < *ἀποτιθέναι,* put away, < *ἀπό,* away, + *τιθέναι,* put, > *θήκη,* a case, box, chest: see *apo-* and *theca.*] A shop; especially, a drug-shop.

apothecary (a-poth'ę-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *apothecaries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also by apheresis *pothecary, poticary,* etc., < ME. *apothecarie, apothicaric,* etc., by apheresis *potecarie, poticarie,* etc., < OF. *apotecaire, apoticaire,* mod. F. *apothicaire,* = Sp. Pg. *boticario,* apothecary, = It. *bottegajo,* a shopkeeper, = D. G. Dan. *apotheker* = Sw. *apothekare,* < LL. *apothecarius,* a warehouseman, ML. a shopkeeper, apothecary, < L. *apotheca:* see *apothec.*] One who practises pharmacy; a skilled person who prepares drugs for medicinal uses and keeps them for sale; a pharmacist. In England and Ireland the term is now specifically applied to a member of an inferior branch of the medical profession, licensed, after examination by the Apothecaries' Company, to practise medicine as well as to sell and dispense drugs. In Scotland, however, as in the United States, an apothecary is simply a pharmacist qualified by examination and license to compound, sell, and dispense medicines. See *druggist.*—**Apothecaries' Act,** an English statute of 1815 (55 Geo. III., c. 194) regulating the business of apothecaries, the examination of drugs, etc.—**Apothecaries' Company,** one of the worshipful companies of London, incorporated by royal charter in 1617. It is empowered to grant a license to practise medicine.—**Apothecaries' Hall,** the hall of the corporation of apothecaries of London, where medicines are prepared and sold under their direction.—**Apothecaries' weight,** the system of weights formerly in Great Britain, and still in the United States, employed in dispensing drugs, differing only in its subdivisions from troy weight. The table is as follows:

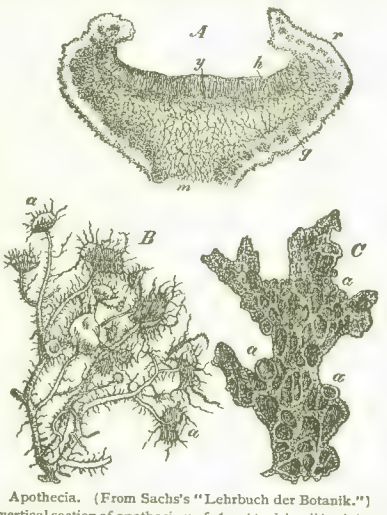
	Ounces.		Drams.		Scruples.		Grains.
1 pound (℔)	= 12	=	96	=	288	=	5760
1 ounce (℥)		=	8	=	24	=	480
1 dram (ʒ)				=	3	=	60
1 scruple (℈)						=	20

apothecia, *n.* Plural of *apothecium.*

apothecial (ap-ǫ-thē'siąl), *a.* [< *apothecium* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to an apothecium.

> *Apothecial* reactions for the most part take place either externally on the epithecium or internally on the hymenial gelatin. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIV. 559.

apothecium (ap-ǫ-thē'sium), *n.*; pl. *apothecia* (-siä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀποθήκη,* storehouse.] In *bot.,* the fruit of lichens and *Discomycetes,* usually an open, rounded, shield- or dish-shaped body attached to the surface, as in gymnocarpous lichens, or globular and immersed in the substance of the thallus, as in the angiocarpous series of genera. An apothecium consists of an exciple and the included hymenium. The exciple is composed of a layer of cells (hypothecium) with or without an additional subhymenial layer. The hymenium consists of asci (otherwise thecæ or thekes), which are the spore-bearing organs, usually intermingled with slender erect filaments (paraphyses).



Apothecia. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

A, vertical section of apothecium of *Anaptychia ciliaris* (much enlarged): *r,* cortex; *g,* gonidia; *m,* medullary layer; *h,* hymenium; *y,* subhymenial layer and exciple. *B, Usnea barbata,* and *C, Stictia pulmonacea,* with apothecia, *a.*

apothegm (ap'ǫ-them), *n.* [First in E. as *apothegm,* but later also written *apophthegm,* = F. *apophthegme* = Sp. *apotegma* = Pg. *apophtegma, apotegma* = It. *apotegma, apoftegma,* < ML. **apothegma,* **apophthegma,* < Gr. *ἀπόφθεγμα,* a terse, pointed saying, < *ἀποφθέγγεσθαι,* speak out plainly, < *ἀπό,* from, + *φθέγγεσθαι,* cry out, utter.] A short, pithy, instructive saying; a terse remark, conveying some important truth; a sententious precept or maxim. Also spelled *apophthegm.*

> Of [Sir Richard] Blackmore's attainments in the ancient tongues, it may be sufficient to say that in his prose he has confounded an aphorism with an *apophthegm.* *Macaulay,* Addison.

=**Syn.** *Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim,* etc. See *aphorism.*

apothegmatic (ap″ǫ-theg-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀποφθεγματικός,* sententious, < *ἀπόφθεγμα,* apothegm.] **1.** Pertaining to or having the character of an apothegm; containing an apothegm or apothegms; sententious.—**2.** Given to the use of apothegms.

Also spelled *apophthegmatic.*

apothegmatical (ap″ǫ-theg-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *apothegmatic.* Also spelled *apophthegmatical.*

apothegmatist (ap-ǫ-theg'ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπόφθεγμα(τ-),* apothegm, + *-ist.*] A collector or maker of apothegms. Also spelled *apophthegmatist.*

apothegmatize (ap-ǫ-theg'ma-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *apothegmatized,* ppr. *apothegmatizing.* [< Gr. *ἀπόφθεγμα(τ-),* apothegm, + *-ize.*] To utter apothegms. Also spelled *apophthegmatize.*

apothem, apotheme (ap'ǫ-them, -thēm), *n.* [= F. *apothème,* < NL. *apothema,* < Gr. as if **ἀπόθεμα,* < *ἀποτιθέναι,* set off, put aside, deposit: see *apothesis.*] **1.** In *geom.,* a perpendicular let fall from the center of a regular polygon upon one of its sides.—**2.** In *pharmaceutics,* the more or less completely insoluble brownish substance

deposited when vegetable infusions, decoctions, tinctures, etc., are subjected to prolonged evaporation by heat with access of air. The substance or substances out of which it is in this way formed constitute the so-called *extractive*.

apothema (a-poth'e-mä), *n.* [NL.: see *apothem*.] Same as *apothem*.

apotheme, *n.* See *apothem*.

apotheosis (ap-ō-thē'ō-sis or ap″ō-thē-ō'sis), *n.*; pl. *apotheoses* (-sēz). [LL., < Gr. *ἀποθέωσις*, a deification, < *ἀποθεόειν*, *ἀποθεοῦν*, deify, < *ἀπό*, from, + *θεός*, a god.] 1. Deification; consecration; specifically, under the Roman empire, the formal attribution of divine honors to a deceased emperor or other member of the imperial family.

A regular custom was introduced, that on the decease of every emperor who had neither lived nor died like a tyrant, the senate, by a solemn decree, should place him in the number of the gods; and the ceremonies of his *apotheosis* were blended with those of his funeral. *Gibbon.*

In order to invest themselves with a sacred character, the emperors adopted the religious device of an *apotheosis*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 272.

2. Figuratively, excessive honor paid to any great or distinguished person; the ascription of extraordinary virtues or superhuman qualities to a human being.

Exerting himself in laudation, almost in *apotheosis*, of the republican heroes and martyrs. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 399.

3. The personification and undue exaltation of a virtue, a sentiment, or an idea.

The *apotheosis* of chivalry, in the person of their apostle and patron, St. James. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

apotheosize (ap-ō-thē'ō-sīz or ap″ō-thē-ō'sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apotheosized*, ppr. *apotheosizing*. [< *apotheosis* + *-ize*.] 1. To consecrate or exalt to the dignity of a deity; deify.—2. To pay excessive honor or ascribe superhuman qualities to; glorify; exalt.

apothesis (ap-poth'e-sis), *n.* [NL. (L., in arch., the same as *apophyge*), < Gr. *ἀπόθεσις*, a laying up, a putting back or away, a storing up, a setting or disposition of a dislocated or fractured limb, also the same as *apodyterium*, q. v., < *ἀποτιθέναι*, put back or away, < *ἀπό*, away, + *τιθέναι*, put, set, place: see *apo-* and *thesis*.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The reduction of a dislocation or fracture. *Hooper.* (*b*) The disposition proper to be given to a fractured limb after reduction. *Dunglison.*

apotome (ap-pot'ō-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀποτομή*, a cutting off, a piece, the larger segment of a tone, < *ἀποτέμνειν*, cut off, < *ἀπό*, off, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. In *math.*, a term used by Euclid to denote a straight line which is the difference between two straight lines that are rational (in Euclid's sense, that is, are either commensurable with the unit line, or have their squares commensurable with the square on the unit line) and that are commensurable in power only (that is, have their squares commensurable, but are themselves incommensurable). Apotomes are of six incommensurable classes. To define these, let o denote the length of the minuend line, called by Euclid the whole, and let π denote the length of the subtrahend line, called by Euclid the adapted line (*προσαρμόζουσα*). The apotome is $o-\pi$. It is a *first apotome* if o and $\sqrt{o^2-\pi^2}$ are commensurable with the unit line. It is a *second apotome* if $\sqrt{o^2-\pi^2}$ is commensurable with o and π is commensurable with the unit line. It is a *third apotome* if $\sqrt{o^2-\pi^2}$ is commensurable with o, but neither o nor π is commensurable with the unit line. It is a *fourth apotome* if o is incommensurable with $\sqrt{o^2-\pi^2}$, but is commensurable with the unit line. It is a *fifth apotome* if $\sqrt{o^2-\pi^2}$ is incommensurable but π commensurable with the unit line. It is a *sixth apotome* if neither $\sqrt{o^2-\pi^2}$, o, nor π is commensurable with unity. The *first apotome of a medial line* is the difference of two medial lines, commensurable in power only, whose rectangle is a rational area. The *second apotome of a medial line* is the difference of two medial lines, commensurable in power only, whose rectangle is a medial area.

2. In the Pythagorean musical system, the greater of the two half steps or semitones into which the whole step or whole tone is divided. Its vibration-ratio is $\frac{2187}{2048}$.

apotomy (ap-pot'ō-mi), *n.* Same as *apotome*.

apotrepsis (ap-ō-trep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπότρεψις*, aversion, a turning away, < *ἀποτρέπειν*, turn away: see *apotropous*.] In *med.*, the resolution of an inflammatory tumor. [Rare.]

apotropaia, *n.* Plural of *apotropaion*.

apotropaic (ap″ō-trō-pā'ik), *a.* [< *apotropaion* + *-ic*.] Possessing the property of an apotropaion; having the reputed power of averting evil influences.

The sacrifice [to Mars] of the "October horse," in the Campus Martius, . . . had also a naturalistic and *apotropaic* character. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 570.

apotropaion (ap″ō-trō-pā'yon), *n.*; pl. *apotropaia* (-yä). [NL. prop. **apotropæum*, *-æon*, repr. Gr. *ἀποτρόπαιον*, neut. of *ἀποτρόπαιος*, averting evil, < *ἀποτροπή*, a turning away, averting, < *ἀποτρέπειν*, turn away, avert: see *apotropous*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, any sign, symbol, or amulet reputed to have the power of averting the evil eye or of serving in any way as a charm against bad luck. In art, the representation of an eye, as on painted vases, was often introduced in this character; and figurines of comic, indecent, or terrifying subjects and caricatures of any other nature also did duty as apotropaia.

apotropous (a-pot'rō-pus), *a.* [< NL. *apotropus*, < Gr. *ἀπότροπος*, turned away, < *ἀποτρέπειν*, turn away, < *ἀπό*, away, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, turned away: applied by Agardh to an anatropous ovule which when erect or ascending has its raphe toward the placenta, or averse from it when pendulous: opposed to *epitropous* (which see).

Apoust, *n.* See *Apus*.

apoxyomenos (a-pok-si-om'e-nos), *n.*; pl. *apoxyomenoi* (-noi). [Gr. *ἀποξυόμενος*, ppr. mid. of *ἀποξύειν*, scrape off, < *ἀπό*, off, + *ξύειν*, scrape.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one using the strigil; one scraping dust and perspiration from his body, as a bather or an athlete. Famous representations in art are a statue by Polycletus and one by Lysippus.

My own impression of the relief [at Athens] of *Apoxyomenoi* is that the style had been influenced by Praxiteles. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 334, note.

apozem (ap'ō-zem), *n.* [< L. *apozema*, < Gr. *ἀπόζεμα*, a decoction, < *ἀποζεῖν*, boil till the scum is thrown off, < *ἀπό*, from, + *ζεῖν*, boil.] In *med.*, a decoction or aqueous infusion of one or more medicinal substances to which other medicaments are added, such as salts or syrups. [Rare.]

apozemical (ap-ō-zem'i-kal), *a.* [< *apozem* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of an apozem. [Rare.]

appair† (a-pãr'), *v.* [< ME. *apairen*, *apayren*, *apeiren*, *apeyren*, and by apheresis *pairen*, *peiren*, reduced from *ampairen*, *anpairen*, more correctly *empeiren*, whence later *empair*, mod. *impair*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To deface; damage; make worse; impair; bring into discredit; ruin.

It is a synne and eek a gret folye
To *apeyren* any man or hym defame.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 39.

II. *intrans.* To degenerate; become weaker; grow worse; deteriorate; go to ruin.

It shulde not *apaire*. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 756.

appal, appall (a-pâl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *appalled*, ppr. *appalling*. [Early mod. E. also *appaule*, *apawl*, < ME. *appallen*, *apallen*, < OF. *apallir*, *appallir*, to grow pale, also *apalir*, *appalir* (whence, or according to which, the later-appearing E. *appale*, q. v.), = It. *appallidire*, grow pale, < L. *ad* (> It. *a*, F. *à*), to, + *pallidus*, > It. *pallido*, OF. *pale*, *palle*, mod. F. *pâle*, pale: see *pall*[2] and *pale*[2].] **I.†** *intrans.* 1. To grow pale or become dim.

Hir liste nat *appalled* for to be.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 357.

2. To become weak in quality, or faint in strength; fade; fail; decay.

Therewith her wrathful courage gan *appall*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 26.

Like the Fire, whose heat doth soon *appale*.
Tofte, Alba, ii., Pref. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To become faint-hearted; lose courage or resolution; become dismayed.—4. To become weak, flat, stale, and insipid; lose flavor or taste, as fermented liquor.

I *appalle*, as drinke dothe or wyne, when it lesith his colour, or ale whan it hath stande longe. *Palsgrave.*

II. *trans.* 1†. To make pale; cause to grow pale; blanch.

The answer that ye made to me, my dear, . . .
Hath so *appalled* my countenance.
Wyatt, To his Love.

2†. To cause to become weak or to fail; weaken; reduce.

But it were for an olde *appalled* [var. *palled*] wight.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 102.

All other thirst *appall'd*. *Thomson*, Seasons.

Severus, being *appalled* with age, . . . was constrained to keep his chamber. *Stow*, Chron., The Romaynes.

3. To deprive of courage or strength through fear; cause to shrink with fear; confound with fear; dismay; terrify: as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

Every noise *appals* me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Does neither rage inflame nor fear *appall*?
Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. ii. 308.

4†. To cause to become weak, flat, or stale, or to lose flavor or taste, as fermented liquor.

Wine of its own nature will not congeal and freeze; only it will lose the strength and become *appalled* in extremity of cold. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny.

appal, appall (a-pâl'), *n.* [< *appal, appall, v.*] A state of terror; affright; dismay; consternation. [Rare.]

Him [Ajax] viewed the Greeks exulting, with *appal* The Trojans. *Cowper*, Iliad, vi.

★ **Appalachian** (ap-a-lach'i-an or -lā'chi-an), *a.* [Named from the *Appalaches*, an Indian tribe.] Appellative of or pertaining to a system of mountains in eastern North America, extending from Cape Gaspé, in the province of Quebec, to northern Alabama, and divided into many ranges bearing separate names. The whole system has also been called the Alleghanies, after its most extensive division. The name Appalachian was first applied by the Spaniards to the extreme southern part of the system. Also sometimes spelled *Apalachian*, after the Spanish orthography.—**Appalachian tea,** the American name for the leaves of two plants, *Viburnum cassinoides* and *Ilex Cassine*, sometimes used as a substitute for Chinese tea.

appalet† (a-pāl'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *apale*, < OF. *appalir*, *apalir*; being the same as *appall*, < OF. *apallir*, *appallir*, in closer association with *pale*: see *appal*, *pale*[2], *v.*, and *pall*[2].] An old spelling of *appal*.

appalement†, *n.* [< *appale* + *-ment*.] An old form of *appalment*.

appall, *v.* and *n.* See *appal*.

appalling (a-pâ'ling), *p. a.* Causing or fitted to cause dismay or horror: as, an *appalling* accident; an *appalling* sight.

All the avenues of enquiry were painted with images of *appalling* suffering, and of malicious dæmons. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 243.

appallingly (a-pâ'ling-li), *adv.* In a manner to appal or transfix with fright; shockingly.

appalment (a-pâl'ment), *n.* [< *appal* + *-ment*.] The state of being appalled; depression occasioned by fear; discouragement through fear. Also spelled *appallment*, and formerly *appalement*. [Rare.]

The furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appalement* to the rest. *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 35.

appanage (ap'a-nāj), *n.* [< F. *appanage*, *appenage* (Cotgrave), *apanage*, now only *apanage* (> E. also *apanage*), < OF. *apaner* = Pr. *apanar*, < ML. **appanare*, *apanare*, furnish with bread, < L. *ad*, to, + *panis* (> F. *pain*), bread.] 1. Originally, in the feudal law of France, that which was granted to the sons of the sovereign for their support, as lands and privileges, and which reverted to the crown on the failure of male heirs. In Scotland, at a later date, appanage was the patrimony of the king's eldest son, upon whose death or succession to the throne it reverted to the crown. In England, the duchy of Cornwall is sometimes regarded as an appanage of the Prince of Wales; in addition, he and other members of the royal family receive from Parliament allowances amounting to £156,000 out of the annual income derived from the hereditary crown lands surrendered to Parliament in the time of William IV.

France could little afford to see Normandy separated from its body, even though it was to form an *apanage* of one of its own princes. *E. A. Freeman*, Norm. Conq., III. 78.

2. Whatever belongs or falls to one from one's rank or station in life.

"I prefer respect to admiration," said Flora; "but I fear that respect is not the *appanage* of such as I am." *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 8.

3. A natural or necessary accompaniment; an endowment or attribute.

Where, save the rugged road, we find
No *appanage* of human kind.
Wordsworth, Pass of Kirkstone.

4. A dependent territory; a detached part of the dominions of a crown or government: as, India is now only an *appanage* of Great Britain.

Also written *apanage*, and sometimes *appenage*.

appanagist† (ap'a-nā-jist), *n.* [< F. *apanagiste*: see *appanage* and *-ist*.] A prince to whom an appanage was granted. *Penny Cyc.*, II. 144.

apparaget, *n.* [< OF. *aparage*, < *aparer*, < *a*, to, + *par*, equal. Cf. mod. F. *parage*, rank, and E. *peerage*.] Noble extraction; nobility; rank; quality. *N. E. D.*

apparailet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *apparel*.

apparate† (ap'a-rāt), *n.* Same as *apparatus*.

Such *apparate* and order for public sacrifices. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 271.

★ **apparatus** (ap-a-rā'tus), *n. sing.* and *pl.*; pl. also rarely *apparatuses* (-ez). [L., pl. *apparatūs*, preparation, equipment, gear, < *apparatus*, pp. of *apparare*, *adparare*, prepare, < *ad*, to, + *parare*, make ready, prepare: see *pare* and *prepare*.] An equipment of things provided and adapted as means to some end; especially, a collection, combination, or set of machinery, tools, instru-

ments, utensils, appliances, or materials intended, adapted, and necessary for the accomplishment of some purpose, such as mechanical work, experimenting, etc.: as, chemical, philosophical, or surgical *apparatus*.

The whole military *apparatus* of the archduke was put in motion. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

Specifically—(*a*) In *physiol.*, a collection of organs which, though differing in structure, all minister to the same function: as, the respiratory *apparatus*; the digestive *apparatus*. (*b*) A collection of materials for any literary work: as, critical *apparatus* for the study of the Greek text of the New Testament.—**Apparatus belli** (Latin), materials of war; ammunition; military stores.—**Apparatus Sculptoris** (New Latin), the Sculptor's Workshop, a constellation situated in that region of the heavens which lies immediately to the east of the large star Fomalhaut, or α Piscis Australis, and south of Cetus. It has no conspicuous stars.

apparel (a-par′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appareled* or *apparelled*, ppr. *appareling* or *apparelling*. [Early mod. E. also *aparel*, *aparrell*, etc., < ME. *aparailen*, *apparailen*, *-aylen*, *-eilen*, *-eylen*, etc., and by apheresis *parailen*, < OF. *aparailler*, *apareiller*, F. *appareiller*, dress, prepare, = Pr. *aparelhar* = Sp. *aparejar* = Pg. *apparelhar* = It. *apparecchiare*, < L. as if **adpariculare*, make equal or fit, < *ad*, to, + **pariculus* (> It. *parecchio* = Pg. *parelho* = Sp. *parejo* = Pr. *parelh* = F. *pareil*, equal, like), dim. of *par*, equal: see *par*.] **1**†. To make ready; prepare; fit out; put in proper order.

For ther he wolde hire weddying *apparaile*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2473.

2. To dress or clothe; adorn or set off; deck with ornaments.

Behold, they which are gorgeously *apparelled*, and live delicately, are in kings' courts. Luke vii. 25.

It is no greater charity to clothe his body, than *apparel* the nakedness of his soul.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

She did *apparel* her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous. *Sir P. Sidney.*

You may have trees *appareled* with flowers by boring holes in them, putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 504.

3. To furnish with external apparatus; equip: as, ships *appareled* for sea.

apparel (a-par′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aparel*, *aparrel*, etc., and *parel*, *parrell*, etc., < ME. *aparel*, *apparail*, *apareil*, and by apheresis *parel*, < OF. *aparail*, *apareil*, *aparel*, preparation, equipment, F. *appareil*, preparation, provision, = Pr. *aparelh* = Sp. *aparejo* = Pg. *apparelho* = It. *apparecchio*; from the verb.] **1**†. Preparation; the work of preparing or providing.—**2.** Things prepared or provided; articles or materials to be used for a given purpose; apparatus; equipment. Specifically—(*a*†) The furniture, appendages, or attachments of a house. (*b*) *Naut.*, the furnishings or equipment of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, guns, etc.

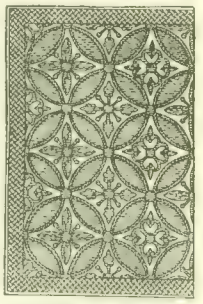
The carpenters were building their magazines of oares, masts, &c., for an hundred gallys and ships, which have all their *aparell* and furniture neere them.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

3. A person's outer clothing or vesture; raiment; external array; hence, figuratively, aspect; guise.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy:
For the *apparel* oft proclaims the man.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

At publick devotion his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

4. *Eccles.*, an ornament of the alb and amice, found as a simple fringe or colored stripe earlier than the tenth century, most extensively employed and elaborate in workmanship during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and still used in the form of pieces of lace sewed upon silk. The apparels of the alb are either oblong quadrangular patches on the wrists and on the skirt before and behind, or bands completely encircling the skirt and wrists. The apparel of the amice is on the outside part, which is turned down like a collar. It was often in orphrey-work adorned with precious stones so disposed as to form sacred emblems. = **Syn. 3.** Raiment, costume, attire, clothes, garb, habiliments.



Part of the Apparel of the Alb of Becket, in the cathedral of Sens, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

apparelment†, *n.* [< ME. *apparaillement*, *aparaylment*, < OF. *apareillement* = Pr. *aparelhamen*, *aparellamen* = OSp. *aparejamiento* = Pg. *apparelhamento* = It. *apparecchiamento*: see *apparel* and *-ment*.] Equipment; clothing; adornment. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

apparence†, **apparency**† (a-pār′ens, -en-si), *n.* [ME. *apparence*, *aparens*, *aparence*, *-aunce*, also *apparencie*, < OF. *aparence*, *aparance*, F. *apparence* = Pr. *apparencia*, *aparensa* = Sp. *apariencia* = Pg. *apparencia* = It. *apparenza*, < L. *apparentia*, appearance, in ML. also simulation, < *apparen(t-)s*, apparent: see *apparent*. Cf. *appearance*.] **1.** Preparation; making ready. —**2.** Superficial seeming; external semblance; appearance: as, "vain and gaudy *apparencies*," *Bp. Wren.*

Outward *apparance* is no authentic instance of the inward desires. *Middleton*, Family of Love, i. 2.

3. The quality of being apparent to the senses or to the mind; apparentness.—**4.** The position of being an heir apparent. *N. E. D.*

apparent (a-pār′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *apparant*, *-aunt*, *aparant*, also by apheresis *parent*, < OF. *aparant*, *-ent*, F. *apparent* = Pr. *apparent* = Sp. *aparente* = Pg. It. *apparente*, < L. *apparen(t-)s*, ppr. of *apparēre*, *adparēre*, come in sight, appear: see *appear* and *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Exposed to the sense of sight; open to view; capable of being seen, or easily seen; visible to the eye; within the range of vision.

By some *apparent* sign
Let us have knowledge at the court of guard.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

As we rapidly approached the land the beauty of the scenery became more fully *apparent*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

2. Capable of being clearly perceived or understood; obvious; plain or clear; evident: as, the wisdom of the Creator is *apparent* in his works.

At that time Cicero had vehement suspicions of Cæsar, but no *apparent* proof to convince him. *North.*

3. Having the character of a mere seeming or appearance, in distinction from what is true or real: as, the *apparent* motion of the sun; his anger was only *apparent*.

For the powers of nature, notwithstanding their *apparent* magnitude, are limited and stationary.
Buckle, Civilization, I. 46.

Culture inverts the vulgar view of nature, and brings the mind to call that *apparent* which it uses to call real, and that real which it uses to call visionary. *Emerson*, Nature.

4†. Probable; likely: as, "the three *apparent* candidates," *H. Walpole.*—**Apparent day**, the real or true solar day, as distinguished from the *mean day*. See *day*.—**Apparent declination**, the declination of the apparent place of a star.—**Apparent diameter of a heavenly body**, the angle which its diameter subtends at the eye, that is, the angle made by lines drawn from the extremities of its diameter to the eye.—**Apparent double point**, in *math.*, a point on a curve in space which appears to be double to an eye placed at a given point.—**Apparent easement**. See *easement*.—**Apparent or intentional ens**. See *ens*.—**Apparent figure**, the figure or shape under which an object appears when seen at a distance.—**Apparent horizon**. The horizon as affected by dip and refraction.—**Apparent magnitude**. See *magnitude*.—**Apparent noon**, the instant at which the center of the sun crosses the meridian.—**Apparent place of a star**, etc., the place on the celestial sphere where it would appear but for refraction; sometimes the place where it does appear.—**Apparent position**, in *optics*, the position in which an object appears to be when seen through glass, water, or any other diffracting medium, as distinguished from its true position. See *refraction*.—**Apparent right ascension**, the right ascension of the apparent place of a star.—**Apparent time**, the hour-angle of the sun.—**Heir apparent**. See *heir*. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Clear, distinct, manifest, patent, unmistakable.—**3.** Ostensible.

II.† *n.* An heir apparent.

K. Hen. Draw thy sword in right. . . .
Prince. I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,
And in that quarrel use it to the death.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

apparently (a-pār′ent-li), *adv.* **1.** Openly; evidently to the senses or the intellect.

I would not spare my brother in this case,
If he should scorn me so *apparently*.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

2. Seemingly; in appearance, whether in reality or not; as far as one can judge: as, he is *apparently* well; only *apparently* friendly.

The motions of a watch, *apparently* uncaused by anything external, seem spontaneous.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 65.

apparentness (a-pār′ent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apparent; plainness to the eye or to the mind; visibleness; obviousness.

apparish† (a-par′ish), *v. t.* [Late ME. *apparysshe*, < OF. *apariss-*, stem of certain parts of *aparir*, *aparer*, < L. *apparēre*, appear: see *appear*.] To appear. *Caxton*, Golden Legend. (*N. E. D.*)

apparition (ap-a-rish′on), *n.* [< F. *apparition*, < ML. *apparitio(n-)*, an appearance, epiphany, also attendants, L. only in sense of attendance, attendants, < *apparēre*, *adparēre*, pp. *apparitus*, *adparitus*, appear, attend, wait upon, serve: see *appear*, *apparent*, and *apparitor*.] **1.** The act of appearing or coming into sight; appearance; the state of being visible; visibility.

When the holy churchman join'd our hands,
Our vows were real then; the ceremony
Was not in *apparition*, but in act.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

The sudden *apparition* of the Spaniards. *Prescott.*

Louis XIV. appeared [at Chambord] on several occasions, and the *apparition* was characteristically brilliant.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 39.

2. That which appears or becomes visible; an appearance, especially of a remarkable or phenomenal kind.

Let us interrogate the great *apparition* that shines so peacefully around us. *Emerson*, Nature.

Miss Edgeworth taught a contempt of falsehood, no less in its most graceful than in its meanest *apparitions*.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 131.

Specifically—**3.** A ghostly appearance; a specter or phantom: now the usual sense of the word.

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. *Locke.*

4. In *astron.*, the first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been obscured: opposed to *occultation*.—**Circle of apparition**, or **of perpetual apparition**, the bounding circle of that part of the heavens which is always visible; that circle of declination which is tangent to the horizon. = **Syn. 3.** *Specter*, *Phantom*, etc. See *ghost*.

apparitional (ap-a-rish′on-al), *a.* [< *apparition* + *-al*.] **1.** Resembling an apparition; having the nature of a phantom; spectral.—**2.** Capable of appearing; endowed with materializing qualities.—**Apparitional soul**, a thin, unsubstantial human image conceived, in certain phases of primitive thought, as the cause of life and mind, capable of quitting the body for a time or altogether, and so leaving it insensible or dead, and when thus absent from it appearing to other individuals asleep or awake.

Closely allied . . . to the primitive notion of the *apparitional soul*, is the belief in the soul's existence after death. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 55.

That the *apparitional* human *soul* bears the likeness of its fleshly body, is the principle implicitly accepted by all who believe it really and objectively present in dream or vision. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 406.

apparitor (a-par′i-tor), *n.* [L., a servant, esp. a public servant (lictor, scribe, military aide, priest, etc.), < *apparēre*, *adparēre*, attend, serve: see *apparition*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.—**2.** Any officer of a civil court, or his servant or attendant.—**3.** Any one who puts in an appearance; an appearer. [Rare.]

The Higher Court . . . in which . . . every Human Soul is an *apparitor*. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, p. 211.

4. *Eccles.*, a messenger or an officer who serves the process of a spiritual court; the lowest officer of an ecclesiastical tribunal.

He swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

When my great-grandfather wished to read the Bible to his family, . . . one of the children stood at the door to give notice if he saw the *apparitor* coming, who was an officer of the spiritual court. *Franklin*, Autobiog., pp. 8, 9.

5. The beadle in a university, who carries the mace.

appaumée (a-pō-mā′), *a.* [F., < *à* (< L. *ad*, to) + *paume*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*.] In *her.*, open and extended so as to show the palm with thumb and fingers at full length: said of the human hand. Also spelled *apaumée*.



A Right Hand Appaumée.

appay†, *v. t.* See *apay*.

appeach† (a-pēch′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *apeach*, < ME. *appechen*, *apechen* (and by apheresis *pechen*, > mod. E. *peach*[2], q. v.), reduced from earlier *empechen*, whence the usual mod. form *impeach*, q. v. Cf. *appair*, *impair*.] **1.** To impeach.

He did, amongst many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon*, Hen. VII.

Nor can'st, nor dar'st thou, traitor, on the plain
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 300.

2. To censure; reproach; accuse; give accusatory evidence.

And oft of error did himselfe *appeach*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 40.

appeacher† (a-pē′chėr), *n.* [< ME. *apechowre* (Prompt. Parv.), < AF. *enpechour*, OF. *empecheor*: see *appeach* and *-er*.] An accuser.

appeachment† (a-pēch′ment), *n.* [< *appeach* + *-ment*. Cf. *impeachment*.] Accusation; impeachment; charge.

The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find very diligently and civilly couched.
Sir H. Wotton.

appeal (ą-pēl′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *apeal*, and *appelt, apell*, < ME. *appelen, apelen*, < OF. *apeler*, F. *appeler* = Pr. *apelar* = Sp. *apelar* = Pg. *appellar* = It. *appellare*, < L. *appellāre, adpellāre*, address, appeal to, summon, accuse, accost by name, a secondary form of *appellĕre, adpellĕre*, bring to, drive to, bring to land, < *ad*, to, + *pellĕre*, drive. Cf. *expel, impel, propel, repel*, and see *repeal*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To call; summon; challenge. [Rare.]

Man to man will I *appeal* the Norman to the lists. *Scott.*

2. In *law:* (*a*) To remove, as a cause, from a lower to a higher judge or court. See *appeal, n.*, 2 (*b*).

Causes of any importance were *appealed* from the Sculdasco to the Gastaldo. *Brougham.*

(*b*) Formerly, to charge with a crime before a tribunal; accuse; institute a criminal prosecution against for some heinous offense: with *of* before the offense charged: as, to *appeal* a person *of* felony.

I *appeal* you *of* murder. *B. Jonson.*

In November, 1817, William Ashford *appealed* Abraham Thornton, to answer for the alleged murder of appellant's sister. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 252.

If a Frenchman *appealed* an Englishman, the Englishman had the choice of either mode of trial. *E. A. Freeman*, Norm. Conq., IV. 423.

3†. To address; offer up, as an appeal.

They both uprose and tooke their ready way
Unto the church, their praiers to *appele*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 48.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To call for aid, mercy, sympathy, or the like; make an earnest entreaty, or have the effect of an entreaty.

Against their merit if this age rebel,
To future times for justice they *appeal*.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 755.

The deepening expression of pain on Philip's face . . . made the deformity *appeal* more strongly to her pity. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.

2. In *law*, to refer to a superior judge or court for the decision of a cause depending; specifically, to refer a decision of a lower court or judge to a higher one, for reëxamination and revisal.

I *appeal* unto Cæsar. Acts xxv. 11.

3. To refer to another person or authority for the decision of a question controverted, or for the corroboration of testimony or facts; in general, to refer to some tribunal explicitly mentioned or implied.

I *appeal* to the Scriptures in the original. *Horsley*, Sermons, I. i.

I *appeal* from your customs. I must be myself. *Emerson*, Self-Reliance.

4. To have recourse; resort for proof, decision, or settlement: as, to *appeal* to force.

Not prevailing by dispute, he *appeals* to a miracle, restoring to sight a blind man whom the Britons could not cure. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

[In all senses, with *to* or *unto* before the tribunal whose judgment is asked, and *from* before that whose decision is rejected.]

appeal (ą-pēl′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *appel, appell, apell;* < ME. *apeel, apel, apele* (and by apheresis *pele*, > mod. E. *peal*, q. v.), < OF. *apel*, F. *appel*, appeal; from the verb.] **1.** An address or invocation; a call for sympathy, mercy, aid, or the like; a supplication; an entreaty: as, an *appeal* for help; an *appeal* for mercy.

Whenever yet was your *appeal* denied?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. A proceeding taken to reverse a decision by submitting it to the review of a higher authority: as, an *appeal* to the house from a decision of the chair. In *law:* (*a*) Sometimes used in the above general meaning, so as to include writs of error, certiorari, etc. (*b*) Strictly, the removal of a cause or suit from a lower to a higher tribunal, in order that the latter may revise, and, if it seems needful, reverse or amend, the decision of the former. In modern usage an appeal implies not merely a preliminary objection, but a proceeding for review after a decision has been rendered. As now used, it is a proceeding derived from the courts of equity. The mode of review at common law was formerly not to remove the cause, but only to bring up specific points or questions by writs of error. This was changed in England by the judicature acts of 1873–5, and there is now one Court of Appeal for all cases. In Scotland the highest appellate court is the Court of Session. The judgments of both these courts may be appealed to the House of Lords. In the United States the appeal has been to a great extent substituted for the writ of error. The highest appellate courts are, for federal questions arising in either federal or State courts, the United States Supreme Court; for other questions, the supreme courts, courts of appeal, or courts of error of the various States, the practice being wholly regulated by statutes. (*c*) The mode of procedure by which such removal is effected. (*d*) The right of removal to a higher court. (*e*) Formerly, a vindictive action at the suit of a party injured when the supposed criminal had been previously acquitted on an indictment or pardoned. The appellant raised an action (which had to be brought within a year) and demanded the punishment of the accused, who had to submit to a fresh trial by jury, or demand a trial by wager of battle.

He was threatened with an *appeal* of murder by the widow of a Protestant clergyman. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxix.

3. A summons to answer to a charge; a challenge.

Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urged to shield me from thy bold *appeal*.
Dryden.

4. A call to another to sanction or witness; a reference to another for proof or decision: as, in an oath a person makes an *appeal* to the Deity for the truth of his declaration.—**5.** Resort or recourse for decision.

Every milder method is to be tried before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms. *Kent.*

In the community of nations, the first *appeal* is to physical force. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

Commission of Appeals. See *commission*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Petition, Suit*, etc. (see *prayer*), solicitation, application.

appealable (ą-pē′la-bl), *a.* [< *appeal* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being appealed; admitting of appeal; removable to a higher tribunal for decision.

Pressure on the bench to make as many decisions as possible in a given time tends . . . to engender *appealable* decisions and prolong litigation. *The Century*, XXX. 330.

2. Liable to be accused or called to answer by appeal: applied to persons: as, *appealable* for manslaughter.—**3.** That may be appealed (to). *N. E. D.*

appealant† (ą-pē′lant), *n.* [< *appeal* + *-ant*[1]. Cf. *appellant*.] One who appeals; an appellant.

appealer (ą-pē′lėr), *n.* [< *appeal* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *appellor*.] **1.** One who appeals, or carries his cause to a higher court.—**2.** An appellor; an accuser or informer.

I should become an *appealer*, or every bishop's espie. *Foxe*, Book of Martyrs (Thorpe).

appealingly (ą-pē′ling-li), *adv.* In an appealing or entreating manner; beseechingly.

appealingness (ą-pē′ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being appealing, or of awakening sympathy, pity, or the like.

Ready sympathy . . . made him alive to a certain *appealingness* in her behaviour towards him. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxv.

appear (ą-pēr′), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *apear, appeer* (and by apheresis *pear*, > mod. dial. *pear*), < ME. *apeeren, aperen, appieren*, < OF. *aperer, apperer* (Roquefort), *aparir*, reg. inf. *apareir, aparoir* = Pr. *aparer* = It. *apparire, apparere*, < L. *apparēre, adparēre*, appear, < *ad*, to, + *parēre*, appear, come in sight (a secondary form of *parĕre*, produce): see *apparent* and *parent*.] **1.** To come or be in sight; become visible by approach or by emerging from concealment; be exposed to view.

And God said, . . . Let the dry land *appear*. Gen. i. 9.

The angel of the Lord *appeared* unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush. Ex. iii. 2.

In each cheek *appears* a pretty dimple.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 242.

2. To stand in presence, as parties or advocates before a court; make appearance.

We must all *appear* before the judgment seat of Christ. 2 Cor. v. 10.

3. To come or be placed before the public; come to the notice of the public: as, the actor *appeared* only once a week; his history *appeared* in 1880.—**4.** To be obvious; be known, as a subject of observation or comprehension; be clear or made clear by evidence.

It doth not yet *appear* what we shall be. 1 John iii. 2.

5. To seem; have a certain semblance or appearance; look: as, he *appeared* to be wise; it *appears* to me that this is unsafe; he *appears* very old.

They disfigure their faces, that they may *appear* unto men to fast. Mat. vi. 16.

Months to the old man *appear* no longer than weeks to the young man. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 91.

6†. To be understood; be intelligible: as, "Do I now *appear?*" *Cotgrave.*—**Appearing gratis**, in *chancery practice*, the act of a defendant in causing his appearance to be entered to defend a suit without waiting to be served with a process.—**Syn. 5.** *Look*, etc. See *seem*.

appear† (ą-pēr′), *n.* [< *appear, v.*] Appearance.

Here will I wash it in the morning's dew,
Which she on every little grass doth strew
In silver drops against the sun's *appear*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 4.

appearance (ą-pēr′ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *appeerance*, < ME. *apperaunce, -ens;* the same as *apparence* (q. v.), conformed to *appear*.] **1.** The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye: as, the *appearance* of the sun above the horizon.—**2†.** The state of being in sight; visibility. [Rare.]

He's built a bower, made it secure,
Wi' carbuncle and stane;
Tho' travellers were never sae nigh,
Appearance it had nane.
Young Akin, in Child's Ballads, I. 180.

3. A coming into presence; the act of presenting one's self: as, his sudden *appearance* surprised me.

The duke does greet you, general;
And he requires your haste-post-haste *appearance*,
Even on the instant. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

4. An object as seen or perceived; a phenomenon; the immediate object of experience.

The term *appearance* is used to denote not only that which reveals itself to our observation as existent, but also to signify that which only seems to be, in contrast to that which truly is. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., ix.

Surely, it must be a miraculously active principle that can snatch up from transitoriness and oblivion the variegated play of fleeting and fading *appearances*, and construct therefrom the world of steady experience of which we have knowledge. *Mind*, IX. 350.

5. Something believed to have a supernatural character; an apparition: as, an *appearance* in the sky.—**6.** That which appears or is obvious; outward show or seeming; semblance as apart from reality or substance: as, there is an *appearance* of trouble yonder; *appearances* are against him.

Judge not according to the *appearance*. John vii. 24.

Men are governed by opinion: this opinion is as much influenced by *appearances* as by realities. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 168.

7. Outward look or aspect; mien; build and carriage; figure: as, a man of noble *appearance*.

Much have I heard, . . .
And now am come to see of whom such noise
Hath walk'd about, and each limb to survey,
If thy *appearance* answer loud report.
Milton, S. A., l. 1090.

8. *pl.* Indications; look.

My master heard me with great *appearances* of uneasiness in his countenance. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 3.

9. The act of coming before the public; the act of coming into public notice: as, he made his *appearance* as a historian; the *appearance* of a book.—**10†.** Seeming; probability; likelihood.

There is that which hath no *appearance*. *Bacon.*

11. In *law:* (*a*) The coming into court of either of the parties to a suit; the being present in court as a party to a pending proceeding; the coming into court of a party summoned in a process, either in person or by his attorney, usually expressed by a formal entry by the proper officer to that effect; the act or proceeding by which a party proceeded against places himself before the court and submits to its jurisdiction. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the stating of a defense in a cause. Where a defender in writing, or by counsel at the bar, states a defense, he is said to have *appeared*.—**To put in an appearance**, to appear in person.—**Syn. 3.** Arrival, presence.—**6.** Guise, show, pretense, pretext, color.—**7.** Air, look, manner, demeanor.

appearer (ą-pēr′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which appears, in any sense of that word. [Rare.]

Owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and presignify unlucky events. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*, one who formally appears (in court, etc.).

appearingly (ą-pēr′ing-li), *adv.* Apparently; seemingly; according to all outward signs. [Rare.]

A flourishing branch shall grow out of his *appearingly* sere and sapless root. *Bp. Hall*, Paraph. of Isaiah.

appeasable (ą-pē′zą-bl), *a.* [< *appease* + *-able*.] Capable of being appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified; placable.

The tumult of a mob, *appeasable* only by . . . bloodshed. *G. P. Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 30.

appeasableness (ą-pē′zą-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being appeasable.

appease (ą-pēz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appeased*, ppr. *appeasing*. [Early mod. E. also *apease, apeace* (conformed to *peace*), *apaise* (and by apheresis *pease*), < ME. *apesen, apeisen, apaisen*, < OF. *apeser, apeisier, apaisier* (F. *apaiser* = Pr. *apaziar*), pacify, bring to peace, < *a*, to, + *pais, peis, pes*, mod. F. *paix*, peace: see *peace*, and cf. *apay, appay*, of which *appease* is thus a doublet.]

1. To bring to a state of peace; pacify; quiet by allaying anger, indignation, strife, etc.

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

2. To allay; calm, as an excited state of feeling; remove, as a passion or violent emotion.

The signori . . . earnestly exhorted the principal citizens to use their good offices to soothe the people and *appease* the general indignation. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 70.

The function of official priests was to *appease* the wrath of God or purchase his favor.
Theodore Parker, Sermons, Int.

3. To assuage or soothe, as bodily pain; satisfy, as an appetite or desire: as, to *appease* the smart of a wound, or one's hunger.—**Syn.** To satisfy, hush, quell (see list under *allay*[1]); propitiate, conciliate.

appeasement (a-pēz′ment), *n.* [< *appease* + *-ment.* Cf. OF. (and F.) *apaisement*, > ML. *appeisamentum.*] The act of appeasing, or the state of being appeased, or in peace; pacification. [Rare.]

For its *appeasement* and mitigation.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 223.

Being neither in number nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good *appeasement*. *Sir J. Hayward*, Edw. VI., p. 54.

appeaser (a-pē′zėr), *n.* One who or that which appeases or pacifies.

appeasive (a-pē′siv), *a.* [< *appease* + *-ive.*] Serving or tending to appease; mitigating; quieting.

★**appel** (a-pel′), *n.* [F.: see *appeal, n.*] In *fencing*, a smart stroke with the blade on the sword of an antagonist on the opposite side to that which he engaged, generally accompanied with a stamp of the foot, used for the purpose of procuring an opening. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict. See *feint.*

appellability (a-pel-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *appellable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being appealable.

appellable (a-pel′a-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **appellabilis*, < *appellare*, appeal: see *appeal.* Cf. *appealable.*] Capable of being appealed; appealable.

appellancy (a-pel′an-si), *n.* [< *appellant:* see *-cy.*] Appeal; capability of appeal. *Todd.*

appellant (a-pel′ant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *appelant*, < L. *appellan(t-)s*, ppr. of *appellare*, appeal: see *appeal*, and cf. *appealant.*] **I.** *a.* Appealing; relating to appeals; appellate.

The first having an *appellant* jurisdiction over the second. *Hallam.*

II. *n.* **1.** In *law:* (*a*) One who appeals or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal. (*b*†) One who prosecutes another for a crime, such as felony or treason.—**2.** One who looks to any tribunal for corroboration or vindication.—**3**†. One who challenges or summons another to single combat.

This is the day appointed for the combat;
And ready are the *appellant* and defendant.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Answer thy *appellant*, . . .
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight.
Milton, S. A., l. 1220.

4. *Eccles.*, one of the French clergy who, in the Jansenist controversy, rejected the bull Unigenitus, issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI. against Quesnel's "Réflexions morales sur le Nouveau Testament," and appealed to the pope "better informed," or to a general council.—**5.** One who appeals or presents a request.

Each of them is now a humble and earnest *appellant* for the laurel. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Epist. Ded.

appellate (ap′e-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appellated*, ppr. *appellating.* [< L. *appellatus*, pp. of *appellare*, address, appeal to, sue, accuse, accost, name: see *appeal.*] To call by a name; call; name; entitle. [Rare.]

The vast Pacific Ocean, commonly . . . *appellated* (as the saying is) and annominated the South-sea.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature (1765), I. 465. (*N. E. D.*)

appellate (a-pel′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *appellatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals: as, an *appellate* court.

Appellate stands in contradistinction to original jurisdiction, and as the latter implies that the case must commence in the Supreme Court, so the former implies that the case must commence in an inferior court, not having final jurisdiction; and, therefore, liable to be carried up to a higher, for final decision. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 321.

II.† *n.* A person appealed or prosecuted for a crime; an appellee.

appellation (ap-e-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *appellation*, < L. *appellatio(n-)*, an accosting, an appeal, a naming, < *appellare*, accost, appeal to, name: see *appellate, v.*, and *appeal.*] **1**†. The act of appealing from a lower to a higher court or authority; appeal.

There is such a noise i' the court . . . with their several voices of citations, *appellations*, allegations, certificates, etc. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne.

2†. The act of appealing for aid, sympathy, etc.; entreaty.—**3.** The act of naming; nomenclature.—**4.** The word by which a person or thing is called and known; name; title.—**5.** In *logic*, the acceptation of a term to denote an existing thing.—**Formal appellation.** See *formal.*—**Syn. 4.** *Designation*, etc. (see *name, n.*), cognomen, epithet.

appellative (a-pel′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *appellatif*, < L. *appellativus*, < *appellare*, name, call: see *appeal* and *appellation.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the character of an appellation; serving to name or mark out; serving as a distinctive denomination; denominative: as, hydrochloric is a term *appellative* of a certain acid.—**2.** In *gram.*, common, as applied to a noun; general; denominative of a class: opposed to *proper.*

Nor is it likely he [St. Paul] would give the common *appellative* name of "Books" to the divinely inspired writings, without any other note of distinction.
Bp. Bull, Works, II. 401.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a common name in distinction from a proper name; a name standing for a whole class: thus, the word *man* is the *appellative* of the whole human race, *fowl* of all winged animals, *tree* of all plants of a particular class, etc.—**2.** Title; appellation; nickname.

There [in the rosary] also the blessed Virgin Mary, after many glorious *appellatives*, is prayed to in these words.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, p. 218.

appellatively (a-pel′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an appellative manner; in *gram.*, according to the manner of appellative nouns; in a manner to express whole classes or species: as, the name *Hercules* is sometimes used *appellatively*, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man.

appellativeness (a-pel′a-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being appellative. *Fuller.*

appellatory (a-pel′a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *appellatorius*, < *appellator*, an appellant, < *appellare*, pp. *appellatus*, appeal: see *appeal.*] Containing an appeal.

An *appellatory* libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

appellee (ap-e-lē′), *n.* [< F. *appelé* (< L. *appellatus*), pp. of *appeler:* see *appeal* and *appellate.*] In *law*, the person against whom an appeal is brought; the respondent in an appeal.

appellor (a-pel′ọr), *n.* [ME. *apelour*, and by apheresis *pelour*, < OF. *apelour, appelour, apeleur*, earlier *apeleor, apelor*, < L. *appellator*, acc. *appellatorem*, appellant, < *appellare*, pp. *appellatus*, appeal: see *appeal.*] In *law:* (*a*) The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for crime. [This term is not now applied to the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, he being called the *appellant.*] (*b*) One who confesses a felony, and turns king's or state's evidence against his associates. *Wharton.* (*c*) One who challenges a jury. *Wharton.*

appenage, *n.* See *appanage.*

append (a-pend′), *v.* [The intrans. use is the earlier, < ME. *appenden, apenden, appenten, apenten*, and by apheresis *penden, penten*, < OF. *apendre, appendre*, hang up, hang by, depend on, appertain or belong to; in trans. use mod., < F. *appendre*, < ML. *appendere*, intrans., LL. trans. hang, L. *appendĕre, adpendĕre, appendēre*, weigh, consider, < *ad*, to, + *pendĕre*, intrans., hang, *pendĕre*, trans., hang, weigh: see *pendant, poise*, and cf. *depend, dispend, expend, spend, perpend, suspend.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To belong; pertain.

Holy orisoun . . . *appendith* specially to penitence.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

II. *trans.* **1.** To hang or attach as a proper part, possession, or accompaniment, as a pendant; suspend: as, a seal *appended* to a record.

If amulets do work . . . upon those parts whereunto they are *appended*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

Conceive . . . a pig's tail . . . *appended* to the back of the head. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, iii.

2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing; subjoin; annex.

One hundred passages from the fathers *appended* in the notes. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., p. 22.

To hunt out mediocrity and feebleness, and *append* correct dates to their forgotten effusions, is an exercise of philanthropy which is likely to be little appreciated.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 33.

=Syn. To join, superadd, affix.

★**appendage** (a-pen′dāj), *n.* [< *append* + *-age.*] **1.** That which is appended to something as a proper part of it; a subordinate attached part of anything. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, any limb, member, or peripheral part of the body diverging from the axial trunk; an appended or appendicular part. See cut under *Appendicularia.* (*b*) In *bot.*, any subsidiary part superadded to another part, as hairs and glands to a stem or leaf, or nectaries and corona to the corolla: applied especially to processes of any kind. (*c*) *Naut.*, a small portion of a vessel extending beyond the general form, as shown by the cross-sections and the water-sections.



Appendages.
1, anther of *Inula*; 2, flower of borage; 3, stamen of *Alyssum*: *a, a, a*, appendages.

2. Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

In case of a union, the smaller kingdom would be considered only as an *appendage*, and sacrificed to the interests of the larger. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

=Syn. Adjunct, attachment, appurtenance, addition, concomitant.

appendance, appendence (a-pen′dans, -dens), *n.* [< F. *appendance*, < *appendre:* see *append, appendant*, and *-ance.*] **1.** The condition of being appendant. [Rare.]—**2**†. Something annexed; an appendage.

High titles, rich coats, long pedigrees, large revenues, . . . the just . . . *appendances* of civil greatness.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 29.

appendancy†, **appendency**† (a-pen′dan-si, -den-si), *n.* [< *appendant, -ent:* see *-cy.*] The condition of being appendant.

Abraham bought the whole field, and by right of *appendency* had the cave with it. *Spelman*, De Sepultura, p. 176.

★**appendant, appendent** (a-pen′dant, -dent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *appendant*, ppr. of *appendre:* see *append.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hanging to; annexed; attached; concomitant: as, a seal *appendant* to a paper.—**2.** In *law*, appended to something by prescription: applied to a right or privilege attached to a principal inheritance: thus, in England, an advowson, that is, the right of patronage or presentation, is said to be *appendant* or annexed to the possession of a manor.—**Appendant advowson.** See *advowson*, 2.—**Common appendant.** See *common, n.*, 4.

II. *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it; an adjunct; a dependency.

★**appendical** (a-pen′di-kal), *a.* [< *appendix* (*-dic-*) + *-al.*] Of the nature of an appendix. *N. E. D.*

appendicate† (a-pen′di-kāt), *v. t.* [< *appendix* (*-dic-*) + *-ate*[2].] To append; add to: as, "divers things *appendicated*," *Sir M. Hale.*

appendication† (a-pen-di-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *appendicate* + *-ion.*] An appendage or adjunct. *Sir M. Hale.*

appendicatory (a-pen′di-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *appendicate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendix. *W. Taylor.*

appendices, *n.* Plural of *appendix.*

appendicitis (a-pen′di-sī′tis), *n.* [< L. *appendix* (*-dic-*) + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vermiform appendix (which see, under *appendix*).

appendicle (a-pen′di-kl), *n.* [< L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix:* see *appendix.*] A small appendage.

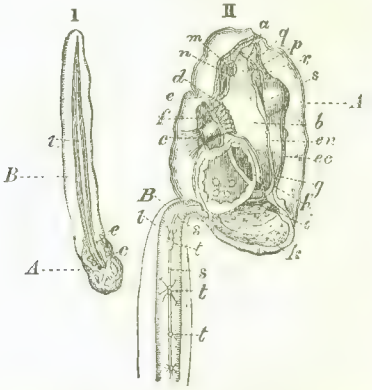
★**appendicular** (ap-en-dik′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *appendicularius*, < L. *appendicula:* see *appendicle.*] Having the character of an appendicle; appendiculate: specifically, in *anat.*, opposed to *axial:* thus, the whole skeleton of a vertebrate is divided into the axial and the *appendicular* skeletons, the latter being that of the limbs or appendages.

Appendicularia (ap-en-dik-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *appendicularius:* see *appendicular.*] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Appendiculariidæ.* *A. flabellum* is about one fifth of an inch long, exclusive of the tail, with an oval or flask-shaped body, and has the power of rapidly secreting a mucilaginous cuticular investment in which it becomes incased.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *appendiculariæ* (-ē).] A member of the above genus.

The simplest members of the [ascidian] group, and those the structure of which is most readily comprehensible, are the *Appendiculariæ;* minute pelagic organisms, which

are found in all latitudes, and are propelled, like tadpoles, by the flapping of a long caudal appendage.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 510.



Appendicularia flabellum, magnified.

I, the entire animal, with the caudal appendage forward in its natural position; II, side view of body; the appendage forcibly bent backward: *A*, body; *B*, appendage; *a*, mouth; *b*, pharynx; *c*, an atrial opening; *d*, the corresponding stigma with its cilia; *e*, anus; *f*, rectum; *g*, esophagus; *h*, *i*, stomach; *k*, testis; *l*, urochord; *m*, cellular patch at side of oral end of body; *n*, endostyle; *p*, ganglion; *q*, ciliated sac; *r*, otocyst; *s*, posterior nerve, with *t*, its ganglia; *en*, endoderm; *ec*, ectoderm.

Appendiculariæ (ap-en-dik-ū-lā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Appendicularriidæ*.

appendicularian (ap-en-dik-ū-lā′ri-an), *n.* [< *Appendicularia* + *-an*.] An animal of the genus *Appendicularia*; one of the *Appendicularriidæ*.

appendicularriid (ap-en-dik-ū-lā′ri-id), *n.* A tunicate, or ascidian, of the family *Appendicularriidæ*.

Appendicularriidæ (ap-en-dik″ū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Appendicularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tunicates, or ascidians, of a low grade of organization, permanently retaining a form and structure which characterize only the embryonic or larval stage of other ascidians. They are named from their tadpole-like shape and long tail or appendage, by the vibration of which they move about. The family corresponds to a suborder *Copelata* of some naturalists, as distinguished from *Acopa*.

Appendiculata (ap-en-dik-ū-lā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *appendiculatus*: see *appendiculate*.] A name given by E. R. Lankester to a phylum or prime group of the animal kingdom, including those forms which have lateral locomotive appendages and usually a segmented body. It is a loose and inexact synonym of *Arthropoda*, together with *Rotifera* and *Chætopoda*. See *Arthropoda*.

appendiculate (ap-en-dik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *appendiculatus*, < L. *appendicula*: see *appendicle*.] 1. Provided with appendages; having the character of an appendage or appendages; forming an appendicle. Used especially in botany, being applied, for instance, to leaves, or to organs appended to leaves, leaf-stalks, etc.: thus, the pitcher-like appendage of the leaf of the *Nepenthes distillatoria*, or pitcher-plant, is said to be *appendiculate*. See cuts under *appendage* and *ascidium*.
2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Appendiculata*.

Appendirostres (a-pen-di-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., contr. for **appendicirostres*, < L. *appendix*, appendix, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a group of birds, the hornbills, *Bucerotidæ*, as distinguished from the *Arculirostres*, the hoopoes or *Upupidæ*.

appendix (a-pen′diks), *n.*; pl. *appendixes* or *appendices* (-dik-ses or -di-sēz). [< L. *appendix*, rarely *ampendix*, an appendage, appendix, addition, < *appendere*, hang: see *append*.] 1. Something appended or added; an adjunct, concomitant, appendage, or accessory.

Normandy became an *appendix* to England.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng.

Specifically—2. An addition appended to a document or book relating to the main work, usually consisting of explanatory or statistical matter adding to its value, but not essential to its completeness, and thus differing from a *supplement*, which properly is intended to supply deficiencies and correct inaccuracies.—3. [As a Latin word; pl. *appendices*.] In *anat.*, a process, prolongation, or projection. See the phrases following.—**Appendices epiploicæ** (appendages of the epiploön), small folds of peritoneum covering the large intestine and containing fat.—**Appendix auriculæ**, the appendage of the auricle of the heart, an ear-like projection, from which, in human anatomy, the auricle itself derives its name.—**Appendix cæci**, in *anat.*, the vermiform appendix.—**Appendix ensiformis**, the ensiform appendage of the breast-bone; the xiphoid cartilage or appendix. See cut under *skeleton*.—**Appendix vermiformis**, or **vermiform appendix**, a blind process given off from the cæcum, varying in man from 3 to 6 inches in length. See cut under *intestine*.—**Appendix vesicæ** (appendage of the bladder), a hernia of the mucous membrane of the bladder through the muscular coat.=**Syn. 2.** *Appendix, Supplement.* See *supplement*.

appendixious (ap-en-dik′shus), *a.* [< *appendix* + *-i-ous*. Cf. ML. *appendicius*, supplementary.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendix; appendicatory. *Bentham.* [Rare.]

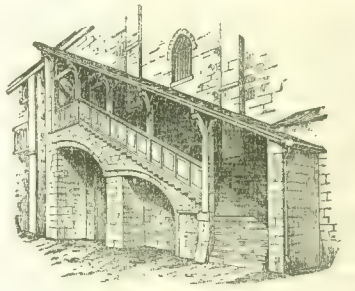
appense (a-pens′), *a.* [< L. *appensus*, pp. of *appendere*: see *append*.] Hanging from above; specifically, in *bot.*, pendulous: applied to ovules attached to the sides or angles of the ovary, and drooping. [Rare.]

appense† (a-pens′), *v. t.* [< OF. *appenser*, append (a seal), < L. as if **appensare*, freq. of *appendere*, pp. *appensus*, append: see *append*.] To append (a seal).

We haue caused . . . our seale thereunto to be *appensed*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 158. (*N. E. D.*)

appent†, *v. i.* An old form of *append*.

appentice (a-pen′tis), *n.* [< ME. **apentice* (by apheresis *pentis*, *pentice*, whence, by corruption, *penthouse*, q. v.), < OF. *apentis*, F. *appentis*, < ML. *appendicium*, *appenditium*, appentice, < LL. *appendicium*, an appendage, < *appendere*, append: see *append*, *appendix*.] In *arch.*, any lean-to



Appentice.
Chapter-house of the Cathedral of Meaux, France.

roof; especially, a kind of open shed of a single slope supported on posts or columns, or on brackets let into a wall, or otherwise, to afford protection from the weather to a door, window, flight of steps, etc., over which it projects or forms a hood.

apperceive (ap-ėr-sēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apperceived*, ppr. *apperceiving*. [Early mod. E. also *apperceave*, *apparceive*, < ME. *aperceiven*, *aparceiven*, *aparceven*, < OF. *aperceveir*, *apercevoir*, *aparcevoir*, F. *apercevoir* = Sp. *apercibir* = Pg. *aperceber*, < LL. **appercipere*, < L. *ad*, to, + *percipere*, perceive: see *perceive*.] To be conscious of perceiving; comprehend (what is perceived); loosely, to perceive; notice: used specifically of internal perception or self-consciousness. See *apperception*.

apperceiving† (ap-ėr-sē′ving), *n.* [ME. *aperceyvynge*; verbal n. of *apperceive*.] Perception. *Chaucer.*

apperception (ap-ėr-sep′shon), *n.* [< NL. *apperceptio*(*n*-) (Leibnitz), < LL. **appercipere*, pp. **apperceptus*: see *apperceive* and *perception*.] 1. That act of the mind by which it becomes conscious of its ideas as its own; perception (which see) with the added consciousness that it is "I" who perceive.

It is well to make a distinction between perception, which is the inner state of the monad, representing external things, and *apperception*, which is consciousness, or the reflexive knowledge of this interior state, which is not given to all souls, nor always to the same soul.
Leibnitz, Nature and Grace, tr. by N. Porter, § 4.

The Leibnitzo-Wolffians distinguished three acts in the process of representative cognition: (1) The act of representing a (mediate) object to the mind; (2) the representation, or, to speak more properly, representamen, itself as an (immediate or vicarious) object exhibited to the mind; (3) the act by which the mind is conscious immediately of the representative object, and through it mediately of the remote object represented. They called the first perception; the last, *apperception*; the second, idea.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid, p. 877, note.

Hence, by a slight modification—2. With Kant and many English writers on philosophy, a voluntary mental activity, accompanied with self-consciousness: especially in the phrase *pure apperception*.

My theory, like Kant's, lays *apperception*, anglicé reflection, at the basis of philosophy.
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, I. 224.

3. In the psychology of Herbart (1776–1841), the assimilation of a new perception or idea by a group or mass of ideas already present in the mind.—4. Apprehension; recognition.

The recognition or *apperception* of these truths by men.
Maurice. (*N. E. D.*)

Active apperception. See *active*.—**Pure apperception**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the bare consciousness of self, the mere "I" or "I think." See *self-consciousness*.—**Unity of apperception**, that unity of consciousness by virtue of which its contents (perceptions, thoughts, etc.) coexist for it; the pure self or "I" to which the contents of one and the same mind must be referred.

apperceptive (ap-ėr-sep′tiv), *a.* [< *apperception*, after *perceptive*.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, apperception.

It is after all nothing but our *apperceptive* faculties, potentially idealized, that are made to serve for the consciousness of a universal subject. *Mind*, IX. 381.

Apperceptive union, the uniting of one idea with another by a voluntary act of consciousness.

apperil† (a-per′il), *n.* [< *ap*-[1] + *peril*.] Peril; danger; risk.

Let me stay at thine *apperil*. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2.

Is there no law for a woman that will run upon a man at her own *apperil*? *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

appersi-and† (ap′ėr-si-and′), *n.* Same as *ampersand*.

A shrivelled cadaverous piece of deformity in the shape of an izzard or an *appersiand*.
Macklin, Man of the World, iii. 1.

appertain (ap-ėr-tān′), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *appertane*, *apertain*, < ME. *apperteinen*, *aperteinen*, *apertenen*, < OF. *apartenir*, F. *appartenir*, < LL. *appertinere*, belong to, < L. *ad*, to, + *pertinere*, belong, pertain: see *pertain*.] To belong or pertain, as a part (to the whole), a member (to a class), a possession, or an attribute; belong by association or normal relation.

Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
That *appertain* unto a burial.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

The Father, to whom in heaven supreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 815.

In giving him to another, it [love] still more gives him to himself. . . . He does not longer *appertain* to his family and society; he is somewhat; he is a person.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 161.

I am much inclined to suspect that the fossil upon which the genus Ornithopterus has been founded *appertains* to a true Bird. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 232.

=**Syn.** See *pertain*.

appertainance (ap-ėr-tā′nans), *n.* [< *appertain* + *-ance*. Cf. *appertenance* and *appurtenance*.] 1. The quality or state of appertaining. [Rare.]

The noblest elevations of the human mind have in *appertainance* their sands and swamps.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A thing which appertains; an appurtenance.

appertainment (ap-ėr-tān′ment), *n.* [< *appertain* + *-ment*.] That which appertains or belongs; an appurtenance; an external or adventitious attribute. [Rare.]

We lay by
Our *appertainments*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

appertenance†, **appertenence**†, **appertinence**†, *n.* Old forms of *appurtenance*.

appertinent† (a-pėr′ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [Same as *appurtenant*, after the L. *appertinen(t-)s*: see *appurtenant*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging; properly relating; appurtenant.

All the other gifts *appertinent* to man.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

II. *n.* That which appropriately belongs to something else; an appurtenance.

You know how apt our love was, to accord
To furnish him with all *appertinents*
Belonging to his honour. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

appete†, *v. t.* [ME. *appeten*, < OF. *appeter*, < L. *appetere*, *adpetere*, strive after, try to get, < *ad*, to, + *petere*, seek, aim at: see *petition*.] To crave or long for; covet; desire. *Chaucer.*

appetence, appetency (ap′ē-tens, -ten-si), *n.* [= F. *appétence*, < L. *appetentia*, < *appeten(t-)s*, *adpeten(t-)s*: see *appetent*.] 1. The act of seeking or craving after that which satisfies the affections, passions, or tastes; desire; inclination; propensity.

I know not to what else we can better liken the strong *appetence* of the mind for improvement, than to a hunger and thirst after knowledge and truth.
Everett, Orations, II. 277.

They had a strong *appetency* for reading. *Merivale.*

Specifically—2. Strong natural craving for that which gratifies the senses; appetite; animal desire: as, "lustful *appetence*," *Milton*, P. L., xi. 619.

The innate aversion to any poison known to modern chemistry can, by persistent disregard, be turned into a morbid *appetency*, vehement and persistent in proportion to the virulence of the poison.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 518.

3. A mental tendency toward an end; a volition or desire.

I shall occasionally employ the term *appetency* in the rigorous signification, as a genus comprehending under it both desires and volitions. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. Instinctive inclination or natural tendency.

These lacteals have mouths, and by animal selection or *appetency* they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate. *E. Darwin.*

The present example . . . precisely contradicts the opinion that the parts of animals may have been all formed by what is called *appetency, i. e.*, endeavour perpetuated, and imperceptibly working its effect through an incalculable series of generations. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ix.

5. In inanimate things, material or chemical attraction or affinity.=**Syn.** See *appetite*.

appetent (ap'ē-tent), *a.* [< L. *appeten(t-)s*, ppr. of *appetere*, *adpetere*, strive after, try to get: see *appete*; cf. *appetite*.] **1.** Desiring; very desirous; eagerly longing.

Thirsty and *appetent* after glory. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 60.

2. Pertaining to desire or volition. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

appetibility (ap″ē-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [=F. *appétibilité*, < *appétible*: see *appetible* and *-bility*.] The quality of exciting appetite or desire; attractiveness. [Rare.]

The *appetibility* of the object. *Bramhall.*

appetible (ap'ē-ti-bl), *a.* [=F. *appétible*, < L. *appetibilis*, desirable, < *appetere*: see *appete* and *-ible*.] Exciting the appetite; worthy of being sought for; desirable. [Rare.]

Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions. *Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

appetite (ap'ē-tīt), *n.* [< ME. *appetit*, *apetite*, < OF. *appetit* (F. *appétit*), < L. *appetitus*, desire for, < *appetere*, *adpetere*, pp. *appetitus*, long for, desire: see *appete*, *appetent*.] **1.** An innate or acquired demand or propensity to satisfy a want; desire, especially strong desire; inclination; wish to attain some object or purpose: with *for* (formerly with *of*, *to*, or an infinitive) or absolutely.

She dyd it not for *appetite of* vengeaunce. *Latimer*, Sermon before Edward VI.

If God had given to eagles an *appetite* to swim. *Jer. Taylor.*

As it is best to preserve our natural *appetites* in that tone and degree of strength which nature gives them, so we ought to beware of acquiring *appetites* which nature never gave. *Reid*, Active Powers, p. 128.

It is the glory of God, indeed, to conceal a thing, but not absolutely, or for the sake of concealment. He does it only till a mind and *appetite for* the truth is prepared. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 158.

Specifically—**2.** A desire to supply a bodily want or craving; a desire for food or drink.

Fairest fruit, that hung to the eye
Tempting, stirr'd in me sudden *appetite*
To pluck and eat. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 308.

Instinct enables a spider to entrap his prey, while *appetite* only leads him to devour it when in his possession. *Bowen.*

3. Relish for food; the capacity of taking food with pleasure.

With hounds and horns go hunt an *appetite*. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 114.

4. Preference; taste; liking: as, to or according to one's *appetite*, that is, as one pleases. [Rare.]—**5.** A thing desired. [Archaic.]

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes. *Swift.*

The mountains, and the deep and gloomy wood,
Their colours and their forms,
Were then to me an *appetite*. *Wordsworth.*

6. A tendency of an inanimate thing analogous to a desire.

The air of itself hath little or no *appetite* of ascending. *Bacon*, Sylva Sylvarum.

Canine appetite. See *canine*.=**Syn.** Appetence, appetency, craving, longing, relish, zest, passion, hunger, thirst, lust.

appetite† (ap'ē-tīt), *v. t.* [< *appetite*, *n.*] **1.** To desire; long for; deeply want.

A man in his natural perfection is fierce, . . . *appetiting* by generation to bring forth his semblable. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, p. 70.

2. To satisfy the appetite or desire of.

appetition† (ap-ē-tish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *appétition*, < L. *appetitio(n-)*, < *appetere*: see *appetite*.] An act of appetite; desire; craving.

We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or aversation. *Sir M. Hale.*

The monad is a simple substance exercising perceptive and appetitive powers, a conscious and active existent. The "simple substance" represents the objective aspect, and becomes the condition of the perceptions and *appetitions* which represent the subjective aspect. *Hodgson*, Phil. of Reflection, ii. 27.

appetitious† (ap-ē-tish'us), *a.* [< *appetition* + *-ous*.] Pertaining or agreeable to appetite; appetitive; appetizing: as, *appetitious* liking.

Appetitious, passable, and toothsome. *Brief Descr. of Fanaticks*, p. 17.

appetitive (a-pet'i-tiv or ap'ē-tī-tiv), *a.* [=F. *appétitif*, < L. as if **appetitivus*, < *appetere*: see *appetite* and *-ive*.] **1.** Characterized by or of the nature of appetite.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power as that of the sensual appetite. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

Pure spontaneity has no alternatives of imperative and *appetitive*. *Hickok*, Science of Mind, p. 278.

2. Appetizing.—**The appetitive faculty**, the sum of all our tendencies toward ends.

appetize (ap'ē-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appetized*, ppr. *appetizing*. [< *appet(ite)* + *-ize*; suggested by F. *appétissant*, appetizing.] To give an appetite to; awaken a craving in; increase or whet the appetite of: as, to *appetize* one for his food. [Rare.]

appetizer (ap'ē-tī-zėr), *n.* That which excites or whets the appetite, as a walk; anything that gives a relish for food.

A glass of vodka, together with caviar, raw salt herring, pickled mushrooms, or some such viand as an *appetizer* before dinner. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 150.

appetizing (ap'ē-tī-zing), *p. a.* **1.** Exciting an appetite; giving a relish for food: as, "it could not be very *appetizing*," *Mrs. Gaskell.* Hence—**2.** Stimulating or awakening any desire; exciting interest or curiosity.

Men forget that he, too [Tennyson], was once new, unhackneyed, *appetizing*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 155.

Appian (ap'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Appianus*, < *Appius*, a proper name.] Pertaining to the Appii, an ancient Roman gens, or to one of its members (Appius).—**Appian Way** (Latin *Via Appia*), a celebrated road running from Rome south through Capua to Brundusium (Brindisi), begun by the censor Appius Claudius Cæcus, 312 B. C. It was about 350 miles in length, from 14 to 18 feet in breadth, and, like other Roman roads, was paved with hard stone in irregular blocks, closely fitted together and resting on a firm substructure. It was made with great care, and exists in part at the present time.

applanate (ap'la-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *applanatus*, < L. *ad*, to, + *planus*, flat, LL. *planare*, flatten.] In *bot.*, flattened out or horizontally expanded.



Applanate thallus of *Marchantia polymorpha*. *a*, *a*, androecia.

applaud (a-plâd'), *v.* [= F. *applaudir*, OF. *aplaudir* = Sp. *aplaudir* = Pg. *applaudir* = It. *applaudire*, *applaudere*, < L. *applaudere*, LL. also *applodere*, clap the hands together, applaud, < *ad*, to, + *plaudere*, strike, clap. Cf. *explode*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To praise or show approval of by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign.—**2.** To praise in any way, as by words or actions; commend; approve.

By the gods, I do *applaud* his courage. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 5.

Can I do him all the mischief imaginable, and that easily, safely, and successfully, and so *applaud* myself in my power, my wit, and my subtle contrivances? *South*, Sermons, III. 113.

We *applaud* a sensitive honesty which shudders at anything underhand or dishonourable. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 129.

=**Syn.** *Extol*, etc. (see *praise*, *v.*), cheer, cry up, magnify.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To express approval by clapping the hands or by other similar means.—**2.** To give praise; express approval.

And there he kept the justice of the King
So vigorously, yet mildly, that all hearts
Applauded. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

applauder (a-plâ'dėr), *n.* One who applauds, praises, or commends.

Two hundred and eighty *applauders* at three shillings a day. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v.

applause (a-plâz'), *n.* [=Sp. *aplauso* = Pg. It. *applauso*, < L. as if **applausus*, n., < *applausus*, pp. of *applaudere*, applaud; cf. *plausus*, applause, < *plaudere*, applaud.] **1.** A manifestation of approval by sound; enthusiastic approbation expressed by clapping the hands, acclamation, huzzas, or other means of demonstration; popular laudation.—**2.** Any expression of approbation, appreciation, or delight; commendation; encouragement; approval.

I humbly am content with human praise;
A goddess's *applause* would envy raise.
Dryden, Helen to Paris, l. 126.

Shall he for whose *applause* I strove—
I had such reverence for his blame—
See with clear eye some hidden shame,
And I be lessen'd in his love?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, li.

3†. An object of approval. *B. Jonson.*

applause† (a-plâz'), *v. t.* [< *applause*, *n.*] To applaud; approve.

And with a general voice *applaused* his death
As for a special good to Christendom.
Chapman, Alphonsus, ii. 2.

applauseful† (a-plâz'fûl), *a.* [< *applause* + *-ful*.] Abounding in plaudits; laudatory; manifesting applause. [Rare.]

All France and Britain ring with acclamation,
And with *applauseful* thanks they do rejoice.
John Taylor.

applausion† (a-plâ'zhọn), *n.* Applause.

applausive (a-plâ'siv), *a.* [< ML. *applausivus*, propitious, favorable, < L. *applaudere*: see *applaud*, and cf. *applause* and *plausive*.] **1.** Applauding; containing applause; of the nature of applause.

The soldiers, as you heard, my lord,
Did fill the air with their *applausive* shouts.
Dekker and Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, v. 1.

Greet her with *applausive* breath. *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin.

2†. Worthy of applause. *Chapman.*

apple (ap'l), *n.* [< ME. *apple*, *aple*, *epple*, *appel*, *eppel*, *appil*, *-ul*, *-yl*, < AS. *æppel*, in comp. *æppel-*, *æpel-*, *appel-*, in inflection *æppl-*, *æpl-*, *appl-*, *apl-*, once *eapl-*,=OFries. *appel* (in comp.), NFries. *aple*, *aeple*, north. Fries. *apel*, = D. *appel*=OHG. *aphal*, *aphol*, *aphul*, *affal*, *affol*, *afful*, *apful*, pl. *epfili*, MHG. *apfel*, pl. *epfel*, *öpfel*, G. *apfel*, pl. *äpfel*, = Icel. *epli* = Norw. dial. *eple* = OSw. *æpl*, Sw. *äple*, *äpple* (in comp. *äppel-*) = Dan. *æble* (Goth. not recorded), apple; used also, in connection with *eye* (in G. also absolutely), for the pupil of the eye; in AS. also poet. for ball (*īrenum aplum*, with iron balls); in southern Norway also absolutely for *jordeple* = *earth-apple*, potato: a common Teut. word, found also in Celtic (Ir. *abhal*, *ubhal* = Gael. *ubhall* = W. *afal*, OW. *abal* = Corn. Bret. *aval* = Manx *ooyl*) and in Slavic (OBulg. *ablŭko*, *yablŭko*, Bulg. *ablŭka*, *yablŭka* = Sloven. *yabelko*, *yabolka* = Serv. *yabuka* = Bohem. *jablo*, *jablko* = Pol. *jablko* (barred *l*) = Russ. *yabloko* = White Russ. *yabko*), and further in OPruss. *woble*=Lith. *obulas* = Lett. *ābols*, apple; but in all these languages regarded as of foreign origin. The common source of all the forms has been sought in L. *Abella* (It. *Avella*), a town in Campania abounding in fruit-trees and nuts (and hence called *malifera*, apple-bearing, by Virgil), whence *nux Abellana*, a filbert or hazel-nut (see *avellane*), and, it is supposed, **malum Abellanum*, the apple in particular; cf. L. *malum Persicum*, the Persian apple, the peach (whence E. *peach*[1], q. v.). In this view *apple*, like *pear*, *peach*, *plum*, *quince*, *apricot*, *cherry*, is of L. (all but *apple* and *pear* being ult. of Gr.) origin.] **1.** The fruit of a pyraceous tree, *Malus Malus*, a native probably of central Asia. The tree is now cultivated in nearly all temperate regions, in numerous varieties, and its fruit is in universal use. It was introduced into America from England in 1629, by the governor of Massachusetts Bay. It is scarcely known in its wild state, but as an escape from cultivation its fruit becomes small, acid, and harsh, and is known as the *crab*. The cultivated crab-apple is the fruit of a species of *Malus*. See *crab*[2]. See the supplement.

2. The tree itself, *Malus Malus*.—**3.** A name popularly given to various fruits or trees having little or nothing in common with the apple. Among them are: Adam's apple (the lime, a variety of *Citrus medica*, and the plantain, *Musa paradisiaca*); the alligator-apple, *Anona palustris*; the balsam-apple, *Momordica Balsamina*; the wild balsam-apple, *Micrampelis lobata*; the beef- or bull-apple, *Sideroxylon rugosum*; the bitter apple or colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*; the apple of Cain, *Arbutus Unedo*; the cedar-apple, an excrescence upon the juniper caused by a fungus (*Gymnosporangium macropus*); the custard-apple, species of *Anona*, especially, in the West Indies, *A. reticulata*, and, in the East Indies, *A. squamosa*; the devil's or mandrake apple, *Mandragora officinarum*; the egg-apple, or Jew's or mad apple, *Solanum esculentum*; the elephant- or wood-apple, *Feronia elephantum*; the golden apple of Bengal, *Belou Marmelos*; the kangaroo-apple, *Solanum laciniatum*; the Kei apple, *Aberia Caffra*; the love-apple or tomato, *Lycopersicon Lycopersicum*; the mammee-apple, *Mammea Americana*; the May or Indian apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*; the monkey-apple, *Clusia flava*; the Otaheite apple, *Spondias dulcis*; the apple of Peru, *Physalodes Physalodes*; the Persian apple (an early name for the peach); the pineapple, *Ananas Ananas*; the pond-apple, *Anona glabra*; the prairie-apple, the root of *Psoralea esculenta*; the rose-apple, *Caryophyllus Jambos* (*Eugenia Jambos* of Linnæus); the seven-year apple, *Genipa clusiæfolia*; the star-apple, *Chrysophyllum Cainito*; the sugar-apple, *Anona reticulata*; the thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*; etc. The wild apples of Queensland are the fruit of a species of *Rancooria*.—**Adam's apple.** See above, and *Adam*.—**Apple of discord**, a cause of envy and contention: in allusion to the story in Greek mythology of a golden apple thrown into an assembly of the gods by the goddess of discord (Eris), bearing the inscription, "For the fairest." Aphrodite (Venus), Hera (Juno), and Pallas (Minerva) became competitors for it, and its adjudication to the first by Paris of Troy, selected by Zeus as umpire, so inflamed the jealousy of Hera and her hatred toward all the Trojan race that she did not

cease her machinations till Troy was destroyed.—**Apple of Sodom**, or **Dead Sea apple.** (*a*) A fruit said to grow on or near the site of the Biblical Sodom, described by Josephus and other old writers as externally of fair appearance, but turning to smoke and ashes when plucked. Many unsatisfactory attempts have been made to account for the tradition. (*b*) Figuratively, some fruitless thing; something which disappoints one's hopes or frustrates one's desires.—**Apple of the eye.** (*a*) The pupil.

Dull people turn up the palms of their hands and the *apples of their eyes*, on beholding prose by a poet.
Blackwood's Mag., XXII. 374.

Hence—(*b*) Something very important, precious, or dear.

He kept him as the *apple of his eye.* Deut. xxxii. 10.

Poor Richard was to me as an eldest son, the *apple of my eye.* *Scott*, Old Mortality, xx.

Winter apple, an apple that keeps well in winter, or does not ripen till winter.

apple (ap′l), *v.* [< AS. **æpplian*, used only in pp. *æppled*, appled, formed like an apple; < *æppel*, an apple: see the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To give the form of an apple to.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To grow into the form of an apple.

The cabbage turnip is of two kinds; one *apples* above ground, the other in it. *C. Marshall*, Gardening.

2. To gather apples. [Rare in all uses.]

apple-berry (ap′l-ber″i), *n.* A name given in Australia to the pleasant subacid fruit of a twining shrub, *Billardiera scandens*, of the family *Pittosporaceæ*.

apple-butter (ap′l-but″ėr), *n.* A sauce made of apples stewed in cider.

apple-corer (ap′l-kōr″ėr), *n.* Any device for removing the cores from apples.

apple-curculio (ap′l-kėr-kū″li-ō), *n.* A kind of weevil which infests the apple. See cut under *Anthonomus*.

apple-green (ap′l-grēn), *n.* The light-green color of certain apples, as the greening.

apple-headed (ap′l-hed″ed), *a.* Having a head that is round on top, between the ears, instead of flat: said of dogs.

apple-jack (ap′l-jak), *n.* [< *apple* + *jack*, used vaguely: see *jack*[2], and cf. *apple-john*.] A liquor distilled from cider.

apple-john (ap′l-jon), *n.* [< *apple* + *John*, so called, it is said, because it is ripe about St. John's day. Cf. *jenneting*.] A kind of apple, considered to be in perfection when shriveled and withered.

I am withered like an old *apple-John.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

apple-mint (ap′l-mint), *n.* A European plant, a species of *Mentha*, *M. rotundifolia*.

apple-mose (ap′l-mōs), *n.* [*apple* + AS. *mós*, pap.] A dish made with the pulp of stewed apples and other ingredients. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

apple-moth (ap′l-môth), *n.* *Carpocapsa pomonella*, a lepidopterous insect, the larvæ of which live in apples.

apple-parer (ap′l-pār″ėr), *n.* A machine for paring apples.

apple-pie (ap′l-pī′), *n.* **1.** A pie made of apples variously prepared, inclosed in or covered with paste, and baked.—**2.** An English name for a species of willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*.—**Apple-pie bed**, a bed made up, as a practical joke, with one of the sheets doubled upward in the middle, so that, while the bed appears as usual from the outside, it prevents one from getting his legs down: so called from the apple-turnover, a kind of pie in which the crust is turned or folded over so as to inclose the apples.—**Apple-pie order**, an expression used in familiar conversation, denoting perfect order: as, everything in the house was in *apple-pie order*.

I am just in the *order* which some folks—though why I am sure I can't tell you—would call *apple-pie.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, III. 65.

apple-scoop (ap′l-sköp), *n.* A scoop-shaped instrument formerly used instead of a knife in eating apples.

apple-shell (ap′l-shel), *n.* A snail-shell of the genus *Ampullaria*. Also called *idol-shell*. See cut under *Ampullariidæ*.

apple-slump (ap′l-slump), *n.* Hot apple-sauce covered with a rich dough and cooked. [U. S.]

apple-snail (ap′l-snāl), *n.* The snail which has an apple-shell; one of the *Ampullariidæ*.

apple-squire† (ap′l-skwīr), *n.* [Cf. *apron-squire*.] **1.** A pimp; a kept gallant; a page who waited on loose women. *Marston*, What You Will, iii. 1.—**2.** A wittol.

apple-tree (ap′l-trē), *n.* [< ME. *appeltre, appiltre, appultre*, < AS. *æpeltreów*, later contr. *æpletrē* (**æppeltreów*, **appeltreów* not authenticated) = Norw. dial. *epletre* = Dan. *æbletræ*; not, as usually regarded, a "corruption" of AS. *apulder, apuldor, apuldre* (the alleged **æppelder*, **æppeldor*, **apelder*, etc., not authenticated) = OHG. *aphaltra, apholtra, affoltra, affultra*, MHG. *apfalter, apfolter, affalter* = Icel. *apaldr* = Norw. dial. *apald, apall, apal, aple* = Sw. *apel* = Dan. *abild*, an apple-tree; a word still existing in the E. place-name *Appledore* (< AS. *Apulder, Apolder*). The same termination occurs in AS. *mapulder, mapuldor, mapuldur, mapolder*, etc., a maple-tree (see *maple*).] The tree (*Malus Malus*) that bears the apple. Its wood is hard, durable, and fine-grained, and much used in turnery. Apple-trees are propagated by seeds, layers, grafting, and budding.

appliable† (ą-plī′ą-bl), *a.* [< *apply* + *-able*. Cf. *applicable*.] **1.** Capable of being applied; applicable; pertinent; suitable.

All that I have said of . . . heathen idolatry is *appliable* to . . . idolatry of another sort. *South.*

2. Willing to apply one's self; compliant; disposed to listen.

Apte by goodnes of witte, and *appliable* by readines of will, to learning. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 38.

appliance (ą-plī′ąns), *n.* [< *apply* + *-ance*.] **1.** The act of applying, putting to use, or carrying into practice.

The attention to fashion, the tasteful *appliance* of ornament in each portion of her dress, were quite in place with her. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvi.

2. Something applied as a means to an end, either independently or subordinately; that which is adapted to the accomplishment of a purpose; an instrumental means, aid, or appurtenance: as, the *appliances* of civilization, or of a trade; mechanical, chemical, or medical *appliances* (tools, machinery, apparatus, remedies, etc.); an engine with its *appliances.*

Diseases, desperate grown,
By desperate *appliance* are reliev'd.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3.

Material *appliances* have been lavishly used; arts, inventions, and machines introduced from abroad, manufactures set up, communications opened, roads made, canals dug, mines worked, harbours formed.
Buckle, Civilization, I. 1.

appliant† (ą-plī′ąnt), *a.* **1.** Favorably inclined; docile; pliant.—**2.** Applicable: with *to*.

applicability (ap″li-ką-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *applicable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied; capability of being applied or used; pertinence.

He who has read his Aristotle will be apt to think that observation has on most points of general *applicability* said its last word. *Lowell*, Democracy.

Why need I speak of steam, the enemy of space and time, with its enormous strength and delicate *applicability?* *Emerson*, Works and Days.

applicable (ap′li-ką-bl), *a.* [= F. *applicable* = It. *applicabile*, < L. *applicare*: see *apply*, and cf. *appliable*.] Capable of being applied; fit to be applied; having relevance; suitable; appropriate; pertinent: as, this observation is *applicable* to the case under consideration.

The use of logic, although potentially *applicable* to every matter, is always actually manifested by special reference to some one. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

applicableness (ap′li-ką-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being applicable; fitness to be applied.

applicably (ap′li-ką-bli), *adv.* In an applicable manner; fittingly.

applicancy† (ap′li-kąn-si), *n.* [< *applicant*, in orig. sense 'applying': see *apply* and *-ancy*.] The state of being applicable. *Is. Taylor.*

applicant (ap′li-kąnt), *n.* [< L. *applican(t-)s*, ppr. of *applicare*, apply: see *apply*.] One who applies; one who makes request; a petitioner; a candidate.

The *applicant* for a cup of water declares himself to be the Messias. *Plumtree.*

applicate† (ap′li-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *applicatus*, pp. of *applicare*, apply: see *apply*.] To apply.

The act of faith is *applicated* to the object.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ix.

applicate (ap′li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *applicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Applied or put to some use; practical; concrete. [Rare.]

Those *applicate* sciences which extend the power of man over the elements. *Is. Taylor.*

Applicate number, a number applied in a concrete case. *Hutton.* [Rare.]—**Applicate ordinate**, in *math.*, a straight line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve. [Rare.]

II. *n.* [< L. *applicata* (sc. *linea*, line), fem. of *applicatus*: see above.] An ordinate to a conic section. [Rare.]

application (ap-li-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *application*, < L. *applicatio(n-)*, a joining or attaching one's self to, < *applicare*, pp. *applicatus*: see *apply*.] **1.** The act of applying or putting to; the act of laying on: as, the *application* of emollients to a diseased limb.—**2.** The thing or remedy applied: as, the pain was abated by the *application.*

The rest [physicians] have worn me out
With several *applications.* *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

3. The act of making request or of soliciting; the request so made: as, he made *application* to the Court of Chancery.

One Sidney gave his patronage to the *applications* of a poet; the other offered it unasked.
Dryden, Ded. of Don Sebastian.

4. The act of putting to a special use or purpose; adaptation to a specific end.

What we buy in a broom, a mat, a wagon, a knife, is some *application* of good sense to a common want.
Emerson, Compensation.

5. The act of fixing the mind on something; close attention; devotion, as to a pursuit; assiduous effort.

The curate, surprised to find such instances of industry and *application* in a young man who had never met with the least encouragement, asked him if he did not extremely regret the want of a liberal education.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

6. The act of applying a general principle, law, or theory to a particular case; the demonstration of the relation of a general principle to an actual state of things; the testing of something theoretical by applying it in practice.

He laid down with clearness and accuracy the principles by which the question is to be decided, but he did not pursue them into their detailed *application.*
Sir G. C. Lewis, Cred. of Early Roman Hist., I. 5.

7. In *law*, appropriation; the act of allotting among several debts a payment inadequate to satisfy all. See *appropriation*, 4 (*b*).—**8.** In *astrol.*, the approach of a planet to any aspect.—**Syn. 3.** Request, solicitation, appeal, petition.—**5.** *Industry, Assiduity, Application*, etc. See *assiduity*.

applicationer† (ap-li-kā′shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *application* + *-er*[1].] One who makes an application or appeal. *N. E. D.*

applicative (ap′li-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *applicatif*, < L. *applicare*: see *apply, applicate*, and *-ive*.] Applying; applicatory; practical. *Bramhall.*

applicator (ap′li-kā-tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *applicare*, pp. *applicatus*: see *apply*.] **1**†. One who applies.—**2.** A surgical instrument for applying anything, as caustic or a tent, to a deep-seated part. *E. H. Knight.*

applicatory (ap′li-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *applicate*, *v.*: see *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting in or fitted for application; serving for application; practical: as, "*applicatory* information," *Bp. Wilkins*, Ecclesiastes. [Rare.]

He therein [the Bible] morning and evening read a chapter, with a little *applicatory* exposition, before and after which he made a prayer.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

This *applicatory* portion of a sermon, wherever it occurs, is strikingly indicative of the intensity of preaching.
A. Phelps, Theory of Preaching, xxxii.

2†. Making application, appeal, or request. *N. E. D.*

II.† *n.* That which applies; a means of putting to use.

Faith is the inward *applicatory* [of Christ's death], and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments.
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant, i. § 4.

applied (ą-plīd′), *p. a.* [< *apply* + *-ed*[2].] Put on; put to; directed; employed: said specifically of a science when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, and in this use distinguished from *abstract* or *theoretical*.—**Applied chemistry, logic, mathematics**, etc. See the nouns.—**Applied work.** See *appliqué*.

appliedly (ą-plī′ed-li), *adv.* By or in application. [Rare.]

All superstition whatsoever reflecteth upon religion. It is not but in such acts as be of themselves, or *appliedly*, acts of religion and piety.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 267.

applier (ą-plī′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who applies.—**2.** A dental instrument for placing a piece of floss-silk between teeth.

appliment†, *n.* Same as *applyment*.

appliqué (ap-li-kā′), *a.* [< F. *appliqué*, pp. of *appliquer*, put on, < L. *applicare*: see *apply*.] **1.** In modern dress and upholstery, applied or sewed on, or produced in this way. Thus, the gimp or pattern of soiled or injured lace may be sewed upon a new ground, or embroidered flowers may be secured to new silk; in such a case the pattern or ornament is said to be *appliqué*, and the whole is *appliqué work*. **2.** More generally, said of one material, as metal, fixed upon another, in ornamental work: as, an enameled disk *appliqué* upon a surface of filigree, an ivory figure *appliqué* upon a Japanese lacquer, and the like. [In both senses also used as a noun.]—**Point appliqué**, point-lace in which the design, after having been separately made, has been applied to the net which forms the foundation.

applot† (a-plot'), *v. t.* [< *ap-*[1] + *plot*[1], *v.* Cf. *allot.*] 1. Literally, to divide into plots or plats; plot out.—2. To allot or apportion.

applotment† (a-plot'ment), *n.* [< *applot* + *-ment.* Cf. *allotment.*] A division into plots; apportionment.

applumbature† (a-plum'ba-tūr), *n.* [< ML. *applumbatura,* < L. *applumbatus,* pp. of *applumbare,* solder with lead, < *ad,* to, + *plumbare* (pp. *plumbatus,* > *plumbatura,* a soldering), < *plumbum,* lead: see *plumb.*] A joining or soldering with lead. *Blount.*

apply (a-plī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *applied,* ppr. *applying.* [< ME. *applyen, applien, aplyen, aplien,* < OF. *aplier,* mod. F. *appliquer* = Pr. Sp. *aplicar* = Pg. *applicar* = It. *applicare,* < L. *applicare,* attach to, apply, < *ad,* to, + *plicare,* fold or lay together: see *ply, plicate.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay on; bring into physical proximity or contact: as, to *apply* the hand to the breast; to *apply* medicaments to a diseased part of the body; to *apply* a match to powder.

'Beseech you, tenderly *apply* to her
Some remedies for life. *Shak.,* W. T., iii. 2.

In the gardens of the old Marques Spinola I saw huge citrons hanging on the trees, *apply'd* like our apricots to the walls. *Evelyn,* Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

2. To bring into contact with particulars or with a particular case, as a principle, law, or rule; bring to bear upon; put into practical operation.

Quintilian *applied* to general literature the same principles by which he had been accustomed to judge of the declamations of his pupils. *Macaulay,* Athenian Orators.

3. To use or employ for a particular case, or devote to a particular purpose: as, to *apply* a sum of money to the payment of a debt.

Craft against vice I must *apply.*
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

4. To connect or associate with, or refer to, some person or thing as applicable or pertinent; use as suitable or relative to some person or thing: as, to *apply* the testimony to the case.

Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall *apply*
Thy latest words. *Shak.,* T. and C., i. 3.

I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him.
Dryden, Fables.

5†. To attribute; refer; ascribe.—6. To give with earnestness or assiduity; employ with attention; devote: as, "*apply* thine heart unto instruction," Prov. xxiii. 12.

Like Isaac, with a mind *applied*
To serious thought at ev'ningtide.
Cowper, The Moralizer Corrected.

Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks, and that which his mind is *applied* about, whilst thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

7†. To address or direct.

Sacred vows and mystic song *applied*
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope.*

8†. To be busy about; devote one's self with diligent vigor to; ply (which see).

He is ever *applying* his business.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Whose flying feet so fast their way *applyde,*
That round about a cloud of dust did fly.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 37.

9†. To bend (the mind); reflexively, to comply; conform; be subservient to.

Apply
Yourself to me and the consul, and be wise.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

10†. To visit.

He *applied* each place so fast.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 61.

To apply one's self. (*a*) To give the chief part of one's time and attention; dedicate or devote one's self (to a thing): as, to *apply one's self* to the study of botany. (*b*†) To make an application or appeal; have recourse by request; address one's self (to a person).

I *applied myself* to him for help. *Johnson.*

=**Syn.** 1. To place (on).—3. To appropriate (to).—4. To turn, bend, direct.—6. *Addict, Devote, Apply.* See *addict.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be in close contiguity.—2. To have application; be applicable; have some connection, agreement, analogy, or reference: as, this argument *applies* well to the case; the remarks were not meant to *apply* to you.

Of the puzzles of the Academy, there is not one which does not *apply* as strongly to Deism as to Christianity, and to Atheism as to Deism.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

3. To make application or request; ask; have recourse with a view to gain something: as, to *apply* for an office, information, etc.—4. To give attention; turn the mind.

I have been too ill and too dispirited to *apply* to anything for some weeks past. *Miss Carter,* Letters, II. 60.

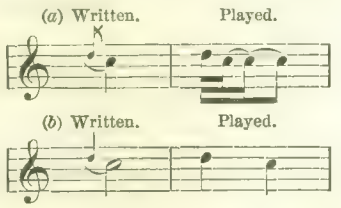
[In all senses used with *to.*]

applyment† (a-plī'ment), *n.* [< *apply* + *-ment.*] Application. Also *appliment.*

Yet there are a sort of discontented creatures that bear a stingless envy to great ones, and these will wrest the doings of any man to their base, malicious *appliment.*
Webster, Ind. to Malcontent.

appoggiato (ap-po-jä'tō), *a.* [It., supported, pp. of *appoggiare* (= F. *appuyer*), < ML. *appodiare,* support, prop, < L. *ad,* to, + *podium,* a balcony.] In *music:* (*a*) Marking notes, like syncopations, suspensions, and passing-notes, by which the harmony is made compact and sustained. (*b*) Marking notes in a melody to be rendered without break, that is, with *portomento.*

appoggiatura (ap-poj-ä-tö'rä), *n.* [It., < *appoggiare,* prop, lean: see *appoggiato.*] In *music,* a small additional note of embellishment, preceding the note with which it is connected, and taking away from that note a portion of its time. It is of two kinds: (*a*) short, which is played as



quickly as possible, and (*b*) long, which is given its proper length, the principal note being shortened accordingly. The long appoggiatura was especially used by earlier pianoforte composers to avoid the display of passing notes and suspensions. See *acciaccatura.* Sometimes spelled *apogiatura.*

appoint (a-point'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also by apheresis *point;* < ME. *appointen, apointen,* < OF. *apointer,* prepare, settle, fix, F. *appointer,* refer a cause, put on a salary (cf. OF. *a point,* to the point), = Pr. *apointar, apontar* = Sp. *apuntar* = It. *appuntare,* < ML. *appunctare,* repair, appoint, < L. *ad,* to, + ML. *punctare,* mark by a point, < L. *puncta,* usually *punctum,* a point: see *point.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make fast or firm; found; establish; secure.

When he *appointed* the foundations of the earth.
Prov. viii. 29.

2. To constitute, ordain, or fix by decree, order, or decision; decree; command; prescribe.

Thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my lord the king shall *appoint.* 2 Sam. xv. 15.

Unto him thou gavest commandment to love thy way: which he transgressed, and immediately thou *appointedst* death in him and in his generations. 2 Esd. iii. 7.

There be six wayes *appointed* by the best learned men, for the learning of tonges. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 92.

3. To allot, set apart, or designate; nominate or authoritatively assign, as for a use, or to a post or office.

These were the cities *appointed* for all the children of Israel. Josh. xx. 9.

A ship was *appointed* them, which ship they began immediately to fit up, and supply plentifully with all manner of stores for a long stay. *Beverley,* Virginia, i. ¶ 6.

The ancient [Hindu] law allowed the father who had no prospect of having legitimate sons to *appoint* or nominate a daughter who should bear a son to himself and not to her own husband. *Maine,* Early Law and Custom, p. 91.

4. To settle; fix, name, or determine by authority or upon agreement: as, they *appointed* a time and place for the meeting.—5. In *law,* to fix the destination of (property) by designating a person or persons to take the use of an estate created by a preceding deed or will, conferring on the appointor the power so to do. Thus, a testator may give a fund to a child for life, with power to *appoint* the fund to one or more grandchildren. The donee of the power is the appointor, and those designated by the appointor to enjoy the fund are termed the appointees.

6†. To point at by way of censure; arraign: as, "*appoint* not heavenly disposition," *Milton,* S. A., l. 373.—7. To provide with what is requisite; equip.

You may be armed and *appointed* well.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

Six hundred cavalry, and three thousand musketeers, all perfectly *appointed,* entered Antwerp at once.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 566.

8†. To agree upon; decide upon or settle definitely.

She sat allone and gan to caste
Whereon she wolde *apoynt* hire at the laste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 691.

=**Syn.** 2. To prescribe, establish, direct.—3. To assign, destine, constitute, create.—7. To furnish, supply.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ordain; resolve; determine.

The Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel. 2 Sam. xvii. 14.

2. In *law,* to exercise a power of appointment.

appointable (a-poin'ta-bl), *a.* [< *appoint* + *-able.*] Capable of being appointed or constituted; subject to appointment or decision.

That external ceremonies were but exercises of religion, *appointable* by superior powers.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

appointé (a-poin-tā'), *a.* [As if F., in lit. sense 'pointed': see *appointee.*] In *her.,* same as *aiguisé.*

appointee (a-poin-tē'), *n.* [< *appoint* + *-ee*[1], after F. *appointé,* pp. of *appointer:* see *appoint.*] 1. A person appointed.—2. In *law,* the person who benefits by the execution of a power of appointment. See *appoint,* 5.

appointer (a-poin'tėr), *n.* One who nominates, appoints, ordains, or settles. See *appointor.*

appointive (a-poin'tiv), *a.* [< *appoint* + *-ive.*] 1. Of or pertaining to appointment; appointing: as, the *appointive* power of the President.—2. Dependent upon the exercise of the power or right to appoint; filled by appointment: opposed to *elective:* as, *appointive* offices.

In 1873, the question whether the entire judiciary should be *appointive* or elective was again submitted to popular vote. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLIII. 203.

appointment (a-point'ment), *n.* [< ME. *apoyntment,* and by apheresis *poyntment,* < OF. *apointement,* F. *appointement,* decree, order, in pl. salary, < *appointer:* see *appoint.*] 1. The act of appointing, designating, or placing in office: as, he erred by the *appointment* of unsuitable men.—2. An office held by a person appointed: as, a high *appointment* in the civil service.—3. Stipulation; engagement; assignation; the act of fixing by mutual agreement: as, an *appointment* to meet at six o'clock.

I shall be with her . . . by her own *appointment.*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. Anything fixed or established; established order or constitution; decree; ordinance; direction; order; command: as, it is our duty to submit to the divine *appointments.*

Wheat, salt, wine, and oil, according to the *appointment* of the priests. Ezra vi. 9.

Do you not think it was a merciful *appointment* that our fathers did not come to the possession of independence, . . . as to a great prize drawn in a lottery?
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 67.

5. Equipment, furniture, outfit, as for a ship, an army, a soldier, etc.; whatever is appointed for use and management; accoutrements: in this sense generally used in the plural.

We'll set forth,
In best *appointment,* all our regiments.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

The cavaliers emulated their chief in the richness of their *appointments.* *Prescott.*

6. The act of preparing; preparation. [Rare.]

Your best *appointment* make with speed;
To-morrow you set on. *Shak.,* M. for M., iii. 1.

7†. An allowance to a person; a salary or pension, as of a public officer: properly used only in the plural.

An expense proportioned to his *appointments* and fortune is necessary. *Chesterfield,* Maxims.

8. In *law,* the act of appointing or designating the beneficiary who is to take the use of an estate created under a preceding deed or will. See *appoint,* 5.—**Council of Appointment,** in the government of the State of New York, from 1777 to 1821, a council, consisting of the governor and four senators chosen by the Assembly, in whom was vested the right of appointment to State offices and of removal from them.—**Midnight appointments,** in *U. S. politics,* appointments made during the last hours of an administration; specifically, those so made by President John Adams.

appointor (a-poin'tor), *n.* [< *appoint* + *-or.*] In *law,* one who has official or legal power of appointment. See *appoint,* 5.

apport† (a-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< F. *apporter,* < L. *apportare,* bring to, < *ad,* to, + *portare,* carry: see *port*[3].] To bring; carry; produce.

apporter† (a-pōr'tėr), *n.* A bringer in; one who imports anything into a country; an introducer or procurer.

This makes only the *apporters* themselves, their aiders, abettors, and assistants, traitors.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. Cor., xx.

apportion (a-pōr'shon), *v. t.* [< F. *apportionner* (Cotgrave), < ML. *apportionare,* < L. *ad,* to, + *portio*(*n-*), portion, part: see *portion.*] To divide and assign in just proportion or according to some rule; distribute proportionally; allot: as, to *apportion* undivided rights; to *apportion* time among various employments.

Money was raised by a forced loan, which was *apportioned* among the people according to the rate at which they had been respectively assessed to the last subsidy.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

=**Syn.** *Dispense, Distribute,* etc. See *dispense.*

apportionate† (ạ-pōr′shọn-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *apportionatus*, pp. of *apportionare:* see *apportion.*] To apportion.

apportionateness† (ạ-pōr′shọn-āt-nes), *n.* [< *apportionate*, *a.*, + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being adapted; just proportion.

> The *apportionateness* of it to the end for which it was designed. *Hammond*, Pref. to View of New Directory.

apportioner (ạ-pōr′shọn-ėr), *n.* One who apportions.

apportionment (ạ-pōr′shọn-ment), *n.* [< *apportion* + *-ment;* after F. *apportionnement*, ML. *apportionamentum.*] **1.** The act of apportioning; a dividing into portions or shares; a dividing and assigning of a just and equitable portion to each person interested or entitled to participate in any claim, right, property, or charge.—**2.** In the United States: (*a*) The distribution of representation in the federal House of Representatives, and in the houses of the different State legislatures. In the former case a fresh apportionment is made by Congress every ten years, shortly after the completion of the decennial census returns, and in the latter generally after stated enumerations made at different dates in different States, or after the federal census. In the federal apportionment, Congress determines the proportion of representatives to population (one to 194,182 under the census of 1900, and one to 211,877 under the census of 1910), and the State legislatures fix the boundaries of the elective districts accordingly. [The principle of legislative apportionment according to population has been more recently adopted in the other American and most European states, though in some it is not yet very strictly applied.] (*b*) The allotment of direct taxes on the basis of population: a Congressional power rarely exercised.

apposable (a-pō′za-bl), *a.* [< *appose*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being apposed or brought together.

appose[1] (a-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apposed*, ppr. *apposing.* [< F. *apposer*, to lay, put, or add to, destinate, appoint, repr. L. *apponere, adponere*, pp. *appositus, adpositus* (cf. *apposite*), put or lay at, near, or by, apply to, add, < *ad*, to, + *ponere*, pp. *positus*, put, place, confused in ML. and Rom. with *pausare*, F. *poser*, etc.: see *pose*[2], and cf. *compose, depose, expose, impose, propose, repose.*] **1.** To put or apply (one thing) to or near to (another).

> Atrides . . . food sufficient
> *Appos'd* before them, and the peers *appos'd* their hands to it. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 45.
>
> His power having wrought
> The king already to *appose* his hand.
> *Chapman and Shirley*, Chabot, Admiral of France, i.

2. To bring near or next, as one thing to another; put side by side; arrange in juxtaposition.

> See you how the people stand in heaps,
> Each man sad looking on his *appos'd* object?
> *Dekker and Webster* (?), Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 37.

appose[2]† (a-pōz′), *v. t.* [< ME. *aposen, aposen*, OF. *aposer, apposer*, with unaccented prefix *a-* for *o-*, prop. ME. *oposen, opposen*, < OF. *opposer;* ME. also by apheresis *posen*, mod. E. *pose*[3]: see *oppose* and *pose*[3], which are now discriminated. *Appose*[2], though orig. a mere variation of *oppose*, seems to have been regarded as depending on L. *apponere*, E. *appose*[1], in ref. to 'putting' questions 'to' one: see *appose*[1].] **1.** To oppose in discussion; bring objections or difficulties before one to be answered; examine; question; pose; puzzle.

> The prest and Perkyn *apposed* eyther other,
> And I thorw here wordes awoke, and waited aboute.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 138.
>
> Tho the people hym *apposed* with a peny in the temple,
> Whether thei shuldc therwith worschip the kyng Sesar.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), i. 47.
>
> Christ was found sitting in the temple, not to gaze on the outward glory of the house, . . . but to hear and *appose* the doctors. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations.

Specifically—**2.** To examine (a sheriff) with reference to (his) accounts. See *apposer.*

apposer† (a-pō′zėr), *n.* [< *appose*[2] + *-er*[1].] An examiner; one whose duty it is to put questions; specifically, in England, a former officer of the Court of Exchequer who examined the sheriff's accounts. The office was abolished in 1833.

apposite (ap′ọ̄-zit), *a.* [< L. *appositus, adpositus*, placed near to, fit, suitable, pp. of *apponere, adponere*, put or lay at, near, or by, put to, annex, add, < *ad*, to, + *ponere*, place: see *appose*[1] and *position.*] **1.** Placed near to; specifically, in *bot.*, lying side by side, in contact, or partly united. Hence—**2.** Suitable; fit; appropriate; applicable; well adapted: followed by *to:* as, this argument is very *apposite to* the case; "ready and *apposite* answers," *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 120.

> The common church office was us'd for the King without naming the person, with some other, *apposite* to the necessity and circumstances of the time.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June, Whitsunday, 1693.
>
> What influence, I say, would these prayers have, were they delivered with a due emphasis, and *apposite* rising and variation of voice? *Steele*, Spectator, No. 147.

3†. Apt; ready in speech or answer: said of persons.

appositely (ap′ọ̄-zit-li), *adv.* In an apposite manner; suitably; fitly; appropriately; pertinently.

appositeness (ap′ọ̄-zit-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apposite; fitness; propriety; suitableness.

apposition[1] (ap-ọ̄-zish′ọn), *n.* [=F. *apposition*= Pr. *appozicio* = Sp. *aposición* = Pg. *aposição* = It. *apposizione*, < LL. *appositio(n-), adpositio(n-)*, a placing by or near, setting before, application, < L. *apponere*, pp. *appositus:* see *appose*[1], *apposite.*] **1.** The act of adding to or together; a setting to; application; a placing together; juxtaposition.

> The *apposition* of new matter.
> *Arbuthnot*, Choice of Aliments.
>
> Placing in *apposition* the two ends of a divided nerve does not re-establish nervous communication.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 25.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) The relation to a noun (or pronoun) of another noun, or in some cases of an adjective or a clause, that is added to it by way of explanation or characterization. Thus, "Cicero, the famous *orator*, lived in the first century before Christ"; "On him, their second *Providence*, they hung." In languages that distinguish cases, the noun in apposition is in the same case as the word to which it is apposed. The same term is also used of an adjective that stands to the noun (or pronoun) to which it refers in a less close relation than the proper attributive, being added rather parenthetically, or by way of substitute for a qualifying clause. Thus, "They sang Darius, *great* and *good*"; "Truth, *crushed* to earth, shall rise again." Rarely, it is applied to a clause, whether substantive or adjective, that qualifies a noun (or pronoun) in an equivalent manner. Compare *attributive* and *predicative.* (*b*) The relation of two or more nouns (or a noun and pronoun) in the same construction, under the above conditions. *Knights Templars, lords justices, Paul* the *apostle*, my *son John's* book (where *son* is also possessive, the sign of the possessive case being required only with the final term), are examples of nouns in apposition; "*I Jesus* have sent mine angel" (Rev. xxii. 16) is an example of a pronoun and noun in apposition.

3†. In *rhet.*, the addition of a parallel word or phrase by way of explanation or illustration of another. *N. E. D.*—**Growth by apposition,** in *bot.*, growth in thickness by the successive deposition of lamellæ, as of cellulose internally in cell-wall thickening, and of starch externally in the enlargement of starch grains.

apposition[2] (ap-ọ̄-zish′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *apposition*, var. of *opposition.* See *appose*[2].] A public disputation or examination: now used only as a name of Speech Day in St. Paul's School, London.

appositional (ap-ọ̄-zish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *apposition* + *-al.*] **I.** Pertaining to apposition, especially grammatical apposition.—**2.** In *bot.*, lying together and partly uniting so as to appear like a compound branch: applied to the branches of algæ.

appositionally (ap-ọ̄-zish′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In apposition; in an appositional way.

appositive (ạ-poz′i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *appositif*, < L. as if **appositivus*, < *appositus:* see *apposite.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Apposite; applicable.—**2.** In *gram.*, placed in apposition; standing over against its subject in the construction of the sentence.

> *Appositive* to the words going immediately before.
> *Knatchbull*, Animad. in Libros Novi Test., p. 42.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word in apposition.

appositorium (a-poz-i-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *appositoria* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *appositus*, pp. of *apponere, adponere*, put near or by: see *apposite.*] A conical vessel of glass or earthenware, the narrow end of which is placed in a receiver while the larger end receives the neck of a retort: used as a precaution against the breakage of the receiver by contact with the hot neck of a retort during distillation.

appost†, *v. t.* [< F. *apposter* (Cotgrave), < It. *appostare*, < LL. **appositare*, < L. *appositus:* see *apposite.*] To place or arrange with a purpose. *N. E. D.*

appraisal (ạ-prā′zạl), *n.* [< *appraise* + *-al.*] The act of appraising; valuation; appraisement or estimation of value or worth.

appraise (ạ-prāz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appraised*, ppr. *appraising.* [< ME. *apraysen, *apreisen*, also *aprisen* (> mod. *apprise*[2], *apprize*[2], q. v.), and also simply *praisen, preisen*, praise, appraise, < OF. **apreiser, apretier, aprisier, apriser*, price, value, praise, < LL. *appretiare*, value, estimate, appraise, purchase, < L. *ad*, to, + *pretium* (> OF. *preis, pris*), price: see *price* and *praise*, and cf. *apprize*[2] and *appreciate.*] **1**†. To value; prize.

> Hur enparel was *apraysut* with prynces of myȝte.
> *Anturs of Arth.*, st. 29.

2. To value in current money; officially set a price upon; estimate the value of: used especially of the action of a person or persons appointed for the purpose, under direction of law or by agreement of persons interested: as, to *appraise* the goods and estate of a deceased person, or goods taken under a distress for rent. [See note under *appraiser.*]—**3.** To estimate generally, in regard to quality, service, size, weight, etc.

> Greek and Latin literature we shall examine only for the sake of *appraising* or deducing the sort of ideas which they had upon the subject of style. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.
>
> To get at the full worth of Emerson, . . . we must *appraise* him for his new and fundamental quality of genius, not for his mere literary accomplishments, great as these were. *The Century*, XXVII. 927.
>
> The sickly babe, . . .
> Whom Enoch took, and handled all his limbs,
> *Appraised* his weight, and fondled father-like.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

appraisement (ạ-prāz′ment), *n.* [< *appraise* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of setting a value upon, under some authority or appointment; appraisal. It generally implies resort to the judgment of a disinterested person.—**2.** The rate at which a thing is valued; the value fixed, or valuation; estimation generally.

appraiser (ạ-prā′zėr), *n.* One who appraises, or estimates worth of any kind, intellectual, moral, or material; specifically, a person licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods or estate. [*Appraise, appraiser, appraisement*, are now generally used, instead of *apprize, apprizer, apprizement*, although the latter were formerly used by good English authors, as Bacon and Bishop Hall, and are still frequently used in the United States.]

apprecation† (ap-rē-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **apprecatio(n-)*, < *apprecari, adprecari*, pp. *apprecatus*, pray to, adore, < *ad*, to, + *precari*, pray: see *pray.*] Invocation of blessing; prayer: as, "fervent *apprecations*," *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 404.

apprecatory† (ap′rē-kā-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **apprecatorius*, < *apprecari:* see *apprecation.*] Of the nature of or containing a prayer.

> Not so much *apprecatory* as declaratory.
> *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 9.

appreciable (ạ-prē′shi-ạ-bl), *a.* [=F. *appréciable*, < L. as if **appretiabilis*, < *appretiare:* see *appreciate.*] Capable of being appreciated, estimated, or perceived; neither too small nor too great to be capable of estimation or recognition; perceptible.

> A twelfth part of the labour of making a plough is an *appreciable* quantity. *J. S. Mill.*
>
> An odour which has no *appreciable* effect on the consciousness of a man has a very marked effect on the consciousness of a dog. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 79.

appreciably (ạ-prē′shi-ạ-bli), *adv.* To a degree that may be appreciated or estimated; perceptibly; by a difference that may be remarked; noticeably: as, he is *appreciably* better.

> The puffs of an approaching goods-engine seem *appreciably* more numerous to the ear than those of a receding one. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 418.

appreciant (ạ-prē′shi-ạnt), *a.* [< L. *appretian(t-)s*, ppr. of *appretiare:* see *appreciate.*] Appreciative. [Rare.]

> Such was the man whom Henry, of desert
> *Appreciant* alway, chose for highest trust.
> *Southey*, Ded. of Colloquies.

appreciate (ạ-prē′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *appreciated*, ppr. *appreciating.* [< L. *appretiatus*, pp. of *appretiare*, value or estimate at a price (> It. *appregiare, apprezzare* = Pg. *apreçar* = Sp. Pr. *apreciar* = F. *apprécier*), < *ad*, to, + *pretium*, price: see *price*, and cf. *appraise, apprize*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To value; set a price or value on; estimate the commercial worth of.—**2.** To esteem duly; place a sufficiently high estimate on; recognize the quality or worth of: as, his great ability was not *appreciated.*

> The sectaries of a persecuted religion are seldom in a proper temper of mind calmly to investigate or candidly to *appreciate* the motives of their enemies. *Gibbon.*
>
> I pronounce that young man happy who is content with having acquired the skill which he had aimed at, and waits willingly when the occasion of making it *appreciated* shall arrive, knowing well that it will not loiter.
> *Emerson*, Success.

3. To be fully conscious of; be aware of; detect; perceive the nature or effect of.

> The eye *appreciates* finer differences than art can expose. *Emerson*, Works and Days.
>
> There is reason to believe that insects *appreciate* sounds of extreme delicacy. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Selec., p. 202.

Without study of his forms of metre or his scheme of colours we shall certainly fail to *appreciate* or even to apprehend the gist or the worth of a painter's or a poet's design. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 8.

4. To raise in value; advance the exchange, quotation, or price of: opposed to *depreciate*.

Lest a sudden peace should *appreciate* the money. *G. Ramsay*.

=Syn. *Value, Prize, Esteem, Estimate, Appreciate.* *Value* and *estimate* commonly imply a comparison with a standard of commercial worth: as, to *value* a picture at so much; to *estimate* its value at so much. To *prize* is to value highly, generally for other than pecuniary reasons, and suggesting the notion of reluctance to lose. Thus, we *prize* a book for its contents or associations; we *prize* a friend for his affection for us. To *esteem* is sometimes simply to think: as, I *esteem* him a scoundrel; sometimes to value: as, I *esteem* it lightly; sometimes to have a high opinion of or set a high value on: as, I *esteem* him for his own sake; in its highest sense it implies moral approbation. *Estimating* is an act of computation or judgment, and wholly without feeling or moral approbation: as, to *estimate* the size of a room, the weight of a stone, the literary excellence of a book, the character of a person. (See *esteem, n.*, for comparison of corresponding nouns.) *Appreciate* is to set a just value on; it implies the use of wise judgment or delicate perception: as, he *appreciated* the quality of the work. With this perception naturally goes a corresponding intellectual valuation and moral esteem: as, they knew how to *appreciate* his worth. *Appreciate* often implies also that the thing appreciated is likely to be overlooked or underestimated. It is commonly used of good things: as, I *understood* his wickedness; I *realized* or *recognized* his folly; I *appreciated* his virtue or wisdom. Compare such phrases as an *appreciative* audience, a few *appreciative* words, *appreciation* of merit.

The pearls after removal from the dead oysters are "classed" by passing through a number of small brass cullenders. . . . Having been sized in this way, they are sorted as to colour, weighed, and *valued*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 447.

For so it falls out,
That what we have we *prize* not to the worth.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

Though men *esteem* thee low of parentage.
Milton, P. R., i. 235.

The truth is, we think lightly of Nature's penny shows, and *estimate* what we see by the cost of the ticket. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 90.

It will be soon enough to forget them [the ancients] when we have the learning and the genius which will enable us to attend to and *appreciate* them. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 113.

II. *intrans.* To rise in value; become of more value: as, public securities *appreciated* when the debt was funded.

appreciation (ə-prē-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *appréciation;* from the verb: see *appreciate.*] **1.** The act of setting a price or money value on real, personal, or mercantile effects.—**2.** The act of estimating the qualities of things and giving them their due value; clear perception or recognition of the quality or worth of anything; sympathetic understanding.

What sort of theory is that which is not based upon a competent *appreciation* of well-observed facts and their relations? *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 205.

Those who aim to be Christian teachers should be fully armed to contend for the truth, and should have a clear and intelligent *appreciation* of the weapons and tactics which may be employed against it. *Dawson*, Nat. and the Bible, p. 15.

3. A rising in value; increase of value.

The *appreciation* of the metal which is our single standard, and the consequent decline in prices, is one of the causes of [the] . . . depression of trade. *Fortnightly Rev.*, XL. 481.

4. In *Scots law*, the appraisement or valuing of poinded or distrained goods.

appreciative (ə-prē′shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *appreciate* + *-ive;* = F. *appréciatif*, relating to valuation.] Capable of appreciating; manifesting due appreciation: as, an *appreciative* audience.

A ride in the Southern summer moonlight being an ever-enjoyable romance to an *appreciative* nature. *A. W. Tourgée*, Fool's Errand, p. 132.

appreciator (ə-prē′shi-ā-tor), *n.* [< *appreciate* + *-or;* = F. *appréciateur.*] **1.** One who appreciates.

A discovery for which there was no permanent *appreciator*. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

2. An apparatus for determining the amount of gluten contained in a given quantity of flour.

appreciatory (ə-prē′shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *appreciate* + *-ory.*] Expressive of admiration; appreciative: as, *appreciatory* words.

appredicate (a-pred′i-kāt), *n.* [< NL. *appræ̆dicatum* (tr. of Gr. προσκατηγορούμενον), < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *prædicatum*, predicate.] The copula in a proposition. See *copula*.

With Aristotle, the predicate includes the copula; and, from a hint by him, the latter has, by subsequent Greek logicians, been styled the *appredicate*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, I. 228.

apprehend (ap-rē-hend′), *v.* [< OF. *apprehendre*, mod. F. *appréhender*, apprehend, = Pr. *aprehendar* = Sp. *aprehender* = Pg. *apprehender*, the older Rom. forms being contracted, OF. *aprendre, apprendre*, mod. F. *apprendre*, learn, con (> E. *apprend*, obs.), = Pr. *aprendre* = Sp. *aprender* = Pg. *aprender* = It. *apprendere*, < L. *apprehendere, adprehendere*, pp. *apprehensus, adprehensus*, contr. *apprendere, adprendere*, pp. *apprensus, adprensus*, lay hold upon, seize, understand, comprehend, < *ad*, to, + *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, seize: see *prehend, prize*[1], *apprentice*, and *apprise*[1], and cf. *comprehend, reprehend.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To lay hold of; seize upon; take possession of.

That I may *apprehend* that for which also I am *apprehended* of Christ Jesus. Phil. iii. 12.

Apprehend your places, he shall be [ready] soon, and at all points. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or, at least, we have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. § 6.

2. To take into custody; make prisoner; arrest by legal warrant or authority.

The robber . . . was *apprehended* selling his plunder. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

Hancock and Adams, though removed by their friends from the immediate vicinity of the force sent to *apprehend* them, were apprised, too faithfully, that the work of death was begun. *Everett*, Orations, p. 88.

3. To take into the mind; seize or grasp mentally; take cognizance of. (*a*) To perceive; learn by the senses. (*b*) To learn the character or quality of; become acquainted or familiar with.

He seems to hear a Heavenly Friend,
And thro' thick veils to *apprehend*
A labour working to an end.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

(*c*) To imagine, especially an object of desire or dread; form a concrete conception of: frequently opposed to *comprehend* or *attend*.

He *apprehends* a world of figures here,
But not the form of what he should attend.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

(*d*) To understand; take an intelligent view of.

This yet I *apprehend* not; why to those
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth
So many and so various laws are given.
Milton, P. L., xii. 280.

4. To anticipate; expect; especially, to entertain suspicion or fear of.

All things *apprehending*, nothing understanding.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

O, let my lady *apprehend* no fear.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

A man that *apprehends* death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

5. To hold in opinion; be of opinion concerning. See extract.

When we would express our opinion modestly, instead of saying, "This is my opinion," or "This is my judgment," which has the air of dogmaticalness, we say, "I conceive it to be thus—I imagine or *apprehend* it to be thus." *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, p. 19.

=Syn. 2. To catch, arrest, capture.—**3.** *Apprehend, Comprehend;* to conceive, perceive, see, know. "We *apprehend* many truths which we do not *comprehend*. The great mystery, for instance, of the Holy Trinity—we lay hold upon it (*ad prehendo*), we hang upon it, our souls live by it; but we do not take it all in, we do not *comprehend* it. It belongs to the idea of God that he may be *apprehended* though not *comprehended* by his reasonable creatures; he has made them to know him, though not to know him all, to *apprehend* though not to *comprehend* him." *Trench.*—**4.** To fear, dread, anticipate (with fear).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To imagine; form a concrete conception of anything; have intellectual perception; catch the idea or meaning.

You *apprehend* passing shrewdly. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

Put it into his hand; 'tis only there
He *apprehends:* he has his feeling left.
B. Jonson, The Fox, i. 1.

Men that are in fault
Can subtly *apprehend* when others aim
At what they do amiss.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

To *apprehend* notionally is to have breadth of mind, but to be shallow; to *apprehend* really is to be deep, but to be narrow-minded. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 32.

2. To believe or be of opinion, but without positive certainty: used as a modest way of introducing an opinion: as, all this is true, but we *apprehend* it is not to the purpose.

This, we *apprehend*, is a mistake. *Goldsmith*, Versification.

There are sentiments on some subjects which I *apprehend* might be displeasing to the country. *Jefferson*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 437.

3. To be apprehensive; be in fear of a future evil.

It is worse to *apprehend* than to suffer *Rowe*.

apprehender (ap-rē-hen′dėr), *n.* **1.** One who seizes or arrests.—**2.** One who discerns or recognizes mentally.

apprehensibility (ap-rē-hen-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *apprehensible:* see *-bility.*] The capability of being understood, or the quality of being apprehensible.

Simplicity and popular *apprehensibility* will be everywhere aimed at. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 6.

apprehensible (ap-rē-hen′si-bl), *a.* [< LL. *apprehensibilis*, < L. *apprehensus*, pp. of *apprehendere*, apprehend: see *apprehend.*] Capable of being apprehended or understood; possible to be conceived by the human intellect.

It [Greek philosophy] so educated the intellect and conscience as to render the Gospel *apprehensible*, and, in many cases, congenial to the mind. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 140.

★**apprehension** (ap-rē-hen′shon), *n.* [= F. *appréhension*, < L. *apprehensio(n-)*, < *apprehendere*, pp. *apprehensus:* see *apprehend.*] **1.** The act of seizing or taking hold of; prehension: as, the hand is the organ of *apprehension*. [Rare.]—**2.** The act of arresting or seizing by legal process; arrest; seizure: as, the thief, after his *apprehension*, escaped.

The increase in the number of *apprehensions* for drunkenness. *Rae*, Cont. Socialism, p. 345.

3. A laying hold by the mind; mental grasp; the act or faculty (*a*) of perceiving anything by the senses; (*b*) of learning or becoming familiar with anything; (*c*) of forming an image in the imagination (the common meaning in English for three centuries, and the technical meaning in the Kantian theory of cognition); (*d*) of catching the meaning of anything said or written; (*e*) of simple apprehension (which see, below); (*f*) of attention to something present to the imagination.

In *apprehension*, how like a god! *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

They have happy wits and excellent *apprehensions*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 233.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act, not according to truth, but *apprehension*. *South*.

Apprehension then is simply an understanding of the idea or fact which a proposition enunciates. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 18.

The proper administration of outward things will always rest on a just *apprehension* of their cause and origin. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.

Whatever makes a large impression upon the senses is, other things being equal, easy of *apprehension*, even when not of comprehension. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 352.

4. Anticipation of adversity; dread or fear of coming evil; distrust of the future.

The sense of death is most in *apprehension*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

As he was possessed of integrity and honour, I was under no *apprehensions* from throwing him naked into the amphitheatre of life. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Let a man front the object of his worst *apprehension*, and his stoutness will commonly make his fear groundless. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.

Simple apprehension (ML., *simplex apprehensio*, first used by Jean Buridan, in the fourteenth century), in *nominalistic logic*, conception without judgment; the thinking of a name as distinguished from the thinking of a proposition: called *simple* because a term is simple compared with a proposition.—**Synthesis of apprehension**, in the *Kantian philosophy*, that operation of the mind by which the manifold of intuition is collected into definite images. It is called *pure* when the manifold operated upon is that of pure space and time.—**=Syn. 3.** Comprehension, understanding, idea, notion.—**4.** *Alarm, Apprehension, Fright*, etc. (see *alarm*), disquiet, dread, anxiety, misgiving, solicitude, nervousness, fearfulness.

apprehensive (ap-rē-hen′siv), *a.* [= F. *appréhensif*, anxious, < L. *apprehensus*, pp. of *apprehendere:* see *apprehend.*] **1†.** In the habit of seizing; ready to catch or seize; desirous to lay hold of: used literally and figuratively.

I shall be very *apprehensive* of any occasions wherein I may do any kind offices. *Lord Strafford*, Letters, II. 390.

2. Quick to learn or understand; quick of apprehension.

A good sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; . . . makes it *apprehensive*, quick, forgetive, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

An understanding dull'd by th' infelicity
Of constant sorrow is not *apprehensive*
In pregnant novelty. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

Is there a surer way of achieving the boast of Themistocles, that he knew how to make a small State a great one, than by making it wise, bright, knowing, *apprehensive*, quick-witted, ingenious, thoughtful? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 111.

3. Realizing; conscious; cognizant. [Rare.]

A man that has spent his younger years in vanity and folly, and is, by the grace of God, *apprehensive* of it. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. In a state of apprehension or fear; feeling alarm; fearful.

The leading reformers . . . began to be *apprehensive* for their lives. *Gladstone*, Church and State, vii.

5. Inclined to believe or suspect; suspicious: as, I am *apprehensive* that he does not understand me.

He [the king] became *apprehensive* that his motives were misconstrued, even by his friends. *Hallam.*

6. Perceptive; feeling; sensitive.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my *apprehensive* tenderest parts.
Milton, S. A., l. 624.

7. In *metaph.*, relating to simple apprehension.

It yields as a corollary that judgment, that comparison, that the cognition of relativity is implied in every *apprehensive* act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Apprehensive concept, a concept without judgment.—**Apprehensive knowledge,** the mere understanding of a proposition without assent or dissent: opposed to *adhesive knowledge.*

apprehensively (ap-rē-hen'siv-li), *adv.* In an apprehensive manner; with apprehension.

apprehensiveness (ap-rē-hen'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apprehensive. (*a*) Readiness to understand. (*b*) Fearfulness.

apprend†, *v. t.* [< F. *apprendre*, < L. *apprendere*, lay hold of: see *apprehend.*] To lay hold of; apprehend.

apprentice (a-pren'tis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apprentise*, < ME. *apprentice, aprentis* (and by apheresis often shortened to *prentice, prentis*, mod. E. *prentice*, q. v.), < OF. *apprentis, aprentis, aprentice* (Rouchi dial. *apprentiche* = Pr. *aprentiz* = Sp. Pg. *aprendiz*, ML. *apprenticius;* mod. F. *apprenti*, as if sing. of *aprentis* as pl.), orig. nom. of *aprentif, apprentif*, a learner of a trade, < *apprendre, aprendre*, learn, < L. *apprendere*, contr. from *apprehendere*, lay hold of, understand, in ML. and Rom. also learn: see *apprehend.*] **1.** One who is bound by indenture to serve some particular individual or company for a specified time, in order to learn some art, trade, profession, manufacture, etc., in which his master or masters become bound to instruct him. Hence—**2.** A learner in any department; one only slightly versed in a subject; a novice.—**3.** In *old English law*, a barrister of less than sixteen years' standing. After this period he might be called to the rank of serjeant.—**Parish, town,** etc., **apprentice,** a person bound out by the proper authorities of a parish, town, etc., to prevent his becoming a public charge.

apprentice (a-pren'tis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apprenticed*, ppr. *apprenticing.* [< *apprentice, n.*] To bind to or put under the care of a master, for the purpose of instruction in some art, trade, or profession; indenture.

apprenticeage† (a-pren'tis-āj), *n.* [Also spelled *apprentis(s)age*, < F. *apprentisage*, now *apprentissage*, < OF. *apprentis:* see *apprentice, n.*, and *-age.*] Same as *apprenticeship.*

apprentice-box (a-pren'tis-boks), *n.* Same as *thrift-box.*

apprenticehood† (a-pren'tis-hụd), *n.* [< *apprentice* + *-hood.*] Apprenticeship.

Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood*
To foreign passages? *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

apprenticeship (a-pren'tis-ship), *n.* [< *apprentice* + *-ship.*] **1.** The service or legal condition of an apprentice; the method or process of gaining knowledge of some trade, art, or profession from the instruction of a master.—**2.** The term during which one is an apprentice.

appressed (a-prest'), *a.* [< L. *appressus, adpressus* (pp. of *apprimere*, press to, < *ad*, to, + *premere*, press) + *-ed*[2].] Pressed closely against; fitting closely to; apposed. A term used in botany and zoology, and to a limited extent in geology: as, the spikelets of a grass may be closely *appressed* to the rachis. So also hairs or feathers when closely apposed are said to be *appressed.* Flexures of strata are said to be *appressed* when the anticlinals or synclinals are closely folded together, so that the opposite corresponding portions are brought in contact with each other. In botany, also written *adpressed* (which see).

apprest† (a-prest'), *n.* [< OF. *apreste, apprest*, mod. *apprêt*, preparation, < *aprester, apprester* (mod. *apprêter*), make ready, < L. *ad*, to, + *præstare*, make ready: see *prest*[2], and cf. *press*[2], *impress*[2].] Preparation or provision, especially for war, by enlisting soldiers.

Vespasian laie at Yorke making his *apprests* . . . to go against the Scots and Picts.
Holinshed, Chron., Scotland (1586), p. 48.

apprêteur (a-prā-tėr'), *n.* [F., lit. a preparer, < *apprêter*, prepare: see *apprest.*] A rubber used in giving a gloss to skins.

apprisal (a-prī'zal), *n.* Same as *appraisal.*

apprise[1]†, **apprize**[1]† (a-prīz'), *n.* [< ME. *apprise, aprise*, < OF. *aprise, apprise*, instruction, prop. fem. of *apris, appris*, pp. of *aprendre, apprendre*, F. *apprendre*, teach, learn, inform, < L. *apprendere, apprehendere:* see *apprehend.*] Learning; instruction; information; lore.

apprise[1], **apprize**[1] (a-prīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apprised, apprized*, ppr. *apprising, apprizing.* [< F. *appris, apprise* (< L. *apprensus*), pp. of *apprendre* (< L. *apprendere*), teach, inform, learn: see *apprise*[1], *n.*] To give notice, verbal or written, to; inform; advise: followed by *of* before that of which notice is given: as, we will *apprise* the general *of* an intended attack; he *apprised* his father *of* what he had done.

He had been repeatedly *apprised* that some of his friends in England meditated a deed of blood.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

We now and then detect in nature slight dislocations, which *apprize* us that this surface on which we now stand is not fixed, but sliding. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 285.

=**Syn.** Notify, acquaint, warn, tell, mention to.

apprise[2], *v. t.* See *apprize*[2].

apprize[1], *n.* and *v.* See *apprise*[1].

apprize[2], **apprise**[2] (a-prīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apprized, apprised*, ppr. *apprizing, apprising.* [< ME. *aprisen*, < OF. *apriser, aprisier* (ME. also *apraysen, *apreisen*, mod. E. *appraise*, < OF. **apreiser, apretier*), < LL. *appretiare*, value, estimate: see *appreciate, appraise*, and cf. *prize*[2], *price, praise.*] Same as *appraise.*—**To apprize a heritage,** in *Scots law*, to invest a creditor with the heritable estate of his debtor.

apprizement (a-prīz'ment), *n.* [< *apprize*[2] + *-ment.* Cf. *appraisement.*] Same as *appraisement.*

apprizer (a-prī'zėr), *n.* [< *apprize*[2] + *-er*[1].] Same as *appraiser.*

approach (a-prōch'), *v.* [< ME. *aprochen, approchen*, < OF. *aprochier*, F. *approcher* = Pr. *apropchar* = It. *approcciare*, < ML. *appropiare*, come near to, < L. *ad*, to, + *propius* (> Pr. *propi* = F. *proche:* see *prochain*), nearer, compar. of *prope*, near. Cf. *approximate.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To come or go near in place or time; draw near; advance nearer; come into presence.

He was expected then,
But not *approach'd.* *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

He . . . made signs for Rip to *approach* and assist him with the load. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 53.

2. Figuratively, to draw near; approximate; come near in degree: with *to:* as, he *approaches to* the character of an able statesman.

II. *trans.* **1.** To bring near; advance: as, he *approached* his hand to the cup.

I . . . *approached* my chair by sly degrees to the fire.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vi.

Even as a resolved general *approaches* his camp . . . as nearly as he can to the besieged city. *Scott.*

2. To come or draw near to: as, to *approach* the gate.—**3.** Figuratively, to come near to in quality, character, or condition; nearly equal: as, modern sculpture does not *approach* that of the Greeks.

Such and so extraordinary was the embrodery, that I never saw anything *approaching* it.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1684.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Sir W. Temple.*

In proportion as mankind *approach* complete adjustment of their natures to social needs, there must be fewer and smaller opportunities for giving aid.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 96.

approach (a-prōch'), *n.* [< ME. *approche* = F. *approche;* from the verb.] **1.** The act of drawing near; a coming or advancing near.

Does my *approach* displease his grace? are my eyes
So hateful to him? *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

2. Access; opportunity or liberty of drawing near; nearness: as, "the *approach* to kings," *Bacon.*—**3.** Nearness or close approximation in quality, likeness, or character.

Absolute purity of blood, I repeat, will be found nowhere; but the nearest *approaches* to it must be looked for among those nations which have played the least figure in history. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 88.

We can none the less restore or reconstruct individual Old Aryan words with a fair *approach* to accuracy.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 126.

4. A passage or avenue by which anything is approached; any means of access or approximation.

The *approaches* to the city of New Orleans, from the eastern quarter also, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. *Jefferson*, Works, VIII. 64.

The *approach* by rail is through the marshes and lagoons which lie on either side of the Rhone.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 46.

5. *pl.* In *fort.*, the works thrown up by besiegers to protect themselves in their advances toward a fortress. Compare *boyau.*—**6.** In *golf*, the play by which a player endeavors to get his ball on to the putting-green.—**Counter approaches,** in *fort.*, works carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers.—**Curve of equal approach,** in *math.*, a curve along which a body descending by the force of gravity makes equal approaches to the horizon in equal portions of time.—**Method of approaches,** in *algebra*, a method of resolving certain problems by assigning limits and making gradual approximations to the correct answer.—**To graft by approach,** in *hort.*, to inarch.=**Syn. 1.** Approximation, advent.—**2.** Admittance.

approachability (a-prō-cha-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *approachable:* see *-bility.*] Approachableness; affability. *Ruskin.*

approachable (a-prō'cha-bl), *a.* [< *approach* + *-able.*] Capable of being approached; accessible.

approachableness (a-prō'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being approachable; affability; friendliness.

approacher (a-prō'chėr), *n.* One who approaches or draws near.

approaching (a-prō'ching), *n.* In *hort.*, the act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another without cutting it from the parent stock. Also called *inarching* and *grafting by approach.*

approachless (a-prōch'les), *a.* [< *approach* + *-less.*] Without approach; unable to be approached; inaccessible; forbidding.

approachment (a-prōch'ment), *n.* [< *approach* + *-ment.*] The act of approaching; approach; affinity; resemblance in trait or character. [Rare.]

Ice will not concrete, but in the *approachment* of the air. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

approbate (ap'rō-bāt), *a.* [< L. *approbatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1**†. Approved. *Sir T. Elyot.*—**2.** In *Scots law*, accepted. See the verb.

approbate (ap'rō-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *approbated*, ppr. *approbating.* [< L. *approbatus*, pp. of *approbare*, assent to as good, favor, approve: see *approve*[1].] **1.** To express approbation of; manifest a liking for or degree of satisfaction in; express approbation of officially, as of a person's fitness for a public office or employment; approve; pass.

The cause of this battle every man did allow and *approbate.* *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 5.

Mr. Hutchinson *approbated* the choice. *J. Eliot.*

2. To license: as, to *approbate* a person to preach; to *approbate* a man to keep a hotel or other public house. [United States.]—**3.** In *Scots law*, to approve or assent to as valid: chiefly in the following phrase.—**Approbate and reprobate,** in *Scots law*, to attempt to take advantage of one part of a deed while rejecting the rest: as, for example, where a disposition on a death-bed revokes a previous liege-poustie conveyance to the prejudice of the heir at law, but still gives the estate past the heir. The heir who abides by the deed in so far as it revokes the liege-poustie deed to his prejudice, while he challenges it on the head of death-bed, in so far as it defeats his interest in the estate, is said to *approbate and reprobate* the deed. This, however, is contrary to law, and cannot be done; he must elect between the two alternatives: hence in English law the act is called *election.*

This is not an ordinary case of election, but I consider that it is not open to her both to *approbate and reprobate*—to take benefits under the settlement, and by her will to dispose of property which is comprised therein in a manner not in accordance with its provisions.
Weekly Reporter, XXXII. 581.

approbation (ap-rō-bā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *approbation*, proof, < L. *approbatio(n-)*, < *approbare*, pp. *approbatus:* see *approve*[1].] **1.** The act of approving or commending; the giving of assent to something as proper or praiseworthy; sanction; approval; commendation.

The silent *approbation* of one's own breast.
Melmoth, tr. of Pliny's Letters, i. 8.

Both managers and authors of the least merit laugh at your pretensions. The public is their critic—without whose fair *approbation* they know no play can rest on the stage. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

If the *approbation* of good men be an object fit to be pursued, it is fit to be enjoyed.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 27, 1834.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the official judgment of a bishop or his representative approving the fitness of a priest for hearing confession. It is distinct from the conferring of jurisdiction or power of absolving, though, except in case of danger of death, necessary to the valid exercise of the latter. See *jurisdiction.*

3. An official sanction or license formerly required in England, France, etc., for the publication of a book or other writing.—**4**†. Conclusive evidence; proof. *Shak.*—**5**†. Probation; trial; novitiate.

This day my sister should the cloister enter,
And there receive her *approbation.*
Shak., M. for M., i. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Approbation, Approval*, liking, commendation; sanction, consent, concurrence. *Approbation* and *approval* are becoming separated in meaning, *approbation* being used more for the inward feeling, and *approval* more for the formal act.

approbative (ap′rō-bā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *approbatif*, < L. as if **approbativus:* see *approbate* and *-ive.*] Approving; expressing, implying, or of the nature of approbation.

approbativeness (ap′rō-bā-tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, ambition; love of praise or desire for fame; pride of character; sensitiveness to the opinions of others. *Fowler and Wells.*

approbator (ap′rō-bā-tor), *n.* [L., an approver, < *approbare*, pp. *approbatus*, approve: see *approve*[1].] One who approves formally: as, "judges and *approbators*," *Evelyn*, Letter (1669). [Rare.]

approbatory (ap′rō-bā-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *approbatorius*, < L. *approbator:* see *approbator.*] Having the nature of sanction; containing or expressing approbation.

> Letters . . . confirmatory and *approbatory.*
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 457.

approclivity† (ap-rō-kliv′i-ti), *n.* [< *ap-*[1] + *proclivity.*] Proclivity; inclination; tendency.

apprompt[1]† (a-prompt′), *v. t.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *promptus*, prompt: see *prompt.*] To prompt; stimulate; encourage: as, "to *apprompt* our invention," *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

apprompt[2]†, *v. t.* [< AF. *aprompter, apromter*, OF. *enpromter*, F. *emprunter* = Walloon *epronter* = It. *improntare*, borrow, = Wallach. *inprumutà*, give or take in pledge, < LL. **inpromutuare*, < *in promutuum*, in advance (> Wallach. *inprumùt*, a pledge): L. *in*, in, for; *promutuum*, an advance, neut. of *promutuus*, paid beforehand, advanced, < *pro*, beforehand, + *mutuus*, lent: see *mutual.*] To borrow.

approof† (a-pröf′), *n.* [The mod. form is related to *approve* as *proof* to *prove;* ME. *appreffe, aprof*, < OF. *aprove, apreuve*, proof, trial, < *aprover*, prove: see *approve*[1], and cf. *proof.*] **1.** The act of proving; trial; test.—**2.** Approval or approbation.

> He was pleased a marriage feast to crown
> With his great presence, and *approof* of it.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, x. 23.

approperate† (a-prop′e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *appropera'tus*, pp. of *appropera're, adpropera're*, < *ad*, to, + *properare*, hasten, < *properus*, quick, speedy, < *pro*, forward, + **-parus*, < *parare*, make, prepare: see *pare, prepare.*] To hasten. *Cockeram; Johnson.*

appropinquate† (ap-rō-ping′kwāt), *v.* [< L. *appropinquatus*, pp. of *appropinquare, adpropinquare*, < *ad*, to, + *propinquare*, bring near, < *propinquus*, near: see *propinquity.*] **I.** *intrans.* To draw near; approach.

II. *trans.* To bring near.

appropinquation† (ap″rō-ping-kwā′shon), *n.* [< L. *appropinquatio(n-)*, < *appropinquare:* see *appropinquate.*] **1.** The act of coming into near relation or proximity; a drawing nigh.

> There are many ways of our *appropinquation* to God.
> *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 90.

2. The act of bringing remote things near.

appropinque† (ap-rō-pingk′), *v. t.* [< L. *appropinquare:* see *appropinquate.*] To approach; get nearer to. [Rare.]

> The clotted blood within my hose . . .
> With mortal crisis doth portend
> My days to *appropinque* an end.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 590.

appropinquity (ap-rō-ping′kwi-ti), *n.* [< *ap-*[1] + *propinquity*, q. v. Cf. *appropinquate.*] The state of being near; propinquity. [Rare.]

appropre†, *v. t.* [< ME. *apropren, appropren*, < OF. *aproprier*, F. *approprier* = Pr. *apropriar* = Sp. *apropiar* = Pg. *apropriar* = It. *appropriare*, < LL. *appropriare*, appropriate: see *appropriate, v.*] **1.** To appropriate; set apart for a special purpose; assign; take possession of. Specifically—**2.** *Eccles.*, to annex to a religious corporation.

appropriable (a-prō′pri-a-bl), *a.* [< LL. as if **appropriabilis*, < *appropriare:* see *appropriate.*] Capable of being appropriated, set apart, sequestered, or assigned exclusively to a particular use.

appropriament† (a-prō′pri-a-ment), *n.* [< LL. *appropriare:* see *appropriate* and *-ment.*] Anything properly or peculiarly one's own; a characteristic.

> If you can neglect
> Your own *appropriaments*, but praising that
> In others wherein you excel yourself,
> You shall be much beloved here.
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

appropriate (a-prō′pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appropriated*, ppr. *appropriating.* [< LL. *appropria'tus*, pp. of *appropriare, adpropriare*, make one's own, < L. *ad*, to, + *proprius*, one's own: see *proper.*] **1.** To take to one's self in exclusion of others; claim or use as by an exclusive right: as, let no man *appropriate* the use of a common benefit.

> To themselves *appropriating*
> The Spirit of God. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 518.

> A man is a knave who falsely, but in the panic of turning all suspicion from himself, charges you or me with having *appropriated* another man's jewel.
> *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

> The estate I so admired and envied is my own. It is the nature of the soul to *appropriate* all things.
> *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. In general, to take for any use; put to use.

> In solar light the leaves of plants decompose both carbonic anhydride and water, *appropriating* the carbon and the hydrogen of each for their own growth and nutrition.
> *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 351.

3. To set apart for or assign to a particular purpose or use, in exclusion of all other purposes or uses: as, Congress *appropriated* more money than was needed; to *appropriate* a spot of ground for a garden.

> The profits of that establishment [the Post-office] had been *appropriated* by Parliament to the Duke of York.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

4. In *eccles. law*, to annex, as a benefice, to an ecclesiastical corporation, for its perpetual use.

appropriate (a-prō′pri-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *appropria'tus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; hence, belonging peculiarly; suitable; fit; befitting; proper.

> It might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own case.
> *Bacon.*

> More *appropriate* instances abound.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 124.

> A warlike, a refined, an industrial society, each evokes and requires its specific qualities and produces its *appropriate* type. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 165.

=**Syn.** Apt, becoming, in keeping, felicitous.

II.† *n.* Peculiar characteristic; attribute; proper function; property.

> The Bible's *appropriate* being . . . to enlighten the eyes and make wise the simple.
> *Boyle*, Style of Holy Scripture, p. 44.

appropriately (a-prō′pri-āt-li), *adv.* In an appropriate or proper manner; fittingly; suitably.

appropriateness (a-prō′pri-āt-nes), *n.* The quality of being appropriate or suitable; applicability.

> A hunting-box, a park-lodge, may have a forest grace and the beauty of *appropriateness.* *De Quincey*, Style, i.

appropriation (a-prō-pri-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *appropriation*, < LL. *appropriatio(n-)*, < *appropriare:* see *appropriate.*] **1.** The act of appropriating, setting apart, or assigning to a particular use or person in exclusion of all others; application to a special use or purpose; specifically, an act of a legislature authorizing money to be paid from the treasury for a special use.—**2.** Anything appropriated or set apart for a special purpose, as money.

> The specific *appropriations* made by Congress for the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, amounted to $1,169,350.
> *Report of Sec. of the Treasury*, 1886, I. 157.

3†. Acquisition; addition.

> He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and he makes it a great *appropriation* to his own good parts that he can shoe him himself. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

4. In *law:* (*a*) The annexing or setting apart of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation. (*b*) The determining to which of several debts a sum of money paid shall be applied. If the debtor does not designate the appropriation, the creditor may; if neither has done so, and litigation arises, the court may do it.—**Appropriation bill**, a legislative bill proposing appropriations of money for some particular purpose, as for carrying on some department of government.

appropriative (a-prō′pri-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *appropriate* + *-ive.*] Appropriating; making appropriation; having the power, tendency, or capability of appropriating.

appropriator (a-prō′pri-ā-tor), *n.* [< LL. as if **appropriator*, < *appropriare*, appropriate.] **1.** One who appropriates or takes to his own use.

> He knew very well that he was the . . . *appropriator* of the money which . . . ought to have fallen to his younger brother. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliv.

2. In *eccles. law*, one who is possessed of an appropriated benefice. See *appropriate, v.*, 4.

appropriatary† (ap-rō-prī′e-tā-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < *appropriate*, after *proprietary.*] Same as *appropriator*, 2.

approvable (a-prō′va-bl), *a.* [< *approve*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being approved; meriting approbation.

approvableness (a-prō′va-bl-nes), *n.* [< *approvable* + *-ness.*] The quality of being approvable.

approval (a-prō′val), *n.* [< *approve*[1] + *-al.*] The act of approving; approbation; commendation; sanction; ratification.

> A censor . . . without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed. *Sir W. Temple*, Heroic Virtues.

> He was tender, insinuating, anxious for her *approval*, eager to unfold himself to her.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Hester, xxii.

=**Syn.** *Approbation, Approval* (see *approbation*), acceptance, consent, authorization.

approvance (a-prō′vans), *n.* [< OF. *aprovance*, < **aprover:* see *approve*[1] and *-ance.*] The act of approving; approbation. [Archaic.]

> The people standing all about,
> As in *approvance*, doe thereto applaud.
> *Spenser*, Epithalamion.

approve[1] (a-pröv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *approved* (rarely pp. *approven*, after *proven*), ppr. *approving.* [Early mod. E. also *approove*, < ME. *aproven, appreoven, apreven, appreven*, < OF. *aprover, approver, approuir, appreuver, approber*, etc., F. *approuver* = Pr. Sp. *aprobar* = Pg. *approvar* = It. *approvare*, < L. *approbare, adprobare*, assent to as good, approve, also show to be good, confirm, < *ad*, to, + *probare*, < *probus*, good: see *prove.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make good; show to be real or true; prove; confirm; attest; corroborate.

> What damned error but some sober brow
> Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text?
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

> Wouldst thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*
> First thy obedience. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 367.

> The Guardian Angels of Paradise are described as returning to Heaven upon the Fall of Man, in order to *approve* their Vigilance. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 357.

2. To show; prove to be; demonstrate.

> In all things ye have *approved* yourselves to be clear in this matter. 2 Cor. vii. 11.

> 'Tis an old lesson; Time *approves* it true.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 35.

3. To sanction officially; ratify authoritatively: as, the decision of the court martial was *approved.*

> And by thy coming certainly *approve*
> The pledge of peace. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant.

4. To pronounce good; think or judge well of; admit the propriety or excellence of; be pleased with; commend: as, on trial the goods were *approved;* to *approve* the policy of the administration.

> Yet their posterity *approve* their sayings. Ps. xlix. 13.

> The deed which closed the mortal course of these sovereigns, I shall neither *approve* nor condemn.
> *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 82.

> She wore the colours I *approved.*
> *Tennyson*, The Letters.

5. To manifest as worthy of approval; commend: used reflexively.

> The miracles of Christianity, so far from shocking me, *approve* themselves at once to my intellect and my heart.
> *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 248.

6. To put to the test; prove by trial; try.

> Nay, task me to my word; *approve* me, lord.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

> A hundred knights with Palamon there came,
> *Approv'd* in fight, and men of mighty name.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 1299.

Hence—**7**†. To convict upon trial or by proof.

> He that is *approv'd* in this offence.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Approved bill or **note**, in *com.*, a bill or note drawn by a solvent, trustworthy party, and to which therefore no reasonable objection can be made.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To show itself to be; prove or turn out.—**2.** To think or judge well or favorably; be pleased: usually with *of.*

> I showed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to *approve of* and be my customer for. *Swift.*

approve[2] (a-pröv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *approved*, ppr. *approving.* [The form *approve* (NL. *approbare, approvare*), confused with *approve*[1], is a mod. error, due to a misunderstanding of the earlier forms; prop. *approw*, < late ME. *approwe, aprowe, aproue*, < OF. *aprocr, approer, approuer, apprower* (> ML. *approare, appruare*, and later *appruvare, approvare*, as above), profit, benefit, improve, < *a* (L. *ad*), to, + *pro, pru, prou, preu*, earliest form *prod* (> ME. *prow*), benefit, advantage, profit: see *prow*[1] and *prowess.* By a change of prefix, *approve*[2] has become *improve*, q. v. Cf. *appair, impair.*] In *law*, to turn to one's own profit; augment the value or profits of, as of waste land, by inclosing and cultivating; improve.

> As long ago as the thirteenth century the statute of Merton had authorized the lords of manors to *approve*, that is, inclose for their own profit, as much of the waste land as would leave enough uninclosed for the use of the commoners. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 173.

approvedly (ə-prō′ved-li), *adv.* In a manner to gain approval; to an approved degree.

approvement[1] (ə-prōv′ment), *n.* [< *approve*[1] + *-ment.*] 1†. The act of approving; approbation; an expression of assent or preference.

I did nothing without your *approvement.* *Hayward.*

I am not bound
To fancy your *approvements,* but my own.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 3.

2. In *law,* the act of becoming an approver or informer; the act of a prisoner who confesses, and accuses his accomplices; the act of turning king's or state's evidence.

approvement[2] (ə-prōv′ment), *n.* [Prop. *approwment* (see *approve*[2]), < late ME. *approwement, approment, aprowement, aproument,* < OF. *aprocment, aprouement, aprowement* (ML. *approvamenta, appruviamenta, approfiamenta,* pl.), < *aproer,* etc., profit, benefit, improve: see *approve*[2] and *-ment.* Now *improvement,* q. v.] In *old English law:* (*a*) The improvement by the lord of a manor of common or waste lands by inclosing and converting them to his own use. (*b*) The profits of such lands.

approver[1] (ə-prō′vėr), *n.* [ME. **approvour,* usually *provour,* only in def. 1; < *approve*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who approves or commends. — 2. One who proves or offers to prove; specifically, in *law,* one who confesses a felony, and gives evidence against his accomplice or accomplices; an informer and accuser; one who turns king's or state's evidence.

In the 22 Edw. III. a commission was issued to inquire into the practice of torturing men by gaolers to compel them to become *approvers.*
Stubbs, Const. Hist., III. 288, note.

approver[2]† (ə-prō′vėr), *n.* [Prop. *apprower* (see *approve*[2]), < ME. *apprower, approwour, aprouour,* < AF. *aprouour,* OF.**aproeor* (ML. *approuator, appruator,* NL. *approbator*), < *aproer,* etc., profit, benefit: see *approve*[2] and *-er.*] One who manages a landed estate for the owner; a bailiff or steward of a manor; an agent.

approvingly (ə-prō′ving-li), *adv.* In a commendatory manner; in such a way as to imply approval.

approximal (ə-prok′si-mal), *a.* [< L. *ad,* to, + *proximus,* next, + *-al.* Cf. *approximate.*] Closely joined: in *anat.,* used with reference to the contiguous surfaces of adjoining teeth.

approximant (ə-prok′si-mant), *a.* [< LL. *approximan(t-)s,* ppr. of *approximare:* see *approximate.*] Approaching in character; approximating. [Rare.]

Approximant and conformant to the apostolical and pure primitive church. *Sir E. Dering,* Speeches, p. 74.

approximate (ə-prok′si-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *approximated,* ppr. *approximating.* [< LL. *approximatus,* pp. of *approximare,* < L. *ad,* to, + *proximare,* come near, < *proximus* (for **propsimus*), superl. of *prope,* near: see *proximate,* and cf. *approach.*] I. *trans.* To carry or bring near; advance closely upon; cause to approach in position, quality, character, condition, etc.

To *approximate* the inequality of riches to the level of nature. *Burke.*

II. *intrans.* To come near; approach closely; figuratively, to stand in intimate relation; be remarkably similar.

It is the tendency of every dominant system . . . to force its opponents into the most hostile and jealous attitude, from the apprehension which they naturally feel, lest, in those points in which they *approximate* towards it, they should be misinterpreted and overborne by its authority.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doctrine, Int.

approximate (ə-prok′si-māt), *a.* [< LL. *approximatus,* pp.: see the verb.] 1. Near in position; near to; close together. Specifically — (*a*) In *anat.,* applied to teeth so arranged in the jaw that there is no vacancy between them, as the teeth of man. (*b*) In *bot.,* said of leaves or other organs that stand near together. 2. Near in character; very similar: as, a statement closely *approximate* to a falsehood. — 3. Nearly approaching accuracy or correctness; nearly precise, perfect, or complete: as, an *approximate* result; *approximate* values.

The English must certainly rank among the more mixed nations; we cannot claim the *approximate* purity of Basques and Albanians. *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 88.

Approximate value or **formula,** in *math.,* one which is very nearly, but not exactly, true.

approximately (ə-prok′si-māt-li), *adv.* In an approximate manner; by approximation; nearly; closely.

approximation (ə-prok-si-mā′shon), *n.* [= F. *approximation,* < LL. *approximare:* see *approximate, v.*] 1. The act of approximating; a drawing, moving, or advancing near in space, position, degree, or relation; approach; proximity.

The largest capacity and the most noble dispositions are but an *approximation* to the proper standard and true symmetry of human nature. *Is. Taylor.*

Not directly, but by successive *approximations,* do mankind reach correct conclusions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 147.

2. In *math.* and *phys.*: (*a*) A continual approach to a true result; the process by which the value of a quantity is calculated with continually increasing exactness without ever being actually ascertained. (*b*) A result so obtained; a result which is not rigorously exact, but is so near the truth as to be sufficient for a given purpose. — **Horner's method of approximation** (named for its inventor, W. G. Horner, died 1837), a method of solving numerical equations, the most salient features of which are that each approximate value is obtained from the last by Taylor's theorem, and that the coefficients of the development are calculated by a certain systematic procedure.

approximative (ə-prok′si-mā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *approximatif,* < LL. as if **approximativus,* < *approximare:* see *approximate.*] Approaching; coming near, as to some state or result.

approximatively (ə-prok′si-mā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an approximative manner; approximately.

appui, appuy (ap-wē′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appuied, appuyed,* ppr. *appuying.* [< F. *appuyer,* OF. *apuyer, apouier, apoier,* = It. *appoggiare* (see *appoggiato*), < ML. *appodiare,* support, prop, < L. *ad,* to, + *podium,* a support, a balcony, etc., > F. *pui, puy,* a hill (*appuye,* a balcony), = It. *poggio,* a hill, bluff, formerly also a horse-block, etc.: see *podium.*] To support; *milit.,* to post, as troops, at a point of support.

appui (ap-wē′), *n.* [F., a support, prop, < *appuyer,* support: see *appui, v.*] 1†. A support, stay, or prop.

If a vine be to climb trees that are of any great height, there would be stays and *appuies* set to it.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, I. 538.

2. In the *manège,* a reciprocal action between the mouth of the horse and the hand of the rider, the bit and rein forming the line of communication: thus, a horse with a sensitive mouth may be said to have a good *appui,* and the same may be said of the rider if his hand is good. — **Point d'appui** (pwaṅ dap-wē′), point of support; basis; *milit.,* a supporting-point for a line of battle, as a grove, village, or walled inclosure.

appulse (ap′uls or ə-puls′), *n.* [< L. *appulsus, adpulsus,* driving to, a landing, approach, < *appulsus, adpulsus,* pp. of *appellere, adpellere,* drive to, < *ad,* to, + *pellere,* drive: see *pulse,* and cf. *impulse, repulse.*] 1. The act of striking against or driving upon something; active or energetic approach. [Rare.]

In all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs.
Holder.

2. In *astron.,* a close apparent approach of a planet or star to the sun or moon. — 3†. A coming to land, as of a vessel: as, "the *appulse* of the ark," *J. Bryant,* Mythol., II. 412.

appulsion (ə-pul′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **appulsio(n-),* < *appulsus:* see *appulse.*] The act of striking against; collision; concussion; shock.

appulsive (ə-pul′siv), *a.* [< L. *appulsus:* see *appulse* and *-ive.*] Striking against; impinging: as, the *appulsive* influence of the planets.

appulsively (ə-pul′siv-li), *adv.* By appulsion.

appurtenance (ə-pėr′tē-nans), *n.* [Also, less commonly, *appertenance, appertinence,* and, with immediate dependence on the verb, *appertainance,* q. v.; < ME. *appertenaunce, appartenaunce,* but earlier and usually *appurtenaunce, apportenaunce, apurtenaunce, aportenaunce,* < AF. *apurtenance,* OF. *apertenance, apartenance* = Pr. *apartenensa* = It. *appartenenza,* < ML. *appertenentia,* < LL. *appertinere,* belong to, appertain: see *appertain, appurtenant,* and *-ance.*] 1. The act, state, or fact of appertaining. — 2. That which appertains or belongs to something else; something belonging to another thing as principal; an adjunct; an appendage; an accessory: as, "*appurtenances* of majesty," *Barrow,* Sermons, III. xiv.

The Pope with his *appertinences* the Prelates.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 42.

Revolutions upon revolutions, each attended by its *appurtenance* of proscriptions, and persecutions, and tests.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Specifically, in *law,* a right, privilege, or improvement belonging to a principal property, as a right of pasture in a common attached to an estate, outhouses, gardens, etc., attached to a mansion, and the like.

appurtenance† (ə-pėr′tē-nans), *v. t.* [< *appurtenance, n.*] To furnish with by way of appurtenance; supply or equip.

The buildings are antient, large, strong, and fair, and *appertenanced* with the necessaries of wood, water, fishing, parks, and mills. *R. Carew,* Survey of Cornwall.

appurtenant (ə-pėr′tē-nant), *a.* and *n.* [Also written, less commonly, *appertinent;* < ME. *appertenant, apertinent, appurtenaunt, apurtenant,* etc., < OF. *apertenant, apartenant,* < LL. *appertinen(t-)s,* ppr. of *appertinere,* belong to, appertain: see *appertain* and *-ant*[1], and cf. *appurtenance.*] I. *a.* Appertaining or belonging; pertaining; incident or relating to, as a legal right, interest, or property subsidiary to one more valuable or important.

II. *n.* A thing appertaining to another more important thing; an appurtenance; a belonging.

apractic (a-prak′tik), *n.* One who is affected with apraxia.

aprank† (ə-prank′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *prank.*] In ostentatious or impertinent fashion.

apraxia (a-prak′si-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπραξία,* not doing, non-action, < *ἄπρακτος,* not doing, not to be done, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πρακτός,* verbal adj. of *πράσσειν,* do: see *practice, praxis.*] An inability to execute purposeful movements, which is not due to paralysis, ataxia, or loss of sensation. — **Ideational apraxia,** same as *sensory apraxia.* — **Motor apraxia,** a form in which the person recognizes an object and may state its use, yet fails utterly in attempting to use it himself. — **Sensory apraxia,** inability to use objects properly through misjudgment regarding their nature.

apress†, *v. t.* An old form of *oppress.* *Chaucer.*

apricate (ap′ri-kāt), *v.* [< L. *apricatus,* pp. of *apricari,* bask in the sun, < *apricus,* open to the sun, sunny, prob. < **aperīcus,* < *aperire,* open: see *aperient,* and cf. *April.*] I. *intrans.* To bask in the sun. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To expose to sunlight. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

aprication (ap-ri-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *apricatio(n-),* < *apricari:* see *apricate.*] The act of basking in the sun; exposure to sunlight. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

The luxury and benefit of *aprication,* or immersion in the sunshine bath. *O. W. Holmes,* Old Vol. of Life, p. 209.

apricity† (a-pris′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *apricitas,* < *apricus,* sunny: see *apricate.*] The warmness of the sun in winter. *Cockeram.*

apricock†, *n.* An old spelling of *apricot.*

apricot (ā′pri-kot or ap′ri-kot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apricote, aprecott, abricot, abricote, abricoct,* etc., with term. after F. *abricot,* also, and earlier, *apricock, aprecock, apricok, abrecock, abrecok,* etc. (cf. D. *abrikoos,* Dan. *abrikos,* Sw. *aprikos,* G. *aprikose*), < Pg. *albricoque* = Sp. *albaricoque,* OSp. *albarcoque, albercoque,* etc., = It. *albercocca, albicocca* (the forms in *apr-,* as in E., G., etc., being due perhaps to a fancied connection with L. *apricus,* sunny (so explained by Minsheu: "q[uasi] *in aprico coctus,*" ripened in a sunny place): see *apricate*), < Ar. *al-birqūq, al-burqūq,* apricot, < *al,* the, and *burqūq,* < Gr. *πρακόκιον,* pl. *πρακόκια* (Dioscorides), later *πρεκόκκια, βερικόκκια* (whence formerly in It. *berricocche,* pl. — Minsheu), < L. *præcoqua,* apricots, neut. pl. of *præcoquus,* a form of *præcox,* early ripe, precocious, < *præ,* beforehand, + *coquere,* cook: see *precocious* and *cook*[1]. The vernacular Ar. name is *mishmish, mushmush,* > Pers. *mishmish;* Hind. *khūbānī.*] A roundish,



Apricot (*Prunus Armeniaca*).

pubescent, orange-colored fruit, of a rich aromatic flavor, the produce of a tree of the plum kind, *Prunus Armeniaca,* family *Amygdalaceæ.* Its specific name is due to the belief that it is a native of Armenia, but it is now supposed to be of Chinese origin.

It grows wild in the Himalayas and Northwestern Provinces of India, where its fruit is gathered in great quantities. It was introduced into England in 1524, by the gardener of Henry VIII. The tree rises to the height of from 15 to 20 and even 30 feet, and its flowers appear before its leaves. In cultivation it is often propagated by budding upon plum-stocks. There is a considerable number of varieties, some of them with sweet kernels which may be eaten like almonds. The wild apricot of the West Indies is the *Mammea Americana;* that of Guiana, the *Couroupita Guianensis.* Formerly also spelled *apricock.*

April (ā′pril), *n.* [< ME. *Aprile, Aprille,* etc. (AS. rarely *Aprelis*), also and earlier *Averil, Averel, Averylle,* < OF. *Avrill,* F. *Avril* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *Abril* = It. *Aprile* = D. *April* = MHG. *Aprille, Abrille, Abrelle, Aprill,* G. *April* = Dan. Sw. *April,* < L. *Aprilis* (sc. *mensis,* month), April; usually, but fancifully, regarded as if < **aperilis,* < *aperire,* open, as the month when the earth 'opens' to produce new fruits: see *aperient.*] The fourth month of the year, containing thirty days. With poets, April is the type of inconstancy, from the changeableness of its weather.—**April fool.** See *fool*[1].

a priori (ā prī-ō′rī). [L., from something prior or going before: *ā* for *ab,* from; *priori,* abl. of *prior,* neut. *prius,* preceding: see *prior, a.*] From the former; from that which precedes; hence, from antecedent to consequent, from condition to conditioned, or from cause to effect. Since the fourteenth century, the phrase *demonstratio a priori* (first found in Albert of Saxony, died 1390) has been commonly employed, instead of the earlier expression *demonstratio propter quid,* to mean proof proceeding from causes or first principles: opposed to *demonstratio a posteriori,* or *demonstratio quia,* which proceeds from effect to cause, and simply proves the fact without showing why it must be as it is. In the eighteenth century *demonstratio a priori* was applied to reasoning from a given notion to the conditions which such notion involves. But since Kant, *a priori,* used as an adjective and frequently placed before the noun, has been applied to cognitions which, though they may come to us in experience, have their origin in the nature of the mind, and are independent of experience.

Demonstration is perfect, when it proceedeth from the proper cause to the effect, called of the scholemen, *à priore.* *Blundeville,* Arte of Logicke (1599), vi. 19.

Thus when we argue from the ideas we have of immensity, eternity, necessary existence, and the like, that such perfections can reside but in one being, and thence conclude that there can be but one supreme God, . . . this is an argument *a priori.* *Clarke.*

General truths, which at the same time bear the character of an inward necessity, must be independent of experience—clear and certain by themselves. They are therefore called *a priori,* while that which is simply taken from experience is said to be, in ordinary parlance, known a posteriori or empirically only. *Kant,* Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

As used in a psychological sense, knowledge a posteriori is a synonym for knowledge empirical, or from experience; and, consequently, is adventitious to the mind, as subsequent to, and in consequence of, the exercise of its faculties of observation. Knowledge *a priori,* on the contrary, called likewise native, pure, or transcendental knowledge, embraces those principles which, as the condition of the exercise of its faculties of observation and thought, are, consequently, not the result of that exercise. True it is that, chronologically considered, our *a priori* is not antecedent to our a posteriori knowledge; for the internal conditions of experience can only operate when an object of experience has been presented. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

A priori philosopher, a philosopher who believes in the existence of a priori cognition in the Kantian sense of the term; an apriorist.

apriorism (ā-prī-ō′rizm), *n.* [< *a priori,* as adj., + *-ism.*] 1. A principle assumed as if known a priori: used in a depreciatory sense.

Unwarrantable *a-priorisms,* . . . pure unproved assumptions. *The American,* VIII. 106.

2. A priori reasoning, as characteristic of a phase of thought or of a thinker.

apriorist (ā-prī-ō′rist), *n.* [< *a priori,* as adj., + *-ist.*] One who believes in the existence of a priori cognition in the Kantian sense of the term. See *a priori.*

This will be disputed by the *apriorists.* *G. H. Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 182.

aprioristic (ā-prī-ō-ris′tik), *a.* 1. A priori.—2. Having something of an a priori character: as, *aprioristic* reasoning or tendencies. [Rare.]

apriority (ā-prī-or′i-ti), *n.* [< *a priori* + *-ity.*] In *philos.,* the character of being underived from experience, or of being a priori.

Aprocta (a-prok′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aproctus:* see *aproctous.*] One of two divisions of the *Turbellaria,* in which the digestive cavity is cæcal, having no anal aperture: contrasted with *Proctucha.* See cut under *Dendrocœla.*

aproctous (a-prok′tus), *a.* [< NL. *aproctus,* < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πρωκτός,* anus.] Having no anus; specifically, pertaining to or characteristic of the *Aprocta.*

The *aproctous* condition, which persists in most of the Platyhelminthes, is passed through by these forms at an early stage in development. *Gegenbaur,* Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 162.

★**apron** (ā′prun or ā′pèrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apern, apurn,* earlier *napron,* whence, by misdividing *a napron* as *an apron,* the loss of initial *n,* as in *adder*[1], *auger, orange, ouch, umpire,* etc., < ME. *napron, naprun, napronne, naperonn,* < OF. *naperon* (F. *napperon*), < *nape, nappe* (F. *nappe,* a cloth, table-cloth), < L. *mappa,* a cloth: see *napery, napkin,* and *map.*] 1. A piece of apparel made in various ways for covering the front of the person more or less completely. It is ordinarily used while at work to keep the clothes clean or protect them from injury, for which purpose it is made of cotton or linen, or for blacksmiths, shoemakers, etc., of leather. Aprons of silk or other fine material are sometimes worn by ladies as an article of dress or for ornament. An apron is also part of certain official costumes, as that of an English bishop, and that of freemasons and of members of other secret or friendly societies.

2. Anything resembling an apron in shape or use. (*a*) The leather covering used to protect the lower part of the person while riding in an open carriage. (*b*) A rectangular sheet of lead with a conical projection on the under side, used to cover the vent in heavy guns and fieldpieces. Also called *cap.* (*c*) A platform or flooring of plank at the entrance of a dock; the sill. (*d*) In *carp.,* the sill or lower part of a window. (*e*) A strip of lead which directs the drip of a wall into a gutter. (*f*) A piece of leather or boarding used to conduct loose moving material past an opening, as grain in a separator. (*g*) Sheets of lead, or flashing, placed about skylights and at the intersection of dormer windows with the roof. (*h*) The fat skin covering the belly of a goose. [Provincial.] (*i*) In *zoöl.,* the abdomen of the brachyurous or short-tailed decapod crustaceans, as crabs: so called because it is folded under and closely applied to the thorax. Its width and general shape often distinguish the sexes.

3. In *ship-carp.,* a piece, or pieces, of curved timber placed in a ship just above the foremost end of the keel, to strengthen and back up the several pieces of the stem. See cut under *stem.*—4. In *mech.,* the piece that holds the cutting-tool of a plane.—5. Any device for protecting a surface of earth from the action of moving water. Examples of such devices are: (*a*) a mattress of brushwood and logs anchored with stones, to protect river-banks from the action of the current; (*b*) the planking or logs placed at the base of a sea-wall, to protect it from the scour of the waves; (*c*) the platform which receives the water that falls over a dam or through a sluice.

apron (ā′prun or ā′pèrn), *v. t.* [< *apron, n.*] To put an apron on; furnish with an apron; cover as with an apron.

The cobbler *aproned* and the parson gowned. *Pope,* Essay on Man, iv. 197.

aproneer† (ā-prun-ēr′), *n.* [< *apron* + *-eer.*] One who wears an apron; a tradesman or shopman; a mechanic: as, "some surly *aproneer," Bp. Gauden,* Tears of the Church, p. 238.

apron-lining (ā′prun-lī″ning), *n.* In *joinery,* the piece of boarding which covers the rough apron-piece of a staircase.

apron-man (ā′prun-man), *n.* A man who wears an apron; a laboring man or workman; a waiter or bar-tender.

You have made good work,
You, and your *apron-men.* *Shak.,* Cor., Iv. 6.

apron-piece (ā′prun-pēs), *n.* In *joinery,* a piece of timber fixed into a wall and projecting horizontally, to support the carriage-pieces and joistings in the half-spaces or landing-places of a staircase. Also called *pitching-piece.*

apron-roll (ā′prun-rōl), *n.* In *mach.,* a roll which gives motion to or which supports a traveling apron.

The upward movement of the drum prevents the skin from being carried around the inner *apron-roll.* *C. T. Davis,* Leather, p. 315.

apron-squire†, *n.* Same as *apple-squire.* *Nashe.* (*N. E. D.*)

apron-string (ā′prun-string), *n.* A string by which an apron is attached to the person.—**Apron-string hold,** in *law,* a tenure of property through one's wife, or during her lifetime alone.—**To be tied to a woman's apron-strings,** to be bound to her as a child is bound to its mother; be unable to break away from her control or influence; be kept subservient to her caprice.

apropos (ap-rō-pō′), *adv., a.,* and *n.* [< F. *à propos,* to the purpose: *à,* to, with reference to, < L. *ad,* to; *propos,* purpose, < L. *propositum,* a thing proposed: see *purpose* and *propose.*] I. *adv.* 1. To the purpose; opportunely; seasonably.—2. With reference or regard; in respect: followed by *of.*

Suddenly, and *à propos of* nothing, asking him how it was possible for a man to have three godmothers. *W. Black,* Shandon Bells, xxxiii.

3. With reference to that (a thing just mentioned); by the way: used absolutely, to introduce an incidental observation.

Mr. Brown is now busy upon his work. *Apropos,* I heard very lately that my friend was the author of that fine little pamphlet that has so irretrievably spoiled the credit and sale of that vain simple book of Weston's. *Warburton,* To Hurd, Letter xvii.

II. *a.* Opportune; seasonable; to the purpose; pertinent; happy: as, an *apropos* remark.

III. *n.* Pertinency. [Rare.]

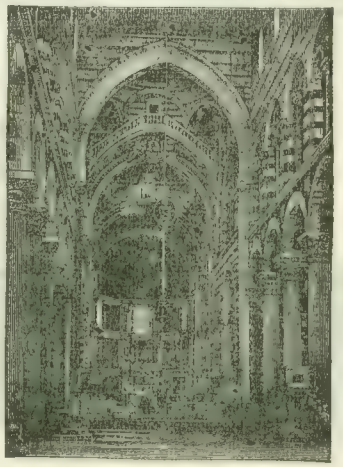
Aprosmictus (ap-ros-mik′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπρόσμικτος,* not associating, isolated, < *ἀ-* priv. + **πρόσμικτος,* verbal adj. of *προσμιγνύναι,* mingle, with, associate, < *πρός,* by, with, + *μιγνύναι,* mingle, mix: see *mix.*] A genus of parrakeets. It includes *A. erythropterus,* the red-winged parrakeet of Australia, and *A. scapulatus,* the king parrakeet. By some the name is given to a subgenus of *Platycercus.*

aprosopia (ap-rō-sō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπρόσωπος,* without a face, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πρόσωπον,* face.] In *teratol.,* absence of the greater part of the face, due to arrested development of the mandibular arch.

aproterodont (ap-rō-ter′ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πρότερος,* in front, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] In *herpet.,* having no front teeth: applied to the dentition of serpents whose intermaxillaries are toothless.

aps (aps), *n.* [A dial. form of *asp*[1], q. v.] A common name for white-poplar wood, used for toys, etc. [Eng.]

apse (aps), *n.* [< L. *apsis,* in the architectural sense, as in definition: see *apsis.*] 1. In *arch.:* (*a*) Strictly, any recess, or the termination of a building, of semicircular plan, covered by a semicircular vault or semi-dome; hence, a similar feature of polygonal plan. (*b*) In ordinary use, the termination of the choir or

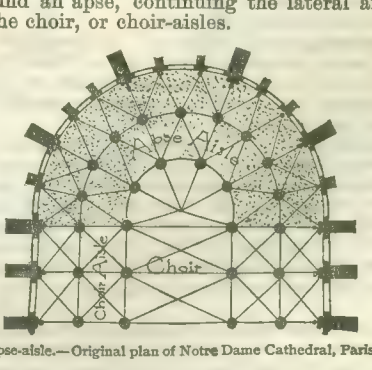


Apse.—Duomo of Pisa, Italy.

sanctuary of any church, particularly if it presents a superficial resemblance to an apse in the stricter sense, in that it is at least approximately semicircular in plan, and vaulted: commonly equivalent to *chevet,* and applied to the altar extremity of a church, even if of rectangular plan and not vaulted, and including the apse-aisles, chapels, and any other adjunct to the ritual east end of a church. The apse in its origin was a characteristic feature of the ancient Roman basilica, in which it formed the raised tribune for the court magistrates. The throne of the quæstor or presiding judge stood in the center of the chord of the arc of the apse. When the basilicas became Christian churches, the throne was replaced by the high altar, which still occupies this position in Latin churches of the strict basilica type, and has regularly kept it in Oriental churches. Some types of church regularly have secondary apses in other positions than at the eastern end, as at the western end, at the extremities of the transepts or of aisles, etc. See cuts under *basilica* and *bema.* Also *apsis.*

2. In *astron.,* same as *apsis.*

apse-aisle (aps′īl), *n.* An aisle which extends around an apse, continuing the lateral aisles of the choir, or choir-aisles.



Apse-aisle.—Original plan of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris.

apse-chapel (aps′chap″el), *n.* A chapel opening upon an apse or apse-aisle.

apselaphesis (ap-sel-a-fē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *ψηλάφησις*, feeling, < *ψηλαφᾶν*, feel, grope, touch, connected with *ψήν*, touch, rub.] In *pathol.*, diminution or loss of tactile sensibility.

apsidal (ap'si-dal), *a.* [< *apsis* (*apsid-*) + *-al.*] 1. In *astron.*, pertaining to the apsides. See *apsis.*—2. In *arch.*, of or relating to an apse; of the nature or form of an apse; terminating in an apse.

The prothesis and diaconicon [in Armenian churches] are never *apsidal* on the outside, and seldom so on the inside.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 174.

Apsidal chapel. (*a*) A chapel terminating in an apse. (*b*) An apse-chapel.—**Apsidal surface,** in *math.*, a surface related to any other surface and to any point as Fresnel's wave-surface is related to the quadric surface and to its center; that is to say, on each plane section of an original surface through a certain fixed point the radii from that point which cut the section orthogonally are taken, and distances equal to these radii are measured off from the fixed point on the perpendicular to the section; then the locus of the extremities of these lines so measured is the apsidal surface.

apsidally (ap'si-dal-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of an apse; with an apse.

In this difficulty the architect hit upon the happy expedient of finishing the roof westwards *apsidally*.
Dean Howson, Handbook of Chester Cathedral, p. 40.

apsides, *n.* Plural of *apsis.*

apsidiole (ap-sid'i-ōl), *n.* [F., commonly *absidiole*, < NL. **apsidiola*, dim. of L. *apsis* (*apsid-*), apse.] A small apse; a secondary apse, as one of the apses on either side of the central or



Apsidioles.—St. Sernin, Toulouse, 12th century.

main apse in a church of triapsidal plan, or one of the apse-chapels when these project on the exterior of the church, particularly if the projection resembles an apse in shape. Also written *absidiole.*

apsis (ap'sis), *n.*; pl. *apsides* (ap'si-dēz). [L. (pl. *apsīdes*), also *absis* (pl. *absīdes*) and *absida* (pl. *absīdæ*), a round arch or vault, the circle which a star describes in its orbit, a bowl, < Gr. *ἁψίς* (pl. *ἁψῖδες*), a loop, wheel, orbit, etc., < *ἅπτειν*, fasten, bind: see *apt.*] 1. In *astron.*, a point in the eccentric orbit of a planet in which it is either furthest from or nearest to the body about which it revolves. The *higher apsis* is the point furthest from, and the *lower apsis* the point nearest to, the central body. The *line of apsides* is the line joining the apsides. These terms were originally applied to circular orbits, but are now extended to ellipses. Also *apse.*

2. In *arch.*, same as *apse.*—3. A reliquary or case in which the relics of saints are kept, especially one of a form imitating the curves of a dome or vault.

Sometimes written *absis.*

apsychical (ap-sī'ki-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *ψυχικός*, of the mind or soul: see *a-*[18] and *psychical.*] 1. Not psychical; not mental or spiritual.—2. Not involving conscious mental action; not controlled by the mind.

apt (apt), *a.* [< F. *apte* = Pr. *apte* = Sp. Pg. *apto* = It. *atto*, < L. *aptus*, fit, fitted, prop. pp. of obs. *apere*, fasten, join (whence the inceptive *apisci*, pp. *aptus*, reach after, try to seize), = Gr. *ἅπτειν*, fasten, bind.] 1. Possessing the qualities necessary or proper for a certain purpose or end; fit; suited; adapted; suitable.

All the men of might, . . . strong and *apt* for war.
2 Ki. xxiv. 16.

In woode and stone, not the softest, but hardest, be alwaies *aptest*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 35.

No man that putteth his hand to the plough, and looketh back, is *apt* for the kingdom of God.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

The hands that have grasped dominion and held it have been large and hard; those from which it has slipped, delicate, and *apt* for the lyre and the pencil.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 251.

2. Suited to its purpose; apposite; pertinent; appropriate; becoming: as, an *apt* metaphor.

Such *apt* and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales,
And younger hearings are quite ravished.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

Expert
In fitting *aptest* words to things.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

Ludicrous yet *apt* citations
Of barbarous law Latin.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

3. Having a tendency; naturally susceptible; liable; likely: as, wheat on moist land is *apt* to blast or be winter-killed.

It [the harbor] is gay with hundreds of small boats, . . . *apt* to be painted green and adorned with pictures.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 135.

4. Inclined; predisposed; disposed customarily; prone; ready: as, one who is too *apt* to slander others.

'Tis time my hard-mouth'd coursers to control,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal.
Dryden, Pythag. Philos., l. 669.

What makes you thoughtless in your conduct, and *apt* to run into a thousand little imprudences?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

5. Ready; prompt; quick; unusually intelligent; expert; facile: as, a pupil *apt* to learn; an *apt* wit.

Strong, supple, sinew-corded, *apt* at arms.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

An *apt* taster knows which wine has the novel flavor.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 289.

6. Prepared; ready; willing.

Live a thousand years,
I shall not find myself so *apt* to die.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

The paymaster and the attorney stood at hand *apt* with suggestions. *C. J. Bellamy*, The Breton Mills, xiv.

7†. Capable of easy explanation; natural; credible.

That Cassio loves her, I do well believe it;
That she loves him, 'tis *apt*, and of great credit.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Apt, Fit.* "The words *apt* and *fit* might be thought to differ only in this, that the former is of Latin derivation; but *apt* has an active sense, and *fit* a passive sense,—a distinction clearly shown by Shakspere, when the poisoner in the play in Hamlet says, 'hands *apt*, drugs *fit*,' and by Wordsworth: 'Our hearts more *apt* to sympathize with heaven, our souls more *fit* for future glory.'" *H. Reed*, Eng. Lit., p. 106.—**2.** Meet, fitting, germane, appropriate.—**3** and **4.** *Apt, Likely, Liable, Subject,* prone. *Apt,* when used in this sense of persons, indicates physical tendency or inward inclination: as, *apt* to catch cold; *apt* to neglect work; when used of things, it similarly indicates natural tendency: as, *apt* to mold. *Likely* may suggest the same idea: as, he is *likely* to do it; it is *likely* to rust; or it may express mere external probability or chance: as, he is *likely* to come at any moment. *Liable* in this connection is properly used only of exposure to evil, being practically equivalent to exposed, or exposed to the danger of: as, *liable* to accident; *liable* to be hurt, that is, exposed to the danger of being hurt; *liable* to censure: in such use it does not express probability or tendency, but merely the possibility of exposure or risk. *Subject* expresses what is likely to happen to a person or thing, and occasionally does happen. *Liable* to disease and *subject* to disease thus convey different ideas. The things to which we are *liable* are determined more by accident or circumstance; the things to which we are *subject* are determined by nature and constitution. *Apt* to be suddenly ill; *liable,* but not *likely,* to die before the physician arrives; *subject* to attacks of epilepsy.

How *apt* the poor are to be proud!
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

It is the duty of practical good sense to bear in mind that a certain result, though not certain to happen, is *likely* to happen, and that no wise man will put that likelihood out of sight. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 212.

Till that hour
Not *liable* to fear, or flight, or pain.
Milton, P. L., vi. 397.

All human things are *subject* to decay,
And when fate summons, monarchs must obey.
Dryden, Mac Flecknoe, l. 1.

5. Clever, bright, dexterous.

apt† (apt), *v. t.* [< L. *aptare*, fit, adapt, accommodate, adjust, < *aptus*, fit, etc.: see *apt, a.*] To prepare for a definite service; fit; suit for anticipated circumstances; adapt.

If he be mine, he shall follow and observe what I will *apt* him to. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

That our speech be *apted* to necessary edification.
Jer. Taylor.

He takes his top-sail down in such rough storms,
And *apts* his sails to airs more temperate.
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, i.

aptable† (ap'ta-bl), *a.* [< LL. *aptabilis*, < L. *aptare*, adapt: see *apt, v.*, and *-able.*] Capable of being fitted or adapted. *Sherwood.*

aptate† (ap'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *aptatus*, pp. of *aptare*, adapt: see *apt, v.*] To make fit.

Aptenodytes (ap″te-nō-dī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπτήν*, wingless (< *ἀ-* priv. + *πτηνός*, winged, < *πέτεσθαι*, *πτῆναι*, fly), + *δύτης*, diver, < *δύειν*, dive, sink.] A genus of penguins, formerly coextensive with the family *Spheniscidæ*, and giving name to a family *Aptenodytidæ*, but now usually restricted to two large species, the emperor and king penguins, *A. imperator* and *A. rex*, or *A. forsteri* and *A. pennanti*, distinguished from all others by their great size and long, slender, somewhat curved bill. Both were formerly called the great or Patagonia penguin, *A. patachonica.* Also *Aptenodyta* and *Apterodyta.*

Aptenodytidæ (ap″te-nō-dit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aptenodytes* + *-idæ.*] A family of birds, the penguins, named from the genus *Aptenodytes:* synonymous with *Spheniscidæ* (which see).

Aptera (ap'te-rą), *n. pl.* [NL. (< Gr. *ἄπτερα*, animals without wings, *ἄπτερον*, the class of such animals—Aristotle), neut. pl. of *apterus*, < Gr. *ἄπτερος*, wingless: see *apterous.*] In *zoöl.*, a group to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) In the Linnean system of classification, the seventh and last order of *Insecta*, including "insects" without wings, that is, crustaceans, arachnidans, myriapods, etc. In 1795 it was divided by Latreille into seven orders: *Suctoria, Thysanura, Parasita, Acephala, Entomostraca, Crustacea,* and *Myriapoda.* (*b*) In Latreille's system of classification (1817), the fourth of nine orders of *Insecta*, including "wingless forms without gnathites," and containing only the fleas; the *Suctoria* of De Geer, the *Siphonaptera* of Latreille, the *Aphaniptera* of Kirby and modern writers. Used in this sense also by Macleay and others. (*c*) Loosely applied to sundry groups of wingless insects besides fleas, as to the haustellate and mandibulate lice, the thysanurous insects, etc. (*d*) In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of the two prime divisions of *Hexapoda* or *Insecta* (the other being *Pterygota*), consisting of the two orders *Collembola* and *Thysanura*, containing all apterous ametabolous insects of such forms as *Podura* and *Lipura, Campodea* and *Lepisma*, etc. The name is practically synonymous with *Ametabola* (which see).

apteral (ap'te-ral), *a.* [As *apterous* + *-al.*] 1. Destitute of wings.—2. In *arch.*, applied to a temple or other building which has no columns on the flanks, but may have a portico at one or at each end: opposed to *peripteral*, surrounded by columns. See *prostyle* and *amphiprostyle.*

apteran (ap'te-ran), *n.* [As *apterous* + *-an.*] A wingless insect; one of the *Aptera.*

apteria, *n.* Plural of *apterium.*

apterial (ap-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *apterium* + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, pertaining to an apterium, or to apteria.

apterium (ap-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *apteria* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἄπτερος*, without feathers: see *apterous.*] In *ornith.*, a tract or space on the skin of a bird where no feathers grow; an unfeathered tract, in distinction from a feather-tract or pteryla (which see). *Nitzsch; Sundevall.*

apterous (ap'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *apterus*, < Gr. *ἄπτερος*, wingless, without feathers, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πτερόν*, a wing, feather, = E. *feather.*] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Wingless; having no wings: applied both to wingless insects belonging to winged groups, and to the wingless stage of winged insects. (*b*) Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Aptera.*—2. In *bot.*, destitute of membranous expansions, as a stem or petiole: opposed to *alate.*

Apteryges (ap-ter'i-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Apteryx.*] A superfamily group, made by Newton an order, of ratite birds, based upon and including only the family *Apterygidæ* (which see).

Apterygia (ap-te-rij'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πτερύγιον*, a wing, fin: see *Pterygia.*] A group of mollusks, containing all gastropods with an intromittent male organ, and contrasting with the *Pterygia*, composed of the cephalopods and pteropods. *Latreille*, 1825.

apterygian (ap-te-rij'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀπτέρυγος*, wingless (see *Apteryx*), + *-ian.*] 1. Wingless; apterous.—2. Pertaining to the genus *Apteryx*, or to the family *Apterygidæ.*

Apterygidæ (ap-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apteryx* (*Apteryg-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of ratite or struthious birds, of the subclass *Ratitæ* and suborder or superfamily *Apteryges*, constituted by the single genus *Apteryx.* It is characterized by the rudimentary condition of the wings and tail, 4-toed feet, very long slender bill with terminal nostrils, and many anatomical peculiarities, among them a better development of the diaphragm than in any other bird.

Apterygine (ap″te-ri-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apteryx* (*Apteryg-*) + *-inæ.*] The only subfamily of the family *Apterygidæ.* *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

Apteryx (ap'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *ἀπτέρυγος*, wingless), < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), a wing, < *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather.*] 1. A genus of ratite birds, constituting the family *Apterygidæ.* There are several species or varieties, all inhabiting New Zealand, of which *A. australis* has been

longest and best known; *A. mantelli* inhabits Stewart Island, and *A. oweni* the South Island. All are known as kiwis, kiwi-kiwis, or kivi-kivis, from their cry. Also, improperly, *Apternyx* and *Apternix*.



Apteryx mantelli.

2. [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus; a kiwi (which see).

aptha (ap'thä), *n.* See *aphtha*.

aptitude (ap'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *aptitude*, < ML. *aptitudo*, < L. *aptus*, apt, fit: see *apt*, *a.* Cf. *attitude*, which is a doublet of *aptitude*.] **1.** The state or quality of being apt or fit for or suited to a purpose, place, or situation; fitness; suitableness.

> *Aptitude* . . . for the end to which it was aimed.
> *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

2. A natural tendency or acquired inclination; both capacity and propensity for a certain course: as, oil has an *aptitude* to burn; men acquire an *aptitude* to particular vices.

> He that is about children should learn their nature and *aptitudes*. *Locke.*

> The Americans have at all times shown a remarkable *aptitude* for the sea-faring life, and they did not wait for the Declaration of Independence to take measures for the construction of an independent navy.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. Readiness in learning; teachableness; quickness to understand and acquire; intelligence; talent.

> He was a boy of remarkable *aptitude*. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn.** *Faculty*, *Capacity*, etc. See *genius*.

aptitudinal (ap-ti-tū'di-nal), *a.* [< ML. *aptitudo* (*aptitudin-*) + *-al*: see *aptitude*.] **1.** Relating to an aptitude or aptitudes.—**2.** Existing in possibility or capacity merely. [Rare.]—**Aptitudinal relation**, a relation which does not require the correlate to exist actually, but only potentially; as, for example, the relation of a desire to its object.

aptitudinally (ap-ti-tū'di-nal-i), *adv.* In an aptitudinal manner; in a way which reveals aptitude.

aptly (apt'li), *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner. (*a*) With exact correspondence; with fitness; justly.

> I have forgot your name; but, sure, that part
> Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

(*b*) Suitably; appropriately: of language, pertinently, appositely, or significantly.

> Irenæus very *aptly* remarks. *Addison.*

> Words *aptly* cull'd and meanings well express'd
> Can calm the sorrows of a wounded breast.
> *Crabbe*, The Village.

(*c*) Readily; quickly; cleverly: as, to learn *aptly*.

aptness (apt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apt, in any sense of that word.

> The *aptness* of things to their end. *Hooker.*

> What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech may be inquired. *Bacon.*

> At his first *aptness*, the maternal love
> Those rudiments of reason did improve.
> *Dryden*, Eleonora, l. 218.

Aptornis (ap-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., short for **apterornis*, < Gr. *ἄπτερος*, wingless (see *apterous*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird: see *ornithology*.] A genus of recently extinct ralliform birds, probably of the family *Rallidæ*, related to the extant genus *Ocydromus*. Its remains are found in New Zealand with those of the moa. *A. defossor* and *A. otidiformis* are two species described by Owen in 1871.

aptosochromatism (ap-tō″sō-krō'ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *πτῶσις*, falling off (cf. *ἀπτωσία*, stability, firmness: see *aptote*), + *chromatism*.] In *ornith.*, change of color of the plumage without loss or gain of any feathers. *Coues.*

aptote (ap'tōt), *n.* [< LL. *aptotum*, only in pl. *aptota*, < Gr. *ἄπτωτον*, neut. of *ἄπτωτος*, without case, undeclined, also as *ἀπτώς* (*ἀπτωτ-*), not falling, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πτωτός*, verbal adj. of *πίπτειν*, fall, whence also *πτῶσις*, case, inflection.] In *gram.*, a noun which has no distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun.

aptotic (ap-tot'ik), *a.* [< *aptote* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an aptote; having no declension.—**2.** Uninflected; having no grammatical inflections: said of certain languages.

aptychus (ap'ti-kus), *n.*; pl. *aptychi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πτυχή*, a fold, < *πτύσσειν*, fold.] In *Cephalopoda*, a plate formed of a shelly substance, found in the terminal chamber of certain fossil mollusks, as ammonites, and regarded by some as an operculum. It was formerly considered to be one of the parts of different animals called trigonellites, lepadites, etc.

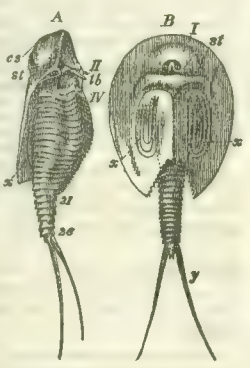
> The *Aptychi* . . . occupy the middle of the posterior wall of the terminal chamber of the Ammonite, and have their bases towards its mouth. Nothing is certainly known as to the nature of the *Aptychi* or Anaptychi.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 459.

Apulian (a-pū'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Apulia*, *Appulia*, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the region called Apulia, in southern Italy, or to its inhabitants. In Roman times Apulia included the region between the Apennines and the Adriatic, south of the Frentani and east of Samnium, and later also the Messapian peninsula. Modern Apulia comprises the provinces Foggia, Bari, and Lecce.

> A hill in the midst of the *Apulian* plain.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 39.

Apulian pottery, a name given to the Italo-Greek pottery found in Apulia and southeastern Italy generally, especially to the vases with red figures on a lustrous black ground, some of the most important examples of which are from this region.

Apus (ā'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπους*, without feet: see *apod*, *Apoda*, etc.] **1.** One of the southern constellations formed in the sixteenth century, probably by Petrus Theodori; the Bird of Paradise. It is situated south of the Triangulum Australe, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.



Apus glacialis.—*A*, lateral view, the right half of the carapace cut away; *B*, dorsal view; *x*, shell-gland; *y*, caudal filaments; *ib*, labrum; *cs*, cephalostegite, separated at *st* from the rest of the carapace, or omostegite; 21 to 26, the six simple somites preceded by twenty pedigerous somites bearing the foliaceous swimming-feet; *I*, eye; *II*, antennule; *IV* (or *ib*), labrum.

2. A genus of branchiopodous or phyllopodous entomostracous crustaceans, typical of the family *Apodidæ* or *Apusidæ*: named (in the form *Apous*) by Frisch in 1732. Like nearly all animals which have been miscalled *Apoda* or *Apodes* (footless), they have feet, these organs in the phyllopods ranging from 11 to 60 pairs. The genus is characterized by a large shield-like carapace, or cephalothorax in one piece, covering most of the animal. *A. cancriformis*, called the crab-shelled shrimp, is 2 or 3 inches long, and is noted for its repeated molts (it sheds its skin twenty times in two or three months), and for the vast numerical preponderance of the females, the males having been only recently discovered. **3.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of birds, of the family *Cypselidæ*, established by Scopoli in 1777: equivalent to *Cypselus* of Illiger, 1811. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the common swift of Europe, *Cypselus apus*.—**4.** [*l. c.*; pl. *api* (ā'pī).] In *teratol.*, a monster destitute of posterior limbs, while the anterior are well formed.

Apusidæ (a-pū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Apus* + *-idæ*: so formed to make literal distinction from *Apodidæ*.] Same as *Apodidæ*.

Apygia (a-pij'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πυγή*, buttock.] An order of *Brachiopoda*: a synonym of *Arthropomata* (which see).

Apyrenæmata (a-pī-re-nē'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *apyrenæmatus*: see *apyrenematous*.] A division of animals including those in which the blood-corpuscles are not nucleated; those animals which have blood-disks as distinguished from nucleated cells of the blood. The term is practically the same in application as *Mammalia*, though nuclei have been discovered in the form-elements of the blood of a few mammals.

apyrenematous (a-pī-re-nem'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *apyrenæmatus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *pyrenæmatus*: see *a-*[18] and *pyrenematous*.] Not pyrenematous; having blood which contains disks, or non-nucleated corpuscles, as a mammal.

apyretic (ap-i-ret'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀπύρετος*, without fever, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πυρετός*, fever. Cf. *apyrexia*.] Without pyrexia or fever: specifically, in *pathol.*, applied to those days in which the intermission of fever occurs in agues, and also to local affections which are not accompanied with fever.

apyrexia (ap-i-rek'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπυρεξία*, absence of fever, < *ἀπύρεκτος*, without fever, < *ἀ-* priv. + **πυρεκτός*, verbal adj. of *πυρέσσειν*, be in a fever, < *πυρετός*, fever: see *pyretic*, and cf. *apyretic*.] The absence or intermission of pyrexia or fever; the interval between the paroxysms in intermittent fevers. Also *apyrexy*.

apyrexial (ap-i-rek'si-al), *a.* [< *apyrexia* + *-al*.] Relating to or characterized by apyrexia; apyretic.

apyrexy (ap'i-rek-si), *n.* Same as *apyrexia*.

apyrotype (a-pī'rō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄπυρος*, without fire (see *apyrous*), + *type*, q. v.] Printing-type produced without heat, as by means of dies and pressure, instead of by casting in molds.

apyrous (a-pī'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄπυρος*, without fire, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πῦρ*, fire, = E. *fire*: see *fire* and *pyre*.] Incombustible, or capable of sustaining a strong heat without alteration of form or properties, as asbestos, mica, and talc. Apyrous bodies differ from refractory ones in remaining unchanged even under extreme heat, while the latter may be altered even though not fused by fire.

aq. In *phar.*, an abbreviation of *aqua*.

aqua (ā'kwä), *n.* [L. (> It. *acqua* = Sp. Pg. **agua* = F. *eau*), = Goth. *ahwa*, river, = OHG. *aha*, MHG. *ahe* (G. *Aa*, the name of several rivers) = OS. *aha* = AS. *eā* (for **eah*: see *ey*, island), water, river, = OFries. *ā*, *ē* = Icel. *á*, water, river, = Sw. *å* = Dan. *aa*, a brook.] **1.** Water; in pharmacy a solution of a volatile substance in water: in Great Britain, it is a solution of an essential oil only; in the United States, of either an essential oil or a gas.—**2.** In *anat.*, some watery fluid or humor.—**Aqua ammoniæ**, a solution of ammonia gas in water, having the chemical properties of an alkali hydrate.—**Aquæ ductus et aquæ haustus** (conducting of water and drawing of water), in *Scots law*, two servitudes, the former consisting in a right of carrying a watercourse through the grounds of another, and the latter of watering cattle at a river, well, or pond in the ground of another.—**Aqua fortis** (strong water), a name given to weak and impure nitric acid. *Double aqua fortis* contains twice as much acid as single aqua fortis.—**Aqua labyrinthi**, the fluid of the labyrinth of the ear; the perilymph, aquula acustica, or liquor Cotunnii.—**Aqua marina.** See *aquamarine*.—**Aqua mirabilis** (wonderful water). (*a*) A preparation of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardamoms, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, then distilled. *Johnson.* (*b*) A carminative cordial prepared from oil of pimento (allspice): also called *spiritus pimentæ*. *Dunglison.*—**Aqua Morgagni.** Same as *liquor Morgagni* (which see, under *liquor*).—**Aqua regia** or **aqua regalis** (royal water), a name given to a mixture of one part of nitric acid and three to four parts of hydrochloric acid, from its power of dissolving gold.—**Aqua Tofana**, a poisonous fluid made about the end of the seventeenth century by a woman of Palermo named Tofana or Toffana, who confessed that no fewer than 600 persons had been killed with it. It consisted chiefly, it is supposed, of a strong solution of arsenic obtained by a long boiling of its oxid. Also called *aquetta*.—**Aqua vitæ** (water of life), an old name for alcohol, now familiarly applied to native distilled spirits.

aquæductus (ā-kwē-duk'tus), *n.* [L.: see *aqueduct*.] In *anat.*, a canal or channel conveying a fluid, or supposed to do so. Also *aqueductus*.—**Aquæductus cochleæ**, the aqueduct of the cochlea, a minute venous channel in the temporal bone, running from the scala tympani of the cochlea to a point just below the internal auditory meatus.—**Aquæductus Fallopii**, the aqueduct of Fallopius, a channel through the temporal bone, leading from the internal auditory meatus and ending at the stylomastoid foramen, transmitting the facial nerve.—**Aquæductus Sylvii**, the aqueduct of Sylvius, the channel of communication between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. Also called *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*.—**Aquæductus vestibuli**, a small canal running from the vestibule of the ear to the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It transmits the ductus endolymphaticus.

aquæmanale (ā-kwē-ma-nā'lē), *n.*; pl. *aquæmanalia* (-li-ä). [ML., also *aquimanile*, *aquiminale*, *aquiminile*, LL. *aquiminale*, L. *aquæmanalis*, LL. also *aquiminarium*, < L. *aqua*, water, + *manale*, a ewer, neut. of *manalis*, flowing, < *manare*, flow, trickle, drip.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a pitcher or vessel for pouring out water, used especially for pouring water over the hands into a basin during and after meals.—**2.** The basin in which, according to an ancient church ceremony, the priest washed his hands before celebrating mass.—**3.** A kind of water-ewer formerly used in private houses, and frequently made in grotesque forms. The term is now used specifically in this sense.



Aquæmanale of copper, 14th century. It is filled by an opening at the top of the head; the tail forms a handle.

aquafortis (ā-kwa-fôr'tis), *n.* See *aqua fortis*, under *aqua*.

aquafortist (ā-kwa-fôr'tist), *n.* [< *aqua fortis* + *-ist*.] One who etches by means of aqua fortis. *N. E. D.*

aquage (ā'kwāj), *n.* [< LL. *aquagium*, aqueduct, < L. *aqua*, water, + *agere*, lead: see *agent*.] In *leveling*: (*a*) The course of a mill-stream before it reaches the pond formed by a dam. (*b*) Any watercourse.

aquamarine (ā″kwą-mą-rēn′), *n.* [< L. *aqua marina*, sea-water: see *aqua*, *marine*, and *aigue-marine*.] 1. A transparent variety of beryl of a bluish or sea-green tint, used as a gem. Hence —2. A bluish-green color resembling that of the finest beryl.



Aquapult.

aqua-meter (ā′kwą-mē″tėr), *n.* [< L. *aqua*, water, + *meter*.] Same as *pulsometer*.

aquapult (ā′kwą-pult), *n.* [< L. *aqua*, water, + *-pult*, as in *catapult*.] A small portable force-pump.

aquapuncture (ā-kwą-pungk′-tūr), *n.* [< L. *aqua*, water, + LL. *punctura*, puncture.] A form of counter-irritation consisting in the forcible projection of a very fine stream of water against the skin. The stream, which comes from a powerful force-pump, reddens and blisters the part to which it is applied. It is used especially in neuralgia and affections of the spinal cord. Also called *douche filiforme*.

aquarelle (ak-wą-rel′), *n.* [F., < It. *acquerella*, water-color, light rain, *acquerello*, water-color, thin wine, dim. of *acqua* (= F. *eau*), < L. *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Water-color painting, or a painting in water-colors.

They [Frenchmen] despised it [water-color] when it was called *aquarelle*; they bowed down to it when it was called *peinture à la fresque*. *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 340.

aquarellist (ak-wą-rel′ist), *n.* [< *aquarelle* + *-ist*.] An artist who works in water-colors; a water-color painter.

aquaria, *n.* Plural of *aquarium*.

aquarian (ą-kwā′ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aquarius*, ★pertaining to water (see *Aquarius*), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an aquarium. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* [*cap.*] [< ML. *Aquarii*, pl., the Aquarians, < L. *aquarius*: see *Aquarius*.] One who used water instead of wine in the eucharist: a term applied to certain Christians in Africa about the middle of the third century, who, while it was still customary to celebrate the Lord's supper twice a day, though employing wine at the evening eucharist, substituted water for it in the morning in order that the odor of wine might not betray them during the day. They are often confounded with earlier followers of the ascetic Tatian in Syria, called Hydroparastatæ, or Water-drinkers, and reckoned among the Encratites, who used water in place of wine at the eucharist, because they held the latter to be sinful, regarding it as the evil principle or blood of the devil.

aquariculture (ā″kwą-ri-kul′tūr), *n.* [< L. *aquarium* + *cultura*, culture.] The culture of aquatic plants in aquariums; the management of an aquarium.

aquarium (ą-kwā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *aquariums*, *aquaria* (-umz, -ą). [L., a watering-place for cattle, neut. of *aquarius*: see *Aquarius*.] 1. An artificial pond, cistern, or place in a garden or elsewhere for cultivating aquatic plants.—2. A vessel or series of vessels, constructed chiefly of glass, filled with either fresh or salt water, and supplied with plants, rocks, etc., in which living aquatic animals are kept. Many aquariums on a large scale are maintained in connection with public parks or gardens, or as distinct institutions. Also called *aquavivarium*.



Aquarius.

Aquarius (ą-kwā′ri-us), *n.* [L., a water-bearer, one of the signs of the zodiac (Gr. *ὑδροχόος*, *i. e.*, water-pourer); prop. adj., pertaining to water, < *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] 1. A zodiacal constellation, supposed to represent a man standing with his left hand extended upward, and with his right pouring out of a vase a stream of water which flows into the mouth of the Southern Fish. It contains no star brighter than the third magnitude.—2. The Water-bearer; the eleventh sign (marked ♒) of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January: so called from the constellation.

aquarter (ą-kwôr′tėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< a^3 + *quarter*.] *Naut.*, on the quarter; 45° abaft the beam.

a quartieri (ä kwär-tē-ā′ri). [It.: *a* (< L. *ad*), to, with; *quartieri*, pl. of *quartiere*, a quarter, compartment: see *quarter*.] In *ceram.*, (decorated) in compartments: said especially of anything circular, such as a shield, the rim of a round dish, or the like, which is divided into ★panels or compartments by radiating lines.

aquatic (ą-kwat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aquaticus*, < *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to water; watery.—2. Living in or frequenting water: as, *aquatic* animals; *aquatic* plants.—3. Practised on or in water: as, *aquatic* sports.—**Aquatic birds**, in *ornith.*, specifically, *Aves aquaticæ*, the members of the old orders *Grallatores* and *Natatores*; the wading and swimming birds, taken together.—**Aquatic box**, an accessory to the microscope, generally in the form of a glass cell, in which algæ or animalcules are placed for observation.

II. *n.* 1. A plant which grows in water.—2. *pl.* Sports or exercises practised on or in water, as rowing or swimming.

aquatical (ą-kwat′i-kal), *a.* Same as *aquatic*. [Rare.]

aquatile† (ak′wą-til), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *aquatile*, < L. *aquatilis*, living or growing in or near water, < *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting water.

The *aquatile* or water frog. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

II. *n.* An aquatic animal or plant.

Aquatilia (ak-wą-til′i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *aquatilis*, living in the water: see *aquatile*.] In Fieber's system of classification, a subsection of heteropterous insects, including genuine aquatic species with concealed antennæ, as distinguished from those of the section *Litoralia*.

aquatint (ā′kwą-tint), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *aquatinte*, *aqua-tinta*, < It. *acqua tinta*, lit. dyed water: *acqua*, water (see *aqua*); *tinta*, fem. of *tinto* (< L. *tinctus*), pp. of *tingere*, *tingere*, < L. *tingere*, tint, tinge: see *tint*, *tinge*.] **I.** *n.* 1. An etching process by which prints imitating the broad flat tints of India ink, bister, or sepia drawings are produced. It was practised by the Abbé St. Non in the eighteenth century, and was perfected by Jean Baptiste Le Prince (1733–1781). In the aquatint process spaces are bitten, instead of lines as in etching (which see).

2. An engraving executed by the aquatint process.

Also *aquatinta*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to this method of etching.

aquatint (ā′kwą-tint), *v. t.* [< *aquatint*, *n.*] To etch in aquatint.

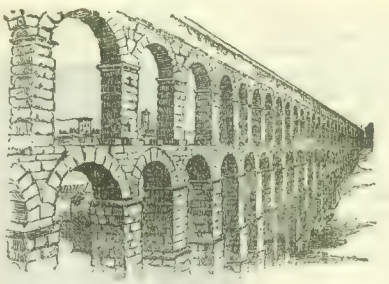
aquatinta (ā″kwą-tin′tą), *n.* Same as *aquatint*.

aquatinter (ā′kwą-tin″tėr), *n.* One who practises the art of aquatinting.

aquatinting (ā′kwą-tin″ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *aquatint*.] The art or process of etching in the aquatint method. See *aquatint*.

aquavivarium (ā″kwą-vi-vā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *aquavivaria* (-ą). [< L. *aqua*, water, + *vivarium*, q. v.] Same as *aquarium*, 2.

aqueduct (ak′wē-dukt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aquæduct*; = F. *aqueduc*, OF. *aqueduct*, < L. *aquæductus*, prop. separated, *aquæ ductus*, a conveyance of water: *aquæ*, gen. of *aqua*, water; *ductus*, conveyance, pipe, canal, < *ducere*, lead, convey: see *aqua* and *duct*.] 1. A conduit or channel for conducting water from one place to another. More particularly applied to structures of masonry and tunneling for the conducting of water from distant sources to large cities through tubular conduits. Aqueducts were extensively used in the Roman empire, and many of these ancient structures still remain. They were constructed of stone or wood, sometimes tunneled through hills and carried over valleys and rivers on arches, much of the labor upon them being uselessly expended, from a mistaken idea of the necessity of a perfectly level course. The aqueduct of Segovia, originally built by the Romans, has 159 arches, is in some parts built in two tiers 100 feet or more in height, and is an admirable monument of ancient engineering. One of the most remarkable aqueducts of modern times is that of Marseilles, to which city it conveys the waters of the river Durance from a distance of about 58 miles, of which 10 miles consists of tunnels, and a considerable portion is traversed by means of viaducts of great height and length. This aqueduct was built between 1839 and 1847, and supplies water in such abundance that the environs of Marseilles, formerly



Aqueduct of Segovia, Spain.

extremely arid, have become a garden from the plentiful irrigation which is now possible.

2. In *anat.*, same as *aquæductus*.

aqueductus (ak-wē-duk′tus), *n.* [NL.] In *anat.*, same as *aquæductus*.

aqueity† (ą-kwē′i-ti), *n.* [< *aque-ous* + *-ity*.] The essential principle or quality of water; wateriness; aqueousness.

The *aqueity*,
Terreity, and sulphureity
Shall run together again, and all be annulled.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

★**aqueous** (ā′kwē-us), *a.* [< L. as if **aqueus*, < *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Of the nature of water; abounding with water; formed by water; watery: as, an *aqueous* solution.—**Aqueous** or **watery fusion**. See *fusion*.—**Aqueous humor** (of the eye), the limpid watery fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens in the eye. See *eye*.—**Aqueous rocks**, in *geol.*, rocks composed of matter deposited from suspension or solution in water. Also called *sedimentary* or *stratified rocks*.—**Aqueous tint**, in *painting*, a nearly colorless tint.—**Aqueous tissue**, in *bot.*, epidermal or subepidermal layers of cells filled with clear sap, as in most succulent plants.—**Aqueous vapor**, the invisible vapor which, taken from any moist surface by evaporation and rising into the atmosphere, returns to the earth as rain, dew, or snow.

aqueousness (ā′kwē-us-nes), *n.* [< *aqueous* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being aqueous or watery; wateriness.

aquetta (ą-kwet′tą), *n.* [It., prop. *acquetta*, dim. of *acqua*, water: see *aqua*.] A celebrated Italian poison, more commonly called *aqua Tofana* (which see, under *aqua*).

aquicultural (ā-kwē-kul′tūr-al), *a.* [< *aquiculture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to aquiculture.

By the republication of these foreign papers the [Fish Commission] Bulletin becomes a guide to the knowledge of what is being done in *aquicultural* enterprise in all parts of the world. *Nature*, XXXIII. 38.

aquiculture (ā′kwē-kul-tūr), *n.* [= F. *aquiculture*, < L. *aqua*, water, + *cultura*, culture.] Culture of the natural inhabitants of water; fish-breeding; pisciculture.

aquiferous (ą-kwif′ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *aqua*, water, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying water.—**Aquiferous canals**, the channels which traverse the foot or other part of many mollusks, as lamellibranchs and odontophores, opening upon the surface by one end, and at the other end, in some cases, emptying into blood-sinuses, thus establishing communication between the blood and the surrounding water.

These *aquiferous canals*, as they have been termed, appear, in many cases, to open by their inner ends into the blood sinuses. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 491.

aquiform (ā′kwi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *aqua*, water, + *forma*, form.] In the form of water; liquid.

Aquila (ak′wi-lą), *n.* [L., an eagle, hence the legionary standard; prob. fem. of the rare adj. *aquilus*, dark-colored, dun, swarthy; cf. Gr. *ἀχλύς*, a mist, darkness.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus



The Constellation Aquila.

of birds established by Brisson in 1760, but having no characters by which it can be exactly defined. The name has been loosely applied to eagles and other large diurnal raptorial birds which have no tooth of the beak. It is now restricted and somewhat definitely applied to eagles having booted tarsi, that is, having the shank more or less completely feathered. Such are the golden eagle, *A. chrysaetus*, of Europe and North America; the spotted eagle, *A. nævia*, of Asia and Europe; the imperial eagle, *A. heliaca*, of the same region; the Russian eagle, *A. mogilnik*, etc. See cut under *eagle*.

2. A northern constellation situated in the Milky Way, nearly south of Lyra, and containing the bright star Altair. It has for its outline the figure of a flying eagle carrying in its talons the boy Antinoüs, the page of the emperor Hadrian. See cut, p. 284.

3. [*l. c.*; pl. *aquilæ* (-lē).] A reading-desk in the form of an eagle.

aquilated† (ak′wi-lā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *aquilatus*, adorned with eagles' heads, < L. *aquila*, an eagle: see *Aquila*.] In *her.*, adorned with the heads of eagles: as, a cross *aquilated*.

Aquilegia (ak-wi-lē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (ML. *aquilegia*, *aquileia*), said to be < L. *aquila*, an eagle, whose claws the spurs of the petals are supposed to resemble. Cf. L. *Aquileia*, Gr. Ἀκυλήια, Aquileia, a town of Austria near the Adriatic.] A genus of acrid herbs, of the family



Inflorescence of *Aquilegia vulgaris* (garden columbine). *a*, flower; *b*, same, cut vertically; *c*, pistils.

Ranunculaceæ, widely distributed over the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The flowers have **five flat**, elliptical, colored sepals, alternating with as many spurred petals; the fruit consists of five follicles with numerous seeds. The spurred petals with incurved heads have been compared to five pigeons, the sepals representing the wings, and to this the English name *columbine* refers (from Latin *columba*, a pigeon). Several species are common in cultivation, and, as they are prone to sport and hybridize, the varieties of form and color are numerous. There are about 50 species, of which some 16 are North American; in certain species, as *A. cærulea*, the spurs are several inches in length.

Aquilinæ (ak-wi-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aquila* + *-inæ*. Cf. *aquiline*.] A conventional subfamily of *Falconidæ*, containing eagles. It has no assignable technical characters. See *Aquila*, 1.

aquiline (ak′wi-lin or -līn), *a.* [= F. *aquilin*, < L. *aquilinus*, pertaining to an eagle, < *aquila*, an eagle: see *Aquila*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the eagle.

> When mortals lived
> Of stronger wing, of *aquiline* ascent.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix. 967.

2. Resembling an eagle; having the characteristics of an eagle; especially, resembling an eagle's beak; curving; hooked; prominent.

> Terribly arched and *aquiline* his nose.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii.

> Even before objection was made to his presence in the Board . . . the *aquiline* suggestions of Mr. Oakhurst's mien and countenance not only prematurely fluttered the pigeons, but absolutely occasioned much uneasiness among the fish-hawks. *Bret Harte*, Argonauts, p. 130.

aquilon† (ak′wi-lon), *n.* [< F. *aquilon*, < L. *aquilo*(*n*-), the north wind, Boreas; prob. < *aquilus*, dark-colored, dun, swarthy (cf. *Aquila*), with allusion to the dark, stormy weather accompanying the north wind.] The north wind. [Rare.]

> Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias cheek
> Out-swell the colic of puff'd *Aquilon*.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

aquiminale, aquimanile (ā″kwi-mi-nā′lē, -mą-nī′lē), *n.* See *aquæmanale*.

aquiminarium (ā″kwi-mi-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. ★*aquiminaria* (-ä). Same as *aquæmanale*.

Aquitanian (ak-wi-tā′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Aquitania*, said to be < Celtic *Aqui*, name of a people, + *tan*, country.] Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of ancient Gaul. According to Cæsar, it was bounded by the Garonne, the Pyrenees, and the ocean. Augustus extended it as a Roman province northward to the Loire. It afterward became the Frankish and French duchy (and for some time kingdom) of Aquitaine (held as an appanage of the English crown through intermarriage for about 300 years before 1453), and finally, greatly reduced, the French province of Guienne (a medieval corruption of *Aquitaine*).

aquitet†, *v. t.* An old form of *acquit*. *Chaucer*.

Aquitelæ (ak-wi-tē′lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *aqua*, water, + *tela*, web.] A subdivision of spiders, of the family *Araneidæ*, corresponding to the old genus *Argyroneta* and to the *Nayades* of Walckenaer or the aquatic *Tubitelæ* of Latreille. It contains such species as the diving water-spider, *Argyroneta aquatica*. So called because they spin their webs in the water. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

aquocapsulitis (ā″kwō-cap-sū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *aqua*, water, fluid, + *capsula*, box, + *-itis*: see *aqua* and *capsule*.] Inflammation of the linings of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

aquometer (ā-kwom′e-tėr), *n.* [The analogical L. form would be **aquimeter*, < *aqua*, water, + *metrum*, measure. Cf. *aquameter*.] A steam-pump which acts both by direct steam-pressure and by vacuum. It has two working chambers, into which steam is alternately admitted. By the condensation of the steam a partial vacuum is formed, to fill which water rushes in. When the chamber is full of water a valve opens, and steam enters and forces the water out into a pressure- or delivery-chamber. The steam condenses as before, causing the inflow of a further supply of water. One chamber is filling while its companion is discharging, thus keeping up a continuous delivery. See *pulsometer* and *vacuum-pump*.

aquose (ā′kwōs), *a.* [= F. *aqueux* = Pg. *aquoso*, < L. *aquosus*, < *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Watery; abounding in water. [Rare.]

aquosity (ą-kwos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *aquosité* = Pg. *aquosidade*, < LL. *aquositas*, moistness, < L. *aquosus*: see *aquose*.] 1. The abstract essential qualities of water; wateriness as a quality.

> We do not assume that a something called *aquosity* entered into and took possession of the oxide of hydrogen as soon as it was formed, and then guided the aqueous particles to their places in the facets of the crystal, or among the leaflets of the hoar-frost.
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 136.

> Life is thus only an abstraction from the properties of living things, just as *aquosity* would be an abstraction from the properties of water. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 71.

2. The state of being aquose or watery; moisture.

aquula (ak′wō-lä), *n.* [L., also *aquola*, *acula*, a little water, a little stream, dim. of *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] In *anat.*, a small collection of watery fluid.—**Aquula acustica**, the auditory fluid, the endolymph or perilymph of the labyrinth of the ear.

ar[1] (är), *n.* [< ME. *ar*, pl. *arres*, < AS. *er*, < L. *er*, the name of the letter *r*; < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *r*: see *r*.] The name of the letter *R*. Also formerly spelled *arre*.

> There was an V. and thre *arres* togydre in a sute
> With letters other, of whiche I shal reherse.
> *Pol. Poem* in *Archæologia*, XXIX. 31. (*Halliwell.*)

ar[2], *n.* See *arr*[1].

ar[3]†, **ar**[4]†, etc. Obsolete forms of *are*[1], *ere*, *or*, *ore*, etc.

ar-. The assimilated form, in Latin, etc., of *ad-* before *r*; in older English words a restored form of Middle English and Old French *a-*, the regular reduced form of Latin *ar-*, as in *array*, *arrange*, etc.

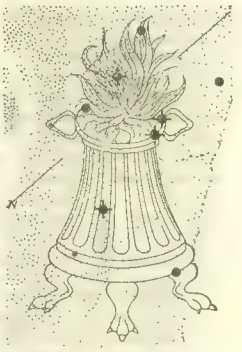
-ar[1]. [ME. *-ar*, occasional spelling of *-er*[1], *-ere*.] A suffix of nouns denoting an agent; a variant of *-er*[1], as in *beggar*, *liar*, formerly and properly *begger*, etc.

-ar[2]. [ME. reg. *-er*, < OF. *-er*, *-ier*, *-air*, mod. F. *-ier*, *-aire* = Sp. Pg. *-ario* = It. *-ario*, *-ajo*, < L. *-ārius-s*, fem. *-āria*, neut. *-ārium*, a common adj. and noun suffix, = Goth. *-areis* = OHG. *-āri*, *-ari*, MHG. *-ære*, *-er*, G. *-er* = AS. *-ere*, E. *-er*, suffix of nouns of agent: see *-er*[1]. The reg. OF. form was *-er*, *-ier*, > ME. *-er*, now restored to *-ar*. The usual mod. F. form is *-aire*. In E. *-ar*[2] as an adj. suffix appears as *-ary*[1], q. v.] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring in some nouns, as in *bursar*, *medlar*, *mortar*, *vicar*, etc.

-ar[3]. [ME. reg. *-er*, < OF. *-er*, *-ier*, mod. F. *-ier*, *-aire* = Sp. Pg. *-ar* = It. *-are*, < L. *-aris*, neut. *-are*, equiv. to *-ālis* (E. *-al*), for which it is used when *l* precedes: see *-al*. In E. *-ar*[3] also appears as *-ary*[2], q. v.] A suffix, of Latin origin, (1) of adjectives (and of nouns thence derived), being equivalent to *-al*, for which it is used when *l* precedes, as in *alar*, *polar*, *regular*, *singular*, etc. (see *-al*, and compare *-ar*[2]); (2) of nouns, as in *altar*, *collar*, *pillar*, *scholar*, etc. In these nouns and other old words *-ar* is an alteration (to suit the Latin) of the Middle English *-er*, from Old French, or (as in *scholar*) from Anglo-Saxon.

ar. In *her.*, a common abbreviation of *argent*.

Ara[1] (ā′rą), *n.* [L., an altar.] One of the 15 ancient southern constellations; the Altar. It is situated south of the Scorpion. Its two brightest stars are of the third magnitude.


The Constellation Ara.

Ara[2] (ā′rą), *n.* [NL. (Brisson), < *ara*, a form of Tupi *guira*, bird (in general).] A genus of American birds, of the family *Psittacidæ*, the macaws, of large size and gorgeous coloration, with very long cuneate tail and more or less naked face; sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Arinæ*, containing the wedge-tailed American parrots. Leading species are *A. macao*, the red and blue macaw; *A. ararauna*, the blue and yellow macaw; and *A. hyacinthina*, the hyacinthine macaw. It is a synonym of *Macrocercus* (Vieillot, 1816) and *Sittace* (Wagler, 1830). The related forms, *arra*, *arras*, *aracanga*, *araracanga*, *ararauna*, and *arara*, are severally used for species or sections of the genus *Ara*.

Arab (ar′ąb), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *Arabs*, pl. *Arabes* (also *Arabus*, pl. *Arabi*), < Gr. Ἄραψ, pl. Ἄραβες, = Turk. *Arab*, < Ar. *Arab*.] I. *n.* 1. A native of Arabia, or a member of the Arabic race (now widely spread in Asia and Africa, and formerly in southern Europe); an Arabian, whether a civilized inhabitant of a city or a dweller in the desert, commonly known as a Bedawi (see *Bedouin*) or nomadic Ishmaelite.—2. A neglected outcast of the streets, particularly an outcast boy or girl, often styled a *street Arab*, in allusion to the wandering Arabs.

> When he read about the *street Arabs*, and of the doings of the young fry of thieves, he . . . wiped his eyes, and said, "God bless me!" *Mrs. Riddell.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Arabs or to Arabia; Arabic; Arabian: as, an *Arab* steed.

> The delicate *Arab* arch of her feet.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xvi. 1.

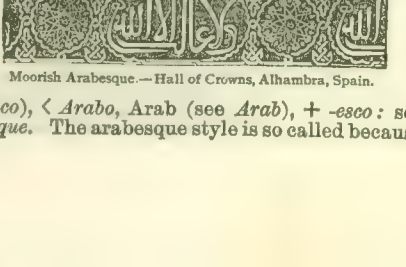
araba[1], **arba** (ä′ra-bą, är′bą), *n.* [Also *aroba*, = Bulg. *araba*, Russ. *arba*, < Turki *a'raba*, Turk. *'arab'ah*, Hind. Pers. *arāba*, a cart, a wheeled vehicle.] A heavy, springless wagon, usually covered with a screen as shelter from the rays of the sun, drawn by oxen or cows, and used throughout northwestern and central Asia, India, Turkey, and Russia.


Araba.
(From Lewis's "Constantinople.")

> The wooden *arba* is not even known there.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 3.

araba[2] (ar′ą-bą), *n.* [NL. *araba*, prob. for Tupi *guariba* or *araguato*, names applied to a different species of the same genus.] A howling monkey of the South American genus *Mycetes*, *M. stramineus*. See *howler*.

arabesque (ar-ą-besk′), *a.* and *n.* [Also *arabesk*, < F. *arabesque*, < It. *arabesco* (= Sp. Pg. *arabesco*), < *Arabo*, Arab (see *Arab*), + *-esco*: see *-esque*. The arabesque style is so called because


Moorish Arabesque.—Hall of Crowns, Alhambra, Spain.

Arabian artists brought it to high perfection, and were at one time supposed to be its originators.] **I.** *a.* Arabian or resembling the Arabian in style; specifically, in *art*, relating to or exhibiting the variety of ornament known as arabesque. See II.

Some cushions disposed in the Moorish fashion, and ornamented with *arabesque* needle-work, supplied the place of chairs in this apartment. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. vi.

II. *n.* **1.** A kind of ornament of a capricious and fanciful character, consisting of lines, geometrical figures, fruits, flowers, foliage, etc., variously combined and grouped, and painted, inlaid, or wrought in low relief: used especially for the decoration of walls and ceilings, but also for the decoration of objects of any nature. In the arabesques of the Mohammedans animal forms were rigidly excluded, in accordance with the requirements of their religious law; but the Greeks and Romans, and the Renaissance artists, among them Raphael and his scholars, to whom are due the rich arabesque decorations of the loggie of the Vatican, laid all the kingdoms of nature under contribution. The Greeks undoubtedly derived the idea of pictorial or plastic ornament of this kind from the Oriental stuffs, painted, woven, or embroidered with natural or fabulous forms of plants and animals, which were brought to them by Phenician traders from a very early period.



Cinque-cento Arabesque, from tomb in Church of S. Pietro-in-Vinculo, Rome.

2. In *bookbinding*, a term used in England for impressed ornamental work on the side of the binding, produced by the pressure of hot plates or rollers upon which the pattern is engraved.

Also spelled *arabesk*.

arabesque (ar-a-besk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arabesqued*, ppr. *arabesquing*. [< *arabesque*, *n.*] To enrich with ornament in arabesque.

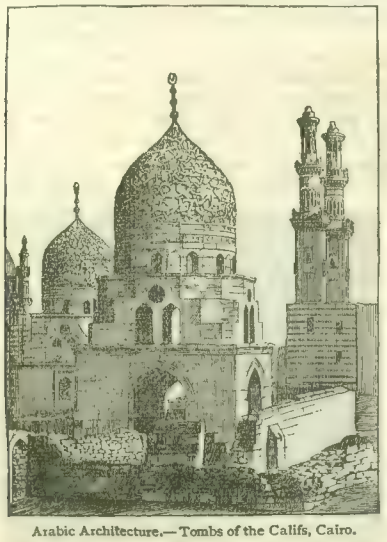
With its vermilioned initial letters, so prettily *arabesqued*. *Eclectic Rev.*

Arabian (a-rā'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Arabius*, < Gr. Ἀράβιος, < Ἄραψ: see *Arab*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Arabia, or to the Arabs: as, *Arabian* science or philosophy.—**Arabian bird**, the phenix (which see); hence used, like that, for any unique or singularly excellent person.

She [Imogen] is alone the *Arabian bird*; and I
Have lost the wager. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, I. 7.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Arabia; an Arab.—**2.** One of a Christian sect of the third century (commonly called *Arabici*) which sprang up in Perea, beyond the Jordan, a region often included in Arabia. According to Eusebius, its members "asserted that the human soul, as long as the present state of the world existed, perished with the body, but that it would be raised again with the body at the time of the resurrection." The point was discussed with them by Origen, at a council, with so much force that they were led to change their opinions.

Arabic (ar'a-bik), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Arabik*, n.; < OF. *Arabic*, < L. *Arabicus*, < Gr. Ἀραβικός, < Ἄραψ, Arab: see *Arab*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to Arabia, or to the Arabian race or language.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Derived from certain species of acacia growing



Arabic Architecture.—Tombs of the Califs, Cairo.

in Arabia and other eastern countries: as, gum *arabic* (which see, under *gum*[2]); *arabic* acid. See *arabin*.—**Arabic architecture**, a general term for the Mohammedan or Mussulman, Moorish, or Saracen styles of architecture, but applied especially to Egyptian and Oriental examples. This architecture shows in its systems of construction and ornament the profound influence of Persian and Byzantine models, though, as a rule, in architectural science it falls far behind the work of the Byzantine masters. The ovoidoconical dome supported on pendentives is a characteristic feature; the buildings are usually square or polygonal in plan, seldom circular; the roofs are in general flat, and supported by arches resting on columns forming long parallel aisles, and often surrounding a central court. The arches are very commonly of the horseshoe shape developed in Persia, and from the beginning show the pointed form, though it is clear that neither form was adopted for constructive reasons, and that neither influenced the methods of building, much less revolutionized the entire art of architecture, as did the adoption of the pointed arch in western Europe. Walls, particularly interior walls, ceilings, domes, spandrels, etc., are commonly covered with an intricate lacework of arabesques, usually executed in relief on stucco, and often colored with at once great brilliancy and great delicacy. The most noteworthy examples of the style exist in Cairo.—**Arabic figures** or **characters**, the numeral characters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, so called as having been introduced into European from Arab use. They were so introduced in the twelfth century, and the work of Leonardo of Pisa, published in 1202, contributed much to their dissemination. They were taken from the Arabic work of Al-Khowarazmi (see *algorism*), who obtained them in India or Afghanistan. The system in its complete form (with the cipher) certainly originated in India; but what the ultimate origin of the characters was, whether they had been previously known in Europe without the cipher, and their history among the Arabians, are matters still in dispute.

II. *n.* The language of the Arabians; a Semitic dialect, belonging (along with the Himyaritic and Abyssinian languages) to the southern branch of the Semitic family, and generally regarded as exhibiting more ancient features than any other Semitic tongue. It is the language of the Koran, the sacred language of Islam, and possesses an immense literature, almost wholly Moslem and later than the time of Mohammed. Many other languages have borrowed largely of its material, from the Persian, Turkish, Hindustani, and Malay on the east to the Spanish on the west.

Arabical† (a-rab'i-kal), *a.* [< *Arabic* + *-al*.] Arabian; Arabic. [Rare.]

Arabically† (a-rab'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to Arabic usage; in Arabic. *N. E. D.*

Arabici (a-rab'i-sī), *n. pl.* See *Arabian*, *n.*, 2.

Arabicize (a-rab'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Arabicized*, ppr. *Arabicizing*. [< *Arabic* + *-ize*.] To render conformable to Arabic usage.

arability (ar a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *arable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being cultivated; fitness for cultivation.

A Domesday hide, which one of our latest archæologists with good reason maintains is variable according to the *arability* or pasturability of the land.

The Nation, Aug. 7, 1879, p. 96.

arabin (ar'a-bin), *n.* [< *arab-ic* (gum) + *-in*[2].] A variety of gum, $C_{10}H_{18}O_9$(?), soluble in cold water. It is the principal constituent of gum arabic, and is also contained in other similar substances. It gives arabinose by hydrolysis with acids.

arabinose (ar'a-bi-nōs), *n.* [< *arabin* + *-ose*.] A crystallizable sugar, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on arabin.

arabinosic (ar'a-bi-nō'sik), *a.* [< *arabinose* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to arabinose.

Arabis (ar'a-bis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀραβίς, Arabian, < Ἀραβία, Arabia, of which the more important species are natives.] A large genus of plants, of the family *Brassicaceæ*; wall- or rock-cress. The species are mostly of little interest or importance; a few are cultivated for ornament in rockwork and flower-borders.

Arabism (ar'a-bizm), *n.* [= F. *arabisme*; < *Arab* + *-ism*; cf. Gr. Ἀραβίζειν, take part with the Arabs.] An idiom or a peculiarity of the Arabic language.

Arabist (ar'a-bist), *n.* [= F. *arabiste*; < *Arab* + *-ist*. Cf. *Arabism*.] One versed in the Arabic language, or in Arabian literature or science.

Arabize (ar'a-bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Arabized*, ppr. *Arabizing*. [< *Arab* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. Ἀραβίζειν, take part with the Arabs, < Ἄραβες, Arabs: see *Arab*.] To render Arabic in character; especially, to tinge with Arabisms.

These Arabs of the Sudan are not true Arabs, but to a great extent merely *Arabized* negroes. *Science*, IV. 531.

arable (ar'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *arable*, < L. *arabilis*, that can be plowed, < *arare*, plow, = Gr. ἀροῦν = Goth. *arjan* = Icel. *erja* = AS. *erian*, > E. *ear*, plow: see *ear*[3].] Fit for plowing or tillage.—**Arable land**, land which is cultivable by means of the plow, as distinguished from grass-land, wood-land, common pasture, and waste.

Aracanese (ar-a-ka-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Aracan* + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Aracan or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* **1.** *sing.* or *pl.* A native or the natives of Aracan, a division of Burma.—**2.** The language spoken by the inhabitants of Aracan, a dialect of Burmese.

Also spelled *Arakanese*.

aracanga (ar-a-kang'gä), *n.* [Tupi *araracanga*: see *Ara*[2].] A kind of macaw, *Psittacus macao* (Linnæus), *P. aracanga* (Gmelin), now *Ara macao*; the red and blue macaw.

aracari (ar-a-kä'ri), *n.* [= Pg. *aracari* (NL. *Aracarius*), from a native name.] **1.** A toucan of the genus *Pteroglossus*, differing from the



Pteroglossus aracari.

true toucan in being smaller in size, with a less developed beak, and in having more brilliant and variegated plumage. See *Pteroglossus* and *Rhamphastos*. The aracaris breed in the hollows of decayed trees, which they enlarge by means of their beak. The prevailing color of their plumage is green, often varied with spaces or bands of black, or of brilliant red and yellow. They are natives of the warm parts of South America.

2. In *ornith.*, the specific name of one of the aracaris, *Pteroglossus aracari*. It was made a generic name by Lesson in 1828, and was Latinized as *Aracarius* by Rafinesque in 1815.

Also spelled *aricari*.

arace[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *aracen*, *arasen*, also *arachen*, < AF. *aracer*, OF. *aracier*, *arachier* (as if < L. **abradicare*), mixed with *erachier*, *esrachier* (mod. F. *arracher*) = Pr. *araizar*, < L. *exradicare*, *eradicare*, uproot, eradicate: see *eradicate*.] To pull up by the roots; pull away by force; tear violently away.

The children from her arm they gonne *arace*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1047.

arace[2]†, *v. t.* Same as *arase*[1].

Araceæ (ā-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arum* + *-aceæ*.] A large family of monocotyledonous plants, of which the genus *Arum* is the type. The species are herbaceous perennials, mostly acaulescent from tuberous or creeping roots, but in the tropics often tall rooting climbers. The inconspicuous flowers, usually monœcious or dioœcious, are crowded upon a spadix surrounded by a spathe, with which it is sometimes confluent. The order includes 98 genera and about 1,000 species, abundant within the tropics, but comparatively rare in temperate regions. The larger genera are *Anthurium*, *Baurasea*, *Arisæma*, and *Pothos*. In temperate North America there are 10 species, belonging to 8 genera, of which the most common is the Jack-in-the-pulpit, or Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum*. The skunk-cabbage, *Spathyema fœtida*, and the sweet-flag, *Acorus calamus*, are also well-known representatives of the order. The tuberous roots of many species abound in starch, and furnish a wholesome food when cooked, or after the acridity has been removed by washing, as in the taro, *Caladium Colocasia*, which is extensively cultivated in tropical countries. British or Portland arrowroot is manufactured from the roots of *Arum maculatum* (the wake-robin or cuckoo-pint), the species of which are natives chiefly of tropical countries. A principle of acridity generally pervades the *Araceæ*, existing in so strong a degree in some as to render them dangerous poisons, as *Dieffenbachia seguina* of the West Indies and South America, which receives its popular name *dumb-cane* from the fact that when it is chewed the tongue becomes swelled by the acrid juice, and the power of speech is destroyed. Many species are cultivated in greenhouses, chiefly as foliage-plants, and



Cuckoo-pint, or Wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*).

a, spadix; *b*, *b*, stamens, or male flowers; *c*, *c*, ovaries, or female flowers; *d*, spathe; *e*, corm.

the calla, *Aroides Œthiopicum*, is a very common house-plant. Also called *Aroideæ*.

araceous (ā-rā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *araceus*: see *Araceæ*.] Belonging to the family of plants *Araceæ*.

arachidic (ar-a-kid′ik), *a.* [< *Arachis* (*Arachid-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the earth-nut, *Arachis hypogæa*: as, *arachidic* acid.

Arachis (ar′a-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄραχος, ἄρακος, ἀρακίς, some leguminous plant.] A small genus of leguminous plants, natives of Brazil. The genus is remarkable in the order for its elongated pedicel-like calyx-tube, and for the manner in which the growing stipe of the ovary bends downward and, attaining a length of 2 or 3 inches, pushes the ovary into the ground, where it begins to enlarge and ripen. The best-known species is *A. hypogæa*, the common peanut or groundnut, which is now cultivated in most warm climates, and is esteemed a valuable article of food. Its pod when mature is oblong, often contracted in the middle, wrinkled, of a pale-yellow color, and contains two seeds of the size of a hazel-nut, sweet in flavor, especially when



Common Peanut (*Arachis hypogæa*).
a, *a*, flowers; *b*, *b*, ovaries on lengthened stipes; *c*, *c*, forming fruit; *d*, ripe pod; *e*, pod opened, showing seeds.

roasted, and yielding when pressed an oil not inferior to that of olives. The plant grows to the height of 1 or 2 feet. —**Arachis-oil**, the oil expressed from the seeds of *Arachis hypogæa*, the fine limpid nut-oil of commerce, used as a substitute for olive-oil, and largely in soap-making.

arachnactis (ar-ak-nak′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider, + ἀκτίς, a ray.] A name given to the free-swimming young of the genus *Edwardsia* (which see). The term was used as a genus name before the nature of these organisms was determined.

arachnid (a-rak′nid), *n.* One of the *Arachnida*; an arachnidan.

Arachnida (a-rak′ni-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider (see *Aranea*), + *-ida*.] In *zoöl.*, a class name used with varying signification. (*a*) In Lamarck's and Latreille's systems of classification, one of three classes into which the Linnean *Insecta* were divided, the other two being *Crustacea* and *Insecta*; primarily divided into *Pulmonaria* and *Trachearia*. (*b*) In Latreille's system, the second class of articulated animals with articulated legs, apterous and ametabolous. It was divided into two orders, *Pulmonaria* and *Trachearia*, the former containing the spiders and scorpions, the latter the false scorpions, harvestmen, and mites. (*c*) A class of the phylum *Arthropoda*, including the spiders, scorpions, false scorpions, harvestmen, and mites, with or without the bear-animalcules and the *Pycnogonida* and *Pentastomida*. They are apterous, ametabolous, articulate animals, with articulated legs. They are decephalized by the blending of the head with the thorax as a cephalothorax, normally bearing 8 legs, and never more; the antennæ are transformed into chelæ when present; the abdomen is usually distinct but not segmented, or if segmented is not distinctly separated from the cephalothorax, and does not bear limbs, the appendages being in the higher forms transformed into spinnerets; the eyes are simple and generally more than two in number; the respiratory apparatus is pulmonary or tracheal, or compounded of these two forms; and their mode of progression is digitigrade. There are about 4,500 species, some of which are fossils occurring in the Silurian and Carboniferous. They are now divided into from six to nine orders. Huxley makes six: *Arthrogastra*, *Araneina*, *Acarina*, *Arctisca*, *Pycnogonida*, *Pentastomida*. Pascoe makes nine: *Scorpiodea*, *Cheliferidea*, *Acaridea*, *Araneidea*, *Phalangidea*, *Phrynidea*, *Solpugidea*, *Arctisca*, *Pentastomidea* (without *Pycnogonida*). Synonymous with *Acephala*, 3, and *Acera*, 2.

arachnidan (a-rak′ni-dạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Arachnida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Arachnida*.

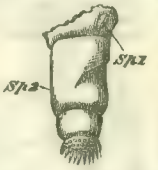
II. *n.* One of the *Arachnida*.

arachnidia, *n.* Plural of *arachnidium*.

arachnidial (ar-ak-nid′i-ạl), *a.* [< *arachnidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an arachnidium. —**Arachnidial mammilla**, one of the processes into which the ducts of the arachnidium enter; a spinneret. Their [the glands'] ducts ultimately enter the six prominent *arachnidial mammillæ*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 329.

Arachnidial papilla, a minute orifice through which the secretion of an arachnidium is poured out.



Two Arachnidial Mammillæ, or Spinnerets (*Sp.1*, *Sp.2*) of a Spider (*Mygale cementaria*).

arachnidium (ar-ak-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *arachnidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. ἀραχνίδιον, a cobweb, < ἀράχνη, a spider, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] The characteristic organ of the *Araneida*, or true spiders; the glandular apparatus by which the silky threads forming cobweb are secreted and spun out. Numberless minute glands, provided with separate ducts, secrete the viscid material which hardens into silk when exposed to the air. The glands have been divided into five kinds: aciniform, ampullate, aggregate, tubuliform, and tuberous. Their ducts enter the arachnidial mammillæ, and discharge through orifices in the arachnidial papillæ.

arachnitis (ar-ak-nī′tis), *n.* A shortened form of *arachnoiditis*.

arachnoid (a-rak′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀραχνοειδής, like a cobweb, < ἀράχνη, a spider's web, a spider, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Arachnida*; arachnidan.—**2.** Like or likened to a cobweb: applied, in *anat.*—(*a*) to the arachnoid of the brain (see II.); (*b*) to the hyaloid membrane or arachnoid of the eye (see II.).—**Arachnoid canal, cavity**, etc. See the nouns.—**Arachnoid membrane.** Same as II., 2.—**Arachnoid tunic.** Same as II., 3.

II. *n.* **1.** A kind of fossil madrepore.—**2.** In *anat.*, the serous membrane enveloping the brain and spinal cord; the middle one of the three cerebrospinal meninges, between the dura mater and the pia mater. It was formerly regarded as consisting of two layers, a visceral layer investing the pia mater and a reflected parietal layer lining the dura mater, the two constituting a shut sac, like other serous membranes, inclosing a cavity called the arachnoid cavity, containing a serous fluid, the arachnoid fluid; but the more modern view regards the arachnoid membrane as a single sheet external to the pia mater and attached to it, but not following it into the sulci and other depressions of the brain. What was formerly called the cavity of the arachnoid is now termed the subdural space. The arachnoid is by some regarded as simply the outermost layer of the pia mater. Also called *arachnoid membrane*, *arachnoidea*, *arachnoides*, and *araneous membrane*.

3. An old and disused name of the hyaline or hyaloid membrane within the eyeball, especially of that portion of it which contributes to form the capsule of the crystalline lens.

arachnoidal (ar-ak-noi′dạl), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of the arachnoid, in any sense of the word; arachnoid.

arachnoidea, arachnoides (ar-ak-noi′dē-ạ, -dēz), *n.* [NL.] Same as *arachnoid*, *n.*, 2.

arachnoiditis (a-rak-noi-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *arachnoidea* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

arachnological (a-rak-nō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to arachnology.

arachnologist (ar-ak-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *arachnology* + *-ist*.] One versed in arachnology.

arachnology (ar-ak-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of the *Arachnida*.

Arachnopoda (ar-ak-nop′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In Dana's system of classification, a division of his suborder *Cormostomata* of *Entomostraca*. The term corresponds with *Araneiformia* or *Pycnogonida* (which see).

Arachnothera (a-rak-nō-thē′rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider, + θηρᾶν, hunt.] The typical genus of birds of the subfamily *Arachnotherinæ*. There are numerous species, inhabiting the Indo-Malayan region, such as *A. longirostris*. Also *Arachnotheres*.

Arachnotherinæ (a-rak″nō-thē-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arachnothera* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Nectariniidæ*, containing numerous species, chiefly East Indian and Oceanic, sometimes called spider-catchers, having long slender curved beaks like the sun-birds of the genera *Drepanis*, *Cinnyris*, etc.

arack, *n.* See *arrack*.

aracouchini-resin (ar″ạ-kö-shē′ni-rez″in), *n.* Same as *acouchi-resin*.

aracuan (ar-ạ-kwän′), *n.* [Of S. Amer. origin.] A name of one of the guans, *Orialis aracuan*. Also written *araucuan*.

arad (ar′ad), *n.* [< *Arum* + *-ad*[1].] A plant of the family *Araceæ*. *Lindley*.

Aradidæ (a-rad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aradus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, characterized by their extremely depressed form and brown or fuscous coloration, and divided into *Aradinæ* and *Brachyrhynchinæ*. The family *Aradidæ*, which contains the most depressed Heteroptera in existence. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 283.

Aradinæ (ar-ạ-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aradus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Aradidæ*, having a comparatively long rostrum, the sternum grooved, the end of the abdomen with a thin cleft and lobate margin, and the head with an angular process exterior to the antennæ. It is a large group, generally distributed in America from the arctic regions to the tropics.

Aradus (ar′ạ-dus), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. ἀραδος, a rumbling (rattling), var. of ἀραβος, a gnashing, chattering (rattling); cf. ἀραβεῖν, rattle, ring, as armor: in allusion to the loose-armored appearance of the insects of this genus.] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the subfamily *Aradinæ*. *A. crenatus* is a large species of the United States, half an inch long.

aræometer, etc. See *areometer*, etc.

aræostyle, *a.* See *areostyle*.

aræosystyle, *a.* See *areosystyle*.

arætic†, *a.* and *n.* See *areotic*.

Aragonese (ar″ạ-gō-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Aragonés*, < *Aragon*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Aragon or to its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* or *pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Aragon, one of the great divisions (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, in the northeastern part.

★ Sometimes spelled *Arragonese*.

aragonite (ar′ạ-gō-nīt), *n.* [< *Aragon*, a division of Spain, + *-ite*[2].] Calcium carbonate crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is identical with calcite in chemical composition, but differs from it in crystalline form and in some of its physical properties; for example, its specific gravity is 2.9, while that of calcite is 2.7. It occurs often in transparent acicular crystals, and also as a deposit from waters carrying lime. A white variety, having a delicate coralloid form, is called *flos ferri* (flower of iron), from the fact of its occurrence with iron ores.

aragu (ar′ạ-gö), *n.* [Canarese *aragu*, Telugu *arakku*, ult. < Skt. *lakshā*, lac: see *lac*[1].] Crude sticklac. See *sticklac*.

araguato (ä-rä-gwä′tō), *n.* [Compare *alouate*.] A variety of howling monkey found in South America, of the genus *Mycetes*, *M. ursinus*, or the ursine howler. It is the largest of the new-world monkeys hitherto noticed, its length being nearly 3 feet, while the tail reaches to even a greater length. Like all other members of the family, it is characterized by its discordant and dismal yells, which can be heard at the distance of a mile. See cut under *howler*. Also called *guareba*, *guariba*.

araignée (a-rā-nyā′), *n.* [F. *araignée*, a spider, formerly also a spider's web, < LL. **araneata*, a spider's web, < L. *aranea*, spider: see *Aranea*.] In *fort.*, a kind of underground work consisting of several branches or galleries starting from one point, like a spider's web.

araint†, *n.* [Mod. only dial., also *arran*, *arrand*, < ME. *arain*, *arein*, *arayne*, etc., *irain*, *erayne*, etc., < OF. *araigne*, *aragne*, *iraigne*, *iragne* = Pr. *aranha*, *eranha* = Sp. *araña* = Pg. *aranha* = It. *aragna*, a spider, < L. *aranea*, a spider, a spider's web: see *Aranea*.] A spider.

Arainæ (ar-ạ-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ara*[2] + *-inæ*.] Same as *Arinæ*.

araise† (ạ-rāz′), *v. t.* [< ME. *araisen*, *areisen*, raise up, < *a-* (< AS. *ā-*) + *raisen*, *reisen*, raise: see *a-*[1] and *raise*.] Same as *raise*.

> [A medicine] whose simple touch
> Is powerful to *araise* King Pepin.
>
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

arak, *n.* See *arrack*.

Arakanese, *a.* and *n.* See *Aracanese*.

arake (ạ-rāk′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *rake*.] *Naut.*, on the rake; inclined from the perpendicular.

araki (ar′ạ-ki), *n.* [Cf. *arki*; see *arrack*.] An Egyptian intoxicating drink prepared from the dibs or honey of dates; a kind of arrack.

> My guardians and attendants . . . used to fetch *araki* in a clear glass bottle, without even the decency of a cloth, and the messenger twice returned from these errands decidedly drunk. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 487.

Aralia (a-rā′li-ạ), *n.* [NL.; origin unknown.] A genus of plants with mostly compound leaves, small umbellate flowers, and succulent berries, the type of the family *Araliaceæ*.

Araliaceæ (a-rā-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aralia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of plants nearly related to the *Apiaceæ*, from which they are distinguished chiefly by their three- or more celled fruit, simple epigynous disk, usually valvate corolla, and more shrubby habit. The family is most largely represented in warm and tropical countries, and to it belongs the ivy, *Hedera Helix*. Ginseng, which is highly esteemed by the Chinese as a stimulant, is produced by *Panax Schinseng*, a plant found in northern Asia. The ginseng of North America, *P. quinquefolius*, is less valued. A species of *Aralia*, *A. nudicaulis*, is used in North America as a substitute for sarsa-

parilla. The true rice-paper of the Chinese, obtained only from the island of Formosa, is made from the pith of another araliaceous plant, *Tetrapanax papyrifer*. The family is represented in temperate North America by the genus *Aralia*, with 6 species, *Panax*, with two, and by a single species of *Echinopanax* on the Pacific coast.

araliaceous (a-rā-li-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *araliaceus*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Araliaceæ*.

Aramæan, *n.* See *Aramean*.

Aramaic (ar-a-mā′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. as if **Aramaicus*, < Gr. Ἀραμαία, LL. *Aramæa*, properly fem. of Ἀραμαῖος, L. *Aramæus*, adj., formed on Heb. *Ārām*, the name given to the districts comprehended in Mesopotamia, northern Syria, the region of Damascus, and eastern Palestine southward to Arabia Petræa.] Same as *Aramean*.

The *Aramaic* speech began to extend itself beyond its original limits. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 283.

Aramean, Aramæan (ar-a-mē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Aramæus*, < Gr. Ἀραμαῖος: see *Aramaic*.]

I. *a.* Belonging or relating to the northern division of the Semitic family of languages and peoples, containing the Mesopotamian, the Syrian (extending over Palestine prior to the Christian era), and the Nabatean; Chaldean; Chaldaic; Syrian: in distinction from the western or middle Semitic (Phenician and Hebrew) and the south Semitic (Arabic and Ethiopic).

The *Aramean* alphabet attained an even wider extension than the Aramaic speech, and at length extirpated all the independent North Semitic scripts.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 283.

II. *n.* **1.** The language of the northwestern Semites, preserved in the Biblical books of Ezra and Daniel, in the Targums, and in the Peshito version of the Scriptures, together with the Christian Syriac literature.—**2.** An inhabitant or a native of Aramæa or Syria.

The *Aramæans* also . . . have the form "mata."
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 523.

Arameanism (ar-a-mē′an-izm), *n.* [< *Aramean* + *-ism*.] Same as *Aramism*.

Aramidæ (a-ram′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aramus* + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial birds, confined to the warmer parts of America, and forming a connecting link between the cranes and the rails, or the gruiform and ralliform birds. The principal osteological and pterylographic characters are those of the cranes, while the digestive system and the general habits and appearance are those of the rails. There are a pair of cæca, a pair of carotid arteries, and a pair of syringeal muscles. The family consists of the single genus *Aramus* (which see).

Aramides (a-ram′i-dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Aramus* + *-ides*.] A genus of American ralliform birds, of the family *Rallidæ* and subfamily *Rallinæ;* the American crakes, or small rails with short bills. The genus contains about 20 species, chiefly of Central and South America; it is sometimes restricted to one group of these, other names, as *Porzana*, *Coturnicops*, and *Creciscus*, being used for the rest.

Aramism (ar′a-mizm), *n.* [< *Aram-* (in *Aramaic*, etc.) + *-ism*.] An idiom of the Aramean or Chaldee language; a Chaldaism. Also *Arameanism*.

Aramus (ar′a-mus), *n.* [NL.; etym. unknown.] The typical and only genus of the family *Aramidæ*, containing the courlans, caraus, or crying-birds. They are about 2 feet long, of chocolate-brown color streaked with white, with short and rounded wings, a falcate first primary, a short tail of 12 feathers, and cleft toes. The hinder toe is elevated, and the tarsus is scutellate anteriorly, and as long as the bill. The bill is twice as long as the head, slender but strong, compressed, contracted opposite the linear nostrils, grooved about half its length, and enlarged and decurved in the terminal portion. *A. pictus* (Coues) inhabits Florida, where it is known as the limpkin; another species, *A. scolopaceus*, the scolopaceous courlan, is found in the warmer parts of America. See *courlan*.

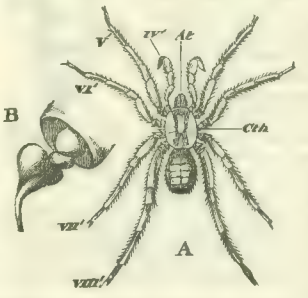
Aranea (a-rā′nē-ä), *n.* [L., a spider, a spider's web (> E. *arain*, q.v.); also *araneus*, m., a spider; cf. Gr. ἀράχνης, Attic ἀράχνη, poet. ἀράχνος, a spider, perhaps connected with ἀρκυς, a net.] **1.** An old genus of spiders, more or less exactly equivalent to the modern superfamily *Araneida*. By various restrictions it has been reduced to the value of one of the modern families or genera of spiders, and has been eliminated entirely from some systems. *Aranea domestica*, the common house-spider, is now *Tegenaria domestica*. Also *Araneus*.

2. [NL., neut. pl.] A former group of spiders, intermediate between a modern order and a modern genus.

araneal (a-rā′nē-al), *a.* [< L. *aranea*, a spider, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling the spider.

araneid (a-rā′nē-id), *n.* Same as *araneidan*.

Araneida (ar-ā-nē′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aranea* + *-ida*.] A superfamily and subgroup of the class *Arachnida*, now usually called an order, containing the spiders as distinguished from the mites, scorpions, and other arachnidans: practically synonymous and conterminous with *Dimerosomata* or *Pulmotrachearia*. The spiders breathe by two or more pulmonary sacs, combined or not with tracheæ. The abdomen is not segmented, and is distinctly separated from the cephalothorax; they have no antennæ, as such, but a pair of palps; they have from 2 to 8 simple eyes, and 8 legs of 7 joints each. The abdominal appendages are modified into an arachnidium or spinneret, the apparatus by which cobweb, gossamer, and other kinds of spider-silk are spun from a secretion of glandular organs. There are also always poison-glands connected with the mouth-parts. The division of the group varies with every leading writer as to number of suborders or families and their arrangement, some admitting but two or three families, others several suborders and upward of twenty families, while the diversities of detail are endless. A prime division is into *Dipneumones*, those having two pulmonary sacs (the great bulk of the order), and *Tetrapneumones*, with four; or according to the number of stigmata, those having two pairs (*Tetrasticta*) or only one pair (*Tristicta*); or according to the number of eyes, whether 2, 4, 6, or 8; or, finally, according to the way in which they move about and spin their webs. Some authors adopt three families: *Araneidæ*, *Lycosidæ*, and *Mygalidæ*. Also *Araneidea*, *Araneina*.



Mygale cæmentaria, typical of *Araneida*. *A*, female, natural size: *At*, cheliceræ; *IV*, pedipalpi; *V*, *VI*, maxillary feet; *VII*, *VIII*, thoracic feet; *Crk*, cephalothorax. *B*, last joint of pedipalpus of male, much magnified. See cut under *chelicera*.

Araneidæ (ar-ā-nē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aranea* + *-idæ*.] The spiders, considered as a family; the spinning spiders. The group approaches more or less nearly in extent the order *Araneida*. In some systems the term disappears, being conterminous with the order, which then is divided into numerous families of other names.

araneidan (ar-ā-nē′i-dan), *n.* [< *Araneida* + *-an*.] One of the *Araneida;* any spider. Also *araneid*.

Araneidea (ar-ā-nē-i-dē′ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Araneida*.

araneiform (a-rā′nē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *araneiformis*, < L. *aranea*, a spider, + *forma*, form.] **1.** Spider-like in form; resembling a spider; belonging to the *Araneida*, as distinguished from other arachnidans.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Araneiformia*.

Araneiformes (a-rā″nē-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *araneiformis:* see *araneiform*.] Same as *Araneiformia*.

Araneiformia (a-rā″nē-i-fôr′mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *araneiformis:* see *araneiform*.] A group of spider-like marine animals: synonymous with *Pycnogonida* (which see). They are sometimes placed with the *Crustacea* in an order or a subclass called *Podosomata*, sometimes in *Arachnida*, sometimes combined with the *Arctisca* in a subclass *Pseudarachna*, and sometimes otherwise disposed of. They have a rudimentary unsegmented abdomen, a suctorial mouth, and 4 pairs of long, jointed legs, but are destitute of respiratory organs. Some are parasitic.

Araneina (a-rā-nē-ī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aranea* + *-ina*.] Same as *Araneida*.

araneologist (a-rā-nē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *araneology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in araneology.

araneology (a-rā-nē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *aranea*, a spider, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of entomology which relates to spiders.

The facts . . . were new to the field of American *araneology*.
Science, IV. 24.

araneose (a-rā′nē-ōs), *a.* [< L. *araneosus*, full of or like spiders' webs, < *aranea*, a spider's web, also a spider: see *Aranea*.] Covered with hairs crossing one another, like the rays in a spider's web; arachnoid.

araneous (a-rā′nē-us), *a.* [As *araneose*, or after L. *araneus*, pertaining to a spider or to a spider's web, < *aranea*, a spider, spider's web: see *araneose*.] **1†.** Full of cobwebs.—**2.** Resembling a cobweb; extremely thin and delicate, like spider's silk or gossamer; covered with delicate tangled hairs like cobweb; arachnoid. —**Araneous membrane.** Same as *arachnoid*, *n.*, 2.

arango (a-rang′gō), *n.* [A native name.] A kind of bead made of rough carnelian, generally of a cylindrical shape. Such beads, imported from Bombay, constituted an article of traffic with Africa previous to the abolition of the slave-trade.

arapaima (ar-a-pī′mä), *n.* [S. Amer. native name.] **1.** The name of the largest known fresh-water fish, *Arapaima gigas*, an inhabitant of Brazil and Guiana, said to attain a length of 15 feet and a weight of 400 pounds. It is of economical importance as a food-fish.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of malacopterygian abdominal fishes, of the family *Osteoglossidæ*, remarkable for their size and the mosaic work of their hard bony compound scales. *A. gigas* is an example.

araphorostic, araphostic, *a.* See *arrhaphostic*.

arapunga (ar-a-pung′gä), *n.* [Tupi *arapunga*.] A South American oscine passerine bird belonging to the family *Cotingidæ* and the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ;* the bell-bird, campanero, or averano, *Chasmorhynchus niveus;* one of the fruit-crows, with a long erectile tubular process on the head, rising sometimes to the height of several inches. It is remarkable for its clear, far-sounding notes of a peculiarly resonant or bell-like quality, continued through the heat of the day, when most birds are silent, and therefore readily heard at a great distance.



Arapunga, or Campanero (*Chasmorhynchus niveus*).

The bird is of about the size of a pigeon, and the plumage of the adult is pure white. The native name was made a generic term by Lesson in 1831. The bird is nearly related to the umbrella-birds, *Cephalopterus*.

arara (a-rä′rä), *n.* [Tupi. Cf. *Ara*[2].] A kind of macaw, *Ara maracana*.

araracanga (a-rä-rä-kang′gä), *n.* [Tupi.] Same as *aracanga*.

araramboya (a-rä-ram-bō′yä), *n.* [Tupi.] A name of the bojobi or dog-headed boa of Brazil, *Xiphosoma caninum*.

ararauna (a-rä″ra-ö′nä), *n.* [Tupi *arara una*, black macaw.] The blue and yellow macaw, *Psittacus ararauna* (Linnæus), now *Ara ararauna*.

araroba (ar-a-rō′bä), *n.* See *Goa powder*.

arar-tree (är′är-trē), *n.* The sandarac of Morocco, *Callitris quadrivalvis*.

arase[1]**†** (a-rās′), *v. t.* [Also written *arace*, < OF. *araser*, raze, demolish, < *a*, to, + *ras*, level: see *a-*[11] and *rase*, *raze*, and cf. *erase*.] **1.** To raze; level with the ground.—**2.** To erase.

arase[2]**†**, *v. t.* Same as *arace*[1].

arasene, *n.* Same as *arrasene*.

arastra (a-ras′trä), *n.* Same as *arrastre*.

aration (a-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *aratio(n-)*, < *arare*, pp. *aratus*, plow: see *arable*.] Plowing; tillage. [Rare.]

It would suffice to teach these four parts of agriculture; first *aration*, and all things belonging to it.
Cowley, Works (ed. 1710), II. 710.

aratory (ar′a-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *aratorius*, < L. *arator*, plower, < *arare*, pp. *aratus*, plow: see *arable*.] Relating or contributing to tillage.

aratrum terræ (a-trā′trum ter′ē). [ML., a plowgate of land: *aratrum*, a portion of land as much as could be plowed with one plow (a special use of L. *aratrum*, plow, < *arare*, plow: see *arable*); *terræ*, gen. of L. *terra*, land.] In *Scots law*, a plowgate of land, consisting of eight oxgates, because anciently the plow was drawn by eight oxen.

Araucan (a-rä′kan), *n.* Same as *Araucanian*.

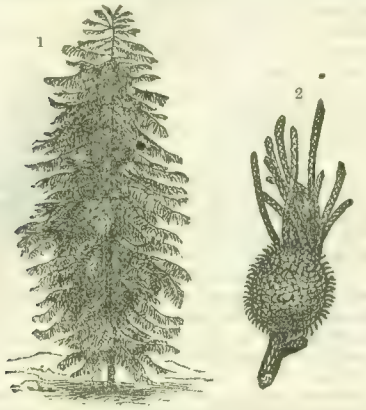
Araucanian (ar-â-kā′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Araucania*, < *Araucanos*, the Araucanians, a tribe of Indians inhabiting the southern parts of Chili.]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Araucania, a territory in the southern part of Chili, mainly comprised in the modern provinces of Arauco and Valdivia.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Araucania. The aboriginal Araucanians are a partially civilized race who have never been conquered by Europeans; but in 1883 the portion of them living on the mainland voluntarily submitted to the Chilian government.

Araucaria (ar-â-kā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Arauc(ania)* + *-aria*.] A genus of *Coniferæ*, the representative of the pine in the southern hemisphere, found in South America, Australia, and some of the islands of the Pacific. The species are large evergreen trees with verticillate spreading branches covered with stiff, narrow, pointed leaves, and bearing large cones, each scale having a single large seed. The species best known in cultivation is *A. imbricata* (the Chili pine or monkey-puzzle), which is quite hardy. It is a native of the mountains of southern Chili, where it forms vast forests, and yields a hard, durable wood. Its seeds are eaten

when roasted. The Moreton Bay pine of Australia, *A. Cunninghamii*, supplies a valuable timber used in making furniture, in house- and boat-building, and in other carpenter-work. A species, *A. excelsa*, abounds on Norfolk Island, attaining a height of 200 feet. See *Norfolk Island pine*, under *pine*.



1. Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*). 2. Cone of *Araucaria Cookii*.

araucarian (ar-â-kā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Araucaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Related to or having the characters of the genus *Araucaria*.

II. *n.* A tree of the genus *Araucaria*.

araucarite (a-râ′ka-rīt), *n.* [< *Araucaria* + *-ite*[2].] Fossil wood of araucarian structure.

Araucarites (a-râ-ka-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Araucaria* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil trees, the extinct ancestors of the living araucarian pines, found in nearly all parts of the world in strata ranging from the Trias to the Tertiary. Cones and cone-scales, branches, and leaves occur, all closely resembling those of *Araucaria*. The great quantities of silicified and often agatized wood found in Triassic beds, notably in the "petrified forests" of Arizona, having the araucarian structure, and called *Araucarioxylon*, properly belong to this genus.

araught†. Preterit of *areach*.

arauha (a-rä′ö-ä), *n.* The native name of a gigantic spider of the genus *Mygale*, found on the Abrolhos islands, Brazil. It preys on lizards, and even on young chickens. It is probably the bird-spider, *Mygale* (*Avicularia*) *avicularia*, or a related species.

arba, *n.* See *araba*[1].

arbaccio (är-bäch′iō), *n.* [It. dial.] A coarse cloth made in Sardinia from the wool of an inferior breed of sheep called the Nuoro. *E. H. Knight.*

Arbacia (är-bā′si-ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Arbaciidæ*. *A. punctulata* and *A. nigra* are two species, occurring respectively on the eastern and western coasts of North America.

arbaciid (är-bas′i-id), *n.* A sea-urchin of the family *Arbaciidæ*.

Arbaciidæ (är-ba-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arbacia* + *-idæ*.] A family of desmostichous or endocyclical echinoids, or regular sea-urchins, intermediate in its general characters between *Cidaridæ* and *Echinidæ*, and having median ambulacral spaces appearing as bare bands. The family is typified by the genus *Arbacia*; another genus is *Cœlopleurus*.

arbalest, arbalester. See *arbalist, arbalister*.

arbalète (är-ba-lāt′), *n.* [F., < OF. *arbaleste*: see *arbalist*, 2.] Same as *arbalist*, 2.

arbalist, arbalest (är′ba-list, -lest), *n.* [< ME. *arbelaste, arblast, arblest*, etc. (also *arweblast, arowblaste*, as if connected with *arow*, arrow), < OF. *arbaleste, arbeleste, arbalestre*, F. *arbalète* = Pr. *arbalesta, albalesta*, < LL. *arcubalista, arcuballista*: see *arcubalist*.] 1. A crossbow used in Europe in the chase and in war throughout the middle ages. The bow was made of steel, horn, or other material, and was of such great strength and stiffness that some mechanical appliance was used to bend it and adjust the string to the notch. The lighter arbalists, used in the chase, and generally by horsemen, required a double hook, which the arbalister carried at his girdle. Heavier ones required a kind of lever, or a windlass, or a revolving winch with a ratchet and long handle, to draw them; these appliances were separate from the arbalist, and were carried slung from the shoulder or at the belt. The short and heavy arrow of the arbalist was called a *quarrel*, from its square head, or more commonly a *bolt*, as distinguished from the *shaft* discharged by the longbow. Sometimes stones (see *stone-bow*) and leaden balls were used. The missile of the arbalist was discharged with such force as to penetrate ordinary armor, and the weapon was considered so deadly as to be prohibited by a council of the church except in warfare against infidels. It could, however, be discharged only twice a minute. It was used especially in the attack and defense of fortified places. For similar weapons of other periods than the European middle ages, see *crossbow*. Also *arcubalist*, and formerly *arblast*.

2. In *her.*, a crossbow used as a bearing.

arbalister, arbalester (är′ba-lis-tėr, -les-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *arbalester, arbalaster, arblaster*, etc., < OF. *arbalestier*, < ML. *arcubalistarius*: see *arcubalister*.] One armed with the arbalist; a crossbowman; especially, a soldier carrying the arbalist of war. Also *arcubalister*.



Arbalister. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

arbiter (är′bi-tėr), *n.* [= F. *arbitre*, < L. *arbiter*, a witness, judge, lit. one who goes to see, < *ar-* for *ad*, to, + *betere, bitere*, come.] 1. A person chosen by the parties in a controversy to decide their differences; one who decides points at issue; an arbitrator; a referee; an umpire.

The civilians make a difference between *arbiter* and *arbitrator*, the former being obliged to judge according to the customs of the law; whereas the latter is at liberty to use his own discretion, and accommodate the difference in that manner which appears most just and equitable. *Wharton.*

2. In a general sense, a person who has the power of judging and determining absolutely according to his own pleasure; one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited; one who has a matter under his sole authority for adjudication.

Our plan best, I believe, combines wisdom and practicability, by providing a plurality of Counsellors, but a single *arbiter* for ultimate decision. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 44.

The final *arbiter* of institutions is always the conception of right prevailing at the time. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 179.

Arbiter elegantiarum (el-ē-gan-shi-ā′rum). [L.] A judge of the elegancies; an authority in matters of taste. = **Syn.** Arbitrator, umpire, referee, judge; absolute ruler, controller, governor.

arbiter† (är′bi-tėr), *v. t.* [< *arbiter*, *n.*] To act as arbiter between; judge. *Hall.*

arbitrable (är′bi-tra-bl), *a.* [< Sp. *arbitrable* = Pg. *arbitravel*, < L. as if **arbitrabilis*, < *arbitrari*, arbitrate: see *arbitrate*.] 1†. Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Spelman.*—2. Subject to arbitration; subject to the decision of an arbiter, court, judge, or other appointed authority; discretionary.

The value of moneys is *arbitrable* according to the use of several kingdoms. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 1.

arbitrage (är′bi-trāj), *n.* [< F. *arbitrage*, < *arbitrer*, arbitrate: see *arbitrate*.] 1. Arbitration. *R. Cobden.* [Rare.]—2. The calculation of the relative value at the same time, at two or more places, of stocks, bonds, or funds of any sort, including exchange, with a view to taking advantage of favorable circumstances or differences in payments or other transactions; arbitration of exchange.

Arbitrage proper is a separate, distinct, and well-defined business, with three main branches. Two of these, viz., *arbitrage* or arbitration in bullion and coins, and arbitration in bills, also called the arbitration of exchanges, fall within the businesses of bullion dealing and banking respectively. The third, *arbitrage* in stocks and shares, is *arbitrage* properly so called, and so understood, whenever the word is mentioned without qualification among business men, and it is strictly a Stock Exchange business. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 311.

3. The business of bankers which is founded on calculations of the temporary differences in the price of securities, and is carried on through a simultaneous purchase in the cheaper and sale in the dearer market.

arbitrager (är′bi-trā-jėr), *n.* A banker or a broker who engages in arbitrage operations.

arbitrageur (är-bi-tra-zhėr′), *n.* [F.] Same as *arbitrager*.

As a rule, the arbitrage properly known as such is the business of an *arbitrageur*, who is almost always a member of a Stock Exchange or "Bourse," and his arbitrations with very few exceptions are neither in bullion nor in bills, but in Government and other stocks and shares. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 311.

arbitral (är′bi-tral), *a.* [< LL. *arbitralis*, < L. *arbiter*, arbiter.] Relating to arbitration; subject to review and adjudication.—**Decree arbitral.** See *decree*.

arbitrament (är-bit′ra-ment), *n.* [< ME. *arbitrement, arbitriment*, < OF. *arbitrement* = Pr. *arbitramen* = Sp. *arbitramiento* = Pg. *arbitramento*, < ML. *arbitramentum*, < L. *arbitrari*, arbitrate: see *arbitrate*.] 1. The power or right to decide for one's self or for others; the power of absolute and final decision.

> Liberty, and Life, and Death would soon . . .
> Lie in the *arbitrement* of those who ruled
> The capital City. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, x.

2. The act of deciding a dispute as an arbiter or arbitrator; the act of settling a claim or dispute which has been referred to arbitration; the absolute and authoritative settlement of any matter.

> Want will force him to put it to *arbitrement*.
> *Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, ii. 1.

This tax was regulated by a law made on purpose, and not left to the *arbitrament* of partial or interested persons. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 73.

3. The decision or sentence pronounced by an arbiter. [In this sense *award* is now more common in legal use.]

To discover the grounds on which . . . usage bases its *arbitraments*, baffles, not seldom, our utmost ingenuity of speculation. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 31.

Sometimes spelled *arbitrement*.

arbitrarily (är′bi-trā-ri-li), *adv.* In an arbitrary manner; at will; capriciously; without sufficient reason; in an irresponsible or despotic way.

The Bishop of Dunkeld, who . . . had opposed the government, was *arbitrarily* ejected from his see, and a successor was appointed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

arbitrariness (är′bi-trā-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being arbitrary.

Consciousness is an entangled plexus which cannot be cut into parts without more or less *arbitrariness*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 480.

arbitrariousness (är-bi-trā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *arbitrarius*: see *arbitrary*.] Arbitrary. *Norris.*

arbitrariously† (är-bi-trā′ri-us-li), *adv.* Arbitrarily. *Barrow.*

arbitrary (är′bi-trā-ri), *a.* [= F. *arbitraire* = Pr. *arbitrari* = Sp. Pg. It. *arbitrario*, < L. *arbitrarius*, of arbitration, hence uncertain, depending on the will, < *arbiter*, arbiter, umpire: see *arbiter*.] 1. Not regulated by fixed rule or law; determinable as occasion arises; subject to individual will or judgment; discretionary.

Indifferent things are left *arbitrary* to us. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 277.

2. In *law*, properly determinable by the choice or pleasure of a tribunal, as distinguished from that which should be determined according to settled rules or the relative rights or equities of the parties. Thus, whether the judge will take and state an account himself, or refer it to an auditor, is a question resting in his arbitrary discretion; whether, also, a particular person is qualified to act as auditor is a question involving judicial or legal discretion.

3. Uncontrolled by law; using or abusing unlimited power; despotic; tyrannical.

> For sure, if Dulness sees a grateful day,
> 'Tis in the shade of *arbitrary* sway.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 182.

Could I prevail upon my little tyrant here to be less *arbitrary*, I should be the happiest man alive. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness. *Washington.*

4. Not characterized by or manifesting any overruling principle; fixed, determined, or performed at will; independent of rule or control.

A great number of *arbitrary* signs, various and opposite, do constitute a language. If such *arbitrary* connection be instituted by men, it is an artificial language; if by the Author of Nature, it is a natural language. *Bp. Berkeley.*

They perpetually sacrifice nature and reason to *arbitrary* canons of taste. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

By an *arbitrary* proceeding, I mean one conducted by the private opinions or feelings of the man who attempts to regulate. *Burke.*

5. Ungoverned by reason; hence, capricious; uncertain; unreasonable; varying; changeful: as, an *arbitrary* character.

My disappointments, as a general thing, . . . had too often been the consequence of *arbitrary* preconceptions. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 253.

Arbitrary constant, in *math.*, a quantity which by a differential equation is required to have the same value for all values of the variable, while this constant value remains indeterminate.—**Arbitrary discretion.** See *discretion*.—**Arbitrary function,** in *math.*, a quantity which is required by a partial differential equation to remain unchanged as long as certain variables remain unchanged, but which may vary in any manner with these variables, subject only to the condition of having differential coefficients with respect to them.—**Arbitrary homonyms.** See *homonym*. = **Syn.** Capricious, unlimited, irresponsible, uncontrolled, tyrannical, domineering, imperious.

arbitrate (är′bi-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *arbitrated*, ppr. *arbitrating*. [< L. *arbitratus*, pp. of *arbitrari* (> It. *arbitrare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *arbitrar* = F. *arbitrer*), be a witness, act as umpire, < *arbiter*, umpire: see *arbiter*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To act as an arbitrator, or formal umpire between contestants; mediate.

In the disputes of kings, the weaker party often appealed to the Pope, and thus gave him an opportunity to *arbitrate* or command. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 8.

2. To decide; determine; settle a question or rule otherwise indeterminate

Some [words] become equivocal by changing their signification, and some fall obsolete, one cannot tell why, for custom or caprice *arbitrate*[s], guided by no law. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 172.

II. *trans.* 1. To give an authoritative decision in regard to as arbitrator; decide or determine.

Thoughts speculative their unsure hopes relate;
But certain issue strokes must *arbitrate*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 4.

Things must be compared to and *arbitrated* by her [wisdom's] standard, or else they will contain something of monstrous enormity. *Barrow*, Works, I, vi.

But thou, Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place
Enchair'd to-morrow, *arbitrate* the field.
Tennyson, The Last Tournament.

2. To submit to arbitration; settle by arbitration: as, to *arbitrate* a dispute regarding wages.

arbitrated (är'bi-trā-ted), *p. a.* Ascertained or determined by arbitrage: as, *arbitrated* rates; *arbitrated* par of exchange.

Business men . . . were . . . enabled to utilize all the advantages of cross and *arbitrated* exchanges.
Balch, Mines of U. S., p. 444.

arbitration (är-bi-trā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *arbitracion*, < OF. *arbitration* = Pr. *arbitracio*, < L. *arbitratio(n-)*, < *arbitrari*, arbitrate, judge: see *arbitrate*.] The hearing and determining of a cause between parties in controversy by a person or persons chosen or agreed to by the parties. This may be done by one person, but it is usual to choose more than one. Frequently two are nominated, one by each party, the two being authorized in turn to agree upon a third, who is called the umpire (or, in Scotland, sometimes the *overs*man), and who either acts with them or is called on to decide in case the primary arbitrators differ. The determination of arbitrators or umpires is called an *award*. By the common law an award properly made is binding; but the arbitrators' authority may be revoked before award at the will of either party. Permanent boards of arbitration are sometimes constituted by legislative or corporate authority, but the submission of cases to their decision is always voluntary.

It is not too much to hope that *arbitration* and conciliation will be the means adopted alike by nations and by individuals, to adjust all differences.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 613.

Arbitration, in International Law, is one of the recognized modes of terminating disputes between independent nations. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 313.

Arbitration bond, a bond by which a party to a dispute engages to abide by the award of arbitrators.—**Arbitration of exchange.** See *arbitrage*, 2.—**Geneva arbitration**, the settlement by arbitration of the dispute between the governments of the United States and Great Britain concerning the Alabama claims: so called because the board of arbitrators held their sessions at Geneva in Switzerland. See *Alabama claims*, under *claim*.

arbitrational (är-bi-trā'shọn-ạl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving arbitration: as, *arbitrational* methods of settling disputes.—2. Resulting from arbitration or a reference to arbitrators.

Arbitrational settlement of the Alabama claims.
A. Hayward, Ethics of Peace.

arbitrative (är'bi-trā-tiv), *a.* [< *arbitrate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of arbitration; relating to arbitration; having power to arbitrate: as, "he urged *arbitrative* tribunals," *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 117.

arbitrator (är'bi-trā-tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arbitratour*, < ME. *arbitrator*, < OF. *arbitratour*, *-eur* (earlier *arbitrour*, *arbitreor*: see *arbitrer*), < LL. *arbitrator*, < *arbitrari*, pp. *arbitratus*, arbitrate: see *arbitrate*.] 1. A person who decides some point at issue between others; one who formally hears and decides a disputed cause submitted by common consent of the parties to arbitration.—2. One who has the power of deciding or prescribing according to his own absolute pleasure; an absolute governor, president, autocrat, or arbiter. See *arbiter*.

Though heaven be shut,
And heaven's high *Arbitrator* sit secure.
Milton, P. L., ii. 359.

The end crowns all;
And that old common *arbitrator*, Time,
Will one day end it. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

=**Syn. 1.** *Umpire*, *Referee*, etc. See *judge*, *n.*

arbitratorship (är'bi-trā-tọr-ship), *n.* The office or function of an arbitrator.

arbitratrix (är'bi-trā-triks), *n.*; pl. *arbitratrices* (är'bi-trā-trī'sēz). [LL., fem. of *arbitrator*: see *arbitrator*.] A female arbitrator.

arbitre†, *n.* See *arbitry*.

arbitre†, *v. t.* See *arbiter*.

arbitrement, *n.* See *arbitrament*.

arbitrer† (är'bi-trėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arbitror*, *arbitrour*, < ME. *arbitrour*, < OF. *arbitrour*, *arbitreour*, *arbitreor*, < LL. *arbitrator*: see *arbitrator*.] An arbiter or arbitrator.

The *arbitrer* of her own destiny. *Southey.*

arbitress (är'bi-tres), *n.* [ME. *arbitres*; < *arbiter* + *-ess*.] A female arbiter: as, an *arbitress* of fashion.

He aspired to see
His native Pisa queen and *arbitress*
Of cities. *Bryant*, Knight's Epitaph.

arbitror†, *n.* See *arbitrer*.

arbitry†, *n.* [ME. *arbitrie* (earlier *arbitre*, < OF. *arbitre*), < L. *arbitrium*, will, judgment, < *arbiter*, arbiter: see *arbiter*.] 1. Free will; discretion.—2. Arbitration.—3. Judgment; award.

arblast†, *n.* Same as *arbalist*.

arblaster†, *n.* Same as *arbalister*.

Arbogast's method. See *method*.

arbor[1] (är'bọr), *n.* [In the derived sense formerly *arber*, *arbre*, < F. *arbre*, OF. *arbre*, *aubre* = Pr. *aubre* = Sp. *árbol* = Pg. *arvore*, formerly *arbor* = It. *albore*, *albero*, *arbero*, poet. *arbore*, a tree, beam, mast, etc., < L. *arbor* (acc. *arborem*), earlier *arbos*, a tree, and hence also a beam, bar, mast, shaft, oar, etc. Cf. the similar development of *beam* and *tree*.] 1. Literally, a tree: used in this sense chiefly in botanical names.—2. In *mech.*: (*a*) The main support or beam of a machine. (*b*) The principal spindle or axis of a wheel or pinion communicating motion to the other moving parts.—**Arbor Dianæ** (tree of Diana, that is, of silver: see *Diana*), in *chem.*, a beautiful arborescent precipitate produced by silver in mercury.—**Arbor Judæ**, in *bot.*, the Judas-tree (which see).—**Arbor Saturni** (tree of Saturn, that is, of lead: see *Saturn*), in *chem.*, an arborescent precipitate formed when a piece of zinc is put into a solution of acetate of lead.—**Arbor vitæ.** See *arbor-vitæ*.—**Expanding arbor**, in *mech.*, a mandrel in a lathe provided with taper keys or other devices for securing a firm hold, by varying the diameter of the parts or surfaces of the mandrel which bear against the sides of the hollow or the central hole of the object which is to be operated upon.

arbor[2], **arbour** (är'bọr), *n.* [In England the second form is usual. Early mod. E. *arbor*, *arbour*, *arber*, *harbor*, *harbour*, *harber*, *herber*, *herbor*, etc., < ME. *erber*, *erbere*, *herber*, *herbere*, < AF. *erber*, *herber*, OF. *erbier*, *herbier*, a place covered with grass or herbage, a garden of herbs, < ML. *herbarium* in same sense, earlier, in LL., a collection of dried herbs: see *herbarium*, of which *arbor*[2] is thus a doublet; and cf. *arb*, *yarb*, dial. forms of *herb*. The sense of 'orchard,' and hence 'a bower of trees,' though naturally developed from that of 'a grass-plot' (so *orchard* itself, AS. *wyrt-geard*, *i. e.*, wort- or herb-yard; cf. F. *verger*, an orchard, < L. *viridarium*, a garden, lit. a 'greenery'), led to an association of the word on the one hand with *harbor*, ME. *herbere*, *herberwe*, etc., a shelter, and on the other with L. *arbor*, a tree. Cf. *arboret*[2] and It. *arborata*, an arbor (Florio).] 1†. A grass-plot; a lawn; a green. [Only in Middle English.]—2†. A garden of herbs or of flowering plants; a flower-bed or flower-garden.—3†. A collection of fruit-trees; an orchard.

In the garden, as I wene,
Was an *arber* fayre and grene,
And in the *arber* was a tre.
Squire of Lowe Degre, l. 28.

4. A bower formed by trees, shrubs, or vines intertwined, or trained over a latticework, so as to make a leafy roof, and usually provided with seats; formerly, any shaded walk.

Those hollies of themselves a shape
As of an *arbour* took.
Coleridge, Three Graves, iv. 24.

arboraceous (är-bọ-rā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *arboraceus*, < L. *arbor*, a tree.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a tree or trees.—2. Living on or among trees; living in the forests; pertaining to such a life.

Not like Papuas or Bushmen, with *arboraceous* habits and half-animal clicks. *Max Müller*, India, etc., p. 133.

arboral (är'bọ-ral), *a.* [< *arbor*[1] + *-al*.] Relating to trees; arboreal. [Rare.]

arborary† (är'bọ-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. *arborarius*, < *arbor*, a tree.] Belonging to trees. *Bailey.*

arborator† (är'bọ-rā-tọr), *n.* [L., a pruner of trees, < **arborare*, pp. **arboratus*, < *arbor*, a tree.] One who plants or prunes trees.

arbor-chuck (är'bọr-chuk), *n.* See *chuck*[4].

arbor-day (är'bọr-dā), *n.* [< *arbor*[1] + *day*[1].] A day set apart for the planting of trees by school-children. A tree-planting day was instituted in Nebraska in 1872 by Hon. J. Sterling Morton (Secretary of Agriculture, 1893–97), and as early as 1900 the institution was observed in every State and Territory. The date is fixed by proclamation.

arboreal (är-bō'rē-ạl), *a.* [< L. *arboreus* (see *arboreous*) + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of trees.—2. Living on or among trees; inhabiting or frequenting forests.

arbored[1] (är'bọrd), *a.* [< *arbor*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with an arbor or axis.

arbored[2] (är'bọrd), *a.* [< *arbor*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with an arbor or bower.

arboreous (är-bō'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *arboreus*, pertaining to trees, < *arbor*, a tree.] 1. Pertaining or belonging to trees; living on or among trees; frequenting forests; arboraceous.—2. Having the form, constitution, and habits of a tree; having more or less the character of a tree; arborescent.—3. Abounding in trees; wooded.

arboresce (är-bọ-res'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *arboresced*, ppr. *arborescing*. [< L. *arborescere*, become a tree, < *arbor*, a tree: see *arbor*[1] and *-esce*.] To become a tree or like a tree; put forth branches.



Arborescent Structure in native copper.

arborescence (är-bọ-res'ens), *n.* [< *arborescent*: see *-ence*.] 1. The state of being arborescent.—2. Something, as a mineral or a group of crystals, having the figure of a tree.

arborescent (är-bọ-res'ent), *a.* [< L. *arborescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *arborescere*: see *arboresce*.] Resembling a tree; tree-like in growth, size, or appearance; having the nature and habits of a tree; branching like a tree; dendritic.

A vegetation of simple structure, if *arborescent* in its habit, might be held sufficiently to correspond with the statement as to the plants of the third day.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 107.

By the extension of the division down the pedicels themselves, composite *arborescent* fabrics, like those of Zoöphytes, are produced. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 424.

arboret[1] (är'bọ-ret), *n.* [< L. *arbor*, a tree (see *arbor*[1]), + *-et*. Cf. F. *arbret* = It. *alberetto*, formerly *alboretto*, a dwarf tree.] A little tree; a shrub.

No *arborett* with painted blossomes drest
And smelling sweete, but there it might be fownd
To bud out faire, and throwe her sweete smels al arownd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 12.

arboret[2]† (är'bọ-ret), *n.* [= It. *arboreto*, *albereto*, formerly *alboreto*, < L. *arboretum* (see *arboretum*); or perhaps regarded as a dim. of *arbor*[2], a bower.] A place planted with trees or shrubs; a small grove; an arbor.

Among thick-woven *arborets* and flowers.
Milton, P. L., ix. 437.

arboretum (är-bọ-rē'tum), *n.*; pl. *arboretums*, *arboreta* (-tumz, -tä). [L., a plantation of trees, < *arbor*, a tree, + *-etum*, denoting place.] A place in which trees and shrubs, especially rare ones, are cultivated for scientific or other purposes; a botanical tree-garden.

arboricalt (är-bor'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *arbor*, a tree, + *-ic-al*.] Relating to trees. *Smart.*

arboricole (är-bor'i-kōl), *a.* [= F. *arboricole*, < NL. *arboricola*, < L. *arbor*, a tree, + *colere*, inhabit, dwell.] In *zoöl.*, living in trees; of arboreal habits.

arboricoline (är-bọ-rik'ō-lin), *a.* In *bot.*, growing upon trees: applied to lichens, etc.

arboricolous (är-bọ-rik'ō-lus), *a.* Same as *arboricole*.

arboricultural (är"bọ-ri-kul'tụr-ạl), *a.* [< *arboriculture* + *-al*.] Relating to arboriculture.

arboriculture (är'bọ-ri-kul"tụr), *n.* [= F. *arboriculture*, < L. *arbor*, a tree, + *cultura*, cultivation: see *culture*.] The cultivation of trees; the art of planting, training, pruning, and cultivating trees and shrubs.

arboriculturist (är"bọ-ri-kul'tụr-ist), *n.* [< *arboriculture* + *-ist*.] One who practises arboriculture.

arboriform (är'bọ-ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *arboriforme*, < L. *arbor*, a tree, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tree.

arborisé (är-bor-ē-zā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *arboriser*: see *arborize*.] Marked with ramifying lines, veins, or cloudings, like the branching of trees: said of agates and other semi-precious stones, and of certain porcelains, lacquers, enamels, etc.

arborist† (är'bọ-rist), *n.* [< L. *arbor*, a tree, + *-ist*; = F. *arboriste*. Cf. *arborize*. In earlier use associated with *arbor*[2], *herber*, a garden of herbs; cf. *herborist*.] A cultivator of trees; one engaged in the culture of trees: as, "our cunning *arborists*," *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxviii.

arborization (är"bọ-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *arborisation*; < *arborize* + *-ation*.] 1. A growth or an appearance resembling the figure of a tree or plant, as in certain minerals or fossils.—2. In *pathol.*, the ramification of capillary vessels or veinlets rendered conspicuous by distention and injection.

arborize (är'bọ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arborized*, ppr. *arborizing*. [< L. *arbor*, a tree, + *-ize*; = F. *arboriser*, only in pp.; formerly, "to study the nature, to observe the properties of trees" (Cotgrave). Cf. *herborize*, *botanize*.] To give a tree-like appearance to: as, "an *ar-*

borized or moss-agate," *Wright.* Also spelled *arborise.*

arborolatry (är-bo-rol'a-tri), *n.* [< L. *arbor*, a tree, + Gr. *λατρεία*, worship.] Tree-worship.

Few species of worship have been more common than *arborolatry.* *S. Hardy*, Eastern Monachism, p. 216.

arborous (är'bo-rus), *a.* [< *arbor*[1] + *-ous.*] Consisting of or pertaining to trees.

From under shady *arborous* roof.
Milton, P. L., v. 137.

arbor-vine (är'bor-vīn), *n.* [< *arbor*[1] + *vine.*] A species of bindweed. The *Spanish arbor-vine* of Jamaica is an ornamental plant allied to *Ipomœa, Operculina tuberosa.*

arbor-vitæ (är"bor-vī'tē), *n.* [L., tree of life: see *arbor*[1] and *vital.*] 1. In *bot.*, a common name of certain species of *Thuja*, a genus belonging to the family *Pinaceæ.* *Thuja occidentalis* is the American or common arbor-vitæ, extensively planted for ornament and for hedges. 2. In *anat.*, the arborescent or foliaceous appearance of a section of the cerebellum of the higher vertebrates, due to the arrangement of the white and gray nerve-tissue and their contrast in color. See cut under *corpus.*—**Arbor-vitæ uterinus**, an arborescent appearance presented by the walls of the canal of the neck of the human uterus, becoming indistinct or disappearing after the first gestation.

arbour, *n.* See *arbor*[2].

arbrier (är'bri-ėr), *n.* [OF., also *arbreau, arbret, arbriet*, < *arbre*, a tree, beam: see *arbor*[1].] The staff or stock of the crossbow.

arbuscle (är'bus-l), *n.* [< L. *arbuscula*, a little tree, dim. of *arbor*, a tree.] A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree. *Bradley.*

arbuscular (är-bus'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *arbuscula*: see *arbuscule.*] Resembling an arbuscule; tufted.

arbuscule (är-bus'kūl), *n.* [< L. *arbuscula*, a little tree: see *arbuscle.*] In *zoöl.*, a tuft of something like an arbuscle, as the tufted branchiæ of an annelid; a tuft of cilia.

arbusta, *n.* Plural of *arbustum.*

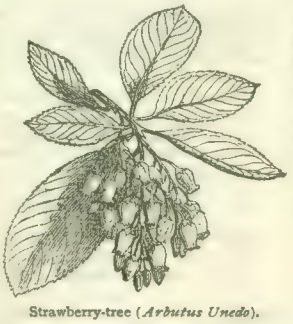
arbustive† (är-bus'tiv), *a.* [< L. *arbustivus*, < *arbustum*, a plantation of trees: see *arbustum.*] Containing copses of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs; shrubby.

★**arbustum** (är-bus'tum), *n.*; pl. *arbustums, arbusta* (-tumz, -tä). [L., < *arbos, arbor*, a tree: see *arbor*[1].] A copse of shrubs or trees; an orchard or arboretum.

arbute (är'būt), *n.* [Formerly also *arbut*, < L. *arbutus:* see *arbutus.*] The strawberry-tree. See *arbutus*, 3.

arbutean (är-bū'tē-an), *a.* [< L. *arbuteus*, pertaining to the arbutus, < *arbutus:* see *arbutus.*] Pertaining to the arbute or strawberry-tree.

arbutin (är'bū-tin), *n.* [< *arbutus* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{12}H_{16}O_7$) obtained from the bearberry (*Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*) and other plants of the heath family. It forms tufts of colorless acicular crystals soluble in water and having a bitter taste.


Strawberry-tree (*Arbutus Unedo*).

arbutus (commonly är-bū'tus; as a Latin word, är'bū-tus), *n.* [Formerly also *arbute, arbut* = F. *arbute* = It. *arbuto*, < L. *arbūtus*, the wild strawberry-tree; prob. akin to *arbor, arbos*, a tree.] 1. A plant of the genus *Arbutus.*—2. The trailing arbutus (see below).—3. [*cap.*] A genus of evergreen shrubs or small trees of southern Europe and western North America, of the family *Ericaceæ*, characterized by a free calyx and a many-seeded berry. The European *A. Unedo* is called the strawberry-tree from its bright-scarlet berries, and is cultivated for ornament. *A. Menziesii* is the picturesque and striking madroño-tree of Oregon and California, sometimes reaching a height of 80 feet or more.—**Trailing arbutus**, the *Epigæa repens*, a fragrant ericaceous creeper of the United States, blooming in the spring, and also known as *May-flower* (which see).

arc[1] (ärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ark*; < ME. *ark, arke*, < OF. (and F.) *arc* = Pr. *arc* = Sp. Pg. It. *arco*, < L. *arcus, arquus*, a bow, arc, arch, akin to AS. *earh*, > E. *arrow*, q. v. Doublet, *arch*[1].] 1. In *geom.*, any part of a curved line, as of a circle, especially one which does not include a point of inflection or cusp. It is by measuring arcs of a circle that all angles are indirectly measured, the arc being described from the angular point as a center.


Arc.

In the higher mathematics *arcs* are used which are even greater than a whole circle: as, an *arc* of 750°. See *angle*[3].

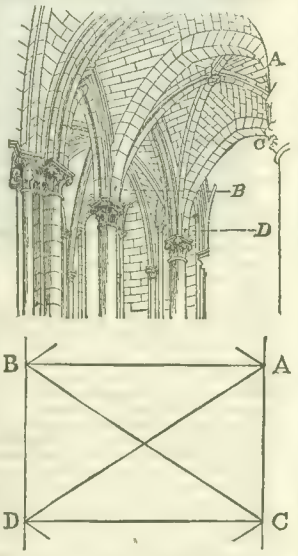
2. In *astron.*, a part of a circle traversed by the sun or other heavenly body; especially, the part passed over by a star between its rising and setting.

The brighte sonne
The *ark* of his artificial day hath ronne
The fourthe part.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 2.

3. In *arch.*, an arch. [Rare.]

Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden-gate.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 30.

Arc boutant (F.), a flying buttress.—**Arc doubleau** (F.), in *arch.*, the main rib or arch-band which crosses a vault at right angles and separates adjoining bays from each other.—**Arc formeret** (F.), the arch which receives the vaulting at the side of a vaulted bay.—**Arc ogive** (F.), one of the transverse or diagonal ribs of a vaulted bay.—**Complement of an arc.** See *complement.*—**Concentric arcs**, arcs which belong to circles having the same center.—**Diurnal arc**, the apparent arc described by the sun from its rising to its setting: sometimes used of stars.—**Elevating arc**, in *gun.*, a brass scale divided into degrees and fractions of a degree, and fastened to the breech of a heavy gun for the purpose of regulating the elevation of the piece; or it is sometimes fixed to the carriage under the trunnions. When secured to the gun itself, a pointer is attached to a ratchet-post in the rear of the piece, and indicates zero when the gun is horizontal.—**Nocturnal arc**, the arc described by the sun, or other heavenly body, during the night.—**Similar arcs**, of unequal circles, arcs which contain the same number of degrees, or are the like part or parts of their respective circles.—**Supplemental arcs.** See *supplemental.*—**Voltaic arc**, in *elect.*, a brilliant band of light, having the shape of an arc, formed by the passage of a powerful electrical current between two carbon-points. Its length varies from a fraction of an inch to two inches, or even more, according to the strength of the current. Its heat is intense, and on this account it is used for fusing very refractory substances. It is also used for illuminating purposes. See *electric light*, under *electric.*



Arcs in vaulting, perspective and plan. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")
A B, C D, arcs doubleaux; *A D, C B*, arcs ogives; *A C, B D*, arcs formerets.

arc[2]†, *n.* Obsolete form of *ark*[2].

arca (är'kä), *n.* [L., a chest, box, safe; in eccles. writers, the ark: see *ark*[2].] 1. In the early church: (*a*) A chest for receiving offerings of money. (*b*) A box or casket in which the eucharist was carried. (*c*) A name given by St. Gregory of Tours to an altar composed of three marble tablets, one resting horizontally on the other two, which stand upright on the floor. *Walcott*, Sacred Archæol.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of asiphonate lamellibranch mollusks, typical of the family *Arcidæ* (which see); the ark-shells proper.


Ark-shell (*Arca noæ*), right valve.

arcabucero (Sp. pron. är"kä-bō-thā'rō), *n.* [Sp., = *harquebusier.*] A musketeer; a harquebusier.

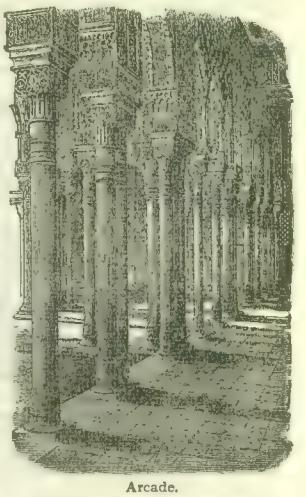
Here in front you can see the very dint of the bullet
Fired point-blank at my heart by a Spanish *arcabucero.*
Longfellow, Miles Standish, i.

Arcadæ (är'ka-dē), *n. pl.* See *Arcidæ.*

arcade (är-kād'), *n.* [< F. *arcade*, < It. *arcata* ★= Sp. Pg. *arcada*, < ML. *arcata*, an arcade, < L. *arcus*, arc, bow: see *arc*[1], *arch*[1], *n.*] 1. Properly, a series of arches supported on piers or pillars. The arcade is used especially as a screen and as a support for a wall or roof, but in all architecture since the Roman it is also commonly used as an ornamental dressing to a wall. In this form it is known as a *blind arcade* or an *arcature*, and is also called *wall-arcade.* 2. A simple arched opening in a wall. [Rare.]—3. A vault or vaulted place. [Rare.]—4. Specifically, in some cities, a long arched passageway; a covered avenue, especially one that is lined with shops.

arcaded (är-kā'ded), *a.* Furnished with an arcade.

Arcadian (är-kā'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Arcadius, Arcadia*, < Gr. Ἀρκαδία.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district of Greece in the heart of the Peloponnesus, or to its inhabitants, who were a simple pastoral people, fond of music and dancing. Hence—2. Pastoral; rustic; simple; innocent.—3. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Academy of the Arcadians, an Italian poetical (now also scientific) society founded at Rome in 1690, the aim of the members of which was originally to imitate classic simplicity.


Arcade.
Court of Lions, Alhambra, Spain.

Sometimes written *Arcadic.*

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Arcadia.—2. A member of the Academy of the Arcadians. See I.

Arcadianism (är-kā'di-an-izm), *n.* [< *Arcadian* + *-ism.*] Rustic or pastoral simplicity, especially as affected in literature; specifically, in Italian literature about the end of the seventeenth century, the affectation of classic simplicity.

Arcadic (är-kā'dik), *a.* [< L. *Arcadicus*, < Gr. Ἀρκαδικός.] Same as *Arcadian.*—**Arcadic poetry**, pastoral poetry.

arcana, *n.* Plural of *arcanum.*

arcane (är-kān'), *a.* [< L. *arcanus*, hidden, < *arcere*, shut up, *arca*, a chest. Cf. *arcanum.*] Hidden; secret. [Rare.]

The luminous genius who had illustrated the demonstrations of Euclid was penetrating into the *arcane* caverns of the cabalists. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 294.

arcanum (är-kā'num), *n.*; pl. *arcana* (-nä). [L., neut. of *arcanus*, hidden, closed, secret: see *arcane.*] 1. A secret; a mystery: generally used in the plural: as, the *arcana* of nature.

The very *Arcanum* of pretending Religion in all Wars is, That something may be found out in which all men may have interest. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 105.

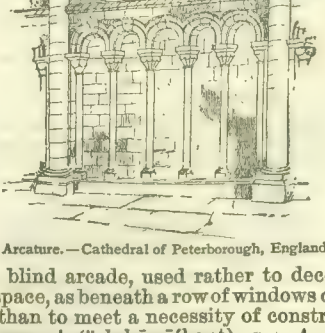
Inquiries into the *arcana* of the Godhead. *Warburton.*

The Arabs, with their usual activity, penetrated into these *arcana* of wealth. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

2. In *alchemy*, a supposed great secret of nature, which was to be discovered by alchemical means; the secret virtue of anything. Hence—3. A secret remedy reputed to be very efficacious; a marvelous elixir.—**The great arcanum**, the supposed art of transmuting metals.

He told us stories of a Genoese jeweller, who had *the greate arcanum*, and had made projection before him severall times. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 2, 1652.

arcature (är'kā-tūr), *n.* [< ML. **arcatura*, < *arcata:* see *arcade.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) An arcade of small dimensions, such as a balustrade, formed by a series of little arches. In some mediæval churches open arcatures were introduced beneath the cornices of the external walls, not only as an ornament, but to admit light above the vaulting to the roof-timbers.


Arcature.—Cathedral of Peterborough, England.

(*b*) A blind arcade, used rather to decorate a wall-space, as beneath a row of windows or a cornice, than to meet a necessity of construction.

arc-cosecant (ärk-kō-sē'kant), *n.* An arc or its angle regarded as a function of its cosecant.

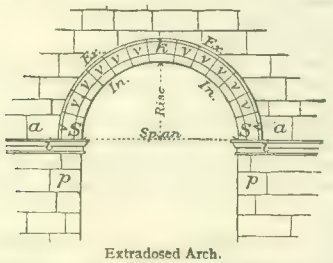
arc-cosine (ärk-kō′sīn), *n.* An arc or its angle regarded as a function of its cosine.

arc-cotangent (ärk-kō-tan′jent), *n.* An arc or its angle regarded as a function of its cotangent.

Arcella (är-sel′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *arca*, a box: see *arca*, *ark*[2].] A genus of amœboid protozoan organisms having a kind of carapace or shell, the type of a family *Arcellidæ*.

Arcellidæ (är-sel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arcella* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Protozoa*, of the order *Amœboidea*, containing the genera *Arcella*, *Difflugia*, etc., the members of which are inclosed in a ★kind of test.

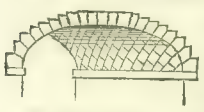
arch[1] (ärch), *n.* [< ME. *arch*, *arche*, < OF. *arche* (> ML. *archia*), mod. F. *arche*, an arch, fem. form (prob. by confusion with OF. and F. *arche*, ark, < L. *arca:* see *arch*[2]) of OF. and F. *arc*, < L. *arcus:* see *arc*[1].] **1**†. In *geom.*, any part of the circumference of a circle or other curve; an arc. See *arc*[1], 1.—**2.** In *arch.*, a structure built of separate and inelastic blocks, assembled on a curved line in such a way as to retain their position when the structure is supported extraneously only at its two extremities. The separate blocks which compose the arch are called *voussoirs* or *arch-stones*. The extreme or lowest voussoirs are termed *springers*, and the uppermost or central one, when a single stone occupies this position, is called the *keystone*. The under or concave face of the

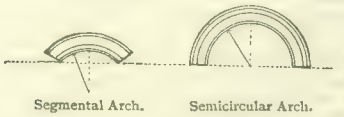


Extradosed Arch.

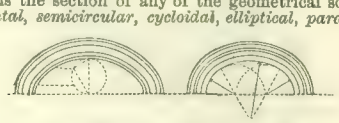
a, abutments; *v*, voussoirs; *s*, springers; *i*, imposts; *In*, intrados; *p*, piers; *k*, keystone; *Ex*, extrados.

assembled voussoirs is called the *intrados*, and the upper or convex face the *extrados*, of the arch. When the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric or parallel, the arch is said to be *extradosed*. The supports which afford resting and resisting points to the arch are *piers* or *pillars*, which receive the vertical pressure of the arch, and *abutments*, which resist its lateral thrust, and which are properly portions of the wall or other structure above the springing and abreast of the shoulder of the arch. The upper part of the pier upon which the arch rests (technically, the point from which it springs) is the *impost*. The *span* of an arch is the distance between its opposite imposts. The *rise* of an arch is the height of the highest point of its intrados above the line of the imposts; this point is sometimes called the *under side of the crown*, the highest point of the extrados being the *crown*. The *thrust* of an arch is the pressure which it exerts outward. This pressure is practically collected, so far as it is manifested as an active force, at a point which cannot be exactly determined theoretically, but is at about one third of the height of the rise of the arch. The thrust must be counteracted by abutments or buttresses. Arches are designated in two ways: First, in a general manner, according to their properties, their uses, their position in a building, or their exclusive employment in a particular style of architecture. Thus,


Skew Arch.


Segmental Arch. Semicircular Arch.

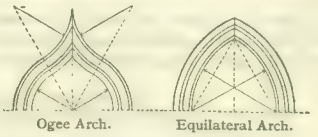
there are *arches of equilibration*, *equipollent arches*, *arches of discharge*, *skew* and *reversed arches*, *Roman*, *Pointed*, and *Saracenic arches*. Second, they are named specifically, according to the curve the intrados assumes, when that curve is the section of any of the geometrical solids, as *segmental*, *semicircular*, *cycloidal*, *elliptical*, *parabolical*,


Cycloidal Arch. Elliptical Arch.

hyperbolical, or *catenarian arches;* or from the resemblance of the whole contour of the curve to some familiar object, as *lancet arch* and *horseshoe arch;* or from the


Lancet Arch. Horseshoe Arch.

method used in describing the curve, as *equilateral*, *three-centered*, *four-centered*, *ogee*, etc. When an arch has one of its imposts higher than the other, it is said to be *ramp*. *Foil arches* are arches whose intrados outlines form a series of subordinate arcs called *foils*, the points of which

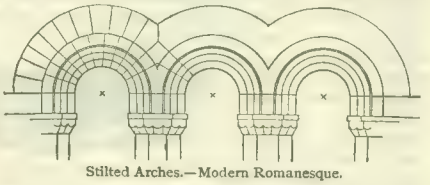

Ogee Arch. Equilateral Arch.

are termed *cusps*. A numeral is usually employed to designate the number of foils, as a *trefoil arch*, a *cinquefoil arch*, etc.

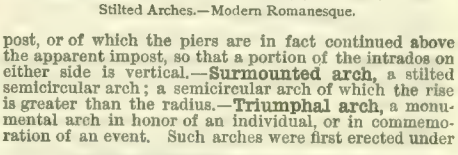
3. Any place covered with an arch or a vault like an arch: as, to pass through the *arch* of a bridge.—**4.** Any curvature in the form of an arch: as, the *arch* of the aorta; the *arch* of an eyebrow, of the foot, of the heavens, etc.

> Whereon a sapphire throne, inlaid with pure
> Amber, and colours of the showery *arch*.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 759.

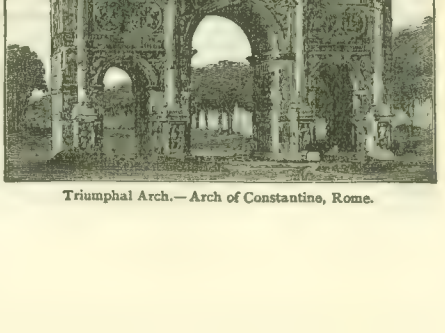
5. In *mining*, a portion of a lode left standing, either as being too poor for profitable working or because it is needed to support the adjacent rock.—**6.** The roofing of the fire-chamber of a furnace, as a reverberatory or a glass-furnace; hence, sometimes, the fire-chamber itself.—**Alveolar arch, aortic arch.** See the adjectives.—**Arch of discharge,** an extradosed arch built in the masonry of a wall, over a doorway or any other open or weak place, to transfer pressure from above to points of assured stability on either side. An arch of discharge is generally distinguishable to the eye from the wall in which it is built merely by the position of its stones, or at most by a slight projection beyond the wall-surface.—**Arch of the fauces.** See *fauces*.—**Axillary arches.** See *axillary*.—**Back of an arch.** See *back*[1].—**Backing of an arch.** See *backing*.—**Basket-handle arch,** an elliptical arch, or a three-centered low-crowned arch.—**Blind arch,** an arch of which the opening is walled up, often used as an *arch of discharge*. See cut under *arcature*.—**Branchial arch.** See *branchial*.—**Clustered arch,** a number of arched ribs springing from one impost, a form usual in medieval pointed vaulting. See cut under (*clustered*) *column*.—**Court of Arches.** See *court*.—**Crural or inguinal arch.** See *crural*.—**Flat arch,** an arch of which the intrados is straight, the voussoirs being wedge-shaped and assembled in a horizontal line: used especially in brickwork, where the charge to support is not great.—**Hemal arch, hydrostatic arch.** See the adjectives.—**Laminated arch,** a beam in the form of an arch, constructed of several thicknesses of planking bent to shape and bolted together: a form of arched beam.—**Mandibular arch, mural arch, neural arch,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Oblique arch.** Same as *skew arch* (which see, below).—**Pectoral arch.** Same as *pectoral girdle* (which see, under *girdle*).—**Pelvic arch.** Same as *pelvic girdle* (which see, under *girdle*).—**Preoral arches, postoral arches.** See the adjectives.—**Recessed arch,** one arch within another. Such arches are sometimes called double, triple, etc., arches, and sometimes compound arches.—**Reversed arch,** an inverted arch.—**Ribbed arch,** an arch composed of parallel ribs springing from piers or imposts.—**Rough arch,** an arch formed of bricks or stones roughly dressed to the wedge form.—**Round arch,** a semicircular arch.—**Skeletal arches.** See *visceral arches*, under *visceral*.—**Skew arch,** an arch of which the axis is not perpendicular to its abutments.—**Stilted arch,** an arch of which the true impost is higher than the apparent im-


Arch of Discharge.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")


Flat Arch.


Stilted Arches.—Modern Romanesque.

post, or of which the piers are in fact continued above the apparent impost, so that a portion of the intrados on either side is vertical.—**Surmounted arch,** a stilted semicircular arch; a semicircular arch of which the rise is greater than the radius.—**Triumphal arch,** a monumental arch in honor of an individual, or in commemoration of an event. Such arches were first erected under


Triumphal Arch.—Arch of Constantine, Rome.

the Roman emperors, and were originally temporary structures, festooned and otherwise decorated, standing at the entrance of a city, or in a street, that a victorious general and his army might pass under them in triumph. At a later period the triumphal arch became a richly sculptured, massive, and permanent structure, having an archway passing through it, and often a smaller arch on either side. The name is at the present day often given to an arch, generally of wood decorated with flowers, evergreens, banners, etc., erected on the occasion of some public celebration or rejoicing. The great arch in a church which gives access to the choir—the chancel arch—is sometimes so called. In early Christian churches, a representation of the Glory or Triumph of Christ sometimes occupied a wall-space above this arch.

> Statues, and trophies, and *triumphal arcs*,
> Gardens, and groves, presented to his eyes.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 37.

Twyer arch, an arched opening in a smelting-furnace to admit the blast-pipes.—**Tymp arch,** the arch above the tymp in a blast-furnace. See *tymp*.—**Vascular arches.** See *visceral arches*, under *visceral*.—**Visceral arches.** See *visceral*.

arch[1] (ärch), *v.* [< *arch*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with a vault, or span with an arch.

> The proud river . . . is *arched* over with . . . a curious pile of stones. *Howell.*
>
> No bridge *arched* thy waters save that where the trees
> Stretched their long arms above thee and kissed in the breeze. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To throw into the shape of an arch or vault; curve: as, the horse *arches* his neck.

> Fine devices of *arching* water without spilling.
> *Bacon*, Gardens.
>
> Beneath our keel the great sky *arched*
> Its liquid light and azure.
> *H. P. Spofford*, Poems, p. 11.

II. *intrans.* To form an arch or arches: as, the sky *arches* overhead.

> The nations of the field and wood . . .
> Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the sand.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 102.

arch[2]† (ärch), *n.* [< ME. *arche*, in Scriptural senses, assibilated form of *arc*, *ark*, < AS. *arc*, *earc*, *erc* (see *ark*[2]), merged with the identical OF. *arche*, *airche*, < L. *arca*, a box, chest: see *arc*[2], *ark*[2].] **1.** A box or chest; in plural, archives.

> The civile law . . . was laid up in their *arches*.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, IX. xlvi. 349. (*N. E. D.*)

2. The ark of Noah. [The common form in Middle English.]—**3.** The ark of the covenant.

arch[3] (ärch), *a.* and *n.* [A separate use of the prefix *arch-*, chief, which in many compounds has acquired, from the second member of the compound, or from the intention of the user, a more or less derogatory implication.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chief; principal; preëminent. See *arch-*.

> The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
> The most *arch* deed of piteous massacre
> That ever yet this land was guilty of.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 3.
>
> Died that *arch* rebell Oliver Cromwell, call'd Protector.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 3, 1658.

2. Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; roguish: now commonly used of facial expression: as, "so *arch* a leer," *Tatler*, No. 193.

> He had the reputation of an *arch* lad at school. *Swift.*
>
> So innocent-*arch*, so cunning-simple
> From beneath her gather'd wimple
> Glancing with black-beaded eyes.
> *Tennyson*, Lilian.
>
> The *archest* chin
> Mockery ever ambush'd in!
> *M. Arnold*, Switzerland.

II.† *n.* A chief; a leader. [Rare.]

> The noble duke my master,
> My worthy *arch* and patron, comes to-night.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

arch-. [< ME. *arch-*, *arche-*, etc., < AS. *arce-*, also *erce-* and *ærce-*, = D. *aarts-* = OHG. *erzi-*, MHG. G. *erz-* = Sw. *ärke-*, *erke-* = Dan. *ærke-*, *erke-* = Bohem. *arci-*, *archi-* = Pol. *arcy-*, *archi-* = Russ. *arkhi-* (ME. *arche-* also partly < OF. *arce-*, *arche-*, mod. F. *arch-*, *archi-* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *arce-* (Sp. sometimes *arzo-*) = It. *arce-*, *arci-*), < L. *archi-* (= Goth. *ark-* in *arkaggilus*, archangel), < Gr. ἀρχι-, ἀρχ-, combining form of ἀρχός, chief, < ἀρχειν, be first, begin, lead, rule, = Skt. √ *arh*, be worthy.] Chief; principal: a prefix much used in composition with words both of native and of foreign origin. See *arch*[3].

archabbot (ärch″ab′ot), *n.* [< *arch-* + *abbot*.] A chief abbot: applied as a specific title to the head of certain monasteries.

archæal† (är-kē′al), *a.* [< *archæus* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to the archæus, or supposed internal cause of all vital phenomena.—**2.** Caused by ★the archæus: as, *archæal* diseases. See *archæus*.

Archæan (är-kē′an), *a.* [< Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient: see *archæo-*.] Of or relating to the oldest period of geological time: a name proposed by J. D. Dana, and now generally adopted, for a series of crystalline schists and massive rocks lying underneath the most ancient fos-

siliferous stratified formations. This series is still called by some writers *azoic*, because thus far it has not been found to contain any traces of life. In the publications of the United States Geological Survey it is restrictedly applied to those ancient igneous or crystalline rocks which are older than any known sediment. It is contrasted with *Algonkian*. See *azoic* and *primitive*.

archæi, *n.* Plural of *archæus*.

Archælurus (är-kē-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχ-, primitive, + αἴλουρος, a cat.] A genus of fossil cats from the Miocene of North America, having 3 upper premolars, 4 lower premolars, and 2 lower molars. *A. debilis* was about as large as the puma. *E. D. Cope*, 1879.

archæo-. [< NL. *archæo-*, < Gr. ἀρχαιο-, stem of ἀρχαῖος, ancient, primeval, < ἀρχή, beginning, < ἄρχειν, be first, begin, lead, rule. Cf. *arch-*.] Ancient; primeval: the first part of a number of compound scientific words. Also written *archeo-*, and, rarely, *archaio-*.

Archæoceti (är″kē-ō-sē'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + κῆτος, whale.] A suborder of cetaceans, framed to include all the fossil forms usually referred to the genus *Zeuglodon* (or *Basilosaurus*): equivalent to *Zeuglodontia* of some naturalists. The dentition is, 3 incisors, 1 canine, and 5 grinders on each side of each jaw, = 36, like that of some seals. The skull is elongated and depressed, and the cervical vertebræ are free.

Archæocidaris (är″kē-ō-sid'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + NL. *Cidaris*, a genus of sea-urchins: see *Cidaris*.] A genus of fossil sea-urchins or cidarids, from Carboniferous and Permian strata, having small hexagonal plates and long spines, either smooth or notched and denticulated.

archæographical (är″kē-ō-graf'j-kal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to archæography.

archæography (är-kē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρχαιογράφος, writing of antiquity, < ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + γράφειν, write, describe.] A treatise on antiquity; a description of antiquities in general, or of any particular branch or series.

archæologian, archeologian (är″kē-ō-lō'ji-an), *n.* [< *archæology* + *-an*.] An archæologist.

archæologic, archeologic (är″kē-ō-loj'ik), *a.* Same as *archæological*.

archæological, archeological (är″kē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀρχαιολογικός, < ἀρχαιολογία, archæology.] Pertaining to archæology: as, *archæological* researches.—**Archæological ages** or **periods.** See *age*.

archæologically, archeologically (är″kē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an archæological way; in accordance with archæology.

archæologist, archeologist (är-kē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* A student of ancient monuments; one skilled in archæology.

archæologue, archeologue (är'kē-ō-log), *n.* [= F. *archéologue*, < Gr. ἀρχαιολόγος: see *archæology*.] An archæologist. *The Nation*, Dec. 7, 1876.

archæology, archeology (är-kē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρχαιολογία, antiquarian lore, ancient legends or history, < ἀρχαιολόγος, antiquarian, lit. speaking of ancient things, < ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of antiquities; that branch of knowledge which takes cognizance of past civilizations, and investigates their history in all fields, by means of the remains of art, architecture, monuments, inscriptions, literature, language, implements, customs, and all other examples which have survived. Archæology is sometimes taken specifically in the restricted sense of the science of ancient art, including architecture, sculpture, painting, ceramics, and decoration, together with whatever records may accompany and serve to identify them.—**Classical archæology**, the archæology of ancient Greece and Rome.—**Medieval archæology**, the archæology of the middle ages.—**Syn.** *Archæology, Antiquarianism.* *Antiquarianism* deals with relics of the past rather as objects of mere curiosity or as interesting merely on account of their antiquity; *archæology* studies them as means to a scientific knowledge of the past. See *paleontology*.

archæonomous (är-kē-on'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀρχαιόνομος, old-fashioned, < ἀρχαῖος, ancient, old, + νόμος, law, custom.] Retaining, or deviating little from, a primitive condition; old-fashioned: especially applied by S. Loven to echinoids of the family *Clypeastridæ*. [Rare.]

Archæopterygidæ (är-kē-op-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Archæopteryx* (*-pteryg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil birds, containing the genus *Archæopteryx*, the only known representative of the subclass *Saururæ* (which see).

Archæopteryx (är-kē-op'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + πτέρυξ, a wing, a bird, < πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather*.] A genus of fossil reptilian Mesozoic birds discovered by Andreas Wagner, in 1861, in the lithographic slates of Solenhofen in Bavaria. It is of Jurassic age, and is notable as the oldest known avian type, and as combining some characters of a lizard with those of a bird. The original fossil consisted only of the impression of a single feather, upon which the name *Archæopteryx*



Archæopteryx. (From slab in British Museum.)

lithographica was imposed by Von Meyer. A second specimen from the same formation and locality was named *A. macrura* by Owen. The specific identity of the two can be neither affirmed nor denied, and their generic identity is only presumptive. A third and still more characteristic specimen is identical with the second, and has furnished many additional characters. Members of this genus had teeth, a long, lizard-like tail formed of many vertebræ, and separate metacarpal bones, in combination with a carinate sternum and other features of modern birds. It is thus a unique type of ornithic structure, and represents a distinct subclass of *Aves*. See *Saururæ*.

archæostoma (är-kē-os'tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *archæostomata* (är″kē-ō-stō'ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + στόμα, mouth.] In *biol.*, a primitive blastopore; a primitive unmodified enteric orifice, both oral and anal: opposed to *deuterostoma*. Also written *archæostome*.

Archæostomata (är″kē-ō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *archæostomatus*: see *archæostomatous*.] A group of animals retaining or supposed to retain an unaltered oral orifice or archæostoma throughout life; in some systems, a prime division of the great phylum *Vermes*, including the *Rotifera*, *Gephyrea*, *Nemathelminthes*, and *Platyhelminthes* excepting *Cestoidea*: distinguished from *Deuterostomata*.

archæostomatous (är″kē-ō-stō'ma-tus), *a.* [< NL. *archæostomatus*, < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] 1. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Archæostomata*.—2. In *biol.*, having a primitive blastopore or original orifice of invagination of a blastosphere which has undergone gastrulation; retaining an archenteric aperture, as distinguished from any other which may be acquired by a deuterostomatous gastrula: it is the usual state of those gastrulæ which are formed by emboly.

In the former [process of gastrulation by emboly] the blastopore would be left as the aperture of communication of the endoderm with the exterior; and the result would be the formation of an *archæostomatous* gastrula.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 585.

archæostome (är'kē-ō-stōm), *n.* Same as *archæostoma*.

archæsthetic, archæsthetism, etc. See *archesthetic*, etc.

archæus (är-kē'us), *n.*; pl. *archæi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, primitive, < ἀρχή, beginning, < ἄρχειν, be first: see *archæo-*.] In the philosophy of Paracelsus and other spagyrics, mystics, and theosophists, a spirit, or invisible man or animal of ethereal substance, the counterpart of the visible body, within which it resides and to which it imparts life, strength, and the power of assimilating food. The word is said to have been used by Basil Valentine, a German chemist of the fifteenth century, to denote the solar heat as the source of the life of plants. Paracelsus uses it with the above meaning. It is frequent in the writings of Van Helmont, who explains it as a material preëxistence of the human or animal form *in posse*. He regards the archæus as a fluid, that is, as a semi-material substance, like air, and seems to consider it a chemical constituent of the blood. Paracelsus had particularly made use of the hypothesis of the archæus to explain the assimilation of food. This function of the archæus became prominent in medicine. Van Helmont calls it the door-keeper of the stomach (*janitor stomachi*). There are further divarications of meaning. Also spelled *archeus*.

As for the many pretended intricacies in the instance of the efformation of Wasps out of the Carcase of a Horse, I say, the *Archei* that formed them are no parts of the Horse's Soul that is dead, but several distinct *Archei* that do as naturally joyn with the Matter of his body, so putrified and prepared, as the Crowes come to eat his flesh.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, app. xi.

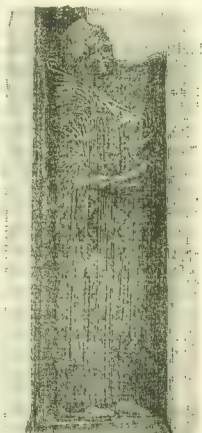
archaic (är-kā'ik), *a.* [= F. *archaïque*, < Gr. ἀρχαϊκός, antique, primitive, < ἀρχαῖος, old, antique: see *archæo-*.] Marked by the characteristics of an earlier period; characterized by archaism; primitive; old-fashioned; antiquated: as, an *archaic* word or phrase.



Greek Archaic Sculpture.
Discobolus, Athens, illustrating the archaic smile and the incorrect placing of the eye in profile.

A person familiar with the dialect of certain portions of Massachusetts will not fail to recognize, in ordinary discourse, many words now noted in English vocabularies as *archaic*, the greater part of which were in common use about the time of the King James translation of the Bible. Shakspere stands less in need of a glossary to most New Englanders than to many a native of the Old Country.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

There is in the best *archaic* coin work [of the Greeks] . . . a strength and a delicacy which are often wanting in the fully developed art of a later age.
Head, Historia Numorum, [Int., lx.



Greek Archaic Sculpture.
Funeral Relief, illustrating the careful but angular and "fluted" treatment of drapery.

The archaic, in *art*, not simply the quality of rudeness or of being primitive, but a rudeness and imperfection implying the promise of future advance. Work that is merely *barbarous* is not properly *archaic*. The archaic style, in an art of sufficient force to have any development, succeeds the first rude attempts of a people to arrive at graphic representation, and exhibits a manifest sincerity and striving to attain truth, until finally the archaic quality disappears little by little as truth is reached in the great art-schools, such as those of Greece and of the Renaissance painters, or as art sinks into lifeless conventionalism before reaching truth, as in the sculpture of Egypt and Mesopotamia.

archaical (är-kā'i-kal), *a.* [< *archaic* + *-al*.] Relative to an early period or to a fashion long out of date; primitive; antiquated; archaic.

archaically (är-kā'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an archaic manner.

★**archaicism** (är-kā'i-sizm), *n.* [< *archaic* + *-ism*.] Ancient style or quality; archaism. *N. E. D.*

archaio-. Same as *archæo-*.

archaism (är'kā-izm), *n.* [= F. *archaïsme*, < Gr. ἀρχαϊσμός, an antiquated phrase or style, < ἀρχαΐζειν, copy the ancients, < ἀρχαῖος, old, ancient: see *archæo-*.] 1. The adoption or imitation of that which is antiquated or out of use; especially, the use of archaic words or forms of speech.—2. The quality of being archaic; antiquity of style, manner, or use, as in art or literature; especially, in *art*, the appearance of traces of the imperfect conception or unskilful handling of tools and material belonging to an art before the time of its highest development. See *the archaic*, under *archaic*.

A select vocabulary corresponding (in point of *archaism* and remoteness from ordinary use) to our Scriptural vocabulary.
De Quincey.

3. That which is archaic; especially, an antiquated or obsolete word, expression, pronunciation, or idiom.

A permissible *archaism* is a word or phrase that has been supplanted by something less apt, but has not become unintelligible.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 195.

Doubtless the too free use of *archaisms* is an abuse.
G. P. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Lang., p. 176.

archaist (är'kā-ist), *n.* [As *archa-ism* + *-ist*.] 1. An antiquary; an archæologist. [Rare.]—2. One who makes use of archaisms in art or in literary expression.
Mrs. Browning.

archaistic (är-kā-is′tik), *a.* [< *archaist* + *-ic.*] Imitating that which is archaic; exhibiting the attempt to reproduce the characteristics of the archaic; affecting archaism.



Archaistic Bronze Statuette from Verona, in the British Museum, in imitation of Greek work of the sixth century B. C.

In spite of the *archaistic* efforts of many writers, both in forms and in vocabulary, the language [Swedish] nevertheless underwent rapid changes during the 16th and 17th centuries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 372.

archaize (är′kā-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *archaized*, ppr. *archaizing*. [< Gr. *ἀρχαΐζειν*: see *archaism.*] To use or imitate what is archaic; imitate an olden style; especially, to make use of archaisms in speech.

archaizer (är′kā-ī-zėr), *n.* One who archaizes; one who affects an archaic style.

But it may be remembered that Varro was himself something of an *archaizer*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 332.

archall†, *n.* An old form of *archil.*

archamœba (är-ka-mē′bä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρχ-*, *ἀρχι-*, first, primitive, + NL. *amœba.*] A hypothetical primitive simple amœba supposed by Haeckel to have made its appearance in the earliest geologic period, and to have been the progenitor of all other amœbæ and also of all higher forms of life.

archamphiaster (är-kam-fi-as′tėr), *n.* [Also *archiamphiaster*, < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *ἀμφί*, around, + *ἀστήρ*, star. See *amphiaster.*] In *embryol.*, one of the nuclear cleavage figures developed from the germinative vesicle or primordial nucleus at the time the polar cells or globules are expelled from an ovum, at or before the beginning of development.

The history of the early stages of the spindle and the *archamphiasters* shows their agamic origin.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. (1884), p. 55.

archangel (ärk′ān′jel), *n.* [< ME. *archangel*, *archaungel*, etc. (in AS. *heáh-angel*, lit. high angel), < OF. *archangel*, *archangele*, mod. F. *archange* = Pr. *archangi* = Sp. *arcángel* = Pg. *arcanjo*, *archanjo* = It. *arcangelo* = D. *aartsengel* = G. *erzengel* = Sw. *erkeängel* = Dan. *erkeengel*; < LL. *archangelus* (= Russ. *arkhangelŭ* = Goth. *arkaggilus*), < Gr. *ἀρχάγγελος*, archangel, chief angel, < *ἀρχ-*, *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *ἄγγελος*, angel: see *arch-* and *angel.*] **1.** An angel of the highest order; a chief angel. The word occurs in two passages of the Bible, 1 Thes. iv. 16, and Jude 9. Michael, mentioned in the latter as an archangel, also in Daniel as the spiritual prince of the Jews, and in Rev. xii. 7 as the leader of the heavenly hosts against the dragon and his angels, is the St. Michael of the church calendar. Coming after him in dignity, three others are especially known by name as archangels: Gabriel, the heavenly interpreter and annunciator or herald (Dan. viii. 16, ix. 21; Luke i. 19); Raphael, the guardian angel commemorated in the book of Tobit; and Uriel (2 Esd. iv. 1), the fire or light of God, often mentioned, like the others, in Milton's "Paradise Lost." Three other names are added by tradition to make the number seven (Tobit xii. 15, Rev. viii. 2, where the angels mentioned are taken as archangels), Chamuel, Jophiel or Zophiel, and Zadkiel; and still others are spoken of.

For *archangels* were the first and most glorious of the whole creation: they were the morning work of God, and had the first impressions of his image.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

2. A member of the lowest but one of the nine orders of angels composing the "celestial hierarchy" of Dionysius the pseudo-Areopagite, whose classification was adopted by Pope Gregory the Great, and is generally accepted by the theologians of the Roman Catholic Church. The nine orders are: seraphim, cherubim, thrones, dominations, virtues, powers, principalities, archangels, angels.

3. [ML. *archangelus*, *archangelica.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) The name of several labiate plants, as *Stachys sylvatica* and species of *Lamium.* (*b*) An umbelliferous plant, *Angelica officinalis.* See *Angelica.*—**4.** A slim-bodied, thin-faced variety of domestic pigeon, of rather small size, with long head and beak, a peaked crest, and rich metallic lustrous plumage, black on the shoulders and tail, but coppery elsewhere. The origin of the breed is unknown: it was introduced into England from Ghent. The name is supposed to allude to the brilliancy of the plumage. The bird breeds very true, the chief points being the peaked crest and the luster.

archangelic (ärk-an-jel′ik), *a.* [< ML. *archangelicus*, < LGr. *ἀρχαγγελικός*, < Gr. *ἀρχάγγελος*, archangel.] Of or pertaining to archangels: as, "*archangelic* pomps," *Mrs. Browning.*

arch-apostate (ärch′a-pos′tāt), *n.* [< *arch-* + *apostate.*] A chief apostate.

arch-apostle (ärch′a-pos′l), *n.* [< *arch-* + *apostle.* Cf. ML. *archiapostolus.*] A chief apostle.

Archarchitect (ärch′är′ki-tekt), *n.* [< *arch-* + *architect.*] The supreme Architect; the Creator.

I'll ne'er believe that the *Archarchitect*
With all these fires the heavenly arches decked
Only for show. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

arch-band (ärch′band), *n.* A name given by artisans to that portion of an arch or rib which is seen below the general surface of vaulting.

arch-bar (ärch′bär), *n.* **1.** Any metallic bar of arched shape, as the iron bar taking the place of a brick arch over the ash-pit door of some furnaces.—**2.** The upper member of a curved truss.—**3.** A wrought-iron bar extending from the bolster of a car-truck each way to the top of the journal-boxes. It forms the compression-member of the trusswork which transmits the weight of the body of the car from the truck-bolster to the car-axles.

archbishop (ärch′bish′up), *n.* [< ME. *archbishop*, *archebiscop*, etc., < AS. *arce-*, *ærce-*, *ercebiscop* (also *heáh-biscop*, lit. high bishop) = OFries. *arcebiskop* = D. *aartsbisschop* = OHG. *erzibiscof*, G. *erzbischof* = Icel. *erkibiskup* = Dan. Sw. *erkebiskop* = F. *archevêque* = Sp. *arzobispo* = Pg. *arcebispo* = It. *arcivescovo*, < LL. *archiepiscopus*, < LGr. *ἀρχιεπίσκοπος*, chief bishop, < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *ἐπίσκοπος*, bishop: see *arch-* and *bishop.*] A title used in the Christian church as early as the fourth century, and regularly given in that and the next four centuries to the bishops of the highest rank, afterward known as patriarchs. It was also occasionally applied in the East to exarchs and metropolitans of sees of exceptional antiquity or dignity, and was sometimes extended in later times to others of the same rank as a special distinction. In the West, from the eighth or ninth century, the title was given to metropolitans of every class, and this is still the use of the Roman Catholic Church. Archbishops have certain rights of honor and jurisdiction over their suffragan bishops (that is, the bishops of the dioceses making up their ecclesiastical province), such as those of calling and presiding over provincial councils, receiving appeals in certain cases, etc.; but these rights, formerly very considerable, are now comparatively limited. At present the archbishop is not always a metropolitan, since there have long been a few archbishoprics without suffragans, and oftener still the title is purely honorary. See *primate.* The insignia of an archbishop in the Roman Catholic Church are the woolen pallium, before receiving which from the pope he cannot exercise the functions of his office, and the double cross borne processionally before him. In the Anglican Church there are four archbishops, two in the Church of England (those of Canterbury and York, the former of whom is metropolitan of all England), and two in the Church of Ireland (those of Armagh and Dublin, the former of whom is primate). The Church of Sweden has one archbishop, whose see is at Upsala. Abbreviated to *abp.*

archbishopess (ärch′bish′up-es), *n.* [< *archbishop* + *-ess.*] The wife of an English archbishop. *Miss Burney.* [Rare.]

archbishopric (ärch′bish′up-rik), *n.* [< ME. *archebischopriche*, *-ryk*, etc., < AS. *arcebiscoprice*, < *arcebiscop*, archbishop, + *rice*, jurisdiction. Cf. *bishopric.*] The titular see or diocese of an archbishop; the province over which an archbishop exercises authority.

arch-board (ärch′bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building*, a plank placed across a ship's stern, immediately under the knuckles of the stern-timbers. On this board the ship's name is sometimes painted.

arch-brick (ärch′brik), *n.* **1.** A wedge-shaped brick used in arched work. See *compass-brick.*—**2.** A hard and partly vitrified brick, taken from one of the arches of a brick-kiln in which the fire is made.

archbutler (ärch′but′lėr), *n.* [< *arch-* + *butler.* The G. equiv. is *erzschenke*, 'arch-skinker.'] A chief butler. Formerly it was the title of an official rank in the Roman-German empire, one of the imperial court-offices connected with the electoral dignity, and held by the King or Elector of Bohemia.

arch-buttress (ärch′but″res), *n.* Same as *flying buttress* (which see, under *buttress*).

archchamberlain (ärch′chām′bėr-lān), *n.* [< *arch-* + *chamberlain.* Cf. ML. *archicamerarius*, > G. *erzkämmerer*, 'arch-chamberer': see *chamberer.*] A chief chamberlain. It was formerly the title of an official rank in the Roman-German empire, held by the Elector of Brandenburg.

archchancellor (ärch′chän′sel-ọr), *n.* [< *arch-* + *chancellor*, after F. *archichancelier* = G. *erzkanzler*, < ML. *archicancellarius*, archchancellor.] A chief chancellor; formerly—(*a*) The title of an office in the Roman-German empire, held by the electoral archbishop of Mainz, who was actual chancellor of the empire. (*b*) An honorary official rank held by the electoral archbishops of Cologne and Treves, the former nominally for Italy and the latter for Burgundy (Gaul and the kingdom of Arles).

archchanter† (ärch′chän′tėr), *n.* [< *arch-* + *chanter.* Cf. ML. *archicantor*, chief singer.] The chief chanter or president of the chanters of a church; a choir-leader or precentor.

archchaplain (ärch′chap′lān), *n.* [< *arch-* + *chaplain*, after ML. *archicapellanus.*] In the early French monarchy, the court chaplain, often the same as the papal, or later the imperial, apocrisiary, and identical with the grand almoner and archchancellor. The title became extinct with the Carolingian, or second race of kings, before A. D. 1000.

archchemic (ärch′kem′ik), *a.* [< *arch-* + *chemic.*] Of supreme chemical powers: as, "the *arch-chemic* sun," *Milton*, P. L., iii. 609. [Rare.]

arch-confraternity (ärch′kon″fra-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a chief confraternity having affiliated societies and endowed with special privileges: rarely called *arch-sodality.* See *confraternity.*

archcount (ärch′kount′), *n.* [< *arch-* + *count*[2], after ML. *archicomes*, archcount.] A chief count: a title formerly given to the Count of Flanders in consequence of his great riches and power.

archdapifer (ärch′dap′i-fėr), *n.* [Modified (with E. *arch-* for L. *archi-*) from ML. *archidapifer*, < L. *archi-* + *dapifer*, a food-bearer, < *daps*, food, feast, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] The title of an official rank in the Roman-German empire, held by the Elector of the Palatinate; the seneschal.

archdeacon (ärch′dē′kn), *n.* [< ME. *archedeken*, etc., < AS. *arcediacon*, *ercediacon* = D. *aartsdeken* = Icel. *erkidjākn* = Dan. *erkedegn* = F. *archidiacre* = Sp. *arcediano* = Pg. *arcediago* = It. *arcidiacono*, < LL. *archidiaconus*, < LGr. *ἀρχιδιάκονος*, < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *διάκονος*, deacon.] A chief deacon; strictly, an ecclesiastic who has charge of the temporal and external administration of a diocese, with jurisdiction delegated from the bishop. The word is found as the title of an ecclesiastical dignitary from the fourth century. In the East it is last found as applied to an ecclesiastical officer of the court of Constantinople under the late Byzantine empire. In the West, from the eighth century, dioceses began to be divided into separate territories, over which rural archdeacons were placed, having under them deans or rural archpriests, charged with the supervision of the parish priests of their respective districts; over these was the general or grand archdeacon of the whole diocese, who took precedence of the archpriest (which see), and held his own court with its officials, distinct from that of the bishop, so that appeals were taken from the former to the latter. The rural archdeacons were often priests, having a cure of souls, as was also the grand archdeacon from the twelfth century. The powers and privileges of this office were gradually restricted, and in the Roman Catholic Church, since the Council of Trent, its place is for the most part supplied by the bishop's vicar-general, between whom and the parish priests are sometimes found the vicars forane, or present rural deans; while the archdeacon of the present day, where the office survives, holds a dignity of honor. In the Church of England each bishop has the assistance of two or more archdeacons, who as his deputies inspect and manage the affairs of the diocese, and perform a variety of duties partly secular and partly ecclesiastical. In two dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America the title *archdeacon* has been introduced.—**Archdeacon's court.** See *court.*

archdeaconate (ärch′dē′kn-āt), *n.* [< *archdeacon* + *-ate*[3], after ML. *archidiaconatus*, archdeacon's office.] The district over which an archdeacon has jurisdiction; an archdeaconry.

archdeaconry (ärch′dē′kn-ri), *n.*; pl. *archdeaconries* (-riz). [< *archdeacon* + *-ry.*] The office, rank, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon. In the Church of England every diocese has one or more archdeaconries; every archdeaconry is divided into rural deaneries, and every rural deanery into parishes.

archdeaconship (ärch′dē′kn-ship), *n.* [< *archdeacon* + *-ship.*] The office of an archdeacon.

archdean (ärch′dēn′), *n.* [< *arch-* + *dean.* Cf. D. *aartsdiaken*, archdean.] A chief dean; a superior over other deans. [Sometimes used by Scottish writers for *archdeacon.*]

archdeanery (ärch′dē′ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *archdeaneries* (-riz). [< *archdean* + *-ery.*] The office or jurisdiction of an archdean.

archdiocese (ärch′dī′ō-sēs), *n.* [< *arch-* + *diocese*, after ML. *archidiœcesis.*] The see or diocese of an archbishop.

archdruid (ärch′drö′id), *n.* [< *arch-* + *druid.*] A chief druid.

archducal (ärch′dū′kal), *a.* [< *archduke*; = F. *archiducal*: see *ducal.*] Pertaining to an archduke or an archduchy.

In the Austrian assembly of states Vienna has as many votes as all the other *archducal* towns together.
Brougham.

archduchess (ärch′duch′es), *n.* [< *arch-* + *duchess*, after F. *archiduchesse.* The G. word is

erzherzogin.] The wife of an archduke; a princess of the reigning family of Austria.

archduchy (ärch'duch'i), *n.*; pl. *archduchies* (-iz). [Formerly also *archdutchy*, < OF. *archduche*, mod. F. *archiduché*, < ML. **archiducatus*: see *arch-* and *duchy*.] The territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

archduke (ärch'dūk'), *n.* [< *arch-* + *duke*; = OF. *archeduc*, mod. F. *archiduc*, < ML. *archidux* (*-duc-*), < L. *archi-*, chief, + *dux* (*duc-*), duke: see *arch-* and *duke*. The G. word is *erzherzog*.] A title formerly borne by some of the sovereign princes of Austrasia, Lorraine, and Brabant, but for several centuries held exclusively by the ruler of the archduchy of Austria (afterward emperor of Austria, and now of Austria-Hungary); now only a titular dignity of the princes of the house of Austria, as *archduchess* is of the princesses.—**Archduke's crown.** See *crown*.

archdukedom (ärch'dūk'dum), *n.* [< *archduke* + *-dom*.] The territory or dignity of an archduke or archduchess, an archduchy.

arche[1]†, *n.* Obsolete form of *arch*[1].

arche[2]†, *n.* See *arch*[2].

arché (är-shā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., pp. of **archer*: see *arch*[1], *v.*] Same as *arched*, 2.

archebiosis (är″kē-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρχή*, beginning (see *arch-*), + *βίωσις*, way of life, < *βιοῦν*, pass one's life, < *βίος*, life.] The origination of living from non-living matter; abiogenesis (which see).

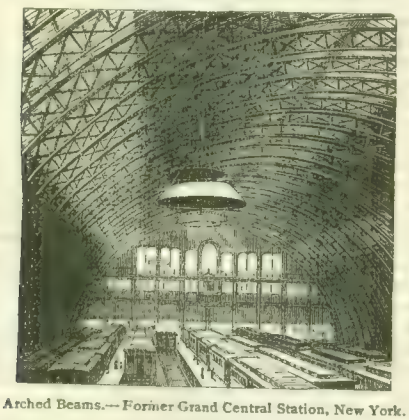
However the question may eventually be decided as to the possibility of *archebiosis* occurring at the present day amid the artificial circumstances of the laboratory, it cannot be denied that *archebiosis*, or the origination of living matter in accordance with natural laws, must have occurred at some epoch of the past.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 430.

arched (ärcht), *p. a.* [< *arch*[1] + *-ed*.] **1.** Made with an arch or curve; covered or spanned with an arch; having the form of an arch; composed of an arch or arches.

'Twas pretty, though a plague,
To see him every hour; to sit and draw
His *arched* brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
In our heart's table. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

All born of our house have that *arched* instep under which water can flow. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

Specifically—**2.** In *her.*, applied to an ordinary both sides of which are bowed alike in the form of an arch. Also *archy*, *arché*, *archy-flected*, and *concaved*.—**Arched beam**, a beam cut, bent, or built in



Arched Beams.—Former Grand Central Station, New York.

the form of an arch, usually to secure greater resistance or provide for a longer span than a straight beam would afford. The most important type of arched beam is that which is built up, often called a compound arched beam. Such beams are made in many forms, especially in those of several thicknesses of timber or planks laid upon or alongside of one another and bolted together, and of a truss construction in iron. The arched-beam roof of the St. Pancras railway-station, London, has a span, in the clear, of 240 feet; that of the Grand Central station, New York, had a span of 199 feet 2 inches.—**Arched-beam bridge**, etc., a bridge, etc., in which one or more of the principal members is a compound arched beam. See *bridge*.—**Arched double**, having two arches or bends.

archediacre†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *arcediacre*, *archediacre*, mod. F. *archidiacre*, < L. *archidiaconus*, archdeacon: see *archdeacon*.] An archdeacon. *Chaucer's Dream.*

archegay†, *n.* See *assagai*.

archegone (är'kē-gōn), *n.* English form of *archegonium*.

archegonia, *n.* Plural of *archegonium*.

archegonial (är-kē-gō'ni-al), *a.* [< *archegonium* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to an archegonium.

The flattened fronds . . . bearing upon tiny stalks which rose from the middle vein of the leaf, the female portion of the plant—the *archegonial* disks.
S. B. Herrick, Plant Life, p. 89.

archegoniate (är-kē-gō'ni-āt), *a.* [< *archegonium* + *-ate*[1].] Having archegonia.

A female (*archegoniate*) prothallium.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 429.

archegonium (är-kē-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *archegonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχέγονος*, first of a race, original, < *ἀρχε-*, *ἀρχι-*, first (see *archi-*), + *γόνος*, race: see *-gony*.] The pistillidium or female organ of the higher cryptogams, having the same function as the pistil in flowering plants. It is a cellular sac, containing at the bottom a cell, analogous to the embryo-sac of phænogamous plants, which is impregnated by spermatozoöids from the male organ (antheridium). From this, after fertilization, the new plant is produced directly, as in the ferns and their allies, or a spore-case is developed, as in the mosses, when new plants follow upon the germination of the spores.

archegony (är-keg'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀρχεγονία*, < *ἀρχέγονος*, first of a race: see *archegonium*.] The doctrine of the origin of life; specifically, the doctrine of spontaneous generation; archebiosis; abiogenesis.

He [Haeckel] considers that, though the doctrine of spontaneous generation (or *archegony*) has not been proved, it is quite possible, and even probable, the arguments against it resting on merely negative results.
The Scotsman (newspaper).

Archegosauria (är″kē-gō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Archegosaurus*.] A suborder or other group of extinct labyrinthodont amphibians, typified by the genus *Archegosaurus*. The name is a loose synonym of *Labyrinthodontia*.

Archegosaurus (är″kē-gō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχηγός*, beginning, originating (< *ἀρχή*, the beginning, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead), + *σαῦρος*, lizard: see *saurian*.] A genus of stegocephalian amphibians, with snouted skulls and rachitomous vertebræ; in the Permian rocks of Germany.

Archelminthes (är-kel-min'thēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ἀρχ-*, *ἀρχι-*, first, + *ἕλμινθες*, pl. of *ἕλμις*, worm.] A hypothetical group of primitive worms, the supposed progenitors of the *Acœlomi*; primitive acœlomatous worms, of which a prothelmis is the conjectured parent form. They are supposed by Haeckel to have been evolved in the primordial geologic epoch in the direct line of descent of the ancestors of the human race. Their nearest living relatives are considered by him to be the *Turbellaria*.

archelogy (är-kel'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρχή*, beginning, first principle, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of, or a treatise on, first principles.

Archelogy treats of principles, and should not be confounded with *archæology*, which treats of antiquities.
Fleming.

archemastry†, *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME., also *archimastry*; < *archi-* + *mastery*; perhaps confused with *alchemistry*.] Supreme skill; mastery of applied science or applied mathematics. *N. E. D.*

archemy† (är'ke-mi), *n.* A variant of *alchemy*.

Archencephala (är-ken-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχ-*, first, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] A name proposed by Owen, in 1857, for the highest one of four subclasses into which he divided the class *Mammalia* according to the character of the brain. In this subclass the brain attains its maximum development in complexity, and especially in the relative size of the cerebrum, which is deeply convoluted, largely overlaps both the olfactory lobes and the cerebellum, and has a well-marked hippocampus minor. It includes man alone, and is conterminous with the order *Bimana* of some, or the family *Hominidæ* or *Anthropidæ* of others. All the cerebral characters adduced are shared by the anthropoid apes, and the term is not in use, except as a synonym of a group of the zoölogical value of a modern family.

archencephalic (är″ken-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *Archencephala* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Archencephala*; hence, characteristic of the human brain alone.

arch-enemy (ärch'en'e-mi), *n.* [< *arch-* + *enemy*.] A chief enemy; specifically, Satan, the devil.

archenteric (är-ken-ter'ik), *a.* [< *archenteron* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an archenteron; having a primitive unmodified enteron.

The periaxial portion of the *archenteric* space.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XII. 548.

archenteron (är-ken'te-ron), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρχ-*, first, primitive, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *enteron*.] The enteron (which see) in its original or primitive undifferentiated state: opposed to *metenteron*.

The hollow, which we have mentioned above as forming primarily the digestive cavity, is known as the *archenteron* or primitive stomach.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I., Int., p. xi.

archeo-. See *archæo-*.

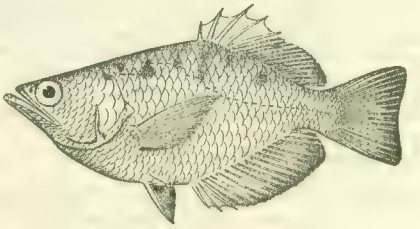
archer (är'chėr), *n.* [< ME. *archer*, *archere*, ★*archier*, < OF. *archer*, *archier*, F. *archer* = Pr. *arquier*, *archier* = Sp. *arquero* = Pg. *arqueiro* = It. *arciere*, < ML. *arcarius*, also *arcuarius*, a bowman, < L. *arcus*, a bow: see *arch*[1] and *arc*[1].] **1.** One who uses a bow; a bowman; specifically, in medieval Europe, one who shot with the longbow (which see) and shaft, as distinguished from an arbalister or crossbowman. In Greek art the archer is generally represented in Oriental dress and armor, and the use of the bow by a native Greek in war is rarely mentioned; but one of the two bowmen of the Ægina temple is dressed and armed as a Greek, and on a Basilicatan vase at Naples (Heydemann, No. 922), of good Greek work, a painting represents three youths, evidently Greeks, shooting with bows and arrows at a cock on a column. Among the Romans archers are rarely mentioned. Throughout the middle ages the archers formed an important part of the armies of Europe; but, as they were drawn wholly from the peasants and townspeople, the nobility and their retainers were often suspicious of them, and the free use of the bow among the common people was often discouraged. In some countries, too, the arbalist was so much preferred that the longbow came little into use. In England large bodies of archers were furnished by towns and counties to the royal armies, and were armed with some degree of uniformity with the steel cap, the gambeson or hauberk, and a short double-edged sword, besides bow and quiver. There is no record of mounted archers in the English armies, but they were common on the continent; the dukes of Burgundy maintained large bodies of them, and King Charles VII. of France had a body-guard of mounted men armed with brigantine or gambeson, and carrying a longbow. From this last organization the name *archers* came to be applied to the body-guard of one of the later kings of France, whose weapon was the harquebuse, which replaced the bow and shafts, and (until the Revolution) to the watchmen or guards of the French cities.

2. Same as *archer-fish*.—**3.** [*cap.*] The constellation Sagittarius.

archeress (är'chėr-es), *n.* [< *archer* + *-ess*.] A female archer. [Rare.]

She, therefore, glorious *archeress* of heaven.
Cowper, Iliad, ix.

archer-fish (är'chėr-fish), *n.* A name given to three species of the genus *Toxotes* and family *Toxotidæ* (which see), occurring in the East Indian and Polynesian seas. To this fish has been



Archer-fish (*Toxotes chatareus*).

ascribed the power of shooting drops of water to the distance of 3 or 4 feet, with sure aim, at insects, causing them to fall into the water, when it seizes and devours them. This power has been doubted or denied by several ichthyologists. Also called *archer* and *darter-fish*.

archeria† (är-kē'ri-ä), *n.* [ML., < OF. *archiere*, < *archier*, an archer. Cf. *archery*.] In *medieval fort.*, an aperture through which archers or longbowmen might discharge their arrows. See *loophole*, and compare *balistraria*.

archership (är'chėr-ship), *n.* Skill as an archer.

archery (är'chėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *archerie*, < OF. *archerie*, < *archer*, *archier*, bowman.] **1.** The use of the bow and arrow; the practice, art, or skill of archers; the art of shooting with a bow and arrow.—**2.** Archers collectively:

That venison free, and Bordeaux wine,
Might serve the *archery* to dine.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 25.

3. In *old law*, a service of keeping a bow for the lord's defense.

archespore (är'kē-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *archesporium*, < Gr. *ἀρχε-*, first, + *σπόρος*, a seed.] In *bot.*, a layer of small cells within the anther, giving rise to the mother-cells of the pollen and to the very delicate lining of the anther-cell. The name is also given to a similar structure in some of the vascular cryptogams. Also called *archesporium*.

archesthetic (är-kes-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀρχ-*, *ἀρχι-*, first, + *αἰσθητός*, verbal adj. of *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive: see *esthetic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of archesthetism. Also spelled *archæsthetic*.

archestheticism (är-kes-thet'i-sizm), *n.* [< *archesthetic* + *-ism*.] Same as *archesthetism*.

The hypothesis of *archæstheticism*, then, maintains that consciousness as well as life preceded organism, and has been the *primum mobile* in the creation of organic structure.
Science, IV. 241.

archesthetism (är-kes'the-tizm), *n.* [< *archesthetic* + *-ism*.] The hypothesis of the primitive creative function of consciousness; the hypothesis that consciousness, considered as an attribute of matter, is primitive and a cause of

evolution: opposed to *metesthetism* (which see). Also *archæsthetism, archestheticism, archæstheticism.*

The place of the doctrine of *archæsthetism*, as distinguished from the opposing view of *metæsthetism*, which is held by many monists.
E. D. Cope, Amer. Naturalist, XVI. p. 469.

archetto (är-ket′ō), *n.* [It., a small arch, an arched stick, fiddlestick, < *arco*, an arch, bow: see *arch*[1].] An implement, consisting of a wire stretched across a forked or bent stick, used for cutting away clay from a molded piece of pottery.

archetypal (är′kē-tī-pal), *a.* [< *archetype* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an archetype; constituting a model or pattern; original: as, "one *archetypal* mind," *Cudworth.* Also *archetypic, archetypical.*

Glorified eyes must see by the *archetypal* Sun, or the light of God. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 15.

Archetypal idea, a Platonic idea.—**Archetypal world**, an immaterial world supposed by some Platonists to have been first created as a pattern, according to which the sensible world was constructed: opposed to *ectypal world.*

archetype (är′kē-tīp), *n.* [Formerly also *architype*; = F. *archétype*, < L. *archetypum*, < Gr. *ἀρχέτυπον*, a pattern, model, neut. of *ἀρχέτυπος*, first-molded, as an exemplar or model, < *ἀρχε-*, *ἀρχι-*, first, + *τύπτειν* (√ **τυπ*), beat, stamp, > *τύπος*, stamp, mold, pattern, type: see *type.*] **1.** A model or first form; the original pattern or model after which a thing is made; especially, a Platonic idea, or immaterial preëxisting exemplar of a natural form.

Among the ancients, the co-existence of the Epicurean and Stoical schools, which offered to the world two entirely different *archetypes* of virtue, secured in a very remarkable manner the recognition of different kinds of excellence. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 166.

Man is the *archetype* of the animal creation, the highest manifestation of life. *Dawson*, Nat. and the Bible, p. 39.

2. In *coining*, the standard weight by which others are adjusted: now called the *prototype.* —**3.** In *compar. anat.*, a primitive generalized plan of structure assumed to have been subsequently modified or lost by differentiation and specialization: as, the vertebrate *archetype.*— **4.** The original form from which a class of related forms in plants or animals may be supposed to have descended. *Darwin.*

archetypic (är-kē-tip′ik), *a.* [< *archetype* + *-ic.*] Same as *archetypal.*

archetypical (är-kē-tip′i-kal), *a.* [< *archetype.* Cf. Gr. *ἀρχετυπικῶς*, adv.] Same as *archetypal.*

archetypically (är-kē-tip′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an archetypal manner; after the mode or plan of an archetype.

archetypist (är′kē-tī-pist), *n.* [< *archetype* + *-ist.*] One who studies early typography. *N. E. D.*

archeus, *n.* See *archæus.*

arch-fiend (ärch′fēnd′), *n.* [< *arch-* + *fiend*; = G. *erzfeind.*] A chief fiend; specifically, the devil.

archi-. [L., etc., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, *ἀρχε-*, first, chief: see *arch-*, the naturalized E. form of the same prefix.] A prefix of Greek origin, the original form of *arch-*, first, chief. See *arch-.*

archiamphiaster (är″ki-am-fi-as′tėr), *n.* Same as *archamphiaster.*

archiannelid (är-ki-an′e-lid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Archiannelida.*

II. *n.* One of the *Archiannelida*, as an annelid of the genus *Polygordius.* Also *archiannelidan.*

Archiannelida (är″ki-a-nel′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + NL. *Annelida.*] A subclass or other leading division of annelids, supposed to be the nearest living representatives of the archetypal segmented worms. The best-known genus is *Polygordius* (which see).

archiannelidan (är″ki-a-nel′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Archiannelida.*

II. *n.* Same as *archiannelid.*

archiater (är-ki-ā′tėr), *n.* [= Russ. *arkhiyaterŭ* = OHG. *arzāt*, MHG. *arzet*, G. *arzt* = D. *arts*, etc., a physician, < ML. *archiater*, < L. *archiatrus*, < Gr. *ἀρχιατρός*, < *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *ἰατρός*, physician.] A chief physician: a title first given by the Roman emperors to their chief physicians, and now applied on the continent of Europe to the first or body physician of a prince, and to the first physician of some cities; specifically, in Russia, the first imperial physician.

archiblast (är′ki-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, primitive, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*: (*a*) The formative yolk of an egg; that which composes the germ, and in germination becomes the embryo, as distinguished from the food-yolk or parablast. *Wilhelm His.* (*b*) A name given by His to the epiblast.

archiblastic (är-ki-blas′tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the archiblast: applied to those holoblastic eggs which, by equal or palingenetic as well as total segmentation of the yolk (vitellus), produce an archigastrula in germinating.

archiblastula (är-ki-blas′tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *archiblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + NL. *blastula.*] In *embryol.*, a hollow and usually globular vesicle, the walls of which consist of a single layer of similar cells, and which by invagination develops an archigastrula.

Yelk-division is complete and regular, and gives rise to a vesicular morula (*archiblastula* of Haeckel), each cell of which is provided with a flagellate cilium.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 553.

Archibuteo (är-ki-bū′tē-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *archi-*, first, + *buteo*, buzzard.] A genus of buzzards, of the family *Falconidæ*, having booted tarsi.



Rough-legged Buzzard (*Archibuteo lagopus*).

A. lagopus, the rough-legged buzzard of Europe and America, is the best-known species. *A. sancti-johannis* is the black buzzard of America, and *A. ferrugineus* the western rough-leg or Californian squirrel-hawk.

archical† (är′ki-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀρχικός*, pertaining to rule, < *ἀρχή*, rule, first place, beginning, < *ἄρχειν*, rule, be first: see *arch-.*] **1.** Of the nature of government; ruling.—**2.** Chief; primary; primordial.

★**archicarp** (är′ki-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, same as *ascogonium.*

archicercal (är-ki-sėr′kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *κέρκος*, tail, + *-al.*] Having a worm-like tail without fin-folds, as a fish; exhibiting archicercy, as a fish's tail.

archicercy (är′ki-sėr-si), *n.* [See *archicercal.*] The state of being archicercal; the primitive condition of a fish's tail when it is archicercal. *J. A. Ryder.*

archicytula (är-ki-sit′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *archicytulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + NL. *cytula.*] In *embryol.*, the parent cell or cytula which results from an archimonerula by the re-formation of a nucleus, and which proceeds, by total and equal or palingenetic segmentation, to develop in succession an archimorula, archiblastula, and archigastrula.

Archidesmidæ (är-ki-des′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Archidesma* (< Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *δέσμα*, band), the typical genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of palæozoic fossil myriapods of the archipolypodous type.

archidiaconal (är″ki-dī-ak′ọn-al), *a.* [< L. *archidiaconus*, archdeacon: see *archdeacon.*] Pertaining to an archdeacon or to his office: as, an *archidiaconal* visitation.

This Prelate calls himself Exarch, and claims *Archidiaconal* rights in the whole Diœcese.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 93.

archidiaconate (är″ki-dī-ak′ọn-āt), *n.* [< ML. *archidiaconatus*, < L. *archidiaconus*: see *archdeacon* and *-ate*[3].] The office or order of archdeacons.

archiepiscopacy (är″ki-ē-pis′kọ-pa-si), *n.* [As *archiepiscop-ate* + *-acy.* Cf. *episcopacy.*] The state or dignity of an archbishop.

archiepiscopal (är″ki-ē-pis′kọ-pal), *a.* [< L. *archiepiscopus*, archbishop: see *archbishop.*] Pertaining to an archbishop or to his office: as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see.

A Franciscan friar rode before him, bearing aloft the massive silver cross, the *archiepiscopal* standard of Toledo.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 21.

archiepiscopality (är″ki-ē-pis-kọ-pal′i-ti), *n.* [< *archiepiscopal* + *-ity.*] The dignity or state of an archbishop; archiepiscopacy. *Fuller.*

archiepiscopate (är″ki-ē-pis′kọ-pāt), *n.* [< ML. **archiepiscopatus*, < *archi-* + *episcopatus*: see *archi-* and *episcopate.*] The office or jurisdiction of an archbishop; an archbishopric.

archierey (är-kī′ę-ri), *n.* [< Russ. *arkhiereĭ*, < Gr. *ἀρχιερεύς*, a high priest, < *ἀρχ-*, *ἀρχι-*, chief, first, + *ἱερεύς* (> Russ. *ieréĭ*), a priest, < *ἱερός*, holy, sacred.] The prelacy: a collective term for the higher orders of ecclesiastics in the Russian Church, including metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops. *Pinkerton.*

archigastrula (är-ki-gas′trö-lä), *n.*; pl. *archigastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + NL. *gastrula.*] In *embryol.*, a bell-gastrula; a gastrula which is bell-shaped or has the form of a deep cup, resulting from that method of egg-cleavage and gastrulation supposed to be primitive or palingenetic. It occurs in various animals, from sponges up to the lowest vertebrates. See *metagastrula*, and cut under *gastrulation.*

archigrapher† (är-kig′ra-fėr), *n.* [< LL. *archigraphus*, < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *γράφειν*, write. Cf. Gr. *ἀρχιγραμματεύς*, of same sense and same ultimate origin.] A chief secretary. *Blount.*

★**archil** (är′kil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *archall, archel*, etc., corrupt forms of *orchil* (q. v.), < ME. *orchell*, < OF. *orchel, orcheil, orseil*, mod. F. *orseille*, < It. *orcella, oricello* = OSp. *orchillo*, mod. *orchilla* = Pg. *orzella*; origin undetermined.] **1.** A rich violet, mauve, or purple coloring matter obtained from certain lichens, especially the *Roccella tinctoria* and *R. fuciformis.*—**2.** The lichen from which the dye is obtained. See *Roccella.* It is bruised between stones, moistened with putrid urine, and mixed with quicklime or other alkaline liquor. It first becomes purplish-red in color, and then turns to violet. In the first state it is called archil, and in the second litmus. Dyers rarely use archil by itself, on account of its dearness and the perishableness of its beauty. They employ it to give a bloom to other colors, as pinks, blues, and blacks; but this bloom soon decays. Archil is used for tinting the fluid employed in spirit-thermometers, while litmus is employed by chemists as a test for acidity or alkalinity.



Archil (*Roccella tinctoria*).

Also written *orchil*, and formerly *archall, orchal, orchel, orchella.*

Archilochian (är-ki-lō′ki-an), *a.* [< L. *Archilochius*, < Gr. Ἀρχίλοχειος, pertaining to Ἀρχίλοχος, L. *Archilochus*, a poet and satirist of Paros, who lived about 700 B. C.] **1.** Pertaining to Archilochus, a Greek poet of Paros, noted for the bitterness and severity of his satire. Hence—**2.** Severe; ill-natured: as, *Archilochian* bitterness.—**3.** In *anc. pros.*, noting four stanzas—(1) A dactylic hexameter alternating with a penthemim (called a *lesser Archilochian*) or (2) with an iambelegus. (3) An iambic trimeter alternating with an elegiambus. (4) A verse consisting of four dactyls and three trochees (called a *greater Archilochian*) alternating with an iambic trimeter catalectic.

archilowe (är′chi-lou), *n.* [Sc., also *archilogh* and *archilagh*, a corrupt word; according to the Imp. Dict., < D. *her-*, again, + *gelag* (OD. *gheleegh*), share of expense at an inn, = Sc. *laugh, lauch*, also *lawin, lawing*, tavern-shot, reckoning: see *lawing* and *law*[1].] The return which one who has been treated in an inn or tavern sometimes reckons himself bound in honor to make to the company: when he calls for his bottle he is said to give his *archilowe.* [Scotch.]

I propose that this good little gentleman that seems sair forfoughten, as I may say, in this tuilyie, shall send for a tass of brandy, and I'll pay for another by way of *archilowe.* *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxviii.

archilute (är′ki-lūt), *n.* [< *archi-* + *lute*[1]. See *archlute.*] Same as *archlute.*

archimage (är′ki-māj), *n.* [Formerly also, as if It., *archimago*, and as NL. *archimagus*, q. v.] A chief magician or enchanter; a wizard.

The character of sage and *archimage* had fully imprinted itself on his countenance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 462.

archimagus (är-ki-mā′gus), *n.*; pl. *archimagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχίμαγος*, chief of the magi, < *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *μάγος*, one of the magi: see *magi.*] **1.** The high priest of the Persian magi, or worshipers of fire.—**2.** A chief magician; an archimage.

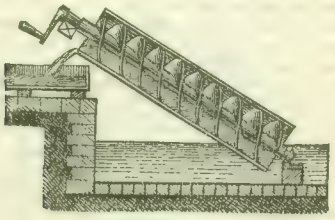
archimandritate (är-ki-man′dri-tāt), *n.* [< *archimandrite* + *-ate*[3].] The dignity, office, or province of an archimandrite.

archimandrite (är-ki-man'drīt), *n.* [< ML. *archimandrita*, < LGr. *ἀρχιμανδρίτης* (Epiphanius), chief of a monastery, < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *μάνδρα*, a fold, inclosure, eccles. a monastery.] In the *Eastern Church*, an abbot-general, having other abbots (*hegoumenoi*) with their monasteries under his superintendence; also sometimes, especially among the Greeks, the abbot of a single large monastery. In Russia the bishops are selected from among the archimandrites. The title has been retained among those who separated from the Eastern Church and submitted to the pope while still observing the Greek rite (the so-called United Greeks), and their monasteries are now subject to one proto-archimandrite. A congregation of Basilian monks existing in Sicily before the eleventh century has been under the care of an archimandrite apparently from that time. Its head abbey is that of San Salvatore in Messina, and it forms an exempt archimandritate immediately dependent on the pope. In the early church, and sometimes during the middle ages in the Western Church, the word was used vaguely as equivalent to *prelate*.



Greek Archimandrite.

Archimedean (är″ki-mē'dē-an or -mē-dē'an), *a.* [< L. *Archimedēus*, < Gr. Ἀρχιμήδειος, < Ἀρχιμήδης, L. *Archimedes*.] Pertaining to Archimedes, a celebrated mathematician, born at Syracuse in the third century B. C., or to his mechanical inventions.—**Archimedean drill.** See *drill*.—**Archimedean principle**, or **principle of Archimedes.** (*a*) The principle of the equilibrium of the lever; namely, that a lever loaded with two weights, on opposite sides of the fulcrum, is in equilibrium when the weights are inversely proportional to the length of the arms at whose ends they hang, and that the pressure on the fulcrum of the lever is then exactly equal to the sum of the two weights. (*b*) The hydrostatical principle, also discovered by Archimedes, that a body immersed in a fluid loses an amount of weight equal to that of the fluid it displaces.—**Archimedean propeller**, a propeller consisting of a continuous spiral vane on a hollow core running lengthwise of the vessel. It is an amplification and extension of the screw.—**Archimedean railway**, a form of railway in which a continuous shaft rotates on pillars between the lines of rails, and propels the car by means of a screw which engages in a pedestal attached to the car.—**Archimedean screw**, a device for raising water, said to have been invented by Archimedes. It is made by forming a spiral tube within, or by winding a flexible tube spirally about, a cylinder. When the cylinder is placed in an inclined position, and the lower end is immersed in water, its revolution will cause the water to move upward through the spiral chambers. Whatever quantity of water first enters the screw immediately descends by its own weight to the lowest point of the spiral; but this point being always shifted higher up by the revolution of the screw, the water may thus be raised to a considerable height. Also called *water-screw* and *spiral pump*.—**Archimedean solid**, one of the thirteen solids described by Archimedes, which, without being regular, have all their solid angles alike, all their faces regular, and not less than four faces of any one kind: sometimes incorrectly called *semi-regular solids*. They are the *truncated tetrahedron*, the *cuboctahedron*, the *truncated octahedron*, the *truncated cube*, the *rhombicuboctahedron*, the *truncated cuboctahedron*, the *icosidodecahedron*, the *truncated icosahedron*, the *truncated dodecahedron*, the *snub-cube*, the *rhombicosidodecahedron*, the *truncated icosidodecahedron*, and the *snub-dodecahedron*. See these terms.



Archimedean Screw.

archimonerula (är″ki-mō-ner'ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *archimonerulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + NL. *monerula*.] In *embryol.*, a term invented by Haeckel and defined by him as a cytode in which the formative and the nutritive yolk are not distinct. It is a special name for the monerula stage of a holoblastic egg which undergoes palingenetic or primitive as well as total cleavage, and the several succeeding stages of which are an archicytula, archimorula, archiblastula, and archigastrula.

archimorula (är-ki-mor'ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *archimorulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + NL. *morula*.] In *embryol.*, the morula or mulberry-mass which results from the total and equal segmentation of the vitellus or yolk of an archicytula; a solid, generally globular, mass of cleavage-cells which proceed to develop an archiblastula and archigastrula.

archinephra, *n.* Plural of *archinephron*.

archinephric (är-ki-nef'rik), *a.* [< *archinephros* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an archinephros or primitive kidney (pronephros).

archinephros (är-ki-nef'ros), *n.*; pl. *archinephroi* (-roi). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *νεφρός*, kidney.] In *embryol.*, the primitive or rudimentary, as distinguished from the final definitive, renal excretory organ of an animal; the pronephros. Also *archinephron*.

arching (är'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *arch*[1].] Arched work or formation; the arched portion of a structure.

archipelagian (är″ki-pē-lā'ji-an), *a.* Same as *archipelagic*.

archipelagic (är″ki-pē-laj'ik), *a.* [< *archipelago* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an archipelago.

The *archipelagic* fringe of coast line.
Fortnightly Rev., XXXIX. 57.

archipelago (är-ki-pel'a-gō), *n.* [Early mod. E. *archpelago*, also *archipelage* and *archipelagus* (and abbr. *archipel* = D. G. *archipel*, < F. *archipel* = Pr. *archipel;* cf. early mod. F. *archipelague*) = OSp. *arcipielago*, Sp. *archipiélago* = OPg. *arcepelago*, Pg. *archipelago* (cf. Dan. *arkipelag*, *arkipelagus*, Russ. *arkhipelagŭ*, NGr. *ἀρχιπέλαγος*, ML. *archipelagus*), < It. *arcipelago*, orig. the Ægean sea, lit. the chief gulf or sea (in distinction from minor bodies of water to which the term *pelago*, ML. *pelagus*, was applied), < *arci-* (L., etc., *archi-*), chief, principal, + *pelago* (= Sp. *piélago* = Pg. *pelago*, *pego* = Pr. *peleg*), gulf, abyss, pool, sea, < ML. L. *pelagus*, < Gr. *πέλαγος*, sea: see *pelagic*.] **1.** [*cap.*] Originally and specifically, the sea which separates Greece from Asia Minor, otherwise called the Ægean sea, studded with a number of small islands. Hence, generally—**2.** Any body of water abounding with islands, or the islands themselves collectively.

Archipolypoda (är″ki-po-lip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *Polypoda*, pl. of *Polypus*, q. v.] A group of fossil myriapods from the Carboniferous formation of Illinois and Great Britain, related to the *Chilognatha*, but having the tergites small and armed with large spines, the sternites proportionally large and bearing crateriform cups, supposed to be possibly gill-supports. The *Archipolypoda* had two legs to each segment, as in the extant *Diplopoda*, and appear to have become extinct in the Paleozoic epoch. Three families have been recognized, *Archidesmidæ*, *Euphorberiidæ*, and *Archiulidæ*.

Mr. Scudder has proposed the name *Archipolypoda* for a group of fossil myriapods which, while closely related to the *Chilognatha*, show several important points of difference.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 128.

archipolypodan (är″ki-po-lip'ō-dan), *n.* One of the *Archipolypoda*.

archipolypodous (är″ki-po-lip'ō-dus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Archipolypoda*.

archippus (är-kip'us), *n.* [NL., in form as Gr. Ἄρχιππος, a proper name.] A butterfly, *Basilarchia archippus:* the technical specific name used as an English word.

Archiptera (är-kip'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *πτερόν*, wing.] In Haeckel's system of classification, an order of hexapodous metabolous winged insects, equivalent to the *Pseudoneuroptera* of other authors.

archipterygium (är″kip-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *archipterygia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, chief, + *πτερύγιον*, dim. of *πτέρυξ*, a wing, < *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] The archetypal form or primitive type of the skeleton of the limbs of vertebrates. It was supposed by Gegenbaur to be most nearly approximated in nature by the pectoral member or fin of the ceratodontids, but this view has not been generally accepted; by others the pectoral member of a primitive selachian is believed to approximately realize the idea.

I have given the name of *Archipterygium* to the ground-form of the skeleton, which extends from the limb-bearing girdle into the free appendage.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (tr.), p. 473.



Cartilaginous skeleton of a limb (archipterygium) of *Ceratodus forsteri*, the large upper piece articulating with the pectoral arch.

archistome (är'ki-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *zoöl.*, the primitive elongated blastopore of *Bilateralia*.

The primitively elongated mouth of the larvæ of Bilateralia, with an extended body-axis, or any derived form of the latter, or wherever there is formed a well-defined, unpaired median neural plate, or where a pair of parallel neural plates or cords are developed, I would call the whole area thus embraced an *archistome*.
J. A. Ryder, Amer. Naturalist, 1885, p. 1117.

architect (är'ki-tekt), *n.* [= F. *architecte* = It. *architetto*, < L. *architectus*, also *architecton*, < Gr. *ἀρχιτέκτων*, chief builder, chief artificer, < *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *τέκτων*, a worker, esp. in wood, a carpenter, joiner, builder: see *tectonic*.] **1.** A person skilled in the art of building; one who understands architecture, or whose profession it is to form plans and designs of buildings and superintend the execution of them. Hence—**2.** One who plans, designs, or consummates any complex thing: as, the supreme *Architect* of the universe; he is the *architect* of his own fortunes.—**3.** One who contrives, devises, or plots.

Chief *architect* and plotter of these woes.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

architective (är'ki-tek-tiv), *a.* [< *architect* + *-ive*.] Used in building; proper for building.

architectonic (är″ki-tek-ton'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *architectonique*, < L. *architectonicus*, < Gr. *ἀρχιτεκτονικός*, pertaining to architecture, fem. *ἀρχιτεκτονική*, n., architecture, < *ἀρχιτέκτων*, chief workman: see *architect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to architecture; hence, pertaining or relating to construction or design of any kind.

The Archæologist cannot fail to remark how severe, in a true age of art, is the observance of this great *Architectonic* law—how its influence pervades all design—how the pictures on Greek vases, or the richly embossed and chased work of the mediæval goldsmiths, are all adjusted to the form and surface allotted to them by an external necessity.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 34.

2. Skilled in architecture; expert in designing or constructing.—**3.** Relating to the construction of a complete and scientifically arranged theory or system of doctrine.—**4.** Having the same relation to something as that of an architect to his work; designing; controlling; governing; directive.

In the language of Aristotle, which of these two [Culture and Religion] is the *architectonic* or master-art which prescribes to all the other arts and occupations of life their functions, as the master-builder prescribes their duties to his workmen? *J. C. Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 28.

Architectonic idea. See *idea*.—**Architectonic unity**, the unity or union of the parts of a theory or system which springs from the principles upon which the theory or system depends.

II. *n.* **1.** The science of architecture. Also *architectonics*.—**2.** In *logic*, the art of constructing systems.

By *architectonic* I understand the art of constructing systems. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller).

Of these two sciences, . . . that which treats of those conditions of knowledge which lie in the nature, not of thought itself, but of that which we think about, . . . has been called . . . *architectonic*, in so far as it treats of the method of building up our observations into system.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, App. No. I. (1866), II. 230.

architectonical (är″ki-tek-ton'i-kal), *a.* Same as *architectonic*.

Geometrical and *architectonical* artists.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 6.

architectonically (är″ki-tek-ton'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an architectonic manner; according to true structural principles or fitness.

architectonics (är″ki-tek-ton'iks), *n. pl.* Same as *architectonic*, *n.*, 1.

architector† (är'ki-tek-tor), *n.* [ML., for L. *architectus, architecton:* see *architect*.] 1. An architect.—2. A superintendent.

architectress (är'ki-tek-tres), *n.* [< *architector* + *-ess*.] A female architect. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ. [Rare.]

architectural (är-ki-tek'tūr-al), *a.* [= F. *architectural;* < *architecture* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to architecture or the art of building; according to the principles of architecture.—**Architectural notation.** See *notation*.

architecturalist (är-ki-tek'tūr-al-ist), *n.* [< *architectural* + *-ist*.] A professed student of, or connoisseur in, architecture. *N. E. D.*

architecturally (är-ki-tek'tūr-al-i), *adv.* In an architectural manner; with regard to architectural principles; from an architectural point of view.

architecture (är'ki-tek-tūr), *n.* [= F. *architecture* = It. *architettura*, < L. *architectura*, < *architectus*, architect: see *architect*. The Gr. word is *ἀρχιτεκτονία*, < *ἀρχιτέκτων*; also *ἀρχιτεκτονική*: see *architectonic*.] **1.** The art of building, specifically of fine or beautiful building. Architecture includes, in the widest sense, (1) the principles of design and of ornament as applied to building; (2) the science of construction, including the properties of materials and the methods of combining them; and (3) the practice of construction, including estimates of cost and the directing of builders and workmen. The practice of this art requires skill in design, which is the special province of the architect, and skill in execution, which is the special province of the workmen whom the architect employs and directs. It is the function of skill in architectural design to combine in a harmonious scheme the independent and often hostile requirements (1) of use

and convenience as dictated by the conditions of the problem in hand; (2) of constructive necessity and fitness as determined either by practical experience or by scientific theory; and (3) of artistic excellence both in the proportions of the parts and in the decorative treatment of details, in accordance with either the general principles and canons of good taste or the prescriptions of custom or tradition. It is the function of skill in execution practically to carry out the scheme so designed; and this skill is exercised by draftsmen, surveyors, mechanics, artisans, and artists, each in his place. Architecture is properly distinguished from mere building by the presence of the decorative or artistic element. The most important styles in the history of architecture are the Egyptian, Assyrian, Hellenic, Roman, Byzantine, Medieval (including Romanesque and Pointed), Renaissance, and Arabic. (See these and other adjectives characterizing architectural styles.) The various later medieval styles are commonly included under the vague and misleading term Gothic (which see).

Architecture, the art of building, includes two elements, theory and practice. The former comprehends the fine-art side proper, the body of general rules inspired by taste and based on tradition, and the science, which admits of demonstration by means of invariable and absolute formulas. Practice is the application of theory to particular needs; it is practice which causes the art and the science to conform to the nature of materials, to climate, to the customs of a period, or to the necessities of the occasion.

Viollet-le-Duc, Dict. de l'Architecture (trans.), I. 116.

We must consider *Architecture* as the great law which has in all time regulated the growth and affected the form of painting and sculpture, till they attain to a certain period in their development, and free themselves from its influence. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 29.

Architecture and eloquence are mixed arts, whose end is sometimes beauty and sometimes use. *Emerson.*

2. The buildings or other objects produced by architecture as defined above.—3. The character or style of building: as, the *architecture* of Paris.—4. Construction and formative design of any kind.

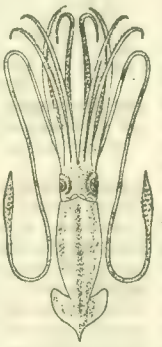
The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, ascribed to a particular providence.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Civil architecture, the branch of architecture having to do with buildings for the purposes of civil life.—**Military architecture**, the branch of architecture which has to do with buildings for military purposes: to some extent coextensive with military engineering.—**Naval architecture**, the science and practice of the designing and construction of ships and of their engines and appurtenances.

architecture (är'ki-tek-tūr), *v. t.* [< *architecture*, *n.*] To construct; build. [Rare.]

This was *architectur'd* thus
By the great Oceanus. *Keats*, Fingal's Cave.

Architeuthis (är-ki-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, chief, + *τευθίς*, squid.] A genus of monster cephalopods, or giant squids, of the family *Ommastrephidæ*, and related to *Ommastrephes* except in size. Several species are described, as *A. princeps*, *A. harveyi*, and *A. megaptera*. Some specimens are said to attain a total length of upward of 50 feet. These animals furnish the basis of fact for the fabulous monsters known as devil-fishes.



Giant Squid (*Architeuthis dux*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

One of the giant squids, belonging, doubtless, to the genus *Architeuthis*. The whalers have long had accounts of the sperm whale eating giant squid, portions of the arms being vomited by these animals in their death flurry, but science has recognized the existence of these huge monsters for only a few years.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 377.

architonnerre (är-shi-to-ner'), *n.* [F., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + F. *tonnerre*, thunder, thunderbolt, chamber (of a gun, etc.), < L. *tonitrus*, thunder.] A form of steam-gun described by Leonardo da Vinci, and supposed to have been devised by Archimedes, which discharged iron balls with great noise.

★**architrave** (är'ki-trāv), *n.* [= F. *architrave*, < It. *architrave*, < L. *archi-* (see *archi-*), chief, + It. *trave*, < L. *trabem*, acc. of *trabs*, a beam.] 1. In *arch.*: (*a*) The lower division of an entablature; that member which rests immediately on the column and supports those portions of the structure which are above it. See cut under *entablature*. (*b*) The ornamental molding running round the extrados of an arch. Also called *archivolt*. (*c*) Sometimes, less properly, the molded enrichments on the faces of the jambs and lintel of a door, window, or other opening. Also called *antepagment*.—2. In *fort.*, the master-beam, or chief supporter, in any part of a subterranean fortification.—**Architrave cornice**, an entablature in which the cornice rests directly on the architrave, the frieze being omitted.

architroch (är'ki-trok), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *τροχός*, a disk, wheel, hoop: see *trochc*.] In *zoöl.*, the specialized ciliated girdle or band surrounding the mouth of the planula in many invertebrate embryos. *E. R. Lankester.*

It [the oral ciliated band] was probably primitively a mouth-organ of the ancestral gastrulated *architroch*, similar to the circlet of cilia in the Protozoa ciliata.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1884, p. 87.

architypographer (är"ki-tī-pog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *archi-* + *typographer*.] The chief university printer at Oxford, an office established in 1636. He is the director of the Oxford press. By Laud's statutes, "He is to be a person well instructed in Greek and Latin literature, and of great experience in philological pursuits; and it will be his duty to preside over the operations of printing in the university printing office, and to take care that the printing materials and furniture are all of the choicest in their several kinds. In works issuing from the public press of the university, he is to prescribe the scale of the types, the quality of the paper, and the size of the margins, and to set right the errata of the correctors, and to take diligent care in all other particulars which concern the ornament and perfection of the work." He is also *ex officio* upper bedel in civil law.

Archiulidæ (är-ki-ū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Archiulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil archipolypodous myriapods. *Scudder*, 1868.

Archiulus (är-ki-ū'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + NL. *Iulus*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Archiulidæ*.

archiva† (är-kī'vă), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *archivum*: see *archive*.] Archives.

The Christians were able to make good what they asserted by appealing to those records kept in the Roman *archiva*. *Dr. H. More*, Godliness.

archival (är-kī'val or är'ki-val), *a.* [< *archive*.] Pertaining to archives or records; contained in records.

archive (är'kīv or -kiv), *n.* [< F. *archives*, pl., < L. *archīvum*, also *archīum* (pl. *archīva*), a place where records are kept, the records themselves, < Gr. *ἀρχεῖον*, a public building, hence pl. *τὰ ἀρχεῖα*, the public records there kept, prop. neuter of **ἀρχεῖος*, adj., pertaining to office, < *ἀρχή*, office, government, rule, < *ἄρχειν*, rule, be first: see *arch-*.] 1. A place where public records or other historical documents are kept: now only in the plural.—2. A record or document preserved in evidence of something; in the plural, documents or records relating to the rights, privileges, claims, treaties, constitutions, etc., of a family, corporation, community, or nation.

A most unpleasant *archive* or register.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 116.

God hath now
Sponged and made blank of crimeful record all
My mortal *archives*. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

The social conditions represented in the Homeric poems cannot be mere figments. By the Greeks they were always regarded as perfectly real, as *archives*, so to speak, from which very definite claims and prerogatives were derived.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 121.

= **Syn. 1.** Record-office, registry.—**2.** Registers, chronicles, annals, muniments.

archivist (är'kī- or är'ki-vist), *n.* [= F. *archiviste* = Sp. It. *archivista*, < ML. *archivista*: see *archive* and *-ist*.] A keeper of archives or records.

The learned *archivist* of the Vatican, whose researches have led to striking results in reference to the foundation of the University of Paris. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 490.

★**archivolt** (är'ki-volt or -vōlt), *n.* [= F. *archivolte*, < It. *archivolto* (cf. ML. *archivoltum*), appar. < *archi-*, chief, + *volto*, *volta*, vault, arch: see *archi-* and *vault*, and cf. *architrave*; but It. *arcovolto* is based on *arco*, arch, + *volto*, *volta*, vault, arch.] An ornamental molding or band of moldings on the face of an arch following the contour of the extrados; an arch-molding. Also called *architrave*. *Archivolt* is sometimes incorrectly used for *soffit*. The term is applied specifically to the arches of any arched construction, upon which, as upon the architrave in columnar construction, rests the weight of the superimposed portion of the edifice. *Viollet-le-Duc.*—**Archivolt of a bridge**, the curved line formed by the exterior upper edges of the arch-stones in the face of the work.

archlute (ärch'lūt), *n.* [< *arch-* + *lute*[1].] A large bass lute, double-necked like the theorbo and chitarrone, and differing from them in the arrangement of the longer strings. Also written *archilute*.

archly (ärch'li), *adv.* In an arch manner; coyly.

He bow'd, and *archly* smiled at what he said,
Civil but sly. *Crabbe*, Parish Register.

And the glances of the Creole
Were still as *archly* deep.
Whittier, The Slave Ships.

archmagician (ärch-ma-jish'an), *n.* [< *arch-* + *magician*. Cf. *archimage*.] A chief magician; a great wizard.

archmarshal (ärch-mär'shal), *n.* [< *arch-* + *marshal*; = G. *erzmarschall*.] The grand marshal of the old German empire, a dignity which belonged to the Elector of Saxony.

arch-mock† (ärch-mok'), *n.* [< *arch-* + *mock*.] Extreme mockery or bitterest jest; deepest scorn.

O, 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's *arch-mock!*
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

arch-molding (ärch'mōl"ding), *n.* [< *arch*[1] + *molding*.] Same as *archivolt*: used especially of medieval architecture.

archness (ärch'nes), *n.* [< *arch*[3] + *-ness*.] The quality of being arch; slyness without malice; cunning; waggishness; roguishness; pleasing coyness: as, "dryness and *archness* of humour," *J. Warton*, Pope, p. 68.

There was a mixture of sweetness and *archness* in her manner which made it difficult for her to affront anybody.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 44.

archology (är-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρχή*, beginning, origin, rule, government (see *arch-*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The doctrine of the origin of things. *N. E. D.*—2. The science of government. *N. E. D.*—3. The theory of first principles of knowledge.

archon (är'kon), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἄρχων*, a ruler, orig. ppr. of *ἄρχειν*, rule, be first: see *arch-*.] 1. A chief magistrate of some states in ancient Greece, and particularly Athens. After the abolition of the title of king in Attica there was chosen a single archon, who exercised for life essentially royal prerogatives. The term of office was afterward reduced to ten years, and in 683 B. C. it was made annual, and the duties of the archonship were distributed among nine persons. The first was the *archōn epōnymos* (name-giving archon), whose functions were executive and judicial, and whose name was given in official acts, etc., to the year of his service; the second was the *archōn basileus* (archon king), whose duties were chiefly religious and ceremonial; the third was the *archōn polemarchos* (archon generalissimo), who was, first in fact and then nominally, commander of the military power; and the remaining six were the *thesmothetæ*, or administrators of justice, whose most important duty it was to pass carefully in review, each year, the whole body of laws of the state, in order to make sure that no errors or contradictions had crept in, that repealed laws had been duly canceled, and that repetition was avoided. It rested with the thesmothetæ, also, to see that all the laws of the republic that were in vigor were strictly enforced, and to bring to trial any public official who had failed in his trust. At the end of their year of office, all the archons, unless they were found guilty of malfeasance, by virtue of their office entered the council of the Areopagus.

2. In the Byzantine empire: (*a*) One of a number of great court officers. (*b*) A title assumed by the Frankish barons who established themselves in Greece after the fourth crusade, in the thirteenth century.—3. In modern Greece, a person in authority, as a magistrate, a presiding officer of some societies, etc.—4. Any ruler or governor.—5. In various Gnostic systems, one of several spiritual powers superior to angels, believed to be the rulers of the several heavens. According to Basilides, the great archon is the highest cosmical power and the creator of the ogdoad or ethereal world, having below him the archon who created and rules the hebdomad or lower planetary heaven. See *archontic*, *hebdomad*, and *ogdoad*. 6. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the human animal; man, as a member of the group *Archontia*.—7. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1822. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Kirby*, 1826.

archonship (är'kon-ship), *n.* [< *archon* + *-ship*.] The office or the term of office of an archon.

On the expiration of the *archonship* of Eryxias, it was resolved that the office should be annual, and that there should be nine persons to execute it.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 475.

archont (är'kont), *n.* [< NL. *archon(t-)*, sing. of *Archontia*, q. v.] A member of the zoölogical group *Archontia*; a man.

archontate (är'kon-tāt), *n.* [< *archon(t-)* + *-ate*[3].] The office of an archon, or the term for which an archon was elected. *N. E. D.*

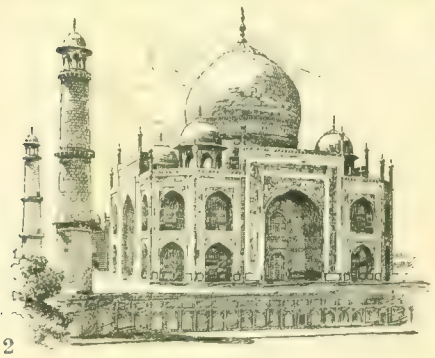
Archontia (är-kon'ti-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *archon*, < Gr. *ἄρχων*, ruling: see *archon*.] In some zoölogical systems, a prime division of mammals, represented by man alone. It is conterminous with the orders *Archencephala* of Owen, *Bimana* of Blumenbach and Cuvier, and *Dipoda* of others, and with the family *Hominidæ* and genus *Homo*.

Archontic (är-kon'tik), *n.* [< LL. *archonticus*, < Gr. *ἀρχοντικός*, pertaining to archons (> LGr. *οἱ Ἀρχοντικοί*, Archontics), < *ἄρχων*, ruler: see *archon*.] One of a sect of the fourth century, originating in Palestine, apparently an offshoot of the Ophites: so called from their belief, in common with other Gnostic sects, in archons or rulers of the several heavens. They rejected baptism and the eucharist, identified the God of the Jews with the devil, and used to sprinkle their dead with water and oil to make them invisible and put them beyond the reach of the heavenly powers.

Archoplites (är-kop-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχός*, rectum, + *ὁπλίτης*, heavy-armed: see *hoplite*.] A genus of percoid fishes. A single species, *A. interruptus*, occurs on the Pacific slope of North America. It resembles the rock-bass, has 7 branchiostegal rays, and attains a length of a foot or more. *Gill*, 1861.



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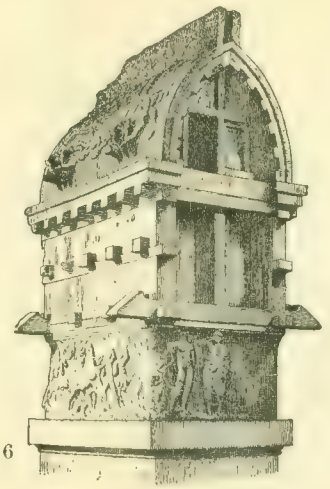
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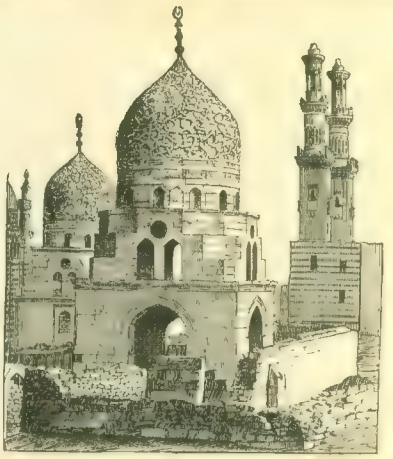
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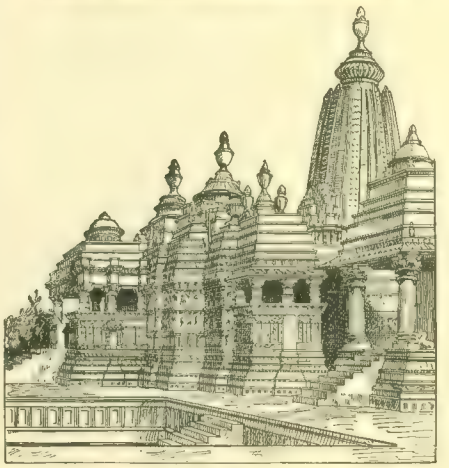
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1 Egyptian.—Propylon at Karnak.

2 Mogul.—The Taj Mahal, Agra, India.

3 Russo-Byzantine.—Cathedral of the Assumption, Kremlin, Moscow.

4 Greek, Ionic.—Porch of the Erechtheum at Athens.

5 Egyptian.—Osiride Columns in the Rameseum or Memnonium, Thebes.

6 Lycian.—Tomb now in the British Museum.

7 Moorish.—Court of Lions, Alhambra.

8 Greek, Ionic.—Temple of Wingless Victory, on the Acropolis of Athens.

9 Egyptian.—Hypostyle Hall of Karnak.

10 Arabic.—Tombs of the Califs, Cairo.

11 Jain.—Temple at Kali Katraha, India.

12 Greek, Doric.—The Parthenon at Athens, from the northwest.



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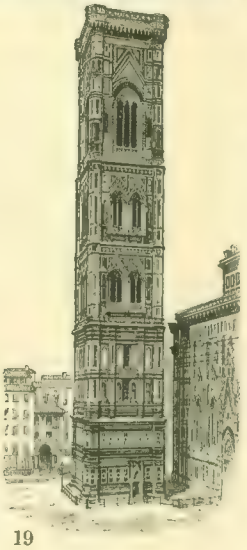
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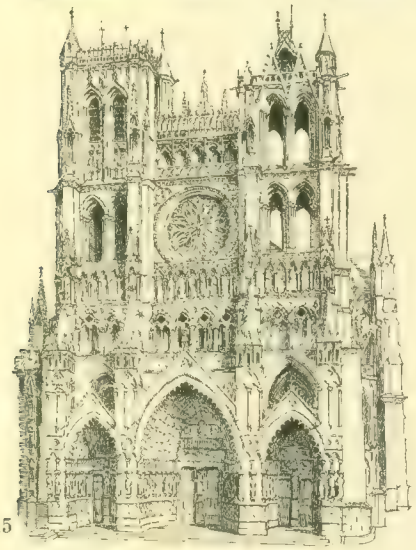
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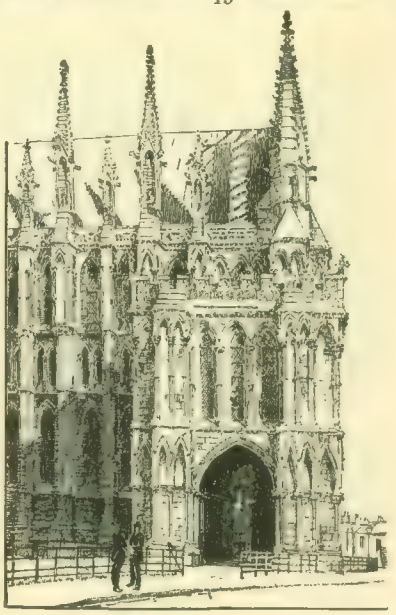
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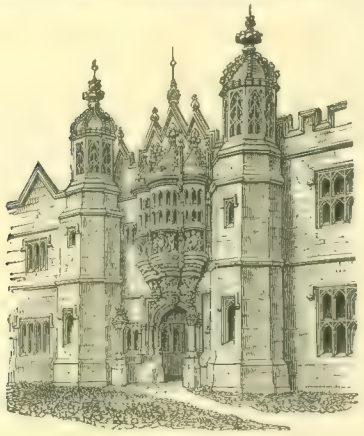
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13 Roman.—Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, near Rome.

14 Venetian.—An angle of the Ducal Palace.

15 Medieval Architecture of the best period.—West front of Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century.

16 Tudor.—Hengrave Hall, Suffolk, 1538.

17 Roman.—Remains of the Colosseum, or Flavian Amphitheater

18 Florentine.—Dome of Brunelleschi (1420), Santa Maria del Fiore, Florence.

19 Florentine.—Campanile of Giotto, Florence.

20 Early English.—Galilee Porch and South Transept of Lincoln Cathedral.

21 Rhenish.—Apse of the Church of the Apostles, Cologne.

22 Roman.—Restoration of a Pompeian interior.

23 French.—Cathedral of Périgueux, France; 11th century.

24 Norman Porch and Stairway in the close of Canterbury Cathedral, England.

25 Perpendicular Style.—The Abbey Church, Bath, England.

archpillar (ärch'pil'är), *n.* [< *arch-* + *pillar.*] A main or principal pillar; a chief support.

Archpillar and foundation of human society.
Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 294.

archpoet (ärch'pō'et), *n.* [< *arch-* + *poet;* tr. of NL. *archipoeta.*] 1. A chief or preëminent poet.—2†. A poet laureate; an official poet.

The title of archipoeta or *arch-poet.*
Pope, The Poet Laureate.

archpolitician (ärch'pol-i-tish'an), *n.* [< *arch-* + *politician.*] A chief or leading politician; a great political leader. *Bacon.*

archprelate (ärch'prel'āt), *n.* [< *arch-* + *prelate.*] A chief prelate. *Hooker.*

archpresbyter (ärch'pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [< *arch-* + *presbyter.* Cf. *archpriest* and LL. *archipresbyter.*] A chief presbyter. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

archpresbytery (ärch'pres'bi-tę-ri), *n.* [< *arch-* + *presbytery.*] The absolute dominion of presbytery; presbytery as exercising supreme or sovereign authority. [Rare.]

Arch-presbytery . . . claiming to itself a lordly power and superintendency, both over flocks and pastors, over persons and congregations no way their own.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, § 13.

archpriest (ärch'prēst'), *n.* [< late ME. *archeprest*, < OF. *archeprestre*, mod. F. *archiprêtre* (cf. G. *erzpriester*), < LL. *archipresbyter* (Jerome), < LGr. *ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος* (Sozomen): see *archi-* and *presbyter.* Cf. Gr. *ἀρχιερεύς*, archpriest, chief priest, in N. T. high priest: see *archierey.*] *Eccles.*, the chief among the priests, called by the Greeks *protopresbyter*, and later *protopope.* As a title it dates from the fourth century, and was originally given to the senior by ordination in a diocese, a rule long strictly observed in the West. The archpriest or dean of the cathedral assisted the bishop in solemn functions and in his spiritual administration, though without ordinary jurisdiction; the rural archpriest or dean had a limited superintendence over the parish priests of his deanery or district of the diocese, and formed with them the rural chapter, as the bishop with his canons formed the cathedral chapter. For relations with other officials, see *archdeacon.* At present, in the Roman Catholic Church, *archpriest* is, for the most part, a title of honor only, the former duties of the office being performed by the auxiliary bishop or the dean of the cathedral chapter. The duties of the rural archpriests, since the Council of Trent, have commonly devolved on the vicars forane, still sometimes called rural deans, or directly on the bishop's vicar-general. In the rare case when rural archpriests and vicars forane are found in the same diocese, the latter have the precedence.

archprimate (ärch'prī'māt), *n.* [< *arch-* + *primate.*] A chief primate.

One *arch-primate* or Protestant pope.
Milton, Church Gov., i. 6.

archprophet (ärch'prof'et), *n.* [< *arch-* + *prophet.* Cf. Gr. *ἀρχιπροφήτης*, chief prophet.] A chief prophet; a great prophet. *T. Warton.*

archprotestant (ärch'prot'es-tant), *n.* [< *arch-* + *Protestant.*] A leading or eminent Protestant.

These *archprotestants* and master ministers of Germany.
Stapleton, Fortress of Faith, p. 9.

archprotopope (ärch'prō'tō-pōp), *n.* [< *arch-* + *protopope.*] The chief of the archpriests or protopopes.

The *archprotopope* of Susa, where the royal residence was.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 715.

arch-see (ärch'sē'), *n.* [< *arch-* + *see*[2].] The see of an archbishop. *Drayton.*

arch-sodality (ärch'sō-dal'i-ti), *n.* [< *arch-* + *sodality.*] An arch-confraternity (which see).

arch-stone (ärch'stōn), *n.* [< *arch*[1] + *stone.*] 1. A wedge-shaped stone used in the construction of an arch; a voussoir. See cut under *arch.*—2. A flat stone by which the opening into the chamber of some furnaces is covered.

archtraitor (ärch'trā'tor), *n.* [< *arch-* + *traitor.*] A chief traitor: sometimes applied specifically to the devil. *Hakewill.*

archtreasurer (ärch'trez'ūr-ėr), *n.* [< *arch-* + *treasurer.* The G. word is *erzschatzmeister.*] The great treasurer of the German empire, a dignity held by the restored electorate of the Rhine Palatinate from 1648 to 1777, and later by the Elector of Hanover.

archtype (ärch'tīp), *n.* [< *arch-* + *type;* suggested by *archetype*, q. v.] An archetype. *Cartwright.*

archvillain (ärch'vil'ān), *n.* [< *arch-* + *villain.*] A desperate, confirmed villain.

An *arch-villain* keeps him company.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

archvillainy (ärch'vil'ā-ni), *n.* [< *arch-* + *villainy.*] Atrocious villainy. *Beau. and Fl.*

archway (ärch'wā), *n.* [< *arch*[1] + *way.*] An entrance or a passage under an arch or vault; an opening that is closed in or covered by an arch.

Through the piers ran *archways* in both directions, so as to open a narrow aisle on each side of the nave and transept.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 53.

Compound archway. See *compound*[1].

archwife† (ärch'wīf), *n.* [< *arch-* + *wife.*] A woman of strong, masculine physique; a hardy, masculine woman disposed to rule her husband.

Ye *archewyves*, stondeth at defence,
Sin ye be strong as is a greet camaille [camel];
Ne suffereth nat that men yow don offence.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1129.

archwise (ärch'wīz), *adv.* [< *arch*[1] + *wise*[2].] In the form or manner of an arch.

In the fashion of a bow bent *archwise.*
Ayliffe, Parergon.

archy[1] (är'chi), *a.* [< *arch*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling an arch; having arches; arching. [Rare.]

Beneath the black and *archy* brows shined forth the bright lamps of her eyes.
Partheneia Sacra (1633), Pref.

archy[2] (är'chi), *a.* [< F. as if **arché*, arched, pp. of **archer*, v.: see *arch*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, same as *arched*, 2.

archy-flected (är'chi-flek-ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *arched*, 2.

arcid (är'sid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Arcidæ.*

Arcidæ (är'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arca* + *-idæ.*] A family of asiphonate acephalous bivalves, or lamellibranch mollusks, having equivalve shells with a long row of transverse teeth. The family is a large one of world-wide distribution at the present day, and dates back in geologic time to the Lower Silurian. Its leading genera are *Arca*, *Axinæa* (or *Pectunculus*), *Anomalocardia*, *Cucullæa*, etc.; but the limits of the family vary. The species are very numerous. See cut under *Arca.* Sometimes wrongly spelled *Arcadæ.*

arcifer (är'si-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *arcifer:* see *Arcifera.*] An amphibian of the group *Arcifera.*

Arcifera (är-sif'ę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *arcifer* (cf. ML. *arcifer*, an archer), < L. *arcus*, a bow (see *arc*[1]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A section of phaneroglossate salient amphibians, with coracoids and precoracoids connected by an arched cartilage (the epicoracoid), that of the one side overlapping that of the other. It includes the true toads (*Bufonidæ*), the tree-toads (*Hylidæ*), and others.

arciferous (är-sif'ę-rus), *a.* [As *Arcifera* + *-ous.*] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to or of the nature of the *Arcifera.* Also *arcigerous.*

arcifinious (är-si-fin'i-us), *a.* [< LL. *arcifinius* (also *arcifinalis*), < L. *arx* (*arci-*), a citadel, defense, + *finis*, pl. *fines*, boundary.] 1. Serving both as a boundary and a defense: applied to rivers, mountains, the sea, etc. *Wor. Dict.*—2. Having a frontier which forms a natural defense: as, "*arcifinious* states," *Twiss*, Law of Nations, II. 215. *N. E. D.*

arciform (är'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *arcus*, a bow, + *forma*, form.] Bow-shaped; curved; arched.—**Arciform fibers**, in *anat.*, the arcuate nerve-fibers, especially the superficial ones, seen on the surface of the upper part of the medulla oblongata.

arcigerous (är-sij'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *arcus*, a bow, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *arciferous.*

arcitenent† (är-sit'e-nent), *a.* [< L. *arcitenen(t-)s*, holding a bow, < *arcus*, a bow, + *tenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tenēre*, hold: see *arc* and *tenant.*] Holding or carrying a bow. *Blount.*

arc-light (ärk'līt), *n.* An electric light produced by the voltaic arc; the electric current passing between a pair of carbon-points slightly separated. See *electric* and *voltaic arc.*

arcograph (är'kō-gräf), *n.* [< L. *arcus*, arc, + Gr. *γράφειν*, describe.] An instrument for drawing an arc without the use of a central point. It consists of a thin and pliable strip of wood or metal, the ends of which are attached to a straight bar, which can be shortened or lengthened to form a chord of the required arc. It is used as a templet.

arcosolium (är-kō-sō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *arcosolia* (-ä). [ML., < L. *arcus*, an arch, + *solium*, a seat, throne.] A name given to certain recesses for dead bodies in the Roman catacombs, consisting of a deep niche cut in the rocky wall and arched above, a sarcophagus being hewn from the rock under the arch. The flat cover of the sarcophagus may sometimes have been used as an altar. Such tombs were often richly ornamented.

arc-piece (ärk'pēs), *n.* In *mech.*, a piece serving to adjust the angle of elevation of a cutting-tool.

arc-secant (ärk'sē'kant), *n.* In *math.*, an arc or its angle regarded as a function of its secant.

arc-sine (ärk'sīn), *n.* In *math.*, an arc or its angle regarded as a function of its sine.

arct† (ärkt), *v. t.* See *art*[3].

Arctalia (ärk-tā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < *arctic* + Gr. *ἁλία*, assemblage (with an intended allusion to *ἁλς*, sea).] In *zoögeog.*, a primary marine realm or zoölogical division of the waters of the globe, embracing the seas of the northern hemisphere as far to the south as floating ice descends. *Gill.*

Arctalian (ärk-tā'li-an), *a.* [< *Arctalia.*] Of or pertaining to Arctalia.

Arctamerican (ärk-ta-mer'i-kan), *a.* [< *Arctic* + *American.*] In *zoögeog.*, same as *Anglogæan:* as, "Anglogæan or *Arctamerican* realm," *Gill.*

arc-tangent (ärk"tan'jent), *n.* An arc or its angle regarded as a function of its tangent.

arctation (ärk-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *arctation*, < L. as if **arctatio(n-)*, < *arctare*, prop. *artare*, pp. *arctatus*, *artatus*, draw close, tighten, < *arctus*, prop. *artus*, close, tight: see *art*[3], *article*, *arm*[1], etc.] Narrowness or constriction in any sense; in *pathol.*, unnatural contraction of any natural opening, as of the anus; constipation from inflammation. Also called *arctitude.*

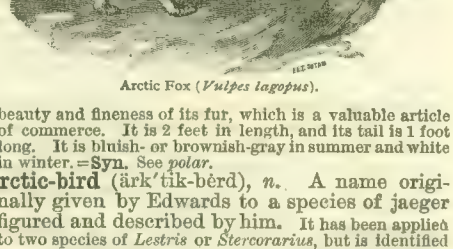
Arctia (ärk'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear (in ref. to the furriness of the caterpillars: see *Arctiidæ*).] A genus of moths, typical of the family *Arctiidæ.* *A.* (or *Euprepia*) *caja* is the common tiger-moth. See cut under *Euprepia.*

arctian (ärk'ti-an), *n.* [< *Arctia* + *-an.*] A moth of the family *Arctiidæ.*

arctic (ärk'tik), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *artic*, *artick*, etc., < ME. *artik*, < OF. *artique*, mod. F. *arctique* = Pr. *artic* = Sp. Pg. *arctico* = It. *artico*, < LL. *arcticus*, northern, < Gr. *ἀρκτικός*, northern, lit. pertaining to the Bear, < *ἄρκτος*, a bear, specifically the constellation Ursa Major; sometimes spelled *ἄρκος*, = Skt. *rikshas* (for **arkshas*) = L. *ursus* (for **urcsus*) = Ir. *art*, a bear: see *ursus.*] 1. Pertaining or related to the northern constellations called the Great and Little Bears; hence, pertaining or relating to the north pole or the northern polar regions; northern: as, the *arctic* circle, region, or sea. Hence—2. Cold; frigid.

I warn the traveller who goes to see the lovely Madonnas of Bellini to beware how he trusts himself in winter to the gusty, *arctic* magnificence of the Church of the Redentore. *Howells*, Venetian Life, iii.

Arctic circle, a small circle, parallel to the equator, distant from the north pole by an angular quantity equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23° 28′. This and the *antarctic* circle are called the *polar circles*, and within these lie the frigid zones, at every point within which the sun, theoretically, on at least one day in summer, passes through the north point without setting, and on at least one day in winter does not rise; practically, allowance must be made for the semidiameter and horizontal refraction of the sun.—**Arctic fox**, a small species of fox, *Vulpes lagopus*, of the family *Canidæ*, celebrated for the



Arctic Fox (*Vulpes lagopus*).

beauty and fineness of its fur, which is a valuable article of commerce. It is 2 feet in length, and its tail is 1 foot long. It is bluish- or brownish-gray in summer and white in winter.—**Syn.** See *polar.*

arctic-bird (ärk'tik-bėrd), *n.* A name originally given by Edwards to a species of jaeger figured and described by him. It has been applied to two species of *Lestris* or *Stercorarius*, but is identified as the long-tailed jaeger or Buffon's skua, *L.* or *S. longicauda* of some, *S. buffoni* or *S. parasiticus* of others.

arctician (ärk-tish'an), *n.* [< *arctic* + *-ian.*] One who has investigated matters relating to the arctic regions; an arctic explorer. *N. E. D.*

Arctictidinæ (ärk-tik-ti-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arcticti(d-)s* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ*, containing the binturongs, characterized by the prehensile tail.

Arctictis (ärk-tik'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear, + *ἰκτις*, the yellow-breasted marten.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Arctictidinæ:* synonymous with *Ictides.* See *binturong.*

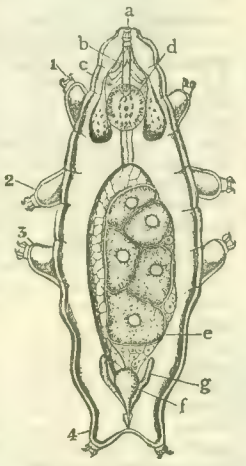
arctiid (ärk'ti-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Arctiidæ:* as, an *arctiid* moth.

II. *n.* One of the *Arctiidæ;* an arctian.

Arctiidæ (ärk-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctia* + *-idæ.*] A family of lepidopterous insects, belonging to the section *Heterocera;* the tiger-moths. The types of the family are distinguished by the fact that their larvæ are very thickly clothed with long hairs, whence they have obtained the name of *woolly bears.* They feed upon the external parts of plants, and inclose themselves in cocoons when about to undergo their transformations. See cut under *Euprepia.*

Arctipalatales (ärk″ti-pal-ā-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Arctipalates*.

Arctipalates (ärk″ti-pā-lā′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *arctus*, prop. *artus*, compressed (see *art*[3]), + *palatum*, palate.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a group of fringilline and tanagrine oscine passerine birds, embracing six families of buntings, crossbills, rice-birds, and various other conirostral *Passeres*.



A Water-bear, or Bear-animalcule (*Macrobiotus schultzei*), one of the *Arctisca* or *Tardigrada*, much magnified.

1, 2, 3, 4, the limbs; *a*, mouth with six oral papillæ; *b*, gullet, calcified stylets; *c*, salivary glands; *d*, muscular pharynx; *e*, ovary; *f*, vesicula seminalis; *g*, testis.

Arctisca (ärk-tis′kä), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear.] The water-bears, or bear-animalcules, otherwise known as the *Tardigrada*, *Macrobiotida*, or *Colpoda*, a group of uncertain value and position, formerly associated with the rotifers, but now usually considered an order of *Arachnida*, and located in the vicinity of the *Acarida*. They are microscopic aquatic creatures, living in moss and wet sand, often in company with rotifers. They have a vermiform body, with four pairs of very short feet terminated by hooked claws, no distinction of cephalothorax and abdomen, and a suctorial mouth with two stylets, resembling that of a tick or mite. The young usually have the same number of legs as the adult. The *Arctisca* are mostly hermaphrodite, and are oviparous. They are represented by a single family, *Macrobiotidæ*, of which *Macrobiotus* is the leading genus.

Arctiscon (ärk-tis′kon), *n.* [NL.: see *Arctisca*.] The typical genus of *Arctisconidæ*.

arctisconid (ärk-tis-kon′id), *n.* An acarid of the family *Arctisconidæ*.

Arctisconidæ (ärk-tis-kon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctiscon* + *-idæ*.] A family of atracheate acarids with all 8 legs developed, legs of 3 joints, and without caudal prolongations.

arctitude (ärk′ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *arctitude*, equiv. to *arctation*, q. v.] Same as *arctation*.

Arctocebus (ärk-tō-sē′bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear, + *κῆβος*, an ape: see *ape* and *Cebus*.] A remarkable genus of lemurs, having a very short tail, small fore and hind feet, the digits partly webbed, and the index finger rudimentary. *A. calabarensis*, the typical species, inhabits Old Calabar in Africa.

Arctocephalus (ärk-tō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidæ*, suborder *Pinnipedia*. The name is used in various senses by different authors; it formerly included the northern as well as the southern fur-seals, but is now properly restricted to the latter. The species are commonly known as *sea-bears*.

Arctocyon (ärk-tos′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear, + *κύων*, a dog, = E. *hound*.] The typical genus of the family *Arctocyonidæ* of Cenozoic time, having all the molars tuberculate. *A. primævus*, from the Eocene of France, is one of the oldest Tertiary mammals.

arctocyonid (ärk-tō-sī′o-nid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Arctocyonidæ*.

Arctocyonidæ (ärk″tō-si-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctocyon* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, having 44 teeth, the last upper premolar trituberculate, and all the molars tuberculate, containing the genus *Arctocyon* and its allies, placed by Cope in a suborder *Creodonta* (which see).

Arctogæa (ärk-tō-jē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρκτος*, the north (see *arctic*), + *γαῖα*, land.] In *zoögeog.*, a great zoölogical division of the earth's land surface, comprising the Eurasian, Indian, and Ethiopian regions: opposed to *Notogæa*.

Arctogæal (ärk-tō-jē′al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the zoögeographical area known as *Arctogæa*.

In Europe, North America, and Asia, the *Arctogæal* province was as distinctly characterized in the Miocene, and probably in the Eocene epoch, as it is at present.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 70.

Arctogæan (ärk-tō-jē′an), *a.* Same as *Arctogæal*.

arctoid (ärk′toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀρκτοειδής*, bear-like, < *ἄρκτος*, a bear, + *εἶδος*, form.] Bear-like; ursine; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Arctoidea*.

Arctoidea (ärk-toi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *arctoid*.] One of three superfamilies of the fissiped or terrestrial carnivorous mammals (the others being *Æluroidea* and *Cynoidea*), including the bears and their relatives, as distinguished from the feline and canine members of the *Feræ fissipedia*. They have the following characters in common, as contrasted with *Æluroidea*: a skull with the parocciptal process not closely applied to the auditory bulla; the mastoid process prominent, projecting behind the external auditory meatus; the carotid canal distinct and in advance of the foramen lacerum posterius, which is distinct from the condyloid foramen; the glenoid foramen generally well defined; a large os penis; Cowper's glands not developed; prostate gland not salient; and no intestinal cæcum.—**Arctoidea musteliformia**, the family *Mustelidæ* alone.—**Arctoidea procyoniformia**, the racoon-like series, including the families *Æluridæ*, *Cercoleptidæ*, *Procyonidæ*, and *Bassarididæ*. See these names.

Arctomyinæ (ärk″tō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctomys* + *-inæ*.] One of two subfamilies into which the squirrel family, *Sciuridæ*, is divisible, containing the terrestrial as distinguished from the arboreal members of the family, as the marmots or woodchucks, the prairie-dogs, the susliks, the ground-squirrels or spermophiles, etc. They are generally distinguished by larger size, stouter form, shorter and less bushy tail, and terrestrial and fossorial habits, but offer a very easy transition through some forms into the true squirrels. The principal genera are *Arctomys*, *Spermophilus*, and *Tamias*; their species are numerous, and are very generally distributed over the northern hemisphere. Also called *Arctomina*, *Arctomydina*, and *Arctomyina*.

Arctomys (ärk′tō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear, + *μῦς* = L. *mus* = E. *mouse*, q. v.] The



Woodchuck (*Arctomys monax*).

typical genus of the subfamily *Arctomyinæ*, containing the marmots proper or woodchucks. They have the largest size, stoutest form, shortest tail, and most completely terrestrial and fossorial habits of any of the members of the subfamily. The leading old-world species are *A. marmotta*, the marmot of Europe and Asia, and *A. bobac*, of Russia. The American forms are known as woodchucks, and are *A. monax*, of the Eastern States, and *A. flaviventris* and *A. pruinosus*, of the Western and Northern States.

Arctopithecini (ärk″tō-pith-ē-sī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctopithecus* + *-ini*.] A synonym of *Mididæ*, used by some as a family name of the marmosets of South America.

The *Arctopithecini* . . . are small, thickly furred, long-tailed, habitually quadrupedal, Squirrel-like animals, which are found only in South America.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 392.

★ **Arctopithecus** (ärk″tō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of marmosets, giving name to the *Arctopithecini*.

Arctostaphylos (ärk-tō-staf′i-los), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear, + *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes.] A genus of evergreen ericaceous shrubs, nearly related to *Arbutus*, and mostly natives of California and Mexico, where the larger species are known as manzanita, and are sometimes from 10 to 20 feet high. The bearberry, *A. Uva-ursi*, is a trailing plant, found in the arctic and mountainous regions of the old and new worlds, and valuable as furnishing an astringent tonic, used chiefly in affections of the bladder. It is the kinnikinic of the Indians of western America.

Arctotherium (ärk-tō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil bear-like quadrupeds from the Pleistocene of North and South America, representing a generalized ursine type.

arcturid (ärk-tū′rid), *n.* An isopod of the family *Arcturidæ*.

Arcturidæ (ärk-tū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arcturus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, represented by the genera *Arcturus*, *Idotea*, and others; synonymous with *Idoteidæ* (which see).

In *Arcturidæ* they [the young] are carried for some time clinging on to the antennæ of the mother.
Pascoe, Zoöl. Class., p. 84.

Arcturus (ärk-tū′rus), *n.* [L. (> ME. *Arctour*, *Arture*, *Arthurus*), < Gr. Ἀρκτοῦρος, Arcturus, lit. bear-ward, < *ἄρκτος*, a bear, the Great Bear, + *οὖρος*, ward, guard, keeper, akin to E. *ware*[1], *ward*, *guard*, etc.] 1. A yellow star in the northern hemisphere, the fourth in order of brightness in the entire heavens. It is situated between the thighs of Boötes, behind the Great Bear, and is easily found by following out the curve of the bear's tail. In the southern hemisphere it may be recognized by its forming a nearly equilateral triangle with Spica and Denebola. It is called by astronomers *α* (*alpha*) *Boötæ*. See cut under *Boötes*.

2. [NL.] A genus of isopod crustaceans, of the family *Idoteidæ* or *Arcturidæ*. *Latreille*, 1829.

arcual (är′kū-al), *a.* [< L. *arcus* (see *arc*[1]) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an arc.

Arcuata (är-kū-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *arcuatus*: see *arcuate*.] A group of crabs, including those of the typical genus *Cancer*.

arcuate (är′kū-āt), *a.* [< L. *arcuatus*, pp. of *arcuare*, bend like a bow, < *arcus*, bow: see *arc*[1], *arch*[1].] Bent or curved in the form of a bow; arched: as, "oblique and *arcuate* lines," *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 224.—**Arcuate fasciculus**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The longitudinal fibers of the gyrus fornicatus, connecting the frontal and temporosphenoidal convolutions of the brain as well as intermediate points. *Meynert.* (*b*) The uncinate fasciculus of Meynert, passing across the bottom of the Sylvian fissure to connect the frontal and temporosphenoidal convolutions of the brain. *Quain.*—**Arcuate fibers**, in *anat.*, the horizontal arching fibers of the medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and tegmentum, especially those seeming to originate in the raphe.—**Arcuate ligament**, in *anat.*, the tendinous arch which passes on either side of the back-bone over the psoas magnus and quadratus lumborum muscles, and to which the diaphragm is attached.

arcuated (är′kū-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *arcuate*.

The inferior edges of the mesenteries are free, and *arcuated* in such a manner as to leave a central common chamber.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., I. 129.

arcuately (är′kū-āt-li), *adv.* In an arcuate manner.

arcuatile† (är′kū-ā-til), *a.* [< LL. *arcuatilis*, bow-shaped, < *arcuare*, bend like a bow: see *arcuate*.] Bent or curved.

arcuation (är-kū-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *arcuatio(n-)*, an arch, lit. act of bending like a bow, < *arcuare*: see *arcuate*.] 1. The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvedness; crookedness.—2. A method of propagating plants by bending branches to the ground and covering portions of them with earth; layering (which see).—3. The employment of arches in architectural work; arched work.—**Epistylar arcuation**. See *epistylar*.

arcuature† (är′kū-ā-tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **arcuatura*, < *arcuare*: see *arcuate*.] The curvature of an arch. *Bailey*.

arcubalist (är′kū-ba-list), *n.* [< LL. *arcubalista*, more correctly *arcuballista*, a ballista furnished with a bow, < L. *arcus*, bow, + *ballista*, a military engine for hurling projectiles: see *ballista*. Contr. forms are *arbalist*, *arblast*, etc.: see *arbalist*.] Same as *arbalist*.

Richard was killed by the French from the shot of an *arcubalist*.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 158.

arcubalister (är″kū-ba-lis′tėr), *n.* [< *arcubalist* + *-er*[1]: suggested by LL. *arcuballistarius*, one who used an arcubalist, < *arcuballista*: see *arcubalist*, and cf. *arbalist*, *arblaster*.] Same as *arbalister*.

King John was espied by a very good *arcubalister*, who said that he would soon despatch the cruel tyrant.
Camden, Remains, p. 202.

arcubust†, *n.* One of the numerous variants (simulating Latin *arcus*, a bow) of *harquebuse*.

arcula, *n.* Plural of *arculum*.

Arculirostres (är″kū-li-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. **arculus*, dim. of *arcus*, a bow (cf. *arculum*), + *rostrum*, a beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a group of birds, the hoopoes, *Upupidæ*, as distinguished from the *Appendirostres* or *Bucerotidæ*, the hornbills.

arculum (är′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *arcula* (-lä). [L., neut. dim. of *arcus*, a bow.] A small circular cushion used in antiquity by persons bearing weights on their heads, to interpose between the head and the burden. Similar cushions are still in use.

★ **arcus** (är′kus), *n.*; pl. *arcus*. [L., a bow, an arch, > E. *arc*[1], *ark*[1], *arch*[1], q. v.] In *anat.*, an arch, bow, or ring.—**Arcus adiposus**, the arcus senilis.—**Arcus bicipitalis**, the bicipital arch; the tendinous arch through which the long head of the biceps muscle passes.—**Arcus neuralis**, the neural arch. See *neural*.—**Arcus occipitalis**, a cerebral gyrus bounded above by the occipital portion of the intraparietal fissure, and embracing what may be regarded as the upper end of the second temporal fissure.—**Arcus palatoglossus**, the anterior pillar of the fauces, in front of the tonsil, formed by the palatoglossus muscle and the mucous membrane covering it. Also called *arcus palatinus anterior*.—**Arcus palatopharyngeus**, the posterior pillar of the fauces, behind the tonsil, formed by the palatopharyngeus muscle and the mucous membrane covering it. Also called *arcus palatinus posterior*.—**Arcus senilis**, the bow of old age; an opacity occurring in advanced age around the margin of the cornea.—**Arcus superciliaris**,

a horizontal ridge on the frontal bone, on either side, just above the orbit.—**Arcus volaris**, the superficial palmar arch.

Arcyidæ (är-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arcys* + *-idæ*.] A family of orbitelarian spiders.

Arcys (är'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκυς, a net, a hunter's net, a hair-net: see *arain*, *Aranea*.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Arcyidæ*. Also spelled *Arkys*.

-ard. [< F. *-ard*, < OHG. (MHG. G.) *-hart* (frequently as a suffix in proper names (later also in common nouns), as in *Reginhart*, > OF. *regnard*, F. *renard*, > E. *reynard*, q. v.), < *hart* = E. *hard*.] A suffix in nouns of French origin or of a French type. In personal nouns it usually has a sinister implication, as in *bastard*, *coward*, *dotard*, *dullard*, *drunkard*, *wizard*, etc. In other nouns its force, originally intensive, is now scarcely felt, as in *billiard*, *bombard*, *placard*, *standard*, *tankard*, etc. In *braggard* (also *braggart*) and *standard* (tree) it has taken the place of *-ard* = *-erl*; in *cockade*, originally *cockard*, and in *costard*, *custard*, originally as if *costate*, *crustate*, the suffixes *-ard* and *-ate*1 (*-ade*1) have changed places.

ardash (är'dash), *n.* [Formerly also *ardas*, *ardass*, < F. *ardasse* = Sp. *ardásas*, *ardáses*, < Pers. *ardan*, raw silk.] The European or Levantine name for Persian raw silk of inferior quality. It is called *shirwan* in Persia. *Benjamin*, Persia and the Persians.

ardassine (är-da-sēn'), *n.* [F., pl. *ardassines* (= Sp. *ardasínas*, *ardazínas*, pl.), the finer sort of Persian silk, prop. adj., < *ardasse*: see *ardash*.] The name under which the finest Persian silk for weaving is imported into France. It is popularly called *ablaque*. *Larousse*.

Ardea (är'dē-ä), *n.* [L., a heron; cf. Gr. ἐρωδιός, a heron.] The typical genus of the family



Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*).

Ardeidæ, and formerly coextensive with it. It is variously restricted to exclude the bitterns (*Botaurus*) and night-herons (*Nyctiardea*), or to include only the large species intimately related to the common heron of Europe, *A. cinerea*, such as *A. goliath* of Africa; *A. herodias*, the great blue heron of North America; *A. occidentalis*, the great white heron of Florida; *A. cocoi*, the large blue heron of South America, etc. The egrets are sometimes referred to this genus, and sometimes made types of several others.

ardeb (är'deb), *n.* [Ar. *irdab*, *urdab* (Mahn).] The principal Egyptian measure of capacity (not used for liquids), legally containing 40½ imperial gallons, or 5.2 United States (Winchester) bushels, or 183.2 liters. But other ardebs are in use, ranging from 284 liters, the ardeb of Rosetta, down to about half the capacity of the legal ardeb, and even down to 4.4 liters.

Ardeidæ (är-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ardea* + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial altricial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and suborder *Herodii*; the herons. They have a comparatively small thin body, very long legs and neck, long straight acute bill, ample wings, short broad tail, naked lores, pectinate middle claws, the hind toe not elevated, linear pervious nostrils, and 2, 3, or 4 pairs of powder-down tracts or pulviplumes. The family includes several genera and about 75 species, of most parts of the world, inhabiting seas, lakes, marshes, and rivers, nesting usually in communities in trees and bushes, where they perch with ease by means of their insessorial feet, laying greenish whole-colored eggs, and rearing their young in the nest. The species present a wide range of difference in stature and coloration, but comparatively little in form or structure, the family being a homogeneous one. They are most nearly related to the storks, ibises, and other altricial grallatores, but only distantly to the cranes. They are divisible into three subfamilies: *Ardeinæ*, the true herons; *Botaurinæ*, the bitterns; and *Cancrominæ*, the boatbills. The last-named, however, is often considered a family apart. See cuts under *Ardea*, *bittern*, and *boatbill*.

Ardeinæ (är-dē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ardea* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Ardeidæ*, containing the herons proper, egrets, etc., as distinguished from the bitterns and boatbills. They have 12 tail-feathers, 3 pairs of powder-down feathers or pulviplumes, the tibiæ not feathered to the suffrago, the outer toe not shorter than the inner, and moderately curved claws. The species are numerous, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world, but especially warm countries. Leading genera, besides *Ardea*, are *Herodias*, *Garzetta*, *Demiegretta*, *Ardeola*, *Butorides*, and *Nyctiardea*.

ardeine (är'dē-in), *a.* [< NL. *ardeinus*, < *Ardea*, q. v.] Heron-like; having the characters of the *Ardeidæ*, or herons.

ardelio†, **ardelion**†, *n.* [< L. *ardelio*, a busybody, meddler, < *ardere*, be on fire, burn, be eager. Cf. *ardent*.] A busybody; a meddler.

> Striving to get that which we had better be without, *ardelios*, busybodies as we are.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., i. 2. (*N. E. D.*)

ardency (är'den-si), *n.* [< *ardent*: see *-cy*.] **1.** Intense heat: as, "the *ardency* of the sun," *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 27. Hence—**2.** Warmth of passion or feeling; ardor; eagerness: as, the *ardency* of love or zeal.—**3.** *Naut.*, a tendency of some ships to come quickly to the wind. [Rare.]

ardennite (är-den'īt), *n.* [< *Ardennes*, a high wooded region of France and Belgium, + *-ite*2.] A silicate of manganese and aluminium with 9 per cent. of vanadium pentoxid, found in orthorhombic crystals of a yellow-brown color near Ottrez, in the Ardennes.

ardent (är'dent), *a.* [< ME. *ardent*, *ardant*, *ardaunt*, < OF. *ardant*, burning (ppr. of *arder*, *ardoir*, *ardre*, burn), < L. *ardent(i-)s*, ppr. of *ardere*, burn, be eager.] **1.** Hot; burning; red-hot; hence, figuratively, causing a sensation of burning: as, an *ardent* fever.—**2.** Inflammable; combustible: only in the phrase *ardent spirits* (which see, below).—**3.** Having the appearance or quality of fire; flashing; fierce.

> With flashing flames his *ardent* eyes were filled.
> *Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria.

4. Having glowing or fiery passions or affections: as applied to the emotions themselves, showing vehemence; passionate; affectionate; zealous: as, *ardent* love or vows; *ardent* zeal.

> Not *ardent* lovers robb'd of all their bliss,
> Not ancient ladies when refused a kiss, . . .
> E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair
> As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 5.
>
> His form accorded with a mind
> Lively and *ardent*, frank and kind.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 25.

5†. *Naut.*, having a tendency to gripe or come quickly to the wind: said of certain ships.—**Ardent spirits**, distilled alcoholic liquors, as brandy, whisky, gin, rum, etc. They are all produced by the distillation of fermented vegetable juices containing sugar. =**Syn. 3** and **4**. Fiery, intense, eager, keen, fervid, fervent, impassioned, glowing.

ardently (är'dent-li), *adv.* [ME. *ardontliche*; < *ardent* + *-ly*2.] In an ardent manner; with warmth; affectionately; passionately.

ardentness (är'dent-nes), *n.* [< ME. *ardentnesse*.] The state or quality of being ardent; ardency.

Ardeoideæ (är-dē-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ardea* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily group of herodionine birds.

Ardeola (är-dē'ō-lä), *n.* [L., a little heron, dim. of *ardea*, a heron.] A genus of small and somewhat rail-like herons, the squacco herons, of the subfamily *Ardeinæ*. The type is *A. comata* or *A. ralloides*, of Europe; but there are several other species. *J. F. Boie*, 1822.

arder† (är'dėr), *n.* [E. dial. (formerly also written *ardor*, *ardour*, *ardure*, as if of Latin origin), prob. < Icel. *ardhr*, a plow. Cf. L. *aratrum*, a plow (see *aratrum terræ*); Corn. (dial.) *ardar*, a plow, *ardur*, a plowman, W. *arad*, a plow, Gael. Ir. *arach*, a plowshare; all ult. from the same root. See *arable* and *ear*3.] **1.** The plowing or fallowing of ground.

> *Arders*; fallowings or plowings of ground. This is the explanation in the Dict. Rust., 1726, in v.
> *Halliwell*, Prov. Dict.

2. The state of being plowed.—**3.** Land plowed and left fallow.

Ardetta (är-det'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Ardea*, q. v.] A genus of diminutive herons, of the family *Ardeidæ* and subfamily *Botaurinæ*; the dwarf bitterns. They are scarcely a foot long, have variegated plumage dissimilar in the two sexes, inhabit reedy swamps and marshes, and somewhat resemble rails in appearance and mode of life. There are several species, as the dwarf bittern of Europe, *A. minuta*, and the least bittern of America, *A. exilis*. *G. R. Gray*, 1842.

ardish (är'dish), *n.* [E. Ind.] A style of East Indian decoration for interior walls and ceilings. It is made at Jeypore, British India, and elsewhere, by embedding pieces of glass in plaster, and cutting away the plaster over the glass in ornamental patterns. The effect resembles a blending of white marble and polished silver. *Arnold*.

ardluke (ärd'lūk), *n.* [Said to be Eskimo.] A name of the grampus, *Orca gladiator*.

ardmaer (ärd-mėr'), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *ardmhaor*, a chief magistrate, < Gael. and Ir. *ard*, high, + *maor*, a bailiff, steward, officer.] The high bailiff or steward under the ardrigh or chief king of ancient Scotland.

ardor, ardour (är'dor), *n.* [Second form prevalent in England; early mod. E. *ardor*, *ardour*, < ME. *ardure*, *ardeur*, < OF. *ardour*, *ardor*, *ardur*, mod. F. *ardeur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ardor* = It. *ardore*, < L. *ardor*, a burning, fire, heat, eagerness, < *ardere*, be on fire, burn, be eager. Cf. *ardent*.] **1.** Intense heat: as, the *ardor* of the sun's rays.—**2.** In *pathol.*, a feeling of heat or burning.—**3**†. A bright or effulgent spirit. [Poetical.]

> The winged saint . . . from among
> Thousand celestial *ardours*, where he stood
> Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up springing light,
> Flew through the midst of heaven. *Milton*, P. L., v. 249.

4. Warmth or heat, as of the passions and affections; eagerness; intensity.

> The wicked enchaufing or *ardure* of this sinne.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.
>
> In the heart's attachment a woman never likes a man with *ardour* till she has suffered for his sake.
> *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.
>
> The *ardour* of Dunstan's temper was seen in the eagerness with which he plunged into the study of letters.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 271.

=**Syn. 4.** Fervor, fervency, vehemence, intensity, impetuosity.

ardrigh (är-drē'), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *ardrigh*, < *ard*, high, + *righ*, a king, = L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *rex*.] In the early history of Ireland and Scotland, a chief monarch or king.

arduity† (är-dū'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *arduitas*, steepness, < *arduus*, steep: see *arduous*.] Steepness; difficulty; arduousness. *Cockeram*.

arduous (är'dū-us), *a.* [< L. *arduus*, lofty, high, steep, hard to reach, difficult, laborious, = Gael. Ir. Corn. Manx *ard*, high.] **1.** Steep, and therefore difficult of ascent; hard to climb.

> High on Parnassus' top her sons she show'd,
> And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 95.

2. Attended with great labor, like the ascent of acclivities; difficult.

> In every *arduous* enterprise we consider what we are to lose, as well as what we are to gain.
> *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

Hence—**3.** Energetic; laborious: said of persons or actions: as, an *arduous* student; *arduous* struggles. = **Syn. 2.** *Difficult*, *Hard*, *Arduous*, laborious, toilsome, herculean, severe. *Difficult* means not easy, attended with obstacles, requiring work, but possible by faithful effort and perseverance: as, a *difficult* problem, question, task, or case in surgery. *Hard* suggests work, like that of digging up *hard* ground, or breaking through *hard* rock; it is stronger than *difficult*. It may also apply to passive suffering: as, a *hard* fate. What is *arduous* requires more energy and endurance, and is less within the reach of common powers, than what is *hard*. Its primitive meaning of steep climbing is still felt in it, and makes it suggestive of severe and protracted effort.

> To explore the history of any language is a task peculiarly *difficult* at this period of the world, in which we are so remote from the era of its construction.
> *S. Turner*, Hist. Anglo-Saxons.
>
> The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses, but every small matter they judged themselves. Ex. xviii. 26.
>
> Faithful friends are *hard* to find.
> *Shak.*, Pass. Pilgrim, l. 403.
>
> Such an enterprise would be in the highest degree *arduous* and hazardous. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.
>
> It is often *difficult* to control our feelings; it is still *harder* to subdue our will; but it is an *arduous* undertaking to control the contending will of others.
> *Crabb*, English Synonymes, p. 498.

arduously (är'dū-us-li), *adv.* In an arduous manner; with laboriousness.

arduousness (är'dū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being arduous; difficulty of execution or performance.

arduret, *n.* An old form of *ardor*.

ardurous (är'dū-rus), *a.* [< *ardure* for *ardor* + *-ous*.] Burning; ardent. [Rare.]

> Lo! further on,
> Where flames th' *ardurous* spirit of Isidore.
> *Cary*, tr. of Dante's Paradise, x. 248.

are1 (är). The present indicative plural of the substantive verb *to be*. See *be*.

are2 (ār or är), *n.* [F., < L. *area*, a piece of level ground: see *area*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of superficial or square measure, containing 100 square meters, or 119.6 square yards. Its abbreviation is *a*.

a-re (ä'rā'). [It.: see *gamut*.] The note immediately above the tonic, *ut*, in the grave hexachord of Guido d'Arezzo's musical scale.

area (ā'rē-ä), *n.*; pl. *areas*, *areæ* (-äz, -ē). [L., a piece of level ground, a vacant space, a court, yard, field, threshing-floor; perhaps allied to *arere*, be dry; cf. *arid*. In dial. and vulgar pron. ā'ri: see *airy*3, and cf. *airy*2 = *aery*2.] **1.** Any plane surface within boundaries; the super-

ficies of an inclosed or defined surface-space; the superficial contents of any figure or surface; superficial extent. Hence—2. Any particular extent of surface; region; tract: as, the settled *area* of the United States.—3. The space or site on which a building stands; the yard attached to or surrounding a house; specifically, a sunken space or inclosure before windows or a door of a basement story.—4. A bald place on the head; a disease of the hair which causes it to fall off and leave bald patches.

N. E. D.—**Area Celsi**, alopecia areata (which see, under *alopecia*).—**Area cruralis**, in *anat.*, the crural area: a term applied to that part of the surface of the base of the brain which is bounded by lines projected laterally from the pons Varolii and optic chiasm. It may be recognized for convenience, but has no anatomical significance.—**Area elliptica**, in *anat.*, the elliptical area; the surface of the olivary body of the medulla oblongata.—**Area embryonalis**, in *embryol.*, the embryonic area; the central thickened portion of that part of the blastodermic vesicle of mammalian embryos which is lined with hypoblast. From this the main body of the animal is developed, while the rest of the blastodermic vesicle goes to form the umbilical vesicle.—**Area germinativa**, in *embryol.*, the germinal area; the spot where the first rudiments of an embryo appear as a little heap of blastospheres; the germinal disk.—**Area intercruralis**, in *anat.*, the intercrural area; the space between the crura or peduncles of the brain. Also called the *area interpeduncularis*.—**Area of a contour**, the area of its maximum orthogonal projection on a plane.—**Area ovalis**, in *anat.*, the oval area; an elevated space on the inferolateral surface of the cerebellum, on the outer side of the area elliptica.—**Area pellucida**, the clear space which results when the blastoderm overlies a space filled with liquid.—**Area postpontilis**, the area of the ventral aspect of the brain behind the pons Varolii, being the ventral aspect of the metencephalon, including the area elliptica and area ovalis.—**Area præchiasmatica**, in *anat.*, the surface of the base of the brain in front of the optic chiasm.—**Area septalis**, in *anat.*, the septal area; the mesal surface of each half of the septum lucidum.—**Areas of Cohnheim**, in *anat.*, the polygonal areas into which the cross-section of a muscle-fiber is seen to be divided. Also called *fields of Cohnheim*.—**Area vasculosa**, in *embryol.*, the vascular area about the clear space, when blood-vessels are developed in the mesoblast.—**Area vitellina**, in *embryol.*, the yolk-area beyond the vascular area in meroblastic eggs.—**Blind area, faunal area**, etc. See the adjectives.

areacht, *v.* [Early mod. E. also *areche, arreach, aretch* (pret. *araught, arraught*), Sc. *areik*, etc., < ME. *arechen*, < AS. *ārǣcan* (= OHG. *arreichōn*, MHG. G. *erreichen*), reach, reach to, get at, < *ā-* + *rǣcan*, reach: see *a-*[1] and *reach*.] I. *trans.* 1. To reach; get at; get; obtain.—2. To reach, hand, or deliver (a thing to a person).

To whom Y schal *areche* a sop of breed.
Wyclif, John xiii. 26.

II. *intrans.* To reach; stretch; extend.

aread†, **arede**† (ạ-rēd′), *v. t.* [In mod. use archaic, and of unsettled orthography; also written *areed, arreed;* < ME. *areden*, < AS. *ārǣdan, ārēdan* (weak verb, pret. *ārǣdde*, pp. *ārǣded, ārēd*, but orig. strong), determine, decree, explain, interpret, read (= OHG. *arrātan*, MHG. *erraten*, G. *errathen*, guess, conjecture), < *ā-* + *rēdan*, determine, counsel, read: see *a-*[1] and *read, rede*.] 1. To declare; tell; interpret; explain

Arede my dremes. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 289.

Arede, good gentle swaine,
If in the dale below, or on yon plaine,
Or is the village situate in a grove.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 3.

Areed my counsel aright, and I will warrant thee for the nonce. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 136.

2. To counsel; advise; direct; teach.

But mark what I *arreed* thee now; Avaunt.
Milton, P. L., iv. 962.

3. To guess; conjecture.

So hard this Idole was to be *ared*,
That Florimell herselfe in all mens vew
She seem'd to passe. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 15.

4. To read.

Her hardly open'd book, which to *aread* is easie.
John Hall, Poems, p. 61.

aread†, **arede**†, *n.* [< *aread, v.*] Advice; discourse; narration.

Fayre *areedes*
Of tydinges straunge. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 23.

areæ, *n.* Plural of *area* in its anatomical senses.

areal (ā′rē-al), *a.* [< L. *arealis*, of a threshing-floor (cf. ML. *arealis, areale*, n., an area), < *area*, an open space, threshing-floor, etc.: see *area*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an area: as, *areal* interstices.

The rapid study of the *areal* geology of the country, including the outlines of its commercial problems.
Science, IV. 362.

Areal coördinates. See *coördinate*.

areality (ā-rē-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *areal* + *-ity*.] The condition or relation of anything in respect to area. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

arear[1]† (ạ-rēr′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *areare*, and erroneously *arrear*, < ME. *areren*, < AS. *ārēran*, < *ā-* + *rēran*, raise, rear: see *a-*[1] and *rear*[1].] 1. To raise; erect; build; rear.—2. To lift up; exalt.—3. To arouse; start; excite; stir up.

arear[2] (ạ-rēr′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *rear*[2]; practically equiv. to *arrear*[2], *adv.*] In the rear; to the rear. [Rare.]

arear[2]†, *adv.* and *n.* See *arrear*[2].

area-sneak (ā′rē-ạ-snēk), *n.* A person who lurks about the areas of dwelling-houses for the purpose of stealing; a sneak-thief.

areason†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *arraison*, < ME. *araisonen, aresonen, aresunen*, < OF. *aresuner, aresoner, araisoner* (mod. F. *arraisonner* = Pr. *arrazonar* = Pg. *arrazoar*), < ML. *arrationare*, reason with, call to account, arraign, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *rationare*, discourse, reason: see *reason*, and cf. *arraign*[1], a doublet of *areason*.] To question; call to account; arraign.

Love hym *aresoneth*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6224.

areca (ar′ē-kạ), *n.* [Formerly also *areka, areeka, arrequa, erecca*, also *arke, arak, areek, areque*, < Pg. Sp. *areca*, < Malayalam *ādekka*, Canarese *ādike, ādiki*, Tamil *ādaikāy*, < *adai*, denoting close arrangement of the cluster, + *kāy*, nut, fruit (Bishop Caldwell, in *N. E. D.*). The first consonant is cerebral *d*, variable to *r*.] 1. A tree of the genus *Areca* and its fruit (betel-nut). See next definition, and *areca-nut*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of palms, natives of tropical Asia and the Malay archipelago, with pinnate leaves and solid, fibrous-coated nuts. There are about 14 species, the most important of which is the pinang or betel-palm, *A. Cathecu*, which furnishes the well-known betel-nut. It is one of the noblest palms of India, its slender trunk rising to a height of 80 feet.

areca-nut (ar′ē-kạ-nut), *n.* The betel-nut; the fruit of an East Indian palm, *Areca Cathecu*. The nut has long been used by the Asiatics as a masticatory and is largely cultivated for this purpose, the exports from Ceylon to India alone amounting to nearly 4,000 tons annually. The fruit of the palm is of the shape and size of a hen's egg, consisting of a thick fibrous rind inclosing a nut like a nutmeg, with hard white albumen. This is used either when young and tender or after boiling in water, and is chewed with a little lime in a leaf of the betel-pepper, *Piper Betle*. It is supposed to sweeten the breath, strengthen the gums, and promote digestion. The powder of the nut is used in pharmacy as a vermifuge.

aredet†, **areed**†, *v.* and *n.* See *aread*.

areek (ạ-rēk′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *reek*[1].] In a reeking condition.

A messenger comes all *areek*. *Swift*, To Peterborough.

arefaction† (ar-ē-fak′shọn), *n.* [= F. *aréfaction*, < L. as if **arefactio(n-)*, < *arefacere*, pp. *arefactus*, make dry, < *arere*, be dry, + *facere*, make.] The act of drying; the state of being dry.

arefy† (ar′ē-fī), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. *arefacere*, but with second element modified: see *arefaction* and *-fy*.] To make or become dry.

So doth time or age *arefy*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 294.

areise†, *v. t.* [See *araise*.] Same as *raise*.

arena[1] (ạ-rē′nạ), *n.* [L., sand, a sandy place, beach, arena; more correctly *harena*, OL. *hasena, asena* = Sabine *fasena*, sand; not related to *arere*, be dry.] 1. The inclosed space in the central part of the Roman amphitheaters, in which the combats of gladiators or wild beasts took place. It was usually covered with sand or sawdust, to prevent the gladiators from slipping and to absorb the blood, and, for the protection of the spectators from the beasts, was surrounded by a high wall, which was often surmounted by a strong grating.

2. Figuratively, the scene or theater of exertion or contest of any kind: as, the *arena* of war or of debate.

Rival politicians contending in the open *arena* of public life.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix.

3. In *pathol.*, sand or gravel in the kidneys.—4. In *arch.*, the main area of a temple, church, or other building. [Rare and incorrect.]

arena[2] (ār′nä). [= E. *are no*, i. e., *are not; na* = E. *no*[1], q. v.] Are not. [Scotch.]

Things . . . *arena* keepit in mind . . . as they used to be. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxiv.

arenaceocalcareous (ar-ē-nā″shiō-kal-kā′rē-us), *a.* [< *arenaceous* + *calcareous*.] Of the nature of, or consisting of, a mixture of sand and carbonate of lime.

Near Nice, in places where the great cylindrical castings . . . abound, the soil consists of very fine *arenaceo-calcareous* loam. *Darwin*, Veg. Mould, p. 275.

arenaceous (ar-ē-nā′shius), *a.* [< L. *arenaceus, harenaceus*, sandy, < *arena, harena*, sand: see *arena*[1].] 1. Sandy; abounding in sand; having the properties of sand.—2. Figuratively, dry; arid.

An *arenaceous* quality in the style, which makes progress wearisome. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 239.

3. Composed largely of sand or sandy particles. (*a*) In *geol.*, applied to rocks: as, *arenaceous* limestone. A rock is said to be *arenaceous* when it contains a considerable amount of quartz-sand, or is largely made up of sandy particles.

A reddish, softish, somewhat *arenaceous* marly rock.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 316.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, specifically applied to those *Foraminifera* whose membranous case becomes hardened by the attachment of foreign substances, as particles of sand or shelly matters.

Arenaria (ar-ē-nā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of L. *arenarius, harenarius*: see *arenarious*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] A disused specific name of several shore-birds or limicoline species of *Scolopacidæ*, as the redshank, *Totanus calidris*. (*b*) A generic name of the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. *Brisson*, 1760. (*c*) A generic name of the sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. *Meyer*, 1810. (*d*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the same. *Linnæus*, 1758, and most modern writers.—2. A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Tellinidæ*: synonymous with *Scrobicularia*. *Mühlfeld*, 1811.—3. In *bot.*, a genus of herbs, family *Silenaceæ*, the sandworts, having mostly linear leaves and small white flowers.

Arenariinæ (ar-ē-nā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arenaria*, 1 (*b*), + *-inæ*.] The turnstones, as a subfamily of *Charadriidæ*, taking name from the genus *Arenaria*. See *Arenaria*, 1 (*b*), and *Strepsilas*.

arenarious (ar-ē-nā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *arenarius, harenarius*, sandy, < *arena, harena*, sand: see *arena*[1].] Sandy; composed wholly or in part of sand: as, *arenarious* soil.

arenated (ar′ē-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *arenatus*, prop. *harenatus*, < *arena, harena*, sand: see *arena*[1].] Reduced or ground into sand; mixed with sand.

arenation (ar-ē-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *arenatio(n-), harenatio(n-)*, a plastering with sand, < *arenatus, harenatus*, sanded, mixed with sand, < *arena, harena*, sand: see *arena*[1].] In *med.*, a sand-bath; the application of hot sand to the body of a diseased person as a remedy.

The practice of *arenation* or of burying the body in the sand of the sea-shore . . . is very ancient, as also that of applying heated sand to various parts of the body.
Encyc. Brit., III. 439.

arendalite (a-ren′da-līt), *n.* [< *Arendal* + *-ite*[2].] A lime and iron epidote from Arendal in Norway, consisting of silica, alumina, iron peroxid, and lime. Also called *acanticone*. See *epidote*.

arendator, *n.* See *arrendator*.

areng, arenga (a-reng′, -gạ), *n.* [Malay.] A valuable sago-palm of the Indian archipelago, *Saguerus pinnatus*. It yields a black bristly fiber resembling horsehair, which makes excellent cordage, and



Saguerus pinnatus, with fruit entire and in section.

is known as *gomuto* or *gomuti fiber*. The trunk affords a considerable amount of sago of good quality, and the abundant saccharine juice from the flower-sheaths is collected for the sake of its sugar and for fermentation.

Arenicola (ar-ē-nik′ō-lạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *arena, harena*, sand, + *colere*, inhabit, dwell.] The typical and principal genus of the family *Arenicolidæ* (which see); the lobworms or lugworms, which live in the sand of sea-coasts. *A. piscatorum*, a common European species, much used by fishermen for bait, burrows a foot or two deep in the sand, is 8 or 10 inches long, with an eyeless head, and arbuscular gills upon the segments of the middle part of the body.

Arenicoli (ar-ē-nik′ō-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **arenicolus*, as *Arenicola*, q. v.] A group of scarabæoid beetles, corresponding to the families *Geotrypidæ* and *Trogidæ* of Macleay.

arenicolid (ar-ē-nik'ō-lid), *n.* A worm of the family *Arenicolidæ*.

Arenicolida (ar″ē-ni-kol'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arenicola* + *-ida*, q. v.] Same as *Arenicolidæ*.

Arenicolidæ (ar″ē-ni-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arenicola* + *-idæ*.] A family of free marine polychætous or chætopodous and notobranchiate annelids, of which the genus *Arenicola* is the type. Also *Arenicolida*, *Arenocolidæ*.

arenicolite (ar-ē-nik'ō-līt), *n.* [< *Arenicola* + *-ite*2.] The name given by some paleontologists to peculiar markings observed on various rocks and supposed to be burrows of annelids. Some of these bodies are now known to be of purely mechanical origin and are due chiefly to the action of water, and it is likely that the rest are of a similar nature.

arenicolous (ar-ē-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. **arenicolus:* see *Arenicola* and *-ous.*] In *zoöl.*, inhabiting sand, as certain worms. See *Arenicola*.

arenilitic† (a-ren-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< **arenilite*, < L. *arena*, *harena*, sand (see *arena*1), + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Pertaining to sandstone; consisting of sandstone: as, *arenilitic* mountains.

arenose (ar'ē-nōs), *a.* [< L. *arenosus*, *harenosus*, full of sand, < *arena*, *harena*, sand: see *arena*1.] Full of sand; sandy.

arenous (ar'ē-nus), *a.* [As *arenose.*] Sandy; sand-like.

arenulous† (a-ren'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *arenula*, *harenula*, fine sand, dim. of *arena*, *harena*, sand: see *arena*1.] Like or full of fine sand.

areocentric (ā″rē-ō-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. Ἄρης, Mars (the planet), + *κέντρον*, center, + *-ic.*] Having Mars as a center: as, *areocentric* longitude.

areographic (ā-rē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *areography* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to areography.

The *areographic* longitude of the center of the Oculus.
Nature, XXXIII. 42.

areography (ā-rē-og'ra-fi), *n.*; pl. *areographies* (-fiz). [< Gr. Ἄρης, Mars (the planet), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A treatise on or description of the planet Mars.

The *areographies* agree very well with each other in respect to the planet's [Mars's] most important features.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 55.

★ **areola** (a-rē'ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *areolæ* (-lē). [L., a small open place, dim. of *area:* see *area.*] 1. In *entom.*, a small, generally angular, inclosed space on a surface, as the spaces between the veinlets in the wing of a dragon-fly, or pale spaces between dark lines which form a network. Also *areolet.*—2. In *bot.*, a term sometimes used to designate the meshes of cellular tissue or little distinct angular spaces on a surface.—3. In *anat.*: (*a*) Any little cell, area, or space; especially, one of the small interstices in the meshes of areolar tissue and the like, or among minute interlacing vessels, as capillaries. (*b*) The colored circle or halo about the nipple of the human mammary gland, pink in virgins, and brown of various shades in women who have borne children. (*c*) The red ring of inflamed tissue surrounding a pustule. Hence, figuratively—4. An aureole.

In some legends of saints we find that they were born with a lambent circle or golden *areola* about their heads.
De Quincey, Works, XV. 39.

5. In decorative art and manufacture, any plate, tile, or flat panel. (*a*) A tile of earthenware, or a plate of marble or stone forming part of a pavement. (*b*) One of the eight plates, rectangular, with arched tops, and richly jeweled and enameled, which make up the circuit of the imperial crown of the Byzantine empire and that of Charlemagne. See *crown.*

Also *areole.*

areolar (a-rē'ō-lär), *a.* [< *areola* + *-ar.*] Pertaining to an areola or to areolæ; resembling an areola; consisting of or containing areolæ; full of interstices.—**Areolar tissue**, in *anat.*, the light fleecy or flocculent kind of ordinary connective tissue, such as that usually found beneath the skin, consisting of a fine network of white or yellow fibrous tissue so interlaced as to include numberless areolæ in its meshes. Also called *cellular tissue.*

The cellular or *areolar tissue* is so called because its meshes are easily distended and thus separated into cells or spaces which all open freely into one another, and are consequently easily blown up with air, or permeated by fluid. Such spaces, however, do not exist in the natural condition of the body, but the whole [*areolar*] *tissue* forms one unbroken membrane composed of interlacing fibres.
H. Gray, Anat.

★ **areolate** (a-rē'ō-lāt), *a.* [< *areola* + *-ate*1.] Characterized by areolæ; exhibiting areolæ, as the reticulated leaves of plants or the wings of a dragon-fly.

areolated (a-rē'ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *areolate* + *-ed*2.] Marked by or consisting of areolæ; divided into small spaces by intersecting lines.

areolation (ar″ē-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [< *areolate* + *-ion.*] 1. The state of being areolate in character, or of having an areola, or of division into areolæ; the arrangement and form of areolæ, as in the leaves of mosses.—2. A set of areolæ taken together as making something areolate.

areole (ar'ē-ōl), *n.* [= F. *aréole*, < L. *areola.*] Same as *areola.*

areolet (ar'ē-ō-let), *n.* [< *areole* + *-et.*] 1. A small areola.—2. Same as *areola*, 1.

areology (ā-rē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Ἄρης, Mars (the planet), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The scientific investigation of the planet Mars itself, not including its orbital motion.

areometer (ar-ē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *aréomètre*, < Gr. *ἀραιός*, thin, not dense, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the density of liquids or gases; a hydrometer. Also spelled *aræometer.*

areometric (ar″ē-ō-met'rik), *a.* [As *areometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the areometer, or to areometry. Also spelled *aræometric.*

areometrical (ar″ē-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *areometric.* Also spelled *aræometrical.*

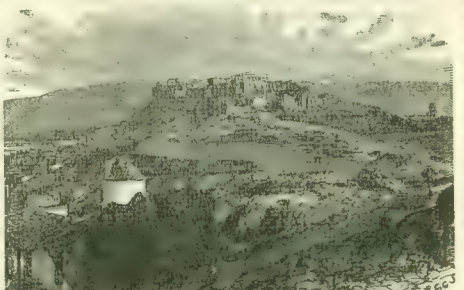
areometry (ar-ē-om'e-tri), *n.* [As *areometer* + *-y.*] The measurement of the specific gravity of fluids by means of an areometer. Also spelled *aræometry.*

Areopagist (ar-ē-op'a-gist), *n.* [As *Areopagite* + *-ist.*] Same as *Areopagite.*

Areopagite (ar-ē-op'a-gīt), *n.* [< L. *Areopagites*, < Gr. Ἀρεοπαγίτης, later Ἀρειοπαγίτης, < Ἀρειόπαγος: see *Areopagus.*] A member of the council of the Areopagus. Acts xvii. 34.

areopagitic (ar-ē-op-a-git'ik), *a.* [< L. *Areopagiticus*, < Gr. Ἀρεοπαγιτικός see *Areopagus.*] Pertaining to the Areopagus.

Areopagus (ar-ē-op'a-gus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀρειόπαγος, not in good use (but cf. Ἀρεοπαγίτης, Areopagite), a contr. of Ἄρειος πάγος, Mars's Hill: Ἄρειος, belonging to Ἄρης, Mars (cf. *Arian*1, and see *Ares*); πάγος, a hill.] 1. A rocky hill in Athens, situated immediately to the west of the Acropolis; hence, the sovereign tribunal or council of elders which held its sittings on this hill from unrecorded antiquity. Though modified several times in its constitution, notably by Solon and Ephialtes, the Areopagus always retained the highest reputation for dignity, justice, and wisdom. Its functions were at once religious, political, and judicial; the scope of its action was thus much wider than that of a supreme court of the present day, extending not only to jurisdiction in cases of homicide and some others in which religion was concerned, and to a general censorship of all affairs of state, but even to the supervision of education, and to certain police and sumptuary regulations. In historic times the Areopagus was constituted of all archons, after their year of office, who had successfully proved themselves guiltless of malfeasance, in accordance with the provisions of law.



The Areopagus at Athens, as seen from the Hill of the Nymphs; the Acropolis in the background.

The *Areopagus*, a primeval tribunal, hallowed by mythic associations, where trials were held under primitive forms, secured to them [the great families] a privileged authority under the sanction of religion.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.) p. 138.

Hence—2. Any body, company, or tribunal of which the decisions, opinions, or criticisms are final or carry great weight: as, the *Areopagus* of public opinion.

The Emperor, instead of drawing the sword for Luxemburg, submitted his case to the *Areopagus* of Europe.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 436.

areopagy† (ar-ē-op'a-gi), *n.* [< *Areopagus.*] An Areopagus or tribunal.

The . . . *Areopagy* of hell. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

areostyle, aræostyle (a-rē'ō-stīl), *a.* [< L. *aræostylos*, < Gr. *ἀραιόστυλος*, with columns far apart, < *ἀραιός*, thin, not dense, + *στῦλος*, a column, pillar: see *style*2.] In *arch.*, having columns placed four diameters, or more than three diameters, apart, from center to center of the columns.

areosystyle, aræosystyle (a-rē-ō-sis'tīl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀραιός*, thin, not dense, + *σύστυλος*, with columns standing together, < *σύν*, together, + *στῦλος*, column: see *style*2.] In *arch.*, having columns coupled or placed in pairs, with an interval generally of one diameter and a half between the centers of the coupled columns, and of more than three diameters between the external columns of the pairs, measured from center to center. See cut under *systyle.*

areotic†, **aræotic**† (ar-ē-ot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀραιωτικός*, of or for rarefying, < *ἀραιοῦν*, rarefy, < *ἀραιός*, rare, thin, not dense.] I. *a.* In *med.*, attenuating the humors; efficacious in opening the pores.

II. *n.* A medicine supposed to attenuate the fluids of the body, open the pores, and increase perspiration; an attenuant.

areret†, *v. t.* See *arear*1.

Ares (ā'rēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἄρης, the god of war; perhaps allied to *ἔρις*, strife, quarrel, discord, personified Ἔρις, L. *Eris*, a goddess who excites to war, sister and companion of Ares.]



Ares.—Statue in the Villa Ludovisi, Rome.

In *Gr. myth.*, the god of war, typical particularly of the violence, brutality, confusion, and destruction it calls forth. The corresponding Roman deity was Mars.

aresont†, *v. t.* See *areason.*

arest†, *v.* and *n.* An old form of *arrest*1.

aret†, **arette**†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *arret*, *arrette*, *arreet*, < ME. *aretten*, < OF. *areter*, *aretter*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *reter*, < L. *reputare*, count: see *repute.*] 1. To reckon; assign; ascribe: with *to.*

The charge which God doth *unto* me *arrett.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 8.

2. To charge; impute: with *to* or *upon.*

He that *aretteth upon* God, or blameth God of thyng of which he is hym self gilty. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

aretaics (ar-e-tā'iks), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀρεταϊκός*, < *ἀρετή*, virtue.] In *ethics*, same as *aretology.* *Grote.*

arête (a-rāt'), *n.* [F., a ridge, sharp edge, < OF. *areste*, < L. *arista*, ear of corn, spine: see *arrest*2 and *arista.*] A sharp ridge or rocky spur of a mountain.

Arethusa (ar-ē-thū'sä), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀρέθουσα, the name of several fountains, the most famous being that in the island of Ortygia at Syracuse; fabled to have been a nymph of Arcadia, who, being pursued by the river-god Alpheus, and changed into a stream by Artemis, disappeared under ground, passed beneath the Ionian sea, and reappeared in Ortygia; lit., the Waterer: fem. ppr. of **ἀρέθειν* for *ἄρδειν*, to water.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of orchids, consisting of a single species, *A. bulbosa*, a small swamp-plant of North America, with a handsome rosy purple sweet-scented flower terminating a sheathed scape.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of acalephs. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1808. (*c*) A genus of reptiles. *Duméril and Bibron*, 1840. (*d*) A genus of crustaceans.

a reticelli (ä rā-tē-chel'lē). [It.: *a* (< L. *ad*), to, with; *reticelli*, pl. of *reticello*, masc., more commonly *reticella*, fem., a small net, dim. of *rete*, < L. *rete*, net: see *rete.*] With reticulations: applied to glassware decorated with fine lines of opaque white buried in the transparent paste and forming net-like designs. The decoration is obtained by making the body of the object of two thicknesses of glass in such a manner that the spiral lines in one form an angle with those in the other.

Aretine (ar'e-tin), *a.* [< L. *Aretinus*, < *Aretium*, the ancient name of Arezzo in Tuscany.] 1. Of or relating to the town of Arezzo in Tuscany, or to its inhabitants.—2. Same as *Aretinian*.—**Aretine ware**, a kind of ware of which the paste is of a red coralline color, pale when broken, and does not become redder when subject to a red heat, but falls, when ground, into an orange-red calx. Vases in this ware are coated with a very slight glaze, which is levigated and is usually of a red-coral color; occasionally it is black, varying toward azure, and sometimes iron-gray, or with a bright metallic luster. *Birch*, Ancient Pottery.

Aretinian (ar-e-tin'i-an), *a.* [See *Aretine*.] Pertaining to or originated by Guido Aretino (Guido d'Arezzo), a noted Italian musician of the eleventh century.—**Aretinian syllables**, the syllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la* (the initial syllables of the lines of a Latin hymn to St. John the Baptist which begins "Ut queant laxis"), chosen by Guido d'Arezzo to name the notes of the hexachord, C, D, E, F, G, A, because in the Gregorian melody for the hymn they fall upon these notes respectively. They are still used, especially in France, as the common names of these six notes. Since the intervals between these notes are the same as those between the first six tones of the modern major scale, the syllables have also been used extensively as names for those tones and as guides in studying their relations. This application is called *solmization*. When thus used, *ut* is generally changed to *do*, and the syllable *si* (tonic sol-fa, *tē*) is added for the seventh tone.

Aretinist (ar'e-tin-ist), *n.* [< *Aretino* + *-ist*.] A profligate of the stamp of Pietro Aretino, an Italian poet (1492–1557), noted for his impudence and profligacy, and for the virulence of his satire.

aretology (ar-e-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀρετολογία* (cf. *ἀρεταλογία*, discussion or praise of virtue, otherwise jesting, < *ἀρεταλόγος*, a jester, lit. one who talks about virtue), < *ἀρετή*, virtue, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of attaining it. Also called *aretaics*. [Rare.]

arette†, *v. t.* See *aret*.

arew†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* An old form of *arow*.

arfvedsonite (är'vəd-son-īt), *n.* [Named from J. A. *Arfvedson*, a Swedish chemist.] A mineral related to hornblende, composed of silicates of iron and soda with a little alumina and lime.

arg. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *argent*.

argal[1] (är'gal), *n.* See *argol*[1].

argal[2]† (är'gal), *adv.* A ludicrous corruption of Latin *ergo*, therefore.

> He drowns not himself: *argal*, he . . . shortens not his own life. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

argala (är'ga-lä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *argeelah*, formerly also *argali, argill, hargill*, repr. Hind. *hargīlā*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) The adjutant-bird, *Ardea argala* (Latham), now *Leptoptilus argala*, of India. (*b*) A similar bird of Africa, *Leptoptilus cruminiferus*. *Temminck*. Properly called *marabou*. (*c*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of both these birds. *Hodgson*, 1838. See *adjutant-bird, marabou*.

argali (är'ga-li), *n.* [F., Russ., NL., etc., after the Mongolian and Tungusian name.] 1. The large wild sheep of Asia, *Ovis ammon* (Linnæus), now *Caprovis argali*, supposed to be the original stock of the domestic sheep. It stands about 4 feet high at the withers, and is of a very stout build, with enormously thick and long spirally curved horns, which are about 18 inches in circumference at the base, and are sometimes upward of 3 feet in length measured along the convexity of the curve. The horns rise boldly from the forehead, and curve backward and outward, then downward, outward, and forward, coming to a recurved point; and they taper gently from base to tip. The animal is gregarious, living in small flocks, chiefly in mountainous or northerly regions and on high plateaus.



Argali (*Caprovis argali*).

Hence—2. Some other similar wild sheep, as the following.—**American argali**, the Rocky Mountain sheep or bighorn, *Ovis montana*. See *bighorn*.—**Bearded argali**, the Barbary wild sheep or aoudad, *Ammotragus tragelaphus*. See *aoudad*.

Argand gas-burner, lamp. See *gas-burner, lamp*.

Argantidæ (är-gan'ti-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Argasidæ*.

argan-tree (är'gan-trē), *n.* [Ar. (Morocco) *argān*, prop. *arjān*.] A sapotaceous tree of Morocco, *Argania Sideroxylon*, the only species of the genus *Argania*. The nuts furnish an oil, similar to olive-oil, which is an important article of food for the inhabitants. Its wood is remarkable for hardness and durability.

Argas (är'gas), *n.* [NL., prob. < Gr. *ἀργός*, contr. of *ἀεργός*, not working, idle; cf. *ἀργῆεις*, Doric *ἀργᾶς*, bright, shining.] A genus of mites, of the family *Ixodidæ*, having no eyes. The best-known species is *A. reflexus*, a parasite of birds, especially doves, and known as the *dove-tick*. Other species are *A. persicus* and *A. nigra*.

Argasidæ (är-gas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argas* + *-idæ*.] A family of ticks, named from the genus *Argas*. Also *Argantidæ*.

Argean (är-jē'an), *a.* [< L. *Argēus*, pertaining to the Argo: see *Argo*.] 1. Pertaining to the ship Argo, or to the constellation of that name.—2. Pertaining to Argeia (Argolis or the district of Argos) in Greece, or to the Argives, the ancient inhabitants of Argos.

argel, arghel (är'gel), *n.* [Syrian.] The leaves of the asclepiadaceous plant *Solenostemma Argel*, used in Egypt for the adulteration of senna. Also written *arguel*.

argema (är'je-mä), *n.*; pl. *argemata* (är-jem'a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἄργεμα, ἀργεμον*, a small white speck or ulcer, < *ἀργός*, white. Cf. *agrimony*.] 1. A small white ulcer on the cornea.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

Argemone (är-je-mō'nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀργεμώνη*, a kind of poppy, named from its supposed medicinal qualities; < *ἄργεμον* or *ἄργεμα*, a small white speck in the eye: see *argema*.] A small genus of plants, of the family *Papaveraceæ*. The species are all ornamental, and natives of America, but are widely naturalized. From the seeds of *A. Mexicana* the Mexicans obtain an oil very useful to painters. Both yellow and white varieties of this species are often cultivated under the name of the horned or prickly poppy.

argent (är'jent), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *argent*, < L. *argentum*, silver, money, = Oscan *aragetom* = Skt. *rajata*, white, silver; cf. Ir. Gael. *airgiod*, silver, money, connected with Ir. Gael. *arg*, white, Gr. *ἀργός*, white, bright, shining; cf. Gr. *ἄργυρος*, silver (with different suffix); Skt. *arjuna*, silver-white, < √*rij*, shine, *rañj*, color, be red.] **I.** *n.* 1. Silver, or something resembling it; formerly, in a more general sense, money.

> She shall haue the first day a whole pecke of *argent*. *Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 4.
>
> With that she tore her robe apart, and half
> The polish'd *argent* of her breast to sight
> Laid bare. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. In *her.*, the metal silver: represented conventionally in uncolored drawing or engraving by a plain white surface.

Often abbreviated to *a.*, *ar.*, or *arg.*

Argent comptant†, ready money.

II. *a.* Made of silver; resembling silver; bright like silver; silvery-white.

> Pardon me, airy planet, that I prize
> One thought beyond thine *argent* luxuries!
> *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

argental (är-jen'tal), *a.* [= F. *argental*, < L. *argentum*, silver.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling silver.—**Argental mercury**, a native amalgam of silver.

★**argentan** (är'jen-tan), *n.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *-an*.] 1. An alloy of varying proportions of nickel, copper, and zinc; one of the names given as a trade-mark to German silver (which see, under *silver*).—2. A species of French point-lace.

argentate (är'jen-tāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *argentatus*, silvered, < *argentum*, silver.] **I.** *a.* Silvery, or of a shining white color with a tinge of gray. *A. Gray*.

II. *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of argentic acid.

argentation (är-jen-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *argentatus*, overlaid with silver: see *argentate*.] An overlaying with silver.

argentea (är-jen'tē-ä), *n.*; pl. *argenteæ* (-ē). [NL., fem. of L. *argenteus*, silvery: see *argenteous*.] A membrane which enters into the formation of the eyeball of some animals, as *Cephalopoda*: so called from its silvery color. There may be two such membranes, in which case they are known as the *argentea externa* and *argentea interna*.

argentei, *n.* Plural of *argenteus*.

argenteous (är-jen'tē-us), *a.* [< L. *argenteus*, silvery, < *argentum*, silver.] Silvery. [Rare.]

argentert, *n.* [Also written *argentier*, < OF. *argentier*, < L. *argentarius*, a money-changer, banker, LL. a silversmith, prop. adj., < *argentum*, silver, money.] 1. A money-changer; a banker.—2. A silversmith. *A. Wilson*, Hist. James I.

argenteus (är-jen'tē-us), *n.*; pl. *argentei* (-ī). [L. (sc. *nummus*), of silver: see *argenteous*.] A Roman silver coin, weighing about 80 grains, introduced by the emperor Caracalla, and worth a denarius and a half. It gradually supplanted the denarius, from which it may be distinguished by having the head of the emperor radiate. After a short time it became only a copper coin washed with silver.



Obverse. Reverse.

Argenteus of Caracalla, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

argentic (är-jen'tik), *a.* [< NL. *argenticus*, < L. *argentum*, silver.] Containing silver in chemical combination. See *argentous*.

argentier†, *n.* Same as *argenter*.

argentiferous (är-jen-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or containing silver: as, *argentiferous* ore, veins, etc.

argentific† (är-jen-tif'ik), *a.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *-fic*.] Producing silver. [Rare.]

argentify† (är-jen'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] To turn into silver.

argentilla (är-jen-til'ä), *n.* [It., formed as a dim. of *argento*, < L. *argentum*, silver.] A Genoese lace, much like point d'Alençon.

Argentina (är-jen-tī'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. **argentinus*, pertaining to silver: see *argentine*.] 1. A genus of malacopterygian fishes, giving name to the family *Argentinidæ*: so called from their silvery scales. *A. sphyræna*, of European waters, is the type.—2. [*l. c.*] A name given to unglazed porcelain, coated with gold, silver, or copper by a process similar to that of electroplating.

argentine (är'jen-tin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *argentin*, < L. **argentinus*, pertaining to silver (as noun, LL. *Argentinus*, the god of silver money), < *argentum*, silver.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling silver; silvery; argent.

> Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 2.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Rio de la Plata (Sp. *plata*, silver), the estuary of the rivers Paraná and Uruguay in South America, or the country called from it the Argentine Republic or Confederation, or Argentina.—**Argentine flowers of antimony.** See *antimony*.—**Argentine glass**, an ornamental glassware having the sheen of silver. It is generally formed by inclosing delicate white silvery incrustations of dry porcelain clay in solid and transparent glass.

II. *n.* 1. A silvery-white slaty variety of calcite, containing a little silica with laminæ usually undulated, found in primitive rocks and frequently in metallic veins.—2. The tetroxid or antimoniate of antimony.—3. The silvery coloring matter of the scales of fishes.—4. A fish of the family *Scopelidæ* or *Maurolicidæ*.—5. White metal coated with silver.—6. [*cap.*] A citizen or an inhabitant of the Argentine Republic.—**Sheppey argentine**, *Scopelus pennanti*, a fish of the family *Scopelidæ*, commonly called the *pearl-side*.

argentinid (är-jen'ti-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Argentinidæ*, as a caplin or eulachon.

Argentinidæ (är-jen-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argentina* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Argentina*. The body is fusiform, covered with moderate or large scales; the branchiostegal rays are few, and pyloric cæca are few or wanting. The species were universally referred to the family *Salmonidæ* by the older authors, and are still retained in it by many, but they differ in the characters specified and other anatomical peculiarities. The chief representatives are the genera *Argentina*, *Osmerus* (including the smelts), *Mallotus* (caplin), and *Hypomesus*. They are chiefly inhabitants of cold or temperate seas, but some, as the smelts, enter and live in fresh water.

Argentininæ (är-jen-ti-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argentina* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Argentina*, referred to the family *Salmonidæ*: same as *Argentinidæ*.

argentinoid (är-jen'ti-noid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Argentinidæ*.

argentite (är'jen-tīt), *n.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *-ite*[2].] Silver sulphid, a blackish lead-gray mineral, occurring in crystals, in crusts, and massive. It is a valuable ore of silver, found in the crystalline rocks of many countries. Also called *argyrite, argyrose*.

argentobismutite (är-jen-tō-biz'mu-tīt), *n.* [< *argentum* + *bismut(h)* + *-ite*.] A native sulphid of bismuth and silver. Sometimes called *bismuth silver*.

argentometer (är-jen-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] A graduated glass tube used in ascertaining the

quantity of silver in a solution by the admission of chlorid of sodium.

By means of an *argentometer* the strength of the bath can easily be maintained at a given point.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 196.

argentous (är-jen'tus), *a.* [< L. *argentosus*, < *argentum*, silver.] Pertaining to or containing silver: applied to a compound which contains a larger proportion of silver than the corresponding argentic compound: as, *argentous* oxid. Ag_4O; *argentic* oxid, Ag_2O.

argentry (är'jen-tri), *n.* [< F. *argenterie*, plate, silver plate, < *argent*, silver: see *argent*.] 1†. Articles formed of silver; silver plate.

Pawning his . . *argentry* and jewels.
Howell, Letters, i. 2.

2. Silvery appearance. [Rare.]

And there the glittering *argentry*
Ripples and glances on the confluent streams.
Southey.

argentum (är-jen'tum), *n.* [L.: see *argent*.] Silver. In *chem.*, abbreviated *Ag.*—**Argentum mosaicum**, an amalgam of tin, bismuth, and mercury, used for coloring images of plaster of Paris. *E. H. Knight*.

Arges (är'jēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀργής*, bright, glancing, *ἀργός*, bright, white.] 1. A genus of South American fishes, typical of the family *Argidæ*.—2. A genus of trilobites.

arghel, *n.* See *argel*.

arghool (är-göl'), *n.* [Ar. *arghūl*.] An Egyptian musical instrument, consisting of two tubes, with a mouth-piece furnished with reeds. Sometimes both tubes are pierced with holes, sometimes only one, the other being used as a drone.

argid (är'jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Argidæ*.

Argidæ (är'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arges* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Arges*, related to the *Loricariidæ*, but having a naked body and only maxillary barbels. There are about 10 known species, of small size, inhabiting the upper Andean streams and derivatives therefrom.

argil (är'jil), *n.* [< F. *argile*, < L. *argilla*, white clay, < Gr. *ἄργιλλα* or *ἀργίλα*, usually *ἄργιλλος* or *ἀργίλος*, white clay, < *ἀργός*, white: see *argent*.] Potters' clay. This word has been used in different senses, and was proposed as a name for alumina when its nature was first discovered. It is now used by technical writers as a distinctive term for clay which is fit for potters' use.

argillaceous (är-ji-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *argillaceus*, < *argilla*, white clay: see *argil*.] 1. Of the nature of or resembling clay.—2. Containing a considerable amount of clayey matter: as, *argillaceous* earth.—**Argillaceous rocks**, rocks of sedimentary origin, soft in texture, deposited for the most part in thin layers. Clay forms the basis, but with it other substances may be associated, as sand, vegetable matter (carbonaceous shale), iron (clay ironstone), lime (marl), etc. When the shale is tolerably pure it is readily distinguished by the peculiar odor, termed *argillaceous*, which it emits when breathed on.—**Argillaceous slate** or **schist**, clay slate, a metamorphic rock which in Scotland is characteristic of the Silurian formation.

argilliferous (är-ji-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *argilla*, white clay (see *argil*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or containing clay or argil.

argillite (är'ji-līt), *n.* [< L. *argilla*, white clay + *-ite*[2].] A schist or slate derived from clay. It usually contains quartz.

argillitic (är-ji-lit'ik), *a.* [< *argillite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to argillite.

argillo (är-jil'ō), *n.* [< L. *argilla*, < Gr. *ἀργίλλος*, white clay: see *argil*.] A name given to a vitreous compound of which tiles, table-tops, door-knobs, etc., are made.

argilloarenaceous (är-jil''ō-ar-ē-nā'shius), *a.* [< *argillous* + *arenaceous*.] Consisting of clay and sand.

argillocalcareous (är-jil''ō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [< *argillous* + *calcareous*.] Consisting of clay and calcareous earth.

argillocalcite (är-jil-ō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< *argillous* + *calcite*.] A species of calcareous earth with a large proportion of clay; marl.

argilloferruginous (är-jil''ō-fe-rō'ji-nus), *a.* [< *argillous* + *ferruginous*.] Containing clay and iron, as a mineral.

argilloid (är-jil'oid), *a.* [< L. *argilla* (see *argil*) + *-oid*.] Having an argillaceous or clayey appearance; like argil or clay.

Argillornis (är-ji-lôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < L. *argilla*, white clay (see *argil*), + Gr. *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of fossil birds from the London clay of Sheppey. *A. longipennis* (Owen), of uncertain affinities, is the typical species. The fossil remains indicate a long-winged bird larger than an albatross. *R. Owen*, 1878.

argillous (är-jil'us), *a.* [< ME. *argillous*, < OF. *argillos*, *argillus*, mod. F. *argileux*, < L. *argillosus*, abounding in clay, < *argilla*, white clay: see *argil*.] Consisting of or belonging to clay; clayey.

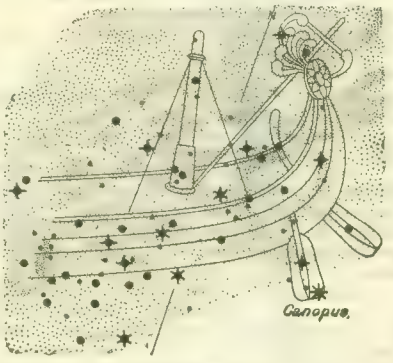
argin†, **argine†**, *n.* [< It. *argine* = Sp. *arcen*, < L. *argerem*, acc. of *arger*, for *agger*, a mound: see *agger*.] An embankment or rampart in front of a fort.

Argive (är'gīv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Argivus*, < Gr. *Ἀργεῖος*, pertaining to *Ἄργος*, Argos.] I. *a.* Relating to Argos, the historic capital of Argolis or Argeia in Greece, or to its inhabitants, or to Argolis, the territory of Argos. The Argive race is represented in Homer as the most powerful in Greece, and hence *Argive* is often used as equivalent to *Grecian* or *Greek*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Argos or of Argolis; a Greek.

argle-bargle (är'gl-bär'gl), *v. i.* [Also *argie-bargie*, *argle-bargin*, etc.; a varied reduplication of *argue*.] To argue obstinately; bandy words; haggle. [Scotch.]

Argo (är'gō), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀργώ*, name of Jason's ship, lit. the swift; also a constellation named after this ship; < *ἀργός*, swift, glancing, bright, white: see *argent*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the name of the ship in which Jason and his fifty-four companions sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.—2. An ancient southern constellation, the largest in the heavens. It



The Constellation Argo.

contains Canopus, after Sirius the brightest of the fixed stars. By modern astronomers it is commonly divided into four parts by adding the distinctive words *navis*, *carina*, *puppis*, and *velum*, or hull, keel, stern, and sail.

3. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, the technical specific name of the paper-nautilus, *Argonauta argo*.—4. In *conch.*, a genus of nudibranchiate gastropods: synonymous with *Doris*. *Bohadsch*.

argol[1] (är'gol), *n.* [< ME. *argoil*, *argoyle*, AF. *argoil*; origin unknown; appar. ult. < Gr. *ἀργός*, white.] Unrefined or crude tartar; a hard crust, consisting of potassium bitartrate, formed on the sides of vessels in which wine has been fermented. It is purple or white according to the color of the wine. Argol is used by dyers to dispose the stuffs to take their colors; and the purified bitartrate, called *cream of tartar*, is used in medicine, cooking, and the processes of tinning and silvering. It is also a constituent of most baking-powders. Also written *argal*, *argoll*, *argall*, *orgal*.

argol[2] (är'gol), *n.* [Mongol.] A cake of dried camel's dung, used by the Mongols as fuel.

argolet†, **argoulet†**, *n.* [OF. *argoulet*; origin obscure.] A member of a French corps of light cavalry instituted by Louis XII., similar to the estradiots, and probably armed and drilled in partial imitation of that corps.

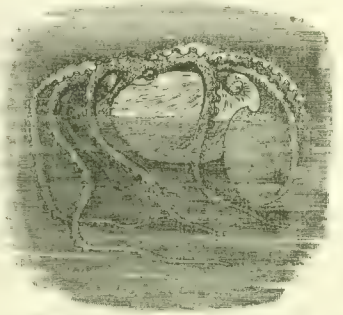
argoletier†, *n.* [OF.] Same as *argolet*.

Argolic (är-gol'ik), *a.* [< L. *Argolicus*, < Gr. *Ἀργολικός*, pertaining to *Ἀργολίς*, Argolis. See *Argive*.] Belonging to Argolis, the territory of Argos, a district of Greece, in Peloponnesus, between Arcadia and the Ægean sea: as, the ★*Argolic* Gulf.

argon (är'gon), *n.* [< Gr *ἀργός*, lazy, inert.] A gaseous element having a density of 19.96 (H=1) and an atomic weight of 39.6. It forms about 94 per cent. by volume of the atmosphere, and is also obtained from the gases yielded by the water of some springs, and, with helium (which see), from certain minerals and from meteoric iron. It was first recognized in 1895 by Lord Rayleigh and Professor W. Ramsay, who separated it from the nitrogen with which it had till then been confounded largely because of its chemical inertness, it being more indifferent to reagents than even that element. It has a boiling-point of —186.1° C., and in the solid state melts at —189.5° C. It yields two characteristic spectra, marked respectively by certain prominent red and blue lines.

Argonaut (är'gō-nât), *n.* [< L. *Argonauta*, < Gr. *Ἀργοναύτης*, one who sailed in the Argo, < *Ἀργώ*, Argo, + *ναύτης* (= L. *nauta*), a sailor, < *ναῦς*, a ship: see *nave*[2], *nautical*.] 1. One of the heroes who, according to the ancient Hellenic myth, sailed with Jason in the ship Argo to Colchis on the Euxine sea in quest of the golden fleece. This they secured, and Jason also bore back with him and his comrades to Iolcus, amid wonderful adventures, the Colchian king's daughter Medea, the enchantress.

Hence—2. *pl.* Those who emigrated to California about the time of the discovery of gold there: as, the *Argonauts* of '49.



Argonaut (*Argonauta argo*), female.

3. [*l. c.*] A cephalopod mollusk, known also as the *paper-nautilus* and *paper-sailor*. The common Mediterranean species, *Argonauta argo*, was fabled to carry its velamentous arms erect as sails, and thereby to be wafted by the winds. The arms are in fact commonly carried appressed to the shell, and progression is effected chiefly backward, as with other cuttlefishes, by the ejection of water through the siphon.

Argonauta (är-gō-nâ'tạ), *n.* [L., an Argonaut: see *Argonaut*.] A genus of cephalopods, typical of the family *Argonautidæ*.

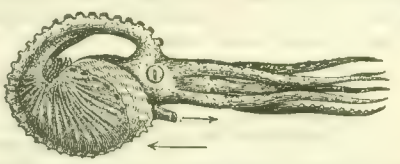
Argonautic (är-gō-nâ'tik), *a.* [< L. *Argonauticus*, < *Argonauta*, Argonaut.] Of or pertaining to the Argonauts, or relating to their voyage to Colchis: as, the *Argonautic* story. See *Argonaut*, 1.

argonautid (är-gō-nâ'tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Argonautidæ*.

Argonautidæ (är-gō-nâ'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argonauta* + *-idæ*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, represented by the genus *Argonauta*, with an ovoid finless body and the two uppermost arms (in the female) expanded terminally



Argonauta argo (male), with hectocotylized arm attached. (Several times smaller than the female, though shown larger.)



Argonauta argo (female), swimming in the direction of the large arrow—the smaller showing the current from the siphon.

into broad flattish velamenta, which secrete a papery, spiral, single-chambered, involute shell. The family is peculiar in the development of the shell. The only known genus is *Argonauta*. The shells, popularly known as the *argonaut*, *paper-nautilus*, and *paper-sailor*, and common as curiosities, are peculiar to the female, are secreted by the velamentous arms, and are charged with the eggs in the breeding season.

★**argosy** (är'gō-si), *n.*; pl. *argosies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *argosie*, *argosey*, *argozee*, *argosea*, also *argose*, *arguze*, and *ragosie*, *rhaguse*, and first in the form *ragusye* (see first quot.), < It. *Ragusea*, pl. *Ragusee*, lit. a vessel of *Ragusa* (in early mod. E. also *Aragouse*, *Arragosa*), a port in Dalmatia on the east coast of the Adriatic sea, noted for its commerce.] A large merchant vessel, especially one carrying a rich freight.

Furthermore, how acceptable a thing this may be to the *Ragusyes*, Hulks, Caravels, and other foreign rich

laden ships passing within or by any of the sea-limits of Her M.'s royalty.

Dr. John Dee, Petty Navy Royal, in Arber's English [Garner, II. 67.

There, where your *argosies* with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood, . . .
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

By the Venetian law, no slave might enter a Venetian ship, and to tread the deck of an *argosy* of Venice became the privilege and the evidence of freedom.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 129.

argot (är'gō or är'gọt), *n.* [F.; origin obscure.] The conventional slang of a class, originally that of thieves and vagabonds, devised for purposes of disguise and concealment; cant; slang.

Argot is formed . . . by the adoption of foreign words, by the absolute suppression of grammar, by grotesque tropes, wild catachresis, and allegorical metonymy.

Farrar.

Words or expressions in an ancient language, if they happen to coincide with some modern *argot* or vulgarism, take on a grotesque association which is not due at all to the phrase itself, but which makes the phrase seem much bolder than it really is. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 177.

argoulet†, *n.* See *argolet*.

Argozoum (är-gō-zō'um), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἀργῆς*, Doric *ἀργᾶς*, a kind of serpent (cf. *ἀργής*, bright, etc., < *ἀργός*, white), + *ζῷον*, animal.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley. *Hitchcock*, 1848.

arguable (är'gū-a-bl), *a.* [< *argue* + *-able*.] Capable of being argued; admitting argument.

When men say "mere philosophy," they mean something *arguable*, something deniable.

J. R. Seeley, Natural Religion, p. 184.

argue (är'gū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *argued*, ppr. *arguing*. [< ME. *arguen*, *arguwen*, < OF. (and mod. F.) *arguer*, < L. *arguere*, declare, show, prove, make clear, reprove, accuse; prob. connected with Gr. *ἀργός*, white, bright, etc.: see *argent*, and cf. *declare*, lit. make clear.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bring forward reasons to support or to overthrow a proposition, an opinion, or a measure; use arguments; reason: as, A *argues* in favor of a measure, B *argues* against it.

With what cunning
This woman *argues* for her own damnation!

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 3.

Yet I *argue* not
Against Heaven's hand or will, nor bate a jot
Of heart or hope. *Milton*, Sonnets, xvii.

Paul *argues* that human reason so seeking for God can discover his power and his divinity, and holds that the true God is not far from every one of us.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 206.

2. To contend in argument; dispute: as, you may *argue* with your friend a week without convincing him.

For e'en though vanquished, he could *argue* still.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 212.

How finely we *argue* upon mistaken facts!

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

II. *trans.* 1. To debate or discuss; treat by reasoning; state the reasons for or against: as, the counsel *argued* the cause before the Supreme Court; the cause was well *argued*.

I must submit
To the divine decree, not *argue* it;
And cheerfully I welcome it.

Fletcher (*and Massinger*?), Lover's Progress, iv. 2.

2. To evince; render inferable or deducible; show; imply: as, the order visible in the universe *argues* a divine cause.

Not to know me *argues* yourselves unknown.

Milton, P. L., iv. 830.

These were words,
As meted by his measure of himself,
Arguing boundless forbearance.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. To affect in any way by argument; induce a change in the mind of, or in regard to, by persuasion or reasoning: as, to *argue* one out of his purpose; to *argue* away a false impression.

It is a sort of poetical logic which I would make use of to *argue* you into a protection of this play.

Congreve, Ded. of Old Batchelor.

4†. To accuse or charge; impeach or convict: used with *of*.

He doth implore,
You would not *argue* him *of* arrogance.

B. Jonson, Ind. to Poetaster.

I have pleaded guilty to all . . . expressions of mine which can be truly *argued of* obscenity, . . . and retract them. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

=Syn. *Argue*, *Dispute*, *Debate*, *Discuss*, plead, expostulate, remonstrate. To *argue* is to defend one's opinion, or to exhibit reasons or proofs in favor of some assertion or principle; it implies a process of detailed proof by one or more persons. To *dispute* may be to call in question the statements or arguments of an opposing party: as, to *dispute* about an award. It often means the alternate giving of reasons, especially by two persons. It is often applied to mere bickering, and is in general less dignified than the other words. To *debate* is to interchange arguments in a somewhat formal manner, as in debating societies and legislative bodies. To *discuss* is, by derivation, to shake or knock a subject to pieces in order to find the truth, or the best thing to be done. A *debate*, therefore, may be viewed as a *discussion*, or a *discussion* as a *debate*. Strictly, a *discussion* is an amicable presentation of opinions, not limited, like the others, to affirmative and negative sides of a proposition, and with the expectation on the part of all that the conclusion will be the adoption of no one person's opinion or plan unmodified. To *argue* a point, to *dispute* a position, to *dispute* with a neighbor, to *debate* a motion, to *discuss* a subject or a plan.

Stubbornly he did repugn the truth
About a certain question in the law,
Argu'd betwixt the duke of York and him.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

We might *discuss* the Northern sin
Which made a selfish war begin;
Dispute the claims, arrange the chances;
Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win.

Tennyson, To Maurice.

They [lawyers] found time to *debate* fully all the points of interest raised by a case, whether the solution of them was necessary for the actual decision or not.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 106.

The archbishop was on his way to a synod where the great question was to be *discussed* whether gas might be used at the altar instead of candles.

Froude, Sketches, p. 43.

arguel, *n.* Same as *argel*.

arguer (är'gū-ėr), *n.* [ME. *arguere*; < *argue* + *-er*1.] One who argues; a reasoner; a disputer.

argufier (är'gū-fī-ėr), *n.* One who argues or argufies. [Colloq.]

I have noticed that your people who are pretty well agreed are always the fiercest *argufiers*.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, i.

argufy (är'gū-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *argufied*, ppr. *argufying*. [Improp. < *argue* + *-fy*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To argue, commonly in a pertinacious manner, or for the sake of controversy; wrangle.

It ain't no use to *argerfy* ner try to cut up frisky.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 15.

2. To have weight as an argument; import; signify.

II. *trans.* 1. To contend about; worry with argument.—2. To signify; mean.

But what *argufies* all this festivity? 'Tis all vanity and vexation of spirit. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, vi. 41.

[In all uses colloquial or dialectal.]

arguitive (är-gū'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. **arguitus*, pp. of *arguere*, argue (see *argue*), + *-ive*.] Having the character or form of an argument. [Rare.]

—**Arguitive descent.** See *descent*, 13.

argulid (är'gū-lid), *n.* A fish-louse of the family *Argulidæ*.

Argulidæ (är-gū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonostomous entomostracan crustaceans, typified by the genus *Argulus*. These fish-lice have a flat shield-like body, the cephalothorax coalesced with the abdomen, and the postabdomen rudimentary and bearing two tail-fins. They are parasitic on various fishes, especially fresh-water species, and sometimes attack young fishes in such numbers as to cause their death. The family with some authors constitutes a suborder *Branchiura*.

Argulina (är-gū-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argulus* + *-ina*.] The *Argulidæ*, rated as a subfamily.

arguline (är'gū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Argulina*.

Argulus (är'gū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. *ἀργός*, contr. of *ἀεργός*, living without labor, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ἔργον* = E. *work*.] A genus of fish-lice, or epizoic entomostracans, the type of the family *Argulidæ*. It is one of the most singular modifications of these parasitic entomostracous crustaceans, and is a common parasite upon the sticklebacks and various other fishes.

argument (är'gū-ment), *n.* [< ME. *argument*, < OF. *argument* (F. *argument*), < L. *argumentum*, proof, evidence, token, subject, contents, < *arguere*, prove, argue: see *argue*.] 1. A statement or fact tending to produce belief concerning a matter in doubt; a premise or premises set forth in order to prove an assumption or conclusion.

It is an *argument* the times are sore,
When virtue cannot safely be advanced.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Thicker than *arguments*, temptations throng.

Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 75.

The only *argument* available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat. *Lowell*, Democracy.

[This, the familiar meaning of the word, probably originated in Roman law-courts. The usual definition given by Cicero and almost all authorities is *ratio rei dubiæ faciens fidem*, a reason causing belief of a doubtful matter. Boëtius in one place defines it as a medium proving a conclusion. The word *medium* here means a premise, or premises, according to all the commentators. (*Petrus Hisp.*, tr. v. ad init.) But since *medium* usually means the middle term of a syllogism, some logicians have been led to give *argument* this signification.]

2. The middle term of a syllogism. [See preceding note.]

Argument is the bare proof or mean term which is invented by him that disputeth, to prove the truth of the question; but argumentation is the whole reasoning itself, of what form soever it be, comprehending both the question and also the proof thereof. *Blundeville*, 1619.

Argument again, *argumentum*,—what is assumed in order to argue something,—is properly the middle notion in a reasoning—that through which the conclusion is established. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A reasoning; the process by which the connection between that which is or is supposed to be admitted and that which is doubted or supposed to need confirmation is traced or tested.

In matters of wrong *arguments* do confound sense, when in explanation of right they do sensibly approve it.

Ford, Honour Triumphant, ii.

The probability which she easily perceives in things thus in their native state would be quite lost if this *argument* were managed learnedly and proposed in mood and figure. *Locke.*

We do not know God by *argument*, by reading books of evidences or books of theology: we know him just as we know the external world,—by experience.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 162.

4. An address or composition made for the purpose of producing belief or conviction by reasoning or persuasion.—5. A series of argumentations for and against a proposition; a debate.—6. The subject-matter or groundwork of a discourse or writing; specifically, an abstract or summary of the chief points in a book or section of a book: as, the *arguments* prefixed to the several books of "Paradise Lost" were an afterthought.

That the whole *argument* fall within compass of a day's business.

B. Jonson, Ind. to Every Man out of his Humour.

The abstract or *argument* of the piece is shortly as follows. *Jeffrey.*

7†. Matter of contention, controversy, or conversation.

And sheath'd their swords for lack of *argument*.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1.

It would be *argument* for a week, laughter for a month, and a good jest forever. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

The remembrance of this small vexation
Will be an *argument* of mirth for ever.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

8. In *math.*: (*a*) Of a complex number, the coefficient of the imaginary unit in its logarithm. (*b*) The angle or quantity on which a series of numbers in a numerical table depends and with which the table is entered. If, for example, a table of the sun's declination were formed corresponding to every degree, etc., of longitude, so that, the longitude being known, the declination might be found opposite to it, then the longitude would be called the *argument* of the table. Tables of double entry have two arguments. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, the *argument*, without qualification, is the angular distance on the epicycle of a planet from the true apogee of the epicycle; and the *equation of the argument* is the angular distance, as seen from the earth, of a planet from the center of the epicycle, the correction to the second inequality. See *equation*.—**Argument from enumeration**, a rude kind of induction in which the inference is made that something is true of a whole class, because it is true of certain members of that class.—**Argument from example.** See *example*.—**Argument from exclusion**, an argument in which, after showing that all causes but one are insufficient to account for a phenomenon, it is urged that the one remaining cause must be the true one.—**Argument of the latitude**, the arc of the orbit reckoned from the ascending node.—**Artificial argument, contentious argument, cumulative argument.** See the adjectives.—**Dilemmatic argument**, one which purports to show that a whole class has a certain character by dividing it into parts, and showing that every part has that character.—**Disjunctive argument**, a reasoning of the form: S is either P or Q; it is not P; hence it must be Q.—**Dissentaneous argument, extrinsic argument**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Hypothetical argument**, an argument one of whose premises is a hypothetical or conditional proposition. It is not identical with *hypothetic inference*. See *hypothetic*.—**Inductive argument**, an argument founded on an induction.—**Negative argument**, an argument which concludes the non-existence of a phenomenon from its not having been observed. (For other phrases, see *argumentum*, *place*, *proof*.)=Syn. 3. *Plea*, *Argument*. "*Plea* should be used of the pleadings or of the arraignment before the trial, not of the *argument* at the trial. A *plea* is always addressed to the court; an *argument* may be addressed either to the court or to the jury." *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 53.

argument† (är'gū-ment), *v.* [< ME. *argumenten*, < L. *argumentari*, adduce proof, < *argumentum*: see *argument*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To argue; debate; bring forward reasons. *Chaucer.*

II. *trans.* To make the subject of an argument or debate. *N. E. D.*

argumenta, *n.* Plural of *argumentum*.

argumentable† (är-gū-men'ta-bl), *a.* [< LL. *argumentabilis*, that may be proved, < L. *argumentari*, adduce as proof: see *argument*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Admitting of argument; capable of being argued.

argumental (är-gū-men'tal), *a.* [< L. *argumentalis*, < *argumentum*: see *argument*.] Belonging to or consisting in argument.

Thus they dispute, guilding their tongues' report
With instances and *argumentall* sawes.
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile (Arb. reprint), p. 49.

I am at length recovered from my *argumental* delirium.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 95.

argumentation (är″gū-men-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *argumentation*, < L. *argumentatiō(n-)*, < *argumentari*, pp. *argumentatus*, adduce as proof: see *argument*, *v.*] **1.** The setting forth of reasons together with the conclusion drawn from them; also, the premises and conclusion so set forth.

Those scholastic forms of discourse are not less liable to fallacies than the plainer ways of *argumentation*. *Locke.*

Argumentation or reasoning is that operation of the mind whereby we infer one thing, that is, one proposition, from two or more propositions premised. *Watts*, Logic, Int.

2. A course of reasoning; discussion; debate.

The relation of his meaning to science is essential, but, in orderly *argumentation*, subsequent.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 619.

=**Syn.** See *reasoning*.

argumentative (är-gū-men'ta-tiv), *a.* [< F. *argumentatif*, < L. as if **argumentativus*, < *argumentatus*: see *argumentation*.] **1.** Consisting in argument; containing a process of reasoning; controversial: as, an *argumentative* discourse.

We are not to dwell upon the mental processes which composed the proof, upon the *argumentative* part of religion; but upon the things proved.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 237.

2. Showing reasons for. [Rare.]

Another thing *argumentative* of Providence is, etc.
Ray, Works of Creation.

3. Addicted to argument; disputatious: as, an *argumentative* writer; he is very *argumentative*.

argumentatively (är-gū-men'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In an argumentative manner; with respect to reasoning or arguments.

Bowles, in losing his temper, lost also what little logic he had, and though in a vague way æsthetically right, contrived always to be *argumentatively* wrong.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 430.

argumentativeness (är-gū-men'ta-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being argumentative.

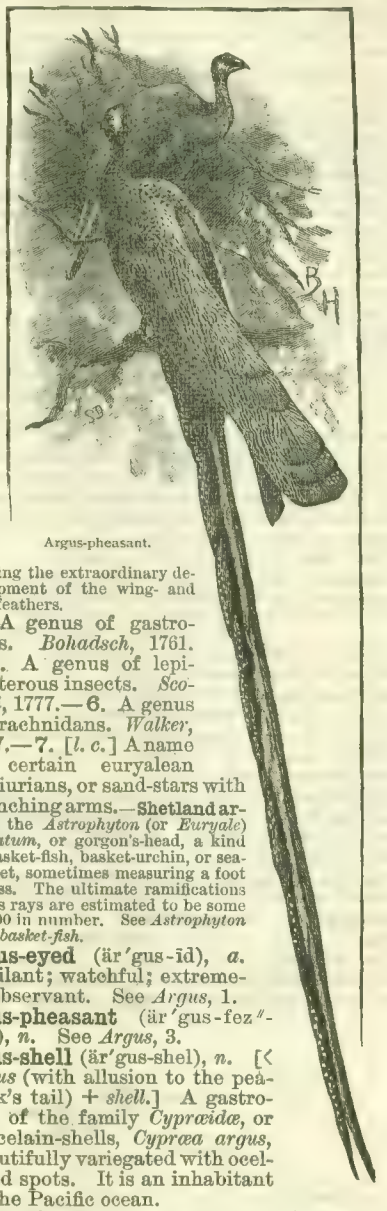
Thus was the young, vacant mind furnished with much talk about Progress of the Species, Dark Ages, Prejudice, and the like, so that all were quickly enough blown out into a state of windy *argumentativeness*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 78.

argumentator (är'gū-men-tā″tor), *n.* [LL., < L. *argumentatus*: see *argumentation*.] One who conducts an argument; a reasoner. *N. E. D.*

argumentize† (är'gū-men-tīz), *v. i.* [< *argument* + *-ize*.] To argue; debate; reason: as, "*argumentizing* philosophy," *Mannyngham*, ★Discourses, p. 34.

argumentum (är-gū-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *argumenta* (-tä). [L.: see *argument*.] An argument. —**Argumentum ad crumenam**, an argument appealing to the purse, or to one's desire to save money.—**Argumentum ad hominem**. See *ad hominem*.—**Argumentum ad ignorantiam**, an argument based upon an adversary's ignorance of the matter in dispute.—**Argumentum ad invidiam**, an argument appealing to one's hatreds or prejudices.—**Argumentum ad judicium**, an argument addressed to the judgment; a proof drawn from any of the foundations of knowledge or probability.—**Argumentum ad verecundiam** (literally, an appeal to one's modesty), an argument from the opinions of men whose views are commonly accepted as authoritative. Also called *argument from authority*.—**Argumentum baculinum**, an appeal to force; club- or lynch-law.—**Argumentum ex concesso**, an argument based on some previous admission.

Argus (är'gus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἄργος, < *ἀργός*, bright.] **1.** In *Grecian legend*, a giant of vast strength, held in early times to have four eyes, and later to have eyes without number. Hera set him to guard the heifer Io, and after he was slain by Hermes transferred his eyes to the tail of the peacock. Hence—**2.** Any observant or sharp-sighted person: as, he is a very *Argus* in watchfulness.—**3.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the order *Gallinæ* and family *Phasianidæ*, characterized by the enormous development of the secondary feathers of the wings and middle feathers of the tail, the former being adorned with numerous ocelli, likened to the many eyes of Argus. The type is the argus-pheasant (*Phasianus argus*, or *Argus giganteus* or *pavoninus*) of the Malay archipelago. Other species or varieties are the *Argus grayi* of Elliot, from Borneo, the *Argus ocellatus* of Verreaux, and the *Argus bipunctatus*. Other forms of the word, as a genus name, are *Argusanus* and *Argusianus*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] Any species of the genus *Argus*; an argus-pheasant. The common species has a body only about as large as that of a barnyard hen, but sometimes measures 5 or 6 feet in total length, owing to the extraordinary development of the tail-feathers. The inner feathers of the wing are 2 or 3 feet long, and beautifully ocellated with oval shaded spots. The general plumage is brown, variegated with lighter and darker tracery. The female is a plain bird,



Argus-pheasant.

lacking the extraordinary development of the wing- and tail-feathers.

4. A genus of gastropods. *Bohadsch*, 1761. —**5.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Scopoli*, 1777.—**6.** A genus of arachnidans. *Walker*, 1837.—**7.** [*l. c.*] A name of certain euryalean ophiurians, or sand-stars with branching arms.—**Shetland argus**, the *Astrophyton* (or *Euryale*) *scutatum*, or gorgon's-head, a kind of basket-fish, basket-urchin, or sea-basket, sometimes measuring a foot across. The ultimate ramifications of its rays are estimated to be some 80,000 in number. See *Astrophyton* and *basket-fish*.

Argus-eyed (är'gus-īd), *a.* Vigilant; watchful; extremely observant. See *Argus*, 1.

argus-pheasant (är'gus-fez″-ant), *n.* See *Argus*, 3.

argus-shell (är'gus-shel), *n.* [< *argus* (with allusion to the peacock's tail) + *shell*.] A gastropod of the family *Cypræidæ*, or porcelain-shells, *Cypræa argus*, beautifully variegated with ocellated spots. It is an inhabitant of the Pacific ocean.

argutation† (är-gū-tā'shon), *n.* [< *argute*, q. v. Cf. L. *argutatio(n-)*, a creaking, < *argutari*, pp. *argutatus*, creak, make a noise, < *argutus*, clear, sharp, shrill: see *argute*.] Cavil; over-refinement in arguing; quibble; subtlety: as, "frivolous *argutations*," *Bp. Hall*, Myst. of Godliness, 8.

argute (är-gūt'), *a.* [< L. *argutus*, clear, bright, sharp, sagacious, formally pp. of *arguere*, make clear: see *argue*.] **1.** Sharp, as a taste; shrill, as a sound.—**2.** Subtle; ingenious; sagacious; shrewd; keen.

I will have him, continued my father, . . . vigilant, acute, *argute*, inventive.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 5. 332.

The active preacher, the restless missionary, the *argute* schoolman. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, x.

argutely (är-gūt'li), *adv.* **1.** Shrilly.—**2.** In a sharp or subtle manner; sagaciously; shrewdly. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 31. 311.

arguteness (är-gūt'nes), *n.* **1.** Shrillness.—**2.** Acuteness; wittiness; sagacity; shrewdness.

This [Seneca] tickles you by starts with his *arguteness*, that [Plutarch] pleases you for continuance with his propriety. *Dryden*, Plutarch, p. 118.

Argynnis (är-jin'is), *n.* [NL., appar. orig. a misprint for **argyrius* or **argyreus*, < Gr. *ἀργύρεος*, silvery, < *ἄργυρος*, silver.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Nymphalidæ*, commonly called fritillaries, the several species of which have the under side of the wings marked with silvery spots. *A. cybele* and *A. myrina* are two familiar North American species.

argyranthemous (är-ji-ran'thē-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄργυρος*, silver, + *ἄνθεμον*, a flower.] In *bot.*, having silvery-white flowers. *Craig*, 1847.

argyranthous (är-ji-ran'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, same as *argyranthemous*.

argyraspid (är-ji-ras'pid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀργυράσπιδες*, pl., lit. the silver-shielded, < *ἄργυρος*, silver, + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield.] A soldier of a chosen body in the army of Alexander the Great, distinguished by carrying shields plated with silver, as a mark of honor. The name was retained after the time of Alexander for soldiers of similar chosen bodies in other Macedonian and Greek armies.

argyria (är-jir'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *-ia*.] Same as *argyrism*.

argyriasis (är-ji-rī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *-iasis*.] Same as *argyrism*.

argyric (är-jir'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀργυρικός*, of silver, < *ἄργυρος*, silver, silver money; cf. L. equiv. *argentum*: see *argent*.] In *chem.*, of silver: same as *argentic*.

argyrism (är'ji-rizm), *n.* [(For form, cf. Gr. *ἀργυρισμός*, a getting money, < *ἀργυρίζεσθαι*, get money) < Gr. *ἀργυρίζειν*, be of a silver color, < *ἄργυρος*, silver, money.] A discoloration of the skin and other parts of the body due to the medicinal use for a considerable time of preparations of silver. It is caused by the deposition of silver or its compounds in a state of minute subdivision in certain tissues. Also *argyria*, *argyriasis*.

argyrite (är'ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀργυρῖτις*, silver ore, fem. of *ἀργυρίτης*, of silver, < *ἄργυρος*, silver.] In *mineral.*, same as *argentite*.

argyrized (är'ji-rizd), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄργυρος*, silver, + *-ize* + *-ed*2.] Exhibiting argyrism.

argyrodite (är-jir'ō-dīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀργυρώδης*, like silver, rich in silver (< *ἄργυρος*, silver, + *εἶδος*, form), + *-ite*2.] A mineral containing silver, sulphur, and the new element germanium. It occurs in steel-gray crystalline aggregates at Freiberg, Saxony.

Argyroneta (är″ji-rō-nē'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄργυρος*, silver, + *νητός*, verbal adj. of *νεῖν*, spin.] A genus of aquatic spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ* (or *Araneidæ* in a strict sense). The type of the genus is the well-known water-spider or diving-spider, *A. aquatica*, of Europe, which spins a tubular web under water, like a diving-bell, mouth downward, which is then inflated with air carried down in bubbles upon the spider's body and set free beneath the bell.



Water-spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*).

Argyropelecinæ (är″ji-rō-pel-e-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argyropelecus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sternoptychidæ*, represented by the genus *Argyropelecus*, with the abdominal outline abruptly contracted in advance of the anal fin, several produced neural spines constituting a serriform ridge in advance of the dorsal fin, and about nine branchiostegal rays.

Argyropelecus (är″ji-rō-pel'e-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *πέλεκυς*, hatchet.] The typical genus of fishes of the subfamily *Argyropelecinæ*: so called from the silvery color and somewhat hatchet-like shape.

argyrose (är'ji-rōs), *n.* [F., < Gr. *ἀργυρος*: see *argent*.] In *mineral.*, same as *argentite*.

arh-, in words of Greek origin. See *arrh-*.

Arhan (är'han), *n.* Same as *Arhat*.

arhapedan (är-hap'e-dan), *n.* A Syrian measure of land, a square of 100 feet on the side.

Arhat (är'hat), *n.* [< Skt. *arhant*, deserving, worthy, fit, ppr. of √*arh*, deserve, be worthy.] The highest rank of Buddhist saintship; specifically, one of the original five hundred disciples of Gautama Buddha. Also *Arahat*, *Rahat*, and *Arhan*, *Rahan*.

arhatship (är'hat-ship), *n.* [< *Arhat* + *-ship*.] The state of an Arhat. Also *arahatship*.

The central point of primitive Buddhism was the doctrine of *Arahatship*,—a system of ethical and mental self-culture, in which deliverance was found from all the mysteries and sorrows of life in a change of heart to be reached here on earth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 226.

arhizal, arhizous, *a.* More common but less ★correct forms of *arrhizal*, *arrhizous*.

aria (ä'ri-ä or ā'ri-ä), *n.* [It., < L. *aër*, air: see *air*3, also *air*1.] In *music*: (*a*) A rhythmical and metrical melody or tune for a single voice (rarely for a monophonous instrument), having a vocal or instrumental accompaniment: dis-

tinguished from a *song* by being less simple and less purely lyrical. The *aria grande* is the next most elaborate species of solo vocal music to the *scena* (which see). (*b*) A distinct form of solo vocal music, distinguished by a clear division into three parts, namely, a principal section, a subordinate section, and a repetition, with or without alterations, of the first section: otherwise known as the *da capo* form. (*c*) A solo movement, whether in strict aria form or not, in an extended vocal work, like an opera or an oratorio: as, the soprano *aria* "I know that my Redeemer liveth." See *air*[3], 1.

Arian[1] (ā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Arrian* (AS. *Arrianisc*); = F. *Arien*, < LL. *Arianus* (< LGr. Ἀρειανός), < *Arius*, *Arius* (improp. *Arrius*), < Gr. Ἄρειος, a man's name, prop. adj., martial, warlike, of Ares or Mars, < Ἄρης, Ares, Mars: see *Ares*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of the doctrines of Arius. See II. —**2.** Adhering to Arius or his doctrines.

II. *n.* In *theol.*, one who adheres to the doctrines of Arius and his school. Arius was a presbyter of the church of Alexandria in the fourth century. He held that the Son was begotten of the Father, and therefore not coeternal nor consubstantial with the Father, but created by and subordinate to the Father, though possessing a similar nature. The name Arian is given in theology not only to all those who adopt this particular view of the nature of Christ, but also to all those who, holding to the divine nature of Christ, yet maintain his dependence upon and subordination to the Father in the Godhead. As a class the Arians accept the Scriptures as a divinely inspired and authoritative book, and declare their doctrines to be sustained by its teachings. The doctrine of Arius was authoritatively condemned by the Council of Nice A. D. 325, which decreed that Jesus Christ was "very God of very God; begotten, not made; of one substance with the Father."

Arian[2], *a.* and *n.* See *Aryan*.

-arian. [< L. *-āri-us* (E. *-ary*[1], *-ar*[2]) + *-ān-us*, E. *-an*.] A compound suffix of Latin origin, forming adjectives, and thence nouns, from or instead of adjectives or nouns in *-ary*[1]. Words so formed refer sometimes to things, as *agrarian*, but chiefly to persons, either in regard to pursuit or occupation, as *antiquarian*, or to age, as *sexagenarian*, *octogenarian*, *centenarian*, etc., or to religious or social belief and practice, as *Aquarian*, *Millenarian*, *necessarian*, *Supralapsarian*, *Unitarian*, *humanitarian*, *utilitarian*, etc. In the last use the termination is extended to words of non-Latin origin, as *anythingarian*, *nothingarian*.

Arianism (ā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [= F. *Arianisme*, < Gr. Ἀρειανισμός, < Ἀρειανίζειν, Arianize.] The doctrines of the Arians. See *Arian*[1], *n.*

Arianize (ā′ri-an-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Arianized*, ppr. *Arianizing*. [< LGr. Ἀρειανίζειν, be an Arian, < Ἀρειανός, Arian: see *Arian*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To render conformable to Arianism; convert to Arianism.

II. *intrans.* To favor or admit the tenets of the Arians; tend toward Arianism: as, an *Arianizing* sect of Christians.

Arianizer (ā′ri-an-ī-zėr), *n.* One who favors, tends toward, or converts others to Arianism.

Arica bark. See *bark*[2].

aricari (ar-i-kä′ri), *n.* See *aracari*.

Aricia (a-rish′i-ą), *n.* [NL., prob. < L. *Aricia*, a town in Latium, now (It.) *La Riccia*.] The typical genus of the family *Ariciidæ*.

Ariciidæ (ar-i-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aricia* + *-idæ*.] A family of free marine annelids, of the order *Chætopoda*.

aricin (ar′i-sin), *n.* [< *Arica*, the name of a place (formerly in Peru, now in Chili) whence the bark is exported, + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid found in the bark of some species of *Cinchona*. See *bark*[2].

arid (ar′id), *a.* [< L. *aridus*, dry, < *arere*, be dry.] Dry; without moisture; parched with heat; hence, figuratively, uninteresting, lifeless, dull, pithless, etc.

> The *arid* abstractions of the schoolmen were succeeded by the fanciful visions of the occult philosophers.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 285.

> As *arid* as a tuft of moss (a thing whose life is in the shade, the rain, or the mountain dew) crumbling in the sunshine, after long expectance of a shower.
> *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xi.

> The capital defect of cold, *arid* natures is the want of animal spirits. *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

aridas (ar′i-das), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of taffeta, or plain smooth silk stuff without pattern, from the East Indies.

aridge (ą-rij′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *ridge*.] In a ridge; in or into a ridge-like position.

> You're ollers quick to set your back *aridge*,
> Though't suits a tom-cat more'n a sober bridge.
> *Lowell*, Monument to the Bridge.

aridity (ą-rid′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *aridities* (-tiz). [= F. *aridité*, < L. *ariditas*, dryness, < *aridus*, dry: see *arid*.] **1.** The state of being arid; dryness; want of moisture. —**2.** Figuratively, want of interest; dryness; lifelessness.

> The harsh ascetic mode of treating philosophy by the schoolmen generated a corresponding barrenness, *aridity* and repulsiveness, in the rigid forms of their technical language. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

> I have often been reproached with the *aridity* of my genius. *Poe*, Tales, I. 146.

3. Dullness of mind or situation; depression; tedium.

> Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of thy excellences, to bear up my spirit under the greatest *aridities* and dejections. *Norris*.

aridness (ar′id-nes), *n.* Same as *aridity*.

> Around and between the ruined cities, and reaching far and wide to the north and east, were blank *aridness* and desolation. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xx.

-arieæ. [NL., fem. pl. of *-arius*, < L. *-āri-us* + *-e-us*: see *-ary*[1] and *-eous*.] In *bot.*, a termination formerly used in a very few cases for families (orders) instead of *-aceæ*.

Ariel[1] (ā′ri-el), *n.* [In def. 1, < LL. *ariel*, < Gr. ἀριήλ, < Heb. *ariēl*, in the passage cited of uncertain meaning, perhaps 'fire-altar of God' (Gesenius); elsewhere in the Old Testament as a man's name and as an appellation of Jerusalem, where it is taken as 'lion of God.' Hence, in T. Heywood and Milton, the name of an angel, and in Shakspere of an 'airy spirit' (*N. E. D.*). There is an allusion in the poets' use to *aërial*, *airy*[1]; hence the application to a heavenly body and to birds.] **1**†. [*l. c.*] An altar. See etymology and quotation.

> Forsothe the ylk *ariel* or auter [thilke *ariel*, that is the higere part of the auter, Purv.] of foure cubitis, and fro *ariel* [the auter, Purv.] vn to above, foure corners.
> *Wyclif*, Ezek., xliii. 15, 16 (Oxf. ed.).

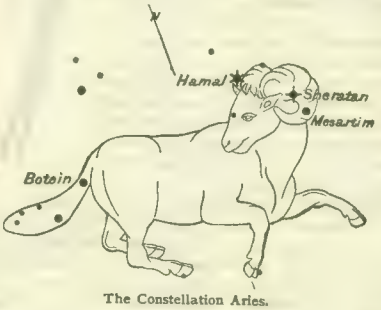
2. The innermost of the satellites of Uranus, discovered by Lassell in 1851. It revolves about its primary in 2½ days. —**3.** [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, applied to sundry birds of buoyant airy flight: as, the *ariel* swallow, *Chelidon ariel*; the *ariel* petrel, *Procellaria ariel*; the *ariel* toucan, *Rhamphastos ariel*.

ariel[2] (ā′ri-el), *n.* [< Ar. *aryil*, var. of *ayyil*, a stag, applied in Syria to the gazel (Dozy); cf. Ar. also *iyāl*, a stag.] In *zoöl.*, an Arabian gazel, *Gazella dama*.

> They are dainty little antelopes, these gazelles and *ariels* of the Soudan. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 854.

arierbant†, *n.* See *arrière-ban*.

Aries (ā′ri-ēz), *n.* [< L. *aries* (*ariet-*), OL. *ares* = Ir. and Gael. *reith*, a ram.] **1.** One of the zodiacal constellations. —**2.** The first sign of the zodiac (marked ♈), which the sun enters



The Constellation Aries.

at the vernal equinox, March 21st, and leaves April 20th. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the sign Aries has moved completely out of the constellation of the same name, and is now in the constellation Pisces.

3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mammals. *Storr*, 1870.

arietate†, *v. t.* [< L. *arietatus*, pp. of *arietare*, butt, as a ram, < *aries* (*ariet-*), a ram: see *Aries*.] To push or butt like a ram. *Bailey*.

arietation† (ar′i-e-tā-shon), *n.* [< L. *arietatio*(*n-*), < *arietare*, butt: see *arietate*.] **1.** The act of butting like a ram. —**2.** The act of battering with a battering-ram.

> Ordnance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions. *Bacon*, Essays, No. 58.

3. The act of colliding or conflicting. *Glanville*.

arietiform (ar-i-et′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Aries* (*Ariet-*), a sign of the zodiac (see *Aries*), + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of the symbol of the zodiacal sign Aries (♈).

arietine (ar′i-e-tin), *a.* [< L. *arietinus*, < *aries* (*ariet-*), a ram: see *Aries*.] Butting; pertaining to or having the nature of a ram.

> The gap in the fence discovered by their *arietine* leader. *Literary World*, June, 1871.

arietta (ą-ri-et′tą), *n.* [It., dim. of *aria*, q. v.] A short song; an air, or a little air.

ariette (a-ri-et′), *n.* [F., < It. *arietta*, q. v.] Same as *arietta*.

> She hastened to beseech their attention unto a military *ariette*. *Scott*.

aright (ą-rīt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *aright*, *arigt*, *ariht*, etc., < AS. *āriht*, earlier *on riht*, aright: *on*, E. *a*[3]; *riht*, E. *right*: see *right*, *n.* The second sense is modern.] **1.** Rightly; in a right way or form; without error or fault.

> Nor can a man of passions judge *aright*,
> Except his mind be from all passions free.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, iv

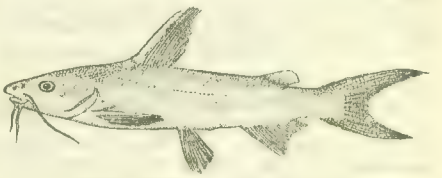
> These mingled seeds thy hand shall set *aright*,
> All laid in heaps, each after its own kind.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 264

2. To or toward the right hand. [Rare.]

> The affrighted foemen scatter from his spear, *aright*, aleft. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, vi. 308.

Ariina (ar-i-ī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arius* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Siluridæ proteropteræ*, with the anterior and posterior nostrils close together and without nasal barbels: synonymous with *Ariinæ*.

Ariinæ (ar-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arius* + *-inæ*.] In *ichth.*, a subfamily of siluroid fishes, typified by the genus *Arius*. They have a form resembling that of the North American catfishes, but the anterior nostrils are close to the posterior, and the latter have no barbels. Most species have a bony occipital shield, between which and the dorsal fin is a smaller antedorsal shield; the dentition is variable, but palatine teeth are



Salt-water Catfish (*Galeichthys milberti*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

usually present. About 100 species are known, now referred to several genera, most of which are inhabitants of the tropical or warm seas. The males of many species carry the eggs, which are of large size, in their mouth, and there hatch them. A few reach a length of nearly 5 feet.

aril (ar′il), *n.* [= F. *arille* = Sp. *arilla* = Pg. It. *arillo*, < NL. *arillus*, < ML. *arilli* (pl.), dried grapes, < L. *aridus*, dry: see *arid*.] In *bot.*, a term variously applied to the accessory coverings or appendages of seeds. It is sometimes used in a general sense, without regard to form or place of origin, and includes the strophiole, caruncle, and arillode (see these words); but it is usually limited to a more or less nearly complete seed-covering which originates from the funiculus near the hilum, or from the placenta when there is no funiculus. Also *arillus*.

ariled (ar′ild), *a.* Same as *arillate*.

arillate (ar′i-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *arillatus*, < *arillus*: see *aril*.] Furnished with an aril, as the fruit of the spindle-tree.

arillated (ar′i-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *arillate*.

arilli, *n.* Plural of *arillus*.

arilliform (a-ril′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *arillus*, aril, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of an aril.

arillode (ar′i-lōd), *n.* [< NL. **arillodium*, < *arillus*, aril, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] In *bot.*, a false aril: sometimes applied to a form of aril which originates from the micropyle or raphe instead of at or below the hilum, as in the nutmeg. Also spelled *arilode*.



Arillodes.

a, *b*, seed of *Ricinus communis*; *c*, seed of *Chelidonium majus*; *d*, *e*, seed of *Myristica fragrans*, nutmeg and mace; *f*, arillode. (*a*, *b*, and *c* magnified.)

arillus (a-ril′us), *n.*; pl. *arilli* (-ī). [NL.] Same as *aril*.

Arilus (ar′i-lus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly including the species of *Prionidus*, as the wheel-bug.

Arimasp (ar′i-masp), *n.* [< L. *Arimaspi*, < Gr. Ἀριμασποί, pl., a 'Scythian' word, said to mean 'one-eyed'; according to Herodotus, 'Scythian,' < ἀριμα, one, + σπού, eye; according to Eustathius, < ἀρι, one, + μασπός, eye.] One of the Arimaspi, a mythical tribe of Scythians, believed in antiquity to have carried off a hoard of gold which was under the guardianship of griffins. Figures of Arimasps occur sometimes in Greek art, represented in Oriental dress and fighting griffins.

Arimaspian (ar-i-mas′pi-an), *n.* Same as *Arimasp*.

As when a gryphon through the wilderness . . .
Pursues the *Arimaspian*, who by stealth
Had from his wakeful custody purloin'd
The guarded gold. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 945.

Goat or griffin, Christian or Cockney, Miser or *Arimaspian*. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXI. 780.

Arinæ (a-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Ara*[2] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Psittacidæ*, including the wedge-tailed macaws and parrakeets of America. See *Ara*[2] and *Conurus*. Also written *Arainæ*.

ariolation (ar″i-ō-lā'shon), *n.* See *hariolation*.

Arion (a-rī'ọn), *n.* [NL., < L. *Arion*, < Gr. Ἀρίων, a celebrated cithara-player, said to have been rescued from drowning by a dolphin.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, by some referred to the family *Limacidæ* and subfamily *Arioninæ*, but now generally considered as the type of a family *Arionidæ*, including several species of slugs, of which *A. ater*, the black slug, is a characteristic example.

In the principal genus, *Arion*, there is a triangular pore at the upper posterior part of the body, which readily separates it from Limax. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 319.

arionid (a-rī'ọn-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Arionidæ*.

Arionidæ (ar-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arion* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, resembling the *Limacidæ*, and represented by such genera as *Arion* and *Ariolimax*. Its technical characters are a shell reduced to a small flat plate or granules, a small and shield-like anterior mantle, the jaw entire and transversely ribbed, and teeth of three kinds, the laterals especially differing from those of the *Limacidæ* by their low, wide, and quadrate form. They are confounded with the limacids under the general name of slugs.

Arioninæ (ar″i-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arion* + *-inæ*.] The slugs of the genus *Arion* and related genera, such as *Ariolimax*, regarded as a subfamily of the *Limacidæ*.

The Limacidæ are divisible into three subfamilies. In the *Arioninæ* the shell may be present, though concealed by the mantle, or it may be represented by a number of calcareous grains scattered through the corresponding portion of the mantle. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 318.

ariose (ar-i-ōs'), *a.* [< It. *arioso*, q. v.] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from harmony. [Rare.]

Mendelssohn wants the *ariose* beauty of Handel; vocal melody is not his forte; the interest of his airs is harmonic. *Foreign Quarterly Rev.*

arioso (ȧ-rē-ō'sō), *a.* [It., < *aria*, air: see *aria* and *air*[3].] In *music*, like an air, as contradistinguished from *recitative*. The word is used especially with reference to recitative passages which are treated more in the smooth and melodious style of airs than in the ordinary style of recitatives. In instrumental music it indicates a flowing vocal style. Prefixed to an air, it denotes a sustained elaborate style, appropriate to the great airs of an opera.

-arious. [Accom. of L. *-arius*: see *-ary*[1] and *-ous*.] A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ary*[1], but used only in adjectives, as in *adversarious*, *arenarious*, *calcarious* (now erroneously *calcareous*), *gregarious*, *vicarious*, etc.

arisad†, arisard†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A long robe or tunic girded at the waist, worn by women in Scotland as late as 1740. *Planché*. Also *airisad*, *airisard*.

arise (ȧ-rīz'), *v. i.*; pret. *arose*, pp. *arisen*, ppr. *arising*. [< ME. *arisen*, < AS. *ārīsan* (= ONorth. *arrisa* = OS. *arīsan* = OHG. *ar-*, *ir-*, *ur-rīsan* = Goth. *urreisan*, arise), < *ā-* + *rīsan*, rise: see *a-*[1] and *rise*[1].] **1.** To get up from sitting, lying, or kneeling, or from a posture or state of repose, as from sleep or the grave: as, the audience *arose* and remained standing.

I will *arise*, and go to my father. Luke xv. 18.

The king *arose* very early in the morning. Dan. vi. 19.

Arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light. Eph. v. 14.

Many bodies of the saints which slept *arose*. Mat. xxvii. 52.

Arise, he said, to conquering Athens go,
There fate appoints an end of all thy woe.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 583.

I dub thee knight.
Arise, Sir Ralph, De Wilton's heir.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 12.

2. To get up from a sitting or session, as of a court; suspend sittings for a time; adjourn: as, the court *arose* at 4 o'clock. [Archaic: see *rise*.]—**3.** To spring up from, or as from, the ground; ascend; mount or move from a lower to a higher place: as, vapors *arise* from humid ground.

The forests were filled with birds; and, at the discharge of an arquebuse, whole flocks would *arise*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 76.

From right to left about the flashing mass
Arose a spiral stair, the tower ringing.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, v.

4. To come into view, as from a hiding-place; specifically, to appear, as the sun or a star, above the horizon: hence, to begin, or be ushered in, as the day.

Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

While day *arises*, that sweet hour of prime.
Milton, P. L., v. 170.

5. To come into being or action; come into existence or play; start into prominence or activity; appear; come upon the scene: as, a false prophet has *arisen*; a great wind *arose*; a cry *arose*.

Now there *arose* up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph. Ex. i. 8.

Whence heavy persecution shall *arise*
On all, who in the worship persevere
Of spirit and truth. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 531.

For the mighty wind *arises*, roaring seaward, and I go. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

The idea of a universal and beneficent Creator of the universe does not seem to *arise* in the mind of man until he has been elevated by long-continued culture. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 377.

6. To have a beginning or origin; originate. (*a*) To have or take its rise, as a river; rise, as from a source. (*b*) To result or proceed, as from a cause: as, most of these appalling accidents *arise* from carelessness.

All the powers and capacities of man, being the work of God, must have their proper place in his designs; and the evil in the world *arises* not from their use, but from their misuse. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 110.

7. To come or spring up incidentally, as anything requiring attention: as, other cases can be attended to as they *arise*.

Fortunately, the contingency to which I allude [the necessity of a coup d'état] never *arose*. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 124.

8. To rise in hostility; rebel: with *against*: as, the men *arose against* their officers.

When he *arose against* me, I caught him by his beard. 1 Sam. xvii. 35.

[In senses 1–4, 6 (*a*), and 8, *rise* is now more common.]=**Syn.** *Arise*, *Rise*. The choice between these words was primarily, and still often is, a matter of rhythm. The literal meanings, however, or those which seem literal, have become more associated with *rise*, and the consciously figurative with *arise*: as, he *rose* from his chair; the sun *rose*; the provinces *rose* in revolt; trouble *arose*; "Music *arose* with its voluptuous swell," *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

arise† (ȧ-rīz'), *n.* [< *arise*, *v. i.*] Rising.

Upon the *arise* or descent of the stars. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.

arish (ar'ish), *n.* [Pers.] A Persian linear measure, equal to 38.3 English inches.

arist†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *ārist*, *ērist*, *ērest* (= Goth. *urrists*), arising, < *ārīsan*, arise, + *-t*, a common noun formative.] A rising, as from a seat, a bed, or the ground, or from below the horizon: as, "at the sonne *ariste*," *Chaucer*, Astrolabe.

arist†. A shortened form of *ariseth*. *Chaucer*.

arista (ȧ-ris'tȧ), *n.*; pl. *aristæ* (-tē). [L., the awn or beard of grain. Cf. *arrest*[2].] **1.** In *bot.*, an awn (which see).—**2.** In *zoöl.*, an awn or tactile filament at the end of the antenna of an insect, as in some *Diptera*.

The antennæ . . . may . . . be very short and composed of three joints, frequently bearing a tactile hair at the extremity (*arista*). *Claus*, Zoöl. (trans.), I. 573.

aristarch (ar'is-tärk), *n.* [< L. *Aristarchus*, < Gr. Ἀρίσταρχος, a critic of Alexandria, noted for his severity, especially in regard to the Homeric poems.] A severe critic: as, "the *aristarch* Johnson," *Scott*, Abbot, Int.

Aristarchian (ar-is-tär'ki-an), *a.* [< Gr. Ἀριστάρχειος, < Ἀρίσταρχος; or < *Aristarchus* + *-ian*.] Like the ancient critic Aristarchus; severely critical.

aristarchy[1] (ar'is-tär-ki), *n.*; pl. *aristarchies* (-kiz). [< LGr. ἀρισταρχία, < Gr. ἄριστος, best-ruling, < ἄριστος, best, + ἄρχειν, rule. Cf. *aristocracy*.] Government by the best men; a body of worthy men constituting a government.

aristarchy[2]† (ar'is-tär-ki), *n.* [< *Aristarchus*.] Severe criticism like that of the ancient critic Aristarchus. [Rare.]

Howbeit, the ground on which I would build his chief praise (to some of the *Aristarchy* and sour censures of these days) requires, first, an apology. *Sir J. Harington*, Brief View of Ch. of Eng., p. 153.

aristate (ȧ-ris'tāt), *a.* [< LL. *aristatus*, < L. *arista*, awn or beard of grain.] Awned; having a pointed, beard-like process, like that of barley. See cut under *barley*.

aristocracy (ar-is-tok'ra-si), *n.*; pl. *aristocracies* (-siz). [< OF. *aristocracie*, F. *aristocratie*, < ML. **aristocratia*, < Gr. ἀριστοκρατία, the rule of the best (cf. ἀριστοκρατεῖσθαι, be governed by the best-born), < ἄριστος, best, + *-κρατία*, rule, < κρατεῖν, be strong, rule.] **1†.** Government by the best men in the state; a governing body composed of the best men in the state.

He [Periander] reckoned that popular estate . . . best which came nearest unto an *aristocracy* or regiment of wise and noble senate. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 276.

2. A form of government in which the supreme power is exercised by those members of the state who are distinguished by their rank and opulence. When the ruling power is exercised by a very few of this class to the exclusion of all others, the government becomes an oligarchy.

The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses . . . that the period of its duration seems to approach. *Swift*.

Take away the standing armies, and leave the nobles to themselves, and in a few years they would overturn every monarchy in Europe, and erect *aristocracies*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 288.

3. A body of persons holding exceptional prescriptive rank or privileges; specifically, a class of hereditary nobility; the nobles of a country and those nearly related to them.

Between the *aristocracy* and the working people had sprung up a middle class, agricultural and commercial. *Macaulay*.

4. Persons noted for superiority in any character or quality, taken collectively: as, the *aristocracy* of wealth or of culture.

aristocrat (ar'is-tō-krat or ȧ-ris'tō-krat), *n.* [< F. *aristocrate*, a reverse formation from the adj. *aristocratique*: see *aristocratic*.] **1.** A member of the aristocracy or men of rank in a community; hence, a person having the traits supposed to be characteristic of an aristocracy: as, "a born *aristocrat*," *Mrs. Browning*.—**2.** One who favors an aristocracy; one who is an advocate of an aristocratic form of government.

aristocratic (ar″is-tō-krat'ik), *a.* [< F. *aristocratique*, < Gr. ἀριστοκρατικός, pertaining to aristocracy, < ἀριστοκρατία: see *aristocracy*.] **1.** Pertaining to aristocracy or a ruling oligarchy; consisting in or pertaining to the rule of a privileged class; oligarchic: as, an *aristocratic* constitution; an *aristocratic* government.

The Areopagus was a body of *aristocratic* tendencies, consisting of those who had served the office of archon; its function was to maintain the laws in their integrity. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 144.

2. Pertaining to, resembling, or befitting the nobility or men of rank; resembling in manners or character the aristocracy or higher classes in a community: as, *aristocratic* pride; *aristocratic* in sentiment.—**3.** Belonging to an aristocracy.

aristocratical (ar″is-tō-krat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *aristocratic*.

aristocratically (ar″is-tō-krat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an aristocratic manner.

aristocraticalness (ar″is-tō-krat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being aristocratic.

aristocratism (ar'is-tō-krat-izm or ar-is-tok'ra-tizm), *n.* [< *aristocrat* + *-ism*.] Aristocratic rank, privilege, or character; the state or condition of being aristocratic in rank or feeling; membership of or adherence to a privileged class.

Aristocratism rolls in its carriage, while patriotism cannot trail its cannon. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 2.

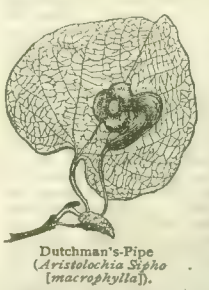
aristocratize (ar-is-tok'ra-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aristocratized*, ppr. *aristocratizing*. [< F. *aristocratiser*, < *aristocrate*: see *aristocrat* and *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render aristocratic.

II. *intrans.* To favor or support aristocracy. [Rare.]

aristocraty† (ar-is-tok'ra-ti), *n.* Same as *aristocracy*. *Burton*.

aristodemocracy (ar″is-tō-dē-mok'ra-si), *n.* [< *aristo*(*cracy*) + *democracy*.] Government by nobles and the commonalty; a government composed of aristocratic and democratic elements combined. *Imp. Dict.*

Aristolochia (ar″is-tō-lō'ki-ȧ), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀριστολοχία, also ἀριστολόχεια, an herb promoting child-birth, < ἄριστος, best, + λοχεία, child-birth: see *lochia*.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, the type and principal genus of the family *Aristolochiaceæ*, chiefly woody climbers, and very widely distributed. There are about 180 species, of which 11 occur in the United States. They are remarkable for their curious flowers, which vary greatly in form and size, but are all so constructed as to imprison in some way the insects which visit them. The relative position of the anthers and stigmas prevents fertilization without the agency of insects, and self-fertilization even by their aid is, at least in some cases, made impossible by proterogyny. The flowers are usually of a dingy hue.



Dutchman's-Pipe (*Aristolochia Sipho* [*macrophylla*]).

A. Goldieana, of Calabar, has the largest that are yet known, the blade of which is nearly 2 feet in breadth. In *A. Clematitis* insects bringing pollen to the early matured stigma are imprisoned by impeding hairs which wither after the fresh pollen is shed. This and some other European species had formerly a reputation as emmenagogues and as facilitating parturition. Various species have had a popular reputation as remedies for snake-bites, as anthelmintics, etc., and the Virginia snake-root, or serpentary-root, *A. Serpentaria*, is employed as a stimulating tonic and diaphoretic. The pipe-vine, or Dutchman's-pipe, *A. Sipho*, a native of the Alleghanies, with very large cordate leaves, is cultivated as an ornamental climber.

Aristolochiaceæ (ar″is-tō-lō-ki-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aristolochia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, characterized by an inferior capsular many-seeded fruit, epigynous stamens, and a colored, usually irregular, calyx. The principal genera are *Aristolochia* and *Asarum*, with about 200 species, herbs or woody climbers, widely distributed through temperate and tropical regions, and possessing bitter and acrid properties. See *Aristolochia*, and cut under *Asarum*.

aristolochiaceous (ar″is-tō-lō-ki-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the *Aristolochiaceæ*.

aristological (ar″is-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to aristology. *N. E. D.*

aristologist (ar-is-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *aristology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in aristology. *N. E. D.*

aristology (ar-is-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄριστον, breakfast, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of dining. *T. Walker.* [Rare.]

Aristonetta (ar″is-tō-net′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄριστος, best, + νῆττα, a duck, = L. *anas*: see *Anas*.] A genus of sea-ducks, subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, family *Anatidæ*: named from the excellence of the flesh. The type and only species is the canvasback, *A. vallisneria*. *S. F. Baird*, 1858. See cut under *canvasback*.

Aristophanic (ar″is-tō-fan′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Aristophanicus*, < *Aristophanes*, < Gr. Ἀριστοφάνης, Aristophanes.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the writings or style of Aristophanes, the great comic poet of Athens; shrewd; witty.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] In *anc. pros.*, same as *first Pherecratic*. See *Pherecratic*.

Aristotelean (ar-is-tot-ē-lē′an), *a.* Same as *Aristotelian*.

Aristotelian (ar″is-tō-tē′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Aristotelius*, *-leus*, < Gr. Ἀριστοτέλειος, pertaining to Ἀριστοτέλης, L. *Aristoteles*, Aristotle.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle (born at Stagira in Macedonia, 384 B. C., died 322 B. C.), the father of logic and the most influential of all philosophers, or to his works, school, or philosophy. See *peripatetic*.—**Aristotelian logic.** (*a*) The logic of Aristotle, especially in the modified form taught in the middle ages. (*b*) Formal logic, based on the four propositional forms: All S is P; No S is P; Some S is P; Some S is not P.—**Aristotelian sorites**, a progressive chain of reasoning like the following: He who is prudent is temperate; he who is temperate is constant; he who is constant is unperturbed; he who is unperturbed is without sorrow; he who is without sorrow is happy; therefore, the prudent man is happy.

The progressive *sorites* has been called the common or *Aristotelian*. This latter denomination is an error, for Aristotle, though certainly not ignorant of the process of reasoning now called sorites, does not enter upon its consideration. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

II. *n.* A follower of Aristotle. See *peripatetic*.

Aristotelianism (ar″is-tō-tē′li-an-izm), *n.* [< *Aristotelian* + *-ism*.] The philosophy of Aristotle, or any later modification of it. Aristotelianism is a kind of metaphysical evolutionism. Its central idea is the distinction of *act* and *power* (actuality and potentiality). The nature of the world as a whole, as well as every part of it, may be illustrated by the analogy of the growth of a tree from a seed. The tree has a sort of being in the seed—a potential being: it exists in it in *power* only. That which is actualized in the perfected development from the seed—the tree—exists in *act* or actuality. This perfected development—the entelechy—is the characteristic nature of the thing which places it in some natural species, and which is its *form*, or that element of the thing which makes it to be the kind of thing that it is. The other element, which merely makes the thing to be, is its *matter*, which, as unformed, is identified by Aristotle with the *power* or potentiality of a germ. Every event is an act of development. Most events take place under the influence of an external efficient cause, and their character is determined by an end. *Matter*, *form*, *efficient cause*, and *end* are the four Aristotelian causes or principles. But not all events are brought about by external efficient causes. Some happen by fortuitous spontaneity, and are not determined by any causes whatever. Other events come to pass naturally, that is, by a self-determined growth. Besides that which is moved but does not cause motion, and that which is both moved and causes motion, there must needs be a *tertium quid*, which is not moved, yet causes motion; and this is God, or *pure act* (actuality) without undeveloped potentiality. The soul is the entelechy, or perfect flower, of the body. It has three parts, the vegetative (or merely vital), the sensible, and the rational. The reason is not a mere belonging of the individual; it exists before the body, and, as the active reason, is common to all persons upon the tablets of whose passive reason it writes its dicta. Space and time are mere logical elements of motion. Aristotle is justly called the father of logic, although there were some vague logical doctrines before him, and although his system is now largely superseded. He holds the only excellent reasoning to be syllogism, and all other kinds of reasoning to be imperfect approximations to syllogism. Particular facts are first and best known to us, but general truths are first and best known in themselves. Science must set out with certain fixed first principles, which are definitions. Knowledge is a development from impressions of sense, to the formation of which reason and experience both contribute. Things are of ten classes, substances, relations, quantities, qualities, etc. See *category*. Different genera are subdivided upon different principles, so that there are no cross-divisions in the real classification of natures. It is possible to so collate passages from Aristotle as to make him appear as an inductive logician; but the whole cast of his mind was such as to lead him to underrate the importance of induction. He lays much stress on the principle of excluded middle, which he treats as a corollary of the principle of contradiction; and he has a general leaning to hard and rather wooden distinctions. The most important of his ethical doctrines are that happiness lies in the working out of one's inwardness, and that every virtue is a golden mean between two vices.

Aristotelic (ar″is-tō-tel′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Aristotelicus*, < Gr. Ἀριστοτελικός, < Ἀριστοτέλης, Aristotle.] Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.

Aristotle's lantern. See *lantern*.

aristulate (a-ris′tū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *aristulatus*, < *aristula*, dim. of L. *arista*, awn or beard of grain.] In *bot.*, having a short beard or awn. *A. Gray.*

arithmancy (ar′ith-man-si), *n.* [= Sp. *arithmancia* = Pg. *arithmancia*; contr. of *arithmomancy*, q. v.] Same as *arithmomancy*.

arithmantical (ar-ith-man′ti-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to arithmancy. *N. E. D.*

★**arithmetic** (a-rith′me-tik; as adjective, ar-ith-met′ik), *n.* and *a.* [The ME. forms are corrupt: *arsmetike*, *arsmetrik*, *ars metrike*, etc., in simulation of L. *ars metrica*, the metric art; later ME. *arismetrik* (early mod. E. *arithmetricke*, *arithmetick*, after mod. F. and L.), < OF. *arismetique*, mod. F. *arithmétique* = Pr. *arismetica* = Sp. *arismética*, now usually *aritmética* = Pg. *arithmetica* = It. *aritmetica* = G. Sw. Dan. *arithmetik*, < L. *arithmetica*, < Gr. ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη), the science of reckoning, fem. of ἀριθμητικός, of or for reckoning, < ἀριθμεῖν, reckon, number, count, < ἀριθμός, number.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The theory of numbers; the study of the divisibility of whole numbers, the remainders after division, etc. Also called *theoretical* or *higher arithmetic*.—**2.** The art of computation: the most elementary branch of mathematics. This use of the word appears early in the sixteenth century. The art of using Arabic numerals was first called in English *algorism* (which see) or *augrim*, then *practical arithmetic*, lastly *arithmetic* simply, or *elementary arithmetic*. *Abstract* arithmetic teaches systems of notation for numbers, the three rules of direct computation, addition, subtraction, and multiplication, and various rules of indirect computation, or computation by successive approximation, such as division, extraction of the square and cube roots, double position, etc. *Practical* arithmetic teaches the various kinds of computation employed in trade.

3† (pron. ar-ith-met′ik). An arithmetician.—**Binary** (or **dyadic**) **arithmetic, decimal arithmetic, duodecimal arithmetic,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Literal** or **universal arithmetic,** algebra.—**Mental arithmetic,** the simpler branches of arithmetic adapted for mental training, through the performance of the operations in the mind, without writing the figures.—**Political arithmetic,** the application of arithmetic to politics; statistics.

II. *a.* A less common form of *arithmetical*.

arithmetical (ar-ith-met′i-kal), *a.* [= F. *arithmétique*, < L. *arithmeticus*, < Gr. ἀριθμητικός: see *arithmetic*.] Pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or methods of arithmetic.—**Arithmetical complement,** the sum which a number lacks of 10 or of the next higher power of 10: 3, for example, is the arithmetical complement of 7; 56 of 44.—**Arithmetical complement of a logarithm,** the sum or number which a logarithm lacks of 10.—**Arithmetical mean.** See *mean*.—**Arithmetical progression,** a series of quantities or numbers increasing or decreasing by a common difference, as 1, 3, 5, 7, etc. See *series*.—**Arithmetical proportion,** the equality of two arithmetical ratios or differences, as in the numbers 12, 9, 6, where 12−9=9−6.—**Arithmetical ratio,** the difference between any two adjacent terms in arithmetical progression.—**Arithmetical signs,** the arbitrary symbols used to denote the operations performed on numbers or the relations subsisting between them: as, +, −, =, etc.—**Arithmetical triangle,** the triangle formed by the orderly arrangement of binomial coefficients; thus:

```
                1
              1   1
            1   2   1
          1   3   3   1
        1   4   6   4   1
      1   5  10  10   5   1
    1   6  15  20  15   6   1
  1   7  21  35  35  21   7   1
        etc., etc.
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arithmetically (ar-ith-met′i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

arithmetician (a-rith-me-tish′an), *n.* [< F. *arithméticien*, < L. *arithmeticus*: see *arithmetical*.] One skilled in arithmetic.

arithmetico-geometrical (ar-ith-met″i-kō-jē-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* Arithmetical and geometrical: a term descriptive of a kind of mean between two quantities obtained by taking both the arithmetical and the geometrical means of the quantities, then the means of these means, and so on, until the two results become identical. Thus, starting with 2 and 3, we obtain successively the following pairs of means:

	Arithmetical.	Geometrical.
First pair,	2.5	2.449490
Second "	2.474745	2.474615
Third "	2.474680	2.474680

The numbers of the last pair being sensibly equal, 2.474680 is the arithmetico-geometrical mean of 2 and 3. This process, invented by Gauss, is useful in calculating elliptic integrals.

arithmocracy (ar-ith-mok′ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + *-κρατία*, rule: see *-cracy*, and cf. *democracy*.] Rule or government by a majority. [Rare.]

A democracy of mere numbers is no democracy, but a mere brute *arithmocracy*.
Kingsley, Alton Locke (ed. 1854), Pref.

arithmocratic (a-rith-mō-krat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + *-κρατικός*, < κράτος, rule.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an arithmocracy or rule of numbers. [Rare.]

American democracy, being merely *arithmocratic*, provides no representation whatsoever for the more educated and more experienced minority.
Kingsley, Alton Locke (ed. 1862), Pref.

arithmograph (a-rith′mō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + γράφειν, write.] A kind of computing-machine.

arithmomancy (a-rith′mō-man-si), *n.* [Also contr. *arithmancy*, q. v., < NL. *arithmomantia*, < Gr. ἀριθμός, a number, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by numbers. Also *arithmancy*.

arithmometer (ar-ith-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *arithmomètre*, < Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + μέτρον, a measure.] A machine for performing multiplication and division, and also addition and subtraction. In that of Thomas of Colmar the multiplicand, or dividend, is set up on figure-wheels by mechanical devices. On turning a crank as many times as there are units in each digit of the multiplier or divisor, and using a shifter prior to each successive turning, the product or quotient appears on the figure-wheels.

arithmo-planimeter (a-rith″mō-plā-nim′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + *planimeter*.] A form of planimeter invented by M. Lalanne.

a ritorte (ä rē-tōr′te). [It.: *a* (< L. *ad*), to, with; *ritorte*, pl. of *ritorta*, band, tie, sprig; cf. *retort*.] With bands: said of glassware decorated by means of rods of white or colored glass, generally spiral, sunk in a body of transparent glass, so as to form one mass with it.

-arium. [L. *-ārium*, neut. of *-ārius* (see *-ary*[1], *-ery*), denoting a thing connected with, chiefly a place for, something, as in L. *aquārium*, a place for watering cattle, *vivārium*, a place for live fish, etc., LL. *herbārium*, a collection of dried plants, etc., such words being transferred to E. unchanged, or with adapted suffix *-ary*, as *aviary*, *estuary*, *salary*, etc.] A suffix, the original Latin neuter form of *-ary*[1], usually in words denoting a place set apart for something, as *aquarium*, *vivarium*, *herbarium*, also (as Latin words) *frigidarium*, *caldarium*; but sometimes used differently, as in *honorarium*.

Arius (ā′ri-us), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. ἄρειος, martial, warlike, < Ἄρης, Mars: see *Arian*[1].] A genus of marine catfishes, giving name to the subfamily *Ariinæ*: synonymous with *Galeichthys* (which see). See cut under *Ariinæ*.

-arius. [L.: see *-arium*, *-ary*[1].] A Latin termination frequent in zoölogical and botanical terms: sometimes used unchanged in English.

ark[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *arc*[1], a bow, arch.

ark[2] (ärk), *n.* [< ME. *ark*, *arke*, < AS. *earc*, *erc*, *arc* = ONorth. *arc*, *ærc* = OFries. *erke* = D. *ark* = OHG. *arka*, *archa*, MHG. G. *arche* = Icel. *örk* = Dan. Sw. *ark* = Goth. *arka* = Sp. Pg. It. *arca* = Pr. *archa* = OF. *arche* (> ME. *arche*: see *arch*[2]), mod. F. *arche* = Gael. Ir. *airc* = W. *arch*; < L. *arca*, a chest, box, coffer (in Vulgate of Noah's ark and the ark of the covenant), < *arcere*, keep, = Gr. ἀρκεῖν, keep off, suffice.] **1.** A chest, box, coffer, or other close receptacle; a bin or hutch: as, a meal-*ark*. [Obsolete, poetical, or dialectal.]

Then first of all forth came Sir Satyrane,
Bearing that precious relicke in an *arke*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 15.

Rich *arks* with priceless bones of martyrdom.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

2. In *Scrip.*: (*a*) The repository of the covenant or tables of the law. The ark was made of shittim-wood, overlaid within and without with gold. It was about 3¾ feet long by 2¼ feet high and broad, and over it were placed the golden covering or mercy-seat and the two cherubim. The same name is given in modern Jewish synagogues to a repository for the rolls or books used in divine service. (*b*) The large floating vessel in which, according to the account in the Old Testament, Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge. (*c*) The vessel of bulrushes in which the infant Moses was laid.—**3.** In the *Ethiopic Ch.*, a sacred chest, called the *tabout*, serving as an altar.

I must here speak of that extraordinary appurtenance of the Ethiopic Church, the tabout, or *ark*. It is the belief of that Church that the original ark is preserved in the cathedral of Axum, and, in imitation of that, every parish church is also furnished with an *ark*, which is preserved in the sanctuary, and forms the principal object in ecclesiastical processions.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 185.

4. A large boat used on western American rivers to transport produce to market.—**5.** In *zoöl.*, a name common to the bivalve mollusks of the family *Arcidæ;* an ark-shell.—**6.** An Arabian measure of capacity, equal to the Spanish *fanega*, or 58 quarts; also, a measure of three fourths of this capacity, or 43 quarts.

ark[2]† (ärk), *v. t.* [< *ark*[2], *n.*] To inclose in an ark.

Arkansas stone. See *stone*.

arkansite (är'kan-sīt or är-kan'sīt), *n.* [< *Arkansas* (one of the United States) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of brookite from Magnet Cove, Arkansas.

arki (är'ki), *n.* [Ar. *'arqiy:* see *arrack*.] Same as *arrack*.

arkite (är'kīt), *n.* and *a.* [< *ark*[2] + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* One of the persons who were preserved in Noah's ark. *J. Bryant.* [Rare.]

II. *a.* Belonging to Noah's ark. *J. Bryant.* [Rare.]

arkose (är-kōs'), *n.* [F.] Feldspathic sandstone, that is, a sandstone consisting in large degree of feldspar. The term originated with Alexandre Brongniart in 1823, and was applied by him to sandstones composed of quartz, orthoclase, and perhaps other feldspars and mica, and derived from disintegration of granite. In recent years the word has been applied generally to all feldspathic sandstones, or those with kaolin, without regard to derivation of material. The mineral grains of arkose are usually angular in shape, not rounded as in common quartzose sandstone.

The *arkose* of central France. *Murchison.*

ark-shell (ärk'shel), *n.* [< *ark*[2] + *shell.*] The shell of a mollusk belonging to the family *Arcidæ* (which see).

arksutite (ärk'sū-tīt), *n.* [< *Arksut* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A fluorid of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, occurring with cryolite in the Arksut fiord, Greenland.

Arkys (är'kis), *n.* Same as *Arcys*.

arle-penny, arles-penny (ärl'-, ärlz'pen'i), *n.* [< *arle, arles* + *penny.*] Same as *arles*.

Here tak' this gowd and never want
Enough to gar you drink and rant,
And this is but an *arle penny*
To what I afterwards design ye. *Allan Ramsay.*

arles (ärlz), *n.* [North. and Sc., Sc. also *arlis, erlis,* < ME. *erles,* appar. < OF. **erle, *arle,* < L. as if **arrhula,* dim. (cf. OF. *erre, arre,* pl. *crres, arres,* mod. F. *arrhes*), < L. *arrha, arra,* earnest: see *arrha.*] **1.** Earnest-money given in confirmation of a bargain, contract, or agreement: a practice chiefly connected with the hiring of servants and with sales of goods where there is no writing and delivery is postponed. [Scotch and north of England.]—**2.** An earnest or foretaste.

This ure lauerd [Lord] giueth ham [them] as on *erles* of the eche mede [eternal reward] that schal cume thrafter. *Hali Meidenhed* (ed. Cockayne), p. 7.

arlienanse (är'li-ā-nän'sā), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of Spanish linen.

arling† (är'ling), *n.* [E. dial. (ME. not found), < AS. *ærthling, irthling, eorthling,* a name for this bird, lit. a '*fieldling,' 'earthling' (cf. *clodbird, fallow-smiter*); the name also means a 'farmer': see *earthling.*] A species of bird; the wheatear.

Arling, a bird that appeareth not in winter; a clotbyrde; a smatch. *Baret*, Alvearie. (*N. E. D.*)

★**arm**[1] (ärm), *n.* [< ME. *arm,* < AS. *earm* = ONorth. *arm* = OS. *arm* = OFries. *erm, arm,* Fries. *arm* = OD. *aerm,* D. *arm* = OHG. *aram,* MHG. G. *arm,* arm, = Icel. *armr* = Sw. Dan. *arm* = Goth. *arms,* arm, = L. *armus,* shoulder (usually of a brute), = Gr. *ἀρμός,* joint, shoulder, allied to *ἄρθρον,* joint, L. *artus,* limb, joint; all < √ **ar,* fit, join. See *arm*[2], and cf. *art*[2], *art*[3], *article,* etc.] **1.** In ordinary language: (*a*) The upper limb of the human body, extending from the shoulder to the hand, and including the latter. (*b*) The same, exclusive of the hand; the upper limb from the shoulder to the wrist. It is divided into upper arm, or arm proper, from the shoulder to the elbow, and lower arm, or forearm, from the elbow to the wrist.—**2.** In *human anat.*, the anterior extremity from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint, represented by the extent of the humerus; the brachium, as distinguished from the forearm or antebrachium.—**3.** In *comp. anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The fore limb of any vertebrate, especially when terminating in a prehensile extremity like a hand, more or less removed from the office of locomotion; the pectoral or thoracic limb; the diverging appendage of the scapular arch or shoulder-girdle; a fore leg, wing, pectoral fin, etc. (*b*) Some diverging or radiating part or organ like or likened to an arm, as the *arm* of a cephalopod, the wing of a pteropod, the brachium of a brachiopod, and the ray of a starfish, sand-star, or crinoid.—**4.** Anything formed on the type of the arm, or resembling an arm in shape, position, or function. (*a*) Any projecting part from a main body, trunk, axis, etc.: as, the *arm* of a lever or of the yard of a ship; an *arm* of the sea; the *arm* of an anchor. (*b*) A rail or projecting support at the sides of a chair, sofa, etc.

5. Figuratively, power; might; strength; authority: as, the secular *arm.* [In this sense the word is often used in the Scriptures.]

To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed? Is. liii. 1.

Hence—**6.** That on which one relies for support or assistance; a prop; a stay.—**Arm in arm,** properly *arm-and-arm,* with arms interlinked.

I saw my companions passing *arm-in-arm* across the end of one of the long-drawn vistas.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 140.

Arm of a force, arm of a couple, in *mech.* See *moment of a force,* under *moment.*—**Babe in arms,** a child so young that it has to be carried in the arms.—**Better arm**†, the right arm. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1650.—**Oral arms,** in acalephs. See *oral.*—**To dagger** or **stab arms**†, a practice once observed among gallants of piercing their arms with daggers so as to draw blood, which they mixed with wine and drank to the health of their mistresses. *Nares.*

Have I not . . . *stabb'd arms,* and done all the offices of protested gallantry for your sake? *Marston.*

Trailing arm, in *mach.*, an arm which follows the piece to which it is attached.

In adapting this wheel to multiplex telegraphy, a *trailing arm* is attached to the revolving wheel.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 313.

With open arms, cordially; with eager welcome.

Even mitred Rochester would nod the head,
And St. John's self (great Dryden's friends before)
With open arms received one poet more.

Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 142.

arm[1]† (ärm), *v. t.* [< *arm*[1], *n.*] To take by the arm; also, to seize or hold in the arms.

Arm your prize;
I know you will not lose her.

Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

And make him with our pikes and partisans
A grave. Come, *arm* him. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

★**arm**[2] (ärm), *n.* [< pl. *arms,* < ME. *armes,* < OF. *armes,* pl. (sing. *arme*), = Pr. *armas* = Sp. Pg. *armas* (sing. *arma*) = It. *armi* (sing. *arme,* sometimes *arma*), < L. *arma* (neut. pl., in ML. sometimes used as fem. sing.), arms, weapons, prop. fittings, equipments; from same source as *armus,* shoulder, etc.: see *arm*[1]. Hence *alarm,* q. v.] **1.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A weapon. In this sense most commonly used in the plural, and when used in the singular for the most part referring rather to a particular kind of weapon than to an individual piece.

If the citadel of poverty and ignorance and vice is to be taken at all, it must be besieged from every point of the compass, . . . and no kind of *arm* must be neglected which will tend to secure the ultimate victory of morality and culture. *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 2.

(*b*) *pl.* Armor; coverings for the body intended as defenses against weapons of war.

Look, a prize!
Three horses and three goodly suits of *arms,*
And all in charge of whom? a girl: set on.

Tennyson, Geraint.

(*c*) A branch of the military service, as cavalry or artillery: as, the enemy was strong in artillery, but we were weak in that *arm.*

The inland Britons being accustomed to rely upon their infantry, and the Continental Gauls being fonder of the cavalry *arm.* *C. Elton*, Orig. of Eng. Hist., p. 118.

Hence—**2.** *pl.* The use of weapons; military occupations; war.

By sea, by land, thy matchless worth was known,
Arms thy delight, and war was all thy own.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 841.

3. *pl.* Deeds or exploits of war.

Arms and the man I sing. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 1.

The women crowded to the doors to gaze upon him as he passed, so much does prowess in *arms* delight the gentle sex. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 418.

4. In *law*, anything which a man takes in his hand in anger to strike or assault another.—**5.** *pl.* In *bot.*, anything that serves as a defense to a plant, as prickles, thorns, or spines.—**6.** *pl.* In *falconry*, the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot.—**7.** *pl.* The heraldic bearings of an individual or a community, consisting of some device in heraldic tinctures (see *tincture*) borne on a shield, generally with the addition of a crest and sometimes with supporters. A description in heraldic terms of shield, crest, etc., is called *blazoning* (which see). The right to bear the arms of the father is inherited by the sons, but in strictness each of the younger sons should add to the paternal shield a label as a mark of cadency; the same right descends to a daughter only if she is her father's heiress. A person inheriting an estate other than the paternal one often assumes the arms of the former possessor, but should in strictness apply to the proper authorities. See *king-at-arms, herald,* and *heralds' college.* Arms not paternal may be classed as follows: (*a*) *Arms of dominion,* or the national arms borne by the sovereign, in which generally the bearings inherited by the prince as an individual have come to have a certain national character. (*b*) *Arms of community,* as of a corporation, an episcopal see, or the like. Arms assumed by a republic, as by the United States or by one of the States, partake of the nature of both the preceding. (*c*) *Arms of pretension,* as, specifically, those assumed by a sovereign in assertion of his claim to a realm not actually under his authority, like the fleurs-de-lys of France, which were borne by English sovereigns until 1801. (*d*) *Arms of succession,* denoting inheritance of an estate, as mentioned above. (*e*) *Arms of assumption,* or *assumptive arms,* bearings assumed or granted in consequence of an exploit, as the three feathers with the motto *Ich dien* taken from the slain King John of Bohemia by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Crécy (1346), and now borne by the Prince of Wales. (*f*) *Arms of alliance,* as where one spouse impales the arms of the other on his or her shield. (*g*) *Arms of office,* arms which are the perquisite or appendage of some public position. In all the above cases except (*a*) and (*b*), a private individual having a right to such arms charges them with the paternal arms, whether by quartering or otherwise. For the origin and history of arms, see *heraldry.*—**Abated arms.** See *abate.*—**Adoptive arms.** See *adoptive.*—**Allusive arms,** in *her.*, a bearing or bearings having immediate reference to the wearer's name: thus, the arms of a person named Lamb or Herring would be termed *allusive,* if they included as a bearing a figure of the animal so named. In this way the name De Loupe may have been given to the first earls of Chester because of their bearing a wolf's head, or the name Arundel may be derived from swallows (French *hirondelles*) borne on the shield. The arms of Bolton are a crossbow-bolt driven through a tun. Castile and Leon had for their chief bearings a castle and a lion respectively. There are many such cases. Also called *allusive heraldry, canting heraldry, rebus,* and *armes parlantes.*—**Arms-carrying Act.** See *Bill of Rights,* under *bill.*—**Arms of precision, firearms rifled,** furnished with graduated sights, accurately prepared bullets, and appliances calculated to enable them to act with precision and rapidity, and at much greater distances than ordinary weapons. The Springfield and Mauser magazine-rifles are examples.—**Assize of arms.** See *assize.*—**Assumptive arms.** See above, 7 (*e*), and *assumptive.*—**Coat of arms.** See *coat.*—**Places of arms,** in *fort.*, parts of the covered way opposite the salient and reëntering angles of the counterscarp.—**Repeating arms,** arms that can be discharged a number of times without being reloaded.—**Rifled small arms,** rifles, muskets, carbines, pistols, or revolvers, the bores of which are cut with spiral grooves or "rifles."—**Small arms,** all weapons not requiring carriages, as opposed to *artillery,* and including rifles, muskets, bayonets, pistols, revolvers, sabers, and swords; also, sporting weapons.—**Stand of arms,** a complete set of arms for one soldier, consisting of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box, and belt, with or without a sword.—**To arms!** a warning equivalent to "arm! take to your arms; make ready for battle." (Compare *alarm.*)—**To bear arms,** to do military service; serve as a soldier.

You have been a soldier, De Vitry, and *borne arms.*

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

To be in arms, to be in a state of hostility, or of readiness for war.

Sir Edward Courtenay and the haughty prelate, . . .
With many more confederates, *are in arms.*

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

To be under arms, to be armed and in a state of readiness for fighting.—**To carry, order, present,** etc., **arms.** See the verbs.—**To take (or take up) arms,** to arm for attack or defense, literally or figuratively.

Ye will find it a far easier field to wage war against all the armies that ever were or will be on earth, and all the angels of heaven, than to *take up arms* against any truth of God. *Nathaniel Ward*, Simple Cobler.

=**Syn. 1.** (*a*) *Arm, Weapon.* *Arm* is especially applied to those things which are designed for fighting and recognized as such; it includes means of defense as well as of offense. *Weapon* applies to any means of offense made for the purpose or (as a scythe, chisel, or hammer) used for the nonce.

arm[2] (ärm), *v.* [< ME. *armen,* < OF. *armer* (F. *armer*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *armar* = It. *armare,* < L. *armare,* arm, furnish with weapons, < *arma,* arms: see *arm*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish or equip with weapons for offense or defense: as, to *arm* the militia.

On our return to Souhag we met a party of men on foot, who were *armed* with spears, shields, and daggers, and one or two with guns. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 119.

2. To cover or provide with whatever will add strength, force, or security: as, to *arm* the hilt of a sword; to *arm* a man-of-war with armor-plates.—**3.** To furnish with means of defense; prepare for resistance; fortify.

Arm yourselves likewise with the same mind.

1 Pet. iv. 1.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats;
For I am *arm'd* so strong in honesty,
That they pass by me as the idle wind.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

I am *arming* myself against her favours with all my philosophy. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 124.

4. To provide with the requisite appliances or authority for any work or undertaking: as, *armed* with axes and alpenstocks, we started out; *armed* with a warrant.—**5.** To fit or prepare (a thing) for any specific purpose or effective use: as, to *arm* a hook in angling; to *arm* a dressing in surgery.—**To arm a lead,** to apply soap or grease to the socket in the lower end of a sounding-lead, so that a specimen of the bottom may be brought up.—**To arm a magnet,** to fit it with an armature. See *armature*, 6.—**To arm a shot,** to roll rope-yarns about a cross-bar shot in order to facilitate ramming it home, and also to prevent the ends from catching any accidental inequalities in the bore. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict. [For other phrases, see *armed*.]

II. *intrans.* To provide one's self with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; take arms: as, the nations *arm* for war.

Now is it time to *arm*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

The Belgic tribes, alarmed at the approaching danger, *arm* against the universal tyrant.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 11.

armada (är-mā'dä), *n.* [Early mod. E. also erroneously *armado* (also sometimes as It., *armata*); < Sp. *armada* = Pr. Pg. *armada* = It. *armata* = F. *armée* (> E. *army*[2], q. v.), lit. an armed force, army, navy, < ML. *armata*, an armed force, an army, prop. fem. of L. *armatus*, pp. of *armare*, arm: see *arm*[2], *v.*, and also *army*, which is a doublet.] **1.** A fleet of war-ships; a squadron. The *Spanish* or *Invincible Armada*, which consisted of 130 large ships, was sent by Philip II. against England in 1588, during the reign of Elizabeth, but was repulsed, and afterward almost entirely destroyed by storms off the Orkney islands and on the western coast of Ireland.

A whole *armado* of convicted sail. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4.

2†. A single war-ship.—**3.** Any armed force; an army.

Nor was the naval unworthy of the land *armada*.
Bulwer, Athens, II. 121. (*N. E. D.*)

armadillo (är-ma-dil'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *armadillio*, *armadilio*, *armadile*; < Sp. *armadillo* (= Pg. *armadilho*), dim. of *armado*, armed, with reference to its bony shell. Cf. ML. *armadillus*, a kind of sea-fish.] **1.** An American edentate quadruped, of the order *Bruta* (or *Edentata*) and suborder *Loricata*, and of the extant families *Tatusiidæ*, *Dasypodidæ*, and *Chlamydophoridæ*, or of the extinct family *Glyptodontidæ*, having a hard shell or carapace like a coat of mail, resulting from a peculiar ossification of the integument and the confluence of numerous small scutes.


Armadillo, or Peludo (*Dasypus villosus*).

In the glyptodons the carapace was entire and fixed, and even in some cases covered the belly as well as the back; but in all the living armadillos the shell is divided into an anterior, a posterior, and an entire or variously divided middle part. When the division of the middle part is complete, the animal can roll itself into a ball. The teeth are numerous, but vary in number and other characteristics with the several genera; in the genus *Prionodontes* they are a hundred in number. The peba is an armadillo of the family *Tatusiidæ*, the *Tatusia novemcincta*, the only one of the group found as far north as the United States. There are other species. The encouberts are the typical armadillos of the family *Dasypodidæ*. The peludo is *Dasypus villosus*. The kabassous constitute the genus *Xenurus*. The kabalassou is *Priodontes gigas*. The apars are the three-banded armadillos, of the genus *Tolypeutes*. The pichiciagos constitute the family *Chlamydophoridæ*; they are the smallest and most peculiar forms, being less than a foot long, while the kabalassou is three feet long without the tail. All these animals are mild, timid, and inoffensive, subsisting on roots, leaves, and fruits, sometimes on insects or flesh. They are able to dig into the ground with great rapidity, and escape from their enemies in this way as well as by rolling up in a ball. The flesh is considered good for food.

2. In *Crustacea*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of isopods, of the family *Oniscidæ*, including the pill-bugs, which can roll themselves into a ball like the mammals called armadillos. (*b*) A species of this genus; a pill-bug or sow-bug; a kind of wood-louse.—**3.** A name given to an electric battery composed of copper and zinc elements riveted together, and designed to be worn as a remedy in certain diseases.

armado†, *n.* An erroneous form of *armada*.

armament (är'ma-ment), *n.* [< L. *armamentum*, ★usually in pl. *armamenta*, implements, esp. tackle of a ship, < *armare*, arm, equip: see *arm*[2], *v.*] **1.** A body of forces equipped for war: used of a land or naval force.

The whole united *armament* of Greece. *Glover.*

It was necessary for him . . . to proceed with his twenty men-of-war to the Mediterranean, while his superiors, with the rest of the *armament*, returned to the Channel.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

2. Munitions of war. Especially, the guns in permanent fortifications on the sea-coast, or, the number and caliber, or weight, of all the guns which a ship of war carries. Within a comparatively short period remarkable changes have occurred in the size and weight of the armament of war-vessels. In the United States, before the civil war, the usual armament for both forts and vessels consisted of 32-pounders. The war led to the construction and use of 15-inch smooth-bore guns, weighing 50,000 pounds, and afterward of 20-inch guns, weighing 100,000 pounds. Rifling was introduced in 1859, and is now universally employed, reliance being placed upon the piercing power of elongated projectiles moving at a great velocity and fired from rifled guns. The United States battle-ship New York carries ten 14-inch and twenty-one 5-inch guns. In the British navy, the Warrior, in 1861, was provided with 4½-ton guns; but the weight of metal was successively increased up to the 111-ton guns of the Sans Pareil (1887). The British King George V. and three sister battle-ships (Centurion, Ajax, and Audacious) carry a main armament of ten 13.5-inch guns. The German Oldenburg is armed with ten 12.2-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns. The more recent ships of other nations have similar armaments. See ★*battle-ship*.

armamentarium (är'ma-men-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *armamentaria* (-ä). [L.] An armamentary.

The physiological investigation of new remedies for the purpose of enriching the *armamentarium* of the physician.
Therapeutic Gazette, IX. 24.

armamentary (är-ma-men'ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *armamentaries* (-riz). [< L. *armamentarium*, an arsenal, armory, < *armamenta*, equipments: see *armament*.] An armory; a magazine or an arsenal. *Bailey.*

armarian (är-mā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *armarius*, < *armarium*, a bookcase, library: see *armary*.] A librarian. See extract. [Rare.]

Armarian, an officer in the monastic libraries who had charge of the books to prevent them from being injured by insects, and especially to look after bindings. He had also to keep a correct catalogue.
Chambers's Journal, No. 276, p. 239. (*N. E. D.*)

armary†, *n.* [< ME. *armarie* (Wyclif), < L. *armarium*, a chest, safe, or closet, a repository, in ML. esp. a bookcase, library, lit. a place for arms or tools. Cf. *armory*[3], and *armory*[1], a different word, of the same ult. origin, with which *armary* was confused.] **1.** A library: used by Wyclif in the plural for books, writings.

Thou shalt find write in *armaries* [Vulgate, *in commentariis*]. *Wyclif*, Ezra iv. 15.

2. An armory. *Leland*, Itin., IV. 54. (*N. E. D.*)

armata[1]† (är-mā'tä), *n.* Obsolete form of *armada*.

Armata[2] (är-mā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *armatus*, armed: see *armada*.] A group of gephyreans having setæ and a double blood-vascular system: synonymous with *Chætifera*. It consists of the families *Echiuridæ* and *Sternaspidæ*.

★**armature** (är'ma-tūr), *n.* [= F. *armature* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *armadura* = It. *armadura*, *armatura*, < L. *armatura*, armor, equipment, armed troops, < *armatus*, pp. of *armare*, arm: see *arm*[2], *v.* Doublet, *armor*, q. v.] **1**†. Military equipment; especially, defensive armor.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Any part or organ of an animal serving as a means of defense or offense.

Others armed with hard shells; others with prickles; others having no such *armature*. *Ray*, On Creation.

It is remarkable that man, who is endowed with reason, is born without *armature*.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 14.

(*b*) Any apparatus or set of organs without reference to defense; an equipment; an appanage: as, the genital or the anal *armature*.

All the crayfishes have a complete gastric *armature*.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 255.

3. In *bot.*, the hairs, prickles, etc., covering an organ.—**4**†. A body of armed troops.

Ground fit for the archers and light *armature*.
Raleigh, Hist. of World, v. 6.

5. In *arch.*, any system of bracing in timber or metal, as the iron rods used to sustain slender columns, to hold up canopies, etc. The term is applied especially to the iron framework by which leadlights are secured in medieval windows.

6. A piece of soft iron applied to the poles of an electromagnet, to be attracted by the electromagnet when an electric current is passed through it, that is when it is excited, and so to operate the mechanism controlled by it. In dynamo-electric machines it is that part in which electric power is produced, in a generator, or consumed, in a motor. In direct-current machines, the armature is rotated in the field of the adjacent electromagnets or field poles; in alternating-current machines, usually the field poles are rotated and the armature stands still.

arm-band (ärm'band), *n.* A piece of crooked iron attached to a rail or to a stone block fixed against the walls in barrack-rooms, to retain the soldiers' muskets when not in use.

arm-board (ärm'bōrd), *n.* A graining-board used in leather-working, made of the outer bark of the cork-oak, without grooves.

arm-bone (ärm'bōn), *n.* A bone of the arm or fore limb; especially, the bone of the upper arm; the humerus.

★**arm-chair** (ärm'chār), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

arm-chest (ärm'chest), *n.* **1.** *Naval*, a box placed on the upper deck, or in the tops, to contain a ready supply of rifles, pistols, or cutlasses.—**2.** A similar box or chest used in the military service for the transportation of small arms.

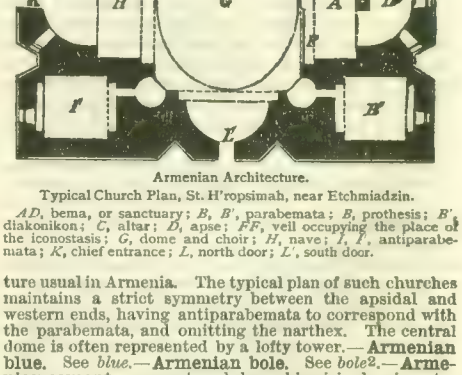
armed (ärmd), *p. a.* [< *arm*[2] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Bearing arms; furnished with means of offense and defense: as, an *armed* force or ship; "the *armed* rhinoceros," *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.—**2.** Supported by arms; carried on or maintained by force or readiness for military action: as, an *armed* inroad; *armed* peace or neutrality.

I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any *armed* invasion of any part of the country.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 132.

3. In *her.*, having the beaks, talons, horns, or teeth, or, of an arrow or lance, having the head, of the color specified: as, a lion gules *armed* or. The word is not used for the horns of a hart or buck. See *attired*.—**4.** In *phys.*, furnished with an armature or a piece of iron so as to connect the poles, as a horseshoe magnet.—**5.** In *bot.*, having prickles or thorns.—**Armed at all points.** (*a*) Completely equipped with offensive and defensive arms, according to the fashion of the time: equivalent to the French *armé de pied en cap*. See cuts under *armor*. (*b*) In *her.*, dressed in complete plate-armor, but having the vizor open: said of a warrior used as a bearing or supporter.—**Armed in flute.** See *flute*[2].—**Armed neutrality,** the maintenance by a nation of an armed force held ready to repel any aggression on the part of belligerent nations between which it is neutral.—**Armed peace,** the condition of a country which in time of peace maintains its military establishments on a war footing, so as to be ready for war at any moment.—**Armed ship,** a merchant ship taken into the service of a government for a particular occasion, and armed like a ship of war.—**Armed to the teeth,** very fully or completely armed.

On the ramparts of the fort stood Nicholas Koorn, *armed to the teeth*, flourishing a brass-hilted sword.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 251.

Armenian (är-mē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Armenius*, < Gr. Ἀρμένιος, < Ἀρμενία, Armenia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Armenia, a former kingdom of Asia lying between the Black and Caspian seas, northeast of Asia Minor, now included in Turkey, Persia, and Asiatic Russia, or to its inhabitants.—**Armenian architecture,** a term sometimes applied to the form of Byzantine church architecture usual in Armenia. The typical plan of such churches maintains a strict symmetry between the apsidal and western ends, having antiparabemata to correspond with the parabemata, and omitting the narthex. The central dome is often represented by a lofty tower.—**Armenian blue.** See *blue*.—**Armenian bole.** See *bole*[2].—**Armenian cement,** a cement made by soaking isinglass in water until it becomes soft, and then mixing it with spirit in which a little gum mastic and ammoniacum have been dissolved. It is used to unite pieces of broken glass, to repair precious stones, and to cement them to watch-cases and other ornaments.—**Armenian Church,** the ancient national church of Armenia. It maintains that it was founded as early as A. D. 34; but while traces of Christianity are found previously to the fourth century, the conversion of the country as a whole was the work of St. Gregory the Illuminator, who began his evangelistic labors about the year 301; and from his name it is sometimes known also as the Gregorian Church. The Armenian Church has for the most part remained estranged from the orthodox Greek Church since the latter part of the fifth century, when it rejected the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451). It has therefore been credited



Armenian Architecture.

Typical Church Plan, St. H'ropsimah, near Etchmiadzin.

AD, bema, or sanctuary; *B*, *B'*, parabemata; *E*, prothesis; *E'*, diakonikon; *C*, altar; *D*, apse; *FF*, veil occupying the place of the iconostasis; *G*, dome and choir; *H*, nave; *I*, *I'*, antiparabemata; *K*, chief entrance; *L*, north door; *L'*, south door.

with holding Monophysite or Eutychian doctrine, but many authorities hold that the differences arose from misunderstandings occasioned by the incapacity of the Armenian language to express the finer distinctions of Greek terminology. The Armenian Church accepts all the first seven ecumenical councils, with the exception of that of Chalcedon, the doctrines of which they seem, however, to hold under a different phraseology. Their doctrines and usages closely resemble those of the Greek Church, with the exception of their use of unleavened bread and of an unmixed chalice in the eucharist. The priesthood is hereditary. The bishops are governed by four patriarchs, the primate being the catholicos, who resides in the monastery of Etchmiadzin, a short distance north of Mount Ararat. Since the fifteenth century a large number of the Armenians have joined the Roman Catholic Church and are known as *United Armenians*. A separate Armenian Protestant Church has also recently been formed.—**Armenian era,** **liturgy,** etc. See the nouns.—**Armenian stone,** a soft blue carbonate of copper; also, a commercial name for lapis-lazuli.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Armenia.—**2.** *Eccles.*, an adherent of the Armenian Church.—**3.** The Armenian language.

Armeno-Turkish (är-mē″nō-tėr′kish), *n.* The Turkish language as written by Armenians in Turkey, with letters of the Armenian alphabet.

armental† (är-men′tal), *a.* [< L. *armentalis*, < *armentum*, old form *armenta*, cattle for plowing, collectively a herd, drove; prob. contr. from **arimentum*, < *arare*, plow: see *arable*.] Of or belonging to a drove or herd. *Bailey.*

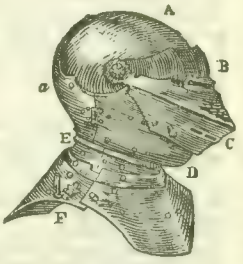
armentine†, *a.* [< L. *armentum*, a herd (see *armental*), + *-ine*².] Same as *armental*. *Bailey.*

armentose† (är-men′tōs), *a.* [< L. *armentosus*, abounding in herds, < *armentum*, herd: see *armental*.] Full of great cattle; abounding with herds or beasts. *Bailey.*

armer (är′mėr), *n.* [< *arm*² + *-er*¹.] One who arms or supplies with arms; one who equips.

Builders and *armers* of vessels [of war].
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 160.

armet (är′met), *n.* [F., OF. also *armette*, *armeret*, dim. of *armes*, armor.] The most complete and perfect defensive head-covering of the middle ages, introduced about 1450, and remaining in use until the abandonment of the closed headpiece, more than a century later. It was lighter than the beaume and even the basinet, and was a better protection than the sallet. (See these words.) It fitted the head well, allowed of some movement, and had openings for sight and breathing. It was forged in many parts, which fitted together accurately and were secured by hinges, hooks, and the like, and when closed was very rigid and firm.



Steel Armet, about A. D. 1450.

A, calotte or cap; *a*, neck-guard riveted to *A*, and having a prolongation upward to the crown; *B*, upper vizor, or umbril, with sight- or eye-hole; *C*, vizor with opening for breathing; *D*, aventaile, opening sidewise on hinges; *E*, rim of the gorgerin (it has a groove between two ridges, which groove receives the lower edge of the armet proper); *F*, one of two upright pins upon which the pauldrons are adjusted. The gorgerin is of three pieces, movable upon one another, and all riveted to a leather band beneath.

armful (ärm′fůl), *n.* [< *arm*¹ + *full*.] As much as the arms can hold; what one holds in one's arms or embrace.

'Tis not the wealth of Plutus, nor the gold
Lock'd in the heart of earth, can buy away
This *armful* from me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 1.

I stood where Love in brimming *armfuls* bore
Slight wanton flowers and foolish toys of fruit.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, xiv.

arm-gaunt†, *a.* [An isolated form, appar. < *arm*¹ (or *arm*², *arms*) + *gaunt*, as if 'with gaunt limbs,' or 'worn with military service'; in either case a violent formation. Perhaps merely a scribe's or printer's sophistication of some word which must be left to conjecture.] An epithet of disputed meaning, applied by Shakspere to a horse, and in some editions changed to *arrogant*.

So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an *arm-gaunt* steed,
Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke
Was beastly dumb'd by him. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5.

arm-great†, *a.* [ME. *arm-gret*; < *arm*¹ + *great*.] As thick as a man's arm.

A wrethe of gold, *arm-gret*, of huge wighte,
Upon his heed. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1287.

★**arm-guards** (ärm′gärdz), *n. pl.* A general name of plate-armor for the defense of the arms. It corresponds to *brassart* (which see) and to the French *garde-bras*. See also *bracelet*, *vambrace*, and *rerebrace*.

armhole (ärm′hōl), *n.* [< ME. *armhole*, corruptly *harmole*; < *arm*¹ + *hole*.] **1.** The cavity under the shoulder; the armpit. [Now rare.]

Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the *armholes*, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in these parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. A hole in a garment for the arm.

armiak (är′myak), *n.* [< Russ. *armyakŭ*, of Tatar origin.] **1.** A stuff woven of camel's hair by the Tatars.—**2.** In Russia, a plain caftan or outer garment, made of armiak or a similar material, worn by the peasantry.

armiferous (är-mif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *armifer*, < *arma*, arms, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing arms. *Blount.*

armiger (är′mi-jėr), *n.* [L., armor-bearer, < *arma*, arms, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] **1.** An armor-bearer to a knight; a squire; the second in rank of the aspirants to chivalry or knighthood.—**2.** One who has a right to armorial bearings: formerly used after the proper name by a person possessing such right, but no higher title: thus, "John Bolton, *armiger*," is nearly equivalent to "John Bolton, gentleman." In Shakspere, *armigero*.

A gentleman born, master parson; who writes himself *armigero*; in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation, *armigero*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

This young *armiger* must be the too attractive cynosure to our poor little maiden.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, li.

armigeral (är-mij′e-ral), *a.* [< *armiger* + *-al*.] Of the class of squires; genteel.

I am exempted at present from residence, as preacher to the Foundling Hospital; had it been otherwise, I could, I think, have lived very happily in the country, in *armigeral*, priestly, and swine-feeding society.
Sydney Smith, to Francis Jeffrey.

armigero (är-mij′e-rō), *n.* [= Sp. *armigero*, a squire, = Pg. *armigero*, a page, < L. *armiger*: see *armiger*.] Same as *armiger*, 2.

armigerous (är-mij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *armiger* (later, but rarely, *armigerus*), bearing arms: see *armiger*.] Entitled to bear heraldic arms.

They belonged to the *armigerous* part of the population. *De Quincey*, Works, VII. 45.

armil (är′mil), *n.* [< late ME. *armille*, < OF. *armille*, < L. *armilla*, a bracelet, armlet, hoop, ring, dim. prob. of *armus*, shoulder, upper arm: see *arm*¹.] **1.** An ancient astronomical instrument consisting of a ring fixed in the plane of the equator, sometimes crossed at right angles by another ring fixed in the plane of the meridian. In the first case it was an *equinoctial armil*, in the second a *solstitial armil*. Also called *armilla*. See *armillary*.

With the advance of geometrical conceptions there came the hemisphere of Berosus, the equinoctial *armil*, the solstitial *armil*, and the quadrant of Ptolemy—all of them employing shadows as indices of the sun's position, but in combination with angular divisions.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 172.

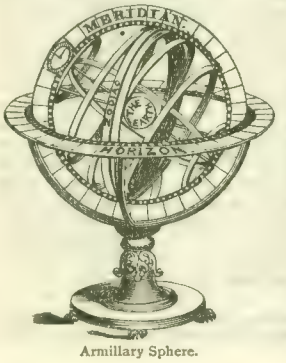
2. Same as *armilla*, 1.

The *armil*, or bracelet, was looked upon by the Anglo-Saxons as one among the badges of royalty.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 436, note.

armilausa (är-mi-lâ′sä), *n.*; pl. *armilausæ* (-sē). [LL.; origin uncertain; said by Isidore to be a contr. of **armiclausa*, < *armus*, shoulder, + *clausus*, pp. of *claudere*, shut in: see *arm*¹, *clause*, and *close*.] **1.** A kind of Roman military tunic.—**2.** A garment worn in England and on the Continent during the middle ages, probably differing in shape at different times. Meyrick describes it as "a body garment the prototype of the surcoat"; but it seems always to have been an outer garment, and even worn over the armor.

★**armilla** (är-mil′ä), *n.*; pl. *armillæ* (-ē). [L.: see *armil*.] **1.** In *archæol.*, a bracelet or armlet: as, a Roman or Frankish *armilla*. Also called *armil*.—**2.** In *mach.*, an iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move.—**3.** In *anat.*, the annular ligament of the wrist which binds together the tendons of the hand.—**4.** Same as *armil*, 1.—**5.** In *ornith.*, a colored ring encircling the tibia of a bird just above the heel-joint. [Little used.]

armillary (är′mi-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *armilla*, an armlet, ring, etc.: see *armil*.] Resembling a bracelet or armilla; consisting of rings or circles.—**Armillary sphere,** an arrangement of rings, all circles of a single sphere, intended to show the relative positions of the principal celestial circles. The whole revolves upon its axis within a horizon divided into degrees and movable in every direction upon a brass supporter. There are two kinds of armillary sphere, one with the earth and one with the sun in the center, called respectively the sphere of Ptolemy and the sphere of Copernicus. Since the main use of such a contrivance is to give an accurate representation of the apparent motions of the solar system, the former is the one most used, the latter having little practical value.



Armillary Sphere.

armillate (är′mi-lāt), *a.* [< L. *armillatus*, < *armilla*, bracelet: see *armil*.] Wearing bracelet. *Ash.*

armillated (är′mi-lā-ted), *a.* Wearing bracelets. *Cockeram.*

armillet† (är′mi-let), *n.* [< OF. *armillet*, dim. of *armille*: see *armil*, *armilla*.] A small armilla or armlet. See *armilla*.

armin†, *n.* [Cf. *armil*, *armilla*.] A kind of ornament for the pike. It appears to have been a piece of stuff sewed around the staff, perhaps to afford a firm hold for the hand.

armine¹†, *n.* [Perhaps for **arming* (of which, however, no record is found for 400 years preceding), < early ME. *erming*, < AS. *earming*, a wretched person, < *earm*, wretched, miserable, poor, = OS. *arm* = OFries. *erm*, *arm* = D. *arm*, OHG. *aram*, MHG. G. *arm* = Icel. *armr* = Sw. Dan. *arm* = Goth. *arms*, wretched, miserable. See *yearn*².] A beggar; a mendicant.

Luce. So young an *armine!*
Flow. Armine, sweetheart, I know not what
You mean by that, but I am almost a beggar.
London Prodigal (1605).

armine²†, **armined**†. Obsolete forms of *ermine*, *ermined*.

arming (är′ming), *n.* [< ME. *armyng*; verbal n. of *arm*², *v.*] **1.** The act of taking arms or furnishing with arms: as, an extensive *arming* of the people.—**2**†. In *her.*, a coat of arms.

When the Lord Beaumont, who their *armings* knew,
Their present peril to brave Suffolk shews. *Drayton.*

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of tallow placed in a cavity at the lower end of a sounding-lead to bring up a sample of the sand, mud, etc., of the sea-bottom.

On the *arming* from an eight-fathom cast there was a perfect impression of an Astræa, apparently alive.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 11.

(*b*) *pl.* A kind of boarding-nettings. (*c*) *pl.* Red dress-cloths formerly hung fore and aft outside the upper works on holidays: still used by some nations. *Smyth.*

arming-buckle† (är′ming-buk″l), *n.* **1.** A buckle used in defensive armor.—**2.** In *her.*, such a buckle, generally having the shape of a lozenge, used as a bearing.



Four Varieties of Heraldic Arming-Buckles.

arming-doublet† (är′ming-dub″let), *n.* A doublet used in military dress, forming an essential part of the harness of a light-armed foot-soldier in the middle ages and later. It is probable that it was a very close-fitting garment worn under the corselet. The general use of it seems to have suggested a style or cut in elegant costume, as we read of arming-doublets of costly material.

That every man have an *arming-doublet* of fustian or canvas. *Duke of Norfolk's Orders*, Hen. VIII., an. 36.

An *arming-doublet* of crimson and yellow satin . . . with threads of Venice gold.
Inventory Henry VIII., 1542, quoted by Planché.

arming-point† (är′ming-point), *n.* A point used in fastening together parts of a suit of armor.

arming-press (är′ming-pres), *n.* A small hand-power stamping-press used by bookbinders. Its earliest employment was in stamping heraldic arms on the sides of books, whence its name. In the United States this form of press is known as a *stamping-press* or *embossing-press*.

arming-spear† (är′ming-spēr), *n.* A spear used in war.

arming-sword† (är′ming-sōrd), *n.* A sword made especially for use in battle, as distinguished from one worn as a part of military dress or uniform in time of peace, and from that used in tourneys or the like.

A helmett of proofe shee strait did provide,
A strong *arming-sword* shee girt by her side.
Percy's Reliques.

Arminian (är-min′i-an), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Arminianus*, < *Arminius*, Latinized from the name of *Harmensen*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of a Christian sect named from James Arminius (Jacobus Harmensen), a Protestant divine of Leyden, Netherlands (1560–1609). Its members were also called *Remonstrants*, from a statement of their views in the form of a remonstrance presented to the States-General in 1610. They separated from the Calvinists, objecting to their doctrine of predestination. The sect as a distinct organization is chiefly confined to the Netherlands, where it numbers only about twenty congregations and a few thousand adherents.

2. A believer in the Arminian doctrines. These doctrines are: (1) Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination as taught by

Calvin. (2) Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of its benefits. (3) That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God. (4) That this grace is not irresistible. (5) That believers are able by the aid of the Holy Spirit to resist sin, but that there is always in this life the possibility of a fall from grace, in opposition to the Calvinistic doctrine of the perseverance of the saints. Protestants in general shared in the controversy excited by the promulgation of these doctrines, and all opponents of Calvinism are still often characterized as Arminians. In the Church of England Arminianism was especially favored by the High Church party. The Methodist denomination was divided on the subject, the followers of Wesley being Arminians, and those of Whitefield Calvinists.

II. *a.* Pertaining to Arminius or to his doctrines.

Arminianism (är-min′i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Arminian* + *-ism*; = F. *arminianisme.*] The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

Arminianize (är-min′i-an-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Arminianized*, ppr. *Arminianizing*. [< *Arminian* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make Arminian; tinge or permeate with Arminian doctrines.

II. *intrans.* To teach Arminianism.

armipotence (är-mip′ō-tens), *n.* [< LL. *armipotentia*, < L. *armipoten(t-)s*: see *armipotent.*] Puissance at arms. *Bailey.*

armipotent (är-mip′ō-tent), *a.* [< ME. *armypotent*, < L. *armipoten(t-)s*, powerful in arms, < *arma*, arms, + *poten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent.*] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle. [Rare.]

> The temple of Marz *armypotente.*
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1124.
>
> The manifold linguist and the *armipotent* soldier.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.
>
> Who dost pluck
> With hand *armipotent* from forth blue clouds
> The mason'd turrets.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

armisonant† (är-mis′ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *arma*, arms, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound (see *sonant*); suggested by *armisonous*, q. v.] Same as *armisonous.* *Ash.*

armisonous† (är-mis′ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *armisonus*, < *arma*, arms, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5], and cf. *armisonant.*] Sounding or rustling with arms or armor. *Bailey.*

armistice (är′mis-tis), *n.* [< F. *armistice* = Sp. Pg. *armisticio* = It. *armistizio*, < NL. *armistitium*, a cessation of hostilities, < *arma*, arms, + *-stitium*, < *-stitus*, *-status*, pp. of *sistere*, cause to stand, fix, reduplicated from *stare*, stand: see *state, stand.* Cf. *solstice, interstice.*] A temporary suspension of hostilities by convention or agreement of the parties; a truce.

> But, while an *armistice* is an interval in war and supposes a return to it, a peace is a return to a state of amity and intercourse, implying no intention to recommence hostilities. An *armistice* again leaves the questions of the war unsettled, but a peace implies in its terms that redress of wrongs has been obtained, or that the intention is renounced of seeking to obtain it.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 150.

armless[1] (ärm′les), *a.* [ME. *armles*; < *arm*[1] + *-less.*] Without arms. In *zoöl.*, specifically applied to the *Lipobrachia*, or those echinoderms, as sea-urchins and sea-cucumbers, which have no distinct rays or arms.

armless[2] (ärm′les), *a.* [< *arm*[2] + *-less.*] Destitute of weapons; defenseless.

> Spain lying *armless* and open. *Howell*, Letters, i. 3.

armlet (ärm′let), *n.* [< *arm*[1] + *-let*, dim. suffix; suggested prob. by *armillet*, q. v. Cf. *bracelet.*] 1. A little arm: as, an *armlet* of the sea.—2. An ornament for the arm; specifically, a metal band or ring worn upon the upper arm.—3. That part of a dress where the sleeve joins the shoulder.



Persian.



Egyptian.

Armlets.

armoire (är-mwor′), *n.* [F.: see *ambry.*] An ambry; a large wardrobe or movable cupboard, with doors and shelves; especially, one which is inclosed or shut in with doors from base to cornice, and is simple and roomy in design.

armorie† (är′mor-i), *n.* [F.] An old form of *armory*[2].

> Their great aim was to elevate their subject by tracing back the use of *armoiries* to the patriarchs and heroes of Jewish and pagan antiquity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 712.

armoniac†, *a.* An old corruption of *ammoniac.* ★ *Chaucer.*

armor, armour (är′mor), *n.* [Second form now usual in England; < ME. *armour, armowre*, earlier and more commonly *armure*, armor (often in pl. *armures, armurs, armeris, armeres*, weapons), < OF. *armure, armeüre*, F. *armure* = Sp. Pg. *armadura* = It. *armadura, armatura*, armor, < L. *armatura*, armor: see *armature.*] 1. Defensive arms; any covering worn to protect the person against offensive weapons. All available materials that offer some resistance to edge or point have, at various epochs and among various peoples, been put to use for this purpose, as thick skins, garments of linen or of silk, stuffed with vegetable fiber, or made of many thicknesses of material, thin plates of horn or metal, sewed to some textile fabric and lapping over one another like scales, etc. Usually the headpiece was the first piece of armor to be made in solid metal. (See *helmet.*) The Greeks had a solid cuirass from a very early period. (See *cuirass* and *thorax.*) This, with the helmet and the greaves (see *greave*), constituted the whole armor of the heavy-armed Greek warrior of historic times. The Roman legionary was in general similarly armed, sometimes wearing only one greave. Chain-mail was introduced in the armor of the Roman soldiery. The Norman invaders of England in 1066 wore a conical helmet with a nasal or strong projecting piece of iron coming down over the nose, and long gowns of stuff to which were sewed rings or plates of metal, and the leaders had leg-coverings of similar make. A century later chain-mail was in common use. The knights of the time of Richard I. of England (Cœur de Lion, 1189–1199) wore a long hauberk of chain-mail, reaching to the knee or below, with long sleeves closed at the ends so as to form gloves, and with openings in the sides through which the hands could be passed, leaving the gloves hanging down from the wrist; hose of the same make, either covering the feet or worn with shoes of strong leather; or sometimes long hose of leather laced or buckled like modern long gaiters. A hood, called the camail, sometimes of chain-mail, sometimes of leather, covered the head and descended to the shoulders, and upon this rested the iron helmet, either of conical form or rounded or acorn-shaped, without vizor, pressing on the head at its lower edge, where it was often secured to the camail, and rising above the crown of the head. Very rarely in this reign a closed helmet was used, as seen on a seal of King Richard I.; helmets of this form became common early in the reign of Henry III. (1216–1272). By the time of Henry IV. (1399–1413) and his invasion of France (1411), the knight was completely clothed in armor of plates, chain-mail being used at the junction of the limbs with the body, at the elbow- and knee-joints, and for a hood covering the top of the corselet. Finally, under Henry VI. (1422–1461), at about the time that the English were driven out of France (1453), the suit of armor reached its complete development, being forged of thin steel to fit the body and limbs, weighing not over 60 or 70 pounds in all, and allowing of free movement. This, however, was extremely costly. The armor worn in jousts and tournaments was very different after the twelfth century from that worn in war, being heavier, and neither allowing the knight to dismount without assistance nor affording him adequate protection if dismounted. For war, in spite of the general adoption of firearms, armor, though not investing the whole body, continued to be worn by officers and mounted men until the close of the seventeenth century, in the wars of Louis XIV.'s reign, and, indeed, survives to this day in the helmets and cuirasses of certain corps of cavalry. (The cuts are from Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")



Complete Armor of 1195–1205.

1. Conical helmet set upon the hood. *A*, hood of leather; *B*, camail of chain-mail secured to the hood. This is here separate from the hauberk, though it was often a part of it. The hauberk of mail reaches to the knees and is divided before and behind; the gambeson has a long skirt, and is worn under the hauberk and divided in the same way; the belt is only a leather strap with buckle; the shield is triangular and very much rounded or bowed sidewise, and straight lengthwise; the hose, or chausses, are of mail, and the shoes of leather. The broigne was often worn instead of the hauberk; the closed helmet, rarely. The chausses often covered the feet, replacing the shoes.



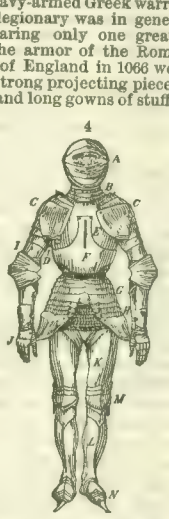
Armor and Equipment for man and horse, about 1290.

2. A heaume or large helmet, worn over a steel cap (mortier or secret). It had no vizor nor aventaile, but was worn only in fight, and rested directly upon the armor of the neck. *A*, ailette (one on each shoulder); *B*, rerebrace; *C*, cubitière, or elbow-guard; *D*, genouillière, or knee-guard; *E*, greave, or bainberg; *F*, surcoat of stuff worn over the armor; *M*, barbs of the same make as the body-armor of the rider; *N*, chamfron of hammered iron; *O*, housings of stuff affording considerable protection. The armor of the body and limbs of the rider is of the fashion called banded mail; that for the body, therefore, is not properly a hauberk, perhaps a broigne.



Complete Armor, about 1395.

3. *A*, basinet with vizor; *B*, large camail of chain-mail; *C*, corselet of separate plates of iron or steel, each one riveted to an inner doublet or jacket of linen, silk, or leather (this corselet comes no higher than the armpits, and corresponds exactly to the later pansière); *D*, complete brassart; *E*, cubitière, which is, however, included in *D*; *F*, gauntlet of leather with bracelet or wrist-guard of steel, and back of hand covered with a steel plate; *G*, skirt of six taces or tassets sliding one over another like the shell of a lobster's tail (each tasset is riveted to a series of vertical straps of stuff or leather); *H*, military belt secured to the lowest tasset (the sword is not secured to the belt, but to a hook or staple riveted to the cuishe); *I*, cuishe, or thigh-piece, in two parts connected by hinges and fastened by hooks; *J*, jamb, or leg-piece, in two parts like the cuishe; *K*, genouillière, or knee-guard; *L*, solleret of small plates sliding one over another.



Complete suit of Plate-Armor, now in Paris, date about 1440—the epoch of greatest perfection of defensive arms.

4. *A*, armet; *B*, gorget of three plates or splints sliding one over the other, the lowermost one passing beneath the plastron; *C*, *C*, pauldrons, each of three sliding plates, the right-hand pauldron smaller than the left, and its lowest plate capable of being lifted to allow the lance to be put in rest; *D*, adjustable lance-rest; *E*, plastron, or upper part of corselet; *F*, pansière, or lower part of corselet (these two pieces slide one upon the other so that the body can bend forward, and the pansière is so cut away over the hips that the body can bend sidewise); *G*, skirt of taces or tassets; *H*, other tassets forming thigh-guards (the large lowest splint is often called the tuille); *I*, complete brassart in many pieces perfectly articulated and forming a connected sleeve, composed of rerebrace, vambrace, and cubitière; *J*, gauntlet having no bracelet, but secured to vambrace of brassart; *K*, cuishe; *L*, jamb; *M*, genouillière, having two sliding splints above the main knee-guard; *N*, solleret, with the terminal splint removable when the wearer dismounted.

In Europe the cables contain from five to seven wires, each insulated with gutta-percha, and the whole protected with an *armor* of iron wires or iron pipe.
Greer, Dict. of Electricity, p. 162.

4. In *magnetism*, same as *armature*, 6. [Rare.] —**Mascled armor.** See *mascled.*—**Submarine armor**, a water-tight covering worn by a diver; a diving-dress. The essential part of the armor is a metal helmet, large enough to permit free movement of the head within, provided with windows for outlook, and connected with a breastplate which prevents any compression of the lungs. The remainder of the suit is of india-rubber. Pure air is pumped through a tube opening into the helmet and is projected against the windows, removing the moisture which condenses upon them; it then becomes diffused and is breathed, the impure air passing out through a similar tube. Weights are attached to the waist, and leaden soles to the shoes. A signal-line affords communication with attendants above.

armor, armour (är′mor), *v. t.* [< *armor*, *n.*] To cover with armor or armor-plate.

> The trees were yet growing and the iron unmined with which a navy was to be built and *armored.*
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 152.

armor-bearer (är′mor-bār″ėr), *n.* In ancient and feudal times, one who carried the armor or weapons of another.

armored, armoured (är′mord), *p. a.* [< *armor* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Equipped with arms or armor.—**2.** Covered with armor, as a ship or the face of a fortification; armor-plated.

> The "Stonewall" was a ram with *armored* sides.
> *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 221.

Fishes [*Cephalaspidæ*] whose peculiar *armoured* forms indicate a low stage of organization.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 177.

armorer, armourer (är′mor-ėr), *n.* [Second form now usual in England; < ME. *armorer, armerer, armurer*, < AF. *armurer*, OF. *armurier* (F. *armurier*), < *armure*, armor: see *armor* and *-er.*] **1.** Formerly, a maker of or an expert in armor; hence, one who had the care of the arms and armor of a knight or man-at-arms, and equipped him for action.

> The *armourers*, accomplishing the knights,
> With busy hammers closing rivets up,
> Give dreadful note of preparation.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. (cho.).
>
> Riding further past an *armorer's*,
> Who, with back turn'd, and bow'd above his work,
> Sat riveting a helmet on his knee. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. In modern use, a manufacturer or custodian of military arms; specifically, one who has the supervision of any collection or equipment of arms. The armorer of a ship has charge of the arms,

and sees that they are kept in a condition fit for service. In the British army an armorer is attached to each troop of cavalry and to each company of infantry, to clean the arms.

armor-grating (är'mor-grā'ting), *n.* In many war-ships, especially in ironclads, one of several deep iron or steel gratings which are fitted around the bottom of the funnel and across its throat, to protect the boilers and uptakes from shot and shell during an engagement. Armor-gratings are also fitted over engine compartments to protect the engines. The object of the gratings is to permit the passage of hot air from below, but to stop the penetration of projectiles.

armorial (är-mō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *armorial*; < *armory*[2] + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to heraldry, or to heraldic bearings.

Armorial signs of race and birth. *Wordsworth.*

Armorial bearings. See *arm*[2], 7.

Courtiers glittering in gorgeous panoply, and proudly displaying the *armorial bearings* of their ancient houses. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

II. *n.* A book containing heraldic bearings and devices; a dictionary of the arms rightly borne by the persons named in it.

Armoric (är-mor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Armoricæ*, pl., later *Armorica*, sing., said to be < Celtic *ar* (W. *ar* = Ir. *ar* = Gael. *air*), on, upon, + *mor* (W. *môr* = Ir. and Gael. *muir*), the sea, = L. *mare*, sea, = E. *mere*, lake: see *mere*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to ancient Armorica, the region in the western extremity of France now called Bretagne or Brittany. See *Breton*.

II. *n.* The language of the inhabitants of lower Brittany, one of the Celtic dialects which have remained to the present time. It is a member of the Cymric group, of which the closely allied Welsh ★is the only other living member.

Armorican (är-mor'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I,** *a.* Same as *Armoric*.

II. *n.* A native of Armorica or Brittany.

armoried (är'mor-id), *a.* [< *armory*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Decked with armorial bearings.

armorist (är'mor-ist), *n.* [< F. *armoriste*, < *armoiries*, coat of arms: see *armory*[2] and *-ist*.] One skilled in armory or heraldic arms.

armor-plate (är'mor-plāt), *n.* A metallic plate, usually of iron or steel, intended to be attached to the side of a ship or the outer wall of a fort, with the view of rendering it shot-proof. A protection of iron for ships was proposed in the early part of the present century, but the first practical application of it was probably to the French floating batteries used in the Crimean war. The success of these led the French to construct "La Gloire," the first of the so-called ironclads, completed in 1861. This vessel, which had 4-inch wrought-iron plates over a backing of about 3 feet in thickness, was speedily followed in 1861 by the "Warrior" and other ships of the same class built by the British government, with 4½-inch plates over 18 inches of teak backing. Both the thickness and the resisting power of the armor have been increased as more powerful ordnance has been invented. So-called "compound armor-plates" were early adopted, consisting of a hard steel face welded upon a soft iron back. This proving to be too brittle, better results were obtained by oil-tempering the face of a homogeneous steel plate. The most notable advances, however, in the manufacture of armor-plate have been due to the use of nickel-steel, and the invention of the process of face-hardening known as *harveyizing* (which see). The Krupp process is a modification of the Harvey process, by means of which carbon is made to penetrate deeper below the surface, thus giving greater resistance when hardened. In recent British ships the thickness of the main armor-belt is 12 inches. In the United States navy the maximum thickness varies in the monitors from 10 to 18 inches, and in the latest battle-ships (as the New York and the Texas) it is 11 inches at the water-line, the improvements in the plates rendering it possible to make them thinner and to protect a greater area on the side of the vessel. See *ironclad*.

armor-plated (är'mor-plā'ted), *a.* Covered or protected by iron plates, as a vessel for naval warfare; iron-clad.

armor-shelf (är'mor-shelf), *n.* An iron shelf or ledge projecting from the sides of an armored war-vessel, and forming a support upon which the armor-plate and armor-backing rest.

armory[1] (är'mor-i), *n.*; pl. *armories* (-iz). [In England usually spelled *armoury*; early mod. E. *armory*, *armoury*, *armery*, < late ME. *armorye*, *armoirie*, < OF. *armoirie*, *armoierie*, in pl. *armoiries*, arms, cognizances, scutcheons, < *armoier*, *armoyer*, *armoieor*, *armoirer*, one who blazons arms, < *armoier*, *armoyer* (mod. F. *armorier* = It. *armeggiare*), blazon arms, < *armes*, arms: see *arm*[2]. Cf. *armory*[1].] **1.** The science of blazoning arms; the knowledge of coat-armor; heraldry.—**2.** An armorial ensign; a crest or heraldic emblem; arms.

Henry VII. united, by the marriage of Elizabeth of York, the white rose and the red, the *armories* of two very powerful families.

Sir H. Wotton, Panegyric of Charles I.

3†. Ensigns of war; colors.

armory[3]†, *n.* [After *armory*[1] and F. *armoire* (see *armoire*), ult. < L. *armarium*, whence indirectly *ambry* and directly *armary*: see *ambry* and *armary*, and cf. *armory*[1].] A cupboard; an ambry.

armosie†, *n.* A variant of *armozeen*.

armour, armoured, etc. See *armor*, etc.

armozeen, armozine (är-mō-zēn'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *armazine*, *armesine*, < OF. *armesin*, F. *armoisin* = It. *ermesino*, < ML. *ermesinus*; origin unknown.] A kind of taffeta or plain silk, used for women's and also for men's wear in the eighteenth century and earlier.

armpit (ärm'pit), *n.* [< ME. *armepytt*; < *arm*[1] + *pit*[1].] The hollow place or cavity under the shoulder; the axilla.

arm-rack (ärm'rak), *n.* A frame or fitting for the stowage of arms.

arm-rest (ärm'rest), *n.* Something designed as a rest for the arm; specifically, that portion of a choir-stall which is designed to support the arms of the occupant when he is in either a leaning or a standing posture; also, the carved end of a bench, as in a church-pew.

arm-saw (arm'sâ), *n.* Same as *hand-saw*. See *saw*.

arm-scye (ärm'sī), *n.* Same as *scye*.

arm's-end† (ärmz'end), *n.* The end of the arm; a good distance off. *Dryden.*

arm's-length (ärmz'length), *n.* A space equal to the length of the arm.—**To keep at arm's-length,** figuratively, to keep off or at a distance; not to allow to come into close contact or familiarity.—**To work at arm's-length,** to work disadvantageously or awkwardly.

arm-sling (ärm'sling), *n.* A sling of linen or other fabric for supporting the forearm when fractured or otherwise injured.

arm-span (ärm'span), *n.* The span or reach of one's arm; an arm's-length.

Not too wide for the *armspan* of the silverer.

Workshop Receipts, I. 313.

arm's-reach (ärmz'rēch), *n.* The reach of the arm; the distance to which the arm can reach: as, to be within *arm's-reach*.

armstrong (ärm'strong), *n.* [< *arm*[1] + *strong*.] A local English name of the common knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

Armstrong gun. See *gun*.

arm-sweep (ärm'swēp), *n.* The length of reach or sweep of an arm. *Browning.* [Poetical.]

armulet† (är'mū-let), *n.* A form of *armillet* or of *armlet*. [Rare.]

armure (är'mūr), *n.* **1†.** The regular Middle English form of *armor*. *Chaucer.*—**2.** A woolen or silk fabric woven with a surface-ridge forming a small pattern, as a diamond, etc.

army[1] (är'mi), *a.* [< *arm*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or abounding in arms or branches; branching; spreading. [Rare.]

Though large the forest's monarch throws
His *army* shade. *Burns.*

army[2] (är'mi), *n.*; pl. *armies* (-miz). [Early mod. E. also *armie*, < ME. *armye*, *armeye*, *armee*, < OF. *armee*, mod. F. *armée* = Sp. Pg. *armada* = It. *armata*, < ML. *armata*, an armed force, army, prop. fem. of L. *armatus*, pp. of *armare*, arm, < *arma*, arms: see *arm*[2], and cf. *armada*, *armata*, doublets of *army*.] **1†.** An armed expedition.

In the Grete See
At many a noble *armee* hadde he be.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 59.

2. A large body of men trained and armed for war, and organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, or similar divisions, under proper officers. In general, an army in modern times consists of infantry and cavalry, with artillery, although the union of the three is not essential to its constitution, the two latter being adjuncts to the infantry. Armies are designated, according to their objects, duties, field of operations, etc., as *offensive* or *defensive*, *covering*, *blockading*, *besieging*, *standing* or *regular*, army of *obstruction*, army of *observation*, army of *invasion*, army of *occupation*, army of *reserve*, etc. The forces employed in the large war-fleets of former times were called *naval armies*.

The essential characteristics of an *army*, by which it is distinguished from other assemblages of armed men, are its national character—that is, its representing more or less the will and the power of the nation or its rulers—and its organization. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 559.

3. A great number; a vast multitude.

The locust, . . . the cankerworm, and the caterpillar, and the palmerworm, my great *army* which I sent among you. Joel ii. 25.

The noble *army* of martyrs. *Book of Common Prayer.*

Army Acts, a series of English statutes passed each year to provide for the army.—**Army Regulations,** the title of a work issued by the United States government, containing the acts of Congress and the rules of the commander-in-chief for the management of the army both in peace and in war.—**Grand Army of the Republic.** See *republic*.—**Salvation Army.** See *salvation*.—**Standing army,** a permanently organized military force kept up by a country.

army-cloth (är'mi-klôth), *n.* Cloth from which soldiers' uniforms are made.

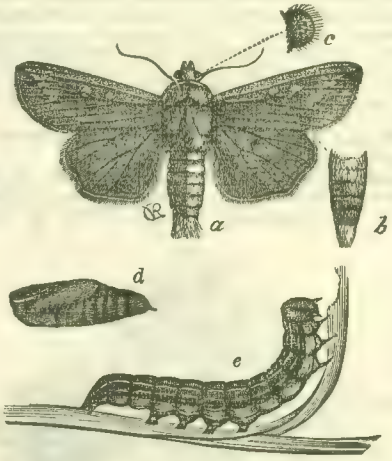
army-corps (är'mi-kōr), *n.* [< *army*[2] + *corps*; a translation of F. *corps d'armée*.] A corps which is made up of several divisions, and embraces every arm of the service, thus forming an army complete in itself, and placed under the command of a general officer of higher rank than a divisional officer. In the British army three divisions make an army-corps, in most continental armies two. See *division*.

army-list (är'mi-list), *n.* **1.** An English publication (as title, *Army List*), issued periodically, containing a list of the officers in the army, the stations of regiments, etc. In the United States a similar list is called the *Army List and Directory*.—**2.** Figuratively, the officers whose names are recorded in the list.

They ride and walk with half the *army-list*, . . . and yet the Miss O'Gradys are Miss O'Gradys still.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlii.

★**army-worm** (är'mi-wėrm), *n.* A name given to the larva of *Heliophila* (*Leucania*) *unipuncta* (Harris) on account of the immense numbers



Army-worm (*Heliophila* (*Leucania*) *unipuncta*), about natural size. *a*, male moth; *b*, abdomen of female; *c*, eye; *d*, pupa; *e*, caterpillar.

in which it sometimes marches over a country, completely stripping it of all the grasses and young grain in its way. It undergoes transformation in the ground. The parent moth has a conspicuous white dot on the disk of the front wings.

arn (ärn), *ñ.* [Sc., perhaps a reduction of *allern*, *aldern*, of alder; or else of Gael. *fearn*, alder, = Ir. *fearn*, alder, = W. *gwern*, alder-trees.] The alder, *Alnus glutinosa*.

arna (är'nä), *n.* [Hind. *arnā*, fem. *arnī*.] A name of the wild Indian buffalo, *Bos bubalus* or *Bubalus arni*, notable for its size and the length of its horns. Also *arnee*, *arni*.

arnatto (är-nat'ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

Arnaut (är-nout'), *n.* [Also as F., *Arnaout* = G. *Arnaut* = Serv. *Arnaut*, *Arnautin*, Bulg. *Arnautin*, < Turk. *Arnaut*, < NGr. Ἀρναβίτης, transposed from Ἀρβανίτης for *Ἀλβανίτης, < ML. *Albanus*, an Albanian, + *-ίτης*, E. *-ite*[2].] A native of Albania; an Albanian.

arnee, arni (är'nē), *n.* Same as *arna*.

arnica (är'ni-kạ), *n.* [NL., origin unknown; perhaps a perversion of *Ptarmica*, q. v.] 1. A plant of the genus *Arnica*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of perennial herbs, of the family *Asteraceæ*, natives of the northern temperate and



Mountain-tobacco (*Arnica montana*).

arctic zones, with showy yellow flowers and opposite leaves. The most important species, *A. montana*, the mountain-tobacco of central Europe, has long been a popular remedy in Germany. *A. alpina* is found in high northern regions in all parts of the world; one species is peculiar to the Atlantic States, and many others are natives of western North America.

3. A tincture of the roots or flowers of *A. montana*, much used as an external application in wounds and bruises, and internally as a stimulant in debilitated states.

arnicin, arnicine (är'ni-sin), *n.* [< *arnica* + *-in*2.] An acrid bitter principle in the flowers and roots of *Arnica montana*.

Arnoldist (är'nọld-ist), *n.* [< *Arnold* + *-ist*.] A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who in Italy in the twelfth century preached against the ambition and luxury of ecclesiastics, not sparing the pope himself. He maintained the subordination of the ecclesiastical to the temporal power, and proclaimed the necessity of both a civil and an ecclesiastical revolution. In 1146 he put himself at the head of a temporarily successful insurrection against the temporal power of the pope. He was put to death in 1155.

Arnold's ganglion, nerve. See the nouns.

arnot, arnott, *n.* See *arnut*.

arnotto (är-not'ō), *n.* [Also *anatta, anatto, annotto, arnatta*, etc., from Tamanac (Carib dial. of Venezuela). *Gilij*, 1780.] 1. *Bixa*



Arnotto (*Bixa Orellana*).

Orellana, a small tree, of the family *Bixaceæ*, a native of tropical America. It is extremely common in Jamaica and other parts of the West Indies, and has been introduced into tropical regions of the old world.

2. The dye or coloring matter obtained from the seeds of this plant. The seeds are covered with a reddish or reddish-yellow waxy pulp, which is dissolved in water, then dried to the consistency of putty, and made up in rolls or folded in leaves, or dried still more and made into cakes. It is employed as a dye for silken, woolen, or cotton stuffs, as an auxiliary in giving a deeper shade to simple yellows, and also as a coloring ingredient for butter, cheese, and chocolate, and for varnishes and lacquers.

arnut, arnot (är'nut, -not), *n.* [E. dial., = *earthnut*, q. v. Cf. *arling* for *earthling*.] The ★earthnut (which see). Also spelled *arnott*.

aroeira (ä-rō-ā'rạ̈), *n.* [Pg., < native name.] A small anacardiaceous tree of Brazil, *Schinus terebinthifolius*, the resin obtained from which, and also the bark and leaves, are used as a ★remedy for rheumatism and other complaints.

aroid (ar'oid), *n.* [< *Arum* + *-oid*.] One of the *Aroideæ* or *Araceæ*.

Aroideæ (a-roi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arum* + *-oideæ*.] Same as *Araceæ*.

aroint, aroynt (ạ-roint'), *v.* [Found only in the expression "*Aroint* thee, witch!" in two passages of Shakspere, and in modern imitations, being prob. Shakspere's own adaptation (*aroynt*, after *around* (see below), or with an unoriginal introductory syllable due perhaps to forcible utterance, or perhaps merely metrical, for **roynt, rynt*, the diphthong *oy, oi* being then and still dial. often equiv. to *y*, ī) of an E. dial. (Cheshire) proverb, "'*Rynt* you, witch,' quoth Bessie Locket to her mother," so recorded by Ray in 1693, but prob. in use in Shakspere's time. (If original with him, it could not have passed into popular speech so early as 1693.) The proverb, which bears the marks of local origin, from some incident long forgotten, contains a particular use of the same verb that occurs in E. dial. *ryntye* (given by Ray in connection with the proverb), *ryndta* (Thoresby, 1703), *rynt thee*, an expression "used by milkmaids in Cheshire to a cow when she has been milked, to bid her get out of the way" (Clark and Wright, ed. Shak., l. c., note), that is, *round ye, round thee*, move round, turn about; *rynd, rynt*, being a dial. form of *round:* see *round*2.] **I.** *intrans.* An interjectional imperative, equivalent, in the passages quoted, to *avaunt!* begone! See etymology.

"*Aroint* thee, witch!" the rump-fed ronyon cries.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

He met the night-mare and her nine-fold;
Bid her alight,
And her troth plight,
And *aroint* thee, witch, *aroint* thee!
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

II. *trans.* To say "aroint" to; bid begone.

Whiskered cats, *arointed*, flee.
Mrs. Browning, To Flush, xviii.

That Humbug, whom thy soul *aroints*.
Browning, Two Poets.

arolium (a-rō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *arolia* (-ạ). [NL.] An appendage of the tarsus of some insects, as the *Trichoptera*, or caddis-flies.

A short cushion [plantula] and two membranous *arolia*.
Pascoe, Zoöl. Class., p. 120.

arolla (a-rol'ạ̈), *n.* The Swiss stone-pine, *Pinus Cembra*.

aroma (ạ-rō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *aromas* (-maz), sometimes *aromata* (-ma-tạ̈). [Early mod. E. *aromate*, < ME. *aromat*, < OF. *aromat*, mod. F. *aromate;* mod. E. directly < L. *aroma*, < Gr. ἄρωμα (ἀρωματ-), any spice or sweet herb; perhaps orig. the smell of a plowed field, and so identical with ἄρωμα, a plowed field, arable land, < ἀρόειν, plow, = L. *arare*, plow: see *arable*.] 1†. Spice: usually in the plural, spices. *N. E. D.*—2. An odor arising from spices, plants, or other substances, more especially an agreeable odor; fragrance; spicy perfume.

The air had the true northern *aroma*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 276.

3. Figuratively, a characteristic but subtle quality; a pervasive charm or flavor.

The subtle *aroma* of genius. *Saturday Rev.*

A happy surprise awaits those who come to the study of the early literature of New England with the expectation of finding it altogether arid in sentiment, or void of the spirit and *aroma* of poetry.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 264.

★= Syn. 2. *Perfume, Fragrance*, etc. See *smell*, *n.*

aromatic (ar-ọ-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *aromatick, -yque*, < ME. *aromatyk*, < OF. *aromatique*, < LL. *aromaticus*, < Gr. ἀρωματικός, < ἄρωμα, spice, sweet herb: see *aroma*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Giving out an aroma; fragrant; sweet-scented; odoriferous; of spicy flavor.

Great blueberry bushes hanging thick with misty blue spheres, *aromatic* and sweet with a sweetness no tropic suns can give. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 291.

2. Caused by an aroma or fragrant odor.

Die of a rose in *aromatic* pain.
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 200.

3. In *chem.*, an epithet formerly applied to a small group of organic bodies, of vegetable origin, which had an aromatic smell and taste; now applied to all those compounds which are derived from the hydrocarbon benzene, C_6H_6. They are distinguished from those of the fatty series by not being derived from methane, CH_4, and by the fact that hydrogen in the aromatic hydrocarbons is easily directly replaced by another univalent element or radical, while in compounds of the fatty series it is not. They generally contain more carbon, also, than the compounds of the fatty series.—**Aromatic vinegar**, a volatile and powerful perfume made by adding the essential oils of lavender, cloves, etc., and often camphor, to strong acetic acid. It is an excitant in fainting, languor, and headache.

II. *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine which yields a fragrant smell, as sage, certain spices and oils, etc.

aromatical (ar-ọ-mat'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *aromatic*.

aromatically (ar-ọ-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* With an aromatic or agreeable odor or taste; fragrantly.

aromatite (ạ-rō'ma-tīt), *n.* [< L. *aromatites*, a precious stone of the smell and color of myrrh, aromatic wine, < Gr. ἀρωμαίτης, aromatic, < ἄρωμα, spice: see *aroma*.] 1. A bituminous stone, in smell and color resembling myrrh.—2. A factitious wine, containing various aromatics.

aromatization (ạ-rō″ma-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *aromatize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering aromatic; aromatic flavoring.

aromatize (ạ-rō'ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aromatized*, ppr. *aromatizing*. [< late ME. *aromatysen*, < OF *aromatiser*, < LL. *aromatizare*, < Gr. ἀρωματίζειν, spice, < ἄρωμα, spice, sweet herb: see *aroma*.] To render aromatic or fragrant; give a spicy flavor to; perfume.

aromatizer (ạ-rō'ma-tī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which aromatizes; that which communicates an aromatic quality.

Aromatizers to enrich our sallets. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, vi.

aromatous (ạ-rō'ma-tus), *a.* [< *aroma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Containing an aromatic principle; aromatic.

Aromochelyina (ar-ọ-mok″ė-li-ī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aromochelys* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of turtles (the stinkpots), typified by the genus *Aromochelys*, referred by Gray to his family *Chelydradæ*. They have a cruciform plastron of 11 shields, of which the gular pair is united and linear. *A. odorata* is the common stinkpot of the United States.

Aromochelys (ar-ọ-mok'ė-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρωμα, in mod. sense 'sweet smell,' + χέλυς, a tortoise.] A genus of terrapins, including the stinkpot of North America, *A. odorata*, typical of the subfamily *Aromochelyina*.

arondie, arondy, *a.* Variants of *arrondi*.

Aronhold's theorems. See *theorem*.

aroumt, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *aroum, a roume, on rum: a, on*, E. *a*3, to or at; *roum, rum*, space, E. *room:* see *a*3 and *room*.] To or at a distance; abroad; apart.

I *aroume* was in the felde.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 540.

aroph (ar'of), *n.* [Said to be < ML. *aro*(*ma*) *ph*(*ilosophorum*), aroma of the philosophers.] 1. A name formerly given to saffron.—2. A chemical preparation concocted by Paracelsus, used as a remedy for urinary calculus.

arose (a-rōz'). Preterit of *arise*.

a rotelle (ä rō-tel'le). [It.: *a* (< L. *ad*), to, with; *rotelle*, pl. of *rotella*, a small wheel, disk, dim. of *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*.] With disks, roundels, or rosettes: used in works on decorative art in describing objects so ornamented: as, "an amphora with handles *a rotelle*" (*Birch*), that is, having handles which, rising above the lip of the vase, form a circular ornament, often filled with a mask.

around (ạ-round'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [ME. *around, aronde, a round;* < *a*3 + *round*2, *n.* Hence by apheresis *round*2, *adv.* and *prep.*] **I.** *adv.* 1. In a circle or sphere; round about; on every side: as, a dense mist lay *around*.

The gods of greater nations dwell *around*,
And on the right and left the palace bound.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 223.

And naught above, below, *around*,
Of life or death, of sight or sound.
Whittier, New-England Legend.

2. From place to place; here and there; about: as, to travel *around* from city to city. [U. S.]—3. About; near: as, he waited *around* till the fight was over. [U. S.]

II. *prep.* 1. About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.

A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows. *Dryden*, Æneid.

Around us ever lies the enchanted land,
In marvels rich to thine own sons displayed.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 52.

2. From place to place; at random: as, to roam *around* the country. [U. S.]

aroura, *n.* See *arura.*

arousal (ą-rou′ząl), *n.* [< *arouse* + *-al.*] The act of arousing or awakening; the state of being aroused or awakened.

The *arousal* and activity of our better nature. *Hare.*

Cognition of these relations [between the organism and some noxious agent] will determine the *arousal* of some antagonistic feeling. *Mind,* IX. 342.

arouse (ą-rouz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aroused,* ppr. *arousing.* [< *a-*[1] + *rouse*[1], after *arise, rise,* etc.] To excite into action; stir or put in motion or exertion; awaken: as, to *arouse* attention; to *arouse* one from sleep; to *arouse* dormant faculties.

Crying with full voice,
"Traitor, come out, ye are trapt at last," *aroused*
Lancelot. *Tennyson,* Guinevere.

They [the women of Goethe] satisfy for the present, yet *arouse* an infinite expectation.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 129.

=**Syn.** To rouse, wake up, awaken, animate, incite, stimulate, kindle, warm.

arouse (ą-rouz′), *n.* [< *arouse, v.*] The act of arousing; an alarm. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

arouser (ą-rou′zėr), *n.* One who or that which arouses.

arow (ą-rō′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. *arowe, a-rowe, o rowe, arawe* (early mod. E. also *arew,* < ME. *arewe, areawe*); < *a*[3] + *row*[2].] In a row; one after the other.
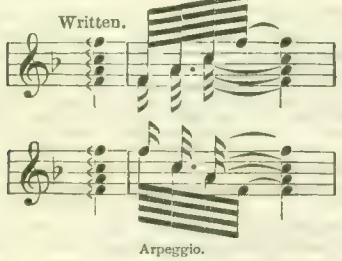
Her teeth *arew,*
And all her bones might through her cheekes be red.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 29.

And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arowe.*
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 249.

aroynt, *v.* See *aroint.*

arpeggiation (är-pej-i-ā′shọn), *n.* Playing in arpeggios.

arpeggio (ȧr-pej′ō), *n.* [It., lit. harping, < *arpeggiare,* play on the harp, < *arpa,* harp, < ML. *arpa,* also *harpa,* harp: see *harp.*] 1. The sounding of the notes of an instrumental chord in rapid succession, either upward or (rarely) downward, as in harp-playing, instead of simultaneously.—2. A chord thus sounded; a broken chord.



Arpeggio.

Sometimes written *harpeggio.*

arpen† (ar′pen), *n.* Same as *arpent.*

arpennus† (är-pen′us), *n.*; pl. *arpenni* (-ī). [ML., also *arpennum, -a, -is,* etc.: see *arpent.*] Same as *arpent. Bouvier.*

arpent (är′pent; F. pron. är-poṅ′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arpen, arpine;* < F. *arpent* = Pr. *arpen, aripin* = Sp. *arapende,* < ML. *arpennus, arpenna, arpendus, arpendium,* etc., < LL. *arapennis,* L. *arepennis,* a word of Celtic origin. Columella (5, 1, 6) says: "Galli . . . semijugerum quoque *arepennem* vocant." The *semijugerum* was equal to 14,400 square feet.] An old French measure for land. By a royal edict of 1669, it must contain 100 perches of 22 feet each (linearly), or 48,400 square feet. This was called the *arpent royal, arpent d'ordonnance,* or *arpent des eaux et forêts.* The common arpent had 40,000 square feet, the arpent of Paris 32,400, these being based on perches of 20 and 18 feet. The following are the areas in ares: arpent of Paris, 34.1887; common arpent, 42.2083; royal arpent, 51.0720; English acre, 40.4678. The arpent is still used in Louisiana, and in the province of Quebec. Formerly also *arpen, arpine.*

If he be master
Of poor ten *arpines* of land forty hours longer,
Let the world repute me an honest woman.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, iii. 3.

arpentator† (är′pen-tā-tọr), *n.* [NL., < ML. *arpentum,* one of the numerous variants of L. *arepennis:* see *arpent.*] A measurer or surveyor of land. *Bouvier.*

arpine† (är′pin), *n.* Same as *arpent.*

arquata (är-kwā′tą), *n.* [NL., prop. *arcuata,* fem. of L. *arcuatus:* see *arcuate.*] An old name of the curlew, *Numenius arquatus,* from its long arcuate bill. Also written *arcuata.*

arquated (är′kwā-ted), *a.* [For *arcuated:* see *arcuate.*] Shaped like a bow; arcuate. [Rare.]

arquebus, arquebuse, arquebusier. See *harquebus, harquebusier.*

arquerite (är′ke-rīt), *n.* [< *Arqueros,* near Coquimbo, a seaport town of Chili, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral silver amalgam, occurring in small octahedrons and in arborescent forms. It contains 86 per cent. of silver, and is the chief ore of the rich silver-mines of Arqueros.

arquifoux (är′ki-fō), *n.* Same as *alquifou.*

arr[1] (är), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *arre, erre,* < Icel. *örr, ör* = Sw. *ärr* = Dan. *ar,* a scar.] A scar. Also spelled *ar.* [Prov. Eng.]

arr[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *arren* = LG. *arren,* vex, < *arre* = AS. *ierre, yrre, eorre,* anger, as adj. angry; cf. Dan. *arrig,* angry, which, however, is commonly associated with Dan. Norw. Sw. *arg,* wicked, bad, = G. *arg* = AS. *earg,* timid, cowardly.] To anger; vex; worry.

He *arred* both the clergy and the laity.
N. Bacon, Hist. Discourse, xiv. 216. (*N. E. D.*)

arr[3]†, *v. i.* [< late ME. *arre;* cf. E. dial. *narr, nurr,* imitative; cf. "*R* is the dog's letter, and hurreth in the sound" (B. Jonson): see *hurr.*] To snarl as a dog.

A dog is . . . fell and quarrelsome, given to *arre* and war upon a very small occasion.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 726.

arra†, *n.* See *arrha.*

arracacha (ar-ą-käch′ą), *n.* [< Sp. *aracacha* (> NL. *Arracacia*), of nat. Ind. origin.] A name given by the natives of western South America to several kinds of plants with tuberous roots, and especially to a species of the umbelliferous genus *Arracacia, A. Arracacha,* which is extensively cultivated in the Andes, and has become naturalized in Jamaica. The roots are divided into several lobes of the size of a carrot, which when boiled have a flavor between that of the parsnip and that of the chestnut. It is said to be more prolific and nutritious than the potato. The name is also given to a tuber-bearing species of the *Oxalis, O. crenata.*

arrace[1]†, *v. t.* See *arace*[1], *arase*[1].

arrace[2]†, *n.* See *arras*[1].

arrach†, *n.* See *orach.*

arrachet†, *v. t.* See *arace*[1].

arraché (ar-a-shā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *arracher,* uproot: see *arace*[1].] In *her.*, torn up by the roots: applied to plants used as bearings, and to whatever has the appearance of having been severed by violence. *Erased* is now in more general use.

arrack (ar′ąk), *n.* [Better spelled *arack,* formerly *arak, arac;* now commonly shortened to *rack;* = F. *arack* = Sp. *arac* = Pg. *araca, araque,* < Hind. *arak,* Tamil *araku, arukī,* < Ar. *'araq,* sweat, spirit, juice, essence, distilled spirits, *'arqiy,* arrack, brandy; < *'araqa,* sweat, perspire. The forms *arak, arki* (Tatar), and *araki* (Egyptian) are from the same source, the name being applicable to any spirituous liquor.] A spirituous liquor manufactured in the East Indies from a variety of substances; especially a spirituous liquor distilled from fermented rice, or from the sap of the cocoa-palm. The arrack of eastern and northern India is a sort of rum distilled from molasses. See *raki.*

A servant brought in a silver tray, upon which were large glasses of the abominable spirit called *arrack,* each of which was supposed to be emptied at a draught.
O'Donovan, Merv, xi.

Arragonese, *n.* and *a.* See *Aragonese.*

arrah (ar′ą), *interj.* A common Anglo-Irish expletive, expressing excitement, surprise, etc.

arraign[1] (ą-rān′), *v. t.* [< ME. *araynen, arenen,* < AF. *arainer, areiner, arener,* < OF. *aranier,* earlier *araisnier, areisnier* (later *araisoner, areisoner, aresoner,* etc., > ME. *aresonen:* see *areason*), < ML. *arrationare,* call to account, arraign, < L. *ad,* to, + ML. *rationare,* reason: see *reason* and *ratio.* Cf. *deraign*[1].] 1. In *law,* to call to or set at the bar of a court, in order to plead guilty or not guilty to the matter charged in an indictment or information. This term is unknown in the law of Scotland, except in trials for high treason, in which the forms of procedure in England and Scotland are the same. Hence—2. To call in question for faults, before any tribunal; call before the bar of reason or of taste; accuse or charge in general.

They *arraign'd* shall sink
Beneath thy sentence. *Milton,* P. L., iii. 331.

Is there not something in the pleading eye
Of the poor brute that suffers, which *arraigns*
The law that bids it suffer? *O. W. Holmes,* Rights.

=**Syn.** *Accuse, Charge, Indict.* See *accuse.*

arraign[1] (ą-rān′), *n.* [< *arraign*[1], *v.*] Arraignment: as, the clerk of the *arraigns. Blackstone.*

arraign[2]† (ą-rān′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *arraine, araine,* < AF. *arraigner, arainer,* the latter an error for *aramer* (> ML. *arramare*), OF. *aramier, aramir* = Pr. *aramir* = OCat. *aremir,* < ML. *adramire, adhramire, adchramire, agramire, arramire,* etc., < L. *ad,* to, + **hramire,* prob. orig. with a sense subsequently lost in the technical use, < Goth. *hramjan, us-hramjan,* crucify, lit. hang (cf. OHG. *rama,* MHG. *rame, ram,* G. *rahmen* = D. *raam* = Dan. *ramme* = Sw. *ram,* frame, support), = Gr. *κρεμᾶν, κρεμαννύναι,* hang.] In *old law,* to appeal to; claim; demand: in the phrase *to arraign an assize,* to demand, and hence to institute or prepare, a trial or an action.

arraigner (ą-rā′nėr), *n.* [< *arraign*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who arraigns or accuses.

The ordinary name for the Iconoclasts is the *arraigners* of Christianity. *Milman,* Latin Christianity.

arraignment (ą-rān′mẹnt), *n.* [< *arraign*[1] + *-ment.*] 1. In *law,* the act of arraigning; the act of calling and setting a prisoner before a court to answer to an accusation. The form usually includes calling the prisoner, sometimes requiring him to stand or hold up his hand by way of identification, reading the indictment to him, and asking him whether he pleads guilty or not guilty.

2. Accusation before any tribunal, as that of reason, taste, etc.; a calling in question for faults; accusation.

But this secret *arraignment* of the king did not content the unquiet prelate. *Milman,* Latin Christianity, viii. 8.

The sixth satire . . . seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex. *Dryden,* Ded. of Æneid.

=**Syn.** 1. Prosecution, impeachment, indictment.

arrameur†, *n.* [AF., < *arramer, aramer,* < OF. *arramir, aramir* = Pr. *aramir,* < ML. *arramire, adhramire,* etc., pledge, promise, appoint: see *arraign*[2].] A port-officer who superintended the loading and unloading of vessels.

arran (ar′ąn), *n.* [E. dial.: see *arain.*] A spider. Also called *arrand.* [Prov. Eng.]

arrand[1]†, *n.* An old form of *errand.*

arrand[2]†, *a.* An old form of *arrant.*

arrand[3] (ar′ąnd), *n.* Same as *arran.* [Prov. Eng.]

arrange (ą-rānj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *arranged,* ppr. *arranging.* [< ME. *arayngen, arengen,* < OF. *arangier, arengier,* F. *arranger,* put into a rank, arrange, < *a-* (< L. *ad,* to) + *rangier, rengier,* range, put into a rank, < *rang, reng, renc,* F. *rang,* a rank: see *rank*[2] and *range.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put in proper order; dispose or set out conformably to a plan or purpose; give a certain collocation to; marshal: as, to *arrange* troops for battle.

Arrange the board and brim the glass.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

When we come to *arrange* our shapes and our measurements [in biological investigations], we find a certain number of identities, and a certain number of variations.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 296.

2. To adjust; settle; come to an agreement or understanding regarding: as, to *arrange* the terms of a bargain.

Matters, therefore, were happily *arranged.* The baron pardoned the young couple on the spot.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 209.

3. In *music,* to adapt or alter so as to fit for performance by other voices or instruments than those designed by the composer: as, to *arrange* an opera for the piano.=**Syn.** 1. To array, classify, group, dispose, sort.—2. To fix upon, determine, agree upon, draw up; to devise, organize, construct, concoct.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make preparations; carry out beforehand such negotiations or make such disposition in regard to some matter as may be necessary: as, to *arrange* about a passport, or for supplies; *arrange* with a publisher.—2. To come to an agreement or understanding in regard to something; make a settlement.

We cannot *arrange* with our enemy in this conjuncture, without abandoning the interest of mankind.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

arrangeable (ą-rān′jạ-bl), *a.* [< *arrange* + *-able.*] Capable of being arranged.

Fishes have crania made up of bones that are no more clearly *arrangeable* into segments like vertebræ than are the cranial bones of the highest mammal.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 210.

arrangement (ą-rānj′mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *arrangement:* see *arrange* and *-ment.*] 1. The act of arranging or putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form. Specifically, in the *fine arts,* the combining of parts in a manner conformable to the character and aim of the design; composition.

The freedom of syntactical *arrangement* which was possessed by the Anglo-Saxon is irrecoverably gone.
G. P. Marsh, Origin of Eng. Lang., p. 111.

2. That which is disposed in order; a system of parts disposed in due order; any combination of parts or materials.

The interest of that portion of social *arrangement* is in the hands of all those who compose it. *Burke.*

3. The style or mode in which things are arranged.

The clouds passed slowly through several *arrangements*.
De Quincey, Confessions (ed. 1862), p. 97.

4. Preparatory measure or negotiation; previous disposition or plan; preparation: commonly in the plural: as, we have made *arrangements* for a journey.

Previous to his departure he made all due *arrangements* with the holy fraternity of the convent for the funeral solemnities of his friend. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 198.

An elaborate *arrangement* was entered into at the same time by the Allied Powers, to provide for a succession to Parma in the event of the sovereign dying childless.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 74.

5. Final settlement; adjustment by agreement: as, the *arrangement* of a dispute.—**6.** In *music:* (*a*) The adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments, or to a purpose, for which it was not originally designed. (*b*) A piece so adapted; a transcription: as, an orchestral *arrangement* of a song, an opera, or the like. =**Syn. 1.** Classification, distribution.—**2.** Structure, form.

arranger (a-rān′jėr), *n.* One who arranges or puts in order.

arrant (ar′ant), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *arraunt, arrand*, a variant spelling of *errant, erraunt, errand*, roving, wandering, which, from its common use in the term *arrant* or *errant thief*, that is, a roving robber, one outlawed, proclaimed and notorious as such, came to be used apart from its lit. sense as an opprobrious intensive with terms of abuse, as *rogue, knave, traitor, fool*, etc., but often also without opprobrious force. See *errant.*] **1†.** Wandering; itinerant; vagrant; errant: as, a knight *arrant;* an *arrant* preacher: especially in *thief arrant* or *arrant thief*, a roving, outlawed robber; a highwayman. Now written *errant.*—**2.** Notorious; manifest; unmitigated; downright: in a bad sense (derived from the noun qualified): as, an *arrant* rogue; an *arrant* coward; *arrant* nonsense.

I discover an *arrant* laziness in my soul. *Fuller.*

As *arrant* a "Screw"
In money transactions as ever you knew.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 46.

It was easy to see through all his piety that he was an *arrant* author at the bottom.
Smollett, Gil Blas, VIII. iii. (*N. E. D.*)

3. Thorough; downright; genuine: in a good sense.

An *arrant* honest woman. *Burton*, Anat. Mel., p. 617.

=**Syn. 2.** Utter, rank, consummate, perfect.

arrantly (ar′ant-li), *adv.* In an arrant manner; notoriously; impudently: in a bad sense.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning cloaks. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

arras[1] (ar′as), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arrace, arrasse*, < ME. *arras*, orig. cloth (or cloths) of Arras (F. *draps d'Arras*) (= It. *arazzo* = Pr. *raz*), < F. *Arras*, the capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, in the north of France, where this article was manufactured. The name *Arras* is corrupted from the name of the *Atrebates* (L.), a people of Belgic Gaul.] Tapestry; specifically, that used for hangings covering the walls of a room. The original expression *cloth of Arras* was probably used with more accuracy to distinguish arras tapestry from other sorts. Sometimes used as an adjective.

I'll not speak another word for a King's ransom unless the ground be perfumed, and covered with *cloth of arras.*
Marlowe, Faustus, ii. 2.

I have of yore made many a scrambling meal,
In corners, behind *arrases*, on stairs.
Beau. and Fl., Woman Hater, iii. 4.

Arras was used precisely as a curtain; it hung (on tenters or lines) from the rafters, or from some temporary stay, and was opened, held up, or drawn aside, as occasion required. *Dyce*, Note to Ford's Lover's Melancholy, ii. 2.

In Arthur's *arras* hall at Camelot.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

arras[2]†, *n.* [Prob. a form of *orris*, q. v.] A kind of powder, probably made of the root of the orris. *Halliwell.*

arrased (ar′ast), *a.* [< *arras*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Hung with arras. *Chapman.*

arrasene (ar′a-sēn), *n.* [< *arras*[1] + *-ene.*] A sort of cord made with a central thread and a thick velvet-like pile of wool or silk. It is used in raised embroidery. Also spelled *arasene.*

arrastra (à-rās′trä), *n.* Same as *arrastre.*

arrastre (à-rās′tre), *n.* [Sp., lit. the act of dragging, < *arrastrar*, drag along the ground, creep, crawl, < *a-* (L. *ad*, to) + *rastrar* (obs.), drag, < *rastro*, a rake, sledge, track, = Pg. *rasto, rastro*, < L. *rastrum*, a rake, mattock, < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, scratch.] A rude apparatus used in Mexico, and to some extent in the United States, for grinding and at the same time amalgamating ores containing free gold or silver. It has a vertical axis with horizontal arms attached to it. To these arms masses of rock are fastened by chains and dragged over the ore, which is placed on a bed of flat stones laid within a circular inclosure, usually about 12 feet in diameter. Also written *arrastra, arastra.*



Mexican Arrastre.
(From Pepper's "Play-Book of Metals.")

arraswise (ar′as-wīz), *adv.* Erroneous form of *arriswise.*

arratel (ar-rä′tel), *n.* [Pg.: see *arrel.*] The Portuguese pound. It exceeds the pound avoirdupois by about one per cent. The following are the values in grams: Pound avoirdupois, 453.593; arratel, in Lisbon, 459; in Funchal, 458.547; in Rio de Janeiro, 458.75.

arraught†. For *araught*, preterit of *areach.*

array (a-rā′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *aray, arraie*, < ME. *arayen, araien, areyen*, < AF. *arayer, araier*, OF. *areyer, areier, areer*, later *aroyer, arroyer* = Pr. *aredar* = Sp. *arrear* (obs.) = Pg. *arreiar* = It. *arredare*, < ML. *arredare*, put in order, order, array, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. **redum* (> OF. *rei, rai, roi*), preparation, order, of Teut. origin; cf. AS. *gerēde, gerēde*, preparation, equipment (Icel. *reidhi*, rigging, harness, *reidha*, implements, outfit; Sw. *reda* = Dan. *rede*, order), < *gerēde* = OFries. *rēde, rēd* = Goth. *garaids*, ready, prepared: see *ready.* Cf. *curry*[1].] **1.** To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle; marshal; draw up in hostile order: often used figuratively.

They were more ignorant in ranging and *arraying* their battles. *Bacon*, Vicissitude of Things.

The stronger our conviction that reason and Scripture were decidedly on the side of Protestantism, the greater is the reluctant admiration with which we regard that system of tactics against which reason and Scripture were *arrayed* in vain. *Macaulay*, Ranke's Hist. of Popes.

2. To deck or dress; adorn with dress, especially with dress of an ornamental kind.

Array thyself with glory and beauty. Job xl. 10.

Morn by morn, *arraying* her sweet self
In that wherein she deem'd she look'd her best.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

And there the fallen chief is laid,
In tasselled garbs of skins *arrayed*,
And girded with his wampum-braid.
Whittier, Funeral Tree of Sokokis.

3. In *law*, to set (a jury) in order for the trial of a cause; to call (the jury) man by man.—**4.** To envelop; wrap. [Rare.]

In gelid caves with horrid glooms *arrayed.*
Judge Trumbull.

=**Syn. 1.** To arrange, range, marshal, draw up.—**2.** *Adorn, Ornament, Decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*); clothe, invest.

array (a-rā′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aray, araie*, < ME. *aray, arai, araie*, < AF. *arai, arrai*, OF. *arrei*, later *aroi*, F. *arroi* = Pr. *arrei* = Sp. *arreo* = Pg. *arreio* = It. *arredo;* cf. ML. *arredium*, equipment, furniture; from the verb: see *array, v.*] **1.** Regular order or arrangement; disposition in regular lines; specifically, disposition of a body of men for attack or defense: as, troops in battle *array.*—**2.** An orderly collection or assemblage; especially, a body of men in order of battle or prepared for battle; hence, military force; soldiery; troops.

A gallant *array* of nobles and cavaliers. *Prescott.*

What was that mighty *array* which Elizabeth reviewed at Tilbury? *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

3. A display; an imposing series of things exhibited.

Nothing could well be lovelier than this *array* of Doric temples and ruins of temples.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 95.

4. Dress; garments disposed in order upon the person; raiment or apparel.

Emily ere day
Arose and dress'd herself in rich *array.* *Dryden.*

5†. Preparation; special arrangement of things.

He had maad al this *array.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 444.

6†. Situation; circumstances; position; plight.

Thou stondest yet (quod sche) in swiche *array,*
That of thy lyf hastow no sewerte.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 46.

7. In *law:* (*a*) The body of persons summoned to serve upon a jury. (*b*) The act of impaneling a jury; that is, the act of the proper officer setting a jury in order for the trial of a cause, or calling it man by man. (*c*) The jury impaneled.

Challenges are of two kinds; first, to the *array*, when exception is taken to the whole number impaneled; and secondly, to the polls, when individual jurymen are objected to. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, xvii.

8. Formerly, in England, the muster of a county for military purposes; the men so mustered: as, a commission of *array.* See *commission.*

Y^e^ Parliament had extreamely worried him for attempting to put in execution ye commission of *aray*, and for which the rest of his collegues were hanged by ye rebells.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Previous to the reign of Henry VIII., in order to protect the kingdom from domestic insurrections or the prospects of foreign invasions, it was usual from time to time for our princes to issue commissions of *array.* *Wharton.*

9. In *math.*, a collection of quantities arranged in a rectangular block; a matrix.—**Challenge to the array.** See *challenge.*

arrayal (a-rā′al), *n.* [< *array* + *-al.*] The process of arraying; muster of a force; array. *N. E. D.*

arrayer (a-rā′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *araier, arraiour*, < OF. *araieor, areeor*, < *areer, araier*, array: see *array, v.*] **1.** One who arrays.—**2.** In *Eng. hist.*, an officer who had a commission of array to put the soldiers of a county in a condition for military service.

arrayment (a-rā′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arraiment, arayment*, < ME. *araiment*, < AF. *araiement*, OF. *areement*, < *araier*, etc., array: see *array* and *-ment*, and the abbr. form *raiment.*] **1.** The act of arraying.—**2†.** That in which one is arrayed; raiment.

Sheep clothed in soft *arrayment.* *Quarles.*

arre[1], *n.* See *ar*[1].

arre[2]†, *v. i.* See *arr*[3].

arreach†, *v.* See *areach.*

arrear[1]†, *v.* See *arear*[1].

arrear[2]† (a-rēr′), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *arear, arrere*, < ME. *arere, a rere*, < OF. *arere, ariere*, mod. F. *arrière* = Pr. *areire, arreire*, < ML. *ad retro:* L. *ad*, to; *retro* (> OF. *riere*), backward: see *retro-* and *rear*[3].] Backward; into or toward the rear; back; behind.

Forst him back recoyle and reele *areare.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 5.

arrear[2] (a-rēr′), *n.* [ME. only in phr. *in ariere*, in time past; < *arrear*[2], *adv.* The older noun is *arrearage*, q. v.] **1.** The state of being behind or behindhand: as, his work is in *arrear.*

Spain, though at least a generation in *arrear* of England, was after our own the first modern European country to attain to . . . a national dramatic literature.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., xxvii.

2†. The rear.

The *arrear* consisting of between three and four thousand foot. *Heylin*, Hist. Reformation, p. 92.

3. That which is behind in payment; a debt which remains unpaid, though due: generally used in the plural and implying that a part of the money is already paid: as, *arrears* of rent, wages, or taxes.

For much I dread due payment by the Greeks
Of yesterday's *arrear.* *Cowper*, Iliad, iii.

My approval is given in order that every possible facility may be afforded for the prompt discharge of all *arrears* of pay due to our soldiers and sailors.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 332.

arrearage (a-rēr′āj), *n.* [< ME. *arerage, arrerage*, < OF. *arerage, arrerage, arrierage*, mod. F. *arrérages*, pl., < OF. *arere, ariere*, back: see *arrear*[2], *adv.*, and *-age*, and cf. *advantage.*] **1.** The state or condition of being behindhand or in arrears.

I have employment for thee, such a one
As shall not only pay my services,
But leave me in *arrearage.*
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

2. Arrears; amount or amounts outstanding or overdue; any sum of money remaining unpaid after previous payment of a part.

The old *arrearages* . . . being defrayed.
Howell, Vocal Forest.

Our pleasure is, that all *arrearages*
Be paid unto the captains.
Massinger, The Picture, ii. 2.

arrearance† (a-rēr′ans), *n.* [< *arrear*[2] + *-ance.*] Same as *arrearage.*

arrect† (a-rekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *arrectus*, pp. of *arrigere*, set up, raise, erect, < *ad*, to, + *regere*, keep straight, direct.] **1.** To raise or lift up; make erect.

Having large ears perpetually exposed and *arrected.*
Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi.

2. To direct.

Arrecting my sight towards the zodiake.
Skelton, Poems, p. 9.

3. To impute.

Therefore he *arrecteth* no blame . . . to them.
Sir T. More, Works, fol. 271.

arrect, arrected (a-rekt′, a-rek′ted), *a.* [< L. *arrectus:* see the verb.] 1†. Erect; erected. —2†. Attentive, as a person listening.

Eager for the event,
Around the beldame all *arrect* they hang.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, i. 269.

3. In *bot.*, pointing upward; brought into an upright position. *A. Gray.*

arrectary† (a-rek′ta-ri), *n.* [< L. *arrectarius*, perpendicular, neut. pl. *arrectaria*, the upright posts of a wall, < *arrectus*, erect: see *arrect.*] A beam or post standing upright, as opposed to one which is horizontal.

The *arrectary* or beam of his cross.
Bp. Hall, Works, II. 278.

arrector (a-rek′tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *arrigere*, pp. *arrectus*, set up erect: see *arrect, v.*] That which arrects; an erector.—**Arrector pili**, in *anat.*, the erector of the hair, a small strip of unstriated muscle running from the lower part of the hair-follicle toward the surface of the skin, and by contraction, under the influence of fright or cold, causing the hair to stand straight up or "on end," at the same time so raising the surface just around the orifice as to occasion goose-flesh or horripilation.

arreed†, *v. t.* See *aread.*

arrel (ar′el), *n.* [Sp., also *arrelde* (> Basque *arraldea*, a weight of 10 pounds); Sp. *arrate*, Pg. *arratel*, a weight of 16 ounces (see *arratel*); < Ar. *al*, the, + *ratl*, a weight of 12 ounces.] A weight of 4 pounds, used in Spain.

Arremon, *n.* See *Arrhemon.*

arrendation (ar-en-dā′shon), *n.* Same as *arrentation.*

arrendator (ar′en-dā-tor), *n.* [Also *arendator*, < Russ. *arendatorŭ*, < ML. *arrendator, arendator*, a farmer of the revenue, < *arrendare, arendare, arrentare*, let for a rent, farm the revenue: see *arrent.*] One who farms the revenues in certain Russian governments.

arrenotokous, *a.* See *arrhenotokous.*

arrent (a-rent′), *v. t.* [< OF. *arrenter, arentir* (ML. *arrentare, arrendare, arendare*), < *a* (L. *ad*, to) + *rente*, rent: see *arrendator* and *rent.*] To let for a rent; especially, in *old Eng. law*, to let out for inclosure, as land in a forest. See *arrentation.*

arrentation (ar-en-tā′shon), *n.* [Also *arrendation*, < ML. *arrentatio(n-), arrendatio*, < *arrentare, arrendare:* see *arrent.*] In *old Eng. law*, the action or privilege of arrenting; the giving of permission by the lord of the manor to the tenant of land in a forest to inclose it with a small ditch and low hedge, in consideration of a yearly rent. Also written *arrendation.*

arreption† (a-rep′shon), *n.* [< L. *arreptus*, pp. of *arripere*, snatch, seize to one's self, < *ad*, to, + *rapere*, snatch, seize: see *rapacious, rapture.*] The act of taking away.

This *arreption* was sudden, yet Elisha sees both the chariot and the horses, and the ascent.
Bp. Hall, Rapture of Elijah.

arreptitious[1]† (ar-ep-tish′us), *a.* [< LL. *arreptĭcius, arreptitius*, seized in mind, inspired, delirious, < L. *arreptus*, pp. of *arripere*, snatch, seize: see *arreption.*] Snatched away; hence, seized or possessed; frantic; crack-brained; mad.

Odd, *arreptitious*, frantick extravagances.
Howell, Letters (1650), I. 475.

arreptitious[2]† (ar-ep-tish′us), *a.* [As if < L. *arreptus*, pp. of *arrēpere*, creep toward, steal softly to (< *ad*, to, + *rēpere*, creep: see *reptile*), + *-itious;* but appar. a mistaken def. of preceding.] Creeping or having crept in privily. *Blount; Bailey.*

arrest[1] (a-rest′), *v. t.* [< ME. *aresten, arresten* (also by apheresis *resten*, > mod. dial. *rest*), < OF. *arester*, F. *arrêter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *arrestar* = It. *arrestare*, < ML. *arrestare*, stop, restrain, < L. *ad*, to, + *restare*, stay back: see *rest*[2].] 1. To stop forcibly; check or hinder the motion or action of: as, to *arrest* the current of a river; to *arrest* the course of justice.

Ascribing the causes of things to secret proprieties hath *arrested* and laid asleep all true inquiry. *Bacon.*

With the progress of adaptation each [human being] becomes so constituted that he cannot be helped without in some way *arresting* a pleasurable activity.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 96.

2. To take, seize, or apprehend by virtue of a legal warrant or official authority; take into custody: as, to *arrest* one for a crime or misdemeanor. [Shakspere most commonly construes this verb with *of*, like *accuse:* as, "*of* capital treason we *arrest* you here," Rich. II., iv. 1.]

According to law no Englishman could be *arrested* and detained in confinement merely by the mandate of the sovereign. *Macaulay.*

3. To seize and fix; engage; secure; catch; take: as, to *arrest* the eyes or the attention.

King. If you prove it, I'll repay it back,
Or yield up Aquitain.
Prin. We *arrest* your word.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

The appearance of such a person in the world, and at such a period, ought to *arrest* the consideration of every thinking mind. *Buckminster.*

4†. To rest or fix.

We may *arrest* our thoughts upon the divine mercies.
Jer. Taylor.

5. In *Scots* and *admiralty law*, to seize (property) for debt or the satisfaction of a claim; attach or levy upon.=**Syn. 1.** To stay, interrupt, delay, detain.—2. To capture, lay hold of, take up, take prisoner.

arrest[1] (a-rest′), *n.* [< ME. *arest*, < OF. *arest*, stoppage, delay, restraint; from the verb: see *arrest*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of stopping, or the state of being stopped; suspension of movement or action: as, an *arrest* of the vital functions; "the stop and *arrest* of the air," *Bacon.*—2†. Self-restraint; self-command.

In noble corage oughte ben *areste*,
And weyen everything by equytee.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 396.

3. Any seizure or taking by force, physical or moral; hindrance; interruption; stoppage; restraint.

To the rich man who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest* that his soul was surprised the first night. *Jer. Taylor.*

I could . . . mingle my teares with you, . . . but when I consider the necessity of submitting to the divine *arests*, I am ready to dry them againe, and be silent.
Evelyn, To his Brother, G. Evelyn.

4. In *mach.*, any contrivance which stops or retards motion.

The *arrest* consists of a fly vane, or escapement with wings, mounted on one of the arbors of the clock-work acting on the wheel. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 8974.

5. In *law*, the taking of a person into custody of the law, usually by virtue of a warrant from authority. An arrest is made by seizing or touching the body or otherwise taking possession of it. By the law of some jurisdictions, arrest is allowed in civil cases for the purpose of enforcing the payment of debts or preventing a defendant from eluding an obligation. In criminal or penal cases arrest is made for the purpose of compelling the person charged with a crime or an offense to appear and submit to justice. In civil cases it cannot be legally effected except by virtue of a precept or writ issued out of some court, but this is often dispensed with in criminal cases. Arrest in civil cases is of two kinds, viz., that which takes place before trial, and is called *arrest on mesne process*, and that which takes place after trial and judgment, and is called *arrest on final process*, or *arrest in execution.*

6. In *admiralty law*, the taking of a ship into custody by virtue of a warrant from a court.—

7. In *Scots law*, attachment; seizure of property, funds, etc., by legal process, as for debt or the satisfaction of a claim.—**Arrest of judgment**, in *law*, the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned. Courts have at common law power to arrest judgment for intrinsic causes appearing upon the face of the record, as when the declaration varies from the original writ, when the verdict differs materially from the pleadings, or when the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient in point of law to found an action upon. The motion for this purpose is called a motion in *arrest of judgment.* Modern practice largely supersedes these motions by requiring such defects to be objected to before judgment.—**Breach of arrest.** See *breach.*

arrest[2] (a-rest′), *n.* [< OF. *arreste, areste*, mod. F. *arête*, awn, beard, fishbone, arrest, < L. *arista:* see *arista* and *arris.*] A mangy tumor on the back part of the hind leg of a horse. Also called *rat-tail.*

arrestable (a-res′ta-bl), *a.* [< *arrest*[1] + *-able.*] 1. Liable to be arrested or apprehended.—2. In *Scots law*, attachable; subject to seizure at the suit of a creditor of the owner, by a process in the nature of attachment or garnishment: applied to property, funds, etc.

Burgh customs still stand in the peculiar position of being neither adjudgeable nor *arrestable;* they are therefore bad security. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 63.

arrestation (ar-es-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *arrestation*, < ML. *arrestatio(n-)*, < *arrestare*, arrest: see *arrest*[1], *v.*] The act of arresting; an arrest or seizure. [Rare.]

The *arrestation* of the English residing in France was decreed by the National Convention.
H. M. Williams, Letters on France, I. i.

arrestee (a-rest-ē′), *n.* [< *arrest* + *-ee*[1].] In *Scots law*, the person in whose hands an arrestment is laid.

arrester, arrestor (a-res′tėr, -tor), *n.* [ME. *arester;* < *arrest*[1] + *-er*[1], *-or.* Cf. ML. *arrestator.*] 1. One who or that which arrests.—2. In *Scots law*, the person at whose instance an arrest is made. See *arrest, n.*, 7. [*Arrestor* is the form usual in legal documents.]

arrestive (a-res′tiv), *a.* [= OF. *arrestif;* < *arrest*[1] + *-ive.*] 1. Serving or tending to arrest. —2. In *gram.*, marking an arrest, restriction, or qualification of thought: applied to conjunctions like *but, yet, however*, etc. *Bain*, Eng. Grammar.

arrestment (a-rest′ment), *n.* [< OF. *arestement*, < *arester*, arrest: see *arrest*[1], *v.*, and *-ment.*] 1. The act of arresting or stopping; obstruction; stoppage.

The first effect is *arrestment* of the functions of the spinal cord. *Sir R. Christison*, Poisons, I. i. § 2.

The fall of man would produce an *arrestment* in the progress of the earth in that last great revolution which would have converted it into an Eden.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 239.

2. In *Scots law:* (*a*) A process by which a creditor may attach money or movable property which a third person holds for behoof of his debtor. It bears a general resemblance to foreign attachment by the custom of London. See *attachment.* (*b*) The arrest or detention of a criminal till he finds caution or surety to stand trial, or the securing of a debtor until he pays the debt or gives security for its payment.—**Breach of arrestment.** See *breach.*

arrestor, *n.* See *arrester.*

arret[1]†, *v. t.* See *aret.*

arret[2]† (a-rā′ or a-ret′), *n.* [< F. *arrêt*, < OF. *arest*, arrest: see *arrest*[1], *n.*] The decision of a court, tribunal, or council; a decree published; the edict of a sovereign prince: applied to the judgments and decisions of courts and tribunals in France.

arrha (ar′ä), *n.*; pl. *arrhæ* (-ē). [L., also *arrhabo*, and later *arra, arrabo*, < Gr. *ἀρραβών*, earnest-money. Cf. *arles.*] Earnest-money paid to bind a bargain or contract; a pledge. Formerly also spelled *arra.*

arrhal (ar′al), *a.* [< *arrha* + *-al.*] Of the nature of earnest-money; given as a pledge.

arrhaphostic (ar-a-fos′tik), *a.* [Badly formed < Gr. *ἀρραφος*, seamless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ῥαφή*, a seam, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Seamless. *Clarke.* Also written *araphostic, araphorostic.* [Rare.]

Arrhemon (a-rē′mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρρήμων*, without speech, silent, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ῥῆμα*, a word, < *ῥεῖν*, speak.] A genus of Central and South American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Tanagridæ*, including a group of several species of tanagers with stout bills, like *A. silens*, the type. Also *Arremon, Buarremon.*

Arrhemoninæ (a-rē-mō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arrhemon* + *-inæ.*] A group of tanagrine birds, named by Lafresnaye from the genus *Arrhemon.*

arrhenotokous (ar-e-not′ō-kus), *a.* [Better **arrhenotocous*, < Gr. *ἀρρενοτόκος*, bearing male children, < *ἄρρην* (*ἀρρενο-*), male, + *τίκτειν, τεκεῖν*, bear.] Producing males only: applied by Leuckart and Von Siebold to those parthenogenetic female insects which produce male progeny: opposed to *thelytokous.* Also spelled *arrenotokous.*

The terms *arrenotokous* and thelytokous have been proposed by Leuckart and Von Siebold to denote those parthenogenetic females which produce male and female young respectively. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 884.

arrhenotoky (ar-e-not′ō-ki), *n.* [As *arrhenotokous* + *-y.*] The producing of males only: a form of parthenogenesis. See *arrhenotokous.*

arrhephore (ar′e-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀρρηφόρος, commonly in pl., Ἀρρηφόροι (see def.); of uncertain origin.] One of four young girls of noble birth who were chosen annually in ancient Athens to dwell on the Acropolis and attend the priestess of Athena Polias. They played a ceremonial part in the festival of the Arrhephoria, on the night before which they bore baskets or vases of unknown contents from the Acropolis to an underground sanctuary near the peribolos of Aphrodite in the Gardens.

Arrhephoria (ar-e-fō′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ἀρρηφόρια: see *arrhephore.*] An ancient Athenian festival celebrated in the month of Skirophorion (June). It was connected with the Panathenaic festival, and was the occasion of the ceremonial induction into their annual office, with a splendid procession to the Acropolis, of the four young priestesses of Athena called *arrephores.*

arrhinencephalia (ar-in-en-se-fā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρρις* (*ἀρριν-*), without power of scenting (< *ἀ-* priv. + *ῥίς, ῥίν*, nose), + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon.*] In *teratol.*, congenital absence of one or (usually) both sides of the olfactory lobe (rhinencephalon), accompanied with more or less dwarfing or absence of adjacent structures. Also spelled *arhinencephalia.*

arrhizal (a-rī′zal), *a.* [As *arrhizous* + *-al.*] Same as *arrhizous.*

arrhizous (a-rī′zus), *a.* [< NL. *arrhizus*, < Gr. *ἄρριζος*, without roots, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ῥίζα*, a root.] Having no root: applied to parasitical plants which have no root, but adhere to other plants

by any part of their surface, and derive their nourishment from them; also to mosses and *Hepaticæ* which are destitute of rhizoids. Also *arhizal, arhizous.*

Arrhynchia (a-ring'ki-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *arrhynchius,* < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *ῥύγχος,* snout.] A group of the lowest proctuchous *Turbellaria,* having no frontal proboscis, but provided with an anus, and presenting distinct sexes. Also spelled *Arhynchia.*

arrhythmia (a-rith'mi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρρυθμία,* want of rhythm, < *ἄρρυθμος,* without rhythm: see *arrhythmous.*] In *pathol.,* irregularity. Also spelled *arhythmia.*—**Arrhythmia cordis,** irregularity of pulse.

arrhythmic (a-rith'mik), *a.* [As *arrhythmous* + *-ic:* see *a-*[18] and *rhythmic.*] Not rhythmic; wanting rhythm or regularity: used specifically, in *pathol.,* of the pulse. Also spelled *arhythmic. N. E. D.*

arrhythmical (a-rith'mi-kal), *a.* Same as *arrhythmic.* Also spelled *arhythmical.*

arrhythmically (a-rith'mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a style without rhythm. Also spelled *arhythmically.*

arrhythmous (a-rith'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄρρυθμος,* without rhythm, out of time, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ῥυθμός,* rhythm.] Same as *arrhythmic.* Also spelled *arhythmous.*

arrhythmy (a-rith'mi), *n.* [< NL. *arrhythmia,* q. v.] Want of rhythm. Also spelled *arhythmy.* [Rare.]

arriage (ar'āj), *n.* [Sc., a contr. of *average*[1], q. v.] In *Scots law,* an indefinite service performed by horses, formerly required from tenants, but now abolished. Used chiefly in the phrase *carriage and arriage.*

It [the monastery] is said to have possessed nearly two thousand pounds in yearly money-rent, . . . capons and poultry, butter, salt, *carriage and arriage,* peats and kain, wool and ale. *Scott,* Monastery, Int.

arride† (a-rīd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arrided,* ppr. *arriding.* [< L. *arridere,* please, be favorable to, smile at or upon, < *ad,* to, + *ridere,* laugh: see *ridicule.*] To please; gratify.

Fast. 'Fore heavens, his humour *arrides* me exceedingly.
Car. Arrides you!
Fast. Ay, pleases me.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

The flattering sycophant is the fawning spaniel, that hath only learned to fetch and carry, to spring the covey of his master's lusts, and to *arride* and deride him.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 119.

Above all thy rarities, old Oxenford, what do most *arride* and solace me are thy repositories of mouldering learning. *Lamb,* Oxford in Vacation.

arridentt (a-rī'dent), *a.* [< L. *arriden(t-)s,* ppr. of *arridere:* see *arride.*] Pleasing; gratifying.

arrière (a-rēr'; F. pron. ar-iār'), *n.* [F., < OF. *ariere, arere,* > ME. *arere,* mod. E. *arrear*[2]. *Arrière* is thus the mod. F. form of *arrear*[2], restored in E. from the earlier form, or adopted afresh, in special phrases: see *arrear*[2] and *rear*[3].] Arrear or rear. [Now rarely used except in composition, as in *arrière-bras, -fee, -fief, -pensée,* etc. (See these words, below.) In *arrière-ban,* as shown, it is historically a different word.]

An inferr'd *arrière* of such storms, such wrecks.
W. Whitman, in *Academy,* Nov. 18, 1882. (*N. E. D.*)

Volant en arrière, in *her.,* said of a bird represented as flying upward and away from the spectator.

arrière-ban (a-rēr'ban; F. pron. ar-iār-boṅ'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arrier-, arrear-, arereban* (also *arrear-, rere-band, arrier-van,* simulating *band*[2] and *van*[2]), < F. *arrière-ban,* OF. *ariere-ban,* a corruption (due to a supposed connection with *ariere,* mod. *arrière,* rear, behind) of OF. **ariban, *heriban,* < ML. *hari-, heri-, ari-, are-, arri-, herebannum,* etc., < OHG. **hariban, *heriban* (MHG. *herban,* G. *heerbann*), the summoning of an army, < *hari, heri* (MHG. *her,* G. *heer* = AS. *here*), army, + *ban,* a public call, order, decree: see *har-, harry,* and *ban*[1].] **1.** In the early feudal state, the summons of the sovereign to all freemen, calling them to the field with their vassals, equipment, and three months' provisions. Neglect to obey the summons brought fines or even loss of the fief. Hence—**2.** The military force thus liable to be called out. Formerly written *arierban.* [The misunderstanding of the first element (see etymology) led to the use of *ban et arrière-ban,* English *ban* (or *van*) and *arrier-ban* (or *-van*), with an artificial distinction, the *ban* being supposed to refer to the immediate feudatories of the sovereign, and the *arrière-ban* to the vassals of the latter, or the holders of *arrière-fiefs.*]

arrière-bras (ar-iār'brä'), *n.* Same as *rerebrace.*

arrière-fee (a-rēr'fē), *n.* A fee or fief dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a feudatory.

arrière-fief (a-rēr'fēf), *n.* Same as *arrière-fee.*

arrière-pensée (ar-iār'poṅ-sā'), *n.* [F., < *arrière,* rear, behind, + *pensée,* thought: see *pensive.*] A thought kept back or dissembled; a mental reservation.

arrière-vassal (ar-rēr'vas'al), *n.* An under-vassal; the vassal of a vassal.

arrière-voussure (ar-iār'vō-sūr'), *n.* A rear vault; an arch or a vault placed within the opening of a window or door, and differing from it in form, to increase the size of the aperture internally, to receive a charge from above, or to form an architectural junction between interior and exterior forms.


Arrière-Voussure.

arriero (ăr-ē-ā'-rō), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *arrieiro*), a muleteer, < *arre* (> Pr. *arri* = It. *arri*), OSp. *farre,* a cry used to mules and horses; prob. of Ar. origin.] A muleteer.

arris (ar'is), *n.* [Also written *aris,* formerly *arriss,* E. dial. (North.) *arridge,* the edge of anything that is liable to hurt (Halliwell); < OF. *areste* (F. *arête*), < L. *arista,* an ear or beard of grain, in ML. also a bone of a fish, exterior angle of a house: see *arista* and *arrest*[2].] **1.** A sharp edge, as of a squared stone or piece of wood. Specifically—**2.** In *arch.,* the line, edge, or hip in which the two straight or curved surfaces of a body, forming an exterior angle, meet; especially, the sharp ridge between two adjoining channels of a Doric column.

arris-fillet (ar'is-fil'et), *n.* A triangular piece of wood used to raise the slates of a roof against the shaft of a chimney or a wall, to throw off the rain more effectually. Also called *tilting-fillet.*

arris-gutter (ar'is-gut'èr), *n.* A wooden gutter of the form of the letter V, fixed to the eaves of a building. *Gwilt.*

arrish, arish (ar'ish), *n.* [E. dial., = *ersh,* dial. form of *eddish,* q. v.] A corn- or wheat-field which has been harvested; stubble; eddish. [Devonshire, Eng.]

arrisiont (a-rizh'on), *n.* [< L. *arrisio(n-),* < *arrisus,* pp. of *arridere,* smile upon: see *arride.*] The act of smiling upon or at. *Blount.*

arris-piece (ar'is-pēs), *n.* In *ship-carp.,* one of the portions of a built mast beneath the hoops.

arris-rail (ar'is-rāl), *n.* In *carp.,* a rail of triangular section, generally formed by slitting diagonally a strip of square section. The broadest surface forms the base.

arriswise (ar'is-wīz), *adv.* [< *arris* + *-wise.*]


An Altar Arriswise.

1. Diagonally: said of an arrangement of tiles or slates so that one angle points downward. —**2.** In *her.,* with one angle projecting toward the spectator: said of any bearing of a rectangular form so placed that one corner is in front, and the top and two of the sides are shown. Erroneously written *arraswise.*

arrivaget (a-rī'vāj), *n.* [ME. *arryvage, aryvage,* < OF. *arivage,* mod. F. *arrivage* = Sp. *arribaje,* < ML. *arribaticum, arripaticum,* < **arripare* (> OF. *ariver*), come to shore, arrive: see *arrive* and *-age.*] **1.** Landing; arrival. *Chaucer.*—**2.** That which happens or befalls one; lot or fate.

arrival (a-rī'val), *n.* [< ME. *aryvaile, arrivaile,* < AF. *arrivaille* = Pr. *arribalh, arribailh,* arrival: see *arrive* and *-al.*] **1.** The act of arriving, as in coming to land or to the end of a journey; a reaching or coming to a destination, or some definite place.

Fro thenne he goth toward Itaile
By ship, and there his *arrivaile*
Hath take, and shope him for to ride.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii. 4.

2. The person or thing which arrives: as, a long list of *arrivals.*

To-day the Lady Psyche will harangue
The fresh *arrivals.* *Tennyson,* Princess, ii.

3. The reaching or attainment of any object or state by effort, or in natural course: as, *arrival* at a just conclusion.

arrivancet (a-rī'vans), *n.* [< *arrive* + *-ance.*] **1.** The act or fact of arriving; arrival.

Its [an animal's] sudden *arrivance* into growth and maturitie. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

2. Persons who arrive; arrivals collectively.

For every minute is expectancy
Of more *arrivance* [*arrivancie* in early eds.].
Shak. (ed. Leopold), Othello, ii. 1.

arrive (a-rīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *arrived,* ppr. *arriving.* [< ME. *ariven, aryven,* < OF. *ariver, arriver,* F. *arriver* = Pr. *aribar, arivar* = Sp. Pg. *arribar* = It. *arrivare,* arrive, *arripare,* come to shore, < ML. **arribare, *arripare,* reach, come to shore, earlier *adripare,* bring to shore, < L. *ad,* to, + *ripa,* shore, bank.] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To bring (a ship or its passengers) to shore; land.

Some points of wind . . . may as soon Overturn as *Arrive* the ship.
W. Brough, Sacr. Princ. (1659), p. 486. (*N. E. D.*)

When Fortune . . . had *arrived* me in the most joyful port. *G. Cavendish.*

2. To reach.

Ere he *arrive* the happy isle. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 409.

3. To come to; happen to.

Lest a worse woe *arrive* him. *Milton,* Civil Power.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come to or reach a certain point in the course of travel: with *at:* as, we *arrived at* Havre-de-Grace.

When *at* Collatium this false lord *arrived,*
Well was he welcomed by the Roman dame.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 50.

2. To reach a point or stage by progressive advance; attain to a certain result or state: with *at,* formerly sometimes with *to:* as, to *arrive at* an unusual degree of excellence; to *arrive at* a conclusion.

The Greek language was *arrived to* its full perfection.
Dryden, Pref. to Troilus and Cressida.

They *arrive at* a theory from looking at some of the phenomena; and the remaining phenomena they strain or curtail to suit the theory. *Macaulay,* On History.

3. To happen or occur: with *to.*

Happy! *to* whom this glorious death *arrives.* *Waller.*

The lot of humanity is on these children. Danger, sorrow, and pain *arrive to* them, as *to* all.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 168.

arrivet (a-rīv'), *n.* [< *arrive, v.*] Arrival.

How should I joy of thy *arrive* to hear!
Drayton, Brandon to Mary.

Wonder at the safe *arrive*
Of this small vessel, which all weathers drive.
Middleton, Triumphs of Truth.

arroba (a-rō'bä), *n.* [Formerly also *aroba, arobe, arob,* < Sp. Pg. *arroba,* < Ar. *ar-rob',* < *al,* the, + *rob',* fourth part (of a hundred-weight), a quarter, < *arba'a,* four.] **1.** A Spanish and Portuguese unit of weight. The following table shows the number of avoirdupois and local pounds it contains and its equivalent in kilograms:

Places.	Local Pounds.	Av. Pounds.	Kilos.
Saragossa	36	27.390	12.424
Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro	32	32.381	14.688
Barcelona	26	22.985	10.426
Valencia	36	28.272	12.824
Paraguay	25	27.410	12.433
Castile, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Mexico, etc.	25	25.317	11.484
Alicante	24 and 36	28.254	12.816

There was also formerly in use in Valencia a small *arroba* of 10.687 kilograms.

2. A measure for wine, spirits, and oil in Spanish countries, arising from the Moorish practice of weighing those liquids; the cantara. There are two measures of this name. The commoner, the *arroba mayor,* contains in liters: in Castile, Cadiz, 16.137; in Bolivia, 16.073; in Malaga, 15.85; in Havana, 15.44; in Alicante, 11.550; in Valencia, 11.482. The *arroba menor,* in Madrid, is equivalent to 27.25 pounds of water or 12.564 liters; it was divided into 25 libras. Wine was sold by a weight of 32 pounds to the arroba.

arrodet (a-rōd'), *v. t.* [< L. *arrodere,* gnaw at, < *ad,* to, at, + *rodere,* gnaw: see *rodent,* and cf. *corrode, erode.*] To gnaw or nibble at. *Bailey.*

arrogance (ar'ō-gans), *n.* [< ME. *arrogance, arrogaunce,* < OF. *arrogance,* < L. *arrogantia,* < *arrogan(t-)s,* ppr. of *arrogare:* see *arrogate.*] The condition or quality of being arrogant; a manifest feeling of personal superiority in rank, power, dignity, or estimation; the exalting of one's own worth or importance to an undue degree; pride with contempt of others; presumption.

Pride hath no other glass
To show itself, but pride; for supple knees
Feed *arrogance,* and are the proud man's fees.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

=**Syn.** *Pride, Arrogance, Presumption, Assumption, Haughtiness, Disdain, Loftiness, Superciliousness, Insolence,* lordliness, self-importance, imperiousness, swagger. (See *pride.*) *Pride* and *disdain* are the only words in the list that may have a good meaning when applied to per-

sons: as, *pride* in one's country; *disdain* of a base suggestion. *Pride* primarily respects the temper of the mind, not being necessarily manifested or directed toward others; it is the general term for an unreasonable estimate of one's own superiority in any respect. As it comes into relation and action, it may receive other titles. Thus, *arrogance* is, at its simplest, *pride* with contempt of others, and is essentially the same as *disdain*. In action, *arrogance* is the assertion of exorbitant claims to rank, dignity, estimation, homage, power, etc. *Presumption* is often used for *arrogance*, but more properly expresses a self-conceited and self-important forwardness to run risks, take liberties, and crowd in where one does not deserve to be. *Presumption* helps itself to what it wants, while *arrogance* claims from others, and feeds its *pride* by seeing them yield. *Presumption* is less selfish than *arrogance*, but more conceited and headstrong. *Assumption* has added to its other meanings a bad sense, kindred to *presumption*; it means a disposition to do what does not belong to one to do, and sometimes to claim to be more than one is. *Haughtiness*, like *disdain* and *loftiness*, dwells upon the inferiority of others quite as much as upon its own elevation; it is equally applicable to spirit and to manner. *Disdain* is a mingling of lofty contempt with aversion, abhorrence, or indignation. *Superciliousness*, as befits its derivation, is chiefly applied to manner; it is a manifested haughtiness. *Insolence* is exhibited not only in manner, but in conduct and language; it is pride or haughtiness, shown in contemptuous or overbearing treatment of others, especially by words; from an equal or an inferior it is an outrageous kind of impertinence. See *impudence*, *egotism*, and *scorn*.

I know you proud to bear your name,
Your *pride* is yet no mate for mine,
Too proud to care from whence I came.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

Turbulent, discontented men of quality, in proportion as they are puffed up with personal *pride* and *arrogance*, generally despise their own order. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

But most it is *presumption* in us, when
The help of Heaven we count the act of men.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

His usual air of haughty *assumption*.
Scott, Waverley, xlix.

I own that there is a *haughtiness* and fierceness in human nature which will cause innumerable broils, place men in what situation you please. *Burke*.

Good nature produces a *disdain* of all baseness, vice, and folly. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 242.

The *loftiness* of man shall be bowed down. Isa. ii. 17.

Sometimes, it is true, the giraffe stoops to mammalian levels; but there is something so lofty even in its condescension that the very act of bending enhances the *haughtiness* of its erect posture, and suggests that it does it from policy. To be always keeping state, and forever in the clouds, might make shorter animals accuse it of acting *superciliously*. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 182.

The *insolence* of the aggressor is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer. *Ames*, Works, II. 96.

arrogancy (ar′ō-gan-si), *n.* [See *arrogance*.] 1. The quality of being arrogant; arrogance: as, "presumptuous *arrogancy*," *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 77.

His *arrogancy* and his impudence, in commending his own things. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

2. A piece of arrogance; an arrogant act.

That most odious of all repulsive *arrogancies*—Phariseeism. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 472.

arrogant (ar′ō-gant), *a.* [< ME. *arrogant*, *arrogaunt*, < OF. *arrogant*, < L. *arrogan(t-)s*, assuming, arrogant, insolent, ppr. of *arrogare*, assume, etc.: see *arrogate*.] 1. Making or having the disposition to make unwarrantable claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; aggressively haughty; full of assumption: applied to persons.

Arrogant Winchester? that haughty prelate?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

2. Characterized by arrogance; proceeding from an overestimate of one's importance or superiority to others: applied to things: as, *arrogant* claims.

The speech of Themistocles, the Athenian, which was haughty and *arrogant*, in taking so much to himself, had been a grave and wise observation and censure, applied at large to others. *Bacon*, True Greatness.

Surely etiquette was never maintained in a more *arrogant* manner at the court of Louis XIV.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 268.

His [Lord Clarendon's] temper was sour, *arrogant*, and impatient of opposition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

=Syn. *Authoritative*, *Magisterial*, *Dogmatic*, etc. (see *magisterial*), proud, assuming, overbearing, presumptuous, supercilious, lordly, cavalier, important, swelling, blustering, grand, disdainful, overweening.

arrogantly (ar′ō-gant-li), *adv.* In an arrogant manner; with undue pride and contempt of others; with haughty presumption.

Godwin and his Sons bore themselves *arrogantly* and proudly towards the King, usurping to themselves equal share in the Government. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

arrogantness (ar′ō-gant-nes), *n.* Arrogance.

arrogate (ar′ō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arrogated*, ppr. *arrogating*. [< L. *arrogatus*, *adrogatus*, pp. of *arrogare*, *adrogare*, ask of, adopt, appropriate, assume, < *ad*, to, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*. The form *adrogate* is confined to the legal sense.] 1. To claim or demand unduly or presumptuously; lay claim to in an overbearing manner: as, to *arrogate* power or dignity to one's self.

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will *arrogate* dominion undeserved
Over his brethren. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 27.

A man possessed of such warm imagination commands all nature, and *arrogates* possessions of which the owner has a blunter relish. *Goldsmith*, Tenants of the Leasowes.

Even the spiritual supremacy *arrogated* by the Pope was, in the dark ages, productive of far more good than evil.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To lay claim to on behalf of another: as, to *arrogate* to the crown the privilege of issuing writs.

To antiquity we *arrogate* many things, to ourselves nothing. *Coleridge*, The Friend, I. 12. (*N. E. D.*)

3. In *Rom. law*, same as *adrogate*.

arrogation (ar-ō-gā′shon), *n.* [< L. *arrogatio(n-)*, a taking to one's self, < *arrogare*, take to one's self: see *arrogate*, and cf. *adrogation*.] 1. The act of arrogating, or making unjust or unwarrantable claims or demands; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

Where selfness is extinguished, all manner of *arrogation* must of necessity be extinct.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, p. 372, note.

2. In *Rom. law*, same as *adrogation*.

arrogative (ar′ō-gā-tiv), *a.* [< *arrogate* + *-ive*.] Making undue claims and pretensions; arrogant. *Dr. H. More*.

arrondi, arrondee (a-ron′di, -dē), *a.* [< F. *arrondi* (fem. *arrondie*), rounded, pp. of *arrondir*, make round, < *à* (< L. *ad*, to) + *rond*, round: see *round*[2].] In *her.*, rounded off: applied to a bearing, especially a cross, the extremities of which are rounded. Also written *arondie*, *arondy*.—**Battled arrondi.** See *battled*[2].—**Bend arrondi, fesse arrondi,** etc. See the nouns.

arrondissement (a-rōn-dēs′moṅ), *n.* [F., lit. a rounding, < *arrondiss-*, stem of certain parts of *arrondir*, make round: see *arrondi*.] In France, the largest administrative division of a department. The 87 departments are divided into 362 arrondissements. Each arrondissement is divided into cantons, and each of the latter into communes.

arrope (Sp. pron. ä-rō′pā), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *arrobe*), < *arropar* (= Pg. *arrobar*), mix wine in a state of fermentation with boiled wine, lit. clothe, < *ar-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *ropa* = Pg. *roupa*, OPg. *rouba*, clothing, robe: see *robe*.] A sort of liquor used for increasing the body and darkening the color of sherry, made by boiling down must to one fifth or one sixth of its original quantity.

arrose† (a-rōz′), *v. t.* [< F. *arroser*, sprinkle, water, ult. < LL. *adrorare*, bedew, < L. *ad*, to, + *rorare*, distil dew, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew.] To bedew; sprinkle; wet; drench.

The blissful dew of heaven does *arrose* you.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

arrosion† (a-rō′zhon), *n.* [< L. as if **arrosio(n-)*, < *arrodere*, pp. *arrosus*, gnaw at: see *arrode*.] A gnawing at. [Rare.]

This *arrosion* of the nailes, . . . the property of men inraged with choler. *J. Bulwer*, Chirologia, p. 160. (*N. E. D.*)

★**arrow** (ar′ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arrowe*, *arowe*, < ME. *arow*, *aro*, *aru*, *arw*, *aruwe*, *arewe*, *arwe*, < AS. (1) *arwe*, fem., (2) *earh*, neut., = Icel. *ör* (gen. *örvar*), an arrow, = Goth. deriv. *arhwazna*, a dart (Gr. *βέλος*), prob. orig. 'that which belongs to the bow' (a 'bow-dart' as distinguished from a missile thrown by hand?), < **arhw* = L. *arquus*, *arcus*, a bow, whence E. *arc*[1], *arch*[1], and deriv. *archer*, q. v.] 1. A slender, generally pointed, missile weapon made to be shot from a bow. Arrows have nearly universally been made with a light, straight shaft of wood, fitted with feathers at the nock-end to steady the flight, and with a pointed head of various forms, often barbed so as to remain fixed in the object pierced. Those used in the middle ages rarely had barbed heads; sometimes the head was flat, sometimes conical, and fitted to the shaft like the ferrule of a walking-stick. The arrow-heads of the North American Indians were of flint, obsidian, or other hard stone, or of bone, as well as of metal, and were often barbed. They were secured to the shaft by lashings of hide or sinew. Arrow-heads intended to be poisoned, as among South American Indians, are said to be fastened lightly, so as to leave the shaft and remain in the wound. The feathers at the butt of the shaft seem to have been generally used in all ages, and are so set, or are of such a form, as to give to the arrow a rotary movement, like that of a rifle-ball. The arrow of the crossbow is called a *bolt* or *quarrel* (which see).



European (15th century) Arrow.
It is 2 feet 4 inches long, and has three feathers. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

2. Anything resembling an arrow. (*a*) In *surv.*, a small pointed iron rod, or a stick shod with iron, stuck into the ground to mark a chain's length. (*b*) In *fort.*, a work placed at the salient angles of a glacis, communicating with the covert way. (*c*) A figure used in maps, architectural drawings, etc., to indicate direction, as of winds, currents, rivers. In maps, an arrow or half-arrow, pointing north, serves to fix the points of the compass. (*d*) An arrow-shaped ornament, as for the hair.—**Broad arrow.** See *broad*.

★**arrow** (ar′ō), *v. i.* [< *arrow*, *n.*] 1. To grow up into a long pointed stalk like an arrow.

The West Indian planter must prevent his sugar-canes from *arrowing*. *Simmonds' Colonial Mag.*

2. To move swiftly, as an arrow. [Rare.]

About an hour ago did we . . . see that identical salmon . . . *arrowing* up the Tay.
Blackwood's Mag., XXII. 446.

arrow-grass (ar′ō-gras), *n.* A common name of plants of the genus *Triglochin*, especially of the common *T. palustris*: also sometimes applied generally to the members of the family *Scheuchzeriaceæ*, to which *Triglochin* belongs.

★**arrow-head** (ar′ō-hed), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The head of an arrow.—2. An aquatic plant of the genus *Sagittaria*: so called from the shape of the leaves. See *Sagittaria*.—3. A belemnite.

II. *a.* Written with arrow-headed characters: as, an *arrow-head* inscription.

arrow-headed (ar′ō-hed″ed), *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.—**Arrow-headed characters,** alphabetical, syllabic, and ideographic combinations of a triangular, arrow-head-like, or wedge-like figure; hence, also called *cuneiform* (wedge-shaped) and *nail-headed characters*. See *cuneiform*.

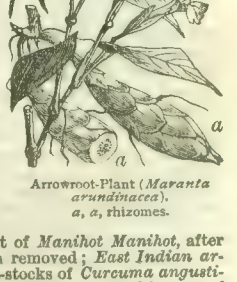


Assyrian Arrow-headed Characters.

arrowleaf (ar′ō-lēf), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sagittaria*, many species of which have sagittate or arrow-shaped leaves.

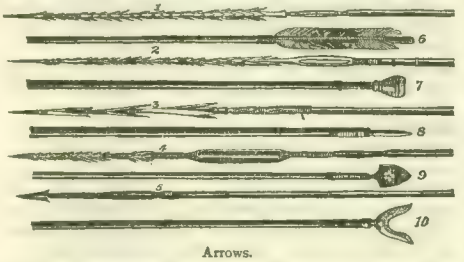
arrowlet (ar′ō-let), *n.* [< *arrow* + *-let*.] A little arrow. *Tennyson*. [Poetic.]

★**arrowroot** (ar′ō-röt), *n.* [< *arrow* + *root*[1]; from the use of the fresh roots or tubers to absorb poison from wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows.] A starch obtained from the horizontal rhizomes of several species of *Maranta*. It is much used as food and for other purposes, and is obtained from the West Indies. The species from which arrowroot is most commonly made is *M. arundinacea*, hence called the *arrowroot-plant*. Other starches than that of *Maranta* are occasionally sold under the name of arrowroot. *Brazilian arrowroot*, or tapioca-meal, more usually known as *cassava*, is obtained from the fleshy root of *Manihot Manihot*, after the poisonous juice has been removed; *East Indian arrowroot*, from the large root-stocks of *Curcuma angustifolia*; *Chinese arrowroot*, from the creeping rhizomes of *Nelumbo Nelumbo*; *English arrowroot*, from the potato; *Portland arrowroot*, from the corms of *Arum maculatum*; and *Oswego arrowroot*, from Indian corn.



Arrowroot-Plant (*Maranta arundinacea*). *a*, *a*, rhizomes.

arrow-shaped (ar′ō-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like an arrow; sagittate: applied in *botany* to auriculate lanceolate leaves which have the basal lobes elongated, acute, and turned downward.



Arrows.

1–5, from New Ireland and the Solomon group of islands. The longest is 4 feet 11 inches, the shortest 4 feet 1 inch. There are no feathers. In 3 the barbs are of thin shaved blades of bone; in 4, of ratan; in 1 and 2 the barbs are made of thorns; in 5 the head is a small piece of bamboo. 6–10 are Japanese arrows of a late epoch.

arrow-stone (ar'ō-stōn), *n.* A belemnite.

arrow-tie (ar'ō-tī), *n.* [< *arrow* (in allusion to the shape of the fastening) + *tie.*] A tie of hoop-iron used in baling cotton.

arrow-wood (ar'ō-wụ̀d), *n.* A name given in the United States to several species of shrubs or small trees used by the Indians for making their arrows, as *Viburnum dentatum* and *V. acerifolium*, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, *Cornus florida*, and in the western territories *Tessaria borealis*. See cut under *Cornus*.

arrow-worm (ar'ō-wėrm), *n.* An animal of the genus *Sagitta* (which see).

arrowy (ar'ō-i), *a.* [< *arrow* + *-y*[1].] Resembling an arrow or arrows, as in shape or in rapidity and directness of motion.

> Iron sleet of *arrowy* shower
> Hurtles in the darkened air. *Gray*, Fatal Sisters.
>
> The lambent homage of his *arrowy* tongue.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 782.
>
> The carrier-bird released
> Points to one cherished spot his *arrowy* flight.
> *J. Baillie.*

arroyo (ä-rō'yō), *n.* [Sp., OSp. *arrogio*, = Pg. *arroio*, < ML. *arrogium*; cf. ML. *rogium*, *rogia*, a stream for irrigation (Diez): origin uncertain.] A rivulet; watercourse; the (dry) bed of a stream; a gully.

> Down the *arroyo*, out across the mead,
> By heath and hollow, sped the flying maid.
> *Bret Harte.*

Arsacid, Arsacidan (är'sas'id, -i-dạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Arsacidæ, rulers of Parthia from about 250 B. C., and afterward of the Parthian empire (see *Parthian*), till A. D. 226. The Arsacid dynasty was founded by a chief named Arsaces, who revolted from Antiochus II. of Syria; and all his successors, about thirty, added his name to their own. A branch of the Arsacidæ reigned in Armenia from about 149 B. C. to A. D. 428.

arschin, *n.* See *arshin.*

arse (ärs), *n.* [< ME. *ars*, *ers*, < AS. *ears*, *ærs* = OFries. *ers* = D. *aars*, *naars* = OHG. MHG. *ars*, G. *arsch* = Icel. *ars*, also *rass* = Sw. *ars* = Dan. *ars*, *arts* = Gr. ὄρρος for *ὄρσος, the rump.] The buttocks or hind part of an animal. [Now only in vulgar use.]

arse-foot† (ärs'fụ̀t), *n.* [< *arse* + *foot*, from the position of the feet in birds of the grebe family, which seem to be inserted opposite the anus. Once used by writers of repute, as by Willughby and Ray, 1678.] An early British name of the great crested grebe, *Podiceps* or *Podicipes cristatus*, and of other birds of the same genus. Also spelled *arsfoot.*

arsenal (är'se-nạl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arcenal*, *arsinal*, *arcinal*, *arzenale*, *archinale*, etc., from It. and F.; cf. F. *arsenal*, formerly *arsenal* = It. *arsenale*, *arzenale*, *arzanale* = Sp. Pg. *arsenal* (MGr. ἀρσηνάλης), with suffix *-al*, *-ale*, a simpler form appearing in ML. *arsena*, It. *arzenà*, *arzanà*, F. (16th cent.) *arsena*, *arsenac*, arsenal, dockyard; cf. It. *darsena*, dial. *tirzanà* = Sp. *dársena* = Pg. *taracena*, *tarazena*, *tercena* = F. *darse*, *darsine*, a dock; also Sp. *atarazana*, also *atarazanal*, an arsenal, rope-walk, dockyard; < Ar. *dār-aç-çinā'ah*, lit. house of construction, < *dār*, house, + *al*, the, + *çinā'ah*, art, trade, industry, < *çāna'a*, make, fabricate.] **1.** A repository or magazine of arms and military stores of all kinds, whether for land or naval service.—**2.** A public establishment where naval and military engines or warlike equipments are manufactured. Hence—**3.** Figuratively, a repository of any kind of equipment.

> We can find no weapon in the whole rich *arsenal* of Comparative Anatomy which defends the truth of the Theory of Descent more powerfully than the comparison of the internal skeletons of the various Vertebrates.
> *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 276.

arsenate, *n.* See *arseniate.*

Arsenian (är-sē'ni-ạn), *n.* One of a party in the Greek Church, in the thirteenth century, named from its leader Arsenius, patriarch of Constantinople, who excommunicated the emperor Michael Palæologus for putting out the eyes of John Lascaris, a minor and heir to the throne. The banishment of Arsenius, the appointment of a new patriarch, and the conforming of the emperor to the Latin Church at the second council of Lyons gave rise to a schism between the patriarchates of Constantinople and Alexandria which continued more than half a century.

arseniasis (är-se-nī'ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < *arsen(icum)* + *-iasis.*] In *pathol.*, the morbid state produced by the use of arsenic. Also called *arsenicism.*

arseniate, arsenate (är-sē'ni-āt, är'se-nāt), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-i-ate.*] A salt formed by the combination of arsenic acid with any base.

arsenic (as a noun, är'se-nik; as an adjective, är-sen'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *arsenick*, *arsnick*, < ME. *arsenik*, *arsnek*, < OF. *arsenic*, mod. F. *arsenic* = Sp. *arsénico* = Pg. It. *arsenico*, < L. *arsenicum*, *arrenicum*, *arrhenicum*, < Gr. ἀρσενικόν, yellow arsenic, orpiment, lit. 'masculine,' being neut. of ἀρσενικός, ἀρρενικός, masculine, < ἄρσην, ἄρρην, male, also strong, = Zend *arshan*, a man, male. The name is said to refer to the powerful qualities of arsenic.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A yellow mineral, called specifically *yellow arsenic;* the trisulphid of the element to which it has given its name; orpiment. [The original use.]—**2.** Chemical symbol, As; atomic weight, 75. A chemical element having a grayish-white color, a metallic luster, and a specific gravity of 5.727. Under ordinary pressure it does not melt, but at 450° C. it passes from the solid state into vapor of a lemon-yellow color. It tarnishes rapidly in moist air at ordinary temperature, and heated in air is oxidized to arsenic trioxid, As_2O_3. Arsenic occurs in nature uncombined, but much more commonly in combination. The chief ores are the two sulphids, realgar (As_2S_2) and orpiment (As_2S_3), arsenical pyrites or mispickel (FeSAs), and arsenides of iron, nickel, and cobalt. Most of the arsenic of commerce is prepared in Bohemia and Saxony or in England. Arsenic itself is little used in the arts. Its salts, however, have great commercial importance. With oxygen arsenic forms two compounds, the more important of which is arsenic trioxid (As_2O_3), a violent poison, the ratsbane, white arsenic, or simple arsenic of the shops. It is prepared by a process of sublimation from arsenical ores, and is sold as a white crystalline powder or in glassy translucent masses, which are odorless, nearly tasteless, and slightly soluble in water. The most reliable antidote is freshly prepared hydrated sesquioxid of iron, which should be given in considerable quantity after the stomach has been freed from the poison as completely as possible by an emetic given with bland liquids, such as milk, flour and water, or white of egg and water, which serve to envelop the poison and effect its complete ejection from the stomach. In the absence of hydrated sesquioxid of iron, large quantities of a paste made of chalk or magnesia and castor-oil may be used. Arsenic trioxid is used in medicine, especially in the treatment of certain nervous and skin diseases, and in the arts as the basis for preparing arsenical salts and certain pigments, and largely in the manufacture of glass. Arsenic has two oxygen acids, whose salts are the arseniates and arsenites. Free arsenious acid is not known. Arsenic acid occurs in commerce as a thick acid liquid, and is largely used in the manufacture of aniline red, and sodium arseniate is much used in calico-printing. Arsenic disulphid (As_2S_2) occurs native as realgar (see *realgar*), and is made artificially under the name of *ruby sulphur*. Both the native and the artificially prepared sulphids are used as pigments, as is also arsenic trisulphid (As_2S_3), or orpiment, also called *king's yellow.* **3.** The popular name of arsenic trioxid (As_2O_3), the preparation of arsenic usually retailed in trade. See above.

II. *a.* Containing arsenic; specifically, containing arsenic in smaller proportion than arsenious compounds. See *arsenious.*—**Arsenic acid** (H_3AsO_4), an acid formed from arsenic oxid.—**Arsenic oxid, arsenic pentoxid** (As_2O_5), a compound of oxygen and arsenic having a larger proportion of oxygen than arsenious oxid. Often improperly called *arsenic acid.*

arsenical (är-sen'i-kạl), *a.* [= F. *arsenical*; < *arsenic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to arsenic; containing arsenic.—**Arsenical antimony.** See *allemontite.*—**Arsenical minerals,** a family or class of minerals in which arsenic acts the part of the electronegative element.—**Arsenical pyrites.** See *arsenopyrite* and *löllingite.*—**Arsenical silver,** an ore of silver containing arsenic.

arsenicalize (är-sen'i-kạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arsenicalized*, ppr. *arsenicalizing.* [< *arsenical* + *-ize.*] To give an arsenical character to; treat with arsenic; arsenicate.

> The preceding [pitch] *arsenicalized.*
> *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 8803.

arsenicate (är-sen'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arsenicated*, ppr. *arsenicating.* [< *arsenic* + *-ate*[2].] To combine with arsenic; treat with arsenic. Also *arsenicize*, *arsenicise.*

arsenic-black (är'se-nik-blak), *n.* The name given in commerce to a mixture of powdered arsenic, charcoal, iron-filings, and lime.

arsenic-furnace (är'se-nik-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace for decomposing arsenical pyrites by heat and condensing the fumes: used in the manufacture of white arsenic.

arsenic-glass (är'se-nik-glȧs″), *n.* Arsenic trioxid in the amorphous state, made by resubliming the impure oxid.

arsenicise, *v. t.* Same as *arsenicate.*

arsenicism (är-sen'i-sizm), *n.* [< *arsenic* + *-ism.*] Same as *arseniasis.*

arsenicize (är-sen'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arsenicized*, ppr. *arsenicizing.* [< *arsenic* + *-ize.*] Same as *arsenicate:* as, "*arsenicising* agents," *Ure*, Dict., I. 265. Also spelled *arsenicise.*

arsenicophagy (är-sen-i-kof'ạ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρσενικόν, for mod. *arsenic*, + -φαγία, < φαγεῖν, eat.] The practice of eating arsenic.

arsenide (är'se-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-ide*[2].] A compound of arsenic and a metal or other basic radical. Also *arseniuret, arsenuret.*

arseniferous (är-se-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-i-ferous.*] Bearing or containing arsenic: as, *arseniferous* substances; *arseniferous* zinc.

arsenillo (är-se-nil'ō), *n.* [A quasi-Sp. form, < *arsénico*, arsenic, + dim. *-illo.*] The commercial name of a granular form of atacamite from Chili.

arsenious (är-sē'ni-us), *a.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-i-ous.*] Pertaining to or containing arsenic.—**Arsenious acid** ($HAsO_2$), an acid formed from arsenious oxid.—**Arsenious oxid, arsenic trioxid** (As_2O_3), a compound of oxygen and arsenic having a smaller proportion of oxygen than arsenic oxid. Also called *white arsenic*, and often improperly *arsenious acid.* See *arsenic.*

arsenite (är'se-nīt), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-ite*[2].] A salt formed by the union of arsenious oxid with a basic oxid.

arseniuret, arsenuret (är-sē'niū-ret, är-sen'-ū-ret), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-uret.*] Same as *arsenide.*

arseniureted, arseniuretted (är-sē'niū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *arseniuret* + *-ed*[2].] Combined with arsenic so as to form an arseniuret.—**Arseniureted hydrogen** (AsH_3), also called *arsine*, a gas generated by fusing arsenic with its own weight of granulated zinc, and decomposing the alloy with strong hydrochloric acid. It is colorless, has a fetid odor like that of garlic, and is exceedingly poisonous when breathed. The hydrogen of this compound may be replaced wholly or in part by organic radicals forming bodies analogous to amines and phosphines, as trimethyl arsine, $(CH_3)_3As$.

arsenoblast (är-sen'ọ̄-blast), *n.* [< Gr. ἄρσην, male, + βλαστός, germ.] In *biol.*, a male genoblast. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 147.

arsenolite (är-sen'ọ̄-līt), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-lite.*] Native arsenic trioxid, crystallizing in isometric octahedrons.

arsenopyrite (är″se-nō-pī'rīt), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *pyrite.*] A mineral containing arsenic, sulphur, and iron. Its color is tin-white, and it commonly occurs in a massive, though sometimes in a crystallized, form. The ordinary white arsenic is mostly obtained by roasting this ore. It is common in Cornwall, Saxony, and Silesia, and is also found in Canada. Also called *arsenical pyrites* and *mispickel.*

arsenuret, *n.* See *arsenide.*

arse-smart (ärs'smärt), *n.* [< *arse* + *smart*, *n.* See *smartweed.*] A plant, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, also called *smartweed* (which see).

arsfoot†, *n.* See *arse-foot.*

arsheen, *n.* See *arshin.*

arshin, arshine (är-shēn'), *n.* [Also spelled *arsheen*, Russ. *arshinŭ*, Bulg. Serv. *arshin*, repr. Turk. Pers. *arshin;* of Tatar origin.] A measure of length in Turkey and Persia, and also in Russia. The Turkish arshin is equal to 68.30 centimeters (26.89 inches), but the name is also given in Constantinople to the meter (100 centimeters = 39.37 inches). The Persian arshin is 104 centimeters. The Russian arshin was equal to 71.119 centimeters, or 28 inches.

arsine (är'sin), *n.* [< *ars(enic)* + *-ine*[2].] Arseniureted hydrogen (which see, under *arseniureted*).

arsis (är'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄρσις, a raising, elevation, < αἴρειν, raise, lift up.] **1.** In *pros.*: (*a*) Originally, the metrically unaccented part of a foot, as opposed to the *thesis* or part which receives the ictus or metrical stress. (*b*) In prevalent modern usage, that part of a foot which bears the ictus or metrical accent, as opposed to the metrically unaccented part, called the *thesis.* According to the original Greek usage, *arsis* denoted the raising of the foot in dancing, or of the hand in beating time, and therefore the unaccented part of the metrical foot, and *thesis* the fall of the foot or of the hand in dancing or beating time, and therefore the accented part of the prosodial foot. Latin writers show great confusion in the application of these terms, sometimes employing them in conformity with Greek usage, sometimes interchanging their meaning, sometimes assigning still other meanings to them. Some modern writers have employed them with their original Greek significations, as given above under (*a*); but the meanings given under (*b*), and believed to be supported by the Latin writers, are those generally adopted at the present time. **2.** In *physiol. acoustics*, a periodical increase in the intensity of a sound, producing a rhythmical effect.

arsmetrik†, *n.* A Middle English form of *arithmetic.* *Chaucer.*

arson[1] (är'sọn), *n.* [< OF. *arson*, *arsoun*, *arsun* (as if < L. **ārsio*, **arsion-*), a burning, < *arder*, *ardoir* (pp. *ars*), burn, < L. *ardere* (pp. *arsus*), burn: see *ardent.*] In *law*, the malicious burning of a dwelling-house or outhouse of another. By the common law it is a felony, and if any person be in the building at the moment of firing it is a capital offense. By statutes the definition has been extended so as to include the burning of other property besides that above specified, or of one's own property. In Scotland called *wilful fire-raising.*

arson[2]† (är'sọn), *n.* [< ME. *arsoun*, *arsun*, < OF. *arcun*, *arzon*, *archon*, mod. F. *arçon* = Sp. *arzon* = Pg. *arção* = It. *arcione*, < ML. *arcio(n-)*, also

arco(n-), and corruptly *arctio(n-)*, a saddle-bow, < L. *arcus*, a bow: see *arc*[1], *arch*[1].] A saddle-bow; sometimes, a saddle.

arsonette (är-sō-net'), *n.* A suffragette who resorts to arson as a means of effecting results. [Colloq.]

arsy-versy† (är'se-vėr-si), *adv.* [A riming compound of E. *arse* + L. *versus*, turned. Cf. *topsy-turvy*, etc.] In a reverse manner or way; backward; in a preposterous position; upside down; topsy-turvy: as, "the world goes *arsie-versie*," *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues.

I took the pen first of the lawyer, and turning it *arsy-versy*, like no instrument for a ploughman, our youngster and the rest of the faction burst into laughter at the simplicity of my fingering.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

art[1] (ärt), *v.* [< ME. *art*, *ert*, < AS. *eart* = ONorth. *art*, *arth*: see *be*.] The second person singular, indicative mood, present tense, of the verb *be* (which see).

art[2] (ärt), *n.* [< ME. *art*, *arte*, < OF. *art*, F. *art* = Sp. Pg. It. *arte*, < L. *ar(t-)s*, acc. *artem*, skill, prob. orig. skill in fitting or joining; akin to *artus*, a joint, *arma*, arms, *armus*, shoulder-joint, etc., < √ **ar*, join: see *article*, *arm*[1], *arm*[2].] **1.** The combination or modification of things to adapt them to a given end; the employment of given means to effect a purpose.

With each gift of nature and of *art*.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 192.

Mr. Mill says, "*Art* is but the employment of the powers of nature for an end." Yes; but the employment is the *art*. That use or employment of the natural elements is precisely the function of the intelligence and the will, which differs from nature, in its proper sense, as the active differs from the passive. *Edinburgh Rev.*

2. Skill; dexterity; an especial facility in performing any operation, intellectual or physical, acquired by experience or study; knack.

There is *art* in roasting eggs. *Old adage.*

Russell had the *art* of writing letters that exploded like bomb-shells in the midst of some controversy.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xx.

3. Artfulness; cunning.

She hath no faults, who hath the *art* to hide them.
Webster, White Devil, v. 2.

Queen. More matter, with less *art*.
Pol. Madam, I swear, I use no *art* at all.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. A system of rules and traditional methods for facilitating the performance of certain actions; acquaintance with such rules or skill in applying them, as in any manual trade or handicraft, technical profession, or physical accomplishment: as, the *art* of building or of engraving; the healing *art;* the *art* of music or of dancing; the practical or the elegant *arts:* in this sense opposed to *science*.

The object of science is knowledge; the objects of *art* are works. In *art*, truth is the means to an end; in science, it is only the end. Hence the practical *arts* are not to be classed among the sciences. *Whewell.*

Theorists, by an observation of particulars and by generalizing on them, attempt to construct a system of scientific propositions with respect to a certain subject; upon which system a set of rules intended for the guidance of practice may be founded. These rules form an *art*.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, iii.

5. [It. *arte*.] An organized body of men practising a given trade, and carrying out an established system of rules and traditions; a guild.

The city [Florence] was first divided into *arts*, in the time of Charles I. . . . These *arts* or companies . . . were at first but twelve, but afterwards they were increased to twenty-one, and arrived at such power and authority that in a few years they wholly engrossed the government of the city. . . . Seven of them were called the greater *arts*, and fourteen the less.
J. Adams, Works, V. 54.

A portion of the taxes was assigned to the work [building the Duomo, 1331], and the charge of it was committed to the *Art* of Wool; that is, to the corporation of the dealers in wool, the richest and most powerful of the *Arts* of Florence.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 211.

6. A branch of learning regarded as an instrument of thought, or as something the knowledge of which is to be acquired in order to be applied or practised: chiefly in the plural, and in such phrases as master of *arts*, faculty of *arts*, etc. Formerly in the universities the seven *liberal arts* were the Roman trivium, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, and the Pythagorean quadrivium, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. But by *art*, in the middle ages, was usually meant logic, that being the principal study in the faculty of arts.

7. Esthetics; the science and theory of beauty in perception and expression.

Art is simply the harmonic expression of human emotion. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 29.

8. Artistic or esthetic quality; the exhibition of the power of perceiving the beautiful and of expressing it in artistic forms: as, a picture skilfully painted, but devoid of *art*.—**9.** The actual production or construction of objects beautiful in form, color, or sound; the practical application of esthetic principles, as in the departments of production specifically called the *fine arts* (which see, below); especially, painting and sculpture.

Nothing is better founded than the famous aphorism of rhetoricians, that the perfection of *art* consists in concealing *art*. *Campbell.*

Art and part, in *Scots law*, instigation; abetment.

By *art* is understood the mandate, instigation, or advice that may have been given towards committing the crime; *part* expresses the share that one takes to himself in it by the aid or assistance which he gives the criminal in the execution of it. *Erskine.*

Bachelor of Arts. See *bachelor*.—**Black art,** necromancy; sorcery; the fancied power of performing wonderful feats by preternatural means, especially means derived from the assistance of the powers of evil: opposed to *white art* or *white magic*, that is, innocent magic. [*Black art* is a kind of translation of Middle Latin *nigromantia*, magic, a corruption, due to confusion with Latin *niger*, black (see *negro*), of *necromantia*, from the Greek νεκρομαντεία, necromancy. The confusion was assisted by the common practice of painting the devil black.]—**Decorative art,** that branch of art which has for its primary object merely the pleasure of the eye, especially in decoration which is subservient to architectural features or to form, as in ceramics.—**Faculty of arts,** the lowest and fundamental faculty of the four in the old universities; the faculty of philosophy, which had charge of students upon their first entrance and until they took the degree of master of arts. When a boy could read, write, and had mastered the elements of Latin grammar, he was considered ready to begin his studies in logic at the university. The instruction in the faculty of arts was sharply separated from the tests preliminary to the conferring of degrees. In the middle ages the subjects of the ordinary lectures were Priscian's grammar, the Isagoge of Porphyry, Aristotle's Organon, and the De Divisione and three books of the Topics of Boëtius, while the extraordinary lectures related to rhetoric, ethics, and a little geometry and astronomy. Frequent disputations constituted the only exercises for the scholars; and the masters disputed in public once a week. The degrees conferred at the recommendation of the faculty of arts were those of bachelor and master. In Paris the degree of licentiate was a distinct one intermediate between the others. The baccalaureate or determinance was not originally a degree. Upon the reform of the universities in the sixteenth century logic gave place to the humanities, and during the present century natural science has had a more considerable place in the instruction.—**Fine arts,** those arts which seek expression through beautiful modes; specifically, architecture, sculpture, painting, and engraving.—**Hermetic art.** See *hermetic*.—**Master of Arts.** See *master*.—**Military art.** See *military, a.*—**Plastic art** or **arts,** sculpture, including all subordinate or related arts by which objects are represented in the round or in relief.—**Work of art,** anything in the formation or into the accomplishment of which art in any sense has entered; specifically, a production of any one of the fine arts, but especially of one of the imitative members of the group, as a statue or a painting.

That is best which lieth nearest;
Shape from that thy *work of art*.
Longfellow, Gaspar Becerra.

=**Syn. 2.** Aptitude, readiness, address, tact, adroitness, contrivance.—**3.** Shrewdness, subtlety, cunning, artifice, deceit, duplicity.—**4.** *Art, Science.* The essential difference between an *art* and a *science* is in aim. "*Science* and *art* may be said to be investigations of truth, but *science* inquires for the sake of knowledge, *art* for the sake of production." (*Karslake.*) Hence, they differ somewhat in that with which they are concerned. "An *art* directly and immediately concerns itself with a faculty. . . . It fastens upon that, and keeps it ever in its view as it teaches how that may be developed, trained, and guided. A *science*, on the other hand, regards rather the product of [a] faculty, and, keeping its view directly upon that, proceeds to unfold its nature and proper characteristics." (*H. N. Day*, Art of Discourse, § 1.) Incidental to this difference is a difference in method, *science* being analytic and critical, while *art* is synthetic and constructive. In the matter which makes up the body of the two, an *art* involves the means of discipline in the use of the knowledge which may have been furnished by a corresponding *science*. The same branch of knowledge may be regarded as either a *science* or an *art*. It may be viewed theoretically, as seeking, coördinating, arranging, and systematizing knowledge, and by observation, comparison, abstraction, and generalization deducing laws; or as, with more or less reference to such preparatory work, framing rules which are the lessons of experience, and are designed to facilitate work or give it superior excellence. The more complete the scientific basis of an art, the more perfect the art. There is a secondary use of the word *science* by which it stands for an art that thus rests upon a science, as in the following:

The fundamental conception of the occupation of the architect embraces the two ideas of *science* and *art*. Architecture as an *art* is the work of the skilled hand; as a *science*, it is that of the informed and cultivated brain.
Edinburgh Rev.

art[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *arten*, *erten*, < OF. *arter* = Sp. *artar* (obs.) = Pg. *arctar* = It. *artare*, < L. *artare*, ML. often erroneously *arctare*, compress, contract, draw close, < *artus*, drawn close, prop. fitted; pp. of **arere*, √ **ar*, fit, join: see *art*[2], *article*, *arm*[2], etc.] **1.** To force; compel; constrain.

Love *arted* me to do my observaunce
To his estate. *Court of Love*, l. 46.

2. To induce; incite.

What to *arten* hire to love he sought.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 388.

Also written *arct*.

-art. A suffix, another form of *-ard*, as in *braggart*.

artaba (är'ta-bä), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἀρτάβη.] A measure of capacity which appears to have originated in Egypt, where it had under the Pharaohs a capacity of 36.176 liters. A Persian measure of the same name had, according to Herodotus, about the same capacity. The Romans reduced its volume to 27.132 liters (according to some, to 29.23 or 29.36 liters). The Arabic and modern Persian measures have evidently been doubled, having respectively 66.096 and 65.238 liters.

Artamia (är-tā'mi-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Artamus*, 1.

Artamidæ (är-tam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Artamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, the swallow-shrikes or wood-swallows, closely related to the *Dicruridæ*, and by some combined with that family. The species are chiefly East Indian and Polynesian. Leading forms, besides *Artamus*, are *Oriolia*, *Pseudochelidon*, and *Analcipus*.

artamockest, *n.* The mocking-bird, *Mimus polyglottus*.

Artamockes, the linguist, a bird that imitateth and useth the sounds and tones of almost all the birds in the countrie. *Harriott*, Virginia (1588).

Artamus (är'ta-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρταμος, a butcher, a cook.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Artamidæ*, and nearly conterminous therewith. *Vieillot*, 1816. Also called *Artamia*.—**2.** A genus of arachnidans. *Koch*, 1837.

arted† (är'ted), *a.* [< *art*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Skilled.

Those that are thoroughly *arted* in navigation.
Feltham, Resolves (ed. 1670), I. xii.

It hath been counted ill for great ones to sing, or play, like an *arted* musician.
Feltham, Resolves (ed. 1670), I. lxxxviii.

artefact, *n.* and *a.* See *artifact*.

artefactum (är-tē-fak'tum), *n.* Same as *artifact*.

artelrie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *artillery*. *Chaucer.*

Artemia (är-tē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρτημα, that which hangs, as an ear-ring, etc., < ἀρτᾶν, hang upon, fasten to.] A genus of phyllopod or branchiopod entomostracous crustaceans, of the family *Branchipodidæ*. The animals are notable as inhabiting saline waters, the other forms of the group being found in fresh water. *A. salina*, a common British species, is known as the *brine-shrimp* or *brine-worm*.

Artemis (är'tē-mis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἄρτεμις. The origin of the name is undetermined.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, one of the great Olympian deities, daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona), and twin sister of Apollo. She may be regarded as a feminine form of Apollo. She chastised evil with her keen shafts and with deadly sickness, and also protected mortals from danger and pestilence. Unlike Apollo, she was not connected with poetry or divination, but, like him, she was a deity of light, and to her was attributed



Artemis (Diana) the Huntress.—Louvre Museum.

authority over the moon, which belonged more particularly to her kinswomen Hecate and Selene. In art, Artemis is represented as a virgin of noble and severe beauty, tall and majestic, and generally bearing bow and quiver as the huntress or mountain goddess. She was identified by the Romans with their Diana, an original Italian divinity.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of siphonate lamellibranch bivalves, of the family *Veneridæ*, having the pallial margin sinuous. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant*, 1851.—**Ephesian Artemis.** See *Diana*.

Artemisia (är-tē-miz'i-ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀρτεμισία, an herb like wormwood; prob. < Ἀρτεμίσιος, pertaining to Ἄρτεμις: see *Artemis*.] A large genus of plants, of the family *Asteraceæ*, abundant in dry regions, and mostly of the northern hemisphere. The genus is allied to the

tansy (*Tanacetum*), and consists of low shrubs and herbs, with small discoid, often pendulous, heads paniculately arranged, and all bitter aromatics. There are over 50 species in the United States, mostly confined to the regions west of the Mississippi. Of the foreign species, the common wormwood, *A. Absinthium*, was formerly much used as an anthelminthic, and furnishes a volatile oil that is the peculiar ingredient in the French liqueur absinthe. *A. glacialis* and *A. mutellina* of the Alps are used in the manufacture of a similar liqueur, génépi. Wormseed or santonica consists of the small unexpanded flower-buds of *A. pauciflora*, extensively collected on the steppes of Turkestan and employed as an anthelminthic. The southernwood of gardens, *A. Abrotanum*, and the tarragon, *A. Dracunculus*, have a fragrant aromatic odor. Of the numerous North American species, the best known are *A. tridentata* and *A. cana*, which are the sage-brush of the western plains, the first especially covering large areas in the valleys of the Great Basin. See cut under *Absinthium*.

artemod (är'tē-mōd), *n.* [< *Artemis*, as goddess of the moon, + *od*, q. v.] Lunar od; the odic force of the moon. *Baron von Reichenbach.*

arter† (är'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *artre*, a moth; *artre grise de bois*, a wood-louse (Cotgrave); also *arte*, and *artiron*, *artison*, *artuison*, mod. F. *artison*, a wood-worm. Cf. *art-worm*.] A wood-worm. Also called *art-worm*.

arteria (är-tē'ri-ạ), *n.*; pl. *arteriæ* (-ē). [L.: see *artery*.] In *anat.*, an artery: now mostly superseded by the English form of the word. Some of the principal arteries in the names of which the Latin form is still used are: *Arteria anastomotica*, one of the branches of the brachial or femoral artery, forming anastomoses about the elbow or knee; *arteria centralis modiolæ* or *retinæ*, the central proper artery of the cochlea or of the retina; *arteria colica dextra*, *media*, *sinistra*, the artery of the ascending, transverse, and descending colon respectively; *arteria comes*, a companion artery of a nerve, as the phrenic and sciatic; *arteria coronaria ventriculi*, the proper gastric artery, a branch of the cœliac axis; *arteria dorsalis hallucis*, *indicis*, *linguæ*, *penis*, *pedis*, *pollicis*, *scapulæ*, the dorsal artery of the great toe, index finger, tongue, penis, foot, thumb, and shoulder-blade respectively; *arteria gastro-duodenalis*, *arteria gastro-epiploica*, two arteries of the stomach and associate parts; *arteria innominata*, innominate artery, or anonyma, the first great arterial branch of the arch of the aorta, on the right side; *arteria pancreatica magna*, *parva*, *arteriæ pancreatico-duodenales*, *superior et inferior*, large and small pancreatic arteries, and the superior and inferior arteries of the pancreas and duodenum; *arteria princeps cervicis*, *pollicis*, the principal branch of the occipital artery for the back of the neck, and the principal artery of the thumb, respectively; *arteria profunda humeri*, *superior et inferior*, *cervicis*, *femoris*, the superior and inferior deep branches of the brachial artery, the deep cervical branch of the first intercostal artery, and the deep branch of the femoral artery, respectively; *arteria sacra media*, the middle sacral artery, the continuation of the abdominal aorta after giving off the iliac arteries; *arteria superficialis volæ*, a small artery of the ball of the thumb, a branch of the radial, usually continuous with the superficial palmar arch; *arteria transversalis colli*, a branch of the thyroid axis which traverses the root of the neck and ends in the posterior scapular artery.—**Arteria aspera**, the asper or rough artery, that is, the windpipe or trachea.

arteriac† (är-tē'ri-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρτηριακός*, pertaining to the windpipe, fem. *ἡ ἀρτηριακή*, a medicine therefor, < *ἀρτηρία*, windpipe: see *artery*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the windpipe.

II. *n.* A medicine prescribed in diseases of the windpipe. *Dunglison.*

arteriæ, *n.* Plural of *arteria*.

arterial (är-tē'ri-ạl), *a.* [= F. *artériel*, < NL. *arterialis*, < L. *arteria*, artery: see *artery*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an artery or to the arteries: as, *arterial* action.—2. Contained in an artery: as, *arterial* blood.—3. Having a main channel and many branches or ramifications, like the arteries: as, *arterial* drainage.—**Arterial blood**, blood as it passes through the arteries after having been oxygenated in the lungs. It is distinguished from venous blood particularly by its lighter florid-red color, due to the presence of oxygen.—**Arterial cone.** (*a*) The upper left conical portion of the right ventricle, from which the pulmonary artery leads. Also called *infundibulum*. (*b*) In *ichth.*, the elongated conical ventricle of the heart, which is continuous with the bulbus arteriosus, and is distinguished therefrom by the presence of valves between the two.—**Arterial duct** (ductus arteriosus), the portion of any primitive aortic arch which serves to connect and furnish communication between a branchial artery and a branchial vein.—**Arterial navigation**, navigation by means of connected or branching channels of inland water, as rivers, deepened streams, and canals.

arterialisation, arterialise. See *arterialization, arterialize*.

arterialization (är-tē"ri-ạl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *arterialize* + *-ation*.] The process of making arterial; the conversion of venous into arterial blood, during its passage through the lungs, by the elimination of carbon dioxid and the absorption of oxygen from the air. Also spelled *arterialisation*.

arterialize (är-tē'ri-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arterialized*, ppr. *arterializing*. [< *arterial* + *-ize*; = F. *artérialiser*.] To convert (venous blood) into arterial blood by the action of oxygen in the lungs. Also spelled *arterialise*.

arterially (är-tē'ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of an artery; by means of arteries.

arteriocapillary (är-tē"ri-ō-kap'i-lā-ri), *a.* [< *arterial* + *capillary*.] Pertaining to arteries and capillaries.—**Arteriocapillary fibrosis**, the increase of connective tissue in the walls of arteries and capillaries.

arteriococcygeal (är-tē"ri-ō-kok-sij'ē-ạl), *a.* [< *arterial* + *coccygeal*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to arteries and to the coccyx: specifically applied to the glomerulus arteriococcygeus, or Luschka's gland. See *gland* and *glomerulus*.

arteriogram (är-tē'ri-ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A sphygmographic tracing or pulse-curve from an artery; a sphygmogram taken from an artery.

arteriography (är-tē-ri-og'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe.] A description of the arterial system.

arteriola (är-tē-rī'ō-là), *n.*; pl. *arteriolæ* (-lē). [NL.] In *anat.*, a little artery; an arteriole.—**Arteriolæ rectæ**, small straight arteries supplying the medullary pyramids of the kidneys.

arteriole (är-tē'ri-ōl), *n.* [= F. *artériole*, < NL. *arteriola*, dim. of L. *arteria*, artery.] A small artery.

The minute arteries, the *arterioles* of some distant organ like the brain. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 407.

arteriology (är-tē-ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of or a treatise on the arteries.

arteriosclerosis (är-tē"ri-ō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *σκλήρωσις*, hardening: see *sclerosis*.] The increase of connective tissue in the walls of arteries, especially in the intima. See the supplement.

arteriotome (är-tē'ri-ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀρτηριοτάμος*: see *arteriotomy*.] In *surg.*, an instrument for opening an artery.

arteriotomy (är-tē-ri-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< LL. *arteriotomia*, < Gr. *ἀρτηριοτομία*, the cutting of an artery (cf. *ἀρτηριοτομεῖν*, cut an artery), < *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *τομός*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. In *surg.*, the opening of an artery by the lancet or other instrument, for the purpose of letting blood.—2. That part of the science of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries.

arteriovenous (är-tē"ri-ō-vē'nus), *a.* [< L. *arteria*, artery, + *vena*, vein: see *venous*.] Pertaining to an artery and a vein.—**Arteriovenous aneurism.** See *aneurism*.

arteritis (är-tẹ-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of an artery or of the arteries.

artery (är'tẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *arteries* (-riz). [< ME. *arterie* (early mod. E. also *arter*, *artere*, *artier*, *arture*, etc., < OF. *artere*, mod. F. *artère* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *arteria*), < L. *arteria*, the windpipe, an artery, < Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, an artery as distinct from a vein; but commonly the arteries were regarded as air-ducts (the name being supposed to come from *ἀήρ*, air), because found empty after death, and seem to have been conceived as ramifications of the windpipe; orig. the windpipe; perhaps < *αἴρειν*, *ἀείρειν*, raise, lift up; cf. *aorta*, from the same source.] 1†. The trachea or windpipe.

Under the *artery* or windpipe is the mouth of the stomach. *Sir H. Holland.*

2. One of a system of cylindrical, membranous, elastic, and muscular vessels or tubes, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body by ramifications which as they proceed diminish in size and increase in number, and terminate in minute capillaries which unite the ends of the arteries with the beginnings of the veins. There are two principal arteries: the *aorta*, which rises from the left ventricle of the heart and ramifies through the whole body, and the *pulmonary artery*, which conveys venous blood from the right ventricle to the lungs, to undergo arterialization. Most arteries are composed of three coats: an outer or fibrous, of condensed connective tissue well supplied with blood-vessels and nerves; a middle or elastic, consisting chiefly of circular, non-striated, muscular fibers; and an inner, thin, smooth, and dense, composed, from without inward, of an elastic fenestrated membrane, a layer of connective tissue, and a lining of endothelium. The outer coat is the (*tunica*) *adventitia*; the middle, the (*tunica*) *media*; the inner, the (*tunica*) *intima*. The arteries in the human body which have received special names are about 350 in number. They range in caliber from more than the thickness of a finger to microscopic dimensions.

3. A main channel in any ramifying system of communication, as in drainage.—**Artery-claw**, a locking forceps for holding an artery.—**Artery of the bulb**, a small but surgically important branch of the internal pudic artery, supplying the bulb of the urethra.—**Axillary artery**, **coronary artery**, **nutrient artery**, **radial artery**, etc. See the adjectives.

artery (är'tẹ-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arteried*, ppr. *arterying*. [< *artery*, *n.*] To supply with arteries; figuratively, to traverse like arteries.

Great rivers that *arteried* every State.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 491.

Artesian (är-tē'zi̯ạn), *a.* [< F. *artésien*, properly pertaining to *Artois*, OF. *Arteis*, anciently *Artesium*, in France.] Pertaining to Artois, an ancient province of northern France, corresponding to the modern department of Pas-de-Calais. — **Artesian well**, a name (usually without a capital letter) given to a peculiar kind of bored well from its long use in Artois. In an artesian well proper the water rises to the surface and overflows. The geological conditions permitting this are not general, since it is necessary that the region should have a more or less complete basin-structure, and that there should be a series of permeable covered by impermeable beds. In the United States any deep bored well is called *artesian*, even if the water has to be pumped from a considerable depth. Artesian wells vary in depth from less than 100 to nearly 4,000 feet, some of the deepest borings being for petroleum.



Artesian Well.
a, *a*, fault filled with clay and impervious to water; *b*, *b*, impermeable strata; *c*, permeable strata; *d*, artesian boring and well.

artful (ärt'fụl), *a.* [< *art*[2] + *-ful*.] 1. Done with or characterized by art or skill. [Rare.]

Our psalms with *artful* terms inscribed.
Milton, P. R., iv. 335.

No one thinks when he looks at a plant, what restless activity is at work within it, for the cells perform their *artful* labor in stillness. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 185.

2†. Artificial, as opposed to *natural*; produced or producing by art: as, "too *artful* a writer," *Dryden*, Life of Virgil.—3. Skilful. (*a*) Of persons, skilful in adapting means to ends; adroit. (*b*) Of things, skilfully adapted; ingenious; clever. Hence—4. Cunning; crafty; practising or characterized by art or stratagem: as, "the *Artful* Dodger," *Dickens*, Oliver Twist.

Fair to no purpose, *artful* to no end.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 116.

=Syn. 4. *Cunning*, *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*), deceitful, politic, shifty, insidious.

artfully (ärt'fụl-i), *adv.* In an artful manner. (*a*) With art or skill: as, colors *artfully* distributed on the canvas. [Rare.] (*b*) With cunning or craft; craftily; cunningly.

Whether this motion was honestly made by the Opposition . . . or *artfully* made by the courtiers, . . . it is now impossible to discover. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

artfulness (ärt'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being artful; craft; cunning; address.

arthen† (är'thẹn), *a.* An old form of *earthen*.

arthra, *n.* Plural of *arthron*.

arthral (är'thral), *a.* [< *arthron* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an arthron or articulation; articular: as, "the *arthral* surface of the ilium," *Wilder and Gage*.

arthralgia (är-thral'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in a joint; specifically, neuralgia in a joint.

arthralgic (är-thral'jik), *a.* Pertaining to arthralgia.

arthrembolus (är-threm'bọ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρθρέμβολον*, an instrument for setting limbs, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *ἐμβολή*, a putting in place, the setting of a limb, < *ἐμβάλλειν*, thrust in: see *embolus*.] In *surg.*, an instrument formerly used in the reduction of dislocations. *Dunglison.*

arthria, *n.* Plural of *arthrium*.

arthritic (är-thrit'ik), *a.* [(ME. *artetike*, < OF. *artetique*) < L. *arthriticus*, < Gr. *ἀρθριτικός*, of the joints, gouty, < *ἀρθρῖτις*: see *arthritis*.] Pertaining to the joints, or to arthritis, or specifically to the gout; affecting the joints.

Pangs *arthritic*, that infest the toe
Of libertine excess. *Cowper*, The Task, i.

arthritical (är-thrit'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *arthritic*.

arthritis (är-thrī'tis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀρθρῖτις* (sc. *νόσος*, disease), joint-disease, gout, prop. fem. adj., of the joints, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint: see *arthron*.] Inflammation of a joint.—**Arthritis deformans**, rheumatoid arthritis in which considerable deformity is produced. See *rheumatoid*.

arthrium (är'thri-um), *n.*; pl. *arthria* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. as if **ἀρθρίον*, dim. of *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *entom.*, the minute penultimate tarsal joint of many *Coleoptera*.

arthrobranchia (är-thrọ-brang'ki-ạ), *n.*; pl. *arthrobranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In *Crustacea*, a distinct respiratory appendage of the maxillipeds. *Huxley.*

arthrocace (är-throk'ạ-sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *κάκη*, badness, vice, < *κακός*, bad.] Caries of a joint. *Billroth.*

arthrocacology (är"thrọ-ka-kol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< *arthrocace* + *-ology*, q. v.] The sum of human knowledge concerning diseases of the joints.

arthroderm (är'thrō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *δέρμα*, skin.] The crust or body-wall of an articulate animal, as the shell of a crab or the integument of an insect. *A. S. Packard.*

arthrodia (är-thrō'di-ạ), *n.*; pl. *arthrodiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρθρωδία*, a particular kind of articulation, < *ἀρθρώδης*, articulated, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *εἶδος*, form.] A gliding joint; a movable articulation formed by plane or nearly plane surfaces which slide upon each other to some extent, as in the articulations of the carpus: a form of diarthrosis. Also called *adarticulation*. —**Double arthrodia.** Same as *amphidiarthrosis*.

arthrodial (är-thrō'di-ạl), *a.* [< *arthrodia* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by an arthrodia.—2. Of or pertaining to arthrosis; concerned in the jointing or articulation of parts, especially of limbs.—**Arthrodial apophysis,** in *Crustacea*, that process of an endosternite or endopleurite which enters into the formation of an articular cavity of a limb.

The endopleurite . . . divides into three apophyses, one descending or *arthrodial*, and two which pass nearly horizontally inward. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 269.

arthrodic (är-throd'ik), *a.* Same as *arthrodial*.

arthrodynia (är-thrō-din'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in a joint; arthralgia.

arthrodynic (är-thrō-din'ik), *a.* [< *arthrodynia* + *-ic*.] Relating to arthrodynia, or pain in a joint; arthralgic.

Arthrogastra (är-thrō-gas'trạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A division of the class *Arachnida*, including the scorpions and their allies, as distinguished from spiders and mites. See cut under *Scorpionidæ*.

The *Arthrogastra*, or scorpions and pseudo-scorpions, exhibit, in many respects, extraordinarily close resemblances to the Merostomata among the Crustacea. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 320.

Arthrogastres (är-thrō-gas'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Arthrogastra*.] Same as *Arthrogastra*.

arthrography (är-throg'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe.] In *anat.*, a description of the joints.

arthrology (är-throl'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The knowledge of the joints; that part of anatomy which relates to the joints.—2†. Finger-speech for the deaf and dumb; dactylology.

arthromere (är'thrō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a member, joint, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *zoöl.*, the ideal single ring of a series of which any articulate animal is composed; a zoönule, zoönite, or somite of an articulated invertebrate animal.

The typical arthromere consists of a tergite, a pair of pleurites, and a sternite, or an upper piece, two lateral pieces, and an under piece.

arthron (är'thron), *n.*; pl. *arthra* (-thrạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint (of the body); in grammar, the article; akin to equiv. L. *artus*: see *artus* and *article*.] In *anat.*, a joint or an articulation of any kind.

arthroneuralgia (är″thrō-nū-ral'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + NL. *neuralgia*.] Neuralgia of a joint.

★**arthropathy** (är-throp'ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of a joint.

arthrophragm (är'thrō-fram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *φράγμα*, a fence, screen, < *φράσσειν*, fence in, stop up. Cf. *diaphragm*.] An articular diaphragm; a septum or partition between certain articulations, as in the crawfish. See extract.

All four apodemes lie in the ventral half of the somite and form a single transverse series; consequently there are two nearer the middle line, which are termed the endosternites, and two further off, which are the endopleurites. The former lie at the inner, and the latter at the outer ends of the partitions or *arthrophragms* . . . between the articular cavities for the basal joints of the limbs, and they spring partly from the latter and partly from the sternum and the epimera respectively.

Huxley, Crayfish, p. 158.

arthropleura (är-thrō-plö'rạ), *n.*; pl. *arthropleuræ* (-rē). [NL.] Same as *arthropleure*.

arthropleure (är'thrō-plör), *n.* [< NL. *arthropleura*, < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πλευρά*, side.] The pleural, lateral, or limb-bearing portion of the arthroderm of articulated animals; the portion of any arthromere between the tergite and the sternite.

arthropod (är'thrō-pod), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *arthropus* (*-pod-*), pl. *arthropoda*, q. v., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *n.* A jointed invertebrate animal with jointed legs; one of the *Arthropoda*.

II. *a.* Arthropodous; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Arthropoda*.

Among the Crustacea the simplest stage of the *Arthropod* body is seen in the Nauplius-form. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 234.

Arthropoda (är-throp'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *arthropus* (*-pod-*): see *arthropod*.] 1. One of two prime divisions (*Anarthropoda* being the other) into which a subkingdom *Annulosa* has been divided. It contains bilateral segmented animals with articulated legs, and approximately corresponds to the "articulated animals with articulated legs" of Cuvier, as contrasted with his other division (*Annelides*) of *Articulata*, or with the *Condylopoda* of Latreille, or with the *Gnathopoda* or *Arthrozoa* of some other naturalists. 2. In more modern and exact usage, one of the phyla, subkingdoms, or main types of the *Metazoa*, containing the articulated, invertebrate, non-ciliated animals with articulated limbs, a ganglionic nervous system, oviparous reproduction, and generally separate sexes. The phylum is divided by nearly common consent into the four great classes *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, *Arachnida*, and *Crustacea*, and contains the vast majority (about four fifths) of the animal kingdom, in numbers both of species and of individuals.

The *Arthropoda*, with more than 200,000 species, vary to such an extent that little can be said applicable to the whole group. Of all Invertebrata they are the most advanced in the development of the organs peculiar to animal life, manifested in the powers of locomotion, and in the instincts which are so varied and so wonderful in the insect class. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 70.

arthropodan (är-throp'ō-dạn), *a.* [< *arthropod* + *-an*.] Same as *arthropodous*.

arthropodous (är-throp'ō-dus), *a.* [< *arthropod* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Arthropoda*; having jointed legs (among invertebrates); condylopodous; arthrozoic. Also *gnathopodous*.

Arthropomata (är-thrō-pō'mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πῶμα*, pl. *πώματα*, a lid.] A name given by Owen to an order of the *Brachiopoda* characterized by the possession of articulated shell-valves. Contrasted with *Lyopomata*.

arthropomatous (är-thrō-pō'mạ-tus), *a.* [< *Arthropomata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Arthropomata*.

Arthropteridæ (är-throp-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arthropterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, chiefly of the Orient, Africa, and the Pacific islands, including a large number of flat wide forms, mostly of a polished black color variously marked with yellow.

arthropterous (är-throp'tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *arthropterus*, adj., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πτερόν*, a wing, fin.] Having jointed rays, as a fin of a fish.

Arthropterus (är-throp'tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *arthropterous*.] 1. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Macleay*, 1839.—2. A genus of fishes. *Agassiz*, 1843.

arthroses, *n.* Plural of *arthrosis*.

arthrosia (är-thrō'zi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (cf. *arthrosis*), < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] Arthritis.

arthrosis (är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *arthroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρωσις*, a jointing, < *ἀρθρόειν*, *ἀρθροῦν*, fasten by a joint, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A suture; an articulation; a joining or jointing of bones or cartilages otherwise than by ankylosis. Arthrosis is divisible into three principal categories: (1) Synarthrosis; (2) amphiarthrosis; (3) diarthrosis. See these words. (*b*) The result of articulation; a joint; an arthron; a node.

arthrospore (är'thrō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *σπόρος*, seed.] In *bacteriol.*, a form of spore, usually spherical, produced by fission: apparently, an isolated vegetative cell which has passed into a resting state.

arthrosporic (är-thrō-spor'ik), *a.* Same as *arthrosporous*.

arthrosporous (är-thros'pō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *arthrosporus*: see *arthrospore* and *-ous*.] Producing arthrospores.

arthrosterigma (är″thrō-stē-rig'mạ), *n.*; pl. *arthrosterigmata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *στήριγμα*, a support, < *στηρίζειν*, set fast, support, prop, < √ **στα*, stand.] In *bot.*, the jointed sterigma which occurs in the spermagonium of many lichens.

Arthrostraca (är-thros'trạ-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *ὄστρακον*, a shell.] 1. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two prime divisions of malacostracous crustaceans (the other being *Thoracostraca*), corresponding approximately to the edriophthalmous or sessile-eyed crustaceans of other authors, and divided into the three orders *Amphipoda*, *Læmodipoda*, and *Isopoda*.—2. In Burmeister's system of classification, one of three orders of *Crustacea* (the other two being *Aspidostraca* and *Thoracostraca*), divided into nine lesser groups.

arthrostracous (är-thros'trạ-kus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Arthrostraca*.

arthrotome (är'thrō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *τομός*, cutting: see *anatomy*.] A cartilage-knife; a strong scalpel, two-edged for a part of its cutting length, and having a roughened steel handle continuous with the blade. It is used in dissection for cutting cartilage, disarticulating joints, and other rough work.

Any thick-bladed scalpel may be ground into a tolerable *arthrotome*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 63.

arthrotomy (är-throt'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, incision into a joint.

Arthrozoa (är-thrō-zō'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of six series of animals into which the *Metazoa* have been divided: equivalent to *Arthropoda* together with *Nematoscolices* and probably *Chætognatha*.

arthrozoic (är-thrō-zō'ik), *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Arthrozoa*.—**Arthrozoic series,** a gradation of animals represented by the *Nematoscolices* and *Arthropoda*, from the lowest nematoids to the highest arthropods. *Huxley*.

Arthurian (är-thū'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Arthur*, ML. form *Arthurus*, representing W. *Artur*.] Of or pertaining to King Arthur, one of the last Celtic chiefs of Britain (the hero of a great literature of poetic fable, and whose actual existence has been questioned), or to the legends connected with him and his knights of the Round Table.

Arthurian legend is not, and never has been, to the English national mind what the myths which supplied the subjects of Attic tragedy were to the Greek. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 122.

artiad (är'ti-ad), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἄρτιος*, even, + *-ad*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. In *chem.*, an atom whose quantivalence is expressed by an even number, as the atoms of sulphur, oxygen, etc. See *perissad*.—2. In *zoöl.*, an even-toed ungulate quadruped; a cloven-footed ruminant animal; one of the *Artiodactyla*: opposed to *perissad*. See cut under *Artiodactyla*.

II. *a.* In *chem.*, having the nature of an ★tiad: as, oxygen is an *artiad* element.

artichoke (är'ti-chōk), *n.* [Introduced in the 16th century, the two normal forms (after the It.) *artichocke*, *archichock*, mixing with *artichou*, *artichowe*, *artichau*, *artichault*, etc., after the F., in numerous forms, varying initially *arti-*, *arte-*, *arto-*, *harti-*, *harte-*, *archi-*, *archy-*, *arch-*, and terminally *-chok*, *-choke*, *-chock*, *-choak*, *-chough*, *-chooke*, etc. (simulating E. *heart*, L. *hortus*, garden, E. *choke*, as if that which 'chokes' the garden or the heart); cf. D. *artisjok*, Dan. *artiskok*, Sw. *ärtskocka*, G. *artischocke*, Russ. *artishokŭ*, Bohem. *artichok*, *artychok*, Pol. *karczock*, with F. *artichaut* (formerly also *artichau*, *-chault*, *-chaud*, *-chou*, etc.), ML. *articoccus*, *articoctus*, *articactus*, all from Sp. or It.; < It. (north. dial.) *articiocco*, *arciciocco*, *archiciocco*, *arciocco*, also *arcicioffo*, *archicioffo*, for **alcarcioffo*; also simply *carciocco*, *carcioffo*, mod. It. *carcioffo*, *carciofo*, Sp. *alcarchofa*, now *alcachofa*, *alcachofera*, Pg. *alcachofra*, < Sp. Ar. *al-kharshōfa* (Pedro de Alcalá), *al-kharshūf* (Boethor), < Ar. *al*, the, + *kharshōfa*, *kharshūf* (with initial *khā*, 7th letter), also *harshūf* (in Bagdad—Newman), *harshaf* (Freytag; Pers. *harshaf*—Richardson) (with initial *hā*, 6th letter), an artichoke. The Ar. *ardi-shaukī* (Diez), *erdushauke* (in Aleppo—Newman), Pers. *ardashāhi*, Hind. *hāthī chak*, are adaptations of the European forms (appar. simulating Ar. *ardh*, *erdh*, Pers. *ard*, *arz*, ground, earth, Ar. *shauk*, thorn, Pers. *shāh*, king, Hind. *hāthī*, an elephant).] *Cynara Scolymus*, a plant of the family *Asteraceæ*, somewhat resembling a thistle, with large divided prickly leaves. The erect flower-stem terminates in a large round head of numerous imbricated oval spiny scales which surround the flowers. The fleshy bases of the scales with the large receptacle are used as food. Artichokes were introduced into



Artichoke (*Cynara Scolymus*). *a*, top of plant; *b*, flowering head.

Europe early in the sixteenth century.—**Jerusalem artichoke** [corruption of It. *girasole articiocco*, sunflower-artichoke], the *Helianthus tuberosus*, a species of sunflower, native of Canada and the upper Mississippi valley. It was cultivated by the aborigines for its sweet and farinaceous tuberous roots, and was introduced at an early date into Europe, where it is raised in considerable quantities as an article of food. The plant was long believed to be a native of Brazil, and it is only recently that its true origin has been ascertained.

★**article** (är'ti-kl), *n.* [< ME. *article*, < OF. *article*, F. *article* = Sp. *artículo* = Pg. *articulo* (in anat. and bot.), *artigo* = It. *articolo*, *articulo*, < L. *articulus*, a joint, limb, member, part, division, the article in grammar, a point of time; prop. dim. of *artus*, a joint, akin to Gr. ἄρθρον, a joint, article, < √*ar, fit, join: see *arm*[1], *arm*[2], *art*[2], etc.] **1†.** A joint connecting two parts of the body.—**2.** One of the parts thus connected; a jointed segment or part.

The first pair of legs [of the whip-scorpion] is the longest, and the tarsal joint is broken up into a long series of *articles*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 122.

3. In *bot.*, the name formerly given to that part of a stalk or stem which is between two joints. Hence—**4.** A separate member or portion of anything. In particular—(*a*) A clause, item, point, or particular in a contract, treaty, or other formal agreement; a condition or stipulation in a contract or bargain: as, *articles* of association; *articles* of apprenticeship.

'Tis direct
Against our *articles*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

(*b*) A distinct proposition in a connected series; one of the particulars constituting a system: as, the Thirty-nine *Articles;* the *articles* of religion.

A Minister should preach according to the *Articles* of Religion Established in the Church where he is.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 72.

Cried amen to my creed's one *article*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 256.

(*c*) A separate clause or provision of a statute: as, the act of the six *articles* (see below). (*d*) A distinct charge or count: as, *articles* of impeachment. (*e*) A distinct item in an account or a list. (*f*) One of a series of regulations: as, the *articles* of war.—**5.** A literary composition on a specific topic, forming an independent portion of a book or literary publication, especially of a newspaper, magazine, review, or other periodical: as, an *article* on war, or on earthquakes and their causes.—**6.** A material thing as part of a class, or, absolutely, a particular substance or commodity: as, an *article* of merchandise; an *article* of clothing; salt is a necessary *article*.—**7.** A particular immaterial thing; a matter.

Where nature has bestowed a show of nice attention in the features of a man, he should laugh at it as misplaced. I have seen men, who in this vain *article*, perhaps might rank above you. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 2.

8†. A concern; a piece of business; a subject.—**9.** A point or nick of time joining two successive periods; a juncture; a moment; the moment or very moment. [Now rare or obsolete except in the phrase *in the article of death* (which see, below).]

Could my breath
Now execute 'em, they should not enjoy
An *article* of time. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

This fatal newes coming to Hick's Hall upon the *article* of my Lord Russel's trial was said to have had no little influence on the jury and all the bench to his prejudice.
Evelyn.

An infirm building just in the *article* of falling.
Wollaston, Relig. of Nat., v. 99.

10†. The number 10, or any number ending in a cipher.—**11.** In *gram.*, a word used attributively to limit the application of a noun to one individual or set of individuals, and also to indicate whether the noun used signifies indefinitely one or any one of the class which it names, or definitely a specific object of thought. The two articles are regarded as a distinct part of speech. They are in English *an* (before consonant-sounds *a*) and *the*. *An* was originally the same word as *one*, and in meaning is an unemphatic *any;* it singles out an individual as an example of a class, any other member of the class being capable of serving as example equally well. *A* or *an* is accordingly called the *indefinite article*. *The* was originally a demonstrative pronoun, and in meaning is an unemphatic *this* or *that;* it points out a particular individual or set of individuals, and is consequently known as the *definite article*. Articles may therefore be regarded as a specialized and segregated class of pronouns. Some languages, as Latin, have no articles; others, as Hebrew and Greek, have the definite article only. The indefinite article is always of later formation than the definite. [The name *article* is a translation of the word ἄρθρον, joint, which was applied by the Greek grammarians to the one article of that language (the definite), on account of its frequent use after the manner of a relative to join an adjective to a noun: as, ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός, literally, man *the* good, for (the) man who (is) good, that is, the good man.]—**Articles of association,** or **articles of incorporation,** the certificate filed, in conformity with a general law, by persons who desire to become a corporation, and setting forth the rules and conditions upon which the association or corporation is founded.—**Articles of Confederation.** See *confederation*.—**Articles of faith,** the main or essential points of religious belief; specifically, an authoritative and binding statement of such points as held by a particular church or denomination; a doctrinal creed.—**Articles of impeachment,** the accusations in writing which form the basis of an impeachment trial. They take the place of the *indictment* in ordinary criminal, and of the *declaration* or *complaint* in civil, actions.—**Articles of Perth,** five articles agreed upon at a General Assembly of the Church of Scotland convened by James VI. in 1618, enjoining certain episcopal observances, such as the observance of feast-days, kneeling at the Lord's supper, etc. They were ratified by the Scotch Parliament in 1621, and became a subject of bitter controversy between the king and the people.—**Articles of the peace,** an obligation to keep the peace for a certain time, under a penalty, and with or without sureties, imposed upon an individual against whom some one has exhibited a complaint that there is just cause to fear that the party complained of will burn the complainant's house or do him some bodily harm, or procure a third person to do it.—**Articles of Schmalkald,** articles of Protestant faith drawn up by Luther, and submitted to a meeting of electors, princes, and states at Schmalkald (or Schmalkalden), Germany, in 1537, designed to show how far the Protestants were willing to go in order to avoid a rupture with Rome.—**Articles of war,** a code of regulations for the government and discipline of the army and navy. In Great Britain they are embodied in the Mutiny Act, which is passed every year. The articles of war of the United States are 128 in number; anything relating to the army not comprehended therein is published in general orders or in established regulations, issued from time to time by the War Department, copies of which are furnished and read to the troops.—**City article.** See *city*.—**In the article of,** in the matter of; as regards.

As he [T. L. K. Oliphant] views matters, we have been steadily going down hill, *in the article of* our mother-tongue. *F. Hall*, N. A. Rev., CXIX. 321.

In the article of death (Latin, *in articulo mortis*), at the moment of death; in the last struggle or agony.

In the article of death, I give you my thanks, and pray for you. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 82.

Lords of the Articles. See *lord*.—**Marriage articles.** See *marriage*.—**Memorandum articles.** See *memorandum*.—**The Five Articles and the Five Points,** statements of the distinctive doctrines of the Arminians and Calvinists respectively, the former promulgated in 1610 in opposition to the restrictive principles of the latter, which were sustained by the Synod of Dort in 1619, and are the following: particular predestination, limited atonement, natural inability, irresistible grace, and the perseverance of saints. The discussion of these differences at that time is sometimes called the *quinquarticular controversy*.—**The Lambeth Articles,** nine articles drawn up in 1595 at Lambeth, England, intended to embody the Calvinistic doctrine respecting predestination, justification, etc. They were never approved by the church in any regular synod, and therefore possess no ecclesiastical authority.—**The Six Articles,** sometimes called the "whip with six strings," articles imposed by a statute (often called the Bloody Statute) passed in 1539, in the reign of Henry VIII. They decreed the acknowledgment of transubstantiation, the sufficiency of communion in one kind, the obligation of vows of chastity, the propriety of private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession. Acceptance of these six doctrines was made obligatory on all persons under the severest penalties. The act, however, was relaxed in 1544, and repealed by the Parliament of 1549.—**The Thirty-nine Articles,** a statement of the particular points of doctrine, thirty-nine in number, maintained by the Church of England, first framed by an ecclesiastical commission in forty-two articles (1552), and revised and promulgated in thirty-nine articles by a convocation held in London in 1562–63. With some alterations they were adopted by the Church of Ireland in 1635, and by the Scottish Episcopal Church in 1804, and, with certain modifications, by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States in 1801.—**The Twenty-five Articles,** the doctrinal basis of the Methodist Episcopal Church, substantially the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, with the omission of the 3d, 8th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 29th, 33d, 34th, and 37th. They were originally framed by John Wesley, and, with some modification, were adopted, substantially as now held, in 1784.

article (är'ti-kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *articled*, ppr. *articling*. [< *article*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To state in detail; particularize; specify. [Rare.]

If all his errors and follies were *articled* against him.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living (ed. 1727), p. 92.

2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles or accusations. [Rare.]

What I have *articled* against this fellow
I justify for truth. *Middleton*, Spanish Gipsy, v. 1.

3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation: as, to *article* an apprentice.

II.† *intrans.* To agree by articles; stipulate.

Came Sir John Kiviet to *article* with me about his brickwork. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1667.

They have so *articled* with us.
Massinger, The City Madam, ii. 3.

Then he *articled* with her that he should go away when he pleased. *Selden*, Table-Talk.

★**articular** (är-tik'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *articularis*, pertaining to the joints, < *articulus*, a joint: see *article*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or affecting an articulation or joint; entering into the composition of an articulation: as, the *articular* surface of a bone; an *articular* cartilage; an *articular* disease.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, articulate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Articulata*. [Rare.]—**Articular bone.** Same as *articulare*.—**Articular eminence of the temporal bone,** the cylindrical elevation forming the anterior root of the zygoma in front of the glenoid fossa; the preglenoid process.—**Articular process of the lower jaw,** the process which is capped by the condyle. Also called *condyloid process*.

II. *n.* Same as *articulare*.

articulare (är-tik'ū-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *articularia* (-ri-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *articularis:* see *articular*.] A bone of the lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals, by means of which the jaw or mandible articulates with its suspensorium. See cuts under *acrodont*, *Cyclodus*, and *Gallinæ*.

articularly (är-tik'ū-lär-li), *adv.* **1.** In an articular manner.—**2.** Articulately; article by article; in detail. *Huloet.*

★**articulary** (är-tik'ū-lā-ri), *a.* Articular.

Articulated by a double *articulary* head with the mastoid and posterior frontal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 642.

★**Articulata** (är-tik-ū-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *articulatus*, jointed: see *articulate*.] In *zoöl.*, a name variously applied. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the third prime division of the animal kingdom, including all segmented invertebrates in which the body is made up of a series of rings (metameres), is endowed with a ganglionated nervous system, and possesses distinct respiratory organs. It is divided into five classes, *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, and *Annelides*. This division corresponds to the *Annulosa* of some zoölogists, but neither of these terms is now recognized by leading naturalists. Cuvier's first four classes of *Articulata* are now made the phylum *Arthropoda*, while his *Annelides* are referred to another phylum, *Vermes*. (*b*) One of two orders of *Brachiopoda*, sometimes styled the *Arthropomata* (which see), the other order being called *Inarticulata*. It corresponds to the arthropomatous *Brachiopoda*, containing those brachiopods in which the shell is hinged, the mantle-lobes are not entirely free, and the intestine is cæcal. (*c*) One of two divisions of cyclostomatous polyzoans, containing the families *Salicornariidæ* and *Cellulariidæ:* opposed to *Inarticulata*. (*d*) One of two divisions of cyclostomatous polyzoans, represented by the family *Crisiidæ*. Also called *Radicata*. (*e*) One of two divisions of crinoids, the other being *Tessellata*.

articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *articulated*, ppr. *articulating*. [< L. *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, divide into joints or members, utter distinctly, articulate, < *articulus*, a joint, article, etc.: see *article*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To joint; unite by means of a joint: as, two pieces loosely *articulated* together. See *articulation*, 2.

Plants . . . have many ways of *articulating* their parts with one another. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 215.

The delicate skeleton of admirably *articulated* and related parts which underlies and sustains every true work of art, and keeps it from sinking on itself a shapeless heap, he [Carlyle] would crush remorselessly to come at the marrow of meaning. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 123.

2. To utter articulately; produce after the manner of human speech.

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue in *articulating* sounds into voices.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

3. To utter in distinct syllables or words.—**4†.** To formulate or set forth in articles; draw up or state under separate heads.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Pronounce*, *Enunciate*, etc. (see *utter*); speak.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form an articulation (with); connect (with): as, the ulna *articulates* with the humerus.—**2.** To utter articulate sounds; utter distinct syllables or words: as, to *articulate* distinctly.

It was the eager, inarticulate, uninstructed mind of the whole Norse people, longing only to become articulate, to go on *articulating* ever farther. *Carlyle*.

3†. To enter into negotiations; treat; come to or make terms.

Send us to Rome
The best, with whom we may *articulate*,
For their own good, and ours. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *articulatus*, jointed, distinct (applied particularly to utterance), pp. of *articulare:* see *articulate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Jointed; segmented; articulated: as, an *articulate* limb; an *articulate* animal.—**2.** Specifically, having the character of the *Articulata*.—**3.** Jointed by syllabic division; divided into distinct successive parts, like joints, by the alternation of opener and closer sounds, or the intervention of consonantal utterances (sometimes also of pause or hiatus) between vowel sounds: said of human speech-utterance, as distinguished from other sounds made by

human organs, and from the sounds made by the lower animals. The terms *articulate, articulation*, etc., as applied to human utterance, are not seldom misunderstood and wrongly used as if the "jointing" intended were that of the physical organs of utterance, a narrowing or closing of the organs at some point or points. Such action, however, belongs to all utterance, articulate or inarticulate, whether of man or of the other animals. See *consonant, syllable, vowel.*

Hence—**4.** Clear; distinct.

La Fosseuse's voice was naturally soft and low, yet 'twas an *articulate* voice. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 1.

The sentiment of Right, once very low and indistinct, but ever more *articulate*, because it is the voice of the universe, pronounces Freedom. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation, p. 175.

5. Formulated or expressed in articles, or in separate particulars. [Rare.]

Total changes of party and *articulate* opinion. *Carlyle.*

6†. Consisting of tens: as, *articulate* numbers. —**Articulate adjudication.** See *adjudication.*

II. *n.* One of the *Articulata.*

articulately (är-tik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* **1.** In a jointed manner; by joints: as, parts of a body *articulately* united.—**2.** In an articulate manner; with distinct utterance of syllables or words.

Is it for nothing the wind sounds almost *articulately* sometimes—sings as I have lately heard it sing at night? *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxiv.

3. Article by article; in detail.

I had *articulately* set down in writing our points. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., ix. 116.

articulateness (är-tik'ū-lāt-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being articulate.

articulation (är-tik-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *articulatio(n-)*, a putting forth of new joints, as a vine, a disease of the vine at the joints, lit. a jointing, < *articulare*, joint, articulate: see *articulate.*] **1.** The act of articulating, or the state of being articulated. (*a*) The act of putting together so as to form a joint or joints. (*b*) The uttering of articulate sounds.—**2.** In a concrete sense: (*a*) In *anat.*, a joint, as the joining or juncture of bones or of the movable segments of an arthropod. The articulations of bones are of three kinds: (1) *Diarthrosis*, or a movable connection with a synovial cavity, including enarthrosis, or the ball-and-socket joint; arthrodia, or the gliding joint; ginglymus, or the hinge-joint; the trochoid, or the wheel-and-axle joint, otherwise called *diarthrosis rotatorius;* and the condyloid, or saddle-joint. (2) *Synarthrosis*, immovable connection, including suture, gomphosis, and symphysis (see these words). (3) *Amphiarthrosis*, an articulation with slight but not free motion, as between the vertebral centra. (*b*) In *bot.*: (1) A joint; a place where separation takes place spontaneously, as at the point of attachment of a deciduous organ, such as a leaf or the pedicel of a flower, or easily, as at the divisions of the stem of the horsetail. (2) A node: applied either to the thickened joint-like part of the stem where a leaf is placed or to the space between two such points. (*c*) In *gram.*, an articulate sound or utterance; especially, a consonant, as ordinarily affecting and marking syllabic division.—**Acromioclavicular articulation.** See *acromioclavicular.*—**Articulation of a science,** the system upon which its parts are put together.—**Articulation school or class,** a school or class in which the deaf and dumb are taught to speak.—**Clavate articulation.** See *clavate.*—**Harmonic articulation.** See *harmonic.*

articulative (är-tik'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *articulate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining or relating to articulation.

articulator (är-tik'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< *articulate, v. t.*, + *-or.*] **1.** One who articulates. (*a*) One who utters or pronounces words. (*b*) One who articulates bones or mounts skeletons.—**2.** An apparatus for obtaining the correct articulation of artificial sets of teeth.—**3.** A contrivance for preventing or curing stammering.—**4.** An attachment to the telephone, producing regularity of vibrations and smoothness of tone.

articulatory (är-tik'ū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *articulate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to the articulation of speech.

articulus (är-tik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *articuli* (-lī). [L., a joint: see *article.*] A joint; specifically, one of the joints of the stem of a crinoid.

artiert†, *n.* An old form of *artery.* *Marlowe.*

artifact (är'ti-fakt), *n.* and *a.* [Also *artefact;* < L. *ars* (*arti-*), art, + *factus*, made: see *fact.*]

I. *n.* Anything made by art; an artificial product; a natural object modified by human art.

A lump of sugar of lead lies among other *artefacts* on the shelf of a collector. *Coleridge*, Lit. Remains, III. 347. *N. E. D.*

II. *a.* Of the nature of an artifact.

artifex (är'ti-feks), *n.* [L.: see *artifice.*] An artificer. [Rare.]

artifice (är'ti-fis), *n.* [< F. *artifice*, skill, cunning, < L. *artificium*, a craft, employment, art, cunning (cf. *artifex* (*artific-*), artist, master in any occupation), < *ar(t-)s*, art, skill, + *facere*, make.] **1†.** The art of making.

Strabo affirmeth the Britons were so simple, that though they abounded in milk, they had not the *artifice* of cheese. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., p. 312.

2†. An ingenious or skilfully contrived work.

The material universe, which is the *artifice* of God, the *artifice* of the best mechanist. *Cudworth*, Morality, iv. 2, § 13.

Morality is not the *artifice* of ecclesiastics or politicians. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 538.

3. Skill in designing and employing expedients; artful contrivance; address; trickery.

His [Congreve's] plots are constructed without much *artifice.* *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 257.

4. A crafty device; an ingenious expedient; trick; shift; piece of finesse.

Those who were conscious of guilt employed numerous *artifices* for the purpose of averting inquiry. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

=**Syn.** *Artifice, Manœuver, Stratagem, Wile, Trick, Ruse, Finesse*, device, contrivance, cunning, craft, deception, cheat, fraud, guile, imposition, dodge, subterfuge, double-dealing. These words generally imply a careful endeavor to compass an end by deceiving others, not necessarily, however, with evil intent. They all imply management and address. An *artifice* is prepared with art or care; it is craftily devised. *Manœuver* suggests something more elaborate or intricate, a carefully contrived movement or course of action for a definite purpose; it is the quiet or secret marshaling of one's intellectual or other resources to carry a point. *Stratagem* is, like *manœuver*, a figurative term drawn from war; it is upon a larger scale what *wile* is upon a smaller, a device to deceive one who is the object of an imagined warfare, so that we may catch him at a disadvantage and discomfit him, or, more generally, a carefully prepared plan to carry one's point with another—to capture it or him, so to speak. A *wile* may be peculiarly coaxing or insinuating. *Trick* is the lowest and most dishonorable of these words; it may be a low or underhand act, in violation of honor or propriety, for the purpose of cheating, or something as bad. A *ruse* is a deception of some elaborateness, intended to cover one's intentions, help one to escape from a predicament, etc.; it is a plausible way of bringing about what we desire to happen, without apparent interference on our part. *Finesse* is subtlety in action; it is a more delicate sort of *artifice.* See *artful, evasion*, and *fraud.*

A favorite *artifice* [with Venetian beggars] is to approach Charity with a slice of polenta in one hand, and, with the other extended, implore a soldo to buy cheese to eat with the polenta. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

Pope completely succeeded [in startling the public] by the most subtile *manœuvres* imaginable. *I. D'Israeli*, Quar. of Auth., II. 100.

This gold must coin a *stratagem*,
Which, cunningly effected, will beget
A very excellent piece of villainy.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

Who can describe
Women's hypocrisies! their subtle *wiles*,
Betraying smiles, feigned tears, inconstancies!
Otway, Orpheus.

But, Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross,
By some sly *trick*, blunt Thurio's dull proceeding.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6.

The departure of the Mahrattas was a *ruse*. . . . Their object in leaving the Carnatic was to blind Chunder Sahib, and in this they fully succeeded. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. Ind., p. 237.

[Montluc] was not provided with the usual means which are considered most efficient in elections, nor possessed the interest nor the splendor of his powerful competitors; he was to derive all his resources from diplomatic *finesse.* *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 261.

artificer (är-tif'i-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *artificer* (cf. mod. F. *artificier*, maker of fireworks, < ML. *artificiarius*, artist, artisan), < L. *artificium:* see *artifice* and *-er*[1].] **1.** A maker; a constructor; a skilful or artistic worker; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.

But till some genius as universal as Aristotle shall arise, who can penetrate into all arts and sciences without the practice of them, I shall think it reasonable that the judgment of an *artificer* in his own art should be preferable to the opinion of another man, at least when he is not bribed by interest, or prejudiced by malice. *Dryden*, Ded. of All for Love.

Horrible ant-heaps, thick with their *artificers.* *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 251.

2. One who contrives or devises; an inventor; especially, an inventor of crafty or fraudulent artifices: as, "*artificer* of fraud," *Milton*, P. L., iv. 121; "*artificer* of lies," *Dryden;* "let you alone, cunning *artificer*," *B. Jonson.* —**3.** *Milit.*, a soldier-mechanic, whose duty it is to construct and repair military materials.—**4†.** One who uses artifice; an artful or wily person.—**Artificers' knot,** a knot consisting of two half-hitches that jam tight when pulled. See *knot.*

artificial (är-ti-fish'al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *artificial*, < L. *artificialis*, of or belonging to art, < *artificium*, art, skill, theory, system, etc.: see *artifice.*]

I. *a.* **1†.** Of or pertaining to art; in accordance with the rules of art; technical.—**2.** Contrived with skill or art; artistically done or represented; elaborate.

It [a picture] tutors nature: *artificial* strife
Lives in these touches, livelier than life.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

Some birds build highly *artificial* nests. *Coues.*

3. Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labor: opposed to *natural:* as, *artificial* heat or light; an *artificial* magnet.

That is the pattern of his father's glory:
Dwell but amongst us, industry shall strive
To make another *artificial* nature,
And change all other seasons into ours.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

All *artificial* sources of light depend upon the development of light during incandescence. *Lommel*, Light, p. 2.

4. Made in imitation of or as a substitute for that which is natural or real: as, *artificial* pearls or diamonds; *artificial* flowers.—**5.** Feigned; fictitious; assumed; affected; constrained; not genuine or natural: said of things.

I can . . .
Wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears,
And frame my face to all occasions.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

O let them [the linnets] ne'er with *artificial* note,
To please a tyrant, strain the little bill,
But sing what Heaven inspires, and wander where they will.
Beattie.

The whole *artificial* dialect of books has come into play as the dialect of ordinary life. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

6. Full of affectation; not natural: said of persons.

Cities force growth, and make men talkative and entertaining, but they make them *artificial.* *Emerson*, Farming.

7†. Artful; subtle; crafty; ingenious.

We, Hermia, like two *artificial* gods,
Have, with our needles, created both one flower.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Artificial argument, in *rhet.*, an argument invented by the speaker, in distinction from laws, authorities, etc., which are called *inartificial* arguments or proofs.—**Artificial caoutchouc.** See *caoutchouc.*—**Artificial cinnabar.** See *cinnabar.*—**Artificial classification,** in *nat. hist.*, a method of arrangement by a few prominent points of resemblance or difference, without reference to natural affinities, the chief object being convenience and facility of determination.—**Artificial day.** See *day.*—**Artificial gems,** imitations of gems, made of a kind of glass called paste or strass, mixed with metallic oxids capable of producing the desired color.—**Artificial harmony.** See *harmony.*—**Artificial horizon.** See *horizon.*—**Artificial light,** any light except what proceeds from the heavenly bodies.—**Artificial lines,** on a sector or scale, lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve with tolerable exactness questions in trigonometry, navigation, etc.—**Artificial marble.** See *marble.*—**Artificial meerschaum.** See *meerschaum.*—**Artificial mineral,** a mineral made in the laboratory, not by processes of nature alone.—**Artificial mother.** See *brooder.*—**Artificial numbers,** logarithms.—**Artificial person.** See *person.*—**Artificial printing,** a method of printing from an etched plate in which the print owes more or less of its tone to the way in which the ink has been spread over the plate, whether by playing over the surface with a soft muslin rag rolled together, by tinting with a stiff rag, or by wiping with the rag only. In artificial printing difference of tone is also obtained by increasing or diminishing the pressure, and by variety of texture in the muslin rags used. Also called *artistic printing.*—**Artificial sines, tangents,** etc., the logarithms of the natural sines, tangents, etc.=**Syn. 3.** Manufactured. —**4** and **5.** Sham, pretended, spurious.—**4–6.** *Unnatural*, etc. See *factitious.*

II. *n.* **1.** A production of art. *Sir W. Petty.* [Rare.]—**2†.** An artificer; an artisan.

No, sir, ye are deceived, I am no peasant; I am Bunch the botcher: peasants be ploughmen; I am an *artificial.* *Webster (?)*, Weakest Goeth to the Wall, iii. 5.

artificiality (är-ti-fish-i-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *artificialities* (-tiz). [< *artificial* + *-ity.*] **1.** The quality of being artificial; appearance of art; insincerity.

It is a curious commentary on the *artificiality* of our lives, that men must be disguised and masked before they will venture into the obscure corners of their individuality, and display the true features of their nature. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 55.

2. That which is artificial; an artificial thing or characteristic.

artificialize (är-ti-fish'al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *artificialized*, ppr. *artificializing.* [< *artificial* + *-ize.*] To render artificial. [Rare.]

It has *artificialized* large portions of mankind. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., ii. 12.

artificially (är-ti-fish'al-i), *adv.* **1.** In an artificial manner; by art or human skill and contrivance.

The entire spot, church, mansion, cottages, and people, form a piece of ancient England *artificially* preserved from the intrusion of modern ways. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 233.

2†. With good contrivance; with skill or ingenuity.

A grove of stately trees, amongst which are sheepe, shepherds and wild beasts, cut very *artificially* in a grey stone. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

The spider's web, finely and *artificially* wrought. *Tillotson*, Sermons, I. xv.

3. Artfully; craftily. [Rare.]

There was not, perhaps, in all England a person who understood more *artificially* to disguise her passions than the late queen. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

artificialness (är-ti-fish′al-nes), *n.* The quality of being artificial.

artificious† (är-ti-fish′us), *a.* [< F. *artificieux*, < L. *artificiosus*, made with art, artificial, < *artificium*, art, etc.: see *artifice*.] Same as *artificial*.

artilize† (är′ti-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *artilized*, ppr. *artilizing*. [< OF. *artialiser*, make artificial (Cotgrave), as if < **artial*, adj., < *art* + *-ial*: see *art*, *-al*, *-ize*, and cf. *natur-al-ize*. Cf. also OF. *artiller*, fortify, equip, also prepare or do with art: see *artiller*.] To give an appearance of art to; render artificial. [Rare.]

If I was a philosopher, says Montaigne, I would naturalize art, instead of *artilizing* nature. The expression is odd, but the sense is good. *Bolingbroke*, To Pope.

artiller†, *n.* [ME., also *arteller*, < OF. *artiller*, *artillier*, *arteiller* (also *articulier*, after the ML.) = Sp. *artillero* = Pg. *artilheiro* = It. *artigliere* (ML. reflex *artillerus*, etc.), < ML. **articularius* (cf. OF. *artiller*, *artillier*, fortify, equip, provide with artillery, also prepare or do with art, = Sp. *artillar* = Pg. *artilhar* = It. *artigliare*, provide with artillery, < ML. **articulare*), < ML. *articula*, art, *articulum*, art, artifice, skill, dim. of L. *ar(t-)s*, art. Cf. *engine* and *gin*[4], ult. < L. *ingenium*, genius, skill. The word has also been referred to L. *articulus* (> OF. *arteil*, *artoil*), a joint, dim. of L. *artus*, a joint, which is closely related.] A maker of implements of war, especially, a bowyer.

artillerist (är-til′e-rist), *n.* [< *artillery* + *-ist*.] **1.** A person skilled in designing and constructing artillery.

Our *artillerists* have paid more attention . . . to the destructive properties . . . of cannon than to . . . range. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 256.

2. One skilled in the use of artillery; a gunner; an artilleryman.

artillery (är-til′e-ri), *n.* [< ME. *artylerye*, *artylrie*, *artilrie*, *ärtelrie*, etc., < OF. *artillerie*, *artillerie* = Pr. *artilheria* = Sp. *artilleria* = Pg. *artilharia* = It. *artiglieria* (ML. reflex *artillaria*, *artilleria*), < ML. as if **articularia*, fem. abstract to **articularius*: see *artiller* and *-ery*.] **1**†. Implements of war: in this sense formerly with a plural.

With toures suche as have castiles and other maner edifices, and armure, and *artilries*. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

In particular—**2**†. Engines for discharging missiles, as catapults, bows, crossbows, slings, etc.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them to the city. 1 Sam. xx. 40.

The Parthians, having all their hope in *artillery*, overcame the Romans oftener than the Romans them. *Ascham*.

3. In modern use, properly, all firearms discharged from carriages, in contradistinction to *small arms*, which are discharged from the hand; cannon; ordnance. Guns, howitzers, and mortars are the three kinds of artillery employed in the land service of the United States. They are classified as *light* and *heavy artillery*, according to their character, and as *field*, *siege*, and *sea-coast artillery*, according to their principal use. See phrases below.

Hence—**4.** The particular troops employed in the service of such firearms.—**5.** The science which treats of the use and management of ordnance.—**Artillery fire.** See *fire*.—**Field-artillery.** Same as *light artillery*, but often used specifically for *foot-artillery*, the heaviest class of field-artillery.—**Flying artillery**, artillery designed for very rapid evolutions, the gunners being either all mounted or accustomed to ride upon the ammunition-chests when the pieces are to be dragged from one part of the field to another.—**Foot-artillery**, field-artillery which is served by artillerymen on foot, as distinguished from horse-artillery. It is used in connection with infantry.—**Heavy artillery**, all artillery not formed into batteries or equipped for field evolutions; it is divided into *siege* and *sea-coast artillery*.—**Horse-artillery**, light field- or machine-guns, of which the cannoneers in manœuvering or marching are mounted on horseback. It generally accompanies cavalry.—**Light artillery**, artillery for service in the field. It is organized into batteries, and is armed with guns of different calibers according to its special function, and with machine-guns, and includes flying artillery, foot- or field-artillery, horse-artillery, and mountain-artillery. Also called *field-artillery*.—**Mountain-artillery**, light artillery of small caliber, used in mountain warfare, and mounted either on light carriages or on pack-animals for transportation.—**Park of artillery.** See *park*.—**Royal regiment of artillery** a collective name for the whole of the artillery belonging to the British army. This force is divided into a number of brigades, which in respect of size would correspond with the regiments into which the other forces are divided.—**Sea-coast artillery, coast artillery**, guns of the heaviest caliber, used for the armament of permanent works, chiefly on the sea-coast. Their carriages do not subserve the purpose of transportation. Four systems of mounting are used with such artillery, namely, the *disappearing-*, the *turret-*, the *barbette-*, and the *mortar-carriage*.—**Siege-artillery**, artillery used in attacking fortified places, and, when it accompanies armies in their operations in war, mounted on carriages for transportation; when employed in the defense of field-works it is sometimes called *garrison-artillery*.—**Train of artillery**, a number of pieces of ordnance, mounted on carriages, with all their furniture, and ready for marching.

artillery-carriage (är-til′e-ri-kar″āj), *n.* See *gun-carriage*.

artillery-level (är-til′e-ri-lev″el), *n.* An instrument for indicating the angle of elevation which it is desired to give to a piece of artillery in aiming. It is made to stand on the piece, and marks, by means of a pendulous pointer, the angle made by the axis of the piece with the horizon.

artilleryman (är-til′e-ri-man), *n.*; pl. *artillerymen* (-men). [< *artillery* + *man*.] One who serves a piece of artillery or cannon; a soldier in the artillery corps.

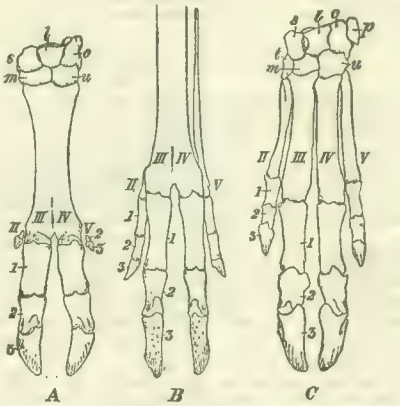
artillery-plant (är-til′e-ri-plant), *n.* A name given to some cultivated species of *Pilea*, as *P. serpyllifolia* and *P. muscosa*, natives of tropical America. The name has allusion to the forcible discharge of the pollen from the anthers by the sudden straightening of the elastic filaments.

artimorantico (är-ti-mōr-än-tē′kō), *n.* An alloy imitating old gold, composed of tin, bismuth, sulphur, and copper.

artiodactyl, artiodactyle (är″ti-ō-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *artiodactylus*, < Gr. ἄρτιος, even in number, complete, perfect, exact (< ἄρτι, just, exactly, just now, < √ **ἀρ*, join, fit, redupl. pres. ἀραρίσκειν: see *art*[3], *arm*[2], etc.), + δάκτυλος, a finger, toe: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Artiodactyla*; cloven-footed; even-toed. Also *artiodactylous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Artiodactyla*.

Artiodactyla (är″ti-ō-dak′ti-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *artiodactylus*: see *artiodactyl*.] An order or a suborder of ungulate or hoofed mammals which are cloven-footed or even-toed and have hoofs in pairs (either two or four), as all ruminants (*Bovidæ*, *Cervidæ*, etc.) and hog-like ungulates (*Hippopotamidæ*, *Suidæ*, etc.): opposed to odd-toed ungulates or *Perissodactyla*, as the horse, rhinoceros, tapir, etc. The character indicated in the name is only one expression of a wide difference which exists between all the living ungulates of the two series named, though various extinct forms go far toward bridging over the gap between them. The functional digits of the *Artiodactyla* are the third and fourth of the typical pentadactyl foot, forming the pair of large true hoofs, in addition to which there may be present a pair (second and fifth) of smaller hoofed digits, the false hoofs. The metacarpals and metatarsals are correspondingly modified, in typical cases by the reduction of the lateral ones (second and fifth) and the ankylosis of the enlarged third and fourth into a stout single canon-bone.



Artiodactyl Feet.

A, Yak (*Bos grunniens*). *B*, Moose (*Alces malchis*). *C*, Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*). Left fore foot of each. *s*, scaphoid; *l*, lunar; *c*, cuneiform; *t*, trapezoid; *m*, magnum; *u*, unciform; *p*, pisiform; *II*, *III*, *IV*, *V*, second, third, fourth, and fifth digits; *1*, proximal phalanx; *2*, median phalanx; *3*, ultimate phalanx. The fifth digit of moose is moved outward to show its length. In *Bos* and *Alces* metacarpals *III* and *IV* are fused in a single canon-bone.

There are modifications of the carpal and tarsal bones. The femur is without a third trochanter. The dorsolumbar vertebræ are, in general, 19: dorsal 12–15, lumbar 7–4. The premaxillary bones are more or less flattened toward their ends, and in the ruminants bear no teeth. The stomach is more or less subdivided and complex. This group includes all the ungulate (not the solidungulate, however) animals domesticated from time immemorial, as the ruminants and the pigs, all the wild ruminants, as the deer and antelopes, and the peccaries and hippopotamuses.

artiodactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *artiodactyl*.

artiodactylous (är″ti-ō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [As *artiodactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *artiodactyl*.

artisan (är′ti-zan, in England often är-ti-zan′), *n.* [Also *artizan*; < F. *artisan*, earlier *artisien*, artist, = Sp. *artesano* = Pg. *artesão* = It. *artigiano* (ML. reflex *artesanus*), < ML. **artitianus*, < L. *artitus*, skilled, pp. of *artire*, instruct in arts, < *ar(t-)s*, art, skill: see *art*[2].] **1.** One skilled in any art, mystery, or trade; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.

The painter who is content with the praise of the world in respect to what does not satisfy himself, is not an artist, but an *artisan*. *Allston*.

The soldier was on a sudden converted into an *artisan*, and, instead of war, the camp echoed with the sounds of peaceful labor. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 15.

2†. One skilled in a fine art; an artist.

Best and happiest *artisan*,
Best of painters. *Guardian*.

artist (är′tist), *n.* [< F. *artiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *artista*, < ML. *artista*, < L. *ar(t-)s*, art: see *art*[2] and *-ist*.] **1**†. A person of especial skill or ability in any field; one who is highly accomplished; especially, one versed in the liberal arts.

The wise and fool, the *artist* and unread. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

Some will make me the pattern of ignorance for making this Scaliger [Julius Cæsar] the pattern of the general *artist*, whose own son Joseph might have been his father in many arts. *Fuller*.

2. One skilled in a trade; one who is master of a manual art; a good workman in any trade: as, a tonsorial *artist*. [Obsolete, colloquial, or vulgar.]

When I made this an *artist* undertook to imitate it, but using another way, fell much short. *Newton*.

"You shall have no cause to rue the delay," said the smith, "for your horse shall be better fed in the meantime than he hath been this morning, and made fitter for travel." With that the *artist* left the vault, and returned after a few minutes interval. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. ix.

3. One who practises any one, or any branch, of the fine arts; specifically, a painter or a sculptor.

Miss Sharp's father was an *artist*, and in that quality had given lessons of drawing in Miss P.'s school. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, I. ii.

Love, unperceived,
A more ideal *artist* he than all,
Came, drew your pencil from you.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

4. A member of one of the histrionic professions, as an actor, a tenor, or a dancer.—**5.** In universities, a student in the faculty of arts.—**6**†. One who practises artifice; a trickster.

artiste (är-tēst′), *n.* [F., an artist: see *artist*.] One who is peculiarly dexterous or skilful in the practice of some art not one of the fine arts; one who makes an art of his employment, as a dancer, a hair-dresser, or a cook: same as *artist*, 2 and 4.

artistic (är-tis′tik), *a.* [< F. *artistique*, < *artiste*: see *artist* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to art in any sense, or to artists; characterized by or in conformity with art or with an art; displaying perfection of design or conception and execution; specifically, pertaining to or characterized by art in the esthetic sense; pertaining to one of the fine arts.

To be *artistic*, that is, to excite the feeling of beauty effectually, the notes [of a song] must not be all forte or all piano; and the execution is the finer the more numerous the gradations—supposing these are such as to satisfy other requirements. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 537.

Artistic printing, in *etching*, same as *artificial printing* (which see, under *artificial*).

artistical (är-tis′ti-kal), *a.* **1.** Same as *artistic*.—**2**†. Produced by art; artificial.

artistically (är-tis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an artistic manner.

artist-like (är′tist-līk), *a.* **1.** Befitting an artist.—**2.** Executed in the manner of an artist; conformable to the rules of art.

To this day, though we have more finished drawings, we have no designs that are more *artist-like*. *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, xvii. 2.

artistry (är′tis-tri), *n.* [< *artist* + *-ry*: see *-ery*.] **1.** Artistic pursuits collectively. *Browning*.—**2.** Artistic workmanship or effect; artistic quality.

The scene overbowered by these heavenly frescoes, moldering there in their airy *artistry*!
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 203.

Artium Baccalaureus (är′ti-um bak-a-lâ′rē-us). [ML., NL.] Bachelor of Arts. See *bachelor*.

Artium Magister (är′ti-um mą-jis′tėr). [ML., NL.] Master of Arts. See *master*.

artize† (är′tīz), *v.* [< *art*[2] + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To form by art.

II. *intrans.* To live by or exercise an art. *Florio*.

artless (ärt′les), *a.* [< *art*[2] + *-less*.] **1.** Unskilful; wanting art, knowledge, or skill.

The high-shoed plowman, should he quit the land, .
Artless of stars, and of the moving sand.
Dryden, tr. of Persius, Satires, v. 149.

In early times very little that resembles modern joinery was known; every part was rude, and joined in the most *artless* manner. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 485.

2. Without knowledge of art; ignorant of the fine arts. [Rare.]

And as for Mr. Ruskin's world of art being a place where he may take life easily, woe to the luckless mortal who enters it with any such disposition. . . . The poor wanderer soon begins to look back with infinite longing to the lost paradise of the *artless*.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 68.

3. Showing no artistic skill; inartistic; rude. [Rare.]

Had it been a practice of the Saxons to set up these assemblages of *artless* and massy pillars, more specimens would have remained. *T. Warton*, Hist. of Kiddington.

4. Free from guile, craft, or stratagem; simple; sincere; unaffected; undesigning; unsophisticated: as, an *artless* mind.

The little *artless* Rosey warbled on her pretty ditties.
Thackeray, The Newcomes, II. 58.

=Syn. 4. Guileless, open, candid, frank, natural, unaffected, ingenuous, simple-minded, naïve, honest.

artlessly (ärt'les-li), *adv.* In an artless manner. (*a*) Without art or skill. [Rare.] (*b*) Without guile; naturally; sincerely; unaffectedly.

Some buds she arranged with a vast deal of care,
To look as if *artlessly* twined in her hair.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

artlessness (ärt'les-nes), *n.* The quality of being artless; simplicity; sincerity; unaffectedness.

artly† (ärt'li), *a.* [< *art*[2] + *-ly*[1].] Artistic; skilful; artful. [Rare.]

Their *artly* and pleasing relation.
Chapman, Odyssey, ix. 212.

artocarpad (är-tō-kär'pad), *n.* A member of the tribe *Artocarpeæ*. *Lindley.*

Artocarpeæ (är-tō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Artocarpus*, q. v.] A tribe of trees or shrubs belonging to the family *Moraceæ*, but by some botanists retained as a distinct family, characterized generally by a milky juice, small unisexual flowers numerous upon a fleshy receptacle, erect anthers, and pendulous ovules. There are about 25 genera, including the fig (*Ficus*), the cow-tree (*Piratinera*), the upas (*Ipo*), the india-rubber tree of Central America (*Castilloa*), and the breadfruit (*Artocarpus*). The tribe is mostly tropical, and is represented in the United States only by a few species of *Ficus* in southern Florida.

artocarpous, artocarpeous (är-tō-kär'pus, -pē-us), *a.* [< NL. *Artocarpus* + *-ous, -eous*, q. v.] Relating to the *Artocarpeæ*, or to the breadfruit-tree.

Artocarpus (är-tō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρτος, bread (of unknown origin), + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of tropical trees of the family *Moraceæ*, tribe *Artocarpeæ*. Many species are known, some of which in the forests of Bengal and Malabar yield valuable timber, called *angili-wood*. The most important species is *A. communis*, the breadfruit-tree of the South Sea islands. See *breadfruit-tree*. The jaca-tree or jack-tree, *A. integrifolia*, is the breadfruit of tropical Asia, where it is extensively used for food. See *jackfruit*.

artolater†, *n.* [< Gr. ἄρτος, bread, + *-λάτρης*, worship. See *artolatry*.] A worshiper of bread.

artolatry† (är-tol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. ἄρτος, bread, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of bread, especially in the mass or eucharist.

artophagous (är-tof'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. ἄρτος, bread, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Bread-eating.

artophorion (är-tō-fō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *artophoria* (-ä). [Gr. ἀρτοφόριον, a pyx, a bread-basket (cf. ἀρτοφόρος, holding bread), < ἄρτος, bread, + *-φόρος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a pyx. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i.

artotype (är'tō-tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < *art*[2] + *type*.] A form of photolithograph printed in ink from a photographic plate in bichromated gelatin.

artotypy (är'tō-tī-pi), *n.* The art or process of making artotypes.

Artotyrite (är-tō-tī'rīt), *n.* [< LL. *Artotyritæ*, pl., < Gr. ἀρτότυρος, bread and cheese, < ἄρτος, bread, + τυρός, cheese. Cf. *butter*.] One of a sect in the primitive church who used bread and cheese in the eucharist, alleging that the first oblations of man were the fruits of the earth and the produce of their flocks. They admitted women to the priesthood and to the episcopate.

artsman (ärts'man), *n.*; pl. *artsmen* (-men). [< *art's*, poss. of *art*[2], + *man*. Cf. *craftsman*.] A man skilled in an art or in the arts; especially, a learned man; a scholar. [Archaic.]

The pith of all sciences which maketh the *artsman* differ from the inexpert is in the middle proposition.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. xiii. § 2.

The triumphs of an *artsman*
O'er all infirmities.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, iv. 4.

No *artsman* is literally without conscious and systematized, selected knowledge, which is science; and no scientific man can remain absolutely inoperative.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 195.

art-union (ärt'ū-nyon), *n.* An association or society the object of which is to cultivate art, to aid in extending the knowledge of and love for the arts of design, or to give encouragement and aid to artists. The method employed by associations called art-unions has been usually the distribution of works of art by lot among subscribers to their funds, this distribution being the chief inducement for subscription. Such art-unions were at one time numerous in the United States, but they were generally declared by the courts to be of the nature of lotteries, and therefore illegal.

artus (är'tus), *n.*; pl. *artus*. [L., a joint, a limb: see *article*.] In *anat.*, a limb; a member; an extremity.—**Artus abdominalis, artus pelvicus, artus posticus**, the abdominal, pelvic, or hind limb.—**Artus anticus, artus pectoralis**, the fore limb, or pectoral limb.

art-wormt, *n.* [As *art(er)* + *worm*.] Same as *arter*.

Arum (ā'rum), *n.* [L., also *aron*, < Gr. ἄρον, the wake-robin.] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Araceæ*, natives of Europe and of regions bordering on the Mediterranean. The only British species is *A. maculatum* (wake-robin, cuckoo-pint, or lords-and-ladies), the root of which yields a starch known as Portland sago or arrowroot. See also cut under *Araceæ*.


Wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*).

2. [*l. c.*] A name given in the United States to plants belonging to the family *Araceæ*, but not to the genus *Arum* (although some of them were formerly so classed), as the arrow-arum (*Peltandra Virginica*), the dragon-arum (*Arisæma Dracontium*), and the water-arum (*Calla palustris*).

Arundelian (ar-un-dē'lyan), *a.* Pertaining to an Earl of Arundel, particularly to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and of Norfolk (1592–1646).—**Arundelian** or **Arundel marbles.** See *marble*.

arundiferous (ar-un-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *arundifer, harundifer*, cane-bearing, < *harundo*, reed, cane, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing reeds or canes.

arundinaceous (a-run-di-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *arundinaceus, harundinaceus*, like a reed, < *harundo* (*-din-*), a reed, cane.] Pertaining to a reed; resembling a reed or cane.

Arundinaria (a-run-di-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Arundo* (*Arundin-*) + *-aria*.] A genus of tall woody grasses, allied to the bamboo, including about 25 species of America and Asia. *A. macrosperma*, the cane of the southern United States, and *A. tecta*, the small or switch cane, are the only bambusaceous species that are found in North America north of Mexico. The cane ranges from Texas to Kentucky and Virginia, occupying rich river-bottoms and forming dense cane-brakes. It grows to a height of from 10 to 40 feet, rarely producing seed. It is used for fishing-rods and various other purposes, and cattle and hogs are fond of the young plants and the seeds.

arundineous (ar-un-din'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *arundineus, harundineus*, reedy, like a reed, < *harundo* (*-din-*), a reed.] Resembling a reed; reedy.

Arundinicola (a-run-di-nik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *arundo, harundo* (*-din-*), reed, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of South American clamatorial passerine birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. *A. leucocephala* and *A. dominicana* are two Brazilian species. *Lafresnaye*, 1839.

arundinose (a-run'di-nōs), *a.* [< L. *arundinosus*, better *harundinosus*, abounding in reeds, < *harundo* (*-din-*), a reed.] Abounding in reeds.

Arundo (a-run'dō), *n.* [L. *arundo*, better *harundo*, a reed.] A genus of tall reedy grasses, with large, dense flowering panicles. There are 6 or 7 species, widely distributed over the globe, of which *A. Donax* is the most common, a native of the south of Europe, Egypt, and the East, and also found in the warmer parts of America. It is sometimes cultivated, and attains a height of 9 or 10 feet, or even more, with broad and long leaves. Its canes or stems are imported from Spain and Portugal for the use of weavers and for fishing-rods.

arura (a-rö'rä), *n.* [< Gr. ἄρουρα, tilled or arable land, ground, a measure of land in Egypt, < ἀρόειν, plow, = L. *arare*, plow: see *arable*.] An ancient Egyptian measure of surface, according to Herodotus the square of 100 cubits, which would be 27.35 ares, or 0.676 of an English acre. Under Roman rule in Egypt another arura was established, equal to 2 jugera, which was $\frac{1}{5}^{8}$ of the old arura. Also spelled *aroura*.

aruspex, aruspice (a-rus'peks, -pis), *n.*; pl. *aruspices* (-pi-sēz). See *haruspex*.

aruspicy (a-rus'pi-si), *n.* See *haruspicy*.

arval[1], **arvel** (är'väl, -vel), *n.* and *a.* [Now only dial., also *arvil* and *averill*, formerly *arvall, arvell*, < ME. *arvell* (cf. equiv. W. *arwyl*, appar. adapted from the E.), appar. < Icel. *erfiöl* = OSw. *arvöl* = Dan. *arveöl*, a wake, a funeral feast (cf. Icel. *erfi* and *erfdha-öldr*, the same), < Icel. *arfr* (= Sw. *arf* = Dan. *arv* = AS. *erfe, yrfe*), inheritance, + *öl*, an ale, a feast: see *ale*, and cf. *bridal*.] I. *n.* A funeral feast; a wake.

II. *a.* Connected with or relating to funeral celebrations.

The marriage and *arval* gatherings after the summer.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 620.

arval[2] (är'väl), *a.* [< L. *arvalis*, < *arvum*, a field, prop. neut. of *arvus*, that has been plowed, < *arare*, plow: see *arable*.] Pertaining or relating to arable or plowed land.—**Arval Brethren** or **Brothers** (Latin, *Fratres Arvales*), a college nominally of twelve priests in ancient Rome, who offered sacrifices, with a fixed ceremonial, to the rural goddess Dia. The lists of them never give more than nine names, but the college was supposed to have been instituted by Romulus with twelve members, consisting of himself and his eleven foster-brothers, sons of his nurse Acca Laurentia. One of their principal duties was the annual performance of the public ambarvalia on the borders of the country, at the same time with the private ones. See *ambarvalia*. The college existed till about A. D. 400.

arvel, *n.* and *a.* See *arval*[1].

Arvicola (är-vik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *arvum*, a field, arable land (see *arval*[2]), + *colere*, inhabit.] The central and typical genus of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*, containing the great bulk of the species which have perennial prismatic molars,


Meadow-mouse (*Arvicola riparius*).

ungrooved incisors, and no special peculiarity of the tail or claws. The best-known species are the water-vole and field-vole of Europe, *A. amphibius* and *A. agrestis*, and several meadow-mice of North America, as *A. riparius* and *A. pinetorum*. Now ★*Microtus*.

arvicolid (är-vik'ō-lid), *n.* Same as *arvicoline*.

Arvicolidæ (är-vi-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arvicola* + *-idæ*.] The *Arvicolinæ*, rated as a family. *Waterhouse*, 1840.

Arvicolinæ (är-vik-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arvicola* + *-inæ*.] One of several subfamilies into which the family *Muridæ* is divided. It contains those murine rodents which (except *Evotomys*) have the following characters: perennially growing, prismatic, rootless molars, with flat crowns and serrate periphery; incisors usually broader transversely than in the opposite direction; the root of the under incisor sometimes causing a protuberance on the inner side of the mandibular ramus between the condyloid process and the strong hamulate angle of the mandible, which latter attains the level of the molar crowns; the zygomata high and wide, not dipping to the level of the arched palate, and the nasal bones not produced beyond the premaxillaries; and the dental formula of 16 teeth, there being 1 incisor and 3 molars on each side of each jaw, without any canines or premolars. The *Arvicolinæ* are specially characteristic of the northern hemisphere, and are very abundant in high latitudes. They include all kinds of voles or field-mice properly so called, the water-rat of Europe, the meadow-mice of America, the lemmings, the muskrat, etc. The leading genera are: *Evotomys* (Coues), *Arvicola* (Lacépède) with its several subdivisions, *Synaptomys* (Baird), *Myodes* (Pallas), *Cuniculus* (Wagler), and *Fiber* (Cuvier). The species are very numerous.

arvicoline (är-vik'ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *arvicolinus*: see *Arvicolinæ*.] I. *a.* 1. Inhabiting fields.—2. In *zoöl.*, having the characters of the *Arvicolinæ*.

II. *n.* A rodent of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*. Also called *arvicolid*.

arvicolous (är-vik'ō-lus), *a.* Same as *arvicoline*, 1.

arwet, *n.* A Middle English form of *arrow*. *Chaucer.*

ary (är'i or er'i), *a.* [Formerly also *ery*, a modification of *e'er a* for *ever a* (with *ever* in a generalizing sense) toward *any*, of which *ary* is now regarded as a dial. form. Cf. the negative *nary*.] Any: as, I haven't seen *ary* one of them. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

-ary[1]. [L. *-ārius* (fem. *-āria*, neut. *-ārium*), > It. *-ario*, *-ajo*, Sp. Pg. *-ario*, OF. reg. *-air*, usually *-ier*, *-er* (> ME. *-er*, E. *-er*, q. v.; in some cases *-ar*[2], q. v.), later partly restored *-arie*, mod. F. *-aire*. Cf. *-ary*[2].] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring (1) in adjectives, as in *arbitrary*, *contrary*, *primary*, *secondary*, *sumptuary*, etc., and (2) in nouns denoting either (*a*) persons, as *antiquary*, *apothecary*, *notary*, *secretary*, etc., or (*b*) things, as books, writings, etc., as in *dictionary*, *glossary*, *breviary*, *diary*, *vocabulary*, *formulary*, etc., or (*c*) places, repositories, etc., as in *apiary*, *granary*, *piscary*, *library*, *reliquary*, *sanctuary*, etc.

-ary[2]. [L. *-āris* (neut. *-āre*), > It. *-are*, Sp. Pg. *-ar*, OF. reg. *-er*, *-ier* (> ME. *-er*, mod. E. restored *-ar*[3], q. v.), later *-aire*, mixed with *-aire*, E. *-ary*[1].] A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ar*[3], occurring in adjectives, as *auxiliary*, *capillary*, *exemplary*, *military*, *salutary*, etc., some of which are also used as nouns, as *auxiliary*, *capillary*, *military*, etc.

Arya (är'yä), *n.* [Skt. *Árya*: see *Aryan*.] Same as *Aryan*.

But besides these *Aryas* there were also the Dasyus, of whom we learn little but that they were dark in complexion and constantly at war with the *Aryas*.
J. Robson, Hinduism, p. 13.

Aryan (är'yan or ar'iạn), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *Arian*, after L. *Ariānus*, belonging to *Ariana* or *Aria*, Gr. Ἀρεία, Ἀρία, or Ἄρια, the eastern part of ancient Persia, < Skt. *Árya*, the name by which the Sanskrit-speaking immigrants into India called themselves, in distinction from the aborigines of the country, whom they called *Dasyu*, *Śūdra*, etc. The ancient Persians gave themselves the same title (OPers. *Ariya*, Zend *Airya*); and it appears in the name of their country, *Airyana* or *Irān*: see *Iranic*. There are no traces of the word to be found outside of these two languages. Its origin is obscure and disputed; not prob. that it has anything to do with a root **ar*, plow.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aryans or to their speech. See II.

Our faith, our customs, our language, were all but fragments of the primitive *Aryan* stock common to Rome and Germany. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 118.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of the eastern or Asiatic division of the Indo-European family, occupying the territories between Mesopotamia and the Bay of Bengal, in the two subdivisions of Persia, or Iran, and India. [This is the older, more scientific, and still widely current use of the word. More recent, but increasingly popular, is the second use.]

2. An Indo-European or Indo-German or Japhetite; a member of that section of the human race which includes the Hindus and Iranians (Persians) as its eastern or Asiatic division, and the Greeks, Italians, Celts, Slavonians, and Germans or Teutons as its western or European division. The languages of all these branches or groups of peoples are akin; that is to say, they are descendants of one original tongue, once spoken in a limited locality by a single community, but where or when it is impossible to say.

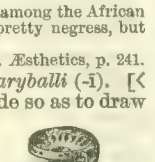
Many words still live in India and England that have witnessed the first separation of the northern and southern *Aryans*, and these are witnesses not to be shaken by any cross-examination. The terms for God, for house, for father, mother, son, daughter, for dog and cow, for heart and tears, for axe and tree, identical in all the Indo-European idioms, are like the watchwords of soldiers. We challenge the seeming stranger; and whether he answer with the lips of a Greek, a German, or an Indian, we recognize him as one of ourselves. There was a time when the ancestors of the Celts, the Germans, the Slavonians, the Greeks and Italians, the Persians and Hindus, were living together beneath the same roof, separate from the ancestors of the Semitic and Turanian races. *Max Müller*.

Aryandic (är-yan'dik), *a.* Originating with Aryandes, Persian satrap of Egypt, condemned to death by Darius for coining silver finer than that of the great king himself.—**Aryandic coin**, a coin struck by Aryandes.

Aryanize (är'yạn-īz or ar'iạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Aryanized*, ppr. *Aryanizing*. [< *Aryan* + *-ize*.] To render Aryan in character or appearance; impart Aryan peculiarities to. [Rare.]

European artists who have not lived among the African race sometimes try their hands at a pretty negress, but they always *Aryanize* the type.
G. Allen, Physiol. Æsthetics, p. 241.

aryballus (ar-i-bal'us), *n.*; pl. *aryballi* (-ī). [< Gr. ἀρύβαλλος, a bag or purse made so as to draw close, a vessel so shaped.] In *archæol.*, a form of Greek vase. Probably in ancient times this name was applied to a large vase with a small neck, used for carrying water to the bath. In modern archæological nomenclature, it generally denotes a small vase shaped like a ball, with a short neck and a small orifice surrounded by a broad flat rim, used like the alabastrum in anointing the body with oil.


Archaic Aryballus.

aryepiglottic (ar″ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< *ary(tenoid)* + *epiglottic*.] Same as *aryteno-epiglottic*.

Folds of mucous membrane, extending from the epiglottis to the arytenoid cartilages, are the *aryepiglottic* ligaments. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 93.

aryepiglottidean (ar-i-ep″i-glo-tid'ē-ạn), *a.* Same as *aryteno-epiglottic*.

aryteno-epiglottic (ar-i-tē″nō-ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< *aryteno(id)* + *epiglottic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the arytenoid cartilages and the epiglottis.—**Aryteno-epiglottic fold**, one of two folds of mucous membrane passing from the tips of the arytenoid cartilages and the cornicula laryngis to the lateral margins of the epiglottis.

aryteno-epiglottidean (ar-i-tē″nō-ep″i-glo-tid'ē-ạn), *a.* [< *aryteno-epiglottideus* + *-an*.] Same as *aryteno-epiglottic*.

aryteno-epiglottideus (ar-i-tē″nō-ep″i-glo-tid'-ē-us), *n.*; pl. *aryteno-epiglottidei* (-ī). [NL.] The name of one of two pairs of small muscles of the larynx extending from the arytenoid cartilages to or toward the epiglottis.—**Aryteno-epiglottideus inferior**, muscular fibers arising from the arytenoid cartilages and spreading out upon the laryngeal pouch, which is compressed by the action of the muscle. Also called *compressor sacculi laryngis*.—**Aryteno-epiglottideus superior**, a few muscular fibers extending from the apex of the arytenoid cartilages to the aryteno-epiglottidean fold of mucous membrane.

arytenoglottidean (ar-i-tē″nō-glo-tid'ē-ạn), *a.* Same as *aryteno-epiglottic*.

arytenoid (ar-i-tē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *arytænoides*, < Gr. ἀρυταινοειδής, < ἀρύταινα, fem. form of ἀρυτήρ, a ladle or cup (< ἀρύειν, draw water), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Ladle- or cup-shaped: in *anat.*, applied to two small cartilages at the top of the larynx, and also to the muscles connected with these cartilages.—**Arytenoid cartilages.** See *cartilage*.—**Arytenoid gland.** See *gland*.—**Arytenoid muscle.** Same as *arytenoideus*.

II. *n.* An arytenoid cartilage.

arytenoidal (ar″i-tē-noi'dạl), *a.* Same as *arytenoid*.

arytenoideus (ar″i-tē-noi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *arytenoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *arytenoid*.] The arytenoid muscle, a muscle of the larynx passing transversely behind the arytenoid cartilages from one to the other.—**Arytenoideus major**, the arytenoideus.—**Arytenoideus minor**, Same as *arytenoideus obliquus*.—**Arytenoideus obliquus**, two small oblique bundles of muscular fibers crossing behind the arytenoid cartilages, regarded as parts of the aryteno-epiglottidean muscles.—**Arytenoideus transversus**, the arytenoideus.

as[1] (az), *adv.*, *conj.*, and *pron.* [< ME. *as*, *ase*, *als*, *alse*, *also*, *alsa*, *alswa*, *al so*, *al swa*, < AS. *alswā*, *ealswā*, *eal swā* (= OS. *alsō* = OFries. *as*, *ase*, *asa*, *als*, *alse*, *alsa* = D. *als* = OHG. *alsō*, MHG. *alsō*, *alse*, G. *alsō*, *als*), lit. 'all so,' wholly so, quite so, just so, being the demonstrative adv. *so*, qualified by the intensive adv. *all*. As a demonstrative, the word retains its full form (see *also*); as a relative or correlative, the word, through weakening of force and accent, has been reduced to *as*. *As* is thus historically *so* with an absorbed intensive, whose force has disappeared; and it has all the relational uses of *so*, the differences being only idiomatical. The peculiar form and uses of *as* have arisen out of the correlation *so* . . . *so* (AS. *swā* . . . *swā*, or, without separation, *swā swā*), in which both terms were orig. demonstrative. The second term passed into the relative use, and the first, remaining demonstrative, was strengthened by the adv. *all* (AS. *eal swā* . . . *swā*). The second term, as a relative, became weak in accent, and, after assuming the prefix *all* in conformity to the first, was gradually reduced, through *also*, *alse*, *als*, *ase*, to *as*, to which, in turn, the first term in many constructions conformed. The resulting correlations *so* . . . *so*, *so* . . . *as*, *as* . . . *so*, *as* . . . *as*, through involution of uses, transposition of clauses, and ellipsis of one or the other term, extending often to the whole clause, present in mod. E. a complication of constructions which cannot be fully exhibited except at great length, and in connection with the earlier uses. They are also involved with the kindred correlations *such* . . . *as* (*such* being historically *so*, with an absorbed relational suffix) and *same* . . . *as*, in which the relative conj. *as* varies with *that*, and leads to the use of *as* as a simple relative pronoun.]

I. *adv.* (*demonstrative* or *antecedent*). The antecedent in the correlation *as* . . . *so*, or *as* . . . *as*: In that degree; to that extent; so far. The correlation *as* . . . *so* is obsolete; *as* . . . *as* is in extremely common use, being, besides *like*, the regular formula of comparison to express likeness or equality: as, *as* black *as* jet, *as* cold *as* ice, *as* wise *as* Solomon, etc.; the verb in the relative clause, when the same as in the principal clause, being usually omitted: as, it is *as* cold *as* ice (sc. is); come *as* soon *as* you can (sc. come).

He was *al so* [var. *also*, *als*, *as*] fresche *as* is the moneth of Mai. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 92.

Lo! whiche sleightes and subtiltees
In wommen ben! for ay *as* bisy *as* bees
Ben they, vs sely men for to deceyve.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, Prol., l. 4.

We [Americans] use these words [faith and hope] as if they were *as* obsolete *as* Selah and Amen.
Emerson, Man the Reformer.

The relative clause is often omitted, especially in colloquial speech, being inferred from the antecedent: as, this will do *as* well (sc. *as* that); I would *as* lief walk (sc. *as* ride).

The bad man shall attend *as* bad a master.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

I will be temperate
In speaking, and *as* just in hearing.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

These scruples to many perhaps seem pretended, to others, upon *as* good grounds, may seem real.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

The appointment of a regular wit has long ceased to be a part of the economy of a morning paper. Editors find their own jokes, or do *as* well without them.
Lamb, Newspapers 35 Years Ago.

II. *conj.* (*conjunctive* or *relative adv.*). **1.** The consequent in the correlations *as* . . . *as*, *so* . . . *as*, *such* . . . *as*, *same* . . . *as*, etc., expressing quantity, degree, proportion, manner, etc. The relative uses are as exhibited in I. (where see examples). Through ellipsis of the antecedent, it enters into many peculiar idiomatic phrases.

No, 'tis not *so* deep *as* a well, nor *so* wide *as* a church-door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

His resolutions were *as* fained *as* his vows were frustrate. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxv.

The results of this campaign were *as* honorable to Spain *as* they were disastrous and humiliating to Louis the Twelfth. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

The clauses may be transposed for emphasis.

As thy days, *so* shall thy strength be. Deut. xxxiii. 25.

As it is in particular persons, *so* it is in nations.
Bacon, Atheism.

The antecedent *as* is often, and *so* is usually, omitted: as, black *as* jet; cold *as* ice; do *as* you like.

The motions of his spirit are dull *as* night,
And his affections dark *as* Erebus.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

I desire no titles,
But *as* I shall deserve 'em.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, ii. 3.

Black it stood *as* night,
Fierce *as* ten furies, terrible *as* hell.
Milton, P. L., ii. 671.

I live *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you *as* I did.
Swift.

It is in criticism, *as* in all other Sciences and Speculations. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

In parenthetical clauses involving a concession, the relative *as* (the antecedent being omitted) may be equivalent to *though*: as, late *as* it was, we set forth on our journey.

Trite *as* the counsel was, . . . in this emergency it was to me as if an angel had spoken.
Lamb, Amicus Redivivus.

Neither the arguments nor entreaties of his friends, backed *as* they were by the avowed wishes of his sovereign, could overcome his scruples.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

In parenthetical clauses involving a contrast or negation as to fact with the principal clause, *as* approaches an adversative sense, being nearly equivalent to *but*.

Had I but time, (*as* this fell sergeant, Death,
Is strict in his arrest,) O, I could tell you,—
But let it be. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

I must confess I lov'd her; *as* who would not?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 7.

In subordinate clauses involving a supposition, *as* is conditional, being equivalent to *as if*, *as though*, which are the ordinary forms. This use is now rare or only poetical except in the independent phrase *as it were*. (See phrases below.)

It lifted up its head, and did address
Itself to motion, like *as* it would speak.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

And all at once their breath drew in,
As they were drinking all.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, l. 165.

The young lambs bound
As to the tabor's sound.
Wordsworth, Intimations of Immortality.

The clause introduced by *as* may be reduced by ellipsis of its verb and other elements to one or two important words, leaving *as* as a quasi-connective: (*a*) Between an adverb or adverbial phrase in the principal clause and an adverb or adverbial phrase constituting the subordinate clause.

It suffices me to say . . . that men here, *as* elsewhere, are indisposed to innovation. *Emerson*, Lit. Ethics.

(*b*) Between the principal verb or its subject and the subordinate subject or object, which becomes equivalent to a predicate appositive or factitive object after the principal

verb, *as* meaning 'after the manner of,' 'the same as,' 'like, 'in the character or capacity of,' etc.: as, the audience rose *as* one man; all these things were *as* nothing to him; he has been nominated *as* a candidate. Hence in constructions where the appositive clause depends directly upon the noun: as, his career *as* a soldier was brilliant; his reputation *as* a scholar stands high: and so in naming phases of a general subject: as, Washington *as* a general; man *as* a thinker. The construction as a quasi-predicate appositive or factitive object after a principal verb is usual after verbs of seeming or regarding.

Evil was embrac'd for good, wickedness honour'd and esteem'd *as* virtue. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

That law which concerneth men *as* men.
Hooker, Eccles. Pol.

This gentleman was known to his contemporaries *as* a man of fortune, and *as* the author of two successful plays.
Macaulay.

Our age is bewailed *as* the age of Introversion.
Emerson, Amer. Scholar.

The subordinate clause introduced by *as* is often not dependent grammatically upon the principal verb, but serves to restrict or determine the scope of the statement as a whole. Such clauses are parenthetical, and usually elliptical, some of them, as *as usual* and *as a rule*, having almost the idiomatical unity of an adverbial phrase.

The streets were narrow, *as* is usual in Moorish and Arab cities. *Irving*, Granada, p. 2.

In certain emphatic formulas, *as* ('even as') introduces a solemn attestation ('as truly or surely as') or adjuration ('in a manner befitting the fact that'), approaching a causal sense, 'since, because.' (See 2, below.)

But truly *as* the Lord liveth, and *as* thy soul liveth, there is but a step between me and death. 1 Sam. xx. 3.

Now, *as* you are a Roman, tell me true.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

As ever thou lov'st valour, or wear'st arms
To punish baseness, shew it!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 4.

2. Of reason: Since; because; inasmuch as.

He who would persuade us of his sorrow for the sins of other men, *as* they are sins, not *as* they are sin'd against himself, must give us first some testimony of a sorrow for his own sins. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

As the wind was favorable, I had an opportunity of surveying this amazing scene. *Bp. Berkeley.*

3. Of time: When; while; during the time that.

And whistled *as* he went for want of thought.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, l. 85.

As day broke, the scene of slaughter unfolded its horrors. *Irving*, Granada, p. 97.

4. Of purpose or result: The consequent in the correlations *so . . . as, such . . . as:* To such a degree that; in such a manner that: followed by an infinitive or, formerly, by a finite verb (but in the latter construction *that* has taken the place of *as*).

So many examples *as* filled xv. bookes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 157.

The relations are *so* uncertain *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

Indeed the prospect of affairs here is *so* strange and melancholy, *as* would make any one desirous of withdrawing from the country at any rate. *Hume.*

With a depth *so* great *as* to make it a day's journey from the rear to the van, and a front *so* narrow *as* to consist of one gun and one horseman. *Kinglake*, Crimea, III. ix.

5. Of mere continuation, introducing a clause in explanation or amplification of a word or statement in the principal clause, especially in giving examples: For example; for instance; to wit; thus.

Winter birds, *as* woodcocks and fieldfares. *Bacon.*

A simple idea is one idea; *as* sweet, bitter. *Locke.*

6. In dependent clauses: That. Formerly *as* was often attached, like *that*, to the adverbs *there, then, where, when*, etc., to make them distinctly relative. These forms are now obsolete, except *whereas*, which remains in a deflected sense. See *whereas*. From this interchange with *that* followed the use of *as* for *that*, in introducing an object clause after *say, know, think*, etc., varying with *as that* and *as how*: only in dialectal use: as, I don't know *as* I do', and I don't know *as'* I do, the sense varying with the accent. [Colloq., New Eng.]

"Dunnow'z I know:" the nearest your true Yankee ever comes to acknowledging ignorance.
Lowell, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 2d ser.

7. After comparatives: Than. [Now only prov. Eng.; cf. G. *als*, the regular construction after comparatives.]

How may the herte be more contryte and meke *as* whan of very contrycion . . . we aske mercy and forgyueness of almyghty god? *Bp. Fisher*, I. 210.

Darkness itself is no more opposite to light *as* their actions were diametricall to their words.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 48.

I rather like him *as* otherwise. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well.

8. Before certain adverbs and adverbial phrases, including prepositional phrases: Even; just: restricting the application to a particular point: **as,** *as* now, *as* then, *as* yet, *as* here, *as* there, etc. [Now only dialectal, except *as yet*. See phrases below.]

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with cheerishness—which in a thousand outward and intermitting crosses may yet be done well, *as* in this vale of tears. *Milton.*

Before punishment he was to be heard *as* to-morrow.
Warburton.

Before prepositional phrases *as* becomes attached in thought to the preposition, making practically a new prepositional unit. See *as anent, as concerning, as for*, etc., below.—**As anent, as concerning, as touching,** more commonly **as for, as to,** so far as it concerns; as regards; as respects; in regard to; in respect to: introducing a particular point or subject of thought.

And in regard of causes now in hand,
Which I have open'd to his grace at large,
As touching France. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

Sir A. Jack! Jack! what think you of blooming, love-breathing seventeen?
Abs. As to that, sir, I am quite indifferent. If I can please you in the matter, 'tis all I desire.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 1.

As if, as though, as it would be if, or supposing that.

It seemed to the affrighted inhabitants *as if* the fiends of the air had come upon the wings of the wind, and possessed themselves of tower and turret.
Irving, Granada, p. 21.

Blinded alike from sunshine and from rain,
As though a rose should shut and be a bud again.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

As it were, as if it were so; in some sort; so to speak: a parenthetical clause indicating that a statement or comparison is admitted to be inexact, though substantially correct for the purpose intended.

Brutus, that expell'd the kings out of Rome, was for the time forc't to be, *as it were*, a king himself till matters were set in order as in a free Commonwealth.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

As much, what amounts to the same thing; the same.

But if you laugh at my rude carriage
In peace, I'll do *as much* for you in war
When you come thither.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

As well (as), just as much (as); equally (with); in addition (to); besides: as, that is true, but it is true of the other *as well*; this is the case with manufacturing *as well as* with agricultural interests.

In order to convict Peacham it was necessary to find facts *as well as* law. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

As who, as one who; as if one: as, *as who* should say.—**As yet,** so far; up to this time; hitherto.—**Forasmuch, inasmuch.** See these words.

III. *rel. pron.* That; who; which: after *such* or *same*, and introducing an attributive clause: as, he did not look for *such* a result *as* that; he traveled the *same* route *as* I did.

They fear religion with *such* a fear *as* loves not.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

[In this use also formerly after *that, this, what;* now dialectally or vulgarly also after a personal pronoun, or, by omission, as a simple relative dependent on a noun.

That gentleness
And show of love *as* I was wont to have.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

Under these hard conditions, *as* this time
Is like to lay upon us. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Here I do bequeathe to thee
In full possession half that Kendal hath,
And what *as* Bradford holds of me in chief.
Old Play (Dodsley, II. 47).

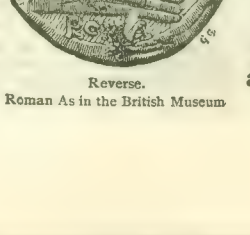
Take the box *as* stands in the first fire-place.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers.]

as[2] (az), *v.* An obsolete and dialectal or colloquial form of *has:* in colloquial speech often further reduced to *'s:* as, *who's* been here?

As[3] (as), *n.*; pl. *Æsir* (ā'sėr). [Icel. *áss*, pl. *æsir*, a god, demigod, = Goth. **ans* (inferred from the Latinized plural form in Jornandes, about A. D. 552: "Gothi proceres suos quasi qui fortuna vincebant non pares homines sed semideos, id est *anses*, vocavere") = AS. *ōs*, found as the name of the rune for *ō*, and twice in doubtful gen. pl. *ēsa;* otherwise only in compound proper names, = OHG. **ans* in like compounds: AS. *Oswold*, Oswald, *Osrīc* (= OHG. *Ansarīh*), Osric, *Oswine*, Oswin, *Osbeorn* = Icel. *Ásbjörn*, Osborn, OHG. *Anselm*, Anselm, etc.] In *Norse myth.*, one of the gods, the inhabitants of Asgard. See *Asgard.*



Obverse.



Reverse.

Roman As in the British Museum

as[4] (as), *n.*; pl. *asses* (as'ez). [L., a unit, one pound of money, etc., usually derived from *āc*, said to be the Tarentine form of Gr. *εἷς*, one; but this derivation is very doubtful. See *ace.*] **1.** In Latin, an integer; a whole or single thing; especially, a unit divided into twelve parts. Thus, the *jugerum* was called an *as*. Hence—**2.** As a unit of weight, 12 ounces (L. *unciæ*, twelfths); the libra or pound, equal to 325.8 grams, or 5,028 grains.—**3.** A copper coin, the unit of the early monetary system of Rome. It was first coined in the fourth (according to Mommsen, the fifth) century B. C., and was at first nominally of the weight of a libra or pound, that is, 12 ounces. It was gradually reduced in weight, about 269 B. C. weighing 4 ounces, and about 250 B. C. 2 ounces. In 80 B. C., after having fallen to half an ounce, it ceased to be issued. The smaller copper coins forming the divisions of the *as* were named *semis* (half of the as), *triens* (third), *quadrans* (fourth), *sextans* (sixth), and *uncia* (twelfth). The constant obverse type of the as has the double head of Janus; the reverse, a prow. Its subdivisions bore various devices. Coins struck on the same system (called the *libral* system) were issued in other parts of Italy from the fourth century B. C. See *æs grave*, under *æs.*

as[5], *n.* [ME. *as*, etc. (see *ace*); in def. 2 = D. *aas* = Sw. *ass* (*ess*, ace) = G. *ass*, in technical sense < L. *as:* see *as*[4].] **1**†. Obsolete form of *ace. Chaucer.*—**2.** An old Swedish and Dutch unit of weight, equal to 4.8042 centigrams, or about three quarters of a troy grain. See *as-ducat* and *ass*[3].

As. Chemical symbol of *arsenic.*

A. S. An abbreviation of *Anglo-Saxon.*

as-[1]. [L. *as-*, assimilated form of *ad-* before *s*. The reg. OF. and ME. form was *a-*, later restored to *as-*, as in *assent, assign*, etc.] An assimilated form of *ad-* before *s*, as in *assimilate, assert, assume*, etc.

as-[2]. [L. *ab-*, reduced in OF. and ME. before a consonant to *a-*, erroneously restored to *as-* before *s*.] An erroneously restored form of *a-*, originally Latin *ab-*, in *assoil, assoilzie*, from the Latin *absolvere*, absolve.

as-[3]. [ME. and OF. *as-*, var. of *es-*, < L. *ex-*: see *es-, ex-*.] A variant of *es-*, Latin *ex-*, in *assart, assay, astonish*, obsolete *ascape, aschew, assaumple*, etc.; now represented also, or only, by *es-*, as in *escape, eschew*, or *s-*, as in *scape, sample.* See *es-*[1].

asa (as'ä), *n.* [NL., < Pers. *āzā*, mastic: see *asafetida.*] A name for certain drugs, originally used separately with the Latin adjectives *dulcis* and *fetida* (*fœtida*), now joined to them as a prefix. See below. Also spelled *assa.*

asadulcis (as-a-dul'sis), *n.* [NL., lit. sweet gum, < *asa*, gum, + L. *dulcis*, sweet.] The *laser* or *laser Cyrenaicum* of the ancients, a very highly esteemed drug, usually supposed to have been a gummy accretion from *Thapsia Garganica*, an umbelliferous plant of northern Africa and southern Europe. It was believed by some to be the same as benzoin, to which the name (*asa dulcis* or *odorata*) is still sometimes applied. The drug now obtained from this plant is used as an active irritant.

asafetida, asafœtida (as-a-fet'i-dä), *n.* [NL., formerly also *azafedida*, < *asa* + L. *fetida, fœtida*, fem. of *fetidus, fœtidus*, stinking: see *asa* and *fetid.*] A fetid inspissated sap from Persia and Afghanistan, the concrete juice from the roots of several large umbelliferous plants of the genus *Ferula*, especially *F. assa-fœtida* (*Narthex Asafœtida*) and *F. fœtida* (*Scorodosma fœtidum*). The drug has a powerful and persistent alliaceous odor and bitter acrid taste, and consists of resin, gum, and an essential oil which contains sulphur. It is used as an antispasmodic, and in India and Persia also as a condiment. Also spelled *assafœtida.*

Asaphes (as'a-fēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσαφής*, obscure, not clear, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σαφής*, clear.] **1.** A genus of very minute parasitic ichneumon-flies, which prey on, and keep in check, the aphids, so destructive to crops and fruits. The female punctures the wingless female aphids with her oviduct, and lays an egg in each puncture. The egg hatches, becomes a maggot, and eats out the inside of the aphid. **2.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Kirby*, 1837.

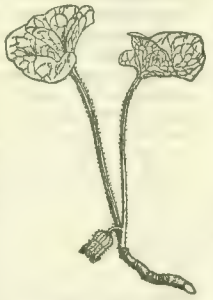
asar (ä'sär), *n.* [Pers.] A Persian gold coin, equal in value to about $1.60.

asarabacca (as"a-ra-bak'ä), *n.* [Formerly also *asaraback*, and erroneously *asarabecca*, < L. *asarum* (see *Asarum*) + *bacca, baca*, berry.] A common name of a European plant, a species of *Asarum, A. Europæum.* See *Asarum.* Also spelled *asarabaca.*

asarin (as'a-rin), *n.* [< *Asarum* + *-in*[2].] **1.** A name formerly given to asarone ($C_{12}H_{16}O_3$), a compound obtained from the plant *Asarum Europæum*, having an aromatic taste and smell like camphor.—**2.** A bitter principle obtained from the plant *Asarum Europæum.*

asarone (as'a-rōn), *n.* [< *Asarum* + *-one.*] Same as *asarin*, 1.

★**Asarum** (as'ą-rum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἄσαρον*, asarabacca.] A genus of archichlamydeous plants belonging to the family *Aristolochiaceæ*, low, stemless herbs, with dull-brownish flowers and aromatic root-stock. The few species are natives of the northern temperate zone. The asarabacca, *A. Europæum*, was formerly used as a purgative and an emetic. The common American species, *A. Canadense*, is known as wild ginger or snake-root. About ten other species are found in the United States, and four or five in Asia.



Asarum Europæum.

★**asbestic** (as-bes'tik), *a.* [< *asbestos* + *-ic.*] Relating to or containing asbestos. Also *asbestous.*

asbestiform (as-bes'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *asbestos* + *forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of asbestos.

asbestine (as-bes'tin), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσβέστινος*, < *ἄσβεστος*, asbestos.] Pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.

asbestinite (as-bes'tin-īt), *n.* [< *asbestine* + *-ite*[2].] Actinolite or strahlstein.—**Calciferous asbestinite**, a variety of steatite.

asbestoid (as-bes'toid), *a.* [< *asbestos* + *-oid.*] Resembling asbestos.

★**asbestos, asbestus** (as-bes'tos, -tus), *n.* [Also *asbest* (< F. *asbeste*), *abbest*, *abest* (< OF. *abeste*), also, and in ME., *asbeston*, *abeston*, *abiston*, *albeston*, etc., and in other corrupt forms (in earlier use only in sense 1), < L. *asbestos*, used by Pliny in ref. to the mineral asbestos, which he believed to be vegetable (see def. 2), < Gr. *ἄσβεστος*, applied by Dioscorides to unslaked lime, lit. inextinguishable, unquenchable, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σβεστός*, verbal adj. of *σβεννύναι*, extinguish, quench.] **1**†. A fabulous stone, which, once set on fire, could not be quenched: a notion due to observation of the effect of cold water in heating quicklime.

> My mind is like to the *Asbeston* stone,
> Which, if it once be heat in flames of fire,
> Denieth to becommen cold again.
> *Greene*, Alphonsus, ii.

2. A supposed kind of flax, alleged to be incombustible. [An erroneous notion of the mineral. See 3.]—**3.** A fibrous variety of amphibole or hornblende, composed of separable filaments, with a silky luster; also, in popular use, a similar variety of serpentine called *chrysotile*. Its fibers are sometimes delicate, flexible, and elastic, sometimes stiff and brittle, and when reduced to a powder are soft to the touch. Its colors are various shades of white, gray, or green, passing into brown, red, or black. It is incombustible, and is therefore used for making lamp-wicks, paper, firemen's clothing, building materials, twine, and rope for packing steam-joints and pistons; it is also prepared as a cement for protecting heated surfaces, roofs, and floors, and for various fireproofing purposes. It is mined in Canada, Vermont, Virginia, South Carolina, and in Staten Island, New York. Some varieties are compact, and take a fine polish; others are loose, like flax or silky wool. *Ligniform asbestos*, or *mountain-wood*, is a variety presenting an irregular filamentous structure, like wood. Other varieties of hornblende asbestos are *rock-cork*, *mountain-leather*, *fossil paper*, and *fossil flax*. A fine variety is called *amiantus* (which see).—**Blue asbestos**, the mineral crocidolite (which see).

asbestos-stove (as-bes'tos-stōv), *n.* A gas-stove with asbestos spread over the burners, so as to form an incandescent radiator.

asbestous (as-bes'tus), *a.* [< *asbestos* + *-ous.*] Same as *asbestic.*

asbestus, *n.* See *asbestos.*

asbolan, asbolane (as'bō-lan, -lān), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσβολος*, also *ἀσβόλη*, soot (cf. *ψόλος*, soot, smoke), + *-an.*] Earthy cobalt; wad containing oxid of cobalt. It is used in the manufacture of smalt. Also called *asbolite.*

asbolin, asboline (as'bō-lin), *n.* [As *asbol-an* + *-in*[2].] An oil-like, nitrogenous matter, acrid and bitter, obtained from the soot of wood.

asbolite (as'bō-lit), *n.* [As *asbol-an* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *asbolan.*

Ascalabota (as″ka-la-bō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Ascalabotes.*] One of the major groups of the *Lacertilia*, consisting of the geckos alone. See *Gecco* and *Gecconidæ*. Also called *Nyctisauria.*

Ascalabotes (as″ka-la-bō'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκαλαβώτης*, the spotted lizard, prob. *Lacerta gecko.*] A genus of nyctisaurian lizards, of the family *Geccotidæ* or *Gecconidæ*. *A. fasciularis* is sometimes known by the name *tarentola*. The genus was originally, as used by Cuvier, coextensive with the family, or with the modern superfamily *Ascalabota.*

Ascalaphidæ (as-ka-laf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascalaphus* + *-idæ.*] A family of planipennine neuropterous insects, related to the ant-lions (*Myrmeleontidæ*), and characterized by long clavate antennæ and a comparatively short body. It corresponds to the genus *Ascalaphus* of Fabricius.

Ascalaphus (as-kal'ą-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκάλαφος*, an unknown bird, supposed to be a kind of owl.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Ascalaphidæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] The specific name of a horned owl, *Bubo ascalaphus*, of Europe and Africa.

Ascalopax (as-kal'ō-paks), *n.* [NL. Cf. Gr. *ἀσκαλώπας* (sic), a bird, supposed to be the same as *σκολόπαξ*: see *Scolopax.*] In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old form of *Scolopax.* (*b*) A synonym of *Gallinago.*

ascan (as'kan), *a.* [< *ascus* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to an ascus. *N. E. D.*

ascance[1]†, *adv.* See *askance*[1].

ascance[2]†, **ascancest**, *conj.* See *askance*[2].

ascant†, *adv.* See *askant.*

ascarid (as'ka-rid), *n.* One of the *Ascaridæ.*

Ascaridæ (as-kar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascaris* + *-idæ.*] A family of worms, of the order *Nematoda* and class *Nemathelmintha*, containing several genera of round-worms, or thread-worms, which are intestinal parasites of man and other animals. They have a cylindrical elastic body, tapering toward each end, and a trivalved head. The leading genera are *Ascaris* and *Oxyuris.* See cut ★under *Oxyuris.*

Ascaris (as'ka-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκαρίς*, a worm in the intestines.] **1.** A genus of round-worms, typical of the family *Ascaridæ*, infesting the small intestines. The best-known species, *A. lumbricoides*, is so called from its resemblance to an earth-worm in size, shape, and general appearance. It has a cylindrical body, with ends of equal size, a somewhat conoidal head, with trilabiate terminal mouth, and a filiform penis; the genital pore of the female is in the anterior part of the body. The female attains a length of from 12 to 14 inches; the male is less than half as long. **2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *ascarides* (as-kar'i-dēz).] A thread-worm or pinworm of the rectum, formerly placed in this genus, now referred to a different genus, *Oxyuris* (which see).

ascaunce[1]†, *adv.* See *askance*[1].

ascaunce[2]†, **ascauncest**, *conj.* See *askance*[2].

ascend (ą-send'), *v.* [< ME. *ascenden*, *assenden*, < L. *ascendere*, *adscendere*, go up, climb up to, < *ad*, to, + *scandere*, climb: see *scan*, and cf. *descend*, *transcend.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move upward; mount; go up; rise, whether in air or water, or upon a material object.

> In our proper motion we *ascend*
> Up to our native seat: descent and fall
> To us is adverse. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 75.

2. To rise, in a figurative sense; proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, etc.

> By these steps we shall *ascend* to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.
>
> 'Tis sometimes questioned whether morals have not declined as the arts have *ascended.*
> *Emerson*, Works and Days.

3. To slope upward.—**4.** To go backward in the order of time; proceed from modern to ancient times: as, our inquiries *ascend* to the remotest antiquity.—**5.** To rise, as a star; appear above the horizon.

> Higher yet that star *ascends.*
> *Sir J. Bowring*, Watchman, Tell us of the Night.

6. In *music*, to rise in pitch; pass from any tone to one more acute.=**Syn.** To mount, soar, climb.

II. *trans.* **1.** To go or move upward upon; climb: as, to *ascend* a hill or ladder; to *ascend* a tree.

> We returned to the great tower, and *ascended* the steep flight of steps which led to its door of entrance.
> *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 77.

2. To move upward along; go toward the source of: as, to *ascend* a river.=**Syn.** To mount, climb, scale.

ascendable (ą-sen'dą-bl), *a.* [< *ascend* + *-able.*] Capable of being ascended. Also written *ascendible.*

ascendance, ascendence (ą-sen'dąns, -dens), *n.* Same as *ascendancy.* [Rare.]

> Fear had too much *ascendance* on the mind.
> *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, ix.

★**ascendancy, ascendency** (ą-sen'dąn-si, -den-si), *n.* [< *ascendant*, *-ent*, + *-ancy*, *-ency.*] The state of being in the ascendant; governing or controlling influence; domination.

> The great Latin war, the war in which the first Decius gave himself for Rome, marks the last struggle of Rome's immediate kinsfolk against her *ascendency.*
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 317.

=**Syn.** *Influence*, *Authority*, *Ascendancy*, etc. (see *authority*), mastery, dominion, superiority, advantage, upper hand.

ascendant, ascendent (ą-sen'dąnt, -dent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ascendent*, *assendent*, n. (the form *ascendant* being later, after F. *ascendant*), < L. *ascenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *ascendere*, go up, rise, ascend: see *ascend.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Proceeding upward; rising; mounting.—**2.** Superior; predominant; surpassing: as, "an *ascendant* spirit over him," *South.*—**3.** In *astrol.*, rising over the horizon, or nearly so.

> The constellation of Pegasus . . . is about that time *ascendant.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

4. In *bot.*, same as *ascending.*—**5.** In *her.*, rising or issuing upward (the reverse of *issuant*): as, rays of the sun *ascendant* from the bottom of the shield, from a fesse, etc.

II. *n.* **1.** In *astrol.*, the point of the ecliptic or the sign of the zodiac that is situated on the eastern horizon at any particular moment, as at the moment of birth or of the propounding of any question; the horoscope. The *house of the ascendant* includes that part of the zodiac which extends from 5° above the horizon to 25° below it measured by oblique ascension. The *lord of the ascendant* is the planet that rules the ascendant; any planet within the house of the ascendant. Hence, *to be in the ascendant* signifies to have commanding power or influence, to occupy a ruling position; and *lord of the ascendant*, one who has possession of such power or influence: as, to rule, for a while, *lord of the ascendant.*

> The *ascendent* sothly, as wel in alle natiuitez as in questiouns and eleccioums of tymes, is a thing which that thise Astrologiens gretly obseruen; wher-fore me semeth conuenient sin that I speke of the *ascendent*, to make of it special declaratioun. The *ascendent* sothly, to take it at the largest, is thilke degree that assendeth at any of thise forseide tymes upon the est Orisonte; and there-fore, gif that any planet assende at that same tyme in thilke forseide degre of his longitude, Men seyn thilke planete is in horoscope. *Chaucer.*
>
> Sciences that were then in their highest *ascendant.*
> *Sir W. Temple.*
>
> Marlborough had not, when Popery was *in the ascendant*, crossed himself, shrived himself, done penance, taken the communion in one kind, and, as soon as a turn of fortune came, apostatized back again.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

2. Superiority or commanding influence; predominance: especially in the phrase *to gain the ascendant over* one.

> What star I know not, but some star, I find,
> Has given thee an *ascendant* o'er my mind.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius, Satires, v. 66.
>
> She had art enough to gain an entire *ascendant* over the king. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.
>
> The secular authority, long unduly depressed, regained the *ascendant* with startling rapidity.
> *Macaulay*, Von Ranke.

3. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred: opposed to *descendant.*

> The succession of *ascendants* of the deceased, of his male paternal ancestors, if any survived him.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 111.

4. In *arch.*, one of the two sides or vertical members of the chambranle of a door or window.

ascendence, ascendency, ascendent. See *ascendance*, etc.

ascender (ą-sen'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who ascends.—**2.** An ascending letter. See *ascending.*

ascendible (ą-sen'di-bl), *a.* [< L. *ascendibilis* (also, from pp. *ascensus*, LL. *ascensibilis*), < *ascendere*, ascend: see *ascend* and *-ible*, and cf. *ascendable.*] Same as *ascendable.*

ascending (ą-sen'ding), *p. a.* **1.** Proceeding from a lower position to a higher; rising; moving upward; figuratively, proceeding from the less to the greater; proceeding from a later to an earlier time; rising from grave to acute.—**2.** In *bot.*, growing upward, as the stem of a plant, which is called the *ascending axis.* Commonly restricted to the sense of growing up obliquely or in a curve from the base, in distinction from *erect*, and from *decumbent* or *horizontal.*—**Acute ascending paralysis.** See *paralysis.*—**Ascending latitude**, the latitude of a planet when moving toward the north pole.—**Ascending letter**, in *type-founding*, a letter which reaches to the extreme upper part of the body of the type. In Roman types of the minuscule or "lower-case" form the ascending letters are b, d, f, h, i, j, k, l, t. All capitals are ascending letters.—**Ascending node**, that point of a planet's orbit at which it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward. It is also called the *northern node.*—**Ascending ovule**, in *bot.*, an ovule that is attached above the base of the ovary and directed upward.—**Ascending rhythm**, in *pros.*, a rhythm or movement composed of feet in which the metrically accented part (commonly called the *arsis*) follows the metrically unaccented part (commonly called the *thesis*), as an iambic or anapestic rhythm: opposed to *descending rhythm*, such as the trochaic or dactylic.—**Ascending signs**, the signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, so called because when the sun is in them his declination is increasing.—**Ascending vessels**, in *anat.*, those vessels which carry the blood upward or toward the superior parts of the body.

ascension (a-sen'shon), *n.* [< ME. *ascensioun, assensioun,* < L. *ascensio(n-),* a rising, ascension, < *ascendere,* pp. *ascensus,* rise, ascend: see *ascend.*] 1. The act of ascending; a rising; specifically, the bodily passing from earth to heaven of Christ, in the presence of his disciples (Mark xvi. 19; Luke xxiv. 50, 51; Acts i. 1–11).—2. [*cap.*] The day on which the ascension of Christ is commemorated in the church; Ascension day.—3†. That which rises or ascends; a fume.

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vapourous *ascensions* from the stomach. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

4. In *astron.*, the rising of a star or point above the horizon on the celestial sphere.—5. A going back in time, or in the order of genealogical succession; ascent.—**Apparent right ascension.** See *apparent.*—**Ascension day,** the fortieth day after Easter, on which the ascension of Christ is commemorated; sometimes called *Holy Thursday.*—**Oblique ascension†,** of a star, in *astron.*, an arc of the equator intercepted between the vernal equinox or first point of Aries and that point of the equator which comes to the horizon at the same time with the star.—**Right ascension.** (*a*) In *old astron.*, vertical rising.

The signes of *riht assencioun* ben fro the heued of cancer to ye ende of sagittare, and thise signes arisen more upriht. *Chaucer.*

(*b*) In *mod. astron.*, the *right ascension* of a star or point of the sphere is the arc of the equator intercepted between its hour-circle and the vernal equinox or first point of Aries, reckoned toward the east. This meaning is derived from the conception of an observer at a point on the earth's equator where all the stars rise vertically.

ascensional (a-sen'shon-al), *a.* [< *ascension* + *-al.*] Relating to ascension or ascent; ascending or rising up.

That idea [of the gun-cotton rocket] was to place a disk or short cylinder of the gun-cotton in the head of a rocket, the *ascensional* force of which should be employed to carry the disk to an elevation of 1,000 feet or thereabouts. *Tyndall,* Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 281.

Ascensional difference†, in *astron.*, the difference between the right and the oblique ascension of the same point on the surface of the sphere: used chiefly as expressing the difference between the time of the rising or setting of a body and six hours from its meridian passage.

ascensive (a-sen'siv), *a.* [< L. *ascensus* (pp. of *ascendere:* see *ascend*) + *-ive.*] 1. Characterized by an ascending movement; tending to ascend; rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. In *gram.*, increasing force; intensive; augmentative. [Rare.]

ascent (a-sent'), *n.* [< *ascend;* formed like *descent,* F. *descente,* < *descend,* F. *descendre.*] 1. The act of rising or ascending; upward movement: as, the *ascent* of vapors, or of a balloon.

To him with swift *ascent* he up return'd. *Milton,* P. L., x. 224.

Hence—2. A rising from a lower to a higher state, degree, or grade; advancement.

As to the genesis of man and the universe, the less cultured tribes claimed to be an *ascent* from birds, fishes, snakes. *Faiths of the World,* p. 252.

3. The act of climbing or traveling up; the act of advancing from a lower to a higher position; a going up, as up a mountain, river, stairway, etc.—4. An eminence; a hill or high place.

Depressed valleys and swelling *ascents.* *Bentley.*

5. The way by which one ascends; the means of ascending; acclivity; upward slope.

It was a rock . . .
Conspicuous far; winding with one *ascent.*
Milton, P. L., iv. 545.

Next the proud palace of Salerno stood
A mount of rough *ascent,* and thick with wood.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 102.

Clambering up the very steep *ascent,* I took my place upon the ramparts to watch the sunrise over the plain. *O'Donovan,* Merv, xxiv.

6. The angle made by an ascending line or surface with the horizontal line or plane: as, the road has an *ascent* of five degrees.—7. A proceeding upward or backward in time or in logical order of succession.

The *ascents* from particular to general are all successive, and each step of this *ascent* requires time and labour. *J. S. Mill,* System of Logic.

Line of ascent, in *genealogy,* ancestry.

They [ancient Hindu law-teachers] say hardly anything of Inheritance as now understood, save in the direct *line of* descent or *ascent.* *Maine,* Early Law and Custom, p. 112.

ascertain (as-ėr-tān'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. and late ME. *ascertaine, assertaine, assartaine, -tayne,* etc., with *asser-, ascer-,* in erroneous simulation of words like *assent, ascend,* etc., earlier ME. *acertainen, acerteinen,* < OF. *acertainer, acerteiner,* make certain, < *a,* to, + *certain,* certain: see *a-*[11] and *certain.* The word is thus etymologically *a-*[11] + *certain,* and was so pronounced in early mod. E.] 1. To make certain; determine; define or reduce to precision by removing doubt, obscurity, or ambiguity; establish; prove. [Archaic.]

The two first lines of the following book seem to *ascertain* the true meaning of the conclusion of this. *Cowper.*

In 1695 he [Moyle] was chosen to represent the borough of Saltash in parliament; a circumstance which *ascertains* the piece before us to have been written subsequent to that period. *Malone,* note in Dryden's Life of Lucian.

We must look somewhat deeper, would we learn why a book which now tries our patience was not undeserving of those multiplied editions which have *ascertained* its popularity. *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., I. 327.

2. To find out by trial, examination, or experiment, so as to know as certain; acquire an accurate knowledge of: as, to *ascertain* the weight of a commodity or the purity of a metal.

To pass to *ascertained* facts, there actually are words which were ventured many generations ago, but, for some reason or other, were not taken up, . . . and yet are now familiar to everybody. *F. Hall,* Mod. Eng., p. 131, note.

3. To make sure of; insure. [Archaic.]

The ministry, in order to *ascertain* a majority in the House of Lords, persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers. *Smollett.*

4†. To make certain or sure; certify; assure; inform. [Rare.]

I am desirous of arranging with you such just and practicable conditions as will *ascertain* to you the terms at which you will receive my part of your debts. *Jefferson,* in Morse, p. 334.

Muncer assured them that the design was approved of by Heaven, and that the Almighty had in a dream *ascertained* him of its effects. *Robertson.*

5. To establish with certainty; render invariable, or not subject to caprice; fix. [Rare.]

The mildness and precision of their laws *ascertained* the rule and measure of taxation. *Gibbon.*

ascertainable (as-ėr-tā'na-bl), *a.* [< *ascertain* + *-able.*] 1†. Capable of being determined or made certain.—2. Capable of being ascertained or found out by trial, experiment, investigation, inquiry, etc.

ascertainer (as-ėr-tā'nėr), *n.* One who ascertains.

ascertainment (as-ėr-tān'ment), *n.* [< *ascertain* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of fixing or determining; a reducing to certainty. [Archaic.]—2. The act of attaining certainty; the acquirement of certain knowledge concerning something; a finding out.

Our ancestors guided their course by the stars, without knowing much about the stars; the *ascertainment* of a few relative positions sufficed. *G. H. Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 2.

We can proceed in the *ascertainment* of internal truths as we proceed in the *ascertainment* of external ones. *H. Spencer.*

ascetery (a-set'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *asceteries* (-riz). [< LGr. *ἀσκητήριον,* < *ἀσκητής,* a monk: see *ascetic.*] Originally, a dwelling-place of ascetics; a monastery; now, in certain religious houses, a common meeting-place for spiritual exercises and reading.

ascetic (a-set'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσκητικός,* ascetic, laborious; as noun, a hermit, an ascetic; < *ἀσκητής,* one who exercises, an athlete, eccles. a monk or hermit, < *ἀσκεῖν,* work, exercise, eccles. mortify the body.] **I.** *a.* 1. Practising special acts of self-denial as a religious exercise; seeking holiness through self-mortification; hence, rigidly abstinent and self-restrained as to appetites and passions.

He was for his life so exact and temperate that I haue heard he had never been surprised by excesse, being *ascetic* and sparing. *Evelyn,* Diary.

Genius is always *ascetic;* and piety and love. Appetite shows to the finer souls as a disease. *Emerson,* Essays, 1st ser., p. 210.

Hence—2. Unduly strict or rigid in religious exercises or mortifications; severe; austere.

A constant *ascetic* course of the severest abstinence and devotion. *South,* Sermons (ed. 1737), II. 31.

A dominant religion is never *ascetic.* *Macaulay,* Dryden.

3. Pertaining to or resembling the ascetics.

II. *n.* 1. In the early Christian church, one who practised unusual self-denial and devotion; in modern usage, also one who retires from the customary business of life and engages in pious exercises; a hermit; a recluse.

He that preaches to man should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an *ascetic* in his solitudes. *Atterbury.*

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] The title of certain books on devout exercises: as, the *Ascetics* of St. Basil.

ascetical (a-set'i-kal), *a.* [< *ascetic* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the practice of rigid self-denial and the mortification of the body as a means of attaining virtue and holiness; ascetic.—**Ascetical theology,** a name given to the science which treats of virtue and perfection and the means by which they are to be attained. *Cath. Dict.*

ascetically (a-set'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ascetical manner; by the practice of asceticism; as an ascetic; to or toward asceticism: as, persons *ascetically* inclined.

asceticism (a-set'i-sizm), *n.* [< *ascetic* + *-ism.*] 1. The life or practice of an ascetic; the principles and historic course of the ascetics. In ancient Greece *asceticism* (*ἄσκησις*) meant the discipline undergone by athletes while training. In the schools of the Stoics the same word was applied to the controlling of the appetites and passions and the practice of virtue. Among Christians, through contact with the Alexandrian school of philosophy, the word early came into use with a similar meaning, namely, the habitual use of self-discipline, such as had been practised by individuals and even by communities among the Jews. The object of this discipline was to control and subdue the bodily nature with its passions and desires as the stronghold of evil inherent in man since the fall of Adam, the means used being fasting, celibacy, poverty, penance, and solitude, a mode of life which developed in the course of a few centuries into monasticism. Similar and even greater austerities have been practised from very early times by many among various pagan nations and in connection with various religious systems, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, etc., under the influence of the idea that matter is essentially evil, and that an approach to ideal good or an escape from the evils of existence can be effected only by subduing or torturing the body.

Asceticism again—including under this term . . . all efforts to withdraw from the world in order to cultivate a higher degree of sanctity—belongs naturally to a society which is somewhat rude, and in which isolation is frequent and easy. *Lecky,* Europ. Morals, i. 136.

2. In *theol.*, the theory or systematic exposition of the means, whether negative, as self-denial and abstinence, or positive, as the exercise of natural and Christian virtues, by which a complete conformity with the divine will may be attained. See *ascetical theology,* under *ascetical.*

★= Syn. *Self-sacrifice, Austerity,* etc. See *self-denial.*

ascham (as'kam), *n.* [After Roger *Ascham,* who in 1545 published "Toxophilus," a celebrated treatise on archery.] A cupboard or case to contain bows and sometimes arrows and other implements of archery. *Encyc. Brit.*

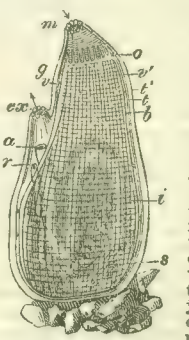
Aschiza (as-kī'zä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σχίζα,* a cleft: see *schism.*] In Brauer's system of classification, a division of cyclorhaphous dipterous insects or flies, of the suborder *Cyclorhapha,* containing the families *Syrphidæ, Platypezidæ, Phoridæ,* and *Pipunculidæ,* thus collectively contrasted with *Schizophora* (which see).

Aschizopoda (as-ki-zop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σχίζα,* a cleft, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A division of macrurous decapodous crustaceans, embracing most of the group, as distinguished from the *Schizopoda* or opossum-shrimps.

asci, *n.* Plural of *ascus.*

ascian (as'ian), *n.* [< L. *ascius,* < Gr. *ἄσκιος,* without shadow, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σκιά,* shadow.] A person who casts no shadow at noon. The inhabitants of the torrid zone alone fulfil this condition, having the sun twice a year in their zenith at noon.

Ascidia (a-sid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Ascidium,* q. v.] 1. A class of animals connecting the molluscoid invertebrates with the *Vertebrata;* the tunicates, tunicaries, or sea-squirts, otherwise called *Tunicata, Ascozoa, Urochorda,* or *Protovertebrata* (in part); the ascidians. They are asymmetrical marine animals, simple or compound, fixed or free, with a monoganglionic nervous system, tubular heart, and no foot. The integument is a leathery sac, with two orifices, oral and anal. The young are free-swimming and tadpole-like, and in this larval condition show traces of vertebrate affinities in the possession of a urochord, or notochord of the tail, a condition retained permanently in one family, the *Appendiculariidæ.* They are found at low-water mark on the sea-beach, and, attached to stones, shells, and fixed objects, are dredged from deep water. An ascidian presents externally the appearance of a wine-jar or double-necked bottle, the one aperture of the bottle corresponding to the mouth and the other to the vent or excretory aperture. A feature in the organization of these animals is that a large proportion of the tough outer case or test is composed of cellulose, a starchy substance highly characteristic of plants. The mouth-opening leads into a large branchial sac or breathing-sac; and from the bottom of this sac the digestive system, consisting of stomach and intestine, is continued, the intestine opening into a second sac, the atrial chamber. This latter cavity opens externally by the second aperture of the body, and also emits the effete water which



Ascidia mentula.

a, termination of intestine; *b,* branchial sac; *ex,* excurrent or anal orifice; *g,* ganglion; *i,* intestine; *m,* mouth; *o,* tentacular fringe; *r,* reproductive organ; *s,* stomach; *t',* test, or outer tunic; *t,* inner tunic; *v,* ventral sinus; *v',* dorsal sinus.

has been used in breathing. A single nervous mass or ganglion represents the nervous system, this mass being placed between the two apertures of the body. Male and female reproductive organs exist in each ascidian. These animals may be *single* or *simple*, *social*, or *compound*. In social ascidians the peduncles of a number of individuals are united into a common tubular stem, with a partial common circulation of blood. The species are more or less gelatinous, and some are used as food in China and on the shores of the Mediterranean. The *Ascidia* are divisible into two orders not well defined, called *Biphora* and *Ascidioida*, and by other names, one containing the *Salpidæ* and *Doliolidæ*, the other the rest of the class. Also written *Ascidiæ*. See cuts under *Appendicularia*, *Doliolidæ*, *Salpa*, and *Tunicata*.

2. [Used as a singular.] Less proper form of *Ascidium*.—**3.** [*l. c.*] Plural of *ascidium*, 2.

Ascidiacea (as-sid-i-ā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascidium* + *-acea*.] Same as *Ascidioida*, 2.

Ascidiæ (as-sid′i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Ascidia*, 2.] **1.** In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of *Acopa*, embracing the true ascidians as distinguished from the *Pyrosomatidæ*, *Doliolidæ*, and *Salpidæ*. It contains three groups, *Simplices*, *Sociales*, and *Compositæ*, or the simple, social, and compound ascidians.

2. Same as *Ascidia*, 1.

ascidian (a-sid′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ascidium* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Ascidia* or *Tunicata*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ascidia* or *Tunicata;* a sea-squirt.

ascidiarium (a-sid-i-ā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ascidiaria* (-ạ). [NL., < *Ascidium* + *-arium*.] A compound ascidian, consisting of two or more individual ascidiozoöids. See cut under *cyathozoöid*.

It [a fixed ascidian] may remain simple, or it may develop buds and give rise to a compound organism or *Ascidiarium*, consisting of many Ascidiozoöids united together. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 514.

ascidiate (a-sid′i-āt), *a.* [< *Ascidium* + *-ate*[1].] Shaped like a small bottle, or like an ascidian.

Ascidicola (as-i-dik′ō-lā), *n.* [NL., < *Ascidium* + L. *colere*, inhabit.] The typical genus of the family *Ascidicolidæ*.

Ascidicolidæ (a-sid-i-kol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascidicola* + *-idæ*.] A family of copepod entomostracous crustaceans, parasitic upon ascidians.

ascidiform (a-sid′i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Ascidium* + L. *forma*, shape.] **1.** Shaped like an ascidian; bottle-shaped.—**2.** Having the structure of an ascidian; related to the *Ascidia*.

Also *ascidiiform*.

ascidiid (a-sid′i-id), *n.* One of the *Ascidiidæ*.

Ascidiidæ (as-i-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascidia*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of solitary ascidians, typically with the branchial aperture 8-lobed, the atrial 6-lobed, the branchial sac not folded, the tentacles simple, and the genitalia in close connection with the mantle. It is the typical family of the ascidians proper, including the simple forms, as *Molgula*, *Cynthia*, *Ascidia* or *Phallusia*, etc., as distinguished from the social and compound forms, and contains many species. See cut under *Ascidia*.

ascidiiform (a-sid′i-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *ascidiform*.

ascidioid (a-sid′i-oid), *a.* [< *Ascidium* + *-oid*.] Of or resembling an ascidian: as, an *ascidioid* form. *Huxley*.

Ascidioida (a-sid-i-oi′dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascidia*, *Ascidium*, + *-oida*.] **1.** Same as *Ascidia*, *Ascozoa*, or *Tunicata*, as a class or phylum of animals.—**2.** An order of *Ascidia*, conterminous with *Acopa* (which see). Also called *Ascidiacea*.

ascidiology (a-sid-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< *Ascidium* + *-ology*.] That department of zoölogy which treats of the ascidians or tunicates.

ascidiozoöid (a-sid″i-ō-zō′oid), *n.* [< *Ascidium* + *zoöid*.] One of the zoöids or individual organisms which collectively constitute a compound ascidian or ascidiarium (which see). See cuts under *cyathozoöid* and *Doliolidæ*.

In the compound or social Tunicata, many *ascidiozoöids*, which are united by a common test into an ascidiarium, are produced by gemmation from a solitary metamorphosed larva. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 522.

Ascidium (a-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκίδιον*, dim. of *ἀσκός*, a leathern bag, a wine-skin: see *ascus*.] **1.** [Also less prop. *Ascidia*.] A genus of tunicates, typical of the principal family of the class *Ascidia*, some of whose species are known as sea-squirts: synonymous with *Phallusia*.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *ascidia* (-ạ).] In *bot.*: (*a*) Any tubular, horn-shaped, or pitcher-like formation, arising usually from the union of the margins of a leaf or other organ, or from the disproportionate growth of some part. The ascidium ordinarily known as a *pitcher*, as in the pitcher-plants (*Nepenthes*) and side-saddle flowers (*Sarracenia*), is often covered by a lid, and contains a secreted fluid in which insects are drowned and macerated. The small aquatic sacs of species of *Utricularia* are also ascidia. See cut in next column. (*b*) Same as *ascus*, 1.

asciferous (a-sif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ascus*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having asci.

There is a parallelism between the fructification of lichens and the *asciferous* section of fungi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 557.

ascigerous (a-sij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ascus*, q. v., + L. *gerere*, bear.] In *bot.*, bearing asci, as lichens and ascomycetous fungi. See *ascus*, and compare *acrosporous*.

ascites (a-sī′tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀσκίτης* (sc. *νόσος*, disease), < *ἀσκός*, a leathern bag, a bladder: see *ascus*.] In *pathol.*, a collection of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity; dropsy of the belly.



Ascidium of a Plant.

Leaf of pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes*) with a winged petiole and terminating in an operculate pitcher. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

ascitic (a-sit′ik), *a.* Relating to ascites; dropsical.

ascitical (a-sit′i-kal), *a.* Same as *ascitic*.

ascititious (as-i-tish′us), *a.* Same as *adscititious*.

asclent (as-klent′), *adv.* A Scotch form of *aslant*.

asclepiad (as-klē′pi-ad), *n.* [< L. *Asclepiadeum* (sc. *metrum*), < Gr. *Ἀσκληπιάδειος* (sc. *στίχος*, meter), the meter of *Ἀσκληπιάδης*, a Greek poet, lit. descendant of Asclepius, < *Ἀσκληπιός*, Asclepius: see *Asclepias*.] **1.** [*cap.*] In *anc. pros.*, an Asclepiadic (verse or line).—**2.** In *bot.*, a plant of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*.—**3.** [*cap.*] One of the Asclepiads (which see).

Asclepiadaceæ (as-klē″pi-ạ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asclepias* (*-ad-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, with pollen in waxy masses, the pollinia attached in pairs to glandular appendages of the stigma, the fruit a pair of follicles, and the seeds comose. They are mainly tropical, many of them African and Indian twining shrubs, usually with milky juice, which often has strong emetic and purgative qualities. It includes the milkweed (*Asclepias*), carrion-flower (*Stapelia*), wax-plant (*Hoya*), and other handsome greenhouse plants, the Indian sarsaparilla (*Hemidesmus Indicus*), and several fiber-plants, as species of *Calotropis* and *Marsdenia*, a species of the latter genus yielding a blue dye resembling indigo.

asclepiadaceous (as-klē″pi-ạ-dā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Asclepiadaceæ*.

Asclepiadæ (as-klē-pī′ạ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Asclepiads*.] Same as *Asclepiads*.

Asclepiadean (as-klē″pi-ạ-dē′ạn), *a.* [< L. *Asclepiadēus* (see *asclepiad*) + *-an*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting or composed of Asclepiadics.

In his combinations of the *Asclepiadean* [meter] we note the grave and thoughtful temperance of tone which pervades those in which the three *Asclepiadean* lines are combined with one Glyconic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 165.

Asclepiadean strophe, a strophe or stanza composed of Asclepiadics with or without other verses, such as Glyconics and Pherecratics.

Asclepiadic (as-klē-pi-ad′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *asclepiad* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Asclepiad or Asclepiadic, a kind of verse.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of a spondee, two (or three) choriambi, and an iambus; or, according to other authorities, a logaœdic verse consisting of a basis, three cyclic dactyls, of which the second is syncopated (or five cyclic dactyls, of which the second and fourth are syncopated), and a trochaic dipody catalectic. The shorter form is called the *lesser*, the longer the *greater*, *Asclepiadic*.

Mæcē- | nās ătăvīs | ēdĭtŏ rē- | gĭbūs.
Mæcē- | nās ătă- | vīs | ēdĭtĕ | rēgĭbūs.
Tū nē | quæsĭerīs | scīrĕ nĕfās | quĕm mĭhĭ quĕm | tĭbĭ.
Tū nē | quæsĭe | rīs | scīrĕ nē | fās | quĕm mĭhĭ | quĕm tĭbĭ.

Asclepiads (as-klē′pi-adz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *Ἀσκληπιάδαι*, pl. of *Ἀσκληπιάδης*, a descendant of Asclepius.] An order of Greek physicians, priests of Asclepius or Æsculapius, the god of medicine, whose descendants they claimed to be. They practised medicine under the reputed inspiration of that deity, and were bound by oath not to reveal the secrets of their art. Also *Asclepiadæ*.

From these primitive clinical records, the half-priestly, half-philosophic caste of the *Asclepiads* compiled the data upon which the earliest generalisations of medicine, as an inductive science, were based. *Huxley*, Biol. Sci. and Med.

Asclepias (as-klē′pi-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκληπιάς*, an uncertain plant, < *Ἀσκληπιός*, Doric *Ἀσκλαπιός*, Asclepius, > L. *Æsculapius*, Æsculapius, the tutelary god of medicine.] A large genus of North American herbs, of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, popularly known as milkweed or silkweed. The plants are perennial herbs with milky juice, mostly upright with opposite or verticillate leaves, the flowers in umbels, and the seeds tufted with long silky hairs. Of the more than 70 species, nearly 50 are found within the United States. The butterfly-weed or pleurisy-root, *A. tuberosa*, has diaphoretic and mild purgative properties. The bastard ipecacuanha of the West Indies, *A. curassavica*, is a powerful emetic. Some of the species afford an excellent fiber.

ascocarp (as′kō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσκός*, a bag (see *ascus*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] The developed fructification in *Ascomycetes*, consisting of asci and ascophores.

ascogenous (as-koj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσκός*, a bag (see *ascus*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] In *bot.*, producing asci: applied to the hyphæ upon which asci are developed in the ascomycetous fungi.

ascogone (as′kō-gōn), *n.* Same as *ascogonium*.

ascogonium (as-kō-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *ascogonia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός*, a bag (see *ascus*), + *-γονος*, producing: see *-gony*.] The female organ in certain of the lower cryptogams, which after fertilization develops asci. Also called *carpogonium* and *archicarp*.

Ascomycetes (as″kō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός*, a bag (see *ascus*), + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom, akin to L. *mucus:* see *mucus*.] A class of fungi characterized by the formation of free spores within elongated cells (asci), often associated with alternation of generation. It includes a great variety of forms, such as the microscopic yeast-fungi or ferments, various mildews, ergot, the subterranean truffles, the morels, helvellas, etc., which represent the several orders *Saccharomycetales*, *Perisporiales*, *Sphæriales*, *Tuberales*, *Pezizales*, etc. Most of the lichens are now also generally considered as belonging to this class. See cut under *ascus*.

ascomycetous (as″kō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [< *Ascomycetes* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ascomycetes*.

Ascomyzon (as-kō-mī′zon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός*, a bag (see *ascus*), + *μύζων*, ppr. of *μύζειν*, suck in.] The typical genus of the family *Ascomyzontidæ*.

Ascomyzontidæ (as″kō-mī-zon′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascomyzon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic epizoic crustaceans, of the order *Siphonostoma*.

ascon (as′kon), *n.*; pl. *ascons*, *ascones* (-konz, as-kō′nēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός*, a bag: see *ascus*.] One of the *Ascones;* a sponge having the characters of the *Ascones*.

Ascones (as-kō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ascon*.] A group of the lowest and simplest chalk-sponges, having a ventricle with walls so thin that the inhalent pores open directly into the ventricular cavity: distinguished from *Leucones* and *Sycones*. See *Olynthus*.

Asconidæ (as-kon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *ascon* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Calcispongiæ*, the same as *Ascones*.

ascophore (as′kō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσκοφόρος*, bearing wine-skins, < *ἀσκός*, a bag (see *ascus*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, the ascus-bearing hyphæ or sporophores in some groups of the *Ascomycetes* (a class of fungi). See cut under *ascus*.

ascophorous (as-kof′ō-rus), *a.* [As *ascophore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, bearing an ascus or asci: applied to the hyphæ in lichens, which develop asci at the end of the branches.

ascospore (as′kō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσκός*, a bag, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *ascus* and *spore*.] In *bot.*, one of a cluster of spores borne within an ascus.

The characteristic form of reproduction of the Ascomycetes is by *ascospores* formed within asci by free cell-formation. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 833.

ascosporous (as-kos′pō-rus), *a.* [As *ascospore* + *-ous*.] Having ascospores: as, "*ascosporous* fungi," *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 162.

Ascozoa (as-kō-zō′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός*, a bag (see *ascus*), + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A name of the tunicates or ascidians: synonymous with *Ascidia*, 1 (which see).

ascozoan (as-kō-zō′ạn), *n.* [< *Ascozoa* + *-an*.] One of the *Ascozoa;* an ascidian or tunicate.

ascozoic (as-kō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *Ascozoa* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ascozoa;* tunicate; ascidian.

ascribable (as-krī′bạ-bl), *a.* [< *ascribe* + *-able*.] Capable of being ascribed or attributed; attributable.

ascribe (as-krīb′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ascribed*, ppr. *ascribing*. [Altered to *ascribe* (after L.) from early mod. E. *ascrive*, < ME. *ascriven*, < OF. *ascrire* (*ascriv-*) = It. *ascrivere*, < L. *ascribere*, annex by writing, add to a writing, enroll, enter in a list, impute, attribute, < *ad*, to, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] **1†.** To add in writing; append (one's name) to a document, etc.; subscribe.

The *ascribing* of my name would . . . have substracted from . . . the weight of those discourses.
Nethersole, Self-Cond., p. 3. (*N. E. D.*)

2†. To inscribe or dedicate.

The secound pillor called Dorica, being *ascribed* to Hercules. *Shute*, Archit., C ij. b. (*N. E. D.*)

3†. To enroll or register.

He would long since have been *ascribed* a member there. *Aubrey*, in Letters of Emin. Pers. (Bliss), II. 632. (*N. E. D.*)

4. To attribute, impute, or refer, as to a cause or source; assign; set down: as, losses are often to be *ascribed* to imprudence.

This Speech is, I think, the finest that is *ascribed* to Satan in the whole Poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 321.

But many atrocious proceedings must, doubtless, be *ascribed* to heated imagination, to perverted principle, to a distaste for what was vulgar in morals, and a passion for what was startling and dubious. *Macaulay*, On History.

5. To attribute, as a quality or an appurtenance; consider or allege to belong.

I . . . will *ascribe* righteousness to my Maker.
Job xxxvi. 3.

They have *ascribed* unto David ten thousands, and to me they have *ascribed* but thousands. 1 Sam. xviii. 8.

★**=Syn.** *Attribute*, *Refer*, etc. See *attribute*.

ascript† (as′kript), *a.* [< L. *ascriptus*, *adscriptus*, pp. of *ascribere*, *adscribere*, annex by writing: see *ascribe*, *adscript*.] Registered; enrolled.

ascription (as-krip′shon), *n.* [< L. *ascriptio*(*n-*), an addition in writing, lit. the act of ascribing, < *ascribere*, pp. *ascriptus*, add to a writing: see *ascribe*.] **1.** The act of ascribing, imputing, or affirming to belong, to be due, etc.

Self-abnegations often repeated imply on the part of the actor a tacit *ascription* of relative selfishness to others who profit by the self-abnegations.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 96.

2. An expression ascribing; words in which one ascribes.

Offering up the *ascriptions* justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 391.

Also rarely *adscription*.

ascriptitious (as-krip-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *ascripticius*, enrolled as a citizen, soldier, etc. (*ascripticii servi*, slaves bound to the soil), < *ascriptus*, pp. of *ascribere*, enroll: see *ascribe*, *ascript*.] **1.** Bound or attached to the soil: applied to villeins under the feudal system, who were annexed to the freehold and transferable with it. —**2.** Added, as to a list; enrolled.

An *ascriptitious* and supernumerary god.
Farindon, Sermons, p. 82.

Also rarely *adscriptitious*.

ascry†, *v.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *ascrien*, *ascryen*, *askryen*, < AF. **ascrier* (later ME. *escrien*, < OF. *escrier*, mod. F. *écrier*), < *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *crier*, cry. Cf. *escry*, and by apheresis *scry*, doublet of *ascry*: see *as-*[3], *es-*[1], and *cry*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To call forth or out; call upon; challenge.—**2.** To descry.

II. *intrans.* To cry out, shout, or exclaim.

ascry†, *n.* [< *ascry*, *v.*] Outcry; clamor; shouting.

Ascry aros at skarmyssh al withoute.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 611.

ascula (as′kū-lă), *n.*; pl. *asculæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *ascus*.] **1.** That stage of the young of sponges (as *Olynthus*, *Sycon*, *Haliphysema*) in which, after ceasing to be a free-swimming embryo, and before it has changed into adult form by the development of spiculæ in the ectoderm, or other modifications, it becomes attached to some support. *Haeckel.*—**2.** The first period of attachment of certain sponges, namely, that in which the sponge has lost or is losing its collar, opening the primitive cloacal collar, and forming the first central cavity without lateral ampullæ. It corresponds to the protospongian stage of Haeckel. *Hyatt.*

ascus (as′kus), *n.*; pl. *asci* (as′ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός*, a leathern bag, bottle, bladder, wine-skin: see *Ascidium*, *Ascidia*, etc.] **1.** In *bot.*, the sporecase of lichens and other ascomycetous fungi, consisting of a single cell, usually the swollen terminal cell of a branch of a hypha, from the protoplasm of which the spores (typically 8) are produced. Also called *ascidium* and *theca*.—**2.** In *archæol.*, same as *askos*.

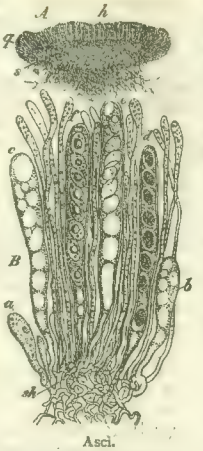
ascyphous (as′ī-fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄσκυφος*, without a cup, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σκύφος*, a cup.] In *bot.*, having no scyphi: applied to lichens without cup-shaped bodies (scyphi) bearing the organs of fructification.

as-ducat (as′duk″at), *n.* An old German unit of weight, used in Saxony, equal to 5.2875 centigrams, or five sixths of a troy grain.

asea (a-sē′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *sea*. Cf. *aland*[1].] At sea; on the sea; to the sea.

aseel (a-sēl′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A variety of the common hen, similar to the Malay. It is of medium size, and is esteemed in the East Indies for its pugnacity.

aseismatic (a-sīs-mat′ik), *a.* [< *a*-[18] + *seismatic*.] Not seismatic; free from shock; mitigating the effects of earthquake-shocks: applied to certain contrivances designed to secure stability, as of lighthouses and other structures during earthquakes: as, *aseismatic* joints; *aseismatic* tables.



Asci.

A, Section of *Peziza convexula*, magnified: *s*, tissue of the fungus, surrounding by its margin (*g*) the hymenium (*h*), which contains the asci. *B*, A group of asci (*a-f*), highly magnified; *sh*, subhymenial layer of hyphæ. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

aseity (a-sē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *aséité*, < ML. *aseitas*, the state of being of one's self, independent existence, < L. *a se*, of one's self: *a* for *ab*, of, from; *se*, self: see *se*.] The mode of being of that which is underived from anything else; independent existence; existence by self-origination.

By what mysterious light have you discovered that *aseity* is entail'd on matter?
Gentleman Instructed (ed. 1732), p. 425.

The absolute being and *aseity* of God. *W. R. Smith.*

Aselli, *n.* Plural of *Asellus*, 1.

asellid (a-sel′id), *n.* An isopod of the family *Asellidæ*.

Asellidæ (a-sel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asellus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopodous crustaceans, of which the genus *Asellus* is the type. It also contains the genus *Limnoria*, of which the species *L. terebrans*, the gribble, is destructive to submerged wood. Other genera are *Iæra* and *Munna*. Its various forms inhabit both fresh and salt water.

Asellota (as-e-lō′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asellus* + *-ota*.] A synonym of *Asellidæ*.

Asellus (a-sel′us), *n.* [L., dim. of *asinus*, an ass: see *ass*[1].] **1.** [Pl. *Aselli* (-ī).] A name given to each of the two stars γ and δ Cancri, lying east of the quadrangle of that constellation.—**2.** [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Asellidæ*. *A. aquaticus*, the water hog-louse, is a common form in fresh water.

asemia (a-sē′mi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσημος*, having or giving no sign, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σῆμα*, a sign.] In *pathol.*, the loss of the power of forming or understanding any sign or symbol of thought, whether spoken, written, or acted. Also called *asymbolia*.

asepsis (a-sep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σῆψις*, putrefaction.] Absence of living germs of disease, putrefaction, or fermentation.

asepta (a-sep′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aseptus*, < Gr. *ἄσηπτος*, not liable to decay: see *aseptic*.] Things not liable to putrefy.

aseptic (a-sep′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσηπτος*, not liable to decay, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σηπτός*, septic: see *septic*.] Free from the living germs of disease, fermentation, or putrefaction.

asepticity (as-ep-tis′i-ti), *n.* [< *aseptic* + *-ity*.] The character or quality of being aseptic.

These are absence of damp soil, *asepticity* of the air, and dryness of the atmosphere. *Med. News*, XLVII.

asepticize (a-sep′ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *asepticized*, ppr. *asepticizing*. [< *aseptic* + *-ize*.] To render free from living germs of disease, fermentation, or putrefaction.

asexual (a-sek′sū-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *sexual*.] **1.** Not sexual; not sexed; having no sex, as a species or other group of animals which have no sexual system or organs.—**2.** Neuter; being of neither sex, as some individuals of species in which other individuals are male or female, or as some stages in the growth of individuals which later develop into male or female.—**3.** Effected or produced by other than sexual processes; agamic; agamogenetic: as, *asexual* reproduction.

Little colonies of these parasites, the Cuninæ, ultimately develop into medusæ. Here is an *asexual* multiplication, but no true alternation of generation. *Science*, VII. 264a.

Asexual reproduction, any process of propagation that is not effected by means of sexual organs, as, in *bot.*, in many of the cryptogams, by cell-division, etc., and in phanerogams when propagation is carried on by buds, offshoots, bulbs, etc.

asexually (a-sek′sū-al-i), *adv.* In an asexual manner; agamically; agamogenetically.

For what are the phænomena of Agamogenesis, stated generally? An impregnated egg develops into an asexual form, A; this gives rise *asexually* to a second form or forms, B, more or less different from A. B may multiply *asexually* again; in the simpler cases, however, it does not, but, acquiring sexual characters, produces impregnated eggs from whence A once more arises.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 311.

Asgard (as′gärd), *n.* [< Icel. *ásgardhr*, < *áss*, a god, + *gardhr*, an inclosure, = E. *yard*[2]: see *As*[3], *garth*[1], and *yard*[2].] In *Norse myth.*, the abode of the twelve gods and twenty-six goddesses, and of heroes slain in battle, formed of the eyebrows of the giant Ymer. In the midst of Asgard were the plain of Ida (Idavöllr), where the gods assembled in council, and Odin's throne (Hlidskjalf). The several gods and goddesses had their own dwellings, and Valhalla (Odin's hall), Gladsheim (the special hall of the gods), and Vingolf (that of the goddesses) were common meeting-places for them all. Asgard was connected with ★Midgard (the earth) by the bridge Bifrost.

ash[1] (ash), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *asch*, *assh*, *esche*, etc., < AS. *æsc* = D. *esch* = OHG. *asc*, MHG. *asch*, m., G. *esche*, f., = Icel. *askr* = Dan. Sw. *ask* = OBulg. *yasika* = Lith. *usis*, the ash.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The popular name of trees belonging to the genus *Fraxinus* (which see). In the United States 13 species are recognized, 8 of which are important forest-trees. *F. Americana*, the white ash, is the type and the commonest. It often grows to large size, and furnishes tough, straight-grained, elastic wood of great value for handles of implements and wagon-work. *F. Pennsylvanica*, the red ash, *F. lanceolata*, the green ash, *F. Oregona*, the Oregon ash, *F. nigra*, the black ash, and *F. quadrangulata*, the blue ash, are found in various parts of the country and furnish woods that are used for the same purposes as white ash, though all of them are more or less inferior to it. *F. excelsior* is the common ash of Europe and Asia, and its wood is similar to that of the American white ash. In early times it was the chief material for making bows and spears. *F. Ornus*, the flowering ash of southern Europe and Asia Minor, is a small tree sometimes planted for ornament, and frequently cultivated for the saccharine substance which exudes from its trunk and leaves and furnishes the manna (which see) of commerce. From *F. Chinensis* and *F. rhynchophylla* Chinese white wax is obtained. The ashes are handsome ornamental trees and numerous varieties are found in cultivation. (*b*) The name (with some adjunct) of various trees or shrubs of other genera, generally from some resemblance in foliage or qualities of the wood to the common ash. (See below.) (*c*) Also, in parts of England, the name of some herbaceous plants, chiefly umbelliferous, as the ground-ash, or ashweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria* and *Angelica sylvestris*, and the sweet ash, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.—**2.** The wood of the ash-tree; hence, something made of ash, as the shaft of a lance or spear: as, "my grained *ash*," *Shakspere*, Cor., iv. 5. —**Ash of Jerusalem**, an old English name for woad or dyer's weed, *Isatis tinctoria* and *Reseda Luteola*.—**Bitter ash**, a West Indian name of the quassia-tree, *Picræna excelsa*.—**Cape ash**, a large meliaceous tree of southern Africa, *Ekebergia Capensis*, furnishing valuable timber.—**Poison ash**, the poison sumac, *Rhus Vernix*.—**Prickly ash**, a name given to *Zanthoxylum Americanum* and to *Fagara Clava-Herculis* (the latter also called *sea-ash*).—**Quaking-ash**, in Scotland, the aspen.—**Red ash**, of Australia, *Alphitonia excelsa*, a tall rhamnaceous tree with very hard wood.—**Wild ash**, an old English name for the mountain-ash.—**Yellow ash**, a leguminous tree of the United States, *Cladrastis lutea*. See *yellow-wood*, 2. (See also *boon-ash*, *mountain-ash*, *wafer-ash*.)

II. *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.

ash[2] (ash), *n.* [E. dial. pl. *axen*, Sc. *as*, *ass*, pl. *asses*; < ME. *ash*, *ashe*, *asche*, *aische*, *esche*, *asse*, *aske*, *axe*, pl. *ashes*, *asches*, *askes*, *axes*, and with older term. *ashen*, *aschen*, *asken*, *axen*, < AS. *asce*, *æsce*, *axe*, pl. *ascan*, *æscan*, *axan*, *æxan*, = D. *asch* = OHG. *asga*, *asca*, MHG. *asche*, *esche*, G. *asche* = Icel. Sw. *aska* = Dan. *aske* = Goth. *azgō*, ash.] **1.** What remains of a body that is burned; the incombustible residue of organic substances (animal or vegetable) remaining after combustion; in common usage, any incombustible residue of materials used as fuel: usually in the plural. As a commercial term, the word generally means the ashes of vegetable substances, from which are extracted the alkaline matters called potash, pearlash, kelp, barilla, etc.

The *ash* of tobacco. *Donne*, Polydoron (1631), p. 142.

A residue consisting of carbon, or carbon and *ash*. *Ure*

2. Fine material thrown out of a volcano in eruption. It is not, like ordinary ashes, a residuum of the combustion of a substance containing carbonaceous mingled with inorganic matter, but is finely pulverized lava, derived in part from the actual tearing asunder of

the not fully consolidated material by the expansive force of the gases which it contains, and in part from mechanical pulverization by friction in the chimney of the volcano. Larger particles are called *lapilli;* coherent masses of still larger size, *scoriæ, cinders,* and *bombs.* If the erupted ashes fall into water, they assume a stratified form. Rocks of this character have been called *igneo-aqueous* and *pluto-neptunian.* See *lava, volcano,* and *tuff.*

3. *pl.* The remains of the human body when burned; hence, a dead body or corpse; mortal remains.

> Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
> Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster!
> Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2.

Black ashes, crude soda.—**Blue ashes.** See *blue.*—**Clavellated ashes.** See *clavellated.*—**Dust and ashes,** a Scriptural phrase expressive, when applied to one's self, of deep humiliation: as, "I which am but *dust and ashes,*" Gen. xviii. 27.—**Ultramarine ashes.** See *ultramarine.*

ash[2] (ash), *v. t.* [< *ash*[2], *n.*] **1.** To strew or sprinkle with ashes.

> They *ash* and powder their pericraniums.
> *Howell*, Letters, iv. 5.

2. To convert into ashes.

> The folded filter paper brought into a scorifier and *ashed* in a glowing muffle. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 78.

ashame (a-shām'), *v.* [< (1) ME. *aschamen, ashamen,* < AS. *āscamian, āsceamian* (= MHG. *irscamen, erschemen,* G. *erschämen*); mixed with (2) ME. *yshamen, yschamen,* < AS. *gescamian, gesceamian, gescomian* (= Goth. *gaskaman,* refl.), and (3) ME. *ofschamen,* < AS. **ofscamian* (the last two in ME. only in pp.); < AS. *ā-* (E. *a-*[1]), AS. *ge-* (E. *a-*[6]), or AS. *of-* (E. *a-*[4]), respectively, + *scamian, sceamian,* shame: see *a-*[1], *a-*[6], *a-*[4], and *shame, v.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To feel shame; be ashamed.

II. *trans.* To shame; make ashamed. [Now rarely used except in the past participle *ashamed,* with the force of an adjective.]

> It should humble, *ashame* and grieve us.
> *Barrow*, Works, II. 417.

ashamed (a-shāmd'), *p. a.* [< (1) ME. *ashamed, aschamed,* < AS. *āscamod,* mixed with (2) ME. *ysshamed,* < AS. *gescamod,* and (3) ME. *ofschamed,* < AS. **ofscamod;* pp. of the preceding verb.] **1.** Affected or touched by shame; abashed or confused by guilt or a conviction of some wrong action, indecorous conduct, or other impropriety: hardly used attributively: followed by *of,* or by a dependent clause with *that.*

> They shall be turned back, they shall be greatly *ashamed,* that trust in graven images. Is. xlii. 17.
>
> I feel sufficiently my folly's penance,
> And am *asham'd;* that shame a thousand sorrows
> Feed on continually. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 7.
>
> Those who base their hopes for the future on the glorious revelations of the Bible need not be *ashamed of* its story of the past. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 181.
>
> "Thy name?" . . .
> "*Ashamed* am I *that* I should tell it thee.
> My pride is broken: men have seen my fall."
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Reluctant through fear of shame: followed by an infinitive: as, I am *ashamed* to offer it, it is so little.

> I cannot dig, to beg I am *ashamed.* Luke xvi. 3.
>
> He was not *ashamed* to answer that he could not live out of the royal smile. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

ashamedly (a-shā'med-li), *adv.* With shame.

ashamedness (a-shā'med-nes), *n.* The state of being ashamed.

Ashantee, Ashanti (a-shan'tē), *n.* and *a.* [Native name.] **I.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ashantee, a state in western Africa.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Ashantee.

ash-barberry (ash'bär″ber-i), *n.* A name given to pinnate-leafed species of barberry (*Berberis*) belonging to the section *Mahonia.*

ash-bead (ash'bēd), *n.* In the manufacture of varnish, a layer of ashes placed near the fire over which the gum is melted. The pot containing the gum is placed upon the ashes when the heat becomes too great, or when the varnish is ready for mixing.

ash-bin (ash'bin), *n.* A receptacle for ashes and other refuse.

ash-cake (ash'kāk), *n.* A cake baked on or in hot ashes.

ash-candles (ash'kan″dlz), *n. pl.* Ash-keys: an English name of the fruit of the European ash-tree, *Fraxinus excelsior.*

ash-color (ash'kul″or), *n.* The color of ashes; a clear, neutral gray.

ash-colored (ash'kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of ashes; cinerous.

ashen[1] (ash'en or ash'n), *a.* [< ME. **aschen,* < AS. **æscen* (Bosworth), < *æsc,* ash: see *ash*[1] and *-en*[2].] Pertaining to the ash-tree or its timber; made of ash.

> His *ashen* spear, that quivered as it flew.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 494.

ashen[2] (ash'en or ash'n), *a.* [< *ash*[2] + *-en*[2].] Consisting of or resembling ashes; ash-colored: as, "the *ashen* hue of age," *Scott,* Marmion, vi. 14.

ashen[3]†, *n.* Obsolete plural of *ash*[2]. *Chaucer.*

ashery (ash'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *asheries* (-riz). [< *ash*[2] + *-ery.*] **1.** A place for ashes; an ash-hole.—**2.** A manufactory of potash or pearl-ash.

ashet (ash'et), *n.* [Sc., earlier *asset,* < F. *assiette,* a plate.] A large platter or dish, generally of an oval shape, on which meat is brought to the table. [Scotch.]

ash-fire (ash'fīr), *n.* A slow fire of live coals banked or covered with ashes, used in chemical operations, and by bakers and others.

ash-fly (ash'flī), *n.* The oak-fly, *Cynips quercusfolii.*

ash-furnace (ash'fėr″nās), *n.* A kind of furnace or oven in which the materials for glass-making are fritted.

ash-hole (ash'hōl), *n.* A repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace; an ash-bin.

ashine (a-shīn'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *shine.*] Shining; bright; luminous.

> His hard features . . . all agrin and *ashine* with glee.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iii.

Ashkenazic (ash-kē-naz'ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Ashkenazim. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 292.

Ashkenazim (ash-kē-naz'im), *n. pl.* [Heb.] German-Polish Jews, as distinguished from the Sephardim or Spanish-Portuguese Jews. They form about 90 per cent. of the Jewish race, and differ from the Sephardim in liturgy and in pronunciation of Hebrew, but not in doctrine.

ash-key (ash'kē), *n.* [< *ash*[1] + *key*[1]. Cf. *maple-key.*] The key or samara of the ash-tree; the pericarp of the ash; in *her.* (in the plural), a representation of the keys or samaras of the ash-tree, used as a bearing. Also called *ash-candles.*



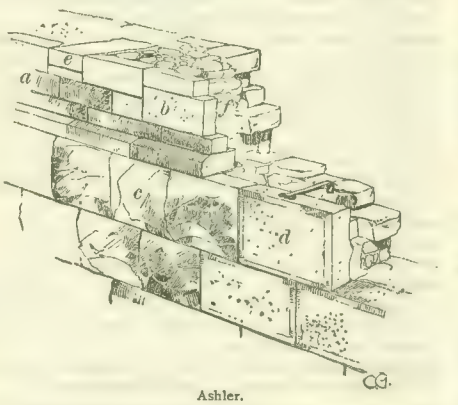
Ash-Keys.

ashkoko (ash-kō'kō), *n.* A native name in Abyssinia of the cony, a species of *Hyrax.* *Bruce.* Also called *ganam* and *wabber.* See *cony,* 2.

ashlar, *n.* See *ashler.*

ash-leach (ash'lēch), *n.* A hopper in which ashes are placed during the process of the removal of their soluble salts by lixiviation.

ashler, ashlar (ash'lėr, -lär), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *astler, asler,* etc., < ME. *asheler, ascheler, achiler,* < OF. *aiseler,* ashler, < OF. *aiselle, aissele, aisselle,* < ML. *assella,* a little board or shingle (cf. L. *assula,* a chip, shingle), dim. of L. *assis* (> It. *asse* = F. *ais*), a board, plank, also spelled *axis,* and the same word as *axis,* axis: see *axis* and *astel.*] **1.** A block of building-stone, rough as it is brought from the quarry; such stones collectively.—**2.** In *masonry,* a squared stone,



Ashler.

a, random-range quarry-faced ashler; *b,* random-range dressed-face ashler; *c,* coursed quarry-faced ashler; *d,* coursed dressed ashler with margin-draft, also showing iron anchor; *e,* bonder in ashler; *f,* rubble filling back of ashler.

as distinguished from a stone which is of irregular shape; such stones collectively.

> Ashlar stones, or *ashlars* as they are commonly called, are made of various sizes on the surface, as the character of the edifice may require. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 471.

3. Masonry constructed of ashler. When the courses are not regular, but broken up by the use of stones of different thicknesses, it is called *broken ashler* or *random-range ashler. Small ashler* employs stones of less than one foot in breadth. *Bastard ashler* is an ashler face backed with rubble or other inferior work, as in all courses but the lowest in the cut. Ashler is said to be *plane* when it is smoothed on the exposed face; *tooled proper,* when the tooling is in grooves; *random-tooled,* when cut without regularity; *chiseled* or *boasted,* when wrought with a narrow tool; *pointed,* when wrought with a tool still narrower; *rusticated,* or *quarry-faced,* when the joints only are hewn, the face of the stone being left irregular; *prison rustic,* when pitted into deep holes; *herring-bone,* when tooled obliquely in alternate directions; and *nigged,* when dressed with a pointed hammer.

> The *ashler* buttress braves its force,
> And ramparts frown in battled row.
> *Scott*, Cadyow Castle.

Droved ashler, a Scotch name for ashler of inferior quality, whether chiseled or random-tooled.

ashlering (ash'lėr-ing), *n.* [< *ashler* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** In *carp.,* short upright pieces to which laths are nailed, extending from the floor-beams to the rafters in garrets.—**2.** In *masonry,* ashler used as a facing to the body of a wall; bastard ashler.

ashore (a-shōr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *shore*[1].] **1.** On shore; on or to the land adjacent to water: as, bring the goods *ashore;* the ship was driven *ashore.*—**2.** On land: opposed to *aboard* or *afloat:* as, the captain of the ship remained *ashore.*

ash-pit (ash'pit), *n.* **1.** A place of deposit for ashes and house-rubbish generally.—**2.** The place where the cinders fall under a furnace or fireplace.

ash-plate (ash'plāt), *n.* The rear plate of a furnace.

ashrafi (ash-raf'i), *n.* [Pers. *ashrafi.*] A Persian gold coin, weighing rather more than 53 grains, and worth about $2.43.

ash-shoot (ash'shōt), *n.* A tube leading upward from the stoke-hole of a ship to the deck, through which the ashes are lifted. The shoot is also utilized as a ventilating shaft.

Ashtaroth (ash'ta-roth), *n.* [Heb.] Plural of *Ashtoreth.*

Ashtoreth (ash'tō-reth), *n.* [Written *Astoreth* by Milton: a Heb., orig. Phenician, name, equivalent to the Assyrian *Ishtar.*] Same as *Astarte.*

Ashura (ash'ö-rä), *n.* [Ar. *'ashir,* tenth, < *'ashara,* ten.] A voluntary fast-day observed by the Mohammedans on the 10th day of the month Muharram. *Hughes.*

Ash Wednesday (ash wenz'dā). [ME. *asche-, ask-, ax-wednesday; ash*[2] and *Wednesday.*] The first day of Lent. It is named from a custom in the Western Church of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents admitted to penance on that day. This ceremony is generally attributed to Gregory the Great. According to the present rite in the Roman Catholic Church, the ashes are consecrated on the altar, sprinkled with holy water, signed with the cross, and then strewn on the heads of the clergy and people, the priest repeating, "Memento, homo, quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris" (Remember, man, that thou art dust, and wilt to dust return).

ashweed (ash'wēd), *n.* [Formerly also *ashe-, aish-weed; < ash*[1] + *weed*[1].] The goutwort, *Ægopodium Podagraria.*

ashy (ash'i), *a.* [ME. *asshy, asky; < ash*[2] + *-y.*] **1.** Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling ashes; hence, ash-colored; pale.

> A timely-parted ghost,
> Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. Sprinkled with ashes. *Chaucer.*

Asian (ā'shian or ā'zhian), *a.* [< L. *Asianus,* < Gr. Ἀσιανός, < Ἀσία, Asia, a town in Lydia, then the region around, extended to mean what is now known as Asia Minor; in Pliny *Asia* is used, as now, for the whole continent. The origin of the name Ἀσία is unknown.] Pertaining to Asia, a continent extending from Europe eastward to the Pacific ocean, and from the frozen ocean on the north to the Indian ocean on the south.

Asianic (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-an'ik), *a.* [< *Asian* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Asia Minor.

> A syllabic writing, evidently of immense antiquity, which prevailed throughout the whole of Asia Minor, and which has been designated by Professor Sayce as the *Asianic* syllabary. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 116.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by Asianism, or a florid and inflated style of literature.

Asianism (ā'shian- or ā'zhian-izm), *n.* [< *Asian* + *-ism.*] A florid and inflated style of oratory or rhetorical treatment, such as was characteristic of the Asiatic Greeks in the three centuries preceding the Christian era.

Asiarch (ā'shi-ärk), *n.* [< LL. *Asiarcha,* < Gr. Ἀσιάρχης, < Ἀσία, Asia, the province so called, + ἀρχειν, rule, govern.] In the Roman province of Asia, one of the presidents of the provincial games. The Asiarchs were chosen annually, and celebrated the games wholly or in part at their own expense.

> It was probably the policy of the Romans to encourage centralisation in the religious organisation of their provinces, and the titles "Archiereus of Asia" and *Asiarch* were probably introduced by them into Asia Minor.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 165.

Asiatic (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Asiaticus*, < Gr. Ἀσιατικός, < Ἀσία, L. *Asia*, Asia: see *Asian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or characteristic of Asia or its inhabitants.—**2.** Characterized by Asianism.—**Asiatic cholera.** See *cholera*.—**Asiatic pills**, in *med.*, pills of arsenious oxid and black pepper.

II. *n.* A native of Asia.

Asiaticism (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at′i-sizm), *n.* [< *Asiatic* + *-ism*.] Something characteristic of Asiatics; specifically, Asiatic, as distinguished from European, modes of thought and life. [Rare.]

The great struggle between Protestantism and *Asiaticism*. *New Eng. Jour. of Education*, XX. 75.

Asiaticization (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at″i-si-zā′shon), *n.* [< *Asiaticize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering Asiatic, or of permeating with Asiaticism. [Rare.]

The *Asiaticization* of European life.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 117.

Asiaticize (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Asiaticized*, ppr. *Asiaticizing*. [< *Asiatic* + *-ize*.] To render Asiatic; tinge or imbue with Asiatic ideas, customs, etc. [Rare.]

The close of the seventeenth century, which marks the culmination of the *Asiaticizing* tendency in Europe, saw despotism, both political and religious, firmly established in France, and Spain, and Italy, and in half of Germany.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 119.

Asida (as′i-dă), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of beetles of the subfamily *Asidinæ*, containing numerous wingless species with ovate bodies, inhabiting desert regions of Europe and North America.

aside (ą-sīd′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *aside, a side, on side, on syd* (also with adverbial gen. suffix, *asides, asidis, asydis*): see *on*, *a*[3], and *side*[1].] **I.** *adv.* **1.** On or to one side; to or at a short distance; apart; away from some normal direction or position: as, to turn or stand *aside*; to draw a curtain *aside*.

Thou shalt set *aside* that which is full. 2 Ki. iv. 4.
He took him *aside* from the multitude. Mark vii. 33.

The flames were blown *aside*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1639.

2. Apart or separately (from); in a state of withdrawal or exclusion (from). [A use of *aside* for *apart* nearly or quite peculiar to the United States.]

I give thee love as God gives light,
Aside from merit or from prayer.
R. T. Cooke, Poems, p. 76.

That we agree with him [Emerson], or that he always agrees with himself, is *aside* from the question.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 197.

3. Out of one's thoughts, consideration, or regard; away; off: as, to lay *aside* one's animosity; to put one's cares *aside*.

Without laying *aside* that dauntless valour which had been the terror of every land from the Elbe to the Pyrenees. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

Books can only reveal us to ourselves, and as often as they do us this service, we lay them *aside*.
Thoreau, Letters, p. 153.

No man can put abstract notions more entirely *aside* than he. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 596.

4. So as not to be heard by some one present: chiefly a dramatic use. Thus, on the stage, to utter a speech *aside*, is to utter it in such a manner that it is assumed not to be heard by the other characters, or to be heard only by those for whom it is intended.

O dear, madam, you are not to say that to her face!—*aside*, ma'am, *aside*.—The whole scene is to be *aside*.
Sheridan, The Critic, iii. 1.

II. *prep.* By the side of; beside. [Rare, except in old English and Scotch.]

Here slake your thirst *aside* their liveliest rill. *Landor*.

aside (ą-sīd′), *n.* [< *aside*, *adv.*] Something spoken and not heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one or more present; especially, a remark uttered by an actor on the stage, and assumed not to be heard by the other characters on the stage, or to be heard only by those for whom it is intended.

asiderite (a-sid′ę-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σιδερίτης*, of iron: see *a-*[18] and *siderite*.] A meteoric stone which contains no metallic iron. See *meteorite*.

Asidinæ (as-i-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asida* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of atracheliate heteromerous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, typified by the genus *Asida*.

Asilici (a-sil′i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asilus*.] A name given by Latreille to a group of tetrachætous brachycerous dipterous insects, corresponding most nearly to the modern family *Asilidæ*, or hornet-flies. Latreille divided the Linnean genus *Asilus* into two groups, which he called *Asilici* and *Hybotini*.

Asilidæ (a-sil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, or flies, belonging to the group *Tetrachætæ* of the suborder *Brachycera*; the hornet-flies, very active, predacious, and voracious, preying upon other insects, and making a humming noise in flight.

Asilus (a-sī′lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *asilus*, a gadfly, horse-fly.] **1.** A genus of two-winged flies, of the family *Asilidæ*, popularly known as hornet-flies, robber-flies, or hawk-flies. They are large, rather slender-bodied flies, having strong legs and a remarkably strong beak with which they pierce their prey. They destroy caterpillars, grasshoppers, and even honey-bees. Their larvæ live under ground.



Robber-fly (*Asilus sericeus*, Say), natural size.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] An old name (Gesner, 1555, to Brisson, 1760) of the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (*b*) A genus of such warblers. *Bechstein*, 1802.

Asimina (a-sim′i-nă), *n.* [NL. (cf. Canadian F. *acimine*, the fruit; *aciminier*, the tree), < *asimina*, the northern Algonkin corruption of southern Illinois *rassimina* (pl.), the name of the fruit, prob., as Dr. Trumbull suggests, < *rassa*, a sleeve, + *min*, pl. *mina*, fruit; from its shape.] A genus of anonaceous shrubs of the Atlantic and Gulf States, including about 8 species. Of these the most widely distributed is the common papaw, *A. triloba*, which becomes a small tree and bears a large edible fruit. The others are low shrubs, confined to the Gulf States. See *papaw*, 2.

asinary† (as′i-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *asinarius*, < *asinus*, an ass: see *ass*[1].] Asinine. *Bailey*.

asinego† (as-i-nē′gō), *n.* [Also *asinico*, Sp. *asnico*, a little ass, dim. of Sp. Pg. *asno*, < L. *asinus*: see *ass*[1].] **1.** A little ass.—**2.** A foolish fellow.

Thou sodden-witted lord! thou hast no more brain than I have in mine elbows; an *assinego* may tutor thee.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 1.

Also spelled *assinego*.

asinine (as′i-nīn or -nin), *a.* [< L. *asininus*, < *asinus*, an ass: see *ass*[1].] **1.** Belonging to or characteristic of the ass.—**2.** Having the qualities attributed to the ass; stupid; obstinate; obtrusively silly; offensively awkward.

This one act . . . proclaims his *asinine* nature.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, i. 6.

The gravest historians of the Netherlands often relieved their elephantine labors by the most *asinine* gambols.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 88.

asininity (as-i-nin′i-ti), *n.* [< *asinine* + *-ity*. Cf. ML. *asinitas*, stupidity.] The quality of being asinine; obstinate stupidity.

The elephant's discourse
Will neutralize the stupid *asininity*.
The Century, XXVII. 960.

asinus (as′i-nus), *n.* [L., an ass: see *ass*[1].] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Specifically, the ass, *Equus asinus*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Generically, a subgenus of *Equus*, including the asses, as the hemione, onager, quagga, zebra, etc.

asio (ā′si-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *asio* (in Pliny, with var. reading *axio*), a horned owl.] An old name of a horned owl. It was made a genus by Brisson, 1760, having as type the common long-eared owl of Europe, *A. otus*, and the name has been given with little discrimination to sundry horned or eared owls. Now usually: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus comprehending only *A. otus* and its immediate relatives, as *A. wilsonianus* of North America, *A. accipitrinus*, the short-eared owl, etc. See cut under *owl*. (*b*) The specific name of the small red or gray owl of North America, *Strix asio* (Linnæus), now *Scops asio*.

Asiphonata (a-sī-fō-nā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *asiphonatus*: see *asiphonate*.] An order of acephalous lamellibranchiate mollusks, containing headless bivalves without respiratory tubes or siphons like those which in the *Siphonata* convey water from the gills, and having the lobes of the mantle free. Most of the *Asiphonata* are fixed, the foot being small or wanting, and many secrete a byssus. The order includes in general those bivalves best known and most useful and valuable to man, as oysters, pearl-oysters, scallops, mussels, unios, etc., and is now divided into about 12 families. Synonymous with *Atrachia*. Also *Asiphonia*, *Asiphoniata*, *Asiphonida*.

asiphonate (a-sī′fō-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *asiphonatus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σίφων*, siphon: see *a-*[18] and *siphonate*.] Not possessing a respiratory tube or siphon: opposed to *siphonate*; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Asiphonata*. *H. A. Nicholson*. Also *asiphoniate* and *esiphonate*.

Asiphonia (as-i-fō′ni-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Asiphonata*.

Asiphoniata (as-i-fō-ni-ā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Asiphonata*.

asiphoniate (as-i-fō′ni-āt), *a.* Same as *asiphonate*.

Asiphonida (as-i-fon′i-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Asiphonata*.

-asis. See *-iasis*.

asitia (a-sish′iă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσιτία*, want of food or of appetite, < *ἄσιτος*, without food, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σῖτος*, food.] Loss of appetite; loathing of food.

ask[1] (ăsk), *v.* [E. dial. also *ax* and *ass* (pret. *ast*); < ME. *asken, esken*, assibilated *ashen, assen, eshen, essen*, transposed *axen, acsen, acsien, oxien*, < AS. *āscian*, often transposed *ācsian, āxian, āhsian*, = OS. *ēscōn* = OFries. *āskia* = D. *eischen* = OHG. *eiscōn*, MHG. *eischen*, G. *eischen, heischen* = Sw. *äska* = Dan. *æske*, ask (cf. Icel. *æskja*, wish: see *wish*), = OBulg. *iskati* = Bohem. *jiskati* = Russ. *iskatĭ* = Lith. *jeshkoti* = Lett. *ēskāt*, seek; cf. Skt. √*ish*, seek, desire.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To request; seek by words to obtain; petition for: commonly with *of*, in the sense of *from*, before the person to whom the request is made.

Ask counsel . . . *of* God. Judges xviii. 5.

2. To demand, expect, or claim: with *for*: as, what price do you *ask*, or *ask for* it?

Ask me never so much dowry. Gen. xxxiv. 12.

3. To solicit from; request of: with a personal object, and with or without *for* before the thing desired: as, I *ask* you a great favor; to *ask* one *for* a drink of water.

I came near, . . . and *asked* him the truth of all this.
Dan. vii. 16.

4. To require as necessary or useful; demand; exact.

The exigence of a state *asks* a much longer time to conduct the design to maturity. *Addison*.

To find the medium *asks* some share of wit,
And therefore 'tis a mark fools never hit.
Cowper, Conversation.

5. To interrogate or inquire of; put a question to.

He is of age, *ask* him. John ix. 21.

6. To inquire concerning; seek to be informed about: as, to *ask* the way; to *ask* a question.

Here kennell'd in a brake she finds a hound,
And *asks* the weary caitiff for his master.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 914.

7. To invite: as, to *ask* guests to a wedding or entertainment.—**To ask in church**, to publish banns of marriage. [The verb *ask* is used in this phrase because the publication is really an inquiry whether any one can state any valid objection to the marriage.]—**Syn. 1 to 4.** *Ask, Request, Beg, Demand, Claim, Require, Solicit, Beseech, Entreat, Crave, Supplicate, Implore, Importune.* *Ask* is the generic word in this list; it implies neither that what is asked must be rendered, nor, on the other hand, that it would be a favor. *Demand, claim*, and *require* ask imperatively or authoritatively; the others call for a favor with different degrees of urgency or humility. *Beseech, solicit, entreat, importune*, and sometimes *beg*, imply great urgency; *crave, supplicate*, and *implore* imply great urgency and great dependence or humility. *Request* is a little more formal or carefully civil than *ask*: as, your attendance is *requested*. *Beg* is primarily to ask as a beggar; sometimes, by the hyperbole of social usage, to ask as a favor, real or professed: as, I *beg* your pardon. *Demand* and *claim* more often refer to things; *require* applies more often to action: as, he *demanded* his share; he *claimed* the whole; he *required* me to come; he *required* some proof to back my demand and substantiate my claim. *Solicit* is urgent, but less so than the words that follow it: as, he *solicited* my vote. *Beseech* is most applicable to the act of asking on the ground of pure favor. *Entreat* implies continued appeal or representations of a moving kind. *Crave* is almost or quite abject; like *beg*, it has been taken into polite forms of speech, and in that use robbed of most of its force. *Supplicate* and *implore* are, figuratively, modes of prayer, as to a superior being; they imply urgent or desperate appeal, perhaps in many words. To *importune* is generally to beg in a persistent, wearying way, with urgency, but perhaps without especial dependence or humility.

To *ask* and have, command and be obeyed.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I. iv. 3.

To-night we hold a solemn supper, sir,
And I'll *request* your presence. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

These matters could not be thus carri'd without a *begg'e* and borrow'd force from worldly authority.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

It is only when the reasonable and the practicable are denied that men *demand* the unreasonable and impracticable. *Lowell*, Democracy.

Since the knight
Came not to us, of us to *claim* the prize,
Ourselves will send it after.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

The guards opened the doors, we were told that we could proceed no further, and were *required* to alight.
Froude, Sketches, p. 41.

The port . . . was crowded with those who hastened to *solicit* permission to share in the enterprise.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 40.

His eyes, his silence, did *beseech*
For more and more and more of love.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 114.

Lest I should fear and fall, and miss Thee so,
Who art not missed by any that *entreat*.
Mrs. Browning, Comfort.

Time, the avenger! unto thee I lift
My hands, and eyes, and heart, and *crave* of thee a gift.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 130.

We have petitioned, we have remonstrated, we have *supplicated*, we have prostrated ourselves before the throne, and have *implored* its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and Parliament.
Patrick Henry.

Did they hear me, would they listen, did they pity me *supplicating?*
Shall I heed them in their anguish? shall I brook to be *supplicated?*
Tennyson, Boadicea.

Implore your help in these pathetic strains.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 232.

Importune him for my moneys; be not ceas'd
With slight denial. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 1.

5 and **6**. *Ask, Inquire, Question, Interrogate. Ask* is here also the generic word; it is simple and informal. *Inquire* may be used in the endeavor to be civil, or it may express a more minute examination into facts: as, to *inquire* (into, as to) the causes of discontent. To *question* in this sense implies the asking of a series of questions, it being supposed that the truth is hard to get at, through ignorance, reluctance, etc., in the person questioned. *Interrogate* is essentially the same as *question*, but more formal: as, to *question* a child or servant about his conduct, to *interrogate* a witness, an applicant for office, etc. *Questioning* or *interrogation* might be resented where *asking, asking* a question, or *inquiring* would meet with a friendly response.

If we encountered a man of rare intellect, we should *ask* him what books he read.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims.

I promis'd to *inquire* carefully
About a schoolmaster for the fair Bianca.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

But since I heard him make reply
Is many a weary hour;
'T were well to *question* him, and try
If yet he keeps the power.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

To *question* and [to] *interrogate* [are] to ask repeatedly, and in the latter case more authoritatively than in the former. *Crabb*, English Synonymes, p. 102.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To request or petition: with *for* before the thing requested: as, *ask for* bread.

Your committee *ask for* candor and justice· they do not *ask for* adhesion to any system.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

Explore the thought, explain the *asking* eye.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 412.

2. To inquire or make inquiry; put a question: often followed by *after* or *about*, formerly also by *of*.

Wherefore is it that thou dost *ask after* my name?
Gen. xxxii. 29.

ask[2] (ask), *n.* [E. dial. also *asker, ascar, askerd, askard*, < ME. *aske*, spelled once *arske*, < AS. *āthexe* (found but once, in a gloss), appar. contr. from **agithexe* = OS. *egithassa* = OD. *eggedisse, egdis*, later *heghdisse, haeghdisse*, now *hagedis, haagdis* (simulating D. *haag* = E. *hay*[2], hedge) = OHG. *egidehsa*, MHG. *egedehse*, G. *eidechse*, a newt; appar. a compound, but of uncertain formation; perhaps < AS. **agi, ege* = OS. *egi* = OHG. *egi* = Goth. *agis*, fear (see *awe*), + *-thexe*, OHG. *-dehsa*, repr. a Teut. √ **thaks*, make, fashion (seen also in OHG. MHG. *dahs*, G. *dachs*, a badger, OHG. *dehsala*, MHG. *dehsel*, a hatchet, ax, in Gr. *τέκτων*, a carpenter, artisan, *τόξον*, a bow, etc.: see *tectonic, architect, toxic*), = Skt. √ *taksh*, make, fashion; the sense 'awe- or fear-maker' suiting the popular dread of lizards and other reptiles.] A newt. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

aska (às'kä), *n.* [Russ. *asĭka.*] A warm cap with a round top and without ear-pieces, worn by the Russian peasantry.

askance[1] (a-skàns'), *adv.* [First in early mod. E., also written *ascance, askaunce, ascaunce, askauns, askaunse, asconce, a scance, a sconce*, in the earliest recorded form (Palsgrave, 1530) *a scanche;* with a later variant *askant*, q. v.; probably developed from *askance*[2], and acquiring from *aslant* a physical sense.] Sidewise; obliquely; out of the corner of the eye; askant.

But Rustum ey'd *askance* the kneeling youth.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

So she, and turn'd *askance* a wintry eye.
Tennyson, The Princess.

askance[1] (a-skàns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *askanced*, ppr. *askancing*. [< *askance*[1], *adv.*] To turn aside, as the eyes. [Rare.]

O, how are they wrapp'd in with infamies
That from their own misdeeds *askance* their eyes!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 637.

askance[2]† (a-skàns'), *adv.* and *conj.* [ME. **askance, ascance, askaunce, ascaunce, as skaunce.*] A reduced form of *askances*, q. v.

Ascaunce that craft is so lyght to lere?
Chaucer, Yeoman's Tale, l. 838.

And wroot the names . . .
Ascaunce [var. *askaunce*] that he wolde for hem preye.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 37.

askances†, *conj. adv.* [Early mod. E. *ascances, askaunces*, < ME. *ascaunces*, prop. **as cances*, 'as if': **cances*, **canses* (= OD. *quansijs*, D. *kwansijs, konsuis*), < OF. *quanses, quainses*, also *queinsi*, as, as if, < L. *quam si*, used like *quasi*, as if: see *quasi*.] As if; as if to say.

Keeping a countenance *ascances* she understood him not.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.

askant (a-skant'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *ascant, askaunt, ascaunt*, later form of *askance*[1]. Cf. *aslant* or *asquint*.] Sidewise; askance.

With an eye *askant*. *Cowper*, Iliad, xi. 657.

asker[1] (às'kėr), *n.* [ME. *asker, askere;* < *ask*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer.

To give to every *asker*. *Hammond*, Works, I. 99.

Every *asker* being satisfied.
Sir K. Digby, The Nature of Bodies.

asker[2] (as'kėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *ascar, askard, ascard, askerd, askal*, etc.: see *ask*[2].] Same as *ask*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

askew (a-skū'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *askue, ascue, a skew;* appar. < *a*[3] + *skew*, q. v. Cf. equiv. Icel. *á skā.*] In an oblique position; obliquely; awry; out of the proper position or arrangement; hence, askance; sidelong.

When ye lowre, or looke on me *askew*,
Then doe I die. *Spenser*, Sonnets, vii.

He [Kepler] found that this planet [Mars] moved in an ellipse or oval curve round the sun, which was situated rather *askew* near the middle.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 78.

askilet, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Appar. < *a*[3] + **skile*, appar. of Scand. origin, repr. by AS. *sceolh, sceol-, scyl-* (cf. in comp. *sceolh-ēge, scyl-ēgede* = Icel. *skjōleygr* = Sw. *skelögd* = Dan. *skeløjet*, squint-eyed) = Icel. *skjālgr* = Sw. dial. *skjalg* = D. *scheel* = OHG. *scelah* (*scelh-*), MHG. *schelch, schel*, G. *scheel, schel*, oblique, squinting; hence Icel. *skæla* = Sw. *skela* = Dan. *skele*, make a wry face.] Askant. *Bp. Hall.*

asking (às'king), *n.* [< ME. *askinge, axunge*, etc., < AS. *āscung, āxung*, < *āscian*, ask: see *ask*[1].] **1.** The making of a request; a petition: as, it may be had for the *asking*.—**2.** Proclamation or publication in church of banns of marriage. See *to ask in church*, under *ask*[1].

askingly (às'king-li), *adv.* In an entreating manner; with expression of request or desire. [Rare.]

How *askingly* its footsteps toward me bend!
It seems to say, "And have I then one friend?"
Coleridge, Young Ass (ed. 1796).

asklent (as-klent'), *adv.* A Scotch form of *aslant*.

askos (as'kos), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσκός*, a wine-skin: see *ascus*.] In *classical archæol.*, a vase imitating more or less closely the form of a wine-skin. Such vases, of Etruscan or Greek workmanship, are of not uncommon occurrence in Italy, and are often provided with a foot and a handle. Also *ascus*.

asla (as'lä), *n.* An ancient Persian measure of land, probably a plethra (which see).

aslake† (a-slāk'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< ME. *aslaken*, < AS. *āslacian*, slacken, loosen, remit, < *ā-* + *slacian*, slake: see *a-*[1] and *slake*.] **1.** To abate; diminish.

The water schal *aslake* and gon away.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 367.

Shal . . . thy hauty lookes quench my kindeled loue, or thy gallant shew *aslake* my good wil?
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 179.

2. To moderate; mitigate; appease; satisfy.

Atte laste *aslaked* was his mood.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 902.

When mourning altars, purgd with enimies life,
The black infernall Furies doen *aslake*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 36.

The beast that prowls about in search of blood,
Or reptile that within the treacherous brake
Waits for the prey, upcoiled, its hunger to *aslake*.
Southey, Paraguay, i. 14.

aslani (as-lä'ni), *n.* [Turk., < *aslan, arslan*, a lion.] A Turkish silver coin, worth from 115 to 120 aspers. See *asper*[2].

aslant (a-slànt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.*, and *prep.* [ME. *aslante, o slante, aslonte*, earlier *on slonte, on slent;* < *a*[3], on, + *slant*. Cf. Sc. *asklent, asclent.*] **I.** *adv.* or *a.* In a slanting or sloping direction; oblique; obliquely; not perpendicularly or at right angles.

The shaft drove through his neck *aslant*. *Dryden.*

As with his wings *aslant*
Sails the fierce cormorant.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor

II. *prep.* Slantingly across; athwart.

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

The swelling upland where the side-long sun
Aslant the wooded grove at evening goes.
Longfellow, Spirit of Poetry.

asleep (a-slēp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Also *on sleep* (Acts xiii. 36); ME. *aslepe, aslape, onslæpe*, etc., < AS. *on slǣpe*, in sleep; < *a*[3] + *sleep*.] **1.** In or into a state of sleep: as, to fall *asleep*.

He [Sisera] was fast *asleep*. Judges iv. 21.

By whispering winds soon lull'd *asleep*.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 116.

And there within the hollow lay . . .
Aslaug the golden-headed child,
Asleep and rosy.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 32.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) Dead; in or into a state of death: chiefly in the Scriptures and religious literature.

Concerning them which are *asleep*, . . . sorrow not.
1 Thes. iv. 13.

(*b*) Dormant; inactive; idle.

During this inquisition Julia's tongue
Was not *asleep*. *Byron*, Don Juan, i. 145.

3. Having a peculiar numb feeling, accompanied by or passing off with a prickly tingling sensation. This condition is produced usually by prolonged pressure on the nerve-trunks, and consequently is most frequent in the arms and legs.

His legge . . . was all *aslepe*, and in a manner sterke stiff. *Udall*, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 235.

4. *Naut.*, said of sails when the wind is just strong enough to distend them and prevent them from shaking.

aslope (a-slōp'), *pp.*, or *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< late ME. *a slope*, either < *a*[3] + *slope, n.*, or else for *aslope, aslopen*, 'slipped away,' < AS. *āslopen*, pp. of *āslūpan*, slip away, < *ā-* + *slūpan*, slip: see *a-*[1] and *slope, a.* and *n.*, and *slip*. Cf. *alight*[1], of similar double formation.] In or into an inclined or slanting position or direction; with leaning or inclination; deflected from the perpendicular; with declivity or descent, as a hill.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*. *Bacon*, Essays.

aslug† (a-slug'), *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *slug*[1].] In a sluggish manner. [Rare.]

His boat
That comes *aslug* against the stream.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, ii. 12.

-asm. [< Gr. *-ασμός*, < *-άζειν*, after *-ι-*, equiv. to *-ισμός*, < *-ίζειν*: see *-ism*, and cf. *-ast*.] A suffix of Greek origin, occurring instead of *-ism* after *-i-*, as in *enthusiasm, miasm*, etc.

asmanite (as'mạn-īt), *n.* A form of silica found in some meteorites. It has been supposed to be orthorhombic in crystallization, but is probably identical with tridymite.

Asmannshäuser (às-mànz-hoi'zėr), *n.* A brand of wines made at Asmannshausen, in Nassau on the Rhine. These wines are both red and white, the former being in especial repute for its excellent flavor and color, though not keeping well.

asmatography† (as-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< LGr. *ᾀσματογράφος*, writing songs, < *ᾀσματογραφεῖν*, write songs, < Gr. *ᾆσμα*(*τ*-), a song (< *ᾄδειν*, sing, > ult. E. *ode*, q. v.), + *γράφειν*, write.] The art of composing songs.

asmear (a-smēr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *smear*.] Smeared over; bedaubed.

I came into Smithfield, and the shameful place, being all *asmear* with filth, and fat, and blood, and foam, seemed to stick to me. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xx.

Asmonean, Asmonæan (as-mō-nē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Asmonæus* or *Asmoneus*] representing Heb. *Khasmōn*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Asmoneus or Asmonæus, a reputed ancestor of Mattathias, the first of the Maccabees and the father of Judas Maccabæus, who lived about 165 B. C.; hence, pertaining to the Maccabees. See *Maccabean*.

II. *n.* One of the family of Asmoneus; a Maccabean.

asoak (a-sōk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *soak*.] In or into a soaked or soaking condition; thoroughly wet.

asocial (a-sō'shal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *social*.] Unsocial; antagonistic to society.

As new morbid elements are formed in the disintegrating processes of disease, the ravages of which they thereupon accelerate; so new products of an *asocial* or antisocial kind are formed in the retrograde metamorphosis of the human kind. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 241.

asomatous (a-sō′ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσώματος*, without a body, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body.] Without a material body; incorporeal. [Rare.]

Asopia (a-sō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Asopus.*] A genus of pyralid moths. *A.* (*Pyralis*) *farinalis* is the meal-moth.

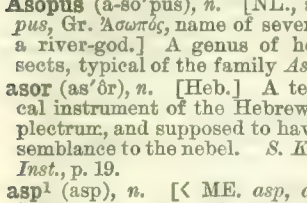
Asopidæ (ą-sō′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asopus* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Asopus*.

Asopus (a-sō′pus), *n.* [NL., appar. < L. *Asopus*, Gr. *Ἀσωπός*, name of several rivers and of a river-god.] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Asopidæ*.

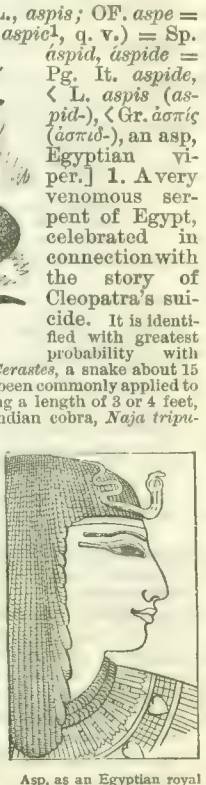
asor (as′ôr), *n.* [Heb.] A ten-stringed musical instrument of the Hebrews, played with a plectrum, and supposed to have borne some resemblance to the nebel. *S. K. Handbook Mus. Inst.*, p. 19.

asp[1] (asp), *n.* [< ME. *asp, aspe, espe*, < AS. **æsp, æspe, aspe, espe*, transposed *æps*, = D. *esp* = OHG. *aspa*, MHG. *aspe*, G. *espe* = Icel. *ösp*, asp, *espi*, aspen wood, = Dan. Sw. *asp*, asp; origin unknown. The E. form *aspen* is prop. an adj.: see *aspen.*] A European tree of the poplar family, *Populus tremula*. In America a similar species, *P. tremuloides*, is known as the quaking asp, or aspen. The white poplar, *P. alba*, is also sometimes called the *white asp*. The form *aspen* is also common.

asp[2] (asp), *n.* [In ME. as L., *aspis*; OF. *aspe* = Pr. *aspic* (> F. *aspic*, > E. *aspic*[1], q. v.) = Sp. *áspid, áspide* = Pg. It. *aspide*, < L. *aspis* (*aspid-*), < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), an asp, Egyptian viper.] **1.** A very venomous serpent of Egypt, celebrated in connection with the story of Cleopatra's suicide. It is identified with greatest probability with the horned viper, of the genus *Cerastes*, a snake about 15 inches long. The name has also been commonly applied to the *Naja haje*, a species attaining a length of 3 or 4 feet, related to and resembling the Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*. It is of a mottled green and brown color, with the skin of the neck dilatable, though less so than that of the true cobra. This serpent is of frequent occurrence along the Nile, and is the sacred serpent of ancient Egypt, represented commonly in art as a part of the headdress of kings and divinities, and often connected with their emblems, as a symbol of royal power. In archæology it is usually known as the *uræus*.



Asp (*Naja haje*).



Asp, as an Egyptian royal symbol.— Seti I., father of Rameses II.

2. The common viper or adder of Europe, a feebly poisonous serpent, formerly named *Vipera communis*, now *Pelias berus*, of the family *Viperidæ*. See cut under *adder*.—**3.** A name of sundry other poisonous serpents.

Aspic and *aspick* are obsolete or poetic forms.

Aspalacidæ (as-pą-las′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Spalacidæ*.

Aspalacinæ (as-pal-ą-sī′nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Spalacinæ*.

aspalathus (as-pal′ą-thus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀσπάλαθος*, a prickly shrub yielding a fragrant oil.] **1.** An unknown aromatic thorny shrub mentioned in the Apocrypha and by some of the old herbalists.

> I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspalathus*.
> Ecclus. xxiv. 15.

2. [*cap.*] A large genus of South African plants belonging to the family *Fabaceæ*, with small heath-like leaves, and generally with yellow flowers.

Aspalax (as′pą-laks), *n.* Same as *Spalax*.

asparagi (as-par′ą-ji), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *asparagus.*] In *bot.*, scaly shoots from under ground, as in asparagus. Also called *turions*.

asparagic (as-pą-raj′ik), *a.* [< *asparagus* + *-ic.*] Same as *aspartic*.

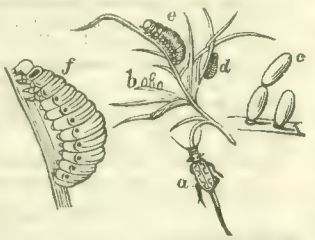
asparagin, asparagine (as-par′ą-jin), *n.* [< *asparagus* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A crystallized substance ($C_4H_8N_2O_3$) found in the juice of asparagus, beets, and other vegetables, in the sprouts of cereals, and in leguminous seeds during germination. It is an amide of aspartic acid, and forms compounds with both acids and bases. Sometimes called *althein* or *asparamid*.

asparaginous (as-pą-raj′i-nus), *a.* [< *asparagus* + *-in*[2] + *-ous.*] Belonging to asparagus; resembling asparagus; specifically, having tender edible shoots like those of asparagus: as, *asparaginous* plants.

asparagus (as-par′ą-gus), *n.* [< L. *asparagus*, < Gr. *ἀσπάραγος*, Attic *ἀσφάραγος*, asparagus; said to be of Pers. origin. In ML. by apheresis also *sparagus, sparagi*, > It. *sparagio*, OF. *esperage*, > early mod. E. *sperage, sparage, sperach*. The ML. form *sparagus* was in E. altered by popular etymology into *sparagrass* and *sparrow-grass* (sometimes simply *grass*), which were until recently in good literary use.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Asparagus*, especially *A. officinalis*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A large genus of plants of the old world, of the family *Convallariaceæ*. That cultivated in gardens, the common asparagus, or *Asparagus officinalis*, has a much-branched stem rising from thick and matted perennial root-stocks, and small greenish-yellow flowers. The narrow thread-like so-called leaves are in reality branchlets growing in clusters in the axils of the true but scale-like leaves. The roots have a bitterish mucilaginous taste, and the stalk is in some degree aperient and deobstruent, but not very efficacious. The part eaten is the turion, or young shoot covered with scales in place of leaves. The sprouts contain the crystalline substance called *asparagin*.—**French** or **Prussian asparagus**, a name in some parts of England for the fleshy spike of *Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum*.

asparagus-bean (as-par′ą-gus-bēn), *n.* See *bean*[1], 2.

asparagus-beetle (as-par′ą-gus-bē′tl), *n.* A name given to two species of leaf-beetles (*Crioceridæ*) of the genus *Crioceris*, *C. asparagi* (Linnæus) and *C. duodecimpunctata* (Linnæus), which prey upon the asparagus-plant. Both species were imported into the United States from Europe. Both the beetles and their larvæ feed upon the asparagus-plant, but the damage is principally done by the larvæ. *C. asparagi* is blackish beneath, the thorax being reddish above, and the elytra ornamented with yellowish spots of varying extent. *C. duodecimpunctata* is nearly uniformly reddish, the elytra having twelve small black spots. The larvæ of the two species resemble each other closely; they are nearly cylindrical, tapering somewhat toward the head, shining, and of a dirty olive-green color.



Asparagus-beetle (*Crioceris asparagi*).
a, b, d, and *e*, beetle, eggs, and larvæ, natural size; *c* and *f*, eggs and larva, enlarged.

asparagus-stone (as-par′ą-gus-stōn), *n.* A yellowish-green variety of the mineral apatite, occurring in Spain in small transparent crystals.

asparamide (as-par′ą-mid), *n.* [< *aspar(agin)* + *amide.*] Same as *asparagin*.

asparginic (as-pär-jin′ik), *a.* [< *aspar(a)gin* + *-ic.*] Same as *aspartic*.

asparmate (as-pär′māt), *n.* [< *aspar(a)m(ide)* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *aspartate*.

aspartate (as-pär′tāt), *n.* [< *aspart(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] Any salt of aspartic acid.

aspartic (as-pär′tik), *a.* [< *aspar(agin)* + *-t-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from asparagin. Also *asparagic, asparginic*.—**Aspartic acid**, $C_4H_7NO_4$, a crystalline acid derived from asparagin.

aspet†, *n.* An old spelling of *asp*[1] and *asp*[2].

aspect (as′pekt, formerly as-pekt′), *n.* [< ME. ★*aspect*, < L. *aspectus*, seeing, look, appearance, countenance, < *aspicere*, look, behold, < *ad*, to, + *specere*, look: see *species* and *spy*.] **1.** The act of seeing, or of looking at anything; view; gaze; glance; look. [Archaic.]

> Some other mistress hath thy sweet *aspects*.
> *Shak.* C. of E., ii. 2.
>
> His *aspect* was bent on the ground. *Scott.*
>
> Meeting the cold *aspect* of Duty.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, xi.

2. Countenance; look or particular appearance of the face; mien; air: as, a mild or severe *aspect*.

> Wiser princes patron the arts, and carry an indulgent *aspect* unto scholars. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 3.
>
> Yet, had his *aspect* nothing of severe,
> But such a face as promis'd him sincere.
> *Dryden*, Character of Good Parson, i. 12.

3. Appearance to the eye or mind; look: as, the physical *aspect* of the country.

> And then our arms, like to a muzzled bear,
> Save in *aspect*, have all offence seal'd up.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.
>
> How sweet, how fair, and lovely her *aspects* are!
> Her eyes, like bright Eoan flames, shoot through me.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*?), Prophetess, iii. 3.
>
> What a collegiate *aspect* has that fine Elizabethan hall, where the fountain plays! *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

4. One of the ways in which a thing may be viewed or contemplated: as, to present an object or a subject in its true *aspect;* in a double *aspect;* a favorable *aspect*.

> Something loftier, more adorned,
> Than is the common *aspect*, daily garb,
> Of human life. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, v.

Undoubtedly we have a right to make new words, as they are needed by the fresh *aspects* under which life presents itself here in the New World; and, indeed, wherever a language is alive, it grows.
Lowell, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

5. Practical bearing or reference. [Rare.]

> The *aspect* of atonement is obviously toward creatures, working effects on them, not on God.
> *J. Gilbert*, Christ. Atonement, p. 167. (*N. E. D.*)

6. View commanded; prospect; outlook.

> This town has a good *aspect* toward the hill from whence we descended. *Evelyn.*

[Now used in this sense mainly with reference to the points of the compass: as, a house has a southern *aspect* or exposure.]

7. In *astrol.*, the relative positions of the planets when these are such as to enable them to exert a mutual influence. They are then said to be in aspect with each other. The aspects are nine in number: (1) semisextile, a difference of longitude of 30°; (2) semisquare, of 45°; (3) sextile, of 60°; (4) quintile, of 72°; (5) square or quartile, of 90°; (6) trine, of 120°; (7) sesquiquadrate, of 135°; (8) biquintile, of 144°; (9) opposition, of 180°. To these may be added conjunction, which occurs when the planets have the same longitude. Kepler also allowed the decile of 36° and the quincunx of 150°. *Good aspects* are the semisextile, sextile, quintile, trine, biquintile. *Bad aspects* are the semisquare, square, sesquiquadrate, opposition. *Mundane aspects* are such as are formed by the semiarcs of the planets.

> The glorious planet, Sol, . . . whose med'cinable eye
> Corrects the ill *aspects* of planets evil.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.
>
> We, that behold the sad *aspects* of heaven,
> Leading sense-blinded men, feel grief enough
> To know, though not to speak, their miseries.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 3.

8. In *her.*, the position of an animal with reference to the spectator.—**Ambulacral aspect.** See *ambulacral.*—**Aspect of a plane**, in *math.*, the direction of its normal.—**In full aspect.** Same as *affronté*, 2.—**In trian aspect**, in a position between *affronté* and *passant.*—**Mesial aspect.** See *mesial.*

aspect† (as-pekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *aspectare*, look at, view, freq. of *aspicere*, look at: see *aspect, n.*] To behold; look upon.

> Happy in their mistakes those people whom
> The northern pole *aspects*.
> *Sir W. Temple*, tr. of Lucan, in Heroic Virtue.

aspectable (as-pek′tą-bl), *a.* [< L. *aspectabilis*, that may be seen, < *aspectare*, see, look at: see *aspect, v.*] **1.** Capable of being seen; visible.

> What is in this *aspectable* world? *Ray*, Creation.

2. Fair or fit to be seen.

> Via Vittoria, the *aspectable* street
> Where he lived mainly.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 57.

[Rare in both senses.]

aspectant (as-pek′tant), *a.* [< L. *aspectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *aspectare:* see *aspect, v.*] In *her.*, same as *affronté*, 2.

aspected (as-pek′ted), *p. a.* [< *aspect* + *-ed*[2].] **1**†. Looked at; viewed.—**2.** Having an aspect or look. [Rare.]

> Your lawyer's face, a contracted, a subtile, and intricate face, full of quirks and turnings, a labyrinthean face, now angularly, now circularly, every way *aspected*.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

aspecting (as-pek′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *aspect.*] Same as *affronté*, 2.

aspection† (as-pek′shon), *n.* [< L. *aspectio(n-)*, < *aspicere*, look at: see *aspect, n.*] The act of viewing or looking upon; view.

> A Moorish queen, upon *aspection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one.
> *Sir T. Browne.*

aspector (as-pek′tor), *n.* [< L. as if ★*aspector*, < *aspicere*, look at: see *aspect, n.*] A beholder; a spectator. *J. Davies.* [Rare.]

> The first-mentioned [galvanism] may contract a muscle, or relax the rigidity of an eye-lid, but it is the second [animal magnetism] that throws the diligent *aspector* into paroxysms. *Jon Bee*, Ess. on Samuel Foote.

aspen (as′pen), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *aspen*, < AS. ★*æspen* (not authenticated; = OFries. *espen* = D. *espen* = G. *espen*, a.), < ★*æsp, æspe*, asp, + *-en:* see *asp*[1] and *-en*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the tree named asp.

> Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

2. Tremulous, like an aspen-leaf; quivering.

II. *n.* [A mod. substantive use of the adj., prob. due to such phrases as *aspen leaf, aspen tree, aspen wood*, etc., regarded as compounds; cf. *linden* for *lind.*] Same as *asp*[1]. [*Aspen* is

the usual form in poetry, and is also common in prose.]

His hand did quake
And tremble like a leafe of *Aspin* greene.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 51.

Only the pattering *aspen*
Made a sound of growing rain.
Lowell, Singing Leaves.

asper[1]† (as′pėr), *a.* [< ME. *aspre, aspere,* < OF. *aspre,* < L. *asper,* rough; origin undetermined.] Rough; rugged; harsh; cruel; savage. *Chaucer.*

All base notes . . . give an *asper* sound.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 173.

asper[1] (as′pėr), *n.* [Short for L. *spiritus asper,* a translation of Gr. *πνεῦμα δασύ,* rough breathing: see *spirit* and *asper*[1], *a.*] In *Gr. gram.*, a sign (ʽ) placed before or over an initial vowel or *ρ* to show that it is aspirated, that is, pronounced as if *h* preceded it; the rough breathing. Thus, *ὅς* = *hos*; *ῥίς* = *hris.* [In Latin, and hence in modern, words derived from the Greek, aspirated *r* is represented by *rh*, as in *rhinoceros, rhythm*, the *h* being silent in the modern pronunciation.]

asper[2] (as′pėr), *n.* [= F. *aspre* = It. *aspero,* < ML. *asperus, asprus, asperum, asprum,* < MGr. *ἄσπρον,* prop. neut. of *ἄσπρος,* white. In Turkish this coin is called *aqcha,* lit. whitish, < *aq,* white, + *-cha, -ja,* equiv. to E. *-ish*[1].] An old Egyptian and Turkish silver coin: now only a money of account. A piaster is considered equal to 100 good aspers or 120 current ones. One current asper is equal to four ninths of a United States mill.

Demanded of me,
For what I valued at so many *aspers,*
A thousand ducats.
Massinger, The Renegado, i. 3.

aspera (as′pę-rą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *asper,* rough.] Same as *asper-artery.*

asper-artery (as′pėr-är″tę-ri), *n.* [< L. *aspera arteria,* or *arteria aspera,* a tr. of Gr. *ἀρτηρία τραχεῖα,* lit. rough artery: see *asper*[1], *artery,* and *trachea.*] The trachea or windpipe. *Coues.*

asperate (as′pę-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *asperatus,* pp. of *asperare,* roughen, < *asper,* rough: see *asper*[1].] To make rough or uneven in surface, sound, etc. [Rare.]

The level surface of clear water being by agitation *asperated.*
Boyle, Works, I. 683.

asperation (as-pę-rā′shon), *n.* [< *asperate* + *-ion.*] A making rough. *Bailey.*

asperge (as-pėrj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *asperged,* ppr. *asperging.* [= F. *asperger,* < L. *aspergere,* sprinkle, < *ad,* to, + *spargere,* sprinkle: see *sparse,* and cf. *asperse.*] To sprinkle.

Each thing in order, as before,
His pious hands array,
Asperge the shrine; and then once more
He takes his cheerful way.
Bulwer, tr. of Schiller's Fridolin.

aspergeoire†, *n.* [OF., also *aspergoir* (mod. F. *aspersoir*); cf. ML. *aspergerium*; < L. *aspergere,* sprinkle: see *asperge,* and cf. *aspergillus.*] Same as *aspersorium,* 1.

asperges (as-pėr′jēz), *n.* [LL., prop. second pers. sing. future ind. of L. *aspergere,* sprinkle: see *asperge.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) An antiphon, taken from the Miserere, intoned by the celebrant and sung by the choir before the solemn mass on Sundays, during which the priest sprinkles with holy water the altar, clergy, and people. With some modifications, the same rite is practised in the Greek and Oriental churches. (*b*) The sprinkling performed by the priest during the antiphon.

aspergill (as′pėr-jil), *n.* [< ML. *aspergillus,* q. v.] Same as *aspergillum.*

aspergilla, *n.* Plural of *aspergillum.*

aspergilli, *n.* Plural of *aspergillus.*

aspergilliform (as-pėr-jil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. *aspergillus,* q. v., + L. *forma,* shape.] 1. Shaped like an aspergillus or sprinkler.—2. In *bot.*, brush-shaped; made up of numerous spreading hairs.

aspergillum (as-pėr-jil′um), *n.*; pl. *aspergilla* (-ą). [ML., < L. *aspergere;* see *aspergillus.*] A brush or a metallic instrument used by the priest in Roman Catholic churches for sprinkling holy water. Also *aspergillus, aspergil.*

aspergillus (as-pėr-jil′us), *n.*; pl. *aspergilli* (-ī). [ML. (in sense 1), < L. *aspergere,* sprinkle (see *asperge*), + dim. *-illus.*] 1. Same as *aspergillum.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, including several of the common molds. Some of the species have been found to be only conidial forms of corresponding species of *Eurotium,* and it is probable that the same is true of all. Several have been detected in the human ear and in diseased lungs. See cut under *Eurotium.*

Asperifoliæ (as″pėr-i-fō′li-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *asperifolius:* see *asperifolious.*] Same as *Boraginaceæ.*

asperifoliate (as″pėr-i-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< NL. *asperifoliatus,* < L. *asper,* rough, + *folium,* leaf: see *asper*[1] and *foliate.*] Having leaves rough to the touch.

asperifolious (as″pėr-i-fō′li-us), *a.* [< NL. *asperifolius:* see *asperifoliate.*] Same as *asperifoliate.*

asperity (as-per′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *asperities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *asperitie,* < ME. *asprete,* < OF. *asprete,* mod. F. *âpreté* and *aspérité,* < L. *asperita(t-)s,* roughness, < *asper,* rough: see *asper*[1].] 1. Roughness of surface; unevenness: opposed to *smoothness.*

The pores and *asperities* of dry bodies.
Boyle, Works, I. 683.

Four thousand pioneers were sent in advance . . . to conquer, in some degree, the *asperities* of the road.
Irving, Granada, p. 320.

2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation.

Those dissonances and *asperities* which still adhered to . . . our diction. *T. Warton*, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 62.

3. Harshness of taste; sourness.

The *asperity* of tartarous salts. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 86.

4. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; crabbedness; bitterness; severity: as, to chide one with *asperity*; "*asperity* of character," *Landor.*

It could only have been the strong political feeling of Warton which could have induced him to censure the prose of Milton with such *asperity.*
I. D'Israeli, Quar. of Auth., p. 261.

A royalist, . . . without any of that political *asperity* which is as unwomanly as a long beard.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

5. Disagreeableness; unpleasantness; difficulty: as, "the acclivities and *asperities* of duty," *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xlii.

The allurements of praise and the *asperities* of censure.
Sumner, Fame and Glory.

=Syn. 4. *Acrimony, Harshness,* etc. See *acrimony.*

asperly† (as′pėr-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *asprely,* < ME. *asperly;* < *asper*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Roughly; sharply; vigorously.

Enforced their enemies to strike on land, and there assaulted them so *asprely.*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 17.

aspermatism (as-pėr′ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σπέρμα(τ-),* seed, + *-ism.*] 1. Absence of seminal secretion.—2. The non-emission of semen in the sexual orgasm, owing to its reflux into the bladder.

aspermatous (as-pėr′ma-tus), *a.* Same as *aspermous.*

aspermous (as-pėr′mus), *a.* [< NL. *aspermus,* < Gr. *ἄσπερμος,* seedless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σπέρμα,* seed: see *sperm.*] In *bot.*, destitute of seed.

aspernation† (as-pėr-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *aspernatio(n-),* < *aspernari,* pp. *aspernatus,* disdain, spurn, neglect, < *ab,* from, + *spernari,* despise, spurn.] 1. A despising, etc. *Bailey,* 1731.—2. Neglect; disregard. *Johnson.*

asperness†, *n.* [ME. *aspreneesse;* < *asper*[1] + *-ness.*] Harshness; severity. *Chaucer.*

asperous† (as′pėr-us), *a.* [< L. *asper,* rough (see *asper*[1]), + *-ous.*] Rough to the touch; uneven; harsh; severe.

asperse (as-pėrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aspersed,* ppr. *aspersing.* [< L. *aspersus,* pp. of *aspergere,* besprinkle, bespatter: see *asperge.*] 1. To besprinkle; scatter over.

Asperse and sprinkle the attendants.
J. Heath, Flagellum, p. 159.

The mourners returning from a Roman funeral, *aspersed* with water and stepping over fire, were by this double process made pure. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 398.

2. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; tarnish in point of reputation or good name; slander; calumniate.

With blackest crimes *aspersed.* *Cowper*, Iliad, vi.

What perplexed us most, was to think who could be so base as to *asperse* the character of a family so harmless as ours. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

=Syn. 2. *Asperse, Defame, Calumniate, Slander, Malign, Traduce, Libel, Vilify,* decry, depreciate, disparage, slur, run down, lampoon, blacken. These words are all descriptive of attempts to injure reputation by false statements. They all apply primarily and chiefly to persons. There is often little or no difference between them. *Asperse* is, literally, to bespatter, as with mud or dirt; it sometimes implies injury to reputation by indirect insinuation. *Defame* is, literally, to lower the fame or repute of, to bring toward infamy, to make charges that are more open and weighty than aspersions. *Calumniate, slander,* and *malign* represent the most deliberate and deadly assaults upon reputation. The *calumniator* is most often the inventor of the falsehoods he circulates. The *slanderer* is less inventive and more secret, his work being generally behind the back of the injured person. The *maligner* is most mischievous, malicious, or *malign* in his motives. To *traduce* is to misrepresent, to show in an odious light. *Libel* and *slander* are the words most used in speaking of injury to reputation in its relation to the possible recovery of damages at law. To *libel,* therefore, often suggests the pecuniary loss by defamation; *libel* is strictly effected by publication, while *slander* is strictly by word of mouth. *Vilify* is, literally, to make one (seem) vile; it suggests a defamation of the coarser and more abusive sort. See *decry.*

I am not sure . . . whether I ought not to call you out for *aspersing* the honour of the family.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 35.

Whenever you would ruin a person or a government, you must begin by spreading calumnies to *defame* them.
Quoted by *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 75.

One trade or art, even those that should be the most liberal, make it their business to disdain and *calumniate* another. *Bp. Sprat.*

Thou sittest and speakest against thy brother; thou *slanderest* thine own mother's son. Ps. l. 20.

You *malign* our senators, for that
They are not such as you. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

If I am
Traduc'd by ignorant tongues, . . .
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

His [Dr. Kendrick's] virulent attack on Johnson's Shakespeare may be preserved for its total want of literary decency. . . . He *libelled* all the genius of the age, and was proud of doing it. *I. D'Israeli*, Cal. of Auth., p. 217.

When I find the first of men, in rank and genius, hating one another, and becoming slanderers and liars in order to lower and *vilify* an opponent, . . . I look back in vain on any barbarous people for more barbarism.
Landor, Peter the Great and Alexis.

aspersed (as-pėrst′), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *semé.*

asperser (as-pėr′sėr), *n.* 1. An aspersorium.—2. One who asperses or vilifies another.

aspersion (as-pėr′shon), *n.* [= F. *aspersion,* < L. *aspersio(n-),* a besprinkling, < *aspergere,* besprinkle: see *asperse, asperge.*] 1. A sprinkling, as of or with water.

No sweet *aspersion* shall the heavens let fall
To make this contract grow. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

To season a surly discourse with a more pleasing *aspersion* of love matters. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 424.

Ximenes, unable to administer the rite to each individually, was obliged to adopt the expedient familiar to the Christian missionaries, of christening them en masse by *aspersion;* scattering the consecrated drops from a mop, or hyssop, as it was called, which he twirled over the heads of the multitude. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

2. The making of calumnious reports, imputations, or charges; a derogatory assertion or criticism; calumny; censure.

There, sir, an attack upon my language! what do you think of that?—an *aspersion* upon my parts of speech!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 3.

Every candid critic would be ashamed to cast wholesale *aspersions* on the entire body of professional teachers.
Grote, Hist. Greece, II. 67.

aspersive (as-pėr′siv), *a.* [< *asperse* + *-ive.*] Tending to asperse; defamatory; calumnious; slanderous.

aspersively (as-pėr′siv-li), *adv.* In an aspersive manner; by way of aspersion.

aspersoir (as-per-swor′), *n.* [F., < ML. *aspersorium.*] Same as *aspersorium.*

aspersorium (as-pėr-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *aspersoria* (-ą). [ML., < L. *aspergere,* pp. *aspersus,* besprinkle: see *asperse.*] A holy-water stoup or font *Parker*, Concise Glossary. [Not in common Middle Latin use.]

See, here is a Pagan *aspersorium.* Could you tell it from one of ours? It stood in the same part of their temples, and was used in ordinary worship as ours, and in extraordinary purifications. They called it Aqua lustralis Their vulgar, like ours, thought drops of it falling on the body would wash out sin.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, p. 377.

aspersory (as-pėr′sō-ri), *a.* [< *asperse* + *-ory.* Cf. *aspersorium.*] Tending to asperse; defamatory.

asphalt (as′falt or as-falt′), *n.* [Also written as F., *asphalte,* and as NL., *asphaltum,* formerly also *asphaltus, -os, -a,* and as It., *aspalto;* in ME. spelled *aspalt,* once *aspaltoun;* < OF. **aspalt* = Pr. *asphalt* = Sp. *asfalto* = It. *aspalto, asfalto,* < Gr. *ἄσφαλτος,* asphalt, bitumen; a word of undetermined foreign origin.] 1. Same as *asphaltum.*—2. A bituminous material, employed for the covering of roofs and arches, for the lining of tanks, for pavement and flooring, and as a cement. See *asphaltum.* In the United States the substance so named is commonly made of refuse tar from gas-houses, mixed with slaked lime and gravel. Also called *asphaltic cement.*

3. A thick solution of the finest asphaltum in spirits of turpentine, used by opticians. It is used for making cells on pieces of glass, in which objects may be preserved in liquid, for examination with the microscope. —**Asphalt-furnace,** a portable furnace in which asphalt cement is heated for use in roofing, paving, etc.—**Asphalt stone, asphalt rock.** See *asphaltum.*—**Asphalt tiling,** a mosaic of china or glass bedded in asphalt, and made in the form of flooring-tiles.—**Asphalt varnish,** a black var-

nish composed of 3 parts of asphalt, 4 of boiled linseed-oil, and from 15 to 18 of oil of turpentine.—**Mexican asphalt.** Same as *chapapote*.

asphalt (as-falt'), *v. t.* [< *asphalt, n.*] To cover or treat with asphalt.

asphalter (as-fal'tėr), *n.* One who covers (as a path or a roof) with asphalt.

asphaltic (as-fal'tik), *a.* [< *asphalt* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or containing asphalt; bituminous.—**Asphaltic cement** or **asphaltic mastic.** Same as *asphalt*, 2.

asphalting (as-fal'ting), *n.* The process of covering or paving with asphalt.

> In Paris . . . *asphalting* is still extensively practiced in the more spacious thoroughfares.
> *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., p. 112.

asphaltite (as-fal'tīt), *a.* [< L. *Asphaltites*, a term applied especially to the Dead Sea; < Gr. *ἀσφαλτίτης*, of asphalt, < *ἄσφαλτος*, asphalt.] Asphaltic; bituminous.

asphaltos† (as-fal'tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄσφαλτος*: see *asphalt.*] Same as *asphalt.*

asphaltotype (as-fal'tō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσφαλτος*, bitumen, + *τύπος*, type.] A negative photograph produced, by the process of Niepce, on a plate coated with a film of bitumen. See *photography.*

★**asphaltum** (as-fal'tum), *n.* [NL.: see *asphalt.*] One of the so-called bituminous substances which are widely diffused over the earth, and are of great practical importance. See *bitumen* and *bituminous.* The asphaltums of various localities differ from each other considerably in chemical composition, as is proved by their different chemical reactions. They all agree, however, in being amorphous, in having the luster and general appearance of pitch (whence the name of *mineral pitch*, often applied to them), in melting at about the temperature of boiling water, and in taking fire when heated and burning with a bright but smoky flame. They differ essentially from coal in being more or less soluble in various reagents, such as oil of turpentine, ether, and alcohol. Asphaltum seems, in most cases at least, to have resulted from the hardening of the more liquid forms of bituminous substances, namely, maltha and petroleum, which have oozed out upon the surface and become inspissated by oxygenation or evaporation of their more volatile portions, or by both causes combined. The most interesting locality of asphaltum is the so-called "pitch-lake" in the island of Trinidad, about a mile and a half in circumference, and filled with asphaltum, which near the shore is quite solid, but nearer the center, in places, is soft and bubbling. Most of what is called asphaltum consists of this material more or less mixed with sand or other mineral substances. Asphaltum is extensively used in a variety of ways, and especially for pavements, footwalks, and roofing. For this purpose the material is prepared by mixing it while hot with sand or fine gravel, or by causing it to be absorbed by paper. Certain kinds of asphaltic rock, or asphalts (F. *asphalte*), as they are frequently called, are peculiarly adapted for pavements or other special purposes. The localities of Seyssel in France and Val de Travers in Switzerland are the most important of this kind. At each of these the *asphalte* consists of limestone impregnated with bituminous material to the amount of from 4 to 16 per cent. This rock, especially that from Val de Travers, has the remarkable property of forming, without any admixture, an extraordinarily durable and elastic roadway, and is, although expensive, extensively used for that purpose in Paris and other large cities of Europe. The rock has only to be heated, when it crumbles to powder, in which condition it is compressed in molds into blocks, or simply spread over the surface required to be covered, and packed or pressed by pestle or roller, when, after cooling, it assumes a condition closely resembling that of the original rock. See *maltha*, *naphtha*, and *petroleum.* Also *asphalt.*

aspheterism (as-fet'ę-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σφέτερος*, one's own, + *-ism.* Cf. Gr. *σφετερισμός*, appropriation.] Denial of the right of private property; the principle of communism. *Southey.* [Rare.]

aspheterize (as-fet'ę-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *aspheterized*, ppr. *aspheterizing.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σφέτερος*, one's own, + *-ize.* Cf. *spheterize.*] To practise aspheterism. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

asphodel (as'fō-del), *n.* [< L. *asphodelus*, < Gr. *ἀσφοδελός*, king's-spear, a plant of the lily kind; as adj., *ἀσφοδελὸς λειμών*, in Homer, the asphodel meadow of the dead; origin unknown. The E. forms *affodil*, *daffodil*, *daffodilly*, etc., are corruptions of *asphodel*: see *daffodil.*] A name of various species of *Asphodelus* and *Asphodeline*, genera of plants, family *Melanthiaceæ*, natives of southern Europe. The yellow asphodel or king's-spear, *Asphodeline lutea*, is the handsomest and best-known species, though others are sometimes cultivated for ornament. The asphodel of the earlier English and French poets is the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.*



Branched Asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*).

> In *Gr. myth.* the asphodel was the peculiar plant of the dead, its pale blossoms covering the meadows of Hades; because, perhaps, in Greek lands it is a very common weed, plentiful in barren and desert places and about tombs.
> The banks of *asphodel* that border the river of life.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

Bog-asphodel, a related plant of North America, *Abama Americanum.*—**False asphodel,** the American name of plants of the genus *Tofieldia.*—**Scotch asphodel,** *Tofieldia palustris.*

asphyctic (as-fik'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσφυκτος*, without pulsation (see *asphyxia*), + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to asphyxia.—2. Pulseless.

★**asphyxia** (as-fik'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσφυξία*, a stopping of the pulse, < *ἄσφυκτος*, without pulsation, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σφύζειν* (√ **σφυγ*), pulsate, throb.] 1†. Originally, absence of pulse.—2. The extreme condition caused by lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxid in the blood, brought about by any sufficient interference with respiration, as in choking, drowning, or paralysis of the muscles of respiration. Also *asphyxy.*—**Local asphyxia.** See *Raynaud's disease.*

asphyxial (as-fik'si-al), *a.* [< *asphyxia* + *-al.*] Relating to asphyxia; resulting from or indicating asphyxia: as, *asphyxial* symptoms.

asphyxiant (as-fik'si-ant), *n.* [< *asphyxia* + *-ant*[1].] Any poisonous chemical substance which produces asphyxia.

asphyxiate (as-fik'si-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *asphyxiated*, ppr. *asphyxiating.* [< *asphyxia* + *-ate*[2].] To produce asphyxia in; suffocate, or deprive of oxygen to the extent of producing death or very serious symptoms.

> The deprivation of oxygen, and the accumulation of carbonic acid, cause injury long before the *asphyxiating* point is reached. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 128.

asphyxiation (as-fik-si-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *asphyxiate* + *-ion.*] The act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia.

asphyxiative (as-fik'si-ą-tiv), *a.* [< *asphyxiate* + *-ive.*] Suffocating; producing asphyxia or suffocation.

asphyxy (as-fik'si), *n.* See *asphyxia.*

aspic[1], **aspick** (as'pik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aspike*; < F. *aspic*, < Pr. *aspic*, < L. *aspis* (*aspid-*), an asp: see *asp*[2].] 1. A venomous serpent: same as *asp*[2], but used chiefly in poetry.

> They shall find
> That, to a woman of her hopes beguil'd,
> A viper trod on, or an *aspic*, 's mild.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.
>
> Thereto she pointed with a laugh,
> Showing the *aspick's* bite. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2†. A piece of ordnance of small caliber.

aspic[2] (as'pik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *aspicke*, < F. *aspic*, in *huile d'aspic* for *huile de spic* (so first in E., "oil of aspicke"); *spic*, lavender spike, orig. spikenard: see *spike.*] The great lavender, *Lavandula spica.* See *lavender.*

aspic[3] (as'pik), *n.* [F.; perhaps < *aspic*, an asp (see *aspic*[1]), with allusion to its coolness, there being a French proverbial saying, "Cold as an *aspic*" (Littré); or perhaps from the (supposed) custom of flavoring or seasoning this dish with spikes of lavender: see *aspic*[2].] In *cookery*, a side dish consisting of a clear, savory meat-jelly containing fowl, game, fish, etc.

aspick, *n.* See *aspic*[1].

aspiculate (as-pik'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *aspiculous.*

aspiculous (as-pik'ū-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + L. *spiculum*, a point: see *spiculum.*] Having no hard spicula.

Aspidisca (as-pi-dis'ką), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπιδίσκη*, fem. of *ἀσπιδίσκος*, a boss, dim. of *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield.] 1. A genus of ciliate infusorians, type of the family *Aspidiscidæ. Ehrenberg*, 1830.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects.

Aspidiscidæ (as-pi-dis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspidisca*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of hypotrichous ★*Ciliata.*

Aspidium (as-pid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίδιον*, a little shield, dim. of *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield.] 1. An invalid generic name given by Swartz, in 1801, to a group of polypodiaceous ferns in which the dot-like sori are covered by a roundish peltate or reniform indusium. The historical treatment of the group has varied with different authors. The majority of the species having peltate indusia are now referred to *Polystichum*, and of those having reniform indusia to *Dryopteris* (*Nephrodium* in part of some authors). In the original *Aspidium* were also included representatives of the following genera as now recognized: *Tectaria*, *Cyclopeltis*, *Nephrolepis*, *Goniopteris*, *Sagenia*, *Filix*, *Asplenium*, *Oleandra*, and *Didymochlæna.*

2. A genus of hymenopterous insects. Also *Aspidion.*

Aspidobranchia (as″pi-dō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of prosobranchiate gastropods, approximately equivalent to *Scutibranchia*, *Rhipidoglossa*, or *Chiastoneura.* It includes such families as *Fissurellidæ*, *Haliotidæ*, etc. Also *Aspidobranchiata.*

Aspidochirotæ (as″pi-dō-kī-rō'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *χείρ*, a hand.] A group of ordinary pedate holothurians or sea-cucumbers, with peltate tentacles: equivalent to the family *Holothuriidæ*: contrasted with *Dendrochirotæ* (which see). Also spelled *Aspidocheirotæ.*

> In the *Aspidochirotæ*, or holothurians with disk- or shield-shaped tentacles furnished with tentacular ampullæ, the left respiratory tree is bound to the body-walls, there are no retractor muscles to the pharynx, and Cuvierian organs are present. These are the highest type of Holothuroidea, and are mainly tropical in their distribution. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 182.

aspidochirote (as″pi-dō-kī'rōt), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the *Aspidochirotæ.* Also spelled *aspidocheirote.*

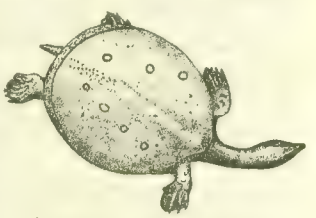
Aspidogaster (as″pi-dō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A genus of *Trematoda*, or fluke-worms, parasitic in the pericardial cavity of the fresh-water mussel. *A. conchicola* is an example. See cut under *Trematoda.*

Aspidoglossa (as″pi-dō-glos'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *γλῶσσα*, a tongue (ligula).] A genus of beetles, family *Carabidæ*, of the group *Scaritini.* About 20 species are known, mostly from Central or South America. One, *A. subangulata* (Chandler), occurs in the more southern portion of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. It is an elongate, convex, and shining insect, nearly 8 millimeters in length, with very stout fossorial legs, and deeply crenulatostriate elytra. Its color is black with a greenish tinge, but the antennæ, legs, and apex of the elytra are reddish. It is found on moist ground, where it preys on soft-bodied insects.



Subangular Ground-beetle (*Aspidoglossa subangulata*). Vertical line shows natural size.

Aspidonectes (as″pi-dō-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer, < *νήχειν*, swim.] A genus of leather-back or soft-shelled turtles. *A. spinifer* is a common carnivorous voracious species of North America.



Leather-back Turtle (*Aspidonectes spinifer*).

Aspidophora (as-pi-dof'ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aspidophorus*, adj.: see *Aspidophorus.*] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his phyllopodous branchiopods, containing the genera *Apus* and *Lepidurus*, and equivalent to the modern family *Apodidæ* of the order *Phyllopoda.* Also *Aspidiphora.* See *Podostomata.*—2. In Allman's system of classification, a suborder of polyzoans constituted for the reception of *Rhabdopleura.*

Aspidophorus (as-pi-dof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπιδοφόρος*, shield-bearing, < *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes armed with shield-like scales: synonymous with *Agonus.*

aspidorhynchid (as″pi-dō-ring'kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aspidorhynchidæ.*

Aspidorhynchidæ (as″pi-dō-ring'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspidorhynchus*, 1, + *-idæ.*] In Günther's system of classification, a family of lepidosteoid fishes with an elongated body covered with ganoid scales, a series of enlarged scales along the sides, jaws prolonged into a beak, the caudal fin homocercal, the fins furnished with fulcra, and the dorsal fin opposite the anal. The species are extinct; they lived during the Mesozoic epoch.

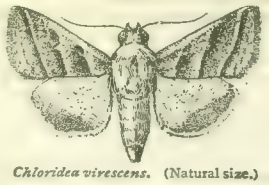
Aspidorhynchus (as″pi-dō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout, a beak.] 1. The typical genus of *Aspidorhynchidæ. Agassiz*, 1833.—2. A genus of reptiles.—3. A genus of worms.

Aspidostraca (as-pi-dos'trą-ką), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *ὄστρακον*, a shell.] In Burmeister's system of classification, one of three orders of *Crustacea*, divided into five suborders called *Parasita*, *Lophyropoda*, *Phyllopoda*, *Cirripedia*, and *Pœcilopoda.* See these words.

aspie†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *espy.*

Aspila (as'pi-lą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπιλος*, spotless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σπίλος*, spot, speck.] 1. A genus

of moths, family *Noctuidæ*, founded by Guénée. The larvæ are smooth, soft leaf-feeders. *A. virescens*, now placed in the genus *Chloridea*, has olivaceous fore wings, marked with three distinct pale lines.



Chloridea virescens. (Natural size.)

2. A genus of coleopterous insects.

aspine† (as'pin or -pīn), *a.* [Irreg. < *asp*[2] + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to an asp; snaky: as, "*aspine* venom," *Quarles.*

aspirant (ą-spīr'ant or as'pi-rant), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *aspirant*, a candidate (prop. ppr.), < L. *aspiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *aspirare* (> F. *aspirer*), aspire: see *aspire.*] **I.** *n.* One who aspires; one who seeks advancement, elevation, or preference.

Our young *aspirant* to the name and honours of an English senator. *Bp. Hurd.*

"Beauty and extraordinary goodness" were her dowry; and she was claimed by four separate *aspirants.* *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 196.

II. *a.* 1. Aspiring; ambitious: as, "our *aspirant* souls," *Mrs. Browning.*—2. Ascending; mounting up: as, *aspirant* flames. [Rare in both uses.]

★**aspirate** (as'pi-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aspirated*, ppr. *aspirating.* [< L. *aspiratus*, pp. of *aspirare*, give the *h*-sound to, breathe or blow upon: see *aspire.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pronounce with a breathing or an audible emission of breath; pronounce with such a sound as that of the letter *h:* as, we *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house*, but not *hour* and *honor;* cockneys often *aspirate* words beginning with a vowel.

Such mutes as were originally *aspirated*—that is to say, had an audible bit of an *h* pronounced after them. *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 93.

2. To remove by aspiration.—**Aspirating winnowing-machine**, one in which aspiration or suction is used instead of a blast. See *winnower.*

II. *intrans.* To be uttered with an aspirate or strong breathing. [Rare.]

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *w* and *h* *aspirate.* *Dryden.*

aspirate (as'pi-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aspiratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Pronounced with the aspirate or rough breathing; pronounced with the *h*-sound, or with a strong emission of breath.

The Zend often showing an *aspirate* mute where the Sanskrit has the unaspirate, and vice versâ. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 172.

They are not *aspirate, i. e.*, with such an aspiration as *h.* *Holder*, Elem. of Speech.

II. *n.* An aspirated sound, or a sound like our *h;* a sound with which the *h*-sound is combined, or which corresponds historically to a sound of this nature: thus, the Sanskrit *kh, gh, bh*, etc., and the Greek *ch, th, ph* (*χ, θ, φ*) are called *aspirates*, as are also the English *f, th*, which are more properly called breathings or spirants; also, a character or combination of characters representing a sound thus described, as the letter *h*, the Greek rough breathing, etc.

aspirated (as'pi-rā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *aspirate.*

★**aspiration** (as-pi-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *aspiratio(n-)*, a breathing upon, aspiration of a sound, the aspirate letter *h*, < *aspirare:* see *aspirate, v.*] 1. The act of aspirating or breathing; a breath.

Fanned with continued breezes, and gentle *aspirations* of wind. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

2. An aspirated sound; a phonetic breathing.

The *h*, the pure *aspiration*, is an expulsion of flatus through the position of the adjacent letter, whether vowel, semivowel, or nasal. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 67.

The Latin grammarian Priscian, about 500 A. D., tells us that the sound then expressed by *f* was originally signified by *p* with an *aspiration* (that is, by *ph*). *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 172.

3. The act of aspiring or ardently desiring; an ardent wish or desire, chiefly after what is elevated or spiritual.

She . . . feels neither inclination to pleasure nor *aspiration* after virtue. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 112.

All Emerson's *aspirations* were toward greatness of character, greatness of wisdom, nobility of soul. *The Century*, XXVII. 928.

4†. Aid; inspiration; countenance.

To God's honour, . . . without the *aspiration* and help of whose especial grace no labours of man can profit. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 357.

5. The act of removing a fluid, as pus or serum, from some cavity of the body, by means of a hollow needle or trocar connected with a suction-syringe.—6. Suction; the act or process of drawing air through (by some method of exhaustion), as opposed to the act or process of forcing it through—that is, to a blast.

For cleaning grain there are other kinds of apparatus in which the principle of *aspiration*, or drawing currents of air through the grain, is now extensively employed. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 344.

=Syn. 3. Longing, yearning.

aspirator (as'pi-rā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *aspirare*, breathe or blow upon: see *aspirate* and *aspire.*] 1. An apparatus for creating a vacuum by the action of a moving fluid. A common form is that of a simple vessel filled with water and connected with the receptacle to be drained of air. On permitting the water to escape below, a partial vacuum is formed above it.

2. A surgical instrument, consisting of a hollow needle, or trocar, connected with a suction-syringe, used in removing fluids from the cavities of the body.—3. A form of winnowing-machine employing aspiration instead of a blast. See *aspiration*, 6.

aspiratory (ą-spīr'ą-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **aspiratorius*, < *aspirare*, breathe upon: see *aspirate* and *-ory.*] Pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.

aspire (ą-spīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aspired*, ppr. *aspiring.* [< late ME. *aspire*, < F. *aspirer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aspirar* = It. *aspirare*, < L. *aspirare, adspirare*, breathe or blow upon, desire to reach, < *ad*, to, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spirit.* Cf. *conspire, expire, inspire, perspire, respire, suspire, transpire.*] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To breathe to or into.

To spreade his beames vpon vs, and *aspire* hys breth into vs. *Sir T. More*, Apol., xlix. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To breathe forth or exhale. *Shenstone.*

Whose notes the air *aspire*
Of th' old Egyptian or the Thracian lyre.
B. Jonson, Golden Age Restored.

3. To breathe after; seek with eagerness to attain to; long or try to reach; attempt.

Who dare *aspire* this journey? *Donne*, Poems, p. 184.

4. [See II., 2.] To mount or soar to; attain.

That gallant spirit hath *aspir'd* the clouds.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

Come, there was never any great thing yet
Aspired, but by violence or fraud.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be eagerly desirous; aim ambitiously, especially at something great or noble; be ambitious: followed by an object with *to* or *after*, or by an infinitive: as, to *aspire to* a crown or *after* immortality.

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 127.

He *aspired* to see
His native Pisa queen and arbitress
Of cities. *Bryant*, Knight's Epitaph.

2. [Partly influenced by association with *spire.*] To rise up as an exhalation, or as smoke or fire; hence, to mount or ascend; tower up or rise high.

Whose flames *aspire*,
As thoughts do blow them, higher and higher.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5, song.

aspire† (ą-spīr'), *n.* [< *aspire, v.*] Aspiration; ardent wish or desire.

And mock the fondling for his mad *aspire.* *Chapman.*

aspirement† (ą-spīr'ment), *n.* [< *aspire* + *-ment.*] The act of aspiring; aspiration.

By which *aspirement* she her wings displays.
Ant. Brewer (?), Lingua, iii. 8.

aspirer (ą-spīr'ėr), *n.* One who aspires; an aspirant.

aspiring (ą-spīr'ing), *p. a.* 1. Animated with an ardent desire, as of power, importance, or excellence; ambitious; soaring: as, "*aspiring* nobles," *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

Aspiring beggary is wretchedness itself.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Ere he filled with loves, hopes, longings, this *aspiring* heart of man. *Lowell*, Anti-Apis.

2. Rising; towering or soaring.

To sore destruction dooms the *aspiring* wall.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 368.

aspiringly (ą-spīr'ing-li), *adv.* In an aspiring manner; soaringly; ambitiously.

aspiringness (ą-spīr'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being aspiring; ambitiousness. [Rare.]

aspis (as'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς*, an asp, the Egyptian cobra: see *asp*[2].] 1. Same as *asp*[2] or *aspic*[1]. Also used as a generic term.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Germar.*—3. [*cap.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Treitschke*, 1829.

aspish (as'pish), *a.* [< *asp*[2] + *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to asps; snaky. *N. E. D.*

Aspisoma (as-pi-sō'mą), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀσπίς*, a shield, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of South American fireflies, of the family *Telephoridæ*, belonging to the malacodermatous division of pentamerous *Coleoptera. A. lineatum* is the common firefly of the Amazon region.

Asplanchna (as-plangk'ną), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπλαγχνος*, without bowels, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σπλάγχνα*, bowels.] A genus of free *Rotifera*, having a rounded sac-like body, devoid of appendages, and possessing neither anus nor intestine, whence the name. The genus is typical of the family *Asplanchnidæ.*

asplanchnic (as-plangk'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσπλαγχνος*, without bowels (see *Asplanchna*), + *-ic.*] Having no intestine or alimentary canal; anenterous.

asplanchnid (as-plangk'nid), *n.* A rotifer of the family *Asplanchnidæ.*

Asplanchnidæ (as-plangk'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asplanchna* + *-idæ.*] A family of rotifers having the trochal disk rounded, the wreath single and marginal, the trophi incudate, and no intestine, anus, or foot. *Asplanchna* is the leading genus.

Asplenium (as-plē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπλήνιον*, also *σπλησνίον*, usually *ἀσπληνον* (> L. *asplenum*), spleenwort, supposed to be a cure for the spleen, < *ἀ-* euphonic + *σπλήν*, spleen: see *spleen.*] A genus of ferns with linear or oblong sori borne on the free veins obliquely to the costa, the involucre being conformable to the sorus and opening toward the costa when single. It is the largest genus of the order *Filicales* excepting *Polypodium*, and its species are found in all parts of the world, wherever ferns grow. It includes very varied forms. Many of the species are evergreen. Among the more common species, generally known as spleenwort, are the black maidenhair (*A. Trichomanes*), distributed around the globe, wall-rue (*A. Ruta-muraria*), and ebony spleenwort (*A. platyneuron*). The genera *Diplazium, Neottopteris, Ceterach, Callipteris*, and *Hemidictyum* were originally included in *Asplenium.*

aspodil†, *n.* An obsolete and corrupt form of *asphodel* (*Asphodelus ramosus*). Also *aspod-flower. Holme*, 1688.

asporous (a-spō'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore.*] Without spores; not developing spores.

In the case of the simplest and most minute Schizomycetes (Micrococcus, etc.) no definite spores have been discovered; any one of the vegetative micrococci may commence a new series of cells by growth and division. We may call these forms *asporous*, at any rate provisionally. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 404.

asport (as-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *asportare*, carry away, < *abs*, away (see *ab-*), + *portare*, carry.] To carry away; especially, to remove feloniously. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

asportation (as-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *asportatio(n-)*, a carrying away, < *asportare*, pp. *asportatus:* see *asport.*] 1. A carrying away or off. [Rare.]

Aubrey, whose "Miscellanies" were published in 1696, had no doubts whatever as to the physical *asportation* of the witch. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 115.

2. In *criminal law*, the felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited. It may be theft, though the goods be not carried from the house or apartment.

aspret†, *a.* A Middle English form of *asper*[1].

Aspredinæ (as-prē-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspredo* + *-inæ.*] Same as *Aspredinina* or *Aspredinidæ. Swainson*, 1839.

aspredinid (as-pred'i-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aspredinidæ.*

Aspredinidæ (as-prē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspredo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Aspredo*, containing a few fresh-water catfishes of South America. They have no operculum, no adipose fin, no spine in the dorsal fin, reduced gill-openings, small eyes and mouth, and 6 to 8 barbels. The skin is either smooth or tuberculous.

Aspredinina (as″prē-di-nī'ną), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspredo* (*-din-*) + *-ina.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Siluridæ proteropodes*, with the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from each other, the lower lip not reverted, and the humerocubital process much developed and prolonged: synonymous with the family *Aspredinidæ.*

Aspredo (as-prē'dō), *n.* [NL., < L. *aspredo*, roughness, < *asper*, rough: see *asper*[1].] A genus of nematognathous fishes, typical of the family *Aspredinidæ.*

asprely†, *adv.* See *asperly.*

aspreness†, *n.* See *asperness.*

asprino (ȧs-prē'nō), *n.* [It., prop. dim. of *aspro*, sour, sharp, < L. *asper:* see *asper*[1].] A

white wine made in the neighborhood of Rome. The best-known quality is sparkling.

aspyt, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *espy*.

asquat (ą-skwot'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *squat*.] In or into a squatting posture.

Sitting *asquat* between my mother and sister.
Richardson.

asquint (ą-skwint'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *asquint, a squynte*, < *a*[3] + **squint* (cf. D. *schuinte*, slope, slant), found only in this phrase: see *squint*. The modern *squint, adv.* and *a.*, is an aphetic form of *asquint*.] 1. To or out at the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; toward one side; not in the straight line of vision; askance; furtively.

Who look *asquint* or shut their eyes. *Swift.*

Edifices, . . . with all their costliness, looking somewhat *asquint* on the visitor, as if questioning his right to enter them. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 70.

2. In the condition of squinting; oblique.

The eye is muddy and sometimes *asquint*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 126. (*N. E. D.*)

asquirm (ą-skwėrm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *squirm*.] On the squirm; squirming. *Howells.*

ass[1] (ăs), *n.* [< ME. *as, ass, asse*, < AS. *assa*, m. (fem. *assen*, not **asse*), an isolated form, perhaps adapted from ONorth. *assald, asald, asal* (which is from the Celtic), the earlier form, of the common Teut. type, being *esol, esul* = OS. *esil* = D. *ezel* (> E. *easel*, q. v.) = OHG. *esil*, MHG. G. *esel* (> Dan. *esel, æsel*) = Goth. *asilus* (cf. Ir. and Gael. *asal* = Manx *assyl*, and OBulg. *osĭlŭ* = Bohem. *osel* = Pol. *osiel, osiol* (barred *l*) = Russ. *oslŭ* = Lith. *asilas* = OPruss. *asilis*), prob. the same, with variant termination, as Icel. *asni*, m., *asna*, fem., = Sw. *åsna* = Dan. *asen* (cf. W. *asyn* = Corn. *asen* = Bret. *azen*); all appar. (the Slav. and Lith. forms through Teut.) < L. *asinus* (> It. *asino* = Sp. Pg. *asno* = Pr. *asne* = OF. *asne*, F. *âne*) = Gr. *ὄνος* (orig. **ὄσνος*?), an ass; perhaps ult. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *āthōn*, a she-ass. Cf. G. *assel*, esp. in comp. *keller-assel* (also *keller-esel*), a wood-louse, so named from its color, < L. *asellus*, a little ass, dim. of *asinus*; cf. Gr. *ὀνος*, a wood-louse.] 1. A solidungulate quadruped of the family *Equidæ*, the *Equus asinus*. This animal has long ears, a short mane, and a tail covered with long hairs at the end. It is usually ash-colored, with a black cross over the shoulders, formed by a longitudinal and a transverse dark streak. The tame or domestic ass is patient, and carries a heavy burden. It is slow, but very sure-footed, and for this reason very useful on rough, steep, and hilly ground. The ass is supposed to be a native of central Asia (by Darwin and others, of Abyssinia), where vast troops roam over the great deserts in a wild state. The wild ass is a fine fleet animal, and is accounted the noblest game in Persia, where its flesh is prized as venison is with us. The domesticated ass has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. See *jackass*.

2. Any wild species of the subgenus *Asinus*, as the dziggetai or hemione, onager, etc.—3. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt; a fool; a blockhead.

If this be not a fit of some violent affection, I am an *ass* in understanding. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 2.

4. A post in the bridge of a pulp-vat on which the mold is placed to drain.—**Asses' bridge** (*pons asinorum*), a name humorously given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid's Elements of Geometry. See *pons asinorum*.—**Feast of asses.** See *feast*.—**The Two Asses**, the stars γ and δ of the constellation Cancer, on either side of the nebula Præsepe. See *Asellus*. *N. E. D.*

ass[2] (ăs), *n.* [Scotch form of *ash*[2].] Ashes.

ass[3] (ăs), *n.* A unit of weight in use in different parts of Germany until the adoption of the metric system. It was equal to 5 centigrams, or three quarters of a grain troy.

assacu (as'a-kö), *n.* [Braz.] A euphorbiaceous tree of South America, *Hura crepitans*, the bark and sap of which contain a very acrid poisonous principle. Applied to the skin the milky sap produces a pustular eruption; the natives prepare from it a poisonous drink, also used as an anthelmintic. The seeds are most violently purgative. A decoction of the bark is used as a remedy for elephantiasis, and the pounded leaves are used for rheumatism.

assafetida, *n.* See *asafetida*.

assagai (as'ą-gī), *n.* [Also written *assegai, assagay, assegay*, and formerly *assagaie, azagaia* (also *zagaye, zagaie*, < F. *zagaie*), and early mod. E. *archegaye* (< F. *archegaie, archigaie, arcigaye*); < F. *azegaye, azagaye*, < Pg. *azagaia*, Sp. *azagaya* (Sp. formerly also without the art., *zagaya*, > It. *zagaglia*, F. *zagaie*, above), < Ar. *az-zaghāyah*, < *al*, the, + *zaghāyah*, a spear: a native Berber word. Cf. *lancegay*.] A slender spear or lance of hard wood, usually having an iron head: now most commonly applied to the throwing-spear or javelin used in battle by the natives of South Africa, especially the Zulus and Kafirs. Also spelled *assegai*.

assagai (as'ą-gī), *v. t.* [< *assagai, n.*] To strike or kill with an assagai. Also spelled *assegai*.

Upon a signal the Zulus rushed upon their unarmed guests, and *assagaied* them to the last man.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 173.

assagai-wood (as'ą-gī-wůd), *n.* The wood of a cornaceous tree of southern Africa, *Curtisia faginea*, of which the Zulus make their spears.

assai[1] (ăs-sä'i), *adv.* [It., very, much, enough, < ML. *ad satis:* L. *ad*, to; *satis*, enough. See *asseth, assets*.] In *music*, very: as, *allegro assai*, very quick; *adagio assai*, very slow.

assai[2] (a-sī'), *n.* [Braz.] A native name in Brazil of several species of palms of the genus *Euterpe* (which see). The *assai-rani* (that is, false euterpe) is the *Geonoma Camana*. *Assai-i* is a drink prepared from the nuts of *E. oleracea*.

assail (ą-sāl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *assailen, asailen* (later often by apheresis *saile*), < OF. *asaillir, asalir*, later *assaillir* = Pr. *asalir, assalhir* = It. *assalire*, < ML. *assalire, adsalire*, assail, for L. *assilire, adsilire*, leap upon, < *ad*, to, + *salire*, leap, jump, rush forth: see *salient*. Cf. *assault*.] 1. To fall upon with violence; assault; attack.

With greedy force he gan the fort t' *assail*. *Spenser.*

The covert of some enclosed ground in the rear enabled a party to steal round and *assail* them unexpectedly in flank. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., III. 74.

2. To attack with reasoning, arguments, censure, abuse, criticism, appeals, entreaties, or anything that bears upon the mind or feelings: as, to *assail* an obnoxious person with jeers.

The prince next *assailed* the baron upon the subject of settling his estate on his daughter. *Scott.*

The really efficient weapons with which the philosophers *assailed* the evangelical faith were borrowed from the evangelical morality. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke.

The metaphysical doctrine *assailed* by Hume tended, when carried to its logical extreme, to identify reality with reason. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 64.

3. To fall upon; bring something to bear upon or against; come in contact with: as, the ship was *assailed* by a severe storm.

Sit down awhile,
And let us once again *assail* your ears.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

When trouble did thee sore *assail*,
On me then didst thou call. *Milton*, Ps. lxxxi.

=**Syn. 1.** *Attack, Set upon, Fall upon, Assail, Assault.* *Attack*, literally to fasten to, is the most general of these words. *Set upon* and *fall upon* have the vigor of short and familiar words, and they express a sudden, energetic attack. *Assail* and *assault*, literally to leap or spring at, are to attack vehemently and perhaps suddenly. *Assault* is the stronger of the two, and is especially used of attacks with personal violence, as with fists, stones, etc. All five of these words may be extended to warfare, and to contests and struggles of any kind.

This king's [Menephtah's] first experience in war was against an army of wider nationality than had ever before *attacked* Egypt. *H. S. Osborn*, Ancient Egypt, p. 74.

He look'd, and more amazed
Than if seven men had *set upon* him, saw
The maiden standing in the dewy light.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

My lord is weary with the fight before,
And they will *fall upon* him unawares.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The indignation which arms itself with secret forces does not awaken until we are pricked and stung and sorely *assailed*. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Then they *assaulted* one of the gates, which they burned: but only to find that the defenders had raised a more formidable barrier behind it.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., III. 64.

assailable (ą-sā'lą-bl), *a.* [< *assail* + *-able*.] Capable of being assailed, attacked, or invaded.

He lived among a generation of sinners, whose consciences were not *assailable* by smooth circumlocutions, and whose vices required the scourge and the hot iron.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 86.

assailant (ą-sā'lant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *assaillant*, ppr. of *assaillir:* see *assail* and *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence. *Milton.*—2. In *her.*, same as *salient*.

II. *n.* One who assails, attacks, or assaults.

The wise man throws himself on the side of his *assailants*. It is more his interest than it is theirs to find his weak point. *Emerson*, Compensation.

assailer (ą-sā'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *assailour, assailyour*, < OF. *assailleor*, < *assaillir:* see *assail*.] One who assails.

assailment (ą-sāl'ment), *n.* [< *assail* + *-ment*.] An assault; an attack. [Rare.]

His most frequent *assailment* was the headache.
Johnson, Pope.

assai-palm (ą-sī'päm), *n.* Same as *assai*[2].

assamar (as'ą-mär), *n.* [< L. *assus*, roasted, + *amarus*, bitter.] A bitter substance produced by roasting in the air such substances as sugar, meat, bread, grain, etc., until they turn brown. ★*Baron von Reichenbach*.

Assamese (as-ą-mēs' or -mēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Assam* + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Assam or its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Assam, an eastern province of British India adjoining Burma and Tibet.

assapan†, **assapanic**† (as-ą-pan', -ik), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] The native name of the American flying-squirrel, *Sciuropterus volucella*. Also *assapanick, assaphan*.

assart (a-särt'), *v. t.* [< AF. *assarter*, OF. *essarter*, < ML. *exartare, exsartare* (freq. of **exsarire*), grub up, < *ex*, out, + *sartare* for **saritare*, freq. of L. *sarire, sarrire*, pp. *sarritus*, hoe, weed, grub.] In *Eng. law*, to grub up (trees and bushes); clear (wood-land).

assart (a-särt'), *n.* [Now also *essart*; < AF. *assart*, OF. *essart* (> law L. *assarta, assartus, essartum*), < ML. *exartum*, prop. neut. of **exartus*, pp. of **exarire*, **exsarire:* see *assart, v.*] In *Eng. law:* (*a*) The act of grubbing up trees and bushes in a forest. This act, as destroying thickets and coverts, was in some circumstances forbidden by law. (*b*) A tree grubbed up by the roots. (*c*) A piece of land cleared, as by grubbing.

In those districts, and in many others in the neighbourhood, the copyhold lands which have been reclaimed from the forest-waste are known as "*assart*-lands."
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 192.

assary†, *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσσάριον*.] The Roman copper coin called *as*.

assassin (ą-sas'in), *n.* [< F. *assassin* = Pr. *assassin* = Sp. *asesino* = Pg. It. *assassino*, < ML. *assassinus*, prop. one of the *Assassini, Assasini, Assessini, Ascisini* (also *Asasi, Haussasi*; cf. OF. *Assacis, Hassasis*, MGr. Χασίσιοι, pl., from the Ar. sing.), < Ar. *Hashshāshīn* and *Hashishiyyīn*, the order or sect of the Assassins, lit. hashish-eaters (so called because the agents selected to do murder were first intoxicated with hashish), pl. of *hashshāsh* and *hashishiyy*, hashish-eater, < *hashīsh*, hashish: see *hashish*.] **1.** [*cap.*] One of the Assassins, a military and religious order in Syria, founded in Persia by Hassan ben Sabbah about the year 1090. A colony migrated from Persia to Syria, settled in various places, with their chief seat on the mountains of Lebanon, and became remarkable for their secret murders in blind obedience to the will of their chief. Their religion was a compound of Magianism, Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism. One article of their creed was that the Holy Spirit resided in their chief and that his orders proceeded from God himself. The chief of the sect is best known by the denomination *old man of the mountain* (Arabic *sheikh al-jebal*, chief of the mountains). These barbarous chieftains and their followers spread terror among nations far and near for almost two centuries. In the time of the crusades they mustered to the number of 50,000, and presented a formidable obstacle to the arms of the Christians. They were eventually subdued by the sultan Bibars about 1272.

2. One who undertakes, for a reward previously agreed on, to put another person to death by surprise or secret assault; hence, one who kills, or attempts to kill, by treacherous violence; a murderer.—3†. [With allusion to its 'killing' effect.] A breast-knot, or similar decoration worn in front. *Ladies' Dict.*, London, 1694.

assassin† (ą-sas'in), *v. t.* [< F. *assassiner*, assassinate, worry, vex, = It. *assassinare*, assassinate, < ML. *assassinare;* from the noun.] To murder; assassinate.

With him that *assassines* his parents.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, p. 502.

assassinacy† (ą-sas'i-nā-si), *n.* [< *assassina(te)* + *-cy*.] The act of assassinating. *Hammond.*

assassinant† (ą-sas'i-nant), *n.* [< F. *assassinant*, ppr. of *assassiner:* see *assassin, v.*] An assassin.

assassinate (ą-sas'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assassinated*, ppr. *assassinating*. [< ML. *assassinatus*, pp. of *assassinare:* see *assassin, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To kill or attempt to kill by surprise or secret assault; murder by sudden or treacherous violence.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open, . . . and I am ravished and like to be *assassinated*. *Dryden.*

2†. To assault; maltreat.

Such usage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and betray'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 1109.

3. Figuratively, to blight or destroy treacherously; overthrow by foul or unfair means: as, to *assassinate* a person's character or reputation.=**Syn. 1.** *Slay, Murder*, etc. See *kill*.

II. *intrans.* To commit murder by assassination.

Where now no thieves *assassinate*.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Judges, v.

assassinate† (ạ-sas'i-nāt), *n.* [< F. *assassinat*, assassination, < ML. *assassinatus*, < *assassinare*: see *assassinate*, *v.*] 1. Assassination; murderous assault.

If I had made an *assassinate* upon your father.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 1.

2. An assassin.

Seize him for one of the *assassinates*. *Dryden.*

assassination (ạ-sas-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *assassinate* + *-ion*.] The act of assassinating; the act, especially of a hired emissary, of killing or murdering by surprise or secret assault; murder by treacherous violence.

assassinative (ạ-sas'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *assassinate* + *-ive*.] Inclined to assassinate. *Carlyle.*

assassinator (ạ-sas'i-nā-tọr), *n.* 1. An assassin.—2. In *canon law*, one who hires another to kill a third person by surprise or secret assault. He loses the right of sanctuary and all other ecclesiastical immunity, and is subjected to excommunication, and, by the letter of the law, to confiscation of goods or even to deprivation of personal rights, including that of security of life: these penalties could be imposed even when the attempted assassination fell short of its effect. The law was first made against those employing infidels to murder Christians, but almost immediately and a fortiori extended to Christians as against any person, whether Christian or not, who was allowed to live in the state. The peculiar malice of the crime was placed in its being secret murder for hire. Technically it was unknown to the civil law.

assassinous† (ạ-sas'i-nus), *a.* [< *assassin* + *-ous*.] Murderous; treacherous.

To smother them in the basest and most *assassinous* manner. *Milton*, On Ormond's Letter, 561 (Ord MS.).

assation† (ạ-sā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *assation*, < ML. **assatio(n-)*, < LL. *assare*, roast, < L. *assus*, roasted, perhaps for *arsus*, pp. of *ardere*, burn, be on fire.] A roasting.

Assation is a concoction of the inward moisture by heat. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

★**assault** (ạ-sâlt'), *n.* [The *l* has been restored, as in *fault*, *vault*, etc.; < ME. *assaut*, *asaut*, *asaute* (also by apheresis *saut*, later *sault*), OF. *assaut*, *assalt*, *asalt*, F. *assaut* = Pr. *assaut* = Sp. *asalto* = Pg. It. *assalto*, < ML. *assaltus*, assault, attack, < *assalire*, assail: see *assail*.] 1. An attack or violent onset with physical means; an onslaught; especially, a sudden and vigorous attack on a fortified post.

Able to resist
Satan's *assaults*, and quench his fiery darts.
Milton, P. L., xii. 492.

In military art . . . more is oftentimes effected by regular approaches than by an open *assault*.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 454.

Specifically—2. In *law*, an unlawful attack upon the person of another; an attempt or offer to do violence to another, coupled with present ability to effect it, but irrespective of whether the person is touched or not, as by lifting the fist or a cane in a threatening manner. If the person is struck, the act is called *assault and battery*. In Scotland this distinction is not regarded. Assaults are variously punished.

3. An attack with other than physical force, as by means of legislative measures, by arguments, invective, appeals, etc.: as, an *assault* upon the constitution of government; an *assault* upon one's reputation.

I would have thought her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults* of affection. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

Assault of or **at arms**, the attack made upon each other by the opposite parties in fencing or in military exercises. = Syn. *Charge*, *Onslaught*, etc. See *onset*.

assault (ạ-sâlt'), *v. t.* [< late ME. *assaute*, *asaute* (and by apheresis *saute*, later *sault*), < OF. *asauter*, later *assaulter* = Sp. *asaltar* = Pg. *assaltar* = It. *assaltare*, < ML. *assaltare*, < L. *ad*, to, upon, + *saltare*, leap: see the noun.] 1. To attack by physical means; fall upon with violence or with a hostile intention: as, to *assault* a man, a house, a town.

Look in upon me then, and speak with me,
Or, naked as I am, I will *assault* thee.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Specifically—2. In *law*, to attempt or offer to do violence to another, with present ability to accomplish it. See *assault*, *n.*, 2.—3. To attack with other than physical force; assail with arguments, complaints, hostile words, etc.

The cries of babes new-born . . .
Assault his ears. *Dryden.*

= Syn. *Attack*, *Set upon*, etc. (see *assail*); to storm. See *attack*.

assaultable (ạ-sâl'tạ-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *assautable*; < *assault* + *-able*.] Capable of being assaulted.

The 28th day of October the walls were made low, and the town *assaultable*. *Hall*, Henry VIII., an. 15.

Is the breach made *assaultable*?
Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii. 3.

assaultant (ạ-sâl'tạnt), *a.* [< OF. *assaultant*, ppr. of *assaulter*: see *assault*, and cf. *assailant*.] Same as *assailant*, 1.

assaulter (ạ-sâl'tẹr), *n.* One who assaults or violently attacks; an assailant.

assaut†, *n.* Older spelling of *assault*.

assay (ạ-sā'), *n.* [< ME. *assay*, *assai*, *asaye*, *asaie* (and by apheresis *say*), < OF. *assai*, *assay* = Pr. *assai*, *assag* = Cat. *assatg* = Sp. *asayo* = It. *assaggio*, *saggio*; also, with variation of the same prefix, OF. *essai* (> E. *essay*, q. v.) = Pr. *essai* = Cat. *ensatg* = Sp. *ensayo* = Pg. *ensaio* (ML. reflex *assagium*, *assaia*, *essagium*, *essayum*), < LL. *exagium*, a weighing (cf. *exāmen* (for **exagmen*), a weighing, examination), < **exagere*, *exigere*, weigh, try, prove, measure, examine: see *examen*, *examine*, and *exigent*, and cf. the doublet *essay*. For the prefix, see *as-*[3], *es-*[1], *ex-*.] 1†. Examination; trial; attempt; essay.

Neither is it enough to have taken a slender taste or *assay* thereof. *Udall*, Pref. to Luke.

This cannot be,
By no *assay* of reason. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

He hath made an *assay* of her virtue.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

Hence—2†. Trial by danger; risk; adventure.

Through many hard *assayes* which did betide.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 35.

3†. Trial; tribulation; affliction.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And strove to maister sorrowfull *assay*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 27.

4. The trial of the purity, weight, etc., of metals or metallic substances, as ores and alloys; any operation or experiment for ascertaining the quantity of a precious metal in an ore or a mineral, or in coin or bullion. See *assaying*.—5. The substance to be assayed. *Ure*.—6. In *law*, an examination of weights and measures by the standard. *Cowell*.—7. Formerly, the act or custom of tasting the food or drink intended for another, as a king, before presenting it.—8†. Value; ascertained purity: as, "stones of rich *assay*," *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 15.—**Annual assay**, an annual official trial of gold and silver coin to ascertain whether the standard of fineness and weight of coinage is maintained.—**At all assays**†. (*a*) At every trial or in every juncture; always. (*b*) At all hazards; ready for every event.—**Cup of assay**, the small cup with which the assay of wine, etc., was made. (See 7.)—**Put it in assay**†, make the trial or experiment. = Syn. 4. *Assay*, *Analysis*. *Assay* is the *analysis* of metals, and is thus a word of narrower signification than *analysis* (which see).

assay (ạ-sā'), *v.* [< ME. *assayen*, *asayen*, *asaien* (later also by apheresis *saye*, *say*), < OF. *assayer*, *asaier* = Pr. *assaiar*, *assatjar* = Sp. *asayar* = It. *assaggiare*; also, with variation of the same prefix, OF. *essayer* (> E. *essay*, q. v.) = Pr. *essaiar*, *ensaiar* = Cat. *ensajar* = Sp. *ensayar* = Pg. *ensaiar*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To examine by trial; put to test or trial; try the effect or merit of: as, to *assay* armor. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Soft words to his fierce passion she *assay'd*.
Milton, P. L., x. 865.

Here, too, our shepherd-pipes we first *assay'd*.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

Specifically—2. To make trial of or analyze, as an ore or metallic compound, with the view of determining the proportion of a particular metal present in it.—3. To attempt; endeavor; essay: often with an infinitive as object.

The first part I have told you in the three sermons past, in which I have *assayed* to set forth my plough, to prove what I could do. *Latimer*. Sermon of the Plough.

She hath *assay'd* as much as may be proved,
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 608.

[Hen. VIII.] effected no more than what his own predecessors desired and *assayed* in ages past.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 5.

[In this sense *essay* is now commonly used.]

4†. To endeavor to influence.

Implore her in my voice, that she make friends
To the strict deputy; bid herself *assay* him.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3.

5†. To affect; move.

When the hart is ill *assayde*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

II. *intrans.* To make an attempt or endeavor; try. [Now more commonly *essay*.]

assayable (ạ-sā'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *assay* + *-able*.] Capable of being assayed or tested.

assay-balance (ạ-sā'bal″ạns), *n.* A very accurate balance used by assayers.

assayer (ạ-sā'ẹr), *n.* [< ME. *assayer*, *assaior*, *assaiour*, < AF. *assaior*, *assaiour*: see *assay* and *-er*[1].] 1†. One who tries, tests, or attempts.—2. One who assays metals; one who examines metallic ores or alloys for the purpose of determining the quantity of any particular metal, particularly of gold or silver, present in them. Specifically—3. An officer of the mint, whose duty is to test bullion and coin.

assay-furnace (ạ-sā'fẹr″nās), *n.* A simple form of furnace and muffle for heating metals in ★cupels.

assaying (ạ-sā'ing), *n.* The act or art of testing metals, ores, or alloys in order to ascertain the quantity of gold or silver or any other metal present in them. There are two modes of assaying, one of which is sometimes employed to corroborate the other. The one is called the *humid* or *wet* process, in which the solution of the metals is effected by means of acids, after which those sought for are precipitated by proper reagents. The other is called the *dry* process, and is performed by the agency of fire. The first is generally employed for the purpose of estimating the quantity of gold or silver in an alloy, and the second is chiefly applied to ores. Tests are also made by comparison of specific gravities, and by the color of the streak or trace made by rubbing the ore upon a rough surface. In Great Britain each article of silver or gold plate is assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall previously to being sold, in order to determine the exact richness of the metal of which it is made. See *hall-mark*.

assay-master (ạ-sā'mās″tẹr), *n.* 1. An assayer; a chief officer appointed to try the weight and fineness of the precious metals.—2. An officer appointed, in the provincial period in Massachusetts, to test the quality of potash and pearlash intended for export, or the composition of the worms and still-heads used in distilling.

assay-office (ạ-sā'of-is), *n.* A laboratory where ores or metals are assayed.

asse[1]†, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *ass*[1].

asse[2] (as), *n.* A name of the caama, a small African fox, *Vulpes caama*.

asseal†, *v. t.* [< ME. *asselen*, *aselen*, var. of *enselen*: see *enseal*.] Same as *enseal*.

ass-ear (ȧs'ēr), *n.* An old name for the comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.

assectation† (as-ek-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *assectatio(n-)*, attendance, < *assectari*, pp. *assectatus*, attend upon, < *ad*, to, + *sectari*, follow, attend, freq. of *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Attendance or waiting upon; a following. *Blount*; *Bailey*.

assecurance† (as-ẹ-kūr'ạns), *n.* [< ML. *assecurantia*, assurance, < *assecurare*, assure: see *assecure*.] Assurance. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 320.

assecuration† (as″ẹ-kū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *assecuratio(n-)*, < *assecurare*, pp. *assecuratus*, assure: see *assecure*.] Assurance; a making secure or sure.

How far then reaches this *assecuration*? so far as to exclude all fears, all doubting? *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xliii.

assecure† (as-ẹ-kūr'), *v. t.* [< ML. *assecurare*, assure, < L. *ad*, to, + *securus*, secure, sure. Doublet, *assure*, q. v.] To make secure; make sure or certain.

Sin is not helped but by being *assecured* of pardon.
Hooker, Eccles. Pol., vi. 6.

assecution† (as-ẹ-kū'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **assecutio(n-)*, < *assecutus*, pp. of *assequi*, follow up, reach, obtain, < *ad*, to, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] An obtaining or acquiring.

His first [benefice] . . . is immediately void by his *assecution* of a second. *Ayliffe*, Parergon, p. 115.

assegai, *n.* and *v.* See *assagai*.

assege†, *v.* and *n.* See *assiege*.

asseize†, *v. t.* To seize. *Marlowe*. [Rare.]

asself (a-self'), *v. t.* [< *as*[-1] + *self*.] 1. To take to one's self; appropriate; adopt.—2. To assimilate: as, to *asself* aliment. [Rare in both ★uses.]

assemblage (ạ-sem'blāj), *n.* [< F. *assemblage*, < *assembler*, assemble: see *assemble*[1] and *-age*.] 1. The act of assembling or the state of being assembled; association.

In sweet *assemblage* every blooming grace. *Fenton.*

2. A collection of individuals or of particular things: as, an *assemblage* of noted men; an *assemblage* of various materials.—3. The act of fitting together, as parts of a machine; in *carp.* and *joinery*, a union of parts or pieces by framing, dovetailing, etc. See *assembling*.

The exterior plank [*i. e.*, planking] of our large wooden war ships was divided into a number of distinct *assemblages*, each having a special designation.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 212.

assemblance[1]† (ạ-sem'blạns), *n.* [< OF. *assemblance* = It. *assembranza*: see *assemble*[1] and *-ance*.] An assemblage; an assembly.

To weete the cause of their *assemblaunce* wide.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 21.

assemblance[2]† (ạ-sem'blạns), *n.* [< OF. *assemblance* (Roquefort), < *assembler*, resemble: see *assemble*[2] and *-ance*.] Representation; likeness; semblance.

Care I for the . . . big *assemblance* of a man? Give me the spirit. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

assemblation†, *n.* A gathering; a meeting. *Roger North*, Examen. [Rare.]

assemble[1] (ạ-sem′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assembled*, ppr. *assembling*. [< ME. *assemblen, assemblen, asemlen, asemlen,* < OF. *asembler, assembler, assambler* = Pr. *assemblar, asemblar, asemlar* = OSp. *asemblar* = It. *assemblare, assembrare,* < ML. *assimulare,* bring together (in L. the same as *assimilare:* see *assemble*[2]), < L. *ad,* to, + *simul,* together. Also by apheresis *semble*[1]. Cf. *assemble*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To collect into one place or body; bring or call together; convene; congregate.

Thither he *assembled* all his train. *Milton*, P. L., v. 767.

2. To fit together. See *assembling*, 2.—**3†.** To join or couple, as one with another, or as in sexual intercourse.—**Syn. 1.** To convene, collect, congregate, muster, convoke.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To meet or come together; convene, as a number of individuals: as, "the churls *assemble*," *Dryden*, Æneid, vii.—**2†.** To meet in battle; fight.—**Syn. 1.** To gather, get together, muster, convene.

assemble[1]† (ạ-sem′bl), *n.* [< *assemble*[1], *v.* Cf. *assembly*.] An assembly.

assemble[2]† (ạ-sem′bl), *v. t.* [Late ME. *assamble;* < OF. *assembler;* cf. Pg. *assemelhar, assimilar* = It. *assimigliare,* resemble; < L. *assimulare, assimilare,* make like, consider like, compare, < *ad,* to, + *similis,* like (related to *simul,* together; cf. *assemble*[1]): see *assimilate*. Also by apheresis *semble*[2].] **1.** To be similar to; resemble.

For the world *assembleth* the see.
Caxton, Golden Legend, p. 114. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To liken or compare.

Bribes may be *assembled* to pitch.
Latimer, Sermons before Edw. VI. (Arber), p. 151.

assembler (ạ-sem′blėr), *n.* **1.** One who assembles.—**2.** Specifically, a workman who assembles or fits together the different parts of a machine, as of a watch. See *assembling*, 2.—**3†.** One who takes part in an assembly; a member of an assembly.

assembling (ạ-sem′bling), *n.* **1.** A collecting or meeting together.

Not forsaking the *assembling* of ourselves together, as the manner of some is. Heb. x. 25.

2. The act of fitting together parts of machines and instruments, such as sewing-machines, guns, microscopes, watches, etc., especially when duplicate parts are so exactly made as to be interchangeable.

assembling-bolt (ạ-sem′bling-bōlt), *n.* A screw-bolt for holding together the several parts of a machine or tool.

assembly (ạ-sem′bli), *n.*; pl. *assemblies* (-bliz). [< ME. *assemble, assemblaye, assemblee,* < OF. *assemblee,* F. *assemblée* (= Sp. *asamblea* = Pg. *assemblea*), meeting, coming together, < *assembler,* meet: see *assemble*[1].] **1.** The act of assembling, or the state of being assembled or gathered together.

A Triennial Bill enforced the *assembly* of the Houses every three years, and bound the sheriffs and citizens to proceed to election if the Royal writ failed to summon them. *J. R. Greene*, Short Hist. Eng., p. 524.

2. A company of persons gathered together in the same place, and usually for the same purpose, whether religious, political, educational, or social; an assemblage.

At length there issued from the grove behind
A fair *assembly* of the female kind.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 154.

Another *assembly*, composed of representatives chosen by the people in all parts, gives free access to the whole nation, and communicates all its wants, knowledge, projects, and wishes to government. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 288.

The Popular *Assembly* and the Popular Court of Justice are in principle the same institution; they are gatherings of the freemen of the community for different public purposes. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 173.

3. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.*] The name given to the lower house of the legislature in several of the United States and in some of the British colonies. (*b*) A company of persons of both sexes met for dancing; a ball; especially, a ball the expenses of which are defrayed by the subscriptions of those who take part in it.

Her girls . . . appeared perseveringly at the Winchester and Southampton *assemblies;* they penetrated to Cowes for the race-balls and regatta-gaieties there.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxix

4. *Milit.*, the second call for any military formation. When the assembly is sounded the command is formed and the roll is called.

Lagache . . . thought it best to test the loyalty of the dragoons by sounding the *assembly*.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 100.

5†. An assemblage or collection of inanimate objects.

To Venice herself, or to any of the little *assembly* of islands about her. *Howell*, Letters, I. 1.

Assembly of Divines at Westminster, commonly called the *Westminster Assembly*, a convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to advise "for the settling of the government and the liturgy of the Church of England." Most of its members were Presbyterians, and nearly all were Calvinists. It met July 1, 1643, and continued its sessions till February 22, 1649. The chief fruits of its labors were the Directory of Public Worship, the Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, which were rejected in England, but established in Scotland.—**Black Assembly,** in the University of Cambridge, the great convocation.—**General Assembly.** (*a*) The highest ecclesiastical tribunal of churches of the Presbyterian order, meeting annually, and composed of ministers and ruling elders delegated by each presbytery within their respective national bounds. (*b*) In many of the United States, the collective title of the legislature. (*c*) In New Jersey, the lower house of the legislature.—**Legislative Assembly.** (*a*) The collective title of the legislature in the State of Oregon and the territories of the United States; also, the title of the lower house or of the single legislative body in many of the British colonies. (*b*) In *French hist.*, the legislative bodies of 1791–2, 1849–51, as distinguished from the National Assembly of 1789–1791.—**National Assembly,** in *French hist.*, the first of the revolutionary assemblies, in session 1789–1791. The States General, elected in 1789, were opened May 5, 1789, and in June the third estate assumed the title of National Assembly and absorbed the two remaining estates. Its chief work was the formation of the constitution, whence it is also called the *Constituent Assembly*.

assemblyman (ạ-sem′bli-man), *n.*; pl. *assemblymen* (-men). [< *assembly* + *man.*] A member of a legislative assembly. [U. S.]

assembly-room (ạ-sem′bli-rōm), *n.* A room in which persons assemble, especially for dancing. See *assembly*.

assen[1]†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *ass*[1]. *Chaucer.*

assen[2]†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *ash*[2].

assent (ạ-sent′), *v.* [< ME. *assenten, asenten* (later also by apheresis *sente*), < OF. *asenter, assenter* (< L. *assentari, adsentari,* irreg. freq. of *assentiri*), also *assentir,* F. *assentir,* < L. *assentire,* more frequently deponent, *assentiri,* assent to, approve, consent, < *ad,* to, + *sentire,* feel, > E. *sent,* now spelled improp. *scent:* see *scent* and *sense,* and cf. *consent, dissent,* and *resent.*] **I.** *intrans.* To admit a proposition as true; express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged or proposed; concur; acquiesce: with *to* before an object.

The Jews also *assented*, saying that these things were so. Acts xxiv. 9.

We cannot *assent to* a proposition without some intelligent apprehension of it; whereas we need not understand it at all in order to infer it.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 6.

=**Syn.** To agree, subscribe.

II.† *trans.* To agree to; approve; determine.

Here wyfes wolde it wel *assente*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 374.

assent (ạ-sent′), *n.* [< ME. *assent, asent,* < *assenten, asenten,* the verb: see *assent, v.*] **1.** The act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to the truth of a proposition proposed for acceptance.

Faith is the *assent* to any proposition on the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

2. Consent; concurrence; acquiescence; agreement to a proposal: as, the bill before the house has the *assent* of a great majority of the members.

Without the king's *assent* or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

No parish-business in the place could stir,
Without direction or *assent* from her.
Crabbe, The Parish Register.

3. Accord; agreement; approval.

Virtue engages his *assent*,
But Pleasure wins his heart.
Cowper, Human Frailty.

Too many people read this ribaldry with *assent* and admiration. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

4†. Opinion.

Thou art oon of his *assent*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 296.

Royal assent, in England, the approbation given by the sovereign in Parliament to a bill which has passed both houses, after which it becomes law. This assent may be given in two ways: (*a*) In person, when the sovereign comes to the House of Peers, the Commons are sent for, and the titles of all the bills which have passed are read. The royal assent is declared in Norman-French by the clerk of the Parliament. (*b*) By letters patent under the great seal, signed by the sovereign, and notified in his or her absence. A money-bill, or bill of supply, passed by the House of Commons, is presented by the Speaker for the royal assent.—**Syn.** *Assent, Consent, Concurrence, Acquiescence,* acceptance, adherence. *Assent* is primarily an act of the understanding; *consent* is distinctly the act of the will: as, I *assent* to that proposition; I *consent* to his going. Baxter speaks of justifying faith as the *assenting* trust of the understanding and the *consenting* trust of the will. *Assent* is not yet altogether excluded from the field of the will, but tends to express a feebler action of the will than it formerly did, or than *consent* does. Compare Luke xxiii. 24 (margin), "Pilate *assented* that it should be as they required," with the formal *consent* in the royal *assent* to a bill. *Concurrence* is a running of minds in the same channel, an agreement in opinion or decision. *Acquiescence* is a state or act of quiet submission to a decision, an act, or the prevalence of an opinion, because it is near enough to one's wishes, or not worth resisting, or impossible to resist, but not because it is entirely acceptable.

Assent I have described to be a mental assertion; in its very nature then it is of the mind, and not of the lips.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 11.

If any faction of men will require the *assent* and *consent* of other men to a vast number of disputable and uninstituted things, and, it may be, a mathematical falsehood among the first of them, and utterly renounce all Christian communion with all that shall not give that *assent* and *consent*, we look upon those to be separatists; we dare not to be so narrow-spirited.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Int. to iii.

The necessity, under which the jury is placed, to agree unanimously, in order to find a verdict, acts as the predisposing cause of *concurrence* in some common opinion.
Calhoun, Works, I. 66.

The showman rubs his brow impulsively, . . . but finally, with the inevitable *acquiescence* of all public servants, resumes his composure and goes on.
Hawthorne, Main Street.

assentant† (ạ-sen′tạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *assentaunt,* < OF. *assentant,* assentant, ppr. of *assenter:* see *assent, v.*, and *-ant*[1]. Doublet, *assentient.*] **I.** *a.* Assenting; agreeing.

II. *n.* One who assents or agrees.

assentation (as-en-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *assentatio(n-),* flattery, servile assent, < *assentari,* pp. *assentatus,* flatter, assent in everything, irreg. freq. of *assentiri,* assent, agree: see *assent, v.*] The act of assenting; especially, obsequious assent to the opinion of another; flattery; adulation.

It is a fearful presage of ruin when the prophets conspire in *assentation*. *Bp. Hall*, Death of Ahab.

Words smooth and sweeter-sounded are to be used, rather than rough or harsh, as adore for worship, *assentation* for flattery. *Instructions for Oratory* (1682), p. 25.

assentator† (as′en-tā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *assentator,* < *assentari,* flatter: see *assentation.*] One who assents or consents; especially, one who assents obsequiously; a flatterer. *Sir T. Elyot.*

assentatorily† (ạ-sen′tạ-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of an assentator; with adulation or obsequiousness. *Bacon.*

assentatory† (ạ-sen′tạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. **assentatorius* (implied in adv. *assentatorie*), < *assentator,* a flatterer: see *assentator.*] Pertaining to or characterized by assentation; flattering; adulatory.

assenter (ạ-sen′tėr), *n.* One who assents. See *assentor.*

assentient (ạ-sen′shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *assentien(t-)s,* ppr. of *assentiri,* assent: see *assent, v.*] **I.** *a.* Assenting; yielding assent. *Quarterly Rev.*

II. *n.* One who assents; an assenter. *North British Rev.*

assentingly (ạ-sen′ting-li), *adv.* In a manner expressing assent; by agreement.

assentive (ạ-sen′tiv), *a.* [< *assent* + *-ive.*] Giving assent; complying. *Savage.* [Rare.]

assentment† (ạ-sent′ment), *n.* [< OF. *assentement,* < ML. *assentimentum,* assent, < L. *assentiri,* assent: see *assent, v.*, and *-ment.*] Assent; agreement. *Sir T. Browne.*

assentor (ạ-sen′tọr), *n.* [< *assent* + *-or;* the usual legal form; cf. *assenter.*] One who assents; specifically, one of the eight voters who indorse the nomination, by a proposer and seconder, of a candidate for election to the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, as required by law.

assert (ạ-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *assertus,* pp. (ML. *assertare,* freq.) of *asserere, adserere,* join to, *adserere aliquem manu* (or simply *adserere*) *in libertatem* or *in servitutem,* declare one free or a slave by laying hands upon him, hence free from, protect, defend, lay claim to, assert, declare, < *ad,* to, + *serere,* join, range in a row, = Gr. *εἴρειν,* bind, fasten: see *series* and *serried.*] **1†.** To bring (into freedom); set (free). [The original Latin use, *asserere in libertatem.*]

The people of Israel, being lately oppressed in Egypt, were *asserted* by God into a state of liberty.
Bp. Patrick, on Num. xxiii. 2.

2. To vindicate, maintain, or defend by words or measures; support the cause or claims of; vindicate a claim or title to: now used only of immaterial objects or reflexively: as, to *assert* our rights and liberties; he *asserted* himself boldly.

I could and would myself *assert* the British from his scandalous pen. *Fuller.*

Often, in the parting hour,
Victorious love *asserts* his power
O'er coldness and disdain.
Scott, Marmion, v. 7.

3. To state as true; affirm; asseverate; aver; declare.

There is no proof of what is so commonly *asserted*, that the heel is longer in proportion to the foot in Negroes.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 419.

To assert one's self, to assume and defend one's rights, claims, or authority; exert one's influence; sometimes, to thrust one's self forward unduly or obtrusively.

The natural strength and firmness of his nature began to *assert itself*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 2.

While the struggle between the Emperor and the Pope absorbed the strength of both, it became possible for the people to *assert themselves*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 498.

=**Syn. 2.** *Assert, Defend, Maintain, Vindicate.* *Assert* supports a cause or claim aggressively: its meaning is well brought out in the expression, *assert yourself;* that is, make your influence felt. To *defend* is primarily to drive back assaults. To *maintain* is to hold up to the full amount, defending from diminution: as, to *maintain* the ancient customs, liberties, rights. To *vindicate* is to rescue, as from diminution, dishonor, or censure: as, to "*vindicate* the ways of God to man," *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 16.

And as my vassals, to their utmost might,
Assist my person, and *assert* my right.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1,000.

It is time now to draw homeward; and to think rather of *defending* myself, than assaulting others.
Dryden, Pref. to Mock Astrologer.

I will *maintain*
My truth and honour firmly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

If it should at any time so happen that these rights should be invaded, there is no remedy but a reliance on the courts to protect and *vindicate* them.
D. Webster, Convention to Revise the Const., 1821.

3. *Assert, Affirm, Declare, Aver, Asseverate* (see *declare*), allege, protest, avow, lay down. (See *protest.*) *Assert* seems to expect doubt or contradiction of what one says. *Affirm* strengthens a statement by resting it upon one's reputation for knowledge or veracity: as, "she [Rhoda] constantly *affirmed* that it was even so," Acts xii. 15. *Declare* makes public, clear, or emphatic, especially against contradiction. *Aver* is positive and peremptory. *Asseverate* is positive and solemn.

We can *assert* without assenting.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 11.

It is a pure impertinence to *affirm* with oracular assurance what might perhaps be admissible as a suggestion offered with the due diffidence of modest and genuine scholarship. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 23.

Our Hebrew songs and harps, in Babylon
That pleased so well our victors' ear, *declare*
That rather Greece from us these arts derived.
Milton, P. R., iv. 337.

Then all *averred* I had killed the bird
That brought the fog and mist.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

It is impossible to calculate the good that such a work would have done if half which is *asseverated* had only been proved. *J. J. Blunt.*

assertable (a-sėr'ta-bl), *a.* [< *assert* + *-able.*] Capable of being asserted or maintained. Also *assertible.*

assertation† (as-ėr-tā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *assertatio(n-)*, < *assertare*, pp. *assertatus*, assert: see *assert.*] An assertion. *Sir T. More.*

assertative (a-sėr'ta-tiv), *a.* [< *assert* + *-ative.*] Assertive.

asserter (a-sėr'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who asserts or maintains; a champion or vindicator.

Harmodius and Aristogiton had assassinated Hipparchus from mere private revenge; but they were now called *asserters* of public liberty. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 488.

2. One who asserts or declares; one who makes a positive declaration.

Also *assertor.*

assertible, *a.* [< *assert* + *-ible.*] See *assertable.*

assertion (a-sėr'shon), *n.* [< L. *assertio(n-)*, declaration, < *asserere*, assert: see *assert.*] **1**†. The act of setting free; liberation. —**2.** The action of maintaining a cause or a claim: as, the *assertion* of one's rights. —**3.** The act of stating something to be true.

Assertion unsupported by fact is nugatory. *Junius.*

4. A positive declaration or averment; an unsupported statement or affirmation: as, his *assertion* proved to be false.

An *assertion* is as distinct from a conclusion as a word of command is from a persuasion or recommendation.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 3.

The capacity of jelly [protoplasm] to guide forces, which Professor Huxley says is a fact of the profoundest significance to him, is not a fact at all, but merely an *assertion.*
Beale, Protoplasm, p. 85.

=**Syn. 2.** Vindication, defense, maintenance.—**3** and **4.** Statement, asseveration, protestation.

assertional (a-sėr'shon-al), *a.* [< *assertion* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an assertion; containing an assertion. [Rare.]

assertive (a-sėr'tiv), *a.* [< ML. **assertivus* (implied in adv. *assertive*), < L. *assertus*, pp. of *asserere:* see *assert* and *-ive.*] Positive; dogmatic; affirming confidently; peremptory; affirmative.

Proposing them not in a confident and *assertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheses. *Glanville.*

assertively (a-sėr'tiv-li), *adv.* In an assertive manner; affirmatively.

assertiveness (a-sėr'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being assertive, or self-assertive.

As for this *assertiveness*, one should admire it; it tends to the virtue of contentment.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 114.

assertor (a-sėr'tor), *n.* [< L. *assertor*, declarer, advocate, defender, < *asserere:* see *assert.*] See *asserter.*

assertorial (as-ėr-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *assertorius* (see *assertory*) + *-al.*] Asserting a fact as true, but not holding it to be necessary. See *assertory*, the common form.

assertorially (as-ėr-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In an assertorial manner; as an assertion.

★**assertoric, assertorical** (as-ėr-tor'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *assertor* + *-ic, -ic-al.*] Asserting; assertory; assertive: as, an *assertoric* judgment. See *assertory.*

assertory (a-sėr'tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *assertorius*, < L. *assertor:* see *assertor.*] Declaratory; assertive.

We have not here to do with a promissory oath: . . . it is the *assertory* oath that is now under our hand.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ii. 5.

An *Assertory* Oath is made to a Man before God, and I must swear so, as man may know what I mean.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 77.

Assertory proposition, in *logic*, a proposition stating something to be true, but not stating it as necessary.

assertress (a-sėr'tres), *n.* [< *asserter* + *-ess.*] A female who asserts.

asservet (a-sėrv'), *v. t.* [< L. *asservire*, serve, aid, < *ad*, to, + *servire*, serve: see *serve.*] To help; serve; second. *Bailey.*

asservile† (a-sėr'vil), *v. t.* [< *as-*[1] + *servile.*] To render servile or obsequious.

[I] am weary of *asserviling* myself to every man's charity.
Bacon, v. 240 (Ord MS.).

asses, *n.* Plural of *as*[4] and of *ass*[1].

assess (a-ses'), *v. t.* [< late ME. *assesse*, also *accesse* (whence by apheresis *sess, cess*), < OF. *assesser*, < ML. *assessare*, fix a rate, impose a tax, freq. of L. *assidere*, pp. *assessus*, sit beside, be assessor to a judge, in ML. fix a rate, impose a tax, assess (cf. *assessor*), < L. *ad*, to, + *sedere*, sit, = E. *sit.* Cf. *assize.*] **1.** To set, fix, or charge a certain sum upon, by way of tax: as, to *assess* each individual in due proportion.

His method of raising supplies was to order some rich courtier to pay a sum, and then sell this order to some speculator with the power of torturing the person *assessed.*
Brougham.

2. To estimate the value or amount of (property or income) as a basis for taxation. —**3.** To set, fix, or determine: as, it is the province of a jury to *assess* damages.

assess† (a-ses'), *n.* [< *assess, v.*] Assessment.

assessable (a-ses'a-bl), *a.* [< *assess* + *-able.*] Capable of being assessed; liable to assessment.

assessably (a-ses'a-bli), *adv.* By assessment.

assession (a-sesh'on), *n.* [< L. *assessio(n-)*, a sitting by or near, < *assidere*, sit by or near: see *assess, v.*] A sitting beside or together; a session. [Rare.]

assessionary (a-sesh'on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *assession* + *-ary.*] Of or pertaining to an assession or to assessors: as, "at the *assessionary* court," *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall. [Rare.]

★**assessment** (a-ses'ment), *n.* [< ML. *assessamentum*, < *assessare*, assess: see *assess* and *-ment.* Also by apheresis *sessment.*] **1.** The act of assessing, determining, or adjusting the amount of taxation, charge, damages, etc., to be paid by an individual, a company, or a community. —**2.** The amount so determined; the tax or specific sum charged upon a person or property: as, an *assessment* upon stockholders to pay corporate debts. —**3.** An official valuation of property, profits, or income, for purposes of taxation. —**4.** The value thus ascertained or assigned. —**Commissioners of estimate and assessment.** See *commissioner.* —**Political assessments**, in the United States, contributions of money levied by political committees upon the office-holders and candidates belonging to their respective parties, in order to defray the expenses of a political canvass. —**Union Assessment Acts**, English statutes of 1862 (25 and 26 Vict. c. 103), 1864 (27 and 28 Vict. c. 39), and 1880 (43 and 44 Vict. c. 7), which relate to the poor-rates and secure a uniform valuation of parishes in England. =**Syn.** *Impost, Rates*, etc. See *tax.*

assessor (a-ses'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *assessour*, < ME. *assessour*, < OF. *assessour*, mod. F. *assesseur* = Pr. *assessor* = Sp. *asesor* = Pg. *assessor* = It. *assessore*, < L. *assessor*, an assistant judge, in ML. also an assessor of taxes, lit. one who sits by another, < *assidere*, sit by: see *assident, assess.*] **1.** One who sits by another; hence, one who shares another's position, rank, or dignity; an associate in office.

Don Quixote, . . . or his *assessors*, the curate and the barber. *T. Warton*, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, I. 336.

2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist a judge as a law authority; in Scotland, the legal adviser of a magistrate, with judicial powers.

Minos the strict inquisitor appears,
And lives and crimes with his *assessors* hears.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

3. In England, a person chosen to assist the mayor and aldermen of a borough in matters concerning elections. —**4.** In some universities, as the Scotch, the title of the elected members of the university court or supreme governing body of the university. —**5.** One appointed to make assessments, especially for purposes of taxation. —**Assessor of the vice-chancellor**, in English universities, a deputy of the vice-chancellor appointed by him to hear causes and to be his vicegerent in court. —**Nautical assessors.** See *nautical.*

assessorial (as-e-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< *assessor* + *-ial.*] Pertaining to an assessor, or to a court of assessors.

assessorship (a-ses'or-ship), *n.* [< *assessor* + *-ship.*] The office of assessor.

Be this as it may, his progress from the passive Auscultatorship towards any active *Assessorship* is evidently of the slowest. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 86.

asset (as'et), *n.* See *assets.*

assetht, *n.* [ME., also *aseth, aseeth, asethe, assethe, assetz*, etc. (= Sc. *assyth*), < OF. *asset, aset, asez, assez*, in the phrase *fere aset, aset fere* (< L. (*ad*) *satis facere*), make amends, lit. do enough: see *asset, assets*, the same word, of later and different use in E.] Satisfaction; amends.

We may noghte be assoylede of the trespase bot if make *assetke* in that that we may.
Religious Pieces (ed. Percy), p. 6.

Yit never shal make his richesse
Asseth unto his greedynesse.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5600.

★**assets** (as'ets), *n. pl.*, orig. *sing.* [< AF. *assetz, asetz* (OF. *assez, asez, asset, aset*, mod. F. *assez* = Pr. *assatz* = OSp. *asaz* = Pg. *assaz, assas* = It. *assai*), enough, in the law phrase *aver assetz*, have enough, taken into E. as 'have assets'; < ML. *ad satis*, lit. up to enough, equiv. to L. *satis*, enough: see *satisfy.*] **1.** In *law:* (*a*) Sufficient estate; property sufficient in the hands of an executor or heir to pay the debts or legacies of the testator or ancestor to satisfy claims against it. (*b*) Any goods or property or right of action properly available for the payment of a bankrupt's or a deceased person's obligations or debts: generally used to signify resources for the payment of debts, etc. Assets are *real* or *personal.* *Real assets* are lands such as descend to the heir, subject to the fulfilment of the obligations of the ancestor; *personal assets* are the money or goods of the deceased or insolvent, or debts due to him, which come into the hands of the executor or administrator, or which he is to collect or convert into money.

2. Property in general; all that one owns, considered as applicable to the payment of his debts: as, his *assets* are much greater than his liabilities. —**3.** [As a singular, *asset.*] Any portion of one's property or effects so considered: as, these shares are a valuable *asset.* —**Equitable assets.** See *equitable.* —**Marshaling assets.** See *marshal, v.*

assevert† (a-sev'ėr), *v. t.* [< L. *asseverare*, assert strongly, speak in earnest, < *ad*, to, + *severus*, earnest, serious, severe: see *severe.*] To asseverate.

Anselmus . . . not only *assevereth* it, but also endeavoureth . . . to set out the true . . . proportion of it.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 317.

asseverate (a-sev'ėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *asseverated*, ppr. *asseverating.* [< L. *asseveratus*, pp. of *asseverare:* see *assever.*] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

Charity nigh chokes
Ere swallow what they both *asseverate;*
Though down the gullet faith may feel it go.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 85.

=**Syn.** *Assert, Affirm, Declare*, etc. (see *assert*); to say, allege, protest, insist, maintain.

asseveration (a-sev-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *asseveratio(n-)*, an earnest declaration, < *asseverare*, pp. *asseveratus*, assever: see *assever.*] **1.** The act of asseverating; positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

"My God!" cried the monk, with a warmth of *asseveration* which seemed not to belong to him.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 21.

2. That which is asseverated; an emphatic assertion.

He [Leeds] denied with the most solemn *asseverations* that he had taken any money for himself.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

asseverative (ą-sev'ėr-ą-tiv), *a.* [< *asseverate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or characterized by asseveration.

Jean Thompson looked at his wife, whose applause he prized, and she answered by an *asseverative* toss of the head. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 71.

asseveratory (ą-sev'ėr-ą-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *asseverate* + *-ory.*] Of the nature of an asseveration; solemnly or positively affirming or averring.

After divers warm and *asseveratory* answers made by Mr. Atkins, the captain stopped short in his walk. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 247.

ass-head (ȧs'hed), *n.* One who is dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

Will you help an *ass-head*, and a coxcomb, and a knave? a thin-faced knave, a gull? *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

assibilate (a-sib'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *assibilated*, ppr. *assibilating*. [< L. **assibilatus*, pp. of *assibilare*, whisper at or to, < *ad*, to, + *sibilare*, whisper: see *sibilant*. The E. sense of *assibilate* depends on that of *sibilant*.] To render sibilant, as a sound; change into a sibilant or hissing sound; alter, as a sound, by the phonetic process called assibilation. The term may be applied to the whole word so affected: as, *church* is an *assibilated* form of *kirk*.

assibilation (a-sib-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *assibilate.*] The act of making sibilant; specifically, in *philol.*, the change of a dental or guttural (or a labial) mute into a sibilant (*s*, *z*, *sh*, *zh*, *ch* = *tsh*, *j* = *dzh*), or into a sound approaching that of a sibilant, as for instance a palatal. This change usually results from a tendency to accommodate the mute to an immediately succeeding *e*, *i*, or *y* sound. Thus, *t* in the Latin *natio* becomes *z* (= *ts*) in the Italian *nazione*, and is pronounced *s* in the French *nation* and *sh* in the English *nation*. Similarly, the English *t* approaches or assumes the sound of *ch* before the *y*-sound contained in long *u* in *nature*, *virtue*, etc.

Assidean (as-i-dē'ąn), *n.* [Also *Assidæan*, *Asidæan*; < ML. *Assidei* (confused with L. *assidui*, as if 'assiduous, zealous'), prop. *Asidæi*, < Gr. Ἀσιδαῖοι, repr. Heb. *hasidīm*, lit. pious ones (usually translated "saints" in the English Bible), < *hāsad* (initial *heth*), be pious. The form *Chasidean* is approximated to the Heb.] **1.** One of a sect of orthodox Jews, opposed to Greek innovations. They were among the first to join Mattathias, the father of the Maccabees, in defending the purity of their religion and the liberties of their country.

2. One of a mystical sect of Polish Jews which originated in the eighteenth century.

Also called *Chasidean*.

assident (as'i-dẹnt), *a.* [< L. *assiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *assidere*, sit by or near, < *ad*, to, + *sedere* = E. *sit*. See *assess* and *assiduous*.] Accompanying; concomitant.—**Assident** or **accessory signs** or **symptoms**, in *pathol.*, signs or symptoms such as usually, though not invariably, attend a disease: distinguished from *pathognomonic* signs, which always attend it.

assiduate† (a-siḍ'ū-āt), *a.* [< LL. **assiduatus*, pp. of *assiduare*, apply constantly, < L. *assiduus*, assiduous: see *assiduous.*] Constant; continual; assiduous.

By love's *assiduate* care and industry. *Middleton*, Micro-Cynicon, i. 3.

assiduity (as-i-dū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *assiduities* (-tiz). [= F. *assiduité*, < L. *assiduita(t-)s*, < *assiduus*: see *assiduous.*] **1.** Constant or close application to any business or occupation; diligence.

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

By marvellous *assiduity*, he [Pickering] was able to lead two lives, one producing the fruits of earth, the other those of immortality. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 140.

2. Solicitous care of a person or persons; constant personal attention: usually in the plural.

Far from their native home, no tender *assiduities* of friendship . . . relieve their thirst, or close their eyes in death. *R. Hall*, Modern Infidelity.

Hence—**3**†. Sycophantic attention; servility.

The obsequiousness and *assiduity* of the court. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Reg. (1808), p. 229.

=**Syn. 1.** *Industry*, *Assiduity*, *Application*, *Diligence*, *Constancy*, *Perseverance*, *Persistence*, care, attention, watchfulness, sedulousness, patience. *Diligence* in labor often conveys the idea of quickness. *Industry* keeps at work, leaving no time idle. *Assiduity* (literally, a sitting down to work) sticks quietly to a particular task, with the determination to succeed in spite of its difficulty, or to get it done in spite of its length. *Application*, literally, bends itself to its work, and is, more specifically than *assiduity*, a steady concentration of one's powers of body and mind: as, he was a man of extraordinary powers of *application*; Newton attributed all his own success to *application*. *Diligence* is, literally, fondness for one's work, and so, by a natural transfer, industry that is alert. *Constancy* is the power to continue unchanged, as in affection, or to hold on in any particular course or work; it goes more deeply into character than the others. *Perseverance* suggests obstacles from without or within which are steadily met, and is morally neutral. *Persistence* may be good, but it is more often an evil perseverance, as obstinacy or a determination to carry one's point against unwillingness or refusal on the part of others. We speak of plodding *industry*, patient *assiduity*, steady *application*, great *diligence*, unshaken *constancy*, undaunted *perseverance*, *persistence* that will not take No for an answer.

He [Richardson] advanced rapidly by *industry* and good conduct, was taken into partnership, and ultimately became the head of an extensive business. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., II. 146.

He was distinguished among his fellow students . . . by the *assiduity* with which he often prolonged his studies far into the night. *Macaulay*, Addison.

A man of judgment and *application* will succeed incomparably better in composing the Tables to his own writings than a stranger can. *Boyle.*

Diligence and accuracy are the only merits which an historical writer may ascribe to himself. *Gibbon.*

The careful search . . .
Is made with all due *diligence*.
Shak., Pericles, iii. (cho.).

True *constancy* no time, no power can move. *Gray.*

All the performances of human art, at which we look with praise or wonder, are instances of the resistless force of *perseverance*. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 43.

Full-arm'd upon his charger all day long
Sat by the walls, and no one open'd to him.
And this *persistence* turn'd her scorn to wrath.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

assiduous (ą-siḍ'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *assiduus*, sitting down to, constantly occupied, unremitting, < *assidere*, sit at or near: see *assident.*] **1.** Constant in application; attentive; devoted: as, a person *assiduous* in his occupation; an *assiduous* physician or nurse.

The most *assiduous* tale-bearers . . . are often half-witted. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Constant; unremitting: applied to actions.

In some places the deep sand could with difficulty be forced by *assiduous* tillage to yield thin crops of rye and oats. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

To weary him with my *assiduous* cries.
Milton, P. L., xi. 310.

His character, . . . as displayed in his works, repays the most *assiduous* study. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 74.

= **Syn. 1.** Sedulous, diligent, active, busy, constant, patient, persevering, laborious, unceasing, indefatigable, untiring. See *assiduity.*

assiduously (ą-siḍ'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an assiduous manner; diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care.

Many persons have attained a marvellous proficiency in falsehood, and tell lies as *assiduously* as a friar does his beads. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 121.

assiduousness (ą-siḍ'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being assiduous; constant or diligent application. = **Syn.** See comparison under *assiduity.*

assieget, *v. t.* [< ME. *asegen*, < OF. *aseger*, *asseger*, *asegier*, F. *assiéger* = Pr. *asetjar* = Sp. *asediar* = Pg. *assediar* = It. *assediare*, < ML. *assediare*, besiege, beset, < *assedium*, a siege, < L. *ad*, to, by, + *-sedium*, as in L. *obsidium*, a siege (*ob*, before, in front of), < *sedere* = E. *sit.* Cf. *besiege* and *siege.*] To besiege.

The Grekes . . . the cite long *assegeden*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 60.

On th' other syde, th' *assieged* Castles ward
Their stedfast stonds did mightily maintaine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 15.

assieget, *n.* [< *assiege*, *v.*] A siege.

Al the *assege* of Thebes. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 107.

assiegement†, *n.* [< *assiege* + *-ment.*] A siege or state of siege; a beleaguering.

assientist (as-ē-en'tist), *n.* [< Sp. *asentista*, < *asiento*: see *assiento.*] One connected with the furnishing of slaves by assiento. *Bancroft.*

assiento, asiento (ä-syen'tō, as-ē-en'tō), *n.* [< Sp. *asiento*, formerly *assiento*, a seat, contract, treaty, < *asentar*, formerly *assentar* (= Pg. *assentar* = It. *assentare*), place in a seat, make an agreement, < ML. as if **assedentare*, cause to sit, < L. *ad*, to, + *seden(t-)s*, ppr. of *sedere* = E. *sit.*] Formerly, an exclusive contract made by Spain with foreign powers or merchants for the supply of African slaves to its American possessions. The last assiento, held by British merchants under the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, was abrogated or relinquished in 1750.

assign (ą-sīn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *assignen*, *asignen*, < OF. *assigner*, *asigner*, < L. *assignare*, mark out, appoint, assign, distribute, allot, < *ad*, to, + *signare*, mark, < *signum*, mark, sign: see *sign.*] **1.** To set apart; make over by distribution or appropriation; apportion; allot.

The priests had a portion *assigned* them. Gen. xlvii. 22.

Mr. Buckle's fundamental error lay in the attempt to *assign* distinct parts to elements of human nature that in reality cannot be separated. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 217.

To each [province] was *assigned* a governor experienced in the law who dealt with taxation and finance. *C. Elton*, Orig. of Eng. Hist., p. 336.

2. To point out; show; designate; specify.

All as the Dwarfe the way to her *assynd*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 28.

It is not easy to *assign* a period more eventful. *De Quincey.*

With the help of the scale of numbers, then, any *assigned* continuous quantity will serve as a standard by which the whole scale of quantities may be represented. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 338.

3. To give, furnish, or specify: as, to *assign* a reason for anything.—**4.** To appoint; select for a duty or office: as, the officer *assigned* to the charge of a military department.

Knights *assigned* to enforce the oath of peace and the hue and cry appear as early as the year 1195. Their designation as *assigned* seems to prove that they were royal nominees and not elected officers; but their early history is obscure. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., II. 283.

5. To ascribe; attribute; refer.

There are many causes to which one may *assign* this light infidelity. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 448.

6. In *law*: (*a*) To transfer or make over to another the right one has in any object, as in an estate, chose in action, or reversion, especially in trust for the security of creditors: rarely applied to testamentary transfers. (*b*) To show or set forth with particularity: as, to *assign* error in a writ; to *assign* false judgment. (*c*) To point out or substantiate as a charge: as, perjury cannot be *assigned* on an oath taken without the jurisdiction of the officer administering it.—**To assign dower**, to allot or portion out to a widow the part of land forming her dower therein; to fix the boundaries of the widow's share in an estate.—**To assign in bankruptcy**, to transfer property to and vest it in assignees for the benefit of the creditors. = **Syn. 1.** *Dispense*, *Distribute*, etc. (see *dispense*).—**3.** *Adduce*, *Allege*, etc. (see *adduce*); to determine, give, name, present.

assign† (ą-sīn'), *n.*[1] [< *assign*, *v.*] **1.** Assignment; appointment.—**2.** Design; purpose; object.

He aim'd at high designs, and so attain'd
The high *assigns* to which his spirit aim'd.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

assign (ą-sīn'), *n.*[2] [The same, with loss of the final syllable, as *assignee*, < ME. *assigne* (three syllables), < OF. *assigne*, prop. pp. of *assigner*, assign: see *assign*, *v.*] **1.** A person to whom the property or interest of another is or may be transferred: as, a deed to a man and his heirs and *assigns*.

Scrooge was his sole executor, his sole administrator, his sole *assign*. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, i.

The exclusive right of frequenting all the countries that might be found was reserved to them [John Cabot and his sons] and to their *assigns*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 8.

[*Assign* is a broader word than *assignee*. The *assignees* of a person are usually understood to mean those who take immediately from him, by his assignment; the *assigns* of a person include all who acquire title under his transfer, immediately or remotely.]

2†. A thing pertaining to something else; an appurtenance; an appendage. [Affected.]

Six French rapiers and poniards, with their *assigns*, as girdle, hangers, or so. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

assignability (ą-sī-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *assignable*: see *-bility.*] Capability of being assigned.

assignable (ą-sī'na-bl), *a.* [= F. *assignable*; < *assign* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being allotted, appointed, or assigned: as, an *assignable* note or bill.—**2.** Capable of being specified, shown, designated, or expressed with precision: as, an *assignable* reason; an *assignable* magnitude.

His [a soldier's] fighting condition was needed not on one or two days consecutively, but on many days, and not against a day punctually *assignable*, but against a season or period perhaps of months. *De Quincey*, Plato.

While on the one hand industry is limited by capital, so on the other every increase of capital gives, or is capable of giving, additional employment to industry; and this without *assignable* limits. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. 82.

3. Capable of being attributed; attributable.—**4.** In *law*, predicable; capable of being pointed out or substantiated: as, perjury is not *assignable* of testimony on an immaterial point.

assignably (ą-sī'na-bli), *adv.* In an assignable manner.

assignat (as'ig-nat; F. pron. a-sē-nyä'), *n.* [F., < L. *assignatus*, pp. of *assignare*, assign, allot: see *assign*, *v.*] **1.** One of the notes forming the paper currency issued in France during the revolution from 1789 to 1796. The assignats were based on the security of the confiscated church lands, and afterward of all the national domains and other property. They were issued to the amount of over forty-five billion francs, and before they were withdrawn deteriorated to less than one three-hundredth of their face value.

2. In *French law*, the assignment of an annuity on an estate, by which the annuity is based on the security of the latter: now little used.

assignation (as-ig-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *assignation*, < L. *assignatio(n-)*, assignment, allotment, < *assignare*, pp. *assignatus*: see *assign*, *v.*] **1.** The act of assigning or allotting; the act of fixing or specifying.

The *assignation* of particular names to denote particular objects. *Adam Smith*, Origin of Languages.

2. An appointment of time and place for meeting: used chiefly of love-meetings, and now generally in a bad sense.—3. The legal transfer of a right or title, or the deed by which this is made; an assignment.—4†. Paper currency; a bill; an assignat.

assignee (as-i-nē′), *n.* [< F. *assigné*, pp. of *assigner*, assign: see *assign*, *v.*] A person to whom a transfer of some right or interest is made, either for his own enjoyment or in trust. An assignee may take title by act of the previous owner or by operation of law, as in the case of an administrator. See note under *assign*², 1.—**Assignee in bankruptcy**, or **assignee in insolvency**, a person to whom is transferred the title to the estate of a bankrupt or insolvent, for the purpose of its preservation and proper distribution among creditors.

assigner (a-sī′nėr), *n.* One who assigns, appoints, or allots. See *assignor*. [Rare.]

assignment (a-sīn′ment), *n.* [< ME. *assignement*, < OF. *assignement*, < ML. *assignamentum*, < L. *assignare*: see *assign*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] 1. The act of apportioning or allotting; allotment.—2. The act of setting apart, appointing, designating, or specifying.

> The only thing that maketh any place public is the public *assignment* thereof unto such duties. *Hooker.*

3. That which has been assigned, as a particular task or duty.—4. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) The transference of a right or an interest. See *assign*, *v.*, 6 (*a*). (*b*) A pointing out or setting forth: as, the *assignment* of error.—5. The writing by which an interest is transferred.—6†. An allotment, allowance, or pension; a sum allowed.—7. Formerly, in Australia, the allotting of convicts as unpaid servants to colonists, in order to relieve the authorities of the expense of the convict establishments.

> The expense of the Australian convict establishments was enormous, and some change in system was inevitable. These were the conditions that brought about the plan of *assignments*, in other words, of freely lending the convicts to any one who would relieve the authorities of the burdensome charge. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 750.

Assignment of dower. See *assign*, *v.*—**Assignment of errors.** See *error*.—**General assignment** (more fully, *assignment for benefit of creditors*), an assignment of all the assignor's property not exempt from execution, in trust to pay his creditors.—**New assignment**, a method of pleading at common law to which the plaintiff was obliged to resort in his replication, for the purpose of setting the defendant right where the latter, through misapprehension of the real cause of complaint as stated in the declaration, had been led to apply his plea to a different matter from that which the plaintiff had in view. *Stephen.* Also called *novel assignment*.

assignor (as-i-nôr′), *n.* In *law*, one who makes an assignment, or assigns an interest.

assilag (as′i-lag), *n.* [E. dial.] A local British name of the petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *Montagu.*

assimilability (a-sim′i-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *assimilable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being assimilable. *Coleridge.*

assimilable (a-sim′i-la-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *assimilabilis*, that can be made like, < L. *assimilare*: see *assimilate*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being assimilated, in any sense of that word.

II. *n.* That which can be assimilated. [Rare.]

> Meeting no *assimilables* wherein to re-act their natures. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

assimilate (a-sim′i-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assimilated*, ppr. *assimilating*. [< L. *assimilatus*, pp. of *assimilare*, *adsimilare*, mixed with *assimulare*, *adsimulare*, make alike, compare, more frequently imitate, feign, simulate; < *ad*, to, + *similis*, like (related to *simul*, together): see *simulate*, *similar*. To an erroneous supposition that the ancients used *assimilare* for the sense 'make like,' and *assimulare* for the sense 'counterfeit,' is due the existence of the corresponding E. forms *assimilate* and *assimulate*, with the same distinction of sense: see *assimulate*. Cf. *assemble*², also ult. < L. *assimilare*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make alike; cause to resemble.

> Fast falls a fleecy shower; the downy flakes . . . *Assimilate* all objects. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 328.

> A mouse's squeak *assimilates* itself in thought with sounds of high pitch, and not with sounds like the bellowing of a bull. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 114.

2. In *philol.*, to render accordant, or less discordant, in sound; bring to or toward agreement in mode of utterance: said of alphabetic sounds as affected by other neighboring sounds, generally (but not always) in the same word. See *assimilation*, (*d*).—3. To compare; liken; class.

> He *assimilated* the relation between teacher and pupil to that between two lovers or two intimate friends. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, II. 67.

4. To convert into a substance suitable for absorption by an animal or vegetable system; absorb and incorporate into the system; incorporate with organic tissues: as, to *assimilate* food. Hence, in general, to appropriate and incorporate, as the body does food: as, such ideas cannot be *assimilated* by the mind.

5. To bring into conformity; adapt.

> By religion the truths thus obtained [from theology] are turned over in the mind and *assimilated* by the imagination and the feelings. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 50.

6. To conform to; make one's own; adopt.

> The ease with which she *assimilates* the city life when in it, making it a part of her imaginative tapestry, is a sign of the power to which she has grown. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 274.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become similar; become like something or somebody else; harmonize.

> Do but put them in relationship, and no division into castes, no differences of wealth, can prevent men from *assimilating*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 254.

> A people whose differences of religion, language, and general habits made them not only incapable of *assimilating* with their Christian neighbors, but almost their natural enemies. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

2. To be taken into and incorporated with another body; be converted into the substance of another body, as food by digestion.

> For whatsoever *assimilateth* not to flesh turneth either to sweat or fat. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 899.

3. To perform the act of converting anything, as food, into the substance of that which converts it: as, "birds *assimilate* . . . less than beasts," *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 680.

> No organs which are destitute of chlorophyll can *assimilate*. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 626.

assimilateness (a-sim′i-lāt-nes), *n.* [< **assimilate*, *a.* (< L. *assimilatus*, pp.), + *-ness*.] Likeness. *Bailey.*

assimilation (a-sim-i-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *assimilation*, < L. *assimilatio*(*n-*), *assimulatio*(*n-*), a being similar, < *assimilare*, *assimulare*: see *assimilate*.] The act or process of assimilating or of being assimilated. Specifically—(*a*) The act or process of making or becoming like or identical; the act or process of bringing into harmony: followed by *to* or *with*.

> It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature to aspire to an *assimilation with* God. *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

> In this long stillness the fusion of conquerors and conquered, the Christianization and civilization of the Norman, his *assimilation* in political and social temper *to* the France beside him, went steadily on. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 374.

(*b*) In *physiol.*, the act or process by which organisms convert and absorb nutriment, so that it becomes part of the fluid or solid substances composing them.

> To these preparatory changes, which fit the crude food materials for protoplasmic food, the general name of *assimilation* has been given. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 178.

> Plants and animals increase by *assimilation* and transformation, minerals by attraction and aggregation. *Page.*

(*c*) In *pathol.*, the supposed conversion, according to an obsolete theory, of the fluids of the body to the nature of any morbific matter. (*d*) In *philol.*, the act or process by which one alphabetic sound is rendered like, or less unlike, another neighboring sound; a lightening of the effort of utterance by lessening or removing the discordance of formation between different sounds in a word, or in contiguous words. The kinds and degrees of assimilation are very various, and include a large part of the historical changes in the phonetic form of words. Examples are *assimilate* from L. *ad-similare*, *correction* from L. *correctio*, *impend* from L. *in-pendere*, L. *rectus* from *reg-tus*, L. *rex* (*reks*) from *reg-s*, E. *legs* (pronounced *legz*), *reaped* (pronounced *reapt*), and so on.—**Little assimilations**, in Oxford, a meeting of the masters and two proctors, called by the vice-chancellor, in the congregation house, on the ringing of the little bell. This meeting is authorized to read, approve, and seal any letters concerning the public laws of the university, written conformably to the decree of Convocation, and also to set seal to decrees of Convocation, and to despatch minor matters.

assimilative (a-sim′i-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *assimilatif*; < *assimilate* + *-ive*.] Characterized by assimilation; capable of assimilating or of causing assimilation: as, *assimilative* substances or organs.

> The desert birds are still more remarkably protected by their *assimilative* hues. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Selec., p. 50.

> A bookishness as *assimilative* as that of Hunt or Lamb. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 184.

assimilatory (a-sim′i-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *assimilate* + *-ory*.] Tending to assimilate; producing assimilation; assimilative: as, *assimilatory* organs.

> The *assimilatory* cells, though the most important members of the society of cells, are not the only ones, by any means, essential to the welfare of the body corporate. *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. 24.

Assiminia (as-i-min′i-ą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, giving name to the family *Assiminiidæ*, by some referred to the family *Littorinidæ*, or periwinkles. Also spelled *Assiminea*.

assiminiid (as-i-min′i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Assiminiidæ*.

Assiminiidæ (as″i-mi-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Assiminia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Assiminia*. The eyes are at the tips of special peduncles which are connate with the tentacles. The shell is conical, with an oral aperture. Progression is effected by a looping movement, the rostrum and small foot being alternately applied to the ground. The species are of small size, and terrestrial or amphibious.

assimulate† (a-sim′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *assimulated*, ppr. *assimulating*. [< L. *assimulatus*, pp. of *assimulare*, *adsimulare*, also *assimilare*, *adsimilare*, make alike, feign, counterfeit, etc.: see *assimilate*. Cf. *assemble*², also ult. < L. *assimulare*.] To feign; simulate. *Coles*, 1717.

assimulation† (a-sim-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *assimulatio*(*n-*), *adsimulatio*(*n-*), < *assimulare*, etc.: see *assimulate*.] A counterfeiting; simulation.

assinego†, *n.* See *asinego*.

assis (as′is; F. pron. a-sē′), *a.* [F., pp. of *asseoir*, sit: see *assize*.] In *her.*, sitting; same as *sejant*.

assise†, *n.* and *v. t.* See *assize*.

assiser, *n.* See *assizer*.

assish (às′ish), *a.* [< *ass*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Pertaining to or resembling an ass; asinine; absurdly stupid or obstinate: as, "the *assish* kind," *Udall*, Luke xix.; "an *assish* phrase," *Mrs. Cowden Clarke*.

assisor, *n.* See *assizer*.

assist (a-sist′), *v.* [< F. *assister* (= Sp. *asistir* = Pg. *assistir* = It. *assistere*), help, attend, etc., < L. *assistere*, stand at or by, < *ad*, at, to, + *sistere*, place, stand, a redupl. form of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *consist*, *desist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To attend; be present at or with; take part with.

> The king and prince at prayers! let's *assist* them. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1.

2. To help; aid; succor; give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress.

> *Assist* her in whatsoever business she hath need of you. Rom. xvi. 2.

> Soon after Christianity had achieved its triumph, the principle which had *assisted* it began to corrupt it. *Macaulay*, Milton.

3. To be associated with as an assistant. = **Syn. 2.** To second, back, support, further, sustain, serve; befriend, relieve.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lend aid or help.

> In every turn of state, without meddling on either side, he [Lord Leicester] has always been favourable and *assisting* to oppressed merit. *Dryden*, Ded. of Don Sebastian.

> God . . . constituted several ranks and qualities of men, that they might mutually *assist* to the support of each other. *R. Nelson*, Fasts and Festivals.

2. To be present, as at a public meeting; take part, as in a ceremony or discussion. [A Gallicism.]

> It would require the pen of Tacitus (if Tacitus had *assisted* at this assembly) to describe the various emotions of the senate. *Gibbon.*

> In our age all the nation may be said to *assist* at every deliberation of the Lords and Commons. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. In *euchre*, to order the adoption of the suit to which the card turned up as trump belongs, when this order is given by the partner of the dealer.

assistance (a-sis′tans), *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME. *assistence*, later, after F., *assistance*, < ML. *assistentia*, < L. *assistere*: see *assist* and *assistant*.] 1. (*a*) A being present; presence; attendance. (*b*) The persons present; spectators; audience. [In these uses obsolete, or in conscious imitation of the French.]—2. Help; aid; furtherance; succor; a contribution in aid, by bodily strength or other means.

> Where we do reign, we will alone uphold,
> Without the *assistance* of a mortal hand. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

3†. An assistant or helper; assistants collectively.

> Wat Tyler [was] killed by valiant Walworth . . . and his *assistance* . . . John Cavendish. *Fuller.*

Hence, specifically—4. In *Eng. common law* and *Amer. colonial law*, a general name for a somewhat undefined body of subordinate parish or town officers or auxiliaries, apparently including, as sometimes used, the ex-officers, in their customary function of advisers.—**Court of assistance.** See *court*.—**Divine assistance**, in Cartesian philosophy, the act of God in moving the body when the soul forms a volition. See *occasionalism*.—**Writ of assistance.** (*a*) A writ commanding the sheriff to put into possession the successful party in a decree of chancery awarding possession of land: so called because it was in assistance of the execution of the decree. (*b*) In *Amer. hist.*, a writ issued by a superior colonial court, on alleged precedents of the English Court of Exchequer, authorizing any officers of the crown, in the process of executing the acts of trade, to summon assistance and enter and search any premises. The attempt to use such writs in Massachusetts, defeated in 1761, was one of the abuses which led to the revolution. = **Syn. 2.** Aid, support, backing, relief.

assistant (ə-sis'tant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME. *assistent*, later, after F., *assistant*, = Sp. *asistente* = Pg. It. *assistente*, < L. *assisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *assistere*: see *assist* and *-ant*[1], *-ent*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Standing by; present; accompanying.

Christ hath promised in both sacraments to be *assistent* with us. *Cranmer*, Sacrament, p. 45. (*N. E. D.*)

No prophane thing ought to have accesse, nothing to be *assistant* but sage and Christianly Admonition, brotherly Love, flaming Charity, and Zeale. *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., ii.

2. Present to help; helpful; aiding or fitted to aid and support; auxiliary: with *to*.

Mutually and greatly *assistant to* each other. *Beattie*, Moral Science, i. 1.

Assistant engine, a steam or hydraulic motor used to control the reversing-gear of a marine engine, or to turn or start the shaft when the main engine is at rest or on the dead-center. See *engine*.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who stands by; a bystander; one who takes part in anything: usually in the plural.

The growing circumference was observed with astonishment by the *assistants*. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, II. 11.

2. One who stands by to help; one who helps; a helper; an auxiliary; specifically, one who is associated with another as an auxiliary in carrying on some systematic work or undertaking, or in discharging the duties of an office: as, the harbor-master and his *assistants;* a bookkeeper's *assistant*.—**3.** An official auxiliary to the father-general of the Jesuits. Erroneously called *adjutant-general*.—**4†.** [Sp. *asistente*.] The chief officer of justice at Seville.

The *assistant* sits to-morrow.
Fletcher (and another), Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

5. In the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies, one of the elected councilors who constituted the governor's council and the upper house of the legislature. The number of assistants in the former was eighteen; in the latter, originally five, later seven.—**6.** In *dyeing*, a substance, such as tartaric acid, acetate of lime, or sulphate of soda, added to the dye-bath, to effect a brightening of the color.—**Court of Assistants.** See *court*.

assistantly† (ə-sis'tant-li), *adv.* In a manner to give aid. *Sternhold.*

assistantship (ə-sis'tant-ship), *n.* The office or position of assistant.

assistency† (ə-sis'ten-si), *n.* Helpfulness; assistance.

assister (ə-sis'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who stands by; one who takes part in anything, as a public ceremony or assembly. [Archaic.]—**2.** An assistant.

Also spelled *assistor*.

assistless (ə-sist'les), *a.* [< *assist* + *-less*. Cf. *resistless*.] Without aid or help; helpless. [Rare.]

Stupid he stares, and all *assistless* stands.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 970.

assistor (ə-sis'tôr), *n.* [< *assist* + *-or*.] Same as *assister*: used in legal documents.

assize (ə-sīz'), *n.* [< ME. *assize, assise, asise, assys*, also corruptly *acise, accise* (> mod. *excise*, q. v.), and by apheresis *sise, syse* (> mod. E. *size*, q. v.); < OF. *assise, asise*, a sitting, session, esp. of a court, judgment, appointment, settlement, assessment, impost, tax, etc., prop. fem. of *asis, assis*, pp. of *aseir*, later and mod. F. *asseoir*, < L. *assidere*, sit by as assistant or assessor, hence in ML. and OF., etc., appoint, settle, assess, etc.: see *assident, assess*.] **1†.** Originally, a sitting or session of a legislative body or court.

Frequent *assizes* were held, and as of old, when the sword of justice was sharpened, the receipts of the Treasury increased. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 682.

Hence—**2†.** An edict, ordinance, or enactment made at such a session or sitting, or issued by such a body. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*: (*a*) An ordinance fixing the weight, measure, and price of articles of general consumption sold in market: as, the *assize* of measures in the reign of Henry II., and the *assize* of bread and ale (51 Hen. III.). Hence—(*b*) The standard weights and measures appointed to be kept in any district: as, the custody of the *assize*. (*c*) In a more general sense, measurement; dimensions; a measure of rating.

I saw a stately frame,
An hundred cubits high by just *assize*.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, st. 2.

3. A jury, or trial by jury: now used only in Scotland with reference to criminal causes. See *grand assize*, below.—**4†.** A name given to certain writs commanding juries to be summoned for the trial of causes: as, *assize* of novel disseizin, the ancient common-law remedy for the recovery of the possession of lands.—**5†.** The verdict of a jury in such a case.—**6.** The periodical session held by royal commission by at least one of the judges of the superior courts directed to take the *assizes* or verdicts of a particular jury (anciently called the *assize*), in each of the counties of England and Wales (with the exception of London and the parts adjoining), for the purpose of trying issues nisi prius and jail-delivery for criminal cases: popularly called the *assizes*. [This is the only sense in which the word is now used in law.] The commission by which assizes are held is either general or special. A general commission is issued twice a year to the judges of the High Court of Justice, two judges being usually assigned to each circuit. A special commission is granted to certain judges to try certain causes and crimes.

7. In a more general sense, any court or session of a court of justice.—**8†.** Situation; place.—**9.** Judgment: as, the last or great *assize* (that is, the last judgment or last day).

Sometimes spelled *assise*.

Assize of arms, the name under which reference is often made to several statutes or ordinances in early English history, requiring all freemen to provide, according to their estate and degree, arms to enable them to keep the peace and to serve in the field, and also providing for assizes or assessments by juries of the equipment required of each person. Specifically, an ordinance or statute of 1181 (27 Hen. II.) for this purpose.

In 1181, he [Henry II.] issued the *Assize of Arms*, by which he directed the whole of the freemen of the country to provide themselves with armour according to their means, and the inquiry by oath of legal juries to determine the liability of each. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 146.

Assize of Clarendon, an English ordinance issued in 1166 (12 Hen. II.), which introduced changes into the administration of justice.—**Assize of Northampton**, an English ordinance, a reissue and expansion of the Assize of Clarendon, issued at Northampton in 1176 (22 Hen. II.), drawn up in the form of instructions to the judges. The new articles relate to tenure, reliefs, dower, etc.—**Assize of novel disseizin.** See *disseizin*.—**Assizes Act**, an English statute of 1830 (11 Geo. IV. and 1 Wm. IV. c. 70), affecting the constitution of the common-law courts in England and Wales and the practice in them.—**Assizes of Jerusalem**, two codes of laws, drawn up under the authority of Godfrey de Bouillon, the first crusading king of Jerusalem, and in force under the Christian sovereignty in Jerusalem and in Cyprus. One code had jurisdiction over the nobility, the second over the common people. Both were conceived with a wisdom and enlightenment beyond their age, and were based on contemporary French law and customs.—**Grand assize**, formerly, in England, a form of trial in certain cases by a jury of sixteen persons, which took the place of trial by judicial combat. It was abolished in 1839.—**Maiden assize.** See *maiden*.—**Maritime Assizes of Jerusalem**, a body of maritime laws constituting a part of the Assizes of Jerusalem.—**Rents of assize**, the established rents of the freeholders and ancient copyholders of a manor; rents which cannot be changed.

assize† (ə-sīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *assized*, ppr. *assizing*. [< ME. *assisen*, < AF. *assiser*, from the noun: see *assize, n.*] **1†.** In a general sense, to fix; appoint.

Thou shalt have day and time *assised*.
Gower, Conf. Amant.

2†. To fix the rate of; assess, as taxes.—**3.** To fix the weight, measure, or price of, by an ordinance or authoritative regulation.

The liberty of *assizing* bread has been used at Clyderhou and Rochdale as annexed and belonging to the market and fair. Quoted in *Baines's* Hist. Lancashire, II. 14.

assizement (ə-sīz'ment), *n.* [< *assize, v.*, + *-ment*.] An inspection of weights and measures, and of the quality of commodities, legalized by statute.

assizer (ə-sī'zėr), *n.* [< ME. *assisour* (and by apheresis *sisour*, > mod. E. *sizar*, q. v.), < AF. *assisour*, < *assiser*: see *assize, v.*, and *-er*[1], *-or*.] **1.** In *Eng. hist.*, a member of a grand assize (which see, under *assize*).—**2.** In Scotland, a juror.—**3†.** One who had custody of the assize or standards of weight and measure; one who fixed the assize of bread and ale, or other articles of general consumption.

Also spelled *assizor, assiser, assisor*.

assize-sermon (ə-sīz'sėr″mon), *n.* In England, a sermon preached to the judges, barristers, and others attending the assizes.

assizor, *n.* See *assizer*.

assober†, *v. t.* [< ME. *assobren*, < L. *as-* for *ad-* + LL. *sobriare*, sober: see *sober, v.*] To keep or make sober.

And thus I rede, thou *assobre*
Thyne herte, in hope of such a grace.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

associability (ə-sō-shia-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *associable*: see *-bility*.] **1.** The quality of being associable.

The *associability* of feelings with those of their own kind, group within group, corresponds to the general arrangement of nervous structures into great divisions and sub-divisions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 116.

2. In *pathol.*, the property of suffering changes by sympathy, or of being affected by the condition of other parts of the body.

associable (ə-sō'shia-bl), *a.* [= F. *associable*, < L. as if **associabilis*, < *associare*, associate: see *associate*.] **1.** Capable of being joined or associated; capable of forming part of a combination or association.

Different classes of relations [feelings] were observed to be revivable in different degrees, which implies that, other things equal, they are *associable* in different degrees. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 117.

2. Capable of being made an associate; companionable; social.—**3.** In *pathol.*, liable to be affected sympathetically, or to receive from other parts like feelings and affections.

associableness (ə-sō'shia-bl-nes), *n.* Associability.

associate (ə-sō'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *associated*, ppr. *associating*. [< L. *associatus*, pp. of *associare*, join to, unite with, < *ad*, to, + *sociare*, join, < *socius*, joined with, allied, following (as a noun, a companion): see *social*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, confederate, or the like; join or connect intimately; unite; combine; link: followed by *with* (formerly sometimes by *to*): as, to *associate* others *with* us in business or in an enterprise; particles of earthy matter *associated with* other substances.

He succeeded in *associating* his name inseparably *with* some names which will last as long as our language. *Macaulay.*

Just as the older female deities were *associated* in their worship *with* heaven and the heavenly bodies, *with* seasons of the year and *with* sacred places, so is the more modern goddess [the Virgin Mary]. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 215.

2†. To keep company with; attend.

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

To-morrow I will *associate* you to court myself. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

3. To make an associate of; admit to association or membership: with *to*: as, "he was *associated to* the Royal Academy," *Southey*. [Rare.]—**Associated functions.** See *function*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have intercourse; be an associate or associates: implying intimacy: as, congenial minds are disposed to *associate*.

It was once degradation intensified for a Norman to *associate* with a Saxon. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 85.

2. To join in or form a confederacy or association.

The clergy of a district in the diocese of Lincoln *associated* lately for the purpose of forming an estimate of the state of religion within their own limits. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

3. In general, to unite, as in action, with a person or thing, or to coexist in organic dependence, as the parts of the body.

associate (ə-sō'shi-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *associatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Joined in interest, object or purpose, office or employment; combined together; joined with another or others: as, an *associate* judge or professor; "my *associate* powers," *Milton*, P. L., x. 395.—**2.** In *pathol.*, connected by habit or sympathy: as, *associate* movements, that is, movements which occur sympathetically, in consequence of preceding motions: thus, convergence of the eyes is associated with contraction of the pupils.

II. *n.* **1.** A companion; one who is on terms of intimacy with another; a mate; a fellow.

Sole Eve, *associate* sole, to me beyond
Compare above all living creatures dear!
Milton, P. L., ix. 227.

2. A partner in interest, as in business; a confederate; an accomplice; an ally: as, "their defender and his *associates*," *Hooker*.—**3.** One who shares an office or a position of authority or responsibility; a colleague or coadjutor.—**4.** One who is admitted to a subordinate degree of membership in an association or institution: as, an *Associate* of the Royal Academy, or of the National Academy of Design.—**5.** Anything usually accompanying or associated with another.

The one [idea] no sooner . . . comes into the understanding than its *associate* appears with it. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 33.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Associate, Friend, Companion, Comrade, Fellow, Partner, Ally, Colleague, Coadjutor, Confederate.* *Associate* is the most general word for persons who are connected in life, work, etc.; it is special only in suggesting an alliance of some permanence. *Friend* is the most general word for persons who, through community of life or otherwise, have kindly feelings toward each other. *Companion*, literally a messmate, applies where the persons are much thrown together, but are not united by any strong tie; hence it is not a good synonym for *husband* or *wife*. "Many men may be admitted as *companions* who would not be altogether fit as *associates*," *Crabb*, Eng. Synonymes,

p. 197. *Comrade* denotes a close companion; it implies freedom of intercourse and a good degree of friendship: as, *comrades* in arms. *Fellow* has nearly lost its early signification of agreeable companionship, the later meanings having overshadowed it: as, "a bettre *felawe* schulde men noght fynde," *Chaucer*. Compare *fellow-feeling, fellow-helper, fellowship*. *Fellow* in this connection may mean one who naturally would be or is a companion: as, why do you not go with your *fellows?* A *partner* is one who takes part with others, especially in business or in any kind of joint ownership. Formerly *ally* was nearly equivalent in meaning to *associate*, but it is now applied chiefly to states or rulers in their public capacity: as, the *allies* in the Crimean war. A *colleague* is an associate for some specific purpose or in some office; it is, like *coadjutor*, properly applicable only to one engaged in labor or business regarded as especially dignified: as, Senators A and B were *colleagues;* Luther and his *coadjutors*. A *confederate* is one somewhat formally associated with others, now usually, when applied to private relations, for a bad object. See *accomplice*.

A nice and subtle happiness, I see,
Thou to thyself proposest, in the choice
Of thy *associates*, Adam! *Milton*, P. L., viii. 401.

Thou shalt never find a *friend* in thy young years whose conditions and qualities will please thee after thou comest to more discretion and judgment. *Raleigh*, To his Son.

One that has well digested his knowledge, both of books and men, has little enjoyment but in the company of a few select *companions*. *Hume*, Essays.

Thus he moved the Prince
To laughter and his *comrades* to applause.
Tennyson, Geraint.

I and my *fellows*
Are ministers of fate. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

Myself and other noble *friends*
Are *partners* in the business. *Shak.*, Cymb., i. 7.

The *allies*, after conquering together, return thanks to God separately each after his own form of worship.
Macaulay, Gladstone's Church and State.

The patricians prevailed upon some of the tribunes to dissent from their *colleagues*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 534.

Whose political sagacity, like that of his illustrious *coadjutor*, read the fate and interests of nations.
Story, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

I had forgot that foul conspiracy
Of the beast Caliban, and his *confederates*,
Against my life. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

associateship (a-sō′shi-āt-ship), *n.* [< *associate* + *-ship*.] The position or office of an associate. [Rare.]

association (a-sō-si-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *association*, < ML. *associatio(n-)*, a society, < L. *associare*, associate: see *associate*, *v.*] 1. The act of associating or the state of being associated. (*a*) Connection of persons or things; union.

Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with God.
Boyle, Seraphic Love, iii.

There are many objects, of great value to man, which cannot be attained by unconnected individuals, but must be attained, if attained at all, by *association*.
D. Webster, Speech, Pittsburgh, July, 1833.

The very common *association* between seeing clearly and seeing narrowly is a law or a frailty of our nature not sufficiently understood. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 135.

(*b*) A union or connection of ideas. See *association of ideas*, below.

The words which we use are so enwrapped in an atmosphere of subtle *associations* that they are liable to sway the direction of our thoughts in ways of which we are often unconscious. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 151.

2. An organized union of persons for a common purpose; a body of persons acting together for the promotion of some object of mutual interest or advantage; a partnership, corporation, or society: as, the *Association* for the Advancement of Science; a political or charitable *association*.

The old company . . . was able, with the help of its Tory friends, to prevent the rival *association* from obtaining similar privileges. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

Articles of association or **incorporation.** See *article*. —**Association of ideas** (an expression introduced by Locke), or **mental association,** in *psychol.*, the tendency of a perception, idea, or thought to recall to consciousness others which have previously coexisted in consciousness with it or with processes similar to it; or the conscious resultant of this tendency. Thus, the name of a friend is associated with his personal appearance, age, place of residence, and so on; and the sound of the name may bring to consciousness one or more of these associated ideas. The various *types of association*, though differently given by psychologists, are usually reduced to those of contiguity and similarity; that is, ideas recall ideas which have occurred along with them, and also those which are similar to them. The doctrine of association has played an important part in modern English psychology and philosophy. The laws of the associative consciousness have been experimentally investigated.

The phrase, *intrinsic and extrinsic association*, might be introduced very appropriately to distinguish associations founded on intrinsic resemblances of mental states from those which merely imply the extrinsic accident of simultaneous occurrence in consciousness. *T. Clarke Murray*.

Association philosophy, the doctrine put forward by Hobbes, Hume, Hartley, James Mill, and others, that the operations of the mind are to be explained chiefly by the association of ideas.—**Evangelical Association.** See *evangelical*.—**Free Religious Association.** See *free*.—**Indissoluble** or **inseparable association,** an association of ideas so strong that we cannot think one without also thinking the other.—**Voluntary association,** in *law*, a society which is unincorporated, but is not a partnership, in that the members are not agents for one another.=**Syn. 2.** Combination, company, club, lodge, fraternity.

associational (a-sō-si-ā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *association* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to an association. —2. Pertaining to the psychological doctrine of association or associationism.

associationalism (a-sō-si-ā′shọn-al-izm), *n.* Same as *associationism*.

associationalist (a-sō-si-ā′shọn-al-ist), *n.* and *a.* Same as *associationist*.

associationism (a-sō-si-ā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *association* + *-ism*.] 1. The psychological theory which regards the laws of association as the fundamental laws of mental action and development. See *association of ideas*, under *association*.—2. Same as *Fourierism*.

Also *associationalism*.

associationist (a-sō-si-ā′shọn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *association* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* 1. One who advocates the psychological doctrine of associationism.—2. One who supports the doctrine of association advocated by Fourier and known as *Fourierism* (which see).

II. *a.* Pertaining to associationism, in either sense of that word.

Also *associationalist*.

associative (a-sō′shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *associate* + *-ive*.] 1. Pertaining to or resulting from association; capable of associating; tending to associate or unite; characterized by association: as, "the *associative* faculty," *Hugh Miller*.

Onomatopœia, in addition to its awkwardness, has neither *associative* nor etymological application to words imitating sounds.
J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Add. to Philol. Soc.

2. In *math.*, applied to an operation which gives the same result whether it first unites two quantities A and B, and then unites the result to a third quantity C, or whether it first unites B and C, and then unites the result to A, the order of the quantities being preserved. Thus, addition and multiplication are said to be associative, on account of the general formulas,

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$
$$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c).$$

In the same sense, mathematicians often use the expressions *associative formula, associative principle*.—**Associative algebra,** a system of algebra in which multiplication is associative.

associativeness (a-sō′shi-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being associative, especially in the mathematical sense.

associator (a-sō′shi-ā-tọr), *n.* 1. One who or that which associates or connects together.—2†. An associate or partner in any scheme; a confederate.

Our late *associators* and conspirators have made a third copy of the League. *Dryden*, Post. to Hist. of League.

assoguet, *n.* [< F. *assogue*, < Sp. *azogue* (in same sense), lit. quicksilver: see *azogue*.] A Spanish galleon transporting quicksilver to America for use in the mines.

assoil[1] (a-soil′), *v. t.* [< ME. *assoilen, asoilen, assoilien, asoilien, assoylen*, etc., = Sc. *assoilzie*, formerly *assoilyie, assoilze* (where *lz, lʒ, ly* represent the F. *ll mouillées*), < OF. *assoiler, assoillier, asolier*, also *asoldre, assoldre, assoudre*, etc., < L. *absolvere*, absolve, loosen: see *absolve*, of which *assoil* is thus a doublet.] 1†. To solve; clear up.

To *assoil* this seeming difficulty.
Waterland, Scripture Vindicated, iii. 63.

2. To release; set free; acquit; pardon; absolve. [Archaic.]

At my own tribunal stand *assoil'd*. *Tuke*.

To some bishop we will wend,
Of all the sins that we have done,
To be *assoiled* at his hand. *Percy's Reliques*.

3†. To remove; dispel.

Seeking him that should her paine *assoyle*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 30.

assoil[2]† (a-soil′), *v. t.* [< *as-*[1] + *soil*[1].] To soil; stain.

Whate'er he be
Can with unthankfulness *assoil* me, let him
Dig out mine eyes, and sing my name in verse.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

assoilment† (a-soil′ment), *n.* [< *assoil*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of assoiling; absolution. *More*.

assoilyie, assoilzie (a-soil′yē), *v. t.* Scotch forms of *assoil*[1].

God *assoilzie* him for the sin of bloodshed.
Scott, Ivanhoe, II. vi.

assonance (as′ō-nans), *n.* [< F. *assonance* (= Sp. *asonancia* = Pg. *assonancia*), < *assonant*: see *assonant*, *a.*] 1. Resemblance of sounds.

The disagreeable *assonance* of "sheath" and "sheathed."
Steevens.

The combination of cadenced sentences with antithetical alliteration, intersprinkled with *assonances* of every kind and their inevitable offspring, the uncalled-for pun, was by him [Lyly] first introduced into English prose.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 157.

Homer, like Dante and Shakespeare, like all who really command language, seems fond of playing with *assonances*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 327.

Specifically—2. In *pros.*, a species of imperfect rime, or rather a substitute for rime, especially common in Spanish poetry, consisting in using the same vowel-sound with different consonants, and requiring the use of the same vowels in the assonant words from the last accented vowel to the end of the word: thus, *man* and *hat, penitent* and *reticence*, are examples of assonance in English.

There are some traces of the employment of rhyme and *assonance* in mere popular literature at a very remote period. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 505.

3. Agreement or harmony of things. [Rare.]

=Syn. *Paronomasia*, etc. See *pun*.

assonanced (as′ō-nanst), *a.* [< *assonance* + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by assonance; assonant.

The lines are, in the earlier examples, *assonanced*,—that is to say, the vowel sound of the last syllables is identical, but the consonants need not agree.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 638.

assonant (as′ō-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *assonant* (= Sp. *asonante* = Pg. *assonante*), < L. *assonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *assonare*, sound to, respond to: see *assonate* and *sonant*.] I. *a.* 1. Having a resemblance of articulate sounds.

Landor's blank verse . . . is . . . terse, yet fluent, *assonant*, harmonious. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 46.

2. In *pros.*, pertaining to or characterized by assonance.

II. *n.* 1. A word resembling another in sound. Specifically—2. In *pros.*, a word forming an assonance with another word. See *assonance*, 2.

assonantal (as-ō-nan′tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to assonance; of the nature of an assonant.

assonantic (as-ō-nan′tik), *a.* Same as *assonantal*.

assonate (as′ō-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *assonated*, ppr. *assonating*. [< L. *assonare*, sound to, respond to, < *ad*, to, + *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] To correspond in sound; rime in assonance; be assonant.

assort (a-sôrt′), *v.* [< late ME. *assorte*, < OF. *assorter* = OIt. *assortare*, < ML. *assortare* (mod. F. *assortir* = Sp. *asortir* = It. *assortire*, < ML. as if **assortire*, after L. *sortiri*, cast lots, allot, distribute, select: see *sort*, *v.*); < L. *ad*, to, + *sor(t-)s*, lot, condition, sort: see *sort*.] I. *trans.* 1. To separate and distribute into classes, sorts, or kinds; part into lots; arrange; classify: as, to *assort* goods.—2. To furnish with a suitable assortment or variety of goods; make up of articles likely to suit a demand: as, to *assort* a cargo; "well-*assorted* warehouses," *Burke*.—3. To make of the same sort; adapt or suit.

No way *assorted* to those with whom they must associate. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

II. *intrans.* 1. To agree in sort or kind; be accordant or matched: as, the two kinds *assort* well or ill.—2. To associate; consort.

Assort no more with the menials of the goddess.
Bulwer.

assorted (a-sôr′ted), *p. a.* 1. Consisting of selected kinds; arranged in sorts or varieties.

Our cargo was an *assorted* one; that is, it consisted of everything under the sun.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 85.

2. Matched; fitted; suited: as, a well-*assorted* pair.

assortment (a-sôrt′ment), *n.* [< *assort* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *assortiment*, < *assortir*.] 1. The act of assorting or distributing into sorts, kinds, or classes, or of selecting and suiting.—2. A collection of things assorted: as, an *assortment* of goods; "an *assortment* of paintings," *Coxe*.—3. A class or group into which objects are assorted.

Those classes and *assortments* . . . called genera and species. *Adam Smith*, Mor. Sent., II. 407 (1797). (*N. E. D.*)

assot† (a-sot′), *v.* [< ME. *assoten*, < OF. *assoter, asoter*, < *a* (L. *ad*, to) + *sot*, foolish: see *sot*.] I. *intrans.* To be or become infatuated or like a fool.

II. *trans.* To infatuate; deceive; befool.

That monstrous error which doth some *assott*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 8.

assoyle†, *v. t.* See *assoil*[1].

ass's-ear (as′ez-ēr), *n.* A fine iridescent shell, *Haliotis asininus*, used in the manufacture of

buttons, for inlaying woodwork, and for other purposes.

ass's-foot (ȧs'ez-fůt), *n.* Same as *coltsfoot*.

assuade (ą-swād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *assuaded*, ppr. *assuading*. [< L. *as-* for *ad-* + *suadere*, advise: see *suasion*, and cf. *persuade*.] To present as advice; urge persuasively. *N. E. D.*

assuage (ą-swāj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assuaged*, ppr. *assuaging*. [Early mod. E. also *asswage*, *aswage*, and by apheresis *swage*; < ME. *asuagen*, *aswagen*, < OF. *asouager*, *asuager*, *asoager* = Pr. *assuaviar*, *asuaviar*, < ML. as if **assuaviare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *suavis*, sweet: see *suave* and *sweet*. Cf. *abridge*, < L. *abbreviare*; *allege*[2], < LL. *alleviare*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To soften, in a figurative sense; allay; mitigate, ease, or lessen, as pain or grief; moderate; appease or pacify, as passion or tumult.

> Yet he with strong perswasions her *asswaged*,
> And wonne her will to suffer him depart.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 43.
>
> Refreshing winds the summer's heats *assuage*.
> *Addison.*

> For the first time in history, she [the church] inspired thousands to devote their entire lives, through sacrifice and danger, to the single object of *assuaging* the sufferings of humanity. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 81.

=**Syn.** *Alleviate*, *Relieve*, *Mitigate*, etc. (see *alleviate*); to appease, mollify, temper (see lists under *alleviate* and *allay*[1]).

II.† *intrans.* To abate or subside; grow less: as, "let thin hert *assuage*," *Gower*; "the waters *asswaged*," Gen. viii. 1.

assuagement (ą-swāj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *asuagement*, < *asuager*: see *assuage* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of assuaging; mitigation; abatement. *Spenser.*—2. An alleviative; a sedative.

assuager (ą-swā'jėr), *n.* One who assuages or allays; that which mitigates or abates.

assuasive (ą-swā'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< *as-*[1] + *suasive*, as in *persuasive*, with reference to *assuage*.] **I.** *a.* Softening; mitigating; tranquilizing; soothing. [Rare.]

> Music her soft *assuasive* voice applies,
> *Pope*, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 25.

II. *n.* A soothing medicine or application.

assubjugate† (ą-sub'jö-gāt), *v. t.* [< *as-*[1] + *subjugate*.] To reduce to subjugation; put into a low or unworthy position; debase. [Rare.]

> No, this thrice worthy and right valiant lord
> Must not . . . *assubjugate* his merit . . .
> By going to Achilles. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

assuefaction† (as-wē-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **assuefactio*(*n-*), < *assuefacere*, pp. *assuefactus*, make accustomed to, habituate, < *assuetus*, pp. of *assuescere*, accustom (see *assuete*), + *facere*, make.] The act of accustoming; the state of being accustomed; use; habituation.

> Right and left, as part inservient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees, by use, and *assuefaction*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

assuete†, *a.* [< L. *assuetus*, pp. of *assuescere*, accustom, habituate, < *ad*, to, + *suescere*, inceptive of **suere*, be wont: see *custom*.] Accustomed; practised. *Blount.*

assuetude† (as'wē-tūd), *n.* [< L. *assuetudo*, custom, < *assuetus*, pp.: see *assuete*. Cf. *desuetude*.] Custom; habit; habitual use.

> *Assuetude* of things hurtful doth make them lose their force to hurt. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 67.

assumable (ą-sū'mą-bl), *a.* [< *assume* + *-able*.] Capable of being assumed or taken for granted.

assumably (ą-sū'mą-bli), *adv.* As may be assumed; presumably.

> The Macfarlane Highlanders, who were armed *assumably* with target and broadsword.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 40.

assume (ą-sūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assumed*, ppr. *assuming*. [< L. *assumere*, take to one's self, take up, receive, accept, claim, assume, < *ad*, to, + *sūmere*, take, contr. from **subimere*, < *sub*, under, + *emere*, take, buy: see *emption*, *emptor*, *redeem*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take into relation or association; adopt; take in; admit: as, "Enoch and Elias were *assumed* up into heaven," *Abp. Abbot.* See *assumption*, 5. [Archaic.]

> The sixth was a young knight . . . *assumed* into that honourable company. *Scott.*

2. To take upon one's self; undertake: as, to *assume* the responsibility of a proceeding; to *assume* office; to *assume* an obligation.

> *Assume* thy wingèd throne, thou Vesper of our throng!
> *Shelley*, Adonais, st. 46.

> Among those subject kings whom the Assyrians had established in Egypt the descendants of the first Necho *assumed*, after the fall of Nineveh, the position of independent sovereigns. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 83.

3. To take or put on one's self; invest one's self with: as, to *assume* the garb of a mendicant, or the figure of an animal; to *assume* a severe aspect; "to *assume* man's nature," *Milton*, P. L., iii. 303.

> They say the devil can *assume* heaven's brightness,
> And so appear to tempt us.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 6.

> Caroline . . . had persuaded Mrs. Pryor to *assume* her bonnet and summer shawl, and to take a walk with her.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxi.

> Society never *assumed* the military type in England which it *assumed* upon the continent.
> *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 123.

> Wheat quickly *assumes* new habits of life.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 333.

4. To apply to one's self; appropriate.

> His majesty might well *assume* the complaint of King David. *Clarendon.*

> His Holiness the Pope, by virtue of being Christ's Vicegerent upon earth, piously *assumed* to himself a right to dispose of the territories of infidels as he thought fit.
> *A. Hamilton*, Works, II. 68.

> Hastings had ceased to difference his arms as a cadet, and *assumed* them unbroken. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 687.

5. To take for granted or without proof; suppose as a fact; postulate: as, to *assume* a principle in reasoning.

> Generally it may be *assumed* that rhetoric will not survive the age of the ceremonious in manners and the gorgeous in costume. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

> If the step from mechanics to chemistry is known, has been proved, and is admitted, that from chemistry to life is *assumed*, and *assumed* without the slightest reason.
> *Beale*, Protoplasm, p. 117.

6. To take fictitiously; pretend to possess; take in appearance: as, to *assume* the garb of humility.

> *Assume* a virtue, if you have it not.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

7†. To claim.

> Like a bold champion I *assume* the lists.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1.

=**Syn.** 6. To affect, feign, counterfeit.

II. *intrans.* To be arrogant; claim more than is due; presume.

assumedly (ą-sū'med-li), *adv.* As is or may be assumed or taken for granted; presumably.

assument† (ą-sū'ment), *n.* [< LL. *assumentum*, a piece sewed on, < L. *assuere*, sew on, < *ad*, to, + *suere*, sew, = E. *sew*, q. v.] A piece sewed on; a patch; an addition.

> The *assument* or addition Dr. Marshall never could find anywhere but in this Anglo-Saxonick translation.
> *J. Lewis*, Hist. of Eng. Bibles, p. 9.

assumer (ą-sū'mėr), *n.* One who assumes; an arrogant person.

> These high *assumers* and pretenders to reason. *South.*

> To swear at the mention of *assumers* and pretenders to baronetcies. *The Atlantic*, LII. 365.

assuming (ą-sū'ming), *p. a.* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; disposed to attribute to one's self undue importance; haughty; arrogant.

> His haughty looks and his *assuming* air
> The son of Isis could no longer bear. *Dryden.*

> A virtue that might repress the most *assuming*.
> *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

=**Syn.** Bold, forward, presuming, self-confident.

assuming† (ą-sū'ming), *n.* Presumption.

> The vain *assumings* of some. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster.

assumingly (ą-sū'ming-li), *adv.* In an assuming manner; arrogantly.

assumpsit (a-sump'sit), *n.* [L., he undertook; third pers. sing. perf. ind. of *assumere*, assume, undertake: see *assume*.] In *law*: (*a*) An action lying for the recovery of damages sustained through the breach of a simple contract (that is, a promise not under seal), in which the plaintiff alleges that the defendant *assumpsit*, that is, promised or undertook, to perform the act specified. In England and in most of the United States this, like the other common-law forms of action, has been superseded by statute. Hence—(*b*) An actionable promise, express or implied by law.

assumpt† (a-sumpt'), *v. t.* [< L. *assumptus*, pp. of *assumere*, take up: see *assume*.] 1. To take up; raise. See *assume*, *v. t.*, 1.

> She was *assumpted* into the cloud.
> *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 14.

2. To assume, as a proposition or premise.

> Supposition *assumpted* is when a manifest supposition is *assumpted* to prove another thing withal, as . . . the disputer will *assumpt* this assertion, which saith that of false things there is no certain knowledge, and truth is not known but of true things. *Blundeville*, 1619.

3. To assume, as a property, attribute, etc.

> I do grant it to be Christ's true body and flesh by a property of the nature *assumpted* to the Godhead; yea, and we do really eat and drink His flesh and blood after a certain real property.
> *Ridley*, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xvi., note.

4. To take to one's self; put on; assume.

> And *assumpted*, or tooke to his Arms . . . a Crosse Silver, in a field vert. *Bossewell*, Armorie, p. 22. (*N. E. D.*)

assumpt† (a-sumpt'), *n.* [< L. *assumptum*, neut. of *assumptus*, pp., assumed: see *assumpt*, *v.*] That which is assumed; an assumption.

> The sum of all your *assumpts*.
> *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestants, i. 1.

★**assumption** (ą-sump'shon), *n.* [< ME. *assumpcioun*, *assumpiioun* (of the Virgin Mary), < ML. *assumptio*(*n-*), a taking up (into heaven); L., a taking up, adoption, the minor proposition of a syllogism; < *assumere*, pp. *assumptus*, take up, etc.: see *assume*.] 1. The act of taking to one's self; a taking upon one's self; undertaking.

> Since the *Assumption* of our flesh, we know what shape to picture God in. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 55.

> An *assumption* of power not conferred by the Constitution and laws. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

2. The act of taking for granted, or supposing without proof; supposition.

> The *assumption* of a final cause in the structure of each part of animals and plants is as inevitable as the *assumption* of an efficient cause for every event.
> *Whewell*, Nov. Org. Renovatum, p. 105.

3. The thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed.

> Let well-weighed considerations, not stiff and peremptory *assumptions*, guide thy discourses.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 3.

> In fact, the putting of limits to human conception must always involve the *assumption* that our previous experience is universally valid in a theoretical sense; an *assumption* which we have already seen reason to reject.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 155.

4. In *logic*, the minor premise in a categorical syllogism.

> Still more objectionable are the correlative terms proposition and *assumption* as synonymous for the major and minor premises. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic.

[This use of the word, originating with Cicero (Latin *assumptio*), was revived in the sixteenth century, and is common in modern Latin, but is rare in English.]

5. The taking up of a person into heaven; specifically, the traditional anticipated resurrection or bodily taking up into heaven of the Virgin Mary after her death, celebrated by the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Oriental churches by the feast of the Assumption on the 15th of August.—6. Adoption, or making use of.

> It is evident that the prose psalms of our liturgy were chiefly consulted and copied by the perpetual *assumptions* of their words and combinations.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 172.

7. In *law*, the agreement of the transferee of property to pay obligations of the transferror which are chargeable on it.—8. A conceited disposition, characterized by a tendency to claim more than is one's due; presumption.

> The priest, however arrogant his *assumption*, makes a civil salute. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 343.

Arms of assumption. See *arm*[2], 7, and *assumptive arms*, under *assumptive*.—**Assumption clause.** See *clause*.—**Deed of assumption**, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by trustees under a trust deed or deed of settlement, assuming a new trustee or trustees.=**Syn.** 2 and 3. Conjecture, hypothesis, theory, postulate.—8. *Pride*, *Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*); officiousness, forwardness, self-confidence, self-conceit, face.

assumptious (ą-sump'shus), *a.* [< *assumption* + *-ous*. Cf. *presumptuous*.] Assuming; presumptuous. [Rare.]

assumptive (ą-sump'tiv), *a.* [< L. *assumptivus*, taken in addition, < *assumptus*, pp. of *assumere*, take, assume: see *assume*.] 1. Capable of being assumed; assumed.

> Writing under an *assumptive* character.
> *Wycherly*, Plain Dealer, Pref.

2. Marked or characterized by assumptions.

> Trivial, scholastic, and *assumptive* methods.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 312.

Assumptive arms, in *her.*: (*a*) Formerly, arms not paternal, assumed in consequence of an exploit. (*b*) Now, arms which a person has a right, with the approbation of his sovereign and of the heralds, to assume. (*c*) Armorial bearings improperly assumed. [Rare in last use.] Also called *arms of assumption*.

assumptively (ą-sump'tiv-li), *adv.* In an assumptive or assumed manner; by way of assumption.

assurable (ą-shör'ą-bl), *a.* [< *assure* + *-able*.] Capable of being assured; suitable for insurance: as, an *assurable* property.

assurance (ą-shör'ąns), *n.* [< ME. *assuraunce*, < OF. *asseürance*, F. *assurance* = Sp. *aseguranza* = It. *assecuranza* (= E. *assecurance*, q. v.), < ML. *assecurantia*, < *assecurare*, assure: see *assure* and *-ance*.] 1. The act of assuring; a formal or earnest statement intended to produce belief or conviction; a positive declaration intended to give confidence: as, I trusted to his *assurances*.

Plight me the full *assurance* of your faith.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

2. Pledge; guaranty; surety.

You should procure him better *assurance* than Bardolph; he would not take his bond and yours; he liked not the security. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

3†. Affiance; betrothal.

The day of their *assurance* drew nigh.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.

I am sure
I never courted you, nor gave you tokens
That might concern *assurance*.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

4. In *law*, documentary evidence of the title or right of possession of property.—**5.** Insurance; a contract for the payment of a sum on the occurrence of a certain event, as loss or death.

Recent writers have sought to establish distinctions of a novel character between them [*assurance* and *insurance*]. One of these is that a person insures his life, his house, or his ships, and the office assures to him in each of these cases a sum of money payable in certain contingencies. Another is that *assurance* represents the principle and insurance the practice. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 169.

6. Certain proof; clear evidence; positive demonstration; undeniable grounds for belief or trust; assuredness.

Whereof he hath given *assurance* unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. Acts xvii. 31.

A form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world *assurance* of a man.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

I feel desires
That give *assurance* of their own success,
And that, infus'd from Heav'n, must thither tend.
Cowper, The Task, v.

A brightness, like that of the eyes of some smaller animals, which gives *assurance* of life, but of a life foreign and unintelligible. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 44.

7. Firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certain expectation; the utmost certainty.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full *assurance* of faith. Heb. x. 22.

I'll make *assurance* double sure,
And take a bond of fate. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

There have prevailed very widely . . . among mankind the sad tradition of a lost or forfeited life of perfection and happiness, and a dim expectation or the firm *assurance* of a future life of perfection and happiness.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 197.

Especially—**8.** Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity; courage.

Brave men meet danger with *assurance*. *Knolles.*

He is wanting in neither personal courage, *assurance*, nor promptitude, but he abuses these virtues by using them in the service of vice.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 31.

9. Freedom from timidity or bashfulness; laudable confidence; self-reliance.

Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

I have been often surprised that you, who have seen so much of the world, . . . could never yet acquire a requisite share of *assurance*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

10. Excess of boldness; impudence: as, his *assurance* is intolerable.

Immoderate *assurance* is perfect licentiousness.
Shenstone.

Upon my soul, Jack, thou art a very impudent fellow! to do you justice, I think I never saw a piece of more consummate *assurance!* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

Chamber of assurance. See *chamber*.—**Collateral assurance.** See *collateral*.—**Common assurances.** See *common*.—**Further assurance.** See *further*. = **Syn. 2.** *Pledge*, etc. See *promise*.—**10.** Effrontery, presumption.

assure (a-shör'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assured*, ppr. *assuring*. [< ME. *assuren*, *asuren*, *asseuren*, < OF. *aseürer*, mod. F. *assurer* = Pr. *assegurar* = Sp. *asegurar* = Pg. *assegurar* = It. *assecurare* (= E. *assecure*, q. v.), < ML. *assecurare*, assure, < L. *ad*, to, + *securus* (> OF. *segur*, *seür*), secure, sure: see *secure*, *sure*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make sure or certain; convince or make confident, as by a promise, declaration, or other evidence: as, to *assure* a person of one's favor or love.

It is idle to propose remedies before we are *assured* of the disease. *Swift*, Advancement of Religion.

'T is a vast privilege for a Christian to be *assured* that the Lord will do this or that individual thing for him.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv. 1.

And, for I am a man, I dare not do
God's work until *assured* I see with God.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 94.

2. To declare solemnly to; assert earnestly to; endeavor to convince by assertion: as, I *assure* you I am speaking the truth.

I dare *assure* thee that no enemy
Shall ever take alive the noble Brutus.
Shak., J. C., v. 4.

They are recommended by people of consequence, I *assure* you *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

3. To secure or confirm; make sure to be or to continue; give certainty or stability to: as, to *assure* a person's position or possessions.

This shall *assure* my constant loyalty.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

My penance hath not slacken'd, though my pardon
No way *assured*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 739.

So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected on without the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety *assures* its favour to them. *H. Rogers.*

4. To free from obscurity, ambiguity, or uncertainty.

So reason's glimmering ray
Was lent, not to *assure* our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day.
Dryden, Religio Laici.

5. To embolden; make confident.

And hereby we . . . shall *assure* our hearts before him.
1 John iii. 19.

6†. To affiance; betroth.

This drudge, or diviner, laid claim to me; called me Dromio; swore I was *assured* to her.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

7. To insure, as against loss. = **Syn.** *Insure*, *Assure* (see *insure*); to asseverate to, encourage, vouch to, warrant.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To confide; trust.

Therfore as frend fullych in me *assure*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 680.

2. To promise; pledge one's self. *Chaucer.*

assured (a-shörd'), *p. a.* **1.** Certain; sure; indubitable; undoubted: as, "an *assured* experience," *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

We dare not leave his fortunes,
Though most *assured* death hung round about us.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

In history, as in tragedy, the master's hand has not yet come to its full stretch and skill; its touch is not yet wholly *assured*, its work not yet wholly blameless.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 50.

2. Bold; confident; self-possessed.

He looked frank, unconstrained, something *assured*, but not bordering upon assurance.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 15.

He . . . came forth with an *assured* air and bade defiance to the messenger. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

3†. Affianced. *Shak.*—**4.** Insured; having one's life or goods insured.

assuredly (a-shör'ed-li), *adv.* **1.** Certainly; indubitably.

Assuredly Solomon thy son shall reign. 1 Ki. i. 13.

2. With assurance; confidently; impudently.

The more
Actions of depth and danger are considered,
The less *assuredly* they are performed.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

assuredness (a-shör'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence.

assurer (a-shör'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which assures, or gives assurance; specifically, an insurer or underwriter.—**2.** One who takes out a policy of insurance; one who is assured.

assurgency (a-sėr'jen-si), *n.* [< *assurgent*.] The tendency or disposition to rise. [Rare.]

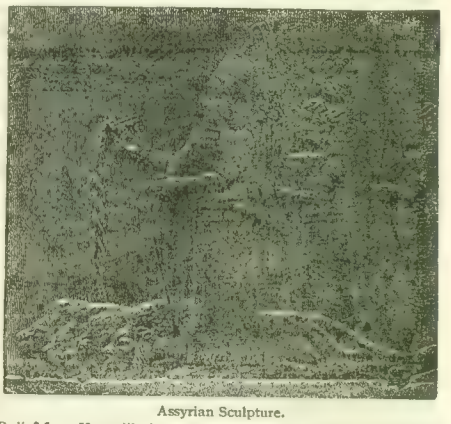
The continual *assurgency* of the spirit through the body.
Coleridge, Lit. Rem. (1839), IV. 167.

assurgent (a-sėr'jent), *a.* [< L. *assurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *assurgere*, rise up, ascend, < *ad*, to, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge*.] Rising; ascending. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, applied to a bearing when depicted as rising out of the sea, as the sun. (*b*) In *bot.*, rising in a curve to an erect position; ascending. Also *adsurgent*.—**Assurgent leaves**, leaves first bent down, but rising erect toward the apex.

assuringly (a-shör'ing-li), *adv.* In an assuring manner; in a way to give confidence.

asswage†, *v.* An old spelling of *assuage*.

Assyrian (a-sir'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Assyrius*, < Gr. Ἀσσύριος, pertaining to Ἀσσυρία, Assyria.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Assyria or to its inhabitants.—**Assyrian architecture**, the most important branch of the architecture of Mesopotamia, developed in Assyria during the period of its supremacy. Its chief monuments were the royal palaces, which were of enormous extent, and constructed of massive walls of sundried brick on great mounds of clay, of which they have now virtually become a part, owing to the disintegrating influence of time and the elements upon their friable materials. They were never more than one or two stories high, owing to the limited endurance of the unbaked bricks, and consisted chiefly of corridors and long, narrow halls, either arched over with brick or closed in with ceilings of wood, and surrounding open courts. The entrances were of imposing height and width, ornamented with colossal stone figures of winged human-headed bulls or lions, or other mythological conceptions. The interior walls were commonly lined with a revetment of soft alabaster slabs, on which were carved in low relief the remarkable series of sculptures which have preserved the record of Assyrian triumphs, character, and customs. Color in somewhat subdued tints was generally employed upon the sculptures and the wall-spaces. The temple, in Assyria, was subordinate to the palace, the opposite being the case in Babylonia.—**Assyrian art**, one of the later branches of Mesopotamian art, parallel to the later Babylonian. Its most characteristic manifestation is presented in its lavish sculptured architectural decoration in low relief. In its first period, culminating in the ninth century B. C., it displayed great vigor and truth in its interpretation of nature, particularly in its portrayal of animal forms. Later it suffered a decline until the close of Assyrian supremacy, toward the end of the seventh century B. C. Its human figures never have the life and force of its animals, but are



Assyrian Sculpture.
Relief from Koyunjik, in the British Museum. King Assur-bani-pal pouring a libation. About 625 B. C.

heavy and conventional. It is marked by great minuteness of detail, ornaments, texture of fabrics, etc., being carefully rendered. In metal-work of all kinds the Assyrian craftsmen took a high place, and they excelled also in gem-engraving.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Assyria, an ancient country of Asia, east of the river Tigris, long at the head of the powerful Assyrian empire, including Babylonia and other neighboring countries.—**2.** The language of the Assyrians, which has been preserved by and largely recovered from their cuneiform inscriptions. See *cuneiform*.

Assyriological (a-sir"i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to Assyriology.

The latest results of *Assyriological* research.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 343.

Assyriologist (a-sir-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *Assyriology* + *-ist*.] A student of Assyriology; one versed in Assyriology.

Assyriologue (a-sir'i-ō-log), *n.* [= F. *Assyriologue*, < Gr. Ἀσσυρία + *-λόγος*, < *λέγειν*: see *Assyriology*.] An Assyriologist.

Assyriology (a-sir-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀσσυρία + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of Assyrian antiquities; that branch of knowledge which includes the history, language, etc., of ancient Assyria.

assyth†, *n.* A Scotch form of *asseth*.

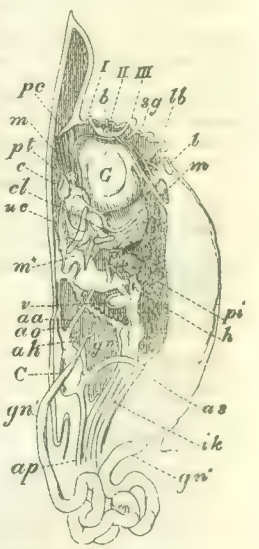
assythment (a-sīтн'ment), *n.* [Sc., also by apheresis *sithement*, < *assyth*, *sithe*, + *-ment*.] In *Scots law*, an indemnification due from a person guilty of murder to the heirs of the person murdered. Where the criminal has suffered the penalty of the law, no claim for assythment lies.

-ast. [< Gr. *-αστής*, < *-άζειν*, after *-ι-*, equiv. to *-ιστής*, < *-ίζειν*: see *-ist*, *-ize*.] A suffix of Greek origin, occurring instead of *-ist* after *-i-*, as in *chiliast*, *enthusiast*, etc.

astacian (as-tā'-shian), *n.* [< *Astacus* + *-ian*.] An animal of the genus *Astacus* or family *Astacidæ*, as a crawfish or lobster.

astacid (as'ta-sid), *n.* One of the *Astacidæ*.

Astacidæ (as-tas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astacus* + *-idæ*.] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans represented by the crawfish and lobster. Among fluviatile forms, the best known are *Astacus* and *Cambarus*, the former containing the river-crawfish, *A. fluviatilis*, and the latter numerous species of North



Structure of the Crawfish (*Astacus*).
I, *II*, *III*, sterna of first, second, and third somites; *C*, heart; *G*, membranous part of stomach; *lb*, labrum; *l*, metastoma; *c*, cardiac ossicle; *pt*, pterocardiac do.; *uc*, urocardiac do.; *cl*, lateral cardiac do.; *p*, cardio-pyloric valve; *pi*, inferior pyloric valvular apparatus; *m*, anterior gastric muscle; *m'*, insertion of posterior do.; *pc*, procephalic process; *h*, opening of hepatic duct; *v*, pyloric cæcum; *i k*, intestine; *gn*, testis; *gn'*, *gn''*, vas deferens; *a o*, ophthalmic artery; *a a*, antennary do.; *a h*, hepatic do.; *a s*, sternal do.; *a p*, superior abdominal do.; *b*, cerebral ganglia; *s g*, azygous visceral nerve.

America, among them the blind crawfish of the Mammoth Cave, *C. pellucidus*. The lobster is *Homarus marinus*, or *H. americanus*. *Nephrops* is another genus of this family. See cut under *Astacus*.

Astacina (as-ta-sī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astacus* + *-ina*.] A group of macrurous decapod crustaceans corresponding more or less nearly with *Astacini* or *Astacidæ*.

astacine (as′ta-sin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Astacus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of a crawfish; pertaining to the *Astacidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Astacidæ*, as a crawfish.

The problem whether the crustacean in question was a marine *Astacine* or a true Homarine might be very hard to solve. *Huxley*, Crayfish, vi.

Also *astacoid*.

Astacini (as-ta-sī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astacus* + *-ini*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the third section of macrurous decapod crustaceans, containing a number of forms now distributed in several families and at least two suborders. His subsection of the same name corresponds more nearly to the modern family *Astacidæ* (which see).

astacite (as′ta-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστακός*, a lobster, a crawfish, + *-ite*[2].] A petrified or fossil crawfish, or other similar crustaceous animal.

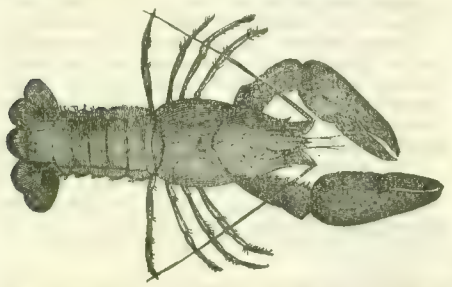
★Also *astacolite*.

astacoid (as′ta-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Astacus* + *-oid*.] Same as *astacine*. *Huxley*.

Astacoidea (as-ta-koi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astacus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily group or series of macrurous decapod crustaceans.

astacolite (as-tak′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστακός*, a lobster, a crawfish, + *λίθος*, a stone.] Same as *astacite*.

Astacus (as′ta-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστακός*, a lobster, a crawfish.] The typical genus of the



River-Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*). (From Huxley's "Crayfish.")

family *Astacidæ*, and one of the two leading genera of fluviatile crawfishes, the other being

★*Cambarus*.

astarboard (a-stär′bōrd), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *starboard*.] At or to the starboard or right-hand side of a ship when looking forward.

astare (a-stär′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *stare*[1].] Staring.

astart† (a-stärt′), *v.* [< ME. *asterten, asteorten, asturten*, startle, start up, escape, < *a-* (< AS. *ā-*) + *sterten*, etc., start: see *a-*[1] and *start*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To escape; escape from.

Every tere which that Creseyde *asterte*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1070.

2. To cause to start; startle.

No daunger there the shepheard can *astert*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Nov.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To start up.

Out of her bed she did *astart*,
As one with vew of ghastly feends affright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 29.

2. To be escaped from.

She hadde the herte,
And who hath that may not *asterte*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1153.

Astarte (as-tär′tē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀστάρτη, representing Phen. *Ashtareth*: see *Ashtoreth*.] **1.** The principal female divinity of the Phenicians, properly a chaste deity, goddess of the moon or of the heavens, but frequently confounded with the unchaste Ashera. She was the same as the Assyrian Istar. Also called *Ashtoreth* (*Ashtareth, Astoreth*), and, incorrectly, *Ashtoroth* (*Ashtaroth*), a plural form of *Ashtoreth*.

Mooned *Ashtaroth*,
Heaven's queen and mother both.
Milton, Nativity, l. 200.

With these in troop
Came *Astoreth*, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns.
Milton, P. L., i. 439.

2. The moon.

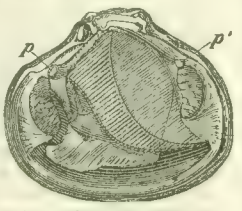
Astarte's bediamonded crescent,
Distinct with its duplicate horn.
Poe, Ulalume.

3. [NL.] A genus of bivalve shells, formerly of great extent and referred to a family *Cyprinidæ*, now restricted and made the type of a family *Astartidæ*.



Astarte sulcata.

Astartidæ (as-tär′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astarte*, 3, + *-idæ*.] In some systems of zoölogical classification, a family of dimyarian bivalves, with solid equal valves, an external ligament, cardinal teeth, and also lateral teeth on each valve, the pallial line entire, the muscular scars ovate, and a distinct pedal scar above the anterior muscular one. The typical species are chiefly inhabitants of the northern seas, but members of the same family are ★found in most other seas.



Astarte borealis semisulcata.
p, *p′*, anterior and posterior pedal muscle.

Astasia (as-tā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστασία*, unsteadiness, inconstancy, < *ἀστατος*, unsteady: see *astatic*.] A genus of eustomatous flagellate infusorians, typical of the family *Astasiidæ*, having a distinct tubular pharynx. It contains such species as *A. trichophora*, found in marsh-water.

astasiid (as-tas′i-id), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Astasiidæ*.

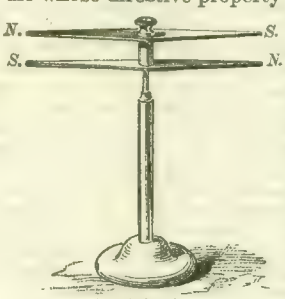
Astasiidæ (as-ta-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astasia* + *-idæ*.] A family of animalcules, mostly free-swimming, exceedingly plastic and variable in form, bearing a single terminal flagellum, and having the oral aperture distinct and the endoplasm colorless.

astatet, *n.* An obsolete form of *estate*.

astatic (as-tat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀστατος*, not standing still, unstable, unsteady, < *ἀ-* priv. + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, stand: see *a-*[18] and *static*.] **1.** Unstable; unsteady.

The house was rested, at each of its piers, upon a handful of cast-iron shot, each one fourth of an inch in diameter. By this means the building has been made *astatic*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 566.

Hence—**2.** In *phys.*, having no tendency to take a definite (fixed) position; without directive power: used especially of a magnetic needle whose directive property has been neutralized. A needle may be rendered astatic in various ways, but most simply by the proximity of another needle of the same intensity fixed parallel to it, and with the poles reversed, the north pole of the one being adjacent to the south pole of the other. In this position the needles neutralize each other, and are therefore unaffected by the magnetism of the earth, though they are still subject to the influence of an electric current properly situated. Such needles were formerly employed in the electric telegraph, and they form an essential part of the astatic galvanometer.



Astatic Needles.

astatically (as-tat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an astatic manner.

astaticism (as-tat′i-sizm), *n.* [< *astatic* + *-ism*.] The state or quality of being astatic.

The nominal sensitiveness of a galvanometer can be increased to any extent by increasing the *astaticism* of the needle. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 90.

astatize (as′ta-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *astatized*, ppr. *astatizing*. [< *astat-ic* + *-ize*.] To render astatic.

The deflexion of a properly *astatized* needle suspended inside the globe. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 267.

astatizer (as′ta-tī-zėr), *n.* A device for rendering the needle of a galvanometer astatic.

astay (a-stā′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *stay*[1].] *Naut.*, said of the anchor when, in heaving in, the cable forms such an angle with the surface of the water as to appear to be in a line with the stays of the ship.

asteatodes (as-tē-a-tō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στεατώδης*, like tallow or fat, < *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), tallow or fat, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *asteatosis*.

asteatosis (as-tē-a-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), tallow or fat, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, defective secretion of sebaceous matter by the glands of the skin.

asteer (a-stēr′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Sc., = *astir*, q. v.] In or into a state of stir; stirring. [Scotch.]

asteism (as′tē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστεϊσμός*, clever talk, < *ἀστεΐζεσθαι*, talk cleverly, < *ἀστεῖος*, clever, witty, lit. of the town, < *ἄστυ*, town. Cf. *civil*, < L. *civis*, a citizen; *urbane*, < L. *urbs*, a city.] In *rhet.*, polite irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.

astel (as′tel), *n.* [< ME. *astelle*, < OF. *astelle* = Pr. *astela*, < L. **astella*, for *astula*, a form of *assula*, a thin board, a shingle, dim. of *assis*, a board: see *ashler*.] A ceiling of boards overhead in a mining-drift, designed to protect the ★men when at work from falling rocks. [Eng.]

aster[1] (as′tėr), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star (also a plant, prob. *Aster Atticus*; cf. *ἄστρον* (> L. *astrum*), a star, a constellation, usually in pl. *ἄστρα*, the stars), = E. *star*, q. v.] **1**†. A star. [Rare.]—**2.** A plant of the genus *Aster*.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A large genus of plants, of the family *Asteraceæ*, natives of Europe, Asia, and America, but chiefly of North America, about 150 species occurring in the United States. They are mostly perennial, flowering in late summer and autumn, on which account they are often called in England Michaelmas or Christmas daisies. The ray-flowers vary from white to lilac-blue or purple, the center being yellow, changing sometimes to purple. Many of the species resemble one another closely, and in no genus is the satisfactory determination of the species more difficult.

4. A name of plants of some allied genera, as the Cape *aster* (*Agathæa amelloides*), the China *aster* (*Callistephus Chinensis*), the false *aster* (*Boltonia*), the golden *aster* (*Chrysopsis*), and the white-topped *aster* (*Sericocarpus*).—**5.** In *biol.*, a karyokinetic figure intervening in time between the rosette and the diaster during the changes in the nucleus of a cell. See *diaster* and *karyokinesis*.

Aster[2] (as′tėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, same as *Astur*.

-aster. [L. *-aster*, dim. suffix, as in *parasitaster*, a bit of a parasite, *Antoniaster*, a little Antony, *oleaster*, wild olive, *pinaster*, wild pine, *surdaster*, deafish, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming contemptuous diminutives, as in *criticaster*, *poetaster*. It occurs without recognized diminutive force in *pinaster*, *oleaster* (which see).

Asteracanthiidæ (as″tē-ra-kan-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asteracanthion* + *-idæ*.] A family of ordinary starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea*.

Asteracanthion (as″tē-ra-kan′thi-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *ἄκανθα*, a spine.] A genus of starfishes, typical of the family *Asteracanthiidæ*. *A. rubens* is a common British species, the "five-finger" of the oystermen.

Asteracanthus (as″tē-ra-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *ἄκανθα*, a spine.] A genus of cestraciont fossil fishes, occurring in the Oölite and Lias formations.

Asteraceæ (as-tē-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aster*, 3, + *-aceæ*.] See the supplement.

asteria (as-tē′ri-a), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star. Cf. *Asterias*.] A variety of sapphire, not perfectly transparent, but showing, when cut round, a stellar opalescence in the direction of the vertical axis of the crystal. Also called *oculus cati*.

Asteriadæ (as-tē-rī′a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterias*, 1, + *-adæ*.] **1.** Same as *Asteriidæ*.—**2.** Some other and major group of starfishes.

asterial (as-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀστέριος*, starry, < *ἀστήρ*, a star.] Relating to or connected with the stars.

If the deep learn'd *asterial* quacks
Paint Time to life in almanacks,
He has on brow a lock of hair,
But all his head beside is bare.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 298.

asterialite (as-tē′ri-a-līt), *n.* [< *Asterias*, 1, + *-lite*.] A fossil starfish.

Asterias (as-tē′ri-as), *n.* [NL., < L. *asterias*, < Gr. *ἀστερίας*, a fish, lit. starry, < *ἀστήρ*, a star.] **1.** The genus of starfishes which is typical of the family *Asteriidæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, an old and disused name of the goshawk, goose-hawk, or star-hawk. See *Astur*.



Common Starfish (*Asterias forbesi*).

asteriated (as-tē′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀστέριος*,

starry, + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Exhibiting the property of asterism: as, *asteriated* sapphire. See *asterism*, 4.

asterid (as'te-rid), *n.* [< *Asteriidæ*.] A starfish; a member of the genus *Asterias*, or family *Asteriidæ*, or some other division of the order *Asteroidea*. Also called *asteridan* and *asteridian*.

Asterida (as-ter'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterias*, 1, + *-ida*.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of the class *Asteroida*, including the typical starfishes.

Asteridæ (as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterias*, 1, + *-idæ*.] 1. Same as *Asteriidæ*.—2. Some superfamily group of starfishes, more or less exactly equivalent to *Asteroidea* (which see).

asteridan (as-ter'i-dan), *n.* Same as *asterid*.

Asteridea (as-te-rid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterias*, 1, + *-idea*.] A superfamily group of starfishes. (*a*) More or less nearly the same as an order *Asteroidea*, distinguishing the starfishes collectively from other echinoderms. (*b*) More or less nearly the same as a class *Asteroidea* or *Stellerida*, distinguishing the starfishes and sand-stars (ophiurians) together from other echinoderms.

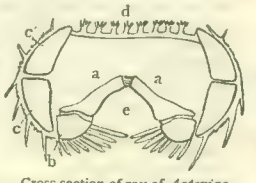
asteridian (as-te-rid'i-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *asterid* + *-ian*.] I. *n.* Same as *asterid*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Asteriidæ*.

The *asteridian* affinities of the class [*Brachiopoda*] have been hinted at by King. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 188.

asteriid (as-tē'ri-id), *n.* A starfish of the family *Asteriidæ*.

Asteriidæ (as-te-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterias*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of echinoderms, of the order *Asteroidea*, the starfishes, class *Asteroidea* or *Stellerida*, represented by such genera as *Asterias* or *Astropecten* and *Luidia*, having four rows of pedicellate feet in each ray. Also *Asteridæ*, and, less correctly, *Asteriadæ*.



Cross-section of ray of *Asterias aurantiacus*.

a, *a*, ambulacral or vertebral ossicles; *b*, adambulacral; *c*, *c*, marginal ossicles; *d*, paxillæ upon antambulacral surface.

Asterina (as-te-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *-ina*.] The typical genus of starfishes of the family *Asterinidæ*. *A. gibbosa* is the gibbous starlet.

Asterina is a large genus, almost world-wide in its distribution. The skeleton is formed of imbricated or overlapping and notched ossicula. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 159.

asterinid (as-ter'i-nid), *n.* A starlet of the family *Asterinidæ*.

Asterinidæ (as-te-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterina* + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes, containing the starlets of the genera *Asterina*, *Asteriscus*, *Goniaster*, etc.

asterion (as-tē'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστέριος*, neut. *ἀστέριον*, starry, starlike, < *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In *anat.*, the point where the lambdoid, parietomastoid, and occipitomastoid sutures of the skull meet.

Asteriscus (as-te-ris'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστερίσκος*, a little star: see *asterisk*.] 1. A genus of starfishes, of the family *Asterinidæ*: synonymous with *Palmipes*. The species are known as sea-stars.—2. [*l. c.*] An otolith lodged, in most fishes, in a diverticulum of the vestibule, beneath the ampulla of the posterior canal.

asterisk (as'te-risk), *n.* [< LL. *asteriscus*, < Gr. *ἀστερίσκος*, a little star, an asterisk, used in manuscripts to mark passages, dim. of *ἀστήρ*, a star: see *aster*[1].] 1. The figure of a star (*), used in printing and writing—(*a*) as a reference to a passage or note in the margin; (*b*) to distinguish words or phrases as conjectural, theoretical, unverified, obscure, or as having some other specified character; (*c*) to mark the omission of words or letters; and (*d*) arbitrarily, as a mark of classification.—2. Something in the shape of or resembling an asterisk.

The lanthorn is in the centre of an *asterisk* of glades, cut through the wood of all the country round, four or five in a quarter. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 258.

3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a frame consisting of two arches of metal, crossing each other at right angles, placed on the paten and over the prepared bread of the eucharist to prevent contact with the covering veil.


Asterisk.

The *asterisk* . . . folds and unfolds for the purpose of being more conveniently put away. Its use is to prevent the veil of the disk from disarranging the order of the portions; its mystical meaning . . . is the star which led the Wise Men to the Infant Saviour.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 350, note.

asterism (as'te-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστερισμός*, a marking with stars, a constellation, < *ἀστερίζειν*, mark with stars, < *ἀστήρ*, a star, = E. *star*.] 1. A group of stars: formerly equivalent to *constellation*, but now appropriated to any small cluster of stars, whether a part of a constellation or not.

All set in number and in perfect form,
Even like the *Asterisms* fix'd in heaven.
Chapman, Blind Beggar.

Any one who studies the heavens will recognize the fact that the larger constellations have been robbed of their just proportions to form the smaller *asterisms*.
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 335.

2. An asterisk, or mark of reference. [Rare.]—3. Three asterisks placed thus, ⁂, or thus, ⁂, before a passage, to direct attention to it.—4. An optical property exhibited by some crystallized minerals which show a star-shaped luminous figure when viewed by reflected light, as the asteriated sapphire, or by transmitted light, as some kinds of phlogopite. In the former case it is due to certain peculiarities of internal structure, in the latter to the inclusion of symmetrically arranged acicular crystals.

astern (a-stėrn'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *stern*[2].] 1. At or toward the hinder part of a ship: as, to go *astern*.—2. Behind, at any indefinite distance: as, the ship was far *astern* of us.

Captain Terry . . . put off in his boat at sunset for his ship, which was now six or eight miles *astern*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 36.

3. In the direction of the stern; backward; back; to the rear: said of a ship: as, the current drove us far *astern*.—**To back astern**, to move stern foremost; go astern: said of a ship.—**To be astern of the reckoning**, to be behind the position given for a vessel by the reckoning.—**To fall astern**. See *fall*.

asternal (a-stėr'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στέρνον*, sternum.] 1. Having no sternum or breast-bone, as a serpent. [Rare.]—2. Not reaching to or connected with the sternum: as, *asternal* ribs, that is, floating ribs, ribs which do not articulate with the breast-bone.

Asterodactylidæ (as″te-rō-dak-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterodactylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of salient amphibians: synonymous with *Pipidæ* (which see). Also *Asterodactyloidæ* and *Astrodactylidæ*.

Asterodactylus (as″te-rō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] A genus of salient amphibians: synonymous with *Pipa* (which see).

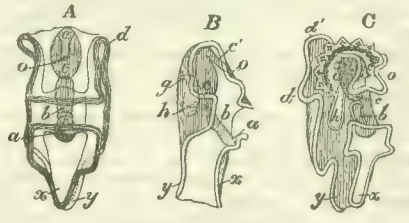
asteroid (as'te-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστεροειδής*, star-like, < *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* 1. Star-like.—2. Having a flower like an aster.

II. *n.* 1. One of the small planets, about 700 of which are known, which (with one known exception) lie between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: less accurately called *planetoids*. See *planetoid*.—2. One of the *Asteroidea*; a starfish, in a wide sense.

Asteroida (as-te-roi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστεροειδής*, star-like: see *asteroid*.] 1. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a class of echinoderms, the sea-stars or starfishes, consisting of the orders *Asterida*, *Brisingida*, *Ophiurida*, and *Euryalida*.—2. Same as *Alcyonaria*.

asteroidal (as-te-roi'dal), *a.* [< *asteroid* (or *Asteroida*) + *-al*.] 1. Resembling a star.—2. Pertaining to the asteroids.—3. Pertaining to the starfishes.—4. Same as *alcyonarian*.

Asteroidea (as-te-roi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστεροειδής*, star-like: see *asteroid*.] 1. An order of echinoderms, the starfishes: so called from their star-like form. They have a more or less lobed or pentagonal disk; lobes continuous with the disk, receiving prolongations of the viscera, and bearing tube-feet with suckers, as locomotory organs; and an aboral madreporic body. The group includes several families, as *Brisingidæ*, *Pterasteridæ*, *Astropectinidæ*, *Asterinidæ*, *Goniasteridæ*, *Linckiidæ*, and *Asteriidæ*, or the starfishes proper as distinguished from the sand-stars and other echinoderms of the class *Stellerida* (which see). They have a coriaceous skin, in which are implanted spines or tubercles. The body is expanded into arms, the under surface of which is marked with grooves, radiating from the center, and pierced with rows of holes, whence issue tentacular feet, by means of which the animals move. Most have 5 arms or rays, but some have more, varying from 8 to 30. They have the power of reproducing these arms if they are broken off; and if an entire arm, with a small portion of the body attached to it, is torn off, it forms a new and perfect animal. The mouth is in the inferior center of the rays, is not provided with teeth, and leads by a short gullet into a large stomach, from which a pair of lateral tubes are prolonged into each ray. A distinct intestine and anus may or may not be present. The animals feed chiefly on mollusks.



Development of Asterid Larvæ.

A, echinopædium of the form called bipinnaria, ventral view; *B*, lateral view; *C*, the bipinnaria showing rudiment of the starfish. *a*, mouth; *b*, esophagus; *c*, stomach; *c′*, intestine; *o*, anus; *x y*, ventral and dorsal sides of anterior end of body; *d*, *d′*, ciliated bands; *h*, cæcal diverticulum, forming rudiment of the ambulacral system, opening externally at *g*.

2. A class of echinoderms, containing the sand-stars or ophiurians together with the starfishes, and more or less exactly equivalent to *Stellerida* (which see).—3. Same as *Alcyonaria*.

Asterolepis (as-te-rō-lep'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] A genus of ostracoderm fishes found as fossils in the Old Red Sandstone of Russia and Scotland, and known only from detached plates: similar to *Pterichthys* (which see), having a pair of plated lateral appendages or "arms," probably used in pushing over muddy bottoms, and the head and trunk well covered with plates. The "*Asterolepis* of Stromness" has been given wide publicity by the writings of Hugh Miller, but the fish described by him under this name in the "Footprints of the Creator" has proved to belong to the genus *Homosteus*, one of the *Arthrodira* (a subclass of Paleozoic fishes, which see in the supplement), of which *Coccosteus* and *Dinichthys* are the best-known examples. (See *Coccosteus* and *Dinichthys*.

asterophrydid (as″te-rof'ri-did), *n.* One of the *Asterophrydidæ*.

Asterophrydidæ (as″te-rō-frid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterophrys* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses (the coccyx being connected with one condyle to the sacral vertebra), and opisthocœlian vertebræ. It is a small group of toad-like animals.

Asterophrys (as-te-rof'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *ὀφρύς*, eyebrow: see *brow*.] A genus of arciferous amphibians of New Guinea, typical of the family *Asterophrydidæ*.

asterophyllite (as″te-rō-fil'īt), *n.* [< NL. *Asterophyllites*.] A member of the genus *Asterophyllites*.

Asterophyllites (as″te-rō-fi-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A genus of fossil plants; star-leaf: so called from the stellated disposition of the leaves around the branches. They abound in the coal-measures, and are believed to be the branches of the *Calamites* or *Calamodendron*.

astert†, *v.* See *astart*.

asthenia (as-the-nī'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσθένεια*, weakness, < *ἀσθενής*, without strength, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σθένος*, strength.] 1. In *pathol.*, debility; want of strength. Also *astheny*.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of insects.

asthenic (as-then'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσθενικός*, weak, < *ἀσθενής*: see *asthenia*.] Of the nature of asthenia; characterized by or suffering from asthenia or debility; weak.

asthenology† (as-the-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσθενής*, weak (see *asthenia*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.

asthenopia (as-the-nō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσθενής*, weak (see *asthenia*), + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Weakness of the eyes. Two forms are especially important: (*a*) *accommodative asthenopia*, which is the result of the exhaustion of the ciliary muscle, as in hypermetropia; and (*b*) *muscular asthenopia*, which is the result of some exhaustion of the external muscles of the eye, usually the internal rectus.

asthenopic (as-the-nop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or suffering from asthenopia.

For reading, the manifest hypermetropia should be corrected, the strength of the glasses being increased as often as *asthenopic* symptoms reappear.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 785.

Asthenurus (as-the-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσθενής*, weak (see *asthenia*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of woodpeckers: synonymous with *Picumnus*. *Swainson*, 1827.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes.

astheny (as'the-ni), *n.* Same as *asthenia*, 1.

asthma (ast'mä or as'mä), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *astma*, *asma*, < ME. *asma*, *asmy*, < ML. *asma*, *asthma*, < Gr. *ἄσθμα*, asthma, panting, < *ἄζειν*, also *ἀάζειν*, *αἰάζειν*, breathe hard, pant, < *ἄᾱνται* (**Fαϝ-ναι*), breathe, blow, = Goth. *waian* = AS. *wāwan* = OHG. *wājan*, MHG. *wæjen*, G. *wehen* = Skt. √ *vā*, blow. From the same root, in Gr., come

air[1], *aura*, *aula*, *atmo-*, etc., and in Teut., *wind*[2], q. v.] A paroxysmal disorder of respiration, characterized by labored breathing, sibilant rales, a feeling of constriction in the chest, and cough. The essential feature of the attacks is the contraction of the bronchial tubes through spasm of the muscles in their walls. The name is sometimes loosely applied to other dyspnœic conditions.—**Hay asthma.** Same as ★*hay fever* (which see).

asthmatic (ast- or as-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *asthmaticus*, < Gr. ἀσθματικός, < ἄσθμα(τ-), asthma: see *asthma*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to asthma: as, *asthmatic* symptoms.—2. Affected by asthma: as, an *asthmatic* patient.

He reads from paper and book,
In a low and husky *asthmatic* tone.
Whittier, Demon of the Study.

II. *n.* A person troubled with asthma.

asthmatical (ast- or as-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *asthmatic*.

asthmatically (ast- or as-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an asthmatic manner; as an asthmatic.

Asthmatos (ast'ma-tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄσθμα(τ-), panting, asthma: see *asthma*.] A genus of cilioflagellate infusorians, having at the anterior end a single flagellum in the midst of a circlet of cilia. *A. ciliaris* is found in the mucus of the nose in cases of hay fever, and is supposed to cause the complaint.

astichous (as'ti-kus), *a.* [< NL. *astichus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + στίχος, a row.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, not ★arranged in ranks or rows.

astigmatic (as-tig-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + στίγμα(τ-), a point, + *-ic:* see *a-*[18], *stigma*, and *stigmatic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting astigmatism.

astigmation (as-tig-mā'shon), *n.* Same as ★*astigmatism*.

astigmatism (as-tig'ma-tizm), *n.* [Also *astigmism;* < Gr. ἀ- priv. + στίγμα(τ-), a point, + *-ism*.] 1. In *ophthal.*, a defect in the refractive apparatus of the eye, the curvature of the refracting surfaces being greater along certain meridians than along others, so that rays of light proceeding from an external point do not converge to a point upon the retina, but to a line.—2. A similar defect of spherical aberration in a lens.

Astigmatism denotes the failure of a lens to focus on vertical and on horizontal lines at the same time. The photograph of a checker-board or of checked cloth, made with an ordinary lens, will illustrate this failing very clearly. The correction of this defect is the great advantage of the modern stigmatic lens.
Trade Catalogue.

astigmometer (as-tig-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *astigm(atism)* + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring astigmatism.

Zehender describes a new *astigmometer*, consisting of two pasteboard tubes, one of which fitted into the other and could be revolved around its long axis.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 218.

astigmometry (as-tig-mom'e-tri), *n.* [< *astigm(atism)* + Gr. *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, a measure.] The measurement of astigmatism.

astipulate† (as-tip'ū-lāt), *v.* [< L. *astipulatus*, pp. of *astipulari*, *adstipulari*, agree with, < *ad*, to, + *stipulari*, stipulate: see *stipulate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a stipulation; agree.

All, but an hateful Epicurus, have *astipulated* to this truth. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World, ii. § 1.

II. *trans.* To assent or agree to.

astipulation† (as-tip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *astipulatio(n-)*, < *astipulari*, *adstipulari*, agree with: see *astipulate*.] 1. Agreement; concurrence.

Gracing himself . . . with the *astipulation* of our reverend Jewell. *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, ii. § 8.

2. Assent.

astir (a-stėr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [= Sc. *asteer*, earlier *on steir;* < *a*[3] + *stir*.] On the stir; on the move; stirring; active.

For the Nantes youth, the Angers youth, all Brittany was *astir*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iv. 2.

Permeated and tinged and all *astir* with the principle of equality. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 162.

Astoma (as'tō-mą), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *astomus*, < Gr. ἄστομος, mouthless: see *astomous*.] 1. [NL., fem. sing.] A spurious genus of mites, the six-legged larval form of acarines of the family *Trombidiidæ*, retained as a distinctive name of this stage.—2. [NL., neut. pl.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a general name for those acalephs or medusæ which have no central mouth, no ramifications of the peduncle, and no cavities for the ovaries. [Not in use.]

Astomata (as-tō'ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *astomatus:* see *astomatous*.] That one of the two groups into which the *Protozoa* are divided, with reference to the presence or absence of a mouth, in which the mouth is wanting. The group comprises two classes, *Gregarinida* and *Rhizopoda*. See *Protozoa*.

astomatous (as-tō'ma-tus), *a.* [< NL. *astomatus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] 1. Not possessing a mouth; specifically, belonging or pertaining to the *Astomata*.—2. In *bot.*, without an aperture; specifically, without stomata or breathing-pores.

astomous (as'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *astomus*, < Gr. ἄστομος, mouthless, < ἀ- priv. + στόμα, mouth.] Without a stoma or mouth; astomatous: applied to mosses in which the capsule does not open regularly by an operculum, but bursts irregularly, as in *Phascum* and its allies. *A. Gray.*

astont, astonet, astunt, *v. t.* [< ME. *astonen, astunen, astoonen, astounen* (later and rarely *astoyne*), also *astonien, astunien* (whence later and mod. *astony*, q. v., and by extension *astonish*, q. v.), oftenest in the pp. *astoned, astuned, astouned* (whence in mod. E. a new inf. *astound*, q. v.), also *astonied* (see *astony*); of uncertain origin: either (1) in the earlier normal form **astunien*, < AS. **āstunian* (not found), < *ā-* + *stunian*, resound (not verified in the later sense of 'stun with a noise,' *stun* in this sense being possibly by apheresis from *astun*); cf. Swiss *stünen*, > NHG. *staunen* (in comp. *erstaunen* = AS. **āstunian*?), astonish; or (2) < OF. *estoner, estuner, estonner*, mod. F. *étonner*, stun, astonish, < L. as if **extonare*, equiv. to *attonare*, chiefly in pp. *attonitus*, strike with a thunderbolt, stun, astonish, < *ex*, out (*ad*, to), + *tonare*, thunder: see *as-*[3], *ex-*, and *thunder*. The indications point to an orig. AS. word, merged in ME. with the etymologically different but formally and notionally equiv. OF. word. The forms *aston, astone, astun, astony, astonish*, and *astound* are thus variations of the same word. The normal mod. form is *astun* (a-stun'), or with further development *astound*, the only form, besides *astonish*, in actual use.] To confound; astonish; amaze; bewilder; dismay. *Chaucer.*

On the solid ground
He fell rebounding breathless, and *astunn'd*
His trunk extended lay.
Somerville, Hobbinol, ii. 384.

astoniedness†, *n.* [< *astonied* + *-ness*.] The state of being astonished.

astonish (a-ston'ish), *v. t.* [First in early mod. E.; either < *aston, astone*, or *astony*, + *-ish*[2], used (as in *distinguish* and *extinguish*) in imitation of words like *abolish, banish, cherish*, etc., where *-ish* represents *-iss-* in certain parts of F. verbs; or perhaps from an actual OF. **estonnir* (**estoniss-*), indicated in *estonissement*, astonishment (Palsgrave).] 1†. To stun, as with a blow; benumb; give a stupefying shock to.

Or as a thunder-clap, or cannons' noyse,
The power of hearing doth *astonish* quite.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

The knaves that lay in wait behind rose up and rolled down two huge stones, whereof the one smote the king upon the head, the other *astonished* his shoulder.
Holland, tr. of Livy, xlii. 15.

2†. To stun or strike dumb with sudden fear; confound.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful heralds to *astonish* us.
Shak., J. C., i. 3.

3. To strike or impress with wonder, surprise, or admiration; surprise; amaze.

Thou hast *astonish'd* me with thy high terms.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

The student of Nature wonders the more and is *astonished* the less, the more conversant he becomes with her operations. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 260.

What shall we say of the ocean telegraph, that extension of the eye and ear, whose sudden performance *astonished* mankind? *Emerson*, Works and Days.

=**Syn.** 3. *Surprise, Amaze*, etc. (see *surprise*); startle, shock.

astonishable† (a-ston'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *astonish* + *-able*.] Astonishing.

astonishedly (a-ston'isht-li), *adv.* In an astonished manner. [Rare.]

astonisher (a-ston'ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which astonishes.

astonishing (a-ston'ish-ing), *p. a.* Causing or fitted to cause astonishment; amazing; wonderful.=**Syn.** Amazing, surprising, wonderful, marvelous.

astonishingly (a-ston'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In an astonishing manner; to an astonishing degree.

astonishingness (a-ston'ish-ing-nes), *n.* The quality of exciting astonishment. [Rare.]

astonishment (a-ston'ish-ment), *n.* [< *astonish* + *-ment*. Cf. OF. *estonissement* (Palsgrave).] 1. The state of being astonished. (*a*†) The state of being stunned or benumbed.

A coldness and *astonishment* in his loins, as folk say.
Holland.

(*b*†) Confusion of mind from sudden fear or other emotion; consternation.

Astonishment is that state of the soul in which all its motions are suspended with some degree of horror.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful.

(*c*†) Passion; excitement; frenzy.

Furious ever I knew thee to be,
Yet never in this strange *astonishment*. *Spenser.*

(*d*) Great surprise or wonder; amazement.

We found, with no less wonder to us than *astonishment* to themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A cause or matter of consternation.

Thou shalt become an *astonishment*, a proverb, and a byword among all nations. Deut. xxviii. 37.

Those imaged, to the pride of kings and priests,
A dark yet mighty faith, a power as wide
As is the world it wasted, and are now
But an *astonishment*.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

=**Syn.** 1. Amazement, admiration, awe.

astony (as-ton'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *astonied*, ppr. *astonying*. [< ME. *astonien*, rarely *astunien:* see *aston*.] 1†. To stun, as with a blow.

The captain of the Helots . . . strake Palladias upon the side of his head that he reeled *astonied*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i. 23.

2. To astonish; terrify; confound. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And when I heard this thing, I rent my garment and my mantle, . . . and sat down *astonied*. Ezra ix. 3.

Astonying with their suddenness both their friends and their enemies. *Knolles.*

And I *astonied* fell and could not pray. *Mrs. Browning.*

astoret, *v. t.* [< ME. *astoren* (and by apheresis *storen*, > mod. E. *store*), < OF. *estorer, estaurer*, < L. *instaurare*, repair, renew: see *instauration* and *store*.] To store; furnish with stores.

Ful riche he was *astored* prively.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 609.

Astoreth (as'tō-reth), *n.* [See *Ashtoreth*.] Same as *Astarte*.

astound† (a-stound'), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *astown'd*, < ME. *astouned, astoned, astuned*, pp. of *astounen, astonen, astunen*, astonish: see *aston, astony*, and cf. *astound, v.*] Astonished; confounded. See *aston*.

The elf therewith *astound*
Upstarted lightly. *Spenser.*

astound (a-stound'), *v.* [As an inf. this form is late, being due in part to the pp. *astound, astouned*, and in part perhaps to the frequent dissimilated gemination of final *-n* into *-nd*, as in *sound* for *soun*, etc.; so dial. *drownd* for *drown*, pp. *drownded* for *drowned*.] **I.** *trans.* To astonish greatly; strike dumb with amazement; amaze; alarm.

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
The virtuous mind. *Milton*, Comus, l. 210.

In the architecture and embellishments of the chamber, the evident design had been to dazzle and *astound*.
Poe, Tales, I. 375.

=**Syn.** *Surprise, Astonish, Amaze*, etc. (see *surprise*); confound, stagger, dumfounder, stupefy, shock.

II. *intrans.* To cause astonishment; amaze; stun.

The lightnings flash a larger curve, and more
The noise *astounds*. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1138.

astounding (a-stoun'ding), *p. a.* Causing or fitted to cause surprise or wonder; causing amazement; highly astonishing.

The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and *astounding* face. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels.

His [Comte's] *astounding* self-conceit was more akin to that which may be seen in lunatic asylums than to anything which is known to have been manifested by persons in a state of health. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 142.

astoundingly (a-stoun'ding-li), *adv.* In an astounding or amazing manner; amazingly.

astoundment (a-stound'ment), *n.* [< *astound* + *-ment*.] Amazement. [Rare.]

To the *astoundment* of the young urchins, my contemporaries. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

astraddle (a-strad'l), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *straddle:* see *straddle*.] In a straddling position; with one leg on each side of something; astride: as, to sit *astraddle*.

Astræa (as-trē'ą), *n.* [< L. *Astræa*, < Gr. Ἀστραία, the goddess of justice, lit. starry, fem. of ἀστραῖος, starry, < ἄστρον, a star: see *astral*.] 1. A name sometimes given to the sign Virgo.—2. The 5th planetoid, discovered at Driesen by Henke in 1845.—3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of fixed coralligenous zoöphytes, or stone-corals, typical of the family *Astræidæ*, or star-corals. See *star-coral*.

Also spelled *Astrea*.

Astræacea (as-trē-ā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astræa* + *-acea*.] In Verrill's system of classifi-

cation, the third suborder of the order *Madreporaria*. The technical characters are: polyps mostly compound, either by fissiparity or various modes of budding; tentacles usually well developed, long, subcylindrical, limited in number, in multiples of six, encircling the disk; the coral mural, septal, and endothecal, with vertical and centrifugal growth, producing turbinated forms which are often elongated. The families referred to the order as thus defined are 8: *Lithophyllidæ*, *Meandrinidæ*, *Eusmilidæ*, *Caryophyllidæ*, *Stylinidæ*, *Astræidæ*, *Oculinidæ*, *Stylophoridæ*. Also written *Astreacea*.

astræan (as-trē′an), *a.* **1.** See *astrean*.—**2.** Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Astræa*.

Imbedded in the base of this cliff of coral limestone were two dome-shaped masses of *Astræan* coral.
Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXII. 558.

astræid (as-trē′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *astræan*, 2.

The large *astræid* and brain corals imbedded in the upper portion of the cliff-face were only half the size of those imbedded some 15 or 20 feet below.
Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXII. 551.

II. *n.* A coral of the family *Astræidæ*.

Astræidæ (as-trē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astræa* + *-idæ*.] A family of aporose scleroderm atous stone-corals, of the order *Sclerodermata*, class *Actinozoa;* the star-corals: so called from the radiated or star-like arrangement of their tentacles. The family is a large and important one, containing several genera, the animals of which largely contribute to the formation of coral reefs. Its limits ★vary with different authors. Also spelled *Astreidæ*.

astræiform (as-trē′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Astræa* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a star-coral; having the characters of the *Astræidæ* or star-corals: as, "*astræiform* in shape," *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 383.

astragal (as′tra-gal), *n.* [< *astragalus*, q. v.] **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) A small convex molding cut into the form of a string of beads, used in classical architecture, especially in connection with the egg-and-dart molding and between the faces of different projection of Ionic and Corinthian epistyle and coffering beams. (*b*) A small plain convex molding, usually with a fillet beneath it, sometimes between two fillets, used between the capital and the shaft of classic orders, except the Greek Doric, and in many other positions in classic, medieval, and later styles. See cut under *column*. Also called *bead*.—**2.** A convex molding encircling a cannon near the mouth: not present on modern guns.—**3.** In *carp.*, one of the rabbeted bars which hold the panes of a window.—**4.** In *anat.*, the astragalus.



Astragal in Greek Architecture.

astragalar (as-trag′a-lär), *a.* [< *astragalus* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to the astragalus.

astragali, *n.* Plural of *astragalus*.

Astragalinus (as-trag-a-lī′nus), *n.* [NL., < *astragalus* + *-inus*.] An old and disused name of some European siskin, linnet, or thistle-bird. In 1851 it was used by J. Cabanis as a genus name of the American goldfinches, such as *A. tristis*, the common goldfinch or thistle-bird of the United States, *A. psaltria*, the Arkansas goldfinch, etc.

astragalocalcanea, *n.* Plural of *astragalocalcaneum*.

astragalocalcaneal (as-trag″a-lō-kal-kā′nē-al), *a.* Pertaining to the astragalocalcaneum.

astragalocalcaneum (as-trag″a-lō-kal-kā′nē-um), *n.*; pl. *astragalocalcanea* (-ä). [< *astragalus* + *calcaneum*.] A bone of the tarsus representing both the astragalus and the calcaneum, as in lizards and birds. It is supposed also to include the naviculare, in some cases at least, and thus to represent the whole proximal row of tarsal bones. In some lizards, as members of the genus *Varanus*, it is very large, perfectly distinct, extended transversely, but little backward, and movably articulated with the tibia, fibula, and distal tarsal bones.

astragaloid (as-trag′a-loid), *a.* [< *astragalus* + *-oid*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the astragalus.

astragalomancy (as-trag′a-lō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστράγαλος*, a die, + *μαντεία*, divination; cf. *ἀστραγαλόμαντις*, a diviner from dice (*μάντις*, a diviner, a prophet): see *astragalus*.] Divination by means of huckle-bones or dice.

astragalonavicular (as-trag″a-lō-nā-vik′ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [< *astragalus* + *navicular*.] **I.** *a.* An epithet descriptive of a tarsal bone of some reptiles, as a crocodile, supposed to represent an astragalus and a navicular bone combined.

The tarsus presents, proximally, an *astragalo-navicular* bone. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 220.

II. *n.* A bone of the tarsus. See I.

The distal end of the *astragalo-navicular*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 221.

astragaloscaphoid (as-trag″a-lō-skaf′oid), *a.* [< *astragalus* + *scaphoid*.] Pertaining to both the astragalus and the scaphoid or navicular bone; connecting these two bones: as, the *astragaloscaphoid* ligament.

astragalotibial (as-trag″a-lō-tib′i-al), *a.* [< *astragalus* + *tibial*.] Pertaining to both the astragalus and the tibia: as, *astragalotibial* articulation.

astragal-plane (as′tra-gal-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a bench-plane of the shape necessary to form astragals.

astragal-tool (as′tra-gal-tōl), *n.* A turning-chisel with a concave face for cutting astragals.

astragalus (as-trag′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *astragali* (-lī). [L., < Gr. *ἀστράγαλος*, one of the vertebræ, the ball of the ankle-joint, a die, an architectural molding, a leguminous plant; prob. from same root as *ὀστέον*, a bone. Cf. *osteo-*.] **1.** In *anat.*, the tibiale, or innermost one of the proximal row of tarsal bones. In mammals it articulates with the tibia and enters into the tibiotarsal or ankle-joint; in birds it is ankylosed with the tibia, forming more or less of the tibial condyles, and entering into the mediotarsal or so-called tibiometatarsal joint or heel-joint. In man and some other mammals it is known as the talus, huckle-bone, ankle-bone, or sling-bone, being the uppermost bone of the tarsus, and chiefly or entirely receiving the weight of the body, in so far as this is borne upon the foot or hind foot. See cuts under *Dromæus*, *foot*, and *hock*[1].

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A very large genus of plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*, mostly low herbs, found in all parts of the world except Australia and South Africa. Over 1,000 species are known in the old world, and about 200 in North America, chiefly west of the Mississippi. Very few are of any value. *A. gummifer* and a group of allied species, low spiny shrubs of Asia Minor, Syria, and Persia, are the source of the gum tragacanth of commerce. Some of the same species also yield a sort of manna. *A. Bæticus* is cultivated in some parts of Europe for its seeds, which are used as a substitute for coffee. In the United States several species are known as loco-weed, and are poisonous to animals eating them.

astrain (a-strān′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *strain*.] On the strain; straining.

astrakhan (as′tra-kan), *n.* [< *Astrakhan* (Russ. *Astrakhanŭ*), a city and government (province) of Russia.] **1.** A name given to skins with a curled wool (the pelts of young lambs) obtained from Astrakhan in European Russia.—**2.** A rough woolen fabric with a long and closely curled pile in imitation of the fur.

astrakhanite (as′tra-kan-īt), *n.* [< *Astrakhan* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of blödite from the salt lakes of Astrakhan.

astral (as′tral), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *astralis*, < L. *astrum*, a star, < Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, a constellation, < *ἀστήρ*, a star, = E. *star:* see *aster*[1] and *star*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to the stars; starry.

Astral showers covered the heavens.
Palegrave, Norm. and Eng., III. 331. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Specifically, in *theosophy*, an epithet descriptive of a supersensible substance supposed to pervade all space and enter into all bodies; odic; biogenic.—**Astral body**, in *theosophy*, a living form composed of astral fluid; a ghost, wraith, or double; an astral.—**Astral fluid**, od; biogen. See these words.—**Astral lamp**, a lamp with an annular reservoir for oil, which is connected with the wick-tube by two small tubes. These tubes offer the only obstruction to the passage of all rays which fall between the reservoir and the stem of the lamp-stand, the shadow cast by lamps of the ordinary construction being thus in great measure avoided.—**Astral spirits**, spirits believed, in the middle ages, to people the stars. They were variously conceived as fallen angels, souls of departed men, or spirits originating in fire, and hovering between heaven and earth, and between earth and hell.

II. *n.* In *theosophy*, an astral form or body.

Two or more *astrals* will make this journey together.
A. P. Sinnett.

astrand (a-strand′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *strand*.] Stranded.

The tall ship, whose lofty prore
Shall never stem the billows more,
Deserted by her gallant band,
Amid the breakers lies *astrand*.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 13.

astrange†, *v. t.* An old spelling of *estrange*.

Astrapæus (as-tra-pē′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστραπαῖος*, of lightning, < *ἀστραπή*, lightning.] A genus of brachelytrous beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ*.

astraphobia (as-tra-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστραπή*, var. of *ἀστεροπή*, *στεροπή*, thunder and lightning, + *-φοβία*, < *φόβος*, fear.] In *pathol.*, morbid dread of thunder and lightning.

Astrapia (as-trap′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστράπιος*, var. of *ἀστραπαῖος*, of lightning, < *ἀστραπή*, lightning.] A genus of sturnoid passerine birds of New Guinea, sometimes located in the family *Sturnidæ* next to *Manucodia*, sometimes referred to the *Paradiseidæ*, having a very long graduated tail, like a magpie's, paired lateral crests on the head, and the whole plumage brilliantly iridescent. *A. nigra*, or *A. gularis*, is the paradise-pie, also known as the incomparable.

astraught† (as-trât′), *p. a.* [Substituted for *distraught*, q. v.] Distracted; distraught; aghast. *Golding.*

astraunge† (as-trânj′), *v. t.* An old form of *estrange*.

astray† (a-strā′), *v. i.* [< ME. *astraien*, only in pp. *astraied* (after OF. *estraié*, *estrayé*, whence also appar. the ME. adj.: see *astray*, *a.*), or by apheresis *straien* (> E. *stray*), < OF. *estraier*, stray, prob. = Pr. *estraguar*, < late ML. *extravagare*, < L. *extra*, without, out, + *vagare*, wander: see *extravagant*. See *estray* and *stray*, which are doublets of *astray*.] To go out of the right way; go astray; stray.

astray (a-strā′), *adv.* and *a.* [< ME. *astray*, *astraie*, *astraye* (also, and earlier in recorded date, by expansion and adaptation, *o strai*, *on stray*, *on the straye;* mod. E. as if *a*[3] + *stray*), also *astrayey*, < OF. *estraié*, *estrayé*, strayed (cf. ME. *astraied*), pp. of *estraier*, *estrayer*, go astray: see *astray*, *v.* The word is thus orig. a p. a., later assimilated to the form of a prep. phr. like *asleep*, etc. Cf. *alight*[1] and *aslope*.] Out of the right way or proper place, either literally or figuratively; wandering.

Thou shalt not see thy brother's ox or his sheep go *astray*, and hide thyself from them. Deut. xxii. 1.

The guides would purposely lead the Castilians *astray*, and involve them in morasses. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 42.

With eyes *astray*, she told mechanic beads.
Lowell, Cathedral.

astre†, *n.* [E. dial. *auster*, in *austerland*, q. v.; early mod. E. *astire*, **astere*, < ME. **astre*, < OF. *astre*, *aistre* (ML. *astrum*), mod. F. *âtre*, a hearth; origin unknown.] A hearth; a home.

Astrea, *n.* See *Astræa*.

astrean (as-trē′an), *a.* [< L. **astræus*, < Gr. *ἀστραῖος*, pertaining to a star, < *ἄστρον*, a star.] Of or belonging to the stars. Also spelled *astræan*. [Rare.]

Every Star in Heaven is coloniz'd and replenish'd with *Astrean* Inhabitants. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 9.

astreated (as′trē-ā-ted), *p. a.* [< LL. as if **astreatus*, pp. of **astreare*, only in ppr. *astreans*, gleam like a star, < *astrum*, a star: see *astral*.] Furnished with star-like ornaments. *Imp. Dict.*

Astreidæ, *n. pl.* See *Astræidæ*.

astrelabie†, *n.* One of various Middle English spellings of *astrolabe*.

Astrelata (as-trel′a-tä), *n.* See *Œstrelata*.

astrict (as-trikt′), *v. t.* [< L. *astrictus*, pp. of *astringere*, draw close: see *astringe*.] **1**†. To bind fast; confine. *Hall.*—**2.** In *Scots law*, to limit. See *astriction*, 3.—**3.** To constrict; contract. [Rare.]

The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

4. To constrain; restrict. [Rare.]

The mind is . . . *astricted* to certain . . . forms of thought. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xl.

Formerly also *adstrict*.

astrict† (as-trikt′), *a.* [< L. *astrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Brought into small compass; compendious; concise.

astricted (as-trik′ted), *p. a.* Restricted. See *astriction*, 3. Formerly also *adstricted*.

astriction (as-trik′shon), *n.* [< L. *astrictio(n-)*, a power of contracting, < *astringere*, pp. *astrictus*, contract: see *astringe*.] **1**†. Restriction; obligation.

Of marriage he is the author and the witness; yet hence will not follow any divine *astriction* more than what is subordinate to the glory of God, and the main good of either party. *Milton*, Divorce, xiii. (Ord MS.).

2. In *med.*: (*a*) The act of binding close or compressing with ligatures. (*b*) A contraction of parts by applications; the stopping of hemorrhages. (*c*) Constipation.—**3.** In *Scots law*, the obligation imposed by the servitude of thirlage, by which certain lands are restricted to the use of a particular mill for the grinding of grain. See *thirlage*.

Formerly also *adstriction*.

astrictive (as-trik′tiv), *a.* [< L. *astrictus*, pp. (see *astrict*), + *-ive;* = F. *astrictif*.] **1.** Binding; obligatory.—**2.** Tending to contract or draw together; astringent; styptic.

Being sodden, it is *astrictive*, and will strengthen a weak stomach. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 8.

Formerly also *adstrictive*.

astrictiveness (as-trik′tiv-nes), *n.* [< *astrictive* + *-ness*.] The quality of being astrictive. Formerly also *adstrictiveness*.

astrictory† (as-trik'tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *astrictorius*, binding, < *astrictus*, pp. of *astringere*: see *astringe*.] Astringent; binding; apt to bind.

astride (a-strīd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *stride*.] With one leg on each side of some object; with the legs wide apart.

Placed *astride* upon the bars of the palisade. *Scott.*

astriferous† (as-trif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *astrifer*, star-bearing, < *astrum*, a star, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or containing stars. *Blount.*

astrigerous† (as-trij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *astriger*, star-bearing, < *astrum*, a star, + *gerere*, bear.] Bearing stars. *Bailey.*

astrild (as'trild), *n.* [< *Astrilda*, *Estrelda*: see *Estrelda*.] A bird of the genus *Estrelda* (which see): as, the gray *astrild*, *Estrelda cinerea*.

astringe (as-trinj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *astringed*, ppr. *astringing*. [Early mod. E. also *adstringe*, < L. *astringere*, *adstringere*, draw close, contract, < *ad*, to, + *stringere*, bind fast, strain: see *astrict*, and *stringent*, *strict*, and *strain*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To compress; bind together; constrict. [Rare.]

Which contraction . . . *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 714.

2†. Figuratively, to oblige; constrain; bind by obligation.

II. *intrans.* To become solid; congeal. *Holland.*

astringency (as-trin'jen-si), *n.* [= F. *astringence*; < *astringent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] The quality of being astringent; especially, that property in certain substances by which they cause contraction of soft or relaxed parts of the body: as, the *astringency* of acids or bitters.

astringent (as-trin'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *astringent*, < L. *astringen(t-)s*, *adstringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *astringere*, *adstringere*, draw close, contract: see *astringe*.] **I.** *a.* Binding; contracting; constrictive; styptic.

A strengthening and *astringent* diet.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

II. *n.* A substance which contracts the tissues and canals of the body, condensing the soft solids, and thereby checking or diminishing excessive discharges, as of blood. The chief astringents are the mineral acids, alum, lime-water, chalk, salts of copper, zinc, iron, lead, and silver, and among vegetables catechu, kino, oak-bark, and galls. Vegetable astringents owe their efficacy to the presence of tannin.

Formerly also *adstringent*.

astringently (as-trin'jent-li), *adv.* In an astringent manner.

astringer (as'trin-jėr), *n.* See *austringer*.

astrite (as'trīt), *n.* [< LL. *astrites*, also *asterites*, < Gr. *ἀστερίτης*, a brilliant precious stone, < *ἀστήρ*, a star: see *aster*[1].] Any radiated or star-like fossil, as one of the detached articulations of fossil encrinites; star-stone. See *encrinite*. Also *asterite* and *astroite*.

astro-. [< Gr. *ἀστρο-*, combining form of *ἄστρον*, a star: see *astral* and *aster*[1].] The initial element in many compound scientific terms of Greek origin, meaning star.

Astrocaryum (as-trō-kā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *κάρυον*, a nut.] A genus of palms from 10 to 40 feet in height, with beautiful pinnated leaves, inhabiting the tropical parts of America. The stems are covered with stiff and sharp spines, often a foot in length. The seed is inclosed in a hard stony nut, and that is enveloped by a fleshy fibrous pericarp. The cattle of the upper Amazon feed on the fleshy pericarp of *A. Murumuru*. The wood of *A. Ayri* is much used for bows and for other purposes, and the fibers of the leaves of *A. Tucuma* are used for fishing-nets.

astrofel†, **astrophel**†, *n.* [Found only in Spenser as quoted. It is in the first instance appar. a manipulated form of *asphodel* (*affodil*, *daffodil*) simulating L. *astrum*, a star, and *fel*, gall ('bitter'). In the second instance the name is professedly taken from "*Astrophel*" (Sir Philip Sidney), the subject of the elegy of that name and of another elegy (by Matthew Roydon) printed with it; in the latter also written *Astrophill* ("Our *Astrophill* did Stella love"), as if < Gr. *ἄστρον*, L. *astrum*, a star ('Stella,' 'starlight'), + *φίλος*, loving.] A name applied by Spenser to some bitter herb.

My little flocke, whom earst I lov'd so well,
And wont to feede with finest grasse that grew,
Feede ye hencefoorth on bitter *Astrofell*,
And stinking Smallage, and unsavorie Rew.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 346.

That hearbe of some Starlight is cald by name,
Of others Penthia, though not so well:
But thou, where ever thou doest finde the same,
From this day forth do call it *Astrophel*.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 196.

astrogeny (as-troj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *-γένεια*, generation: see *-geny*.] The theory of the creation or evolution of the celestial bodies; stellar cosmogony. *H. Spencer.* Also *astrogony*.

astrognosy (as-trog'nō-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge: see *gnostic*.] Knowledge of the stars, especially of the fixed stars, in respect to their names, magnitudes, situations, etc.

astrogonic (as-trō-gon'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to astrogony or astrogeny.

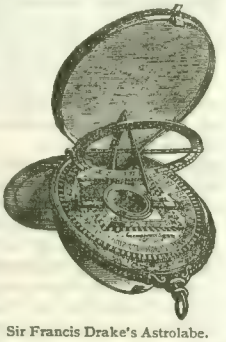
astrogony (as-trog'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *-γονία*, generation: see *-gony*.] Same as *astrogeny*.

astrography (as-trog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe.] The science and art of mapping the stars, especially by means of photography.

astroid (as'troid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστροειδής*, star-like, < *ἄστρον*, a star, + *εἶδος*, form, likeness. Cf. *asteroid*.] 1. In *her.*, same as *mullet*.—2. A plane curve of the sixth class and fourth order, having two conjugate diameters of a conic and the line at infinity as inflectional tangents.

astroite (as'trō-īt), *n.* [< L. *astroites* (Pliny), an unknown precious stone, < Gr. **ἀστροίτης*, < *ἄστρον*, a star. Cf. *astrite*.] Same as *astrite*.

astrolabe (as'trō-lāb), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *astrolaby*, *astroloby*, etc., < ME. *astrolabe*, *astrolabie*, *astrelabie*, *astrolabre*, etc., < OF. *astrelabe*, mod. F. *astrolabe*, < ML. *astrolabium*, < Gr. *ἀστρολάβον* (sc. *ὄργανον*, instrument), an astrolabe, prop. neut. of **ἀστρολάβος*, lit. taking stars, < *ἄστρον*, a star, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take.] 1. An obsolete astronomical instrument of different forms, used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, and for making other astronomical observations. The name was applied to any instrument with a graduated circle or circles, but more especially to one intended to be held in the hand. Some astrolabes were armillary spheres of complicated construction, while others were planispheres intended to measure the altitude only. One of the most important uses of the astrolabe was in navigation, for which it was superseded by Hadley's quadrant and sextant.



Sir Francis Drake's Astrolabe. Royal Naval College, England.

My art cannot err;
If it does, I'll burn my *astrolabe*.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 2.

2. A stereographic projection of the sphere, either upon the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in the pole of the world, or upon the plane of the meridian, the eye being in the point of intersection of the equinoctial and the horizon.

astrolaby†, *n.* Same as *astrolabe*.

astrolatry (as-trol'a-tri), *n.* [= F. *astrolâtrie*, < Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *λατρεία*, worship: see *latria*. Cf. *idolatry*.] Worship of the heavenly bodies, as stars, the sun, etc.

astrolithology (as″trō-li-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *λίθος*, a stone, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *lithology*.] The scientific study of aërolites or meteoric stones.

astrologer (as-trol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *astrologer*, *-ere* (with suffix *-er* as in *astronomer*, etc.; cf. *astrologian*), < L. *astrologus*, < Gr. *ἀστρολόγος*, an astronomer, later an astrologer: see *astrology*.] 1†. An astronomer; an observer of the stars.

A worthy *astrologer*, by perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients. *Raleigh.*

2. One who professes to determine the influence of the stars on persons, events, qualities, etc.

Astrologers that future fates foreshow. *Pope.*

astrologian† (as-trō-lō'ji-an), *n.* [< ME. *astrologien*, < OF. *astrologien* = Pr. *astrologian*, < LL. *astrologia*, astrology; L., astronomy: see *astrology* and *-an*.] Same as *astrologer*.

astrologic (as-trō-loj'ik), *a.* Same as *astrological*: as, "no *astrologic* wizard," *Dryden*.

astrological (as-trō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀστρολογικός*, < *ἀστρολογία*: see *astrology*.] Pertaining to astrology; professing or practising astrology.

astrologically (as-trō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an astrological manner; by means of or according to astrology.

astrologize (as-trol'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *astrologized*, ppr. *astrologizing*. [< *astrology* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To practise astrology.

II. *trans.* To ascertain by means of astrology. Also spelled *astrologise*.

astrologue† (as'trō-log), *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME. *astrolog*, < F. *astrologue*, < L. *astrologus*, < Gr. *ἀστρολόγος*: see *astrology*.] An astrologer. *D'Urfey.*

astrology (as-trol'ō-ji), *n.* [< ME. *astrology*, *astrologie*, < OF. *astrologie* = Sp. *astrología* = Pg. It. *astrologia*, < L. *astrologia*, < Gr. *ἀστρολογία*, astronomy, later astrology, < *ἀστρολόγος*, an astronomer, lit. speaking about stars, < *ἄστρον*, a star, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science or doctrine of the stars; practical astronomy; astronomy in its earliest form. The term is now restricted in meaning to the pseudo-science or art which assumes that the heavenly bodies exert, according to their relative positions at certain times, a direct influence upon human life and destiny, and which proposes to determine in any given case what this influence is, and thus to foretell the future. Thus, one's temperament was ascribed to the planet under which he was born, as *saturnine* from *Saturn*, *jovial* from *Jupiter*, *mecurial* from *Mercury*, etc.; and the virtues of herbs, gems, and medicines were supposed to be due to their ruling planets. There are four branches of astrology: *horary astrology*, that branch of the art which shows how to answer questions by the figure of the heavens at the moment when the question arises; *mundane astrology*, that branch of astrology which professes to foretell human affairs; *genethliac astrology*, astrology applied to determining the destiny of a person from the configuration of the planets at his birth; and *astrometeorology*, which professes to predict natural effects, as changes of the weather, winds, storms, etc.

Judiciary or judicial *astrology*, which we commonly call simply *astrology*, is that which pretends to foretell moral events. *Chambers*, Cyclopedia.

2†. An old name for the plant bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*.

Astrolophida (as-trō-lof'i-dă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *λόφος*, a crest, + *-ida*.] A genus of radiolarians, representing a special family, the *Astrolophididæ*.

Astrolophididæ (as″trō-lō-fid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrolophida* + *-idæ*.] A family of acantharian radiolarians with a skeleton having a varying number of spicules irregularly distributed, consisting of the genera *Astrolophida* and *Litholophida*: synonymous with *Actinellida*. *Haeckel.*

astromancy (as'trō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστρομαντεία*, < *ἄστρον*, a star, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of the stars; astrology.

astrometeorological (as″trō-mē″tē-ō-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to astrometeorology.

astrometeorologist (as″trō-mē″tē-ō-rol'ō-jist), *n.* One who believes in or practises astrometeorology.

astrometeorology (as″trō-mē″tē-ō-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *μετεωρολογία*, meteorology: see *meteorology*.] 1. The pretended art of foretelling the weather and its changes from the aspects and configurations of the moon and stars: a branch of natural astrology.—2. Prognostication of the weather from the appearance of the heavenly bodies.

astrometer (as-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument designed to measure the relation, brightness, or apparent magnitude of the stars. It was invented by Sir John Herschel. By it an image of Jupiter, the moon, or some other object of recognized brightness is brought into direct comparison with a star, so that star and image are seen in the same direction. By adjusting the distance of the image so that it appears equal in brightness to the star, and by measuring this distance, the luster of the star is readily determined.

astrometry (as-trom'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The measurement of the motion, distance, and relative position of the stars.

Astronesthes (as-trō-nes'thēz), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *ἄστρον*, a star(-fish), + *ἐσθίω*, I eat.] A genus of fishes of the family *Astronesthidæ*.

Astronesthidæ (as-trō-nes'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astronesthes* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Astronesthes*. They have a claviform body; the supramaxillaries as well as intermaxillaries enter into the upper arch of the mouth; a hyoid barbel is developed; the dorsal fin is in advance of the anal; and there is an adipose fin.

astronomer (as-tron'ō-mėr), *n.* [< ME. *astronomer*, earlier *astronomyer* (with suffix *-er*; cf. *astronomian*), < L. *astronomia*: see *astronomy* and *-er*[1], and cf. *astrologer*.] 1. One who is versed in astronomy; a scientific observer of the stars; a student of the laws of the heavenly bodies, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena.—2†. An astrologer: as, "*astronomers* foretell it," *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.—**Astronomer Royal**, the official title of the astronomers in charge of the two royal observatories of Great Britain, Greenwich and Edinburgh.

astronomian† (as-trō-nō′mi-an), *n.* [< ME. *astronomien, astronomyen,* < OF. *astronomien* = Pr. *astronomian,* < ML. as if **astronomianus,* < L. *astronomia:* see *astronomy* and *-an.*] An astronomer; any one having knowledge of the stars.

Astronomians came from the East. *Wyclif,* Mat. ii. 1.

astronomic (as-trō-nom′ik), *a.* [= F. *astronomique,* < L. *astronomicus,* < Gr. *ἀστρονομικός,* < *ἀστρονομία,* astronomy.] Of or pertaining to astronomy: as, *astronomic* facts.

★**astronomical** (as-trō-nom′i-kal), *a.* [< *astronomic* + *-al.*] Pertaining or related to astronomy; connected with or relating to astronomic observation or research.—**Astronomical chronology.** See *chronology.*—**Astronomical clock,** a clock which keeps sidereal time.—**Astronomical column, day, horizon,** etc. See the nouns.—**Astronomical lantern,** a lamp having a glass or paper screen on which a celestial map is drawn.—**Astronomical signs,** the signs of the zodiac.—**Astronomical year.** See *year.*

astronomically (as-trō-nom′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an astronomical manner; by means of astronomy, or according to astronomic principles or methods.

astronomicon† (as-trō-nom′i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστρονομικόν,* neut. of *ἀστρονομικός:* see *astronomic.*] A treatise on the stars.

astronomics (as-trō-nom′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *astronomic:* see *-ics.*] Astronomy.

The laws of Gravitation, Statics, Acoustics, Chemics, Optics, Pneumatics, Magnetics, *Astronomics* . . . are all reducible to numerical language.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 310, App.

astronomize (as-tron′ō-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *astronomized,* ppr. *astronomizing.* [< Gr. *ἀστρονομίζειν,* study astronomy, be an astronomer, < *ἀστρονόμος,* astronomer: see *astronomy.*] To study astronomy; apply the principles of astronomy. Also spelled *astronomise.*

They *astronomized* in caves.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 7.

★**astronomy** (as-tron′ō-mi), *n.* [< ME. *astronomie, astronemie* (also contr. *astrony*), < OF. *astronomie,* < L. *astronomia,* < Gr. *ἀστρονομία,* astronomy, < *ἀστρονόμος,* an astronomer, lit. 'star-arranging' (with ref. to classifying or mapping the stars or constellations), < *ἄστρον,* a star, + *νέμειν,* distribute, arrange: see *nome.*] **1.** The science which describes the heavenly bodies and explains their apparent motions, etc. That part of the science which gives a description of the motions, figures, periods of revolution, and other phenomena of the heavenly bodies is called *descriptive astronomy;* that part which teaches how to observe their motions, figures, periodical revolutions, distances, etc., and how to use the necessary instruments, is called *practical astronomy;* and that part which explains the causes of their motions, and demonstrates the laws by which those causes operate, is termed *physical astronomy.*

2†. Astrological skill.

Not from the stars do I my judgment pluck,
And yet methinks I have *astronomy.*
Shak., Sonnets, xiv

Nautical astronomy. See *nautical.*

Astropecten (as-trō-pek′ten), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄστρον,* star, + L. *pecten,* comb: see *Pecten.*] A genus of starfishes, typical of the family *Astropectinidæ.*

Astropectinidæ (as″trō-pek-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astropecten* (*-tin-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus *Astropecten.* They have a dorsal skeleton formed of raised ossicles and somewhat irregular, the teeth saillant from the ventral surface, no anus, no interbrachial system, and the ambulacra biserial and conic. The family includes the genera *Astropecten, Luidia,* and *Ctenodiscus.*

astrophel†, *n.* See *astrofel.*

Astrophiura (as″trō-fi-ū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄστρον,* a star, + NL. *Ophiura,* q. v.] A genus of sand-stars representing a generalized form, typical of the family *Astrophiuridæ.*

Astrophiuridæ (as″trō-fi-ū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrophiura* + *-idæ.*] A family of sand-stars, order *Ophiuroidea,* typified by *Astrophiura.* They have arms, with an ophiuroid disk, included in a pentagonal body, a very broad interbrachial cavity, ambulacral pores separated by septa perpendicular to the rays, and the oral armature without teeth.

astrophotography (as″trō-fō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον,* a star, + *photography.*] The application of photography to the delineation or record of solar spots, the moon's disk, the planets, and the nebulæ, and especially to the mapping of the heavens.

astrophotometer (as″trō-fō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον,* a star, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *μέτρον,* a measure: see *photometer.*] A device fitted to a telescope for comparing the brightness of a star with a standard light.

astrophotometrical (as″trō-fō-tō-met′ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the astrophotometer or its use; obtained or made by means of the astrophotometer.

astrophyllite (as-trō-fil′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον,* a star, + *φύλλον,* a leaf, + *-ite*2.] A mineral of a bronze- or gold-yellow color and micaceous structure, sometimes found in tabular triclinic crystals. It is a silicate of iron and manganese, with potassium, sodium, and also some titanium. It is found in Norway, Greenland, and Colorado.

astrophysical (as-trō-fiz′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to astrophysics.

astrophysics (as′trō-fiz-iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον,* star, + E. *physics.*] Astronomical physics. It is sometimes called the "new astronomy," because it has come into prominence within the past half-century, and is made possible only by the new improvements in physical apparatus. It deals with the physical phenomena and characteristics of the heavenly bodies, such as their luminosity and variations of brightness, etc.

Astrophytidæ (as-trō-fit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrophyton* + *-idæ.*] A family of ophiurians, of the order *Ophiuroidea,* containing those which have branching arms. It corresponds to the *Euryaleæ.*

Astrophyton (as-trof′i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄστρον,* star, + *φυτόν,* plant.] The typical genus of the family *Astrophytidæ,* containing the gorgon's-head, basket-fish, or sea-basket, *Astrophyton scutatum.*



Oral Skeleton of *Astrophyton,* an ophiurian, seen from within.

d, d, vertebral or axial ossicles of ray; *e,* interambulacral pieces; *f,* torus angularis; *h,* position of nervous collar; *m,* peristomial plates; *o,* pala angularis.

Astrorhiza (as-trō-rī′zä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄστρον,* star, + *ῥίζα,* root.] A genus of foraminiferous rhizopods, typical of the family *Astrorhizidæ* and the subfamily *Astrorhizinæ.* The species are of considerable size.

Astrorhizidæ (as-trō-riz′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrorhiza* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhizopods with the test invariably composite, usually of large size and monothalamous, often branched or radiate, sometimes segmented by constriction of the walls, but seldom or never truly septate. The polythalamous forms are never symmetrical.

Astrorhizinæ (as″trō-ri-zī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrorhiza* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Astrorhizidæ,* characterized by thick walls composed of sand or mud but slightly cemented.

astroscope (as′trō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον,* a star, + *σκοπεῖν,* view: see *astroscopy.*] An astronomical instrument composed of two cones on the surfaces of which the constellations with their stars are delineated. It was formerly used as a substitute for the celestial globe.

astroscopy† (as-tros′kō-pi), *n.* [< MGr. *ἀστροσκοπία,* observation of the stars, < Gr. *ἄστρον,* a star, + *-σκοπία,* < *σκοπεῖν,* view.] Observation of the stars.

astrotheology (as″trō-thē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον,* a star, + *θεολογία,* theology: see *theology.*] Natural theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*

astructive† (as-truk′tiv), *a.* [< L. *astructus,* pp. of *astruere,* build in addition, add (< *ad,* to, + *struere,* heap up, pile), + *-ive.* Cf. *destructive.*] Building up; erecting; constructive: opposed to *destructive.*

The true method of Christian practice is first destructive, then *astructive.* . . . "Cease to do evil, learn to do well."
Bp. Hall, Sermons, Rom. xii. 2.

astrut (a-strut′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [ME. *astrut, astrout, astrote, o strut, on strut;* < *a*3 + *strut.*] Strutting; pompous. [Rare.]

Inflated and *astrut* with self-conceit.
Cowper, Task, v. 268.

astucious (as-tū′shus), *a.* [< F. *astucieux,* astute, < *astuce,* astuteness, < L. *astutia,* astuteness, < *astutus,* astute: see *astute.*] Astute; subtle; designing. Also spelled *astutious.*

Louis, . . . like all *astucious* persons, was as desirous of looking into the hearts of others as of concealing his own.
Scott, Quentin Durward, ix.

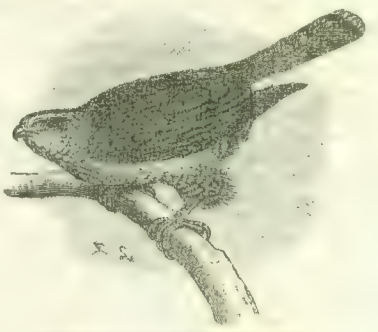
astuciously (as-tū′shus-li), *adv.* Astutely.

astucity (as-tū′si-ti), *n.* [< *astuci-ous* + *-ty.*] The quality of being astute; astuteness.

With *astucity,* with swiftness, with audacity.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 3.

astun†, *v. t.* See *aston.*

Astur (as′tėr), *n.* [LL. *astur,* ML. also *astor, austur,* etc., a goshawk: see *austringer.*] A genus of hawks, formerly called star-hawks or goose-hawks, now goshawks, of large size, with short rounded wings, long tail, moderately long legs, and the beak festooned but not toothed. The European goshawk is *A. palumbarius;* the American is *A. atricapillus;* there are other species, grading in size down to the species of *Accipiter,* so that the limits of the genus are indefinite. The word has been used with much latitude for various hawks and hawk-like birds. Also spelled *Aster.*


American Goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*).

Asturian (as-tū′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Asturiano,* < *Asturias,* Asturia, < L. *Asturia,* the country of the Astures, in Hispania Tarraconensis, < *Astur,* an Asturian. Cf. *Astura,* a river in Asturia, now the *Esla.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to ancient Asturia or modern Asturias, a northwestern province of Spain, on the bay of Biscay.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Asturia.

Asturina (as-tū-rī′nä), *n.* [NL., < *Astur* + *-ina.*] A genus of comparatively small American hawks, of the buteonine division, the adults of which have somewhat the pattern of plumage of the goshawks, to which, however, they are not specially related: synonymous with *Asturisca* (Sundevall, 1872). One species, *A. plagiata,* occurs in the United States, and there are several others in the warmer parts of America.

Asturinæ (as-tū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astur* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily or other group of hawks having the genus *Astur* as its central figure: synonymous with *Accipitrinæ.* The name is used with great latitude, and is incapable of exact definition. In Sundevall's classification, for example, it is a family of his *Hemeroharpages,* more than coextensive with *Falconidæ.*

asturine (as′tėr-in), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *asturinus:* see *Astur* and *-ine*1.] **I.** *a.* Like or likened to a hawk, especially of the genus *Astur;* accipitrine.

II. *n.* An American hawk of the genus *Asturina.*

Asturisca (as-tū-ris′kä), *n.* [NL., < *Astur* + dim. *-isca.*] Same as *Asturina.*

astute (as-tūt′), *a.* [< L. *astutus,* cunning, crafty, < *astus,* cunning, craft.] Of keen penetration or discernment; cunning; sagacious.

That *astute* little lady of Curzon Street. *Thackeray.*

Mighty clever you gentlemen think you are! . . . Acute and *astute,* why are you not also omniscient?
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xx.

=**Syn.** *Sagacious, Sage, Knowing, Astute, Subtle. Sagacious* and *sage* are used only in good senses, and when applied to persons generally suggest the wisdom of age or experience. The *knowing* man has wide knowledge and often penetration. The word *knowing* has also a humorous cast: as, he gave me a *knowing* wink; it may be used ironically: as, he is a little too *knowing,* that is, he thinks he knows more than he does; it may be used of knowing more than one has a right to know; it sometimes suggests a disposition to make ill use of knowledge: as, a *knowing* leer. *Astute* is often the same as *sagacious,* but is susceptible of an unfavorable sense in the direction of a narrow shrewdness, slyness, or cunning; it often means a *sagacity* that knows how to be silent; it is frequently applied to looks. *Subtle,* in its good sense, implies great acuteness, delicacy, or refinement in mental action: as, a *subtle* reasoner. For its bad sense, see *cunning.*

Another effect of public instability is the unreasonable advantage it gives to the *sagacious,* the enterprising, and the monied few, over the industrious and uninformed mass of the people. *A. Hamilton,* Federalist, No. 62.

Let time, that makes you homely, make you *sage.*
Parnell, To an Old Beauty, l. 35.

Not every one, *knowing* as he may be, knows when his question is answered. *Alcott,* Table-Talk, p. 84.

No ambassadors to Western Courts were so instructed, so decorous, so proud, so *astute* as the Venetian ambassadors. *D. G. Mitchell,* Bound Together, ii.

A *subtle* disputant on creeds.
Byron, Napoleon Bonaparte.

astutely (as-tūt′li), *adv.* In an astute manner; shrewdly; sharply; cunningly.

astuteness (as-tūt′nes), *n.* The quality of being astute; cunning; shrewdness.

All so smooth and fair,
Even Paul's *astuteness* sniffed no harm i' the world.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 145.

astylar (a-stī′lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀστυλος,* without pillars or columns (< *ἀ-* priv. + *στῦλος,* a column: see *style*2), + *-ar.*] In *arch.,* having no columns.

astyllen† (as-til'en), *n.* [W. *astyllen:* see *astel.*] A small temporary dam or partition, made either of branches or twigs interlaced, or perhaps sometimes of a simple piece of board, and used either to check the flow of water under ground or to separate ore from refuse or attle on the surface. [Eng.]

asunder (a-sun'dėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *a sundir, o sunder, on sunder,* etc., < AS. *on sundran,* apart: see a^3 and *sunder.*] **1.** In or into a position apart; apart or separate, either in position or in direction: said of two or more things: as, wide as the poles *asunder.*

The vanguard and rear-guard were above half a league *asunder,* with the cavalgada between them.
Irving, Granada, p. 78.

2. In or into a divided state; into separate parts; in pieces: as, to tear, rend, break, burst, or cut *asunder.*

The Lord . . . hath cut *asunder* the cords of the wicked.
Ps. cxxix. 4.

What a plaguing thing it is to have a man's mind torn *asunder* by two projects of equal strength.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

Ties the strongest, influences the sweetest, seem falling *asunder* as smoking flax. *R. Choate,* Addresses, p. 405.

3. Separately; apart. [Archaic.]

It was impossible to know them *asunder.*
Defoe, Plague, p. 264.

asura (as'ö-rä), *n.* [< Skt. *asura,* spiritual; as a noun, a spirit, later a demon (Hind. *asur*); < √ *as,* be, with which are connected E. *am, are:* see *be, ens.*] In *Hindu mythol.,* one of a class of demons in perpetual hostility to the gods: parallel to a Titan or an afrit.

aswail (as'wāl), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of the sloth-bear of India, *Melursus* or *Prochilus*



Aswail, or Sloth-bear (*Melursus labiatus*).

labiatus. It is an uncouth, unwieldy animal, with very long black hair, and inoffensive when not attacked. Owing to its exceeding sensitiveness to heat, it confines itself to its den during the day. It never eats vertebrate animals except when pressed by hunger, its usual diet consisting of roots, bees' nests, grubs, snails, ants, etc. Its flesh is used for food, and its fat is highly valued for the lubrication of the delicate steel-work in gun-locks. When captured young it is easily tamed, and can be taught to perform many curious tricks.

aswarm (a-swârm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *swarm.*] In a swarm; swarming.

Carnival-time,—another providence!
The town *a-swarm* with strangers.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 73.

aswash†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Early mod. E., also *aswasshe, a sosshe, ashosshe;* < a^3 + **swash,* of obscure origin.] Slantingly; aslant; oblique; (of looking) askant and with scorn. *Cotgrave.*

asway (a-swā'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *sway.*] In a swaying state; rocking from side to side.

aswevet, *v. t.* [ME. *asweven,* stupefy, < AS. *āswebban,* soothe, still, put to death, < *ā-,* intensive, + *swebban,* put to sleep, < *swefan,* sleep: see *sweven.*] To stupefy, as by terror.

So astonyed and *asweved,*
Was every vertu in my heved.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 549.

aswim (a-swim'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *swim.*] Swimming; overflowing; afloat.

aswing (a-swing'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *swing.*] In a swinging state; asway.

aswoon (a-swön'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *aswoun, aswown, aswoune, aswowne,* also *a swoune, on swoune, in swoune,* taken, as in mod. E., as prep. with noun (a^3 + *swoon*), but originating in *aswowen* for *iswowen,* the fuller form of *aswowe, iswowe,* orig. pp.: see *aswough.* Cf. *aslope, alight*[1].] In a swoon.

And with this word she fell to ground
Aswoon. *Gower,* Conf. Amant., iv.

Because I fell *aswoon,*
I think you'll do the like.
Robin Hood and the Beggar, in Child's Ballads, V. 203.

aswooned (a-swönd'), *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *aswoned, iswouned,* occasional var. of *aswoune,* etc.: see *aswoon* and *aswound.*] Aswoon.

aswought, *adv.* or *a.,* orig. *p. a.* [ME., also *aswogh, aswowe, iswowe, iswoge,* < AS. *geswōgen,* senseless, swooned (cf. *geswōgung,* swooning), pp. of *swōgan,* overgrow, choke: see *swough.*] In a swoon; aswoon.

aswound†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a^3 + *swound* for *swoon:* see *swound,* and cf. *aswoon, aswooned.*] In a swoon; aswoon.

asyle† (a-sīl'), *n.* [< ME. *asile,* < F. *asile,* < L. *asylum:* see *asylum.*] An old form of *asylum.*

asylum (a-sī'lum), *n.* [< L. *asylum,* a sanctuary, asylum, < Gr. *ἄσυλον,* an asylum, neut. of *ἄσυλος,* safe from violence, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σύλη,* also *σῦλον,* a right of seizure, perhaps related to *σκῦλον* = L. *spolium,* spoil: see *spoil.*] **1.** A sanctuary or place of refuge where criminals and debtors formerly sought shelter from justice, and from which they could not be taken without sacrilege.

So sacred was the church to some that it had the right of an *asylum* or sanctuary. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

Hence—**2.** Inviolable shelter; protection from pursuit or arrest; security of the person: as, the right of *asylum,* that is, of furnishing such protection. Most Grecian temples had anciently this right, and the custom, following Jewish analogies, passed into the Christian church. From the fourth century the churches had widely extended rights of asylum, but modern legislation has nearly everywhere ended the custom. (See *sanctuary.*) In *international law,* the right of asylum was formerly claimed for the houses of ambassadors. The term now specifically signifies the right of one state to receive and shelter persons accused of crimes, or especially of political offenses, committed in another. See *extradition.*

3. Any place of retreat and security.

Earth has no other *asylum* for them than its own cold bosom. *Southey.*

Specifically—**4.** An institution for receiving, maintaining, and, so far as possible, ameliorating the condition of persons suffering from bodily defects, mental maladies, or other misfortunes: as, an orphan-*asylum;* an *asylum* for the blind, for the insane, etc.; a magdalen *asylum.*

asymbolia (as-im-bō'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σύμβολον,* symbol.] **1.** Inability to recognize the nature of an object by the sense of touch.—**2.** Inability to recognize the significance of signs.

asymmetral† (a-sim'e-tral), *a.* Same as *asymmetrous.*

asymmetric (as-i-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (a-[18]) + *symmetric.* Cf. *asymmetrous.*] Destitute of symmetry; not symmetrical.—**Asymmetric system,** in *crystal.,* same as *triclinic system.*

asymmetrical (as-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (a-[18]) + *symmetrical.* Cf. *asymmetric.*] **1.** Not symmetrical; unsymmetrical.

In some Cetacea, the bones about the region of the nose are unequally developed, and the skull becomes *asymmetrical.* *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 30.

2†. In *math.,* not having commensurability; incommensurable.—**3.** Inharmonious; not reconcilable. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

asymmetrically (as-i-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In an asymmetric manner; without symmetry.

asymmetrous† (a-sim'e-trus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσύμμετρος,* incommensurable, disproportionate, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σύμμετρος,* commensurate: see *symmetric.*] **1.** Incommensurate; incommensurable.—**2.** Asymmetrical.

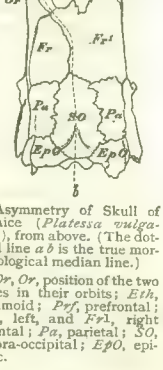
Also *asymmetral.*

asymmetry (a-sim'e-tri), *n.*; pl. *asymmetries* (-triz). [< Gr. *ἀσυμμετρία,* incommensurability, disproportion, < *ἀσύμμετρος:* see *asymmetrous.* Cf. *symmetry.*] **1.** Want of symmetry or proportion.

In the Flat-fishes (*Pleuronectidæ*), the skull becomes so completely distorted that the two eyes lie on one side of the body. . . . In certain of these fishes, the rest of the skull and facial bones, the spine, and even the limbs, partake in this *asymmetry.* *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 30.

2†. The want of a common measure between two quantities; incommensurability. *Barrow.*

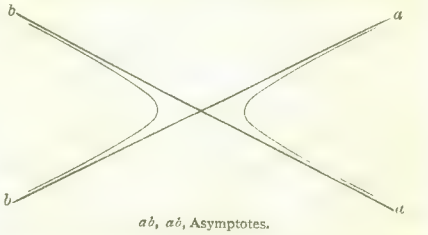
asymphynote (a-sim'fi-nōt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (a-[18]) + *symphynote.*] Not soldered together at the back, that is, at the hinge: the opposite of *symphynote* (which see): applied to those unios or river-mussels which have the hinge free and the valves consequently movable, as is usual in the genus *Unio.* *Dr. Isaac Lea.*



Asymmetry of Skull of Plaice (*Platessa vulgaris*), from above. (The dotted line *a b* is the true morphological median line.)

Or, Or, position of the two eyes in their orbits; *Eth,* ethmoid; *Prf,* prefrontal; *Fr,* left, and *Fr1,* right frontal; *Pa,* parietal; *SO,* supra-occipital; *EpO,* epiotic.

asymptote (as'im-tōt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσύμπτωτος,* not close, not falling together, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σύν,* together, + *πτωτός,* falling, apt to fall, < *πίπτειν,* fall; cf. *συμπίπτειν,* fall together, meet.]



ab, a'b', Asymptotes.

I. *a.* In *math.,* approaching indefinitely close, as a line to a curve, but never meeting. See II.

II. *n.* A straight line whose distance from a curve is less than any assignable quantity, but which does not meet the curve at any finite distance from the origin. The asymptote is often defined as the tangent to the curve at an infinite distance, and this definition answers for Euclidean space; but, in view of non-Euclidean hypotheses, it is preferable to define it as a common chord of the curve and the absolute (which see), and thus as not necessarily a tangent.

asymptotic (as-im-tot'ik), *a.* Same as *asymptotical.*

asymptotical (as-im-tot'i-kal), *a.* [< *asymptotic* + *-al.*] Belonging to or having the character of an asymptote; approaching indefinitely near, but never meeting.

In these perpetual lines and curves ran the *asymptotical* negotiation from beginning to end—and so it might have run for two centuries without hope of coincidence.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 455.

Asymptotical lines or **curves,** lines or curves which approach indefinitely close, but never meet.

asymptotically (as-im-tot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an asymptotical manner; in a manner so as gradually to approach indefinitely near, though never to meet.

The theory is not a thing complete from the first, but a thing which grows, as it were, *asymptotically* towards certainty. *Tyndall.*

The curve approaches . . . *asymptotically.*
G. M. Minchin, Statics, I. 180.

asynartete (a-sin'ăr-tēt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσυνάρτητος,* not united, disconnected, of differing meters, < *ἀ-* priv. + **συνάρτητος* (cf. *συνάρτησις,* a junction), verbal adj. of *συναρτᾶν,* hang up with, connect, < *σύν,* together, + *ἀρτᾶν,* join, fasten, related to *ἄρθρον,* joint, L. *artus,* joint, etc.: see *arthritic, article, arm*[1], etc.] **1.** Disconnected; not fitted or adjusted.—**2.** In *anc. pros.:* (*a*) With interior catalexis at the end of a colon; procatalectic or dicatalectic: as, an *asynartete* verse, meter, or period. (*b*) Composed of cola of different kinds of feet; episynthetic. [Used in this latter sense (*b*) by most modern writers since Bentley, the former sense (*a*), however, being restored by some writers in accordance with ancient authority.] Also *asynartetic.*

asynchronism (a-sin'krō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (a-[18]) + *synchronism.*] Want of synchronism or correspondence in time.

asynchronous (a-sin'krō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (a-[18]) + *synchronous.*] Not coinciding in time.

asyndetic (as-in-det'ik), *a.* [< *asyndeton* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by asyndeton.

asyndeton (a-sin'de-ton), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀσύνδετον,* asyndeton, neut. of *ἀσύνδετος,* unconnected, without conjunction, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σύνδετος,* bound together, < *συνδεῖν,* bind together, < *σύν,* together, + *δεῖν,* bind.] In *rhet.,* a figure of speech consisting in the omission of connectives, as in the following passage:

Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils. Mat. x. 8.

It is the opposite of *polysyndeton,* which is a multiplication of connectives.

asyntactic (as-in-tak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσύντακτος,* not ranged together, ungrammatical (< *ἀ-* priv. + *σύντακτος,* verbal adj. of *συντάσσειν,* put in order together: see *syntax*), + *-ic.*] Loosely put together; irregular; ungrammatical. *N. E. D.*

asystaton† (a-sis'ta-ton), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσύστατος,* incoherent, incongruous, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σύστατος,* verbal adj. of *συνιστάναι,* hold together, < *σύν,* with, + *ἱστάναι,* cause to stand, mid. *ἵστασθαι,* stand.] The sophism of the liar (which see, under *liar*). Formerly erroneously *assistation.*

Assistation [*asystaton*] is a kind of caviling not consisting of any sure ground, as if a man should say that he doth hold his peace or lyeth or knoweth nothing, another by and by might cavil thereof in this sort, Ergo, He that holdeth his peace speaketh, he that lyeth saith truth, he that knoweth nothing knoweth something. *Blundeville.*

asystole (a-sis′tō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *συστολή*, systole.] In *pathol.*, that condition in which a dilated and enfeebled heart remains continuously filled with blood on account of the inability of the left ventricle to discharge more than a small part of its contents. Also called *asystolism.*

asystolic (as-is-tol′ik), *a.* [< *asystole* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to asystole; characterized by or affected with asystole.

asystolism (a-sis′tō-lizm), *n.* [< *asystole* + *-ism.*] Same as *asystole.*

asyzygetic (a-siz-i-jet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *syzygetic.*] Not connected by a syzygetic relation.

at (at), *prep.* [< ME. *at*, sometimes *att*, *atte*, *et*, < AS. *æt* = OS. *at* = OFries. *et* (in combination also *at*, *it*) = OHG. *az* = Icel. *at*, mod. *ath* = Sw. *åt* = Dan. *ad* = Goth. *at* = L. *ad* (> It. *a* = Sp. *á* = Pg. *a* = F. *à*), to, at, = Skt. *ādhi*, unto, on. This prep. is most nearly equiv. to *to*, without the orig. implication of motion. In many constructions the two prepositions interchange. In many E. dialects *at* has partly, and in Scand. has wholly, displaced *to*, while on the other hand in G. *to* (*zu*) has wholly displaced *at*. In L. and Rom. the form cognate with *at* covers all the uses of *to* as well as of *at*, and extends partly over the field of *with*.] A preposition of extremely various use, primarily meaning to, without implication, in itself, of motion. It expresses position attained by motion to, and hence contact, contiguity, or coincidence, actual or approximate, in space or time. Being less restricted as to relative position than other prepositions, it may in different constructions assume their office, and so become equivalent, according to the context, to *in*, *on*, *near*, *by*, *about*, *under*, *over*, *through*, *from*, *to*, *toward*, etc.

1. Of simple local position: (*a*) With verbs of rest (*be*, *live*, etc.): In, on, near, by, etc., according to the context: denoting usually a place conceived of as a mere point: as, *at* the center, *at* the top, *at* the corner, *at* the end, *at* the next station, *at* the bend of the river, *at* the north pole, *at* No. 48 Main street, etc. So with names of towns, etc.: as, *at* Stratford, *at* Lexington, etc.; but if the city is of great size *in* is commonly used: as, *in* London, *in* Paris, *in* New York; unless, again, the city is conceived of as a mere geographical point: as, our financial interests center *at* New York. The place implied by *at* may be left indeterminate, with a reference rather to condition than to mere location: as, *at* school, *at* college, *at* court, *at* sea, etc. *At* may also express personal proximity: as, *at* one's side, *at* one's heels, *at* one's elbow, etc. *At hand*, near by, has lost its personal reference.

I don't believe there's a circulating library in Bath I ha'n't been *at*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

Muley Abul Hassan, *at* the head of a powerful force, had hurried from Granada. *Irving*, Granada, p. 20.

He [Don Juan de Vera] was armed *at* all points, gallantly mounted, and followed by a moderate but well-appointed retinue. *Irving*, Granada, p. 10.

(*b*) With verbs of motion: (1) Through, by (implying a starting-point or a point where a thing enters or departs): as, to enter *at* the window, to go out *at* the back door. (2) From (implying a source from which a thing comes or where it is sought): as, to receive ill treatment *at* their hands. (3) To, toward (implying a stopping-point, a position attained or aimed at): as, to come *at*, to get *at*, to aim *at*, fire *at*, shoot *at*, drive *at*, point *at*, look *at*, shout *at*, reach *at*, snatch *at*, clutch *at*, etc.; also be *at* when it implies effort directed toward a thing.

No doubt but they will soone answer that all these things they seeke *at* God's hands.
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonstrants.

There is no way of coming *at* a true theory of society but by inquiring into the nature of its component individuals. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 28.

What you can drive *at*, unless you mean to quarrel with me, I cannot conceive! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 3.

In spite of his former submissions and promises, Latimer was *at* it again.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

Who but Henry could have been aware of what his father was *at*? *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 172.

2. Of circumstantial position, state, condition, manner, environment, etc., in a great variety of relations developed from the local sense: as, *at* dinner, *at* play, *at* work, *at* service, *at* right angles, *at* full length, *at* odds, *at* ease, *at* war, *at* peace, *at* will, *at* pleasure, *at* discretion, etc.

They let her goe *at* will, and wander waies unknowne.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 49.

I have brought you a new song will make you laugh,
Though you were *at* your prayers.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

Really, sir, you have the advantage of me:—I don't remember ever to have had the honour—my name is Saunderson, *at* your service. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 2.

Success would place a rich town *at* their mercy.
Irving, Granada, p. 35.

The ship in which he [Goldsmith] had taken his passage, having got a fair wind while he was *at* a party of pleasure, had sailed without him. *Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

3. Of relative position: implying a point in an actual or possible series, and hence used of degree, price, time, order, occasion, etc.: as, *at* the beginning, *at* the third house from the corner, *at* nine years of age, *at* seventy degrees in the shade, *at* four dollars a yard, *at* ten cents a pound, *at* half past six, *at* midnight, *at* first, *at* last, etc.

I'll take them *at* your own price.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

At present, if you please, we'll drop the subject.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

In passing through the gate of Elvira, however, he accidentally broke his lance against the arch. *At* this, certain of his nobles turned pale, for they regarded it as an evil omen. *Irving*, Granada, p. 108.

[In all uses, especially in those last mentioned, *at* is very frequent in idiomatical phrases: as, *at all*, *at most*, *at least*, *at last*, *at length*, *at any rate*, *at stake*, *at one*, *at once*, *at large*, *at present*, etc., for which see the principal words, *all*, *most*, *least*, etc.]

4†. With the infinitive: To.

Faire gan him pray
At ride thurgh Ingland.
Minot, Poems (ed. Ritson), p. 40.

[Now only dialectal, but common in Middle English, and the regular use in Scandinavian, to which the English use is due. A relic of this use remains in *ado*, originally *at do*. See *ado.*]

'at (at), *pron.* and *conj.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *that.*

at-[1]. [ME. *at-*, < AS. *æt-*, being the prep. *æt*, E. *at*, in comp. with a verb (with the accent on the verb) or with derivatives of a verb (with the accent on the prefix).] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning at, close to, to: common in Middle English, but now obsolete. A relic of it remains in *twit*, originally *at-wite*. In *atone*, the *at-* is not properly a prefix, but is the preposition merged with its object.

at-[2]. [L. *at-*, assimilated form of *ad-* before *t*; in OF. and ME. reg. reduced to *a-*, later restored to *at-*, as in *attain*, *attainder*, etc.] An assimilated form of *ad-* before *t*, as in *attract*, *attend*, etc.

-ata[1]. [L. *-āta*, fem. sing. of *-ātus* = E. *-ed*[2]: see *-ate*[1], and cf. *-ade*[1].] A suffix in New Latin (and Italian) nouns, some of which are found in English, as *armata.*

-ata[2]. [L. *-āta*, neut. pl. of *-ātus* = E. *-ed*[2]: see *-ate*[1].] A suffix in New Latin names of zoölogical divisions, properly adjectives, agreeing with *animalia* understood: as, *Articulata*, jointed animals; *Annulata*, ringed animals, etc.

atabal (at′a-bal), *n.* [Formerly also *attaball*, *ataballe* = F. *attabale* = It. *ataballo*, < Sp. *atabal*, = Pg. *atabale*, < Ar. *at-tabl*, < *al*, the, + *tabl*, drum: see *tabor*, *tambour*, and *timbal.*] A Moorish tambour.

Don John gave orders for trumpet and *atabal* to sound the signal for action. *Prescott.*

atacamite (a-tak′a-mīt), *n.* [< *Atacama* + *-ite*[2]; having been first found in Atacama, a province of Chili.] A mineral consisting of the hydrated oxychlorid of copper. It exists abundantly in some parts of South America, as Atacama, in Australia, near Ambriz on the west coast of Africa, also in Cornwall, in Arizona, and elsewhere. It occurs massive, or in small prismatic crystals of a bright emerald-green or blackish-green color. A granular form from Chili is called *arsenillo.* It also appears on copper long exposed to the air or sea-water.

★**atactic** (a-tak′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀτακτος*, without order, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τακτός*, verbal adj. of *τάσσειν* (*ταγ-*), arrange, order: see *tactic.*] Disconnected; without arrangement or order: in *gram.*, opposed to *syntactic*: as, an *atactic* sentence. [Rare.]

Porcelain images of "Josh" will find niches in Protestant meeting-houses; New England ancestral tablets will be inscribed in perpendicular columns of *atactic* characters. *H. C. Trumbull*, Ancestral Worship.

at-after†, *prep.* [ME., < *at* + *after.*] After.

At-after soper fille they in tretee.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 492.

atagas, *n.* [See *attagas.*] Same as *attagen.*

atagen, *n.* See *attagen.*

ataghan (at′a-gan), *n.* Same as *yataghan.*

atak (at′ak), *n.* [Native name.] The harp-seal of Greenland, *Pagophilus grœnlandicus.*

ataket, *v. t.* [ME., < *a-*[1] + *take.*] To overtake.

At Boughton under Blee us gan *atake*
A man, that clothed was in clothes blake.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 3.

ataman (at′a-man), *n.* [Russ. *atamanŭ* = Pol. *ataman*, also *hetman*: see *hetman.*] Same as *hetman.*

Any member could be chosen chief of his kurén, and any chief of a kurén could be chosen *Atamán.*
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 356.

atamasco (at-a-mas′kō), *n.* [Virginia Ind. Cf. Algonkian radical *misk*, red.] A bulbous plant, *Atamosco Atamasco*, of the southern U. S., bearing a single white, lily-like flower.

atamasco-lily (at-a-mas′kō-lil″i), *n.* Same as *atamasco.*

ataraxia (at-a-rak′si-a), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀταραξία*, calmness, < *ἀτάραχτος*, calm, impassive, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ταραχτός*, verbal adj. of *ταράσσειν*, disturb.] Freedom from the passions; calmness of mind; stoical indifference: a term used by the Stoics and Skeptics.

Their *ataraxia* and freedom from passionate disturbances. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

Gotama's *Ataraxia* is supreme and utter immobility. The mystic quietism which determines nothing, denies nothing. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 416.

ataraxy (at′a-rak-si), *n.* Same as *ataraxia.*

atastet, *v. t.* [ME., < OF. *ataster*, < *a-* + *taster*, taste: see *a-* and *taste.*] To taste.

But now is tyme that thou drynke and *atast*[*e*] some softe and delitable thinges. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

ataunt (a-tânt′), *adv.* [< ME. *ataunt*, *atount*, < OF. *autant*, *altant* (mod. F. *autant*), as much, so much, < *al*, another (thing) (< L. *aliud*, neut. of *alius*, other), + *tant*, so much, < L. *tantum*, neut. of *tantus*, so much.] **1†.** As much as possible.

A dronglew [var. dronken] fole that sparythe for no dispence
To drynk *a-taunte* til he slepe at tabille.
Lydgate, Order of Fools, l. 92.

2. *Naut.*, with all sails set; fully rigged.—**All ataunt**, or **all ataunto**, said of a vessel when fully rigged, with all the upper masts and yards aloft.

ataunto (a-tân′tō), *adv.* Same as *ataunt*, 2.

atavic (a-tav′ik), *a.* [= F. *atavique*; < L. *atavus* (see *atavism*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to atavism; characterized by or exhibiting atavism; reversionary.

atavism (at′a-vizm), *n.* [= F. *atavisme*, < L. *atavus*, a great-grandfather's grandfather, an ancestor (< *at-*, an element of undetermined origin, + *avus*, a grandfather), + *-ism.*] **1.** In *biol.*, reversion, through the influence of heredity, to ancestral characters; resemblance exhibited by a given organism to some remote ancestor; the return to an early or original type by its modified descendants; restoration of structural characters which have been lost or obscured. *Atavism*, to some slight extent, is witnessed in the human race, when children exhibit some peculiarity of grandparents, or of still more remote progenitors, which has skipped one or more generations.

Of the 11.6% of children born with eyes of other than the parental color, a part must be attributed to *atavism*, that is, to intermittent heredity. *Science*, IV. 367.

2. In *pathol.*, the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of a remote ancestor.

atavistic (at-a-vis′tik), *a.* [As *atav-ism* + *-ist-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by atavism; atavic.

Theoretically we may decompose that force which determines human actions and, through them, social phenomena, into its two component forces, the social and the *atavistic* influence. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 275.

atavistically (at-a-vis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an atavistic manner; in atavistic examples.

But, after the lapse of thousands of years, the fusions are incomplete, and the ancient types crop out *atavistically* everywhere. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 253.

ataxaphasia (a-tak-sa-fā′zi-ă), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀταξία*, disorder (see *ataxia*), + *ἀφασία*, speechlessness: see *aphasia.*] Same as *ataxic aphasia.* See *aphasia.*

★**ataxia** (a-tak′si-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀταξία*, disorder, < *ἄτακτος*, disorderly, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τακτός*, verbal adj. of *τάσσειν*, order, arrange: see *tactic.*] In *pathol.*, irregularity in the functions of the body or in the course of a disease; specifically, inability to coördinate voluntary movements. Also *ataxy.*—**Friedreich's ataxia**, a form of ataxia usually affecting several members of a family and developing at an early age. Usually it begins in the legs and extends to the arms, is accompanied with jerky movements of the head, disturbance of articulation, loss of knee-jerk, and is characterized anatomically by sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the cord. Also called *hereditary ataxia.*—**Locomotor ataxia**, a disease characterized clinically by want of power to coördinate voluntary movements, by violent shooting pains, especially in the legs, absence of knee-jerk, atrophy of the optic nerve, paræsthesia and anæsthesia in certain parts, dysuria, and functional sexual disorders; anatomically, by a sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord. Also called *progressive locomotor ataxia* and *tabes dorsalis.*

ataxic (a-tak'sik), *a.* [< *ataxia* + *-ic.*] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to ataxia; characterized by irregularity in function or course; irregular.

Soon *ataxic* nervous symptoms declared themselves.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

Ataxic aphasia. See *aphasia.*—**Ataxic fever**, a term applied by Pinel to fevers attended with great weakness.

ataxy (a-tak'si or at'ak-si), *n.* [Formerly also, as F., *ataxie*, < NL. *ataxia*, q. v.] **1†.** Want of order; disturbance.

Three ways of church government I have heard of, and no more; the Episcopal, the Presbyterial, and that newborn bastard Independency: . . . the last of these is nothing but a confounding *ataxy*.
Sir E. Dering, Speeches, p. 141.

2. In *pathol.*, same as *ataxia*.

atazirt, *n.* [ME., < Sp. *atazir, atacir*, < Ar. **at-tathīr*, < *al*, the, + *tathīr* (> Pers. *tasīr*), impression, effect, influence, < *athara*, leave a mark, *athar, ethr*, a mark, trace, footstep.] In *astrol.*, according to modern authorities, the (evil) influence of a star upon other stars or men. But the Arabian astrologer Haly distinctly states (Comment. on Ptolemy's Opus Quadripartitum, iii. 10) that it means the direction of hyleg. This, according to the method of Messahallah, determines the duration of life.

Infortunat ascendent tortuous,
Of which the lord is helpless falle, allas!
Out of his angle into the derkest hous.
O Mars, O *Atazir*, as in this cas!
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 172. (*Skeat.*)

atche (at'che), *n.* [Turk. *aqcha:* see under *asper*[2].] A small Turkish coin, somewhat less than a cent in value.

atchison (ach'i-son), *n.* [Sc.; also spelled *atcheson;* < *Atchison*, a Sc. form of *Atkinson*, name of an Englishman who was master of the Scottish mint in the reign of James VI. (James I. of England).] A billon coin, or rather a copper coin washed with silver, struck in Scotland in the reign of James VI., of the value of eight pennies Scots, or two thirds of an English penny. *Jamieson.*

atchorn, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *acorn.*

ate[1] (āt). Preterit of *eat.*

Ate[2] (ā'tē), *n.* [< Gr. Ἄτη, a personification of *ἄρη*, infatuation, reckless impulse, sin, ruin, dial. *αὐάτα*, orig. **ἀϝάρη*, < *ἀάειν*, orig. **ἀϝάεινω*, hurt, damage.] In *Gr. myth.*, an ever-present evil genius leading men on to crime; the goddess of blundering mischief; a personification of the reckless blindness and moral distortion inflicted by the gods in retribution for presumption and wickedness, typifying the self-perpetuating nature of evil.

-ate[1]. [ME. reg. *-at*, < OF. *-at*, a later "learned" form of vernacular *-e* (*-é*), fem. *-ee* (*-ée*), = Sp. Pg. *-ado*, fem. *-ada*, = It. *-ato*, fem. *-ata*, < L. *-ātus*, fem. *-āta*, neut. *-ātum* (stem *-āto-*), pp. and adj. suffix, being *-tu-s* (= Gr. *-το-ς* = E. *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), added to stem of verbs in *-ā-re* (It. *-are*, Sp. Pg. *-ar*, F. *-er*). This suffix also appears as *-ade*[1], *-ado, -ato, -ee, -y*, etc. Latin adjectives and participles in *-ātus* were usable as nouns, in masc. of persons, as *legātus*, one deputed, a legate, ML. *prælātus*, one preferred, a prelate, etc., in neut. of things, as *mandātum*, a thing commanded, a mandate, etc. See *-ate*[2] and *-ate*[3].] A suffix of Latin origin: (*a*) In adjectives, where *-ate* is equivalent to and cognate with English *-ed*[2], *-d*[2], *-t*[2], in perfect participles and participial adjectives, the native English suffix being often added to *-ate* when a verb in *-ate*[2] exists, as in *desolate* or *desolat-ed, accumulate* or *accumulat-ed, situate* or *situat-ed*, etc. In many instances the adjective is not accompanied by a verb in *-ate*, as *innate, ornate, temperate*, etc.; this is especially true of botanical descriptives, as *acuminate, crenate, cuspidate, hastate, lanceolate, serrate*, etc. (*b*) In nouns, of persons, as *legate, delegate, reprobate*, etc., or of things, as *mandate, precipitate*, etc.; especially, in *chem.*, in nouns denoting a salt formed by the action of an acid on a base, as in *acetate, nitrate, sulphate*, etc., the suffix being added to the stem (often shortened) of the name of the acid. [The corresponding New Latin forms are *acetatum, nitratum, sulphatum*, etc., but often erroneously *acetas, nitras, sulphas*, genitive *acetatis*, etc., by confusion with *-ate*[4].]

-ate[2]. [L. *-ātus, -āta, -ātum*, pp. suffix of verbs in *-ā-re* (see *-ate*[1]), with supine in *-ātum* (stem *-ātu-*), to which, instead of the pp. stem, such verbs are often referred. In this dictionary E. verbs in *-ate* (and so verbs in *-ete, -ite*) are reg. referred to the L. pp. *-ātus* (*-etus, -itus*), intimating that such verbs are taken from or formed according to the L. pp. stem, though with the force of the inf. From L. participles in *-tus* (*-ā-tus*, of the 1st conjugation, *-ē-tus*, *-i-tus*, of the 2d, *-tus, -sus*, of the 3d, *-ī-tus*, of the 4th), and from thence-formed frequentatives, which became very numerous in LL. and ML., arose many verbs in OF. and ME., based, or appar. based, on L. participles, coinciding thus with adjectives and nouns from such participles. These, with verbs of other origin agreeing in form with adjectives, have made it a rule in E. that any adj. may be made a verb; hence adjectives in *-ate*[1] are usually accompanied by a verb in *-ate*[2], and new verbs from L. verbs of the 1st conjugation are reg. formed in *-ate*, whether a corresponding adj. exists or not; and *-ate*[2], as a recognized verb-formative, may be suffixed to other stems of any origin, as in *felicitate, capacitate, substantiate, assassinate, camphorate*, etc., based on *felicity, capacity, substance*, etc., of Latin origin, *assassin, camphor*, etc., of other origin. Owing to the preponderance of verbs in *-ate* over adjectives in *-ate*, such verbs are in this dictionary placed before the adjectives, even when the adjectives are of earlier date.] A suffix of Latin origin, a common formative in verbs taken from the Latin, as in *accumulate, imitate, militate*, etc., or formed in English, either on Latin stems, as in *felicitate, capacitate*, etc., or on stems of other origin. See etymology.

-ate[3]. [< ME. *-at*, < OF. *-at*, a later "learned" form of vernacular *-e* (*-é*) (as in *duché*, E. *duch-y*, q. v.), = Sp. Pg. *-ado* = It. *-ato*, < L. *-ātus* (stem *-ātu-*), forming nouns of the 4th declension from nouns, but formed as if from verbs in *-ā-re*, with suffix *-tu-*, parallel with *-to-*, suffix of pp. (hence the similarity to pp. *-ātus*, E. *-ate*[1], q. v.), as in *consulātus, magistrātus, pontificātus, senātus*, LL. *episcopatus*, etc., with senses as in corresponding E. words.] A suffix of Latin origin, denoting office, an office, a body of officers, as in *consulate, pontificate, decemvirate, senate* (Latin *senātus*, from *senex*, an old man), *episcopate*, etc., and sometimes a single officer, as *magistrate* (Latin *magistrātus*, properly magistracy, also a magistrate), the suffix in the last use being equivalent to *-ate*[1] in *legate*, etc., and to *-ate*[4] in *primate*, etc.

-ate[4]. [< L. *-as* (*-at-*), as in *magnas* (gen. *magnātis*) (parallel to *magnatus*), *primas* (prop. adj.), etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, practically equivalent to *-ate*[1] in nouns, and *-ate*[3] (in *magistrate*), as in *magnate, primate*, and (in Latin plural) *penates, optimates.*

-ate[5]. [< L. *-āta*, < Gr. *-ατης*, a noun suffix, ult. = L. *-ātus*, which differs in the inflexive syllable.] A suffix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in *pirate* (which see).

atechnic (a-tek'nik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀτεχνος*, without art, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τέχνη*, art: see *a-*[18] and *technic.*] **I.** *a.* Without technical knowledge, especially of art.

II. *n.* A person without technical knowledge, especially of art.

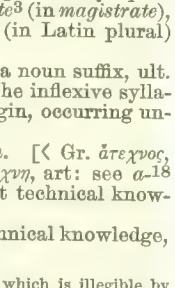
In every fine art there is much which is illegible by *atechnics*, and this is due to the habits of interpretation into which artists always fall. *North British Rev.*

atechnical (a-tek'ni-kal), *a.* Free from technicality; popular: as, *atechnical* treatment of a technical subject.

atechny (a-tek'ni), *n.* [= F. *atechnie*, < Gr. *ἀτεχνία*, < *ἀτεχνος:* see *atechnic.*] Ignorance of art; unskilfulness. *Bailey.*

atees (a-tēs'), *n.* [Hind. *atīs.*] The native Indian name of the tuberous root of *Aconitum heterophyllum*, which is used as an antiperiodic and a tonic. In some sections the same name is given to the root of *A. Napellus*, and to several other drugs.

atef (ä'tef), *n.* [Egypt.] Father: an ancient Egyptian title and component of proper names. Also written *atf.*—**Atef-crown**, in *Egypt. antiq.*, a symbolic headdress uniformly borne by the deities Khnum and Osiris, sometimes by other gods, such as Sebek, Thoth, Harmachis, etc., and occasionally assumed by kings, as the Rameses. It consisted regularly of the tall conical white cap of upper Egypt, flanked with a pair of long ostrich-plumes, and having the solar disk and uræus in front, and was probably emblematic of the sovereignty of Egypt under the attributes of light, truth, and divinity. The conical cap is sometimes omitted in works of art. The atef is often mentioned in the "Book of the Dead," and is frequently represented in frescos, bas-reliefs, and statues.


Atef-crown borne by the deity Khnum.

ategart, *n.* See *atgar.*

atelectasis (at-e-lek'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, incomplete, + *ἔκτασις*, extension, < *ἐκτείνειν*, extend, < *ἐκ, ἐξ*, out, + *τείνειν*, stretch, = L. *extendere:* see *extend.*] Imperfect dilatation, especially of the air-cells of the lungs of newly born children.

There is a class of cases in which a child is born alive, but its lungs remain in the fœtal condition, *i. e.*, they present no appearance of having received air by the act of breathing. These are cases of *atelectasis.*
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jour., XLV. 464.

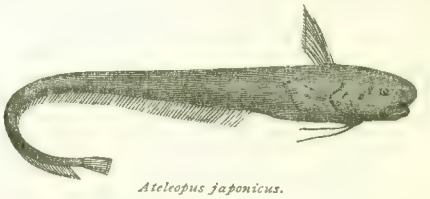
atelectatic (at″e-lek-tat'ik), *a.* [< *atelectasis* (*-tat-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by atelectasis.

ateleocephalous (a-tel″ē-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀτελής*, incomplete, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *zoöl.*, having the cranium more or less imperfect: said of certain fishes: opposed to *teleocephalous.*

ateleopodid (a-tel-ē-op'ō-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Ateleopodidæ.*

Ateleopodidæ (a-tel″ē-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ateleopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of teleocephalous fishes, represented by the genus *Ateleopus.* It is characterized by an elongated tail, tapering backward but provided with a narrow caudal fin, antemedian anus, moderate suborbitals, inferior mouth, thoracic ventral fins reduced to double or simple filaments, a short anterior dorsal fin only, and a long anal fin continuous with the caudal.

Ateleopus (at-e-lē'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] The


Ateleopus japonicus.

typical genus of fishes of the family *Ateleopodidæ:* so named from the imperfect ventral fins.

ateleost (a-tel'ē-ost), *n.* A fish of the subclass *Ateleostei.*

Ateleostei (a-tel-ē-os'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, incomplete, + *ὀστέον*, a bone. See *Teleostei.*] A subclass of fishes contrasting with the *Teleostei* and distinguished by the reduction of the bones of the skull and branchial skeleton, proposed for the order *Lyomeri.*

ateleosteous (a-tel-ē-os'tē-us), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ateleostei.*

Ateles (at'e-lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, incomplete, imperfect, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τέλος*, end, completion.] A genus of American platyrrhine monkeys, of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Cebinæ;* the spider-monkeys or sapajous, with attenuate bodies, very long slender limbs, and long powerfully prehensile tails: so called because the thumb is rudimentary. There are several species, among them the northernmost representatives of the *Quadrumana* in America. Also called *Atelochirus.*

atelier (at-e-lyā'), *n.* [F., formerly *attelier, hastelier;* of disputed origin.] A workshop; specifically, the workroom of a sculptor or painter; a studio.

Modern sculptors . . . too often execute colossal works in cramped *ateliers*, where the conditions of light are wholly different from those of the site for which the statue is destined. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 347.

ateline (at'e-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *-ine*[2].] An oxychlorid of copper allied to atacamite, occurring at Vesuvius, and derived from the alteration of the copper oxid tenorite.

atelite (at'e-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ατελής*, imperfect, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *ateline.*

Atellan (a-tel'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Atellanus*, pertaining to *Atella*, an ancient town of the Osci, in Campania; hence *fabulæ* (or *fabellæ*) *Atellanæ*, Atellan plays: see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling in character the farces or dramas called *fabulæ Atellanæ;* farcical; ribald. See II. Also spelled *Atellane.*

Their . . . *Atellan* way of wit.
Shaftesbury, Characteristics, II. 170.

These *Atellane* plays . . . seem to have been a union of high comedy and its parody. . . . They were not performed by regular actors (histriones), but by Roman citizens of noble birth, who were not on that account subjected to any degradation. *W. Smith.*

II. *n.* **1.** One of a class of farces or dramatic pieces (*fabulæ Atellanæ*) in vogue among the ancient Osci, and early introduced into Rome. The personages of these pieces were always the same, and the wit was very broad. It is probable that their perpetuation in rural districts was the origin of Punchinello and the other Italian rustic masks. See I.

2. A satirical or licentious drama: as, "*Atellans* and lascivious songs," *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 425.

Atellane (a-tel'ān), *a.* Same as *Atellan.*

atelocardia (at″e-lō-kär′dĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *καρδία* = E. *heart.*] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the heart.

atelochilia (at″e-lō-kil′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *χεῖλος*, a lip.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the lip. Also spelled *atelocheilia.*

Atelochirus (at″e-lō-kī′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *χείρ*, hand.] Same as *Ateles.* Also spelled *Atelocheirus.*

atelo-encephalia (at″e-lō-en-se-fā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon.*] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the encephalon.

ateloglossia (at″e-lō-glos′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the tongue.

atelognathia (at″e-log-nā′thi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *γνάθος*, the jaw.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the jaw.

atelomyelia (at″e-lō-mī-ē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *μυελός*, marrow.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the spinal cord.

ateloprosopia (at″e-lō-pro-sō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *πρόσωπον*, the face: see *Prosopis.*] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the face.

atelorachidia (at″e-lō-ra-kid′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *ῥάχις*, back-bone.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the spinal column.

Atelornis (at-e-lôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of Madagascan ground-rollers, family *Coraciidæ* and subfamily *Brachypteraciinæ*. *A. pittoides* is a typical species, of gorgeous colors and terrestrial nocturnal habits.

atelostomia (at″e-lō-stō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *στόμα*, mouth: see *stoma.*] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the mouth.

a tempo, a tempo primo (ä tem′pō, prē′mō). [It., lit. to time, to the first time: *a*, < L. *ad*, to; *tempo*, < L. *tempus*, time (see *tempo*); *primo*, < L. *primus*, first: see *prime.*] In *music*, a direction, after any change of movement, as by acceleration or retardation, that the original time be restored. See *a battuta.*

a tempo giusto (ä tem′pō jös′tō). [It., lit. to just time: *a tempo* (see *a tempo*); *giusto*, < L. *justus*, just: see *just*[1].] In *music*, a direction to sing or play in an equal, just, or strict time. It is seldom used except when the time has been interrupted, as during a recitative, to suit the action and passion of the piece.

Ateuchus (a-tū′kus), *n.* [NL., lit. without armor, in allusion to the absence of a scutellum, < Gr. *ἀτευχής*, unarmed, unequipped, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τεῦχος*, pl. *τεύχεα*, arms, armor, prop. implements, < *τεύχειν*, make, produce.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*. *A. sacer* seems to have been the sacred beetle, or scarabæus, figured on Egyptian monuments, ornaments, amulets, etc., and of which a figure, either in porcelain or carved out of stone, rarely a gem, was placed in the bosom of every mummy, as a symbol of and prayer for resurrection.

atf (ätf), *n.* Same as *atcf.*

atgar†, *n.* [Also improp. *ategar*, repr. AS. *ætgār*, also *ætgæru* (only in glosses), (= OFries. *etgēr*, *etkēr* = OHG. *azgēr*, *azigēr* = Icel. *atgeirr*), a spear, < *æt-*, appar. the prep. *æt*, at, + *gār*, a spear: see *gar*[1], *garfish*, *gore*[2].] A kind of spear or lance formerly in use.

Athabaskan (ath-ą-bas′kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to a certain great family of North American Indian languages and tribes, occupying a vast extent of country south from the Eskimo region, between Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains, with outlying members also west of the mountains, as far south as Mexico, including the Apaches and Navajos.

II. *n.* A member or the language of this family.

Also spelled *Athabascan*, *Athapaskan.*

athalamous (a-thal′ą-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *θάλαμος*, bed: see *thalamus.*] In *bot.*, without apothecia: applied to lichens, or lichenoid growths, the fructification of which is unknown.

Athalia (a-thā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., named with allusion to the devastation produced by its larvæ, < Gr. *ἀθαλής* or *ἀθαλλής*, not verdant, withered, < *ἀ-* priv. + *θάλλειν*, be fresh or luxuriant.] A genus of saw-flies, or *Terebrantia*, of the order *Hymenoptera* and family *Tenthredinidæ*. *A. spinarum* or *A. centifolia* is the turnip saw-fly of Europe, whose larvæ occasionally devastate turnip-fields. The parent insect appears about the end of May, and deposits its egg in the substance of the leaf, and in about six days the larvæ are hatched. Within a few days the vegetation on which they appear is laid waste by their eating the soft tissue of the leaf, leaving only skeletons and stalks.

athalline (a-thal′in), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *θαλλός*, a frond: see *thallus.*] In *bot.*, without a thallus; characterized by the absence of a thallus.

athamantin (ath-a-man′tin), *n.* [< *Athamanta* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a substance ($C_{24}H_{30}O_7$) produced from the root and seeds of the *Athamanta Oreoselinum* and other species of the same genus of European and Asiatic umbelliferous herbs. It has a rancid soapy odor, and a slightly bitter acrid taste. *H. Watts.*

athamaunt†, *n.* An old form of *adamant.*

athanasia (ath-ą-nā′si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀθανασία*, immortality (> ML. *athanasia*, tansy), < *ἀθάνατος*, immortal, < *ἀ-* priv. + *θάνατος*, death.] **1.** Deathlessness; immortality. Also *athanasy.*—**2**†. The herb tansy. See *tansy.*

Athanasian (ath-ą-nā′şian), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Athanasius*, < Gr. Ἀθανάσιος, a proper name, < *ἀθάνατος*, immortal.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius (about 296 to 373), bishop of Alexandria.—**Athanasian creed**, a creed formerly ascribed to Athanasius, but whose real authorship is unknown. It is an explicit assertion of the doctrines of the Trinity (as opposed to Arianism) and of the incarnation, and contains what are known as the "damnatory clauses" in the concluding formulas of the two parts, viz.: "Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he should hold the catholic faith; which faith, except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly"; and "This is the catholic faith; which except a man believe faithfully he cannot be saved." This creed is retained in the service of the Church of England, but not in that of the American Episcopal Church.

II. *n.* A follower of Athanasius or a believer in his creed.

Athanasianism (ath-ą-nā′şian-izm), *n.* [< *Athanasian* + *-ism.*] The principles or doctrines of the Athanasian creed.

Athanasianist (ath-ą-nā′şian-ist), *n.* [< *Athanasian* + *-ist.*] An Athanasian.

athanasy (a-than′ą-si), *n.* Same as *athanasia*, 1.

Time brings to obscure authors an odd kind of reparation, an immortality not of love and interest and admiration, but of curiosity merely. . . . Is not then a scholastic *athanasy* better than none?

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 346.

athanor (ath′ą-nôr), *n.* [Late ME. also *athenor* (cf. F. *athanor*), < Sp. *atanor*, a siphon or pipe for conveying water, < Ar. *at-tannūr*, < *al*, the, + *tannūr*, < Heb. or Aramaic *tannūr*, an oven or furnace, < *nūr*, fire.] A self-feeding digesting furnace formerly used by alchemists. It was so made as to maintain a uniform and durable heat.

Athecata (ath-ē-kā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *athecatus*, not sheathed: see *athecate.*] A name of the gymnoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, which are not sheathed, that is, have no gonangia and no hydrothecæ: a synonym of *Gymnoblastea* (which see).

athecate (ath′ē-kāt), *a.* [< NL. *athecatus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *θήκη*, a sheath: see *theca.*] Not sheathed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Athecata.*

atheism (ā′thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *athéisme* = Pg. *atheismo* = Sp. It. *ateismo*, < NL. **atheismus*, < Gr. *ἄθεος*, without a god, denying the gods, < *ἀ-* priv. + *θεός*, a god. The Gr. term for atheism was *ἀθεότης.*] **1.** The doctrine that there is no God; denial of the existence of God.

Atheism is a disbelief in the existence of God—that is, disbelief in any regularity in the universe to which man must conform himself under penalties.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 26.

2. The denial of theism, that is, of the doctrine that the great first cause is a supreme, intelligent, righteous person.—**3.** A practical indifference to and disregard of God; godlessness. [In the first sense above given, *atheism* is to be discriminated from *pantheism*, which denies the personality of God, and from *agnosticism*, which denies the possibility of positive knowledge concerning him. In the second sense, atheism includes both pantheism and agnosticism.]

atheist (ā′thē-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *athéiste* = Pg. *atheista* = Sp. It. *ateista*, < NL. **atheista*, < Gr. *ἄθεος*: see *atheism.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who denies the existence of God, or of a supreme intelligent being.

Well, monarchies may own religion's name,
But states are *atheists* in their very frame.

Dryden, Prol. to Amboyna, l. 22.

By night an *atheist* half believes a God.

Young, Night Thoughts, v. 177.

2. A godless man; one who disregards his duty to God.=**Syn.** *Skeptic*, *Deist*, etc. See *infidel.*

II. *a.* Godless; atheistic: as, "the *atheist* crew," *Milton*, P. L., vi. 370.

atheistic (ā-thē-is′tik), *a.* [< *atheist* + *-ic.*] **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of atheists; involving, containing, or tending to atheism: as, *atheistic* doctrines or beliefs; an *atheistic* tendency.—**2.** Denying the existence of God; godless; impious: applied to persons: as, "*atheistic* gainsayers," *Ray*, Works of Creation. =**Syn.** *Godless*, *Ungodly*, etc. See *irreligious.*

atheistical (ā-thē-is′ti-kal), *a.* Marked by or manifesting atheism; atheistic.

I was present, very seldom going to the publiq theaters for many reasons, now as they were abused to an *atheistical* liberty. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 18, 1666.

atheistically (ā-thē-is′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an atheistic manner; impiously.

I entreat such as are *atheistically* inclined to consider these things. *Tillotson.*

atheisticalness (ā-thē-is′ti-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being atheistic; irreligiousness.

Purge out of all hearts profaneness and *atheisticalness.* *Hammond*, Works, I. 500.

atheize (ā′thē-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *atheized*, ppr. *atheizing.* [< Gr. *ἄθεος* (see *atheism*) + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To discourse as an atheist.

We shall now make diligent search and inquiry, to see if we can find any other philosophers who *atheized* before Democritus and Leucippus. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 111.

II. *trans.* To render atheistic. [Rare.]

They endeavoured to *atheize* one another. *Bp. Berkeley*, Minute Philosopher, ii.

atheizer (ā′thē-ī-zėr), *n.* One who atheizes, or renders atheistic. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

athel[1]†, *n.* [Early ME., < AS. *æthelu*, *æthelo*, pl., = OS. *adhal* = OFries. *ethel-*, *edel-* (in comp. and deriv.) = D. *adel* = OHG. *adal*, MHG. *adel*, race, family, ancestry, esp. noble ancestry, nobility, G. *adel*, nobility, = Icel. *adhal*, nature, disposition, family, origin, in comp. chief-, head- (mod. also nobility, = Sw. Dan. *adel*, nobility, a sense due to the G.), = Goth. **athal* (as in the proper name **Athalareiks* (> ML. *Athalaricus*) = AS. *Æthelrīc*); not found outside of Teut. Hence, *athel*[2] and *atheling*, q. v., and *ethel*, patrimony (see *ethel*). In mod. E. only in proper names, historical or in actual use, of AS. or OHG. origin, as *Ethel*, *Ethelbert*, *Athelbert* = *Albert*, *Ethelred*, *Audrey* (*St. Audrey*, > *t-awdry*, q. v.), etc.] Race; family; ancestry; noble ancestry; nobility; honor.

Her wes Arthur the king *athelen* bidæled [deprived]. *Layamon*, III. 453.

athel[2]†, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *ethel*, *æthel*, and prop. *athele*, *ethele*, *æthelé* (in northern writers often *hathel*, etc.), < AS. *æthele*, *ethele* = OS. *edili* = OFries. *ethel*, *edel* = D. *edel* = OHG. *edili*, MHG. *edele*, G. *edel* = Icel. *edhal-*, *edhla-* (in comp.) = Sw. *ädel* = Dan. *ædel* (the Scand. after G.), noble, of noble family; from the noun: see *athel*[1].] **I.** *a.* Noble; illustrious; excellent.

Lutele children in the cradele,
Both chorles an ek *athele.*

Owl and Nightingale, l. 631.

II. *n.* A noble; a chief; often simply a man.

His *hathel* on hors watz thenne
That bere his spere & launce.

Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight (ed. Morris), l. 2065.

atheling (ath′el-ing), *n.* [In mod. use, as a historical term, also written *etheling* and *ætheling*, repr. ME. *atheling*, < AS. *ætheling* (= OS. *edhiling* = OFries. *etheling*, *edling* = OHG. *adaling*, ML. *adalingus*, *adelingus*), < *æthelu*, noble family (see *athel*[1]), + *-ing*, a patronymic suffix. The word survives in the place-name *Athelney*, AS. *Æthelinga īg*, lit. princes' island.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*: (*a*) A crown prince or heir apparent; one of the royal family. (*b*) A nobleman. Originally none but Anglo-Saxon princes were called athelings, and the atheling was the eldest son of the king or nearest heir to the throne, to which, however, he did not necessarily succeed; but the term was afterward extended to all who held noble rank. Also written *etheling*, *ætheling.*

An English community [A. D. 500-600] knew but two orders of men, the ceorl or the freeman, and the eorl or the noble. The freeman was the base of the village society. He was the "free-necked man," whose long hair floated over a neck which had never bowed to a lord. . . . But the social centre of the village was the eorl, or, as he was sometimes called, the *ætheling*, whose homestead rose high above the lowlier dwellings of the ceorls.

J. R. Green, Making of England, p. 173.

One or two rebellions are mentioned, headed by *Æthelings* or men of the royal house.

E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. Hist., p. 71.

Athena (ą-thē′nä), *n.* Same as *Athene*, 1.

Athenæum, Atheneum (ath-ę-nē′um), *n.* [L. *Athenæum*, < Gr. Ἀθήναιον, a temple of Athene, < Ἀθήνη, Athene: see *Athene.*] **1.** A temple or a place dedicated to Athene, or Minerva; specifically, an institution founded at Rome by Hadrian for the promotion of literary and scientific studies, and imitated in the provinces.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *athenæa*, *athenea* (-ä).] In mod-

ern times, an institution for the encouragement of literature and art, often possessing a library for the use of those entitled to its privileges.

Athene (ą-thē′nē), *n.* [L., also *Athena*, < Gr. Ἀθήνη, Doric Ἀθάνα, also (prop. an adj. form) Ἀθηναίη, Æolic Ἀθαναία, Ἀθανάα, Attic Ἀθηναία, contr. Ἀθηνᾶ, a name of uncertain origin, associated with that of Ἀθῆναι, Athens.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of knowledge, arts, sciences, and righteous war; particularly, the tutelary deity of Athens: identified by the Romans with Minerva. She personified the clear upper air as well as mental clearness and acuteness, embodying the spirit of truth and divine wisdom, and was clothed with the ægis symbolizing the dark storm-cloud, and armed with the resistless spear — the shaft of lightning. Also *Athena*.



Athene.—The Minerva Farnese, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

2. [NL.] In *ornith.*, an extensive genus of owls, related to *A. noctua* of Europe, including small earless species. The name is used by different authors with great latitude, and is not susceptible of exact definition. It was first used for a genus of birds by Boie, 1822.

Atheneum, *n.* See *Athenæum*.

Athenian (ą-thē′ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **Athenianus*, equivalent to *Atheniensis*, < *Athenæ*, < Gr. Ἀθῆναι, Athens, traditionally named after Ἀθήνη, Athene.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Athens, anciently the metropolis of Attica in Greece, and now the capital of the kingdom of Greece.

II. *n.* A native or citizen of Athens.

atheologian† (ā″thē-ō-lō′ji-ąn), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-18) + *theologian*.] One who is not a theologian; one who has no knowledge of theology; an ignorant theologian.

They . . . [the Jesuits] are the only *atheologians* whose heads entertain no other object but the tumult of realms.
Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Doleman, ix.

atheological (ā″thē-ō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-18) + *theological*.] Untheological; contrary to theology.

In the curt *atheological* phrase of the Persian Lucretius, "one thing is certain, and the rest is lies."
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 233.

atheology† (ā-thē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-18) + *theology*. Cf. *atheous*.] 1. Lack or absence of theological knowledge; opposition to theology.—2. Atheism.

Several of our learned members have written many profound treatises on anarchy, but a brief, complete body of *atheology* seemed yet wanting.
Swift, On Collins's Discourse.

atheous (ā′thē-us), *a.* [= Pg. *atheo* = Sp. It. *ateo*, an atheist, < L. *atheus*, *atheos*, < Gr. ἄθεος, without a god, godless: see *atheism*.] 1†. Atheistic; ungodly.

The hypocrite or *atheous* priest. *Milton*, P. R., i. 487.

2. Having no reference to God; irrespective of divine existence or power.

"All physical science, properly so called, is compelled by its very nature to take no account of the being of God: as soon as it does this, it trenches upon theology, and ceases to be physical science." And so, coining a discriminating word to express this, he [the Bishop of Carlisle] would say that science was *atheous*, and therefore could not be atheistic. *Science*, III. 132.

Athericera (ath-ē-ris′ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀθήρ, awn or beard of an ear of corn, + κέρας, a horn.] In Latreille's system of classification, the fifth family of dipterous insects, nearly equivalent to the dichætous division of brachycerous *Diptera*, but including the *Syrphidæ*. The division corresponded to the Linnean genera *Conops* and *Œstrus*, with most of the species of *Musca*, including the bot-flies and drone-flies with the flies proper. [Not in use.]

athericerous (ath-ē-ris′ę-rus), *a.* [< *Athericera* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Athericera*.

Atherina (ath-ę-rī′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀθερίνη, a kind of smelt.] A genus of abdominal acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Atherinidæ*, containing the sand-smelts. *A. presbyter*, the common British atherine or sand-smelt, is a fish about 6 inches long, used as food.

atherine (ath′ę-rin), *n.* [< *Atherina*.] A fish of the genus *Atherina*; a sand-smelt.

atherinid (ath-ę-rin′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Atherinidæ*.

Atherinidæ (ath-ę-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atherina* + *-idæ*.] The atherines or sand-smelts; a family of abdominal acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Atherina*, to which varying limits have been ascribed by different writers. In Günther's system the *Atherinidæ* are a family of *Acanthopterygii mugiliformes*, having vertebræ in increased number and the dentition feeble or of moderate strength, and including the tetragonurids as well as the atherinids proper. In more recent systems they are a family of *Percesoces* with more than 24 vertebræ, cycloidal scales, dorsal fins two in number and separate, and feeble dentition. The species are mostly small; those found in America are known as *friars*, or are confounded with the *Osmeri* under the name of *smelts*.

atherinidan (ath-ę-rin′i-dąn), *n.* A fish of the family *Atherinidæ*; an atherinid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Atherinina (ath″ę-ri-ni-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atherina* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first subfamily of *Atherinidæ*, characterized by feeble dentition, cycloidal scales, the separation of the first dorsal fin from the second, the presence of an air-bladder, and the absence of pyloric appendages: same as *Atherinidæ* of recent systems.

atherinoid (ath′ę-ri-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Atherina* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Atherinidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Atherinidæ*; an atherinid.

athermancy (a-thėr′mąn-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἀθέρμαντος, not heated: see *athermanous* and *-cy*.] The power or property of stopping radiant heat; impermeableness to radiant heat. It corresponds to *opacity* in the case of light.

athermanous (a-thėr′mą-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + θερμαίνειν (θερμαν-), heat, impart heat (cf. ἀθέρμαντος, not heated), < θερμός, hot (θέρμη, heat): see *thermo-*.] Impermeable to radiant heat; having the power of stopping radiant heat; opaque to heat.

athermous (a-thėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄθερμος, without warmth, < ἀ- priv. + θερμός, hot, θέρμη, heat.] Same as *athermanous*.

atheroma (ath-e-rō′mä), *n.*; pl. *atheromata* (-mą-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἀθήρωμα(τ-), a tumor full of gruel-like matter, < ἀθήρη, a form of ἀθάρη, groats or meal, a porridge made therefrom.] 1. A name given to various kinds of encysted tumors, the contents of which have the appearance of bread-sauce.—2. The formation of thickened patches of the inner coat of an artery (much more rarely of a vein), constituting flattened cavities which contain a pasty mass exhibiting fat-globules, fatty acid crystals, cholesterin, more or less calcareous matter, etc. The endothelial film separating this from the blood may give way, and an atheromatous ulcer be formed. Also *atherome*.

atheromatous (ath-e-rō′mą-tus), *a.* [< *atheroma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling atheroma; having the qualities of atheroma.

atherome (ath′e-rōm), *n.* Same as *atheroma*.

Atherura (ath-e-rō′rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀθήρ, the beard of an ear of corn, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of hystricomorph rodents, of the family *Hystricidæ*; the brush-tailed porcupines: so called because the tail ends in a pencil of flattened scaly bristles. The best-known species are *A. fasciculata*, the Malacca porcupine of India, and the African *A. africana*. There are several others. Also *Atherurus*.

atherure (ath′e-rōr), *n.* [< *Atherura*.] A brush-tailed porcupine; a species of the genus *Atherura*.

Atherurus (ath-e-rō′rus), *n.* Same as *Atherura*.

atheticize (a-thet′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *atheticized*, ppr. *atheticizing*. [Irreg. < Gr. ἄθετος, set aside, invalid, + *-ic* + *-ize*. Cf. *athetize*.] Same as *athetize*. *Beverley*.

athetize (ath′e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *athetized*, ppr. *athetizing*. [< Gr. ἀθετεῖν, set aside, reject as spurious (< ἄθετος, set aside, invalid, without place or position, < ἀ- priv. + θετός, verbal adj. of τι-θέ-ναι, put, place: see *thesis*, etc.), + *-ize*.] To set aside; reject as spurious.

He [Walter Leaf, in his edition of the Iliad] *athetizes* but 63 lines in A–M. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, VII. 378.

athetoid (ath′e-toid), *a.* Of or resembling athetosis: as, *athetoid* movements.

athetosis (ath-e-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄθετος, without place (see *athetize*), + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which the hands and feet cannot be maintained in any position in which they are placed, but continually perform involuntary, slow, irregular movements.

athink†, *v. impers.* [ME. *athinke*, reduced form of *ofthinke*, < AS. *ofthyncan*, impers., < *of-* + *thyncan*, seem: see *a*-4 and *think*.] To repent; grieve.—**Me athinketh**†, it repents me.

Me athinketh that I schal reherce it here.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 62.

athirst (ą-thėrst′), *a.* [< ME. *athurst*, also *athreste* and *afurst*, contr. from *ofthurst*, *ofthyrst*, < AS. *ofthyrsted*, very thirsty, pp. of *ofthyrstan*, thirst, < *of-* (intensive) + *thyrstan*, pp. *thyrsted*, thirst: see *a*-4 and *thirst*, *v.*] 1. Thirsty; wanting drink.

When thou art *athirst*, go unto the vessels, and drink.
Ruth ii. 9.

2. Figuratively, having a keen appetite or desire.

Their bounding hearts alike
Athirst for battle. *Cowper*, Iliad.

athlete (ath′lēt), *n.* [< L. *athleta*, < Gr. ἀθλητής, a combatant, contestant in the games, < ἀθλεῖν, contend, < ἆθλος, a contest, esp. for a prize (neut. ἆθλον, the prize of contest), contr. of *ἄϝεθλος, prob. < ἀ- + √ *ϝεθ (= E. *wed*, pledge: see *wed*) + formative *-λο-ς*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, one who contended for a prize in the public games. Hence—2. Any one trained to exercises of agility and strength; one accomplished in athletics; a man full of strength and activity.

Here rose an *athlete*, strong to break or bind
All force in bonds that might endure.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

★**athletic** (ath-let′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *athleticus*, < Gr. ἀθλητικός, < ἀθλητής, athlete: see *athlete*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to athletes or to the exercises practised by them: as, *athletic* sports. Hence—2. Strong; robust; vigorous; physically powerful and active.

That *athletic* soundness and vigour of constitution which is seen in cottages, where Nature is cook and Necessity caterer. *South*.

II. *n.* An athlete. [Rare.]

athletically (ath-let′i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a strong, robust, or athletic manner.

athleticism (ath-let′i-sizm), *n.* [< *athletic* + *-ism*.] The act or practice of engaging in athletic exercises; devotion to athletics.

athletics (ath-let′iks), *n.* [Plural of *athletic*.] The art or practice of athletic games or exercises; the system of rules or principles employed for physical training, as in running, rowing, boxing, gymnastics, etc.

athletism (ath′lē-tizm), *n.* [< *athlete* + *-ism*.] The character or profession of an athlete.

Athole brose. See *brose*.

Athorybia (ath-ō-rib′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + θόρυβος, noise, murmur, confusion.] A genus of oceanic hydrozoans, type of the family *Athorybiidæ*. *A. rosacea* inhabits the Mediterranean.



Athorybia rosacea, seen from above.
a, polypites; *b*, tentacles, with *cc*, their sacculi; *d*, hydrophyllia; *f*, pneumatophore.

Athorybiadæ (ath″ō-ri-bī′ą-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Athorybiidæ*.

Athorybiidæ (ath″ō-ri-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Athorybia* + *-idæ*.] A family of physophorous oceanic *Hydrozoa*, of the order *Siphonophora*, having a bundle of hydrophyllia instead of a swimming-column, and resembling a larval stage of some other *Physophora*.

athree†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME., also *a thre*; < *a*3 + *three*.] In three parts. *Chaucer*.

athrepsia (a-threp′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + θρέψις, nourishment, < τρέφειν, nourish.] In *pathol.*, a profound disturbance of nutrition in children, due to neglect of hygiene and insufficient or improper food.

athrob (ą-throb′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3 + *throb*.] In or into a throbbing or palpitating state or manner; throbbing.

[Language] is a mere dead body without a soul till some man of genius set its arrested pulses once more *athrob*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 258.

athwart (ą-thwârt), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *athirt*, Sc. *athourt*, *athort*,

< ME. *athwart*; < *a*[3] + *thwart*. Cf. *overthwart*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Crosswise; from side to side; transversely.

He caus'd to be drawn out and pav'd four main roads to the utmost length and breadth of the island; and two others *athwart*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. In opposition to the proper or expected course; in a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrongly; wrongfully. [Rare.]

The baby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4.

II. *prep.* **1.** Across; from side to side of.

A pine,
Rock-rooted, stretched *athwart* the vacancy
Its swinging boughs. *Shelley*, Alastor.

The Fosse Way was one of the two great lines of communication which ran *athwart* Britain from the northeast to the southwest. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 193.

2. *Naut.*, across the line of a ship's course.—**3.** In opposition to; against; contrary to.

I have seen this present work, and find nothing *athwart* the Catholick faith and good manners. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 11.

Athwart hawse, said of a ship when she lies or sails across the stem of another, whether near or at some distance.

We soon saw two sails to windward, going directly *athwart* our *hawse*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 10.

Athwart the forefoot, said of the flight of a cannon-ball fired across a ship's course before her bows, as a command to her to bring to.

athwartships (a-thwârt'ships), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *athwart* + *ship* + adv. gen. suffix *-s*.] Athwart the ship; crosswise of the ship.

The foretopsail, which had been double reefed, split in two *athwartships*, just below the reef-band, from earing to earing. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 254.

athymia† (a-thim'i-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀθυμία*, want of courage or spirit, < *ἄθυμος*, wanting courage or spirit, < *ἀ-* priv. + *θυμός*, courage, spirit, breath, < *θύειν*, rush, rage, be eager.] Lowness of spirits; despondency; melancholy.

-atic[1]. [< F. *-atique* (vernacularly *-age*, > E. *-age*, q. v.) = Sp. Pg. It. *-atico*, < L. *-āticus*, a compound adj. suffix, being *-ic-us*, E. *-ic*, suffixed to a pp. stem in *-āt-*: see *-ate*[1], *-ic*, and *-age*.] A compound suffix of some adjectives of Latin origin, as *aquatic*, *erratic*, *lymphatic*, etc., some of which are also used as nouns, as *fanatic*, *lunatic*, etc. [See remark under *-atic*[2].]

-atic[2]. [< F. *-atique* = Sp. Pg. It. *-atico*, < L. *-aticus*, < Gr. *-ατ-ικ-ός*, being *-ικ-ός*, E. *-ic*, suffixed to a noun stem in *-ατ-*, nom. *-α*, or *-αρ*, or *-ατ-ης*: see *-ate*[5] and *-ic*.] A compound termination of adjectives taken from or formed after Greek, as *grammatic*, *hepatic*, *pneumatic*, some accompanying English nouns in *-ma* or *-m*, as *dramatic*, *problematic*, etc., or in *-ate*[5], as *piratic*, etc. [Most adjectives of this termination, and also some ending in *-atic*[1], may take (often preferably) the additional syllable *-al*, with very slight if any change of meaning. See *-al* and *-ical*.]

-atile. [= F. *-atile*, < L. *-ātilis*, a compound adj. suffix, being *-ilis*, E. *-ile* or *-le*, suffixed to a pp. stem in *-at-*: see *-ate*[1] and *-ile*.] A suffix of some adjectives of Latin origin, as *aquatile*, *fluviatile*, etc.

atilt (a-tilt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *tilt*[1], *n.*] **1.** Tilted up; set on tilt, literally or figuratively.

Speak; if not, this stand
Of royal blood shall be abroach, *atilt*, and run
Even to the lees of honour.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 1.

The little bird sits at his door in the sun,
Atilt like a blossom among the leaves.
Lowell, Sir Launfal, i.

2. In the manner of a tilter; in the position or with the action of a man making a thrust: as, to ride or run *atilt*.

atimy (at'i-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀτιμία*, disgrace, loss of civil rights, dishonor, < *ἄτιμος*, dishonored, deprived of civil rights, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τιμή*, honor, < *τίειν*, honor.] In *Gr. antiq.*, disgrace; suspension of the civil rights of a person in punishment of grave offenses; outlawry; civil disfranchisement; degradation. It was perpetual and total (sometimes hereditary), or temporary, or partial and affecting only certain privileges of the citizen. It often involved confiscation of property.

-ation. [< F. *-ation* = Sp. *-ación* = Pg. *-ação* = It. *-azione*, < L. *-ātio(n-)*, acc. *-ātiōnem*, being *-tio(n-)*, E. *-tion*, q. v., suffixed to the stem of verbs in *-ā-re*, or, in other words, *-io(n-)*, E. *-ion*, suffixed to the pp. stem *-āt-*, E. *-ate*[1], of verbs in *-ā-re*: see *-tion*, *-ion*, and *-ate*[1]. The reg. OF. form of this suffix was *-aisun*, *-eisun*, later *-aison*, etc. (later restored *-ation*, ME. *-ation*, *-acion*, *-atioun*, *-acioun*), > ME. *-aisun*, *-eisun*, *-esun*, etc., which exists, unrecognized, in *orison*, *venison*, which have differentiated doublets in *oration*, *venation* (obs.).] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring in nouns of action, etc. These nouns are properly abstract nouns equivalent to English nouns in *-ing*, and are (*a*) taken directly from the Latin, as *citation*, *commendation*, *creation*, *education*, *liberation*, etc., and formed in Latin (*commendatio*, etc.) from the verbs represented in English either by forms without suffix (from the Latin infinitive), as *cite*, *commend*, etc., or by forms in *-ate* (from the Latin perfect participle), as *create*, *educate*, *liberate*; or (*b*) formed in modern speech, whether from verbs without suffix, as in *fixation*, *quotation*, etc., from *fix*, *quote*, etc., or from verbs in *-ate*, as *concentration*, *desiccation*, from *concentrate*, *desiccate*, etc., or from verbs of non-Latin origin, as *starvation*, *flirtation*, these being the earliest formations (in the middle of the eighteenth century) in *-ation* from verbs of native origin (*starve*, *flirt*). Some words in *-ation* have no accompanying verb in English, as *constellation*, *lunation*, *negation*, etc.

-atious. [< *-ati(on)* + *-ous*, like *-itious*, < *-iti(on)* + *-ous*.] A compound adjective suffix, consisting of *-ous* added to a reduced form of *-ation*, and serving to form adjectives from nouns in *-ation*, as *disputatious* from *disputation*.

atiptoe (a-tip'tō), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *tiptoe*.] **1.** On tiptoe.—**2.** Figuratively, in a state of high expectation or eagerness.

-ative. [= F. *-atif*, fem. *-ative*, < L. *-āt-īvus*, being *-īvus*, E. *-ive*, suffixed to the pp. stem in *-āt-*, E. *-ate*[1], *-ate*[2].] A compound adjective suffix of Latin origin, consisting of *-ive* added to the stem represented by *-ate*[2], and accompanying verbs with suffix *-ate*[2], as in *demonstrative*, *relative*, etc., from *demonstrate*, *relate*, etc., or verbs without a suffix, as in *laudative*, etc., from *laud*, etc., or standing without corresponding verbs in English, as in *amative*, *hortative*, *lucrative*, etc.: especially frequent in grammatical terms, as in *vocative*, *locative*, *ablative*, etc., all used also as nouns. It is also found in a few other nouns, as in *prerogative*, *donative*. It is added rarely to verbs of non-Latin origin, as in *talkative*, *babblative*, and used in colloquial or slang expressions like *go-ahead-ative*. English formations in *-ative*, from verbs in *-ate*[2], retain the accent of the verb, as *decorative*.

Atlanta (at-lan'tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Atlanticus*, Atlantic: see *Atlantic*, *a.*] A genus of mollusks, typical of the family *Atlantidæ*, having the twisted visceral sac inclosed in a dextral spiral shell, and the foot provided with an operculum. *A. peroni* is a Mediterranean species.

atlantad (at-lan'tad), *adv.* [< *atlas* (*atlant-*) + *-ad*[3].] In *anat.*, toward the atlas, or the upper part of the body.

atlantal (at-lan'tal), *a.* [< NL. *atlantalis*, < *atlas*[1], 3, q. v.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the atlas.—**Atlantal foramen** (foramen atlantale), a hole through the fore-border of the atlas of many animals for the transmission of the suboccipital nerve and vertebral artery. In man it is present only exceptionally, and is generally represented by a groove.

Atlantean (at-lan-tē'an), *a.* [< L. *Atlanteus*, < Gr. *Ἀτλάντειος*, pertaining to *Ἄτλας*, Atlas; *Ἀτλαντίς*, Atlantis, is properly fem. adj. < *Ἄτλας* (*Ἀτλαντ-*): see *atlas*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to Atlas; resembling Atlas.

Sage he stood,
With *Atlantean* shoulders, fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies.
Milton, P. L., ii. 306.

2. Pertaining to the island Atlantis of Plato and Strabo, fabled to exist in the ocean of the far West, or to Bacon's ideal commonwealth of that name.

Sometimes written *Atlantian*.

atlantes (at-lan'tēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *Ἄτλαντες*, pl. of *Ἄτλας*, Atlas: see *atlas*[1].] In *arch.*, figures or half figures of men used in place of columns or pilasters, to support an entablature. They were called *telamones* by the Romans. Female figures so employed are called *caryatids* or *caryatides*. See *atlas*[1], 2.

Atlantian (at-lan'ti-an), *a.* See ★*Atlantean*.

Atlantic (at-lan'-tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Atlanticus*, < Gr. *Ἀτλαντικός*, pertaining to Atlas, < *Ἄτλας* (*Ἀτλαντ-*), Atlas, (1) the Titan (see *atlas*[1]), or (2) the mountain-range in northwestern Africa named from the Titan, being regarded as the pillar of heaven; *τὸ Ἀτλαντικὸν πέλαγος*, the Atlantic ocean, named from Mount Atlas.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or descended from Atlas: as, "the seven *Atlantic* Sisters" (the Pleiades), *Milton*, P. L., x. 674.—**2.** Appellative of or pertaining to that division of the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

II. *n.* The Atlantic ocean.



Atlantes.
Otto Heinrich's Palace, Heidelberg Castle, Baden.

atlantid (at-lan'tid), *n.* A heteropod mollusk of the family *Atlantidæ*.

Atlantidæ (at-lan'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἄτλας* (*Ἀτλαντ-*), Mount Atlas, taken for Africa (see *Atlantic*), + *-ιδαι*, -idæ. In sense 2, < *Atlanta* (q. v.) + *-idæ*.] **1.** One of the three great divisions into which some ethnologists divide the human race, including the tribes of Africa and the Semitic peoples of Asia.—**2.** A family of heteropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Atlanta*. They are free-swimming pelagic forms, of warm seas, with a small, thin, keeled, spiral shell and calcareous operculum. Besides the type, *Atlanta*, the family contains the genus *Oxygyrus*.

Atlantides (at-lan'ti-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀτλαντίδες*, pl. of *Ἀτλαντίς*, fem. patron., daughter of *Ἄτλας* (*Ἀτλαντ-*), Atlas: see *atlas*[1].] **1.** A name given to the Pleiades, which were fabled to be the seven daughters of Atlas who were translated to heaven.—**2.** The inhabitants of the legendary island of Atlantis.

Atlantis (at-lan'tis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀτλαντίς*: see *Atlantic*.] A mythical island of vast extent, mentioned by Plato and other ancient writers, and placed by them in the far West.

atlanto-epistropheal (at-lan″tō-ep″i-strō-fē'al), *a.* [< *atlas* (*atlant-*) + *epistrophæus* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the atlas and epistrophæus or axis.

atlanto-occipital (at-lan″tō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< *atlas* (*atlant-*) + *occiput* (*occipit-*) + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the atlas and the occipital bone.

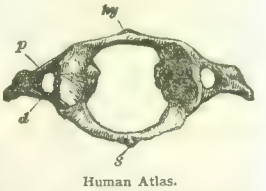
atlanto-odontoid (at-lan″tō-ō-don'toid), *a.* [< *atlas* (*atlant-*) + *odontoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis.

atlantosaurid (at-lan-tō-sâ'rid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Atlantosauridæ*.

Atlantosauridæ (at-lan-tō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atlantosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sauropodous dinosaurian reptiles with a pituitary canal, the ischia directed downward and meeting at the middle, a hollow sacrum, and the anterior and caudal vertebræ excavated by lateral cavities. It is a group of gigantic Jurassic herbivorous lizards. *O. C. Marsh*.

★**Atlantosaurus** (at-lan-tō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἄτλας* (*Ἀτλαντ-*), in allusion to their size, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of dinosaurians the species of which were of gigantic size; the type of the family *Atlantosauridæ*.

★**atlas**[1] (at'las), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *atlas* = It. *atlante* = G. Dan. Sw. *atlas*, atlas (def. 4), < L. *Atlas* (*Atlant-*), < Gr. *Ἄτλας* (*Ἀτλαντ-*), in myth. a member of the older family of gods, who bore up the pillars of heaven; later, one of the Titans, condemned to bear up the heavens, or, in other forms of the legend, the earth: the name was also given to Mount Atlas (see *Atlantic*), to a statue serving as a column (def. 2), and to one of the cervical vertebræ (def. 3); appar. < *ἀ-* euphonic + √ **τλα* (*τλῆναι*), endure, = L. √ **tla*, in *tlatus*, *latus*, pp. (associated with *ferre* = E. *bear*[1], hold up, carry), and in *tollere*, lift, *tolerare*, endure: see *ablative* and *tolerate*.] **1.** [*cap.*] One who supports a heavy burden; a mainstay; a 'pillar.'—**2.** [Pl. *atlantes* (at-lan'tēz).] A male human figure serving as a column or pilaster. See *atlantes*.—**3.** [NL.] In *anat.*, the first cervical vertebra, by which the skull articulates with the spinal column: so called because it supports the head, as Atlas was fabled to uphold the sky. It is one of the most modified and specialized of the vertebræ, often having no centrum, as such, but a hypapophysis instead, large transverse processes or lateral masses, and the other processes small



Human Atlas.

s, rudiment of neural spine in the neural arch; *d*, tubercular process, or diapophysis proper, and *p*, capitular process, or parapophysis—these two making the so-called transverse process, and inclosing the vertebrarterial foramen; *hy*, hypapophysis, in place of a centrum; *a*, articular surface for occipital condyle.

or wanting. The general form of the bone is annular; it revolves about a pivot furnished by the odontoid process of the axis, and follows the rotatory movements of the head upon the neck. It is commonly ankylosed with the axis in *Cetacea*. See *ankylosis*.

4. A bound collection of maps. The word was first used in this sense by Mercator in the sixteenth century, in allusion to the Atlas of mythology, whose figure, represented as bearing a globe on his shoulders, was given on the title-page of such works.

Hence—**5.** A volume of plates or tables illustrative or explanatory of some subject.—**6.** A size of writing- or drawing-paper, 26 by 33 or 34 inches.—**7.** [NL.] In *entom.*, a large lamellicorn beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ;* the atlas beetle, *Chalcosoma atlas*, about 3 inches long, and of a brilliant metallic-green color.

atlas[2] (at′las), *n.* [= Sp. *atlas* = G. *atlass* = Sw. *atlas* = Dan. *atlas, atlask*, satin, < Hind. *atlas*, < Ar. *atlas*, satin, < *atlas*, smooth, bare, blank, < *talasa*, make smooth, delete.] A kind of satin: a word formerly used in the Levant and in India.

atlas-folio (at′las-fō′liō), *n.* [< *atlas*[1], 6, + *folio*.] A large square folio size of books.

atlo-axoid (at′lō-ak′soid), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the atlas and axis, the first and second cervical vertebræ.—**Atlo-axoid ligament**, one of three ligaments, anterior, lateral, and posterior, connected with both the axis and the atlas.

atloid (at′loid), *a.* [< *atlas*[1], 3, + *-oid*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the atlas; atlantal: usually as the second element of a compound: as, *occipito-atloid* ligaments.

★**atmidometer** (at-mi-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀτμίς* (*ἀτμιδ-*), vapor (< *ἀτμός*, steam, vapor), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument invented by Babington for measuring the evaporation from water, ice, or snow. *E. H. Knight.* See *atmometer*.

atmo-. [< Gr. *ἀτμός*, vapor, steam (= Skt. *ātman*, breath, = AS. *æthm* = OS. *āthom* = OFries. *ēthma* = D. *adem* = OHG. *ādum, ātum*, MHG. *atem, aten*, G. *atem, athem, odem*, also (prop. dial.) *oden*, breath), perhaps from the root repr. by Skt. √ *vā*, Gr. *ἀ̃ηναι* (√ **Fa*), blow, and so related to *ἀήρ*, air, *ἀσθμα*, asthma, etc., and to E. *wind*[2]: see *air*[1], *asthma*, and *wind*[2].] The first element, meaning vapor, in some compound words of Greek origin.

atmological (at-mō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *atmology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to atmology.

A classification of clouds can then only be consistent and intelligible when it rests on their *atmological* conditions. *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, x. 2.

atmologist (at-mol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *atmology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in atmology; a student of atmology.

The *atmologists* of the last century. *Whewell*, Nov. Org. Renovatum, III. ix. § 8.

atmology (at-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀτμός*, steam, vapor, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor.

The relations of heat and moisture give rise to another extensive collection of laws and principles, which I shall treat of in connection with themistics, and shall term *atmology*. *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, x., Int.

atmolysation, etc. See *atmolyzation*, etc.

atmolysis (at-mol′i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀτμός*, vapor, + *λύσις*, a loosing, < *λύειν*, loose.] The process of separating mixed gases by causing a partial diffusion of the mixture through a vessel of porous material, such as unglazed porcelain. See *atmolyzer*. The lighter gases pass more rapidly through the pores of the vessel while the heavier remain in it in larger proportion.

atmolyzation (at″mō-li-zā′shon), *n.* The separation of mixed gases by atmolysis. Also *atmolysation*.

atmolyze (at′mō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *atmolyzed*, ppr. *atmolyzing*. [< *atmolysis*. Cf. *analyze*, < *analysis*.] To separate, as gases or vapors, by atmolysis. Also *atmolyse*.

atmolyzer (at′mō-lī-zėr), *n.* An apparatus for separating gases by fractional diffusion through a porous material. It usually consists of a porous pipe surrounded by an air-tight cylinder connected with an aspirator. See *atmolysis*. Also *atmolyser*.

atmometer (at-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀτμός*, vapor, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument, invented by Sir John Leslie, for measuring the amount of evaporation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer. It consists of a thin hollow ball of porous earthenware, to which is joined a graduated glass tube. The ball and the tube are filled with water, the top of the tube is closed, and the instrument is exposed to the free action of the air. As the water transudes through the porous substance, and is removed in the form of vapor by the air, the extent of evaporation is shown by the sinking of the water in the graduated tube.

★**atmosphere** (at′mos-fēr), *n.* [= F. *atmosphère* = Pg. *atmosphera* = Sp. *atmósfera* = It. *atmosfera* = Sw. *atmosfer* = Dan. *atmosfære* = G. *atmosphäre*, < NL. *atmosphæra*, < Gr. *ἀτμός*, vapor, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *sphere*.] **1.** The aëriform fluid which surrounds the earth, and extends to an undetermined height above its surface; the air. It is a mechanical mixture of 79 parts by volume of nitrogen and 21 of oxygen, with nearly one per cent. of argon, a trace of carbon dioxid, and a variable quantity of aqueous vapor, ammonia, ozone, and organic matter. The composition of the normal atmosphere varies but slightly in different localities, although near towns it usually contains impurities, such as sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, etc. The movements of the atmosphere constitute the winds, and in it are formed or produced clouds, rain, and snow. Its density is greatest at the earth's surface, and decreases as the height above the earth increases. The atmosphere, like other bodies, gravitates toward the earth, and therefore has weight and exerts pressure. The average pressure exerted by the atmosphere at the level of the sea is about 15 pounds (14.7) to the square inch.

2. A conventional unit of atmospheric pressure. An atmosphere is in English use the pressure of a vertical column of 30 inches of mercury at the freezing-point at London; in French use it is the pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury at the freezing-point at Paris. For the absolute atmosphere in the C. G. S. (centimeter-gram-second) system, see *absolute*. The weight of the atmosphere to the square inch is commonly employed as a convenient unit for pressures arising from other causes, such as the weight of liquids, the force of steam, etc.: thus, a pressure in a steam-boiler of 3 atmospheres means a pressure equal to 45 pounds per square inch.

The apparatus . . . was of great simplicity, all of glass, capable of resisting the pressure of many *atmospheres*. *Science*, VIII. 56.

3. The gaseous envelop surrounding any of the heavenly bodies.

No sound, either loud or soft, could be heard by any inhabitant of the moon, because the moon practically has no *atmosphere*. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 22.

4. Any gaseous medium.

For an *atmosphere* of any gas at uniform temperature, the height at which the density would be halved is the height of the homogeneous atmosphere for that gas, multiplied by .69315; the gas is assumed to obey Boyle's law. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 41.

5†. An assumed outer envelop of force, effluvia, etc., surrounding a body: as, an electrical *atmosphere*.—**6.** Figuratively, intellectual or moral environment; pervading influence.

By the hearth the children sit
Cold in that *atmosphere* of Death.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xx.

Absolute atmosphere. See *absolute*.—**Electric atmosphere.** See *electric aura*, under *aura*[1].

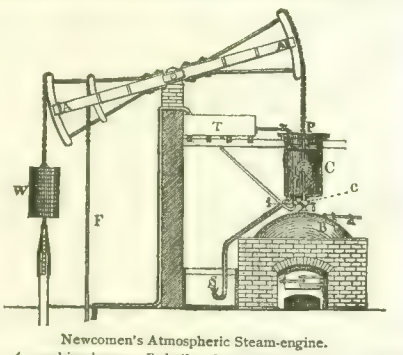
atmospheric (at-mos-fer′ik), *a.* [< *atmosphere* + *-ic*. Cf. *spherical*.] **1.** Pertaining to, existing in, or consisting of the atmosphere: as, *atmospheric* air or vapors.

Quarantine cannot keep out an *atmospheric* disease. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

2. Dependent on the atmosphere.

I am an *atmospheric* creature. *Pope.*

3. Caused, produced, or operated on by the atmosphere: as, rust is an *atmospheric* effect.—**Atmospheric churn**, a churn of various forms, in which atmospheric air is driven into the milk in order to agitate it, and also in order to obtain the specific effect of the air upon the milk in aggregating the oleaginous globules.—**Atmospheric currents.** See *current*.—**Atmospheric engine**, a variety of steam-engine in which the steam is admitted only to the under side of the piston and for the up-stroke, the down-stroke being effected by the pressure of the atmosphere caused by the formation of a vacuum under the piston through the condensation of the steam. This engine, invented by Papin in 1695, was first made a practical success by Newcomen, and was subsequently greatly improved by Watt, through the addition of a separate condenser and air-pump.—**Atmospheric governor**, an apparatus for controlling the movements of machinery by the use of air under pressure.—**Atmospheric hammer.** (*a*) A hammer driven by means of compressed air, as the steam-hammer is operated by steam. See *steam-hammer*. (*b*) A hammer in which an atmospheric spring is employed. The hammer-head is connected by a rod with a piston working in a cylinder to which air is admitted at the center of its length. A reciprocating motion is given to the cylinder, and by means of the air confined between its other end and the piston a corresponding motion is given to the piston-head connected with it.—**Atmospheric line.** (*a*) In a diagram of steam-pressure, a line drawn by the pencil when the steam is shut off from the piston of the indicator, and thus under the pressure of the atmosphere alone. The height of the steam-line above this shows the pressure of the steam, and the depth of the vacuum-line below shows the degree of condensation which is then taking place in the engine. (*b*) *pl.* Dark lines in the solar spectrum produced by the gases and vapors of the earth's atmosphere: often called *telluric lines*. See *spectrum*.



Newcomen's Atmospheric Steam-engine.

A, A, working-beam; *B*, boiler from which steam is admitted through the steam-cock, *c*, to the cylinder *C*; *F*, rod, serving to lift a small pump; *i*, injection-cock; *P*, piston; *S*, blow-valve, or shifting-valve; *T*, tank; *W*, weights.

In addition to the lines of Fraunhofer, indubitably belonging to the sun, there are many other dark lines in the solar spectrum which originate from the absorptive action of the terrestrial atmosphere, and are therefore called *atmospheric lines*. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 166.

Atmospheric pressure. See *atmosphere*, 2.—**Atmospheric pump**, a pump in which the water is forced into the suction-pipe by atmospheric pressure.—**Atmospheric railway**, a railway so constructed that the motive power is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere acting on a piston working in a continuous iron tube of uniform bore laid from one place to another, the pressure being created by exhausting the air from that end of the tube toward which it is desired that the piston should advance, or by forcing in air behind it, or by both methods at once. The system has not been found suitable for the ordinary purposes of a railway, though it is successfully worked for the conveyance of letters, telegrams, and light packages. See *pneumatic despatch*, under *pneumatic*.—**Atmospheric spring**, a spring formed by the elasticity of a confined body of air.—**Atmospheric stamp**, a stamp operated in the same manner as an atmospheric hammer (which see, above).—**Atmospheric tides**, diurnal oscillations of the atmosphere, produced by the attractions of the sun and moon, like the tides of the ocean, and indicated by minute variations of pressure on the barometer.

atmospherical (at-mos-fer′i-kal), *a.* Same as *atmospheric*.

atmospherically (at-mos-fer′i-kal-i), *adv.* As, or as regards, the atmosphere; by atmospheric force or influence.

atmostea, *n.* Plural of *atmosteon*.

atmosteal (at-mos′tē-al), *a.* [< *atmosteon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an atmosteon; pneumatic, as a bone.

atmosteon (at-mos′tē-on), *n.*; pl. *atmostea* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀτμός*, air, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *ornith.*, an air-bone; a scleroskeletal ossification of a membranous tube or canal conveying air into the interior of a bone of a bird.

The siphon-like tube which conveys air from the outer ear-passage to the hollow of the mandible may ossify, . . . resulting in a neat tubular "air-bone" or *atmosteon*. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 168.

atocha-grass (a-tō′chä-gras), *n.* [Sp. *atocha*, esparto-grass.] A name sometimes given to the esparto-grass, *Stipa tenacissima*.

atok (a-tok′), *n.* [Peruv.] The native name of a kind of skunk, of the genus *Conepatus*, found in Peru, originally described by Humboldt as ★*Gulo quitensis*. Also called *zorra*.

atoll (a-tol′ or at′ol), *n.* [Formerly *atollon;* the name of such islands in the Maldive group; prob. < Malayalam *adal*, closing, uniting (Yule).] A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon. Such islands are very common in the Pacific ocean. They often present an exceedingly picturesque appearance, a comparatively narrow strip of coral rock thinly coated with soil, and covered with a vigorous growth of cocoa-nut-, pandanus-, and breadfruit-trees, inclosing a large still sheet of water, usually of considerable depth, and often well supplied with fish. The circle of coral is sometimes complete, showing no apparent communication between the inclosed lagoon and the surrounding sea; but generally it is interrupted, and presents one or more openings suitable for the passage of boats.

atollon†, *n.* See *atoll*.

atom (at′om), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *atome*, ★*attom* (and as L. *atomus, atomos*, with pl. *atomi*, sometimes *atomie*, > E. sing. *atomie, atomy*[1], q. v.), < ME. *attome, atome*, < F. *atome* = Sp. *átomo* = Pg. It. *atomo* = G. Dan. Sw. *atom*, < L. *atomus*, < Gr. *ἄτομος*, an atom, prop. adj., indivisible, that cannot be cut, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τομός*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut: see *tome*.] **1.** An extremely minute particle of matter: a term used generally with certain philosophic or scientific limitations. (*a*) A hypothetical particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division; an ultimate indivisible particle of matter. See *atomic philosophy*, under *atomic*.

No *atoms* casually together hurl'd
Could e'er produce so beautiful a world.
Dryden, Epistles, i. 31.

(*b*) A particle of matter assumed not to be divided under the circumstances considered; a molecule (physical atom).

An *atom* means something which is not divided in certain cases that we are considering.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 186.

(*c*) In *chem.* and *physics*, one of the very small particles of matter, of the aggregation or combination of which all bodies are assumed to be composed. The diameter of a molecule of hydrogen, consisting of two atoms, has been estimated by Kelvin and others as approximately 5–9 mm. All atoms of a given element are identical as to size, weight, and other properties, but the atoms of the various

elements differ from one another in such a way as to be inconvertible by any known process. Atoms of the elements are assumed to remain intact when compounds are formed. Indeed, it is now assumed that atoms break up, under certain conditions, into still smaller corpuscles.

Hence—**2.** Anything extremely small; a minute quantity: as, he has not an *atom* of sense. —**3†.** The smallest division of time, equal to about $\frac{1}{6}$ of a second.—**4.** Anything indivisible; an individual. = **Syn.** *Molecule*, etc. See *particle*.

atom† (at′o̤m), *v. t.* [< *atom*, *n.*] To reduce to atoms; atomize.

And *atom'd* mists turn instantly to hail.
Drayton, Elegies, i.

atomatic (at-o̤-mat′ik), *a.* [< *atom* + *-atic.*] Same as *atomic.*

★**atomic** (a̤-tom′ik), *a.* [< *atom* + *-ic*; = F. *atomique.*] **1.** Pertaining to atoms; consisting of atoms.

The *atomic* constitution of bodies.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas.

The gods, the gods!
If all be atoms, how then should the gods,
Being *atomic*, not be dissoluble,
Not follow the great law? *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2. Extremely minute.—**Atomic** or **molecular heats of bodies**, the product of the specific heats of bodies into their atomic or molecular weights. These products are nearly the same for all elementary bodies and compounds of like atomic composition, though the products of the specific heats into the atomic weights may differ in different classes of compounds.—**Atomic** or **atomistic philosophy**, a system of philosophy, founded by Leucippus and Democritus, which taught that the ultimate constituents of all things are indivisible particles or atoms, which differ from one another in form and position; whether also in quality of material was disputed among the atomists. From the diverse combination and motions of these atoms all things, including the soul, were supposed to arise. The atomistic philosophy was perfected in its details by the Epicureans, particularly by Lucretius, and was the first complete system of materialism. It is the basis of the modern physical *atomic theory*, but, apart from the numerous special modifications which the progress of modern science has rendered necessary, it differs from it essentially in this, that the ancient atomism was a philosophy of the universe, while modern atomism is, primarily at least, merely a physical theory of the inner structure of matter, constructed for the convenience of physical research.—**Atomic theory**, or **doctrine of atomic composition**, in *chem.*, the hypothesis that all chemical combinations take place between the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies, and that these unite either atom with atom or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms.—**Atomic volume**, in *chem.*, the space occupied by a quantity of an element in the solid state proportional to its atomic weight, and expressed by the quotient of the atomic weight divided by the specific gravity.—**Atomic weight**, in *chem.*, the number expressing the relative weight of one atom of an element compared with the weight of some unit, usually that of the hydrogen atom. The atomic weights of the other elements, therefore, express how many times the atoms of these elements are heavier than the atom of hydrogen. See *element*.

atomical (a̤-tom′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *atomic.*

atomically (a̤-tom′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an atomic manner; from an atomic point of view; regarded as an atom, or as made up of atoms.

atomician (at-o̤-mish′a̤n), *n.* [< *atomic* + *-ian.*] An adherent of the atomic philosophy or theory. See *atomic.*

atomicism† (a̤-tom′i-sizm), *n.* [< *atomic* + *-ism.*] Atomism.

atomicity (at-o̤-mis′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *atomic* + *-ity.*] In *chem.*, same as *equivalency*, *quantivalency*, and *valence*.

The number of bonds possessed by an element, or its *atomicity*. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 9.

atomisation, etc. See *atomization*, etc.

atomism (at′o̤m-izm), *n.* [< *atom* + *-ism*; = F. *atomisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *atomismo.*] **1.** The metaphysical or the physical theory of atoms; atomic philosophy or atomic theory. See *atomic.*

Atomism also is inconceivable; for this supposes atoms, minima, extended but indivisible.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphys., II. 528, App.

The result of *atomism* in any form, dealing with any subject, is that the principle of uniformity is hunted down into the elements of things: it is resolved into the uniformity of these elements or atoms, and of the relations of those which are next to each other.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 139.

2. The state of existing as an atom or a unit, or of being composed of atoms or units; individualism.

atomist (at′o̤m-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *atom* + *-ist*; = F. *atomiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *atomista.*] **I.** *n.* One who holds to or expounds the atomic philosophy or the atomic theory.

II. *a.* Same as *atomistic.*

The more closely we follow the *atomist* doctrine to its starting-point, and spread before us the necessary outfit for its journey of deduction, the larger do its demands appear. *J. Martineau*, Materialism.

atomistic (at-o̤-mis′tik), *a.* [< *atomist* + *-ic.*] **1.** Pertaining to atomism or the atomists.

It is the object of the mechanical *atomistic* philosophy to confound synthesis with synartesis.
Coleridge, Friend, I. 121.

2. Consisting of atoms.—**Atomistic philosophy.** See *atomic philosophy*, under *atomic.*

atomistical (at-o̤-mis′ti-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *atomistic.*

atomistically (at-o̤-mis′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an atomistic manner; as composed of distinct atoms.

atomization (at″o̤m-i-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *atomize* + *-ation.*] The process of atomizing or the state of being atomized; specifically, in *med.*, the reduction of liquids to the form of spray for inhalation or for application to the throat or nasal passages, and for other purposes. Also spelled *atomisation.*

atomize (at′o̤m-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *atomized*, ppr. *atomizing.* [< *atom* + *-ize.*] **I.†** *intrans.* To speculate respecting atoms. *Cudworth.*

II. *trans.* To reduce to atoms; reduce to very small particles, as a liquid; spray.
Also spelled *atomise.*

atomizer (at′o̤m-ī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which atomizes or reduces to atoms or very small particles; specifically, an apparatus designed to reduce a liquid to spray for disinfecting, cooling, perfuming, medicinal, and other purposes. Also spelled *atomiser.*

atomology (at-o̤-mol′o̤-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄτομος, atom, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The metaphysical doctrine of atoms. See *atomic.*

atomy[1] (at′o̤m-i), *n.*; pl. *atomies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *atomie*, *attomye*, < *atomie*, prop. *atomi*, pl. of *atomus*, prop. the L. form then in current use along with *atom*, the form *atomy* being regarded appar. as a dim. Cf. *atomy*[2].] **1.** An atom; a mote.

Should he or hell
Affront me in the passage of my fate,
I'd crush them into *atomies*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

From the outer day,
Betwixt the close-set ivies came a broad
And solid beam of isolated light,
Crowded with driving *atomies*.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, ii.

2. A tiny being; a pygmy.

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

Epicurus makes them [souls] swarms of *atomies*,
Which do by chance into our bodies flee.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

atomy[2] (at′o̤m-i), *n.*; pl. *atomies* (-iz). [Formerly also *atamy* and *natomy*, for *anatomy*, mistakenly divided *an atomy.*] **1.** An anatomy; a skeleton.—**2.** A very lean person; a walking skeleton.

Thou *atomy*, thou. *Shak.* (ed. Leopold), 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

atonable (a̤-tō′na̤-bl), *a.* [< *atone* + *-able.*] Capable of being atoned for; reconcilable.

atone†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME., also *attone*, earlier *atoon*, *aton*, *at one*, *at on*, lit. at one, agreed. In mod. use written as two words, *at one*: see *at* and *one*. In *at-one*, as in *al-one* and *on-ly*, *one* preserves its proper pronunciation (ōn), the usual pronunciation (wun) being a modern (16th century) corruption, which has not affected the compounds.] **1.** At one; reconciled.

Make the wel *at on* with him . . . and dred the of the dome. *Early Eng. Psalter*, p. 152.

Aton he was with the king. *King Horn.*

If gentil men, or othere of his contree,
Were wrothe, she wolde bringen hem *atoon*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 381.

2. Together; at once.

All his sences seemd berefte *attone*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 42.

atone (a̤-tōn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *atoned*, ppr. *atoning.* [< *atone*, *adv.*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To be at one; agree; be in accordance; accord.

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*,
Than violentest contrariety. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

2. To make reparation, amends, or satisfaction, as for an offense or a crime, or for an offender: with *for.*

The murderer fell, and blood *atoned for* blood. *Pope.*

The ministry not *atoning for* their former conduct by any wise or popular measure. *Junius.*

So it sometimes happens that a single bright and generous act serves to *atone for* the abuse of years.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 81.

3. To make up, as for errors or deficiencies; be a set-off or palliative.

Or where the pictures for the page *atone*,
And Quarles is sav'd by beauties not his own.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 139.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To bring into concord; reconcile, as parties at variance.

I would do much
To *atone* them, for the love I bear to Cassio.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

I am just at that hour
Upon some late conceived discontents
To *atone* me to my father.
Webster, Cure for a Cuckold, i. 2.

Tigers and lions, boars and raging bulls,
Hath he *aton'd* with leopards and wolves.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

2. To put in accordance; harmonize.

To *atone* your fears
With my more noble meaning.
Shak., T. of A., v. 5.

3. To unite in forming.

The Four Elements, who joined
With the Four known Complexions, have *aton'd*
A noble league, and severally put on
Material bodies.
Dekker and Ford, The Sun's Darling, v. 1.

4. To conciliate; appease.

So heaven, *atoned*, shall dying Greece restore.
Pope, Iliad, i. 89.

5. To expiate; answer or make satisfaction for.

Soon should yon boasters cease their haughty strife,
Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

[Although *atone* as a transitive verb is essentially obsolete, it is used occasionally by modern writers in several of the senses above given.]

atone-maker†, *n.* [< *atone*, *adv.*, + *maker.*] One who makes reconciliation or atonement; a reconciler; a mediator.

One God, one mediatour, that is to say, aduocate, intercessor, or an *atonemaker*, between God and man.
Tyndale, Works, p. 158.

★**atonement** (a̤-tōn′me̤nt), *n.* [< *atone*, *v.*, + *-ment*; but the noun is found earlier than the verb, arising perhaps from the phrase *at one-ment*: see *onement.*] **1†.** Reconciliation after enmity or controversy; settlement, as of a difference; concord.

Hauying more regarde to their old variaunce than their newe *attonement*. *Sir T. More*, Descrip. of Rich. III.

If we do now make our *atonement* well,
Our peace will, like a broken limb united,
Grow stronger for the breaking.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Iv. 1.

2. Satisfaction or reparation made for wrong or injury, either by giving some equivalent or by doing or suffering something which is received in lieu of an equivalent.

O when did a morning shine
So rich in *atonement* as this
For my dark-dawning youth?
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 2.

3. In *theol.*, the reconciliation of God and man by means of the life, sufferings, and death of Christ.

For God was in Christ, and made agrement bitwene the worlde and hym sylfe, and imputed not their synnes vnto them; and hath committed to vs the preachynge of the *atonement*. *Tyndale*, 2 Cor. v. 19.

When we were enemies we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son; . . . we also joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the *atonement*. Rom. v. 10, 11.

This doctrine assumes that sin has made a spiritual separation between God and the human soul. Different systems of theology explain differently the method of reconciliation, and therefore use the word *atonement* with different meanings. The early fathers generally stated the doctrine in the terms of Scripture, and it was not until the time of the Reformation that the differences in philosophical statement were clearly marked. The modern statements may be grouped under four general heads, as follows: (*a*) A reparation or satisfaction for sin made by the sufferings of Christ as a substitute for the sinner, and in lieu of the punishment to which the sinner was justly amenable. Such satisfaction is regarded as necessary either (1) to satisfy the justice of God, and so make forgiveness possible, or (2) to satisfy the law of God, produce the public impression which punishment would have produced, and so make forgiveness safe. The former is known as the *satisfaction*, the latter as the *governmental theory.*

The word *atonement*, in its original sense, always denotes some amends, or satisfaction, for the neglect of some duty, or the commission of some fault; a satisfaction with which, when supposed to be complete, the person injured ought reasonably to be contented, and to demand of the offender nothing more on account of his transgression. *Dwight*, Theology, lv.

Taking the term *atonement* in its technical signification to denote the satisfaction of divine justice for the sin of man, by the substituted penal sufferings of the Son of God, we shall find a slower scientific unfolding of this great cardinal doctrine than of any other of the principal truths of Christianity.
Shedd, Hist. Christian Doctrine, v. 1.

(*b*) The entrance of God into humanity, that he may thereby drive out sin and make the human race at one with himself.

Supposing the Father's will to be a will to all good; the Son of God, being one with him, and Lord of man, to obey and fulfil in our flesh that will by entering into the lowest condition into which man had fallen through their sin; this Man to be, for this reason, an object of continual complacency to his Father, and that complacency to be fully drawn out by the death of the cross;—his death to be a sacrifice, the only complete sacrifice ever offered, the entire surrender of the whole spirit and

body to God; is not this in the highest sense *atonement?* is not the true root of humanity revealed? is not God in him reconciled to man? *Maurice*, Theol. Essays.

It [the new theology] holds to the *atonement* as a divine act and process of ethical and practical import—not as a mystery of the distant heavens and isolated from the struggle of the world, but a comprehensible force in the actual redemption of the world from its evil. *T. T. Munger*, The Freedom of Faith.

The majority of orthodox divines, whether in the Roman Catholic or the Protestant churches, ordinarily hold one of the above views or a combination formed from them. In general, the former opinion (*a*) is held in the Calvinistic school of theology, the latter opinion (*b*) in the more modern Broad Church school. (*c*) In *Unitarian theology*, the moral result produced by the influence exerted on mankind by the life and death of Christ, leading men to repentance and to God. This is sometimes known as the *moral influence* theory of the atonement.

Even though we should reject all the Orthodox theories about *atonement*, we may accept the fact. We can believe that God in Christ does reconcile the world to himself,—does create a sense of pardoned sin,—does remove the weight of transgression,—does take away the obstacle in our conscience,—does help us into a living faith, hope, peace, joy. *J. F. Clarke*, Orthodoxy, p. 250.

(*d*) In *New Church* (Swedenborgian) *theology*, the union and accord of flesh and spirit in man, and so the union and accord of man with God by a spiritual change wrought in the individual.

This is what is understood in the New Church by the *atonement*, or at-one-ment, . . . a bringing at one of the human and the divine, or, as the apostle says, "making in himself of twain one new man." And the purpose of this *atonement* was, that the Lord might ever after be able to bring our external or natural at one with our internal or spiritual man—goodness at one with truth in our minds,—and so bring us into complete spiritual union or at-one-ment with himself. *B. F. Barrett*, Doctrine of the New Church.

Doctrine of blood atonement, the doctrine, attributed to the Mormon Church, that the killing of an apostate or of one in danger of apostasy is a deed of love, since it makes atonement for the sin of apostasy, and so makes possible God's forgiveness of it.

atoner (ạ-tō′nėr), *n.* One who makes atonement.

atonest, *adv.* [Early mod. E. and ME., prop. separate, *at ones:* now written *at once:* see *at* and *once.*] **1.** At once; immediately.

Love me al *atones*. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 94.

2. At one and the same time.

Curious enditing and hard sentence is ful hevy *atones* for swich a child to lerne. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Astrolabe.

atonic (a-ton′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἄτονος*, (*a*) not stretched, relaxed, languid, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τείνειν*, stretch; (*b*) without accent, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τόνος*, accent, < *τείνειν*, stretch: see *a-*[18] and *tonic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *pathol.*, characterized by atony, or want of tone or power: as, an *atonic* disease.—**2.** In *philol.*: (*a*) Unaccented. (*b*) Produced by the breath alone; surd.—**Atonic dyspepsia**, defective digestion, independent of inflammation or other recognizable lesions of the digestive organs.

II. *n.* **1.** In *med.*, a drug capable of allaying organic excitement or irritation. [Rare.]—**2.** In *philol.*: (*a*) A word or syllable that has no accent.

A single unaccented syllable is called an *atonic*. *F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 222.

(*b*) An elementary sound produced by the breath; a surd consonant; a breathing.

atony (at′ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *atonie*, < NL. *atonia*, < Gr. *ἀτονία*, languor, < *ἄτονος*, languid: see *atonic.*] In *pathol.*, a want of tone; defect of muscular power; weakness of any organ, particularly of one that is contractile; debility.—**Atony of the bladder**, in *pathol.*, loss by the muscular fibers in the walls of the bladder of the power to contract and expel the urine.

atop (ạ-top′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *top.*] On or at the top.

'Tis but to shew that you can place sometimes
Your modesty *a-top* of all your virtues.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

Despots *atop*, a wild clan below,
Such is the Gaul from long ago.
Lowell, Villa Franca.

atopite (at′ō-pīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄτοπος*, unusual, out of place (< *ἀ-* priv. + *τόπος*, place: see *topic*), + *-ite*[2].] A calcium antimonate occurring in Sweden in yellow or brown isometric octahedrons.

-ator. [L. *-ātor*, term. of nouns of agent, being the agent-suffix *-tor* (Gr. *-τηρ*, *-τωρ*, Skt. *-tar*, *-tār*) (E. *-or*) added to the stem in *-a* of verbs in *-ā-re.* This termination was reg. reduced in OF. to *-eor*, *-eour*, whence in ME. *-eour* (as in *saveour*, mod. E. *saviour*), commonly *-or*, *-our*, mod. E. *-or*, *-er*, as in *appellor*, *arbitror* or *arbitrer*, *accuser*, etc., from L. nouns in *-ator*, the term. being merged with *-er* of AS. origin.] A termination of nouns of agent taken directly from the Latin, as *creator*, *educator*, *liberator*, or formed in English or New Latin, as *detonator*, *corrugator*, etc., from verbs of the Latin first conjugation, which have in English the suffix *-ate*[2]. It also occurs in some nouns derived from nouns without an intermediate verb, as *gladiator*, *senator.*

-atory. [< L. *-ātorius*, being *-ius* added to nouns in *-ātor.*] A termination of adjectives, of Latin origin, in form from nouns in *-ator*, but in sense often to be referred to the original verb, as in *amatory*, *accusatory*, *declamatory*, *exclamatory*, *nugatory*, etc. When from English nouns in *-ator*, the termination is *-ator* + *-ial*, as *senatorial*, etc.

atour[1] (ạ-tōr′), *prep.* and *adv.* [Sc., also written *attour*, *atower*, < ME. (Scotch) *atour*, *atoure*, *at-oure*, < *at* + *our*, *ower*, over: see *at* and *over;* for the combination, cf. *at-after.*] **I.** *prep.* **1.** Of place, over.—**2.** Of number or quantity, over; beyond; more than.

II. *adv.* Over and above; besides.—**By and atour** (prep. and adv.), also **by atour** (adv.), over and above. [Scotch in all uses.]

atour[2]†, *n.* See *attour*[2].

atrabilarian (at″ra-bi-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *atrabilarius*, < L. *atra bilis*, black bile: see *atrabile* and *bile*[2].] **I.** *a.* Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to black bile; atrabilious.

The *atrabilarian* constitution, or a black, viscous, pitchy consistence of the fluids. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

II. *n.* A person of an atrabiliar temperament; a hypochondriac. *Disraeli.*

atrabilarious (at″ra-bi-lā′ri-us), *a.* [< ML. *atrabilarius:* see *atrabilarian.*] Same as *atrabilarian.*

Christopher Glowry, Esquire, . . . was naturally of an *atrabilarious* temperament, and much troubled with those phantoms of indigestion which are commonly called blue devils. *Peacock*, Nightmare Abbey, i.

atrabiliousness† (at″ra-bi-lā′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being atrabilious or melancholy.

atrabile†, *n.* [< F. *atrabile*, formerly *atrebile*, = Sp. *atrabilis* = Pg. *atrabilis* = It. *atrabile*, < L. (formerly also in E.) *atra bilis* (tr. Gr. *μελαγχολία*: see *melancholy*), lit. black bile: *atra*, fem. of *ater*, black; *bilis*, bile: see *bile*[2].] Black bile; melancholy: from the supposition that melancholy is due to a preponderance of the so-called "black bile," an imagined secretion of the renal or atrabiliary glands.

atrabiliar, atrabiliary (at-ra-bil′i-ạr, -ā-ri), *a.* [< NL. **atrabiliarius*, < L. *atra bilis*, black bile: see *atrabile.*] Melancholic or hypochondriacal; atrabilious. See *atrabile.*

Complexion of a multiplex *atrabiliar* character, the final shade of which may be the pale sea-green. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iv. 4.

Atrabiliary capsules, glands. See *capsule*, *gland.*

atrabilious (at-ra-bil′ius), *a.* [< L. *atra bilis:* see *atrabile*, and cf. *bilious.*] Affected as if by black bile; melancholic or hypochondriacal; splenetic. See *atrabile.*

A hard-faced, *atrabilious*, earnest-eyed race, stiff from long wrestling with the Lord in prayer, and who had taught Satan to dread the new Puritan hug. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers.

atracheate (a-trā′kē-āt), *a.* [NL. *atracheatus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-[18]) + NL. *trachea.*] Having no tracheæ or spiracles, as some arthropods, such as crustaceans.

Atrachelia (at-ra-kē′li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτράχηλος*, without neck, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τράχηλος*, neck.] A division of heteromerous beetles, having the head not exserted nor narrowed behind, the antennæ linear or subclavate, and the claws undivided, sometimes serrate or pectinate: opposed to *Trachelida.* The group is chiefly composed of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, which are plant-eating terrestrial beetles having mostly connate elytra and no lower wings.

atracheliate (at-ra-kē′li-āt), *a.* [< *Atrachelia* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Atrachelia.*

Atrachia (a-trā′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *τραχεῖα*, trachea: see *trachea.*] A division of *Lamellibranchiata:* a synonym of *Asiphonata* (which see).

atractaspidid (at-rak-tas′pi-did), *n.* A serpent of the family *Atractaspididæ.*

Atractaspididæ (a-trak-ta-spid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atractaspi(d-)s* + *-idæ.*] A family of venomous African serpents, suborder *Solenoglypha* (sometimes referred to *Viperidæ*), having extremely long venom-fangs.

Atractaspis (at-rak-tas′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄτρακτος*, a spindle, an arrow, + *ἀσπίς*, a serpent: see *asp*[2].] A genus of venomous serpents, typical of the family *Atractaspididæ. A. irregularis* and *A. corpulentus* are two African species, from Angola and Liberia respectively.

atractenchyma (at-rak-teng′ki-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄτρακτος*, a spindle, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] In *bot.*, a tissue composed of spindle-shaped cells.

atrament (at′ra-ment), *n.* [< L. *atramentum*, black ink, < *ater*, black.] Blacking; ink; any black fluid, as the ink of the cuttlefish.

atramentaceous† (at″ra-men-tā′shius), *a.* [< *atrament* + *-aceous.*] Of the nature of ink; black as ink. *Derham.*

atramental (at-ra-men′tal), *a.* [< *atrament* + *-al.*] Inky; black like ink. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.] Also *atramentous.*

atramentarious (at″ra-men-tā′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. **atramentarius*, used only as neut. noun *atramentarium*, an inkstand, < L. *atramentum*, ink: see *atrament.*] Like ink; suitable for making ink. Thus, the sulphate of iron, or copperas, is called *atramentarious* from its use in the manufacture of ink.

atramentous (at-ra-men′tus), *a.* [< *atrament* + *-ous.*] Same as *atramental.*

Whenever provoked by anger or labour, an *atramentous* quality of most malignant nature was seen to distil from his lips. *Swift*, Battle of the Books.

atred†, *a.* [< L. *ater*, black, + *-ed*[2]. Cf. L. *atratus*, clothed in black.] Tinged with a black color.

Yellow choler or *atred*. *Whitaker*, Blood of the Grape, p. 76.

atrede†, *v. t.* [ME., < *at-*, from, + *reden*, advise: see *read*, *rede.*] To surpass in counsel.

Men may the olde atrenne, but nat *atrede*. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1591.

atrent†, *v. t.* [< ME. *atrennen*, < *at-*, from, + *rennen*, run.] To outrun. *Chaucer.*

atresia (a-trē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄτρητος*, not perforated, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τρητός*, perforated (> *τρῆσις*, opening, orifice), verbal adj. of *τετραίνειν* (√ **τρα*), bore, pierce.] The state or condition of being closed or imperforate; specifically, absence of a natural opening or passage: chiefly used in medicine and surgery.

atresial (a-trē′si-al), *a.* Characterized by atresia; imperforate.

atria, *n.* Plural of *atrium.*

atrial (ā′tri-al), *a.* [< *atrium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an atrium.—**Atrial aperture, opening**, or **orifice**, the communication of the atrial cavity with the exterior. It forms one of the two apertures (the other being the oral) with which ascidians or sea-squirts are provided, and through which water may be squirted by the contraction of the muscular walls of the body. See cuts under *Appendicularia*, *Doliolidæ*, and *Tunicata.*—**Atrial canal**, the cavity of an atrium.

Each stigma leads into a funnel-shaped *atrial canal*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 512.

Atrial membrane, the third tunic of ascidians; a delicate membrane of two layers, parietal and visceral, like a peritoneum, lining the atrium.

The *atrial membrane* forms a bilobed sac, one lobe extending on each side of the pharynx, and opens outward by the atrial aperture; it communicates by the stigmata with the interior of the branchial sac, and, by the anal and genital openings, it receives the fæces and genital products. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 517.

Atricha (at′ri-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄτριχος*, poet. for *ἄθριξ*, without hair, < *ἀ-* priv. + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] **1.** A division of the *Nematorhyncha*, containing those forms which are devoid of cilia, as the genus *Echinoderes.* They are distinguished from *Gastrotricha*, which are ciliated on the ventral surface of the body.

2. A name given to certain protozoans, or lobose rhizopods having no permanent processes: an inexact synonym of *Amœboidea.*

Atrichia (a-trik′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄτριχος*, poet. for *ἄθριξ*, without hair: see *Atricha.*] **1.** The typical and only genus of the family *Atrichiidæ. A. clamosa* is the scrub-bird of Australia. *J. Gould*, 1844. Also called *Atrichornis.*—**2.** A genus of dipterous insects.

Atrichiidæ (at-ri-kī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atrichia*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A remarkable family of anomalous oscine passerine birds, forming with *Menuridæ* one of the major groups of birds, *Passeres abnormales.* It contains the Australian scrub-birds of the genus *Atrichia*, which have the syrinx differently constructed from that of normal oscines. Also called *Atrichornithidæ.*

Atrichornis (at-ri-kôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄτριχος*, without hair (see *Atricha*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] Same as *Atrichia*, 1.

Atrichornithidæ (at″ri-kôr-nith′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atrichornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ.*] Same as *Atrichiidæ.*

atrichosis (at-ri-kō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄτριχος*, without hair (see *Atricha*), + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, failure to develop hair.

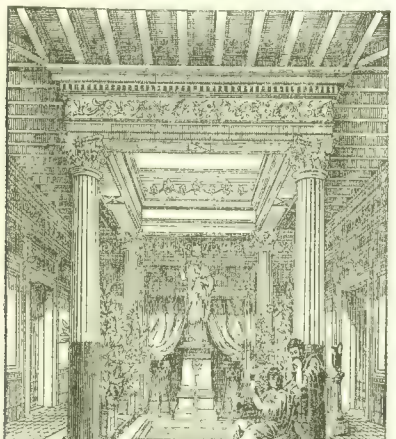
atrioventricular (ā″tri-ō-ven-trik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *atrium*, 3, + *ventricular.*] Pertaining to the

atrial, or auricular, and ventricular cavities of the heart: as, the *atrioventricular* valve.

atrip (ạ-trip′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *trip*¹, *n.*] *Naut.*: (*a*) Just raised from the ground in weighing: said of an anchor. (*b*) Hoisted from the cap, sheeted home, and ready for trimming: said of sails. (*c*) Swayed up, ready to have the stops cut for crossing: said of yards. (*d*) Having the fid loosed: said of an upper mast.

Atriplex (at′ri-pleks), *n.* [L., also *atriplexum*, a perversion of Gr. *ἀτράφαξυς*, also written *ἀτράφαξις*, *ἀνδράφαξις*; origin obscure.] A large genus of plants, of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, mostly mealy or scurfy herbs or low shrubs, growing usually in saline localities, and of very little importance. The garden orach, *A. hortensis*, is cultivated to some extent as a salad, and a variety with crimson foliage for ornament. A number of shrubby species are very frequent in the dry and alkaline portions of western North America, and are generally known as *greasewood*, a term which also includes some other *Chenopodiaceæ*.

★**atrium** (ā′tri-um), *n.*; pl. *atria* (-ä). [L., in senses 1 and 2, also a hall in general; said to have been orig. the kitchen, and so called because blackened with smoke, < *ater*, black; but perhaps the reference is to the hearth or fireplace in the atrium, the name being connected with *ædes*, orig. a fireplace (cf. E. *oast*), later a house, temple: see *edifice*.] 1. In *anc. Rom. arch.*, the entrance-hall, the most important and usually the most splendid apartment of the house. At an early period, and later among the poor, the atrium was used not only as a ceremonial room, but as a reception-room and for general domestic purposes, as cooking and dining. In it were placed the ancestral images and heirlooms, the marriage-couch, the *focus* or hearth, and generally a small altar. Later, among the wealthy, and when separate apartments were built for kitchen and dining-room, chapel of the lares, etc., it was reserved as a general reception- and show-room. It was lighted by an opening in the roof, called the *compluvium*, toward which the roof sloped, so as to conduct the rain-water into a cistern in the floor, called the *impluvium*.



Atrium.—Restoration of a Pompeiian interior.

2. A hall or court resembling in arrangement an atrium proper, as at the entrance of some classical or early Christian public buildings, etc.—3. [NL.] In *anat.*, an auricle of the heart, or some equivalent venous cardiac cavity.

In all the other vertebrates [than *Amphioxus*] there is a heart with at fewest three chambers (sinus venosus, *atrium*, ventricle). *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 57.

4. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The chamber or cavity of ascidians, communicating with the exterior, and with the cavity of the alimentary canal. See *atrial*, and cut under *Tunicata*.

The *atrium*, into which the fæces and genital products are poured. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 514.

(*b*) A membranous saccular diverticulum of the ear in fishes: as, the *atrium* sinus imparis, a membranous sac given off from the sinus auditorius impar of fishes, and connected in various ways with the air-bladder.

atrocet, *a.* [< F. *atroce*, < L. *atrox* (acc. *atrocem*), cruel: see *atrocious*.] Atrocious.

atroceruleous (at-rō-sē-rö′lē-us), *a.* [< L. *ater*, black, + *cæruleus*, blue: see *cerulean*.] Of a deep blackish-blue color, as an insect.

atrocha (at′rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *atrochus*: see *atrochous*.] 1. Ciliated embryos of the polychætous annelids, in which the cilia form a broad zone around the body, leaving each end free of cilia, excepting, in some cases, a tuft on the head. See *mesotrocha*, *telotrocha*.—2. [*cap.*] In *Rotifera*, a group of wheel-animalcules having no cilia and the lobes highly modified in shape; the wheelless rotifers.

atrochous (at′rō-kus), *a.* [< NL. *atrochus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *τροχός*, anything round or circular, a wheel, etc., < *τρέχειν*, run.] 1. Of or pertaining to atrocha; having cilia disposed as in those annelidan larvæ called *atrocha*.—2. Wheelless, as a rotifer.

atrocious (ạ-trō′shus), *a.* [< L. *atrox* (*atroc-*), cruel, fierce, horrible, < *ater*, black: see *atroce* and *-ous*.] 1. Manifesting or characterized by atrocity; extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel; enormously or outrageously wicked.

Revelations . . . so *atrocious* that nothing in history approaches them. *De Quincey.*

In spite of the canon law, which forbade a churchman to take any part in matters of blood, the archbishop signed the warrant for the *atrocious* sentence. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2†. Very grievous; violent: as, *atrocious* distempers.—3. Very bad; execrable: as, an *atrocious* pun. [Colloq.]—**Syn. 1.** *Wicked*, *Scandalous*, *Shocking*, *Flagrant*, *Heinous*, *Infamous*, *Outrageous*, *Atrocious*, *Monstrous*, horrible, villainous, flagitious, diabolical, agree in expressing great and intentional badness, calling for strong abhorrence. Because they are used with feeling, the recognition of their differences is not always practicable. *Flagrant* and *heinous* are hardly applicable to persons; the others apply to persons or things. *Wicked* is the generic word, and is the lightest where all are strong; it is the one that is most common in a playful use, yet it is at times an intense word, as forcible as any of the others, though less definite. *Scandalous* means offensive to decency, and so disgraceful. That which is *shocking*, literally, gives a sudden and heavy blow, and hence produces a corresponding feeling of horror or disgust, or both. That which is *flagrant*, literally, flames into notice, and hence is glaring, striking, and so notorious, enormous in badness. *Heinous* means hateful, and hence aggravated. That which is *infamous* is worthy of a total loss of reputation, and hence has a reputation or character of the worst kind, especially for baseness. *Outrageous* means attended with outrage, doing outrage, especially outraging decency, going beyond all bounds, like the acts of a madman. *Atrocious* is primarily fierce or cruel, savage, bloody, and wicked, enormously wicked, hence violating the first principles of humanity or of human nature. That which is *monstrous* is so bad as to be out of the course of nature; a prodigy or miracle of badness. See *abandoned*, *criminal*, *irreligious*, and *nefarious*.

As even here they talked at Almesbury
About the good King and his *wicked* Queen.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

So the king arose and went
To smoke the *scandalous* hive of those wild bees
That made such honey in his realm.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

In this dreadful manner was one who had been till then of an excellent character hurried on, from a single, and seemingly slight, indulgence, into the depth of the grossest and most *shocking* villanies. *Secker*, Sermons, I. xxv.

The offenses which prompt strong invective have been far more numerous and *flagrant* in his [Sydney Smith's] own country than in ours. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 139.

The object of this society [Abolition] is now, as it has always been, to convince our countrymen, by arguments addressed to their hearts and consciences, that slaveholding is a *heinous* crime. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 98.

There is no crime more *infamous* than the violation of truth. *Johnson.*

This ill day
A most *outrageous* fit of madness took him.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

It is a war base in its object, *atrocious* in its beginning, immoral in all its influences.
Sumner, Speech against Mexican War, Nov. 4, 1846.

Pliny assures us that the most *monstrous* of all criminals was the man who first devised the luxurious custom of wearing golden rings. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 157.

atrociously (ạ-trō′shus-li), *adv.* In an atrocious manner; with great cruelty or wickedness.

atrociousness (ạ-trō′shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being atrocious; atrocity.

The *atrociousness* of the crime made all men look with an evil eye upon the claim of any privilege which might prevent the severest justice.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., iii. 6.

atrocity (ạ-tros′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *atrocities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *atrocyte*, < F. *atrocité*, < L. *atrocita(t-)s*, cruelty, hatefulness, < *atrox*, cruel, etc.: see *atrocious*.] 1. The state or quality of being atrocious; enormous wickedness; extreme criminality or cruelty.

They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the *atrocity* of their crimes deserved. *Clarendon.*

Burke was the only man in England in whom the prosecution of Indian delinquency and *atrocity* was a fixed passion as well as a fixed principle.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 318.

2. A specific act of extreme heinousness or cruelty; an atrocious deed.

The *atrocities* which attend victory. *Macaulay.*

Atropa (at′rō-pä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἄτροπος*, one of the Fates, who cut the thread of life, lit. the inflexible, < *ἄτροπος*, unchangeable, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τρέπειν*, turn: see *trope*.] A genus of solanaceous plants, consisting of a single species, *A. Belladonna*, the deadly nightshade, a native of Europe and western Asia. See *belladonna*.

atropal (at′rō-pal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄτροπος*, inflexible, not to be turned: see *Atropa*.] In *bot.*, erect; orthotropous: said of an ovule. Also *atropous*.



Fruit of Dock (*Rumex*).—Section shows erect (atropal) seed. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

atrophiated (a-trō′fi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *atrophy* + *-ate*² + *-ed*².] Atrophied. [Rare.]

atrophic (a-trof′ik), *a.* [< *atrophy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to atrophy; characterized by atrophy; exhibiting or undergoing atrophy: as, an *atrophic* process; an *atrophic* organ.

atrophied (at′rō-fid), *p. a.* [< *atrophy*, + *-ed*².] Exhibiting or affected with atrophy; wasted.

In many instances special muscles, or sets of muscles, are *atrophied* from want of use.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 232.

The distrust of one's own *atrophied* faculties of loving.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 105.

★**atrophy** (at′rō-fi), *n.* [= F. *atrophie*, < LL. *atrophia*, < Gr. *ἀτροφία*, wasting, lack of nourishment, < *ἄτροφος*, not well fed, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τρέφειν*, nourish, feed.] 1. A wasting of the body, or of a part of it, owing to defective nutrition.

There is no demand for the labour of the poor; the fable of Menenius ceases to be applicable; the belly communicates no nutriment to the members; there is an *atrophy* in the body politic.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, arrested development of an organ due to stoppage of growth at any stage by the operation of causes either external to or inherent in the organism.—**Brown atrophy**, a very common degeneration of muscle in a heart hypertrophied as a result of valvular disease or of old age. The heart, frequently of increased consistence, is dark red-brown, and its fibers contain pigment, accumulated especially about the nuclei.—**Cruveilhier's atrophy**, progressive muscular atrophy.

atrophy (at′rō-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *atrophied*, ppr. *atrophying*. [< *atrophy*, *n.*] To waste away.

As the fruit ripens one of them almost always *atrophies*.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 121.

The tail gradually shrinks and *atrophies*.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 120.

atropia (a-trō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Atropa*.] Same as *atropin*.

★**atropic** (a-trop′ik), *a.* [< *atropia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to atropin.

atropin, atropine (at′rō-pin), *n.* [< NL. *atropina*, < *Atropa* + *-ina*: see *-in*².] A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$) obtained from the deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*. It is very poisonous, and produces temporary dilatation of the pupil. Also *atropina* and *atropia*.

atropina (at-rō-pī′nä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *atropin*.

atropine, *n.* See *atropin*.

atropinise, *v. t.* See *atropinize*.

atropinism (at′rō-pin-izm), *n.* [< *atropin* + *-ism*.] Same as *atropism*.

atropinize (at′rō-pin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *atropinized*, pp. *atropinizing*. [< *atropin* + *-ize*.] To poison or affect with atropin. Also sometimes spelled *atropinise*.

atropism (at′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *atropia* + *-ism*.] The morbid state produced by atropin, characterized by dilated pupil, frequent pulse, dryness of mouth and skin, hallucinations, and delirium. Also *atropinism*.

atropization (at′rō-pi-zā′shon), *n.* [< *atropize* + *-ation*.] That state of the body, or of any of its organs, produced by the introduction of atropin.

atropize (at′rō-pīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *atropized*, ppr. *atropizing*. [< *atropia* + *-ize*.] To ★add atropin to; affect with atropin.

Atropos (at′rō-pos), *n.* [NL., < L. *Atropos*, < Gr. *Ἄτροπος*, one of the Fates: see *Atropa*.] 1. A genus of corrodentian insects, of the family *Psocidæ*: synonymous with *Troctes*. *A. pulsatorius* shares with certain beetles the popular name of *death-watch*, and is a great pest in entomological collections.

2. A genus of venomous serpents. *Wagler*, 1830. [Not in use.]—3. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Oken*, 1815.

atropous (at′rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄτροπος*, not to be turned: see *Atropa*.] Same as *atropal*.

atrous (ā'trus), *a.* [< L. *ater*, black, + *-ous.*] Intensely black. [Rare.]

atry (a-trī'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Appar. < a^3 + *try:* see *try-sail.*] *Naut.*, with the sails so arranged that the bow is kept to the sea: said of a ship in a gale.

Atrypa (a-trī'pä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *τρύπα*, a hole.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the family *Atrypidæ*. *Dalman*, 1828.

atrypid (a-trī'pid), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Atrypidæ*.

Atrypidæ (a-trip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atrypa* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil arthropomatous

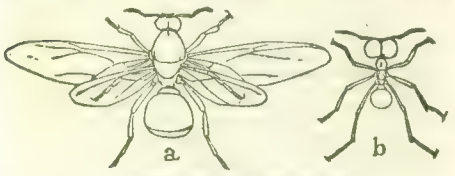


Atrypa reticularis.

1. Dorsal valve: *p*, hinge-plate. 2. Ventral valve: *a*, impressions of adductor muscles; *c*, cardinal muscle; *p*, pedicle muscle; *o*, ovarian sinus; *d*, deltidium.

brachiopods with the brachial appendages spirally coiled toward the center of the shell, and completely supported by spiral lamellæ, the valves generally subovate or trilobed, the foramen beneath a produced beak partly closed by a deltidium, and the shell-substance fibrous and impunctate.

Atta (at'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Atta*, a surname for persons who walk on the tips of their shoes; cf. *atta* = Gr. *ἄττα*, a childish word for father, used familiarly in addressing an old man. Cf. Goth. *atta*, father.] A genus of hymenopterous



Texas Red Ant (*Atta fervens*. *a*, queen; *b*, worker.

insects, of the suborder *Heterogyna* and family *Formicidæ*, or ants. They have very short palps, and the heads of the workers are thick. *A. cephalotes* is a West Indian species called the *visiting ant*, and *A. fervens* is the red ant of Texas.

attaball, *n.* See *atabal.*

attac, *n.* See *adag.*

attacca (ȧt-tȧk'kä). [It., impv. of *attaccare*, join, fasten, tie, = F. *attacher:* see *attach* and *attack.*] In *music*, begin! a direction to proceed with a succeeding movement immediately, without pause.

★**attach** (a-tach'), *v.* [< ME. *attachen, atachen* (only in the legal sense, the lit. sense being of mod. adoption), < OF. *atacher, atachier*, later and mod. F. *attacher* (also, from It. *attaccare*, F. *attacquer, attaquer*, > E. *attack*, q. v.) (= Pr. *attacar* = Sp. Pg. *atacar* = It. *attaccare:* see *attacca*), fasten, join, lit. tack to, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + **tac* (not found in OF.), Genevese *tache* = Sp. Pg. *tacha* = It. *tacca*, < Bret. *tach*, a nail, = Ir. *taca*, a nail, peg, = Gael. *tacaid*, a nail, tack, etc.: see *tack*[1], and cf. *detach.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *law*, to take by legal authority. (*a*) To take bodily; arrest in person: now applied only to arrest of a person by civil process to answer for a contempt of court or disregard of its mandate, but formerly to arrests of all kinds: with *for*, also formerly with *of*.

There were two or three *attached for* the same robbery.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Of capital treason I *attach* you both.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

(*b*) To take (real or personal property) by legal warrant, to be held for the satisfaction of the judgment that may be rendered in a suit. See *attachment.*

2†. To lay hold of; seize.

Then, homeward, every man *attach* the hand
Of his fair mistress. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

3. To take, seize, or lay hold on, by moral force, as by affection or interest; fasten or bind by moral influence; win: as, his kindness *attached* us all to him.

Songs, garlands, flowers,
And charming symphonies *attach'd* the heart
Of Adam. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 595.

4. To tack or fix to; fasten in any manner, as one thing to another, by either natural or artificial means; bind; tie; cause to adhere.

The next group consists of those Rotifera which seldom or never *attach* themselves by the foot, but swim freely through the water. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 453.

Such temperaments . . . *attach* themselves, like barnacles, to what seems permanent.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 67.

5. Figuratively, to connect; associate: as, to *attach* a particular significance to a word.

He *attaches* very little importance to the invention of gunpowder. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

6. To join to or with in action or function; connect as an associate or adjunct; adjoin for duty or companionship: as, an officer is *attached* to such a ship, regiment, battalion, etc.; our regiment is *attached* to the 1st brigade; this man is *attached* to my service; he *attached* himself to me for the entire journey.—**Attached column**, in *arch.*, same as *engaged column* (which see, under *column*).—Syn. **1.** To seize, distrain, distress.—**3.** To win, gain over, engage, charm, endear one's self to, captivate.—**4.** *Add, Affix, Annex*, etc. See *add.*—**5.** To attribute.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To adhere; pertain, as a quality or circumstance; belong or be incident: with *to*.

The fame of each discovery rightly *attaches to* the mind that made the formula which contains all the details, and not to the manufacturers who now make their gain by it.
Emerson, Success.

To the healthful performance of each function of mind or body *attaches* a pleasurable feeling.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 92.

2. To be fixed or fastened; rest as an appurtenance: with *on* or *upon*.

Blame *attached upon* Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet for yielding. *Kinglake*, Crimea, I. 491. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To come into operation; take or have effect.

After the risk [in marine insurance] has once commenced, the whole premium is earned, even though the voyage should not be prosecuted. . . . But if the risk should not commence at all, or in technical phrase, if the "policy should not *attach*," the premium must be returned to the assured. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 185.

attach† (a-tach'), *n.* [< *attach, v.*] **1.** An attachment.

I am made the unwilling instrument
Of your *attach* and apprehension.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

2. An attack.

attachable (a-tach'a-bl), *a.* [< *attach* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being attached, legally or otherwise; liable to be taken by writ or precept.—**2.** Capable of being fastened or conjoined as an adjunct or attribute.

attaché (a-ta-shā'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *attacher*, attach: see *attach.*] One attached to another, as a part of his suite or as one of his attendants; specifically, one attached to an embassy or a legation at a foreign court.

George Gaunt and I were intimate in early life: he was my junior when we were *attachés* at Pumpernickel together. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlvii.

attachedly (a-tach'ed-li), *adv.* With attachment. [Rare.]

attachment (a-tach'ment), *n.* [< ME. *attachment* (in sense 1), < *attachen*, attach; in other senses < F. *attachement*, < *attacher:* see *attach.*] **1.** The act of attaching; specifically, in *law*, a taking of the person, goods, or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand, or to compel to appear in court, or to punish for contempt. In American usage, *attachment*, when used in reference to property, means the taking of the defendant's property into custody by the law, by a summary process from a court, in advance of the trial of the merits of the case, as security for the payment of any judgment that may be recovered. The grounds of granting it are usually evidence of fraud or fraudulent disposal of property, or apprehension of absconding, etc. When used in reference to the person, it means the taking of the person into custody to answer to a charge of contempt of court. *Foreign attachment* is the taking, from the hands or control of a third person within the jurisdiction, of the money or goods or rights of action of a debtor who is not within the jurisdiction. Any person who has goods or effects of a debtor is considered in law as the agent, attorney, factor, or trustee of the debtor; and an attachment served on such person binds the property in his hands to respond to the judgment against the debtor. The process of foreign attachment has existed from time immemorial in London, Bristol, Exeter, Lancaster, and some other towns in England, and by the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854 has been made general. It is also sometimes known as *garnishment*, in Scotland as *arrestment*, and in New England as *trustee process*.

2. The writ or process directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, for the purposes above stated.—**3.** The act or state of being attached, fastened on, or connected.—**4.** Close adherence or affection; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person to another person or to a thing.

The *attachment* of the people to the institutions and the laws under which they live is . . . at once the strength, the glory, and the safety of the land.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 276.

Cromwell had to determine whether he would put to hazard the *attachment* of his party, the *attachment* of his army, . . . to save a prince whom no engagement could bind. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

The hereditary *attachments* of those kings [English] lay in Anjou and Aquitaine far more than in England, or even in Normandy. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 159.

5. That which attaches one thing to another, or a person to an object: as, the *attachments* of a muscle; the *attachments* of home.—**6.** That which is attached to a principal object; an adjunct: as, the æolian *attachment* to the piano; an *attachment* to a sewing-machine.—**Æolian attachment.** See *Æolian*[1].—**Court of Attachments.** See *court.*—Syn. **4.** *Predilection, Affection.* See *love.*—**6.** Appendage, appurtenance, addition.

attachment-screw (a-tach'ment-skrö), *n.* A binding-screw.

attack (a-tak'), *v.* [Formerly also *attacque, attaque;* < F. *attaquer*, OF. *ataquer*, unassibilated form (perhaps < Pr. *attacar* or It. *attaccare*) of *attacher*, join, fasten: see *attach.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To assault; fall upon with force; assail, as with force and arms; begin hostilities against.

The strong tribe, in which war has become an art, *attack* and conquer their neighbors, and teach them their arts and virtues. *Emerson*, War.

2. To endeavor to injure, overthrow, or bring into discredit by any act or proposal, or by unfriendly words or writing, whether by satire, calumny, criticism, or argument: as, to *attack* a religious belief or a legislative measure; to *attack* a man or his opinions in a newspaper.

The people's interest is the only object that we have any right whatever to consider in deciding the question, whether or not the present state of things shall be submitted to or *attacked*. *Brougham.*

3. To make an onset or attempt upon, in a general sense; begin action upon or in regard to; set about or upon: as, to *attack* a piece of work or a problem, or (humorously) the dinner.—**4.** To begin to affect; come or fall upon; seize: said of diseases and other destructive agencies: as, yesterday he was *attacked* by fever; caries *attacked* the bones; locusts *attacked* the crops. Specifically—**5.** In *chem.*, to cause to decompose or dissolve.

The bodies are of a siliceous character, for they are not destroyed by ignition, nor *attacked* by hydrochloric acid. *Science*, VII. 218.

—Syn. **1.** *Set upon, Fall upon*, etc. (see *assail*), assault, beset, besiege, beleaguer, charge upon, engage, challenge, combat.—**2.** To impugn, criticize, censure.

II. *intrans.* To make an attack or onset: as, the enemy *attacked* with great boldness.

Those that *attack* generally get the victory.
Cane, Campaigns.

★**attack** (a-tak'), *n.* [= F. *attaque;* from the verb.] **1.** A falling on with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, or criticism; an onset; an assault.

I wish that he [Mr. Sumner] may know the shudder of terror which ran through all this community on the first tidings of this brutal *attack*.
Emerson, Assault upon Mr. Sumner.

2. Battle generally; fight. [Rare.]

Long time in even scale
The battel hung; till Satan, . . .
. . . ranging through the dire *attack*, . . .
Saw where the sword of Michael smote, and fell'd
Squadrons at once. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 248.

3. An onset of any kind; the initial movement in any active proceeding or contest, as a game of chess, cricket, etc.; in *music*, specifically, the act (with reference to the manner) of beginning a piece, passage, or phrase, especially by an orchestra.—**4.** The aggressive part of the art of fencing: opposed to *defense*.

Attacks are made in three ways:—first, by a quick thrust proceeding merely from the wrist, the arm at the same time being elevated and advanced, with the point directed towards the adversary's breast; secondly, by what is technically called an extension; and lastly, by longeing and recovering. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 70.

5. A seizure by a disease; the onset of a disease.—**Attack of a siege**, an assault upon an enemy's field or permanent fortifications, by means of parallels, galleries, saps, trenches, mines, enfilading-, counter-, or breaching-batteries, or by storming parties.—**To deliver an attack.** See *deliver*[1].—Syn. **1.** *Charge, Onslaught*, etc. See *onset*.

attackable (a-tak'a-bl), *a.* [< *attack* + *-able;* = F. *attaquable.*] Capable of being attacked; assailable.

attacker (a-tak'ėr), *n.* One who attacks or assaults; an assailant.

attagas (at'a-gas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτταγᾶς*, a bird described as of a reddish color and spotted on the back; prob. a kind of partridge. See *attagen.*] Same as *attagen*.

attagen (at'a-jen), *n.* [L., also *attagena*, < Gr. *ἀτταγήν*, also *ἀτταγῆς*, a bird (appar. different from the *ἀτταγᾶς*), prob. a kind of grouse, the francolin, classed with the partridge, pheasant,

etc.] 1. Properly, the common partridge of Europe, now known as *Perdix cinerea*.—2. A name given to various other European birds. (*a*) Used indiscriminately by early writers for sundry gallinaceous birds of Europe, as grouse, ptarmigan, partridges, francolins, *Pterocles alchata*, etc. (*b*) Used by Moehring, 1752, for the frigate-bird or man-of-war bird, *Tachypetes aquila*, and adopted by G. R. Gray, 1871, in the spelling *Atagen*, as the generic name of these birds: whence *Atageninæ* (Gray) as a subfamily name. (*c*) [*cap.*] [NL.] Made by Brisson in 1760 an indeterminable genus of grouse, including, besides European species, two North American birds called *Attagen americana* and *Attagen pensilvanicæ*. (*d*) Applied by Cuvier (1817) to the sand-grouse of the genus *Syrrhaptes* (Illiger, 1811), the only species of which known to Cuvier was Pallas's sand-grouse, *S. paradoxus*, a bird of the suborder *Pterocletes*. (*e*) Applied by Gloger in 1842 to the francolins, of which *Perdix francolinus* (Linnæus), now *Francolinus vulgaris*, of Europe, etc., is the type.

Also *atagen*, *attagas*, *atagas*.

Atageninæ (at″ạ-je-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Attagen*, 2 (*b*), + *-inæ*. *Atageninæ* is the form used by Gray.] In G. R. Gray's system of classification (1871), a subfamily of totipalmate birds, named from Moehring's genus *Attagen* (1752), equivalent to the family *Tachypetidæ* of authors in general; the frigate-birds or man-of-war birds. See *Tachypetidæ*.

attaghan†, *n.* Same as *yataghan*.

attain (ạ-tān′), *v.* [⟨ ME. *attainen*, *atteinen*, *atainen*, *ateinen*, etc., ⟨ OF. *ataindre*, *ateindre* (*ataign-*, *ateign-*), F. *atteindre* = Pr. *ateigner*, *atenher* = It. *attignere*, *attingere*, attain, ⟨ L. *attingere*, touch upon, attain, ⟨ *ad*, to, + *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*. Cf. *attainder* and *attaint*.]

I. *trans.* 1†. To touch; strike; hit.—2†. To touch upon; mention.—3†. To convict; condemn. Compare *attaint*, *v.*, 3–5.—4. To come so near as to touch; reach, achieve, or accomplish (an end or object) by continued effort; come into possession of; acquire; gain.

Ends we seek we never shall *attain*.
M. Arnold, Self-Deception.

5. To come to or arrive at (a place); reach (a place, time, or state).

Canaan he now *attains*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 135.

He has scarce *attained* the age of thirty.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

6. To reach in excellence or degree; equal.

So the first precedent, if it be good, is seldom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon.*

7†. To overtake; come up with: as, "not *attaining* him in time," *Bacon*.—8†. To come to know; experience. *Chaucer.* = **Syn. 4.** *Attain*, *Obtain*, *Procure*, reach, achieve, get possession of, carry. (See lists under *acquire* and *accomplish*; also note under *attainable*.) *Attain* involves the idea of considerable effort, while *obtain* does not necessarily imply effort at all, and *procure* only a small degree of it: thus, we may *obtain* property by inheritance, we may *procure* a book by purchase, but we can *attain* an end only by exertion. *Attain* generally has higher or more abstract objects than *obtain* or *procure*: as, to *obtain* an office or a patent; to *procure* a chair; to *attain* eminence; *attain* one's end. In these cases it would be ludicrous to use *attain* in place of *obtain* or *procure*.

The Khans, or story-tellers in Ispahan, *attain* a controlling power over their audience, keeping them for many hours attentive to the most fanciful and extravagant adventures. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

Some pray for riches; riches they *obtain*;
But, watch'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 424.

Have you a catalogue
Of all the voices that we have *procur'd*,
Set down by the poll? *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To reach; come or arrive by motion, bodily or mental exertion, or efforts of any kind: followed by *to* or *unto*.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I can not *attain unto* it. Ps. cxxxix. 6.

2†. To pertain; have relation. *Chaucer.*

attaint† (ạ-tān′), *n.* [⟨ *attain*, *v.*] Something attained. *Glanville.*

attainability (ạ-tā-nạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [⟨ *attainable*: see *-bility*.] Attainableness. *Coleridge.*

attainable (ạ-tā′nạ-bl), *a.* [⟨ *attain* + *-able*.] Capable of being attained.

He [Plato] quits the normal for the *attainable*.
De Quincey, Plato.

All that is said of the wise man by Stoic, or oriental or modern essayist, describes to each reader his own idea, his unattained but *attainable* self. *Emerson*, History.

[*Attainable* was formerly sometimes used where *obtainable* or *procurable* would now be preferred, as in the following passages:

The kind and quality of food and liquor, the species of habitation, furniture, and clothing, to which the common people of each country are habituated, must be *attainable* with ease and certainty. *Paley.*

General Howe would not permit them [clothes and blankets] to be purchased in Philadelphia, and they were not *attainable* in the country.
Marshall, Life of Washington.]

= **Syn.** Practicable, feasible, possible, within reach.

attainableness (ạ-tā′nạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being attainable.

attainder (ạ-tān′dėr), *n.* [⟨ late ME. *attaynder*, ⟨ OF. *ataindre*, *ateindre*, attain, touch upon, affect, accuse, attack, attaint, convict; the inf. used as a noun. The idea of taint, stain, or corruption has been erroneously connected with this word: see *attaint*.] 1. The act of attainting, or the state of being attainted; the legal consequence of judgment of death or outlawry pronounced in respect of treason or felony: as, a bill of *attainder;* to remove an *attainder*. The consequence by the common law included forfeiture of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, incapability of suing in a court of justice, or of performing any of the duties or enjoying any of the privileges of a free citizen, and "corruption of blood," rendering the person affected incapable of inheriting property or transmitting it to heirs.

An act of *attainder* was carried against him, as one who had been indicted for piracy and murder, and had fled from justice. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 188.

2. A bringing under some disgrace, stain, or imputation; the state of being in dishonor.

So to the laws at large I write my name:
And he that breaks them in the least degree
Stands in *attainder* of eternal shame.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

attaindry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *attainder*.

attainture†, *n.* [A mixture of *attainder* and *attainture*.] An obsolete form of *attainder*.

attainment (ạ-tān′ment), *n.* [⟨ *attain* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching; the act of obtaining by exertion or effort.

The *attainment* of every desired object.
Sir W. Jones, Hitópadésa.

2. That which is attained, or obtained by exertion; acquisition; acquirement.

Formerly the natural impulse of every man was, spontaneously to use the language of life; the language of books was a secondary *attainment* not made without effort. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Smatterers, whose *attainments* just suffice to elevate them from the insignificance of dunces to the dignity of bores. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

= **Syn. 2.** *Acquirements*, *Acquisitions*, etc. See *acquirement*.

attainor†, *n.* [⟨ *attain* + *-or*, after AF. *atteignour*.] One of the jurors in the process called *attaint* (which see).

attaint (ạ-tānt′), *v. t.* [⟨ ME. *ataynten*, *ateynten*, *ateinten*, etc., an inf. due to *ataynt*, *ateint*, pp. of *ataynen*, etc., after OF. *ateint*, pp. of *ateindre:* see *attain* and *attainder*. Later erroneously associated with *taint*, stain, corruption, to which some of the senses are due.] 1†. To touch; hit in tilting.—2†. To attain; ascertain.—3†. To convict (a jury) of having given a false verdict.—4. To affect with attainder; pass judgment on, as on one found guilty of a crime, as felony or treason, involving forfeiture of civil privileges.

I dare undertake, that at this day there are more *attaynted* landes, concealed from her Majestie, then she hath now possessions in all Ireland.
Spenser, Present State of Ireland.

I must offend before I be *attainted*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person *attainted*.
Constitution of U. S., iii. 3.

5†. To accuse: with *of:* as, to *attaint* a person *of* sorcery.

He was *attainted* . . . *of* high treason.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

6†. To affect with any passion or emotion.

This noble woman . . . *attainted* with extreme sorrow.
Historia Anglica (trans.).

7. To taint; disgrace; cloud with infamy; stain; corrupt.

Lest she with blame her honour should *attaint*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 5.

That the pleasure is of an inferior order, can no more *attaint* the idea or model of the composition, than it can impeach the excellence of an epigram that it is not a tragedy. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

attaint† (ạ-tānt′), *p. a.* [The older pp. of *attaint*, *v.*] 1. Attainted; convicted.—2. Tainted; corrupted; infected; attacked.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any passion. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.

Auterfoits attaint. See *auterfoits*.

attaint (ạ-tānt′), *n.* [⟨ *attaint*, *v.*] 1†. The act of touching or hitting; specifically, in *tilting*, a hit. [Archaic.]

"You, reverend sir," said the knight, "have in the encounter of our wits made a fair *attaint*."
Scott, Monastery, I. xvi.

2. A blow or wound on the leg of a horse caused by overreaching.—3. An ancient legal process instituted for reversing a false verdict given by a jury; conviction of a jury for giving such a verdict.—4. In *old law:* (*a*) A conviction. (*b*) Impeachment.—5†. Infection; injurious or deleterious action.

The marrow-eating sickness, whose *attaint*
Disorder breeds. *Shak.*, V. and A., l. 741.

6. Attainder.

It was a point of honour with his [Bismarck's] Government that the captive royalists should at every cost almost be set free, without *attaint* of life or fortune.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 220.

7†. A stain, spot, or taint; hence, a disgrace; an imputation involving dishonor.

What simple thief brags of his own *attaint?*
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

attaintment† (ạ-tānt′ment), *n.* [⟨ *attaint* + *-ment*.] The act or state of being attainted or affected with attainder; conviction; arrest; impeachment.

When this man was attainted there, and they had liberty to say nay to his *attaintment* if they would, sure I am the most allowed it, and else it would not have gone forward. *Latimer*, quoted in Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

attainture† (ạ-tān′tūr), *n.* [⟨ *attaint* + *-ure*.] 1. Same as *attaintment*.

Her *attainture* will be Humphrey's fall.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

2. Imputation; stain.

Without the least *attainture* of your valour.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iii. 1.

attake†, *v. t.* See *atake*.

attal (at′al), *n.* Same as *attle*[1].

Attalea (a-tā′lē-ạ), *n.* [NL., named with allusion to the beauty of the trees, ⟨ L. *Attalus*, ⟨ Gr. Ἄτταλος, Attalus, the name of three kings of Pergamum; Attalus I. and II. were noted for their wealth and liberality.] A genus of palms, allied to the cocoanut, natives of tropical America, and distinguished by the fact that the nut contains three cells, each inclosing a single seed. There are about 20 species. The nuts, which hang in great clusters, are egg-shaped, with a very hard and thick pericarp inclosing the edible oily kernels. The pinnate leaves are very large, and are often used for thatching and other purposes. The fibers of the leaf-stalks of *A. funifera* are made into ropes and brooms. The seeds are nuts called coquilla-nuts; they are 3 or 4 inches long, brown in color, hard, and of sufficient thickness to be turned into door-handles, small cups, etc. The cohune palm, *A. Cohune*, is the largest palm that is found in Guatemala and Honduras.

attalica (a-tal′i-kạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Attalicus*, ⟨ *Attalus*, ⟨ Gr. Ἄτταλος.] Cloth of gold: a name derived from its supposed introduction under King Attalus of Pergamum.

attaman (at′ạ-man), *n.* Same as *hetman*.

attame[1]† (a-tām′), *v. t.* [⟨ *at-* + *tame*, *v.*] To tame; overcome. *Sylvester.*

attame[2]†, *v. t.* [⟨ ME. *attamen*, *atamen*, open, broach, begin, injure, ⟨ LL. *attaminare*, touch, attack, dishonor, ⟨ L. *ad*, to, + **taminare*, touch: see *contaminate*.] 1. To broach or open (a cask, etc.). *Chaucer.*—2. To begin; venture upon; undertake.

Ryght anon his tale he hath *attamed*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 52.

attaminate† (a-tam′i-nāt), *v. t.* [⟨ L. *attaminatus*, pp. of *attaminare*, contaminate: see *attame*[2].] To contaminate. *Blount.*

attap (at′ap), *n.* [Native name; also written *atap* and *adap*.] The *Nipa fruticans*, a nearly stemless palm of the tidal forests of the East Indian archipelago. Its smooth pinnate leaves are from 15 to 30 feet long, very thick and strong, and are extensively used for thatching.

The roof is thatched with the common Buttam *attaps* in the same way as Malay houses.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XV. 293.

attaque†, *v.* and *n.* A former spelling of *attack*.

attar (at′är), *n.* [Also written *atar*, *ottar*, and ★*otto;* ⟨ Pers. *'atar*, Hind. *atr*, ⟨ Ar. *'itr*, fragrance, perfume, esp. of roses (Pers. *'atar-gūl*, attar of roses), ⟨ *'atara*, smell sweet.] In the East Indies, a general term for a perfume from flowers. In Europe it generally denotes only the *attar* or *otto of roses*, an essential oil made in Turkey and various other eastern countries, chiefly from the damask rose, *Rosa Damascena*. The yield is very small, 150 pounds of rose-leaves yielding less than an ounce of attar. The principal source of the attar of commerce is in the vicinity of Kazanlik, on the southern side of the Balkan mountains, in Eastern Rumelia. The pure oil solidifies at a temperature between 60° and 65° F. It is a well-known perfume, but the odor is agreeable only when diffused, being too powerful when it is concentrated. It is largely used in the scenting of snuff. Now artificially produced.

attask† (a-task′), *v. t.* [⟨ *at-* + *task*.] To task; tax; reprove; blame.

You are much more *attask'd* for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildness. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

attaste†, *v.* [ME. *ataste*, < OF. *ataster*, taste, < *a-* (L. *ad*) + *taster*, taste: see *taste*.] **I.** *trans.* To taste. *Chaucer.*

II. *intrans.* To taste (of).

Ye shullen *ataste* both thowe and shee
Of thilke water. *Lydgate.*

atte†. Middle English assimilation of *at the*. *Chaucer.*

Attelabidæ (at-e-lab'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Attelabus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous beetles. See *Attelabinæ*.

Attelabinæ (at″e-la-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Attelabus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Curculionidæ*, typified by the genus *Attelabus*, containing weevils with the abdomen alike in both sexes, the mandibles pincer-like, the elytra without a fold on the inner surface, and no labium. The group is sometimes raised to the rank of a family under the name *Attelabidæ*.

Attelabus (a-tel'a-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀττέλαβος, Ionic ἀττέλεβος, a kind of locust without wings.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Attelabidæ*. *A. rhois* is a reddish pubescent species with a short proboscis, infesting the hazel in the northeastern parts of the United States.

attemper (a-tem'pėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *attempren*, *atempren*, < OF. *atemprer*, < L. *attemperare*, fit, adjust, accommodate, < *ad*, to, + *temperare*, control, moderate, temper: see *temper*, *v.*] **1.** To reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture: as, to *attemper* spirits by diluting them with water.

Nobility *attempers* sovereignty. *Bacon.*

2. To soften, mollify, or moderate: as, to *attemper* justice with clemency.

Those smiling eyes *attemp'ring* every ray.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 63.

Those [influences] which, in older and more normally constituted communities, modify and *attemper* Mammonworship. *The American*, IV. 65.

3. To mix in just proportion; regulate.

God hath so *attempered* the blood and bodies of fishes.
Ray, Works of Creation.

Pure of blame,
In praise and in dispraise the same,
A man of well-*attemper'd* frame.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington.

4. To accommodate; fit or make suitable.

The joyous birdes, shrouded in chearefull shade,
Their notes unto the voice *attempred* sweet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

Arts *attempered* to the lyre. *Pope.*

[In all its uses nearly obsolete, *temper* being generally used.]

attemperament (a-tem'pėr-a-ment), *n.* A tempering or mixing in due proportions. Also *attemperment*.

attemperance† (a-tem'pėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *attemperaunce*, < OF. *atemprance*, < *atemprer*, attemper. Cf. *temperance*.] Temperance.

attemperate (a-tem'pėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *attemperated*, ppr. *attemperating*. [< L. *attemperatus*, pp. of *attemperare*, attemper: see *attemper*.] **1**†. To attemper; regulate.

If any one do . . . *attemperate* his actions accordingly.
Barrow, Math. Lectures, iv.

2. In *brewing* and *distilling*, to regulate the temperature of, as the wort.

attemperate† (a-tem'pėr-āt), *p. a.* [< L. *attemperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Tempered; proportioned; suited.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise. *Hammond*, Pract. Catechism.

2. Moderate; equable; mild: applied to climate.

attemperation (a-tem-pe-rā'shon), *n.* [< *attemperate*, *v.*] **1**†. The act of attempering, regulating, adjusting, or accommodating. *Bacon.*—**2.** The act of regulating the temperature of the wort in brewing and distilling.

attemperator (a-tem'pėr-ā-tor), *n.* [< *attemperate*, *v.*, + *-or*.] In *brewing* and *distilling*, a contrivance for regulating the temperature of the wort during the progress of fermentation.

attemperly†, *adv.* See *attemprely*.

attemperment (a-tem'pėr-ment), *n.* [< *attemper* + *-ment*.] Same as *attemperament*.

attempre†, *a.* [ME., also *atempre*, < OF. *atempre*, pp. of *atemprer*, attemper: see *attemper*.] Temperate.

Attempre diete was all hire physike. *Chaucer.*

attemprely†, *adv.* [ME., also *attemperly*, < *attempre* + *-ly*, -ly2.] In a temperate manner. *Chaucer.*

attempt (a-tempt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *atempter*, *attenter*, mod. F. *attenter* = Pr. *attentar* = Sp. *atentar* = Pg. *attentar* = It. *attentare*, < L. *attemptare*, more correctly *attentare*, try, solicit, < *ad*, to, + *temptare*, more correctly *tentare*, try: see *tempt*.] **1.** To make an effort to effect or do; endeavor to perform; undertake; essay: as, to *attempt* a bold flight.

The wise and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to *attempt* them. *Rowe.*

Something *attempted*, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

2. To venture upon: as, to *attempt* the sea.—**3**†. To make trial of; prove; test: as, "well-*attempted* plate," *Fairfax.*—**4**†. To try with afflictions. *Jer. Taylor.*—**5**†. To endeavor to obtain or attract.

This man of thine *attempts* her love.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

6. To try to win or seduce; tempt; entice.

He will never . . . *attempt* us again.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

It made the laughter of an afternoon,
That Vivien should *attempt* the blameless king.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

7. To attack; make an effort against; assail: as, to *attempt* the enemy's camp; to *attempt* a person's life.

Muster
Our soldiers up; we'll stand upon our guard;
For we shall be *attempted*.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

Calumny never dared to suspect her morals, or *attempt* her character. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Attempt*, *Essay*, *Undertake*, *Endeavor*, *Strive*, *Struggle*, seek, aim. The italicized words agree in expressing the beginning of a task, physical or intellectual, which is difficult and often impossible. They are arranged in the order of strength. *Attempt* is to try with some effort. *Essay* is sometimes to try in order to see if a thing can be done or attained, and sometimes simply to attempt: as, "which the Egyptians *assaying* to do were drowned," Heb. xi. 29. *Undertake* is, literally, to take a task upon one's self, perhaps formally, and hence to go about a task with care and effort. *Endeavor* is to try with more earnestness, labor, or exertion. *Strive* is to work hard and earnestly, doing one's best. *Struggle* is to tax one's powers to the extent of fatigue, pain, or exhaustion. The first three words are more appropriate for a single effort, the other three for continuous or continual efforts.

None are very violent against it [writing plays in verse] but those who either have not *attempted* it, or who have succeeded ill in their attempt.
Dryden, Ded. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

Instinct led him [Tennyson] to construct his machinery before *essaying* to build. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 155.

I will . . . *undertake* one of Hercules' labours.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

In what I did *endeavour*, it is no vanity to say, I have succeeded. *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis.

A certain truth possesses us, which we in all ways *strive* to utter. *Emerson*, Clubs.

O limed soul, that, *struggling* to be free,
Art more engag'd! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

attempt (a-tempt'), *n.* [< *attempt*, *v.*] **1.** A putting forth of effort in the performance or accomplishment of that which is difficult or uncertain; essay, trial, or endeavor; effort.

The *attempt*, and not the deed,
Confounds us. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

By his blindness maim'd for high *attempts*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1221.

2. An effort to accomplish something by force or violence; an attack or assault: as, an *attempt* upon one's life.

Foreign *attempts* against a state and kingdom
Are seldom without some great friends at home.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 1.

3†. Temptation.

To avoid
The *attempt* itself intended by our foe.
For he who tempts, though in vain, at least asperses
The tempted with dishonour foul. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 295.

4. In *law*, an act done in part execution of a design to commit a crime. *Judge May.* Mere solicitation or preparation, without a step taken toward the actual commission, is not a criminal *attempt*.=**Syn.** Undertaking, effort, endeavor, enterprise, experiment.

attemptability (a-temp-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *attemptable*: see *-bility*.] **1.** The quality of being attemptable.—**2.** A thing that may be attempted. [Rare.]

Short way ahead of us it is all dim; an unwound skein of possibilities, of apprehensions, *attemptabilities*, vague-looming hopes. *Carlyle*, Heroes (1858), p. 35.

attemptable (a-temp'ta-bl), *a.* [< *attempt* + *-able*.] Capable of being attempted, tried, or attacked; likely to yield to an attempt or attack.

Less *attemptible* than any the rarest of our ladies in France. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5.

attemptate† (a-temp'tāt), *n.* [< OF. *attemptat*, mod. F. *attentat*: see *attentate*.] An attempt or endeavor; especially, a violent or criminal attempt or attack; assault; outrage.

He called . . . for redress of the *attemptates* committed by the Greams. *Strype*, Eccles. Mem., IV. 364. (*N. E. D.*)

For the better defense of his highness's loving subjects in the same shires in case of any invasion or other *attemptate* by foreign enemies.
Somerset, quoted in Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.

attempter (a-temp'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who attempts, tries, or endeavors.—**2.** One who attacks or assails; an assailant.

Against the *attempter* of thy Father's throne.
Milton, P. R., iv. 603.

3†. A tempter. *Milton.*

attemptive (a-temp'tiv), *a.* [< *attempt* + *-ive*.] Ready to attempt; enterprising; venturous. *Daniel.*

attend (a-tend'), *v.* [< OF. *atendre*, F. *attendre*, wait, reflex. expect, = Sp. *atender* = Pg. *attender* = It. *attendere*, < L. *attendere*, stretch toward, give heed to, < *ad*, to, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*, and cf. *attempt*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix the mind upon; listen to; have regard or pay heed to; consider. [Archaic. See II., 1.]

The diligent pilot . . . doth not *attend* the unskilful words of a passenger. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark
When neither is *attended*. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

Their hunger thus appeased, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends.
Dryden.

2. To accompany or be present with, as a companion, minister, or servant, or for the fulfilment of any duty; wait upon.

The fift had charge sick persons to *attend*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 41.

Let one *attend* him with a silver bason.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

You shall have men and horses to *attend* you,
And money in your purse.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 3.

3. To be present at or in for purposes of duty, business, curiosity, pleasure, etc.: as, to *attend* a meeting.—**4.** To accompany or follow in immediate sequence, especially with a causal connection: said of things: as, a cold *attended* with fever; a measure *attended* with bad results.

A correspondent revolution in things will *attend* the influx of the spirit. *Emerson*, Nature.

5†. To wait or stay for; expect, as a person or an event.

Thy intercepter, . . . bloody as the hunter, *attends* thee at the orchard end. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

The trumpets, next the gate, in order plac'd,
Attend the sign to sound the martial blast.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1741.

6†. To be in store for; await.

The state that *attends* all men after this. *Locke.*

One fate *attends* us, and one common grave.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 304.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To give attention; pay regard or heed: followed by *to*: as, my son, *attend to* my words.

Attend to the voice of my supplications. Ps. lxxxvi. 6.

It will be sufficient for me if I discover many Beauties or Imperfections which others have not *attended to*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

2. To be present, in pursuance of duty, business, or pleasure; especially, act as an attendant: absolutely, or with *on* or *upon*, or *at*: as, who *attends* here? to *attend upon* a committee; to *attend at* such a church. Hence—**3.** To fix the mind in worship: with *on* or *upon*.

That ye may *attend upon* the Lord without distraction.
1 Cor. vii. 35.

4. To be consequent; wait: with *on* or *upon*.

It is good that a certain portion of disgrace should constantly *attend on* certain bad actions.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

5†. To stay; wait; delay.

For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

attend† (a-tend'), *n.* [< *attend*, *v.*] Attendance.

Stars have made your fortunes climb so high,
To give *attend* on Rasni's excellence.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

attendance (a-ten'dans), *n.* [< ME. *attendaunce*, < OF. *atendance* = Pr. *atendensa*, < ML. *attendentia*, < L. *attenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *attendere*: see *attend* and *-ance*.] **1.** The act of attending or attending on. (*a*) The act of waiting on or serving; the state of being present for purposes of duty, business, pleasure, etc.; service; ministry.

No man gave *attendance* at the altar. Heb. vii. 13.

Lindamira, a lady whose . . . constant *attendance* at church three times a day had utterly defeated many malicious attacks upon her reputation.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

The other, after many years' *attendance* upon the duke, was now one of the bed-chamber to the prince.
Clarendon.

(*b*†) Attention; regard; careful application of mind.

Give *attendance* to reading. 1 Tim. iv. 13.

(*c*†) A waiting on, as in expectation.

That which causeth bitterness in death is the languishing *attendance* and expectation thereof ere it come.
Hooker.

2. The body of persons attending for any purpose: as, a large *attendance* is requested.

The *attendance* of the Tories was scanty, as no important discussion was expected. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xv.

3†. Attendants collectively; persons waiting on one to render him service; a train; a retinue. —**To dance attendance.** See *dance*.

attendancy† (ạ-ten'dan-si), *n.* **1.** Attendance; a train or retinue. *Fuller.*

Of honour another part is *attendancy;* and therefore, in the visions of the glory of God, angels are spoken of as his attendants. . . . It sheweth what honour is fit for prelates, and what *attendancy*.
Hooker, Eccles. Pol., vii. § 20 (Ord MS.).

2. Relation; relative position.

To name lands by the *attendancy* they have to other lands more notorious. *Bacon*, Maxims of the Law, xxiv.

attendant (ạ-ten'dạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *attendant* (= It. *attendente*), ppr. of *attendre*, wait: see *attend* and *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Accompanying; being present or in attendance.

Other suns perhaps,
With their *attendant* moons, thou wilt descry.
Milton, P. L., viii. 149.

2. Accompanying, connected, or immediately following as consequential: as, intemperance, with all its *attendant* evils.

Those bodily pains and sufferings which . . . are but too frequently *attendant* upon any disorder of the fancy.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 183.

3†. In *law*, depending on or connected with something or some person; owing duty or service.—**Attendant keys,** in *music*, same as *relative keys*. See *relative*.

II. *n.* **1.** One who attends or accompanies another, in any character; especially, one who belongs to a train or retinue; a follower.

Brave *attendants* near him. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

The Furies, they said, are *attendants* on justice, and if the sun in heaven should transgress his path, they would punish him. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. One who attends on or waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or the like.

To give an *attendant* quick despatch is a civility.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Specifically—**3.** In *law*, one who owes a duty or service to, or depends on, another.—**4.** One who is present, as at a public meeting, for any purpose.

He was a constant *attendant* at all meetings relating to charity. *Swift.*

5. That which accompanies or is consequent on anything.

He that early arriveth unto the parts and prudence of age, is happily old without the uncomfortable *attendants* of it. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

An extreme jealousy of power is the *attendant* on all popular revolutions, and has seldom been without its evils. *A. Hamilton*, Continentalist, No. 1.

Master attendant, an officer of an English dockyard, generally a staff commander, whose duty it is to inspect moorings, move and secure vessels, care for ships in ordinary, and generally to assist the superintendent. = **Syn. 1.** Associate, escort, retainer.—**5.** Accompaniment, concomitant.

attender (ạ-ten'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who attends or gives heed.

Attending to conduct, to judgment, makes the *attender* feel that it is joy to do it.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

2. An attendant; a companion.

attendingly (ạ-ten'ding-li), *adv.* With attention; attentively.

attendment† (ạ-tend'ment), *n.* [< *attend* + *-ment*.] An accompanying circumstance: as, "uncomfortable *attendments* of hell," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

attendress† (ạ-ten'dres), *n.* [< *attender* + *-ess*.] A female attendant. *Fuller.*

attent† (a-tent'), *v. t.* [A later form of *attempt*, after the orig. L. *attentare:* see *attempt*.] To attempt. *Quarles.*

attent† (ạ-tent'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *attentus*, pp. of *attendere*, attend: see *attend*.] **I.** *a.* Attentive; intent: as, "an *attent* ear," *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Let thine ears be *attent.* 2 Chron. vi. 40.

Whylest thus he talkt, the knight with greedy eare
Hong still upon his melting mouth *attent.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 26.

II. *n.* [< ME. *attente, atente,* < OF. *atente*, mod. F. *attente* = Pr. *atenta*, prop. pp., < L. *attenta*, fem. of *attentus*, pp. of *attendere:* see *attend*.] Attention.

So being clad unto the fields he went
With the faire Pastorella every day,
And kept her sheepe with dilligent *attent.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 37.

attentate†, attentat† (ạ-ten'tāt, -tat), *n.* [< F. *attentat*, crime, < ML. *attentatum*, crime, attempt, neut. of L. *attentatus*, pp. of *attentare*, attempt: see *attempt*.] **1.** A criminal attempt.

Affrighted at so damnable an *attentate.*
Time's Storehouse, p. 154 (Ord MS.).

2. In *law:* (*a*) A proceeding in a court of judicature after an inhibition is decreed. (*b*) A thing done after an extra-judicial appeal. (*c*) A matter improperly innovated or attempted by an inferior judge.

★**attention** (ạ-ten'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *attencioun* (F. *attention*), < L. *attentio(n-)*, < *attendere*, pp. *attentus*, attend, give heed to: see *attend*.] **1.** Concentration of the mind upon an object of sense or of thought, giving it relative or absolute prominence: it may be either voluntary or involuntary, active or passive.

When the ideas that offer themselves are taken notice of, and, as it were, registered in the memory, it is *attention*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 19.

In the relation of events, and the delineation of characters, they have paid little *attention* to facts, to the costume of the times of which they pretend to treat, or to the general principles of human nature.
Macaulay, On History.

A trained pianist will play a new piece of music at sight, and perhaps have so much *attention* to spare that he can talk with you at the same time.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 308.

2. The power or faculty of mental concentration.

In the childhood of our race and of each one of us, the *attention* was called forth by the actions upon us of external nature. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 18.

3. Consideration; observant care; notice: as, your letter has just arrived, and will receive early *attention*.—**4.** Civility or courtesy, or an act of civility or courtesy: as, *attention* to a stranger; in the plural, acts of courtesy indicating regard: as, his *attentions* to the lady were most marked.—**5.** In *milit. tactics*, a cautionary word used as a preparative to a command to execute some manœuver: as, *attention*, company! right face! = **Syn. 1.** Notice, heed, mindfulness, observance; study.—**4.** Politeness, deference.

attentive (ạ-ten'tiv), *a.* [< F. *attentif*, < L. as if **attentivus*, < *attendere*, pp. *attentus*, attend: see *attend, attent,* and *-ive*.] **1.** Characterized by or of the nature of attention; heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care; mindful: as, an *attentive* ear or eye; an *attentive* listener; an *attentive* act.

Like Cato, give his little senate laws,
And sit *attentive* to his own applause.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 210.

They know the King to have been always their most *attentive* scholar and imitator. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

2. Characterized by consideration or observant care; assiduous in ministering to the comfort or pleasure of others; polite; courteous: as, *attentive* to the ladies.

Herbert proved one of the most *attentive* guards on the line. *G. A. Sala.*

= **Syn.** Regardful, watchful, circumspect, wary, careful, thoughtful, alert.

attentively (ạ-ten'tiv-li), *adv.* [< *attentive* + *-ly*[2]; ME. *attentifly* (Wyclif).] In an attentive manner; heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention.

attentiveness (ạ-ten'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

attently† (ạ-tent'li), *adv.* Attentively. *Barrow.*

attentor† (ạ-ten'tọr), *n.* [< L. as if **attentor* (cf. ML. *attensor*, an observer), < *attendere*, pp. *attentus*, attend.] A listener.

Let ballad-rhymers tire their gallèd wits,
Scorns to their patrons, making juiceless mirth
To gross *attentors* by their hirèd writs.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

attenuant (ạ-ten'ū-ạnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *atténuant*, < L. *attenuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *attenuare*, make thin: see *attenuate*.] **I.** *a.* Attenuating; making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid.

Things that be *attenuant.*
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 642.

II. *n.* A medicine which increases the fluidity of the humors; a diluent.

attenuate (ạ-ten'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *attenuated*, ppr. *attenuating.* [< L. *attenuatus*, pp. of *attenuare* (> It. *attenuare* = Pg. *atenuar* = Sp. Pr. *atenuar* = F. *atténuer*), make thin, weaken, lessen, < *ad*, to, + *tenuare*, make thin, < *tenuis*, thin, = E. *thin*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make thin or slender; reduce in thickness; wear or draw down: as, an *attenuated* thread or wire.

He pities his long, clammy, *attenuated* fingers.
Lamb, The Convalescent.

2. To reduce by comminution or attrition; make small or fine: as, extremely *attenuated* particles of dust or flour.

This uninterrupted motion must *attenuate* and wear away the hardest rocks. *Chaptal* (trans.), 1791.

3. To make thin or rare; reduce in density; increase the fluidity or rarity of.

The earliest conception of a soul is that of an *attenuated* duplicate of the body, capable of detachment from the body, yet generally resident in it.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 37.

The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated* and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. *Boyle.*

4. To lessen in complexity or intensity; reduce in strength or energy; simplify; weaken: as, the *attenuated* remedies of the homeopathists.

To undersell our rivals . . . has led the manufacturer to *attenuate* his processes, in the allotment of tasks, to an extreme point. *Is. Taylor.*

If correctly reported, Pasteur is convinced that he has discovered means by which the virus of hydrophobia can be *attenuated*, and that, by the inoculation of the *attenuated* virus, individuals may be rendered, for the time being, insusceptible to the disease. *Science*, VI. 399.

5. Figuratively, to weaken or reduce in force, effect, or value; render meager or jejune; fine down.

We may reject and reject till we *attenuate* history into sapless meagreness.
Sir F. Palgrave, Eng. and Normandy, I. 533.

Men of taste are so often *attenuated* by their refinements, and dwarfed by the overgrown accuracy and polish of their attainments.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 181.

Mentschikof tried to *attenuate* the extent and effect of his demands. *Kinglake.*

6†. To lessen; diminish: said of number. *Howell.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become thin, slender, or fine; diminish; lessen.

The attention *attenuates* as its sphere contracts.
Coleridge.

2. In *brewing* and *distilling*, to undergo the process of attenuation. See *attenuation*, 4.

attenuate (ạ-ten'ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *attenuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Slender; thin.—**2.** In *bot.*, tapering gradually to a narrow extremity. —**3.** Of thin consistency; dilute; rarefied.

Spirits *attenuate*, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon.*

A series of captivating bubbles, each more airy and evanescent, each more *attenuate* and fantastic, than its glittering brother. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 345.

★**attenuation** (ạ-ten-ū-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *attenuatio(n-)*, < *attenuare:* see *attenuate, v.*] **1.** The act or process of making slender, thin, or lean; the state of being thin; emaciation; reduced thickness or proportions.

Age had worn to the extreme of *attenuation* a face that must always have been hard-featured.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 26.

2. The act of making fine by comminution or attrition.

The action of the air facilitates the *attenuation* of these rocks. *Chaptal* (trans.), 1791.

3. The act or process of lessening in complexity or intensity; reduction of force, strength, or energy; specifically: (*a*) in *bacteriol.*, the decrease in virulence of pathogenic micro-organisms by means of cultivation under unfavorable conditions, passage through the animal body, etc.; (*b*) in *homeopathy*, the reduction of the active principle of medicines to minute or infinitesimal doses.—**4.** The act of making thin or thinner, as a fluid, or the state of being thin or thinned; diminution of density or viscidity; in *brewing* and *distilling*, the thinning and clarifying of saccharine worts.

atter[1]**†** (at'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *atter*, < AS. *ātor, ǣttor*, more correctly *ātor, āter*, poison, = OS. *ētar, ēttar* = D. *etter* = OHG. *eitar, eitter*, MHG. G. *eiter*, poison, pus, = Icel. *eitr* = Sw. *etter* = Dan. *edder, ædder*, poison, connected with OHG. MHG. *eiz*, a boil, sore; cf. Gr. *οἰδος, οἴδμα*, a tumor, swelling: see *œdema*.] Poison; venom; pus. *Holland.*

atter[2]**†** (a-tėr'), *v. t.* [< F. *atterrer*, < ML. *atterrare*, prostrate, cast down, carry earth from one place to another, < L. *ad*, to, + *terra*, earth. Cf. *inter*.] To place upon or in the earth; cast down to the earth; humble; subdue. Also written *atterr.*

Atterrs the stubborn and attracts the prone.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

atterate†, **atteration**†. See *atterrate, atterration.*

attercop (at'ėr-kop), *n.* [= Sc. *ettercap;* < ME. *attercop, attercoppe,* < AS. *āttercoppe* (= Dan. *edderkop*), a spider, < *ātor,* poison (see *atter*[1]), + **coppe,* < *cop,* head, round lump, or *copp,* a cup: see *cob*[1], *cobweb, cop*[1], and *cup.*] **1.** A spider. [Old and prov. Eng.]—**2.** Figuratively, a peevish, testy, ill-natured person. [North. Eng.]

atterly† (at'ėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *atterlich,* < AS. *ātorlīc* (= OHG. *eitarlīh*), poisonous, < *ātor,* poison, + *-līc:* see *atter*[1] and *-ly*[1].] Poisonous; attery.

atterminal, *a.* See *adterminal.*

atterr†, *v. t.* See *atter*[2].

atterrate†, **atterate**† (at'ę-rāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *atterratus,* pp. of *atterrare,* carry earth from one place to another: see *atter*[2].] To fill up with earth, especially with alluvium.

Atterated by land brought down by floods.
Ray, Diss. of World, v.

atterration†, **ateration**† (at-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *atterrate, atterate.*] The process of filling up with earth; especially, the formation of land by alluvial deposits.

attery†, **attry**†, *a.* [< ME. *attri,* < AS. *ǣttrig, ētrig,* poisonous (= OHG. *eitarig*), < *ǣttor, ātor,* poison: see *atter*[1].] Poisonous; pernicious.

Than cometh also of ire *attry* anger.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

attest (a-test'), *v.* [= F. *attester,* OF. *atester* = Sp. *atestar* = Pg. *attestar* = It. *attestare,* < L. *attestari,* bear witness to, < *ad,* to, + *testari,* bear witness, < *testis,* a witness: see *testify.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bear witness to; certify; affirm to be true or genuine; declare the truth of in words or writing; especially, affirm in an official capacity: as, to *attest* the truth of a writing; to *attest* a copy of a document.

The most monstrous fables . . . *attested* with the utmost solemnity. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xvi.

This sale of a tract, twelve miles square, was formally *attested* at Manhattan. *Bancroft,* Hist. U. S., II. 44.

2. To make evident; vouch for; give proof or evidence of; manifest.

The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
Attest their joy, that hill and valley rings.
Milton, P. L., ii. 495.

The rancor of the disease *attests* the strength of the constitution. *Emerson,* Conduct of Life.

3. To call to witness; invoke as knowing or conscious. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The sacred streams which heaven's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

4. To put upon oath; swear in.

If a proposed recruit, when taken before a justice of the peace, . . . should change his mind, he is dismissed upon paying a fine of twenty shillings, popularly called smart money; but if he does not, he is *attested,* and after that, should he abscond, he is considered and punished as a deserter. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*

Attesting witness, a person who signs his name to an instrument to prove it, and for the purpose of identifying the maker or makers.=**Syn. 1.** To confirm, corroborate, support, authenticate, prove.

II. *intrans.* To bear witness; make an attestation: with *to:* as, to *attest to* a statement or a document.

attest (a-test'), *n.* [< *attest, v.*] Witness; testimony; attestation. [Now chiefly used at the end of a document, as introductory to the name of one authenticating it by his signature.]

There is a credence in my heart,
An esperance so obstinately strong,
That doth invert the *attest* of eyes and ears.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

attestation (at-es-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *attestation,* < LL. *attestatio(n-),* < L. *attestari,* pp. *attestatus:* see *attest, v.*] **1.** The act of attesting; a declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence; testimony.

The applause of the crowd makes the head giddy, but the *attestation* of a reasonable man makes the heart glad. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 188.

I would not willingly spare the *attestation* which they took pleasure in rendering to each other's characters. *Everett,* Orations, I. 146.

2. The administration of an oath, as to a military recruit. See *attest,* 4.—**Attestation clause,** a clause usually appended to wills, after the signature of the testator and before that of the witnesses, reciting the due performance of the formalities required by the law.

attestative (a-tes'tą-tiv), *a.* [< L. *attestatus,* pp. of *attestari* (see *attest, v.*), + *-ive.*] Of the nature of attestation; corroborative: as, *attestative* evidence.

attestator (at'es-tā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *attestatore,* < L. as if **attestator,* < *attestare,* pp. *attestatus:* see *attest, v.*] An attester.

attester, attestor (a-tes'tėr, -tọr), *n.* One who attests or vouches for. [*Attestor* is the common form in legal phraseology.]

attestive (a-tes'tiv), *a.* [< *attest* + *-ive.*] Giving attestation; attesting. [Rare.]

attestor, *n.* See *attester.*

Atthis (at'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀτθίς, Attic, Attica.] A genus of diminutive humming-birds,



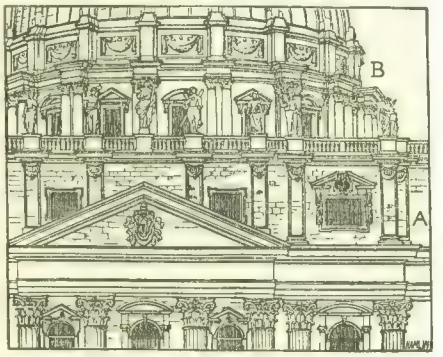
Attic Humming-bird (*Atthis heloisæ*).

having the metallic scales of the throat prolonged into a ruff, as in *A. heloisæ,* the Attic humming-bird of the southwestern United States.

Attic[1] (at'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Attique* = Sp. *Ático* = Pg. It. *Attico,* < L. *Atticus,* < Gr. Ἀττικός, Attic, Athenian, < Ἀττική, Attica, a province of Greece; supposed by some to stand for *ἀκτική, fem. adj. equiv. to *ἀκταία,* on the coast, < *ἀκτή,* coast, prop. headland, promontory; Ἀκτή is the ancient name of the headland of the Piræus. According to others, Ἀττική stands for *Ἀστική, < *ἄστυ,* city: see *asteism.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Attica, or to the city or state of Athens; Athenian; marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians.—**Attic base,** in *arch.,* a base used properly with the Ionic order, consisting of an upper torus, a scotia, and a lower torus, separated by fillets. See cut under *base.*—**Attic dialect,** the dialect of Greek used by the ancient Athenians, and regarded as the standard of the language. It was a subdivision of the Ionic, but is often spoken of as a coördinate dialect; it is distinguished from the Ionic by a more frequent retention of an original *a* (*ᾱ*) sound, and by its avoidance of hiatus, especially through contraction. Its chief literature belongs to the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. As written during the greater part of the former century, it is known as *old Attic;* in its transition to the next century, as *middle Attic;* and during the greater part of the fourth century, as *new Attic.* It passed after this into the Koinè or common dialect, the general Greek of the Alexandrine and Roman periods, departing more or less from its former classic standard.—**Attic faith,** inviolable faith.—**Attic hummer,** a humming-bird of the genus *Atthis.*—**Attic salt,** wit of a dry, delicate, and refined quality.—**Attic school,** in *art.* See *Hellenic art,* under *Hellenic.*—**Attic style,** a pure, chaste, and elegant style.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Attica, the territory of the ancient Athenian state, now an eparchy of the kingdom of Greece; an ★Athenian.—**2.** The Attic dialect; Attic Greek.

attic[2] (at'ik), *n.* [= F. *attique* = Sp. *ático* = Pg. It. *attico,* an attic, < L. *Atticus,* Attic: see



Attic of St. Peter's, Rome.
A, attic of the main edifice; *B,* attic of the dome.

Attic[1], and extract below.] **1.** In *arch.,* a low story surmounting an entablature or the main cornice of a building. Also called *attic story.*

The term [*attic*] appears to have been introduced by the architects of the seventeenth century, with the intention of conveying [falsely] the idea that the feature to which it alluded was constructed or designed in the Athenian manner. *Audsley,* Dict. of Architecture.

2. A room in the uppermost part of a house, immediately beneath the roof or leads; a garret.

They stare not on the stars from out their *attics.*
Byron, Beppo, st. 78.

Attic order, a name sometimes given to small pillars or pilasters decorating the exterior of an attic.

Attical† (at'i-kal), *a.* [< *Attic*[1] + *-al.*] Pertaining to Attica or Athens; Attic; pure; classical. *Hammond.*

attice†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *attise,* < ME. *atisen, atysen,* < OF. *atisier, aticier, atiser,* mod. F. *attiser* = Pr. Sp. *atizar* = Pg. *atiçar* = It. *attizzare,* < L. as if **attitiare,* stir the fire, < *ad,* to, + *titio(n-),* a firebrand; cf. ML. *titionari* = F. *tisonner,* stir the fire. Cf. *entice.*] To instigate; allure; entice.

atticement†, *n.* Instigation; enticement. *Caxton.*

Atticise, *v.* See *Atticize.*

Atticism (at'i-sizm), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀττικισμός, a siding with Athens, Attic style, < Ἀττικίζειν, Atticize: see *Atticize.*] **1.** A peculiarity of style or idiom belonging to the Greek language as used by the Athenians; Attic elegance of diction; concise and elegant expression.

They thought themselves gallant men, and I thought them fools, they made sport, and I laught, they mispronounc't and I mislik't, and to make up the *atticisme,* they were out, and I hist. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

An elegant *atticism* which occurs Luke xiii. 9: "If it bear fruit, well." *Abp. Newcome,* Eng. Biblical Trans., p. 279.

2. A siding with, or favoring the cause of, the Athenians.

Put to death by Pædaritus for *atticism.*
Hobbes, tr. of Thucydides, viii. 38.

Atticist (at'i-sist), *n.* One who affects Attic style.

Atticize (at'i-sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Atticized,* ppr. *Atticizing.* [= L. *Atticissare,* < Gr. Ἀττικίζειν, side with the Athenians, speak Attic, < Ἀττικός, Attic, Athenian: see *Attic*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To use Atticisms or idioms peculiar to Attic Greek.—**2.** To favor or side with the Athenians. *Dean Smith.*

II. *trans.* To make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica.

Also spelled *Atticise.*

attid (at'id), *n.* A jumping-spider; a member of the family *Attidæ.*

Attidæ (at'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Attus* + *-idæ.*] A family of saltigrade dipneumonous araneids with a short body, flattened cephalothorax, and eyes usually in three transverse rows; the jumping-spiders. Their chief characteristic is that the median foremost pair of eyes are much larger and the hindmost pair smaller than the others. They spin no webs, but capture their prey by leaping upon it. The species are very numerous.

Attidian (a-tid'i-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Attidium in Umbria.—**Attidian Brethren,** a corporation of twelve priests in ancient Umbria, who had authority over a considerable region, and who are known only from the Eugubine tables, the Umbrian inscriptions on which are records of their acts. See *Eugubine.*

attiguous† (a-tig'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *attiguus,* touching, contiguous, < *attigere,* older form of *attingere,* touch: see *attinge,* and cf. *contiguous.*] Near; adjoining; contiguous.

attiguousness† (a-tig'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being attiguous. *Bailey.*

attihawmeg (at-i-hâ'meg), *n.* [Also *attikamegue,* etc.: < Ojibwa *udik,* caribou, + *mag,* fish.] A whitefish, of the genus *Coregonus* and family *Salmonidæ,* abundant in the great lakes of North America.

Attila (at'i-lą), *n.* [NL., named from *Attila,* king of the Huns.] In *ornith.,* a genus of South American tyrant flycatchers, family *Tyrannidæ,* sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Attilinæ. A. cinerea* is the type, and about 12 other species are included in the genus.

attinge† (a-tinj'), *v. t.* [< L. *attingere,* older form *attigere,* touch, border upon, be near, < *ad,* to, + *tangere,* touch: see *tangent.*] To touch; come in contact with; hence, affect; influence.

attire (a-tīr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *attired,* ppr. *attiring.* [Also by apheresis *tire* (see *tire*[4]); < ME. *atiren, atyren,* < OF. *atirer,* earlier *atirier* (= Pr. *atieirar*), put in order, arrange, dress; < *a tire* (= Pr. *a tieira*), in order, in a row: *a* (< L. *ad*), to; *tire, tiere* (= Pr. *tieira, tiera* = It. *tiera*), order, row, file, dress: see *tier*[2].] To dress; clothe; array; adorn.

With the linen mitre shall he [Aaron] be *attired.*
Lev. xvi. 4.

His shoulders large a mantle did *attire,*
With rubies thick, and sparkling as the fire.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1346.

The woman who *attired* her head.
Tennyson, Geraint.

attire (a-tīr'), *n.* [Also by apheresis *tire* (see *tire*[4], *n.*); < ME. *atire, atir, atyr,* dress, equipment; from the verb.] **1.** Dress; clothes; garb; apparel.

Earth in her rich *attire*
Consummate lovely smiled.
Milton, P. L., vii. 501.

2†. A dress or costume; an article of apparel.

Show me, my women, like a queen:—go fetch
My best *attires*. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

3. *pl.* In *her.*, the horns of a hart, when used as a bearing.—**4†.** In *bot.*, the stamens collectively.

Grew speaks of the *attire*, or the stamens, as being the male parts. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 82.

=**Syn. 1.** Raiment, array, costume, suit, toilet, wardrobe.

attired (a-tīrd′), *p. a.* In *her.*, having horns: thus, "a hart gules *attired* or" means a red stag having horns of gold: used only of the hart and buck. See *armed*, 3.

attirement (a-tīr′ment), *n.* [< *attire* + *-ment.*] Dress; apparel; attire. [Obsolete or rare.]

attirer (a-tīr′ėr), *n.* One who dresses or adorns with attire.

attirewoman (a-tīr′wụm″an), *n.*; pl. *attirewomen* (-wim″en). Same as *tirewoman*.

attiring (a-tīr′ing), *n.* **1.** The act of dressing or decking.—**2†.** Attire; dress; array.

Each tree in his best *attiring*.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

Specifically—**3†.** A head-dress. *Huloet.*—**4.** The attires of a stag.

attitle†, *v. t.* [< ME. *attitlen*, < OF. *atiteler*, later *atitrer*, mod. F. *attitrer*, < LL. *attitulare*, name, entitle, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *titulare*, give a title, < L. *titulus*, title: see *title*. Cf. *entitle*.] To name; name after. *Gower.*

★**attitude** (at′i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *attitude*, < It. *attitudine*, attitude, aptness, < ML. *aptitudo* (*aptitudin-*), aptitude: see *aptitude*.] **1.** Posture or position of the body, or the manner in which its parts are disposed; especially, a posture or position as indicating emotion, purpose, etc., or as appropriate to the performance of some act.

The demon sits on his furious horse as heedlessly as if he were reposing on a chair. . . . The *attitude* of Faust, on the contrary, is the perfection of horsemanship.
Macaulay, Dryden.

There sat my lords,
Here sit they now, so may they ever sit
In easier *attitude* than suits my haunch!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 237.

Hence—**2.** Any condition of things or relation of persons viewed as the expression of, or as affecting, feeling, opinion, intentions, etc.

England, though she occasionally took a menacing *attitude*, remained inactive. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

If we were to estimate the *attitude* of ecclesiastics to sovereigns by the language of Eusebius, we should suppose that they ascribed to them a direct Divine inspiration, and exalted the Imperial dignity to an extent that was before unknown. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 277.

To strike an attitude, to assume an emotional posture or pose in a theatrical manner, and not as the instinctive or natural expression of feeling.=**Syn.** *Position*, *Pose*, etc. See *posture*.

attitudinal (at-i-tū′di-nal), *a.* [< *attitude* (It. *attitudine*) + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to attitude.

attitudinarian (at″i-tū-di-nā′ri-an), *n.* [< *attitude* (It. *attitudine*) + *-arian.*] One who studies or practises attitudes.

Attitudinarians and face-makers; these accompany every word with a peculiar grimace and gesture. *Cowper.*

attitudinarianism (at″i-tū-di-nā′ri-an-ism), *n.* The use of affected attitudes; insincerity of expression.

attitudinise, attitudiniser. See *attitudinize*, *attitudinizer*.

attitudinize (at-i-tū′di-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *attitudinized*, ppr. *attitudinizing*. [< *attitude* (It. *attitudine*) + *-ize.*] **1.** To pose; strike or practise attitudes.

Maria, who is the most picturesque figure, was put to *attitudinize* at the harp. *Mrs. H. More*, Cœlebs, ix.

2. To be affected in deportment or speech. Also spelled *attitudinise*.

attitudinizer (at-i-tū′di-nī-zėr), *n.* One who poses, or strikes attitudes. Also spelled *attitudiniser*.

He is no *attitudinizer*. . . . He is as simple, honest, and sound-hearted, as he is tender and impassioned.
L. Stephen in Cornhill Mag., Apr., p. 411.

attle[1] (at′l), *n.* [Also written *attal*, *addle*, *adall*; origin uncertain; perhaps the same as *addle*[1], filth, mud, mire: see *addle*[1].] Dirt; filth; rubbish; specifically, the refuse or worthless rock which remains after the ore has been selected from the material obtained by mining: a term originally Cornish, but extensively used in other mining regions in both England and America.

attle[2]† (at′l), *v.* An obsolete form of *ettle*[1].

attole (a-tō′lā), *n.* See *atole*, in the supplement.

attollens (a-tol′enz), *ppr.* used as *n.*; pl. *attollentes* (at-o-len′tēz). [NL., < L. *attollens*, ppr.: see *attollent*.] In *anat.*, an attollent muscle; a levator.—**Attollens aurem**, a muscle which raises the ear, or tends to do so.—**Attollens oculi**, an old name of the superior rectus muscle of the eyeball.

attollent (a-tol′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *attollen(t-)s*, ppr. of *attollere*, lift up, raise, < *ad*, to, + *tollere*, lift, related to *tolerare*, bear: see *tolerate*.]

I. *a.* Lifting up; raising: as, an *attollent* muscle.

II. *n.* A muscle which raises some part, as the ear; a levator; an attollens.

attollentes, *n.* Plural of *attollens*.

attonable, *a.* See *atonable*.

attonet, *adv.* See *atone*.

attorn (a-tėrn′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *atturn*; < OF. *attorner*, *atorner*, *aturner*, *atourner* (> ML. *attornare*), transfer into the power of another, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *tourner*, *turner*, turn: see *turn*. Cf. *attorney*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn over to another; transfer; assign.—**2.** In *old Eng. law*, to turn or transfer, as homage or service, to a new possessor, and accept tenancy under him.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *feudal law*, to turn or transfer homage and service from one lord to another. This was the act of feudatories, vassals, or tenants upon the alienation of the estate.

2. In *modern law*, to acknowledge being the tenant of one who was not the landlord originally, but claims to have become such.

★**attorney**[1] (a-tėr′ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *atturney*, *atturny*; < ME. *atturny*, *attourney*, *aturneye*, *aturne*, < OF. *atorne*, *attorne* (ML. *attornatus*), pp. of *atorner*, *aturner*, transfer into the power of another: see *attorn*.] **1.** One who is appointed by another to act in his place or stead; a proxy.

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness, for it is my office,
And will have no *attorney* but myself.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*, one who is appointed or admitted in the place of another to transact any business for him. An *attorney in fact*, sometimes called a *private attorney*, is an attorney authorized to make contracts and do other acts for his principal, out of court. For this purpose a written authority is usual, but verbal authority is in general sufficient. For the performance of some acts, however, as conveyance of land, transfer of stock, etc., a formal power of attorney is necessary. An *attorney at law*, sometimes called a *public attorney*, is a person qualified to appear for another before a court of law to prosecute or defend an action on behalf of such other. The term was formerly applied especially to those practising before the supreme courts of common law, those practising in chancery being called *solicitors*. Under the present English system, all persons practising before the supreme courts at Westminster are called *solicitors*. In England attorneys or solicitors do not argue in court in behalf of their clients, this being the part of the *barristers* or *counsel*; their special functions may be defined to be: to institute actions on behalf of their clients and take necessary steps for defending them; to furnish counsel with the necessary materials to enable them to get up their pleadings; to practise conveyancing; to prepare legal deeds and instruments of all kinds; and generally to advise with and act for their clients in all matters connected with law. An attorney, whether private or public, may have *general* powers to act for another, or his power may be *special*, and limited to a particular act or acts. In the United States the term *barrister* is not used, the designation of a fully qualified lawyer being *attorney and counselor at law*. When employed simply to present a cause in court, an attorney is termed *counsel*. In Scotland there is no class of practitioners of the law who take the name of *attorneys*. See *advocate*, 1.

3. The general supervisor or manager of a plantation. [British West Indies.]—**District attorney.** See *district*.—**Scotch attorneys,** a name given in Jamaica to species of *Clusia*, woody vines which twine about the trunks of trees and strangle them.

attorney[1]† (a-tėr′ni), *v. t.* [< *attorney*[1], *n.*] **1.** To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally *attorneyed*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1.

2. To employ as a proxy.

I am still
Attorneyed at your service.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

attorney[2] (a-tėr′ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *atturney*, < ME. *atorne*, < OF. *attornee*, *atournee*, prop. fem. pp. (ML. **attornata*) of *atourner*, attorn: see *attorn*, and cf. *attorney*[1].] The appointment of another to act in one's stead; the act of naming an attorney: now used only in the following phrase.—**Letter, warrant,** or **power of attorney,** an instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act or acts for him, as to execute a deed, to collect rents or debts, to sell estates, etc.

attorney-general (a-tėr′ni-jen″e-ral), *n.*; pl. *attorneys-general*. [< *attorney*[1] + *general*, *a.*] **1.** The first ministerial law-officer of a state. He has general powers to act in all legal proceedings in which the state is a party, and is regarded as the official legal adviser of the executive. In England the attorney-general is specially appointed by letters patent. In the United States he is a member of the cabinet appointed by the President, has the general management of the departments of justice throughout the country, advises the President and departments on questions of law, and appears for the government in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims. The individual States of the Union also have their attorneys-general. See *department*.

2. In England, the title of the king's (or queen's) attorney in the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall and the county palatine of Durham. *N. E. D.*—**3.** Formerly, an attorney having general authority from his principal.

attorney-generalship (a-tėr′ni-jen″e-ral-ship), *n.* [< *attorney-general* + *-ship.*] The office of or term of service as attorney-general.

attorneyism (a-tėr′ni-izm), *n.* [< *attorney*[1] + *-ism.*] The practices of attorneys; the unscrupulous practices frequently attributed to attorneys or lawyers. *Carlyle.*

attorneyship (a-tėr′ni-ship), *n.* [< *attorney*[1] + *-ship.*] The office of an attorney, or the period during which the office is held; agency for another.

Marriage is a matter of more worth
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.

attornment (a-tėrn′ment), *n.* [< OF. *attornement* (ML. *attornamentum*), < *attorner*: see *attorn* and *-ment.*] In *old Eng. law*, the act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consented, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transferred to him his homage and service; the agreement of a tenant to acknowledge as his landlord one who was not originally such, but claimed to have become such.

The necessity for *attornment* was done away with by 4 Anne, c. 16. *Digby*, Real Prop., v. § 3, 227. (*N. E. D.*)

attour[1], *prep.* and *adv.* See *atour*[1].

attour[2]†, **atour**[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *aturn*, < OF. *atour*, older form *atourn*, *aturn*, dress, attire, < *atourner*, *atorner*, turn, prepare, same as *atorner*, attorn: see *attorn*.] Attire; dress; specifically, head-dress: as, "her rich *attour*," *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3718.

attract (a-trakt′), *v.* [< L. *attractus*, pp. of *attrahere*, draw to, attract, < *ad*, to, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To draw in, to, or toward by direct mechanical agency or action of any kind.—**2.** To draw to or toward (itself) by inherent physical force; cause to gravitate toward or cohere with.

It is a universal physical law that every particle of the universe *attracts* every other particle with a certain force.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 21.

3. To draw by other than physical influence; invite or allure; win: as, to *attract* attention; to *attract* admirers.

Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love. *Milton*, P. L., x. 152.

At sea, everything that breaks the monotony of the surrounding expanse *attracts* attention.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 19.

=**Syn. 3.** To entice, fascinate, charm.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To possess or exert the power of attraction: as, it is a property of matter to *attract*.—**2.** Figuratively, to be attractive or winning: as, his manners are calculated to *attract*.

attract† (a-trakt′), *n.* [< *attract*, *v.*] Attraction; in plural, attractive qualities; charms.

What magical *attracts* and graces!
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1037.

attractability (a-trak-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *attractable*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being attractable, or of being subject to the law of attraction.

Thou wilt not find a corpuscle destitute of that natural *attractability*. *Sir W. Jones*, Asiatic Researches, IV. 178.

attractable (a-trak′ta-bl), *a.* [< *attract* + *-able.*] Capable of being attracted; subject to attraction.

attracter (a-trak′tėr), *n.* One who or that which attracts. Also spelled *attractor*.

attractic, attractical† (a-trak′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *attract* + *-ic*, *-ical.*] Having power to attract; attractive.

Some stones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray*, Works of Creation (1714), p. 93.

attractile (a-trak′til), *a.* [< *attract* + *-ile.*] Having the power to attract; attractive.

attractingly (a-trak′ting-li), *adv.* By way of attraction; so as to attract.

★**attraction** (a-trak′shon), *n.* [= F. *attraction*, < L. *attractio(n-)*, < *attrahere*, attract: see *attract.*] **1.** The act, power, or property of attracting. Specifically—(*a*) In *phys.*, the force through which particles of matter are attracted or drawn toward one another; a component acceleration of particles

toward one another, according to their distance. Such attraction is a mutual action which in some form all bodies, whether at rest or in motion, exert upon one another. The attractive force with which the atoms of different bodies in certain cases tend to unite, so as to form a new body or bodies, is called *chemical affinity;* that which binds together the molecules of the same body is called *cohesion;* those of different bodies, *adhesion.* Connected with the last-named forces is *capillary attraction,* by which liquids tend to rise in fine tubes or small interstices of porous bodies. In all the cases mentioned the forces act only through very small distances. When bodies tend to come together from sensible distances, the force being directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them, the attraction is called *gravitation,* as when the earth attracts and is attracted by a falling body, or attracts and is attracted by the moon, etc.; or *magnetism,* as when exerted between the unlike poles of a magnet; or *electricity,* as when dissimilarly electrified bodies attract one another. See *capillary, chemical, cohesion, electricity, gravitation, magnetism.* (*b*) The power or act of alluring, winning, or engaging; allurement; enticement: as, the *attraction* of beauty or eloquence.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aside, I have no other charms. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

2. That which attracts feeling or desire; a charm; an allurement.

She, questionless, with her sweet harmony,
And other chosen *attractions,* would allure.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

It is probable that pollen was aboriginally the sole *attraction* to insects.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 402.

Center of attraction. See *center.*—**Heterogeneous attraction.** See *heterogeneous.*—**Molecular attraction.** See *molecular.*—**Syn. 2.** Attractiveness, fascination, enticement.

attractionally (a-trak′shon-al-i), *adv.* By means of attraction.

The advance and retreat of the water react *attractionally* upon the plummet in a very marked degree.
The American, VI. 172.

attractive (a-trak′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *attractif, -ive,* = It. *attrattivo,* < L. as if **attractivus:* see *attract* and *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Having the power or faculty of drawing in, to, or toward by mechanical agency or action.—**2.** Having the quality of attracting by inherent force; causing to gravitate to or toward: as, the *attractive* force of bodies.

A repulsive force is positive; an *attractive,* which diminishes the distance between two masses, is negative.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 168.

3. Having the power of charming or alluring by agreeable qualities; inviting; engaging; enticing.

For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For softness she and sweet *attractive* grace.
Milton, P. L., iv. 298.

For hers was one of those *attractive* faces,
That when you gaze upon them, never fail
To bid you look again. *Halleck*, Fanny.

II.† *n.* That which draws or incites; allurement; charm.

The dressing
Is a most main *attractive.*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

The gospel speaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation. *South*, Sermons.

attractively (a-trak′tiv-li), *adv.* In an attractive manner; with the power of attracting or drawing to: as, to smile *attractively.*

attractiveness (a-trak′tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being attractive or engaging.

The same *attractiveness* in riches.
South, Sermons, VII. xiv.

attractivity (a-trak-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *attractive* + *-ity.*] Attractive power or influence.

attractor, *n.* See *attracter.*

attrahens (at′ra-henz), *ppr.*, used also as *n.*; pl. *attrahentes* (at-ra-hen′tēz). [NL., < L. *attrahens,* ppr.: see *attrahent.*] In *anat.*, drawing forward, or that which draws forward; attrahent: the opposite of *retrahens.* Chiefly in the phrase *attrahens aurem,* the name of a small muscle whose action tends to draw the ear forward.

attrahent (at′ra-hent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *attrahen(t-)s,* ppr. of *attrahere,* attract: see *attract.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Drawing to; attracting.—**2.** In *anat.*, same as *attrahens.*

II. *n.* **1†.** That which draws to or attracts, as a magnet. *Glanville.*—**2.** In *med.*, an application that attracts fluids to the part where it is applied, as a blister or a rubefacient; an epispastic.

attrahentes, *n.* Plural of *attrahens.*

attrap[1]**†** (a-trap′), *v. t.* [< F. *attraper,* OF. *atraper,* trap, insnare, < *a* (< L. *ad*) + *trappe,* trap: see *trap*[1].] To insnare.

He [Richard III.] was not *attrapped* either with net or snare. *Grafton*, Hen. VII., an. 17.

attrap[2]**†** (a-trap′), *v. t.* [< *at-*[2] + *trap*[3], *v.*] To furnish with trappings; deck.

For all his armour was like salvage weed
With woody mosse bedight, and all his steed
With oaken leaves *attrapt.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 39.

attrectation† (at-rek-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *attrectatio(n-),* < *attrectare,* handle, pp. *attrectatus,* < *ad,* to, + *tractare,* handle, freq. of *trahere,* pp. *tractus,* draw. Cf. *attract.*] A touching; a handling; frequent manipulation.

attributable (a-trib′ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *attribute* + *-able.*] Capable of being or liable to be ascribed, imputed, or attributed; ascribable; imputable: as, the fault is not *attributable* to the author.

Hibernation, although a result of cold, is not its immediate consequence, but is *attributable* to that deprivation of food and other essentials which extreme cold occasions.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, ii. 4.

attribute (a-trib′ūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *attributed,* ppr. *attributing.* [< L. *attributus,* pp. of *attribuere,* assign, < *ad,* to, + *tribuere,* give, assign, bestow: see *tribute.*] To ascribe; impute; consider as belonging or as due; assign.

The merit of service is seldom *attributed* to the true and exact performer. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6.

Narrow views of religion tend to *attribute* to God an arbitrary and capricious action, not in harmony with either science or the Bible. *Dawson*, Nat. and the Bible, p. 12.

He does not hesitate to *attribute* the disease from which they suffered to those depressing moral influences to which they were subjected. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

The burning of New York was generally *attributed* to New England incendiaries. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

=**Syn.** *Attribute, Ascribe, Refer, Impute, Charge,* have two meanings in common: they may assign some attribute, quality, or appurtenance to a person or thing, or they may connect different things, as an effect with its cause. *Refer* is the weakest. *Attribute* is stronger: as, to *attribute* omniscience to God; to *attribute* failure to incompetence. *Ascribe,* being most manifestly figurative, is the strongest and most common; it is rarely used in a bad sense. That which is *imputed* in the first sense named is generally but not always bad: as, to *impute* folly to a man. To *impute* anything good seems an archaic mode of expression. *Impute* is not very common in the second sense: as, to *impute* one's troubles to one's follies. The theological meaning of *impute,* that of laying to a person's account something good or bad that does not belong to him, has affected but little the popular use of the word. That which is *charged,* in either of the senses named, is bad: as, "His angels he *charged* with folly," Job iv. 18; I *charged* it to their youth and inexperience. The word is a strong one, on account of its connection with legal processes, etc.

The singular excellence to which eloquence attained at Athens is to be mainly *attributed* to the influence which it exerted there. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

I have never yet encountered that bitter spirit of bigotry which is so frequently *ascribed* to Mohammedans.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 24.

The salts, predominant in quick lime, we *refer* rather to lixiviate than acid. *Boyle*, Colours.

I desire that what I have said may not be *imputed* to the colonies. I am a private person, and do not write by their direction. *Franklin*, Life, p. 387.

What you have *charg'd* me with, that have I done,
And more, much more. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

attribute (at′ri-būt), *n.* [< L. *attributum,* predicate, attribute, lit. what is ascribed, neut. of *attributus,* pp. of *attribuere,* ascribe, attribute: see *attribute, v.*] **1.** In *logic,* that which is predicated or affirmed of a subject; a predicate; an accident.

A predicate, the exact limits of which are not determined, cannot be used to define and determine a subject. It may be called an *attribute,* and conveys not the whole nature of the subject, but some one quality belonging to it.
Abp. Thomson, Laws of Thought, p. 120.

The term *attribute* simply directs the attention to the fact that we attribute to, or affirm of, a being something that we distinguish from itself.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 642.

2. A character inseparable from its subject.

By this word *attribute* is meant something which is immovable and inseparable from the essence of its subject, as that which constitutes it, and which is thus opposed to *mode.* *Descartes.*

Some necessary marks belong to things as reasons of other marks of the same things, others as consequences of other marks. . . . The latter are called *attributes.*
Kant.

3. A characteristic or distinguishing mark; especially, an excellent or lofty quality or trait: as, wisdom and goodness are his *attributes.*

Serv. . . . with him the mortal Venus, the heart-blood of beauty, love's invisible soul.
Pan. Who, my cousin Cressida?
Serv. No, sir, Helen: could you not find out that by her *attributes?* *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1.

The term *attribute* is a word properly convertible with *quality,* for every *quality* is an *attribute,* and every *attribute* is a *quality;* but custom has introduced a certain distinction in their application. *Attribute* is considered as a word of loftier significance, and is, therefore, conventionally limited to qualities of a higher application. Thus, for example, it would be felt as indecorous to speak of the *qualities* of God, and as ridiculous to talk of the *attributes* of matter. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., I. 151.

4. In the *fine arts,* a symbol of office, character, or personality: thus, the eagle is the *attribute* of Jupiter.

The ladder is a striking *attribute* for the patriarch Jacob, and the harp for King David. *Fairholt.*

Persephone is recognised by the lofty modius, or corn-measure, on her head, the *attribute* of the Chthonian deities. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 87.

5†. Reputation; honor.

Much *attribute* he hath; and much the reason
Why we ascribe it to him. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

6. In *gram.*, an attributive word; a word denoting an attribute.—**Symbolical attributes.** See *symbolical.*—**Syn. 1-3.** *Property, Characteristic,* etc. See *quality.*

attribution (at-ri-bū′shon), *n.* [= F. *attribution,* < L. *attributio(n-),* < *attribuere,* attribute: see *attribute, v.*] **1.** The act of attributing, in any sense; ascription.

His [God's] relative personality is shadowed forth by the *attribution* to him of love, anger, and other human feelings and sentiments. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 12.

2. That which is ascribed; attribute.

If speaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* should the Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp
Should go so general current through the world.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

3. Authority or function granted, as to a ruler, minister, or court.

It is not desirable that to the ever-growing *attributions* of the government so delicate a function should be superadded. *J. S. Mill.*

attributive (a-trib′ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *attributif,* < L. as if **attributivus,* < *attribuere:* see *attribute.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the character of attribution: as, the *attributive* use or relation of certain words; *attributive* qualities or insignia; an *attributive* judgment (in logic).—**2.** In *gram.*, pertaining to or expressing an attribute; used (as a word) in direct description without predication: as, a *bad* pen, a *burning* house, a *ruined* man. An attributive word is to be distinguished from a *predicative:* as, the pen is *bad;* the man is *ruined;* and from an *appositive:* as, the pen, *bad* as it is, might be worse; this man, *ruined* by another's misconduct, is in misery. All adjective words, as proper adjectives, adjective pronouns, and participles, may be used attributively; also nouns: as, a *pine* table; a *gold* ring; my *hunter* friend; the young *soldier*-boy. The relation of an adverb to the adjective qualified by it is also by some called attributive.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word expressing an attribute; an adjective, or a phrase or clause performing the function of an adjective, which describes a noun without being part of the assertion or predication made about it.

attributively (a-trib′ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In an attributive manner; specifically, in *gram.*, as attribute or attributive; in direct ascription of quality or circumstance without predication.

attrist† (a-trist′), *v. t.* [< F. *attrister,* sadden, < *à* (< L. *ad,* to) + *triste,* < L. *tristis,* sad.] To grieve; sadden.

How then could I write when it was impossible but to *attrist* you! when I could speak of nothing but unparalleled horrors. *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 525.

attrite (a-trīt′), *a.* [< L. *attritus,* pp. of *atterere,* rub away, wear, < *ad,* to, + *terere,* rub: see *trite.*] **1†.** Worn by rubbing or friction. *Milton.*—**2.** In *theol.*, imperfectly contrite or repentant. See *attrition,* 3.

He that was *attrite* being, by virtue of this [the priest's] absolution, made contrite and justified.
Abp. Ussher, Ans. to a Jesuit, v.

attriteness† (a-trīt′nes), *n.* The state of being attrite; the state of being much worn.

attrition (a-trish′on), *n.* [= F. *attrition,* < LL. *attritio(n-),* a rubbing, < L. *attritus,* pp. of *atterere,* rub: see *attrite.*] **1.** The rubbing of one thing against another; mutual friction: as, the abrasion of coins by *attrition.*—**2.** The act of wearing away by rubbing; the state of being worn down or smoothed by friction; abrasion.

The change of the aliment is effected by the *attrition* of the inward stomach and dissolvent liquor assisted with heat. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

These were people trained by *attrition* with many influences. *E. S. Phelps*, Beyond the Gates, p. 119.

3. In *theol.*, imperfect contrition or repentance, with real detestation of sin, and a true purpose of amendment, arising from those supernatural motives of faith which are lower than charity, or the true love of God for his own infinite perfections. Such motives are a love of justice for its own sake, the intrinsic shamefulness of sin, the fear of divine punishment, etc. *Attrition* remits sin only when complemented by the grace conferred through sacramental absolution. See *contrition.*

Attrition by virtue of the keys is made contrition.
Quoted in *Abp. Ussher's* Ans. to a Jesuit, v.

attrition-mill (a-trish′on-mil), *n.* A mill, usually centrifugal, in which grain is pulverized by the mutual attrition of its particles, and by contact with the sides, or with loose bodies such as steel balls within the grinding-chamber.

attritus (a-trī′tus), *n.* [L., < *attritus*, pp. of *atterere:* see *attrite.*] Matter reduced to powder by attrition.

attry†, *a.* See *attery.*

attune (a-tūn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *attuned*, ppr. *attuning.* [< *at-*[2] + *tune*, q. v.] **1.** To tune or put in tune; adjust to harmony of sound; make accordant: as, to *attune* the voice to a harp.

And tongues, *attuned* to curses, roar'd applause.
Crabbe, The Borough.

2. Figuratively, to arrange fitly; make accordant; bring into harmony: as, to *attune* our aims to the divine will.

The landscape around . . . was one to *attune* their souls to holy musings. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 5.

Though my ear was *attuned*, the songster was tardy.
The Century, XXVII. 776.

3. To make musical. [Rare.]

Vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 265.

attune (a-tūn′), *n.* [< *attune*, *v.*] Harmony of sounds; accord. *Mrs. Browning.*

attunement (a-tūn′ment), *n.* [< *attune* + *-ment.*] The act of attuning. [Rare.]

atturn†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *attorn.*

atturney†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *attorney.*

Attus (at′us), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Atta.*] **1.** A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Attidæ.*—**2.** A genus of hemipterous insects.

attypic, attypical (a-tip′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *at-*[2] + *typic, -al.*] In *zoöl.*, of the particular character acquired, or in process of acquisition, by specialization, from a more generalized type, as from a prototype or archetype: opposed to *etypical.*

Attypical characters are those to the acquisition of which, as a matter of fact, we find that forms, in their journey to a specialized condition, tend.
Gill, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XX. 293.

attypically (a-tip′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an attypic manner.

atumble (a-tum′bl), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *tumble.*] In a tumbling condition.

-atus[1]. [L. *-ātus*, fem. *-āta*, neut. *-ātum:* see *-ate*[1].] A Latin termination, the original of *-ate*[1], *-ate*[2], *-ade*[1], *-ee*[1], etc., the suffix of perfect participles of the Latin first conjugation, and of adjectives similarly formed. It occurs frequently in New Latin specific names in botany, zoölogy, etc.

-atus[2]. [L. *-atus* (*-atu-*), in nouns of the 4th declension, < *-āt-*, pp. stem (see *-atus*[1]), + stem vowel *-u-*. The Eng. form of this suffix is *-ate:* see *-ate*[3].] A termination of Latin nouns, many of which have been adopted unaltered in English, as *apparatus, afflatus, flatus*, etc. Such nouns, if they have a plural, retain the Latin form (L. *-ātūs*), as *apparatus*, or, rarely, take an English plural, as *apparatuses.*

atwaint (a-twān′), *adv.* [< ME. *atwayne, a-tweyne;* < *a*[3] + *twain.* Cf. *atwin* and *atwo.*] In twain; asunder.

A fickle maid full pale,
Tearing of papers, breaking rings *a-twain*,
Storming her world with sorrow's wind and rain.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 6.

atweel (at-wēl′). [Sc., appar. contr. from *I wat weel*, I know well: *wat* = E. *wot; weel* = E. *well.*] I wot well. [Scotch.]

Atweel I would fain tell him. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxix.

atween (a-twēn′), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *atweene, atwene;* < *a-* + *-tween*, equiv. to *between*, q. v.] Between; in or into an intervening space. [Old English and Scotch.]

But he, right well aware, his rage to ward
Did cast his shield *atweene.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 30.

atwin†, *adv.* [ME., also *atwinne;* < *a*[3] + *twin.* Cf. *atwain.*] Apart; asunder.

Thy wif and thou most hangen fer *a-twinne.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 403.

atwirl (a-twėrl′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *twirl.*] In a twirl; twirling.

Goody Cole
Sat by her door with her wheel *atwirl.*
Whittier, The Wreck of Rivermouth.

atwist (a-twist′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *twist*, *n.*] Awry; distorted; tangled. [Rare.]

atwite†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *attwite*, < ME. *atwiten*, < AS. *ætwītan*, < *æt*, at, + *wītan*, blame: see *wite.* Hence by apheresis mod. E. *twit.*] To blame; reproach; twit.

atwitter (a-twit′ėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *twitter.*] In a twitter.

atwixt, atwixen, atwixt†, *prep.* [ME. *atwix, atwixen, atwixe, atwixt*, etc.; < *a-* + *-twixen, twixt;* equiv. to *betwixen, betwixt*, q. v.] Betwixt; between.

Atwixen sonne and see. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 886.

atwo†, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *on twā, on tū:* see *a*[3] and *two.*] In two.

An axe to smite the cord *atwo.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 383.

Atwood's machine. See *machine.*

atypic (a-tip′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄτυπος*, conforming to no distinct type (of illness) (< *ἀ-* priv. + *τύπος*, type), + *-ic:* see *a-*[18] and *typic.*] **1.** Having no distinct typical character; not typical; not conformable to the type.—**2.** Producing a loss of typical characters. *Dana.*



Atypus sulzeri. (Vertical line shows natural size.)

★**atypical** (a-tip′i-kal), *a.* [< *atypic* + *-al.*] Same as *atypic.*

atypically (a-tip′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an atypic manner.

Atypinæ (at-i-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atypus*, 1, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Theraphosidæ* or *Mygalidæ* distinguished by the development of six spinners, typified by the genus *Atypus.*

Atypus (at′i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄτυπος*, conforming to no distinct type, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τύπος*, type: see *type.*] **1.** A genus of spiders, of the family *Theraphosidæ* or *Mygalidæ*, having six arachnidial mammillæ or spinnerets. *A. piceus* is a European species which digs a hole in the ground and lines it with silk. The genus with some authors gives name to a subfamily *Atypinæ.*

2. A genus of fishes, now called *Atypichthys. Günther*, 1860.

au[1]. [< ME. *au, aw*, or *a* before a guttural, nasal, or *l* (*az, ah, al* (*aul*), etc.), of AS. or OF. or L. origin.] A common English digraph representing generally the sound of "broad a" (â), but often also ä. It occurs only exceptionally, and by conformation with Romanic analogies, in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, as in *aught, taught, daughter, haulm* = *halm, baulk* = *balk* (and formerly as a variant, medially, with *aw*, as in *baul, hauk*, etc., for *bawl, hawk*, etc.). In words of Old French (and ultimately Latin) origin it represents an original *al*, now sometimes *aul* as in *fault, assault*, etc., or *a* before a nasal, as in *aunt, haunch, launch*, etc. (but in most such words now usually simplified to *a*, as in *grand, grant, lance*, etc.). It is frequently of Latin origin, as in *audit, cause, laud*, etc., or of Greek origin, as in *caustic.* In words from recent French it may have the present F. sound (ō) as in *hauteur, au fait*, etc. In words of German and usually of other foreign origin, it has its analytical value (a + u), corresponding to English *ou* in *sour*, as in *sauerkraut, ablaut, umlaut.* Formerly *au* and *aw* were used almost indifferently; but now *au* is never final in English words, while *aw* is rarely medial, except in a few familiar words, as in *hawk, bawl*, but regularly final, as in *law, saw, claw*, etc. See *aw.*

au[2] (ō). [F., < OF. *au, o, ou*, earlier *al*, contr. of *a le* = Sp. Pg. *al* = It. *all, allo,* < L. *ad illum* (m.) or *ad illud* (neut.): *ad*, to, with acc. of *ille*, that, in Rom. the def. art. 'the.' The corresp. fem. is *à la*, q. v.] To the; at the; with the: the dative of the French definite article, occurring in some phrases frequently used in English, as *au fait, au fond, au revoir*, etc.

Au. The chemical symbol of gold (L., *aurum*).

aubade (ō-bäd′), *n.* [F., < *aube*, dawn (< L. *alba*, fem. of *albus*, white; cf. *aube* = *alb*[1]), after Sp. *albada*, aubade, < *alba*, dawn: see *alb*[1].] **1.** In troubadour and similar music, a song or piece to be performed in the open air in the early morning, usually addressed to some special person; a musical announcement of dawn. See *serenade.*

There he lingered till the crowing cock,
The Alectryon of the farmyard and the flock,
Sang his *aubade* with lusty voice and clear.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Emma and Eginhard.

2. In *modern music*, a rarely used title for a short instrumental composition in lyric style.

aubain (ō-bān′; F. pron. ō-baṅ′), *n.* [F., < ML. *albanus*, an alien, < L. *alibi*, elsewhere, + *-anus:* see *alibi.*] A non-naturalized foreigner, subject to the right of aubaine. *N. E. D.*

aubaine (ō-bān′), *n.* [F., < *aubain:* see *aubain.*] Succession to the goods of a stranger not naturalized. The *droit d'aubaine* in France was a right of the king to the goods of an alien dying within his realm, the king standing in the place of the heirs. This right was abolished in 1819.

aubet†, *n.* [F., < L. *alba*, alb: see *alb*[1].] Obsolete form of *alb*[1]. *Fuller.*

auberge (ȯ′bėrj; F. pron. ō-bārzh′), *n.* [F., < OF. *alberge* (= Pr. *alberc* = Sp. *albergue* = It. *albergo*, an inn), earlier *helberge*, orig. *herberge*, a military station, < MHG. *herberge*, OHG. *heriberga*, a camp, lodging, G. *herberge*, an inn: see *harbinger* and *harbor*[1].] An inn. *Beau. and Fl.*

aubergine (ȯ′bėr-jin; F. pron. ō-bār-zhēn′), *n.* [F., dim. of *auberge, alberge*, a kind of peach, < Sp. *albérchigo, albérchiga* (= Pg. *alperche*), a peach, < Ar. *al*, the, + Sp. *pérsigo, prisco* = Pg. *pecego* = F. *pêche* (> E. *peach*[1]), < L. *persicum:* see *peach*[1]. The Sp. forms touch those of *apricot:* see *apricot.*] The fruit of the egg-plant, *Solanum Melongena;* the brinjal.

aubergist, aubergiste (ȯ′bėr-jist; F. pron. ō-bār-zhēst′), *n.* [< F. *aubergiste*, inn-keeper, < *auberge:* see *auberge.*] The keeper of an auberge; an inn-keeper; a tavern-keeper; a landlord or landlady: as, "the *aubergiste* at Terni," *Smollett.*

aubin (ō-baṅ′), *n.* [F., < OF. *haubin, hobin*, an ambling nag: see *hobby.*] In the *manège*, a kind of broken gait, between an amble and a gallop, commonly called a "Canterbury gallop," and accounted a defect.

auburn (ȧ′bėrn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *auborn, abourne* (also *abrown, abroun, abrune*, simulating *brown*), < ME. *auburne, awburne* (defined "*citrinus*," i. e., citron-colored, in Prompt. Parv.), < OF. *auborne, alborne* = It. *alburno*, auburn, < ML. *alburnus*, whitish, < L. *albus*, white. Cf. *alburn, alburnum.*] **I.** *a.* Originally, whitish or flaxen-colored; now, reddish-brown: generally applied to hair.

That whitish colour of a woman's hair called an *aburn* colour. *Florio.*

II. *n.* An auburn color.

He's white-haired,
Not wanton white, but such a manly colour,
Next to an *auburn.*
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

A. U. C. Abbreviation of Latin *ab urbe condita* or *anno urbis conditæ* (which see).

Auchenia (ȧ-kē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *αὐχήν*, neck: in allusion to the long neck of the llama.] A genus of ruminants, of the family *Camelidæ*, representing in the new world the camels of the old, but having no hump. The genus includes four important and well-known quadrupeds indigenous to South America, namely, the llama (*A. llama*), the guanaco (*A. huanaco*), the alpaca (*A. pacos*), and the vicugna (*A. vicugna*). The second of these is by some supposed to be the wild stock of the llama, which is now known only in domestication. See cuts under *alpaca, guanaco, llama*, and *vicugna.*

auchenium (ȧ-kē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *auchenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *αὐχήν*, neck.] In *ornith.*, the lower back part of the neck; the scruff of the neck, just below the nape. *Illiger; Sundevall.* [Little used.]

Auchenorhynchi (ȧ-kē-nō-ring′kī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐχήν*, neck, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A group of hemipterous insects: synonymous with *Homoptera.*

auchlet (âch′let), *n.* [Sc., < *aucht*, = E. *eight*, + *lot*, part. Cf. *firlot.*] In Scotland, a measure equal to the eighth part of a boll.

aucht[1] (âcht), *v.* Same as *aught*[2]. [Scotch.]

aucht[2] (ächt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *aught*[4]. [Scotch.]

au courant (ō kö-roṅ′). [F.: *au*, with the (see *au*[2]); *courant*, current (see *courant, current*).] Literally, in the current, that is, of events; well informed in regard to any event or subject.

auctificial†, *a.* Same as *auctive. Coles.*

auction (âk′shon), *n.* [< L. *auctio(n-)*, an increasing, a sale by auction, < *augere*, pp. *auctus*, increase, = E. *eke*, *v.*, q. v.] **1**†. The act of increasing; increase; growth. *Bailey.*—**2.** A public sale in which each bidder offers an increase on the previous bid, the highest bidder becoming the purchaser. Called in Scotland a *roup.* Goods may be said to be sold either *at* or *by* auction, the former use prevailing in the United States and the latter in Great Britain.

The old books would have been worth nothing at an *auction.* *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I.

3†. The property or goods put up for sale at auction.

Ask you why Phryne the whole *auction* buys?
Phryne foresees a general excise.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 119.

Auction by inch of candle, an old method of selling by auction, still sometimes practised, in which a small piece of candle is lighted at the beginning of a sale, and the highest bid made before the wick falls is successful.—**Dutch auction.** See *Dutch.*

auction (âk'shọn), *v. t.* [< *auction, n.*] To sell by auction: commonly used with *off*.

A catalogue deals with articles to be *auctioned*.
The American, VII. 134.

auctionary (âk'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *auctionarius*, < *auctio(n-)*, an auction. Cf. *auctioneer*.] Pertaining or relating to an auction or public sale.

With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vii.

auctioneer (âk-shọn-ēr'), *n.* [< *auction* + *-eer*. Cf. L. *auctionarius*, under *auctionary*.] One whose business is to offer goods or property for sale by auction; the crier who calls for bids and strikes the bargain at an auction; a person licensed to dispose of goods or property by public sale to the highest bidder.

auctioneer (âk-shọn-ēr'), *v. t.* [< *auctioneer, n.*] To sell by auction.

Estates are landscapes, gaz'd upon awhile,
Then advertis'd, and *auctioneer'd* away.
Cowper, Task, iii. 756.

auction-pitch (âk'shọn-pitch), *n.* See *pitch*[1].

auction-pool (âk'shọn-pōl), *n.* In *betting*, a ★pool in which the highest bidder has the first choice, the second, third, etc., choices being then sold, and the remainder, comprising those most unlikely to win, being "bunched" and sold as "the field," the winner taking the entire pool thus formed.

auctive† (âk'tiv), *a.* [< L. *auctus*, pp. of *augere*, increase (see *auction*), + *-ive*.] Increasing; serving to increase. *Coles*, 1717.

auctor†, *n.* An obsolete form of *author*.

auctorial (âk-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *auctor* (see *author*) + *-ial*. Cf. *authorial*.] Of or pertaining to an author.

There is more than people think in the gratification of the *auctorial* eye, and the reflection that good writing will be handsomely placed before the public.
The Century.

auctour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *author*. *Chaucer*.

aucuba (â'kū-bạ), *n.* [NL., prob. < Jap. *aoki*, green, + *ba* = *ha*, a leaf.] **1.** A shrub of the genus *Aucuba*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of plants, of the family *Cornaceæ*, consisting of six species from eastern Asia. They are branching shrubs, with smooth opposite leaves and small unisexual flowers. *A. Japonica* has long been in cultivation, and is prized for its mass of glossy leathery green leaves, mottled with yellow, and its coral-red berries.

aucupate (â'kū-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aucupated*, ppr. *aucupating*. [< L. *aucupatus*, pp. of *aucupari*, go bird-catching, < *auceps* (*aucup-*), a bird-catcher, contr. of **aviceps*, < *avis*, a bird (see *Aves*), + *capere*, take: see *capable*.] Literally, to go bird-catching; hence, to lie in wait for; hunt after; gain by craft.

To *aucupate* benefices by cajoling the Patrons.
Gentleman's Mag., CIV. 66. (*N. E. D.*)

aucupation†, (â-kū-pā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *aucupatio(n-)*, < *aucupari*: see *aucupate*.] **1.** The art or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching. *Blount*.—**2.** Hunting in general. *Bullokar*.

aud (âd), *a.* [Cf. *auld*.] A dialectal form of *old*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

audacious (â-dā'shus), *a.* [= F. *audacieux*, < *audace*, boldness, < L. *audacia*, boldness, < *audax* (*audac-*), bold, < *audēre*, be bold, dare.] **1.** Bold or daring; spirited; adventurous; intrepid.

She that shall be my wife, must be accomplished with courtly and *audacious* ornaments.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 3.

Her sparkling eyes with manly vigour shone,
Big was her voice, *audacious* was her tone.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Iphis and Ianthe.

Since the day when Martin Luther posted his *audacious* heresies on the church-door at Wittemberg, a great change has come over men's minds. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 268.

2. Unrestrained by law, religion, or propriety; characterized by contempt or defiance of the principles of law or morality; presumptuously wicked; shameless; insolent; impudent: as, an *audacious* traitor; an *audacious* calumny; "*audacious* cruelty," *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. =**Syn. 1.** Intrepid, foolhardy, rash.—**2.** Shameless, unabashed, presumptuous.

audaciously (â-dā'shus-li), *adv.* In an audacious manner; with excess of boldness or insolence.

The strongest, the best, the most *audaciously* independent of us, will be conscious, as age assaults us, of our weakness and helplessness.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 260.

audaciousness (â-dā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being audacious; boldness; reckless daring; impudence; audacity.

audacity (â-das'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *audacities* (-tiz). [< ME. *audacite*, < L. as if **audacita(t-)s*, boldness, < *audax* (*audac-*), bold: see *audacious*.] **1.** Boldness; daring; confidence; intrepidity.

The freedom and *audacity* necessary in the commerce of men. *Tatler*.

No Homer sang these Norse sea-kings; but Agamemnon's was a small *audacity*, and of small fruit in the world to some of them—to Rolf's of Normandy for instance. *Carlyle*.

2. Reckless daring; venturesomeness.

A touch of *audacity*, altogether short of effrontery, and far less approaching to vulgarity, gave as it were a wildness to all that she did. *Scott*, The Abbot, iv.

3. Audaciousness; presumptuous impudence; effrontery: in a bad sense, and often implying a contempt of law or moral restraint: as, "arrogant *audacity*," *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, vii.—**4.** An audacious person or act. [Rare.] =**Syn. 2.** Hardihood.—**3.** Presumption, coolness.

Audian (â'di-ạn), *n.* A follower of Audius or Audæus, a Syrian layman in Mesopotamia, who in the fourth century founded a sect holding anthropomorphitic views, and was irregularly ordained a bishop.

Audianism (â'di-ạn-izm), *n.* The peculiar doctrinal system of Audius and the Audians. In addition to strict asceticism, it consisted mainly in a literal interpretation of Gen. i. 26, 27, reasoning from the constitution of man to the nature of God.

audibility (â-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *audible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being audible.

The note itself is possibly too feeble for *audibility*.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 92.

audible (â'di-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *audibilis*, that may be heard, < L. *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard: as, an *audible* voice or whisper.

To man's eares not *audible*. *Sir T. More*.

Even that stubborn church which has held its own against so many governments, scarce dared to utter an *audible* murmur. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

II.† *n.* That which may be heard.

Visibles are swiftlier carried to the sense than *audibles*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 273.

audibleness (â'di-bl-nes), *n.* Audibility.

audibly (â'di-bli), *adv.* In an audible manner; so as to be heard.

audience (â'di-ẹns), *n.* [< ME. *audience*, < OF. *audience* (vernacularly *oiance*), mod. F. *audience* = Sp. Pg. *audiencia* = It. *audienza*, *audienzia*, < L. *audientia*, attention, hearing, < *audien(t-)s*, ppr. of *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] **1.** The act or state of hearing or attending to words or sounds; the act of listening.

His look
Drew *audience*, and attention still as night.
Milton, P. L., ii. 308.

2. Liberty or opportunity of being heard; liberty or opportunity of speaking with or before, as before an assembly or a court of law; specifically, admission of an ambassador, envoy, or other applicant to a formal interview with a sovereign or other high officer of government.

Were it reason to give men *audience*, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified?
Hooker.

That day Sir Lancelot at the palace craved
Audience of Guinevere.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. A hearing; an interview or conference.

This conversation was not ended under five *audiences*, each of several hours. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 6.

4. An auditory; an assembly of hearers.

Still govern thou my song,
Urania, and fit *audience* find, though few.
Milton, P. L., vii. 31.

5. [Sp. *audiencia*, commonly used in English writing without translation.] In Spain and Spanish countries, a name given to certain courts, also collectively to certain law-officers appointed to institute a judicial inquiry.

Among those of the former class was the president, Deza, with the members of the *audience*, and the civil authorities in Granada. *Prescott*.

6. In England, an abbreviation for *audience-court* (which see).=**Syn. 4.** See *spectator*.

audience-chamber (â'di-ẹns-chām″bėr), *n.* An apartment for an audience or a formal meeting.

audience-court (â'di-ẹns-kōrt), *n.* An ecclesiastical court, now disused, held by the archbishops of Canterbury and York or by auditors in their behalf. That held by the Archbishop of Canterbury had equal authority with the Court of Arches, though of less dignity, and is now merged in it.

audiencia (Sp. pron. ou-dē-en-thē'ä), *n.* [Sp.] See *audience*, 5.

audiendo et terminando (â-di-en'dō et tėr-mi-nan'dō). [ML., for hearing and deciding; dat. ger. of L. *audire*, hear (see *audient*), and of *terminare*, end, decide (see *terminate*). Cf. *oyer and terminer*, under *oyer*.] In *law*, a writ or commission to certain persons for appeasing and punishing any insurrection or great riot.

audient (â'di-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *audien(t-)s*, ppr. of *audire* (> It. *udire* = Sp. *oir* = Pg. *ouvir* = Pr. *ausir* = OF. *odir*, *oir* (AF. *oyer*, > E. *oyer*, q. v.), mod. F. *ouir*), hear; cf. Gr. *ἀίειν*, hear: see *hear* and *ear*[1].] **I.** *a.* Hearing; listening. *Mrs. Browning*.

II. *n.* **1.** A hearer.

The *audients* of her sad story felt great motions both of pity and admiration for her misfortune.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 2.

2. In the *early church*: (*a*) One not yet baptized, but receiving instruction preparatory to baptism; a catechumen of the first stage. Such persons were permitted to hear the psalms, lessons, and sermon, but were not present at the more sacred services which followed. (*b*) In the *Eastern Church*, according to the systematic classification of penitents in force at the close of the third century, but becoming obsolete early in the fifth, one of the second class of public penitents, occupying a station higher than that of the weepers and lower than that of the prostrates. The audients were not allowed to enter the body of the church, but heard the opening prayers and sermon standing in the narthex, which was also the place of the catechumens, and, like them, had to depart before the offertory and anaphora. See *penitent*. Also called *auditor*.

★**audile** (â'dil), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *audire*, hear (see *audient*), + *-ile*.] One in whose mind auditory images are predominant, or especially distinct.

Stricker, a motile, declares that it is impossible to represent to ourselves other vowels while pronouncing any particular one, say *a*: he can only represent them as motor images which clash with the motor presentation. M. Paulhan, an *audile*, declares he can easily do what Stricker declares impossible, for he can represent the auditory images of *i* and *u* while the motor presentation of *a* is being presented. *Mind*, XI. 415.

audiometer (â-di-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *audire*, hear, + *metrum*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument designed to gage the power of hearing and record it upon an arbitrary scale.

audiometric (â″di-ō-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to audiometry.

audiometry (â-di-om'e-tri), *n.* [As *audiometer* + *-y*.] The testing of the sense of hearing, especially by means of the audiometer.

audiphone (â'di-fōn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *audire*, hear, + Gr. *φωνή*, a sound.] An instrument for counteracting deafness by collecting the sound-waves and transmitting the vibrations to the auditory nerves through the bony part of the head. It consists of a diaphragm, or plate, which is held in contact with the upper teeth, and is vibrated by sound-waves.

★**audit** (â'dit), *n.* [ME. *audite*, < AF. *audit*, < L. *auditus*, a hearing, < *audire*, pp. *auditus*, hear: see *audient*.] **1**†. Audience; hearing.

With his Orisons I meddle not, for hee appeals to a high *Audit*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

Whoso seeks an *audit* here
Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish.
Cowper, Task, iv. 610.

2. Official examination and verification of accounts or claims; an examination into accounts or dealings with money or property; especially, an examination of accounts by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the result.

The rule of insisting on a proper *audit* of account was a corollary from the practice of appropriating the supplies to particular purposes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 694.

Hence—**3.** A calling to account; an examination into one's actions.

You must prepare against to-morrow for your last suffering here, and your great *audit* hereafter. *Scott*.

4. An account or a statement of account; a balance-sheet.

And, how his *audit* stands, who knows, save heaven?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

5†. A periodical auditing or settlement of accounts; hence, receipts; revenues.

I knew a nobleman in England that had the greatest *audits* of any man in my time: a great grazier, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, &c. *Bacon*, Riches.

Commissioners of audit, formerly called *auditors of the Exchequer*, in England, officers appointed to call on all public accountants to account for money or stores intrusted to them, and to check the accounts of the ordnance, army, and navy, and the land-revenue. The establishment consists of a chairman and five commissioners a secretary, and numerous subordinates.

audit (â'dit), *v.* [< *audit, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make audit of; examine and verify by reference to vouchers, as an account or accounts: as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer.

In 1406 the commons, who objected to making a grant until the accounts of the last grant were *audited*, were told by Henry that kings do not render accounts.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 694.

The commission under the convention with the Republic of New Granada closed its session without having *audited* and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 311.

II. *intrans.* To examine into the correctness of an account; act as an auditor.

Let Hocus *audit;* he knows how the money was disbursed. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull, p. 89.

audit-ale (â′dit-āl), *n.* A specially excellent kind of ale brewed at certain colleges in the English universities, originally for use on audit-day. It was formerly a custom in all the colleges to make a great feast on the day on which the college accounts were audited, and the very best ale was brought out for the occasion. The audit-ale was first broached on that day every year.

Observing from the goose on the table and the *audit-ale* which was circling in the loving-cup that it was a feast. *Farrar.*

audita querela (â-dī′tą kwe-rē′lą). [L. (NL.), the complaint having been heard: *audita*, fem. of *auditus*, pp. of *audire*, hear; *querela*, complaint: see *audient* and *quarrel*[1].] In *law*, a form of action in which the judgment debtor strives to recall or prevent execution on a judgment to which he claims a valid defense; the writ by which such action is begun. [Now generally superseded.]

audit-house (â′dit-hous), *n.* A building or room appended to an English cathedral, in which the business belonging to the cathedral is transacted.

audition (â-dish′on), *n.* [< L. *auditio(n-)*, a hearing, listening, < *audire*, pp. *auditus*, hear: see *audient.*] **1.** The act of hearing; a hearing or listening; the sensation from an impression on the auditory nerve by the vibrations of the air produced by a sonorous body.

It is generally admitted that the *audition* of speech in the telephone is the result of repetitions, by the diaphragm in the receiving instrument, . . . of the vibrations produced in the transmitter.
Quoted in *G. B. Prescott's* Elect. Invent., p. 288.

2. The sense of hearing; hearing, as a physiological function or faculty; one of the five special senses.—**3.** Something heard. [Rare.]

I went to hear it [the Cock-Lane Ghost], for it is not an apparition, but an *audition.* *Walpole*, Letters, II. 333.

Ossicles of audition. See *ossicle.*

auditive (â′di-tiv), *a.* [< F. *auditif*, < L. as if **auditivus*, < *auditus*, pp. of *audire*, hear: see *audient.*] Of or pertaining to the sense of hearing; concerned with the power of hearing; auditory.

His heart is fixed and busily taken up in some object, . . . and the ears, like faithful servants attending their master, the heart, lose the act of that *auditive* organ by some suspension, till the heart hath done with them.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 265.

audit-office (â′dit-of″is), *n.* An office where accounts are audited: as, a railway *audit-office;* specifically, in England, the office where the commissioners for auditing the public accounts of the United Kingdom transact their business. The imperial audit-office is under the immediate control of the lords of the treasury.

auditor (â′di-tor), *n.* [< ME. *auditour* (AF. *auditour*, OF. *auditeur*—Roquefort), < L. *auditor*, a hearer, in ML., specifically, a judge, commissioner, notary, examiner of accounts, etc., < *audire*, hear: see *audient* and *audit.*] **1.** A hearer; one who listens to what is said; a member of an auditory.

What, a play toward? I'll be an *auditor;*
An actor too, perhaps. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1.

I was infinitely delighted with the station of a humble *auditor* in such conversations.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

2. Same as *audient, n.*, 2.—**3.** A person appointed and authorized to examine an account or accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the result. It is usual with courts to refer accounts involved in litigation to auditors, in some jurisdictions called *referees* or *commissioners*, for adjustment, and their report, if received, is the basis of the judgment. Sometimes an auditor is a standing officer of political or corporate bodies. State or municipal auditors are persons appointed or elected to examine the public accounts as they accrue, or at such intervals as may be designated. In the United States government there are six auditors, namely: the auditors for the treasury department, the war department, the interior department, the navy department, the state and other departments, and the post-office department.

Al that myne *auditour*, or elles my stuwarde Conseilleth me by her acounte.
Langland, Piers Plowman, B. XIX. 458.

Call me before th' exactest *auditors. Shak.*, Timon, ii. 2.

4. One of certain officers of high rank at the papal court: so called from their connection with business treated of in audiences with the pope: as, *auditor* of the apostolic chamber; *auditor* of the pope; *auditors* of the Roman rota (which see).—**Auditor of the Court of Session,** in Scotland, a crown officer to whom suits in which expenses are found due may be remitted in order that the costs may be taxed.—**Auditors of the Exchequer.** See *commissioners of audit*, under *audit.*

auditoria, *n.* Plural of *auditorium.*

auditorial (â-di-tō′ri-ąl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *auditorialis*, pertaining to a school (*auditorium*), ML. *auditorialis scholasticus*, an advocate; < LL. *auditorius*, auditory, < L. *auditor*, a hearer: see *auditory.*] **1.** Auditory. *Sir J. Stoddart.* [Rare.]—**2.** Of or pertaining to an auditor of accounts, or to audits.

auditorium (â-di-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *auditoriums, auditoria* (-umz, -ą). [L., a court of justice, a hall of audience, a school, assembled hearers, in ML. also a reception-room in a monastery; neut. of LL. *auditorius*, of or for hearing: see *auditory, a.*] **1.** In a church, theater, public hall, or the like, the space allotted to the hearers or audience.—**2.** In monasteries, an apartment for receiving visitors; a parlor or reception-room.

auditorship (â′di-tor-ship), *n.* The office of auditor.

auditory (â′di-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *auditorius*, of or for hearing, < L. *auditor*, a hearer, < *audire*, pp. *auditus*, hear: see *audient.*] **1.** Pertaining to hearing or to the sense or organs of hearing: as, the *auditory* nerve.—**2.** Pertaining to an auditorium; designed for an audience: as, the *auditory* part of a theater. [Rare.]—**Auditory artery,** a branch of the basilar artery which accompanies the auditory nerve and supplies the labyrinth of the ear.—**Auditory canal,** the meatus auditorius externus and internus. See *meatus*, and cut under *ear.*—**Auditory crest, auditory hairs, auditory plate,** in cephalopods. See extracts.

The terminations of the auditory nerves either form the *auditory plate*, which is a thickened portion of the epithelium, from which the cells send hair-like processes (*auditory hairs*) (Sepia); or an *auditory crest*, which generally takes a curved direction, and which is likewise covered by modified epithelium.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 357.

Cells bearing or developed into long *auditory hairs*, which are to be regarded as the peripheral end-organs of the vestibular branches of the auditory nerve.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 592.

Auditory duct (ductus cochlearis or ductus auditorius), a term applied to the interval between the membrana tectoria and the membrana basilaris of the human cochlea.—**Auditory nerve,** the special nerve of hearing, which enters the ear-parts by the meatus auditorius internus, and is distributed to the membranous labyrinth. In Willis's enumeration it was known as the *portio mollis* of the seventh cranial nerve; now it is generally reckoned as the eighth cranial nerve. Also called the *acoustic nerve.* See cut under *brain.*—**Auditory ossicles.** See *ossicle.*—**Auditory process,** or **external auditory process,** the projecting border of the external auditory meatus to which the cartilage of the ear is attached.—**Auditory vesicle,** the vesicle formed in the embryo by the involution of the epiblast on either side of the head; the rudiment of the membranous labyrinth of the ear.—**Internal auditory foramen.** See *foramen.*

auditory (â′di-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *auditories* (-riz). [< L. *auditorium:* see *auditorium.*] **1.** An audience; an assembly of hearers, as in a church, lecture-room, theater, etc.

He had not the popular way of preaching, nor is in any measure fit for our plaine and vulgar *auditorie*, as his predecessor was. *Evelyn*, Diary, Mar. 5, 1673.

Having entered his court, he [Bacon] addressed the splendid *auditory* in a grave and dignified speech.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. A place for hearing or for the accommodation of hearers; an auditorium; specifically, in a church, the nave, in which the hearers or congregation are assembled.

When Agrippa and Bernice entered into the *auditory.*
Wyclif, Acts xxv. 23.

3†. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes.—**4†.** A lecture-room; a philosophical school. *N. E. D.*

auditress (â′di-tres), *n.* [< *auditor* + *-ess.*] A female hearer.

Adam relating, she sole *auditress.*
Milton, P. L., viii. 51.

auditual (â-dit′ū-ąl), *a.* [< L. *auditus* (*auditu-*), hearing (see *audit, n.*), + *-al.*] Relating to hearing; auditory. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

auf† (âf), *n.* The older form of *oaf.*

A meer changeling, a very monster, an *auf* imperfect.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 507.

au fait (ō fā). [F.; lit., to the point or fact: *au*, to the (see *au*[2]); *fait*, < L. *factum*, fact: see *feat* and *fact.*] Up to the mark; fully skilled or accomplished; expert; possessing or showing the readiness or skill of an adept: followed by *at* or *in:* as, he is quite *au fait at* the game.

The natives [of Maitea] seemed quite *au fait in* the matter of monetary transactions and exchanges.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiii.

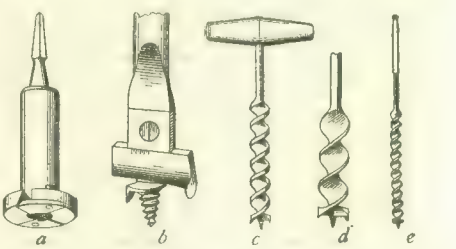
au fond (ō fôṅ). [F.: *au*, at the (see *au*[2]); *fond*, bottom: see *fund.*] At bottom; essentially.

Petrarch was timid. Laura was a woman of sense, and yet, like all women, *au fond*, a coquette.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 9.

auget, auges†, aux†, *n.* [It. Sp. Pg. *auge*, acme, summit, ML. *auges, aux*, < Ar. Pers. *auj*, top, summit, altitude, zenith, ascendant of a planet.] In *old astron.*: (*a*) Properly, the apogee of a planet, or the longitude of the apogee. (*b*) Either apsis of the orbit. (*c*) The culmination or point of culmination.

Augean (â-jē′an), *a.* [< L. *Augeas, Augias*, < Gr. *Αὐγέας, Αὐγείας*, king of Elis (see def.), according to one tradition a son of the Sun and Naupidame; prob. < *αὐγή*, splendor, sunlight.] Of or pertaining to Augeas or Augeias, one of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elis, or resembling his stables; hence, very filthy.—**Augean stable,** in *Gr. myth.*, a stable in which this king kept 3,000 oxen, and which had not been cleaned for thirty years, so that the task of cleaning it had come to be deemed impracticable. Hercules accomplished the task in a single day, by turning the river Alpheus through the stable. Hence, cleansing the Augean stable has become a synonym for the removal of long-standing nuisances, abuses, and the like.

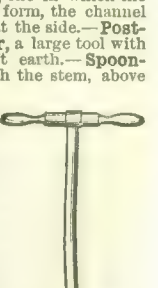
auger (â′gėr), *n.* [Initial *n* has been lost, as in *adder, umpire*, etc.; early mod. E. also *augre, augor*, etc., and, with orig. *n, nauger*, < ME. *nauger, naugor*, earlier *navegor*, < AS. *nafogār, nafegār* (= D. *avegaar, eveger, egger* = LG. *naviger, näviger* = OHG. *nabagēr, nabigēr*, transposed *nagibēr*, MHG. *nabeger, negeber, negber*, G. *näber, neber* = Icel. *nafarr* (for **nafgeirr?*), Sw. *nafvare* (for **nafgare*); cf. Finn. *napakaira*, < Teut.), < *nafu*, nave, + *gār*, a borer, spear: see *nave*[1], *gar*[1], and *gore*[2].] **1.** A boring tool, larger than the gimlet, used in boring holes in wood. It is allied, in form and use, to the metal-boring tool called the *drill.* It consists of a steel stem called the *shank*, a cross-head or handle placed at the top of the shank, and a cutting and boring portion called the *bit*, formed from the lower part of the stem. This cutting part consists of a gimlet-point, which serves as the guiding, entering, or advance boring tool, and an upper portion, which is shaped in a great variety of forms, and has cutting edges designed to cut away and enlarge the hole made by the gimlet-point.—**Expansive auger,** one which has an adjustable cutting bar attached to the bit and is designed to bore holes of different diameters.—**Hollow auger,** an auger designed to make an annular or ring-shaped cut and leave an uncut or blank portion in the center; a tenon-maker for making



Augers.

a, hollow auger; *b*, expansive auger-bit; *c*, handled auger-bit; *d*, hand-machine auger-bit; *e*, framers' or carpenters' auger.

tenons on wheel-spokes.—**Pod-auger,** one in which the stem is straight or of slightly spiral form, the channel thus formed having a cutting edge at the side.—**Post-hole auger** or **earth-boring auger,** a large tool with a long stem for boring holes in soft earth.—**Spoon-auger** or **twist-auger,** one in which the stem, above the gimlet-point, is bent into a perfect spiral, and has a cutting edge or lip at the lower end of the twist or spiral.



Post-hole Auger.

2. An instrument for boring the soil. Such an instrument used in setting posts is called a *post-hole auger*, and one for ascertaining the nature of the subsoil, the presence or absence of water, etc., is called specifically an *earth-boring auger.* Augers for the latter use are of various kinds, but they all consist of three parts, namely: a handle by which two or more men can work the instrument; the bit, mouth, or cutting piece; and rods for connecting the handle with the bit or cutting piece.—**Annular auger.** See *annular.*

auger-bit (â′gėr-bit), *n.* An auger used with a brace or bit-stock. Auger-bits are usually detached from the handles, and are used in boring-machines, with a brace of some form and with adjustable handles, and are often called simply *bits.* They are made in a great variety of styles, each style having a special trade-name: as, *millwrights' bits, wiring-bits, car-builders' bits*, etc. See *bit, brace*, and *boring-machine.*—**Auger-bit gage,** an attachment fitted to an auger for the purpose of measuring and controlling the depth of the hole to be bored.—**Auger-bit guide,** an attachment to an auger-bit point,

used to enlarge a hole that has been bored by a small auger, the attachment fitting the hole and serving as a guide for a second enlarging tool.

auger-faucet (â′gėr-fâ″set), *n.* A faucet with an auger attached. By means of the auger a hole is bored through the cask, the faucet being fitted into place and the auger left inside. In another form the auger may be withdrawn through the faucet. A boring-faucet.

auger-gage (â′gėr-gāj), *n.* A collar, sleeve, or clamp attached to the shank of an auger, to prevent it from penetrating beyond the desired point.

auger-hole (â′gėr-hōl), *n.* A hole made by an auger.

Hid in an *auger-hole.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

auger-shell (â′gėr-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Terebra* and family *Terebridæ*. See cut under *Terebra*.

auger-stem (â′gėr-stem), *n.* The iron rod or bar to which the bit is attached in rope-drilling.

auger-twister (â′gėr-twis″tėr), *n.* A machine for twisting the blanks for screw-augers.

augest†, *n.* See *auge*.

auget (â′jet; F. pron. ō-zhā′), *n.* [F., dim. of *auge*, a trough, < L. *alveus*, a trough, channel, hollow: see *alveus*.] *Milit.*, a small trough extending from the chamber of a mine to the extremity of a gallery, to protect from dampness a saucisson or tube filled with powder.

augh (â; Sc. pron. âċh), *interj.* [Cf. *aw*, *ah*, *oh*.] An exclamation of disgust. [U. S. and Scotch.]

aught[1] (ât), *n.* or *pron.* [In two forms: (1) *aught*, < ME. *aught*, *auȝht*, *auht*, *aght*, *azt*, *aht*, < AS. *awiht*, *awuht*, with vowel shortened from orig. long, *āwiht;* (2) *ought*, < ME. *ought*, *ouht*, *oght*, *ozt*, *oht*, < AS. *āwiht*, *āwuht*, contr. *āht*, with labialized vowel, *ōwiht*, *ōwuht* (= OS. *ēowiht* = OFries. *āwet*, *āet* = D. *iets* = OHG. *eowiht*, *iowiht*, *iewiht*, MHG. *ieht*, *iht*, *iewet*, *iet*), < *ā*, ever, in comp. a generalizing prefix, + *wiht*, wight, whit, thing: lit. 'ever a whit': see *ay*[1] and *whit*, *wight*, and cf. the negative *naught*, *nought*, 'never a whit.' There is no essential difference between the two spellings *aught* and *ought;* the former is now preferred.] Anything whatever; any part: used in interrogative, negative, and conditional sentences.

Is there *aught* else, my friends, I can do for you?
Addison, Cato, iv.

Unfaith in *aught* is want of faith in all.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

aught[1]† (ât), *adv.* [< ME. *aught*, etc.; prop. acc. of the noun.] In any respect; in any way; at all; by any chance.

Can he *aught* telle a mery tale or tweye?
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 44.

Thereon mused he
If that the childes moder were *aught* she
That was his wyf.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 936.

aught[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ought*[2].

aught[3]† (ât), *n.* [Now only in Sc., written *aucht* (âċht), < ME. *aught*, *aughte*, *auchte*, *aght*, *auhte*, *ahte*, etc., < AS. *ēaht*, pl. *ēahta* (= OHG. *ēht* = Goth. *aihts*, property, = Icel. *ætt*, family), with formative *-t*, < *āgan* (pret. *āhte*), have, hold, own: see *ought*[2] and *owe*.] Possession; property.

The surest gear in their *aught.*
Scott, Quentin Durward, I. vii.

aught[4] (ât, âċht), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *eight*[1].

aughtwhere† (ât′hwâr), *adv.* [< *aught*[1], *adv.*, + ★*where*.] Anywhere. *Chaucer.*

augite (â′jīt), *n.* [= F. *augite*, < L. *augites*, a precious stone, < Gr. **αὐγίτης*, < *αὐγή*, brightness, sunlight.] The dark-green to black variety of pyroxene characteristic of basic eruptive rocks like basalt. It differs from other varieties of pyroxene in containing a considerable proportion of the sesqui-bases, alumina and ferric oxid. The name is sometimes used to include the whole species. See *pyroxene*.

augitic (â-jit′ik), *a.* [< *augite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to augite; resembling augite, or partaking of its nature and characters; composed of or containing augite.—**Augitic porphyry**, a rock with a dark-gray or greenish base, containing conspicuous crystals of augite and Labrador feldspar.

auglette†, *n.* An obsolete form of *aglet*.

augment (âg′ment), *n.* [< ME. *augment*, < OF. *augment* = Pg. *augmento* = Sp. It. *aumento*, < L. *augmentum*, increase, growth, < *augere*, increase: see *auction*.] **1**†. Increase; enlargement by addition; augmentation.

This *augment* of the tree. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

2. In *gram.*, an addition at the beginning of certain past indicative tenses of the verb in a part of the Indo-European languages. In Sanskrit it is always *a-*; in Greek it is *e-* (*ė-*) before a consonant (syllabic augment), but an initial vowel is lengthened (*ē-*, *ei-*) (temporal augment). The same name is sometimes given to other prefixed inflectional elements, as to the *ge-* of the German perfect participle (*gebracht*, brought).

Another form, which we may call the preterito-present, unites the *augment* of the past and the ending of the present tense. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 354.

3. In *pathol.*, the period of a fever between its commencement and its height. [Rare.]

augment (âg-ment′), *v.* [< ME. *augmenten*, < OF. *augmenter*, earlier *aumenter* = Sp. *aumentar* = Pg. *augmentar* = It. *aumentare*, < LL. *augmentare*, increase, < L. *augmentum*, an increase: see *augment*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To increase; enlarge in size or extent; swell: as, to *augment* an army by reinforcement; impatience *augments* an evil.

Be it your care
To *augment* your heap of wealth.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, i. 2.

Though fortune change, his constant spouse remains:
Augments his joys or mitigates his pains.
Pope, January and May, l. 42.

The general distress did but *augment* the piety and confirm the fortitude of the colonists.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 284.

2. In *gram.*, to add an augment to.

Most [Greek] verbs beginning with a consonant *augment* the imperfect and aorist by prefixing ε.
Goodwin, Greek Gram., § 101.

3. In *her.*, to make an honorable addition to, as a coat of arms.

Henry VIII. granted to the earl of Surrey to *augment* his arms with a demi-lion, gules, pierced through the mouth with an arrow. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 690.

Augmented interval. See *interval*.—**Augmented surface**, a term first used by Rankine to denote an immersed or wetted surface sufficiently greater than the actual surface of a vessel to give, when substituted for the actual quantity in estimations of the speed of a vessel, results which conform to the actual performance.

II. *intrans.* To become greater in size, amount, degree, etc.; increase; grow larger.

The winds redouble and the streams *augment.*
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 466.

Her fears *augmented* as her comforts fled.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

augmentable (âg-men′ta-bl), *a.* [< *augment* + *-able*.] Capable of being augmented or increased.

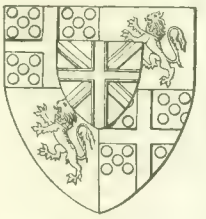
augmentation (âg-men-tā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *augmentatio(n-)*, < LL. *augmentare*, pp. *augmentatus*, augment: see *augment*, *v.*] **1.** The act of increasing or making larger by addition, expansion, or dilatation; the act of adding to or enlarging; the state or condition of being made larger.

Bacon, holding that this method was insufficient and futile for the *augmentation* of real and useful knowledge, published his Novum Organon.
Whewell, Nov. Org. Renovatum, Pref.

2. That by which anything is augmented; an addition: as, the *augmentation* amounted to $500 a year.

He does smile his face into more lines than are in the new map with the *augmentation* of the Indies.
Shak., T. N., iii. 2.

Specifically—**3.** In *music*, where much repetition and imitation of themes is required, the modification of a theme or subject by systematically increasing the original time-value of all its notes.—**4.** In *her.*, an additional charge to a coat-armor, granted as a mark of honor to an armiger. It is borne on an ordinary or subordinary in such a way as to be evidently an addition to the paternal coat, and in ancient times was more rarely used as an addition to the bearings on the field. Also called *addition*.



Arms of first Duke of Wellington with the augmentation granted to him, viz., *An Inescutcheon of England.* (From Boutell's "Heraldry.")

5. In *pathol.*, same as *augment*, 3.—**Augmentation Court**, in England, a court established by Henry VIII. to augment the revenues of the crown by the suppression of monasteries. It was dissolved on the accession of Queen Mary.—**By augmentation**, in England, a phrase formerly used in the army-promotion lists to signify that an officer's appointment had been conferred by the creation of a new patent, not by the purchase of an old one.—**Process of augmentation**, in Scotland, a process in the teind court, raised by the minister of a parish against the titular and heritors, for the purpose of obtaining an augmentation of his stipend.

augmentationer (âg-men-tā′shon-ėr), *n.* An officer belonging to the Augmentation Court (which see, under *augmentation*).

Here now I speak to you my masters, minters, *augmentationers.* *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

augmentative (âg-men′ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *augmentatif*, < LL. as if **augmentativus*, < *augmentare*, pp. *augmentatus:* see *augment*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the quality or power of augmenting.—**2.** In *gram.*, expressing augmentation or increase in the force of the idea conveyed: applied both to words and to affixes which effect this.

II. *n.* A word formed to express increased intensity of the idea conveyed by it, or an affix which serves this purpose.

Also *augmentive*.

augmentatively (âg-men′ta-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to augment or increase; in the manner of an augment.

augmenter (âg-men′tėr), *n.* One who or that which augments.

augmentive (âg-men′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *augment* + *-ive*.] Same as *augmentative*.

augmentless (âg′ment-les), *a.* [< *augment* + *-less*.] Without an augment. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 276.

augoer†, **augret**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *auger*.

au gratin (ō gra-taṅ′). [F.] With the burnt part: done brown.

augrim†, *n.* A Middle English form of *algorism*.

augrim-stones†, *n. pl.* Stones used as counters in arithmetical calculations, some standing for units, others for tens, etc.

His *augrim-stoones*, leyen faire apart.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale.

Augsburg Confession. See *confession*.

augur (â′gėr), *n.* [< ME. *augur*, < L. *augur*, earlier *auger*, of uncertain origin, perhaps < *avis*, a bird (cf. *au-spex* and *au-cupation*), + *-gur*, connected with *garrire*, talk, chatter.] **1.** Among the ancient Romans, a functionary whose duty it was to observe and to interpret, according to traditional rules, the auspices, or reputed natural signs concerning future events. These auspices were studied, with a fixed ceremonial, in the following classes of phenomena: (1) signs from the heavens, including thunder and lightning, and other meteorological manifestations; (2) signs from the direction of flight or the various cries of birds; (3) signs from the manner of eating of domestic hens kept for this purpose; (4) signs from the movements and attitudes of animals; (5) evil omens from various fortuitous incidents, such as the fall of any object, the gnawing of a mouse, the creaking of a chair, etc., occurring during the augural ceremonies, or when these were about to begin. The official or public augurs, who constituted a college, probably founded by Numa, were originally three in number. By the time of Tarquin they had been increased to six. After 300 B. C. the number became nine, of whom five must be plebeians. Sulla made the number fifteen; Julius Cæsar, sixteen, not including his own official membership in his character of perpetual chief priest and dictator; and toward the close of the empire the number was still further increased. The augurs wore the sacerdotal prætexta, or toga with a broad purple border, and their distinctive emblem was the curved rod called the *lituus*, with which they marked out the limits of the templum or boundary within which the omens with which they had to do were to be observed. Before any public business or ceremony was undertaken the augurs decided whether the auspices were propitious, or whether unfavorable omens demanded interruption or delay; they conducted the inauguration or exauguration of priests, temples, and places, such as new settlements, and fixed the times of movable festivals. In the engraving, the figure holds the lituus in his right hand, while one of the sacred fowls appears at his feet.



Augur.
(From a Roman bas-relief.)

Hence—**2.** One who pretends to foretell future events by omens; a soothsayer; a prophet; one who bodes, forebodes, or portends.

Augur of ill, whose tongue was never found
Without a priestly curse or boding sound.
Dryden, Iliad, I. 155.

augur (â′gėr), *v.* [= F. *augurer* = Sp. Pg. *augurar* = It. *augurare*, < L. *augurari;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prognosticate from signs, omens, or indications; predict; anticipate: with a personal subject.

I did *augur* all this to him beforehand.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

I *augur* everything from the approbation the proposal has met with. *Sir J. Herschel.*

2. To betoken; forebode: with a non-personal or impersonal subject.

Sooth was my prophecy of fear;
Believe it when it *augurs* cheer.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 11.

=**Syn. 2.** To portend, presage, foreshadow, be ominous of.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To conjecture from signs or omens.

My power's a crescent, and my *auguring* hope
Says it will come to the full. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

2. To be a sign; bode: with *well* or *ill*.

It *augurs ill* for an undertaking . . . to find such dissensions in headquarters. *W. Belsham*, Hist. Eng.

augural (â′gū-ral), *a.* [< L. *auguralis*, pertaining to an augur, < *augur*, augur.] Pertaining to an augur, or to the duties or profession of an augur; of or pertaining to divination; ominous: as, "portents *augural*," *Cowper*.

augurate[1]† (â′gū-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *augurated*, ppr. *augurating*. [< L. *augurātus*, pp. of *augurari*, augur: see *augur*, *v.*, and *-ate*[2].] To conjecture or foretell by augury; predict; act as an augur.

I *augurated* truly the improvement they would receive this way. *Warburton*, To Hurd, Letters, cii.

augurate[2] (â′gū-rāt), *n.* [< L. *auguratus*, the office of augur, < *augur*: see *augur*, *n.*, and *-ate*[3].] The office of augur; augurship.

auguration† (â-gū-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *auguratio(n-)*, < *augurari*, pp. *auguratus*, augur: see *augur*, *v.*] The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by signs or omens: as, "tripudiary *augurations*," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 11.

augure[1]†, *n.* [For **auger*, for **algere*, appar. < D. *aalgeer*, *aalger*, *elger*, < *aal* (= E. *eel*) + *-ger* (= AS. *gār*), a spear: see *gar*[1], *gore*[2].] An eel-spear.

augure[2]†, *n.* [Also *augur*, < OF. *augure*, < L. *augurium*: see *augury*.] Augury.

augurer† (â′gėr-ėr), *n.* An augur. *Shak.*

augurial (â-gū′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *augurialis*, collateral form of *auguralis*: see *augural*.] Of or pertaining to augurs or augury; augural.

As for the divination or decision from the staff, it is an *augurial* relic. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

augurism† (â′gėr-izm), *n.* [< *augur* + *-ism*.] Augury.

auguristt (â′gėr-ist), *n.* [< *augur* + *-ist*. Cf. *augurize*.] An augur.

augurize† (â′gėr-īz), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *augur* + *-ize*.] To augur; act as an augur.

augurous† (â′gėr-us), *a.* [< *augur* + *-ous*.] Predicting; foretelling; foreboding.

Presaging in their *augurous* hearts.
Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 191.

augurship (â′gėr-ship), *n.* [< *augur* + *-ship*.] The office or period of office of an augur.

augury (â′gū-ri), *n.*; pl. *auguries* (-riz). [< ME. *augury*, < OF. *augurie* (ME. also *augure*, < OF. *augure*) = Sp. Pg. It. *augurio*, < L. *augurium*, divination, prognostication, omen, < *augur*, augur: see *augur*, *n.*] **1.** The art or practice of foretelling events by signs or omens.

She knew by *augury* divine.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

The throne and sceptre of Ithaca were to be disposed by *augury*, by the will of Jove, signified by some omen. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 571.

2. That which forebodes; that from which a prediction is drawn; an omen or significant token.

Sad *auguries* of winter thence she drew.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 441.

I hail this interchange of sentiment . . . as an *augury* that . . . the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be . . . perpetual.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 462.

3. Figuratively, indication; presage; promise.

His diligence at school . . . gave *augury* of his future accomplishments. *Sumner*, John Pickering.

=**Syn.** *Portent*, *Sign*, etc. See *omen*.

august[1] (â-gust′), *a.* [= F. *auguste* = Sp. Pg. It. *augusto*, < L. *augustus*, venerable, worthy of honor (assumed as a title by Octavius Cæsar and his successors), perhaps orig. 'consecrated by augury,' < *augur*, augur (cf. *robust*, < L. *robustus*, < *robur*); but usually associated with *augere*, increase, extol: see *auction*.] **1.** Inspiring reverence and admiration; majestic; solemnly grand or stately; sublime; magnificent; imposing.

There is on earth a yet *auguster* thing,
Veiled though it be, than parliament or king.
Wither.

That *august* face of Truth. *Whittier*, Eve of Election.

This was an extensive and magnificent structure, the creation of the prince's own eccentric yet *august* taste. *Poe*, Tales, I. 339.

2. Venerable; worshipful; eminent.=**Syn.** *Stately*, etc. (see *majestic*), awful, imposing.

August[2] (â′gust), *n.* [< ME. *August*, *Augst*, also *Aust*, after OF. *Aoust*, mod. F. *Août* = Sp. Pg. It. *Agosto* = D. *Augustus* = G. Dan. *August* = Sw. *Augusti* = Russ. *Avgustŭ* = Gr. Αὔγουστος, < L. *Augustus* (sc. *mensis*, month), August; so named by the emperor Augustus Cæsar (see *august*[1]) in his own honor, following the example of Julius Cæsar, who gave his name to the preceding month, July. The earlier name of August was *Sextilis* (< *sextus* = E. *sixth*, it being the sixth month in the old calendar).] The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days, reckoned the first month of autumn in Great Britain, but the last of summer in the United States. See *month*.

august[2] (â′gust), *v. t.* [= F. *aoûter*, ripen, = Sp. *agostar*, be parched, dial. plow land in August, pasture cattle on stubble in summer (see *agostadero*); from *August*[2], *n.*] **1**†. To make brown or sunburnt. *Evelyn.*—**2.** To ripen; bring to fruition. [Poetical.]

He for . . . dear nations toiled,
And *augusted* man's heavenly hopes.
Bailey, Mystic, l. 55. (*N. E. D.*)

augusta (â-gus′tą), *n.* [See *august*[1].] A name given in Central America to a valuable timber-tree, the botanical relations of which are unknown.

augustal (â-gus′tal), *n.* [< L. *Augustalis*, relating to Augustus, the title assumed by the emperors, < *augustus*, venerable: see *august*[1].] **1.** Under the ancient Roman empire: (*a*) A priest of the lares at the cross-roads, an office first established by Augustus. (*b*) A priest of a college or brotherhood (*sodales Augustales*) of members of the imperial house and some other persons of high rank, whose duty it was to maintain the religious rites of the Julian family: instituted by Tiberius. (*c*) A member of a private college or corporation, of which there were many in Rome and throughout the provinces, formed to do reverence, by religious ceremonies and otherwise, to the memory of Augustus, and, at a later date, to pay divine honors to the reigning emperor also. The office of augustal became hereditary, and carried with it the assessment of certain public dues, and the giving to the public of stated feasts and shows. The augustals wore distinctive ornaments, had places of honor in the theaters, and enjoyed other privileges. (*d*) Under the early empire, a general name for subaltern officers of the legion.—**2.** The name of an Italian gold coin, weighing from 30 to 40 grains, issued in the thirteenth century by the emperor Frederick II. as king of Sicily. It bears a resemblance to gold coins of the ancient Roman empire.



Obverse. Reverse.
Augustal, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

augustalis (â-gus-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *augustales* ★(-lēz). Same as *augustal*, 2.

Augustan (â-gus′tan), *a.* [< L. *Augustanus*, pertaining to *Augustus*, or to cities named *Augusta*: see *August*[2].] **1.** Pertaining to the Emperor Augustus (31 B. C. to A. D. 14): as, the *Augustan* age. The Augustan age was the most brilliant period in Roman literature; hence the phrase has been applied by analogy to similar periods in the literary history of other countries. Thus the reign of Louis XIV. has been called the *Augustan* age of French literature, while that of Queen Anne has received this distinction in English.

2. Pertaining to the town Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg, in Bavaria: as, the *Augustan* Confession, commonly called the Augsburg Confession. ★See *confession*.

Augustin, Augustine (â-gus′tin or â′gus-tin), *n.* [< L. *Augustinus*, a proper name, < *Augustus*, name of Roman emperors: see *August*[2]. The name *Austin* is a contraction of *Augustin*.] A name formerly given to a member of one of the monastic fraternities following the rule of St. Augustine. See *Augustinian*.—**Augustine disputation**, a disputation formerly held at Oxford on the feast of St. Augustine.

Augustinian (â-gus-tin′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Augustinus*, Augustine.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to St. Augustine or his doctrines, or to the order of monks following his rule.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of one of several religious orders deriving their name and rule from St. Augustine. The regular canons of St. Augustine, or Austin Canons, were introduced into Great Britain soon after 1100, and had houses at Pontefract, Scone, Holyrood, etc. The hermits of St. Augustine, or Austin Friars, now known as Augustinians, form one of the four mendicant orders of the Roman Catholic Church; they were gathered into one body from several congregations in the middle of the thirteenth century. A reformed branch of this order is known as the *barefooted Augustinians*. There have also been various congregations of nuns called by this name; and many others follow the rule of St. Augustine, as the Hospital Sisters of the Hôtel-Dieu in France, Canada, etc. **2.** In *theol.*, one who adopts the views of St. Augustine, especially his doctrines of predestination and irresistible grace. See *grace*.—**3.** One of a sect of the sixteenth century, which maintained that the gates of heaven will not be open till the general resurrection.

Augustinianism (â-gus-tin′i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Augustinian* + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrines of St. Augustine.—**2.** The rules and practice of the Augustinians.

augustly (â-gust′li), *adv.* In an august manner; majestically.

augustness (â-gust′nes), *n.* The quality of being august; dignity of mien; grandeur; magnificence.

He was daunted at the *augustness* of such an assembly. *Shaftesbury*.

auk[1] (âk), *n.* [Also written *awk*, E. dial. *alk*, < Icel. *alka*, *ālka* = Sw. *alka* = Dan. Norw. *alke*; > NL. *Alca*, q. v.] A diving bird belonging to the family *Alcidæ* and the order *Pygopodes*, characterized by having 3 toes, webbed feet, and short wings and tail. Originally the name was specifically applied to the great auk, or garefowl, *Alca impennis*, which became extinct about 1844, notable as the largest bird of the family and the only one deprived of the power of flight by reason of the smallness of its wings, though these were as perfectly formed as in other birds. It was about 30 inches long, the length of the wing being only about 6 inches. Its color was black above, white below, with a white spot before the eye. It abounded on both coasts of the North Atlantic, nearly or quite to the arctic circle, and south on the American side to Massachusetts. The name came to be also specifically applied to the razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*, a similar but much smaller species, about 15 inches long, with a white line instead of a spot before the eye; and finally, as a book-name, it was made synonymous with *Alcidæ*. Several North Pacific species still bear the name, as the rhinoceros auk (*Ceratorhina monocerata*), the crested auk (*Simorhynchus cristatellus*), etc.; but other special names are usually found for most of the birds of this family, as *puffin*, *murre*, *guillemot*, *dovekie*, *auklet*, etc. There are about 24 species belonging to the family. See *Alca*, *Alcidæ*.

auk[2]†, *a.* Same as *awk*[1].

auklet (âk′let), *n.* [< *auk* + dim. *-let*.] A little auk. Specifically applied to several small species of



Crested Auklet (*Simorhynchus cristatellus*).

Alcidæ, of the genera *Simorhynchus*, *Ombria*, and *Ptychorhamphus*, as the crested auklet, *Simorhynchus cristatellus*; the parrakeet auklet, *Ombria psittacula*; the Aleutian auklet, *Ptychorhamphus aleuticus*.

aul (âl), *n.* [E. dial., a reduction of *alder*[1].] The alder.

When the bud of the *aul* is as big as the trout's eye,
Then that fish is in season in the river Wye.
Local Eng. proverb.

aula (â′lą), *n.*; pl. *aulæ* (-lē). [L., a hall, a court, < Gr. *αὐλή*, a hall, a court, orig. an open court, prob. as being open to the air, < *ἄϝνα*ι, blow: see *air*[1], *aura*, and *asthma*; cf. *αὐλός*, a pipe, flute.] **1.** A court or hall.—**2.** [NL.] In *anat.*, the anterior portion of the third ventricle of the brain, corresponding to the cavity of the primitive prosencephalon; a mesal portion of the common ventricular cavity of the brain; in the amphibian brain, the ventricle of the unpaired cerebral rudiment.—**3.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the cavity of a colony of infusorians, as members of *Volvox* or *Eudorina*. *A. Hyatt.*—**Aula Regia** or **Regis** (Royal or King's Court), a court established by William the Conqueror in his own hall, whence the name. It was composed of the great officers of state resident in the palace, of the king's justiciars, and the greater barons. It formed an advisory body consulted by the king in matters of great importance. Also called *Curia Regis*. See *curia*, 2.

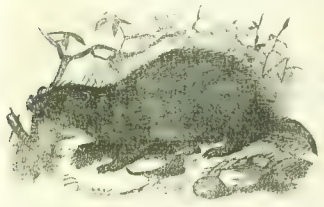
Aulacantha (â-la-kan′thą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐλός*, pipe, tube, + *ἄκανθα*, a spine.] A genus of radiolarians, representing a peculiar family, the *Aulacanthidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1860.

aulacanthid (â-la-kan′thid), *n.* A radiolarian of the family *Aulacanthidæ*.

Aulacanthidæ (â-la-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aulacantha* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripyleans or acantharian radiolarians, with a skeleton consisting of a superficial pallium of five tangential tubes and a number of strong radial spicules, simple or branched, which pierce the mantle. They are deep-sea organisms, and are divided into a number of genera, as *Aulacantha*, *Aulospathis*, *Aulocaphis*, *Aulodendrum*, etc. *Haeckel.*

aulacode (â′la-kōd), *n.* [< *Aulacodus*.] A spiny ground-rat of the genus *Aulacodus*.

Aulacodus (â-la-kō′dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὖλαξ*, a furrow, + *ὀδούς*, tooth.] **1.** A genus of rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echimyinæ*, including one African species, *A. swinderianus*, Swinder's aulacode, the ground-pig. It is a large burrowing animal, about 2 feet long, with a stout body, short limbs, ears, and tail, flattened and channeled bristly hairs like spines, and triply grooved teeth.



Ground-pig (*Aulacodus swinderianus*).

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Eschscholtz*, 1822.

aulæ, *n.* Plural of *aula*.

aularian (â-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *aularis*, < L. *aula*, hall.] **I.** *a.* Relating to a hall.

II. *n.* At English universities, especially Oxford, a member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian.

aulary (â′la-ri), *a.* [< ML. *aularis*: see *aularian*.] Same as *aularian*.

aulatela (â-la-tē′lä), *n.*; pl. *aulatelæ* (-lē). [NL., irreg. < *aula* (see *aula*) + L. *tela*, a web.] In *anat.*, the atrophied or membranous roof of the aula. See *aula*, 2.

aulbet, *n.* An obsolete form of *alb*[1].

auld (âld), *a.* [Sc., = E. *old*, q. v.] Old.

★ Take thine *auld* cloak about thee.
Quoted in *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Auld birkie. See *birkie*.—**Auld lang syne.** [*Auld* = E. *old*; *lang* = E. *long*; *syne* = E. *since*: see *syne*.] A Scotch phrase denoting days or times long since past, especially happy times.—**Auld wives' tongues**, an old name of the asp, *Populus tremula*. "This tree is the matter whereof women's toongs were made, as the poets and some others report, which seldom cease wagging." *Gerard.*

Auldana (âl-dā′nä), *n.* An Australian red wine.

auld-farand, auld-farrant (âld-fā′rand, -rant), *a.* [Sc., < *auld* + *farand*.] Having the ways or thoughts of an old person; resembling an old or at least a grown-up person; hence, sagacious; wily; knowing more than was expected: most frequently applied to children. [Scotch.]

aulen (â′len), *a.* [E. dial., a reduction of *aldern*. Cf. *aul*.] Aldern; of alder. [Prov. Eng.]

auletes (â-lē′tēz), *n.*; pl. *auletai* (-tī). [Gr. *αὐλητής*, < *αὐλεῖν*, play on the flute, < *αὐλός*, a flute, a pipe, tube, < *ἄϝναι*, blow. Cf. *aula*.] In ancient Greece, a flute-player.

Before him on the right stands an *auletes*.
Cat. of Vases in Brit. Museum, II. 86.

auletic (â-let′ik), *a.* [< L. *auleticus*, < Gr. *αὐλητικός*, of or for the flute (cf. *αὐλητής*, a flute-player), < *αὐλεῖν*, play on the flute: see *auletes*.] Pertaining to instruments of the flute kind.

It is true that the ancients also had an instrumental music separate from poetry; but while this in modern times has been coming more and more to be the crown of musical art, it was confined in antiquity to the kitharistic and *auletic* nomes. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 90.

auletris (â-lē′tris), *n.*; pl. *auletrides* (-tri-dēz). [Gr. *αὐλητρίς*, fem. of *αὐλητής*: see *auletes*.] In ancient Greece, a female flute-player.

In the centre an *auletris*, looking to the right, playing on the double flute.
Cat. of Vases in Brit. Museum, II. 15.



Auletris.—Performer on the double flute or diaulos. (From a Greek red-figured vase; 5th century B. C.)

aulic (â′lik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aulicus*, < Gr. *αὐλικός*, of the court, < *αὐλή*, court: see *aula*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a royal court. In the old German empire, the Aulic Council was the personal council of the emperor, and one of the two supreme courts of the empire which decided without appeal. It was instituted about 1502, and organized under a definite constitution in 1559, modified in 1654. It finally consisted of a president, a vice-president, and eighteen councilors, six of whom were Protestants; the unanimous vote of the latter could not be set aside by the others. The Aulic Council ceased to exist on the extinction of the German empire in 1806. The title is now given to the Council of State of the Emperor of Austria. Also *aulical*.

2. [< *aula*, 2.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the aula. *Wilder.*

II. *n.* Formerly, in the University of Paris, the ceremony of conferring the degree of doctor in theology, including a harangue by the chancellor and a disputation upon a thesis written and defended by the candidate: so called because it was held in the great hall of the archbishopric.

aulical (â′li-kal), *a.* Same as *aulic*, 1.

aulicism (â′li-sizm), *n.* [< *aulic* + *-ism*.] A courtly phrase or expression.

aulin (â′lin), *n.* [Also written *allin*, *allen*, *allan*; according to Edmonston (Shetland Gloss.) < Icel. "*alinn*, a parasite" (cf. the specific name *parasiticus*), prop. one fed, being pp. of *ala*, bear, nourish, feed: see *alic*[1] and *all*.] The arctic gull, *Stercorarius parasiticus*, also called *dirty-allen*, *scouty-aulin* or *aulin-scouty*, and *skait-bird*. See *scouty-aulin* and *skait-bird*.

aulin-scouty (â′lin-skou″ti), *n.* Same as *aulin*.

auliplexus (â-li-plek′sus), *n.*; pl. *auliplexus* or *auliplexuses* (-ez). [NL., < *aula*, 2, + *plexus*.] In *anat.*, the aulic portion of the diaplexus; that part of the choroid plexus which is in the aula. See *aula*, 2. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 473.

aulmonieret, *n.* See *aumônière*.

aulnt, *n.* See *aune*.

aulnaget, *n.* See *alnage*.

aulnager†, *n.* See *alnager*.

aulophyte (â′lō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐλός*, a pipe, tube, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant living within another, but chiefly for shelter, not parasitically, as some minute algæ.

Aulopora (â-lop′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐλός*, a pipe, + *πόρος*, a pore.] A genus of fossil sclerodermatous corals, of the group *Tabulata*, giving name to a family *Auloporidæ*.

aulorhynchid (â-lō-ring′kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aulorhynchidæ*.

Aulorhynchidæ (â-lō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aulorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, with an elongated subcylindrical body, elongated tubiform snout, sides with rows of bony shields, and subthoracic ventral fins having a spine and four rays each.

Aulorhynchus (â-lō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐλός*, a flute, pipe, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Aulorhynchidæ*. *A. flavidus*, the only known species, occurs on the Pacific coast of the United States.

Aulosphæra (â-lō-sfē′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐλός*, a pipe, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] A genus of radiolarians, typical of the family *Aulosphæridæ*.

Aulosphæridæ (â-lō-sfē′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aulosphæra* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripylean or acantharian radiolarians, with a fenestrated shell composed in a peculiar fashion of hollow tubes. It is a group of several deep-sea genera, as *Aulosphæra*, *Aulophlegma*, etc. *Haeckel.*

Aulostoma (â-los′tō-mä), *n.* [NL. (prop. fem. of *Aulostomus*; cf. *Aulostomus*), < Gr. *αὐλός*, a pipe, + *στόμα*, mouth: see *auletes* and *stoma*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Aulostomidæ*. Also *Aulostomus*.

Aulostomatidæ (â″lō-stō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Aulostomidæ*.

aulostomid (â-los′tō-mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aulostomidæ*.

Aulostomidæ (â-lō-stō′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aulostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Aulostoma*,



Aulostomus valentini.

with a long compressed body, elongated tubiform snout, imbricated ctenoid scales, numerous dorsal spines, and abdominal spineless ventral fins. Several species are known as inhabitants of tropical and warm seas. Also *Aulostomatidæ*.

aulostomidan (â-lō-stō′mi-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Aulostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Aulostomidæ*; an aulostomid. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Aulostomus (â-los′tō-mus), *n.* [NL., masc.: see *Aulostoma*.] Same as *Aulostoma*.

aum[1] (âm), *n.* A dialectal form of *elm*. [North. Eng.]

aum[2] (âm), *n.* See *aam*.

aum[3] (âm), *n.* A dialectal form of *alum*. [North. Eng.]

aum[4], *n.* See *om*.

aumailt, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *amel*.

aumbryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambry*.

aumelett, *n.* An obsolete form of *omelet*.

aumener[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *almoner*[1].

aumener[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *almoner*[2].

aumeryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambry*.

aumone (â′mōn), *n.* [< F. *aumône*, < OF. *almosne*, < LL. *eleemosyna*, alms: see *alms* and *almoin*.] In *law*, alms.—**Tenure in aumone**, a tenure by which lands are given in alms to some church or religious house.

aumônière, aulmoniere (ō-mō-ni-ār′), *n.* [F.: see *almoner*[2].] A pouch or purse, often richly embroidered, carried at the girdle by persons of rank during the middle ages. The name is also given to a bag or pouch similarly worn by women at the present day.

aumuce, *n.* See *amice*[2].

auncelt, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ancel*, < ME. *auncel*, *auncelle*, *aunselle*, also *auncere*, *aunsere*, < AF. *auncelle*, *aunselle*, appar. (by mistaking the initial *l* for the article *l'*, *la*) for **launcelle*, < It. *lancella*, a little balance, dim. of *lance*, a balance, < L. *lanx*, acc. *lancem*, a plate, a scale of a balance: see *lance*[2], *launce*[2], and *balance*.] A kind of balance for weighing anciently used in England, apparently that variety of the steelyard commonly known as the Danish steelyard, which has a movable fulcrum and a fixed weight, the forefinger often serving as the fulcrum. It was very inaccurate, and was therefore prohibited by statute. In many parts of England the term *auncel-weight* is still used to signify weight, as of meat, which has been estimated by the hand without scales.

aundert, *n.* A dialectal form of *undern*.

aundiront, *n.* An obsolete form of *andiron*.

aune (ōn), *n.* [F., < OF. *alne*, ell: see *alnage* and *ell*.] A French cloth-measure, now superseded as a standard measure by the meter. The use of the *aune métrique*, *nouvelle*, or *usuelle*, equal to 1¼ meters or 47½ English inches, established in 1812, was forbidden after Jan. 1, 1840. The old measure of this name varied at different places: at Rouen it was the same as the English ell, 45 inches; at Paris, 46.8 inches; at Lyons, 47¾ inches; at Calais, 68⅛ inches. Formerly *auln*.

aunget, aungelt, *n.* [ME., < OF. *ange*, angel: see *angel*.] Obsolete forms of *angel*.

aunt (änt), *n.* [< ME. *aunte*, *aunt*, < OF. *ante*, *aunte* (F. *tante*) = Pr. *amda* = It. dial. *amida*, *ameta*, < L. *amita*, aunt; cf. Icel. *amma*, grandmother: see *amma*[1]. For the change of *mt* to *nt*, cf. *ant*[1].] **1.** The sister of one's father or mother; also, in address or familiar use, the wife of one's uncle.—**2**†. Formerly used by alumni of Oxford and Cambridge as a title for the "sister university." *N. E. D.*—**3**†. An old woman; an old gossip.

The wisest *aunt* telling the saddest tale.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

4†. A procuress; a loose woman.

Summer songs for me and my *aunts*,
While we lie tumbling in the hay.
Shak., W. T., iv. 2.

Aunt Sally. (*a*) In England, a favorite game at racecourses and fairs. A wooden head is set on a pole, and a clay pipe is placed in the mouth or nose. The game consists in endeavoring to smash the pipe by throwing sticks or other missiles at it. (*b*) The head so used.

auntert, *n.* The common Middle English form of *adventure*, *n.*

auntert, auntret, *v. i.* and *t.* The common Middle English forms of *adventure*, *v.*

I wol arise and *auntre* it by my fay.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 290.

auntie, *n.* See *aunty*.

auntroust, *a.* The common Middle English form of *adventurous*. *Chaucer.*

aunty, auntie (än′ti), *n.* Familiar diminutive forms of *aunt*.

aura[1] (â′rä), *n.* [L., a breeze, a breath of air, the air, < Gr. *αὔρα*, air in motion, a breeze, < *ἄϝναι*, breathe, blow. Cf. *aula*, and see *air*[1].] **1.** A supposed influence, force, or imponderable matter proceeding from a body and surrounding it as an atmosphere; specifically, an imponderable substance supposed to emanate from all living things, to consist of the subtle essence of the individual, and to be a means of manifesting what is called animal magnetism, and also a medium for the operation of alleged mesmeric, clairvoyant, and somnambulic powers. Also called *nerve-aura*, or *nervaura*. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, atmosphere; air; character, etc.

He [Rossetti] appreciated to a generous extent the poetry of present younger writers, but failed to see in nine-tenths of it any of that originality and individual *aura* that characterize work that will stand the stress of time. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 35.

The personal *aura* which surrounded him [S. Bowles] in social intercourse was nowhere more potent than with his young men in the office.

Charles G. Whiting, in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 69.

3. A peculiar sensation resembling that produced by a current of air. See *epileptic aura*, below.—**Electric aura**, a supposed electric fluid emanating from an electrified body, and forming a sort of atmosphere around it. Also called *electric atmosphere*.—**Epileptic aura** (aura epileptica), primarily, a sensation, as of a current of air rising from some part of the body to the head, preceding an attack of epilepsy; in a more general sense, any disturbance of consciousness or local motor symptoms immediately preceding an epileptic spasm.—**Hysteric aura**, a similar sensation preceding an attack of hysteria.

aura[2] (â′rạ), *n.* [NL., appar. adapted (with ref. to *aura*[1]) from a S. Amer. native name. The form *ouroua* is given by Barrère as the native name in Guiana.] An old native name of any South American vulture excepting the condor; an urubu, tzopilotl, gallinazo, turkey-buzzard, or carrion-crow. It was early Latinized in the form *regina aurarum*, was adopted by Linnæus as the specific name of his *Vultur aura*, and is now used as the specific name of the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*. See cut under *Cathartes*.

aural[1] (â′rạl), *a.* [< L. *aura* (see *aura*[1]) + *-al*.] Pertaining to the air or to an aura.

aural[2] (â′rạl), *a.* [< L. *auris*, = E. *ear*[1], + *-al*.] **1.** Relating to the ear: as, the *aural* orifice; *aural* surgery.—**2.** Perceived by the ear; learned by hearing; auricular.

That *aural* acquaintance with Latin phrases which the unlearned might pick up from pulpit quotations constantly interpreted by the preacher, could help them little when they saw written Latin. *George Eliot*, Romola, lxiii.

★**auramine** (â′rạ-min), *n.* [< *aurum* + *amine*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the hydrochlorid of tetra-methyl-diamido-benzo-phenon-imide. It yields a pure and brilliant yellow on cotton, wool, and silk.

aurantia (â-ran′shi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *aurantium*, an orange: see *orange*.] An acid coal-tar color, used in dyeing. It is the ammonium salt of hexa-nitro-diphenylamine, used largely in coloring leather an orange-color, and to a limited extent in dyeing wool and silk. It is said to cause skin-eruptions.

Aurantiaceæ (â-ran-ti-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *aurantium*, an orange (see *orange*), + *-aceæ*.] See *Aurantieæ*.

aurantiaceous (â-ran-ti-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *aurantiaceus*: see above.] Of or belonging to the *Aurantiaceæ*.

Aurantieæ (â-ran-tī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *aurantium* (see *orange*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of the family *Rutaceæ*, trees or shrubs, distinguished from the rest of the family by their perfect flowers and by their fruit, a large berry with exalbuminous seeds. It has often been classed as a distinct family, the *Aurantiaceæ*. There are about a dozen genera, indigenous to tropical Asia, of which the most familiar are *Citrus*, yielding the orange, etc.; *Limonia* (which see); and *Belou*, the bhel-tree.

aurate[1] (â′rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *auratus*, overlaid with gold, of gold, pp. of *aurare*, overlay with gold, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurum* and *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Resembling gold; gold-colored; gilded. [Rare.]

II. *n.* **1.** A kind of pear.—**2.** A combination of auric acid with a base: as, potassium *aurate*.

aurate[2] (â′rāt), *a.* [< L. *auris*, = E. *ear*[1], + *-ate*[1]. Equiv. to *aurited*, q. v.] Eared; having ears, as the scallop-shell.

aurated[1], **aurated**[2] (â′rā-ted), *a.* Same as *aurate*[1], *aurate*[2].

auré (ō-rā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., = *aurate*[1].] In *her.*, sprinkled with drops or spots of gold. Otherwise termed *gutté d'or*. See *gutté*.

aureate (â′rē-āt), *a.* [Early mod. E. *aureat*, < LL. *aureatus*, adorned with gold, < L. *aureus*, golden, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurum*.] Golden; gilded; golden-yellow, as a flower.

aurei, *n.* Plural of *aureus*.

aureity (â-rē′ị-ti), *n.* [< *aure-ous* + *-ity*.] The peculiar properties of gold; goldenness. *Coleridge*.

aurelia (â-rē′lyạ), *n.* [NL., < It. *aurelia*, chrysalis, < *aurelia*, fem. of *aurelio*, golden (Florio), < L. **aurelius* (only as a proper name, *Aurelius*, earlier *Auselius*, a Roman family), < *aurum*, gold: see *aurum*.] **1†.** In *entom.*, the nymph, chrysalis, or pupa of a lepidopterous insect. See *chrysalis*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of pelagic discophorous *Hydromedusæ*, typical of the family *Aureliidæ*, characterized by having branched radial vessels and the edge of the disk fringed with small tentacles. *A. aurita* is the type-species, found in European seas, the old *Medusa aurita* of Linnæus. *A. flavidula* occurs on the coast of North America. The name is synonymous with *Medusa* regarded as a genus and in its most restricted sense.



Aurelia aurita.

G, genital chamber; *L*, prolonged angle of the mouth; *m*, one of the lithocysts.

In the study of the sunfish (*Aurelia*) we are able to see plainly the prominent differences between jelly-fishes as a group and polyps as a group.

Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1878, p. 318.

3. The adult state of any medusa, or the perfected stage of a medusiform zoöid.

aurelian (â-rē′lyạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *aurelia*, 1, + *-an*.] **I.†** *a.* In *entom.*, like or pertaining to the aurelia: as, the *aurelian* form of an insect.

II. *n.* An entomologist devoted to the study of lepidopterous insects only.

With the exception of a few *Aurelians*, as the students of Lepidoptera were then [1853] termed.

J. O. Westwood, 1883.

Aureliidæ (â-rē-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aurelia*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of pelagic *Discophora*, containing the genus *Aurelia*.

aureola (â-rē′ō-lạ), *n.* [L., fem. of *aureolus*, of gold, dim. of *aureus*, of gold, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurum*.] **1.** In representations of the Deity, the Virgin Mary, saints, martyrs, etc., a radiance or luminous cloud emanating from and surrounding the whole figure. If the figure is represented in an erect position, the aureola is usually oval, or of the form known as the *vesica piscis* (fish's bladder); if the figure is sitting, the aureola often approaches a circular form. *Aureola*, *nimbus*, and *glory* are frequently confounded, though technically quite distinct. See *nimbus* and *glory*.



Aureola.—Figure of Christ, from tympanum of portal of St. Trophime, Arles, France; 12th century.

2. A circle, or system of concentric circles, more or less colored, surrounding a source of light, and due to fine dust or aqueous vapor, or even to the larger particles of fog. The diameters of the colored circles diminish as the sizes of the particles increase, or as the spaces between the rays of light that penetrate between the particles increase. The colors are due to interference of waves of light.

3. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, a higher reward added to the essential bliss of heaven as a recompense for a special spiritual victory gained by the person to whom it is attributed: as, the *aureola* of virgins, martyrs, doctors, etc.

★**aureole** (â′rē-ōl), *n.* [< ME. *aureole* (cf. F. *auréole*), < L. *aureola*: see *aureola*. Cf. *oriole*.] A luminous emanation or cloud surrounding a figure or an object; an aureola.

Fair shines the gilded *aureole*
In which our highest painters place
Some living woman's simple face.
D. G. Rossetti, Jenny.

And round the grisly fighter's hair the martyr's *aureole* bent! *Whittier*, Brown of Ossawatomie.

When the electric arc is produced between carbons in vacuo a beautiful glow is obtained, the negative pole being surrounded by a blue *aureole*, and the positive by a stratified pale-blue light. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 583.

aureole (â′rē-ōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aureoled*, ppr. *aureoling*. [< *aureole*, *n.*] To surround or invest with an aureole.

aureolin (â-rē′ọ-lin), *n.* [< L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden, yellow (see *aureous*), + *-in*[2].] A trade-name for the pigment cobalt yellow (which see, under *yellow*).

aureosin (â-rē′ọ-sin), *n.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *eosin*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is a chlorinated fluorescein (which see). It dyes light-rose shades on silk, giving a greenish-yellow reflection.

aureous (â′rẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *aureus*, of gold, golden, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurum*.] Of a golden-yellow color.

aures, *n.* Plural of *auris*, 1.

aureus (â′rẹ-us), *n.*; pl. *aurei* (-ī). [L., prop. adj. (sc. *nummus*, coin), of gold: see *aureous*.] A Roman gold coin equivalent to 100 sesterces or 25 denarii, first minted in the first century B. C., and issued under the empire till the reign of Constantine I., who substituted for it the gold solidus. In the time of Augustus the aureus weighed about 120 grains and was worth about $5.02. Its weight and standard were afterward reduced.



Obverse. Reverse.

Aureus of Augustus, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

au revoir (ō rē-vwor′). [F.: *au* (see *au*[2]); *revoir*, < L. *revidere*, see again, < *re-*, again, + *videre*, see: lit. to the reseeing (inf. used as n.).] Until we meet again; good-by for the present.

auri-argentiferous (â″ri-är-jen-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *argentum*, silver, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *aurum* and *argentiferous*.] Bearing or containing both gold and silver.

There are found in the lower levels pockets of *auri-argentiferous* ore. *L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 128.

★**auric**[1] (â′rik), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold (see *aurum*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to gold.—**Auric oxid**, or **gold trioxid**, Au_2O_3, is a blackish-brown powder, the highest known oxid of gold.

auric[2] (â′rik), *a.* [< *aura*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the aura; aural. See *aura*[1].

aurichalc (â′ri-kalk), *n.* See *orichalc*.

aurichalcite (â-ri-kal′sīt), *n.* [< L. *aurichalcum* (see *orichalc*) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous carbonate of copper and zinc occurring in transparent verdigris-green to sky-blue needle-shaped crystals, also in laminated or granular masses. When reduced it yields a gold-colored alloy of copper and zinc. Buratite is a variety which was supposed to be singular in containing calcium.

aurichalcum (â-ri-kal′kum), *n.* See *orichalc*.

auricle (â′ri-kl), *n.* [< L. *auricula*, the external ear, the ear, dim. of *auris* = E. *ear*[1], q. v.] **1.** The pinna of the external ear; that part of the organ of hearing which projects from the side of the head. See *pinna*, and cut under *ear*. Also *auricula*.—**2.** A chamber or one of the chambers of the heart into which the blood comes from the veins, and from which it passes into the ventricle or one of the ventricles. In the mammalian, avian, and reptilian heart there are two auricles, the right and the left. The name is sometimes used in a more special sense to designate an ear-like portion or appendage (appendix auriculæ) of each of these chambers; the remainder is then distinguished as the *sinus*. The right auricle receives venous blood from the venæ cavæ; the left auricle receives arterial blood from the lungs through the pulmonary veins. See cuts under *heart* and *lung*.

3. Something, or some part of a thing, like or likened to an ear: variously applied, chiefly in botany, zoölogy, and comparative anatomy. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, an appendage of the planta of certain insects, as bees. (*b*) In echinoderms, an auricula. See *auricula*, 4. (*c*) In *bot.*, an ear-shaped or ear-like appendage; the inflated lower lobe or appendage of the leaves of some *Hepaticæ*.

4. An instrument applied to the ears to assist in hearing; a kind of ear-trumpet.

auricled (â′ri-kld), *a.* [< *auricle* + *-ed*[2].] Having ears or auricles; having appendages resembling ears; in *bot.*, same as *auriculate*.

auricomous (â-rik′ō-mus), *a.* [< L. *auricomus*, with golden hair, < *aurum*, gold, + *coma*, hair: see *aurum* and *coma*[2].] Having golden hair; yellow-haired.

auricula (â-rik′ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *auriculæ* (-lē). [L., the external ear, the ear: see *auricle*.] **1.** A horticultural name for the garden forms of *Primula Auricula*, a yellow primrose found native in the Swiss Alps, and sometimes called bear's-ear from the shape of its leaves. It has long been cultivated by florists, who have succeeded in raising from seed a great number of varieties.

2. Same as *auricle*, 1.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of phytophagous or plant-eating pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Auriculidæ*. *A. judæ* and *A. midæ* are examples. They are known as *ear-shells*.—**4.** [NL.] In echinoderms, one of the perforated processes into which the ambulacral and sometimes the interambulacral plates are produced, and which arch over the interior of the ambulacra, as in the typical echini, or sea-urchins. See cut under *Echinoidea*.



Ear-shell (*Auricula judæ*).

★**auricular** (â-rik′ū-lạr), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *auricularis*, < L. *auricula*, the ear: see *auricle*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the ear, or to the auricle of the ear; aural: as, the *auricular* nerve.—**2.** Used in connection with the ear: as, an *auricular* tube (which see, below).—**3.** Addressed to the ear; privately confided to one's ear, especially the ear of a priest: as, *auricular* confession.—**4.** Recognized or perceived by the ear; audible.

You shall . . . by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

5†. Communicated or known by report; hearsay.

Auricular traditions and feigned testimonies.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 326.

6. Known or obtained by the sense of hearing: as, *auricular* evidence.—7. Ear-shaped; auriculate; auriform: as, the *auricular* articulating surface of the human ilium.—8. In echinoderms, of or pertaining to the auriculæ: as, an internal *auricular* process.—9. Pertaining to the auricle of the heart.—**Anterior auricular arteries**, two or more branches of the temporal artery supplying the external ear.—**Anterior auricular veins**, small veins from the external ear emptying into the temporal vein.—**Auricular feathers**, in *ornith.*, the special set of feathers, usually of peculiar structure, which overlie and defend the outer opening of the ear.—**Auricular finger**, the little finger: so called from the fact that it is most easily introduced into the ear.—**Auricular foramen**, the mouth of the external auditory meatus of the ear.—**Auricular nerves**, various small nerves derived from the great auricular, the auriculotemporal, the facial, the second cervical, the small or sometimes the large occipital, and the vagus nerves, which supply the integument and other parts of the external ear and its vicinity.—**Auricular point**, in *craniom.*, the center of the meatus auditorius (French anthropologists); the central point of the upper rim of the outer ear (German anthropologists).—**Auricular radii**, in *craniom.*, radii drawn from the projection of the auricular point on the median plane to the projections of other points of the skull. See *craniometry*.—**Auricular tube**, a speaking-tube.—**Auricular witness**, a witness who relates what he has heard.—**Deep auricular artery**, a small branch from the internal maxillary artery, supplying the external meatus of the ear.—**Great auricular nerve**, the auricularis magnus, a nerve arising from the second and third cervical nerves, and distributed to the external ear and adjacent parts.—**Posterior auricular artery**, a branch of the external carotid artery, supplying parts in the region of the ear.—**Posterior auricular vein**, a vein which, descending behind the pinna of the ear from the side of the head, joins the external jugular vein.

II. *n.* 1. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the auricular feathers.—2. The auricular or little finger. See *auricular finger*, above.

auriculares, *n.* Plural of *auricularis*.

auricularia (â-rik-ū-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *auricula*, 4, + *-aria*.] 1. [Pl. *auriculariæ* (-ē).] A term applied to an early stage of the development of the embryo of certain echinoderms, as those of the genera *Holothuria*, *Synapta*, etc., when it is ciliated. See *Holothuridea*. [It is a generic name given by Müller through a mistake as to the nature of these larvæ.]—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a generic name variously used: as, (*a*) by De Blainville for a genus of acephalous mollusks; (*b*) by Fabricius for a genus of gastropods.

auricularian (â-rik-ū-lā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *auricularia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to an auricularia; echinopædic.

auricularis (â-rik-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *auriculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *auricular*.] The little finger. See *auricular finger*, under *auricular*.

auricularly (â-rik′ū-lăr-li), *adv.* 1. In an auricular manner; specifically, in a secret manner; by whispers.

These will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Christ. Piety*, vii. § 4.

2. By means of auricles.

auriculate, auriculated (â-rik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *auriculatus*, < L. *auricula*: see *auricle*.] 1. Ear-shaped; like or likened to an auricle; auriform.—2. Having ears; provided with ears, auricles, or ear-like parts: in *bot.*, said of a leaf with a pair of small blunt projections or ears at the base.—**Auriculate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which one of the basal joints is expanded laterally in a concave plate, as in certain aquatic beetles.—**Auriculate elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra produced laterally at the humeral angles into a free lobe.

auriculid (â-rik′ū-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Auriculidæ*.

Auriculidæ (â-ri-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Auricula*, 3, + *-idæ*.] A family of pulmonate gastropods with non-retractile tentacles, eyes sessile at the inner or hinder bases of the tentacles, rugose teguments, and a spiral shell whose partitions are generally absorbed, and whose columella is plicated. The family is divided into subfamilies and many genera. Some of the species frequent banks, generally within tide-limits, others marshes and wet woods, and a few (of the genus *Carychium*) are almost exclusively terrestrial. See cut under *Pythia*.

auriculobregmatic (â-rik″ū-lō-breg-mat′ik), *a.* [< *auricula* + *bregma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the auricular point and the bregma.—**Auriculobregmatic line**, a line drawn from the projection of the auricular points on the median plane of the skull to the bregma. See *craniometry*.

auriculo-orbicularis (â-rik″ū-lō-ôr-bik-ū-lā′ris), *n.* [NL., < *auricula* + *orbicularis*.] A muscle of the hedgehog connecting the pinna of the ear with the orbicularis panniculi, which it antagonizes.

auriculoparotidean (â-rik″ū-lō-pa-rō-tid′ē-ạn), *a.* [< *auricula* + *parotid* + *-ean*.] Pertaining to the auricle of the ear and the parotid gland: specifically applied to a nerve which supplies those parts.

auriculotemporal (â-rik″ū-lō-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [< *auricula* + *temporal*.] Pertaining to the ear and the temporal region: specifically applied to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve which supplies the external ear and adjacent regions.

auriculoventricular (â-rik″ū-lō-ven-trik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *auricula* + *ventricular*.] Pertaining both to the auricles and to the ventricles of the heart: as, the *auriculoventricular* orifice. See cut under *heart*.—**Auriculoventricular valves.** See *valve*.

auriferous (â-rif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *aurifer*, gold-bearing, < *aurum*, gold, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding or producing gold; containing gold: as, *auriferous* quartz; *auriferous* strata.

Mountains big with mines,
Whence many a bursting stream *auriferous* plays.
Thomson, Summer, l. 648.

aurific (â-rif′ik), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *facere*, make.] Capable of transmuting substances into gold; gold-making.

Some experiments made with an *aurific* powder.
Southey, The Doctor, clxxxvi.

auriflamma, auriflamme (â-ri-flam′ạ, â′ri-flam), *n.* [< ML. *auriflamma*, lit. golden flame, < L. *aurum*, gold, + *flamma*, flame.] The ancient royal banner of France. See *oriflamme*.

auriform (â′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *auris*, the ear, + *forma*, form.] Ear-shaped; having the form of the external human ear: as, an *auriform* shell.

aurifrisia (â-ri-friz′i-ạ), *n.* Same as *auriphrygia*.

aurifrisiate (â-ri-friz′i-āt), *a.* Same as *auriphrygiate*.

aurify (â′ri-fī), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *aurified*, ppr. *aurifying*. [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To turn into or become gold.

Auriga (â-rī′gạ), *n.* [L., a charioteer; as constellation, the Wagoner; perhaps < *aurea*, bridle (cf. *oreæ*, the bit of a bridle, < *os* (*or-*), the mouth: see *os*[1]), + *agere*, drive; otherwise < **aurus* (not found, supposed to mean 'a horse,' = Gr. *αὖρος*, swift) + *agere*, drive: see *act*, *v.*] 1. A northern constellation containing the splendid star Capella; the Charioteer or Wagoner. It is supposed to represent a charioteer kneeling in his vehicle. He is often represented with a kid on his left shoulder, this being doubtless an ancient constellation-figure coincident in position with the Charioteer. 2. [*l. c.*] [NL.] A name of the fourth lobe of the liver. [Rare.]



The Constellation Auriga.

aurigal (â-rī′gạl), *a.* [< LL. *aurigalis*, < L. *auriga*: see *Auriga*.] Pertaining to a chariot or carriage. [Rare.]

aurigation (â-ri-gā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *aurigatio*(*n-*), < *aurigare*, pp. *aurigatus*, be a driver, < *auriga*, a driver: see *Auriga*.] The act or practice of driving a chariot or coach. [Rare.]

If a man indulges in the vicious habit of sleeping, all the skill in *aurigation* of Apollo himself, with the horses of Aurora to execute his notions, avail him nothing.
De Quincey, Eng. Mail-Coach.

aurigerous (â-rij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *gerere*, bear.] Gold-bearing.

aurigraphy (â-rig′ra-fi), *n.* [< ML. *aurigraphia*, < *aurigraphus*, one who writes in golden characters, < L. *aurum*, gold, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of writing in golden characters. *Blount.*

aurilave (â′ri-lāv), *n.* [< L. *auris*, the ear, + *lavare*, wash: see *auricle* and *lave*[2].] An ear-brush. *E. H. Knight.*

aurin, aurine (â′rin), *n.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *-in*[2].] The commercial name for impure rosolic acid (which see, under *rosolic*), one of the coal-tar colors. In its pure state it forms ruby-red crystals with a blue fluorescence. Owing to its fugitiveness, it is seldom used in dyeing, but it is still used in printing calicoes and woolens and for pigments. It produces orange-red colors.

Aurine dyes shades more inclining to orange than coralline. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 228.

auriphrygia (â-ri-frij′i-ạ), *n.* [< ML. **auriphrygia*, *aurifrigia*, also spelled *aurifrisia*, *aurifresia*, also *aurifrygium*, also simply *phrygium*, *frigium*, gold embroidery, < L. *aurum Phrygium*, lit. Phrygian gold; the Phrygians were noted for their skill in embroidering with gold: see *aurum* and *Phrygian*. From the same source, through the French, come *orfrays*, *orfray*, *orphrey*, q. v.] Properly, gold embroidery; *eccles.*, an ornamental band on various vestments; an orphrey: used especially of the orphrey of a miter, which is a richly adorned band around its lower edge. Also *aurifrisia*.


Miter with Auriphrygia, or Auriphrygiate Miter, 12th century.
(From "L'Art pour Tous.")

auriphrygiate (â-ri-frij′i-āt), *a.* [< ML. **auriphrygiatus*, *auriphrigiatus*, *aurifrisiatus*, *aurifriceatus*, etc., < **auriphrygia*: see *auriphrygia*.] Embroidered with gold; provided with an auriphrygia. Also *aurifrisiate*.

Nor wore he mitre here, precious or *auriphrygiate*.
Southey, Roderick, xviii.

auripigment, auripigmentum (â-ri-pig′ment, â′ri-pig-men′tum), *n.* [L. *auripigmentum*, < *aurum*, gold, + *pigmentum*, pigment: see *aurum* and *pigment*. From the L., through F., comes *orpiment*.] Same as *orpiment*.

auris (â′ris), *n.*; pl. *aures* (â′rēz). [L., = E. *ear*[1], q. v.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, an ear; the outer ear or auricle.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of ear-shells: synonymous with *Haliotis*.

auriscalp (â′ri-skalp), *n.* [< *auriscalpium*.] An instrument for cleaning the ears; an ear-pick; also, a similar instrument used in surgical operations on the ear.

auriscalpium (â-ri-skal′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *auriscalpia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *auris*, = E. *ear*[1], + *scalpere*, scrape, scratch: see *scalpel*.] 1. Same as *auriscalp*.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks.

auriscope (â′ri-skōp), *n.* [< L. *auris*, = E. *ear*[1], + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view, look at.] An instrument for examining and exploring the ear.

auriscopy (â-ris′kọ-pi), *n.* [< L. *auris*, = E. *ear*[1], + Gr. *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view, look at.] The use of the auriscope.

aurist (â′rist), *n.* [< L. *auris*, = E. *ear*[1], + *-ist*.] One who treats disorders of the ear; an otologist.

In England the medical profession is divided into physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, accoucheurs, oculists, *aurists*, dentists.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, v.

aurite (â′rīt), *a.* Same as *aurited*.

aurited (â′ri-ted), *a.* [< L. *auritus*, = E. *eared*, < *auris* = E. *ear*[1]. Cf. *aurated*[2].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, eared; auriculate; having lobes or appendages like an ear.

aurivorous (â-riv′ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *vorare*, devour.] Gold-devouring. *Walpole.*

aurocephalous (â-rō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] In *zoöl.*, characterized by a gold-colored head.

aurochs (â′roks), *n.* [G., also *auerochse*, < MHG. *ūrochse*, < OHG. *ūrohso*, < *ūr*, a wild ox (= AS. *ūr* = Icel. *ūrr*; cf. L. *urus* = Gr. *οὖρος*, from Teut.), + *ohso*, G. *ochse*, *ochs* = E. *ox*: see *urox* and *urus*.] A species of wild ox or buffalo, the *bonasos* of Aristotle, *bison* of Pliny, the European bison, *Bos* or *Bison bonasus* of modern naturalists. This animal was once abundant in many parts of the continent of Europe, especially in the neighborhood of large forests. The spread of population has nearly exterminated it, and were it not for the protection afforded by the emperor of Russia to a few herds which inhabit the forests of Lithuania and of Kuban in the Caucasus, it would soon become extinct. Also called *urochs*, *urox*, and, wrongly, *auroch* and *aurock*. See *urus*.

The relationships of the *aurochs* to the American bison, while very close, do not warrant that specific identity



Aurochs (*Bison bonasus*).

which some authors have assumed to exist. . . . The *aurochs* is rather larger, with a smaller thorax, larger and stronger pelvis, longer and thicker tail, and less shaggy fore parts. *Coues*, Encyc. Amer., I. 362.

Aurocores (â-rok'ō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *aurum*, gold, + Gr. *κόρις*, a bug.] Literally, the gold-bugs; a group of heteropterous hemipterous insects, the same as *Geocores*, the name *Aurocores* being considered more appropriate by Westwood, who proposed it as a substitute. See *Geocores*.

Aurocorisa (â″rō-kō-rī'zą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Aurocores*.

aurocyanide (â-rō-sī'ą-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + E. *cyanide*.] In *chem.*, a double cyanide, one of the bases of which is gold: as, ★potassium *aurocyanide*, $KAu(CN)_2$.

aurora (â-rō'rą), *n.* [L., the dawn, the goddess of the dawn, earlier **Ausosa*, = Gr. *ἀβώρ* (Laconian), *αὐάς* (Æolic), *ἀώς* (Doric), *ἠώς* (Ionic), *ἕως* (Attic), the dawn, goddess of dawn (related to *αὔριον*, to-morrow), = Skt. *ushas*, **ushāsā*, dawn, < √*ush*, burn, = Gr. *αὐειν* = L. *urere*, burn. To the same source are referred L. *aurum*, gold, *auster*, south wind, Gr. *ἠέλιος*, the sun, E. *east*, etc.: see *east*.] **1.** The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day, or morning twilight.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of the dawn: called Eos by the Greeks. The poets represented her as rising out of the ocean in a chariot, her rosy fingers dropping gentle dew.

3. The aurora borealis or the aurora australis (the polar lights).

The most probable theory of the *aurora* is that originally due to Franklin, namely, that it is due to electric discharges in the upper air.
S. P. Thompson, Elem. Lessons in Elect. and Mag., p. 264.

4. A reddish color produced by dyeing with arnotto.—**Aurora australis**, the aurora of the southern hemisphere, a phenomenon similar to the aurora of the north.—**Aurora borealis**, the boreal or northern dawn; the northern lights or streamers; a luminous meteoric phenomenon appearing at night. It usually manifests itself by streams of light ascending toward the zenith from a dusky line of cloud or haze, a few degrees above the horizon, and stretching from the north toward the west and east, so as to form an arc, with its ends on the horizon. Sometimes it appears in detached places; at other times it covers almost the whole sky. As the streams of light have a tremulous motion, they are called in many places "the merry dancers." They assume many shapes and a variety of colors, from a pale red or yellow to a deep red or blood-color; and in the northern latitudes they serve to illuminate the earth and cheer the gloom of the long winter night. The appearance of the aurora borealis so exactly resembles the effects of artificial electricity that there is every reason to believe that their causes are identical. When electricity passes through rarefied air it exhibits a diffused luminous stream which has all the characteristic appearances of the aurora, and hence it is highly probable that this natural phenomenon is occasioned by the passage of electricity through the upper regions of the atmosphere, although under conditions not as yet entirely understood. Auroral displays are usually accompanied by disturbances of the magnetic needle, and by a great increase of the intensity of the electric earth currents, to such an extent as to interfere with telegraphic communication, and are most frequent and brilliant at periods of great solar activity (sunspots). The aurora borealis is said to be frequently accompanied by sound, which is variously described as resembling the rustling of pieces of silk against each other, or the sound of wind against the flame of a candle. The spectrum of the aurora is peculiar in consisting of a prominent line in the greenish-yellow (citron line), which has not been identified with ★any known substance.

auroral (â-rō'rąl), *a.* [< *aurora* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the dawn.

Those steady discharges of *auroral* light to the zenith along innumerable conducting lines come, it is thought, to equalize the electric conditions of the air.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, xiii.

2. Resembling the dawn in color, beauty, etc.; hence, roseate.

Her cheeks suffused with an *auroral* blush.
Longfellow, Falcon of Federigo, l. 151.

3. Pertaining or relating to the polar aurora; resembling an aurora.

4. In *geol.*, appellative of the second of Professor H. D. Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata in Pennsylvania. As applied by him, it included all the divisions of the Lower Silurian termed in the now generally adopted nomenclature of the New York Geological Survey, Beekmantown (Calciferous) and Chazy.

aurorally (â-rō'rąl-i), *adv.* **1.** As the dawn; roseately: as, "to blush *aurorally*," *Browning*, Red Cotton Night-cap, l. 117.—**2.** In the manner of the polar aurora.

aurora-shell (â-rō'rą-shel), *n.* The shell of the *Haliotidæ*; an ear-shell, sea-ear, ormer, or abalone (which see). See also *Haliotis*.

aurorean (â-rō'rē-ąn), *a.* [< *aurora* + *-ean*.] Belonging to or resembling the dawn.

At tender eyedawn of *aurorean* love.
Keats, Ode to Psyche.

★**aurorium** (â-rō'ri-um), *n.* See the extract.

Still awaiting discovery by the fortunate spectroscopist are the unknown celestial elements *aurorium*, with a characteristic line at 5,570.7, and nebulum, having two bright lines at 5,007.05 and 4,959.02.
Sir W. Crookes, Address to the Brit. Assoc., 1898.

aurotellurite (â-rō-tel'ū-rīt), *n.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + NL. *tellurium* + *-ite*2; see *aurum* and *tellurite*.] An ore of tellurium containing gold and silver; sylvanite.

aurous (â'rus), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *-ous*. Cf. LL. *aurosus*, golden.] Of or pertaining to gold: in *chem.*, a term applied to an oxid of gold (Au_2O) whose molecule contains two atoms less of oxygen than auric oxid. See *auric*1.

★**aurum** (â'rum), *n.* [L. (= Sabine *ausum*), in colloq. speech *orum* (> It. Sp. *oro* = Pg. *ouro* = F. *or*: see *or*3), gold; related to *aurora*, *aurelia*, *auster*, etc.: see *aurora*.] Gold. Its chemical symbol is Au.—**Aurum fulminans**, gold dissolved in aqua regia or nitromuriatic acid, and precipitated by ammonia; fulminating gold. This precipitate is of a dirty brown-olive color, and when exposed to a moderate heat, or struck, detonates with considerable noise. It is probably an ammonium aurate, $2AuN_2H_3.3H_2O$.—**Aurum graphicum**, the mineral sylvanite.—**Aurum mosaicum** or **musivum**, mosaic gold, a yellow gold-like alloy, containing about equal quantities of copper and zinc, used both in the mass and as a bronzing powder.—**Aurum potabile**, literally, "drinkable gold"; a cordial or medicine formerly much esteemed. It was said to consist of "Gold itself, totally reduced, without Corrosive, into a blood-red, gummie or Honey-like substance." *Phillips* (1678). "Gold made liquid, or fit to be drunk; or some rich Cordial Liquor, with pieces of Leaf-gold in it." *Kersey* (1708).

Monsr. Roupel sent me a small phial of his *aurum potabile*, with a letter shewing the way of administering it, and ye stupendous cures it had don at Paris.
Evelyn, Diary, June 27, 1653.

auscult (âs-kult'), *v. t.* [< L. *auscultare*, listen: see *auscultate*.] Same as *auscultate*. [Rare.]

auscultate (âs'kul-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *auscultated*, ppr. *auscultating*. [< L. *auscultatus*, pp. of *auscultare*, listen.] To listen to; give ear to; specifically, in *pathol.*, to examine by auscultation.

auscultation (âs-kul-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *auscultatio(n-)*, a listening, < *auscultare*, listen: see *auscultate*.] **1.** The act of listening or harkening. [Rare.] *F. Hicks*, tr. of Lucian.

2. In *pathol.*, a method of distinguishing the state of the internal parts of the body, particularly of the thorax and abdomen, by observing the sounds arising in the part, either through the direct application of the ear to the adjacent external surface (immediate auscultation) or by applying the stethoscope over the part and listening through it (mediate auscultation). See *stethoscope*. Auscultation may be used with more or less advantage in all cases where morbid sounds are produced, but its general applications are: auscultation of respiration; auscultation of the voice; auscultation of the cough; auscultation of sounds foreign to all these, but sometimes accompanying them; auscultation of the action of the heart; obstetric auscultation.

auscultative (âs-kul'tą-tiv), *a.* [< *auscultate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of auscultation.

auscultator (âs'kul-tā-tọr), *n.* [L., a listener, < *auscultare*: see *auscultate*.] **1.** A listener; specifically, one who practises auscultation.—**2.** An instrument used in listening to the sounds within the thorax; a stethoscope.—**3.** In Germany, a member of a college of officials who attends its sessions as a student but is not entitled to a vote; specifically, in Prussia, before 1869, one who had passed the first examination and begun his judicial career at a college of judges. See *referendar*.

His first Law-Examination he has come through triumphantly; and can even boast that the Examen Rigorosum need not have frightened him: but though he is hereby "an *Auscultator* of respectability," what avails it?
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 85.

auscultatorship (âs'kul-tā-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *auscultator*, 3, + *-ship*.] The office of or period of service as auscultator. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 86.

auscultatory (âs-kul'tą-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **auscultatorius*, < *auscultator*.] Pertaining to auscultation; auscultative.

auset, *adv.* Obsolete dialectal form of *also*.

ausier, *n.* A dialectal form of *osier*.

auslaut (ous'lout), *n.* [G., < *aus*, denoting completion or termination (= E. *out*), + *laut*, a sound (= E. *loud*). Cf. *inlaut*, *ablaut*, *umlaut*.] In *philol.*, the final sound of a word.

Ausonian (â-sō'ni-ąn), *a.* [< L. *Ausonia*, poet. name of Italy, prop. applied to middle and lower Italy, < *Ausones* (Gr. *Αὔσονες*), a name given to the primitive inhabitants of middle and lower Italy.] Of or pertaining to Italy or the Italians. *Longfellow*. [Poetical.]

auspex (âs'peks), *n.*; pl. *auspices* (âs'pi-sēz). [L. *auspex* (*auspic-*), a diviner, contr. < **avispex*, < *avis*, a bird, + *specere* (*spicere*), view: see *species*.] One who divines by observing the motions, cries, etc., of birds; a diviner in general; an augur.

auspical† (âs'pi-kąl), *a.* [< L. *auspicalis*, < *auspex*, a diviner: see *auspex*.] Auspicatory; pertaining to omens or auspices. *Blount*.

auspicate (âs'pi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *auspicated*, ppr. *auspicating*. [< L. *auspicatus*, pp. of *auspicari*, make a beginning for the sake of a good omen, begin, prop. take the auspices, act as auspex, < *auspex*, a diviner: see *auspex*. Cf. *augurate*.] **1.** To be an augury of; foreshow.

Long mayst thou live, and see me thus appear,
As ominous a comet, from my sphere,
Unto thy reign, as that did *auspicate*
So lasting glory to Augustus' state.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

There are yet other special auguries of this great change, *auspicating*, in the natural Progress of Man, the abandonment of all international Preparations for War.
Sumner, Orations, I. 111.

2. To initiate or inaugurate with ceremonies calculated to insure good luck. This meaning of the word was borrowed from the Roman practice of taking the auspices before undertaking any important business.

If we are conscious of our situation, and glow with zeal to fill our place as becomes our station and ourselves, we ought to *auspicate* all our public proceedings on America with the old warning of the Church, *Sursum corda!*
Burke, Conciliation with America.

To *auspicate* . . . the . . . concern and set it agoing with a lustre. *Lamb*, Ellistoniana.

3. To begin or introduce in a favorable or auspicious manner. [Rare.]

The London company merits the praise of having *auspicated* liberty in America. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 125.

auspicator (âs'pi-kā-tọr), *n.* [< L. as if **auspicator*, < *auspicari*: see *auspicate*.] An augur.

auspicatory (âs'pi-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *auspicate*.] Of or belonging to auspices or omens.

auspice (âs'pis), *n.* [< F. *auspice*, pl. *auspices*, < L. *auspicium*, divination from the flight of birds, a sign, omen, < *auspex*, a diviner: see *auspex*.] **1.** An augury from birds; an omen or a sign in general: as, to take the *auspices*; an *auspice* of good fortune.

The tribunes were at first elected in the curiæ, where the vote of the poorest citizen was equal to that of the most wealthy. But, even here, the patricians, besides their great influence, had a negative on all proceedings, by holding the *auspices*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 524.

We then strive, as far as our poor philosophy can do it, to read the country's reverend *auspices*.
Everett, Orations, p. 12.

2. Protection or lead; favoring or propitious influence; patronage: especially in the phrase *under the auspices* (of).

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whose high *auspice* Rome hath stood
So long. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

3. A circumstance or conjunction of circumstances betokening success: as, his career was begun under the fairest *auspices*. [In all senses nearly always used in the plural.]

auspices, *n.* Plural of *auspex* and of *auspice*.

auspicial (âs-pish'ąl), *a.* [< L. *auspicium*, auspice, + *-al*.] **1.** Relating to auspices or omens: as, *auspicial* rites. [Rare.]—**2.** Fortunate; auspicious. [Rare.]

auspicious (âs-pish'us), *a.* [< L. *auspicium*, auspice, + *-ous*.] **1.** Of good omen; betokening success, or a favorable issue; prognosticating good; favorable.

Auspicious omens from the past and the present cheer us for the future. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. Prosperous; fortunate: applied to persons.

Auspicious chief! thy race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome.
Dryden.

3. Favorable; kind; propitious: applied to persons or things.

Fortune play upon thy prosperous helm,
As thy *auspicious* mistress!
Shak., All's Well, iii. 3.

No day could be more *auspicious* to the undertaking.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument.

4†. Showing joy; happy. [Rare.]

With one *auspicious* and one dropping eye.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

=**Syn.** Bright, golden, lucky, promising. See *propitious*.

auspiciously (âs-pish'us-li), *adv.* In an auspicious manner; with favorable omens; happily; prosperously; favorably; propitiously.

I looked for ruin; and encrease of honour
Meets me *auspiciously*. *Middleton*, Witch, iv. 1.

auspiciousness (âs-pish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being auspicious; a state of fair promise; prosperity.

auster (âs'tėr), *n.* [L., the south wind; akin to *aurora*, the dawn, and *urere*, burn: see *aurora* and *aurum*.] **1.** The south wind (commonly with a capital, as a proper name): as, "drizzly *Auster*," *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, lxxvi. Hence—**2†.** The south.

austere (âs-tēr'), *a.* [< ME. *austere*, < OF. *austere*, < L. *austerus*, harsh, sour, tart, severe, < Gr. αὐστηρός, dry, harsh, bitter, < αὖος, Attic ἄϝος, dry, withered, sear; related to E. *sear*, *sere*, dry: see *sear*[1], *sere*[1].] **1.** Sour; harsh; rough to the taste: applied to things: as, *austere* fruit or wine; "sloes *austere*," *Cowper*, Task, i. 122.

An *austere* grape
That hast no juice but what is verjuice in him!
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

2. Severe; harsh; rigid; rigorous; stern: applied to persons and things: as, an *austere* master; an *austere* look.

A stern lady, and *austere*, not only in her manners, which made most people dislike her, but also in the character of her understanding and morals.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

But what chiefly distinguished the army of Cromwell from other armies was the *austere* morality and the fear of God which pervaded all ranks. *Macaulay.*

3. Grave; sober; serious: as, *austere* deportment.

There lived a Lady, wise, *austere*, and nice,
Who show'd her virtue by her scorn of vice.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Priest and sage, with solemn brows *austere*.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

4. Severely simple; unadorned.=**Syn. 2.** *Austere*, *Severe*, *Stern*, *Hard*, *Harsh*, *Strict*, *Rigorous*, *Rigid*, stiff, uncompromising, relentless, may characterize a person's dealings with himself or with others. *Austere* is the most individual word in the list; it still suggests the etymological sense of dryness and hardness of nature. As applied to manner of life, it implies self-mortification, refusal of pleasure, or the self-infliction of pain, for the purpose of self-discipline. The *austere* man may treat others as he treats himself; an *austere* manner is of a corresponding sort. There is no suggestion of hypocrisy or self-righteousness in the word, nor does it go so far as asceticism (see *self-denial*). *Severe* starts from the notion of seriousness or freedom from levity, but extends through a wide range, covering most of the meanings of the other words. *Stern*, while primarily meaning fixed in facial expression, applies to almost anything to which *severe* can apply. *Hard* is of the same character, but starts from the notion of physical hardness, proceeding thence to mean difficult to endure, unfeeling, etc. *Harsh* primarily expresses physical roughness, as a *harsh* touch, and retains some figurative suggestion akin to that idea. *Strict* is drawn close, tense, not relaxed, observing exact rules for one's self or requiring such observance from others. *Rigorous* means, literally, stiff, and hence allowing no abatement or mitigation; inflexible; unsparing. *Rigid* is the same as *rigorous*, but with somewhat more of the original figurativeness than in *rigorous*; both are opposed to *lax* or *indulgent*. *Rigid* is more often used of unnecessary, overwrought, or narrow-minded strictness than *rigorous*. We speak of *austere* morality; a *severe* aspect, treatment, tone; a *stern* rebuke; a *hard* master, voice, judgment; *harsh* enforcement of laws; *strict* rules, discipline, repression of mischief; *rigorous* justice; *rigid* adherence to petty restrictions. See *acrimony*.

He [Plutarch] was not so *austere* as to despise riches, but being in possession of a large fortune, he lived, though not splendidly, yet plentifully. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

For in their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude *severe* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom placed.
Milton, P. L., iv. 293.

Wrapped in his sad-colored cloak, the Day like a Puritan standeth
Stern in the joyless field, rebuking the lingering color.
B. Taylor, Home Pastorals.

The common executioner,
Whose heart the accustom'd sight of death makes *hard*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

Be sometimes lovely like a bride,
And put thy *harsher* moods aside,
If thou wilt have me wise and good.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lix.

Strict statutes and most biting laws.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4.

I have heard
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to qualify
His *rigorous* course. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Sternly he pronounced
The *rigid* interdiction. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 334.

austerely (âs-tēr'li), *adv.* In an austere manner; severely; rigidly; harshly.

Whatever hypocrites *austerely* talk
Of purity. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 744.

In the wonder whether a door so grimly bolted and *austerely* barred could possibly open into a hotel, with cheerful overcharges for candles and service.
Howells, Venetian Life, ii.

austereness (âs-tēr'nes), *n.* [ME. *austernesse* (Wyclif); < *austere* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being austere; harshness in taste; severity in manners; austerity.

For a subject
Towards his prince, in things indifferent
To use th' *austereness* of a censuring Cato
Is arrogance, not freedom.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, v. 1.

austerity (âs-ter'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *austerities* (-tiz). [< ME. *austerite*, < OF. *austerite*, F. *austérité*, < ML. *austerita(t-)s*, < L. *austerus*, austere: see *austere*.] **1†.** Harshness or astringency of taste.

The sweetness of the ripened fruit is not the less delicious for the *austerity* of its crude state.
Horsley, Sermons, II. xxviii.

2. Severity of manner, life, etc.; rigor; strictness; harshness of treatment or demeanor.

But the *austerity* of Dante will not condescend to the conventional elegance which makes the charm of French.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 23.

There is no show of mercy in him. He carried his *austerity* beyond the bounds of humanity.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 20.

3. Severe or rigorous simplicity; absence of adornment or luxury.

The Baptist we know was a strict man, remarkable for *austerity* and set order of life.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

4. Severe or ascetic practices: chiefly in the plural: as, the *austerities* of the Flagellants.

The *austerities* and the blameless purity of Ximenes's life had given him a reputation for sanctity throughout Spain. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

= **Syn.** *Self-sacrifice*, *Asceticism*, etc. (see *self-denial*); sternness, harshness. See comparison under *austere*.

austerland (âs'tėr-land), *n.* [E. dial., < **auster* = *astre*, hearth (see *astre*), + *land*.] Land which had a house upon it in ancient times. *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 191. [Local Eng.]

Austin (âs'tin), *a.* [< ME. *Austyn*, contr. of *Augustin*, q. v.] Same as *Augustinian*: as, ★*Austin* friars. See *Augustin*.

austral (âs'tral), *a.* [< ME. *austral* = F. Sp. Pg. *austral* = It. *australe*, < L. *australis*, southern, < *auster*, the south wind: see *auster*.] Southern; lying in or pertaining to the south: as, *austral* lands; the *austral* signs of the zodiac.—**Austral pole**, the name given by French authors to that pole of a magnet which points to the north, and is called the north pole by English and American writers. So, also, what is termed the south pole by the latter is termed the *boreal* pole by the former.—**Austral signs**, the last six signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator.

Australasia (âs-tra-lā'shą or -zhą), *n.* [NL., < *austral*, southern (cf. *Australian*), + *Asia*.] **1.** In *geog.*, a general name for Australia, Papua, Tasmania, and the neighboring islands.—**2.** In *zoögeog.*, a division comprising the islands and insular groups south of Asia: synonymous with *Austrogæa*.

Australasian (âs-tra-lā'shan or -zhan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Australasia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to Australasia.—**2.** In *zoögeog.*, of or pertaining to that primary faunal area of the earth's land-surface which extends from Wallace's line (which separates Celebes from Borneo and Lombok from Bali) to Tasmania.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Australasia.

australene (âs'tra-lēn), *n.* [< L. *australis*, in *Pinus australis*, the American southern pine, the chief source of the turpentine.] A liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$), the chief constituent of English and American oil of turpentine, obtained by neutralizing turpentine-oil with an alkaline carbonate, and by subsequent distil-★lation. It is dextrogyrate.

Australian (âs-trā'lian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Australia*, the NL. term for the earlier *Australis terra*, lit. southern land: see *austral*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Australia, a large island, often classed as a continent, south of Asia.—**Australian ballot.** See *ballot*.—**Australian beech.** See *beech*[1].

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Australia; specifically, a member of the aboriginal race of Australia.

Australioid (âs-trā'li-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Australia* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* In *ethnol.*, of the type of the aborigines of Australia and of some of the native races of the Deccan. The Australioid races form a group of the *Leiotrichi* (which see), having dark eyes and skin, wavy black hair, and long prognathous skulls with well-developed superciliary ridges.

II. *n.* A member of the Australioid group of men.

Also *Australoid*.

australize† (âs'tra-līz), *v. i.* [< *austral* + *-ize*.] To point southward, or to the south magnetic pole, as a magnet.

They [steel and iron] do septentrionate at one extreme, and *australize* at the other.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

Australoid (âs'tra-loid), *a.* and *n.* Australioid.

Austrasian (âs-trā'ziąn or -ziąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Austrasia, the eastern or Teutonic portion of the Frankish empire under the Merovingians.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Austrasia.

Austrian[1] (âs'tri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Austria*, a ML. form of OHG. *Ōstarrīhhi*, G. *Oesterreich*, Austria, lit. eastern kingdom (so called relatively to the western dominions of Charlemagne), < OHG. *ōstar*, eastern, + *rīhhi* = AS. *rīce*, kingdom, E. *-ric* in *bishopric*, etc.: see *east* and *-ric*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the archduchy of Austria, or to the Cisleithan division of the dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy, or to the collective dominions of the house of Hapsburg.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of the archduchy of Austria, the nucleus of the Hapsburg dominions, comprising the crown lands of Upper and Lower Austria.—**2.** A native or an inhabitant of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, which comprises all the crown lands of the dual empire except Hungary, Croatia with Slavonia, and Fiume.—**3.** A native or an inhabitant of any part of the dominions of the house of Hapsburg, known since 1867 as Austria-Hungary.

austrian[2]**†** (âs'tri-ąn), *a.* [< L. *auster*, the south wind, south (see *auster*), + *-ian*.] Southern; austral.

austrinet (âs'trin), *a.* [< L. *austrinus*, southern, < *auster*, the south wind: see *auster*.] South; southerly; southern. *Bailey.*

austringer (âs'trin-jėr), *n.* [Also written *ostringer* and *astringer*, early mod. E. *ostreger*, < ME. *ostreger*, < OF. *ostruchier*, *austruchier* (*autrucier*, *autoursier*—Roquefort) (ML. reflex *astorerius*), < ML. **austrucarius*, one whose business it was to breed and fly goshawks, < **austrucus*, *austurcus*, *astruco*, *asturco*, *austurgo*, *asturgo*, *asturgius*, *ostorius*, etc., variations (perhaps due in part to confusion with certain forms of *ostrich*, q. v.) of *austur*, *astur*, *astor*, LL. *astur* (> It. *astore* = Pg. *açor* = OSp. *aztor*, Sp. *azor* = Pr. *austor* = OF. *austour*, *ostor*, *hostur*, mod. F. *autour*), a goshawk: see *Astur*. The *n* is inserted, as in *porringer*, *passenger*, *messenger*, etc.] A keeper and trainer of goshawks.

Austrocolumbia (âs″trō-kō-lum'bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *auster*, the south wind, south, + NL. *Columbia*, applied to America.] In *zoögeog.*, a primary division of the earth's land-surface with reference to its fauna, which consists of all the American continent south of Mexico.

Austrocolumbian (âs″trō-kō-lum'bi-ąn), *a.* [< *Austrocolumbia*.] Of or pertaining to Austrocolumbia: as, the *Austrocolumbian* fauna.

Austrogæa (âs-trō-jē'ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *auster*, the south wind, south, + Gr. γαῖα, the earth.] In *zoögeog.*, that prime zoölogical division or realm of the earth's land-surface which comprises Australia and its immediately outlying islands, and the Austromalayan archipelago. It is bounded on the west by Wallace's line, and includes Papua or New Guinea and the Solomon islands on the east and Tasmania on the south.

Austrogæan (âs-trō-jē'ąn), *a.* [< *Austrogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Austrogæa: as, the *Austrogæan* fauna.

Austro-Hungarian (âs″trō-hung-gā'ri-ąn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Austria-Hungary.

Austromalaya (âs″trō-mā-lā'yą), *n.* [NL., < L. *auster*, the south wind, + NL. *Malaya*.] In *zoögeog.*, the first subregion of the great Australasian region, including Papua and the islands zoölogically pertaining thereto. On the west the boundary passes between Borneo and Celebes, and thence along Wallace's line between Lombok and Bali; eastward it extends to include San Christoval. It lies entirely north of Australia.

Austromalayan (âs″trō-mā-lā'yąn), *a.* [< *Austromalaya* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Austromalaya.

austromancy (âs'trō-man-si), *n.* [< L. *auster*, the south wind, + Gr. *μαντεία*, divination, < *μαντεύεσθαι*, divine, < *μάντις*, a diviner: see *Mantis*.] Divination from observation of the winds.

aut-. See *auto-*.

autacanthid (â-ta-kan'thid), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *ἄκανθα*, spine, + *-id*.] In *zoöl.*, having the greater number of the intermediate spines on special plates or local modifications of the integument: applied to a starfish: opposed to *typacanthid*.

autæsthesy, autesthesy (â-tes'thē-si), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *αἴσθησις*, perception: see *æsthesia, esthetic*.] Self-consciousness. *N. E. D.*

autamœba (â-ta-mē'bä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + NL. *amœba*.] A term applied by Haeckel, without exact zoölogical signification, to any simple amœba form regarded as the nearest living representative of a hypothetical primitive amœba or archamœba.

autantitypy (â-tan-tit'i-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *ἀντιτυπία*, resistance: see *antitypy*.] Absolute incompressibility: attributed by many metaphysicians to matter.

Autarachnæ (â-ta-rak'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *ἀράχνη*, spider.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of *Arachnida*, the arachnids themselves, or *Arachnida* proper, consisting of spiders, scorpions, mites, etc., as distinguished from the *Pseudarachnæ* (*Tardigrada, Pycnogonida*). Gegenbaur divides the *Autarachnæ* into four groups: *Arthrogastres, Aranea, Acarina*, and *Lingatulina*. See these words.

autarchy[1] (â'tär-ki), *n.*; pl. *autarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *αὐταρχία*, absolute power, < *αὐταρχος*, absolute, < *αὐτός*, self, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] Absolute power; autocracy; self-government.

> A certain government called an *autarchy*, of which he makes God the only judge.
> *J. Washington*, tr. of Milton's Def. Pop.

autarchy[2]† (â'tär-ki), *n.* [Prop. **autarcy*, < Gr. *αὐτάρκεια*, self-sufficiency, < *αὐτάρκης*, self-sufficient, < *αὐτός*, self, + *ἀρκεῖν*, suffice.] Self-sufficiency; independence.

> [Conscience is] in man the principal part of God's image, and that by which man resembleth most the *autarchy* and self-sufficiency of God. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 98.

autem†, *n.* [Obsolete slang.] A church.

auter†, *n.* Middle English form of *altar*. *Chaucer*.

auter droit (ō'tèr drwo or droi). [OF. (mod. F. *autre droit*): *auter, autre, altre*, etc., < L. *alter*, other; *droit*, < ML. *drictum, directum*, right, neut. of L. *directus*, straight, direct: see *alter* and *direct*.] In *law*, another (another's) right: thus, one who acts not on his own behalf, but as trustee or representative of another, is said to act in *auter droit*.

auterfoits (ō-tèr-fwo' or -foi'), *adv.* [OF. (mod. F. *autrefois*), at another time, < *auter, autre, altre* (see *auter droit*), + *foits, fois* = Pr. *fes* = It. *vece*, time, turn, < L. *vice*, in place of, in turn: see *vice*[2], *vicar*.] In *law*, formerly: a term introduced into the plea of former trial as a bar to a second prosecution for the same offense.—**Auterfoits acquit** (formerly acquitted), the plea of former acquittal.—**Auterfoits attaint** (formerly attainted), the plea of former attaint.—**Auterfoits convict** (formerly convicted), the plea of former conviction.

auter vie (ō'tèr vē). [OF.: *auter* (see *auter droit*); *vie*, < L. *vita*, life: see *vital*.] In *law*, another (another's) life.—**Tenant pour auter vie**, one who holds an estate by the life of another.

authentic (â-then'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *authentick, autentic*, etc., < ME. *autentike, auctentyke*, < OF. *autentique* (mod. F. *authentique*, being changed, like the E. word, to suit the L. spelling) = Pg. *authentico* = Sp. *auténtico* = It. *autentico*, < LL. *authenticus*, < Gr. *αὐθεντικός*, warranted, authentic, original, < *αὐθεντία*, original authority, < *αὐθέντης*, contr. < *αὐτοέντης* (rare), one who does anything with his own hand, the real author of any act, < *αὐτός*, self, + **ἕντης* (found also in *συνέντης*, equiv. to *συνεργός*, a fellow-workman), of uncertain origin, perhaps < **σεντ-*, < **σαντ-*, orig. form of Ionic *ἐών*, Attic *ὤν* (= L. *ens*, **sens*), ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *ens*, *be*[1]. Cf. *effendi*, also ult. < Gr. *αὐθέντης*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Having authority; possessing inherent authority; duly authorized; authoritative.

> Men ought to fly all pedantisms, and not rashly to use all words that are met with in every English writer, whether *authentic* or not. *E. Phillips.*

2. Real; of genuine origin; being what it purports to be: opposed to *pretended* or *imaginary, fictitious, counterfeit, apocryphal*, or *unauthorized*: as, *authentic* documents.

> As there is but one God, but one hope, but one anchorage for man—so also there can be but one *authentic* faith, but one derivation of truth, but one perfect revelation. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

3. In *law*, executed with all due formalities; executed by the proper person and legally attested before the proper authorities: as, an *authentic* deed.—**4.** Entitled to acceptance or belief; reliable; trustworthy; of established credit, credibility, or authority: as, an *authentic* tale, book, writer.

> Origen, a most *authentic* author in this point. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel, p. 77.
>
> Of the manner in which the ruin of Nineveh was brought about we have nowhere any *authentic* record. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 82.
>
> That this mere dream is grown a stable truth
> To-night's feast makes *authentic*. *Browning*, In a Balcony.

5†. Original; first-hand, as opposed to *copied* or *transcribed*.—**6.** Own; proper; properly belonging to one's self. [Archaic.]

> It were extreme partiality and injustice, the flat denial and overthrow of herself [Justice], to put her own *authentic* sword into the hand of an unjust and wicked man. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.
>
> Men are ephemeral or evanescent, but whatever page the *authentic* soul of man has touched with her immortalizing finger, no matter how long ago, is still young and fair as it was to the world's gray fathers. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

7. In *music*, having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic: in distinction from *plagal*, which has a corresponding relation to the fifth or dominant in the octave below the key-note.—**Authentic act**, in *civil law*, an act or deed performed before and attested by a notary or other proper magistrate.—**Authentic cadence**, same as *perfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—**Authentic melodies.** See *melody*.—**Authentic modes** or **tones.** See *mode*.=**Syn. 2** and **4.** *Authentic, Genuine*, correct, trustworthy, reliable, credible. When applied to a written document or a book, *authentic* indicates that it is reliable as narrating real facts; *genuine*, that we have it as it left its author's hands: as, an *authentic* history; a *genuine* text. *Authentic* is thus equivalent to trustworthy, reliable; *genuine*, to unadulterated. The "Memoirs of a Cavalier" is a *genuine* work of Defoe's, for it was written by him, but it is not an *authentic* work, although so plausibly assuming the tone of real biography that it "deceived even the great Chatham into citing the volume as an *authentic* narrative" (*Backus*, Revision of Shaw's Eng. Lit., p. 250).

> A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears; . . . an *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened. A book may be *authentic* without being *genuine*, and *genuine* without being *authentic*. *Bp. Watson.*

II.† *n.* [< LL. *authenticum*, ML. also *authentica*, the original (of a document), neut. or fem. of *authenticus*: see I.] **1.** An authoritative or genuine document or book.—**2.** An original, as opposed to a copy or transcript.

> *Authentics* and transcripts. *Fuller*, Church Hist., I. 42.

The Authentics, in *civil law*, a Latin translation from the Greek of the novels or new constitutions of Justinian, made by an anonymous author. So called as an unabridged translation of the novels, to distinguish it from the epitome made by Julian.

authentical (â-then'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *authentic*.

> The hopes thou dost conceive
> Of thy quick death, and of thy future life,
> Are not *authentical*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 6.
>
> His testimony will be *authentical*. *Beau. and Fl.*
>
> This, the squire confessed, with some little hesitation, was a pheasant pie, though a peacock pie was certainly the most *authentical*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 277.

authentically (â-then'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an authentic manner. (*a*) With the requisite or genuine authority. (*b*) With certainty.

> He [Coleridge] was the man of all his generation to whom we should most unhesitatingly allow the distinction of genius, that is, of one *authentically* possessed from time to time by some influence that made him better and greater than himself. *Lowell*, Coleridge.

(*c*) Actually; really.

> Not yet *authentically* decided. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

authenticalness (â-then'ti-kal-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being authentic or trustworthy; the quality of being of good authority; authenticity.

> They did not at all rely on the *authenticalness* thereof. *Barrow*, Works, I. 357.

2. The quality of being genuine or what it purports to be; genuineness; authenticity.

> Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtuosos about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the value, rarity, and *authenticalness* of the several pieces. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

[In both uses obsolete or obsolescent.]

authenticate (â-then'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *authenticated*, ppr. *authenticating*. [< ML. *authenticatus*, pp. of *authenticare*, confirm, < LL. *authenticus*, authentic: see *authentic*.] **1.** To render authentic; give authority to by the proof, attestation, or formalities required by law or sufficient to entitle to credit.

> The king serves only as a notary to *authenticate* the choice of judges. *Burke.*
>
> Precisely as our researches are fortunate, they *authenticate* themselves as privileged; and in such a chase all success justifies itself. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.
>
> He [God] *authenticates* this instinctive yearning in the creature after selfhood, in order that the latter . . . may effectually aspire to the knowledge and obedience of those laws of Divine order which alone give him rest. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 61.

2. To prove authentic; establish as correct or genuine.

> I have *authenticated* two portraits of that prince. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.
>
> There is little more left for Biblical research. The few places which can be *authenticated* are now generally accepted. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 72.
>
> On June 18, 1838, about 3,000 volumes, and in 1858, 265 other volumes of non-parochial registers, were *authenticated*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 305.

3. To establish as true or worthy of belief: as, to *authenticate* a statement.

> One of the best *authenticated* ghost stories in existence. *Mem. of R. H. Barham*, in Ingoldsby Legends.

authenticate† (â-then'ti-kāt), *a.* [< ML. *authenticatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Authenticated.

authentication (â-then-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [< *authenticate* + *-ion*.] The act of authenticating, verifying, or establishing the authoritativeness, genuineness, validity, credibility, or truth of anything; specifically, in *law*, the official attestation of a written instrument.

> The *authentication* of every little detail in the text. *The American*, VIII. 315.

authenticity (â-then-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *authentic* + *-ity*; = F. *authenticité*.] The quality of being authentic, or entitled to acceptance as authoritative, genuine, true, or correct: as, the *authenticity* of the Scriptures or of a document; the *authenticity* of a portrait; the *authenticity* of a statement.

> We compare the narrative with the account of the times when it was composed, and are left satisfied with the *authenticity* of its leading anecdotes. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, i. 3.

authenticly† (â-then'tik-li), *adv.* Authentically.

> He could learn no way so *authenticly* as from this testimony. *Whiston*, tr. of Josephus, Antiq., i.

authenticness (â-then'tik-nes), *n.* Authenticity. [Rare.]

> The *authenticness* of that decree. *Hammond*, Works, II. 106.

★**author** (â'thor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *authour, auctour, auctor*, and prop. *autor*, < ME. *autour, autor* (later *auctour* or *auctor*, after the L.), < AF. *autour*, OF. *autor*, later and mod. F. *auteur* = Pr. *auctor, actor* = Sp. Pg. *autor* = It. *autore*, < L. *auctor* (in ML., and hence in E., corruptly *author*, prob. through the influence of LL. *authenticus* and its derivatives; cf. ML. *authorisare*, authorize, confirm, var. *authoricare*, synonymous with *authenticare*, confirm; *authorabilis*, synonymous with *authenticus*, etc.), an originator, < *augere*, cause to grow, increase: see *auction*.] **1.** The beginner, former, or first mover of anything; he to whom something owes its origin; originator; creator; efficient cause: as, God is the *author* of the universe.

> The law, the *author* . . . whereof is . . . God. *Hooker.*
>
> The serpent *autor* was, Eve did proceed;
> Adam not *autor, auctor* was indeed. *Vicars.*
>
> He was become the *Authour* of a Sect ever after to be called Lutherans. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 33.
>
> Thus King Latinus in the third degree
> Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden.*

2. Cause: applied to things. [Rare.]

> That which is the strength of their amity shall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6.

3. The original composer of a book or writing of any kind, as distinguished from a compiler, translator, editor, or copyist.

> An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts, which a translator has not. *Dryden.*

[Often used elliptically for the literary production itself: as, the statement occurs in Pliny and other ancient *authors*.]—**4**†. An editor: as, the *author* of the Gentleman's Magazine. [Rare.]—**5**†. A person who authorizes a statement; an authority; an informant.

> Look upon him;
> Such holy men are *authors* of no fables.
> *Fletcher (and Massinger?)*, Lovers' Progress, v. 2.

6. In *Scots law*, one from whom a title to property is derived either by inheritance or otherwise; especially, one from whom title is de-

rived by purchase or otherwise than by way of descent.

author† (â′thor), *v. t.* [< *author, n.*] **1.** To occasion; effect; do.

Execrable slaughter! what hand hath *authored* it?
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 4.

Do you two think much
That he thus wisely and with need consents
To what I *author* for your country's good,
You being my tutor, you my chancellor?
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

2. To be authority for; vouch for.

More of him I dare not *author*.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, iv. 2.

authoress (â′thor-es), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *authouress, authresse, auctresse, auctrice,* < late ME. *auctorice:* see *author* and *-ess.*] A female author, in any sense of that word. [*Author* is commonly used for both sexes, except in case of special discrimination.]

authorhood (â′thor-hud), *n.* [< *author* + *-hood.*] The state of being an author (of books); the province of an author; authorship.

authorial (â-thō′ri-al), *a.* [< *author* + *-ial.* Cf. *auctorial.*] Pertaining to an author (of books). Also *autorial.*

Must we then bow to *authorial* dignity, and kiss hands because they are inked?
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 145.

Testing the *autorial* power. *Poe*, Marginalia, cvi.

authorisable, authorisation, etc. See *authorizable,* etc.

authorism (â′thor-izm), *n.* [< *author* + *-ism.*] Authorship; the position or character of an author. [Rare.]

He [Burke] is a sensible man, but has not worn off his *authorism* yet, and thinks there is nothing so charming as writers, and to be one. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 90.

authoritarian (â-thor-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *authority* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Favoring the principle of authority, as opposed to that of individual freedom.

The loyalists, who sympathized most strongly with . . . his *authoritarian* views. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 202.

II. *n.* One who supports the principle of authority, as opposed to that of individual freedom.

By looking only at the beginning and end of his career, . . . an imaginary Napoleon has been obtained who is . . . a lover of liberty, not an *authoritarian*.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 226.

authoritative (â-thor′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *authority* + *-ative.* Cf. ML. *auctoritativus.*] **1.** Having due authority; having the sanction or weight of authority; entitled to credence or obedience: as, "*authoritative* teaching," *Barrow.*

The Law of Duty remains indeed *authoritative*, but its authority seems scarcely so awful and unique as formerly.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 112.

Anselm was compelled to publish an *authoritative* edition of his *Monologium*, because so many copies of it were already in circulation from notes of lectures.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xxxv.

2. Having an air of authority; positive; peremptory; dictatorial.

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one and the insipid mirth of the other. *Swift*, Examiner.

Dogmatic and *authoritative* by nature and education, he hardly comprehended the meaning of toleration in matters of religion. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 90.

=**Syn. 2.** *Authoritative, Magisterial,* etc. (see *magisterial*), commanding.

authoritatively (â-thor′i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an authoritative manner. (*a*) With due authority.

I think it [the law of repetition] is even more *authoritatively* present in the minds of most great composers than the law of principality. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing.

(*b*) With a show of authority.

authoritativeness (â-thor′i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

authority (â-thor′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *authorities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *autoritie, auctoritie,* etc., < ME. *autorite, auctorite,* < OF. *autoritet,* F. *autorité* = Pr. *auctoritat* = Sp. *autoridad* = Pg. *autoridade* = It. *autorità,* < L. *auctorita(t-)s,* counsel, will, decree, liberty, power, weight, authority, < *auctor,* author, originator: see *author.*] **1.** Power or admitted right to command or to act, whether original or delegated: as, the *authority* of a prince over subjects and of parents over children; the *authority* of an agent to act for his principal. In *law,* an authority is general when it extends to all acts, or all connected with a particular employment, and special when confined to a single act.

By what *authority* doest thou these things, and who gave thee this *authority?* Mark xi. 28.

If law, *authority*, and power deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

If his conscience were so narrow and peculiar to it selfe, it was not fitt his *Autority* should be so ample and Universall over others. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

2. The power derived from opinion, respect, or long-established reputation; influence conferred by character, office, station, mental superiority, or the like; credit: as, the *authority* of age or example; the *authority* of Aristotle.

But the mortallest enemy unto knowledge, and that which hath done the greatest execution upon truth, hath beene a peremptory adhesion unto *Authority*, and especially the establishing of our beliefe upon the dictates of Antiquities. For (as every capacity may observe), most men of Ages present, so superstitiously do look upon Ages past, that the *Autorities* of the one exceed the reasons of the other. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. (1646), i. 20.

Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and pure, . . .
Whence true *authority* in men. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 295.

3†. Power in a general sense.

The . . . corrigible *authority* of this lies in our wills.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

4. A person or persons, or a body, exercising power or command: generally in the plural: as, the civil and military *authorities.*—**5.** The outward marks of authority; especially, the expression of authority in the countenance.

Kent. You have that in your countenance which I would fain call master.
Lear. What's that?
Kent. Authority. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

6. That to which or one to whom an appeal or reference may be made in support of any opinion, action, or course of conduct. (*a*) Testimony; witness; that which or one who testifies.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by so sweet an *authority* confirmed. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Had seen . . .
Jesus, Messiah, Son of God declared,
And on that high *authority* had believed.
Milton, P. R., ii. 5.

(*b*) Weight of testimony; credibility: as, a historian of no *authority*; "*authority* of the Scriptures," *Hooker.*

The registers of the English Peerage are of far higher *authority* than any other statistical documents.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

(*c*) One who possesses adequate knowledge of a subject, and whose opinions or statements may be relied on; an expert; a standard author or his writings: as, an *authority* in matters pertaining to geology.

This practice we may learn, from a better and more ancient *authority* then any heathen writer hath to give us. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref.

(*d*) In *law*, a precedent; a judicial decision; an official declaration or opinion, such as ought to be followed in similar cases. (*e*) Justification; countenance; warrant.

Thieves for their robbery have *authority*,
When judges steal themselves.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

Argument from authority. Same as *argumentum ad verecundiam* (which see, under *argumentum*).—**Constituted authorities,** the magistrates or governors of a nation, people, municipality, etc.—**General authority,** the authority of a general agent, intended to apply to all matters which arise in the course of business, as distinguished from special instances, though it may be limited to a particular business and to a particular place.=**Syn. 1.** Rule, dominion, government; warrant, permission, authorization.—**2.** *Influence, Authority, Ascendancy, Control, Sway, Domination,* may all apply to persons or things, but seem primarily to belong to persons. *Influence* and *authority* imply moral power; the others may do so, and are considered to do so here. The words are arranged in the order of their strength. *Influence* may be small; it is wholly apart from the power of office; the word expresses the extent to which one affects the conduct or character of others simply by their deference to him on account of his station, wealth, ability, character, etc. *Authority* is, in this connection, influence amounting to a recognized right to command: as, the *authority* of age, wisdom, experience. It is presumably rightful, while the other words often express undue or unwholesome weight or power. *Ascendancy* is overmastering influence, supremacy by influence; the word is often used in a bad sense: as, the *ascendancy* of cunning over simplicity. *Control* is complete or successful and continued authority: as, his *control* over the convicts was maintained without resort to force. *Sway* is, by its derivation, control over that which may be viewed as a weighty or massive object; hence, a solid or powerful or controlling influence. *Domination,* as it may be an absolute and tyrannical rule, may also be an absolute and tyrannical influence or ascendancy: as, he was really under the *domination* of those whom he thought his servants or tools.

Mourn for the man of amplest *influence*,
Yet clearest of ambitious crime.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington, iv.

In the absolute *authority* accorded [by the Romans] to the father over the children we may trace the same habits of discipline that proved so formidable in the field.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 181.

The application of gunpowder to the art of war has for ever settled the long conflict for *ascendancy* between civilization and barbarism, in favor of the former.
Calhoun, Works, I. 88.

Government . . . has a general superintending *control* over all the actions and over all the publicly propagated doctrines of men. *Burke*, Unitarians, May 11, 1792.

Horrible forms of worship that of old
Held, o'er the shuddering realms, unquestioned *sway*.
Bryant, The Ages, xxv.

They rose and took arms to resist Ordogno, son of Alfonsus III., whose *domination* was too severe for them.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 310.

authorizable (â′thor-ī-za-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *auctorizable;* < ML. *authorisabilis, auctorizabilis,* etc., < *auctorizare:* see *authorize* and *-able.*] That may be authorized: as, "a censure *authorizable*," *Hammond*, Works, I. 242. Also spelled *authorisable.*

authorization (â″thor-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *autorisation,* < ML. "*auctorizatio(n-),* < *auctorizare,* pp. *auctorizatus:* see *authorize.*] The act of authorizing; the act of giving authority or legal power; establishment by authority: as, "the *authorization* of laws," *Motley.* Also spelled *authorisation.*

authorize (â′thor-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *authorized,* ppr. *authorizing.* [Early mod. E. also *auctorize,* < ME. *auctorisen, autorisen,* < OF. *auctoriser,* later *authoriser,* mod. F. *autoriser* = Pr. *authorisar* = Sp. *autorizar* = Pg. *autorisar* = It. *autorizzare,* < ML. *auctorisare, auctorizare, authorisare,* etc., < L. *auctor,* author: see *author* and *-ize.*] **1.** To give authority, warrant, or legal power to; empower (a person): as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle the boundary of a state.—**2.** To give authority for; approve of and permit; formally sanction (an act or a proceeding).

The report of the commission was taken into immediate consideration by the estates. They resolved, without one dissentient voice, that the order signed by William did not *authorize* the slaughter of Glencoe.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

The money, then, is borrowed on the credit of the United States—an act which Congress alone is competent to *authorize.* *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

3†. To make authoritative or valid; legalize; validate.

She shall *authorize*
Our undertakings to the ignorant people,
As if what we do were by her command.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 2.

4. To establish by authority or usage: as, an *authorized* idiom.—**5.** To warrant; vouch for. [Rare.]

A woman's story, at a winter's fire,
Authoris'd by her grandam.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

6†. To support (one's self) upon the authority (of).

The Historian . . . *authorizing* himself, for the most part, upon other histories.
Sir P. Sidney, Def. of Poesie (Arber), p. 31.

Also spelled *authorise.*

authorizer (â′thor-ī-zėr), *n.* One who authorizes. Also spelled *authoriser.*

authorlet (â′thor-let), *n.* [< *author* + dim. *-let.*] A petty author. *Blackwood's Mag.* [Rare.]

authorling (â′thor-ling), *n.* [< *author* + dim. *-ling.*] A petty author. [Rare.]

Oh thou poor *authorling!* Reach a little deeper into the human heart! *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 1.

authorly (â′thor-li), *a.* [< *author* + *-ly*1.] Belonging to an author; authorial. [Rare.]

He keeps his own *authorly* secrets.
Cowper, Letter to Unwin.

authorship (â′thor-ship), *n.* [< *author* + *-ship.*] **1.** The source or cause of anything that may be said to have an author; origination; causation: as, the *authorship* of an invention or of a political movement; a book whose *authorship* is unknown.—**2.** The state of being an author; the occupation of writing books.

If the formalists of this sort were erected into patentees with a sole commission of *authorship*, we should undoubtedly see such writing in our days as would either wholly wean us from all books in general, or at least from all such as were the product of our own nation.
Shaftesbury, Characters (ed. 1869), I. 347.

auto (ou′tō), *n.* [Sp. Pg., < L. *actus,* an act: see *act, n.*] **1.** In *Spanish literature,* a play.

The miracle-plays of the people attained a high degree of excellence in the *autos* or sacred Christmas plays of Gil Vicente (1470–1536). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 556.

2. In *Spanish law:* (*a*) An order; a decree; a sentence; a decision. (*b*) *pl.* The pleadings and proceedings in a lawsuit.—**3.** An auto de fe.

auto-. [< Gr. *αὐτο-* (before a vowel *αὐτ-,* which before a rough breathing becomes *αὑθ-*), stem of *αὐτός,* self (myself, thyself, himself, etc.).] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning self, of itself (natural), of one's self (independently), of nothing but . . . , etc.: very common in English and other modern languages, especially in scientific terms.

autobiographer (â″tō-bī-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός,* self, + *biographer.*] One who writes an account of his own life.

"And yet, O man born of Woman," cries the *Autobiographer*, with one of his sudden whirls, "wherein is my case peculiar?" *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 58.

autobiographic (â-tō-bī-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of the nature of autobiography.

The writings of Dante . . . are all . . . *autobiographic*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 26.

autobiographical (â-tō-bī-ō-graf'i-kạl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to autobiography; characterized by an autobiographic tendency.—**2.** Same as *autobiographic*.

autobiographically (â-tō-bī-ō-graf'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an autobiographic manner.

autobiographist (â″tō-bī-og'rạ-fist), *n.* [< *autobiography* + *-ist*.] Same as *autobiographer*. [Rare.]

autobiography (â″tō-bī-og'rạ-fi), *n.*; pl. *autobiographies* (-fiz). [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *biography*.] A biography or memoir of a person written by himself.

★**autocar** (â'tō-kär), *n.* [< *auto(-mobile)* + *car*.] An automobile car; a car which contains in itself a motor with its source of power.

autocarpian, autocarpic (â-tō-kär'pi-ạn, -pik), *a.* Same as *autocarpous*.

★**autocarpous** (â-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self (in comp. sometimes, as here, meaning 'of nothing but . . . ,' 'of mere . . .'), + *καρπός*, fruit. The Gr. *αὐτόκαρπος* means only 'self-fructifying.'] In *bot.*, consisting of pericarp alone; having no adnate parts (*Gray*): applied to fruits which are free from the perianth. Same as *superior*.

autocephalic (â″tō-se-fal'ik or â-tō-sef'ạ-lik), *a.* [As *autocephal-ous* + *-ic*.] Autocephalous; autonomous.

autocephalous (â-tō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< LGr. *αὐτοκέφαλος*, < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *κεφαλή*, head.] **1.** Having a head or chief of its own; independent of jurisdiction: applied to a church.

The Russian Church became *autocephalous*, and its patriarch had immense power. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 157.

2. Acting as an independent head; having primary jurisdiction: as, an *autocephalous* bishop or metropolitan.

We have seen Greece proclaim its Holy Governing Synod *autocephalous*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 10.

autochronograph (â-tō-kron'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *chronograph*.] An instrument for instantaneously and automatically recording time.

★**autochthon** (â-tok'thọn), *n.*; pl. *autochthons*, *autochthones* (-thọns, -thọ-nēz). [< L. *autochthones*, pl., < Gr. *αὐτόχθων*, pl. *αὐτόχθονες*, aborigines, primitive inhabitants, lit. sprung from the land itself (it was the belief of the ancient Athenians and some other Greeks that they sprang originally from the soil on which they lived), < *αὐτός*, self, + *χθών*, land, earth.] **1.** Literally, one sprung from the land he inhabits; hence, one of the primitive inhabitants of a country; a member of the race found in a country when first known; an aboriginal inhabitant.

Whoever the artist may have been, it [a statue] is undoubtedly a very able conception, the figure seeming to rise from the earth just as an *autochthon* would be thought to rise. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 224, note.

Their own traditions appear to have made them [the Phrygians] *autochthones*, or aboriginals, and it would seem that they believed the re-peopling of the earth after the flood to have begun in their country. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, p. 67.

2. *pl.* The primitive animals or plants of a country or region, especially in geological time. [Rare.]

autochthonal (â-tok'thọ-nạl), *a.* [< *autochthon* + *-al*.] Autochthonic; aboriginal: as, *autochthonal* peoples.

autochthones, *n.* Plural of *autochthon*.

autochthonic (â-tok-thon'ik), *a.* [< *autochthon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an autochthon; native to or sprung from the soil; aboriginal; indigenous.

The aborigines of the country [were] driven, like the Bheels and other *autochthonic* Indians, into the eastern and southeastern wilds bordering upon the ocean. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 20.

We may, however, venture the assertion that the Eskimo is of *autochthonic* origin in Asia. *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 30.

autochthonism (â-tok'thọ-nizm), *n.* [< *autochthon* + *-ism*.] Birth from the soil.

According to the Scythians, Targitaus lived just a thousand years before the year 513 B. C.—a legend which, taken with the tradition of *autochthonism*, indicates a much earlier date for the immigration of the Scythians than we should deduce from other narratives. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 576.

★**autochthonous** (â-tok'thọ-nus), *a.* [< *autochthon* + *-ous*.] **1.** Pertaining to autochthons; indigenous; sprung from the soil; aboriginal.

I speak here . . . of ancient religions only, of what are sometimes called national or *autochthonous* religions—not of those founded in later times by individual prophets or reformers. *Max Müller*, India, p. 116.

One would almost be inclined to think from Herr Stahr's account of the matter, that Lessing had been an *autochthonous* birth of the German soil, without intellectual ancestry or helpful kindred. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 301.

2. In *pathol.*, not extraneous; originating at the place where found.

autochthonously (â-tok'thọ-nus-li), *adv.* In an autochthonous manner.

The larger number of maladies do not arise *autochthonously* or "under a whole skin." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 361.

autochthony (â-tok'thọ-ni), *n.* [< *autochthon* + *-y*.] The condition of being autochthonous.

The practice of describing legendary heroes and men of ancient lineage as earth-born, *γηγενεῖς*, strengthened greatly the doctrine of *autochthony*, and nowhere so much as in Attica. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 141.

★**autoclave** (â'tō-klāv), *n.* [F., self-regulating, a digester, < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + L. *clavis*, a key (or *clavus*, a nail?).] A form of digester, intended for chemical operations conducted under pressure and at a high temperature. These conditions can usually be obtained by heating water in a steam-tight vessel. Also used for sterilizing.

autocracy (â-tok'rạ-si), *n.*; pl. *autocracies* (-siz). [< F. *autocratie*, < Gr. *αὐτοκράτεια*, absolute power, < *αὐτοκρατής*, absolute, ruling by one's self: see *autocrat*.] **1†.** The power of determining one's own actions; independent or self-derived power; self-government; self-rule.

Man's will, that great seat of freedom, that, with a kind of *autocracy* and supremacy within itself, commands its own actions. *South*, Sermons, VII. i.

It [the divine will] moves, not by the external impulse or inclination of objects, but determines itself by an absolute *autocracy*. *South*, Sermons, VIII. x.

2. Uncontrolled or unlimited authority over others, invested in a single person; the government or power of an absolute monarch.

At least from the days of Hildebrand the mind of Europe had become familiarized with the assertion of those claims which in their latent significance amounted to an absolute irresponsible *autocracy*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ix. 1.

3†. In *med.*, action of the vital powers toward the preservation of the individual.—**Syn. 2.** *Tyranny*, *Absolutism*, etc. See *despotism*.

autocrat (â'tō-krat), *n.* [< F. *autocrate*, < Gr. *αὐτοκρατής*, ruling by one's self (cf. *αὐτοκράτωρ*, an autocrat: see *autocrator*), < *αὐτός*, self, + *κράτος*, power, < *κρατύς*, strong, = Goth. *hardus* = E. *hard*: see *hard*.] **1.** An absolute prince or sovereign; a ruler or monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government as by inherent right, not subject to restrictions: as, "the *autocrat* of all the Russias," a title assumed by the emperor of Russia.—**2.** One who is invested with or assumes unlimited authority in any relation: as, "The *Autocrat* of the Breakfast-Table" (title of a book), *O. W. Holmes*.

autocratic (â-tō-krat'ik), *a.* [< *autocrat* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of autocracy; absolute; holding independent and unlimited powers of government.

The Russian government is *autocratic*, inasmuch as over the larger part of the country it has simply succeeded to the position of the Mongolian khans, who from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century held the Russian people in subjection. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 43.

autocratical (â-tō-krat'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *autocratic*.

autocratically (â-tō-krat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an autocratic manner.

autocrator (â-tok'rạ-tọr), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτοκράτωρ*, one's own master, an absolute ruler: see *autocrat*.] An autocrat; a dictator. [Rare.]

The picturesque spiked Macedonian helmet with a goat's horn and cheek-piece which occupies the reverse [of a coin], on which is written after "King Tryphon" the strange title *autocrator*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 649.

autocratorical (â″tō-krạ-tor'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτοκρατορικός*, < *αὐτοκράτωρ*: see *autocrator*.] Pertaining to an autocrat or autocrator; supreme; absolute: as, *autocratorical* power. [Rare.]

autocratrice (â-tok'rạ-tris), *n.* [F.] Same as *autocratrix*.

autocratrix (â-tok'rạ-triks), *n.*; pl. *autocratrices* (â-tok-ra-trī'sēz). [NL. (cf. MGr. *αὐτοκρατόρισσα*), fem. of *autocrator*.] A female sovereign who is independent and absolute: a title sometimes given to a reigning empress of Russia. [Rare.]

autocratship (â'tō-krat-ship), *n.* [< *autocrat* + *-ship*.] The office of autocrat.

auto da fe (ou'tō dä fā); pl. *autos da fe* (ou'tōs). [Pg. *auto da fé* = Sp. *auto de fe* (Pg. *da*, < *de a*, where *a* is the fem. art., < L. *illa*).] Same as *auto de fe*. [This Portuguese form, commonly written *auto da fé* or *auto-da-fé*, was the first introduced, and has been most used in English literature.]

auto de fe (ou'tō dā fā); pl. *autos de fe* (ou'tōs). [Sp., lit. act (judicial process, judgment) of faith: *auto*, < L. *actum*, an act; *de*, < L. *de*, from, of; *fe* = Pg. *fé*, < L. *fidem*, acc. of *fides*, faith: see *act*, *n.*, *de*[2], *fay*[3], and *faith*. Cf. *auto da fe*.] The public declaration of the judgment passed on accused persons who had been tried before the courts of the Spanish Inquisition, and by extension the infliction of such penalties as had been prescribed in the sentence. The declaration of judgment was usually made with much solemnity, in an open place, and included the acquittals, reception to retraction, official admonition, and sentence of punishment for the crimes within the competency of the court. These crimes were public profession of heresy, apostasy, witchcraft, seduction by ecclesiastics, bigamy, unnatural crimes, church-robbery, blasphemy, usury, and, in general, crimes of or against the officers of the Inquisition itself. Those convicted were brought from prison, dressed in the sanbenito, or robe of defamed criminals, which was worked with a cross and other designs, sometimes with grotesque scenes of infernal characters or torments, and varied in its color and pattern in accordance with the severity of the sentence to be passed. Each offender was called by name, his crime specified, and its punishment declared, after which all were delivered up to the civil officials. Here the auto proper finished; but as the execution of those penalties that were of capital or corporal nature immediately followed, the name was extended to this part, as applied to which it has become popularly accepted. Such punishments were flogging, the pillory, branding or maiming, and death by hanging or burning, according to the prescriptions of the imperial or Caroline code.

autodidact (â″tō-di-dakt″), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτοδίδακτος*, self-taught, < *αὐτός*, self, + *διδακτός*, verbal adj. of *διδάσκειν*, teach: see *didactic*.] A self-taught person. [Rare.]

autodidactic (â″tō-di-dak'tik), *a.* [< *autodidact* + *-ic*.] Self-taught. [Rare.]

He [Menzel] was from the beginning an *auto-didactic* realist; he drew and painted as he saw—not as others taught him how they had seen. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 293.

autodynamic (â″tō-di-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτοδύναμος*, powerful of itself, < *αὐτός*, self, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Having power or force in itself.—**Autodynamic elevator,** a hydraulic machine in which the weight of a falling column of water is made to raise a smaller column to a height exceeding that of the first.

★**autœcious** (â-tē'shus), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *οἶκος*, dwelling.] In *bryology*, having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant; monœcious. Three modifications are cladautœcious, goniautœcious, and rhizautœcious. Also written *autoicous*.

autogamous (â-tog'ạ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *γάμος*, marriage; cf. *αὐτόγαμος*, willingly married.] Self-fertilized: applied to flowers which are fertilized by their own pollen, in distinction from *anemophilous* and *entomophilous* flowers, in which one flower is fertilized by pollen from another through the intervention of the wind or of insects.

★**autogamy** (â-tog'ạ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *-γαμία*, < *γάμος*, marriage. Cf. *autogamous*.] In *bot.*, close fertilization, or self-fertilization; the fertilization of a flower by its own pollen. See *allogamy*.

autogeneal† (â-tō-jē'nē-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτογενής*: see *autogenous*.] Self-begotten; autogenous. *Waterhouse*.

autogeneous (â-tō-jē'nē-us), *a.* Same as *autogenous*.

autogenesis (â-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *γένεσις*, production.] Self-production; production independent, (*a*) in organisms, of parent organisms; (*b*) in tissues, of parent tissues; and (*c*) in disease, of previous cases of zymotic disease.

★**autogenetic** (â″tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *autogenesis*: see *genetic*.] Self-producing; pertaining to autogenesis.

There was no doubt . . . of the existence of *autogenetic* puerperal fever. *Brit. Med. Jour.*, No. 1319.

autogenetically (â″tō-jē-net'i-kạl-i), *adv.* By autogenesis, or autogenetic processes.

Some septic poison, either from without or *autogenetically*, might cause the same. *Brit. Med. Jour.*, No. 1319.

★**autogenic** (â-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *autogen-ous* + *-ic*.] Self-produced; independent of a medium: specifically applied to a process of soldering in which pieces of metal are united by fusing the parts to be joined. See *autogenous*.

Platinum workers . . . have long learned to unite two platinum seams by the *autogenic* process—the local fusing of the two contiguous parts in the oxyhydrogen flame. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 190.

autogenous (â-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτογενής*, self-produced, < *αὐτός*, self, + *γένος*, kind, race, offspring: see *genus*, *-genous*.] 1. Self-produced; self-generated; coming forth independently. Specifically, in *anat.*, endogenous: applied to those processes or parts of a bone which arise from an independent or separate center of ossification, as distinguished from mere exogenous outgrowths. Thus, the epiphyses of a bone are *autogenous;* apophyses may be either *autogenous* or *exogenous*.

The centrum and several of the apophyses of a vertebra are *autogenous*, while other apophyses are exogenous.
Owen.

2. Same as *autogenic*.

Also *autogeneous*.

Autogenous soldering, the process of uniting pieces of metal by the fusion of part of their own substance, without the use of a special solder. It is performed by means of the airohydrogen or oxyhydrogen blowpipe and by electricity.

autogenously (â-toj'e-nus-li), *adv.* 1. In an autogenous manner.

The anterior, or more properly inferior, bar of the transverse process of the seventh, and occasionally of some of the other cervical vertebræ in Man, is *autogenously* developed.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 20.

2. By the autogenous process of soldering.

This battery is constructed of a case of insulite, having a lid of the same material *autogenously* soldered in.
J. W. Queen, Elect. Catalogue, 1883, p. 16.

autogeny (â-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτογενής* (see *autogenous*): see *-geny*.] Autogenesis; autogony; spontaneous generation.

autogony (â-tog'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτογόνος*, self-produced, self-producing, < *αὐτός*, self, + *-γονος*, produced: see *-gony*.] The generation of simple organisms from lifeless matter; abiogenesis.

autograph (â'tō-grâf), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *autographe*, < L. *autographus*, < Gr. *αὐτόγραφος*, written with one's own hand, < *αὐτός*, self, + *γράφειν*, write.] I. *a.* Written by one's self; in one's own handwriting: as, an *autograph* letter.

II. *n.* [< F. *autographe*, < LL. *autographum*.] 1. A person's own handwriting; something written by a person's own hand; an original manuscript or signature.

Autographs of famous names were to be seen in faded ink on some of their fly leaves. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I.

2. An autographic press (which see, under *press*).

autograph (â'tō-grâf), *v. t.* [< *autograph*, *n.*] 1. To write with one's own hand.—2. To write one's autograph on or in.—3. To copy or produce in autograph, or by an autographic process. See *autographic*.

Announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, lithographed, or *autographed*.
U. S. Postal Guide, July, 1879.

It contains 80 *autographed* pages out of the 1,100 of which the whole work will consist.
Trübner's American and Oriental Lit. Record, X. 4.

autographal† (â-tog'ra-fal), *a.* [< *autograph* + *-al*.] Autographic. *Bennet.*

autographic (â-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *autograph* + *-ic*; = F. *autographique*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an autograph; contained in or furnished by one's own handwriting: as, *autographic* authority; *autographic* evidence.—2. Relating to or used in the process of autography: as, *autographic* ink; *autographic* paper.—3. Self-recording: applied to a form of telegraph. See below.—**Autographic press.** See *press*.—**Autographic process.** (*a*) In the *fine arts*, any process by means of which an artist's work is exactly preserved in mechanical reproductions, as in an autotype or a photo-engraving. (*b*) A general term applied to those chemical and mechanical processes in which a writing or drawing is made with a peculiar ink, and then transferred to the stone, plate, or other matrix from which it is to be printed.—**Autographic telegraph**, an instrument for transmitting a telegraphic despatch written in insulating ink upon a metallic paper, and reproducing it with absolute exactness on another prepared paper. The instrument may be used for transmitting portraits or other figures, diagrams, etc.

autographical (â-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *autographic*.

autographically (â-tō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an autographic manner; by means of autographic writings; in autograph.

And had "shaken hands *autographically*" with him across the Atlantic. *D. Hill*, Life of Irving, p. 150.

autography (â-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< *autograph* + *-y*; = F. *autographie*.] 1. The act of writing with one's own hand; autographic writing.—2. That department of diplomatics, or the study and decipherment of old writings, which is concerned with autographs.—3. A process in lithography by which copies of a writing, drawing, etc., are produced in facsimile.

autoicous (â-toi'kus), *a.* Same as *autœcious*.

auto-inoculability (â″tō-in-ok″ū-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *auto-inoculable*: see *-bility*.] Capacity for auto-inoculation.

auto-inoculable (â″tō-in-ok'ū-la-bl), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *inoculable*.] Possessing the power of auto-inoculation; capable of being propagated by auto-inoculation: as, an *auto-inoculable* disease.

auto-inoculation (â″tō-in-ok-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *inoculation*.] The inoculation of a healthy part of the body with the virus from a diseased part of the same person, as from a chancroid.

auto-insufflator (â-tō-in'suf-lā-tor), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *insufflator*.] An instrument used for administering to one's self a medicinal powder.

autokinesy†, *n.* [< LGr. *αὐτοκινησία*, Gr. *αὐτοκίνησις*, self-movement, < *αὐτοκίνητος*, self-moved: see *autokinetical*.] Self-movement; spontaneous motion. *Cudworth.*

autokinetic, autokinetical (â″tō-ki-net'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτοκινητικός*, < *αὐτοκίνητος*, self-moved, < *αὐτός*, self, + *κινεῖν*, move: see *kinetic*.] Self-moving; voluntary.

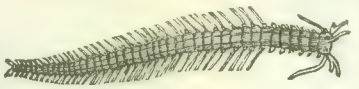
autolaryngoscope (â″tō-la-ring'gō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *laryngoscope*.] An instrument, consisting of a combination of mirrors, by which one may inspect his own larynx. *E. H. Knight.*

autolaryngoscopy (â″tō-lar-ing-gos'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *laryngoscopy*.] The inspection of one's own larynx by means of an autolaryngoscope.

autolatry (â-tol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Self-worship.

autology (â-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of one's self.

Autolytus (â-tol'i-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose.] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Syllidæ:* a synonym of *Syllis*. *A. prolifer* is an asexual form, the opposite sexual forms of which have been called *Polybostrichus* and *Sacconereis*.



Autolytus cornutus.

automat†, *n.* An erroneously assumed singular of *automata*. See *automaton*.

It is an *automa*, runs under water,
With a snug nose, and has a nimble tail
Made like an augur.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

automalite, *n.* See *automolite*.

automata, *n.* Plural of *automaton*.

automatal† (â-tom'a-tal), *a.* [< *automaton* + *-al*.] Same as *automatic*. [Rare.]

automath (â'tō-math), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτομαθής*, self-taught, < *αὐτός*, self, + *μανθάνειν*, *μαθεῖν*, learn: see *mathematics*.] One who is self-taught. [Rare.]

automatic (â-tō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτόματος*, self-moving (see *automaton*), + *-ic*.] 1. Acting as an automaton. (*a*) Having the power of self-motion; self-acting: as, *automatic* machinery. (*b*) Done unconsciously or from force of habit; mechanical, as opposed to voluntary.

2. Conducted or carried on by self-acting machinery.

It is in our modern cotton and flax mills that *automatic* operations are displayed to most advantage.
Ure, Dict., I. 274.

3. In *physiol.*: (*a*) Not voluntary; not under the control of, or not effected by, volition: said of certain muscular actions.

Let me briefly notice some of our other *automatic* actions. In the act of swallowing, which properly begins at the back of the throat, the "swallow" lays hold of the food or the drink brought to it by the muscles of the mouth and carries this down into the stomach. We are quite unconscious of its passage thither unless we have taken a larger morsel or something hotter or colder than ordinary. This is an instance of purely *automatic* action.
W. B. Carpenter.

In animals, too, to a far greater extent than in plants, is the *automatic* activity which always resides in protoplasm itself transmitted by the mechanism of the organization to different parts of the organism or to the whole of it.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 353.

(*b*) Not reflex: said, for example, of certain activities of ganglion-cells.—**Automatic brake.** See *brake*.—**Automatic coupling.** See *coupling*.—**Automatic mallet.** Same as *dental hammer* (which see, under *hammer*).—**Automatic theory.** Same as *automatism*, 2.

automatical (â-tō-mat'i-kal), *a.* 1. Same as *automatic*.—2. Having reference to or connected with automatic things.

automatically (â-tō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In an automatic manner; mechanically; unconsciously.

He went on rowing idly, half *automatically*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

We know that a frequently repeated act of muscular skill finally comes to be done almost *automatically* and with little intervention of consciousness. *Science*, IV. 473.

2. By automatic means; by its own action.

An *automatically* working machine.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 55.

Automatically keeping its temperature uniform.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI., Supp. 7.

automaticity (â″tō-ma-tis'i-ti), *n.* The state of being automatic; automatic action. *Martin*, Human Body (3d ed.), p. 23.

automatism (â-tom'a-tizm), *n.* [< *automaton* + *-ism*. Cf. Gr. *αὐτοματισμός*, that which happens of itself, a chance.] 1. Automatic or involuntary action: in *pathol.*, sometimes specifically applied to such purposeless actions as are often exhibited by patients after an epileptic fit.

In considering the body as the instrument of the mind, I shall show you, first, the large amount of *automatism* in the human body.
W. B. Carpenter.

2. The doctrine that animals, especially those below man, are automata, in the sense that all the phenomena exhibited by them are results of physical laws; especially, the doctrine of Descartes that animals are devoid of consciousness.—3. The faculty of independently originating action or motion. [From the original sense of *automaton*.] *N. E. D.*

automatist (â-tom'a-tist), *n.* [< *automaton* + *-ist*. Cf. LGr. *αὐτοματιστής*, one who refers all things to chance.] 1. One who makes automata.—2. One who believes that animals (sometimes including man) are automata. See *automatism*, 2.

Though not a declared *automatist*, however, Mr. Spencer is by virtue of his general philosophy a necessarian.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 768.

automatize (â-tom'a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *automatized*, ppr. *automatizing*. [< *automaton* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *αὐτοματίζειν*, act of one's self, introduce the agency of chance, happen by chance.] To make an automaton or a self-acting machine of.

A God-created man, all but abnegating the character of man; forced to exist, *automatised*, mummy-wise, . . . as Gentleman or Gigman. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, i.

automaton (â-tom'a-ton), *n.*; pl. *automata*, *automatons* (-tä, -tonz). [Formerly also *automatum*, < L. *automaton*, *automatum*, < Gr. *αὐτόματον*, neut. of *αὐτόματος*, acting of one's self, self-moving, spontaneous, < *αὐτός*, self, + **ματός* (> *ματεύειν*, seek, strive to do), verbal adj. of √**μα* (perf. *μέμαα*), strive after, move.] 1. That which is self-moving, or has the power of spontaneous movement, but is not conscious.

So great and admirable an *automaton* as the world.
Boyle, Works, V. 251.

Specifically—2. A self-acting machine, or one which is actuated in such a manner as to carry on for some time certain movements without the aid of external impulse. In this respect clocks and watches, with a vast number of other machines, may be denominated automata; but the term more specifically denotes an apparatus in which the purposely concealed power is made to imitate the voluntary or mechanical motions of living beings, such as men, horses, birds, fishes, etc.

3. A living being acting mechanically or as a mere machine, especially without consciousness; a person or an animal whose actions are purely involuntary or mechanical. See *bestial automaton*, below.

Obedience,
Bane of all genius, virtue, freedom, truth,
Makes slaves of men, and of the human frame
A mechanized *automaton*.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iii.

4. A person who acts in a monotonous routine manner, without active intelligence, especially without being fully aware of what he is doing.—**Automaton balance**, a machine for weighing planchets and coin, and sorting the pieces automatically, according to their weight, as full, light, or heavy.—**Bestial automaton**, in the Cartesian philosophy, a brute, as supposed to be devoid of consciousness and sensibility.—**Spiritual automaton**, a mind not possessing free will, but subject to necessity.

automatous† (â-tom'a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτόματος*, automatic (see *automaton*), + *-ous*.] Automatic.

Clocks or *automatous* organs, whereby we now distinguish of time, have found no mention in any ancient writers.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 18.

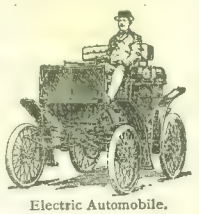
autometric (â-tō-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to autometry.

autometry (â-tom'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Self-measurement; self-estimation. *N. E. D.*

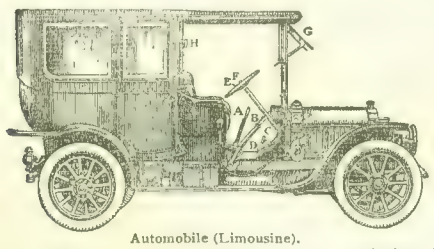
automobile (â-tō-mō'bil), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + L. *mobilis*, mobile.] I. *a.* Self-moving, or self-movable; changing its own place, or

able to effect change of its own place; as, an *automobile* torpedo.

II. *n.* A self-moving vehicle designed to travel on common roads; specifically, a wheeled vehicle for use on roads without rails, which carries in itself a mechanical motor, with its source of power. Automobiles are distinguished from *locomotives* by the fact that they do not travel on a fixed track, and both from *locomotives* and *traction engines* by carrying loads instead of drawing them in other vehicles. The number of wheels may be two (bicycle), three (tricycle), four, or more. Those with four wheels (the commonest form) are built for nearly every variety of purpose of ordinary vehicles, such as carriages and cabs for two or more persons, omnibuses, merchants' delivery-wagons, and drays. Automobiles are usually provided with pneumatic tires and ball bearings. The four-wheel electric automobile may be taken as a type of these vehicles. The front wheels are controlled by a steering-handle or -wheel and the driving wheels connected with an electric motor on the rear axle through the medium of a balance or compensating gear, so that one wheel may revolve slower than the other in turning the vehicle. The motor derives its power from a battery of storage cells within the body of the vehicle, which are coupled in parallel or in series for various speeds by means of a controller placed under the vehicle, and shifted from one position to another by a hand-lever, to which it is connected by a chain-and-sprocket gear. In certain positions of the controller the automobile is made to run backward at different speeds. A foot-lever is connected with band-brakes which act on surfaces formed on the peripheries of the internal gears which are attached to the driving-wheels. The vehicle is provided with meters for measuring the electric current, and with electric lights and an electric gong. Automobiles are named according to the number of wheels, when this is less than four, as *automobile bicycle* and *automobile tricycle;* and according to the kind of motor used, as *compressed-air automobile, electric automobile,*



Electric Automobile.



Automobile (Limousine).

A, change-speed lever; *B*, brake-lever; *C*, foot-brake; *D*, clutch; *E*, spark; *F*, throttle-control; *G*, wind-shield; *H*, speaking-tube.

gasolene automobile. See the supplement.—**Compressed-air automobile,** an automobile which is propelled by an air-motor.—**Electric automobile,** an automobile which is propelled by an electric motor.—**Gasolene automobile,** an automobile which is propelled by a motor of the gas-engine type that uses gasolene or such derivatives of petroleum as naphtha. Variation of speed is obtained by the use of a change-gear between the motor and the driving-wheels, by choking the supply of gases to or their exhaust from the engine, or by the use together of two or more of these methods.—**Steam-automobile,** an automobile which is propelled by a steam-engine. *Steam-automobiles* are also called *steam-carriages* or *steam-wagons.*

automobile (â-tō-mō′bil), *v. i.* To ride in an automobile vehicle. [Recent.] *Cosmopolitan,* XXV. 485.

automobilism (â-tō-mō′bil-izm), *n.* The use of automobile vehicles. [Recent.]

A departure in *automobilism* which they believe to be of the highest practical value from a commercial standpoint. *Bicycling World,* XXXVIII, 118.

automobilist (â-tō-mō′bil-ist), *n.* One who uses an automobile vehicle.

automolite (â-tom′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτόμολος,* a deserter, prop. adj., going of one's self (< *αὐτός,* self, + *μολεῖν,* go, or come), + *-ite*².] A name sometimes given to gahnite, from the fact that it contains a large proportion of zinc oxid, though it has no resemblance to an ore. See *gahnite.* Also spelled *automalite.*

automorphic (â-tō-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτόμορφος,* self-formed, natural (taken as 'formed upon one's own self or pattern'), < *αὐτός,* self, + *μορφή,* form.] Framed or conceived after the pattern or form of one's self. *H. Spencer,* Study of Sociol., p. 114.

automorphically (â-tō-môr′fi-kal-i), *adv.* In an automorphic manner. *H. Spencer.*

automorphism (â-tō-môr′fizm), *n.* [As *automorph-ic* + *-ism.*] The ascription of one's own characteristics to another, or the habit of judging others or explaining their acts by means of analogies furnished by the knowledge of one's self.

autonomic (â-tō-nom′ik), *a.* [As *autonom-ous* + *-ic.*] Relating to autonomy; having the power of self-government; autonomous; self-governing; independent.

autonomist (â-ton′ō-mist), *n.* [< *autonomy* + *-ist.*] One who advocates or favors the principle of autonomy; one who desires home rule, or self-government of the community to which he belongs, or of any community.

autonomous (â-ton′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτόνομος,* independent, of one's own free will, < *αὐτός,* self, + *νέμειν,* hold sway, > *νόμος,* law: see *nome.*] 1. Of or pertaining to autonomy or an autonomy.—2. Independent in government; having the right of self-government.

The few brave men who seven years back first unsheathed their yataghans amid the hills of Herzegovina did not carry with them a scheme for . . . an *autonomous* province of Eastern Roumelia.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 445.

3. Subject to its own laws; specifically, in *biol.,* independent of any other organism; not a form or stage of development of some other organism.

autonomously (â-ton′ō-mus-li), *adv.* In an autonomous manner; from one's own choice.

autonomy (â-ton′ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *autonomies* (-miz). [< Gr. *αὐτονομία,* independence, < *αὐτόνομος,* independent: see *autonomous.*] 1. The power or right of self-government, whether in a community which elects its own magistrates and makes its own laws, or in an individual who acts according to his own will.—2. A self-governing community.—3. An autonomous condition; the condition of being subject only to its own laws; especially, in *biol.,* organic independence.—4. In the *philos. of Kant,* the doctrine that the moral law is one which reason imposes upon itself a priori, that is, independently of sense and sense-experience, and is therefore absolute and immutable: opposed to *heteronomy* (which see).

★**autonym** (â′tō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός,* self, + *ὄνομα,* dial. *ὄννμα,* name.] 1. One's own name; a real name: opposed to *pseudonym* and *anonym.*—2. That which bears one's own name, as a book published under the author's real name.—3. The self-same name; one and the same name for two or more things; a homonym. [Rare.]

autopathic (â-tō-path′ik), *a.* [< *autopathy* + *-ic.*] In *pathol.,* dependent on the original structure and developmental tendencies of the individual; endopathic, as opposed to *exopathic:* applied to certain forms of disease.

autopathy (â-top′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτοπάθεια,* one's own feeling or experience, < *αὐτοπαθής,* speaking from one's own feeling or experience, < *αὐτός,* self, + *πάθος,* feeling, suffering.] Egoistic sentiment or feeling; exclusive self-consideration.

Autophagi (â-tof′a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *autophagus,* self-feeding: see *autophagous.*] In *ornith.,* a name of the precocial birds which are able to run about and feed themselves as soon as they are hatched: synonymous with *Ptilopædes* or *Dasypædes.*

autophagous (â-tof′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *autophagus,* self-feeding, < Gr. *αὐτοφάγος,* self-devouring, < *αὐτός,* self, + *φαγεῖν,* eat, devour.] 1. Self-devouring.—2. Self-feeding; capable of feeding itself, as a precocial bird: equivalent in application (but not in meaning) to *hesthogenous* or *ptilopædic,* and opposed in meaning to *heterophagous* (which see).

autophagy (â-tof′a-ji), *n.* [= F. *autophagie;* as *autophag-ous* + *-y.*] The act of feeding upon one's self.

autophoby (â′tō-fō-bi), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός,* self, + *-φοβία,* fear: see *-phobia.*] Fear of referring to one's self; fear of being egotistical. *Hare.* [Rare.]

autophon (â′tō-fon), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτόφωνος,* self-sounding, < *αὐτός,* self, + *φωνή,* voice, sound.] A form of barrel-organ, of which the tunes are determined by perforations in a sheet of millboard cut to correspond with the desired notes. *E. H. Knight.*

autophony (â-tof′ō-ni), *n.* [< NL. *autophonia* (in form as if < Gr. *αὐτοφωνία,* the voice itself), < Gr. *αὐτόφωνος,* self-sounding: see *autophon.*] In *auscultation,* the character of the sound of the auscultator's own voice when his head is placed against the chest of the patient. When there is a large cavity this sound may be rendered of greater intensity than is normal.

autophthalmoscope (â-tof-thal′mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός,* self, + *ophthalmoscope.*] An instrument by which one may inspect the interior of one's own eyes.

autophyllogeny (â″tō-fi-loj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός,* self, + *φύλλον,* leaf, + *-γένεια,* production: see *-geny.*] A term proposed by Morren for the abnormal growth of leaves from leaves.

autopisty (â′tō-pis-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτόπιστος,* credible in itself, < *αὐτός,* self, + *πιστός,* credible, worthy of belief, < *πείθειν, πιθεῖν,* persuade.] Worthiness of belief from internal evidence; the quality of credibility existing in a statement itself, independently of external evidence or corroboration. [Rare.]

autoplast (â′tō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτόπλαστος,* self-formed, < *αὐτός,* self, + *πλαστός,* verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν,* form.] In *embryol.,* an autogenous cell, that is, a cell which appears to take form spontaneously in the yolk of an ovum, not by fission or the regular process of cleavage of the vitellus.

autoplastic (â-tō-plas′tik), *a.* Pertaining to autoplasty.

autoplasty (â′tō-plas-ti), *n.* [As *autoplast* + *-y.*] In *surg.,* an operation by which lesions accompanied with loss of substance are repaired by means of healthy portions of tissue taken from another part of the patient, and made to supply the deficiency. See *rhinoplasty.*

autopolygraph (â-tō-pol′i-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός,* self, + *polygraph.*] An autographic printing process. *E. H. Knight.*

autopsia† (â-top′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτοψία,* a seeing with one's own eyes, < *αὔτοπτος,* seen by one's self, < *αὐτός,* self, + *ὀπτός,* seen (cf. *ὄψις,* sight): see *optic.*] Same as *autopsy,* 1.

It is no small undertaking for a man . . . to begin a natural history from his own *autopsia.* *Gilbert White.*

autopsic (â-top′sik), *a.* [< *autopsia* + *-ic.*] 1. Same as *autoptic.*—2. In *med.,* pertaining to or obtained by means of an autopsy.

autopsical (â-top′si-kal), *a.* Same as *autopsic.*

autopsically (â-top′si-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *autoptically.*

autopsy (â′top-si), *n.* [< *autopsia,* q. v.] 1. A seeing for one's self; personal ocular observation, inspection, or examination. Specifically—2. In *pathol.* and *anat.,* dissection and inspection of a dead body to discover the cause of death, or the site and character of the disease of which the person died; post-mortem examination; a post-mortem.

autoptic (â-top′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτοπτικός,* < *αὔτοπτος,* seen by one's self: see *autopsia.*] Seen with one's own eyes; relating to or based on autopsy or personal observation: as, *autoptic* evidence. Also written *autopsic.*

autoptical (â-top′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *autoptic.*

autoptically (â-top′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an autoptic manner; by ocular view or one's own observation. Also written *autopsically.*

autor†, *n.* An obsolete form of *author.*

autorial†, *a.* An obsolete form of *authorial.*

autority†, *n.* An obsolete form of *authority.*

autoschediasm (â-tō-skē′di-azm), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτοσχεδίασμα,* work done offhand (cf. *αὐτοσχεδιασμός,* extemporaneous speaking), < *αὐτοσχεδιάζειν:* see *autoschediaze.*] An offhand act or performance; something hastily improvised.

autoschediastic (â″tō-skē-di-as′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτοσχεδιαστικός,* offhand, extemporaneous, < *αὐτοσχεδιαστής,* one who acts or speaks offhand, < *αὐτοσχεδιάζειν,* do, act, or speak offhand: see *autoschediaze.*] Slight; hasty; not fully considered; done hastily or on the spur of the moment.

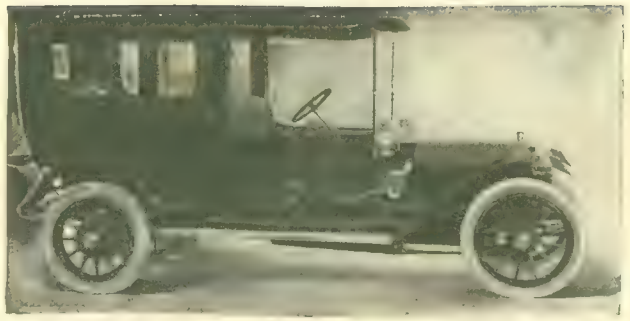
autoschediastical (â″tō-skē-di-as′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *autoschediastic. Dean Martin.*

autoschediaze (â-tō-skē′di-āz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *autoschediazed,* ppr. *autoschediazing.* [< Gr. *αὐτοσχεδιάζειν,* do, act, or speak offhand, < *αὐτοσχέδιος,* offhand, < *αὐτός,* self, + *σχέδιος,* near, sudden, offhand: see *schediastic.*] To ★improvise or extemporize.

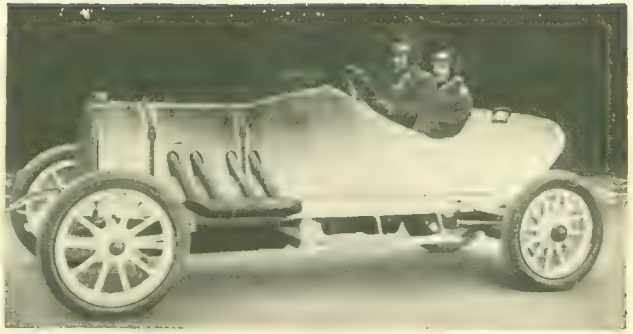
autoscope (â′tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός,* self, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] An instrument invented by Coccius for the self-examination of the eye. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

autoscopy (â-tos′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός,* self, + *-σκοπία,* < *σκοπεῖν,* view.] In *med.,* the examination of one's self, as by the autoscope or the autolaryngoscope.

autositarius (â″tō-si-tā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *autositarii* (-ī). [NL., as *autosite,* q. v., + *-arius.*] In *teratol.,* either part of a double monster which is formed by the junction of two equally de-



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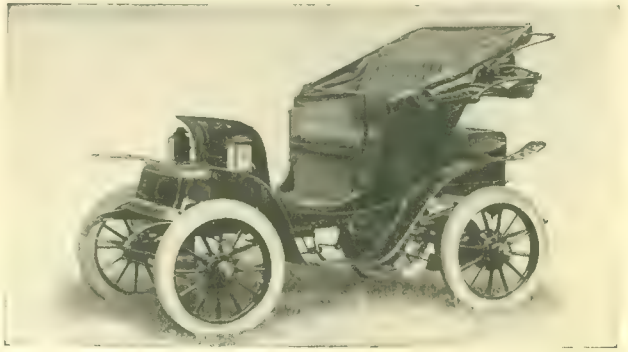
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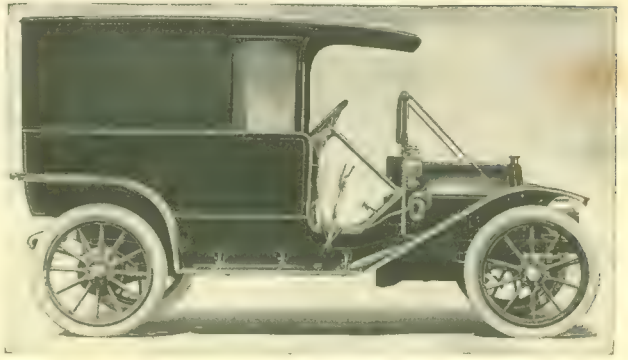
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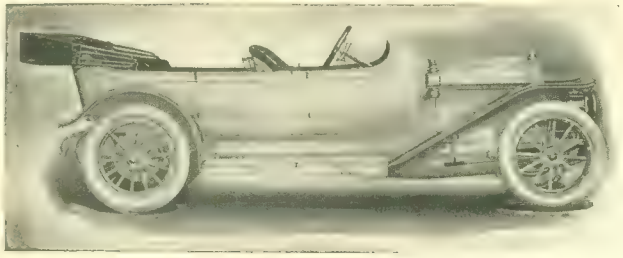
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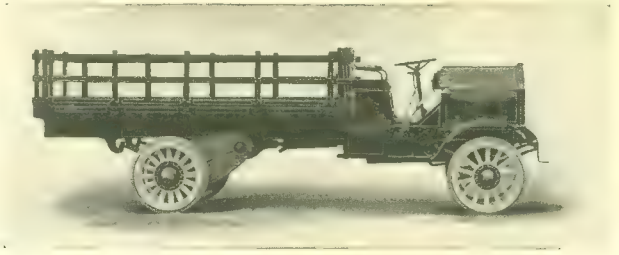
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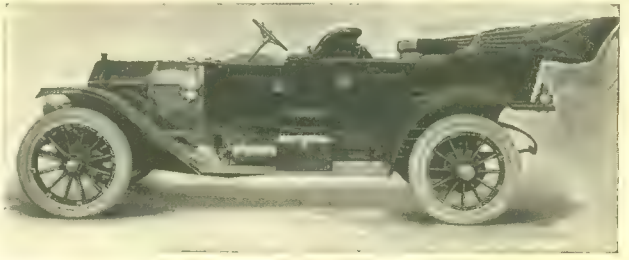
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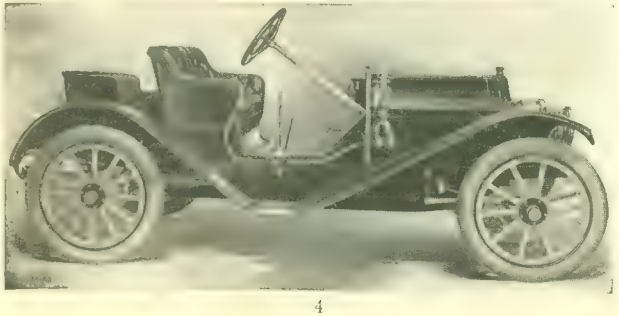
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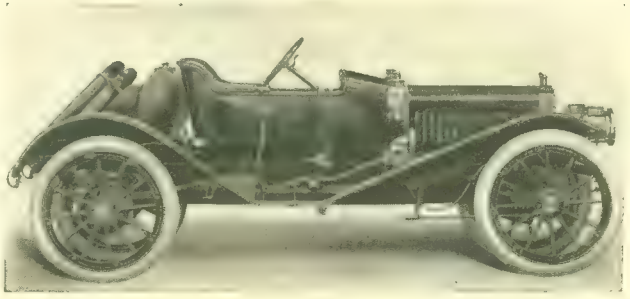
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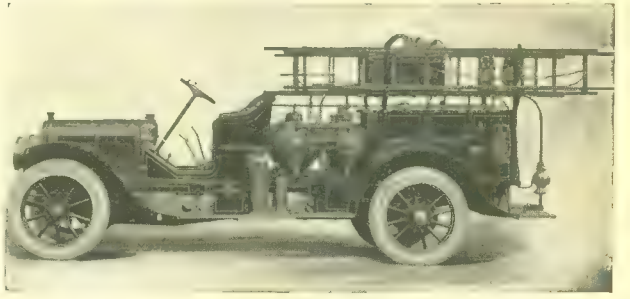
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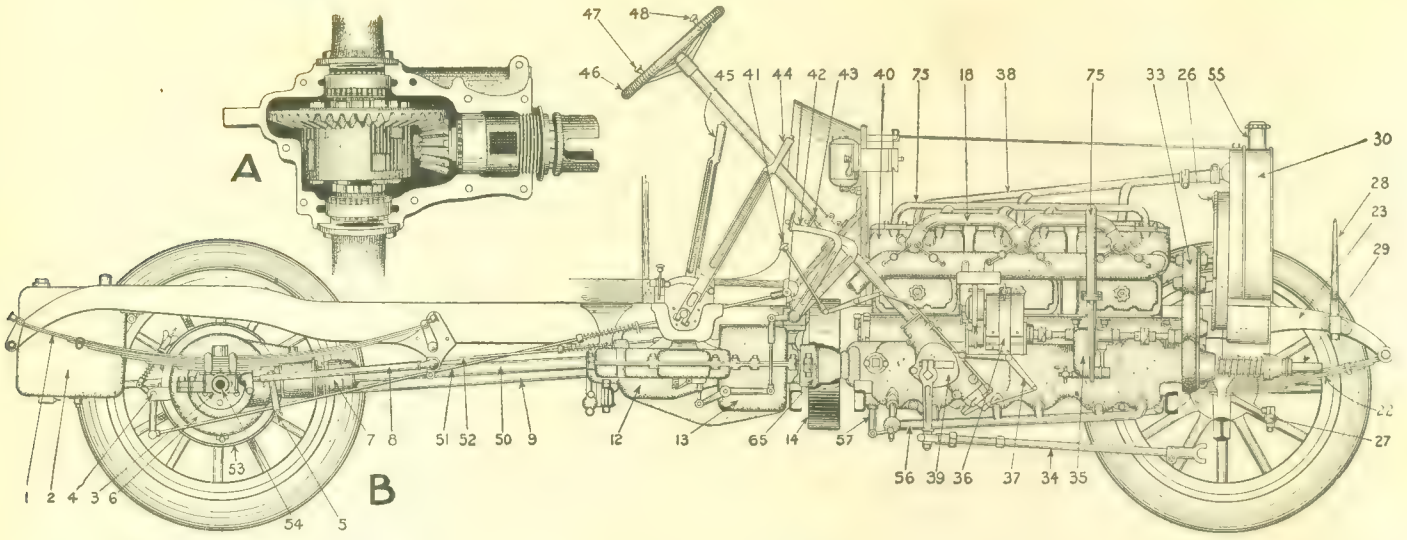


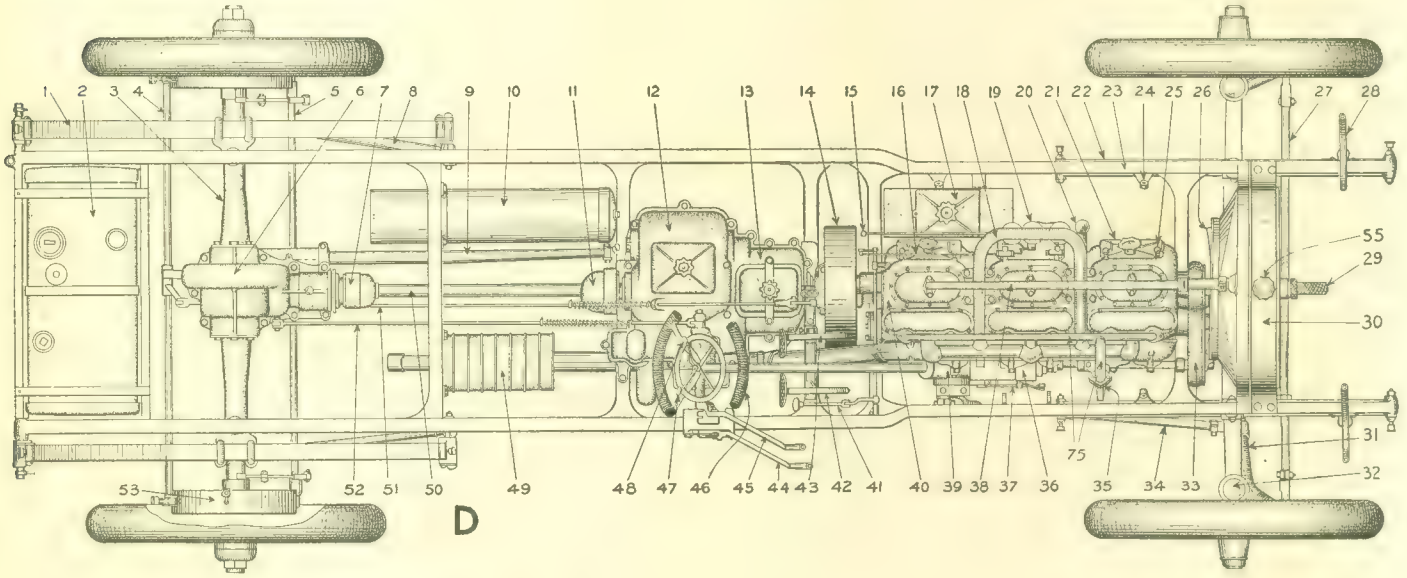
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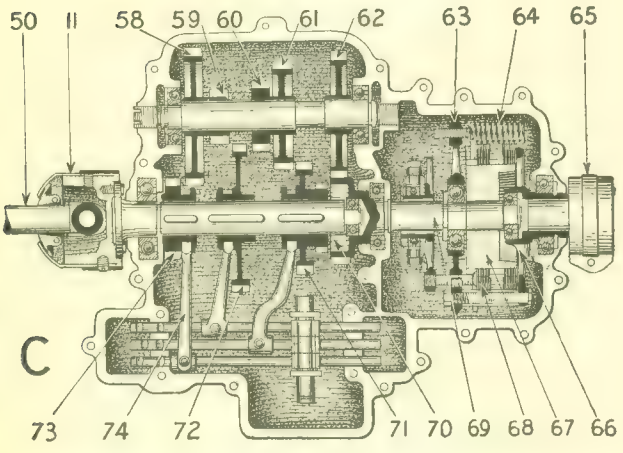
1 Fore-door Limousine.
2 Extension-front Brougham (Town Car)
3 Torpedo Type Touring Car
4 Small Runabout.

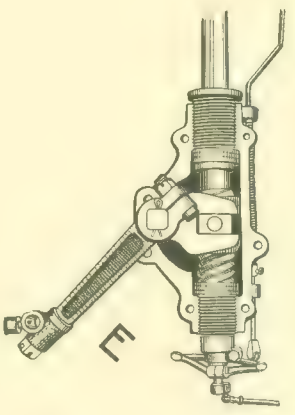
5 Racing Car.
6 Electric Victoria-phaéton.
7 Three-ton Truck.
8 Torpedo Type Roadster

9 Landaulet (Town Car), the type used commonly as Taxicab.
10 1,000-pound Delivery Wagon
11 Fore-door Touring Car
12 Combination Fire Wagon.









A Differential gear case, opened.
B Elevation of chassis.
C Selective speed gear and clutch case, opened.
D Plan of chassis.
E Steering-gear case, opened.

(*Letters following the figures refer to the several drawings so lettered.*)

1 B, D Rear spring.
2 B, D Gasolene tank.
3 B, D Rear axle tubing.
4 B, D External brake compensating axle.
5 B, D Internal brake compensating axle.
6 B, D Differential gear case. (Shown open at A.)
7 B, D Universal joint, rear.
8 B, D Radius rod.
9 B, D Torsion rod.
10 D Air-pressure tank for starting.
11 C, D Universal joint, transmission end.
12 B, D Speed change gear case. (Shown open at C.)
13 B, D Clutch case. (Shown open at C.)
14 B, D Fly-wheel.
15 D Push-button for priming carbureter.
16 D Rod to throttle.
17 D Oil-tank.
18 B, D Aspiration manifold.
19 D Carbureter.
20 D Crank-case breather.
21 D Hand-hole to crank-case.
22 B, D Front spring.
23 B, D Frame.
24 D Hood-fastener bracket.
25 D Cylinder priming-cock.
26 B, D Fan.
27 B, D Steering knuckle reach.
28 B, D Lamp-bracket.
29 B, D Starting-crank socket.
30 B, D Radiator.
31 D Steering-arm.
32 D Front axle cap.
33 B, D Cam gear case.
34 B, D Reach rod from steering-post.
35 B, D Water-pump for cooling cylinders.
36 B, D Magneto.
37 B, D Spark advance bell-crank.
38 B, D Water outlet manifold.
39 B, D Steering-gear case. (Shown open at E.)
40 B, D Cylinders (rear pair).
41 B, D Foot button shank (to throttle).
42 B, D Brake pedal.
43 B, D Clutch pedal.
44 B, D Brake hand-lever.
45 B, D Selective speed hand-lever.
46 B, D Steering-wheel.
47 B, D Spark advance.
48 B, D Throttle advance.
49 D Muffler.
50 B,C,D Universal drive shaft.
51 B, D Pull rod from foot brake pedal to rear axle.
52 B, D Internal brake pull rod.
53 B, D External brake-shoe.
54 B Rear axle.
55 B, D Radiator filler piece.
56 B Oil-outlet manifold.
57 B Oil-pump, twin-cylinder.
58 C High-speed gear on countershaft.
59 C Reverse pinion.
60 C Low-speed gear on countershaft.
61 C Second-speed gear on countershaft.
62 C Reduction gear on countershaft.
63 C Clutch spring carrier.
64 C Clutch spring.
65 B, C Coupling to motor.
66 C Clutch spider carrying driving disks.
67 C Clutch spider carrying driven or transmission disks.
68 C Clutch disks.
69 C Clutch shaft.
70 C Internal and external direct driving-gear on clutch shaft.
71 C Second-speed gear on main shaft.
72 C Low-speed gear on main shaft.
73 C High-speed gear on main shaft.
74 C Speed-gear shifters.
75 B, D Water inlet from pump for cooling cylinders.

veloped individuals, as by means of the umbilicus.

autosite (â′tō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτόσιτος*, bringing one's own provisions, < *αὐτός*, self, + *σῖτος*, food.] In *teratol.*, that twin in an unequal double monster which furnishes nutriment to the other, the latter being called the *parasite* or *parasitic twin*.

autostylic (â-tō-stī′lik), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτόστυλος*, resting on natural columns, < *αὐτός*, self, + *στῦλος*, column: see *style*[2].] In *anat.*, having no separate suspensorium or distinct suspensory apparatus of the lower jaw.

autotemna, *n.* Plural of *autotemnon*.

autotemnic (â-tō-tem′nik), *a.* [< *autotemnon* + *-ic*.] Same as *autotemnous*. *Hyatt.*

autotemnon (â-tō-tem′non), *n.*; pl. *autotemna* (-nä). [NL., irreg. (better **autotomon*) < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *biol.*, a cell considered as an organism capable of self-division. [Rare.] *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 143.

autotemnous (â-tō-tem′nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut, + *-ous*.] Self-dividing; capable of spontaneous fission: applied to a cell or autotemnon which propagates itself by fission and not by impregnation. Common tissue-cells of all kinds are autotemnous, as are spermatocysts and spermatozoa, and also ova that divide before the union of male and female nuclei. Division subsequent to such union constitutes an embryo. The protozoans are autotemnous while growing by fission, but are embryos or form-spores thereafter. Also *autotemnic*.

autotheism (â′tō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτόθεος*, very God, < *αὐτός*, self, + *θεός*, God.] 1. The doctrine of the self-existence of God; specifically, the ascription of self-existence to the second person of the Trinity. [Rare.]—2. Assumption of divine powers; self-deification; excessive self-esteem. *Nineteenth Century.*

autotheist (â′tō-thē-ist), *n.* [< *autothe-ism* + *-ist*.] 1. One who believes in autotheism.—2. One who ascribes to himself the possession of divine powers.

He begins to mistake more and more the voice of that very flesh of his, which he fancies he has conquered, for the voice of God, and to become without knowing it an *autotheist*. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, Pref.

autotomic (â-tō-tom′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Self-intersecting, as a line or trace. *N. E. D.*

autotype (â′tō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *τύπος*, a stamp, type.] 1. The trade-name of a certain photographic process for producing permanent prints in a carbon pigment. It is much used for reproducing works of art.—2. A picture made by this process.—3. A copy; a reproduction in facsimile. *Kingsley.*

autotype (â′tō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *autotyped*, ppr. *autotyping*. [< *autotype*, *n.*] To reproduce by means of the autotype process, or in facsimile.

autotypic (â-tō-tip′ik), *a.* Pertaining to an autotype, or produced by the autotype process.

autotypography (â″tō-tī-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *typography*.] Any process by means of which drawings, manuscripts, etc., can be transferred directly to a plate or material from which impressions can be taken; especially, a process by which autographs executed in a special ink are transferred to a plate of zinc, which is then etched and prepared for printing on an ordinary press. See *zincography*.

autrefois, *adv.* See *auterfoits*.

autumn (â′tum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *autome*, < ME. *autumpne*, < OF. *autompne*, mod. F. *automne* = Sp. *otoño* = Pg. *outono* = It. *autunno*, < L. *autumnus*, less correctly *auctumnus*, autumn, perhaps related to *avere*, be well, Skt. √ *av*, satisfy one's self. The old derivation from *augere*, increase, is not now accepted.] 1. The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter: often called *fall*, as being the time of the falling of the leaves. Astronomically it begins at the autumnal equinox, about the 22d of September, when the sun enters Libra, and ends at the winter solstice, about the 21st of December, when the sun enters Capricorn. In popular language autumn is regarded in North America as comprising September, October, and November, but in Great Britain, August, September, and October.

Figuratively—2. A period of maturity, or of incipient decay, abatement, or decline: as, the *autumn* of life.

Dr. Preston was now entering into the *autumn* of the duke's favour. *Fuller.*

★**autumnal** (â-tum′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *autumnalis*, *auctumnalis*, < *autumnus*: see *autumn* and *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn: as, *autumnal* fruits.

Figuratively—2. Belonging to a period corresponding to autumn in the year; hence, past the middle stage of life: as, "an *autumnal* matron," *Hawthorne*.—**Autumnal equinox**, the time when the sun crosses the equator as he proceeds southward. This happens about the 22d of September. See *equinox*.—**Autumnal plumage**, in *ornith.*, the plumage acquired by a bird after the first molt, when that in which the bird leaves the nest is exchanged for another; the plumage of an annotine; also, that subsequently acquired each autumn by such birds as molt at that season as well as in spring, or have what is termed the double molt.—**Autumnal signs**, the signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes during the autumn, astronomically considered.

II. *n.* A plant that flowers in autumn.

autumn-bells (â′tum-belz), *n.* A name given to a European gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, from its bell-shaped flowers and their season of opening.

autumnian (â-tum′ni-an), *a.* [< *autumn* + *-ian*.] Autumnal. [Rare.]

Methinks already
I grasp best part of the *autumnian* blessing.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, Ind.

autumnity (â-tum′ni-ti), *n.* [< L. *autumnitas*, the season of autumn, harvest, < *autumnus*, autumn.] The season of autumn; quality or condition characteristic of autumn. [Rare.]

Draughts of sweet *autumnity*. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, iii. 1.

autunite (â′tun-īt), *n.* [< *Autun*, a city in Burgundy, France, + *-ite*[2].] A native hydrous phosphate of uranium and calcium, occurring in tabular crystals, nearly square in form, and of a citron or sulphur-yellow color. It is usually found with other uranium minerals, often as a result of the decomposition of uraninite or pitch-blende. It is closely related to the phosphate of uranium and copper, torbernite or copper uranite, in distinction from which it is called *lime uranite*, and also simply *uranite*.

auturgy (â′tėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτουργία*, < *αὐτός*, self, + *ἔργον*, work. Cf. *chirurgeon*.] Work with one's own hands; self-action. [Rare.]

Auvergnat (F. pron. ō-vār-nyä′), *n.* [F., < *Auvergne*.] 1. A native or an inhabitant of Auvergne, a former province in the central part of France, nearly corresponding to the modern departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme.—2. A French wine of a deep-red color, made near Orleans: so called from the name of the variety of grape.

aux†, *n.* See *auge*.

auxanometer (âk-sa-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αὐξάνειν*, grow, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring, or for measuring and recording, the growth of plants. In the *arc auxanometer* this is done with the aid of an index moving over a vertical arc of a circle.

Auxerre (ō-zār′), *n.* [F.] A general name often given to the Burgundy wines produced near the city of Auxerre, in the department of Yonne.

auxesis (âk-sē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὔξησις*, increase, amplification, < *αὐξειν*, *αὐξάνειν* (cf. L. *augere*), increase, = E. *wax*: see *auction* and *wax*[1].] 1. In *rhet.*, amplification; exaggeration; hyperbole; the use of a more unusual and high-sounding word for the ordinary and proper word.—2. In *math.*, the ratio in which the element of a figure has to be magnified to make it conform to the corresponding element of a conformable figure.

auxetic (âk-set′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐξητικός*, < *αὐξητός*, verbal adj. of *αὐξάνειν*, increase: see *auxesis*.] Pertaining to auxesis; amplifying; increasing.

This *auxetic* power of the preposition.
Dr. Hutchinson, Sermon on Cerem. Law, p. 8, note.

auxetically (âk-set′i-ka-li), *adv.* By auxesis or amplification.

auxiliant† (âg-zil′iant), *a.* [< L. *auxilian(t-)s*, ppr. of *auxiliari*, help: see *auxiliate*.] Auxiliary; affording help or assistance.

auxiliar (âg-zil′iär), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *auxiliaris*, helping, aiding, < *auxilium*, help, aid, < *augere*, increase.] **I.** *a.* Helping; auxiliary.

Ostorius, though yet not strengthen'd with his Legions, causes the *auxiliar* Bands, his Troops also allighting, to assault the rampart. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

There Athens sat, as in the foretime, on her citadel rock, in sight of her *auxiliar* sea, crowned, garlanded, wanton. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 180.

II. *n.* An auxiliary: usually in the plural, auxiliary troops.

My *auxiliars* and allies.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Art., II., v. 1.

Mighty were the *auxiliars* which then stood
Upon our side, we who were strong in love!
Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was very heaven!
Wordsworth, French Revolution.

[Archaic in both uses.]

auxiliarly (âg-zil′iär-li), *adv.* By means of aid or help. *Coleridge.*

★**auxiliary** (âg-zil′iä-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *auxiliarius*, equiv. to *auxiliaris*, helping: see *auxiliar*.] **I.** *a.* Helping; aiding; assisting; giving support or succor; hence, subsidiary; additional: as, *auxiliary* troops; *auxiliary* engines.—**Auxiliary bishop**, **auxiliary buffer-spring**, **auxiliary chaplain**, etc. See the nouns.—**Auxiliary circle**, in *conic sections*, a circle having its center at the center of a conic, which it touches at the extremities of the transverse diameter.—**Auxiliary quantity**, in *math.*, a quantity introduced to simplify or facilitate an operation, as may be done in equations or trigonometry.—**Auxiliary scales**, in *music*, the six keys or scales, consisting of any key major, with its relative minor, and the attendant keys of each.—**Auxiliary screw**. See *screw*.—**Auxiliary verb**, a verb that assists in the conjugation of other verbs. See II., 3.

II. *n.*; pl. *auxiliaries* (-riz). [< L. *auxiliarius*, n.] 1. A helper; an assistant; a confederate in some action, enterprise, or undertaking; an aid of any kind.

Aquatint is seldom practiced by itself; it is rather an *auxiliary* to line-etching. *P. G. Hamerton.*

Specifically—2. *pl.* Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

The Eleians often engaged as *auxiliaries* in the wars of other states, on pretence of asserting the cause of religion. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 512.

3. In *gram.*, a verb used in forming, with the infinitive and participles of other verbs, phrases having the value of, or a value analogous to that of, modes and tenses: thus, I *do* love, I *have* loved, I *shall* love, I *am* loved.—4. In *math.*, an auxiliary quantity (which see, under I.).

auxiliate† (âg-zil′iāt), *v. t.* [< L. *auxiliatus*, pp. of *auxiliari*, help, < *auxilium*, help: see *auxiliar*.] To aid or assist.

He [Day] then fell into a disputation with Cranmer and Goodrich, in which he repeated his former Scripture, and *auxiliated* it with another.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

auxiliatory† (âg-zil′iā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **auxiliatorius*, < *auxiliator*, a helper, < *auxiliari*, pp. *auxiliatus*, help, < *auxilium*, help.] **I.** *a.* Helping; aiding; auxiliary.

Masses both *auxiliatory* and expiatory.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

II. *n.* A help; an aid; in the plural, auxiliaries.

There were no such *auxiliatories* within the walls.
R. Watson, Hist. Philip II.

auxometer (âk-som′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αὐξειν*, increase, + *μέτρον*, measure. Cf. *auxanometer*.] An instrument for measuring the ★magnifying powers of an optical instrument.

auxospore (âk′sō-spōr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αὐξειν*, grow, + *σπόρος*, seed, offspring.] In the *Diatomaceæ*, a spore, formed either asexually, by the growth of the protoplasm attended by renewal of the silicious envelop, or sexually, by the union of the contents of two separate cells.

auxotonic (âk-sō-ton′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αὐξειν*, grow, + *τόνος*, tension, tone.] Determined by growth: in *bot.*, applied to those movements of plants which are the result of growth, in distinction from those of matured organs influenced by stimulation. See *allassotonic*.

ava[1] (ä′vä), *n.* [Also called *kava*, *kawa*; a native name.] A drink used in the South Sea islands, made by infusion from the root of *Piper methysticum*. See *kava*.

ava[2] (ā′vä), *n.* A name of the topaz hummingbird, *Topaza pella*.

ava' (a-vä′), *adv.* Scotch for *of a'*, that is, *of all*, frequently used in the sense of *at all*.

avadavat (av″a-da-vat′), *n.* Same as *amadavat*.

avahi (av′a-hi), *n.* [Native name.] The woolly lemur, or long-tailed indri, of Madagascar, *Avahis laniger*; the ampongue.

Avahis (av′a-his), *n.* [NL., < *avahi*.] A genus of lemurs, containing the ampongue, avahi, or woolly lemur of Madagascar, *A. laniger*: a synonym of *Microrhynchus* (which see).

avail[1] (a-vāl′), *v.* [< ME. *availen*, < OF. *a-* (for L. *ad-*) + *valer*, *valoir*, be of value or use, < L. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth: see *value*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To have value or use; be of service or advantage; give profit: as, wealth *avails* little to a castaway.

The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man *availeth* much. Jas. v. 16.

2. To have force or efficacy; serve for a purpose; give aid toward an end: as, his cries *availed* to bring relief.

The thing to be taught has *availed* to obscure or even to annihilate for their eyes every anxiety as to the mode of teaching. *De Quincey*, Style, I.

3†. To take or draw advantage; make use or profit.

But how out of this can she *avail?*
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To be for the advantage of; assist or profit: as, what will skill *avail* us against numbers?

Yet all this *availeth* me nothing. Esther v. 13.

All the songs and newspapers and money-subscriptions and vituperations of such as do not think with us, will *avail* nothing against a fact.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

"God save us!" cried the captain,
"For naught can man *avail.*"
Whittier, The Mantle of St. John De Matha.

2†. To promote; prosper; assist: said of things.

Meantime he voyaged to explore the will
Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might best his safe return *avail.* *Pope.*

3. To advantage; profit; give the benefit to: used reflexively, with *of:* as, he *availed himself of* the opportunity. [Often used colloquially in the United States without the pronoun.]

Then shall they seek t' *avail themselves of* names,
Places and titles. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 515.

The theatre *avails itself of* the best talent of poet, of painter, and of amateur of taste, to make the ensemble of dramatic effect. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 396.

To avail one's self by†, to avail one's self of.

And my peculiar profit persuaded me, sometimes, to *avail myself by* their folly. *Sanford.*

avail[1] (ạ-vāl'), *n.* [< ME. *availe*, < *availen:* see *avail, v.*] **1.** Advantage, profit, or benefit, in a general sense; also, value or estimation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *avail* of a death-bed repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

Thy pardon; I but speak for thine *avail.*
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Efficacy for a purpose; advantage to an object or end: now used chiefly in negative phrases, or sentences of negative import: as, of little or no *avail;* I doubt whether it will be of much *avail.*

But Cranstoun's lance, of more *avail,*
Pierced through, like silk, the Borderer's mail;
Through shield, and jack, and acton passed.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 6.

3. *pl.* Profits or proceeds: as, the *avails* of a sale by auction.—**Avail of marriage**, in *Scots law*, a sum payable to the superior by the heir of a deceased ward-vassal on his becoming marriageable.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Use, utility, service.—**3.** Returns.

avail[2]**†**, *v.* See *avale.*

availability (ạ-vā-lạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *available:* see *-bility.*] The state of being available; suitableness for the accomplishment of a given purpose; capability of advantageous use or employment: as, the *availability* of a candidate for office, or of a proposed method.

available (ạ-vā'lạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *avaylable;* < *avail*[1] + *-able.*] **1.** Profitable; advantageous; having efficacy.

Those who will consult him [Fourier] for no other reason, might do so to see how the energies of Woman may be made *available* in the pecuniary way.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 124.

2. Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy for the object; valid.

Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*

She knows no commendation is more *available* with thee than that of proper virtue.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

3. Capable of being used or employed with advantage; attainable; accessible; at one's disposal: as, his resources were not *available* at the time.

The whole army is called 700,000 men, but of these only 80,000 can be reckoned *available.* *Brougham.*

We do not choose our own candidate, no, nor any other man's first choice,—but only the *available* candidate, whom, perhaps, no man loves. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 401.

Advailable is a rare and obsolete form.

availableness (ạ-vā'lạ-bl-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being available; capability of being used; power or efficacy in promoting an end in view. [Rare.]

The efficacy, or *availableness*, . . . or suitableness of these reductives to the end proposed.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 225.

2. Competent power; legal force; validity: as, the *availableness* of a title.

availably (ạ-vā'lạ-bli), *adv.* In an available manner; so as to be used with efficacy; profitably; advantageously; validly; efficaciously.

availingly (ạ-vā'ling-li), *adv.* In an availing manner; successfully.

It [the Bible] is worshipped with a positive idolatry, in extenuation of whose gross fanaticism its intrinsic beauty pleads *availingly* with the man of letters and the scholar.
Faber, in Dublin Rev., June, 1853.

availment (ạ-vāl'ment), *n.* [< *avail*[1], *v.*, + *-ment.*] Profit; efficacy; successful issue. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

aval[1] (ā'vạl), *a.* [< L. *avus*, grandfather, + *-al.*] Relating to grandparents.

The rare opportunities of authentic verification of special parental or *aval* recollections. *Science*, III. 345.

aval[2] (a-val'), *n.* [F., an indorsement, guaranty, < *à val*, at the bottom: see *avale.*] In Canada, an indorsement guaranteeing payment, as on a promissory note or the like.

★**avalanche** (av'ạ-lânch), *n.* [< F. *avalanche* (also *avalange*), dial. form (Swiss *evalanche*) of **avalance* (ML. *avalantia*), lit. descent, < *avaler*, let fall down: see *avale* and *-ance.*] **1.** The fall or sliding down of a mass of snow or ice from a mountain-slope. Winter avalanches or snow-slides often recur year after year on the same path, which is thus kept clear of trees. When a mountain railroad must cross such a path, the road-bed is usually cut beneath the path, and the track is covered with a heavy shed, across which the avalanche may pass; but the shed is sometimes swept away. In the summer avalanches are less destructive, because they then mostly take place high above habitations and forests. Partly consolidated snow, or névé, is sometimes set in motion in large quantities, and such an occurrence may be productive of very serious injury, especially to the forests below. The blast of air, brushed forward by the avalanche, often has a destructive strength beyond the reach of the snow itself. Small glaciers sometimes detach themselves from their rocky beds and slide into the valley below; such events are rare, but have sometimes been attended by very disastrous results. "Rock-avalanches" are more properly denominated land-slips or land-slides. See *land-slip, land-slide.*

Around his [Mont Blanc's] waist are forests braced,
The *avalanche* in his hand. *Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

Hence—**2.** Anything resembling an avalanche in suddenness and destructiveness: as, an *avalanche* of misfortunes.

avale† (a-vāl'), *v.* [< ME. *avalen, auvalen,* < OF. *avaler, avaller* (= Pr. *avalar* = Olt. *avallare*), come down, let down, < *a val*, downward, < L. *ad vallem*, lit. to the valley: *ad*, to; *vallem*, acc. of *valles*, valley, vale: see *vale.* Cf. *amount*, < L. *ad montem*, to the hill; *down, adown*, < AS. *of dūne*, from the hill.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To come down; fall.

A rayn from hevene gan *avale.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 626.

2. To descend; dismount.

They . . . from their sweaty Coursers did *avale.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 10.

II. *trans.* **1.** To lower; uncover; take off, as a vizor or hood. *Chaucer.*

Hodid men were cleped thanne the Lolardis, that wold never *avale* here hood in presens of the Sacrament.
Capgrave's Chron., p. 245, an. 1387. Quoted in G. P. [Marsh's Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 7.

2. To let down; lower, as a sail; cause to descend: as, "hath his saile *avaled,*" *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

By that, the welked Phœbus gan *availe*
His weary waine. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Jan.

Thou seest my lowly saile,
That froward fortune doth ever *availe.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Sept.

3. To make low or abject; depress; degrade.

avalite (av'ạ-līt), *n.* [< *Avala* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A silicate containing chromium, occurring in emerald-green scales at the mercury-mines of Mount Avala, near Belgrade.

Avallon (a-va-lôṅ'), *n.* [F.] A French wine of good quality, named from the town of Avallon in the department of Yonne. There are several varieties, named locally from the various vineyards. These wines are free from sweetness, and are often sold under the name of *Chablis.*

avance[1]**†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *advance.*

avance[2]**†**, *n.* Obsolete form of *avens.*

avaneh (a-vä'ne), *n.* A light scarf or sash, generally of silk, worn in Asia Minor and Syria as a girdle, or twisted around the tarboosh to form the turban.

avania (ä-vä-nē'ä), *n.* [Formerly also *avarria, avaria*, also *aveny*, < F. *avanie* = It. Pg. *avania*, < NGr. *ἀβανία*, Turk. Ar. *awānī*, also *awārī*, also *'awān, 'awānia;* origin uncertain.] An imposition by the (Turkish) government; compulsory tax; government exaction; "aid," "benevolence" (*Marsh*); specifically (as applied by Christians), an extortionate exaction or tax levied by the Turks. *N. E. D.*

avanious (a-vā'ni-us), *a.* [< *avania* + *-ous.*] Extortionate.

avant† (a-vänt'), *n.* [Abbr. of *avant-garde*, q. v.] The front of an army; the van.

avant-. [< F. *avant* = Pr. *avant* = It. *avante, avanti*, before, < LL. *abante*, i. e., *ab ante*, from before: see *ab-* and *ante-*, and cf. *avaunt*[1], *advance, advantage*, etc.] A prefix of French origin, meaning before, fore. Also shortened to *vant-, van-.*

avantage†, *n.* A Middle English form of *advantage.*

avant-bras (a-voṅ'brä), *n.* A piece of plate-armor, generally called in English *vambrace* (which see). See *brassart.*

avant-courier (ạ-vänt'kö"ri-ėr; often, as F., a-voṅ'kö-riā'), *n.* [Formerly *avant-currier, -currier, -coureur*, < F. *avant-coureur, avant-courrier*, m. (cf. *avant-courrière*, f.), < *avant*, before, + *coureur, courrier*, courier: see *courier.*] **1.** One despatched in advance to give notice of the approach of another or others.—**2†.** *pl.* The scouts, skirmishers, or advance-guard of an army. *N. E. D.*

avanters†, *n. pl.* [ME., also *avancers*, < OF. *avant*, before: see *avant-.*] Portions of the numbles of a deer which lie near the neck.

Ryueȝ hit vp radly, riȝt to the byȝt,
Voydeȝ out the *a-vanters*, & verayly ther-after
Alle the rymeȝ by the rybbeȝ radly they lance.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1342.

Then dresse the nombles, fyrste that ye recke,
Downe the *auancers* kerue, that clength to the neck.
Boke of St. Albans, sig. d, iv.

avant-fossé (a-voṅ'fos-ā'), *n.* [F., < *avant*, before, + *fossé*, a ditch: see *fosse.*] In *fort.*, the ditch of the counterscarp next to the country, dug at the foot of the glacis. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

avant-garde† (ạ-vänt'gärd; F. pron. a-voṅ'-gärd), *n.* [< F. *avant-garde*, < *avant*, before, + *garde*, guard: see *vanguard.*] Advance-guard.

avantplat (a-voṅ'plä), *n.* Same as *vamplate.*

avanturin, avanturine (ạ-van'tụ̈-rin), *n.* and *a.* See *aventurin.*

avarice (av'ạ-ris), *n.* [< ME. *avarice*, < OF. *avarice* (F. *avarice*), < L. *avaritia*, < *avarus*, greedy (cf. *avidus*, avid: see *avid*), < *avēre*, wish, desire.] An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness; cupidity; greediness, or insatiable desire of gain.

So for a good old-gentlemanly vice
I think I must take up with *avarice.*
Byron, Don Juan, i. 216.

=**Syn.** *Avarice, Covetousness, Cupidity*, penuriousness, closeness, miserliness, all denote bad qualities, corruptions of the natural instinct of possession. *Avarice*, literally greediness, a strong desire to get objects of value, has become limited, except in figurative uses, so as to express only a sordid and mastering desire to get wealth. *Covetousness* and *cupidity* are not limited to wealth, but may have for their object anything that can be desired, *cupidity* being directed especially toward material things. *Covetousness* longs to possess that which belongs to another; hence the prohibition in the tenth commandment (Ex. xx. 17). *Cupidity* is more active than the others, less grovelling, and more ready to snatch from others that which *covetousness* may wish for without trying to get. See *penurious.*

There grows,
In my most ill-compos'd affection, such
A stanchless *avarice*, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

I would not have you to think that my desire of having is the sin of *covetousness.*' *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

When this continent was first discovered, it became an object of *cupidity* to the ambition of many of the nations of Europe. *Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

avaricious (av-ạ-rish'us), *a.* [< ME. *avaricious*, < F. *avaricieux*, < *avarice.* Cf. *avarous.*] Characterized by avarice; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property; eager to acquire or possess.

Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Liberal of everything else, he [Walpole] was *avaricious* of power. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

avariciously (av-ạ-rish'us-li), *adv.* In an avaricious manner; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth; covetously.

Each is contented with his own possessions, nor *avariciously* endeavours to heap up more than is necessary for his own subsistence. *Goldsmith*, Essays, xvi.

avariciousness (av-ạ-rish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being avaricious; insatiable or inordinate passion for property.

avarous†, *a.* [ME. *avarous, averous*, < OF. *averos, averus* (extended form as if < *aver*, possession: see *aver*[2]); cf. *aver, avar*, mod. F. *avare*, < L. *avarus*, greedy: see *avarice.*] Covetous; avaricious: as, "the erle *avarous,*" *Piers Plowman.*

avast (ạ-väst'), *interj.* [Prob. < D. *hou' vast, houd vast* = E. *hold fast*, i. e., hold on, wait a while. Cf. D. *houvast* = E. *holdfast*, a cramp-iron.] *Naut.*, stop! hold! cease! stay! [Sometimes used colloquially.]

Avast hailing! Don't you know me, mother Partlett?
Cumberland.

Avast heaving (*naut.*), the cry to arrest the capstan when nippers are jammed, or any other impediment occurs in heaving the cable.

avatar (av-ạ-tär′), *n.* [Hind. *avatār*, < Skt. *avatāra*, descent, < *ava*, down, + √ *tar*, cross over, pass through.] **1.** In *Hindu myth.*, the descent of a deity to the earth in an incarnate form or some manifest shape; the incarnation of a god.

Three of the *Avatāras* or incarnations of Vishnu are connected with a deluge, . . . Vishnu in each case rescuing mankind from destruction by water.
Max Müller, India, p. 144.

Hence—**2.** A remarkable appearance, manifestation, or embodiment of any kind; a descent into a lower sphere; an adorable or wonderful exhibition of an abstract idea, principle, etc., in concrete form: as, "The Irish *Avatar*" (a poem by Byron on a visit of George IV. to Ireland); "the *avatar* of mathematics," *Masson*, Milton, I. 226.

[Carlyle is] the most shining *avatar* of whim the world has ever seen. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 148.

avatara (av-ạ-tä′rä), *n.* Same as *avatar*.

avaunce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *advance*.

avaunt[1] (a-vänt′ or -vânt′), *adv.* and *interj.* [ME., < OF. *avant*, forward, < LL. *abante*, lit. from before: see *avant-*.] **I.†** *adv.* Forward.

And with that word came Drede *avaunt*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3958.

II. *interj.* Away! begone! depart! an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone!
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

avaunt[1]**†**, *n.* [< *avaunt*[1], *interj.*] Dismissal.

After this process
To give her the *avaunt!* It is a pity
Would move a monster.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

avaunt[2]**†**, *v. i.* [A modification of *avance*[1] = *advance*, due to influence of *avaunt*[1], *adv.*] To advance.

Avaunting in great bravery. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 6.

avaunt[3]**†**, *v.* [ME. *avaunten*, *avanten*, < OF. *avanter*, *avaunter*, < *a-* + *vanter*, *vaunter*, vaunt: see *vaunt*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To praise highly; vaunt; make renowned.

Do you favour you to *avaunte*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1788.

II. *intrans.* or *reflexive.* To boast; brag; speak or express vauntingly.

"Thanne," quod she, "I dar *me* wel *avaunte*,
Thy lif is sauf." *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 158.

Let now the papists *avaunt themselves!*
Cranmer, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 333.

avaunt[3]**†**, *n.* [ME. *avaunt*; < *avaunt*[3], *v.*] A boast; a vaunt.—**To make avaunt**, to assert confidently; declare positively. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 289.

avauntance†, *n.* [ME., < *avaunten*: see *avaunt*[3], *v.*, and *-ance*. Cf. OF. *vantance*, < *vanter*, vaunt.] Boasting.

avaunter†, avauntour†, *n.* [< ME. *avauntour*, *avaunter*, < OF. *avantour*, *-eor*, < *avanter*: see *avaunt*[3], *v.*] A boaster.

He is not nyce
Ne *avauntour*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 724.

avauntry†, *n.* [ME., also *avauntarie*, < OF. **avanterie*, found only as *vanterie*: see *avaunt*[3], *v.*] Same as *avauntance*.

avdp. An abbreviation of *avoirdupois*.

ave (ā′vē or ä′ve), *interj.* [L., hail! orig. impv. of *avere*, be well, be of good cheer; esp. in LL. phrase *Ave Maria*, hail Mary! in allusion to Luke i. 28: "*Ave* [*Maria*], gratia plena."] Hail! Also, farewell!

And "*Ave, Ave, Ave*" said,
"Adieu, adieu" for evermore.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvii.

Ave Maria, the Hail Mary, a devotion or prayer used in the Western Church. In the older form it consists of the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary when he announced to her the incarnation (Luke i. 28), together with the words of Elizabeth to Mary (Luke i. 42). This form of the Hail Mary was used as an anthem in both the Eastern and Western churches as early as the seventh century. It came into wide use as a devotion in the eleventh century. The concluding words, "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us," etc., were first introduced in the fifteenth century, and first authorized for daily use in the breviary in 1568. Also called the *angelic salutation*. See *angelus*.

ave (ā′vē or ä′ve), *n.* [< *ave*, *interj.*] **1.** An Ave Maria (which see, under *ave*, *interj.*).

Nine hundred Pater nosters every day,
And thrise nine hundred *Aves* she was wont to say.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 13.

2. A salutation. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1.

Ave. A contraction of *Avenue* (in an address).

avel (av′el), *n.* [E. dial., appar. due to a confusion of ME. *avene* (Prompt. Parv.), for *awene*, awn (cf. Dan. *avne*, awn), with E. dial. *ail*[2], ME. *aile*, *eile*, < AS. *egl*, awn, beard of grain. *Ail*[2] and *awn* are from the same root, differing only in the suffix.] The awn or beard of barley.

aveler (av′el-ėr), *n.* A machine for removing the avels or awns of barley from the grain; a hummeler. *E. H. Knight.*

avelingest, *adv.* [Early mod. E., < *avelong* + adv. gen. suffix *-es*, the term. being assimilated to *-lings*, q. v.] In an oblong or oval shape.

avell (a-vel′), *v. t.* [< L. *avellere*, pull away, < *ab*, away, + *vellere*, pluck, tear.] To pull away. *Sir T. Browne.*

avellan, *a.* See *avellane*.

avellanarious (av″el-ạ-nā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *Avellanus*: see *avellane*.] Relating to the filbert.

avellane, avellan (a-vel′ān, -an, or av′el-ān, -an), *a.* [< OF. *avelane*, < L. *Avellana* (sc. *nux*, nut), earlier *Abellana*, the filbert, lit. the nut of Avella, < *Abella*, a town in Campania abounding in fruit-trees and nuts, now *Avella*. Cf. *apple*.] In *her.*, resembling a filbert: specifically said of a cross each of whose arms resembles the filbert in its outer sheath, sometimes blazoned as four filberts conjoined in cross.



Cross Avellane.
(From "Berry's Dict. of Heraldry.")

avelong†, *a.* [E. dial. *avelang*, oval, < ME. *avelonge*, *awelonge*, < Icel. *aflangr* = Sw. *aflång* = Dan. *aflang* (the prefix being assimilated to *af* = E. *off*), < L. *oblongus*, oblong: see *oblong*.] Oblong or oval; drawn out of a square or circle.

Ave-Mary† (ā′vē-mā″ri), *n.* Same as *Ave Maria* (which see, under *ave*, *interj.*).

He told of Saintes and Popes, and evermore
He strowd an *Ave-Mary* after and before.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 35.

I could never hear the *Ave-Mary* bell without an elevation, or think it a sufficient warrant because they erred in one circumstance for me to err in all—that is, in silence and dumb contempt.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. § 3.

Avena (ạ-vē′nä), *n.* [L., oats.] An important genus of grasses, the oats, characterized by having large membranous outer glumes, which inclose two or three perfect flowers, each with a long, bent, and twisted awn on the back of the lower palet. The species are natives of temperate and cold regions. Some are useful pasture-grasses, but by far the most important species is *A. sativa*, the cultivated oat. See *oat*.

avenaceous (av-ē-nā′shius), *a.* [< L. *avenaceus*, < *avena*, oats.] Belonging to or resembling oats.

avenage (av′ē-nāj), *n.* [< OF. *avenage*, < *avene*, oats, < L. *avena*, oats.] In *old law*, a certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty.

avenary† (av′ē-nā-ri), *n.* [< L. *avenarius*, < *avena*, oats.] Same as *avener*.

avenaunt†, *a.* [ME., also *avenant*, *avenand*, etc., < OF. (and mod. F.) *avenant*, comely, convenient, ppr. of *avenir*, come, suit, become, < L. *advenire*, come: see *advene*, and cf. *convenient*, *comely*, and *becoming*.] **1.** Becoming; well-looking.

Clere browne she was, and thereto bright
Of face, body *avenaunt*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1263.

2. Convenient; suitable.

Dyghttes his dowblettez for dukes and erles,
Aketouns *avenaunt* for Arthure hym selfue.
Morte Arthure (ed. Perry, E. E. T. S.), l. 2627.

avener (av′ē-nėr), *n.* [ME. *avener*, *avenere*, < OF. *avenier*, < L. *avenarius*: see *avenary*.] In *feudal law*, a chief officer of the stable, whose duty it was to provide oats. Also spelled *avenor*.

avenge (ạ-venj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *avenged*, ppr. *avenging*. [< ME. *avengen*, < OF. *avengier*, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *vengier*, revenge, take vengeance, < L. *vindicare*, lay claim to, punish: see *vindicate*, and cf. *revenge* and *vengeance*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer; execute justice or vengeance on behalf of: with a person as object.

Avenge me of mine adversary. Luke xviii. 3.

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones
Lie scatter'd on the Alpine mountains cold.
Milton, Sonnets, xiii.

2. To take satisfaction for, by pain or punishment inflicted on the injuring party; deal punishment on account of: with a thing as object.

He will *avenge* the blood of his servants.
Deut. xxxii. 43.

Never, till Cæsar's three-and-thirty wounds
Be well *aveng'd*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to *avenge* even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3†. To take revenge on; treat or deal with revengefully.

If Cain shall be *avenged* sevenfold, truly Lamech seventy and seven fold. Gen. iv. 24.

=**Syn.** *Avenge*, *Revenge*. Until lately these words were used with little or no difference of meaning (see quotations under each). *Avenge* is now restricted to the taking of just punishment or the vindication of justice, and *revenge* to the infliction of pain or evil to gratify resentful feelings, or the desire of retaliation for some real or fancied wrong. Poetic use sometimes returns to the earlier freedom in the meaning of *avenge*. See *revenge*, *n.*

I will *avenge* this insult, noble Queen.
Tennyson, Geraint.

If you poison us, do we not die? and if you wrong us, shall we not *revenge*? *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To execute vengeance; inflict retaliatory pain or injury on a wrong-doer.

Thou shalt not *avenge* nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people. Lev. xix. 18.

The *avenging* horror of a conscious mind,
Whose deadly fear anticipates the blow,
And sees no end of punishment and woe.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 231.

avenge† (ạ-venj′), *n.* [< *avenge*, *v.*] **1.** Revenge; retaliation.

That *avenge* by you decreed.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 8.

2. Punishment; vengeance taken.

Why doth mine hand from thine *avenge* abstaine?
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 52.

avengeance† (ạ-ven′jans), *n.* [< *avenge* + *-ance*, after *vengeance*.] The act of avenging; vengeance: as, "fear signal *avengeance*," *J. Philips*, Cyder, ii. 49.

avengeful (ạ-venj′fụl), *a.* [< *avenge*, *n.*, + *-ful*, after *revengeful*.] Avenging; executing vengeance. [Rare.]

avengement (ạ-venj′mẹnt), *n.* [< *avenge* + *-ment*.] The act of avenging; vengeance; punishment; satisfaction taken. [Rare.]

Nought may thee save from heavens *avengement*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

God's *avengement* of his repulse at Hull.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

avenger (ạ-ven′jėr), *n.* One who avenges or takes vengeance.

The Lord is the *avenger* of all such. 1 Thes. iv. 6.

Brutus, thou saint of the *avenger's* order.
Beddoes, Death's Jest-Book, i. 1.

avengeress (ạ-ven′jėr-es), *n.* [< *avenger* + *-ess*.] A female avenger. [Rare.]

That cruell Queene *avengeresse*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 20.

aveniform (ạ-vē′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *avena*, oats, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a grain of oats. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

avenin (ạ-vē′nin), *n.* [< L. *avena*, oats, + *-in*[2].] A nitrogenous proteid substance found in oats, similar to legumin, and probably a mixture of legumin and gluten.

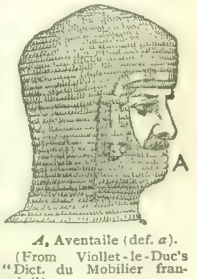
avenious (ạ-vē′ni-us), *a.* Same as *avenous*.

avenort, *n.* See *avener*.

avenous (ạ-vē′nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + L. *vena*, vein.] In *bot.*, wanting veins or nerves, as the leaves of certain plants. Also *avenious*.

avens (av′enz), *n.* [< ME. *avans*, *avance*, *avaunce*, *avence*, ML. *avancia*, *avencia*, *avantia*, avens, harefoot; origin obscure.] The popular English name of species of plants of the genus *Geum*. The common or yellow avens, or herb-bennet, is *G. urbanum*; the purple or water avens, *G. rivale*.—**Mountain avens**, *Dryas octopetala*.

aventaile, aventail (av′en-tāl), *n.* [< ME. *aventayle*, < OF. *esventail*, air-hole, < *esventer* (mod. F. *éventer*), < L. *ex*, out, + *ventus*, wind.] In medieval armor: (*a*) The flap or adjustable part of the hood of mail, which when unfastened allowed the hood to drop upon the shoulders. (*b*) The movable front of the helmet.



A, Aventaile (def. *a*).
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Aventine (av′en-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Aventinus*.] **I.** *a.* Appellative of one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. According to a legend, it was called Mons Aventinus, or the Aventine hill, from an aboriginal king Aventinus who was buried there.

II.† *n.* A post of defense or safety; security; defense.

Into the castle's tower,
That only *Aventine* that now is left us.
Beau. and Fl.

My strong *Aventine* is
That great Domitian . . . will once return,
Who can repair, with ease, the consul's ruins.
Massinger, Roman Actor, i. 1.

aventre†, *v. t.* [< It. *avventare*, throw, shoot, dart, < *a* (< L. *ad*, to) + *vento*, wind; cf. Pr. *ventar* = OF. *venter*, cast to the wind: see *vent.*] To throw, as a spear or dart.

Her mortall speare
She mightily *aventred* towards one,
And downe him smot. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 28.

aventure†, *n.* [The older form of *adventure*, q. v.] Adventure; chance; accident; specifically, in *old law*, a mischance causing a person's death without felony, as drowning or falling from a house.

aventurin, aventurine (a-ven′tū-rin), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *aventurine*, < It. *avventurino*, < *avventura*, chance: see *adventure*, *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sort of opaque golden-brown glass filled with minute crystals of a bright gold color and of different sizes, used, under the name of *goldstone*, for various ornaments. Its preparation was discovered at Murano, near Venice, by the accident of dropping a quantity of brass filings into a pot of melted glass; hence the name.

2. A variety of feldspar, usually oligoclase, spangled with scales of hematite, göthite, or mica. It is often called *sunstone*. The most highly prized variety is obtained in Russia.—**3.** A similar variety of quartz containing spangles of mica or other mineral.—**4.** A kind of sealing-wax, of a translucent brown color and abounding in gold specks or particles.—**Chrome aventurin**, a glass made by freely adding chromate of potash to the other materials used, thus separating spangles of oxid of chromium.

II. *a.* Having the appearance of aventurin: as, *aventurin* lacquer, etc.—**Aventurin glaze**, a glaze for porcelain. It is brownish, with crystalline laminæ of a golden luster.

Also written *avanturin*, *avanturine*.

aventurous† (a-ven′tū-rus), *a.* Obsolete form of *adventurous*.

★**avenue** (av′e-nū), *n.* [Formerly also *advenue*, *avenew*, < F. *avenue*, orig. pp. fem. of *avenir*, < L. *advenire*, come to, < *ad*, to, + *venire*, come. Cf. *advene*.] **1.** A passage; a way or an opening for entrance into a place; any opening or passage by which a thing is or may be introduced or approached.

Good guards were set up at all the *avenues* of the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon.*

2. A roadway of approach to a country-house, particularly when straight, of considerable length, and shaded by a row of trees on each side; a drive in a private country-place; a walk in a garden or demain of some pretensions as to style or size.

A long *avenue* wound and circled from the outermost gate through an untrimmed woodland.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 45.

3. A street; properly, a wide street planted with trees and often with turfed spaces on either side, or a garden or shaded promenade in the middle: used in New York, Washington, etc., in the names of the longest and generally the widest streets, as Fifth or Pennsylvania *Avenue*, but in some American cities without special reference to the character of the street. —**4.** Figuratively, means of access or attainment.

There are no *avenues* to the public service opened for talent. *Brougham.*

aver[1] (ạ-vėr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *averred*, ppr. *averring*. [Early mod. E. also *averr*, < ME. *averren*, < OF. *averrer*, *averer*, mod. F. *avérer* = Pr. *averar* = It. *avverare*, < ML. *adverare*, make true, prove true, be true, < L. *ad*, to, + *verus*, true: see *verify*, *verity*, etc.] **1**†. To assert the truth of.—**2**†. To confirm; verify; prove to be true.—**3.** To affirm with confidence; declare in a positive or peremptory manner.

And I *aver* that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 481.

4. In *law*, to avouch or verify; offer to verify; allege as a fact. See *averment*.—**5.** To assert the existence of; offer in evidence. [Archaic.]

Averring notes
Of chamber-hangings, pictures, this her bracelet.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

=**Syn. 3.** *Affirm*, *Declare*, etc. (see *assert*), say, allege, protest, insist, maintain.

aver[2] (ā′vėr), *n.* [Sc. *aver*, *aiver* (def. 3); < ME. *aver*, *avere*, *aveyr* (later also *avoir*, *havoir*, *havor*, *havour*, after later OF.), < OF. *aver*, *aveir*, later *avoir*, mod. F. *avoir* = Sp. *averes*, *haveres*, pl., now *haber*, = Pg. *haveres*, pl., = It. *avere* (ML. *averum*, *averium*, *avere*, *aver*), substance, property, stock, lit. 'having,' being the noun use of the inf., OF. *aver*, *aveir*, etc., < L. *habere*, have: see *have*. From its use as a collective sing. arose its use in the plural, in the special sense of stock, cattle, whence a new sing. (ML. *averia*, *averius*, as well as *averum*, *averium*), a beast of burden.] **1**†. Substance; property; estate.

Marchaunt he was of gret *avoir*.
Seuyn Sages, l. 2205, in Weber's Metr. Rom., III.

2†. *pl.* Live stock; cattle; domestic animals.—**3.** A beast of burden; a draft-ox or draft-horse; an old horse. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

An inch of a nag is worth a span of an *aver*.
In *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 36.

average[1] (av′ẹ-rāj), *n.* [= Sc. *avarage*, contr. *arrage*, *arage*, now *arriage*, esp. in the combination *arriage and carriage*; < late ME. *average*, earlier only in ML. *averagium* or OF. *average*, appar. the same, with suffix *-age*, as ML. *avera*, a kind of service mentioned in Domesday Book: usually referred to *aver*, a beast of burden, and defined accordingly; but this is doubtful, *avera* being more prob. a reflex, simulating *aver*, of OF. *ovre*, *œvre*, mod. F. *œuvre*, < L. *opera*, work: see *opera*, *ure*[2], *manœuver*.] In *old law*, a kind of service owed by tenants to their superior. The nature of the service is not clear. It is usually explained as service done with beasts of burden, but this appears to rest on a doubtful etymology (see above).

★**average**[2] (av′e-rāj), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *averige*, *averidge*, *avaridge*, < late ME. *average*, the same, with suffix *-age* (found only in E. and Anglo-L. *averagium*), as late ME. *averays* (for *averys*?), < F. *avaris*, "decay of wares or merchandise, leaking of wines, also the charges of the carriage or measuring thereon, also the fees or veils of a cook, etc." (Cotgrave), sing. prop. *avarie* = Sp. *averia* = Pg. It. *avaria*, in ML. *avaria*, *averia*; cf. MD. *avarij*, D. *haverij* = G. *haferei*, *haverie* = Dan. *havari* = Sw. *haveri*, from Rom.; prob. < Ar. *'awār*, *'iwār*, *'uwār*, defect, damage, esp. to a ship's cargo; cf. *'awārīya*, goods damaged by sea-water. Perhaps *avania*, through its appar. more orig. form *avaria*, is to be referred to the same source: see *avania*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** (*a*†) A duty or tax upon goods. (*b*) A small charge payable by the shippers of goods to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods. Hence the clause, in bills of lading, "paying so much freight, with primage and *average* accustomed." (*c*) A small charge paid by the master on account of the ship and cargo, such as pilotage, towage, etc.: called more specifically *petty average*. (*d*) A loss, or the sum paid on account of a loss (such as that of an anchor), when the general safety is not in question, and which falls on the owner of the particular property lost: called more specifically *particular average*. (*e*) A contribution made by the owners of a ship's freight and cargo, in proportion to their several interests, to make good a loss that has been sustained or an expense incurred for the general safety of the ship and cargo. Thus, when for the safety of a ship in distress any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, or in other ways, all persons who have goods on board or property in the ship (or the insurers) contribute to the loss according to their average, that is, according to the proportionate value of the goods of each on board. Average in this sense is also called *general average*.

2. A sum or quantity intermediate to a number of different sums or quantities, obtained by adding them together and dividing the result by the number of quantities added; an arithmetical mean. Thus, if four persons lose respectively $10, $20, $30, and $40, the *average* loss by the four is $25. Hence—**3.** Any medial amount, estimate, or general statement based on a comparison of a number of diverse specific cases; a medium.

A like number of men, through various kinds and degrees of ill-success, reveal a mental capacity that is more or less below the *average*. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 177.

Yet I have no doubt that that people's rulers are as wise as the *average* of civilized rulers.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 39.

Average bond. See *bond*[1].—**Upon** or **on an average**, taking the arithmetical mean of several unequal numbers or quantities; taking the arithmetical mean deduced from a great number of examples.

On an average the male and female births are tolerably equal. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. iv.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Medium*, etc. See *mean*, *n.*

II. *a.* **1.** Equal in amount to the sum of all the particular quantities of the same sort divided by the number of them: as, the *average* yield of wheat to the acre; the *average* price of anything for a year.

I departed, . . . convinced that, . . . whatever the ratio of population, the *average* amount of human nature to the square mile is the same the world over.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 93.

Hence—**2.** Of medium character, quality, etc.; midway between extremes; ordinary.

They all [the Palæocosmic skeletons] represent a race of grand physical development, and of cranial capacity equal to that of the *average* modern European.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 174.

The *average* intellect of five hundred persons, taken as they come, is not very high. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, vi.

We mortals cross the ocean of this world
Each in his *average* cabin of a life—
The best's not big, the worst yields elbow-room.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

3. Estimated in accordance with the rules of average: as, the loss was made good by an *average* contribution.—**Average curvature.** See *curvature*.—**Average standard**, in *copper-mining*, the market value of a ton of tough-cake copper. It formerly served as a basis for estimating the amount to be paid by the smelters to the miners for ores of copper purchased. [Cornwall.]=**Syn.** See *mean*, *n.*

average[2] (av′ẹ-rāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *averaged*, ppr. *averaging*. [< *average*[2], *n.*] **1.** To find the arithmetical mean of, as unequal sums or quantities; reduce to a mean.—**2.** To result in, as an arithmetical mean term; amount to, as a mean sum or quantity: as, wheat *averages* 56 pounds to the bushel.

These spars *average* 10 feet in length. *Belknap.*

3. To divide among a number proportionally; divide the total amount of by the number of equal shares: as, to *average* a loss.

The permanent *averaged* price on all kinds of commodities. *English Rev.*, VI. 261.

average[3]† (av′ẹ-rāj), *n.* [Also *averaige*, *averish*, prob. an expansion (in reverse imitation of Sc. *arriage*, *arrage*, for *average*[1]) of *arrish*, *ersh*: see *arrish*, *ersh*, *eddish*.] The stubble and grass left in corn-fields after harvest.

In these monthes after the cornne bee innede it is meete to putt draughte horses and oxen into the *averish*.
Quoted in *Archæologia*, xiii. 379.

average-adjuster (av′ẹ-rāj-ạ-jus″tėr), *n.* An expert accountant who is employed in cases of general average to ascertain and state the sum which each of the parties interested has to pay in order to make up the loss sustained by some for the general good. Also called *average-stater*, *average-taker*.

averagely (av′ẹ-rāj-li), *adv.* In an average or medial manner; in the mean between two extremes.

Which tends to render living more difficult for every *averagely* situated individual in the community.
J. S. Mill, Polit. Econ., I. xiii. § 4.

average-stater, average-taker (av′ẹ-rāj-stā″tėr, -tā″kėr), *n.* Same as *average-adjuster*.

averano (av-ẹ-rä′nō), *n.* [Appar. S. Amer.] A name of the birds of the genus *Chasmorhynchus* of Temminck, including several South American fruit-crows of the family *Cotingidæ* and subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*, as *C. variegatus*, the averano of Buffon, and the arapunga. See cut under *arapunga*.

avercake, *n.* See *havercake*.

avercorn†, *n.* [Appar. < *aver* (repr. ML. *avera* (see *average*[1]), a kind of service) + *corn*.] In *old law*, corn paid by a tenant to his superior as rent or in lieu of service. This word, like *averland* and *averpenny*, is not known in vernacular use, and its technical sense is uncertain. See *average*[1].

averdant (a-vėr′dạnt), *a.* [See *verdant*.] In *her.*, covered with green herbage: chiefly applied to a mount in base.

averish† (av′ẹ-rish), *n.* Same as *average*[3].

averland (ā′vėr-land), *n.* [See *avercorn*.] In *old law*, land subject to the service called *average*. See *average*[1].

averment (ạ-vėr′mẹnt), *n.* [< *aver*[1] + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of averring; affirmation; positive assertion.

Publishing *averments* and innuendoes.
Burke, Powers of Juries.

2†. Verification; establishment by evidence. *Bacon*.—**3.** In *law*, an allegation or statement as a fact: commonly used of statements in a pleading which the party thereby professes to be ready to prove.

Avernian (ạ-vėr′ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Avernus* (sc. *lacus*), now (It.) *Lago d'Averno*; usually referred to Gr. *ἄορνος*, without birds (< *ἀ-* priv. + *ὄρνις*, bird); called *ἄορνος λίμνη* by Aristotle, *ὁ Ἄορνος* by Strabo.] Pertaining to Avernus, a lake of Campania in Italy, looked upon by the ancients as an entrance to hell. From its waters mephitic vapors arose, which were supposed to kill birds that attempted to fly over it.

averpenny† (ā′vėr-pen″i), *n.* [See *avercorn.*] In *old law*, money paid by a tenant to his lord in lieu of the service called *average*.

averrable (a-vėr′a-bl), *a.* [< *aver*[1] + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being verified or proved.—2. Capable of being averred, asserted, or declared.

Averrhoa (av-e-rō′ą), *n.* [NL., named from *Averrhoës, Averroës:* see *Averroist.*] A genus of small trees, belonging to the family *Oxalidaceæ*, containing two East Indian species, cultivated for their very acid fruit. The bilimbi, *A. Bilimbi*, is often pickled or candied, and its juice removes the stain of iron-rust and other spots from linen. The carambola, *A. Carambola*, is also used as food.

Averroism, Averrhoism (av-e-rō′izm), *n.* [< *Averrhoës* + *-ism.*] The doctrines held by Averrhoës and his followers. See *Averroist.*

The patricians of Venice and the lecturers of Padua made *Averroism* synonymous with doubt and criticism in theology, and with sarcasm against the hierarchy.
Encyc. Brit., III. 151.

Averroist, Averrhoist (av-e-rō′ist), *n.* [< *Averrhoës* or *Averroës* + *-ist. Averroës* is a Latinized form of Ar. *Ibn-Roshd.*] A follower of Averrhoës, a celebrated Arabian philosopher and commentator on Aristotle, who was born at Cordova about A. D. 1126, and died 1198. The philosophy of the Averroists was little more than an imperfect interpretation of Aristotle's doctrines; but Averroism was particularly characterized by its effort to separate philosophy and religion.

Averroistic (av″e-rō-is′tik), *a.* [< *Averroist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Averroists or their doctrines.

The *Averroistic* school, mainly composed of physicists and naturalists, was the most decided opponent of the scholastic system in its relation to theology.
Prof. V. Botta, in Ueberweg's Hist. Phil., II. App. ii.

averruncate† (av-e-rung′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *averruncated*, ppr. *averruncating.* [< L. *averruncatus*, pp. of *averruncare*, avert, remove, an ancient word peculiar to the language of religion, < *ā* for *ab*, from, + *verruncare*, turn. Hence erroneously *averruncate*, *averuncate* (Cockeram), *aberuncate* (Bailey and Johnson), "to weed," "to pull up by the roots," from an erroneously assumed L. **aberuncare*, as if < *ab*, from, + *eruncare*, < *e* for *ex*, out, + *runcare*, uproot, weed.] 1. To avert or ward off. [Obsolete or rare.]

But sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 758.

2. [Improp.: see etym.] To weed; pull up by the roots.

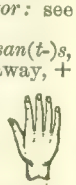
averruncation† (av″e-rung-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *averruncate.*] 1. The act of averting or warding off (evils). [Obsolete or rare.]

Averruncation of epidemical diseases by telesms.
J. Robinson, Eudoxa (1658), p. 82.

2. [Improp.] A rooting up; extirpation; removal.

averruncator (av′e-rung-kā″tọr), *n.* [< *averruncate* + *-or*; also spelled *aberuncator:* see *aberuncate.*] See *aberuncator.*

aversant (ą-vėr′sąnt), *a.* [< L. *aversan(t-)s*, ppr. of *aversari*, turn away, < *ā* for *ab*, away, + *versari*, turn. Cf. *averse.*] In *her.*, turned to show the back: said of a right hand. Also called *dorsed.*


A Hand Aversant or Dorsed.

aversation (av-ėr-sā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *aversatio(n-)*, < *aversari*, pp. *aversatus:* see *aversant.*] Aversion; a turning away from. [Obsolete or rare.]

I had an *aversation* to this voyage
When first my brother moved it.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

Certainly for a king himself to charge his subjects with high treason, and so vehemently to prosecute them in his own cause as to do the office of a searcher, argued in him no great *aversation* from shedding blood.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

Some men have a natural *aversation* to some vices or virtues and a natural affection to others. *Jer. Taylor.*

averse (ą-vėrs′), *a.* [< L. *aversus*, pp. of *avertere*, turn away: see *avert.*] 1. Turned away from anything; turned backward; averted.

Earth . . . with her part *averse*
From the sun's beam. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 138.

The tracks *averse* a lying notice gave,
And led the searcher backward from the cave.
Dryden, Æneid, viii.

Hence—2. Specifically: (*a*) In *bot.*, turned away from the central axis: opposed to *adverse* (which see). (*b*) In *ornith.*, set back or turned away from: applied to pygopodous or rumpfooted birds, whose legs are set so far back that the erect posture is necessitated, as in the case of the loon, grebe, or auk.—3. Disliking; unwilling; having reluctance.

Averse alike to flatter, or offend.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 743.

As Mr. Wilmot knew that I could make a very handsome settlement on my son, he was not *averse* to the match.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

4. Unfavorable; indisposed; adverse.

Some much *averse* I found and wondrous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite.
Milton, S. A., l. 1461.

And Pallas now *averse* refused her aid. *Dryden.*

[This word and its derivatives are now regularly followed by *to*, and not by *from*, although the latter is used by some modern writers. The word itself includes the idea of *from;* but the literal meaning is ignored, the affection of the mind signified by the word being regarded as exerted *toward* the object of dislike. Similarly, the kindred terms *contrary, repugnant*, etc., are also followed by *to.*]=**Syn. 3.** *Averse, Reluctant*, disinclined, backward, slow, loath, opposed. *Averse* implies habitual dislike or unwillingness, though not of a very strong character, and is nearly synonymous with *disinclined:* as, *averse* to study, to active pursuits. *Reluctant*, literally, struggling back from, implies some degree of struggle either with others who are inciting us on, or between our own inclination and some strong motive, as sense of duty, whether it operates as an impelling or as a restraining influence. See *antipathy.*

Averse to pure democracy, yet firm in his regard for existing popular liberties. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 277.

I would force from the *reluctant* lips of the Secretary of State his testimony to the real power of the masses.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 44.

4. *Adverse, Inimical*, etc. See *hostile.*

averse† (ą-vėrs′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *aversus:* see the adj.] To turn away; avert. *B. Jonson.*

Wise Pallas' shield
(By which, my face *aversed*, in open field
I slew the Gorgon).
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

aversely (ą-vėrs′li), *adv.* 1. In the reverse or opposite direction; backward.—2. With aversion or repugnance; unwillingly. [Rare in both senses.]

averseness (ą-vėrs′nes), *n.* [< *averse* + *-ness.*] The state of being averse; opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness.

aversion (ą-vėr′shọn), *n.* [< L. *aversio(n-)*, < *avertere:* see *averse, a.*, and *avert.*] 1†. A turning away; a change of application.

A figurative speech called apostrophe, which is an *aversion* of speech from one thing . . . to another.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 101.

2†. The act of averting or warding off.—3. An averted state of the mind or feelings; opposition or repugnance of mind; fixed or habitual dislike; antipathy: used absolutely or with *to*, sometimes with *from, for*, or *toward.*

His *aversion towards* the house of York. *Bacon.*

Adhesion to vice, and *aversion from* goodness.
Bp. Atterbury.

A state *for* which they have so great an *aversion.*
Addison.

An *aversion to* a standing army in time of peace had long been one of the strongest of English sentiments.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

4†. Opposition or contrariety of nature: applied to inanimate substances.

Magnesia, notwithstanding this *aversion* to solution, forms a kind of paste with water. *Fourcroy* (trans.).

5. A cause of dislike; an object of repugnance.

Had I no preference for any one else, the choice you have made would be my *aversion.*
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

=**Syn. 3.** *Hatred, Dislike, Antipathy* (see *antipathy*); unwillingness, shrinking, hesitation, disrelish, distaste, detestation.

aversive† (ą-vėr′siv), *a.* [< L. *aversus* (see *averse, a.*) + *-ive.*] Averse; turning away.

Those strong-bent humours, which *aversive* grew.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 78.

aversively† (ą-vėr′siv-li), *adv.* With aversion; backwardly. *Chapman.*

avert (ą-vėrt′), *v.* [< L. *avertere*, turn away, < *a* for *ab*, from, away, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse, version, averse*, etc. Cf. *advert, convert, divert, evert, invert, pervert, revert, subvert*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn away; turn or cause to turn off or away: as, to *avert* the eyes from an object: now seldom with a personal object.

When atheists and profane persons do hear of so many discordant and contrary opinions in religion, it doth *avert* them from the church. *Bacon.*

To associate Himself with some persons and to *avert* Himself from others. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 158.

2†. To give a turn or direction to; direct.

Avert your liking a more worthier way,
Than on a wretch whom Nature is asham'd
Almost to acknowledge hers. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

3. To ward off; prevent the occurrence or happening of (evil or something threatened).

Believing in the divine goodness, we must necessarily believe that the evils which exist are necessary to *avert* greater evils. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4†. To oppose; view with aversion.

The nature of mankind doth certainly *avert* both killing and being kill'd.
Decay Christ. Piety (1667), vi. § 9, 251. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *intrans.* To turn away. [Rare.]

Averting from our neighbour's good.
Thomson, Spring, l. 301.

avertebrated (a-vėr′tē-brā-ted), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*[18]) + *vertebrated.*] Evertebrated; invertebrate.

The Linnæan classification of *avertebrated* animals.
G. Johnston (ed. of Cuvier, 1849), p. 335.

averted (ą-vėr′ted), *p. a.* 1. Turned away or aside.

When food was brought to them, her share
To his *averted* lips the child did bear.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 30.

2. Specifically, in *anat. drawing*, having the head of the object turned to the top of the figure. *Wilder.*

averter (ą-vėr′tėr), *n.* One who or that which averts or turns away.

Averters and purgers must go together, as tending all to the same purpose, to divert this rebellious humour [melancholy] and turn it another way.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 407.

avertible (ą-vėr′ti-bl), *a.* [< *avert* + *-ible.*] Capable of being averted; preventable: as, "*avertible* evils," *Kinglake.*

avertiment†, *n.* An erroneous form of *advertisement. Milton.*

Aves (ā′vēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *avis*, a bird; cf. Skt. *vi* = Zend *vi*, a bird. Cf. also *ovum* and *egg*[1].] Birds; feathered animals, considered as a class of vertebrates, next after mammals: sometimes united with *Reptilia* in a superclass *Sauropsida*, distinguished on the one hand from *Mammalia*, and on the other from *Ichthyopsida*, or amphibians and fishes together. *Aves* are defined by the following characteristics: a body covered with feathers, a kind of exoskeleton no other animals possess; hot blood; completely double circulation; perfectly 4-chambered heart; single and dextral aortic arch; fixed lungs; air-passages prolonged into various air-sacs, even into the interior of some of the bones of the skeleton; oviparous reproduction; eggs large and meroblastic, with copious food-yolk and albumen and a hard calcareous shell; limbs 4 in number, the anterior pair of which are modified as wings, and generally subserve flight by means of their large feathers, the distal segment of the limb being compressed and reduced, with not more than 3 digits, usually not unguiculate; the metacarpals more or less ankylosed as a rule, and the free carpals normally only 2 in adult life; a large breast-bone, usually carinate, and great pectoral muscles; numerous dorsolumbar, sacral, and urosacral vertebræ ankylosed into a sacrarium; ilia greatly produced forward, and ilia and ischia backward, normally without median symphyses; perforate cotyloid cavity; the trochanter of the femur articulating with an iliac antitrochanter, and the fibula incomplete below; the astragalus ankylosed with the tibia, and assisting in forming the tibial condyles; mediotarsal ankle-joint; not more than 4 metatarsals, 3 ankylosed together, and not more than 4 digits, the phalanges of which are usually 2, 3, 4, or 5 in number; the hind limb fitted as a whole for bipedal locomotion; and no teeth in any recent forms, the jaws being sheathed in horn. Birds have undergone little modification since their first appearance in the Jurassic age; their classification is consequently difficult, and no leading authors agree in detail. Linnæus (1766) divided them into 6 orders: *Accipitres, Picæ, Anseres, Grallæ, Gallinæ*, and *Passeres.* Cuvier's arrangement (1817) was similar, with the 6 orders *Accipitres, Passerinæ, Scansores, Gallinæ, Grallæ*, and *Palmipedes.* A system said to have been originally proposed by Kirby, and formerly much in vogue among English ornithologists, recognized *Natatores, Grallatores, Cursores, Rasores, Scansores, Insessores*, and *Raptores* as orders. The latest artificial system is that of Sundevall (1872–3), with the orders *Oscines, Volucres, Accipitres, Gallinæ, Grallatores, Natatores, Proceres*, and *Saururæ*, 42 subordinate groups, and 1,229 genera. In 1867 Huxley divided birds into 3 orders: *Saururæ, Ratitæ*, and *Carinatæ;* the latter into 4 suborders, *Dromæognathæ, Schizognathæ, Desmognathæ*, and *Ægithognathæ*, and 16 superfamily groups—an arrangement very different from any preceding one. The discovery of *Odontornithes*, or toothed birds, led to another primary division by Marsh into *Odontolcæ, Odontotormæ*, and *Saururæ*, this author not extending his classification to recent birds. In 1884 Coues divided all birds into 5 subclasses: (1) *Saururæ*, with teeth, amphicœlous vertebræ, carinate sternum, separate metacarpals, and long, lizard-like tail; (2) *Odontotormæ*, with socketed teeth, biconcave vertebræ, carinate sternum, ankylosed metacarpals, and short tail; (3) *Odontolcæ*, with teeth in grooves, heterocœlous vertebræ, rudimentary wings, ratite sternum, and short tail; (4) *Ratitæ*, without teeth, with heterocœlous vertebræ, ratite sternum, rudimentary wings, ankylosed metacarpals, and short tail; (5) *Carinatæ*, without teeth, with heterocœlous vertebræ, carinate sternum, developed wings, ankylosed metacarpals, and short tail. The *Carinatæ* include all living birds, except the few struthious or ratite birds. For the carinate subclass or order, some 15 or 20 ordinal or subordinal groups are now usually adopted. One of these, *Passeres*, includes a large majority of all birds. The genera or subgenera of birds in use now range from about 1,200 to about 2,900. The species are usually estimated at about 12,000. See *bird* and *Sauropsida.*

Avesta (ą-ves′tą), *n.* The sacred writings attributed to Zoroaster. See *Zend-Avesta.*

Avestan (a-ves'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Avesta* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the Avesta.

II. *n.* The language of the Avesta; Zend.

avestruz (a-ves-tröz'), *n.* [Pg., also *abestruz*, = Sp. *avestruz*, ostrich: see *ostrich.*] A name of the South American ostrich, *Rhea americana.*

aviador (ä-vē-ä-dōr'), *n.*; pl. *aviadores* (-dō'rās). [Amer. Sp., < Sp. *aviar*, provide articles for a journey, < *á* (< L. *ad*), to, + *via*, < L. *via*: see *via.*] One who furnishes the proprietor of a mine with money and supplies for working it.

Mineral *aviadores*, or providers of goods and provisions, which they obtained on credit.
Quoted in *Mowry's* Arizona and Sonora, p. 126.

avian (ā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *avis*, a bird, + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Aves*, or birds; ornithic.

The furculum is distinctly *avian.*
O. C. Marsh, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 313.

Avian anatomy. See *anatomy.*

II. *n.* A member of the class *Aves;* a bird.

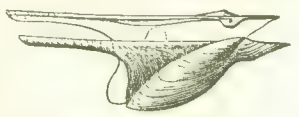
aviary (ā'vi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *aviaries* (-riz). [< L. *aviarium*, an aviary, neut. of *aviarius*, of birds, < *avis*, bird: see *Aves.*] A large cage, building, or inclosure in which birds are reared or kept.

aviation (ā-vi-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *avis*, a bird.] The art or act of flying.

aviator (ā'vi-ā-tor), *n.* A flying-machine employing the principle of the aëroplane.

aviatorium (ā″vi-ā-tō'ri-um), *n.* A place for aviation-meets.

avicula (a-vik'ū-lä), *n.* [L., dim. of *avis*, a bird.] **1.** A little bird; hence, any ungrown bird; a nestling, fledgling, or chick.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.: in allusion to the wing-like expansion of the hinge.] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Aviculidæ;* the wing-shells. *A. hirundo* is the type.


Wing-shell (*Avicula hirundo*).

avicular (a-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *avicularius*, n., a bird-keeper, prop. adj., pertaining to birds, < *avicula*, a little bird: see *avicula.*] Pertaining to birds. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

avicularia, *n.* Plural of *avicularium.*

avicularian (a-vik-ū-lā'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to an avicularium.

avicularium (a-vik-ū-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *aviculariæ* (-ē). [NL., neut. of L. *avicularius*, adj.: see *avicular.*] In *zoöl.*, a singular small prehensile process, resembling a bird's head, with a movable mandible, which snaps incessantly, found in many of the *Polyzoa.* Compare *flabellarium, vibracularium.*

aviculid (a-vik'ū-lid), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Aviculidæ.*

Aviculidæ (av-i-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Avicula* + *-idæ.*] A family of lamellibranchs, with oblique inequivalve shells, having an outer prismatic cellular layer and inner nacreous layer, a small byssus-secreting foot, and completely open mantle. There are several genera besides *Avicula*, the type, among them *Meleagrina*, which contains the famous pearl-mussel, *M. margaritifera*, of the Indian ocean and Persian gulf and the Gulf of Mexico. See cut under *avicula.*

aviculoid (a-vik'ū-loid), *a.* [< *Avicula* + *-oid.*] Resembling the *Aviculidæ:* as, "an *aviculoid* shell," *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 140.

Aviculopecten (a-vik″ū-lō-pek'ten), *n.* [< *Avicula* + *Pecten*, genera of *Pelecypoda.*] A widely distributed genus of Paleozoic pelecypods having pectiniform shells with posterior and anterior ears and numerous shallow ligament grooves along the hinge area.

aviculture (ā'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *avis*, a bird, + *cultura*, culture.] The care of birds; the rearing or keeping of birds in domestication or captivity.

avid (av'id), *a.* [< L. *avidus*, greedy, eager, < *avere*, wish. Cf. *avarice.*] Eager; greedy.

Avid of gold, yet greedier of renown. *Southey.*

The voluptuous soul of Mirabeau was not more *avid* of pleasure than the vain, ambitious soul of Robespierre was of applause. *G. H. Lewes*, Robespierre, p. 124.

avidious† (a-vid'i-us), *a.* [Expanded form for **avidous*, < L. *avidus*: see *avid.*] Same as *avid:* as, "*avidious* greedinesse," *Bp. Bale*, Select Works (1849), p. 418.

avidiously† (a-vid'i-us-li), *adv.* In an avid or avidious manner; eagerly; with greediness.

Nothing is more *avidiously* desired than is the sweet peace of God. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches.

avidity (a-vid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *avidité*, < L. *avidita(t-)s*, < *avidus*, greedy, eager: see *avid.*] **1.** Greediness; strong appetite: applied to the senses.—**2.** Eagerness; intenseness of desire: applied to the mind.

Avidity to know the causes of things is the parent of all philosophy. *Reid.*

=Syn. 2. *Earnestness, Zeal*, etc. See *eagerness.*

avie† (a-vī'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *vie*, after F. *à l'envi*, in emulation, emulously: see *vie.*] Emulously.

They strive *avie* one with another in variety of colours. *Holland.*

aview† (a-vū'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *adview, advewe*, < late ME. *avewe*, < *a-, ad-,* + *vewe*, view. Cf. OF. *avuer, aveuer*, follow with the eye (*aveument*, a view), < *a*, to, + *vue*, view, sight.] To view or inspect; survey; reconnoiter.

avifauna (ā'vi-fâ-nä), *n.*; pl. *avifaunæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *avis*, a bird (see *Aves*), + *fauna*, q. v.] **1.** A collective name for the birds of any given locality or geographical area; the fauna of a region or district so far as concerns birds. —**2.** A treatise upon the birds of a given region.

avifaunal (ā'vi-fâ-nal), *a.* [< *avifauna.*] Of or pertaining to an avifauna.

aviform (ā'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *avis*, a bird, + *forma*, form.] Bird-shaped; having the structure characteristic of the class *Aves;* avian, in a morphological sense.

Avignon berry. See *berry*[1].

avile† (a-vīl'), *v. t.* [ME. *avilen*, < OF. *aviler*, F. *avilir* = Pr. Sp. *avilar* = It. *avvilire, avvilare*, < L. as if **advilare*, **advilire*, < *ad*, to, + *vilis*, vile: see *vile.*] To make vile; treat as vile; depreciate; debase.

Want makes us know the price of what we *avile.*
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

avilement†, *n.* [< OF. *avilement* (mod. F. *avilissement*): see *avile* and *-ment.*] The act of rendering vile, or of treating as vile.

avine (ā'vin), *a.* [< L. *avis*, a bird, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *avian.*

avireptilian (ā″vi-rep-til'i-an), *a.* [< L. *avis*, bird, + *reptilis*, reptile, + *-an.*] Combining avian and reptilian characters; sauropsidan, as a bird. [Rare.]

The head is in a stage of *avi-reptilian* transition.
R. W. Shufeldt, in The Century, XXXI. 355.

avist†, *n.* An obsolete form of *advice.*

avisand†, *a.* Advising; giving advice.

avisandum, *n.* See *avizandum.*

avise†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *advice, advise.*

avised (a-vīst'), *a.* [Sc., prop. **vised*, < F. *vis*, face, + *-ed*[2], with unorig. *a-* developed in comp.] Faced: only in composition: as, black-*avised*, dark-complexioned; lang-*avised*, long-faced. [Scotch.]

aviseful† (a-vīz'fûl), *a.* [Also *avizefull*; < *avise*, = *advise*, + *-ful.*] Circumspect. *Spenser.*

avisely†, *adv.* Advisedly. *Chaucer.*

avisement† (a-vīz'ment), *n.* Obsolete form of *advisement.*

I think there never
Marriage was managed with a more *avisement.*
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

avision†, *n.* [ME., also *avisiun, -oun*, < OF. *avision, avisiun* (= Pr. *avision*), for *vision;* confused with *avis*, advice, counsel.] Vision. *Chaucer.*

aviso†, *n.* [< Sp. *aviso*, advice, etc.: see *advice.*] **1.** Advice; intelligence.

I had yours, . . . and besides your *avisos*, I must thank you for the rich flourishes wherewith your letter was embroidered. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 68.

I am no footpost,
No pedlar of *avisos.* *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

2. An advice- or despatch-boat.

avital (av'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *avitus*, pertaining to a grandfather (< *avus*, a grandfather), + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a grandfather; ancestral.

I sneered just now at *avital* simplicity.
C. Reade, Love me Little, etc., xi.

avivage (a-vi-väzh'), *n.* In *dyeing*, the process of clearing a fabric of superfluous coloring matter after it has left the vats, and of reviving and brightening the colors.

When the dyeing process is continued for more than six hours the colours produced stand clearing (*avivage*) less well than when the time has been shorter.
Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 301.

avizandum (av-i-zan'dum), *n.* [Law L., also *avisandum*, gerund of *avisare*, < F. *aviser*, consider, advise: see *advise.*] In *Scots law*, private consideration. To *make avizandum* with a cause is to remove it from the public court to the private consideration of the judge. Also spelled *avisandum.*

avize[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *advise.*

Avize[2] (a-vēz'), *n.* A sparkling wine named from the village of Avize, in the department of Marne, France. See *champagne.*

avocado (av-ō-kä'dō), *n.* [A popular corruption (as if Sp. *ab(v)ogado*, advocate) of Nahuatl *ahuacatl.*] The alligator-pear, the fruit of *Persea Persea*, of the family *Lauraceæ*, a tree common in tropical America and the West Indies. It is from 1 to 2 pounds in weight, is pear-shaped, of a brownish-green or purple color, and is highly esteemed, though rather as a vegetable than as a fruit. The pulp is firm and marrow-like, whence the fruit is sometimes known as *vegetable marrow* or *midshipman's butter.* The tree is an evergreen, growing to the height of 30 feet.


Avocado, or Alligator-pear (*Persea Persea*).

avocat (av-ō-kä'), *n.* [F., < L. *advocatus:* see *advocate, n.*] An advocate; a lawyer.

avocate (av'ō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *avocated*, ppr. *avocating.* [< L. *avocatus*, pp. of *avocare*, call away, < *a* for *ab*, away, + *vocare*, call: see *voice* and *vocal.*] **1**†. To call off or away.

One . . . who *avocateth* his mind from other occupations. *Barrow*, Works, III. xxii.

2. To remove authoritatively from an inferior to a superior court. [Archaic.]

Seeing . . . the cause *avocated* to Rome.
Lord Herbert, Hen. VIII., p. 259.

avocation (av-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *avocatio(n-)*, a calling off, interruption, < *avocare*, call off: see *avocate.*] **1**†. The act of calling aside or diverting from some object or employment.

God does frequently inject into the soul blessed impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin. *South.*

2. The authoritative removal of a case or process from an inferior to a superior court.

The pope's *avocation* of the process to Rome, by which his duplicity and alienation from the king's side were made evident, and the disgrace of Wolsey, took place in the summer of 1529. *Hallam.*

3†. The state of being called, or of wandering aside or away; a diversion of the thoughts.

If not from virtue, from its gravest ways,
The soul with pleasing *avocation* strays.
Parnell, To an Old Beauty.

Hence—**4.** That which calls one away from one's proper business; a subordinate or occasional occupation; a diversion or distraction.

Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he counts earthly employments *avocations.* *Fuller*, Holy State, iv. 9.

Visits, business, cards, and I know not how many other *avocations* . . . do succeed one another so thick, that in the day there is no time left for the distracted person to converse with his own thoughts.
Boyle, Occasional Reflections, ii. 6.

5. A person's regular business or occupation; vocation; calling. [An improper though common use of the word.]

Does it not require time for an individual, thrust out of one *avocation*, to gain admittance to another?
Godwin, The Enquirer, p. 196.

The ancient *avocation* of picking pockets.
Sydney Smith.

In a few hours, above thirty thousand men left his standard, and returned to their ordinary *avocations.*
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The wandering *avocation* of a shepherd.
Buckle, Civilization, II. i.

avocative† (a-vok'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *avocate* + *-ive.* Cf. *vocative.*] **I.** *a.* Calling off. *Smollett.*

II. *n.* That which calls aside; a dissuasive.

Incentives to virtue, and *avocatives* from vice.
Barrow, The Creed.

avocato (av-ō-kä'tō), *n.* Same as *avocado.*

avocatory (a-vok'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *avocate* + *-ory.*] Calling off; recalling.—**Letters avocatory**, letters by which the subjects of a sovereign are recalled from a foreign state with which he is at war, or which bid them abstain or desist from illegal acts.

avocet, *n.* See *avoset.*

Avocetta (av-ō-set'ä), *n.* [NL.: see *avoset.*] **1.** A genus of birds, the avosets: a synonym of *Recurvirostra* (which see). *Brisson*, 1760. See cut under *avoset.*—**2.** A genus of humming-birds. *Agassiz.* Also *Avocettula.*

Avogadro's law. See *law.*

avoid (a-void'), *v.* [< ME. *avoiden, avoyden*, < AF. *avoider*, OF. *esvuidier, esveudier*, empty out, < *es-* (< L. *ex*, out) + *vuidier, veudier*, < L. *viduare*, empty, < *viduus*, empty: see *void, a.*, which has influenced *avoid* in some of its senses.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make void; annul; make of no effect: chiefly used in legal phraseology: as,

this grant cannot be *avoided* without injustice to the grantee.—**2†.** To empty.

Avoyd thou thi trenchere. *Babees Book*, p. 23.

3†. To eject; throw out; drive out.

And yf he *avoyde* hem [swine going at large] not, or put hem in warde, aft[r] warning made, . . . he that is so in default to paye the peyne reherced.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 398.

A toad contains not those urinary parts . . . to *avoid* that serous excretion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

4†. To quit; evacuate; depart from.

And then the both maires to chaunge their places, then to *avoid* the halle. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

Avoid the gallery. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

That prince should command him to *avoid* the country. *Bacon.*

5. To shun; keep away from; eschew: as, to *avoid* expense, danger, or bad company.

The best way to *avoid* controversies about words is to use words in their proper senses.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

6†. To get rid of; get out or clear of.

I will no longer endure it, though yet I know no wise remedy how to *avoid* it. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

= **Syn. 5.** To escape, elude, evade, keep clear of.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To become void, vacant, or empty.

Bishopricks are not included under benefices: so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. To retire; withdraw.

David *avoided* out of his presence. 1 Sam. xviii. 11.

Avoid, my soul's vexation! Satan, hence!
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

Let him *avoid*, then,
And leave our walk.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

avoidable (a-voi'da-bl), *a.* [< *avoid* + *-able.*] **1.** Liable to be annulled or to become void; voidable. [Rare.]—**2.** Capable of being avoided, shunned, escaped, or prevented.

avoidably (a-voi'da-bli), *adv.* In an avoidable manner.

avoidance (a-voi'dans), *n.* [< ME. *avoidaunce, avoidans;* < *avoid* + *-ance.*] **1.** The act of annulling or making void; annulment.

The obsequious clergy of France . . . pronounced at once the *avoidance* of the marriage.
Milman, Latin Christianity, ix. 4.

2. The act of becoming, or the state of being, vacant; especially, the state of a benefice when it becomes void by death, deprivation, resignation, or preferment of the incumbent; vacancy.

Wolsey, . . . on every *avoidance* of St. Peter's chair, was sitting down thereon, when suddenly some one or other clapped in before him. *Fuller.*

3. The act of avoiding or shunning anything disagreeable or unwelcome.—**4†.** A retiring from or leaving a place.—**5†.** An emptying out; that by which a fluid is carried off; an outlet.

Avoidances and drainings of water. *Bacon.*

Confession and avoidance. See *confession.*—**Plea in avoidance,** in *law*, a plea which, without denying the plaintiff's allegation, sets up some new fact evading its effect, as where the plaintiff alleges a debt and the defendant pleads a release in *avoidance.*

avoider (a-voi'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who avoids, shuns, or escapes.

Good sir, steal away: you were wont to be a curious *avoider* of women's company.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

2†. That which empties.

avoidless (a-void'les), *a.* [< *avoid* + *-less.*] That cannot be avoided; inevitable: as, "*avoidless* ruin," *Dennis*, Letters. [Rare.]

avoir. An abbreviation of *avoirdupois.*

avoirdupois (av″or-dū-poiz′), *n.* [Prop. *averdepois*, early mod. E. *averdepois, averdupois, haverdupois, -poise,* < ME. *aver de poiz, avoir de pois, aver de peis* (later also *-paise, -pase*), < OF. *aver de pes, aveir de peis* (equiv. to ML. *averia ponderis*), lit. goods of weight: *aver*, goods (see *aver*[2]); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *pes, peis*, later *pois* (mod. F. *poids*, by mistaken reference to L. *pondus*, weight) = Pr. *pes, pens* = It. *peso*, < L. *pensum*, weight, < *pendere*, weigh: see *poise, pendant.*] **1.** A system of weight in which one pound contains 16 ounces. It was introduced into England from Bayonne about A. D. 1300, and is substantially the Spanish system. In avoirdupois weight 7,000 troy grains (once approximately made but now exactly) make a pound, while in troy weight the pound contains 5,760 grains, the grain being the same in both cases; hence, 175 pounds troy are equal to 144 pounds avoirdupois. (For its use in the U. S. see below.) The pound avoirdupois is the standard weight of Great Britain, and is equal to 453.6 grams in the French metric system. Avoirdupois weight is used in determining the weights of all commodities except gems and the precious metals. It is reckoned as follows:

	Cwt.	Qrs.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.
1 ton	= 20	= 80	= 2240	= 35840	= 573440
1 hundredweight	=	4	= 112	= 1792	= 28672
1 quarter		=	28	= 448	= 7168
1 pound			=	16	= 256
1 ounce				=	16

In the United States the hundredweight is now commonly 100 pounds, and the ton 2,000 pounds, called the *short ton* in distinction from the *long ton* of 2,240 pounds.

2. The weight of anything according to the avoirdupois system: as, his *avoirdupois* was 150 pounds. [Colloq.]

Also written *averdupois*, and often abbreviated to *avoir.* and *avdp.*

avoket (a-vōk′), *v. t.* [< L. *avocare*, call away: see *avocate.* Cf. *convoke, evoke, invoke, provoke, revoke.*] To call away or back. *Bp. Burnet.*

avolate† (av′ō-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *avolatus*, pp. of *avolare*, fly away, < *a* for *ab*, away, + *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] To fly off; escape; exhale. *Boyle.*

avolation† (av-ō-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **avolatio(n-)*, < *avolare:* see *avolate.*] The act of flying away; flight; escape; exhalation; evaporation.

The *avolation* of the favillous particles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

avoli (ä-vō′lē), *n.* [It.] In *glass-blowing*, especially in Venetian work, the small circular piece which covers the junction of the bowl and the stem in a drinking-glass.

avonce†, *v.* Variant of *avance*[1], obsolete form of *advance.*

avoset, avocet (av′ō-set), *n.* [Also as NL. *avocetta, avosetta;* < F. *avocette* = Sp. *avoseta*, < It. *avosetta, avocetta.*] **1.** A bird of the genus *Recurvirostra*, family *Recurvirostridæ*, and order *Limicolæ*, characterized by extreme



European Avoset (*Recurvirostra avocetta*).

slenderness and upward curvature of the bill, and by very long legs and webbed toes. In the latter characteristic it differs from most wading birds. Its length is from 15 to 18 inches from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and its coloration is chiefly black and white, the legs being blue. Several species are described. The avoset of Europe is *R. avocetta;* that of the United States is *R. americana*, distinguished by the chestnut-brown coloration of the head. The former is sometimes called the *scooper* or *scooping avoset.*

2. A humming-bird of the genus *Avocetta.*

avouch (a-vouch′), *v.* [< ME. *avouchen* (rare), < AF. *advoucher*, OF. *avochier, avocher*, a partly restored form, after the L., of *avoer, avouer*, affirm, declare, avow, orig. call upon to defend, < L. *advocare:* see *advocate, avow*[1], and *vouch.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To affirm or acknowledge openly; declare or assert with positiveness; proclaim.

Thou hast *avouched* the Lord this day to be thy God: . . . And the Lord hath *avouched* thee this day to be his peculiar people. Deut. xxvi. 17, 18.

Neither indeed would I have thought that any such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

If this which he *avouches* does appear.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

I speak what history *avouches*, that the mechanics, as a class, were prime agents in all the measures of the revolution. *Everett*, Orations, I. 363.

2. To admit, confess, or avow.

The first time that I have heard one with a beard on his lip *avouch* himself a coward. *Scott*, Betrothed, iii.

Milton in his prose works frequently *avouches* the peculiar affection to the Italian literature and language which he bore.
Trench, Eng. Past and Present, iii. 119. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To maintain, vindicate, or justify; make good; answer for; establish; guarantee; substantiate.

What I have said
I will *avouch*, in presence of the king.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

We might be disposed to question its authenticity if it were not *avouched* by the full evidence in its favour.
Milman, Latin Christianity, iv. 7.

4†. To appeal to, or cite as proof or warrant: as, to *avouch* the authorities on any subject.

II. *intrans.* To give assurance or guaranty; vouch: as, "I can *avouch* for her reputation," *Defoe*, Mrs. Veal.

avouch† (a-vouch′), *n.* [< *avouch, v.*] Evidence; testimony; assurance.

Without the sensible and true *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

avouchable (a-vou'cha-bl), *a.* [< *avouch* + *-able.*] Capable of being avouched.

avoucher (a-vou'chėr), *n.* One who avouches.

avouchment (a-vouch'ment), *n.* [< *avouch* + *-ment.*] The act of avouching; declaration; avowal; acknowledgment.

By laying the foundation of his defence on the *avouchment* of that which is so manifestly untrue, he hath given a worse foil to his own cause than when his whole forces were at any time overthrown. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

avoué (a-vö-ā′), *n.* [F., < OF. *avoue* (pp. of *avouer, avoer*), < L. *advocatus*, advocate, patron: see *avowee, advowee*, and *advocate.*] In France, originally, a protector of a church or religious community; now, a ministerial officer whose duty it is to represent parties before the tribunals and to draw up acts of procedure.

avoure†, *n.* See *avower*[2].

avouter†, avouterer†, etc. See *advouter*, etc.

avow[1] (a-vou′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *advow*, after the L.; < ME. *avowen, avouen*, < OF. *avouer, avoer* = Pr. *avoar*, < L. *advocare*, call to, call upon, hence to call as a witness, defender, patron, or advocate, own as such: see *avouch* (from later OF.) and *advoke* and *advocate* (directly from L.), doublets of *avow*[1]. This verb, in E. and F., was partly confused with the now obsolete *avow*[2]; cf. the similar confusion of *allow*[1] and *allow*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To own or acknowledge obligation or relation to, as a person: as, he *avowed* him for his son.—**2†.** To sanction; approve.—**3.** To declare openly, often with a view to justify, maintain, or defend: as, to *avow* one's principles.

If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece . . .
That loves his mistress more than in confession, . . .
And dare *avow* her beauty and her worth
In other arms than hers—to him this challenge.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

"Water, verdure, and a beautiful face," says an old Arab proverb, "are three things which delight the heart," and the Syrians *avow* that all three are to be found in Damascus. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 126.

4. Specifically, in *law*, to acknowledge and justify, as when the distrainer of goods defends in an action of replevin, and *avows* the taking, but insists that such taking was legal. See *avowry*, 1.—**5.** To admit or confess openly or frankly; acknowledge; own: as, to *avow* one's self a convert.

Left to myself, I must *avow*, I strove
From public shame to screen my secret love. *Dryden.*

= **Syn. 3.** To affirm, assert, profess.—**5.** *Admit, Confess,* etc. See *acknowledge.*

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to justify or maintain an act done, specifically a distress for rent taken in one's own right. *N. E. D.*

avow[1]**†** (a-vou′), *n.* [< *avow*[1], *v.*] An avowal; a bold declaration. *Dryden.*

avow[2]**†** (a-vou′), *v.* [Early mod. E., also *advow* (after the L.); < ME. *avowen, avouen*, < OF. *avouer, avoer*, later *advouer*, < ML. as if **advotare*, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *votare*, vow, > Pr. *vodar* = OF. *voer, vouer*, > E. *vow*, q. v. This verb was partly confused with *avow*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bind with a vow.—**2.** To devote or dedicate by a vow; vow.—**3.** To vow to do or keep; promise; undertake.

II. *intrans.* To bind one's self by a vow; make a vow; vow.

avow[2]**†** (a-vou′), *n.* [ME. *avowe, avou;* from the verb.] A vow; a promise.

I make *avowe* to my God here.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 93.

I will make mine *avow* to do her as ill a turn.
Marriage of Sir Gawayne.

avowable (a-vou'a-bl), *a.* [< *avow*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being avowed or openly acknowledged with confidence.

avowably (a-vou'a-bli), *adv.* In an avowable manner. *Imp. Dict.*

avowal (a-vou'al), *n.* [< *avow*[1] + *-al.*] An open declaration; a frank acknowledgment.

His . . . *avowal* of such . . . principles.
Hume, Hist. Eng., an. 1628.

avowance (ạ-vou'ạns), *n.* [< *avow*[1] + *-ance.*] **1.** The act of avowing; avowal.—**2†.** Justification; defense; vindication.

Can my *avowance* of king-murdering be collected from anything here written by me? *Fuller.*

avowant (ạ-vou'ạnt), *n.* [< *avow*[1] + *-ant*[1].] In *law*, the defendant in replevin, who avows the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking.

avowed (ạ-voud'), *p. a.* Declared; open.

I was thine open, thine *avowed* enemy. *Massinger.*

avowedly (ạ-vou'ed-li), *adv.* In an avowed or open manner; with frank acknowledgment.

avoweet, *n.* [Also *advowee*, q. v.; < ME. *avowe*, < OF. *avoue* (see *avoué*), earlier *avoe*, < L. *advocatus:* see *advowee, advocate.*] An advocate or patron; in *law*, same as *advowee.*

avower[1] (ạ-vou'ėr), *n.* [< *avow*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who avows, owns, or asserts.

avower[2]†, *n.* [Also *advower, avoure;* < OF. *avouer*, inf. used as a noun: see *avow*[1].] Avowal.

He bad him stand t' abide the bitter stoure
Of his sore vengeaunce, or to make *avoure.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 48.

avowry (ạ-vou'ri), *n.* [< ME. *avowerie, avouerie*, acknowledgment, authority, < OF. *avouerie, avoerie*, < *avouer, avoer*, avow: see *avow*[1] and *-ry.*] **1.** In *old law*, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avowed and justified the taking by maintaining that he took them in his own right: thus distinguished from *cognizance*, which was the defense of one who maintained that he took them in the right of another as his bailiff or servant.—**2†.** A patron saint chosen for one's advocacy in heaven: often applied to a picture or representation of the patron saint, and hence the cognizance by which a knight was known, because the representation of his patron saint borne on his pennon became such a cognizance.

Therefore away with these *avowries;* let God alone be our *avowry.*
Latimer, Sermons before Edw. VI. (Arber), p. 193.

Within this circle and close to the corpse were carried the four banners—two before, two behind—of the dead person's *avowries*, which were small square vanes beaten out of gilt metal, painted with the figures of his patron saints and fastened flag-wise upon staves.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 488.

avowtry†, etc. See *advoutry*, etc.

avoy†, *interj.* [< OF. *avoi, avoy*, interj.] An exclamation of surprise or remonstrance.

Avoy, quod she, fy on yow herteless.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 88.

avoyer (a-voi'ėr), *n.* [Also *advoyer;* < F. *avoyer*, prob. < ML.*advocarius*, equiv. to *advocatus*, protector, patron; cf. ML. *advocaria*, tribute paid for protection, the protection itself: see *advocate.*] In French Switzerland, the early title of the chief magistrates of the cantons. In Bern the title was used until 1794.

avulse† (ạ-vuls'), *v. t.* [< L. *avulsus*, pp. of *avellere*, pluck off: see *avell.*] To pluck or pull off. *Shenstone.*

avulsion (ạ-vul'shọn), *n.* [< L. *avulsio(n-)*, < *avulsus*, pp. of *avellere*, pluck off: see *avell.*] **1†.** A pulling or tearing asunder or off; a rending or violent separation.

The thronging clusters thin
By kind *avulsion.* *J. Philips*, Cyder, i. 24.

On condition of everlasting *avulsion* from Great Britain.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 151.

2†. A fragment torn off.—**3.** In *law*, the sudden removal of soil from the land of one man and its deposit upon the land of another by the action of water.

avuncular (a-vung'kū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *avunculus*, uncle, dim. of *avus*, grandfather: see *uncle.*] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

In these rare instances the law of pedigree, whether direct or *avuncular*, gives way. *Is. Taylor.*

Clive had passed the *avuncular* banking-house in the city, without caring to face his relations there.
Thackeray, Newcomes, II. ii.

aw[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *awe*[1].

aw[2], *interj.* [Cf. *augh, ah, oh.*] An exclamation of surprise, disgust, or remonstrance. [Colloq.]

aw. [(1) < ME. *aw, au, ag, ag* (*awe*, etc.), < AS. *ag* (*aga, agu*, etc.), that is, *a* followed by the guttural *g;* (2) < ME. *aw, au* (*awe*, etc.), < AS. *aw* (*awu*, etc.) (or *ǣw, eáw*), that is, *a* (or *ǣ, eá*) followed by the labial *w;* (3) < ME. *aw, au, av*, < AS. (etc.) *af* (*av*); (4) of other origin.] A common English digraph (pron. â), formerly interchangeable in most instances with *au* (which see), but now the regular form when final, and when medial before *k, l*, and *n.* Historically it represents, in older words, (1) *a* (ä) with an absorbed guttural, as in *haw*[1], *law*[1], *maw*[1], *saw*[1], *saw*[2], *awn, dawn*, etc.; (2), (3), *a* (ä) with an absorbed labial (*w* or *v*), as in *awl, claw, raw, awk*[1], *hawk*[1], *crawl*, etc.; (4) *a, au*, or *o* in other positions and of various origin, as in *yawn, yawl, lawn, pawn, pawl, bawl*, etc. In later words often a mere accident of spelling.

awa (ạ-wâ'), *adv.* A Scotch form of *away.*

awabi (ạ-wâ'bē), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese abalone, or sea-ear, *Haliotis gigantea*, a shellfish found in great quantity on the southern shores of Japan and much used as food. The shell is extensively used for inlaying in lacquer-work, and in other ornamentation. See *abalone.*

await[1] (ạ-wāt'), *v.* [< ME. *awaiten, awayten*, < OF. *awaitier, awaiter*, later *aguaitier, agaiter*, watch for, lie in wait, < *a*, to, + *waitier*, later *guaitier, gaitier, gaiter* (mod. F. *guetter*), watch, wait: see *a-*[11], *wait*, and *watch.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To watch for; lie in wait for.

Your ill-meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to *await* me thirty spies.
Milton, S. A., l. 1196.

2. To wait for; look for or expect.

Betwixt these rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of the angelic guards, *awaiting* night.
Milton, P. L., iv. 550.

All through life I have *awaited* the fulfilment of a prophecy. *Hawthorne.*

3. To be in store for; attend; be ready for: as, a glorious reward *awaits* the good.

Let all good things *await*
Him who cares not to be great.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington, viii.

II.† *intrans.* To watch; give heed.

Awaitynge on the reyn if he it heere.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 456.

Ther is ful many an eye and many an ere
Awaityng on a lord, and he noot where.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 352.

await[1]† (ạ-wāt'), *n.* [< ME. *await, awayt*, < OF. *await*, later *aguait, agait*, etc., mod. F. *aguets*, watch, ambush; from the verb.] A state of waiting; watch; ambush.

The lyoun sit in his *await* alway
To slen the innocent, if that he may.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 359.

Themselves they set
There in *await* with thicke woods overgrowne.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 17.

To have in await†, to keep a watch on.

Fortune was first frend and sithen foo,
No man ne truste vp-on hir fauour longe,
But *haue* hir *in awayt* for euer-moo.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 732.

await[2]† (ạ-wāt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wait, n.*] In wait. *Tyndale.*

awaiter (ạ-wā'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *awayter, awaitour* (cf. OF. *aguaiteor, aguetteur*): see *await* and *-er*[1].] **1.** One who awaits.—**2†.** One who lies in wait.

Yef he be a prive *awaitour* yhid, and reioyseth hym to rauysshe by wyles, thou shalt seyne him lyke to the fox whelpes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

awake (ạ-wāk'), *v.*; pret. *awoke, awaked*, pp. *awoke, awaked*, ppr. *awaking.* [In this verb are merged two orig. different but closely related forms: (1) ME. *awaken* (strong verb; pret. *awoke, awok*, pp. *awaken, awake*), < AS. **āwacan*, only in pret. *āwōc*, pp. *āwacen*, the pres. being supplied by *āwæcnan* with formative *-n* (whence prop. mod. E. *awaken*, q. v.), earlier **onwacan* (pret. *onwōc*, pres. *onwæcnan*, etc.), < *ā-*, orig. *on-*, + **wacan, wæcnan*, wake; (2) ME. *awaken, awakien* (weak verb; pret. *awaked*, pp. *awaked*), < AS. *āwacian* (pret. *āwacode*, pp. *āwacod*) (= OHG. *arwachen*, MHG. G. *erwachen*), < *ā-* + *wacian*, wake, watch. The above were prop. intrans., the trans. form being ME. *awecchen*, < AS. *āweccan* (= OS. *awekkian* = OHG. *arwecchan, irwecchen*, MHG. G. *erwecken*), < *ā-* + *weccan*, trans., wake, arouse. The forms vary as those of the simple verb: see *a-*[2], *a-*[1], and *wake.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To cease to sleep; come out of a state of natural sleep.

Jacob *awaked* out of his sleep. Gen. xxviii. 16.

2. To come into being or action as if from sleep.

Now with his wakening senses, hunger too
Must needs *awake.*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 178.

3. To bestir or rouse one's self from a state resembling sleep; emerge from a state of inaction; be invigorated with new life; become alive: as, to *awake* from sloth; to *awake* to the consciousness of a great loss.

Awake, O sword, against my shepherd. Zech. xiii. 7.
Awake to righteousness. 1 Cor. xv. 34.

And at his word the choral hymns *awake.*
Scott, Don Roderick, st. 32.

4. To be or remain awake; watch. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Such as you
Nourish the cause of his *awaking.*
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

The purple flowers droop: the golden bee
Is lily-cradled: I alone *awake.*
Tennyson, Œnone.

II. *trans.* **1.** To arouse from sleep.

I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep. John xi. 11.

2. To arouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupor, or inaction; put into action or new life: as, to *awake* the dead; to *awake* the dormant faculties.

My master is *awak'd* by great occasion
To call upon his own. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

Thou dost *awake* something that troubles me,
And says, I lov'd thee once.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

=**Syn. 2.** To wake, excite, stir up, call forth, stimulate, spur (up).

awake (ạ-wāk'), *a.* [Formerly also *awaken*, < ME. *awake, awaken*, < AS. *āwacen*, pp.: see the verb.] Roused from sleep; not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

It is my love that keeps mine eye *awake.*
Shak., Sonnets, lxi.

awakement (ạ-wāk'mẹnt), *n.* [< *awake, v.*, + *-ment.*] The act of awakening, or the state of being awake; revival, especially revival of religion. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

awaken (ạ-wā'kn), *v.* [< ME. *awakenen, awaknen*, < AS. *āwæcnan*, pres. used with strong pret. *āwōc* (see *awake, v.*), also *āwæcnian* (pret. *āwæcnede*, pp. *āwæcned*), awake; orig. intrans., but in mod. use more commonly trans.: see *awake, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become awake; cease to sleep; be roused from sleep or a state resembling sleep: as, to *awaken* early.

A music of preparation, of *awakening* suspense—a music like the opening of the coronation anthem.
De Quincey.

2. To come into being or action as if from sleep: as, hope *awakened* in his breast.

II. *trans.* **1.** To rouse from sleep or a state resembling sleep; cause to revive from a state of inaction.

Satan . . . his next subordinate
Awakening, thus to him in secret spake.
Milton, P. L., v. 672.

I offer'd to *awaken* his regard
For his private friends. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1.

2. To call into being or action.

Such a reverse in a man's life *awakens* a better principle than curiosity. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 77.

[*Awaken* is chiefly used in figurative or transferred applications, *awake* being preferred in the sense of arousing from actual sleep.]

awakenable (ạ-wā'kn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *awaken* + *-able.*] Capable of being awakened. *Carlyle.*

awakener (ạ-wāk'nėr), *n.* One who or that which awakens or arouses from sleep or inaction.

Though not the safest of guides in politics or practical philosophy, his [Carlyle's] value as an inspirer and *awakener* cannot be overestimated.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 149.

awakening (ạ-wāk'ning), *n.* **1.** The act of awaking from sleep.

Some minute ere the time
Of her *awakening.*
Shak. (some editions), R. and J., v. 3.

2. An arousing from what is like sleep; a revival of interest in, or attention to, what has been neglected.

It was a sign of a great *awakening* of the human mind when theologians thought it both their duty and their privilege to philosophize. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 384.

Especially—**3.** A revival of religion, either in an individual or in a community: a use of the word derived from the Scripture symbol of sin as death or sleep, and conversion as resurrection or awakening.—**The great awakening,** the great revival of religion in New England brought about through the preaching of Whitefield in 1740.

awakening (ạ-wāk'ning), *p. a.* Rousing; alarming: as, an *awakening* sermon.

awakeningly (ạ-wāk'ning-li), *adv.* In a manner to awaken.

awakenment (ạ-wā'kn-mẹnt), *n.* [< *awaken* + *-ment.*] The act of awakening, or the state of being awakened; specifically, a religious revival. [Rare.]

awald, awalt (ä'wạld, ä'wạlt), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., also written *awelled, awart* (and by simulation *awkward*); origin uncertain. Cf. AS. *wealtan, wæltan*, roll, **āwæltan*, pret. *āwælte*, roll: see *walter, walty, welter.*] **I.** *a.* Lying helplessly on the back: said of a sheep when unable, through sickness or fatness, to get up.

II. *n.* A sheep so lying.

awane (a-wān'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wane*.] On the wane; waning.

awanting (a-wân'ting), *a.* [Prop. a phrase, *a wanting*; cf. *amissing*.] Wanting; deficient; absent; missing: not used attributively.

In either case criticism was required, and criticism was *awanting*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

awapet, *v.* See *awhape*.

award[1] (a-wârd'), *v. t.* [< ME. *awarden*, < AF. *awarder*, OF. *eswarder*, *eswardeir*, later *esgarder*, *esguarder*, *esgardeir* = Sp. *esguardar* (obs.) = It. *sguardare*, look at, consider, decide, adjudge, < ML. **exwardare*, < L. *ex*, out, + ML. *wardare*, *guardare*, observe, regard, guard: see *ward*, *guard*, and *regard*.] **1.** To adjudge to be due; assign or bestow as of right; give by judicial determination or deliberate judgment, especially upon arbitration or umpirage: as, to *award* the prizes at a school examination; the arbitrators *awarded* him heavy damages.

A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine:
The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

To the woman who could conquer, a triumph was *awarded*. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 47.

2†. To sentence; adjudge or determine the doom of.

Lest . . . the supreme King of kings . . . *award*
Either of you to be the other's end.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

The extremity of law
Awards you to be branded in the front.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

3. In a general sense, to permit the possession of; allow; allot; yield.

The child had many more luxuries and indulgences than had been *awarded* to his father. *Thackeray.*

award[1] (a-wârd'), *n.* [< ME. *award*, < AF. *award*, OF. *eswart*, *esguart*; from the verb.] **1.** A decision after examination and deliberation; a judicial sentence; especially, the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them, or the document containing such a decision.

We cannot expect an equitable *award* where the judge is made a party. *Glanville.*

2. That which is awarded or assigned by such a decision, as a medal for merit, or a sum of money as damages, etc.—**Geneva award.** See *Alabama claims*, under *claim*.

award[2]†, *v. t.* [< *a*-[11] + *ward*.] **1.** To guard. —**2.** To ward off. *Evelyn.*

awarder (a-wâr'dėr), *n.* One who awards or assigns as of right; a judge, arbitrator, or umpire.

aware (a-wār'), *a.* [< ME. *aware*, *iwar*, *iware*, *ywar*, < AS. *gewar* (= OHG. *giwar*, MHG. *gewar*, G. *gewahr*), < *ge-* + *wær*, wary, cautious: see *a*-[6], *ge-*, and *ware*[1].] **1**†. Watchful; vigilant; on one's guard.

I have laid a snare for thee, and thou art also taken, O Babylon, and thou wast not *aware*. Jer. l. 24.

Are you all *aware* of . . . tale-bearing and evil-speaking? *Wesley*, Works (1872), XIII. 19. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Apprised; cognizant; in possession of information: as, he was *aware* of the enemy's designs.

I was so distinctly made *aware* of the presence of something kindred to me . . . that I thought no place could ever be strange to me again. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 143.

Specifically—**3.** Informed by sight or other sense.

Then Enid was *aware* of three tall knights
On horseback, wholly arm'd, behind a rock,
In shadow, waiting. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

=**Syn. 2.** *Aware*, *Conscious* (see *conscious*), mindful, acquainted (with), sensible, observant.

awareness (a-wār'nes), *n.* The state of being aware.

Recognition of reality in our view is not *awareness*. *Mind*, X. 525.

This consciousness I speak of is not a direct perception of the Absolute, but a general *awareness* that it exists. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 178.

awarn†(a-wârn'), *v. t.* [< *a*- + *warn*.] To warn.

Every bird and beast *awarned* made
To shrowd themselves *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 46.

★**awash** (a-wosh'), *prep.* [illegible] as *a.* or *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wash*.] *Naut.*: (*a*) Just level with or emerging from the surface of the water, so that the waves break over it, as wreckage, or an anchor when hove up to the surface, or rock, spit, or bank just appearing above the water.

The wrecks are floating almost *awash*, presenting little surface for the wind to blow upon. *Science*, III. 363.

(*b*) Covered with water; kept wet: as, the decks were constantly *awash*. (*c*) Washing about; tossed about by the waves.

awaste (a-wāst'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *waste*.] Wasting; going to waste or decay.

Awata ware, pottery. See *ware*.

awater (a-wâ'tėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *water*.] On the water.

awave (a-wāv'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wave*.] On the wave; waving.

away (a-wā'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *away*, *awey*, *awei*, *oway*, *o wey*, *on way*, etc., < AS. *aweg*, earlier *on weg*, lit. on way: see *a*[3] and *way*.] **1.** On the way; onward; on; along: as, come *away*.

Mistress, you must come *away* to your father.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

2. From this or that place; off: as, to go, run, flee, or sail *away*.

He rose and ran *away*. *Shak.*, Pass. Pilgrim, iv. 14.

And we kiss'd the fringe of his beard and we pray'd as we heard him pray,
And the Holy man he assoil'd us, and sadly we sail'd *away*.
Tennyson, Voyage of Maeldune.

3. From one's own or accustomed place; absent: as, he is *away* from home; I found him *away* on a vacation.

Thyself *away* art present still with me;
For thou not farther than my thoughts canst move.
Shak., Sonnets, xlvii.

4. From contact or adherence; off: as, to clear *away* obstructions; cut *away* the broken spars.

Before the golden tresses of the dead
. . . were shorn *away*. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxviii.

5. Removed; apart; remote: as, *away* from the subject.

Quite *away* from aught vulgar and extern.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 122.

6. From one's possession or keeping: as, to give *away* one's books or money; throw *away* a worn-out or discarded thing.

O there, perchance, when all our wars are done,
The brand Excalibur will be cast *away*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

7. From one's immediate presence, attention, or use; aside: as, put or lay *away* your work; put *away* your fears; the things were laid *away* for the summer.

Put *away*
These dispositions, which of late transport you
From what you rightly are. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

8. From this or that direction; in another or the other direction: as, turn your eyes *away*; he turned *away*.

Often, where clear-stemm'd platans guard
The outlet, did I turn *away*
The boat-head down a broad canal.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

9. At or to such a distance; distant; off: as, the village is six miles *away*.

Mirthful sayings, children of the place,
That have no meaning half a league *away*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

An hour *away*, I pulled up, and stood for some time at the edge of a meadow.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 136.

10. From one state or condition to another; out of existence; to an end; to nothing: as, to pass, wear, waste, fade, pine, or die *away*; continual dropping wears *away* stone; the image soon faded *away*; the wind died *away* at sunset; she pined *away* with consumption.

The new philosophy represented by Locke, in its confidence and pride taking a parting look at the old philosophy, represented by the scholastic discussions, passing *away* in the midst of weakness and ridicule.
McCosh, Locke's Theory of Knowledge, p. 16.

Without adducing one fact, without taking the trouble to perplex the question by one sophism, he [Mr. Mill] placidly dogmatises *away* the interest of one half of the human race. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

11. Gone; vanished; departed: as, here's a health to them that's *away*. [Chiefly prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**12.** On; continuously; steadily; without interruption: as, he worked *away*; he kept pegging *away*; and hence often as an intensive: as, to fire *away*, eat *away*, laugh *away*, snore *away*.

As if all the chimneys in Great Britain had, by one consent, caught fire and were blazing *away* to their dear hearts' content. *Dickens.*

13. Often used elliptically, with a verb (as *go*, *get*) suppressed, and simulating an imperative: as, (go) *away!* (get) *away!* we must *away*; whither *away* so fast?

Away, old man! give me thy hand, *away!*
Shak., Lear, v. 2.

Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*

Away, *away*, there is no danger in him.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

Away back, far back; long ago: as, *away back* in the years before the war; *away back* in 1844. [Colloq. often *way back*.]—**Away with.** (*a*) Used as an imperative phrase, commanding the removal of an object.

Away with this man, and release unto us Barabbas.
Luke xxiii. 18.

Away with you! . . . I'll put everybody under an arrest that stays to listen to her. *Sheridan*, The Camp, i. 1.

(*b*) An elliptical expression for "get away with," that is, get on with; accommodate one's self to; endure. [Archaic.]

Some agayne affirme that he retorned into his countrey, but partly for that he coulde not *away with* the fashions of his countrey folk, and partly for that his minde and affection was altogether set and fixed upon Utopia, they say that he hathe taken his voyage thetherwarde agayne.
Sir T. More, Utopia (Arber), p. 165.

Shal. She never could *away with* me.
Fal. Never, never; she would always say she could not abide Master Shallow. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

I could never *away with* that stiff-necked generation.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

Far away, far and away. (*a*) At a great distance. (*b*) By far. [Colloq.]

Of all the men whom she had ever seen, he was *far away* the nicest and best. *Trollope.*

Right away, straightway; at once; immediately; forthwith.—**Say away**, say on; proceed with your remarks. [U. S. and prov. Eng.]—**To bear away, explain away, fire away, make away**, etc. See the verbs.—**To make away with.** See *make*.

away-going (a-wā'gō'ing), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Going away; departing; leaving: as, an *away-going* tenant.—**Away-going crops**, crops sown during the last year of a tenancy, but not ripe until after the expiration of it.

II. *n.* A going away; departure.

awayward†(a-wā'wärd), *adv.* [ME., also *aweiward*, etc.; < *away* + *-ward*.] Turned aside. *Gower.*

awbert†, *n.* [< F. *aubour*, OF. *aubour*, also *aubourt* (Cotgrave), laburnum, appar. < L. *alburnum*: see *alburnum* and *laburnum*.] The laburnum-tree, *Cytisus Laburnum*. *Increase Mather*, Remark. Provid., p. 232. (*N. E. D.*)

awe[1] (â), *n.* [Also, more prop., *aw* (like *law*, *haw*, etc.), < ME. *aw*, *awe*, *agh*, *aghe*, *age*, < Icel. *agi* = Dan. *ave* = AS. as if **aga*, the same with diff. formative as AS. *ege*, ME. *eze*, *eghe*, *eye*, *aye*, *ay*, = OHG. *agi*, *egi*, MHG. *ege* = Goth. *agis*, fear, < **agan*, fear (in ppr. **agands*, with negative *unagands*, unfearing); perhaps akin to Gr. ἄχος, anguish. Cf. *ask*[2].] **1.** Dread; fear, as of something evil.

I had as lief not be as live to be
In *awe* of such a thing as I myself.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

In every form of government, the rulers stand in some *awe* of the people. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

2. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear; feeling inspired by something sublime, not necessarily partaking of the nature of fear or dread.

Stand in *awe*, and sin not. Ps. iv. 4.

The [Egyptian] deities representing the great forces of nature, and shrouded by mysterious symbols, excited a degree of *awe* which no other ancient religion approached.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 345.

To feel once more, in placid *awe*,
The strong imagination roll
A sphere of stars about my soul,
In all her motion one with law.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxii.

3. Overawing influence.

By my sceptre's *awe* I make a vow.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Reverence*, *Veneration*, etc. See *reverence*, *n.*

awe[1] (â), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *awed*, ppr. *awing*. [< *awe*[1], *n.*] **1.** To inspire with fear or dread; terrify; control or restrain by the influence of fear.

Nor think thou with wind
Of aery threats to *awe* whom yet with deeds
Thou canst not. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 283.

Never be it said
That fate itself could *awe* the soul of Richard.
Cibber, Rich. III., v. 3.

2. To strike with awe, reverence, or respect; influence by exciting profound respect or reverential fear.

awe[2] (â), *v. t.* [Sc., = E. *owe*.] To owe. [Scotch.]

awe[3] (â), *n.* [Sc. also *ave*, early mod. E. also *aw*, *aue*, *ave*, *alve*; origin obscure.] **1.** One of the float-boards of an undershot water-wheel, on which the water acts.—**2.** One of the sails of a windmill.

aweary (a-wēr'i), *a.* [< *a*- expletive + *weary*.] Weary; tired. [Archaic or poetical.]

She said, "I am *aweary*, *aweary*,
I would that I were dead!"
Tennyson, Mariana.

And all his people told him that their horses were *aweary*, and that they were *aweary* themselves.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 66.

aweather (a-weтн'ėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *weather*.] On the weather side, or toward the wind: as, the helm is *aweather*: opposed to *alee*.

aweel (a-wēl'), *adv.* [Sc., < *a* for *ah*, oh, + *weel* = E. *well*.] Oh well; very well; well then.

Aweel, if your honour thinks I'm safe—the story is just this. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, II. 63.

aween†, *v. t.* [< ME. *awenen*, < *a-* + *wenen*, < AS. *wēnan*, think, ween: see *a-*[1] and *ween*.] To ween; suppose.

The Jewes out of Jurselem *awenden* he were wode [mad]. *Rel. Ant.*, I. 144.

aweigh (a-wā′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *weigh*.] *Naut.*, atrip. The anchor is *aweigh* when it is just drawn from its hold in the ground and hangs perpendicularly. See *atrip*.

aweless (â′les), *a.* [< ME. *awles*, etc.; AS. *egeleás*, < *ege*, awe (see *awe*[1]), + *-leás*, -less.] 1. Wanting awe or reverence; void of deferential fear.

Lordes bene lawles,
Chyldere bene *awles*.
A Prophecy, etc., l. 16 (E. E. T. S., extra ser., VIII. i. 85).

The *aweless* lion could not wage the fight.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

2. Wanting the power of inspiring reverence or awe.

The innocent and *awless* throne. *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 4.

Also spelled *awless*.

awesome (â′sum), *a.* [North. E. and Sc.; < *awe*[1] + *-some*.] 1. Inspiring awe; awful: as, an *awesome* sight.

"An *awsome* place," answered the blind woman, "as ever living creature took refuge in."
Scott, Old Mortality, xliii.

The Wizard, on his part, manfully stuck up for his price, declaring that to raise the Devil was really no joke, and insinuating that to do so was an *awesome* crime.
Kinglake, Eothen, p. 168.

2. Evidencing or expressive of terror.

He did gie an *awesome* glance up at the auld castle.
Scott, Guy Mannering, I. xi.

Also spelled *awsome*.

awe-strike (â′strīk), *v. t.* To strike with awe. [Rare.]

awe-struck (â′struk), *p. a.* Impressed or struck with awe.

awful (â′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *awful*, *agheful*, *aghful*; AS. *egefull*, < *ege*, awe (see *awe*[1]), + *-ful*.] 1. Striking or inspiring with awe; filling with dread, or dread mingled with profound reverence: as, the *awful* majesty of Jehovah; the *awful* approach of death.

Her fathers' God before her moved,
An *awful* guide in smoke and flame.
Scott, When Israel, of the Lord beloved.

The *awful* mysteries of the world unseen. *J. Caird.*

2. Of a dreadful character; causing fear or horror; terrible; appalling: as, an *awful* disaster; I heard an *awful* shriek.

Or if she slept, she dream'd
An *awful* dream. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

3†. Inspiring or commanding respect, reverence, or obedience.

An *awful* rule and right supremacy.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

A parish priest was of the pilgrim train;
An *awful*, reverend, and religious man.
Dryden, Char. of Good Parson, l. 2.

She would, upon occasions, treat them with freedom; yet her demeanour was so *awful*, that they durst not fail in the least point of respect. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

4. Expressive of or indicating deep awe, as for the Deity.

Towards him they bend
With *awful* reverence prone. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 478.

Awful prostration, like Pascal's, before the divine idea.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

5†. Impressed with or exhibiting respect or reverence, as for authority; law-abiding; respectful in the extreme.

Thrust from the company of *awful* men.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1.

How dare thy joints forget
To pay their *awful* duty to our presence?
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

6. Having some character in an extreme or noticeable degree; excessive; very great; extraordinary; preposterous: as, he is an *awful* dandy; that is an *awful* bonnet. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

Pot-pie is the favorite dish, and woodsmen, sharp-set, are *awful* eaters.
Carleton, New Purchase, I. 182. (*Bartlett*.)

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Awful*, *Dreadful*, *Fearful*, *Frightful*, solemn, imposing, majestic; dread, dire, dreadful, terrible. The first four of these words are often loosely or colloquially used to express dislike, detestation, or horror, but should in the main retain the same distinctions of meaning as the nouns from which they are derived. Thus, *awful* is full of awe, full of that which inspires awe, exciting a feeling of deep solemnity and reverence, often with a certain admixture of fear, acting especially upon the imagination (see *reverence*, *n.*); the suggestion may shift in all degrees from awe to horror: as, an *awful* steamboat explosion. *Dreadful* is applied to what inspires dread, that is, an oppressive fear of coming evil, and loosely to what is very bad. *Fearful*, full of fear, impressing fear: as, "a certain *fearful* looking for of judgment," Heb. x. 27. *Frightful*, not full of fright, but inspiring fright or sudden and almost paralyzing fear. An *awful* sight; a *dreadful* disaster; a *fearful* leap; a *frightful* chasm.

Abash'd the Devil stood,
And felt how *awful* goodness is.
Milton, P. L., iv. 846.

The smoothness of flattery cannot save us in this rugged and *awful* crisis *Chatham*, Speech on American War.

O Lord! methought what pain it was to drown!
What *dreadful* noise of waters in mine ears!
What sights of ugly death within mine eyes!
Methought I saw a thousand *fearful* wracks.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

There was a *fearful*, sullen sound of rushing waves and broken surges. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 21.

Their music, *frightful* as the serpents' hiss.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

awfully (â′fûl-i), *adv.* In an awful manner. (*a*) Dreadfully; terribly. (*b*) With solemn impressiveness; sublimely; majestically. (*c*) With a feeling of awe or reverential fear; reverently. (*d*) Excessively; extremely; very: as, an *awfully* jolly man; an *awfully* pretty girl. [Slang.]

You'll be *awfully* glad to get rid of me.
W. Black, Green Pastures, ii.

awfulness (â′fûl-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being awful, or of striking or inspiring with awe, fear, or horror; impressive solemnity or sublimity; dreadfulness; terribleness: as, the *awfulness* of the sacred place, or of a casualty.

Contrasts which move, now our laughter at their incongruity, and now our terror at their *awfulness*. *J. Caird.*

2†. The state of being full of or inspired with awe; reverence; awe.

A help to prayer producing in us reverence and *awfulness*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

awgrim†, *n.* A Middle English form of *algorism*.

awhape†, *v. t.* [Revived by Spenser from a ME. verb found only in pp. *awhaped*, *awaped*, terrified, confounded; a word of uncertain origin. Cf. Goth. *afhwapjan*, choke, suffocate.] To confound; terrify. Also *awape*.

Not fulliche alle *awhaped*,
Out of the temple alle esiliche he wente.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 316.

A wilde and salvage man, . . .
All overgrowne with hair, that could *awhape*
An hardy hart. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 5.

awheels (a-hwēlz′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wheels*.] On wheels. *B. Jonson.*

awhile (a-hwīl′), *adv.*, prop. *adv. phr.* [< ME. *awhile*, *one while*; the adv. acc. of *a*[2] + *while*.] For a space of time; for some time; for a short time.

Counsel may stop *awhile* what will not stay.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 159.

The company were all sorry to separate so soon, . . . and stood *a-while* looking back on the water, upon which the moonbeams played. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

[*Awhile* is properly two words, as it has to be written when an adjective is used, as *a little while*, and as it is commonly and should be always written when preceded by *for*.]

awide†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wide*, after *afar*, etc.] Wide; widely.

They opened their mouth *awide* [*wide* in authorized version] upon me. Ps. xxxiv. 21 (Douay version).

awing (a-wing′), *prep. phr.* as *a.* or *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wing*.] On the wing.

'Tis time his fortune be *a-wing*; high time, sir.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Moving specks, which he thought might be ships in flight or pursuit, or they might be white birds *awing*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 161.

awk[1] (âk), *a.* [< ME. *awke*, *auke*, < ONorth. **afuh* (in *afulīc*, perverse) (= Icel. *öfugr*, *öfigr* (for **afugr*) = Sw. *afvig* = OS. *abhuh*, *abhoh* = OHG. *abuh*, *abah*, *abeh*, MHG. *ebich*, *ebech*, G. dial. *abicht*, *abech*, *abäch*, *äbich*, *äbig* = MD. *avesch*, *aefsch*, awkward, contrary, perverse, D. *aafsch*, crafty, artful), lit. 'offward,' < *af*, AS. *of*, E. *off*, away, with a suffix of variable form and obscure origin. Cf. Goth. *ibuks*, back, backward, in which *ib-*, like the prefix in *ibdalja*, descent, declivity, is perhaps a var. of **ab*, *af*, thus making *ibuks* = OS. *abhuh*, etc., = E. *awk*[1].] 1†. Turned in the opposite direction; directed the wrong way; backhanded: as, "an *awk* stroke," *Palsgrave*.—2†. Left; left-handed.

On the *awk* or left hand.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 717.

3†. Wrong; erroneous; perverse: as, the *awk* end of a rod.

Confuting . . . the *awk* opinions of the Stoics.
Golding, tr. of De Mornay's Trueness of Christ. Religion.

4. Awkward to use; clumsy: as, an *awk* tool. [Prov. Eng.]—5†. Strange; singular; distinguished.

Off elders of alde tyme and of theire *awke* dedys,
How they were lele in theire lawe, and lovede God Almyghty. *Morte Arthure* (ed. Perry, E. E. T. S.), l. 13.

awk[1]† (âk), *adv.* [< *awk*[1], *a.*] Awkwardly; wrongly.

Professors ringing as *awk* as the bells.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables, ccci.

awk[2], *n.* See *auk*[1].

awkerd, awkert (â′kėrd, -kėrt), *a.* A dialectal form of *awkward*. [Prov. Eng.]

awkly† (âk′li), *adv.* [ME. *awkely*; < *awk*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In the wrong direction; left- or backhandedly. Hence—(*a*) Awkwardly; clumsily. (*b*) Perversely. (*c*) Untowardly; unluckily.

awkly† (âk′li), *a.* [< *awk*[1] + *-ly*[1]. Cf. AS. (ONorth.) *afulīc*, perverse: see *awk*[1].] Perverse; untoward.

awkness† (âk′nes), *n.* [< *awk*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being awk or awkward.

awkward (âk′wärd), *adv.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *aukward*, *awkwart*, *awkard*, *awkerd*, *awkert*, etc., ME. *awkwarde*, *aukward*, etc., transversely, sidewise, perversely; < *awk*[1] + *-ward*.] 1†. In the wrong direction; in the wrong way; backward.

The emperour thane egerly at Arthure he strykez,
Awkwarde on the umbrere [vizor] and egerly hym hittez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2247.

2†. Asquint.—3. Awkwardly; clumsily. [Now only prov. Eng.]

awkward (âk′wärd), *a.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *aukward*, *awkwart*, *awkard*, *awkerd*, etc.; < *awkward*, *adv.*] 1†. Turned the wrong way; backhanded.—2†. Perverted; perverse.

They with *awkward* judgment put the chief point of godliness in outward things. *Udall*, Mat. v.

'Tis no sinister nor no *awkward* claim.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

3†. Untoward; adverse.

Twice by *awkward* wind from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

4. Ill adapted for use or handling; unhandy in operation; clumsy: as, *awkward* instruments or contrivances.—5. Wanting dexterity or skill in action or movement; clumsy in doing anything, as in using tools or implements; bungling.

So true that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryden.*

6. Ungraceful in action or person; ungainly; uncouth: as, *awkward* gestures; the *awkward* gambols of the elephant.

Drop'd an *awkward* court'sy to the Knight.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale.

7. Embarrassed; not at ease: used in relation to persons: as, an *awkward* feeling.—8. Not easily dealt with; troublesome; vexatious; requiring caution: as, an *awkward* predicament. [Colloq.]

Between the weir and the trees it is an *awkward* spot, but difficulty is the charm of fly-fishing.
Froude, Sketches, p. 241.

9†. Unlucky.

The beast long struggled as being like to prove
An *awkward* sacrifice. *Marlowe.*

=**Syn.** 5 and 6. *Awkward*, *Clumsy*, *Ungainly*, *Uncouth*, *Bungling*, unhandy, inexpert, unskilful, inapt, lubberly; uncourtly, inelegant, constrained, clownish. *Awkward* is generally applied to want of ease and grace or skill in bodily movement, especially of the arms or legs: as, an *awkward* gait; *awkward* in the use of a tool. *Clumsy* starts from the notion of heaviness, and consequent unwieldiness or awkwardness in use; it is applicable to the whole body or to any part of it, even when still: as, a *clumsy* figure; *clumsy* hands. This difference is also found in the figurative use of the words: a *clumsy* excuse is one that is put together badly; an *awkward* excuse is one that may be good, but is not gracefully presented. *Ungainly*, literally unhandsome, not pleasing to the eye, is applied generally to awkwardness of appearance. *Uncouth*, literally unknown, uncommon, and so, by a bit of human conceit, uninstructed, untrained, unrefined, sometimes even rude, barbarous: as, *uncouth* phrases, manners. *Bungling*, awkward in doing, handling awkwardly, spoiling by awkwardness, in either literal or figurative use: as, he made *bungling* work of it.

With ridiculous and *awkward* action . . .
He pageants us. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

Besides Hepzibah's disadvantages of person, there was an uncouthness pervading all her deeds; a *clumsy* something, that could but ill adapt itself for use, and not at all for ornament. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

Who would have predicted that the prince of Grecian eloquence should have been found in a stammering orphan, of feeble lungs and *ungainly* carriage, deprived of education by avaricious guardians? *Everett*, Orations, II. 213.

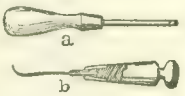
Many *uncouth* phrases and forgotten words seemed to her no less available than common forms.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 126.

He must be a *bungling* gamester who cannot win.
Macaulay.

awkwardly (âk′wärd-li), *adv.* In an awkward manner. (*a*) Clumsily; without dexterity or grace in action; in a rude or bungling manner; inelegantly. (*b*) Embarrassingly; inconveniently: as, *awkwardly* fixed or situated.

awkwardness (âk'wärd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being awkward. (*a*) Clumsiness; unwieldiness; unsuitableness: as, the *awkwardness* of a tool, or of a plan of operations; the *awkwardness* of a bundle on account of its size or shape. (*b*) Lack of skill or dexterity in action. (*c*) Lack of ease in action; ungracefulness. (*d*) An awkward circumstance or feeling; embarrassment; unpleasantness; inconvenience.

awl (âl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aul, all,* and by misdivision (*a nawl* for *an awl*) *nawl, naul, nall,* ME. *nal.* The earlier forms are of four types: (1) ME. *aule, eawle, oul,* < AS. *awel, awul;* (2) ME. *oule, ouel, owel, owul,* < AS. *āwel, āwul;* (3) ME. *el, ele,* < AS. *ǣl;* (4) ME. *alle, al,* < AS. *al, eal* = OLG. *acl* = OHG. *ala,* MHG. *ale,* G. *ahle* = Icel. *alr,* an awl; with added formative, OHG. *alansa, alunsa,* **alasna* (> ML. *alesna,* > It. *lesina* = Sp. *lesna, alesna* = Pr. *alena* = OF. *alesne,* F. *alêne*) = OD. *aelsene, elsene* (mod. D. *els*), > Sc. *elsin, elson,* Shetland *alison,* an awl. Cf. Skt. *ārā,* an awl.] **1.** A pointed instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, etc., as the bent-pointed *awl* of the shoemaker and saddler and the straight-pointed *brad-awl* of the joiner.—**2.** The popinjay or green woodpecker, *Picus* or *Gecinus viridis.* [Local, British.]



a, Brad-awl; *b*, Sewing-awl.

awl-bird (âl'bėrd), *n.* Same as *awl,* 2. *Montagu.*

awl-clip (âl'klip), *n.* A device for holding blanks, memoranda, etc., consisting of an awl or pin fixed to a stand. The papers to be kept on file are thrust upon the pin.

awless, *a.* See *aweless.*

awl-shaped (âl'shāpt), *a.* **1.** Having the shape of an awl.—**2.** In *bot.,* slender and tapering toward the extremity from a broadish base, as a leaf; subulate.

awl-tree (âl'trē), *n.* [< *awl,* repr. Hind. *āl* (see *al*[1], *al-root*), + *tree.*] Same as *al*[1].

awlwort (âl'wėrt), *n.* The popular name of the *Subularia aquatica:* so called from its awl-shaped leaves (Latin *subula,* an awl). It is a very small stemless aquatic plant, of the family *Brassicaceæ,* found in Europe, Siberia, and North America.

awm (âm), *n.* Same as *aam.*

awmbry† (âm'bri), *n.* Same as *ambry.*

awmous (â'mus), *n.* A Scotch form of *alms.*

awn[1] (ân), *n.* [E. dial. also *ang;* < ME. *awne, aune, awene,* earlier *agun,* < AS. **agun* (not recorded; the ME. may be from the Scand.) = OHG. *agana,* MHG. *agene, agne, ane,* G. *ahne* (also *agen*), awn, = Icel. *ögn,* pl. *agnar,* = Sw. *agn,* only in pl. *agnar,* = Dan. *avne* = Goth. *ahana,* chaff, = Gr. *ἀχνη,* Doric *ἀχνα,* chaff; cf. (with diff. formative) Gr. *ἄχυρον,* chaff, L. *acus* (*acer-*), chaff, and AS. *egl,* E. *ail*[2], awn, and AS. *eár* (contr. of **ahur* = ONorth. *ehher, æhher*), E. *ear*[2] (of corn) (see *ail*[2], *avel, acerose,* and *ear*[2]); ult. < **ak,* be sharp. But it is possible that two orig. different words, meaning 'awn' and 'chaff' respectively, have here run together.] In *bot.,* a bristle-shaped terminal or dorsal appendage, such as the beard of wheat, barley, and many grasses.

awn[2], *a.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *own.*

awned (ând), *a.* [< *awn*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having awns: applied to leaves, leaf-stalks, etc., bearing a long rigid spine, as in barley, etc.

awner (â'nėr), *n.* A machine for removing the avels or awns from grain; an aveler; a hummeler. See *hummeling-machine.*

awning (â'ning), *n.* [First recorded in the 17th century, in naut. use; prob. a naut. reduction of **auvening,* from **auven* for **auvent,* < F. *auvent,* "a penthouse of cloth before a shop-window" (Cotgrave), OF. *auvent, auvant,* ML. *auvanna* (also spelled *auventus,* appar. in simulation of L. *ventus,* wind), a projecting roof or cover: of uncertain origin.] A movable roof-like covering of canvas or other cloth spread over any place, or in front of a window, door, etc., as a protection from the sun's rays.

> A court
> Compact with lucid marbles, boss'd with lengths
> Of classic frieze, with ample *awnings* gay.
> *Tennyson,* Princess, ii.

> It was very hot, and sitting under the *awning* turned out to be the pleasantest occupation.
> *Lady Brassey,* Voyage of Sunbeam, i. 1.

Backbone of an awning. See *backbone.*—**To house awnings.** See *house, v.*

awnless (ân'les), *a.* [< *awn*[1] + *-less.*] Without awns or beard.

awny (â'ni), *a.* [< *awn*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having awns; bearded; bristly.

awoke (a-wōk'). Preterit and past participle of *awake.*

awork† (a-wėrk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *awerke;* < *a*[3] + *work.*] At work; in a state of labor or action.

> 'Twere a good mirth now to set him *a-work*
> To make her wedding-ring.
> *Middleton,* Chaste Maid, i. 1.

> The bad will have but small matter whereon to set their mischiefe *a work.* *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

aworking (a-wėr'king), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *working.*] At work; in or into a state of working or action.

> Never met
> Adventure which might them *a working* set.
> *Spenser,* Mother Hub. Tale, l. 224.

awreak†, *v. t.* [< ME. *awreken,* < AS. *āwrecan,* < *ā-* + *wrecan,* wreak: see *a-*[1] and *wreak.*] To wreak; take vengeance on; avenge.

> Me were lever than al this toun
> Of this dispit *awroken* for to be.
> *Chaucer,* Miller's Tale, l. 566.

awrong† (a-rông'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wrong.* Cf. *aright,* a much older word.] In a wrong manner; wrongly.

> If I aim'd
> *Awrong,* 'twas in an envy of thy goodness.
> *Ford,* Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

awry (a-rī'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *awry, awrye, on wry;* < *a*[3] + *wry.*] **1.** Turned or twisted toward one side; not in a straight or true direction or position; asquint: as, to glance or look *awry;* the lady's cap is *awry.*

> If she steps, looks, or moves *awry.* *Spectator,* No. 66.

2. Figuratively, away from the line of truth or right reason; perverse or perversely.

> Much of the soul they talk, but all *awry.*
> *Milton,* P. R., iv. 313.

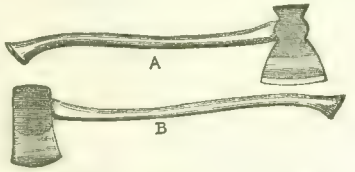
> The prince's counsels all *awry* do go.
> *Sir J. Davies,* Immortal. of Soul, xxxii.

To go (run, step, tread, walk) awry. (*a*) Of persons: To fall into error; do wrong. (*b*) Of things: To turn out badly or untowardly; go wrong.

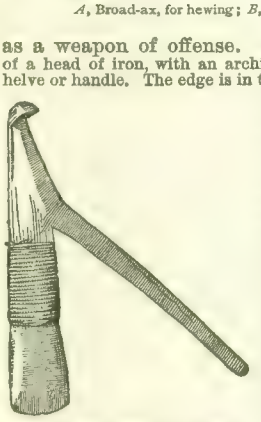
awsk (âsk), *n.* A dialectal form of *ask*[2].

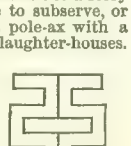
awsome, *a.* See *awesome.*

ax[1], **axe**[1] (aks), *n.* [The reg. mod. spelling is *ax,* < ME. *ax,* also *axe, ex, æx,* < AS. *æx,* also *eax,* = ONorth. *acasa, acase* = OS. *accus* = OD. *akes,* D. *aks, aakse, aaks,* = OHG. *acchus, achus,* MHG. *ackes, axt,* G. *ax, axt* = Icel. *öx, öxi* = Sw. *yxa* = Dan. *öxe* = L. *ascia,* ax, mattock, akin to Gr. *ἀξίνη,* ax.] An instrument used for hewing timber and chopping wood, and also as a weapon of offense. The modern ax consists of a head of iron, with an arching edge of steel, and a helve or handle. The edge is in the plane of the sweep of the tool, thus differing from the adz, in which the edge is at right angles to the plane of the sweep. As a weapon, the ax was in very common use from the earliest times until the general adoption of firearms. It was used by the Egyptians. By the Greeks it was looked upon as a weapon of their own ancestors and of the Asiatic nations, and so figured in works of Greek art. The northern nations who overthrew the Roman empire used many varieties of this weapon, and its use prevailed throughout the middle ages in Europe. A light ax was common among the Arabs and Moors. Axes of various kinds of stone, or entirely of copper or bronze, are found among prehistoric and ancient remains, and in use by barbarous races. See *celt*[2].—**An ax to grind** (in allusion to a story told by Franklin), some private purpose to subserve, or selfish end to attain.—**Bullhead ax,** a pole-ax with a small hammer-head at the back, used in slaughter-houses.—**Sacred ax,** a name given by collectors of Chinese porcelain to an emblem or mark supposed to resemble an ax, and found either alone or as forming part of the decoration of certain pieces said to be assigned to warriors.—**To put the ax in the helve,** to solve a doubt; find out a puzzle.



A, Broad-ax, for hewing; *B*, Ax for chopping.


Ax of jadeite from New Ireland.


Sacred Ax.—Emblem on Chinese porcelain.

ax[2]†, **axe**[2]† (aks), *n.* [< ME. *ax, axe* (in comp.), *ex, exe,* also *as,* < AS. *eax, æx* = OD. *asse, D. as* = OHG. *ahsa,* MHG. *ahse,* G. *achse* = Dan. *axe* = L. *axis* = Gr. *ἄξων* = OBulg. *osi,* Bulg. Serv. *os* = Pol. *os* = Russ. *osĭ* = Lith. *aszis* = Skt. *aksha,* axis, axle. Hence *axle,* q. v.] An axle; an axis.

ax[3], **axe**[3] (aks), *v. t.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *ask*[1].

> For I wol *axe* if it hir wille be
> To be my wyf. *Chaucer.*

axal (ak'sal), *a.* Same as *axial.*

axe[1], *n.* and *v.* See *ax*[1].

axe[2]†, *n.* See *ax*[2].

axe[3], *v.* See *ax*[3].

axe[4] (aks), *n.* An English name of a native species of *Rapuntium, R. urens.*

axed (akst), *a.* [< *ax*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *masonry,* dressed with a stone hammer to a smooth surface.

> Good effect is obtained by the contrast of *axed* and polished surfaces. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 474.

axes, *n.* Plural of *ax* and of *axis.*

axfitch†, *n.* [Also written *axvitch, axfetch;* < *ax*[1] + *fitch.* This and the other names *axseed, axwort, hatchet-fitch,* and NL. *Securigera,* refer to the ax-shaped seed.] A leguminous plant, *Securigera coronilla. Cotgrave.*

ax-form (aks'fôrm), *a.* Same as *ax-shaped.*

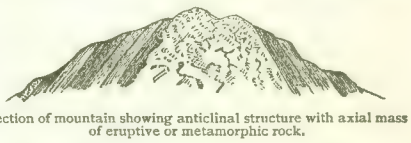
ax-head (aks'hed), *n.* The head or iron of an ax. Ancient ax-heads, formed of stone and sometimes of bronze, are called *celts.*

axial (ak'si-al), *a.* [< *axis* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an axis.

> From central development we pass insensibly to that higher kind of development for which *axial* seems the most appropriate name. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 50.

2. Situated in an axis or in the axis.—**3.** In *anat.,* pertaining to the somatic as distinguished from the membral portions of the body; not appendicular. Axial parts or organs are, in general, divided into *epaxial, hypaxial,* and *paraxial,* according as they are situated over, under, or alongside the spinal column.

4. In *geol.,* forming the axis, central dominating portion, or crest of a mountain-range.


Section of mountain showing anticlinal structure with axial mass of eruptive or metamorphic rock.

The central or axial portions of many mountain-ranges consist of crystalline, azoic, or archæan rocks; this is especially true of the numerous ranges of the North American Cordilleras.

Sometimes *axal.*

Axial canal, in crinoids, the central canal within the hard perisoma of the stem and arms, extending throughout their length and filled with a soft solid substance.—**Axial cavity,** in *Actinozoa,* the cavity common to the gastric sac and intermesenteric chambers. See *Actinozoa.*—**Axial circle,** a circle having its center on the axis of a curve.—**Axial line,** Faraday's name for the line marking the axis of a symmetrical magnetic field or joining the poles of a horseshoe magnet.—**Axial plane,** in *crystal.,* a plane containing (1) two of the crystallographic axes, or (2) the optic axes in the case of a biaxial crystal.—**Axial rotation,** rotation upon an axis.—**Axial skeleton,** the skeleton of the trunk and head and tail, as distinct from the skeleton of the limbs.

axially (ak'si-al-i), *adv.* In a line with or in the direction of the axis; with reference to the axis.

> There are many Transparent Objects, however, whose peculiar features can only be made out when they are viewed by light transmitted through them obliquely instead of *axially.* *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 145.

axiferous (ak-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *axis,* axis, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.,* consisting of an axis only, without leaves or other appendages: applied by Turpin to fungi and algæ, considered as consisting essentially of an axis merely.

axiform (ak'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *axis,* axis, + *forma,* shape.] In the form of an axis.

axifugal (ak-sif'ū-gal), *a.* [< L. *axis,* axis, + *fugere,* flee, + *-al.*] Centrifugal. [Rare.]

axil (ak'sil), *n.* [< L. *axilla,* dim. (cf. *āla* for **axla,* dim.) of *axis,* axis, armpit: see *ala, aisle, axis*[1], and *axle.*] **1.** The armpit, or axilla (which see). [Rare.]—**2.** In *bot.,* the angle formed between the upper side of a leaf and the stem or branch to which it is attached; in cryptogams, the angle formed by the branching of a frond.


a, a, Axils.

axile (ak'sil), *a.* [< L. as if **axilis*, < *axis:* see *axis*[1].] 1. Of or belonging to an axis or the axis; axial.—2. Situated in an axis or the axis, as an embryo which lies in the axis of a seed.

A large sinus, which separates the *axile* portion of the stem of the proboscis from its investing coat.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 555.

3. In *zoöl.*, axial, as opposed to *peripheral.*

This mass becomes differentiated into an *axile* cord of protoplasmic substance,—the rhachis,—and peripheral masses, . . . which are the developing ova.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 548.

Axile bodies, the touch corpuscles at the terminations of the sensory nerves.

★**axilla** (ak-sil'ä), *n.*; pl. *axillæ* (-ē). [L.: see *axil.*] In *anat.*, the armpit; a region of the body in the recess between the upper arm (or in birds the upper part of the wing) and the side of the chest beneath the shoulder. It is pyramidal in shape, its apex corresponding to the interval between the scaleni muscles opposite the first rib.—**Axilla thermometer**, a clinical thermometer: so named because it is placed in the axilla in observing the temperature of a person.

axillant (ak-sil'ant), *a.* [< *axil* + *-ant*[1].] Forming or subtending an axil: applicable to a leaf or other organ issuing from the stem. [Rare.]

For him the tree is a colony of phytons, each being a bud with its *axi lant* leaf and fraction of the stem and root. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 841.

axillar (ak'si-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *axillaris*, < L. *axilla*, axil: see *axil.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *axillary.*

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the under wing-coverts of a bird, growing from the axilla or armpit, and distinguished from the under coverts in general by being the innermost feathers lining the wing, lying close to the body, and almost always longer, stiffer, and narrower than the rest. Commonly used in the plural.

axillary (ak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [As *axillar:* see *-ar*[3], *-ary*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to the axilla; contained in the axilla: as, the *axillary* boundaries; the *axillary* vessels.—2. In the arthropod animals, pertaining to an articulation or joint: said of parts which are attached to the point of union of two joints or other movable parts of the body.—3. In *bot.*, pertaining to or growing from the axil (of plants). See cut under *axil.*—**Axillary arches**, in *anat.*, muscular slips which sometimes pass from the latissimus dorsi (broadest muscle of the back), near its insertion, across the axilla, to terminate in the tendon of the pectoralis major (greater pectoral muscle), in the coracobrachialis, or otherwise.—**Axillary artery**, the continuation of the subclavian artery, after it has passed the lower border of the first rib, as far as the lower border of the axilla, where it takes the name of *brachial artery.* It is divided into three portions, that above, that behind, and that below the pectoralis minor (smaller pectoral) muscle, and gives off numerous branches, thoracic, subscapular, and circumflex.—**Axillary feathers**, in *ornith.*, the axillars. See *axillar*, *n.*—**Axillary nerve**, the circumflex nerve of the arm.—**Axillary vein**, in *anat.*, the continuation through the axilla of the basilic vein reinforced by the venæ comites of the brachial artery and other veins, and ending in the subclavian.

II. *n.* Same as *axillar.*

axine (ak'sin), *a.* and *n.* [< *axis*[2] + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the group of deer of which the axis, or spotted Indian hog-deer, is the type.

II. *n.* A deer of the axine group.

axinite (ak'si-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀξίνη*, ax (see *ax*[1]), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring commonly in crystals, whose general form is that of a very oblique rhomb, so flattened that some of its edges become thin and sharp like the edge of an ax (whence its name), also sometimes found in lamellar masses. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and manganese and calcium, with 5 per cent. of boron trioxid, and is commonly of a clove-brown or plum-blue color.

axinomancy (ak'sin- or ak-sin'ō-man-si), *n.* [< L. *axinomantia*, < Gr. **ἀξινομαντεία*, < *ἀξίνη*, ax, + *μαντεία*, divination: see *Mantis.*] An ancient kind of divination for the detection of crime by means of an ax or axes. One form consisted in poising an ax on a bar, and repeating the names of persons suspected. If the ax moved at the name of any one, he was pronounced guilty. For another form, see extract.

[Jet] was moreover employed in the form of divination called *axinomancy.* Laid on a hatchet made hot, it was stated not to consume if the desires of the consulting party were destined to be fulfilled.
Archæologia, XLIII. 517. (*Davies' Sup. Gloss.*)

axinometry, *n.* See *axonometry.*

axiolite (ak'si-ō-līt), *n.* [< L. *axis*, axis, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A fibrous product of crystallization occurring in volcanic rocks, the fibers being arranged normal to an axis. Axiolites resemble spherulites, except that their fibers diverge from a line instead of from a point.



Axiolite.—Specimen of rhyolite from Virginia Range, Nevada, magnified 100 diameters.
(From Zirkel's "Microscopical Petrography.")

axiolitic (ak″si-ō-lit'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of axiolite.

axiom (ak'si-ọm), *n.* [< L. *axioma*, < Gr. *ἀξίωμα*, that which is thought fit, a requisite, that which a pupil is required to know beforehand, a self-evident principle, < *ἀξιοῦν*, think fit or worthy, require, demand, < *ἄξιος*, worthy, fit, lit. weighing as much as, of like value, < *ἄγειν*, drive, lead, also weigh, = L. *agere*, drive, do, etc.: see *act*, *v.*, *agent*, etc.] 1. A self-evident, undemonstrable, theoretical, and general proposition to which every one who apprehends its meaning must assent. The Greek word was probably applied by Plato (though it does not occur in his dialogues in this sense) to certain first premises of mathematics; and this continues to be the ordinary use of the term. It was extended by Aristotle to similar principles supposed to underlie other branches of knowledge. The axioms or "common notions" of Euclid, as given in English translations, are twelve in number, viz.: (1) Things which are equal to the same are equal to one another. (2) If equals be added to equals, the wholes are equal. (3) If equals be taken from equals, the remainders are equal. (4) If equals be added to unequals, the wholes are unequal. (5) If equals be taken from unequals, the remainders are unequal. (6) Things which are double of the same are equal to one another. (7) Things which are halves of the same are equal to one another. (8) Magnitudes which coincide with one another, that is, which exactly fill the same space, are equal to one another. (9) The whole is greater than its part. (10) Two straight lines cannot inclose a space. (11) All right angles are equal to one another. (12) If a straight line meets two straight lines, so as to make the two interior angles on the same side of it taken together less than two right angles, these straight lines, being continually produced, shall at length meet upon that side on which are the angles which are less than two right angles. Only the first three of these are universally acknowledged to be authentic, though the latest editor, Heiberg, allows the eighth and ninth also. Euclid gives besides a list of *postulates*, which, as given in English translations, are: (1) Let it be granted that a straight line may be drawn from any one point to any other point. (2) That a terminated straight line may be produced to any length in a straight line. (3) And that a circle may be described from any center, at any distance from that center. What the English editions give as the eleventh and twelfth axioms formed originally the fourth and fifth postulates, and in the best MS. the tenth axiom appears as the sixth postulate. It would thus seem that he understood by "postulate" a geometrical premise which was asked to be taken for granted, and by "axiom" or "common notion," a not specially geometrical principle with the use of which the learner would be already familiar. This agrees with Aristotle's definition of an *axiom* as a principle which he who would learn must bring of himself. The Leibnitzians distinguish a *postulate* as a self-evident practical principle from an *axiom* as a self-evident theoretical principle. According to Kant, an axiom is a necessary and general synthetical proposition which declares a property of pure space or time and rests directly on intuition, and is thus self-evident. He refused the name to the genuine "common notions" of Euclid, holding these to be analytical propositions. Modern mathematicians seem to regard the axioms of geometry as an analysis of the independent properties of space, so that the longer the list, provided the propositions are really independent, the more perfectly has the design been fulfilled. Many eminent mathematicians hold that there is no reason to think these axioms to be exactly true, but that they must be assumed to be slightly erroneous one way or the other; although experience shows that they approximate so nearly to the truth that it may be doubted whether it will ever be possible to measure the amount of their error. A similar doctrine is held by some thinkers concerning metaphysical axioms, such as the axiom that every event is determined by causes.

2. Any higher proposition, obtained by generalization and induction from the observation of individual instances; the enunciation of a general fact; an empirical law. This use originated with Bacon, influenced probably by the employment of *axiom* by the Stoics to mean any proposition.

3†. In *logic*, a proposition, whether true or false: a use of the term which originated with Zeno the Stoic.=**Syn. 1.** *Maxim*, *Truism*, etc. See *aphorism.*

axiomatic (ak″si-ō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀξιωματικός*, < *ἀξίωμα(τ-)*, an axiom: see *axiom.*] 1. Of the nature of an axiom, self-evident truth, or received principle; self-evident.

Many controversies arise touching the *axiomatic* character of the law. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, I. 88.

2. Full of axioms or maxims; aphoristic.

The most *axiomatic* of English poets.
Southey, Doctor, p. 381.

axiomatical (ak″si-ō-mat'i-kal), *a.* 1. Of the nature of an axiom; axiomatic.—2. Of or pertaining to axioms or received first principles: as, "materials of *axiomatical* knowledge," *Bolingbroke.*—3†. In *logic*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a proposition, whether true or false.

axiomatically (ak″si-ō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an axiomatic manner. (*a*) By the use of axioms; as an axiom or axiomatic truth. (*b*†) In *logic*, in the form of a simple proposition. See *axiom*, 3.

axiometer (ak-si-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *axis*, axis, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for showing the position of the tiller of a vessel which uses a steering-wheel.

axiopisty† (ak'si-ō-pis-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀξιοπιστία*, < *ἀξιόπιστος*, trustworthy, < *ἄξιος*, worthy, + *πιστός*, verbal adj. of *πείθεσθαι*, trust, believe.] Worthiness to be believed; trustworthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

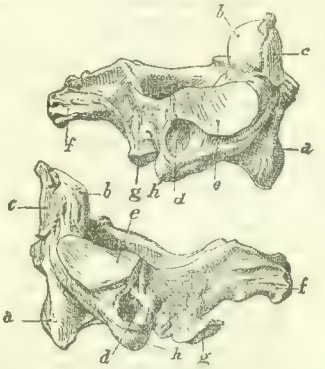
★**axis**[1] (ak'sis), *n.*; pl. *axes* (-sēz). [L., axle, axis, pole of the earth; poet., the heavens; also, a board or plank (see *ashler*); = AS. *eax*, E. *ax*[2], axle: see *ax*[2], *axle.*] 1. The motionless, or relatively motionless, imaginary line about which a rotating body, such as the earth, turns: specifically called in this sense the *axis of revolution* or *rotation* (which see, below).

On their own *axis* as the planets run,
Yet make at once their circle round the sun.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 313.

2. The axle of a wheel; the cylindrical portion of any mechanical piece intended to turn in bearings: as, the *axis* of a transit instrument.

The weightines of the wheele doth settle it vpon his *Axis*. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, xi. § 1. (*N. E. D.*)

3. In *anat.*: (*a*) The second cervical vertebra: so called because the atlas turns upon it as about a pivot or axis, bearing the head with it.

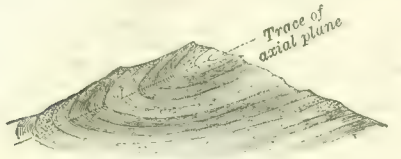


Human Axis (upper figure, right side; lower figure, left side).
a, body; *b*, odontoid process; *c*, articulatory surface for atlas; *d*, foramen for vertebral artery; *e*, superior articulating surface; *f*, spinous process; *g*, inferior articulating surface; *h*, transverse process.

It is usually distinguished from the other vertebræ by having an odontoid or tooth-like process, furnishing the pivot about which the atlas turns: hence called the *toothed vertebra* (vertebra dentata), or the *odontoid vertebra* (vertebra odontoidea). (*b*) The odontoid process of the axis. (*c*) The entire vertebral column. (*d*) The central or axial nervous system of a vertebrate: as, the cerebrospinal *axis.* (*e*) The columella or modiolus of the cochlea. (*f*) A short thick artery which immediately divides into several branches: as, the celiac *axis;* the thyroid *axis.* (*g*) The axis-cylinder of a nerve. (*h*) Same as *axon.*—4. The central line of a solid of revolution; the central line of any symmetrical, or nearly symmetrical, body: as, the *axis* of a cylinder, of the eye, etc.—5. Any line with reference to which the physical properties of a body, especially its elasticity, are symmetrical.—6. In *Trilobita*, the median convex portion of a thoracic somite, intervening between the pleura or flattened lateral portions of the thorax. See cut under *Trilobita.*—7. In *conch.*, the imaginary line or space around which the whorls of a spiral shell turn.—8. In *bot.*, the stem; the central part or longitudinal support on which organs or parts are arranged. The root has sometimes been called the *descending axis.* *A. Gray.*

In many cases the floral *axis* is prolonged beyond one or more circles of floral organs, and the stem again assumes the ordinary leaf-bearing form. *Science*, III. 302.

9. In *geog.* and *geol.*, the central or dominating region of a mountain-chain, or the line which follows the crest of a range and thus indicates the position of the most conspicuous portion of the uplift. In a folded region, or one in



Section of mountain showing position of axis of synclinally folded strata.

which the strata have been bent into anticlinals and synclinals, it is the axis of the cylindrical surface formed by the bedding planes of the folded strata.

10. In *analytical geom.*, any fixed line of reference used to determine the position of a point or series of points (line, surface) in space.—**Anticlinal axis**, in *geol.* See *anticlinal*.—**Axes of an ellipsoid**, its maximum and minimum diameters and the diameter perpendicular to these.—**Axes of coördinates**, or **coördinate axes**, in *analytical geom.*, fixed lines on which or parallel to which an element (abscissa or ordinate) of the position of a point is measured.—**Axes of light-elasticity**, the three directions at right angles to one another in a biaxial crystal in which the elasticity of the light-ether has its maximum, minimum, and mean value. In a trimetric (orthorhombic) crystal they coincide with the crystallographic axes; in a monoclinic crystal one coincides with the orthodiagonal axis, the others lie in the plane of symmetry. In a triclinic crystal there is no necessary relation between the two sets of axes.—**Axis of a beam of light**, the middle ray of the beam.—**Axis of a cone**, a straight line drawn from the vertex to the center of the base.—**Axis of a conic**, a diameter perpendicular to the chords it bisects.—**Axis of a crystal**, in *crystal.*, one of three or four imaginary lines assumed for convenience to define the position of the planes of the crystal, and to exhibit its symmetry. See *crystallography*.—**Axis of a curve**, a right line dividing it into two symmetrical parts, so as to bisect every chord perpendicular to it, as in a parabola, ellipse, or hyperbola.—**Axis of a cylinder**, a straight line drawn from the center of the one end to that of the other.—**Axis of affinity**, the axis of homology of figures homological by affinity.—**Axis of a gun** or **piece**, the middle line of the bore of the gun.—**Axis of a lens**, a straight line drawn through the optical center of the lens, and perpendicular to both its surfaces.—**Axis of a magnet**, the imaginary line which connects the north and south poles of the magnet.—**Axis of a sphere**, any straight line drawn through the center and terminated both ways by the surface of the sphere.—**Axis of a spherical, concave,** or **convex mirror**, a straight line which passes through the geometrical and optical centers of the mirror.—**Axis of a telescope**, a straight line passing through the centers of all the glasses in the tube.—**Axis of collineation**, in *math.*, a line which corresponds to itself in a projective transformation.—**Axis of direct elasticity**, a direction in a solid body such that a longitudinal strain in that direction produces a stress precisely opposed to the strain.—**Axis of elasticity**, a direction in a solid body with respect to which some kind of symmetry exists in the relation of strains and stresses.—**Axis of homology**, the line upon which corresponding lines of two figures in homology intersect each other.—**Axis of oscillation of a pendulum**, a right line passing through the center about which it vibrates, and perpendicular to the plane of vibration.—**Axis of perspective**, the line in which the plane of a perspective representation cuts any plane represented.—**Axis of reflection**, in the method of inversion in geometry, any line considered as perpendicular to and bisecting the distance between two inverse points.—**Axis of refraction**, a straight line drawn perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium, through the point of incidence of the refracted ray. Some crystals have two axes of refraction.—**Axis of rotation**, the imaginary line about which all the parts of a rotating body turn.—**Axis of similitude of three circles**, a line passing through two intersections of corresponding pairs of common tangents of two pairs out of the three circles. The axis of similitude also necessarily passes through a third such point, but this fact is not essential to its definition.—**Axis of symmetry**, a line on both or all sides of which the parts of a body or magnitude are symmetrically disposed.—**Axis of the earth**, the straight line connecting its two poles, and about which it performs its diurnal rotation.—**Axis of the eye**, a straight line passing through the centers of the pupil and crystalline lens; the optic axis.—**Axis of the Ionic capital**, a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute.—**Axis of the world**, the imaginary axis passing through the celestial poles.—**Axis of vision.** See *visual axis*, below.—**Basicranial axis**, a straight line drawn from a point midway between the occipital condyles, in the median plane of the skull, to the junction of the ethmoid and presphenoid, in the floor of the cerebral cavity. *Huxley.* See cut under *craniofacial*.—**Basifacial axis**, or **facial axis**, a straight line drawn from the anterior extremity of the premaxilla to the anterior extremity of the basicranial axis (which see, above): not to be confounded with *facial line*. See *craniometry*, and cut under *craniofacial*.—**Celiac axis.** (*a*) A short, thick branch of the abdominal aorta, given off just below the diaphragm, and immediately dividing into the gastric, hepatic, and splenic arteries. (*b*) The sympathetic plexus which surrounds this artery.—**Cerebrospinal axis.** See *cerebrospinal*.—**Conjugate** or **minor axis**, in *geom.*, an axis, especially of a hyperbola, perpendicular to the transverse axis. The term was originally used in the plural for a pair of conjugate diameters at right angles to each other. As now used, it is an abbreviated expression for *axis conjugate to the transverse axis*.—**Facial axis.** See *basifacial axis*, above.—**Harmonic axis.** See *harmonic*.—**Instantaneous axis**, the axis about which a body is rotating at any instant: an expression applicable when motion is considered in only two dimensions or when a point of the body is fixed; in other cases it would be an inaccurate abbreviation of the following: **Instantaneous sliding axis**, that line about which a body is rotating and along which it is simultaneously sliding at any instant. Every rigid body at every instant of its motion has such an instantaneous sliding axis.—**Macrodiagonal axis, magnetic axis.** See the adjectives.—**Neural axis**, in *anat.*, the cerebrospinal axis; the axis or central trunk of the cerebrospinal system.—**Neutral axis**, in *mech.*: (*a*) Of a beam, the plane in which the tensile and compressing forces terminate, and in which the stress is therefore nothing. (*b*) Of a deflected bar, the line along which there is neither extension nor compression.—**Optic axis**, the axis of the eye (which see, above).—**Orthogonal** or **principal metatatic axes**, three axes in a body such that, if a cube be cut out having its faces normal to these axes, and if there be a linear elongation along one of them and an equal linear compression along a second, no tangential stress will result round the third axis on planes normal to the first two.—**Radical axis of two circles**, the line joining their points of intersection. This line is real even when the circles do not really intersect, the difference of its distance from the two centers being proportional to the difference of the areas of the two circles.—**Spiral axis**, in *arch.*, the axis of a twisted column spirally drawn in order to trace the circumvolutions without.—**Synclinal axis**, in *geol.* See *synclinal*.—**Tectonic axes**, in *crystal.*, the lines along which the minute crystals are arranged in the formation of a complex crystalline growth. Thus, dendritic crystallizations of gold and copper often branch at angles of 60°, their directions being parallel to the sides of an octahedral face.—**The principal axes of inertia** of a body, those lines passing through its center of mass about which its moments of inertia are a maximum and a minimum, together with the third line perpendicular to these at their intersection.—**The principal axes of stress** in a body, the directions of the three conjugate normal stresses.—**Thyroid axis**, a short, thick branch from the subclavian artery, dividing almost immediately into the inferior thyroid, suprascapular, and transversalis colli.—**Transverse axis**, in *conic sections*, the diameter whose straight passes through the foci. In the ellipse it is the longest diameter and so is called the *major axis*; in the hyperbola it may be the shortest; in the parabola it is, like all the other diameters, infinite in length.—**Visual axis**, in *physiol.*, the straight line passing through the center of the pupil and the middle of the macula lutea. It does not coincide with the optic axis. Also called *visual line*.—**Zone axis.** See *zone*.

axis[2] (ak'sis), *n.* [L. *axis* (Pliny); perhaps of E. Ind. origin.] **1.** A kind of East Indian deer, *Cervus axis*, of which there are several varieties, perhaps species. The body is spotted with white. Also called *axis-deer*, *spotted deer*, and *hog-deer*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such deer. *Ham. Smith*, 1827.

axis-cylinder (ak'sis-sil″in-dėr), *n.* In *anat.*, the central part of a nerve-fiber; the core of white nerve-tissue in a nerve-fiber. It is the essential part of the nerve, and is the only part found at its origin and termination. In cross-section, a bundle of nerve-fibers appears like a bunch of lead pencils, the axis-cylinder corresponding to the lead. Also called *band-axis* and *axis-band*.

axis-deer (ak'sis-dēr), *n.* Same as *axis*[2], 1.

axisymmetric (ak″si-si-met'rik), *a.* Symmetrical with reference to an axis.

axle (ak'sl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *axel*, *axell*, *axile*, < ME. *axel*, *axil* (chiefly in comp. *axel-tree*, q. v.; not in AS., where only the primitive *æx*, *eax* occurs: see *ax*[2]) = Icel. *öxull*, m., = Sw. Dan. *axel*, axle; not found in this sense in the other languages, where its place is supplied by the primitive *ax*[2], but ult. = ME. *æxl*, *exl*, < AS. *eaxl*, *exel* = OHG. *ahsala*, MHG. *ahsel*, G. *achsel* = Icel. *öxl*, f., = Sw. Dan. *axel* = Norw. *oksl*, *aksl*, *axel*, the shoulder, = L. *āla* (for **axla*), shoulder-joint, wing (see *ala*, *aisle*, and cf. *axilla*); with formative *-l*, < *ax*[2] (L. *axis*, etc.), axle (the shoulder-joint being the axle or axis on which the arm turns): see *ax*[2].] **1.** The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which forms the axis of the wheel and revolves with it. Properly, the axle of a carriage-, cart-, or wagon-wheel is the round arm of the axletree or axle-bar which is inserted in the hub or nave, but the name is sometimes extended to the whole axletree.

2†. An axis, as of the earth.

> Whether . . .
> He [the sun] from the east his flaming road begin,
> Or she [the earth] from west her silent course advance,
> With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps
> On her soft *axle*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 165.

Axle stop-key, a plate upon the end of the axle of a railroad-car, intended to prevent excessive lateral motion and to take the wear.—**Blind axle**, an axle that does not communicate power; a dead axle.—**Collinge axle**, in *coach-building*, an axle the box of which is secured upon the arm by two nuts screwed right and left.—**Compound axle**, an axle having two parts connected by a sleeve or some other locking arrangement.—**Dead axle**, one which does not impart motion; a blind axle: opposed to a *live axle* or *driving-axle*.—**Dipping the axle**, in *coach-building*, bending the end of the axle so that the wheel shall strike squarely upon the ground.—**Driving-axle**, in locomotive engines, the axle which receives the power from the steam-piston transmitted through the piston-rod and connecting-rod. The rear end of the latter is connected either with cranks formed in this axle, or more generally with crank-pins upon the driving-wheels at its ends.—**Leading axle**, in British locomotives, an axle of a wheel in front of the driving-wheels.—**Mail axle**, in *coach-building*, an axle which is secured by a plate at its back instead of a nut on the end.

The commonest kind of oil *axle* is called the *mail*, because the peculiar mode of fastening was first used in the mail coaches. *J. W. Burgess*, Coach-Building, p. 72.

Telescopic axle, an extension-axle which permits the running-wheels of a railroad-car to be slipped in or out, thus making them adaptable to tracks of different gage.—**Trailing axle**, the rear axle of a locomotive. In English engines it is usually placed under the foot-plate.

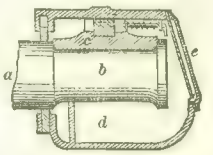
axle-adjuster (ak'sl-a-jus″tėr), *n.* A machine for straightening axles; a machine used in giving to the spindle its proper line of direction relatively to the axletree.

axle-arm (ak'sl-ärm), *n.* The spindle on the end of an axle on which the box of the wheel slips, or one of the two pivots on which the axle itself turns. See second cut under *axle-box*.

axle-bar (ak'sl-bär), *n.* The bar of an axletree.

axle-block (ak'sl-blok), *n.* The block placed upon the axle of a vehicle to form a seat for the spring when it is depressed.

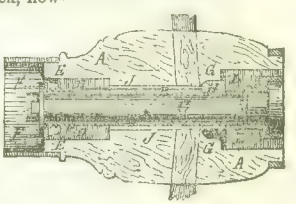
axle-box (ak'sl-boks), *n.* The box which contains the bearings for the spindle of an axle, or the journal of an axle, as of a carriage-wheel, a railroad-car wheel, etc.; the bushing or metal lining of the hub which forms the rotatory bearing of the axle of a vehicle.—**Axle-box guides**, the guides for the brasses of an axle-box.—**Radial axle-box**, in a railroad-car, a sliding axle-box, so arranged that, with its fellow, it maintains the axle in a position radial to the curve of the track, however its direction may change.



Railroad-car Axle-box.

a, axle; *b*, journal; *c*, saddle, by means of which the weight of the car rests on the journal; *d*, chamber for a lubricating substance, having its lid at *c*.

axle-clip (ak'sl-klip), *n.* A clevis or bow which unites some other part of a vehicle to the axle.—**Axle-clip tie**, the cross-bar which joins and secures the ends of the bow-clip (which see).



Miller's Rubber-cushioned Axle-box.

A, hub; *B*, axle-box; *C*, axle-arm; *D*, rubber cushions; *E*, compression-nut; *F*, cavities in compression-nut admitting points of the wrench when compressing cushions; *G*, slotted retaining-sleeve; *H*, spur on axle-box; *J*, space between axle-box and hub.

axle-collar (ak'sl-kol″är), *n.* The collar on an axle which receives the lateral pressure from the wheel or bearing.

axled (ak'sld), *a.* Furnished with an axle or with axles.

axle-gage (ak'sl-gāj), *n.* A wheelwright's instrument for giving to the spindle of an axle its proper swing and gather.

axle-guard (ak'sl-gärd), *n.* Those parts of a railroad-car in which the axle-box plays vertically under the yield and reaction of the car-springs.—**Axle-guard stays**, the iron rods or straps which are bolted to the frame and to all the ends of the axle-guards, to strengthen them.

axle-hook (ak'sl-hůk), *n.* A hook in front of the axle of a carriage, to which is attached the stay-chain connecting the axle and the double-tree.

axle-nut (ak'sl-nut), *n.* A screw-nut fitted to the end of the arm of an axle to keep the wheel in place.

axle-packing (ak'sl-pak″ing), *n.* The guard or material placed about an axle to exclude dust.

axle-pin (ak'sl-pin), *n.* Same as *linch-pin*.

axle-saddle (ak'sl-sad″l), *n.* A saddle-shaped clip, used in securing a spring to an axle.

axle-seat (ak'sl-sēt), *n.* The hole in a railroad-car wheel which receives the arm of the axle.

axle-skein (ak'sl-skān), *n.* A band, strip, or thimble of metal placed on a wooden axle-arm to prevent the wood from wearing rapidly.

axle-sleeve (ak'sl-slēv), *n.* A sleeve placed round a railroad-car axle in order to hold up the ends should the axle be broken.

axle-tooth (ak'sl-töth), *n.* [E. dial., also *assle-*, *azzle-*, *assal-tooth*, early mod. E. *axel-*, *axill-tooth*, < late ME. *axyltothe* (= Dan. *axel-tand*); < **axel* (Shetland *yackle*) (< Icel. *jaxl* = Norw. *jaksle*, *jakle* = Sw. dial. *jäkkel*, *jäksl* = Dan. *axel*), a jaw-tooth, grinder, + *tooth*.] A grinder; a molar. [Prov. Eng.]

axletree (ak′sl-trē), *n.* [< ME. *axel-tree, axil-tre,* etc. (= Icel. *öxul-trē*), < *axel* + *tree.* Cf. *ax-tree.*] **1.** A bar or beam fixed crosswise under the body of a carriage, having rounded axles at the ends for a pair of wheels to revolve on.

Be hem turnethe alle the firmament, right as dothe a wheel, that turneth be his *axille tree.*
Maundeville (ed. Halliwell), p. 182.

2†. An axis.

axle-yoke (ak′sl-yōk), *n.* A plate beneath an axle through which the ends of the saddle-clip pass. It serves as a washer-plate for the nuts upon the ends of the saddle-clip.

axman, axeman (aks′man), *n.*; pl. *axmen, axemen* (-men). **1.** One who wields an ax; one employed in chopping; a woodman.

Axemen were put to work getting out timber for bridges, and cutting fuel for the locomotives when the road was completed. *U. S. Grant,* in The Century, XXXI. 136.

2. Formerly, a soldier whose weapon was an ax.

We hear nothing of any prisoners being taken, nothing of any of the *axemen* taking to flight.
E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. Hist., p. 336.

ax-master (aks′mȧs″tėr), *n.* A name given in Honduras to a tree with very hard wood. Its genus is not known.

Axminster carpet. See *carpet.*

axoid (ak′soid), *a.* [< *axis*[1] + *-oid.*] Of or ★pertaining to the axis: used in anatomical terms, chiefly in composition: as, the *occipito-axoid* ligament. See *axis*[1], 3.

Axolotes (ak-sō-lō′tēz), *n.* A Latinized form of *axolotl,* used as a generic name. See *Siredon.*

axolotl (ak′sō-lotl), *n.* [Nahuatl.] A urodele or tailed amphibian found in Mexico, which is supposed not to undergo metamorphosis, but



Axolotl (*Amblystoma*).

to retain its gills throughout life, breeding in the larval state. From this circumstance the animal was made the type of a distinct genus, *Siredon,* and was placed with *Proteus, Siren,* etc., in the family *Proteidæ,* under the name of *Siredon pisciforme.* Another species has been named *Siredon lichenoides.* Later observations, however, have shown that the axolotl, or siredon, is simply a prolonged, sometimes permanent, stage like that which all the species of salamandrines of the family *Amblystomidæ* pass through, and that the animal is referable to the genus *Amblystoma.* Axolotls are common in lakes and lagoons in Mexico, like the various species of *Amblystoma* known in the United States as *mud-puppies, water-dogs,* etc. They have the appearance of gigantic tadpoles about to turn into frogs, being from 6 to 9 inches long, with a large compressed tail, 4 legs, gill-tufts on each side of the neck, and obtuse flattened head. They are marketable in Mexico, where they are said to be deemed a luxury as an article of food.

axometer (ak-som′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *axis* (Gr. *ἄξων*), axis, + *metrum* (Gr. *μέτρον*), measure.] An instrument used in adjusting the height of the bridge of a pair of spectacles, to bring the centers of the lenses in line horizontally with ★the centers of the pupils of the eyes.

axon (ak′son), *n.*; pl. *axones* (-sōz). [< Gr. *ἄξων,* axis: see *axis*[1], *ax*[2].] In *anat.,* the body-axis; the mesal, longitudinal, skeletal axis of the body, represented in *Branchiostoma* and embryos by a membranogelatinous notochord, and in most adult vertebrates by the cartilaginous or osseous centra of the vertebræ and the base of the skull. *Wilder,* N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 2, 1884, p. 113. Also called *axis.*

Axonia (ak-sō′ni-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄξων,* axis.] Organic forms, animal or vegetable, having definite axes: the opposite of *Anaxonia.* The *Axonia* are divided into *Homaxonia,* having all axes equal, as spherical and polyhedral forms, and *Protaxonia,* having one main axis about which other axes are arranged. The latter are again subdivided into *Monaxonia* and *Stauraxonia.* See these words.

axonometry (ak-sō-nom′e-tri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἄξων,* axis, + *μέτρον,* measure.] The art of making a perspective representation of figures when the coördinates of points in them are given. Also written *axinometry.*

axospermous (ak-sō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< L. *axis,* axis, + Gr. *σπέρμα,* seed.] In *bot.,* an epithet descriptive of compound fruits which have an axile placentation, the attachment of the seeds being toward the axis.

axotomous (ak-sot′ō-mus), *a.* [< L. *axis* (Gr. *ἄξων*), axis, + Gr. *τομός,* < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] In *mineral.,* cleavable in a direction perpendicular to the axis.

axseedt, *n.* [< *ax*[1] + *seed.*] Same as *axfitch.*

ax-shaped (aks′shāpt), *a.* In *bot.,* shaped like an ax or a hatchet; dolabriform.

ax-stone (aks′stōn), *n.* A mineral found chiefly in New Zealand and the South Sea islands, and used by the natives for axes and other cutting instruments, whence the name. Also called *nephrite* and *jade.*

axtree (aks′trē), *n.* [Sc., also *aixtree, extree,* < ME. *axtre, extre, axtreo,* < AS. **eaxtreów,* < *eax,* E. *ax*[2], + *treów,* E. *tree,* beam. Cf. *axletree.*] An axletree. [Obsolete, except in Scotland.]

A large pyn in maner of an *extre.*
Chaucer, Astrolabe, p. 8.

Thunder and earthquakes raging, and the rocks
Tumbling from down their scyts like mighty blocks
Rowl'd from huge mountains, such a noise they make,
As though in sunder heav'ns huge *axtree* brake.
Drayton, Poems (ed. Halliwell), p. 219.

axunge (ak′sunj), *n.* [< F. *axunge,* now *axonge,* < L. *axungia,* grease, fat, wagon-grease, < *axis,* axle, + *ungere,* grease: see *unguent.*] The internal fat of the body, especially of pigs and geese; fat; lard.

axungious (ak-sun′ji-us), *a.* [< *axunge* + *-ious.*] Lard-like; fat; greasy. *Sir T. Browne.*

axvitcht, axwortt, *n.* Same as *axfitch.*

ay[1]**, aye**[1] (ā), *adv.* [< ME. *ay, aye, ai, ei* (in Ormulum *agg*), prop. a northern form (< Icel. *ei, ey*), the native form being ME. *oo, o,* earlier *a,* < AS. *ā* (orig. **āw,* with added adv. formative *āwa, āwo*) = OS. *ēo, io, gio* = OFries. *ā-, ē-* (in comp.), = OHG. *io, ēo,* MHG. *ie, je,* G. *je* = Icel. *ei, ey* (as above) = Goth. *aiw* = Gr. *ἀεί,* Ionic *αἰεί,* poet. or dial. *αἰές, αἰέν, ἀές, αἰέ, ἀέ, ἀέν, αἰή, ἄι, αἰι, αἰν, ἄιν, ἠϊ,* orig. *αἰϝεί,* ever, always, prop. acc. (in Gr. locative) of a noun, AS. *ǣ, ǣw* (orig. **āw*), existence, law, marriage, = OS. *ēo,* law, = OFries. *ā, ē, ēwe, ēwa,* law, = OHG. *ēwa,* MHG. *ēwe, ē,* eternity, law, marriage, = G. *ehe,* marriage, = Goth. *aiws,* an age, a long period, eternity, = L. *ævum,* OL. *aevom* (whence ult. E. *age, eternal,* q. v.); cf. Gr. *αἰών,* **αἰϝών* (with unorig. formative *ν*), an age, an eon (see *eon*); orig. appar. a going, a course, with formative *-va,* < √ **i,* Skt. *i,* Gr. *i-ναι* = L. *i-re,* go: see *iter* and *go.* This adv. was much used as a generalizing prefix (somewhat like the related suffix *ever* in *whoever, whatever,* etc.), and, fused with *ge-,* exists unrecognized in *each, either.* With the negative it exists in *nay* and *no*[1], which are related to each other as the simple *ay* and (obs.) *o.* The spelling *ay,* like *nay,* is historically and analogically the proper one.] **1.** Ever; always; for ever; continually; for an indefinite time. [Now only poetical and North. E. dial.]

Care for the Conscience, & kepe it *ai* clene.
The A B C of Aristotle (E. E. T. S., extra ser., VIII. i. 65).

Let this pernicious hour
Stand *aye* accursed in the calendar!
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

2†. Ever: indefinitely, after *if.*

Behold the man! and tell me, Britomart,
If ay more goodly creature thou didst see?
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 32.

For ay, for ever: sometimes strengthened by combination *—for ever and ay.*

The soul, though made in time, survives *for ay;*
And though it hath beginning, sees no end.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxix.

ay[2] (ā), *interj.* [Also *aye, eigh* (and, in this use, *eh*), < ME. *ey, ei;* a mere interj., of no definite history, but it may be regarded, formally, as a variant of ME. *a,* E. *ah, oh.* In the poetical *ay me,* prob. in imitation of OF. *aymi,* Sp. *ay de mí,* It. *ahime;* cf. F. *ahi, aï,* Sp. *ay,* It. *ahi,* ah: see *ah, O, oh,* and cf. *eh.*] Ah! O! oh! an exclamation expressing surprise, interest, regret, etc., according to the manner of utterance. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Ay me!** ah me! an expression of regret or sorrow. [Poetical.]

Ay me! that thankes so much should faile of meed.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 353.

ay[3], *adv.* or *interj.* See *aye*[3].

ay[3], *n.* See *aye*[3].

ay†, *n.* See *ey*[1].

Ay[5] (ā), *n.* A sparkling wine taking its name from the town of Ay in the department of Marne, France. See *champagne.*

ay[6]. [(1) < ME. *ay, ai, ey, ei, eg,* etc., < AS. *æg, eg, ǣg, ég,* etc.; (2) of other origin: see under *ai.*] A common English digraph (pron. ā), formerly interchangeable in most instances with *ai,* but now the regular form when final, occurring medially only in certain positions. Historically it represents, (1) in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, *a* (*æ*) or *e* with an absorbed guttural, as in *clay, day*[1], *lay*[1], *may*[1], *say*[1], *stay*[1], etc.; (2) in words of Scandinavian, Romanic, Latin, or other origin, various diphthongs, *ai, ei,* etc., as in *ay*[1], *nay, ray*[1], *ray*[2], *stay*[2], etc. In recent words it is the ordinary representative of the sound ā when final. See further under *ai.*

ayah (āy′ȧ), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind., etc., *āya, āyā,* < Pg. *aia* (= Sp. *aya* = It. *aja*), nurse, governess, fem. of *aio* (= Sp. *ayo* = It. *ajo*), tutor; of uncertain origin.] In the East Indies, a native waiting-woman or lady's-maid; a nurse.

ayapana (ä-yä-pä′nä), *n.* [Braz.] The native name of *Eupatorium triplinerve,* a Brazilian plant, of the family *Asteraceæ,* at one time believed to be a panacea. It is still considered to have some valuable medicinal properties.

ayaya, *n.* See *aiaia.*

aye[1] (ā), *adv.* See *ay*[1].

aye[2] (ā), *interj.* See *ay*[2].

aye[3]**, ay**[3] (āi or ī), *adv.* or *interj.* [Formerly also *ai, ey,* but at its first appearance, in the Elizabethan period, invariably printed *I* (often associated in puns with the pronoun *I*). Earlier history unknown; possibly orig. a dial. form of *ay,* ever, always, worn down to a mere particle of assent. Hardly, as commonly supposed, a corruption of *yea.* The spelling *aye* is preferred, as making a distinction like that in *eye* from words in *-ay, -ey* with the reg. pron. ā, as in *bay, bey, gray, grey,* etc.] **1.** Yes; yea: a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question: opposed to *no.* It is common in dialectal and nautical language, and is the regular word used in voting "yes" in Congress, the House of Commons, and other legislative bodies. In Congress the official terms, as in the Constitution, are *yea* and *nay;* but the more sonorous *aye* and *no* are preferred in making response.

2. Yes; yea; even so; truly: indicating assent to what has been said, and introducing a further or stronger statement.

What! am I not your king?
If *ay,* then am I not to be obey'd?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

The champions, *ay,* and exemplars too, of classical learning. *Story,* Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

3. Indeed: suggesting slight surprise, interrogation, anger, or reproach, or simple attention, according to the mode of pronunciation. —**Aye, aye,** *naut.*: (*a*) The phrase by which comprehension of an order is expressed on board ship. (*b*) An answer to a sentry's hail or to a call.

aye[3]**, ay**[3] (āi or ī), *n.* [< *aye, adv.* or *interj.*] An affirmative answer or vote in deliberative bodies.—**The ayes and noes,** the yeas and nays. (*a*) The affirmative and negative votes. (*b*) Those who so vote. Hence—**The ayes have it,** in deliberative bodies, the phrase employed by the presiding officer in declaring that the affirmative votes are in a majority.

Another was the late Speaker Trevor, who had, from the chair, put the question, whether he was or was not a rogue, and had been forced to pronounce that *the Ayes had it.*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

aye[4]†, *n.* See *ey*[1].

aye-aye (ī′ī), *n.* [< F. *aye-aye,* < Malagasy *aiay,* also dial. *ahay, haihay,* prob. of imitative origin (cf. *ai* and *ai-ai*). Reduplication is characteristic of imitative names, particularly in native languages.] A name of a remarkable lemurine



Aye-aye (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*).

quadruped of Madagascar, of the suborder *Prosimiæ,* family *Daubentoniidæ* (or *Chiromyidæ*), the *Daubentonia* (or *Chiromys*) *madagascariensis,* which combines a rodent-like dentition with the general characters of the lemurs. It was originally referred to the *Rodentia,* and was described as a species of *Sciurus,* or squirrel. It is a small squirrel-like animal (so far as its long bushy tail, general configuration, and arboreal habits may warrant the comparison), with large thin ears opening forward, great eyes looking forward, a very peculiar physiognomy, and an attenuated middle finger, which seems as if withered. The thumb is not apposable, in which respect it is unlike the inner digit of the foot. The animal is nocturnal, arboreal, and peculiar to Madagascar. Its economy is still imperfectly known. The meaningless name *aye-aye* was in 1802 or 1803 made a barbarous generic name by Lacépède. The genus is usually called by the name *Chiromys,* given by Cuvier in 1800, but this is antedated by *Daubentonia,* applied by Étienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire in 1798. See *Daubentonia.*

ayeint, *adv.* and *prep.* An old form of *again.*

ayelt, *n.* See *ayle.*

ayelp (ȧ-yelp′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *yelp.*] On the yelp; yelping. *Browning.*

ayent, *adv.* and *prep.* An old form of *again.*

ayenbite†, *n.* [ME., < *ayen*, again, + *bite* (a translation of LL. *remorsus*, remorse): see *again* and *bite*.] Remorse. [The "Ayenbite of Inwyt" (Remorse of Conscience) is the title of a well-known old English religious work adapted from the French.]

ayenee (ä-ye-nē'), *n.* [E. Ind.] Angili-wood (which see).

ayens†, **ayenst**†, *prep.* Obsolete forms of *against*.

ayenward†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *againward*.

ayenyefte†, *n.* [ME., < *ayen*, again, back, + *yefte*, gift: see *again* and *gift*.] A recompense. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*.

ay-green, aye-green (ā'grēn), *n.* [< *ay*[1] + *green*. Cf. *evergreen* and *sempervivent*.] The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

aygulet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *aglet*.

aylet, ayelt, *n.* [< ME. *aiel, ayel*, < AF. *ayle*, OF. *aiel, aiol*, F. *aïeul* = Pr. *aviol* = Sp. *abuelo* = It. *avolo*, < LL. **aviolus*, dim. of *avius*, for L. *avus*, grandfather.] A grandfather. See *besayle*.

I am thin *ayel*, ready at thy wille.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1619.

aylet (ā'let), *n.* [Cf. *ailette*.] In *her.*, a bird represented as sable, beaked and legged gules. Also known as the *sea-swallow* and as the *Cornish chough*.

aymant†, **aymont**†, *n.* [< OF. *aymant, aïmant* = Pr. *ayman, aziman, adiman*, < ML. **adimas* (*adimant-*), var. of L. *adamas* (*adamant-*), adamant, diamond: see *adamant, diamond*.] Adamant; a diamond.

aymet, *interj.* See *ay me!* under *ay*[2].

Aymees and hearty heigh-hoes
Are sallads fit for soldiers.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

aymers†, *n. pl.* Obsolete form of *embers*.

aymont†, *n.* See *aymant*.

ayni-wood (ī'ni-wūd), *n.* The timber of the *Terminalia tomentosa*, a combretaceous tree of southern India.

ayont (ą-yont'), *prep.* [Sc., = E. *beyond*, with prefix *a-* instead of *be-*: see *beyond*.] Beyond.

Some wee short hour *ayont* the twal.
Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

ayr (ār), *n.* [Sc., also *air*, < Icel. *eyrr*, mod. *eyri*, the gravelly bank of a river, a small tongue of land running into the sea (= Sw. *ör* = Dan. *öre*, seen in place-names, as in *Elsinore*, Dan. *Helsingör*, Icel. as if **Helsingja-eyrr*), < *aurr*, clay, mud, = Norw. *aur* = AS. *eár*, earth, ground, used also as the name of the runic character for *eá*.] An open sea-beach; a sand-bank. Also spelled *air*. [Scotch.]

ayrant (ar'ant), *a.* [Also *eyrant*, a ppr. form, < ME. **aire, eyre*, etc., aery: see *aery*[2] and *-ant*[1].] In *her.*, seated on its nest or aery: said of a bird of prey when thus represented as a bearing.

Ayr stone. See *stone*.

ayuntamiento (ä-yön"tä-mi-en'tō), *n.* [Sp., < OSp. *ayuntar*, < ML. **adjunctare*, < *ad*, to, + **junctare* (> Sp. *juntar*, join), < L. *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*. Cf. *junta*.] In Spain and Spanish America, a corporation or body of magistrates in a city or town; a town council, usually composed of alcaldes, regidors, and other municipal officers.

ay-word† (ā'wėrd), *n.* [A form, appar. an error, appearing in some editions of Shakspere, specifically in "Twelfth Night," ii. 3, where others give *nayword*, q. v.] A byword.

az. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *azure*.

azale (ą-zāl'), *n.* [Appar. < *azalea*. Cf. *azalein*.] A coloring matter obtained by extracting "madder-flowers" with wood-naphtha at a boiling temperature. It is no longer used.

Azalea (ą-zā'lē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀζαλέος*, dry (in allusion to the dry habitat of the plant), < *ἀζειν*, dry up, parch.] **1.** A genus of ericaceous plants, related to *Rhododendron*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A plant or flower belonging to this genus. See *Rhododendron*.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A name of a species of plants of the genus *Loiseleuria*, the Alpine azalea, *L. procumbens*.

azalein (ą-zā'lē-in), *n.* [< *azalea* + *-in*[2].] An old name for crude magenta.

azan (a-zän'), *n.* [Ar.] In Mohammedan countries, the call to public prayers, proclaimed by the crier from the minaret of the mosque.

When their crier, a small wizen-faced man, began the *Azan*, we received it with a shout of derision, and some, hastily snatching up their weapons, offered him an opportunity of martyrdom. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 133.

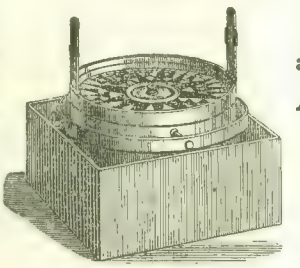
azarin (az'ą-rin), *n.* A coal-tar color of the azo-group used in dyeing. It is applied only to cotton, and is fairly fast to light. It is a compound of naphthol-azo-dichlor-phenol and ammonium bisulphite. It dyes a brilliant red inclining to crimson.

azarole (az'ą-rōl), *n.* [Also *azerole*; < F. *azarole, azerole* = It. *azzeruolo* = Sp. *acerolo, azarolo* = Pg. *azarola* (NL. *azarolus*), < Ar. *az-zu'rūr*, < *al*, the, + *zu'rūr*, azarole.] The Neapolitan medlar, a species of thorn, *Cratægus Azarolus*, which bears a rather large, pleasant fruit.

azedarach (a-zed'ą-rak), *n.* [< F. *azédarac* = Sp. *acedaraque*, prob. through Ar., < Pers. *āzād dirakht*, lit. free (noble) tree: *āzād*, free; *dirakht*, tree.] **1.** An ornamental East Indian tree, *Melia Azedarach*, cultivated in southern Europe and America, and also known as *beadtree, pride of India*, etc. See *Melia*.—**2.** A drug, consisting of the bark of the root of the azedarach. It is an emetic and a cathartic, and is used as a vermifuge.

aziam (az'iam), *n.* [Russ. *azyamŭ*.] A full long outside garment, without plaits, made of a coarse gray cloth; at Astrakhan, a sheepskin coat covered with cloth. [Russian.]

★**azimuth** (az'i-muth), *n.* [< ME. *azymuth, azimut*, < OF. *azimut* = Sp. *azimut* = Pg. *azimuth* = It. *azzimutto*, < Ar. *as-sumūt*, < *al*, the, + *sumūt*, pl. of *samt*, way or path, point or quarter of the horizon. From the same word is derived *zenith*, q. v.] In *astron.*, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the center of a celestial object. The azimuth and altitude of a star give its exact position in the sky. —**Altitude and azimuth circle.** See *circle*.—**Azimuth compass,** a compass placed in some convenient part of a ship on the midship line, and provided with vanes, screws, and other apparatus for observing the bearings of heavenly and terrestrial objects.—**Azimuth dial,** a dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. The shadow marks the sun's azimuth.—**Azimuth** or **vertical circles,** great circles intersecting one another in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.—**Magnetic azimuth,** an arc of the horizon intercepted between the azimuth or vertical circle passing through the center of any heavenly body and the magnetic meridian. This is found by observing the object with an azimuth compass.



Azimuth Compass.

azimuthal (az'i-muth-ąl), *a.* [< *azimuth* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the azimuth; used in taking azimuths.

azimuthally (az'i-muth-ąl-i), *adv.* In the manner of an azimuth; in the direction of the azimuth.

Turning *azimuthally* in either direction.
Nature, XXX. 525.

azo-. A curt form of *azote* in compounds.—**Azo-compound,** a compound intermediate between a nitro- and an amino-compound, made from the former by partial reduction, or from the latter by partial oxidation: as, *azobenzene*, $C_6H_5-N=N-C_6H_5$.—**Azo-dyes,** a well-defined group of the coal-tar colors, all containing the diatomic group —N = N—, bound on either side to a benzene radical. They may be prepared by reduction of the nitro-compounds in alkaline solutions or by acting on diazo-compounds with phenols or amines of the aromatic series. Simple azo-compounds are for the most part brightly colored bodies; but they are not dyestuffs, since they do not possess the property of combining with either acids or bases. The azo-dyes are the amino- or hydroxyl-derivatives of simple azo-compounds, and are distinguished as aminoazo- and oxyazo-dyes. In dyeing, the aminoazo-dyes can either be used as such or in the form of their sulphonic acids, while the oxyazo-dyes nearly always contain sulpho-groups.

azobenzene (az-ō-ben'zēn), *n.* [< *azo(te)* + *benzene*.] A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2N_2$, which is obtained by the action of reducing agents upon nitrobenzene. Also called *azobenzol*.

azobenzol (az-ō-ben'zōl), *n.* [< *azo(te)* + *benzol*.] Same as *azobenzene*.

azo-blue (az'ō-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color used for dyeing cotton, and fast to soap and acids. It is a dark-blue powder soluble in water, and is formed by the action of tetrazo-ditolyl chlorid on alpha-naphthol-sulphonate of potash.

azodiphenyl (az"ō-dī-fen'il), *n.* Same as *Coupier's blue* (which see, under *blue*).

azo-erythrin (az"ō-e-rith'rin), *n.* [< *azo(te)* + *erythrin*.] A coloring principle obtained from the archil of commerce.

★**azogue** (ä-thō'gā), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *azougue*, < Sp. Ar. *azaouga*, < Ar. *azzā'ūg*, < *al*, the, + *zā'ūg*, < Syr. *zīwag, zībag*, < Pers. *zībak*, quicksilver.] Quicksilver.

All the different kinds of silver are called [in Mexico] *azogues*, or quicksilvers. *Sci. Amer.* (N. S.), LVI. 260.

azoic (ą-zō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄζωος*, lifeless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ζωή*, life, < *ζάειν, ζῆν*, live.] Destitute of organic life: in *geol.*, applied to rocks which are destitute of any fossil remains or other evidence of the existence of life at the period of their deposition. The "azoic system" or series of Foster and Whitney includes the stratified rocks, together with the associated unstratified or massive ones, which underlie unconformably, or are otherwise shown to be older than, the Potsdam sandstone, or the lowest group of rocks which, up to the time the name was given, had been proved to contain traces of a former organic life.

The dredge was sent down at each successive station, but with very poor result; and Dr. Carpenter was driven to the conclusion that the bottom of the Mediterranean at depths beyond a few hundred fathoms is nearly *azoic*.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 192.

The enormously thick *azoic* slaty and other rocks, which constitute the Laurentian and Cambrian formations, may be to a great extent the metamorphosed products of Foraminiferal life. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 82.

azolitmin (az-ō-lit'min), *n.* [< *azo(te)* + *litmus* + *-in*[2].] A deep blood-red coloring matter obtained from litmus.

azonic (a-zon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄζωνος*, confined to no zone or region, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ζωνή*, a zone.] Not confined to any particular zone or region; not local. *Emerson*.

azoöspermatism (a-zō-ō-spėr'mą-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄζωος*, lifeless (see *azoic*), + *σπέρμα*(τ-), seed, + *-ism*.] Same as *azoöspermia*.

azoöspermia (a-zō-ō-spėr'mi-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *azoöspermatism*.] In *pathol.*, loss or diminution of vitality of the spermatozoa, or their absence from the semen.

azor (ā'zor), *n.* A kind of beaver cloth, made in Styria, Austria.

Azorian (ą-zō'ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Azores*, Pg. *Açores*, so named from the abundance of hawks or buzzards there, < Sp. *azor*, Pg. *açor*, a hawk: see *Astur* and *austringer*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the Azores, or to their inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Azores, a group of islands situated in the Atlantic ocean about 800 miles west of Portugal, to which country they belong.

azorite (az'ō-rīt), *n.* A mineral crystallizing in minute tetragonal crystals, found in a granitic rock in the Azores. It has been identified with *zircon*.

azotate†, (az'ō-tāt), *n.* [< *azot-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A compound formed by the union of nitric or azotic acid with a base; nitrate.

azote (az'ōt), *n.* [= F. *azote*, < NL. *azotum*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + **ζωτός*, assumed verbal adj. of *ζώειν*, var. of *ζάειν, ζῆν*, live.] A name formerly given to nitrogen, because it is unfit for respiration.

Lavoisier suggested the propriety of giving to this foul kind of air [air robbed of its oxygen] the name of *Azote*, . . . a name which it still retains in France, but which has been superseded elsewhere by the term *Nitrogen*.
Huxley, Physiog., p. 79.

azoted (az'ō-ted), *a.* [< *azote* + *-ed*[2].] Nitrogenized.

As animals are fed on animal diet or on *azoted* substances. *Aitkin*, Med. Dict. (6th ed.), II. 1061.

azoth† (az'oth), *n.* [Also *azot* and *azook*; F. and NL. *azoth*; a miswriting of *azoch*: see *azogue*.] **1.** In *alchemy*, mercury, as the assumed first principle of all metals.—**2.** The universal specific or panacea of Paracelsus.

azotic (a-zot'ik), *a.* [< *azote* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to azote; fatal to animal life.—**Azotic acid.** Same as *nitric acid*. See *nitric*.—**Azotic gas,** nitrogen, or nitrogen gas.

azotide (az'ō-tid or -tīd), *n.* [< *azote* + *-ide*[2].] An azotized body. See *azotized*.

azotin (az'ō-tin), *n.* [< *azote* + *-in*[2].] An explosive compound consisting of 15.23 parts of carbon, 11.43 of sulphur, 69.05 of saltpeter, and 4.29 of petroleum.

azotise, azotised. See *azotize, azotized*.

azotite (az'ō-tīt), *n.* [< *azote* + *-ite*[2].] A salt formed by a combination of nitrous acid with a base: synonymous with *nitrite*.

azotize (az'ō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *azotized*, ppr. *azotizing*. [< *azote* + *-ize*.] To nitrogenize. Also spelled *azotise*.

azotized (az'ō-tīzd), *p. a.* Imbued with azote or nitrogen. Also spelled *azotised*.

It has been maintained, on the basis of carefully-conducted experiments, . . . that the amount of work done by an animal may be greater than can be accounted for by the ultimate metamorphosis of the *azotized* constituents of its food.
W. B. Carpenter, in Corr. and Conserv. of Forces, p. 431.

Organic compounds which contain nitrogen are frequently termed *azotised* substances.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 339.

★**azotometer** (az-ō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *azote* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *nitrometer*.

An *azotometer* containing a concentrated solution of potassium hydroxide where the nitrogen was measured.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 57.

azotous (a-zō′tus), *a.* [< *azote* + *-ous*.] Nitrous: as, *azotous* (= nitrous) acid.

azoturia (az-ō-tū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *azote* + L. *ur-ina*, urine: see *urea*.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which there is an excess of urea excreted.

Azrael, Azrail (az′rą-el, -il), *n.* [Heb. *Azraēl*, lit. help of God.] In *Mohammedanism*, the angel of death, whose function it is to separate men's souls from their bodies.

The second trumpet blast will be that of "Extermination," at the sound of which the lives of all creatures . . . will in an instant be extinguished, the last to die being *Azrael*, the angel of death. *Religions of the World*, p. 364.

Aztec (az′tek), *n.* and *a.* [< Sp. *Azteca*, < Nahuatl *Azteca*, < *Aztlan*, the legendary region from which the Aztecs came; said to be < *aztatl*, heron, + *tlan* or *titlan*, place.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A member of one of the leading aboriginal tribes of Mexico, dominant on the central table-land at the time of the Spanish invasion under Cortés. See Cyc. of Names (Vol. XI).—**2.** The language of the Aztecs; Nahuatl: still spoken by a considerable number of Mexican Indians.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aztecs or to their language.

Aztecan (az′tek-an), *a.* Aztec.

azulejo (ä-thō-lā′hō), *n.* [Sp., Dutch glazed tile, < *azul*, blue: see *azure*.] An earthenware tile, painted and enameled in rich colors (originally blue), especially one having a metallic luster. [This use of the word, which is general among English collectors and writers on decoration, is apparently founded on the assumption that the word in the original Spanish means a tile of any kind.]

azulene (az′ū-lēn), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *azul*, blue, azure, + *-ene*.] A vegetable principle which imparts a blue color to many of the volatile oils. It is a volatile liquid, with an intensely blue vapor. The formula $C_{16}H_{26}O$ has been given to it. Also called *cerulein*.

azulin (az′ū-lin), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *azul*, blue, azure, + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color formerly used in dyeing. It was prepared by heating coralline and aniline together, and produced blue colors.

azulmin (az-ul′min), *n.* [< *az(ure)* + *ulm(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A name given to the brown ulmic nitrogenous substance which is formed by the spontaneous decomposition of hydrocyanic acid.

azumbre (ä-thöm′brā), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish liquid measure, equal in amount to about half ★a gallon.

azure (azh′ūr or ā′zhūr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *azure*, *asure*, *asur*, < OF. *azur*, *asur*, F. *azur* = Pr. *azur* = OSp. *azur*, Sp. Pg. *azul* = It. *azzurro*, *azzuolo*, < ML. *azura*, *azurum*, etc., also *lazur*, *lazurius*, *lazulus*, an azure-colored stone, lapis lazuli, also azure, MGr. *λαζούριον*, < Ar. *lāzward*, < Pers. *lazhward*, lapis lazuli, azure: said to be named from the mines of *Lajwurd*. The initial *l* is supposed to have been lost in the Romanic forms through confusion with the definite article, F. *le*, *l'*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** Lapis lazuli.

But natheles this markis hath doon make
Of gemmes set in gold and in *asure*,
Broches and ringes, for Grisildis sake.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 254.

2. The fine blue color of the sky: as, "her eyes a bashful *azure*," *Tennyson*, The Brook.

If . . . the air were absolutely pure and devoid of matter foreign to it, the *azure* of the sky would no longer be seen and the heaven would appear black.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 82.

A little speck of *azure* has widened in the western heavens. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, I.

3. A name formerly applied to several sky-colored or blue pigments, but now used for cobalt blue (which see, under *blue*). It has been applied to—(*a*) that made from lapis lazuli, called genuine ultramarine; (*b*) that made by fusing glass with oxid of cobalt, and reducing this to a powder: in grains the size of sand, this is called smalt; (*c*) an artificially prepared carbonate of copper.

4. The sky, or blue vault of heaven.

Not like those steps
On heaven's *azure*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 297.

5. In *her.*, the tincture blue, which in uncolored drawings or engravings is represented by shading in horizontal lines. Often abbreviated to *az*.


Azure (heraldic tincture).

II. *a.* Resembling the clear blue color of the sky; sky-blue. —**Azure blue.** See *blue*.—**Azure copper ore.** See *azurite*, 1.

azure (azh′ūr or ā′zhūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *azured*, ppr. *azuring*. [< *azure*, *a.*] To color blue.

Who *azur'd* the firmament? *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 394.
'Twixt the green sea and the *azur'd* vault.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

azure-stone (azh′ūr-stōn), *n.* Same as *azurite*, 1.

★**azurine** (azh′ū-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *azurinus*, < *azura*, azure: see *azure*.] **I.†** *a.* Azure. *Hakluyt.*

II. *n.* **1.** An English book-name of a fish which is a variety of the rudd; the blue roach. —**2.** A bird of the genus *Malurus* (which see). —**3.** A bluish-black shade produced in printing with aniline black, formed by treating the fabric with ammonia after the black is completely developed.

azurite (azh′ū-rīt), *n.* [< *azure* + *-ite*[2].] **1.** A blue mineral, a hydrous carbonate of copper. It has been used as a pigment, under the name of *mountain-blue*. Azurite occurs finely crystallized at Chessy, near Lyons, France, whence it has been called *chessylite* and *Chessy copper*; it is also obtained in fine crystals at several mines in Arizona and Utah. Also called *azure copper ore*, *azure-stone*, *blue copper ore*, and *blue malachite*.

2. Same as *lazulite*.

azurn† (azh′ūrn or ā′zhūrn), *a.* [< *azure* + *-en*[2]. Cf. *golden*.] Of a blue color.

The *azurn* sheen of turkis blue.
Milton, Comus, l. 893.

azury (azh′ū-ri or ā′zhū-ri), *a.* [< *azure* + *-y*[1].] Of an azure or bluish color; blue.

Azygobranchia (az″i-gō-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄζυγος*, not joined (see *azygous*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A division of streptoneurous gastropods, by which the *Scutibranchia*, the *Ctenobranchia*, and the *Heteropoda* are collectively contrasted with the *Zygobranchia*. See extract.

All the remaining Gasteropoda contrast with the Zygobranchia in the fact that the torsion of the body has caused the obsolescence or abortion of one of the true gills, and for this reason Dr. Lankester has arranged them under one ordinal head, *Azygobranchia*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 322.

azygobranchiate (az″i-gō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< *Azygobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Azygobranchia*.

azygomatous (az-i-gom′ą-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-[18]) + *zygomatic*.] Having no zygomata; destitute of zygomatic arches, as the skull of a shrew. *Coues*.

azygos (az′i-gos), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄζυγος*, unpaired: see *azygous*.] An azygous part, as a muscle, vein, etc.—**Azygos pharyngis**, a small muscle arising from the pharyngeal spine of the basilar process of the occipital bone, and lying along the middle line of the back of the pharynx and inserted into the raphe.—**Azygos uvulæ**, the fleshy substance of the uvula, supposed to be a single symmetrical muscle, but really composed of paired halves.

azygospore (a-zī′gō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-[18]) + *zygospore*.] A spore exactly resembling a zygospore, but produced parthenogenetically by an isolated reproductive organ in some members of the subclass *Zygomycetes* of the lower fungi.

azygous (az′i-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄζυγος*, unpaired, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ζυγόν* = E. *yoke*.] Having no fellow; not being one of a pair; single: in *anat.* applied to several parts, as muscles, veins, bones, etc., that are apparently single, or have no symmetrical fellow.—**Azygous artery**, an artery of the knee-joint, usually coming from the popliteal, but sometimes from one of the superior articular arteries.—**Azygous veins**, three veins of the trunk, one on the right side and two on the left. The *right* or *large azygous vein* arises in small branches from the upper lumbar vertebræ, passes up into the thorax to the right of the aorta, and, receiving the eight inferior right intercostal veins, the lesser azygous veins, the left superior intercostal vein, the right bronchial vein, and some esophageal and mediastinal branches, empties into the superior vena cava just above the pericardium. The *left lower* or *small azygous vein* begins in the upper lumbar veins, enters the thorax, receives the four or five lower left intercostal veins and some esophageal and mediastinal branches, and empties usually into the right azygous vein, but sometimes into the left innominate vein. The *left upper azygous vein* is derived from the left intercostal veins, which lie between those that empty into the left superior intercostal trunk and those that empty into the left lower azygos. They are usually two or three in number. It communicates above with the left superior intercostal vein and below with the right azygous vein.

azym, azyme (az′im), *n.* [< LL. *azymus*, also *azymon*, unleavened bread, < Gr. *ἄζυμος*, neut. *ἄζυμον*, unleavened, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ζύμη*, leaven, < *ζεῖν*, boil, bubble, ferment.] Unleavened bread, or a cake of unleavened bread; especially, the bread eaten among the Jews at the time of the Passover, or that used in part of the Christian church for consecration in the eucharist: generally in the plural. In the Western Church azyms seem to have been used as far back as positive testimony goes, but the evidence either for or against their use in the earlier centuries is very scanty. In the Eastern Church consecration of leavened bread seems to have been the universal rule since the earliest times, but some early Oriental sects used azyms. The Latin Church does not hold that the use of leavened bread invalidates consecration. The controversy between the Eastern and Western churches as to azyms turns mainly on the question whether the Last Supper was within the period of unleavened bread, and whether therefore the holy communion was instituted with azyms or not.

We have shunned the obscurity of the papists in their *azymes*, tunick, &c.
The Translators of the Bible to the Reader.

Rome prescribes nothing to other nations on the point, merely laying down that the blessed Sacrament may more conveniently be consecrated in *Azymes*.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 1055.

azymic (a-zim′ik), *a.* [< *azym* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to unleavened bread; unleavened; azymous.

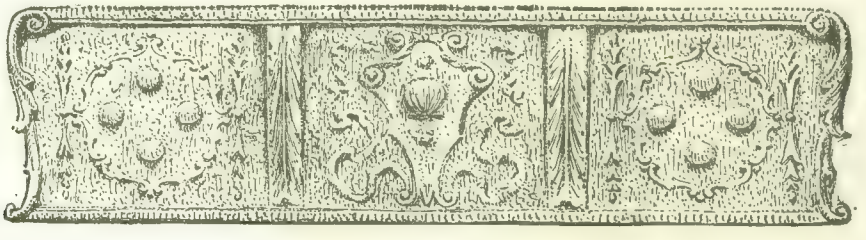
Azymite (az′i-mīt), *n.* [< ML. *azymita*, < MGr. *ἀζυμίτης*, < *ἄζυμος*, unleavened: see *azym* and *-ite*[2].] A member of a church which uses unleavened bread for consecration in the eucharist; especially, a designation applied by controversialists of the Greek Church to a member of the Latin or Western Church, or to an adherent of the Armenian or of the Maronite Church, which also use azyms. See *azym*. The terms *Fermentarians* and *Prozymites* have sometimes been applied in return to members of the Greek Church by Latin controversialists.

azymous (az′i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄζυμος*, unleavened: see *azym*.] Unleavened; unfermented: as, sea-biscuit is *azymous*. [Rare.]

azzimina (ät-si-mē′nä), *n.* [It.] Decoration by damaskeening of the finer sort, especially in gold or silver and in elaborate designs. Also called *agemina*.

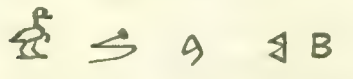
azzle-tooth (az′l-tōth), *n.* [See *axle-tooth*.] Same as *axle-tooth*. *Halliwell; Dunglison.* [Prov. Eng.]

azzy, *n.* [E. dial.] A wayward child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]



★

B, 1. The second letter in order in the English alphabet, as it was in the Phenician, and has been in most other alphabets derived from the Phenician. (See *A*.) The name of the Phenician character was *beth*, meaning house; from this comes the Greek name, *beta*. The Phenician *beth*, with some early Greek and Latin forms of *b*, and with the ancient Egyptian characters, hieratic and hieroglyphic, from which the others are by many authorities supposed to be ultimately derived, are given below:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The value of the character is the same in all these alphabets. It is a labial sonant (or voiced) mute (or stop, or check); that is, it is made with the lips alone, by a complete closure cutting off all exit of breath from the mouth, but with accompanying sonant vibrations of the vocal chords, the current of air necessary to produce this being driven from the lungs into the closed cavity of the mouth. The corresponding surd (or voiceless) mute is *p*. (See *P*.) *B* has nothing of that variety of pronunciation shown by most English letters; but it is sometimes silent, as when final after *m*, in *lamb*, *limb*, *tomb*, *thumb*, and in a few other cases, as *debt*, *doubt*. In most of these cases *b* is a modern graphic insertion, and was never pronounced (in the English forms); *e. g.*, *limb*, *thumb*, *debt*, *doubt*. In the fundamental or Germanic part of our language a *b* comes from a more original aspirate found in Sanskrit as *bh*, in Greek as *φ* (*ph*), in Latin usually as *f*. Examples are: E. *brother* = Skt. *bhrātar* = Gr. *φράτηρ* = L. *frater*; E. *bear*[1] (v.) = Skt. √ *bhar* = Gr. *φέρειν* = L. *ferre*. With the English *b* corresponds that of most of the other Germanic dialects. In the original Indo-European or Aryan language *b* was nearly or altogether wanting.

2. As a numeral, B was used by the Hebrews and Greeks, as now by the Arabians, for 2.—3. As a symbol: (*a*) In *music*, the seventh tone, or "leading tone," of the model diatonic scale, or scale of C. B was the last tone to be adopted into the modern major scale. It was the first note to be modified by lowering its pitch a semitone; its two forms, the *b rotundum* or B flat (♭) and the *b quadratum* or B natural (♮) (see below), afterward became conventional signs which were applied as accidentals to all the notes of the scale. See *accidental*, *n.*, 1. In Italian and French the same note is called *si*. In German use *B* denotes B flat, while B natural is represented by *H*, and is called *ha*. (*b*) In *chem.*, the symbol of *boron*. (*c*) In *ornith.*, the accessory femorocaudal muscle, one of the chief classificatory muscles of the leg. *A. H. Garrod*. (*d*) In *math.*, see *A*, 2 (*c*). (*e*) In abstract reasoning, suppositions, etc., the second or other person or thing mentioned: as, if A strike *B*. (*f*) In general, the second in any series: as, Company B (of a regiment), schedule B, etc.; in the form *b*, or b, the second column of a page, in a book printed in columns.—4. As an abbreviation, B. stands for—(*a*) *Bachelor* (or Middle Latin *Baccalaureus*), in B. A. or A. B., B. C. E., B. D., B. L., B. M., etc. See these abbreviations. (*b*) In dates, *before*, as in B. C. or B. C., and *born*, as in *b.* 1813. (*c*) In a ship's log-book, in the form *b.*, *blue sky*. (*d*) In hydrometric measurements, *Baumé*: as, 8° *B*. See *Baumé's hydrometer*, under *hydrometer*. Also *Bé.*—**B, or B flat,** an English humorous euphemism for *bug* (*Cimex lectularius*).—**B cancellatum,** in *music*, the sharp: so called because it was originally indicated by crossing or canceling the symbol of B quadratum.—**B quadratum,** in *music*, literally square B, a modified form (♮) of the black-letter **b** used before the invention of accidentals to denote B natural in distinction from B flat: now used as the natural. See *accidental*, *n.*, 1.—**B rotundum,** in *music*, literally round B, a modified form (♭) of the Roman letter b first used to denote B flat, as distinguished from B quadratum: it is now the conventional sign of the flat. See *accidental*, *n.*, 1.—**Not to know B from a bull's foot, or a broomstick, or a battledore,** to be very illiterate or very ignorant: popular alliterative comparisons, the first dating from the Middle English period.

ba[1], *v. i.* [Perhaps a humorous imitation of a smack; but cf. OF. *baer*, *beer*, open the mouth, gape (see *bay*[4]), and *bass*[5], kiss.] To kiss.

Let me *ba* thy cheke.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 433.

ba[2] (bâ), *v. t.* [Imitative of the sound.] To lull asleep by a continuous, inarticulate, musical hum. [Scotch.]

I'll *ba* the bairns wi' an unkenned tune.
W. Nicholson.

Ba. The chemical symbol of *barium*.

ba' (bâ), *n.* [Sc., = E. *ball*[1]. Cf. *a*[8].] A ball. [Scotch.]

B. A. An abbreviation of—(*a*) *Bachelor of Arts*. See *A. B.* and *bachelor*. (*b*) *Bachelor of Agriculture*: same as *B. Agr.* (*c*) *British Association* (for the Advancement of Science): used in such phrases as *B. A. unit*. See *unit*.

baa (bä), *v. i.* [Imitative of the sound. Cf. L. *bee*, the sound made by a sheep (Varro), L. *balare*, bleat, Gr. *βληχή*, Doric *βλαχά*, a bleating; G. *bä*, bleating, Cat. *be*, a sheep, with similar forms in many languages.] To cry or bleat as a sheep.

Like a lamb whose dam away is set
He treble *baas* for help. *Sir P. Sidney.*

baa (bä), *n.* [< *baa*, *v.*] The cry or bleating of a sheep or lamb.

baag-nouk, *n.* A weapon for secret attack used among the Mahrattas in India, consisting of short, sharp, curving steel blades, secured to a strap or plate passing across the palm of the hand, and so arranged as not to wound the user. An apparently friendly movement of the hand inflicts a terrible wound.

Baal (bā'al), *n.* [LL. *Bāal*, Gr. *Βάαλ*, *Βαάλ*, < Heb. *Ba'al*, orig. 'lord,' or 'owner,' applied to any deity, then to a particular deity; pl. *ba'alīm*.] The name of a Semitic solar deity worshiped, especially by the Phenicians and their descendants the Carthaginians, with much license and sensuality. Baal was derived from the Babylonian Bel, a deity of a much higher type, and was merged in the Tyrian Melkarth. In its original generic sense of 'lord,' the name was applied to many different divinities, or, with qualifying epithets, to the same divinity regarded in different aspects and as exercising different functions. Thus in Hos. ii. 16 it is applied to Jehovah himself, while *Baal-berith* (the covenant-lord) was the god of the Shechemites, and *Baal-zebub* (the fly-god) the idol of the Philistines at Ekron. *Baal-peor* (lord of the opening) was a god of Moab and Midian, probably the same as Chemosh. The word enters into the composition of many Hebrew, Phenician, and Carthaginian names of persons and places, as *Jerubbaal*, *Hasdrubal* (help of Baal), *Hannibal* (grace of Baal), *Baal-Hammon*, *Baal-Thamar*, etc.

Baalism (bā'al-izm), *n.* [< *Baal* + *-ism*.] The worship of Baal; gross idolatry of any kind.

His seven thousand whose knees were not suppled with the *Baalism* of that age. *Fuller.*

Baalist (bā'al-ist), *n.* [< *Baal* + *-ist*.] A worshiper of Baal; a Baalite.

Baalite (bā'al-īt), *n.* [< *Baal* + *-ite*[2].] A worshiper of Baal; hence, a worshiper of heathen gods in general; an idolater, or idolatrous worshiper.

These *Baalites* of pelf. *Keats*, Isabel.

Baanite (bā'an-īt), *n.* [< *Baanes* + *-ite*[2].] A follower of Baanes, a Paulician of the eighth century.

baar, *n.* See *bahar*.

bab[1] (bab), *n.* [Sc. and E. dial., = E. *bob*[1], q. v.] 1. A bunch; tassel; cockade. [Scotch.]

A cockit hat with a *bab* of blue ribbands at it. *Scott.*

2. A bob, as used in fishing.

Besides these eel-sets, however, the Norfolk Broadmen also fish for eels with *babs*, which can hardly be called sport in any sense of the term. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 258.

bab[1] (bab), *v. i.* [E. dial., = *bob*[1], *v.*] To fish with a bob. See *bob*[1].

bab[2] (bab), *n.* [E. dial., = *babe*, q. v.] A babe. [Prov. Eng.]

Bab[3] (bäb), *n.* [Ar. Pers. *bāb*, a gate or door; forming part of many eastern place-names, as *Bab-el-mandeb*.] 1. The title assumed by the founder of Babism.—2. A Babist; an adherent of or a believer in Babism.

baba[1] (bä'bä'), *n.* A child's variant of *papa*.

baba[2] (ba-bä'), *n.* [F.] A light kind of fruit-cake, of Polish origin.

Baba[3] (bä'bä), *n.* [Turk. and Ar. *bābā*, father. Cf. *babu*.] An Oriental title of respect applied (*a*) by tributary Arabs to the Turks, (*b*) to the ushers of the seraglio, and (*c*) to the Patriarch of Alexandria.

babacoote, *n.* Same as *babakoto*.

babakoto (bä-bä-kō'tō), *n.* [Also *babacoote*. Malagasy.] A name of the indri or short-tailed woolly lemur of Madagascar, *Indris* or *Lichanotus brevicaudatus*.

babber (bab'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., = *bobber*[1].] One who fishes with a bob; a bobber.

Norfolk *babbers* frequently catch four stone weight of eels to a boat per night, especially in the spawning-grounds. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 259.

babbint, *n.* An obsolete form of *bavin*[1].

babbitting (bab'it-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **babbitt*, v., < *Babbitt* (*metal*).] 1. The operation of lining shells or bushings for a bearing with Babbitt metal; hence, commonly, the similar use of any antifriction alloy.—2. Babbitt metal.—**Babbitting jig,** a tool used to hold bearing-boxes in position about the journals of shafts, etc., while any box-lining metal, as the Babbitt, is being poured in.—**Babbitting ladle,** an iron ladle used to pour the Babbitt metal or any antifriction alloy upon the bearings of machinery.

Babbitt metal. See *metal*.

babblative (bab'lą-tiv), *a.* [Formerly also *bablative*; < *babble* + *-ative*. Cf. *talkative*.] Given to babbling.

Argumentative, *babblative*, and unpleasant to me.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 119.

babble (bab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *babbled*, ppr. *babbling*. [< ME. *babelen*, *bablen* = D. *babbelen* = LG. *babbelen* = Icel. *babbla* = Dan. *bable* = G. *bappeln*, *bappern*, babble (cf. F. *babiller*, chatter); all perhaps imitative, with freq. suffix *-l*, from the redupl. syllable *ba*: see *ba*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children do; prattle; jabber.

I *babbled* for you, as babies for the moon,
Vague brightness. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To talk idly, irrationally, or thoughtlessly; chatter or prate heedlessly or mischievously.

A *babbled* of green fields. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

The people, when they met, . . .
Began to scoff and jeer and *babble* of him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To make a continuous murmuring sound, as a stream; repeat a sound frequently and indistinctly.

The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 3.

The *babbling* runnel crispeth. *Tennyson*, Claribel.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter incoherently or with meaningless iteration; repeat; prate.

These [words] he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To utter foolishly or thoughtlessly; let out by babbling or prating: as, to *babble* a plot or a secret.

babble (bab'l), *n.* [< *babble*, *v.*] Inarticulate speech, such as that of an infant; idle talk; senseless prattle; murmur, as of a stream.

Making merry in odd tones, and a *babble* of outlandish words. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, II.

An extraordinary incessant *babble* of rapid prayer from the priests in the stalls. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 54.

= **Syn.** See *prattle*, *n.*

babblement (bab'l-ment), *n.* [< *babble* + *-ment*.] Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words.

Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*. *Milton*, Education.

babbler (bab'lėr), *n.* 1. One who babbles; an idle talker; an irrational prater; one who says things heedlessly or mischievously.

Cunn. No blabbing, as you love me.
Sir Greg. None of our blood
Were ever *babblers*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A name of various old-world dentirostral oscine passerine birds more or less nearly related to thrushes. (*b*) *pl.* The family

Timaliidæ or subfamily *Timaliinæ* of *Turdidæ*, an uncertain group of generally short-winged and short-tailed birds, definable by no common characters. It contains a great number of birds not satisfactorily located elsewhere, and has been called "the ornithological waste-basket."

3. In *hunting*, a dog that yelps or gives tongue too much when in the field.

After a fox has been found, the *babbler* announces the fact for the next ten minutes, and repeats his refrain whenever the least opportunity presents itself.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 315.

babblery[1]†, *n.* [< *babble* + *-ry*. Cf. F. *babillerie* (Cotgrave), babble.] Babbling; chattering; idle talk. *Stubbes.*

babblery[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *babblerie*, *bablerie*, appar. for *babery* or *baublery*.] Something worthless; worthless things collectively. *Nares.*

Other toyes, fantasies, and *bableries*, whereof the world is ful, are suffered to be printed. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses.

babbling (bab'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *babble*, *v.*] Foolish talk.

Avoiding profane and vain *babblings*. 1 Tim. vi. 20.

babblingly (bab'ling-li), *adv.* In a babbling manner; with babblement; pratingly.

babblishly† (bab'lish-li), *adv.* Babblingly.

babbly (bab'li), *a.* [< *babble* + *-y*.] Full of babble; chattering.

babby (bab'i), *n.* [E. dial., = *baby*, q. v.] A baby. [Prov. Eng.]

babe (bāb), *n.* [Also prov. *bab*; < ME. *babe*, *babbe*, *bab*, also *baban*; a word taken up from *ba*[2] of infant utterance. Compare *ba*[2], *dad*, *daddy*, *papa*, etc., also *babble*, etc. The Celtic words (W. Gael. Ir. Corn. *baban* = Manx *baban*, *bab*, a babe, child) are late, and are from E. Hence the dim. *baby*.] **1.** An infant; a young child of either sex.—**2**†. A child's doll.

All as a poore pedler he did wend,
Bearing a trusse of tryfles at hys backe,
As bells, and *babes*, and glasses, in hys packe.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Or madly think a *babe* of clouts were he.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

3. One who is like a babe in any respect; a person of infantine or childish character or ability: as, he is a mere *babe* in that man's hands.—**Babe in arms.** See *arm*[1].—**Babe in Christ**, a recent convert to Christianity (1 Cor. iii. 1).

babehood (bāb'hụd), *n.* [< *babe* + *-hood*.] Same as *babyhood*. *Udall.*

Babel (bā'bel), *n.* [LL. *Babel*, < Heb. *Bābel*, referred in Genesis to the notion of 'confusion'; but perhaps < Assyrian *bāb-ilu*, lit. gate of God, or *bāb-ili*, gate of the gods, < *bāb*, gate, + *ilu* = Heb. *el*, God: see *Elohim* and *Allah*.] **1.** The Semitic name of the city (Babylon) where, according to Gen. xi., the construction of a tower that would reach to heaven was attempted, and where the confusion of tongues took place. See *Babylonian*. Hence—**2.** A lofty structure.—**3.** A visionary scheme.—**4.** A scene of noise and confusion, as a great city or a riotous assemblage.

'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of retreat,
To peep at such a world—to see the stir
Of the great *Babel*, and not feel the crowd.
Cowper, The Task, iv. 90.

5. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A confused mixture of sounds; confusion; disorder.

That *babel* of strange heathen languages.
Hammond, Sermons, p. 508.

Babel quartz. See *quartz*.

babery† (bā'bėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *babery*, earlier *babeurie*, *babeuwrie*, etc., appar. corrupt forms of *babwynrie*, baboonery (see *baboonery*); but in later use < *babe* + *-ery*.] **1.** Grotesque ornamentation in art or architecture, as carved human figures or other decorations.

Many subtile compassinges,
As *babeuwryes* and pynacles,
Ymageries and tabernacles,
I saugh. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1189.

2. Finery to please a child; any trifling toy for children: as, "painted *babery*," *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, x. 181.

babiant, babion†, *n.* [Also *baboyne*, etc., variant forms of *baboon*, q. v.] A baboon. *B. Jonson; Massinger.*

babillard (bab'i-lärd), *n.* [F., < *babiller*, chatter: see *babble*.] The chatterer: a name borrowed from the French by Rennie for the lesser white-throat, *Sylvia curruca* of Europe, *la fauvette babillarde* of Buffon. [Rare.]

babingtonite (bab'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [After the mineralogist William *Babington* (1756–1833).] A vitreous dark-green or black mineral of the pyroxene group, occurring in small brilliant triclinic crystals in beds of magnetic iron ore and in veins of quartz and feldspar. It is a silicate of iron, manganese, and calcium.

Babington's-curse (bab'ing-tonz-kėrs), *n.* The water-weed, *Philotria Canadensis*: so called in England from the false supposition that it was introduced there by the botanist Charles Babington (born about 1808).

babiont, *n.* See *babian*.

babir (bä'bėr), *n.* A Syrian name for the papyrus.

babirussa, babiroussa (bab-i-rö'sä), *n.* [Also formerly *babirusa*, *barbirousa*, etc. (NL. *babirussa*), < Malay *bābi*, hog, + *rūsa*, deer.] **1.** The East Indian wild hog or horned hog. The upper



East Indian Wild Hog (*Babirussa alfurus*).

canines of the boar are sometimes 12 inches in length, and nearly reach the forehead; the lower pair partake of the same unusual development and direction, but not to the same extent, nor do they pierce the lips. The tusks of the sow are much smaller. The general appearance of the animal is that of a hog, but the legs are longer and the pelage is less bristly. The babirussa is gregarious and herbivorous, like the rest of the pig tribe, and its flesh is used for food; it is sometimes domesticated.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of setiferous pachydermatous ungulate quadrupeds, of the order *Artiodactyla*, or even-toed ungulates, and family *Suidæ*, containing only the babirussa.

Also spelled *babyrussa*, *babyroussa*.

babisht (bā'bish), *a.* [< *babe* + *-ish*[1].] Like a babe; babyish.

If he be bashful and will soon blush, they call him a *babish* and ill brought up thing.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, i.

babishly† (bā'bish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a babe; babyishly.

babishness† (bā'bish-nes), *n.* Babyishness; childishness.

Babism (bäb'ism), *n.* [< Pers. *Bābī*, Babism (< *bāb*, a gate, the name assumed by the founder of the sect, who claimed that no one could come to know God except through him: see *Bab*[3]), + *-ism*.] A religious, political, and social system founded in Persia about 1843 by Seyd Mohammed Ali, a native of Shiraz, who pretended to be descended from Mohammed. It is a pantheistic offshoot of Mohammedanism, tinctured with Gnostic, Buddhistic, and Jewish ideas. It inculcates a high morality; discountenances polygamy; forbids concubinage, asceticism, and mendicancy; recognizes the equality of the sexes; and encourages the practice of charity, hospitality, and abstinence from intoxicants of all kinds.

Babist (bäb'ist), *n.* [< Pers. *Bābī* (see *Babism*) + *-ist*.] A believer in Babism.

bablah (bab'lä), *n.* [See *babul*.] The pod of several species of *Acacia*, especially of *A. scorpioides*, which comes from the East and from Senegal under the name of *neb-neb*. It contains gallic acid and tannin, and has been used in dyeing cotton for producing various shades of drab. The seeds are said to contain a red coloring matter, and to be used in India and Egypt for dyeing morocco. Also called *babool*, *babul*, and *babulah*. See cut under *acacia*.

bablativet, *a.* See *babblative*.

bable[1]†, **bable**[2]†, *n.* See *bauble*[1], *bauble*[2].

Bable[3] (bä'blā), *n.* A dialect of Spanish, spoken in Asturias. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 824.

baboo, *n.* See *babu*.

babool, *n.* Same as *bablah*.

baboon (ba-bön'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baboone*, *baboune*, *babound* (also *babion*, *babian* (< F. *babion*), and *bavian*, after D. *baviaan*, LG. *bavian*, > Dan. *bavian*, G. *pavian*), < ME. *babewyne*, *babwyn*, *babwen*, *baboyne*, etc., < OF. *babuin*, *baboin*, *babouin*, *babion*, mod. F. *babouin* = Sp. Pg. *babuino* = It. *babbuino*; ML. *babewynus*, *babervynus*, *babuynus*, *babouinus*. The OF. forms appear to be the oldest. The origin of the name is unknown. The Ar. *maimūn* is prob. from the European word.] A quadrumanous animal of the old world, of the subfamily *Cynopithecinæ*, and especially of either of the genera *Cynocephalus* (or *Papio*) and *Mandrilla* (or *Mormon*). The baboon has a large prominent muzzle and a low facial angle, constituting a physiognomy to which the term "dog-faced" has been applied. It has cheek-pouches, large canine teeth, tail usually short (whence the term "pig-tailed" applied to some), and large bare ischial callosities, often gayly colored. Its fore and hind limbs are proportionate, so that the animal can go upon all-fours like ordinary quadrupeds, or sit upright like most other monkeys. Baboons are generally large, heavy animals, some equaling a mastiff in size and weight, and are among the most sullen, intractable, ferocious, and filthy brutes of the order to which they belong. Most of them are African, and they are usually gregarious, going in large troops, and feeding on fruits, roots, birds' eggs, insects, etc. Among those which have special names are the anubis, chacma, mandrill, drill, etc. Some of the *Quadrumana* which belong technically to the same group as the baboons do not usually take the name, as the black ape of Celebes, *Cynopithecus niger*, and the Barbary ape, *Inuus ecaudatus*; while some monkeys of other groups are occasionally called baboons.



Baboon (*Cynocephalus maimon*).

baboonery (ba-bön'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *baboooneries* (-riz). [< *baboon* + *-ery*.] **1**†. Same as *babery*, 1.—**2.** A collection of baboons.—**3.** Baboonish conduct or condition.

baboonish (ba-bön'ish), *a.* [< *baboon* + *-ish*[1].] Like a baboon; characteristic of baboons.

A series of *baboonish* chuckles and grins.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 660.

baboosh (ba-bösh'), *n.* [Also *babouche*, after F. *babouche* (usually pl., *babouches*) = Sp. *babucha* (pl. *babuchas*), < Ar. *bābūsh*, < Pers. *pāpōsh*, a slipper, < *pā*, = E. *foot*, + *pōsh*, covering; cf. *pōshīdan*, cover.] A kind of slipper without quarters or heel, worn in Turkey and the East.

Babouvism (ba-bö'vizm), *n.* [< F. *babouvisme*, < *Babeuf* (*Babœuf*) + *-isme*.] The communistic system promulgated by the French socialist François Noël Babeuf during the revolution. Its fundamental principles were summed up in the sentence: "The aim of society is the happiness of all, and happiness consists in equality." By "equality" was meant absolute uniformity in dress, food, elementary education, etc. The property of corporations was to be seized at once, and that of individuals at their death. Officers chosen by the people were to have unlimited powers to divide the product of the industry of all, according to the needs and requirements of each. A great conspiracy was organized by Babeuf and his followers for the establishment of a new government based on these principles, but it was betrayed to the Directory in May, 1796, and Babeuf was executed in May, 1797. Also *Bavouism*.

Babouvist (ba-bö'vist), *n.* [< F. *babouviste*: see *Babouvism*.] A follower of the French socialist Babeuf, or an adherent of Babouvism.

babu (bä'bö), *n.* [Also (as E.) *baboo*; < Hind. *bābu*, a title of respect; in Canarese it means father. Cf. *baba*.] A Hindu title of address, equivalent to *sir* or *Mr.*, given to gentlemen, clerks, etc.: formerly applied in some parts of Hindustan to certain persons of distinction. "In Bengal and elsewhere, among Anglo-Indians, it is often used with a slight savor of disparagement, as characterizing a superficially cultivated but too often effeminate Bengali; and from the extensive employment of the class to which the term was applied as a title in the capacity of clerks in English offices, the word has come often to signify 'a native clerk who writes English.'" *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Gloss.

babuina (bab-ū-ī'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *babuinus*: see *baboon*.] A female baboon.

The depravity of an old *babuina*, or female Bhunder baboon. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 398.

babul (ba-böl'), *n.* [Also written *babool*, *babulah*, repr. Hind. *bābūl*, a species of *Acacia*.] ★Same as *bablah*.

baby (bā'bi), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *babby*; early mod. E. also *babie*, < ME. *babee*, *babi*, dim. of *babe*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *babies* (-biz). **1.** An infant or young child of either sex; a babe.

I knew them all as *babies*, and now they're elderly men.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

2†. A doll.

The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a runagate; and it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*.
Bacon.

These [boxes] are to have Folding-Doors, which being open'd, you are to behold a *Baby* dress'd out in some Fashion which has flourish'd, and standing upon a Pedestal, where the Time of its Reign is mark'd down.
Spectator, No. 478.

3†. [Cf. E. *pupil*, < L. *pupilla*, a girl, the pupil of the eye.] The minute reflection which a person sees of himself in the pupil of another's eye. There are many allusions to this in our older poets;

hence such phrases as *to look babies in one's eyes*, used with regard to a lover.

No more fool,
To look gay *babies in your eyes*, young Roland,
And hang about your pretty neck.
Fletcher, Woman's Prize, v. 1.

But wee cannot so passe the centre of the Eye, which wee call Pupilla, quasi Puppa, the *babie in the eye*, the Sight. *Purchas*, Microcos. (1619), p. 90.

4. One who is like a baby; a childish person.

Though he be grave with years, he's a great *baby*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

Baby act, a colloquial name for the legal defense of infancy. Hence—**To plead the baby act.** (*a*) To plead that a contract is void because made during one's minority. (*b*) To attempt to excuse excessive or feigned ignorance or stupidity on the ground of professed inexperience. [Colloquial in both uses.]—**Bartholomew baby**, a kind of doll sold originally at Bartholomew fair in London, and celebrated as the best then known.

It also tells farmers what manner of wife they shall choose; not one trickt up with ribbens and knots like a *Bartholomew baby*. *Poor Robin's Almanac*, 1695.

II. *a.* **1.** Babyish; infantine; pertaining to an infant.

Ye conscience-stricken cravens, rock to rest
Your *baby* hearts. *Shelley*, The Cenci, iv. 2.

Moulded thy *baby* thought. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

2. Small, or comparatively small: as, a *baby* engine. [Colloq.]

baby (bā′bi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *babied*, ppr. *babying*. [< *baby*, *n.*] To treat like a young child.

At best it *babies* us with endless toys,
And keeps us children till we drop to dust.
Young, Night Thoughts, vi. 521.

baby-farm (bā′bi-färm), *n.* A place where children are received and cared for.

baby-farmer (bā′bi-fär″mėr), *n.* One who receives and contracts to care for the infants of those who, for any reason, may be unable or unwilling to bring up their own children.

baby-farming (bā′bi-fär″ming), *n.* The business carried on by a baby-farmer.

babyhood (bā′bi-hụd), *n.* [< *baby* + *-hood*.] The state of being a baby; infancy.

baby-house (bā′bi-hous), *n.* A toy house for children's dolls.

babyish (bā′bi-ish), *a.* [< *baby* + *-ish*[1].] Like a baby; childish.

babyishness (bā′bi-ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being like a baby; extreme childishness.

babyism (bā′bi-izm), *n.* [< *baby* + *-ism*.] **1.** The state of being a baby; babyhood. *Jeffrey*. —**2.** A childish mode of speech; childishness.

Babyisms and dear diminutives.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

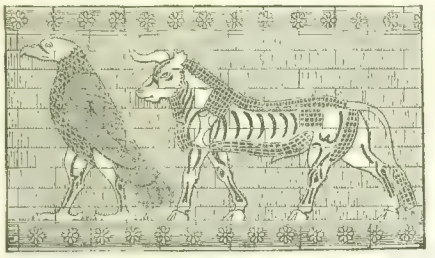
The egotism, the *babyism*, and the inconsistency of this transaction have no parallel. *The Century*, XXIV. 148.

baby-jumper (bā′bi-jum″pėr), *n.* [< *baby* + *jumper*.] A basket or sling in which a small child may be fastened, having an adjustable elastic cord which permits a dancing motion ★when the child's feet touch the floor.

Babylonian (bab-i-lō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Babylon*, < Gr. Βαβυλών (the city), or L. *Babylonia*, < Gr. Βαβυλωνία (the province), the Gr. form of the Semitic name, Heb. *Bābel*, Babylonian and Assyrian *Bābilu*. See *Babel*. The original 'Accadian' name of the city was written *Ka-dingir-ra*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Babylon, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia, or to the kingdom itself. Ruins of the city, in the form of three large mounds, exist near Hillah on the Euphrates, about 64 miles south of Bagdad. **2.** Like the confusion of tongues at Babel (= Babylon); mixed; confused.

This formal error [of applying the word "force" to all kinds of power, living or dead] has become a Pandora's box, whence has sprung a *Babylonian* confusion of tongues. Quoted in *W. R. Grove's* Corr. of Forces, p. 333.

3†. [From a former common identification by Protestants of the "scarlet woman," "Babylon the great, the mother of harlots and abominations" (Rev. xvii. 5), with the Papacy.] (*a*) Popish. (*b*) Scarlet.—**Babylonian art**, a subdivision of Mesopotamian art; the later development of Chaldean art as practised at Babylon, both prior to the Assyrian domination, which began in the eleventh century B. C. and culminated in the ninth century, and after the restoration of the Babylonian kingdom, under Nabopolassar, about 600 B. C. The architecture of Babylon, like that of Assyria, of which it was the model, employed as its chief material of construction the sun-dried brick, and held in general to the thick walls and massive forms which were imposed by this friable material. Stone was much more scarce in Babylonia than in Assyria; hence Babylonian decoration adhered in the main to painting on a surface of plaster for interiors, and to brilliantly enameled tiles, often forming pictorial subjects of great size and variety, for exteriors. In Babylonia, contrary to Assyrian practice, the temple, rising pyramidally in stages, each ascended by broad flights of steps, and each of a distinct color, was the most important development of architecture, the royal palace being subordinated to it. The scarcity of stone rendered sculpture scanty; but the gem-cutter's art produced cylinders or seals in great plenty and of much merit, and pottery, metal-work, and textile fabrics attained great perfection. See *Mesopotamian art*, and compare *Chaldean art* and *Assyrian art*, under the adjectives. —**Babylonian quartz.** Same as *Babel quartz* (which see, under *quartz*).—**Babylonian scale**, the sexagesimal scale of numeration, which originated in Babylonia.



Babylonian Art.—Design in enameled brickwork, from a palace-wall. (From Clark-Reber's "History of Ancient Art.")

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Babylonia; a Chaldean.—**2.** An astrologer: so used from the fact that the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.—**3†.** A Papist. See I., 3.

Babylonic (bab-i-lon′ik), *a.* [< L. *Babylonicus*, < *Babylon*: see *Babylonian*.] **1.** Pertaining to Babylon, or made there: as, *Babylonic* garments, carpets, or hangings.—**2.** Tumultuous; disorderly. *Sir J. Harington*.

Babylonical† (bab-i-lon′i-kal), *a.* Same as *Babylonic*.

Babylonish (bab-i-lō′nish), *a.* [< *Babylon* + *-ish*.] **1.** Belonging to or made at Babylon.—**2.** Babel-like; confused.

Words which were a perfect *Babylonish* jargon to the bewildered Van Winkle. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 59.

3†. Popish. See *Babylonian*, *a.*, 3.

Babylonite (bab′i-lon-īt), *n.* [< *Babylon* + *-ite*[2].] The arrow-shaped Babylonish character. See *arrow-headed* and *cuneiform*.

baby-pin (bā′bi-pin), *n.* A safety-pin.

babyrussa, babyroussa, *n.* See *babirussa*.

babyship (bā′bi-ship), *n.* [< *baby* + *-ship*.] The state of being a baby; babyhood.

baby-walker (bā′bi-wâ″kėr), *n.* A frame, moving on casters, in which a child may be supported while learning to walk.

bac[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *back*[1].

bac[2], *n.* See *back*[3].

bacaba-palm (ba-kä′bä-päm), *n.* [< S. Amer. *bacaba* + E. *palm*.] A palm of northern Brazil, *Œnocarpus distichus*, with a tall trunk and widely spreading pinnate leaves. The drupaceous fruits are used by the natives for making a pleasant drink, and the kernels furnish an oil resembling that of the olive.

bacbakiri (bak-ba-kē′ri), *n.* [Native name.] A name of an African shrike, *Telephonus guttuvalis*.

baccalaurean (bak-a-lâ′rē-an), *a.* [< ML. *baccalaureus*: see *baccalaureate*.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a bachelor.

That quiet, comfortable, *baccalaurian* habitation, over against the entrance into Bishopsgate Street.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 52.

baccalaureate (bak-a-lâ′rē-āt), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. NL. *baccalaureatus*, < *baccalaureus*, a corruption (simulating L. *bacca*, berry, and *laurus*, laurel) of ML. *baccalarius*, a bachelor, one who has attained the lowest degree in a university: see *bachelor*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The university degree of bachelor.—**2.** A baccalaureate sermon (which see, below).

II. *a.* Pertaining to the university degree of bachelor.—**Baccalaureate sermon**, a farewell sermon delivered in some American colleges to a graduating class.

Baccanarist, *n.* See *Paccanarist*.

baccara, baccarat (bak-a-rä′), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A variety of vingt-et-un played by any number of persons from 3 to 11. The privilege of being the banker is sold to the highest bidder and the amount bid is placed on the table. The players draw for positions, since the banker pays those nearest him first, right and left alternately, as long as his capital lasts. Three packs of cards are shuffled together and the players stake on the right or left, as they choose. *Banco* is a challenge to the banker to play for his entire capital, and takes precedence of any other bets. The banker gives a card to the player nearest him on his right, then one on his left, and then one to himself. He repeats this and then all three examine their two cards. Court cards and tens count nothing, all others at their pip value, and the object of the game is to secure cards which add up nearest to 8 or 9. When the pip value ends with a cypher it is "baccara," nothing. Eight made with two cards is better than 9 made with three. If any of the three players holds a point of 8 or 9 he shows it immediately. If the banker has 8 or 9 and neither adversary holds so many, the banker wins everything on the table; right and left. If either adversary has more than the banker, all bets on that side of the table must be paid. If either ties the banker, all bets on that side are a stand-off. If either has less than the banker, all bets on that side, right or left, are lost.

baccaret†, *interj.* See *backare*.

baccarinine (ba-kar′i-nin), *n.* [< *Baccharis* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from *Baccharis cordifolia*.

baccate (bak′āt), *a.* [< L. *baccatus*, *bacatus*, set with pearls, lit. berried, < *bacca*, *bāca*, a berry, a pearl: see *bay*[1].] In *bot.*: (*a*) Pulpy and berry-like: applied to fruits. See *berry*[1]. (*b*) Bearing berries; berried.

baccated† (bak′ā-ted), *a.* [< *baccate* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Set or adorned with pearls. *Bailey*.—**2.** Having many berries. *Bailey*.

Baccha (bak′ä), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. βάκχη, a kind of pear.] A genus of tetrachætous brachycerous dipterous insects, of the family *Syrphidæ*.

bacchanal (bak′a-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bacchanalis*, pertaining to Bacchus: see *Bacchus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by intemperate drinking; riotous; noisy: as, "*bacchanal* feasts," *Crowley*, Deliberate Answer, fol. 26 (1587).—**2.** Relating to or resembling a bacchanal or the bacchanalia.

II. *n.* **1.** One who celebrated the bacchanalia; a votary of Bacchus. Hence—**2.** One who indulges in drunken revels; one who is noisy and riotous; a drunkard: as, "each bold *bacchanal*," *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 86.

Each with the merry wink of a practiced *bacchanal*.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, x.

3. *pl.* Same as *bacchanalia*.

In this masquerade of mirth and love,
Mistook the bliss of heaven for *bacchanals* above.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 387.

Also *bacchanalian*.

bacchanalia (bak-a-nā′lia), *n. pl.* [L. (OL. *bacanalia*), neut. pl. of *bacchanalis*, pertaining to Bacchus: see *bacchanal*.] **1.** [*cap.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival in honor of Bacchus. These festivals became the occasion of great excesses, and were forbidden by the senate in 186 B. C. —**2.** Any festivities characterized by jollity and good-fellowship, particularly if somewhat boisterous, and accompanied by much wine-drinking.

The morning after the *bacchanalia* in the saloon of the palace. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 283.

3. Drunken orgies; riotous disorders; ruthless and shameless excesses; unbounded license.

Plunging without restraint or shame into the *Bacchanalia* of despotism, the king [John] continued to pillage, to banish, and to slay. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 110.

bacchanalian (bak-a-nā′lian), *a.* and *n.* [< *bacchanalia* + *-an*.] Same as *bacchanal*. [The more common form of the adjective.]

Ev'n *bacchanalian* madness has its charms.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 56.

Sculptures of the *bacchanalians*. *Stukeley*.

bacchanalianism (bak-a-nā′lian-izm), *n.* [< *bacchanalian* + *-ism*.] The practice of bacchanalian rites; drunken revelry; riotous festivity.

bacchanalianly (bak-a-nā′lian-li), *adv.* In a bacchanalian manner.

bacchant (bak′ant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bacchan(t-)s*, ppr. of *bacchari*, celebrate the feast of Bacchus, < *Bacchus*, Bacchus. Cf. *bacchante*.] **I.** *a.* Worshiping Bacchus; reveling.

Over his shoulder with a *bacchant* air
Presented the o'erflowing cup.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 43.

II. *n.* **1.** A priest, priestess, or votary of Bacchus; a bacchanal.

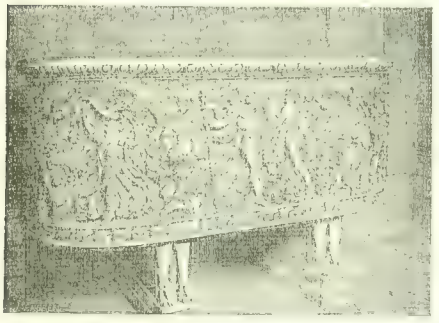
They appear in a state of intoxication, and are the *bacchants* in a delirium. *Rees*, Cyc., under Almë.

2. One addicted to intemperance or riotous revelry.—**3.** A name given in Germany, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, to wandering scholars who traveled from one institution of learning to another. These bacchants frequently had younger students under their protection and instruction, who waited upon them, begged for them, etc.

bacchante (bak′ant, ba-kant′, or ba-kan′te), *n.*; pl. *bacchantes* (bak′antz; usually, as if L., ba-kan′tēz). [< F. *bacchante* = Sp. *bacante* = Pg. *bacchante* = It. *baccante*, < L. *bacchan(t-)s* (acc. *bacchantem*), pl. *bacchantes*, used, as a noun, only in fem. (equiv. to *Bacchæ*), prop. ppr. of *bacchari*, celebrate the feast of Bacchus. In mod. use also masc.: see *bacchant*. The E. form, prop. *bacchant*, usually follows the F. spelling, and often the F. accent (ba-kant′). The pl. is usually in the L. form, whence the irreg. sing. in 3 syllables (ba-kan′te).] **1.** In *antiq.*, a priestess of Bacchus, or a woman who joined in the celebration of the festivals of Bacchus;

a woman inspired with the bacchic frenzy. See *mænad*.

Guide the revel of frenzied *Bacchantes*.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 2.



Bacchantes.—Mythological festival of Bacchus, from an ancient sarcophagus in the Vatican Museum.

2. A woman addicted to intemperance or riotous revelry; a female bacchanal.

bacchantic (ba-kan'tik), *a.* [< *bacchant* + *-ic*.] Of or resembling a bacchant or bacchanal; bacchanalian; riotous; jovial.

It is the feeblest band [of music]; and yet it is subject to spurts of *bacchantic* fervor.
C. D. Warner, Winter on the Nile, p. 103.

I hardly know what of *bacchantic* joyousness I had not attributed to them [the Italians] on their holidays.
Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

baccharict, *n.* A corrupt form of *Bacharach*.

Baccharis (bak'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *bacchar*, better spelled *baccaris*, *baccar*, < Gr. *βάκκαρις* (sometimes spelled *βάκχαρις*, as if related to Βάκχος, Bacchus), an unknown plant with an aromatic root yielding an oil: said to be a Lydian word.] A very large genus of plants belonging to the family *Asteraceæ*, somewhat nearly allied to *Erigeron*, but with dicecious whitish or yellowish flowers, and the leaves often coated with a resinous secretion. They are mostly shrubs, sometimes small trees, chiefly tropical and South American. About 23 species occur in the United States. In the Andes extensive plateaus are covered with them. Sudorific and tonic properties are ascribed to several of the more resinous species. A decoction from the groundsel-tree of the West Indies and Atlantic coast of North America, *B. halimifolia*, is occasionally used as a remedy in diseases of the lungs and as a demulcent.



Groundsel-tree (*Baccharis halimifolia*).

baccharoid (bak'a-roid), *a.* [< *Baccharis* + *-oid*.] Resembling in some respect the group of composite plants of which the genus *Baccharis* is the type.

bacchiac (ba-ki'ak), *a.* [< Gr. *βακχιακός*, also *βακχειακός*, < *βάκχιος*, *βακχεῖος*, a bacchius: see *bacchius*.] Pertaining to or consisting of bacchii.

Bacchic (bak'ik), *a.* [< L. *Bacchicus*, < Gr. Βακχικός, < Βάκχος, Bacchus: see *Bacchus*.] 1. Relating to or in honor of Bacchus; connected with bacchanalian rites or revelries. [Often without a capital.]

The *bacchic* orgia were celebrated on the tops of hills and desolate wild places.
Stukeley, Palæographia Sacra, p. 39.

2. Jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication: as, a *Bacchic* reveler.—3. [*l. c.*] Same as *bacchiac*.—**Bacchic amphora** or **vase**, in *archæol.*, a Greek or Roman amphora or vase decorated with scenes relating to the myths or the festivals of Bacchus. Also called *Dionysiac amphora* or *vase*. An example is shown in the cut of a decorated amphora, under *amphora*.

Bacchical† (bak'i-kal), *a.* Same as *Bacchic*: as, "*bacchical* enthusiasm," *J. Spencer*, Vulgar Prophecies, p. 78.

bacchius (ba-ki'us), *n.*; pl. *bacchii* (-ī). [L. (sc. *pes* = E. *foot*), < Gr. Βακχεῖος (sc. *πούς* = L. *pes*), a metrical foot: so named, it is said, from its use in hymns in honor of Bacchus.] In *pros.*, a foot composed of one short and two long syllables, with the ictus on the first long, as in ăvā'rī, ăbōve'bōard. See *antibacchius* and *hemiolic*. [Before the Alexandrine period Βακχεῖος meant the Ἰωνικός (– – ⏑ ⏑ or ⏑ ⏑ – –) (see *Ionic*) or the χορίαμβος (– ⏑ ⏑ –) (see *choriamb*). Beginning with that period, the Βακχειος was – – ⏑, and ὑποβάκχειος (ἀντιβάκχειος, παλιμβάκχειος) ⏑ – –. Hephæstion, Quintilian, and other writers invert this, and make the Βακχεῖος ⏑ – –, and παλιμβάκχειος (etc.) – – ⏑.]

Bacchus (bak'us), *n.* [L., < Gr. Βάκχος, another name of Dionysus, the god of wine; also one of his followers or priests. Also called Ἴακχος, prob. related to *ἰάχειν*, shout, with allusion to the noisy manner in which the festival of Dionysus was celebrated.] In *classical myth.*, a name of Dionysus, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Semele, and the god of wine, personifying both its good and its bad qualities. It was the current name of this god among the Romans. The orgiastic worship of Bacchus was especially characteristic of Bœotia, where his festivals were celebrated on the slopes of Mount Cithæron, and extended to those of the neighboring Parnassus. In Attica the rural and somewhat savage cult of Bacchus underwent a metamorphosis, and reached its highest expression in the choragic literary contests in which originated both tragedy and comedy, and for which were written most of the masterpieces of Greek literature. Bacchus was held to have taught the cultivation of the grape and the preparation of wine. In early art, and less commonly after the age of Phidias, Bacchus is represented as a bearded man of full age, usually completely draped. After the time of Praxiteles he appears almost universally, except in archaistic examples, in the type of a beardless youth, of graceful and rounded form, often entirely undraped or very lightly draped. Among his usual attributes are the vine, the ivy, the thyrsus, the wine-cup, and the panther. See *Dionysia*, *mænad*, and *thiasus*.



Bacchus and Eros (Love).—Museo Nazionale, Naples.

bacciferous (bak-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *baccifer*, *bāciferus*, < *bacca*, *bāca*, berry (cf. *baccate*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing berries.

bacciform (bak'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bacca*, *bāca*, a berry, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a berry.

baccivorous (bak-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *bacca*, *bāca*, berry, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Eating or subsisting on berries: as, *baccivorous* birds.

bace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *base*, in various senses.

Bacharach (bak'a-rak), *n.* A brand of Rhine wine made at Bacharach, a small town in Rhenish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 23 miles south of Coblentz. Formerly also *backarach*, *backrack*, *backrag*, *baccharic*, etc. [In the old forms generally without a capital.]

I'm for no tongues but dry'd ones, such as will
Give a fine relish to my *backrag*.
Jasper Mayne, City Match.

Good *backrack* . . . to drink down in healths to this day.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, v. 2.

bachel (bak'el), *n.* [See *bacile*.] A grain-measure used in parts of Greece, varying in capacity from ¾ of a bushel to 1½ bushels, according to the locality. Also *bacile*.

bachelert, *n.* An obsolete form of *bachelor*.

bacheleriat, *n.* [ML., also *bacelleria*, etc.: see *bachelery*.] In old records, the commonalty or yeomanry, in contradistinction to the baronage.

bachelery†, *n.* [ME., also *bachelerie*, *bachelry*, *-rie*, etc., < OF. *bachelerie* (ML. *bacheleria*, etc.), < *bacheler*: see *bachelor* and *-y*.] 1. The body of young knights, or bachelors.

And of his retenue the *bachelrye*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 214.

2. Knightly character; prowess.

This Phebus that was flour of *bachilrie*.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 21.

★ **bachelor** (bach'e-lor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bacheler*, *batcheler*, *batchelor*, *-ar*, *-our*, *batchler*, etc.; < ME. *bacheler*, *bachiler*, *bachler*, etc., < OF. *bacheler*, later *bachelier*, F. *bachelier* = Pr. *bacalar* = It. *baccalare* (also Pr. *bachallier*, Sp. *bachiller*, Pg. *bacharel*, It. *baccalliere*, from F.), < ML. *baccalarius*, *bacchalarius*, *bacalarius*, etc., the holder of a small farm, a rustic, a bachelor, etc., connected with *baccalaria*, a small farm; origin undetermined. The word seems to have been at first a technical law term, and may be explained as an artificial translation of the equiv. OHG. *hagustalt*, the holder of a small farm, an unmarried man, a soldier, etc., from *hag*, hedge, inclosure (= E. *haw*[1]), + *stalt*, connected with Goth. *staldan*, AS. *stealdan*, possess, own. In this view, ML. *baccalarius*, *bacalarius*, rests on L. *bacalia*, a kind of laurel (used in hedges), from *bāca*, *bacca*, a berry: see *baccate*, *bay*[1]. In later times the word was supposed to be a compound of *bacca* + *laurus*, laurel (see *baccalaureate*), or (as spelled *bacularis*) a derivate of *baculum*, a staff.] 1. Formerly, a person in the first or probationary stage of knighthood; a knight not powerful enough to display his banner in the field, and who therefore followed the banner of another; a knight of low rank. See *knight bachelor*, under *knight*.

I seke after a segge [man] that I seigh ons,
A ful bolde *bacheler* I knew him by his blasen.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 179.

With him ther was his sone, a yong Squyer,
A lovyere, and a lusty *bacheler*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 79.

"Community of the *bachelors* of England," that is, no doubt, the body of knights—the tenants in chivalry, the landowners below the rank of the baronage.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 176.

2. In universities and colleges: (*a*) Before the fifteenth century, a young man in apprenticeship for the degree of master in one of the higher faculties, that is, of theology, law, or medicine. (*b*) In modern use, a person who has taken the first degree (baccalaureate) in the liberal arts and sciences, or in divinity, law, medicine, etc., at a college or university: as, a *bachelor* of arts; a *bachelor* of science. See *baccalaureate*. Originally, a bachelor had not necessarily taken any degree whatever; but after the fourteenth century the word, without ceasing to carry this signification, was also applied to a determinant, or young man who had taken the lowest degree in the faculty of arts. This degree seems to have been conferred not by the chancellor nor by the faculty, but only by the "nation." It was not accompanied by any regular diploma, but testimonial letters were furnished if desired. In order to be admitted to the degree, it was requisite for the candidate to be fourteen years of age, to have followed a three years' course in logic in the university, and also to sustain a disputation, called the determinance. There were in the middle ages three orders of bachelors of theology. The lower order consisted of the *ordinary biblics* and *cursors*, the duty of the former being to read and expound the Bible from beginning to end, and that of the latter to give one course of lectures upon a book of the Old and another upon a book of the New Testament, which books they chose at pleasure. Bachelors of the second order of theology were called *sententiary bachelors*, because they publicly read and expounded the Book of the Sentences of Peter the Lombard. It was not, however, till late in the thirteenth century that any bachelor was permitted to lecture on the Sentences. According to the law, the lectures of the sententiary bachelors had to include the reading of the text of the author, and the explanation of it phrase by phrase; and they were forbidden to trench upon questions of logic and metaphysics. They also made certain acts called *principia*. See *principium*. As soon as the sententiary had completely finished the exposition of the Sentences, he became a *formed bachelor* (*baccalarius formatus*), and had still to continue his theological studies for three years longer before he could be licensed to preach and to teach as a master.

3. A man of any age who has not been married.

It was my turquoise: I had it of Leah when I was a *bachelor*: I would not have given it for a wilderness of monkeys.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

4†. A woman who has not been married.

He would keep you
A *bachelor* still, by keeping of your portion;
And keep you not alone without a husband,
But in a sickness. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

5. In London livery companies, a person not yet admitted to the livery.—6. A local name in the United States of a fish, *Pomoxis annularis*, of the Mississippi valley; a crappie. Sometimes incorrectly spelled *batchelor*.

Budge bachelors. See *budge*[2].—**Knight bachelor.** See *knight*.

bachelorhood (bach'e-lor-hud), *n.* [< *bachelor* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of being a bachelor or unmarried man.

I can fancy nothing more cruel after a long easy life of *bachelorhood* than to have to sit day after day with a dull handsome woman opposite. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, II. ii.

Keeping in *bachelorhood* those least likely to be long-lived. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 95.

bachelorism (bach'e-lor-izm), *n.* [< *bachelor* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being a bachelor; bachelorhood.—2. A trait or habit peculiar to a bachelor.

bachelor's-buttons (bach'e-lȯrz-but'nz), *n. pl.* [Said to be so named because country youths used to carry the flower in their pockets to divine their success with their sweethearts.] 1. The popular name of several plants, as the double-flowered variety of *Lychnis dioica* (the red campion), *Centaurea nigra*, and *C. Cyanus*, but chiefly the double-flowered varieties of *Ranunculus aconitifolius* (white bachelor's-buttons) and *Ranunculus acris* (yellow bachelor's-buttons). The name is also given to the ragged-robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*), to the globe-amaranth (*Gomphrena globosa*), to the *Scabiosa Succisa*, and in some parts of the United States to *Polygala lutea* and to other plants. 2. A name for the seeds of *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, formerly used for poisoning rats. *Dunglison.*

bachelorship (bach'e-lȯr-ship), *n.* [< *bachelor* + *-ship.*] The state or condition of being a bachelor in any sense; the rank or degree of a bachelor; the unmarried state of a man.

bachle[1], *n.* See *bauchle*[1].

bachle[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete Scotch form of *baffle.*

bacile (bā-chē'le), *n.*; pl. *bacili* (-lē). [It., < ML. *bacile, baccile, bachile*, a basin, a dry measure; cf. *bacinus, baccinus, bacchinus, bachinus*, a basin, a dry measure: see *basin.*] 1. In *ceram.*, a basin or deep dish: in use in English for an ornamental vessel of Italian make and of that shape, especially for a vessel of enameled and lustered pottery.—2. In *metrology*, same as *bachel.*

bacillar (bas'i-lär), *a.* [< L. *bacillum* or NL. *bacillus*, q. v., + *-ar.*] 1. Belonging or pertaining to the genus *Bacillus.*—2. Resembling in form a short rod or bacillus; bacilliform. As applied to the valves of diatoms, it indicates that their greatest dimension is in a direction parallel to the line of juncture of the two valves; that is, they are longer than broad, and therefore rod-like. See cut under *bacillus.*

Bacillaria (bas-i-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *bacillus* + *-aria.*] A genus of microscopic algæ, belonging to the class *Bacillarieæ.* They consist of slender rectangular segments, arranged in tabular or oblique series. The compound segments of frustules are incessantly slipping backward and forward over each other. They are frequent on the coasts of Great Britain.

Bacillariaceæ (bas-i-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bacillaria* + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Diatomaceæ.*

bacillary (bas'i-lą-ri), *a.* [< *bacillus* + *-ary.*] 1. Pertaining to or consisting of bacilli; characterized by the presence or agency of bacilli.—2. Having the form of small rods.—**Bacillary layer**, the layer of rods and cones of the retina. See *retina.*

bacilli, *n.* Plural of *bacillus.*

bacillian (ba-sil'i-an), *a.* [< *bacillus* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bacillus: as, "*bacillian* parasites," *B. W. Richardson.*

bacillicide (ba-sil'i-sīd), *n.* [< NL. *bacillus* + L. *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A substance employed to kill bacilli or infectious germs; a germicide.

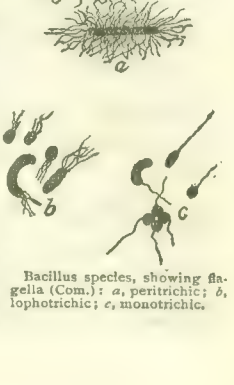
A combination of lime with chlorine, perhaps the best of all the *bacillicides*, is very generally employed.
Disinfectants, p. 19.

bacillicidic (ba-sil-i-sid'ik), *a.* [< *bacillicide* + *-ic.*] Destructive to bacilli.

bacilliculture (ba-sil'i-kul-tūr), *n.* [< NL. *bacillus* + L. *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of bacteria in vegetable or animal infusions or otherwise, for purposes of investigation.

bacilliform (ba-sil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *bacillus* + L. *forma*, form.] Of the form of a small rod; rod-shaped; bacillar in form.

bacillus (ba-sil'us), *n.*; pl. *bacilli* (-ī). [NL., a particular use of LL. *bacillus*, L. *bacillum*, a little rod or staff, dim. of L. *baculus, baculum*, a stick, staff; cf. Gr. *βάκτρον*, a staff, perhaps akin to *βαίνειν*, go, = L. *venire* = E. *come.*] 1. In *anat.*, a little rod or rod-like body, as one of the rods of the retina.—2. An individual of the genus *Bacillus.*—3. [*cap.*] A genus of motile, flagellate, microscopic vegetable organisms, consisting of cylindrical cells of varying length, belonging to the family *Bacteriaceæ.* The genus has recently been restricted by Migula as just defined. In many of the motile species, however, the flagella have not yet been demonstrated.



Bacillus species, showing flagella (Com.): *a*, peritrichic; *b*, lophotrichic; *c*, monotrichic.

The species are numerous, widely distributed, and of great economic importance. Some are active agents in the production of chemical change in organic substances; others are the cause of various diseases. *B. subtilis* is a common and widely distributed non-pathogenic form. *B. Salmoni* is the cause of hog-cholera, *B. typhosus* of typhoid fever, and *B. avium* of epizoötic among chickens, pigeons, and other fowls. See *Bacterium* and *Schizomycetes.*

4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous gressorial insects, of the family *Phasmidæ*; the walking-sticks.—5†. Medicine made up into a long round figure like a stick. *Kersey* (1708).

bacint†, *n.* An obsolete form of *basin.*

bacinet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *basinet.*

bacino (bą-chē'nō), *n.*; pl. *bacini* (-nē). [It., a basin: see *basin.*] In *ceram.*, one of the dishes of richly colored pottery which are found built into the walls of certain medieval buildings in Italy, especially at Pesaro, Pisa, Rome, and Bologna.

back[1] (bak), *n.* [< ME. *bak*, < AS. *bæc* = OS. *bak* = OFries. *bek* = MD. *bak* (D. *bak-* in comp.) = LG. *bak* (also in comp., *bak-*, > G. *back-* in comp., also separately, *back*, forecastle) = Icel. Sw. *bak* = Dan. *bag*, back. Cf. AS. *hrycg*, back, E. *ridge.*] 1. The whole hinder part of the human body, opposite the front and between the sides, or the upper part of the body of most animals; technically, the spinal, dorsal, or tergal portion, surface, or aspect of the trunk, extending from the scruff of the neck between the shoulders to the buttocks, hams, or bifurcation of the body at the legs; the tergum; the dorsum; the notæum.—2. The corresponding or related portion of any part or organ of the body; the posterior aspect of a thing; the part opposite to or furthest from the front, or in any way correlated with the back of the trunk: as, the *back* of the head, neck, arm, leg; the *back* of the hand; the *back* of the mouth.—3. Anything resembling the back in position. (*a*) As being behind or furthest from the face or front, like the back in man: as, the *back* of a house.

Trees set upon the *backs* of chimneys do ripen fruits sooner. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*b*) As being behind, or in the furthest distance, with reference to the spectator, speaker, scene of action, etc.: as, the *back* of an island; the *back* of a wood; the *back* of a village. (*c*) As being the part which comes behind in the ordinary movements of a thing, or when it is used: as, the *back* of a knife, saw, etc. (*d*) As forming the upper, and especially the outer and upper, portion of a thing, like the back of one of the lower animals: as, the *back* of a hand-rail; the *back* of a rafter. (*e*) The ridge of a hill.

The mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare *backs* upheave.
Milton, P. L., vii. 286.

O'er the long *backs* of the bushless downs.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*f*) As being that which supports the ribs: as, the *back* of a ship (namely, the keel and keelson). See *broken-backed.* (*g*) The upright hind part of a chair, serving as a support for the back. (*h*) In *bot.*, the outer side of an organ, or the side turned away from the axis: as, the *back* of a leaf or of a carpel.

4. By synecdoche, the whole body, with reference to clothing, because the back is usually most fully covered: as, he has not clothes to his *back.*

I bought you a dozen of shirts to your *back.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

5†. Clothing; a garment to cover the back.

And owre *bakkes* that moth-eaten be.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 362.

6. *pl.* In the *leather trade*, the thickest and best-tanned hides.—7†. The address of a letter, formerly written on the back of the letter itself. *Scott.*—8†. A reserve or secondary resource.

This project
Should have a *back*, or second, that might hold,
If this should blast in proof. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

9. In *ship-building*, a timber bolted on the after end of the rudder, to complete its form.—10. In *metal-mining*, the portion of the lode which lies between any level or stope and the one next above it, or the surface. Generally, the *backs* are the unstoped portions of the lode, as far as laid open, and ready to be mined or stoped.—11. In *coal-mining*: (*a*) Same as *face.* (*b*) The inner end of a heading where work is going on.—12. In *foot-ball*, a position behind the line of rushers, or a player in this position: called *quarter-back, half-back, three-quarters-back*, or *full-back*, according to the distance from the rushers.—**Back and belly.** (*a*) Before and behind; all over: as, to beat a person *back and belly.* (*b*) With clothes and food: as, to keep a person *back and belly* (to keep him in clothes and food). [Vulgar.]—**Back and breast**, the usual term in the seventeenth century for the body-armor of the period. It consisted of a solid breastplate in one piece, generally considered bullet-proof, and a lighter backpiece, the two secured together under the arms, usually by straps and buckles.

Armed with *back and breast*, head piece and bracelets.
Scott, Legend of Montrose.

Back and edge†, wholly; completely.

They have engaged themselves ours *back and edge.*
Lady Alimony, iii.

Back of a book, that part of the cover to which the two sides are attached and on which the title is usually printed.—**Back of a bow**, in *archery*, the exterior side of a bow, which is convex when the bow is bent. In modern European bows this part is flat. See *belly*, 8 (*g*).—**Back of a hand-rail**, the upper surface: the under side is the *breast.*—**Back of a hip-rafter**, the upper edge of the rafter shaped to the angle which the adjoining sides make with each other. See cut under *hip.*—**Back of an arch** or **vault**, the extrados, or outer curve or face. See first cut under *arch.*—**Back of a roof-rafter**, its upper surface.—**Back of a slate**, in *roofing*, the upper or weather side.—**Back of a window**, the wainscoting below the sash-frame, extending to the floor.—**Backs and cutters**, a miners' name for jointed rock-structures, the backs running in lines more or less parallel to the strike of the strata, and forming the "back" of the quarry, and the cutters crossing them at right angles.—**Behind one's back**, in secret, or when one is absent.

I confess, Mr. Surface, I cannot bear to hear people attacked *behind their backs*; and when ugly circumstances come out against our acquaintance, I own I always love to think the best. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Lazy-back, a high back-bar in a carriage-seat. It is sometimes made so as to be removable at will. *E. H. Knight.*—**Mitered back**, in *bookbinding*, a back having lines, usually in gold, connected and mitered in square panels by means of cross-lines between the bands.—**Run-up back**, in *bookbinding*, a back having two lines, usually in gold, on its outer edges, running off at top and bottom. Distinguished from the *mitered back* (which see).—**Small of the back**, the loins; the reins.—**The back of beyond.** See *beyond.*—**To be on another's back**, to be severe on one for any fault or foolish act; chide; ridicule. [Colloq.]—**To be on one's** (own) **back**, to be at the end of one's resources; be aground. [Colloq.]—**To bow down the back**, to submit to oppression. Rom. xi. 10.—**To break the back.** See *break.*—**To cast behind the back**, in *Scrip.*: (*a*) To forget and forgive. Is. xxxviii. 17. (*b*) To treat with contempt. Ezek. xxiii. 35; Neh. ix. 26.—**To get one's back up**, to resist; be obstinate. See *to put one's back up*, below. [Colloq.]—**To give a back**, to bend the back and keep it firm so as to allow another to leap over one by placing his hands upon the back, or to mount up to anything. [Colloq.]—**To make a back.** Same as *to give a back.*—**To put** or **get one's back up**, to show antipathy or aversion; resist; be angry or indignant: a metaphor probably taken from the habits of frightened or angry cats. [Colloq.]—**To see the back of**, to get rid of.—**To turn the back on one**, to forsake or neglect him.

back[1] (bak), *a.* [< *back*[1], *n.*, and *back*[1], *adv.*, the attributive use of the noun, as in *backbone*, mingling with that of the adv., as in *back yard*, the yard which is back, *back spring*, a spring backward, etc. As with *fore, hind, after*, etc., there is no definite dividing line between the separate adj. use and the use in composition.] 1. Lying or being behind; opposite to the front; hinder; rear: as, the *back* part of anything; a *back* door or window; *back* stairs; the *back* side of a field.

I will take away mine hand, and thou shalt see my *back* parts: but my face shall not be seen. Ex. xxxiii. 23.

Hence—2. Away from the front position or rank; remote in place or condition; far in the rear, literally or figuratively: as, the *back* settlements of a country.

In December we had two insurrections of the *back* inhabitants of our province. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 315.

3. In a backward direction; returning in the direction whence it came: as, a *back* stroke; *back* water. [In this sense properly with a hyphen.]—4. In arrear; overdue: as, *back* pay or rents.—**Back action.** See *action.*—**Back cylinder-head**, that head of a cylinder through which the piston-rod passes in locomotives: the opposite head in stationary engines.

back[1] (bak), *adv.* [By apheresis for *aback*, < ME. *abak*, < AS. *on bæc*: see *aback* and *back*[1], *n.*] 1. To or toward the rear; backward; in the reverse direction: as, to step or shrink *back*; the tide flowed *back.*

All shrank *back* aghast, and left the denouncer of woe standing alone in the centre of the hall.
Irving, Granada, p. 23.

2. From forward motion or progress; from advancing or advancement; in a state of restraint, hindrance, or retardation: with such verbs as *keep* and *hold*: as, he was held *back* with difficulty; the police kept *back* the crowd.

The Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour.
Num. xxiv. 11.

3. To or toward one's (its or their) original starting-point, place, or condition: as, to go *back* to the city, to one's old occupation, to one's former belief.

I must bear answer *back*
How you excuse my brother. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

Each successive wave rushes forward, breaks, and rolls *back.* *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

4. From a present, usual, or natural position; in a direction opposite to some other, expressed

or understood; backward: as, to bend *back* one's finger; to force *back* the bolt of a door.

The angel of the Lord . . . came and rolled *back* the stone from the door. Mat. xxviii. 2.

5. To or toward times or things past; backward in time: as, to look *back* on former ages.

Oh, that constant Time
Would but go *back* a week!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

Volumes of this form dated *back* two hundred years or more. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

The existence of this language [Singhalese] has been taken *back* at least two thousand years by the inscriptions found by Goldschmidt of the Archæological Survey.
R. N. Cust, Mod. Lang. E. Indies, p. 62.

6. From the proper destination or purpose: as, to keep *back* despatches.

A certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession, and kept *back* part of the price.
Acts v. 1, 2.

7. Away from an undertaking, engagement, or promise.

I've been surprised in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back*. *Addison.*

8. In a position of retirement or withdrawal; off; aloof: absolutely or with *from:* as, the house stands a little *back from* the road.

Somewhat *back from* the village street
Stands the old-fashioned country-seat.
Longfellow, Old Clock.

9. Behind in position, literally or figuratively, or as regards progress made: absolutely or with *of:* as, the hills *back of* the town; the feeling *back of* his words; a few pages *back.*—**10.** Past in time; ago; since: as, a little *back.* [Colloq.]

This precaution, still more salutary than offensive, has for some years *back* been omitted.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 106.

11. Again; in return: as, to answer *back;* to pay *back* a loan.

"Ruth — daughter Ruth!" the outlaw shrieks,
But no sound comes *back* — he is standing alone.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

To and back†, forward and backward; to and fro.

This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream,
Goes *to and back*, lackeying the varying tide.
Shak., A. and C., i. 4.

★**To beat, draw, fall, hang,** etc., **back.** See the verbs.

back[1] (bak), *v.* [In senses I., 1–8, < *back*[1], *n.*; in senses I., 9–11, and II., < *back*[1], *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a back or backing; strengthen or support at the back: as, to *back* a book; to *back* an electrotype-plate; to *back* the armor-plates of a war-vessel with teak.—**2†.** To cover the back of; clothe.

To breke beggeris bred and *bakken* hem with clothis.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 185.

3. To support or aid, as with practical assistance, money, authority, influence, etc.; second or strengthen; reinforce: often with *up:* as, in his efforts he was *backed* by many influential men; he *backed up* his argument with a bet.

Success still follows him and *backs* his crimes.
Addison.

The men of the northern Danelaw found themselves *backed*, not only by their brethren from Ireland, but by the mass of states around them.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 243.

Hence—**4.** In *sporting*, to recognize and support by standing or dropping: said of dogs which follow the lead of a dog on point.

Both dogs went off finely; soon after being put down Foreman pointed and was *backed* by Gath.
Forest and Stream, XXI. 418.

5. To act or wager in favor of; express confidence in the success or superiority of: as, to *back* a horse in a race, or one of the parties in an argument.

I *back* him at a rebus or a charade against the best rhymer in the kingdom.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

They [Bedouins] are fond of *backing* themselves with wagers, and will shoot for a sheep, the loser inviting his friends to a feast. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 336.

6. To get upon the back of; mount: as, to *back* a horse.

We both will *back* the winds,
And hunt the phœnix through the Arabian deserts.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iv. 5.

And he has reached the northern plain,
And *backed* his fire-fly steed again.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 59.

7. To write something on the back of; address, as a letter; indorse.—**8.** To lie at the back of; adjoin in the rear; form a back or background to.

That length of cloistral roof,
Peering in air and *backed* by azure sky.
Wordsworth, Near Aquapendente.

That snug and comfortable retreat which generally *backs* the warerooms of an English tradesman. *Bulwer.*

9. To carry on the back. [Colloq.]

If the men are expected to *back* the traps for any considerable distance, the only admissible articles are, etc.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game-Fish, p. 306.

10. To cause to move backward; propel backward: as, to *back* a horse; to *back* a boat.—**11.** To reverse the action of: as, to *back* a stationary engine.—**12.** In *coal-mining*, to throw back into the gob or waste, as the small slack made in holing or undercutting the coal. *Gresley.* [Leicestershire, Eng.]—**To back a chain or rope,** to attach a preventer to it so as to reduce the strain upon it.—**To back an anchor.** See *anchor*[1], *n.*—**To back a sail,** to brace the yards so that the wind will press on the forward surface of the sail.—**To back a warrant,** to sign or indorse a warrant issued in another county to apprehend an offender.—**To back** (a spindle) **off,** in *cotton-spinning*, to reverse the motion of mule-spindles at the end of a stretch, in unwinding the last few coils of the thread about the cop, in order to prepare for its proper distribution upon the cop when the mule-carriage returns.—**To back the oars,** to row backward so as to check the boat's headway or to gain sternway.—**To back the worming,** in *rope-making*, to fill the interstices between the strands of a rope, thus making the surface even.—**To back up.** (*a*) To lend support, aid, or assistance to; stand by; give countenance to: as, to *back up* one's friends. (*b*) To move or force backward: as, to *back up* a carriage. (*c*) To reverse, as an engine or a press. (*d*) In *electrotyping*, to strengthen, as the thin shell or electroplate obtained from a wax mold of a form of type, an engraved plate, etc., by depositing upon its back type-metal to a certain thickness. (*e*) In *base-ball* and similar games, to stand behind, as another player, in order to stop and return any balls that may pass him: as, the center-field *backs up* the second-base.—**To back water,** to propel a boat in the opposite direction to that in which the prow is pointed, by reversing the action of the rowing in the case of a rowboat, or of the machinery in the case of a steamboat.

II. *intrans.* [< *back*[1], *adv.*] **1.** To move or go backward: as, the horse *backed;* the train *backed.*—**2.** To move in the reverse direction: said specifically of the wind, in contradistinction to *haul* (which see), when it changes in a manner contrary to the usual circuit. In the northern hemisphere, on the polar side of the trade-winds, the usual circuit of changes in the wind is from east by the south to west, and so on to the north. In the same latitudes in the southern hemisphere the reverse usually takes place. The backing of the wind is regarded as an indication of bad weather.—**To back and fill.** (*a*) To get a square-rigged vessel to windward in a narrow channel, when the wind is against the tide and there is no room for tacking, by alternately filling and backing the sails so as to make the ship shoot from one side of the channel to the other while being carried on by the tide. Hence—(*b*) To be vacillating or irresolute; shilly-shally.—**To back astern.** See *astern.*—**To back down,** to recede from a position; abandon an argument or opinion; give in.—**To back out,** to retreat from a difficulty or withdraw from an engagement.

back[2]†, *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2].

back[3] (bak), *n.* [< D. *bak*, a bowl, tray, = Dan. *bakke*, a tray, < F. *bac*, a trough, basin, a brewer's or distiller's back, also a ferry-boat; cf. Bret. *bak*, *bag*, a boat, ML. *bacus*, *baccus*, a ferry-boat, *bacca*, a bowl ('vas aquarium'); origin uncertain. Cf. *basin*, from the same source.] **1.** A large flat-bottomed ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles, and worked by a chain or rope fastened on each side of the stream.—**2.** A large cistern or vat used by brewers, distillers, dyers, etc., for holding liquids; a large tub or trough.—**3.** A kind of wooden trough for holding or carrying fuel, ashes, etc.; a coal-scuttle: commonly in the diminutive form *bakey.* [Scotch.]

Narrowly escaping breaking my shins on a turf *back.*
Scott, Rob Roy, III. 13.

backache (bak'āk), *n.* Any dull or continuous pain in the back.

backache-brake (bak'āk-brāk), *n.* A name of the lady-fern, *Asplenium Filix-fœmina.*

backache-root (bak'āk-röt), *n.* The button ★snakeroot, *Laciniaria spicata.*

back-action (bak'ak″shon), *a.* In *marine engin.*, having the usual connections between the cross-head and crank reversed: as, a *back-action* steam-engine. See *action.*

backarack, *n.* See *Bacharach.*

backare†, *interj.* [Perhaps for *back there.* The spelling *baccare*, orig. *bacare*, in the passage of Shakspere has led to the fancy that the word is dog-Latin, based on E. *back.*] Stand back! go back!

Ah, *bakkare*, quod Mortimer to his sowe.
Udall, Roister Doister.

Backare, quoth Mortimer to his sow, see
Mortimer's sow speaketh as good Latyn as hee.
Heywood.

[A proverbial saying, derived apparently from some local anecdote.]

Baccare! you are marvellous forward.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

back-balance (bak'bal″ans), *n.* A weight used as a counterbalance for an eccentric, or an eccentric pulley or gear.

back-band (bak'band), *n.* A broad strap or chain passing over the saddle of a cart- or carriage-horse, and used to support the shafts. ★Called in Scotland a *rigwiddie.*

back-bar (bak'bär), *n.* The horizontal bar in the old English open fireplace, on which the heavy kettle was hung over the fire.

backbear† (bak'bär), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, the act of carrying on the back venison killed illegally. See *backcarry.*

backbite (bak'bīt), *v.*; pret. *backbit*, pp. *backbitten*, *backbit*, ppr. *backbiting.* [< ME. *bakbiten*, earlier *bacbiten* (= Icel. *bakbīta* (Haldorsen), appar. from E.), < *bac*, *bak*, n., the back, or, more prob., < *bak*, adv. (though this, the apheretic form of *abak*, *aback*, is not found in ME. except in comp. and deriv.), + *biten*, bite: see *back*[1] and *bite.*] **I.** *trans.* To injure morally in a manner comparable to biting from behind; attack the character or reputation of secretly; censure, slander, or speak evil of in absence: rarely with a thing as object.

And eke the verse of famous Poets witt
He does *backebite.* *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 32.

Most untruelye and maliciously doe these evill tonges *backbite* and slaunder the sacred ashes of that personage.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

II. *intrans.* To slander or speak evil of the absent.

To be prynces in pryde and pouerte to dispise,
To *bakbite*, and to bosten and bere fals witnesse.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 80.

He that *backbiteth* not with his tongue. Ps. xv. 3.

They are arrant knaves, and will *backbite.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. i.

backbiter (bak'bī″tėr), *n.* One who slanders, calumniates, or speaks ill of the absent.

Satirists describe the age, and *backbiters* assign their descriptions to private men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 242.

Nine tithes of times
Face-flatterers and *backbiters* are the same.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

backbiting (bak'bī″ting), *n.* [ME. *bacbiting*, *bacbitung*; verbal n. of *backbite.*] The act of slandering the absent; secret calumny.

Envyings, wraths, strifes, *backbitings*, whisperings.
2 Cor. xii. 20.

backbitingly (bak'bī″ting-li), *adv.* With backbiting.

back-block (bak'blok), *n.* In *piano-making*, see *wrest-block.*

backboard (bak'bōrd), *n.* [< *back*[1], *n.*, + *board.* The AS. *bæcbord* (= D. LG. *bakboord* (> G. *backbord*, F. *babord*) = Dan. *bagbord* = Icel. *bakbordh*, also *bakbordhi*) means 'larboard.'] A board for the back; a board placed at the back or serving as the back of something. Specifically—(*a*) A board placed across the stern-sheets of a boat to support the backs of the occupants. (*b*) A small strip of wood used to support the back and give erectness to the figure.

A careful and undeviating use of the *backboard* . . . is recommended as necessary to the acquirement of that dignified deportment and carriage so requisite for every young lady of fashion. *Thackeray.*

(*c*) A board used in a lathe to sustain the pillars supporting the puppet-bar. (*d*) In *English* [Yorkshire] *coal-mining*, a third or cross-hole communicating with the return air-course. *Gresley.*

back-bond (bak'bond), *n.* In *Scots law*, a deed attaching a qualification or condition to the terms of a conveyance or other instrument.

backbone (bak'bōn'), *n.* [ME. *bakbone*, *bakbon*, *bacbon*; < *back*[1] + *bone*[1].] **1.** The bone of the middle line of the back; the spine; the vertebral column; the vertebræ collectively.—**2.** Something resembling a backbone in appearance, position, or office: as, the Apennines are the *backbone* of Italy.

The plutocrats, shippers, merchants and others who are the *backbone* of the Conservative party.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Rad. Leaders, [p. 202.

3. Figuratively, firmness; stability of purpose; decision of character; resolution; moral principle.

The civilization is cheap and weak which has not the *backbone* of conscience in it.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 202.

Backbone of an awning, a rope sewed to the middle of a ship's awning, and extending fore and aft, to strengthen it and afford it support.—**To the**



Human Backbone.

*C.*1, first cervical vertebra; *D.*1, first dorsal vertebra; *L.*1, first lumbar vertebra; *S.*1, first sacral vertebra; *Co.*1, first coccygeal vertebra.

backbone, to the utmost extent of one's power or nature; out and out; thoroughly; entirely.

Jolly old Burbo, staunch *to the backbone*.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, ii. 1.

A true-blue Tory *to the backbone*. *T. Hughes.*

Game *to the backbone*. *Trollope.*

backboned (bak′bōnd′), *a.* Vertebrated; furnished with a backbone.

backcap (bak′kap), *v. t.* To depreciate or disparage. [U. S. slang.]

backcarry† (bak′kar″i), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, the crime of having game on the back, as deer unlawfully killed. See *backbear*.

back-casing (bak′kā″sing), *n.* In *mining*, a wall or lining of dry bricks, used in sinking through sand or gravel. Within it the permanent wall of the shaft is built up, after the bed-rock or stone-head has been reached.

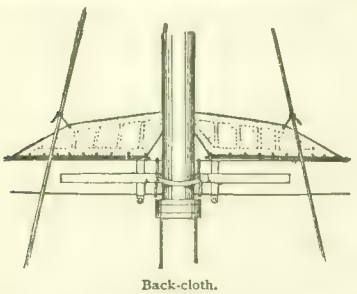
back-cast (bak′kȧst), *n.* [< *back*[1], *adv.*, + *cast*, *n.*] 1. A cast or throw back.—2. A backward stroke, or a stroke driving one back; hence, figuratively, any discouragement or cause of relapse or failure. [Scotch.]

back-cast (bak′kȧst), *a.* [< *back*[1], *adv.*, + *cast*, *pp.*] Cast or thrown back: as, "*back-cast* thoughts," *Joanna Baillie*.

back-center (bak′sen″tėr), *n.* In a lathe, the point of the back or dead spindle of the tail-stock. It supports that end of the piece which is to be turned. The *front center* is that part of the live spindle which is in the headstock.—**Back-center screw**, in a lathe, the screw which gives longitudinal motion to the back-center.

back-chain (bak′chān), *n.* A chain that passes over the saddle of a horse's harness to support the shafts of a cart or wagon.

back-cloth (bak′klôth), *n.* 1. In *calico-printing*, a reinforcing cloth used to support a fabric which is being printed.—2. *Naut.*, a triangular piece of canvas fastened in the middle of a topsail-yard to facilitate the stowing of the bunt of the topsail.



Back-cloth.

back-down (bak′doun), *n.* The act of backing ★down. See *back*[1], *v.*

backed (bakt), *p. a.* [< *back*[1], *n.* or *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] In *composition*, having a back (with the quality or characteristic noted in the first part of the word): as, a high-*backed* chair; hump-*backed*; broad-*backed*.

Old rickety tables and chairs broken-*back'd*. *Thackeray.*

backen (bak′n), *v. t.* [< *back*[1], *adv.*, + *-en*[1].] To hold back; retard. *Halliwell.* [Local in Eng. and U. S.]

back-end (bak′end), *n.* The latter end or part; especially (Scotch), the latter part of autumn.

The hedges will do, I clipped them wi' my ain hands last *back-end*. *J. Wilson.*

backer[1] (bak′ėr), *n.* [< *back*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who backs or gets on the back: as, a *backer* of untamed horses.—2. One who backs or supports, or who aids and abets, another in an undertaking, especially in any trial of skill, agility, or strength; also, one who bets or "lays" his money in favor of a particular person, horse, etc., in a contest; one who indorses the notes or sustains the credit of another.—3. In *arch.*, a narrow slate laid on the back of a broad square-headed one, where the slates begin to diminish in width.—4. *Naut.*, a strap of rope or sennit fastened to a yard-arm to secure the head-earings of a sail.

backer[2]†, *adv.* [< *back*[1], *adv.*, + *-er*[2].] Same as *backermore*.
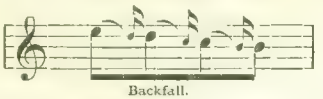
backermore†, *adv.* [ME., a double compar., < *backer*[2] + *-more*. Cf. *furthermore*, *hindermost*, etc.] More or further back.

With that anon I went me *backirmore*.
La Belle Dame sans Mercie, l. 85. (*Halliwell.*)

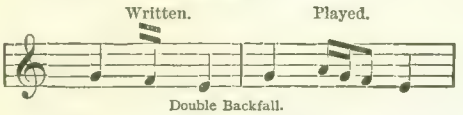
backermost†, *a. superl.* [< *backer*[2] + *-most*.] Backmost.

backet (bak′et), *n.* [< F. *baquet*, trough, dim. of *bac*: see *back*[3].] A trough or box, especially one for carrying ashes or cinders; a hod or coal-scuttle. [Scotch.]

backfall (bak′fâl), *n.* 1. In *wrestling*, a fall or trip-up in which a wrestler is thrown upon his back.—2. In *music*, an obsolete melodic decoration, nearly like the modern long appoggiatura: called a *double backfall* when prolonged.



Backfall.



Double Backfall.

3. In *organ-building*, a lever whose front end is raised by the motion of a digital or pedal transmitted through a sticker (which see), its back end being correspondingly depressed: a device for transforming upward motion into downward.

backfaller† (bak′fâ″lėr), *n.* [< *back*[1], *adv.*, + *faller*. Cf. *backslider*.] A backslider; a renegade. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, xi.

backfill (bak-fil′), *v. i.* and *t.* In *engin.*, to fill (a depression) with material taken from a cutting.

back-fillet (bak′fil″et), *n.* The return of the margin of a groin, or of a door- or window-jamb, when it projects beyond the face of the wall. Such margins are said to be *back-filleted*.

back-flap (bak′flap), *n.* That part of a window-shutter which folds into a recess made for it in the window-casing.

back-frame (bak′frām), *n.* An internally geared wheel supporting the twisting pinions or whirlers of a rope-making machine.

back-friend (bak′frend), *n.* [< *back*[1], *a.*, + *friend*.] 1†. A false or pretended friend; a secret enemy.

Let him take heed I prove not his *back-friend*.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

Far is our church from incroaching upon the civil powers, as some who are *backfriends* to both would maliciously insinuate. *South.*

2. A friend at one's back; a backer. [Rare.]

back-game (bak′gām), *n.* [< *back*[1], *a.*, + *game*.] 1. A game at backgammon or chess.—2. A ★return-game.

backgammon (bak-gam′ọn), *n.* [Also formerly *baggammon*; < *back*[1], *a.*, + *gammon*[1], game (see *gammon*[1] and *game*[1]); appar. so called because in certain circumstances the pieces are obliged to go back and reënter. The reason of the name is not certain, but the formation is clear. Cf. *back-game*.] 1. A game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with pieces or men, dice-boxes, and dice. The board is in two parts, usually hinged together, on which twenty-four spaces, called points, are marked. Each player has fifteen men, with which movements are made in accordance with the numbers turned up by the dice, the object of each player being to advance his men to the last six points, and then "throw them off," or remove them entirely from the board.

2. A single bout at backgammon won by a player before his opponent has thrown off any of his men and still has at least one of his men on the side of the board further from him.

backgammon (bak-gam′ọn), *v. t.* To beat by winning a backgammon.

backgammon-board (bak-gam′ọn-bōrd), *n.* The board or table on which the game of back-★gammon is played.

back-gear (bak′gēr), *n.* The variable speed-gear in the headstock of a power-lathe.

background (bak′ground), *n.* 1. The ground at the back or behind, as opposed to the front; situation in the rear of those objects, considerations, etc., which engage the attention; subordinate or secondary position in contradistinction to principal or important position; place out of sight: used both literally (of physical objects) and figuratively: as, there were mountains in the *background*; the true reasons for this action were kept in the *background*.

A husband somewhere in the *background*. *Thackeray.*

Forbearance and mercy to enemies are not unknown to the Old Testament; but they are in the *background*.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 22.

Specifically—2. The part of a picture represented as furthest from the spectator's eye: opposed to *foreground*. In pictures of which the foreground possesses the chief interest, the background is so designed as to enhance the effect of objects in the foreground, to which it is kept subordinate in color, etc., often serving no other purpose than that of a mere screen or setting behind the objects in which the interest is concentrated: as, a portrait with a landscape *background*; a group of figures with buildings in the *background*. In landscapes, when no such evident opposition is intended, or when the chief interest lies in the background, the term *distance* is properly used to denote the more distant planes in the picture, as distinguished from the *foreground* and the *middle distance*.

Here we see the rude and simple expedient by which, to atone for the want of aërial perspective, the vase-painters indicated the *background* of their compositions. Figures more distant from the eye are always represented seated or standing on a higher level than figures in the foreground. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 388.

The leafless trees become spires of flame in the sunset, with the blue east for their *background*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 23.

3. In *photog.*, the plain or decorated screens, properties, etc., placed behind the subject in taking portraits, especially in regular gallery-work, in order to form an appropriate setting ★in the finished picture.

backhand (bak′hand), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. Writing which slopes backward or to the left: as, he writes *backhand*.—2†. In *tennis*, the position behind the principal player.

No, faith, that's odds at tennis, my lord; not but if your ladyship pleases, I'll endeavour to keep your *backhand* a little, tho' upon my soul you may safely set me up at the line. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iv.

II. *a.* Backhanded; unfavorable; unfair: as, a *backhand* influence.

backhanded (bak′han″ded), *a.* 1. With the back of the hand: as, a *backhanded* blow.—2. Done or effected with the hand turned backward, crosswise, or in any oblique direction; marked by a backward slope, direction, or effect: as, *backhanded* writing; a *backhanded* stroke in sword-play or lawn-tennis. In the latter game a backhanded stroke is one that causes the ball to rotate so as to have a tendency on striking the ground to bound backward in the direction of the striker. Hence—3. Figuratively, oblique in meaning; indirect; equivocal; ambiguous; sarcastic: as, a *backhanded* compliment.—4. Twisted in the opposite way from the usual method: said of a rope.

One part plain-laid and the other *backhanded* rope.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 252.

backhandedly (bak′han″ded-li), *adv.* With the hand directed backward: as, to strike *backhandedly*.

backhandedness (bak′han″ded-nes), *n.* The state of being backhanded; unfairness.

backhander (bak′han″dėr), *n.* A blow with the back of the hand: as, to strike one a *backhander*.

backhead (bak′hed), *n.* 1. The back part of the head: opposed to *forehead*.—2†. False hair worn on the back of the head.

backhouse[1] (bak′hous), *n.* [< *back*[1], *a.*, + *house*.] A building behind or back from the main or front building; hence, in country places, especially in New England, a privy.

backhouse[2]†, *n.* Same as *bakehouse*.

backing (bak′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *back*[1], *v.*] ★1. Support, physical or moral; supporters or backers collectively.—2†. The address of a letter.—3. Something placed at or attached to the back of something else to support, strengthen, or finish it; the act of providing anything with such a support. Especially—(*a*) A layer or layers of timber, generally teak, on which the iron plates of armor-clad ships are bolted. (*b*) A heavy plating of wood, or wood and iron, supporting the armor-plates of fortifications or of targets from behind; a thick bed of rammed sand or concrete placed behind armored works or targets.

The concrete might be faced with a comparatively thin steel plate which would explode the shell, and so save the *backing*. *London Engineer.*

(*c*) In *bookbinding*, the curving of the back of sewed sheets intended for a book, with intent (1) to spread the thread so that the book will not be thicker at the back than at the fore edge; (2) to make a secure rest in the arched groove at either side for the cover; (3) to make the back flexible, so that the leaves of the book shall be flat when open. Backing is done by beating with a hammer or rolling with a machine. (*d*) In *weaving*, the web of coarser or stronger material at the back of such piled fabrics as velvet, plush, satin, Brussels carpet, etc. (*e*) In *photog.*, a coating of a dull, dark pigment, placed on the back of the sensitized plate in some classes of work to absorb light that might otherwise pass through the film, be reflected again upon it from the back of the glass, and cause an effect of blurring. Such a backing is useful in taking pictures in the direction of the chief light, or those in which some portions of the field are very highly illuminated while others adjoining them are dark. (*f*) In *printing*, the printing of the second side of a sheet. (*g*) In *electrotyping*, the metal used to back up or strengthen an electrotype. (*h*) In *theat.*, that portion of a scene on a stage which is revealed through an open door or window.—**Backing of an arch**, the course of masonry which rests upon the extrados of an arch.

backing-boards (bak′ing-bōrdz), *n. pl.* In *bookbinding*, boards of hard wood, faced with steel, which are used in pairs for the purpose of clamping together the sewed sheets of an

unbound book while the back is being rounded with a hammer.

backing-deals (bak'ing-dēlz), *n. pl.* In *English coal-mining*, boards or planks placed behind the curbs of a shaft, to keep the earth behind in place.

backing-hammer (bak'ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer used in beating into shape the backs of books.

backing-iron (bak'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* An iron block having upon four sides longitudinal grooves of different widths and depths, suitable to different sizes of books, and used in shaping their backs.

backing-metal (bak'ing-met″al), *n.* A composition of type-metal, in which lead is the chief ingredient, which is poured into an electrotype-shell of copper to form the backing of the electrotype-plate.

backing-pan (bak'ing-pan), *n.* A pan in which electrotype-shells are placed face downward, while the molten metal with which they are backed is poured over them.

backings (bak'ingz), *n. pl.* The refuse of wool or flax after it is dressed; the tow thrown off by the second hackling of flax.

back-joint (bak'joint), *n.* In *masonry*, a rebate such as that made on the inner side of a chimneypiece to receive a slip.

backlash (bak'lash), *n.* **1.** In *mech.*, the jarring reaction of the teeth of gear-wheels on one another when they are unequally or incorrectly spaced or are so worn that the velocity is not uniformly transmitted.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, the backward suction of the air-current after an explosion of fire-damp.—**Backlash of a screw**, the play between a screw and its nut when the latter is loosely fitted.—**Backlash-spring**, a spring fitted to a machine to keep the moving parts in contact and prevent backlash.

backless (bak'les), *a.* [< *back*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Without a back: as, *backless* benches.

backling, backlings (bak'ling, -lingz), *adv.* [Sc. *backlins*, < AS. *bæcling*, in adv. phrase *on bæcling*, back, behind; < *bæc*, back, + *-ling*, adv. suffix. Cf. *darkling*, *headlong*.] Backward.

back-lining (bak'lī″ning), *n.* In windows, a piece of sash-frame parallel to the pulley-piece and next to the jamb on each side.

back-link (bak'lingk), *n.* In engines, one of the links in a parallel motion which connect the air-pump rod to the beam.

backlog (bak'log), *n.* A large log placed at the back of an open wood-fire to sustain combustion and concentrate the heat.

> You want, first, a large *backlog*, which does not rest on the andirons. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 6.

backlook (bak'lůk), *n.* Retrospective view: as, to take a *backlook*. [Rare.]

back-lye (bak'lī), *n.* [< *back*[1] + *lye* for *lie*[1].] In *coal-mining*, a siding or shunt on an underground railway. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]

back-mill (bak'mil), *n.* A fulling-mill. *Ure*, Diet.

back-mold (bak'mōld), *n.* In reversing molding, that part of the mold which conforms to the back of the pattern or model.

backmost (bak'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *back*[1], *adv.*, + *-most.* Cf. *backermore*.] Hindmost. [Rare.]

back-overman (bak'ō″vėr-man), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a man whose duty it is to see to the safety of a district of underground workings, and of the men working in it, during the backshift. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]

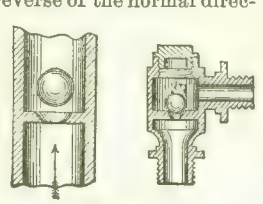
back-painting (bak'pān″ting), *n.* A method of applying varnish colors to mezzotint prints affixed to glass, in such a manner that they appear as if painted on the glass.

backpedal (bak'ped″al), *v. i.* In *bicycling*, to press down upon the pedal as it rises, in order to check the movement of the wheel.

backpiece (bak'pēs), *n.* A piece at the back of something; specifically, a piece of armor which covered the back and was connected with the breastplate by straps and buckles, hooks, and the like. See *back and breast*, under *back*[1], *n.*

backplate (bak'plāt), *n.* Same as *backpiece*.

back-pressure (bak'presh″ūr), *n.* Pressure backward or in the reverse of the normal direction; specifically, the resistance of the atmosphere or of waste steam to the action of the piston of a steam-engine.—**Back-pressure valve**, in *mach.*, a valve placed within a supply-pipe or over an inlet-orifice, to prevent the backward flow of a fluid or gas when the pressure in the normal direction falls below that in the reservoir or chamber to which the fluid is supplied.



Back-pressure Valve.

backrack†, backrag†, *n.* See *Bacharach*.

back-racket† (bak'rak″et), *n.* The return of a ball in tennis; hence, figuratively, a countercharge.

> *Hoa.* Why, are not debts better than words, sir?
> *Wit.* Are not words promises, and are not promises debts, sir?
> *Hoa.* He plays at *back-racket* with me.
> *Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, iv. 4.

back-raking (bak'rā″king), *n.* In *farriery*, an operation by which hardened fæces are withdrawn from the rectum.

back-rent (bak'rent), *n.* **1.** Arrears of rent.—**2.** In *Scots law*, a rent paid subsequently to reaping. Thus, when a tenant entering with a lease is allowed to reap and sell his first crop before paying his rent, the rent in this case is termed a *back-rent*, in contradistinction to *fore-rent*, a rent payable before the first crop is reaped.

back-rest (bak'rest), *n.* A guide attached to the slide-rest of a lathe and placed in contact with the work to steady it in turning.

back-return† (bak'rē-tėrn″), *n.* A going or coming back; return.

> Harry's *back-return* again to France.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. (cho).
>
> The *back-return* of Charon's boat. *Marlowe.*

backrope (bak'rōp), *n. Naut.*: (*a*) The rope or chain-stay extending from the lower end of the dolphin-striker to each side of the bows of a ship. (*b*) A small rope attached to the hook of the cat-block or fish-hook, to facilitate hooking it on the anchor.—**Martingale backropes.** See *martingale*.

back-saw (bak'sâ), *n.* A saw the web of which is stiffened by a metallic back of greater substance. Such saws have specific names according to their use, as *tenon-saw*, *dovetail-saw*, *carcass-saw*, etc.

back-scraper (bak'skrā″pėr), *n.* Same as *back-scratcher*.

back-scratcher (bak'skrach″ėr), *n.* **1.** An implement for scratching the back, generally made of bone or ivory, in the form of a small hand fixed to a long slender handle.

> A *back-scratcher* of which the hand was ivory and the handle black. *Southey*, The Doctor, iv.

2. A toy of wood or bone having a thin tongue which presses upon a toothed wheel, on the principle of a watchman's rattle: when it is rubbed on the back of a person, it produces a sound like the tearing of cloth.

backset (bak'set), *v.* [< *back*[1], *adv.*, + *set*[1], *v.*] **I.†** *trans.* To set upon in the rear.

> The Israelites . . . [were] *backset* with Pharaoh's whole power. *Anderson*, Expos. of Benedictus, fol. 71 b (1573).

II. *intrans.* To plow again, in the autumn, prairie-land which has been plowed for the first time in the preceding spring. [Western U. S.]

backset (bak'set), *n.* [< *back*[1], *a.* or *adv.*, + *set*[1], *v.* or *n.*] **1.** A setting back or backward, as the result of some untoward circumstance or opposing agency; a check to progress; retardation, or the losing of ground; a relapse: as, he suffered more than one serious *backset;* a *backset* which appeared to be fatal.—**2.** An eddy or counter-current in flowing water.

> Of course much of this was slack water, or the *backset* caused by the overflow. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 612.

back-settler (bak'set″lėr), *n.* One inhabiting the back settlements of a country.

backsheesh, *n.* See *bakshish*.

back-shift (bak'shift), *n.* [< *back*[1], *a.*, + *shift.*] In *coal-mining*, a second shift or relay of hewers who begin cutting the coal after another set have begun to draw it, at the same place.

backside (bak'sīd'), *n.* [< ME. *bakside;* < *back*[1], *a.*, + *side.*] **1.** The back part or aspect of anything; the part opposite to the front, or behind that which is presented to a spectator. [Properly two words in this use. See *back*, *a.*, 1.] Specifically—**2.** The hind part of an animal; the rump: often (vulgarly) in the plural.—**3.** The back premises, back yard, or out-buildings attached to a dwelling; also, the privy. [Obsolete or dialectal.] *N. E. D.*

back-sight (bak'sīt), *n.* **1.** In *surveying*, the reading of a leveling-rod, taken when looking back to a station which has been passed. All other readings are called *foresights*.—**2.** The rear sight of a gun.

back-skin (bak'skin), *n.* A leather dress used by miners when at work in wet places.

back-slang (bak'slang), *n.* [< *back*[1], *a.* or *adv.*, + *slang.* Cf. *palindrome*.] A species of slang in which the words are pronounced or written backward, or as nearly so as the skill of the speaker or writer, or the possibility of pronouncing the word, will permit: thus, penny becomes *yennep;* woman, *namow*, and so on.

backslide (bak-slīd'), *v. i.*; pret. *backslid* (sometimes *backslided*), pp. *backslid*, *backslidden* (sometimes *backslided*), ppr. *backsliding.* [< *back*[1], *adv.*, + *slide.*] To slide back, in a figurative sense; apostatize; turn from the faith; depart from or abandon religious principles or practices.

> I have fallen back to my carnal temper, from the holy ways of God, and have again *backslided*.
> *Bp. Hopkins*, Works, p. 535.
>
> When persons have been professors of religion, and have for various reasons *backslidden* and declined into a carnal and secular life. *H. W. Beecher.*

backslider (bak-slī'dėr), *n.* One who backslides. (*a*) An apostate; one who falls from the faith and practice of religion. Prov. xiv. 14. (*b*) One who neglects his religious vows and falls into habits of sin.

backsliding (bak-slī'ding), *n.* A falling back in principle or practice; a lapse in or abandonment of religious obligation; apostasy.

> Our *backslidings* are many: we have sinned against thee. Jer. xiv. 7.

backslidingness (bak-slī'ding-nes), *n.* The state of backsliding.

back-spear, *v. t.* See *back-speer*.

back-speed (bak'spēd), *n.* In *mech.*, a second speed-gear of a lathe, which can be brought into action on the fore-speed, so that second series of speeds of the spindle are thereby obtained.

back-speer (bak'spēr), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *back-spear*, *-speir*, < *back*[1], *adv.*, + *speer*, ask, question.] To reëxamine or cross-examine. [Scotch.]

back-splinting (bak'splin″ting), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a system of working coal over the goaf and across the packs of a lower one got in advance upon the long-wall method. *Gresley.*

back-spring (bak'spring), *n.* **1.** A spring formed in the bolt of a lock by cutting a longitudinal slit near its upper edge, thus leaving a strip of unsupported metal which by elastic pressure springs the bolt into its place when it is left by the key.—**2.** The spring at the rear of the body of a vehicle; specifically, a C-spring which rides up at the back of the carriage, the body of the latter being suspended from the forward end.—**3.** A spring backward.

back-staff (bak'stâf), *n.* An instrument formerly used for measuring the sun's altitude at sea: so called because in using it the observer turned his back to the sun.

backstair, backstairs (bak'stâr, -stârz), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A stair or stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs. [Properly two words. See *back*[1], *a.*, 1.]

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to stairs in the back part of a house: as, a *backstair* entrance.—**2.** Indirect; underhand; unfair; intriguing: as, *backstair* influence.

> He's like a *backstair* minister at court, who, whilst the reputed favourites are sauntering in the bed-chamber, is ruling the roast in the closet. *Vanbrugh*, Relapse, ii. 1.
>
> Is he not a *back-stairs* favourite—one that can do what he pleases with those that do what they please?
> *Goldsmith*, Good-Natured Man, ii.

back-stall (bak'stâl), *n.* The thief who walks behind the chief operator in a garrote-robbery to conceal him when at work and make off with the booty. [Thieves' slang.] See *garrote*.

backstand† (bak'stand), *n.* Support; something to fall back upon.

> A sure staye and a stedfast *backstande* at home.
> *Hall*, Hen. VII.

backstay (bak'stā), *n.* **1.** In *printing*, a strap of leather used to check the carriage of a printing-press.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, a forked bar of wrought-iron attached to the back of the mine-car when ascending an inclined plane, for the purpose of stopping the car in case of accident. [Yorkshire, Eng.]—**3.** A rod extending from the perch to the outer end of the rear axle of a carriage.—**4.** One of the flaps of a carriage-top.—**5.** In purchase-shears, a powerful spring placed at the back of the moving blade to keep the two cutting edges in contact.—**6.** In *metal-turning*, an adjustable support for any very long or slender article.—**7.** *pl. Naut.*, long ropes extending backward from the heads of all masts above the lower mast and fastened

on each side of the ship to the chain-plates, serving to support the masts.—**Backstay-stools**, planking or pieces of iron projecting from the side of a ship, to which the backstays are made fast. They serve the same purpose for the backstays that the channels do for the shrouds.—**Traveling backstays**, backstays fitted with a traveler which slides up and down with the topsail-yard. The principal support for the mast is thus kept at that ★part which is just above the yard. [Not now in use.]

back-step (bak'step), *n.* A rearward movement of a squad or body of troops, without change of front.

backster[1]†, *n.* See *baxter*.

backster[2] (bak'stėr), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A flat piece of wood or cork fastened on the feet for walking over loose beach. *N. E. D.*

backstitch (bak'stich), *n.* A method of sewing in which each stitch overlaps or doubles back on the preceding one, the needle entering behind the thread at the end of the stitch already made and coming out in front of it.

backstitch (bak'stich), *v. t.* and *i.* To sew with stitches which overlap each other. See *backstitch*, *n.*

backstone (bak'stōn), *n.* [E. dial., = *bakestone*, < *bake* + *stone*.] The heated stone on which ★oat-cake is baked. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

back-stop (bak'stop), *n.* In *base-ball*, a fence placed behind the catcher to stop the ball if he fails to catch it; also the catcher himself.

back-strap (bak'strap), *n.* A broad strap passing along the middle of a horse's back from the upper hame-strap to the crupper or a point of junction with the hip-straps in a wagon-harness, and in a carriage-harness from the gig-saddle to the crupper. *E. H. Knight.*

back-strapped (bak'strapt), *p. a.* Carried by head-winds to the back of a cape or promontory: said of a ship.

back-stream (bak'strēm), *n.* A current running against the regular course of the stream; an up-stream.

back-string (bak'string), *n.* A leading-string by which a child is supported or guided from ★behind. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 228.

back-stroke (bak'strōk), *n.* **1.** A blow or stroke in return.—**2.** A backhanded stroke; a backhander.

My uncle Toby never took this *back-stroke* of my father's at his hobby-horse kindly.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 31.

3. In *teleg.*, the return-stroke of the lever in a telegraph-sounder. *Standard Elect. Dict.*

back-swimmer (bak'swim″ėr), *n.* Same as *boat-fly*.

back-sword (bak'sōrd), *n.* **1.** A sword with one sharp edge, used for cutting rather than thrusting, sometimes curved, and frequently straight. It usually had a basket-hilt, and was the common weapon of citizens and country people when the rapier and afterward the small-sword were worn by gentlemen.

2. A cudgel fitted with a basket-hilt, used for a particular kind of single-stick play.—**3.** A cudgel-play in which the back-sword (in sense 2) is used, peculiar to certain counties of England, and still kept up at festivals and the like in the attempt to preserve old customs. The guard is with the left arm, and the object of each player is to break the skin of his adversary's forehead so as to draw blood.

back-tack (bak'tak), *n.* In *Scots law*, a tack or lease connected with wadsets or mortgages, by which the possession of the land is returned to the proprietor on payment of a rent corresponding to the interest of the money advanced. See *wadset*.

back-tool (bak'tōl), *n.* Any tool, either fillet or roll, used by bookbinders in decorating the curved surface of the back of a book.

back-trick† (bak'trik), *n.* A caper backward in dancing.

I have the *back-trick* simply as strong as any man in Illyria. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

backward, backwards (bak'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *bakward*, *bacward*, adv., by apheresis for *abackward*, < *abak*, adv., back, + *-ward*, *-wards*.] **1.** In the direction of the back: as, to throw the arms *backward*.—**2.** With the back first in the direction of motion: as, to walk *backward*; to fall *backward*.

He [Eli] fell from off the seat *backward*, . . . and his neck brake. 1 Sam. iv. 18.
Thou wilt fall *backward*. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3.

3. In the direction from which one has come; toward that which is or has been left behind: as, he glanced *backward*.—**4.** Toward bygone times or events; toward that which is past in time: as, to look *backward* to the last century.

The lights of memory *backward* stream.
Whittier, Memories.

5. In or by reflection; reflexively.

The mind can *backward* cast
Upon herself her understanding light.
Sir J. Davies, Introd. to Immortal. of Soul.

6. In time past; ago.

Some reigns *backward*. *Locke.*

7. In an opposite or contrary direction.

For every two steps they made forwards and upwards they slipped one *backwards*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

8. In an opposite or reverse order; from the end toward the beginning; in an order contrary to the natural order: as, to read or spell *backward*; hence, perversely; in a wrong or perverse manner.

I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd,
But she would spell him *backward*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

The gospel of Christ is read *backwards*, when that world which he came to save is regarded as a world which it is a merit to abandon.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 47.

9. From a better to a worse state; retrogressively.

The work went *backward*; and the more he strove
T' advance the suit, the farther from her love. *Dryden.*

Backward and forward, to and fro.—**To ring bells backward**, to give an alarm by ringing the bells of a chime in the wrong order, beginning with the bass bell.

The *bells* they *ring backward*, the drums they are beat.
Scott, Bonnie Dundee.

backward (back'wärd), *a.* [< *backward*, *adv.*] **1.** Directed to the back or rear: as, "a *backward* look," *Shak.*, Sonnets, lix.—**2.** Reversed; returning; directed to or toward the original starting-point: as, a *backward* movement or journey.

And now they do re-stem
Their *backward* course. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

3. Done in reverse order; done in an order contrary to the natural order, as in repeating a sentence from the end to the beginning.

Without his rod reversed,
And *backward* mutters of dissevering power,
We cannot free the lady. *Milton*, Comus, l. 817.

4. Being in, or placed at, the back.

Four legs and two voices. . . . His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his *backward* voice is to utter foul speeches, and to detract. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

5. Slow; sluggish; unprogressive; unadvanced; behind in progress: as, a *backward* learner.

Brigandage survives only in out-of-the-way corners of the most *backward* countries of Christendom, such as Spain and Sicily. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 229.

6. Late; behind in time; coming after something else, or after the usual time: as, *backward* fruits; the season is *backward*.

A dry, cold, *backward* spring, easterly winds.
Evelyn, Diary, April 15, 1688.

7. Holding back; averse; reluctant; hesitating.

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts.*

For wiser brutes were *backward* to be slaves.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 50.

8. Timid; bashful; retiring in disposition; modest.—**9.** Reaching back into the past; already past.

Flies unconscious o'er each *backward* year.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 24.

backward† (bak'wärd), *n.* [< *backward*, *a.*] The things or state behind or past.

What see'st thou else
In the dark *backward* and abysm of time?
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

backward† (bak'wärd), *v. t.* [< *backward*, *adv.*] To obstruct; keep back; retard; delay.

Doth clog and *backward* us. *Hammond*, Sermons, xv.

backwardation (bak-wär-dā'shon), *n.* [< *backward*, *v.*, + *-ation*.] On the London Stock Exchange, the premium paid by a seller of stock for the privilege of postponing its delivery to the buyer until the next fortnightly settling-day. See *contango*.

backwardly (bak'wärd-li), *adv.* **1.** In a backward direction.

The mandible is extremely massive and has a *backwardly* produced angle. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 320.

2. Unwillingly; reluctantly; aversely; perversely; ill.

I was the first man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him;
And does he think so *backwardly* of me now,
That I'll requite it last? *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 3.

backwardness (bak'wärd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being backward. (*a*) Backward state as regards progress; slowness; tardiness: as, the *backwardness* of the spring. (*b*) Unwillingness; reluctance; dilatoriness or dullness in action.

Our *backwardness* to good works. *Bp. Atterbury.*

(*c*) Bashfulness; shyness.

backwards, *adv.* See *backward*.

back-washed (bak'wosht), *a.* Cleansed from oil, as wool after combing.

back-water (bak'wâ″tėr), *n.* **1**†. Water flowing in from behind.—**2.** Water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel or the paddles of steamboats, etc.—**3.** Water held or forced back, as in a mill-race or in a tributary stream, in consequence of some obstruction, as a dam or flood.—**4.** An artificial accumulation of water obtained at high tide and reserved in reservoirs, to be discharged at low tide for clearing off deposits in channel-beds and tideways.—**5.** A creek or arm of the sea which runs parallel to the coast, having only a narrow slip of land between it and the sea, and communicating with the latter by barred entrances.

Entering the mouth of the Moredab, an extensive *backwater* into which fall the Piri-Bazaar and other streams, we come alongside a fairly constructed quay.
O'Donovan, Merv, viii.

backwood (bak'wùd), *n.* That portion of a carpenter's plane which is immediately behind the plane-iron.—**To drive the backwood up**, to drive the wedge of a plane too tightly. When this is done the pressure of the plane-iron raises a bur or slight ridge at the angle of the mouth and sole.

backwoods (bak'wùdz'), *n. pl.* Wooded or partially uncleared and unsettled districts in the remote parts of a new country; hence, in the United States and Canada, any rough or thinly settled region far from the centers of population.

The very ease with which books containing the world's best literature were obtainable in the *backwoods* made our early writers copyists. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 14.

He [Count Tolstoi] put into my hands a letter from some man living in a village in the *backwoods* of Pennsylvania.
The Century, XXXIV. 261.

backwoodsman (bak'wùdz'man), *n.*; pl. *backwoodsmen* (-men). An inhabitant of the backwoods.

The General Boone, *backwoodsman* of Kentucky,
Was happiest among mortals anywhere.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 61.

backworm (bak'wėrm), *n.* A small worm generally found in the thin skin about the reins of hawks. See *filander*[1].

backwort (bak'wėrt), *n.* The comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.

back-wounding (bak'wön″ding), *a.* Wounding at the back or behind one's back; backbiting; injuring surreptitiously: as, "*backwounding* calumny," *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

bacon (bā'kon or -kn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bakon*, *baken*, < ME. *bacon*, *bacoun*, *bakoun*, < OF. *bacon* = Pr. *bacon*, < ML. *baco(n-)*, bacon, side of bacon, shoulder, ham, also a swine, < OHG. *bahho*, *bacho*, MHG. *bache*, side of bacon, ham, G. *bache*, a wild sow (obs. or dial., a ham), = MD. *bake*, bacon, ham, a swine, < OHG. **bah*, etc., = AS. *bæc*, E. *back*[1]: see *back*[1].] **1.** Hog's flesh, especially the back and sides, salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.—**2**†. Pork.—**3**†. A hog; hence, a grossly fat person.—**4**†. A rustic; a clown: in allusion to the fact that swine's flesh was the meat chiefly eaten by the rural population. *N. E. D.*

On, *bacons*, on! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

To save one's bacon, to preserve one's self from harm.

But here I say the Turks were much mistaken,
Who, hating hogs, yet wished *to save their bacon*.
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 42.

bacon-beetle (bā'kon-bē″tl), *n.* A species of the genus *Dermestes*, *D. lardarius*, family *Dermestidæ*, order *Coleoptera*, whose larvæ are very destructive to stuffed animals in museums. The larvæ are hairy, and whitish-brown in ★color.



Bacon-Beetle (*Dermestes lardarius*).
a, larva; *b*, one of its barbed hairs; *c*, beetle. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

Baconian (bā-kō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Francis *Bacon*, born 1561, died 1626.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, commonly called Lord Bacon: as, the *Baconian* philosophy.—**Baconian method**, a term often, though incorrectly, applied to the method of

induction (which see) as developed by modern science, on the supposition that Bacon was mainly instrumental in bringing this method into general use.

II. *n.* 1. An adherent of the Baconian philosophy.—2. One who holds the theory that Bacon wrote the plays usually attributed to Shakspere.

Baconism (bā′kŏn-izm), *n.* [< *Bacon* + *-ism.*] The philosophy of Francis Bacon, or the general spirit of his writings.

These societies are schools of *Baconism*, designed to embody all that was of value in the thought and spirit of Bacon — namely, a protest against traditional authority in science, with, of course, a recommendation of induction and of the inductive sciences for their value in the arts of life. *Wright.*

baconize (bā′kŏn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *baconized*, ppr. *baconizing.* [< *bacon* + *-ize.*] To make into or like bacon; smoke, as bacon.

baconweed (bā′kŏn-wēd), *n.* The pigweed, *Chenopodium album.*

bacony (bā′kŏn-i), *a.* [< *bacon* + *-y*[1].] Like bacon; lardaceous.

bacteria (bak-tē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *bacterium.*] 1. Plural of *bacterium*, 1.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of gressorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Phasmidæ;* the stick-insects or walking-sticks. *B. sarmentosa* is about 10 inches long. See *Phasmidæ.*

Bacteriaceæ (bak-tē-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bacterium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of simple microscopic plants, without chromatophores and with cylindrical cells and the chains of individuals without a sheath, belonging to the class *Schizomycetes.* As defined by Migula it is divided into the following genera: *Bacterium*, characterized by the absence of flagella; *Bacillus*, having flagella arising from any part of the body; and *Pseudomonas*, in which the flagella are located at one or both ends of the body. The name *Bacteriaceæ* has, however, been used with different significations. Cohn used it to include the whole class *Schizomycetes* of Migula.

bacterial (bak-tē′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *bacterium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling bacteria; of the nature of or caused by bacteria: as, a *bacterial* parasite in the blood; *bacterial* organisms; *bacterial* infusions.

The issue of a *bacterial* affection is either the death of the patient, or the death and elimination of the bacteria. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I. 287.

bacterian (bak-tē′ri-ạn), *a.* Same as *bacterial.*

bactericidal (bak-tē′ri-sī-dạl), *a.* [< *bacteri-cide* + *-al.*] Destructive to bacteria.

bactericide (bak-tē′ri-sīd), *n.* [< NL. *bacterium* + L. *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A substance that has the property of destroying bacteria.

A *bactericide* of great activity. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, VIII. 561.

Bacterides (bak-ter′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Bacteridæ*, < *Bacterium* + *-ides, -idæ.*] A name sometimes given indefinitely to a group of microbes referable to the genera *Bacillus* and *Bacterium* (which see).

bacteriform (bak-tē′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *bacterium* + L. *forma*, form.] Of the form of bacteria; resembling bacteria.

bacterioid (bak-tē′ri-oid), *a.* [< *bacterium* + *-oid.*] Resembling or closely allied to bacteria.

bacteriological (bak-tē″ri-ọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to bacteriology.

bacteriologist (bak-tē-ri-ol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *bacteriology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in bacteriology.

bacteriology (bak-tē-ri-ol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< NL. *bacterium* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of biology which investigates bacteria and other microbes, especially their life-history and agency in disease; the scientific study of bacteria.

Bacteriology is now a natural science of sufficient importance and completeness to take its proper place in hygiene, etiology, and pathological anatomy. *Science*, VI. 77.

bacterioscopic (bak-tē″ri-ọ-skop′ik), *a.* [< *bacterioscopy* + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to the discovery or observation of bacteria.

bacterioscopy (bak-tē-ri-os′kọ-pi), *n.* [< NL. *bacterium* + Gr. *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Microscopic investigation of bacteria.

bacteriotherapeutic (bak-tē″ri-ọ-ther-ạ-pū′tik), *a.* [< *bacterium* + *therapeutic.*] Pertaining to bacteriotherapy.

Dr. Ballagi has carefully followed the *bacteriotherapeutic* details advised by Cantani in eight cases of advanced phthisis with moderate fever. *Medical News*, XLIX. 41.

bacteriotherapy (bak-tē″ri-ọ-ther′ạ-pi), *n.* [< NL. *bacterium* + Gr. *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] In *med.*, the introduction of bacteria into the system for the cure of disease. Thus in phthisis inhalations containing *Bacterium termo* have been employed with the idea that the bacterium destroyed the *Bacillus tuberculosis* which is characteristic of the disease.

bacteritic (bak-tē-rit′ik), *a.* [< *bacterium* + *-itic:* see *-itis.*] Characterized or caused by the presence of bacteria.

bacterium (bak-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *bacteria* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *βακτήριον*, a little stick, dim. of *βακτηρία*, a staff, stick, < *βάκτρον*, a staff, stick, akin to L. *baculum*, a staff: see *baculus.*] 1. One of the micro-organisms which are concerned in the putrefactive processes, and are known as *Schizomycetes*, or fission fungi, in distinction from *Saccharomycetes*, or budding fungi, which produce alcoholic fermentation. Their true character was long in doubt, but they are now generally regarded as the lowest forms of vegetable life, and are known to multiply, in some species at least, by the formation of spores. They consist of exceedingly minute spherical, oblong, or cylindrical cells, without chlorophyl, multiply by transverse division, and may be found anywhere. Their origin and the part they take in putrefaction, fermentation, and disease have been the subject in recent years of much study and discussion. Very much remains in doubt, but there is no question of the importance of these investigations from a sanitary point of view. It also appears to have been demonstrated that the bacteria which exist in the soil are active in changing otherwise inert substances into matter suitable for the food of plants, converting the nitrogenous matter of organic origin into soluble nitrates. The genera and species have been variously defined, and are necessarily based on slight characters. Migula has divided the group into five families: (1) *Coccaceæ*, with spherical or subspherical cells mostly without flagella and non-motile. (2) *Bacteriaceæ*, with flagellate or non-flagellate cylindrical cells. (3) *Spirillaceæ*, having variously curved or spirally twisted cells with or without flagella. (4) *Chlamydobacteriaceæ*, with cells forming threadlike colonies inclosed in a sheath. (5) *Beggiatoaceæ*, having the cells in filaments, but the sheath lacking.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of the family *Bacteriaceæ*, consisting of minute cylindrical cells without flagella. Some species are zymotic, producing fermentations, as *B. acidi-lactici*, which produces lactic acid and causes the curdling of milk; others are pathogenic, causing disease, as *B. tuberculosis*, which causes tuberculosis, *B. diphtheriæ*, the cause of diphtheria, and *B. anthracis*, the cause of anthrax or splenic fever in cattle. These species were formerly placed in the genus *Bacillus.*

Bactrian (bak′tri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Bactrianus* (Gr. *Βακτριανός*), < *Bactria*, < Gr. *Βακτρία* (also *Βάκτρα*, < Pers. *Bākhtar*), a province so called.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bactria or Bactriana, an ancient country of central Asia, with its capital, Bactra, on the site of the modern Balkh. It became a province of the Persian empire under Cyrus, and from about 255 to about 126 B. C. was a separate kingdom under a Greek dynasty.—**Bactrian camel.** See *camel.*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bactria.

Bactris (bak′tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάκτρον*, a staff: see *bacterium.*] A genus of slender palms, consisting of about 90 species, found about rivers and in marshy places in America within the tropics. The stems are generally covered



Bactris acanthocarpa, with fruit, and nut deprived of its husk, the dots upon the latter showing position of embryos.

with spines, and the leaves are pinnate, though occasionally simple or 2-lobed. The fruit is small, with a thin fibrous pulp inclosing a hard black nut. The kernel of *B. major* is eaten in Cartagena. The stems of *B. minor* are used for walking-sticks, under the name of Tobago canes.

baculi, *n.* Plural of *baculus.*

baculine (bak′ū-lin), *a.* [< L. *baculum*, a rod, + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the rod, or to its use in punishment by flogging.

baculite (bak′ū-līt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Baculites*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Baculites;* staff-stone.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or containing baculites. Also *baculitic.*—**Baculite limestone,** a name given to the Chalk of Normandy, from the abundance of baculites which it contains.

Baculites (bak-ū-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *baculum*, a staff, + *-ites:* see *-ite*[2].] A genus of polythalamous or many-chambered cephalopods, belonging to the order *Ammonoidea.* The species are known only in a fossil state, having become extinct at the close of the Cretaceous period. The shell is straight, more or less compressed, conical, and very much elongated. The partitions are sinuous and pierced by a marginal siphon. The external chamber is considerably larger than the rest. There are about 20 species, found from the Neocomian to the Chalk formation.



Portion of *Baculites fasjasi.*

baculitic (bak-ū-lit′ik), *a.* Same as *baculite.*

baculometry (bak-ū-lom′e-tri), *n.* [< L. *baculum*, a staff, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The measurement of heights or distances by means of staves. *Phillips.*

baculus (bak′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *baculi* (-lī). [L., more commonly neut. *baculum*, a stick, staff, scepter, etc.; cf. LL. dim. *bacillus* (see *bacillus*); akin to Gr. *βάκτρον*, a rod, staff: see *bacterium.*] 1. A divining-rod.—2. A long staff or crutch upon which worshipers were formerly allowed to lean during long offices, such as the psalms.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of crustaceans.

bad[1] (bad), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *bad, badde*, bad, worthless, wicked; without earlier forms or any obvious cognates, and so perhaps of nursery origin, arising as a dissimilated form (**ba-da, *bad-da*) of **ba-ba*, mod. dial. *babbah* (G. *bäbä*), used as an exclamation to warn infants not to touch or taste something thus indicated as 'bad': see *babe.* Cf. *na-na, ta-ta, tut-tut*, as used similarly in warning or remonstrance. A former view makes ME. *badde* a generalized adj. use (with loss of *-l*, as in ME. *muche* for *muchel*, < AS. *mycel*, much; ME. *lyte* for *lytel*, < AS. *lytel*, little; ME. *wenche* for *wenchel*, < AS. *wencel:* see *much, mickle, lite, lyte, little*, and *wench*) of a noun, **baddel*, < AS. *bæddel* (twice, in glosses), with equiv. deriv. *bædling* (suffix *-ing*[3]), an effeminate person, a hermaphrodite. (Cf. the similar development of the adj. *wicked*, ME. *wicked, wikked*, earlier *wicke, wikke*, from the noun AS. *wicca*, m., a witch, wizard, hence an evil person: see *wicked*[1].) The word can have no connection with Goth. *bauths*, deaf and dumb, with G. *böse*, bad, or with Corn. *bad*, Ir. Gael. *baodh*, foolish, etc. AS. *bæddel*, ME. **baddel*, is scarcely found in literature, but, like other words of similar sense, it may have flourished in vulgar speech as an indefinite term of abuse, and at length, divested of its original meaning, emerged in literary use as a mere adj., *badde*, equiv. to the older *evil.* The adj. first appears at the end of the 13th century, and does not become common till the 15th century. In high literary use it is comparatively rare, as against *evil*, till the 18th century. In the English Bible *bad* occurs but rarely, and only in the familiar antithesis with *good.*] **I.** *a.*; compar. *badder*, superl. *baddest* (but in literary use *worse, worst*, as used with *evil*). 1. Evil; ill; vicious; wicked; depraved: applied to persons, conduct, character, influence, etc.: as, a *bad* man; *bad* conduct; a *bad* life; a *bad* heart; *bad* influence, etc.

What will ensue hereof there 's none can tell;
But by *bad* courses may be understood,
That their events can never fall out good.
Shak., Rich. II, ii. 1.

Wisest men
Have err'd, and by *bad* women been deceived.
Milton, S. A., l. 211.

2. Offensive; disagreeable; troublesome; painful; grievous: as, *bad* treatment; a *bad* temper; it is too *bad* that you had to wait so long.

The old soldiers of James were generally in a very *bad* temper. *Macaulay.*

3. Hurtful; noxious; having an injurious or unfavorable tendency or effect: with *for:* as, *bad* air or *bad* food; late hours are *bad for* the health; this step would be *bad for* your reputation or prospects.

Reading was *bad for* his eyes; writing made his head ache. *Addison.*

4. Ill; in ill health; sick; in unsound condition: as, to feel *bad;* to be *bad* with rheumatism; a *bad* hand or leg. [Colloq.]

I have been, three days ago, *bad* again with a spitting of blood. *Sterne*, Letters, cvi.

5. Not good; defective; worthless; poor; of no value: as, *bad* coin; *bad* debts; a *bad* soil; a *bad* crop; a *bad* piece of work; *bad* health.

Perjuries are common as *bad* pence.
Cowper, Expostulation.

6. Incorrect; faulty: as, a *bad* aim; *bad* English; a *bad* pronunciation.

Call, if you will, *bad* rhyming a disease.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 182.

7. Not valid; not sound: as, a *bad* claim; a *bad* plea.

"You had better get a porter's knot, and carry trunks." Nor was the advice *bad;* for a porter was likely to be as plentifully fed, and as comfortably lodged, as a poet.
Macaulay, Samuel Johnson.

8. Unfavorable; unfortunate: as, *bad* news; *bad* success.

Perplex'd and troubled at his *bad* success
The tempter stood, nor had what to reply.
Milton, P. R., iv. 1.

[*Bad* is the ordinary antithesis of *good*, in all its senses, whether positively, 'evil,' 'harmful,' or negatively, 'not good,' 'not satisfactory,' and whether substantively, 'being evil,' or causally, 'causing harm.' The senses run into one another, the precise application being determined by the context.]—**Bad blood, bad conscience,** etc. See the nouns.—**Bad form,** conduct not in accordance with good taste or propriety, or not in keeping with the present conventional usage; slightly vulgar; not very refined. [Slang.]

They are taught that to become emotional or enthusiastic over anything is *bad form*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 621.

In bad odor. See *odor*.—**With a bad grace.** See *grace*.

II. *n.* That which is bad. (*a*) A bad condition: as, to go to the *bad* (see below). (*b*) A bad thing: as, there are *bads* and goods among them.—**To the bad.** (*a*) To ruin, financial or moral: as, he and his affairs soon went *to the bad*. (*b*) To the wrong side of the account; in arrear or deficit: as, I am now $100 *to the bad*.

bad[2] (bad). Preterit of *bid*.

badak-tapa (bad'ak-tap'ä), *n.* [Malay.] The Malay name of the rhinoceros of Sumatra.

badam (bä-däm'), *n.* [Pers. *bādām*, almond.] A species of bitter almond imported into some parts of India from Persia, and used as money, with a value of about half a cent.

badaneh (ba-dä'ne), *n.* The tunic worn by the Egyptian califs, made of the very finest quality of linen. The weight of the garment was only 2 ounces, and it is said to have cost 1,000 dinars.

badder† (bad'ėr), *a.* Old comparative of *bad*. See *bad*[1].

Lewed peple . . . demen gladly to the *badder* ende.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 216.

Were it *badder*, it is not the worst. *Lyly*, Euphues.

badderlocks (bad'ėr-loks), *n.* [Supposed, without evidence, to stand for *Balder's locks*. Cf. *balder-brae*.] A name given in Scotland to the edible seaweed *Alaria esculenta*. The plant is olive-green, belonging to the order *Laminariaceæ*, and has a lanceolate frond borne upon a stipe which is continued into a midrib. The stipe bears ribless leaflets along its sides. Also called *henware*, and in the Orkney Islands *honey-ware;* in parts of Ireland, *murlins*.

baddest† (bad'est), *a.* Old superlative of *bad*. See *bad*[1].

The *baddest* among the cardinals is chosen pope.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

baddish (bad'ish), *a.* [< *bad*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat bad; of inferior character or quality.

He wrote *baddish* verses. *Jeffrey*.

A snuffy, babbling, *baddish* fellow.
Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 24.

baddock (bad'ok), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *badock*.] A local English name of the coalfish.

bade (bad). Preterit of *bid*.

badelaire (ba-de-lãr'), *n.* [F., formerly *baudelaire:* see *badelar*.] In *her.*, a curved sword or cutlas used as a bearing.

badelart, *n.* [< F. *badelaire* (ML. *badelare, badarellus*). Cf. *baselard, baslard*.] A short ★curved sword. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais.

badge[1] (baj), *n.* [< ME. *badge, bagge, bage* (also *bagy*, early mod. Sc. *bagie, badgie, bawgy*), later in ML. *bagea, bagia*, OF. *bage* (rare). Origin unknown; perhaps < ML. *baga*, a ring, < OS. *bāg, bōg* = AS. *beág, beáh*, a ring, ornament, ME. *beg, beigh*, etc., mod. E. *bee*[2], q. v.] **1.** A token or cognizance worn in allusion to the wearer's occupation, position, preferences, or achievements. The badge in the middle ages was not necessarily heraldic, though in many cases it was selected from one or more of the heraldic bearings, and it is not bound by heralds' rules. Thus, the white hart of Richard II. is represented in different attitudes, and is not described in the language of blazon. A figure for a badge might also be chosen arbitrarily, as the boar of Richard III. Badges selected as personal tokens have often become heraldic bearings, as the three feathers of the Prince of Wales.

His gorgeous collar hung adown,
Wrought with the *badge* of Scotland's crown.
Scott, Marmion, v. 8.

2. A mark, token, or device worn by servants, retainers, partizans, or followers, as a sign of their allegiance, or a similar token worn by members of an association to indicate their membership.

On his breast a bloodie Crosse he bore,
The deare remembrance of his dying Lord;
For whose sweete sake that glorious *badge* he wore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 2.

3. The mark or token of anything.

Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

Zeal for orthodoxy became a *badge* of Spanish patriotism after the long struggle, first with Arians, and then with Moors. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 387.

4. *Naut.*: (*a*) A carved ornament formerly placed on ships, near the stern, and often containing the representation of a window. (*b*) A mark of good conduct awarded in the United States naval service to seamen distinguished for sobriety and obedience.—**Badge of Ulster,** in *her.*, the ancient distinctive ensign of the order of baronets. (See *baronet*.) It is the ancient badge of the Irish kingdom of Ulster, and is thus blazoned: arg., a sinister hand appaumée, couped at the wrist, gules. This may be borne upon a canton or an inescutcheon, and on that part of the bearer's armorial shield which is most convenient. Sometimes called the *bloody hand of Ulster*.—**Corps badges,** tokens worn by the different United States army-corps during the civil war of 1861–65, to distinguish them one from another.



Good-conduct Badge, U. S. Navy.—Pendant of silk: outer edges, blue; second stripes, white; center, red. Medal of bronze. A clasp with name of ship given for each succeeding recommendation for good conduct, to be worn on the pendant as in the cut.

badge[1] (baj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *badged*, ppr. *badging*. [< *badge*[1], *n.*] To mark or distinguish with a badge or as with a badge. [Rare.]

Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

badge[2] (baj), *n.* [ME. *bagge* (bäj), beside *bagge* (bäg), whence *bag*[1].] **1**†. A bag.—**2.** An ill-shaped bundle, as of fagots. [Sc.]

badge[3]† (baj), *v. i.* [A back-formation from *badger*[3], as *peddle* from *peddler* or *pedler*. See *badger*[3].] To hawk for sale; buy up, as provisions, for the purpose of selling again; regrate.

badgeer, *n.* See *badgir*.

badgeless (baj'les), *a.* [< *badge*[1] + *-less*.] Having no badge.

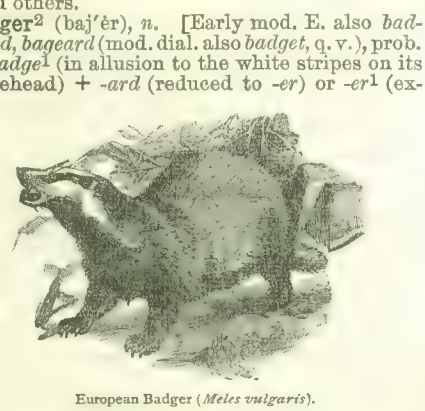
Some *badgeless* blue upon his back.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

badgeman (baj'man), *n.*; pl. *badgemen* (-men). [< *badge*[1] + *man*.] A man who wears a badge; specifically, in England, an almshouseman: so called because a special dress or badge is worn to indicate that the wearer belongs to a particular foundation.

He quits the gay and rich, the young and free,
Among the *badgemen* with a badge to be. *Crabbe*.

badger[1] (baj'ėr), *n.* [< *badge*[1], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] A badgeman; one entitled or required by law to wear a badge, as the police, licensed porters, ★and others.

badger[2] (baj'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *badgerd, bageard* (mod. dial. also *badget*, q. v.), prob. < *badge*[1] (in allusion to the white stripes on its forehead) + *-ard* (reduced to *-er*) or *-er*[1] (extended to *-ard*, as in *braggard, braggart*, for *bragger, standard*, a tree, for *stander*, etc.), being thus identical with *badger*[1]. Cf. F. *blaireau*, a badger, OF. *blariau*, a badger, < OFlem. OD. *blaer*, bald, *blare, blaere*, D. *blaar*, a white spot on the forehead; cf. also the equiv. name *bauson*.] **1.** A fossorial plantigrade carnivorous mammal, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Melinæ*. (For its technical characters, see *Melinæ*.) The common European species, to which the name was first applied, is *Meles vulgaris* or *Meles taxus;* it is about 2 feet long, of heavy and clumsy shape, low on the legs, with a short thick tail, a long snout, and long claws fitted for digging. The general color is grizzled gray, with dark limbs, and black and white stripes on the head. This animal inhabits temperate and northerly portions of Europe and Asia. Its flesh is used as food, its pelt in furriery, and its hair for making shaving-brushes and the kind of artists' brushes called *badgers*. In a state of nature the animal is less fetid than some of the other species. The American badger, *Taxidea americana*, resembles the foregoing, but differs in the dental formula and some other technical characters; it is a common animal in the western States and Territories, and in some regions, as the Missouri watershed, it is very abundant. The Indian badger is *Arctonyx collaris;* it is also called *sand-bear* and *bear-pig*. The Javanese skunk (so called from its extreme fetidness), the teledu or telego, *Mydaus meliceps*, is a true badger. See cut under *teledu*. The ratel, honey-badger, or Cape badger, *Mellivora capensis*, is nearly related, though belonging to a different subfamily, the *Mellivorinæ*. The wombat is often called badger in Australia. It is a widespread vulgar error that the legs of the badger are shorter on one side than on the other; hence, "the *uneven-legg'd badger*," *Drayton*.



European Badger (*Meles vulgaris*).

We are not *badgers*,
For our legs are one as long as the other.
Lyly, Midas, i. 2.

2. (*a*) An artists' brush made of badgers' hair, used for blending or causing the pigments to melt or shade into one another and for imparting smoothness. (*b*) A flat brush used for removing dust from a polished surface in some photographic and other chemical operations, etc.—**3.** The *Lutraria vulgaris*, a common conchiferous or bivalve mollusk of northern Europe. It is especially used as bait for the cod.—**4.** A sobriquet of a resident of Wisconsin, called the *Badger State*, in allusion to the abundance of badgers in it.—**Drawing the badger.** Same as *badger-baiting*.

badger[2] (baj'ėr), *v. t.* [< *badger*[2], *n.*] **1.** To attack, as the badger is attacked when being drawn or baited; bait; worry; pester.

Inconsistent professors, who seemed to have *badgered* him [Thomas Cooper] out of Methodism into scepticism.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 542.

When one has to be *badgered* like this, one wants a drop of something more than ordinary. *Trollope*, Orley Farm.

2. To beat down in a bargain. [Prov. Eng.] *Halliwell.*—**Syn.** *Pester, Worry*, etc. See *tease*.

badger[3] (baj'ėr), *n.* [Late ME. *bagger, baggere* (recorded as a surname), *bager*, prob. lit. (like L. *saccarius*), 'who carries a bag,' < *bagge*, mod. dial. *badge*, a dial. form (pron.) of *bagge*, mod. E. *bag*[1]. Cf. *pedder, pedler, peddler*, < *ped*, a basket, pannier. Hence *badge*[2], *v.*] One who buys corn and other provisions to sell them elsewhere; a hawker; a huckster; a cadger. Badgers were required to take out a license, and were under certain legal restrictions as to regrating or forestalling the market. The word occurs now only in provincial English use.

badger-baiting (baj'ėr-bā"ting), *n.* A barbarous sport formerly common, and still practised to some extent, generally as an attraction to public houses of the lowest sort. A badger is put into a barrel, and one or more dogs are put in to drag him out. When this is effected he is returned to his barrel, to be similarly assailed by a fresh set of dogs. The badger usually makes a most determined and savage resistance. Also called *drawing the badger*.

badgering (baj'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *badger*[3] + *-ing*[1].] In England, the practice of buying corn or victuals in one place and selling them in another for profit: once restricted by statute.

badger-legged (baj'ėr-legd), *a.* [< *badger*[2] + *leg* + *-ed*[2].] Having one leg shorter than the other: in allusion to the common but erroneous supposition that the badger's legs on one side are shorter than those on the other.

His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion swarthy. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

badgerly (baj'ėr-li), *a.* [< *badger*[2] + *-ly*[1].] Badger-like; grizzled or gray in color.

badger-plane (baj'ėr-plān), *n.* [< *badger*[2] (appar. in allusion to its snout) + *plane*.] In *joinery*, a hand-plane the mouth of which is cut obliquely from side to side, so that it can work close up to a corner in making a rabbet or sinking.

badger's-bane (baj'ėrz-bān), *n.* A variety of wolf's-bane, *Aconitum lycoctonum*.

badget (baj'et), *n.* [E. dial.; appar., like *badger*[2], < *badge*[1], in allusion to the white stripes on the badger's forehead. The same allusion holds for a cart-horse; cf. *ball*[3].] **1.** Same as *badger*[2], 1.—**2.** A common name for a cart-horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

badgir (bäd'gēr), *n.* [Pers. *bādgīr*, < *bād*, wind, + *gīr*, seizing, catching.] A wind-catcher or wind-tower projecting above the roof of a dwelling, used in Persia and northwestern India. The badgirs are built like large chimneys, of wicker-work and plaster, with openings toward the quarter of the prevailing wind; they are sometimes also made movable or adjustable. See *wind-sail*. Also written *badgeer*.

badiaga (bad-i-ā'gä), *n.* [Russ. *badyaga*, also *bodyaga*.] A small sponge (*Spongilla*) common in the north of Europe, the powder of which is used in removing the livid marks of bruises.

badian, badiane (bā'di-an, -ān), *n.* [< F. *badiane*, < Pers. and Urdu *bādyān*, fennel.] The fruit of *Illicium anisatum*, the Chinese anise-tree. It abounds in a volatile oil which gives it an aromatic flavor and odor. On account of its flavor and odor it is much used in China and India as a condiment, and is imported into France for use in flavoring.



Badian.

badigeon (ba-dij'ọn), *n.* [F.: origin unknown.] 1. A mixture of plaster and freestone, ground together and sifted, used by sculptors to fill the small holes and repair the defects of the stones used by them.—2. A mixture of sawdust and glue, or of whiting and glue, used by joiners to fill up defects in their work.—3. A preparation or wash for coloring houses, or for giving plaster the appearance of stone, consisting of powdered stone, sawdust, slaked lime, alum, and other ingredients.—4. A preparation of tallow and chalk used by coopers.

badinage (bad-i-näzh' or bad'i-nāj), *n.* [F., < *badiner*, jest, make merry, < *badin*, jesting, frivolous, < Pr. *badar* (= F. *bayer*), gape, < ML. *badare*, gape: see *bay*⁴.] Light playful banter or raillery.

He seems most to have indulged himself only in an elegant *badinage*. *Warburton.*

=Syn. Raillery, banter.

badinerie (ba-dē'ne-rē), *n.* [F., < *badiner*, jest: see *badinage*.] Light or playful discourse; nonsense; badinage. [Rare.]

The fund of sensible discourse is limited; that of jest and *badinerie* is infinite. *Shenstone*, Works, II. 240.

badineur† (bad-i-nėr'), *n.* [F., < *badiner*, jest: see *badinage*.] One who indulges in badinage; a trifler.

Rebuke him for it, as a divine, if you like it, or as a *badineur*, if you think that more effectual.
Pope, To Swift (Ord MS.).

badious (bā'di-us), *a.* [< L. *badius*, bay: see *bay*⁶.] Of a bay color; reddish-brown; chestnut. [Rare.]

badling (bad'ling), *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *bad*¹ + *-ling*¹, and not connected directly with AS. *bædling*: see *bad*¹.] 1†. An effeminate or womanish man. *N. E. D.*—2. A worthless person. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

badly (bad'li), *adv.* [ME. *badly, baddeliche*; < *bad*¹ + *-ly*².] In a bad manner. (*a*) Wickedly; wrongly; in an evil or an improper manner: as, the boys behaved *badly*. (*b*) Grievously; dangerously; severely: as, *badly* wounded. (*c*) In a manner which falls below a recognized standard or fair average of excellence; unskilfully; imperfectly; defectively; poorly; not well: as, the work was *badly* done. (*d*) Incorrectly; faultily: as, to speak French *badly*. (*e*) Unfortunately; unsuccessfully: as, the army fared *badly*.—**Badly off.** See *off*.

badmash, *n.* Same as *budmash*.

badminton (bad'min-tọn), *n.* [< *Badminton*, in Gloucestershire, England, a seat of the duke of Beaufort.] 1. An outdoor (and also indoor) game, similar to lawn-tennis, but played with shuttle-cocks.—2. A summer beverage, properly a claret-cup made with soda-water instead of plain water and flavored with cucumber. [Eng.]

Soothed or stimulated by fragrant cheroots or beakers of *Badminton*. *Disraeli*, Lothair, xxx. (*N. E. D.*)

[With or without a capital in either sense.]

badness (bad'nes), *n.* [< *bad*¹ + *-ness*.] The state of being bad, evil, vicious, depraved, wrong, improper, erroneous, etc.; want or deficiency of good qualities, physical or moral: as, the *badness* of the heart, of the season, of the roads, etc. See *bad*¹.

"The *badness* of men," a Jewish writer emphatically declared, "is better than the goodness of women."
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 357.

badoch (bad'oċh), *n.* [Sc. Cf. *baddock*.] A Scotch and local English name of one of the jaegers or skua gulls, *Stercorarius parasiticus*, a predatory marine bird of the family *Laridæ*.

bads (badz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] The husks of walnuts. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bael, *n.* See *bel*³.

baeta (bä-ā'tä), *n.* [Pg. *baeta, baieta* = Sp. *bayeta*, baize: see *baize*.] A plain woolen stuff manufactured in Spain and Portugal. *Simmonds.*

Bætis (bē'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Bætis*, Gr. Βαῖτις, a river in Spain, now called Guadalquivir.] A genus of May-flies, belonging to the order *Ephemerida*, typical of the family *Bætidæ*, containing numerous species with 4 wings and 2 setæ.

bætyl (bē'til), *n.* Same as *bætylus*.

bætylus (bē'ti-lus), *n.* [L., also *bætulus, betulus*, < Gr. *βαίτυλος*, also *βαιτύλιον*, a meteoric stone.] In *classical antiq.*, a stone, whether meteoric or artificially shaped, which was venerated as of divine origin, or honored as a symbol of divinity. Such stones were preferably of conical form, and sometimes bore certain natural symbols, as at Emesa; but, especially when meteoric, the form was not considered material. Thus, the stone preserved on the omphalos at Delphi, reputed to be the one swallowed by Kronos (Saturn) through Rhea's stratagem in place of the infant Zeus (Jove), was of spherical shape. Among the most celebrated of these sacred stones were those of Paphos in Cyprus, of Zeus Kasios at Seleucia, and of Zeus Teleios at Tegea in Arcadia. See *abadir*. Also written *betylus, bætyl*, and *baitylos*.

baff¹†, *v. i.* [< ME. *baffen* = D. and LG. *baffen* = MHG. *baffen, beffen*, G. *baffen, bäfzen* = Dan. *bjæffe* = Sw. *bjebba*, bark; appar. imitative. Cf. dial. *buff*, bark, and *yaff*.] To bark; yelp.—**To say neither baff nor buff**†, to say nothing.

baff² (baf), *v. i.* [Sc., also *beff*. Cf. OF. *baffe*, a blow with the back of the hand: see *baffle*.] To beat; strike; specifically, in *golf*, to hit the ground with the club immediately before striking the ball. [Scotch.]

baff² (baf), *n.* [Sc.: see the verb.] A blow; a heavy thump.

baff-ends (baf'endz), *n. pl.* [< *baff* (dial.), perhaps for *baft*, behind (see *baft*¹), + *end*.] In *coal-mining*, long wooden wedges for adjusting tubbing-plates, or cribs, in sinking shafts during the operation of fixing the tubbing. *Gresley.* [Eng.]

baffer†, *n.* [< *baff*¹ + *-er*¹.] A barker.

Houndes for the hauk beth figters and grete *baffers*.
Bodl. MS., 546. (*Halliwell.*)

baffeta (baf'e-tä), *n.* Same as *baft*².

baffle (baf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *baffled*, ppr. *baffling*. [First in the 16th century, also written *baffol, baffol*; origin uncertain. The senses point to two or more independent sources: cf. (1) Sc. *bauchle, bachle*, disgrace, treat with contempt (see *bauchle*²); (2) F. *bafouer*, earlier *baffouer*, disgrace, revile, scoff at, deceive, *befler*, also *beffer*, deceive, mock, = Pr. *bafar* = Sp. *befar* = It. *beffare*, mock, deride; cf. OF. *befe, beffe* = Pr. *bafa* = OSp. *bafa*, Sp. *befa* = It. *beffa, beffe*, mockery; cf. Pr. *baf*, an interj. of disdain; cf. Sc. *baffle*, a trifle, nonsense, appar. < OF. *beffe*, trifling, mockery (see above). Cf. MHG. *beffen*, bark: see *baff*¹.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To disgrace; treat with mockery or contumely; hold up as an object of scorn or contempt; insult; specifically, to subject to indignities, as a recreant knight or traitor.

The whole kingdom took notice of me for a *baffled*, whipped fellow. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 2.

You on your knees have curs'd that virtuous maiden,
And me for loving her; yet do you now
Thus *baffle* me to my face.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

Justice [in "Measure for Measure"] is not merely evaded or ignored or even defied: she is both in the older and the newer sense of the word directly and deliberately *baffled*; buffeted, outraged, insulted, struck in the face.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 203.

2†. To hoodwink; cheat.

Alas, poor fool! how have they *baffled* thee!
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

3. To circumvent by interposing obstacles or difficulties; defeat the efforts, purpose, or success of; frustrate; check; foil; thwart; disconcert; confound: as, the fox *baffled* his pursuers; to *baffle* curiosity or endeavor.

To paint lightning, and to give it no motion, is the doom of the *baffled* artist.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 239.

Calculations so difficult as to have *baffled* . . . the most enlightened nations. *Prescott.*

I never watched Robert in my life but my scrutiny was presently *baffled* by finding he was watching me.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

4. To beat about, as the wind or stray cattle do standing grain or grass; twist irregularly together.—Syn. 3. *Foil, Thwart*, etc. See *frustrate*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To practise deceit; shuffle, quibble.

Do we not palpably *baffle* when, in respect to God, we pretend to deny ourselves, yet, upon urgent occasion, allow him nothing? *Barrow*, Works, I. 437.

2. To struggle ineffectually; strive in vain: as, the ship *baffled* with the gale.—3. In *coal-mining*, to brush out or mix fire-damp with air, to such an extent as to render it non-explosive.

baffle (baf'l), *n.* [< *baffle, v.*] 1†. Disgrace; affront.—2†. Defeat; discomfiture.

It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baffle*.
South.

3. Same as *baffler*, 2.

bafflement (baf'l-ment), *n.* [< *baffle* + *-ment*.] The state of being baffled, frustrated, or thwarted in one's endeavors; want of success after repeated attempts. [Rare.]

Associated in his mind with *bafflement* and defeat.
J. S. Blackie, Self-Culture, p. 99.

baffle-plate (baf'l-plāt), *n.* A metal plate used to direct the flames and gas of a furnace to different parts of a steam-boiler, so that all portions of it will be evenly heated; a deflector.

baffler (baf'lėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which baffles.—2. A partition in a furnace so placed as to aid the convection of heat; a baffle-plate. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 304. Also *baffle*.—3. In *coal-mining*, the lever with which the throttle-valve of a winding-engine is worked. [North Staffordshire, Eng.]

baffling (baf'ling), *p. a.* Frustrating; disconcerting; confusing; perplexing: as, a *baffling* wind, that is, one which frequently shifts from one point to another.

bafflingly (baf'ling-li), *adv.* In a baffling manner.

bafflingness (baf'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of baffling.

baff-week (baf'wēk), *n.* [E. dial., < *baff*, perhaps for *baft*, behind (see *baft*¹), + *week*.] In *coal-mining*, the week next after pay-week, when wages are paid once a fortnight. [Eng.]

baffy-spoon (baf'i-spön), *n.* A wooden club with a short shaft and very much lofted in the face, used in golf for playing approaches. *W. Park, Jr.*

baft¹ (bäft), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *baft, bafte, baften, biaften*, < AS. *bæftan, beæftan, be æftan*, < *be*, by, + *æftan*, aft: see *be-*² and *aft*, and cf. *abaft*.] **I.** *adv.* Behind; in the rear; *naut.*, abaft. [Archaic.]

II.† *prep.* Behind.

baft², **bafta** (baft, baf'tä), *n.* [Formerly also *baftah, baffeta, boffeta*; < Hind. *bāfta*, a kind of cotton cloth, *bāft*, weaving, a web, < Pers. *baft*, wrought, woven.] A fine cotton fabric of Oriental manufacture; especially, a plain muslin, of which the Surat manufacture is said to be the best. The bafts of Dacca in British India are an inferior quality of the muslins made in that district, and are said to be manufactured from European thread. The name is also given to similar fabrics made in Great Britain. Also *baffeta*.

bag¹ (bag), *n.* [Also *bagg, bagge*; ME. *bagge*, connected with Icel. *baggi*, a bundle, a pack, OF. *bague*, a bundle, pl. *bagues*, bundles, baggage, Pr. *baga* (also *bagua*, from F.), baggage, It. dial. *baga*, a skin bag for oil, etc., also the belly; origin unknown. Some assume, against phonetic conditions, a connection with Goth. *balgs*, a wine-skin, = OHG. *balg*, MHG. *balc*, G. *balg*, a skin, = D. *balg*, skin, belly, = AS. *bælg, belg, bælig, belig*, a bag, > mod. E. *belly* and *bellows*: see *belly*, where other forms are given, and *bellows*.] 1. A portable receptacle or repository of leather, cloth, paper, or other flexible material, capable of being closed at the mouth; a small sack; a wallet; a pouch: as, a flour-*bag*; a carpet-*bag* or traveling-*bag*; a mail-*bag*. Specifically—2. A purse or money-bag.

He was a thief, and had the *bag*. John xii. 6.

3†. A small silken pouch in which the back hair of the wig was curled away.

A bob wig and a black silken *bag* tied to it. *Addison.*

4. What is contained in a bag; in *hunting*, the animals bagged or obtained in an expedition or a day's sport.

The *bag* is not the sole aim of a day afield.
Forest and Stream, XXI. 2.

5. A sac or receptacle in animal bodies containing some fluid or other substance: as, the honey-*bag* of a bee.—6. An udder.

The cow is sacrificed to her *bag*, the ox to his sirloin.
Emerson, Eng. Traits, p. 99.

7. *pl.* The stomach. [Scotch and north. Eng.] —**8.** *pl.* Trousers. [Vulgar.]—**9.** The middle part of a large haul-seine: the two parts on the sides are called *wings*.—**10.** A flue in a porcelain-oven which ascends on the inner side, and enters the oven high up, so as to heat the upper part.—**11.** A customary measure of capacity, generally from 2 to 4 bushels.—**12.** In *coal-mining*, a quantity of fire-damp suddenly given off from the coal; also, the cavity from which the gas is emitted: formerly used to include cavities containing a large amount of water. —**Bag and baggage**, all one's belongings or property: originally a military phrase.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with *bag and baggage*, yet with scrip and scrippage. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Bag and spoon, an arrangement used in dredging for river-sand. It consists of a bag attached by the mouth to an iron hoop which is fastened to a long pole, by means of which it is sunk to the bottom of the river and dragged along so that the bag is filled.—**Bag of bones**, a very lean person or animal. [Humorous.]

Such a limping *bag of bones* as I was! *Dickens.*

Bag of foulness, in a coal-seam, a cavity filled with fire-damp.—**To bear the bag**, to carry the purse; have command of the money.

These are court-admirers,
And ever echo him that *bears the bag*.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, i. 2.

To bring to bag. See *bring*.—**To give one the bag.** See *to give one the sack*, under *sack*. (*a*†) To leave one without warning. (*b*) To dismiss one from one's service. *Bunyan.* [Colloq. or dial.] (*c*†) To cheat. *Webster.*—**To leave or give one the bag to hold**, to leave one in the lurch.—★**To let the cat out of the bag.** See *cat*[1].

bag[1] (bag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bagged*, ppr. *bagging*. [< ME. *baggen*, intrans.; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To swell or bulge.—**2.** To hang loosely like a bag.

His frill and neck-cloth hung limp under his *bagging* waistcoat. *Thackeray.*

3†. To grow big with child.

Then Venus shortly *bagged*, and
Ere long was Cupid bred.
Warner, Albion's England, vi. 148.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put into a bag: as, to *bag* hops.—**2.** To distend like a bag; swell.

How doth an unwelcome dropsy *bag* up his eyes.
Bp. Hall, Works, II. 408.

3. To secure as game; shoot, entrap, or otherwise lay hold of: as, to *bag* thirty brace of grouse.

The disputes of Italians are very droll things, and I will accordingly *bag* the one which is now imminent as a specimen. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 245.

4. To make off with; steal. [Colloq.]

bag[2] (bag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bagged*, ppr. *bagging*. [E. dial. also *badge*; a particular use of *bag*[1], *v.*] To cut (pease, beans, grain, etc.) with a reaping-hook or scythe. [Prov. Eng.]

The corn is either mown, or reaped, or *bagged*. In '*bagging*,' as it is called, a heavy hook is used.
Gardener's and Farmer's Vade Mecum, II. 123. *N. E. D.*

bagana (ba-gä′nä), *n.* [Abyssinian.] An Abyssinian musical instrument resembling a lyre with ten strings, sounding five notes and their octaves.

Bagariinæ (ba-gā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bagarius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Siluridæ*, having the head naked above, and the anterior and posterior nostrils close together with a barbel between them. It contains about 20 species of Asiatic and East Indian catfishes, mostly of small size, some of which are provided with a sucking-disk. Also written *Bagarina*.

Bagarius (ba-gā′ri-us), *n.* [NL. Cf. *Bagrus*.] A genus of catfishes, typical of the subfamily *Bagariinæ*.

The first appearance of Siluroids is indicated by some fossil remains in the tertiary deposits of the highlands of Padang, in Sumatra, where Pseudotropius and *Bagarius*, types well represented in the living fauna, have been found. *Dr. A. Günther*, Study of Fishes.

bagasse (ba-gas′), *n.* [= F. *bagasse*, also *bagace*, < Sp. *bagazo* (= Pg. *bagaço*), the refuse of sugar-cane, grapes, olives, etc., which have been pressed, prob. a dial. var. of *bagage*, trash, lumber, baggage: see *baggage*[1] and *baggage*[2].] The sugar-cane after it has been crushed and the juice extracted; cane-trash. It is used as fuel in heating the boilers and pans in the sugar-manufactory, and sometimes as manure. Also called *bagazo*, *megass*, and *megasse*.

When they have finished grinding the cane, they form the refuse of the stalks (which they call *bagasse*) into great piles and set fire to them.
★ *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 136.

bagatelle (bag-a-tel′), *n.* [Formerly also *bagatel*, *baggatelle* (also *bagatello*), < F. *bagatelle* = Sp. *bagatela* = Pg. *bagatella*, < It. *bagattella*, dim. of dial. *bagatta*, *bagata*, a trifle, prob. < ML. *baga* (It. dial. *baga*, OF. *bague*), a bundle: see *bag*[1] and *baggage*[1].] **1.** A trifle; a thing of no importance.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals;
Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

There is a pleasure arising from the perusal of the very *bagatelles* of men renowned for their knowledge and genius. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The [cremation] furnace can not be erected in this country for less than from three to five thousand dollars—a mere *bagatelle* compared with the cost of some of our cemeteries. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 862.

2. A game played on a table having at one end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a billiard-cue.

bagatelle-board (bag-a-tel′bōrd), *n.* A portable board on which bagatelle is played.

bagatelle-table (bag-a-tel′tā″bl), *n.* A table on which bagatelle is played.

bagatine†, *n.* [< It. *bagattino*: see *bagattino*.] Same as *bagattino*.

Expect no lower price, for by the banner of my front, I will not bate a *bagatine*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

bagattino (bäg-at-tē′nō), *n.*; pl. *baggatini* (-nē). [It., dim. of dial. *bagatta*, a trifle: see *bagatelle*.] A copper coin of Venice, worth about half a cent.

bagaty (bag′a-ti), *n.* [Also *baggety*; origin not ascertained.] A name of the female lumpfish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

bagazo (bä-gä′thō), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *bagaço*: see *bagasse*.] Same as *bagasse*.

bag-clasp (bag′klàsp), *n.* A clasp for closing the mouth of a bag; a bag-fastener.

bag-fastener (bag′fàs″nėr), *n.* A device made of wire, twine, rope, etc., for closing the mouths of bags.★

bag-filler (bag′fil″èr), *n.* A funnel used in filling bags.

bag-filter (bag′fil″tėr), *n.* A filter used in sugar-refining to clear saccharine solutions of feculencies and impurities suspended in them. It consists of a series of sieves or strainers through which the solutions pass into one or more cotton bags, whence the juice drips into a receiver.

bag-fox (bag′foks), *n.* A fox kept in confinement, and slipped from a bag when no other game for a hunt can be had.

To have a sort of *bag-fox* to turn out, when fresh game cannot be had. *Miss Ferrier*, Inheritance, I. x.

bagful (bag′fůl), *n.* [< *bag*[1] + *full*.] As much as a bag will hold, of whatever size: as, three *bagfuls* of wool.

baggage[1] (bag′āj), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *baggage*, *bagage*, < OF. *bagage*, baggage, esp. of an army, also the baggage-train, including the attendants, mod. F. *bagage*, baggage (= Pr. *bagatge* = Sp. *bagage*, baggage, esp. of an army, a beast of burden, formerly also refuse, lumber, trash, = Pg. *bagagem*, baggage, carriage; cf. It. *bagaglia*, *bagaglie*, baggage), < OF. *baguer*, tie up, pack up, truss up (mod. F. *baguer*, baste), < *bague*, a bundle, pack, usually in pl. *bagues*, baggage, belongings: see *bag*[1] and *-age*. Cf. *baggage*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bags, trunks, valises, satchels, packages, etc., and their contents, which a traveler requires or takes with him on a journey: now usually called *luggage* in Great Britain. In *law*, baggage includes whatever the passenger takes with him for his personal use or convenience, according to the habits or wants of the particular class to which he belongs, with reference either to the immediate necessities or to the ultimate purpose of the journey. (*Chief Justice Cockburn.*)

Mounting the baronet's *baggage* on the roof of the coach. *Thackeray.*

Having dispatched my *baggage* by water to Altdorf. *Coxe.*

We were told to get our *baggage* in order and embark for quarantine. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 18.

Specifically—**2.** The portable equipment, including the tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessaries, of an army or other moving body of men; impedimenta.—**3**†. Trash; rubbish; refuse.

In the stomacke is engendered great abundance of naughty *baggage* and hurtfull phlegme.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 118.

Bag and baggage. See *bag*[1].

II.† *a.* Trashy; rubbishy; refuse; worthless.

baggage[2] (bag′āj), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. a particular use of *baggage*[1] in sense 3; but the form and sense agree closely with F. *bagasse*, strumpet, also *bajasse*, *baiasse* = Pr. *baguassa*, prob. < Sp. *bagasa* (obs.) = Pg. *bagaxa* = It. *bagascia*, a strumpet; of uncertain origin; associated with, and perhaps a particular use of, OF. *bagasse*, Sp. *bagazo*, etc., refuse, trash, which is, again, prob. a var. (in Sp.) of *bagage*, baggage: see *baggage*[1] and *bagasse*. But there are indications of two or more independent sources.]

I. *n.* **1.** A worthless person, especially a worthless woman; a strumpet.

A spark of indignation did rise in her not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away anything of hers. *Sir P. Sidney.*

You are a *baggage*, and not worthy of a man.
Shirley, Love Tricks, i. 1.

2. A playful, saucy young woman: a flirt: usually in conjunction with such qualifying words as *cunning*, *sly*, *saucy*, etc. [Familiar.]

Tell them they are two arrant little *baggages*, and that I am this moment in a most violent passion with them.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.

II.† *a.* Worthless; vile: said of persons: as, a *baggage* fellow.

baggage-car (bag′āj-kär), *n.* A railroad-car built for heavy loads and high speed, and used for carrying the baggage of the passengers on a train. [U. S. and Canada.]

baggage-check (bag′āj-chek), *n.* A tag or label to be attached to each article of a traveler's baggage, indicating its destination, and also usually the point of departure and the company which issues it. A duplicate is given to the traveler, on the presentation of which the baggage can be reclaimed. [U. S. and Canada.]

baggaged (bag′ājd), *a.* [E. dial., appar. < *baggage*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Mad; bewitched. [Prov. Eng.]

baggageman (bag′āj-man), *n.*; pl. *baggagemen* (-men). A man who handles baggage; especially, one who carries or throws it into a baggage-car.

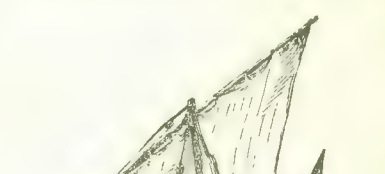
baggage-master (bag′āj-más″tėr), *n.* An officer of an express, railroad, or steamship company whose duty is to look after the baggage intrusted to the company's care.

baggager† (bag′āj-ėr), *n.* [< *baggage*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who carries baggage; specifically, one who assists in carrying the baggage of an army.

The whole camp fled amain, the victuallers and *baggagers* forsaking their camps.
Raleigh, Hist. of World, III. x. § 3.

baggage-truck (bag′āj-truk), *n.* A hand-truck for transferring baggage at a railroad station, passenger wharf, etc.

baggala (bag′a-lä), *n.* [Marathi *bagalā*, *baglā*.] A two-masted boat used for trading in the



Baggala.—From model in South Kensington Museum, London.

Indian ocean, between the Malabar coast and the Red Sea. Large numbers of baggalas trade between Muscat, the Red Sea, and India, making one voyage each way annually with the monsoons. They are generally of from 200 to 250 tons burden, are exceedingly weatherly, and are remarkable for the elevation of the stern, which is highly ornamented. Also *bagla* and *buggalow*.

bagge†, *v. i.* [ME., found only twice, in the apparent sense of 'squint,' or 'look aside'; adv. *baggingly*, q. v. Origin obscure.] A word of doubtful meaning, probably, to squint or look aside.

False fortune . . . that *baggeth* foule, and looketh faire.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 621.

bagged (bagd), *p. a.* **1.** Hanging in bags or slack folds.

In a robe of russet and white mixt, full and *bagged*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

2. Provided with bags.—**3.** Retained in the bags after filtration: applied to crude sperm or other matter remaining in the filtering-bags after the process of bagging.

bagger (bag′ėr), *n.* [< *bag*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Only modern: see etym. of *beggar*, and cf. *badger*[3].] One who bags or incloses in a bag.

baggety (bag′e-ti), *n.* See *bagaty*.

baggie (bag′i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *bag*[1]. Cf. *belly*.] The belly.

A guid New-year I wish thee, Maggie!
Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld *baggie*.
Burns, Farmer to his Auld Mare Maggie.

baggily (bag'i-li), *adv.* In a loose or baggy way.

bagginess (bag'i-nes), *n.* [< *baggy* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being baggy.

There was a *bagginess* about the trousers which indicated the work-a-day costume of a man of might.
National Baptist, XVIII. 6.

bagging[1] (bag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bag*[1].] **1.** The act of putting into bags.—**2.** Filtration through canvas bags.

Separation of "brown paraffin scale" is effected by *bagging* and pressing. *Ure*, Dict., III. 511.

The first operation needed to fit spermaceti for use is technically termed *bagging*. The crude sperm oil, as brought in by the whalers, is placed in a reservoir, at the bottom of which are a number of pipes leading into long bags lined with linen, and temporarily closed at the bottom by tying cords round the mouths.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 241.

3. Any coarse woven fabric of hemp, etc., out of which bags are made, or which is used for covering cotton-bales and for similar purposes. —**4.** In the northern counties of England, food eaten between regular meals; now, especially in Lancashire, an afternoon meal, "afternoon tea" in a substantial form. *N. E. D.*

bagging[2] (bag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bag*[2].] A method of reaping corn or pulse by chopping it with a hook.

baggingly†, *adv.* [ME., < *bagge*, q. v.] With a leering expression. *Rom. of the Rose.*

bagging-time (bag'ing-tīm), *n.* [E. dial., < *bagging* + *time.*] Lunch-time.

baggit (bag'it), *n.* [Sc., prop. p. a., = E. *bagged.*] A female salmon after spawning.

baggy (bag'i), *a.* [< *bag*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having the appearance of a bag; bulging out loosely like a bag; puffy: as, a *baggy* umbrella; a *baggy* face.

We untwisted our turbans, kicked off our *baggy* trowsers. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 106.

He looked like a Hindoo idol, with his heavy-lidded orbs and *baggy* cheeks.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 204.

bag-holder (bag'hōl″dėr), *n.* A contrivance for supporting a bag and holding it open during the process of filling it.

Bagimont's Roll. See *roll.*

baglo, bagla, *n.* See *baggala.*

bag-machine (bag'ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making paper bags.

bagman (bag'man), *n.*; pl. *bagmen* (-men). One who carries a bag; especially, one who travels on horseback carrying samples or wares in saddle-bags: a name formerly given to commercial travelers, but now used only as a term of moderate contempt.

bagne (F. pron. bany), *n.* [F.] Same as *bagnio*, 3.

bag-net (bag'net), *n.* An interwoven net in the form of a bag for catching or landing fish.

bagnet (bag'net), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *bayonet.*

bagnio (ban'yō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bagno, banio,* < It. *bagno* (> F. *bagne* in sense 3) = Sp. *baño* = F. *bain* (see *bain*[2]), < L. *balneum*, a bath: see *balneum.*] **1.** A bath; a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.—**2.** A brothel; a stew.—**3.** In the Turkish empire, a prison in general; in France, formerly, one of the great prisons (*bagnes*) substituted for the galleys, now superseded by transportation: perhaps so called from the former use of ancient baths in Constantinople as prisons.

Bagnolian (bag-nō'li-an), *n.* [From *Bagnols*, in the department of Gard, France, where the heresy had its rise.] One of a sect of French heretics of the eighth century, who rejected the whole of the Old and part of the New Testament, and generally held the doctrines of the Manicheans. The name was again applied in the thirteenth century to some of the Cathari. They were also called *Bagnolenses.*

bag-nut (bag'nut), *n.* The bladder-nut of Europe, *Staphylea pinnata.*

bagonet (bag'ō-net), *n.* [Cf. *bagnet.*] An obsolete or dialectal form of *bayonet.*

bagpipe (bag'pīp), *n.* [ME. *baggepipe;* < *bag*[1] + *pipe.*] A musical wind-instrument consisting of a leathern bag, which receives the air from the mouth, or from bellows, and of pipes, into which the air is pressed from the bag by the performer's elbow. It originated in the East, was known to the Greeks and Romans, was popular in Europe throughout the middle ages, and is still used in many eastern countries, as well as among the country people of Poland, Italy, the south of France, and in Scotland and Ireland. Though now often regarded as the national instrument of Scotland, especially Celtic Scotland, its origin and use seem to belong to the Celtic race in general. In its best-known form it has four pipes. One of these, called the *chanter*, has a double reed and eight finger-holes, so that melodies may be played upon it. Its compass may be approximately indicated thus:



There are three other pipes, called *drones*, with a single reed, which give a continuous sound, and are tuned in various ways. There are several kinds of bagpipes, as the Scotch (Highland and Lowland), which is the most important, most characteristic, best known, and perhaps the oldest; the English, or perhaps more properly Northumbrian, a feeble instrument, no longer in use; and the Irish, which is the most elaborate and most in accordance with modern ideas of musical accuracy. The word is now used chiefly in the plural, especially in Scotland.



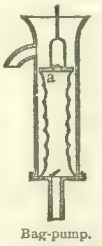
Old English Bagpipe.

bagpipe (bag'pīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bagpiped*, ppr. *bagpiping.* [< *bagpipe, n.*] To cause to resemble a bagpipe.—**To bagpipe the mizzen** (*naut.*), to lay it aback by bringing its sheet to (its weather rigging).

bagpiper (bag'pī″pėr), *n.* [ME. *baggepipere;* < *bagpipe* + *-er*[1].] One who plays on a bagpipe.

Laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

bag-press (bag'pres), *n.* A press in which the materials to be pressed are inclosed in sacks or bags of linen or hair. It is used in various manufacturing processes, as in the expressing of oil from seeds.



Bag-pump.
a, valved disk which takes the place of the bucket.

bag-pudding (bag'pud″ing), *n.* A pudding boiled in a bag.

bag-pump (bag'pump), *n.* A form of bellows-pump in which there is an elastic bag, distended at intervals by rings, fastened at one end to the bottom of the piston-chamber, and at the other to the valve-disk.

B. Agr. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Agriculture*, a title conferred by agricultural colleges. See *bachelor.*

bagrationite (ba-grā'shon-īt), *n.* [After P. R. *Bagration:* see *-ite*[2].] A mineral from the Ural, resembling some forms of allanite, of which it is probably a variety.

bag-reef (bag'rēf), *n.* The lowest reef of a fore-and-aft sail, or the first reef of a topsail.

Bagrinæ (ba-grī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bagrus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of catfishes, of the family *Siluridæ.* They have the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from one another, the latter being provided with barbels; palatal teeth; gill-membranes free from the isthmus; a short anal fin; a long adipose fin; and a short dorsal fin in front of the ventral fins. There are many species, mostly Asiatic and East Indian.

bag-room (bag'röm), *n.* A room on a man-of-war where the clothing-bags of the crew are stored. *Luce.*

Bagrus (bag'rus), *n.* [NL., < Sp. Pg. *bagre*, a fish, *Silurus bagre.*] The typical genus of catfishes of the subfamily *Bagrinæ.* Two species, attaining a length of 5 or 6 feet, are found in the Nile.

Bagshot beds. See *bed*[1].

bag-trousers (bag'trou″zėrz), *n. pl.* The covering for the legs worn by men in the Levant, and to a certain extent by all Mohammedan peoples. It consists of an undivided bag with two holes in the bottom, through which the feet are passed. It is drawn up with a cord, and tied around the waist and around the ankles, or above them, and is commonly so full as nearly to reach the ground in falling over the feet. The trousers of the women are more commonly made with two legs, like European drawers or trousers. See *petticoat-trousers* and *shinti-yan.*

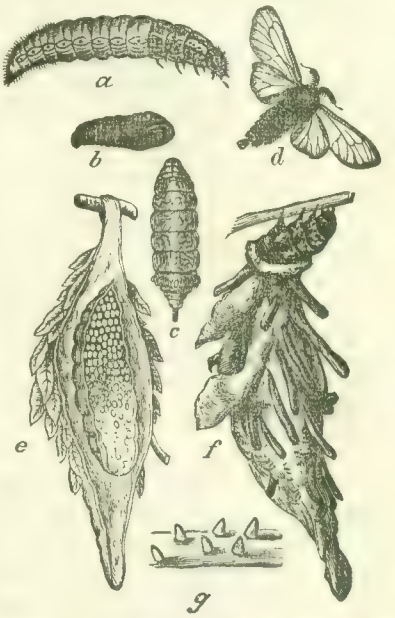
baguet, baguette (ba-get'), *n.* [< F. *baguette*, a wand, rod, stick, < It. *bacchetta*, a rod, stick, dim. of *bacchio*, a rod, pole, < L. *baculum*, a rod, stick: see *baculus.*] In *arch.*, a small convex semicircular molding: usually called when plain a *bead*, when enriched with foliage a *chaplet.*

bag-wig (bag'wig), *n.* A wig the back hair of which was inclosed in a bag. See *bag*[1], 3.

Expect at every turn to come upon intriguing spectres in *bag-wigs*, immense hoops and patches.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

bagwigged (bag'wigd), *a.* Wearing a bag-wig.

bag-worm (bag'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a lepidopterous insect, *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis* (Harris), common throughout the more northern part of the United States. The larva is called bag-worm because it spins a silken bag for its protection, and moves with it hanging downward; it has also received the names *basket-worm, drop-worm*, etc. The male insect has well-developed wings, but the female is apterous, and lays her eggs within the puparium.



Bag-worm (*Thyridopteryx ephemeraformis*), larva and moths, natural size.
a, larva; *b*, male chrysalis; *c*, female moth; *d*, male moth; *e*, female chrysalis in bag (sectional view); *f*, caterpillar and bag; *g*, very young caterpillars in their bags.

bah (bä), *interj.* [< F. *bah*, interj. of contempt.] An exclamation expressing contempt, disgust, or incredulity.

Twenty-five years ago the vile ejaculation *bah!* was utterly unknown to the English public. *De Quincey.*

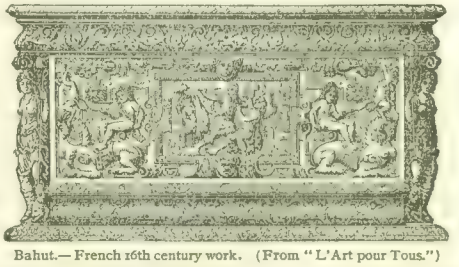
bahadur (ba-hä'dör), *n.* [Hind. *bahādur*, brave, gallant; as a noun, a hero, champion.] A title of respect or honor given to distinguished natives, commonly affixed to all Indian titles as well as to the names of European officers in Indian documents. It may be compared to the phrase "gallant officer" of parliamentary courtesy, or the "illustrissimo signore" of the Italians. The title 'bahadur' was conferred as a title of honor by the Great Mogul, and also by other native princes. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Glossary.

Bahaism (bä-hä'izm), *n.* An outgrowth of Babism. It lays stress on practical and ethical elements in preference to the refinements of pantheistic or metaphysical speculations. It derives its name from *Baha'u'llah* ('The Splendor of God'), the title of Mirza Husayn Ali (d. at Acre 1892), who in 1863 proclaimed himself to be the expected leader predicted in Babist writings. He was succeeded as leader by his son Abdul Baha.

Bahama grass, sponge, etc. See the nouns.

bahar (ba-här'), *n.* [Also *baar, barr, barre;* < Ar. *bahār.*] An Eastern measure of weight.

bahut[1] (ba-höt'), *n.* [F., formerly also *bahu, bahus, bahuce* (= Pr. *bauc* = Pg. *bahú, bahúl* = Sp. *baúl* = It. *baule*), a chest, trunk, with arched top, prob. < MHG. *behuot, behut*, a keeping, guarding, a magazine, < *behuoten, behüeten*, G. *behüten*, keep, guard, < *be-* (= E. *be-*[1]) + OHG. *huoten*, MHG. *hüeten*, G. *hüten*, keep, = E. *heed*, q. v.] **1.** A chest, often with an arched or convex top, and frequently covered with leather, richly carved, or otherwise ornamented. Such



Bahut.— French 16th century work. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

chests were a universal and very important article of furniture during the medieval and Renaissance periods. **2.** An ornamental cabinet, especially one having doors. See *cabinet.*— **3.** In *arch.*: (*a*) The convex crowning course of a wall or parapet. *Victor Gay.* (*b*) In great medieval buildings, a low wall supporting the roof behind the gut-

ter and balustrade or parapet crowning the main walls. This wall serves both to prevent infiltration of water from heavy storms and to protect the lower part of the roof-covering from damage which the use of the gutters as passages would be likely to cause. *Viollet-le-Duc.*

bahut[2]†, *n.* [< F. *bahutte*. Cf. *bahut*[1].] A dress for masquerading; a domino. *N. E. D.*

Baianism (bā′yan-izm), *n.* [From Michel *Baius*, or *de Bay*, its author.] A system of religious opinions, regarded as an anticipation of Jansenism, found in part or constructively in the writings of Baius (Michel de Bay, 1513–1589) of the University of Louvain. As condemned by Pius V. and Gregory XIII., its chief points are: that original righteousness was an integral part of human nature before the fall, not an additional gift of God; that Adam could have merited eternal life as a matter of strict justice; that man as fallen was mutilated in nature and capable of sin only; and that all works are sinful unless done from pure love of God. Baius submitted to the condemnation of his doctrines.

baidak (bī′dăk), *n.* [Russ. *baĭdak.*] A river-boat used on the Dnieper and its affluents. It is from 100 to 150 feet long, and will carry from 175 to 250 tons. It has generally one mast and one large sail.

baidar, bidar (bī′dăr), *n.* [< Russ. *baidára*. Cf. *baidarka.*] A canoe used in the Aleutian and Kurile islands in the pursuit of otters and whales. It is from 18 to 25 feet long, covered with hides, and propelled by from 6 to 12 paddles.

baidarka, bidarka (bī-dăr′kä), *n.* [Russ., < Kaniagmut *paithak, paithalik.*] The sealskin boat of the Alaskan Eskimo. *Handbook of Amer. Ind.*

baie†, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete form of *bay*[1], *bay*[2], etc.

baierine (bī′e-rin), *n.* [< G. *Baiern*, Bavaria, + *-ine*[2].] A name given by Beudant to columbite obtained in Bavaria.

baiest, *n.* An obsolete form of *baize.*

baignet†, *n.* and *v.* See *bain*[2].

baignoire (bā-nwor′), *n.* [F., a bath-tub, a box in a theater, < *baigner*, bathe: see *bain*[2].] A box in a theater on the same level as the stalls. Sometimes written *baignoir.*

The twelve *baignoirs* and the thirty-six boxes of the second tier are left at the disposal of the manager.
Harper's Mag., LXVII. 884.

baikalite (bī′kal-īt), *n.* [< *Baikal* (*Baĭakhal*, said to mean 'abundant water'), a lake in southern Siberia, + *-ite*[2].] A dark-green variety of pyroxene, occurring in crystals with a lamellar structure like that of salite near Lake Baikal in southern Siberia.

bail[1] (bāl), *n.* [Sometimes improp. *bale;* early mod. E. *bail, bayle,* < ME. *bayle, beyl,* prob. < AS. **begel, *bygel* (not recorded; cf. *byge*, a bend, turn, *beáh* (> E. *bee*[2]), a ring) (= D. *beugel*, a hoop, ring, bow, stirrup, handle, = MLG. *bogel, boggel*, LG. *bögel*, a bow, ring, = G. *biegel, bügel*, a bow, bent piece of wood or metal, stirrup, = Dan. *bøjle*, a bow, bar, boom-iron, = Sw. *bögel, bygel*, a bow, hoop, ring, stirrup, = Icel. *bygill*, a stirrup); with formative *-el*, < *būgan* (pp. *bogen*) (= G. *biegen* = Icel. *bjūga*, etc.), bow, bend, in part from the causative *bēgan*, ME. *beigen, beien*, etc., mod. E. dial. *bay* (= G. *beugen* = Icel. *beygja*, etc.: see *bay*[9]), bend: see *bow*[1], *v.*, and cf. *bow*[2], *n.*] **1.** A hoop or ring; a piece of wood, metal, or other material bent into the form of a circle or half-circle, as a hoop for supporting the tilt of a boat, the cover of a wagon or cradle, etc. Specifically—**2.** The hoop forming the handle of a kettle or bucket.—**3.** One of the iron yokes which serve to suspend a lifecar from the hawser on which it runs.—**4.** A stout iron yoke placed over heavy guns and fitting closely over the ends of the trunnions, to which it is attached by pins in the axis of the trunnions: used to raise the gun by means of the gin. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**5.** An arched support of a millstone.—**6**†. A wooden canopy formed of bows. *Halliwell.*

bail[1] (bāl), *v. t.* [< *bail*[1], *n.*] To provide with a bail; hoop.

bail[2] (bāl), *v. t.* [< ME. **baylen*, < OF. *bailler, baillier, bailier* = Pr. *bailar*, carry, conduct, control, receive, keep in custody, give, deliver, < L. *bajulare*, bear a burden, carry, ML. also conduct, control, rule, < *bajulus*, a bearer, carrier, porter, in ML. (> It. *bailo, balio* = Pg. *bailio* = Sp. Pr. *baile* = OF. *bail*, with ML. reflex *baillus, balius*, etc.) a governor, administrator, tutor, guardian, fem. *bajula* (> OF. *baille*, etc., ML. reflex *baila*), a governess, nurse. In E. the verb, in its customary senses, is rather from the noun: see *bail*[2], *n.*] **1.** In *law:* (*a*) To deliver, as goods, without transference of ownership, on an agreement, expressed or implied, that they shall be returned or accounted for. See *bailment.*

If cloth be delivered (or in our legal dialect, *bailed*) to a tailor to make a suit of clothes. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 452.

(*b*) To set free, deliver, or liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security given that the person bailed shall appear and answer in court or satisfy the judgment given: applied to the action of the magistrate or the surety. The magistrate is said to *bail* a person (or to *admit him to bail*) when he liberates him from arrest or imprisonment, upon bond given with sureties. The surety is also said to *bail* the person whose release he procures by giving the bond.

Tit. Let me be their bail. . . .
Sat. Thou shalt not *bail* them.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 4.

When they [the judges] had *bailed* the twelve bishops, the House of Commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be recommitted. *Clarendon.*

2. Figuratively, to release; liberate.

Ne none there was to reskue her, ne none to *baile.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 7.

3. To be security for; secure; protect.

We can *bail* him from the cruelty
Of misconstruction. *Ford*, Fancies, v. 2.

To bail out, to procure the release of (a person) by acting as his bail.—**To bail over to keep the peace,** to require ★security from (a person) that he will keep the peace.

bail[2] (bāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bayle, bale,* < ME. *bayle, baill* (ML. *ballium, balium*), < OF. *bail*, power, control, custody, charge, jurisdiction, also delivery, < *bailler, bailier*, conduct, control, etc., deliver. The noun is thus historically from the verb, though in E. the verb in some of its senses depends on the noun: see *bail*[2], *v.*] **1**†. Power; custody; jurisdiction.

So did Diana and her maydens all
Use silly Faunus, now within their *baile.*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 49.

2. The keeping of a person in nominal custody on security that he shall appear in court at a specified time. The person is said to be *admitted to bail*, in which phrase, however, *bail* is now commonly thought of as the security given. See 3.

3. Security given to obtain the release of a prisoner from custody, pending final decision in the action against him. In civil cases a person arrested has always the right to give sufficient bail, and thereupon be released from custody. In criminal cases the defendant has also this right, as a rule, when the crime charged is a mere misdemeanor. Whether to bail one charged with treason or felony is usually in the discretion of the judge, and in some states bail is always denied to one held for a crime punishable with death. The security is in the form of a bond executed by responsible sureties, providing that the defendant shall appear at the order of the court under penalty of forfeiture of the sum named in the bond. The person bailed is regarded as but transferred from the custody of the law to that of his sureties, who may therefore seize and surrender him at any time. In civil cases there are several kinds of bail at common law, the chief being *common bail* and *special bail. Common bail*, or *bail below*, which is now disused, was given to the sheriff on a bail-bond entered into by two persons, on condition that the defendant appear at the day and in such place as the arresting process commands. *Special bail, bail above*, or *bail to the action*, is given by persons who undertake generally, after appearance of a defendant, that if he be condemned in the action he shall satisfy the debt, costs, and damages, or render himself to the proper person, or that they will do so for him. (*Wharton.*) In Scotland, bail in civil cases is called *caution* (which see).

4. Figuratively, security; guaranty.

Doubtless this man hath *bail* enough to be no Adulterer.
Milton, Tetrachordon, Works (1738), I. 251.

5. Liberation on bail: as, to grant *bail.*—**6.** The person or persons who provide bail, and thus obtain the temporary release of a prisoner. Persons who make a business of furnishing bail on payment of a fee often frequent law-courts. Formerly such persons wore straws in their shoes as a sign of their occupation; hence the term *straw bail*, used to designate fictitious or irresponsible professional bail.

The *bail* must be real substantial bondsmen.
Blackstone.

The attorney whispered to Mr. Pickwick that he was only a *bail.* "A *bail?*" "Yes, my dear sir, half-a-dozen of 'em here. Bail you to any amount and only charge half-a-crown." *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers.

Where those mysterious personages who were wont in the old times to perambulate the great saloon of the futile footsteps, Westminster Hall, with straws in their shoes, and whose occupation is not by any means gone now-a-days, are always in attendance in a philanthropic eagerness to render service to suffering humanity—or in other words, to become *bail* where *bail* is wanted, for a gratuity of half-a-crown to twelve and sixpence. *G. A. Sala.*

[*Bail*, being an abstract noun applicable to persons only by ellipsis, is not used in the plural.]—**Bail à longues années,** in *Canadian law*, a lease for more than nine years, termed also an *emphyteutic lease*, whereby the lessee enjoys for the term all the rights attached to the quality of proprietor, and can dispose of the property subject to the rights of the lessor.—**On bail,** on guaranties duly given for the appearance or production of a prisoner in court at the proper time: as, he was liberated *on bail.*

His [Somerset's] friends attempted to obtain his release *on bail.* *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 672.

To admit to bail, or **to take bail for,** to release upon security given. See above, 2.—**To find bail,** to procure persons to act as bail.—**To go bail.** (*a*) To act as bail or surety. (*b*) To vouch (for a thing): as, I'll *go bail* for that.—**To hold to bail,** to oblige to find bail or go to jail.—**To perfect or justify bail,** to prove by the oath of the person furnishing bail that, over and above his debts, he ★is worth the sum for which he is about to become security.

bail[3] (bāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bayle* (still sometimes used archaically in def. 6), < ME. *bayle, baile, bail*, a barrier, palisade, prob. also a bar (= D. Flem. *balie*, a bar, rail), < OF. *bail, baile, baille*, a barrier, palisade, prob. also (as in mod. F. dial. *bail*) a bar, cross-bar (cf. Icel. *bagall*, an episcopal staff, crozier), prob. < L. *baculum, baculus*, a stick, rod, staff (see *baculus*, and cf. *bail*[4], < ML. **bacula*): see *bail*[3], *v.*, and cf. deriv. *bailey*[1]. The noun *bail*[3] in some senses may be from the verb, but all senses appear to depend ult. on that of a bar, or cross-bar.] **1**†. A bar; a cross-bar.

Set them uppon some pearche or *bayle* of wood that they maye by that meanes the better keepe their feathers unbroken and eschue the dragging of their traines upon the ground.
Turberville, Booke of Falconrie, p. 358. (*N. E. D.*)

2. In *cricket*, one of the two little bars or sticks, about 4 inches long, which are laid on the tops of the stumps, one end resting in the groove of one stump, and the other in that of the next. Since they fall with the lightest blow, they serve to indicate when the stumps have been struck.

Old Bailey gravely sets up the middle stump again, and puts the *bails* on.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

3. A bar or pole to separate horses in a stable.—**4.** A framework for securing the head of a cow while she is being milked. [Australia.]—**5.** [The earliest use in E.] *Milit.:* (*a*) *pl.* The outer wall or line of defenses, originally often made of stakes; barriers; palisades. See *palisade.* Hence—(*b*) The space inclosed by the outer wall; the outer court of a castle or a fortified post: in this sense usually called *bailey.* See *bailey*[1].—**6.** A certain limit in a forest.

bail[3] (bāl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *bale;* appar. < OF. *baillier*, inclose, shut in, bar, appar. < *baille*, a bar, cross-bar, barrier; in the second sense, directly < *bail*[3], *n.*, 5.] **1.** To bar in; confine. [Rare.]—**2.** To provide with a bail.—**To bail up.** (*a*) To secure the head (of a cow) in a bail while she is being milked. Hence—(*b*) To disarm preparatory to robbing; order to throw up the arms. [Australia.]

bail[4]† (bāl), *n.* [< ME. *beyle, *bayle* = D. *balie* = MLG. *balge, ballige, balleie*, LG. *balje*, a tub, bucket, = G. Dan. *balje* = Sw. *balja*, a tub, = It. *baglia*, a tub, bucket, < F. *baille*, naut. a tub, bucket, pail, prob. < ML. **bacula*, a bucket or tub (cf. *bacula*, a small boat), dim. of *baca, bacca*, a tub: see *back*[3]. Cf. *bail*[3], prob. < L. *baculum.*] A bucket; a pail; especially, a bucket or other small vessel used to dip water out of a boat.

bail[4] (bāl), *v.* [Also less prop. *bale;* early mod. E. *baile, bayle* (= D. *balien, uit-balien*); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To remove (water), or free (a boat, etc.) from water, with a bail, bucket, basin, or other small vessel: usually with *out.*

II. *intrans.* To remove water, as from a boat or the like, with a bail or bucket.

bail[5]†, etc. Obsolete and less proper spelling ★of *bale*[1], etc.

bailable (bā′la-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *baleable, baileable;* < *bail*[2], *v.* and *n.*, + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being delivered; deliverable.—**2.** Capable of being set free upon giving bond with sureties; capable of being admitted to bail: used of persons.—**3.** Admitting of bail: as, a *bailable* offense.

bailage (bā′lāj), *n.* [Also *bailiage, balliage*, as if < AF. **bailiage*, ML. *ballagium:* see *bail*[2], *v.*, and *-age.*] A duty imposed upon the delivery of goods; an ancient duty received by the city of London for all goods and merchandise brought into or carried out of the port. *Chambers.*

bail-bond (bāl′bond), *n.* A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety to insure the appearance of the former in court at the return of the writ.

bail-dock† (bāl′dok), *n.* [Prob. < *bail*[3] + *dock*[3].] Formerly, at the Old Bailey in London, a small room taken from one of the corners of the court, and left open at the top, in which certain malefactors were placed during trial. Also spelled *bale-dock.*

Penn and Mead, for their stout defence at their trial, were dragged into the *bale-dock*, and the Recorder proceeded to charge the jury during their detention there, urging for an excuse, that they were still within hearing of the Court. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 37.

bailed† (bāld), *p. a.* [< *bail*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a bail; hooped and covered, as a wagon.

bailee (bā-lē′), *n.* [< *bail*[2], *v.*, + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the person to whom goods are committed in bailment. He has a temporary possession of them and a qualified property in them for such purpose only.

bailer[1], *n.* [< *bail*[2] + *-er*[1].] See *bailor*.

bailer[2] (bā′lėr), *n.* [< *bail*[4] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who bails out water, or frees a boat from water. —2. A vessel used for bailing water.

For river or lake work a sponge and *baler* may be sufficient, but for sea cruising an effective pump should be fitted. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 194.

Also *baler*.

bailey[1] (bā′li), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baily*, *bailie*, < ME. *baily*, *bailie*, *baillie*, *bailly*, *baili*, etc., an extended form (prob. after the ML. *balium*, *ballium*, a reflex of the OF. *bail*) of *bayle*, *bail*, mod. E. *bail*, a barrier, etc.: see *bail*[3].] 1. The external wall of defense about a feudal castle (see *bail*[3]); by extension, any of the circuits of wall other than a keep or donjon, that is, any line of defense other than the innermost one. —2. As used by later writers, the outer court or base-court of a castle; by extension, any court of a defensive post used with a distinctive epithet. The *inner bailey* contained the stables and often the chapel, etc., and communicated directly with the keep; the *outer bailey*, when there were only two, more commonly contained the chapel and sometimes a tilt-yard, exercise-ground, or the like. The entranceway to a castle, after passing the defenses of the barbican, led first into the outer bailey and thence into the inner bailey; but it was usual for the keep to have also a separate communication with the exterior. [The word is still retained in some proper names, as in the *Old Bailey*, the seat of the central criminal court of London, so called from the ancient *bailey* of the city wall between Lud Gate and New Gate, within which it was situated.]

Also *ballium*.

bailey[2]†, *n.* See *bailie*[2].

bailiage[1], *n.* See *bailage*.

bailiage[2], **bailliage** (bā′li-āj), *n.* [Formerly also *baillage*, *baliage*, and *balliage* (cf. ML. *balliagium*, *baillagium*, *baliaticum*), < F. *bailliage* (= Pr. *bailiatge* = Sp. *bailiage*), < *bailli*, a bailiff, bailie, + *-age*.] The jurisdiction or district of a bailiff or bailli; a bailiwick: now used chiefly (in the form *bailliage*) with reference to old French or to Swiss bailiwicks.

At first four *bailliages* were created. *Brougham.*

The several orders [in France] met in their *bailliages* in 1789, to choose their representatives [in the Assembly] and draw up their grievances and instructions. *John Morley*, Burke, p. 161.

bailiary, *n.* See *bailiery*.

bailie[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bailey*[1].

bailie[2] (bā′li), *n.* [Now only as Sc., also spelled *baillie*, *baily*, early mod. E. also *baily*, *bailey*, *bayley*, etc., < ME. *baylie*, *bayly*, *baillie*, *baili*, *bailli*, < OF. *bailli*, earlier *baillif*, > E. *bailiff*, of which *bailie*[2] is thus a doublet: see *bailiff*.] 1†. A bailiff.—2. In Scotland: (*a*†) The chief magistrate of a barony or part of a county, having functions equivalent to those of a sheriff. (*b*) A municipal officer or magistrate, corresponding to an alderman in England. He possesses a certain jurisdiction by common law as well as by statute. The criminal jurisdiction of the provost and bailies of royal burghs extends to breaches of the peace, drunkenness, adulteration of articles of diet, thefts not of an aggravated character, and other offenses of a less serious nature. Formerly, a person appointed by precept of sasine to give infeftment in land (a legal formality now abolished) was also called a *bailie*.

bailie[3]†, *n.* See *baily*[3].

bailiery, bailiary (bā′li-ę-ri, -ā-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baillierie*, etc., < F. as if **baillerie*, < *bailli*: see *bailie*[2] and *-ery*.] In *Scots law*, a bailie's jurisdiction. Also *bailliery*, *bailliary*.—**Letter of bailiery**, a commission by which a heritable proprietor, entitled to grant such a commission, appoints a baron bailie, with the usual powers, to hold courts, appoint officers under him, etc.

bailiff (bā′lif), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bayliff*, *baliffe*, *bailive*, etc., < ME. *bailif*, *baillif*, *balyf*, etc. (ML. *ballivus*), < OF. *baillif* (later *bailli*, E. *bailie*[2], q. v.), < ML. **bajulivus*, prop. adj., < *bajulus*, an administrator, manager, guardian, tutor, etc., in L. a carrier, porter: see *bail*[2], *v.*] 1. A subordinate civil officer or functionary. There are in England several kinds of bailiffs, whose offices differ widely, but all agree in this, that the keeping or protection of something belongs to them. The sheriff is the sovereign's bailif, and his county is a bailiwick. The name is also applied to the chief magistrates of some towns, to keepers of royal castles, as of Dover, to persons having the conservation of the peace in hundreds and in some special jurisdictions, as Westminster, and to the returning-officers in the same. But the officials commonly designated by this name are the *bailiffs* of sheriffs, or sheriffs' officers, who execute processes, etc., and *bailiffs* of liberties, appointed by the lords in their respective jurisdictions to perform similar functions.

2. An overseer or under-steward on an estate, appointed to manage forests, direct husbandry operations, collect rents, etc. Also called a *bailiff of forests*, or *bailiff in husbandry*.—3. An officer of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. —**Bailiff of forests**, or **bailiff in husbandry**. See above, 2.—**High bailiff**, in England: (*a*) The chief officer of certain corporations. (*b*) The officer of a county court. (*c*) The officer who serves writs and the like in certain franchises not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the sheriff.—**Special bailiff**, a person named by a party in a civil suit for the purpose of executing some particular process therein, and appointed by the sheriff on the application of such party.—**Water-bailiff**, in England, an officer employed in protecting a river from poachers and from being fished at other times or in other ways than those permitted by law.

bailiffry† (bā′lif-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bailivery*; < *bailiff* + *-ry*.] The office or jurisdiction of a bailiff.

bailiffship (bā′lif-ship), *n.* [< *bailiff* + *-ship*.] The office of bailiff.

bailiffwick† (bā′lif-wik), *n.* [< *bailiff* + *-wick*. Cf. *bailiwick*.] The office of a bailiff or a sheriff, or the district under his jurisdiction; a bailiwick.

bailing-machine (bā′ling-ma-shēn′), *n.* A form of bail-scoop (which see).

bailiwick (bā′li-wik), *n.* [< ME. *bailie-*, *bayly-*, etc., + *-wike*, etc.; < *bailie*[2] + *-wick*.] The county within which a sheriff exercises his office; the precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority, as (in England) a hundred, a liberty, or a forest over which a bailiff is appointed.

There is a proper officer allreadye appoynted for these turnes, to witt the sheriff of the shire, whose peculiar office it is to walke continuallye up and downe his *balywick*, as ye would have a marshall. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

bailliage, *n.* [F.] See *bailiage*[2].

baillie[1]†, *n.* See *bailey*[1].

baillie[2]†, *n.* See *bailie*[2].

baillie[3]†, *n.* See *baily*[3].

baillie-brushkie (bā′li-brush′ki), *n.* [Native name in Alaska.] The parrakeet-auklet, *Phaleris* or *Ombria psittacula*. *H. W. Elliott.*

bailliery, bailliary, *n.* See *bailiery*.

baillon (F. pron. ba-lyôn′), *n.* [< F. *baillon*, a gag, of uncertain origin; either (1) dim. (as if < L. **baculo*, **baculon-*) of OF. *baille*, *bail*, a bar, barrier (see *bail*[3]); or (2), written *báillon*, < *báiller*, OF. *baailler*, *baailer* = Pr. *badaillar* = Cat. *badallar* = It. *sbadigliare*, gape (cf. ML. *badallum*, a gag), < ML. *badare*, gape, open the mouth: see *bay*[4].] A gag; specifically, a piece of cork or other material used to keep the mouth open during operations, dental or surgical, in the mouth.

bailloné (ba-lyo-nā′), *a.* [< F. *báillonné*, pp. of *báillonner*, gag, < *báillon*, a gag: see *baillon*.] In *her.*, holding a stick between the teeth: said of an animal used as a bearing.

bailment (bāl′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bailement*, < OF. *baillement*, < *bailler*, deliver, bail: see *bail*[2], *v.*, and *-ment*.] 1. The contract or legal relation which is constituted by the delivery of goods without transference of ownership, on an agreement expressed or implied that they be returned or accounted for, as a loan, a consignment, a delivery to a carrier, a pledge, a deposit for safe keeping, or a letting on hire.—2. The act of bailing a prisoner or an accused person; also, the record of or documents relating to such a bailing.

bailo (bā′i-lō), *n.* [It., < ML. *bajulus*, a manager, administrator, guardian, etc.: see *bail*[2], *v.*] The title of the Venetian Resident at the Ottoman Porte. *N. E. D.*

bailor, bailer[1] (bā′lor, -lėr), *n.* [< *bail*[2], *v.*, + *-or*, *-er*[1].] In *law*, one who delivers goods to another in bailment. See *bailment*, 1.

bail-piece (bāl′pēs), *n.* In *law*, a certificate issued to a person by a court attesting his acceptance as a surety in a case before it.

bail-scoop (bāl′skōp), *n.* [< *bail*[4] + *scoop*.] A scoop pivoted at one end, fitted with valves, and so arranged that a large quantity of water may be raised by it through a short distance: used in draining and irrigating.

bailsman (bālz′man), *n.*; pl. *bailsmen* (-men). [< *bail's*, poss. of *bail*[2], *n.*, + *man*.] One who gives bail for another; a surety or bail.

baily[1]† (bā′li), *n.* Obsolete spelling of *bailey*[1].

baily[2]† (bā′li), *n.* The regular English spelling of the word now used only in the Scotch spelling *bailie*. See *bailie*[2].

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *baily*, sent every three years from the senate of Berne. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

baily[3]† (bā′li), *n.* [Also *bailie*, < ME. *bailie*, *bayly*, *baly*, *bailly*, *baillye*, *baillie*, *baili*, < OF. *bailie*, *baillie* = Pr. *bailia* = Sp. *bailia* = It. *balia* (ML. *balia*, *ballia*, *bailia*, *baillia*, *baylia*, *bayllia*), < ML. *bajulia*, the jurisdiction or office of a bailiff, < *bajulus*, an administrator, governor, bailiff: see *bail*[2] and *bailiff*, *bailie*[2].] 1. The jurisdiction, authority, or office of a bailiff or bailie; hence, jurisdiction or authority, especially as delegated; stewardship.—2. The district of a bailiff or bailie; a bailiwick.

Baily's beads. See *bead*.

bain[1] (bān), *a.* [Now only E. dial., also written *bane*, < ME. *bayne*, *bayn*, *beyn*, < Icel. *beinn*, straight, direct, hospitable, = Norw. *bein*, straight, direct, easy to deal with.] 1. Direct; near; short: as, that way's the *bainest* (*banest*). [Prov. Eng.]—2†. Ready; willing.

Be thou buxom and right *bann*. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 168.

3†. Limber; pliant; flexible.

bain[1] (bān), *adv.* [E. dial., also *bane*, < ME. *bayn*, bain; from the adj.] 1. Near by; at hand. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. Readily; willingly.

The berne besily and *bane* blenkit hem about. *Gawan and Gologras*, i. 6 (in Pinkerton's Scottish Poems).

bain[2]† (bān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bane*, < ME. *bayne*, *baine*, < OF. and F. *bain* = Pr. *banh* = Sp. *baño* = Pg. *banho* = It. *bagno* (> F. *bagne*, E. *bagnio*, q. v.), < L. *balneum*, a bath, bath-house: see *balneum*.] 1. A bath, in any of the senses of that word.—2. A bagnio or brothel.

bain[2]† (bān), *v.* [< ME. *baynen*, < OF. *baigner* = Pr. Pg. *banhar* = Sp. *bañar* = It. *bagnare*, < ML. *balneare*, bathe, < L. *balneum*, a bath: see *bain*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To bathe; wash.

He that in Eurotas' silver glide
Doth *bain* his tress. *Greene*, Palmer's Verses.

II. *intrans.* To bathe one's self; take a bath.

bain[3]†, etc. Obsolete spelling of *bane*, *bone*, etc.

bainberg† (bān′bėrg), *n.* [Appar. F., < G. **beinberg* (not found) = AS. *bānbeorg*, *bānberge*, *bāngebeorg*, also called *scancgebeorg*, lit. 'bone- or leg-guard' (cf. *cinberge*, 'chin-guard'; *healsbeorh*, 'neck-guard,' hauberk: see *hauberk*), < *bān*, bone (= G. *bein*, leg), or *scanca*, shank, leg, + *beorgan*, protect.] A name given to the plate-armor of the leg below the knee, when first introduced. It was worn over the chain-mail, to protect the shin.



Bainberg worn over chausses of chain-mail. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

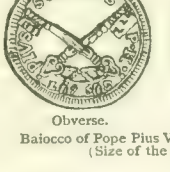
Baines's act. See *act*.

bainie (bā′ni), *a.* Scotch form of *bony*.

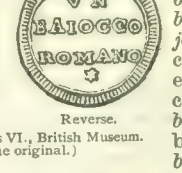
bain-marie (F. pron. ban-ma-rē′), *n.* [F., formerly *bain de Marie*, < ML. *balneum Mariæ*, lit. bath of Mary; a fanciful name, perhaps in allusion to the 'gentle' heat. The second element is sometimes erroneously referred to L. *mare*, sea.] A vessel of any kind containing heated water, in which another vessel is placed in order to heat its contents gently, or with more regularity and evenness than if the heat were applied directly to the second vessel: used in some operations of cooking, manufacture, chemistry, etc. Also called *water-bath*.

bainst†, *n. pl.* Another spelling of *banes*, obsolete form of *banns*. *Spenser.*

baiocco, bajocco (bä-yok′kō), *n.*; pl. *baiocchi*, *bajocchi* (-kē). [Formerly in E. *baiock*, *byok* (after F. *baïocque*, *baioque*), < It. *baiocco*, *bajocco*, a small coin, so called from its color, < *baio*, *bajo*, brown bay: see *bay*[6].] A small coin of the former Papal States, struck in both silver and copper, worth about a cent.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Baiocco of Pope Pius VI., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Bairam (bī-räm′, bī′räm), *n.* [Formerly *bayram*, *beyram*, < Turk. *bairām*, *bayrām*, *beiram*, < Pers. *bairām*.] The name of two festivals in the Mohammedan year, distinguished as the *lesser* and the *greater*. The *lesser Bairam* follows immediately after the fast strictly kept during the ninth month Ramadan, in the first three days of the tenth month, and is devoted to feasting, rejoicing, visiting, and gifts, very much as our Christmas holiday season is spent. The *greater Bairam* occurs on the tenth day of the twelfth month, and is everywhere observed with the slaughter of sheep and general festivity by those at home, simultaneously with the great sacrificial feast at Mecca concluding the ceremonies of the annual pilgrimage by the hadjis. Also spelled *Beiram*.

bairman†, *n.* See *bareman*.

bairn (bārn), *n.* [Sc. form of the reg. E. *barn*[2] (now only dial.), < ME. *barn, bern,* < AS. *bearn* (= OS. *barn* = OFries. *barn* = OD. *baren* = OHG. MHG. *barn* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *barn* = Goth. *barn*), a child, < *beran,* E. *bear*[1].] A child; a son or daughter. See *barn*[2]. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Think, like good Christians, on your *bairns* and wives. *Dryden.*

As she annunciated to her *bairns* the upshot of her practical experience, she pulled from her pocket the portions of tape which showed the length and breadth of the various rooms at the hospital house. *Trollope.*

Bairns' part of gear. In *Scots law,* same as *legitim.*

bairnliness (bārn'li-nes), *n.* [< **bairnly* (< *bairn* + *-ly*[1]) + *-ness.*] Childishness; the state of being a child or like a child. [Scotch.]

bairnteam (bārn'tēm), *n.* [< ME. *barn-team, burn-tem,* etc., < AS. *bearn-teám* (= OFries. *barn-tām*), a family, < *bearn,* child, bairn, + *teám,* family: see *bairn* and *team.*] A family of children. [Dial. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thae bonnie *bairntime* Heav'n has lent. *Burns,* A Dream.

bairnwort (bārn'wėrt), *n.* A name for the common English daisy, *Bellis perennis.*

baisemain† (bāz'mān), *n.* [F., < *baiser,* kiss (< L. *basiare,* kiss, < *basium,* a kiss), + *main,* < L. *manus,* hand.] A kissing of the hands; in the plural, compliments; respects. *Spenser.*

baisement†, *n.* Same as *baisemain.*

bait[1] (bāt), *v.* [< ME. *baiten, beiten, bayten, beyten* (= OF. *beter,* bait, in comp. *abeter,* urge on, abet, > E. *abet,* q. v.), < Icel. *beita,* feed, hunt, as with hounds or hawks, bait, as a hook (= Sw. *beta* = Dan. *bede,* bait, = AS. *bǣtan,* also *gebǣtan,* bridle, curb (cf. *bātian,* bait, < *bāt,* bait), = MD. *beeten* = OHG. *beizen, beizzen,* MHG. G. *beizen,* bait), lit. cause to bite, < *bīta* = AS. *bītan,* E. *bite:* see *bite.* In senses 5 and 6 the verb is from the noun. Cf. *bate*[5].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To cause to bite; set on (a dog) to bite or worry (another animal).—2. To provoke and harass by setting on dogs; set a dog or dogs to worry or fight with for sport, as an animal that is hampered or confined: as, to *bait* a bull or a bear.

We'll *bait* thy bears to death. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

3. To set upon, as a dog upon a captive animal; hence, to harass in any way; annoy; nag; badger; worry.

As chained beare whom cruell dogs doe *bait.* *Spenser,* F. Q., I. xii. 35.

How oft have I been *baited* by these peers,
And dare not be revenged. *Marlowe,* Edward II., ii. 2.

Baited thus to vexation, I assum'd
A dulness of simplicity. *Ford,* Fancies, iv. 2.

4. To feed; give a portion of food and drink to, especially upon a journey: as, to *bait* horses.

The Sunne, that measures heaven all day long,
At night doth *baite* his steedes the Ocean waves emong. *Spenser,* F. Q., I. i. 32.

5. To put a bait on or in: as, to *bait* a hook, line, snare, or trap.

Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

6†. To allure by a bait; catch; captivate: as, "to *bait* fish," *Shak.,* M. of V., iii. 1.

Do their gay vestments his affections *bait?* *Shak.,* C. of E., ii. 1.

But this day she *baited*
A stranger, a grave knight, with her loose eyes. *B. Jonson,* Volpone, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To act in a worrying or harassing manner.—2. To take food; feed.—3. To stop at an inn, while on a journey, to feed the horses, or for rest and refreshment.

Thence *baiting* at Newmarket, stepping in at Audley End to see that house againe, I slept at Bishops Strotford, and the next day home. *Evelyn,* Diary, Sept. 13, 1677.

bait[1] (bāt), *n.* [< ME. *bait, bayte, beite, beyte,* < Icel. *beita,* f., bait (cf. *beit,* neut., a pasture), (= AS. *bāt,* bait, = MHG. *beiz, beize,* hunting), < *beita,* feed, bait: see the verb. The E. noun is in part directly from the E. verb.] 1. Any substance, as an attractive morsel of food, placed on a hook or in a trap to allure fish or other animals to swallow the hook or to enter the trap, and thereby be caught; specifically, worms, small fishes, etc., used in fishing. Hence —2. An allurement; enticement; temptation.

I do not like that ring from him to her,
I mean to women of her way; such tokens
Rather appear as *baits* than royal bounties. *Fletcher,* Loyal Subject, ii. 2.

Their riper years were knowne to be unmov'd with the *baits* of preferment. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

The chief *bait* which attracted a needy sycophant to the court was the hope of obtaining, as the reward of servility and flattery, a royal letter to an heiress. *Macaulay.*

3. A portion of food and drink; a slight or informal repast. (*a*) Refreshment taken on a journey, by man or beast.

If you grow dry before you end your business, pray take a *bait* here: I've a fresh hogshead for you. *B. Jonson,* Scornful Lady.

(*b*) A luncheon; food eaten by a laborer during his shift. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A halt for refreshment or rest in the course of a journey.

The tediousness of a two hours' *bait* at Petty France, in which there was nothing to be done but to eat without being hungry, and loiter about without anything to see, next followed. *Jane Austen,* Northanger Abbey, p. 123.

5†. A refreshment or refresher.

A pleasaunt companion is a *bait* in a journy. *Lyly,* Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 198.

6†. A hasty meal; a snack.

He rather took a *bait* than made a meal at the inns of court, whilst he studied the laws therein. *Fuller,* Worthies (ed. 1840), II. 507. (*N. E. D.*)

7. Short for *whitebait.*

bait[2]†, etc. An obsolete form of *bate*[1], etc.

bait-box (bāt'boks), *n.* 1. A small box in which anglers carry worms or small bait for fish.—2. A tank in which bait for fish is taken to the fishing-ground.

baiter (bā'tėr), *n.* One who baits or worries (animals); hence, a tormentor; a tease.

baith (bāth), *a., pron.,* or *conj.* A Scotch form of *both.*

baiting (bā'ting), *n.* [< ME. *baiting, bayting,* etc.: verbal n. of *bait*[1].] 1. The act of worrying a chained or confined animal with dogs. Hence—2. The act of worrying and harassing; persistent annoyance.—3. The act of halting on a journey for rest and food for either man or beast.—4. The act of furnishing a trap, hook, etc., with bait.

bait-mill (bāt'mil), *n.* A mill used by American fishermen for cutting mackerel, salted herrings, etc., into small pieces for bait. It consists of a roller armed with knives and inclosed in an upright wooden box, and is worked by a crank on the outside.

bait-poke (bāt'pōk), *n.* In *coal-mining,* the bag in which bait or luncheon is carried into the mine.

baittle (bā'tl), *a.* A Scotch form of *battle*[3].

baitylos, *n.* See *bætylus.*

baize (bāz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bays, bayes, bease, baies,* < OF. *baies* (Godefroy), pl., also in sing. *baye* (Cotgrave), baize (whence also D. *baai,* LG. *baje* (> G. *boi*) = Sw. *boj* = Dan. *baj* = Russ. *baika,* baize; cf. dim. Sp. *bayeta* = Pg. *baeta* = It. *bajetta,* baize), < *bai* (= Sp. *bayo* = Pg. *baio* = It. *bajo*), bay-colored. The word is thus prop. pl. of *bay*[6], formerly used also in the singular: see *bay*[6].] 1. A coarse woolen stuff with a nap on one side, and dyed in plain colors, usually red or green. Baize (or bay) was first manufactured in England in 1561, under letters patent issued to certain refugees from the Netherlands, who had settled at Sandwich and other places and were skilled in weaving. Baize is now chiefly used for linings, table-covers, curtains, etc.; but when first introduced it was a much thinner and finer material, and was used for clothing. See *bay*[6]. 2. Any article, as a table-cover, a curtain, etc., made of baize; specifically, in theaters, the plain curtain lowered at the end of a play.

baize (bāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *baized,* ppr. *baizing.* [< *baize, n.*] To cover or line with baize.

bajadere, *n.* See *bayadere.*

bajdarka, *n.* Same as *bidarkee.*

Bajimont's Roll. See *Bagimont's Roll,* under *roll.*

bajjerkit (baj'ėr-kėt), *n.* [< Beng. *bajrakit* (Hunter), *baḍjar-kita* (Balfour).] The scaly ant-eater, an edentate mammal of Africa.

bajocco, *n.* See *baiocco.*

bajra[1] (buj'rä), *n.* [Hind. and Beng. *bajrā.*] Same as *budgero.*

bajra[2], **bajri** (bäj'rä, -rē), *n.* [Also written *bajree, bajeree, bajury,* repr. Hind. *bājra* or *bājri,* also *bājrā; bājri* prop. denotes a smaller kind, which ripens earlier.] The pearl millet, *Penisetum spicatum,* a grass widely cultivated in the East Indies and the southern United States.

bajulate† (baj'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *bajulatus,* pp. of *bajulare,* bear a burden: see *bail*[2].] To carry to some other place, as in badgering (which see).

bake (bāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *baked,* ppr. *baking.* [< ME. *baken,* < AS. *bacan* (pret. *bōc,* pp. *bacen*) = D. *bakken* = LG. *bakken* = Fries. *backe* = OHG. *bacchan,* MHG. *bachen,* G. *backen* = Icel. *baka* = Sw. *baka* = Dan. *bage,* bake, prob. = Gr. *φώγειν,* roast, parch.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cook by dry heat in a closed place, such as an oven: primarily used of this manner of cooking bread, but afterward applied to potatoes, apples, etc., and also flesh and fish: to be distinguished from *roast* (which see).

I have *baked* bread upon the coals. Isa. xliv. 19.

2. To harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the sun's heat: as, to *bake* bricks or pottery.—3†. To harden by cold.

They *bake* their sides upon the cold hard stone. *Spenser.*

The earth
When it is *bak'd* with frost. *Shak.,* Tempest, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his house; and I wash, wring, brew, *bake,* . . . and do all myself. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., i. 4.

2. To undergo the process of baking.

bake (bāk), *n.* [< *bake, v.* Cf. *batch*[1].] A baking.

After this Esau finished the oven, and accomplished a *bake* of bread therein. *Three in Norway,* p. 126.

bakeboard (bāk'bōrd), *n.* A board on which dough is kneaded and rolled out in making bread.

baked-apple (bākt'ap'l), *n.* A name given in Labrador to the dried fruit of the *Rubus Chamæmorus,* or cloudberry.

baked-meat†, **bake-meat**† (bākt'-, bāk'mēt), *n.* [Prop. *baked meat;* < *baked* + *meat.*] 1. Food prepared by baking; a dish of baked meat or food.

In the uppermost basket there was of all manner of *bake-meats* for Pharaoh. Gen. xl. 17.

Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral *bak'd meats*
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 2.

2. A meat-pie.

You speak as if a man
Should know what fowl is coffin'd in a *bak'd-meat*
Afore you cut it up. *Webster,* White Devil, iv. 1.

bakehouse (bāk'hous), *n.* [E. dial. also *backhouse;* < ME. *bak-house, bachouse* (= LG. *backhus*), < AS. *bæchūs,* < *bacan,* bake, + *hūs,* house.] A building or an apartment used for the preparing and baking of bread, etc.

bake-meat†, *n.* See *baked-meat.*

baken† (bā'kn). An obsolete past participle of ★*bake.*

baker (bā'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *baker, bakere,* < AS. *bæcere* (= OS. *bakkeri* = D. *bakker* = G. *bäcker, becker* = Icel. *bakari* = Sw. *bagare* = Dan. *bager*), < *bacan,* bake: see *bake* and *-er*[1]. Hence *bakester, backster*[1], *baxter.*] 1. One who bakes; specifically, one whose business it is to make bread, biscuit, etc.—2. A small portable tin oven used in baking. [U. S.]—3. The popular name of the flesh-fly, *Sarcophaga carnaria.*—**Bakers' dozen,** thirteen reckoned as a dozen. It was customary for bakers, like some other tradesmen, to give 13 for 12, the extra piece being called among bakers the *in-bread* or *to-bread.* Brewer says the custom originated when heavy penalties were inflicted for short weights, bakers giving the extra bread to secure themselves.—**Bakers' itch,** a species of psoriasis, so called when it is confined to the back of the hand. It often appears in bakers.—**Bakers' salt,** subcarbonate of ammonia, or smelling-salts, so called from its being used by bakers as a substitute for yeast in the manufacture of some of the finer kinds of bread.

baker-foot (bā'kėr-fůt), *n.*; pl. *baker-feet* (-fēt). [Cf. *baker-legged.*] An ill-shaped or distorted foot: as, "bow-legs and *baker-feet,*" *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness (1662), p. 79.

baker-kneed (bā'kėr-nēd), *a.* Same as *baker-legged.*

baker-legged (bā'kėr-legd), *a.* Disfigured by having crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees.

bakery (bā'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bakeries* (-iz). [< *bake* + *-ery.*] 1. The trade of a baker. [Rare.]—2. A place used for making bread, etc., or for the sale of bakers' goods; a bakehouse or baker's establishment; a baker's shop.

bakestert, *n.* [Also *backster, baxter* (whence the proper name *Baxter*), < ME. *bakestere, bacster, baxter,* usually masc., < AS. *bæcestre* (fem. in form, but masc. in use), a baker, < *bacan,* bake, + *-es-tre,* E. *-ster.*] A baker; properly, a female baker: as, "brewesteres and *bakesteres,*" *Piers Plowman.* In Scotland commonly written *baxter:* as, *baxter* wives.

bakestone (bāk'stōn), *n.* [E. dial., also *backstone.*] A flat stone or slate on which cakes are baked. [Prov. Eng.]

bakey (bā'ki), *n.* [Sc., also *bakie* and *baikie,* dim. of *back*[3], *n.*] A square wooden vessel, narrower at the bottom than at the top, and with a handle on each of two opposite sides, used for carrying coals, ashes, etc.; a wooden coal-scuttle. Also spelled *bakie* and *baikie.* See *back*[3], 3. [Scotch.]

bakhshish, *n.* See *bakshish.*

baking (bā′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bake.*] **1.** The act of baking.—**2.** The quantity baked at once: as, a *baking* of bread. Also called *bake* and *batch.*

baking-powder (bā′king-pou″dėr), *n.* Any powder used as a substitute for yeast in raising bread, cakes, etc. Baking-powders are composed of bicarbonate of sodium or potassium mixed with a dry powder capable of setting carbonic acid free when the mixture is moistened.

bakshish, bakhshish (bak′shēsh), *n.* [Also *backshish, backsheesh, bukshish,* etc., < Turk. Ar. Hind. *bakhshīsh,* < Pers. *bakhshīsh,* a present, < *bakhshīdan,* give.] In the East, a present or gratuity in money.

We promised him *backsheesh* for a sight of the sacred book. *B. Taylor,* Lands of the Saracen, p. 94.

"*Bakhshish,*" says a modern writer, "is a fee or present which the Arabs (he here means the Egyptians, who got the word from the Persians through the Turks) claim on all occasions for services you render them, as well as for services they have rendered you. This *bakhshish,* in fact, is a sort of alms or tribute, which the poor Arab believes himself entitled to claim from every respectable-looking person." *R. F. Burton,* El-Medinah, p. 23.

bakufu (bak′ú-fō), *n.* [< Jap. *baku,* curtain, + *fū,* office.] Curtain-government, that is, the government or council of the former shoguns of Japan: so called in allusion to the curtain used in time of war to screen off that part of the camp occupied by the general or shogun. See *shogun.*

On the 3rd of June the Shōgun had an audience of the Mikado. His majesty's speech on the occasion was as follows: "The duties of the *bakufu* are on the one hand to govern the empire in peace, and on the other to subjugate the barbarians." *F. O. Adams,* Japan, I. 384.

bal (bâl), *n.* [Formerly also *ball,* < Corn. *bal,* a mine (Pryce), a cluster of mines (Borlase).] A mine. [Cornwall.]

bal. An abbreviation of *balance.*

balaam (bā′lam), *n.* [In allusion to Balaam and his "dumb ass speaking with man's voice" (Num. xxii. 28–30; 2 Pet. ii. 16).] **1.** Matter regarding marvelous and incredible events inserted in a newspaper to fill space. [English printers' cant.]

Balaam is the cant name for asinine paragraphs about monstrous productions of nature and the like, kept standing in type to be used whenever the real news of the day leave an awkward space that must be filled up somehow. *Lockhart,* Life of Scott, lxx.

2. Same as *balaam-box.*

Bring in *Balaam,* and place him on the table. *J. Wilson,* Noctes Ambros., II. xxvi.

balaam-box, balaam-basket (bā′lam-boks, -bas″ket), *n.* An editor's depository for worthless matter, rejected writings, etc.

Who can doubt that . . . an Essay for the Edinburgh Review, in "the old unpolluted English language," would have been consigned, by the editor, to his *balaam-basket?* *F. Hall,* Mod. Eng., p. 17.

Balaamite† (bā′lam-īt), *n.* [< *Balaam* (Num. xxii.) + *-ite*².] One who makes a profession of religion for the sake of gain: in allusion to the prophet Balaam.

Balaamitical† (bā-lam-it′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a Balaamite.

Bala beds. See *bed*¹.

balachan, *n.* Same as *balachong.*

balachong (ba-lä′chong), *n.* [< Malay *balāchān.*] A substance composed of small fishes or shrimps pounded up with salt and spices, and then dried. It is much used in the East as a condiment for rice. Also *balachan, balachoung, balachaun.*



Shoebill or Whalehead (*Balæniceps rex*).

baladine, *n.* See *balladine.*

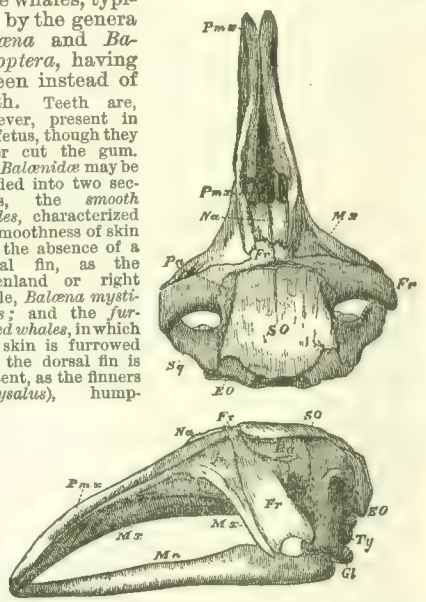
Balæna (ba-lē′nä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *φάλαινα,* more correctly *φάλλαινα,* a whale.] The typical genus of whalebone whales, of the family *Balænidæ,* having the cervical vertebræ ankylosed, the fore limbs pentadactyl, the head enormous, with long black elastic baleen, the throat without furrows, and no dorsal fin. It contains the Greenland or arctic whale, *B. mysticetus,* and one other species, *B. glacialis.* See cuts under *ankylosis* and *Balænidæ.*

Balæniceps (ba-lē′ni-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *balæna,* a whale, + *-ceps,* < *caput,* head.] A genus of grallatorial altricial birds, of which the type and only known member is the shoebill or whalehead of Africa, *B. rex,* comparatively lately discovered on the upper part of the White Nile. The genus is the type of a family *Balæniciipidæ,* of somewhat uncertain position, probably near the storks. The bird is remarkable for its enormous vaulted beak, which is much longer than the head. Little is known of its habits and economy. It is a large species, standing upward of 3 feet high. The bill somewhat resembles that of the boat-billed heron, *Cancroma cochlearia.* See cut in preceding column.

Balænicipidæ (ba-lē-ni-sip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balæniceps* (*-cip-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of birds, of which the genus *Balæniceps* is the type and only known representative. It belongs to the altricial or herodionine series of wading birds, and is probably nearly related to the *Ciconiidæ,* or storks.

balænid (bal′ē-nid), *n.* A cetacean of the family *Balænidæ;* any right whale.

Balænidæ (ba-lē′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balæna* + *-idæ.*] A family of right whales, or true whalebone whales, typified by the genera *Balæna* and *Balænoptera,* having baleen instead of teeth. Teeth are, however, present in the fetus, though they never cut the gum. The *Balænidæ* may be divided into two sections, the *smooth whales,* characterized by smoothness of skin and the absence of a dorsal fin, as the Greenland or right whale, *Balæna mysticetus;* and the *furrowed whales,* in which the skin is furrowed and the dorsal fin is present, as the finners (*Physalus*), humpbacked whales (*Megaptera*), and rorquals or piked whales (*Balænoptera*). The term is sometimes restricted to the first of these sections, the other whalebone whales then constituting a separate family, *Balænopteridæ.* See *whale.*



Skull of Fetal Whale (*Balæna australis*), side and top view.

Eo, exoccipital; *Fr,* frontal; *Gl,* glenoid; *Mn,* mandible; *Mx,* maxilla; *Na,* nasal; *Pa,* parietal; *Pmx,* premaxilla; *Sq,* squamosal; *So,* supra-occipital; *Ty,* tympanic.

Balæninæ (bal-ē-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balæna* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Balænidæ,* typified by the genus *Balæna,* containing only the smooth right whales. See *Balænidæ.*

Balænoidea (bal-ē-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balæna* + *-oidea.*] One of the three primary groups into which the *Cetacea* are divisible, the other two being the *Delphinoidea* and the *Phocodontia.* It embraces the right whales (*Balæna*) and the fin-whales (*Balænoptera,* etc.).

Balænoptera (bal-ē-nop′tę-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *balæna,* a whale, + Gr. *πτερόν,* a wing.] A genus of whalebone whales, containing the several species of piked whales, rorquals, finners, finbacks, or razor-backs, so called from their long, sharp, falcate dorsal fin. They are found in all seas. Some are very large, as *B. sibbaldi,* which attains a length of 80 feet. The flippers have 4 digits; the baleen is short and coarse; the skin of the throat is folded; the head is small, flat, and pointed; the body is long and slender; and the cervical vertebræ are free. Common Atlantic species are *B. musculus* and *B. borealis.* The whalebone is of comparatively little value.

balænopterid (bal-ē-nop′tę-rid), *n.* A cetacean of the family *Balænopteridæ.*

Balænopteridæ (bal″ē-nop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balænoptera* + *-idæ.*] The furrowed whalebone whales; a family of mysticete cetaceans, typified by the genus *Balænoptera,* having the throat plicated, the dorsal fin developed, the cervical vertebræ free or incompletely ankylosed, the flippers with only 4 digits, and the baleen short and coarse. It contains the humpbacked and the finner whales, sometimes respectively made types of the subfamilies *Megapterinæ* and *Balænopterinæ.*

Balænopterinæ (bal-ē-nop-tę-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balænoptera* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of whalebone whales, typified by the genus *Balænoptera.* (*a*) A subfamily of *Balænidæ,* including the furrowed as distinguished from the smooth right whales or *Balæninæ.* (*b*) A subfamily of *Balænopteridæ,* including the finner whales as distinguished from the humpbacked whales or *Megapterinæ,* having a high, erect, falcate dorsal fin, and 4 digits of not more than 6 phalanges.

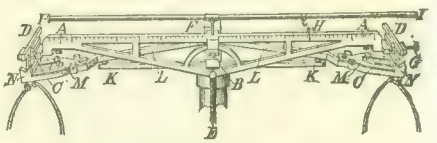
balafo (bal′a-fō), *n.* [Native name.] A musical instrument of the Senegambian negroes, consisting of graduated pieces of wood placed over gourds to increase their resonance. Its compass is two octaves.

balalaika (bal-a-lī′kä), *n.* [=F. *balaleïka* = G. *balalaika,* repr. Russ. *balalaika.*] A musical instrument of very ancient Slavic origin, common among the Russians and Tatars, and, according to Niebuhr, also in Egypt and Arabia. It is of the guitar kind, and has two, three, or four strings, giving a minor chord. (*Mendel.*) It is now most used by the gipsies of eastern Europe.

The dances of the gipsies, accompanied by the music of the *balalaika,* and clapping of hands. *A. J. C. Hare,* Studies in Russia, vi.

Bala limestone. See *limestone.*

balance (bal′ans), *n.* [< ME. *balance, balaunce,* early mod. E. also *ballance, belaunce,* etc., < OF. *balance,* F. *balance* = Pr. *balansa* = Sp. *balanza, balance* = Pg. *balança* = It. *bilancia,* < LL. **bilancia,* a balance, < *bilanx* (acc. *bilancem*), adj., in *libra bilanx,* a balance having two scales, < L. *bi-, bis,* twice, + *lanx,* a dish, scale of a balance. See *bi-*², *lance*², *launce*², and *auncel.*] **1.** An instrument for determining the weight of bodies as compared with an assumed unit-mass. In its simplest and most scientific form it consists of a horizontal lever, having its fulcrum (which is a knife-edge) just above the center of gravity of the whole balance, and carrying two pans suspended as delicately as possible (preferably from knife-edges) at equal distances on the right and left of the fulcrum. It also carries a tongue-pointer or index (a slender rod) rigidly attached to the middle of the beam or lever, and extending vertically up or down. Except in coarse balances, there is a divided scale, over which the end of the tongue moves in the oscillations of the balance. All delicate balances are protected from currents of air by glass cases, and they have contrivances for steadying the pans, and often for removing the knives from their bearings and for replacing them. Exceedingly delicate balances are sometimes inclosed in vacuum-chambers, and have machinery for changing the weights. In using the balance, the substance to be weighed is placed in one pan or scale and the weights are put in the other, and different combinations of weights are tried until the pointer oscillates at equal distances to one side and the other of the position it has when the scales are empty. In chemical balances the last adjustment is obtained by moving a minute weight, or rider, to different points on the decimally graduated beam. The figure shows the beam of a balance of precision. It is so formed as to combine stiffness with lightness, and there are various adjustments for moving the center of gravity, the knife-edges, etc. Other things being equal, the greater the length of the arms and the smaller the distance of the center of gravity below the center of suspension, the greater will be the sensibility of the balance or the angular amount of the deviation produced with a given slight addition to either scale. The degree of sensibility to be desired depends upon the use to which the instrument is to be put. Such a balance as is employed in accurate chemical analysis will indicate a difference of weight of a tenth or hundredth of a milligram.



Beam and neighboring parts of a Balance of Precision.

A A, beam; *B,* knife-edge on which it turns; *C, C,* knife-edges fixed to the beam on which the pans are hung; *D, D,* the bearing-pieces of the pans; *E,* tongue, the lower extremity of which moves over a scale; *F,* screw with a nut for raising and lowering the center of gravity: this has no connection with the horizontal rod *I I;* *G,* screw with a nut for carrying the center of gravity toward one or the other pan; *H,* a rider, or little weight, whose value depends on its position on the beam, which it straddles; *I I,* rod sliding horizontally, with a hook to take up and set down the rider; *K K,* piece which raises and lowers the levers, *L, L;* *L, L,* levers to take the beam and pans simultaneously off their bearings when the weights are to be changed; *M, M,* knobs supporting the beam when the levers, *L, L,* are raised; *N, N,* Y's supporting the pans when the levers, *L, L,* are raised. Many balances have arrangements for adjusting the relative positions of the three knives, but these are discarded in the larger balances.

I have in equal *balance* justly weigh'd
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Any apparatus for weighing, as a steelyard or a spring-balance.—**3.** One of the scales of a balance; in the plural, scales.

And I beheld, and lo a black horse; and he that sat on him had a pair of *balances* in his hand. Rev. vi. 5.

Take a pint of air; and weigh it against a pinte of water, and you will see the *ballance* of the last go down a main. *Digby,* Nat. Bodies, iii. 19. (*N. E. D.*)

4. The act of weighing mentally; the act of comparing or estimating two things as in a balance.

Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either side.
Bp. Atterbury.

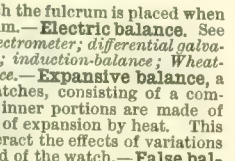
5. An equivalent or equalizing weight; that which is put into one scale to offset the weight in the other; the weight necessary to make up the difference between two unequal weights; a counterpoise, literally or figuratively. Specifically—**6.** In *mining*, a counterpoise or counterweight used in such a way as to assist the engine in lifting the load.—**7.** The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats: formerly, a pin oscillating on its center, and thus resembling the beam of a balance; now, a wheel. See *balance-wheel.*—**8.** The arithmetical difference between the two sides of an account: as, to strike a *balance.*—**9.** The sum or amount necessary to balance the two sides of an account, usually spoken of as a *debit* or a *credit balance:* as, I have still a *balance* at my banker's; a *balance* still due.—**10.** A surplus; a remainder; the rest; the residue; what remains or is left over: as, he bequeathed the *balance* of his estate to A. B.; the *balance* of a meal. [A colloquial use, of commercial origin.]—**11.** A balanced condition; a state of equilibrium or equipoise: as, to lose one's *balance.*

His credit now in doubtfull *ballaunce* hong.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 3.

12. Harmonious arrangement or adjustment; just proportion, especially in the arts of design.—**13.** [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a sign of the zodiac, called in Latin Libra, which the sun enters at the equinox in September.—**Aërostatic balance.** See *aërostatic.*—**Automaton balance.** See *automaton.*—**Balance of power,** in *international law*, a distribution and an opposition of forces among nations forming part of one system, such that no state shall be in a position, either alone or united with others, to impose its own will on any other state or interfere with its independence. (*Ortolan.*) The leading rule by which it has been sought to effect this in Europe has been to oppose every new arrangement which threatens either materially to augment the strength of one of the greater powers or to diminish that of another.

The meaning of the *balance of power* is this: that any European state may be restrained from pursuing plans of acquisition, or making preparations looking towards future acquisitions, which are judged to be hazardous to the independence and national existence of its neighbors.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 43.

Balance of probabilities, the excess of reasons for believing one of two alternatives over the reasons for believing the other. It is measured by the logarithm of the ratio of the chances in favor of a proposition to the chances against it.—**Balance of trade,** the difference between the amount or value of the commodities exported from and imported into a country. The balance is said to be *favorable for* or *in favor of* a country when the value of its exports exceeds that of its imports, and *unfavorable* when the value of its imports exceeds that of its exports.—**Bent-lever balance.** See *tangent-balance.*—**Compensation balance.** See *compensation.*—**Danish balance,** a weighing apparatus somewhat resembling the steelyard, but differing from it in having the fulcrum movable, the weight being at one end and the load at the other; the loop by which it is suspended is shifted along the beam until equilibrium is established. The weight of the substance in the scale-pan is indicated by the point at which the fulcrum is placed when the instrument is in equilibrium.—**Electric balance.** See *absolute electrometer*, under *electrometer; differential galvanometer*, under *galvanometer; induction-balance; Wheatstone's bridge*, under *resistance.*—**Expansive balance,** a compensation-balance in watches, consisting of a compound rim whose outer and inner portions are made of metals having different rates of expansion by heat. This arrangement serves to counteract the effects of variations of temperature upon the speed of the watch.—**False balance,** a balance having arms of unequal length, or of equal length and unequal weight, so that its positions when empty and when carrying equal weights in the two pans are different.—**Hydraulic balance.** See *hydraulic.*—**Hydrostatic balance.** See *hydrostatic.*—**Hygrometric balance.** See *hygrometric.*—**Roberval's balance,** a balance having two horizontal beams one over the other, connected at their extremities by joints to vertical pieces, so that the whole forms a linked parallelogram. The scales are at the top. The advantage of the contrivance is, that it makes it a matter of indifference at what point on the pan the object to be weighed, or the counterpoise, is placed. An improved form of this balance is commonly used to weigh articles sold by druggists.—**Roman balance,** a steelyard (which see).—**Spring-balance,** a contrivance for determining the weight of any article by observing the amount of deflection or compression which it produces upon a helical steel spring properly adjusted and fitted with an index working against a graduated scale. Another form of spring-balance is made in the shape of the letter C, the upper end being suspended by a ring, and the lower end affording attachment for the hook whereby the object is suspended. As the bow opens a finger traverses a graduated arc and registers the weight.—**Thermic** or **actinic balance.** Same as *bolometer.*—**To cast the balance,** to turn the scale; cause one scale to preponderate: often used figuratively. *South; Dryden.*—**To hold in balance,** to keep in a state of uncertainty or suspense.


Danish Balance.

She wolde not fonde
To *holde* no wight *in balaunce*
By halfe worde ne by countenaunce.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1020.

To lay in balance, to put up as a pledge or security.

Ye wolde nat forgon his aqueyntance
For mochel good, I dar *leye in balaunce*
Al that I have in my possessioun.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 58.

To pay a balance, to pay the difference and make two accounts equal.—**Torsion-balance,** an instrument for measuring certain electrical forces and the intensity of magnets. It consists of a magnetic needle suspended by a silk thread or a very fine wire in a glass cylinder, of which the circumference is graduated. The force or magnet to be measured is applied to one side of the cylinder, either inside or outside, and its intensity is indicated by the amount of deflection of the suspended needle, which is caused to exert a force of torsion on the thread or wire which supports it. (See also *alloy-balance, assay-balance, coin-balance, micrometer-balance, millstone-balance.*)
=**Syn. 10.** See *remainder.*

balance (bal′ans), *v.*; pret. and pp. *balanced*, ppr. *balancing.* [= F. *balancer* = Pr. *balansar* = Sp. *balanzar* (obs.), *balancear* = Pg. *balançar* = It. *bilanciare*, balance; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To weigh; especially, to weigh or consider in the mind; ponder over.

In the mean while I will go for the said Instrument, and 'till my Return you may *ballance* this Matter in your own Discretion. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 6.

She *balanced* this a little,
And told me she would answer us to-day.
Tennyson, Princess, iii. 149.

2. To estimate the relative weight or importance of, as two or more things; make a comparison between as to relative importance, force, value, etc.

Balance the good and evil of things. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To bring into a state of equipoise or equilibrium; arrange or adjust (the several parts of a thing) symmetrically: as, to *balance* the several parts of a machine or a painting.—**4.** To keep in equilibrium or equipoise; poise; steady: as, to *balance* a pole on one's chin.

I cannot give due action to my words,
Except a sword or sceptre *balance* it.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

The maids of Nazareth, as they trooped to fill
Their *balanced* urns beside the mountain rill.
O. W. Holmes, The Mother's Secret.

5. To serve as a counterpoise to; counterbalance; offset: as, the ups and downs of life *balance* each other.

One expression in the letter must check and *balance* the other. *Kent.*

In the case of a precision steel-yard, it is best so to distribute the mass of the beam that the right arm *balances* the left one. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 262.

6. To bring into a state of equality; make equal; offset (one thing with another).

To *balance* fortune by a just expense,
Join with economy, magnificence;
With splendour, charity; with plenty, health.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 223.

Like souls that *balance* joy and pain.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

Weariness was *balanced* with delight.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 246.

7. To use as a counterpoise or set-off.

Is it a rule of oratory to *balance* the style against the subject, and to handle the most sublime truths in the dullest language and the driest manner?
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

The . . . wisdom which *balanced* Egypt against Assyria.
Pusey, Minor Prophets, p. 47.

8. To sway up and down, like the arms of a balance.

Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and *balancing* his hands.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 200.

9. To settle by paying what remains due on an account; equalize or adjust.

Though I am very well satisfied that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way.
Addison, Spectator.

10. To examine or compare by summations, etc., so as to show how assets and liabilities or debits and credits stand: as, let us *balance* our accounts.—**11.** *Naut.*, to steady (a ship in bad weather) by reefing with a balance-reef.—**Balanced copula.** See *copula.*—**To balance books,** to close or adjust each personal or general account in a ledger.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have an equality or equivalence in weight, parts, etc.; be in a state of equipoise; be evenly adjusted: as, the two things exactly *balance;* I cannot make the account *balance.*—**2.** To oscillate like the beams of a balance; waver; hesitate. [Rare.]

He would not *balance* nor err in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*

3. In *dancing*, to move forward and backward, or in opposite directions, like the arms of a balance; especially, to set to a partner.—**4.** To be employed in finding the balance or balances of an account or accounts.

Oh! who would cast and *balance* at a desk,
Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd stool,
Till all his juice is dried? *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

balance-bar (bal′ans-bär), *n.* Same as *balance-beam*, 2.

balance-barometer (bal′ans-ba-rom″e-tėr), *n.* A barometer consisting of a beam balanced on a pivot, and formed, on opposite sides of the pivot, of materials differing greatly in specific gravity. The bulks of the parts on either side of the fulcrum, and consequently the volumes of air displaced by them, thus differ greatly. If the air increases in density, its effective buoyancy on the more bulky arm considerably exceeds its effect upon the smaller; the former therefore rises. If the air becomes lighter, the reverse happens. The vibrations are noted upon a scale.

balance-beam (bal′ans-bēm), *n.* **1.** The beam of a balance.—**2.** A long beam attached to a drawbridge, the gate of a canal-lock, etc., serving partially to counterbalance its weight, and used in opening and closing it. Also called *balance-bar.*

balance-bob (bal′ans-bob), *n.* A beam, bent lever, or bob, rocking or oscillating on an axis, and having at one end a counterpoise, while the other is attached to the rod of a Cornish pumping-engine. It is designed to relieve the strain on the engine and rod resulting from lifting a heavy load. Also called *oscillating* or *rocking bob.* See *bob*1.

balance-book (bal′ans-bůk), *n.* In *com.*, a book in which the adjusted debtor and creditor accounts have been posted from the ledger.

balance-bridge (bal′ans-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the overhang beyond an abutment is counterbalanced either by means of heavy weights connected with it by chains running over pulleys, or by a portion of the roadway which extends backward from the abutment. See *bascule-bridge.*

balance-chamber (bal′ans-chām″bėr), *n.* In a Whitehead torpedo, a compartment just behind the condensed-air chamber, containing the devices which keep the torpedo at its proper depth in the water.

balance-crane (bal′ans-krān), *n.* A crane in which the load is counterbalanced in whole or in part by a weight, swinging with the load, but placed upon the opposite side of the pintle or post.

balance-dynamometer (bal′ans-dī-na-mom′e-tėr), *n.* A form of dynamometer in which the principle of the steelyard is used to estimate the number of foot-pounds of power. The power is transmitted through a toothed wheel (or a pair of them) the axis of which is a fulcrum for the wheel considered as a transmitting lever. The power required to hold up this fulcrum, measured by the position of the counterpoise on the steelyard which supports it, will give the number of pounds of effort transmitted.

balance-electrometer (bal′ans-ē-lek-trom′e-tėr), *n.* A form of absolute electrometer. See *electrometer.*

balance-engine (bal′ans-en″jin), *n.* A steam-engine which has two pistons acting in opposite directions in the same cylinder.

balance-fish (bal′ans-fish), *n.* A name of the hammerhead, or hammer-headed shark, *Sphyrna zygæna:* so called because the sides of the head resemble the arms of a balance. Also called *hammer-fish.* See cut under *hammerhead.*

balance-frame (bal′ans-frām), *n.* One of two frames of a ship which are of equal weight and at equal distances from its center of gravity.

balance-gate (bal′ans-gāt), *n.* **1.** A gate either so supported in the middle, or so counterweighted, that its weight may rest vertically upon the gate-post instead of hanging upon one side of it.—**2.** In *hydraulics*, a gate having equal areas upon each side of the supporting post, so that the action of a current may not impede its movement.

balance-level (bal′ans-lev″el), *n.* A builders' or surveyors' instrument, consisting of a bar exactly balanced and suspended by a cord, and carrying two sights which show the line of level. Sometimes the bar is placed at right angles to a rod, the whole being allowed to hang like a pendulum. A telescope is sometimes substituted for the bar and sights.

balancement (bal′ans-ment), *n.* [< *balance, v.*, + *-ment.*] The act of balancing, or the state of being balanced. [Rare.]

The law of compensation or *balancement.*
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 262.

balance-pit (bal′ans-pit), *n.* In *mining*, the shaft or excavation in which the balance or counterpoise moves.

balance-plow (bal′ans-plou), *n.* A plow in which two sets of plow-bodies and colters are attached to an iron frame moving on a fulcrum, one set at either extremity, and pointing in different directions. The balance-plow is intended

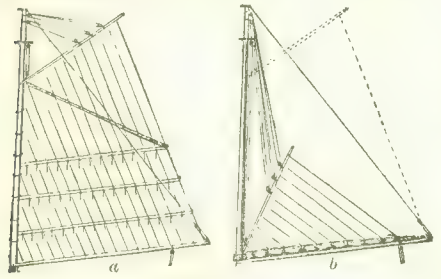
to be used without turning, and is so arranged as to cast all the furrows in the same direction, the one part of the frame being raised out of the ground when moving in one direction, and the other when moving in the opposite. It is the front part of the frame, or that furthest from where the driver sits, which is elevated, the plowing apparatus connected with the after part being always inserted in the ground and doing the work. Balance-plows are used in steam-plowing. Generally two, three, or four sets of plow-bodies and colters are attached to either extremity, so that two, three, or four furrows are made at once. See *plow*.

balancer (bal′an-sėr), *n.* 1. One who balances or weighs; a weigher of things in or as in a balance.

The nicest of our modern critical *balancers*.
Dawson, Orig. of World, p. 59.

2. An acrobat; one who balances himself.—3. One who or that which keeps a thing or things in equilibrium; that which maintains or helps to maintain something in a state of balance or equipoise.—4. Specifically, in *entom.*, a halter (which see); a poiser; the small organ supposed to be useful in balancing the body; one of a pair of slender processes with clubbed ends placed near the insertion of the wings, especially of dipterous insects.—5. In *herpet.*, an elongate cylindrical rod protruding from each side of the head of larval salamanders, in front of the gills: permanently retained in certain forms, as the cæcilias and some salamanders. *E. D. Cope.*

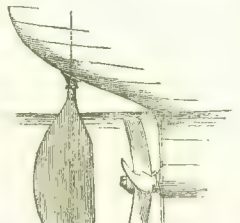
balance-reef (bal′ans-rēf), *n.* *Naut.*, a reef-band crossing a sail diagonally. A balance-reef



Balance-reef.
a, sail before reefing; *b*, balance-reefed sail.

is generally placed in all gaff-sails, the band running from the throat to the clew. Either the upper or the lower half of the sail may be reefed.

balance-rudder (bal′ans-rud″ėr), *n.* A rudder supported on a skeg or projection from the keel, about one third of its surface being forward of and two thirds abaft its vertical axis of motion. See *rudder*.



Balance-rudder.

balance-rynd (bal′-ans-rīnd), *n.* An iron bar stretched across the eye of a revolving millstone, to support the stone upon the top of its spindle.

balance-sections (bal′ans-sek″shonz), *n. pl.* In *ship-building*, a pair of sections, one near each end of the vessel, which are not designed till after the midship section and the water-line are determined.

balance-sheet (bal′ans-shēt), *n.* A statement made by merchants and others to show the true state of a particular business. A balance-sheet should exhibit all the balances of debits and credits, also the value of the merchandise, and the result of the whole. (*Bouvier.*) A statement designed to show the assets and liabilities and the profits and losses of a company. (*Marsh*, Bank Book-keeping.)

Many banks publish *balance-sheets* professing to show the reserve of ready money.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 320.

balance-step (bal′ans-step), *n.* In *milit. tactics*, an exercise in squad-drill intended to teach the principles of marching.

balance-thermometer (bal′ans-thėr-mom″e-tėr), *n.* A device in which mercury inclosed in a balanced tube is caused to make one or the other of the ends preponderate, thereby opening or closing a window or damper, or touching an alarm.

balance-valve (bal′ans-valv), *n.* A valve in which the fluid is admitted to both sides, and acts with nearly equal pressure in opposite directions, but with an excess in the direction of the seat sufficient to keep the valve in contact with it when closed. It is a construction designed to permit the operation of a valve by a slight force. The *balance puppet-valve* has two disks upon a single stem, the fluid being admitted either between the two disks or above the upper and below the lower. One disk is made larger than the other, that there may be a slight excess of pressure tending to close the valve, or to keep it pressed to its seat.

balance-vise (bal′ans-vīs), *n.* A small tail-vise used by watchmakers.

balance-wheel (bal′ans-hwēl), *n.* 1. A wheel in a watch or chronometer which by the regularity of its motion determines the beat or strike.—2. Figuratively, whatever serves for the regulation or coördination of movements.

These are in themselves very objectionable; the true regulators, the proper *balance-wheels*, are those which have been described. *Brougham.*

Balance-wheel engine, a watchmakers' instrument, used in the construction of the balance-wheel.—**Balance-wheel file**, a watchmakers' file with three sides, one convex and cut, the others plane and smooth. It is used in working in the sector openings of a balance-wheel.—**Compensation balance-wheel**, a balance-wheel whose rim is formed of two metals of different expansive powers, so arranged that the change of size of the wheel, as the temperature rises or falls, is compensated for by the change in position of the parts of the rim.

balandra (ba-lan′drą), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *balandra* = F. *bélandre*, < D. *bijlander*, > E. *bilander*: see *bilander*.] A small coasting vessel used in South America.

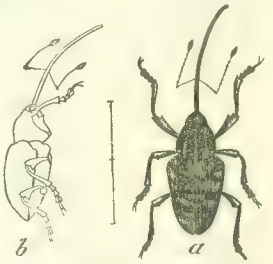
balandrana (ba-lan′dra-nä), *n.* [ML.; OF. *balandran*, F. *balandras* = Sp. *balandrán* = It. *palandrano, palandrana*; origin unknown.] A wide cloak or mantle used as an additional garment by travelers and others in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Also called *supertotus*.

balanid (bal′ą-nid), *n.* A cirriped of the family *Balanidæ*.

Balanidæ (ba-lan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balanus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sessile thoracic cirripeds, of which the genus *Balanus* is the type. The peduncle is absent or rudimentary, the operculum is present, and the scuta and terga are movably articulated. The species are commonly called *acorn-shells* or *sea-acorns*, and often share the name *barnacle* with the species of *Lepas*. They are found all over the world, adhering closely to submerged rocks, timber, etc. Also *Balanoidea*. See cuts under *Balanus*.

balaniferous (bal-ą-nif′ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *balanus* (< Gr. *βάλανος*), an acorn, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing, yielding, or producing acorns.

Balaninus (bal-ą-nī′nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *balanus* (< Gr. *βάλανος*), an acorn, + *-inus*.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* or weevils; the nut-weevils. *B. nucum* is the weevil of hazels and filberts; *B. glandium* and *B. rectus*, of acorns.



Nut-weevil (*Balaninus rectus*, Say).
a, dorsal view; *b*, lateral view. (Vertical line shows natural size, including proboscis.)

balanism (bal′ą-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn, a suppository, + *-ism*; cf. Gr. *βαλανίζειν*, administer a suppository.] In *med.*, the application of a suppository or pessary.

balanite (bal′ą-nīt), *n.* [< L. *balanites*: see *Balanites*.] 1†. A kind of precious stone.—2. A fossil cirriped of the family *Balanidæ*.

Balanites (bal-ą-nī′tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βαλανίτης*, a precious stone, prop. adj. (sc. *λίθος*), acorn-shaped, < *βάλανος*, an acorn. Cf. *Balanus*.] 1. [*l. c.*] A kind of precious stone; balanite.—2. [NL.] The name given by Delile in 1813 to the genus *Agialid* of Adanson (1763). They are zygophyllaceous shrubs of the old world. The fruit is a one-seeded drupe, the pulp of which is sometimes used in India in cleaning silk. The oily seeds, as well as the bark and subacid leaves of the Indian species, *A. Roxburghii*, are employed in native medicine, and the hard woody nut is made into a kind of fireworks. The African species is *A. Ægyptiacum*.

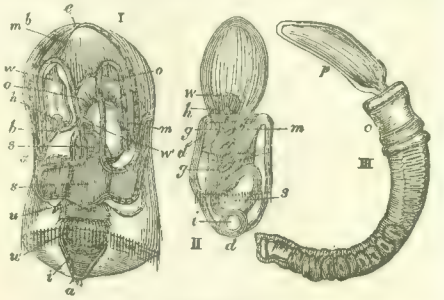
3. [NL.] A genus of fossil cirripeds, of the family *Balanidæ*.

balanitis (bal-ą-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάλανος*, acorn, glans penis, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the glans penis.

balanoglossid (bal″ą-nō-glos′id), *n.* A member of the family *Balanoglossidæ*.

Balanoglossidæ (bal″ą-nō-glos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balanoglossus* + *-idæ*.] The family of invertebrates represented by the genus *Balanoglossus*.

Balanoglossus (bal″ą-nō-glos′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] 1. An extraordinary genus of invertebrate animals, the type not only of a family, *Balanoglossidæ*, but also of an order or even a distinct class of animals, *Enteropneusta* (which see). It is related in its mode of development to the echinoderms, in some respects to the ascidians, and is usually classed with the



Balanoglossus.
I. The *Tornaria* larva, about 1-12 of an inch long, enlarged, side view. *a*, anus; *b*, vessels leading to the dorsal pore, *d*, from sac of the water-vascular system, *w*; *w*, prolongation of the sac; *h*, heart; *i*, intestine; *s*, stomach; *o*, esophagus; *m*, mouth; *u*, *u*, lobes of alimentary canal; *mb*, muscular band from eye-speck, *e*, to water-vascular sac. II. Young balanoglossus. Letters as before, except *g*, the first-formed branchial stigmata. III. Balanoglossus, more advanced. *c*, collar; *p*, proboscis.

Vermes. The members of this genus are elongated, footless, soft-bodied worms, with the mouth at one end of the body and the anus at the other. The fore part of the body presents a kind of collar surrounding a constriction from which springs a long hollow proboscis-like organ, whence the name *Balanoglossus*, this organ being like a tongue somewhat acorn-shaped, proceeding from within the collar like an acorn from its cup. On the portion of the body from which the proboscis springs there is a flattened area with a longitudinal series of branchial apertures, communicating with branchial sacs connected with the alimentary canal; hence the term *Enteropneusta*. In consequence of this relation of the respiratory to the alimentary canal, Huxley associates *Balanoglossus* with *Tunicata* (or ascidians) as members of a pharyngopneustal series. The larval form of *Balanoglossus* was formerly called *Tornaria*, and regarded as an echinoderm from its great resemblance to the larva of a starfish.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Balanoglossus*.

balanoid (bal′ą-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *βαλανοειδής*, like an acorn, < *βάλανος*, an acorn, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Resembling an acorn: specifically applied to the acorn-shells of the family *Balanidæ*. See cut under *Balanus*.

II. *n.* An acorn-shell; a cirriped of the family *Balanidæ*.

Balanoidea (bal-ą-noi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balanus* + *-oidea*. Cf. *balanoid*.] Same as *Balanidæ*.

Balanophoraceæ (bal″ą-nō-fō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn, + *-φόρος*, bearing (< *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]), + *-aceæ*.] A family of curious apetalous leafless plants, related to the mistletoe, but parasitic upon the roots instead of the branches of other plants. From their simple structure, they were formerly thought to be allied to the fungi. There are about 37 known species, grouped into 14 genera, natives of the tropics. They are generally of a



Balanophora fungosa (J. Hooker). *a*, plant, much reduced; *b*, female flower; *c*, male flower.

bright yellow or red color. Their small flowers, in most cases unisexual, are aggregated into dense masses. The fruit is one-celled, with a single seed.

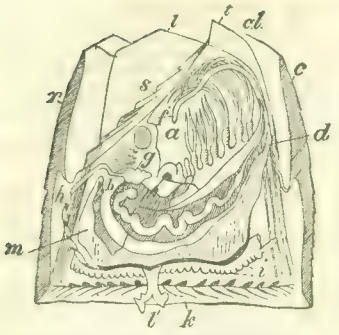
balant† (bā′lant), *a.* [< L. *balan(t-)s*, ppr. of *balare*, bleat. Cf. *baa*.] Bleating.

The *balant* and latrant noises of that sort of people.
C. Mather, Mag. Christ. (ed. 1852), App., p. 620.

Balanus (bal′ą-nus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn. Cf. L. *glans*, an acorn: see *gland*.] The typical genus of sessile cirripeds of the family *Balanidæ*; the acorn-shells or sea-acorns, called *barnacles*, except in Great Britain, where the pedunculated *Lepadidæ* have that name. *B. tintinnabulum* is the representative species. The shell consists of 6 plates, with an operculum of 4 valves. Colonies are to be found on rocks left dry at low water, on ships, on timber, on lobsters and other crustaceans, and on the shells of conchifers and other mollusks. They differ from the members of the genus *Lepas* in having a symmetrical shell and in being destitute of a flexible stalk. They pass through a larval stage of exis-



Balanus porcatus.



Diagrammatic section of Acorn-shell (*Balanus*).

a, cavity of the sac lying over the labrum; *b*, prosoma; *c*, carina; *cl*, carinolateral compartment; *l*, lateral compartment; *r*, rostrum; *s*, scutum; *t*, tergum; *f*, penis; *g*, gut-formed gland; *h*, duct connecting *g* with *s*, peduncular or ovarian tubules, and *k*, cement-duct and glands; *l*, antennæ; *m*, ovigerous frænum; *d*, anus.

tence, at which period they are not fixed, but move about by means of swimming-feet, and possess large stalked eyes, both feet and eyes disappearing when they attach themselves to their final place of repose.

balas[1], **balass** (bal'as, ba-las'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ballas*, etc., < ME. *balas*, *balace*, *balays*, etc., < OF. *balais*, *balai* = Pr. *balays*, *balach* = Sp. *balax* = Pg. *balache* = It. *balascio*, < ML. *balascius*, *balascus*, < Ar. *balakhsh*, a kind of ruby, < Pers. *Badakhshān*, a country in central Asia north of the Hindu Kush mountains (called *Balasian* by Marco Polo), where this ruby is found.] A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose-red color, sometimes inclining to orange. See *spinel*. Usually called *balas-ruby*.

William of Wykeham . . . bequeathed to his successor in the bishopric of Winchester . . . his larger gold pontifical ring, with a sapphire stone, surrounded with four *balas-rubies*, and two small diamonds and eleven pearls.
Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, ii. 171.

balas[2] (bal'as), *n.* [Turk.] A long dagger intended for thrusting rather than cutting, used by the Turks; a Turkish yataghan. *R. F. Burton.*

balase[1]†, *n.* See *balas*[1].

balase[2]†, *n.* See *ballast*.

balass, *n.* See *balas*[1].

balata (bal'a-tä), *n.* Same as *balata-gum*.

balata-gum (bal'a-tä-gum), *n.* [Am. Sp. *balata*, of native origin.] The inspissated juice of a tree, *Mimusops globosa*, of tropical America. It is intermediate in character between caoutchouc and gutta-percha, and from its great strength is especially suited for belting and similar uses.

balata-tree (bal'a-tä-trē), *n.* A large sapotaceous tree of the West Indies, *Bumelia retusa*, the wood of which is very hard. See *bully-tree*.

balatron† (bal'a-tron), *n.* [< L. *balatro(n-)*, a babbler, jester, buffoon, prob. for **blatero(n-)*, < *blaterare*, babble.] A buffoon. *Cockeram.*

balatronic (bal-a-tron'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to buffoons. *Sala.* [Rare.]

balausta (ba-lâs'tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *balaustium*: see *Balaustion*.] A fruit like the pomegranate, succulent within and many-seeded, with a firm rind, and tipped with the persistent lobes of the calyx.

balaustine (ba-lâs'tin), *a.* [< L. *balaustium* (< Gr. *βαλαύστιον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate) + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the wild pomegranate-tree.—**Balaustine flowers**, the dried flowers of the pomegranate, used in medicine as an astringent.

Balaustion (ba-lâs'ti-on), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *balaustium*, < Gr. *βαλαύστιον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate. Cf. *baluster*.] A genus of myrtaceous plants, of a single species, *B. pulcherrimum*, a shrub inhabiting southwestern Australia. It bears numerous flowers resembling in shape and color those of the dwarf pomegranate.

balausty† (ba-lâs'ti), *n.* [< L. *balaustium*: see *Balaustion*.] Same as *balaustine flowers*.

balayeuse (bal-ā-yèz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *balayeur*, a sweeper, < *balayer*, sweep, < *balai*, OF. *balei*, *baleis*, a broom, dial. the broom-plant, > ME. *baleis*, a rod.] A strip of plaited muslin or lace placed inside of the bottom of women's dresses to protect them from the floor.

balayn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *baleen*.

balays†, *n.* An obsolete form of *balas*[1].

bal-boy (bâl'boi), *n.* A boy working in a mine. *Ure*, Dict., I. 280. [Cornish.]

Balbriggan hosiery. See *hosiery*.

balbusard (bal'bū-särd), *n.* [F., also *balbuzard*.] A name of the osprey or bald buzzard, *Pandion haliaëtus*. It was taken in 1828 by Fleming as a genus name in the form *Balbusardus*. [Not in use.]

balbutiate† (bal-bū'shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. as if **balbutiare* for *balbutire*, stammer, < *balbus*, stammering.] To stammer in speaking.

balbutient† (bal-bū'shi-ent), *a.* [< L. *balbutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *balbutire*, stammer: see *balbutiate*.] Stammering.

balbuties (bal-bū'shi-ēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *balbus*, stammering. Cf. *balbutiate*.] 1. Stammering. —2. A vicious and incomplete pronunciation, in which almost all the consonants are replaced by *b* and *l*. *Dunglison.*

bal-captain (bâl'kap″tān), *n.* A mine-captain. [Cornish.]

balcon†, **balconet**†, *n.* [< F. *balcon*, < It. *balcone*, a balcony: see *balcony*.] A balcony or gallery. *Pepys.*

balconet (bal-kō-net'), *n.* [Also *balconette*, < *balcon*, balcony, + *-et*, *-ette*. Cf. It. dim. *balconata*.] A low ornamental railing to a door or window, projecting but slightly beyond the threshold or sill.



A Venetian Balcony.

balconied (bal'kō-nid), *a.* Having a balcony or balconies.

The house was double-*balconied*.
Roger North, Examen, iii. 7.

balcony (bal'kō-ni, until recently bal-kō'ni), *n.*; pl. *balconies* (-niz). [Formerly also *balcone*, *balconie*, *balcony*, etc. (sometimes *balcon*, after F. *balcon*), < It. *balcone*, < *balco*, a beam, scaffold, < OHG. *balko*, *balcho*, a scaffold, = E. *balk*, a beam, etc.: see *balk*[1], *n.*] 1. A stage or platform projecting from the wall of a building within or without, supported by columns, pillars, or consoles, and encompassed with a balustrade, railing, or parapet. Outer balconies are common before windows, and inner ones in ball-rooms, public halls, etc.

The flourish of trumpets and kettledrums from a high *balcony*, which overlooked the hall, announced the entrance of the maskers. *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. xviii.

2. In theaters, a gallery occupying various positions. In some theaters it is a raised tier of seats surrounding the parquette; in others it takes the place of the dress-circle; and in others still it is the gallery immediately behind or above the dress-circle.

bald[1] (bâld), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balde*, *baulde*, *bal'd*, *ball'd*, < ME. *balde*, *belde*, earlier *balled*, *ballid*, *ballede*, bald; of uncertain origin, (1) by some regarded as identical with the rare early ME. *ballede*, in the apparent sense of rotund, corpulent, applied to the body, lit. 'balled,' round like a ball (< *ball*[1] + *-ed*[2]), and hence, perhaps, of the head, smooth, hairless; otherwise (2) perhaps < *ball*, a white streak or spot (a word of Celtic origin not found in ME., but prob. then existent: see *ball*[3]), + *-ede*, an adj. suffix connected with *-ed*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Wanting hair, as the head, in some part (usually the top, or front and top) where it naturally grows; partly or wholly deprived of hair on the head, as a person.

His heed was *ballid* and schon as eny glas.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 198.

Cæsar, . . . because his head was *bald*, covered that defect with laurels. *Addison.*

2. Without the natural or usual covering of the head or top; bareheaded: as, a *bald* oak; a *bald* mountain.

No question asked him by any of the senators, but they stand *bald* before him. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

Thy *bald*, awful head, O sovran Blanc!
Coleridge, Chamouni.

3. Destitute of beard or awn: as, *bald* wheat. —4. Wanting force or meaning; meager; paltry: as, a *bald* sermon; a *bald* truism. —5. Destitute of appropriate ornament; too bare, plain, or literal; unadorned; inelegant: as, "a *bald* translation," *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 6.

He [Milton] could stoop to a plain style, sometimes even to a *bald* style; but false brilliancy was his utter aversion. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Ghastly thro' the drizzling rain
On the *bald* street breaks the blank day.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vii.

6. Bare; open; undisguised.

A *bald* egotism which is quite above and beyond selfishness. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 314.

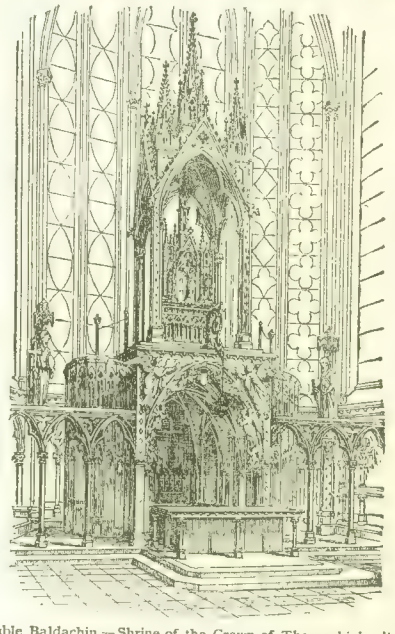
7. Having white on the face or head: specifically applied to several birds: as, the *bald* buzzard, eagle, etc.

II. *n.* A natural meadow or grassy plain occurring on the rounded summit of a high mountain: a term in use in the southern extension of the Appalachian ranges, where a number of the highest knobs have their dome-shaped tops entirely bare of trees.

bald[1]† (bâld), *v. t.* [< *bald*[1], *a.*] To make bald; deprive of hair.

bald[2]†, *a.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *bold*. It is retained in this spelling as an element in certain proper names of Anglo-Saxon or Old High German origin: as, *Baldwin*, *Archibald*, *Ethelbald*, etc.

baldachin (bal'da-kin), *n.* [In def. 1 also formerly *baldakin*, *baldekin*, and earlier *baudekin*, q. v.; in def. 2 also *baldaquin*, and, as It. or Sp., *baldacchino*, *baldaquino*; < F. *baldaquin* = Sp. *baldaquino* = Pg. *baldaquim*, < It. *baldacchino* (ML. *baldakinus*, etc.), a canopy, < *Baldacco*, It. form of *Bagdad* (Ar. *Baghdad*), where a rich cloth used for such canopies was manufactured.] 1†. Same as *baudekin*.—2. A canopy of various kinds. (*a*) A portable decorative covering, borne in ceremonial processions as a sign of rank or dignity; particularly, the dais-like canopy carried over the pope, which is supported on eight poles and carried by distinguished personages. (*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a portable canopy borne over the eucharist carried processionally, as on the feast of Corpus Christi. (*c*) A stationary covering, of baudekin, silk, or other rich stuff, stretched above the seat of a dignitary; in general, the canopy of a dais; sometimes, that of a bed with curtains. (*d*) A fixed



Double Baldachin.—Shrine of the Crown of Thorns, high altar of the Sainte Chapelle, Paris; 13th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

canopy, often of metal or stone, above the isolated high altar in many churches, especially in Italy and the East. From its center, according to the old ritual, usually hung by a chain the vessel containing the Host; but this usage has now been superseded. Baldachins also occur in other positions than over altars, as over tombs, shrines, etc. Also spelled *baldaquin*. Also called *ciborium*.

baldachino (bal-da-kē'nō), *n.* [< It. *baldacchino*.] Same as *baldachin*.

baldaquin (bal'da-kin), *n.* See *baldachin*.

baldaret, *n.* [Origin obscure; some suppose an allusion to the god Balder and his restoration to life.] An old name of the amaranth, *Amaranthus hybridus*.

bald-coot (bâld'köt), *n.* See *baldicoot*.

baldekin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *baldachin*.

balden (bâl'den), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *bald*[1] + *-en*[1].] To make or become bald. [Rare.]

Balder-brae, Balder's-brae (bâl'dêr-, bâl'dêrz-brā), *n.* [North. E., < Icel. *Baldrs-brā* (*Cotula fetida*) = Norw. *baldur-braa*, *ballebraa* (*Pyrethrum inodorum*), that is, as also in E., *Balder's brow*; also corruptly *bald eyebrow*. From *Balder*, a Norse divinity, son of Odin.] An old name for the mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*.

balderdash (bâl'dėr-dash), *n.* [First in sense 1; of obscure origin, appar. dial. or slang: according to one conjecture, < Dan. *balder*, noise, clatter (from a verb repr. by Sw. dial. *ballra*, Norw. *baldra*, bellow, prattle, = Icel. refl. *baldrast*, *ballrast*, clatter; cf. D. LG. *balderen*, roar, thunder), + *dash*, repr. Dan. *daske*, slap, flap: see *dash*. But the word may be merely one of the numerous popular formations, of no definite elements, so freely made in the Elizabethan period.] **1†.** A jumbled mixture of frothy liquors.

To drink such *balderdash* or bonny-clabber.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 2.

2. Senseless prate; an unmeaning or nonsensical jumble of words; trashy talk or writing.

I heard him charge this publication with ribaldry, scurrility, billingsgate, and *balderdash*.
Horne Tooke, Trial, p. 25.

= **Syn. 2.** See *prattle*, *n.*

balderdash (bâl'dėr-dash), *v. t.* [< *balderdash*, *n.*] To jumble and adulterate (liquors); hence, to mix with inferior ingredients; adulterate: with *with* before the adulterant: as, to *balderdash* wine *with* cider. [Rare.]

The wine-merchants of Nice brew and *balderdash* and even mix it with pigeon's dung and quicklime.
Smollett, Travels, xix.

Balder's-brae, *n.* See *Balder-brae*.

bald-faced (bâld'fāst), *a.* Having a white face or white on the face: said of animals: as, a *bald-faced* stag.

baldhead (bâld'hed), *n.* **1.** A man bald on the head. 2 Ki. ii. 23.—**2.** The name of a breed of domestic pigeons.—**3.** A name of the fruit-crows (*Cotingidæ*) of South America, of the genus *Gymnocephalus*. *G. calvus* is the capuchin baldhead.

bald-headed (bâld'hed″ed), *a.* Having a bald head.—**Bald-headed eagle.** See *eagle*.

baldicoot (bâl'di-köt), *n.* [Also *baldecoot*, *baldcoot*, < *bald*[1] + *coot*; the syllable *-i-* is meaningless.] **1.** The common coot, *Fulica atra*. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, a monk, on account of his somber raiment and shaven crown.

Princesses that . . . demean themselves to hob and nob with these black *baldicoots*.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, iii. 4.

baldly (bâld'li), *adv.* So as to be bald, in any sense of that word.

baldmoney (bâld'mun″i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baldimonie*, *baudmoney*, etc., < ME. *baldmony*, *baldemoyn*, *baldemoyne*, *baldemoin*, an early name of gentian; origin unknown.] **1†.** A name of various species of gentian.—**2.** A name for the mew or spignel, an umbelliferous plant of Europe, *Meum athamanticum*.

baldness (bâld'nes), *n.* [< ME. *balldnesse*; < *bald*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bald. (*a*) Lack of hair or natural covering on the head or top; absence or loss of hair. (*b*) Deficiency of appropriate ornament, as in writing; meanness or inelegance; want of ornament: as, *baldness* of style.

Baldness of allusion and barbarity of versification.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 74.

baldpate (bâld'pāt), *n.* **1.** A person with a bald head.

Come hither, goodman *baldpate*.
Shak., M. for M., v. i.

2. In *ornith.*, a kind of duck with white on the head; a widgeon, *Mareca penelope* and *M. americana*. See cut under *widgeon*.

baldpate, bald-pated (bâld'pāt, -pā″ted), *a.* Lacking hair on the pate; shorn of hair.

You *bald-pated*, lying rascal. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

baldrib (bâld'rib), *n.* **1.** A joint of pork cut from nearer the rump than the spare-rib, and consisting of a rib from which the fat has been removed.

Baldrib, griskin, chine, or chop.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, a lean, lanky person. [Rare.]

Faith, thou art such a spring *baldrib*, all the mistresses in the town will never get thee up. *Middleton.*

baldric (bâl'drik), *n.* [Formerly also *baudrick*, etc., < ME. *baudrik*, *bawdrik*, *bauderik*, etc., earlier *baudry*, < OF. *baudrei*, *baldrei*, *baldret* (later *baudroy* and, with added suffix, *baudrier*) = Pr. *baudrat* (ML. *baldringus*), appar. < MHG. *balderich*, a girdle, perhaps < OHG. *balz* = E. *belt*, < L. *balteus*: see *belt*.] **1.** A belt, or an ornament resembling a belt.

A palmer's amice wrapt him round,
With a wrought Spanish *baldrick* bound.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 19.

In particular—(*a*†) A belt worn round the waist, as the Roman cingulum, or military belt. (*b*) A jeweled ornament worn round the neck by both ladies and gentlemen in the sixteenth century. *R. Morris.* (*c*†) Figuratively, the zodiac. *Spenser.* (*d*) A belt worn over the right or left shoulder, crossing the body diagonally to the waist or below it, either simply as an ornament or to suspend a sword, dagger, or horn. Such belts, in medieval and Renaissance times, were sometimes richly decorated and garnished with bells, precious stones, etc.

Athwart his brest a *bauldrick* brave he ware
That shind, like twinkling stars, with stones most pretious rare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 29.

And from his blazon'd *baldric* slung
A mighty silver bugle hung.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii.

2†. The leather thong or gear by which the clapper of a church-bell was formerly suspended.

In the earliest accounts the *baldricks* of the bells are always referred to *eo nomine*, but later on they are called "leathers." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 495.

Also spelled *baldrick*.

baldric-wise (bâl'drik-wīz), *adv.* [< *baldric* + *wise*[2].] After the manner of a baldric; over one shoulder and hanging down to the waist.

balductum†, *n.* [Also *balducktum*, < ML. *balducta*, curd, hot milk curdled with ale or wine, a posset.] Balderdash; trash.

Baldwin bit. See *bit*[1].

baldy (bâl'di), *n.* [< *bald*[1] + dim. *-y*.] A nickname for a bald-headed person. [Colloq.]

bale[1] (bāl), *n.* [< ME. *bale*, *balwe*, *balw*, *baluw*, *balu*, etc., < AS. *balu*, *bealu*, *bealo* (*bealw-*, *bealow-*) = OS. *balu* = OFries. *balu-*, *bale-* (in comp.) = OHG. *balo* = Icel. *böl* (not in mod. G. Sw. Dan.), evil, calamity; prop. neut. of the adj. found only in AS. *balu*, *bealu* (*balw-*, *bealw-*) = MLG. *bal-* (in comp.), Goth. *balws* (in comp. and deriv.), evil, dire.] Evil; woe; calamity; misery; that which causes ruin, destruction, or sorrow. [Long obsolete until recently revived in poetry. It occurs especially in alliterative antithesis to *boot* or *bliss*.]

For now this day thou art my *bale*,
My boote when thou shold bee.
Robin Hood, in Percy's Reliques.

Yett still he strove to cloke his inward *bale*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 16.

Brought hither from their homes to work our *bale*.
Southey.

A touch, and bliss is turned to *bale*.
C. Thaxter, The Pimpernel.

bale[2] (bāl), *n.* [Sc. also *beal*, *bail*; < ME. *bale*, *baile*, *belle* (chiefly northern; the reg. southern ME. would be **bele*, **bel*, giving mod. E. **beal* or **beel*, like *deal*[1] or *eel*), < AS. *bǣl* = Icel. *bāl* = Sw. *bål* = Dan. *baal*, a great fire, a blazing pile, funeral pyre; cf. Skt. *bhālas*, luster, Gr. *φαλός*, shining, white: see *ball*[3].] A large fire built out of doors and burning freely; a bonfire. Specifically—(*a*) A funeral pile or pyre. [Obsolete and poetical.] (*b*) A signal-fire; a beacon. See *beacon* and *bale-fire*.

On Penchryst glows a *bale* of fire,
And three are kindling on Priesthaughswire.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 27.

bale[3] (bāl), *n.* [< ME. *bale*, < OF. *bale*, *balle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bala* = It. *balla*, < ML. *bala*, *balla*, a ball, a round bundle, a package, < OHG. *balla*, *palla*, MHG. *balle*, a ball: see *ball*[1], of which *bale* is a doublet.] **1.** A large bundle or package of merchandise prepared for transportation, either in a cloth cover, corded or banded, or without cover, but compressed and secured by transverse bands, wires, or withes and longitudinal slats. The chief articles of merchandise that are baled are cotton, wool, and hay. The weight of a bale of American cotton is between 400 and 500 pounds, varying with the season of production. A bale of cochineal is 1½ hundredweight, a bale of Spanish wood 2½ hundredweight, a bale of caraway-seeds 3 hundredweight, a bale of Mocha coffee 303 pounds, a bale of thread 100 bolts.

2†. A pair or set of dice.

It is a false die of the same *bale*, but not the same cut.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters.

I have a crew of angels prisoners in my pocket, and none but a good *bale* of dice can fetch them out.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii.

bale[3] (bāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *baled*, ppr. *baling*. [< *bale*[3], *n.*] To make up into a bale or bales.

bale[4]**†, bale**[5]**†, bale**[6]**†, bale**[7]. See *bail*[1], *bail*[2], *bail*[3], *bail*[4].

Balearian (bal-ē-ā'ri-an), *a.* Same as *Balearic*.

Balearic (bal-ē-ar'ik), *a.* [< L. *Balearicus*, better *Baliaricus* (Gr. Βαλιαρικός, also Βαλεαρικός and Βαλλιαρικός), < *Baleares*, better *Baliares*, Gr. Βαλιαρεῖς, the ancient name of the islands and of their inhabitants, lit., according to the common tradition, the slingers, < Gr. Βάλλειν, throw, sling.] Pertaining to the islands Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, etc., in the Mediterranean sea, called the Balearic islands.—**Balearic crane.** See *Balearica*.

Balearica (bal-ē-ar'i-kä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of L. *Balearicus*: see *Balearic*.] A genus of cranes, family *Gruidæ*, including the crowned cranes, *B. pavonina* and *B. regulorum*. They have a fastigiate fan-shaped erect crest of modified yellowish feathers resembling a miniature wisp-broom. The head is also variegated with black feathers and red naked spaces, and the throat is wattled; the general plumage is blackish, with much white on the wings. The total length is about 4 feet. These cranes occur in various parts of Africa, as well as in the islands to which they owe their name, and one species has occasionally been found in Europe. The genus has also been named *Balearius* (Rafinesque, 1815) and *Geranarchus* (Gloger, 1842).

balearican (bal-ē-ar'i-kan), *n.* [< *Balearica*.] A crane of the genus *Balearica*.

baleen (ba-lēn'), *n.* [< ME. *balene*, *baleyne*, a whale, < OF. *balene*, F. *baleine*, < L. *balæna*, a whale: see *Balæna*.] **1†.** A whale.—**2†.** The sea-bream.—**3.** Whalebone in its natural state: a name given by whale-fishers.

The horny "teeth" of the Lampreys, and of Ornithorhynchus, appear to be ecderonic structures, homologous with the *baleen* of the Cetacea, with the palatal plates of the Sirenia, or the beaks of Birds and Reptiles, and not with true teeth. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

baleen-knife (ba-lēn'nīf), *n.* A double-handled knife with a curved blade, used for splitting whalebone.

bale-fire (bāl'fīr), *n.* [< ME. *balefyre*, < AS. *bǣlfȳr*, < *bǣl*, bale, + *fȳr*, fire: see *bale*[2] and *fire*.] **1.** A large fire in the open air; particularly, the fire of a funeral pile.

The festival [of the death of the earth in winter] was . . . kept by the lighting of great fires, called *bale-fires*.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 227.

2. A beacon- or signal-fire.

Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
The glaring *bale-fires* blaze no more.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 1.

baleful (bāl'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *baleful*, *baluful*, < AS. *bealufull*, *bealofull*, < *bealu*, *bealo*, bale, + *-full*, -ful: see *bale*[1] and *-ful*.] **1.** Full of hurtful or malign influence; destructive; pernicious; noxious; direful; deadly: as, "*baleful* breath," *Dryden*; "*baleful* drugs," *Milton*, Comus, l. 225.

And when he weeps, as you think for his vices,
'Tis but as killing drops from *baleful* yew-trees,
That rot their honest neighbour.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 1.

This lustful, treacherous, and *baleful* woman.
Edinburgh Rev.

He reminded him that the *baleful* horoscope of Abdallah had predicted the downfall of Granada.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. xiv.

2. Fraught with bale; full of calamity or misfortune; disastrous; wretched; miserable.

Ah! lucklesse babe, borne under cruel starre,
And in dead parents *balefull* ashes bred.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 2.

That *baleful* burning night,
When subtle Greeks surpris'd King Priam's Troy.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

balefully (bāl'fûl-i), *adv.* [ME. *balfully*, *baillfully*; < *baleful* + *-ly*[2].] In a baleful manner. (*a*) Calamitously; perniciously; noxiously. (*b*) Miserably; unhappily; painfully.

balefulness (bāl'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being baleful.

Their blisse he turn'd to *balefulnesse*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 83.

bale-hook (bāl'hůk), *n.* **1.** A large hook suspended from the chain of a crane or winch, for use in lifting bales.—**2.** A smaller hand-hook used in handling unwieldy bales, boxes, and packages.

baleine (ba-lān'), *n.* [F., lit. a whale: see *baleen*.] A movable platform for the support of dumping-wagons, used in France in building railroad embankments.

baleist, *n.* [Early mod. E. *balys*, < ME. *baleys*, *baleis*, < OF. *baleis*, *balei*, mod. F. *balai*, a broom, besom, dial. also broom, genesta; cf. Bret. *balaen*, a broom, besom, *balan*, broom, genesta.] A rod; a twig.

baleless (bāl'les), *a.* [< ME. *baleles*, < AS. *bealuleás*, *bealolcás*, < *bealu*, *bealo*, bale, + *-leás*, -less: see *bale*[1] and *-less*.] Harmless; innocent.

baler[1] (bā'lėr), *n.* [< *bale*[3], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who bales, or makes up bales or bundles.

baler[2], *n.* See *bailer*[2].

balest, *n.* A Middle English form of *balas*[1].

balester†, *n.* See *balister*[1].

bale-tie (bāl'tī), *n.* A contrivance for joining the ends of the straps used in baling cotton, hay, etc.

baliki (ba-lē'kē), *n.* [Russ. *balyk*.] The backpieces of the sturgeon, salted and smoked in Russia for home use and exportation.

balin†, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *balin*, acc. of *balis*, < Gr. *βάλλις*, an unknown plant: see def.] An unknown plant, supposed to have wonderful medicinal virtues. *N. E. D.*

Having th' herbe *balin* in his wounds infus'd.
Great Britaines Troy (1609).

baline (ba-lēn′), *n.* [F., packing-cloth; cf. *balin*, winnowing-cloth.] A coarse kind of canvas used for packing.

balinger† (bal′in-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *balinger, balenger*, etc., < OF. *balengier, ballenjer, baleinier*, orig. a whale-ship (= Pg. *baleeiro*, a whaler, a whale-ship, = It. *baleniera*, a pinnace), < *baleine*, a whale: see *baleen*.] A small sea-going warvessel in use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and supposed to have been a kind of sloop without forecastle.

In February, 1417, the king possessed six great ships, eight barges, and ten *balingers*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 650.

baling-press (bā′ling-pres), *n.* A power-press employed for compressing soft or fibrous materials, as raw cotton, hay, and cotton and woolen goods, into bales for transportation.

balisaur (bal′i-sâr), *n.* [< Hind. *bālusūr*, sand-hog, < *bālu* (Beng. *bāli*), sand, + *sūr*, a hog (cf. Skt. *sūkara*, a hog).] The common Indian badger, *Arctonyx collaris*, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Melinæ*. It resembles the common European badger of the genus *Meles*, but is larger, and is, from its technical characteristics, placed in a different genus. It is a true badger, one of several members of the *Melinæ*. See *badger*[2]. Also spelled *balysaur*.

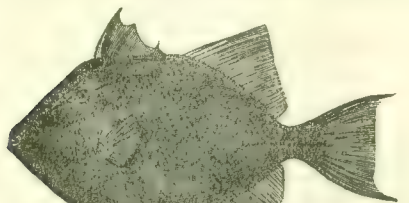
balise, *n.* See *balize*.

balista, *n.* See *ballista*.

balister[1]† (bal′is-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *balester*, < OF. *balestier*, < LL. *ballistarius*, one who makes crossbows, a crossbowman, < L. *ballista*, a crossbow. Cf. *arcubalister*.] A crossbowman.

balister[2]† (bal′is-tėr), *n.* [< OF. *balestre*, < ML. *balistra*, a var. of L. *ballista*, a crossbow (cf. ML. *balistarius arcus*, a crossbow): see *ballista*.] An arbalist or crossbow. Also spelled *ballister*.

Balistes (ba-lis′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *balista*, better *ballista*, the military engine; so called for the same reason as they are called trigger-fish: see def.] A genus of plectognath fishes, typical of the family *Balistidæ*, containing such species as *B. carolinensis*. They are known as *trigger-fish*, because one large and sharp first ray of the dorsal fin cannot be pressed down until the second ray is depressed, when the first shuts down as does the hammer of a gun when the trigger is pulled.



Trigger-fish (*Balistes capriscus*).

balistid (ba-lis′tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Balistidæ*.

Balistidæ (ba-lis′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balistes* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Balistes*, adopted by different authors with various limits. (*a*) In Bonaparte's early system, 1832, a family embracing the *Balistidæ*, *Triacanthidæ*, and *Ostraciontidæ*, and thus equivalent to the *Sclerodermes* of Cuvier. (*b*) In Bonaparte's later systems (1840, etc.), a family embracing the *Balistidæ* and *Triacanthidæ*, thus equivalent to the suborder *Scleroderm*i of Gill. (*c*) In Swainson's system, a family including all the plectognath fishes. (*d*) In Gill's system, a family of scleroderm plectognaths with reduced rhombiform or more or less spiniform dermal appendages; a compressed body; teeth few in number and more or less compressed; a long pelvis, compressed and arcuate, with the tip sometimes prominent and sometimes concealed; and no paired ventral fins or spines. The species are numerous in tropical and subtropical seas, and are divided into three subfamilies, the *Balistinæ*, *Monacanthinæ*, and *Psilocephalinæ*. See these words. Species are known as *trigger-fish*, *file-fish*, etc.

Balistina (bal-is-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balistes* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the second group of his family *Sclerodermi*, identical with the family *Balistidæ* of recent authors.

Balistinæ (bal-is-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balistes* + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of balistoid fishes having few vertebræ (17), an anterior dorsal fin consisting of 3 (rarely 2) spines, of which the first is enlarged and the second locks it in erection, branchial apertures behind the eyes, a compressed ovate form, and rhombiform scales. The most common English names of the species are *file-fish* and *trigger-fish*. The flesh is generally but little esteemed, and may even be poisonous; but in some places, as in Bermuda, one of the species of the genus *Balistes* is highly esteemed and locally called *turbot*. The skin is used for filing and as a substitute for sandpaper. See cut under *Balistes*.

2. In early systems of classification, a subfamily embracing the *Balistidæ* and *Triacanthidæ*, and equivalent to the suborder *Sclerodermi* of Gill.—3. In some systems, a subfamily equivalent to the family *Balistidæ* of Gill.

balistine (ba-lis′tin), *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Balistinæ*.

balistoid (ba-lis′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Balistes* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Balistidæ*.

II. *n.* A balistid.

balistraria (bal-is-trā′ri-ä), *n.* [ML., < *balistra*, a form of *ballista*, a crossbow: see *balister*[2].] In *old fort.*: (*a*) A loophole or aperture in the wall of a fortification, or in a wooden hoarding temporarily put up for defense, through which crossbowmen might discharge their bolts. See *loophole*, and compare *archeria*. (*b*) A room in which balisters or crossbows were kept.

balize, balise (ba-lēz′), *n.* [< F. *balise* = Sp. Pg. *baliza*, Sp. also *balisa, valiza*, a beacon, buoy, sea-mark; origin unknown.] A sea-mark or beacon at the mouth of a river or the entrance to a harbor; a barrel-buoy, a pole surmounted by a peculiar flag or other object, etc.

balk[1], **baulk** (bâk), *n.* [< ME. *balk, balke*, < AS. *balca*, a ridge, = OS. *balco* = OFries. *balka* = OD. *balke*, D. *balk* = MLG. *balke*, a beam, balance, corn-loft, LG. *balke*, corn-loft, = OHG. *balcho, balko* (> It. *balco*, a beam, > *balcone*, > E. *balcony*, q. v.), MHG. *balke*, G. *balke, balken*, a beam, bar; also, with diff. formative, AS. *balc* (once), a ridge, = Icel. *bālkr, bōlkr* = Sw. *balk* = Norw. *balk, bolk*, beam, bar, partition, division, = Dan. *balk*, ridge, partition; AS. *bolca*, gangway, = Icel. *bjālki* = Sw. *bjälke, bjelke* = Dan. *bjælke*, a beam; cf. AS. *bælc*, covering; perhaps akin to Gr. *φάλαγξ*, a beam, pole, log, trunk, block: see *phalanx*.] 1. A ridge; especially, a ridge left unplowed in the body of a field, or between fields; an uncultivated strip of land serving as a boundary, often between pieces of ground held by different tenants. The latter use originated in the open-field system (which see, under *field*). [Common in provincial English and Scotch.]

Dikeres and delueres digged vp the *balkes*.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 109.

Green *balks* and furrow'd lands.
Cowper, Retirement.

The property consisted of 2,752 acres, which were divided into 3,509 strips of land set at every possible angle, from nine to thirty feet wide and about nine or ten chains long, with a grass path called a *balk* between each.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 902.

2. A piece missed in plowing. Hence—3†. An omission; an exception.

The mad steele about doth fiercely fly,
Not sparing wight, ne leaving any *balke*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 16.

4. A blunder; a failure or miscarriage: as, to make a *balk;* you have made a bad *balk* of it. [Now chiefly colloq.] Hence—5. In *base-ball*, a motion made by the pitcher as if to pitch the ball, but without actually doing so.—6†. A barrier in one's way; an obstacle or stumbling-block.—7. A check or defeat; a disappointment.

A *balk* to the confidence of the bold undertaker. *South.*

8. In *coal-mining*, a more or less sudden thinning out, for a certain distance, of a bed of coal; a nip or want.—9. A beam or piece of timber of considerable length and thickness. Specifically—(*a*) A cross-beam in the roof of a house which unites and supports the rafters; a tie-beam. In old-fashioned one-story houses of Scotland, Ireland, and the North of England these tie-beams were often exposed, and boards or peeled saplings called *cabers* were laid across them, forming a kind of loft often called the *balks*. From these exposed tie-beams or from the cabers articles were often suspended. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Tubbes hanging in the *balkes*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 440.

The stiffest *balk* bends more or less; all joists creak.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 12.

(*b*) *Milit.*, one of the beams connecting the successive supports of a trestle-bridge or bateau-bridge. (*c*) In *carp.*, a squared timber, long or short; a large timber in a frame, floor, etc.; a square log.

10. The beam of a balance. [Obsolete, except in dialectal usage.]—11. In *billiards*, the space between the cushion of the table and the balk-line. A ball inside this space is said to be *in balk*.—12. A long wooden or iron table on which paper is laid in the press-room of a printing-office.—13. A set of stout stakes surrounded by netting or wickerwork for catching fish. *N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]—14. The stout rope at the top of fishing-nets by which they are fastened one to another in a fleet. [In Cornwall, *balch*.] *N. E. D.*

balk[1], **baulk** (bâk), *v.* [< ME. *balken*, make a balk in land, that is, leave a strip or ridge of land unplowed, < *balk*, a ridge: see *balk*[1], *n.* Cf. Norw. *balka*, do clumsy work.] I. *trans.* 1†. To make a balk or ridge in plowing; make a ridge in by leaving a strip unplowed.

To tille a felde man must have diligence,
And *balk* it not.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Hence—2†. To leave untouched generally; omit; pass over; neglect; shun.

Balk logic with acquaintance that you have.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

By reason of ye contagion then in London, we *baulked* the inns.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 10, 1641.

3. To place a balk in the way of; hence, to hinder; thwart; frustrate; disappoint.

My Sport is always *balkt*, or cut short—I stumble over the game I would pursue. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

Alike to the citizen and to the legislator, home experiences daily supply proofs that the conduct of human beings *balks* calculation. *H. Spencer*, Sins of Legislators, ii.

4†. To miss by error or inadvertence.

You cannot *baulk* your Road without the hazard of drowning. *Feltham*, Low Countries (1677), p. 46. (*N. E. D.*)

5†. To heap up so as to form a balk or ridge. [Rare.]

Ten thousand bold Scots, two-and-twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

[Some editors read *bak'd* in this passage.]—**Syn. 3.** *Foil, Thwart*, etc. See *frustrate*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stop short in one's course, as at a balk or obstacle: as, the horse *balked;* he *balked* in his speech.

Ne ever for rebuke or blame of any *balkt*.
Spenser, F. Q., iv. x. 24.

2†. To quibble; bandy words.

To feed her humour with his pleasing style,
Her list in stryfull termes with him to *balke*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 12.

They do not divide and *baulk* with God.
Manton, Works (1653), IV. 227. (*N. E. D.*)

balk[2] (bâk), *v. i.* [Prob. < ME. **balken* (not found in this sense, but cf. *balken*, var. of *belken, belchen*, belch, vociferate), < AS. *bælcian*, shout, = Fries. *balckien* = Flem. and D. *balken*, bawl, bray; cf. Flem. and D. *bulken* = LG. *bölken*, low, bellow, = G. *bölken, blöken*, bleat, low, bellow. The AS. form, which occurs but once in this sense, is by some identified with the closely related *bealcan*, or, with an added formative, *bealcettan, belcettan*, > ME. *balken, belken, belchen*, E. *belk, belch*, used also, in AS. chiefly, like L. *eructare*, as a transitive verb, and without offensive implication, belch out, vociferate, utter (words, hymns, etc.); so ME. *bolken*, mod. dial. *bouk, boke, bock*, etc.: see *belch, belk, bolk*. All these words are prob. based on the same imitative root; cf. *bawl, bellow, bleat*.] To signify to fishing-boats the direction taken by the shoals of herrings or pilchards, as seen from heights overlooking the sea: done at first by bawling or shouting, subsequently by signals. *N. E. D.* [Local, Eng.]

Balkan (bäl-kän′ or bâl′kan), *a.* [Formerly also *Balcan;* = F. *Balcan* = G. *Balkan*, etc., a name appar. of Slavic origin.] Of or pertaining to the Balkans, a mountain-range crossing Bulgaria from west to east, or to the peninsula embracing European Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Servia, and the regions westward to the Adriatic.

balker[1] (bâ′kėr), *n.* [< *balk*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who balks, in any sense of the verb.

balker[2] (bâ′kėr), *n.* [< *balk*[2] + *-er*[1].] A man stationed on a cliff or an eminence to look out for shoals of herrings or pilchards, and signal the direction taken by them. [Local, Eng.]

The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a plusher, who leapeth above water and bewrayeth them to the *balker*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

balkish† (bâ′kish), *a.* [< *balk*[1], *n.*, + *-ish*.] Furrowy; ridged; uneven.

That craggy and *balkish* way.
Stanihurst, Ded. of Holinshed's Chronicles, II.

balk-line (bâk′līn), *n.* In *billiards*, a diagonal line cutting off a corner, or a straight line cutting off a uniform space on each side (generally 14 inches), from the main field of the table.

balk-staff (bâk′stâf), *n.* A quarter-staff.

balky (bâ′ki), *a.* [< *balk*[1], *v.*, + *-y*.] Given to balking; apt to stop abruptly and obstinately refuse to move: as, a *balky* horse. [U. S.]

ball[1] (bâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balle*, sometimes *baule, bawle*, < ME. *bal, ball, balle*, either from Icel. (see below) or < AS. **beallu* or **bealla* (not found, but evidenced by the dim. *bealluc*, E. *ballock*, lit. a little ball: see *ballock*) = D. *bal* = Flem. *bal*, MLG. *bal*, LG. *ball*, a

ball, = OHG. **bal*, m., *ballo, pallo*, m., *balla, palla*, f., MHG. *bal, balle*, m., G. *ball*, m., a ball, *ballen*, m., a bale, package, = Icel. *böllr* = Norw. *ball*, ball, = Sw. *boll*, ball, *bal*, bale, = Dan. *bal*, billiard-ball, *balde*, ball (in anat.), *balle*, bale, *bold*, playing-ball; not found in Goth. Hence (from OHG.) ML. *balla, palla, bala*, a ball, a bale, > It. *balla, palla*, a ball (now distinguished: *balla*, a bale, *palla*, a ball), Sp. Pg. Pr. *bala*, a ball, a bale, = F. *balle*, OF. *balle, bale*, a ball, a bale, > D. *baal* = OFlem. *bale*, Flem. *bal*, MLG. *bale* = ME. *bale*, E. *bale*, prop. a round bundle: see *bale*[3]. Appar. a native Teut. word, akin to *boll*[1], *bowl*[1], q. v., and to L. *follis*, a wind-bag, an inflated ball for playing, > ult. E. *fool*: see *fool*[1] and *follicle*, etc. The Gr. *πάλλα*, a ball, is appar. a different word, but it may be the source of ML. and It. *palla*. See *balloon, ballot*.] **1.** A spherical or approximately spherical body; a sphere; a globe: as, a *ball* of snow, of thread, of twine, etc. Specifically—**2.** A round or nearly round body, of different materials and sizes, for use in various games, as base-ball, foot-ball, cricket, tennis, billiards, etc.—**3.** A game played with a ball, especially base-ball or any modification of it.—**4.** A toss or throw of a ball in a game: as, a swift *ball;* a high or low *ball.*—**5.** In *base-ball*, a pitch such that the ball fails to pass over the home-plate not higher than the shoulder nor lower than the knees of the striker: as, the pitcher is allowed four *balls* by the rules of the game.—**6.** A small spherical body of wood or ivory used in voting by ballot. See *ballot*[1] and *blackball.*—**7.** The missile or projectile thrown from a firearm or other engine of war; a bullet or cannon-ball, whether spherical (as originally) or conical or cylindrical (as now commonly); in artillery, a solid projectile, as distinguished from a hollow one called a *shell* (which see).—**8.** Projectiles, and more particularly bullets, collectively: as, to supply a regiment with powder and *ball;* the troops were ordered to load with *ball.*—**9.** In *printing*, a rounded mass or cushion of hair or wool, covered with soft leather or skin, and fastened to a stock called a ball-stock, used (generally in pairs, one for each hand) before the invention of the roller to ink type on the press: still in use by wood-engravers, but made of smaller size, and with a silk instead of a leather face. A similar ball is used in inking the blocks in calico-printing. That used by engravers in spreading an etching-ground is called a *dabber.*

10. A clew or cop of thread, twine, or yarn.—**11†.** A spherical piece of soap.

> Then she said to her maids, bring me oil and washing *balls*, and shut the garden doors, that I may wash me.
> *Susanna* (Apocrypha), i. 17.

> For my part, I'll go and get a sweet *ball*, and wash my hands of it. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

12. A rounded package; a bale.—**13.** In *metal.*, one of the masses of iron, weighing about 80 pounds, into which, in the process of converting pig-iron into wrought-iron by puddling, the iron in the reverberatory furnace is made up as soon as it begins to assume a pasty condition. As fast as the iron is balled it is taken out of the furnace, and is first hammered or squeezed, and then rolled into bars of any desired form.

14. In *med.*, a bolus; a large pill: now only in veterinary medicine.—**15.** In *pyrotechnics*, a globular mass of combustible ingredients, or a case filled with them, designed to set fire to something or to give forth light, etc.; a fire-ball.—**16.** In *cabinet-work*, the composition of shoemakers' wax used in waxing black-work.—**17.** Any part of a thing, especially of the human body, that is rounded or protuberant: as, the *ball* of the eye; the *ball* of the thumb; the *ball* of a dumb-bell; the *ball* of a pendulum, that is, the bob or weight at the bottom.

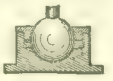
> Is the *ball* of his sight much more dear to him?
> *Lamb*, My Relations.

18†. The central hollow of the palm of the hand.—**19.** The central part of an animal's foot.—**20.** A testicle: generally in the plural. [Vulgar.]—**21.** A hand-tool with a rounded end arranged for cutting hollow forms.—**22.** A round valve in an inclosed chamber, operated by the flow of the liquid through the chamber; a ball-valve.—**23.** In *lapidary-work*, a small spherical grinder of lead used in hollowing out the under side of certain stones, as carbuncles, to make them thinner and thus more transparent.—**24.** The globe; the earth. [Now rare.]

> Julius and Anthony, those lords of all,
> Low at her feet present the conquered *ball.*
> *Granville.*

> Ye gods, what justice rules the *ball?*
> Freedom and arts together fall.
> *Pope*, Chorus to Brutus, l. 25.

[A globe representing the earth is a common symbol of sovereignty; hence Bacon has the phrase *to hold the ball* of a kingdom, in the sense of to bear sovereignty over it.] —**A ball fired**, in *her.*, a globe with fire issuing from the top: as, *a ball fired* in four places.—**Ball and socket**, a combination of a sphere, or spherical segment, with a hollow spherical envelop, or socket, such that a rod or stem attached to the ball may be placed at any (limited) angle with an axis through the socket: used in surveying and astronomical instruments.—**Ball-and-socket coupling**, a ball-and-socket joint used for a revolving rod or shaft, principally to change the direction of the line of transmission of motion, but sometimes to allow for any yielding of the supports which would bring the shafting out of line.—**Ball-and-socket hanger**, a hanger in which the box or bearing is attached to the bracket or pendant by a spherical segment-joint, to allow for a spring of the shaft or rod, or other cause which may bring the shaft out of line and thus occasion excessive friction and wear.—**Ball-and-socket joint**, a natural or an artificial joint formed by a ball or knob working in a socket. In *anat.* it is a kind of articulation technically called *enarthrosis*, exemplified in the hip-joint and shoulder-joint. Also called *cup-and-ball joint.* —**Ball-and-socket pillow-block**, in *mech.*, a pillow-block which, within certain limits, can accommodate itself to the line of the shafting.—**Ball of a pendulum**, a bob. See *bob*[1].—**Ball of the eye.** See *eyeball.*—**Ball of the foot**, the protuberant part of the sole at the base of the great toe, with the smaller eminences at the bases of the other toes, upon which the body rests when the heel is elevated.—**Ball of the thumb**, the fleshy mass at the base of the thumb on the side of the palm; the volar or thenar eminence.—**Ball soda**, crude soda.—**Golden balls.** See *golden.*—**Venetian ball**, in *glass-manuf.*, a filigree work inclosed in a transparent ball. = **Syn.** *Sphere*, etc. See *globe.*



Ball-and-Socket Joint.

ball[1] (bâl), *v.* [< *ball*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make into a ball. Specifically—(*a*) In the manufacture of cotton, to wind into balls. (*b*) In *metal.*, to heat in a furnace and then form into balls for rolling.

2. To surround in a compact cluster, as bees when they surround the queen bee.

> This is more apt to happen when a strange queen is introduced to a colony, but sometimes a colony will *ball* their own queen if unusually excited or disturbed. . . . If not soon released, the queen dies and is thrown out of the hive. Dzieron tells us that bees sometimes *ball* their queen for the purpose of protecting her from the attacks of strange bees. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 10.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form or gather into a ball, as snow on horses' hoofs, or mud on the feet.—**2.** To remain in a solid mass instead of scattering: said of shot discharged from a gun.—**To ball up.** (*a*) In a puddling- or balling-furnace, to form the ball preparatory to rolling. (*b*) To fail; miscarry. [Slang.]

ball[2] (bâl), *n.* [First in the 17th century, = D. Sw. Dan. *bal* = G. *ball*, < F. *bal* = Pr. *bal* = Sp. Pg. *baile* = It. *ballo* (ML. *ballus*), dancing, a dance; from the verb, F. *baller*, OF. *baler* (> ME. *balen*, rare) = Pr. *ballar* = Sp. Pg. *bailar* = It. *ballare*, < LL. *ballare*, dance, < Gr. (in Sicily and Italy) *βαλλίζειν*, dance, jump about, appar. < *βάλλειν*, throw. Hence *ballad, ballet*[2].] **1†.** A dance; dancing.

> They had got a Calf of Gold and were Dancing about it. But it was a Dismal *Ball*, and they paid dear for their Junket. *Penn*, Add. to Prot., p. 19. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

> In various talk th' instructive hours they pass'd,
> Who gave the *ball*, or paid the visit last.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 12.

> She began, for the first time that evening, to feel herself at a *ball:* she longed to dance, but she had not an acquaintance in the room.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 8.

To open the ball, to begin the dancing; hence, figuratively, to begin operations; lead off, as in a discussion or a battle.

ball[2] (bâl), *v. i.* [< *ball*[2], *n.*] To take part in a ball; dance. [Rare.]

> It is the temperature that sets people dancing and *balling.* *Harper's Mag.*, X. 821.

★**ball**[3]† (bâl), *n.* [Not found in ME., but perhaps existent, as the possible source of the adj. *ballede, balled, balde*, E. *bald*[1], q. v., and of *ballard*[1], q. v.; < W. *bal*, having a white streak on the forehead, as a horse, *bal*, a white streak, = Bret. *bal*, a white mark on an animal's face, = Ir. Gael. *bal*, a spot, mark, freckle. Cf. Gr. *φαλός*, shining, white, *φαλιός*, white, *φαλαρός, φάλαρος*, having a spot of white, as a dog, *φαλακρός*, bald-headed, perhaps ult. connected with E. *bale*[2], a fire. Hence prob. *bald*[1] and *ballard*[1].] **1.** A white streak or spot.

> The ii. propertyes of a bauson [badger]. The fyrste is to haue a whyte rase or a *ball* in the foreheed; the seconde, to haue a whyte fote.
> *Fitzherbert*, Husbandry, § 73. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A horse or nag (originally, white-faced): used appellatively, like *dun, bayard.*

ball[4]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *bawl*[1].

ball[5]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bal.*

balla (bäl'lä), *n.* [It., a bundle, package, bale: see *bale*[3].] In *lace-making*, a sort of cushion used by the Maltese lace-makers.

ballacet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ballast.*

ballad (bal'ad), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ballade*, also (after It.) *ballat, ballatt, ballet, ballette, balette* (with term. conformed to *-et;* cf. *salad*, formerly *sallet*), Sc. corruptly *ballant;* < ME. *balade*, < OF. *balade*, mod. *ballade*, a dancing-song, < Pr. Pg. *ballada* = OSp. *balada* = It. *ballata*, a dance, a dancing-song, < *ballare*, dance: see *ball*[2].] **1†.** A song intended as an accompaniment to a dance.—**2†.** The tune to which such a song is sung.—**3.** A short narrative poem, especially one adapted for singing; a poem partly epic and partly lyric. As applied to the minstrelsy of the borders of England and Scotland, and of Scandinavia and Spain, the ballad is a sort of minor epic, reciting in verse more or less rude the exploits of warriors, the adventures of lovers, and the mysteries of fairyland, designed to be rehearsed in musical recitative accompanied by the harp.

> Roundel, *balades*, and virelay. *Gower*, Conf. Amant.

> The *ballad* . . . is the lyrically dramatic expression of actions and events in the lives of others.
> *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 355.

4. In *music*, originally, a short and simple vocal melody, often adapted to more than one stanza of poetry and having a simple instrumental accompaniment. The term is sometimes applied to instrumental melodies of a similar character, and more loosely to more elaborate compositions in which a narrative idea is intended to be expressed.

ballad† (bal'ad), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ballat, ballet;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To make or sing ballads.

> These envious libellers *ballad* against them.
> *Donne*, Juvenilia, i.

II. *trans.* To celebrate in a ballad.

> Rhymers *ballad* us out o' tune.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

> She has told all: I shall be *ballated*,
> Sung up and downe by Minstrells.
> *Heywood*, A Challenge, iii. 1.

> I make but repetition
> Of what is ordinary and Ryalto talk,
> And *ballated*, and would be play'd o' the stage.
> *Webster*, White Devil.

★**ballade** (ba-lâd'), *n.* [F.: see *ballad, n.*] **1.** A poem consisting of one or more triplets each formed of stanzas of seven or eight lines, the last line being a refrain common to all the stanzas.—**2.** A poem divided into stanzas having the same number of lines, commonly seven or eight.—**Ballade royal**, a ballade in which each line consists of ten syllables.

ballader (bal'ad-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ballater, balletter;* < *ballad, v.*, + *-er*[1].] A writer or singer of ballads; a balladist.

balladic (ba-lad'ik), *a.* [< *ballad* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of ballads.

balladical (ba-lad'i-kal), *a.* Same as *balladic.*

balladier†, *n.* [< *ballad* + *-ier:* see *-eer.*] A public ballad-singer.

balladine (bal'a-dēn), *n.* [Formerly also *balladin*, recently also *baladine;* < F. *balladin*, now *baladin*, m., *baladine*, f., < *ballade*, a ballad: see *ballad.*] **1†.** A theatrical dancer.—**2.** A female public dancer. [Rare.]

> The first breathing woman's cheek,
> First dancer's, gipsy's, or street *baladine's.*
> *Browning*, In a Balcony.

3†. A ballad-maker.

balladism (bal'ad-izm), *n.* [< *ballad* + *-ism.*] The characteristic quality of ballads. *N. E. D.*

balladist (bal'ad-ist), *n.* [< *ballad* + *-ist.*] A writer or singer of ballads.

balladize (bal'ad-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *balladized*, ppr. *balladizing.* [< *ballad* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To convert into the form of a ballad; make a ballad of or about.

II. *intrans.* To make ballads.

balladling (bal'ad-ling), *n.* [< *ballad* + *-ling.*] A little ballad. *Southey.*

ballad-maker (bal'ad-mā″kėr), *n.* A writer of ballads. *Shak.*

balladmonger (bal'ad-mung″gėr), *n.* A dealer in ballads; an inferior poet; a poetaster.

> I had rather be a kitten and cry mew,
> Than one of these same metre *ballad-mongers.*
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

> To make herself the pipe and *balladmonger* of a circle! to soothe her light heart with catches and glees!
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

ballad-opera (bal'ad-op″ė-rä), *n.* An opera in which ballads or popular songs are sung.

balladry (bal'ad-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balletry, ballatry;* < *ballad* + *-ry.*] Poetry of the ballad kind; the style of ballads.

What though the greedy fry
Be taken with false baits
Of worded *balladry*,
And think it poesy?
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xli.

The villages also must have their visitors to inquire what lectures the bagpipe and the rebec reads, even to the *ballatry* and the gamut of every municipal fiddler.
Milton, Areopagitica.

ballad-singer (bal′ad-sing″ėr), *n.* A person whose employment consists in singing ballads in public.

ballahou (bal′a-hö), *n.* [Sp. *balahú*, < Carib *balahua*, the sea (?).] 1. A fast-sailing two-masted vessel, rigged with high fore-and-aft sails, much used in the West Indies. The foremast rakes forward, the mainmast aft.—2. An ill-conditioned, slovenly ship.

ballam (bal′am), *n.* [Native name, prob. same as Malayalam *vallam*, a large basket for storing grain, a dam.] A sort of canoe hollowed out of timber, in which Singhalese pearl-fishers wash out the pearls from pearl-oysters.

ballan (bal′an), *n.* [Appar. < Gael. and Ir. *ballach*, spotted, speckled, < Gael. and Ir. *bal*, a spot, speck: see *ball*[3].] A fish, the ballan-wrasse.

balland (bal′and), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *mining*, pulverized lead ore, after separation from its gangue. [North. Eng.]

ballant (bal′ant), *n.* [Sc., a corruption of *ballad*.] A ballad.

They're dying to rhyme ower prayers, and *ballants*, and charms. *Scott.*

ballan-wrasse (bal′an-ras), *n.* The most general English name of the *Labrus maculatus*, a fish of the family *Labridæ*.

ballarag†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *bullyrag*.

You vainly thought to *ballarag* us.
T. Warton, Newsman's Verses.

ballard[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *balard*; prob. < *ball*[3] + *-ard*.] A bald-headed person; a baldhead.

And scornede to hym saying, stye up, *ballard!* ["Go up, thou baldhead," in authorized version.]
Wyclif, 2 Ki. ii. 23.

ballard[2]†, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of musical instrument. *Purchas*, Pilgrims. (*N. E. D.*)

ballast†, **ballase**†, *n.* and *v.* See *ballast*.

ballast (bal′ast), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balast*, ★*balest*, *balist*, and, with loss of *t*, *ballas*, *ballass*, *ballasse*, *ballace*, *ballesse*, *balase*, etc. (not in ME.), = F. *balast* = G. *ballast* (> Pol. *balast* = Russ. *balastŭ*, *ballastŭ*), < OLG. LG. Fries. D. *ballast*, Flem. *ballas*, Dan. *ballast*, Sw. *ballast*, *barlast*, OSw. ODan. *barlast*, the last being appar. the orig. form, < *bar* = E. *bare*, mere, + *last* = E. *last*, load or weight; but the first element is uncertain. The Dan. *baglast*, 'back-load,' D. obs. *balglast*, 'belly-load,' appear to be due to popular etymology. The explanation of *ballast* as < MLG. *bal-*, = AS. *balu*, bad, evil (see *bale*[1]), + *last*, load, that is, unprofitable cargo, is not satisfactory.] 1. Weight carried by a ship or boat for the purpose of insuring the proper stability, both to avoid risk of capsizing and to secure the greatest effectiveness of the propelling power. A usual modern form of ballast is water, which is pumped in or out of compartments arranged to receive it; lead is also much used, especially for craft of moderate size, and is often run into a space left for it between the plates of the keel, or cast into plates of appropriate form and bolted to the exterior of the keel. Gravel, stones, pig-iron, and other weighty materials are in common use as ballast, in cases where the requisite weight cannot be found in the regular cargo itself.

So rich shall be the rubbish of our barks,
Ta'en here for *ballass* to the ports of France,
That Charles himself shall wonder at the sight.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

2. Bags of sand placed in the car of a balloon to steady it and to enable the aëronaut to lighten the balloon, when necessary to effect a rise, by throwing part of the sand out.—3. Gravel, broken stones, slag, or similar material (usually called road-metal), placed between the sleepers or ties of a railroad, to prevent them from shifting, and generally to give solidity to the road. The name is also given to the stones, burnt clay, etc., used as a foundation in making new roads, laying concrete floors, etc.

Depressions frequently occur in concrete flooring when the *ballast* has been badly stamped down.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 298.

4. Figuratively, that which gives stability or steadiness, mental, moral, or political.

Those that are of solid and sober natures have more of the *ballast* than of the sail. *Bacon*, Vain Glory.

These men have not *ballast* enough of humility and fear.
Hammond, Sermons, p. 612.

Ballast-plants, plants that grow upon the ballast of a ship after it has been discharged, from the seeds that may accidentally be brought with it. — **In ballast**, without cargo: said of a ship laden with ballast only.

ballast (bal′ast), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *balast*, and, with loss of *t*, *ballas* (pret. and pp. *ballased*, sometimes *ballast*, ppr. *ballasing*), *ballasse*, *ballace*, *balase*, etc., = G. D. Flem. LG. *ballasten* = Dan. *ballaste*, *baglaste* = Sw. *barlasta*; from the noun.] 1. To place ballast in or on; furnish with ballast: as, to *ballast* a ship; to *ballast* a balloon; to *ballast* the bed of a railroad. See the noun.

The road was so perfectly *ballasted* with stone that we had no dust. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 3.

2. Figuratively: (*a*) To give steadiness to; keep steady.

'Tis charity must *ballast* the heart.
Hammond, Sermons, p. 611.

(*b*) To serve as a counterpoise to; keep down by counteraction.

Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour *ballasted* my pride. *Dryden.*

3†. To load; freight.—4. To load or weigh down.

When his belly is well *ballaced*, and his brain rigged a little, he sails away withal.
B. Jonson, Ind. to Every Man in his Humour.

These yellow rascals [coins] must serve to *ballast* my purse a little longer. *Scott*, Old Mortality, ix.

ballast† (bal′ast), *pp.* Ballasted.

Who sent whole armadas of carracks to be *ballast*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

Hulks of burden great,
Which Brandimart rebated from his coast,
And sent them home *ballast* with little wealth.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

ballastage (bal′as-tāj), *n.* [< *ballast* + *-age*.] 1. An old right of the admiralty in all the royal rivers of Great Britain to levy a rate for supplying ships with ballast.—2. The toll paid for the privilege of taking ballast, as from a gravel-bed, etc.

ballast-engine (bal′ast-en″jin), *n.* A steam-engine used for dredging a river or drawing earth and ballast on a railroad.

ballast-getter (bal′ast-get″ėr), *n.* One who is employed in procuring ballast for ships.

I now come to the nature of the ballast labour itself. This is divisible into three classes: that performed by the *ballast-getters*, or those who are engaged in raising it from the bed of the Thames; by the *ballast-lighters*, or those who are engaged in carrying it from the getters to the ships requiring it; and by the *ballast-heavers*, or those who are engaged in putting it on board of such ships.
Mayhew, London Labour, III. 278.

ballast-hammer (bal′ast-ham″ėr), *n.* A double-faced, long-handled hammer used in laying railroad-tracks.

ballast-heaver (bal′ast-hē″vėr), *n.* 1. One who is employed in putting ballast on board ships. See extract under *ballast-getter*.—2. A dredging-machine for raising ballast from a river-bed; a ballast-lighter.

ballast-hole (bal′ast-hōl), *n.* Same as *ballast-port*.

ballasting (bal′as-ting), *n.* 1. The act of furnishing with ballast, as a ship or railroad.—2. Ballast; that which is used for ballast, as gravel or broken stones, cinders, or other material used for the covering of roads or to form the upper works or permanent way of a railroad.

ballast-lighter (bal′ast-lī″tėr), *n.* [< *ballast* + *lighter*[2].] 1. A person employed in conveying ballast for ships. See extract under *ballast-getter*.—2. A large flat-bottomed barge for receiving and transporting ballast, or for removing sand, silt, ashes, or other deposits dredged from the beds of rivers and the bottoms of harbors, docks, etc.

ballast-port (bal′ast-pōrt), *n.* A large square port in the side of a merchant-ship serving for the reception and discharge of ballast. Also called *ballast-hole*.

ballast-trim (bal′ast-trim), *n.* The state of a ship when she is merely in ballast or has no cargo on board: as, she is in *ballast-trim*.

ballat†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *ballad*.

ballatoon (bal-a-tön′), *n.* A heavy boat employed in Russia in the transportation of timber, especially from Astrakhan to Moscow.

ballatorium (bal-a-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ballatoria* (-ä). [ML., < **ballare*, < Gr. *βάλλειν*, throw. Cf. *balista*, *ballista*, etc.] The forecastle or the stern-castle of a medieval ship of war: so called because it was a position of vantage from which missiles were discharged.

ballatry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *balladry*.

ball-bearing (bâl′bâr″ing), *n.* In *mech.*, a ★method of lessening friction by causing a shaft to rest upon or to be surrounded by balls running in an annular track, each ball being loose, and turning with the shaft.

If necessary, *ball bearings* can be placed upon the crank-pin. *Sci. Amer.* (N. S.), LIV. 105.

ball-block (bâl′blok), *n.* In printing with balls, the slab or plate which holds the ink.

ball-blue (bâl′blö), *n.* Same as *soluble blue* (which see, under *blue*).

ball-caliber (bâl′kal″i-bėr), *n.* A ring-gage for determining the diameter of gun-shot.

ball-cartridge (bâl′kär″trij), *n.* A cartridge containing a ball, in contradistinction to a *shot-cartridge* or a *blank cartridge*.

ball-caster (bâl′kàs″tėr), *n.* A caster for the legs of furniture, etc., having a ball instead of an ordinary roller.

ball-cock (bâl′kok), *n.* A hollow sphere or ball of metal attached to the end of a lever, which turns the stop-cock of a water-pipe and regulates the supply of water. The ball, floating in the water of a tank or cistern, rises and falls with it, shutting off the flow when the water has reached a certain level, and letting it on when it falls below this level.

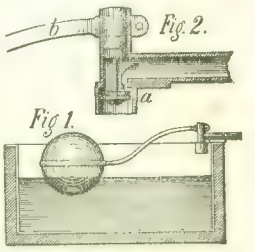


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 1, Cistern with ball-cock attached. Fig. 2, Section of ball-cock on larger scale: *a*, valve shown open so as to admit water; *b*, arm of the lever which being raised shuts the valve.

balled†, *a.* An obsolete form of *bald*[1].

baller[1] (bâ′lėr), *n.* [< *ball*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which forms anything into balls.

baller[2]† (bâ′lėr), *n.* [< *ball*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who takes part in a ball for dancing.

ballerina (bâl-lā-rē′nä), *n.*; pl. *ballerinas*, *ballerine* (-näz, -nā). [It., fem. of *ballerino* (pl. *ballerine*), a dancer, < *ballare*, dance: see *ball*[2].] A female ballet-dancer.

ballet[1] (bal′et), *n.* [< OF. *balette*, a little ball, dim. of *bale*, *balle*, a ball: see *ball*[1] and *-et*.] A little ball: in *her.*, a bearing in coats of arms, denominated, according to the color, bezants, plates, hurts, etc.

ballet[2] (bal′ā, formerly and still sometimes bal′et), *n.* [First in the 17th century, also *ballat*, *ballette*, *balette*, *balet*, < F. *ballet* (= It. *balletto*), dim. of *bal* = It. *ballo*, a dance: see *ball*[2] and *-et*.] 1. A spectacular dance, more or less elaborate in steps, poses, and costumes, in which a number of performers, chiefly females, take part. It is led or conducted by one or more chief dancers or coryphées, and is usually incidental to an operatic or other dramatic representation.

2. A complete pantomime or theatrical representation, in which a story is told, and actions, characters, and passions are represented, by gestures and grouping, accompanied by characteristic or illustrative music, dancing, and often rich scenery and decorations.—3. The corps of dancers who perform ballets.

ballet[2] (bal′ā), *v. i.* [< *ballet*[2], *n.*] To express by dancing or in a ballet. [Rare.]

He *ballets* to her: "Will you come down here and dance?"
Mayhew, London Labour, III. 155.

ballet[3]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *ballad*.

balletry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *balladry*.

ball-flower (bâl′flou″ėr), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornament resembling a ball placed in a circular flower, the three petals of which form a cup round it. This ornament is usually found inserted in a hollow molding, and is generally characteristic in England of the decorated style of the thirteenth century. Some variations of form occur, as four petals instead of three (York cathedral), and balls of different sizes and shapes.


Ball-flowers.

ball-grinder (bâl′grīn″dėr), *n.* A pulverizer or disintegrator formed by balls of metal inclosed in a rotating cylinder. The material to be crushed is broken by the attrition of the rolling balls.

ball-gudgeon (bâl′guj″on), *n.* A spherical gudgeon, permitting a lateral deflection of the arbor or shaft, while still remaining itself in the socket. *E. H. Knight.*

balliage, *n.* See *bailage*.

balliards†, *n. pl.* Billiards. *Spenser.*

ballimong† (bal′i-mong), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A dredge. *Holland.*

balling[1] (bâ'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ball*[1], *v.*] The act or process of making into balls; the act of assuming the form of a ball; specifically, in the process of puddling, the forming of the iron into balls or rounded masses of a size convenient for handling.

balling[2] (bâ'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ball*[2], *v.*] The frequenting of balls; dancing. [Rare.]

balling-furnace (bâ'ling-fėr″nās), *n.* [< *balling*, verbal n. of *ball*[1], *v.*, + *furnace.*] **1.** A furnace in which piles or fagots of metal are placed to be heated preparatory to rolling. It resembles a puddling-furnace.—**2.** A reverberatory furnace used in alkali-works.

balling-gun (bâ'ling-gun), *n.* An instrument for administering to horses medicine rolled into balls. It consists of a tube from which the air is partially exhausted; the ball is held on the end of the tube by atmospheric pressure, and is released by a piston when fairly within the esophagus. *E. H. Knight.*

balling-iron (bâ'ling-ī″ėrn), *n.* A hook-shaped tool for removing snow from the feet of a horse.

balling-machine (bâ'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for balling cotton thread.

balling-tool (bâ'ling-töl), *n.* The tool used in collecting into a mass the iron in a puddling-furnace preparatory to taking it to the hammer or squeezer; a rabble.

ball-ironstone (bâl'ī″ėrn-stōn), *n.* In *English mining*, nodular iron ore. Also called *ball-mine* and *ball-vein.*

ballised†, *a.* [Appar. for **pallised*, < F. *palissé*, pp. of *palisser*, surround with pales: see *palisade.*] Inclosed with a railing or balustrade. *Wotton.* (*N. E. D.*)

ballismus (ba-lis'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαλλισμός*, a jumping about, dancing, < *βαλλίζειν*, jump about, dance: see *ball*[2].] In *pathol.*, a name which has been given to chorea, to paralysis agitans, and to other forms of tremor.

ballist (bal'ist), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balist*, < ME. *balist*, < L. *ballista*, *balista*: see *ballista.*] Same as *ballista.* [Rare.]

ballista, balista (ba-lis'tä), *n.*; pl. *ballistæ, balistæ* (-tē). [L., occasionally (in gloss.) *ballistra*, appar. formed on a Greek model, < Gr. *βάλλειν*, throw.] **1.** An ancient military engine used for throwing missiles. The different references to it are contradictory, as it is described as acting by means of a bow, but also as throwing large stones rather than darts. An attempt has been made to reconcile these statements by representing the engine as composed of a strong shaft, rotating on one of its ends, and having at the other end a receptacle for the missile; this shaft would be thrown forward by the recoil of a steel bow, and stopped suddenly against a transom, thus releasing the missile. Throughout the middle ages the term is used in Latin writings for military engines of different kinds. See *trébuchet, mangonel, petronel, pierrier*, and *catapult.* When used as a bearing in heraldry, the ballista is represented so simplified as to be hardly recognizable. It has generally two upright posts with a movable bar between them, shown loaded at one end.

2. [NL.] In *anat.*, the astragalus, a bone of ★the tarsus.

ballistic (ba-lis'tik), *a.* [< *ballista* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to ballistics, or the scientific construction and use of projectiles.—**Ballistic curve**, the actual path of a projectile, as distinguished from the theoretical or parabolic path.—**Ballistic galvanometer.** See *galvanometer.*—**Ballistic pendulum**, an apparatus invented by Benjamin Robins for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles, and consequently the explosive force of gunpowder. A piece of ordnance is fired against a cast-iron case filled with bags of sand, which forms the ball of a pendulum, and the percussion causes the pendulum to vibrate. The distance through which it vibrates is measured on a copper arc by an index carrying a vernier, and the amount of vibration forms a measure of the force or velocity of the ball. The ballistic pendulum is now nearly superseded by various forms of apparatus for measuring the time occupied by the passage of the shot ★from one screen or wire to another. See *electroballistic.*

ballistics (ba-lis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *ballistic:* see *-ics.*] **1.** The science or art of discharging large missiles by the use of the ballista or other engine.—**2.** The science of the motion of projectiles.

ballistite (ba-lis'tīt), *n.* A smokeless powder containing a large percentage of nitroglycerin: similar to cordite.

ballium (bal'i-um), *n.* [ML.: see *bail*[3] and *bailey*[1].] **1.** Same as *bail*[3], 5.—**2.** Same as *bailey*[1].

ball-joint (bâl'joint), *n.* A jointed connection in which one of the connected pieces has a ball-shaped extremity, fitting a cup-shaped socket in the other.

ball-lever (bâl'lev″ėr), *n.* The lever of a ball-cock.

ball-mine (bâl'mīn), *n.* Same as *ball-ironstone.*

ball-mounting (bâl'moun″ting), *n.* A kind of harness-mounting having a ball where a ring is fastened to the base.

ballock (bal'ọk), *n.* [< ME. *ballok, balluk, balok,* < AS. *bealluc*, < **beallu* or **bealla*, a ball, + dim. *-uc:* see *ball*[1], 20, and *-ock.*] A testicle. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

ballon†, *n.* [< F. *ballon, balon*, dim. of *balle, bale*, a bale; in def. 2, obs. form of *balloon:* see *balloon*[1].] **1.** A bale of paper, etc.—**2.** Same ★as *balloon*[1], 1, 2.

balloon[1] (ba-lön'), *n.* [In some senses also *ballon*, after F.; early mod. E. *baloon, balloune, balone, ballone*, < It. *ballone, pallone*, a large ball, a foot-ball (now distinguished: *ballone*, a large bale, *pallone*, a foot-ball, balloon) (= Sp. *balón*, a foot-ball, a large bale, = Pg. *balão*, a balloon, = F. *ballon*, a fardle or small pack, *balon*, "a little ball or pack, also a foot-ball or balloon" (Cotgrave), now *ballon* (after It.), a foot-ball, balloon, swelling hill), aug. (in F. prop. dim.) of *balla*, etc., a ball, bale: see *ball*[1], *bale*[3].] **1**†. A large inflated ball of leather, used in playing certain games; a game played with such a ball. It was tossed to and fro by either hand or foot, the hand being defended by a guard (balloon-brasser). See *foot-ball.*

'Tis easier sport than the *baloon.* *Heywood.*

It was my envied lot to lead the winning party at that wondrous match at *ballon*, made betwixt the divine Astrophel (our matchless Sidney) and the right honourable my very good Lord of Oxford. *Scott*, Monastery, II. iii.

2. In *chem.*, a round vessel with a short neck, used as a receiver in distillation; a glass receiver of a spherical form.—**3.** In *arch.*, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar.—**4.** In *pyrotechnics*, a ball of pasteboard or a kind of bomb stuffed with combustibles, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars.—**5.** In *weaving*, a cylindrical reel on which sized woolen yarn for warp is wound in order to be dried by rapid revolution in a heated chamber.—**6.** A bag or hollow vessel filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, or any other gaseous fluid lighter than common air, and thus caused to rise and float in the atmosphere. In balloons of considerable size, designed to carry the weight of one or more persons (or of persons and propelling machinery, or of photographic or meteorological apparatus), the bag is made of silk or other light fabric, coated with a varnish (caoutchouc dissolved in turpentine), and is provided with a basket (suspended by cords from the bag) or other means of carrying the weight. The common, non-dirigible balloon, which is spherical in shape, has a valve which can be opened to allow gas to escape and is provided with ballast. If the aëronaut wishes to ascend, he throws out some of the ballast; if to descend, he opens the valve. Balloons of this type have been successfully used for military purposes (see *captive balloon*, below). In the dirigible balloon, which is provided with propelling and steering machinery, the bag is made in various elongated shapes. Balloons of this type have to a certain extent solved the problem of aërial navigation and are likely to be very serviceable for military purposes. See ★*air-ship.*

7. In comic engravings, a figure shaped like a balloon and inclosing words which are represented as issuing from the mouth of a speaker.—**Captive balloon**, an anchored balloon.—**Dirigible balloon.** See def. 6, above. **Sounding-balloon.** See the supplement.—**Steering balloon**, a balloon capable of being steered. One such was invented by M. Dupuy de Lôme during the siege of Paris in 1871.

balloon[2] (bal'ō-on), *n.* [Also *balloen, balon, ballong;* from the native name.] A state barge of Siam, made in fanciful imitation of a sea-monster, and having 70 to 100 oars on a side.

balloon-ball† (ba-lön'bâl), *n.* Same as *balloon*[1], 1. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, ii. 2.

balloon-boiler (ba-lön'boi″lėr), *n.* A steam-boiler having a form somewhat resembling that of a balloon.

balloon-brasser†, *n.* [< *balloon*[1] + *brasser*, a form of *bracer*, after F. *brassard*, also *brassal* (Cotgrave): see def.] A brace or guard of wood, used by balloon-players (see *balloon*[1], 1) to protect the hand and arm.

ballooned (ba-lönd'), *a.* Swelled out like a balloon.

ballooner (ba-lö'nėr), *n.* A balloonist; an aëronaut.

balloon-fish (ba-lön'fish), *n.* A globefish; a fish of the order *Plectognathi* and suborder *Gymnodontes*, as the tropical *Tetraodon lineatus*, or striped spine-belly, or a species of one of the genera *Triodon* and *Diodon.* So called because it has the power of swallowing air, which is retained in a dilatation of the esophagus, and thus of blowing itself up into a nearly spherical shape like a balloon. The ivory-like tips of the jawbones cleft above and below, as in *Tetraodon*, give the fish the appearance of having four teeth, two above and two below. See ★*Gymnodontidæ.*



Balloon-fish (*Tetraodon lineatus*).

ballooning (ba-lö'ning), *n.* [< *balloon*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The art or practice of ascending in and of managing balloons.—**2.** In political and stock-exchange slang, the operation of booming a candidate, or of inflating the money-market, by means of fictitious favorable reports.

Ballooning indeed goes on. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 323.



a, Balloon-jib.

balloonist (ba-lö'-nist), *n.* [< *balloon*[1] + *-ist.*] One who ascends in a balloon; an aëronaut.

balloon-jib (ba-lön'jib), *n.* A triangular sail made of light canvas, used only by yachts and in light winds, set between the foretopmast-head and the end of the jib-boom.

balloon-net (ba-lön'net), *n.* A kind of woven lace in which the weft-threads are twisted in a peculiar manner round the warps. *E. H. Knight.*

balloonry (ba-lön'ri), *n.* [< *balloon*[1] + *-ry.*] The art or practice of ascending in a balloon. *Quarterly Rev.*

balloon-sail (ba-lön'sāl), *n.* Light canvas used in yachts, as the balloon-jib, the spinnaker, balloon-topsails and -foresails, and the shadow-sail and water-sail.

balloon-vine (ba-lön'vīn), *n.* A herbaceous climbing plant, *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*,



Balloon-vine (*Cardiospermum Halicacabum*).

a, inflated capsule or pod, about one half natural size. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

of the family *Sapindaceæ*, found in all tropical countries. It bears a large, 3-celled, bladder-★like pod. Also called *heartseed.*

ballot[1] (bal'ọt), *n.* [First in the 16th century, < It. *ballotta* = F. *ballotte, balotte*, a little ball, esp. as used for voting, a vote, suffrage, = Sp. *balota*, a ballot (ML. *ballotta*), dim. of *balla*, a ball: see *ball*[1] and *-ot.*] **1.** A little ball used in voting. Hence—**2.** A ticket or slip of paper, sometimes called a *voting-paper*, used for the same purpose, on which is printed or written an expression of the elector's choice as between candidates or propositions to be voted for.—**3.** A method of secret voting by means of small balls, or of printed or written ballots, which are deposited in an urn or a box called a ballot-box. In the former case, each person who is entitled to vote, having the choice of two balls, one white and one black, places a white ball in the box if he is in favor of the resolution proposed, as the admission of a person to membership in a club, or a black ball if he is opposed to it. Hence, to *blackball* a person is to vote against his election. In the latter case, the ballots or voting-papers are so folded as to prevent the voter's preference from being disclosed, and are usually handed to an authorized officer called an inspector of elections, to be deposited in the box in the voter's presence. The ballot is now employed in all popular elections in the United States, throughout the United Kingdom and the British colonies, and in the national or parliamentary elections in Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, and most other countries of continental Europe. See *blanket-ballot* under ★*ballot*[1] in the supplement.

4. A casting of ballots; a vote by ballot; also, the whole number of votes cast or recorded:

as, a *ballot* was taken on the resolution; there was a large *ballot.*—**5.** A method of drawing lots by taking out small balls, or the like, from a box; hence, lot-drawing. *N. E. D.*—**Australian ballot,** a system of balloting of which the principal features are the placing of the names of all the candidates on each ballot, the printing of the ballots by the government, the arrangement and control of the polling-places, and devices for securing secrecy in marking and casting the ballots. The system, with numerous variations, has been extensively adopted in the United States. —**Tissue-ballots,** ballots printed on thin tissue-paper, to the end that a large number of fraudulent votes folded together may be smuggled into the ballot-box without detection.—**To cast a ballot,** to deposit in a ballot-box, or present for deposit, a ballot or voting-paper.—**To cast the ballot,** to record, as if ascertained by ballot, the vote of an assembly or meeting. The secretary is often instructed to "cast the ballot" when for convenience the actual process, as required by rule, is dispensed with.

ballot[1] (bal′ọt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ballat, ballet;* < It. *ballottare* = F. *ballotter,* earlier *balotter,* = Sp. *balotar,* vote by ballot; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To decide upon a question, proposition, or candidacy by casting ballots; take a ballot or a vote by ballot: often with *for* in the sense of 'in relation to': as, to *ballot for* members of a club. See the noun.

The judges . . . would never take their balls to *ballot* against him. *North,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 927.

The convention did not *ballot* until its third day. *G. S. Merriam,* S. Bowles, II. 185.

2. To bound, as in the bore of a cannon: as, spherical projectiles *ballot* in the bore of the piece.—**3.** To select by lot; draw lots (for): as, to *ballot* for places.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To vote for or against by ballot; choose or elect by ballot.

None of the competitors arriving at a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 262.

2. To choose by lot; select by drawing lots for.

Peasants . . . who will not be *balloted* for soldiers. *Carlyle,* French Rev., III. i. 1.

ballot[2] (bal′ọt), *n.* [< F. *ballot,* a bale, prop. a small bale, dim. of *balle,* a bale: see *bale*[3] and *-ot,* and cf. the ult. identical *ballot*[1].] A small bale, weighing from 70 to 120 pounds.

Ballota (ba-lō′tä), *n.* [NL. (L. *ballote*), < Gr. *βαλλωτή,* a plant believed to be black hoarhound, origin unknown.] A genus of labiate plants, of about 25 species, mostly natives of the Mediterranean region. The black hoarhound, *B. nigra,* sometimes used in medicine, is found throughout Europe and Russian Asia.

ballotade, ballottade (bal-ọ-tād′ or -tăd′), *n.* [< F. *ballottade* (Sp. *balotada*), < *ballotter,* toss, prob. < *ballotte,* a little ball: see *ballot*[1], *n.*] In the *manège,* a leap of a horse in which all four legs are bent without jerking out the hind ones. Also spelled *balotade.*

ballotant† (bal′ọt-ant), *n.* [< F. *ballottant,* pp. of *ballotter,* ballot: see *ballot*[1], *v.*] A voter by ballot. *J. Harrington.* [Rare.]

ballotation† (bal-ọ-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *ballot*[1] + *-ation,* after It. *ballottazione.*] A voting by ballot; a balloting. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 260. [Rare.]

ballot-box (bal′ọt-boks), *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

balloter (bal′ọt-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who ballots or votes by ballot.—**2.** A mechanical device for receiving, counting, and recording ballots.

ballotin†, *n.* [< *ballot*[1] + *-in,* irreg. used.] The carrier of the ballot-box; the taker of the votes by ballot. *J. Harrington.* [Rare.]

balloting (bal′ọt-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ballot*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of casting or taking a ballot: as, the *balloting* began at 2 o'clock.—**2.** A specific instance in which a ballot is taken; a vote.

From the result of the *ballotings* yesterday, I deem it highly improbable that I shall receive the nomination. *Buchanan,* in Curtis, ii. 2.

ballotist (bal′ọt-ist), *n.* [< *ballot*[1] + *-ist.*] An advocate of voting by ballot.

ballottade, *n.* See *ballotade.*

ballottement (ba-lot′ment), *n.* [F., a tossing, ★< *ballotter,* toss: see *ballotade.*] A method of testing pregnancy, floating kidney, etc.

ballow[1]†, *a.* [Appar. < ME. *balowe, balwe, balze, balgh,* round, rounded, smooth, appar. < AS. *bælg, bælig,* a bag: see *bellows* and *belly.*] An epithet of uncertain meaning, in the following passage: the apparent etymology suggests 'round,' 'pot-bellied.'

The *ballow* nag outstrips the winds in chase. *Drayton,* Polyolbion, iii. 40. (*N. E. D.*)

ballow[2] (bal′ō), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] *Naut.,* deep water inside a shoal or bar. *Smyth,* Sailor's Word-Book. (*N. E. D.*)

ballow[3], *n.* A word used only by Shakspere in the passage cited, in the folio of 1623, where the quarto editions have *battero* and *bat;* it is, like *battero,* apparently a misprint for *batton, battoon,* or *battoun,* a stick, cudgel. See *batton, batoon, baton,* and *bat*[1].

Keepe out, . . . or ice try whither your Costard or my *Ballow* be the harder. *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 6 (1623).

ball-proof (bâl′prōf), *a.* Capable of resisting balls from firearms; impenetrable by bullets.

ball-rack (bâl′rak), *n.* In *printing,* the rack which held the balls formerly used in inking.

ball-room (bâl′röm), *n.* A room expressly designed for balls or dancing parties, or a room in which such entertainments are given.

ball-screw (bäl′skrō), *n.* A screw which can be attached to the end of the ramrod of a gun, for the purpose of extracting a bullet from the barrel.

ball-seater (bâl′sē″tėr), *n.* A tool used in fitting the ball of a cartridge accurately in line with the axis of the shell.

ball-stock (bâl′stok), *n.* In *printing,* formerly, a stock somewhat hollow at one end, to which the ball was attached, and which served as a handle. See *ball*[1], 9.

ball-train (bâl′trān), *n.* A set of rolls for rolling puddlers' balls or loops into bars.

ball-trimmer (bâl′trim″ėr), *n.* A lathe for finishing musket-balls.

ball-trolly (bâl′trol″i), *n.* A small iron truck used in conveying the balls of puddled iron from the puddling-furnace to the tilt-hammer or squeezer. *E. H. Knight.*

ballustred† (bal′us-tėrd), *a.* Same as *balustered. Dryden.*

ball-valve (bâl′valv), *n.* A valve formed by a globe resting upon a concave circular seat. It is lifted by the upward pressure of the fluid, and descends by gravity when that pressure is removed. See *ball-cock.*

ball-vein (bâl′vān), *n.* Same as *ball-ironstone.*

bally (bal′i), *n.* [Repr. Ir. Gael. *baile,* Manx *balley,* a town, village.] A town: an element in many place-names in Ireland: as, *Ballywalter,* upper town; *Ballycastle,* castle-town; *Ballymoney,* town on the moss, etc.

The old tribal division of the *ballys* into "quarters" and "tates" has left distinct and numerous traces in the names of the present townlands in Ireland. *Seebohm,* Eng. Vill. Communities, p. 223.

balm (bäm), *n.* [The spelling has been altered to bring it nearer *balsam;* early mod. E. also *baulm, baum,* < ME. *baume, bawme, basme, bame,* < OF. *bausme, basme,* mod. F. *baume* = Pr. *basme* = Sp. *bálsamo* = Pg. It. *balsamo,* < L. *balsamum,* < Gr. *βάλσαμον,* balsam: see *balsam.*] **1.** An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, exuding spontaneously from trees of the genus *Balsamea;* hence, by extension, any aromatic or odoriferous exudation from trees or shrubs, whether spontaneous or after incision; balsam.

And sweetest breath of woodland *balm.* *Whittier,* Flowers in Winter.

2†. An aromatic preparation used in embalming the dead. See *embalm.*—**3.** Any aromatic or fragrant ointment, whether for ceremonial or for medicinal use, as for healing wounds or soothing pain. (For the ecclesiastical use, see *balsam.*)

Thy place is fill'd, thy sceptre wrung from thee,
Thy *balm* wash'd off, wherewith thou wast anointed.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

4. Aromatic fragrance; sweet odor.—**5.** Anything which heals, soothes, or mitigates pain.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care,
The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2.

Heal the wounded spirit with the *balm*
Of pity. *Bryant,* Better Age.

6. A tree that yields balm; especially, a tree of the genus *Balsamea.*—**7.** One of several aromatic plants of the family *Menthaceæ,* particularly plants of the genus *Melissa.* The garden- or lemon-balm, bee-balm, or balm-mint is *M. officinalis.* Plants of other genera so named are the bastard balm, *Melittis melissophyllum;* the bee-balm of American gardens, *Monarda didyma;* the horse-balm, *Collinsonia Canadensis;* the field-balm, *Clinopodium Nepeta;* the Molucca balm, *Moluccella lævis;* and the sweet balm, sometimes called balm of Gilead, *Dracocephalum Canariense.*—**Balm of Gilead.** (*a*) Balm or balsam of Mecca, or of Syria, an oleo-resin, once of great repute and still esteemed in the East for its fragrance and medicinal properties. Mixed with oil, it constitutes the chrism of the Roman Catholic Church. It is the product of a tree or shrub, *Balsamea Opobalsamum,* which also yields myrrh. It is now produced, so far as is known, only in Arabia. (*b*) A fragrant resin from South America. See *carauna.* (*c*) In North America, the balsam-poplar, *Populus balsamifera,* the buds of which are coated in spring with an odorous balsam; also occasionally the **balsam-fir,** *Abies balsamea,* which yields the Canada balsam. (*d*) The sweet balm, *Dracocephalum Canariense* (see above).—**Balm of heaven,** one of the many names given in California to the *Umbellularia Californica,* a lauraceous tree with very strongly aromatic foliage.

balm (bäm), *v. t.* [< ME. *baumen, bamen,* < *baume,* balm. Cf. OF. *embaumer,* embalm: see *embalm.*] **1.** To embalm.

Shrouded in cloth of state!
Balm'd and entreasur'd with full bags of spices!
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2.

2. To anoint as with balm or with anything fragrant or medicinal.

Balm his foul head in warm distilled waters. *Shak.,* T. of the S., Ind., i.

3. To soothe; mitigate; assuage; heal.

Oppressed nature sleeps:—
This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy broken senses.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

balmaiden (bâl′mā″dn), *n.* [< *bal* + *maiden.*] A girl or young woman employed in the mines of Cornwall, England.

The smock-frock is a survival of a ploughman's dress, and the Cornish miner and mine-girl (or *balmaiden*) have a sort of peasant dress. *N. and Q.,* 6th ser., IX. 508.

balm-cricket (bäm′krik″et), *n.* [Earlier *baum-cricket,* appar. a half translation of G. *baumgrille,* tree-cricket, < *baum,* a tree (= E. *beam*), + *grille,* a cricket: see *Gryllus.*] The field-cricket, *Gryllus campestris.*

The *balm-cricket* carols clear
In the green that folds thy grave.
Tennyson, A Dirge.

balmer† (bä′mėr), *n.* One who or that which embalms.

Blood must be my body's only *balmer,*
No other balm will there be given.
Raleigh, The Pilgrimage.

balmify (bä′mi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *balmified,* ppr. *balmifying.* [< *balm* + *-i-fy:* see *-fy.*] To render balmy. [Rare.]

The fluids have been entirely sweetened and *balmified.* *G. Cheyne,* Eng. Malady, p. 306.

balmily (bä′mi-li), *adv.* In a balmy manner.

balminess (bä′mi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being balmy.

balm-mint (bäm′mint), *n.* Same as *garden-balm.* See *balm,* 7.

balmony (bal′mọ-ni), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *baldmoney.*] A name sometimes given in the United ★States to the plant snakehead, *Chelone glabra.*

Balmoral (bal-mor′al), *a.* or *n.* A name given (usually with a capital as an adjective and without as a noun) to various articles of dress possessing unusual strength and weight, in imitation of the materials or style of those worn out of doors by Queen Victoria, or the members of her family, during visits to the royal residence at Balmoral, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.—**Balmoral boots,** shoes or ankle-boots that lace up in front, worn by both men and women. Also called *balmorals.*—**Balmoral petticoat,** a woolen petticoat, originally red with black stripes, intended to be displayed below the skirt of the dress, which was looped up.

balmy (bä′mi), *a.* [< *balm* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; fragrant.

O *balmy* breath, that doth almost persuade
Justice to break her sword! *Shak.,* Othello, v. 2.

And I would be the necklace,
And all day long to fall and rise
Upon her *balmy* bosom,
With her laughter or her sighs.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. Producing balm: as, "the *balmy* tree," *Pope,* Windsor Forest, l. 30.—**3.** Soft; soothing; assuaging; refreshing.

Now with the drops of this most *balmy* time
My love looks fresh. *Shak.,* Sonnets, cvii.

Tired nature's sweet restorer, *balmy* sleep.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 1.

4. Of healing virtue; healing: as, *balmy* medicines.

balnea, *n.* Plural of *balneum.*

balneal†, *a.* [< L. *balneum,* a (warm) bath (see *balneum*), + *-al.* The L. adj. is *balnearis* or *balnearius.*] Of or pertaining to a bath: as, "*balneal* heat," *Howell,* Letters, I. vi. 35.

balneary (bal′nē-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *balnearius,* pertaining to a bath (neut. pl. *balnearia,* a bathing-room), < *balneum,* a bath: see *balneum.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to baths or bathing.

The French do not treat their beaches as we do ours—as places for a glance, a dip, or a trot, places animated simply during the *balneary* hours. *H. James, Jr.,* Portraits of Places, p. 142.

II. *n.*; pl. *balnearies* (-riz). A room or provision of any kind for bathing.

The *balnearies* and bathing-places. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vi. 7.

balneation† (bal-nē-ā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *balneare*, pp. *balneatus*, bathe, < L. *balneum*, a bath: see *balneum*.] The act of bathing.

Balneations, washings, and fomentations.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

balneatory (bal′nē-a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *balneatorius*, < *balneator*, a bath-keeper, < *balneum*, a bath: see *balneum*.] Of or pertaining to a bath or bath-keeper.

All the refinements of the antique *balneatory* art.
L. Hearn, tr. of Gautier's Cleop. Nights, p. 45.

balneo†, *n.* [For *bagnio*, after L. *balneum*.] Same as *bagnio*, 1.

Then began Christian churches . . . to outshine . . . the *Balneos* and Theatres of free Cities.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 351.

balneography (bal-nē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *balneum*, a bath (see *balneum*), + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of baths. *Dunglison.*

balneological (bal-nē-ọ-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to balneology.

balneology (bal-nē-ol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< L. *balneum*, a bath, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *balneum* and *-ology*.] A treatise on baths or bathing; the use of baths and bathing as a department of therapeutics.

Among our medical schools *balneology* as a subject of systematic study is entirely neglected.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 438.

balneotherapeutics (bal″nē-ō-ther-a-pū′tiks), *n.* [< L. *balneum*, bath (see *balneum*), + *therapeutics*.] Balneotherapy.

balneotherapia (bal″nē-ō-ther-ā-pī′ă), *n.* [NL., < L. *balneum*, a bath (see *balneum*), + Gr. *θεραπεία*, medical treatment: see *therapeutic*.] Same as *balneotherapy*.

balneotherapy (bal″nē-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Englished from *balneotherapia*.] The treatment of disease by baths; water-cure.

Balneotherapy, or bathing, and treatment by medicaments.
Sci. Amer. (N. S.), LIV. 4.

balneum (bal′nē-um), *n.*; pl. *balnea* (-ă). [L., fuller form *balineum*, < Gr. *βαλανεῖον*, a bath, < *βαλανείειν*, bathe. From L. *balneum* come *bagnio* and *bain*[2], q. v.] In *chem.*, a vessel filled with water or sand, in which another vessel is placed to be heated; a bath. See *bath*[1], 8.

balolo (ba-lō′lō), *n.* A sea-worm found in the South Pacific ocean. See *palolo*.

The *balolo* is a small sea-worm, long and thin as ordinary vermicelli. Some are fully a yard long, others about an inch. It has a jointed body and many legs, and lives in the deep sea.
C. F. Gordon-Cumming, At Home in Fiji, p. 66.

balon†, **balone**†, *n.* See *balloon*[1].

balonea (ba-lō′nē-ă), *n.* [See *valonia*.] A name for an oak, *Quercus Ægilops*, large quantities of the cups of which are exported from the Mediterranean basin for tanners' use. See *valonia*.

baloo†, *interj.* and *n.* See *balow*.

balotade, *n.* See *ballotade*.

balow†, **baloo**†, *interj.* and *n.* [Nursery syllables.] **I.** *interj.* An utterance used in lulling to sleep.

Hee *balou!* my sweet wee Donald. *Burns*, Song.

II. *n.* **1.** A lullaby.—**2.** A song containing this word. *N. E. D.*

bals. An abbreviation of the Latin *balsamum*, ★that is, balsam, used in medical prescriptions.

balsa (bäl′sä), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *balsa*, a raft, float, or vat.] **1.** The name applied in Spanish colonies to any raft or float of logs, bamboos, or inflated skins used for ferrying passengers and goods across rivers or lakes, for landing through the surf, and by fishermen. On the coasts of South America the name is applied to catamarans or rafts of parallel logs of light wood, such as have been in use since prehistoric times, in which the natives often performed long journeys along the shore either under sail or by oars. In the United States the name had been given to rafts consisting of two or more inflated cylinders of india-rubber or long air-tight casks of metal or wood secured together in pairs by a framework, usually carried by vessels for use as life-rafts, for landing through surf, or in painting a vessel's hull near the water-line. See *life-raft* and *catamaran*.

2. A bombacaceous tree, *Ochroma Lagopus*, ★common in the forests of tropical America.

balsam (bâl′sam), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balsem*, *balsum*, *bälsome* (in ME. only as *balm*, q. v.), < AS. *balsam*, *balzam*, < L. *balsamum*, < Gr. *βάλσαμον*, the resin, the tree; *βάλσαμος*, a balsam-tree; < Phen. **baśm*, Heb. *beśm*, balsam; Ar. *bashām*, the tree. See *balm*.] **1.** An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, exuding from trees of the genus *Balsamea;* hence, by extension, any aromatic or odoriferous exudation from trees or shrubs, whether spontaneous or after incision; balm. A great variety of substances pass under this name; but in chemistry the term is confined to vegetable juices, whether they remain liquid or spontaneously become solid, which consist of resins mixed with gums or volatile oils, the resins being produced from the oils by oxidation. A balsam is thus intermediate between a volatile oil and a resin. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and capable of yielding benzoic acid. The balsams are either liquid or solid: of the former are the balm of Gilead and the balsams of copaiba, Peru, and Tolu (see below); of the latter, benzoin, dragon's blood, and storax. The balsam used in the Roman Catholic Church in the confection of chrism is, by the rubrics, that of Syria or Mecca; but, from difficulty in obtaining this, concessions have been made by the popes for the use of the balsams of Brazil, Tolu, Peru, etc.

Many of the resins occur in plants dissolved in ethereal oils. Should the vessels which contain this solution be injured, it flows out, and becomes thick, or even solid, on exposure to the air, partly from evaporation of the solvent oil, and partly by its oxidation. Such mixtures of oils and resins are termed *balsams*.
Stricker, Organic Chemistry, p. 732.

2†. An aromatic preparation used for embalming the dead.—**3.** Any aromatic fragrant ointment, whether for ceremonial or for medicinal use, as for healing wounds or soothing pain.—**4.** Figuratively, any healing or soothing agent or agency.

Is this the *balsam* that the usuring senate
Pours into captains' wounds? *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5.
Was not the people's blessing . . . a *balsam* to thy blood?
Tennyson, Becket, I. 24.

5†. In *alchemy*, a healthful preservative essence, of oily penetrative nature, conceived by Paracelsus to exist in all organic bodies. *N. E. D.*—**6.** A tree yielding an aromatic, oily resin. In the United States the name is often applied generally to the firs (species of *Abies*), and sometimes ignorantly to the spruces also. See *balsam-tree*.

7. The *Impatiens balsamina*, a familiar flowering annual, of Eastern origin, cultivated in many



Flowering branch of Balsam (*Impatiens biflora*).
(From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

varieties, often called *garden-balsam*, and in the United States *lady's-slipper;* also, the native European species, *I. Noli-me-tangere*, and the American *I. biflora*. See *Impatiens* and *jewel-weed*.

In medical prescriptions abbreviated to *bals.*—**Balsam of Mecca**, balm of Gilead. See *balm.*—**Balsam of Peru**, the product of *Toluifera Pereiræ*, a leguminous tree of San Salvador. It is employed in perfumery and the manufacture of soaps, and in medicine as a stimulating ointment and for the relief of asthma and coughs.—**Balsam of Saturn**, a solution of lead acetate in turpentine, concentrated by evaporation and mixed with camphor, formerly used to hasten the cicatrization of wounds.—**Balsam of Tolu** (from Tolu, a seaport in the United States of Colombia), a product of *Toluifera Balsamum* of Venezuela and the United States of Colombia, a species closely allied to *T. Pereiræ* (see above). It has an agreeable flavor, and is used in medicine as an expectorant and stimulant, though its properties are not important.—**Brazilian balsam**, the product of *Toluifera peruifera*. It closely resembles balsam of Peru.—**Broad-leafed balsam**, of the West Indies, a small tree belonging to the natural order *Araliaceæ*, *Oreopanax capitatus*, yielding an aromatic balsam, which is derived chiefly from the berries.—**Canada balsam**, a transparent liquid resin or turpentine obtained by puncturing the vesicles which form under the bark of the balsam-fir, *Abies balsamea* of North America. It is much valued for mounting objects for the microscope, as it remains permanently transparent, and it is also used in making varnish. The principal supply is from Canada. Other forms of turpentine from European coniferous trees are sometimes called *balsams*.—**Copaiba balsam**, a balsam obtained from the sweet-gum, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*, very similar to storax and used for similar purposes.—**Yellow balsam**, of Jamaica, *Croton flavens*, an aromatic euphorbiaceous shrub, covered with a yellow wool. (For other kinds of balsam, see *acouchi-resin*, *copaiba*, *gurjun*, and *lagam*.)

balsam (bâl′sam), *v. t.* [< *balsam*, *n.* Cf. ML. *balsamare*.] **1.** To apply balsam or balm to; anoint with balm or balsam.

The gifts of our young and flourishing age are very sweet when they are *balsamed* with discretion.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 57.

2. To embalm. [Rare.]

We had him *balsamed* and sent home.
Motley, Dutch Republic, **I. 222.**

balsam-apple (bâl′sam-ap″l), *n.* An annual cucurbitaceous plant of tropical regions, *Momordica Balsamina*, bearing a small warty fruit of a red or orange color. Both the fruit and the root are actively purgative.—**Wild balsam-apple**, of the United States, an annual vine, *Micrampelis lobata*, of the same family, bearing numerous white flowers and having a fibrous dehiscent fruit.

balsamation (bâl-sa-mā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *balsamatio(n-)*, < *balsamare*, pp. *balsamatus*, to balsam, < L. *balsamum*, balsam.] The act or process of embalming or preserving.

balsam-bog (bâl′sam-bog), *n.* A curious umbelliferous plant of the Falkland islands, forming hard hemispherical hillocks often from 2 to 4 feet in height. It yields a gum which has been used in medicine.

balsam-herb (bâl′sam-ėrb), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to *Dianthera reptans*, an acanthaceous plant.

balsamic (bâl- or bal-sam′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *balsam* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of balsam: as, *balsamic* juices.—**2.** Yielding balsam: as, *balsamic* pine.—**3.** Having the fragrance of balsam; aromatic; balmy.

The new-leaved butternut
And quivering poplar to the roving breeze
Gave a *balsamic* fragrance.
Bryant, Old Man's Counsel.

4. Having the healing or soothing qualities of balsam; healing; soothing; mild: as, *balsamic* remedies.—**5**†. Of or pertaining to the balsam of the alchemists. See *balsam*, 5.

II. *n.* Any warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence.

balsamical† (bâl- or bal-sam′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *balsamic*.

The *balsamical* humour of my blood.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, i. 1.

balsamically (bâl- or bal-sam′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a balsamic manner; as a balsam.

balsamiferous (bâl- or bal-sa-mif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *balsamum*, balsam, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing balm or balsam: said of those trees ★and shrubs which yield balsam.

balsamina (bâl-sa-mī′nă), *n.* [NL.: see *balsamine*.] Same as *balsamine*.

balsamine (bâl′sam-in), *n.* [< F. *balsamine* = Sp. Pg. It. *balsamina*, < NL. *balsamina* (< Gr. *βαλσαμίνη*), balsam-plant, prop. fem. of L. *balsaminus*, < Gr. **βαλσάμινος*, pertaining to balsam, < *βάλσαμον*, balsam.] A name given to the garden-balsam and to some other species of the genus *Impatiens* (which see).

balsamitic† (bâl-sa-mit′ik), *a.* [< ML. **balsamiticus* (cf. ML. *bälsamaticus*), < L. *balsamum*.] Balsamic.

balsamito (bal-sa-mē′tō), *n.* [In form Sp. or Pg.; cf. Sp. *balsamita* (= Pg. *balsamita*), tansy, < *bálsamo*, balsam: see *balm*.] A liquid having a bitter taste, the odor of the Tonquin bean, and a light sherry-color, produced by digesting the fruit of the balsam of Peru in rum. It is used as a medicine, and also as an application to sloughing sores, especially to those caused by the chigoe.

balsamize (bâl′sam-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *balsamized*, ppr. *balsamizing*. [< *balsam* + *-ize*.] To render balsamic.

balsamous (bâl′sam-us), *a.* [< *balsam* + *-ous*.] Having the qualities of balsam; abounding in balsam; consisting of balsam.

Now the radical moisture is not the tallow or fat of animals, but an oily and *balsamous* substance.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 36.

balsam-root (bâl′sam-rōt), *n.* A name given in California to species of *Balsamorrhiza*, a genus of low, coarse, perennial composite plants, allied to the sunflower. They have deep thick roots which contain a terebinthinate balsam. These roots are eaten by the natives after being peeled and baked.

balsam-tree (bâl′sam-trē), *n.* A name given to many of the balsam-bearing trees of the tropics (see *balsam*), and to the mastic-tree, *Pistacia Lentiscus*. In North America it is applied to *Populus balsamifera*, and on the western coast to *P. trichocarpa*. It is also given especially to the balsam-bearing conifers, *Abies balsamea* and *A. Fraseri* in the east (the latter tree being distinguished as the *she-balsam*), and in the Rocky Mountains and westward to *A. concolor* and *A. lasiocarpa*. The balsam-tree or balsam-fig of Jamaica is *Clusia rosea*.

balsam-weed (bâl′sam-wēd), *n.* A name of the common everlastings of the United States, *Gnaphalium decurrens* and *G. obtusifolium*. They are also called *sweet balsam*, on account of their balsamic fragrance.

balsamy (bâl′sam-i), *a.* [< *balsam* + *-y*[1].] Balsam-like; balmy.

baltei, *n.* Plural of *balteus*.

balter[1] (bâl'ter), *v.* [Early mod. E. *baulter*, ME. *balteren*, = Dan. *baltre*, *boltre*, roll, tumble, gambol; prob. imitative.] **I**†. *intrans.* To tumble; dance clumsily.

So blythe of his wodbyne he *balteres* ther vnde[r].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 459.

II. *trans.* To tread down in a clumsy manner. [Prov. Eng.]

balter[2] (bâl'ter), *v.* [Also *baulter*, *bolter*; a freq. verb, of obscure origin.] **I.** *intrans.* To become tangled or matted. [Prov. Eng.]

II†. *trans.* To tangle; clot; mat, as the hair.

balteus (bal'tē-us), *n.*; pl. *baltei* (-ī). [L., a belt: according to Varro, a Tuscan word, but perhaps of Celtic origin: see *belt*.] **1.** In *Roman antiq.*, a belt: either a girdle, or a baldric worn over the shoulder to support a sword, shield, or quiver.—**2.** In *arch.*: (*a*) A band perpendicular to the axis in the lateral part of the volute of an Ionic pulvinated capital. (*b*) One of the passages dividing the auditorium of ancient Roman theaters and amphitheaters horizontally into upper and lower zones, and affording access to the different cunei, or wedge-shaped divisions of the auditorium, without disturbing persons occupying seats. Such a passage had usually the form of a wide step.

Baltic (bâl'tik), *a.* [< NL. *Balticus*, prob. < Lith. *baltas*, white, *balti*, be white.] Appellative of or pertaining to the sea which separates Sweden from Denmark, Germany, and Russia; situated on or bordering the Baltic sea: as, the *Baltic* islands; the *Baltic* coasts.

Baltimore bird, oriole. See *oriole*.

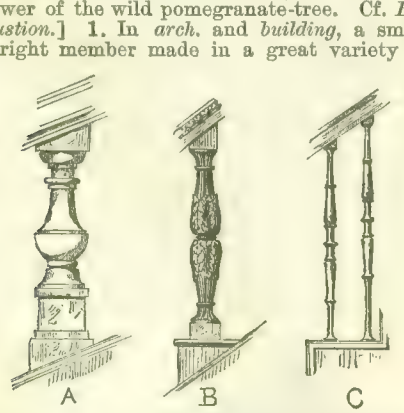
baltimorite (bâl'ti-mōr-īt), *n.* [< *Baltimore*, the chief city in Maryland, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of serpentine from Bare Hills, Maryland.

balu (bä'lö), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of wild-cat, *Felis sumatrana*, native in Sumatra.

Baluchi (ba-lö'chē), *n.* [Pers. *Baluchī*, *Beluchi*.] **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Baluchistan, a country lying to the east of Persia and between Afghanistan and the Arabian sea; specifically, a member of one of the tribes of Baluchistan, a distinct race from the present dominant tribe, the Brahoes.—**2.** The language spoken by the Baluchis and by over 300,000 British subjects inhabiting Sind and the Panjāb. It belongs to the Iranic branch of the Aryan family of languages. It has no literature and written characters of its own, Arabic characters having been used for such works in Baluchi as have recently appeared.

Also written *Beloochee* and *Belooch*.

baluster (bal'us-tėr), *n.* [Also *balluster*, *ballister* (and corruptly *bannister*, *banister*, q. v.), formerly also *ballester*; < F. *balustre*, < It. *balaustro* (= Sp. Pg. *balaustre*), a baluster, small pillar, so called from a fancied resemblance to the flower of the wild pomegranate, < *balausto*, *balausta*, *balaustra* = Sp. *balaustra*, *balaustria* = Pg. *balaustia* = F. *balauste*, formerly also *balustre*, < L. *balaustium*, < Gr. *βαλαύστιον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate-tree. Cf. *Balaustion*.] **1.** In *arch.* and *building*, a small upright member made in a great variety of



Balusters.
A, from church of Santa Trinità del Monte, Rome; *B*, from pulpit-stairs, Duomo of Siena; *C* (bronze), from Casa de Pilatos, Seville.

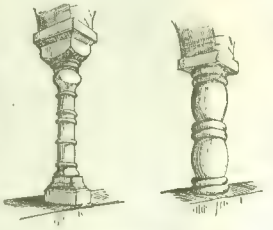
forms, but typically strongly swelled outward at some point between the base and the top or capital, and commonly vase- or urn-shaped, used in series to support the rail of a railing or balustrade. The baluster, as distinguished from a small column serving the same purpose, originated in the architecture of the Renaissance. Now often called *banister*.

2. In *arch.*, the lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital. Also *bolster*.

balustered (bal'us-tėrd), *a.* [< *baluster* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with balusters.

At the bottom is a parterre; the upper terrace neere half a myle in length, w[th] double declivities, arched and *baluster'd* w[th] stone, of vast and royal cost.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

baluster-shaft (bal'us-tėr-shâft), *n.* A form of pillar occurring in so-called Anglo-Saxon architecture, and in work influenced by it as late as the twelfth century. It serves especially as a separation of window-lights and other openings, and is named from its rude resemblance in shape to a baluster of the conventional type.


Baluster-shafts.
St. Albans Cathedral, England.

baluster-stem (bal'us-tėr-stem), *n.* The stem of a goblet, chalice, or other similar vessel when of the bulging shape characteristic of a baluster.

balustrade (bal-us-trād'), *n.* [< F. *balustrade*, < It. *balaustrata* (= Sp. Pg. *balaustrada*), a balustrade, prop. adj. fem., furnished with balusters, < *balaustro*, a baluster.] In *arch.*, strictly, a barrier or railing consisting of a horizontal


Balustrade.—From the Villa d'Este, Tivoli, Italy.

member resting on a series of balusters; but, commonly, an ornamental railing or pierced parapet of any kind, whether serving as a barrier or merely as a decorative feature, and whether composed of balusters or not.

Broad-based flights of marble stairs
Ran up with golden *balustrade*.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

balustraded (bal-us-trā'ded), *a.* [< *balustrade* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a balustrade or balustrades.

I like the *balustraded* terraces, the sun-proof laurel walks, the vases and statues.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 321.

balustrading (bal-us-trā'ding), *n.* [< *balustrade* + *-ing*[1].] A balustrade or balustrades; balustrade-work.

The upper [floor] was terraced and defended by strong *balustrading*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 92.

balysaur, *n.* See *balisaur*.

balza, *n.* See *balsa*.

balzan†, *n.* [F., < It. *balzano*, white-footed, white-spotted, = OF. *bausan*, *bausant*: see *bausond*, *bauson*.] A horse having four white feet.

balzarine (bal-za-rēn'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A light mixed fabric of cotton and wool for women's dresses, commonly used for summer gowns before the introduction of barege.

bam (bam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bammed*, ppr. *bamming*. [Formerly also *bamb*; a mere abbreviation of *bamboozle*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To bamboozle; cheat; hoax; wheedle. [A slang use.]

This is some conspiracy, I suppose, to *bam*, to chouse me out of my money. *Foote*.

II. *intrans.* To practise hoaxing or imposition. [Slang.]

bam (bam), *n.* [< *bam*, *v.*] A cheat; a hoax; an imposition. [Slang.]

It was all a *bam*, madam, a scene we thought proper to act. *A. Murphy*.

To relieve the tedium he kept plying them with all manner of *bams*. *J. Wilson*.

bamalip (bam'a-lip), *n.* [An artificial term.] In *logic*, a mnemonic word denoting a mood of the fourth figure, containing syllogisms with universal affirmative premises and a particular affirmative conclusion: as, All greyhounds are dogs; but all dogs are quadrupeds; therefore, some quadrupeds are greyhounds. Six of the seven letters composing the word are significant. *B* shows that the mood is to be reduced to *barbara* (which see); *a*, that the major premise is a universal affirmative; *m*, that the premises are to be transposed in reducing it to the first figure; *a*, that the minor premise is a universal affirmative; *i*, that the conclusion is a particular affirmative; and *p*, that the conclusion of *barbara* has in the reduction to be converted per accidens to give the conclusion of *bamalip*. This mood was originally called *baralipton* by Petrus Hispanus. English logicians more commonly call the mood *bramantip*, in order to make the hexameter

Bramantip, camenes, dimaris, fesapo, fresison.

See *mood*.

bamalipton (bam-a-lip'ton), *n.* [An artificial term.] A mood of syllogism, differing from baralipton only in having the names of the major and minor premises transposed. The name was invented by Jodoc Trutfeder of Eisenach, a teacher of Luther, who died in 1519.

bambara (bam'ba-rä), *n.* [An artificial term.] A mood of syllogism, differing from barbara only in having the names of the major and minor premises transposed. The name was invented by Jodoc Trutfeder. See *bamalipton*.

bambino (bam-bē'nō), *n.*; pl. *bambini* (-nē). [It., a child, dim. of *bambo*, childish, simple; cf. *bimbo*, a child, Sp. *bambarria*, a child, a foolish man, Austrian *bams*, child. Prob. of imitative origin, and so far related to Gr. *βαμβαίνειν*, chatter with the teeth, also stammer; *βαμβακύζειν*, *βαμβαλύζειν*, *βαμβαλίζειν*, stammer. Cf. *babble*.] A child or baby; specifically, a figure of the Child Jesus. It is commonly represented as in the manger at Bethlehem, and is exposed in many Roman Catholic churches throughout the world from Christmas to Epiphany, the effect being often heightened by figures of angels, of the shepherds, of the Magi, etc. The whole together is commonly called in English the *crib*. As a subject of popular devotion, it owes its origin to St. Francis of Assisi in the early part of the thirteenth century. The famous bambino in the church of Ara Cœli at Rome is of olive-wood, and was made in Palestine by a Franciscan lay brother some time before the seventeenth century; it is in repute for miraculous healing, and has been richly decorated by the faithful. In the fine arts this subject has been often treated, notably in the glazed terra-cotta reliefs of Luca della Robbia.


Bambino, Church of Ara Cœli, Rome.

bamboozle (bam-bö-i-äd'), *n.* [Also *bambocciate*, and *bambocciata* (after It.); < F. *bambochade*, < It. *bambocciata*, grotesque painting, caricature, < *bamboccio*, a little child, puppet, simpleton (like *bambino*, a dim. of *bambo*, childish, simple: see *bambino*); said to have been a nickname given to Pieter van Laer (17th century), a painter of such scenes.] In *painting*, a grotesque scene from common life, as rustic games, a village festival, rollicking peasants drinking and smoking, and kindred subjects. Teniers is the great master of this style, and in British art ★Wilkie is probably its best representative.

bamboo (bam-bö'), *n.* [Also *bambu*, and formerly also *bambou*, *bambow*, *bambo*, and (after D.) *bambouse*, *bambus*; = D. *bamboes* = G. Dan. *bambus* = Sw. *bambu* = Pol. Bohem. *bambus* = Russ. *bambuku* = F. *bambou* = Sp. *bambú* = Pg. *bambú* (first recorded as *mambu*) = It. *bambù* (NL. *bambusa*); from the native E. Ind. name, Malay and Jav. *bambu*, Canarese *banbu* or *banvu*. The orig. language is uncertain.] **1.** (*a*) The common name of the arborescent grasses belonging to the genus *Bambos* (see *Bambusa*) and its allies. (*b*) In the West Indies, a tall and woody climbing grass, *Panicum divaricatum*. (*c*) In Queensland, a coarse grass, *Stipa micrantha*.—**2.** A stick or cane from the stem of the bamboo.—**3.** In *ceram.*, a name given to a cane-colored pottery made by Wedgwood.—**4.** An Eastern measure of length, equal in Pondicherry to 3⅜ meters.—**5.** In Sumatra, a measure of capacity: in Bencoolen, equal to the United States (Winchester) gallon; in Achin, to 4 pints.—**Bamboo books**, a collection of ancient Chinese writings, chiefly historical, said to have been discovered in the tomb of a prince of Wei, A.D. 279. The writings were engraved on slips of bamboo, as was customary in China before the invention of paper.—**Sacred bamboo**, a handsome evergreen berberidaceous shrub, *Nandina domestica*, bearing red berries, and extensively cultivated in China and Japan. It is chiefly used for decoration.

bamboo (bam-bö'), *v. t.* [< *bamboo*, *n.*] To beat with a bamboo; punish by flogging with ★a smooth lath of bamboo; bastinado.

bamboo-brier (bam-bö'brī'ėr), *n.* The greenbrier of the United States, *Smilax rotundifolia*, a tall thorny climber.

bamboo-partridge (bam-bö′pär″trij), *n.* A member of the genus *Bambusicola*.

bamboo-rat (bam-bö′rat), *n.* A species of rodent animal of the size of a rabbit, belonging to the genus *Rhizomys*, found in Malacca.

bamboozle (bam-bö′zl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bamboozled*, ppr. *bamboozling*. [Mentioned by Swift in 1710 among "certain words invented by some pretty fellows, such as *banter*, *bamboozle*, *country put*, . . . some of which are now struggling for the vogue" (Tatler, No. 230); appar. a slang word, of no definite origin, connected with (prob. abbreviated to) *bamb*, *bam*, which appears a little later: see *bam*. Cf. Sc. *bombaze*, *bumbaze*, confuse, stupefy, *bazed*, *based*, *basit*, confused, stupid.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hoax; deceive; trick; impose upon.

All the people upon earth, excepting these two or three worthy gentlemen, are imposed upon, cheated, bubbled, abused, *bamboozled!* *Addison*, Drummer, i. 1.

Americans are neither to be dragooned nor *bamboozled* out of their liberty. *Franklin*, Life, p. 514.

It's supposed by this trick
He *bamboozled* Old Nick.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 203.

2. To perplex; mystify.

II. *intrans.* To use trickery; practise cheating.

bamboozler (bam-bö′zlėr), *n.* One who bamboozles; a cheat; one who plays tricks upon another.

There are a set of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers*, that play such tricks.
Arbuthnot, John Bull (1755), p. 58.

bambosh (bam′bosh), *n.* [< *bam* + *bosh*, prob. with ref. to *bamboozle*.] Humbug. [Slang.] *N. E. D.*

bamboula (bam-bö′lä), *n.* [Creole F., < F. *bambou*, bamboo.] **1.** A small drum consisting of a section of bamboo covered at one end with sheepskin, formerly in use among slaves in Louisiana.—**2.** A dance performed to the accompaniment of such a drum.

Bambusa (bam-bū′sä), *n.* [A modified spelling of *Bambos*. NL., through D. *bamboes*, G. *bambus*, etc., < E. Ind. *bambu*: see *bamboo*.] A genus of arborescent grasses, of the tribe *Bambuseæ* (which see), of about 30 species, natives of southern and eastern Asia, one species only being cosmopolitan. This species, the common bamboo, *Bambos* (*Bambusa*) *Bambos* (*Arundo Bambos* of Linnæus), is nowhere known as indigenous, but is naturalized in many places, and is cultivated extensively in the old world, the West Indies, and South America. Some of the species are spinose at the joints, others are climbers. The stems attain a height of 20, 50, or even 120 feet, with a diameter, in the larger species, of from 4 to 8 inches. The uses that are made of the stems and leaves of the various species of bamboo in the East Indies and eastern Asia are innumerable. Houses and their furniture, the masts, sails, and rigging of ships, rafts, bridges, fences, carts, palanquins, water-pipes, cordage, paper, boxes, baskets, mats, pipe-stems, and in fact nearly all articles of ordinary use, are made entirely or in part from this material. The seeds and young shoots are used as food.



1, Bamboo (*Bambos Bambos*), showing its mode of growth; 2, flowers, leaves, and stem on a larger scale.

bambusaceous (bam-bū-sā′shius), *a.* [< *Bambusa* + *-aceous*.] Resembling the bamboo; belonging to the gramineous tribe *Bambuseæ*.

Bambuseæ (bam-bū′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bambusa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of grasses, of great economic importance, including nearly 200 species in 23 genera, of which *Bambos* (see *Bambusa*) may be considered the type. They are mostly confined to the warmer regions of the globe, though some are there found at an altitude of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea. They are gregarious in habit, and have woody, tall, and often arborescent stems, hollow between the joints, the taller species reaching an extreme height of 120 feet, with a diameter of 6 or 8 inches. Most of the species flower but rarely, but the flowering of any species, when it occurs, is usually general, and the consequent harvest of seed has at times prevented famine in India. The bamboos of tropical America belong to several genera (chiefly *Arthrostylidium*, *Chusquea*, and *Guadua*), some species attaining nearly the size of those of the old world, the genus *Guadua* scarcely differing from *Bambusa*. Several of the Indian genera are berry-bearing, the species most remarkable in this respect being *Melocanna bambusoides*, which produces an edible, fleshy, pear-shaped fruit from 3 to 5 inches long. The same species, as also some others, yields the tabasheer (which see), a secretion in the joints, mainly silicious, which is used as a medicine.



Clump of Giant Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus giganteus*).

Bambusicola (bam-bū-sik′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < *bambusa*, bamboo, + L. *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of Asia, the bamboo-partridges. *B. thoracica* is a Chinese species; *B. sonorivox* is found in Formosa.

bambusicoline (bam-bū-sik′ō-lin), *a.* [< NL. *bambusicolinus*, < *bambusa*, bamboo, + L. *colere*, inhabit: see *-ine*[1].] Inhabiting cane-brakes; living in bamboo-grass: said of sundry animals, as certain partridges, rats, etc.

bamia (bā′mi-ä), *n.* A fish of the family *Siluridæ*, taken in the Red Sea. In a dried state it is much used as food by sailors.

bamlite (bam′līt), *n.* [< *Bamle* + *-ite*[1].] A variety of fibrolite from Bamle, Norway.

ban[1] (ban), *v.*; pret. and pp. *banned*, ppr. *banning*. [< ME. *bannen*, < AS. *bannan*, *bonnan*, summon, in comp. *ābannan*, summon, *gebannan*, summon, command, proclaim, = OFries. *banna*, *bonna*, command, proclaim, = OD. *bannen*, prohibit, mod. D. banish, exile, exorcise, trump, = OHG. *bannan*, MHG. G. *bannen*, banish, expel, exorcise, = Icel. *banna*, forbid, curse, refl. swear, = Sw. *banna*, reprove, chide, refl. curse, swear, = Dan. *bande*, curse, swear, = Goth. **bannan* (not recorded), orig. appar. 'proclaim or announce,' subsequently 'command or forbid under a penalty,' prob. akin to L. *fari*, say, speak (> ult. E. *fable*, *fame*, *fate*, etc.), = Gr. *φάναι*, speak, say (> ult. E. *aphasia*, *aphemia*, *euphemism*, etc.); cf. Skt. √ *bhan*, speak. Cf. also Gr. *φαίνειν*, make appear, show, shine, Skt. √ *bhā*, appear, shine. The ML. verb *bannire*, summon, proclaim, banish, is formally from the noun: see *banish*. The sense of 'curse' is appar. due to Scand. use.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To summon; call out.

He . . . *bannede* his cnihtes. *Layamon*, I. 324.

Pharaon *bannede* vt his here. *Gen. and Ex.*, l. 3213.

2. To anathematize; pronounce an ecclesiastical curse upon; place under a ban.

It is hard to admire the man [Henry VIII.] who was burning and *banning* Lutherans at home, while he was trying to ally himself with them abroad.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

3. To curse; execrate.

Here upon my knees, striking the earth,
I *ban* their souls to everlasting pains.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, I. 2.

He cursed and *banned* the Christians. *Knolles.*

4. To prohibit; interdict; proscribe.

The religion of the immense majority . . . was *banned* and proscribed.
Lecky, Rationalism (1878), II. 41. (*N. E. D.*)

Working his best with beads and cross to *ban*
The enemy that comes in like a flood.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 46.

II. *intrans.* To curse; utter curses or maledictions.

And curst, and *band*, and blasphemies forth threw.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 12.

ban[1] (ban), *n.* [< ME. *ban*, *banne*, *bane*; partly identical with *iban*, < AS. *gebann*, proclamation, decree, = (without prefix) OS. *ban* = OFries. *ban*, *bon* = OD. *ban* = OHG. MHG. *ban*, *bann*, G. *bann*, proclamation (of command or prohibition), = Icel. *bann* = Sw. *bann* = Dan. *ban*, *band*, prohibition, interdict, excommunication; and partly (in the form *ban*, *bane*) < OF. *ban* = Pr. *ban* = Sp. Pg. It. *bando*, < ML. *bannum*, *bannus*, also *bandum*, proclamation, summons, edict, proscription, banishment, excommunication, etc., from the Teut. (OHG.) form, which is from the verb: see *ban*[1], *v.*, and cf. *banish*.] **1.** In feudal times: (*a*) A public proclamation or edict; especially, a proclamation summoning to arms. (*b*) The array or body so summoned. See *arrière-ban*, 2.

The *ban* was sometimes convoked, that is, the possessors of the fiefs were called upon for military services in subsequent ages. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, ii. 2.

(*c*) A proclamation made at the head of a body of troops, or in the cantonments of an army, by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, to announce the appointment of an officer or the punishment of a soldier, to enforce discipline, etc. In modern times these proclamations are published in the written orders of the day.

2. A proclamation or notice given in a church of an intended marriage: generally used in the plural, *bans*, usually spelled *banns* (which see).—**3.** An edict of interdiction; a sentence of outlawry. Thus, to put a prince under the *ban* of the empire was to divest him of his dignities, and to interdict all intercourse and all offices of humanity with the offender. Sometimes whole cities have been put under the *ban*, that is, deprived of their rights and privileges.

4. Interdiction; authoritative prohibition.—**5.** A formal ecclesiastical denunciation; curse; excommunication; anathema.—**6.** A malediction; expression of execration; curse.

Her fyrie eyes with furious sparkes did stare,
And with blasphemous *bannes* high God in peeces tare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 39.

7. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban.—**8.** A mulct paid to the bishop, in addition to other penalties, for certain crimes connected with sacred things, chiefly sacrilege and perjury.

ban[2] (ban), *n.* [Croatian *ban* = Bulg. Serv. *ban*, Hung. *ban*, < Pers. *bān*, a lord, master.] A title formerly given to the military chiefs who guarded the southern marches of Hungary (the Banat), but now only to the governor of Croatia and Slavonia, who is appointed by the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary, and is responsible to the landtag of Croatia and Slavonia.

The Hungarian *Bans* . . . are Presidents or Governors.
Selden, Titles of Hon., p. 381. *N. E. D.*

banal[1] (ban′al), *a.* [Formerly also *bannal*, < F. *bannal* (Cotgrave), now *banal* = Pr. *banal*, < ML. *bannalis*, pertaining to compulsory feudal service: applied especially to mills, wells, ovens, etc., used in common by people of the lower classes, upon the command of a feudal superior; hence, common, commonplace; < *bannum*, command, proclamation: see *ban*[1], *n.*] **1.** Subject to manorial rights; used in common: as, a *banal* mill or oven. See *banality*.—**2.** Common; commonplace; hackneyed; trite; stale.

Too much of what [England] gives us from her painters of modern life is familiar, tawdry, *banal*.
Fortnightly Rev. (N. S.), XXXIII. 76.

banal[2] (ban′al), *a.* [< *ban*[2] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a ban, or provincial governor: as, the royal *banal* court at Agram. See *ban*[2].

banality (ba-nal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *banalities* (-tiz). [< F. *banalité*, < *banal*: see *banal*[1].] **1.** In *old French* and *French-Canadian law*, the right by which a lord compelled his vassals to grind at his mill, bake at his oven, etc.: applied also to the regions within which this right was exercised.—**2.** The state of being banal, trite, or stale; commonplaceness; triviality.—**3.** Anything common, trite, or trivial; a commonplace.

He has a good sense that enables him to see through the *banalities* of English political life and to shrink from involving his own existence in such littleness.
★ *Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 253.

banana (ba-nan′ä), *n.* [Also formerly *banano* (tree); = F. *banane*, < Sp. Pg. *banana*, the fruit of the banana-tree, Sp. *banano* (Pg. *bananeira*, F. *bananier*), the tree itself; cited in the 16th century as the native name in Guinea: poss. Carib. The plant is probably a native of the East Indies.] A plant of the genus *Musa*, of which several species are cultivated for fruit everywhere in the tropics. The stem-like trunk, formed of the compact sheathing leaf-stalks, grows to a height usually of 8



Banana (*Musa sapientum*).

or 10 feet, bearing its oblong fruit in a dense cluster 2 or 3 feet long and sometimes weighing 70 or 80 pounds. The fruit is soft, sweetish, not highly flavored, and without seeds. It is eaten either raw or cooked. Several varieties are cultivated, differing in size, color, and flavor. After fruiting the stem decays, or is cut down, and new shoots spring from the root and produce a new crop in a few months. The fiber of the stem and leaves is of little value. The plantain, *M. paradisiaca*, is probably only a variety of the same species. See *Musa* and *plantain*.—**Banana essence**, an artificial fruit-essence used for flavoring jellies, ices, and confectionery. It is a mixture of amyl acetate and butyric ether.—**Mexican banana**, a name sometimes given to a species of *Yucca*, *Y. baccata*, of northern Mexico and the adjacent United States, which bears a large, juicy, edible fruit.

banana-bird (ba-nan′ä-bėrd), *n.* A name given by early writers to several West Indian and tropical American species of the large genus *Icterus*, which contains the American orioles or hangnests, more or less nearly related to the Baltimore bird, *Icterus galbula*. Thus, under this name, Edwards describes a species, afterward the *Xanthornus mexicanus* of Brisson (1760), and the *Oriolus banana* of Linnæus (1766). The *Icterus leucopteryx* of Jamaica is also one of the species which have borne the name. One section of the genus *Icterus* has been named *Bananivorus* from the implied habit (of banana-eating) of the birds composing it; the type of this is the common orchard-oriole of the United States, *Icterus spurius*.

banana-eater (ba-nan′ä-ē′tėr), *n.* A plantain-eater; a bird of the genus *Musophaga*.

banana-quit (ba-nan′ä-kwit), *n.* A name of the black and yellow honey-creeper, *Certhiola flaveola*, and other species of birds of the same genus.

bananist (ba-nan′ist), *n.* [< *banana* + *-ist*.] A banana-bird: a name given to various birds besides those of the genus *Icterus*, as, for example, to *Certhiola bananivora* of San Domingo.

bananivorous (ban-a-niv′ō-rus), *a.* [< *banana* + L. *vorare*, eat.] Feeding upon bananas.

banat, banate (ban′at, -āt), *n.* [Also *bannat*; < *ban*[2] + *-at*, *-ate*[3].] 1. In Hungary, a border province ruled by a ban; the territory or jurisdiction of a ban; specifically, the Temesvar banat in southeastern Hungary, distinctively called the Banat, formally reunited to Hungary in 1860.—2. The office of a ban.

banatite (ban′a-tīt), *n.* [< *Banat* + *-ite*[2].] A name given by Von Cotta to a variety of diorite occurring in the Banat, Hungary.

banausic (ba-nâ′sik), *a.* [< Gr. *βαναυσικός*, of or for mechanics, < *βαναυσία*, the practice of a mechanical art.] 1. Merely mechanical; characteristic of mechanics or a mechanic. [Rare.]

> By this term [Americanisms] he [Du Bois-Reymond] designates materialistic and *banausic* tendencies in general. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 149.

2. Hence, vulgar; Philistine.

> The adult who seeks self-knowledge by introversion is *banausic*. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. vii.

banc (bangk), *n.* [< AF. and F. *banc* (ML. *bancus*), bench: see *bank*[1].] In *law*, a seat or bench of justice.—**A court in banc**, a court in which the full bench of judges is present: as, before the *court in banc*.—**A sitting in banc**, a session of court held by all the judges or by a quorum of them.—**Days in banc**. See *day*[1].

bancal[1] (bang′kal), *n.* [F., prop. adj., bandy-legged.] A saber more curved than usual, as if in imitation of the simitar; specifically, the saber of this form worn by officers of the first French republic and empire, during 1792–1810.

bancal[2] (bang′kal), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian weight varying from 19 to 22 ounces troy.

banco (bang′kō), *n.* [It., a bank, bench, counter, < ML. *bancus*: see *bank*[1].] In *com.*, the money in which the banks of some countries keep or kept their accounts, in contradistinction to the current money of the place. The distinction was more necessary when the currency consisted, as it often did, of clipped, worn, and foreign coins.—**Banco mark**. See *mark banco*, under *mark*.

band[1] (band), *n.* [< ME. *band*, *bande*, also *bond*, *bonde* (> mod. E. *bond*, the same word, now partly discriminated in use), < AS. **band* = OS. *band* = OFries. *band* = D. *band* = OHG. MHG. *bant*, G. *band* = Icel. Sw. *band* = Dan. *baand*, a band, a tie, a neut. noun (in D. and G. also masc.), developing in later use a great variety of particular senses, and merged in ME. with the synonymous *bend*, *bende*, *bænde*, < AS. *bend*, rarely *bœnd*, in mod. E. prop. *bend*, and with the slightly different *bande*, E. *band*[2], a strip, hoop, etc., derived through the F. from the same ult. source, namely, Teut. (AS., etc.) *bindan* (pret. *band*), E. *bind*: see *bind*, *bend*[1], *bend*[2], *bend*[3], and cf. *bond*[1], *band*[2], *band*[3].] 1. Anything which binds the person or the limbs, and serves to restrain or to deprive of liberty; a shackle, manacle, or fetter: usually in the plural.

> And Pharaoh-nechoh put him in *bands* at Riblah. 2 Ki. xxiii. 33.
>
> And suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's *bands* were loosed. Acts xvi. 26.
>
> *Dol.* In chains of adamant?
> *Mam.* Yes, the strongest *bands*.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

2. That by which loose things of the same or a similar kind are bound together. Specifically—(*a*) The tie of straw used in binding sheaves of wheat or other grain. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, one of the cords, tapes, or strips of parchment which hold together the several sections of the sewed book. The thread is drawn from within each section around or over the bands.

3. That which connects; a connecting piece, or means of connection; that which connects or unites the several parts of a complex thing.

> The body, by joints and *bands* . . . knit together, increaseth with the increase of God. Col. ii. 19.
>
> He [hope] is a flatterer,
> A parasite, a keeper-back of death,
> Who gently would dissolve the *bands* of life.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*†) In *logic*, the copula. [Rare.]

> A simple Axiome is that, the *band* whereof is a Verbe. *T. Spencer* (1628), Logick, p. 160. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) The metallic sleeve which binds the barrel and stock of a musket together. (*c*) One of two pieces of iron fastened to the bows of a saddle to keep them in place. (*d*) A leaden came. See *came*[2]. (*e*†) A hyphen.

4. A binding or uniting power or influence: as, a *band* of union. [Now usually *bond*.]

> I drew them with cords of a man, with *bands* of love. Hos. xi. 4.
>
> Land of my sires! what mortal hand
> Can e'er untie the filial *band*
> That knits me to thy rugged strand?
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 2.

5. An obligation imposing reciprocal, legal, or moral duties: as, the nuptial *bands*. [Now usually *bond*.]

> Here's eight that must take hands,
> To join in Hymen's *bands*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

6†. A binding promise or agreement; a bond or security given.

> *Adr.* Tell me, was he arrested on a *band*?
> *Dro. S.* Not on a *band*, but on a stronger thing.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2.
>
> You know my debts are many more than means,
> My *bands* not taken in, my friends at home
> Drawn dry with these expenses.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

7†. A surety; a bondsman.

> Since faith could get no credit at his hand,
> I sent him word to come and sue my *band*.
> *Churchyard*, Challenge (ed. 1778), p. 152.

8†. A covenant or league. [Scotch.]—**False bands**, in *bookbinding*, strips of leather or strands of twisted cord, pasted across the inner side of the backs of books, and afterward molded in high relief to give the appearance of bands of unusual thickness or strength.—**Raised bands**, in *bookbinding*, strips of leather or braided cord of unusual thickness, fastened on the outside of the sewed sheets of a book-back, making a noticeable projection on the back, and intended to give increased strength to sewing.

band[2] (band), *n.* [< ME. *bande*, < OF. *bande*; earlier *bende*, mod. F. *bande* = Pr. *benda* = Sp. *banda*, *venda* = Pg. *banda* = It. *banda* and *benda*, dial. *binda*, a band, strip, side, etc., in various particular senses, < OHG. *binda*, *binta*, MHG. G. *binde*, f., a band, fillet, tie, cravat (cf. D. *bind*, neut., a crossbeam, joint, = Dan. *bind*, neut., a band, tie, etc.), < OHG. *bintan*, MHG. G. *binden*, etc., = AS. *bindan*, E. *bind*. The word is thus ult. cognate with *band*[1] and with *bend*[1], with which it has been mixed, but it differs in its orig. formation: see *band*[1], *bend*[1], and the doublet *bend*[2].] 1. A flat strip of any material, but especially of a flexible material, used to bind round anything; a fillet: as, a rubber *band*; a *band* around the head; a hat-*band*.

> A single *band* of gold about her hair.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. Anything resembling a band in form or function. (*a*) A bandage; specifically, a swaddling-band.

> Henry the Sixth, in infant *bands* crown'd king
> Of France and England. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

(*b*) A border or strip on an article of dress serving to strengthen it or to confine it, as at the waist, neck, or wrist: as, a waist*band*; a wrist*band*; a neck-*band*. (*c*) *Naut.*: (1) A strip of canvas sewed across a sail to strengthen it. (2) An iron hoop round a spar. (*d*) In *mach.*, a belt, cord, or chain for transmitting power. Such bands generally pass over two pulleys, wheels, or drums, communicating motion from one to the other. (*e*) In *arch.*: (1) Any flat member or molding, broad but of small projection: also called *fascia*, *face*, or *plinth*. (2) A tablet or string-course carried around a tower or other part of a building. (*f*) In *decorative art*, a horizontal strip of decoration separated from the general wall-surface by parallel lines. (*g*) A more or less broad space crossing a surface, and distinguished from it by difference of color or aspect: as, absorption-*bands* in the spectrum. (*h*) In *zoöl.*, a transverse stripe of any color. Also called *fascia*.

3. The form of collar commonly worn by men and women in the seventeenth century in western Europe. It was originally starched, and fixed in a half-erect position, nearly like the ruff, which it superseded, and was often of lace and of immense size. Afterward it was turned down over the shoulders, and called a *falling-band*.

> This *band*
> Shews not my neck enough.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.

Kissing your finger that hath the ruby, or playing with some string of your *band*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

The next that mounted the Stage was an Under-Citizen of the Bath, a Person remarkable among the inferior People of that Place for his great Wisdom and his Broad *Band*. *Steele*, in Dobson, p. 452.

4. The linen ornament worn about the neck, with the ends hanging down in front, by certain Protestant clergymen. It was prescribed by Queen Elizabeth as a part of the every-day dress of Anglican ecclesiastics. [Now only in the plural.]

5. In *mining*, a layer of rock interstratified with the coal; sometimes, as in Cumberland, England, the coal itself.—**Band of rock**, a phrase sometimes used for *bed of rock*. See *blackband*.—**Gastroparietal band, hypopharyngeal band, ilioparietal band, iliotibial band**, etc. See the adjectives.

band[3] (band), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bend*, < late ME. *bande*, also *bende*, < OF. and F. *bande* = Pr. Sp. It. *banda* (ML. *bandum*, *bandus*; so G. *bande*, D. *bande*, now *bende*, Dan. *bande*, Sw. *band*, after Rom.), a band or company, < OHG. *bant*, OS. OFries., etc., *band*, a band or tie, the sense of 'company' being developed first in Rom.: see *band*[1], *band*[2], and cf. the doublet *bend*[3].] 1. A company of persons, especially a body of armed men; a company of soldiers, or of persons united for any purpose.

> We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.
>
> My lord of Somerset, unite
> Your troops of horsemen with his *bands* of foot.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Originally there were usually in each considerable society [of Methodists] four *bands*, the members of which were collected from the various society classes—one *band* composed of married and another of unmarried men, one of married and another of unmarried women. All the members of society, however, were not of necessity members of *bands*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 188.

Did not Señor Felipe tell you that he had positively engaged the same *band* of shearers we had last autumn, Alessandro's *band* from Temecula? *Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, i.

2. In *music*, a company of musicians playing various instruments in combination, in the manner of an orchestra: most frequently applied to a company of musicians playing such instruments as may be used in marching.—3. A collection of animals of any kind, as a drove of cattle or horses, or a flock of sheep. [Western U. S.]

In California every collection of animals of any sort is called a *band*. A herd of cattle, a flock of sheep, a party of Indians—anything and everything that walks—when seen in numbers is known as a *band*, and it is regarded as a sure sign of being a "tenderfoot" to use any other term. *N. Y. Evening Post* (letter), Dec., 1886.

Knights of the band. See *knight*.—**Military band**, a body of musicians enlisted and attached to a regiment or military post.

band[3] (band), *v.* [< *band*[3], *n.*] I. *trans.* To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy: generally reflexive.

> They *band* themselves with the prevalent things of this world to overrun the weak things which Christ hath made choice to work by. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.
>
> Among the sons of morn, what multitudes
> Were *banded* to oppose his high decree.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 717.
>
> *Band* them into pueblos; make them work; and, above all, keep peace with the whites. *Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, v.

II. *intrans.* To unite; associate; confederate for some common purpose.

> With them great Ashur also *bands*,
> And doth confirm the knot.
> *Milton*, Ps. lxxxiii. 29.
>
> The great lords
> *Banded*, and so brake out in open war.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.
>
> The weak will *band* against her when she becomes too strong. *R. H. Stoddard*, Guests of State.

band[4] (band), *n.* [Local E., perhaps a particular use of *band*[2], a strip, or possibly of early mod. E. *bande*, < ME. *bande*, var. of *bonde*, a bound, limit: see *bound*.] A ridge of a hill: commonly applied in the English lake district to a long ridge-like hill of minor height, or to a long narrow sloping offshoot from a higher hill or mountain. *N. E. D.*

band[5]†. An obsolete or Scotch preterit of *bind*.

band[6]† (band), *v. t.* [Same as *ban*[1], after ML. and It. *bandire*, a form of ML. *bannire*, banish,

ban: see *ban*[1], *banish*. Otherwise taken, in the passage quoted, as *band*[7], for *bandy*[1].] To interdict; banish.

Sweete love such lewdnes *bands* from his faire companee.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 41.

band[7]†, *v.* Same as *bandy*[1].

band[8] (band), *n.* [Native name.] A weight equal to about 2 ounces troy, in use in western ★Africa for weighing gold-dust. *Simmonds.*

bandage (ban'dāj), *n.* [< F. *bandage*, < *bande*, a band, strip: see *band*[2] and *-age*.] 1. A strip, band, or swathe of cotton cloth, or other soft woven material, used in dressing and binding up wounds, stopping hemorrhages, joining fractured and dislocated bones, etc.—2. A band or ligature in general; that which is bound over something else.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over her eyes. *Addison.*

3. In *arch.*, an iron ring or a chain bound around the springing of a dome, the circumference of a tower, or some similar part of a building, to tie it together.

bandage (ban'dāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bandaged*, ppr. *bandaging*. [< *bandage*, *n.*] To bind up or dress, as a wound, a fractured limb, etc., with a roller or bandage; cover with a bandage for the purpose of binding or concealing: as, to *bandage* the eyes.

bandager (ban'dāj-ėr), *n.* One who bandages or binds up wounds, etc.

bandagist (ban'dāj-ist), *n.* [< F. *bandagiste*, < *bandage:* see *bandage* and *-ist*.] A maker of bandages, especially for hernia.

bandal, *n.* See *bandle*[2].

bandala (ban-dä'lä), *n.* [Native name.] The strong outer fiber of the abaca or *Musa textilis* of Manila, made into cordage, especially into the well-known Manila white rope.

bandalore, bandelore (ban'da-lōr, -de-lōr), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *bandore*[1].] 1. A kind of toy very much used at the beginning of the present century. See *quiz*.—2. Same as *bandore*[1].

bandana, bandanna (ban-dan'ä), *n.* [First in form *bandanno*, later *bandanna*, prob. through Pg., < Hind. *bāndhnū*, "a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places to prevent the parts from receiving the dye" (Shakspear, Hind. Dict.), < *bandh*, or preferably *bāndh*, a cord, ligature, tie, band, ult. = E. *band*[1].] 1. A large handkerchief, dyed blue, yellow, or red, with small spots left white, where the stuff has been pressed to prevent it from receiving the dye.—2. A style of calico-printing in imitation of bandana handkerchiefs, white spots being produced on a red or dark-colored ground by discharging the color.

band-axis (band'ak″sis), *n.* Same as *axis-cylinder*.

band-bird (band'bėrd), *n.* A name of the African collared finch, *Amadina fasciata*.

bandbox (band'boks), *n.* A light box made of pasteboard or thin flexible pieces of wood and paper, for holding caps, bonnets, or other light articles of attire: so called because originally made to contain the starched bands commonly worn in the seventeenth century. See *band*[2], 3.

She deposited by her side a capacious *bandbox*, in which, as is the custom among travelers of her sex, she carried a great deal of valuable property. *Hawthorne.*

bandboxical (band'bok″si-kal), *a.* [< *bandbox* + *-ical*.] Of the size or appearance of a bandbox: as, *bandboxical* rooms. [Colloq.]

band-brake (band'brāk), *n.* A form of brake used to prevent or to control the revolution of a shaft. It consists of a pulley secured upon the shaft, the circumference of which is embraced by a strap or band, usually of metal, which is capable of being adjusted to any desired degree of tightness.

band-coupling (band'kup″ling), *n.* Any device for uniting together the ends of a band.

band-driver (band'drī″vėr), *n.* A tool used for correcting irregularities in the bands of machinery. *E. H. Knight.*

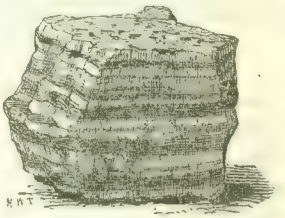
bandé (boṅ-dā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *bander*, band: see *band*[2], *v.*] In *her.*, bendy dexter, as distinguished from bendy sinister. See *barré*.

bandeau (ban-dō'), *n.*; pl. *bandeaux* (-dōz'). [F., < OF. *bandel*, m., dim. of *bande*, band: see *band*[2], and cf. *bandore*[2].] 1. A fillet worn round the head; a head-band; especially, a ribbon worn by girls and women above the forehead.—2. A horizontal band or ring forming a part of the headpiece of armor.

Around the edge of this cap was a stiff *bandeau* of leather. *Scott*, Ivanhoe.

banded[1] (ban'ded), *p. a.* [< *band*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Bound or fastened with a band.

banded[2] (ban'ded), *p. a.* [< *band*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having bands; crossed or encircled by a band or bands; specifically, in *her.*, encircled with a band, often of a different color from the sheaf or bundle which it surrounds: as, a bundle of lances proper, *banded* gules, or the like.—**Banded column.** See *column*.—**Banded mail**, a kind of mail-armor shown in works of art of the thirteenth century, in which the rings are arranged in bands running around the arms, body, etc. Between the rows of rings there are ridges like slender bars, having apparently the same thickness as the rings. This mail is found represented not only in the miniatures of manuscripts, but also in life-size effigies in stone; but it is not definitely known how it was made.—**Banded structure.** (*a*) In *geol.*, the structure of a rock which is more or less distinctly divided into layers of different color, texture, or composition. The term implies, ordinarily, something different from true stratification, and is applicable chiefly to volcanic masses. (*b*) In *mineral.*, the structure of a mineral made up of a series of layers, usually parallel and differing in color or texture, as onyx.



Banded Structure (*b*).—Onyx.

banded[3] (ban'ded), *p. a.* United as in a band.

Though *banded* Europe stood her foes—
The star of Brandenburg arose.
Scott, Marmion, iii., Int.

bandel†, **bandle**[1]†, *n.* [< OF. *bandel*, m., *bandele*, *bandeile*, f., dim. of *bande*, a strip: see *band*[2]. Cf. *bandeau*.] A swaddling-band.

bandelet, *n.* Same as *bandlet*.

bandelier†, *n.* See *bandoleer*.

bandelore, *n.* See *bandalore*.

bander† (ban'dėr), *n.* One who bands or associates with others; a member of a band or confederacy.

Yorke and his *banders* proudly pressed in
To challenge the crown by title of right.
Mir. for Mags., p. 352.

You are to watch every attempt which is made . . . to open any communication with any of the lords who may have become *banders* in the west. *Scott*, Abbot, I. xx.

banderet (ban'de-ret), *n.* [Swiss F., = F. *banneret*, E. *bannerei*[2], q. v.] A Swiss army commander.

banderilla (bän-de-rēl'yä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *bandera*, banner: see *banner*.] A small dart-like javelin ornamented with a banderole, used in bull-fights to goad and infuriate the bull.

banderillero (bän-de-rēl-yā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < *banderilla:* see *banderilla*.] A bull-fighter who uses banderillas.

banderole, banderol (ban'de-rōl, -rol), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bandrol*, *bandroll*, etc., *bannerol*, *banerol*, etc., < F. *banderole* (OF. *banerolle*), < It. *banderuola*, *banderola* (= Sp. *banderola*), a little banner, dim. of *bandiera* (= Sp. *bandera* = F. *bannière*), a banner: see *banner*.] 1. A small flag or streamer. Specifically—(*a*) A small ornamental streamer carried on the shaft of a lance, near the head.

Then take my *banderol* of red;
Mine, and none but mine, shall honour thee,
And safe conduct thee. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

From the extremity . . . fluttered a small *banderole* or streamer bearing a cross. *Scott.*

(*b*) In *her.*, a streamer affixed immediately beneath the crook on the top of the staff of a bishop, and folding over the staff. (*c*) A long narrow streamer with cleft ends, carried at the masthead of ships, as in battle, etc.



Heraldic Banderole.

2. A band of various form adapted to receive an inscription, used in decorative sculpture and other decorative art, especially of the Renaissance period.

Also written *bannerol*.

band-fish (band'fish), *n.* An English name of (*a*) the *Cepola rubescens*, a species of the family *Cepolidæ*, more specifically called *red band-fish;* (*b*) the oar-fish, *Regalecus glesne*. Also called *snake-fish*.

bandful (band'fůl; by miners, bon'tl), *n.* [< *band*[2] + *-ful*[2].] In *coal-mining*, a load of men carried up or down in the mine by sitting on chain-loops attached to the hoisting-rope, as was customary before the introduction of the cage and man-engine. [S. Staffordshire, Eng.]

bandicoot (ban'di-kōt), *n.* [G. *bandikut*, NL. *bandicota*, from E.; a corruption of the Telugu name *pandi-kokku*, lit. pig-rat.] 1. The Anglo-Indian name of the *Mus giganteus* of Hardwicke, a large Indian rat, upward of 2 feet long including the tail, and weighing 2 or 3 pounds. It is very abundant in some regions, a great pest in the rice-fields and gardens, and is said to be good eating.

2. The Anglo-Australian name of any marsupial animal of the family *Peramelidæ*. Also called *bandicoot rat*.

bandie (ban'di), *n.* [Local Sc.] The stickleback: a name current around Moray Frith, Scotland.

bandikai (ban'di-kā), *n.* One of the names of the *Abelmoschus esculentus*. See *Abelmoschus*.

bandileer (ban-di-lēr'), *n.* Same as *bandoleer*.

banding-machine (ban'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A blocking-machine for forming the band of a hat.

banding-plane (ban'ding-plān), *n.* A plane used for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work. It bears a general resemblance to the plane called a *plow*.

banding-ring (ban'ding-ring), *n.* In *hat-making*, a ring which passes over the body of a hat, keeping it pressed to the hat-block. Its lower edge is at the band, or angle formed by the body and the brim.

bandit (ban'dit), *n.*; pl. *bandits*, *banditti* (ban'dits, ban-dit'i). [Early mod. E. *bandetto*, later *banditto*, *bandito*, *bandite*, etc., pl. *bandetti*, *banditti*, *banditi*, *banditty*, and with added E. pl. *banditties*, etc.; < It. *bandito* (pl. *banditi*), a bandit, pp. of *bandire*, < ML. *bandire*, *bannire*, banish, outlaw: see *ban*[1], *banish*.] 1†. An outlaw; one who is proscribed. Hence—2. A lawless or desperate fellow; a brigand; a robber; especially, one of an organized band of lawless marauders.

The Ripon men brought down the half-outlawed *bandits* from the Archbishop's liberty of Tynedale.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 695.

=Syn. 2. *Brigand*, etc. See *robber*.

bandit† (ban'dit), *v. t.* To outlaw; proscribe; banish.

banditti, *n.* 1. Plural of *bandit*, *banditto*.—2†. [Used as a singular.] A band or company of bandits. Sometimes written *banditty*.

banditto† (ban-dit'ō), *n.*; pl. *banditti* (-i). [It. *bandito:* see *bandit*.] A bandit.

A Roman sworder and *banditto* [originally printed *bandetto*] slave
Murther'd sweet Tully. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

That ruthless hearse of her dear spouse,
Slain by *banditt'oes*. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, iv. 2.

band-lacing (band'lā″sing), *n.* Strips of leather used in fastening together the ends of a band or belt used in driving machinery.

bandle[1]†, *n.* See *bandel*.

bandle[2] (ban'dl), *n.* [Also sometimes *bandal*, < Ir. and Gael. *bannlamh*, a cubit, < *bann*, a measure, + *lamh*, hand, arm.] A lineal measure or cloth-measure somewhat more than half a yard in length, used in the southern and western parts of Ireland.

bandle-linen (ban'dl-lin″en), *n.* A coarse home-made Irish linen of narrow width.

bandlet (band'let), *n.* [< F. *bandelette*, dim. of OF. *bandel*, a band. Cf. *bandeau*.] 1. In *arch.*, any little band or flat molding, as that which crowns the Doric architrave; a fillet or listel.—2. A small band for encircling anything: as, an india-rubber *bandlet*.

Also *bandelet*.

band-master (band'mās″tėr), *n.* The leader or director of a band of music.

band-mounting (band'moun″ting), *n.* In *harness-making*, a style of harness-mounting in which the rings are broad and flat with square edges.

band-nippers (band'nip″ėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An instrument used in bookbinding to draw the leather on the back close to the sides of the bands.

bandog (ban'dog), *n.* [ME. *band dogge*, etc.; < *band*[1] + *dog*.] A large, fierce kind of dog, in England generally a mastiff, usually kept chained.

They pray us that it would please us to let them still hate us, and worry us with their *band-dogs*, and Pursuivants. *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., ii.

The keeper entered leading his *bandog*, a large blood-hound, tied in a leam or band, from which he takes his name. *Scott.*

bandoleer (ban-dō-lēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bandaleer*, *bandeleer*, *bandileer*, *-ier*, etc., < F. *bandouillere*, now *bandoulière*, < It. *bandoliera* (= Sp. *bandolera*), a shoulder-belt, < **bandola*

(cf. *bandolo*, head of a skein), dim. of *banda* (= Sp. *banda* = F. *bande*), a band, sash: see *band*[2].] **1†.** A broad belt or baldric worn over the shoulder and across the breast, and used for suspending a wallet by the side.



Bandoleer.

I threw mine arms, like a scarf or *bandileer*, cross the lieutenant's melancholy bosom.
Middleton, The Black Book.

The Baillie now came bustling in, dressed in his blue coat and *bandaliers*, and attended by two or three halberdiers. *Scott*, Monastery, I. x.

Specifically — **2.** Such a belt worn by soldiers; a shoulder-belt from which cartridges are suspended.

The dagger is stuck in the sash, and a *bandoleer* slung over the shoulders carries their cartridge-case, powder-flask, flint and steel, priming-horn, and other necessaries.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 151.

Hence — **3.** A nearly cylindrical case of copper or other material formerly used to contain a charge of powder. A number of these were slung to a baldric or shoulder-belt, and formed the common means of charging the harquebuse, or in modern times the musket.

And, as Sym Hall stood by the fire,
He lighted the match of his *bandelier*.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 21.

Also spelled *bandolier*, *bandalier*, *bandelier*.

bandoleer-fruit (ban-dō-lēr′frōt), *n.* The fruit of *Zanonia Indica*, an Indian cucurbitaceous vine bearing capsules with winged seeds.

bandoline (ban′dō-lin), *n.* [Origin obscure; appar. a trade-name, perhaps based on *band*[2].] A gummy perfumed substance, originally obtained mainly from quince-seeds, used to impart glossiness to the hair, or to fix it in any particular form.

bandoline (ban′dō-lin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bandolined*, ppr. *bandolining*. [< *bandoline*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To apply bandoline to, as the hair; render stiff, as the mustache, by applying bandoline.

II. *intrans.* To apply bandoline to the hair. *Dickens.*

bandon†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bandon*, *bandoun*, *bandun*, etc., < OF. *bandon*, < ML. **bando*(*n*-) for *bandum*, *bannum*, proclamation, command, edict, ban: see *ban*[1], *n.*, and cf. *abandon*.] Jurisdiction; power of disposal; discretion.

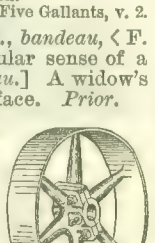
bandon†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E., < late ME. *bandone*, by apheresis for *abandon*, q. v.] To abandon.

bandore[1] (ban-dōr′), *n.* [Also formerly *bandora*, *bandurion*, after Sp. or Pg.: Sp. *bandurria* and *bandola*, formerly *pandurria*, = Pg. *bandurra* = It. *mandora* (> F. *mandore*) and *mandola* (dim. *mandolino*, > E. *mandoline*), and *pandora*, *pandura*; variously corrupted (as also E. *banjo*, q. v.), < LL. *pandura*, *pandurium*, < Gr. *πανδοῦρα*, also *φάνδουρα*, a musical instrument with three strings.] An old variety of the zither. Also called *bandalore*.

Sound lute, *bandora*, gittern,
Viol, virginals, and cittern.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, v. 2.

bandore[2]**†**, *n.* [For **bando*, i. e., *bandeau*, < F. *bandeau*, a band, in the particular sense of a widow's head-dress: see *bandeau*.] A widow's veil for covering the head and face. *Prior.*

band-pulley (band′půl″i), *n.* A flat or slightly crown-faced pulley. Also called *band-wheel*.



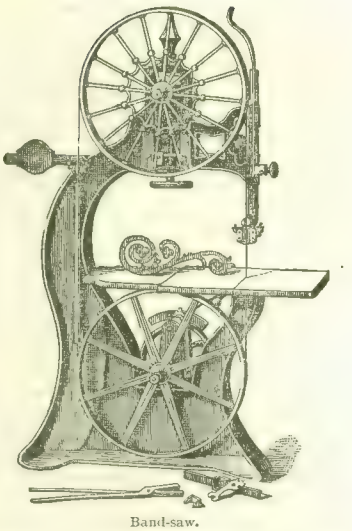
Two-part Band-pulley.

band-robin (band′rob″in), *n.* In *hat-making*, a piece of cloth saturated with cement, bound and ironed around the body of a hat to hold the brim firmly in its place.

bandrol†, *n.* An obsolete form of *banderole*.

band-saw (band′sâ), *n.* An endless narrow band or ribbon of steel with a serrated edge, passing over two large wheels, which give a continuous uniform motion instead of the reciprocating action of the jig-saw. It was invented by William Newberry of London. Also called *belt-saw* and *endless saw*.

band-setter (band′set″ėr), *n.* A tool used for shaving off the surface of a band-wheel so that the band-saw can be forced on. It has a broad cutting edge like a plane-iron, which is held against the wheel while the latter is revolving, thus scraping off its surface. A narrow upright cutter at the same time forms a slight shoulder.



Band-saw.

bandsman[1] (bandz′man), *n.*; pl. *bandsmen* (-men). [< *band's*, poss. of *band*[2], + *man*.] In *mining*, a miner who works in connection with the band or flat rope by which the coal or other mineral is hoisted.

bandsman[2] (bandz′man), *n.*; pl. *bandsmen* (-men). [< *band's*, poss. of *band*[3], + *man*.] A musician who plays in a band.

band-spectrum (band′spek″trum), *n.* A spectrum consisting of a number of bands, bright or dark. See *spectrum*.

bandster (band′stėr), *n.* [< *band*[1], *v.*, + *-ster*.] In England, one who binds sheaves after reapers. *N. E. D.*

band-string (band′string), *n.* One of the laces used in securing the bands formerly worn round the neck. They were usually tied in a large bow in front, and often had rich tassels and even jewels at the ends.

If he should go into Fleet street, and sit upon a Stall, and twirl a *Bandstring*, . . . then all the Boys in the Street would laugh at him. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 86.

I went away, and with Mr. Creed to the Exchange, and bought some things, as gloves, and *bandstrings*, &c.
Pepys, Diary, I. 173.

band-wheel (band′hwēl), *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, same as *band-pulley*. — **2.** A small wheel with a grooved face or rim, driven by a round belt or cord; also, a wheel round which a band-saw turns.

band-work (band′wėrk), *n.* Coöperation; work in bands or companies.

The practice of *band-work*, or comradeship, the organic action of society, has so moulded the nature of man as to create in it two specially human faculties — the conscience and the intellect. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 283.

bandy[1] (ban′di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bandied*, ppr. *bandying*. [First in Elizabethan E., also written *bandie*, and less commonly but more reg. *band* (the term. *-ie*, *-y* being irreg., and due perhaps to the Sp. Pg. *bande-ar*), < F. *bander*, bandy at tennis, refl. band together, join in a league (= Sp. Pg. *bandear*, refl. band together, form a party or side, = It. *bandare*, "to side or bandy" — Florio), appar. the same as *bander*, tie with a band, < *bande* (= Sp. Pg. It. *banda*), a band, side, party, E. *band*[2], mixed with *bande* = Sp. It. *banda*, a band, company, troop, E. *band*[3]. The senses 'throw from side to side' (from *band*[2]) and 'band together' (from *band*[3]) appear to meet in the sense 'contend, strive.'] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw or strike to and fro, or from side to side, as a ball in play.

Tennis balls *bandied* and struck upon us . . . by rackets from without. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 845.

To fly sublime
Thro' the courts, the camps, the schools,
Is to be the ball of Time,
Bandied by the hands of fools.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2†. To toss aside; drive or send off.

If the Earth had been *bandied* out of one Vortex into another. *Dr. H. More*, Div. Dial., i. 17. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To toss about, as from man to man; pass from one to another, or back and forth.

Let not . . . known truth . . . be *bandied* in disputation. *Watts.*

But now her wary ears did hear
The new king's name *bandied* from mouth to mouth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 275.

4. To give and take; exchange, especially contentiously: as, to *bandy* compliments; to *bandy* words, reproaches, etc.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal?
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

I'll not *bandy*
Words with your mightiness.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, iv. 3.

Mischief, spirit, and glee sparkled all over her face as she thus *bandied* words with the old Cossack, who almost equally enjoyed the tilt. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

5†. To discuss; debate.

O, what a thing is man,
To *bandy* factions of distemper'd passions
Against the sacred Providence above him!
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

6†. To band together; league: chiefly reflexive.

All the kings of the earth *bandy* themselves to fight with him. *Hughes*, Saints Losse (1632), p. 38. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To bound, as a ball that is struck. — **2†.** To form a band or league. — **3.** To contend; strive, whether in emulation or in enmity.

One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

bandy[1] (ban′di), *n.* [< *bandy*[1], *v.*; appar. for *bandy-club*, club used at bandy; but see *bandy*[1], *a.*] **1†.** A particular manner of playing tennis, the nature of which is not now known. — **2†.** A stroke with a racket, or a ball so struck; a return at tennis. *N. E. D.* — **3.** A game played with a bent club, better known as hockey, and, in the United States, shinny (which see). — **4.** A club bent at the end, used in the game of hockey or bandy-ball; a shinny or shinty.

bandy[1] (ban′di), *a.* [Appar. attrib. use of *bandy*[1], *n.*, a bent club, but some refer both to F. *bandé*, pp. of *bander*, bend a bow, < *bande*, a band. The second sense seems to rest on *bend*[1].] **1.** Having a bend or crook outward: said of a person's legs: as, his legs are quite *bandy*.

Nor make a scruple to expose
Your *bandy* leg, or crooked nose.
Swift, Furniture of a Woman's Mind.

2†. Limp; without sufficient substance: said of bad cloth.

bandy[2] (ban′di), *a.* [< *band*[2] + *-y*; but cf. F. *bandé*, pp. of *bander*, bend, and *bendy*.] Marked with bands or stripes.

bandy[3] (ban′di), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Telugu *bandi*, Tamil *vandi*, *vandil*.] A kind of cart or chaise much used in India. See the extracts.

A buggy being a one-horse vehicle . . . (at Madras they call it a *bandy*).
Stocqueler, Handbook of Brit. India, p. 109. (*N. E. D.*)

The framework of *bandies* is made of light wood, but of wood as strong as possible. Above it is spread a semicircular awning of bamboos supporting mats of cloth or canvas. The *bandy* is a cross-country vehicle, and as a rule possesses no springs of any kind. The conveyance is dragged by oxen. *Caldwell.*

bandy-ball (ban′di-bâl), *n.* [< *bandy*[1], *n.*, + *ball*[1].] **1.** The ball used in the game of bandy or hockey. — **2.** The game itself.

bandy-jig (ban′di-jig), *n.* [< *bandy*[1], *a.*, + *jig*[1].] A burlesque dance performed with the toes and knees turned in. *Mayhew.*

bandy-legged (ban′di-legd or -leg″ed), *a.* [< *bandy*[1], *a.*, + *leg* + *-ed*[2].] Having bandy or crooked legs; bow-legged.

bandyman (ban′di-man), *n.*; pl. *bandymen* (-men). [< *bandy*[3] + *man*.] In British India, a man engaged in driving a bandy.

When also, as all over India, our white kinsmen speak of *bandymen* and bandies, the word thus anglicized is simply the old Tamilian one. *Caldwell.*

bane[1] (bān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also, less prop., *bain*, *baine*; < ME. *bane*, < AS. *bana*, *bona*, a slayer, murderer, = OS. *bano* = OFries. *bona* = OHG. *bano*, MHG. *bane*, *ban* = Icel. *bani* = Sw. Dan. *bane*, death, murder (not in Goth); akin to AS. *benn* = Icel. *ben* = Goth. *banja*, a wound, Gr. *φόνος*, *φονή*, killing, murder, *φονεύς*, a slayer, murderer, √**φεν* (aor. *ἔπεφνον*, *πεφνέμεν*), slay; cf. √ **φα*, slay, *φατός*, verbal adj. in comp., slain.] **1†.** A slayer or murderer; a worker of death, as a man or an animal.

He overcame this beeste and was his *bane*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2147.

Lest Rome herself be *bane* unto herself,
And she . . .
Do shameful execution on herself.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

2. That which causes death or destroys life; especially, poison of a deadly quality.

A sword and a dagger he wore by his side,
Of manye a man the *bane*.
Robin Hood, in Percy's Reliques.

Hence—**3.** Any fatal cause of mischief, injury, or destruction: as, vice is the *bane* of society.

Bane of the poor! it wounds their weaker mind
To miss one favour which their neighbours find.
Crabbe, The Parish Register.

Thoughts with better thoughts at strife,
The most familiar *bane* of life.
Wordsworth, Sequel to Beggars.

4. Ruin; destruction.

The cup of deception spiced and tempered to their *bane*.
Milton.

5†. Death: usually with such verbs as *catch, get, take:* as, to *catch* one's *bane*.

She catch'd her *bane* o' th' water.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

6. A disease in sheep, more commonly called the *rot*.—Syn. 3. Pest, curse, scourge.

bane[1]† (bān), *v. t.* [< *bane*[1], *n.*] **1.** To kill; poison.—**2.** To injure; ruin.

For minors have not only *baned* families but ruined realms.
Fuller.

bane[2] (bān), *n.* Scotch form of *bone*[1].

bane[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ban*[1], especially in plural *banes*, now *banns* (which see).

bane[4]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *bain*[1].

bane[5]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *bain*[2].

baneberry (bān′ber″i), *n.* [< *bane*[1] + *berry*[1].] The common name of plants of the genus *Actæa:* so called because of their nauseous poisonous berries. Also called *herb-christopher*. See *Actæa*.

baneful (bān′fûl), *a.* [< *bane*[1] + *-ful*.] Destructive; pernicious; poisonous: as, "*baneful* wrath," *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 1; "*baneful* hemlock," *Garth*, The Dispensary, ii.

Like *baneful* herbs the gazer's eye they seize,
Rush to the head, and poison where they please.
Crabbe, The Newspaper.

=Syn. Hurtful, harmful, mischievous, deadly.

banefully (bān′fûl-i), *adv.* In a baneful manner; perniciously; destructively.

banefulness (bān′fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being baneful or hurtful; poisonousness.

banewort (bān′wėrt), *n.* A name applied to two plants: (*a*) *Atropa Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade; (*b*) *Ranunculus Flammula*, or lesser spearwort, from the supposition that it is a bane to sheep.

bang[1] (bang), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bangue;* not found in ME., but prob. existent; of native or Scand. origin, = LG. *bangen*, freq. *bangeln*, strike, beat (cf. D. *bengel*, a bell, *bengelen*, ring a bell, MHG. *bengel*, a club, G. *bengel*, a club, clown), = Icel. *banga* = OSw. *bånga*, hammer, = Norw. *banka* = Dan. *banke*, beat. In popular apprehension the word is imitative.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To beat, as with a club or cudgel; thump; cudgel.

He having got some iron out of the earth, put it into his servants' hands to fence with, and *bang* one another.
Locke.

2. To beat or handle roughly in any way; treat with violence; knock about; drub; defeat: often with *about:* as, to *bang* the furniture *about*.

The desperate tempest hath so *bang'd* the Turks
That their designment halts. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

What galleys have we *bang'd*, and sunk, and taken,
Whose only fraughts were fire and stern defiance.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

3. To produce a loud noise from or by, as in slamming a door, and the like: as, he went out and *banged* the door behind him.

Twa unlucky redcoats . . . *banged* aff a gun at him.
Scott, Waverley, II. xxviii.

4. To beat in any quality or action; surpass; excel. [Colloq.]

The practical denial of the common brotherhood of the same family *bangs* heathenism.
J. Mill.

That *bangs* Banagher, and Banagher *bangs* the world.
Irish saying.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To strike violently or noisily; thump: usually with *against*.

Now there are certain particles or small masses of matter which we know to *bang* against one another according to certain laws.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 177.

2. To resound with clashing noises.

The maid and page renew'd their strife,
The palace *bang'd* and buzz'd and clackt.
Tennyson, Day-Dream.

3. To spring or move with sudden energy or impetus; bounce: as, he *banged* up at once.

bang[1] (bang), *n.* [= Icel. *bang* = Sw. *bång*, a hammering, = Norw. Dan. *bank*, a beating; from the verb.] **1.** A heavy, resounding blow; a thump, as with a club.

The very first blow that the forester gave,
He made his broad weapon cry twang;
'Twas over the head, he fell down for dead,
O, that was a damnable *bang!*
Robin Hood and the Ranger, in Child's Ballads, V. 209.

I heard several *bangs* or buffets . . . given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels.

2. A loud, sudden, explosive noise, as the discharge of a gun or cannon, the slamming of a door, etc.

The steps of a fine-belozenged carriage were let down with a *bang*.
Thackeray, Newcomes, II.

3. A sudden, impetuous movement; an energetic dash or bounce: as, he got up with a *bang*. —**4.** A stick; a club. [North. Eng.]—Syn. 1. See *thump*.

bang[1] (bang), *adv.* [Adverbial use of *bang*[1], *v.* or *n.*] With a sudden or violent blow or clap; all of a sudden; abruptly: especially with *come* or *go:* as, *bang went* the guns.

A 32lb. shot struck us *bang* on the quarter.
Tom Cringle's Log, Blackwood's Mag., XXXII. 31.

bang[2] (bang), *v. t.* [< *bang*[1], *adv.*; to cut the hair 'bang off.'] To cut across: used of hair. (*a*) To cut (the hair) so as to form a fringe over the forehead: a common fashion with girls and young women.

He was bareheaded, his hair *banged* even with his eyebrows in front.
The Century, XXV. 192.

(*b*) To dock (a horse's tail).

bang[2] (bang), *n.* [< *bang*[2], *v.*] The front hair cut so as to hang evenly over the forehead: often in the plural: as, to wear *bangs*.

bang[3], *n.* See *bhang*.

bang-beggar (bang′beg″ăr), *n.* [< *bang*[1], *v.*, + obj. *beggar*.] **1.** A strong staff.—**2.** A constable or beadle. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

banger (bang′ėr), *n.* One who or that which bangs. Specifically—(*a*) Something very large; especially, a lie. [Slang.] (*b*) A large, heavy cane. [Slang, U. S.]

bangerts (ban′gėrts), *n.* [E. dial., possibly connected with *bank*[1].] In *mining*, a coarse kind of stopping used to hold up the earth. [Eng.]

banghy (bang′gi), *n.* [Hind. *bahaṅgī*.] **1.** In the East Indies, a sort of bamboo pole or yoke carried on a person's shoulder with a load suspended at each end. Hence—**2.** A parcel-post; a carrier.

banghy-post (bang′gi-pōst), *n.* Same as *banghy*, 2.

banghy-wallah (bang′gi-wal″ä), *n.* [< Hind. *banghi* (see *banghy*) + *-wālā* (in comp.), -man.] In British India, one who carries a banghy.

banging (bang′ing), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *bang*[1]. Cf. *thumping, whopping*.] Huge; great; surpassing in size. [Vulgar.]

bangle[1]† (bang′gl), *v.* [Prob. freq. of *bang*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To beat about or down, as corn by the wind. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To waste by little and little; squander carelessly; fritter.

If we *bangle* away the legacy of peace left us by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for him.
Whole Duty of Man.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *falconry*, to beat about in the air; flutter: said of a hawk which does not rise steadily and then swoop down upon its prey.—**2.** To flap or hang down loosely, as a hat-brim or an animal's ear.

bangle[2] (bang′gl), *n.* [< Hind. *bangrī*, a bracelet of glass.] **1.** An ornamental ring worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa. Hence—**2.** A bracelet without a clasp; a ring-bracelet, generally with small ornaments suspended from it.



Bangles from East India Museum, London.

We hear too often of Bertha's various dresses, and a great deal too much of her *bangles*.
The American, VI. 124.

3. *Naut.*, a hoop of a spar.

bangle-ear (bang′gl-ēr), *n.* [< *bangle*[1] + *ear*[1].] A loose, hanging ear, as of a dog. It is regarded as an imperfection.

bangle-eared (bang′gl-ērd), *a.* [Also *bangled-eared;* as *bangle-ear* + *-ed*[2].] Flap-eared, like a spaniel.

bangling† (bang′gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bangle*[1], *v.*] Contention; squabbling.

Bangorian (bang-gō′ri-an), *a.* [< *Bangor*, a bishop's see. The name is W., lit. 'high peak,' < *ban*, peak, prominence, + *gor*, high.] Relating to Bangor, a bishop's see in North Wales.—**Bangorian controversy**, a controversy stirred up by a sermon preached before George I. on March 31, 1717, by Dr. Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, from the text "My kingdom is not of this world," from which the bishop argued that Christ had not delegated judicial and disciplinary powers to the Christian ministry. Convocation declared that Hoadly's teaching tended to subvert all government in the church of Christ, reducing his kingdom to anarchy, and it was about to proceed against him when the king saved him by proroguing Convocation, and renewing the prorogation as often as it had to be summoned again. See *convocation*.

bang-pitcher† (bang′pich″ėr), *n.* [< *bang*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pitcher*.] A drunkard.

bangsring (bangz′ring), *n.* Same as *banxring*.

bangster (bang′stėr), *n.* [< *bang*[1], *v.*, + *-ster*.] A violent fellow who carries everything before him; hence, a victor or champion. [Scotch.]

bang-straw (bang′strâ), *n.* A thresher. [Prov. Eng.]

bangue, *n.* See *bhang*.

bang-up (bang′up), *a.* or *adv.* [< *bang*[1], *v.* or *adv.*, implying energy or dash, + *up*, implying completeness.] In fine style; in the best manner; complete; perfect: as, a *bang-up* entertainment; "task *bang-up*," *Scott*, Diary, Sept. 8, 1826 (in Lockhart's Life). [Slang.]

bangy, *n.* See *banghy*.

banian[1], **banyan**[1] (ban′ian), *n.* [Formerly also *bannian, bannyan, baniane;* = F. *banian*, < Pg. *banian*, prob., through Ar. *banyān*, < Hind. *banya* (also *banik*), Beng. *baniya, banya, benya*, a trader, merchant, Gujarati *vaniyo*, a man of the trading caste, < Skt. *vanij*, a merchant, possibly < √ *pan*, buy, bargain.] **1.** A Hindu trader or merchant, especially of the province of Guzerat; one engaged in commerce generally, but more particularly one of the great traders of western India, as in the seaports of Bombay, Kurrachee, etc., who carry on a large trade with the interior of Asia by means of caravans, and with Africa by vessels. They form a class of the caste Vaisya, wear a peculiar dress, and are strict in the observance of fasts and in abstaining from the use of flesh.

The *Banians* would eat nothing that had life. Their priests were called *verteas*, and wore white clothes, which they never took off until worn to rags. They lived upon charity, and kept nothing till the next day.
J. T. Wheeler, Hist. India, III. 421.

2. In British India, originally, a cotton shirt worn by the Hindus. Hence—(*a*) Any undergarment, even of the elastic web made in England. (*b*) Any loose or easy dress worn in the house, especially one modeled on the native dress of the Hindus.—**Banian days**, originally two days in the week, and afterward one, in which sailors in the British navy had no flesh-meat served out to them. Banian days are now abolished, but the term is still applied to days of poor fare.

banian[2], **banyan**[2] (ban′ian), *n.* [For *banian-* or *banyan-tree*, that is, banians' tree, tree of the banians or Hindu merchants; orig. applied to an individual tree of this species at Gombroon, a port of the Persian gulf, and then extended to all trees of the species, from their frequent use as market-places. The native Hind. name for the tree is *bar*, < Skt. *vata* (cerebral *t*), the banian-tree.] An East Indian



Banian (*Ficus Bengalensis*).

fig-tree, *Ficus Bengalensis* (family *Moraceæ*), or a related species: the trees cover a large area through the development of roots from the branches, which descend to the ground and become trunks for the support and nourishment of the extending crown. It is extensively planted throughout India as a shade-tree, and is of rapid growth, frequently covering a space 100 yards in diameter and reaching a height of 80 or 100 feet. The fruit is of the size of a cherry. As in some other tropical species of the genus, the seeds rarely germinate in the ground, but usually in the crowns of palms or other trees, where they have been deposited by birds. Roots are sent down to the ground, and they embrace and finally kill the nurse-palm. The tree furnishes lac, the bark is made into cordage, the milky juice yields a bird-lime, and the leaves are fashioned into platters. The wood is soft and of little value.

banie (bā′ni), *a.* A Scotch form of *bony*.

banish (ban′ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *banishen, banysen*, < OF. *banir, bannir* (*baniss-*), mod. F. *bannir* = OSp. Pg. *bandir* = It. *bandire*, ML. *bannire*,

bandire, proclaim, ban, banish, < *bannum*, *bandum*, ban: see *ban*[1], *n.* and *v.*] 1†. To outlaw; put under ban.

When he had in Lough-leven been
Many a month and many a day:
To the regent the lord warden sent,
That *bannisht* earl for to betray.
Percy's Reliques, p. 150.

For I muste to the grene wode goo,
Alone, a *banysshed* man.
The Nutbrowne Maid, in Child's Ballads.

2. To condemn to exile by political or judicial authority; expel from or relegate to a country or a place, either permanently or for a time: often with objectives of both person and place: as, he was *banished* the kingdom; Ovid was *banished* to Tomi.

We,
From this instant, *banish* him our city.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3.

Six years we *banish* him. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

Thou knowest what it is to be *banished* thy native country, to be over-ruled, as well as to rule and sit upon the throne. *R. Barclay*, Pref. to An Apology.

3. To send or drive away; expel; dismiss: with a person or thing as object: as, to *banish* sorrow; to *banish* an obnoxious person from one's presence or thoughts.

These evils thou repeat'st upon thyself
Have *banish'd* me from Scotland.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

You have already *banished* slavery from this commonwealth. *Sumner*, Arg. against Sep. Colored Schools.

=**Syn.** *Banish*, *Exile*, *Expel*, expatriate, put away, are all used of removal by physical or moral compulsion; they all have a figurative as well as a literal use. To *banish* is, literally, to put out of a community or country by ban or civil interdict, and indicates a complete removal out of sight, perhaps to a distance. To *exile* is simply to cause to leave one's place or country, and is often used reflexively; it emphasizes the idea of leaving home, while *banish* emphasizes rather that of being forced by some authority to leave it: as, the bitterness of *exile; banished* to Siberia. *Expel*, literally, to drive out, means primarily to cast out forcibly and violently, and secondarily with disgrace: as, to *expel* from the chamber, or from college; he was *expelled* the country.

Banished from Rome! what's *banished* but set free
From daily contact with the things I loathe?
Croly, Catiline.

The intrigues of Richelieu compelled her [Mary of Medicis] to *exile* herself, and live an unhappy fugitive.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 256.

When the French Revolution of February, 1848, broke out, Marx was *expelled* without circumstance from Brussels. *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 132.

banisher (ban'ish-ėr), *n.* One who banishes.

To be full quit of those my *banishers*
Stand I before thee here. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

banishment (ban'ish-ment), *n.* [< *banish* + *-ment*, after F. *bannissement*.] 1. The act of banishing or compelling a citizen to leave his country or place of residence by political or judicial authority.

He secured himself by the *banishment* of his enemies.
Johnson.

2. The state of being banished; enforced absence; expulsion; exile, in either a legal or a general sense: as, *banishment* from thy presence is worse than death.

Six frozen winters spent,
Return with welcome home from *banishment*.
Shak, Rich. II., i. 3.

Fields whose thrifty occupants abide
As in a dear and chosen *banishment*,
With every semblance of entire content.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 21.

3. The act of driving away or dispelling: as, ★the *banishment* of care from the mind.

banister, bannister (ban'is-tėr), *n.* Corrupt forms of *baluster*.

He struggled to ascend the pulpit stairs, holding hard on the *banisters*. *Scott*, Woodstock, I. i.

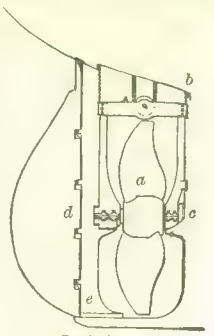
banister-cross (ban'is-tėr-krôs), *n.* In *her.*, see *cross-banister*.

banjer† (ban'jėr), *n.* See *banjo*.

banjo (ban'jō), *n.* [Negro pron. of *banjore*, a ★corruption (in another form *banjer*) of *bandore*[1], q. v.] 1. A musical instrument of the guitar class, having a neck with or without frets, and a circular body covered in front with tightly stretched parchment, like a tambourine. It has from five to nine strings, of which the melody-string, the highest in pitch, but placed outside of the lowest of the others, is played by the thumb. As in the guitar, the pitch of the strings is fixed by stopping them with the left hand, while the right hand produces the tone by plucking or striking. It is a favorite instrument among the negroes of the southern United States, and is much used by other persons.

2. A banjo-frame (which see).

banjo-frame (ban'jō-frām), *n.* A rectangular frame of metal, fitted in the stern of a ship, for carrying and hoisting or lowering a two-bladed screw-propeller. It works in guides in the stern-post and rudder-post, and enables the screw to be lifted out of the water when it is desired to proceed under sail, and to be lowered and connected to the shaft when steaming is resumed.



Banjo-frame.

a, two-bladed screw; *b*, purchase for raising screw; *c*, coupling connecting screw with main shaft; *d*, rudder; *e*, stern-post.

banjoist (ban'jō-ist), *n.* [< *banjo* + *-ist*.] One ★who plays the banjo.

bank[1] (bangk), *n.* [< ME. *bank*, *banc*, *banke*, also *bonk*, *bonc*, *bonke*, < AS. **banca* (found only once, in a gloss, in comp. *hō-banca*, a couch, lit. 'heel-bench': see *hock*[1]), the ME. being perhaps from the cognate Icel. **banki*, assimilated *bakki*, a bank (of a river, of a chasm, of clouds, etc.), ridge or eminence, = Sw. *backe* = Dan. *bakke*, a hill, hillock, rising ground, eminence; with weak suffix, cognate with AS. *benc*, etc., E. *bench*, with orig. strong suffix: see *bench*. Some senses of *bank*[1] are due to the F. *banc*, a bench, etc., from Teut.; so the distinct *bank*[2], ult. a doublet of *bench*.] 1. A mound, pile, or ridge of earth raised above the surrounding plain; an artificial embankment, especially for military use.

They cast up a *bank* against the city. 2 Sam. xx. 15.

2. The side of a river-channel, especially that part which usually rises above the water-level; also, any steep acclivity, as one forming the side of a hillock on a plain. The two banks of a river are called *right* and *left*, as seen when looking down-stream.

Tiber trembled underneath her *banks*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1.

3. An elevation or rising ground in the sea or the bed of a river, composed of sand or other loose materials, and partly above water or covered everywhere with shoal water; a shoal; a shallow: as, the *banks* of Newfoundland; the Dogger *bank* in the North Sea.—4†. A bench or long seat; also, a stage or platform to speak from. See *mountebank*.

Per. Who be these, sir? . . .
Sir P. Fellows, to mount a *bank*. Did your instructor
In the dear tongues never discourse to you
Of the Italian mountebanks? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

The heads of the couches were towards the walls; and so far as one can gather from the vague descriptions which have come down to us, the ends of them towards the fire served as a *bank* to sit upon.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cccxlix.

5. A bench in a galley for rowers; hence, the number of rowers seated on one bench. A galley was double-banked when there were two tiers or rows of benches, one above the other, triple-banked when there were three tiers, and so on. In modern phraseology, a boat is single-banked when the oars are pulled each by one man, the men sitting one upon a seat and alternately on opposite sides of a boat; it is double-banked when two men sit upon one seat, each man with an oar. An oar is single-banked when worked by one man, and double-banked when worked by two men.

Meantime the king with gifts a vessel stores,
Supplies the *banks* with twenty chosen oars. *Dryden.*

6†. In *law*, the bench or seat upon which the judges sat. See *banc*.—7. A bench or row of keys in an organ or similar instrument.—8. In *carp.*, a long piece of timber, especially of fir-wood unslit, from 4 to 10 inches square.—9. In *coal-mining*: (*a*) The surface around the mouth of a shaft: in this sense nearly synonymous with the Cornish *grass*, *to bank* being the same as *to grass*. (*b*) In England, the whole or one end or side of a working-place under ground. (*c*) In Pennsylvania, a coal-working opened by water-level drifts. *Penn. Geol. Surv. Glossary.* (*d*) In England (Cumberland), a large heap or stack of coal on the surface. *Gresley.*—10. The support of the moving carriage of a printing-press.—11. In the fire-chamber of a glass-furnace, one of the banked-up parts which support the melting-pots.—12. In *printing*: (*a*) The table used by a hand-pressman for his unprinted paper and his printed sheets. (*b*) A frame, with sloping top, on which are placed the galleys for use in collecting and proving the type set: mainly used in newspaper composing-rooms.—13. In thread or yarn manufacture, a creel in which rows of bobbins are held.—**Bank of clouds**, a mass of clouds appearing as if piled up in the form of a bank.—**Bank oil**, menhaden-oil.—**Spoil bank**, in *civil engineering*, the refuse or waste from a tunnel, mine, etc., thrown out of the way, or stored in heaps for future use in filling, etc.; also, loosely, any dumping-place used in railroad-building.

★**bank**[1] (bangk), *v.* [< *bank*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise a mound or dike about; inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; embank: as, to *bank* a river.—2. To form into a bank or heap; heap or pile: with *up*: as, to *bank up* the snow.—3. To lie around or encircle, as a bank; constitute a bank around; form a bank or border to; hem in as a bank.

Burning sands that *bank* the shrubby vales.
Thomson, Summer, l. 660.

4†. To pass by the banks or fortifications of.—5. To drive (an aëroplane) at a tilt or lateral inclination, as in making a turn or a curve.—**To bank a fire**, To cover up a fire with ashes, and use other means, as closing the dampers and ash-pit door, to make it burn low and at the same time to prevent its becoming extinguished. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.—**To bank out**, in *coal-mining*, to stack, as coal, on the surface, in default of means for removing it. [Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1†. To border upon.—2. To impinge upon the banking-pins of a watch: said of the escapement.—3. Of an aëroplane, to become tilted to one side, as in making a turn ★or a curve.

bank[2] (bangk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *banke*, *banque*, < late ME. *banke*, < F. *banque*, < It. *banca* (= F. *banche* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *banca*, < ML. *banca*, f.), a bench, esp. (in It. and thence in other languages) a money-changer's bench or table, later a bank; cf. It. Sp. Pg. *banco* = Pr. F. *banc*, < ML. *bancus*, m., a bank, bench, < MHG. *banc*, G. *bank* = E. *bank*[1], a bench: see *bank*[1].] 1†. A money-dealer's table, counter, or shop.

Exchangers of Money made the temple to be the market and the *banke*. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, ii. 11.

These established their *banks* or tables in the forum, like ordinary bankers.
Arnold, Hist. Rome, II. xxvii. 72. (*N. E. D.*)

2†. A sum of money, especially a sum to draw upon, as in a loan-bank.—3. In games of chance, the amount or pile which the proprietor of the gaming-table, or the person who plays against all the others, has before him; the funds of a gaming establishment; a fund in certain games at cards: as, a faro-*bank*.—4. An institution for receiving and lending money. The banking institutions of the United States may be classed as *national* and *State banks*, *savings-banks*, *private banks* or *bankers*, and *loan and trust companies*. National banks were first authorized by a law of the United States enacted in 1863, for a term of twenty years. In 1864 another act was adopted (allowing the like term of twenty years), which was thereafter known as the *National Bank Act*. In 1883 they were authorized to continue for equal periods. They receive, lend, and transmit money, and issue notes which are used as money, and buy, sell, and collect bills of exchange. Their circulating notes are secured by United States bonds deposited with the government, and their operations are subject to the inspection and supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency. State banks perform the same functions except that of issuing notes. The notes of the State banks were taxed 10 per cent. by Congress in 1865, in order to cause their retirement, which was speedily accomplished. Private banks and bankers carry on the same business as State banks. Sometimes one person constitutes a private bank, but generally several persons associate together and form a partnership. Loan- and trust-companies (see ★*trust-company*, in supplement) are incorporated institutions. They do a general banking business and exercise other financial functions, and receive deposits, subject to check or for a fixed period, and loan them on the pledge of stocks, bonds, and other securities, while national and State banks lend largely on the promises of the borrowers; they have also a capital which is subscribed and paid by the stockholders. Savings-banks receive money and lend it chiefly on the security of real estate. See *savings-bank*. In Europe several great national banks are intimately associated with the fiscal departments of the governments of their respective countries, as the Bank of England and the Bank of France. Banks of issue are such as issue notes that circulate as currency.

5. The office in which the transactions of a banking company are conducted.—**Bank-charter Act**, an English statute of 1844 (7 and 8 Vict., c. 32) defining the powers of the Bank of England in respect to the issue of notes and the amount of bullion reserve. Its object was to avoid the danger of the over-issue of circulating notes, which it accomplished by fixing a limit to the amount of bullion held by the bank. It also regulated the issue of notes by other banks. Also known as the *Peel Act*, and *Sir Robert Peel's Act*.—**Bank discount**. See *discount*.—**Bank men**, in *U. S. hist.*, supporters of the second United States Bank in its contest with President Jackson. Two institutions have been chartered by Congress under the title Bank of the United States, having their seat in Philadelphia, and intimately connected with the national finances. The charter of the first, granted in 1791, expired in 1811, its renewal having been refused. The second lasted from 1816 to 1836 under the national charter, and was continued for a time as a State bank. The opposition of President Jackson to the renewal of its charter, and his removal of the government deposits from it in 1833, led to a violent political contest, in which his course was ultimately sustained.—**Bank of issue**, a bank or banking company duly authorized by law to issue bank-notes of its own.—**Bank post-bill**. See *bill*[3].—**Days in banc**. See *day*[1].—**National Bank Act**, an act of Congress of 1864, providing for the organization throughout the

United States of banks whose circulating notes were required to be secured by a deposit of United States bonds, which resulted, as was intended, in providing a market for a very large government loan, and at the same time a secure currency equally acceptable in all parts of the country.—**Penny-banks Act,** an English statute of 1859 (22 and 23 Vict., c. 53) authorizing the investing of the funds of penny savings-banks, charitable societies, etc., in the money of established savings-banks.—**To break the bank,** to win, as in faro, from the management a certain sum which has been fixed upon as the limit which the bank is willing to lose in a single day.—**To play against the bank,** to take the risks of a game, as rouge-et-noir or faro, in opposition to its manager.

bank[2] (bangk), *v.* [< *bank*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To have an account with a banker; deposit money in a bank; transact business with a bank or as a bank; exercise the trade or profession of a banker.

I *bank* with one of my sons' fathers-in-law, and the other *banks* with me. *Thackeray.*

2. To form a 'bank' at a gaming-table; play against all comers. *N. E. D.*

II. *trans.* To lay up on deposit in a bank: as, he *banked* $500.

banka (bän'kä), *n.* See *banca*, in the supplement.

bankable (bang'ka-bl), *a.* [< *bank*[2], *v.*, + *-able.*] Receivable as cash by a bank, as bank-notes, checks, and other securities for money.

bank-account (bangk'a-kount″), *n.* A sum deposited in a bank to be drawn out on the written order of the depositor.

bank-bait (bangk'bāt), *n.* A name of May-flies.

A great many fall into the water a prey to fishes, and at that time [May], especially at Dordrecht, the roach is noted as being peculiarly fat and good. Hence the name *bank-bait* (in some parts of France, *la manne*).
E. P. Wright, Anim. Life, p. 485.

bank-bill (bangk'bil), *n.* 1. A note or bill drawn by one bank on another, and payable either on demand or at some future specified date.—2. In the United States and some parts of England, a bank-note (which see).

bank-book (bangk'bůk), *n.* The pass-book in which an officer of a bank enters the debits and credits of a customer. The initials of the teller or accountant of the bank affixed to the sums entered in the bank-book to the credit of the customer constitute a valid receipt.

bank-credit (bangk'kred″it), *n.* A credit with a bank, by which, on proper security given to the bank, a person receives liberty to draw to a certain extent agreed upon: in Scotland also called a *cash-account.* Such credits were long ★a distinctive feature of Scotch banking.

banker[1] (bang'kėr), *n.* [< *bank*[1], *n.* or *v.*, in various senses, + *-er*[1].] 1. A vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. *J. Q. Adams.*—2. The bench or table upon which bricklayers and stone-masons prepare and shape their material; a banket.—3. In *sculp.*, a modeler's bench provided with a circular platform turning on wheels so that the work can be revolved to expose any portion to the light.—4. A covering for a bench or seat, made of tapestry, rich stuff, or embroidered cloth.—5. A hanging for a church wall or screen; specifically, the curtains placed at the ends of an altar.—6. A ditcher; one engaged in embanking.

The discovery was made by some *bankers* (men who work in the fens) from Lincolnshire.
J. Freeman, Life of W. Kirby, p. 155.

7. In *hunting*, a horse which can jump on and off field-banks too large to be cleared. *N. E. D.*—8. In Australia, a river full to the brim. *N. E. D.*

banker[2] (bang'kėr), *n.* [< *bank*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, etc.—2. The holder of the funds of a gaming establishment; in games of chance, that player who deposits a certain sum of money against which bets are made, or that player who for the sake of convenience receives and pays out bets won and lost. **Banker's note,** a promissory note given by a private banker or an unincorporated bank.

bankeress (bang'kėr-es), *n.* [< *banker*[2] + *-ess.*] A female banker; a banker's wife. *Thackeray.* [Rare.]

The late Countess of Jersey was only received on sufferance in some houses in Vienna, because she was a *bankeress.* *The American*, V. 200.

bankerless (bang'kėr-les), *a.* [< *banker*[2] + *-less.*] Without bankers. *Quarterly Rev.*

bankerout†, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *bankrupt.*

banket[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *banquet.*

banket[2] (bang'ket), *n.* [< *bank*[1], a bench, + dim. *-et.*] A piece of wood on which bricklayers cut their bricks to the size proper for the place into which they are about to lay them. [Eng.]

bank-fence (bangk'fens), *n.* A fence made of a bank of earth.

bank-game (bangk'gām), *n.* In *billiards*, a game in which only bank-shots count.

bank-head (bangk'hed), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the upper level end of an inclined plane next the engine. [Eng.]

bank-holiday (bangk'hol'i-dā), *n.* In Great Britain, a secular day on which the law exempts the parties to negotiable paper from the obligation of presentment, payment, etc., and consequently allows banks to be closed. Its effect on such paper differs from that of Sunday in the fact that the laws establishing such holidays usually, if not always, provide that paper falling due on such day is payable on the next following secular day, while paper entitled by commercial usage to days of grace, and falling due on Sunday, is payable on Saturday. By a statute of 1871, the bank-holidays in England and Ireland are Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, and the 26th of December (boxing-day); in Scotland, New Year's day, the first Monday in May, the first Monday in August, and Christmas day. See *holiday.*

bank-hook (bangk'hůk), *n.* 1. A large form of fish-hook for catching cod, used on the banks of Newfoundland.—2. In *coal-mining*, the iron hook with which the banksman draws the loaded tubs off the cage. [Eng.]

banking[1] (bang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bank*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of raising a mound or bank, or of inclosing with a bank.—2. The bank or mound raised; anything piled up to serve as a bank, as a raised edging of wax on a plate that is to be treated with acids for etching.—3. A general term for fishing as practised on the banks of Newfoundland.—4. In *coal-mining*, the sorting or loading of coals "at bank," or at the mouth of the shaft. [Eng.]

banking[2] (bang'king), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [Verbal n. of *bank*[2], *v.*] The business or employment of a banker; the business carried on by a bank.

The term *banking* was then [1742] applied only to the issue of notes and the taking up of money on bills on demand. *W. Bagehot*, Lombard Street, p. 98.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or conducted by a bank: as, *banking* operations.

banking-file (bang'king-fil), *n.* A file with parallel edges and a triangular section.

banking-pin (bang'king-pin), *n.* In a watch, one of two pins serving to confine the movements of the escapement.

banking-wax (bang'king-waks), *n.* A composition of beeswax, common pitch, Burgundy pitch, and sweet oil, melted in a crucible and poured into cold water, used in etching to form a border around the plate, to prevent the overflow of the acid.

bankless (bangk'les), *a.* [< *bank*[1] + *-less.*] Without banks or limits: as, "the *bankless* sea," *Davies.*

bank-level (bangk'lev″el), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the level heading from which the bank is worked. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

bank-martin (bangk'mär″tin), *n.* Same as *bank-swallow.*

bank-note (bangk'nōt), *n.* A promissory note payable on demand, made and issued by a bank authorized by law, and intended to circulate as money. In the United States frequently called *bank-bill.*—**Bank-note paper,** paper used for bank-notes and government bonds. It is made in such a way that it is very difficult to imitate it, and such imitation is a felony.—**Bank-note press,** a machine for pressing bank-notes and arranging them in packages.

banko-ware (bang'kō-wār), *n.* A Japanese pottery made near Kuwana and at other places. It is very light, and is made in molds of irregular shapes and decorated with enamel colors, thumb impressions, etc. Numanami was the original maker.

bank-plate (bangk'plāt), *n.* In *coal-mining*, one of the cast-iron plates with which the surface at the mouth of the shaft or the bank is floored. [Eng.]

bank-post (bangk'pōst), *n.* [< *bank*[2] + *post*[2], *n.*] A large size of letter-paper, ranging in weight from 5½ to 10 pounds to the ream.

bankrout† (bangk'rout), *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* One of the older forms of *bankrupt.*

Being *bank-rout* both of wealth and worth.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

For these modern languages will at one time or other play the *bank-rowtes* with books; and since I have lost much time with this age, I would be glad, as God shall give me leave, to recover it with posterity.
Bacon, Letter, in Spedding, VII. 436.

bankrupt (bangk'rupt), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *bankrout, bankerout, banqueroute,* etc., later *banqueroupt,* and finally *bankrupt* (in imitation of L. *ruptus*), < F. *banqueroutte,* now *banqueroute* (> *banqueroutier,* a bankrupt), orig. in E. *banke rota* (def. 1), < It. *banca rotta* (ML. as if **banca rupta*), bankruptcy, lit. broken bank or bench: *banca,* < ML. *banca,* < MHG. *banc,* a bank (see *bank*[1], *bank*[2]); *rotta,* fem. of *rotto,* broken, wrecked, < L. *ruptus,* broken (in ML. also as a noun, a bankrupt). It is said to have been the custom in Italy to break the bench or counter of a money-changer upon his failure; but the allusion is prob. figurative, like *break, crash*[1], *smash,* similarly used in English. See *bank*[1], *bank*[2], *rupture, rout*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1†. The breaking up of a trader's business due to his inability to meet his obligations; bankruptcy.—2. An insolvent person whose property is administered for, and distributed among, his creditors in accordance with the provisions of a system of laws called *bankrupt, bankruptcy,* or *insolvent laws.* See *bankruptcy.* In particular—(*a*†) In *old law*, a trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors. *Blackstone.* (*b*†) A fugitive from his creditors; one who by extravagance and reckless expenditure had brought himself into a state of insolvency and had absconded, or retired into a place of sanctuary. (*c*) In *mod. law*, any person who upon his own petition or that of his creditors is adjudged insolvent by a bankruptcy court. His estate may be administered by an assignee or trustee, under the direction of the court, for the benefit of the creditors.

3. In popular language, a hopelessly insolvent person; one who is notoriously unable to pay his debts; hence, one who is unable to satisfy just claims of any kind made upon him.

What a *bankrupt* I am made
Of a full stock of blessings. *Ford.*

Cessionary bankrupt. See *cessionary.*

II. *a.* 1. In the state of one who has committed an act of bankruptcy, or is insolvent; subject to or under legal process because of insolvency.—2. Unable to pay just debts, or to meet one's obligations; insolvent.

Willo. The king's grown *bankrupt*, like a broken man. . . .
Ross. He hath not money for these Irish wars,
His burthenous taxations notwithstanding.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

The beggared, the *bankrupt* society, not only proved able to meet all its obligations, but . . . grew richer and richer. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

3. Figuratively, at the end of one's resources: as, to be *bankrupt* in thanks.

Do you see? he has tears
To lend to him whom prodigal expence
Of sorrow has made *bankrupt* of such treasure.
Beav. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

Bankrupt laws. Same as *bankruptcy laws* (which see, under *bankruptcy*).

bankrupt (bangk'rupt), *v.* [< *bankrupt, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make insolvent; render unable to meet just claims.

We cast off the care of all future thrift because we are already *bankrupted.* *Hammond.*

Iron-clads, more than anything else, *bankrupted* Turkey.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 214.

2†. To reduce to beggary; exhaust the resources of.

Fat paunches have lean pates; and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the wits.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

II.† *intrans.* To become bankrupt; fail or become insolvent.

bankruptcy (bangk'rupt-si), *n.* [< *bankrupt* + *-cy.*] 1. The state of being bankrupt or insolvent; inability to pay all debts; failure in trade. In *law*, specifically, the status of a person or corporation that by reason of insolvency has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

2. Figuratively, utter wreck; ruin.—**Act of bankruptcy,** in *law*, an act the commission of which by a debtor renders him liable to be adjudged a bankrupt. Among acts of bankruptcy are the assignment of his property by a debtor to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors; the making of a transfer of any of his property in fraud of his creditors, or the concealment or removal of it to evade legal process; departing from the country, or remaining out of it, in order to defeat or delay creditors; the filing in court of a declaration of inability to pay debts; non-payment of debts under certain other circumstances defined by the law as indicating insolvency.—**Assignee in bankruptcy.** See *assignee.*—**Bankruptcy commissioner,** or **register in bankruptcy,** a judicial officer empowered, subject to the supervision of the court, to investigate and adjudicate upon the affairs of bankrupts.—**Bankruptcy laws,** the statutory regulations under which the property of an insolvent may be distributed among his creditors, with the double object of enforcing a complete discovery and an equitable distribution of the property, and of discharging the debtor from his obligations and from future molestation by his creditors. Formerly, only a trader could be made a bankrupt under the bankruptcy laws, other persons who were unable to meet their obligations being *insolvents.* The distinction was abolished in the United States in 1841 and in Great Britain in 1869. In the United States, Congress has the power of enacting bankruptcy laws which shall be uniform throughout the country. These laws are administered by the federal

courts. Laws having similar objects, but less efficacious in respect of discharging the debtor, are maintained by many of the States, but can operate to give a discharge irrespective of creditors' assent only when there is no federal bankruptcy law. These are termed *insolvent laws*. In England bankruptcy laws have existed from the time of Henry VIII. The principal acts are: 34 and 35 Hen. VIII., c. 4, directed against fraudulent debtors, and empowering the lord chancellor and other high officers to seize their estates and divide them among the creditors; 13 Eliz., c. 7, restricting bankruptcy to traders, and prescribing certain acts by committing which a trader became a bankrupt; 4 Anne, c. 17, and 10 Anne, c. 15, removing the criminal character borne by bankruptcy proceedings up to that time, and permitting a debtor to obtain a certificate of having conformed to the requirements of the bankrupt law; 6 Geo. IV., c. 16, allowing a debtor to procure his own bankruptcy, and introducing the principle of private settlements between debtors and creditors; 1 and 2 Wm. IV., c. 56, establishing a court of bankruptcy, consisting of six commissioners along with four judges, as a court of review, and making provision for official assignees. By the Bankrupt Consolidation Act of 1849, proceedings might be begun by petition to the Court of Bankruptcy, and the commissioners were authorized to award certificates according to the merit of the bankruptcy. The bankruptcy act of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 134) abolished special legislation relating to insolvent debtors, and permitted persons other than traders to avail themselves of the relief afforded by the bankruptcy court. In 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 71) the commissionerships and official assignees were abolished, a new Court of Bankruptcy was established, and provision was made for the appointment of trustees who should be creditors. The Court of Bankruptcy was also stripped of its criminal jurisdiction, and imprisonment for debt was abolished except in certain cases. In 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 52) the English bankruptcy acts were amended and consolidated. Further amendments, in 1890 and 1897, gave preference to the claims for all taxes and rates and for wages. In the United States the subject has been, except during the periods of the operation of the United States bankruptcy acts, left to the imperfect regulation of diverse State laws. Such a law in any particular State may, when there is no United States act conflicting, provide for the distribution of an insolvent's property, may discharge him from imprisonment for debt, and may discharge him, if a citizen of such State, from indebtedness to another citizen thereof contracted while such State law was in force, so far as to make the discharge a protection in the courts of the same State. The first United States bankrupt law, known as the act of 1800 (2 Stat. at L., p. 19), was based on a consolidation of then existing English statutes, and was in force from June 2, 1800, till Dec. 19, 1803. The second, the act of 1841 (5 Stat. at L., p. 440), was in force from Feb. 1, 1842, till March 3, 1843. The third, the act of 1867 (14 Stat. at L., p. 517), repeatedly amended, and finally revised in the U. S. Rev. Stat., tit. LXI., and reënacted with modifications in 1874, was in force from June 1, 1867, till Sept. 1, 1878. A fourth bankrupt law was enacted in 1898, and was amended in 1903. In general, debts contracted by fraud, or in a fiduciary capacity, are not discharged by the bankruptcy laws.—**Commission of bankruptcy**, a commission formerly issued by the English lord chancellor, appointing and empowering certain persons to examine into the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy, and to secure the bankrupt's property for the creditors.—**Discharge in bankruptcy.** See *discharge*.—**Fiat in bankruptcy.** See *fiat*.—**Fraudulent bankruptcy.** See *fraudulent*.—**Involuntary bankruptcy**, bankruptcy adjudged on the petition of creditors, showing cause why the bankrupt should not be allowed to continue in possession of his assets.—**Voluntary bankruptcy**, bankruptcy adjudged on the petition of the debtor, indicating his desire to surrender his assets and be discharged.= **Syn.** *Insolvency*, etc. See *failure*.

bankruptism† (bangk'rup-tizm), *n.* [< *bankrupt* + *-ism*.] Bankruptcy.

bankruptly† (bangk'rupt-li), *adv.* Like a bankrupt.

bankruptship† (bangk'rupt-ship), *n.* [< *bankrupt* + *-ship*.] Bankruptcy.

bankrupture† (bangk'rup-tūr), *n.* [< *bankrupt* + *-ure*; after *rupture*.] Bankruptcy.

bankshall (bangk'shăl), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., formerly also *banksall, -saul, -soll*, repr. Malay *bangsāl*, Beng. *bankçāl, bankaçālā*, lit. hall of trade, < Skt. *vanij* (> Beng. Hind., etc., *banik*, a trader: see *banian*[1]) + *çāla*, a hut, house (= Gr. *καλιά* = E. *hall*: see *hall*); or perhaps < Skt. *bhāndaçāla*, a storehouse, < *bhānda*, wares, ware, a vessel, pot, + *çāla*, as above.] **1.** In the East Indies: (*a*) A warehouse. (*b*) The office of harbor-master or other port authority.—**2.** In Java, a large hall of audience in a princely residence, without regular walls, but supported by wooden pillars. *Yule and Burnell.*

bank-shot (bangk'shot), *n.* In *billiards*, a shot which makes the cue-ball touch the cushion before hitting any other ball.

Banksia (bangk'si-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Sir Joseph *Banks* (1743–1820).] **1.** A genus of thymelæaceous plants, the species of which have been incorrectly referred to *Pimelea* by most authors.—**2.** An untenable name for *Sirmuellera*, a genus of shrubs or trees of the family *Proteaceæ*, natives of western extratropical Australia and Tasmania. The foliage is hard and dry, and extremely variable in form, and the flowers form cylindrical heads.



Flowering branch of *Sirmuellera ericifolia*.

banksman (bangks' man), *n.*; pl. *banksmen* (-men). [< *bank's*, poss. of *bank*[1], + *man*.] In *coal-mining*, a man in attendance at the mouth of the shaft, who superintends the sorting and loading of the coal. [Eng.] *Greslcy.*

bank-stock (bangk'stok), *n.* The capital of a bank. In England the term is applied chiefly to the stock of the Bank of England. The stock of other English joint-stock banks is divided into shares.

bank-swallow (bangk'swol″ō), *n.* *Hirundo* or *Cotile riparia*, a very common bird of Europe, Asia, and America, of the family *Hirundinidæ*: so called from its habit of burrowing in banks to build its nest. It is a small swallow, mouse-gray above and white below, with a gray collar. In places where it is numerous, hundreds or thousands gather to breed in company, and a sandbank may be riddled with their holes, which are excavated to the depth of a foot or more. Also called *sand-swallow* and *bank-martin*. See *Cotile*.



Bank-swallow (*Cotile riparia*).

bank-work (bangk'wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a method of working coal in use in South Yorkshire, England, and in some of the North Welsh collieries, combining some of the peculiarities of the pillar system with those of the long-wall system.

banky (bang'ki), *a.* [< *bank*[1] + *-y*.] Full of banks or ridges; ridgy; hilly. [Rare.]

banlieue (ban'lū), *n.* [F. (in ML. *banleuca, bannum leucæ*), < *ban*, command, jurisdiction, + *lieue*, league, also an indefinite extent of territory. Cf. G. *bann-meile* in same sense: see *ban*[1] and *league*[2].] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits, of a town or city. Sometimes erroneously spelled *banlieu*, as if from French *lieu*, a place.

bannat[1] (ban'at), *n.* Scotch form of *bonnet*.

bannat[2], *n.* See *banat*.

banner (ban'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *baner, bancre*, < OF. *banere, baniere*, F. *bannière, bandière* = Pr. *bandieira, bannieira* = Sp. *bandera* = Pg. *bandeira* = It. *bandiera*, < ML. **bandaria* (*banderia* after Rom.), < *bandum*, a standard, < Goth. *bandwa, bandwo*, a sign, token, prob. akin to E. *bind* and *band*[1], q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The piece of cloth, attached to the upper part of a pole or staff, which in former times served as the standard of a sovereign, lord, or knight, after which he and his followers marched to war, and which served as a rallying-point in battle; hence, the flag or standard of a country, army, troop, etc.; a standard or ensign.

> Terrible as an army with *banners*. Cant. vi. 4.
>
> Hang out our *banners* on the outward walls;
> The cry is still, "They come!" Our castle's strength
> Will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

2. In *her.*, a square flag which in the middle ages was the ensign of a knight banneret. Instances are related of a knight companion being made a knight banneret on the field of battle, the mark of his promotion being the tearing off of the points of his pennon, leaving the flag square. In modern usage, any square flag is termed a *banner* when it bears heraldic devices. The most familiar instance is the royal banner of England, commonly called the royal standard; but other heraldic banners are used in the funeral ceremonies of knights of the Garter and the higher nobility.

3. An ensign or flag bearing a badge or emblem, as of a society or order, and borne in processions. Banners were early used in the processions of the Christian church, usually of the form adopted by Constantine. It consisted of a square cloth suspended from a cross-bar near the top of a gilt pole, bearing or surmounted by the sacred symbol ☧. See *labarum*.

4. Figuratively, anything displayed as a profession of principles.

> Thou hast given a *banner* to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth. Ps. lx. 4.

See *ensign, flag, pennon*, and *standard*.

5. In *bot.*, the vexillum or upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. Also called the *standard*.—**6.** One of eight divisions into which the Manchus are marshaled, each with distinguishing flag or banner. Four of the flags are plain (red, yellow, white, or blue), the other four having a margin of a different color. Hence, the Manchus are known collectively as the *Eight Banners* and as *bannermen*.



Pea-blossom with expanded Banner. *a*, banner; *b*, ala; *c*, keel.

II. *a.* Leading or foremost in regard to some particular cause or matter, such as giving the largest majority to a political party, etc.

> I am reminded that there is an Alleghany City as well as an Alleghany County, the former the *banner* town, and the latter the *banner* county, perhaps, of the world. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 84.

banneral†, *n.* A corrupt form of *bannerol*, 2.

bannered (ban'ėrd), *a.* [< *banner* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with or bearing a banner; displaying banners.

> A *banner'd* host
> Under spread ensigns marching. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 885.
>
> Bothwell's *bannered* hall. *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 8.

2. Borne or blazoned on a banner.

bannerer (ban'ėr-ėr), *n.* A standard-bearer; one who carries a banner.

banneret[1] (ban'ėr-et), *n.* [Also *bannerette*, < ME. *banneret, baneret*, < OF. *baneret, banerette*, dim. of *banere*, banner: see *banner* and *-et*.] A little banner; a banderole.

> The scarfs and the *bannerets* about thee did manifoldly dissuade me from believing thee a vessel of too great a burthen. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

banneret[2] (ban'ėr-et), *n.* [< ME. *baneret*, < OF. *baneret, banneret*, < *banere*, a banner (see *banner*), + *-et*, < L. *-atus* (see *-ate*[1]) = E. *-ed*[2]; lit., one bannered: see *banner* and *-ed*[2].] **1.** One who is bannered or entitled to a banner; specifically, a knight of a certain grade in the military hierarchy of the middle ages. Originally the right to display a banner (as distinguished from a pennon) was limited to those who could bring a certain array of followers into the field, and who had also been dubbed or accoutred knight. As the military distinctions of earlier feudalism became confused by the employment of paid soldiers, the right of displaying a banner became more and more a reward for distinguished prowess in battle. After a victory or a notable achievement a banneret elect, carrying his pennon in his hand, was, it is said, conducted between two knights of note, and presented to the king or general, who cut off the point or ends of his pennon, making it square. He was then called a *knight of the square flag*. Also called *knight banneret*.

> Sir Richard Croftes, who was made *banneret* at . . . Stoke, was a wise man. *Camden*, Remains (ed. 1637), p. 271.

2. Formerly, the title of magistrates of the second rank in some Swiss cantons, and also of certain officers of some of the Italian republics.

> Melchior Sturmthal, . . . *Banneret* of Berne. *Scott*, Anne of Geierstein, I. vii.
>
> [In Solothurn] on the death of an avoyer, the *banneret* succeeds to his place. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 335.

bannerless (ban'ėr-les), *a.* [< *banner* + *-less*.] Having no banner. *J. H. Jesse.*

bannerman (ban'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *bannermen* (-men). **1.** A standard-bearer; a bannerer.—**2.** A person belonging to one of the eight banners into which the Manchus are marshaled. See *banner*, 6.

bannerol (ban'ę-rōl), *n.* [See *banderole*. This is the usual spelling in sense 2.] **1.** Same as *banderole*.—**2.** In England, a banner, about a yard square, borne at the funerals of prominent men, and placed over the tomb. It bears the arms of the ancestors and alliances of the deceased, painted on silk. Also erroneously written *banner-roll* and *banneral*.

banner-plant (ban'ėr-plant), *n.* A name given to some cultivated species of *Anthurium*, family *Araceæ*, in which the bright-scarlet spathe is broadly expanded at right angles to the spadix.

banner-roll (ban'ėr-rōl), *n.* An erroneous form of *bannerol*, 2.

banner-stone (ban'ėr-stōn), *n.* A name sometimes given, not very aptly, to certain stone objects shaped like a small two-edged ax, which

are supposed to have been worn as ornaments in prehistoric times, or held in the hand as badges of authority. They have an eye for the insertion of a handle.

Some *banner-stones* of striped slate have been found in Camillus, and one on Skaneateles Lake [New York].
Smithsonian Rep., 1881, p. 657.

banner-vane (ban'ėr-vān), *n.* A weather-vane having the shape of a banner, balanced by a weight on the other side of the staff.

bannet (ban'et), *n.* [Sc., = E. *bonnet.*] A bonnet. *Scott.*

bannimust†, *n.* [< ML. *bannimus*, we banish, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *bannire*, banish: see *banish.*] Same as *bannition.*

banning (ban'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ban*[1], *v.*] The act of uttering a ban or curse; an execration or cursing of another.

Especially when the names of the infernal fiends or unlucky soules are used in such *bannings.*
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxvii. 2.

bannition† (ba-nish'ọn), *n.* [< ML. *bannitio(n-)*, < *bannire*, banish: see *banish*, and cf. *abannition.*] The act of banishing or the state of being banished; expulsion, especially from a university.

You will take order, when he comes out of the castle, to send him out of the university too by *bannition.*
Abp. Laud, Remains, II. 191.

bannock (ban'ọk), *n.* [ME. *bannok*, < AS. *bannuc*, a cake; with dim. *-uc*, E. *-ock*, from *bān*, bone: see *bone*, *n.* The Gael. *bonnach*, *bannach*, Ir. *bonnag*, are from E.] A thick cake made of oatmeal, barley-meal, or pease-meal, baked on the embers or on an iron plate or griddle over the fire. [North. Eng. and Sc.]

bannock-fluke (ban'ọk-flōk), *n.* [Sc., < *bannock* + *fluke*[2].] A Scotch name of the common turbot.

banns (banz), *n. pl.* [Formerly *bannes*, often *banes*, mod. more correctly *bans*, pl. of *ban*[1], q. v. The spelling *banns* is now usual in this sense.] **1.** The proclamation of intended marriage in order that those who know of any impediment thereto may state it to the proper authorities. Banns were made a part of ecclesiastical legislation by the fourth Council of the Lateran, A. D. 1215, whose decrees were confirmed by the Council of Trent. In the Roman Catholic Church the celebration of marriage without previous proclamation of the banns, unless by special dispensation, is gravely illicit, but not invalid. The proclamation is made by the parish priest of each contracting party, on three consecutive festivals during public mass. The proclamation of banns is no longer required in order to a valid civil marriage in England, Scotland, or the United States.

2†. The proclamation or prologue of a play.

Banes or Prologue [to] the Fall of Lucifer.
York Plays, Int., p. lxii.

To bid or **ask the banns**†, to publish the banns.

If all parties be pleased, *ask* their *banns*, 'tis a match.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 561.

To forbid the banns, to make formal objection to an intended marriage.

A better fate did Maria deserve than to have her *banns forbid.* *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

bannut (ban'ut), *n.* [E. dial., also written *bannet*, < late ME. *bannenote* (in comp. *bannenotetre*, glossed *avetana*, filbert); < *ban*, AS. *bān*, bone, + *note*, nut.] A walnut, the fruit of *Juglans regia* (bannut-tree). [Obsolete or dialectal.]

banquet (bang'kwet), *n.* [Earlier *banket*, < F. *banquet* (= It. *banchetto* = Sp. *banquete*), a feast, orig. a little bench or table, dim. of *banc* (= It. Sp. *banco*), a bench or table: see *bank*[1] and *banquette.*] **1.** A feast; a rich entertainment of food and drink.

A napkin of fine linen to be laid on the table at the coronation *banquet.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

2†. A light entertainment at the end of a feast; a dessert; a refection at which wine is drunk.

We'll dine in the great room; but let the music
And *banquet* be prepared here.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

There were all the dainties, not only of the season, but of what art could add, venison, plain solid meate, fowle, bak'd and boil'd meats, *banquet* (desert) in exceeding plenty, and exquisitely dress'd.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 27, 1685.

3†. A slight repast between meals: sometimes called *running banquet.* *N. E. D.*

The *running banquet* of two beadles.
Shak., Henry VIII., v. 3.

4†. In *fort.*, same as *banquette*, 1.—**5.** A small rod-shaped part of a horse's bridle coming under the eye.—**Syn. 1.** *Feast*, *Festival*, etc. See *feast.*

banquet (bang'kwet), *v.* [Earlier *banket*, < F. *banqueter;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To treat with a feast or rich entertainment.

You exceed in entertainment;
Banquet our eyes too? *Shirley*, The Traitor, iii. 2.

Just in time to *banquet*
The illustrious company assembled there. *Coleridge.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To feast; regale one's self with good eating and drinking; fare daintily.

The mind shall *banquet*, though the body pine.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

Were it a draught for Juno when she *banquets*,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer.
Milton, Comus, l. 701.

2†. To take part in a light refection after a feast. See *banquet*, *n.*, 2.

Then was the banqueting-chamber in the tilt-yard at Greenwich furnished for the entertainment of these strangers, where they did both sup and *banquet.*
G. Cavendish.

banquetant† (bang'kwet-ant), *n.* [< F. *banquetant*, ppr. of *banqueter:* see *banquet*, *v.*] One who banquets; a banqueter.

Are there not beside
Other great *banquetants?*
Chapman, Odyssey, xx.

banqueter (bang'kwet-ėr), *n.* **1.** A guest at a banquet; a feaster.

Great *banqueters* do seldom great exploits. *Cotgrave.*

2†. One who provides feasts or rich entertainments.

banquet-hall (bang'kwet-hâl), *n.* A hall in which banquets are held. Also called *banqueting-hall.*

The fair Peleïan *banquet-hall.* *Tennyson*, Œnone.

banquet-house (bang'kwet-hous), *n.* A banqueting-house.

A *banquet-house* salutes the southern sky. *Dryden.*

banqueting (bang'kwet-ing), *n.* The act of feasting; luxurious living; rich entertainment; a feast.

Excess of wine, revellings, *banquetings.* 1 Pet. iv. 3.

banqueting-hall (bang'kwet-ing-hâl), *n.* Same as *banquet-hall.*

banqueting-house (bang'kwet-ing-hous), *n.* A house where banquets are given.

In a *banqueting-house*, among certain pleasant trees, the table was set. *Sidney.*

banquette (bong-ket'), *n.* [F., fem. dim. of *banc*, a bench: see *bank*[2], and cf. *banquet.*] **1.** (*a*) In *fort.*, a raised way or foot-bank, running along the inside of a parapet breast-high above it, on which riflemen stand to fire upon the enemy. (*b*) In *medieval fort.*, an advanced earthwork or palisaded defense outside of the ditch. The space between the ditch and the parapet was wide enough for a line of soldiers, but too narrow to allow of its being fortified if occupied by the besiegers. Formerly sometimes written *banquet*, as English. **2.** The footway of a bridge when raised above the carriageway.—**3.** A bench for passengers, or the space occupied by benches, on the top of a French diligence, and hence of any public vehicle.—**4.** A sidewalk. [Common in the southern and southwestern United States.]

Standing outside on the *banquette*, he bowed—not to Dr. Mossy, but to the balcony of the big red-brick front.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 144.

Banquette slope, in *fort.*, an incline connecting the banquette tread with the terreplein or interior of the work.—**Banquette tread**, the level surface of the banquette on which the soldiers stand while firing over the crest of the parapet; the tread.

bans, *n. pl.* See *banns.*

banshee (ban'shē), *n.* [< Gael. *ban-sīth*, Ir. *bean-sīdhe*, lit. woman of the fairies, < Gael. *ban*, Ir. *bean*, woman, + *sith*, Ir. *sigh*, *sighe*, *sighidh* (the final consonant being scarcely sounded), fairy.] A type of female fairy believed in Ireland and some parts of Scotland to attach herself to a particular house, and to foretell by each appearance the death of one of the family. Also *benshie*, *benshi.*

The *banshee* is a species of aristocratic fairy, who, in the shape of a little hideous old woman, has been known to appear, and heard to sing in a mournful supernatural voice under the windows of great houses, to warn the family that some of them were soon to die. In the last century every great family in Ireland had a *banshee*, who attended regularly, but latterly their visits and songs have been discontinued. *Miss Edgeworth.*

banstickle (ban'stik-l), *n.* [Sc., < ME. *banstickle*, < *bane*, < AS. *bān*, bone, q. v., + *stickle*, < AS. *sticels*, prickle. Cf. *stickleback.*] A name of the three-spined stickleback.

bant (bant), *v. i.* [Ludicrously formed from the phrase "the Banting system," the proper name being taken as *banting*, ppr. and verbal noun of an assumed verb *bant.*] To practise bantingism (which see).

bantam (ban'tam), *n.* and *a.* [So named, prob., from *Bantam*, in Java.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A general name for a number of varieties of the common hen possessing the characteristic of very diminutive size. Many of these varieties are the exact counterparts, except in size, of the corresponding breeds of full size, and were originally reduced in weight by careful selection and breeding of small specimens from these full-sized breeds. There are other varieties, however, as the Japanese and the Sebright bantams, which do not resemble any of the large breeds. The chief varieties are the African, game (in the several colors), Japanese, Pekin, Polish, and Sebright bantams. **2.** Same as *Bantam-work.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the bantam; of the breed of the bantam; hence, diminutive; puny; absurdly combative, or fussy and consequential.

Bantam-work (ban'tam-wėrk), *n.* An old name for carved work, painted in party-colors, imported from the East Indies; "a kind of Indian painting and carving on wood, resembling Japan-work, only more gay," *Chambers's Cyc.*, Supp., 1753.

banteng (ban'teng), *n.* [Malay and Javanese *banteng.*] A species of ox, *Bos banteng* or *B. sondaicus*, a local race in the Malay archipelago.

banter (ban'tėr), *v. t.* [Freq. of prov. *bant*, manage, conquer, beat down, etc., < *bant*, *bent*, force, tension: see *bent*[1], *n.*] **1.** To address good-humored raillery to; make fun of.

The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into custody. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Not succeeding in *bantering* me out of my epistolary proprieties. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXIII. 384.

So home we went, and all the livelong way
With solemn jibe did Eustace *banter* me.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. To impose upon or cheat, originally in a jesting or bantering way; bamboozle. [Archaic.]

Somebody had been *bantering* him with an imposition.
Scott, Guy Mannering, li.

3. To challenge; invite to a contest. [Southern and western U. S.]—**Syn.** *Banter*, *Rally*, quiz, tease, joke. We *banter* another in good humor chiefly for something he or she has done or neglected to do, whether the act or omission be faulty or ridiculous or not, if it only affords a subject for a laugh or smile at his or her expense, or causes a blush not altogether painful. *Rally*, literally to rail, generally implies some degree of sarcasm or pungency, and is aimed at some specific fault, offense, or weakness.

The sort of mock-heroic gigantesque
With which we *banter'd* little Lilla first.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

Lest you think I *rally* more than teach,
Or praise malignly arts I cannot reach.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, i. 2.

banter (ban'tėr), *n.* [< *banter*, *v.*] **1.** A joking or jesting; good-humored ridicule or raillery; wit or humor; pleasantry.

When wit has any mixture of raillery, it is but calling it *banter* and the work is done.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Apol.

Mr. Adams made his contribution to the service of the table in the form of that good-humored, easy *banter* which makes a dinner of herbs more digestible than a stalled ox without it.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 62.

2. A challenge to a match or contest; the match or contest itself. [Southern and western U. S.]

banterer (ban'tėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who banters or assails with good-humored jests or pleasantry.—**2.** One who cheats or bamboozles. [Archaic.]

His dress, his gait, his accent, . . . marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and *banterers.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

bantery (ban'tėr-i), *a.* Full of banter or good-humored raillery. *Carlyle.*

banting[1], *n.* See *banteng.*

banting[2] (ban'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bant*, *v.*] The practice of bantingism (which see): as, to go through a course of *banting.*

bantingism (ban'ting-izm), *n.* [Named after William *Banting.*] A course of diet for reducing corpulence, adopted and recommended in 1863 by William Banting, a merchant of London. The dietary recommended was the use of lean meat principally, and abstinence from fats, starches, and sugars.

bantling (bant'ling), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of **bandling*, meaning a child in swaddling-clothes, < *band*[2], a wrapping, + *-ling*, dim. suffix, as in *foundling*, *fondling*, *nurseling*, etc.; more prob. for **bankling*, < G. *bänkling*, a bastard, < *bank*, bench, + *-ling;* cf. equiv. G. *bankert*, LG. *bankert*, < *bank*, bench, + *-ert* = E. *-ard.*] A young child; an infant: a term carrying with it a shade of contempt.

It's a rickety sort of *bantling*, I'm told,
That'll die of old age when it's seven years old.
James Smith, Rejected Addresses.

Bantu (ban'tö), *n.* [A native name, lit. 'people.'] A name sometimes applied to the South

African family of tongues. The most marked peculiarity of these languages is their prevailing use of prefixes instead of suffixes in derivation and inflection. Those of them that border on the Hottentot employ clicks or clucks as alphabetic elements. Also called *Chuana* and *Zingian*. Also used as a racial name.

banxring (bangks'ring), *n.* [Native name.] A name of a squirrel-like insectivorous mammal of Java, the *Tupaia javanica*. Also called *bangsring* and *sinsring*. See *Tupaiidæ*.

banyan[1], *n.* See *banian*[1].

banyan[2], **banyan-tree**, *n.* See *banian*[2].

baobab (bā'ō-bab), *n.* [Formerly also *bahobab;* a native African name.] An African tree, the *Adansonia digitata*, belonging to the family *Bombacaceæ*, also called the Ethiopian sour-gourd, and in South Africa the cream-of-tartar tree. A native of tropical Africa, and has been introduced and naturalized in various parts of the East and West Indies. It is one of the largest trees in the world, being often found 30 feet in diameter, though it grows to a height of only from 40 to 70 feet. The branches shoot out from 60 to 70 feet, bearing a dense



Baobab of Madagascar (*Adansonia Madagascariensis*).

mass of deciduous leaves, somewhat similar to those of the horse-chestnut. The white flowers are from 4 to 6 inches broad, and the oblong gourd-like fruit, about a foot in length, is eaten by monkeys, and hence is called *monkey-bread* (which see). The juice of the fruit mixed with sugar is much esteemed as a beverage; and the pulp, which is pleasantly acid, is eaten, and is employed as a remedy in Egyptian dysentery. The dried and powdered mucilaginous bark and leaves are used by the negroes, under the name of *lalo*, on their food, like pepper, to diminish perspiration; and the strong fiber of the bark is made into ropes and cloth. The only other known species of this genus are the Australian sour-gourd or cream-of-tartar tree, *Adansonia Gregorii*, which differs chiefly in its smaller fruit, and the Madagascar baobab, *A. Madagascariensis*, which has red flowers.

bap (bap), *n.* [LG. *bopp*, G. *bamme*, *bemme*, a piece of bread and butter; nursery words.] A roll of bread of various shapes.

The young baker who brings the *baps* in the mornings.
Blackwood's Mag., XXV. 392.

baphe (bā'fē), *n.* [< Gr. *βαφή*, a dye, dyeing, dipping in dye, a dipping, < *βάπτειν*, dip: see *baptize*.] The brilliant red color used in illuminating ancient manuscripts.

Baphomet (baf'ō-met), *n.* [F. *Baphomet;* Pr. *Bafomet*, OSp. *Mafomat*, regarded as a corruption of *Mahomet*. Cf. *Mahound* and *Mammet*.] The imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of worshiping. By some modern writers the Templars are charged with a depraved Gnosticism, and the word Baphomet has had given to it the signification of baptism of wisdom (as if < Gr. *βαφή*, baptism, + *μῆτις*, wisdom), baptism of fire; in other words, the Gnostic baptism, a species of spiritual illumination. But this and the other guesses are of no value. The word may be a manipulated form of *Mahomet*, a name which took strange shapes in the middle ages.

Baphometic (baf-ō-met'ik), *a.* [< *Baphomet*.] Of or pertaining to Baphomet, or to the rites in which it was supposed to be employed.

It is from this hour that I incline to date my spiritual new-birth or *Baphometic* Fire-baptism; perhaps I directly thereupon began to be a man.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 117.

Bapta (bap'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαπτός*, dipped, dyed, verbal adj. of *βάπτειν*, dip.] A genus of geometrid moths. The white pinion-spotted moth is *B. bimaculata;* the clouded silver-moth is *B. punctata*.

baptise, *v. t.* See *baptize*.

Baptisia (bap-tiz'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάπτισις*, a dipping (dyeing? cf. *βαπτός*, dyed), < *βαπτίζειν*, dip, dye.] A genus of leguminous plants of the United States east of the Mississippi. They are herbaceous, and turn black in drying. The wild indigo, *B. tinctoria*, has been used for dyeing, and its root in medicine as a laxative, and in larger doses as a cathartic and emetic. Some species, especially the blue-flowered *B. australis*, are occasionally cultivated in gardens.

baptism (bap'tizm), *n.* [< ME. *baptisme* (usually and earlier *baptim*, *baptym*, *baptem*), < OF. *baptesme*, *bapteme*, *batesme*, *bateme* (mod. F. *baptême*), < LL. *baptisma*, < Gr. *βάπτισμα*, also *βαπτισμός*, < *βαπτίζειν*, dip or plunge in or under water, sink (a ship), drench, soak, draw (wine) by dipping with a cup; in N. T. and eccl., baptize.] **1.** A sacrament or ordinance of the Christian church, instituted by Christ as an initiatory rite, consisting in the immersion of the person in water, or in the application of water to the person by affusion or by sprinkling, by an authorized administrator, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The proper signification of the rite, the proper subjects of it, and the proper methods of administering it, are matters of dispute in the Christian church. In Protestant churches it is generally regarded as a symbol of purification, a rite of initiation into the visible church of Christ, and a sign ratifying God's covenant with his people. In the Roman Catholic Church baptism is the sacrament of initiation into the church of Christ, consisting essentially in the application of water to the person baptized by one having the intention of conferring the sacrament, and who pronounces at the same time the words, "N., I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The Greek formula, "The servant of God is baptized in the name," etc., is also recognized as valid. In most branches of the church a layman may, in case of necessity, administer baptism. In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and most Protestant churches, infant children are admitted to baptism; but among the various Baptist denominations only those are admitted who give credible evidence of possessing a Christian experience. Among them, also, it is generally performed by immersion, which they regard as the Scriptural mode. This is also the common mode in the Eastern churches; in the Western churches sprinkling or pouring is commonly substituted. The Friends reject all baptism with water, regarding Christian baptism as spiritual only.

Baptism is not only a sign of profession, and mark of difference, whereby Christian men are discerned from others that be not christened, but it is also a sign of Regeneration or New-Birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive *Baptism* rightly are grafted into the Church; the promises of the forgiveness of sin, and of our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost, are visibly signed and sealed; Faith is confirmed, and Grace increased by virtue of prayer unto God.
Articles of Religion of Ch. of Eng. and Prot. Epis. Ch.

We believe in . . . *baptism* to be administered to believers and their children, as the sign of cleansing from sin, of union to Christ, and of the impartation of the Holy Spirit. *Congregational Creed*, 1883.

2. Any ceremonial ablution intended as a sign of purification, dedication, etc.: as, the *baptism* administered by John the Baptist, or that administered to proselytes by the ancient Jews; the *baptism* or christening of bells, ships, and other objects in the Roman Catholic Church, etc.

The publicans justified God, being baptized with the *baptism* of John. Luke vii. 29.

Baptism for the dead, the baptism of a living person instead of and for the sake of one who has died unbaptized. The performance of such a ceremony, although disapproved by the church, is on record in a number of individual cases among the early Christians, and is also said to have been a custom of several ancient sects, the Ebionites, Marcionites, and others. In modern times it has been revived by the Mormons. This practice has been supposed by many to be alluded to in 1 Cor. xv. 29, but other explanations of the passage have been given.—**Baptism of blood,** martyrdom for the sake of Christ, regarded as supplying the absence of the sacrament of baptism.—**Baptism of desire,** the virtue or grace of baptism received by a person who dies earnestly desiring that sacrament, but unable to obtain it.—**Baptism of fire.** (*a*) The gift or gifts of the Holy Spirit; the grace of baptism considered separately from the outer form. (*b*) Martyrdom.—**Clinic or clinical baptism,** baptism on a sick-bed. In the early church this was allowed only in case of impending death, and was sometimes refused even then, except to persons already candidates. Such baptism was recognized as valid; but a person so baptized was not ordinarily eligible to orders, perhaps because it was judged that fear had induced the reception of the sacrament.—**Conditional baptism** (also called *hypothetical baptism*), in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, baptism administered to persons in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have been baptized or not, or whose known baptism is of doubtful validity. The condition is then regularly inserted in the formula: "If thou art not baptized," etc.—**Private baptism,** baptism conferred in the home or elsewhere, without the ceremonies prescribed for the rite of solemn baptism in the church.—**Seal of baptism.** (*a*) The rite of unction in baptism. (*b*) Same as *baptismal character* (which see, under *baptismal*).

baptismal (bap-tiz'mal), *a.* [< *baptism* + *-al;* = F. *baptismal*.] Pertaining to baptism: as, "the *baptismal* vow," *Hammond*.—**Baptismal character,** a spiritual and indelible mark attaching to the souls of baptized Christians from their reception of the sacrament. This term is used officially by the Roman Catholic Church, and also by theologians of the Greek, Oriental, and Anglican churches, to express the doctrine of those churches that a baptized person can for good or for evil never be as one unbaptized, and that the sacrament cannot be repeated without sacrilege. Also called the *seal*, or the *seal of baptism*. See *baptism*.—**Baptismal name,** the personal or Christian name given at baptism.—**Baptismal regeneration,** the doctrine of the remission of original and actual sin, and the new birth into the life of sanctifying grace, in and through the sacrament of baptism.—**Baptismal shell,** a real shell polished, or a small metal vessel in the shape of a scallop-shell, used to take water from the font and pour it upon the head of the candidate in baptism.—**Baptismal vows,** the promises made at baptism by the person baptized, or by the sponsors in his name.

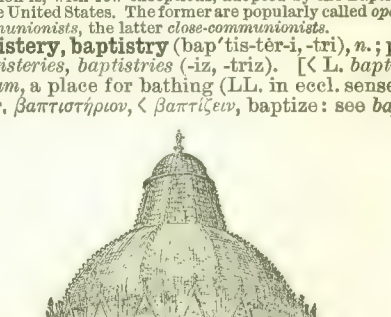
baptismally (bap-tiz'mal-i), *adv.* In or through baptism; by means of baptism.

baptist (bap'tist), *n.* [< ME. *baptist* (only in reference to John the Baptist), < LL. *baptista*, < Gr. *βαπτιστής*, one who baptizes, < *βαπτίζειν*, baptize: see *baptize*.] **1.** One who administers baptism: the title (with a capital letter) of John, the forerunner of Christ.

Him the *Baptist* soon descried. *Milton*, P. R., i. 25.

2. [*cap.*] A member or an adherent of one of those Christian denominations which maintain that baptism can be administered only upon a personal profession of Christian faith. Generally, though not always, Baptists are immersionists. This doctrine has been held from a very early age of the Christian church; but the Baptists as a distinct denomination date from the epoch of the Reformation, and were originally called *Anabaptists* by their opponents. In the United States the Baptists owe their origin to Roger Williams, who was originally a minister of the Church of England. The principal Baptist denominations are the *Baptists*, sometimes called *Calvinist Baptists*, from their Calvinistic theology; *Freewill Baptists*, who are Arminian in theology and open communionists in practice; *German Baptists*, popularly called *Dunkers; General Baptists*, a party of English Baptists who are Arminian in theology and hold to a general atonement (opposed to *Particular Baptists*, who are Calvinistic); *Old-School Baptists*, sometimes called *Anti-Mission* or *Hard-Shell Baptists*, from their extreme Calvinism, which leads them to oppose all active measures for the conversion of the world (a sect numbering 40,000); *Seventh-Day Baptists*, who keep the seventh day, instead of the first, as the sabbath; *Six-Principle Baptists*, so called from the six principles which constitute their creed (they practise "laying on of hands," and refuse communion to all who do not); *Disciples of Christ*, also called *Christians* or *Campbellites*, an American denomination growing out of the labors of Alexander Campbell, and separately organized in 1827; *Winebrennerians*, or *Church of God* (organized in 1830 by John Winebrenner), who maintain the washing of feet as an ordinance of perpetual obligation; and *Christians*, or the *Christian Connection*, an American sect of Unitarian Baptists founded about 1800. The Baptists are congregational in polity, and generally Calvinistic or semi-Calvinistic in theology. Those of Great Britain do not generally regard baptism by immersion as a prerequisite to communion, and therefore commune with other churches; but the opposite position is, with few exceptions, adopted by the Baptists of the United States. The former are popularly called *open-communionists*, the latter *close-communionists*.

baptistery, baptistry (bap'tis-tėr-i, -tri), *n.*; pl. *baptisteries, baptistries* (-iz, -triz). [< L. *baptisterium*, a place for bathing (LL. in eccl. sense), < Gr. *βαπτιστήριον*, < *βαπτίζειν*, baptize: see *baptize*.] A building or a portion of a building in which is administered the rite of baptism. In the early Christian church the baptistery was distinct from the church-building, and was situated near its west end; it was generally circular or octagonal in form, and domeroofed. About the end of the sixth century the baptistery began to be absorbed in the church, within which the font was placed, not far from the western door. The detached baptistery was, however, often preserved, especially in Italy; and many such baptisteries still remain in use, as that of St. John Lateran in Rome, and those of the cathedrals of Pisa, Florence, etc. As a separate building the baptistery was often of considerable size and great architectural beauty; that of Florence is 108 feet in external diameter. In the West, baptisteries were in early times commonly dedicated to St. John the Baptist. See *font*[1] and *baptismal*.



Baptistery of the Duomo, Pisa, Italy.

baptistic, baptistical (bap-tis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *βαπτιστικός*, < *βαπτιστής*, baptist: see *bap-*

tist.] Pertaining to baptism, or (with a capital) to the doctrine of the Baptists.

This *baptistical* profession, which he ignorantly laugheth at, is attested by fathers, by councils, by liturgies.
Abp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded, p. 205.

Baptistically (bap-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* According to Baptist doctrine; in the manner of the Baptists.

baptizable (bap-tī'za-bl), *a.* [< *baptize* + *-able.*] That may be baptized. [Rare.]

As for the condition limiting persons *baptizable*, which is actual believing, this also the Church of Christ understood in a limited and temporary sense.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 284.

baptization† (bap-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *baptizatio(n-)*, < *baptizare*, baptize: see *baptize.*] The act of baptizing; baptism. [Rare.]

If they had been lay persons, their *baptizations* were null and invalid. *Jer. Taylor*, Clerus Domini, iv.

baptize (bap-tīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *baptized*, ppr. *baptizing.* [< ME. *baptizen*, < LL. *baptizare*, < Gr. *βαπτίζειν*, dip in or under water, baptize, < *βάπτειν*, dip in water. See etym. of *baptism.*] **1.** To administer the rite of baptism to. See *baptism.*

None [in Yucatan] might marry who had not been *baptized.* *Faiths of the World*, p. 248.

2. To christen; name; denominate: with allusion to the naming of infants at baptism.

Call me but love, and I'll be new *baptiz'd;*
Henceforth I never will be Romeo.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

Sometimes spelled *baptise.*

baptizement (bap-tīz'ment), *n.* [< *baptize* + *-ment.*] The act of baptizing; baptism. [Rare.]

baptizer (bap-tī'zėr), *n.* One who baptizes.

On the part of the *baptizer*, baptism was a form of reception to instruction. *Rees*, Cyc., Baptism.

baquet (ba-kā'), *n.* [F.: see *backet.*] A small ★tub or trough.

bar[1] (bär), *n.* [< ME. *barr*, *barre*, < OF. *barre*, F. *barre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *barra*, < ML. *barra*, prob. < Goth. **barwa-*, a tree, prob. also a branch, and hence also a pole, a bar, = Icel. *börr*, a tree, = AS. *bearu*, *bearo*, a wood, a grove: see *barrow*[4], and compare *barrow*[2]. The similar Celtic and Teut. words are from the ML., Rom., or E. Hence *barrier*, *barrister*, *barricade*, *barrace*, *embar*, *embarrass*, *debar*, *debarrass*, etc.] **1.** A piece of wood, metal, or other solid, long in proportion to its thickness, used for some mechanical purpose; a piece long in proportion to its width; a rod: as, a capstan-*bar;* the *bars* of a grate; the splinter-*bar* of a vehicle; especially, such a piece of wood or metal used as an obstruction or guard: as, the *bars* of a fence or gate; the *bar* of a door or window.—**2.** Anything which obstructs, hinders, or impedes; an obstruction; an obstacle; a barrier.

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create? *Dryden.*

The incapacity to breed under confinement is one of the commonest *bars* to domestication.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, I. 21.

3. A barrier—(*a*) At the entrance to a city, or between the city proper and its suburbs; hence, the gate at which the barrier was placed in former times, as Temple *Bar* in London, now



Temple Bar, London.—Founded 1670, demolished 1878.

removed, and the existing medieval *bars* of York. (*b*) At a toll-house; a toll-gate. Also called *toll-bar.*—**4.** An accumulation forming a bank obstructive to navigation or to the flow of water. (*a*) A bank of sand, gravel, or earth forming a shoal in any body of water; a bank or shoal at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing entrance or rendering it difficult.

He rose at dawn, and, fired with hope,
Shot o'er the seething harbour *bar.*
Tennyson, The Sailor Boy.

(*b*) A narrow point of land jutting out into the water. (*c*) In *placer-mining*, an accumulation of sand or gravel in or near the bed of a stream.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The railing inclosing the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. [Hence the phrase *at the bar of the court* signifies in open court.]

Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untie. *Dryden.*

(*b*) The place in court where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence.

The great duke
Came to the *bar;* where to his accusations
He pleaded still, not guilty. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

(*c*) Those who may plead as attorneys in court. In the United States all lawyers are members of the bar, having this right. In England the right and title are confined to counsel or barristers (which see). The European systems are akin to the English.

It is the bench, the magistracy, the *bar*—the profession as a profession . . . —a class, a body, of which I mean exclusively to speak. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 137.

The storm of invective which burst upon him from *bar*, bench, and witness-box. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

(*d*) A stoppage or defeat in an action or suit by countervailing the alleged right of action.—**6.** In England, a railing or barrier which separates a space near the door from the body of either house of Parliament, beyond which none but members and clerks are admitted. At these bars counsel stand when pleading before the house, and to the same bar witnesses and such as have been ordered into custody for breaches of privilege are brought. In the houses of Congress, the bar, for the latter purpose, is the area in front of the presiding officer.

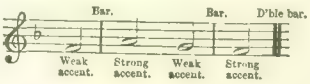
7. Figuratively, any tribunal: as, the *bar* of public opinion; the *bar* of God.—**8.** That portion of a tavern, inn, coffee-house, or the like, where liquors, etc., are set out; the counter over which articles are served in such an establishment.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, . . . and made the best of my way to Cheapside.
Addison, Spectator, No. 403.

9. A band or stripe: as, a *bar* of light.

The long, slender *bars* of cloud float like fishes in the sea of crimson light. *Emerson*, Nature.

10. In *farriery*, the upper part of the gums of a horse between the grinders and tusks, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is fitted.—**11.** In *music*, a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff, dividing it into equal measures of time and marking the place of the strong



accent; hence, the space and notes included between two such lines; the portion of music represented by the included notes. See also *double bar*, below.

Whistling a random *bar* of Bonny Doon.
Tennyson, The Brook.

12. In *com.*: (*a*) An ingot, a lump, or a wedge, as of gold or silver, from the mines, run in a mold, and unwrought. (*b*) A short piece of bar-iron about half a pound in weight, used as a medium of traffic with African negroes.—**13.** In *printing:* (*a*) The lever by which the pressure is applied in a hand-press. (*b*) The middle cross-piece of a printers' chase.—**14.** In *her.*, a horizontal stripe crossing the field, narrower than the fesse, and occupying usually one fifth or less of the field: one of the nine ordinaries. It is rare that one bar only is used; bars may be borne in any number, and the blazon always names the number; but when more than four, as they are smaller, they are called *barrulets.* See *barry*[2] and *barwise.*



Heraldic Bar.

15. In a bridle, the mouthpiece connecting the checks.—**16.** In a rifle-sight, a plate in the form of a segment, with its upper or chord edge horizontal, and secured in a ring. If the plate has a vertical slot in it, it is called a *slit bar-sight;* if it has an annulus or smaller ring attached to it, it is a *bar-sight* or *open bead-sight.*

17. In *saddlery*, one of the side pieces connecting the pommel and cantle of a saddle.—**Accented parts of a bar.** See *accent*, *v. t.*—**Bar of ground**, a term used in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere to designate a stratum or mass of rock coming near to or crossing the lode, and of a different character from that adjacent to it.—**Bar sinister**, a phrase erroneously used for *bend sinister.* See *bend*[2].

Thackeray falls into the common error of describing "a *bar-sinister*" as a mark of bastardy. A bar in heraldry, being horizontal, cannot be dexter or sinister; a bend may be either. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 46.

Bar super, in *apiculture*, a case or crate in which the honeycomb is hung from bars, instead of being built in sections or boxes. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 70.—**Bastard bar.** Same as *baston*, 1 (*c*).—**Blank bar**, in *law*, a plea in bar which in an action of trespass is put in to compel the plaintiff to assign the certain place where the trespass was committed; a common bar. It is most used by the practisers in the Common Bench, for in the King's Bench the place is commonly ascertained in the declaration. *Blount.*—**Branchial bar.** See *branchial.*—**Double bar**, in *music*, two bars placed together at the conclusion of a movement or strain. If two or four dots are added to it, the strain on that side should be repeated.—**Equalizing-bar.** (*a*) In a car-truck, a wrought-iron beam which bears upon the top of the journal-boxes on the same side of the truck. The springs which sustain the weight of the body of the car upon that side rest upon the center of this bar, which distributes the weight upon the two journals. (*b*) In a vehicle, a bar to each end of which a whippletree is attached. It is pivoted at the middle, and is used to equalize the draft of two horses harnessed abreast. Also called *evener* and *doubletree.*—**Father of the bar.** See *father.*—**Horizontal bar**, a round bar placed horizontally at some distance above the ground, on which athletes exercise.—**Landing-bar**, in *lace-making*, a shuttle-box; a receptacle for the shuttle at the end of each cast.—**Loosening-bar**, in *molding*, a pointed steel wire which is driven into the pattern and struck lightly with a hammer to loosen it from its mold, so that it can be withdrawn.—**Parallel bars**, a pair of bars raised about 4 to 6 feet above the ground and placed about a foot and a half apart, used in gymnastics to develop the muscles of the arms, chest, etc.—**Plea in bar**, in *law*, a plea of matter of such a nature that if sustained it would defeat not merely the present action, but any other for the same cause. See *abatement.*—**Splinter-bar**, in *coach-building*, the bar of a carriage to which the traces are attached.—**To call to the bar.** See *call.*—**Trial at bar**, a trial in one of the superior courts before all the judges of the court in which the action is brought, or a quorum sufficient to make a full court.—**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Barricade*, etc. See ★*barrier.*

bar[1] (bär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barred*, ppr. *barring.* [< ME. *barren*, < OF. *barrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *barrar*, < ML. *barrare*, bar; from the noun.] **1.** To fasten with a bar, or as with a bar.

Every door is *barr'd* with gold, and opens but to golden keys.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Now to all hope her heart is *barred* and cold.
Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillè, ii.

2. To hinder; obstruct; prevent; prohibit; restrain.

If you cannot
Bar his access to the king, never attempt
Anything on him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it *barred* mutual succour.
Sir P. Sidney.

3. To except; exclude by exception.

Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

4. To provide with a bar or bars; mark with bars; cross with one or more stripes or lines.

A Ceynt she wered, *barred* al of silke.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 49.

He *bars* his surfaces with horizontal lines of colour, the expression of the level of the Desert. *Ruskin.*

5. To make into bars. [Rare.]—**To bar a vein**, in *farriery*, to open the skin above a vein in a horse's leg, disengaging it, tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures: an operation intended to stop malignant humors. *Johnson.*—**To bar dower.** See *dower*[2].—**To bar an entail.** See *entail.*

bar[1] (bär), *prep.* [Prop. impv. of *bar*[1], *v.*, 3; cf. *barring.*] Except; omitting; but: as, to offer to bet two to one against any horse *bar* one.

bar[2] (bär), *n.* [< F. *bar*, "the fish called a base" (Cotgrave): see *base*[5].] An acanthopterygian European fish, *Sciæna aquila.* Also called *maigre.*

bar[3], *a.* An obsolete (Middle English) or dialectal form of *bare*[1].

bar[4]†. A Middle English preterit of *bear*[1].

bar[5] (bär), *n.* A dialectal form of *bear*[2]. [U. S.]

bar[6]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *baron.*

baracan, *n.* See *barracan.*

barad (ba-rad'), *n.* [< Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy. Cf. *-ad*[1] and *farad.*] The unit of pressure in the centimeter-gram-second system, equal to one dyne per square centimeter.

baræsthesiometer, *n.* See *baresthesiometer.*

baragouin (ba-rä-gwaṅ' or -gwin'), *n.* [F., said to be < Bret. *bara*, bread, + *gwin*, wine, or *gwenn*, white, "in reference to the astonishment of Breton soldiers at the sight of white bread"; but this reads like a popular etymology, with the usual fictitious anecdote appended. The word may be merely imitative.] Unintelligible jargon; language so altered in sound or sense as not to be generally understood.

baraket (bar'a-ket), *n.* [Heb.] In *Jewish antiq.*, the third jewel in the first row in the breastplate of the high priest: it is thought to be the emerald. *Gesenius.*

baralipton (bar-ạ-lip′ton), *n.* [An artificial term.] **1.** In *logic*, a mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism, in which the two premises are universal affirmatives and the conclusion is a particular affirmative: as, Every animal is a substance; every man is an animal; therefore, some substance is a man. The name was probably invented by Petrus Hispanus. See *bamalip* and *mood*[2].—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

baranco (ba-rang′kō), *n.* Same as *barranca*.

baranee (bar-ạ-nē′), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *bārānī*, lit. keeping off the rain, < *bārān*, rain.] A cloak made of felted woolen cloth, used in India.

baraniline (ba-ran′i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *aniline*.] A name given by Reimann to heavy aniline oil, to distinguish it from the light aniline oil or kuphaniline.

barathea-cloth (bar-ạ-thē′ạ-klôth), *n.* **1.** A woolen cloth made at Leeds, England.—**2.** A silk, either plain or twilled, made in England.

Also spelled *barrathea-cloth*.

barathrum (bar′a-thrum), *n.*; pl. *barathra* (-thrạ). [L., < Gr. *βάραθρον*, Ionic *βέρεθρον*, contr. *βέθρον*, a gulf, pit.] **1.** A rocky place or pit outside the walls of ancient Athens, into which criminals were thrown.—**2†.** The abyss; hell.

> He will eat a leg of mutton while I am in my porridge, . . . his belly is like *Barathrum*.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

3†. Anything that swallows up or devours; the belly; an insatiable glutton or extortioner.

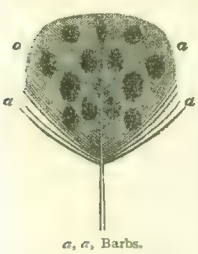
> You come
> To scour your dirty maw with the good cheer,
> Which will be damn'd in your lean *barathrum*,
> That kitchen-stuff devourer.
> *Shirley*, The Wedding, ii. 3.
>
> You *barathrum* of the shambles!
> *Massinger*, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.

barato (bä-rä′tō), *n.* [Sp., as in def., lit. cheapness, low price, bargain, *barato*, cheap: see *barrat*.] A portion of a gamester's winnings given "for luck" to the bystanders. *N. E. D.*

barb[1] (bärb), *n.* [< ME. *barbe*, < OF. *barbe*, F. *barbe* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *barba*, < L. *barba*, beard: see *beard*.] **1.** A beard; anything which resembles a beard or grows in the place of it.

> The barbel, so called by reason of his *barbs*, or wattles in his mouth. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

2. In *bot.*, a terminal tuft of hairs; a beard; more usually, a retrorse tooth or double tooth terminating an awn or prickle.—**3.** In *ornith.*, one of the processes, of the first order, given off by the rachis of a feather.



a, *a*, Barbs.

> The vane [of a feather] consists of a series of appressed, flat, narrowly linear or lance-linear laminæ or plates, set obliquely on the rhachis by their bases, diverging out from it at a varying open angle, ending in a free point; each such narrow acute plate is called a *barb*.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

4. One of the sharp points projecting backward from the penetrating extremity of an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to fix it in place; a beard.

> Having two points or *barbs*.
> *Ascham*, Toxophilus (Arber), p. 135.

5. A linen covering for the throat and breast, sometimes also for the lower part of the face, worn by women throughout the middle ages in western Europe. It was at times peculiar to nuns or women in mourning.



Barb, middle of 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> Do wey your *barbe* and shew youre face bare.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 110.

6. A band or small scarf of lace, or other fine material, worn by women at the neck or as a headdress.—**7.** Same as *barbel*, 3.—**8.** In *her.*, one of the five leaves of the calyx which project beyond and between the petals of the heraldic rose. See *barbed*[1], 3.—**9.** A bur or roughness produced in the course of metal-working, as in coining and engraving.—**10.** A military term used in the phrase *to fire in barb*, *in barbette*, or *en barbe*, that is, to fire cannon over the parapet instead of through the embrasures.

★ Also spelled *barbe*.

barb[1] (bärb), *v.* [< OF. *barber*, shave, < *barbe*, beard. In E. the verb is now generally regarded as formed from *barber*, like *peddle* from *peddler*, and is used only colloquially.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shave; dress the beard. [Now only colloq.]—**2†.** To pare or shave close to the surface; mow.

> The stooping scytheman, that doth *barb* the field.
> *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, iii. 2.

3†. To clip, as gold. *B. Jonson.*—**4.** To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, fish-hook, spear, or other instrument.

II.† *intrans.* To shave.

> To Sir G. Smith's, it being now night, and there up to his chamber, and sat talking, and I *barbing* against tomorrow. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 329.

barb[2]† (bärb), *n.* [A corruption of *bard*[2], perhaps by confusion with *barb*[1], a beard, or *barb*[3], a Barbary horse.] Same as *bard*[2], *n.*

> He left his loftie steed with golden sell
> And goodly gorgeous *barbes*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 11.
>
> Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*, for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on.
> *Sir J. Hayward*, Edw. VI., p. 32.

barb[2]† (bärb), *v. t.* [< *barb*[2], *n.*] Same as *bard*[2], *v.*

> A brave courser trapped and *barbed*.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1179.
>
> *Barbed* with frontlet of steel, I trow,
> And with Jedwood-axe at saddle-bow.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 5.

barb[3] (bärb), *n.* [< F. *barbe*, a Barbary horse (ML. *cavallus de barba*, indicating a supposed connection with L. *barba*, a beard), < *Barbarie*, Barbary: see *barbary*.] **1.** A horse of the breed introduced by the Moors into Spain from Barbary and Morocco, and remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility. In Spain this noble race has degenerated, and true barbs are rare even in their native country.

> The importance of improving our studs by an infusion of new blood was strongly felt; and with this view a considerable number of *barbs* had lately been brought into the country. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. A breed of domestic pigeons having a short broad beak, classed by Darwin with the carriers and runts. Also called *barb-pigeon*, *Barbary pigeon*, and *Barbary carrier*.—**3.** A sciænoid fish, *Menticirrus Americanus*, better known as *kingfish*. See *kingfish*.

barbacant, *n.* See *barbican*[1].

barbacou (bär′bạ-kō), *n.* [< F. *barbacou*, irreg. *barbu*, a barbet, + (*tur*)*acou* or (*cou*)*cou*, cuckoo.] A name given by Le Vaillant to the American barbets of the family *Bucconidæ*, to distinguish them from the barbets proper of the family *Capitonidæ*. The South American barbacous are the birds of the genera *Monasa* and *Chelidoptera*.

barbacue, *n.* See *barbecue*.

Barbadian (bär-bā′di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Barbados*, the Barbados, a name said to be due to Pg. *as barbadas*, the bearded, applied by the Portuguese to the Indian fig-trees growing there.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Barbados (also spelled *Barbadoes*).

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Barbados, the most eastern island of the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain.

Barbados cherry, leg, nut, tar, etc. See the nouns.

Barbados-pride (bär-bā′dōz-prīd), *n.* **1.** A prickly leguminous shrub, *Poinciana pulcherrima*, of tropical regions, planted for hedges as well as for the beauty of its flowers. Also called *Barbados flower-fence*.—**2.** In the West Indies, a handsome flowering leguminous tree, *Adenanthera pavonina*, introduced from the East Indies.

barba Hispanica (bär′bạ his-pan′i-kạ), *n.* [NL., lit. Spanish beard.] A name given to the plant *Tillandsia usneoides*. See *long-moss*.

barbaloin (bärb-al′ō-in), *n.* A neutral substance ($C_{16}H_{16}O_7$) crystallizing in tufts of small yellow prisms, extracted from Barbados aloes.

barbar† (bär′bär), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barbare*, < ME. *barbar*, OF. *barbare*, < L. *barbarus*: see *barbarous*.] **I.** *a.* Barbarous.

II. *n.* A barbarian.

barbara (bär′ba-rạ), *n.* In *logic*, a mnemonic name of a syllogism of the first figure, all whose parts are universal affirmative propositions: as, All men are mortal; all the patriarchs (Enoch, Elijah, etc.) are men; hence, all patriarchs are mortal. It is the type of all syllogism. This name is believed to have been invented by Petrus Hispanus (Pope John XXI., died 1277), although Prantl thinks the work of William of Shyrwode (died 1249) in which it is found is earlier. See *mood*[2].

barbaresque (bär-ba-resk′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *barbaresque*, of Barbary, Sp. Pg. *barbaresco* = It. *barbaresco* (obs.), of Barbary, barbarous: see *barbar* and *-esque*. Cf. *barbary*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Characteristic of or appropriate to barbarians; barbarous in style. [Rare.]

> Our European and East Indian coins are the basest of all base products from rude *barbaresque* handicraft.
> *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Barbary in northern Africa.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] A native of Barbary. *Jefferson.* ★[Rare.]

barbari (bär′ba-rī), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a kind of syllogism the premises of which are those of a syllogism in barbara (which see), while the conclusion is only a particular instead of a universal affirmative: as, All men are mortal; all kings are men; hence, some kings are mortal. This kind of syllogism was noticed by Occam, and the name was invented by one of his followers, Albert of Saxony. See *mood*[2].

barbarian (bär-bā′ri-ạn), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *barbarien*, < *barbarie*, < L. *barbaria*, barbarousness (see *barbary*), < *barbarus*, barbarous, a barbarian: see *barbarous* and *-ian*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A foreigner; one whose language and customs differ from those of the speaker or writer. [This is the uniform meaning of the word in the New Testament.]

> Therefore if I know not the meaning of the voice, I shall be unto him that speaketh a *barbarian*, and he that speaketh shall be a *barbarian* unto me. 1 Cor. xiv. 11.
>
> It is well known that many of the Roman Emperors were *barbarians* who had been successful soldiers in the Imperial army. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 50.

[With the Greeks, one not a Greek was a barbarian; with the Romans, one outside the pale of the Roman empire or its civilization, and especially a person belonging to one of the northern nations who overthrew the empire; with the Italians of the Renaissance period, one of a nation outside of Italy. Among the Chinese, one who is not a Chinaman, and especially a European or an American, is commonly spoken of as a *western barbarian*. The treaties with the Chinese government, however, stipulate that the Chinese term (*yē*) thus translated shall not be used in documents of any of the treaty powers, or of their subjects or citizens.]

2. One outside the pale of Christian civilization.—**3.** A man in a rude, savage state; an uncivilized person.

> There were his young *barbarians* all at play,
> There was their Dacian mother—he, their sire,
> Bu.cher'd to make a Roman holiday!
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 141.

4. An uncultured person; one who has no sympathy with culture; a philistine.—**5.** A cruel, savage, brutal person; one destitute of pity or humanity: as, "thou fell *barbarian*," *Philips*.—**6†.** [*cap.*] A native of Barbary.=Syn. *Heathen*, etc. See *gentile*, *n.*

II. *a.* **1.** Foreign; of another or outside nation; hence, non-Hellenic, non-Roman, non-Christian, non-Chinese, etc.

> Thou art bought and sold among those of any wit, like a *barbarian* slave. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

2. Of or pertaining to savages; rude; uncivilized.—**3.** Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

> The stormy rage and hate of a *barbarian* tyrant.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

4†. [*cap.*] Of or belonging to Barbary.=Syn. *Barbarian*, *Barbarous*, *Barbaric*, unlettered, uncultivated, untutored, ignorant. *Barbarian* applies to whatever pertains to the life of an uncivilized people, without special reference to its moral aspects. *Barbarous* properly expresses the bad side of barbarian life and character, especially its inhumanity or cruelty: as, a *barbarous* act. *Barbaric* expresses the characteristic love of barbarians for adornment, magnificence, noise, etc., but it is not commonly applied to persons; it implies the lack of cultivated taste: as, *barbaric* music; *barbaric* splendor. *Barbarian* and *barbaric* are now strictly confined to the meanings named above.

> This *barbarian* tongue raises him far above what he could have become had he never learned to speak at all.
> *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., ii.
>
> The boast of the *barbarian* freeman was that a true equality, founded on the supposed common possession of honor, courage, devotion, had always been recognized among them as their most precious inheritance.
> *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 47.
>
> O *barbarous* and bloody spectacle!
> His body will I bear unto the king.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.
>
> Something of indescribable *barbaric* magnificence.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

barbarianism (bär-bā′ri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *barbarian* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of being a barbarian.

barbarianize (bär-bā′ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barbarianized*, ppr. *barbarianizing*. To make barbarian; barbarize.

barbaric (bär-bar′ik), *a.* [< L. *barbaricus*, < Gr. *βαρβαρικός*, foreign, barbaric, < *βάρβαρος*, barbarous: see *barbarous*.] 1†. Foreign.

The gorgeous east with richest hand
Showers on her kings *Barbaric* pearl and gold.
Milton, P. L., ii. 4.

2. Uncivilized; barbarian: as, "*barbaric* or Gothic invaders," *T. Warton*, On Milton's Smaller Poems.—3. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of barbarians or their art; hence, ornate without being in accordance with cultivated taste; wildly rich or magnificent.

We are by no means insensible . . . to the wild and *barbaric* melody. *Macaulay.*

His plans were bold and fiery, and his conceptions glowed with *barbaric* lustre. *Poe*, Tales, I. 341.

=**Syn.** *Barbarian, Barbarous, Barbaric.* See *barbarian.*

barbarically (bär-bar′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a barbaric manner; after the fashion of barbarians or uncivilized persons.

barbaris (bär′ba-ris), *n.* In *logic*, a mnemonic name for the syllogistic mood baralipton: used by some later nominalists. See *mood*[2].

barbarisation, barbarise. See *barbarization*, ★*barbarize*.

barbarism (bär′ba-rizm), *n.* [= F. *barbarisme*, < L. *barbarismus*, < Gr. *βαρβαρισμός*, the use of a foreign, or misuse of one's native, tongue, < *βαρβαρίζειν*, speak like a foreigner or barbarian: see *barbarize*.] 1. An offense against purity of style or language; originally, the mixing of foreign words and phrases in Latin or Greek; hence, the use of words or forms not made according to the accepted usages of a language: limited by some modern writers on rhetoric to an offense against the accepted rules of derivation or inflection, as *hisn* or *hern* for *his* or *her*, *gooses* for *geese*, *goodest* for *best*, *pled* for *pleaded*, *proven* for *proved*.—2. A word or form so used; an expression not made in accordance with the proper usages of a language.

The Greeks were the first that branded a foreign term in any of their writers with the odious name of *barbarism*. *G. Campbell.*

A *barbarism* may be in one word; a solecism must be of more. *Johnson.*

3. An uncivilized state or condition; want of civilization; rudeness of life resulting from ignorance or want of culture.

Times of *barbarism* and ignorance. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

4†. An act of barbarity; an outrage.

A heinous *barbarism* . . . against the honour of marriage. *Milton.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Barbarism, Solecism*, etc. See *impropriety.*

barbarity (bär-bar′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *barbarities* (-tiz). [< *barbarous*.] 1. Brutal or inhuman conduct; barbarousness; savageness; cruelty.

Another ground of violent outcry against the Indians is their *barbarity* to the vanquished. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 348.

2. An act of cruelty or inhumanity; a barbarous deed: as, the *barbarities* of war or of savage life.—3†. Barbarism.

The *barbarity* and narrowness of modern tongues. *Dryden.*

barbarization (bär-ba-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< *barbarize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering barbarous; a reduction to barbarism, or to a barbarous state: said of language, and of persons and communities. Also spelled *barbarisation*.

barbarize (bär′ba-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *barbarized*, ppr. *barbarizing*. [= F. *barbariser*, < LL. *barbarizare*, < Gr. *βαρβαρίζειν*, speak like a foreigner or barbarian, hold with the barbarians, < *βάρβαρος*, foreign, barbarian. See *barbarous*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To speak or write like a barbarian or foreigner; use barbarisms in speech or writing.

The ill habit which they got of wretched *barbarizing* against the Latin and Greek idiom. *Milton*, Education.

2. To become barbarous. [Rare.]

The Roman Empire was *barbarizing* rapidly. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

II. *trans.* 1. To corrupt (language, art, etc.) by introducing impurities, or by departing from recognized classical standards.

He [Inigo Jones] *barbarised* the ancient cathedral of St. Paul in London, by repairing it according to his notions of Pointed architecture. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 443.

2. To render barbarous.

Hideous changes have *barbarized* France. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

To habitual residents among the Alps this absence of social duties and advantages may be *barbarising*, even brutalising. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 301.

Also spelled *barbarise*.

barbarous (bär′ba-rus), *a.* [Earlier *barbar*, q. v.; < L. *barbarus*, < Gr. *βάρβαρος*, foreign, uncivilized: applied orig. to one whose language was unintelligible. Cf. Skt. *barbara*, stammering, in pl. foreigners; L. *balbus*, stammering: see *balbuties* and *booby*; cf. *babble*.] 1. Foreign; not classical or pure; abounding in barbarisms; of or pertaining to an illiterate people: applied to language, originally to languages which were not Greek or Latin. See *barbarism*.

A wholly *barbarous* use of the word. *Ruskin*, Pol. Econ., Art. ix.

2. Speaking a foreign language; foreign; outlandish: applied to people. [Archaic.] See *barbarian, n.*, 1.

The island was called Melita. And the *barbarous* people shewed us no little kindness: for they kindled a fire and received us every one. Acts xxviii. 1, 2.

3. Characterized by or showing ignorance of arts and civilization; uncivilized; rude; wild; savage: as, *barbarous* peoples, nations, or countries; *barbarous* habits or customs.

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

What we most require is the actual examination by trained observers of some *barbarous* or semi-barbarous community, whose Aryan pedigree is reasonably pure. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 233.

4. Pertaining to or characteristic of barbarians; adapted to the taste of barbarians; barbaric; of outlandish character.

Emetrius, king of Inde, a mighty name,
On a bay courser, goodly to behold,
The trappings of his horse emboss'd with *barbarous* gold.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 65.

Pyrrhus, seeing the Romans marshal their army with some art and skill, said, with surprise, "These barbarians have nothing *barbarous* in their discipline."
Hume, Refinement in the Arts.

5. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman: as, *barbarous* treatment.

By their *barbarous* usage he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon.*

6. Harsh-sounding, like the speech of barbarians: as, wild and *barbarous* music.

A *barbarous* noise environs me. *Milton*, Sonnets, vii.

=**Syn.** *Barbarian, Barbarous, Barbaric* (see *barbarian*); ruthless, brutal, fierce, bloody, savage, truculent.

barbarously (bär′ba-rus-li), *adv.* In a barbarous manner; as a barbarian. (*a*) Imperfectly; without regard to purity of speech; with admixture of foreign or unclassical words and phrases.

How *barbarously* we yet speak and write, your lordship knows, and I am sufficiently sensible in my own English. *Dryden*, Ded. of Troilus and Cressida.

Modern French, the most polite of languages, is *barbarously* vulgar if compared with the Latin out of which it has been corrupted, or even with Italian. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

(*b*) As an uncivilized, illiterate, or uncultured person. (*c*) Savagely; cruelly; ferociously; inhumanly.

The English law touching forgery became, at a later period, *barbarously* severe. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

barbarousness (bär′ba-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being barbarous. (*a*) Rudeness or incivility of manners. (*b*) Impurity of language.

It is much degenerated, as touching the pureness of speech; being overgrown with *barbarousness*. *Brerewood.*

(*c*) Cruelty; inhumanity; barbarity.

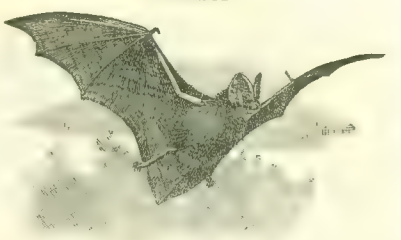
barbary† (bär′ba-ri), *n.* [< ME. *barbary, barbery, barbarie*, < OF. *barbarie* = Sp. It. *barbarie*, < L. *barbaria, barbaries* (MGr. *βαρβαρία*), a foreign country, barbarism, < *barbarus*, < Gr. *βάρβαρος*, foreign, barbarous. Hence, specifically, *Barbary*, a collective name for the countries on the north and northwest coasts of Africa, < F. *Barbarie*, < ML. *Barbaria*; G. *Berberei*; Ar. *Barbariyan*, < *Barbar, Berber*, the Berbers, people of Barbary in northern Africa, ult. < Gr. *βάρβαρος*, foreigner.] 1. Foreign or barbarous nationality; paganism; heathenism.—2. Barbarity; barbarism.—3. Barbarous speech.—4. A Barbary horse; a barb. See *barb*[3], 1.

They are ill-built,
Pin-buttocked, like your dainty *barbaries*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase.

Barbary ape, gum, etc. See the nouns.

Barbary horse. Same as *barb*[3], 1.

barbastel, barbastelle (bär′bas-tel or bär-bas-tel′), *n.* [< F. *barbastelle* = It. *barbastello*, < L. *barba*, beard.] A common European species of long-eared bat, *Barbastellus communis*, *B. daubentoni*, or *Plecotus barbastellus*.



Long-eared Bat (*Barbastellus communis*).

barbate (bär′bāt), *a.* [< L. *barbatus*, bearded, < *barba*, beard: see *barb*[1].] 1. Furnished with barbs.—2. In *bot.*, bearded; furnished with long and weak hairs.—3. In *zoöl.*, bearded; having a tuft of hair or feathers on the chin; in *entom.*, bordered by long hairs.

barbated† (bär′bā-ted), *a.* Barbed or bearded; barbate: as, "a dart uncommonly *barbated*," *T. Warton*, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 63.

Barbatula (bär-bat′ū-lă), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *barbatulus*, dim. of *barbatus*, bearded: see *barbate*.] A genus of African scansorial barbets, the barbions, of the family *Megalæmidæ* or *Capitonidæ*.

barb-bolt (bärb′bōlt), *n.* A bolt whose edges are jagged to prevent it from being withdrawn from that into which it is driven; a rag-bolt.

barbe[1], *n.* See *barb*[1].

barbe[2]†, *n.* Same as *beard*[2].

barbe[3] (bärb), *n.* [F., It., and Rumonsch *barba*, < ML. *barba, barbas, barbanus*, uncle, lit. having a beard, < L. *barba*, beard: see *barb*[1].] A superior teacher or ecclesiastic among the Vaudois.

barbecue (bär′bē-kū), *n.* [Also *barbacue*, and formerly *barbicue, barbecu, borbecu* = Sp. *barbacoa*, < Haytian *barbacoa*, a framework of sticks set upon posts. In Cuba *barbacoa* designates a platform or floor in the top story of country houses where fruits and grain are kept.] 1. A wooden framework used for supporting over a fire meat or fish to be smoked or dried.—2. An iron frame on which large joints are placed for broiling, or on which whole animals are roasted; a large gridiron.—3. The carcass of an ox, hog, or other animal, roasted whole.

A kid that had been cooked in a hole in the ground, with embers upon it. . . . This is called a "barbacoa"—a *barbecue*. *Tylor*, Anahuac, iv. 95. (*N. E. D.*)

4. A large social or political entertainment in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole, and feasting on a generous scale is indulged in. [U. S.]—5. An open floor or terrace smoothly covered with plaster or asphalt, on which to dry coffee-beans, etc.

barbecue (bär′bē-kū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barbecued*, ppr. *barbecuing*. [< *barbecue, n.*] 1. To cure by smoking or drying on a barbecue (which see).—2. To dress and roast whole, as an ox or a hog, by splitting it to the backbone, and roasting it on a gridiron.

Rich puddings and big, and a *barbecued* pig. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 228.

barbed[1] (bärbd), *p. a.* [< *barb*[1], *v.* or *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1†. Shaved; trimmed; having the beard dressed.—2. Furnished with barbs, as an arrow, the point of a fish-hook, and the like: as, "arrows *barbed* with fire," *Milton*, P. L., vi. 546; "a *barbed* proboscis," *Sir E. Tennent*, Ceylon, ii. 7.

And, with the same strong hand
That flung the *barbèd* spear, he tilled the land.
Bryant, Christmas in 1875.

3. In *her.*: (*a*) Having barbs: said of the rose used as a bearing. The barbs are commonly colored green, and the blazon is a rose gules *barbed* proper. (*b*) Having gills or wattles, as a cock: as, a cock sable, *barbed* or (that is, a black cock having golden gills). Also called *wattled*. (*c*) Having the ends made with barbs like those of an arrow-head: said especially of a cross of this form. Also called *bearded*.—**Barbed bolt.** See *bolt*[1].—**Barbed shot,** a shot having barbs or grapnels. It is fired from a mortar to carry a life-line to a wreck.—**Barbed wire,** two or more wires twisted together, with spikes, hooks, or points clinched or woven into the strands, or a single wire furnished with sharp points or barbs: used for fences, and so made for the restraint of animals.

barbed[2] (bärbd), *p. a.* [< *barb*[2], *v.*, + *-ed*[2]. Prop. *barded*, q. v.] Same as *barded*.

barbel (bär′bel), *n.* [ME. *barbelle, barbylle*, < OF. *barbel* (F. *barbeau*), < ML. *barbellus*, dim. of *barbus*, a barbel (fish), < *barba*, beard: see *barb*[1]. In the sense of an appendage, *barbel* is rather < NL. *barbella*: see *barbella*, and cf.

barbule.] **1.** The common English name of the fish *Barbus vulgaris*, also extended to other species of the genus *Barbus*.—**2.** A small cylindrical vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch. —**3.** A knot of superfluous flesh growing in the channel of a horse's mouth. Also *barble* and *barb*.

barbella (bär-bel′ä), *n.*; pl. *barbellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *barba*, a beard. Cf. *barbule* and *barbel*, 2, 3.] A small barb or bristle.

barbellate (bär-bel′āt), *a.* [< NL. *barbellatus*, < NL. *barbella*, q. v.] Having small bristles or barbules: used chiefly in botany. Also *barbulate*.

barbellula (bär-bel′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *barbellulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *barbella*, q. v.] A very small barb or bristle.

barbellulate (bär-bel′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *barbellulatus*, < *barbellula*, q. v.] Having very small ★bristles or barbules.

barber (bär′bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barbour*, < (*a*) ME. *barbour*, *barbor*, *barbur*, < AF. *barbour*, OF. *barbeor* (< L. as if **barbator*, < **barbare*, shave: see *barb*[1], *v.*); mixed with (*b*) ME. *barber*, < OF. *barbier*, F. *barbier* = It. *barbiere*, < L. as if **barbarius*, < L. *barba*, a beard: see *barb*[1], *n.*] **1.** One whose occupation is to shave the beard and cut and dress the hair.—**2.** Same as *surgeon-fish*.—**Barber's basin**, a basin or bowl formerly used in shaving, having a broad rim with a semicircular opening to fit the neck of the customer, who held it, while the barber made the lather with his hand and applied it directly: still in use in some parts of Europe as a barber's sign.—**Barber's pole**, a pole striped spirally with alternate bands of colors, generally red or black and white, and often, in Europe, having a brass basin at the end, placed as a sign at the door of a barber's shop. The striping is in imitation of the ribbon with which the arm of a person who has been bled is bound up, and originally indicated that the barber combined minor surgical operations with his other work.

barber (bär′bėr), *v. t.* [< *barber*, *n.*] To shave and dress the hair of.

> Our courteous Antony, . . .
> Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

barbera (bär-bā′rä), *n.* [It.] An Italian red wine, made in Piedmont from a variety of grapes so called.

barber-boat (bär′bėr-bōt), *n.* A small boat like a canoe, in use at Canton in the south of China: probably so called because in the early days of trade with China native barbers used such boats in going about among the shipping.

barber-chirurgeon† (bär′bėr-kī-rėr″jọn), *n.* A barber-surgeon.

> He put himself into a *barber-chirurgeon's* hands, who, by unfit applications, rarefied the tumour.
> *Wiseman*, Surgery.

barberess (bär′bėr-es), *n.* [< *barber* + *-ess*.] A female barber; a barber's wife.

barber-fish (bär′bėr-fish), *n.* In *ichth.*, *Teuthis cæruleus* or some other fish of the family *Teuthididæ*.

barbermonger† (bär′bėr-mung″gėr), *n.* A man who frequents the barber's shop, or prides himself on being dressed by a barber; a fop. *Shak.*, ★Lear, ii. 2.

barberry (bär′ber-i), *n.*; pl. *barberries* (-iz). [Also *berberry*, early mod. E. also *barbery*, *barbary*, *berbery* (the term. simulating *berry*[1]), < ME. *barbere* (cf. F. *berberis*, formerly *berbere*) = Sp. *berberís* = It. *berberi*, < ML. *berberis*, *barbaris*, of uncertain origin. The Ar. *barbārīs*, Pers. *barbārī*, are from the ML.] **1.** A shrub of the genus *Berberis*, *B. vulgaris*, bearing racemes of yellow ill-smelling flowers, which produce red elongated berries of a pleasantly acid flavor, a native of Europe and extensively naturalized in New England. From the root of the barberry a yellow coloring matter is obtained, which when rendered brown by alkalis is used in the manufacture of morocco leather. In England also called *pepperidge* or *piprage*. See *Berberis*.

2. The fruit of this shrub.

barberry-fungus (bär′ber-i-fung″gus), *n.* A fungus which attacks the leaves of the common barberry, formerly known as *Æcidium Berberidis*, but now proved to be the æciospore stage of the red and black rust (*Puccinia graminis*) which is found upon wheat, oats, other kinds of grain, and various species of grass. Also called *barberry-rust* or *barberry-cluster-cups*. See cut under *Puccinia*.

barber-surgeon (bär′bėr-sėr″jọn), *n.* Formerly, one who united the practice of surgery with that of a barber; hence, an inferior practitioner of surgery.

> Those deep and public brands,
> That the whole company of *barber-surgeons*
> Should not take off with all their arts and plaisters.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, To the Reader.

barber-surgery (bär′bėr-sėr″jėr-i), *n.* The occupation or practice of a barber-surgeon; hence, bungling work, like that of a low practitioner of surgery.

> Slits it into four, that he may the better come at it with his *barber-surgery*. *Milton*, Colasterion.

barbery[1] (bär′bėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barbary* (ME. *barborery*), < OF. *barberie*, < *barbier*, a barber: see *barber* and *-ery*.] **1**†. A barber's shop.—**2.** The occupation or craft of a barber. [Rare.]

> The union of surgery and *barbery* was partially dissolved in 1540 (32 Henry VIII., c. 42), the barbers being confined by that Act to their own business, plus blood-letting and tooth-drawing. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 196.

barbery[2]†, *n.* See *barberry*.

barbet[1]† (bär′bet), *n.* [< F. *barbette*, OF. *barbete*, dim. of *barbe*, < L. *barba*, a beard: see *barb*[1].] **1.** A small beard.—**2.** A part of the helmet in use in the sixteenth century; either (*a*) the fixed beaver or mentonnière, or (*b*) the lower part of the vizor when made in two pieces, so that either could be raised without the other. Compare *barbute*. Also spelled *barbett*.

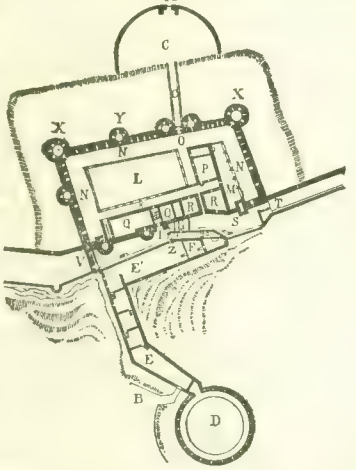
barbet[2] (bär′bet), *n.* [< F. *barbet* (prob. for *barbé*), < OF. *barbet*, < L. *barbatus*, bearded. Cf. *barbute*.] **1.** A variety of dog having long curly hair; a poodle.—**2.** In *ornith.*, any bird of the families *Capitonidæ* (or *Megalæmidæ*) and *Bucconidæ*. It is a book-name which has followed the generic names *Capito* and *Bucco* in their various applications to numerous zygodactyl birds with large heads, stout bills, and prominent rictal vibrissæ, inhabiting both the old and the new world, and has consequently no exact technical meaning.—**Fissirostral barbets**, the puff-birds; the birds of the family *Bucconidæ* (which see). They are confined to America, belong to the three leading genera, *Bucco*, *Monasa*, and *Chelidoptera*, and include the birds known as barbacous, tamatias, or monases. (See these words.) They are closely related to the jacamars or *Galbulidæ*, but have no special affinity with the scansorial barbets.—**Scansorial barbets**, the barbets proper; the birds of the family *Capitonidæ* (which see). They are chiefly birds of the old world, of the leading genera *Pogonias* (or *Pogonorhynchus*), *Megalæma*, *Calorhamphus*, *Trachyphonus*, *Psilopogon*, etc., including the African birds known as barbions and barbicans; but they also include the South American genus *Capito*.

barbett†, *n.* See *barbet*[1], 2.

barbette (bär-bet′), *n.* [F., fem. dim. of *barbe*, ★< L. *barba*, beard. Cf. *barbet*[1].] The platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which cannon may be fired over the parapet instead of through embrasures.—**Barbette-carriage**, a carriage from which a gun can be fired over the parapet. If the gun after discharge is lowered behind the parapet, it is a *disappearing gun-carriage*.—**Barbette gun**, or **battery**, one gun, or several, mounted in barbette.—**Barbette ship**, a war-vessel, generally an ironclad, carrying heavy guns which are fired over the turret or casemate, and not through port-holes.—**To fire in barbette**. See *barb*[1], 10.

barb-feathers (bärb′feᴛʜ″ėrz), *n. pl.* The feathers under the beak of a hawk.

barbican[1] (bär′bi-kan), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barbacan*, etc., < ME. *barbican*, *berbikan*, *barbygan*, etc., < OF. *barbicane*, *barbaquenne*, mod. F. *barbicane* = Pr. Sp. *barbicana* = Pg. *barbicão* = It. *barbicane*, < ML. *barbicana*, *barbacana*, **barbacanus*, a barbican: supposed to be of Ar. or Pers. origin, introduced into Europe by the crusaders; cf. Ar. Pers. *bāb-khānah*, a gatehouse, gateway with a tower.] **1.** In *medieval fort.*, an outwork of a castle or fortified place. (*a*) Properly, a post in which a force could be sheltered so as to be ready for a sortie to protect communications, etc. Such a work frequently supplied an advantageous means for taking an assailant in the flank, and, while communicating with the main post, seldom contained the chief entrance to it. (*b*) An outpost of any nature, as a bridge-tower, or a defense outside of the moat protecting the approach to the drawbridge; also a gateway-tower through which the main entrance was carried.



Barbican.—Plan of Castle of Carcassonne, France; 12th and 13th centuries.

A, *C*, barbican protecting the approach on the side of the town; *B*, sally-port; *D*, main barbican without the walls; *E*, *E′*, *Z*, *F*, *H*, fortified way between the castle and the barbican; *I*, postern-gate, defended by machicolations, drawbridge, a herse, etc.; *L*, interior court of castle; *M*, secondary court; *N*, *N*, covered galleries affording accommodations in case of siege; *O*, *O*, chief gate of the castle and bridge over the moat; *P*, *Q*, *Q*, permanent lodgings, three stories high; *R*, *R*, double donjon, or keep; *S*, watch-tower; *T*, guard-post between the double walls of the city; *V*, barriers carried across the space intervening between the city walls; *X*, *Y*, *X*, towers connected by curtains. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

> Within the *Barbican* a Porter sate,
> Day and night duely keeping watch and ward.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 25.

> He leads a body of men close under the outer barrier of the *barbican*. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, II. vi.

2. A loophole. [Rare and obsolete.]

> He caused certain *barbacans* or loop-holes to be pierced through the walls. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, xxiv. 34.

3. A channel or scupper in a parapet for the discharge of water.

barbican[2] (bär′bi-kan), *n.* [Appar. a made word, based (like *barbion*, q. v.) on F. *barbe*, a beard.] A scansorial barbet of the family *Capitonidæ* and subfamily *Pogonorhynchinæ*, or the genus *Pogonias* in a broad sense. The barbicans are all African, like the barbions.

barbicel (bär′bi-sel), *n.* [< NL. **barbicella*, dim. of L. *barba*, a beard. Cf. *barbel*.] In *ornith.*, a fringing process of the third order of a feather; a fringe of a barbule; one of the processes with which a barbule is fringed, differing from a hamulus or hooklet in not being recurved.

barbiers (bär′bērz), *n.* [See def.] A paralytic disease formerly very common in India, and believed to be identical with *beriberi* (which see), or to be another form of that disease.

barbigerous (bär-bij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *barbiger* (< *barba*, beard, + *gerere*, carry) + *-ous*.] Bearded; wearing a beard: in *bot.*, applied to petals that are hairy all over.

barbion (bär′bi-ọn), *n.* [< F. *barbion* (?), < *barbe*, a beard. Cf. *barbet*[2].] An African scansorial barbet of the genus *Barbatula*, family ★*Megalæmidæ* or *Capitonidæ*.

barbiton, barbitos (bär′bi-ton, -tos), *n.*; pl. *barbita* (-tä). [< Gr. *βάρβιτον*, earlier *βάρβιτος*, a word prob. of Eastern origin.] An ancient Greek musical instrument of the lyre kind.

barble, *n.* See *barbel*, 3.

barbole†, *n.* A very heavy battle-ax.

barbotine (bär′bō-tin), *n.* [F., wormwood, semen-contra, < *barboter*, dabble.] **1.** An East Indian vegetable product, the chief constituents of which are wax, gum, and bitter extract. *Simmonds.*—**2.** Worm-seed. *Simmonds.*—**3.** In *ceram.*, same as *slip*.

barb-pigeon (bärb′pij″ọn), *n.* Same as *barb*[3], 2.

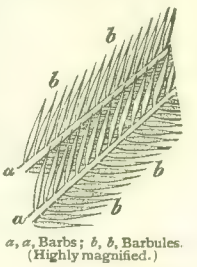
barbre†, *a.* See *barbar*.

barbu (bär′bū), *n.* [F., < *barbe*: see *barb*[1].] ★**1.** A name, derived from Buffon and other French naturalists, equivalent to *barbet* in any of the senses of the latter, as applied to birds either of the family *Bucconidæ* or family *Capitonidæ*. See these words, and *barbet*[2].—**2.** *pl.* The birds of the family *Capitonidæ* alone, as distinguished from the *Bucconidæ*.

barbula (bär′bū-lä), *n.*; pl. *barbulæ* (-lē). [L., a little beard, a small barb: see *barbule*.] **1.** Same as *barbule*, 1.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A large genus of true mosses characterized by terminal, erect fruit, and a peristome of long filiform segments spirally twisted to the left.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of bivalve mollusks.

barbulate (bär′bū-lāt), *a.* Same as *barbellate*.

barbule (bär′būl), *n.* [< L. *barbula*, dim. of ★*barba*, beard.] **1.** A small barb, as of a plant; a little beard. Also *barbula*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, one of a series of pointed, barb-like processes fringing the barbs of a feather.

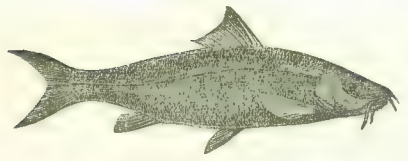


a, *a*, Barbs; *b*, *b*, Barbules. (Highly magnified.)

As the rhachis [of a feather] bears its vane or series of barbs, so does each barb bear its vanes of the second order, or little vanes, called *barbules*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

3. The part of a helmet which protects the cheeks and chin.

Barbus (bär′bus), *n.* [NL., < L. *barbus*, a barbel, < *barba*, beard: see *barbel*.] An extensive genus of cyprinoid fishes, containing the barbels, typified by the common barbel of Europe,



Barbel (*Barbus barbus*).

B. barbus: used with varying latitude by different writers.

barbute†, *n.* [OF., orig. fem. of **barbut, barbu*, mod. F. *barbu*, bearded, < *barbe*, beard.] 1. A steel cap without vizor, but covering the cheeks and ears, used in the fifteenth century and later by foot-soldiers, archers, etc., and by the common people in times of danger.—2. A man-at-arms: from the name of the helmet worn by heavily armed men.

barca[1] (bär'kä), *n.* A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ* (*Ophiocephalus barca*), living in the fresh waters of Bengal.

barca[2] (bär'kä), *n.* [It., Sp., bark: see *bark*[3].] A boat, skiff, or barge. *N. E. D.*—**Barca longa** (lit. long boat), a fishing-boat, common in the Mediterranean. *Fincham*, Ship-building, iv. 11.

Barcan (bär'kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Barca, a vilayet of the Turkish empire, in northern Africa, lying to the north of the Libyan desert, and between Egypt and the gulf of Sidra.

> Take the wings
> Of morning, pierce the *Barcan* wilderness.
> *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

barcarole (bär'ka-rōl), *n.* [< It. *barcarolo, barcaruolo*, a boatman (fem. *barcaruola*, > F. *barcarolle*, > E. *barcarole*, a boatman's song), < *barca*, a bark, barge: see *bark*[3].] 1. An Italian boatman.—2. A simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers.—3. A piece of instrumental music composed in imitation of such a song.

Also spelled *barcarolle*.

barce (bärs), *n.* [Another spelling of *barse*, q. v.] An English (Yorkshire) name of the stickleback.

barcelona† (bär-sē-lō'nä), *n.* [Named from *Barcelona*, a city in Spain.] A neck-cloth of soft silk.

> The author of Waverley entered; . . . a double *barcelona* protected his neck. *Scott*, Peveril of the Peak, Pref.

barcenite (bär'se-nīt), *n.* [After Prof. Mariano *Barcena*, of Mexico.] A hydrous antimoniate of mercury from Huitzuco, Mexico, derived from the alteration of livingstonite.

B. Arch. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Architecture*, a degree granted by some colleges and schools in the United States.

Barclayite (bär'klā-īt), *n.* Same as *Berean*, 2.

barcon, barcone (bär'kon, bär-kō'ne), *n.* [< It. *barcone*, aug. of *barca*, a bark: see *bark*[3].] A trading-vessel used in the Mediterranean.

bar-cutter (bär'kut″ėr), *n.* A shearing-machine which cuts metallic bars into lengths. *E. H. Knight.*

bard[1] (bärd), *n.* [Formerly also *barth, bardh* (< W.), and Sc. *baird* (< Gael.); = F. *barde* = Sp. Pg. It. *bardo*, < LL. *bardus*, Gr. *βάρδος*; of Celtic origin: W. *bardd* = Ir. and Gael. *bard* = Corn. *bardh* = Bret. *barz*, a poet.] 1. A poet and singer among the ancient Celts; one whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honor of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men, and on other subjects, generally to the accompaniment of the harp. The Welsh bards formed a hereditary order regulated by laws, and held stated festivals for competition, called *eisteddfods*, which after a long suspension were revived in the eighteenth century. (See *eisteddfod.*) There was also a hereditary gild of bards in Ireland, many of whom attained great skill.

> There is amongest the Irish a certayne kind of people called *Bards*, which are to them insteede of poetts, whose profession is to sett foorth the prayses and dispraysces of men in theyr poems and rimes. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2†. Formerly, in Scotland, a strolling musician; a minstrel: classed with vagabonds, as an object of penal laws.

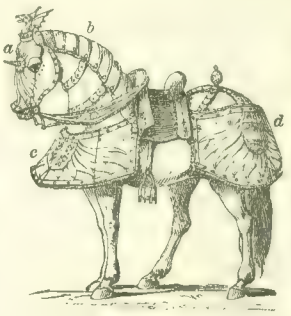
> All vagabundis, fulis [fools], *bardis*, scudlaris, and siclike idill pepill, sall be brint in the cheek.
> *Kenneth's Stat.*, in Sir J. Balfour's Practick, 680. (*N. E. D.*)

3. In modern use, a poet: as, the *bard* of Avon (Shakspere); the Ayrshire *bard* (Burns).

> *Bard*, who with some diviner art
> Hast touched the *bard's* true lyre, a nation's heart.
> *Lowell*, To Lamartine.

4. [See def. 2 and *bardy*, and cf. *skald, scald*, a poet, as related to *scold*.] A scold: applied only to women. [Shetland.]

bard[2] (bärd), *n.* [Also corruptly *barb*[2], formerly *barde*, < F. *barde* (= It. Sp. Pg. *barda*), the trappings of a horse, the defensive armor of a war-horse. Cf. OF. *bardelle* (see *bardelle*), F. dial. *aubarde*, Sp. Pg. *albarda*, a pack-saddle, < Ar. *al-barda'ah*, < *al*, the, + *barda'ah*, a pad of wool placed under a saddle, a pack-saddle. But the meaning seems to have been influenced by Icel. *bardhi*, the beak or prow of a ship of war, the brim of a helmet, orig. a beard, = E. *beard* (see *beard*); hence the variations of form, *barde* and *barbe*.]



Horse-armor of Maximilian I. of Germany.
a, chamfron; *b*, crinière; *c*, poitrel; *d*, croupière, or buttock-piece.

1. Any one of the pieces of defensive armor used in medieval Europe to protect the horse. There is no record of any general use of such armor in antiquity or among Oriental peoples, or in the European middle ages before the fifteenth century. Housings of different kinds of stuff, sometimes quilted and wadded in exposed parts, the saddle with its appurtenances, and occasionally a chamfron, were all the defense provided for horses until that time. The piece of armor most commonly used after the chamfron (which see) was the bard of the breast. See *poitrel*. The croupière, or part covering the haunches, was added at the close of the fifteenth century; but after the wars of the Roses the bards reached their fullest development, and the upper part of the body of the horse was covered as completely with steel as the body of his rider. See *croupière*.

Hence—2. *pl.* The housings of a horse, used in tourneys, justs, and processions during the later middle ages. They were most commonly of stuff woven or embroidered with the arms of the rider.

> The bases and *bardes* of their horse were grene sattyn.
> *Hall*, Henry VIII., an. 1 (1548).

3. *pl.* Armor of metal plates, worn in the sixteenth century and later. See *armor*.

> A compleat French man-at-armes with all his *bards*.
> *Florio*, tr. of Montaigne, II. ix. 225. (*N. E. D.*)

bard[2] (bärd), *v. t.* [< *bard*[2], *n.*] To caparison with bards, as a horse; to furnish or accoutre with armor, as a man.

> Fifteen hundred men . . . *barded* and richly trapped.
> *Stow*, Edw. IV., an. 1474.
>
> Above the foaming tide, I ween,
> Scarce half the charger's neck was seen;
> For he was *barded* from counter to tail,
> And the rider was armed complete in mail.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 29.

bard[3] (bärd), *n.* [< F. *barde* (= Pg. *barda* = Sp. *albarda*), a strip of bacon; a particular use of *barde*, trappings: see *bard*[2].] A strip of bacon placed on a fowl or meat in roasting.

bard[3] (bärd), *v. t.* [< *bard*[3], *n.*] To cover with thin bacon, as a bird or meat to be roasted.

bardash† (bär'dash), *n.* [< F. *bardache*, < Sp. *bardaxa* = It. *bardascia*, < Ar. *bardaj*, slave, captive.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

barde[1], **barde**[2], *n.* See *bard*[1], *bard*[2].

barded (bär'ded), *p. a.* [< *bard*[2] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *barbed*[2].] Furnished with or clad in armor: said of a war-horse.

bardelle† (bär-del'), *n.* [< OF. *bardelle* (= It. *bardella*), dim. of *barde:* see *bard*[2].] A pack-saddle made of cloth, stuffed with straw, and tied down tightly with pack-thread.

Bardesanism (bär-des'a-nizm), *n.* [< *Bardesanes* + *-ism.*] The doctrinal system of the Bardesanists.

Bardesanist (bär-des'a-nist), *n.* One of the followers of Bardesanes, of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the second and third centuries. He is said to have taught doctrines resembling those of the Gnostic Valentinus, namely: a self-existent principle of evil; that the soul is imprisoned in the body by way of punishment; and that therefore a body was not assumed by Christ in his incarnation, and is not to be raised at the resurrection. Recent discussions have shown, however, that the true nature of his doctrines remains an open question. There are still extant Syriac hymns and prose works ascribed to Bardesanes.

Bardesanite (bär-des'a-nīt), *n.* [< *Bardesanes* + *-ite*[2].] A Bardesanist.

> He [Mani] looked upon what he considered to be Christianity proper, that is, Christianity as it had been developed among the sects of the Basilidians, Marcionites, and perhaps *Bardesanites*, as a comparatively valuable and sound religion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 485.

bardic (bär'dik), *a.* [< *bard*[1] + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the character of a bard or bards.

Here, in the open air—in "the eye of light and the face of the sun," to use the *bardic* style—the decrees were pronounced, and the Druids harangued the people.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 20.

barding (bär'ding), *n.* [< *bard*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Horse-armor in general: usually in the plural. See *bard*[2], 1.

bardish (bär'dish), *a.* [< *bard*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of bards: as, "*bardish* impostures," *Selden*, Drayton's Polyolbion.

bardism (bär'dizm), *n.* [< *bard*[1] + *-ism.*] The science of bards; bardic principles or methods.

bardlet (bärd'let), *n.* [< *bard*[1] + *-let.*] A bardling.

bardling (bärd'ling), *n.* [< *bard*[1] + *-ling*[1].] An inferior bard; a mediocre or inexperienced poet.

> The forte of *bardlings* is the foible of a bard.
> *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 169.

bardocucullus (bär″dō-kū-kul'us), *n.*; pl. *bardocuculli* (-ī). [NL.] A kind of cowled cloak anciently worn by some Gallic peasants, and adopted by Romans and monks. See *cucullus*.

bards (bärdz), *n.* [Sc.; cf. F. *barbote*, an eelpout.] A local name in Edinburgh of the eelpout, *Zoarces viviparus*.

bardship (bärd'ship), *n.* [< *bard*[1] + *-ship.*] The office of bard; position or standing as a bard.

> The Captain . . . showed a particular respect for my *bardship*. *Burns*, Border Tour, p. 569. (*N. E. D.*)

bardy (bär'di), *a.* [< *bard*[1], in the depreciative senses (defs. 2 and 4), + *-y*[1].] Bold-faced; defiant; audacious. [Scotch.]

bare[1] (bâr), *a.* [< ME. *bare, bar,* < AS. *bær* = OS. *bar* = OFries. *ber* = D. *baar* = OHG. MHG. *bar*, G. *bar, baar* = Icel. *berr* = Sw. Dan. *bar* = OBulg. *bosŭ* = Lith. *basus, bosus*, bare; orig. meaning prob. 'shining'; cf. Skt. √ *bhās*, shine.] 1. Naked; without covering: as, *bare* arms; the trees are *bare*.

> Thou wast naked and *bare*. Ezek. xvi. 7.
>
> Envy finds
> More food in cities than on mountains *bare*.
> *Lowell*, Dara.

2. With the head uncovered. In numismatic descriptions, said of a head on a coin or medal when uncovered or devoid of any adornment, such as a diadem or laurel-wreath.

> When once thy foot enters the church, be *bare*.
> *Herbert*, Church Porch.
>
> Thou standest *bare* to him now, workest for him.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 357.

3. Open to view; unconcealed; undisguised.

> *Bare* in thy guilt, how foul must thou appear!
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 902.

4. Lacking in appropriate covering or equipment; unfurnished: as, *bare* walls.—5†. Plain; simple; unadorned; without polish.

> Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain.
> *Spenser.*

6. Threadless; napless.

> It appears, by their *bare* liveries,
> That they live by your bare words.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4.

7. Poor; destitute; indigent; empty; unfurnished; unprovided with what is necessary or comfortable: absolutely or with *of*.

> I have made Esau *bare*. Jer. xlix. 10.
>
> Upon her death, when her nearest friends thought her very *bare*, her executors found in her strong box about £150 in gold. *Swift*, Death of Stella.
>
> Tho' your violence should leave them *bare*
> *Of* gold and silver, swords and darts remain.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

8. Empty; valueless; paltry; worthless.

> Not what we give, but what we share—
> For the gift without the giver is *bare*.
> *Lowell*, Sir Launfal.

9. Mere; scarcely or just sufficient: as, the *bare* necessaries of life; a *bare* subsistence.

> Pray you, cast off these fellows, as unfitting
> For your *bare* knowledge, and far more your company.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

10. Unaccompanied; without addition; simple.

> It was a *bare* petition of a state. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1.

11. Unadorned; without literary or artistic effect; bald; meager.

> Much has yet to be done to make even the *bare* annals of the time coherent. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 170.

12. In *beer-making*, not completely covered by the bubbles formed in fermentation: said of the surface of beer.—13†. Raw; excoriated.

> How many flyes in whottest sommers day
> Do seize upon some beast, whose flesh is *bare*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 48.

14†. Lean; spare.

Fal. For their bareness, I am sure they never learned that of me.
Prince. . . . Unless you call three fingers on the ribs *bare*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Bare contract, in *law*, an unconditional promise or surrender.—**Bare wind**†, *naut.*, a wind that is scant, or too much ahead to fill the sails.—**The bare.** (*a*) In *art*, the nude. [Rare.] (*b*†) The uncovered or unhidden surface; the body; the substance. [Rare.]

You have touched *the* very *bare* of truth. *Marston.*

To lay bare, to uncover; expose to view or to knowledge, as something hidden or a secret of any kind.—**Under bare poles** (*naut.*), said of a ship with no sail set, in a gale of wind.=**Syn.** See *mere*.

bare[1] (bãr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bared*, ppr. *baring*. [< ME. *baren*, < AS. *barian* (in comp. *ābarian*), also *berian* (= OHG. *barōn* = Icel. *bera*), make bare, < *bær*, bare: see *bare*[1], *a.*] **1.** To make bare; uncover; divest of covering: as, to *bare* one's head or one's breast.

He *bared* an ancient oak of all her boughs. *Dryden.*

That cry . . . that seemed to *bare*
A wretched life of every softening veil.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 159.

2. To disclose; make manifest; lay bare: as, to *bare* the secrets of the grave. [Archaic.]

bare[2] (bãr). Old preterit of *bear*[1].

Barea (bā′rē-ā), *n. pl.* [Gr., neut. pl. of *βαρύς*, *βαρέα*, heavy.] An Aristotelian group of birds, corresponding to the Linnean *Gallinæ*, including the gallinaceous or rasorial birds.

bareback (bãr′bak), *a.* and *adv.* **I.** *a.* Using or performing on a barebacked horse: as, a *bareback* rider.

II. *adv.* On a barebacked horse: as, to ride *bareback*.

barebacked (bãr′bakt), *a.* Having the back uncovered; unsaddled, as a horse.

barebind, *n.* See *bearbine*.

barebone (bãr′bōn), *n.* A very lean person. [Rare.]

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *bare-bone*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

bareboned (bãr′bōnd), *a.* Having the bones bare or scantily covered with flesh; so lean that the bones show their forms.

But now that fair fresh mirror, dim and old,
Shows me a *bareboned* death by time outworn.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1761.

barefaced (bãr′fāst), *a.* **1.** With the face uncovered; not masked.

Then you will play *bare-faced*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

2. Undisguised; unreserved; without concealment; open: in a good or an indifferent sense. [Obsolete or archaic in this use.]

It [Christianity] did not peep in dark corners, . . . but with a *barefaced* confidence it openly proclaimed itself.
Barrow, Works, II. 418.

3. Undisguised or open, in a bad sense; hence, shameless; impudent; audacious: as, a *barefaced* falsehood.

See the *barefaced* villain, how he cheats, lies, perjures, robs, murders! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

A wretch, . . . guilty of . . . *barefaced* inconstancy.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xviii.

barefacedly (bãr′fāst-li), *adv.* In a barefaced manner; without disguise or reserve; openly; shamelessly; impudently.

Some profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*. *Locke.*
Barefacedly unjust. *Carlyle*, Fred. the Gt., IV. xii. 11.

barefacedness (bãr′fāst-nes), *n.* **1.** Openness. —**2.** Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

barefit (bãr′fit), *a.* Barefoot or barefooted. ★[Scotch.]

barefoot (bãr′fůt), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *barefote*, *barfot*, < AS. *bærfot* (= OFries. *berfōt* = D. *barrevoet* = Icel. *berfœttr*), < *bær*, bare, + *fōt*, foot.] **I.** *a.* Having the feet bare; without shoes and stockings.

Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 2.

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

II. *adv.* With the feet bare.

I must dance *barefoot*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

barefooted (bãr′fůt-ed), *a.* [< *barefoot* + *-ed*[1].] Having the feet bare.—**Barefooted Augustinians.** See *Augustinian*.—**Barefooted Carmelites.** See *Carmelite*.

barege (ba-rāzh′), *n.* [< F. *barège*, so called from *Barèges*, a watering-place in the Pyrenees. See def.] A thin gauze-like fabric for women's dresses, usually made of silk and worsted, but, in the inferior sorts, with cotton in place of silk. In reality bareges were never made in the village from which they have their name, the seat of the manufacture being at Bagnères-de-Bigorre in the Pyrenees.

baregin, baregine (ba-rā′zhin), *n.* [< *Barèges* (see *barege*), the springs of which yield the substance, + *-in*[2].] A transparent, gelatinous, mucus-like substance, the product of certain algæ growing in thermal sulphur-springs, to which they impart the flavor and odor of flesh-broth. Baregin is itself odorless and tasteless. It contains, when dry, from 30 to 80 per cent. of mineral matter, chiefly silica. The organic matter contains no sulphur and from 9 to 12 per cent. of nitrogen.

bare-gnawn† (bãr′nân), *a.* Gnawed or eaten bare. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

barehanded (bãr′han″ded), *a.* **1.** With uncovered hands.—**2.** Destitute of means; with no aid but one's own hands: as, he began life *barehanded*.

bareheaded (bãr′hed″ed), *a.* Having the head uncovered, especially as a token of respect.

First, you shall swear never to name my lord,
Or hear him nam'd hereafter, but *bare-headed*.
Fletcher (and another?), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

On being first brought before the court, Ridley stood *bareheaded*. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., xxxiii.

bareheadedness (bãr′hed″ed-nes), *n.* The state of being bareheaded.

Bareheadedness was in Corinth, as also in all Greece and Rome, a token of honour and superiority.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 237.

barely (bãr′li), *adv.* [< *bare*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Nakedly; openly; without disguise or concealment.—**2.** Scantily; poorly: as, a man *barely* clad, or a room *barely* furnished.—**3.** Only just; no more than; with nothing over or to spare: as, she is *barely* sixteen.

In paying his debts a man *barely* does his duty.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

Fox himself *barely* succeeded in retaining his seat for Westminster. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

4. Merely; only. [Archaic.]

It is not *barely* a man's abridgment in his external accommodations which makes him miserable. *South.*

baremant† (bãr′man), *n.* [Sc., also *bairman*; < *bare*[1] + *man*.] A bankrupt. [Scotch.]

bareness (bãr′nes), *n.* The state of being bare. (*a*) Want or deficiency of clothing or covering; nakedness. (*b*) Deficiency of appropriate covering, equipment, furniture, ornament, etc.: as, "old December's *bareness*," *Shak.*, Sonnets, xcvii.

To make old *bareness* picturesque,
And tuft with grass a feudal tower.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

(*c*) Leanness. [Rare.] (*d*) Poverty; indigence.

Stript of . . . its Priveleges, and made like the primitive Church for its *Bareness*. *South*, Sermons, I. 229.

bare-picked (bãr′pikt), *a.* Picked bare; stripped of all flesh, as a bone.

The *bare-picked* bone of majesty. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3.

bare-pump (bãr′pump), *n.* A pump for drawing liquor from a cask: used in vinegar-works, wine- and beer-cellars, in sampling, etc. Also called *bar-pump*.

bare-ribbed (bãr′ribd), *a.* With bare ribs like a skeleton: as, "*bare-ribbed* death," *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.

bares, *n.* Plural of *baris*, 1.

baresark (bãr′särk), *n.* [< *bare*[1] + *sark*; a lit. translation of *berserker*, Icel. *berserkr*, in the supposed sense of 'bare shirt'; but see *berserker*.] A berserk or berserker.

Many of Harold's brothers in arms fell, and on his own ship every man before the mast, except his band of *Baresarks*, was either wounded or slain. *Edinburgh Rev.*

baresark (bãr′särk), *adv.* In a shirt only; without armor.

I will go *baresark* to-morrow to the war.
Kingsley, Hereward, p. 169.

baresthesiometer (bar-es-thē-si-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *αἴσθησις*, perception, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for testing the sense of pressure. Also spelled *baræsthesiometer*.

baret, *n.* See *barret*[2].

bare-worn (bãr′wōrn), *a.* Worn bare; naked: as, "the *bare-worn* common," *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil.

barf (bärf), *n.* Same as *bargh*.

bar-fee (bär′fē), *n.* In *English law*, a fee of 20 pence, which every prisoner acquitted (at the bar) of felony formerly paid to the jailer.

bar-fish (bär′fish), *n.* Same as *calico-bass*.

bar-frame (bär′frām), *n.* The frame supporting the ends of the grate-bars in furnaces.

barful (bär′fůl), *a.* [< *bar*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of obstructions or impediments. [Rare.]

I'll do my best
To woo your lady: [*Aside*] yet, a *barful* strife!
Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife.
Shak., T. N., i. 4.

bargain (bär′gạn), *n.* [< ME. *bargain*, *bargayne*, *bargeyn*, *bargen*, etc., < OF. *bargaine*, *bargaigne* = Pr. *barganh*, *barganha* = Pg. *barganha* = It. *bargagna* (Pr. also *barganh* = It. *bargagno*), < ML. **barcania*, **barcanium*, a bargain, traffic; cf. *bargain*, *v.* Origin unknown; supposed by Diez and others to be from ML. *barca*, a boat, bark, or barge, but evidence is wanting.] **1**†. The act of discussing the terms of a proposed agreement; bargaining.

I'll give thrice so much land
To any well-deserving friend;
But in the way of *bargain*, mark ye me,
I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

2†. A contention or contest for the mastery or upper hand; a struggle.

On Brudus side the better of that bloudie *bargaine* went.
Warner, Albion's Eng., XIV. xc. 365. (*N. E. D.*)

3. A contract or an agreement between two or more parties; a compact settling that something shall be done; specifically, a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration.

To clap this royal *bargain* up of peace.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

Ros. But if you do refuse to marry me,
You'll give yourself to this most faithful shepherd?
Phe. So is the *bargain*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

"Our fathers," said one orator, "sold their king for southern gold, and we still lie under the reproach of that foul *bargain*." *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. The outcome of an agreement as regards one of the parties; that which is acquired by bargaining; the thing purchased or stipulated for: as, look at my *bargain*; a bad *bargain*; "a losing *bargain*," *Junius*, Letters, v.

She was too fond of her most filthy *bargain*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

5. Something bought or sold at a low price; an advantageous purchase.

If you have a taste for paintings, egad, you shall have 'em a *bargain*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

Bargain and sale, or, more fully, *deed of bargain and sale*, in *law*, the form of deed now in common use for the conveyance of land: so called because it is expressed as a sale for a pecuniary consideration agreed on, being thus distinguished on the one hand from a quitclaim, which is a release, and on the other hand from the old conveyance by covenant to stand seized to uses.—**Dutch** or **wet bargain**, a bargain sealed by the parties drinking over it.—**Into the bargain**, over and above what is stipulated; moreover; besides.

Faith, Charles, this is the most convenient thing you could have found for the business, for 'twill serve not only as a hammer, but a catalogue *into the bargain*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

To beat a bargain, to bargain; haggle.—**To buy at a bargain**, to buy cheaply.—**To buy the bargain dear**†, to pay dearly for a thing.—**To make the best of a bad bargain**, to do the best one can in untoward circumstances.

I am sorry for thy misfortune; however, we must *make the best of a bad bargain*. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. of John Bull.

To sell a bargain†, to entrap one into asking innocent questions, so as to give an unexpected answer, usually a coarse or indelicate one.

The boy hath *sold* him *a bargain*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

I see him ogle still, and hear him chat;
Selling facetious *bargains*, and propounding
That witty recreation call'd dumfounding.
Dryden, Prol. to Prophetess, l. 46.

No maid at court is less asham'd,
Howe'er for *selling bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*

To strike a bargain, to complete or ratify a bargain or an agreement, originally by *striking* or shaking hands. =**Syn. 3.** Covenant, mutual engagement.

bargain (bär′gạn), *v.* [< ME. *bargainen*, *bargaynen*, etc., < OF. *bargaigner* (F. *barguigner*) = Pr. Pg. *barganhar* = It. *bargagnare*, < ML. *barcaniare*, traffic, trade, < **barcania*, traffic: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To treat about a transaction; make terms.

The thrifty state will *bargain* ere they fight. *Dryden.*

2. To come to or make an agreement; stipulate; make or strike a bargain: *with* a person, *for* an object: as, he *bargained with* the producers *for* a daily supply.

So worthless peasants *bargain for* their wives
As market-men *for* oxen, sheep, or horse.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.

I alighted, and having *bargained with* my host *for* 20 crownes a moneth, I caused a good fire to be made in my chamber. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

II. *trans.* **1.** To arrange beforehand by negotiation and agreement.

'Tis *bargain'd* . . .
That she shall still be curst in company.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2†. To agree to buy or sell.—**To bargain away**, to part with or lose as the result of a bargain.

The heir . . . had somehow *bargained away* the estate.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

bargain-chop (bär′gạn-chop), *n.* A kind of gambling "option" on opium to arrive, formerly common among foreign traders in China.

bargainee (bär-gā-nē′), *n.* [< *bargain, v.*, + *-ee*; OF. *bargaigné*, pp. of *bargaigner*.] In *law*, the party to whom a bargain and sale is made. *Wharton.*

bargainer (bär′gān-ėr), *n.* [ME. *barganar*; < *bargain, v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who bargains or stipulates; specifically, in *law*, the party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another by bargain and sale. In the latter sense also spelled *bargainor*.

Though a generous giver, she [Nature] is a hard *bargainer*. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 339.

bargainman (bär′gān-man), *n.*; pl. *bargainmen* (-men). In *coal-mining*, a man who does bargain-work. [North. Eng.]

bargainor (bär′gān-ọr), *n.* In *law*, same as *bargainer*.

bargain-work (bär′gān-wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining*, any underground work done by contract. [North. Eng.]

bargander (bär′gan-dėr), *n.* A local (Norfolk, England) form of *bergander*.

bargaret†, *n.* A variant of *bergeret*.

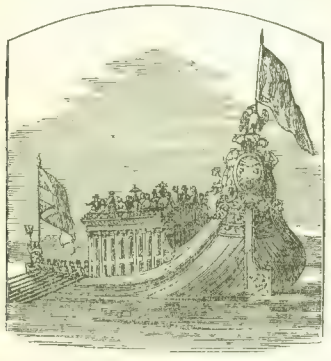
barge[1] (bärj), *n.* [< ME. *barge*, < OF. *barge* ★(ML. reflex *bargia*) = Pr. *barga*, < ML. *barga*, appar. a var. of LL. *barca*, a bark: see *bark*[3].] **1.** A sailing vessel of any sort.

His *barge* ycleped was the Maudeleyne. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 410.

2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burden used in loading and unloading ships, and, on rivers and canals, for conveying goods from one place to another.

By the margin, willow-veil'd,
Slide the heavy *barges* trail'd
By slow horses. *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

3. A long, double-banked boat, spacious and of elegant construction, for the use of flag-officers of ships of war.—**4.** A practice-boat used by crews in training for a race. It is commonly a long, narrow, lap-streak boat, somewhat wider and stronger than a shell, and thus better fitted for rough water. [U. S.]—**5.** A boat for passengers or freight, two-decked, but without sails or power, and in service towed by a steamboat or tug: used for pleasure-excursions and for the transportation of hay and other bulky merchandise. [U. S.]—**6.** A pleasure-boat; in former times, a vessel or boat of state, often



State Barge.

magnificently adorned, furnished with elegant apartments, canopied and cushioned, decorated with banners and draperies, and propelled by a numerous body of oarsmen: used by sovereigns, officers, magistrates, etc., and in various pageants, as the marriage of the Adriatic at Venice and the Lord Mayor's parade at London.

The *barge* she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

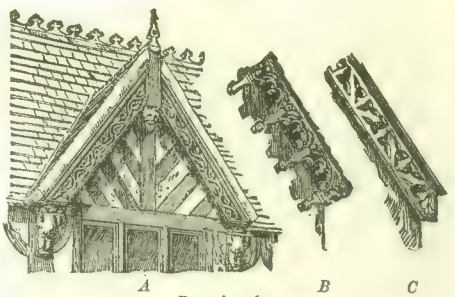
7. In New England, a large wagon, coach, or omnibus for carrying picnic parties or conveying passengers to and from hotels, etc.

Marcia watched him drive off toward the station in the hotel *barge*. *Howells*, Modern Instance.

barge[1] (bärj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barged*, ppr. *barging*. [< *barge*[1], *n.*] To carry or transport by means of barges.

barge[2] (bärzh), *n.* [F.] A book-name of the godwit.

barge-board (bärj′bōrd), *n.* [Hardly, as has been suggested, a corruption of *verge-board*, which is also used. Cf. ML. *bargus*, a kind of gallows.] In *arch.*, a board placed in advance of a gable and underneath the barge-course, where the roof extends over the wall, either covering the rafter that would otherwise be visible, or occupying its place. The earliest barge-boards date from the fourteenth century; many examples of this and the fifteenth century are beautifully



Barge-boards.

A, carved example from Warwick, England; *B*, cusped; *C*, openwork, New York.

decorated, being cusped, feathered, paneled, pierced with a series of trefoils, quatrefoils, etc., or carved with foliage. After the medieval period barge-boards gradually become less bold and rich in treatment. Also called *gable-board*.

barge-couple (bärj′kup″l), *n.* [Cf. *barge-board*.] In *arch.*, one of the rafters placed under the barge-course, which serve as grounds for the barge-boards, and carry the plastering or boarding of the soffits. Also called *barge-rafter*.

barge-course (bärj′kōrs), *n.* [Cf. *barge-board*.] In *bricklaying*: (*a*) A part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters in buildings where there is a gable. (*b*) The coping of a wall formed by a course of bricks set on edge.

bargee (bär-jē′), *n.* [< *barge*[1] + *-ee*.] One of the crew of a barge or canal-boat.

bargeman (bärj′man), *n.*; pl. *bargemen* (-men). A man employed on a barge; an oarsman.

And backward yode, as *Bargemen* wont to fare. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 35.

barge-master (bärj′màs″tėr), *n.* The master or owner of a barge conveying goods for hire.

barger (bär′jėr), *n.* A bargeman. [Rare.]

The London *bargers*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

barge-rafter (bärj′råf″tėr), *n.* Same as *barge-couple*.

bargeret†, *n.* See *bergeret*.

bargh (bärf), *n.* [E. dial., also written *barf*, < ME. *bergh*, < AS. *beorg, beorh*, > mod. E. *barrow*[1], of which *bargh* is a dial. form: see *barrow*[1].] **1.** A low ridge or hill.—**2**†. A road up a hill. *Ray.*—**3**†. A mine. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

barghest (bär′gest), *n.* [Also *barguest, bargest, barghaist, barghist, bargast, bargas, bargiss, bargus*, etc.; a prov. word of modern record, but of ancient origin, ME. **bergēst, *bergāst*, AS. **beorgāst, *beorg-gāst*, lit. 'barrow-ghost' (= G. *berggeist*, 'mine-spirit'), < *beorg*, a hill, mound (see *barrow*[1]), + *gāst, gæst*, a spirit (see *ghost*). Compare *barghmote, barmote*. See also *bogus*, n.] A goblin or specter of rural superstition, usually imagined in the form of a dog, bear, or other beast, and believed to portend calamity. [North. Eng. and Sc.]

bar-gown (bär′goun), *n.* The gown or dress of a lawyer.

barguest, *n.* See *barghest*.

barhal (bär′hal), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *burrhel*.

The *barhal*, or blue wild sheep [inhabits the Himalayas]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 742.

bari[1] (bä′rē), *n.* [It.] That part of a roofing-slate which is exposed to the weather. *Weale.*

Bari[2] (bä′rē), *n.* [It.] A wine grown near Bari, on the Adriatic coast of Italy.

baria† (bā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy. Cf. *baryta, barytes*.] Same as *baryta*.

baric (bar′ik), *a.* [In sense 1, < Gr. *βάρος*, weight, < *βαρύς*, heavy; in sense 2, < *barium* + *-ic*.] **1.** Same as *barometric*.—**2.** Of or pertaining to ★barium; derived from barium: as, *baric* iodide.

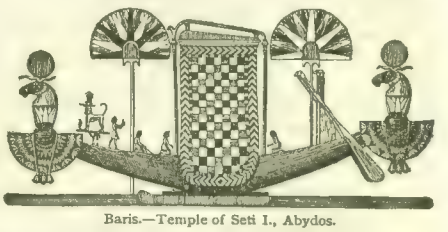
barilla (ba-ril′ą), *n.* [= F. *barille*, < Sp. *barrilla* = Pg. *barrilha*, impure soda, also the plant from which it is derived.] The commercial name of the impure carbonate and sulphate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant, and obtained from several fleshy plants growing by the sea or in saline localities, mostly belonging to the chenopodiaceous genera *Salsola, Salicornia*, and *Chenopodium*. The plants are dried and burned, and the incinerated ashes constitute barilla. This was once the chief source of carbonate of soda, but is now used principally in the manufacture of soap and glass. British barilla is the crude soda-ash left from common salt in the manufacture of carbonate of soda.

barillet (bar′i-let), *n.* [F., dim. of *baril*, a barrel.] **1.** The barrel or case containing the mainspring of a watch or spring-clock.—**2.** The funnel of a sucking-pump.

baring (bär′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bare*[1], *v.*] In *mining*, soil or surface detritus, which has been removed for the purpose of getting at the underlying rock.

bar-iron (bär′ī″ėrn), *n.* Wrought-iron rolled into the form of bars. See *iron*.

baris (bar′is), *n.*; pl. *bares* (-ēz). [< Gr. *βᾶρις*, a boat: see *bark*[3].] **1.** In *Egypt. antiq.*: (*a*) A flat-bottomed boat, used for transporting merchandise, etc., on the Nile: the Greek term for the Egyptian *makhen*. (*b*) The sacred



Baris.—Temple of Seti I., Abydos.

boat, represented in art as bearing an enthroned deity or some symbolical or venerated object. —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ*, or weevils. *B. lignarius* feeds upon the elm.

Barita (ba-rī′tą), *n.* [NL.] In *ornith.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification (1817), a genus of shrikes or *Laniidæ*: a synonym of *Cracticus* (Vieillot), of prior date. [Disused.] (*b*) Transferred by Temminck in 1820 to the Australian and Papuan manucodes. See *Manucodia*. [Disused.] (*c*) Transferred by Swainson in 1837 to, and used by Vigors and others for, the Australian and Papuan cassicans, or corvine birds of the modern genera *Gymnorhina* and *Strepera*, of which the piping-crow of Australia (*Gymnorhina* or *Barita tibicen*) is the best-known species. This is the usual sense of the word, and the above-noted transfers of the name account for the common statement that the genus *Barita* is sometimes classed with the *Laniidæ*, sometimes with the *Corvidæ*. [Not now in use.]

baritah (ba-rī′tą), *n.* A name of the Australian birds of the genus *Barita*.

barite (bā′rīt), *n.* [< *bar(ium)* + *-ite*[2].] Native barium sulphate: also called *barytes* and *heavy-spar*, because of its high specific gravity. It occurs in orthorhombic crystals, commonly tabular, and with perfect prismatic and basal cleavage. It is often transparent, and varies in color from white to yellow, gray, red, blue, or brown. There are also massive varieties, columnar, granular, and compact, resembling marble. It is a common mineral in metallic veins and beds. It is sometimes mined and ground in a mill, and used to adulterate white lead. Also *baroselenite, barytine*.

baritone, *n.* and *a.* See *barytone*.

barium (bā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *bar(yta)* or *ba-* ★*r(ytes)* + *-ium*, as in other names of metals; so named by Davy.] Chemical symbol, Ba; atomic weight, 137.37. A chemical element belonging to the group of metals whose oxids are the alkaline earths. It is yellowish white, somewhat malleable, of sp. gr. = 3.6, fusible at high temperature, burning easily when heated in the air. It does not occur native, but is found abundantly in combination in the minerals barite, barium sulphate, and witherite or barium carbonate, and less commonly in several other minerals. Barium combines with most acids to form salts which are more or less soluble in water, and these soluble salts, together with the carbonate, are active poisons.—**Barium chromate**, a yellow, insoluble salt, $BaCrO_4$, formed by precipitating any soluble salt of barium with chromate of potassium. It finds a limited use as a pigment both for painting and for calico-printing, under the name of *yellow ultramarine*.—**Barium hydroxid**, $Ba(OH)_2$, a caustic alkaline powder, soluble in water, formerly used in sugar-refining to form an insoluble saccharine compound.—**Barium nitrate**, $Ba(NO_3)_2$, a substance used extensively in pyrotechny to produce green fire, and to some extent in the manufacture of explosives. —**Barium oxid**. See *baryta*.—**Barium sulphate**, or *heavy-spar*, $BaSO_4$, the commonest of the barium minerals, almost perfectly insoluble in water. Artificially prepared barium sulphate is used as a pigment, under the name of *permanent white*. See *barytes*.

bark[1] (bärk), *v.* [< ME. *barken, berken, borken*, < AS. *beorcan* (strong verb, pp. *borcen*, > *borcian*, bark, weak verb) = Icel. *berkja* (weak verb), bark, bluster. Supposed by some to be orig. another form of AS. *brecan* (pp. *brocen*), break, snap. Cf. Icel. *brækta*, bleat, = Norw. *brækta, bræka* = Sw. *bräka* = Dan. *bræge*, bleat.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter an abrupt explosive cry: said of a dog, and hence of other animals.

No dog shall rouse thee, though a thousand *bark*. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 240.

2. Figuratively, to clamor; pursue with unreasonable clamor or reproach: usually followed by *at*.

Vile is the vengeaunce on the ashes cold,
And envy base to *barke at* sleeping fame. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 13.

The lank hungry belly *barks* for food. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

3. To cough. [Colloq.]—**To bark at the moon**, to clamor or agitate to no purpose.—**To bark up the wrong tree**, to mistake one's object; attack or pursue another than the person or thing intended, as when a dog

by barking brings the hunter to a tree other than that in which the game has really taken refuge. [Colloq., U. S.]

II.† *trans.* 1. To utter or give forth with a bark.—2. To break out with: as, to *bark* out flame.

bark[1] (bärk), *n.* [< *bark*[1], *v.*] The abrupt explosive cry of a dog; hence, a cry resembling that of the dog, uttered by some other animals. — **His bark is worse than his bite,** little harm is portended by his angry threats, faultfinding, etc., as by the ★threatening bark of a dog which rarely or never bites.

bark[2] (bärk), *n.* [< ME. *barke, bark, barc,* < late AS. *barc,* < Icel. *börkr* (gen. *barkar*) = Sw. *bark* = Dan. *bark* = MLG. LG. *borke* (> G. *borke*), bark. Possibly connected with Icel. *bjarga* = AS. *beorgan* = G. *bergen,* etc., cover, protect: see *bury*[3]. The older E. word for 'bark' is *rind.*] **1.** Generally, the covering of the woody stems, branches, and roots of plants, as distinct and separable from the wood itself. In its strictest scientific sense it is limited to the dry and dead portion of this covering, as found on exogenous plants, which usually consists of parenchyma or soft cellular tissue, cork, and bast, in varying proportions. See *bast*[1], *cork*[1], and *epidermis.* It is very diverse and often complicated in structure, varying in these respects with the species upon which it is found; but it is usually arranged in annular concentric layers. As these become distended by the thickening of the stem, the outer layers often crack and are gradually cast off. In the bark the medicinal and other peculiar properties of the plant are usually abundant, especially tannin and many alkaloids. The younger and softer layer lying next to the young wood is called *inner bark, liber,* or *bast.* See cut under *bast.*

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *phar.,* Peruvian or Jesuits' bark (see *Cinchona*). (*b*) In *tanning,* **oak and hemlock barks.**—**Alstonia bark,** a bitter bark obtained from the *Pala* (*Alstonia*) *scholaris,* an apocynaceous forest-tree of the tropics of the old world. It is used in India as a tonic and antiperiodic. The Alstonia or Queensland fever-bark of Australia is the product of *Pala* (*Alstonia*) *constricta.*—**Angostura** or **Cusparia bark,** the product of a rutaceous shrub, *Galipea trifoliata,* of the mountains of Venezuela, a valuable tonic in dyspepsia, dysentery, and chronic diarrhea. It was formerly prized as a febrifuge, and is now much used in making a kind of bitters. Its use in medicine was discontinued for a time, because of the introduction into the markets of a false Angostura bark, obtained from the nux-vomica tree, which produced fatal effects. Also *Angustura bark.*—**Arica bark.** Same as *Cusco bark.*—**Ashy crown bark,** the bark of *Cinchona macrocalyx.*—**Bebeeru** or **bibiru bark.** See *bebeeru.*—**Bitter bark.** See *Georgia bark.*—**Bogotá bark,** the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia.*—**Boldo bark.** See *boldo.*—**Bolivian** or **calisaya bark,** the bark of *Cinchona Calisaya.*—**Canella bark.** See *Canella*[1].—**Carabaya bark,** the bark of *Cinchona elliptica.*—**Caribbean** or **West Indian bark,** the bark of a rubiaceous tree, *Exostema Caribæum,* nearly allied to the genus *Cinchona,* used in making tonic bitters and in medicine as a substitute for cinchona bark.—**Carolina bark.** See *Georgia bark.*—**Carthagena bark,** a general name for varieties of cinchona bark brought from the northern ports of South America, generally of inferior quality.—**Cascara amarga** or **Honduras bark,** a bitter bark, said to be obtained from *Tariri Antidesma,* a simarubaceous tree of tropical America.—**Cascara sagrada bark,** the bark of *Rhamnus Purshiana* of California, used as a tonic aperient.—**Cascarilla, sweetwood,** or **Eleuthera bark,** the bark of *Croton Eleuteria,* a euphorbiaceous shrub of the Bahamas. It is an aromatic, bitter tonic.—**Cassia bark.** See *Cassia.*—**China bark, Peruvian bark.** (*a*) See *Cinchona.* (*b*) The bark of *Ladenbergia hexandra,* a rubiaceous tree of the western coast of South America, which is used as a substitute for cinchona.—**Clove-bark.** Same as *clove-cassia* (which see, under *cassia*).—**Colombian bark,** the bark of *Cinchona pitayensis, C. lancifolia,* and *C. cordifolia.*—**Conessi bark,** a bark obtained from *Holarrhena antidysenterica,* an apocynaceous tree of India, where it is of considerable repute as a remedy for dysentery and as a tonic febrifuge. Sometimes called *Tellicherry bark.*—**Coquetta bark,** the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia.*—**Crown bark.** Same as *loxa bark.*—**Culilawan bark,** a valuable aromatic, pungent bark, the produce of *Cinnamomum Culilawan,* a tree of the Moluccas, useful in indigestion, diarrhea, etc. Sometimes written *culilawang.*—**Cuprea bark,** a bark obtained from the rubiaceous shrub *Ladenbergia pedunculata,* of tropical South America, largely imported into England for the manufacture of quinine.—**Cusco bark,** the bark of *Cinchona pubescens.* Also called *Arica bark.*—**Cusparia bark.** See *Angostura bark.*—**Doom bark,** the bark of *Erythrophleum Guineense.*—**Doundaké bark,** the name of several barks obtained from the west coast of Africa, possessing tonic, febrifugal, and other medicinal properties. The best-known kind is the product of a rubiaceous plant, *Sarcocephalus sambucinus.*—**Eleuthera bark.** See *cascarilla bark.*—**Elk bark,** the bark of *Magnolia Virginiana.* Also called *Indian bark.*—**Essential salt of bark,** an aqueous extract of cinchona bark.—**False loxa bark,** the bark of *Cinchona Humboldtiana.*—**Florida bark.** See *Georgia bark.*—**French Guiana bark,** a bark obtained from *Coutarea hexandra,* a rubiaceous tree of tropical South America, having febrifugal properties.—**Fusagasuga bark,** a variety of Carthagena bark.—**Georgia, bitter, Carolina,** or **Florida bark,** the bark of *Pinckneya pubens,* a small rubiaceous tree of the southern United States, having the same properties as French Guiana bark.—**Honduras bark.** See *cascara amarga bark.*—**Huamilies bark,** the bark of *Cinchona purpurea.*—**Indian barberry bark,** the root-bark of several East Indian species of *Berberis,* used as a tonic and in the treatment of fevers, diarrhea, etc.—**Indian bark,** the bark of *Magnolia Virginiana.* Also called *elk bark.*—**Iron bark,** the bark of *Eucalyptus resinifera.*—**Jaen bark,** the bark of *Cinchona Humboldtiana.*—**Jamaica bark.** See *Caribbean bark.*—**Jesuits' bark, Peruvian bark.**—**Jesuits' Bark Act,** an English statute of 1808 forbidding the exportation of Jesuits' (Peruvian) bark, except to Ireland.—**Lima bark,** the bark of *Cinchona Peruviana, C. nitida,* and *C. micrantha.*—**Loxa bark,** the bark of *Cinchona officinalis.* Also called *crown bark.*—**Malambo bark,** an aromatic bark obtained from *Croton Malambo,* a euphorbiaceous shrub of Venezuela and New Granada. It is employed as a remedy for diarrhea and as a vermifuge, and is said to be largely used in the United States for the adulteration of spices.—**Mancona bark,** the bark of *Erythrophleum Guineense.*—**Maracaibo bark,** the bark of *Cinchona tucujensis.*—**Margosa** or **Nim bark,** the bark of *Azadirachta Azadirachta,* used in India as a tonic and antiperiodic.—**Mezereon bark,** the bark of *Daphne Mezereum.* It is acrid and irritant, and is used in liniments and as a remedy in venereal, rheumatic, and scrofulous complaints.—**Neem bark.** See *Margosa bark.*—**New bark,** the bark of *Ladenbergia oblongifolia.*—**Nim bark.** See *Margosa bark.*—**Oak bark.** See *Quercus alba,* under *Quercus.*—**Ordeal bark,** the bark of *Erythrophlœum Guineense.*—**Pale bark,** a name applied to the barks of *Cinchona officinalis, C. nitida, C. micrantha, C. purpurea,* and *C. Humboldtiana.*—**Palton bark,** the bark of *Cinchona macrocalyx.*—**Peruvian bark.** See *china bark.*—**Pitaya bark,** the bark of *Cinchona pitayensis.*—**Quebracho bark,** the bark of *Macaglia Quebracho-blanco* (*Aspidosperma Quebracho-blanco* of Schlechtendal) of Brazil. It contains several peculiar alkaloids, and is said to be efficacious in the cure of dyspnœa.—**Red bark,** the bark of *Cinchona succirubra.*—**Red Cusco bark,** the bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata.*—**Rohun bark,** a bitter astringent bark, from *Soymida febrifuga,* a meliaceous tree of India, where it is used as an astringent, tonic, and antiperiodic.—**Royal bark,** the bark of *Cinchona cordifolia.*—**St. Lucia bark,** the bark of *Exostema floribundum.*—**Samadera bark,** the inner bark of a simarubaceous East Indian tree (*Samadera Indica*). It is intensely bitter.—**Santa Ana bark,** the bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata.*—**Santa Martha bark,** a cinchona bark shipped from Santa Martha.—**Sassy bark,** the bark of *Erythrophleum Guineense.*—**Sweetwood bark.** See *cascarilla bark.*—**West Indian bark.** See *Caribbean bark.*—**Wild-cherry bark,** the bark of *Prunus serotina.*—**Winter's bark,** an astringent bark obtained from a magnoliaceous tree, *Drimys Winteri,* of the mountains of western America from Mexico to Cape Horn. Paratudo bark is a variety of it. Most of the so-called Winter's bark of commerce is the product of *Cinnamodendron corticosum* and *Canella Winterana* of the West Indies.

bark[2] (bärk), *v. t.* [= Sw. *barka* = Dan. *barke,* tan; from the noun.] **1.** To strip off the bark of, or remove a circle of bark from, as a tree; peel; specifically, to scrape off the outer or dead bark of. See *barking*[2], 1.

> This pine is *bark'd*
> That overtopp'd them all.
> *Shak.,* A. and C., iv. 10.

Hence—**2.** To strip or rub off the outer covering of (anything, as the skin): as, to *bark* one's shins.

> So after getting up [the tree] three or four feet, down they came slithering to the ground, *barking* their arms and faces. *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

3. To cover or inclose with bark: as, to *bark* a house.—**4**†. To cover, as the bark does a tree; incrust.

> A most instant tetter *bark'd* about,
> Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust,
> All my smooth body. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 5.

5. To apply bark to, as in the process of tanning; tan.—**6.** To color with an infusion or a decoction of bark: as, to *bark* sails or cordage. —**7.** To kill (game) by the concussion of a bullet which strikes the bark of a limb at the spot on which the animal is crouched, or by the flying bark.

> *Barking* off squirrels is a delightful sport, and in my opinion requires a greater degree of accuracy than any other. I first witnessed this near Frankfort. The performer was the celebrated Daniel Boone.
> *J. J. Audubon,* Ornith. Biog., I. 293.

bark[3] (bärk), *n.* [Also *barque,* after F.; < late ME. *barke, barque,* < F. *barque* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *barca* = D. *bark* = MHG. G. *barke* = Dan. *bark* = Icel. *barki,* < LL. *barca* (ML. also *barga,* > OF. *barge,* > E. *barge*[1], q. v.), regarded by some as a syncopated form of an assumed LL. **barica,* a quasi-adj. formation, < L. *baris,* < Gr. βᾶρις, < Egypt. (Coptic) *bari,* a flat-bottomed boat used in Egypt; but more prob. of Celtic or even of Teut. origin.] **1.** *Naut.,* a three-masted vessel, fore-and-aft rigged on the mizzenmast, the other two masts being square-rigged.—**2.** A vessel of any kind, especially a sailing vessel of small size.

> O steer my *bark* to Erin's isle,
> For Erin is my home. *Moore.*

barkantine, barkentine (bär'kan-tēn, -ken-tēn), *n.* [< *bark*[3], on type of *brigantine*[1].] A three-masted vessel, with the foremast square-rigged, and the mainmast and mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged. Also *barquantine, barquentine.*

bark-bed (bärk'bed), *n.* In *hort.,* a bed formed of the spent bark that has been used by tanners. The bark is placed in a brick pit in a glazed house constructed for forcing or for the growth of tender plants. Artificial warmth and dampness are produced by the fermentation of the bark. Also called *bark-stove.*

bark-bound (bärk'bound), *a.* Hindered in growth by having the bark too firm or close.



Barkantine.

barkeeper (bär'kē″pėr), *n.* One who has charge of the bar of an inn or other place of public entertainment; a bartender.

barken[1] (bär'ken or -kn), *v.* [Sc.; < *bark*[2] + *-en*[1], as in *harden, stiffen,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To become hard; form a crust.

> The best way's to let the blood *barken* on the cut—that saves plaisters. *Scott,* Guy Mannering, I. 171.

II. *trans.* To tan (or dye) with bark.

> Effie used to help me tumble the bundles o' *barkened* leather up and down. *Scott,* Heart of Midlothian, v.

barken[2] (bär'ken or -kn), *a.* [< *bark*[2] + *-en*[2].] Consisting or made of bark: as, "*barken* knots," *Whittier.* [Rare.]

barkentine, *n.* See *barkantine.*

barker[1] (bär'kėr), *n.* [< *bark*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** An animal that barks; a person who clamors unreasonably.

> They are rather enemies of my fame than me, these *barkers.* *B. Jonson,* Discoveries.

2. The spotted redshank, *Totanus fuscus. Albin; Montagu.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A person stationed at the door of a house where auctions of inferior goods are held, to invite strangers to enter; a touter; a tout. [Cant.]—**4.** A pistol. [Slang.]—**5.** A lower-deck gun in a ship.

barker[2] (bär'kėr), *n.* [< *bark*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who strips trees of their bark.—**2**†. A tanner.

Barker's mill. See *mill*[1].

barkery (bär'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *barkeries* (-iz). [< *bark*[2] + *-ery.*] A tan-house, or a place where bark is kept.

bark-feeder (bärk'fē″dėr), *n.* A bark-eating insect or animal.

barking[1] (bär'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bark*[1], *v.*] The uttering of an abrupt explosive cry, as that of a dog.

barking[2] (bär'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bark*[2], *v.*] **1.** The process of stripping bark from trees, of removing a ring of bark from a tree so as to kill it, or of scraping dead bark from fruit-trees to promote their growth.—**2.** The operation of tanning leather with bark; also, the operation of dyeing fabrics with an infusion of bark.

barking-ax (bär'king-aks), *n.* An ax used in scraping bark from trees.

barking-bill (bär'king-bil), *n.* A sharp-pointed instrument used to make transverse cuts through the bark of trees, preparatory to the process of stripping them.

barking-bird (bär'king-bėrd), *n.* [< *barking,* ppr. of *bark*[1], + *bird*[1].] The name of a rock-wren, *Pteroptochus* or *Hylactes tarni,* of the island of Chiloë: also said to be applied to another and smaller species, *P. rubecula.* The name is due, in either case, to the similarity of the cry of the birds to the yelping of a puppy. *Darwin.* Also called *guid-guid.*

barking-iron[1] (bär'king-ī″ėrn), *n.* [< *barking,* ppr. of *bark*[1], *v.*, + *iron.*] A pistol. *Marryat.* [Slang.]

barking-iron[2] (bär'king-ī″ėrn), *n.* [< *barking*[2] + *iron.*] An instrument for removing the bark of oak and other trees, for use in tanning.

barking-mallet (bär'king-mal″et), *n.* A hammer with a wedge-shaped edge, used in barking trees.

barklak (bär'klak), *n.* A myrtaceous tree of Venezuela.

barkless (bärk'les), *a.* [< *bark*[2] + *-less.*] Destitute of bark. ★

bark-louse (bärk'lous), *n.* An insect of the family *Coccidæ* that infests trees; a coccid.

bark-mill (bärk'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding bark for tanners' and dyers' uses, or for medicinal purposes.

barkometer (bär-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *bark*[2] + *-o-meter*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] A hydrometer used by tanners in ascertaining the strength of infusions of bark, or ooze.

bark-paper (bärk′pā″pėr), *n.* Paper made from bark; specifically, paper made from the bark of *Broussonetia papyrifera*, a tree common in southeastern Asia and Oceanica. Most of the paper used in Japan is of this kind.

bark-pit (bärk′pit), *n.* A tan-pit, or pit for tanning or steeping leather.

barkstone (bärk′stōn), *n.* The concrete musky secretion taken from the castor-glands of the beaver; castor; castoreum.

bark-stove (bärk′stōv), *n.* Same as *bark-bed*.

bark-tanned (bärk′tand), *a.* Tanned by the slow action of oak, hemlock, or other barks, as leather, in contradistinction to that tanned wholly or in part by chemicals.

barky (bär′ki), *a.* [< *bark*[2] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of bark; containing bark; covered with bark.

> The *barky* fingers of the elm. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

bar-lathe (bär′lāᵺe), *n.* A lathe with a single beam, usually having a triangular section, on which the heads or puppets slide.

barley[1] (bär′li), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barly, barlye*, Sc. *barlick;* < ME. *barly, berley, barlich*, < late AS. *bærlic*, barley, appar. < *bere*, E. *bear*[3], barley, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1]; the word appears first as an attrib., being formally an adj. The Icel. *barlak*, and W. *barlys*, barley (as if < *bara*, bread, + *llysiau, llysau*, plants, herbs), Corn. *barliz*, are from E.] The name of a grain, and of the plant yielding it, belonging to the genus *Hordeum*, of the family *Poaceæ*. This grain has been cultivated from the very earliest times, when it formed an important article of food, as it still does where other cereals cannot be raised. It is largely employed for feeding animals, but its chief use is in the manufacture of fermented liquors, as beer, ale, and porter, and of whisky. No other grain can be cultivated through so great a range of climate, for it matures in Lapland, Norway, and Iceland, in 65° and 70° north latitude, and at an altitude of 11,000 feet in the Andes and Himalaya. The only cultivated form found wild is the two-rowed or long-eared barley, *H. sativum distichon*, a native of western Asia, but cultivated in prehistoric times, as was also the six-rowed species, winter barley, *H. sativum hexastichon*. Of later origin is the common four-rowed species, spring or summer barley, *H. sativum vulgare*. Fan-shaped barley, also called battledore- or sprat-barley, is now considered only a cultivated form of the two-rowed species. Several varieties of these species are found in cultivation. The grain differs generally from wheat in retaining closely its husks; it is also somewhat less nutritious and palatable as an article of food. See *Hordeum*.—**Caustic barley**, an early name for the seeds of *Schœnocaulon officinale*, called in medicine *sabadilla*, and used as a source of veratrin.—**Mouse, wall, way,** or **wild barley**, *Hordeum murinum*, a grass of little value.—**Patent barley**, the farina obtained by grinding pearl-barley.—**Pearl-barley**, the grain deprived of husk and pellicle and completely rounded by grinding. It is used in making broths and in soups.—**Scotch, pot,** or **hulled barley**, the grain deprived of the husk in a mill.



Barley.
Spike of *Hordeum sativum vulgare*.

barley[2] (bär′li), *n.* [A corruption of *parley*, q. v.] A cry used by children in certain games when a truce or temporary stop is desired. [Scotch.]

barley-bigg (bär′li-big), *n.* Same as *bigg*.

barley-bird (bär′li-bėrd), *n.* [< *barley*[1] + *bird;* applied to various birds which appear about the time of sowing barley.] **1.** A name of the European wryneck, *Yunx torquilla*.—**2.** A name of some small bird: said to be either the siskin (*Chrysomitris spinus*) or the nightingale (*Daulias philomela*). [Eng.]

barley-brake, barley-break (bär′li-brāk), *n.* [Sc. *barley-bracks, barla-breiks;* < *barley* (uncertain whether *barley*[1] or *barley*[2], or from some other source) + *break.*] An old game played by six persons, three of each sex, formed into couples. Three contiguous plots of ground were chosen, and one couple, placed in the middle plot, attempted to catch the others as they passed through. The middle plot was called *hell*, whence the allusions in old plays to "the last couple in hell."

> She went abroad thereby
> At *barley-brake* her sweet swift feet to try.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.
>
> A thousand agues
> Play at *barley-break* in my bones.
> *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

barley-bree, barley-broo (bär′li-brē, -brö), *n.* Liquor made from malt, whether by brewing or distillation; ale or whisky. [Scotch.]

barley-broth (bär′li-brôth), *n.* **1.** Broth made by boiling barley and meat with vegetables. [Scotch.]—**2.** Ale or beer: used jocosely, and also in contempt, as in the extract.

> Can sodden water,
> A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their *barley broth*,
> Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5.

barleycorn (bär′li-kôrn), *n.* **1.** A grain of barley.—**2.** A measure equal to the third part of an inch; originally, the length of a grain of barley. A statute of Edward II. (A. D. 1324) makes "three barley-corns round and dry" the definition of an inch.

3. A measure equal to the breadth of a fine grain of barley, about 0.155 inch.—**John** or **Sir John Barleycorn**, a humorous personification of the spirit of barley, or malt liquor: a usage of considerable antiquity.

> *John Barleycorn* was a hero bold
> Of noble enterprise,
> For, if you do but taste his blood,
> 'Twill make your courage rise.
> *Burns*, John Barleycorn.

barley-fever (bär′li-fē″vėr), *n.* [< *barley*[1] (as a source of strong drink) + *fever.*] Illness caused by intemperance. [North. Eng.]

barley-fork (bär′li-fôrk), *n.* A hand-fork with a guard at the root of the tines, used for gathering up stalks of barley.

barleyhood (bär′li-hůd), *n.* A fit of drunkenness, or of ill humor brought on by drinking. [Chiefly Scotch.]

barley-island† (bär′li-ī″land), *n.* An ale-house.

barley-meal (bär′li-mēl), *n.* Meal or flour made from barley.

barley-milk† (bär′li-milk), *n.* Gruel made with barley or barley-meal.

barley-sick (bär′li-sik), *a.* [< *barley*[1] (see *barley-fever*) + *sick.*] Intoxicated. [Scotch.]

barley-sugar (bär′li-shůg″ėr), *n.* Sugar boiled (formerly in a decoction of barley) till it becomes brittle and candied.

barley-water (bär′li-wâ″tėr), *n.* A decoction of barley used as a demulcent nutritious drink in fevers, and in inflammations of the air-passages and of the alimentary canal.

barley-wine (bär′li-wīn), *n.* Ale or beer.

bar-lift (bär′lift), *n.* A short metal bar fastened to a heavy window as a convenience in lifting it.

barling†, *n.* [North. E. and Sc., < Sw. *bärling*, a pole, < *bära* = E. *bear*[1], q. v.] A pole.

bar-loom (bär′lōm), *n.* A ribbon-loom.

barm[1]†, *n.* [ME. *barme, barm, berm,* < AS. *bearm* (ONorth. *barm* = OS. OFries. OHG. *barm* = Icel. *barmr* = Sw. Dan. *barm* = Goth. *barms*), the bosom, with formative *-m*, < *beran*, E. *bear*[1], q. v.] The bosom; the lap.

barm[2] (bärm), *n.* [< ME. *barme, berme,* < AS. *beorma* = Fries. *berme, barm* = MLG. *berm, barm*, LG. *borme, barme, barm* (> G. *bärme*) = Sw. *bärma* = Dan. *bærme;* prob. akin to L. *fermentum*, yeast, < *fervere*, boil: see *ferment, n.*] The scum or foam rising upon beer or other malt liquors when fermenting; yeast. It is used as leaven in bread to make it swell, causing it to become softer, lighter, and more delicate. It may be used in liquors to make them ferment or work. It is a fungus, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*. See *yeast* and *fermentation*.

barm[3] (bärm), *n.* Same as *berm*.

Barmacide, *n.* and *a.* See *Barmecide*.

bar-magnet (bär′mag″net), *n.* An artificial steel magnet made in the form of a straight and rather slender bar.

barmaid (bär′mād), *n.* A maid or woman who attends the bar of an inn or other place of refreshment.

barman (bär′man), *n.*; pl. *barmen* (-men). **1**†. A barrister.—**2.** A barkeeper or bartender.

barmaster (bär′mâs″tėr), *n.* [Reduced from earlier *barghmaster, barge master,* = G. *bergmeister*, a surveyor of mines, < *bar, bargh*, a hill, a mine (= G. *berg*), + *master, meister.* Cf. *barmote.*] In *mining*, the title of an officer who acts as manager, agent, and surveyor, representing the interests of the proprietor or 'lord,' and at the same time looking after those of the miner. "He has charge of the standard dish or measure used in measuring the ore." *Ure.* Also called *bailiff, bergmaster*, and *burghmaster*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

barmbrack (bärm′brak), *n.* [A corruption of Ir. *bairigen breac*, speckled cake: *bairigen, bairghean, bairīn*, a cake; *breac*, speckled, spotted.] A currant-bun. [Anglo-Irish.]

barm-cloth†, *n.* An apron. *Chaucer.*

Barmecidal (bär′mē-sī-dal), *a.* Same as *Barmecide*.

Barmecide, Barmacide (bär′mē-sīd, -ma-sīd), *n.* and *a.* [< one of the *Barmecidæ* (a Latinized form, with patronymic suffix *-idæ*) or *Barmecides*, a noble Persian family founded by *Barmek* or *Barmak*, and having great power under the Abbasside califs.] **I.** *n.* One who offers imaginary food or illusory benefits: in allusion to the story, told in the Arabian Nights, of a member of the Barmecide family of Bagdad, who on one occasion placed a succession of empty dishes before a beggar, pretending that they contained a sumptuous repast, a fiction which the beggar humorously accepted.

II. *a.* Like, or like the entertainment of, the Barmecide of the story; hence, unreal, sham, illusory, etc.: as, "my *Barmecide* friend," *Thackeray;* a *Barmecide* feast or repast.

> It is a *Barmecide* Feast; a pleasant field for the imagination to rove in. *Dickens*, Amer. Notes.

barmilian (bär-mil′yan), *n.* [Origin unknown.] An old name for a kind of fustian goods largely exported from England. *E. H. Knight.*

bar-mining (bär′mī″ning), *n.* In *placer-mining*, the washing of the sand or gravel in the bed of a stream, when laid bare by the diminution of the stream at low water, or by building a flume, and thus carrying the water to one side of the channel. The latter method is more commonly called *fluming*. [California.]

barmkin (bärm′kin), *n.* [Also spelled *barmkyn, barnekin, barnkyn;* < ME. *barmeken, barnekynch;* origin uncertain; possibly < *barm*[3] = *berm*, brim, border, edge (the forms in *barn-* being then corruptions), + *-kin;* but more prob. all corruptions of *barbican.*] The rampart or outer fortification of a castle. [Lowland Scotch and North. Eng.]

> And broad and bloody rose the sun,
> And on the *barmkyn* shone.
> *Old ballad*, in Boucher's Border Minstrelsy, ii. 341.
>
> Lord Soulis he sat in Hermitage Castle,
> And Redcap was not by;
> And he called on a page, who was witty and sage,
> To go to the *barmkin* high.
> *J. Leyden*, Lord Soulis, in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 386.
>
> Battlements and *barmkins* and all the other appurtenances of Strength, as such places were called. *Lever.*

barmote (bär′mōt), *n.* [A reduction of earlier *bargemote*, also *barghmote* and *berghmote*, < G. *berg*, a hill, mine, + E. *mote*, meeting. Cf. *barmaster.*] A court established in the reign of Edward III. and held twice a year in Derbyshire, England, in which matters connected with mining are considered. Also written *bergmote*.

barmy (bär′mi), *a.* [< *barm*[2] + *-y*[1].] Containing or resembling barm or yeast; frothy.

> Of windy cider and of *barmy* beer.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.
>
> Why, thou bottle-ale,
> Thou *barmie* froth!
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, vi.

barmy-brained (bär′mi-brānd), *a.* Light-headed; giddy.

barn[1] (bärn), *n.* [< ME. *barn, bern,* < AS. *bern*, a contr. of *berern, bere-ern*, as in ONorth., < *bere*, barley (E. *bear*[3]), + *ern*, a place.] A covered building designed for the storage of grain, hay, flax, or other farm-produce. In America barns also usually contain stabling for horses and cattle.

barn[1] (bärn), *v. t.* [< *barn*[1], *n.*] To store up in a barn. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 859.

> Men . . . often *barn* up the chaff, and burn up the grain. *Fuller*, Good Thoughts, p. 110.

barn[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. and dial. E., < Sc. *bairn*, q. v., < ME. *beern, bern,* < AS. *bearn*, a child. See *bairn.*] A child.

> Mercy on's, a *barn;* a very pretty *barn!* A boy or a child, I wonder? *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

barnabee (bär′na-bē), *n.* [E. dial. (Suffolk); prob. in allusion to Barnaby day. See *Barnaby-bright.*] The lady-bird.

Barnabite (bär′na-bīt), *n.* [= F. *Barnabite*, < LL. *Barnabas*, < Gr. Βαρνάβας, a Hebrew name translated "son of consolation" (Acts iv. 36), more accurately "son of exhortation" or "son of prophecy."] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of a religious congregation properly styled "Regular Clerks of the Congregation of St. Paul," but having their popular designation from the church of St. Barnabas in Milan, which was granted to them in 1545, soon after the foundation of the congregation. Their principal house is now in Rome.

barnaby† (bär′na-bi), *n.* [Prob. connected with the celebration of Barnaby day, < *Barna-*

by, formerly also *Barnabie*, < F. *Barnabé*, < LL. *Barnabas*, Barnabas: see *Barnabite*.] An old dance to a quick movement.

> Bounce! cries the port-hole—out they fly,
> And make the world dance *Barnaby*.
> *Cotton*, Virgil Travestie.

Barnaby-bright (bär'na-bi-brīt), *n.* [Also *Barnaby bright*, *Barnaby the bright*, and (Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 4) *St. Barnabright*; also called *Long Barnaby*, in ref. to the coincidence of Barnaby day with the summer solstice.] The day of St. Barnabas the Apostle, the 11th of June, which in old style was the day of the summer solstice.

> *Barnaby-bright*, the longest day and the shortest night.
> *Old rime.*
>
> This day the sunne is in his chiefest hight,
> With *Barnaby the bright*.
> *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 286.

Barnaby day. Same as *Barnaby-bright*.

barnacle[1] (bär-na-kl), *n.* [Also *barnicle*, *bernacle*; < ME. *barnakylle*, *bernakill*, *bernacle*, appar. a dim. of the earlier *bernake*, *bernak*, *bernack*, *bernekke*; cf. OF. *bernaque* (ML. *bernaca*, *berneka*), later F. *bernache*, mod. *barnache*, *barnacle* = Sp. *bernache* = Pg. *bernaca*, *bernacha*, *bernicha* = It. *bernacla*, later ML. or NL. *bernicla*, *bernecla*, *bernacula*; G. *bernikel-gans*, Dan. *bernakel-gaas*. Ultimate origin unknown. The word seems to have arisen in England. The oldest ME. form, *bernekke*, could be simply 'bare-neck,' with a possible allusion to the large white patches on the bird's neck and head. If this were a popular designation, it could easily, when taken into book-language and Latinized, assume the above and the other numerous corrupt forms (ML. *bernicha*, *bernecha*, *bernescha*, *bernesta*, etc.) in which it appears. The loss of a knowledge of its meaning would assist the growth of the fables connected with the word.] **1.** A species of wild goose, *Anser bernicla* or *Bernicla leucopsis*, also called *barnacle-goose* or *bernacle-goose*. It is one of several species of the genus *Bernicla*, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe, and occasionally appearing as a straggler in North America. It is smaller than the various wild geese of the genus *Anser* proper, has dark-brown or blackish upper parts, and a black neck and head, with large white patches. It is related to the common wild goose of North America, *B. canadensis*, and still more closely to the brent- or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta*. This bird, which was known in the British islands only as a visitor, became the subject of a curious popular fable, not yet extinct, being believed to be bred from a tree growing on the sea-shore, either from the fruit of the tree or as itself the fruit (hence called *tree-goose*), or from a shell-fish which grew on this tree (see def. 2), or from rotting wood in the water.



Barnacle-goose (*Bernicla leucopsis*).

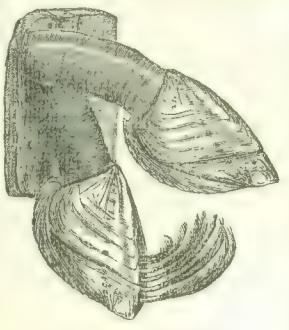
> So rotten planks of broken ships do change
> To *Barnacles*. . . .
> 'Twas first a green tree, then a broken hull,
> Lately a Mushroom, now a flying Gull.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas, i. 6.

2. A species of stalked cirriped, *Lepas anatifera*, of the family *Lepadidæ*, found hanging in clusters by the long peduncle to the bottoms of ships, to floating timber, or to submerged wood of any kind; the goose-mussel, fabled to fall from its support and turn into a goose (see def. 1). The name is sometimes extended or transferred to various other cirripeds, as the sessile acorn-shells or sea-acorns of the family *Balanidæ*, such as *Balanus tintinnabulum*. See *Balanus*. This is the usual sense of the word, except in Great Britain.

> A *barnacle* may be said to be a crustacean fixed by its head, and kicking the food into its mouth with its legs.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 256.

3. Anything resembling a barnacle (in sense 2). (*a*) Any anomalous growth or extraneous adhering matter or arrangement tending to impede progress.

> Compulsory pilotage, the three months' extra pay to crews discharged in foreign lands, and the obligatory employment of government officials for the shipment of sailors in American ports, are all *barnacles* . . . which impede the progress of our commercial marine.
> *D. A. Wells*, Merchant [Marine, p. 181.



Barnacle (*Lepas anatifera*).

(*b*) A person holding on tenaciously to a place or position; one who is a useless or incompetent fixture in an office or employment; a follower who will not be dismissed or shaken off.

4†. [Cf. *barnard*.] A decoy swindler. [Cant.]

barnacle[1] (bär'na-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barnacled*, ppr. *barnacling*. [< *barnacle*[1], *n.*] To fix or attach, as a barnacle upon the bottom of a ship. [Rare.]

> He *barnacled* himself to Gershon, now, and shipped with him always. *Mrs. Whitney*, Gayworthys, xxiv.

barnacle[2] (bär'na-kl), *n.* [Also *barnicle*, *bernicle*; < ME. *barnäkylle*, *byrnacle*, *bernacle* (< OF. *bernicle*, an instrument of torture), appar. a dim. of the earlier *bernake*, *bernak*, *bernac*, < OF. *bernac*, a barnacle (def. 1); origin unknown. The word *branks*, q. v., has a similar meaning, but no connection can be made out. The sense of 'spectacles' easily arises from the original sense; but some connect *barnacles* in this sense with OF. *bericle*, mod. F. *besicle*, eye-glass (< ML. **bericulus*, dim. of *berillus*, *beryllus*, beryl: see *beryl* and *brills*), or with mod. F. dial. *berniques*, spectacles.] **1.** A kind of bit or muzzle used to restrain an unruly horse or ass; now (usually in the plural), an instrument consisting of two branches joined at one end with a hinge, placed on a horse's nose to restrain him while being shod, bled, or dressed.

> A scourge to an hors and a *bernacle* [bridle, A. V.] to an asse. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxvi. 3.

Hence—**2.** An instrument of torture applied in a similar way to persons.—**3.** *pl.* Spectacles. [Colloq.]

> What d'ye lack? What d'ye lack? Clocks, watches, *barnacles*? What d'ye lack, sir? What d'ye lack, madam?
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel.

barnacle[2] (bär'na-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barnacled*, ppr. *barnacling*. [< *barnacle*[2], *n.*] To apply barnacles to: as, to *barnacle* a horse.

barnacle-goose (bär'na-kl-gös), *n.* [Formerly also abbr. *bargoose*; < *barnacle*[1], 1, + *goose*.] Same as *barnacle*[1], 1.

barnard† (bär'närd), *n.* [Also *bernard*; perhaps for *berner*, q. v.] One of a gang of swindlers who acted as a decoy.

Barnburner (bärn'bėr″nėr), *n.* [In reference to the story of a farmer who burned his barn to get rid of the rats.] A member of the more progressive of the two factions into which the Democratic party in the State of New York was long divided, the other faction being called the *Hunkers*. The Barnburners opposed the extension of the canal system, and after 1846 they opposed the extension of slavery in the Territories. In a few years most of them joined the new Free-soil party.

> The internal reform of a party cannot be carried out by corrupt leaders. One of the main objects of the reformers was to break the influence of the latter, and to this they owed their appellation of *barnburners*, their enemies charging them with a readiness to burn the building with the vermin, in default of a less radical means of purification. *H. von Holst*, Const. Hist. (trans), III. 359.

barncock (bärn'kok), *n.* A local Scotch name of the turbot: so called on account of its round shape. *Day.*

barn-door (bärn'dōr'), *n.* The door of a barn.—**Barn-door fowl**, a mongrel or cross-bred specimen of the common hen; a dunghill or barn-yard fowl.

bar-net (bär'net), *n.* A net placed across a stream to guide fish into a wing-pond.

barney (bär'ni), *n.* [Perhaps from the proper name *Barney* for *Barnaby*, formerly very common as a Christian name, and still common among the Irish. But in 3d sense cf. *blarney*.] **1.** In *mining*, a small car used in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania on inclined planes and slopes to push the mine-car up the slope.—**2.** A prize-fight. [Slang.]—**3.** Humbug.

barney-pit (bär'ni-pit), *n.* In the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, a pit at the bottom of a slope or plane into which the barney runs, in order to allow the mine-car to run in over it to the foot of the plane.

barn-gallon (bärn'gal″on), *n.* A measure containing two imperial gallons of milk; a double gallon.

barn-grass (bärn'gras), *n.* The common cockspur-grass, *Panicum Crus-galli*.

barnhardtite (bärn'här-tīt), *n.* [< *Barnhardt*, name of the owner of land in North Carolina where it is found, + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of copper and iron occurring massive and of a bronze-yellow color in North Carolina and elsewhere.

barnman (bärn'man), *n.*; pl. *barnmen* (-men). A laborer in a barn; a thresher.

> *Barnman*, sower, hayward, and woodward were alike serfs. *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. of Eng., p. 50.

barn-owl (bärn'oul), *n.* **1.** The common white owl, *Strix flammea* or *Aluco flammeus*: so called from being often found in barns, where it is useful as a destroyer of mice. Its conspecies or varieties inhabit nearly all temperate regions of the globe. The variety found in the United States is *Strix pratincola*. Also called *church-owl*.



Barn-owl (*Aluco flammeus*).

2. *pl.* The owls of the barn-owl type, genera *Strix* or *Aluco* and *Phodilus*, which differ so decidedly from all other owls that naturalists now consider them types of a distinct family. See *owl* and *Aluconidæ*.

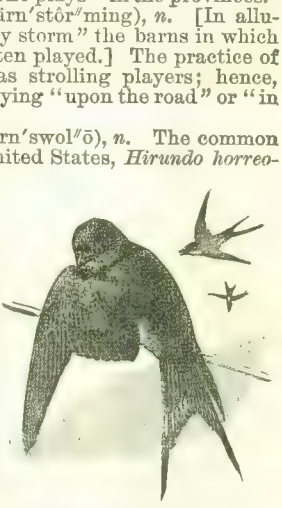
barns-breaking (bärnz'brā″king), *n.* [Sc., in allusion to the act of breaking open a barn to steal grain.] Any mischievous or injurious action; an idle frolic.

> There is blood on your hand, and your clothes are torn. What *barns-breaking* have you been at? You have been drunk, Richard, and fighting. *Scott.*

barn-stormer (bärn'stôr″mėr), *n.* A strolling player; an actor who plays "in the provinces."

barn-storming (bärn'stôr″ming), *n.* [In allusion to "taking by storm" the barns in which strolling actors often played.] The practice of acting in barns, as strolling players; hence, the practice of playing "upon the road" or "in the provinces."

barn-swallow (bärn'swol″ō), *n.* The common swallow of the United States, *Hirundo horreorum* or *H. erythrogastra*: so called because it habitually breeds in barns. The upper parts are dark steel-blue, the lower parts chestnut with an imperfect collar, and the tail deeply forked and spotted with white. It is the American representative of the similar *H. rustica* of ★Europe.



Barn-swallow (*Hirundo erythrogastra*).

barn-yard (bärn'-yärd), *n.* A yard surrounding or adjoining a barn.—**Barn-yard fowl**, any specimen of the common domestic fowl, including hens, geese, ducks, guineas, and turkeys; specifically, a mongrel or cross-bred specimen of these fowls; a barn-door fowl.

baro-. [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, < *βαρύς*, heavy, = L. *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] An element in certain compound scientific terms, implying heaviness.

baroco[1] (ba-rō'kō), *n.* [An artificial name invented by Petrus Hispanus.] In *logic*, the

mnemonic name of a mood of syllogism in the second figure, having a universal affirmative major premise, a particular negative minor, and a particular negative conclusion: as, Every true patriot is a friend to religion; some great statesmen are not friends to religion; therefore, some great statesmen are not true patriots. Five of the six letters that compose the word are significant. *B* means that it is to be reduced to *barbara*; *a*, that the major premise is universal affirmative; *o*, that the minor premise is particular negative; *c*, that the syllogism is to be reduced per impossibile (see *reduction*); and *o*, that the conclusion is particular negative. See *mood*[2]. Also spelled *baroko*.

baroco[2], **barocco** (ba-rō′kō), *a.* [It. *barocco.*] Same as *baroque.*

barogram (bar′ō-gram), *n.* The record traced by a barograph.

barograph (bar′ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *γράφειν*, write.] A self-registering instrument for recording variations in the pressure of the atmosphere. It is made by attaching to the lever of a counterpoised barometer an arm with a pencil in contact with a sheet of paper, and moved uniformly by clockwork. The result is a continuous trace, whose changes of form correspond to the variations of pressure. In another form a ray of light is made to traverse the upper part of the barometer-tube and fall on a moving ribbon of sensitized paper, the rising and falling of the mercury in the barometer causing the beam of light to be increased or diminished in width, thus showing the changes in the barometer by the continuous photographic record of the paper. In still another form the movement of the mercury-column is used to close an electric circuit and thus report its movements. Also called *barometrograph*.

barographic (bar-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *barograph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a barograph; furnished by the barograph: as, *barographic* records.

baroko, *n.* See *baroco*[1].

barolite (bar′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + ★*λίθος*, stone.] Barium carbonate. See *witherite.*

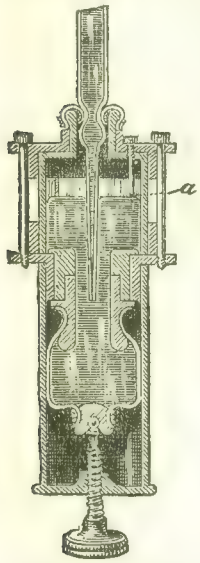
barology (ba-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of weight or of the gravity of bodies.

baromacrometer (bar″ō-mak-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *μακρός*, long, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument invented by Professor Stein for ascertaining the weight and the length of new-born ★infants.

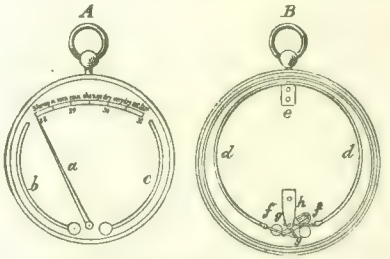
barometer (ba-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, invented by Evangelista Torricelli, an Italian mathematician and physicist, in 1643. The simplest form of this instrument is a glass tube over 30 inches long, sealed at one end, and then filled with mercury. When the tube is inverted, with the open end dipping into a cup or cistern of mercury, the column sinks, leaving a vacuum at the top, till the pressure of the atmosphere on each unit of surface of the mercury in the cistern equals the weight of the column in the tube over each unit of surface of the horizontal section at the level of the mercury outside, when the pressure of the column of mercury just balances that of the atmosphere. The rise and fall can be measured on a graduated scale. Barometers of this form are called *cistern barometers.* They are the commonest of rough mercurial barometers. For scientific purposes, the most frequently used is Fortin's barometer, in which the cistern is adjustable, the zero of the scale coinciding with the extremity of an ivory pointer (*a* in second figure) which projects downward from the top of the cistern-box. The bottom of the cistern is made of leather, and by a screw working against a wooden button the mercury can be raised or lowered until its surface just touches the point of the index; this operation must be performed before each observation. The *siphon barometer* consists of a bent tube, generally of uniform bore, having two unequal legs. The longer leg, which must be more than 30 inches long, is closed, while the shorter leg is open; the difference of the levels in the two legs represents the pressure of the atmosphere. The *wheel barometer* usually consists of a siphon barometer having a float resting on the surface of the mercury in the open branch, and a thread attached to the float passing over a pulley, and having a weight at its extremity as a counterpoise to the float. As the mercury rises and falls the thread turns the pulley which moves the index of the dial. The barometer is used in many physical and chemical determinations, but its most ordinary applications are (1) to the prediction of changes in the weather, and (2) to the determination of the elevation of stations above the sea-level.—**Aneroid barometer,** a portable instrument, invented by M. Vidi of Paris, for indicating the pressure of the atmosphere without the use of mercury or other fluid. It is a circular metallic box exhausted of air, whose sides are corrugated diaphragms kept apart by the action of powerful springs. The varying pressure of the atmosphere causes a variation of the distance between the diaphragms, which variation, being multiplied by delicate levers and a fine chain wound around a pinion, actuates an index-pointer which moves over a graduated scale. Bourdon's metallic barometer is an aneroid barometer consisting of a flattened, curved tube, exhausted of air and having one end fixed and the other geared to an index-pointer which traverses a graduated arc. The curvature of the tube is affected by variations in the atmospheric pressure, and the pointer is moved correspondingly on the dial.—**Marine barometer,** a cistern barometer adapted to the conditions of a ship's motion, being suspended by gimbals, and having a stricture in the tube to lessen the oscillations of the mercury.—**Pumping of the barometer,** an unsteadiness in the barometric column, due to a gusty wind.—**Self-registering barometer,** a barograph (which see).—**True height of the barometer,** the height of the barometer corrected to the standard density of mercury (that is, its density at the freezing-point of water), for variations of gravity, for the effect of capillarity, index-error, expansion of the scale, etc. The United States Signal Office also corrects for the elevation of the station above the sea-level. See *atmosphere* and *sympiesometer.*



Fortin's Barometer.



Cistern of Fortin's Barometer.—*a*, extremity of ivory pointer marking the zero of the scale.

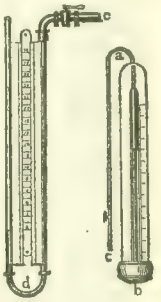


Bourdon's Metallic Barometer.

A, front view, showing hand or indicator, *a*, and the scale; *b*, *c*, mercurial thermometers. *B*, back view: *d*, *d*, tube secured at its middle, *e*, and having its ends connected by links, *f*, *f*, to two short levers, *g*, *g*, on the same axis as the hand, *a*; *h*, open plate.

barometer-flowers (ba-rom′e-tėr-flou″ėrz), *n. pl.* Artificial flowers colored with chlorid of cobalt. In dry air they are blue, and in moist air they turn pink.

barometer-gage (ba-rom′e-tėr-gāj), *n.* An apparatus attached to the cylinder of a steam-engine, to a condenser, or to some other chamber in which a more or less perfect vacuum may be formed, to indicate the state of the vacuum. In one form a reversed U-tube has one end plunged in a basin of mercury and the other connected with the vacuum-chamber. Another common form is a U-tube partially filled with mercury, and having one end open to the air and the other connected with the vacuum-chamber. Any exhaustion in the chamber causes the mercury to rise in the leg connected with it and to fall in the other. The fluctuations are noted upon a scale placed between ★the two legs of the tube.



Two forms of Barometer-gage.—*a*, bent glass tube; *b*, mercury-cistern; *c*, *c*, points at which tubes connect with condensers; *d*, bend of tube containing mercury.

barometric (bar-ō-met′rik), *a.* Pertaining to, made with, or indicated by a barometer: as, *barometric* errors; *barometric* experiments or measurements; *barometric* changes. Also *baric.*—**Barometric depression.** See *depression.*—**Barometric trough,** a long oval area of low barometer.

> Tornadoes are more frequent when the major axes of the *barometric troughs* trend north and south, or northeast and southwest, than when they trend east and west. *Science*, III. 767.

barometrical (bar-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a barometer; barometric.—**Barometrical aërometer.** See *aërometer.*

barometrically (bar-ō-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a barometer.

barometrograph (bar-ō-met′rō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *μέτρον*, a measure (see *barometer*), + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *barograph.*

barometrography (bar″ō-met-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [As *barometrograph* + *-y.*] The science of the barometer; also, the art of making barometric observations.

barometry (ba-rom′e-tri), *n.* [As *barometer* + *-y.*] The art or operation of conducting barometric measurements, experiments, observations, or the like.

> A scrap of parchment hung by geometry,
> (A great refinement in *barometry*),
> Can, like the stars, foretell the weather.
> *Swift*, Grub Street Elegy.

barometz (bar′ō-mets), *n.* [Appar. an erroneous transliteration of Russ. *baranetsŭ*, clubmoss, connected with *baranŭ*, a ram, sheep.] The decumbent caudex of the fern *Dicksonia Barometz*, also called *Agnus Scythicus*, the Scythian or Tatarian lamb. See *Agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus.* Also written *boramez.*

baromotor (bar′ō-mō-tọr), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + L. *motor.*] A portable hand- and foot-power having two treadles connecting with cranks on a fly-shaft. *E. H. Knight.*

baron (bar′ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barron*, < ME. *baron, barun, baroun*, < OF. *baron, barun* (orig. acc. of *ber*) = Pr. *bar*, acc. *baron, baro* = Sp. *varón* = Pg. *varão* = It. *barone*, prop. a man (It. now a vagabond), then specifically one who was a 'man' or vassal of the king or other superior, whence the later use of the term as a title, F. *baron*, fem. *baronne*, whence, from F. or E., in other languages, Sp. *barón*, Pg. *barão*, It. *barone*, G. Dan. Sw. *baron*, Icel. *barūn*, Russ. *baronŭ*, etc.; < ML. *baro(n-)*, a man (L. *homo* or *vir*), hence, in particular uses, vassal, servant, freeman, husband. Origin uncertain; by some connected through 'servant' with L. *baro(n-)*, a simpleton, blockhead, dunce.] **1.** In Great Britain, the title of a nobleman holding the lowest rank in the peerage; a member of the baronage: as, *Baron* Arundell of Wardour; a Scotch *baron.* The children of barons have the title "Honorable." Originally the barons, being the feudatories of princes, were the proprietors of land held by honorable service. Hence in ancient records the word *barons* comprehends all the nobility. All such in England had in early times a right to sit in Parliament. Anciently barons were *greater*, such as held their lands of the king *in capite*, or *lesser*, such as held their lands of the greater barons by military service *in capite.* "The present barons are—(1) *Barons by prescription*, for that they and their ancestors have immemorially sat in the Upper House. (2) *Barons by patent*, having obtained a patent of this dignity to them and their heirs, male or otherwise. (3) *Barons by tenure*, holding the title as annexed to land." (*Wharton.*) Formerly, when all barons were not summoned to sit in Parliament, the name of *barons by writ* was given to those who actually were so summoned. Barons in the peerages of Scotland and Ireland have seats in the British Parliament only when elected by their order. See *peer.* The word *baron* was not known in the British isles till introduced from the continent under the Norman princes. The coronet of a baron of England consists of a plain gold circle, with six balls or large pearls on its edge, and with the cap, etc., as in a viscount's.



Coronet of an English Baron.

2. A title of the judges or officers of the English Court of Exchequer, hence called *barons of the Exchequer*, the president of the court being called *chief baron.*—**3.** In *law* and *her.*, a husband: as, *baron and feme*, husband and wife.—**4.** On the continent of Europe, especially in France and Germany, a member of the lowest order of hereditary nobility: in Germany, same as *Freiherr.*—**Baron of beef,** in *cookery*, two sirloins not cut asunder.—**Barons of the Cinque Ports,** members of the British House of Commons formerly elected, two for each of the seven (originally five) Cinque Ports—Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, Hythe, Winchelsea, and Rye.

baronage (bar′ọn-āj), *n.* [< ME. *baronage, barunage, barnage*, < OF. *barnage, barnaige*, F. *baronnage* = Pr. *barnatge* = It. *baronaggio, barnaggio* (ML. reflex *baronagium*), < ML. **baronaticum*, < *baro(n-)*: see *baron* and *-age.*] **1.** The whole body of British barons; formerly, the nobility or peerage in general.

> The *baronage* is divided so narrowly that the summons or exclusion of half a dozen members changes the fate of a ministry or of a dynasty. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 686.

2. The dignity or rank of a baron.—**3†.** The land which gives title to a baron; a barony.

baron-court (bar′ọn-kōrt), *n.* See *court-baron.*

baroness (bar′ọn-es), *n.* [< ME. *baronesse, baronys*, < OF. *barnesse, baronnesse* = Pr. It. *baronessa* (ML. *baronissa*): see *baron* and *-ess.*] The wife of a baron, or (in a few cases in England) a lady holding a baronial title as a peeress in her own right.

baronet (bar′ọn-et), *n.* [< ME. *baronet, baronete* (ML. *baronettus*, F. *baronnet*, G. *baronet*, Russ. *baronetŭ*, after E.), < *baron* + *-et.*] **1†.** A lesser or inferior baron. In this use the word had not the specific sense that it received in the time of James I. "According to Spenser ('State of Ireland'), originally applied to gentlemen, not barons by tenure, summoned to the House of Lords by Edward III.; perhaps to the heirs of barons summoned by writ in their fathers' life-

time. Applied in Ireland to the holder of a small barony. Often synonymous with *banneret.*" *N. E. D.*

He had soe many Barrons in his Parliament, as were able to waigh downe the Cleargye and theyr frendes; the which Barrons, they say, were not afterwardes Lordes, but only *Barronetts*, as sundrye of them doe yet retayne the name. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. A British title of hereditary rank or degree of honor next below that of a baron, and thus not conferring a peerage. A baronet is designated Sir So-and-so, Bart. (Christian name and surname being given), and ranks above all knights except those of the Garter. There is no ceremony of investiture, the title being given by patent. The order was founded by James I. in 1611, professedly to promote the English and Scotch colonization of Ulster, for which each baronet paid £1,080. The original limitation of the order to 200 members was set aside and the payment remitted at an early date. (For the badge of the order, see *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*[1].) The title is abbreviated *Bart.* after a name.—**Baronet's hand**, the bloody hand of Ulster. See *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*[1].—**Baronets of Ireland**, an order of knights baronets founded by James I. of England, in the seventeenth year of his reign (1619), for the same purpose and with the same privileges in Ireland as had been conferred on the order created in England in 1611.—**Baronets of Scotland**, an order instituted by Charles I. of England in 1625. The nominal object was the settlement of Nova Scotia, and patents were granted under the great seal of Scotland, as those of the Ulster baronets had been granted under the great seal of England. After the union of the crowns in 1707 the baronets of Scotland charged their arms with the badge of Ulster, and became baronets of the United Kingdom. The baronets of Scotland are often called Nova Scotia baronets. None have been created since the union.

baronet (bar′ọn-et), *v. t.* To raise to the rank of baronet: generally in the passive: as, he expects to be *baroneted.*

baronetage (bar′ọn-et-āj), *n.* [< *baronet* + *-age*, on type of *baronage.*] **1.** The baronets as a body.—**2.** The dignity or rank of a baronet.

baronetcy (bar′ọn-et-si), *n.* [< *baronet* + *-cy.*] The title and dignity of a baronet.

baronial (ba-rō′ni-al), *a.* [< *baron* + *-ial.* Cf. ML. *baronalis.*] Pertaining to a baron or a barony, or to the order of barons: as, *baronial* possessions; the *baronial* dignity.

baronism (bar′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *baron* + *-ism.*] Feudalism; the baronial system.

The spirit of Norman *baronism* on one side, and the spirit of Anglo-Saxon freedom on the other. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 422.

baronnette (bar-ọn-et′), *n.* [F., dim. of *baronne*, fem. of *baron*, baron.] A little baroness; a baron's daughter: sometimes used for the wife of a baronet. *N. E. D.*

baronry† (bar′ọn-ri), *n.*; pl. *baronries* (-riz). [< ME. *barunrie*, < OF. *baronnerie*: see *baron* and *-ry.*] **1.** A barony; the domain of a baron. —**2.** The rank or dignity of a baron.—**3.** Barons collectively.

barony (bar′ọn-i), *n.*; pl. *baronies* (-iz). [< ME. *baronie*, < OF. *baronie, barunie* (F. *baronnie*), < ML. *baronia*, < *baro(n-)*, a baron.] **1.** The rank or dignity of a baron.—**2.** The domain of a baron; the territory or lordship of a baron.—**3.** In Scotland, a large freehold estate, even though the proprietor is not a baron.—**4.** In Ireland, a territorial division corresponding nearly to the English hundred, and supposed to have been originally the district of a native chief. There are 316 baronies in the island.

Whatever the regular troops spared was devoured by bands of marauders who overran almost every *barony* in the island. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

5. Formerly, the tenure by which a baron held of his superior, namely, military or other honorable service.—6†. The body of barons and other peers; the baronage.—**Burgh of barony.** ★See *burgh.*

baroque (ba-rōk′), *a.* and *n.* [Also *baroco*; = G. Dan. *barok*, < F. *baroque, barroque* = It. *barocco*, < Pg. *barroco* = Sp. *barrueco*, irregular, bizarre, esp. in architecture, orig. irregular-shaped, as applied to a pearl. Origin uncertain; perhaps, with some confusion with other words, < L. *verruca*, a steep place, a height; hence, a wart, an excrescence on precious stones.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Odd; bizarre; corrupt and fantastic in style.

The Oncidium leucochilum is by no means the most eccentric or *baroque* member of the family of orchids. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 589.

Happy the artist whose women-friends or relatives are able to help him avoid the *baroque* developments of female attire which characterize so many of our native canvases, especially in genre subjects. *The Century*, XXV. 575.

2. Specifically, in *arch.*, applied to a style of decoration which prevailed in Europe during a great part of the eighteenth century, and may be considered to have begun toward the close of the seventeenth century. It is nearly equivalent to the Louis XV. style, and is distinguished by its clumsy forms, particularly in church architecture, and its contorted ornamentation, made up in great part of meaningless scrolls and inorganic shell-work. Also called, sometimes, the *Jesuit style*, from the many and remarkably ugly examples supplied by churches founded by the Jesuit order. This word is often used interchangeably with *rococo*; but *rococo* is preferably reserved for ornament of the same period, particularly in France, which, though overcharged and inorganic, still retains some beauty and artistic quality; *baroque* implies the presence of ugly and repellent qualities.

Sometimes written *baroco, barocco, barock.*

Baroque pearl, a rough pearl of irregular or contorted form. Such pearls are frequently utilized to form bodies of birds or the like, the extremities being made of gold, etc.

II. *n.* **1.** An object of irregular and peculiar form, especially in ornamental art.

On the scroll handle is a pearl *baroque* of Neptune riding on a dolphin. *S. K. Loan Exhibition*, 1861.

2. Ornament, design, etc., of the style and period called baroque. See I., 2. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 364.

baroscope (bar′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] **1.** An arrangement showing to the eye, at a glance, the variations in the weight, or, more properly, the density, of the air. As made by Hooke (1715), it consisted essentially of a large light sphere of glass hermetically sealed and balanced at one end of the lever arm. It was essentially a modification of the so-called 'Cartesian diver.'

2. A piece of physical apparatus used to demonstrate the upward pressure of the air. It consists of a large body of small density attached to the beam of a balance, and exactly balanced by a small weight. When this is placed under the receiver of an air-pump and the air is exhausted, the arm of the balance to which the large body is attached tips down, since the upward pressure now taken from it is greater than that removed from the small counterpoise.

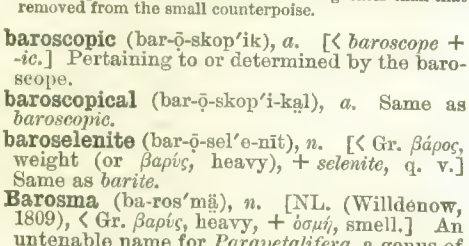
baroscopic (bar-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *baroscope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or determined by the baroscope.

baroscopical (bar-ō-skop′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *baroscopic.*

baroselenite (bar-ō-sel′e-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight (or *βαρύς*, heavy), + *selenite*, q. v.] Same as *barite.*

Barosma (ba-ros′mä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1809), < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *ὀσμή*, smell.] An untenable name for *Parapetalifera*, a genus of plants of the family *Rutaceæ.* They are heath-like shrubs possessing a strong, heavy odor. There are about 15 species, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves of several species, especially *P. crenulata* (*Diosma crenulata* of Linnæus), are largely used in medicine under the name *buchu.* The Hottentots when smearing their bodies with grease often add the powdered leaves of *P. pulchella* (*Diosma pulchella* of Linnæus), which give them a smell intolerable to Europeans. See *buchu.*

barouche (ba-rösh′), *n.* [Spelled as if F., but taken directly < G. dial. *barutsche*, < It. *baroccio, birroccio* (with term. assimilated to that of *carroccio*, a chariot) = Sp. *barrocho*, orig. a two-wheeled vehicle, < LL. *birota*, a cabriolet, orig.



Barouche.

A, body; *B*, perch; *C*, C-spring; *D*, dummy; *E*, under-spring; *F*, thorough-brace; *G*, rocker; *H*, hub, or nave; *I*, spoke; *J*, rim, when the whole circumference is composed of two pieces, and felly, when it is composed of several pieces.

fem. of the adj. *birotus*, two-wheeled, < L. *bis*, double, + *rota*, a wheel.] A large four-wheeled carriage with a falling or folding top over the back seat, and the seats arranged as in a coach.

barouchet (ba-rö-shā′), *n.* [As if F.; dim. of *barouche.*] A small kind of barouche.

baroxyton (ba-rok′si-ton), *n.* [< Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *ὀξύτονος*, sharp-sounding.] A brass instrument of music invented in 1853, having a compass of three and a half octaves, beginning nearly three octaves below middle C: occasionally used in military bands.

bar-post (bär′pōst), *n.* One of the posts driven into the ground to form the sides of a field-gate.

bar-pump (bär′pump), *n.* Same as *bare-pump.*

barquantine, barquentine, *n.* See *barkantine.*

barque, *n.* See *bark*[3].

barr[1]†, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *bar*[1].

barr[2] (bär), *v. i.* [Also *bary*; < F. *barrir*, < L. *barrire*, cry as an elephant.] To cry as an elephant.

barr[3], *n.* See *bahar.*

barra[1]† (bar′ä), *n.* [ML., a bar: see *bar*[1].] A bar or tower placed at the end of a bridge. *Weale.*

barra[2] (bar′ä), *n.* [Pg., a particular use of *barra*, a bar (cf. E. *yard, rod, perch*, similarly used): see *bar*[1].] A Portuguese linear measure, equal to 1.25 yards, used for cloths of various kinds.

barrable (bär′a-bl), *a.* [< *bar*[1], *v.*, + *-able.*] In *law*, capable of being barred or stayed.

barra-boat (bar′ä-bōt), *n.* [Named from the island of *Barra* in the Hebrides.] A vessel carrying ten or twelve men, used in the Hebrides. It is extremely sharp fore and aft, and has no floor, the sides rising straight from the keel, so that a cross-section represents the letter V.

barracan (bar′ạ-kan), *n.* [< F. *barracan*, *baracan*, now *bouracan* = Pr. *barracan* = Sp. *barragán* (whence also E. *barragan*) = Pg. *barregana* = It. *baracane* = D. *barkan* = MHG. *barchant, barchat*, G. *barchent*, fustian, *berkan*, barracan, = Pol. *barchan, barakan* (ML. *barcanus*), < Turk. *barrakan*, < Ar. *barrakān, barkān*, a kind of black gown, < Pers. *barak*, a stuff made of camel's hair.] A thick, strong stuff made in the Levant, properly of camel's hair. The name is used throughout the Mediterranean countries; the use of it by Byron ("the striped white gauze *baracan* that bound her," *Don Juan*, iii. 70) and others to denote a delicate material is apparently an error. Also written *baracan, barrakan, barragon*, and *barragan.*

barracet†, *n.* [ME., also *barrais, barres, barras*, < OF. *barras*, a barrier, < *barre*, a bar: see *bar*[1], and cf. *embarrass, debarrass.*] **1.** A barrier or outwork in front of a fortress.—**2.** The bar of a tribunal. [Rare.]—**3.** A hindrance or obstruction. [Rare.]—**4.** The inclosure within which knightly encounters took place. Hence —**5.** Hostility; contention; strife. *N. E. D.*

barrack (bar′ạk), *n.* [= D. *barak* = G. *baracke*, *barake* = Dan. *barakke*, < F. *baraque*, < It. *baracca* = Sp. Pg. *barraca*, a tent, soldier's hut; of uncertain origin. Some compare Gael. and Ir. *barrachad*, a hut or booth; Gael. *barrach*, top branches of trees; Bret. *barrek*, full of branches, < *bar*, a branch: see *bar*[1].] **1.** A building for lodging soldiers, especially in garrison; a permanent building or range of buildings in which both officers and men are lodged in fortified towns or other places.

He [Bishop Hall] lived to see his cathedral converted into a *barrack* and his palace into an alehouse. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, IV. 2.

2. A large building, or a collection of huts or cabins, especially within a common inclosure, in which large numbers of men are lodged.

Most of the quarrymen are Bretons, and live in wooden *barracks.* *Ansted*, Channel Islands, i. 6.

The railway has come close under the walls of the château, while an ugly *barrack* has sprung up on the other side. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 329.

[In both senses generally in the plural.]—**3.** A straw-thatched roof supported by four posts, under which hay is kept, and which is capable of being raised or lowered at pleasure. In Maryland, and perhaps elsewhere, the word is used for a building of any kind intended for the storage of straw or hay. [U. S.]—**Barrack allowance**, a specific quantity of bread, beef, wood, coal, etc., issued by authority to British regiments stationed in barracks.—**Barrack casemate**, a bomb-proof casemate for shelter and supplies. Also called *store casemate.*

barrack-master (bar′ạk-más″tėr), *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers. —**Barrack-master general**, an officer who superintends the construction and repairs of barracks, and adapts the accommodation to the requirements. [Eng.]

barraclade (bar′a-klād), *n.* [< D. *baar*, = E. *bare*[1], + *kleed* = E. *cloth.*] A home-made woolen blanket without nap. [Peculiar to those parts of New York originally settled by the Dutch, and now little used, if at all.]

barracoon (bar-a-kön′), *n.* [< Sp. *barracón* (used in the West Indies) = Pg. **barracão*, aug. of Sp. Pg. *barraca*, barrack: see *barrack.*] A barrack or an inclosure containing sheds in which negro slaves were temporarily detained; a slave-pen or slave-depot. Barracoons formerly existed at various points on the west coast of Africa, also in Cuba, Brazil, etc. African barracoons were composed of large but low-roofed wooden sheds, and were sometimes provided with defensive works, in order to resist attack from the British forces engaged in breaking up the slave-trade.

barracouta (bar-ạ-kö′tä), *n.* A corrupt form ★of *barracuda.*

barracuda (bar-a-kö′dä), *n.* [Native name.] A large voracious fish, *Sphyræna barracuda*, of the West Indian and neighboring seas. It is from 3 to 4 feet in length. Also, some related species of *Sphyrænidæ.*

barrad, barraid (bar′ad, -ād), *n.* [< Ir. *bairread, baireud*, < E. *barret*[2], q. v., or from the F. origi-

nal.] A conical cap of very ancient origin, worn by the Irish till as late as the seventeenth century.

barragan† (bar'a-gan), *n.* Same as *barracan.*

barrage (bär'äj), *n.* [F., a bar, barrier, dam, ★< *barrer*, bar, obstruct, < *barre*, bar, obstruction: see *bar*[1] and *-age*.] 1. The act of barring; specifically, the formation of an artificial obstruction in a watercourse, in order to increase the depth of the water, to facilitate irrigation, and for other purposes.—2. The artificial bar thus formed; especially, one of those on the river Nile in Egypt.

barragon† (bar'a-gon), *n.* Same as *barracan.*

Barragons—a genteel corded stuff much in vogue at that time for summer wear. *Gilbert White*, Selborne, v. 14.

barragudo (bar-a-gö'dō), *n.* An error for *barrigudo*, which see.

barraid, *n.* See *barrad.*

barrakan†, *n.* See *barracan.*

barramunda (bar-a-mun'dä), *n.* [Also, and preferably, *burramundi*: native Australian.] An Australian fish, *Neoceratodus forsteri*, of the order *Dipnoi*, representative of a suborder *Monopneumona*. It attains a length of 6 feet, and its flesh is esteemed for food. See *Ceratodus.*

barranco (bä-rän'kō), *n.* [Sp., also *barranca* = Pg. *barranco.*] A deep ravine, mountain-gorge, or defile: a word frequently used by writers on Mexican and South American geography and travel.

Only in the valleys of erosion, true *barancos*, into which the fire cannot penetrate. *J. J. Rein*, Japan (trans.), p. 83.

barras[1]† (bar'as), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A coarse linen fabric originally imported from Holland. The word was in use in the seventeenth century.

barras[2] (bar'as; F. pron. ba-rä'), *n.* [F., < *barre*, a bar, in ref. to its appearance on the tree.] The French name for the turpentine obtained in the south of France from *Pinus Pinaster.* Also called *galipot.*

barrat†, *n.* [< ME. *barrat, barret, barat, baret*, < OF. *barat* (= Pr. *barat* = Sp. *barato* (obs.) = It. *baratto*), m., also *barate* = Pr. *barata* = Sp. *barata* (obs.), f. (ML. *baratus, baratum*, and *barata*), of uncertain origin; orig. appar. traffic, dealing (as in the E. deriv. *barter*, q. v.), then fraudulent dealing, fraud, etc. In sense 3, cf. Icel. *barātta*, fight, strife, trouble.] 1. Fraud; deception.—2. Trouble; distress.

How he has in greate *barett* bene sithen he was borne. *York Plays*, p. 179.

3. Contention; strife.

barrat†, *v. i.* [Also *barret*; < *barrat, n.*] To quarrel; brawl.

barrathea-cloth, *n.* See *barathea-cloth.*

barrator (bar'a-tor), *n.* [< ME. *barator, baritor, bareter, baratour, baratur*, etc., < AF. **baratour*, OF. *barateor* (= Pr. *baratador* = It. *barattatore*; ML. *barratator*), < *barater*, barter, cheat, deceive, < *barat*, etc., barter: see *barrat.*] 1†. In *old law*, one who buys or sells ecclesiastical preferment; a simonist.—2. In *Scots law*, a judge who takes a bribe.—3. One who buys or sells offices of state.—4. One who commits barratry; one who, being the master of a ship or one of its officers or seamen, commits any fraud or fraudulent act in the management of the ship or cargo, by which the owner, freighters, or insurers are injured, as by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, wilful deviation from the fixed course, or embezzlement of the cargo.—5†. A quarrelsome, brawling person; a rowdy.—6. One who frequently excites others to lawsuits or quarrels; a common mover and maintainer of suits and controversies; an encourager of litigation between other persons: chiefly in the phrase *common barrator.* See *barratry*, 4.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a stirrer up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot*, Hist. of John Bull.

Also spelled *barrater*, and, especially in the last sense, *barretor.*

barratous† (bar'a-tus), *a.* [< ME. *baratous*, < OF. *barateus*, < *barat*: see *barrat.*] Contentious; quarrelsome.

The world is too full of litigious and *barratous* pennes. *G. Harvey*, Pierces Supererogatiou, p. 97. (*N. E. D.*)

barratrous (bar'a-trus), *a.* [< *barratry* + *-ous.*] Of the nature of or characterized by barratry; fraudulent. Also spelled *barretrous.*

barratrously (bar'a-trus-li), *adv.* In a barratrous or fraudulent manner; by barratry. Also spelled *barretrously.*

barratry (bar'a-tri), *n.* [< ME. *barratrie*, < OF. *barraterie, barterie* = Pr. *barataria* (ML. *barataria*), < *barat*: see *barrat* and *-ry.*] 1. The purchase or sale of ecclesiastical preferments or of offices of state. See *barrator*, 1, 3.—2. In *old Scots law*, the taking of bribes by a judge.—3. The fraud or offense committed by a barrator. See *barrator*, 4.—4. A vexatious and persistent inciting of others to lawsuits and litigation; a stirring up and maintaining of controversies and litigation. This is a criminal offense at common law.

Also *barretry*, especially in the last sense.

barré (ba-rā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *barrer*, bar, < *barre*, bar: see *bar*[1].] 1. In *her.*, divided by a bend sinister: the reverse of *bendwise* or *bandé.* [This French term is used because English heraldry has no single term for bendwise in a sinister sense.]

2. In music for the guitar or lute, barred: conveying a direction to press with the forefinger of the left hand across all the strings, in order to raise their pitch, and thus facilitate a temporary change of key.

barred (bärd), *p. a.* 1. Secured with a bar or bars: as, "the close-*barred* portal," *Scott*, Abbot, xix.—2. Furnished or made with bars: as, a five-*barred* gate.—3. Obstructed by a bar, as a harbor.—4. Striped; streaked: used especially of textile fabrics: as, "*barred* al of silk," *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale.—5. In *music*: (*a*) Marked off by bars. (*b*) Same as *barré*, 2.—6. In *her.*, same as *barry*[2].

barrel (bar'el), *n.* [< ME. *barel, barele, barayl*, < OF. *bareil, baril*, mod. F. *baril* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *barril* = It. *barile* = G. *barel* = OBulg. Serv. Russ. *barilo* = Pol. *baryla* (barred *l*) = NGr. *βαρέλι*, < ML. *barile, barillus, barellus, baurilis*, a barrel. Origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *bar*[1]. The Celtic words, W. *baril* = Gael. *baraill* = Ir. *bairile* = Manx *barrel* = Corn. *balliar*, are of E. origin.] 1. A vessel or cask of a cylindrical form, generally bulging in the middle, usually made of wooden staves bound together with hoops, and having flat parallel heads.—2. As a measure of capacity, the quantity of anything, liquid or solid, which a barrel should contain. In English metrology there were four principal kinds of barrels: the wine-barrel of 31½ wine gallons; the London ale-barrel of 32 beer gallons; the country ale- and beer-barrel of 34 beer gallons; and the London beer-barrel of 36 beer gallons. The wine-barrel was legalized in the reign of Richard III., the others under Henry VIII. Under George III. the barrel of ale or beer for town and country was made 36 gallons. Oil, spirits, tar, and pork were measured by the wine-barrel; vinegar, by the barrel of 34 gallons. A barrel of eels or herrings contained 30 gallons by a statute of Henry VI., but by another of Edward IV. this was made 42 gallons. Salmon and spruce beer were also measured by barrels of 42 gallons. A barrel of beef, wet codfish, or honey contained 32 wine gallons; but honey was sometimes sold by barrels of 42 gallons of 12 pounds each. By a statute of George III., a barrel of fish was made 38 wine gallons; but a barrel of salt pilchards or mackerel measured 50 gallons. The barrel of apples, coal, or nuts contained 3 Winchester bushels, each of 8 gallons, dry measure. The barrel of anchovies contained 16 pounds; of gunpowder, 100 pounds; of raisins, 1 hundredweight; of candles, 120 pounds; of barilla, potash, or butter, 2 hundredweight (but only 106 pounds of Essex butter, and 156 of Sussex); the barrel of soap, 256 pounds. A barrel of plates, by a statute of Charles II., contained 300 pounds. There were besides a great variety of other barrels in Scotland and Ireland. In England the barrel is no longer a legal measure. In the United States the barrel in liquid measure is commonly 31½ gallons, and for solid substances it is generally a unit of weight, a barrel of flour, for example, being 196 pounds, and a barrel of beef or pork 200 pounds. In Maine a barrel of fish is by law 200 pounds. In Louisiana a barrel in dry measure is 3½ bushels. The bushels vary in different States. On the continent of Europe, previous to the introduction of the metric system, there were many barrels. In each state of Italy the *barile* for wine was a little smaller than that for oil; they were about 30 to 60 liters. The *barril* of Normandy was about 60 Paris pintes. The *baral* of Montpellier was 25⅜ liters; the *barrallon* of Barcelona, 30⅐ liters; the *baril* of Riga, 137¾ liters. The *barrique* was commonly larger than the *baril*. The abbreviation is *bbl.*, pl. *bbls.*

3. The contents of a barrel: sometimes, like *bottle*, used to signify intoxicating drink.—4. The money (especially when the sum is large) supplied by a candidate in a political campaign, for campaign expenses, but especially for corrupt purposes: hence, a *barrel* campaign is one in which money is lavishly employed to bribe voters: in this sense often written and pronounced *bar'l* (bärl), in humorous imitation of vulgar speech. [U. S. political slang.]—5. Anything resembling a barrel; a drum or cylinder. In particular—(*a*) The drum or roller in a crane, about which the rope or chain winds. (*b*) The main portion of a capstan, about which the rope winds, between the drumhead at the top and the pawl-rim at the bottom. See cut under *capstan*. (*c*) In the steering apparatus of a ship, the cylinder on which the tiller-ropes or -chains are wound. (*d*) The rim in a drum or pulley about which the belt works. (*e*) The cylinder studded with pins which in the barrel-organ opens the key-valves, and in the musical box sets in vibration the teeth of the steel comb by which the sound is produced. (*f*) The cylindrical portion of a boiler between the fire-box and the smoke-box, containing the tubes or flues. (*g*) The body or trunk of a quadruped, especially of a horse, ox, etc.

Lofty is his neck,
And elegant his head, his *barrel* short.
Singleton, tr. of Virgil, I. 151.

(*h*) The cylindrical case in a watch, within which the mainspring is coiled, and round which the chain is wound. (*i*) The chamber of a pump, in which the piston works. (*j*) The tube in a lock into which the key enters. (*k*) The vibrating portion of a bell between the lower thickened part or sound-bow and the top or cannon. (*l*) The hard, horny, hollow part of the stem of a feather, the calamus proper, or quill. See cut under *aftershaft*. (*m*) That part of the hilt of a sword which is grasped by the hand. (*n*) The metal tube of a gun.—**Barrel of the ear**, the tympanum or ear-drum. See *tympanum.*—**Rolling-barrel, tumbling-barrel**, a tumbling-box, or vessel mounted on a shaft and made to revolve, for the purpose of polishing or cleaning by attrition materials placed within it, and for cutting shellac, etc.—**Slack barrel**, a coopered vessel shaped like a cask, but not made water-tight, being intended for dry substances.

barrel (bar'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barreled* or *barrelled*, ppr. *barreling* or *barrelling.* [< *barrel, n.*] To put or pack in a barrel or barrels: as, to *barrel* beef, pork, or fish.

Stale . . . butter, and such, I fear, it is by the being *barrelled* up so long. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

barrel-bayonet (bar'el-bā"ō-net), *n.* A bayonet, formerly used, fitted to a haft which was inserted into the barrel of the gun. See *plug-bayonet.*

barrel-bellied (bar'el-bel"id), *a.* Having a round and protuberant or barrel-shaped belly.

barrel-bolt (bar'el-bōlt), *n.* A door-bolt moving in a cylindrical casing.

barrel-bulk (bar'el-bulk), *n.* *Naut.*, a measure of capacity for freight, equal to 5 cubic feet. Eight barrel-bulks, or 40 cubic feet, are equivalent to one ton by measurement.

barrel-curb (bar'el-kėrb), *n.* An open cylinder, 3½ or 4 feet in length, formed of strips of wood nailed on horizontal circular ribs of elm, used as a mold in well-sinking to keep the excavation cylindrical.

barrel-drain (bar'el-drān), *n.* A cylindrical ★drain of masonry.

barreled, barrelled (bar'eld), *p. a.* 1. Packed, stowed, or stored away in barrels: as, *barreled* butter.—2. Inclosed in a cylinder or barrel: as, *barreled* bolts.—3. Having a barrel or barrels of a kind or number indicated: used chiefly in composition: as, a double-*barreled* gun.—Barreled crossbow. See *crossbow.*

barrelet, *n.* See *barrulet.*

barrel-filler (bar'el-fil"ėr), *n.* An apparatus for filling barrels, provided with an automatic arrangement, generally in the nature of a float, for cutting off the supply of liquid in time to prevent overflow.

barrel-fish (bar'el-fish), *n.* A name of the log-fish or rudder-fish (which see), *Palinurichthys perciformis*, of the family *Stromateidæ.*

They are almost always found in the vicinity of floating barrels and spars, and sometimes inside of the barrels. Hence the fishermen call them *barrel-fish*, though the most usual name is rudder-fish. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 191.

barrel-gage (bar'el-gāj), *n.* An automatic device to indicate when a barrel is full, or to shut off the supply and prevent overflow.

barrel-hooks (bar'el-hůks), *n. pl.* A pair of iron hooks for lifting barrels by the chines.



Barrel-hooks.

barrelled, *p. a.* See *barreled.*

barrel-lifter (bar'el-lif"tėr), *n.* A hand-tool for lifting a barrel by the chines.

barrel-loom (bar'el-löm), *n.* 1. A loom in which the pattern of the fabric to be woven is determined by a chain of perforated cards passing over a drum or barrel. See *Jacquard loom*, under *loom.*—2. A loom in which pins projecting from a revolving barrel determine the elevation and depression of the warp-threads.

barrel-organ (bar'el-ôr"gan), *n.* An organ with a cylinder or barrel turned by a crank and furnished with pegs or staples, which, when the barrel revolves, open a series of valves admitting currents of air from a bellows actuated by the same motion to a set of pipes, thus producing a tune either in melody or in harmony. In another form of the instrument wires like those of the piano are acted on instead of pipes. Many large instruments have been made on this principle, but it is chiefly applied to the hand-organs carried about by street musicians.

barrel-pen (bar'el-pen), *n.* A pen with a cylindrical shank adapting it to slip upon a round holder.

barrel-pier (bar'el-pēr), *n.* A support for a military bridge formed of empty casks or barrels joined together in a raft, in the absence of pontoons or boats. The rafts of barrels for the abutments are made fast to the shore on each side of the stream or body of water to be crossed, and those forming the piers are anchored at proper intervals between the two banks. These rafts are connected by sleepers or timbers, which are lashed to them and support the planks forming the roadway of the bridge.

barrel-plate (bar'el-plāt), *n.* A plate employed in machine-guns to assemble and hold the barrels in place about the axis. The Gatling gun has a front and a rear barrel-plate, the barrels passing through both plates.

barrel-saw (bar'el-sâ), *n.* A cylinder with a serrated edge, or a band-saw bent into a circle and fitted to a cylindrical frame, used for cutting barrel-staves, fellies, the curved work in furniture, etc.

barrel-screw (bar'el-skrö), *n.* A powerful apparatus consisting of two large poppets or male screws, moved by levers inserted into their heads upon a bank of plank, with a female screw at each end: of great use in starting a launch. Also called *bed-screw.*

barrel-setter (bar'el-set″ėr), *n.* A cylindrical mandrel used for straightening the barrel or truing the bore of a firearm.

barrel-shaped (bar'el-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a barrel, that is, of a short cylinder with bulging sides: used especially in describing the eggs of certain insects.

barrel-vault (bar'el-vâlt), *n.* A plain, semicylindrical vault, much used by ancient architects, and employed generally by medieval builders before the reappearance of groined vaulting at the close of the eleventh century.

barrel-vise (bar'el-vīs), *n.* A bench-vise whose jaws are grooved longitudinally, adapted for holding a gun-barrel or other similar object.

barrel-work (bar'el-wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, pieces of native copper large enough to be sorted out by hand and shipped in barrels, but not large enough to come under the head of *mass copper.* The latter is sent to the smelting-works after being cut, if necessary, into pieces of manageable size, and is shipped without being barreled. [Lake Superior.]

barren (bar'en), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barraine*, < ME. *barein, barain*, < OF. **barain, brahain, brehaing*, fem. *baraine, baraigne, brehaigne*, mod. F. *bréhaigne*, barren: origin unknown. The Bret. *brechagn*, sterile, is from F.]

I. *a.* **1.** Incapable of producing or that does not produce its kind: applied to animals and plants.

> There shall not be male or female *barren* among you.
> Deut. vii. 14.

In particular—(*a*) Sterile; castrated: said of male animals. (*b*) Without fruit or seed: said of trees or plants. (*c*) Bearing no children; childless; without issue: said of a woman.

> The name of Abram's wife was Sarai, . . . but Sarai was *barren;* she had no child. Gen. xi. 29, 30.
>
> For aye to be in shady cloister mew'd,
> To live a *barren* sister all your life.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

(*d*) Not bearing or pregnant at the usual season: said of female animals: as, *barren* heifers.

2. Producing little or no vegetation; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile: applied to land.

> Another rocky valley yawned beneath us, and another *barren* stony hill rose up beyond.
> *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 144.

3. In *mining*, unproductive; unprofitable: applied to rocks.—**4.** Void of vital germs.

> It is particularly difficult to protect a liquid from all germs, or to destroy all those which have penetrated it; however, it is possible, and the liquid is then said to be *barren.* *Science*, III. 128.

5. Mentally unproductive; unresponsive; dull; stupid. [Rare.]

> There be of them, that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of *barren* spectators to laugh too.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

6. Devoid; lacking; wanting: with *of:* as, a hill *barren of* trees; a mind *barren of* ideas.

> Our latest letters from America are of the middle of April, and are extremely *barren of* news.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 242.
>
> It is impossible to look without amazement on a mind so fertile in combinations, yet so *barren of* images.
> *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

7. Not producing or leading to anything; profitless; fruitless: as, *barren* tears; a *barren* attachment.—**8.** Destitute of interest or attraction; unsuggestive; uninstructive; bald; bare: as, a *barren* list of names.

> But it [Duomo of Florence] is impressive within from its vast open spaces, and from the stately and simple, though *barren*, grandeur of its piers and vaults and walls.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 229.

Barren flowers, such as for any reason produce no seed. —**Barren ground,** unproductive beds of rock: used, especially with regard to coal, for areas where there is no coal-seam of sufficient thickness to be worked with profit. —**Barren measures,** in *geol.*, those portions of coal-measures which contain no workable seams of coal.—**Barren signs,** in *astrol.*, Gemini, Leo, and Virgo.—**Barren stamens,** in *bot.*, such as produce no pollen in the anther.

II. *n.* A tract or region of more or less unproductive land, partly or entirely treeless. The term is best known in the United States as the name of a district in Kentucky, "the Barrens," underlaid by the subcarboniferous limestone, but possessing a fertile soil, which was nearly or quite treeless when that State began to be settled by the whites, but which at present, where not cultivated, is partly covered with trees. In northeastern Canada the name *barrens* is given to treeless, grass-covered areas, once the beds of lakes, but now desiccated and in most cases the exact counterpart of various tracts existing in the western United States, and there generally called *prairies*, but sometimes *holes.* The pine-barrens of the southern Atlantic States are sandy plains on which is a valuable growth of southern or long-leafed pine, *Pinus palustris.*

> The "pine *barren*" is traversed by several excellent roads, and a morning ride or drive while the delicate haze still lingers among the forest of stems, and the air is full of the fresh scent of the pine woods, is not easily forgotten. *Fortnightly Rev.* (N. S.), XXXIX. 178.
>
> To fertilize especially the *barrens* of Surrey and Berkshire. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 100.

barren† (bar'en), *v. t.* [< *barren, a.*] To render barren or unproductive.

barrener (bar'en-ėr), *n.* [< *barren, a.*, 1 (*d*).] A cow not in calf for the year.

barrenly (bar'en-li), *adv.* Unfruitfully.

barrenness (bar'en-nes), *n.* [< ME. *bareynesse, barynes*, etc.; < *barren* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being barren. (*a*) Incapability of procreation; want of the power of conception.

> I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenness*
> In wedlock a reproach. *Milton*, S. A., l. 352.

(*b*) Want of fertility; total or partial sterility; infertility: as, the *barrenness* of the land. (*c*) Want of the power of producing anything; want of instructiveness, suggestiveness, interest, or the like; want of matter: as, "*barrenness* of invention," *Dryden.*

> And this leads me to wonder why Lisideius and many others should cry up the *barrenness* of the French plots, above the variety and copiousness of the English.
> *Dryden*, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.
>
> The *barrenness* of his fellow students forced him generally into other company at his hours of entertainment.
> *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 19.

(*d*) Defect of emotion, sensibility, or fervency.

> The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a *barrenness* of devotion. *Jer. Taylor.*

barren-spirited (bar'en-spir″i-ted), *a.* Of a poor or mean spirit. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 1.

barrenwort (bar'en-wėrt), *n.* [< *barren* + *wort*[1].] The common name of *Epimedium*, a genus of low herbaceous plants, of the family *Berberidaceæ*, having creeping roots and many stalks, each of which has three flowers. The only European species is *E. alpinum.* Species occur also in central Asia and Japan.—**American barrenwort,** *Vancouveria hexandra*, a nearly allied species found in Oregon.

barret[1]†, *n.* [< F. *barrette* (= Sp. *barreta*), dim. of *barre*, a bar: see *bar*[1].] A little bar.

barret[2] (bar'et), *n.* [Also *baret*, < F. *barrette* = Pr. *barreta, berreta* = Sp. *birreta* = It. *berretta:* see *biretta* and *birrus.*] **1.** Same as *biretta.*—**2.** A sort of ancient military cap or headpiece. *Scott.* Also called *barret-cap.*

barret[3]†, *n.* See *barrat.*

barret-cap (bar'et-kap), *n.* Same as *barret*[2], 2.

> Old England's sign, St. George's cross,
> His *barret-cap* did grace.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 16.

barretero (bar-e-tā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < *barreta*, dim. of *barra*, a bar, crowbar: see *barret*[1].] A miner who wields a crowbar, wedge, or pick.

> The ores . . . are so soft that a single *barretero* can throw down many tons a day.
> *L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 73.

barretor, barretry, etc. See *barrator*, etc.

barrette (bä-ret'), *n.* [F.: see *barret*[1].] A clasp for holding up a woman's hair, as when drawn up from the back of the neck.

barricade (bar-i-kād'), *n.* [First in the form *barricado* (after Sp.), < F. *barricade* = It. *barricata*, < Sp. Pg. *barricada*, a barricade, lit. made of barrels, < *barrica* (= F. *barrique*), a barrel, prob. < *barra*, a bar: see *bar*[1], and cf. *barrel.*] **1.** A hastily made fortification of trees, earth, paving-stones, palisades, wagons, or anything that can obstruct the progress of an enemy or serve for defense or security.

> Ev'n tho' thrice again
> The red fool-fury of the Seine
> Should pile her *barricades* with dead.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxxvii.

2. A temporary barrier of any kind designed to obstruct passage into or through a space intended to be kept free for a particular use.—**3.** Any bar or obstruction; that which defends.

> There must be such a *barricade* as would greatly annoy or absolutely stop the currents of the atmosphere.
> *Derham.*

4†. In *naval arch.*, a strong wooden rail, supported by stanchions, extending across the foremost part of the quarter-deck, in ships of war, and backed with ropes, mats, pieces of old cable, and full hammocks, as a protection against small shot in time of action.=**Syn.** *Bar*, etc. See *barrier.*

barricade (bar-i-kād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barricaded*, ppr. *barricading.* [< *barricade, n.*] **1.** To obstruct or block (a path or passage) with a barricade.—**2.** To block or render impassable.

> Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet,
> And the mix'd hurry *barricades* the street.
> *Gay*, Trivia, iii.

3. To shut in and defend with a barricade; hem in.

> He is so *barricado'd* in his house,
> And arm'd with guard still.
> *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, i. 1.

Also formerly *barricado.*

barricader (bar-i-kā'dėr), *n.* One who barricades.

barricado† (bar-i-kā'dō), *n.* and *v.* Same as *barricade:* the older form in English use.

> Shall I have a *barricado* made against my friends, to be barred of any pleasure they can bring in to me?
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

barricot†, *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *barrica*, a cask, barrel: ★see *barricade.*] A small barrel or keg.

barrier (bar'i-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barier, baryer* (with term. accom. to mod. F.), < ME. *barrere, barere*, < AF. *barrere*, OF. *barriere*, F. *barrière* = Pr. It. *barriera* = Sp. *barrera* = Pg. *barreira* (ML. reflex *barrera*), < ML. **barraria*, a barrier, < *barra*, a bar: see *bar*[1].] **1.** In *fort.*, anything, as a palisade or stockade, designed to obstruct entrance into a fortified place.—**2.** *pl.* The palisades or railing surrounding the ground where tourneys and justs were carried on; hence, the sports themselves (formerly sometimes with the plural in a singular sense).

> Deny me not to stay
> To see a *barriers* prepared to-night.
> *Webster*, White Devil, iv. 4.
>
> The young Earl of Essex and others among them entertained her majesty with tiltings and tourneys, *barriers*, mock fights, and such like arts. *Oldys*, Sir W. Raleigh.

3. Any obstruction; anything which hinders approach, attack, or progress; anything standing in the way; an obstacle: as, to build a wall as a *barrier* against trespassers; constitutional *barriers.*

> Constantly strengthening the *barriers* opposed to our passions. *Bp. Porteous*, Works, II. iv.
>
> A *barrier* to defend us from popery.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1685.

4. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country.

> The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace.
> *Swift.*

5. A limit or boundary of any kind; a line of separation.

> I was persuaded that when once that nice *barrier* which marked the boundaries of what we owed to each other should be thrown down, it might be propped again, but could never be restored. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 213.

6. The gate, in towns on the continent of Europe, at which local revenue duties are collected. —**7.** In China, a subordinate customs station placed on an inland trade-route for the collection of duties on goods in transit.—**8.** In *coal-mining*, a solid block of coal left unworked between two collieries, for security against the accidents which might occur in consequence of communication between them. [Eng.]—**Barrier Act,** the name given to an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1697, providing that no change can be made in the laws of the church without first being submitted to all the presbyteries for their judgment, and having received the approval of at least a majority of them. The Barrier Act is held both by the Established and by the Free Church as of high importance, and analogous regulations have been adopted by other Presbyterian churches.—**Barrier reef.** See *reef.*—**Barrier system,** in North of England *coal-mining*, a method of working a coal-mine by pillar and stall, when solid masses or barriers of coal are left between the working-places.—**Barrier treaty,** a treaty fixing the frontier of a country; especially, the treaty signed at Antwerp, Nov. 15, 1715, by Austria, Great Britain, and the Nether-

lands, determining the relations of the Dutch and the Austrians in the strategic towns of the Low Countries. =Syn. 3. *Bar*, *Barrier*, *Barricade*. *Bar* is the most general, and takes almost all the many figurative meanings. *Barrier* is also full in figurative meaning. *Barricade* is confined strictly to obstructions set with the specific intention of stopping passage, as in streets and narrow passes.

My spirit beats her mortal *bars*.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

The *barriers* which they builded from the soil
To keep the foe at bay. *Bryant*, The Prairies.

The Milanese threw up *barricades* at their leisure, and still the Austrian government remained passive spectators of this defiance of the Imperial authority.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 77.

barrier (bar'i-ėr), *v. t.* [< *barrier*, *n.*] To shut in or off with a barrier.

barrier-gate (bar'i-ėr-gāt), *n.* A gate which closes the entrance through a stockade or barrier.

barrigudo (bar-i-gō'dō), *n.* [Sp. Pg., big-bellied, < *barriga*, belly; of uncertain origin.] The Brazilian name for several monkeys of the genus *Lagothrix*. They are the largest of South American monkeys, one measuring 53 inches in length, of which ★the tail constituted 26.

barring[1] (bär'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bar*[1].] In *mining*, timber used for supporting the roof or sides of shafts. [Eng.]

barring[2] (bär'ing), *ppr.* as *prep.* [Prop. ppr. of *bar*[1].] Excepting; leaving out of the account; apart from: as, *barring* accidents, I shall be there. [Colloq.]

Little writing-desks, constructed after the fashion of those used by the judges of the land, *barring* the French polish. *Dickens.*

barring-out (bär'ing-out'), *n.* Exclusion from a place by means of locks or bars; specifically, the act of excluding a schoolmaster from school by barricading the doors and windows: a boyish sport indulged in at Christmas in Great Britain, now nearly obsolete, and sometimes practised for mischief in parts of the United States.

Revolts, republics, revolutions, most
No graver than a schoolboys' *barring-out*.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

barris (bar'is), *n.* A name given on the Guinea coast to the chimpanzee, and also to the man-★drill.

barrister (bar'is-tėr), *n.* [First in the 16th century, written *barrester*, *barester*, later *barraster*, *barrister* (NL. *barrasterius*), < *barre*, *bar* (*bar*[1], *n.*) + *-ster*, the term. being appar. assimilated to that of *sophister*, etc.] A counselor or an advocate learned in the law, admitted to plead at the bar in protection and defense of clients: called in full a *barrister at law*. The term is more especially used in England and Ireland, the corresponding term in Scotland being *advocate* and in the United States *counselor at law*. In England barristers alone are admitted to plead in the superior courts. They must previously have belonged to one of the inns of court, and are divided into *utter* or *outer barristers*, who plead without the bar, and *queen's* (or *king's*) *counsel* or *serjeants at law*, who plead within the bar.

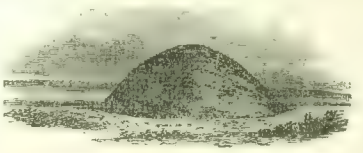
After applying himself to the study of the law Bacon was admitted in his twenty-second year (1582) as an *Utter Barrister* of Gray's Inn. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 15.

Inner barrister. Same as *bencher*, 1.

bar-roll (bär'rōl), *n.* A bookbinders' tool, of circular form, that makes a broad, flat line on the sides or backs of books.

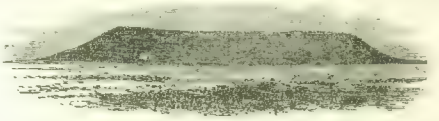
bar-room (bär'röm), *n.* A room in a public house, hotel, restaurant, or other place of resort, containing a bar or counter where liquors or other refreshments are served.

barrow[1] (bar'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barow*, *barrough* (mod. dial. *bargh*, *barf*, q. v., also *berry*[2]); < ME. *berw*, *berug*, *berg*, *bergh*, *beoruh* (also, with vowel appar. affected by association with other words, *borw*, *borgh*, *burgh*, etc., whence the mod. form with differentiated meaning *barrow*[4], q. v.), < AS. *beorg*, *beorh* = OS. *berg* = OFries. *berg*, *berch* = D. *berg* = OHG. *berg*, MHG. *berc*, G. *berg* (> E. *berg* in *iceberg*) = Sw. *berg* = Dan. *bjærg* = Goth. **bairgs* (in deriv. *bairgahei*, a mountainous district), a hill, mountain, = Icel. *berg*, *bjarg*, a rock, precipice, = OIr. *brigh*, Ir. *bri* = W. *bre* = Bret. *bre*, a mountain, hill (cf. W. *bry*, high), = OBulg. *brěgŭ* = Serv. *brijeg* = Bohem. *brch* = Pol. *brzeg* = Russ. *beregŭ*, shore, bank; cf. Zend *berezanh*, a height, *berezant*, high, = Skt. *brihant*, strong, mighty, lofty, ppr. of √ *brih*, *barh*, be thick, be strong. The orig. notion is that of a height, and there is no connection with AS. *beorgan*, etc., cover: see *bury*[1].] 1†. A hill or mountain: originally applied to hills or mountains of any height, even the greatest, but later restricted to lower elevations. In this sense the word survives only in provincial use or as a part of local names in England.—2. A mound; a heap. [Prov. Eng.] In particular—3. A mound of earth or stones raised over a grave; a sepulchral mound; a tumulus. Barrows are among the most important monuments of primitive antiquity. They are found in Great Britain and other dis-



Bowl Barrow.

tricts of Europe, and in North America and Asia. They are distinguished, according to their peculiarities of form and construction, as *long*, *broad*, *bowl*, *bell*, *cone*, etc., *barrows*. In the more ancient barrows of England the bodies are found lying extended, with implements and weapons of stone or bone beside them. In barrows of later date the implements are of bronze, and sometimes, though



Long Barrow.

rarely, of iron, while the remains are often inclosed in a stone or earthenware cist and doubled up. Where the body was burned the ashes were usually deposited in an urn. Barrow-burial is supposed not to have been abandoned in Great Britain until the eighth century. In England, Wilts and Dorset are the counties in which barrows most abound. Stone barrows in Scotland are called *cairns*. The numerous barrows of North America are generally classed along with other ancient earthworks as *mounds*, or distinguished as *burial-mounds*.

Whilst the term tumulus is almost exclusively used in speaking of the sepulchral mounds of the ancient Greeks, and the conical mounds formed by the Romans, adjoining their camps and stations, to serve as land-marks and watching-stations, it is used indifferently with the word *barrow* to designate the sepulchral mounds of the ancient inhabitants of this and other northern countries.
Audsley, III. 18.

A long street climbs to one tall-tower'd mill;
And high in heaven behind it a gray down
With Danish *barrows*. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

4. A burrow or warren. See *burrow*[2], *berry*[2].

The coney-*barrow* of Lincoln's Inn is now covered by smooth lawns. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXII. 587.

barrow[2] (bar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *barrow*, *barow*, *barowe*, *barewe*, *barwe*, < AS. *bearwe*, *bærwe*, *bearuwe*, *bearewe* = E. Fries. *barwe* = MD. *berve*, *berie*, D. *berrie* = MHG. **bere*, **ber* (in comp. MHG. *rade-ber*, G. *radberge*, *radbürge*, dial. *rade-berre*, a wheelbarrow) = Icel. *börur*, *böror*, *barar*, pl., = Dan. *bör*, a barrow, lit. 'bars' or 'poles,' being orig. a plur. of AS. *bearu*, etc., a wood, also prob. a tree, branch, or bar: see *bar*[1] and *barrow*[4].] 1. A flat, rectangular frame used by two or more men in carrying a load; formerly, any such frame, as a stretcher or bier; specifically, a flat rectangular frame of bars or boards, with projecting shafts or handles (in England called *trams*) at both ends, by which it is carried: usually called a *hand-barrow*.—2. A similar frame, generally used in the form of a shallow box with either flaring or upright sides, and supported in front formerly by two wheels, now by a single small wheel inserted between the front shafts, and pushed by one man, who supports the end opposite to the wheel by means of the rear shafts: usually called a *wheelbarrow*.—3. A frame or box of larger size, resting on an axle between two large wheels, and pushed or pulled by means of shafts at one end; a hand-cart: as, a costermonger's *barrow*. [Local Eng. (London) and Scotch.]—4. A barrowful; the load carried in or on a barrow.

Have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal; and to be thrown in the Thames?
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

5. In salt-works, a wicker case in which the salt is put to drain.—6. The egg-case of a skate or a ray: so called from its resemblance to a hand-barrow.

barrow[2] (bar'ō), *v. t.* [< *barrow*[2], *n.*] To wheel or convey in a barrow: as, to *barrow* coal in a pit.

barrow[3] (bar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *barow*, *barowe*, *baru*, < AS. *bearg*, *bearh* = Fries. *baerg* = D. *barg*, *berg* = OHG. *barg*, *barug*, MHG. *barc*, G. *barch* = Icel. *börgr*, a castrated boar. Not connected, as sometimes suggested, with L. *verres*, a boar, Skt. *varāha*, a boar. Cf. *hog*, of the same orig. sense.] A castrated boar. Also called *barrow-pig* or *barrow-hog*. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

I say "gentle," though this *barrow* grunt at the word.
Milton, Colasterion.

barrow[4] (bar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *berwe*, < AS. *bearu*, a grove, = Icel. *börr*, a tree, = Goth. **barwa-*, a tree, etc. (see *bar*[1]), prob. ult. from AS. *beran*, etc., E. *bear*[1], *v.*] A wood or grove: a word surviving only in English local names, as *Barrow*-in-Furness, *Barrow*field.

barrow[5] (bar'ō), *n.* [E. dial., also *barry*, *barrie*. Origin obscure, perhaps ult. < AS. *beorgan*, cover, protect.] Same as *barrow-coat*.

barrow-coat (bar'ō-kōt), *n.* [E. dial., also *barricoat*; < *barrow*[5] + *coat*.] A square or oblong piece of flannel, wrapped round an infant's body below the arms, the part extending beyond the feet being turned up and pinned. Also called *barrow* and *barry*.

barrowman (bar'ō-man), *n.*; pl. *barrowmen* (-men). A man employed in wheeling a barrow; specifically, in *coal-mining*, one who conveys the coal in a wheelbarrow from the point where it is mined to the trolleyway or tramway on which it is carried to the place where it is raised to the surface.

barrow-pig (bar'ō-pig), *n.* Same as *barrow*[3].

A *barrow-pig*, that is, one which has been gelded.
Dryden, Plutarch, II. 397.

barrow-pump (bar'ō-pump), *n.* A combined suction- and force-pump mounted on a two-wheeled barrow.

barrow-tram (bar'ō-tram), *n.* The tram or shaft of a wheelbarrow; hence, jocularly, a raw-boned fellow.

Sit down there, and gather your wind and your senses, ye black *barrow-tram* o' the kirk that ye are. Are ye fou or fasting? *Scott*, Guy Mannering, II. xiii.

barrow-truck (bar'ō-truk), *n.* A two-wheeled hand-truck; especially, such a truck for use in moving baggage or freight.

barrowway (bar'ō-wā), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an underground road on which coal is transported from the place where it is mined to the tramway. [Eng.]

barrulée (bar-ö-lā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *barruly*.

barrulet (bar'ō-let), *n.* [Also *barrulette*, dim. of AF. **barrule*, dim. of OF. *barre*, a bar: see *bar*[1].] In *her.*, a diminutive of the bar, generally considered as being one fourth of its width. It is never used alone. Also written *barrelet*. See *barruletty*.

barruletty (bar'ō-let-i), *a.* [< *barrulet*.] In *her.*, divided into barrulets: said of the heraldic field. See *barry*[2] and *barruly*.

barruly (bar'ö-li), *a.* [< AF. *barrulée*, < **barrule*, dim. of OF. *barre*, a bar: see *bar*[1].] In *her.*, divided into bars or barrulets: said of the field when divided into not less than eight parts; if the number is much greater, it is called *barruletty*. Also *barrulée*.

barry[1] (bar'i), *n.* Same as *barrow-coat*. [Prov. Eng.]

barry[2] (bä'ri), *a.* [< F. *barré*, pp. of *barrer*, bar: see *bar*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, divided into bars: said of the heraldic field. The number of divisions is always even and is always mentioned, as *barry of four pieces*, *barry of six*, etc.; if there are not less than eight divisions, the words *barruly* and *barruletty* may be employed. Also *barred*.—**Barry bendy**, divided into lozenges by the intersection of lines drawn barwise and bendwise. This is always supposed to be bendy dexter; when bendy sinister, it is written *barry bendy sinister*. Also *bendy barry*.—**Barry paly**, divided both barwise and palewise, and therefore either checky or billety. See these words.—**Barry pily**, divided both barwise and diagonally, the division forming piles across the field. It is more properly blazoned as *of piles barwise*, the number being mentioned.—**Barry wavy**, divided into waving bands of generally horizontal direction: said of the field. This charge is used to represent water in cases where a ship or the like is to be depicted as afloat.



Barry of six.

Barsac (bär'sak), *n.* [F.] A general name for the white wines made in Barsac, department of Gironde, France. All the Barsac wines are sweetish; but they have a certain bitterness, and sometimes a tarry or resinous flavor, which prevents their being luscious.

barse (bärs), *n.* [The original form of the word now corrupted to *bass* (see *bass*[1]); < ME. *barse*, < AS. *bærs*, *bears*, perch, = D. *baars* = MHG. *bars*, G. *barsch*, OHG. (with added formative) *bersich*, a perch; prob. akin to *birse*, *bristle*, q. v. Cf. Sw. and Dan. *aborre*, perch.] The common perch. [Local Eng. (Westmoreland).]

bars-gemel (bärz'jem″el), *n. pl.* [< *bars* + *gemel*, q. v.] In *her.*, two bars placed very near together, having more of the field above and below them than between them.



Bars-gemel.

bar-shear (bär′shēr), *n.* A machine for cutting metal bars. It consists of a very strong frame having a fixed lower blade and a vertically reciprocating upper blade, between which the bar is cut.

bar-shoe (bär′shö), *n.* A kind of horseshoe having a bar across the usual opening at the heel to protect a tender frog from injury.

bar-shooting (bär′shö″ting), *n.* The practice of shooting wild fowl from the bars of rivers and bays.

bar-shot (bär′shot), *n.* 1. Double-headed shot, consisting of a bar with a half-ball or round head at each end, formerly used for destroying masts and rigging in naval warfare.—2. In *her.*, two bullets or balls connected by a short bar like a dumb-bell.



Bar-shot.

bar-sight (bär′sīt), *n.* A form of rifle-sight. See *bar*[1], 16.

barsowite (bär′so-wīt), *n.* [< *Barsow(skoi)* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring as the gangue of blue corundum at Barsowskoi or Barsovskoi in the Ural. Its true nature is uncertain, but it may be identical with anorthite.

Bart. The contraction of *baronet* appended to a name: as, Sir John Doe, *Bart.*

bar-tailed (bär′tāld), *a.* Having the tail barred crosswise with different colors: as, the *bar-tailed* godwit, *Limosa lapponica.* See cut under *Limosa.*

bartender (bär′ten″dėr), *n.* A barkeeper; a waiter in a bar-room who serves out drinks and refreshments.

barter (bär′tėr), *v.* [< late ME. *bartren* for **barten*, **bareten* (the inserted *r* being due perhaps to the suffix of the OF. infinitive, or to dependence on the noun *barator*, *bareter*, etc.: see *barrator*), < OF. *bareter*, *barater*, barter, truck, cheat, < *barat*, *barate*, *barete*, barter, cheating: see *barrat.*] **I.** *intrans.* To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from buying and selling for money.

II. *trans.* 1. To give (one thing or commodity) for another of equivalent or supposed equivalent value: *with* a person, *for* (formerly *with*) a thing: as, to *barter* one's jewels *for* bread.

As my faith has once been given to you, I never will *barter* it *with* another. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

Rude people who were willing to *barter* costly furs *for* trifles. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 91.

2. To exchange, in general.—**To barter away**, to dispose of by barter, especially in an unwise or dishonorable way; bargain away: as, *to barter away* human rights for the patronage of the great.

He also *bartered away* plums . . . for nuts. *Locke.*

barter (bär′tėr), *n.* [< *barter*, *v.*] 1. The act of exchanging; specifically, the act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities.

All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and *barter.* *Burke*, Conciliation with America, 1775.

Article is exchanged for article without the use of money or credit. This is simple *barter.* *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1834.

2. The thing given in exchange.—3. An arithmetical rule by which the values of different goods are ascertained and compared.—**Syn.** 1. Dealing, trade, traffic, truck, interchange.

barterer (bär′tėr-ėr), *n.* One who barters or traffics by exchanging commodities.

bartery† (bär′tėr-i), *n.* [< *barter* + *-y.*] Exchange of commodities in trade; barter.

It is a received opinion that, in most ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or exchange of . . . commodities amongst most nations. *Camden*, Remains, Money.

barth (bärth), *n.* [A dial. form of **bargh*, AS. *gebeorg*, a defense, refuge, < *beorgan*, cover, protect. Cf. *berth*[2].] A warm inclosed place of shelter for young cattle.

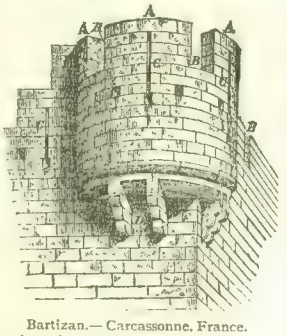
Bartholomew baby, day, etc. See the nouns.

Bartholomew-tide (bär-thol′ō-mū-tīd), *n.* The season near St. Bartholomew's day (Aug. 24).

Like flies at *Bartholomew-tide*, blind. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

Bartholomite (bar-thol′ō-mīt), *n.* [< *Bartholomew* + *-ite*[2].] 1. A member of the community of Basilian monks of the Armenian rite who took refuge in the West and were assigned the church of St. Bartholomew, in Genoa, in 1307. The community was finally suppressed in 1650. —2. One of a congregation of secular priests following a rule drawn up by Bartholomew Holzhausen, in Germany, in 1640. They spread to Hungary, Poland, and Spain, but, under this name, became extinct after 1700.

bartizan (bär′ti-zan), *n.* [Not found before Sir W. Scott, who uses the word frequently; prob. adapted from a corrupt Sc. spelling (*bertisene*) of *bretticing, bratticing:* see *bratticing.*] In *arch.*, a small overhanging turret, pierced with loopholes or embrasures, or with both, and projecting generally from an angle at the top of a tower, or from the parapet of a building or medieval fortification-wall.



Bartizan.—Carcassonne, France.
A, merlon; *B*, embrasure; *C*, loophole; *D*, machicolation. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

On battlement and *bartizan*
Gleamed axe, and spear, and partisan.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 20.

He pass'd the court-gate, and he ope'd the tower-grate,
And he mounted the narrow stair
To the *bartizan*-seat, where, with maids that on her wait,
He found his lady fair. *Scott*, Eve of Saint John.

bartizaned (bär′ti-zand), *a.* Furnished with a bartizan or bartizans. *Scott.*

Bartolist (bär′tō-list), *n.* A student of Bartolo, a famous Italian jurist (1314–57); one skilled in the law.

barton† (bär′tọn), *n.* [< AS. (ONorth.) *bere-tūn*, courtyard, manor, threshing-floor, < *bere*, barley, + *tūn*, inclosure: see *bear*[3], *barley*[1], and *town*, and cf. *barn*[1].] 1. The demain lands of a manor, not rented, but retained for the use of the lord of the manor. Also called *berwick.* —2. A farm-yard.

Spacious *bartons*, clean, well-wall'd around,
Where all the wealth of rural life was found.
Southey, Poet's Pilgrimage, iii. 41.

bartram, *n.* See *bertram.*

Bartramia (bär-trā′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., after the naturalist William *Bartram* (1739–1823).] A genus of sandpipers the type of which is *Tringa bartramia* of Wilson, now *Bartramia longicauda*, a common species of North America, variously called Bartram's sandpiper, upland plover, prairie pigeon, and quailly. It belongs to the family *Scolopacidæ* and subfamily *Totaninæ*, and is peculiar for the length and graduation of its tail.



Bartram's Sandpiper, or Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*).

baru (ba-rö′), *n.* [Malay name.] A fine woolly substance, used for calking ships, stuffing cushions, etc., found at the base of the leaves of *Saguerus pinnatus*, a sago-palm of the East Indies. Also called *ejú fiber.*

baruria (ba-rö′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, a morbid condition of the body characterized by the passage of urine of a high specific gravity.

barutine (bar′ọ-tin), *n.* [Prob. of Pers. origin.] A kind of silk manufactured in Persia. *Simmonds.*

barvel, barvell (bär′vel), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a corruption of **barm-fell*, < *barm*[1], lap, + *fell*[3], a skin.] A kind of leather apron. [Prov. Eng.]

barways (bär′wāz), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *barwise.*

bar-weir (bär′wēr), *n.* A weir which rises and falls with the tide, placed in a stream to prevent the return seaward of any fish which may have passed it.

barwin (bär′win), *n.* [Cf. Ir. Gael. *bar*, the sea.] A name applied in County Antrim, Ireland, to the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus.*

barwise (bär′wīz), *adv.* [< *bar*[1] + *-wise*[2].] In *her.*, in the direction of the bar, that is, horizontally across the field: said of the divisions of the field, and also of any bearing; thus, a sword *barwise* is a sword borne horizontally. Also *barways.*

barwood (bär′wụd), *n.* [Prob. so called because exported in bars; cf. *logwood.*] A red dye-wood obtained from Sierra Leone and Angola, Africa. It is the product of the tree *Baphia nitida*, and is found in commerce as a rough red powder, produced by rasping the logs. Its coloring matter is insoluble in water, but yields about 23 per cent. to alcoholic infusion. It is used for dyeing cotton yarns the brilliant orange-red known as *mock Turkey red* or *barwood red.*—**Barwood spirits.** Same as *tin spirits* (which see, under *tin*).

bary-. [L., etc., < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, = L. *gravis*, heavy, > E. *grave*[4], q. v.] An element in many words of Greek origin, meaning heavy, dull, hard, difficult, etc.

barycentric (bar-i-sen′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *κέντρον*, center.] Of or pertaining to the center of gravity.—**Barycentric calculus**, an application to geometry of the mechanical theory of the center of gravity, executed in two distinct ways, according as metrical or descriptive geometrical properties are to be investigated.—**Barycentric coördinates.** See *coördinate.*

baryecoia (bar-i-e-koi′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρυηκοΐα*, hardness of hearing, < *βαρύηκοος*, hard of hearing, < *βαρύς*, hard, + *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic.*] In *pathol.*, dullness of hearing; deafness.

baryglossia (bar-i-glos′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of speech; baryphonia. *Dunglison.*

barylite (bar′i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *λίθος*, stone.] A silicate of aluminium and barium occurring in white cleavable masses in Sweden.

baryphonia (bar-i-fō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *βαρυφωνία*, a deep voice, < *βαρύφωνος*, with a deep voice), < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, hard, + *φωνή*, voice.] ★In *pathol.*, difficulty of speech.

baryta (ba-rī′tą), *n.* [NL., formerly also *barita*, < *barytes*, q. v.] Barium oxid, BaO: also called *heavy earth*, because it is the heaviest of the earths, its specific gravity being 5.7. It is a gray powder having a sharp, caustic, alkaline taste, and a strong affinity for water, with which it combines to form barium hydroxid. It forms salts with the acids, all of which are poisonous, except the sulphate, which is quite insoluble in the juices of the stomach. The carbonate of baryta is much used in the preparation of beet-root sugar, and in the manufacture of plate-glass and of colors. Formerly called *baria.*—**Baryta-water**, a solution of the hydroxid of barium in water, used as a reagent in chemical analysis.

barytes (ba-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρύτης*, weight, heaviness, < *βαρύς*, heavy; the term. being associated with that of minerals in *-ites*, *-ite*[2].] 1†. Baryta.—2. The native sulphate of barium, $BaSO_4$, a common name for the mineral barite or heavy-spar. It is sometimes mined and ground in a mill, and used to adulterate white lead, to weight paper, etc. See *barite.*

barytic (ba-rit′ik), *a.* Pertaining to, formed of, or containing baryta.

barytine (bar′i-tin), *n.* [< *barytes* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *barite.*

barytocalcite (ba-rī-tō-kal′sīt), *n.* [< *baryta* + *calcite.*] A mineral consisting of the carbonates of barium and calcium. It occurs in monoclinic crystals, also massive, of a white, grayish, greenish, or yellow color.

barytocelestite (ba-rī″tō-sē-les′tīt), *n.* [< *baryta* + *celestite.*] A variety of celestite containing some barium sulphate.

barytone (bar′i-tōn), *a.* and *n.* [Also *baritone*; < It. *baritono*, < Gr. *βαρίτονος*, deep-toned, with grave accent, < *βαρύς*, heavy, deep, grave, + *τόνος*, tone: see *tone.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the quality of a voice or instrument intermediate between a bass and a tenor: as, a *barytone* voice. See II.

The voice [of the Hejazi] is strong and clear, but rather *barytone* than bass: in anger it becomes a shrill chattering like the cry of a wild animal. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 318.

2. In *Gr. gram.*: (*a*) Pronounced with the (theoretical) grave accent on the last syllable (see *grave, a.*); having the last syllable unaccented: as, a *barytone* word, such as *τόνος.* (*b*) Causing a word to be without accent on the final syllable: as, a *barytone* suffix.

II. *n.* 1. In *music:* (*a*) A male voice, the compass of which partakes of the bass and the tenor, but which does not descend so low as the one nor rise so high as the other. Its range is from the lower G of the bass staff to the lower F of the treble. The quality is that of a high bass rather than that of a low tenor. Frequently applied to the person possessing a voice of this quality: as, Signor S. is a great *barytone.*

Haunting harmonies hover around us, deep and eternal like the undying *barytone* of the sea. *Lowell*, Among *my* Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

(*b*) A stringed instrument played with a bow, resembling the viola da gamba, called in Italian *viola di bardone* or *bordone*. It had sometimes 6, usually 7, gut strings, stopped by the fingers of the left hand, and from 9 to 24 sympathetic strings of brass or steel, running under the finger-board. These were sometimes plucked with the thumb of the left hand. The instrument was a great favorite in the eighteenth century, and much music was composed especially for it. It is now obsolete. (*c*) The name usually given to the smaller brass sax-horn in B♭ or C.—**2.** In *Gr. gram.*, a word which has the last syllable unaccented.

barytone (bar'i-tōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barytoned*, ppr. *barytoning*. [< *barytone*, *n.*] In *Gr. gram.*, to pronounce or write without accent on the last syllable: as, to *barytone* a word.

barytrope (bar'i-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *τρόπος*, a turning: see *trope*.] A curve defined by the condition that, if a heavy body slides down an incline having this form, the pressure on the incline will follow a given law.

basal (bā'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< *base*[2] + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the base; constituting the base; fundamental.

The *basal* idea of Bishop Butler's profound treatise, The Analogy of Religion.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 28.

2. Pertaining to the base of a part or organ. (*a*) On or near the base: as, a *basal* mark. (*b*) Nearest the base: as, the *basal* joint, or the four *basal* joints of an insect's antenna.—**3.** In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the basalia. See *basale*.

The Elasmobranchii possess three *basal* cartilages, which articulate with the pectoral arch.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 38.

Basal cell. (*a*) A cell at the base of the segmented ovum of some embryos, as sponges: the opposite of *apical cell*. (*b*) In the wings of *Diptera*, one of the elongate cells near the base of the wing between the second and fifth or second and sixth longitudinal veins; they are numbered, the first being the one nearest the costal margin.—**Basal cleavage**, in *crystal.*, cleavage in the direction of a basal plane.—**Basal field, area, or space**, a portion of an insect's wing lying at the base, but very diversely defined in the different groups. In the *Lepidoptera* it occupies the whole width of the wing for about one fourth of its length, and in the fore wings of the *Noctuidæ* is limited externally by the anterior or extra-basilar cross-line. In the dragon-flies it is a small space at the extreme base of the wing, between the median and submedian veins, and bounded exteriorly by the arc or arculus, a small cross-vein. In other groups it is generally an indeterminate portion occupying about one third of the wing.—**Basal ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Basal half-line**, in the noctuid moths, a line extending from the costal border of the anterior wing, near the base, half way across the surface.—**Basal plane**, in *crystal.*, a plane parallel to the lateral or horizontal axes.—**Basal valve**, that valve in bivalves by which they adhere to other substances.

II. *n.* **1.** One of the basal joints of the branches of a crinoid, bearing the radials.—**2.** In *ichth.*, the basisphenoid. [Rare.]

basale (bā-sā'lē), *n.*; pl. *basalia* (-li-ă). [NL., < E. *basal*, q. v.] **1.** In *ichth.*, one of several cartilages which may compose the basis of the pectoral limb of a fish, and to which the series of radialia, or radial cartilages, is attached: as, the propterygial *basale*; the mesopterygial and metapterygial *basalia*. See *pterygium*, and cut under *scapulocoracoid*.—**2.** One of the bones which form the base for the pectoral fin; an actinost.—**3.** In crinoids, same as *basal*, 1.

A central piece, which probably represents the *basalia* of other crinoids. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 500.

basal-nerved (bā'sal-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.*, descriptive of leaves the nerves of which all proceed from the base.

basalt (ba-sâlt' or bas'âlt), *n.* [First in E. as L., *basaltes*; = F. *basalte*, < LL. *basaltes*, a late script error for *basanites*: see *basanite*.] A general name given to dark, basic, volcanic rocks of wide distribution and exhibiting great variation in composition. 'Basalt' is one of the oldest of rock names, and was originally applied to dark lavas homogeneous in appearance, and regarded as simple substances until chemical and microscopical researches revealed their complex character. Rocks of widely different composition are still grouped under this term, although many kinds have received special names. The constituents universally present are augite and magnetite or ilmenite. The most common associated minerals are lime-soda feldspar (plagioclase) and olivin, this variety being often known as *basalt proper* or *common basalt*. In place of plagioclase may occur orthoclase, leucite, or other minerals, and olivin may be absent. Ultra-basic lavas, consisting largely of augite, olivin, and magnetite, are also included under basalt by many petrographers. Basalts exhibit a great variety of textures, the more coarsely crystalline being called *dolerite* and the medium-grained *anamesite*. Basalt displays columnar structure more frequently and in greater perfectness than any other rock. Remarkable formations of columnar basalt occur at the Giant's Causeway on the northeast coast of Ireland, and at Fingal's Cave in the island of Staffa, Scotland.—**Basalt ware**, a kind of stoneware made by Josiah Wedgwood and his successors. It is usually black, colored throughout the paste, and has a dull gloss: hence also called *black ware*. Articles made of it are much admired.


Columnar Basalt.

basaltic (ba-sâl'tik), *a.* [< *basalt* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt; of the nature of or resembling basalt: as, *basaltic* lava.

basaltiform (ba-sâl'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *basaltes*, basalt, + *forma*, shape.] Of the form of prismatic basalt; columnar.

basalting (ba-sâl'ting), *n.* [< *basalt* + *-ing*[1].] A process of making paving- and building-blocks from the scoriæ of blast-furnaces.

basaltoid (ba-sâl'toid), *a.* [< *basalt* + *-oid*.] Allied in appearance or nature to basalt; resembling basalt.

basan, basane (baz'an, ba-zān'), *n.* [Also *bazan, basin, bazin*, and more corruptly *basil, bazil*; < F. *basane, bazane* (Cotgrave), < Sp. Pg. *badana* (ML. *bedane*), a tanned sheepskin, < Ar. *bitānah*, lining.] Sheepskin tanned in oak- or larch-bark, and used for bookbinding, etc. It is distinguished from *roan*, which is tanned in sumac.

basanite (bas'a-nīt), *n.* [< L. *basanites* (sc. *lapis*, stone), < Gr. **βασανίτης* (sc. *λίθος*, stone), < *βάσανος*, a dark stone used as a touchstone for gold; prob. so named from *Bashan*, Heb. *Bāshān*.] A silicious rock or jasper, of a velvety-black color, used as a touchstone for determining the amount of alloy in gold. The touchstone was formerly extensively used, but is now much less common. See *touchstone* and *touch-needle*.

bas-bleu (bä-blė'), *n.* [F., blue-stocking: *bas*, abbr. of *bas de chausses*, nether-stock, stocking (see *base*[1]); *bleu*, blue: a translation of the E. term.] Same as *blue-stocking*, 1.

bas-chevalier†, *n.* [A fictitious term, based on a false etymology of *bachelor*; < F. *bas*, low, inferior (see *base*[1]), + *chevalier*: see *chevalier*.] One of a class of low or inferior knights, by bare tenure of a military fee, as distinguished from bannerets and baronets. *Phillips*, 1706. [A spurious term, without historical support.]

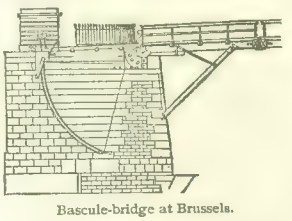
bascinet, *n.* See *basinet*.

Bascuence†, *n.* The Basque language.

basculation (bas-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *basculer*, swing, see-saw, < *bascule*: see *bascule*.] In *pathol.*, the movement by which a retroverted uterus is swung back into position.

bascule (bas'kūl), *n.* [< F. *bascule*, swing, poise, balance, see-saw, formerly *bacule*, appar. < *battre*, beat, bump (or *bas*, low), + *cul*, the posteriors.] **1.** An arrangement in bridges by which one portion balances another.—**2.** A form of bailing-scoop.

bascule-bridge (bas'kūl-brij), *n.* A drawbridge arranged with a counterpoise, so that, as the floor of the bridge is raised, the counterpoise descends into a pit prepared for it: the commonest form of medieval drawbridge. See *balance-bridge*.


Bascule-bridge at Brussels.

base[1] (bās), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bace*; < ME. *base, bass, baas*, < OF. (and F.) *bas*, masc., *basse*, fem., = Pr. *bas* = Sp. *bajo* = Pg. *baixo* = It. *basso*, low, < LL. *bassus*, low, short, thick; in classical L. found only as a cognomen, *Bassus*, 'Short.' Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bas*, = Corn. *bas* = Bret. *baz*, shallow; W. *basu*, make shallow, lower; Corn. *basse*, fall, lower, abate; but the Celtic terms may be from the L. In music, now generally *bass*: see *bass*[3]. As a noun, *base* of this origin (the lower part) is confused with *base*[2] (the supporting part).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Low; of small height: applied to things. [Archaic.]

The cedar stoops not to the *base* shrub's foot.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 664.

Hence—**2.** In *bot.*, of low or lowly growth: as, *base* broom; *base* rocket.—**3.** Low in place, position, or degree. [Archaic.]

By that same hole an entraunce, darke and *bace*,
With smoake and sulphur hiding all the place,
Descends to hell. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 31.

Men acting gregariously are always in extremes; as they are one moment capable of higher courage, so they are liable, the next, to *baser* depression.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 151.

4. Of little value; coarse in quality; worthless, absolutely or comparatively: as, the *base* metals (so called in contrast with the noble or precious metals).

The harvest white plumb is a *base* plumb.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 509.

Often has the vein of gold displayed itself amid the *baser* ores. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 15.

Hence—**5.** Fraudulently debased in value; spurious; false: as, *base* coin.

They were compelled to accept *base* money in exchange for those commodities they were forced to sell.
Goldsmith, Hist. Eng., x.

6. Low in scale or rank; of humble origin, grade, or station; wanting dignity or estimation; mean; lowly: as, *base* menials.

Base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen. 1 Cor. i. 28.

'Tis the plague of great ones;
Prerogatived are they less than the *base*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

7. Suitable to or characteristic of a low condition; depressed; abject: as, *base* servility.

I am fire and air; my other elements
I give to *baser* life. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

8. Of mean spirit; morally low; without dignity of sentiment: said of persons.

Base is the slave that pays. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1.

The *base* and abject multitude. *Junius*.

9. Showing or proceeding from a mean spirit: said of things.

Him that utter'd nothing *base*.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

The one *base* thing in the universe—to receive favors and to render none. *Emerson*, Compensation.

10. Of illegitimate birth; born out of wedlock.

Why bastard? wherefore *base*? *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

I din'd with Sr Robt Paston, since Earle of Yarmouth, and saw the Duke of Verneuille, *base* brother to the Q. Mother. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 23, 1665.

11. Deep; grave: applied to sounds: as, the *base* tones of a viol. See *bass*[3].

The silver sounding instruments did meet
With the *base* murmure of the waters fall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

12. In *old Eng. law*, not held or holding by honorable tenure: as, a *base* estate, that is, an estate held by services not honorable nor *in capite*, or by villeinage. Such a tenure is called *base* or low, and the tenant a *base* tenant.—**13.** Not classical or refined: as, "*base* Latin," *Fuller*.

No Muses aide me needes heretoo to call;
Base is the style, and matter meane withall.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 44.

Base bullion. See *bullion*.—**Base court.** See *base-court*.—**Base fee, infeftment, right,** etc. See the nouns.—**Base metals.** See *metal*.—**Syn.** Ignoble, vulgar, plebeian, mean, contemptible, despicable, abject, sordid, groveling, servile, slavish, menial, rascally, villainous.

II. *n.* **1**†. A plaited skirt, reaching from the waist to the knee, worn during the first half of the sixteenth century. In civil costume it was appended to the doublet, or secured to the girdle; it was also worn over armor.


Base of rich stuff, the border embroidered; beginning of 16th century.—From tomb of Maximilian I. at Innspruck.

2†. A skirt of plate-armor, corrugated or ribbed vertically, as if in imitation of the preceding. See *lamboys*. — **3**†. The skirt of a woman's outer garment. The word was used throughout the seventeenth and part of the eighteenth century.—**4**†. An apron.

With gauntlets blue and *bases* white.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 769.

Bakers in their linen *bases*. *Marston*.

5†. The housing of a horse: used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The *bases* and bardes of their horse were grene sattyn.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 1.

Or to describe races and games, . . .
Bases and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 36.

6. In *music*, same as *bass*[3].

base[1]† (bās), *v. t.* [< *base*[1], *a.*, but in first sense < F. *baisser*, lower, < *bas*, low, base. Cf. *abase*.] **1.** To let down; abase; lower.

The great warrior . . . *based* his arms and ensigns of state. *Holland*.

2. To lower in character, condition, or rank; degrade; debase.—**3.** To reduce the value of by the admixture of meaner elements; debase. [Rare.]

★ Metals which we cannot *base*. *Bacon.*

base[2] (bās), *n.* [< ME. *base, bas, baas,* < OF. *base,* F. *base,* < L. *basis,* < Gr. *βάσις,* a going, a stepping, a step, pedestal, foot, base, < √ *βα,* in *βαίνειν,* go, = L. *venire,* come, = E. *come.*] **1.** The bottom of anything, considered as its support, or the part of the thing itself, or a separate feature, on which the thing stands or rests: as, the *base* of a column; the *base* of a mountain.

For want like thine—a bog without a *base*—
Ingulfs all gains I gather for the place. *Crabbe.*

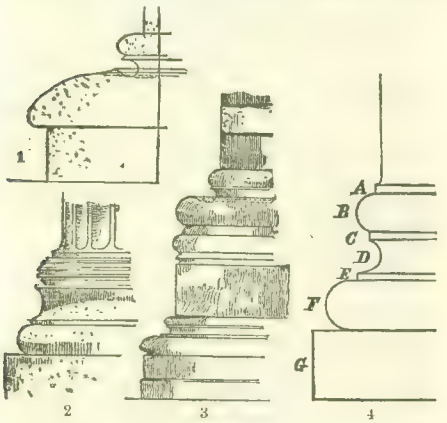
Against the *bases* of the southern hills.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Hence—**2.** A fundamental principle or groundwork; foundation; basis.

Antonio never yet was thief, or pirate,
Though, I confess, on *base* and ground enough,
Orsino's enemy. *Shak.,* T. N., v. 1.

Hereby he undermineth the *base* of religion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

3. In *arch.,* specifically—(*a*) The lowest member of a wall, either projecting beyond the face of the portion of the wall above it, or differing otherwise from it in construction, and often resting on a plinth, with or without intervening moldings. (*b*) The member on which



Bases.

1, from nave of Lyons cathedral, 13th century; 2, from eastern porch of Erechtheum, Athens, 5th century B. C.; 3, from nave of Orvieto cathedral, 13th century. 4, Attic base; *A, C, E,* fillets; *B,* upper torus; *D,* scotia; *F,* lower torus; *G,* plinth, or stylobate.

the shaft rests in columns of nearly all styles. It appears in most Egyptian forms, but is not present in the Greek Doric column, of which the shaft rests directly on the stylobate. In purely Hellenic examples of the Ionic and Corinthian the base consists of various combinations of moldings on a circular plan, without the awkward square plinth which was universally adopted by the Romans, and was generally retained in the elaborately molded bases of Byzantine and medieval architecture. See cut under *column.*

4. (*a*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.,* the extremity opposite to the apex; the point of attachment, or the part of an organ which is nearest its point of attachment: as, the *base* of a leaf; the *base* of a shell. The point of attachment of an anther, however, is sometimes at the apex. (*b*) In *zoöl.,* also, that part or extremity of anything by which it is attached to another of higher value or significance.—**5.** In *chem.,* a compound substance which unites with an acid to form a salt. The term is more properly restricted to the hydroxids of the metals or of electropositive compound radicals, but is also applied to certain metallic oxids and to some other substances, such as ammonia.

6. In *phar.,* the principal ingredient of any compound preparation.—**7.** In *crystal.,* same as *basal plane* (which see, under *basal*).—**8.** In *petrog.,* the amorphous or isotropic portion of the ground-mass of a rock. This may possess a certain amount of structure, rendering it distinct from glass, while not crystalline, when it is known as a *microfelsitic base.* If a true glass, it may be, according to the amount of devitrification products present, *microlitic, globulitic,* or *glassy.* In some recent andesitic lavas it possesses a peculiar appearance, so similar to felt that it is known as a *felt-like base.* The term *magma* (which see) has also been used by some writers as equivalent to *base.*

9. In *dentistry,* the setting for artificial teeth.—**10.** In *dyeing,* a substance that has an affinity for both the cloth and the coloring matter; a mordant.—**11.** In *fort.,* the exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the point or salient angle of one bastion to the point of the next.—**12.** In *geom.,* the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; the side opposite to the apex. The base of a hyperbola or a parabola is a line formed by the common intersection of the secant plane and the base of the cone.

13. In *arith.* and *algebra,* a number from the different powers of which all numbers are conceived as produced. The base of a system of arithmetical notation is a number the multiples of whose powers are added together to express any number; thus, 10 is the base of the decimal system of arithmetic. In the theory of numbers, the base of an index is a number which, being raised to the power represented by the index, gives a number congruent to the number whose index is spoken of. The base of a system of logarithms is the number which, raised to the power indicated by the logarithm, gives the number to which the logarithm belongs. The *Napierian base,* or base of the Napierian system of logarithms, is the number represented by the infinite series,

$$1 + 1 + \tfrac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{2.3.4} + \frac{1}{2.3.4.5} + \text{etc.}$$

It is 2.718281828459 +

14. In *her.,* the lower part of the field, the charges in which are said to be *in base.* It is sometimes considered as divided into dexter, sinister, and middle base, and the charges are blazoned accordingly. See *dexter* and *sinister.*

15. *Milit.:* (*a*) A tract of country protected by fortifications, strong by natural advantages, or for any other reason comparatively secure, from which the operations of an army proceed, or from which supplies are obtained: called distinctively the *base of operations* or the *base of supply.*

Base, in military operations, is simply a secure starting-point, or rather tract of country behind, in which an army is in comparative safety, and in which the stores and reserves of men for the force are situated. *Saturday Rev.*

(*b*) The rounded hinder portion of a gun, generally called the *base of the breech.* (*c*) A small light cannon used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.—**16.** In *surv.,* same as *base-line.*—**17.** The place from which racers or tilters start; a starting-post.

To their appointed *base* they went.
Dryden, Æneid, v.

18. An old game, played in various ways, in some of which it is still practised, and in all of which there are certain spaces marked out, beyond or off which any player is liable to be touched with the hand or struck with a ball by a player on the enemy's side. Forms of this game are known under the names of *prisoners' base, rounders,* and *base-ball,* under which last name it has become the national game of the United States.

After a course at Barley-break or *Base.*
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

19. One of the spaces marked off in the game of base or prisoners' base. See 18.—**20.** In *base-ball,* one of the four corners of the diamond. See *base-ball.*—**21.** That part of an electromagnetic apparatus which contains the helix, switch, and first and secondary binding-posts.—**Altern base, Attic base,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Organic bases.** See *organic.*—**Prisoners' base.** See *prisoner.*—**To bid the or a base†,** to challenge to a game of base, and hence, from the popularity of the game, to challenge to a trial of dexterity, skill, or strength, or to a trial of any kind; challenge generally.

To bid the wind *a base* he now prepares.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 303.

We will find comfort, money, men, and friends,
Ere long *to bid* the English king *a base.*
Marlowe, Edw. II., ii.

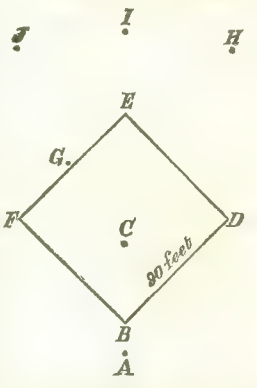
base[2] (bās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *based,* ppr. *basing.* [< *base*[2], *n.*] **1.** To form a foundation for. [Rare.]—**2.** To use as a groundwork or foundation for; ground; found; establish: with *on* or *upon:* as, all sound paper currency must be *based on* coin or bullion; he *bases* his arguments *upon* false premises.

It is *on* the understanding, and not *on* the sentiment, of a nation that all safe legislation must be *based.*
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 165.

base[3] (bās), *n.* Another form of *bass*[1] and *barse.* [Local Eng. (Cumberland).]

base-bag (bās'bag), *n.* In *base-ball,* one of the bags often used to mark first, second, and third base.

★**baseball** (bās'bâl'), *n.* **1.** A game of ball played by eighteen persons, nine on a side. A square plot of ground called the diamond, with sides 90 feet long, is marked off, at the corners of which are the bases, known as *home* or *home base* (B), *first base* (D), *second base* (E), and *third base* (F). The players on one side take their positions in the field, the *catcher* (A) just behind the home base, the *pitcher* (C) at a distance of 60 feet from the home base on the line from home to second base, the three *basemen* near first, second, and third base, the *short-stop* (G) between second and third, and three *fielders,* known as *right* (H), *center* (I), and *left* (J), at some distance behind and on each side of the second base. The pitcher pitches the ball over the home plate to the catcher. One of the other side, which is said to be *in,* or *at the bat,* takes a position by the home base, and tries to strike the ball as it passes him. If he knocks it into the air, and one of the other side catches it before it reaches the ground, the batter is *out* or retired, that is, retires from the bat, and another takes his place. Should the ball be batted outside the line from home to first or from home to third base continued indefinitely, it is a *foul,* and does not count unless it is caught before it touches the ground, in which case the batter is out. Should it strike inside these lines, the batter runs to first base, and then or later to second, third, and home base. If he reaches home base he scores a *run.* Should the ball be thrown to and caught by a player touching first base before the runner succeeds in reaching it, or should this base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of any of his adversaries while running from one base to another, he is out.



One player after another of the side which is "in" goes to the bat until three men have been put out. This constitutes half an *inning.* Nine innings make a game unless the score is tied, when extra innings are played until one side wins.

★**2.** The ball with which this game is played.

base-board (bās'bōrd), *n.* A line of boarding around the interior walls of a room, next to the floor.

base-born (bās'bôrn), *a.* Of base or low birth; born out of wedlock; of low or mean parentage or origin; spurious.

Thy *base-born* child, thy babe of shame. *Gay.*

It is justly expected that they should bring forth a *base-born* issue of divinity. *Milton,* Def. of Humb. Remonst.

base-bred (bās'bred), *a.* Of low or base breeding; mean; of discreditable origin.

As little souls their *base-bred* fancies feed. *J. Baillie.*

base-broom (bās'bröm), *n.* A name given to *Genista tinctoria,* with reference to its low stature.

base-burner (bās'bėr″nėr), *n.* A stove or furnace constructed on the base-burning principle.

base-burning (bās'bėr″ning), *a.* Burning at the base.—**Base-burning furnace** or **stove,** a furnace or stove in which the fuel burns at the bottom, and is renewed from a self-acting hopper or chamber above.

base-court (bās'kōrt), *n.* **1.** A secondary or inferior court or yard, generally at the back of a house, opposed to the chief court or main quadrangle; a farm-yard.—**2.** In *Eng. law,* an inferior court of justice, but a court of record, as a court-baron, court-leet, etc.

based† (bāst), *a.* [< *base*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Wearing or clothed in a base or skirt.

Based in lawny velvet. *Hall,* Hen. VIII., an. 6.

base-dance (bās'dâns), *n.* A slow dance in ¾ time, resembling the minuet.

When the said Morris is doone, then the gentillmen to com unto the women and make their obeisaunce, and every of them to taike oon by thand, and daunce suche *base daunces* as is apointed theym.
Quoted in *J. P. Collier's* Eng. Dram. Poetry, I., notes.

Basedow's disease. See *disease.*

base-hearted (bās'här″ted), *a.* Having a base, treacherous heart; deceitful.

baselard†, *n.* Same as *baslard.*

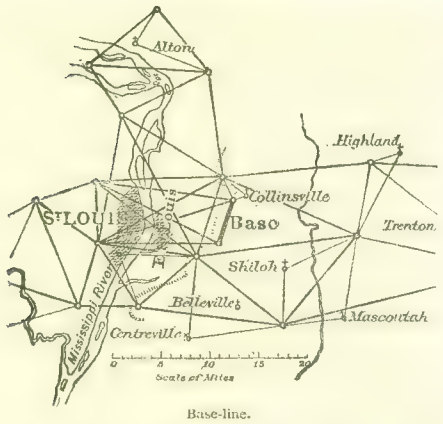
baseless (bās'les), *a.* [< *base*[2] + *-less.*] Without a base; having no foundation or support.

Like the *baseless* fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. *Shak.,* Tempest, iv. 1.

baselessness (bās'les-nes), *n.* The quality of being baseless, or without foundation; groundlessness.

base-level (bās'lev-el), *n.* In *geol.,* the ideal level surface with reference to which the erosive action of a stream is carried on.

base-line (bās'līn), *n.* **1.** A line adopted as a base or foundation from which future operations are carried on, or on which they depend or rest. (*a*) In *perspect.,* the bottom line of a picture, in which the foremost vertical plane of delineation cuts the ground-plane, on which the objects represented in the picture stand. (*b*) In *surv.,* any measured line forming a side of a triangle, the adjacent angles of which being measured, the relative position of the third vertex is determined; especially, in *geodesy,* a line measured with the utmost precision to serve as the origin of a system of triangles, and as the foundation for the computation of the length of their sides. In the process of triangulation, the angles of these triangles and the length of a single side (the base or base-line) being known, the lengths of all can be computed. In every great survey a number of base-lines are measured, each being from 3 to 10 miles in length.



Base-line.

(c) *Milit.*, a line, as of frontier, sea-coast, or forts, taken by an army as the base of operations, from which movements have their origin, and supplies of food, ammunition, and men are sent to the front, and to which the army may retreat in case of disaster. Also called *base*.

2. A line traced round a cannon behind the vent.—**3.** In the game of lawn-tennis, the end line of the court; the line from which the player serves the ball.—**4.** In *base-ball*, the line connecting one base with the next.

basely (bās'li), *adv.* **1.** In a base manner; meanly; dishonorably.

Warr'd he hath not,
But *basely* yielded upon compromise
That which his ancestors achiev'd with blows.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

2. In a base or mean condition; illegitimately; in bastardy.

Two Mitylene brethren, *basely* born. *Knolles.*

3†. At a low rate; cheaply.

Them that desire to look big, and to live *basely*.
Venner, Via Recta, iii. 52. (*N. E. D.*)

baseman (bās'man), *n.*; pl. *basemen* (-men). Any one of the three players who in the game of base-ball are stationed at first, second, and ★third bases.

basement (bās'ment), *n.* [= MLG. *basement, basiment, basment*, base, pedestal; cf. F. *soubassement*, formerly *sous-bassement*, < *sous*, under (< L. *subtus*, < *sub*, under), + **bassement* (in form after It. *bassamento*, a basement): see *base*[1] and *-ment*.] **1.** The lower or fundamental portion; a base. [Rare.]

Up from its deep reservoirs, from the mysterious *basements* of the mountain, wells the silent stream.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 322.

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) The portion of the elevation of a structure which performs the function in the design of constituting a support to those portions which come above it; especially, the substructure of a columnar or arched construction, but also the lowest member in the design of a wall, etc. Compare *base*[2], 3. (*b*) A floor or story which is wholly or in part beneath the surface of the ground, but is usually, as distinguished from a cellar, well lighted, and fitted up and used for household or other usual purposes.—**3.** The act of basing, or the state of being based. [Rare.]—**American basement house**, a house having its basement entirely or nearly below ground, so that the entrance is at about the street-level. The basement contains the cellars, and the ground floor the entrance-hall and kitchen, the parlor and dining-room being one flight above the entrance. [U. S.]—**Basement membrane**, in *anat.*, a delicate membrane, formed of flattened cells, which underlies the epithelium of mucous membranes, and covers that of secreting glands. Also *membrana propria*.—**English basement house**, a house having its basement and entrance situated as in the American basement house, but in which the basement contains the kitchen and cellar and the ground floor the entrance-hall and dining-room.—**French basement house**, a house having its entrance-floor raised several feet above grade, allowing the basement to have windows opening directly on the street, so that this entire story may be occupied with the kitchen and offices, the cellar being below. The other floors are arranged, with relation to the entrance, as in the English basement house. [U. S.]

basement-story (bās'ment-stō"ri), *n.* Same as *basement*, 2 (*b*).

base-minded (bās'mīn"ded), *a.* Of a low spirit or mind; mean; dishonorably inclined.

base-mindedly (bās'mīn"ded-li), *adv.* In a base-minded or dishonorable manner.

base-molding (bās'mōl"ding), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornamental molding at the base of any architectural feature, as a column, pedestal, or especially a wall.

basen†, *a.* [Appar. one of Spenser's made words. Cf. Sc. *bazed*, stupefied; D. *verbazen*, astonish.] Extended as with astonishment.

Stare on him with big lookes *basen* wide.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 670.

baseness (bās'nes), *n.* [< *base*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** The state or condition of being base or low in scale; meanness of grade; lowliness, as of birth or station.

Baseness of birth is a great disparagement to some men.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 347.

He mixing with his proper sphere,
She finds the *baseness* of her lot.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.

2. That which is base or low; anything of an ignoble grade or quality; meanness, as of relation or employment.

Some kinds of *baseness*
Are nobly undergone. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

I once did hold it a *baseness* to write fair.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

3†. Illegitimacy of birth; bastardy.

Why brand they us
With base? with *baseness*, bastardy?
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

4. The state or quality of being morally mean or vile; vileness; worthlessness.

Villains,
Whose *baseness* all disgraceful words made one
Cannot express!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 4.

Equal *baseness* lived in sleeker times.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

5. Of metals: (*a*) Liability to rust: opposed to *nobleness*. (*b*) Inferior or debased quality, the result of having been alloyed with a cheaper metal; spuriousness.

We alledged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined.
Swift.

6†. Deepness of sound.

The *baseness* or trebleness of tones.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 184.

basenet†, *n.* See *basinet*.

baseology (bā-sē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *phraseology*.] Fundamental philosophy. *Krauth.*

base-plate (bās'plāt), *n.* **1.** The foundation-plate of metal on which a heavy piece of machinery, as a steam-engine, stands; the bed-plate.—**2.** In *base-ball*, one of the plates formerly often used to mark the bases; hence, by extension, one of the bases.

base-ring (bās'ring), *n.* A projecting band of metal directly in front of the base of the breech in old pieces of ordnance, connected with the body of the gun by a concave molding.

base-rocket (bās'rok"et), *n.* A species of mignonette, *Reseda lutea*: so called from its rocket-like leaves and low stature.

base-running (bās'run"ing), *n.* In *base-ball*, the act of running from base to base.

bases, *n.* Plural of *basis*.

base-spirited (bās'spir"i-ted), *a.* Having a base or mean spirit; mean; cowardly.

bash[1] (bash), *v.* [E. dial. or colloq.; in popular apprehension regarded as imitative (cf. *bang, dash, smash*, etc.), but prob. of Scand. origin, assibilated form of *bask*[3] (now obs.; cf. dial. *basking*, a sound thrashing), < Dan. *baske*, slap, drub, Sw. *basa*, whip, drub, beat.] **I.** *trans.* To strike with a heavy blow; beat violently; knock out of shape. [Colloq. and prov. Eng.]

A woman, a whelp, and a walnut-tree,
The more you *bash* 'em the better they be.
Proverbial saying.

[The above proverb refers to the practice of beating walnut-trees when in bud with poles, or beating off the fruit, a proceeding which was thought to increase their productiveness.]

II. *intrans.* To strike; knock. [Colloq. and prov. Eng.]

bash[1] (bash), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *bask*, a blow, Sw. *bas*, whipping, beating; from the verb.] A blow that knocks out of shape, or leaves a dent. [Colloq. and prov. Eng.]

bash[2]**†** (bash), *v.* [< ME. *basshen, baschen, baisen*, by apheresis for *abashen*, etc., abash: see *abash*.] **I.** *trans.* To daunt; dismay; abash; confound; confuse.

She that *bash'd* the sun-god with her eyes.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be daunted, dismayed, or confounded.

His countenaunce was bold, and *bashed* not
For Guyons lookes, but scornefull eyeglaunce at him shot.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 37.

Make Venus' leman, arm'd in all his pomp,
Bash at the brightness of your hardy looks.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

2. To be abashed or ashamed; be put out of countenance.

bash[3] (bash), *v. t.* [E. dial.; perhaps another use of *bash*[1].] In *coal-mining*, to fill with rubbish (space from which coal has been taken). ★[S. Wales.]

bashaw (ba-shâ'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bassaw, basha, bacha* (F. *bacha*, It. *bassa, bascia*, ML. *bassa*), etc., < Turk. *bāshā* (Pers. *bāshā, bādshāh*), another form (perhaps after *bāsh*, head, chief) of *pāshā*, < Pers. *pādshāh*, a governor, prince, king: see *pasha*.] **1.** Same as *pasha*.—**2.** A grandee; an important personage; a bigwig. [Colloq.]—**Bashaw of three tails**, a bashaw or pasha of the rank indicated by that number of horse-tails borne upon his standard.

'Tis a very fine thing to be father-in-law
To a very magnificent *three-tailed Bashaw!*
G. Colman the Younger, Blue Beard, ii. 5.

bashful (bash'fûl), *a.* [< *bash*[2] + *-ful*.] **1†.** Wanting in self-possession; fearful; dismayed.

And *bashful* Henry depos'd, whose cowardice
Hath made us bywords to our enemies.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. Easily put to confusion; modest to excess; diffident; shy; sheepish. [Formerly used also in the sense of modest, unassuming, as a term of commendation.]

Come, you pernicious ass [to the page], you *bashful* fool, must you be blushing? wherefore blush you now?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

3. Indicative of, accompanied with, or proceeding from bashfulness.

The refusal which his cousin had steadfastly given him would naturally flow from her *bashful* modesty and the genuine delicacy of her character.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 95.

4†. Exciting bashfulness or shame.

A woman yet must blush when *bashful* is the case.
Mir. for Mags., p. 59.

bashfully (bash'fûl-i), *adv.* **1†.** Without self-possession; with misgivings.—**2.** In a bashful, modest, or shy manner.

bashfulness (bash'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being bashful; excessive or extreme modesty; timorous shyness; want of confidence. [Formerly, like *bashful*, a term of commendation, equivalent to *modesty*.

He full of *bashfulness* and truth.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Bulloigne, ii.]

We have in England a particular *bashfulness* in everything that regards religion. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 458.

=**Syn.** *Bashfulness, Modesty, Diffidence, Shyness, Coyness*, timidity, sheepishness. *Bashfulness*, literally readiness to be abashed, designates timidity and a disturbed state of feeling at meeting with others, or being brought into any prominence. It is natural and not unbecoming to the young, but with advancing years seems a defect; it is often a transient state of feeling. *Modesty* goes deeper into the character; it is either a proper and becoming distrust of one's self and one's powers, or a high-minded freedom from assurance and assumption; it is always an excellence, unless explicitly said to be excessive. *Diffidence* is a defect; it is an undue distrust of self, with fear of being censured for failure, tending to unfit one for duty. *Shyness* is simply a constitutional shrinking from contact with others; it is the result of sensitiveness. *Coyness* is shyness where advances are made by others; a shrinking from familiarity, perhaps in a coquettish way.

Yet unask'd,
His *bashfulness* and tenderness at war,
He set himself beside her.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

It is to be noted that *modesty* in a man is never to be allowed as a good quality, but a weakness, if it suppresses his virtue, when he has at the same time a mind to exert himself. *Sir R. Steele*, Tatler, No. 52.

As an actor, Mr. Cunningham obtained little reputation, for his *diffidence* was too great to be overcome.
Johnson.

For the very cause of *shyness* is an over-anxiety as to what people are thinking of you; a morbid attention to your own appearance.
Whately, Bacon's Essay of Discourse.

The laugh that guides thee to the mark,
When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, I. ix. 36.

bashi-bazouk (bash'i-ba-zök'), *n.* [Turk. *bashi-bozuq*, one who is in no particular dress or uniform, an irregular soldier or civilian, < *bashi*, head, head-dress, dress and appearance, + *bozuq*, spoilt, disorderly, bad, < *boz*, spoil, damage, destroy.] A volunteer and irregular auxiliary, serving in connection with the Turkish army for maintenance, but without pay or uniform. Bashi-bazouks are generally mounted, and because unpaid frequently resort to pillage. They are also at the command of municipal governors, and when detailed to accompany travelers or expeditions through the country they expect not only to be "found," but to be suitably rewarded with bakshish.

bashless† (bash'les), *a.* [< *bash*[2] + *-less*. Cf. *bashful*.] Shameless; unblushing. *Spenser.*

bashlyk (bash'lik), *n.* [Also *bashlik*, repr. Russ. *bashluikŭ*, a Caucasian hood or cowl.] A sort of hood or head-covering with long ends, usually made in one piece, worn in Russia. The best qualities are of a fine light-brown camel's-hair cloth

ornamented with silver or silver-gilt galloon. A similar article to which this name has been given is worn by women in the United States as a light covering for the head.

Hanging between the shoulders, and knotted around the neck [of the Daghestani] is the *bashlik*, or hood, worn during bad weather, this hood being of a crimson color.
O'Donovan, Merv, ii.

I considered that a light fur and a *bashlyk*—a cloth hood which protects the ears—would be quite sufficient to keep out the cold. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 21.

Bashmuric (bash-mö′rik), *n.* A dialect of Coptic, named from the district Bashmur of Lower Egypt, in the eastern part of the Delta: as, the *Bashmuric* version of the New Testament. Also *Basmuric*.

basi-. The combining form, in various scientific terms, of Latin *basis* (Gr. *βάσις*), base. See *basis*.

basia (bā′zi-ạ), *n. pl.* [Lit. kisses; pl. of L. *basium*, a kiss.] A name for erotic verses or amorous writings of any kind; anacreontics; sapphics: as, the *basia* of Bonnefons and Secundus.

basial (bā′zi-ạl), *a.* [< L. *basium*, a kiss, + *-al*.] Relating to or consisting of a kiss. [Rare.]

The innocent gaiety of his sister-in-law expressed itself in the "funny answers" and the *basial* salutation.
Quarterly Rev.

basi-alveolar (bā″si-al-vē′ō-lär), *a.* [< *basion* + *alveolar*.] In *craniom.*, pertaining to the basion and the alveolar point. Also *basio-alveolar*.—**Basi-alveolar length**, the distance between the basion and the alveolar point.—**Basi-alveolar line**, the line joining the basion and the alveolar point. See *craniometry*.

basiation (bā-zi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *basiatio(n-)*, < *basiare*, pp. *basiatus*, kiss, < *basium*, a kiss.] Kissing. [Rare.]

basiator (bā′zi-ā-tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *basiator*, a kisser, < *basiare*, kiss: see *basiation*.] The orbicular muscle of the mouth. Also called *orbicularis oris* and *osculatis*.

basibracheial (bā-si-brā′ki-ạl), *n.* In some mollusks, a piece like an inverted T, which forms a support to the base of the "arms" of the fore foot.



Head of Dandelion, showing basibracteolate involucre.

basibracteolate (bā-si-brak′-tē-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + NL. *bracteola* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having bracts at the base: applied especially to the involucre of a composite flower when it is surrounded at the base by a series of bracts, as in the dandelion.

basibranchial (bā-si-brang′ki-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *branchiæ*, gills, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the base or bony basis of gills or branchiæ, or to the corresponding visceral arches of abranchiate vertebrates.

II. *n.* A bone or cartilage forming the base of a branchia, gill-arch, or visceral arch. In birds, the basibranchial is the single median piece of the hyoid apparatus usually called *urohyal*. In typical fishes there are three basibranchials in a longitudinal row, beneath the foremost of which is the urohyal, and in front ★the glossohyal.

basic (bā′sik), *a.* [< *base*[2] + *-ic*.] **1.** Relating to a base; of the nature of a base; fundamental.

This *basic* principle runs through the literature of the past from the days of the Zend Avesta.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 373.

2. In *chem.*: (*a*) Performing the office of a base in a salt. (*b*) Having the base in excess; having more than one equivalent of the base for each equivalent of acid.—**3.** In *geol.*, containing a relatively small amount of silica: applied to crystalline rocks, as basalt: opposed to *acidic*.—**4.** In *anat.*, basal; basilar.—**Basic alum.** See *alum*.—**Basic blue.** See *blue*.—**Basic line**, in the spectrum, a name given by Lockyer to those lines in the spectrum of an element which, as the spectrum changes under increase of temperature, become continually more conspicuous. Certain of these lines being apparently common to the spectra of two substances (*e. g.*, cadmium and iron), it was inferred that they might belong to a common element present in both and liberated at the highest temperature.—**Basic lining**, a furnace lining made of basic material, especially calcined lime, dolomite, or magnesite.—**Basic process**, a metallurgical process by which certain impurities are absorbed in a basic slag. At present this term refers to the basic Bessemer and basic open-hearth processes of making steel. In addition to carbon, silicon, and manganese, the basic steel-making process removes phosphorus from the iron, while the acid process does not.—**Basic water**, water when, as in some cases, it appears to act as a base (hydrogen hydroxid).

basicerite (bā-sis′ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *Crustacea*, the second joint of the antenna, or long feeler, succeeding the coxocerite. In the crawfish (*Astacus*) it bears the scaphocerite (considered to represent an exopodite) and ischiocerite. ★See *Podophthalmia*.

basicity (bā-sis′i-ti), *n.* [< *basic* + *-ity*.] In *chem.*: (*a*) The state of being a base, or of playing the part of a base in combination. (*b*) The power of an acid to react with one or more molecules of a base.

Another way in which acids may be classified has reference to their *basicity:* they may be divided into monobasic, dibasic, and tribasic acids.
H. Watts, Dict. of Chem., I. 46.

basicranial (bā-si-krā′ni-ạl), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + NL. *cranium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the base of the skull.—**Basicranial axis.** See *axis*[1].

basidia, *n.* Plural of *basidium*.

basidigital (bā-si-dij′i-tạl), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *digitus*, finger, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the bases of the digits: applied to the metacarpal and metatarsal bones.

Each digit has a proximal *basi-digital* . . . bone, upon which follows a linear series of phalanges.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 31.

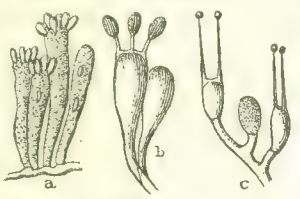
basidigitale (bā″si-dij-i-tā′lē), *n.*; pl. *basidigitalia* (-li-ạ). [NL.: see *basidigital*.] One of the basidigital bones; a metacarpal or metatarsal bone.

Basidiomycetes (bā-sid″i-ọ-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *basidium* + Gr. *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, mushroom.] The group of fungi in which the spores are borne on basidia, including the *Hymenomycetes*, *Gasteromycetes*, and most of the larger fungi known as mushrooms and toadstools. See cut under *basidium*.

basidiomycetous (bā-sid″i-ọ-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [< *Basidiomycetes* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Basidiomycetes*.

basidiospore (bā-sid′i-ọ-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *basidium* + Gr. *σπορά*, seed.] A spore borne on a basidium.

basidiosporous (bā-sid-i-os′pọ-rus), *a.* [< *basidiospore* + *-ous*.] Producing spores by means of basidia.



Basidia.

a, basidium of *Clathrus cancellatus*; *b*, of *Agaricus*; *c*, of *Lycoperdon cepæforme*.

basidium (bā-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *basidia* (-ạ). [NL., dim. of Gr. *βάσις*, a base.] In *bot.*, an enlarged cell in basidiomycetous fungi, arising from the hymenium, and producing by abstriction spores borne upon slender projections at its summit.

basifacial (bā-si-fā′shiạl), *a.* [< L. *basis*, base, + *facies*, face, + *-al*.] Relating to the base of the face, or of the facial, as distinguished from the proper cranial, part of the whole skull: applied to an anterior evertebral region of the base of the primordial skull, corresponding to the situation of the trabeculæ cranii, and consequently in advance of the notochordal region known as the basicranial. See cut under *craniofacial*.

This section of the primordial skull may be conveniently termed the *basi-facial* region, the trabeculæ forming a support for the forebrain.
Sutton, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1885, p. 577.

Basifacial axis. See *axis*[1].

basification (bā″si-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *basify:* see *-ation*.] In *chem.*, the act of basifying.

basifier (bā′si-fī-ėr), *n.* In *chem.*, that which basifies, or converts into a salifiable base.

basifixed (bā′si-fikst), *a.* [< L. *basis*, base, + *fixus*, fixed, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, attached by the base or lower end, as an anther upon the filament.



Basifixed Anthers.

a, *a*, anthers; *b*, *b*, filaments. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

basifugal (bā-sif′ū-gạl), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *fugere*, flee.] Receding from the base: in *bot.*, said of the growth of leaves which are developed from the base upward.

Two extreme cases may therefore be distinguished in leaves, although closely connected by intermediate forms: the predominantly *basifugal* or apical, and the predominantly basal growth.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 138.

basify (bā′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *basified*, ppr. *basifying*. [< L. *basis*, a base, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] In *chem.*, to convert into a salifiable base.

basigynium (bā-si-jin′i-um), *n.*; pl. *basigynia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *βάσις*, a base, + *γυνή*, a female.] In *bot.*, a stalk rising above the base of the flower, and bearing the ovary at its summit, as in plants of the genus *Cleome*. Also called *podogynium*, or more frequently *gynophore* (which see).

basihyal (bā-si-hī′ạl), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *hy(oid)* + *-al*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *vertebrate anat.*, the distal bony element of the second postoral visceral arch, or hyoidean apparatus, represented in human anatomy by the so-called body of the hyoid bone, bearing two pairs of horns or cornua; in general, the basis or body proper of the hyoid arch; the basihyoid. See cut under *skull*.—**2.** In *ichth.*, the segment of the branchiostegal arch next to the basibranchial and urohyal. It is generally double, or composed of two pieces on each side.

II. *a.* Relating to the basis or body of the hyoid bone or hyoid arch.

basihyoid (bā-si-hī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + E. *hyoid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the basihyal.

II. *n.* Same as *basihyal*.

basil[1] (baz′il), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bazil*, *bassel*, < ME. *basile*, < OF. *basile*, mod. F. *basilic* = It. *basilico*, < ML. *basilicum*, *basilicon* (cf. L. *basilisca*, a plant, also called *regula*, mentioned as an antidote for the bite of the basilisk: see *basilisk*), < Gr. *βασιλικόν* (sc. *λάχανον*, herb), basil, neut. of *βασιλικός*, royal, < *βασιλεύς*, king, a word of unknown origin.] A name of several labiate plants, especially of the genus *Ocimum*. *O. Basilicum*, a native of India, is much used in cookery, especially in France, and is known as sweet or common basil. Bush or lesser basil is *O. micranthum*. The holy basil of India, *O. sanctum*, is considered sacred to Vishnu, and rosaries are made of its wood. For the wild, stone, or field basil of Europe, see *basil-weed*. In the United States the name is given to other aromatic labiates, especially to species of *Kœllia*.

The ancients had a curious notion relative to the plant *basil* (O. basilicum), viz., that there is a property in *basil* to propagate scorpions, and that by the smell thereof they are bred in the brains of men.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 1st ser., VIII. 40.

He once called her his *basil* plant; and when she asked for an explanation, said that *basil* was a plant which had flourished wonderfully on a murdered man's brains.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Finale.

Basil-oil, an aromatic oil obtained from the roots of the basil. *McElrath*.

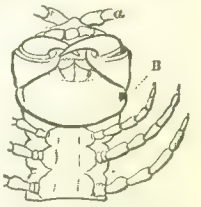
basil[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. (def. 1) *bassil*, < OF. *basile*, mod. F. *basilic*, a basilisk: see *basilisk*.] **1.** A large cannon throwing a heavy shot. See *basilisk*, 4.—**2.** [Perhaps in allusion to a cannon-ball.] An iron or fetter fastened round the ankle of a prisoner.

basil[3] (baz′il), *n.* A corruption of *bezel*.

basil[4] (baz′il), *n.* A corruption of *basan*.

basilad (bas′i-lad), *adv.* [< NL. *basil(aris)* (see ★*basilar*) + *-ad*[3].] To or toward the base.

basilar (bas′i-lạr), *a.* [= F. *basilaire*, < NL. ★*basilaris*, < L. *basis*, a base.] Relating to or situated at the base, especially of the skull.—**Basilar angle.** See *craniometry*.—**Basilar artery**, the artery formed by the junction of the vertebral arteries, and lying on the basilar process of the occipital bone.—**Basilar groove**, a smooth depression on the upper side of the basilar process.—**Basilar membrane** of the cochlea, a delicate membrane stretching from the lamina spiralis to the outer wall. It forms the floor of the canal of the cochlea, and supports the organ of Corti.—**Basilar process**, that portion of the occipital bone which lies in front of the foramen magnum.—**Basilar segment**, the compound and otherwise modified segment of the body of a centiped immediately succeeding the cephalic segment. It bears several pairs of appendages, and has been considered to be composed of four morphological somites.—**Basilar sinus**, or **basilar plexus**, the transverse sinus.—**Basilar suture**, in *anat.*, the suture between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the body of the sphenoid.—**Basilar vein**, a vein ascending from the base of the brain on the outer side of the crus cerebri and emptying into the vena Galeni.



B, Basilar Segment of a centiped (*Scolopendra*): *a*, antenna borne upon cephalic segment.

basilary (bas′i-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *basilar*.

basilateral (bā-si-lat′ẹ-ral), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al*.] Situated at the side of the base. Also *basolateral*.

Basileuterus (bas-i-lū′tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βασιλεύτερος*, more kingly, compar. adj., < *βασιλεύς*, king.] A large genus of tropical and subtropical American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Mniotiltidæ* and subfamily *Setophaginæ;* a group of pretty fly-catching warblers related to the common American redstart. Several of the Mexican species reach the lower Rio Grande, but most are more southerly. *B. rufifrons* is a characteristic example.

Basilian (ba-sil′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Basilius*, Basil the Great (died A. D. 379), < Gr. *βασίλειος*, lit. kingly, < *βασιλεύς*, king.] **I.** *a.* Relating to St. Basil the Great, a Greek father of the

Christian church in the fourth century, or to the monastic rule given by him.—**Basilian liturgy**, the liturgy of St. Basil. See *liturgy*.

II. *n.* **1.** A monk or nun belonging to one of the religious congregations following the rule of St. Basil. These comprise nearly all the Greek and Oriental monasteries, and are found in communion with Rome in Sicily, and in the Greco-Ruthenian and Armenian rites. Several Basilian monasteries in Spain were suppressed in 1835.

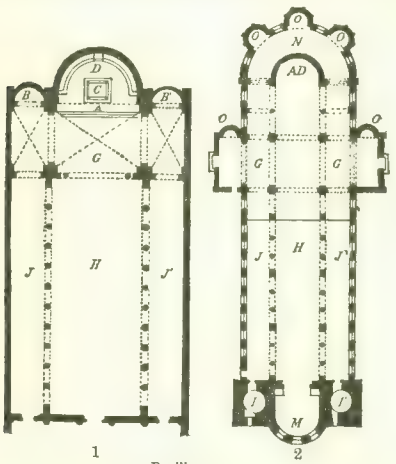
2. One of a congregation of priests devoted to the education of young men for the priesthood, founded in 1800 by the archbishop of Vienne, France. Their name is derived from their first house, in the parish of St. Basil in Vivarais. They have establishments in France, England, and Africa.

basilic (ba-sil'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *basilick*, < F. *basilique*, < L. *basilicus*, < Gr. *βασιλικός*, kingly, royal, < *βασιλεύς*, king.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Kingly; royal.—**2.** Of or pertaining to a basilica; basilican.—**Basilic vein**, the largest of the veins of the arm, formed by the junction of two ulnar veins with the median basilic vein, piercing the deep fascia a little above the elbow on the inner side of the arm, ascending in the course of the brachial artery, and ending in the axillary vein, before or after receiving the venæ comites of the brachial artery.—**Median basilic vein**, a short venous trunk at the bend of the elbow, crossing the track of the brachial artery, from which it is separated by the bicipital fascia, and terminating in the basilic.

Also *basilical*.

II. *n.* **1.** A basilica (which see).—**2.** In *anat.*, the basilic vein. See I.

basilica[1] (ba-sil'i-kä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βασιλική*, a basilica, prop. fem. (sc. *στοά*, stoa, or *οἰκία*, house) of *βασιλικός*, royal: see *basilic*. In sense 5 for *basilisk*, 4, *basil*[2].] **1.** Originally, the stoa in which the king-archon dispensed justice in Athens; hence, in *Gr. antiq.*, a frequent distinctive name for a stoa or portico.—**2.** In Rome, where such buildings were introduced about two centuries before Christ, a portico or hall recalling in plan or use the Athenian royal portico. Many of these halls of justice were appropriated for Christian churches, and new churches were built upon a similar plan, whence *basilica* became a usual name for a church. The typical plan of the basilica is an oblong rectangle, with a broad central nave separated from two side-aisles by rows of columns. Over the aisles are galleries. At the extremity of the building furthest from the chief entrance is a raised tribune, where sat originally the Roman pretor or judge and his assessors, and which naturally became the sanctuary of the Christian church. This tribune usually constitutes an apse of the width of the nave, projecting from the main body of the building, and covered with a vault on a semicircular plan. The Christian high altar, which has replaced the throne of the Roman pretor, stands properly in the center of the chord of this apse. Variations from the typical plan are of very common occurrence, such as the absence of an architectural apse; the presence of an apse at each end—a favorite arrangement, especially in early German churches of basilican plan; the duplication of the side-aisles; the carrying of an aisle around the apse; the presence of a transept between aisles and apse, or of minor apses on each side of the chief apse; and many others, often suggested either by accidents of position or by the exigencies of the Christian ritual.



Basilicas.

1, S. Pietro in Vincoli, Rome: a typical plan with the addition of a transept and of secondary apses. 2, S. Godehard, Hildesheim: a German form illustrating the western apse and other important variations from the typical plan. *AD*, apse; *B*, *B'*, secondary apses; *C*, high altar; *D*, bishop's throne; *G*, transept; *H*, nave; *I*, *I'*, towers; *J*, *J'*, aisles; *M*, western apse; *N*, aisle surrounding the chief apse; *O*, *O*, apsidioles.

3. Liturgically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a title conferred by the pope on a church without reference to its architectural arrangement, and carrying with it certain honors and privileges. In addition to the five major or patriarchal basilicas and the eight minor basilicas at Rome, the title is borne in this sense by other churches in all parts of the world, as the cathedrals of Paris and Rheims in France, and the cathedral of Notre Dame at Quebec.

4†. In the middle ages, a name sometimes given to the elaborate structures raised over important tombs, as that over the tomb or shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey: so called, according to Ducange, because these structures bore a resemblance to diminutive churches.—**5**†. A large piece of ordnance: probably same as *basilisk*, 4.

> The breaching artillery consisted of sixty-three guns, the smallest of which threw a ball of fifty-six pounds, and some few, termed *basilicas*, carried marble bullets of a hundred and twelve pounds weight. *Prescott.*

Basilica[2] (ba-sil'i-kä), *n. pl.*, also used as *sing.* [ML., < LGr. *βασιλικά*, neut. pl. of Gr. *βασιλικός*, royal (or, less prob., relating to Basil I.).] A code of laws of the Byzantine empire, adapted from the laws of Justinian in the ninth century, by order of the emperor Basil I. Also *Basilics*.

basilical (ba-sil'i-kal), *a.* [< *basilica*[1] + *-al*.] Same as *basilic*.

basilican (ba-sil'i-kan), *a.* [< ML. *basilicanus*, < L. *basilica*, basilica.] Pertaining to or resembling a basilica; basilic.—**Basilican ointment**, Same as *basilicon*.

basilicanism (ba-sil'i-kan-izm), *n.* Adherence to the basilican type of church.

basilicok†, *n.* [ME., also *basiliscok*, *baselycoc*, < OF. *basilicoc* (with appar. aug. term., prob. confused with *coq*, cock; cf. *cockatrice*), < *basilic*, a basilisk. Cf. *basilisk*.] A basilisk. *Chaucer.*

basilicon (ba-sil'i-kon), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βασιλικόν*, neut. (sc. *φάρμακον*, remedy) of *βασιλικός*, royal: see *basil*[1] and *basilic*.] An ointment named from its supposed "sovereign" virtues. It consists of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin, of each one part, and of olive-oil four parts. Also called *basilican ointment*.

Basilics (ba-sil'iks), *n. pl.* [E. pl., equiv. to ML. *basilica:* see *Basilica*[2].] Same as *Basilica*[2].

Basilidian (bas-i-lid'i-an), *n.* [< L. *Basilides*, < Gr. *Βασιλείδης*, a proper name, in form a patronymic, < *βασιλεύς*, king.] A follower of Basilides, a teacher of Gnostic doctrines at Alexandria, Egypt, in the second century. The Basilidians discouraged martyrdom, kept their doctrines as secret as possible, were much given to magical practices, and soon declined from the asceticism of their founder into gross immorality. See *Basilidianism*.

Basilidianism (bas-i-lid'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Basilidian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of Basilides and the Basilidians. Basilides taught that from a universal seed-mass containing the germs of all things and created by non-existent Deity (that is, the Absolute) were separated a subtile sonship mounting at once to the Deity, and a coarse sonship attaining a place near to but short of the highest by aid of the Holy Spirit, which acts as the firmament separating supermundane things from mundane. A third sonship, that needing purification, remained in the mass, from which also emerged the archons of the ogdoad and hebdomad. See *archon*. The gospel illumination came first to the son of the great archon, who instructed his father. From him it passed to the archon of the hebdomad through his son, and from the hebdomad to Jesus, the son of Mary. The spirit of Jesus ascended at his death to the highest God, leaving his soul in the hebdomad. When the whole of the sonship that remains in this lower world has mounted after Jesus to the highest place, the consummation of all things will come, and an oblivion called the great ignorance will descend on the whole world, even upon the two great archons, that all may remain in their natural place and not aspire after the unattainable. The gospel is the knowledge of these doctrines, and the spiritual are those only who are capable of understanding them. An exceedingly different system, known as *spurious Basilidianism*, was developed among the followers of Basilides. According to this there are 365 generations of angels occupying 365 heavens, each with its own archon, the lowest being the God of the Jews. Christ was the first-born, the Nous or intellect of the highest God, the unbegotten Father. All his work on earth is mere appearance or outward show, a docetic feature found in many earlier heresies.

basiliscine (bas-i-lis'in), *a.* [< L. *basiliscus*, a basilisk, + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to a basilisk.

basiliscus (bas-i-lis'kus), *n.* [L., a basilisk: see *basilisk*.] **1**†. A basilisk.—**2**†. [NL.] In *ornith.*, an old and disused name of the small crested or golden-crowned wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus*. It is known in many languages by names corresponding to "little king," as *kinglet*, *roitelet*, *königlein*, *regillo*, *regaliolus*, *regillus*, etc.; also *rex*, *senator*, *presbys*, *trochilus*, *orchillus*, *calendula*, etc. See *Regulus*.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of saurian reptiles, or *Lacertilia*, of the family *Iguanidæ* (formerly held to be of greater extent than now), characterized essentially by the presence of a continuous median dorsal crest along the back and tail, erectile at will. There are no femoral pores, and no gular sac, but a dilatable pouch on the head; the dentition is pleurodont. The mitered or hooded basilisk, *B. mitratus*, is especially remarkable for a membranous bag at the back of the head, of the size of a small hen's egg, which can be inflated with air at pleasure, and the function of which is analogous to that of the air-bladder of fishes. The other species have such hoods also, but of a smaller size. To this organ they owe their name, which recalls the basilisk of fable, though in reality they are harmless and exceedingly lively creatures. The species are inhabitants chiefly of Central America and Mexico, and peculiar to America, although one of the *Agamidæ* of Amboyna has been erroneously referred to the genus.



Hooded or Mitered Basilisk (*Basiliscus mitratus*).

basilisk (bas'i-lisk), *n.* and *a.* [Also, until recently, as L., *basiliscus;* < ME. *basilisk* (cf. also *basilicok* and F. *basilic*), < L. *basiliscus*, < Gr. *βασιλίσκος*, a little king, a kinglet (bird), also a kind of serpent, so named from a white spot resembling a crown on the head; dim. of *βασιλεύς*, a king.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A fabulous creature formerly believed to exist, variously regarded as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice. It inhabited the deserts of Africa, and its breath and even its look were fatal. In heraldry it is represented as an animal resembling the cockatrice, with its tail terminating in a dragon's head; hence formerly also called *amphisien cockatrice*, as having two heads. See *amphisien*.

> Like as the *Basiliske*, of serpents seede,
> From powrefull eyes close venim doth convay
> Into the lookers hart, and killeth farre away.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 39.

> There is not one that looketh upon his eyes but he dieth presently. The like property has the *basilisk*. A white spot or star it carieth on the head and settith it out like a coronet or diadem. If he but hiss no other serpent dare come near. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 21.

2. In *herpet.*, a lizard of the old genus *Basiliscus* (which see) in the widest sense.—**3**†. In *ornith.*, the golden-crested wren or kinglet. See *basiliscus*, 2.—**4**†. A large piece of ordnance: so called from its destructive power. It varied greatly in size and style at different times. In the fifteenth century it is spoken of as throwing stone balls of the weight of 200 pounds, and was therefore of prodigious caliber. D'Aubigné in his History speaks of them as carrying stone balls of 300 pounds, but it is not certain which standard he has in view. In the seventeenth century it was a smaller gun, but still one of the largest then in use. See *basilica*, 5.

> Awake, ye men of Memphis!—hear the clang
> Of Scythian trumpets!—hear the *basilisks*,
> That, roaring, shake Damascus' turrets down!
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., iv. 1.

> A *basilisco*, bore in inches 5, weight in pounds 4000.
> *Capt. J. Smith*, Seaman's Grammar.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the basilisk: as, a *basilisk* eye or look (a sharp, penetrating, malignant eye or look, like that attributed to the basilisk).

basilosaurid (bas″i-lō-sâ'rid), *n.* A cetacean of the family *Basilosauridæ*.

Basilosauridæ (bas″i-lō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Basilosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct zeuglodont cetaceans, typified by the genus *Basilosaurus* (or *Zeuglodon*), having the parietal, the frontal, and especially the nasal bones elongated, and the anterior nares opening forward. [According to the rules of zoological nomenclature, the operation of the law of priority requires retention of the name, though the creatures were not saurians.]

Basilosaurus (bas″i-lō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βασιλεύς*, king, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of large fossil cetaceans from the Eocene of the southern United States. The name was given under the erroneous impression that the creatures were reptiles, and was afterward changed to *Zeuglodon*. Also called *Polyptychodon* and *Hydrarchus*. See *Zeuglodontia*.

basil-thyme (baz'il-tīm), *n.* [< *basil*[1] + *thyme*.] A British mint, *Clinopodium Acinos*. It has bluish-purple flowers and a fragrant aromatic smell, "so excellent," Parkinson says, "that it is fit for a king's house."

basil-weed (baz'il-wēd), *n.* [< *basil*[1] + *weed*[1].] Wild basil, or field-basil, the common name for *Clinopodium vulgare*, a European labiate ★plant common in woods and copses.

basin (bā'sn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bason*, *basen*, < ME. *basin*, *bacin*, < OF. *bacin*, mod. F. *bassin* = Pr. Sp. *bacin* = It. *bacino* (ML. reflex. *bacinus*, *bassinus*) = OHG. *becchin*, *becchi*, MHG. *becken*, *becke*, G. *becken* (> Dan. *bækken* = Sw. *bäcken*), < ML. *bachinus*, *bacchinus*, *bacchinum*,

appar. for **baccīnus, *baccīnum*, prop. an adj. form, < *bacca*, a bowl ('vas aquarium': see *back*[3]), perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *bac*, a hollow, a hook, crook, = W. *bach*, a hook, = Bret. *bak*, *bag*, a shallow boat: see *back*[3]. Hence *basinet*.] **1.** A circular dish or vessel of greater width than depth, contracting toward the bottom, and used chiefly to hold water or other liquid, especially for washing, but also for various other purposes.

> Let one attend him with a silver *bason*,
> Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers, . . .
> And say, Will't please your lordship cool your hands?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

2. As much as a basin will hold; a basinful.—**3.** In the *arts* and *manuf.*: (*a*) In *hat-making*, a vessel filled with boiling water in which the loose mat of felted fur formed on the cone for a hat-body is dipped in the process of basining (see *basin*, *v. t.*), in order to shrink it to the proper size. Also called *sizing-kettle*. (*b*) A concave piece of metal on which glass-grinders form their convex glasses. (*c*) The scale or scale-dish of a balance when concave.—**4†.** A pair of hollow metal dishes clashed together like cymbals to produce sound: formerly beaten when infamous persons were exposed in a cart as a punishment.—**5.** A basin-shaped vessel hung by chains from the roof of a church, with a pricket in the middle for the serges. See *cerge*. When of silver, such vessels usually had a brass or latten basin within to catch the wax-droppings.—**6†.** The hollow part of a plate or dish.

> Silver dishes and plates . . . in the edges and *basins* of which was placed . . . gold medals.
> *Pepys*, Diary, July 21, 1662. (*N. E. D.*)

7. A natural or artificial reservoir for water. (*a*) A pond; a bay; a dock for ships. (*b*) In a canal, a space which enables boats to turn, or to lie and unload, without obstructing the passage of other boats. (*c*) The space between the gates in a dock.

8. In *geog.*: (*a*) A depressed part of the earth's surface, occupied by an ocean or lake. (*b*) The area drained by a river. The term is ordinarily used only when speaking of a large river, and then includes the entire area drained by the main stream and its tributaries. (*c*) An area which has no outlet to the sea; a closed basin. In the United States, the *Great Basin* is that portion of the Cordilleran region which has no such outlet, comprising an area of about 225,000 square miles. (*d*) A basin-shaped depression or hollow more or less inclosed by higher land.—**9.** In *geol.*, an area over which the stratified formations are so disposed as to show that they were deposited in succession within a basin-shaped depression of the original surface, thus giving rise to a series of beds which have a general dip toward a common center, especially near the edges of the area. In some instances the basin structure is very marked, as in the case of the Forest of Dean and Inde coal-fields. The geological basins of London and Paris are especially known and interesting. The rocks of both are chiefly Lower Tertiary, or Eocene and Oligocene, the name sometimes given to that part of the series which is intermediate in age between Eocene and Miocene. The important member of the London basin—the "London clay"—is absent from the Paris basin. Many geological basins in the Rocky Mountain region are occupied by fresh-water Tertiary deposits, containing interesting vertebrate fossils, and formerly supposed to mark the sites of extensive lakes: recently a larger proportion of the strata has been regarded as of fluviatile origin. A synclinal fold of strata may be called a basin.

10. In *anat.*: (*a*) The third ventricle of the brain. (*b*) [Cf. F. *bassin* in same sense.] The pelvis.—**11.** In *entom.*, a large concavity in a surface; specifically, a concave portion of the metathoracic segment over the base of the abdomen. The basin of the antenna is a concavity in which the antenna is inserted, often limited on the inner side by a carina, as in the ants.

Formerly also spelled *bason*.

Barber's basin. See *barber*.

basin (bā′sn), *v. t.* [< *basin*, *n.*] In *hat-making*, to harden or shrink to the proper size, as a hat-body in the process of felting, by dipping in the basin of hot water, wrapping in the basining-cloth (which see), and rolling on a table. Also spelled *bason*.

> The hat is *basoned*, or rendered tolerably firm.
> *Ure*, Dict., II. 784.

basinasal (bā-si-nā′zal), *a.* [< *basion* + *nasion* + *-al*.] In *craniom.*, pertaining to the basion and the nasion.—**Basinasal length**, the distance between the basion and the nasion. See *craniometry*.

basined (bā′snd), *a.* Inclosed in a basin. [Rare.]

> Thy *basined* rivers and imprisoned seas.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix. 918.

basinerved (bā si-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, having the nerves all springing from the base: applied to leaves.

basinet, basnet (bas′i-net, bas′net), *n.* [Also *bassinet*, *bascinet*, < ME. *basinet*, *basenet*, *basnet*, *bacenett*, *bacynet*, < OF. *bacinet* (F. *bassinet* = Pr. *bacinet* = Sp. Pg. *bacinete* = It. *bacinetto*), dim. of *bacin*, a basin, a helmet in the form of a basin: see *basin* and *-et*.] A steel cap, originally of very simple form, named from its resemblance to a little basin. It was ordinarily worn alone; but in battle the heavy helmet or heaume was placed over it, resting upon the armor of the neck and shoulders. When the heaume came to be abandoned, on account of its great weight, the basinet was furnished with a vizor. It was the commonest form of headpiece during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and so continued until the introduction of the armet. See *helmet*, *vizor*, *aventaile*, *camail*, and *armor*.



1, Basinet of 1310. 2, Italian Basinet of 1380.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> "So, youngster," said he, looking at Glendinning, and seeing his military dress, "thou hast ta'en the *basnet* at last? It is a better cap to live in than die in."
> *Scott*, Monastery, II. 213.

basinful (bā′sn-fůl), *n.* As much as a basin will hold.

basining-cloth (bās′ning-klôth), *n.* [< *basining*, verbal n. of *basin*, *v.*, + *cloth*.] In *hat-making*, the cloth in which a hat-body as taken from the cone is wrapped after dipping in the basin, and rolled on a table, to complete the process of felting.

basin-trap (bā′sn-trap), *n.* A seal or trap placed in the waste-pipe of a set basin to prevent the escape of sewer-gas.

basin-wrench (bā′sn-rench), *n.* A plumbers' wrench, having the jaws presented on one side, for working in contracted spaces.

basio-alveolar (bā″si-ō-al-vē′ō-lăr), *a.* [< *basion* + *alveolar*.] ★ Same as *basi-alveolar*.

basioccipital (bā″si-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *occiput* (*occipit-*), occiput, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the base of the occiput, or to the basilar process of the occipital bone.—**Basioccipital tooth**, a tooth attached to a prolongation downward of the basioccipital bone, as in the carp and tench.

II. *n.* The centrum of the first (hindmost) cranial segment, forming the basis of the compound occipital bone, called in human anatomy the basilar process of the occipital, which anteriorly articulates or ankyloses with the basisphenoid, and posteriorly circumscribes in part the foramen magnum. Its normal union with two exoccipitals and a supraoccipital constitutes the thus compound occipital bone. See cuts under *craniofacial*, *Crotalus*, *Esox*, and *Gallinæ*.

basioglossus (bā″si-ō-glos′us), *n.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] That portion of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the body of the hyoid bone.

basion (bā′si-on), *n.* [NL.] In *anat.*, the middle of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum. See cut under *craniometry*.

basiophthalmite (bā″si-of-thal′mīt), *n.* [< Gr. βάσις, a base, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] The proximal or basal joint of the movable two-jointed ophthalmite or peduncle of the eye of a stalk-eyed crustacean, the other joint being the podophthalmite. See cut under *stalk-eyed*.

basipetal (bā-sip′e-tal), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base + *petere*, seek, + *-al*.] Directed toward the base; in *bot.*, developing from the apex downward: applied to growth in the leaf when the rachis or midvein is developed first, then the leaflets or lobes in succession from the top downward.

basipodite (bā-sip′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. βάσις, a base, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In crustaceans: (*a*) The proximal joint of the limb of an arthropod animal, by which the limb is articulated with the body. *Dunman*. (*b*) The second joint of a developed endopodite, between the coxopodite (protopodite) and the ischiopodite. *Milne-Edwards*; *Huxley*. See also cut under *endopodite*.

basipoditic (bā-sip-ō-dit′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a basipodite. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 164.

basipterygial (bā-sip-te-rij′i-al), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *pterygial*.] Situated at the base of the fin, as of a cephalopod.

> In Sepia, along the whole base-line of each lateral fin of the mantle, is a "*basi-pterygial* cartilage."
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 675.

basipterygoid (bā-sip-ter′i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *pterygoid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or related to the base of the pterygoid bone, or the sphenoid.—**Basipterygoid processes**, in the anatomy of birds, processes which are or may be situated upon the body or beak of the sphenoid, and articulate, or may articulate, with the pterygoid bones. See cuts under *desmognathous* and *dromæognathous*.

II. *n.* A lateral bone or process of bone at the base of the skull, developed in connection or relation with sphenoidal and pterygoid elements.

basirhinal (bā-si-rī′nal), *a.* [< Gr. βάσις, a base, + ῥίς, ῥίν, nose, + *-al*.] Situated at the base of the rhinencephalon: applied to a fissure of the brain called by Wilder *postrhinal*. *Owen*.

basirostral (bā-si-ros′tral), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *rostrum*, beak, + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or situated at the base of the beak or bill ★ of a bird: as, *basirostral* bristles.

basis (bā′sis), *n.*; pl. *bases* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. βάσις, a going, step, foundation: see *base*[2].] **1.** The foundation of anything; that on which a thing stands or on which anything is reared; a foundation, groundwork, or supporting principle: now most commonly used of immaterial things.

> Build me thy fortunes upon the *basis* of valour. Challenge me the Count's youth to fight with him; hurt him in eleven places. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2.
>
> Who builds a monument, the *basis* jasper,
> And the main body brick?
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iv. 4.
>
> Good health is the *basis* of all physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual development.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, ii.

2. In *arch.*, same as *base*[2], 3.—**3†.** A pedestal.

> Observing an English inscription upon the *basis*, we read it over several times. *Addison*.

4. The principal constituent of a compound; a fundamental ingredient.—**5.** *Milit.*, same as *base*[2], 15 (*a*).—**6.** In *crystal.* and *petrog.*, same as *basal plane* (which see, under *basal*).—**7.** In *bot.* and *conch.*, same as *base*[2], 4.—**8.** [NL.] In *anat.*, the base; the fundamental or basilar part of anything: as, *basis* cranii, the base of the skull.—**9.** In *pros.*, a trochee or its substitute preceding the dactyls of a logaœdic series. An apparent spondee or iambus, a long syllable of three times, or even a pyrrhic, tribrach, or anapest, may be used as a basis, and an anacrusis may be prefixed to it. The basis is sometimes double. [This meaning of the word is of modern introduction (Gottfried Hermann). In ancient Greek writers on metrics the meaning of βάσις is: (*a*) That part of the foot which takes the σημασία (ictus); the θέσις. (*b*) A series of syllables united under one principal ictus, whether constituting a single foot or a dipody; a measure.]—**Æolic basis**, a basis at the beginning of a dactylic line.

basiscopic (bā-si-skop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. βάσις, a base, + σκοπεῖν, view, + *-ic*.] Looking toward the base; on the side toward the base.

basisolute (bā-sis′ō-lūt), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *solutus*, free, loosed: see *solution*.] In *bot.*, prolonged at the base below the point of origin: ★ said of leaves.

basisphenoid (bā-si-sfē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *basis* + *sphenoid*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the body or basis of the compound sphenoid bone.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the centrum of the second cranial segment, or basis, of the compound sphenoid bone, represented in human anatomy by the greater part of the body of the sphenoid (all that part behind the sella turcica), as distinguished from its wings and pterygoid processes, situated in the basicranial axis of the skull, between the basioccipital and the presphenoid. It is always combined with other sphenoidal elements, and frequently ankyloses also with the basioccipital. See cuts under *Crotalus*, *Esox*, and *sphenoid*.

basisphenoidal (bā″si-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* Same as *basisphenoid*.

basist† (bā′sist), *n.* [< *base*[1] + *-ist*.] A singer of bass.

basisylvian (bā-si-sil′vi-an), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *Sylvius*, an anatomist after whom the aqueduct of Sylvius in the brain is named.] Appellative of one of the lateral fissures of the brain.

basitemporal (bā-si-tem′pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *tempora*, temples.] **I.** *a.* Situated at the base of the temporal region of the skull.

II. *n.* A membrane-bone developed at the base of the skull of many vertebrates, as birds, opposite the temporal region, underlying the true basis cranii (which is developed from cartilage), and on the same plane as the parasphenoid. *W. K. Parker.*

basivertebral (bā-si-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [< *basis* + *vertebral.*] Pertaining to the body or centrum of a vertebra; central in a vertebra: as, *basivertebral* veins.

bask[1] (bàsk), *v.* [< ME. *basken*, < Icel. **badhask*, now *badhast*, bathe one's self, < *badha*, = E. *bathe*, + *sik* = G. *sich*, reflex. pron., one's self; less prob. < Icel. **bakask*, now *bakast*, warm one's self at the fire, < *baka*, = E. *bake*, + *sik*, as above. Cf. Sw. dial. *basa sig i solen*, bask in the sun; *badfisk*, fishes basking in the sun; LG. *sich baken*, warm one's self in the sun, lit. bake one's self; North. E. and Sc. *beak*, bask, lit. bake. For the form, cf. *busk*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To bathe, especially in warm water (and hence in blood, etc.).

Basked and baththed in their wylde burblyng . . . blode. *Skelton*, Works, I. 209. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To lie in or be exposed to a pleasant warmth; luxuriate in the genial heat or rays of anything: as, to *bask* in the sunshine.

She desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just, To rest in a golden grove, or to *bask* in a summer sky. *Tennyson*, Wages.

3. Figuratively, to be at ease and thriving under benign or gratifying influences: as, to *bask* in the favor of a king or of one's lady-love.

Merely to *bask* and ripen is sometimes The student's wiser business. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

II. *trans.* To expose to genial warmth; suffuse with agreeable heat.

As I do live by food, I met a fool, Who laid him down, and *bask'd* him in the sun, And rail'd on lady Fortune. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

Basks at the fire his hairy strength. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 112.

bask[1] (bàsk), *n.* [< *bask*[1], *v.*] Emitted warmth; a genial radiation or suffusion. [Rare.]

Milton and La Fontaine did not write in the *bask* of court favor. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Auth., I. 78.

bask[2]†, *a.* [Sc., prop. *baisk*, < ME. *bask*, *baisk*, < Icel. *beiskr* = Sw. Dan. *besk*, bitter, acrid.] Bitter. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

bask[3]† (bàsk), *v.* [E. dial., obs.: see *bash*[1].] Same as *bash*[1].

basket (bàs′ket), *n.* [< ME. *basket;* of unknown origin. The Celtic words, W. *basged*, Corn. *basced*, Ir. *basceid*, Gael. *bascaid* (cf. W. *basg*, a netting or piece of wickerwork), are mod. and from Eng. The supposed original, L. *bascauda*, which is mentioned by Martial as directly of Celtic origin, is defined as a washing-tub or brazen vessel, and is prob. not connected with *basket.*] **1.** A vessel made of twigs, rushes, thin strips of wood, or other flexible materials, interwoven in a great variety of forms, and used for many purposes.

Rude *baskets* . . . Woven of the flexile willow. *Dyer*, The Fleece, ii.

2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket will hold: as, a *basket* of fish.

Do ye not . . . remember the five loaves of the five thousand, and how many *baskets* ye took up? Mat. xvi. 9.

3. A measure for fruit, equal in the United States to three fifths of a bushel, and in Great Britain to about two bushels.—**4.** Figuratively, that which is gathered or placed in a basket or baskets; provision for sustenance or use.

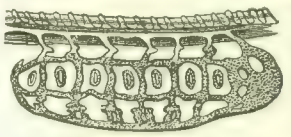
Blessed shall be thy *basket* and thy store. Deut. xxviii. 5.

Making baby-clothes for a charitable *basket.* *Dickens.*

5. In old stage-coaches, the two outside seats facing each other behind.

Its [London's] fopperies come down not only as inside passengers, but in the very *basket.* *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

6. In *hat-making*, a wickerwork or wire screen of an oval shape, for receiving the filaments of hair which are deposited on it in the operation of bowing.—**7.** *Milit.*, a gabion (which see).—**8.** A protection of wickerwork for the handle of a sword-stick.—**9.** In *arch.*, the echinus or bell of the Corinthian capital, denuded of its acanthus-leaves.—**10.** In *ichth.*, the gill-support in the lamprey (*Petromyzon*). It consists of cartilaginous arcs depending from the soft representative of the backbone and connected by cross-bars.—**Basket-handle arch.** See *arch*[1].—**Cartilaginous branchial basket.** See *Marsipobranchii.*—**The pick of the basket,** the finest of the whole lot or number.—**To be left in the basket,** to remain unchosen or to the last, like the worst apples, etc.—**To go to the basket†,** to go to prison, with special reference to the alms-basket on which prisoners in the public jails were formerly dependent for support.—**To pin the basket†,** to conclude or settle the matter.



Cartilaginous Branchial Basket of lamprey (*Petromyzon*), depending from vertebral column.

basket (bàs′ket), *v. t.* **1.** To put in a basket.

All that come shall be *basketed* in time, and conveyed to your door. *Cowper*, Correspondence, p. 259 (Ord MS.).

2. To cover or protect with basketwork.

Basketed bottles of Zem Zem water appeared standing in solid columns. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 454.

★**basket-ball** (bàs′ket-bâl), *n.* A game played with a ball resembling a round foot-ball, in which the object is to throw the ball into one of two baskets (the goals) placed at opposite ends of the field. It is played by any number of persons (five or nine are preferred for championship games) upon a field (out of doors or within) of any convenient size. The rules are designed to eliminate the roughness of foot-ball. See supplement.

basket-beagle (bàs′ket-bē″gl), *n.* A beagle used in hunting a hare that was slipped from a basket to be coursed.

Gray-headed sportsmen, who had sunk from fox-hounds to *basket-beagles* and coursing. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, i.

basket-button (bàs′ket-but″n), *n.* A metal button with a pattern resembling basketwork. *Dickens.*

basket-carriage (bàs′ket-kar″āj), *n.* A light carriage made of wickerwork.

basket-couching (bàs′-ket-kou″ching), *n.* A raised embroidery in which threads of gold, silver, or silk are laid over heavy cords.

basket-fern (bàs′ket-fėrn), *n.* The common male fern, *Dryopteris Filix-mas.*



Basket-fish (*Astrophyton agassizi*).

basket-fish (bàs′ket-fish), *n.* A kind of Medusa's-head or ophiurian, *Astrophyton agassizi;* a euryalean sand-star of the family *Astrophytidæ*, found on the coast of New England: so named by Governor John Winthrop of Connecticut, about 1670. The name is given to other species of the same genus, all alike remarkable for the extraordinary subdivision of the rays into minute tendrils, which have been estimated to number 80,000. *Astrophyton scutatum* is also called the Shetland argus. Also called *basket-urchin* and *sea-basket.*

basketful (bàs′ket-fûl), *n.* As much as a basket will hold.

basket-grate (bàs′ket-grāt), *n.* A grate with bars at bottom, front, and sides.

basket-hare (bàs′ket-hār), *n.* A captive hare slipped from a basket to be coursed in the absence of other game.

basket-hilt (bàs′ket-hilt), *n.* A hilt, as of a sword, which covers the hand, and defends it from injury.

basket-hilted (bàs′ket-hil″ted), *a.* Furnished with a basket-hilt.

basket-hoop (bàs′ket-hōp), *n.* A name in Jamaica of *Croton lucidus*, an aromatic euphorbiaceous shrub.

basket-lizard (bàs′ket-liz″ärd), *n.* A book-name of lizards of the genus *Gerrhosaurus*, having a coloration resembling wickerwork.

basket-of-gold (bàs′ket-ov-gōld′), *n.* The yellow alyssum, *Alyssum saxatile.*

basket-palm (bàs′ket-päm), *n.* The talipot-palm of the East Indies, *Corypha umbraculifera.*

★**basketry** (bàs′ket-ri), *n.* [< *basket* + *-ry.*] Basketwork or basketware; basket-making.

basket-urchin (bàs′ket-ėr″chin), *n.* Same as *basket-fish.*

basket-withe (bàs′ket-with), *n.* A twining shrub of tropical America, *Tournefortia volubilis*, of the family *Boraginaceæ.*

basket-wood (bàs′ket-wûd), *n.* A tall woody climber of the West Indies, *Serjania polyphylla*, the slender, supple stems of which are used for basketwork.

basketwork (bàs′ket-wėrk), *n.* Wickerwork; anything made in the form or manner of a basket; specifically, in *fort.*, work composed of withes and stakes interwoven, as in wicker constructions of gabions, fascines, hurdles, etc.

★**basket-worm** (bàs′ket-wėrm), *n.* Same as *bag-worm.*

basking† (bàs′king), *n.* [E. dial., verbal n. of *bask*[3].] A sound thrashing. [Prov. Eng.]

basking-shark (bàs′king-shärk), *n.* A popular name of the *Cetorhinus maximus* (or *Selache maxima*), one of the largest of the sharks. It is an inhabitant of the northern seas, and has been known to reach the length of 40 feet. It frequently comes to the surface and basks in the sunshine. Its food consists chiefly of small animals, which are strained from the water by a peculiar development of the gill-structures. The liver is very large and yields a great quantity of oil, as much as twelve barrels having been obtained from a single individual. Other popular names are *bone-shark* (by which it is generally known along the American coast), *homer* or *hoe-mother*, *sailfish*, and *sunfish.* See *Cetorhinidæ.*



Basking- or Bone-shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*).

baslard (bas′lärd), *n.* [< ME. *baselard*, *baslard*, *baselarde*, < AF. *baselard*, < OF. *basalart* (ML. *bassilardus*, *basalardus*), appar. < *base*, a short knife or saber; but cf. OF. *baselaire*, *bazelaire*, *badelaire*, a short sword: see *badelaire.*] An ornamental dagger worn in the fifteenth century, hanging at the girdle in front. Baslards were considered indispensable to all having claim to gentility. In a satirical song of the reign of Henry V. we are told that

There is no man worth a leke, Be he sturdy, be he meke, But he bere a *baselard.*

Basmuric, *n.* See *Bashmuric.*

basnet, *n.* See *basinet.*

basolateral (bā-sō-lat′ē-ral), *a.* Same as *basilateral.*

The *Baso-lateral* angle [of the scutum]. *Darwin.*

Basommatophora (bā-som-a-tof′ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *ὄμμα* (*τ-*), eye, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A division of pulmonate gastropodous mollusks, including those which have the eyes at the base of the tentacles, as in the families *Auriculidæ*, *Limnæidæ*, etc.: opposed to *Stylommatophora.* See cut under *Limnæidæ.*

basommatophorous (bā-som-a-tof′ō-rus), *a.* In *conch.*, having eyes at the base of the tentacles, as a pond-snail; specifically, pertaining to the *Basommatophora.*

bason, *n.* and *v. t.* Same as *basin.*

Basque[1] (bàsk), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Bask;* < F. *Basque* = Sp. Pg. *Basco;* ult. = F. *Gascon* (see *gasconade*), < LL. *Vasco(n-)*, one of the inhabitants of *Vasconia*, Gascony. The Basques call their language *Euskara.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of a race of unknown origin inhabiting the Basque provinces and other parts of Spain in the neighborhood of the Pyrenees, and part of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France.—**2.** The language of the Basques, supposed to represent the tongue of the ancient Iberians, the primitive inhabitants of Spain. No connection between it and any other language has as yet been made out. Like the tongues of America, it is highly polysynthetic. It is supposed to represent the tongue of a race existing in southwestern Europe before the immigration of the Indo-European tribes.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Basques or their language.

basque[2] (bàsk), *n.* [< F. *basque*, appar. with ref. to the Basque people. Cf. *basquine.*] **1.** (*a*†) The short skirt of the body-garment worn by both sexes. (*b*) A kind of short-skirted jacket worn by women, forming the upper part of a dress: probably so called because it was worn by the Basques.—**2†.** A dish of minced mutton, mixed with bread-crumbs, eggs, etc., seasoned and baked.

basqued (bàskt), *a.* Furnished with or having a basque, as a woman's dress.

basquine (bas-kēn′), *n.* [< F. *basquine*, < Sp. *basquiña*, < *Basco*, Basque.] An outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women.

Basquish† (bàsk′ish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Baskisch;* < *Basque* + *-ish*[1].] Basque; the Basque language.

bas-relief (bä-rē-lēf′, bȧs-rē-lēf′), *n.* [Formerly *base relief*; < F. *bas-relief*, < It. *basso-rilievo* (also used in E.), < *basso*, low, + *rilievo*, relief: see *base*[1] and *relief*.] Low relief; in *sculp.*, a form of relief in which the figures or



Bas-relief.—Tombstone of Hegeso, daughter of Proxenos, from the Sacred Way, Athens; 4th century B. C.

other objects represented project very slightly from the ground. The most artistic examples of bas-relief often present to the observer the illusion that their carving has considerable projection. A bas-relief, or a work in bas-relief, is a piece of sculpture in this form. Compare *alto-rilievo* and *mezzo-rilievo*. Also *bass-relief*, ★*basso-rilievo*, and *basso-relievo*.

bass[1] (bȧs), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bas*, *base*, < ME. *base*, *bace*, a corruption of *barse*: see *barse*.] Originally, the perch, but now restricted to fishes more or less like the true perch. (*a*) In



Striped-bass, or Rockfish (*Roccus lineatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

England, *Dicentrarchus labrax*, an acanthopterygian fish with a compressed fusiform contour, two dorsals, the first with 9 spines, the second with from 12 to 14 rays, a general grayish or greenish color, relieved by small black spots, and a whitish belly. It is an esteemed food-fish. (*b*) In other English-speaking countries, the name of various fishes, generally distinguished by a qualifying prefix, as *black-bass*, *brass-bass*, *calico-bass*, *channel-bass*, *grass-bass*, *Oswego bass*, *red-bass*, *rock-bass*, *sea-bass*, *striped-bass*, and *white-bass*. See the compounded words. Of these the nearest American relation of the European bass is the striped-bass or rockfish, *Roccus lineatus*. Also spelled ★*basse*.

bass[2] (bȧs), *n.* [A corruption of *bast*[1], q. v.] 1. Same as *bast*[1].—2. The American linden or lime-tree, *Tilia Americana*. See *basswood*.—3. A mat made of bass or bast; a bass-mat; hence, any thick mat or matting; formerly, a straw hassock or cushion.
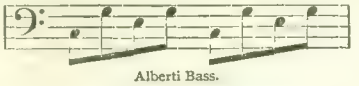
Targets consist of straw *basses* with painted canvas ★faces sewed on them. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 376.

bass[3] (bās), *a.* and *n.* [Also and more prop. *base* (the spelling *bass* being mod., after It. *basso*, and the pron. being that of *base*), < ME. *base*, *bace*, *bas*, < OF. *bas*, fem. *basse*, low: see *base*[1].]

I. *a.* In *music*, low; deep; grave.—**Bass clarinet, clef, cornet.** See the nouns.—**Bass counter,** the lower or under bass; that part of a composition having two bases which is taken by voices or instruments of the lowest range, as the second-bass voices (*bassi profundi*) and the violoncellos.—**Bass** or **Turkish drum.** See *drum*[1].—**Bass horn, staff.** See the nouns.—**Bass string,** the name popularly given to the lowest string in stringed instruments.—**Bass viol.** See *viol*.—**Bass voice,** a voice adapted for singing bass; the lowest male voice, the extreme compass of which is from D below the bass staff to D or E above it, the ordinary compass being from F below the bass staff to middle C, the note on the first ledger-line above it.
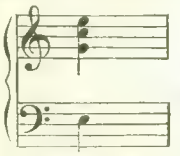
II. *n.* 1. In *music*, the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition, whether vocal or instrumental. According to some it is the fundamental or most important part, while others regard the melody or highest part in that light. Next to the melody, the bass part is the most striking, the freest and boldest in its movements, and the richest in effect.

2. A male voice of the lowest or gravest kind, having a compass of about two octaves from the second F below middle C, or lower.—3. A singer having such a voice.—4. A musical instrument of any class having a deep, grave tone, excelled in gravity only by the contra-bass.—5. Same as *bass clef* (which see, under *clef*).—**Alberti bass,** a bass consisting of arpeggios or broken chords: so called from its reputed inventor, Domenico Alberti of Venice, who died in 1739.



Alberti Bass.

Double bass. See *double-bass*.—**Drone bass.** See *drone-bass*.—**Figured bass,** a bass part having the accompanying chords suggested by figures written above or below the notes: the most successful system of shorthand scoring at present in use among organists and pianists. Also called *continued bass* (*basso-continuo*).—**Fundamental bass.** See *fundamental*.—**Ground bass,** a fundamental bass consisting of 4 or 8 bars, which are continually repeated during the whole movement. Also called *basso-ostinato*.—**Murky bass.** See *murky*.—**Supposed bass,** in *music*, the lowest note in an inverted chord, as E in the first inversion of the major common chord of C, in contradistinction to C, which is considered the real bass, root, or generator of the chord. (See also *thorough-bass*.)



Supposed Bass.

bass[3] (bās), *v.* [< *bass*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To sing or play the bass part of; accompany with the bass. [Rare.]—2. To sound in a deep tone. [Rare.]

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
The name of Prosper; it did *bass* my trespass.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To take the bass part in a concerted piece of music: as, he *basses* very steadily.

bass[4] (bās), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps for *base* (formerly also *bas*), coal.] In *coal-mining*, black carbonaceous shale.

bass[5]† (bas), *v. t.* [< late ME. *basse*; cf. OF. *baisier*, mod. F. *baiser*, < L. *basiare*, kiss, < *basium*, a kiss. Cf. *ba*[1] and *buss*[1].] To kiss.

bass[5]† (bas), *n.* [< ME. *basse*, a kiss; prob. from the verb; cf. L. *basium*, a kiss.] A kiss; a buss. *Court of Love.*

Bassalia (ba-sā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *bassus*, low, deep (see *base*[1]), + Gr. ἁλία, an assemblage, with an intended allusion to ἁλς, sea.] In *zoögeog.*, the deep-sea realm; a zoölogical division, in a vertical direction, of the waters of the globe. The depth is not fixed, but depends upon temperature and consequently upon latitude, Bassalia being deepest in tropical regions, and more shallow or even superficial toward or at either pole.

Bassalian (ba-sā′li-an), *a.* Pertaining to the deep-sea realm called Bassalia.

The ichthyological peculiarities of the *Bassalian* realm, as he has proposed to call the deep-sea region.
Science, III. 505.

Bassano ware. See *majolica*.

Bassaricyon (bas-a-ris′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βασσαρίς, a fox (see *Bassaris*), + κίων, a dog.] A genus of procyoniform quadrupeds, related to *Bassaris*, resembling the kinkajou in external form, but having the skull and teeth more like those of the racoons and coatis. *B. gabbi* of Costa Rica is the type. Another species from Ecuador is *B. alleni*.

Bassaricyonidæ (bas-a-ris-i-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bassaricyon* + *-idæ*.] Another name of the family *Bassaridida*. *Coues.*

Bassarididæ (bas-a-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bassari(d-)s* + *-idæ*.] A family of American carnivorous quadrupeds, of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and section *Arctoidea procyoniformia*, most nearly related to the racoons (*Procyonidæ*), having some superficial resemblance to the civets and genets, and therefore long supposed to represent in the new world the numerous viverrine quadrupeds of the old. It is constituted by the genera *Bassaris* (or *Bassariscus*) and *Bassaricyon*.

Bassaris (bas′a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βασσαρίς, a Thracian bacchanal, lit. a fox, equiv. to βασσάρα, a fox, a Thracian bacchanal.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Bassarididæ* (which see). *B. astuta* is the type-species, inhabiting the southwestern United States and Mexico, where it is called *mountain-cat* and *cacomixl*. It is a pretty and intelligent creature, about as large as a cat, resembling the racoon in some respects, but slenderer, and with a long furry tail marked with black and white rings, as in the common lemur. It is frequently tamed, and makes an interesting pet. Also called *Bassariscus*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus: as, the ring-tailed *bassaris*. Also called *bassarisk*.—3. A genus of lepidopterous insects. [The use of the word in entomology antedates that in mammalogy.]



Ring-tailed Bassaris (*Bassaris astuta*).

Bassariscus (bas-a-ris′kus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1887), < Gr. βασσαρίς, a fox (see *Bassaris*), with dim. suffix.] Same as *Bassaris*, 1.

bassarisk (bas′a-risk), *n.* [< NL. *Bassariscus*.] Same as *bassaris*, 2. *Coues.*

bass-bar (bās′bär), *n.* In instruments of the violin class, an oblong wooden bar, running lengthwise within the instrument, designed to strengthen it and enable it to resist the pressure of the bridge and the tension of the strings.

basse, *n.* See *bass*[1].

bassel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *basil*[1].

bassel[2]†, *n.* Same as *basan*.

basse-lisse (bas-lēs′), *a.* [F., low warp, < *basse*, fem. of *bas*, low (see *base*[1]), + *lisse*, also *lice*, warp, < L. *licium*, the thrum or leash, a thread of the web.] Wrought with the warp in the usual horizontal position, as distinguished from that which is wrought with the warp placed in a perpendicular, and described as *haute-lisse*: applied to tapestry.

bassenet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *basinet*.

basset[1] (bas′et or ba-set′), *n.* [< F. *bassette*, < It. *bassetta*, basset, orig. fem. of *bassetto*, somewhat low, dim. of *basso*, low: see *base*[1].] A game of cards resembling faro, invented in Venice, and popular throughout Europe during the eighteenth century and the latter part of the seventeenth.

We went to the Chetto de San Felice, to see the noblemen and their ladies at *basset*, a game at cards which is much used, but they play not in public, and all that have inclination to it are in masquerade, without speaking one word. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

Some dress, some dance, some play, not to forget
Your piquet parties, and your dear *basset*.
Rowe, Royal Convert, Prol., l. 8.

basset[2] (bas′et), *n.* and *a.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < OF. *basset* (= It. *bassetto*), somewhat low, dim. of *bas*, low: see *basset*[1].] **I.** *n.* In *geol.* and *mining*, an outcrop.

II. *a.* In *geol.* and *mining*, outcropping.—**Basset edges,** the outcrop, or outcropping edges, of a series of stratified beds.

The inside [ridge in St. Helena] is much steeper, and is almost precipitous; it is formed of the *basset edges* of the strata, which gently decline outwards.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 4.

basset[2] (bas′et), *v. i.* [< *basset*[2], *n.*] In *geol.* and *mining*, to appear at the surface; crop out: said of the edges of strata.

basset-horn (bas′et-hôrn), *n.* [< *basset*, for It. *bassetto*, somewhat low (see *basset*[1]), + *horn*; tr. It. *corno di bassetto*.] A musical instrument of the clarinet class, having a single reed and a long tube bent up at the lower end in a bell; really the tenor clarinet, being intermediate between the clarinet proper and the bass clarinet. Its compass is four octaves and two tones from the second F below middle C.

basseting (bas′et-ing), *p. a.* and *n.* [< *basset*[2] + *-ing*.] **I.** *p. a.* In *geol.* and *mining*, outcropping.

II. *n.* The cropping out or appearance of rock on the surface of a stratum, or series of strata.

bassetto, bassette (ba-set′ō, ba-set′), *n.* [< It. *bassetto*, somewhat low: see *basset*[1].] A small bass viol with three strings: now obsolete.

Bassia (bas′i-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Ferdinando *Bassi* (died 1774), an Italian physician and writer on botany.] 1. A genus of chenopodiaceous shrubs or undershrubs, rarely herbs, natives of Europe, Asia, Australia, and North Africa. There are about 30 closely related species, inhabitants of dry regions. They have small, pubescent flowers and membranaceous pointed capsules.

2. The name given by Linnæus to the genus *Madhuca*, consisting of tropical trees belonging to the family *Sapotaceæ*.—**Bassia oil,** a semi-

solid oil or butter obtained from the seeds of the *Madhuca longifolia*, used in the manufacture of soap. Also known as *Illipe oil.*

bassie (bas'i), *n.* [Sc., prob. dim. var. of *basin.*] A basin-shaped wooden vessel for holding meal. *Hogg.*

bassinet (bas'i-net), *n.* [< OF. *bacinet*, a basinet; also, as in defs. 2 and 3, mod. F. *bassinet*, dim. of *bassin*, basin: see *basin*, *basinet.*] 1†. Same as *basinet.*—2. A wicker basket with a covering or hood over one end, serving as a cradle for young children.—3. A name given to several common European species of *Ranunculus.*—4†. The pan of a harquebuse or musket. See *pan.*

bass-mat (bas'mat), *n.* A mat made of bass or bast; specifically, a matting made of bast, used for packing furniture, etc., and for sugar-bags in sugar-producing countries: in the latter sense, usually in the plural.

basso[1] (bas'ō), *a.* or *n.* [It., = E. *bass*[3].] 1. In *music*, the Italian word for *bass.*—2. One who sings bass.

basso[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bashaw. Marlowe.*

bassock†, *n.* [Cf. "*bass, bassock,*" bracketed as synonyms in Bailey, 1731 and later, where in earlier editions, as also in Phillips and Kersey, 1706 and 1708, the second form is printed *hassock. Bassock*, though a possible dim. of *bass*[2], is prob. a mere misprint for *hassock.*] A hassock. See etymology.

basso-continuo (bas'ō-kon-tē'nō-ō), *n.* [It.: *basso* = E. *bass*[3]; *continuo*, < L. *continuus*, continuous.] Same as *figured bass* (which see, under *bass*[3]).

basso-di-camera (bas'ō-dē-kam'e-rä), *n.* [It.: *basso* = E. *bass*[3]; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *camera*, < L. *camera*, chamber: see *camera.*] A double-bass or contra-basso, reduced in size and power, but not in compass, and thus adapted to small or private rooms. It has four strings, of the same quality as those of the violoncello, but all proportionally thicker.

basson (ba-sôn'), *n.* The French form of *bassoon.*—**Basson quinte** (kañt), a double-reed instrument of which the pitch is one fifth higher than that of a bassoon.

bassoon (ba-sön'), *n.* [< F. *basson*, < It. *bassone*, a bassoon, aug. of *basso*, low: see *base*[1], *bass*[3], *basso*[1].] 1. A musical instrument of the oboe class, having a double reed, a long, curved metallic mouthpiece, and a doubled wooden tube or body. Its compass is about three octaves rising from B♭ below the bass staff. Its diameter at the bottom is about 2 inches, and for convenience of carriage it is divided into two or more parts, whence its Italian name *fagotto*, a bundle. It serves for the bass among wood wind-instruments, as hautboys, flutes, etc.



Bassoon.

2. A reed-pipe stop in an organ, having a quality of tone resembling that of the bassoon.

bassoonist (ba-sön'ist), *n.* [< *bassoon* + *-ist.*] A performer on the bassoon.

basso-ostinato (bas'ō-os-ti-nä'tō), *n.* [It., lit. obstinate bass: *basso* = E. *bass*[3]; *ostinato* = E. *obstinate*, q. v.] Same as *ground bass* (which see, under *bass*[3]).

basso-profondo (bas'ō-prō-fon'dō), *n.* [It.: *basso* = E. *bass*[3]; *profondo*, < L. *profundus*, deep, profound: see *profound.*] In *music:* (*a*) The lowest bass voice, having a compass of about two octaves rising from D below the bass-staff. (*b*) One possessing a voice of this compass.

Bassora gum. See *gum*[2].

basso-rilievo (bas'ō-rē-lyā'vō), *n.* See *bas-relief.*

bassorin (bas'ō-rin), *n.* [< *Bassora*, also written *Bassorah*, *Bussorah*, or *Basra*, a city in Asiatic Turkey.] A gum ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) insoluble in water, the essential constituent of gum tragacanth and of cherry and plum gums. Also called *tragan-thin* and *adraganthin.*

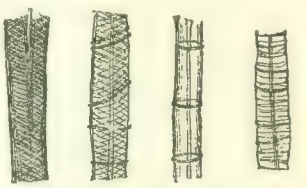
bass-relief (bas'rē-lēf'), *n.* Same as *bas-relief.*

bass-rope (bas'rōp), *n.* [< *bass*[2] + *rope.*] A rope or cord made from bass or bast, used for tying cigars and for other purposes.

basswood (bas'wûd), *n.* [< *bass*[2] + *wood.*] The common name of the American linden or lime-tree, *Tilia Americana.* The white bass-wood is *T. heterophylla.* Also called *bass.*

bast[1] (bast), *n.* [Also corruptly *bass*[2], q. v.; < ME. *bast*, < AS. *bæst* = D. MHG. G. *bast* (m.) = Icel. Sw. *bast* (neut.) = Dan. *bast;* origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *besom*, q. v.] 1. The strong inner fibrous bark of various trees, especially of species of linden (*Tilia*), of which the Russia matting of commerce is made. *Cuba bast*, used for tying up cigars, etc., is the inner bark of a malvaceous tree, *Pariti elatum.*

2. In *bot.*, a tissue, otherwise called the *liber* or *phloëm*, formed of or containing very narrow, long, and tough flexible cells, called bast-cells or bast-fibers, and occurring most abundantly in the inner bark of dicotyledons. The younger and softer portion lying nearest to the cambium has been called *soft bast.* Bast-cells are the essential constituents of all textile fibers that are derived from the bark of plants, as flax, hemp, jute, ramie, etc.



Portions of Bast-fiber, showing oblique and transverse striation of the cell-walls. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

3. A rope or cord made of the inner bark of the lime-tree, or the bark made into ropes or mats. See *bass*[2], 3.

bast[2]†, *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bast, baste*, < OF. *bast*, mod. F. *bât* (cf. *bat*[4], *bat-horse*, etc.) = Pr. *bast* = Sp. It. *basto*, < ML. *bastum*, a pack-saddle (see *bastard*), prob. < MHG. *bast* = E. *bast*[1], *bass*[2]. Cf. *bass*[2], a cushion.] I. *n.* Bastardy.—**Son of bast**†, a bastard.

II. *a.* Bastard; illegitimate.

basta[1] (bäs'tä), *interj.* [It., = Sp. *basta*, orig. impv. of It. *bastare*, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bastar*, suffice, satisfy, < Sp. Pg. *basto*, copious, thick, gross.] Enough! stop! (a term not uncommon in old dramatists).

Basta; content thee; for I have it full.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

basta[2] (bäs'tä), *n.* [Appar. a fem. form of *basto*, the ace of clubs: see *basto.*] In the game of solo, the queen of spades, which is always the third trump.

bastant†, *a.* [< F. *bastant*, < It. *bastante* (= Sp. Pg. *bastante*), ppr. of *bastare*, suffice: see *basta*[1].] Sufficient; able (to do something).

bastard (bas'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *bastard* (= OFries. *basterd* = G. *bastard* = Icel. *bastardhr*), < OF. *bastard, bastart* (F. *bâtard* = Pr. *bastard* = Sp. Pg. It. *bastardo;* ML. *bastardus*), a bastard, prob. < *bast* (F. *bât* = Pr. *bast* = Sp. It. *basto:* see *bast*[2]), a pack-saddle, + *-ard;* equiv. to OF. *fils de bas, fils de bast*, a bastard, lit. son of a pack-saddle: see *bast*[2] and *-ard*, and cf. *bantling.* The first known application of the word was to William the Conqueror, who was called William the Bastard before the conquest, and, indeed, called himself so ("Ego Wilhelmus cognomine bastardus").] I. *n.* 1. A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child. By the civil and canon laws (a rule adopted also in many of the United States), a bastard becomes a legitimate child by the marriage of the parents at any future time. But by the laws of England a child, to be legitimate, must at least be born after the lawful marriage; it does not require that the child shall be begotten in wedlock, but it is indispensable that it should be born after marriage, no matter how short the time, the law presuming it to be the child of the husband. The only legal incapacity of a bastard is that he cannot be heir or next of kin to any one save his own issue. Inheritance from the mother is allowed in some jurisdictions. In England the maintenance of a bastard in the first instance devolves on the mother, while in Scotland it is a joint burden upon both parents. The mother is entitled to the custody of the child in preference to the father. In the United States the father may be compelled to provide support.

2. In *sugar-refining:* (*a*) A large mold into which sugar is drained. (*b*) An impure, coarse brown sugar made from the refuse syrup of previous boilings.—3†. An animal of inferior breed; a mongrel.—4†. A kind of woolen cloth, probably of inferior quality, or of unusual width, or both.—5†. A kind of war-vessel used in the middle ages, probably of unusual size.—6†. In the seventeenth century, a small cannon, otherwise known as a *bastard culverin* (which see, under *culverin*).—7†. A sweet Spanish wine resembling muscadel; any kind of sweetened wine.

We shall have all the world drink brown and white *bastard.* *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

Why, this now, which you account so choice, were counted but as a cup of *bastard* at the Groyne, or at Port St. Mary's. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. i.

8. In *falconry*, a kind of hawk.—9. [Sp. *bastardo*, a bastard, a short, thick-bodied snake, etc.] A local name of Kemp's gulf-turtle, *Thalassochelys* (*Colpochelys*) *kempi*, of the Gulf of Mexico.—**Special bastard**, a child born before the marriage of its parents.

II. *a.* 1. Begotten and born out of wedlock; illegitimate: as, a *bastard* child.—2†. Mongrel; hybrid: as, a *bastard* brood.—3†. Unauthorized; unrecognized: as, "*bastard* officers before God," *Knox*, First Blast (Arber), p. 48. (*N. E. D.*)—4. Spurious; not genuine; false; suppositious; adulterate: as, "*bastard* hope," *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5; "*bastard* honours," *Temple.*

[They] at the best attain but to some *bastard* piece of fortitude. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 25.

5. Having the appearance of being genuine; resembling in some degree: an epithet applied especially in botany, zoölogy, medicine, etc., to things which resemble, but are not identical with, the things named: as, *bastard* mahogany, *bastard* pimpernel, *bastard* caddis, *bastard* marble, *bastard* measles, etc. See phrases below. Also *bastardly.*—6. Of abnormal or irregular shape or size; of unusual make or proportions: applied to guns, ships, swords: as, *bastard* culverin, *bastard* galley, etc. See phrases.—**Bastard Baltimore**†, **bastard oriole**†, the orchard-oriole, *Icterus spurius.*—**Bastard bar**, in *her.*, same as *baston*, 1 (*c*).—**Bastard branch**, a shoot or sucker springing up of its own accord from the root of a tree, or where it is not wanted.—**Bastard breadnut.** See *breadnut.*—**Bastard cod.** Same as *green-cod*, 2.—**Bastard culverin**†. See *culverin.*—**Bastard file**, a file of a grade between smooth and rough.—**Bastard limestone**, an impure siliceous limestone, incapable of being converted into quicklime by burning.—**Bastard manchineel.** See *manchineel.*—**Bastard musket.** See *musket.*—**Bastard plover**, a name for the lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus.*—**Bastard saltie**, a local Scotch name (about Aberdeen) of the rough dab, *Hippoglossoides limandoides.*—**Bastard senna.** Same as *bladder-senna.*—**Bastard sole.** (*a*) A local English name of the smear-dab, a fish, *Microstomus* Kitt. (*b*) A local English name (in Weymouth) of the variegated sole, *Solea variegata.*—**Bastard stucco**, in *plastering.* See *stucco.*—**Bastard sugar.** Same as *bastard, n.*, 2 (*b*).—**Bastard title**, in *printing*, an abbreviated title of a book on an otherwise blank page preceding the full title-page.—**Bastard turbot.** the brill. [Local Scotch (about Moray Frith).]—**Bastard type**, in *printing*, type with a face larger or smaller than that proper to the size of the body, as bourgeois on a brevier body.—**Bastard wheel**, in *mach.*, a flat bevel-wheel, or one which is a near approach to a spur-wheel.—**Bastard wine**†, wine which is neither sweet nor sour.—**Bastard wing.** Same as *alula.*

bastard† (bas'tärd), *v. t.* [< *bastard, n.*] To declare to be a bastard; stigmatize as a bastard; bastardize. [Rare.]

Have I ever cozened any friends of yours of their land? bought their possessions? . . . *bastarded* their issue?
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 1.

To *bastard* our children. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, II. ii. 3.

bastardice† (bas'tär-dis), *n.* [< F. *bastardise* (16th century), now *bâtardise*, < OF. *bastard*, bastard.] Bastardy. *Chapman.*

bastardise, *v. t.* See *bastardize.*

bastardism† (bas'tär-dizm), *n.* [< *bastard* + *-ism.*] Bastardy.

bastardize (bas'tär-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bastardized*, ppr. *bastardizing.* [< *bastard* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To declare or prove to be a bastard; stigmatize as a bastard.

The law is so indulgent as not to *bastardize* the child if born, though not begotten, in lawful wedlock.
Blackstone, Com., I. xvi.

2†. To beget out of wedlock. *Shak.*—3. To render mongrel or hybrid; make degenerate; debase: as, "a *bastardized* race of the Romans," *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 260.

II. *intrans.* To become degenerate.

Also spelled *bastardise.*

bastardly† (bas'tärd-li), *a.* [< *bastard* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Bastard; base-born.

Thou *bastardly* rogue! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

2. Spurious; counterfeit.

A furtive simulation, and a *bastardly* kind of adoption.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 96.

3. Degenerate; debased.—4. Same as *bastard, a.*, 5.

bastardy (bas'tär-di), *n.* [< *bastard* + *-y.* Cf. *bastardice.*] 1. The state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock.

Born in *bastardy.* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

They blot my name with hateful *bastardy.*
Drayton, Rosamond to K. Henry.

2. The act of begetting a bastard.—3. A judicial proceeding to determine the paternity of a bastard child and compel its father to support it.—**Declarator of bastardy**, in *Scots law*, an action instituted in the Court of Session by the donatory in a gift of bastardy, for the purpose of having it declared that the land or the effects which belonged to the deceased bastard belong to the donatory, in virtue of the gift from the crown.—**Gift of bastardy**, in *Scots law*, a gift from the crown of the heritable or movable effects of a bastard who has died without lawful issue, and without having disposed of his property in liege-poustie.

baste[1] (bāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *basted*, ppr. *basting.* [First known in pret. or pp. *baste*,

baist, basit, perhaps with orig. inf. **base,* < Sw. *basa,* strike, beat, whip (*cf. bash*[1], *bask*[3]); some compare Icel. *beysta, beyrsta* = Sw. *bösta* = Dan. *böste,* beat, drub, generally associated with *börste* (= Sw. *borsta*), brush, < *börste,* a brush, bristle, = Sw. *borste,* a brush, *borst,* a bristle. Others take *baste*[1] to be a fig. use of *baste*[2]; cf. *anoint* in sense of *baste*[1].] To beat with a stick; thrash; cudgel.

Mine had struck down Creed's boy in the dirt, with his new suit on, and the boy . . . was in a pitiful taking and pickle, but I *basted* my rogue soundly.
Pepys, Diary, I. 372.

Would now and then seize . . .
A stick, or stool, or anything that round did lie,
And *baste* her lord and master most confoundedly.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 100.

baste[2] (bāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *basted,* ppr. *basting.* [ME. **basten,* < AF. *bastir,* prob. a culinary use ('dress') of OF. *bastir,* build, also prob. attend to: see *baste*[3], *v.*] 1. To moisten (meat that is being roasted or baked) with melted fat, gravy, etc.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds will serve to *baste* them. *Swift.*

Down ran the wine into the road,
Most piteous to be seen,
Which made his horse's flanks to smoke
As they had *basted* been. *Cowper,* John Gilpin.

2. To mark (sheep) with tar. [Prov. Eng.]

baste[3] (bāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *basted,* ppr. *basting.* [< ME. *basten,* < OF. *bastir,* F. *bâtir;* same as OF. *bastir,* build, construct (see *bastile*), or else < OHG. *bestan,* patch (MHG. *besten,* lace, tie, OFries. *besten,* baste), < *bast,* bast, the fibers of which were used for thread: see *bast*[1].] To sew slightly; fasten together with long stitches, as the parts of a garment, for trying on or fitting, or for convenience in handling during the process of making.

The body of your discourse is sometime guarded [trimmed] with fragments, and the guards [trimmings] are but slightly *basted* on neither. *Shak.,* Much Ado, i. 1.

baste[4] (bāst), *n.* [Another spelling of *beast,* retaining the former pronunciation of that word.] In *card-playing,* same as *beast,* 7.

bastel-house†, *n.* [< ME. *bastel, bastele, bastile* (see *bastile*) + *house.*] A fortified house, especially one built in an outlying and exposed position. See *border-tower.*

baster[1] (bās'tėr), *n.* [< *baste*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who bastes or beats with a stick.—2. A blow with a stick or other weapon. [Colloq.]

baster[2] (bās'tėr), *n.* [< *baste*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who bastes meat.

baster[3] (bās'tėr), *n.* [< *baste*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who bastes or joins the parts of a garment loosely with long stitches; also, an attachment to a sewing-machine used for basting.

basterna (bas-tėr'nä), *n.* [LL.] 1. A sort of litter or sedan, borne by two mules, used by the Romans.—2. An ox-cart or wagon used by the early French kings.

bastida (bas-tē'dä), *n.* [ML., also *bastita:* see *bastide.*] Same as *bastide.*

bastide (bas-tēd'), *n.* [F., a farm-house, a fortress, < Pr. *bastida,* < ML. *bastida,* prop. *bastita,* lit. a building, prop. fem. of *bastitus,* pp. of *bastire,* build, > OF. *bastir* = Pr. *bastir,* build: see *bastile, bastion.*] 1†. A small fortified building, often of timber, corresponding nearly to a modern blockhouse.—2†. A temporary or movable hut or tower erected for besieging purposes. See *bastile,* 4.—3. A small farm-house or country dwelling in the south of France, especially in the neighborhood of Marseilles.

bastile, bastille (bas-tēl'), *n.* [In spelling and pron. conformed to mod. F.; < ME. *bastile, bastille, bastele, bastel,* etc., < OF. (and mod. F.) *bastille,* < ML. *bastile,* pl. *bastilia,* a tower, fortress, < *bastire* (> OF. *bastir,* F. *bâtir* = Pr. OSp. *bastir* = It. *bastire*), build, of unknown origin; referred by Diez to Gr. *βαστάζειν,* raise, support.] 1. A bridge-tower, gate-tower, outlying defense, or citadel.

At vch brugge a berfray on *basteles* wyse,
That seuen sythe vch a day asayled the gates.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1187.

2. In *French hist.,* a fortress used as a state prison. Many French cities had bastiles of this kind in feudal times, but the one especially known is that of Paris, called specifically *the Bastille.* It commanded the Porte St. Antoine, and its erection was begun by Charles V. in 1369. This, being of peculiar strength, remained after the other medieval fortifications of the city had been removed, and its use as a prison for persons confined at the arbitrary will of the king or his ministers gave it celebrity as a reputed stronghold of royal despotism and cruelty. It was stormed with much bloodshed by the populace July 14, 1789, and was demolished shortly afterward. There were delivered from the prison-cells four forgers, two lunatics, and a nobleman who had been confined at the demand of his family.

In Paris *la Bastile* is, as our Tower, the chief prison of the kingdom. *Cotgrave.*

That rock-fortress, Tyranny's stronghold, which they name *Bastille.* *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. iv. 3.

Hence—3. By extension, any prison, especially one conducted in an arbitrary or oppressive way.

The modern hospital for the insane, especially the many private and corporate homes, conducted as they are with the utmost humanity and skill, are not *bastiles* or prisons, furnishing only restraint behind the bars.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 706.

4. A movable tower used by the besiegers of a strong place, whether for approaching the walls (see *belfry*) or as a defense and protection for the besiegers.

bastile, bastille (bas-tēl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bastiled* or *bastilled,* ppr. *bastiling* or *bastilling.* [< *bastile, n.*] To confine in a bastile; imprison.

bastillion† (bas-til'yon), *n.* [< OF. *bastillon,* dim. of *bastille:* see *bastile.*] A small fortress or castle.

bastiment† (bas'ti-ment), *n.* [< OF. *bastiment* (F. *bâtiment* = Sp. *bastimento*), a building, structure, ship, < *bastir,* build: see *bastile.*] 1. Military supplies.—2. A rampart.—3. A ship of war.

bastimento† (bas-ti-men'tō), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *bastiment,* 3.

Then the *bastimentos* never
Had our foul dishonour seen,
Nor the sea the sad receiver
Of this gallant train had been.
Glover, Hosier's Ghost, st. 7.

bastinade (bas-ti-nād'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *bastinado.*

bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *bastonado* (*-ada, -ade*) = F. *bastonnade,* < Sp. *bastonada,* also *bastonazo* (= It. *bastonata*), a beating with a stick, < Sp. *bastón* = OF. *baston* = It. *bastone,* a stick, cudgel: see *baston, baton.*] 1. A blow or beating with a stick or cudgel, especially on the soles of the feet or on the buttocks; a cudgeling.

He brags he will gi' me the *bastinado,* as I hear.—How? he the *bastinado?* How came he by that word, trow?—Nay, indeed, he said cudgel me; I termed it so for my more grace. *B. Jonson.*

2. A mode of punishment in some Oriental countries, especially Turkey, Persia, and China, in which blows with a stick or lath of bamboo are inflicted on the soles of the feet or on the buttocks.—3. A stick or cudgel; the implement used in administering the bastinado.

bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō), *v. t.* [< *bastinado, n.*] To beat with a stick or cudgel; specifically, to beat on the buttocks or the soles of the feet, as a judicial punishment.

The Sallee rover, who threatened to *bastinado* a Christian captive to death. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng.

basting[1] (bās'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *baste*[1].] A cudgeling; a beating.

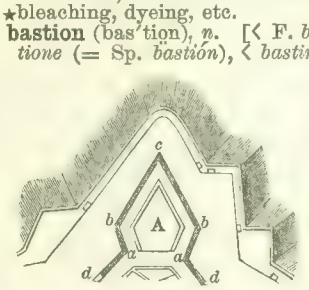
A good *basting* . . . was a sovereign remedy for sea-sickness. *Marryat,* Peter Simple, p. 64.

basting[2] (bās'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *baste*[2].] 1. The moistening of meat that is being roasted with its own fat, butter, etc.—2. The gravy, melted fat, butter, etc., used in moistening roasting beef, etc.—3. In *candle-making,* the process of pouring melted wax over the wicks.

basting[3] (bās'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *baste*[3].] 1. The act of sewing together with long, loose stitches.—2. The stitches themselves.

basting-machine (bās'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* A sewing-machine used for basting together pieces of fabrics, to make a continuous piece for ★bleaching, dyeing, etc.

bastion (bas'tion), *n.* [< F. *bastion,* < It. *bastione* (= Sp. *bastión*), < *bastire* = OF. *bastir,* etc., build: see *bastile.*] In *fort.,* a mass of earth, faced with sods, brick, or stones, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part. A bastion consists of two *flanks,* each commanding and defending the adjacent *curtain,* or that portion of the wall extending from one bastion to another, and two *faces* making with each other an acute angle called the *salient angle,* and commanding the outworks and ground before the fortification. The inner space between the two flanks is the *gorge,* or entrance into the bastion. The use of the bastion is to bring every point at the foot of the rampart as much as possible under the guns of the place. Formerly called *bulwark.*



A, Bastion.

a, a, curtain-angles; *b, b,* shoulder-angles; *c,* salient angle; *a b, a b,* flanks; *b c, b c,* faces; *a a,* gorge; *a d, a d,* parts of curtains.

And topples round the dreary west,
A looming *bastion* fringed with fire.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xv.

To our right was a long embattled line, with many a *bastion* square and round. *O'Donovan,* Merv, xviii.

Center of a bastion, a point at the middle of the gorge, whence the capital line proceeds. It is in general at the angle of the inner polygon.—**Detached bastion,** in *fort.,* a bastion which is separated from the enceinte by a ditch. *Farrow,* Mil. Encyc.

bastionary (bas'tion-ā-ri), *a.* [< *bastion* + *-ary*[1].] Pertaining to or consisting of bastions: as, systems of *bastionary* fortification.

bastioned (bas'tiond), *a.* [< *bastion* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with or defended by bastions.

His palace bright,
Bastion'd with pyramids of glowing gold.
Keats, Hyperion, i.

From the *bastion'd* walls,
Like threaded spiders, one by one, we dropt,
And flying reached the frontier: then we crost
To a livelier land; and so by tilth and grange,
And vines, and blowing bosks of wilderness,
We gained the mother-city thick with towers,
And in the imperial palace found the king.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

Bastioned fort, a fort having two or more bastions connected by curtains: a term commonly restricted to field-works.—**Bastioned front.** See *front.*

bastionet (bas'tion-et), *n.* [< *bastion* + *-et.*] In *fort.,* a small bomb-proof chamber placed in a position flanking the ditch of a lunette or redoubt. Bastionets are usually placed at the salient angles of redoubts, and are furnished with loopholes for small arms, and sometimes are pierced for one or two guns.

bastite (bas'tīt), *n.* [< *Baste* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A serpentinous mineral occurring embedded in serpentine at Baste in the Harz and elsewhere, and probably derived from the alteration of a variety of enstatite (bronzite). It often shows a metallic-pearly luster, or schiller, in the cleavage-face, and is hence called *schiller-spar.*

bastnæsite (bast'nē-sīt), *n.* [< *Bastnäs* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A fluocarbonate of cerium, lanthanum, and didymium from the Bastnäs mine, Sweden. It also occurs as an alteration product of tysonite near Pike's Peak, Colorado.

basto (bas'tō), *n.* [< It. Sp. Pg. *basto,* ace of clubs; cf. It. *bastone* = Sp. *baston* = Pg. *bastão,* a stick, club: see *baston.*] In *card-playing,* the ace of clubs in quadrille and ombre.

In Spanish cards clubs are really represented by "clubs," for which *basto* is the Spanish word. In certain games, e. g., Ombre, the ace of clubs plays an important part, and is emphatically called *basto.*
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 115.

baston† (bas'ton), *n.* [< ME. *baston, bastun,* < OF. *baston,* F. *bâton* = Sp. *baston* = Pg. *bastão* = It. *bastone,* < ML. **basto(n-),* a stick, club, cudgel. Origin unknown. The word appears in E. also as *baton, batoon, batton, batten*[2]: see these forms.] 1. A stick, staff, or cudgel; a baton. Specifically—(*a*) A mace of wood used in a tourney, instead of the mace of metal used in war. It was usually shaped into a handle, and had a guard like a sword. (*b*) A leading-staff or ensign of command. See *baton,* 1. (*c*) In *her.,* a bendlet sinister cut off at each end, so as not to reach the edge of the field: it is generally considered in English heraldry a mark of illegitimacy. [Still used in this sense.] Also *baton* and *bastard bar.*



Baston.

2. In *arch.,* a segmental molding used especially in the bases of columns; a torus.—3. A servant of the warden of the Fleet, who attended the king's courts as an officer, carrying a red truncheon. It was his duty to take to ward such prisoners as had been committed by the court, and also to attend those suffered to go at large by license. Hence, *to go out of prison by baston* was to go at large in the custody of a servant of the warden of Fleet prison. [London, Eng.]

bast-palm (bast'päm), *n.* Two species of Brazilian palms which yield the piassaba fiber, a coarse fiber from the sheathing-bases of the leaf-stalks, used for cordage, brooms, etc. The Bahia bast-palm is the *Attalea funifera* (see *Attalea*); that of Pará is the *Leopoldinia Piassaba.*

bast-tree (bast'trē), *n.* [ME. *baste-tre;* < *bast*[1] + *tree.*] A tree furnishing bast, in Europe especially the linden, *Tilia Europæa.* See *bast*[1].

basyl, basyle (bā'sil), *n.* [< Gr. *βάσις,* a base, + *ὕλη,* substance.] In *chem.,* a name given by Graham to the electropositive constituent of a salt.

basylous (bā'si-lus), *a.* [< *basyl* + *-ous.*] In *chem.,* of the nature of or relating to a basyl, or electropositive constituent of a salt.

The name of the electro-negative ingredient . . . being that which is placed first as the generic term, whilst that of the electro-positive or *basylous* element follows as indicating the species. *W. A. Miller,* Elem. of Chem., § 331.

bat[1] (bat), *n.* [< ME. *bat, batte, botte*, AS. **bat, batt* (in one gloss.), connected with OF. *batte*, F. *batte*, a rammer, a wand, appar. < *battre*, beat: see *batter*[1]. Some of the noun senses are from the verb (see *bat*[1], *v.*), while others are perhaps from orig. diff. sources.] 1. A heavy stick or club; any stick or club; formerly, a walking-stick, a staff for support and defense.

> A handsome *bat* he held,
> On which he leaned, as one farre in elde.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 217.
>
> He headed all the rabble of a town
> And finish'd 'em with *bats*.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panth., iii. 631.

2. The wooden club with which the players in base-ball, cricket, and similar games bat or drive the ball. That used in base-ball is a round tapering stick of varying size and weight to suit the strength of the player; that used in cricket is shaped somewhat like the broad end of an oar, and is provided with a round handle.

3. A batsman or batter.

> W. is the best *bat* left.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown's School-Days, ii. 8.

4. A blow as with a bat or baton: as, he received a *bat* in the face. [Colloq.]—5. A tool made of beech, used by plumbers in dressing and flatting sheet-lead.—6. A rammer used by founders.—7. A blade used for beating or scutching hemp or flax.—8. A piece of brick having one end entire; hence, any portion of a brick; a brickbat.—9. A kind of sun-dried brick. *Southey.*—10. Shale; hardened clay, but not fire-clay: same as *bind*, 2. *Penn. Surv. Glossary.* Also spelled *batt.*—11. In *hat-making*, a felted mass of fur, or of hair and wool. Two such masses are required to form the body of a hat. Also spelled *batt.*

> One half of the intended hat, called a *bat*, is bowed at a time. *J. Thomson*, Hats and Felting, p. 39.

12. A continuous wad of cotton from the batting-machine, ready for carding; also, a sheet of cotton wadding or batting. See *batting.*—13. In *ceram.*: (*a*) A flexible sheet of gelatin used in transferring impressions to the surface of the ware.

> *Batt* or *bat* is . . . a plate of gelatine, used in printing on pottery or porcelain, over the glaze. In bat-printing, the impression is transferred from an engraved copper plate to a bat of gelatine or glue, whence it is printed on the glaze, in oil or tar. Enamel powder being then dusted over the print, adheres to the oiled surface, and the porcelain is then fired at a low temperature.
> *Ure*, Dict., I. 298.

(*b*) A shelf or slab of baked clay used to support pieces of biscuit which have been painted, and are being fired again. See *enamel-kiln.*—14. Rate; speed; style. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—**At the bat,** in the position of the batter or striker in base-ball and similar games; having the right to wield the bat.—**To carry one's bat.** See *carry.*—**To go on a bat,** to go off for a drunken carousal or spree. [Slang.]

bat[1] (bat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *batted*, ppr. *batting.* [< late ME. *batten*, beat with a stick, < *batte*, a bat, stick: see *bat*[1], *n.*, and cf. *batter*[1]. In part perhaps regarded as imitative of a heavy, dull blow; cf. *pat.*] **I.** *trans.* To beat; hit; strike. Especially—(*a*) In *base-ball* and similar games, to knock or drive, as the ball. (*b*) In *ceram.*, to flatten out to the required thickness, as unbaked clay, preparatory to molding on the block or throwing on the wheel.

II. *intrans.* In *base-ball* and similar games, to strike the ball: as, he *bats* well.—**To bat at,** to attempt unsuccessfully to knock, as a ball; strike at but miss.

bat[2] (bat), *n.* [A corruption of earlier *back, bak*, Sc. *back, bak* (also *bakie-bird, bawkie-bird*), a bat, < ME. *bakke, backe*, < Dan. *bakke*, in comp. *aftenbakke*, evening-bat, = OSw. *bakka*, in comp. *natt-bakka*, night-jar, Sw. dial. *nattabatta, natt-blacka*, = Icel. *blaka*, in comp. *ledhr-blaka*, bat, lit. leather-flapper, < *blaka*, flutter, flap. The orig. form is uncertain. Cf. ML. *blatta, blacta, batta*, a bat, another application of L. *blatta*, an insect that shuns the light, a cockroach: see *Blatta*[1]. For the change of *k* to *t*, cf. E. *make*[2] = *mate*[1], and E. *crane* = Dan. *trane*, Sw. *trana*, Icel. *trani*. The AS. name of the bat is *hrēremūs*, > E. *reremouse*. The G. name is *fledermaus;* cf. E. *flittermouse.*] A wing-handed, wing-footed flying mammal, of the order *Chiroptera* (which see). The species are upward of 450 in number, nearly cosmopolitan, but largest, most varied in character, and most abundant in individuals in tropical and subtropical countries. The species of temperate countries, as of the United States and Europe, are comparatively few, small, and of such uniform characters that they give little idea of the extent and diversity of the order in warmer regions. Bats are the most aërial or volitant of all animals, even more so than birds or insects, for they have scarcely any other means of locomotion than flying. They are nocturnal and crepuscular, passing most of the daytime in dusky retreats, where they gather sometimes in almost incredible multitudes, and generally repose hanging head downward by their hind feet. In size they range from less than the size of a mouse to large forms with some five feet spread of wing. The body is usually softly furry; the wings are membranous and naked. The great majority



Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus pruinosus*).

are insectivorous and carnivorous, and constitute the suborder *Animalivora* or *Insectivora;* of these, a few prey upon other bats, and some, of the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, suck the blood of large animals; but the great bats of South America called *vampires* are chiefly frugivorous. See *Desmodontes, Vampyri.* The old-world fruit-bats, flying-foxes, or roussettes are mostly large species, constituting the family *Pteropodidæ* and suborder *Frugivora.* See cut under *flying-fox.* The physiognomy of many of the bats is grotesque, owing to the extraordinary appendages of the snout, especially in the families *Rhinolophidæ* and *Phyllostomatidæ*, or horseshoe bats and leaf-nosed bats. The ears, too, are often of great size and much complexity of detail, and, like the various appendages of the face, and the wing-membranes themselves, serve as tactile organs of extreme delicacy, even to the extent of sensing objects without actual contact. The wings of bats are commonly given to representations of evil genii and demons, as those of birds are attached to good angels. The large bat represented on Egyptian monuments is one of the fruit-bats, the *Cynonycteris ægyptiaca.* The Hebrew name of the bat of the Old Testament, *atalleph*, is now used in the form *Atalapha* for a genus of American bats. The commonest species of the United States are the small brown bat, *Vespertilio subulatus*, and the red bat, *Lasiurus noveboracensis.* Among European species may be noted the serotine (*Vespertilio serotinus*), the pipistrelle (*V. pipistrellus*), the barbastel (*Barbastellus communis*), the oreillard (*Plecotus auritus*), and the horseshoe bats (*Rhinolophus hipposideros* and *R. ferroequinum*). In heraldry the bat is always represented displayed, that is, with the wings opened, and is often called by its older name *reremouse.*—**Bat's wing,** in *anat.* See *ala vespertilionis*, under *ala.*—**Bat's-wing burner.** See *burner.*—**Bulldog bats,** the molossoid chiropterans. See *Molossus.*—**Harlequin bat.** See *harlequin.*

bat[3] (bat), *v. t.* [Variant of *bate*[1], prob. now taken in allusion to the eyes of a bat.] To bate or flutter, as in the phrase *to bat the eyes*, that is, wink. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

> You hol' your head high; don't you *bat your eyes* to please none of 'em. *The Century*, XXVII. 146.

bat[4] (bat or bâ), *n.* [< F. *bât*, < OF. *bast*, a pack-saddle: see *bast*[3].] A pack-saddle: only in composition, as *bat*horse, *bat*man, etc.

bat[5]† (bat), *n.* See *batz.*

bat[6] (bat), *n.* [Hind. *bāt*, a weight, a measure of weight.] Same as *tical.*

bat[7], *n.* A measure of land formerly used in South Wales; a perch of 11 feet square.

bat[8]†, *n.* Same as *bath*[2].

batable† (bā'ta-bl), *a.* [Also *bateable;* short for *debatable*, as *bate*[3] for *debate.* See *debatable.*] A shortened form of *debatable*, as in *batable* ground, *batable* land. See *debatable.*

> As we crossed the *Batable* land. *Border ballad.*

bataile†, **batailler**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *battle*[1], *battler*[1], etc.

batara (bä-tä'rä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A name of sundry bush-shrikes or formicaroid passerine birds of South America, of the subfamily *Thamnophilinæ* and family *Formicariidæ;* specifically, the *Thamnophilus cinereus* (Vieillot). It was used as a generic name by Lesson in 1831, and by Sclater in 1858, to distinguish the last-named species generically from other *Thamnophilinæ*, under the name *Batara cinerea;* also by Temminck, 1820, as a generic name of species of *Thamnophilus* proper.

batardeau (ba-tär-dō'), *n.*; pl. *batardeaux* (-dōz'). [F., dike, dam, coffer-dam, formerly *bastardeau*, dim. of OF. *bastard*, dike, perhaps connected with *bastir*, build.] 1. A coffer-dam; a casing of piles made water-tight, fixed in the bed of a river to exclude the water from the site of the pier or other work while it is being constructed.—2. In *fort.*, a wall, generally furnished with a sluice-gate, built across a moat or ditch, to retain the water in those parts of the ditch which require to be inundated.

batata (bä-tä'tä), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *batata*, < Haytian *batata*, the native name of the sweet potato; > ult. E. *potato*, applied to a different plant: see *potato.*] The sweet potato.

> The products of both China and Japan are here [Loochoo] cultivated, especially *batatas* and the sugar-cane.
> *J. J. Rein.* Japan (trans.), p. 532.

Batavian (ba-tā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Batavia*, the country of the Batavi, a people anciently inhabiting an island (*Batavorum Insula* or *Batavia*) formed by the rivers Rhine, Waal, and Maas, and the ocean.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the ancient Batavia, or by extension to the Netherlands or their inhabitants, the Dutch.—2. Pertaining to Batavia, the chief city of the island of Java, and the capital of the Dutch possessions in the East.

II. *n.* 1. A native of the Netherlands; a Dutchman.—2. A native of Batavia in Java.

bat-bolt (bat'bōlt), *n.* [< *bat*[1] + *bolt*[1].] A bolt barbed or jagged at its butt or tang to give it a firmer hold.

batch[1] (bach), *n.* [< ME. *bacche, batche*, < AS. as if **bæcce*, < *bacan*, bake; cf. Dan. *bægt*, G. *gebäck*, a batch: see *bake.*] 1. A quantity produced at one operation; specifically, the quantity of bread made at one baking.—2. The quantity of material prepared or required for one operation. Specifically—(*a*) In *glass-making*, the frit ready for the glass-pot. See *frit.* (*b*) The quantity of flour or dough to be used at one baking. (*c*) The quantity of grain sent at one time to the mill to be ground; a grist. 3. An aggregation of individuals or articles similar to each other; especially, a number or aggregation received, despatched, etc., at one time: as, a *batch* of letters; a *batch* of prisoners.

> The Turkish troops are being hurried to the front in *batches* of 40,000 at a time. *Times* (London).
>
> When he had her all to himself, . . . he would pull out his last *batch* of sonnets, and read them in a voice tremulous with emotion. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxvii.

4†. Kind, sort, or lot.

> One is a rimer, sir, of your own *batch*, your own leaven.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

batch[1] (bach), *v. t.* [< *batch*[1], *n.*] To mass; bring together in a batch or the quantity required.

> The white calico is *batched.* *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 685.

batch[2] (bach), *n.* [Also *baiche*, and in comp. *betch-*; < ME. *bache, bæcche*, variant of *beche*, < AS. *bece, bæce*, the valley of a brook: see *beach* and *beck*[1]. For the transfer of sense from 'stream' to 'bank, mound, vale,' cf. *dike* and *ditch.*] 1. A bank; a sand-bank.—2. The valley in which a stream flows; a field or patch of ground lying near a stream: especially in local English names. [Local, Eng.]

batch[2] (bach), *v. t.* [E. dial., < *batch*[2], *n.*] To protect (the bank of a river) by facing it with stones, so as to prevent the water from eating into it. [Local, Eng.]

batch[3]†, *n.* [Appar. an assibilated form of *back*[3].] A vessel used in brewing. *N. E. D.*

batchelor, *n.* See *bachelor.*

bate[1] (bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bated*, ppr. *bating.* [Also *bait;* < ME. *baten* (only intrans.), < OF. *batre*, mod. F. *battre*, beat, flap (*battre les ailes*, beat the wings, flutter; reflex., *se battre*, flutter), = Pr. *batre* = Sp. *batir* = Pg. *bater* = It. *battere*, beat, etc., < ML. (LL.) *batere, battere*, for L. *batuere, battuere*, beat, strike, whence also ult. E. *batter*[1], *battle*[1], etc., and prob. in part the simple *bat*[1], *v.*: see these words. The orig. sense 'beat' is covered by *bate*[2], for *abate*, and *batter*[1].] **I.**† *trans.* To beat: in the phrase *to bate the wings*, to flutter, fly. [In the passage quoted, there is an allusion to *bate*[2] for *abate.*]

> Till the Soule by this meanes of overbodying herselfe . . . *bated her wing* apace downeward.
> *Milton*, Church Discipline. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. In *falconry*, to beat the wings impatiently; flutter as preparing for flight, particularly at the sight of prey; flutter away.

> I am like a hawk that *bates* but cannot fly, because I am ty'd to another's fist. *Bacon.*
>
> These kites
> That *bate* and beat and will not be obedient.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

2†. To flutter; be eager or restless.—3†. To flutter or fly down. [With allusion to *bate*[2] for *abate.*]

bate[2] (bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bated*, ppr. *bating.* [Early mod. E. also *bait;* < ME. *baten*, by apheresis for *abaten*, abate, which thus becomes in form and in some senses identical with the orig. simple form represented by *bate*[1]: see *abate* and *bate*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To beat down or away; remove by beating.

> About autumn *bate* the earth from about the roots of olives, and lay them bare. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, II. 521.

2†. To beat back, or blunt.

> Spite of cormorant devouring Time,
> Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
> That honour which shall *bate* his scythe's keen edge.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

3†. To weaken; impair the strength of.

These griefs and losses have so *bated* me,
That I shall hardly spare a pound of flesh.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 3.

4†. To lessen or decrease in amount, weight, estimation, etc.; lower; reduce.

Who *bates* mine honour, shall not know my coin.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 3.

5. To strike off; deduct; abate.

There is twelve shillings to pay, and, as I am a true knight, I will not *bate* a penny.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

I would rather *bate* him a few strokes of his oar, than not employ an honest man that has been wounded in the Queen's service. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Vauxhall.

I *bate* no jot of trust that this noble trial of self-government will succeed. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 320.

6. To lessen in force or intensity; moderate; diminish: as, to *bate* one's breath, or with *bated* breath (see phrases, below); to *bate* one's or a person's curiosity.—7†. To rob or deprive of.

When baseness is exalted, do not *bate*
The place its honour for the person's sake.
G. Herbert, Church Porch, xlv.

8†. To leave out; except; bar.

Bate me the king, and, be he flesh and blood,
He lies who said it.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

To bate of†, to make a reduction in or an abatement from; lessen or moderate.

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate of* mine.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

To bate one's breath, to check one's breathing; breathe restrainedly, as from fear, humility, or deference.—**With bated breath**, with subdued or restrained breathing, as from fear or awe.

Shall I bend low, and in a bond-mans key,
With bated breath and whispring humbleness,
Say this? *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3 (1623).

II.† *intrans.* To decrease or fall away in size, amount, force, estimate, etc.

Bardolph, am I not fallen away vilely since this last action? do I not *bate?* do I not dwindle?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

I know 'twas this which made the envy and pride
Of the great Roman blood *bate* and give way
To my election. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

bate[3]† (bāt), *v. i.* [< ME. *baten*, by apheresis for *debaten*, debate: see *debate*[1], *v.*] To contend; strive; quarrel.

bate[3]† (bāt), *n.* [< ME. *bate, bat*, by apheresis for *debate, debat*, debate: see *debate*[1], *n.*] Contention; strife; debate.

Breeds no *bate* with telling. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

bate[4]† (bāt), *v.* and *n.* Obsolete and less correct spelling of *bait*[1].

bate[5] (bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bated*, ppr. *bating*. [Prob. a particular use of *bate*[4], properly spelled *bait;* cf. Sw. *beta*, tan, bait, = G. *beizen*, steep in lye, macerate, bait, lit. cause to bite: see *bait*[1].] **1.** To steep, as a hide, in an alkaline lye. See *bate*[5], *n.*—**2.** In *jute-manuf.*, to separate (the raw material) into layers, and ★then soften by sprinkling with oil and water.

bate[5] (bāt), *n.* [< *bate*[5], *v.*] The solution of dung or weak acid in which hides are steeped after being limed, to remove or neutralize the lime.

bate[6]†. Obsolete or dialectal preterit of *bite.*

Yet there the steel stayd not, but inly *bate*
Deepe in his flesh, and opened wide a red floodgate.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 7.

bate[7] (bāt), *n.* [Also *bait;* origin unknown. Hence *cross-bated.*] The grain of wood or stone. [Scotch.]

bate[8]†, *n.* [< LL. *batus*, < Gr. *βάτος*, < Heb. *bath:* see *bath*[2].] Same as *bath*[2].

batea (bat'ē-ä), *n.* [Sp. Pg.] A wooden vessel in the form of a very flat hollow cone, about 20 inches in diameter and 2 or 3 inches deep, used by Mexican and Californian miners for washing auriferous sands and pulverized ores of various kinds.

In the rubbish which was thrown out of the old mine, a comfortable subsistence is gained by washing in *bateas.*
Mowry, Arizona and Sonora, p. 44.

bateau, batteau (ba-tō'), *n.*; pl. *bateaux, batteaux* (-tōz'). [< F. *bateau*, < OF. *batel* = Pr. *batelh* = Sp. Pg. *batel* = It. *battello*, < ML. *batellus*, dim. of ML. *batus, battus* (> It. *batto*), a boat, prob. < AS. *bāt*, a boat: see *boat.*] **1.** A light boat for river navigation, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.—**2.** A pontoon of a floating bridge.

bateau-bridge (ba-tō'brij), *n. Milit.*, a floating bridge supported by bateaux or boats.

bateaux, *n.* Plural of *bateau.*

bate-breeding† (bāt'brē'ding), *a.* [< *bate*[3] + *breeding*, ppr. of *breed.*] Breeding strife.

This sour informer, this *bate-breeding* spy,
This canker that eats up Love's tender spring,
This carry-tale, dissentious Jealousy.
Shak., V. and A., l. 655.

bateful† (bāt'fûl), *a.* [< *bate*[3] + *-ful.*] Contentious; given to strife; exciting contention.

It did *bateful* question frame. *Sir P. Sidney.*

bateless† (bāt'les), *a.* [< *bate*[2] + *-less.*] Not to be abated; not to be dulled or blunted. [Rare.]

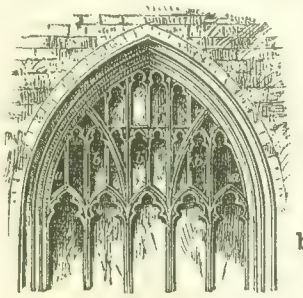
Haply that name of "chaste" unhappily set
This *bateless* edge on his keen appetite.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 9.

bateleur (bat'e-lėr), *n.* [Appar. a particular application of F. *bateleur*, a juggler, buffoon.] A name of an African eagle, the *Helotarsus ecaudatus.*

batellate†, *v. t.* [< ML. as if **batellatus*, pp. of **batellare*, assumed from OF. *bataillier*, or E. *battel, battle*, fortify: see *battle*[2].] *Milit.*, to fortify or make defensible, as a dwelling-house.

batement† (bāt'ment), *n.* [By apheresis for *abatement:* see *baté*[2] and *-ment.*] Abatement; diminution; lessening; specifically, among carpenters, the portion to be cut off from a piece of timber to bring it to a desired length.

batement-light (bāt'ment-līt), *n.* In *arch.*, a vertical light in the upper part of a window of the Perpendicular style, of which the normal rectangular form at the bottom is altered or abated so as to fit in the arched head of a light below. Compare *angel-light.*



Head of Perpendicular Window.
b, b, b, batement-lights; *a, a*, angel-lights.

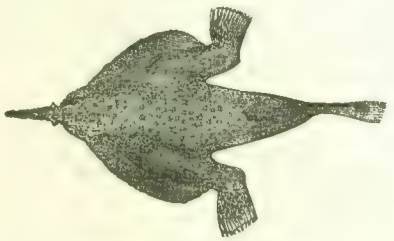
batestone (bāt'-ston), *n.* [< *bate*[5] + *stone.*] A curved scouring-stone used in bating hides.

When the hides have been properly worked with the *batestone*, they are placed in a wash-wheel and worked ★for about twenty minutes. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 586.

bat-fish (bat'fish), *n.* [< *bat*[2] + *fish*[1].] **1.** A fish of the family *Ogcocephalidæ* (which see). The best-known species is *O. vespertilio.* It has a heart-



Lateral view.



Dorsal view.
Bat-fish (*Ogcocephalus vespertilio*).

shaped trunk, produced anteriorly in a prolonged snout, a short coniform tail, a small inferior mouth, and a rostral tentacle under the snout. It inhabits the Atlantic along the southern coast of the United States.

2. A name of the flying-fish or flying-robin, *Cephalacanthus volitans.*

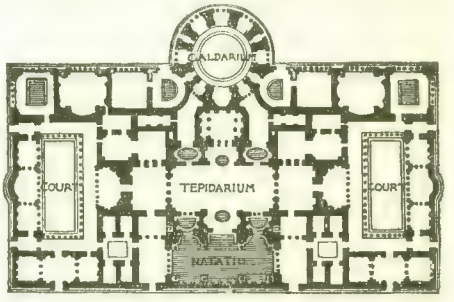
bat-fowler (bat'fou'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *battfowlere*, < *battfowlen:* see *bat-fowling.*] **1.** One who practises bat-fowling.—**2†.** A swindler. [Slang.]

bat-fowling (bat'fou'ling), *n.* [< ME. *battefowlynge*, < *battfowlen*, snare birds, < *batte*, by some supposed to refer to the bat or stick on which the nets were fastened, + *fowlen*, v., fowl. The first element is now often associated with *bat*[2].] A mode of catching birds at night by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bushes or trees where they roost. The birds fly toward the light, and are caught with nets or otherwise.

batful† (bat'fûl), *a.* [< *bat-* in *battle*[3], *batten*[1], etc., + *-ful;* possibly, like *batwell*, a perversion of *battle* or *battel*, fertile: see *battle*[3], *a.*] Rich; fertile, as land: as, "*batful* pastures," *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii.

★bath[1] (bȧth, pl. bȧ*th*z), *n.* [< ME. *bath*, < AS. *bæth*, pl. *bathu*, = OS. *bath* = D. *bad* = OHG. MHG. G. *bad*, bath, = Icel. *badh* = Sw. Dan. *bad;* prob., with formative *-th* (*-d*), from the verb represented by OHG. *bajan*, MHG. *bæjen, bæn*, G. *bähen* = LG. *bäen*, foment, = ME. *bæwen*, cleanse, prob. = L. *fovere*, foment: see *foment.*] **1.** A washing of the body in, or an exposure of it to the action of, water or other fluid agent, for cleansing, refreshment, medical treatment, etc.: as, to take a *bath;* to administer a *bath* to a patient.—**2.** A provision or arrangement for bathing: as, to prepare a *bath;* a hot or cold *bath;* a vapor-*bath;* an electric *bath.* There are many kinds of baths, all of which may be divided into four classes: (*a*) according to the medium in which the body is immersed, as a *water-, oil-,* or *mud-bath*, a *compressed-air bath*, a *medicated* or *mineral bath*, etc.; (*b*) according to manner of application or use, as a *plunge-, shower-, vapor-, douche-, spray-,* or *swimming-bath*, etc.; (*c*) according to the parts bathed, as a *foot-, sitz-,* or *eye-bath*, etc.; (*d*) according to temperature, as a *hot, tepid, warm,* or *cold bath.*

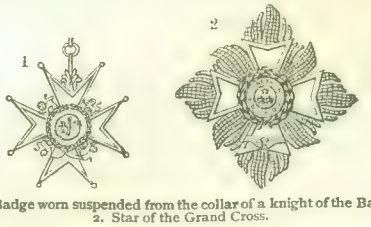
3. A vessel for holding water in which to plunge, wash, or bathe the body.—**4.** More generally, an apartment or apparatus by means of which the body, or a part of it, may be bathed in any medium differing in nature or temperature from its natural medium.—**5.** An edifice containing apartments fitted up for bathing; a bath-house; particularly, in the plural, one of the elaborate bathing establishments of the



Plan of the Baths of Caracalla, Rome.

ancients, as the Baths of Caracalla at Rome. See *thermæ.*—**6.** In *science* and the *arts*, any vessel containing a liquid for treating any object by immersion. (*a*) In *photog.*, the vessel in which a collodionized plate is submitted to the action of a solution of nitrate of silver, or the tray in which an exposed dry plate is immersed in the developing solution. (*b*) In *etching*, the pan of acid into which the plate is plunged to be bitten.

7. An arrangement or preparation for immersing anything, as the silver-bath in photography.—**8.** In *chem.*, an apparatus for modifying and regulating the heat in various chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of sand, water, or other substance between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated. When a liquid bath of a higher temperature than 212° is required, saturated solutions are employed in which the boiling-point is higher than that of water.—**Companions of the Bath**, the third or lowest class of the members of the order of the Bath.—**Compressed-air bath**, a bath consisting in remaining for a longer or shorter time in a chamber filled with compressed air. Such baths have been recommended as useful in certain diseases, in which an increased expansive force is required to cause the air to inflate the more delicate air-passages of the lungs.—**Dung-bath**, a bath used in calico-printing. See *dunging.*—**Knights of the Bath**, an order of knighthood supposed to have been instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399. It received this name from the fact that the candidates for the honor were put into a bath the preceding evening, to denote a purification or absolution from all former stain, and that they were now to begin a new life. The present order of the Bath, however, was instituted by George I. in 1725, as a military order, consisting, exclusive of the sovereign, of a grand master and thirty-six companions. In 1815 the order was greatly extended, and in 1847 it was opened to civilians. It is now composed of three classes, viz.: military and civil knights grand-crosses, G. C. B.; knights commanders, K. C. B.; and knights companions, C. B. The



1. Badge worn suspended from the collar of a knight of the Bath.
2. Star of the Grand Cross.

badge (fig. 1) is a golden Maltese cross of eight points, with the lion of England in the four principal angles, and having in a circle in the center the rose, thistle, and shamrock (representing respectively England, Scotland, and Ireland), between three imperial crowns; motto, *Tria juncta*

in uno. Stars are also worn by the first two classes. That of the knights grand-crosses (fig. 2) is of silver, with eight points of rays wavy, on which is a gold cross bearing three crowns, encircled by a ribbon displaying the motto of the order, while beneath is a scroll inscribed *Ich dien* (I serve), the motto of the Prince of Wales. The star of the knights commanders differs chiefly in lacking the wavy rays.—**Medicated bath**, a bath of liquid or vapor designed to produce a curative effect by virtue of some medicine mixed in it.—**Mercurial bath**, a bath used in the pneumatic trough to collect such gases as are readily absorbed by water.—**Metal-bath**, in general, any mass of molten metal contained in a furnace or other receptacle for any purpose: in *metal.*, the molten material undergoing treatment in the furnace is known as the bath.—**Russian bath**, a kind of bath employed in Russia, and introduced thence in other countries. It resembles in principle the ancient and the Turkish baths, but differs from the latter in that the subject, after exposure to the influence of very hot vapor, with the attendant kneading, lathering, etc., is suddenly and violently cooled by means of a jet of ice-cold water. It is said to be of service in alleviating rheumatism.—**Sour bath**, in *tanning*, an acid liquid made of bran and refuse malt. It is employed to remove the lime used in a previous process, and also to soften the skin to render it more absorbent of the tanning materials.—**Tin-bath**, molten tin covered with melted tallow to prevent the oxidation of the metal. It is used in giving a coating of tin to other metals, as sheet-iron, to form the so-called tin-plate.—**Turkish bath**, a kind of bath introduced from the East, in which the subject, after having undergone copious perspiration in a heated room, is subjected to various processes, as soaping, washing, kneading (shampooing), etc., and ultimately proceeds to an outer apartment, where he is placed on a couch to cool. Turkish baths, or modifications of them, are provided in all hydrotherapeutic establishments, and are to be found in most towns of considerable size.—**White bath**, a bath used in dyeing; an emulsion formed by Gallipoli oil and the carbonates of alkalis.

bath[1] (bȧth), *v. t.* [Later form for *bathe*, directly from the noun.] To put into a bath; wash in a bath. [Rare.]

bath[2] (bȧth), *n.* [Earlier in E., as LL., *batus*, or else *bat*, *baie*, < LL. *batus*, < Gr. *βάτος*, < Heb. *bath*.] A Hebrew liquid measure = 72 logs = 6 hins = $\frac{1}{10}$ cor, and corresponding to the dry measure the ephah = 72 logs = 18 cabs = 3 saths = $\frac{1}{10}$ cor. There were two measures of this name, one equal to about two thirds of the other, as is seen by comparing 1 Ki. vii. 26 with 2 Chron. iv. 5. The larger bath seems to have contained about 36 liters = 9½ United States gallons = 8 British gallons. The smaller bath seems to have contained about 28 liters = 7⅓ United States gallons = 6 British gallons.

Bath brick, bun, chair. See the nouns.

bath-chops (bȧth'chops), *n. pl.* The cheeks or face of the hog cured or smoked.

bathe (bāᵺ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bathed*, ppr. *bathing*. [Also in var. form (now only dial.) *beath*, q. v.; < ME. *bathien*, < AS. *bathian* (= D. *baden* = OHG. *badōn*, MHG. G. *baden* = Icel. *badha* = Sw. *bada* = Dan. *bade*), < *bæth*, bath: see *bath*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place in a bath; immerse in water or other fluid, for cleanliness, health, or pleasure.

> Chancing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus, . . . he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*
>
> Others, on silver lakes and rivers, *bathed*
> Their downy breast. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 437.

2. To apply water or other liquid to with a sponge, cloth, or the like, generally for therapeutic purposes.—3. To wash, moisten, or suffuse with any liquid.

> Her bosom *bathed* in blood. *Dryden.*

4. To immerse in or surround with anything analogous to water: as, *bathed* in sunlight.

> One sip of this
> Will *bathe* the drooping spirits in delight.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 812.
>
> Thy rosy shadows *bathe* me. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.
>
> The sun was past the middle of the day,
> But *bathed* in flood of light the world still lay.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 221.

5. In *zoöl.*, to tint; tinge in a uniform manner, giving the appearance of one color seen through another: as, black *bathed* with purple, brown *bathed* with rosy, etc.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take a bath; be in water or other liquid; go into water to bathe one's self.

> They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide. *Waller.*

2. To be immersed or surrounded as if with water.

bathe (bāᵺ), *n.* [< *bathe*, *v.*] The act of bathing; the immersion of the body in water: as, to take one's usual *bathe*. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Confined almost entirely to Scotland, where a distinction is made between a *bathe* and a *bath*, the former being applied to an immersion in the sea, a river, or a lake, and the latter to a bath for which artificial conveniences are used.]

bather[1] (bā'ᵺėr), *n.* 1. One who bathes; one who immerses himself in water.—2. One who bathes another.

bather[2] (baᵺ'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.] To scratch and rub in the dust, as birds do. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bathetic (bą-thet'ik), *a.* [< *bathos*, on type of *pathetic*, < *pathos*.] Relating to or characterized by bathos; sinking rhetorically, or in style. *Coleridge.*

> A fatal insensibility to the ludicrous and the *bathetic*. *The Academy*, July 3, 1875, p. 5.

bath-house (bȧth'hous), *n.* 1. A house fitted up with conveniences for bathing, as bath-rooms, tubs, sometimes a tank or swimming-bath, etc.—2. A small house, or a house divided into a number of small rooms, at a bathing-place, or place for open-air bathing, where bathers change their dress.

bathing-box (bā'ᵺing-boks), *n.* A covered shed or bath-house in which open-air bathers change their dress. [Eng.]

bathing-dress (bā'ᵺing-dres), *n.* A partial or loose costume used by open-air bathers, as on a sea-beach.

bathing-house (bā'ᵺing-hous), *n.* A bath-house. [U. S.]

bathing-machine (bā'ᵺing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A covered vehicle used at the seaside resorts of Great Britain, in which bathers dress and undress. It is driven into the water to a sufficient distance to suit the convenience of the bather.

bathing-tub (bā'ᵺing-tub), *n.* Same as *bath-tub*.

bath-kol (bath'kol), *n.* [Heb., < *bath*, daughter, + *kol*, voice.] A kind of oracular voice frequently referred to in the Talmud, the later Targums, and rabbinical writers, as the fourth grade of revelation, constituting an instrument of divine communication throughout the early history of the Israelites, and the sole prophetic manifestation which they possessed during the period of the second temple.

> From the death of Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi, the Holy Spirit [which, according to the Jewish distinction, is only the second degree of the prophetical gift] was withdrawn from Israel; but they nevertheless enjoyed the use of the *Bath Kol*.
>
> The treatise *Sanhedrin*, quoted in Kitto's Bib. Cyc., I. 316.

Bath metal. See *metal*.

bathmic (bath'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *βαθμός* (see *bathmism*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of bathmism.

> I compared the transmission of *bathmic* force to that of the phenomenon of combustion, which is a force conversion transmitted from substance to substance by contact. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 229.

bathmism (bath'mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *βαθμός*, also *βασμός*, a step, threshold (< *βαίνειν* (√ **βα*), go), + *-ism*.] See extract.

> It is here left open whether there be any form of force which may be especially designated as "vital." Many of the animal functions are known to be physical and chemical, and if there be any one which appears to be less explicable by reference to these forces than the others, it is that of nutrition. Probably in this instance force has been so metamorphosed through the influence of the originative or conscious force in evolution, that it is a distinct species in the category of forces. Assuming it to be such, I have given it the name of *Bathmism*. *E. D. Cope*, Meth. of Creation, p. 26.

Bathmodon (bath'mō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθμός*, a step, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil hoofed quadrupeds named by Cope in 1872, subsequently identified by him with *Coryphodon* (which see).

bathmodont (bath'mō-dont), *a.* [< *Bathmodon*(*t-*).] In *odontog.*, noting a pattern of dentition in which the posterior pair of tubercles of the upper molars are approximated, connected together, and compressed and subcrescentic in section, and the anterior outer tubercle is connected with the anterior inner one by an oblique crest forming a V. Such dentition is characteristic of the genus *Bathmodon*.

Bath note. See *note*.

bathometer (ba-thom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βάθος*, depth, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus, consisting of a spring-balance of peculiar construction, used for ascertaining the depth of water.

Bath oölite. See *Bath stone*, under *stone*.

bathorse (bat'- or bȧ'hôrs), *n.* [< *bat*[4] (F. *bât*), a pack-saddle, + *horse*.] In the British army, a horse for carrying baggage belonging to an officer or to the baggage-train. Also written *bawhorse*.

bathos (bā'thos), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος*, depth, < *βαθύς*, deep. In def. 2, orig. an antithesis to *ὕψος*, height, the sublime.] 1. Depth; lowest part or stage; bottom. [Rare.]—2. A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace or ridiculous in writing or speech; a sinking; anticlimax.

> In his fifth sonnet he [Petrarch] may, I think, be said to have sounded the lowest chasm of the *Bathos*. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

=Syn. 2. *Fustian*, *Turgidness*, etc. See *bombast*.

bath-room (bȧth'röm), *n.* A room for bathing in.

bath-sponge (bȧth'spunj), *n.* A sponge used in bathing, etc. Sponges suitable for this use all belong to the genus *Spongia*, of which there are six commercial species or varieties, deriving their value from the fineness and elasticity of the skeletal fibers. The bath-sponge of the Mediterranean is *S. equina*, resembling the wool-sponge, *S. gossypina*, of the United States. Other species are the zimocca, *S. zimocca*; the cup-sponge, *S. adriatica*, of Turkey and the Levant; the American yellow sponge, *S. corlosia*; and the American hard-head, *S. dura*.

Bath stone. See *stone*.

bath-tub (bȧth'tub), *n.* A tub to bathe in: in the usual form, approximately of the length of the body, and often permanently fixed in a bath-room. Also called *bathing-tub*.

bathukolpian, *a.* See *bathycolpian*.

bathvillite (bȧth'vil-it), *n.* [< *Bathville* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A brown, dull, amorphous mineral resin, occurring in torbanite, or boghead coal, on the estate of Bathville, near Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

bathwort (bȧth'wėrt), *n.* [Corruption of *birthwort*, after *bath*[1].] Same as *birthroot*.

bathybial (ba-thib'i-al), *a.* [< *bathybius* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to bathybius or the depths at which it is found; bathybian: as, "*bathybial* fauna," *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 774.

bathybian (ba-thib'i-an), *a.* [< *bathybius* + *-an*.] Pertaining to bathybius; composed of or resembling bathybius.

> The use of the dredge resulted in finding the usual *bathybian* forms that have been already described in works relating to Arctic voyages. *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 14.

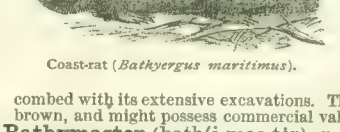
bathybius (ba-thib'i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *βίος*, life.] A name given by Huxley to masses of so-called animal matter said to have been found covering the sea-bottom at great depths (over 2,000 fathoms), and in such abundance as to form in some places deposits upward of 30 feet in thickness. It was described as consisting of a tenacious, viscid, slimy substance, exhibiting under the microscope a network of granular, mucilaginous matter, which expands and contracts spontaneously, forming a very simple organism, and corresponding in all respects to protoplasm (which see). Embedded in it were calcareous bodies with an organic structure, called *discoliths*, *coccoliths*, and *coccospheres*, which seemed to belong to bathybius as such. The existence of any such living substance is now generally denied.

bathycolpian (bath-i-kol'pi-an), *a.* [Also less prop. *bathukolpian*; < Gr. *βαθύκολπος*, < *βαθύς*, deep, + *κόλπος*, breast, bosom.] Deep-bosomed: as, "*bathycolpian* Here," *O. W. Holmes.*

Bathyerginæ (bath″i-ėr-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bathyergus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of Ethiopian mole-like rodents, of the family *Spalacidæ*, or mole-rats, differing from *Spalacinæ* in having the mandibular angle arising beside the socket of the lower incisors. There are three genera, *Bathyergus*, *Georychus*, and *Heliophobius*.

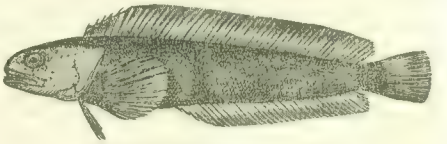
bathyergue (bath'i-ėrg), *n.* A rodent quadruped of the genus *Bathyergus*.

Bathyergus (bath-i-ėr'gus), *n.* [NL., after Gr. *βαθυεργεῖν*, plow deep, < *βαθύς*, deep, + *ἔργον*, work.] A genus of mole-rats, of the subfamily *Bathyerginæ*, having grooved upper incisors. *B. maritimus* is a large species burrowing in the sand-dunes of the Cape of Good Hope, and called *coast-rat* and *zand-* or *sand-mole*; it is very abundant, and in some places the sandy soil is honeycombed with its extensive excavations. The fur is grayish-brown, and might possess commercial value.



Coast-rat (*Bathyergus maritimus*).

Bathymaster (bath'i-mas-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *μαστήρ*, a seeker.] A genus of fishes of the North Pacific, found in rather deep water, type of the family *Bathymasteridæ*, the ronquil. The single species is *B. signatus*, the other related species being referred to the allied genera *Ronquilus* and *Rathbunella*.



Ronquil (*Bathymaster signatus*).

Bathymasteridæ (bath″i-mas-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Bathymaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Bathymaster:* it is allied to the blennies.

bathymeter (ba-thim′e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for taking soundings at sea.

bathymetric (bath-i-met′rik), *a.* [⟨ *bathymetry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to bathymetry or the measurement of depths, especially at sea.—**Bathymetric zone**, in *zoögeog.*, one of the horizontal belts of the depths of the sea vertically separated by their characteristic fauna and flora. Five such zones are reckoned: (1) the *littoral*, between tide-marks; (2) the *laminarian*, from low water to about 15 fathoms; (3) the *coralline*, from that to about 50 fathoms; (4) the *deep-sea*, from that to about 300; (5) the *abyssal*, from that to the lowest depths.

bathymetrical (bath-i-met′ri-kal), *a.* Same as *bathymetric*.

bathymetrically (bath-i-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* As regards bathymetry; by deep-sea measurement or sounding.

bathymetry (ba-thim′e-tri), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *-μετρία*, ⟨ *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art of sounding or of measuring depths in the sea.

bathyphon (bath′i-fon), *n.* A musical instrument of the clarinet class, having a single reed and a wooden tube, and a compass of nearly three octaves from the third D below middle C. It was invented in 1829 in Berlin, but was soon supplanted by the tuba.

Bathythrissa (bath-i-thris′ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *θρίσσα*, Attic *θρίττα*, a certain fish, otherwise called *τριχίας*, ⟨ *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A later name of *Pterothrissus*, the typical genus of the family *Pterothrissidæ*, containing one known species (*Pterothrissus gissu*) of deep-water fishes with some resemblance to a herring or whitefish, found off the coast of Japan.

Bathythrissidæ (bath-i-thris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Bathythrissa* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Bathythrissa*. They have an oblong body and rounded abdomen, covered with cycloid scales; the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally; complete opercular apparatus; very elongate dorsal fin; a short anal fin; the stomach with a blind sac; numerous pyloric appendages; and ★ductless ovaries. Properly *Pterothrissidæ*.

batiator-root (bat′i-ā-tor-rōt″), *n.* The root of a West-African plant, *Vernonia nigritiana*, used as an emetic and febrifuge.

Batides (bat′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Batis* (a genus of fishes), ⟨ Gr. *βατίς*, a flat fish, perhaps the skate or ray.] The rays, as an order of selachians. *L. Agassiz.* See *Raiæ*.

bating[1] (bā′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bate*[1], *v.*] The act of beating the wings; fluttering; fluttering away.

bating[2] (bā′ting), *prep.* [Orig. ppr. of *bate*[2], for *abate;* now regarded as a prep.] Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting.

Bating the outward respect due to his birth, they treated him [the Prince of Condé] very hardly in all his pretensions. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1677.

bating[3] (bā′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bate*[5], *v.*] The process of steeping hides in a solution of bird-dung or weak acid, to separate the lime, oil, and glutinous matter, and render them soft and pliable, and fit for tanning.

batiste (ba-tēst′), *n.* [⟨ F. *batiste*, ⟨ OF. *baptiste;* so called, it is said, from its inventor, one *Baptiste*, a linen-weaver of Cambrai (see *cambric*) in French Flanders.] A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy; also, a variety of cotton muslin.

batler[1]† (bat′lėr), *n.* [Appar. for *battler*[2], q. v. Found only in Shakspere, with a var. *batlet.*] A small bat or beetle for beating clothes in washing; a clothes-pounder. Also called *batlet, battler, battril.*

I remember the kissing of her *batler* [so in early editions, but in most modern editions *batlet*], and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopped hands had milked. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

batler[2]†. See *batteler*.

batlet† (bat′let), *n.* [⟨ *bat*[1] + dim. *-let;* but perhaps an error for *batler*[1], q. v.] Same as *batler*[1].

batman[1] (bat′- or bâ′man), *n.*; pl. *batmen* (-men). [Formerly also *bateman;* ⟨ *bat*[4] (F. *bât*), a pack-saddle, + *man*.] A person allowed by the government to every company of a regiment on foreign service. His duty is to take charge of the cooking utensils, etc., of the company. There is in the charge of the batman a bathorse for each company to convey the cooking utensils from place to place. *Imp. Dict.* [Great Britain.]

batman[2] (bat′man), *n.* [= Russ. *batmanŭ*, ⟨ Turk. *batman*, *bātmān*, a weight, the same as the Pers. *man*.] An Eastern weight varying in amount in different localities. The batman formerly legal throughout the Turkish empire, now used in Constantinople and Smyrna, is 17 pounds avoirdupois. The great batman of Constantinople is 22.5 pounds; the little batman is 5.6 pounds. The batman of Tabriz is 6.4 pounds; the batman of Shiraz is 12.7 pounds; the batmanrei of Teheran is 28.3 pounds.

bat-money, baw-money (bat′- or bâ′-, bâ′-mun″i), *n.* [⟨ *bat*[4] + *money*.] Money paid to a batman.

batoid (bat′oid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Batis* (a genus of fishes) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Batoidei*.

II. *n.* One of the *Batoidei*.

Batoidei (ba-toi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Batis* (a genus of fishes) + *-oideus*, pl. *-oidei*.] In Günther's system of classification, a suborder of plagiostomatous fishes having ventral gill-openings: synonymous with *Raiæ*.

Batolites (bat-ō-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ F. *bâton*, a staff (see *baton*), + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A genus of straight cylindrical bivalve fossil shells, allied to the hippurites. Some are of great length, and form masses of rock in the high Alps. Also written *Batolithes* and *Batolithus*.

batologist (ba-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [⟨ **batology* (⟨ Gr. *βάτος*, a bramble-bush, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*) + *-ist*.] A botanist who has made a special study of the genus *Rubus*, or the brambles, the numerous European species of which are very variable and exceedingly difficult to determine.

baton (bat′on, ba-ton′, or, as F., bä-tôn′), *n.* [This word appears in E. in various forms; first as *baston* (⟨ OF. *baston* = Sp. *bastón* = Pg. *bastão* = It. *bastone*, ⟨ ML. *basto(n-)*, a stick, staff, of unknown origin), then *baton* (⟨ F. *bâton*), with accent on first syllable, also spelled *batton* and *batten* (see *batten*[2]), and with F. accent *baton′*, also spelled *batoon, battoon* (see *batoon*), and recently, esp. in the musical use, pronounced as F.: see *baston, battoon, batten*[2].] **1.** A staff or club; a truncheon: carried either (*a*) for use as a weapon, as a policeman's baton; (*b*) as a mark of authority, as the baton of a field-marshal; or (*c*) as a warrant to do something, as the baton or staff carried in Great Britain by the engineer of a train on a single-track railway, as his authority to proceed.—**2.** In *music:* (*a*) The stick or wand used by the leader of a chorus or an orchestra in directing the performance.

When I went home I made myself a *baton*, and went about the fields conducting an orchestra. *Dickens.*

(*b*) A rest of two or more measures.—**3.** In *her.*, same as *baston*, 1 (*c*).

Also spelled *batton*.

To wield a good baton, to conduct a musical performance well.

baton (bat′on), *v. t.* [⟨ *baton*, *n.*] To strike with a baton; cudgel.

baton-cross (bat′on-krôs), *n.* In *her.*, same as *cross potent* (which see, under *cross*[1]).

batoon† (ba-tön′), *n.* [An older form of *baton*, ⟨ F. *bâton:* see *baton*.] **1.** A club or truncheon; a baton.

Although his shoulders with *batoon*
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 719.

2. A staff of office. See *baton*, 1.—**3.** In *her.*, same as *baston*, 1 (*c*).—**4.** In *arch.*, same as *baston*, 2.

bat-printing (bat′prin″ting), *n.* In *ceram.*, a mode of printing patterns in color upon glazed ware. An engraving on copper is made with fine lines, from which an impression is taken in linseed-oil on a thin slab of gelatin. This impression is transferred to the glazed ware, and over it is then dusted a metallic color, which clings to the oil, and is afterward melted and fixed by firing. See *bat*[1], 13.

Batrachia (ba-trā′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Batrachīa*, ⟨ Gr. *βατράχεια*, neut. pl. (sc. *ζῷα*, animals) of *βατράχειος*, frog-like, ⟨ *βάτραχος*, a frog, with numerous dialectic variants, *βάρακος, βράταχος, βρόταχος, βότραχος, βρίτιχος, βίρβακος, βάβρακος*, etc., indicating an imitative origin.] **1.** Generally, as in Cuvier's system of classification, a division of reptiles, containing the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, etc., and coextensive with the modern class *Amphibia;* the amphibians, or those vertebrates which breathe at first by gills, and then, generally, lose the gills and breathe by lungs.—**2.** Also, an order of *Amphibia*, synonymous with *Anura*[2] (which see), containing the frogs and toads only: but the term is rarely used in this sense. The leading families are the *Pipidæ*, or Surinam toads; the *Ranidæ*, frogs; the *Bufonidæ*, ordinary toads; and the *Hylidæ*, tree-frogs. See cut under *Anura*.

batrachian (ba-trā′ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Batrachia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Batrachia*, especially frogs and toads.

The *batrachian* hymns from the neighboring swamp.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

II. *n.* One of the *Batrachia*.

batrachid (bat′ra-kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Batrachidæ*.

Batrachidæ, *n. pl.* See *Batrachoididæ*.

batrachite (bat′ra-kīt), *n.* [⟨ L. *batrachites*, ⟨ Gr. *βατραχίτης*, a frog-green stone, ⟨ *βάτραχος*, a frog.] **1.** A fossil or stone in color resembling a frog; toadstone.—**2.** A mineral identical with the Vesuvian monticellite (which see), belonging to the chrysolite group.

batrachoid (bat′ra-koid), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *βατραχώδης*, frog-like.] Pertaining to the *Batrachia*.

Batrachoididæ (bat-ra-koi′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Batrachoides* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Batrachoides*, with unarmed cheeks, a dorsal fin developed and composed of a few sharp spines, and jugular and imperfect ventral fins. The species are mostly inhabitants of subtropical or temperate seas, and are known in North America as *toad-fishes*.

batracholite (ba-trak′ō-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil batrachian.

batrachomyomachy (bat″ra-kō-mī-om′a-ki), *n.* [⟨ L. *Batrachomyomachia*, ⟨ Gr. *βατραχομυομαχία*, name of a mock-heroic poem traditionally ascribed to Homer, ⟨ *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *μῦς*, = E. *mouse*, + *μάχη*, a battle.] A battle between the frogs and mice; specifically (*cap.*), the title of an ancient Greek parody on the Iliad.

batrachophagous (bat-ra-kof′a-gus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on frogs; frog-eating; ranivorous.

Batrachophidia (bat″ra-kō-fid′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *ὄφις*, a serpent: see *ophidian*.] An order of *Amphibia* represented by the family *Cæciliidæ:* same as *Ophiomorpha*. Also *Batrachophidii*.

batrachophobia (bat″ra-kō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *-φοβία*, ⟨ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Dread of batrachians; aversion to toads, frogs, etc. [Rare.]

Batrachopsida (bat-ra-kop′si-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *ὄψις*, appearance, + *εἶδος*, form.] A primary group or superclass of *Vertebrata*, conterminous with the class *Amphibia*, contrasted with *Sauropsida*.

Batrachospermeæ (bat″ra-kō-spėr′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Batrachospermum* + *-eæ*.] A small group of fresh-water algæ classed with the red seaweeds, consisting of articulated filaments with whorls of necklace-like branches. The principal genus is *Batrachospermum*, abundantly represented in the United States.

Batrachospermum (bat″ra-kō-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of algæ, belonging to the subclass of red seaweeds, *Florideæ*, and family *Helminthocladiaceæ*. *Batrachospermum moniliforme* is the commonest of the few red algæ which are found in fresh water. It consists of necklace-like branching filaments tinged with some shade of red or sometimes only blue-green, and grows in ditches and springs.

batrachostomous (bat-ra-kos′tō-mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Frog-mouthed; having a mouth like a frog: specifically applied to birds of the genus *Batrachostomus*.

Batrachostomus (bat-ra-kos′tō-mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of East Indian fissirostral picarian birds, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, or goatsuckers, sometimes combined with *Podargus* in a family *Podargidæ*, the frogmouths, or frog-mouthed goatsuckers: so called from the enormous extent of the mouth. The genus includes a number of species of India, Java, Borneo, Ceylon, Malacca, etc., which are among the very largest and most notable of the caprimulgine series. *B. javanensis* is a leading species. *Bombycistoma* and *Bombycistomus* are synonyms.

Batrachus (bat′ra-kus), *n.* [L., ⟨ Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog: see *Batrachia*.] A genus of fishes containing the toad-fish, *B. tau*, of the North Atlantic, and several closely related species. Now called *Opsanus*.

bat-shell (bat′shel), *n.* [⟨ *bat*[2] + *shell*.] A mollusk, a species of *Voluta*, *V. vespertilio*, of a ★dusky-brown color.

batsman (bats′man), *n.*; pl. *batsmen* (-men). [⟨ *bat's*, poss. of *bat*[1], + *man*.] One who wields the bat in base-ball, cricket, and similar games; a batter.

batster (bat′stėr), *n.* [⟨ *bat*[1], *v.*, + *-ster*.] A batsman or batter.

batt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bat*[1], still occasionally used in some senses. See *bat*[1], 10, 11.

batta[1] (bat'ä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., formerly also *battee* (cf. *batty*[2]), Pg. *bata* (later in Hind., etc., *bhatā, bhāttā,* allowance for maintenance), perhaps < Canarese *bhatta,* rice in the husk (see *batty*[2]), generalized to 'subsistence.'] In British India: (*a*) Subsistence-money given to soldiers, witnesses, prisoners, and others. (*b*) An allowance in addition to their pay originally made to troops serving in the field.

"Military batta, originally an occasional allowance, as defined, grew to be a constant addition to the pay of officers in India, and constituted the chief part of the excess of Indian over English military emoluments." (*Yule and Burnell.*) It was reduced one half by the governor-general Lord William Bentinck in 1828.

batta[2] (bat'ä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. Hind. *battā,* Beng. *bāttā* (cerebral *t*).] In British India, agio; discount; difference of exchange.

battable† (bat'a-bl), *a.* [< *bat-* in *battle*[3], *batten*[1], etc., + *-able;* perhaps, like *batful,* a perversion of *battle*[3], *a.*] Fattening; serviceable as pasture. Also spelled *batable.*

Masinissa made many inward parts of Barbary and Numidia in Africk (before his time, incult and horrid) fruitful and *battable* by this means.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

battage (ba-täzh'), *n.* [F., < *battre,* beat: see *bate*[1].] 1. Beating; the operation of beating. —2. In *agri.,* threshing.—3. The operation of pulverizing or incorporating the ingredients of gunpowder by the old method of stamping with pestles.

Also wrongly spelled *batage.*

battailant†, *a.* and *n.* [Also *batteilant, battellant,* < F. *bataillant,* ppr. of *batailler,* combat: see *battle*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* Combatant.

I saw an Elephant,
Adorn'd with bells and bosses gorgeouslie,
That on his backe did beare (as *batteilant*)
A gilden towre, which shone exceedinglie.
Spenser, World's Vanitie, st. 8.

II. *n.* A combatant.

battailous† (bat'ē-lus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *battelous, battellous, battlous,* etc., < ME. *bataillous, batelouse, batellous,* < OF. *bataillous, bateillous,* warlike, < *bataille,* battle.] Warlike; bellicose; ready for battle.

In sunbright armes, and *battailous* array.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 2.

The French came foremost, *battailous* and bold.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, i. 37.

Thoughts and images like stately fleets, . . . some deep with silk and spicery, some brooding over the silent thunders of their *battailous* armaments.
Lowell, Among my Books, ii. 241.

battalia† (ba-tā'liä), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *batalia, batallia, battaglio,* etc., < It. *battaglia* (= Sp. *batalla* = Pg. Pr. *batalha* = OF. *bataille,* > E. *battle*[1]), battle, squadron: see *battle*[1].] 1. Order of battle; battle array.

I have made all his troops and companies
Advance, and put themselves ranged in *battalia.*
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

2. *Milit.*: (*a*) A large body of men in order of battle or on the march, whether a whole army or one of the great divisions of it; a host; an army.

K. Rich. Who hath descried the number of the traitors?
Nor. Six or seven thousand is their utmost power.
K. Rich. Why, our *battalia* trebles that account.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

[This is the reading of the folios; the quarto editions read *battalion.*]

In three *battalias* does the king dispose
His strength, which all in ready order stand,
And to each other's rescue near at hand.
May, Edward III.

(*b*) The main body or center of an army.

Wee quickly plac'd Jockey in the right wing, Sir John in the left wing, and Old Nick in the *Battalia.*
Sacr. Decretal, 14. (*N. E. D.*)

battalion (ba-tal'yon), *n.* [Formerly also *batallion, bataillon,* etc., < F. *bataillon,* < It. *battaglione,* battalion, aug. of *battaglia,* a battle, squadron: see *batalia, battle*[1].] 1†. An army in battle array.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye, and soon traverse
The whole *battalion* views. *Milton,* P. L., i. 569.

2. In general, any distinct portion of an army or minor body of troops acting together: as, God is on the side of the largest *battalions* (a saying attributed to Turenne); a *battalion* of infantry, cavalry, grenadiers, voltigeurs, etc. In the United States two or more detached companies of infantry, squadrons of cavalry, or batteries of artillery serving together are called a battalion, simply for convenience. 3. Technically, a body of infantry composed of two or more companies forming part of a regiment. In all modern armies a battalion of infantry is composed of four companies, and a battalion of artillery of four batteries. A battalion is commanded by a major. Three battalions constitute a regiment; but the number in a regiment varies in different countries and at different periods.

battalioned (ba-tal'yond), *a.* [< *battalion* + *-ed*[2].] Formed into battalions.

batteau, *n.* See *bateau.*

battel[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *battle*[1].

battel[2]†, *v.* See *battle*[2].

battel[3]†, *a.* and *v.* See *battle*[3].

battel[4] (bat'l), *n.* [Usually in pl. *battels,* also *battles, battells,* first found in the 16th century, Latinized *batilli, batellæ;* a peculiar college use, of uncertain origin. The sense of 'provisions' appears much later than that of 'charges therefor,' but, if original, suggests a connection with *battel*[3], *battle*[3], *v.,* feed: see *battle*[3].] 1. *pl.* At the university of Oxford in England: (*a*) College accounts for board and provisions supplied from the kitchen and buttery. (*b*) The whole of the college accounts for board and lodgings, rates, tuition, and contributions to various funds.—2. At Eton college, a small allowance of food which, in addition to the college allowance, the collegers receive from their dames. *Richardson.*

battel[4] (bat'l), *v. i.* [< *battel*[4], *n.*] To stand indebted in the college-books at Oxford for provisions and drink from the buttery.

batteler†, *n.* [Also *batteller, battler, batler;* < *battel*[4], *battle*[4], + *-er*[1].] 1. A student at Oxford indebted in the college-books for provisions and drink at the buttery.—2. One of a rank or order of students at Oxford below commoners; a poor student.

Pierce Pennyless, exceeding poor scholar, that hath made clean shoes in both universities, and been a pitiful *battler* all thy lifetime. *Middleton,* The Black Book.

battement (bat'ment; F. pron. bat-ę-mon'), *n.* [F., < *battre,* beat: see *bate*[1], *bat*[1], and *-ment.*] 1. A beating; striking; impulse.—2. In *music,* a trill-like ornament, consisting of a slow shake of a tone with the next tone below, beginning with the latter: common in old-fashioned music.

batten[1] (bat'n), *v.* [Not found in ME., but prob. existent dialectally; < Icel. *batna,* grow better, improve, recover, = Goth. *ga-batnan,* be bettered, profit, avail, a neut. passive form from the pp. **batans* of a lost strong verb, **batan* (pret. **bōt*), be useful, profit, boot, represented secondarily by D. MLG. LG. *baten,* profit, avail, help, and in E. by the derived forms *bet*[1], *better*[1], and *boot*[1]: see *bet*[1], *better*[1], and *boot*[1]. A noun, **bat,* improvement, profit (cf. Icel. *bati,* improvement, advantage, D. *baat,* MLG. LG. *bate,* advantage, profit, gain), is implied as the formal base of the adjectives *batful, battable,* but these are appar. manipulated forms of the orig. adj. *battle*[3], from the verbal root.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become better; improve in condition (especially by feeding); grow fat; thrive.

It makes her fat, you see; she *battens* with it.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. To feed gluttonously; figuratively, gratify a morbid appetite or craving; gloat: absolutely, or with *on* or *upon.*

Have you eyes?
Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,
And *batten on* this moor? *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 4.

Her savage birds
O'er human carcasses do scream and *batten.* *J. Baillie.*

The moths, that were then *battening upon* its obsolete ledgers and day-books, have rested from their depredations. *Lamb,* South-Sea House.

Melancholy sceptics . . . who *batten on* the hideous facts in history. *Emerson,* Society and Solitude, x. 220.

3. Figuratively, to thrive; prosper; live in ease and luxury, especially at the expense or to the detriment of others: with *on,* formerly also *with:* as, to *batten on* ill-gotten gains.

And *with* these thoughts so *battens,* as if fate
Would be as easily cheated on as he.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To improve by feeding; fatten; make fat or cause to thrive with plenteous feeding.

Battening our flocks with the fresh dews of night.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 29.

★2†. To fertilize or enrich (the soil).

batten[2] (bat'n), *n.* [A more English spelling of *batton, baton,* prevailing in the non-literary uses of the word: see *baton, batoon, baston.*] 1. A strip or scantling of wood. Specifically—(*a*) A bar nailed across parallel boards (as those forming a door, shutter, etc.) to keep them together. (*b*) One of the strips used as supports for the laths of a plastered wall, or for nailing over the cracks between boards. (*c*) One of the narrow strips nailed to a mast or spar, at a place exposed to friction, to prevent chafing. (*d*) A narrow strip used to nail down the edges of a tarpaulin over a hatchway, to prevent leaking in stormy weather. (*e*) A wooden bar or cleat nailed to the beam of a ship, from which the seamen's hammocks are slung. (*f*) One of the long slips used in the molding-loft of a ship-yard in tracing lines and setting fair the shear of a ship in molding.

2. In *com.,* squared timber of 6 or more feet in length, 7 inches in width, and 2½ inches in thickness, used in carpentry and house-building for various purposes. Pieces less than 6 feet long are known as *batten-ends.*—3. In *weaving,* the beam for striking the weft home; a lathe.—**Louvered** or **loovered battens,** battens fitted in frames, or between stanchions, in partitions, etc., at such an angle as to admit air, and yet to prevent dirt from entering. *Fincham,* Ship-building, iv. 83. See *louver.*

batten[2] (bat'n), *v. t.* [< *batten*[2], *n.*] To form or fasten with battens.—**To batten down** the hatches of a ship, to cover them with tarpaulins and nail battens over their edges, so as to prevent water from leaking below during bad weather.

batten-door (bat'n-dōr), *n.* A door made of narrow boards held together by means of cross-battens nailed to them.

[He] stepped cautiously up to one of the *batten doors* with an auger, and succeeded, without arousing any one, in boring a hole. *G. W. Cable,* The Grandissimes, p. 407.

battening (bat'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *batten*[2].] 1. The operation of fixing to a wall battens, to which are to be nailed laths to receive plastering.—2. The battens fixed to a wall for this purpose.

batter[1] (bat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *bateren, batren,* with freq. formative *-er,* < *bat-* (repr. in ME. by *baten* (only intrans.) in the sense of *bate* or flutter as a hawk (see *bate*[1]); in later ME. and mod. E. regarded as freq. of *bat* (late ME. *batten*), from the noun *bat*[1], which may be of the same ult. origin), < OF. *batre,* F. *battre* = Pr. *batre* = Sp. *batir* = Pg. *bater* = It. *battere,* < ML. (LL.) *batere, battere* for L. *batuere, battuere,* beat, strike: see *bate*[1], *battle*[1], etc. Not connected with E. *beat*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beat upon or against; strike with repeated blows; pound violently, as with the fist, a hammer or bludgeon, a battering-ram, cannon-shot, etc.: as, to *batter* a door for admittance; to *batter* the walls of a city (with or without effect).

The thunderer, whose bolt, you know,
Sky-planted, *batters* all rebellious coasts.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

[The] whole artillery of the western blast,
Battering the Temple's front, its long-drawn nave,
Smiting as if each moment were their last.
Wordsworth, Cave of Staffa.

2. To bruise, break, or shatter by beating; injure the substance of by blows; pound out of form or condition: as, to *batter* a person's countenance; a *battered* wall or tower; to *batter* type (that is, bruise the face of it).

Now were the walls beaten with the rams, and many parts thereof shaken and *battered.* *Holland,* tr. of Livy, p. 397.

3. In *forging,* to spread outwardly, as the ends of a metal bar or rod, by hammering; upset. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *intrans.* To act by beating or striking; use repeated blows; practise pounding: as, to *batter* away at a door; to *batter* upon a wall; *battering* cannon.

With all her *battering* engines bent to raze
Some capital city. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 923.

Besiegers break ground at a safe distance, and advance gradually till near enough to *batter.*
Abp. Whately, Elem. of Rhetoric, I. iii. § 5.

To batter at, to make attacks upon; try to overthrow or destroy.

The tyrant has not *batter'd at* their peace?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

To batter in breach. (*a*) To direct a heavy cannonade from a breaching battery against a selected part of the wall or rampart inclosing an enemy's fortification, in order to level or destroy it, and make an effective breach or opening through which an assault in force may be made. (*b*) Specifically, to attempt to breach an enemy's works by means of a battery mounted in the third parallel. To batter in breach, a sufficient number of guns should be employed to maintain a practically continuous fire, so as to prevent the enemy from repairing the damage, and to obtain the cumulative effect due to heavy firing against a single point. Breaching is sometimes accomplished by firing simultaneous or alternate volleys from two or more batteries.

batter[1] (bat'ėr), *n.* [< *batter*[1], *v.*] 1. A heavy blow.—2. In *printing,* a blur or defect in a sheet produced by battered type; a spot showing the broken state of the type.—3. In *ceram.,* a mallet used to flatten out wet clay before molding. See *batting-block.*

batter[2] (bat'ėr), *v. i.* [Origin unknown; perhaps connected in some way with *batter*[1], or with F. *abattre,* beat down.] To incline from the perpendicular: said of a wall whose face recedes as it rises: opposed to *overhang.*

Retaining and breast walls *batter* towards the bank.
E. H. Knight, Amer. Mech. Dict., I. 247.

batter[3] (bat'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bater, batere, batour, bature,* < OF. *bature,* a beating, metal beaten out thin, < *batre,* beat; cf. Sp. *batido,* batter, < *batir,* beat: see *batter*[1]. Cf. *batture.*] **1.** A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, salt, etc., beaten together with some liquid, used in cookery.—**2.** Flour and water made into paste; specifically, the paste used in sizing cloth. [Scotch.]

batter[3] (bat'ėr), *v. t.* [Sc., < *batter*[3], *n.*, 2.] To paste together; cover with things pasted on: as, to *batter* the walls with placards. [Scotch.]

batter[4] (bat'ėr), *n.* [< *bat*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who bats; especially, in base-ball and cricket, one who wields the bat; the batsman.

He [the bowler] bowls a ball almost wide to the off; the *batter* steps out, and cuts it beautifully to where cover-point is standing.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, ii. 8.

battered (bat'ėrd), *p. a.* [< *batter*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Beaten down or bruised; worn or impaired, as by beating or long service: as, a *battered* pavement; *battered* type; a *battered* jade.

The Tory party, according to those perverted views of Toryism unhappily too long prevalent in this country, was held to be literally defunct, except by a few old *battered* crones of office. *Disraeli.*

batterer (bat'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who batters or beats.

batterfang†, *v. t.* [Appar. < *batter*[1] + *fang.*] To assail with fists and nails; beat and beclaw. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.] *N. E. D.*

batter-head (bat'ėr-hed), *n.* That head of a drum which is beaten.

batteria† (ba-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [ML.: see *battery,* 13.] Beaten metal, or metal prepared for beating: a term used from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century for the thin plate-metal of which vessels and utensils were made. See *battery,* 13.

batterie (bat'ėr-i), *n.* [F., a beating, etc.: see *battery.*] **1.** A roll upon the side- or snare-drum.—**2.** A method of playing the guitar by striking the strings instead of plucking them.—**3.** An obsolete designation for a staccato arpeggiation of the chords of an accompaniment. Compare *Alberti bass* (under *bass*[3]) and *arpeggio.*

battering (bat'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *batter*[2].] Sloping upward and inward, as a terrace or bank.

The system of its construction is that known as pyramidal or *battering.* *Athenæum,* No. 3067, p. 182.

battering-charge (bat'ėr-ing-chärj), *n.* The maximum charge of powder prescribed for use in heavy guns; a charge used in battering an enemy's works.

battering-gun (bat'ėr-ing-gun), *n.* Same as *battering-piece.*

battering-piece (bat'ėr-ing-pēs), *n.* *Milit.,* a cannon of heavy caliber adapted for demolishing defensive works.

battering-ram (bat'ėr-ing-ram), *n.* **1.** An ancient military engine consisting of a large beam shod with metal, sometimes with a head somewhat resembling the head of a ram (whence the name), used to batter or beat down the defenses of besieged places. In its simplest form it was carried and forcibly driven against the wall by the hands of the soldiers, but more commonly it was suspended by ropes from a beam which was supported by posts, and balanced so as to swing backward and forward, being in this way impelled against the wall with much more ease and effect. It was also often mounted on wheels and worked under cover, the assailants being protected by a movable shed from the missiles of the besieged.

2. A heavy blacksmiths' hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally.

battering-rule, *n.* See *batter-rule.*

battering-train (bat'ėr-ing-trān), *n.* *Milit.,* a train of heavy ordnance for siege operations.

batter-level (bat'ėr-lev″el), *n.* An instrument for measuring the inclination of a slope. See *clinometer.*

batter-rule, battering-rule (bat'ėr-röl, -ing-röl), *n.* An instrument for regulating the batter or inclination in building a sloping wall. It consists of a plumb-line attached to a triangular frame, one side of which is fixed at the required angle with the line, the plummet hanging vertically.

Battersea enamel. See *enamel.*

battery (bat'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *batteries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *batery, batterie,* < F. *batterie* (= Pr. *bataria* = Sp. Pg. *bateria* = It. *batteria;* ML. *batteria*), a beating, battery, < *battre,* beat: see *batter*[1] and *-ery.*] **1**†. The act of battering; attack or assault, with the view of beating down, as by a battering-ram or by ordnance.

At one place above the rest, by continual *batterie* there was such a breach as the towne lay open and naked to the enemie. *Holland,* tr. of Livy, p. 397.

Bring therefore all the forces that ye may,
And lay incessant *battery* to her heart.
Spenser, Sonnets, xiv.

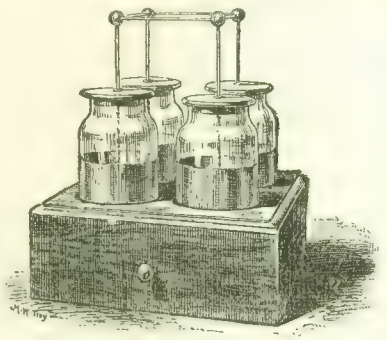
Long time you fought, redoubled *battery* bore,
But, after all, against yourself you swore.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 626.

2. In *law,* the unlawful beating of another. The least degree of violence, or even the touching or spitting in the face of another, in anger or insolence, constitutes a battery. Every battery includes an assault, though an assault does not necessarily imply that it must be such as to threaten a battery. See *assault.*

3. The instrument or agency employed in battering or attacking: as, a *battery* of guns; a *battery* of abuse. Specifically—**4.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A body of cannon for field operations, consisting generally of from 4 to 8 guns, with complement of wagons, artillerymen, etc. (*b*) The armament of a ship of war: as, the Colorado's *battery* consists of 46 nine-inch guns.—**5.** The personnel or complement of officers and men attached to a military battery.—**6.** In *fort.,* a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners and others from the enemy's shot, with the guns employed; a fortified work mounting artillery.

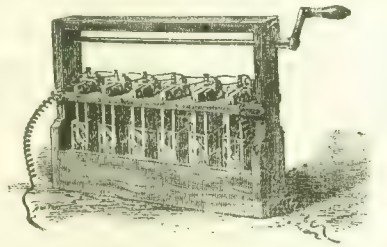
Admiral Farragut had run the *batteries* at Port Hudson with the flagship Hartford and one iron-clad and visited me from below Vicksburg.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 464.

7. In *base-ball,* the pitcher and catcher together: as, the work of the *battery* was excellent.—**8.** (*a*) In *frictional elect.,* a number of Leyden



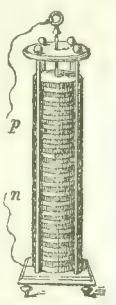
Leyden-jar Battery.

jars usually arranged with their inner coatings connected together, and their outer coatings also connected, so that they may all be charged and discharged at the same time. If arranged so that the inner coating of one is in connection with the outer coating of the next, and so on, they are said to be charged (or discharged) in cascade. (*b*) In *voltaic*



Voltaic Plunge-battery.

elect., a voltaic cell, or more properly a number of voltaic cells (see *cell*) arranged together so as to give a powerful current of electricity. The way in which the cells are coupled depends upon the nature of the current which is desired and the relation between the external and internal resistance. (See *resistance.*) For example, if the cells are arranged in series, the copper of the first with the zinc of the next, and so on, the result is to give the maximum electromotive force; on the other hand, if arranged abreast, all the zincs being connected together, and all the copper plates together, the electromotive force is the same as for a single cell, but the internal or battery resistance is diminished, and hence the strength of the current or the quantity of electricity may, under certain conditions, be much increased. The first method is sometimes spoken of in popular language as the arrangement for *intensity,* the second for *quantity.* An early form of battery was *Volta's pile,* and another his *couronne des tasses,* or "crown of cups." The different kinds of battery are named according to the materials or the form of the cells of which they are composed, or the way in which the cells are arranged. Some of the commoner kinds are the *Daniell, Grove, Bunsen, Le Clanché, gravity, bichromate,* etc. For a description of these and others, see *cell.*



Volta's Pile or Battery.
p, positive wire; *n*, negative wire.

9. In *optics,* a series of lenses or of prisms, as in the spectroscope, combined in use.—**10.** In *mach.,* an assemblage of similar constructions or parts: as, a *battery* of boilers; a *battery* of stamps in a stamping-mill; a *battery* of sugar-kettles.

The dark sugar-house; the *battery* of huge caldrons, with their yellow juice boiling like a sea, half-hidden in clouds of steam. *G. W. Cable,* Creoles of Louisiana, p. 112.

11. In the manufacture of nitric acid, a combination of large bottles and carboys serving as a condensing apparatus for the acid vapors.—**12.** In *hat-making,* a large open boiler containing water to which some sulphuric acid has been added. It is surrounded by planks which slope toward the center, and is used in felting.—**13.** Metals, or articles of metal, especially of brass or copper, wrought by hammering; hammered metals or utensils; especially, apparatus for preparing or serving meals; all metallic utensils of service for the kitchen. Compare *batteria.*

Soon our tea *battery* came in, and she [the maid-servant] was forced to surrender the table for our use. The first instruments of the aforesaid *battery* looked like preparations for scrubbing the floor. *Harper's Mag.,* LXVI. 695.

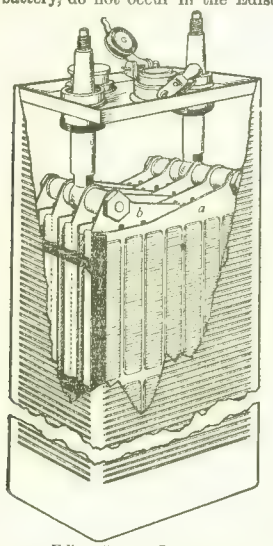
There are [in Middelburg Town-hall museum], among other things, the grand old feasting *batteries* of the various guilds and corporations. *Harper's Mag.,* LXIX. 334.

14. An oblong box submerged to the rim in the water, used as a boat, and for concealment, by persons engaged in shooting wild fowl; a sink-boat.

One of the commonest and most successful methods of killing fowl along the seaboard is from *batteries.*
Forest and Stream, XXIII. 441.

15. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A structure built of timber, to keep the coal in the breast or prevent it from sliding down the shute. (*b*) A platform on which miners stand while working in thin and steeply pitching beds of coal. [Pennsylvania.]—**Ambulant battery,** a battery of heavy siege-guns provided with traveling-carriages to transport them from point to point.—**Anderson battery,** a galvanic battery using zinc and carbon in baths of muriate of ammonia, oxalate of chromium, and potassium.—**Barbette battery.** See *barbette.*—**Battery amalgamation,** in *mining,* amalgamation effected by placing mercury in the battery or mortars while the metalliferous rock is being stamped.—**Blinded battery,** a battery in which the guns are protected by an armored parapet, by bomb-proof blinds or casemates, or by embrasure-casings or mantelets.—**Breaching-battery,** a battery so placed that its fire is perpendicular, or nearly so, to a line of wall or parapet to be breached. It is used for making an opening in the enemy's works through which an assaulting column may enter.—**Cavalier battery,** a battery mounted in the cavalier (which see), and arranged to deliver a plunging fire into the works of an assailant.—**Clearing-battery,** in breweries, an arrangement for straining the wort from the vat. It includes a device for cutting off the flow when the wort has attained a sufficient depth.—**Counter-battery.** (*a*) A battery intended to silence and overthrow guns of the defense which bear upon the breaching-batteries. Its guns are generally so placed as to fire along the ditches of the works. (*b*) Any battery opposed to another. *Tidball.*—**Covered battery,** a battery concealed from the enemy, and intended to deliver a vertical fire. *Tidball.*—**Cross-batteries,** two or more batteries whose lines of fire intersect.—**Direct battery,** a battery whose fire is perpendicular to the line of works attacked.—**Enfilading battery,** a battery which sweeps the length of an enemy's line, or takes him on the flank.—**Fascine battery,** a battery of which the parapet is wholly or partially made of fascines: used where the earth is loose or sandy.—**Floating battery,** a battery erected either on a simple raft or on a ship's hull, for the defense of the coast or for the bombardment of an enemy's ports. The name is sometimes given to a type of ship which, though it may be provided with independent propelling power, is designed primarily not for navigation, but merely to afford support and cover to heavy guns.—**Gabion battery,** a battery with a parapet formed of gabions filled with earth or sand.—**Galvanic battery,** a pile or series of plates of copper and zinc, or of any materials susceptible of galvanic action. See *galvanic.*—**Grove's gas-battery,** a battery in which the cell consists of two glass tubes partly filled with water, and the remainder with oxygen and hydrogen respectively: in these tubes two platinum electrodes are immersed.—**Horizontal battery,** a battery the interior or terreplein of which is on the natural level of the ground. *Tidball.*—**Indented battery,** or **battery à crémaillère,** a battery constructed with salient and reëntrant angles for obtaining an oblique as well as a direct fire, and to afford shelter from the enfilade fire of the enemy. *Tidball.*—**Joint batteries,** batteries whose fire is directed against the same object.—**Latimer-Clark battery,** an electric battery intended as a standard, the electromotive force being constant. It is a combination of zinc in sulphate of zinc and mercury in sulphate of mercury. *E. H. Knight.*—**Light battery.** (*a*) A mounted field-battery. (*b*) A battery composed of guns of small caliber.—**Magnetic battery.** See *magnetic.*—**Masked battery,** a battery artificially concealed until required to open upon the enemy. *Tidball.*—**Mortar-battery,** a battery having an armament of mortars. Such batteries are constructed with a parapet without embrasures, an interior slope not revetted, but retaining the natural slope of the soil, and platforms horizontal instead of inclining slightly toward the front, as in gun-batteries. See cut on next page.—**Mountain battery,** a battery of light guns, so fitted that the pieces and their carriages may be transported upon the backs of mules or pack-horses.—**Oblique battery,** a battery whose line of fire makes an angle of 20° or more with the

perpendicular to the interior crest of the enemy's works: so called in contradistinction to a *direct* battery.—**Open battery**, a battery entirely exposed, that is, unprotected by a parapet.—**Plunge-battery**, an electric battery so arranged that the metals can be removed from the liquid when not in use.—**Raised battery**, a battery whose terreplein is elevated considerably above the ground. *Tidball.*—**Redan battery**, a battery giving a cross or flanking fire from a salient or reëntrant angle of a fortification.—**Reverse battery**, a battery which fires directly or obliquely upon the rear of a work or line of troops.—**Ricochet battery**, a battery which fires horizontally or at a low angle of elevation, so that the projectiles graze and bound along the surface of the ground or water. Smooth-bore guns firing spherical projectiles are most effective for ricochet fire.—**Siege-battery**, a battery for siege operations. Such batteries are either *fixed*, comprising siege-guns and mortars of the heaviest caliber and largest size, or *movable*, consisting of field-guns and small mortars.—**Storage battery**, or **secondary battery**, in *elect.*, a combination of secondary cells or accumulators which when once charged may be used for a considerable time after as a source of an electrical current. The Planté type of cell consists of lead plates, usually corrugated or perforated to offer a large surface, and immersed in dilute sulphuric acid. In the Faure type of cell the lead plates are covered with oxid of lead and so the capacity of the cell greatly increased. The cell is charged by sending an electric current through it. By the chemical action of this current the surface of the positive battery plate is converted into brown peroxid of lead, the surface of the negative into gray spongy lead. The chemical energy thus stored up is given back when discharging the cell, in the form of a continuous current, and the surface of the battery plates converted back into oxid of lead. When improperly handled, the cell is destroyed by the formation of sulphate of lead. In the Edison battery the positive plate, *a*, is a perforated nickel-plated steel shell filled with oxid of nickel, the negative, *b*, is a perforated nickel-plated steel shell filled with oxid of iron, and the solution is caustic potash. In charging, the materials are changed respectively into peroxid of nickel and spongy iron. Destructive secondary reactions, as the formation of sulphate in the lead battery, do not occur in the Edison battery.



Edison Storage Battery.
a, positive plate; *b*, negative plate.

—**Sunken battery**, a battery in which the sole of the embrasure is on a level with the ground, and the platform is consequently sunk below it. (*Tidball.*) The parapet is formed from the earth excavated from the site constituting the platform.—**Half-sunken battery**, a battery of which the parapet is formed partly from earth taken from the inside or terreplein, and partly from a ditch outside.—**Urticating batteries**, in *zoöl.*, the nematocysts or thread-cells of hydroid polyps.—**Water-battery**, an electric battery in which the liquid employed is water. It is useless as a source of a current, because of the high resistance of the water, but, by having a large number of zinc-copper couples, a high and constant difference of potentials is obtained at the two poles; it is thus valuable in many electrostatic experiments.

battery-box (bat'ėr-i-boks), *n.* A square chest or box, filled with earth, used for making parapets for batteries where gabions or sand-bags are not to be had. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

battery-gun (bat'ėr-i-gun), *n.* A machine-gun (which see).

battery-head (bat'ėr-i-hed), *n.* The extreme end of a railroad embankment over which earth is tipped during the process of construction.

battery-shooting (bat'ėr-i-shö″ting), *n.* The shooting of wild fowl from a battery. See *battery*, 14.

It would be far better, however, to decide upon some plan of action by which *battery-shooting* could be wholly done away with. *Forest and Stream*, XXIII. 441.

battery-wagon (bat'ėr-i-wag″on), *n.* *Milit.*, a vehicle accompanying each field-battery to carry tools, paints, oils, veterinary supplies, etc., to be used for repairs and the service of the battery.

Battey's operation. See *operation.*

bat-tick (bat'tik), *n.* A small wingless tick-like insect, of the order *Diptera* and family *Nycteribiidæ* (which see): so called because it infests bats. The name is given to all the species of the family.

battil†, **battill**†, *a.* Variant spellings of *battle*[3].

batting (bat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bat*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of washing or smoothing linen with a bat.—**2.** The process of beating raw cotton with hazel- or holly-twigs, on a frame made of cords, for the purpose of opening the matted locks, or of beating out impurities.—**3.** Cotton or wool prepared in thick but light matted sheets for quilts or bed-covers, the quilting of garments, etc. Also called *bat*, *batts*.—**4.** The act or manner of using a bat in a game of ball: as, their *batting* was good.

batting-block (bat'ing-blok), *n.* In *ceram.*, a block of wet plaster or wood upon which clay is flattened out by a batter before it is shaped on the potter's wheel or by a mold and templet. See *batter*[1], 3.

batting-machine (bat'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which cotton taken from the willowing-machine is scutched, blown, and lapped to prepare it for the carding-machine. [Eng.]

batting-staff (bat'ing-stȧf), *n.* [Cf. *battler*[2] and *battlet*.] A small mallet sometimes used in laundries for beating linen; a beetle.

battish (bat'ish), *a.* [< *bat*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bat. [Rare.]

She clasp'd his limbs, by impious labour tired,
With *battish* wings.
Vernon, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

battle[1] (bat'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *battel* (a spelling still often used archaically, as in *wager of battel*), < ME. *batel*, *batelle*, *batayle*, *bataile*, *bataille*, < OF. *bataille* = Pr. Pg. *batalha* = Sp. *batalla* = It. *battaglia*, < LL. *battalia*, *battualia*, the fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators, < *battere*, L. *battuere*, *batuere*, beat, fight, fence: see *batter*[1] and *bate*[1].] **1.** A fight, hostile encounter, or engagement between opposing forces on land or sea; an important and systematic engagement between independent armies or fleets. *Actions* and *affairs* are engagements of less magnitude than *battles*, and are often unpremeditated, the result of surprises, or the meeting of armed reconnoitering parties, though the latter is usually termed a *skirmish*. Battles are classed as *parallel* or *oblique*, according to the relative positions of the contending armies in order of battle; *strategic*, when fought upon an objective point selected in planning a campaign, as were the battles of Marengo and Nashville; *general*, when the whole or the greater part of both armies are engaged; *partial*, when only brigades, divisions, or army corps are brought into action; *offensive*, when an army seeks the enemy and attacks him wherever he is encountered; *defensive*, when a position is selected with the design of awaiting and repelling the enemy; *mixed* or *defensive-offensive*, when an army selects and occupies a position in advance, awaits the approach of the enemy, and at the proper moment moves out to engage him.

2. An encounter between two persons; a duel or single combat.—**3.** A fight or encounter between animals, especially when pitted against each other for the amusement of spectators.

If we draw lots, he [Cæsar] speeds:
His cocks do win the *battle* still of mine,
When it is all to nought; and his quails ever
Beat mine, inhoop'd, at odds.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 3.

4. Warfare; hostile action; actual conflict with enemies: as, wounds received or honors gained in *battle*.

Who is this King of glory? The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in *battle*. Ps. xxiv. 8.

5. Any contest or conflict; struggle for mastery or victory: as, the *battle* of life.

Of the six genera, Drosera has been incomparably the most successful in the *battle* for life; and a large part of its success may be attributed to its manner of catching insects. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 357.

6†. An army prepared for or engaged in fight.

Fire answers fire, and through their paly flames
Each *battle* sees the other's umber'd face.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

7†. A body of forces, or division of an army; a battalion.

Then the *Battels* were staied, and set in such order as they should fight.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 32.

8†. More specifically—(*a*) The main or middle body of an army or fleet, as distinguished from the van and rear.

Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with the *battle* a good distance behind, and after came the arrier.
Sir J. Hayward.

(*b*) That portion of the army, wherever placed and of whatever consisting, which is regarded as of main importance.

The cavalry, by way of distinction, was called the *battle*, and on it alone depended the fate of every action.
Robertson.

9†. A formidable array similar to an army in battle order.

On his bow-back he [the boar] hath a *battle* set
Of bristly pikes, that ever threat his foes.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 619.

Battle-range, the range best suited to firing on an enemy's line of battle. Upon the rear sights of the latest military rifles the elevation corresponding to that range is designated by stamping the letter "B" opposite the battle-range elevation. This range is 365 yards, corresponding to a continuous dangerous space of 496 yards, for the U. S. magazine-rifle, caliber .30, used against foot-troops.—**Battle royal.** (*a*) A battle with fists or cudgels, in which more than two combatants are engaged; a free fight. (*b*) A fight of game-cocks, in which more than two are engaged.—**Drawn battle**, a battle in which neither party gains the victory.—**Order of battle.** See *order.*—**Pitched battle**, a battle in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.—**To give battle**, to attack an enemy.—**To join battle**, properly, to meet the attack; commonly, to begin a battle.—**Trial by battle.** Same as *wager of battle.*—**Wager of battle** or **battel**, in *law*, a species of trial for the decision of controversies used among the rude military peoples of Europe. It was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, and practised in three cases only: in the court martial, or court of chivalry or honor; in appeals of felony; and in issues joined upon a writ of right. The contest was held before the judges on a piece of ground inclosed, and the combatants were bound to fight till the stars appeared, unless the death or defeat of one party sooner decided the contest. The weapons used were batons or staves an ell long. Women, priests, men above sixty, and lame and blind persons might appear by champions. Though long fallen into desuetude, it was a valid and legal mode of trial in England down to 1818, and was then formally abolished in consequence of the demand by the defendant in a suit for this mode of arbitrament, and of the fact that this demand could not legally be denied him.=**Syn. 1.** *Battle*, *Engagement*, *Conflict*, *Fight*, *Combat*, *Contest*, *Action.* *Battle* is a general term, and the most common. It is the appropriate word for great engagements: as, the *battle* of Waterloo. A *battle* may last merely a few hours or for days: as, the *battle* of Gettysburg lasted three days. *Engagement* is in technical military usage practically equivalent to *battle*, but it is a less forcible word. *Conflict*, literally, a clashing together, is a strong word, implying fierce physical encounter. *Fight* has the energy of a monosyllable; it denotes actual conflict. A man may take part in a battle without actually fighting. A *battle* may include many *fights*: as, the *fight* at the flagstaff in the *battle* of the Alma; or it may itself be described as a *fight*. *Combat*, like *conflict*, is a word of more dignity than *fight*; it is by its history suggestive of a struggle between two, as persons, animals, squadrons, armies. *Contest* is a very general word, of uncertain strength, but often joined with a strong adjective: as, a stubborn *contest*. An *action* is a minor or incidental act of war, a single act of fighting: as, the whole *action* lasted but an hour. All these words apply equally to operations by land or by sea. See *encounter* and *strife*.

battle[1] (bat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *battled*, ppr. *battling*. [< ME. *batailen*, *bataillen*, < OF. *batailler*, < *bataille*, a battle: see *battle*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To join or engage in battle; contend in fight; fight: as, to *battle* with wolves.

'Tis ours by craft and by surprise to gain:
'Tis yours to meet in arms and *battle* in the plain. *Prior.*

2. To struggle; contend; strive for mastery: either absolutely or with *for*, *with*, or *against*: as, to *battle with* the winds; to *battle for* freedom, or *against* adversity; to *battle with* ignorance.

Who *battled for* the True, the Just.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvi.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To embattle; put into battle array.—**2**†. To fight for.

Whom thei have seyn alwey *batailen* and defenden goode men. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

3. To give battle to; fight against; contend with; fight. [Rare.]

He can *battle* theologians with weapons drawn from antique armories unknown to themselves.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 18.

battle[2]† (bat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *battled*, ppr. *battling*. [Early mod. E. also *battel*; < ME. *bataylen*, *batailen*, < OF. *bataillier*, *bateillier* (= Pr. *batalhar*), fortify with battlements, < *bataille*, battlement, appar. identical with *bataille*, battle; but in later OF. the verb was merged in *batillier*, *bastillier*, < *bastille*, a fortress: see *bastile*, *battle*[1], and *battlement*, and cf. *embattle*[1], *embattle*[2].] To furnish or strengthen with battlements; embattle.

Lest any tyme it were assayed,
Ful wel aboute it was *batayled*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4161.

battle[3] (bat'l), *a.* [Appears first in the 16th century, in Scotch and North. E., also written *battel*, *battil*, *batill*, *baittle*, *bettle*, *batwell*, etc., in form < **bat*, a verbal root appearing in the verb *batten*[1], improve, etc., + *-el*, *-le*, an adj. formative suffixed to verbal roots, as in *brittle*, *fickle*, etc.: see *batten*[1], and cf. the later adjectives *battable* and *batful*, appar. modifications of *battle*[3].] In *agri.*: (*a*) Improving; nutritious; fattening: as, *battle* grass; *battle* pasture. (*b*) Fertile; fruitful: as, *battle* soil; *battle* land. [Now only North. Eng. and Scotch.]

A *battel* soil for grain, for pasture good. *Fairfax.*

battle[3]† (bat'l), *v.* [Sc. and North. E., also written *battel, battil*, etc., from the adj. Cf. *batten*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To nourish; feed.—2. To render fertile or fruitful, as the soil.

Ashes are marvellous improvements to *battel* barren land. *Ray's Proverbs.*

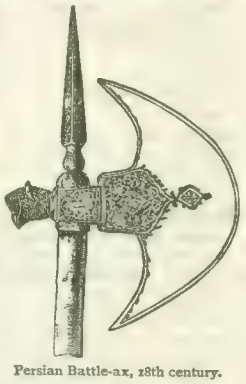
II. *intrans.* 1. To grow fat; thrive.

Sleepe, they sayd, would make her *battill* better. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 38.

2. To become fertile or fruitful, as soil.

battle[4]†, *n.* and *v.* See *battel*[4].

battle[5] (bat'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *bat*[1] (cf. *batter*[1]), or perhaps a var. of *beetle*[1], *v.*, simulating *bat*[1], *v.* (cf. *bat*[1], *v.*), or perhaps from *battledore*, I, q. v.] To beat (clothes) with a battler or beetle in washing.



Persian Battle-ax, 18th century.

battle-ax (bat'l-aks), *n.* An ax used as a weapon of war. It was in almost universal use before the introduction of firearms, and is still employed among uncivilized peoples. In heraldry it is always represented with a blade on one (usually the dexter) side and a point on the other, the staff terminating in a spear-head.

battle-bolt (bat'l-bōlt), *n.* A bolt or missile of any kind used in battle.

The rushing *battle-bolt* sang from the three-decker. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 13.

battle-brand (bat'l-brand), *n.* A sword used in battle.

Thy father's *battle-brand*. *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 15.

battle-club (bat'l-klub), *n.* A club used in battle, especially by barbarians, as the South Sea islanders.

The cursed Malayan crease, and *battle-clubs*
From the isles of palm. *Tennyson*, Prol. to Princess.

battle-cry (bat'l-krī), *n.* A cry or shout of troops engaged in battle.

battled[1] (bat'ld), *p. a.* 1. Ranged in battle array; disposed in order of battle.—2. Contested; fought.

Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Dream of *battled* fields no more. *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 31.

battled[2] (bat'ld), *a.* 1. Furnished or strengthened with battlements.

Bataillèd as it were a castel wal. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 40.

The *battled* tower. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. In *her.*, broken in the form of battlements: said (*a*) of any horizontal line dividing the field; (*b*) of a bar or fesse, when one side only is broken in this way. Also *embattled*. See cut under *embattled*.—**Battled arrondi**, in *her.*, having the heads of the battlements curved or rounded.—**Battled counter**, in *her.*, same as *counter-embattled*.—**Battled embattled**, in *her.*, doubly battled, or battled in steps. Also called *grady* and *battled grady*.

battledore, battledoor (bat'l-dōr), *n.* [< ME. *batyldore, -doure, -dure;* appar. a modification (simulating **battle*, as if dim. of *bat*[1]; cf. *battle*[5]) of Pr. *batedor* (= Sp. *batidor*, a beater, formerly also *batador*, a bat for beating clothes—Minsheu), < *batre* = Sp. *batir*, beat: see *batter*[1]. For the term., cf. *stevedore*. Cf. E. dial. *battleton*, in sense 1.] 1. A bat or beetle used in washing clothes, or for smoothing them out while being laundered.—2. An instrument shaped like a racket, but smaller, used in playing the game of battledore and shuttlecock.—3†. A paddle for a canoe.—4. In *glass-making*, a flat square piece of polished iron with a wooden handle, used for flattening the bottoms of tumblers, or for similar purposes.—5. A kind of paddle with a long handle, used for placing loaves in a baker's oven.—6†. A kind of horn-book: so called from its shape.—**Battledore-boy**†, an abecedarian.—**Battledore-barley**, a form of the cultivated barley known as *H. sativum zeocriton*, with short, broad ears. Also called *sprat-barley*.

battle-field (bat'l-fēld), *n.* The scene of a battle.

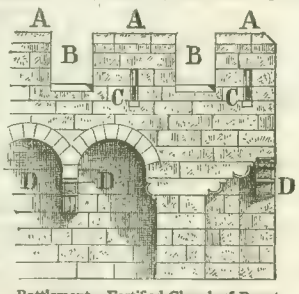
battle-flag (bat'l-flag), *n.* A military flag; a flag carried in battle.

battle-ground (bat'l-ground), *n.* A battle-field.

battle-lantern (bat'l-lan″tėrn), *n.* A lantern placed at each gun on the gun-deck of a ship of war, to light up the deck during an engagement at night.

battle-mace (bat'l-mās), *n.* A mace designed for use in war; specifically, a name given to the spiked heads for clubs, usually of bronze, which are found among ancient remains in the British islands and elsewhere.

battlement (bat'l-ment), *n.* [< ME. *batelment, batylment*, of uncertain origin; perhaps due to an unrecorded OF. **bastillement*, < *bastiller*, fortify: see *bastile* and *bastiment*. The word was popularly associated with *battle*[1]; hence ME. *bataylynge*, battlement, and *battle*[2], q. v.] 1. In *fort.*, an indented parapet, formed by a series of rising members called cops or merlons, separated by openings called crenelles or embrasures, the soldier sheltering himself behind the merlon while he fires through the embrasure or through a loophole in the merlon. Battlements, although originally purely military, and used from the earliest times in Egypt, Assyria, and Greece, were also employed freely, generally in reduced size, during the middle ages, especially in England, upon ecclesiastical and civil buildings by way of mere ornament, on both parapets and cornices, and on tabernacle-work, transoms of windows, etc.



Battlement.—Fortified Church of Royat, Puy-de-Dome, France.

A, A, merlons; *B, B*, embrasures; *C, C*, loopholes; *D, D*, machicolations. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l Architecture.")

Hence—2. Any high wall for defense.

This was the valley of the pools of Gihon, where Solomon was crowned, and the *battlements* which rose above it were the long looked-for walls of Jerusalem.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 144.

battlemented (bat'l-men-ted), *a.* Furnished with battlements, as the ramparts of a city or castle.

battle-piece (bat'l-pēs), *n.* A painting which represents a battle.

battler[1] (bat'lėr), *n.* [< *battle*[1] + *-er*[1]; appar. not descended from ME. *batelur* (< OF. *batailleor*), *batailler*, < OF. *bataillier*.] One who battles or fights; a warrior or contender.

battler[2]† (bat'lėr), *n.* [< *battle*[5] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who beats with a bat or battledore.—2. A bat or beetle.—3. See *batler*[1].

battler[3]†, *n.* See *batteler*.

battle-scarred (bat'l-skärd), *a.* Scarred with wounds received in battle.

★**battle-ship** (bat'l-ship), *n.* A ship of war; specifically, a powerful war-ship designed to fight in the line of battle; in recent use, a heavily armored and armed sea-going war-ship intended for the line of battle. The change from the wooden war-ship propelled by sail-power to the modern armored iron and steel steam battle-ship dates from about the middle of the nineteenth century. The first war-ship propelled by a screw was the United States ship Princeton, and the first ironclad (with the exception of a number of floating batteries built by the French for use in the Crimean war, and copied by the English) the French armored wooden frigate La Gloire, launched in 1860. This was followed by the English Warrior, launched in 1861. From this date the development of the war-ship, largely influenced by the success of the monitor (which see), has been very rapid, resulting in a great diversity of types (as regards arrangement and weight of protective armor, character of armament, and adaptation of design to special ends), and accompanied by an equally rapid progress in the perfection of ordnance (see *ordnance, gun*), armor-plate (which see), and explosives. The Warrior, an iron vessel, was of 9,210 tons' displacement, had 4½-inch iron armor, carried 32 muzzle-loading guns, of which the largest were of 8-inch caliber and of small power, and had no torpedo-ejectors; the Arkansas of the United States navy will be of 26,000 tons' displacement; will carry twelve 12-inch guns, twenty-one 5-inch (rapid-fire) guns, four three-pounders, two one-pounders, two 3-inch guns, and two 30-caliber guns; and will have heavy steel armor. See ★*navy*. Modern war-vessels are classified, according to the service for which they are specially designed, as battle-ships, coast-defense and harbor-defense ships, cruisers (which are classed as armored, protected, or unarmored, according to their degree of defensive power), lookout ships, gunboats, despatch-vessels, rams, torpedo-boats, torpedo-boat destroyers, etc. The development of rapid-firing guns in recent years has resulted in increasing the area on the side of the ship covered by armor and the number of guns protected by armor. This involves making the armor of less thickness and compensating for this by improvements in manufacture by which its resisting power is increased. See *armor-plate*. On the other hand, it has resulted in placing armor on high-speed cruisers, sacrificing something of the speed for this purpose, accompanied by a great increase of size. The modern battle-ship is intended to combine in one vessel the most powerful offensive and defensive weapons of floating warfare. To be effective it is necessarily of large size, with a tendency toward continual increase, limited only by the depth of water in the harbors which it must necessarily frequent. The battle-ship may be divided into three portions, namely, the part under water, that in the vicinity of the water-line, and the upper works. In the first are carried the propulsive machinery and boilers, coal, the steering-gear, the submerged torpedo-tubes, the ammunition, and the greater part of the stores. Upon the integrity of this part depends the floating of the ship. It is subject to attack by mines and torpedoes, and the machinery within it is liable to destruction by fragments of exploding shells or by mortar fire. To protect it from mines and torpedoes, the under-water body is divided into a great number of compartments by an outer and inner skin and a number of water-tight transverse and longitudinal frames and bulkheads, so that the space to which water can gain access by a single explosion will be limited and will not seriously impair the floating power. This is, however, the most vulnerable part of a battle-ship. Attempts to armor the bottom against explosions under water have not yet been made to any extent, because the weight required is prohibitive. To prevent the penetration of projectiles from above, there is a protective or armored deck, usually from 2 to 4 inches thick, the middle part of which is a little above the water-line. This deck extends out to the side at the top of the belt-armor, or, in the most recent ships, slopes down at the sides to the bottom edge of the armor-belt from 4 to 6 feet under water. There is sometimes a second protective deck below the first one to catch fragments which pass through the first, and this is sometimes called a *splinter-deck*. The part of the ship immediately above the protective deck is the *raft-body*. See supplement.

battle-shout (bat'l-shout), *n.* A shout raised in battle.

battle-song (bat'l-sông), *n.* A song sung on the battle-field, or relating to battle; a martial song.

battleton (bat'l-ton), *n.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *battledore*.] Same as *battledore*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

battletwig (bat'l-twig), *n.* [E. dial.] An earwig. [Prov. Eng.] *Halliwell.*

battle-writhen (bat'l-riтн″en), *a.* [< *battle*[1] + *writhen*, old pp. of *writhe*.] Twisted or distorted by stress of battle. [Poetic.]

His *battle-writhen* arms and mighty hands. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

battling† (bat'ling), *a.* and *n.* [Also *batteling;* ppr. and verbal n. of *battle*[3], *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Nourishing; fattening.

The meads environ'd with the silver streams,
Whose *batt'ling* pastures fatten all my flocks. *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

2. Fertile.

II. *n.* 1. A growing fat, or the process of causing to grow fat; a fattening.—2. That which nourishes or fattens, as food, or feed for animals, or manure for soil.

battological (bat-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *battology* + *-ical*.] Given to or of the nature of battology.

battologist (ba-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *battology* + *-ist*.] One who talks idly; one who needlessly repeats the same thing in speaking or writing.

A truly dull *battologist*. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 209.

battologize (ba-tol'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *battologized*, ppr. *battologizing*. [< *battology* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To repeat needlessly; iterate. *Sir T. Herbert.*

II. *intrans.* To repeat words or phrases with needless iteration.

battology (ba-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βαττολογία*, < *βαττολόγος*, a stammerer, < *βάττος*, a stammerer (used only as a proper name), + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Idle talk or babbling; a needless repetition of words in speaking. [With reference to Mat. vi. 7.]

That heathenish *battology* of multiplying words. *Milton*, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

batton†, *n.* An obsolete form of *baton* and *batten*[2].

battoon†, *n.* Same as *batoon*.

battory† (bat'ō-ri), *n.* A factory or warehouse established abroad by the Hanse towns.

battoule-board (ba-töl'bōrd), *n.* A spring-board used for jumping—particularly, in circuses, for vaulting over horses, elephants, etc. It consists of a few planks fastened at one end to a pole supported by two uprights, the other end resting upon a floor or other surface.

battril† (bat'ril), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *battler*[2], *batler*[1].] Same as *batler*[1].

batts (bats), *n. pl.* Same as *batting*, 3.

battue (ba-tū'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *batuda* = It. *battuta*), prop. fem. pp. of *battre*, beat: see *bate*[1], *batter*[1].] 1. A method of hunting in which the game is driven from cover by beaters toward a point where the sportsmen are in wait.

He has not a word to say against *battue* shooting, though for his own part he greatly prefers shooting over a well-trained dog to having the game put up in droves by a serried line of beaters. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 300.

Hence — 2. Any beat-up or thorough search, or undiscriminating slaughter, especially of defenseless or unresisting crowds.—3. The game driven from cover by the battue method.

batture (ba-tūr′), *n.* [F., a sand-bank, a shoal, < *battre*, beat, beat as waves: see *bate*[1], *batter*[1], and cf. *batter*[3].] An alluvial elevation of the bed of a river; in particular, one of those portions of the bed of the Mississippi river which are dry or submerged according to the season.

In September, 1807, occurred the "*batture* riots." The *batture* was the sandy deposits made by the Mississippi in front of the Faubourg Ste. Marie [in New Orleans]. The noted jurist, Edward Livingston, representing private claimants, took possession of this ground, and was opposed by the public in two distinct outbreaks.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xxiii.

battuta (bät-tö′tä), *n.* [It., < *battere*, beat. Cf. *battue*.] In *music*: (*a*) A beat in keeping time. (*b*) A bar or measure. See *a battuta* and *a tempo*. (*c*) In *medieval music*, a forbidden progression of the outer voice-parts of a harmony from a tenth on the up-beat to an octave on the down-beat.

batty[1] (bat′i), *a.* [< *bat*[2] + *-y*[1].] Of or resembling a bat; battish.

Till o'er their brows death-counterfeiting sleep
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

batty[2] (bat′i), *n.*; pl. *batties* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., used in southern India for northern *paddy*, rice; < Canarese *batta*, *bhatta*, rice: see *batta*[1] and *paddy*[2]. Cf. *bat*[6], a weight.] 1. Rice while growing.—2. A measure for rice in India, equal to 120 pounds. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

batweed (bat′wēd), *n.* The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.

batz, batzen (bats, bat′sen), *n.* [Formerly also *bats*, taken as plural, with an assumed sing., *bat*, < MHG. *batze*, G. *batzen*, *bazen*, the coin so called, < MHG. *betz*, G. *bätz*, *petz*, a bear, the bear being the arms of Bern, where the coin was first issued.] A small billon coin



Obverse. Reverse.
Batz of St. Gall, Switzerland.— British Museum. (Size of original.)

worth four kreutzers, first issued toward the end of the fifteenth century by the canton of Bern, and afterward by other Swiss cantons, which placed their respective arms upon it. The current batz is equal to ten centimes. Applied also to certain small German coins.

baubee, *n.* See *bawbee*.

bauble[1] (bâ′bl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *bable*, *babel*, < ME. *bable*, *babylle*, *babulle*, *babel*, < OF. *babel*, *baubel* (with dim. *baubelet*, *beubelet*, > early ME. *beaubelet*), a child's toy, plaything, trinket. Origin doubtful; cf. mod. F. *babiole*, a toy, gewgaw, It. *babbola*, a toy, appar. connected with It. *babbeo*, a fool, blockhead (*babbano*, silly), = Pr. *baban*, a fool, < ML. *babulus*, a babbler, fool. Cf. *babble*. The forms, if from the same source, show imitative variation. *Bauble*[1] in this sense was early confused with *bauble*[2], appar. of different origin.] I. *n.* 1†. A child's plaything or toy.—2. A trifling piece of finery; that which is gay or showy without real value; a gewgaw.

O, trinkets, sir, trinkets—a *bauble* for Lydia!
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 2.

Are all these worlds, that speed their circling flight,
Dumb, vacant, soulless—*baubles* of the night?
O. W. Holmes, The Secret of the Stars.

3. A trifle; a thing of little or no value; a childish or foolish matter or affair.

II.† *a.* Trifling; insignificant; contemptible.

The sea being smooth,
How many shallow, *bauble* boats dare sail
Upon her patient breast! *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

Also spelled *bawble*.

bauble[1]†, *v. i.* [< *bauble*[1], *n.*] To trifle.

bauble[2] (bâ′bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bable*, *babel*, < ME. *bable*, *babulle*, *babel*, a fool's mace, also (appar. the same word) a stick with a heavy weight at the end, used for weighing, < ME. *babelen*, *bablen*, waver, swing to and fro, appar. a freq. form from same source as *bab*[1], *bob*[1]. *Bauble* may thus be regarded as for **bobble*. But the word was early confused with *bauble*[1], q. v.] Primarily, a sort of scepter or staff of office, the attribute of Folly personified, carried by the jesters of kings and great lords in the middle ages, and down to the seventeenth century. It is generally represented as crowned with the head of a fool or zany, wearing a party-colored hood with asses' ears, and with a ring of little bells, like sleigh-bells. At the other end there was sometimes a ball or bladder inflated with air, with which to belabor people. Also spelled *bawble*.


Fool's Bauble.

The kynges foole
Sate by the fire upon a stoole,
As he that with his *bauble* plaide.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

Fools, who only wanted a party-coloured coat, a cap, and a *bawble*, to pass for such amongst reasonable men.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

baublery†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bablerie*, *babelry*; < *bauble*[1] + *-ry*.] Childish trifling; a trifling matter.

baubling† (bâ′bling), *a.* [< *bauble*[1], *v.*, + *-ing*[2].] Contemptible; paltry.

A *baubling* vessel was he captain of. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

bauch, baugh (bäch), *a.* [Sc., perhaps < Icel. *bāgr*, uneasy, poor, hard up; cf. *bagr*, awkward, clumsy.] Weak; pithless; shaky. [Scotch.]

bauchee-seed (bâ′chē-sēd), *n.* Same as *bawchan-seed*.

bauchle[1], **bachle**[1] (bäch′l), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown. Cf. *bauch*.] 1. An old shoe worn down at the heel, or one with the counter turned down and worn as a slipper.—2. A slovenly, pithless, or shiftless person; a shambling good-for-nothing. [Scotch.]

He'll be but a *bauchle* in this world, and a backsitter in the neist. *Hogg*, Shep. Cal., II. 195. (*N. E. D.*)

bauchle[2]†, *v. t.* [Sc.: see *baffle*.] To maltreat; baffle.

bauchly (bäch′li), *adv.* [Sc., < *bauch* + *-ly*[2].] Weakly; indifferently; poorly. [Scotch.]

baud[1]†, *n.* See *bawd*[1].

baud[2]†, *v. t.* See *bawd*[2].

baud[3]†, *n.* See *bawd*[3].

baud[4] (bâd), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *bawd*[3].] The fish otherwise called the *rockling*. [Local Eng. (Cornish).]

baude†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *baud*, < OLG. *bald*, bold, lusty, = E. *bold*. See *bawd*[1].] Joyous; riotously gay. *Rom. of the Rose.*

baudekin, baudkin (bâ′de-kin, bâd′kin), *n.* [Obsolete, except in historical use; early mod. E. also irreg. *bodkin*; < ME. *baudkin*, *baudekin*, etc., < OF. *baudekin*, *baudequin* (ML. *baldakinus*), < It. *baldacchino*, > also E. *baldakin*, *baldachin*: see *baldachin*.] A rich embroidered or brocaded silk fabric woven originally with a warp of gold thread, and properly called *cloth of baudekin*. It was used for garments, sacred vestments, altar-cloths, canopies, etc., and is first mentioned in English history in connection with the knighting of William of Valence in 1247 by Henry III. It was probably known on the continent before that date. Later the name was applied to any rich brocade, and even to shot silk. It is not found in use after the middle of the sixteenth century. Also called *baldachin*.

There were no fewer than "Thirty albs of old *cloth of bawdkyn*," that is, cloth of gold, at Peterborough.
Quoted in *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 431.

baudekyn†, *n.* See *baudekin*.

baudelaire†, *n.* See *badelaire*.

baudkin, *n.* See *baudekin*.

baudrey† (bâd′ri), *n.* A variant form of *baldric*.

baudrick†, *n.* See *baldric*.

baudrons (bâd′ronz), *n.* [Sc., also *badrans*, *bathrons*; of unknown, perhaps Celtic, origin.] A name for the cat (like *reynard* for the fox, *bruin* for the bear, etc.). [Scotch.]

Auld *baudrons* by the ingle sits,
An' wi' her loof her face a washin'.
Burns, Willie Wastle.

The neebor's auld *baudrons*.
T. Martin, tr. of Heine's "Mein Kind, wir waren Kinder."

baudy[1]†, **baudy**[2]†, *a.* See *bawdy*[1], *bawdy*[2].

baufrey†, *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a form of *belfry*.] A beam.

bauge (bōzh), *n.* [F.; of uncertain origin.] 1. A kind of coarse drugget made in Burgundy, France.—2. Mortar made of clay and straw.

baugh, *a.* See *bauch*.

Bauhinia (bâ-hin′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Jean and Gaspard *Bauhin*, eminent Swiss botanists (died in 1613 and 1624 respectively), because the leaves generally consist of two lobes or parts, and were thus taken as symbolic of the two brothers.] A genus of plants, of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*. The species are usually twining vines, found throughout the tropics, often stretching from tree to tree like cables. The tough fibrous bark of the Maloo climber, *B. Vahlii*, of India, is used for making ropes and bridges, and is suitable for paper-making. The wood of *B. variegata* is one of the varieties of ebony, and its bark is used in dyeing and tanning. Other species are equally useful.


Bauhinia.— Inflorescence.

Bauhinian (bâ-hin′i-ạn), *a.* Relating to the Swiss anatomist and botanist Gaspard Bauhin (1560–1624).—**Bauhinian valve, valvula Bauhini**, the ileocæcal valve. See *ileocæcal*.

bauk (bâk), *n.* A Scotch form of *balk*[1].

bauld (bâld), *a.* A Scotch form of *bold*.

bauldricket, *n.* See *baldric*.

baulea (bâ′lē-ạ), *n.* [Bengali *bārī līa*.] A round-bottomed passenger-boat, having a mast and sail, but generally propelled by oars, used on the shallower parts of the Ganges.

baulite (bâ′līt), *n.* [< *Baula*, a mountain in Iceland, + *-ite*[2]. The mountain prob. derives its name from Icel. *baula*, a cow, an imitative name; cf. mod. Icel. *baula*, low as a cow: see *bawl*[1].] A name given by Forchhammer (1843) to white rhyolitic lava from the volcano of Baula, in Iceland, in the belief that it was a variety of feldspar. Also *krablite*.

baulk, *n.* and *v.* See *balk*[1].

baulmet, *n.* See *balm*.

baulter†, *v.* See *balter*.

baumt, *n.* See *balm*.

baunscheidtism (boun′shīt-izm), *n.* [From the inventor, Karl *Baunscheidt*, a German mechanician.] A form of acupuncture, in which about 25 needles, set in a metal disk and dipped in an irritant oil, are thrust into the skin by a spring. Its action seems to be accordant with that of ordinary counter-irritants.

bauset, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *bass*[5], q. v.] To kiss. *Marston.* [A doubtful sense.]

bauson (bâ′sn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bawson*, *bauzon*, etc., and corruptly *boson*, *boreson*, < ME. *bauson*, *bawson*, *baucyn*, *bausen*, a particular application of the adj. *bauson*, white-spotted, in ME. *bausand*, mod. *bausond*, etc.: see *bausond*. The adj. is rarely found in ME., but must have preceded the noun use. The badger has received other names in allusion to the white mark on its face: see *badger*[2].] I. *n.* An old name of the badger: sometimes applied ludicrously or in contempt to a fat or pertinacious person.

His mittens were of *bauson's* skin.
Drayton, Dowsabell, st. 10 (1593).

II. *a.* Same as *bausond*.

bausond (bâ′snd), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bawsonde*, *bawsand*, mod. dial. *bawsont*, *bawsand*, also (erroneously written as if a participle) *bauson'd*, *bassen'd*, *baws'nt*, etc.; < ME. *bausand* (also, as a noun, *bauson*, *bawson*, *bausen*, etc.), < OF. *bausant*, *baussant*, *bausent*, *bauzant*, *bauçant*, *balcent*, *bauchant*, etc. (with appar. unorig. *-t*), also *bauzan*, *bausen*, *bausain* (> ML. *bausendus*, *bausennus*) = Pr. *bausan* = It. *balzano*, white-spotted; cf. mod. F. (from It.) *balzan*, a black or bay horse with white feet. Origin unknown; possibly connected with the equiv. Celtic words mentioned as the source of E. *ball*[3], q. v.] Having white spots on a black or bay ground; having a white strip down the face, or a patch on the forehead: applied to animals. [Scotch.]

His honest, sonsie, *baws'nt* face
Aye gat him friends in ilka place.
Burns, The Twa Dogs, l. 31.

bauson-faced (bâ′sn-fāst), *a.* Having a white mark on the face, like a badger; bausond.

bauteroll, *n.* See *boterol*.

bauxite (bō′zīt), *n.* [< *Baux* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral found at Les Baux, near Arles, and elsewhere, in concretionary grains or oölitic. It contains about one half of its weight of alumina, with iron and water, and silica as an impurity. It is used as a source of alum, of the metal aluminium, and to some extent in the preparation of crucibles. Also spelled *beauxite*.

bavardage (ba-vär-däzh′), *n.* [F., < *bavarder*, chatter, < *bavard*, talkative, < *bave*, drivel, saliva: see *bavette*.] Idle talk; chatter. [Rare.]

Replying only by monosyllables to the gay *bavardage* of the knight. *Bulwer*, Rienzi, II. 133.

bavarette† (bav-a-ret′), *n.* Same as *bavette*.

Bavarian (ba-vā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bavaria*, NL. form of ML. *Boiaria*, the country of the *Boii* (G. *Baiern*), whose name is also found in *Bohemia*, the country of the *Boiemi* or *Bohemi* (G. *Böhmen*).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bavaria, a kingdom of southern Germany.—**Bavarian bronze**, a bronze ranging in color from a bright yellow to a copper-red. The yellow bronze contains about 82½ per cent. of copper to 17½ per cent. of tin; the red about 97 per cent. of copper to 3 per cent. of tin.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bavaria.

bavaroy† (bav′a-roi), *n.* [< F. *Bavarois*, Bavarian.] A kind of cloak.

Let the loop'd *bavaroy* the fop embrace.
Gay, Trivia, i. 53.

Baveno twin. See *twin*.

baver†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*².

bavette (ba-vet′), *n.* [F., with dim. term. *-ette*, < *bave* = Pr. It. *bava* = Sp. Pg. *baba* (ML. *bava*), drivel, slaver, saliva.] 1. A bib.—2. The upper part of a child's apron turned over to serve as a bib.

bavian† (bā′vi-an), *n.* A variant form of *baboon*.

bavier†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*².

bavin¹ (bav′in), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial. *bavin*, *baven*, also *babbin*; of obscure origin; cf. OF. *baffe*, a bundle.] **I.** *n.* 1. A fagot of brushwood; light and combustible wood used for kindling fires. [Now rare.]

The *Bauin*, though it burne bright, is but a blaze.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 73.

If he outlasts not a hundred such crackling *bavins* as thou art, God and men neglect industry.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, i. 1.

About two in the morning they felt themselves almost choked with smoke, and rising, did find the fire coming up stairs: so they rose to save themselves; but that, at that time, the *bavins* were not on fire in the yard.
Pepys, Diary, III. 73.

2†. *Milit.*, a fascine.

II. *a.* Resembling bavin. [Poetic.]

Shallow jesters, and rash *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled and soon burn'd.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

bavin¹† (bav′in), *v. t.* [< *bavin*, *n.*] To make up into fagots.

Kid or *bavin* them, and pitch them upon their ends to preserve them from rotting. *Evelyn*, Sylva, p. 538.

bavin² (bav′in), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] Impure limestone. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bavin³ (bav′in), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name on the northeastern coast of Ireland of the ballan-wrasse.

Bavouism (ba-vö′izm), *n.* Same as *Babouvism*.

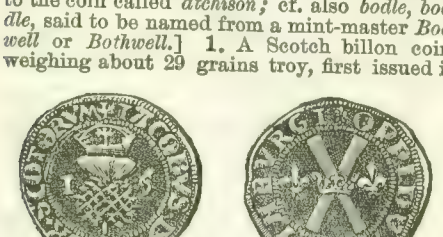
Bavouism, as Babœuf's system was called, was thus enabled to play a rôle in French history from 1830 to 1839.
R. T. Ely, Fr. and Ger. Socialism, p. 34.

baw¹ (bâ), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. (Sc. also *ba'*), = *ball*¹.] A ball. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

baw² (bâ), *v. i.* [E. dial., = *bawl*¹. In def. 2, cf. L. *baubari*, bark.] 1. To bawl. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. To bark. *Topsell.*

baw³ (bâ), *interj.* [< ME. *baw*, *bawe*; a natural exclamation of disgust, like *bah*.] An ejaculation of disgust or contempt. *Goldsmith.*

bawbee, baubee (bâ-bē′), *n.* [Sc., formerly also *bawbie*, *baubie*, rarely *babie*: first mentioned in pl. *baubeis*. Of uncertain origin; prob. an abbr. of the name of the laird of *Sillebawby*, a mint-master mentioned at the date of the issuance of the bawbee, in connection with *Atchison*, another mint-master whose name was applied to the coin called *atchison*; cf. also *bodle*, *boddle*, said to be named from a mint-master *Bodwell* or *Bothwell*.] 1. A Scotch billon coin, weighing about 29 grains troy, first issued in



Obverse. Reverse.
Bawbee of James V.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

1542 by James V. of Scotland, and worth at that time 1½*d.* Scotch. A half-bawbee, worth ¾*d.* Scotch, was coined at the same time and had similar types. In Scotland the name is now given to the bronze halfpenny current throughout the British islands.

2. *pl.* Money; cash. [Scotch.]

bawble¹, *n.* See *bauble*¹.

bawble², *n.* See *bauble*².

bawchan-seed (bâ′chan-sēd), *n.* [E. Ind.; also written *bauchee-seed*.] The seed of *Psoralea corylifolia*, a leguminous plant of the East Indies, used by the natives as a tonic and in skin-diseases, and exported as an oil-seed.

bawcock (bâ′kok), *n.* [< F. *beau coq*, fine cock: see *beau* and *cock*¹.] A fine fellow. [Archaic.]

How now, my *bawcock*? *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

bawd¹ (bâd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baud*, < ME. *bawde*, *baude*, in the earliest instance varying with *bawdstrot*, of which *bawd* is prob. an abbr., being thus (prob.) indirectly, and not, as commonly supposed, directly, derived from the OF. *baud*, bold, lively, gay. The OF. adj. is not used as a noun, and does not have the sense of the E. word. See *bawdstrot*, and cf. *bawdy*¹, *bawdy*².] A procurer or procuress; a person who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts illicit intrigues: now usually applied only to women.

He [Pandarus] is named Troilus' *bawd*.
Skelton, Poems, p. 235.

bawd¹† (bâd), *v. i.* [< *bawd*¹, *n.*] To pander; act as procurer or procuress.

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and *bawds* . . . for the whole court. *Spectator*, No. 206.

bawd²† (bâd), *v. t.* [Also spelled *baud*; < *bawdy*², q. v.] To foul or dirty.

Her shoone smered with tallow,
Gresed upon dyrt
That *baudeth* her skyrt.
Skelton, Poems, p. 126.

bawd³ (bâd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baud*, perhaps abbr. from *baudrons*, or perhaps a var. of ME. *badde*, a cat, the name being transferred to the hare.] A hare. [In the extract there is a play on *bawd* in this sense and *bawd*¹.]

Mer. A *bawd*, a *bawd*! so ho!
Rom. What hast thou found?
Mer. No *hare*, sir. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

bawd-born (bâd′bôrn), *a.* Born of a bawd; a bawd from birth. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

bawdekyn†, *n.* See *baudekin*.

bawdily (bâ′di-li), *adv.* In a bawdy manner; obscenely; lewdly.

bawdiness (bâ′di-nes), *n.* [< *bawdy*¹ + *-ness*.] Obscenity; lewdness.

bawdmoney, *n.* See *baldmoney*.

bawdrick† (bâd′rik), *n.* See *baldric*.

bawdry (bâd′ri), *n.* [< ME. *bauderye*, < *baude*, bawd, + *-ry*. Cf. OF. *bauderie*, boldness, gayety. See *bawd*¹.] 1. The business of a bawd or procuress.—2. Illicit intercourse; fornication.

We must be married, or we must live in *bawdry*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

3. Obscenity; lewd language; smuttiness.

It is most certain that barefaced *bawdry* is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

4†. Bawds collectively. *Udall.*

bawdship (bâd′ship), *n.* [< *bawd*¹ + *-ship*.] The office or employment of a bawd. *Ford.*

bawdstrot†, *n.* [ME., also *bauistrot*, *baustrot*, *baldestrot*, *baldystrot*, < OF. **baudestrot*, **baldestrot*, found only in later form *baudetrot*, prob. a cant name, and as such of obscure origin; possibly < OF. *baud*, *bald*, bold (< OLG. *bald* = E. *bold*), + **strot*, < OLG. *strotten*, **strutten* = Dan. *strutte* = MHG. G. *strotzen* = E. *strut*; cf. LG. G. *strutt*, stiff.] A bawd; a pander. *Piers Plowman.*

bawdy¹ (bâ′di), *a.* [< *bawd*¹ + *-y*¹.] Obscene; lewd; indecent; unchaste.

bawdy²† (bâ′di), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *baudy*, < ME. *bawdy*, *baudy*, dirty, appar. from a simple form **baud*, which is not found till much later, and only as a verb (see *bawd*²); origin unknown; cf. W. *bawaidd*, dirty, < *baw*, dirt, mire; F. *boue*, mud. Not connected with *bawdy*¹, though the two words are commonly associated.] Dirty; filthy.

His oversloppe . . . is al *baudy* and to-tore also.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 82.

Slovenly cooks, that . . . never wash their *bawdy* hands.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., II. 323.

bawdy-house (bâ′di-hous), *n.* A house of lewdness and prostitution; a house of ill-fame.

bawhorse (bâ′hôrs), *n.* Same as *bathorse*.

bawl¹ (bâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ball*, *baul*, < ME. *bawlen*, bark, prob. < ML. *baulare*, bark (cf. L. *baubari*, bark); cf. mod. Icel. *baula* = Sw. *böla*, low as a cow (Icel. *baula*, a cow); cf. also Sw. *båla*, roar, G. *bailen*, bark, and see *bell*², *bellow*, *balk*², etc., all prob. orig. imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To bark or howl, as a dog.—2. To cry out with a loud full sound; make vehement or clamorous outcries, as in pain, exultation, etc.; shout.

That *bawl* for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still revolt when truth would set them free.
Milton, Sonnets, vii.

Passing under Ludgate the other day, I heard a voice *bawling* for charity. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 82.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter or proclaim by outcry; shout out.

Still must I hear?—shall hoarse Fitzgerald *bawl*
His creaking couplets in a tavern hall?
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

2. To cry for sale, as a hawker.

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought and watching, *bawled* about by the common hawkers of Grub Street. *Swift*, Bickerstaff Papers.

bawl¹ (bâl), *n.* [< *bawl*¹, *v.*] A shout at the top of one's voice; an outcry: as, the children set up a loud *bawl*.

bawl²†, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *ball*¹.

bawla (bâ′lä), *n.* [Native term.] A name in Fiji for the screw-pine, *Pandanus tectorius*. From its leaves coarse mats are made.

bawler (bâ′lėr), *n.* One who bawls.

bawmet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *balm*. *Chaucer.*

baw-money, *n.* See *bat-money*.

bawn (bân), *n.* [< Ir. *babhun* = Gael. *babhunn* (pron. nearly as *bawn*), an inclosure for cattle, a fortification.] 1. Formerly, an outer inclosure of an Irish castle: nearly equivalent to *bailey* and *outer bailey*. In the seventeenth century grants of government land in Ireland were made on the condition that the grantee should build a castle and bawn, the latter for the protection of the cattle of the tenants.

2. In modern times, in some parts of Ireland—(*a*) The cattle-yard near a farm-house. (*b*) A large house, including all its appurtenances, as offices, courtyard, etc. *Swift.*

bawn (bân), *v. t.* [< *bawn*, *n.*] In Ireland, to surround or inclose with a bawn.

bawrelt, *n.* [A corresponding masc. *bawret* is found; appar. of F. origin. Cf. *bockerel*, *bockeret*.] A kind of hawk. *Phillips.*

bawsin, *n.* and *a.* See *bauson*.

bawsint (bâ′sint), *a.* See *bausond*.

bawson, *n.* and *a.* See *bauson*.

bawtie, bawty (bâ′ti), *n.* [Sc. Cf. *bawd*³.] In Scotland, a name for a dog, especially one of large size, and also for a hare.

baxa, baxea (bak′sä, -sē-ä), *n.* [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a sandal or low shoe of various forms, often plaited from papyrus or palm-leaves; generally, an inexpensive foot-covering worn by the poorer classes, but also referred to as occurring in rich materials and workmanship, and specifically as the shoe of comic actors, as distinguished from the cothurnus used by tragedians.

baxter (bak′stėr), *n.* [Also *backster*, < ME. *baxter*, *bacster*, *bakestre*, < AS. *bæcestre*, a baker: see *bakester*. Hence the proper name *Baxter*, equiv. to *Baker*.] A baker; properly, a female baker. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Baxterian (baks-tē′r. an), *a.* Pertaining to or propounded by Richard Baxter, a celebrated English nonconformist divine (1615–1691): as, *Baxterian* doctrines.

Baxterianism (baks-tē′ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines of Richard Baxter, who amalgamated the Arminian doctrine of free grace with the ★Calvinistic doctrine of election.

bay¹ (bā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baye*, *baie*, < ME. *bay*, *baie*, a berry, esp. that of the laurel- or bay-tree, perhaps < AS. *beg*, berry, occurring only in pl. *beger*, *begir*, glossed *baccinia*, i. e. *vaccinia*, 'blueberries' (see *Vaccinium*), and in comp. *begbeám*, lit. 'berry-tree,' applied both to the mulberry-tree (Gr. *μορέα*) and to the bramble or blackberry-bush (Gr. *βάτος*). But the ME. form, like MD. *beye*, *baeye*, a berry, a laurel-berry, agrees also with, and may have come directly from, OF. *baie*, *baye*, mod. F. *baie* = Pr. *baia* = Sp. *baya*, OSp. *baca* = Pg. *baga*, *baca* = It. *bacca*, a berry, < L. *bāca*, less correctly *bacca*, a berry; cf. Lith. *bapka*, a laurel-berry.] 1†. A berry, especially of the laurel-tree.

The *bays* or berries that it beareth.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xv. 30.

2. The laurel-tree, noble laurel, or sweet-bay, *Laurus nobilis*. See *laurel*. The name *bay* is also given to a number of trees and shrubs more or less resembling the noble laurel. See phrases below. Hence (like *laurel*, and in reference to the ancient use of the laurel)—3. An honorary garland or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence; also, fame or renown due to achievement or merit: in this sense used chiefly in the

plural, with reference to the leaves or branches of laurel. Also called *bay-leaf*.

Yet as you hope hereafter to see plays,
Encourage us, and give our poet *bays*.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, Epil.

I play'd to please myself, on rustick reed,
Nor sought for *bay*, the learned shepherd's meed.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

[In the following quotation, the office of poet laureate: formerly a not uncommon use.

If you needs must write, write Cæsar's praise.
You'll gain at least a knighthood, or the *bays*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, Satire i. 22.

Bays was sometimes used as a singular (compare *bays*, *baize*, as singular).

Do plant a sprig of cypress, not of *bays*.
Robert Randolph.

A greener *bays* shall crown Ben Jonson's name.
Feltham, Jonsonus Virbius.]

4. [Cf. *bay*^{2}.] A piece of low, marshy ground producing large numbers of bay-trees. [N. Carolina and Florida.] *Bartlett*.—**Bull-bay**, the *Magnolia fœtida*.—**Cherry-bay**, *Prunus Lauro-Cerasus*.—**Dwarf bay**, of Europe, *Daphne Laureola*.—**Indian** or **royal bay**, *Machilus odoratissima*.—**Loblolly-bay**, or **tan-bay**, *Lasianthus Lasianthus*.—**Red bay**, *Persea Borbonia*.—**Rose-bay**, a name given (*a*) to the willow-herb, *Chamænerion angustifolium*; (*b*) in the United States, to the great laurel, *Rhododendron maximum*.—**Sweet-bay**. See above, 2.—**Sweet-bay**, or **white bay**, ★of the United States, *Magnolia Virginiana*.

bay^2 (bā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baye*, < ME. *baye*, < OF. *baie*, *baye*, mod. F. *baie* = Pr. *baia* = Sp. *bahía*, formerly also *baia*, *baya* (> Basque *baia*, *baiya*), = Pg. *bahia* = It. *baja* (cf. G. *bai*, < D. *baai*, MD. *baeye* = Dan. *bai*, < E. *bay*^{2}), < LL. *baia*, a bay, first mentioned by Isidore, and said to have its gen. in *-as*, implying its existence at a much earlier period; perhaps connected with L. *Baiæ*, pl., a noted watering-place on the coast of Campania, hence applied also to any watering-place. *Bay* in this sense has been confused in E. and Rom. with *bay*^{3}.] **1.** A recess in the shore of a sea or lake, differing from a *creek* in being less long and narrow; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands. Some bays are due to the erosive action of the sea, but most to the partial invasion of valleys or lowlands in regions where the land has been depressed.

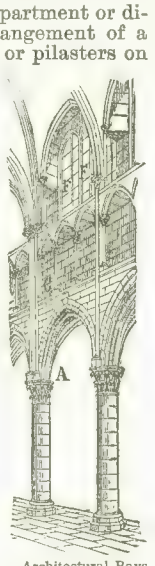
2†. An anchorage or roadstead for ships; a port; a harbor.

A *bay* or rode for ships. *Cotgrave*.

I prithee, good Iago,
Go to the *bay*, and disembark my coffers.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

3. A recess of land, as in a range of hills; a level space partly surrounded by heights. [Rare.]—**4.** An arm of a prairie extending into woods and partly surrounded by them. [U. S.] *Bartlett*.—**5.** A kind of mahogany obtained from Campeachy Bay (whence the ★name).

bay^3 (bā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baye*, *baie*, < ME. *bay*, *baye*, < OF. *baee*, an opening, gap, mod. F. *baie*, a bay (< ML. as if **badata*), on type of fem. pp., < *baer*, *beer*, *bayer*, mod. F. *bayer*, < LL. *badare*, gape (cf. E. *gap*, *n.*, *gape*, *v.*). see *bay*^{4}. This word has been confused with *bay*^{2}.] **1.** A principal compartment or division in the architectural arrangement of a building, marked by buttresses or pilasters on the walls, by the disposition of the main ribs (arcs doubleaux) of the interior vaulting, by the placing of the main arches and pillars or of the principals of the roof, or by any other leading features that separate the design into corresponding parts. *Oxford Glossary*.—**2.** The part of a window included between two mullions; a light. Also called *window-bay*.—**3.** A bay-window.



Architectural Bays.—Nave of Notre Dame, Dijon.
F, *C*, *A*, bays; *F*, *F*, window-bays; *C*, triforium; *A*, arch of aisle. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

Some ladies walking with me, seeing my father sitting at his singular writing establishment in the *bay*, went in through his glorified windows, and established themselves round his table.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

4. A compartment in a barn for the storage of hay or grain.—**5.** In *carp.*, a portion of a compound or framed floor included between two girders, or between a girder and the wall.—**6.** In *plastering*, the space between two screeds. See *screed*.—**7.** *Naut.*, that part of a ship between decks which lies forward of the bitts, on either side; in a ship of war, the foremost messing-place between decks. See *sick-bay*.—**8.** In *bridge-building*, the portion between two piers.—**9.** In *coal-mining*: (*a*) An open space for the gob or waste in a long-wall working. (*b*) The space between two frames or sets in a level: synonymous with *board*. [Leicestershire, Eng.]—**Bay of joists**, the joists between two binding-joists, or between two girders, in a framed floor.—**Bay of roofing**, the small rafters and their supporting purlins between two principal rafters.

bay^4† (bā), *v. i.* [< OF. *bayer*, *beer*, *baer*, gape, < LL. *badare*, mod. F. *bayer*, dial. *bader* = Pr. *badar* = Cat. *badar* = It. *badare*, < LL. *badare*, gape, be open. Cf. *bay*^{3} and *bay*^{5}.] To open the mouth, as for food; seek with open mouth.

Bayer à la mamelle, to seeke or *baye* for the dugge.
Hollyband, Treasurie of the French Tongue.

bay^5 (bā), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *baye*, < ME. *bayen*, < OF. *bayer* = It. *bajare* (also in comp., ME. *abayen*, < OF. *abayer*, *abaier*, *abbayer*, mod. F. *aboyer* = It. *abbajare*), bark; of uncertain origin, perhaps imitative (cf. E. *bawl*^{1}, bark, L. *baubari*, ML. *baulare*, G. *bellen*, bark, and E. *baw*^{2}, *bow-wow*), but prob. associated in earlier use with OF. *baer*, *beer*, *bayer* = It. *badare*, < LL. *badare*, gape: see *bay*^{4}, and cf. *bay*^{5}, *n.*, in which the two notions unite. In some senses the verb is from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To bark, as a dog; especially, to bark with a deep prolonged sound, as hounds in the chase.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bayed*.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 279.

II. *trans.* **1.** To bark at; beset with deep prolonged barking.

I had rather be a dog, and *bay* the moon,
Than such a Roman. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

2. To express by barking.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 123.

3. To drive or pursue so as to compel to stand at bay; chase or hunt.

They *bay'd* the bear
With hounds of Sparta.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

4. To hold at bay.

For we are at the stake,
And *bay'd* about with many enemies.
Shak., J. C., iv. 1.

bay^5 (bā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baye*, *beye*, < ME. *bay*, *baie*, of different origin, according as it stands (*a*) for *bay*, a barking, < *bay*, ME. *bayen*, bark; (*b*) by apheresis for *abay*, < OF. *abai*, *abay*, *abbay*, *aboy*, mod. F. *aboi*, a barking, < *abayer*, bark (see *bay*^{5}, *v.*), esp. in the phrase *to be* or *stand at bay* (or *at a bay*, which is perhaps always to be read *at abay*), *to bring to bay*; (*c*) in the phrase *to hold at bay*, repr. OF. *tenir a bay*, It. *tenere a bada*, hold in suspense or expectation, lit. on the gape: OF. *bay* (= It. *bada*), suspense, lit. gaping, < *baer* = It. *badare*, gape, a verb prob. in part connected with *bay*^{5}, bark: see above.] **1.** The deep-toned barking of a dog in pursuit of game; especially, the barking of a pack of hounds.—**2.** The state of being so hard pressed, as a hunted animal by dogs and hunters, as to be compelled, from impossibility of escape, to turn and face the danger: with *at* or *to*: as, to be *at bay*, stand *at bay*, hold *at bay* (formerly also *at a bay*), bring *to bay*, etc.: often used figuratively, in these and other constructions, with reference to persons beset by enemies or held at a disadvantage: strait; distress.

Unhappy Squire! what hard mishap thee brought
Into this *bay* of perill and disgrace?
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 12.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way:
Emboldened by despair, he stood *at bay*. *Dryden*.

3. The state of being kept off by the bold attitude of an opponent; the state of being prevented by an enemy, or by any kind of resistance, from making further advance: with *at*.

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expense of the war where the enemy was best able to hold us *at bay*. *Swift*.

The barriers which they builded from the soil
To keep the foe *at bay*. *Bryant*, The Prairies.

bay^6 (bā), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *baye*, *baie*, < ME. *bay*, *baye*, < OF. *bai*, mod. F. *bai* = Pr. *bai* = Sp. *bayo* = Pg. *baio* = It. *bajo*, < L. *badius* (> E. *badious*), bay, in ref. to a color of horses. II. *n.* 1. Rarely in sing. *bay* (= D. *baai* = MLG. *baie*, LG. *baje* (> G. *boi*) = Dan. *bai* = Sw. *boi*), usually in pl. *bays*, early mod. E. *bayes*, *baies*, *baize* (whence the mod. sing. *baize*, q. v.), < OF. *baies*, pl. of *baie*, fem. of *bai*, adj.] **I.** *a.* Reddish or brownish-red, inclining to chestnut; rufous; badious; castaneous: applied most frequently to horses, but also to other animals displaying the same color.

II. *n.* 1†. A light woolen fabric (originally of a bay color), the manufacture of which was introduced into England in 1561 by refugees from France and the Netherlands: usually in plural *bays*, now, as singular, *baize* (which see).—**2.** A bay horse.

The ploughman stopped to gaze
Whene'er his chariot swept in view
Behind the shining *bays*.
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

bay^7 (bā), *n.* [Origin uncertain; the ME. "*bay*, or withstondynge, *obstaculum*," may possibly be a use of *bay*^{5} in *to stand at bay*, etc.: see *bay*^{7}, *v.*] A dam; a pond-head; an embankment. [Eng.]

bay^7 (bā), *v. t.* [Perhaps from the related noun (*bay*^{7}), or, as the source of that, < Icel. *bægja*, push back, hinder, < *bāgr*, opposition, collision; cf. *fara i bāg*, come athwart.] To dam: as, to *bay* back the water.

bay^8 (bā), *n.* [Short for *bay-antler*.] The bay-antler or bez-antler of a stag.

bay^9 (bā), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *beien*, *beighen*, *beizen*, *bien*, *buyen*, *buzen*, < AS. *bēgan*, *bīegan*, *bȳgan*, *bȳgan* (= OFries. *bēja* = MD. *boghen* = MLG. *bogen* = OHG. *bougen*, MHG. *bougen*, G. *beugen* = Icel. *beygja* = Sw. *böja* = Dan. *böje* = Goth. *baugjan*), trans. bend, causative of *būgan* (= Goth. *biugan*, etc.), E. *bow*^{1}, intrans. bend: see *bow*^{1}, and cf. *bail*^{1}.] To bend. [Prov. Eng.]

bay^{10}†, *v.* [Only in Spenser, who also uses *embay* for *embathe*, in most instances for the sake of rime.] A poetical perversion of *bathe*.

Hee feedes upon the cooling shade, and *bayes*
His sweatie forehead in the breathing wynd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 3.

baya (bā'yä), *n.* [Hind.] The weaver-bird, *Ploceus philippinus*, an East Indian passerine bird, somewhat like the bulfinch, remarkable for its extremely curious nest. See *weaver-bird*.

baya-bird, *n.* Same as *baya*.

bayadere, bayadeer (ba-ya-dēr'), *n.* [Also ★spelled *bajadere* (< F. *bayadère*); formerly *balliadere*, *balliadera*, < Pg. *bailadeira* (fem. of *bailador* = Sp. *bailador*), a dancer, < *bailar* = Sp. *bailar*, dance: see *ball*^{2}.] An East Indian dancing girl.

bayal (bā'al), *n.* A fine kind of cotton. *Simmonds*.

bayamon (bä-yä-mōn'), *n.* [Cuban.] A violent blast of wind, accompanied by vivid lightning, blowing from the land on the south coast of Cuba, especially from the Bight of Bayamon.

bay-antler, *n.* See *bez-antler*.

bayard^1 (bā'ärd), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bayerd*, *baiard*, *bayart*, < ME. *bayard*, *bayart*, < OF. *bayard*, *baiard*, *baiart* (= Pr. *baiart*), bay, a bay horse, < *bai*, bay: see *bay*^{6} and *-ard*. The adj. came to be a general appellative of a bay horse, esp. of Renaud's (Rinaldo's) magic steed in the Charlemagne romances; later of any horse, esp. in alliterative proverbial use, *bold bayard*, *blind bayard*, often with reference to reckless or stupid persons, perhaps associated in the latter sense with OF. *bayard*, gaping, staring, one who gapes or gazes, < *bayer*, *baer*, gape, gaze: see *bay*^{4}.] **I.**† *a.* Bay; of a bay color: applied to a horse.

II. *n.* **1.** A bay horse; generally, any horse: formerly frequent in proverbial use, especially with the epithet *blind* or *bold*.

Blind *bayard* moves the mill. *Philips*.

Who so bold as blind *bayard*? *Proverbial saying*.

2. A person who is self-confident and ignorant: usually with the epithet *blind* or *bold*.

The more we know, the more we know we want:
What *Bayard* boulder then the ignorant?
Marston, What you Will, Ind.

Phillip the second, late king of Spain, perceiving that many Blind *Bayards* were overbold to undertake the working of his mines of silver in the West Indies, etc.
Gerard Malynes, Lex Mercatoria (1622), p. 189.

What are most of our papists, but stupid, ignorant and blind *bayards*? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 609.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

bayard^2†, *n.* [< OF. *baiard*, *bayart*, a basket used for the carrying of earth and fastened about the neck; perhaps a fanciful application of *bayard*, a horse: see *bayard*^{1}.] A kind of hand-barrow used for carrying heavy loads, especially of stones.

bayardly† (bā′ärd-li), *a.* [< *bayard*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Blind; stupid.

A blind credulity, a *bayardly* confidence, or an imperious insolence. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 143.

bayberry (bā′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *bayberries* (-iz). [< *bay*[1] + *berry*[1].] 1. The fruit of the bay-tree, or *Laurus nobilis*.—2. The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, and its fruit. The coating of wax upon the berries is known as *bayberry-tallow* or *myrtle-wax*. See *Myrica*. Also called *candleberry*.

3. In Jamaica, the *Pimenta racemosa*, from which an oil is obtained which is used in the manufacture of bay-rum.

bay-birds (bā′bėrdz), *n. pl.* A collective name of numerous small wading birds or shore-birds, chiefly of the snipe and plover families, which frequent the muddy shores of the bays and estuaries along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

bay-bolt (bā′bōlt), *n.* A kind of barbed bolt. See *bolt*[1].

bay-breasted (bā′bres″ted), *a.* Having the breast bay in color: as, the *bay-breasted* warbler, *Dendræca castanea*, one of the commonest birds of the United States.

bay-cod (bā′kod), *n.* The name of a fish of the family *Ophidiidæ*, *Genypterus blacodes*, of New Zealand, also called *cloudy bay-cod* and *ling*.

bayed (bād), *a.* [< *bay*[3] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a bay or bays, as a building: as, "the large *bay'd* barn," *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii.—2. Formed as a bay or recess.

A handsome and substantial mansion, the numerous gable-ends and *bayed* windows of which bespoke the owner a man of worship. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 119.

bayest, *n.* See *baize*.

bayeta (bä-yā′tä), *n.* [Sp., baize: see *baize*.] A common kind of coarse baize manufactured in Spain.

Bayeux tapestry. See *tapestry*.

bay-gall (bā′gâl), *n.* A watercourse covered with spongy earth, mixed with matted fibers, and impregnated with acids. See *gall*[2], 5.

bay-leaf (bā′lēf), *n.*; pl. *bay-leaves* (-lēvz). 1. The leaf of the sweet-bay or laurel-tree, *Laurus nobilis*. Bay-leaves are aromatic, are reputed stimulant and narcotic, and are used in medicine, cookery, and confectionery.

2. Same as *bay*[1], *n.*, 3.

baylerbay (bā′lėr-bā), *n.* Same as *beylerbey*.

baylet (bā′let), *n.* [< *bay*[2] + *-let*.] A little bay.

bay-mahogany (bā′ma-hog″a-ni), *n.* Same as *bay-wood*.

bayman[1] (bā′man), *n.*; pl. *baymen* (-men). [< *bay*[2] + *man*.] 1. One who lives on a bay, or who fishes, shoots, or pursues his occupation in or on a bay.

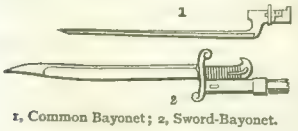
When the birds are traveling with the wind, or as *baymen* call it, a "free wind." *Shore Birds*, p. 43.

2. Specifically, in British Honduras, a mahogany-cutter of the coast.

bayman[2] (bā′man), *n.*; pl. *baymen* (-men). [< *bay*[3] + *man*.] A sick-bay attendant; a nurse for sick or wounded men on a vessel of war.

bay-oil (bā′oil), *n.* An oil manufactured from the ripe berries of the bay-tree of Italy, used in veterinary medicine. *McElrath*.

bayonet (bā′o-net), *n.* [< F. *baïonnette*, formerly *bayonnette*, a small flat pocket-dagger, or a knife hung at the girdle, like a dagger, now a bayonet, = Sp. *bayoneta* = It. *baionetta*, a bayonet, usually derived from *Bayonne*, in France, because bayonets are said to have been first made there (*Bayonne*, Sp. *Bayona*, is said to mean 'good harbor,' < Basque *baia*, harbor (see *bay*[2]), + *ona*, good); but cf. F. "*bayonnier*, as *arbalestier* [see *arbalister*]; an old word" (Cotgrave), < *bayon*, *baïon*, the arrow or shaft of a crossbow.] 1†. A short flat dagger.—2. A dagger or short stabbing instrument of steel for infantry soldiers, made to be attached to the muzzle of a gun. In its original form it has a sharp point and three edges, but other forms have been introduced. (See below.) It was at first inserted in the barrel of the gun, after the soldier had fired, by a wooden handle fitted to the bore; but it was afterward made with an iron socket and ring passing over the muzzle, and attached to the blade by a shoulder, so that the soldier might fire with his bayonet fixed.



1, Common Bayonet; 2, Sword-Bayonet.

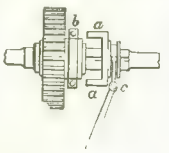
3. In *mach.*, a pin which plays in and out of holes made to receive it, and which thus serves to connect and disconnect parts of the machinery. See *bayonet-clutch*.—**Knife-bayonet**, a combined knife and bayonet arranged to fit the muzzle of a rifle, carried when not in use in a sheath attached to the waist-belt.—**Rod-bayonet**, a long steel rod with triangular-shaped end, used as a bayonet. It is carried under the barrel, being held in place by a catch-spring engaging in a rest-groove. For use it is pulled out until the catch engages in an action-groove.—**Spanish bayonet**, a common name given to plants belonging to several species of *Yucca*, with narrow, rigid, spine-tipped leaves, especially to *Y. aloifolia*, *Y. gloriosa*, and *Y. baccata*.—**Sword-bayonet**, a short sword with a cutting edge and sharp point, made to fasten by a spring-catch to the barrel of a rifle or carbine. It is carried in a scabbard when not fixed to the piece. Many nations use it as their military bayonet.—**Trowel-bayonet**, a form of bayonet with a short and broad but sharp-pointed blade, intended to serve in case of need, after the manner of a trowel, as an intrenching tool. It was used for a short time by the United States army, but has been discarded.

bayonet (bā′o-net), *v. t.* [< *bayonet*, *n.*] To stab with a bayonet; compel or drive by the bayonet.

You send troops to sabre and to *bayonet* us into a submission. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

bayonet-clasp (bā′o-net-klàsp), *n.* A movable ring of metal about the socket of a bayonet, which serves to strengthen it and to prevent its disengagement.

bayonet-clutch (bā′o-net-kluch), *n.* In *mach.*, a form of clutch armed usually with two prongs (*a a*), which when in gear act on the ends or lugs of a friction-strap (*b*), fitted on a side-boss of the wheel to be driven, the latter being loose on the same shaft. The clutch is attached to the shaft by a feather-key, and when drawn back or out of gear with the strap the wheel remains at rest, and the clutch continues to revolve with the shaft. When it is required to set the machinery again in motion, the clutch is thrown forward by the fork *c*, and its prongs, engaging with the strap, gradually put the wheel in motion.



Bayonet-clutch.

bayonet-joint (bā′o-net-joint), *n.* A form of coupling or socket-joint resembling the mode of attachment commonly adopted for fixing a bayonet on a musket.

bayou (bī′ö), *n.* [Louisiana F. *bayou*, earlier *bayouc*, *bayouque*, said in old records to be an Indian name.] In the southern United States, the outlet of a lake, or one of the several outlets of a river through its delta; a sluggish watercourse.

For hours, in fall days, I watched the ducks cunningly tack and veer and hold the middle of the pond, far from the sportsman; tricks which they will have less need to practise in Louisiana *bayous*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 254.

Under the shore his boat was tied,
And all her listless crew
Watched the gray alligator slide
Into the still *bayou*. *Longfellow*, Quadroon Girl.

bay-porpoise (bā′pôr″pus), *n.* A typical porpoise, as of the genus *Phocæna;* a puffing-pig: so called from the frequent appearance of the animals in bays or estuaries.

bay-rum (bā′rum′), *n.* [< *bay*[1] + *rum*[1].] A fragrant spirit much used as a cosmetic, etc., especially by barbers, obtained by distilling the leaves of the *Pimenta racemosa* (see *bayberry*, 3), of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*, with rum, or by mixing the volatile oil procured from the leaves by distillation with alcohol, water, and acetic ether. It is the *spiritus myrciæ* of the United States Pharmacopœia.

bays[1] (bāz), *n.* [Prop. pl. of *bay*[1].] See *bay*[1].

bays[2]†, *n.* [Prop. pl. of *bay*[6].] See *baize*.

bay-salt (bā′sâlt′), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *bai salt*, *base-salt*, < late ME. *baye salt;* cf. Dan. *baisalt* = G. *baisalz*, after E.; appar. < *bay*[2] (some suppose orig. in ref. to the Bay of Biscay) + *salt*[1].] Coarse-grained salt: properly applied to salt obtained by spontaneous or natural evaporation of sea-water.

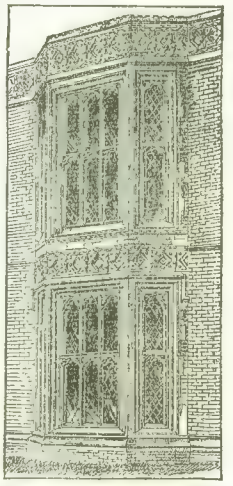
bay-stall (bā′stâl), *n.* In *arch.*, the bay of a window; a window-seat.

baytt, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete spelling of *bait*[1]. *Spenser*.

bay-tree (bā′trē), *n.* [< ME. *baytre* (whence appar. MD. *baeytere*); < *bay*[1] + *tree*.] 1. The laurel-tree, *Laurus nobilis*, a native of Italy and Greece, growing to the height of 30 feet.—2. In the eastern United States, a name of the *Magnolia Virginiana*, and in California of *Umbellularia Californica*.

bayur (bä-yör′), *n.* Javanese name of the tree *Pierospermum Javanicum*.

bay-window (bā′win′dō), *n.* [< *bay*[3], a recess, + *window*.] In *arch.*, properly, a window forming a recess or bay in a room, projecting outward, and rising from the ground or basement on a plan rectangular, semi-octagonal, or semi-hexagonal, but always straight-sided. The term is, however, also often applied to a bow-window, which properly forms in plan the segment of a circle, or to an oriel-window, which is supported on a console or corbeling, and is usually on the first floor.



Bay-window, Sutton-on-Guildford, England.

bay-winged (bā′-wingd), *a.* Having chestnut color on the wings. — **Bay-winged bunting**, the grass-finch or vesper-bird, *Pœcetes gramineus*, one of the commonest sparrows of North America. — **Bay-winged longspur**, *Rhynchophanes maccowni*, a common fringilline bird of the western prairies, related to the Lapland longspur.—**Bay-winged summer-finch**, *Peucæa carpalis* of Arizona.

bay-wood (bā′wůd), *n.* [< *bay*[2] + *wood*[1].] The lighter and coarser kind of mahogany, coming especially from British Honduras. See *mahogany*.

bay-yarn (bā′yärn), *n.* [< *bay*[6], *a.*, + *yarn*.] Woolen yarn used in the manufacture of baize.

baza (bä′zä), *n.* [E. Ind.; cf. Ar. *bāz*, a hawk.] In *ornith.*, the name of an East Indian kite. It is also used as a generic name.

bazaar, bazar (ba-zär′), *n.* [Formerly also *basar*, *buzzar*, *bussar*, also *bazarro* (cf. It. *bazzarro*, traffic, OIt. *bazarra*, a market-place), < F. *bazar*, < Ar. *bāzār*, Turk. *pāzār*, Hind. *bāzār*, < Pers. *bāzār*, a market.] 1. In the East, an exchange, market-place, or place where goods are exposed for sale, consisting either of small shops or stalls in a narrow street or series of streets, or of a certain section in a town under one roof and divided by narrower passageways, in which all or most of the merchants and artisans in a certain material or metal, or any single class of goods, are gathered both for manufacture and traffic. These bazaar-streets are frequently shaded by a light material laid from roof to roof, and are sometimes arched over. Marts bearing the name of bazaars, for the sale of miscellaneous articles, chiefly fancy goods, are now to be found in most European and American cities; and the term has been extended to structures arranged as market-places for specific articles: as, a horse-*bazaar*.

The streets of the town are narrow, terribly rough, and very dirty, but the *bazaars* are extensive and well stocked. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 40.

2. A sale of miscellaneous articles in furtherance of some charitable or other purpose; a fancy fair. The articles there sold are mostly of fancy work, and contributed gratuitously.

bazaar-maund (ba-zär′mând′), *n.* [< *bazaar* + *maund*[4], *n.*] An East Indian weight, differing in different localities: equal in Calcutta to 82⅔ pounds avoirdupois. So called in contradistinction to *factory-maund*. See *maund*[4].

bazan, *n.* Same as *basan*.

bazar, *n.* See *bazaar*.

bazaras (ba-zä′ras), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large flat-bottomed pleasure-boat used on the Ganges, propelled with sails and oars.

bazet, *v. t.* [Also written *baize*, appar. < D. *bazen*, *verbazen*, astonish, stupefy (cf. *abash*); cf. G. (obs.) *basen*, rave.] To stupefy; frighten.

baziers (bā′zērz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Corruption of *bear's ears*.] The plant bear's-ears, *Primula Auricula:* used in some parts of England.

The *baziers* are sweet in the morning of May. *Book of Days*, i. 547.

bazil (baz′il), *n.* Same as *basan*.

Tanned with bark, . . . [sheep-skins] constitute *bazils*, and are used for making slippers and as bellows-leather. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 42.

B. B. A common abbreviation in mineralogical works for *before the blowpipe:* as, quartz is infusible *B. B.*

bbl., bbls. Abbreviations of *barrel* and *barrels* respectively: as, 1,000 *bbls.* flour.

B. C. An abbreviation of *before Christ*, used in noting dates preceding the Christian era: as, the battle of Thermopylæ was fought 480 *B. C.*; Julius Cæsar invaded Britain 55 *B. C.*

B. C. E. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Civil Engineering*. See *bachelor*.

B. D. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Divinity*.

Bdella (del′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βδέλλα, a leech.] 1. A genus of leeches, of the family *Hirudinidæ* or *Gnathobdellidæ*. Also written *Bdellia*. [Not in use.]—2. The typical genus of the family *Bdellidæ*. *B. longicornis* is an example.

bdellatomy (de-lat′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *βδέλλα*, a leech, + *τομή*, a cutting.] 1. The act or operation of incising a leech while sucking, so that the ingested blood may escape, and the leech continue to suck.—2. The application of the bdellometer.

Bdellia (del′i-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *Bdella*.] Same as *Bdella*, 1.

Bdellidæ (del′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bdella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate mites, of the order *Acarida*, class *Arachnida*, having the head distinct from the thorax and elongated into a proboscis, chelate cheliceres, long thin raptorial pedipalps, cursorial legs of six or more joints, stigmate near the rostrum, and skeleton composed of sclerites embedded in soft skin. The animals are found creeping in damp places. Besides *Bdella*, the family contains the genus *Scirus*.

Bdellinæ (de-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bdella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of tracheate *Acarina*. See *Bdellidæ*.

bdellium (del′i-um), *n.* [In ME. *bdelyum*, *bidellium*, < LL. *bdellium*, < Gr. *βδέλλιον*, a plant, a fragrant gum which exudes from it (Dioscorides, Pliny); used (also in the form *βδέλλα*) to translate Heb. *b'dōlakh*, a precious article of merchandise mentioned along with gold and precious stones (Gen. ii. 12). The opinion of the rabbins, which Bochart supports, is that *b'dōlakh* signifies orig. a pearl, and as a collective noun pearls, which may be compared to grains of manna; hence its secondary sense of a gum.] A name given to two aromatic gum-resins, similar to myrrh, but weaker. Indian bdellium is believed to be the product of *Balsamea Mukul*, and African bdellium of *B. Kataf*. They are used for the same purposes as myrrh, but chiefly as an ingredient in plasters and as a perfume. An Egyptian resin also called bdellium is obtained from the doum-palm, *Hyphæne Thebaica*, of Upper Egypt.

Bdelloida (de-loi′dä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βδέλλα*, a leech, + *-oida*.] A family of rotifers that swim and creep like a leech, with the foot retractile, jointed, telescopic, and forked at the end.

bdellometer (de-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βδέλλα*, a leech (< *βδάλλειν*, milk, suck), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used as a substitute for the leech. It consists of a cupping-glass, to which a scarificator and an exhausting syringe are attached. *Dunglison.*

Bdellostoma (de-los′tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βδέλλα*, a leech, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate fishes, or myzonts, referred to the family *Myxinidæ*, or made the type of a family *Bdellostomidæ*: so called from the comparison of the suctorial mouth to that of a leech. There are 7 branchial apertures or openings of the branchial sacs. *B. heptatrema* is found at the Cape of Good Hope. The genus is the same as *Heptatrema*.

bdellostomid (de-los′tō-mid), *n.* A myzont of the family *Bdellostomidæ*.

Bdellostomidæ (del-os-tom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bdellostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of hyperotretous myzonts, represented by the genus *Bdellostoma*: synonymous with *Heptatremidæ* (which see).

bds. An abbreviation of *boards*, in use among bookbinders and booksellers.

be[1] (bē), *v. i.*, *substantive verb*; pres. *am*, *art* (sometimes *beest*), *is*, *are* (sometimes *be*); pret. *was*, *wast*, *were*; subj. *be*, *were*, *wert*; impv. *be*; pp. *been*; ppr. *being*. [Under the verb *be* are classed, as identical in sense, the surviving forms of three orig. independent verbs, which, supplementing each other's defects, serve together to make up the substantive verb or copula; they are represented by the forms *be*, *am*, and *was*. 1. *Be*, inf., early mod. E. also *bee*, < ME. *be*, *bee*, *been*, *ben*, *beon*, < AS. *beón*, *bión*; pres. ind. sing. 1st pers. *be*, early mod. E. also *bee*, < ME. *be*, *bee*, *beo*, < AS. *beó*, rarely *beóm*, *bióm* (retaining the suffix *-m*, which appears also in *am*) = OS. *bium* = OFries. *bem* = OHG. *pim* (*bim*), MHG. G. *bin*; 2d pers. *beest*, *be'st*, dial. *bist*, < ME. *beest*, *best*, *beost*, *bist*, < AS. *bist* = OS. *bist* = OHG. *pis*, *pist*, MHG. G. *bist*; 3d pers. *be*, dial. also *beeth*, *bes*, < ME. *beth*, *beoth*, north. *bes*, < AS. *bith*; pl. *be*, archaic and dial. *been*, *ben*, *bin*, also *beth*, < ME. *been*, *ben*, *bin*, etc., prop. (as ind.) *beeth*, *beth*, *beoth*, < AS. *beóth* (in all three persons) = OHG. 1st pers. *pirumes*, 2d *pirut* (MHG. *birnt*, *bint*) (3d *sint*); with similar forms in subj., etc.; all from a common Teut. √ **beu* = L. *fu-* in perf. *fuisse*, have been (ind. *fui*, I was, I have been), fut. part. *futurus*, about to be (see *future*), fut. inf. *fore*, be about to be, = Gr. *φύεσθαι*, be, become, grow (act. *φύειν*, produce) (> ult. E. *physic*, *physical*, etc.), = Skt. √ *bhū*, become, come into being, take place, exist, be; the sense 'become' being still evident in AS., and giving the present generally a future implication. 2. *Am*, etc., pres. ind. (without inf.): 1st pers. *am* (often contr. *'m* in *I'm*), < ME. *am*, *amm*, *em*, < ONorth. *eam*, *am*, AS. *eom* = Icel. *em* (mod. usually *er*) = Goth. *im* (orig. **ism*) = L. *sum* (orig. **esum*) = Gr. *εἰμί*, dial. *ἐμμί* (orig. **ἐσμί*), = OBulg. *yesmi* = Bohem. *jsem*, etc., = Lith. *esmi*, etc., = Skt. *asmi*; 2d pers. *art*, < ME. *art*, *ert*, < AS. *eart*, ONorth. *arth* = Icel. *ert* = Goth. *is* = L. *es* = Gr. *εἶ*, dial. *ἐσσί*, = OBulg. *yesi*, etc., = Skt. *asi*; 3d pers. *is*, < ME. *is*, *es*, < AS. *is* = OS. *ist* = OFries. *ist* = OHG. MHG. G. *ist* = Icel. *er*, earlier *es*, = Sw. *är* = Dan. *er* (extended in Sw. Dan. also to 1st and 2d pers.) = Goth. *ist* = L. *est* = Gr. *ἐστί* = OBulg. *yesti*, etc., = Skt. *asti*; pl. *are*, < ME. *are*, *aren*, *arne*, *ere*, *eren*, *erne*, < ONorth. *aron*, *earon* (in all three persons) = Icel. 1st *erum*, 2d *eruth*, 3d *eru*, = Sw. 1st *äro*, 2d *ären*, 3d *äro*, = Dan. *ere*; a new formation from the stem as seen in the sing. *art*, etc., taking the place in Scand. and ONorth., etc., of the older form, namely, AS. *sind*, also in double pl. *sindon* (in all three persons), = OS. *sind*, *sinden* = OFries. *send* = OHG. MHG. 3d pl. *sint*, G. *sind* = Goth. 3d pl. *sind* = L. 1st *sumus*, 2d *estis*, 3d *sunt*, = Gr. 1st *ἐσμέν*, 2d *ἐστέ*, 3d *εἰσί*, dial. *ἔασι*, = Skt. 1st *smas*, 2d *stha*, 3d *santi*; also in subj. (lost since early ME.), AS. 1st pers. *sī*, pl. *sīn*, = OFries. *sē* = OS. *sī* = OHG. MHG. *sī*, G. *sei* = Icel. *sē*, earlier *sjā*, = Goth. *sijau*, etc., = L. *sim*, OL. *siem* = Gr. *εἴην* = Skt. *syām*, etc., with similar (in AS. identical) forms for the other persons; all from a common root represented by Skt. √ *as*, be, exist. 3. *Was*, pret. ind. (without inf. in mod. E.): sing., 1st and 3d pers. *was*, < ME. *was*, *wæs*, *wes*, < AS. *wæs* = OS. *was* = OFries. *was* = D. *was* = OHG. *was*, MHG. G. *war* = Icel. *var*, earlier *vas*, = Sw. Dan. *var* = Goth. *was*; 2d pers. *wert*, earlier *were*, < ME. *were*, < AS. *wǣre*; pl. *were*, < ME. *were*, *weren*, < AS. *wǣron* (so subj. *were*, < ME. *were*, < AS. *wǣre*, etc.; AS. impv. *wes*, of which a relic remains in E. *wassail*, q. v.), with similar forms in the other tongues; pp., AS. *gewesen* (usually *beón*, E. *been*), etc.: prop. pret. (and pp.) of the strong verb, AS. inf. *wesan* = OS. *wesan* = OFries. *wesa* = D. *wezen* = OHG. *wesan*, MHG. *wesen* (G. *wesen*, n., being, a being) = Icel. *vera*, earlier *vesa*, = Sw. *vara* = Dan. *være* = Goth. *wisan*, be, = Skt. √ *vas*, dwell, abide, live. To the same root are referred Gr. *ἄστυ*, a city, dwelling-place (see *asteism*), L. *verna* (for **vesna*), a household slave (see *vernacular*).—In mod. literary E. the form *be* in the ind. is only archaic or poetical, but it still flourishes in dial. use.] **1.** To exist; have existence or being; possess reality; be the case; be true or real.

> To *be*, or not to *be*, that is the question.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

> Creatures which only *are*, and have a dull kind of being not yet privileged with life.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 34.

> Time *was*, Time *is*, and Time shall *be* no more.
> *Southey.*

2. To take place; occur; happen; come about: as, the wedding will *be* to-morrow; his birthday *was* last week; it was to *be*.—**3.** Usually, *be* is a mere copula, or sign of predication, a link between a subject and a predicate. As such it asserts, or expresses as fact, the inclusion of the subject among the things denoted by the predicate, or the possession by the subject of the characters signified by the predicate; and this it does with temporal and modal modifications, while the whole substance of the predication, or all that is predicated, is expressed separately, in noun or adjective form, or the equivalent of such: thus, I *am* good, he *was* a hero, they *will be* there, we *should have been* beloved. Hence, every other predicating word or verb may be analyzed into a form of *be*, expressing the predication, and an adjective or noun expressing what is predicated: thus, he *loves* into he *is loving*, or he *is a lover*, and so on. Such a copula is possessed by many languages, being, as in English, reduced to that value by gradual attenuation of an originally substantial meaning; as in modern French, *était*, 'was,' from Latin *stabat*, or nearly as *exist*, literally 'stand forth.'

4. In *metaph.*, to subsist in a state not necessarily amounting to actual existence; have the rudiments of existence. See *being*.—**5.** An auxiliary verb denoting subsistence in or subjection to the mode of action or being expressed by the principal verb. (*a*) Joined with a present participle, it has the grammatical construction of a predicate adjective qualifying the subject, to make a continuous or progressive or imperfect present: thus, *I am loving*, etc., beside *I love*, etc.—to match which the language has rather recently acquired a corresponding passive, *I am being loved*, beside *I am loved*. (*b*) It is joined with a past participle (having the same construction as above), to make phrases equivalent with the passive verb-forms or verb-phrases of other languages: thus, *he is loved*, Latin *amatur*, German *er wird geliebt*. Hence such phrases are ordinarily viewed as making a passive conjugation of the English verb. They are undistinguished in form from mere combinations of *be* with a predicate participle: thus, *he is beaten* is passive when it means 'somebody is beating him,' but not when it means 'he is a beaten man,' or 'somebody has beaten him.' (*c*) Formerly, as still to a very limited extent (much more in other related languages, as German and French), *be* was the auxiliary used in making the past tenses of intransitive verbs, as *have* of transitives: thus, he *is* come, they *were* gone (German *er ist gekommen*, French *ils étaient allés*), and so on. At present, *have* has come to be the auxiliary almost universally used in this sense.

> The heathen *are perished* out of his land [that is, have perished and now no longer exist in the land]. Ps. x. 16.

(*d*) An infinitive with *to* after *be* forms a sort of future, often with a certain implication of obligation: thus, he *is to* come, they *were to* appear, she *would have been to* blame or *to be* blamed. [*Be*, with *to*, in perfect tenses (*have been*, *had been*, etc.), is used in the sense of *go*, yet hardly except in colloquial style: thus, he *has been to* Paris; we *had been to* see her.]—**Been and**, a common vulgarism introduced pleonastically into the perfect and pluperfect tenses of other verbs: sometimes extended to *been and gone and*.

> Sir Pitt has *been and* proposed for to marry Miss Sharp.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, I. xv.

Let be, to omit or leave untouched; let alone; cease.

> *Let be*, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

> *Let be* thy wail and help thy fellow-men.
> *Tennyson*, Ancient Sage.

There is, etc. See *there*.

be[2] (bē), *n.* [< ME. *be*, < AS. *be* = D. G. Dan. Sw., etc., *be* = F. *bé* = Sp. Pg. It. *be*, < L. *be*, shortened from *beta* (< Gr. *βῆτα*: see *beta*), or formed from *b* + *e*, the usual assistant vowel in the names of the letters.] The name of the second letter of the alphabet, usually written simply *b* or *B*. See *B*.

be[3]†, *prep.* Obsolete form of *by*. *Chaucer.*

Be. In *chem.*, the symbol for *beryllium* (the same as *glucinum*).

be-[1]. [ME. *be-*, in early ME. commonly *bi-*, < AS. *be-*, *bi-*, = OS. *bi-* = OFries. *be-*, *bi-*, = D. *be-*, MLG. *bi-*, *be-*, LG. *be-* = OHG. *bi-*, *be-*, MHG. G. *be-* = Goth. *bi-* (lengthened under stress, as in comp. with a noun, AS. *bī-*, *big-*, D. *bij-*, OHG. MHG. *bī-*, G. *bei-*), an inseparable prefix, orig. the same as the prep., AS. *be*, *bī*, E. *by*, meaning primarily 'about,' being prob. = L. *-bi*, Gr. *-φι*, in L. *ambi-*, Gr. *ἀμφι*, about (see *ambi-*, *amphi-*): see *by*[1] and *be-*[2].] An inseparable prefix of verbs, and of nouns thence derived. It means primarily 'about,' 'around,' as in *beset*, *begird*, whence the more general sense 'around,' 'all over,' leading to a merely intensive use, as in *besmear*, *bespatter*, *besprinkle*, etc. It is also used to form transitive verbs from nouns, as *begem*, *bedew*, *befog*, *bemire*, etc., or from intransitive verbs, as *belie*, *behowl*, *besing*, etc., verbs of either class often conveying slight contempt, as *bepraise*, *beplaster*, *bepowder*, etc., and are hence often made for the nonce. In a few verbs, all obsolete except *behead*, *be-* assumed a privative force; while in many verbs this prefix, through loss of the simple verb, or a deflection of its sense, or by mere dilution, has now no assignable force, as in *begin*, *bequeath*, *become*, *behold*, etc.

be-[2]. [ME. and AS. *be-*, *bi-*, or separately *be*, *bi*, being the prep. with following adv. or noun: see *be-*[1].] An inseparable prefix of adverbs, which may also be used as prepositions or conjunctions. It is properly the preposition *by*, Middle English *be*, *bi*, (*a*) used adverbially, as in *before*, *behind*, *between*, *betwixt*, *below*, etc., contracted in *above*, *about*; or (*b*) merged with the governed noun, as in *because*, *beside*, that is, 'by cause,' 'by side': so also in *behalf*, originally a prepositional phrase, now taken as a noun. See ★the words cited.

beach (bēch), *n.* [Formerly also *beech*, *beatch*, *baich*, *baiche*, *bache*; first in early mod. E., appar. dial., with the meaning first given. Origin unknown.] **1.** The loose pebbles of the seashore; shingle. [Eng.]—**2.** That part of the shore of the sea or of a lake which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand. It may be sometimes used for the shore of large rivers. It usually means the tract between high- and low-water mark.

> Only the long waves as they broke
> In ripples on the pebbly *beach*.
> *Longfellow*, Building of the Ship.

Raised beach, in *geol.*, a shelf or terrace of shingle, gravel, and sand, elevated above the present level of the lake or sea in which it was formed, and indicating a change in the relative level of land and water surface.

beach (bēch), *v.* [< *beach*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To run or haul up (a ship or boat) on the beach.

> We rowed ashore, dressed in our uniform, *beached* the boat, and went up to the fandango.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 281.

II. *intrans.* To land upon a beach.

> All that afternoon we drifted between sea and shore, and *beached* at sunset in a new land.
> *C. W. Stoddard*, South-Sea Idyls, p. 344.

beach-birds (bēch′bėrdz), *n. pl.* A collective name of sundry sandpipers or other small wading birds found in flocks on beaches.

beach-clam (bēch′klam), *n.* A popular name of the *Mactra solidissima.* [Local, U. S.]

beach-comber (bēch′kō″mėr), *n.* **1.** A long wave rolling in from the ocean. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]—**2.** A seafaring man, generally of vagrant and drunken habits, who idles about the wharves of seaports: used most frequently in countries bordering on the Pacific ocean.

This is a specimen of the life of half of the Americans and English who are adrift along the coasts of the Pacific and its islands, commonly called *beach-combers.*
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 291.

beached (bēcht), *p. a.* **1.** Having a beach; bordered by a beach; formed by or consisting of a beach. [Rare.]

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the *beached* verge of the salt flood.
Shak., T. of A., v. 2.

2. Run on a beach; stranded.

beach-flea (bēch′flē), *n.* A name of sundry small amphipod crustaceans. Also called *sand-hopper, shore-jumper,* and *sand-flea.*

beach-grass (bēch′gras), *n.* The sand-reed, *Ammophila arenaria,* a coarse grass with stout running root-stocks, growing on sandy beaches and protecting them from the winds.

beachman (bēch′man), *n.*; pl. *beachmen* (-men). A person on the coast of Africa who acts as interpreter to ship-masters, and assists in conducting the trade. *Imp. Dict.*

beach-master (bēch′mās″tėr), *n.* **1.** *Naut.,* a naval officer appointed to superintend the disembarkation of an attacking force.—**2.** A name used in some places for a male seal.

beach-wagon (bēch′wag″ọn), *n.* A light open wagon with two or more seats, used on beaches.

beachy† (bē′chi), *a.* [< *beach* + *-y*[1].] Covered with beach or shingle; pebbly; shingly.

The *beachy* girdle of the ocean. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

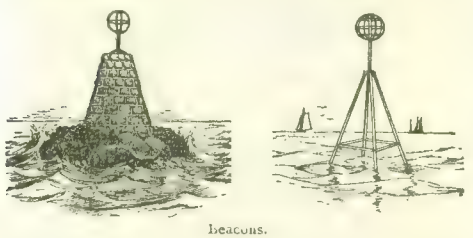
beacon (bē′kọn or -kn), *n.* [< ME. *beken, bekene,* < AS. *beácen, bēcen, bēcn,* a sign, signal-standard, = OS. *bōkan* = OFries. *bēken, bāken* = D. *baak* = LG. *bāke* (> G. *bake*) = OHG. *bouhhan,* MHG. *bouchen* = Icel. *bākn* (after AS.), a sign. Hence *beckon* and *beck*[2].] **1.** A guiding or warning signal; anything fixed or set up as a token; especially, a signal-fire, either in a cresset and placed on a pole, or lighted on a tower or an eminence. Such beacons were formerly much used to signal the approach of an enemy or to spread a call or warning for any purpose, a chain of them often conveying intelligence to great distances.

Modest doubt is call'd
The *beacon* of the wise. *Shak.,* T. and C., ii. 2.

Uncertain, troubled, earnest wonderers beheld his intellectual fire as a *beacon* burning on a hill-top.
Hawthorne, Old Manse, I.

2. A tower or hill formerly used for such purposes. Various hills in England and the older parts of the United States have the name of *Beacon,* from the fact that signal-fires were formerly lighted on them.

3. A structure of stone or iron (without or with a light) placed over a rock or shoal



Beacons.

at sea, or on the shore, as a warning or guide for vessels.—**4.** A painted staff about 9 feet long, carrying a small square flag at the top, used in camps to indicate an angle of the quarters assigned to a regiment or company.—**5**†. In England, formerly, a division of a wapentake; probably a district throughout which a beacon could be seen, or which was bound to furnish one. *N. E. D.*

beacon (bē′kọn or -kn), *v.* [< *beacon, n.* Cf. *beckon.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To illumine or light up as a beacon.

That *beacons* the darkness of heaven.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

2. To afford light or aid to; lead; guide as a beacon.—**3.** To furnish or mark with beacons: as, to *beacon* a coast or a boundary: sometimes with *off.*—**4**†. To use as a beacon; make a beacon of.

No, if other things as great in the Church and in the rule of life both economicall and politicall be not lookt into and reform'd, we have lookt so long upon the blaze that Zwinglius and Calvin hath *beacon'd* up to us, that we are stark blind. *Milton,* Areopagitica, p. 44.

II. *intrans.* To serve or shine as a beacon.

The soul of Adonais, like a star,
Beacons from the abode where the Eternal are.
Shelley, Adonais, lv.

Where the lighthouse *beacons* bright
Far in the bay. *M. Arnold,* A Southern Night.

beaconage (bē′kọn-āj), *n.* [< *beacon* + *-age.*] Money paid for the maintenance of beacons.

beacon-blaze (bē′kọn-blāz), *n.* A signal-light or -fire. *Tennyson.*

beaconed (bē′kọnd), *a.* Having a beacon.

The foss that skirts the *beaconed* hill.
T. Warton, Odes, x.

beacon-fire (bē′kọn-fīr), *n* A fire lighted up as a beacon or signal; a signal-fire.

beacon-tower (bē′kọn-tou″ėr), *n.* A tower on which a beacon is raised.

★ A *beacon-tower* above the waves. *Tennyson,* Princess, iv.

bead (bēd), *n.* [< ME. *bede,* a prayer, also (in *peire of bedes,* a pair of beads) a bead used in counting prayers, < AS. *bedu* (rare, and the nom. is not found), in comp. *bed-* (= OS. *beda* = OFries. *bede* = D. *bede* = OHG. *beta,* MHG. *bete,* G. *bitte* = Goth. *bida*), fem. (also *gebed* = OS. *gibed* = OHG. *gabet,* MHG. G. *gebet,* neut.), a prayer, < *biddan,* etc., pray: see *bid.* Beads are used by Roman Catholics to keep them right as to the number of their prayers, one bead of the rosary being dropped every time a prayer is said; hence the transference of the name from that which is counted (the prayers) to that which is used to count with. Cf. Sp. *cuentas,* Pg. *contas,* the beads of a rosary, < Sp. Pg. *contar,* count.] **1**†. Prayer; a prayer; specifically, a prayer of the list or bead-roll, read at public church-services by the preacher before his sermon, or by the curate (see *bead-roll*): usually in the plural. Hence, in this sense, *to bid (one's) beads,* to say (one's) prayers. See phrases below.

When holy and devout religious men
Are at their *beads,* 'tis much to draw them thence;
So sweet is zealous contemplation.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

2. One of the little balls, of wood, cocoanut-shell, pearl, glass, jewels, or other material, strung in a prescribed order, which form the chaplet or rosary in use in the devotions of Roman Catholics, Buddhists, etc., to keep count of the number of prayers said. See *pair of beads,* below.

The commonest, though not the only, appliance for reckoning these prayers was, and still is, a string of *beads* so put together that every set of ten smaller ones for the "Hail Marys" is parted by a larger *bead,* to tell when the "Our Father" must be recited.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 320.

3. Anything resembling a rosary-bead, strung with others for ornament, as in necklaces or beadwork: as, glass, amber, metal, coral, or other *beads.*

With scarfs, and fans, and double change of bravery,
With amber bracelets, *beads,* and all this knavery.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

4. Any small globular, cylindrical, or annular body, as the small projecting piece of metal at the end of a gun-barrel used as a sight, a drop of liquid, etc.

Beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

He raised his piece gradually, until the *bead* . . . of the barrel was brought to a line with the spot which he intended to hit. *J. J. Audubon,* Ornith. Biog., I. 293.

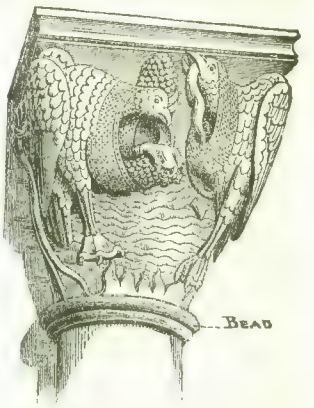
5. One of the circular markings of certain diatoms.—**6.** The bubble or mass of bubbles rising to the top or resting on the surface of a liquid when shaken or decanted: as, the *bead* of wines or spirits.

Give me the wine of thought whose *bead*
Sparkles along the page I read.
Whittier, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

Pleasure, that immortal essence, the beauteous *bead* sparkling in the cup, effervesces soon and subsides.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 75.

7. A glass globule for trying the strength of alcoholic spirits. Beads are numbered according to their specific gravities, and the strength of the spirit is denominated by the number of that one which remains suspended in it, and neither sinks to the bottom nor floats on the surface. Beads, in determining the strength of spirits, are now for the most part superseded by the hydrometer.

8. In *mineral.,* in the blowpipe examination of minerals, a globule of borax or other flux which is supported on a platinum wire, and in which the substance under examination is dissolved in the blowpipe flame.—**9.** In *arch.* and *joinery,* a small convex molding, in section a semicircle or greater than a semicircle; properly, a plain molding, but often synonymous with *astragal,* which is better reserved for a small convex molding cut into the form of a string of beads. The bead is a very frequent ornament, used to mark a junction or a separation, as between the shaft and the capital of a column, to dress an angle, etc. It is much used in woodwork of all kinds, from carpenters' work to the finest kinds of joinery and cabinet-work. Among joiners the bead is variously introduced; as: (*a*) *bead and butt* (fig. 1), framed work in which the panel is flush with the framing and has a bead run on two edges in the direction of the grain only, while the ends are left plain; (*b*) *bead and flush* (fig. 2), framed work in which a bead is run on the edge of the framing; (*c*) *bead and quirk* (fig. 3), the edge of a piece of stuff on which a bead is formed, or stuck, as it is called, flush with the surface; (*d*) *bead and double quirk,* or *return bead* (fig. 4), the angle of a piece of stuff on which a bead is stuck and quirked or relieved on both surfaces; (*e*) *bead, butt, and square work,* a panel which has beads on two of its edges on one side only, while the other side is plain. (*f*) *bead, flush, and square,* framing which is beaded on one side only.



Bead as used beneath a capital.—Abbey-church of Vézelay, Yonne, France; 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.".


Fig. 1.


Fig. 2.

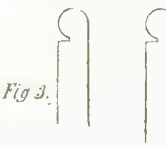

Fig. 3.


Fig. 4.

10. In *bookbinding, shoemaking,* etc., any cord-like prominence, as the roll on the head-band of a book, the seam of a shoe, etc.—**Baily's beads,** appearances resembling a row of bright beads, seen at the moon's limb in a total solar eclipse about the instant of internal contact; thought to be due to diffraction and irradiation, and much exaggerated in case the telescope is imperfect or out of focus: named from the English astronomer Francis Baily, who observed these objects in the annular eclipse of May 15, 1836.—**Druidical bead.** Same as *adder-stone.*—**Pair of beads** [ME. *peire of bedes*], that is, "set of beads" (*Shak.,* Rich. II., iii. 3), a rosary; now, specifically, a chaplet of five decades, that is, a third part of the rosary. A chaplet or pair of beads, as thus restricted, is the form in common use under the name of *the beads.* The large beads between the decades were formerly called *gaudies* (see *gaud, gaudy*); each separate bead, or *grain,* as it is now termed, Tyndale calls a *stone.*

Of smal coral aboute hir arm she bar
A *peire of bedes* gauded al with grene.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 159.

The beads for saying the rosary went by several names,—"a *pair of beads*"; "a pair of Pater nosters"; "ave beads"; but never were they called a rosary.
Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 327, note.

St. Cuthbert's beads, or **fairy beads,** the small perforated joints of the stems of fossil encrinites, formerly much used in rosaries.—**To bid (one's) beads** (formerly also in singular, *to bid a bead*) [ME. *bidden* or *beden a bede* or *bedes*], literally, to offer (one's) prayers; hence the later equivalent phrases *to say* or *recite (one's) beads,* now with reference, as literally in the phrase *to tell (one's) beads,* to counting off prayers by means of the beads on the rosary. The phrases *to count* and *to number (one's) beads* are merely literary.

A peire of bedis eke she bere
Upon a lace, alle of white threde,
On which that she hir *bedes bede.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7372.

To draw a bead on, to take deliberate aim at, with a musket or other firearm. (See def. 4.)

bead (bēd), *v. t.* [< *bead, n.*] To ornament with beads; raise beads upon.

★

beaded (bē′ded), *p. a.* [< *bead* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** In the form of a bead or of a collection of beads.

With *beaded* bubbles winking at the brim.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

With woolly breasts and *beaded* eyes.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

2. Provided with or formed of beads, or of small bodies having the appearance of beads: as, a *beaded* necklace or bracelet.—**3.** In *bot.,* moniliform: said of vessels that are deeply constricted so as to resemble strings of beads.—**4.** Having a bead: as, *beaded* ale.—**Beaded lace,** lace through which beads are woven in the pattern.—**Beaded wire,** wire ornamented with bead-like swellings.

★

beader (bē′dėr), *n.* A tool for raising ornamental beadwork on metal boxes.

bead-furnace (bēd′fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace in which the small glass cylinders from which beads are made are rounded. The cylinders are placed in a drum over a fire sufficiently hot to soften the glass, and the rounding is effected by revolving the drum.

beadhook† (bēd′hůk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beedhook* (naut.), corruptly *bidhook;* < *bead* (uncertain) + *hook*.] A kind of boat-hook.

2d *Le.* Arm'd men? with drum and colours?
Se. No. my lord,
But bright in arms, yet bear half pikes or *beadhooks*.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, v. 1.

beadhouse (bēd′hous), *n.* [Also archaically *bedehouse*, north. dial. *beadus* (not found in ME.), < AS. *bedhūs*, < *bedu*, prayer, + *hūs*, house: see *bead* and *house*.] Formerly, a hospital or an almshouse for the founders and benefactors of which prayers were required to be said by the beneficiaries. Also spelled *bedehouse*.

beadiness (bē′di-nes), *n.* The quality of being beady.

beading (bē′ding), *n.* [< *bead* + *-ing*¹.] 1. In *arch.* and *joinery*, a bead; collectively, the beads used in ornamenting a given structure or surface.—2. In *bookbinding*, see *bead*, *n.*, 10.—3. In *com.*, a preparation added to weak spirituous liquors to cause them to carry a bead, and to hang in pearly drops about the sides of the bottle or glass when poured out or shaken, it being a popular notion that spirit is strong in proportion as it shows such globules. A very small quantity of oil of vitriol or oil of almonds mixed with rectified spirit is often used for this purpose.

beadle (bē′dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bedle*, *beedle* (Sc. *beddal*), < ME. *bedel*, *bidel*, *budel* (with accent on first syllable), < AS. *bydel* (= D. *beul* = OHG. *butil*, MHG. *bütel*, G. *büttel*), a beadle, < *beódan*, announce, command, bid: see *bid*. The word merged in ME. with *bedel*, *bedell*, with accent on the last syllable (whence the mod. forms *bedel*, *bedell*), < OF. *bedel*, mod. F. *bedeau* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bedel* = It. *bidello* (ML. *bedellus*, *bidellus*), from Teut. The reg. mod. form from ME. *bidel*, < AS. *bydel*, would be mod. *biddle;* it so exists in the proper name *Biddle*.] 1†. One who makes proclamation; a herald.—2. A crier or messenger of a court; a servitor; one who cites persons to appear and answer. [Rare.]—3. In universities, a subaltern official or servant, properly and usually termed a *bedel* (which see).

It shall be the duty of the faculty to appoint a college *beadle*, who shall direct the procession on Commencement day, and preserve order during the exhibitions.
Laws of Yale College, 1837.

4. In England, a parish officer having various subordinate duties, such as keeping order in church, punishing petty offenders, waiting on the clergyman, attending meetings of vestry or session, etc.

And I, forsooth, in love! I, that have been love's whip;
A very *beadle* to a humorous sigh,
A critic; nay, a night-watch constable.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

Bread and a slavish ease, with some assurance
From the base *beadle's* whip, crown'd all thy hopes.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

5. The apparitor of a trades guild or company. Also spelled *bedell* and *bedel*, in senses 2 and 3.

beadledom (bē′dl-dum), *n.* [< *beadle* + *-dom*.] Beadles collectively, and their characteristics as a class; stupid officiousness.

beadleism (bē′dl-izm), *n.* [< *beadle* + *-ism*.] The character or peculiarities of beadles; beadledom. *Dickens.* [Rare.]

beadlery (bē′dl-ri), *n.* [< *beadle* + *-ry*.] The office or jurisdiction of a beadle.

beadleship (bē′dl-ship), *n.* [< *beadle* + *-ship*.] The office of beadle.

bead-loom (bēd′löm), *n.* A gauze-loom for making beadwork, the threads used being strung with beads.

beadman (bēd′man), *n.*; pl. *beadmen* (-men). [< ME. *bedeman*, < *bede*, bead, a prayer, + *man*.] The original form of *beadsman*.

They lade the lips of their *beadmen*, or chaplains, with so many masses. *Tyndale.*

Having thus owned the continuing sovereignty of the king, before whom they presented themselves as *bedemen*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., V. 12.

bead-mold (bēd′mōld), *n.* A name given to various species of mucedinous fungi, in which the spores are in necklace-like chains. They belong to *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus*, and similar genera, and are found on various vegetable kinds of food and other substances, causing decay.

bead-molding (bēd′mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *bead*, 9.

bead-plane (bēd′plān), *n.* A form of plane used for cutting a bead. The cutting edge of the plane-iron is a semicircle with a diameter equal to the diameter of the required molding.

bead-proof (bēd′prōf), *a.* 1. Of such a nature or quality that a crown of bubbles formed by shaking will stand for some time on the surface: said of spirituous liquors, and erroneously supposed to indicate strength.—2. Of a certain standard of strength as ascertained by beads. See *bead*, *n.*, 7.

bead-roll (bēd′rōl), *n.* [< *bead*, a prayer, + *roll*, a list.] 1. A list of prayers; specifically, before the Reformation, the list of the persons and objects for which prayers were said, read out by the preacher before the sermon. In "an order [of Henry VIII., A. D. 1534] taken for preaching and bidding of the beads, in all sermons to be made within this realm," mention is made of the church catholic, especially in England, of the king and royal family, of the bishops and clergy, of the nobility and entire temporalty (laity) of the kingdom, particularly of such as the preacher's devotion may prompt him to name, and of the souls of the faithful departed. The bead-roll was prohibited by Edward VI. in 1548. It has often been supposed by later writers to have had something to do with the recital of the beads or rosary.

2. Figuratively, any list or catalogue; a long series.

Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyled,
On Fames eternall *beadroll* worthie to be fyled.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

Neither is the Scripture without a pitiful *beadrow* of miserable torments.
Bullinger's Decades, 1587 (trans. Parker Soc.).

The *bead-roll* of her vicious tricks. *Prior*, Alma, iii.

3. A rosary.—4. [< *bead*, a dot, + *roll*, a cylinder.] In *bookbinding*, a brass roll with the edge cut in dots or beads, used in gilding. Also called *bead-row*.

bead-sight (bēd′sīt), *n.* A sight on a firearm consisting of a small round bead on a thin stem, placed in the line of sight at the end of the barrel. Sometimes a small ring or perforated bead is used, forming an *open bead-sight*.

beadsman (bēdz′man), *n.*; pl. *beadsmen* (-men). [Also *bedesman*, earlier *bedeman*, < ME. *bedeman*, < *bede*, a prayer (see *bead*), + *man*.] 1. A man employed in praying; especially, one who prays for another. In this sense the word was used in former times at the conclusion of petitions or letters to great men, as we now use "servant" or "humble servant."

Whereby ye shall bind me to be your poor *beadsman* for ever unto almighty God. *Fuller.*

We your most humble subjects, daily orators, and *beadsmen*, of your Clergy of England.
Quoted in *R. W. Dixon's* Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. In England, a man who resides in a beadhouse or almshouse, or is supported from its funds.

In all our old English foundations for the sick, the old, and destitute, the beads — that is to say, prayers for benefactors living and dead — were said every day by the inmates, who were hence also called *beadsmen*.
Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 136, note.

3. Formerly, in Scotland, a public almsman; one who received alms from the king, and was expected in return to pray for the royal welfare and that of the state; a privileged or licensed beggar. In this sense usually spelled *bedesman*.

A long blue gown, with a pewter badge on the right arm; two or three wallets for holding the different kinds of meal, when he received his charity; . . . all these at once marked a beggar by profession, and one of that privileged class which are called in Scotland the King's *bedesmen*, or, vulgarly, Blue-gowns. *Scott*, Antiquary, I. iv.

4†. A petitioner.

bead-snake (bēd′snāk), *n.* [< *bead* (in allusion to its coloring) + *snake*.] A name of the coral-snake, *Elaps fulvius*, of the United States.

bead-stuff (bēd′stuf), *n.* The thin wood out of which are formed the beadings for cabinet-work.

beadswoman (bēdz′wům″an), *n.*; pl. *beadswomen* (-wim″en). [Also *bedeswoman*, earlier *bedewoman*, < ME. *bede*, a prayer, + *woman*. Cf. *beadsman*.] 1. A praying woman: sometimes used as an equivalent to "humble servant." See *beadsman*.

Honour done to your poor *beadswoman*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 6.

My humblest service to his grace,
I am his *beads-woman*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

2. In England, a woman who resides in an almshouse.

bead-tool (bēd′töl), *n.* 1. A turning-tool which has its cutting face ground to a concave curve, so that it may produce a convex molding when applied to the work.—2. In *seal-engraving*, a tool with an end adapted for cutting the balls and beads of coronets and other designs.

bead-tree (bēd′trē), *n.* 1. The pride-of-India, *Melia Azedarach*. Its nuts are used for the beads of rosaries, especially in Spain and Portugal. See *Melia*.

2. The name in Jamaica of a leguminous timber-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa*, with red and black globose seeds.—**Black bead-tree**, of Jamaica, *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*.

beadwork (bēd′wėrk), *n.* 1. Ornamental work formed of beads by embroidering, crocheting, etc.—2. In *joinery*, beading (which see).

beady (bē′di), *a.* [< *bead* + *-y*¹.] 1. Bead-like; small, round, and glittering: applied especially to eyes.

Miss Crawley could not look without seeing Mr. Bute's *beady* eyes eagerly fixed on her.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, I. xix.

The titmouse turns his *beady* eye
Upon me as I wander by.
Joel Benton, December Woods.

2. Covered with or full of beads; having a bead, as ale or other liquor.

beagle (bē′gl), *n.* [Formerly *begele*, *begle;* < late ME. *begle;* origin unknown. The F. *bigle* is from the E.] 1. A small hound, formerly kept to hunt hares, now almost superseded by the harrier, which is sometimes called by this name. The beagle is smaller than the harrier, compactly built, smooth-haired, and has pendulous ears. The smallest beagles are little larger than lap-dogs.

To plains with well-breathed *beagles* we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 121.

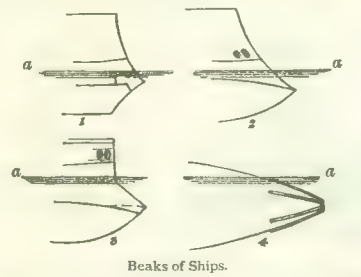
Hence—2. Figuratively, one who makes a business of scenting out or hunting down (a person or thing); a spy; a bailiff or sheriff's officer.

There *beagles* flew
To haud the souter lads in order. *J. Mayne.*

3. A local name for several species of the smaller sharks.

beak¹ (bēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beeke*, and, preserving the orig. short vowel, *beck*, *becke*, < ME. *beeke*, *beke*, *bek*, *bec* = D. *bek*, < OF. *bec*, F. *bec* = Pr. *bec* = Sp. Pg. *bico* = It. *becco*, < LL. *beccus*, a beak, of Old Celtic (Gaulish) origin; but the mod. Celtic words, Gael. *beic*, Ir. *bec*, Bret. *bek*, are from E. or F. The word is notionally associated with E. *peak*, *peck*, *pike*, and *pick*, q. v.] 1. In *zoöl.*, the rostrum, snout, muzzle, jaws, mandibles, or some similar part of an animal. Especially—(*a*) In *ornith.*, the horny bill or neb of a bird. (*b*) In *mammal.*, the horny jaws of the duck-billed members of the genus *Platypus*. (*c*) In *herpet.*, the horny jaws of a turtle or other chelonian. (*d*) In *ichth.*, the prolonged snout of sundry fishes. (*e*) The horny jaws of a cephalopod. (*f*) In *entom.*: (1) the rostrum or snout of a rhynchophorous beetle, or weevil; (2) the rostrum or sucking mouth of a hemipterous insect; (3) the piercing and suctorial mouth of a mosquito, or other blood-sucking fly, consisting of lancet-like mandibles, maxillæ, and lingua inclosed in the elongated and grooved labium. (See cut under *mosquito*.) This term is also applied to any unusual prolongation of the anterior part of the head, such as that observed in many *Coleoptera* and *Diptera*. (*g*) In *conch.*: (1) the umbo or apex of a bivalve shell; (2) the prolonged lip of a univalve shell, containing the canal.

2. Anything ending in a point like a beak. (*a*) *Naut.*, a powerful construction of metal, as steel, iron, or brass, or of timber sheathed with metal, forming



Beaks of Ships.

1, French ironclad Magenta; 2, Amiral Duperré (French); 3, H. M. S. Dreadnought; 4, H. M. S. Polyphemus (torpedo-ram). *a*, water-line.

a part of the bow of many war-ships, and extending below the water-line, for the purpose of striking and breaking in the sides of an enemy's ship. Also called *ram* (which see). For a cut of the beak of an ancient war-galley, see *acrostolium*. (*b*) The horn of an anvil. (*c*) In *farriery*, a little shoe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof. (*d*) In *arch.*, a little pendent fillet with a channel behind it left on the edge of a larmier, to form a drip and thus prevent the water from trickling down the faces of lower architectural members. (*e*) In *bot.*, a narrowed or prolonged tip. (*f*) In *carp.*, the crooked end of the holdfast of a carpenter's bench. (*g*) The lip or spout of a vessel, as a pitcher, through which the contents are poured. (*h*) In *chem.*, the rostrum of an alembic, which conducts the vapor to the worm. (*i*) The long point of the peculiar boot or shoe worn from about 1475 to 1520; also, the point of the clog worn at the same period, which was often longer than the shoe itself. See *solleret*.

3. A gas-burner having a round smooth hole $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter; a bird's-mouth.—4. A beak-iron (which see).

beak¹ (bēk), *v. t.* [< *beak*¹, *n.*] In *cock-fighting*, to seize or strike with the beak.

beak[2] (bēk), *n.* [Same as *beck*[3]; of obscure origin.] A magistrate; a judge; a policeman. [Slang.]

beaked (bēkt), *a.* [< *beak*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a beak, or something resembling a beak; beak-shaped. (*a*) Having a long beak-like mouth, as some insects. (*b*) In *bot.*, rostrate; ending in a beak-like point. (*c*) In *her.*, applied to birds, and used only when the beak is of a different tincture from the rest of the bird; thus, an eagle sable, *beaked* or, means a black eagle having a gold beak. When beaks and claws are of the same tincture, the term *armed* (which see) is used. (*d*) Ending in a point, like a beak.

Each *beaked* promontory. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 94.

Beaked helmet, a helmet of which the vizor was worked to a sharp projecting point in front, in use about 1340–70. The breathing-holes were in the beaked part, or only on the right side of it. The extremely pointed form gave to the lance of the assailant no hold and no opportunity of entering the openings.

beaker (bē′kėr), *n.* [= Sc. *bicker*, < ME. *biker, byker*, < Icel. *bikarr*, a cup, = Sw. *bägare* = Dan. *bæger* = OS. *bikeri* = D. *beker* = OHG. *behhar, behhāri*, MHG. G. *becher*, < ML. *bīcārium* (also prob. **biccārium*, > It. *bicchiere, pecchero* = OF. *picher, pichier*, > ME. *picher*, E. *pitcher*, which is thus a doublet of *beaker*), a wine-cup, < Gr. as if **βικάριον*, dim. of *βίκος*, an earthen wine-vessel; of Eastern origin.] 1. A large drinking-vessel with a wide mouth.

O for a *beaker* full of the warm south,
Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene!
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

2. A glass vessel used by chemists, usually for making solutions. It is made of thin glass to withstand heating, and has a flat bottom and perpendicular sides, with a lip for pouring, and varies in capacity from 1 to 30 fluidounces.

He used a modification of Thomson's electrometer, and connected it, with suitable precautions, with twelve large *beakers* which were covered with tinfoil and were filled with ice. *Science*, III. 260.

beak-head (bēk′hed), *n.* 1. An ornament resembling the head and beak of a bird, or, often, a grotesque human head terminating in a beak,

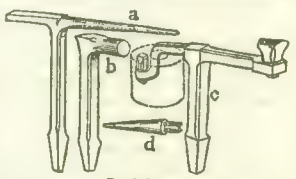


Beak-heads.—From St. Ebbe's, Oxford, England.

used as an enrichment of moldings in Romanesque architecture.—2. That part of a ship before the forecastle which is fastened to the stem and supported by the main knee.

beaking-joint (bē′king-joint), *n.* [< *beaking*, verbal n. of *beak*[1], + *joint*.] A joint formed by the junction of several heading-joints in a continuous line, as sometimes in folding doors, floors, etc.

beak-iron (bēk′-ī′ėrn), *n.* [A further corruption, simulating *beak*[1] + *iron*, of *bickiron*, a corruption of *bickern*, q. v.] An anvil with a long beak or horn adapted to reach the interior surfaces of sheet-metal ware; a bickern. Used in various forms by blacksmiths, coppersmiths, and workers in sheet metal. Also called *beak* and *bickiron*.



Beak-irons.

a, tool with long beak used for rounding sections of stove-pipe, etc.; *b*, tool with shorter and cylindrical beak; *c*, tool with two beaks which act as stakes or anvils in the interior of ware; *d*, a conical beak intended to be grasped in a vise.

beakment†, *n.* [E. dial. also erroneously *beatment*; appar. < F. *becquer*, peck, + *-ment*: see *peck*, a measure.] A measure of about a quarter of a peck. *Halliwell.*

beak-rush (bēk′rush), *n.* A common name for species of *Rhynchospora*, a genus of cyperaceous plants with conspicuously beaked achenes or seed-vessels. Also called *beak-sedge*.

beak-sheath (bēk′shēth), *n.* In *entom.*, the rostral sheath or jointed extension of the labium, inclosing the mouth-organs of a hemipterous insect.

beaky (bē′ki), *a.* [< *beak* + *-y*[1].] Furnished with or distinguished by a beak.

beal[1] (bēl), *n.* [< ME. *beel, bele*, a variant of *bile, bule*, > E. *bile*[1], now corrupted into *boil*[1]: see *bile*[1] and *boil*[1].] A small inflammatory tumor; a pustule. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

beal[1] (bēl), *v. i.* [< *beal*[1], *n.*] To gather matter; swell and come to a head, as a pimple; fester; suppurate. [An obsolete or dialectal term.]

beal[2] (bēl), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *biel*, < Gael. and Ir. *beul*, earlier *beal*, mouth, > Gael. and Ir. *bealach*, a defile, a mountain-pass.] A mouth; an opening, as between hills; a narrow pass. [Scotch.]

Angus M'Aulay mumbled over a number of hard Gaelic names descriptive of the different passes, precipices, corries, and *beals*, through which he said the road lay to Inverary. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, viii.

Beale light. See *light*[1].

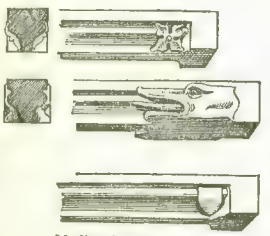
Beale's ganglion-cells. See *cell*.

bealing† (bē′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *beal*[1].] A boil or gathering; a suppuration or suppurating part.

be-all (bē′âl), *n.* All that is to be; the whole being.

That but this blow
Might be the *be-all* and the end-all here.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

★ **beam** (bēm), *n.* [< ME. *beem, beme*, etc., < AS. *beám*, a tree, a piece of timber, a ray of light, = OS. *bōm* = OFries. *bām* = D. *boom* (> E. *boom*[2]) = MLG. *bōm*, LG. *boom* = OHG. MHG. *boum*, G. *baum*, and prob. = Icel. *badhmr* = Goth. *bagms* (the Icel. and Goth. presenting unexplained variations of form), a tree; perhaps akin to Gr. *φῦμα*, a growth, and Skt. *bhūman*, earth, < √ *bhū*, grow, become: see *be*[1], *bower*[1], *boor, big*[3] = *bigg*[3], etc., and cf. the doublet *boom*[2]. The sense of 'ray of light' is peculiar to AS. and E., appar. tr. L. *columna* (*lucis*), a column or pillar of light: cf. L. *radius*, a spoke of a wheel, a rod, a ray; G. *strahl*, an arrow, a spoke, a ray or beam.] 1. In *arch.*, a long piece of stone, wood, or metal, or a construction of wood or metal, or combining wood and metal, used in a horizontal position, usually in combination with others like it, all being generally laid parallel to one another, and at regular intervals, to support weight, or, as a tie-beam or a collar-beam, to resist two opposite forces either pulling or compressing it in the direction of its length.—2. A long piece fixed or movable in a structure, machine, or tool: often equivalent to *girder*. The word *beam* is used in a number of more or less specific senses; as: (*a*) Any large piece of timber long in proportion to its thickness, prepared for use. (*b*) One of the principal horizontal timbers in a building, especially one connecting two opposite rafters; a timber serving to strengthen any piece of wooden frame-work. (*c*) The part of a balance from the ends of which the scales are suspended.



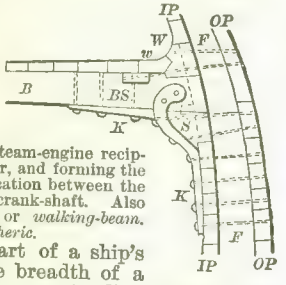
Medieval Floor-beams.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

The doubtful *beam* long nods from side to side.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 73.

(*d*†) The pole of a carriage which runs between the horses. (*e*) A cylindrical piece of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled as it is woven.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's *beam*.
1 Sam. xvii. 7.

(*f*) The shank ('stock,' Ad. Smyth) of an anchor. (*g*) One of the strong transverse pieces of timber or iron stretching across a ship from one side to the other, to support the decks and retain the sides at their proper distance. (*h*) The main piece of a plow, in which the plow-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn. (*i*) The oscillating lever of a steam-engine reciprocating upon a center, and forming the medium of communication between the piston-rod and the crank-shaft. Also called *working-beam* or *walking-beam*. See cut under *atmospheric*.



Ship's Beam and Fastenings.

F, frame; *OP*, outside planking; *IP*, inside planking; *B*, deck-beam; *DP*, deck-planking; *S*, shelf to which the beam-end is coaked; *W*, thick waterway; *w*, thin waterway; *BS*, binding strake or letting-down strake; *K*, forked iron knee. Dotted lines show the bolts.

3. The widest part of a ship's hull; the extreme breadth of a ship: from the beams extending quite across the vessel where it is broadest: as, a steamer of fifty feet *beam*.

Broad in the *beam*, but sloping aft,
With graceful curve and slow degrees.
Longfellow, Building of Ship.

4. The main stem of a deer's horns bearing the snags or antlers. One of the snags themselves is sometimes called the *beam-antler*. See *antler*.—5. A ray of light, or more strictly a collection of parallel rays of light, emitted from the sun or other luminous body. The middle ray is the axis. In heraldry, beams of the sun are commonly represented as radiating from some other charge, which is then said to be radiant or rayonnant.

The existence of an isolated ray of light is inconceivable. . . . However small a portion of the wave surface may be represented, it contains innumerable rays, which collectively form a *beam* or fasciculus of rays.
Lommel, Light, p. 232.

Yon silver *beams*,
Sleep they less sweetly on the cottage thatch
Than on the dome of kings? *Shelley.*

Hence—6. Figuratively, a ray or emanation of splendor: as, "*beams* of majesty," *Tillotson*, Works, I. iii.—7. Same as *rood-beam*.—**Abaft the beam.** See *abaft*.—**Arched beam.** See *arched*.—**Axis of a beam of light.** See *axis*[1].—**Beam and scales**, a balance.—**Beam-center**, the fulcrum or pin on which a working-beam vibrates. Also called *beam-gudgeon*.—**Beam of a car-truck**, a cross-beam carrying the weight of the supported car.—**Before the beam.** See *before*.—**Built beam**, any beam of wood or metal that is formed of smaller members.—**Cellular beam**, a beam formed of wrought-iron plates riveted with angle-irons in the form of longitudinal cells, with occasional cross-struts.—**Composite beam**, a beam composed of wood and metal, or of two different metals.—**Curriers' beam**, an inclined post over which a hide is stretched to be shaved.—**Fished beam.** See *fish*, *v.*—**Kerfed beam**, a beam with slits sawed in one side to facilitate bending in that direction.—**On the beam**, *naut.*, on a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel.—**On the beam-ends**, in the position of a ship which inclines so much to one side that her beams approach a vertical position; hence, figuratively, *to be on one's beam-ends*, to be thrown or lying on the ground; be in bad circumstances; be at one's last shift.—**On the weather-beam**, on the weather side of the ship.—**To kick or strike the beam**, to rise, as the lighter scale of a balance, so as to strike against the beam; hence, to be of comparatively light weight or little consequence.

In these he put two weights,
The sequel each of parting and of fight:
The latter quick upflew and *kick'd the beam*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 1004.

★ **beam** (bēm), *v.* [< ME. *beemen, bemen*, < AS. **beámian* (Somner), radiate; from the noun.]
I. *trans.* 1†. To shed rays of light upon; irradiate.—2. To shoot forth or emit, as or like beams or rays: as, to *beam* love upon a person.

God *beams* this light into men's understandings.
South, Sermons, I. 8.

3. To furnish or supply with beams; give the appearance of beams to.

The bell-towers, again, are ribbed and *beamed* with black lava. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 197.

4. In *currying*, to stretch on the beam, as a hide.—5. In *weaving*, to put on the beam, as a chain or web.

II. *intrans.* To emit beams or rays of light; shed or give out radiance, literally or figuratively; shine.

A mighty light flew *beaming* every way.
Chapman, Iliad, xv.

More bounteous aspects on me *beam*,
Me mightier transports move and thrill.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

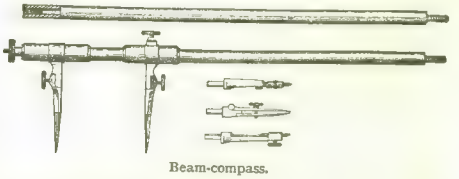
beam-bird (bēm′bėrd), *n.* 1. A name sometimes given to the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, because it often builds its nest on the projecting end of a beam or rafter in a building.—2. A provincial name for the pettychaps or garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*.

beam-board (bēm′bōrd), *n.* The platform of a steelyard or balance. Also called *beam-platform*. *E. H. Knight.*

beam-caliper (bēm′kal″i-pėr), *n.* An instrument similar in construction to a beam-compass, but with the points turned in so as to be used as calipers.

beam-center (bēm′sen″tėr), *n.* The pin upon which the working-beam of a marine engine reciprocates.

beam-compass (bēm′kum″pas), *n.* An instrument consisting of a wooden or brass beam,



Beam-compass.

having sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points, used for describing large circles and for laying off distances.

beamed (bēmd), *a.* Having beams or horns; having all its antlers put forth, as the head of a stag.

There were many great *beamed* deer in it.
J. F. Campbell, Pop. Tales of West Highlands.

-engine (bēm′en″jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the motion of the piston is transmitted to the crank by means of an overhead- or working-beam and connecting-rod, as distinct from a direct-action engine and a side-lever engine, in which the motion is communicated by two side-levers or beams below the level of the piston cross-head.—**Compound beam-engine**, a beam-engine with two or more cylinders, in which the steam is received first in the smaller and continuously expanded in the larger cylinders.

beamer (bē′mėr), *n.* 1. In *weaving*, a person whose business it is to put warps on the beam. —2. Same as *beaming-machine*.

beam-feather (bēm′feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* One of the long feathers in a bird's wing, particularly that of a hawk; one of the remiges or flight-feathers.

beam-filling (bēm′fil″ing), *n.* 1. Brickwork built in between and at the ends of floor-beams to close the spaces between them.—2. *Naut.*, that portion of the cargo which is stowed between the beams.

beamful (bēm′fůl), *a.* [< *beam* + *-ful*.] Emitting beams; beaming; bright: as, "*beamful* lamps," *Drayton*, Noah's Flood (Ord MS.).

beam-gudgeon (bēm′guj″ọn), *n.* One of the bearing-studs on the center of a working-beam, or the central pivot upon which it oscillates.

beamily (bē′mi-li), *adv.* In a beamy or beaming manner; radiantly.

Thou thy griefs dost dress
With a bright halo, shining *beamily*.
Keats, To Byron.

beaming (bē′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *beam*, *v.*] 1. In *cloth-manuf.*, the operation of winding the warp-yarn on the beam of a loom.—2. In *leather-making*, the operation of working hides with a slicker over a beam, or with a beaming-machine.

beaming (bē′ming), *p. a.* Characterized by radiance; bright; cheerful.

beamingly (bē′ming-li), *adv.* In a beaming manner; brightly; radiantly.

beaming-machine (bē′ming-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for winding yarn upon the beams of looms.—2. An apparatus for working hides with a slicking-tool or slicker. It consists of a table on which the hide is placed, and an oscillating beam for moving the tool over it.

Also called *beamer*.

beam-knife (bēm′nīf), *n.* A double-edged knife with a straight handle at one end of the blade, and a cross-handle fixed in the plane of the blade at the other. It is used in shaving off the thick, fleshy parts of a hide and evening its thickness.

beamless (bēm′les), *a.* [< *beam* + *-less*.] Emitting no rays of light; rayless.

The *beamless* eye
No more with ardour bright.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1045.

beamlet† (bēm′let), *n.* [< *beam* + *-let*.] A little beam, as of light.

beam-light (bēm′līt), *n.* The light formerly kept burning in churches in front of the reserved sacrament: so called because suspended from the rood-beam. [Rare.]

beam-line (bēm′līn), *n.* In *ship-building*, a line showing where the tops of the beams and the frames intersect.

beamling† (bēm′ling), *n.* [< *beam* + *-ling*[1].] A little beam, as of light.

beam-platform (bēm′plat″fôrm), *n.* Same as *beam-board*.

beam-roll (bēm′rōl), *n.* In *cloth-manuf.*, the spool-shaped roll upon which the warp-threads are wound.

beam-room (bēm′röm), *n.* The room or shed in a currier's establishment where the beaming or slicking of hides is carried on.

But for unsavory odors a *beam-room* might pass for a laundry. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 274.

beamsome† (bēm′sum), *a.* [< *beam* + *-some*.] Shedding beams; radiant. *N. E. D.*

beamster (bēm′stėr), *n.* [< *beam* + *-ster*.] A workman engaged in beaming or slicking hides.

The *beamsters* bending to their tasks.
Harper's Mag., LXX. 274.

beam-trawl (bēm′trâl), *n.* A trawl-net the mouth of which is kept open by a beam.

beam-tree (bēm′trē), *n.* [Short for *whitebeam-tree*.] A pyraceous tree of the old world, *Sorbus Aria* and its varieties. It is of moderate size, bearing an abundance of white flowers and showy red fruit. The wood is hard and tough, resembling that of the apple and pear, and is used for axletrees. Also called *whitebeam*.

beam-truss (bēm′trus), *n.* A compound beam, formed generally by two main parallel members which receive the stress of a load and resist it, the one by compression and the other by tension. They are connected by braces and ties, which serve to keep them apart, bind the whole firmly together, and transmit the stress due to a load upon any one part to the points of support. See *truss*.



Branch of Beam-tree (*Sorbus Aria*).

beamy (bē′mi), *a.* [< ME. *bemy*; < *beam* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy: as, "his . . . *beamy* spear," *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 1756.—2. Having horns or antlers: as, "*beamy* stags," *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil.—3. *Naut.*, having much beam or breadth; broad in the beam: said of a ship whose beam is more than one tenth of its length.

The speed of *beamy* vessels has too often been demonstrated. *The Century*, XXIV. 671.

4. Emitting rays of light; radiant; shining.

The sun . . .
Brightening the twilight with its *beamy* gold.
Tickell, Royal Progress.

He bears
In a field azure a sun proper, *beamy*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

5. Figuratively, radiant; joyous; gladsome.

★ Read my pardon in one *beamy* smile. *J. Baillie.*

bean[1] (bēn), *n.* [< ME. *bene*, *ben*, < AS. *beán* = D. *boon* = MLG. *bone* = OHG. *bōna*, MHG. *bōne*, G. *bohne* = Icel. *baun* = Sw. *böna* = Dan. *bönne*, bean. Cf. W. *ffaen*, pl. *ffa*; L. *faba* = OBulg. Russ. *bobŭ* = OPruss. *babo*, a bean.] 1. Originally and properly, a smooth kidney-shaped seed, flattened at the sides, borne in long pods by a leguminous plant, *Vicia Faba*; now extended to include the seed of the allied genus *Phaseolus*, and, with a specific epithet, of other genera.—2. The plant producing beans. The bean known to the ancients from prehistoric times was the *Vicia Faba* (or *Faba vulgaris*), a native of western Asia, and the same as the field-, horse-, or tick-bean, and the broad or Windsor bean, still largely cultivated in the fields and gardens of the old world. It is used when green as a table-vegetable, and when dry as feed for horses and sheep. The numerous other kinds of cultivated beans are of American origin, and belong chiefly to the genus *Phaseolus*. To *P. vulgaris* belong the common kidney-bean, and the haricot and French beans, the pole-beans and string-beans of the pole type; to *P. lunatus*, the Sieva or Civet bean, the Carolina and the various Lima beans; and to *P. nanus*, the dwarf, field-, bush-, navy-, pea-, snap-, and six-weeks beans. To the same genus belong the wild kidney-bean, *P. polystachyus*; the scarlet-runner bean, *P. multiflorus*, cultivated for its scarlet flowers; and the prairie-bean of Texas, *P. retusus*. The asparagus-bean, *Dolichos sesquipedalis*, with very long cylindrical pods, frequently cultivated in Europe, is a native of tropical America. Beans as an article of food are very nutritious, containing much starch and a large percentage of a nitrogenous compound called legumin, analogous to the casein in cheese. The name *bean* is also given to many leguminous seeds which are not cultivated or used as food, such as the *algarroba*, *Calabar*, and *coral beans*, and to certain other plants and their seeds which are not leguminous at all, as the *coffee-bean*.

3. A small oval or roundish seed, berry, nut, or lump: as, a coffee-*bean*.—4. *pl.* In *coal-mining*, small coals; specifically, coals which will pass through a screen with half-inch meshes. [North. Eng.]—5. *pl.* Money. [Slang.]—**Algarroba, carob,** or **locust bean,** the fruit of the carob-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*.—**Buck-, bog-,** or **brock-bean.** See *bog-bean*.—**Brazilian** or **Pichurim bean,** the fruit of a lauraceous tree, *Acrodiclidium Puchury-major*.—**Calabar** or **ordeal bean,** the seed of an African leguminous climber, *Physostigma venenosum*, a violent poison, used as a remedy in diseases of the eye, tetanus, neuralgia, and other nervous affections. In some parts of Africa it is administered to persons suspected of witchcraft; if vomiting results and the poison is thrown off, the innocence of the suspected person is regarded as established.—**Castor-bean,** the seed of a euphorbiaceous plant, *Ricinus communis*, yielding castor-oil.—**China bean,** *Vigna Sinensis*. The black-eyed bean is one of its varieties.—**Coffee-bean,** a name given in commerce to the coffee-berry.—**Coral bean,** of Jamaica, the seed of a leguminous shrub, *Erythrina glauca*; but the large coral bean is obtained from the bead- or necklace-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa*. The coral bean of Texas is *Sophora secundiflora*.—**Cujumary beans,** the seeds of a lauraceous tree of Brazil, *Ocotea Cujumary*, an esteemed tonic and stimulant.—**Egyptian, hyacinth,** or **black beans,** the seeds of *Dolichos Lablab*, cultivated in India.—**Goa beans,** the seeds of *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*, cultivated for food in India.—**Horse-** or **sword-bean,** of Jamaica, the *Canavali ensiformis*, a legume widely distributed through the tropics.—**Indian bean,** a name given in the United States to *Catalpa Catalpa*.—**John Crow** or **Jequirity beans,** of Jamaica, the seeds of *Abrus Abrus*.—**Malacca bean,** or *marking-nut*, the nut of an East Indian tree, *Semecarpus Anacardium*.—**Mesquite bean,** of Texas and southward, the fruit of *Prosopis juliflora*.—**Molucca beans,** or *nicker-nuts*, the seeds of a tropical leguminous climber, *Guilandina Crista*.—**Not to know beans,** a colloquial American assertion of a person's ignorance, equivalent to "not to know B from a bull's foot."—**Oily bean,** or *bene-plant*, *Sesamum orientale*.—**Ox-eye** or **horse-eye bean,** the seed of *Stizolobium urens*, a leguminous climber of the tropics.—**Pythagorean** or **sacred bean,** of the Egyptians and Hindus, the fruit of the lotus, *Nelumbo Nelumbo*. See *Nelumbium*.—**Sahuca** or **soy beans,** the seeds of *Soia Soja*, largely cultivated in India and China, from which the sauce known as *soy* is made.—**St. Ignatius' beans,** the seeds of *Strychnos Ignatii*, containing strychnine and highly poisonous.—**Screw-bean,** the twisted pod of *Prosopis odorata*.—**Seaside bean,** a name given to some creeping leguminous plants of the tropics, *Canavali obtusifolium* and *Vigna luteola*, common on rocky or sandy sea-shores.—**To find the bean in the cake,** to succeed in defeating one's adversaries: an allusion to the old custom of concealing a bean in the Twelfth-night cake and naming the person who found it as king of the festival.—**Tonquin** or **Tonka beans,** the fragrant seeds of *Coumarouna odorata*, a leguminous tree of Guiana, used in perfumery and for scenting snuff.—**Vanilla bean,** the fragrant pod of a climbing orchid of tropical America, *Vanilla planifolia*, used for flavoring confectionery, etc.—**Wild bean,** of the United States, *Glycine Apios*.—**Yam-bean,** a leguminous twiner, *Cacara erosa*, with large tuberous roots, cultivated throughout the tropics.

bean[2] (bēn), *a.* See *bein*.

bean-belly (bēn′bel″i), *n.* A great eater of beans: a vulgar nickname for a dweller in Leicestershire, England.

bean-brush (bēn′brush), *n.* The stubble of beans.

bean-cake (bēn′kāk), *n.* A large cheese-shaped compressed cake of beans after the oil has been expressed, used largely in northern China as food for cattle, and in the sugar-plantations of southern China as manure.

bean-caper (bēn′kā″pėr), *n.* *Zygophyllum Fabago*, a small tree, a native of the Levant. The flower-buds are used as capers.

bean-cod (bēn′kod), *n.* 1. A bean-pod.—2. A small fishing-vessel or pilot-boat used in the rivers of Portugal. It is sharp forward, and has its stem bent above into a great curve and plated with iron. *Imp. Dict.*

beancrake (bēn′krāk), *n.* A bird, *Crex pratensis*; the corn-crake.

bean-curd (bēn′kėrd), *n.* A thick white jelly resembling blanc-mange, made of beans, much eaten by the natives of northern China, Corea, and Japan.

bean-dolphin (bēn′dol″fin), *n.* The aphis or plant-louse which infests the bean.

bean-feast (bēn′fēst), *n.* 1. A feast given by an employer to those whom he employs. *Brewer.* —2. A social festival originally observed in France, and afterward in Germany and England, on the evening before Twelfth day, or, as the Germans call it, Three Kings' day. Although confounded with the Christian festival of the Epiphany, which occurs on the same day, it is supposed that this custom can be traced back to the Roman Saturnalia. See *bean-king* and *twelfth-cake*.

bean-fed (bēn′fed), *a.* Fed on beans. *Shak.*

bean-fly (bēn′flī), *n.* A beautiful fly of a pale-purple color, produced from a maggot called *mida*, and found on bean-flowers.

bean-goose (bēn′gös), *n.* [So named from the likeness of the upper nail of the bill to a horse-bean.] A species of wild goose, the *Anser segetum*, which arrives in England in autumn and retires to the north in the end of April. Some consider it a mere variety of the European wild goose, *A. ferus*.

bean-king (bēn′king), *n.* [So called because the honor fell to him who, when the Twelfth-night cake was distributed, got the bean buried in it.] The person who presided as king over the Twelfth-night festivities.

bean-meal (bēn′mēl), *n.* Meal made from beans, used in some parts of Europe as feed for horses, and for fattening hogs, etc.

bean-mill (bēn′mil), *n.* A mill for splitting beans for cattle-feeding.

bean-sheller (bēn′shel″ėr), *n.* A machine for removing beans from the pods.

bean-shooter (bēn′shö″tėr), *n.* A toy for shooting beans, shot, or other small missiles; a pea-shooter.

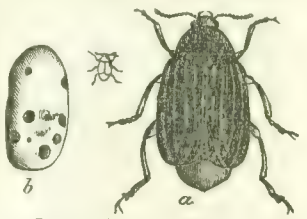
bean-shot (bēn′shot), *n.* Copper grains formed by pouring melted metal through a perforated ladle into warm water. If cold water is used, flakes are formed, called *feather-shot*.

bean-stalk (bēn'stâk), *n.* The stem of a bean, or the whole plant: as, Jack and the *bean-stalk*.

bean-tree (bēn'trē), *n.* A name given to species of *Bauhinia;* in Australia, to the Moreton Bay chestnut, *Castanospermum australe;* in the United States, sometimes, to *Catalpa Catalpa;* and in Jamaica, to *Erythrina Corrallodendron*.

bean-trefoil (bēn'trē'foil), *n.* 1. The laburnum, *Laburnum Laburnum*, a leguminous shrub with trifoliate leaves. See *laburnum*.—2. The *Anagyris fœtida*, a similar shrub of southern Europe, whose violet-colored seeds are said to be poisonous like those of the laburnum.—3. ★The buckbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [Rare.]

bean-weevil (bēn'wē'vil), *n.* An American species of the genus *Bruchus*, which attacks beans. It has been described as *Bruchus fabæ* (Riley), but is held by Horn to be identical with the *B. obsoletus* (Say). The species averages 3 millimeters in length, with the general color dark and piceous, the whole body being covered with rather dense cinereous pubescence, and the elytra being indistinctly mottled by transverse bands of darker pubescence. It infests stored beans, and there are usually several, sometimes as many as 15, specimens in a single bean.



a, Bean-weevil (*Bruchus fabæ*). *b*, Bean from which the beetles have issued. (Small figure shows natural size.)

beany (bē'ni), *a.* [< *bean*[1] + *-y*[1].] In good condition (like a bean-fed horse); spirited; ★fresh. [Slang.] *N. E. D.*

bear[1] (bâr), *v.*; pret. *bore* (formerly, and still in the archaic style, *bare*), pp. *borne*, *born* (now only in a single sense: see note at end), ppr. *bearing*. [< ME. *beren* (pret. *bar*, *bare*, pl. *bāre*, *bere*, *beren*, pp. *boren*, rarely *born*), < AS. *beran* (pret. *bær*, pl. *bæron*, pp. *boren*) = OS. *beran* = OFries. *bera* = D. *baren* = OHG. *beran* = Icel. *bera* = Sw. *bära* = Dan. *bære* = Goth. *bairan*, bear (also in comp. OS. *giberan* = AS. *geberan* = OHG. *geberen*, MHG. *gebern*, G. *gebären* = Goth. *gabairan*, bear, in MHG. and G. bring forth), = L. *ferre* = Gr. *φέρειν* = Skt. √ *bhar*, bear, carry. A very prolific root in all the languages, both in form and senses. From the AS. come *barrow*[2], *bier*, *barm*[1], *barn*[2], *bairn*, *birth*[1], *burthen*[1], *burden*[1], etc.; from the L. *fertile*, *confer*, *defer*, *differ*, *infer*, etc., *Lucifer*, *conifer*, etc., *auriferous*, *vociferous*, etc., and other words in *-fer*, *-ferous;* from the Gr. *semaphore*, *hydrophore*, *phosphorous*, *electrophorus*, etc., and other words in *-phore*, *-phorous*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To support; hold up; sustain: as, a pillar or a girder *bears* the superincumbent weight.

Sage he stood,
With Atlantean shoulders fit to *bear*
The weight of mightiest monarchies.
Milton, P. L., ii. 306.

2. To support in movement; carry; convey.

Whither do these *bear* the ephah? Zech. v. 10.

From the unshaken rock the torrent hoarse
Bears off its broken waves, and seeks a devious course.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 3.

And down a rocky pathway from the place
There came a fair-hair'd youth, that in his hand
Bare victual for the mowers. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To suffer; endure; undergo: as, to *bear* punishment, blame, etc.

Alas, how many *bear* such shameful blows,
Which not themselves but he that gives them knows!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 832.

4. To endure the effects of; take the consequences of; be answerable for.

He shall *bear* their iniquities. Isa. liii. 11.

Sir, let her *bear* her sins on her own head;
Vex not yourself.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

5. To support or sustain without sinking, yielding, shrinking, or suffering injury.

A wounded spirit who can *bear?* Prov. xviii. 14.

Console if you will, I can *bear* it;
'Tis a well-meant alms of breath.
Lowell, After the Burial.

Anger and jealousy can no more *bear* to lose sight of their objects than love.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 10.

6. To suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change; admit or be capable of.

In all criminal cases the most favourable interpretation should be put on words that they can possibly *bear*.
Swift.

The motives of the best actions will not *bear* too strict an inquiry. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

7. To suffer without resentment or effort to prevent; endure patiently.

It was not an enemy that reproached me; then I could have *borne* it. Ps. lv. 12.

With your long-practis'd patience *bear* afflictions.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 2.

8. To sustain, as expense; supply the means of paying.

Somewhat that will *bear* your charges. *Dryden.*

9. To have, or have a right to; be entitled to; have the rightful use of, as a name, a title, a coat of arms, and the like.

We are no enemies to what are commonly called conceits, but authors *bear* them, as heralds say, with a difference. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 336.

Who in the Lord God's likeness *bears* the keys
To bind or loose. *Swinburne*, Laus Veneris.

10. To carry, as in show; exhibit; show.

Bear welcome in your eye. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5.

Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4.

11. To bring forward; render; give; afford: as, to *bear* testimony.

Thou shalt not *bear* false witness against thy neighbour. Ex. xx. 16.

12. To carry in the mind; entertain or cherish, as love, hatred, envy, respect, etc.

If I can catch him once upon the hip,
I will feed fat the ancient grudge I *bear* him.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

The reverent care I *bear* unto my lord
Made me collect these dangers in the duke.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

The great and guilty love he *bare* the queen.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

13. To possess, as a property, attribute, or characteristic; have in or on; contain: as, to *bear* signs or traces; to *bear* an inscription; the contents which the letter *bears*.

What, think you much to pay two thousand crowns,
And *bear* the name and port of gentleman?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

14. To possess and use, as power; exercise; be charged with; administer: as, to *bear* sway.

Here's another letter to her: she *bears* the purse too; she is a region in Guiana, all gold and bounty.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

Russia soon showed that she was resolved to *bear* a part in the quarrels as well as the negotiations of her neighbours. *Brougham.*

15†. To carry on; deal with.

This can be no trick: The conference was sadly *borne.*
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear 't, that the opposed may beware of thee.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

16. To manage; direct; use (what is under the immediate control of one's will).

Bear your body more seeming.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.

Hence, with a reflexive pronoun, to behave; act in any character: as, he *bore himself* nobly.—17. To sustain by vital connection; put forth as an outgrowth or product; produce by natural growth: as, plants *bear* leaves, flowers, and fruit; the heroes *borne* by ancient Greece.

Can the fig-tree . . . *bear* olive-berries? Jas. iii. 12.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore.*
Dryden.

Life that *bears* immortal fruit.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

18. To bring forth in parturition; give birth to, as young; figuratively, give rise or origin to. [The past participle *born* is now used only in this sense. See remarks below.]

And she conceived, and *bare* Cain, and said, I have gotten a man from the Lord. Gen. iv. 1.

I can tell thee where that saying was *born.*
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

19. To conduct; guide; take: as, he *bore* him off to his quarters.

Bear me forthwith unto his creditor.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4.

20. To press; thrust; push; drive; urge: with some word to denote the direction in which the object is driven: as, to *bear* down a scale; to *bear* back the crowd.

The residue were so disordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only justled and *bore* down one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant-guard. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Confidence then *bore* thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1175.

How the rushing waves
Bear all before them.
Bryant, Flood of Years.

21. To gain or win: now commonly with *away* or *off;* formerly, sometimes, with an indefinite *it* for the object.

Some think to *bear it* by speaking a great word.
Bacon, Of Seeming Wise.

22. In the game of backgammon, to throw off or remove, as the men from the board.—23. To purport; imply; import; state.

The letters *bore* that succour was at hand. *Scott.*

[*Bear*, signifying to bring forth, when used passively, especially as an adjective, has the past participle *born* (bôrn), but when used after the verb *have*, or followed by *by*, *borne* (bôrn), the latter having a more direct reference to the literal sense. Thus, a child was *born;* but, she has *borne* a child. In all the other senses both participles are spelled *borne:* as, I have *borne* the expenses; the expenses must be *borne*. The regular form, historically, is *born* (bôrn), like *torn*, *sworn*. The distinction is artificial and recent (after the middle of the eighteenth century).]—**To bear a hand,** to lend a hand quickly; take hold; give aid or assistance. [Naut. and colloq.]

All hands ahoy! *bear a hand* and make sail.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 69.

To bear arms. See *arm*[2].—**To bear away the bell.** See *bell*[1].—**To bear** (a person) **company.** See *company*.—**To bear date,** to have the mark of time when written or executed: as, the letter *bears date* Sept. 30, 1887.

A public letter which *bears date* just a month after the admission of Francis Bacon [to Trinity College].
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

To bear down, to force down; figuratively, to overcome; vanquish: as, to *bear down* all opposition.—**To bear in,** in *coal-mining*, to hole, undercut, or kirve. See *hole*, *v. t.* [Pennsylvania anthracite region.]—**To bear in hand†,** to keep in hope or expectation; amuse with false pretenses; deceive.

A rascally yea-forsooth knave! to *bear* a gentleman *in hand*, and then stand upon security!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Still *bearing* them *in hand*,
Letting the cherry knock against their lips,
And draw it by their mouths, and back again.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

What I take from her, I spend upon other wenches; *bear* her *in hand* still: she has wit enough to rob her husband, and I ways enough to consume the money.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, ii. 1.

To bear in mind, to keep in remembrance; have fixed in the memory.

With reference to the effects of intercrossing and of competition, it should be *borne in mind* that most animals and plants keep to their proper homes, and do not needlessly wander about. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 94.

To bear off. (*a*†) To sustain; endure.

Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble that it cannot *bear off* a greater blow than this?
Sir J. Hayward.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to remove to a distance; keep clear from rubbing against anything: as, to *bear off* a boat. (*c*) To gain and carry off: as, he *bore off* the prize.—**To bear one hard†,** to cherish a grudge toward a person.

Though he *bear me hard*,
I yet must do him right. *B. Jonson.*

To bear out. (*a*) To give support or countenance to.

Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing. *South.*

(*b*) To defend; support; uphold; second: with a personal object.

If I cannot once or twice in a quarter *bear out* a knave against an honest man, I have but a very little credit with your worship. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

I never suspected him to be a man of resolution or courage sufficient to *bear* him *out* in so desperate an attempt. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

Æschines by no means *bears* him *out;* and Plutarch directly contradicts him.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. of Greece.

(*c*) To confirm; corroborate; establish; justify: with a thing for the object.

That such oscillations [of climate] occurred during the Tertiary period seems to be *borne out* by the facts of geology and palæontology.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 160.

(*d*†) With a more or less indefinite *it* for the object: (1) To last through; endure.

Love alters not with his [Time's] brief hours and weeks,
But *bears it out* even to the edge of doom.
Shak., Sonnets, cxvi.

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not enshelter'd and embay'd, they are drown'd;
It is impossible to *bear it out.* *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

(2) To enable to endure; render supportable.

Many a good hanging prevents a bad marriage; and for turning away, let summer *bear it out.* *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

To bear the bag. See *bag*[1].—**To bear the bell.** See *bell*[1].—**To bear the gree.** See *gree*[2].—**To bear through†.** (*a*) To run through with a sword or rapier. (*b*) To conduct or manage.

My hope is,
So to *bear through*, and out, the consulship,
As spight shall ne'er wound you, though it may me.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

To bear up. (*a*) To support; keep from sinking.

A religious hope does not only *bear up* the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addison.*

(*b*†) To arrange; contrive; devise.

Isab. I have made him know
I have a servant comes with me along,
That stays upon me, whose persuasion is
I come about my brother.
Duke. 'Tis well *borne up.*
Shak., M. for M., iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be capable of supporting or carrying: as, the floor would not *bear.*

Wyld roring Buls he would him make
To tame, and ryde their backes, not made to *beare*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 24.

2. To lean; weigh; rest fixedly or burdensomely: as, the sides of two inclining objects *bear* upon or against one another.

In the important matter of taxation, the point in which the pressure of every government *bears* the most constantly upon the whole people. *Brougham.*

3. To tend; be directed in a certain way, whether with or without violence: as, to *bear* away; to *bear* back; to *bear* in; to *bear* out to sea; to *bear* upon; to *bear* down upon; the fleet *bore* down upon the enemy.

Spinola, with his shot, did *bear* upon those within, who appeared upon the walls. *Sir. J. Hayward.*

Who's there? *bear* back there! Stand from the door!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The party soon set sail, and *bore* for England.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 89.

Down upon him *bare* the bandit three.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence—**4.** To have reference (to); relate (to); come into practical contact (with); have a bearing: as, legislation *bearing* on the interests of labor.

There was one broad principle which *bore* equally upon every class, that the lands of England must provide for the defense of England. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 144.

5. To be situated as to the point of the compass, with respect to something else: as, the land *bore* E. N. E. from the ship.—**6.** To suffer, as with pain; endure.

They *bore* as heroes, but they felt as men. *Pope.*

I can not, can not *bear*. *Dryden.*

7. To be patient. [Rare.]—**8.** To produce fruit; be fruitful, as opposed to being barren: as, the tree still continues to *bear*.

Then Abraham fell upon his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, Shall a child be born unto him that is an hundred years old? and shall Sarah, that is ninety years old, *bear?* Gen. xvii. 17.

9. To take effect; succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which, my operator assured me, was the last he should want to bring all our matters to *bear*. *Guardian.*

To bear against. See above, 2.—**To bear away** (*naut.*), to change the course of a ship more away from the wind. —**To bear in with,** to run or tend toward: as, a ship *bears in with* the land; opposed to *bear off* or keep at a greater distance.—**To bear on** or **upon.** See above, 2, 3, and 4.—**To bear up.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to put the helm up so as to bring the vessel into the wind. (*b*) To be firm; have fortitude.

[If] we found evil fast as we find good
In our first years, or think that it is found,
How could the innocent heart *bear up* and live!
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

To bear up for (*naut.*), to sail or proceed toward: as, we made all sail and *bore up for* Hong Kong.—**To bear up with** or **under,** to sustain with courage; endure without succumbing; be firm under: as, *to bear up under* affliction.

So long as nature
Will *bear up with* this exercise, so long
I daily vow to use it. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

He's of a nature
Too bold and fierce to stoop so, but *bears up*,
Presuming on his hopes.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

To bear up with†, to keep up with; be on the same footing as.

What shoulde he doe? Fain he would have the name to be religious, fain he would *bear up with* his neighbours in that. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 39.

To bear with, to endure; be indulgent to; forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.

Reason would that I should *bear with* you.
Acts xviii. 14.

If the matter be meane, and meanly handled, I pray you *beare* both *with* me and it.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 22.

★**To bring to bear.** See *bring.*

bear[2] (bâr), *n.* [< ME. *bere*, < AS. *bera* = D. *beer* = LG. *baar* = OHG. *bero*, MHG. *ber*, G. *bär*, m., = Icel. *bera*, f., a bear. Cf. Icel. Sw. Dan. *björn*, a bear (appar. = AS. *beorn*, a man, a warrior, orig. a bear?—see *bern*[2]), an extended form of the same word. Perhaps ult. = L. *ferus*, wild, *fera*, a wild beast: see *fierce.*] **1.** A large plantigrade carnivorous or omnivorous mammal, of the family *Ursidæ*, especially of the genus *Ursus*. The teeth of the true bears are 42, and none of the molars are sectorial. The animals are less truly carnivorous than most of the order to which they belong, feeding largely upon roots, fruits, etc., as well as honey and insects. The tail is rudimentary, and the muzzle is prominent, with mobile lips and a slender, sometimes very extensile, tongue. The best-known species is the brown or black bear of Europe and Asia, *Ursus arctos*, found chiefly in northerly regions, of which several varieties are described, differing much in size and color, and to some extent in shape; it is ordinarily about 4 feet long and 2½ feet high; its flesh is eaten, its pelt is used for robes, and its fat is in great demand as an unguent known as bear's grease. The grizzly bear of North America, *U. horribilis*, is as regards specific classification hardly separable from the last, and like it runs into several varieties, as the cinnamon bear, etc. It is ordinarily larger than the European, and is noted for its ferocity and tenacity of life. It inhabits the mountainous portions of western North America. The common black bear of North America is a smaller and distinct species, *U. americanus*, usually black with a tawny snout, but it also runs into a cinnamon variety. See cut under *Ursus*. The polar bear or white bear, *Ursus* or *Thalassarctos maritimus*, is very distinct,



Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*).

of great size, peculiar shape, and white or whitish color, marine and maritime, and piscivorous to some extent, though seals constitute much of its food. The Syrian bear, *U. syriacus*, and the Himalayan bear, *U. himalayanus*, respectively inhabit the regions whence they take their names. The spectacled bear, *Ursus* or *Tremarctos ornatus*, is the sole representative of the *Ursidæ* in South America: so called from the light-colored rings around the eyes, which have exactly the appearance of a pair of spectacles, the rest of the face and body being black. The Malayan bear or bruang, *U. malayanus*, is a small, black, close-haired species, with a white mark on the throat, with protrusile lips and slender tongue, capable of being taught a variety of amusing tricks in confinement. The sloth-bear or aswail of India is distinct from the other bears, and is usually placed in a different genus, *Melursus labiatus*. See *Ursidæ*, and cut under *aswail.*

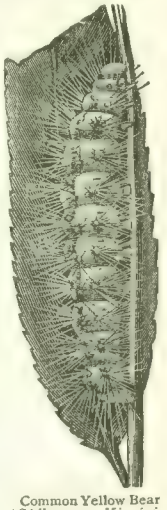
2. The Anglo-Australian name of a marsupial quadruped, the koala, *Phascolarctos cinereus*. See *koala.*—**3.** [*cap.*] The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Great and the Little Bear. Both these figures have long tails. The principal stars of the Great Bear compose the figure of Charles's Wain, or the Dipper. In the tail of the Little Bear is the pole-star. See *Ursa.*

4. A rude, gruff, or uncouth man.

You are a great *bear*, I'm sure, to abuse my relations.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

5. [Prob. in allusion to the proverb "to sell a bear's skin before one has caught the bear." (There is a similar proverb about the lion's skin.) One who sold stocks in this way was formerly called a *bearskin jobber*, later simply a *bear;* now usually explained, in connection with its correlative *bull*, as in allusion to a bear, "which pulls down with its paws," as opposed to a bull, "which tosses with its horns."] In *exchanges:* (*a*†) Stock which one contracts to deliver at a future date, though not in the possession of the seller at the time the contract is made: in the phrases *to buy* or *sell the bear.* (*b*) One who sells stocks, grain, provisions, or other commodities neither owned nor possessed by him at the time of selling them, but which he expects to buy at a lower price before the time fixed for making delivery. (*c*) One who endeavors to bring down prices, in order that he may buy cheap: opposed to a *bull*, who tries to raise the price, that he may sell dear.

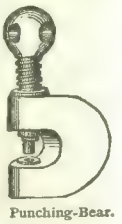
Every one who draws a bill or issues a note unconsciously acts as a *bear* upon the gold market.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 315.



Common Yellow Bear (*Spilosoma Virginica*), natural size.

6. A popular name for certain common caterpillars of the family *Arctiidæ*, which are densely covered with long hair resembling the fur of a bear. They undergo their transformation under old boards or other sheltered places, forming a slight cocoon composed chiefly of their own hair. *Spilosoma Virginica* (Fabricius) is a common example; the moth is white with a few black spots, the abdomen orange-colored, banded with white, and ornamented with three rows of black dots. See cut in preceding column.

7. In *metal.*, one of the names given to the metallic mass, consisting of more or less malleable iron, sometimes found in the bottom of an iron furnace after it has gone out of blast.—**8.** *Naut.*, a square block of wood weighted with iron, or a rough mat filled with sand, dragged to and fro on a ship's decks instead of a holystone (which see).—**9.** In *metal-working*, a portable punching-machine for iron plates. *E. H. Knight.* —**Bear's grease,** the fat of bears, extensively used to promote the growth of hair. The unguents sold under this name, however, are in a great measure made of hog's lard or veal-fat, or a mixture of both, scented and slightly colored.—**Order of the Bear,** an order of knights instituted by the emperor Frederick II. of Germany, and centered at the abbey of St. Gall, in what is now Switzerland. It perished when the cantons became independent of the house of Austria. —**Woolly bear.** See *woolly.*



Punching-Bear.

bear[2] (bâr), *v. t.* [< *bear*[2], *n.*, 5.] In the *stock exchange*, to attempt to lower the price of: as, to *bear* stocks. See *bear*[2], *n.*, 5.

bear[3], **bere**[3] (bēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beer*, < ME. *bere*, < AS. *bere*, barley, = Icel. *barr* = North Fries. *berre*, *bar*, *bär* = Goth. **baris* (in adj. *barizeins*), barley, = L. *far*, corn. See *barley*[1] and *farina.*] Barley: a word now used chiefly in the north of England and in Scotland for the common four-rowed barley, *Hordeum vulgare.* The six-rowed kind, *H. hexastichon*, is called *big.*

Malt made from *bere* or bigg only, in Scotland and Ireland, for home consumption.
G. Scamell, Breweries and Malting, p. 136.

bear[4] (bēr), *n.* [Also written *beer*, and archaically *bere*, < ME. *bere* = LG. *büre*, > G. *bühre*, a pillow-case.] A pillow-case: usually in composition, *pillow-bear.* [Now only dialectal.]

Many a pylowe and every *bere*
Of clothe of Reynes to slepe softe.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 254.

bearable (bâr'a-bl), *a.* [< *bear*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being borne; tolerable; endurable; supportable.

bearably (bâr'a-bli), *adv.* In a bearable manner.

bearance (bâr'ans), *n.* [< *bear*[1] + *-ance.* Cf. *forbearance.*] **1.** Endurance; patient suffering. [Archaic.]—**2.** In *mach.*, a bearing.

bear-animalcule (bâr'an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* A general name for one of the minute arachnidans of the order *Arctisca* or *Tardigrada*, and family *Macrobiotidæ.* Also called *water-bear.* See cut under *Arctisca.*

bear-baiting (bâr'bā'ting), *n.* The sport of setting dogs, usually mastiffs, to fight with captive bears. The practice was prohibited in Great Britain by Parliament in 1835.

Let him alone: I see his vein lies only
For falling out at wakes and *bear-baitings*,
That may express him sturdy.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 3.

Bear-baiting, then a favourite diversion of high and low, was the abomination . . . of the austere sectaries. The Puritans hated it, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

bearbane (bâr'bān), *n.* The wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Lycoctonum.*

bearberry (bâr'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *bearberries* (-iz). **1.** A trailing evergreen ericaceous shrub, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, found throughout the arctic and mountainous portions of the northern hemisphere, and bearing small bright-red drupes. The leaves are very astringent and slightly bitter, and under the name *uva-ursi* are used in medicine as an astringent tonic, chiefly in affections of the bladder. It is the *kinnikinic* which the Indians of western America mix with their tobacco for smoking. Also called *bear's-bilberry, bear's-grape*, and *foxberry.*

2. In the Pacific States, a species of *Rhamnus*, *R. Purshiana*, named from the fondness of bears for its berries. Also called *bearwood.*—**Alpine or black bearberry,** a dwarf arctic-alpine ericaceous shrub, *Mairania alpina.*

bearbine, bearbind (bēr'bīn, -bīnd), *n.* [< *bear*[3] + *bine, bind:* see *bine*[1].] The name in England of several common species of *Convolvulus*, as *C. arvensis*, *C. sepium*, and *C. Soldanella*, from their twining about and binding together the stalks of barley. Also incorrectly written *barebind.*



Grizzly Bear (*Ursus horribilis*).

The *bearbine* with the lilac interlaced.
Hood, Haunted House, i. 24.

bear-caterpillar (bãr'kat″ėr-pil-ãr), *n.* A larva of one of the bombycid moths: so called from its hairiness. See cut under *bear*[2].

bear-cloth (bãr'klôth), *n.* Same as *bearing-cloth*.

beard (bērd), *n.* [< ME. *berde, berd,* < AS. *beard* = D. *baard* = OFries. *berd* = OHG. MHG. G. *bart* = Icel. *-bardhr,* in comp. (cf. neut. *bardh,* brim, beak of a ship (see *bard*[2]): the ordinary term for 'beard' is *skegg* = E. *shag*) = OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *brada* = Pol. *broda* = Russ. *boroda* = Lith. *barzda, barza* = Lett. *barda* = OPruss. *bordus,* and prob. = L. *barba* (> E. *barb*[1]), W. and Corn. *barf,* a beard. The agreement in spelling between mod. E. and AS. *beard* is merely accidental: see *ea.*] **1.** The close growth of hair on the chin and parts of the face normally characteristic of an adult man; more specifically, the hair of the face and chin when allowed to remain wholly or in part unshaved, that on the upper lip being distinguished as the *mustache,* and the remainder as the *whiskers,* or the *side-whiskers, chin-whiskers* or *-beard,* etc., according as the beard is trimmed: as, to wear a *beard,* or a full *beard.*—**2.** In *zoöl.,* some part or appendage likened to the human beard. (*a*) In *mammal.,* long hairs about the head, as on a goat's chin, etc. (*b*) In *ornith.,* a cluster of fine feathers at the base of the beak, as in the bearded vulture and bearded tit. In some breeds of the common hen, as the bearded Polish, the Houdan, and the Russian, this appendage has been made, by selection, very full. The feathers are supported by a pendulous fold of skin, and often extend up to the eyes. (*c*) In *ichth.,* the barbels of a fish, as the loach and catfish. (*d*) In *conch.*: (1) The byssus of some bivalves, as the mussel. (2) The gills of some bivalves, as the oyster. (*e*) In *entom.,* one of a pair of small fleshy bodies of some lepidopterous and dipterous insects. (*f*) Whalebone.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A crest, tuft, or covering of spreading hairs. (*b*) The awn or bristle-like appendage upon the chaff of grain and other grasses. See cut under *barley.* (*c*) With some authors, a name given to the lower lip of a ringent corolla.—**4.** A barb or sharp process of an arrow, a fish-hook, or other instrument, bent backward from the point, to prevent it from being easily drawn out.—**5.** The hook for retaining the yarn at the extremity of the needle in a knitting-machine.—**6.** In *organ-building,* a projecting piece placed at the side of the mouth of a pipe, or below it, intended to facilitate its speech.—**7.** The part of a horse which bears the curb of a bridle, underneath the lower mandible and above the chin.—**8.** The train of a comet when the comet is receding from the sun (in which case the train precedes the head).—**9.** In *printing,* the outward-sloping part of a type which connects the face with the shoulder of the body. It is obsolete, type being now made with high square shoulders, to lighten the work of the electrotyper.—**10.** The sharp edge of a board.—**False beard,** in *Egypt. antiq.,* a singular artificial beard, often represented on monuments and mummy-cases, held under the chin by bands attached to the wearer's casque or head-dress.—**To make one's beard**†, literally, to dress one's beard; hence, to play a trick upon; deceive; cheat.


False Beard, as represented upon a rock-cut statue of Rameses II. at Abou-Simbel.

Yet can a miller *make* a clerkes *berd,*
For al his art. *Chaucer,* Reeve's Tale, l. 175.

Mo *berdes* in two houres
(Withoute rasour or sisoures)
Ymade, then greynes be of sondes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 181.

To one's beard, to one's face; in defiance of one.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend persons *to my beard.*
S. Butler, Hudibras.

beard (bērd), *v.* [< late ME. *berde;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take by the beard; seize, pluck, or pull the beard of, in contempt or anger. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to oppose to the face; set at defiance.

It is to them most disgracefull, to be *bearded* of such a base varlett. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

Dar'st thou then
To *beard* the lion in his den,
The Douglas in his hall?
Scott, Marmion, vi. 14.

3. To furnish with a beard, in any sense of the word.—**4.** In *carp.,* to chip, plane, or otherwise diminish from a given line or to a given curve: as, to *beard* clamps, plank-sheers, etc.; in *ship-building,* to round, as the adjacent parts of the rudder and stern-post, or the dead-wood, so as to adapt them to the shape of the vessel.—**5.** To remove the beard or fringe from, as from oysters.

II. *intrans.* To grow a beard, or become bearded. [Rare].

Nor laughing girl, nor *bearding* boy,
Nor full-pulsed manhood, lingering here,
Shall add, to life's abounding joy,
The charmed repose to suffering dear.
Whittier, Summer by Lakeside.

bearded (bēr'ded), *a.* [< ME. *berded;* < *beard* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a beard.

Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths, and *bearded* like the pard.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

It is good to steal away from the society of *bearded* men, and even of gentler woman, and spend an hour or two with children. *Hawthorne,* Twice-Told Tales, I.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *barbed*[1], 3. (*b*) Having a train like that of a comet or meteor (which see).—**3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) Having a tuft of hairs on the clypeus, overhanging the mouth. (*b*) Covered on one side with short and thickly set hairs: said of antennæ.—**Bearded argali.** See *argali.*—**Bearded griffin.** See *griffin.*—**Bearded tit, bearded titmouse,** the *Panurus biarmicus.*—**Bearded vulture,** the *Gypaëtus barbatus.*

beard-grass (bērd'gràs), *n.* The common name of (*a*) some species of *Polypogon,* especially *P. Monspeliensis* and *P. littoralis,* from the densely bearded appearance of the close panicles; (*b*) some common species of *Andropogon,* as *A. Virginicus, A. scoparius,* etc.—**Woolly beard-grass,** a name given to species of *Erianthus.*—**Naked beard-grass,** a name of several species of *Gymnopogon.*

beardie (bēr'di), *n.* Same as *beardy,* 2.

bearding (bēr'ding), *n.* [< *beard* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The line of the intersection of the keel, dead-wood, stem, and stern-post of a ship with the outer surface of the frame-timbers. Also called *bearding-line* and *stepping-point.*—**2.** The diminution of the edge or surface of a piece of timber from a given line, as in the stem, dead-wood, etc., of a ship. *Hamersly.*

bearding-line (bēr'ding-līn), *n.* Same as *bearding,* 1.

beardless (bērd'les), *a.* [< ME. *berdles,* < AS. *beardleás,* < *beard,* beard, + *leás,* -less.] **1.** Without a beard; hence, of persons of the male sex, immature; adolescent: as, a *beardless* youth.—**2.** In *ornith.,* having no rictal vibrissæ: as, the *beardless* flycatcher, *Ornithium imberbe.*—**3.** In *ichth.,* having no barbels.—**4.** In *bot.,* without beard or awn.—**Beardless drum,** the redfish or branded drum, *Sciæna ocellata,* which has no barbels. See cut under *redfish.*

beardlessness (bērd'les-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being beardless.

beardleted (bērd'let-ed), *a.* [< **beardlet,* dim. of *beard* (cf. *barbule*), + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.,* having little awns. *Paxton.*

beardling (bērd'ling), *n.* One who wears a beard; formerly, in contrast with *shaveling,* a layman. [Rare.]

beard-moss (bērd'môs), *n.* A name of the lichen *Usnea barbata,* which, often intermixed with others, clothes forest-trees with the shaggy gray fleece of its pendulous thread-like branches; the "idle moss" of Shakspere (C. of E., ii. 2).

bear-dog (bãr'dog), *n.* A dog for baiting bears.

True. You fought high and fair. . . .
Daup. Like an excellent *bear-dog.*
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 1.

beard-tongue (bērd'tung), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus *Pentstemon,* with reference to the bearded sterile stamen.

beardy (bēr'di), *n.*; pl. *beardies* (-diz). [Dim. of *beard.*] **1.** A name of the white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea. Macgillivray.* [Local, British.]—**2.** In Scotland, a name of the loach, *Nemachilus barbatulus,* a small fresh-water malacopterygian fish, family *Cyprinidæ:* so called from the six barbules that hang from the mouth. Also spelled *beardie.*

bearer (bãr'ėr), *n.* [ME. *berer, berere;* < *bear*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who bears, carries, or sustains; a carrier; specifically, one who carries anything as the attendant of another: as, St. Christopher, or the Christ-*bearer* (the meaning of the name); a sword-*bearer,* an armor-*bearer,* a palanquin-*bearer,* etc.

His armour-*bearer* said unto him, Do all that is in thine heart. 1 Sam. xiv. 7.

Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news:
Your alter'd father openly pursues
Your ruin. *Dryden.*

2. One who carries a body to the grave; a pall-bearer.—**3.** In India: (*a*) A palanquin-carrier. (*b*) A domestic servant who has charge of his master's clothes, furniture, etc.—**4.** In *banking* and *com.,* one who holds or presents for payment a check or order for money, payment of which is not limited by the drawer to a specified individual or firm. Checks payable to bearer need no indorsement.—**5.** One who wears anything, as a badge or sword; a wearer.

Thou [the crown], most fine, most honour'd, most renown'd,
Hast eat thy *bearer* up. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

6. In *old law,* one who bears down or oppresses others by vexatiously assisting a third party in maintaining a suit against them; a maintainor.—**7.** Any part of a structure or machine that serves as a support to some other part (*a*) A support for the fire-bars of a furnace. (*b*) The support of the puppets in a lathe. (*c*) *pl.* In a *rolling-mill,* the housings or standards in which the roller-gudgeons turn. (*d*) One of the strips which extend over a molding-trough and serve to support the flask.

8. In *printing*: (*a*) A strip of wood or metal, type-high, put in any exposed place in a form of type or on a press, for the purpose of bearing off impression and preventing injury to type or woodcuts. (*b*) *pl.* Type-high pieces of metal placed in the very open spaces and over the heads of pages to be stereotyped, and also type-high strips of metal placed around pages or forms to be electrotyped, to prevent injury to the face of the type or the plates in the subsequent processes, and cut away from the plates before printing.—**9.** In *her.,* a supporter.—**10**†. A roll of padding forming a kind of bustle, formerly worn by women to support and distend their skirts "at their setting on at the bodies." *Fairholt.*—**11.** In an organ, one of the thin pieces of wood attached to the upper side of a sound-board, to form guides for the register-slides which command the openings in the top of a wind-chest leading to the pipes of the separate systems of pipes which form the stops. *E. H. Knight.*—**12.** A tree or plant that yields fruit or flowers.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good *bearers,* will succeed. *Boyle.*

bearer-bar (bãr'ėr-bär), *n.* One of the bars which support the grate-bars in a furnace.

bearer-pin (bãr'ėr-pin), *n.* A pin separating the strings of a piano at the point where the length is determined. *Wor. Supp.*

bear-garden (bãr'gär″dn), *n.* **1.** A place where bears are kept for the diversion of spectators. The bear-garden in London in Elizabeth's reign was also called *Paris-garden* and *bear's-college.*

Hurrying me from the playhouse, and the scenes there, to the *bear-garden,* to the apes, and asses, and tigers. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Figuratively, any place of tumult or disorder.

Those days when slavery turned the Senate-chamber into a *bear-garden.* *N. A. Rev.,* CXXVI. 11.

bear-grass (bãr'gràs), *n.* A name given to the camass, *Quamasia Quamash,* of Oregon; also, in Texas, to *Dasylirion Texanum,* the young pulpy stems of which are much eaten by bears; and to species of the genus *Yucca,* for the same reason.

bearherd (bãr'hėrd), *n.* A man who tends bears; a bearward.

Virtue is of so little regard in these costermonger times, that true valour is turned *bearherd.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

bear-hound (bãr'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting or baiting the bear.

Few years more and the Wolf-hounds shall fall suppressed, the *Bear-hounds,* the Falconry.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iii. 1.

bearing (bãr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *bering, beryng;* verbal n. of *bear*[1].] **1**†. Support, as of a principle or an action; maintenance; defense.

I speak against the *bearing* of bloodshed: this *bearing* must be looked upon.
Latimer, 5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2. The act of enduring, especially of enduring patiently or without complaining; endurance.

The two powers which constitute a wise woman are those of *bearing* and forbearing. *Epictetus* (trans.).

3. The manner in which a person bears or comports himself; carriage; mien; behavior.

A man of good repute, carriage, *bearing,* and estimation.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

I had reason to dread a fair outside, to mistrust a popular *bearing,* to shudder before distinction, grace, and courtesy. *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, xxiv.

4. The mutual relation of the parts of a whole; mode of connection.

But of this frame the *bearings* and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
Look'd through? *Pope,* Essay on Man, i. 29.

Transactions which have . . . direct *bearings* on freedom, on health, on morals, on the permanent well-being of the nation, can never be morally indifferent.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 213.

5. The special meaning or application of anything said or written.

To change the *bearing* of a word.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

6. The act or capability of producing or bringing forth: as, a tree past *bearing*.

In travail of his *bearing*, his mother was first dead.
Robert of Gloucester.

7. In *arch.*, the space between the two fixed extremes of a beam or timber, or between one extreme and a supporter: that is, its unsupported span.—**8.** In *mach.*, the part in contact with which a journal moves; that part of a shaft or an axle which is in contact with its supports; in general, the part of any piece where it is supported, or the part of another piece on which it rests.—**9.** Same as *bearing-note*.—**10.** *pl.* In *ship-building*, the widest part of a vessel below the plank-sheer; the line of flotation which is formed by the water on her sides when upright, with provisions, stores, etc., on board in proper trim.—**11.** In *her.*, any single charge of a coat of arms; any one of the ordinaries, or any heraldic bird, beast, or other figure (see *charge*); hence, in the plural, the whole heraldic display to which a person is entitled. See *arm*^{2}, 7.—**12.** The direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen, or the direction of one object from another, with reference to the points of the compass. In *geol.* and *mining*, used in speaking either of the outcrop of the strata or of the direction of any metalliferous lode or deposit, whether under ground or at the surface: nearly synonymous with *run*, *course*, and *strike*.

"Before the sun could go his own length, the little water will be in the big." . . .
"I thought as much," returned the scout, . . . "from the course it takes, and the *bearings* of the mountains."
Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xxxii.

Antifriction bearing. See *antifriction*.—**Conical bearing**, an end-bearing for the spindle of a machine-tool, formed by abutting the spindle-end against the end of a screw. One of these ends is brought to a conical point, and the other is correspondingly countersunk. The screw serves to adjust the bearings for wear.—**Continuous bearings.** See *continuous*.—**Sand-bearings**, in *molding*, the supports for the core in the sand of a mold.—**Side bearings of a car-truck**, plates, blocks, or rollers placed on each side of the center-pin to prevent a too great rocking motion.—**To bring a person to his bearings**, to put him in his proper place; take him down.—**To lose one's bearings**, to become uncertain or confused in regard to one's position; become bewildered or puzzled.—**To take bearings**, to ascertain on what point of the compass an object lies. The term is also applied to ascertaining the situation or direction of any object estimated with reference to some part of a ship, as on the beam, before the beam, abaft the beam, etc. Hence, to determine one's position; make one's self acquainted with the locality in which one is; discover how matters stand; get rid of bewilderment or misunderstanding.

The best use that we can now make of this occasion, it seems to me, is to look about us, *take* our *bearings*, and tell the fugitives . . . what course, in our opinion, they should pursue. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 76.

bearing (bār′ing), *a.* **1.** Supporting; sustaining: as, a *bearing* wall or partition (that is, a wall or partition supporting another).—**2†.** Solid; substantial: as, "a good *bearing* dinner," *Fletcher*, Women Pleased, ii. 2.

bearing-cloth (bār′ing-klôth), *n.* The cloth with which a child is covered when carried to church to be baptized. Also called *bear-cloth*.

Thy scarlet robes, as a child's *bearing-cloth*,
I'll use to carry thee out of this place.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

bearing-feeler (bār′ing-fē″lėr), *n.* An automatic alarm for signaling the overheating of a journal-bearing. A plug of fusible material connected with the bearing melts at a given temperature, and by suitable connections is made to sound an alarm.

bearing-neck (bār′ing-nek), *n.* The part which turns within the brasses of the pedestal of a car-truck, and sustains the strain; the journal of a shaft.

bearing-note (bār′ing-nōt), *n.* In tuning tempered instruments, like the pianoforte, one of the notes that are first carefully tuned as a basis in tuning the others. Also called *bearing*.

bearing-rein (bār′ing-rān), *n.* The rein by which the head of a horse is held up in driving.

bearing-robe (bār′ing-rōb), *n.* A garment answering the same purpose as a bearing-cloth. It was formerly customary for the sponsors to present such a robe to the child.

bearish (bār′ish), *a.* [< *bear*^{2} + *-ish*^{1}.] **1.** Partaking of the qualities of a bear; morose or uncouth in manner.

In our own language we seem to allude to this degeneracy of human nature when we call men, by way of reproach, sheepish, *bearish*, etc.
Harris, Three Treatises, Notes, p. 344.

2. Heavy and falling: applied on the stock-exchange to prices.

bearishness (bār′ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being bearish in nature, appearance, or manner.

bear-leader (bār′lē″dėr), *n.* **1.** A person who leads about a trained bear for exhibition. Hence—**2.** A tutor or governor in charge of a youth of rank at the university or on his travels, or one in a similar relation. [Humorous.]

Young gentleman, I am the *bear-leader*, being appointed your tutor. *Colman the Younger*.

They pounced upon the stray nobility, and seized young lords travelling with their *bear-leaders*.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, vii.

bear-moss (bār′môs), *n.* Same as *bear's-bed*.

bear-mouse (bār′mous), *n.* A book-name of a marmot or a woodchuck, translating the generic name *Arctomys*. See cut under *Arctomys*.

bearn† (bārn), *n.* [= *bairn* = *barn*^{2}, q. v.] An obsolete form of *bairn*.

bear-pig (bār′pig), *n.* The Indian badger or sand-bear, *Arctonyx collaris*. See *badger*^{2}, 1.

bear-pit (bār′pit), *n.* A pit prepared for the keeping of bears in a zoölogical garden. In the center a stout pole, with cross-bars or steps at proper distances, is set up to enable the bear to indulge in his instinctive habit of climbing.

bears†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *barse*.

bear's-bed (bārz′bed), *n.* The hair-cap moss, a species of *Polytrichum* which grows in broad, soft mats. Also called *bear-moss*.

bear's-bilberry (bārz′bil″ber-i), *n.* Same as *bearberry*, 1.

bear's-breech (bārz′brēch), *n.* **1.** The English name of *Acanthus spinosus*. See *Acanthus*.—**2.** The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*: so called on account of its roughness.

bear's-college† (bārz′kol″ej), *n.* See *bear-garden*, 1.

The students in *bear's-college*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Gypsies.

bear's-ear (bārz′ēr), *n.* A common name in England of the auricula, *Primula Auricula*, from its early Latin name, *ursi auricula*, given in allusion to the shape of its leaf. [Prov. Eng.]

bear's-foot (bārz′fůt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helleborus*, *H. fœtidus*. See *Helleborus*.

bear's-garlic (bārz′gär″lik), *n.* A species of onion, *Allium ursinum*.

bear's-grape (bārz′grāp), *n.* Same as *bearberry*, 1.

bearskin (bār′skin), *n.* **1.** The skin of a bear.—**2.** A coarse shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats.—**3.** A tall cap made of black fur forming part of the uniform of some military bodies, as of the Guards in the British army and of soldiers of various organizations elsewhere.

The *bearskins* of the French grenadiers rose above the crest of the hill. *Yonge*, Life of Wellington, xxxiii.

Bearskin jobber. See *bear*^{2}, *n.*, 5.

bear's-paw clam, root. See *clam*, *root*.

bear's-weed (bārz′wēd), *n.* The yerba santa of California, *Eriodictyon Californicum*.

bearward (bār′wârd), *n.* A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bearward* in their chains.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Those who worke with them co'mand them as our *bearewards* do the beares, with a ring through the nose, and a cord. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 21, 1644.

I entreated a *bearward* one day to come down with the dogs of some four parishes that way.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

bear-whelp (bār′hwelp), *n.* [< ME. *bere-hwelp*; < *bear*^{2} + *whelp*.] The whelp of a bear.

★ An unlicked *bear-whelp*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

bearwood (bār′wůd), *n.* The *Rhamnus Purshiana*, a shrub or small tree of the Pacific States. See *bearberry*, 2.

bearwort (bār′wėrt), *n.* The mew or baldmoney, *Meum athamanticum*.

beast (bēst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beest*, < ME. *beeste*, *beste*, < OF. *beste*, F. *bête* = Sp. Pg. It. *bestia* = D. LG. *beest*, < L. *bestia*, an animal, including all animals except man.] **1.** A living being; an animal: in this extended sense now only in dialectal or colloquial use.

These ben the eyryssh [airish] *bestes*, lo.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 932.

To keepe this worlde bothe more and lesse
A skylfull *beeste* [man] than will y make.
York Plays, p. 15.

2. Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from fowls, insects, fishes, and man: as, *beasts* of burden; *beasts* of the chase; *beasts* of the forest. It is applied chiefly to large animals.

The *beasts*, the fishes, and the winged fowls.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

One deep cry
Of great wild *beasts*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the marten, and the roe. *Beasts of the forest* are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts of warren* are the hare and cony. *Cowell*, Law Dictionary.

3. Any irrational animal, as opposed to *man*, as in the phrase *man and beast*, where *beast* usually means horse.

O heaven! a *beast*, that wants discourse of reason,
Would have mourn'd longer. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

4. *pl.* In *rural economy*, originally all domestic animals, but now only cattle; especially, fatting cattle as distinguished from other animals.—**5.** In a limited specific use, a horse: as, my *beast* is tired out. [Local, Scotland and U. S. Compare *creature*, *critter*, similarly used.]—**6.** Figuratively, a brutal man; a person rude, coarse, filthy, or acting in a manner unworthy of a rational creature.

What an afflicted conscience do I live with,
And what a *beast* I am grown!
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 1.

7†. [In this use also spelled as orig. pron., *bāste*, < F. *beste*, now *bête*, in same sense.] (*a*) An old game of cards resembling loo. (*b*) A penalty or forfeit at this game, and also in ombre and quadrille.—**Beast royal**, the lion: used also of the constellation Leo.

And yet ascending was the *beste roial*,
The gentil Leon with his Aldiran.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 256.

Blatant beast. See *blatant*.

beasted (bēs′ted), *a.* [< *beast*, *n.*, 7, + *-ed*^{2}.] Beaten at ombre or quadrille.

beastee, *n.* See *bheesty*.

beast-hide (bēst′hīd), *n.* Sole-leather which has not been hammered. It is used for glaziers' polishing-wheels.

beasthood (bēst′hůd), *n.* [< *beast* + *-hood*.] The nature or condition of beasts. *Carlyle*.

beastie^1 (bēs′ti), *n.* [Dim. of *beast*.] A little animal. [Scotch.]

beastie^2 (bēs′ti), *n.* See *bheesty*.

beastily (bēs′ti-li), *adv.* As a beast; bestially. *Shelley*.

beastings, *n. sing.* or *pl.* See *beestings*.

beastish (bēs′tish), *a.* [< ME. *bestish*; < *beast* + *-ish*^{1}.] Like a beast; brutal.

It would be but a kind of animal or *beastish* meeting.
Milton, Divorce, xiii. (Ord MS.).

beastliness (bēst′li-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being beastly; brutality; coarseness; vulgarity; filthiness.

Rank inundation of luxuriousness
Has tainted him with such gross *beastliness*.
Marston, Scourge of Villainie, ii. 7.

2†. Absence of reason; stupidity.

Beastliness and lack of consideration. *North*.

beastly (bēst′li), *a.* [< ME. *beestely*, *bestely*, *beastliche*; < *beast* + *-ly*^{1}.] **1†.** Natural; animal: the opposite of *spiritual*.

It is sowun a *beestli* bodi; it shal ryse a spiritual bodi.
Wyclif, 1 Cor. xv. 44.

2. Like a beast in form or nature; animal.

Beastly divinities and droves of gods. *Prior*.

3. Like a beast in conduct or instincts; brutal; filthy; coarse.

Thou art the *beastliest*, crossest baggage that ever man met withal! *Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, i. 2.

4. Befitting a beast; unfit for human use; filthy; abominable.

Lewd, profane, and *beastly* phrase. *B. Jonson*.

Thrown into *beastly* prisons. *Dickens*, Hist. of Eng., xvi.

5. Nasty; disagreeable: as, *beastly* weather. [Slang.]

By laying the defeat to the account of "this *beastly* English weather, you know." *American*, VI. 245.

=**Syn.** *Brutal*, *Bestial*, etc. See *brute*.

beastly† (bēst′li), *adv.* [< *beast* + *-ly*^{2}.] In the manner of a beast; filthily; abominably.

Fie on her! see how *beastly* she doth court him.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

I have seen a handsome cause so foully lost, sir,
So *beastly* cast away, for want of witnesses.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

beastlyhead† (bēst′li-hed), *n.* [< *beastly* + *-head* = *-hood*; one of Spenser's artificial words.] The character or quality of a beast; beastliness: used by Spenser as a greeting to a beast.

Sicke, sicke, alas! and little lack of dead,
But I be relieved by your *beastlyhead*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

beast's-bane (bēsts′bān), *n.* A variety of the wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Lycoctonum*.

★**beat**[1] (bēt), *v.*; pret. *beat*, pp. *beaten*, *beat*, ppr. *beating*. [< ME. *beten*, < AS. *bēatan* (pret. *bēót*, pp. *bēaten*) = OHG. *bōzan*, MHG. *bōzen* = Icel. *bauta*, beat. The superficial resemblance to F. *battre*, E. *bat*[1], *batter*[1], is accidental, but has perhaps influenced some of the meanings of *beat*[1]. Hence *beetle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike repeatedly; lay repeated blows upon.

H'as *beat* me twice, and *beat* me to a coward.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

The eagles of Mexitli shall *beat* the air no more.
Whittier, The Crisis.

2. To strike in order to produce a sound; sound by percussion: as, to *beat* a drum or a tambourine.

Come, *beat* all the drums up,
And all the noble instruments of war.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 5.

3. To play (a particular call or tattoo) upon the drum: as, to *beat* a charge; to *beat* a retreat. [The last phrase often means simply to retire or retreat.]

The enemy was driven back all day, as we had been the day before, until finally he *beat* a precipitate retreat.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 350.

4. To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding, as any hard substance.

Thou shalt *beat* some of it very small. Ex. xxx. 36.

5. To extend by beating, as gold or other malleable substance, or to hammer into any form; forge.

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates. Ex. xxxix. 3.

The hammer which smote the Saracens at Tours was at last successful in *beating* the Netherlands into Christianity.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 21.

6. To separate by concussion; strike apart; remove by striking or threshing: with *out*.

So she . . . *beat out* that she had gleaned: and it was about an ephah of barley. Ruth ii. 17.

7. To mix by a striking or beating motion; whip into the desired condition: as, to *beat* or *beat* up eggs or batter.—**8.** To dash or strike against, as water or wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies, dark and wild, *beat* with perpetual storm.
Milton, P. L., ii. 588.

9. To strike with the feet in moving; tread upon.

Pass awful gulfs and *beat* my painful way.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Along the margin of the moonlight sea
We *beat* with thundering hoofs the level sand.
Wordsworth, Prelude, x.

Amid the sound of steps that *beat*
The murmuring walks like autumn rain.
Bryant, The Crowded Street.

10. To range (fields or woods) with loud blows or other noise in search of game.

To *beat* the woods and rouse the bounding prey. *Prior.*

Together let us *beat* this simple field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield!
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 9.

11. To overcome in battle, contest, or strife; vanquish or conquer: as, one *beats* another at play.

Pyrrhus . . . *beat* the Carthaginians at sea. *Arbuthnot.*

12. To surpass; excel; go beyond: as, he *beats* them all at swimming. [Colloq.]

Many ladies in Strasburg were beautiful, still
They were *beat* all to sticks by the lovely Odille.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 239.

There is something out of common here that *beats* anything that ever came in my way. *Dickens.*

13. To be too difficult for, whether intellectually or physically; baffle: as, it *beats* me to make it out. [Colloq.]—**14.** To harass; exercise severely; cudgel (one's brains).

Sirrah, lay by your foolish study there,
And *beat* your brains about your own affairs.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 1.

Why should any one . . . *beat* his head about the Latin grammar who does not intend to be a critic? *Locke.*

15. To exhaust: as, the long and toilsome journey quite *beat* him. [Colloq.]

They had been *beaten* out with the exposure and hardship. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 365.

16. To flutter; flap: as, to *beat* the wings: said of a bird. See *bate*[1].—**17.** In medieval embroidery, to ornament with thin plates of gold or silver.

Hur clothys weyth bestes and byrdes wer *bete*,
All abowte for pryde.
Quoted in *Rock's* Textile Fabrics.

One coat for my lord's body *beat* with gold.
Dugdale, Baronage.

18. In *printing*: (*a*) To ink with beaters. (*b*) To impress by repeatedly striking with a mallet a proof-planer pressed against the paper: as, *beat* a proof of that form.—**19.** To obtain an unfair advantage of; defraud: as, to *beat* a hotel. [Slang, U. S.]—**To beat a bargain.** See *bargain*.—**To beat a parley,** to notify the enemy by a drum or trumpet signal that conference is desired under a flag of truce.—**To beat away,** in *mining*, to excavate: usually applied to hard ground.—**To beat back,** to compel to retire or return.—**To beat cock-fighting.** See *cock-fighting*.—**To beat down.** (*a*) To break, destroy, or throw down by beating or battering, as a wall. (*b*) To press down or lay flat (grass, grain, etc.) by any prostrating action, as that of a violent wind, a current of water, or the passage of persons or animals. (*c*) To cause to lower (a price) by importunity or argument; sink or lessen the price or value of; make lower, as price or value.

It [usury] *beats down* the price of land. *Bacon*, Usury.

(*d*) To depress or crush: as, to *beat down* opposition.—**To beat into,** to teach or instil by repetition of instruction.—**To beat off,** to repel or drive back.—**To beat out.** (*a*) To extend by hammering; hence, figuratively, to work out fully; amplify; expand.

A man thinking on his legs is obliged to *beat out* his thought for his own sake, if not for the sake of his hearers.
Cornhill Mag.

(*b*) To perform or execute, as a piece of music, by or as if by beats with the hands or feet.

The child's feet were busy *beating out* the tune.
Cornhill Mag.

Perplext in faith, but pure in deeds,
At last he *beat* his music *out*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcvi.

(*c*) To drive out or away.

Intermediate varieties, from existing in lesser numbers than the forms which they connect, will generally be *beaten out* and exterminated during the course of further modification and improvement.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 266.

To beat the air, to fight to no purpose, or against no antagonist or opposition.

I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that *beateth the air*. 1 Cor. ix. 26.

To beat the bounds. See *bound*[1].—**To beat the dust,** in the *manège*: (*a*) To take in too little ground with the fore legs, as a horse. (*b*) To curvet too precipitately or too low, as a horse.—**To beat the general,** to sound the roll of the drum which calls the troops together.—**To beat the tattoo,** to sound the drum for evening roll-call, when all soldiers except those absent with permission are expected to be present in their quarters.—**To beat the wind,** to make a few flourishes in the air, and thus be entitled to all the advantages of a victor, as was done under the medieval system of trial by battle when the other combatant failed to appear.—**To beat time,** to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.—**To beat to a mummy.** See *mummy*.—**To beat up.** (*a*) To attack suddenly; alarm or disturb; hence, to come to or upon unexpectedly: as, *to beat up* an enemy's quarters.

A distant relation left him an estate in Ireland, where he had resided ever since, making occasional visits to the Continent and *beating up* his old quarters, but rarely coming to England. *Lawrence.*

(*b*) To summon or bring together as by beat of drum: as, to *beat up* recruits. (*c*) In *hunting*, to rouse and drive (game) by ranging.

They *beat up* a little game peradventure.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

(*d*) In *engraving*, to remove (a dent or mark) from the face of a plate by striking the back with a punch while the face rests on a sheet of tin-foil on an anvil or a stake. In this way engravers can remove marks too deep to be obliterated by the scraper or burnisher.=**Syn. 1.** To pound, bang, buffet, maul, drub, thump, thwack, baste, thrash, pommel.—**11.** *Discomfit*, *Rout*, etc. See *defeat*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To strike repeatedly; knock, as at a door.

The men of the city . . . *beat* at the door. Judges xix. 22.

2. To move with pulsation; throb: as, the pulse *beats*.

A thousand hearts *beat* happily.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

With unused thoughts and sweet
And hurrying hopes, his heart began to *beat*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 408.

3. To act, dash, or fall with force or violence, as a storm, flood, passion, etc.: as, the tempest *beats* against the house.

And the sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die. Jonah iv. 8.

Rolling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

For the noon is coming on, and the sunbeams fiercely *beat*.
Bryant, Damsel of Peru.

4. To be tossed so as to strike the ground violently or frequently.

Floating corps lie *beating* on the shore. *Addison.*

5. To give notice by beating a drum; also, to sound on being beaten, as a drum.

But Linden saw another sight
When the drum *beat* at dead of night.
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

6. To contain beats or pulsations of sound, as a tone formed by sounding together two notes which are nearly in unison. See *beat*, *n.*, 7.—**7.** To ponder; be incessantly engaged; be anxiously directed to something; be in agitation or doubt.

If you be pleas'd, retire into my cell,
And there repose; a turn or two I'll walk,
To still my *beating* mind. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Thy heaven is on earth; thine eyes and thoughts
Beat on a crown, the treasure of thy heart.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

8. *Naut.*, to make progress against the wind by alternate tacks in a zigzag line. A good square-rigged vessel will make a direct gain to windward of three tenths of the distance she has sailed while beating, while the gain to windward of an average fore-and-aft rigged vessel will be equal to five or six tenths of the distance sailed.

We took a pilot on board, hove up our anchor, and began *beating* down the bay.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 3.

Many yachtsmen had pronounced it to be an impossibility for our vessel to *beat* out in so light a breeze.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

To beat about, to search by various means or ways; make efforts at discovery.

To find an honest man, I *beat about*.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 102.

To beat about the bush, to approach a matter in a roundabout or circumlocutory way.—**To beat to quarters,** to summon the crew of a man-of-war by beat of drum to their stations for battle.—**To beat up and down,** in *hunting*, to run first one way and then another: said of a stag.—**To beat up for recruits** or **soldiers,** to go about to enlist men into the army: a phrase originating in the fact that a recruiting party was often preceded by a drummer with his instrument.—**To beat upon†,** to enforce by repetition; reiterate.

How frequently and fervently doth the Scripture *beat upon* this cause. *Hakewill.*

★**beat**[1] (bēt), *n.* [< *beat*[1], *v.*] **1.** A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand or with a weapon. [Rare.]

The Smith Divine, as with a careless *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 253.

Thus we get but years and *beats*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 3.

2. A recurrent stroke; a pulsation; a throb: as, the *beat* of the pulse; the heart makes from sixty to seventy *beats* a minute.—**3.** The sound made by the foot in walking or running; a footfall.

The *beat* of her unseen feet,
Which only the angels hear.
Shelley, The Cloud.

4. A round or course which is frequently gone over: as, a watchman's *beat*; a milkman's *beat*.

We had to descend from the sea-wall, and walk under it, until we got beyond the sentry's *beat*.
Howells, Venetian Life, xii.

Hence—**5.** A course habitually traversed, or a place to which one habitually or frequently resorts.—**6.** In Alabama and Mississippi, the principal subdivision of a county; a voting-precinct.—**7.** In *music*: (*a*) The beating or pulsation arising from the interference of two musical notes differing but slightly in pitch. See *interference*. The number of beats per second is equal to the difference between the numbers of vibrations of the two notes. Thus, two notes having 256 and 255 vibrations per second respectively, if sounded simultaneously, will give rise to one beat each second, because once in each second the two wave-systems (see *sound*) will coincide and produce a maximum sound, and once they will be half a wave-length apart, and the sound will almost disappear. Also called *beating*. (*b*) The motion of the hand, foot, or baton in marking the divisions of time during the performance of a piece of music. (*c*) Used vaguely by various English writers to denote different kinds of ornamental notes or graces.—**8.** The third operation in paper-making, in which the pulp is still further divided and torn apart in the beating-engine.—**9.** The blow struck by a valve when falling into its seat.—**10.** The bearing part or the facing of a valve.

The inlet and outlet valves in the covers of the air-cylinders are of brass provided with leather *beats*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 740.

11. A worthless, dishonest, shiftless fellow; a knave. [Slang.]—**Beat of a watch** or **clock,** the stroke made by the action of the escapement. A clock is said to be *in beat* or *out of beat* according as the stroke is at equal or unequal intervals.—**Beat** or **tuck of drum** (*milit.*), a succession of strokes on a drum, varied in different ways for particular purposes, as to regulate a march, to call soldiers to their arms or quarters, to direct an attack or a retreat, etc.—**Dead beat.** (*a*) Formerly, a person without money or resources; now, one who never pays, but lives by evasions; an utterly dishonest, worthless fellow: an intensified expression of *beat*, 11, above. [Slang.] (*b*) A stroke or blow without recoil, as in the dead-beat escapement. See *escapement*.—**Double beat,** in *music*, a beat repeated.—**Out of one's beat,** not in one's sphere or department. [Colloq.]

beat[1] (bēt), *pp.* [Shorter form of *beaten*, which is the only form used attributively.] Exhausted by exertion, mentally or bodily; fatigued; worn out by toil. [Colloq.]

Quite *beat* and very much vexed. *Dickens.*

Dead beat, completely exhausted or worn out, so as to be incapable of further exertion; utterly baffled, as by the difficulty of a task; thoroughly defeated in a contest or struggle. [Colloq.]

beat[2] (bēt), *n.* [Also *beet, bait,* < ME. *bete;* origin unknown, perhaps < *beat*[1], *v.*, or perhaps connected with *bait, bate,* steep: see *bate*[5].] A bundle of flax or hemp made up ready for steeping.

beat[3] (bēt), *n.* [Also *bait, bate;* origin unknown. Cf. *beet*[2], make a fire. *Peat* is appar. a different word.] The rough sod of moorland, or the matted growth of fallow land, which is sliced or pared off, and burned, when the land is about to be plowed. See *beat*[3], *v.* *N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

beat[3] (bēt), *v. t.* and *i.* [See *beat*[3], *n.*] To slice off (the beat or rough sod) from uncultivated or fallow ground with a beat-ax or breast-plow, in order to burn it, for the purpose at once of destroying it and of converting it into manure for the land. *N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

beatæ memoriæ (bē-ā′tē mē-mō′ri-ē). [L., gen. of *beata memoria,* blessed memory: see *beatify* and *memory.*] Of blessed memory: said of the dead.

beat-ax (bēt′aks), *n.* [E. dial., also *bidax, bidix;* < *beat*[3] + *ax*[1].] The ax or adz with which the beat is pared off in hand-beating. See *beat*[3], *v.* *N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

beaten (bē′tn), *p. a.* [< ME. *beten,* < AS. *beáten,* pp. of *beátan,* beat: see *beat*[1], *v.*] **1.** Wrought upon by beating; formed or affected in any way by blows or percussion: as, *beaten* work (which see, below).

This work of the candlesticks was of *beaten* gold.
Num. viii. 4.

Specifically—**2.** Worn by beating or treading; much trodden; hence, common from frequent use or repetition; trite: as, to follow the *beaten* course of reasoning.

A broad and *beaten* way. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 1026.

Truth they profess'd, yet often left the true
And *beaten* prospect, for the wild and new.
Crabbe, Tales.

3. Conquered; vanquished.

I suppose everything is right, even to Wooler's being conqueror and I the *beaten* man. *S. Tytler.*

4. Exhausted; worn out.—**5.** Baffled, as by the difficulty of a task, intellectual or physical.—**Beaten work.** (*a*) Metal shaped by being hammered on an anvil or a block of the requisite form. Hand-made vessels of metal, especially those of rounded form, are commonly shaped by this process. (*b*) Repoussé work. See ★*repoussé.*

beater (bē′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who beats: as, a carpet-*beater;* a drum-*beater.*

Euen the wisest of your great *beaters* do as oft punishe nature as they do correcte faultes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 32.

2. In *hunting,* one who rouses or beats up game.

When the *beaters* came up we found that the bag consisted of five red-deer—namely, one small stag and four hinds. *J. Baker,* Turkey, p. 369.

3. That which beats or is used in beating. Specifically—(*a*) In *basket-making,* a heavy iron used for beating the work close, or compacting it. (*b*) In *cotton manuf.,* a machine for cleaning and opening the cotton preparatory to carding. This is accomplished by beating the cotton, as it is fed through rolls, by horizontal blades attached to an axle revolving with great rapidity. (*c*) The jack of a knitting-machine. (*d*) A mallet used in hat-making. (*e*) A tool for packing powder in a blast-hole. (*f*) A scutching-blade for breaking flax or hemp. (*g*) In *weaving,* the lathe or batten of a loom: so named because it drives the weft into the shed, and makes the fabric more compact.

beater-press (bē′tėr-pres), *n.* A machine for compacting materials for baling, by beating them down by a weight, and also by direct and continued pressure.

beath (bēᵺ), *v. t.* [Now only E. dial., < ME. *bethen,* < AS. *bethian,* a parallel form of *bathian,* > E. *bathe,* q. v.] **1.** To bathe; foment.—**2.** To heat (unseasoned wood) for the purpose of straightening (it).

A tall young oake . . .
Beath'd in fire for steele to be in sted.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 7.

beatific (bē-a-tif′ik), *a.* [< LL. *beatificus,* < *beatus,* happy, + *facere,* make; cf. *beatify.*] **1.** Blessing or making happy; imparting bliss.

The greatness and strangeness of the *beatific* vision.
South.

2. Blessed; blissful; exaltedly happy.

He arrived in the most *beatific* frame of mind.
Three in Norway, p. 176.

Beatific vision, in *theol.,* the direct vision of God, supposed to constitute the essential bliss of saints and angels in heaven.

beatifical (bē-a-tif′i-kal), *a.* Same as *beatific.* [Rare.]

beatifically (bē-a-tif′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a beatific manner.

beatificate† (bē-a-tif′i-kāt), *v. t.* To beatify.

beatification (bē-at″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *béatification,* < LL. *beatificare:* see *beatify.*] **1.** The act of beatifying or of rendering or pronouncing happy; the state of being blessed; blessedness.

The end of a Christian, . . . the rest of a Christian, and the *beatification* of his spirit. *Jer. Taylor,* Sermons, xx.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* the act by which a deceased person is declared to be beatified, or one of the blessed, and therefore a proper subject of a certain degree or kind of public religious honor. This is now an exclusive prerogative of the pope, but for several centuries it was also exercised by local bishops or metropolitans. It is usually the second step toward canonization, and cannot take place till fifty years after the death of the person to be beatified, except in the case of martyrs. The process is an elaborate one, consisting of thirteen or fourteen stages, and extending over many years, during which the claims of the reputed saint are carefully and strictly investigated. If the final result is favorable, the pope's decree is publicly read in the pontifical church, the image and relics of the newly beatified are incensed, etc. See *canonization.*

Ximenes has always been venerated in Spain. Philip IV. endeavored to procure his *beatification.*
G. Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 424.

beatify (bē-at′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beatified,* ppr. *beatifying.* [< F. *béatifier,* < LL. *beatificare,* make happy, bless, < *beatificus,* making happy, blessing, < L. *beatus,* happy, blessed (pp. of *beare,* make happy, akin to *benus, bonus,* good, *bene,* well), + *facere,* make.] **1.** To make supremely happy; bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment: as, "*beatified* spirits," *Dryden.*—**2.** To pronounce or regard as happy, or as conferring happiness. [Rare.]

The common conceits and phrases which so *beatify* wealth. *Barrow,* Works (ed. 1686), III. 161.

Specifically—**3.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* to decree beatification.

The right of *beatifying,* that is, declaring a holy person a saint, and decreeing that due honour might be paid him, within a particular diocese, continued to be exercised in England and everywhere else by the bishops of the church. *Rock,* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 495.

Hence—**4.** To ascribe extraordinary virtue or excellence to; regard as saintly or exalted.

His heroine is so *beatified* with description, that she loses all hold upon sympathy.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 128.

beating (bē′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *beat*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of striking, or operating by blows; any process of working by percussion. Specifically—(*a*) A process in the dressing of flax and hemp by which they are made soft and pliable. (*b*) The process of hammering gold and silver into leaf. The sheets are placed between pieces of parchment, and hammered on a marble block. (*c*) In *bookbinding,* the process of flatting out with a hammer the leaves of a book which have been badly pressed, or which have been buckled or twisted by bad sewing or uneven dampening.

2. Punishment or chastisement by blows; a flogging.—**3.** The state of being beaten or outdone; a defeat.

Our American rifle-team has had its *beating,* but not a bad *beating.* *The American,* VI. 245.

4. Regular pulsation or throbbing.

The *beatings* of my heart. *Wordsworth,* Tintern Abbey.

5. In *music,* same as *beat,* 7 (*a*): but in this form more frequently applied to the beats of the strings of a piano or the pipes of an organ.—**6.** *Naut.,* the act of advancing in a zigzag line against the wind.

beating-bracket (bē′ting-brak″et), *n.* The batten of a loom.

beating-engine (bē′ting-en″jin), *n.* **1.** A machine with rotating cutters for preparing rags in paper-making.—**2.** Same as *beating-machine.*

beating-hammer (bē′ting-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer having two slightly rounded faces, used in shaping the backs of books.

beating-machine (bē′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for opening and beating cotton, to loosen it and remove the dust. Also called *willowing-machine, opener, beating-engine,* etc.

beatitude (bē-at′i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *béatitude,* < L. *beatitudo,* < *beatus,* happy, blessed: see *beatify.*] **1.** Supreme blessedness; felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; hence, in a less restricted sense, any extreme pleasure or satisfaction.

True *beatitude* groweth not on earth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 11.

About him all the sanctities of heaven
Stood thick as stars, and from his sight received
Beatitude past utterance. *Milton,* P. L., iii. 62.

Thousands of the Jews find a peculiar *beatitude* in having themselves interred on the opposite slope of the Mount of Olives. *B. Taylor,* Lands of the Saracen, p. 75.

2. One of the eight ascriptions of blessedness to those who possess particular virtues, pronounced by Christ in the Sermon on the Mount, Mat. v. 3–11: so named from the word "blessed" (in the Latin, *beati*), with which each declaration or ascription begins.—**Formal beatitude,** the possession of the highest good.—**Objective beatitude,** the highest good.

beattle (bē-at′l), *v. t.* [E. dial. (Exmoor and Scilly Gloss.) and U. S.; appar. < *be-*[1] + *attle* for *addle.*] To addle the brain of; make a fool of. [Prov. U. S. (Massachusetts).]

beau (bō), *a.* and *n.* [As an adj. long obsolete; early mod. E. *bew,* < ME. *beu, bieu, beau,* < OF. *beau, biau,* earlier *bel, beal, bial,* mod. F. *beau, bel,* fem. *belle,* < L. *bellus,* fair, beautiful, fine: see *bel*[1], *bell*[5]. The noun is mod., and follows the F. in pron.; the ME. adj. if still existent would be pronounced as in its deriv. *beauty,* q. v.] **I.**† *a.* Good; fair: used especially in address: as, "*beau* sir," *Chaucer,* House of Fame, l. 643. See *beausire, beaupere,* etc.

II. *n.*; pl. *beaus* or *beaux* (bōz). **1.** One who is very neat and particular about his dress, and fond of ornaments and jewelry; a fop; a dandy: now most often said of a man of middle age or older: as, he is an old *beau.*

Besides thou art a *beau:* what's that, my child?
A fop, well-dressed, extravagant, and wild.
Dryden, tr. of Persius, Satires, iv. 42.

He is represented on his tomb by the figure of a *beau,* dressed in a long periwig, and reposing himself upon velvet cushions under a canopy of state.
Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

2. A man who is suitor to or is attentive to a lady; a lover; a swain. [Now chiefly colloq. or rustic.]

Her love was sought, I do aver,
By twenty *beaux* and more.
Goldsmith, Elegy on Mrs. Mary Blaize.

The rural *beaux* their best attire put on,
To win their nymphs, as other nymphs are won.
Crabbe, The Village.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dandy, Exquisite,* etc. See *coxcomb.*

beau (bō), *v. t.* [< *beau, n.*] To act the beau to; attend or escort (a lady).

beaucéant†, *n.* See *beauséant.*

beauclerk† (bō′klėrk or -klärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beauclark,* < ME. *beauclerk,* < OF. *beau,* fine, + *clerc,* clerk, scholar.] A good scholar; a learned man: known especially as a surname of Henry I. of England (Henry *Beauclerk*).

beaufet, *n.* An erroneous form of *buffet*[2].

beaufin (bif′in), *n.* [A forced spelling of *biffin,* as if < F. *beau,* beautiful, + *fin,* fine.] Same as *biffin.*

beaufrey†, *n.* Same as *baufrey. Weale.*

beau-ideal (bō′ī-dē′al or bō′ē-dā-al′), *n.* [F., *le beau idéal,* the ideal beautiful: *le beau,* the beautiful; *idéal,* adj., ideal. Hence in E. often taken as *beau,* adj., qualifying *ideal,* n., an excellent (one's best) ideal: see *beau* and *ideal.*] A mental conception or image of any object, moral or physical, in its perfect typical form, free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes accompanying its actual existence; a model of excellence in the mind or fancy; ideal excellence.

My ambition is to give them a *beau-ideal* of a welcome.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

beauish (bō′ish), *a.* [< *beau* + *-ish*[1].] Like a beau; foppish; fine: as, "a *beauish* young spark," *Byron,* Beau and Bedlamite.

Beaujolais (bō-zho-lā′), *n.* [F. *Beaujolais,* a former division of France, now chiefly comprised in the department of Rhône.] A kind of red wine made in the department of Rhône, in southeastern France.

beau monde (bō mōnd). [F.: *beau,* < L. *bellus,* fine; *monde,* < L. *mundus,* world. See *beau* and *mundane.*] The fashionable world; people of fashion and gayety, collectively.

beaumontite (bō′mon-tīt), *n.* [After Prof. Élie de *Beaumont,* of France.] In *mineral.,* a variety of heulandite from Jones's Falls near Baltimore, Maryland.

beaumont-root (bō′mont-röt), *n.* Same as *bowman's-root.*

Beaune (bōn), *n.* [F.] A red wine of Burgundy. The name is given to wines produced in a large district around the city of Beaune, and varying greatly in quality.

beauperet, beaupeert, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *bewpeer,* etc. (in the sense of 'companion,' sometimes spelled *beauphere,* by confusion with *phere,* an erroneous spelling of ME. *fere,* a companion: see *fere*), < ME. *bewpere, beaupere, bewpyr,* etc., < (1) OF. *beau pere,* 'good father,' a polite form of *pere,* father (mod. F. *beau-père,* father-in-law, or stepfather), < *beau,* fair, good, + *pere,* F. *père,* < L. *pater* = E. *father;* (2) OF. *beau,* fair, good, + *per, peer* (mod. F. *pair*),

peer, equal.] **1.** A term of courtesy for 'father,' used especially in addressing or speaking of priests.—**2.** A companion, compeer, or friend.

Now leading him into a secret shade
From his *Beauperes*, and from bright heavens vew.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 35.

beaupers†, **bewpers**†, *n.* [Also *bowpres;* perhaps, like many other fabrics, named from the place of its original manufacture, conjectured in this case to be *Beaupréau*, a town in France with manufactures of linen and woolen.] A fabric, apparently of linen, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Flags were made of it.

With my cozen Richard Pepys upon the 'Change, about supplying us with *bewpers* from Norwich, which I should be glad of, if cheap. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 136.

beau-peruke†, *n.* A name given to periwigs of exaggerated length worn in the reign of William III.

beau-pot (bō′pot), *n.* [An erroneous form (simulating F. *beau*, beautiful) of *bowpot* for *boughpot*, q. v.] A large ornamental vase for cut flowers.

beauseant†, **beauceant**†, *n.* [OF. *bauceant*, a flag (see def.), perhaps < *bauçent, baucent*, etc. (> E. *bausond*, q. v.), orig. black-and-white spotted, but later written *beauséant, beaucéant*, as if < F. *beau*, fine, handsome, comely, + *séant*, suitable, lit. sitting, ppr. of *seoir*, sit: see *séance*.] The flag of the order of the Templars, half black and half white, and bearing the inscription, "Non nobis, Domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam."

beau-semblant†, *n.* [F.: *beau*, fair; *semblant*, appearance: see *semblance*.] Fair appearance. *Court of Love*, l. 1085.

beauship (bō′ship), *n.* [< *beau* + *-ship*.] The character and quality of a beau; the state of being a beau: used sometimes, as in the extract, as a title.

You laugh not, gallants, as by proof appears,
At what his *beauship* says, but what he wears.
Congreve, Prol. to Dryden Jr.'s Husband his own Cuckold.

beausire†, *n.* [ME. also *beausir, bewsher*, etc., < OF. *beau sire*, fair sir: see *beau* and *sir*, and cf. *beaupere*. See also *belsire*.] Fair sir: an ancient formal mode of address.

beauteous (bū′tē-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beautious, beuteous, bewtious, beuteus*, < ME. *bewteous*, etc., < *bewte, beaute*, beauty, + *-ous*.] Possessing beauty; sensuously beautiful. [Chiefly poetical.]

I can, Petruchio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

=**Syn.** *Handsome, Pretty*, etc. See *beautiful*.

beauteously (bū′tē-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *bewtyosely*, < *bewtyose, bewteous*, beauteous, + *-ly*2.] In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the senses; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look *beauteously*.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. § 1.

beauteousness (bū′tē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

beautification (bū″ti-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *beautify:* see *-fication*.] The act of beautifying or rendering beautiful; decoration; adornment; embellishment.

This thing and that necessary to the *beautification* of the room. *Mrs. Craik.*

beautified (bū′ti-fīd), *p. a.* Adorned; made beautiful; in *her.*, ornamented with jewels, feathers, or the like: said of a crown, a cap, or any garment used as a bearing. The blazon should state in what way the bearing is beautified, as, for example, with jewels.

beautifier (bū′ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes beautiful.

Semiramis, the founder of Babylon, according to Justin and Strabo; but the enlarger only and *beautifier* of it, according to Herodotus.
Costard, Astron. of the Ancients, p. 102.

beautiful (bū′ti-fụl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beutiful, bewtiful, butyful*, etc.; < *beauty* + *-ful*.] Full of beauty; possessing qualities that delight the senses, especially the eye or the ear, or awaken admiration or approval in the mind. See *beauty*, 1.

It was moated round after the old manner, but it is now dry, and turfed with a *beautifull* carpet.
Evelyn, Diary, July 14, 1675.

Idalian Aphrodite *beautiful*,
Fresh as the foam, new-bathed in Paphian wells.
Tennyson, Œnone.

Silence, *beautiful* voice!
Be still, for you only trouble the mind
With a joy in which I cannot rejoice.
Tennyson, Maud, v. 3.

It is a *beautiful* necessity of our nature to love something. *D. Jerrold.*

We are clearly conscious of the propriety of applying the epithet *beautiful* to virtues such as charity, reverence, or devotion, but we cannot apply it with the same propriety to duties of perfect obligation, such as veracity or integrity. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 84.

The beautiful, that which possesses beauty; beauty in the abstract: as, *the beautiful* in nature or art; the good, the true, and *the beautiful*.

Can we conceive of a period of human development at which religion is the worship of *the beautiful?* *J. Caird.*

It is very old, this architecture [Duomo at Murano]; but the eternal youth of *the beautiful* belongs to it, and there is scarce a stone fallen from it that I would replace. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xii.

=**Syn.** *Beautiful, Beauteous, Handsome, Pretty, Fair, Lovely, Comely*, charming, all apply to that which is highly pleasing, especially to the eye. *Beautiful*, the most general of these words, is also often the noblest and most spiritual, expressing that which gives the highest satisfaction to eye, ear, mind, or soul. *Beauteous* is chiefly poetic, and covers the less spiritual part of *beautiful*. *Handsome* is founded upon the notion of proportion, symmetry, as the result of cultivation or work; a *handsome* figure is strictly one that has been developed by attention to physical laws into the right proportions. It is less spiritual than *beautiful;* a *handsome* face is not necessarily a *beautiful* face. *Handsome* applies to larger or more important things than *pretty:* as, a *handsome* house; a *pretty* cottage. It is opposed to *homely*. *Pretty* applies to that which has symmetry and delicacy, a diminutive beauty, without the higher qualities of gracefulness, dignity, feeling, purpose, etc. A thing not small of its kind may be called *pretty* if it is of little dignity or consequence: as, a *pretty* dress or shade of color; but *pretty* is not used of men or their belongings, except in contempt. *Fair* starts from the notion of a brightness that catches the eye; it notes that sort of beauty which delights the eye by complexion and feature; in this sense it is now less common in prose. *Lovely* is a strong word for that which is immediately pleasing to the eye; it applies primarily to that which excites admiration and love. *Comely* applies rather to the human figure, chiefly in its proportions; it is used less commonly than *handsome* to express the result of care or training. See *elegant*.

The moon was pallid, but not faint;
And *beautiful* as some fair saint.
Longfellow, Orion.

And there a vision caught my eye;
The reflex of a *beauteous* form.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

A *handsome* house, to lodge a friend;
A river at my garden's end.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, Satires, II. vi. 3.

Nothing more *beautiful*—nothing *prettier*, at least—was ever made than Phœbe. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

The lamps shone o'er *fair* women and brave men.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

Sweet Auburn, *loveliest* village of the plain.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 1.

I doubt, indeed, if the shepherds and shepherdesses of his day were any *comelier* and any cleaner than these their descendants.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 114.

beautifully (bū′ti-fụl-i), *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

Fine by degrees and *beautifully* less.
Prior, Henry and Emma, l. 323.

beautifulness (bū′ti-fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being beautiful; elegance of form; beauty.

beautify (bū′ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *beautified*, ppr. *beautifying*. [Early mod. E. also *beutify, beutyfy, bewtify, -fie;* < *beauty* + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To make or render beautiful; adorn; deck; grace; decorate; embellish.

The arts that *beautify* and polish life. *Burke.*

Mid creeping moss and ivy's darker green,
How much thy presence *beautifies* the ground!
Clare, The Primrose.

=**Syn.** *Adorn, Ornament*, etc. See *adorn* and *decorate*.

II. *intrans.* To become beautiful; advance in beauty. [Rare.]

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes.
Addison, Spectator, No. 111.

beautiless (bū′ti-les), *a.* [< *beauty* + *-less*.] Destitute of beauty.

Unamiable, . . . *beautiless*, reprobate.
Hammond, Works, IV. 7.

★**beauty** (bū′ti), *n.*; pl. *beauties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *beuty, bewty*, < ME. *bewty, bewte, beute, beaute*, earliest form *bealte*, < OF. *biaute, bealtet, beltet*, F. *beauté*, = Pr. *beltat, beutat* = Sp. *beldad* = Pg. *beldade* = It. *beltà*, < ML. *bellita(t-)s*, beauty, < L. *bellus*, beautiful, fair: see *beau* and *belle*5.] **1.** That quality of an object by virtue of which the contemplation of it directly excites pleasurable emotions. The word denotes primarily that which pleases the eye or ear, but it is applied also to that quality in any object of thought which awakens admiration or approval: as, intellectual *beauty*, moral *beauty*, the *beauty* of holiness, the *beauty* of utility, and so on.

He hath a daily *beauty* in his life
That makes me ugly. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1.

A thing of *beauty* is a joy for ever.
Keats, Endymion, l. 1.

The homely *beauty* of the good old cause is gone.
Wordsworth, National Independence, i.

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then *beauty* is its own excuse for being.
Emerson, To the Rhodora.

Beauty results from adaptation to our faculties, and a perfect state of health, physical, moral, and intellectual.
C. E. Norton.

The sense of *beauty* and the affection that follows it attach themselves rather to modes of enthusiasm and feeling than to the course of simple duty which constitutes a merely truthful and upright man.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 84.

2. A particular grace or charm; an embellishment or ornament.—**3.** Any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing; a part which surpasses in pleasing qualities that with which it is united: generally in the plural: as, the *beauties* of an author; the *beauties* of nature.

Look in thy soul, and thou shalt *beauties* find,
Like those which drown'd Narcissus in the flood.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxiv.

4. A beautiful person; specifically, a beautiful woman; collectively, beautiful women: as, all the *beauty* of the place was present.

This lady was not onely a greate *beauty*, but a most virtuous and excellent creature.
Evelyn, Diary, July 8, 1675.

And I have shadow'd many a group
Of *beauties*, that were born
In teacup-times of hood and hoop,
Or while the patch was worn.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

5†. Prevailing style or taste; rage; fashion.

She stained her hair yellow, which was then the *beauty*.
Jer. Taylor.

Camberwell beauty, the *Vanessa Antiopa*, a beautiful butterfly, rare in Great Britain, but often found in some parts of the United States: so named from having been found sometimes at Camberwell, a suburb of London. The wings are deep, rich, velvety brown, with a band of black, containing a row of large blue spots around the brown, and an outer band or margin of pale yellow dappled with black spots. The caterpillar feeds on the elm.—**Curve of beauty, line of beauty.** See *curve*.—**Dependent beauty**, that beauty which does not appear when the object is contemplated in itself, but only when it is considered in its adaptation to its end.

What has been distinguished as *dependent* or relative *beauty* is nothing more than a beautified utility or utilized beauty. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Ideal beauty, the standard of esthetic perfection which the mind forms and seeks to express in the fine arts and in the rules which govern those arts.—**Mixed beauty**, the character of an object which is beautiful and at the same time affords pleasure of another kind.=**Syn. 1.** Loveliness, fairness, comeliness, attractiveness; elegance, gracefulness, adornment.

beauty† (bū′ti), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewtyen*, < *bewty*, etc., beauty: see *beauty*, *n.*] To render beautiful; adorn, beautify, or embellish.

The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plast'ring art.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

beauty-of-the-night (bū′ti-ọv-thē-nīt′), *n.* The four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa*.

beauty-sleep (bū′ti-slēp), *n.* The sleep taken before midnight, popularly regarded as the most refreshing portion of the night's rest.

beauty-spot (bū′ti-spot), *n.* **1.** A patch or spot placed on the face to heighten beauty, as formerly practised by women; hence, something that heightens beauty by contrast; a foil.

The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty-spot* of the animal creation. *Grew.*

The numberless absurdities into which this copyism has led the people, from nose-rings to ear-rings, from painted faces to *beauty-spots*.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 90.

2. An especially beautiful feature or thing. *Bunyan.*

beauty-wash† (bū′ti-wosh), *n.* A cosmetic.

beaux, *n.* Plural of *beau*.

beauxite, *n.* See *bauxite*.

beaver[1] (bē′vėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beavor, bever*, < ME. *bever*, < AS. *beofer, befer* = D. LG. *bever* = OHG. *bibar*, MHG. G. *biber* = Icel. *björr* = Sw. *bäfver* = Dan. *bæver* = L. *fiber*, OL. *biber* (> It. *bevero* = Sp. *bíbaro* = Pr. *vibre* = F. *bièvre*) = Gael. *beabhar* = Corn. *befr* = OBulg. *bebrŭ, bĭbrŭ, bobrŭ*, Bohem. Pol. *bobr* = Russ. *bobrú* = Lith. *bebrus* = Lett. *bebris*, OPruss. *bebrus*, a beaver, = Skt. *babhru*, a large ichneumon; as adj., brown, tawny; perhaps a redupl. of √ **bhru*, the ult. root of AS. *brūn*, E. *brown:* see *brown*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A rodent quadruped, about two feet in length, of the family *Castoridæ* and genus *Castor*, *C. fiber*, at one time common in the northern regions of both hemispheres, now found in considerable numbers only in North America, but occurring solitary in central Europe and Asia. It has short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, large webbed hind feet, with a flat ovate tail covered with scales on its upper surface. It is valued for its fur (which used to be largely employed in the manufacture of hats, but for which silk is now for the most part substituted) and for an odoriferous secretion named castor or castoreum (which see).

Its food consists of the bark of trees, leaves, roots, and berries. The favorite haunts of the beavers are rivers and lakes which are bordered by forests. When they find a stream not sufficiently deep for their purpose, they throw across it a dam constructed with great ingenuity of wood, stones, and mud, gnawing down small trees for the purpose, and compacting the mud by blows of their powerful tails. In winter they live in houses, which are from 3 to 4 feet high, are built on the water's edge with subaqueous entrances, and afford them protection from wolves and other wild animals. They formerly abounded throughout northern America, but are now found only in unsettled or thinly populated regions. Several slightly different varieties of the European beaver have received special names. The North American beaver is somewhat larger than the European, and exhibits some slight cranial peculiarities;



Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

it is commonly rated as a distinct species or conspecies, under the name of *Castor canadensis*. The so-called fossil beaver, *Castoroides ohioensis*, belongs to a different family, *Castoroididæ* (which see). See also *Castoridæ*.

2. The fur of the beaver.—**3.** (*a*) A hat made of beaver fur.

This day I put on my half cloth black stockings and my new coate of the fashion, which pleases me well, and with my *bever* I was, after office was done, ready to go to my Lord Mayor's feast. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 230.

Hence—(*b*) A hat of the shape of a beaver hat, but made of silk or other material, in imitation of the fur. The modern stiff silk hat was commonly called a *beaver* until recently.—**4.** A glove made of beaver's fur. *Miss Austen.*—**5.** A thick woolen cloth used for garments by both sexes. The thickest quality is used for overcoats.

II. *a.* Made of beaver or of the fur of the beaver: as, a *beaver* hat; *beaver* gloves.

beaver[2] (bē′vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bever*, *beevor*, etc., altered, by confusion with *beaver*[1], in "beaver hat," from earlier *baver*, *bavier*, < late ME. *baviere*, < OF. *baviere* (= Sp. *babera* = It. *baviera*), beaver of a helmet, prop. a bib, < *bave*, foam, froth, saliva: see *bavette*.] In medieval armor, originally a protection for the lower



1, Beaver fixed to the corselet: *B*, vizor; *C*, beaver. 2, Beaver working on pivots and capable of being raised to cover the face: *B*, beaver. Both are examples of the middle of the 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

part of the face and cheeks, fixed securely to the armor of the neck and breast, and sufficiently large to allow the head to turn behind it. In this form it was worn throughout the fifteenth century with headpieces other than the armet. In English armor it was the movable protection for the lower part of the face, while the vizor covered the upper part; it is therefore nearly the same as the aventaile (which see). In the sixteenth century the movable beaver was confounded with the vizor.

So beene they both at one, and doen upreare
Their *bevers* bright each other for to greet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 29.

He wore his *beaver* up. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Their armed staves in charge, their *beavers* down,
Their eyes of fire sparkling through sights of steel.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

beaver[3]†, *n.* and *v.* See *bever*[3].

beavered (bē′vėrd), *a.* [< *beaver*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Provided with or wearing a beaver.

His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland wears.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 141.

beaver-poison (bē′vėr-poi″zn), *n.* The water-hemlock, *Cicuta maculata*.

beaver-rat (bē′vėr-rat), *n.* **1.** The name in Australia of the murine rodents of the family *Muridæ* and genus *Hydromys* (which see). They are aquatic animals of Australia and Tasmania, inhabiting the banks bordering both salt and fresh water, swimming and diving with ease, and in general economy resembling



Beaver-rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*).

the water-vole of Europe, *Arvicola amphibius*, or the muskrat of America.

2. A name of the ondatra, muskrat, or musquash of North America, *Fiber zibethicus*.

beaver-root (bē′vėr-röt), *n.* The yellow pond-lily, *Nymphæa advena*.

beaverteen (bē′vėr-tēn), *n.* [< *beaver*[1] + *-teen*, after *velveteen*.] **1.** A cotton twilled fabric in which the warp is drawn up into loops, forming a pile, which is left uncut.—**2.** A strong cotton twilled fabric for men's wear. It is a kind of smooth fustian, shorn after being dyed. If shorn before dyeing, it is called *moleskin*. *E. H. Knight.*

beaver-tongue (bē′vėr-tung), *n.* Same as *costmary*.

beaver-tree (bē′vėr-trē), *n.* The sweet-bay of the United States, *Magnolia Virginiana*.

beavor[1]†, **beavor**[2]†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *beaver*[1], *beaver*[2].

bebally†, *a.* [Late ME., a corruption of OF. (AF.) **bipallé*, < *bi-*, two, twice, + *"pallé*, party par-pale: a term of blazon" (Cotgrave).] In *her.*, divided into two parts by a vertical line; party per pale: said of an escutcheon.

bebeast† (bē-bēst′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *beast*.] To make a beast of; consider as a beast; treat as a beast.

bebeeric (bē-bē′rik), *a.* [< *bebeeru* + *-ic*.] Of or derived from bebeerin. Also written *bebiric*. —**Bebeeric acid**, a white, crystalline, volatile acid extracted from the seeds of *Ocotea Rodiæi*.

bebeerine (bē-bē′rin), *n.* [< *bebeeru*, q. v.] The active principle of the bark of the bebeeru or greenheart-tree of Guiana. It is said to be identical with buxine, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, and is used as a bitter tonic and febrifuge, chiefly in the form of the crude sulphate. Also written *bebearine*, *biberine*, *bibirine*, *bebeeria*, etc.

bebeeru (bē-bē′rö), *n.* [Native name, also spelled *bebearu*, *bibiru*.] A tree of British Guiana, *Ocotea Rodiæi*, of the family *Lauraceæ*, the timber of which is known to wood-merchants by the name of *greenheart*, and is largely imported into England for the building of ships and submarine structures, being remarkably hard and durable, and not subject to injury from the ship-worm (*Teredo navalis*). Its bark contains bebeerin, and is used as a febrifuge.

bebization (bē-bi-zā′shọn), *n.* In *music*, the system of indicating the tones of the scale, for reference or practice, by the syllables *la*, *be*, *ce*, *de*, *me*, *fe*, *ge*, proposed in 1628 by Daniel Hitzler, and apparently applied not to the scale in the abstract, but to the scale beginning on A. See *bobization*, *solmization*, etc.

bebleed† (bē-blēd′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bebleden*; < *be-*[1] + *bleed*.] To make bloody. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1144.

beblot† (bē-blot′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *blot*[1].] To blot all over; stain.

Beblotte it with thi teeris eke a lyte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1027.

beblubbered (bē-blub′ėrd), *a.* [< *be-*[1] + *blubbered*.] Befouled or bleared, as with weeping.

Her eyes all *beblubbered* with tears.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 13.

beblur†, *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *blur*.] To blur all over.

bebung (bā′bung), *n.* [G., a trembling, < *beben*, tremble.] A certain pulsation or trembling effect given to a sustained note, in either vocal or instrumental music, for the sake of expression. *Grove*.

bec[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beck*[1].

bec[2] (bek), *n.* [F., beak: see *beck*[4], *beak*[1].] A beak; in *music*, a mouthpiece for a musical instrument.

becafico, becafigo (bek-a-fē′kō, -gō), *n.* Same as *beccafico*.

becall (bē-kâl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bicallen*, *bikallen*, < *bi-*, *be-*, + *callen*, call: see *be-*[1] and *call*.] **1**†. To accuse.—**2**†. To call upon; call forth; challenge.—**3**†. To call; summon.—**4.** To call names; miscall. *N. E. D.*

becalm (bē-käm′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *calm*.] **1.** To make calm or still; make quiet; calm.

The moon shone clear on the *becalmed* flood. *Dryden.*

Banish his sorrows and *becalm* his soul with easy dreams. *Addison.*

2. *Naut.*, to deprive (a ship) of wind; delay by or subject to a calm.

A man *becalmed* at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

becalming (bē-kä′ming), *n.* The state of being becalmed; a calm at sea. [Rare or obsolete.]

Other unlucky accidents oftentimes happen in these seas, especially in *becalmings*.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 6.

becalmment (bē-käm′mẹnt), *n.* [< *becalm* + *-ment*.] The state of being becalmed. [Rare.]

became (bē-kām′). Preterit of *become*.

becap (bē-kap′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *becapped*, ppr. *becapping*. [< *be-*[1] + *cap*[1].] To cover with a cap.

becard (bek′ärd), *n.* [< F. **becard*, < *bec*, beak: see *beak*[1] and *-ard*.] A name of sundry insectivorous birds of Central and South America, such as those of the genera *Tityra* and *Psaris*, given on account of their large or hooked bill.

becarpeted (bē-kär′pet-ed), *a.* [< *be-*[1] + *carpet* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished or covered with a carpet or carpets; carpeted. [Rare.]

Is there another country under the sun so becushioned, *becarpeted*, and becurtained with grass?
The Century, XXVII. 110.

becarve (bē-kärv′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bekerven*, < AS. *becorfan*, cut off, < *be-* priv. + *ceorfan*, cut. In mod. use, < *be-*[1] + *carve*.] **1**†. To cut off.—**2**†. To cut up or open (land).—**3.** To cut to pieces. *N. E. D.*

becasse (be-kas′), *n.* [< F. *bécasse*, a woodcock, < *bec*, a beak: see *beak*[1].] The European woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula*.

becassine (be-ka-sēn′), *n.* [< F. *bécassine*, < *bécasse*: see *becasse*.] The European snipe, *Gallinago media*.

because (bē-kâz′), *adv.* and *conj.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [Early mod. E. also *by cause*; < ME. *because*, *bicause*, *bycause*, also and prop. written apart, *be cause*, *bi cause*, *by cause*, being the prep. *by* with the governed noun *cause*. The phrase *by cause of*, or *because of* (cf. the similar phrase *by reason of*), was used as equiv. to a prep., and the phrase *by cause that*, or *because that*, afterward shortened to *because* (colloq. and dial. *cause*), as a conj.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** By reason (of); on account (of): followed by *of*.

The spirit is life, *because of* righteousness. Rom. viii. 10.

Let no self-reproach weigh on you *because of* me.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

2†. For the sake (of); in order (to).

II. *conj.* **1.** For the reason (that); since.

These wickets of the soule are plac'd on hie
Because all sounds doe lightly mount aloft.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Why is our food so very sweet?
Because we earn before we eat. *Cotton*, Fables, i.

Men who could never be taught to do what was right *because* it was right, soon learned to do right *because* it was a becoming thing in them, as knights and nobles, to do so.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., xii.

2†. To the end that; in order that.

And the multitude rebuked them, *because* they should hold their peace. Mat. xx. 31.

[*Because* introduces a clause stating some particular circumstance, from which, (*a*) by virtue of a general truth not usually mentioned, the truth of the preceding clause necessarily follows, or (*b*) in consequence of a general purpose, the agent is led to perform the act, or bring about the state of things, mentioned in the previous clause. *Because* is not properly used to introduce a general principle or major premise.]=**Syn. 1.** See *since*.

becca (bek′ä), *n.*; pl. *beccæ* (-sē). [NL.: see *beck*[4], *beak*[1].] **1.** The long point of a hood, especially in the fifteenth century, when such points reached below the waist behind.—**2.** A long scarf or streamer attached to a turban-shaped cap in the fifteenth century. *Fairholt.*

beccabunga (bek-a-bung′gä), *n.* [NL. ML., < LG. *beckebunge* (= D. *beekbunge* = G. *bachbunge*), brooklime, < *becke* (= D. *beek* = G. *bach* = E. *beck*[1]), a brook, + *bunge* = OHG. *bungo*, a bunch, bulb. Cf. Icel. *bingr*, a bolster, a heap: see *bing*[1].] The brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga*.

beccæ, *n.* Plural of *becca*.

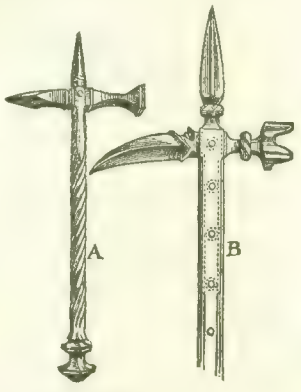
beccafico (bek-a-fē′kō), *n.* [Also written *becafico*, *beccafica*, *beccafigue*, etc. (cf. F. *becfigue*), < It. *beccafico*, < *beccare* = F. *becquer* (Cotgrave), also *becqueter*, peck with the beak (< *becco* = F. *bec*, > E. *beck*[4], *beak*[1]), + *fico*, a fig, < L. *ficus*, a fig: see *fig* and *fico*.] **1.** An old and disused name of sundry small European birds, chiefly of the family *Sylviidæ*, or warblers, which peck figs, or were supposed to do so. The application of the word is indeterminate; but it has been, perhaps, most frequently used in connection with the garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis* (Bechstein), *Curruca hortensis* of some authors.

In extended use — **2.** One of sundry small American birds, as some of those formerly included in a genus *Ficedula*. — **3.** The European golden oriole, *Oriolus galbula*.

beccot, *n.* [It., a goat.] A cuckold.

Duke, thou art a *becco*, a cornuto.
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, i. 3.

bec-de-corbin† (bek′dē-kôr-baṅ′), *n.* [F., lit. crow's beak: see *beak*[1], *de*[2], and *corbie*.] **1.** A name given in the middle ages to the pointed end of the martel-de-fer, or war-hammer. Hence — **2.** The whole weapon having such a point or beak. — **3.** A name given in the eighteenth century to the head of a walking-cane having somewhat the form of a bird's beak.



Becs-de-corbin, 15th century.
A, with handle of wrought-iron; *B*, with wooden handle sheathed with metal. (From Violllet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

bechamel (besh′a-mel), *n.* [< F. *béchamel:* see definition.] In *cookery*, a white sauce of elaborate composition, named from its inventor, Louis de Béchamel or Béchameil, marquis of Nointel, steward to Louis XIV.

bechance[1] (bē-chȧns′), *v.* [< *be-*[1] + *chance*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To happen; chance.

II. *trans.* To befall; happen to.

My sons — God knows what hath *bechanced* them.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

bechance[2]† (bē-chȧns′), *adv.* [For *by chance*; cf. *because*.] Accidentally; by chance.

We *bechance* lost our sovereign lord.
Grafton, Hen. VIII., an. 14.

becharm (bē-chärm′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *charm*.] To charm; captivate; enchain.

The lethargy wherein my reason long
Hath been *becharmed*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

Prithee, interrupt not
The paradise of my *becharming* thoughts.
Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.

bêche-de-mer (bāsh′dē-mār′), *n.* [F., lit. spade of the sea (*bêche*, < OF. *besche* (ML. *besca*; cf. equiv. *becca:* see *beck*[3]), spade; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *mer*, < L. *mare*, sea, = E. *mere*), a name explained as having reference to the shape of the animals when dried and pressed, but really an accommodation of the Pg. name *bicho do mar*, lit. worm of the sea, sea-slug: *bicho* = Sp. *bicho*, a worm, grub, slug; *do*, of the; *mar*, < L. *mare*, sea.] The trepang, a species of the genus *Holothuria* (*H. argus*), or sea-slugs, much esteemed by the Chinese as a culinary delicacy. See *trepang*.

bechic (bē′kik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bechicus*, < Gr. *βηχικός*, pertaining to a cough, < *βήξ* (*βηχ-*), a cough, < *βήσσειν*, cough.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of curing coughs.

II. *n.* A medicine for relieving coughs; a pectoral.

beck[1] (bek), *n.* [< ME. *bek*, *becc*, < AS. **becc* (Bosworth) = Icel. *bekkr* = Sw. *bäck* = Dan. *bæk;* but the ME. form may be from the Scand., the only authenticated AS. form being *bece*, *bæce*, dat. of *bece* (giving mod. E. **betch*, which prob. exists in the dial. *batch:* see *batch*[2]) = OS. *beki* = OD. *beke*, D. *beek* = LG. *beke*, *bäk* = OHG. *bah*, MHG. *bach*, a brook.] **1.** A brook; a small stream; especially, a brook with a stony bed or rugged course.

The brooks, the *becks*, the rills.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i.

The reflex of a beauteous form,
A glowing arm, a gleaming neck,
As when a sunbeam wavers warm
Within the dark and dimpled *beck*.
Tennyson, The Miller's Daughter.

2. The valley of a beck; a field or patch of ground adjacent to a brook. See *batch*[2].

beck[2] (bek), *v.* [< ME. *becken*, *bekken*, short for *beknen*, beckon: see *beckon*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To signal by a nod or other significant gesture; beckon.

Who 's he but bowed if this great prince but *becked?*
Drayton, Queen Margaret.

Let us follow
The *becking* of our chance.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

2. To recognize a person by a slight bow or nod. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To summon or intimate some command or desire to by a nod or gesture; beckon to.

Bell, book, and candle shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver *becks* me to come on.
Shak., K. John, iii. 3.

2. To express by a gesture: as, to *beck* thanks. [Rare.]

beck[2] (bek), *n.* [< ME. *bek*, < *beken*, *becken*, beck: see *beck*[2], *v.*] **1.** A nod of the head or other significant gesture intended to be understood as expressive of a desire, or as a sign of command.

Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed smiles.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 28.

My guiltiness had need of such a master,
That with a *beck* can suppress multitudes.
Middleton, The Witch, iv. 1.

I would wish myself a little more command and sovereignty; that all the court were subject to my absolute *beck*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

2. A gesture of salutation or recognition; a bow; a courtesy. [Scotch.] — **At one's beck, at one's beck and call,** subject to one's slightest wish; obliged or ready to obey all of one's orders or desires.

It was necessary for him to have always *at his beck* some men of letters from Paris to point out the solecisms and false rhymes of which, to the last, he was frequently guilty.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

We move, my friend,
At no man's beck.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

beck[3] (bek), *n.* [E. dial., not found in ME., < AS. *becca*, glossed *ligo*, a mattock; cf. ML. *becca* (cf. ML. *besca*, > OF. *besche*, mod. F. *bêche*), a spade; Pr. *beca*, a hook, Ir. *bacc*, a hook.] An agricultural implement with two hooks, used in dressing turnips, etc.; a form of mattock.

beck[4]† (bek), *n.* [< ME. *bek*, *bec*, < OF. *bec*, beak; the same word, retaining the orig. short vowel, as the now more common *beak*[1].] **1.** A beak. — **2.** Any pointed or projecting part of the dress, especially of a head-dress, as of the bycocket.

beck[5] (bek), *n.* [Prob. another form of *back*[3], q. v.] A vat or vessel used in a dye-house; a back. — **Clearing-beck,** in *calico-printing*, a vat in which cottons printed with certain colors are cleansed or scoured with soap and water.

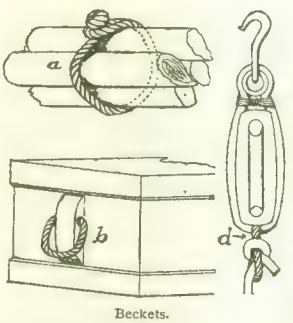
beck[6]†, *n.* [Cf. *beak*[2].] Same as *beck-harman*.

becker (bek′ėr), *n.* [E. dial. (also *becket*[1], q. v.), appar. < *beck*[4] + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *beccard*, the female salmon.] A name of the fish *Pagrus pagrus*, otherwise called *braize* and *king of the sea-breams*.

beckern (bek′ėrn), *n.* Same as *bickern* and *beak-iron*.

becket[1] (bek′et), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. OF. *bequet*, *bechet*, a pike or pickerel, dim. of *bec*, beak: see ★*beak*[1], *beck*[4].] Same as *becker*.

becket[2] (bek′et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.:* (*a*) A short piece of rope, with a knot at one end and an eye in the other, for temporarily confining ropes or small spars. (*b*) A handle made of a rope grommet or ring. (*c*) A wooden cleat or hook, fastened on the fore- or main-rigging of a ship, for the tacks and sheets to lie in when not in use. (*d*) A rope grommet in the bottom of a block for securing the standing end of the fall. (*e*) A cant term for a trousers-pocket.



Beckets.

becket[2] (bek′et), *v. t.* [< *becket*[2], *n.*] To fasten or provide with beckets. *Cooper.*

beck-harman†, *n.* [Also *harman-beck;* old slang, of obscure origin; with *beck* cf. equiv. *beak*[2].] In old slang, a constable. *B. Jonson.*

becking† (bek′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *beck*[2], *v.*] The act of making a beck; the act of bowing or nodding.

The Communion was altogether like a popish mass, with the old apish tricks of Antichrist, bowings and *beckings*, kneelings and knockings, the Lord's Death, after St. Paul's doctrine, neither preached nor spoken of.
Bp. Bale, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Ch. of Eng., xxi.

beck-iron (bek′ī″ėrn), *n.* [< *beck*[4] + *iron*. Cf. *beak-iron*.] **1.** A contrivance for holding a piece of wood firmly while it is planed. It is made of iron or steel rods fastened to a bench and bent parallel to the surface of the wood.

2. A small anvil with a shallow groove, for rounding the inside of the bows of scissors.

beckon (bek′n), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *becken*, < ME. *beknen*, *becnen*, *beknien*, < AS. *bēcnian*, *biécnan*, later also *beácnian* (OS. *bōknian* = OHG. *bouhnen* = ON. *bākna*), < *beácen*, a sign, beacon: see *beacon*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a significant gesture with the head or hand, intended as a hint or an intimation, especially of a desire for approach or departure, or for silence.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people.
Acts xix. 33.

II. *trans.* To make a significant sign to; summon or direct by making signs.

I see a hand you cannot see,
Which *beckons* me away.
Tickell, Colin and Lucy.

Beckoning the imagination with promises better than any fulfilment.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 325.

beckon (bek′n), *n.* [< *beckon*, *v.*] A significant gesture: as, "at the first *beckon*," *Bolingbroke*, Parties. [Rare.]

beckoner (bek′n-ėr), *n.* One who beckons or calls by signs.

beclap† (bē-klap′), *v. t.* [< ME. *beclappen;* < *be-*[1] + *clap*[1].] To catch; grasp; insnare.

He that with his thousand cordes slye
Continuelly us waiteth to *biclappe*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 9.

beclip† (bē-klip′), *v. t.* [< ME. *beclippen;* < *be-*[1] + *clip*[1].] To embrace; clasp.

And sodenly, ere she it wiste,
Beclipt in armes he her kiste.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

becloud (bē-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *cloud*.] To overcloud; obscure; dim.

Storms of tears *becloud* his eyes.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, v. 15.

The subject has been *beclouded* by the mass of writings.
The American, VIII. 60.

become (bē-kum′), *v.*; pret. *became*, pp. *become*, ppr. *becoming*. [Early mod. E. also *becum*, *becume*, < ME. *becumen*, *bicumen*, < AS. *becuman*, *bicuman*, come, happen (= D. *bekomen* = OHG. *biqueman*, MHG. *bekomen*, G. *bekommen*, reach, suit, = Goth. *bikwiman*, come upon one, befall), < *be-* + *cuman*, come: see *be-*[1] and *come*. In the sense of befit, suit, cf. AS. *gecwēme*, ME. *icweme*, *cweme*, and OHG. *biquāmi*, MHG. *bequæme*, G. *bequem*, fit, suitable; also AS. *cymlīc*, E. *comely*, and L. *convenien(t-)s*, E. *convenient*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To come; arrive; betake one's self; go.

But when they saw that they shoulde *become* vnder the obedience of another prince, they suffred the Greekes to meet Alexander.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

You shall have sometimes fair houses so full of glass that one cannot tell where to *become* to be out of the sun or cold.
Bacon, Building.

I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant father is *become*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. To come about; come into being; pass from non-existence; arise. [Rare.]

The only reals for him [Hume] were certain irrelated sensations, and out of these knowledge arises or *becomes*.
Mind, XI. 3.

3. To change or pass from one state of existence to another; come to be something different; come or grow to be: as, the boy rapidly *becomes* the man.

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man *became* a living soul.
Gen. ii. 7.

I rue
That errour now, which is *become* my crime.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1181.

If the Bank be unconstitutional, when did it *become* so?
D. Webster, Speech, Sept. 30, 1834.

4. To be fit or proper; be decorous or praiseworthy. [Rare.]

Set this diamond safe
In golden palaces, as it *becomes*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

To become of. (*a*†) To come out of; result from. See 1. (*b*) To be the fate of; be the end of; be the final or subsequent condition: after *what:* as, *what* will *become of* our commerce? *what* will *become of* us? It applies to place as well as condition: *What* has *become of* my friend? that is, where is he? as well as, what is his condition?

What is then *become of* so huge a multitude?
Raleigh.

Sneer. And pray *what becomes of* her?
Puff. She is gone to throw herself into the sea, to be sure.
Sheridan, The Critic, iii. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To suit or be suitable to; be congruous with; befit; accord with in charac-

ter or circumstances; be worthy of or proper to: rarely said of persons.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up! I hope I shall as soon be strangled with a halter as another. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 4.

I don't think so much learning *becomes* a young woman. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

2. To befit in appearance; suit esthetically; grace or adorn.

I have known persons so anxious to have their dress *become* them, as to convert it at length into their proper self, and thus actually to become the dress. *Coleridge*, Aids to Reflection, p. 53.

[Formerly *becomed* was sometimes used as the past participle.

A good rebuke,
Which might have well *becom'd* the best of men,
To taunt at slackness. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.]

becomedt, *p. a.* [Irreg. and rare pp. of *become*.] Becoming.

I met the youthful lord at Laurence' cell,
And gave him what *becomed* love I might,
Not stepping o'er the bounds of modesty.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 2.

becomenesst, *n.* [< *become*, pp., + *-ness*. Cf. *forgiveness*, similarly formed.] Becomingness.

becoming (bē-kum'ing), *p. a.* and *n.* [Ppr. of *become*, *v.*] **I.** *p. a.* **1.** Fit; suitable; congruous; proper; belonging to the character, or adapted to the circumstances: formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

Such [discourses] as are *becoming of* them. *Dryden.*

This condescension, my Lord, is not only *becoming of* your ancient family, but *of* your personal character in the world. *Dryden*, Ded. of Love Triumphant.

2. Suitable to the appearance or style of; befitting esthetically: as, a *becoming* dress. = **Syn.** Meet, appropriate, fitting, seemly, comely, decent.

II. *n.* **1†.** Something worn as an ornament.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me, when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3.

2. That which is suitable, fit, or appropriate.

Burnet, among whose many good qualities self-command and a fine sense of the *becoming* cannot be reckoned. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

3. In *metaph.*, the transition from non-existence into existence; an intermediate state between being and not being; a state of flux; the state of that which begins to be, but does not endure; change; development: opposed to *being*.

becomingly (bē-kum'ing-li), *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner.

becomingness (bē-kum'ing-nes), *n.* Suitableness; congruity; propriety; decency; gracefulness arising from fitness: as, "*becomingness* of virtue," *Delany*, Christmas Sermon.

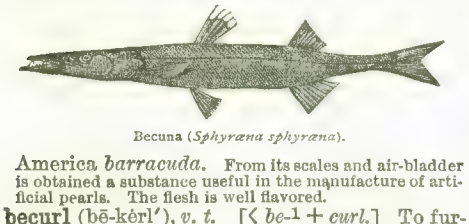
becqué (be-kā'), *a.* [F., < *bec* (*becqu-*), beak, + *-é* = E. *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *beaked*.

becripple (bē-krip'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *cripple*.] To make lame; cripple. [Rare.]

Those whom you bedwarf and *becripple* by your poisonous medicines. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, vi. 19.

becuiba-nut (be-kwē'bä-nut), *n.* [< Tupi *bicuiba*, *bicuhyba*, *bocuuba*, *vicuhyba*, + E. *nut*.] A nut produced by a Brazilian tree, *Virola Bicuhyba*, from which a balsam is drawn that is considered of value in rheumatism.

becuna (be-kū'nä), *n.* [ML. *becuna*, F. *bécune*; origin unknown.] A European fish of the family *Sphyrænidæ* (*Sphyræna sphyræna*), called in America *barracuda*. From its scales and air-bladder is obtained a substance useful in the manufacture of artificial pearls. The flesh is well flavored.



Becuna (*Sphyræna sphyræna*).

becurl (bē-kėrl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *curl*.] To furnish or deck with curls: as, a *becurled* dandy.

bed[1] (bed), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bedd*, *bedde*, < ME. *bed*, *bedde*, < AS. *bedd*, *bed* = OS. *bed* = OFries. *bed* = D. *bed* = OHG. *beti*, *betti*, MHG. *bette*, *bet*, G. *bett*, *beet* = Icel. *bedhr* = Sw. *bädd* = Dan. *bed* = Goth. *badi*, a bed (the special sense of a plat of ground in a garden occurs in AS., MHG., etc., and is the only sense of Dan. *bed*, and of the G. form *beet*); perhaps orig. a place dug out, a lair, and thus akin to L. *fodere*, dig: see *foss*, *fossil*, etc.] **1.** That upon or within which one reposes or sleeps. (*a*) A large flat bag filled with feathers, down, hair, straw, or the like; a mattress. (*b*) The mattress together with the coverings intended for shelter and warmth. (*c*) The mattress and bedclothes together with the bedstead, a permanent structure of wood or metal, upon which they are placed. (*d*) The bedstead by itself.

The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A *bed* by night, a chest of drawers by day.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 230.

Hence — **2.** By extension, the resting-place of an animal. — **3.** Any sleeping-place; a lodging; accommodation for the night.

On my knees I beg
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, *bed*, and food.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

4. Matrimonial connection; conjugal union; matrimonial rights and duties.

George, the eldest son of his second *bed*.
Clarendon, Hist. Ref., I. i. 9.

5. Offspring; progeny. — **6.** Anything resembling, or assumed to resemble, a bed in form or position. (*a*) A plat or piece of ground in a garden in which plants, especially flowers, are grown, usually raised a little above the adjoining ground.

Beds of hyacinths and roses. *Milton*, Comus, l. 998.

(*b*) The bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water.

A narrow gully, apparently the dry *bed* of a mountain torrent. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 53.

(*c*) A layer; a stratum; an extended mass of anything, whether upon the earth or within it: as, a *bed* of sulphur; a *bed* of sand or clay. In geology, a bed is technically a subdivision of a stratum. Thus it is a layer of one kind of sedimentary rock having another layer of the same kind of rock on one or both sides of it, whereas a stratum lies between rocks of a different character from itself. Beds are of varying thickness. They separate naturally from one another. A lamina is a subdivision of a bed. *Bed* is sometimes incorrectly or loosely used as a synonym of *stratum*. *Bed*, as applied to mineral deposits, implies ordinarily that the masses of ore thus characterized lie flat, and have more or less of the character of sedimentary deposits, in distinction from those of true veins, or lodes.

A seam is a thin layer intercalated among the layers of a rock, and differing from them in composition. Thus, there are seams of coal, of quartz, of iron-ore. Seams become *beds*, or are so called, when they are of considerable thickness; as, for example, coal-*beds*.
J. D. Dana, Geol., p. 81.

7. Anything resembling a bed in function; that on which anything lies, or in which anything is embedded. Particularly — (*a*) In *building:* (1) Either of the horizontal surfaces of a building-stone in position. The surfaces are distinguished as the *upper* and the *lower bed*. (2) The under surface of a brick, shingle, slate, or tile in position. (*b*) In *gun.*, the carriage from which smooth-bore mortars, formerly in use, were fired; originally, a solid piece of hard wood, hollowed out in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. (*c*) In *mach.*, the foundation-piece on which the machine is constructed. (*d*) In a *grinding-mill*, the lower grindstone. (*e*) In *printing*, the table of a printing-press on which the form of types is laid. It is now always of iron, but in old hand-presses it was made of wood or stone. (*f*) In *railway-construction*, the superficial earthwork with the ballasting. (*g*) *Naut.*, a thick, flat piece of wood placed under the quarter of casks in a ship's hold, to relieve the bilge or thickest part of the cask from pressure. (*h*) The beams or shears which support the puppets or stocks of a lathe. (*i*) In *masonry*, a layer of cement or mortar in which a stone is embedded, or against which it bears. (*j*) In a plane, the inclined face against which the plane-iron bears. (*k*) The lower die in a punching-machine. (*l*) In *ship-building*, the cradle of a ship when on the stocks. (*m*) In *bookbinding*, the couch used in the process of marbling the edges of books. It is a water-solution of gum tragacanth.

8. A flock or number of animals, as of wild fowl on the water, closely packed together. — **9.** A division of the ground in the game of hop-scotch, also called locally the game of "beds." — **Aix beds**, in *geol.*, thick fresh-water Cretaceous strata, occurring in Provence, France, consisting of calcareous marls, calcareo-silicious grits, and gypsum, and full of fossil fishes, insects, and plants. — **Apple-pie bed.** See *apple-pie*. — **Bagshot beds**, in *geol.*, certain beds of Eocene Tertiary age which form outliers near London, England, and occupy a considerable area around Bagshot in Surrey, and in the New Forest, Hampshire. They are chiefly composed of sand, with occasional layers of clay, as also of brick-earth and pebbles. The Bagshot beds rest upon the London clay. They are usually destitute of fossils. Also called *Bagshot sand*. — **Bala beds**, in *geol.*, certain beds of Lower Silurian age which are particularly well developed near the town and lake of Bala in Merionethshire, Wales. — **Bed of the bowsprit**, a bearing formed out of the head of the stem and the apron to support the bowsprit. — **Bed of justice** (F. *lit de justice*). (*a*) A throne on which the king of France was seated when he attended parliament. Hence, (*b*) a formal visit of a king of France to his parliament. These visits had several objects, but latterly, when the parliament became a power in the state, beds of justice were held principally for the purpose of compelling the parliament of Paris, the chief of the French parliaments, to register edicts of the king when it showed unwillingness to do so. They were also held to try a peer, to create new taxes, to declare the majority of the king, etc. — **Bembridge beds**, in *geol.*, a fossiliferous division of the Oligocene strata, principally developed in the Isle of Wight, England, consisting of marls and clays, resting on a compact pale-yellow or cream-colored limestone called Bembridge limestone. They abound in the shells of *Limnæa* and *Planorbis*, and remains of two species of *Chara*, water-plants; but their most distinctive feature is the mammalian remains of the *Palæotherium* and *Anoplotherium*. One layer is composed almost entirely of the remains of a minute globular species of *Paludina*. — **Brora beds**, in *geol.*, a series of strata occurring near Brora in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, of the age of the Lower Oölite, remarkable for containing a seam of good coal 3½ feet thick, which is the thickest bed of true coal found in the Mesozoic strata of Great Britain. — **From bed and board**, a law phrase applied to a separation of man and wife without dissolving the bands of matrimony: now called a *judicial separation*. — **Ganister beds.** See *ganister*. — **Hydrostatic bed.** See *water-bed*. — **Maestricht beds**, in *geol.*, a member of the Cretaceous, forming the lower division of the uppermost subgroup of that series, and interesting on account of the fossils it contains. It is especially well developed at Maestricht in the Netherlands. These beds contain a mixture of true Cretaceous forms with such as are characteristic of the older Tertiary. — **Parade bed**, in some ceremonial funerals, particularly of great personages, a bed or bier on which a corpse or effigy is laid out in state.

The effigy of the deceased with his hands crossed upon a book, lying upon a *parade bed*, placed on the top of a lion-footed sarcophagus.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 120.

Purbeck beds, in *geol.*, a group of rocks named from the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire, England, resting on the Portlandian, and forming the highest division of the Jurassic series in England. The fossils of the Purbeck are fresh-water and brackish, and there are in this formation dirt-beds or layers of ancient soil containing stumps of trees which grew in them. The same formation is also found in the Jura, in the valley of the Doubs. — **St. Helen's beds.** Same as *Osborne series* (which see, under *series*). — **To be brought to bed**, to be confined in child-bed: followed by *of*: as, *to be brought to bed of* a son. — **To make a bed**, to put it in order after it has been used.

bed[1] (bed), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bedded*, ppr. *bedding*. [< ME. *bedden*, *beddien*, < AS. *beddian* (OHG. *bettōn* = Sw. *bädda*), prepare a bed, < *bed*, a bed.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place in or as in a bed.

My son i' the ooze is *bedded*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

2. To go to bed with; make partaker of one's bed.

They have married me:
I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

3. To provide a bed for; furnish with accommodations for sleeping. — **4.** To put to bed; specifically, to put (a couple) to bed together, as was formerly the custom at weddings.

The Dauphin and the Dauphiness were *bedded*.
London Gaz. (1680), No. 1494. (*N. E. D.*)

5. To make a bed of, or plant in beds, as a mass of flowering plants or foliage-plants; also, to transplant into a bed or beds, as from pots or a hothouse: often with *out*.

Such [cuttings] as are too weak to be put in the nursery rows . . . will require to be *bedded out;* that is, set closely in beds by themselves, where they can remain for one or two years, until they are large and strong enough for root grafting or for the nursery rows.
P. Barry, Fruit Garden, p. 139.

6. To embed; fix or set in a permanent position; furnish with a bed: as, to *bed* a stone.

Rites which attest that Man by nature lies
Bedded for good and evil in a gulf
Fearfully low. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

7. To lay in a stratum; stratify; lay in order or flat.

Your *bedded* hair . . .
Starts up and stands on end.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

8. To make a bed for, as a horse: commonly used with *down*.

After *bedding down* the horse and fastening the barn, he returned to the kitchen.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 24.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go to bed; retire to sleep: by extension applied to animals. — **2.** To cohabit; use the same bed; sleep together.

If he be married and *bed* with his wife.
Wiseman, Surgery

They [the wasps] never molested me seriously, though they *bedded* with me. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 258.

3. To rest as in or on a bed: with *on*.

The rail, therefore, *beds* throughout *on* the ballast.
Ure, Dict., III. 692.

4. To flock closely together, as wild fowl on the surface of the water. — **5.** To sleep; pass the night, as game in cover.

bed[2]†. An occasional Middle English preterit of *bid*.

bedabble (bē-dab'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *dabble*.] To dabble with moisture; make wet: as, "*bedabbled* with the dew," *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

bedad (bē-dad'), *interj.* An Irish minced oath, a corruption of *be gad*, for *by God!*

Bedad, she'd come and marry some of 'em. *Thackeray.*

bedafft (bē-dȧf'), *v. t.* [ME. *bedaffen* (pp. *bydaffed*), < *be-* + *daffe*, a fool: see *be-*[1] and *daff*[1].] To befool; make a fool of. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, Envoye, l. 15.

bedaftt (bē-dȧft'), *p. a.* Stupid; foolish.

bedagt, *v. t.* [< ME. *bedaggen*; < *be-*[1] + *dag*.] To bedaggle.

bedaggle (bē-dag′l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *daggle*. Cf. *bedag.*] To soil, as clothes, by trailing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water. *J. Richardson*, Notes on Milton.

bed-ale† (bed′āl), *n.* Ale brewed for a confinement or a christening.

bedare† (bē-dār′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *dare*[1].] To dare; defy.

> The eagle . . . is emboldened
> With eyes intentive to *bedare* the sun.
> *Peele*, David and Bethsabe.

bedark† (bē-därk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bederken*; < *be-*[1] + *dark*, *v.*] To darken.

> Whan the blacke winter night . .
> *Bederked* hath the water stronde,
> Al prively they gone to londe.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i. 81.

bedarken (bē-där′kn), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *darken*.] To cover with darkness; darken; obscure.

bedarkened (bē-där′knd), *p. a.* 1. Obscured. —2. Figuratively, existing in mental or moral darkness; sunk in ignorance: as, "this *bedarkened* race," *Southey*.

bedash (bē-dash′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *dash*.] To wet by throwing water or other liquid upon; bespatter with water or mud: as, "trees *bedash'd* with rain," *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2.

> So terribly *bedash'd* . . . that you would swear
> He were lighted from a horse-race.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

bedaub (bē-dâb′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *daub*.] To daub over; besmear; soil.

> *Bedaub* fair designs with a foul varnish.
> *Barrow*, Works, III. xv.

Bedawi (bed′a-wē), *n.*; pl. *Bedawin* (-wēn). See *Bedouin*, 1.

bedazzle (bē-daz′l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *dazzle*.] To dazzle by too strong a light; blind or render incapable of seeing clearly by excess of light.

> My mistaking eyes
> That have been so *bedazzled* with the sun,
> That everything I look on seemeth green.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 5.

> Sunrise threw a golden beam into the study and laid it right across the minister's *bedazzled* eyes.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xx.

bedazzlingly (bē-daz′ling-li), *adv.* So as to bedazzle.

bed-board† (bed′bōrd), *n.* The head-board or foot-board of a bedstead.

bed-bolt (bed′bōlt), *n.* *Naut.*, a horizontal bolt passing through both the brackets of a gun-carriage on which the forward end of the stool-bed rests.

bedbug (bed′bug), *n.* The *Cimex lectularius* or *Acanthia lectularia*, infesting beds. See *bug*[2].

bed-chair (bed′chār), *n.* An adjustable frame designed to enable invalids to sit up in bed. Also called *chair-bed*.

bedchamber (bed′chām″bėr), *n.* [< ME. *bedchaumbre* (= MHG. *bettekammere*); < *bed*[1] + *chamber*.] An apartment or chamber intended or appropriated for a bed, or for sleep and repose.—**Lords of the bedchamber**, officers of the British royal household under the groom of the stole. They are twelve in number, and wait a week each in turn. The groom of the stole does not take his turn of duty, but attends the king on all state occasions. There are thirteen grooms of the bedchamber, who wait likewise in turn. In the case of a queen regnant these posts are occupied by women, called *ladies of the bedchamber*. In either case they are generally held by persons of the highest nobility.

bed-clip (bed′klip), *n.* In *coach-building*, a band of iron designed to secure the wooden bed to the axle.

bedclothes (bed′klōᵺz), *n. pl.* The coverings used on beds; sheets, blankets, quilts, etc., collectively.

bed-cover (bed′kuv″ėr), *n.* A bedquilt or bedspread.

bedded (bed′ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bed*[1], *v.*] 1. Provided with a bed.—2. Laid in a bed; embedded.—3. Existing in beds, layers, or strata; stratified, or included between stratified masses of rock. Chiefly used in combination, as thin-*bedded*, heavy-*bedded*, etc. Masses of igneous rock formed by successive overflows of molten material are often said to be *bedded*, but not ordinarily *stratified*.

4. Growing in or transplanted into beds, as plants.

> Dost sit and hearken
> The dreary melody of *bedded* reeds
> In desolate places. *Keats*, Endymion, i. 239.

bedder (bed′ėr), *n.* 1. One who puts to bed. —2. One who makes beds (mattresses); an upholsterer. [Local, Eng.]—3. A bed-stone; specifically, the nether stone of an oil-mill. *Phillips* (1706). Also *bedetter*.—4. A bedding-plant (which see).

bedding (bed′ing), *n.* [< ME. *bedding*, < AS. *bedding* (for **beddung*) = G. *bettung*; < *bed*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The act of placing in a bed; a putting to bed, especially of a newly married couple. See *bed*, *v. t.*, 4.

> A circumstantial description of the wedding, *bedding*, and throwing the stocking. *Scott*, Nigel, xxxvii.

2. A bed and its furniture; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.

> Pray God he have not kept such open house,
> That he hath sold my hangings, and my *bedding!*
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 1.

3. In *geol.*, as used by most geologists, the exact equivalent of *stratification*, or occurrence in strata or beds. See *bed*, *bedded*, and *lamination*.—4. In *building*, a foundation or bottom layer of any kind.—5. The seat in which a steam-boiler rests.

bedding-molding (bed′ing-mōl″ding), *n.* Same as *bed-molding*.

bedding-plant (bed′ing-plant), *n.* An ornamental flowering plant or foliage-plant suited by habit for growing in beds or masses, and to produce a desired effect, generally of color, by combination with other plants.

bedding-stone (bed′ing-stōn), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a straight piece of marble applied to the rubbed side of the brick to prove whether the surface is straight or not.

beddy (bed′i), *a.* Bold; forward. [Scotch.]

> But if my puppies once were ready,
> They'l be baith clever, keen, and *beddy*.
> *Watson's Collection*, I. 70.

bede[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bead*.

bede[2] (bēd), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] In *English mining*, a peculiar kind of pickax.

bedead† (bē-ded′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *dead*.] To deaden.

> Others that are *bedeaded* and stupefied as to their morals. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa, p. 1.

bedeafen (bē-def′n), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *deafen*.] To render deaf.

bedeck (bē-dek′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *deck*.] To deck out; adorn; grace: as, "*bedecking* ornaments," *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1; "*bedecked*, ornate, and gay," *Milton*, S. A., l. 712.

> Such wonderful and priceless gifts as these,
> Fit to *bedeck* the limbs of goddesses!
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 245.

bedeen (bē-dēn′), *adv.* [North. E. and Sc., < ME. *bedene*, *beden*, *bidene*, *biden*; of uncertain origin; appar. < *bid-*, which seems to be an unexplained substitute for *bi*, E. *by*, prep. (less prob. a corruption of *mid*, with, or of *with*), + *ene*, < AS. *ānes*, once, at once, < *ān*, one: see *once*, *one*, and cf. *anon*, of somewhat similar formation. *Bedeen* is often a mere expletive.] 1†. In a body; together: as, all *bedeen*.—2†. In order; one after another.—3. Forthwith; straightway.—4. Anon; by and by.

> Read on our Bibles, pray *bedeen*.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXVIII. 738.

bedegar, bedeguar (bed′ē-gär), *n.* [< F. *bédegar*, *bédeguar*, ult. < Ar. Pers. *bādāwar*, a kind of white thorn or thistle, lit. wind-brought, < *bād*, wind, + *āwar*, < *āwardan*, bring. Later, in the form *bādāward*, appar. taken as *bād*, wind, + Ar. *ward*, rose.] A spongy excrescence or gall, sometimes termed sweetbrier-sponge, or robin-redbreast's pincushion, found on various species of roses, especially the sweetbrier, produced by several insects, as *Rhodites rosæ* and *R. bicolor*, as the result of puncture and the deposit of their eggs, and containing their larvæ: once supposed to have medicinal properties.



a, *a*, Bedegars.

bedehouse, *n.* See *beadhouse*.

bedel, bedell (bē′dl, bē-del′), *n.* [< LL. *bedellus*: see *beadle*.] In the medieval universities, a servant of a "nation" or faculty (each of which companies elected two, an upper and a lower, termed the *esquire bedel* and the *yeoman bedel*, terms showing the classes from which they were chosen), whose duties were to apportion the "schools" or lecture-rooms and the chapters of the colleges and halls, to cry the days and hours of the lectures, to publish and carry out the decrees of the company, to march before the rector, dean, or proctor with a silver mace on occasions of ceremony, etc. See *beadle*.—**Grand bedel**, the upper bedel of the faculty of theology.

bedelve†, *v. t.* [ME. *bedelven*, < AS. *bedelfan*, < *be-*, about, + *delfan*, dig: see *be-*[1] and *delve*.] 1. To dig round or about.—2. To bury in the earth.

> A man dalf the erthe . . . and fond there a gobet of golde *bydolven*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

bedeman, *n.* See *beadsman*.

beden (bē′den), *n.* [< Ar. *baden*.] A kind of ibex.

bedene†, *adv.* See *bedeen*.

bederoll†, *n.* See *bead-roll*.

bedesman†, *n.* See *beadsman*.

bedetter†, *n.* Same as *bedder*, 3, of which it appears to be a corruption.

bedevil (bē-dev′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedeviled* or *bedevilled*, ppr. *bedeviling* or *bedevilling*. [< *be-*[1] + *devil*.] 1. To treat with diabolical violence or abuse.

> *Bedevilled* and used worse than St. Bartholomew.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, I. 34.

2. To possess with or as with a devil.

> One age, he is hagridden, bewitched; the next, priest-ridden, befooled; in all ages, *bedevilled*.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 3.

3. To "play the devil with"; transform or confuse as if by the aid or agency of evil spirits; confound; muddle; corrupt; spoil.

> So *bedevil* a bottle of Geisenheim . . . you wouldn't know it from the greenest Tokay.
> *Disraeli*, Vivian Grey, vi.

4. To bewilder with worry; torment; bother; confuse.—5. To make a devil or devils of; bring into the condition of a devil: as, to *bedevil* mankind.

bedevilment (bē-dev′l-ment), *n.* [< *bedevil* + *-ment*.] The act of bedeviling, or the state of being bedeviled; especially, a state of bewildering or vexatious disorder or confusion.

> The lawyers have twisted it into such a state of *bedevilment* that the original merits of the case have long disappeared. *Dickens*, Bleak House, viii.

bedew (bē-dū′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bedewen*, *bedeawen* (= MHG. *betouwen*, G. *bethauen*); < *be-*[1] + *dew*.] To moisten with or as with dew; moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid.

> The most precious tears are those with which heaven *bedews* the unburied head of a soldier.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

bedewer (bē-dū′ėr), *n.* One who or that which bedews.

bedewy† (bē-dū′i), *a.* [Erroneously formed from *bedew*, *v.*; prop. *dewy*, < *dew*, *n.*] Moist with dew.

> Dark night from her *bedewy* wings
> Drops sleepy silence to the eyes of all.
> *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, v. 16.

bedfast (bed′fȧst), *a.* [< *bed*[1] + *fast*.] Confined to bed; bedridden.

> My old woman is *bedfast*.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

bedfellow (bed′fel″ō), *n.* [< ME. *bedfelow*, *-felawe*; < *bed*[1] + *fellow*.] One who shares a bed with another.

> Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellows*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

bedfere† (bed′fēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also, erroneously, *bedphere*, < ME. *bedfere*, *bedifere*, < *bed* + *fere*, companion: see *fere*[1].] A bedfellow.

> Her that I mean to choose for my *bed-phere*.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3.

bed-frame (bed′frām), *n.* The frame of a bed; a bedstead.

bed-gown (bed′goun), *n.* 1. A night-gown or night-dress.—2. A kind of jacket like a dressing-sack, usually of printed calico, worn in Scotland by women of the working-class, generally together with a drugget or colored flannel petticoat. Also called *short-gown*.

> She had wooden shoes, a short red petticoat, a printed cotton *bed-gown*; her face was broad, her physiognomy eminently stupid. *Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, vii.

bed-hangings (bed′hang″ingz), *n. pl.* The valance and curtains of a bed.

bediamonded (bē-dī′a-mon-ded), *a.* [< *be-*[1] + *diamond* + *-ed*[2].] Covered or ornamented with diamonds.

> Astarte's *bediamonded* crescent.
> *Poe*, Ulalume, ii. 21.

bedight (bē-dīt′), *v. t.*; generally or always in pret. and pp. *bedight* or *bedighted*. [ME., only in pp. *bedíht*, *bydyght*; < *be-*[1] + *dight*.] To array; equip; dress; trick out; bedeck; invest. [Archaic and poetical.]

> A troope of men the most in armes *bedight*.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 270.

> His head and beard with sout were ill *bedight*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 8.

Many a rare and sumptuous tome
In vellum bound, with gold *bedight*.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

bedim (bē-dim′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedimmed*, ppr. *bedimming*. [< *be-*[1] + *dim*.] To make dim; obscure or darken; becloud.

I have *bedimm'd* the noontide sun. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Phœbe, coming so suddenly from the sunny daylight, was altogether *bedimmed* in such density of shadow as lurked in most of the passages of the old house.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xx.

bedimple (bē-dim′pl), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *dimple*.] To cover over or mark with dimples.

bedirt† (bē-dėrt′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *dirt*.] To defile with dirt; figuratively, throw dirt at; vilify.

bedismal (bē-diz′mal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedismaled* or *bedismalled*, ppr. *bedismaling* or *bedismalling*. [< *be-*[1] + *dismal*.] To make dismal.

bedizen (bē-diz′n or -dī′zn), *v. t.* [Also sometimes *bedizzen*; < *be-*[1] + *dizen*.] To deck or dress out, especially in a tawdry manner or with vulgar finery.

Remnants of tapestried hangings, window curtains, and shreds of pictures, with which he had *bedizened* his tatters.
Scott, Waverley, II. xxvii.

A colossal image of the Virgin, . . . *bedizened* and effulgent, was borne aloft upon the shoulders of her adorers.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 556.

Like clouds which *bedizen*
At sunset the western horizon.
Browning, The Glove.

bedizenment (bē-diz′n- or -dī′zn-ment), *n.* [< *bedizen* + *-ment*.] The act of bedizening; the state of being bedizened; that which bedizens.

The *bedizenment* of the great spirit's sanctuary with . . . skulls. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho! p. 451.

Strong Dames of the Market, . . . with oak-branches, tricolor *bedizenment*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 4.

bed-key (bed′kē), *n.* Same as *bed-wrench*.

bedlam (bed′lam), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bedlem*, *bethlem*, < ME. *bedlem*, *bedleem*, *bethlem*, a corruption of *Bethlehem* (ME. *Bethleem*, *Bedlem*). See def. 1.] **I.** *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, originally a priory, founded about 1247, but afterward used as an asylum for lunatics.

At my returne I stept into *Bedlame*, where I saw several poore miserable creatures in chaines.
Evelyn, Diary, April 21, 1657.

Hence—**2.** A madhouse; a lunatic asylum.

He's past
Recovery; a *Bedlam* cannot cure him.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

3. A scene of wild uproar and confusion.

A general division of possessions would make the country a scene of profligate extravagance for one year and of universal desolation the next—a *bedlam* for one short season and a charnel-house ever after. *Brougham*.

4†. An inmate or a patient of Bethlehem Hospital, or Bedlam; specifically, one discharged as cured (though often only partially cured) and licensed to beg. Such persons wore a tin plate as a badge on their left arm, and were known as *bedlam beggars*, *bedlamites*, or *bedlamers*.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the *Bedlam*
To lead him where he would; his roguish madness
Allows itself to anything. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

Hence—**5**†. In general, a madman; a lunatic. —**Jack** or **Tom o' Bedlam**, a madman.

II. *a.* Belonging to or fit for a bedlam or madhouse; mad; mentally deranged.

The *bedlam* brain-sick duchess. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

This which followes is plaine *bedlam* stuffe, this is the Demoniack legion indeed.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Bedlam beggar. See I., 4.

bedlamer (bed′lam-ėr), *n.* [< *bedlam* + *-er*[1].] **1**†. A bedlam beggar. See *bedlam*, *n.*, 4.

This country [the Border] was then much troubled with *Bedlamers*. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 271.

2. The name given by seal-hunters to the hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*, when a year old, from its frantic cries and actions when it cannot escape its pursuers.

bedlamism (bed′lam-izm), *n.* [< *bedlam* + *-ism*.] A word or act which is characteristic of madness or of mad people; a trait of madness. *Carlyle*.

bedlamite (bed′lam-īt), *n.* [< *bedlam* + *-ite*[2].] A madman. See *bedlam*, *n.*, 4.

What means the *Bedlamite* by this freak?
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, II.

bedlamitish (bed′lam-īt-ish), *a.* [< *bedlamite* + *-ish*.] Resembling or characteristic of a bedlamite or madman.

Their *Bedlamitish* creation of needless noises.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 236.

bedlamize (bed′lam-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedlamized*, ppr. *bedlamizing*. To make mad.

The Germans, on their part, calmly conscious of their irresistible strength, proceeded to fasten ever more compulsive bonds and sobering straps on the *Bedlamised* country. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 599.

bedlar†, **bedlawer**†, *n.* [< ME. *bedlawere* (= G. *bettlager*), < *bed* + **lawer*, appar. < Icel. *lag*, a lying; cf. *lair*.] A bedridden person. [Old English and Scotch.]

bedless (bed′les), *a.* [< *bed*[1] + *-less*.] Without a bed.

bed-linen (bed′lin″en), *n.* Sheets, pillow-cases, etc., originally always of linen, now sometimes of cotton.

bed-lounge (bed′lounj), *n.* A combined bed and lounge; a lounge or plain sofa made so as to open and form a bed.

bedmaker (bed′mā″kėr), *n.* [< ME. *bedmaker*.] **1.** One who manufactures beds or bedsteads. —**2.** One who prepares beds for use; especially, in English universities, a man or woman whose duty it is to take care of the rooms and make the beds in college. Female bedmakers were forbidden in Cambridge in 1625, but are now usual.

The *bed-makers* are the women who take care of the rooms; there is about one to each staircase, that is to say, to every eight rooms.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 30.

bedmate (bed′māt), *n.* A bedfellow. *Shak.*

bed-molding (bed′mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding of the cornice of an entablature, situated beneath the corona and immediately above the frieze. Also called *bedding-molding*.

bedote† (bē-dōt′), *v. t.* [ME., < *be-*[1] + *dote*.] To make to dote; befool; deceive.

For to *bedote* this queene was her entent.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1547.

Bedouin (bed′ö-in), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *Bedwin*, or as ML. *Baduini*, *Beduini*, pl. (ME. rarely *Bedoynes*); mod. E. also freq. *Bedoween*, and more exactly *Bedawi*, sing., *Bedawin*, pl., after Ar., the form *Bedouin* being < F. *Bédouin* (OF. *Beduin* = It. *Beduino*, ML. *Beduinus*, etc.), < Ar. *badawīn*, pl. of *badawīy*, a dweller in the desert (cf. *badāwi*, rural, rustic), < *badw*, desert, open country.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An Arab of the desert; one of the nomadic Arabs, divided into many tribes, who live in tents, rear flocks and herds, especially of camels, and are scattered over Arabia, parts of Syria, and Egypt and other parts of Africa. Also *Bedawi*, plural *Bedawin*.

Professionally, and in the ordinary course of their lives, *Bedouins* are only shepherds and herdsmen: their raids on each other, or their exploits in despoiling travellers and caravans, are but occasional, though welcome and even exciting, exceptions to the common routine.
Encyc. Brit., II. 246.

2. A vagabond boy; a street Arab.

II. *a.* Relating to the Bedouins.

bed-pan (bed′pan), *n.* **1.** A pan for warming beds; a warming-pan.—**2.** A necessary utensil for the use of persons confined to bed.

bedpheer†, **bedphere**†, *n.* Erroneous spellings of *bedfere*.

bed-plate, bed-piece (bed′plāt, -pēs), *n.* In *mech.*, the sole-plate or foundation-plate of an engine, etc.

bedpost (bed′pōst), *n.* **1**†. Same as *bedstaff*.—**2.** A post forming an angle of a bedstead, in old bedsteads often rising high enough to support the canopy and rods for the curtain.—**In the twinkling of a bedpost**, with the utmost rapidity. See *bedstaff*.

bed-presser (bed′pres″ėr), *n.* A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed.

This sanguine coward, this *bed-presser*, this horse-back breaker, this huge hill of flesh. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

bedquilt (bed′kwilt), *n.* A wadded and quilted covering for a bed. Also used for *bedspread* and *comforter*.

The king [in a Sicilian fairy-story] issues a proclamation promising a large reward to whoever shall steal the *bedquilt* of a certain ogre. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 34.

bedrabble (bē-drab′l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *drabble*.] To make wet and dirty with rain and mud. *Kingsley*.

bedraggle (bē-drag′l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *draggle*.] To soil or wet by dragging in dirt, mud, moist places, etc., as the bottom of a garment in walking; cause to appear wet and limp, as a flag when rained upon.

bedral[1] (bed′ral), *n.* [Also *bethral*, *betherel*; appar. a corruption of *beadle*, var. *beddel*, Sc. *beddal*, etc.] A beadle. [Scotch.]

I'll hae her before presbytery and synod; I'm half a minister mysel', now that I'm *bedral* in an inhabited parish. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxxiv.

bedral[2]† (bed′ral), *n.* [Also *bedrel*, a corruption of *bedred*, for *bedrid*: see *bedrid*.] A person who is bedridden. *Knox*. Also *bed-thrall*. [Scotch.]

His father—who as *Bedrel* lay
Before his gate. *Douglas*, tr. of Virgil.

bedreint†. Obsolete past participle of *bedrench*.

bedrench (bē-drench′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bedrenchen* (pp. *bedreint*); < *be-*[1] + *drench*.] To drench thoroughly; soak; saturate with moisture.

Receyve our billes with teres al *bedreynt*.
Court of Love, l. 577.

Such crimson tempest should *bedrench*
The fresh green lap of fair King Richard's land.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

bedress (bē-dres′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *dress*.] To dress up.

The Bride whose tonish inclination
Attended to the ruling fashion,
To make her entry had *bedress'd*
Her upright form in all her best.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax in Search of a Wife, v.

bedridden, bedrid (bed′rid″n, -rid), *a.* [< ME. *bedred*, *bedrede*, *bedreden*, *bedredden*, adj. and n., < AS. *bedreda*, *bedrida*, *bedryda*, *beddredda*, n., one bedridden, lit. a bed-rider (< *bed*, bed, + *rida*, *ridda*, a rider, a knight, < *rīdan*, ride). Cf. LG. *bedderede*, *bedderedig*, bedridden; OHG. *pettiriso*, G. *bettrise*, of same sense. The second element came to be regarded as the pp. of *ride*; hence the now usual form *bedridden*, ME. *bedreden*.] Confined to bed by age, infirmity, or sickness.

Is not your father grown incapable
Of reasonable affairs? . . .
Lies he not *bed-rid*? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

What an over-worne and *bedrid* Argument is this!
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Old *bedridden* palsy. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

bed-right†, **bed-rite**† (bed′rīt), *n.* [< *bed*[1] + *right*, *rite*.] The privilege of the marriage-bed.

No *bed-right* [in some eds. *bed-rite*] shall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

bedript, *n.* [ME., also *bedripe*, *bedrepe*, etc., < AS. *bedrīp*, < *bedu*, prayer, + *rīp*, a reaping: see *bead* and *reap*. Also called in AS. *bēnrīp*, < *bēn*, prayer, + *rīp*.] Boon-work at harvest-time: a service which some tenants had to perform at the bidding or request of their lord.

bed-rite†, *n.* See *bed-right*.

bed-rock (bed′rok), *n.* [< *bed*[1] + *rock*.] **1.** In *mining*, the older crystalline and slaty rocks which underlie the unconsolidated gravelly and volcanic beds of Tertiary and Post-tertiary ages, along the flanks of the Sierra Nevada. The term is commonly used elsewhere to designate solid rock lying under loose detrital masses, such as sand and gravel.

Hence—**2.** That which underlies anything else, as a foundation; bottom layer; lowest stratum.

Everywhere life and energy, working on a gigantic scale, have plowed furrows into the institutional *bed rock* of Western Society.
C. H. Shinn, Land Laws of Mining Districts, p. 44.

bedroom (bed′röm), *n.* **1.** Room in a bed; sleeping-room in bed. [In this sense properly with a hyphen.]

Then by your side no *bed-room* me deny.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

2. A room or apartment containing or intended to contain a bed; a sleeping-apartment.

bedrop (bē-drop′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedropped* (sometimes *bedropt*), ppr. *bedropping*. [< ME. *bedroppen*; < *be-*[1] + *drop*.] **1.** To drop upon; fall upon in drops.

As men sene the dew *bedroppe*
The leves and the flowers eke.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii. 254.

2. To cover, strew, or sprinkle with drops, or as if with drops; bespatter; bespangle.

The yellow carp, in scales *bedropp'd* with gold.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 144.

Rueful cheek,
Pale and *bedropped* with ever-flowing tears.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ix.

bed-sacking (bed′sak″ing), *n.* Canvas designed to be stretched on the framework of a bedstead to support the mattresses and bedclothes.

bed-screw (bed′skrö), *n.* **1.** A bed-key or bed-wrench.—**2.** Same as *barrel-screw*.

bedside (bed′sīd), *n.* [< ME. *bedsyde*, orig. *beddes side*, i. e., bed's side.] The side of a bed; position by a bed: usually with reference to attendance on one confined to bed: as, she watched by his *bedside* till dawn.

bedsister† (bed′sis″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *bedsuster* (Robert of Gloucester), < *bed*[1] + *suster*, sister.] A concubine.

It is not much to be wondered at that we lost *bed-sister* for concubine. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 165, note.

bed-sore (bed′sōr), *n.* A very troublesome kind of ulcer, liable to appear on patients long confined in bed and either unable or not allowed

to change their position. Bed-sores occur at the parts pressed by the weight of the body, chiefly over the sacrum and trochanters, and on the elbows and heels. Also called *decubitus*.

bedspread (bed′spred), *n.* The uppermost quilt or covering of a bed, generally ornamental.

bed-spring (bed′spring), *n.* A spring, usually of spiral form, used in making spring-beds.

bedstaff† (bed′stȧf), *n.* A staff or stick formerly used in some way about a bed, and frequently serving as a weapon, in which sense the word most commonly occurs. Specifically—(*a*) A bed-slat. (*b*) The stick or staff used to spread out the bedclothes in making a bed placed in a recess. (*c*) A bar or post placed at each side of a bed to keep the bedclothes from falling off. (*d*) One of the rods used in forming the "tent" in old-fashioned tent-beds.



Bedstaff.—From a French manuscript of the 15th century.

Now do I feel the calf of my right leg
Tingle, and dwindle to th' smallness of a *bed-staff*.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii. 3.

He gives out
He'll take a *Bedstaff*, or an holy Wand
And baste you lustily two or three hours
Before you go to Bed, to make you limber.
Cartwright, Love's Convert, iv. 1.

His [the bewitched boy's] bed cloathes would be pulled from him, his bed shaken, and his *bed-staff* leap forward and backward. *C. Mather*, Mag. Christ., vi. 7.

In her hand she grasped the *bed-staff*, a weapon of mickle might, as her husband's bloody cox-comb could now well testify. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 266.

[Used in the colloquial phrase *in the twinkling of a bed-staff*, in which, when *bedstaff* became obsolete, *bedpost* was substituted, depriving the phrase of its literal force in modern use.

I'll do it instantly, *in the twinkling of a bed-staff*.
Shadwell, Virtuoso, i. 1.]

bedstead (bed′sted), *n.* [< ME. *bedstede* (= D. LG. *bedstede* = MHG. *bettestat*), < *bed*, bed, + *stede*, place, stead.] A frame or framework, more or less elaborate, for supporting a bed: most commonly made of wood, but now often of iron, and sometimes of brass.

bed-steps (bed′steps), *n. pl.* Steps for ascending an old-fashioned high bed.

bedstock (bed′stok), *n.* One of the two side-pieces or bars of a bedstead on which the rungs or slats are laid. [Now chiefly used in Scotland, the north of England, and Ireland.]

bedstone (bed′stōn), *n.* The lower or stationary millstone.

bedstraw (bed′strȧ), *n.* [< ME. *beddestrawe*, *bedstre* (= OHG. *bettistro*, G. *bettstroh*), bedstraw, bed; < *bed*[1] + *straw*.] 1. Straw used in stuffing a mattress or bed. [In this literal sense properly with a hyphen.]—2. (*a*) A popular name of the different species of the genus *Galium*, from the old practice of using it in beds. *Our Lady's* or *yellow bedstraw* is *G. verum; white bedstraw* is *G. Mollugo*. See *Galium*. (*b*) A name given to *Meibomia uncinata*.

bed-swerver† (bed′swėr″vėr), *n.* One who is false and unfaithful to the marriage-vow.

She's
A *bed-swerver*, even as bad as those
That vulgars give bold'st titles.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

bed-thrall† (bed′thrȧl), *n.* [A modification of *bedral*[2], as if < *bed*[1] + *thrall*.] Same as *bedral*[2].

bedtick (bed′tik), *n.* A case of strong linen or cotton cloth for containing the feathers or other materials of a bed.

bedticking (bed′tik″ing), *n.* The material from which bedticks are made.

bedtime (bed′tīm), *n.* [< ME. *bedtime*; < *bed*[1] + *time*.] The time to go to rest; the usual hour of going to bed.

bed-tool (bed′tōl), *n.* A block with openings or holes corresponding to the shape of a die or punch, in connection with which it is used.

bedub (bē-dub′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedubbed*, ppr. *bedubbing*. [< *be-*[1] + *dub*[1].] 1†. To adorn.—2. To designate; dub.

beduck (bē-duk′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *duck*[1].] To duck or immerse thoroughly; submerge.

To the flood he came, . . .
And deepe him selfe *beducked* in the same.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 42.

beduke (bē-dūk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beduked*, ppr. *beduking*. [< *be-*[1] + *duke*.] To make a duke of; style or dub with the title of duke. *Swift.*

bedung (bē-dung′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *dung*.] To cover or befoul with dung.

Bedunged with calumny and filth.
T. Puller, Mod. of Church of Eng., p. 485.

bedusk (bē-dusk′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *dusk*.] To smutch. *Cotgrave.*

bedust (bē-dust′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *dust*.] To sprinkle, soil, or cover with dust.

bed-vein (bed′vān), *n.* A term occasionally used in *geol.* and *mining* (as the equivalent of the German *Lagergang*) to denote a deposit of ore which occurs in stratified rocks parallel with the bedding, but of later introduction.

bedward (bed′wärd), *adv.* [< *bed*[1] + *-ward*.] Toward bed.

In heart
As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burn'd to *bedward*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6.

Meantime the two young Glendinnings were each wrapped up in his own reflections, and only interrupted in them by the signal to move *bedward*.
Scott, Monastery, I. xiv.

bedwarf (bē-dwârf′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *dwarf*.] To make little; stunt or hinder the growth of.

bedway (bed′wā), *n.* A line of indistinct marks of stratification or pseudo-stratification in the granitic rocks.

bedwind (bed′wīnd), *n.* [Cf. *withwind*.] An English name for *Convolvulus sepium*.

bedwork (bed′wėrk), *n.* Work done in bed, or as in bed, that is, without toil. [Rare.]

Bedwork, mappery, closet-war. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

bed-wrench (bed′rench), *n.* A wrench, sometimes having sockets of different sizes, used in setting up bedsteads and in taking them apart: little used with modern bedsteads. Also called *bed-key*.

bedye (bē-dī′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *dye*.] To dye; stain.

Till I of warres and bloody Mars doe sing,
And Bryton fieldes with Sarazin blood *bedyde*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 7.

★**bee**[1] (bē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *be*, pl. *bees* and *been*, < ME. *bee*, pl. *been*, < AS. *beó*, also *bi*, pl. *beón*, = OD. *bie*, D. *bij*, *bije*, = LG. *bigge* = OHG. *bīa*, G. dial. *beie*, = Icel. *býi*, generally in comp. *býflygi*, *býfluga* ('bee-fly'), = Sw. Dan. *bi*; in other forms, OHG. *bīna*, MHG. *bīn*, G. dial. *bein*, f., OHG. *bini*, neut., MHG. *bine*, *bin*, G. *biene*, f., Lith. *bitis*, Lett. and OPruss. *bitte*, OIr. *bech*, Ir. Gael. *beach*; prob. orig. 'stinger,' from the root (Teut. *bi-*, L. *fi-*, Gr. *φι-*) seen in AS. *bītan*, E. *bite*, L. *fibula*, a pin, brooch, *figere*, stick, pierce, etc., Gr. (Bœotian) *Φίκιον* ('Peak'), the name of a mountain, *φῖξ*, the sphinx, etc.] 1. An insect of the genus *Apis*; a hive-bee or honey-bee. See *Apis*[1].

The common honey-bee, *A. mellifica*, has from the earliest periods been kept in hives for its wax and honey. It is also found wild in great numbers (now especially in North America, where the bee was introduced by the European colonists), storing honey in hollow trees or in other suitable situations. It lives in swarms or societies of from 10,000 to 50,000 individuals. These swarms contain three classes of bees—the perfect females or queen bees, the males or drones, and the imperfect or undeveloped females, called *neuters*, constituting the working bees. In each hive or swarm there is only one female or queen, whose sole office is to propagate the species. The queen is much larger than the other bees. When she dies, a young working bee three days old is selected, its cell is enlarged by breaking down the partitions, its food is changed to royal jelly or paste, and it grows into a queen. The queen lays 2,000 eggs a day. The drones serve merely for impregnating the queen, after which they are destroyed by the neuters. These last are the laborers of the hive. They collect the honey, form the cells, and feed the other bees and the young. They are furnished with a proboscis by which they suck the honey from flowers, and a mouth by which they swallow it, conveying it then to the hive in their stomachs, whence they disgorge it into the cells. The pollen of flowers settles on the hairs with which their body is covered, whence it is collected into pellets by a brush on their second pair of legs, and deposited in a hollow in the third pair. It is called *bee-bread*, and is the food of the larvæ or young. The adult bees feed on honey. The wax was at one time supposed to be formed from pollen by a digestive process, but it is now ascertained that it is formed by secretion from the honey. The females and neuters have a barbed sting attached to a bag of poison, which flows into the wound inflicted by the sting. When a hive becomes overstocked a new colony is sent out under the direction of a queen bee. This is called *swarming*. Besides the common bee, *A. mellifica*, there are the *A. fascicata*, domesticated in Egypt; the *A. ligustica*, or Ligurian bee of Italy and Greece, introduced generally into apiaries in other lands; the *A. unicolor* of Madagascar; the *A. indica*, etc.



Honey-bee (*Apis mellifica*). Queen.



Neuter, or Worker.



Drone.

2. Any aculeate hymenopterous insect of the division *Mellifera* or *Anthophila*, comprising the families *Apidæ* and *Andrenidæ*, and including, besides the hive-bees of the genus *Apis*, the mason-bees, carpenter-bees, bumble-bees, etc. See cuts under *Anthophora*, *carpenter-bee*, and *Hymenoptera*.—3. An assemblage of persons who meet to engage in united labor for the benefit of an individual or a family, or in some joint amusement: so called from the combined labor of the bees of a hive: as, a quilting-*bee*, a husking-*bee*, a spelling-*bee*, etc. [U. S.]

Now were instituted "quilting *bees*," and "husking *bees*," and other rural assemblages, where, under the inspiring influence of the fiddle, toil was enlivened by gayety and followed up by the dance. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 405.

To have a bee in one's bonnet, to be a little crack-brained or crazy; be flighty or full of whims or uneasy notions. [Originally Scotch.] Sometimes used specifically: as, *to have the presidential bee in one's bonnet*, to cherish the hope of becoming President. [U. S.]—**To have a bee** (or **bees**) **in one's head.** (*a*) To be choleric. (*b*) To be restless or uneasy. *B. Jonson.* (*c*) To be somewhat crazy.

She's whiles crack-brained and *has a bee in her head*.
Scott.

bee[2] (bē), *n.* [Prop. North. E. dial., for reg. E. **by* or **bigh* (cf. *high*, *nigh*, of like phonetic relations), < ME. *by*, *bye*, *bie*, *beghe*, *behz*, *bez*, *beh*, < AS. *beáh*, *beág* (= OS. *bōg*, *bāg* = OHG. *bouc* = Icel. *baugr*), a ring, esp. as an ornament, < *būgan* (pret. *beáh*), E. *bow*, bend; cf. *bow*[2], a bend, an arch, and *bail*[1], a hoop, from the same source: see *bow*[1].] 1†. A ring of metal, usually an ornament for the arm or neck; a collar or brooch; sometimes, a finger-ring.

Bee or collar of gold or sylver, torques. *Huloet.*

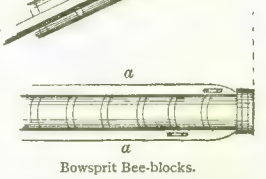
2. *Naut.*, a ring or hoop of metal through which to reeve stays. See *bee-block*.

beebee (bē′bē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *bībī*, < Pers., orig. Turk., *bībī*, a lady, a lawful wife.] 1. A lady.—2. A Hindu mistress or concubine. [India.]

The society of the station does interfere in such cases; and though it does not mind *beebees* or their friends, it rightly taboos him who entertains their rivals.
W. H. Russell.

bee-bird (bē′bėrd), *n.* The small spotted fly-catcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, a European bird of the family *Muscicapidæ*: so called because it catches bees. [Local, Eng.]

bee-block (bē′blok), *n.* [< *bee*[2] + *block*.] *Naut.*, a piece of hard wood, bolted to each side of the bowsprit, through which the fore-topmast-stays are rove.



Bowsprit Bee-blocks.

a, *a*, bee-blocks; *b*, *b*, foretopmast-stays.

bee-bread (bē′bred), *n.* [Not found in ME.; AS. *beó-bréad*, *bībréad* = MHG. *bie brōt*, G. *bienen-brot* = Sw. *bibröt*, orig. (in AS.) the honey-comb with the honey, < *beó*, bee, + *bréad*, bread.] 1. A bitter, usually brown substance derived from the pollen of flowers, collected by bees as food for their young.—2. A plant visited by bees or cultivated for their use, as red clover, ★*Trifolium pratense*, or borage, *Borago officinalis*.

beech[1] (bēch), *n.* [< ME. *beche*, < AS. *bēce*, earlier *bǣce*, by umlaut for **bōce* (= OLG. *bōke*, *böke*, LG. *baike*), a deriv. of *bōc* (> mod. E. *buck* in comp. *buckmast* and *buckwheat*) = OD. *boeke*, D. *beuk* = Flem. *boek* = OHG. Icel. *bōk* = Sw. *bok* = Dan. *bog* = OHG. *buohha*, MHG. *buoche*, G. *buche* (> OBulg. *bukui*, *bukuve*, Bulg. *buk*, Serv. *bukva*, Pol. Bohem. *buk*, Russ. *bukŭ*, Lith. *buka*, Hung. *bük*, *bik*, beech) = Goth. **bōka* (not recorded), beech, = L. *fāgus* (see *Fagus*), beech, = Gr. *φηγός*, *φᾱγός*, an esculent oak, perhaps orig. a tree with esculent fruit, from the root seen in Gr. *φαγεῖν*, eat, Skt. √ *bhaj*, share. For the connection with *book*, see *book*.] A tree of the genus *Fagus*, of the family *Fagaceæ*. The common or European beech, *F. sylvatica*, grows to a large size, with branches forming a beautiful head with thick foliage. The bark is smooth and of a silvery cast. The nuts or mast are eaten by swine, poultry, oxen, and other animals, and yield a good oil for lamps. The timber is not much used in building, as it soon rots in damp places, but it is used for piles in

places where it is constantly wet. It is manufactured into a great variety of tools, for which it is fitted on account of its great hardness, toughness, and close, uniform texture, and is also used to some extent in making furniture, taking a beautiful polish and varying much in color. Several ornamental varieties are frequently seen, as the red beech and copper beech with colored leaves, and the fern-leafed beech with divided leaves. The American beech, *F. Americana*, is a very similar tree, sometimes 100 feet in height and 3 or 4 feet in diameter.—**Australian beech**, *Gmelina Leichardtii*, a species of teak.—**Beech-cherry.** See *cherry*.—**Blue beech.** Same as *water-beech*.—**Seaside beech**, of the West Indies, *Exostemma Caribbæum*, a tree belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*. It is allied to cinchona, and its bark is used as a febrifuge.

beech[2]†, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *beach*.

beech-coal (bēch'kōl), *n.* Charcoal from ★beechwood.

beech-drops (bēch'drops), *n.* A low annual plant, *Leptamnium Virginianum*, without green foliage, parasitic upon the roots of the beech in the United States. It belongs to the family *Orobanchaceæ*. *Albany beech-drops*, or pine-drops, *Pterospora andromedea*, and *false beech-drops*, or pine-sap, *Hypopitys Hypopithys*, are similar parasitic plants.

beechen (bē'chen), *a.* [< ME. *bechen*, < AS. *becen* (= D. *beuken* = OHG. *buochīn*, MHG. G. *buchen* = L. *fāginus* = Gr. *φήγινος*), < *bōc*, beech, + *-en*: see *beech*[1] and *-en*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from the beech: as, *beechen* boughs; *beechen* shade.

> His aged head, crowned with *beechen* wreath,
> Seemed like a poll of ivy in the teeth
> Of winter hoar. *Keats.*

2. Made of the wood of the beech: as, *beechen* vessels.

> A *beechen* bowl,
> A maple dish, my furniture should be;
> Crisp, yellow leaves my bed.
> ★ *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 22.

beech-fern (bēch'fėrn), *n.* A fern belonging to the genus *Phegopteris* (which see).

beech-finch (bēch'finch), *n.* The chaffinch, *Fringilla cælebs*. *Macgillivray*.

beech-fungus (bēch'fung″gus), *n.* An edible fungus, *Cyttaria Darwinii*, class *Ascomycetes*. It is abundant in Terra del Fuego upon the branches of evergreen beeches, and is at times the principal food of the natives.

beech-gall (bēch'gâl), *n.* A gall or excrescence formed on beech-leaves by insects.

beech-hopper (bēch'hop″ėr), *n.* A coleopterous insect, *Orchestes fagi*, family *Curculionidæ*, or weevils, injurious to beech-trees, between the two surfaces of the leaves of which they lay their eggs.

beech-marten (bēch'mär″ten), *n.* *Mustela foina*, one of two species or varieties of the European marten, usually distinguished from the common pine-marten, *M. martes*, by the white throat and some other external features, as well as by some differences in habits. Also called *stone-marten*.

beech-mast (bēch'mȧst), *n.* [< *beech*[1] + *mast*[2]; = *buck-mast*.] The mast or nuts of the beech-tree, from which an oil is obtained. The cake which remains after the oil has been expressed is a good fattening food for oxen, swine, and poultry, but is injurious to horses. See *beech-oil*.

beechnut (bēch'nut), *n.* One of the nuts or fruits of the beech. The nuts are triangular, and inclosed in a spiny capsule or husk.

beech-oil (bēch'oil), *n.* A bland fixed oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree. It is used in Picardy and in other parts of France instead of butter; but it is said to occasion heaviness and pains in the stomach.

beech-owl (bēch'owl), *n.* A name of the tawny owl or wood-owl of Europe, *Syrnium aluco*.

beech-wheat† (bēch'hwēt), *n.* Same as *buckwheat*.

beechy (bē'chi), *a.* [< *beech*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or abounding in beeches: as, "a *beechy* garland," *Fletcher*, Purple Island, vi.

bee-culture (bē'kul″tūr), *n.* The rearing of bees in a state of domestication; apiculture.

bee-eater (bē'-ē″tėr), *n.* That which eats bees, as a bird; an apiaster. Specifically—(*a*) The European *Merops apiaster*. (*b*) *pl.* The birds of the family *Meropidæ*, of which there are several genera and numerous species, chiefly African. See *Merops*, ★*Meropidæ*.



European Bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*).

beef (bēf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beefe*, *beafe*, *biefe*, etc., < ME. *beef*, *befe*, *beof*, *bouf*, *boef*, < OF. *boef*, *buef*, *boeuf* = Pr. *bov* = Sp. *buey* = Pg. *boi* = It. *bove* (cf. Sw. *biff*, Dan. *bøf*, beef, from E.; and see *beefsteak*), < L. *bovem*, acc. of *bos* (see *Bos* and *bovine*), = Gr. *βοῦς*, an ox, = Ir. and Gael. *bo*, a cow, = W. *buw* = Skt. *go*, a cow, = AS. *cū*, E. *cow*[1]: see *cow*[1], which is thus ult. identical with *beef*.] **1.** An animal of the bovine genus, whether ox, bull, or cow, in the full-grown state. [In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, *beeves*, formerly sometimes *beefs*. The singular is nearly obsolete.]

> These are the beasts which ye shall eat: the *beef*, the sheep, and the goat. Deut. xiv. 4 (ed. 1578).
>
> A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
> Is not so estimable, profitable neither,
> As flesh of muttons, *beefs*, or goats.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.
>
> A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 647.

2. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow when killed. [In this sense the word has no plural.]—**3.** A name given by quarrymen to certain beds of fibrous carbonate of lime occurring in England in the middle division of the Purbeck series, the highest part of the Jurassic.—**4.** Brawn; muscularity; weight and strength combined: as, the crew is lacking in *beef*. [Colloq.]—**Alamode beef.** See *alamode*.—**Baron of beef.** See *baron*.—**Collared beef**, beef rolled, boned, slightly salted or corned, and seasoned with herbs and spices.—**Hung beef**, beef cured by being hung up to dry; dried beef.—**Jerked beef.** See *jerk*.

beef-brained† (bēf'brānd), *a.* Having the brain or wit of an ox; beef-witted: as, "the most *beef-brained* sensualist," *Turniers*, Cure of Misprision, p. 29 (Ord MS.).

beef-cattle (bēf'kat′l), *n. pl.* Bovine animals adapted or intended for conversion into beef; bovine animals for slaughter.

beef-eater (bēf'ē″tėr), *n.* [< *beef* + *eater*. In sense 2, merely a particular use of the same word; cf. AS. *hlāf-ǣta*, a domestic servant, lit. 'loaf-eater,' contrasting with *hlāford*, master, lit. 'loaf-keeper.' Servants are often thought of as eaters; Ben Jonson uses *eaters* in the sense of 'servants' ("Epicœne," iii. 2). The oft-quoted etymology from a supposed **buffetier*, < *buffet*, a sideboard, is mere fiction.] **1.** One who eats beef; hence, a well-fed fellow; a stout fleshy man.—**2.** One of the yeomen of the English royal guard, who, since the accession of Henry VII. in 1485, have attended the sovereign at state banquets and on other ceremonial occasions. The name is also given to the warders of the Tower of London, who wear a similar uniform. [In this sense commonly without a hyphen.]

> Charles had begun to form a small standing army. He felt that without some better protection than that of the train-bands and *beef-eaters* his palace and person would scarcely be secure in the vicinity of a great city swarming with warlike Fifth Monarchy men who had been just disbanded. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

3. An African insessorial bird, of the genus *Buphaga*, which feeds on the larvæ that infest the hides of oxen. It is a mere book-name, translating *Buphaga*; the more frequent term is *oxpecker*. See *Buphaga*. **4.** Same as *bluebottle*, 2.

bee-feed (bē'fēd), *n.* A name given in California to an abundant free-flowering species of *Eriogonum*, *E. fasciculatum*, much visited by bees.

bee-feeder (bē'fē″dėr), *n.* An arrangement used for feeding bees in bad weather or very long winters.

beefen (bēf'en), *n.* A form of *biffin*.

beef-herd (bēf'hėrd), *n.* A drove of cattle intended for slaughter. [Western U. S.]

> Following the dusty trails made by the *beef-herds* that had been driven toward one of the Montana shipping towns. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 132.

beefiness (bēf'i-nes), *n.* **1.** Beefy quality.—**2.** ★Brawniness; muscularity; hardiness.

beefing[1] (bēf'ing), *n.* [< *beef* + *-ing*[1].] A bullock fit for slaughter. [Prov. Eng.]

beefing[2] (bēf'ing), *n.* The original but later recorded and less usual form of *biffin*. [Eng.]

beefish (bēf'ish), *a.* **1.** Stupid; thick-headed; having the brain or sense of an ox.—**2.** Obese; solid; beefy.

> This degeneracy has turned him into that "*beefish*, porterish," bellowing sort of a John Bull, hardly endured by his own kind. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 32.

beef-kid (bēf'kid), *n.* A mess utensil used by the crew of a merchant ship for holding cooked beef.

bee-flower (bē'flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *bee-orchis*.

bee-fly (bē'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect, *Phora* ★*incrassata*, which is a formidable pest of the beehive, formerly considered capable of producing the disease called foul-brood. See *Phoridæ*.

beef-measle (bēf'mē″zl), *n.* The measle of beef; the hydatid or cysticercus stage of the beef tapeworm (*Tænia saginata*) of man in the ox.

beefsteak (bēf'stāk′), *n.* [< *beef* + *steak*. Adopted in other languages, D. *biefstuk* (assimilated to *stuk*, piece), G. *beefsteak*, Dan. *bøfsteg*, Sw. *biffstek*, F. *bifteck*, Sp. (Cuban) *bifteq*, It. *biftecco*, Russ. *bifsteksŭ*, etc.] A steak or slice of beef, suitable for broiling or frying.

beefsteak-fungus (bēf'stāk'fung″gus), *n.* An edible hymenomycetous fungus, *Fistulina hepatica*, belonging to the family *Boletaceæ*. It sometimes attains a large size, and is thought to resemble beefsteak somewhat in appearance.

beefsteak-plant (bēf'stāk'plant), *n.* **1.** A species of *Saxifraga*, *S. sarmentosa*, with fleshy purplish leaves.—**2.** A name applied to species of *Begonia*.

beefsuet-tree (bēf'sū'et-trē), *n.* The buffaloberry, *Lepargyrea argentea*.

beef-tea (bēf'tē′), *n.* An aqueous extract of beef obtained by soaking and heating chopped beef in water, straining it, and seasoning to taste. It contains salts and extractives, a little gelatin, and fat. It is useful as a stimulant, and forms an appropriate introduction to a meal.

beef-witted (bēf'wit″ed), *a.* Having the wit of an ox; dull in intellect; heavy-headed; stupid.

> Thou mongrel, *beef-witted* lord! *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

beefwood (bēf'wůd), *n.* [< *beef* (in allusion to its grain and color) + *wood*.] **1.** The timber of some species of Australian trees belonging to the genus *Casuarina* (which see). It is of a reddish color, hard and close-grained, with dark and whitish streaks. It is used chiefly for fine ornamental work. **2.** In the West Indies, a name given to *Pisonia longifolia*, with soft coarse-grained wood.—**Red beefwood**, of Jamaica, *Icacorea coriacea*, a myrsinaceous shrub.—**White beefwood**, *Schœpfia chrysophylloides*, of the family *Olacaceæ*.

beefy (bēf'i), *a.* [< *beef* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Ox-like; hence, fleshy; obese; solid.

> He [Carlyle] was at dinner when a *beefy* Tory was declaiming to this effect. *The American*, VIII. 390.

2. Brawny; muscular; hardy. [Colloq.]

bee-garden (bē'gär″dn), *n.* A garden or inclosure to set beehives in; an apiary. *Mortimer*.

beegerite (bē'gėr-īt), *n.* [After H. *Beeger* of Denver, Colorado.] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, and silver occurring in dark-gray masses with brilliant metallic luster, rarely crystallized, found in Colorado.

bee-glue (bē'glö), *n.* A resinous substance with which bees cement the combs to the hives and close up the cells. Also called *propolis*.

bee-gum (bē'gum), *n.* In the southern United States, a hollowed section of a gum-tree used as a beehive.

bee-hawk (bē'hâk), *n.* A name of the honey-buzzard of Europe, *Pernis apivorus*: so called because it preys upon bees, wasps, and other insects.—**Bee-hawk moth**, a name of various lepidopterous insects of the families *Sphingidæ* and *Sesiidæ*, and especially of the genera *Macroglossa* and *Sesia*.

beehead† (bē'hed), *n.* A crazy or flighty person.

beeheaded (bē'hed″ed), *a.* [= Sc. *bee-headit*.] Crazy; flighty.

bee-herd (bē'hėrd), *n.* A person who takes care of bees; a bee-keeper. *Phin*, Dict. Api-★culture, p. 13.

beehive (bē'hīv), *n.* [< ME. *beehyve*; < *bee*[1] + *hive*.] **1.** A case or box serving as a habitation for bees. See *hive*.—**2.** The common name of a species of medic, *Medicago scutellata*, from the shape of its spirally coiled pod.—**Beehive house**, the popular name of a class of very ancient coni-



Beehive Houses at Cahernamacturech, County Kerry, Ireland.

cal buildings in Ireland, of small size, formed of long stones, so laid, on a circular plan, that each course is overlapped by that resting upon it. No cement is used, and the stones remain for the most part in their natural state. These houses occur alone or in clusters, often beside oratories, in which case it is believed that they served as dwellings of priests, or, when in groups, sometimes encircled by a stone wall, for defense. Occasionally they contain more than one apartment. Houses of this kind occur also in the Western Isles of Scotland; and the "Picts' houses" on the east coast, though differing in being under ground, resemble them in their mode of construction. They are referred to a period between the seventh and twelfth centuries.—**Beehive oven,** a low, round coke-oven with a dome-shaped top. It has a hole at the top through which coal is charged and the gases escape, and a door in the front to admit air and discharge the coke.

beehouse (bē′hous), *n.* A house or repository for bees; an apiary. *Goldsmith.*

beek† (bēk), *v.* [E. dial. (North.) and Sc., also written *beak, beik, beke,* < ME. *beken,* warm one's self, perhaps akin to *bake.* Cf. *bask*1.] **I.** *trans.* To warm; bask.

Go home now, and . . . *beek* thy pampered limbs at the fire. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, II. 9.

II. *intrans.* To bask; apricate. [Scotch, colloq.]

bee-killer (bē′kil″ėr), *n.* A kind of robber-fly, *Trupanea apivora,* a dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ,* which attacks honey-bees on the wing and kills them.

bee-king (bē′king), *n.* A kind of drongo-shrike, *Dissemurus paradiseus,* with deeply forked tail. Also called *Indian bee-king.*

beeld† (bēld), *n.* and *v.* See *bield.*

beele1 (bēl), *n.* [Prob. a form of *bill,* a mattock (cf. E. dial. *beal,* the bill of a bird): see *bill*2.] A kind of pickax used by miners for separating the ores from the rocks in which they lie.

beele2†, *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *bill*3 in sense of *billet*1, q. v.] A cross-bar; a yoke. *N. E. D.*

bee-line (bē′lin), *n.* The most direct or straight way from one point to another, as that of bees in returning loaded with honey to their hives.

Our footmarks, seen afterward, showed that we had steered a *bee-line* for the brig. *Kane,* Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 198.

bee-louse (bē′lous), *n.* A pupiparous dipterous insect, of the family *Braulidæ,* parasitic upon bees. *Braula cæca* is a parasite of the Italian bee, *Apis ligustica.*

Beelzebub (bē-el′zē-bub), *n.* [Formerly also, and still in popular speech, *Belzebub,* ME. *Belsebub,* < L. *Beelzebub,* < Gr. Βεελζεβούβ, < Heb. *Ba'al-zebūb,* a god of the Philistines, the averter of insects, < *ba'al,* lord, + *zebūb, z'būb,* a fly; cf. Ar. *dhubāb,* > Pers. *zubāb,* a fly. See *Beelzebul* and *Baal.*] **1.** A god of the Philistines, who had a famous temple at Ekron. He was worshiped as the destroyer of flies.—**2.** A name of the *Mycetes ursinus,* a howling monkey of South America. See cut under *howler.*

Beelzebul (bē-el′zē-bul), *n.* [< L. *Beelzebul,* < Gr. Βεελζεβούλ, < Heb. *Ba'al-zebūl,* a name given by the Jews to the prince of demons; commonly explained as either 'lord of the (heavenly) dwelling,' or 'lord of dung' (Heb. *zebel* = Ar. *zibl,* dung), but prob. a mere variant of *Ba'al-zebūb,* Beelzebub, the name of the Philistine god, which came to be applied to the prince of demons. The best Gr. manuscripts have Βεελζεβούλ in the Gospels. See *Beelzebub.*] A name given by the Jews to the prince of demons, being an opprobrious alteration of the name *Beelzebub.*

beem†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beam.*

bee-martin (bē′mär″tin), *n.* A common name in the United States of the king-bird, *Tyrannus carolinensis.* See cut under *king-bird.*

bee-master (bē′mâs″tėr), *n.* One who keeps bees.

bee molt† (bē mol), *n.* [For *B mol,* ML. *B molle,* that is, 'B soft': opposed to *B durum,* 'B hard.' See *moll.*] Same as *bemol.*

bee-moth (bē′môth), *n.* A pyralid moth of the genus *Galeria, G. cereana* (Fabricius). It lays its eggs in beehives, and the larvæ when hatched feed upon the wax. Also called *wax-moth* (whence its specific name). See cut in next column.

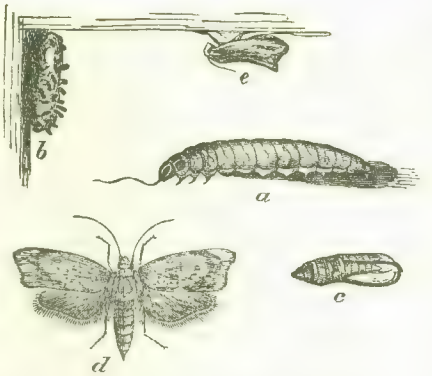
been1 (bēn or bin). Past participle, and obsolete present plural and infinitive, of *be*1.

been2†, *n.* Obsolete plural of *bee*1.

been3, *a.* See *bein.*

been4 (bēn), *n.* [Hind. *bīn,* a lute, guitar, fiddle.] A fretted stringed instrument of music of the guitar kind, having nineteen frets, used in India.

bee-nettle (bē′net″l), *n.* A species of hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis versicolor.* See *Galeopsis.*



Bee-moth (*Galeria cereana*), natural size.
a, larva; *b*, cocoon; *c*, pupa; *d*, moth with wings spread; *e*, moth with wings closed.

beënt (bē′ent), *a.* [A forced translation by J. H. Stirling of G. *seiend.*] In *metaph.,* having being as opposed to existence. [Rare.]

If the Eleatics persist in the dilemma, the world is either *beënt* or non-*beënt,* Heraclitus answers, It is neither of them, because it is both of them.
J. H. Stirling, tr. of Schwegler's Hist. Philos., p. 20.

bee-orchis (bē′ôr″kis), *n.* A European orchid, *Ophrys apifera,* with a bee-like flower. Also called *bee-flower* and *gnat-flower.* See *Ophrys.*

bee-parasite (bē′par″a-sīt), *n.* **1.** A stylops; an insect of the order *Strepsiptera,* the species of which are parasitic upon bees. Bees so infested are said to be stylopized. See *Stylops.*—**2.** Some other insect parasitic upon bees, as a ★bee-louse or bee-wolf.

beer1 (bēr), *n.* [< ME. *bere, ber,* < AS. *beór* = OFries. *biar, bier* = D. *bier* = LG. *ber, beer* = OHG. *bior,* MHG. G. *bier* (> It. *birra* = F. *bière*); cf. Icel. *bjórr,* Ir. Gael. *beoir,* from AS. or E. (the Scand. word is that cognate with E. *ale*). Origin uncertain; some assume a loss of *r* from orig. **breór,* < AS. *breówan,* etc., brew: see *brew.*] **1.** An alcoholic liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from barley, which is first malted and ground, and its fermentable substance extracted by hot water. To this extract or infusion hops or some other vegetable product of an agreeable bitterness is added, and it is thereupon boiled for some time, both to concentrate it and to extract the useful matters from the hops. The cooled liquor, with yeast added, is suffered to ferment in vats, the time of fermentation depending upon the quality and kind of beer, and after it has become clear it is stored away or sent to the market. The beers of England and France, and for the most part those of Germany, become gradually sour by exposure to air. *Ale* and *beer* were formerly synonymous terms, *ale* being the earlier in use; at present, *beer* is the common name for all malt liquors, and *ale* is used specifically for a carefully made beer of a certain strength, and rather light than dark: thus, small beer, ginger beer, and the like, are not ale, nor are stout and porter. A statement made by Andrew Boorde, in 1542, that ale is made of malt and water, and should contain no other ingredients, while beer is made of malt, hops, and water, is not now true.

2. A fermented extract of the roots and other parts or products of various plants, as ginger, spruce, molasses, beet, etc.—**Beer process,** in *photog.,* a collodion dry-plate process in which the sensitized plate, after being washed, is treated with an infusion of malt or beer. The process is of no practical value, and is disused.—**Beer vinegar,** a vinegar prepared from beerwort.—**Bitter beer.** See *ale.*—**Black beer,** a kind of beer manufactured at Dantzic. It is of a black color and a syrupy consistence. Also called *Dantzic beer.*—**Broken beer,** remnants or leavings of beer: as, "a bumbard of *broken beer,*" *B. Jonson.*—**Condensed beer,** beer which has been reduced in a copper vacuum-pan to one eighteenth its bulk in solids, added to an equal quantity of alcohol.—**Dantzic beer.** Same as *black beer.*—**Green beer,** beer which is just made.—**Lager-beer,** or **stock-beer,** a light German beer so called because it is stored for ripening before being used. It is extensively manufactured in the United States.—**Schenk, young,** or **winter beer,** a German beer brewed for immediate use. (See *lager-beer.*) It was formerly brewed only between October and April, but now is manufactured at all seasons.—**Small beer,** weak beer; hence, figuratively, a trifling matter; a small or unimportant thing or person.—**Stock-beer.** See *lager-beer.*—**To think small beer of,** to have a low opinion of; hold in slight esteem. [Colloq.]

She *thinks small beer of* painters, J. J.—well, well, we don't *think small beer of* ourselves, my noble friend.
Thackeray, The Newcomes, xxxix.

Yeast-beer, new beer with which a small quantity of fermenting wort has been mixed in the cask in order to make it lively.

beer1 (bēr), *v. i.* [< *beer*1, *n.*] To drink beer; tipple. [Colloq.]

beer2 (bē′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *beere;* < *be*1 + *-er*1. Cf. *forebear.*] One who is or exists. [Rare.]

beer3†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bier.*

beer4†, *n.* [< D. *beer,* a mole, pier.] A mole or pier. *N. E. D.*

beer5†. Obsolete present and preterit of *bear*1. *Chaucer.*

beer6†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bear*2.

beeregar†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beereager, beareger,* etc., < *beer*1 + *eager,* sour. Cf. *alegar, vinegar.*] Sour beer; vinegar formed by the acetous fermentation of beer.

beer-engine (bēr′en″jin), *n.* A hydraulic machine for raising beer and other liquors out of a cask in a cellar.

beer-faucet (bēr′fâ″set), *n.* A faucet fitted with a small air-pump, for mixing air with beer as it is drawn.

beer-float (bēr′flōt), *n.* In *distilling,* an areometer or hydrometer designed to ascertain from the observed density of a grain-mash the possible yield of spirit therefrom. The scale of the instrument is graduated to indicate directly, at the standard temperature, the percentage by volume of proof spirits that the mash will yield, provided the fermentation proceeds to a point where the density is equal to that of water. *E. H. Knight.*

beer-garden (bēr′gär″dn), *n.* A garden attached to a brewery, tavern, or saloon, in which beer is served.

beer-house (bēr′hous), *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale-house.

beeriness (bēr′i-nes), *n.* [< *beery* + *-ness.*] The state of being beery or partially intoxicated; slight intoxication from beer.

beer-measure (bēr′mezh″ūr), *n.* An old English system of measures of capacity. The gallon contained 282 cubic inches, being 10 pounds 3 ounces avoirdupois of water, but was adopted as containing 8 pounds of wheat.

beer-money (bēr′mun″i), *n.* An allowance of 1*d.* per day granted in 1800 to the British soldier in addition to his pay, as a substitute for an allowance of beer or spirits; also, an allowance given to domestic servants in England in lieu of beer, to save trouble in serving it out, or waste by leaving the cask open.

beerocracy (bēr-ok′ra-si), *n.* [< *beer* + *-o-cracy,* as in *aristocracy.*] The brewing and beer-selling interest; brewers and beer-sellers collectively. [Ludicrous.]

beer-preserver (bēr′prē-zėr″vėr), *n.* A device for keeping the space above the beer in a cask or barrel filled with carbonic-acid gas, which is supplied from a reservoir.

beer-pull (bēr′půl), *n.* The handle of a beer-pump; also, the pump itself.

beer-pump (bēr′pump), *n.* A pump for beer, especially for raising beer from the cellar to the bar in a saloon or public house.

beer-saloon (bēr′sa-lōn″), *n.* A place where beer is sold and drunk.

beer-shop (bēr′shop), *n.* A beer-saloon; an ale-house.

beerstone (bēr′stōn), *n.* [< *beer*1 + *stone.*] In *brewing,* a hard incrustation like stone on the interior of the wort-coolers.

In time a greenish, or brownish, shining, thin crust is formed on the sides of the coolers—no matter what material they may be constructed of—which adheres to them like varnish, and cannot be removed by the usual washing. This substance is called *beer-stone.*
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 473.

Beer stone. See *stone.*

beer-swilling (bēr′swil″ing), *a.* Drinking beer immoderately.

In *beer-swilling* Copenhagen I have drunk your Danesman blind. *Theo. Martin,* Dirge of the Drinker.

beery (bēr′i), *a.* [< *beer*1 + *-y*1.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling beer.—**2.** Stained or soiled with beer.

The sloppy, *beery* tables. *Thackeray.*

3. Addicted to beer; affected by beer; partially intoxicated from drinking beer; maudlin.

There was a fair proportion of kindness in Raveloe, but it was of a *beery* and bungling sort.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, ix.

Hathorn was not averse to ale, especially at another man's expense, and, thought he, "Farmer is getting *beery;* looks pretty red in the face."
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 10.

bee-skep, bee-scap (bē′skep, -skap), *n.* [< *bee*1 + *skep, scap,* a beehive, a basket: see *skep.*] A beehive. [Scotch.]

beest (bēst), *n.* [Found in ME. only in deriv. *beestings,* q. v.; < AS. *beóst* (also *býst,* after *býsting,* beestings) = D. *biest* = LG. *best* = North. Fries. *bjast, bjüst* = OHG. *biost,* MHG. G. *biest,* beest. Origin unknown; some suppose, from the G. dial. (Swiss) *briest,* Icel. *á-brystur,* pl., beestings, a connection with AS. *breóst,* etc., E. *breast.*] Same as *beestings.*

beestie, *n.* See *bheesty.*

beestings (bēs′tingz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Also written *beastings, biestings,* etc., dial. *beastin, bistins, biskins,* etc., < ME. *beestynge,* also *bestninge, bestynge,* < AS. *býsting,* < *beóst,* beest, + *-ing:*

see *beest* and *-ing*.] 1. The first milk given by a cow after calving.

So may the first of all our fells be thine,
And both the *beesting* of our goats and kine.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

2†. A disease caused by drinking beestings. *N. E. D.*

beeswax (bēz′waks), *n.* [< *bee's*, poss. of *bee*, + *wax*.] The wax secreted by bees, of which their cells are constructed. See *wax*.

beeswing (bēz′wing), *n.* [< *bee's*, poss. of *bee*, + *wing*; from its appearance.] A gauzy film in port and some other wines, indicative of age; hence, sometimes, the wine itself. Also written *bee's-wing*.

Fetch'd
His richest *beeswing* from a binn reserved
For banquets, praised the waning red, and told
The vintage. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

Scott, from under bushy eyebrows, winked at the apparition of a *bees-wing*. *Thackeray*.

beeswinged (bēz′wingd), *a.* So old as to be covered with beeswing: said of wine, especially port.

His port is not presentable, unless *bees'-winged*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 32.

beet[1] (bēt), *n.* [< ME. *bete*, < AS. *bēte* (not **bēta*) = OFries. *bete* = D. *beet*, *biet* = LG. *bete* = OHG. *bieza*, MHG. *bieze* (G. *beete*, after LG. or L.) = Sw. *beta* = Dan. *bede* = F. *bette* = It. *bieta*, < L. *bēta*, beet.] A plant of the genus *Beta*, of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*. The various forms are generally referred to a single species, *B. vulgaris*, the slender-rooted variety of which, known as the *sea-beet*, is found wild in Europe and western Asia, and is occasionally used for greens. The common beet is extensively cultivated in many varieties for the use of its sweetish succulent root as a vegetable and as feed for cattle. The mangel-wurzel is a large coarse form raised exclusively for cattle. The sugar-beet is a white and very sweet variety, from the root of which sugar (called beet-root sugar) is manufactured in France, Germany, and the United States. The white or Sicilian beet and the chard-beet are cultivated for their leaves only.

beet[2] (bēt), *v. t.* [E. dial. *beet*, *beat*, Sc. *beet*, *beit*, < ME. *beten*, < AS. *bētan* (= OS. *bōtian* = OFries. *bēta* = D. *boeten* = LG. *böten* = OHG. *buozzen*, MHG. *büezzen*, G. *büssen* = Icel. *bœta* = Sw. *böta* = Dan. *böde*), mend, improve, make good, < *bōt*, improvement, reparation, boot: see *boot*[1], which is related to *beet* as *food* to *feed*, *brood* to *breed*, etc. The word was particularly used in reference to mending, and hence by extension to kindling, fires: ME. *beten fyr*, < AS. *bētan fȳr* = D. *boeten vuur* = LG. *böten vüer*; cf. Sw. *böta eld*, etc. Cf. *beat*[3].] 1†. To make better; improve; alleviate or relieve (hunger, thirst, grief, the needs of a person, etc.).

All his craft ne coud his sorrow *bete*.
Chaucer, T. and C., i. 666.

2†. To mend; repair; put to rights.

Pipen he coude, and fishe, and nettes *bete*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, i. 7.

Daily wearing neids yearly *beiting*. *Scotch proverb*.

3. To make or kindle (a fire); hence, to fire or rouse.

Two fyres on the auter gan she *beete*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1434.

It warms me, it charms me,
To mention but her name;
It heats me, it *beets* me,
And sets me a' on flame!
Burns, Ep. to Davie, i. 8.

And stiren folk to love and *beten* fire
On Venus awter. *Court of Love*, l. 323.

4. To mend or replenish (a fire); add fuel to.

Picking up peats to *beet* his ingle.
Allan Ramsay, To Robert Yarde of Devonshire.

[Obsolete or dialectal in all senses.]

beet[3], *n.* Same as *beat*[2].

beet[4], *n.* Same as *beat*[3].

beet-fly (bēt′flī), *n.* A two-winged insect, *Anthomyia betæ*, smaller than the house-fly, infesting crops of mangel-wurzel and other varieties of beet, on whose leaves it deposits its eggs, the larvæ afterward devouring the soft parts.

beetle[1] (bē′tl), *n.* [= Sc. *bittle*, *bittill*, < ME. *betel*, *betylle*, *bitel*, *bittill*, *bytylle*, < AS. *biétel*, *bētel*, *bītel*, *bȳtel* (*bȳtl-*) (= LG. *betel*, *bötel* = MHG. *bōzel*), with formative *-el*, < *bedtan*, beat: see *beat*[1].] 1. A heavy wooden mallet, used to drive wedges, consolidate earth, etc. It is made either for swinging, with the handle set in the middle of the iron-bound head, or for ramming, with the handle (provided in heavy beetles with projecting cross-pieces for the hands) set in one end of the head. In the latter form, as for the use of pavers, it is sometimes heavy enough to require two or more men to operate it. Also called a *maul*, and in the second form a *rammer*.

If I do, fillip me with a three-man *beetle*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

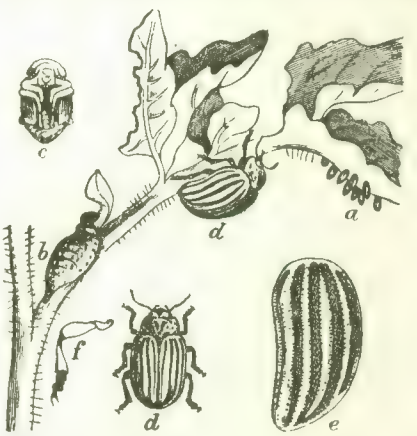
2. A wooden pestle-shaped utensil used for mashing potatoes, for beating linen, etc.

Aroint ye, ye limmer, out of an honest house, or shame fa' me, but I'll take the *bittle* to you. *Scott*, Pirate.

3. Same as *beetling-machine*.—**Between the beetle and the block**, in an awkward or dangerous position.

beetle[1] (bē′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beetled*, ppr. *beetling*. [< *beetle*, *n.*] 1. To use a beetle on; beat with a heavy wooden mallet, as linen or cotton cloth, as a substitute for mangling.—2. ★To finish cloth by means of a beetling-machine.

beetle[2] (bē′tl), *n.* [The form seems to have been influenced by that of *beetle*[1]; it would reg. be as in mod. dial. *bittle*, early mod. E. also *betel*, *bittle*, *bittil*, etc., < ME. *bitle*, *bityl*, *betylle*, *bytylle*, < AS. *bitela*, *bitula* (also **betel*, once in pl. *betlas*), a beetle, appar. < **bitul*, **bitol*, **bitel*, ME. *bitel*, biting (cf. *etul*, *etol*, eating: with suffix *-ol*, forming adjectives from verbs), < *bītan* (pp. *biten*), bite: see *bite*. Cf. *bitter* and *beetle-browed*.] Any insect belonging to the order *Coleoptera* (which see). Sometimes, however, the term is used in a more restricted sense, as equivalent in the plural to *Scarabæidæ*, a tribe of this order embracing more than 3,000 species, characterized by clavated antennæ, fissile longitudinally, legs frequently dentated, and wings which have hard cases or sheaths called elytra. Beetles vary in size from that of a pin's head to nearly that of a man's fist, the largest being the elephant-beetle of South America, 4 inches long. The "black beetles" of kitchens and cellars are cockroaches, and belong to the order *Orthoptera*.—**Bloody-nose beetle**, a large species of beetle of the genus *Timarcha*, *T. lævigata*: so named because when disturbed it emits a red fluid from the joints.—**Colorado beetle**, a coleopterous insect, *Doryphora* or *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, family *Chrysomelidæ*, belonging to the tetramerous section of the order. In size it is somewhat larger than a pea, nearly oval, convex, of a yellowish or ocher-yellow color, marked with black spots and blotches, and on the elytra with ten black longitudinal stripes. The wings, which are folded under the elytra, are of a blood-red color. This insect works great havoc upon the leaves and flowers of the potato, and is also destructive to the tomato and the egg-plant. It was first observed in the Rocky Mountain region about 1855, and has since spread from Colorado over the whole of the United States and Canada. Also called *potato-bug*.—**Elm-leaf beetle**, a European chrysomelid beetle, *Galeruca xanthomelæna*. See *Galeruca*.—**Harlequin beetle**. See *harlequin*.—**Horned beetle**, a lamellicorn beetle of the genus *Megalosoma* and some related genera, belonging to the cetonian group of *Scarabæidæ*.



Colorado Beetle (*Leptinotarsa* (*Doryphora*) *decemlineata*, Say). *a*, eggs; *b*, larva, advanced stage; *c*, pupa; *d*, beetle; *e*, wing-cover, enlarged; *f*, leg, enlarged.

beetle[3] (bē′tl), *a.* [Separate use of *beetle-* in *beetle-browed*.] Shaggy; prominent: used in *beetle brow* (also written *beetle-brow*).

Here are the *beetle* brows shall blush for me.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

Bent hollow *beetle* browes, sharpe staring eyes,
That mad or foolish seemd. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 52.

beetle[3] (bē′tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *beetled*, ppr. *beetling*. [< *beetle*[3], *a.* First used by Shakspere.] To be prominent; extend out; overhang; jut.

What, if it tempt you toward the flood, my lord,
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

Each *beetling* rampart and each tower sublime.
Wordsworth.

beetle-brow (bē′tl-brou), *n.* See *beetle*[3], *a.*

beetle-browed (bē′tl-broud), *a.* [< ME. *bitel-browed*, *bytelbrowed*, etc. (used in "Piers Plowman" with variants *bittur browed* and *bytter browid*), as if lit. 'having biting eyebrows,' that is, projecting eyebrows, < ME. *bitel*, adj., sharp, biting, < AS. **bitel* (see *beetle*[2]); but more prob. 'with eyebrows like a beetle's,' that is, projecting like the tufted antennæ of some beetles. See *beetle*[2] and *brow*.] 1. Having shaggy, bushy, prominent, or overhanging eyebrows; hence, often, sullen; scowling.

A *beetle-browed* sullen face. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 25.

Its *beetle-browed* and gloomy front.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, i.

2. Figuratively, having an overhanging or projecting top.

beetle-head (bē′tl-hed), *n.* 1. The monkey or weight of a pile-driver.—2. A beetle-headed or stupid fellow.—3. A name of the Swiss or black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. [Local, U. S.]

beetle-headed (bē′tl-hed″ed), *a.* [Cf. *beetle-head*.] Having a head like a beetle or mallet; dull; stupid.

Beetle-headed, flap-ear'd knave. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

beetle-mite (bē′tl-mīt), *n.* [< *beetle*[2] + *mite*[1].] A mite of the family *Gamasidæ* (which see).

beetle-stock (bē′tl-stok), *n.* [< *beetle*[1] + *stock*.] The handle of a beetle.

beetle-stone (bē′tl-stōn), *n.* [< *beetle*[2] + *stone*.] A nodule of coprolitic ironstone, so named from the resemblance of the inclosed coprolite to the body and limbs of a beetle.

beetling (bē′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *beetle*[1], *v.*] A beating with a beetle.

When the desired shade is obtained, nothing remains but to wash the silk, and give it two *beetlings* at the river, in order to free it from the redundant arnatto.
Ure, Dict., I. 209.

beetling-machine (bēt′ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for finishing linen or cotton cloth by hammering it: for this purpose stamps are used, which are raised in succession and permitted to fall by their own weight. Also called *beetle*.

beet-master (bēt′màs″tèr), *n.* An erroneous form of *beet-mister*.

beet-mister (bēt′mis″tèr), *n.* [Sc., < *beet*, *beit*, mend, supply, + *mister*, want; *beet a mister*, supply a want: see *beet*[2] and *mister*[2]. Cf. E. dial. (North.) *beet-need*, assistance in the hour of distress.] Whatever supplies a want; hence, a substitute. [Scotch.]

Next she enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes to be what she called *beet-masters* to the new.
Scott.

beet-press (bēt′pres), *n.* A hydraulic or steam-power machine for expressing the juice from beet-roots in the process of making beet-root sugar.

beet-radish (bēt′rad″ish), *n.* A name sometimes given to red beets (*Beta vulgaris*) when raised or used for salad. See *beet*[1].

beet-rave (bēt′rāv), *n.* [< *beet*[1] + *rave*, after F. *bette-rave*, beet-root, < *bette*, beet (see *beet*[1]), + *rave*, < L. *rapa*, a turnip.] Same as *beet-radish*. In Scotland also *beetraw* and *beetrie*.

bee-tree (bē′trē), *n.* 1. A name of the bass-wood or American linden, *Tilia Americana*, from the richness of its flowers in honey.—2. ★A hollow tree occupied by wild bees.

beet-root (bēt′röt), *n.* The root of the beet-plant. See *beet*[1].—**Beet-root sugar**, sugar made from beet-roots. The roots are rasped to a pulp, and the juice is separated by pressure, maceration, or other means, and is then filtered and concentrated by evaporation in a vacuum-pan. See *beet*[1].—**Beet-root vinegar**, vinegar prepared from the juice of the sugar-beet.

beeve (bēv), *n.* [A rare singular, erroneously formed from *beeves*, pl. of *beef*.] An animal of the bovine genus, as a cow, bull, or ox.

They would knock down the first *beeve* they met with.
Irving.

Each stately *beeve* bespeaks the hand
That fed him unrepining.
Whittier, The Drovers.

beeves, *n.* Plural of *beef*.

beevort, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*[2].

bee-wolf (bē′wůlf), *n.* 1. An African bee-eater, *Mellitotheres nubicus*, one of the *Meropidæ*.—2. A parasite of the bee, *Trichodes apiarius*.

bee-worm (bē′wèrm), *n.* An old name for the larva of the bee. *Ray*.

befall, befal (bē-fâl′), *v.*; pret. *befell*, pp. *befallen*, ppr. *befalling*. [< ME. *befallen*, fall, happen, belong, < AS. *befeallan*, fall (= OS. *bifallan* = OFries. *bifalla* = D. *bevallen*, please, = OHG. *bifallan*, MHG. G. *befallen*, please), < *be-* + *feallan*, fall: see *be-*[1] and *fall*.] I. *trans.* To fall or happen to; occur to.

But I beseech your grace that I may know
The worst that may *befall* me.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

The worst that can *befall* thee, measured right,
Is a sound slumber, and a long good night.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 95.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To happen; come to pass.

I have reveal'd . . .
The discord which *befell.* *Milton*, P. L., vi. 897.

The ground in many a little dell
Was broken, up and down whose steeps *befell*
Alternate victory and defeat.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, vi. 16.

2†. To fall in the way; come to hand.

His little Goats gan drive out of their stalls,
To feede abroad, where pasture best *befalls.*
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 72.

To befall of†, to be the fate of; become of.

Do me the favour to dilate at full
What hath *befall'n of* them, and thee, till now.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

befana (be-fä'nä), *n.* [It., < *befania*, epiphany, < LL. *epiphania*, epiphany: see *Epiphany*.] **1.** Primarily, in Italy, an Epiphany present or gift.—**2.** [*cap.*] The witch or fairy said to bring children the sweetmeats and other rewards given them on the eve of Epiphany, or to neglect and punish them.

In nursery parlance the *Befana* has two aspects; she not only brings gifts to good children, but is the terror of the naughty. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 422.

3. A large rag doll, representing the Befana, placed on the chimneys of cottages, etc., or displayed in shops, in Italy, where Epiphany gifts are sold, for the terror or amusement of children. [The above meanings and customs have reference to the gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh (Mat. ii. 11) brought by the Magi to the child Jesus, which the feast of the Epiphany commemorates. The grotesque blackened figures often exhibited are explained by the tradition that one of the three wise kings was an Ethiopian.]

befeather (bē-feᵀᴴ'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *feather.*] To deck with feathers.

befell (bē-fel'). Preterit of *befall.*

befetter (bē-fet'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *fetter.*] To confine with fetters; restrain as if by fetters.

Tongue-tied, *befettered*, heavy-laden nations.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 10.

beffroit, *n.* [F.] See *belfry.*

beffroy†, *n.* In *her.*, same as *vair.*

befile†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *befyle*, < ME. *befylen*, *befilen* (mixed with *befulen*, *befoulen*, which rest directly upon *ful*, *foul*, foul), < AS. *befȳlan*, < *be-* + *fȳlan*, file, foul, < *fūl*, foul: see *file*[2], *foul*[1], and *befoul*, and cf. *defile*[1].] To make filthy; befoul; soil.

befit (bē-fit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befitted*, ppr. *befitting.* [< *be-*[1] + *fit.*] **1.** To suit; be suitable to; become.

Dry up your tears,
Which ill *befit* the beauty of that face.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 3.

Out of my sight, thou serpent! That name best
Befits thee. *Milton*, P. L., x. 868.

Robes *befitting* his degree. *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iv.

2†. To fit; furnish with something fit. [Rare.]

He . . . had seriously *befitted* him with just such a bridle and such a saddle. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

befitting (bē-fit'ing), *p. a.* Of a suitable kind or character; fit; proper; becoming: as, *befitting* words; a *befitting* dress or manner.

befittingly (bē-fit'ing-li), *adv.* In a befitting or appropriate manner; becomingly.

beflatter (bē-flat'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *flatter.*] To flatter; cajole.

beflea (bē-flē'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *flea*[1].] To pester, as fleas do.

One of those bores
Who *beflea'd* with bad verses poor Louis Quatorze.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

beflecked (bē-flekt'), *a.* [< *be-*[1] + *flecked.*] Flecked; spotted or streaked; variegated. Also spelled *befleckt.*

Dark billows of an earthquake storm
Beflecked with clouds like foam.
Whittier, The Hill-top.

beflower (bē-flou'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *flower.*] To cover or besprinkle with flowers.

Beside a *beflowered* and garlanded precipice.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 274.

beflum (bē-flum'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beflummed*, ppr. *beflumming.* [Sc.; also in the appar. perverted forms *bleflum*, *blaflum*, *blephum*, *v.* and *n.*, perhaps < *be-*[1] + **flum*, as in *flummery*, or a variant of *flam.* Words of this kind are very unstable.] To befool by cajoling language; flatter. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

befoam (bē-fōm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *foam.*] To cover with foam. *Dryden.*

befog (bē-fog'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befogged*, ppr. *befogging.* [< *be-*[1] + *fog.*] To involve in fog; hence, figuratively, to confuse; make obscure or uncertain; bewilder: as, to *befog* the mind with sophistry.

Intentional and persistent efforts have been . . . made to *befog* the whole subject.
D. A. Wells, Merchant Marine, p. 120.

befool (bē-fōl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *befolen*; < *be-*[1] + *fool*[1].] **1.** To make a fool of; delude; dupe.

I could burst with rage,
To think I have a brother so *befool'd.*
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iv. 1.

2. To treat as a fool; call (a person) "fool."

before (bē-fōr'), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *beforen*, *beforn*, *biforen*, *biforn*, etc., adv. and prep., < AS. *beforan*, *biforan*, adv. and prep., before (in place or time: in the latter use rare, the ordinary word being *ǣr*, ere) (= OS. *biforan* = D. *bevoren* = OHG. *bifora*, MHG. *bevor*, *bevorn*, G. *bevor*), < *be*, by, about, + *foran*, adv., before, < *for*, for, lit. before: see *fore* and *for*, and cf. *afore.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In front; on the anterior or fore side; on the side opposite the back; in a position or at a point in advance; ahead.

The battle was *before* and behind. 2 Chron. xiii. 14.

Reaching forth unto those things which are *before.*
Phil. iii. 13.

Had he his hurts *before?* *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

I am sent with broom *before,*
To sweep the dust behind the door.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2.

If you will walk *before*, sir, I will overtake you instantly. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

2. In time preceding; previously; formerly; already.

You tell me what I knew *before.* *Dryden.*

A flatterer is a dunce to him, for he can tell him nothing but what hee knowes *before.*
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Selfe-conceited Man.

[The adverb is frequently used in self-explaining compounds, as *before-cited*, *before-going*, *before-mentioned*, etc.]

II. *prep.* **1.** In front of, in time or position; on the anterior or fore side of; in a position or at a point in advance of: as, a happy future lies *before* you; *before* the house; *before* the fire.

The golden age, which a blind tradition has hitherto placed in the Past, is *before* us.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 5.

Before them went the priest reading the burial service.
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, I.

2. In presence of; in sight of; under the cognizance, jurisdiction, or consideration of.

Abraham bowed down himself *before* the people of the land. Gen. xxiii. 12.

They tell me, if they might be brought *before* you,
They would reveal things of strange consequence.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

If my lady die,
I'll be sworn *before* a jury, thou art the cause on 't.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 1.

3. In precedence of; in advance of, as regards rank, condition, development, etc.

He that cometh after me is preferred *before* me.
John i. 15.

I can shew one almost of the same nature, but much *before* it. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

The eldest son is *before* the younger in succession.
Johnson.

4. In preference to; rather than.

One joyous howre in blisfull happines,
I chose *before* a life of wretchednes.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 984.

I love my friend *before* myself.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the torments of covetousness. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. Anterior to in time; previous to: as, I shall return *before* six o'clock.

Temple sprang from a family which, though ancient and honourable, had *before* his time been scarcely mentioned in our history. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

They arrived close to Alhama about two hours *before* daybreak. *Irving*, Granada, p. 30.

6. Under the action, influence, or power of.

Mordecai, . . . *before* whom thou hast begun to fall.
Esther vi. 13.

Tower and town, as he advanced, went down *before* him.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

Before all. See *all.*—**Before the beam** (*naut.*), in a position or direction which lies before a line drawn at right angles to the keel at the midship section of the ship.—**Before (or afore) the mast**, as a common sailor, the crew of a ship being berthed in the forecastle or forward of the foremast.—**Before the wind.** (*a*) *Naut.*, in the direction of the wind: as, to sail *before the wind*, that is, in the direction in which the wind blows: said of a ship.

We continued running dead *before the wind*, knowing that we sailed better so.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 20.

(*b*) Figuratively and colloquially, in prosperous circumstances; out of debt or difficulty.

III. *conj.* **1.** Previous to the time when: formerly sometimes followed by *that.*

Before I was afflicted, I went astray. Ps. cxix. 67.

Jesus answered and said unto him, *Before that* Philip called thee . . . I saw thee. John i. 48.

Before this treatise can be of use, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

Seventy of the Moors made their way into the streets *before* an alarm was given. *Irving*, Granada, p. 54.

2. Sooner than; rather than.

Then take my soul; my body, soul, and all,
Before that England give the French the foil.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

beforehand (bē-fōr'hand), *adv.* [< ME. *beforehond*, *bifornhand*, *bivorenhond*, before, previously, < *beforen*, before, + *hand*, *hond*, hand.] **1.** In anticipation; in advance.

So that they . . . may be taught *beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker.*

2†. Before there is time for anything to be done; before anything is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again?
Sir R. L'Estrange.

To be beforehand with, to anticipate; be in advance of; be prepared or ready for.

Agricola . . . resolves *to be beforehand with* the danger.
Milton.

The last-cited author has been *beforehand with* me.
Addison.

beforehand (bē-fōr'hand), *a.* [< *beforehand*, *adv.* Cf. *forehanded.*] In good pecuniary circumstances; having enough to meet one's obligations and something over; forehanded: as, "rich and much *beforehand*," *Bacon.* [Archaic.]

I now began to think of getting a little *beforehand.*
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 77.

beforesaid (bē-fōr'sed), *a.* Aforesaid. *Chaucer.*

beforetime (bē-fōr'tīm), *adv.* [< ME. *beforetyme*; < *before* + *time.* Cf. *aforetime.*] Formerly; of old time; aforetime. [Obsolescent.]

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake. 1 Sam. ix. 9.

befortune† (bē-fôr'tūn), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *fortune.*] To happen; betide.

I wish all good *befortune* you. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 3.

befoul (bē-foul'), *v. t.* [< ME. *befoulen*, *befulen* (mixed with *befylen*, etc.: see *befile*), < *be-* + *foulen*, foul: see *be-*[1] and *foul*[1], *v.*] To make foul; cover with filth; soil; tarnish.

Lawyers can live without *befouling* each other's names.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxi.

Birds of prey winged their way to the stately tree, *befouling* its purity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 263.

befreckle (bē-frek'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *freckle.*] To freckle; spot; color with various spots; variegate.

Her star-*befreckled* face. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxii. 910.

befret (bē-fret'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befretted*, ppr. *befretting.* [< *be-*[1] + *fret*[1].] To fret or gnaw away.

Accept this ring, wherein my heart is set,
A constant heart with burning flames *befret.*
Greene, James IV., iv.

befriend (bē-frend'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *friend.*] To act as a friend to; countenance, aid, or benefit; assist; favor: as, fortune *befriended* me.

That you were once unkind, *befriends* me now.
Shak., Sonnets, cxx.

The climate [of Chæronea] is not much *befriended* by the heavens, for the air is thick and foggy.
Dryden, Life of Plutarch.

Every little pine needle expanded and swelled with sympathy and *befriended* me. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 143.

befriendment (bē-frend'ment), *n.* [< *befriend* + *-ment.*] The act of befriending. *Foster.* [Rare.]

befrill (bē-fril'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *frill.*] To furnish or deck with a frill or frills.

The vicar's white-haired mother, *befrilled* . . . with dainty cleanliness. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvii.

befringe (bē-frinj'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *fringe.*] To furnish with a fringe; adorn as with fringe.

Let my dirty leaves . . .
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 419.

befriz (bē-friz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befrizzed*, ppr. *befrizzing.* [< *be-*[1] + *friz.*] To curl the hair of; friz.

Befrizzed and bepowdered courtiers. *Contemporary Rev.*

befuddle (bē-fud'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *fuddle.*] To stupefy or muddle with intoxicants; make stupidly drunk.

befur (bē-fėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befurred*, ppr. *befurring.* [< *be-*[1] + *fur.*] **1.** To cover or supply with fur.—**2†.** To fur over; incrust. ★*N. E. D.*

beg[1] (beg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *begged*, ppr. *begging.* [Early mod. E. also *begg*, *begge*, < ME. *beggen*, first found in the early part of the 13th century (in the "Ancren Riwle"); origin un-

certain. Various explanations have been offered: (1) < ME. *bagge*, a bag (because beggars carry bags: see first quotation under *beggar*, *n.*); but this is certainly wrong. It would imply the forms **beggen*, **begge*, as variants of *baggen*, *bagge*, but no such variants are found or are probable, and no such sense as 'put into a bag,' or 'carry a bag,' which might connect the notion of 'bag' with that of 'beg,' belongs to the ME. verb *baggen*, which is found only in the sense of 'swell out like a bag'; the sense of 'put into a bag' is modern, and that of 'carry a bag' does not exist; *bagger*, moreover, the supposed antecedent of *beggar*, is only modern. (2) < AS. *bedecian*, beg (connected with Goth. *bidagwa*, a beggar, appar. < *bidjan* = AS. *biddan*, E. *bid*, ask; cf. D. *bedelen* = OHG. *betalōn*, MHG. *betelen*, G. *betteln*, beg, freq. of D. *bidden* = G. *bitten* = AS. *biddan*, E. *bid*, ask); but the AS. *bedecian* occurs but once, in the 9th century, and there are no intermediate forms to connect it with ME. *beggen*. (3) < OFlem. **beggen*, beg; but there is no such word. (4) < OF. *beg-*, the common radical of *begard*, *begart*, *beguard*, *begar* (ML. *begardus*, *beggardus*, *beghardus*, etc.), and *beguin* (ML. *beginus*, *begginus*, *beghinus*, *beguinus*, etc.), names given to the members of a mendicant lay brotherhood (see *Beghard* and *Beguin*); also applied to any begging friar or other beggar. Such mendicants were very numerous at the time of the first appearance of the E. verb, and the derived OF. verb *beguiner*, *beguigner* (< *beguin*), with AF. *begger*, is actually found in the sense of 'beg.' The E. verb may be a back formation from the noun *beggar* (ME. *begger*, *beggere*, *beggar*, *beggare*), which is, in this view, an adapted form (as if a noun of agent in *-ar*[1], *-er*[1]) of the OF. *begar*, *begard*, etc., a Beghard. *Beghard* is otherwise not found in ME., though the precise form *begger* is found in Wyclif and later as a designation of the mendicant friars (Beghards), appar. without direct reference to their begging.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ask for or supplicate in charity; ask as alms.

Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed *begging* bread. Ps. xxxvii. 25.

For all thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth *beg* the alms
Of palsied eld. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

2. To ask for earnestly; crave.

He [Joseph] . . . *begged* the body of Jesus.
Mat. xxvii. 58.

3. To ask as a favor; hence, to beseech; entreat or supplicate with humility or earnestness: as, I *begged* him to use his influence in favor of my friend.

And on our knees we *beg*
(As recompense of our dear services,
Past and to come) that you do change this purpose.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

To beg a person for a fool†, to take him for, or regard him as, a fool.

In the old common law was a writ . . . under which if a man was legally proved an idiot, the profit of his lands . . . might be granted by the king to any subject. . . . Such a person, when this grant was asked, was said *to be begged for a fool*. *Nares.*

To beg the question, in *logic*, to assume or take as granted that which is not more certain than the proposition to be proved, or which obviously involves the point in question; assume as a premise what no one who takes the opposite view of the question will admit.

The sophism of *begging the question* is, then, when any thing is proved either by itself or something that is equally unknown with itself.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman (1697).

The attempt to infer his [Shakspere's] classical education from the internal evidence of his works is simply a *begging of the question*.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 82.

To maintain, as Sir Wyville Thomson does, that 32° is the temperature of the floor on which the Antarctic ice-sheet rests, is virtually *to beg the question*.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 226.

=Syn. *Ask*, *Request*, *Beg*, etc. (see *ask*[1]); to pray (for), conjure, petition (for).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To ask alms or charity; practise begging; live by asking alms.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. Luke xvi. 3.

2. In the game of all-fours, to ask of the dealer a concession of one point to be added to one's count. The dealer must either concede the point or deal out three additional cards to each player. Should the suit originally turned as trump appear after this new deal, three, or fewer if so agreed, must be dealt to each until a different trump appears.—**To beg off**, to obtain release from a penalty, obligation, etc., by entreaty or excuses.

beg[2] (beg), *n.* Same as *bey*[1].

bega, biggah (bē'gä, big'ä), *n.* [Also written *beega*, *beegah*, *beegha*, etc., repr. Hind. *bīghā*, Marāthi *bighā*.] A Hindu land-measure, locally varying in extent, but usually regarded as equal to from one third to two thirds of an English acre. The bega of Calcutta is 1,600 square yards, or about a third of an acre.

begad (bē-gad'), *interj.* [A minced oath, a corruption of *by God!* Cf. *egad*, *bedad*.] A sort of exclamatory oath, employed to give weight to a statement.

Begad, madam, . . . 'tis the very same I met.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

begall (bē-gâl'), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *gall*[2].] To gall; fret; chafe; rub sore. *Bp. Hall.*

began (bē-gan'). Preterit of *begin*.

begat (bē-gat'). Old preterit of *beget*, still sometimes used poetically.

begaud† (bē-gâd'), *v. t.* [Also written *begawd*; < *be*-[1] + *gaud*: see *gaud*[1].] To bedeck with gaudy things. *North.*

begaum, *n.* See *begum*[2].

begeck† (bē-gek'), *v. t.* [Sc., also *begeek* (= D. *begekken*); < *be*-[1] + *geck*. Cf. *begunk*.] To befool; gull; jilt. *N. E. D.*

begem (bē-jem'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *begemmed*, ppr. *begemming*. [< *be*-[1] + *gem*.] To adorn with gems, or as with gems; stud with gems, or anything suggesting them.

The lawn
Begemmed with dew-drops.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 2.

beget (bē-get'), *v. t.*; pret. *begot*, formerly *begat*, pp. *begotten*, *begot*, ppr. *begetting*. [< ME. *begeten*, *begiten*, *bigiten*, etc., < AS. *begitan*, *bigitan* (= OS. *bigitan* = OHG. *bigezan*), get, acquire, < *be*- + *gitan*, *getan*, get: see *be*-[1] and *get*[1].] **1.** To procreate; generate: chiefly used of the father alone, but sometimes of both parents.

Abraham *begat* Isaac; and Isaac *begat* Jacob; and Jacob *begat* Judas and his brethren. Mat. i. 2.

Yet they a beauteous offspring shall *beget*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 613.

Become stout Marses, and *beget* young Cupids.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. To produce as an effect; cause to exist; generate; occasion: as, luxury *begets* vice; "love is *begot* by fancy," *Glanville*.

Intellectual science has been observed to *beget* invariably a doubt of the existence of matter. *Emerson*, Nature.

Thought is essentially independent of language, and speech could never have *begotten* reason.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 167.

=Syn. To breed, engender.

begetter (bē-get'er), *n.* One who begets or procreates; a father.

begetting (bē-get'ing), *n.* **1.** The act of procreating or producing.—**2.** That which is begotten; progeny.

beggable (beg'a-bl), *a.* [< *beg*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being begged.

Things disposed of or not *beggable*. *Butler*, Characters.

★ **beggar** (beg'ăr), *n.* [Early mod. E. more commonly *begger*, < ME. *begger*, *beggere*, also *beggar*, *beggare*, a beggar: for the etym., see *beg*[1]. The reg. mod. spelling is *begger*; the ME. variant spelling *beggar*, *beggare*, has not necessarily a bearing upon the conjectured derivation from OF. *begard*, the suffix *-er* being in ME. often variable to *-ar*; cf. mod. E. *liar*.] **1.** One who begs or asks alms; especially, one who lives by asking alms or makes it his business to beg.

Bidderes and *beggeres* fast about yede,
With hire belies and here bagges of brede full ycrammed.
Piers Plowman.

2. One who is in indigent circumstances; one who has been beggared.—**3**†. One who asks a favor; one who entreats; a petitioner.

Count. Wilt thou needs be a *beggar*?
Clo. I do beg your good-will in this case.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3.

What subjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

4. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove.

These shameful *beggars* of principles. *Tillotson.*

5. A fellow; a rogue: used (*a*) in contempt for a low fellow; (*b*) as a term of playful familiarity: as, he is a good-hearted little *beggar*.—**Masterful beggar.** See *masterful*.—**To go or go home by beggar's bush**, to go to ruin. *Brewer.*

beggar (beg'ăr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *begger*; < *beggar*, *n.*] **1.** To make a beggar of; reduce to beggary; impoverish.

Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* yours for ever. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Beggar'd by fools, whom still he found too late;
He had his jest, and they had his estate.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 561.

A rapacious government, and a *beggared* exchequer.
Buckle, Civilization, I. 653.

2. To exhaust the resources of; exceed the means or capacity of; outdo.

When the two heroes met, then began a scene of warlike parade that *beggars* all description.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 328.

Shakespeare carries us to such a lofty strain of intelligent activity as to suggest a wealth which *beggars* his own. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 262.

beggardom (beg'ăr-dum), *n.* The state of beggary; the body or fraternity of beggars.

beggarhood (beg'ăr-hûd), *n.* [< *beggar* + *-hood*.] The character or state of being a beggar; beggars collectively.

beggarism (beg'ăr-izm), *n.* [< *beggar* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of beggary.

beggarliness (beg'ăr-li-nes), *n.* [< *beggarly* + *-ness*.] The state of being beggarly; extreme poverty; meanness.

beggarly (beg'ăr-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beggerly*; < *beggar* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** In the condition of or becoming a beggar; extremely indigent; poor; mean; contemptible: used of persons and things.

A *beggarly* account of empty boxes.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

Beggarly sins, that is, those sins which idleness and beggary usually betray men to, such as lying, flattery, stealing, and dissimulation. *Jer. Taylor.*

He was an idle, *beggarly* fellow, and of no use to the public. *Addison*, Trial of Punctilios.

2. Of or for beggars. [Rare.]

But moralists, sociologists, political economists, and taxes have slowly convinced me that my *beggarly* sympathies were a sin against society. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 59.

beggarly† (beg'ăr-li), *adv.* Meanly; indigently; despicably.

It is his delight to dwell *beggarly*.
Hooker, Eccles. Pol., v. § 15.

beggar-my-neighbor (beg'ăr-mī-nā'bor), *n.* [In allusion to the continued loss of cards.] A children's game at cards. In one variety of it the players hold the cards with the backs upward, and alternately lay one down till an honor is turned up, which has to be paid for at the rate of four cards for an ace, three for a king, etc.; and the game goes on thus till one has gained all the other's cards.

beggar's-basket (beg'ărz-bâs"ket), *n.* The ★European lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

beggar's-lice (beg'ărz-līs), *n.* **1.** An English name of *Galium Aparine*, or goose-grass, given to it because its burs stick to the clothes, and somewhat resemble lice.—**2.** The name given in the United States to species of *Bidens* and to *Lappula Virginiana*, the seeds of which have barbed awns which cling persistently to clothing. Also called *beggar's-ticks*.

beggar's-needle (beg'ărz-nē"dl), *n.* An English popular name for the *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*, from its long-beaked fronds.

beggar's-ticks (beg'ărz-tiks), *n.* Same as *beggar's-lice*, 2. Also written *beggarticks*.

It [the garden] was over-run with Roman wormwood and *beggarticks*, which last stuck to my clothes.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 282.

★ **beggar-weed** (beg'ăr-wēd), *n.* [Cf. *beggary*[2], 2.] A name sometimes given in England to the common door-weed, *Polygonum aviculare*, to *Cuscuta Trifolii*, and to some other plants.

beggary[1] (beg'ăr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beggery*, < ME. *beggerie*, < *beggere*, beggar.] **1.** The state of a beggar; a condition of extreme indigence.

'Tis the narrowness of human nature,
Our poverty and *beggary* of spirit,
To take exception at these things.
B. Jonson, The New Inn, iv. 3.

His vessel with an inestimable cargo has just gone down, and he is reduced in a moment from opulence to *beggary*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2†. The act or practice of begging; the occupation of a beggar; begging.

We must be careful that our charity do not minister to idleness and the love of *beggary*.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar.

3. Beggars collectively; beggardom; beggarhood.

The Piazza is invaded by the legions of *beggary*, and held in overpowering numbers against all comers.
Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

4. A state of bareness or deficiency.

The freedom and the *beggary* of the old studio.
Thackeray.

beggary[2] (beg'ăr-i), *a.* [< *beggar* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Beggarly; poor; mean. [Rare.]—**2.** Full of weeds. [Local, Eng.]

beggert, beggeryt. Former and more regular spellings of *beggar, beggary.*

begging (beg'ing), *n.* [< ME. *beggynge;* verbal n. of *beg*[1].] The act of asking or soliciting; the occupation of a beggar.

beggyt (beg'i), *n.* Same as *bey*[1].

There used to be a still more powerful personage at the head of the Ourf, called the Divan *Beggy.* *Brougham.*

Beghard (beg'ärd), *n.* [< ML. *Beghardus, begardus, beggardus, begehardus, begihardus* (cf. It. Sp. Pg. *begardo,* MHG. *beghart, begehard,* G. *beghart,* Flem. *beggaert,* OF. *begard, begart, begar,* with a later equiv. ML. *beghinus, beginus,* etc., OF. *beguin,* etc., E. *Beguin*), formed, with the suffix *-ardus, -ard* (and later *-inus, -in,* after the fem. ML. *beghina, begina,* etc., OF. *beguine,* etc., E. *Beguin, Beguine*), from the name of the founder of the sisterhood of Beguins, namely, Lambert *Begue* or *le Begue:* see *Beguin, Beguine.*] One of a body of religious enthusiasts which arose in Flanders in the thirteenth century; a Beguin (which see). Also written *Beguard.* [Often without a capital.]

begild (bē-gild'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *begilded, begilt,* ppr. *begilding.* [< *be-*[1] + *gild*[1].] To gild: as, "bride-laces *begilt,*" *B. Jonson,* King's Entertainment.

The lightning-flash from swords, casks, courtilaces,
With quiv'ring beams *begilds* the neighbour grasses.
Sylvester, Battaile of Yvry (trans.), p. 102.

begin (bē-gin'), *v.*; pret. *began,* sometimes *begun,* pp. *begun,* ppr. *beginning.* [< ME. *beginnen, biginnen* (pret. *began, begon,* pl. *begunne, begunnen, begonne,* etc., pp. *begunnen, begonnen, begunne,* etc.), < AS. *beginnan, biginnan* (pret. *began,* pl. *begunnon,* pp. *begunnen*) = OS. *biginnan* = OFries. *beginna, bejenna* = D. *beginnen* = OHG. *biginnan,* MHG. G. *beginnen,* begin; AS. more commonly *onginnan,* rarely *āginnan,* ME. *aginnen,* and by apheresis *ginnen,* mod. E. obs. or poet. *gin;* also with still different prefixes, OHG. *inginnan, enginnen,* and Goth. *duginnan,* begin; < *be-* (E. *be-*[1]) or *on-, ā-* (E. *a-*[2]), + **ginnan,* not found in the simple form, prob. orig. 'open, open up' (a sense retained also by the OHG. *inginnan,* MHG. *enginnen*), being prob. connected with (*a*) AS. *ginian* = OHG. *ginēn,* MHG. *ginen, genen,* G. *gähnen,* gape, yawn, (*b*) AS. *ginan* = Icel. *gīna,* gape, yawn, (*c*) AS. *gānian,* E. *yawn* = OHG. *geinōn,* MHG. *geinen,* gape, yawn (cf. Gr. *χαίνειν,* gape, yawn); all variously with *n-* formative from the root **gi,* seen also in OHG. *gīēn* and *giwēn, gewōn,* MHG. *giwen, gewen* = L. *hiare* = OBulg. *zijati* = Russ. *zijatĭ* = Bohem. *zivati* = Lith. *zhioti,* etc., gape, yawn (cf. Gr. *χάσκειν,* yawn, *χάος,* chaos, *χάσμα,* chasm, etc.: see *chaos, chasm*): see *yawn* and *hiatus.* Cf. *open* as equiv. to *begin,* and *close* as equiv. to *end.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take the first step in; set about the performance or accomplishment of; enter upon; commence.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song.
Pope, Messiah, l. 1.

2. To originate; be the originator of: as, to *begin* a dynasty.

Proud Nimrod first the savage chase *began.*
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 61.

3. To trace from anything as the first ground; date the beginning of.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

= **Syn. 1.** To set about, institute, undertake, originate, initiate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come into existence; arise; originate: as, the present German empire *began* with William I.

Made a selfish war *begin.*
Tennyson, To F. D. Maurice.

2. To take a first step; commence in any course or operation; make a start or commencement.

No change of disposition *begins* yet to show itself in England. *Jefferson,* in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 436.

The contest raged from morning until night, when the Moors *began* to yield. *Irving,* Granada, p. 35.

To begin the board. See *board.*—**To begin with.** (*a*) To enter upon first; use or employ first: as, *to begin with* the Latin grammar; *to begin with* prayer. (*b*) At the outset; as the first thing to be considered; first of all: as, *to begin with,* I do not like its color.

Animals can be trained to behave in a way in which, *to begin with,* they are incapable of behaving.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 113.

beginn (bē-gin'), *n.* [< *begin, v.*] A beginning.

Let no whit thee dismay
The hard *beginne* that meetes thee in the dore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 21.

beginner (bē-gin'ėr), *n.* [ME. *begynner;* < *begin* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who begins or originates; one who starts or first leads off; an author or originator.

Where are the vile *beginners* of this fray?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

2. One beginning to learn or practise; a novice; a tyro: as, "a sermon of a new *beginner,*" *Swift.*

There are noble passages in it, but they are for the adept and not for the *beginner.*
O. W. Holmes, R. W. Emerson, xiv.

beginning (bē-gin'ing), *n.* [< ME. *beginninge, beginnunge* (= MHG. *beginnunge*); verbal n. of *begin.*] **1.** The origin; source; first cause.

I am . . . the *beginning* and the ending. Rev. i. 8.

2. The point of time or epoch at which anything begins; specifically, the time when the universe began to be.

In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth.
Gen. i. 1.

It was reserved for Hutton to declare for the first time that the rocks around us reveal no trace of the *beginning* of things. *Geikie,* Geol. Sketches, ii.

3. The initial stage or first part of any process or proceeding; the starting-point: as, a small *beginning.*

He was come to that height of honour out of base *beginnings.* *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 564.

The *beginning* of writing is the hieroglyphic or symbolical picture, the *beginning* of worship is fetishism or idolatry, the *beginning* of eloquence is pictorial, sensuous, and metaphorical, the *beginning* of philosophy is the myth. *Lecky,* Europ. Morals, I. 142.

beginningless (bē-gin'ing-les), *a.* [< *beginning* + *-less.*] Having no beginning: correlative to *endless.* [Rare.]

begird (bē-gėrd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *begirt, begirded,* ppr. *begirding.* [< ME. *begirden,* only in pret. or pp. *begurt,* < AS. *begyrdan* (= OHG. *bigurtjan;* cf. Goth. *bigairdan,* strong verb), < *be-* + *gyrdan,* gird: see *be-*[1] and *gird*[1].] **1.** To bind with a band or girdle.—**2.** To surround; inclose; encompass.

Uther's son
Begirt with British and Armoric knights.
Milton, P. L., i. 581.

begirdle (bē-gėr'dl), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *girdle.*] To surround or encircle as with a girdle.

Like a ring of lightning they . . . *begirdle* her from shore to shore. *Carlyle,* French Rev., III. vii. 3.

begirt (bē-gėrt'), *v. t.* [A form of *begird,* inf., due to the frequent pp. *begirt,* pret. and pp. being the same as those of *begird.*] To begird; encompass.

Begirt the wood, and fire it.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, iii. 5.

To *begirt* the almighty throne,
Beseeching or besieging. *Milton,* P. L., v. 868.

beglare (bē-glār'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *glare.*] To glare at or on. [A humorous coinage.]

So that a bystander, without beholding Mrs. Wilfer at all, must have known at whom she was glaring by seeing her refracted from the countenance of the *beglared* one. *Dickens,* Our Mutual Friend, I. xvi.

beglerbeg (beg'lėr-beg'), *n.* Same as *beylerbey.*

beglerbeglic (beg'lėr-beg'lik), *n.* Same as *beylerbeylik.*

begloom (bē-glöm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *gloom.*] To make gloomy; darken. [Rare.]

begnaw (bē-nâ'), *v. t.* [ME. not found; < AS. *begnagan,* gnaw, < *be-* + *gnagan,* gnaw: see *be-*[1] and *gnaw.*] To bite or gnaw; eat away; corrode; nibble at. [Rare.]

The worm of conscience still *be-gnaw* thy soul.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

begot (bē-gō'), *v. t.*; pret. *bewent,* pp. *begone.* [< ME. *begon, bigon,* < AS. *begān* (= D. *begaan* = OHG. *bigān,* MHG. *begān, begēn,* G. *begehen*), < *be-,* by, about, + *gān,* go: see *be-*[1] and *go.*] **1.** To go about; encompass; surround.—**2.** To clothe; attire.—**3.** To surround or beset; affect as a circumstance or influence: now only in the perfect participle *begone,* in *woebegone,* beset with woe (originally in the construction *him was wo begon,* in which *wo* is the subject and *him* the dative object, subsequently made the subject).

So was I glad and wel *begon.*
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 171.

begod (bē-god'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *god.*] To deify: as, "*begodded* saints," *South,* Sermons, V. xcvii.

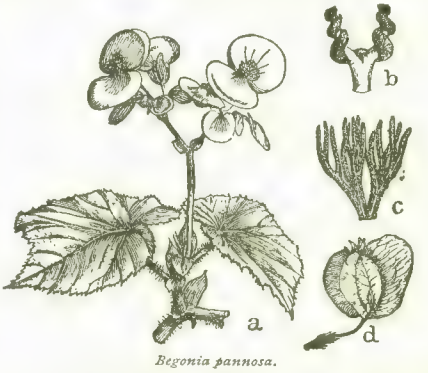
begone[1] (bē-gôn'). [Prop. two words, *be gone* (*be,* inf. or impv.; *gone,* pp.), irreg. united, as also in *beware.*] Be gone; go away; depart.

Begone! you are my brother; that's your safety.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

"You must *begone,*" said Death; "these walks are mine."
Tennyson, Love and Death.

begone[2] (bē-gôn'). Past participle of *bego.*

Begonia (bē-gō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Michel *Bégon* (1638–1710), a French promoter of science.] A very large genus of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants, type of the family *Begoniaceæ.* They are mostly herbaceous, natives of the warmer regions of the globe, and are frequent in cultivation as foliage-plants and for their showy or singular flowers. A very great diversity in the often brilliant coloring of the leaves has been reached by skilful crossing. From the shape of their large, oblique, fleshy leaves some species are known by the name of *elephant's-ear.* The succulent acid stalks of several species are used as pot-herbs.



Begonia pannosa.

a, branch with male flowers; *b, c,* two forms of styles and stigmas; *d,* fruit. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Begoniaceæ (bē-gō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Begonia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants, allied to the *Cactaceæ.* It consists of four genera, *Hillebrandia, Begonia, Symbegonia,* and *Begonionella,* of which *Begonia* is the most important, including over 300 species. They have monœcious flowers and asymmetrical leaves.

begoniaceous (bē-gō-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Begoniaceæ.*

begore (bē-gōr'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *gore*[1].] To besmear with gore. *Spenser.*

begot (bē-got'). Preterit and past participle of *beget.*

begotten (bē-got'n). Past participle of *beget.*

begrace (bē-grās'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *grace.*] To say "your grace" to; address by the title of a duke or bishop. *Holinshed.* [Rare.]

begravet (bē-grāv'), *v. t.* [< ME. *begraven,* < AS. *begrafan,* bury (= OS. *bigrabhan* = D. *begraven* = OHG. *bigraban* = Sw. *begrafva* = Dan. *begrave,* bury, = Goth. *bigraban,* dig around), < *be-* + *grafan,* grave, dig: see *be-*[1] and *grave*[1], *v.*] **1.** To bury. *Gower.*—**2.** To engrave.

With great sleight
Of workmanship it was *begrave.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

begrease (bē-grēs'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *grease.*] To soil or daub with grease or other oily matter.

begrime (bē-grīm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *grime.*] To make grimy; cover or impress as with dirt or grime.

The justice-room *begrimed* with ashes.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

= **Syn.** *Tarnish,* etc. See *soil.*

begrudge (bē-gruj'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *begrutch,* < ME. *begrucchen:* see *be-*[1] and *grudge.*] To grudge; envy the possession of.

There wants no teacher to make a poor man *begrudge* his powerful and wealthy neighbour both his actual share in the government, and his disproportionate share of the good things of this life. *Brougham.*

begruntlet (bē-grun'tl), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *gruntle.* Cf. *disgruntle.*] To render uneasy; disconcert.

The Spaniards were *begruntled* with these scruples.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, i. 131.

begrutcht, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *begrudge.*

begrutten (bē-grut'n), *a.* [< *be-*[1] + *grutten,* pp. of *greit, greet,* cry: see *greet*[2].] Showing the effects of much weeping; marred or swollen in face through sore or continued weeping. [Scotch.]

Poor things, . . . they are sae *begrutten.*
Scott, Monastery, viii.

begstert, *n.* A Middle English form of *beggar.* *Chaucer.*

Begtashi (beg-tä'shē), *n.* [Turk.] A secret religious order in Turkey resembling the order of Freemasons, employing passwords and signs of recognition very similar to, and in some cases identical with, those of the latter order, and including many thousands of influential members. *Imp. Dict.*

beguan (beg'wän), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] A bezoar or concretion found in the intestines of the iguana.

Beguard, *n.* See *Beghard.*

beguile (bē-gīl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *begilen, begylen* (= MD. *beghijlen*), < *be-* + *gilen, gylen*, guile, deceive: see *be-*[1] and *guile*.] **1.** To delude with guile; deceive; impose on by artifice or craft.

The serpent *beguiled* me, and I did eat. Gen. iii. 13.

By expectation every day *beguil'd*,
Dupe of to-morrow even from a child.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

2. To elude or check by artifice or craft; foil.

'Twas yet some comfort,
When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And frustrate his proud will. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

3. To deprive of irksomeness or unpleasantness by diverting the mind; render unfelt; cause to pass insensibly and pleasantly; while away.

I would *beguile*
The tedious day with sleep. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Chiefs of elder Art!
Teachers of wisdom! who could once *beguile*
My tedious hours. *Roscoe*, To my Books.

4. To transform as if by charm or guile; charm.

Till to a smile
The goodwife's tearful face he did *beguile*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 225.

5. To entertain as with pastimes; amuse.

The tales
With which this day the children she *beguiled*
She glean'd from Breton grandames when a child.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult, iii.

To beguile of, to deprive of by guile or pleasing artifice.

The writer who *beguiles of* their tediousness the dull hours of life. *Everett*, Orations, I. 302.

=**Syn. 1.** Cheat, mislead, inveigle.—**3-5.** *Amuse, Divert*, etc. (see *amuse*); cheer, solace.

beguilement (bē-gīl′mẹnt), *n.* [< *beguile* + *-ment*.] The act of beguiling; the state of being beguiled.

beguiler (bē-gī′lėr), *n.* One who or that which beguiles or deceives.

beguilingly (bē-gī′ling-li), *adv.* In a manner to beguile or deceive.

beguilty† (bē-gil′ti), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *guilty*.] To render guilty; burden with a sense of guilt.

By easy commutations of public penance for a private pecuniary mulct [thou] dost at once *beguilty* thine own conscience with sordid bribery.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermons, p. 275.

Beguin, Beguine (beg′in; sometimes, as mod. F., bā-gaṅ′, m., -gēn′, f.), *n.* [(1) *Beguin, Beguine*, fem.: early mod. E. also *begin, begine, beghine, beggin, bigin, biggayne*, < ME. *begyne, bygynne*, < OF. *beguine*, mod. F. *béguine* = Sp. Pg. *beguina* = It. *beghina, bighina* (MD. *beghijne*, D. *begijn*, LG. and G. *begine*), < ML. *beghina, begina, beggina, beguina, bigina*, etc. (cf. E. *biggin*[1], from the same source). (2) *Beguin*, masc., < OF. *beguin*, mod. F. *béguin* = Sp. Pg. *beguino* = It. *beghino, bighino*, < ML. *beghinus, beginus, begginus, beguinus, biginus*, etc.: formed, first as fem., with suffix *-in*, ML. *-ina, -inus*, from the name of Lambert *Begue* or *le Begue* (i. e., the stammerer: OF. *begue*, mod. F. *bègue*, dial. *beique, bieque*, stammering; of unknown origin), a priest of Liège, who founded the sisterhood. See also *Beghard*. The origin of the name was not generally known, and the forms varied, leading to many etymological conjectures. The connection with E. *beggar* and *beg*[1] is perhaps real; in the sense of 'hypocrite' and 'bigot' (as in It. *beghino*), the word was later confused with *bigot*, q. v.] **1.** A name given to the members of various religious communities of women who, professing a life of poverty and self-denial, went about in coarse gray clothing (of undyed wool), reading the Scriptures and exhorting the people. They originated in the twelfth or thirteenth century, and formerly flourished in Germany, the Netherlands, France, and Italy; and communities of the name still exist in Belgium. See *beguinage*. [Now generally written *Beguine*.]

And Dame Abstinence streyned,
Toke on a robe of kamelyne,
And gan her graithe [dress] as a *bygynne*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7366.

Wanton wenches and *beguins*. *World of Wonders*, 1608.

The wife of one of the ex-burgomasters and his daughter, who was a *beguin*, went by his side as he was led to execution. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 442.

2. [Only *Beguin*.] A member of a community of men founded on the same general principle of life as that of the Beguines (see 1). They became infected with various heresies, especially with systems of illuminism, which were afterward propagated among the communities of women. They were condemned by Pope John XXII. in the early part of the fourteenth century. The faithful Beguins joined themselves in numbers with the different orders of friars. The sect, generally obnoxious and the object of severe measures, had greatly diminished by the following century, but continued to exist till about the middle of the sixteenth. Also called *Beghard*. [These names have been frequently used as common nouns, without capitals.]

beguinage (beg′in-āj, or, as mod. F., bā-gē-nāzh′), *n.* [F. *béguinage*, OF. *beguinage* (> ML. *beghinagium*), < *beguine*, a Beguine. See *Beguin* and *-age*.] A community of Beguines. A beguinage usually consists of a large walled inclosure, containing a number of small detached houses, each inhabited by one or two Beguines; there are also some common houses, especially for the novices and younger members of the community. In the center is the church, where certain religious offices are performed in common. Each Beguine keeps possession of her own property, and may support herself from it, or from the work of her hands, or by serving others in their houses. They are free to leave at any time, and take only simple vows of chastity and obedience during residence. Pious women may also, under certain restrictions, rent houses and live inside the inclosure without formally joining the community. Such establishments are now chiefly met with in Belgium; the immense one near Ghent, built by the Duke of Aremberg in 1874, is the finest example, and one of the most recent.

Beguine, *n.* See *Beguin*.

begum[1] (bē-gum′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *begummed*, ppr. *begumming*. [< *be-*[1] + *gum*[2].] To daub or cover with gum. *Swift.*

begum[2] (bē′gum), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *beegum, begaum*, < Hind. *begam* (cf. Pers. *baigīm*, a lady), < Turki *bigīm*, a princess, fem. of *big, bik* = Turk. *beg, bey*, a prince: see *bey*[1].] A princess or lady of high rank.

begun (bē-gun′). Past participle and sometimes preterit of *begin*.

begunk (bē-gungk′), *v. t.* [Also spelled *begink*, perhaps a nasalized variation of equiv. Sc. *begeck*, q. v. See also remark under *beflum*.] To befool; deceive; balk; jilt. [Scotch.]

Whose sweetheart has *begunked* him.
Blackwood's Mag., VIII. 426.

begunk (bē-gungk′), *n.* [< *begunk*, *v.*] An illusion; a trick; a cheat. [Scotch.]

If I havena' gien Inchgrabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie *begunk*, they ken themsel's. *Scott*, Waverley, II. xxxv.

behad (bē-häd′), *a.* [Contr. of Sc. **behald* = E. *beholden*.] Beholden; indebted. [Scotch.]

behalf (bē-häf′), *n.* [< ME. *behalve, bihalve*, in the phrase *on* (or *upon*, or *in*) *behalve*, in behalf, incorrectly used for *on halve* (< AS. *on healfe*, on the side or part of), owing to confusion with ME. *behalve, behalven, behalves*, adv. and prep., by the side of, near, < AS. *be healfe*, by the side: see *be-*[2], *by*[1], and *half, n.* Cf. *behoof*.] **1.** Advantage, benefit, interest, or defense (of somebody or something).

In the *behalf* of his mistress's beauty. *Sir P. Sidney.*

I was moved to speak in *behalf* of the absent.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

2†. Affair; cause; matter.

In an unjust *behalf*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

[Always governed by the preposition *in, on*, or *upon*. See note under *behoof*.]—**In this** or **that behalf,** in respect of, or with regard to, this or that matter.

behap† (bē-hap′), *v. i.* [< *be-*[1] + *hap*[1].] To happen.

behappen† (bē-hap′n), *v. i.* [< *be-*[1] + *happen*, appar. suggested by *befall*.] To happen.

That is the greatest shame, and foulest scorne,
Which unto any knight *behappen* may.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 52.

behate†, *v. t.* [ME.; < *be-*[1] + *hate*.] To hate; detest. *Chaucer.*

behave (bē-hāv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *behaved*, ppr. *behaving*. [< late ME. *behaven*, restrain, refl. behave (see first quot.), < *be-*[1] + *have* (which thus compounded took the full inflections (pret. rarely *behad* and irreg. *beheft*) and developed reg. into the mod. pron. hāv). The word is formally identical with AS. *behabban*, hold, surround, restrain (= OS. *bihebbian*, hold, surround, = OHG. *bihabēn*, MHG. *behaben*, hold, take possession of), < *be*, about, + *habban*, have, hold: see *be-*[1] and *have*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To govern; manage; conduct; regulate.

To Florence they can hur kenne,
To lerne hur to *behave* hur among men.
Le Bone Florence, l. 1567.

He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5.

[The old editions read *behoove* in this passage.]—**2.** With a reflexive pronoun, to conduct, comport, acquit, or demean. (*a*) In some specified way.

Those that *behaved themselves* manfully. 2 Mac. ii. 21.

We *behaved* not *ourselves* disorderly among you.
2 Thes. iii. 7.

(*b*) Absolutely, in a commendable or proper way; well or properly: as, *behave yourself;* they will not *behave themselves*.—**3**†. To employ or occupy.

Where ease abownds yt's eath to doe amis:
But who his limbs with labours, and his mynd
Behaves with cares, cannot so easy mis.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 40.

II. *intrans.* [The reflexive pronoun omitted.] To act in any relation; have or exhibit a mode of action or conduct: used of persons, and also of things having motion or operation. (*a*) In a particular manner, as specified: as, to *behave* well or ill; the ship *behaves* well.

But he was wiser and well *beheft*.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

Electricity *behaves* like an incompressible fluid.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 110.

(*b*) Absolutely, in a proper manner: as, why do you not *behave?*

behaved (bē-hāvd′), *p. a.* Mannered; conducted: usually with some qualifying adverb: as, a well-*behaved* person.

Gather by him, as he is *behav'd*,
If 't be the affliction of his love, or no,
That thus he suffers for. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Why, I take the French-*behaved* gentleman.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

A very pretty *behaved* gentleman.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

behavior, behaviour (bē-hāv′yor), *n.* [The latter spelling is usual in England; early mod. E. *behavoure, behavior, behavier, behaviour, behaver, behavor, behavour*, < *behave* + *-oure, -iour, -ior*, appar. in simulation of *havior, haviour, havour*, var. of *haver* for *aver*, possession, having (see *aver*[2]), of F. origin. In poetry sometimes *havior*, which may be taken as formed directly from *have;* cf. Sc. *have*, behave, *havings*, behavior.] **1.** Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; mode of acting; manners; deportment: sometimes, when used absolutely, implying good breeding or proper deportment.

Some men's *behaviour* is like a verse wherein every syllable is measured.
Bacon, Essays, Of Ceremonies and Respects.

A gentleman that is very singular in his *behaviour*.
Steele.

2. Figuratively, the manner in which anything acts or operates.

The *behaviour* of the nitrous salts of the amines is worthy of attention. *Austen-Pinner*, Org. Chem., p. 46.

The phenomena of electricity and magnetism were reduced to the same category; and the *behaviour* of the magnetic needle was assimilated to that of a needle subjected to the influence of artificial electric currents.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

3†. The act of representing another person; the manner in which one personates the character of another; representative character. [Very rare, possibly unique. Knight, however, believes that the word is used here in its natural sense, that is, the manner of *having* or conducting one's self.]

King John. Now, say, Chatillon, what would France with us?
Chat. Thus, after greeting, speaks the king of France,
In my *behaviour*, to the majesty,
The borrow'd majesty, of England here.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Behavior as heir (law Latin, *gestio pro hærede*), in *Scots law*, a passive title, by which an heir, by intromission with his ancestor's heritage, incurs a universal liability for his debts and obligations.—**During good behavior,** as long as one remains blameless in the discharge of one's duties or the conduct of one's life: as, an office held *during good behavior;* a convict is given certain privileges *during good behavior*.—**On one's behavior** or **good behavior.** (*a*) Behaving or bound to behave with a regard to conventional decorum and propriety. [Colloq.] (*b*) In a state of probation; liable to be called to account in case of misconduct.

Tyrants themselves are *upon their behaviour* to a superior power. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

=**Syn. 1.** *Carriage, Behavior, Conduct, Deportment, Demeanor*, bearing, manner, manners, all denote primarily outward manner or conduct, but naturally are freely extended to internal states or activities. *Carriage*, the way of carrying one's self, may be mere physical attitude, or it may be personal manners, as expressing states of mind: we speak of a haughty or noble *carriage*, but not ordinarily of an ignoble, cringing, or base *carriage*. *Behavior* is the most general expression of one's mode of acting; it also refers particularly to comparatively conspicuous actions and conduct. *Conduct* is more applicable to actions viewed as connected into a course of life, especially to actions considered with reference to morality. *Deportment* is especially behavior in the line of the proprieties or duties of life: as, Mr. Turveydrop was a model of *deportment;* the scholars' rank depends partly upon their *deportment*. *Demeanor* is most used for manners as expressing character; it is a more delicate word than the others, and is generally used in a good sense. We may speak of lofty or gracious *carriage;* good, bad, wise, foolish, modest, conceited *behavior;* exemplary *conduct;* grand, modest, correct *deportment;* quiet, refined *demeanor*.

Nothing can be more delicate without being fantastical, nothing more firm and based in nature and sentiment, than the courtship and mutual *carriage* of the sexes [in England]. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 112.

Men's *behaviour* should be like their apparel, not too strait or point-device, but free for exercise or motion.
Bacon, Essays, liii.

It is both more satisfactory and more safe to trust to the *conduct* of a party than their professions.
Ames, Works, II. 214.

Even at dancing parties, where it would seem that the poetry of motion might do something to soften the rigid bosom of Venetian *deportment*, the poor young people separate after each dance. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

An elderly gentleman, large and portly and of remarkably dignified *demeanor*, passing slowly along. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

★ **behead** (bē-hed′), *v. t.* [< ME. *beheden, bihefden, bihevēden*, < AS. *behēafdian* (= MHG. *behoubeten*; cf. G. *ent-haupten* = D. *on-thoofden*), behead, < *be-*, here priv., + *hēafod*, head: see *be-*[1] and *head*.] **1.** To cut off the head of; kill or execute by decapitation.

Russell and Sidney were *beheaded* in defiance of law and justice. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of the head, top, or foremost part of: as, to *behead* a statue or a word.

beheading (bē-hed′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *behead*.] The act of cutting off the head; specifically, execution by decapitation.

In Dahomey there are frequent *beheadings* that the victims, going to the other world to serve the dead king, may carry messages from his living descendant. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 141.

beheld (bē-held′). Preterit and past participle of *behold*.

behell† (bē-hel′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *hell*.] To torture as with pains of hell.

Did *behell* and rack him. *Hewyt.*

behemoth (bē-hē′moth), *n.* [< Heb. *b'hemōth*, appar. pl. of excellence, 'great beast,' sing. *b'hēmah*, a beast, but supposed to be an adaptation of Egypt. *p-ehe-mau*, lit. water-ox.] An animal mentioned in Job xl. 15–24; probably, from the details given, a hippopotamus, but sometimes taken for some other animal, or for a type of the largest land-animals generally.

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee, he eateth grass as an ox. Job xl. 15.

Behold in plaited mail
Behemoth rears his head.
Thomson, Summer, l. 710.

★ **behen, ben**[6] (bē′hen, ben), *n.* [Also written *beken, been*, appar. a corruption of Ar. *bahman, behmen*, a kind of root, also the flower *Rosa canina*.] An old name of the bladder-campion, *Silene vulgaris*. The behen-root of old pharmacists is said to have been the root of *Centaurea Behen* and of *Limonium Limonium*, distinguished as *white* and *red behen*.

behest (bē-hest′), *n.* [< ME. *behest, bihest, beheste*, etc., with excrescent *t*, earlier *behese*, < late AS. *behās*, a promise, vow (equiv. to *behāt* = OHG. *biheiz*, a promise; cf. *behight, n.*), < *behātan*, promise: see *behight, v.*, and *hest*.] **1**†. A vow; a promise. *Chaucer; Gower; Holland.*— **2.** A command; precept; mandate.

Where I have learn'd me to repent the sin
Of disobedient opposition
To you and your *behests*. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 2.

He did not pause to parley nor protest,
But hastened to obey the Lord's *behest*.
Longfellow, Torquemada.

behest† (bē-hest′), *v. t.* [< ME. *behesten*, promise, < *beheste*, a promise: see *behest, n.*] To promise; vow.

behete†, *v.* A Middle English form of *behight*.

behew†, *v. t.* [< ME. *behewen*, hew about, carve, < AS. *behēawan*, hew off, < *be-* (in AS. priv.) + *hēawan*, cut, hew.] To carve; adorn; embellish.

Al with gold *behewe*. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1306.

behight† (bē-hīt′), *v.* [The common spelling in Spenser and his contemporaries of both present and preterit of ME. pres. inf. *beheten*, regularly *behoten*, earlier *behaten* (pret. *behight, behighte*, earlier *beheht, behet*, pp. *behoten*, later *behight*), < AS. *behātan* (pret. *behēt*, pp. *behāten*) (= OHG. *bihaizan*, MHG. *beheizen*), promise, < *be-* + *hātan*, command, call: see *be-*[1] and *hight*[2]. The forms in ME. were confused, like those of the simple verb. The proper sense of *behight* is 'promise'; the other senses (found only in Spenser and contemporary archaists) are forced, being in part taken from *hight*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To promise; vow.

The t. ayteresse fals and ful of gyle,
That al *behoteth* and nothing halt.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 621.

Behight by vow unto the chaste Minerve.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

2. To call; name.

That Geauntesse Argante is *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 47.

3. To address.

Whom soone as he beheld he knew, and thus *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 25.

4. To pronounce; declare to be.

Why of late
Didst thou *behight* me borne of English blood?
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 64.

5. To mean; intend.

Words sometimes mean more than the heart *behiteth*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 461.

6. To commit; intrust.

The keies are to thy hand *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 50.

7. To adjudge.

There was it judged, by those worthie wights,
That Satyrane the first day best had donne: . . .
The second was to Triamond *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 7.

8. To command; ordain.

So, taking courteous congé, he *behight*
Those gates to be unbar'd, and forth he went.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 17.

II. *intrans.* To address one's self.

And lowly to her lowting thus *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 23.

behight† (bē-hīt′), *n.* [< *behight, v.* Cf. ME. *behet, behot, behat*, < AS. *behāt*, a promise. See *behest*.] A promise; vow; pledge. *Surrey.*

behind (bē-hīnd′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *behinde, behinden*, < AS. *behindan* (= OS. *bihindan*), adv. and prep., behind, < *be*, by, + *hindan*, adv., behind, from behind, at the back: see *be-*[2] and *hind*[3].] **I.** *adv.* **1.** At the back of some person or thing; in the rear: opposed to *before*.

So runn'st thou after that which flies from thee,
Whilst I thy babe chase thee afar *behind*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

2. Toward the back part; backward: as, to look *behind*.

She that could think, and ne'er disclose her mind,
See suitors following, and not look *behind*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

Worse things, unheard, unseen, remain *behind*.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

3. Out of sight; not produced or exhibited to view; in abeyance or reserve.

And fill up that which is *behind* of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. Col. i. 24.

We cannot be sure that there is no evidence *behind*.
Locke.

4. Remaining after some occurrence, action, or operation: as, he departed and left us *behind*.

Thou shalt live in this fair world *behind*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Where the bee can suck no honey, she leaves her sting *behind*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Prol. to Knight of Burning Pestle.

5. Past in the progress of time.

Forgetting those things which are *behind*. Phil. iii. 13.

6. In arrear; behindhand: as, he is *behind* in his rent.

So that ye come *behind* in no gift. 1 Cor. i. 7.

II. *prep.* **1.** At the back or in the rear of, as regards either the actual or the assumed front: the opposite of *before*: as, the valet stood *behind* his master; crouching *behind* a tree.

Behind yon hills where Lugar flows,
Burns, My Nannie, O.

A tall Brabanter *behind* whom I stood.
Bp. Hall, Account of Himself.

The lion walk'd along
Behind some hedge.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1094.

2. Figuratively, in a position or at a point not so far advanced as; in the rear of, as regards progress, knowledge, development, etc.; not on an equality with: as, *behind* the age; he is *behind* the others in mathematics.

For I suppose I was not a whit *behind* the very chiefest apostles. 2 Cor. xi. 5.

In my devotion to the Union I hope I am *behind* no man in the nation. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 99.

3. In existence or remaining after the removal or disappearance of: as, he left a large family *behind* him.

What he gave me to publish was but a small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

Behind one's back. See *back*[1].— **Behind the curtain.** See *curtain*.— **Behind the scenes.** See *scene*.— **Behind the times,** not well informed as to current events; holding to older ideas and ways.— **Behind time,** later than the proper or appointed time in doing anything.=Syn. *Behind, After.* *Behind* relates primarily to position; *after*, to time. When *after* notes position, it is less close or exact than *behind*, and it means position in motion. To say that men stood one *after* another in a line was once correct (see *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 901, "kneeled . . . each *after* other"), but is not so now. They may come one *after* another, that is, somewhat irregularly and apart; they came one *behind* another, that is, close together, one covering another. The distinction is similar to that between *beneath* and *below*.

Out bounced a splendidly spotted creature of the cat kind. Immediately *behind* him crept out his mate; and there they stood. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 144.

On him they laid the cross, that he might bear it *after* Jesus. Luke xxiii. 26.

behindhand (bē-hīnd′hand), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *behind* + *hand*; cf. *beforehand*.] **1.** In the rear; in a backward state; not sufficiently advanced; not equally advanced with some other person or thing: as, *behindhand* in studies or work.

And these thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behind-hand* slackness.
Shak., W. T., v. 1.

Up, and all the morning within doors, beginning to set my accounts in order from before this fire, I being *behindhand* with them ever since. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 480.

Nothing can exceed the evils of this spring. All agricultural operations are at least a month *behindhand*.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

2. Late; delayed beyond the proper time; behind the time set or expected.

Government expeditions are generally *behindhand*.
Cornhill Mag., March, 1862.

3. In a state in which expenditure has gone beyond income; in a state in which means are not adequate to the supply of wants; in arrear: as, to be *behindhand* in one's circumstances; you are *behindhand* with your payments.

Having run something *behindhand* in the world, he obtained the favour of a certain lord to receive him into his house. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

4. Underhand; secret; clandestine. [Rare.]

Those *behindhand* and paltry manœuvres which destroy confidence between human beings and degrade the character of the statesman and the man.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

behither† (bē-hiтн′ėr), *prep.* [< *be-*[2] as in *beyond, behind*, etc., + *hither*.] On this side of.

Two miles *behither* Clifden.
Evelyn, Diary, July 23, 1679.

★ **behold** (bē-hōld′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *beheld*, ppr. *beholding*. [< ME. *beholden, biholdan, bihalden*, hold, bind by obligation (in this sense only in pp. *beholden, beholde*: see *beholden*), commonly observe, see, < AS. *behealdan*, hold, keep, observe, see (= OS. *bihaldan* = OFries. *bihalda* = D. *behouden* = OHG. *bihaltan*, MHG. G. *behalten*, keep), < *be-* + *healdan*, hold, keep: see *be-*[1] and *hold*[1]. Other words combining the senses 'keep' and 'look at' are *observe* and *regard*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To hold by; keep; retain.—**2**†. To hold; keep; observe (a command).—**3.** To hold in view; fix the eyes upon; look at; see with attention; observe with care.

When he *beheld* the serpent of brass, he lived.
Num. xxi. 9.

Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. John i. 29.

=Syn. *Observe, Witness*, etc. (see *see*); look upon, consider, eye, view, survey, contemplate, regard.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To look; direct the eyes to an object; view; see: in a physical sense.

Virginius gan upon the cherl *beholde*.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 191.

And I *beheld*, and lo, in the midst of the throne . . . stood a Lamb as it had been slain. Rev. v. 6.

2. To fix the attention upon an object; attend; direct or fix the mind: in this sense used chiefly in the imperative, being frequently little more than an exclamation calling attention, or expressive of wonder, admiration, and the like.

Behold, I stand at the door and knock. Rev. iii. 20.

Prithee, see there! *behold!* look! lo!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

3†. To feel obliged or bound.

For who would *behold* to geue counsell, if in counselling there should be any perill?
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii.

beholden (bē-hōl′dn), *p. a.* [Formerly often erroneously *beholding*; < ME. *beholden, beholde*, prop. ppr. of *behold, v.*] Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted; held by obligation.

Little are we *beholden* to your love.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

We had classics of our own, without being *beholden* to "insolent Greece or haughty Rome."
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

beholder (bē-hōl′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *beholder, biholder, -ere*; < *behold* + *-er*[1].] One who beholds; a spectator; one who looks upon or sees.

Was this the face
That, like the sun, did make *beholders* wink?
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

beholding[1] (bē-hōl′ding), *n.* [< ME. *beholdynge, bihaldunge*; < *beholden*, behold.] The act of looking at; gaze; view; sight.

The revenges we are bound to take upon your traitorous father are not fit for your *beholding*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7.

beholding[2]† (bē-hōl′ding), *a.* [Corrupt form of *beholden*.] **1.** Under obligation; obliged.

The stage is more *beholding* to love than the life of man.
Bacon, Love.

Oh, I thank you, I am much *beholding* to you.
Chapman, Blind Beggar.

It is in the power of every hand to destroy us, and we are *beholding* unto every one we meet, he doth not kill us.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 44.

2. Attractive; fascinating.

When he saw me, I assure you, my beauty was not more *beholding* to him than my harmony.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i. 50.

beholdingness (bē-hōl'ding-nes), *n.* The state of being beholden or under obligation to any one.

Thank me, ye gods, with much *beholdingnesse*. For marke, I doe not curse you. *Marston*, Sophonisba, v. 2.

behoney (bē-hun'i), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *honey*.] To cover or smear with honey; sweeten with honey, or with honeyed words.

behoof (bē-hōf'), *n.* [< ME. *behōf* (chiefly in the dat. *behove*, with prep. *to*, *til*, or *for*), < AS. **behōf*, advantage (in deriv. *behōflīc*, advantageous, *behēfe*, useful, necessary, *behōfian*, behoove: see *behoove*) (= OFries. *behōf*, *bihōf* = D. *behoef* = MLG. *behōf* = MHG. *bihuof*, G. *behuf*, advantage, = Sw. *behof* = Dan. *behov*, need, necessity; cf. Icel. *hōf*, moderation, measure, Goth. *ga-hōbains*, self-restraint), < **behebban* (pret. **behōf*) = MHG. *beheben*, take, hold, < *be-* + *hebban*, heave, raise, orig. take up, take: see *be-*[1] and *heave*. In the phrase *in* or *on behoof of*, the word is confused with *behalf*.] That which is advantageous to a person; behalf; interest; advantage; profit; benefit.

Accordeth nought to the *behove*
Of resonable mannes use.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i. 15.

No mean recompense it brings
To your *behoof*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 982.

Who wants the finer politic sense
To mask, tho' but in his own *behoof*,
With a glassy smile his brutal scorn.
Tennyson, Maud, vi.

Is not, indeed, every man a student, and do not all things exist for the student's *behoof*? *Emerson*, Misc., p. 73.

[This word is probably never used as a nominative, being regularly governed by one of the prepositions *to*, *for*, *in*, or *on*, and limited by a possessive word or phrase. *Behalf* is used similarly.]

behoofful†, *a.* The more correct form of *behooveful*.

behoovable (bē-hö'va-bl), *a.* [< *behoove* + *-able*.] Useful; profitable; needful; fit. Also spelled *behovable* and *behoveable*. [Rare.]

All spiritual graces *behoveable* for our soul.
Book of Homilies, ii.

behoove (bē-höv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *behooved*, ppr. *behooving*. [Also spelled, against analogy, *behove*; < ME. *behoven*, *behofen*, AS. *behōfian*, need, be necessary (= OFries. *bihōvia* = D. *behoeven* = MLG. *behoven*, LG. *behoben*, *behöben* = G. *behufen* (obs.) = Sw. *behöfva* = Dan. *behöve*); from the noun: see *behoof*. Cf. Icel. *hœfa*, aim at, hit, behoove, = Sw. *höfvas*, beseem. The pret. *behooved* is worn down in Sc. to *bud*, *bid*: see *bid*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience; be necessary for; become: now used only in the third person singular with *it* as subject.

It behoves the high,
For their own sakes, to do things worthily.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Indeed, *it behoved* him to keep on good terms with his pupils. *Irving*, Sketch-Book.

He is sure of himself, and never needs to ask another what in any crisis *it behooves* him to do. *Emerson*, War.

2†. To relate to the advantage of; concern the well-being of: formerly used with a regular nominative.

If you know aught which does *behove* my knowledge
Thereof to be inform'd, imprison it not
In ignorant concealment. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

II.† *intrans.* To be necessary, suitable, or fit.

Sometime *behooveth* it to be counselled.
Chaucer, Melibeus.

He had all those endowments mightily at command which are *behoved* in a scholar.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, I. 39.

Also spelled *behove*.

behoove†, *n.* An obsolete form (properly dative) of *behoof*.

behooveful† (bē-höv'fûl), *a.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *behoofful*, < ME. *behoveful*, < *behof*, behoof, + *-ful*.] Needful; useful; fit; profitable; advantageous.

Madam, we have cull'd such necessaries
As are *behoveful* for our state to-morrow.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3.

It may be most *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly. *Clarendon*.

behoovefully† (bē-höv'fûl-i), *adv.* Usefully; profitably; necessarily.

behorn† (bē-hôrn'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *horn*.] To put horns on; cuckold.

behote†, *v.* Same as *behight*.

behourd, *n.* [OF., also written *behourt*, *behour*, *bihour*, *bohourd*, etc., "a juste or tourney of many together with launces and batleaxes; also a bustling or blustering noise" (Cotgrave); < *behourder*, *behourdir*, "to just together with launces," < *behourt*, a lance.] A variety of the just practised in the thirteenth century, or, in some cases, a variety of the tourney.

behovable, behoveable, *a.* See *behoovable*.

behove, *v.* Less correct spelling of *behoove*.

behovely†, *a.* [ME. (mod. as if **behoofly*): see *behoof* and *-ly*[1].] Necessary; advantageous. *Chaucer*.

behowl (bē-houl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *howl*.] To howl at.

The wolf *behowls* the moon. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 2.

behung (bē-hung'), *p. a.* [Pp. of **behang*, not used, < *be-*[1] + *hang*.] Draped; ornamented with something hanging: as, a horse *behung* with trappings. [Rare.]

beid-el-sar (bād-el-sär'), *n.* [Ar.] A plant used in Africa as a remedy for various cutaneous affections. It is the *Calotropis procera*, an asclepiadaceous shrub of tropical Africa and southern Asia. The ★Egyptians use the down of its seeds as tinder.

beige (bāzh), *a.* [F., < It. *bigio*, gray: see *bice*.] Having its natural color: said of a woolen fabric made of undyed wool.

beild, *n.* and *v. t.* See *bield*.

beildy, *a.* See *bieldy*.

bein (bēn), *a.* [Also *been*, *bene*, Sc. also *bien*, < ME. *been*, *beene*, *bene*; origin unknown. The Icel. *beinn*, hospitable, lit. straight, is a different word, the source of E. *bain*[1], ready, willing, etc.: see *bain*[1].] **1.** Wealthy; well to do: as, a *bein* farmer; a *bein* body.—**2.** Well provided; comfortable; cozy.

This is a gey *bein* place, and it's a comfort to hae sic a corner to sit in in a bad day. *Scott*, Antiquary, II. xxiv.

[Now only Scotch.]

bein (bēn), *adv.* [Also *bien*; < *bein*, *a.*] Comfortably. [Scotch.]

I grudge a wee the great folks' gift,
That live sae *bien* and snug.
★ *Burns*, Ep. to Davie, i.

being (bē'ing), *n.* [< ME. *beynge*, *byinge*, verbal n. of *been*, be.] **1.** Existence in its most comprehensive sense, as opposed to non-existence; existence, whether real or only in thought.—**2.** In *metaph.*, subsistence in a state not necessarily amounting to actual existence; rudimentary existence. But the word is used in different senses by different philosophers. Hegel defines it as immediacy, that is, the abstract character of the present. In its most proper acceptation, it is the name given by philosophical reflection to that which is revealed in immediate consciousness independently of the distinction of subject and object. It may also be defined, but with less precision, as the abstract noun corresponding to the concrete class embracing every object. *Being* is also used in philosophy influenced by Aristotle to signify the rudiment or germ of existence, consisting in a nature, or principle of growth, before actual existence. It is also frequently used to mean actual existence, the complete preparation to produce effects on the senses and on other objects. Psychologically, *being* may be defined as the objectification of consciousness, though the distinction of subject from object logically presupposes being.

Wee may well reject a Liturgie which had no *being* that wee can know of, but from the corruptest times.
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

First, Thou madest things which should have *being* without life. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, The Creation.

Consider everything as not yet in *being*; then consider if it must needs have been at all. *Bentley*.

Our noisy years seem moments in the *being*
Of the eternal Silence.
Wordsworth, Ode to Immortality.

3. That which exists; anything that is: as, inanimate *beings*.

What a sweet *being* is an honest mind!
Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

4. Life; conscious existence.

I will sing praises unto my God while I have any *being*.
Ps. cxlvi. 2.

I fetch my life and *being*
From men of royal siege. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

I felt and feel, tho' left alone,
His *being* working in mine own.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

5. Lifetime; mortal existence.

Claudius, thou
Wast follower of his fortunes in his *being*.
Webster.

It is, as far as it relates to our present *being*, the great end of education to raise ourselves above the vulgar.
Steele, Tatler, No. 69.

6. That which has life; a living existence, in contradistinction to what is without life; a creature.—**7.** A living; livelihood; means of subsistence.

Spectator, No. 544. [Obsolete or Prov.Eng.]—**Accidental being**, the being of an accident, mark, or quality.—**Actual being**, complete being; being really brought to pass; actuality.—**Being in itself**, being apart from the sentient consciousness; being per se.—**Being of existence**, historical being; existence.—**Being per accidens**, being through something extraneous.—**Being per se**, essential and necessary being.—**Connotative being**, a mode of being relative to something else.—**Diminute being**. See *diminute*.—**Intentional** or **spiritual being**, the being of that which is in the mind.—**Material being**, what belongs to material bodies.—**Natural being**, that which belongs to things and persons.—**Objective being**, an expression formerly applied to the mode of being of an immediate object of thought, but in a modern writing it would be understood to mean the being of a real thing, existing independently of the mind. See *objective*.—**Potential being**, that which belongs to something which satisfies the prerequisite conditions of existence, but is not yet complete or an actual fact.—**Pure being**, in *metaph.*, the conception of being as such, that is, devoid of all predicates; being of which nothing can be affirmed except that it is.—**Quidditative being**, or **being of essence**, that being that belongs to things before they exist, in the bosom of the eternal.—**Substantial being**, the being of a substance.—**To differ by the whole of being**. See *differ*.

being-place† (bē'ing-plās), *n.* A place to exist in; a state of existence.

Before this worlds great frame, in which al things
Are now containd, found any *being-place*.
Spenser, Heavenly Love, l. 23.

beinly (bēn'li), *adv.* [< *bein* + *-ly*.] Comfortably; abundantly; happily; well. Also spelled *bienly*. [Scotch.]

The children were likewise *beinly* apparelled.
R. Gilhaize, iii. 104.

beinness (bēn'nes), *n.* [Also spelled *bienness*. < *bein*, *bien*, + *-ness*.] Plenty; affluence; prosperousness; the state of being well off or well to do. [Scotch.]

There was a prevailing air of comfort and *bienness* about the people and their houses.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, ii.

Beiram, *n.* See *Bairam*.

beistings, *n. sing.* or *pl.* See *beestings*.

beit (bēt), *v. t.* [Sc.] Same as *beet*[2].

bejade† (bē-jād'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *jade*[1].] To tire.

Lest you *bejade* the good galloway.
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

bejan (bē'jan), *n.* [Sc., < F. *béjaune*, < OF. *becjaune*, a novice, lit. a yellow-beak, i. e., a young bird, < *bec*, beak, + *jaune*, yellow, a yellow beak being characteristic of young birds. See *beak*[1] and *jaundice*.] A student of the first or lowest class in the universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, Scotland.

bejape† (bē-jāp'), *v. t.* [ME.; < *be-*[1] + *jape*.] **1.** To trick; deceive.

Thou . . . hast *bijaped* here duk Theseus.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 727.

2. To laugh at; make a mock of.

I shal *bijaped* ben a thousand tyme
More than that fool of whos folye men ryme.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 532.

bejaundice (bē-jän'dis), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *jaundice*.] To infect with the jaundice.

bejesuit (bē-jez'ū-it), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *Jesuit*.] To infect or influence with Jesuitry.

Who hath so *bejesuited* us that we should trouble that man with asking license to doe so worthy a deed?
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 54.

bejewel (bē-jö'el), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *jewel*.] To provide or adorn with jewels.

Her *bejewelled* hands lay sprawling in her amber satin lap. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, I. xxi.
★

bejuco (bā-hö'kō), *n.* [Sp., < Taino *bejuco*.] The general Spanish name for various lianes or tall climbing plants of the tropics, such as *Hippocratea scandens*, species of *Calamus*, etc.

The serpent-like *bejuco* winds his spiral fold on fold
Round the tall and stately ceiba till it withers in his hold.
Whittier, Slaves of Martinique.

bejumble (bē-jum'bl), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *jumble*.] To throw into confusion; jumble. *Ash*.

bekah (bē'kä), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew unit of weight, equal to half a shekel, 7.08 grams, or 109¼ grains. Ex. xxxviii. 26.

beken[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *bekennen*, *bikennen*; < *be-*[1] + *ken*[1].] **1.** To make known.—**2.** To deliver.—**3.** To commit or commend to the care of.

The devil I *bykenne* him.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 6 (Harleian MS.).

beken[2]†, *n.* Same as *behen*.

bekiss (bē-kis'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *kiss*.] To kiss repeatedly; cover with kisses. [Rare.]

She's sick of the young shepherd that *bekissed* her.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

bekko-ware (bek'ō-wār), *n.* [< Jap. *bekko*, tortoise-shell (< Chinese *kwei*, tortoise, + *kia*, armor), + *ware*[2].] A yellow, brown-splashed pottery made at Tsuboya, Japan, imitating tortoise-shell. In Japanese, *betsukafu*.

beknave (bē-nāv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beknaved*, ppr. *beknaving*. [< *be-*[1] + *knave*.] To call (one) a knave. [Rare.]

The lawyer *beknaves* the divine. *Gay*, Beggar's Opera.

beknight (bē-nīt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *knight*.] 1. To make a knight of. [Rare.]

The last *beknighted* booby. *T. Hook.*

2. To address as a knight, or by the title Sir.

beknit (bē-nit'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *knit*.] To knit; girdle or encircle.

Her filthy arms *beknit* with snakes about.
Golding, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph. (Ord MS.).

beknotted (bē-not'ed), *a.* [< *be-*[1] + *knotted*.] Knotted again and again; covered with knots.

beknottedness (bē-not'ed-nes), *n.* In *math.*, the degree of complication of a knot; the number of times that it is necessary to pass one part of the curve of the knot projected upon a plane through another in order to untie the knot.

beknow† (bē-nō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beknowen*, *biknowen*, < AS. *becnāwan*, know, < *be-* + *cnāwan*, know: see *be-*[1] and *know*.] 1. To know; recognize.—2. To acknowledge; own; confess. *Ayenbyte of Inwyt* (1340, ed. Morris).

For I dare not *beknowe* min owen name.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 698.

bel[1]†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bell*; < ME. *bele*, *bel-*, < OF. (and mod. F.) *bel*, *beau*, fem. *belle*, < L. *bellus*, fair, fine, beautiful: see *beau*, *beauty*, *bell*[5], etc.] 1. Fair; fine; beautiful.—2. [Lit. fair, good, as in *beausire*, fair sir, *beaupere*, good father, used in F. and ME. to indicate indirect or adopted secondary relationship; so in mod. F. *beau-* as a formative in relation-names, 'step-', '-in-law'; ME. *bel-*, 'grand-', as in *beldame*, grandmother, *belsire*, grandfather, also with purely E. names, *belmoder*, *belfader*, and later *belchild*. Cf. Sc. and North. E. *goodmother*, *goodfather*, etc., mother-in-law, father-in-law, etc.] Grand-: a formative in relation-names, as *belsire*, grandfather, *beldam*, grandmother, etc. See etymology.

Bel[2] (bel), *n.* Same as *Belus*.

bel[3] (bel), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *bhel*, *bael*, repr. Hind. *bel*.] The East Indian name of the Bengal quince-tree, *Ægle Marmelos*. See *Ægle*, 1.

bela (bē'lä), *n.* [Hind.] The Hindustani name of a species of jasmin, *Jasminum Sambac*, which is often cultivated for its very fragrant flowers.

belabor, belabour (bē-lā'bor), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *labor*.] 1†. To work hard upon; ply diligently.

If the earth is *belaboured* with culture, it yieldeth corn.
Barrow, Works, III. xviii.

2. To beat soundly; thump.

They so cudgelled and *belabored* him bodily that he might perhaps have lost his life in the encounter had he not been protected by the more respectable portion of the assembly. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 545.

bel-accoil†, **bel-accoyle**† (bel-a-koil'), *n.* [< OF. *bel acoil*, fair welcome: see *bel*[1] and *accoil*.] Kindly greeting or reception. *Spenser*.

belace[1] (bē-lās'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *lace*.] 1. To fasten as with a lace or cord.—2. To adorn with lace.

When thou in thy bravest
And most *belaced* servitude dost strut,
Some newer fashion doth usurp.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xvi. 10.

3†. To beat; whip. *Wright*.

belace[2]†, *v. t.* An error (by misprint or confusion with *belace*[1]) in Bailey and subsequent dictionaries for *belage* or *belay*. See *belage*.

belacedness (bē-lā'sed-nes), *n.* In *math.*, the number of times one branch of a lacing must be passed through another to undo it.

beladle (bē-lā'dl), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *ladle*.] To pour out with a ladle; ladle out.

The honest masters of the roast *beladling* the dripping. *Thackeray.*

belady (bē-lā'di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beladied*, ppr. *beladying*. [< *be-*[1] + *lady*; cf. *belord*, *begrace*, *beknight*.] To address by the title Lady, or the phrase "my lady."

belaget†, *v.* [Either a misprint for *belaye*, *belay*, or less prob. a phonetic variant of that word (ME. *beleggen*, etc.): see *belay*.] *Naut.*, to belay. *Phillips* (1678); *Kersey*.

belam (bē-lam'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *lam*.] To beat; bang. *Sherwood*. [North. Eng.]

belamour† (bel'a-mör), *n.* [Also *bellamour*, < F. *bel amour*, lit. fair love: see *bel*[1] and *amour*.] 1. A gallant; a consort.

Loe, loe! how brave she decks her bounteous boure
With silkin curtens and gold coverletts,
Therein to shrowd her sumptuous *Belamoure*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 16.

2. An old name for a flower which cannot now be identified.

Her snowy browes, lyke budded *Bellamoures*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxiv.

belamy† (bel'a-mi), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *bellamy*, < ME. *belamy*, *belami*, < OF. *bel ami*, fair friend: see *bel*[1] and *amy*.] Good friend; fair friend: used principally in address.

Thou *belamy*, thou pardoner, he seyde.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 32.

Nay, *bellamy*, thou bus [must] be smytte.
York Plays, p. 391.

His dearest *Belamy*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 52.

belandre (bē-lan'dėr; F. pron. bā-loṅdr'), *n.* [F., < D. *bijlander*, whence also E. *bilander*, q. v.] A small flat-bottomed craft, used principally on the rivers, canals, and roadsteads of France.

belate (bē-lāt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *late*.] To retard; make late; benight.

The morn is young, quoth he,
A little time to old remembrance given
Will not *belate* us. *Southey*, Madoc, i. 10.

belated (bē-lā'ted), *p. a.* Coming or staying too late; overtaken by lateness, especially at night; benighted; delayed.

Faery elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees.
Milton, P. L., i. 783.

Who were the parties? who inspected? who contested this *belated* account? *Burke*, Nabob of Arcot's Debts.

belatedness (bē-lā'ted-nes), *n.* [< *belated*, pp. of *belate*, + *-ness*.] The state of being belated, or of being too late; slowness; backwardness.

That you may see I am sometimes suspicious of myself, and do take notice of a certain *belatedness* in me, I am the bolder to send you some of my nightward thoughts.
Milton, Letter in Birch's Life.

belaud (bē-lâd'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *laud*.] To load with praise; laud highly.

[Volumes] which were commended by divines from pulpits, and *belauded* all Europe over.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxvi.

belave (bē-lāv'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bilaven*, bathe, < *bi-*, *be-* + *laven*, lave: see *be-*[1] and *lave*[1].] To lave about; wash all over; wash.

belawgive† (bē-lâ'giv), *v. t.* [A forced word, used only in the passage from Milton, < *be-*[1] + **lawgive*, assumed from *lawgiver*.] To give a law to.

The Holy One of Israel hath *belawgiven* his own people with this very allowance. *Milton*, Divorce.

belay (bē-lā'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beleggen*, *bileggen*, < AS. *belecgan*, lay upon, cover, charge (= D. *beleggen*, cover, overlay; as a naut. term, belay; = OHG. *bilegen*, MHG. G. *belegen*), < *be-*, about, around, by, + *lecgan*, lay. The naut. use is perhaps due to the D. In the sense of 'surround,' cf. *beleaguer*.] 1†. To surround; environ; inclose.—2†. To overlay; adorn.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of Lincolne greene, *belcyd* with silver lace.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 5.

3†. To besiege; invest; surround.

Gaynst such strong castles needeth greater might
Then those small forts which ye were wont *belay*.
Spenser, Sonnets, xiv.

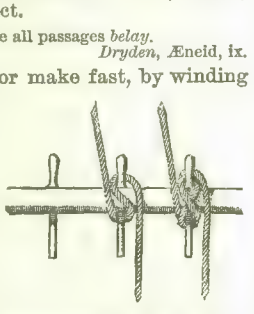
So when Arabian thieves *belayed* us round.
Sandys, Hymn to God.

4†. To lie in wait for in order to attack; hence, to block up or obstruct.

The speedy horse all passages *belay*.
Dryden, Æneid, ix.

5. *Naut.*, to fasten, or make fast, by winding round a belaying-pin, cleat, or cavel: applied chiefly to running rigging.

When we *belayed* the halyards, there was nothing left but the bolt-rope.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 256.



Belaying-pins in rail, with ropes belayed on them.

belaying-bitt (bē-lā'ing-bit), *n.* Any bitt to which a rope can be belayed.

belaying-pin (bē-lā'ing-pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden or iron pin to which running rigging may be belayed.

belch (belch), *v.* [Early mod. E., also *belche*, *bache*, < ME. *belchen*, assibilated form of early mod. E. and E. dial. (north.) *belk*, < ME. *belken*, < AS. *bælcian*, *bealcian*, also with added formative, *bealcettan*, belch, ejaculate; allied to *balk*[2] and *bolk*, all prob. ult. imitative: see *belk*, *balk*[2], *bolk*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To eject wind noisily from the stomach through the mouth; eructate.

All radishes breed wind, . . . and provoke a man that eateth them to *belch*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 5.

2. To issue out, as with eructation: as, "*belching* flames," *Dryden*.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw or eject from the stomach with violence; eructate.

Belching raw gobbets from his maw.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

2. To eject violently from within; cast forth.

The gates, that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame.
Milton, P. L., x. 232.

Though heaven drop sulphur, and hell *belch* out fire.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

3. To ejaculate; vent with vehemence: often with *out*: as, to *belch out* blasphemies; to *belch out* one's fury.

belch (belch), *n.* [< *belch*, *v.*] 1. The act of throwing out from the stomach or from within; eructation.—2†. A cant name for malt liquor, from its causing belching.

A sudden reformation would follow among all sorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*.
Dennis.

belcher[1] (bel'chėr), *n.* One who belches.

belcher[2] (bel'chėr), *n.* [So called from an English pugilist named Jim *Belcher*.] A neckerchief with darkish-blue ground and large white spots with a dark-blue spot in the center of each. [Slang.]

belchild† (bel'child), *n.*; pl. *belchildren* (-chil'-drėn). [< *bel-*, grand-, as in *beldam*, *belsire*, etc. (see *bel*[1]), + *child*.] A grandchild.

To Thomas Doubledaye and Katherine his wife, my daughter, a cowe. To their children, my *belchildren*, etc.
Will of 1564, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 77.

beldam, beldame (bel'dam, -dām), *n.* [< ME. *beldam*, *beldame*, only in sense of grandmother (correlative to *belsire*, grandfather), < ME. *bel-*, grand-, as in *belsire*, etc. (see *bel*[1]), + *dame*, mother. The word was thus in E. use lit. 'good mother,' used distinctively for grandmother, not as in F. *belle dame*, lit. fair lady: see *bel*[1], *belle*, and *dame*.] 1†. Grandmother: corresponding to *belsire*, grandfather: sometimes applied to a great-grandmother.

To show the *beldame* daughters of her daughter.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 953.

2. An old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman; a hag.

Around the *beldam* all erect they hang. *Akenside.*

Our witches are no longer old
And wrinkled *beldames*, Satan-sold.
Whittier, New-England Legend.

3†. [A forced use of the F. *belle dame*.] Fair dame or lady. *Spenser*.

beleadt, *v. t.* [< ME. *beleden*, < AS. *belǣdan*, < *be-* + *lǣdan*, lead: see *be-*[1] and *lead*[1].] 1. To lead away.—2. To lead; conduct.

beleaguer (bē-lē'gėr), *v. t.* [< D. *belegeren*, besiege (= G. *belagern* = Sw. *belägra* = Dan. *belægre*, also *belejre*, perhaps < D. *belegeren*), < *be-* + *leger*, a camp, encamping army, place to lie down, a bed (= E. *lair* and *layer* = G. *lager*, a camp, = Sw. *läger*, a bed, etc.): see *be-*[1] and *leaguer*, *ledger*, *lair*, *layer*, *lager*.] To besiege; surround with an army so as to preclude escape; blockade.

The Trojan camp, then *beleaguered* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy.

=Syn. To invest, lay siege to, beset.

beleaguerer (bē-lē'gėr-ėr), *n.* One who beleaguers or besieges; a besieger.

O'er the walls
The wild *beleaguerers* broke, and, one by one,
The strongholds of the plain were forced.
Bryant, The Prairies.

beleaguerment (bē-lē'gėr-ment), *n.* [< *beleaguer* + *-ment*.] The act of beleaguering, or the state of being beleaguered.

Fair, fickle, courtly France, . . .
Shattered by hard *beleaguerment*, and wild ire,
That sacked and set her palaces on fire.
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of State.

beleave† (bē-lēv'), *v.* [< ME. *beleven*, *bileven*, etc., also by syncope *bleven*, leave, intrans. remain, < AS. *belǣfan*, leave, < *be-* + *lǣfan*, leave; prop. the causal of *belīfe*[1], q. v. See *be-*[1] and *leave*[1].] I. *trans.* To leave behind; abandon; let go.

There was nothynge *belefte*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

II. *intrans.* To remain; continue; stay.

Bot the lettres *bileued* ful large upon plaster.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1549.

belection (be-lek′shon), *n.* Same as *bolection.*

belecture (bē-lek′tūr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *lecture.*] To vex with lectures: admonish persistently.

She now had somebody, or rather something, to lecture and *belecture* as before. *Savage,* Reuben Medlicott, I. xvi.

belee[1] (bē-lē′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *lee*[1].] To place on the lee, or in a position unfavorable to the wind. [Rare.]

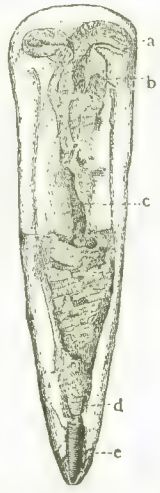
I . . . must be *belee'd* and calm'd
By debitor and creditor. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 1.

belee[2]†, *v. t.* An apocopated form of *beleeve,* now written *believe.*

Fool. *Belee* me, sir.
Chi. I would I could, sir! *Fletcher,* Mad Lover, v. 4.

beleft†. Preterit and past participle of *beleave.*

belemnite (be-lem′nīt), *n.* [= F. *belemnite,* < NL. *belemnites,* < Gr. *βέλεμνον,* poet. for *βέλος,* a dart, missile (< *βάλλειν,* throw, cast), + *-ites.*] 1. A straight, solid, tapering, dart-shaped fossil, the internal bone or shell of a molluscous animal of the extinct family *Belemnitidæ,* common in the Chalk and Jurassic limestone. Belemnites are popularly known as *arrow-heads* or *finger-stones,* from their shape; also as *thunderbolts* and *thunder-stones,* from a belief as to their origin. See *Belemnitidæ.*



Belemnite, with remains of the animal.
a, arms with hooks; *b,* head; *c,* ink-bag; *d,* phragmacone; *e,* guard, or rostrum.

2. The animal to which such a bone belonged.

Also called *ceraunite.*

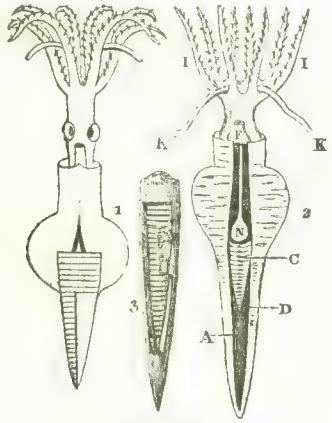
Belemnitella (be-lem-ni-tel′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Belemnites.*] A genus of the family *Belemnitidæ,* characterized by having a straight fissure at the upper end of the guard, on the ventral side of the alveolus. The species are all Cretaceous.

Belemnites (bel-em-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *belemnite.*] The typical genus of the family *Belemnitidæ.*

belemnitic (bel-em-nit′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a belemnite, or to the family to which it belongs: as, a *belemnitic* animal; a *belemnitic* shell; *belemnitic* deposits.

belemnitid (be-lem′ni-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Belemnitidæ.*

Belemnitidæ (bel-em-nit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Belemnites* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct dibranchiate cephalopods, having 10 arms nearly equally developed and provided with hooks, an internal shell terminated behind by a rostrum of variable form, and a well-developed straight phragmacone. The species are numerous in the Mesozoic geological formations, and especially in the Cretaceous, and their remains are the cigar-like shells familiar to most persons living in regions where the Cretaceous seas once existed. The skeleton consists of a subcylindrical fibrous body called the *rostrum* or *guard,* which is hollowed into a conical excavation called the *alveolus,* in which is lodged the *phragmacone.* This consists of a series of chambers, separated by septa perforated by apertures for the passage of the *siphuncle* or *infundibulum.* The *pen* of the common squid is the modern representative, though on an inferior scale, of the ancient belemnite. Some specimens have been found exhibiting other points of their anatomy. Thus we learn that the organs were inclosed in a mantle; that there were 10 arm-like processes, 8 of them hooked at the end, called the *uncinated arms,* and 2 not uncinated, called the *tentacula;* that the animal was furnished with an ink-bag, and that its mouth was armed with mandibles. Among the known genera are *Belemnites, Belemnoteuthis, Belemnitella,* and ★ *Xiphoteuthis.*



Belemnitids.
1, *Belemnoteuthis antiquus,* ventral side. 2, *Belemnites oweni* (restored): *A,* guard; *C,* phragmacone; *D,* muscular tissue of mantle; *F,* respiratory orifice; *I, I,* uncinated arms; *K, K,* tentacula; *N,* ink-bag. 3, Belemnite, British Museum.

belemnoid (be-lem′noid), *a.* [< *belemn-ite* + *-oid.*] Like a belemnite.

beleper (bē-lep′ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *leper.*] To infect with or as with leprosy.

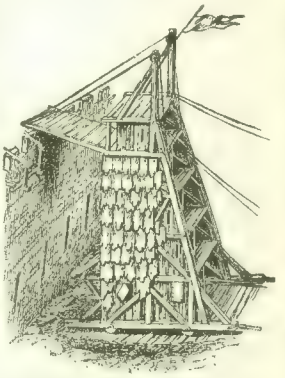
Belepered all the clergy with a worse infection than Gehazi's. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xiv.

bel esprit (bel es-prē′); pl. *beaux esprits* (bōz es-prē′). [F., a fine spirit: see *bel*[1] and *esprit.*] A fine genius or man of wit.

Men who look up to me as a man of letters and a *bel esprit.* *Irving.*

belfried (bel′frid), *a.* [< *belfry* + *-ed*[2].] Having a belfry: as, a *belfried* tower.

belfry (bel′fri), *n.*; pl. *belfries* (-friz). [Early mod. E. also *belfrey, belfery, belfrie,* etc., < ME. *belfray,* earlier *berfray, berfrey, berfreid, berfreit,* < OF. *berfrai, berfray, berfrei, berefreit, berfroi,* later *belfrei, belefreit, belefroi, belfroi, befroi, baffray,* etc., mod. F. *beffroi* = It. *battifredo,* < ML. *berefredus, bercfridus, berfredus,* with numerous variations, *bel-, bil-, bal-, berte-, balte-, bati-, butifredus,* < MHG. *bercvrit, berefrit, berchfrit, berhfride,* MD. *bergfert, bergfrede* (in sense 1), lit. 'protecting shelter,' < OHG. *bergan,* MHG. G. *bergen* (= AS. *beorgan*), cover, protect, + OHG. *fridu,* MHG. *fride,* G. *friede* = AS. *frithu, frith,* E. obs. *frith,* peace, security, shelter. The origin of the word was not known, or felt, in Rom., and the forms varied; the It. *battifredo* (after ML. *batifredus*) simulates *battere,* beat, strike (as an alarm-bell or a clock), and the E. form (after ML. *belfredus*) simulates *bell,* whence the restriction in mod. E. to a bell-tower. The same first element also occurs in *bainberg* and *hauberk;* the second, with accent, in *affray.*] **1**†. A movable wooden tower used in the middle ages in attacking fortified places. It consisted of several stages, was mounted on wheels, and was generally covered with raw hides to protect those under it from fire, boiling oil, etc. The lowermost story sometimes sheltered a battering-ram; the stories intermediate between it and the uppermost were filled with bowmen, arbalisters, etc., to gall the defenders; while the uppermost story was furnished with a drawbridge to let down on the wall, over which the storming party rushed to the assault.


Belfry used in the assault of a medieval fortress. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

2†. A stationary tower near a fortified place, in which were stationed sentinels to watch the surrounding country and give notice of the approach of an enemy. It was furnished with a bell to give the alarm to the garrison, and also to summon the vassals of a feudal lord to his defense. This circumstance helped the belief that the word was connected with *bell.*


Belfry of the Duomo in Pisa, Italy: commonly called the Leaning Tower.

3. A bell-tower, generally attached to a church or other building, but sometimes standing apart as an independent structure.

The same dusky walls
Of cold, gray stone,
The same cloisters and *belfry* and spire.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

4. That part of a steeple or other structure in which a bell is hung; particularly, the frame of timberwork which sustains the bell. See cut under *bell-gable.*—**5.** *Naut.,* the ornamental frame in which the ship's bell is hung. [Eng.]—**6.** A shed used as a shelter for cattle or for farm implements or produce. [Local, Eng.]

belfry-owl (bel′fri-owl), *n.* A name of the barn-owl (which see), from its frequently nesting in a belfry.

belfry-turret (bel′fri-tur″et), *n.* A turret attached to an angle of a tower or belfry, to receive the stairs which give access to its upper stories. Belfry-turrets are polygonal, square, or round in external plan, but always round within for convenient adaptation to winding stairs.

belgard† (bel-gärd′), *n.* [< It. *bel guardo,* lovely look: see *bel*[1] and *guard, regard.*] A kind look or glance.

Upon her eyelids many Graces sate,
Under the shadow of her even browes,
Working *belgardes,* and amorous retrate.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 25.

Belgian (bel′jian), *a.* and *n.* [See *Belgic.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to Belgium, a small country of Europe, between France and Germany, formerly part of the Netherlands, erected into an independent kingdom in 1830–31.—**Belgian blocks,** nearly cubical blocks of granite, trap, or other suitable stone used for pavements.—**Belgian syllables,** syllables applied to the musical scale by the Belgian Waelrant about 1550. See *bobization* and *bocedization.*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the kingdom of Belgium.

Belgic (bel′jik), *a.* [< L. *Belgicus,* < *Belgæ.*] **1.** Pertaining to the Belgæ, who in Cæsar's time possessed the country bounded by the Rhine, the Seine, the North Sea, the Strait of Dover, and the English Channel. They were probably of mixed Teutonic and Celtic origin. At the time of Cæsar's invasion tribes of Belgæ were found in southern Britain, whose connection with the continental Belgæ is disputed.

2. Pertaining to Belgium.

Belgravian (bel-grā′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to Belgravia, an aristocratic district of London around Pimlico; hence, aristocratic; fashionable. *Thackeray.*

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Belgravia; an aristocrat; a member of the upper classes. *Thackeray.*

Belial (bē′lial), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Belyall,* ME. *Belial,* < LL. (in Vulgate) *Belial,* < Gr. *Βελίαλ,* < Heb. *b'līya'al,* used in the Old Testament usually in phrases translated, in the English version, "man of Belial," "son of Belial," as if *Belial* were a proper name equiv. to *Satan;* hence once in New Testament (Gr. *Βελίαρ*) as an appellative of Satan (2 Cor. vi. 15). But the Heb. *b'līya'al* is a common noun, meaning worthlessness or wickedness; < *b'lī,* without, + *ya'al,* use, profit.] The spirit of evil personified; the devil; Satan; in Milton, one of the fallen angels, distinct from Satan.

What concord hath Christ with *Belial?* 2 Cor. vi. 15.

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven. *Milton,* P. L., i. 490.

belibel (bē-lī′bel), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *libel.*] To libel or traduce.

Belideus (bē-lid′ē-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of small flying phalangers, of the family *Phalangistidæ;* the sugar-squirrels. These little marsupials resemble flying-squirrels in superficial appearance, having a large parachute, large naked ears, long bushy tail, and very soft fur. There are several species, such as *B. sciureus, B. ariel,* and *B. flaviventer,* inhabiting Australia, New Guinea, and some of the neighboring islands.

belie[1]† (bē-lī′), *v. t.*; pret. *belay,* pp. *belain,* ppr. *belying.* [< ME. *belyen, beliggen,* < AS. *belicgan, bilicgan* (= OHG. *biligan,* MHG. *biligen,* G. *beliegen*), < *be-,* about, by, + *licgan,* lie: see *be-*[1] and *lie*[1], and cf. *belay.*] To lie around; encompass; especially, to lie around, as an army; beleaguer.

belie[2] (bē-lī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *belied,* ppr. *belying.* [< ME. *belyen, beleozen,* < AS. *beleógan* (= OFries. *biliaga* = OHG. *biliugan,* MHG. *beliegen,* G. *belügen*), < *be-,* about, by, + *leógan,* lie: see *be-*[1] and *lie*[2].] **1.** To tell lies concerning; calumniate by false reports.

Thou dost *belie* him, Percy, thou dost *belie* him:
He never did encounter with Glendower.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Who is he that *belies* the blood and libels the fame of his own ancestors?
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

The clamor of liars *belied* in the hubbub of lies.
Tennyson, Maud, iv. 9.

2. To give the lie to; show to be false; contradict.

Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues.
Dryden.

Novels (witness ev'ry month's review)
Belie their name, and offer nothing new.
Cowper, Retirement.

3. To act unworthily of; fail to equal or come up to; disappoint: as, to *belie* one's hopes or expectations.

Shall Hector, born to war, his birthright yield,
Belie his courage, and forsake the field?
Dryden, Hector and Androm., l. 109.

Tuscan Valerius by force o'ercame,
And not *bely'd* his mighty father's name.
Dryden, Æneid.

4. To give a false representation of; conceal the true character of.

Queen. For heaven's sake, speak comfortable words.
York. Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

5†. To fill with lies. [? Poss. a use of *belie*[1].]

'Tis slander, . . . whose breath
Rides on the posting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

6†. To counterfeit; mimic; feign resemblance to.

With dust, with horses' hoofs, that beat the ground,
And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound.
Dryden, Astræa Redux.

★ **belief** (bē-lēf'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *beleef, beleeve,* < ME. *beleve, beleafe,* with prefix *be-* (as in *believe*, q. v.), parallel with the earlier *leve,* by apheresis for *ileve,* < AS. *geleáfa* = OS. *gilōbho* = D. *geloof* = MLG. *gelōve, gelōf* = OHG. *giloubo,* MHG. *geloube,* G. *glaube,* masc., = Goth. *galaubeins,* fem., belief, < *galaubs,* dear, valuable: see *believe.*] **1.** Confidence reposed in any person or thing; faith; trust: as, a child's *belief* in his parents.

To make the worthy Leonatus mad,
By wounding his *belief* in her renown.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. A conviction of the truth of a given proposition or an alleged fact, resting upon grounds insufficient to constitute positive knowledge. Knowledge is a state of mind which necessarily implies a corresponding state of things; belief is a state of mind merely, and does not necessarily involve a corresponding state of things. But *belief* is sometimes used to include the absolute conviction or certainty which accompanies knowledge.

Neither do I labor for a greater esteem than may in some little measure draw a *belief* from you, to do yourself good, and not to grace me. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2.

Belief admits of all degrees, from the slightest suspicion to the fullest assurance. *Reid.*

He [James Mill] uses the word *belief* as the most general term for every species of conviction or assurance; the assurance of what is before our eyes, as well as of that which we only remember or expect; of what we know by direct perception, as well as of what we accept on the evidence of testimony or of reasoning. *J. S. Mill.*

By a singular freak of language we use the word *belief* to designate both the least persistent and the most persistent coherence among our states of consciousness,—to describe our state of mind with reference both to those propositions of the truth of which we are least certain, and to those of the truth of which we are most certain.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 61.

3. Persuasion of the truth of a proposition, but with the consciousness that the positive evidence for it is insufficient or wanting; especially, assurance of the truth of what rests chiefly or solely upon authority. (*a*) In this sense, the word sometimes implies that the proposition is admitted as only probable. (*b*) It sometimes implies that the proposition is admitted as being so reasonable that it needs no proof. (*c*) Sometimes used for religious faith.

Knowledge and *belief* differ not only in degree but in kind. Knowledge is a certainty founded upon insight; *belief* is a certainty founded upon feeling. The one is perspicuous and objective: the other is obscure and subjective. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, xxvii.

One in whom persuasion and *belief*
Had ripened into faith, and faith become
A passionate intuition. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

They [women] persuade rather than convince, and value *belief* rather as a source of consolation than as a faithful expression of the reality of things.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 381.

4. That which is believed; an object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are the *belief* of fools. *Bacon.*

We have but to read the accounts of the early *beliefs* of mankind, or the present *beliefs* of savages and semi-cultivated nations, to see how large a field pure fiction occupies. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 7.

In the cathedrals, the popular *beliefs*, hopes, fears, fancies, and aspirations found expression and were perpetuated in a language intelligible to all.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 105.

5. The whole body of tenets held by the professors of any faith.

In the heat of persecution, to which the Christian *belief* was subject, upon its first promulgation. *Hooker.*

The *belief* of Christianity is a *belief* in the beauty of holiness; the creed of Hellas was a *belief* in the beauty of the world and of mankind. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, iv.

6. A creed; a formula embodying the essential doctrines of a religion or a church.

Ye ought to see them have their *belief*, to know the commandments of God, to keep their holy-days, and not to lose their time in idleness. *Latimer*, Sermons, p. 14.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Opinion, Conviction,* etc. (see *persuasion*); credence, trust, credit, confidence.—**4.** Doctrine.

beliefful (bē-lēf'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *bilefful,* < *bilef, beleve,* belief, + *-ful.* Cf. AS. *geleáffull.*] Having belief or faith. *Udall.* [Rare.]

belieffulness (bē-lēf'fūl-nes), *n.* [< *beliefful* + *-ness.*] The state of being beliefful. [Rare.]

The godly *belieffulness* of the heathen.
Udall, On Luke iv.

There is a hopefulness and a *belieffulness*, so to say, on your side, which is a great compensation. *Clough.*

belier (bē-lī'ėr), *n.* [< *belie*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who belies.

Foul-mouthed *beliers* of the Christian faith.
Coleridge, Aids to Reflection, i. 89.

believability (bē-lē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *believable:* see *-bility.*] Credibility; capability of being believed. *J. S. Mill.*

believable (bē-lē'va-bl), *a.* [< *believe* + *-able.*] Capable of being believed; credible.

That he sinn'd, is not *believable.*
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

believableness (bē-lē'va-bl-nes), *n.* Credibility.

believe (bē-lēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *believed,* ppr. *believing.* [Early mod. E. *beleeve,* < ME. *beleven, bileven, bilefen,* with prefix *be-* (as in *belief,* q. v.), parallel with the earlier *leven,* by apheresis for *ileven,* < AS. *geliéfan, gelŷfan, gelēfan* = OS. *gilōbhian* = D. *gelooven* = MLG. *gelōven* = OHG. *gilouben,* MHG. *gelouben, glōuben,* G. *gleuben,* now *glauben,* = Goth. *galaubjan,* believe, lit. hold dear or valuable or satisfactory, be pleased with, < Goth. *galaubs,* dear, valuable (found only in the special sense of 'costly'), < *ga-* (AS., etc., *ge-*), a generalizing prefix, + **lub,* a form (pret.) of the common Teut. root **lub,* whence also Goth. *liubs* = AS. *leóf,* E. *lief,* dear, AS. *lufu,* E. *love,* etc.: see *lief, leave*[2], *love, liberal,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To have faith or confidence. (*a*) As to a person, to have confidence in his honesty, integrity, virtue, powers, ability, etc.; trust. (*b*) As to a thing, to have faith in its existence, or in its genuineness, efficacy, virtue, usefulness, soundness, and the like; credit its reality: as, to *believe* in ghosts; to *believe* in the Bible, in manhood suffrage, in the ballot, in republicanism, in education, etc.: usually with *in* or *on* (formerly also with *to*), rarely absolutely.

He saith unto the ruler of the synagogue, Be not afraid, only *believe.* Mark v. 36.

2. To exercise trust or confidence; rely through faith: generally with *on.*

And they said, *Believe on* the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house. Acts xvi. 31.

And many *believed on* him there. John x. 42.

To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. John i. 12.

3. To be persuaded of the truth of anything; accept a doctrine, principle, system, etc., as true, or as an object of faith: with *in:* as, "I *believe in* the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints," etc., *Apostles' Creed;* to *believe in* Buddhism. See *belief.*

If you will consider the nature of man, you will find that with him it always has been and still is true, that that thing in all his inward or outward world which he sees worthy of worship is essentially the thing *in* which he *believes.* *Keary*, Prim. Belief, i.

To make believe. See *make*[1].

II. *trans.* **1.** To credit upon the ground of authority, testimony, argument, or any other ground than complete demonstration; accept as true; give credence to. See *belief.*

We know what rests upon reason; we *believe* what rests upon authority. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Our senses are sceptics, and *believe* only the impression of the moment. *Emerson*, Farming.

We may *believe* what goes beyond our experience, only when it is inferred from that experience by the assumption that what we do not know is like what we know.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 210.

Who knows not what to *believe*
Since he sees nothing clear.
M. Arnold, Empedocles.

2. To give credence to (a person making a statement, anything said, etc.).

Lo, I come unto thee in a thick cloud, that the people may hear when I speak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. Ex. xix. 9.

You are now bound to *believe* him. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

3. To expect or hope with confidence; trust. [Archaic.]

I had fainted unless I had *believed* to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. Ps. xxvii. 13.

4. To be of opinion; think; understand: as, I *believe* he has left the city.

They are, I *believe*, as high as most steeples in England.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

believer (bē-lē'vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *beleever, belever* (not in ME. or AS.); < *believe* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who believes; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge; one who is firmly persuaded in his own mind of the truth or existence of something: as, a *believer* in ghosts.

Johnson, incredulous on all other points, was a ready *believer* in miracles and apparitions.
Macaulay, Von Ranke.

2. An adherent of a religious faith; in a more restricted sense, a Christian; one who exercises faith in Christ.

And *believers* were the more added to the Lord.
Acts v. 14.

3. In the early church, a baptized layman, in contradistinction to the clergy on the one hand, and to the catechumens, who were preparing for baptism, on the other.

The name *believer* is here taken in a more strict sense only for one order of Christians, the believing or baptized laity. *Bingham*, Antiquities, I. iii. 1.

believing (bē-lē'ving), *p. a.* **1.** Having faith; ready or disposed to believe or to exercise faith.

Be not faithless, but *believing.* John xx. 27.

Now, God be prais'd! that to *believing* souls
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. Of the number of those who are disciples.

And they that have *believing* masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren. 1 Tim. vi. 2.

believingly (bē-lē'ving-li), *adv.* In a believing manner; with belief: as, to receive a doctrine *believingly.*

belight (bē-līt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *light*[1].] To light up; illuminate. *Cowley.* [Rare.]

belike (bē-līk'), *adv.* [First in early mod. E., also written *belyke, bylyke;* also *belikely,* q. v.; appar. of dial. origin, < *be, by,* prep., + *like, likely,* i. e., by what is likely; but perhaps a reduction of an introductory phrase *it may be* (or *will be*) *like* or *likely.* Cf. *maybe* and *likely,* as similarly used.] Perhaps; probably. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Then you, *belike*, suspect these noblemen
As guilty of Duke Humphrey's timeless death.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Belike this is some new kind of subscription the gallants use. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

If he came in for a reckoning, *belike* it was for better treat than mine. *Scott.*

belikely† (bē-līk'li), *adv.* [See *belike.*] Probably.

Having *belikely* heard some better words of me than I could deserve. *Bp. Hall*, Account of Himself.

belime (bē-līm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *lime*[1].] To besmear or entangle with or as with bird-lime. *Bp. Hall.*

belinkedness (bē-lingkt'nes), *n.* [< *be-*[1] + *link*[1] + *-ed*[2] + *-ness.*] In *math.*, the number of times one branch of a link must be passed through the other in order to undo it.

belittle (bē-lit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *belittled,* ppr. *belittling.* [First in U. S.; < *be-*[1] + *little.*] **1.** To make small or smaller; reduce in proportion or extent. [Rare.]—**2.** To cause to appear small; depreciate; lower in character or importance; speak lightly or disparagingly of.

belittlement (bē-lit'l-ment), *n.* [< *belittle* + *-ment.*] The act of belittling, or detracting from the character or importance of a person or thing.

A systematic *belittlement* of the essential, and exaggeration of the non-essential, in the story.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 370.

belive[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. (rare), < AS. *belīfan* (pret. *belāf,* pl. *belifon,* pp. *belifen*) (= OS. *bilībhan* = OFries. *bilīva, blīva* = D. *blijven* = OHG. *bilīban,* MHG. *belīben, blīben,* G. *bleiben* = Goth. *bileiban*), remain, < *be-* + **līfan* (pret. *lāf*), remain. Hence the causal *beleave,* q. v., now also obsolete: see *leave*[1].] To remain.

belive[2]†, *adv.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [Now only E. dial., also written *belyve*, Sc. *belife, belyve, beliff*, < ME. *belive, belyve, belife, bilife, blife, blive*, also *bilifes, bilives*, etc.; sometimes used expletively; prop. two words, *be live, be life*, lit. by life, i. e., with life or activity; cf. *alive* and *lively*.] **1.** With speed; quickly; eagerly.

Rise, rise *bylive*,
And unto batteil doe your selves addresse.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 18.

Thou schalte haue delyeraunce *be-lyue* at thi list. *York Plays*, p. 231.

2. Presently; ere long; by and by; anon: sometimes merely expletive.

Twenty swarm of bees,
Whilk all the summer hum about the hive,
And bring me wax and honey in *bilive*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

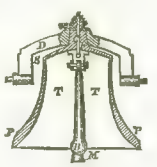
Belyve the elder bairns come drapping in.
Burns, Cottar's Sat. Night.

[Obsolete in both senses, except in Scotch.]

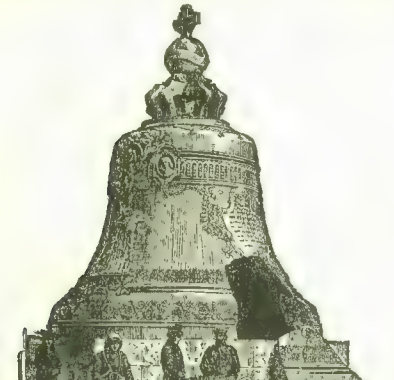
belk† (belk), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *belken*, the unassibilated form of *belchen, belch*: see *belch*, and cf. *balk*[2], *bolk*.] To belch; give vent to.

Till I might *belke* revenge upon his eyes.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II. i. 1.

★**bell**[1] (bel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bel*, < ME. *bel, belle*, < AS. *belle* (= D. *bel* = MLG. LG. *belle*; cf. Icel. *bjalla*, < AS. *belle*), a bell. Perhaps connected with *bell*[2], *v.*, roar.] **1.** A hollow metallic instrument which gives forth a ringing sound, generally of a musical quality, when struck with a clapper, hammer, or other appliance. Its usual shape resembles that of an inverted cup with a flaring rim. If the bell is stationary, it is often made saucer-shaped, and in this case is commonly termed a *gong*. Bells of this form are generally used as call-bells or signal-bells. Bells are made for many purposes and in a great variety of forms and sizes. They usually consist of an alloy of copper and tin, called bell-metal (which see). Church-bells are known to have been in use in Italy about A. D. 400, and in France in the sixth century. The earlier bells were often four-sided, made of thin plates of iron riveted together. The manufacture of the largest and finest bells has been developed since the fifteenth century. The largest ever made is the great bell of Moscow, called the Czar Kolokol, cast in 1733, and computed to weigh about 440,000 pounds. It is about 19 feet in diameter and the same in height. It is supposed never to have been hung, and is now used as a chapel, having been raised in 1836 after lying half buried since 1737, when a piece was broken out of its side in a fire. The largest bell in actual use weighs 128 tons, and is also in Moscow. The bell of the Buddhist monastery Chi-on, in Kioto, Japan, was cast in 1633, and weighs 125,000 catties, or over 74 tons of 2,240 pounds each. Among the great



Bell (section).
B, clapper, or tongue; *C*, clapper-bolt; *D*, yoke; *F*, cannon, or ear; *M*, mouth; *P P*, sound-bow; *S*, shoulder; *T T*, barrel.



Bell called Czar Kolokol, in the Kremlin, Moscow.

French bells, the *bourdon* of Notre Dame, Paris, weighs about 17 tons; the largest bell of Sens cathedral, 16 tons; and that of Amiens cathedral, 11 tons. In England, the "Big Ben" of Westminster weighs over 13 tons, but is cracked; the "Great Peter," at York, 10 tons; and the "Great Tom," at Oxford, 7 tons. The new "Kaiserglocke" of Cologne cathedral weighs 25 tons. For church-bells made to be rung in unison, see *chime*. In heraldry, the bells generally represented are hawks' bells, in shape like a small sleigh-bell; a hawk represented with these bells attached is said to be *belled*. When a bell of ordinary form is used as a bearing, it is called *church-bell* for distinction.

But what art thou that seyst this tale,
That werest on thyn hose a pale,
And on thy tipet such a *belle*?
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1841.

2. Anything in the form of a bell or compared to a bell. Specifically—(*a*) A bell-shaped corolla of a flower.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
In a cowslip's *bell* I lie. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

(*b*) In *arch.*, the plain echinus of a Corinthian or composite capital, around which the foliage and volutes are arranged. Also called *basket*. (*c*) The large end of a funnel, or the end of a pipe, tube, or any musical instrument, when its edge is turned out and enlarged so as to resemble a bell. (*d*) The strobile, cone, or catkin containing the seed of the hop. (*e*) The pendulous dermal appendage under the throat of the male moose. (*f*) In hydroid polyps, the umbrella or gelatinous disk.

3. *pl.* A number of small bells in the form of hawks' bells or sleigh-bells, fastened to a handle and constituting a toy for amusing an infant.—**4.** *pl. Naut.*, the term employed on shipboard, as *o'clock* is on shore, to denote the divisions of daily time, from their being marked by bells, which are struck every half-hour. The day, beginning at midnight, is divided into watches of four hours each, except the watch from 4 to 8 P. M., which is subdivided into two dog-watches. A full watch thus consists of eight half-hours, and its progress is noted by the number of strokes on the bell. For instance, 1 o'clock P. M. is equivalent to two bells in the afternoon watch; 3 o'clock, to six bells; 4 o'clock, to eight bells, etc. —**Angelus bell, Gabriel bell**†, **Lady bell,** a church-bell rung to remind those within hearing to recite the angelus. See *angelus*.—**Ave bell, Ave Maria bell,** or **Ave Mary bell.** Same as *angelus bell*.

I could never hear the *Ave Mary bell* without an elevation, or think it a sufficient warrant because they erred in one circumstance for me to err in all—that is, in silence and dumb contempt.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 3.

Bell, book, and candle, a phrase popularly used in connection with a mode of solemn excommunication formerly practised in the Roman Catholic Church. After the formula had been read and the book closed, the assistants cast the lighted candles they held in their hands to the ground so as to extinguish them, and the bells were rung together without order; the last two ceremonies symbolized the disorder and going out of grace in the souls of the persons excommunicated.—**Blessed** or **hallowed bell,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a bell which has received the solemn blessing of the church, in which the bishop prays that its sound may avail to summon the faithful, to excite their devotion, to drive away storms, and that the powers of the air, hearing it, may tremble and flee before the standard of the holy cross of the Son of God engraved upon it, etc.—**Elevation** or **Sanctus bell,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a bell rung during the celebration of mass to give notification of the more solemn portions: now usually a small hand-bell, but in pre-Reformation English churches a large bell often hung in a bell-gable erected over the nave, immediately above the entrance of the chancel, from which it was rung by one of the acolytes. *Oxford Glossary*, p. 74.—**In the bell.** (*a*) In flower. [Scotch.] (*b*) In seed, or having the seed-capsules formed, as hops.—**Mass bell.** Same as *sacring bell*.—**Recording bell,** a bell attached to a hand-punch, or to an instrument of similar purpose, with which fares collected, as by a conductor, etc., or moneys taken in, as at a bar, are recorded.—**Sacring bell,** a bell rung during the celebration of the Roman Catholic mass, at the elevation of the host, at the Sanctus, and at other solemn services. When rung at the consecration it is also called the *Agnus bell*; at the time of the Sanctus, the *Sanctus bell*, etc. Also called *saints' bell*.—**Saints' bell.** Same as *sacring bell*. The term is a corrupted form of *Sanctus bell*, but is no longer specifically restricted to the bell rung at the Sanctus. The saints' bell is now a small hand-bell rung within the church, but formerly it was sometimes a small church-bell suspended in a turret outside the church and rung by a rope from within.

And it is said that his people would let their plough rest when George Herbert's *saints'-bell* rang to prayers.
Walcott, Sacred Archæology, p. 527.

Sanctus bell. See *elevation bell*.—**To bear away** (or **gain,** etc.) **the bell,** to win the prize at a race. In former times a bell was a usual prize at a horse-race.

Here lyes the man whose horse did *gaine*
The bell in race on Salisbury plain.
Camden, Epitaphes.

To bear the bell, to be the first or leader: in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears a bell or bells on its collar.

Lat se which of you shal *bere the belle*
To speke of love. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 198.

In memory of the man but for whom had gone to wrack
All that France saved from the fight whence England *bore the bell*.
Browning, Hervé Riel.

To clamor bells†. See *clamor*.—**To lose the bell,** to be worsted in contest.

In single fight he *lost the bell*.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xvii. 69.

To ring the bells backward. See *backward*.—**To ring the hallowed bell,** to ring a bell consecrated by a priest, as was formerly done in the belief that its sound had virtue to disperse storms, drive away a pestilence or devils, and extinguish fire.—**To shake the bells**†, to move, or give notice or alarm: in allusion to the bells on a falcon's neck, which when sounded alarmed its prey.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick *shake* his *bells*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

To take one's bells, to take one's departure: from the custom in falconry of attaching bells to a hawk's leg before letting it fly.

If ever for the Spring you do but sigh,
I *take my bells*.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iii. 2.

bell[1] (bel), *v.* [< *bell*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To produce bells; be in bell: said of hops when the seed-vessels are forming. See *bell*[1], *n.*, 2 (*d*).

Hops in the beginning of August *bell*. *Mortimer.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To put a bell on.—**2.** To swell or puff out into the shape of a bell.

Devices for *belling* out dresses. *Mrs. Riddell.*

To bell the cat, to grapple or cope with an adversary of greatly superior power: a phrase derived from a well-known fable, according to which the mice at one time resolved to put a bell on the cat to warn them of its approach; but after the resolution was passed, on inquiry being made, "Who will undertake it?" none was found daring enough to do so.

bell[2] (bel), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bel* (dial. also *beal*), < ME. *belle*, < AS. *bellan*, roar, bellow, grunt, = OHG. *bellan*, MHG. G. *bellen*, bark, = Icel. *belja*, bellow; perhaps connected, as the orig. verb (cf. D. *bellen*, ring, MLG. *bellen*, proclaim loudly), with AS. *belle*, E. *bell*[1], q. v. Cf. *bellow*, a later form parallel to *bell*[2], *v.*, and see *belk, belch, balk*[2], *bolk*, etc., a series of verbs of similar form, assumed to be ult. imitative. Hence prob. *bull*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To bellow; roar.

As loud as *belleth* wind in hell.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1803.

Specifically—**2.** To bellow like a deer in rutting-time.

The wild buck *bells* from ferny brake.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 15.

Enjoining perfect silence, we crept from tree to tree with stealthy pace and occasionally sweeping the opposite brow of Hangerton with a deer glass to discover some of the numerous harts which were *belling* and calling.
Forest and Stream, XXIV. 449.

II. *trans.* To bellow forth. [Rare.]

bell[2] (bel), *n.* [< *bell*[2], *v.*] The bellow of the wild deer in rutting-time.

In Ireland the deer-stalker has to put aside his rifle in October. The first *bell* of the hart is a notice for him to quit, so that these wild denizens of the woods may carry on their courting at their leisure.
Forest and Stream, XXIV. 449.

bell[3]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *bellen* (pp. *bollen*), perhaps (with loss of orig. guttural) < AS. *belgan* (pp. *bolgen*) = OHG. *belgan*, MHG. *belgen* = Icel. **belgja*, in pp. *bōlginn*, swell (in AS. and OHG. and MHG. also be angry). Cf. *bell*[2] and *bellow*, repr. parallel forms without and with an orig. guttural. See *boln*[1].] To swell up, like a boil or beal.

Jesus . . . was pricked both with nail and thorn. It neither wealed nor *belled*, rankled nor boned.
Pepys, Diary, III. 96. (*N. E. D.*)

bell[4] (bel), *n.* [< late ME. *belle* = D. *bel*, a bubble; cf. OD. (MD.) *bellen*, bubble; origin uncertain, perhaps connected with E. *bell*[3], or with L. *bulla*, a bubble: see *bell*[3].] A bubble formed in a liquid.

The twinkling of a fin, the rising of an air-*bell*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

Certain qualities of coloured glass are cast by ladling the molten metal from huge pots. . . . By this ladling numerous air *bells* are enclosed in the glass, but the circumstance does not affect the durability and usefulness of the glass. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 663.

bell[4] (bel), *v. i.* [< *bell*[4], *n.*] To bubble. [Scotch.]

bell[5]†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bel*, < ME. *bel, bele*, < OF. (mod. F.) *bel, beau*, m., *belle*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *bello*, < L. *bellus*, fair, beautiful, fine. This adj., the nearest representative of the L., obtained a hold in E. chiefly in its deriv. *beauty* (> *beautiful*, etc.), and some half-French uses: see *bel*[1], *belle, beau*, etc.] Fair; beautiful.

bellacity† (be-las'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **bellacita(t-)s*, < *bellax* (*bellac-*), warlike, < *bellum*, war.] ★Tendency to war; warlikeness. [Rare.]

belladonna (bel-a-don'ä), *n.* [NL., < *bella donna*, lit. beautiful lady (the berries of the plant having been used by the Italian ladies as a cosmetic): *bella*, fem. of *bello*, beautiful (see *belle*); *donna*, < L. *domina*, lady, fem. of *dominus*, lord. Ult. a doublet of *beldam*, q. v.] A plant, *Atropa Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade,



Belladonna (*Atropa Belladonna*).
a, flowering branch, with fruit; *b*, fruit, on larger scale.

of the family *Solanaceæ*, a native of central and southern Europe. All parts of the plant are poisonous, and depend for their pharmacodynamic properties on the alkaloid atropin. The plant and its alkaloid are largely used in medicine to relieve pain, to check spasm and excessive perspiration, and especially in surgery to dilate the pupil and paralyze the accommodation of the eye.

bell-and-hopper (bel'and-hop'ėr), *n.* A charging device on top of a blast-furnace. The bottom of the hopper is closed from beneath by a bell-shaped piece, which, when lowered, permits the ore to fall into the stack.

bellandine (bel'an-dīn), *n.* [Sc.; cf. *ballan*, a fight, combat.] A quarrel; a squabble. *Hogg.*

bell-animal (bel'an″i-mal), *n.* Same as *bell-animalcule.*

bell-animalcule (bel'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* The usual English name of a peritrichous ciliated infusorian, of the family *Vorticellidæ* (which see). See cut under *Vorticella.* Also called *bell-polyp.*

bellarmine (bel'är-min), *n.* [See def.] A large stoneware jug with a capacious belly and narrow neck, decorated with the face of a bearded man, originally designed as a caricature of Cardinal Bellarmine, who made himself obnoxious to the Protestant party in the Netherlands as an opponent of the Reformation, in the end of the sixteenth century and the early part of the seventeenth.

> Or like a larger jug that some men call
> A *Bellarmine.* *W. Cartwright*, The Ordinary.

Large globular jugs, stamped in relief with a grotesque bearded face and other ornaments, were one of the favourite forms [in stoneware]. Such were called "greybeards" or *bellarmines*, from the unpopular cardinal of that name, of whom the bearded face was supposed to be a caricature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 631.

bellasombra-tree (bel-a-som'brä-trē), *n.* [< Sp. *bella*, beautiful, + *sombra*, shade.] A South American tree, *Phytolacca dioica*, cultivated as a shade-tree in Spain, Malta, and some of the cities of India.

Bellatrix (be-lā'triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *bellator*, a warrior, < *bellare*, wage war, < *bellum*, war: see *bellicose*, *belligerent.* In 1 it is the translation by the authors of the Alphonsine Tables of the Ar. name *Alnādshid*, the real meaning of which is doubtful.] 1. A very white glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion. It is γ Orionis.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds. *Boie*, 1831.

bell-bind (bel'bīnd), *n.* Another name of the hedge-bells or hedge-bindweed of Europe, *Convolvulus sepium.*

bell-bird (bel'bėrd), *n.* 1. The arapunga.—2. An Australian bird of the family *Meliphagidæ*, the *Manorhina* (or *Myzantha*) *melanophrys*, whose notes resemble the sound of a bell.—3. An Australian piping crow, of the genus *Strepera*, as *S. graculina.* Also called *bell-magpie.*

bell-bloom†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *belle-blome.*] An old name of the daffodil.

bell-bottle (bel'bot'l), *n.* Another name of one of the two European plants called bluebell, *Scilla nutans.* See *bluebell.*

bell-boy (bel'boi), *n.* A boy who answers a bell; specifically, an employee in a hotel who attends to the wants of guests in their rooms when summoned by bell.

bell-buoy (bel'boi), *n.* See *buoy.*

bell-cage (bel'kāj), *n.* A belfry.

bell-call (bel'kâl), *n.* Same as *call-bell.*

bell-canopy (bel'kan″ō-pi), *n.* A canopy-like construction of wood or stone, designed to protect a bell and its fittings from the weather.

bell-chamber (bel'chām″bėr), *n.* The portion of a tower, usually near its summit, in which bells are hung. It is commonly constructed with large openings on all sides, to permit the sound of the bells to diffuse itself without impediment.



Bell-canopy, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

bell-chuck (bel'chuk), *n.* A bell-shaped lathe-chuck, which, by means of set-screws, holds the ★piece to be turned.

bell-cord (bel'kôrd), *n.* A cord attached to a bell; specifically, a cord attached to a bell on a locomotive and running through the cars of a train, used by conductors or brakemen in the United States and Canada to signal the engineer.

bell-cote (bel'kōt), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornamental construction designed to contain one or two bells, and often crowned by a small spire. The bell-cote rests upon a wall, and is sometimes supported by corbels; but no change is made on account of its presence in the architectural disposition of the lower parts of the building. See *bell-turret.* Also written *bell-cot.*



Bell-cote.
Darnétal, near Rouen, Normandy.

bell-crank (bel'krangk), *n.* In *mach.*, a rectangular lever by which the direction of motion is changed through an angle, and by which its velocity-ratio and range may be altered at pleasure by making the arms of different lengths. It is much employed in machinery, and is named from the fact that it is the form of crank employed in changing the direction of the wires of house-bells. *F* in the cut is the center of motion about which the arms oscillate. See also cut under *crank.*



Bell-crank.

belle (bel), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *belle*, fem. of *beau*, OF. *bel*, < L. *bellus*, beautiful: see *bel*[1], *bell*[5].]

I. *a.* Beautiful; charming; fair.—**Belle cheret.** [ME., < OF. *belle chere*: see *belle* and *cheer.*] Good entertainment; good cheer.

> *Bele chere*
> That he hath had ful ofte tymes here.
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 409.

II. *n.* A fair lady; a handsome woman of society; a recognized or reigning beauty.

> Where none admire, 'tis useless to excel;
> Where none are beaux, 'tis vain to be a *belle.*
> *Lord Lyttelton*, Beauty in the Country.

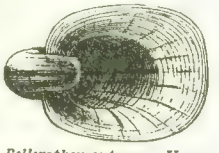
Beauty alone will not make the *belle*; the beauty must be lit up by esprit.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 148.

belled (beld), *p. a.* Hung with bells; in *her.*, having hawk-bells attached: said of a hawk when used as a bearing.

belleletrist, *n.* See *belletrist.*

belleric (be-ler'ik), *n.* [< F. *belléric*, ult. < Ar. *balīlaj*, < Pers. *balīlah.*] The astringent fruit of *Terminalia Bellerica*, one of the fruits imported from India, under the name of *myrobalans*, for the use of calico-printers.

Bellerophon (be-ler'ō-fon), *n.* [L., < Gr. Βελλεροφῶν, also Βελλεροφόντης, a local hero of Corinth, in Greek myth. the slayer of the monster Chimæra; < *Βέλλερος, supposed to mean 'monster,' + *-φῶν*, *-φόντης*, slayer, < *φαν*, kill, akin to E. *bane*[1], q. v.] An extinct genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Bellerophontidæ.* It is one of the genera whose shells are very abundant in the limestone beds of the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous epochs.



Bellerophon expansus, Upper Silurian, Britain.

bellerophontid (be-ler-ō-fon'tid), *n.* [< *Bellerophontidæ.*] A gastropod of the family *Bellerophontidæ.*

Bellerophontidæ (be-ler-ō-fon'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bellerophon*(*t*-) + *-idæ.*] An extinct family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Bellerophon.* The shell was symmetrically involute and nautiliform, with the periphery carinated, sulcated, or perforated, and notched or incised at the lip. The species were numerous in the Paleozoic age. Their affinities are uncertain. Formerly they were associated by most authors with the heteropod *Atlantidæ*, but they are now generally approximated to the *Pleurotomariidæ*, of the order *Rhipidoglossa.*

belles-lettres (bel'let'r), *n. pl.* [F., lit. 'fine letters' (like *beaux-arts*, fine arts): *belle*, fine, beautiful; *lettre*, letter, pl. *lettres*, literature: see *belle* and *letter.*] Polite or elegant literature: a word of somewhat indefinite application, including poetry, fiction, and other imaginative literature, and the studies and criticism connected therewith; literature regarded as a form of fine art.

belletrist, belleletrist (be-let'rist), *n.* [< *belles-lettres* + *-ist.*] One devoted to belles-lettres.

bellettristic (bel-et-ris'tik), *a.* [< *belle(s)-lettr(es)* + *-ist* + *-ic*; G. *belletristisch.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of belles-lettres.

Reviews of publications not purely *belletristic* or ephemeral in their nature are generally written by professors.
J. M. Hart, German Universities, p. 273.

bell-flower (bel'flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A common name for the species of *Campanula*, from the shape of the flower, which resembles a bell. See cut under *Campanula.*—2. In some parts of England, the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus.*—**Autumn bell-flower**, a species of gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe.*

bell-founder (bel'foun″dėr), *n.* A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.

bell-foundry (bel'foun″dri), *n.* A place where bells are founded or cast.

bell-gable (bel'gā″bl), *n.* 1. The continuation upward of a portion of a wall terminated by a small gable, and pierced to receive one or more bells. Such a feature sometimes surmounts the



Bell-gable, Church of S. S. Annunziata, Florence.

apex of a church-gable.—2. Any gable when the wall composing it is pierced for bells. [Bell-gables of both varieties are not uncommon in medieval architecture.]

bell-gamba (bel'gam″bä), *n.* Same as *conegamba* (which see).

bell-gastrula (bel'gas″trö-lä), *n.* In *biol.*, the original, primary palingenetic form of gastrula, according to the views of Haeckel: same as *archigastrula.* See cut under *gastrula.*

bell-glass (bel'glàs), *n.* A bell-shaped glass vessel used to cover objects which require protection from variations of the atmosphere, dust, and influences of like character, as delicate plants, bric-à-brac, small works of art, clocks, etc., or to hold gases in chemical operations.

bell-hanger (bel'hang″ėr), *n.* One who hangs and repairs bells.

bell-harp (bel'härp), *n.* An old stringed instrument, consisting of a wooden box about two feet long, containing a harp or lyre with eight or more steel strings. The player twanged the strings with the thumbs of both hands inserted through holes in the box, meanwhile swinging the box from side to side, like a bell.

bellibone†, *n.* [One of Spenser's words, appar. < F. *belle et bonne*, beautiful and good. See *belle*, *bonne*, and *boon*[2].] A bonny lass.

bellic†, **bellical**† (bel'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [Also *bellique*, < F. *bellique*, < L. *bellicus*, warlike, < *bellum*, war.] Pertaining to war; warlike: as, "*bellique* Cæsar," *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 52.

bellicose (bel'i-kōs), *a.* [< L. *bellicosus*, < *bellum*, OL. *duellum*, war, orig. a combat between two, < *duo* = E. *two.* Cf. *duel.*] Inclined or tending to war; warlike; pugnacious: as, *bellicose* sentiments.

> Arnold was in a *bellicose* vein. *Irving.*
>
> I saw the bull always alert and *bellicose*, charging the footmen, who pricked and baited, and enraged him with their scarlet mantles.
> *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 271.

bellicosely (bel'i-kōs-li), *adv.* In a bellicose or warlike manner; pugnaciously.

> Anything like rallying the more *bellicosely* inclined of the pilgrims would, under the circumstances, be out of the question. *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

bellicous† (bel'i-kus), *a.* [As *bellicose*, < L. *bellicosus*; or < L. *bellicus*: see *bellicose*, *bellic.*] Bellicose: as, "*bellicous* nations," *Sir T. Smith*, Commonwealth of Eng.

bellied (bel'id), *a.* [< *belly* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a belly (of the kind indicated in composition): as, big-*bellied*; pot-*bellied.*—2. In *bot.*, ventricose; swelling out in the middle.—3. In *anat.*,

having a swelling fleshy part, or belly, as a muscle.—**4.** Rounded; bulging.

When a raised handle . . . is used, the most rounded or *bellied* side of the file should be applied to the work. *J. Rose*, Pract. Machinist, p. 270.

belligerate† (be-lij′e-rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *belligeratus*, pp. of *belligerare*, wage war, < *belliger*, waging war, < *bellum*, war, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*, *jest*. Cf. *belligerent*.] To make war. *Cockeram.*

belligerence (be-lij′e-rens), *n.* [< *belligerent*: see *-ence*.] The act of carrying on war; warfare.

Merely diplomatic peace, which is honeycombed with suspicion, . . . bristles with the apparatus and establishments of war on a scale far beyond what was formerly required for actual *belligerence*. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 67.

belligerency (be-lij′e-ren-si), *n.* [< *belligerent*: see *-ency*.] Position or status as a belligerent; the state of being actually engaged in war.

They were acting for a Government whose *belligerency* had been recognized. *Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 224.

I cannot conceive of the existence of any neutral duties when no war exists. Neutrality *ex vi termini* implies *belligerency*; and a breach of neutrality can only occur with regard to a matter arising during a war. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 39.

belligerent (be-lij′e-rent), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier *belligerant*, < F. *belligérant*, < L. *belligeran(t-)s*, ppr. of *belligerare*, wage war: see *belligerate*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Warlike; given to waging war; characterized by a tendency to wage or carry on war.

History teaches that the nations possessing the greatest armaments have always been the most *belligerent*. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 97.

2. Of warlike character; constituting or tending to an infraction of peace: as, a *belligerent* tone of debate.

Justice requires that we should commit no *belligerent* act not founded in strict right as sanctioned by public law. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 167.

3. Actually engaged in war: as, the *belligerent* powers.—**4.** Pertaining to war, or to those engaged in war: as, *belligerent* rights, etc.

II. *n.* A nation, power, or state carrying on war; also, a person engaged in fighting.

The position of neutrals in relation to *belligerents* is exactly ascertained. *London Times.*

The possibility of intercourse in war depends on the confidence which the *belligerents* repose in each other's good faith; and this confidence, on the unchangeable sacredness of truth. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 249.

The rebel Poles had never risen to the rank of *belligerents*. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 309.

belligerous† (be-lij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *belliger*, waging war, < *bellum*, war, + *gerere*, carry on.] Same as *belligerent*. *Bailey.*

belling[1] (bel′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bell*[1], *v.*] In submarine operations, the use of the diving-bell.

belling[2] (bel′ing), *n.* [< ME. *bellynge*; verbal n. of *bell*[2], *v.*] Formerly, bellowing; in modern use, the noise made by a deer in rutting-time.

bellipotent (be-lip′ō-tent), *a.* [< L. *bellipoten(t-)s*, < *bellum*, war, + *poten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent*.] Powerful or mighty in war. *Blount.* [Rare.]

Bellis (bel′is), *n.* [L., < *bellus*, beautiful: see *bell*[5].] A small genus of annual or perennial herbs of the family *Asteraceæ*, indigenous to the temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere. The daisy, *B. perennis*, is abundant in pastures and meadows of Europe, and is very common in cultivation. See *daisy*. Only one species, *B. integrifolia*, the western daisy, is indigenous to North America.

bellitude† (bel′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *bellitudo*, < *bellus*, beautiful: see *bell*[5].] Beauty of person; loveliness; elegance; neatness. *Cockeram.*

bell-jar (bel′jär), *n.* A bell-shaped glass jar, used by chemists, in physical laboratories, etc., for receiving a gas lighter than the atmosphere or other medium in which it is plunged, and for similar uses. It is a form of bell-glass.

bell-less (bel′les), *a.* [< *bell*[1] + *-less*.] Having no bell. *Scott.*

bell-magnet (bel′mag″net), *n.* An alarm in which a clapper is made to strike a bell by the completion of an electric circuit.

bell-magpie (bel′mag″pī), *n.* Same as *bell-bird*, 3.

bellman (bel′man), *n.*; pl. *bellmen* (-men). [Also written *belman*; < *bell*[1] + *man*.] **1.** A man who rings a bell; specifically, one employed to cry public notices and call attention by ringing a bell; a town crier.—**2.** Formerly, a night-watchman, part of whose duty it was to call out the hours, the state of the weather, and other information, as he passed.

I staid up till the *bell-man* came by with his bell just under my window as I was writing of this very line, and cried, "Past one of the clock, and a cold, frosty, windy morning." *Pepys*, Diary, I. 8.

bell-mare (bel′mãr), *n.* A mare used by mule-herders as an aid in keeping their herds together. The mules follow the bell-mare wherever she goes. Also called *madrina* in the originally Spanish parts of the United States.

bell-metal (bel′met″al), *n.* A variety of bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, of which bells are made. The proportions in which the two metals are employed are variable. In some very large English bells there is from 22 to 24 per cent. of tin and from 76 to 78 of copper. Four parts of the latter metal to one of the former is said to be the proportion used in many of the largest bells. See *bronze*.—**Bell-metal ore**, a name by which the mineral stannite, or sulphid of tin, copper, and iron, found in Cornwall, is frequently known, owing to its resemblance in appearance to bell-metal or bronze.

bell-metronome (bel′met″rō-nōm), *n.* A metronome provided with a bell that may be set to strike after a given number of oscillations of the pendulum, thus marking the beginning of measures as well as the pulses within measures.

bell-mouth (bel′mouth), *n.* A mouthpiece expanding like a bell.

A *bellmouth* may also have the form of the contracted jet. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 463.

bellmouth (bel′mouth), *v. t.* [< *bell-mouth*, *n.*] To provide with a bell-shaped mouthpiece; shape like the mouth of a bell.

It is often desirable to *bellmouth* the ends of pipes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 463.

bell-mouthed (bel′moutht), *a.* **1.** Gradually expanded at the mouth in the form of a bell.

His *bell-mouth'd* goblet makes me feel quite Danish, Or Dutch, with thirst. *Byron*, Don Juan, xiii. 72.

2. Having a clear, ringing voice: said of a hound.

bell-nosed (bel′nōzd), *a.* Expanded at the muzzle in the shape of a bell: said of firearms.

In blunderbusses the barrels are generally *bell-nosed*. *W. W. Greene*, Gun and its Development, p. 77.

bellon (bel′on), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Lead-colic, or painters' colic.

Bellona (be-lō′nä), *n.* [L., OL. *Duellona*, < *bellum*, OL. *duellum*, war.] **1.** In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of war. Her temple stood in the Campus Martius, without the walls, and was held to symbolize enemies' territory. In it the Senate received foreign ambassadors and victorious generals entitled to a triumph. **2.** [NL.] In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds. *Mulsant and Verreaux*, 1865.—**3.** [*l. c.*] [NL.] In *herpet.*, the specific name of a snake, *Pityophis bellona*.

bellonion (be-lō′ni-on), *n.* A musical instrument, invented at Dresden in 1812, consisting of twenty-four trumpets and two drums, which were played by machinery.

bellow (bel′ō), *v.* [< ME. *belowen*, *bellewen*, *belwen*, bellow, low, < AS. *bylgean* (occurring only once), bellow (as a bull), appar. with added formative and umlaut from the same root as *bellan*, low, bellow, E. *bell*: see *bell*[2].]

I. *intrans.* **1.** To roar; make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull, cow, or deer.

Jupiter
Became a bull, and *bellow'd*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

2. Of persons, to make any violent outcry; vociferate; clamor: used in ridicule or contempt.

This gentleman . . . is accustomed to roar and *bellow* so terribly loud . . . that he frightens us. *Tatler*, No. 54.

3. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; make a loud, hollow, continued sound.

Ever overhead
Bellow'd the tempest. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *trans.* To utter in a loud deep voice; vociferate: generally with *out* or *forth*.

To *bellow out* "Green pease" under my window. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

bellow (bel′ō), *n.* [< *bellow*, *v. i.*] A roar, as of a bull; a loud outcry.

bellower (bel′ō-ėr), *n.* One who bellows.

bellows (bel′ōz or -us), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Also, ★colloquially, *bellowses*, a double plural; < ME. *belowes*, *belwes*, also *belies*, a bellows, prop. pl. of *belowe*, *belu*, also *bely*, *beli*, a bellows, a bag, the belly (same word as *belly*), < AS. *bælg*, *bælig*, *belg*, *belig*, a bag, a bellows (earlier specifically *blæstbelig* = Icel. *blāstrbelgr*; cf. D. *blaasbalg* = Dan. *blæsebælg* = Sw. *blåsbalg* = OHG. *blasbalg*, G. *blasebalg*, lit. blast-bag: see *blast*): see *belly*, of which *bellows* is a differentiated plural.] An instrument or machine for producing a current of air: principally used for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces, mines, etc.; also used in organs for producing the current of air by which the pipes and reeds are sounded. It consists essentially of an air-chamber which can be alternately expanded and contracted, and a nozle by which the current of air can be directed. When the air-chamber is expanded, air is admitted through a valve opening inward. The pressure produced by the contraction of the air-chamber closes this valve, and leaves the nozle the only available avenue of escape for the air in the chamber. Bellows are made in many different forms, a usual one being the small hand-bellows, an ornamented example of which is shown in the cut, used for promoting the combustion of a house-fire. Bellows of great power are called *blowing-machines*, and are operated by machinery driven by steam.—**Blindman's bellows.** See *blindman*.—**Hydrostatic bellows.** See *hydrostatic*.



Bellows.—French, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

bellows-camera (bel′-ōz-kam″e-rā), *n.* In *photog.*, a form of extensible camera in which the front and after bodies are connected, for the sake of lightness and economy of space when the camera is not in use, by a folding tube or chamber made of leather, rubber, or a similar light-proof material. The tube is made to fold upon itself in the same way as the air-chamber of an accordion or of bellows of the usual form; that is, it is made in a series of small folds, each carried entirely around it in a direction perpendicular to its axis, and having their edges turned alternately inward and outward. The edges of those folds which are turned outward are usually stiffened by a wire frame. When the tube is pulled out to its full extent, its walls are flat; when it is contracted, it requires merely the space taken up by the folds of its material. In use, the back of a camera of this form can be fixed, by a screw or other device, at any distance from the front or lens end, within the limits of the contracted or expanded tube, that the focus of the lens or the particular work in hand may require.

bellows-fish (bel′ōz-fish), *n.* **1.** A local name of the trumpet-fish, *Macrorhamphosus scolopax*.—**2.** A name of sundry plectognath fishes, of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and family *Tetrodontidæ*.—**3.** A local name in Rhode Island of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. See cut under *angler*.

bellows-pump (bel′ōz-pump), *n.* A sort of atmospheric pump, in which the valve is in the lower side of a bellows-chamber, while the upper side performs the function of the piston.

bellows-sound (bel′ōz-sound), *n.* In *pathol.*, an abnormal sound of the heart, resembling the puffing of a small bellows.

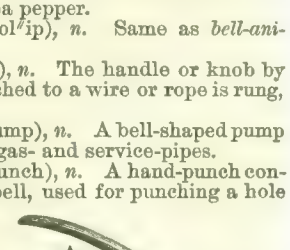
bell-pepper (bel′pep″ėr), *n.* The fruit of *Capsicum grossum*, much used for pickling and as a vegetable; Guinea pepper.

bell-polyp (bel′pol″ip), *n.* Same as *bell-animalcule*.

bell-pull (bel′půl), *n.* The handle or knob by which a bell attached to a wire or rope is rung, as a door-bell.

bell-pump (bel′pump), *n.* A bell-shaped pump used in cleaning gas- and service-pipes.

bell-punch (bel′punch), *n.* A hand-punch containing a signal-bell, used for punching a hole in a ticket, trip-slip, etc., in order to record and call attention to the number of fares taken.

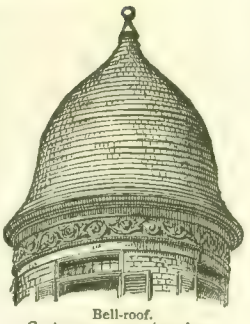


Bell-punch.
A, combination lock; *B*, aperture in which trip-slip or ticket is inserted; *C*, door inclosing bell; *D*, receptacle for counters.

bell-ringer (bel′ring″ėr), *n.* **1.** One whose business is to ring a bell, especially a church-bell or one of a chime of bells; also, a performer with musical hand-bells.—**2.** An automatic device upon a locomotive for ringing the bell.—**3.** Mechanism for ringing chimes by hand, by means of lever-handles which are connected by wires with the clappers or the axes of the bells, or by water-power, compressed air, or steam operating in various ways to accomplish the same object.

bell-roof (bel′röf), *n.* A roof shaped somewhat like a bell. Its figure is generated by the revolution of an ogee curve about the apex. See cut on next page.

bell-rope (bel′rōp), *n.* 1. A rope for ringing a bell.—2. A bell-cord.



Bell-roof. Contemporaneous American.

bell-rose (bel′rōz), *n.* A name sometimes used for the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus.*

bell-screw (bel′-skrö), *n.* A rod or bar of iron with an internally threaded bell-shaped end, for recovering broken or lost tools in a deep bore-hole.

Bell's disease, finch. See *disease, finch.*

bell-shaped (bel′shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a bell, or of a somewhat deep vessel whose lip turns out and then begins to turn in again; specifically, in *bot.*, campanulate. See cut under *Campanula.*—**Bell-shaped parabola,** a divergent parabola having neither crunode nor cusp. Some geometricians, without sufficient reason or authority, restrict the name to those divergent parabolas to which from some points of the plane six real tangents can be drawn.—**Pure bell-shaped parabola,** one which constitutes the entire real part of a cubic curve of the sixth class.

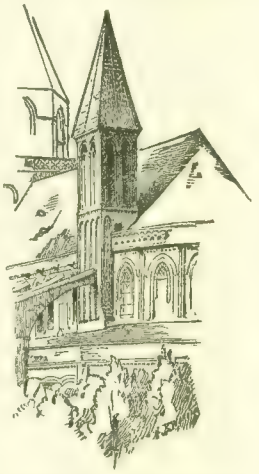


Bell-shaped Parabola.

bell-sound (bel′sound), *n.* In auscultation, a peculiar sound indicative of pneumothorax. It may be observed by applying a small piece of metal, as a coin, to the affected part of the chest, and striking it with a second piece, when a clear, bell-like sound is heard through the stethoscope applied in the vicinity.

bell-telegraph (bel′tel″ē-gräf), *n.* 1. A telegraphic apparatus in which two differently toned bells take the place of a vibrating needle in giving the signals.—2. An annunciator; a fire- or burglar-alarm.

bell-tower (bel′tou″ėr), *n.* A tower of any kind built to contain one or more bells. See cut under *campanile.*



Bell-turret.—Abbaye-aux-Hommes, Caen, Normandy.

The unsurpassed *bell-tower* of the Duomo, known and admired by all men as the Campanile of Giotto, [is] the most splendid memorial of the arts of Florence.
C. E. Norton, Church-[building in Middle [Ages, p. 222.

bell-trap (bel′trap), *n.* A small stench-trap, usually fixed over the waste-pipe of a sink or other inlet to a drain. The foul air is prevented from rising by an inverted cup or bell, the lips of which dip into a chamber filled with water surrounding the top of the pipe.

bell-turret (bel′-tur″et), *n.* A turret containing a bell-chamber, and usually crowned with a spire or other ornamental feature. In medieval architecture the lower part of such turrets is often used as a staircase. A bell-turret is distinguished from a bell-cote in that the former always appears upon the ground-plan of the building to which it belongs.

Belluæ (bel′ū-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *bellua,* prop. *belua,* a beast, particularly a large beast.] In the Linnean system of classification (1766), the fifth of the six orders of the class *Mammalia,* containing hoofed quadrupeds with incisors in both jaws, and consisting of the four genera *Equus, Hippopotamus, Sus,* and *Rhinoceros.* It is occasionally used in a modified sense, corresponding to some extent with the *Pachydermata* of Cuvier, for the perissodactyl as distinguished from the artiodactyl ungulates, though the Linnean *Belluæ* included representatives of both these suborders of *Ungulata.*

belluine (bel′ū-in), *a.* [< L. *belluinus,* prop. *beluinus,* < *bellua,* prop. *belua,* a beast.] 1†. Beastly; pertaining to or characteristic of beasts; brutal: as, "animal and *belluine* life," *Bp. Atterbury.*—2. In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the *Belluæ.*

bellum internecinum (bel′um in-tėr-nē-sī′-num). [L.: *bellum,* war; *internecinum,* internecine.] A murderous war; a war of mutual extermination; war to the death.

bell-wether (bel′weтн″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bel-wether, belleweder;* < *bell*[1] + *wether.*] A wether or sheep which leads the flock, usually carrying a bell on its neck.

[As] a *bell-wether* [will] form the flock's connection
By tinkling sounds, when they go forth to victual;
Such is the sway of our great men o'er little.
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 48.

bell-work (bel′wėrk), *n.* In *mining,* a system of working flat ironstone-beds by underground excavations in the form of a bell around the pits or shafts; also used on a grand scale in working the salt-mines of Transylvania.

bellwort (bel′wėrt), *n.* 1. A general name for plants belonging to the family *Campanulaceæ.*—2. In the United States, a common name for species of the genus *Uvularia,* spring flowers of the family *Melanthiaceæ.*

belly (bel′i), *n.*; pl. *bellies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. and E. dial. also *bally,* < ME. *bely, beli,* belly, stomach, womb (in early ME. the body), also a bellows (see *bellows*), < AS. *belg, bælg, bielg, bylg* (also *bœlig, belig, bylig,* with intrusive *i*), also *bælge, bylge,* a bag, bell, pouch, purse, hull, bellows, a bag of any kind, esp. of skin (= OFries. *balga* = D. *balg,* skin, belly, = OHG. *balg,* MHG. *balc,* G. *balg,* skin, case, bellows, paunch, = Icel. *belgr* (whence perhaps *böggr,* a bag, *baggi,* a bag, whence perhaps E. *bag*[1]) = Sw. *bälg* = Dan. *bælg,* skin, case, pod, belly, bellows, = Goth. *balgs,* a wine-skin, orig. a bag, esp. of skin), < *belgan* (pret. *bealg*) (= OHG. *belgan*), swell, swell up, be inflated. Cf. *bell*[4] and *boln.* Doublet (orig. pl.) *bellows,* q. v. Similar forms are Gael. *balg, bolg* = Ir. *balg, bolg,* bag, belly, = W. *bol, bola, boly,* belly, appar. an old Celtic word, > LL. *bulga,* bag: see *bulge, bouge*[1], *budge*[2], etc.] 1. That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the groin, and contains the bowels; the part of the trunk between the diaphragm and the pelvis, considered as to its front and side walls and its cavity and contents; the abdomen. See cut under *abdomen.*—2. The part of any animal which corresponds to the human belly; the abdomen in general.

Underneath the *belly* of their steeds.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

3. The stomach with its adjuncts: as, a hungry *belly.*

He would fain have filled his *belly* with the husks.
Luke xv. 16.

4†. The womb.—5. The fleshy part of a muscle, as distinguished from its tendinous portion: as, the anterior *belly* of the digastricus muscle.—6. The hollow or interior of an inclosed place.

Out of the *belly* of hell cried I. Jonah ii. 2.

7. The part of anything which resembles the belly in protuberance or cavity, as of a bottle, a tool, a sail filled by the wind, a blast-furnace, etc.

If you were to fall from aloft and be caught in the *belly* of a sail, and thus saved from instant death, it would not do to look at all disturbed.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 35.

Neither hollow nor swelling, called a *belly,* is made on the flat part of the brick. *C. T. Davis,* Bricks, etc., p. 124.

8. In *technol.*, the inner, lower, or front surface or edge of anything. (*a*) In *engraving,* the lower edge of a graver. (*b*) In locks, the lower edge of a tumbler against which the bit of the key plays. (*c*) In *masonry,* the batter of a wall. (*d*) In *saddlery,* a piece of leather sometimes attached to the cantle or hind pommel of a saddle to serve as a point of attachment for valise-straps. (*e*) In *ship-carp.*, the inside or concave side of a piece of curved timber, the outside being termed the *back.* (*f*) In *carriage-making,* the central part of the bed of an axle. (*g*) In *archery,* the interior side of a bow, which is concave when the bow is bent. See *back of a bow,* under *back*[1]. (*h*) The widest part of the shaft of a blast-furnace. (*i*) The middle or bulging part of a cask. Also called the *bulge.* (*j*) The unburnt side of a slab of cork. (*k*) A swell on the under side of an iron bearer or girder. (*l*) The upper plate of that part of a musical instrument, as a violin, which is designed to increase its resonance; the sounding-board of a piano. In instruments of the violin class the bridge rests upon the belly. (*m*) In *mining,* a mass of ore swelling out and occupying a large part of the breadth of the lode.—**Back and belly.** See *back*[1].

belly (bel′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bellied,* ppr. *bellying.* [< *belly, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To fill; swell out.

Your breath of full consent *bellied* his sails.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

Nor were they [the Pilgrim fathers] so wanting to themselves in faith as to burn their ship, but could see the fair west wind *belly* the homeward sail, and then turn unrepining to grapple with the terrible Unknown.
Lowell, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

II. *intrans.* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly; bulge out.

The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 654.

To belly out, in *mining,* to increase rapidly in dimensions: said of a lode.

belly-ache (bel′i-āk), *n.* Pain in the bowels; the colic.

The *belly-ache,*
Caused by an inundation of pease-porridge.
Beau. and Fl., Mons. Thomas.

belly-band (bel′i-band), *n.* 1. A band that goes round the belly; specifically, a saddle-girth; also, a band fastened to the shafts of a vehicle, and passing under the belly of the animal drawing it.—2. *Naut.,* a band of canvas placed across a sail to strengthen it.

belly-boards (bel′i-bōrdz), *n. pl.* A kind of fir and pine boards produced in Switzerland, used for the sounding-boards of musical instruments.

belly-bound (bel′i-bound), *a.* Constipated; costive. [Vulgar.]

belly-brace (bel′i-brās), *n.* A cross-brace between the frames of a locomotive, stayed to the boiler.

belly-button (bel′i-but″n), *n.* The navel. [Colloq.]

belly-cheat† (bel′i-chēt), *n.* [< *belly* + *cheat,* also spelled *chete,* a thing: see *cheat*[3].] An apron or covering for the front of the person. *Beau. and Fl.* [Old slang.]

belly-cheer† (bel′i-chēr), *n.* Good cheer; meat and drink; food. *Elyot,* Dict., 1559.

Bald-pate friars, whose summum bonum is in *belly-cheer.*
Marlowe.

Loaves and *belly-cheer.* *Milton,* Def. of Humb. Remonst.

belly-cheer† (bel′i-chēr), *v. i.* To indulge in belly-cheer; feast; revel.

Let them assemble in consistory, . . . and not . . . by themselves to *belly-cheer* . . . or to promote designs to abuse and gull the simple laity.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates (Ord MS.).

belly-cheering† (bel′i-chēr″ing), *n.* Feasting; revelry.

Riotous banqueting and *belly-cheering.*
Udall, Prol. to Ephesians.

belly-churl† (bel′i-chėrl), *n.* A rustic glutton. *Drayton.*

belly-doublet† (bel′i-dub″let), *n.* A doublet made very long in front, and stuffed or bombasted so as to project somewhat, as in the representation of Punch in English puppet-shows. This fashion prevailed about 1585 and after. See *doublet.*

Your arms crossed on your thin *belly-doublet.*
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

belly-fretting (bel′i-fret″ing), *n.* 1. The chafing of a horse's belly with a fore-girth.—2. A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

bellyful (bel′i-fůl), *n.* As much as fills the belly (stomach) or satisfies the appetite; hence, a great abundance; more than enough.

Every jack-slave has his *belly-full* of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that no body can match.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 1.

belly-god (bel′i-god), *n.* One who makes a god of his belly, that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite; a glutton; an epicure: as, "Apicius, a famous *belly-god,*" *Hakewill,* Apology, p. 378.

belly-guy (bel′i-gī), *n.* *Naut.,* a tackle or guy, attached half-way up a sheer-leg or spar needing support in the middle. See *belly-stay.*

belly-piece (bel′i-pēs), *n.* 1†. The flesh covering the belly; hence, an apron.—2. The piece forming the belly of a violin, etc.

belly-pinched (bel′i-pincht), *a.* Pinched with hunger; starved: as, "the *belly-pinched* wolf," *Shak.,* Lear, iii. 1.

belly-pipe (bel′i-pīp), *n.* A flaring nozle for a blast-pipe in a blast-furnace.

belly-rail (bel′i-rāl), *n.* 1. In a pianoforte, a transverse rail forming a portion of the main body of the framing.—2. In *railway engin.,* a rail with a fin or web descending between the flanges which rest on the ties.

belly-roll (bel′i-rōl), *n.* A roller of greater diameter in the middle than at the ends, used for rolling land between ridges or in hollows.

belly-slave (bel′i-slāv), *n.* A person who is a slave to his appetite.

Beastly *belly-slaves,* which, . . . not once, but continually, day and night, give themselves wholly to bibbing and banqueting. *Homily against Gluttony.*

belly-stay (bel′i-stā), *n.* *Naut.,* a tackle applied from above half-mast down when the mast requires support, as the belly-guy is applied from below. See *belly-guy.*

belly-timber (bel′i-tim″bėr), *n.* Food; that which supports the belly. [Formerly in serious use, but now only humorous.]

Through deserts vast
And regions desolate they pass'd,
Where *belly-timber*, above ground
Or under, was not to be found.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 331.

belly-vengeance (bel'i-ven″jens), *n.* A name given in some parts of England to weak or sour beer.

belly-wash (bel'i-wosh), *n.* Any kind of drink of poor quality. [Vulgar.]

belly-worm (bel'i-wėrm), *n.* A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach. *Ray.*

belock (bē-lok'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *lock*[1]; not directly < ME. *belouken*, pp. *beloken*, < AS. *belūcan*, pp. *belocen*, < *be-* + *lūcan*, lock.] To lock, or fasten as with a lock.

This is the hand which, with a vow'd contract,
Was fast *belock'd* in thine. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Belodon (bel'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βέλος*, a dart, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of crocodiles of the family *Belodontidæ*, belonging to the Triassic age, and including the oldest known crocodilians, remains of which occur both in European and American formations. *B. lepturus*, the largest species, attained a length of 10 feet.

belodontid (bel-ō-don'tid), *n.* [< *Belodontidæ*.] A crocodilian reptile of the family *Belodontidæ*.

Belodontidæ (bel-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Belodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil pre-Cretaceous crocodiles, order *Crocodilia*. They have amphicœlous vertebræ, pterygoids separate below, posterior nares bounded by the palatines, and external nostrils near the orbits on the upper part of the base of the snout.

belomancy (bel'ō-man-si), *n.* [< LGr. *βελομαντία*, < Gr. *βέλος*, dart, arrow, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A kind of divination by means of arrows, practised by the Scythians, Babylonians, Arabians, and other ancient peoples. A number of pointless arrows were variously marked and put into a bag or quiver, and then drawn out at random; the marks or words on the arrow drawn were taken as indications of what was to happen. Thus, Ezek. xxi. 21 (revised version): "For the king of Babylon stood at the parting of the way, at the head of the two ways, to use divination: he shook the arrows to and fro."

The arrow-divination or *belomancy* here mentioned [Ezek. xxi. 21] was done with pointless arrows marked and drawn as lots. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 201.

Belone (bel'ō-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βελόνη*, any sharp point, a needle, < *βέλος*, an arrow, dart, any missile, < *βάλλειν*, throw.] A genus of fishes remarkable for their slender and elongated jaws, representing in some systems a family *Belonidæ*, in others referred to the *Scombaresocidæ*; the garfishes.

belong (bē-lông'), *v. i.* [< ME. *belongen* (= D. *belangen*, concern, = OHG. *belangēn*, MHG. G. *belangen*, reach to, attain, concern, affect; associated with the adj., early ME. *belong* (= OS. *bilang* = MD. *belangh*), equiv. to AS. *gelang*, ME. *ylong*, *ilong*, *along*, *long*, mod. E. *along*[2], *long*[3], belonging, along), < *be-*[1] + *longen*, belong (there is no AS. **belangian* or **belang*): see *along*[2], *long*[2], *long*[3].] **1.** To go along with anything, or accompany it as an adjunct or attribute; pertain; appertain; be a property (of); be in the power or at the disposal (of). [In all senses except 7 followed by *to*, or in the older English by *unto*.]

Her hap was to light on a part of the field *belonging* unto Boaz. Ruth ii. 3.

And David said unto him, To whom *belongest* thou?
1 Sam. xxx. 13.

To the Lord our God *belong* mercies and forgivenesses.
Dan. ix. 9.

He . . . careth for the things that *belong* to the Lord.
1 Cor. vii. 32.

Most of the males subject to him [the father of the family] are really his children, but, even if they have not sprung from him, they are subject to him, they form part of his household, they (if a word coloured by later notions be used) *belong* to him.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 87.

2. To be the concern or proper business (of); appertain (to): as, it *belongs* to John Doe to prove the title.

To you it doth *belong*
Yourself to pardon of self-doing crime.
Shak., Sonnets, lviii.

3. To be appendant (to); be connected (with); be a special relation (to): as, a beam or rafter *belongs* to such a frame, or to such a place in the building.

He took them, and went aside privately into a desert place *belonging* to the city called Bethsaida. Luke ix. 10.

4. To be suitable; be due.

Strong meat *belongeth* to them that are of full age.
Heb. v. 14.

Hearing . . . thy beauty sounded,
(Yet not so deeply as to thee *belongs*,)
Myself am mov'd to woo thee for my wife.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Sir, monuments and eulogy *belong* to the dead.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill.

5. To have a settled residence (in); be domiciled (in); specifically, have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy (in), whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be chargeable upon the parish or town: said of a pauper, or one likely to become such.

Bastards also are settled in the parishes to which the mothers *belong*. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xvi.

6. To be a native (of); have original residence (in).

There is no other country in the world to which the gipsies could *belong*. *M. Raper.*

7. To have its (or one's) proper place; be resident: as, this book *belongs* on the top shelf; I *belong* here (in this house or town). [U. S.]

belonging (bē-lông'ing), *n.* [< *belong* + *-ing*[1].] That which belongs to one: used generally, if not always, in the plural. (*a*) Qualities; endowments; faculties.

Thyself and thy *belongings*
Are not thine own so proper, as to waste
Thyself upon thy virtues, they on thee.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1.

(*b*) Property; possessions: as, "I carry all my *belongings* with me," *Trollope*. (*c*) Members of one's family or household; relations or dependants. [Humorous.]

When Lady Kew said, "*sic volo, sic jubeo*," I promise you few persons of her ladyship's *belongings* stopped, before they did her biddings, to ask her reasons.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxiii.

I have been trouble enough to my *belongings* in my day.
Dickens, Bleak House, II. 103.

(*d*) Appendages.

The *belongings* to this Indian-looking robe.
Cornhill Mag.

belonid (bel'ō-nid), *n.* [< *Belonidæ*.] A fish of the family *Belonidæ*.

Belonidæ (be-lon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Belone* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Belone*, containing *Synentognathi* with an



Silver Garfish (*Tylosurus marinus*).

elongate stout body, oblong wide head flattened above and terminating in long stout jaws, the upper of which is composed of the coalesced intermaxillaries, supramaxillaries, and facial bones, while the lower has an additional bone behind. The vertebræ have zygapophyses, and the bones are generally green. The species are called garpikes, garfish, or gars. The English species is a member of the genus *Belone*, *B. belone*, but those of the United States belong to the genus *Tylosurus*, of which there are numerous species, as *T. marinus*, *T. crassus*, *T. exilis*, etc.

belonite (bel'ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *βελόνη*, any sharp point, a needle (see *Belone*), + *-ite*[2].] A kind of minute imperfect crystals, usually acicular in form, sometimes dendritic, observed in glassy volcanic rocks. The term is now limited to such as exert no action on polarized light.

belonoid (bel'ō-noid), *a.* [< Gr. *βελονοειδής*, needle-shaped, < *βελόνη*, a needle (see *Belone*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a bodkin or needle; styloid: applied to processes of bone.

Beloochee (be-lō'chē), *n.* Same as *Baluchi*.

Beloptera (be-lop'tę-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βέλος*, dart, + *πτέρον*, wing.] **1.** A genus of dibranchiate cephalopods, with a wing-like expansion of the sides of the shells. — **2.** [*l. c.*] Plural of *belopteron*.

belopterid (be-lop'tę-rid), *n.* [< *Belopteridæ*.] A cephalopod of the family *Belopteridæ*.

Belopteridæ (bel-op-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beloptera* + *-idæ*.] A family of dibranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Beloptera*, closely related to the *Belemnitidæ*, and by some authors combined in the same family. The species are extinct.

belopteron (be-lop'te-ron), *n.*; pl. *beloptera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *βέλος*, a dart (see *Belone*), + *πτέρον*, a wing.] The fossil internal bone of an extinct cephalopod, somewhat like a belemnite, but blunter and having a wing-like projection on each side.



Great Water-bug (*Belostoma grandis*).

belord (bē-lôrd'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *lord*.] **1.** To apply the title Lord to; address by the phrase "my lord." — **2.** To domineer over. [Rare.]

Belostoma (be-los'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βέλος*, a dart, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical genus of heteropterous insects of the family *Belostomidæ*, formerly referred to the *Nepidæ*. The largest species is *B. grandis* of South America, the great water-bug, attaining a length of 4 inches. *B. americana* inhabits the Atlantic States of North America. A Chinese and Indian species is *B. indica*.

Belostomidæ (bel-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Belostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, containing the largest living members of the order *Heteroptera*. They are large, broad, flat-bodied aquatic insects, with powerful swimming-legs and curved fore tibiæ, able to prey upon fish and other aquatic animals of considerable size. There are about 12 genera, generally distributed in temperate and torrid regions. The head is much narrower than the prothorax, with prominent eyes, short 3-jointed rostrum, and short 4-jointed antennæ; the prothorax is wide and trapezoidal; the scutellum is large and triangular; the elytra are distinguished into corium and membrane; and the body ends in a pair of liguiate extensile appendages.

belout† (bē-lout'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *lout*.] To call (a person) a "lout"; address or speak of with contemptuous language.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report that at supper they had not only good cheer but also savoury epigrams and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belowted* his cook as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed . . . him either epigrams or anagrams.
Camden, Remains.

belove† (bē-luv'), *v.* [< ME. *beloven*, *biluven* (= D. *believen*, please, gratify, = G. *belieben*, like, wish, impers. please), love, < *be-*, *bi-*, + *loven*, *luven*: see *be-*[1] and *love*.] **I.** *intrans.* To please. [Early Middle English.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To be pleased with; like. — **2.** To love. [Little used except in the past participle.]

If beauty were a string of silke, I would wear it about my neck for a certain testimony that I *belove* it much.
Wodroephe, French and Eng. Grammar, p. 322.

beloved (bē-luv'ed or -luvd'), *p. a.* and *n.* [< ME. *beloved*, *beluved*, *biluved*, pp.: see *love*.] **I.** *p. a.* Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.

This is my *beloved* Son. Mat. iii. 17.

Beloved of all, and dying ne'er forgot.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 307.

II. *n.* One who is greatly loved; one very dear.

He giveth his *beloved* sleep. Ps. cxxvii. 2.

below (bē-lō'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *bilooghe* (found only once), adv., < *bi*, *be*, prep., by, + *loogh*, *logh*, adv., low: see *be-*[2] and *low*[2]. The older form was *alow*; cf. *afore*, *before*, *ahind*, *behind*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In or to a lower place or level; beneath; downward from a higher point: as, look *below*; in the valley *below*.

Hear the rattling thunder far *below*. *Wordsworth.*

2. On the earth, as opposed to in the heavens.

The blessed spirits above rejoice at our happiness *below*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 5.

3. In hell, or the regions of the dead: as, "the realms *below*," *Dryden*. — **4.** On a lower floor; downstairs.

Sir Anthony Absolute is *below*, inquiring for the captain.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

Hence — **5.** *Naut.*, off duty: as, the watch *below*, in contradistinction to the watch on deck. — **6.** At a later point in a page or writing; further on in the same part or division: as, particulars are given *below*; see the statistics *below*. — **7.** Lower down in a course or direction, as toward the mouth of a river or harbor, etc.: as, the vessel has just arrived from *below*. — **8.** In a lower rank or grade: as, at the trial *below*, or in the court *below*.

II. *prep.* **1.** Under in place; beneath; not so high as: as, *below* the knee.

The . . . dust *below* thy feet. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

All the abhorred births *below* crisp heaven
Whereon Hyperion's quickening fire doth shine.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

2. Lower than in position or direction; lower down: as, he lives a little *below* our house, that is, a little lower down the street, road, hill, etc.

The castle was now taken; but the town *below* it was in arms. *Irving*, Granada, p. 32.

3. Lower than in degree, amount, weight, price, value, etc. — **4.** Later in time than. [Rare.]

The more eminent scholars which England produced before and even *below* the twelfth century, were educated in our religious houses. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. iii.

5. Inferior in rank, excellence, or dignity: as, "one degree *below* kings," *Addison*, Remarks on Italy, Venice. — **6.** Too low to be worthy of; inferior to.

They beheld, with a just loathing and disdain, . . . how *below* all history the persons and their actions were.
Milton.

The works of Petrarch were *below* both his genius and his celebrity. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Below the salt. See *salt*. =**Syn.** *Below*, *Under*, *Beneath*. *Below*, lower than the plane of; *under*, lower in the per-

pendicular line of; *beneath*, close under: as, the sun sinks *below* the horizon; a thing is *under* a chair or tree, *beneath* a pile of rubbish. *Under* has often the sense of *beneath*: as, "*under* whose wings," Ruth ii. 12. Compare the old use of *beneath* in Ex. xxxii. 19—"*Beneath* the mount."

[A sail] that sinks with all we love *below* the verge.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

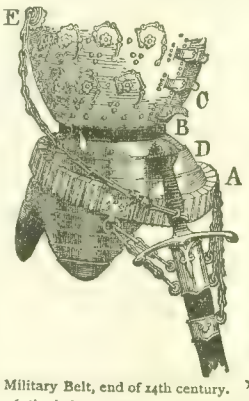
Whereon a hundred stately beeches grew,
And here and there great hollies *under* them.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettare.

Beneath the milk-white thorn that scents the ev'ning gale.
Burns, Cottar's Sat. Night.

belsire† (bel'sīr), *n.* [< ME. *belsire*, lit. good sire, < *bel*, fair, good, as a prefix, grand- (as in *beldam*, q. v.), + *sire*. Cf. *beausire*.] 1. A grandfather: correlative to *beldam*, grandmother.—2. An ancestor. *Drayton.*

belswagger† (bel'swag″ėr), *n.* [Perhaps for *belly-swagger*, a form given by Ash, < *belly* + ★*swag*, sway.] A bully; a pimp.

belt (belt), *n.* [< ME. *belt*, < AS. *belt* = OHG. *balz* = Icel. *belti* = Sw. *bälte* = Dan. *bælte* = Ir. and Gael. *balt*, a belt, a border; prob. < L. *balteus*, a belt.] 1. A broad flat strip or strap of leather or other flexible material, used to encircle the waist; a girdle; cincture; zone; band. Ordinarily it is worn buckled or hooked tight to the waist, and in all ages it has been a common article of apparel, both to keep the garments in place and to support weapons, or a purse, a writing-case, or the like: it may be made of any material. The military belt of the middle ages was sometimes composed of small plates of metal held to each other by rings, was attached to the armor, and, according to the fashion of the latter, was worn more or less low, sometimes resting below the hips upon the skirt of plate-armor. Sometimes the sword was not secured to the belt, which was then rather a mark of rank and dignity than a necessary part of the dress. (See *sword-belt* and *baldric*.) The broad bands supporting the bayonet-sheath and cartridge-box, worn by infantry in Europe during the century ending about 1850, were also called *belts* or *cross-belts*. See *girdle*.



Military Belt, end of 14th century.

A, the belt, consisting of plates of metal held together by rings or links and supporting the sword by chains secured to the scabbard: the dagger is secured to the right side and behind the hip in a similar way; *B*, leather girdle buckling around the channel-shaped steel belt to which the braconnière is attached; *C*, brigantine, buckled at the left side; *D*, braconnière of plates sliding one over another; *E*, a ring secured to the brigantine from which a chain passes to the barrel of the sword-hilt to prevent it from falling if the hand lets it go during combat. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

The shining *belt* with gold inlaid. *Dryden.*

2. Any broad band or strip of leather or other flexible material, designed to pass round anything, with its ends joined. (*a*) In *mach.*, a flexible cord or band passing about the periphery of wheels, drums, or pulleys, for the purpose of transmitting motion from one to another. Belts are usually made of leather, but india-rubber and gutta-percha are occasionally used; also hempen cord, wire rope, and cords for small pulleys. See *belting*. (*b*) In *surg.*, a bandage or band used by surgeons for various purposes.

3. Any broad band or stripe or continuous broad line distinguished in color or otherwise from adjacent objects, and encircling or appearing to encircle something. Specifically—(*a*) In *astron.*, one of certain girdles or rings which surround the planet Jupiter. (*b*) A broad band or stripe on the earth's surface extending over or along a surface or region, and distinguished from it by difference of color, aspect, etc.; a tract or district long in proportion to its breadth, and characterized by the presence, occurrence, or absence of some marked physical or other peculiarity or phenomenon: as, the oil *belt*; a *belt* of vegetation; the corn *belt*, wheat *belt*, etc.; a *belt* of trees.

Pinks were gleaming in every direction through the clumps and *belts* of the plantation. *Lawrence.*

You see green trees rising above the *belt* of sand.
W. H. Russell.

The proposed Nicaragua Canal has proved to lie within the earthquake *belt*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 64.

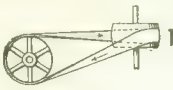
The manufacturers of this favored region have decidedly the advantage of their less fortunate competitors away from the gas *belt*. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 310.

(*c*) In *masonry*, a band or string-course.

4. That which restrains or confines like a girdle.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2.

5. A disease among sheep.—**Angular chain-belt.** See *angular*.—**Belt of Orion.** See *Orion* and *ell-wand*.—**Black belt.** See *black*.—**Chain-belt**, a chain forming a band or belt for conveying or transmitting power. It is sometimes covered with piping, or overlaid with strips of various materials to form a round belt.—**Crossed belt**, a belt connecting two pulleys and crossed between them, so as to cause them to revolve in opposite directions. Rollers are placed between the belts, if necessary, to prevent rubbing.—**Endless belt.** See *endless*.—**Hydraulic belt.** See *hydraulic*.—**Quarter-turn belt**, a belt having a twist of 90°, used to transmit motion between pulleys on shafts placed at right angles to each other; a quartering-belt.—**To hold the belt**, to hold the championship in pugilism or some other athletic exercise.


Quarter-turn Belt.

belt (belt), *v. t.* [< *belt*, *n.*] 1. To gird with a belt; specifically, to invest with a distinctive belt, as in knighting some one.—2. To fasten or secure with a belt; gird: as, to *belt* on a sword.—3. To encircle; surround as if with a belt or girdle.

Belted with young children. *De Quincey.*

The general college of civilization that now *belted* the Mediterranean. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

Come from the woods that *belt* the gray hill-side.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

4. To strike with or as with a belt; strap; flog. [Colloq.]

Beltane (bel'tān), *n.* [Also written *Beltein* and *Belten*; < Gael. *Bealltainn*, *Beilteine* = Ir. *Bealteine*, *Bealltaine*, OIr. *Belltaine*, *Beltene*; usually explained as Beal's fire, < **Beal*, **Bial*, an alleged Celtic deity (by some writers patriotically identified with the Oriental *Belus* or *Baal*), + *teine*, fire. But the origin is quite unknown.] 1. The first day of May (old style); old May-day, one of the four quarter-days (the others being Lammas, Hallow-mass, and Candlemas) anciently observed in Scotland.—2. An ancient Celtic festival or anniversary formerly observed on Beltane or May-day in Scotland, and in Ireland on June 21st. Bonfires were kindled on the hills, all domestic fires having been previously extinguished, only to be relighted from the embers of the Beltane fires. This custom is supposed to derive its origin from the worship of the sun, or fire in general, which was formerly in vogue among the Celts as well as among many other heathen nations. The practice still survives in some remote localities. [Sometimes without a capital.]

belt-armor (belt'är″mor), *n.* In a war-ship, armor placed upon the sides along the waterline.

belt-clamp (belt'klamp), *n.* An apparatus for bringing together and holding in position the ends of belts while they are being cemented, laced, or coupled.

belt-clasp (belt'klåsp), *n.* A clasp for a belt; specifically, in *mach.*, a device for connecting the ends of belting so as to make a continuous band.

belt-coupling (belt'kup″ling), *n.* In *mach.*, a device for connecting the ends of a belt. It is a substitute for the ordinary method of lacing them together with thongs of leather.

belt-cutter (belt'kut″ėr), *n.* A tool or machine for slitting tanned hides into strips for belting.

belted (bel'ted), *p. a.* [< *belt* + *-ed*2.] 1. Wearing a belt; specifically, wearing a distinctive belt, as a knight.

A prince can mak a *belted* knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that.
Burns, For A' That.

The melodramatic attitude of a general, *belted* and plumed, with a glittering staff of officers at his orders.
De Quincey, Essenes, ii.

With puff'd cheek the *belted* hunter blew.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. Marked or adorned with a band or circle: as, a *belted* stalk; the *belted* kingfisher.—3. Worn in the belt, or hanging from the belt: said especially of a sword the sheath of which is secured permanently to the belt.

Three men with *belted* brands. *Scott.*

He was dressed in his pontifical robes, with a *belted* sword at his side. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 21.

Belted plaid, the plaid worn by the Highlanders of Scotland in full military dress: so called from being kept tight to the body by a belt: as, "wi' *belted plaids* and glittering blades," *Alex. Laing*.

Beltein, Belten, *n.* See *Beltane*.

belting (bel'ting), *n.* [< *belt* + *-ing*.] Belts collectively or in general; the material of which belts are made. See *belt*.—**Angular belting.** See *angular*.—**Round belting**, belting, usually made from a flat strap, which is rolled into a tubular form.—**Scandinavian belting**, a cotton cloth woven solid and treated with Stockholm tar. *E. H. Knight.*

belt-lacing (belt'lā″sing), *n.* Leather thongs for lacing together the ends of a machine-belt to make it continuous.

belt-pipe (belt'pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, a steam-pipe surrounding the cylinder.

belt-rail (belt'rāl), *n.* A longitudinal strip or guard of wood along the outside of a street-car, beneath the windows.—**Belt-rail cap**, a strip of wood fastened to the top of a belt-rail and forming the seat of the window-sill.

belt-saw (belt'sâ), *n.* Same as *band-saw*.

belt-screw (belt'skrö), *n.* A double clamping-screw with broad, flat heads, used for joining the ends of a belt.

belt-shifter (belt'shif″tėr), *n.* A contrivance for shifting a machine-belt from one pulley to another, in order to stop or set in motion certain parts of the machine, or to change the motion. *E. H. Knight.*

belt-shipper (belt'ship″ėr), *n.* A belt-shifter.

belt-speeder (belt'spē″dėr), *n.* A contrivance in a machine for transmitting varying rates of motion by means of a belt. It is much used in spinning-machines to vary the rate of rotation of the ★spool as the cop increases in size.

belt-tightener (belt'tīt″nėr), *n.* An idle or independent pulley resting on a machine-belt, and tending by its weight to keep the belt stretched, thus securing better adhesion.

belt-tool (belt'töl), *n.* A combined cutter, punch, awl, and nippers, used in making belts.

beluga (be-lö'gą), *n.* [< Russ. *bieluga*, < *bieluĭ*, white; cf. Lith. *balti*, be white.] 1. The large white sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, from the roe of which, sometimes weighing 800 pounds, caviar or botargo is prepared. The fish is from 12 to 15 feet in length, weighing in some cases 2,000 pounds or more. Isinglass is prepared from its swim-bladder.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of the white whales: a synonym of *Delphinapterus*. The only species found in northern seas is *B. arctica*, *leucas*, or *albicans*, which from its color is commonly called *white whale* or *whitefish*. It is from 12 to 18 feet in length. The tail is divided into two lobes, lying horizontally, and there is no dorsal fin. In swimming, the animal bends its tail under its body like a lobster, and thrusts itself along with the rapidity of an arrow. It is found in the arctic seas and rivers, and is caught for its oil and its skin.

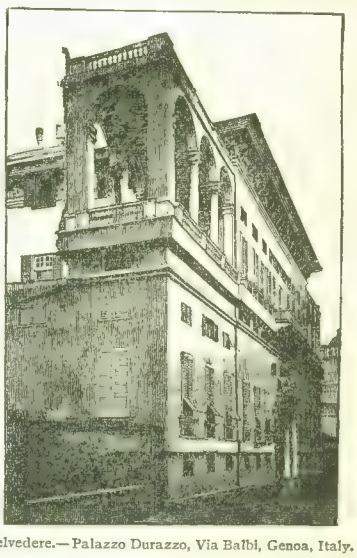
Belus (bē'lus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Βῆλος, the traditional founder of Babylon; the Greek form of *Baal*, q. v.] 1. The chief deity of the Babylonians and Assyrians; Baal (which see). Also *Bel*.—2. [NL.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*.

belute (bē-lūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beluted*, ppr. *beluting*. [< *be-*1 + *lute*2, < L. *lutum*, mud.] 1. To cover or bespatter with mud. [Rare.]

Never was a Dr. Slop so *beluted*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 9.

2. To coat with lute or cement of any kind.

belvedere (bel-ve-dēr', It. pron. bel-ve-dā're), *n.* [Also less correctly *belvidere*, < It. *belvedere*, lit. a beautiful view, < *bel*, *bello*, beautiful, + *vedere*, a view, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision*, *view*.] 1. In *Italian arch.*, an upper story of a building, or a portion of such a story, open to the air, at least on one side, and frequently on all, for the purpose of affording a view of the country and providing a place for enjoying the cool evening breeze. The belvedere is sometimes a sort of lantern or kiosk erected on the roof.


Belvedere.—Palazzo Durazzo, Via Balbi, Genoa, Italy.

Here and there among the low roofs a lofty one with round-topped dormer windows and a breezy *belvidere* looking out upon the plantations of coffee and indigo beyond the town. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 220.

2. In France, a summer-house on an eminence in a park or garden.

They build their palaces and *belvederes*
With musical water-works.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

belvedered (bel-ve-dērd'), *a.* Provided with a belvedere.

Gardened and *belvedered* villas.
G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 14.

Belvoisia (bel-voi'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Beauvois*, a French scientist.] A genus of two-winged flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*, comprising numerous genera, parasitic on other insects. They are most difficult to distinguish on account of the uniformity of their somber colors and the similarity of their structural characters. The only species of *Belvoisia* in the United States is exceptional by the beauty of its coloration, the third and fourth abdominal joints being bright golden yellow, with only the hind borders black. It has been described as *B. trifasciata* (Fabricius), and is parasitic on the green-striped maple-worm, *Anisota rubicunda*, and allied species.



Belvoisia trifasciata, natural size.

belyet, *v. t.* An old spelling of *belie*[1].

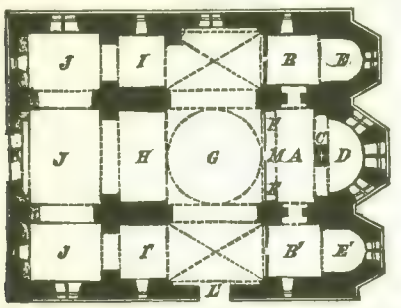
belyvet, *adv.* An old spelling of *belive*[1].

Belzebub (bel'zē-bub), *n.* See *Beelzebub*.

bema (bē'mạ), *n.*; pl. *bemata* (-mạ-tạ). [Gr. *βῆμα*, a step, a stage, platform, < *βαίνειν* (√ **βα*), go, = E. *come*, q. v.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a stage or kind of pulpit on which speakers stood when addressing an assembly.

> If a man could be admitted as an orator, as a regular demagogus, from the popular *bema*, or hustings, in that case he obtained a hearing. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

2. In the *Gr. Church*, the sanctuary or chancel; the inclosed space surrounding the altar. It is the part of an Oriental church furthest from the front or main entrance, originally and usually raised above the level of the nave. The holy table (the altar) stands in its center, and behind this, near or skirting the rear wall of the apse, is the *synthronus*, or seat for the bishop and clergy.



Bema.—Typical plan of Byzantine Church, St. Theodore, Athens.

A D, bema; *B E* and *B' E'*, parabemata (*B E*, prothesis; *B' E'*, diaconicon); *C*, altar; *D*, apse; *E*, *E'*, secondary apses; *F F*, iconostasis; *G*, dome and choir; *H*, nave; *I I'*, antiparabemata; *J J J*, narthex; *K*, chief entrance; *L*, south porch; *M*, holy doors, or dwarf folding doors, with amphithyra.

> An architectural screen (*iconostasis*) with a curtain (*amphithyra*) at its doors, or, as was the case especially in early times, a curtain only, separates the bema from the body of the church. On either side of the bema are the parabemata, called respectively the *prothesis* and the *diaconicon*. These regularly communicate with the bema, and in poor churches often have little more than an indication of separation from it. Rubrically they are often counted as part of the bema.
>
> The Jewish type, which, if anywhere, prevails in the Eastern Church, requires a fourfold division; the Holy of Holies answering to the *bema*, the Holy Place to the choir, the Court of the Jews to the nave, and that of the Gentiles to the narthex.
>
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 177.

3. A step; a rough measure of length employed by the Greeks and Macedonians when stadia were paced off, and not merely estimated by shouting. It was considered to be 2½ feet, which for this purpose are practically identical with English feet. In a late form of the Philetærean (*i. e.*, Pergamenian) system it became as exact measure 2½ feet; but these feet were of the Babylonian cubit, so that the bema was 0.888 meter, according to Lepsius. In the later Jewish system, the bema appears as two royal cubits, or 1.054 meters.

bemad† (bē-mad'), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *mad*.] To make mad.

> The patriarch herein did bewitch and *bemad* Godfrey.
> *Fuller*, Holy War, ii. 5.

bemangle (bē-mang'gl), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *mangle*[1].] To mangle; tear asunder. *Beaumont.* [Rare.]

bemartyr (bē-mär'tėr), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *martyr*.] To put to death as a martyr. *Fuller.*

bemask (bē-mask'), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *mask*.] To mask; conceal. *Shelton.*

bemata, *n.* Plural of *bema*.

bematist (bē'mạ-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *βηματιστής*, one who measures by paces, < *βηματίζειν*, measure by paces, < *βῆμα*(*τ*-), a step, pace.] An official road-measurer under Alexander the Great and the Ptolemies. See *bema*, 3.

bematter (bē-mat'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *matter*.] To smear or cover with matter. *Swift.*

bemaul (bē-mâl'), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *maul*.] To maul or beat severely. *Sterne.*

bemaze (bē-māz'), *v. t.* [ME. *bemasen*; < *be*-[1] + *maze*.] To bewilder. See *maze*.

> With intellects *bemaz'd* in endless doubt.
> *Cowper*, The Task, v.

Bembecidæ (bem-bes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Bembicidæ*, < *Bembex*, prop. *Bembix* (*Bembic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of solitary, aculeate or sting-bearing hymenopterous insects, resembling wasps or bees, and, along with the *Sphegidæ* and other kindred families, known as *sand-wasps*. The female excavates cells in the sand, in which she deposits, together with her eggs, various larvæ or perfect insects stung into insensibility, as support for her progeny when hatched. They are very active, fond of the nectar of flowers, inhabitants of warm countries, and delight in sunshine. Some species emit an odor like that of roses. *Bembex* is the typical genus. See cut under *Bembex*. Also *Bembicidæ*.

Bembecinæ (bem-be-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bembex* (*Bembec-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of digger-wasps, of the family *Sphegidæ*, typified by the genus *Bembex*, in which the body is large and long, the head large, the labrum long, triangular, and exserted, and the legs are short.

Bembex (bem'beks), *n.* [NL., prop. *Bembix*, < Gr. *βέμβιξ* (*βεμβικ-*), a spinning-top, a whirlpool, a buzzing insect; prob. imitative.] The typical genus of digger-wasps of the subfamily *Bembecinæ*. *B. rostrata* and the American *B. fasciata* (Fabricius) are examples. Also *Bembix*.



Digger-wasp (*Bembex fasciata*), natural size.

Bembicidæ (bem-bis'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Bembecidæ*.

Bembidiidæ (bem-bi-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bembidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of adephagous beetles, typified by the genus *Bembidium*: now usually merged in *Carabidæ*.

Bembidium (bem-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < *Bembex* + dim. *-idium*.] A genus of minute predatory caraboid beetles, sometimes forming the type of a family *Bembidiidæ*, sometimes placed in *Carabidæ*. The species are characterized by an ovate body and large eyes. Also *Bembidion*.

Bembix (bem'biks), *n.* [NL.] **1.** Same as *Bembex*.—**2.** A genus of gastropods. *Watson*, 1876.

Bembridge beds. See *bed*[1].

bemet†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *bēme*, *bȳme*, a trumpet; supposed to be ult. imitative. Cf. *boom*[1], *bumble*, *bomb*[1], *Bembex*, etc.] A trumpet.

> Of brass they broughten *bemes*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 577.

bemet†, *v.* [< ME. *bemen*, < AS. *bȳmian*, < *bȳme*, a trumpet: see *beme*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To sound a trumpet.

II. *trans.* To summon with a trumpet.

bemean[1]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *bemene*, < ME. *bemenen* (= OHG. *bimeinan*, MHG. *bemeinen*), mean; < *be*-[1] + *mean*[1].] To mean; signify; inform.

> The croune of thorne that garte me blede,
> Itt *be-menes* my dignite. *York Plays*, p. 424.

bemean[2] (bē-mēn'), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *mean*[2].] To make mean; debase; lower: as, to *bemean* one's self by low associations; to *bemean* human nature. [*Demean* is commonly but incorrectly used in this sense. See *demean*[2].]

> It is a pity that men should . . . *bemean* themselves by defending themselves against charges of which the grand-jury of their own heart finds them innocent.
> *Max Müller*, Biograph. Essays, p. 67.
>
> I felt quite ashamed that a pal of mine should have so *bemeaned* himself for a few ounces of silver.
> *James Payn*, Canon's Ward.

bemercy† (bē-mėr'si), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *mercy*.] To treat with mercy.

bemete† (bē-mēt'), *v. t.* [ME. wanting; < AS. *bemetan*, measure, compare, consider; < *be*-[1] + *mete*.] To measure. *Shak.* [Rare.]

bemingle (bē-ming'gl), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *mingle*.] To mingle; mix. *Mir. for Mags.* [Rare.]

bemire (bē-mīr'), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *mire*.] **1.** To soil or befoul with mire, as in passing through muddy or miry places.

> His clothes were somewhat torn and much *bemired*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 149.

2. [Chiefly in the passive.] To sink or stick in the mire; be or become bogged.

> *Bemired* and benighted in the bog.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.
>
> *Bemired* in the deeply rutted roads.
> *The Century*, XXV. 877.

bemirement (bē-mīr'ment), *n.* [< *bemire* + *-ment*.] The state of being defiled with mud. [Rare.]

bemist (bē-mist'), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *mist*.] To cover or involve in or as in mist.

> How can that judge walk right that is *bemisted* in his way? *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 4.

bemitered, bemitred (bē-mī'tėrd), *a.* [< *be*-[1] + *miter* + *-ed*[2].] Crowned with or wearing a miter. *Carlyle.*

bemoan (bē-mōn'), *v. t.* [< ME. (with change of vowel; cf. *moan*) *bemenen*, *bimenen*, < AS. *bemǣnan*, bemoan, < *be*- + *mǣnan*, moan: see *be*-[1] and *moan*.] **1.** To lament; bewail; express sorrow for: as, to *bemoan* the loss of a son.—**2.** Reflexively, to bewail one's lot.

> People grieve and *bemoan themselves*, but it is not half so bad with them as they say. *Emerson*, Experience.

3†. To pity; feel or express sympathy with or pity for.

> Bastards, . . . if proving eminent, are much *bemoaned*, because merely passive in the blemish of their birth.
> *Fuller.*

bemoanable (bē-mō'nạ-bl), *a.* [< *bemoan* + *-able*.] Capable or worthy of being lamented. *Sherwood.*

bemoaner (bē-mō'nėr), *n.* One who bemoans.

bemock (bē-mok'), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *mock*.] **1.** To mock repeatedly; flout.

> Have we not seen him disappointed, *bemocked* of Destiny, through long years?
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 111.

2. To cause to appear mock or unreal; excel or surpass, as the genuine surpasses the counterfeit.

> Her beams *bemocked* the sultry main
> Like April hoar-frost spread.
> *Coleridge*, Anc. Mariner, iv.
>
> A laugh which in the woodland rang,
> *Bemocking* April's gladdest bird.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

bemoil† (bē-moil'), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *moil*[1].] To bedraggle; bemire; soil or encumber with mire and dirt.

> Thou shouldst have heard . . . how she was *bemoiled*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

bemoisten (bē-moi'sn), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *moisten*.] To moisten; wet.

bemol (bā'mol), *n.* [< F. *bémol*, < ML. *B molle*, soft B.] In *music*, B flat, a half step below B natural: the general term in French for a flat on any note.

bemonster (bē-mon'stėr), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *monster*.] To make monstrous. [Rare.]

> Thou changed and self-cover'd thing, for shame,
> *Be-monster* not thy feature. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

bemoralize (bē-mor'al-īz), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *moralize*.] To apply to a moral purpose. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

bemourn (bē-mōrn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bemornen*, *bemurnen*, < AS. *bemurnan* (= OS. *bemornian*), < *be*- + *murnan*, mourn: see *be*-[1] and *mourn*.] To weep or mourn over: as, "women that . . . *bemourned* him," *Wyclif*, Luke xxiii. 27. [Rare.]

bemuddle (bē-mud'l), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *muddle*.] To confuse; stupefy.

> The whole subject of the statistics of pauperism is in a hopelessly *bemuddled* condition. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 320.

bemuffle (bē-muf'l), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *muffle*.] To wrap up as with a muffler.

> *Bemuffled* with the externals of religion.
> *Sterne*, Sermons, xvii.

bemuse (bē-mūz'), *v. t.* [< *be*-[1] + *muse*[2]; in sense perhaps affected by *bemaze*. Cf. *amuse*.] To put into a muse or reverie; confuse; muddle; stupefy.

> We almost despair of convincing a Cabinet *bemused* with the notion that danger can only come from France.
> *Spectator.*
>
> The archdeacon must have been slightly *bemused* when he defined aristarchy as we have seen.
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 143, note.

★ **ben**[1] (ben), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *ben*, *bene*, var. of *bin*, *binne*, < AS. *binnan*, within: see *bin*[2].] In, into, or toward the inner apartment of a house; in or into the parlor. See *ben*[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Wi' kindly welcome Jenny brings him *ben*.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Sat. Night.

Ben the house, into the inner apartment, or into the apartment or dwelling on the opposite side of the hall or passage.

> That she might run *ben the house*.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, I. xxiii.

To be far ben with one, to be on terms of intimacy or familiarity with one; be in great honor with one.—**To ★bring far ben**, to treat with great respect and hospitality.

ben[1] (ben), *n.* [< *ben*[1], *adv.*] The inner apartment of a house; the parlor or "room" of a dwelling consisting of a *but* or outer room, used as a kitchen, and a *ben* or inner room, used as a parlor or chamber, access to the ben being originally through the but or kitchen.

Sometimes from the ben another apartment, called the *far-ben*, is reached. The terms *but* and *ben* are now frequently applied to kitchen and parlor (or bedroom) of a two-roomed dwelling, even when they are on opposite sides of a little hall or passage. Hence, *to live but and ben* with any one is to occupy an apartment or series of apartments on the opposite side of the hall or passage from that occupied by him.

ben[2]†, **bene**[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *bene*, < AS. *bēn*, a prayer, = Icel. *bœn*, a prayer, parallel with *bōn*, > E. *boon*[1], q. v.] A prayer; a petition.

ben[3]†. Obsolete or dialectal form of *been*[1].

ben[4] (ben), *n.* [< Gael. and Ir. *beinn*, peak, summit, mountain, = W. *pen*, top, summit, head.] A mountain-peak: a word occurring chiefly in the names of many of the highest summits of the mountain-ranges which traverse Scotland north of the friths of Clyde and Forth: as, *Ben* Nevis, *Ben* Mac-Dhui, *Ben* Lawers, etc.

Sweet was the red-blooming heather
And the river that flowed from the *Ben*.
Jacobite Song.

ben[5] (ben), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *benn*, < Ar. *bān*, the tree which produces the ben-nut: see *ben-nut*.] The ben-nut, properly the ben-nut tree.

ben[6], *n.* See *behen*.

bename†, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *benamed*, *benempt*, ppr. *benaming*. [< ME. *benemnen*, < AS. *benemnan* (= G. *benennen* = Sw. *benämna*), < *be-*[1] + *nemnan*, name: see *be-*[1] and *name*, *v.*] 1. To name; denominate.

He that is so oft *bynempt*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.
And therefore he a courtier was *benamed*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To promise; give.

Much greater gyfts for guerdon thou shalt gayne,
Than Kidde or Cosset, which I thee *bynempt*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

★ **bench** (bench), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. also *benk*, *bink*, < ME. *bench*, *benk*, *bynk*, < AS. *benc* (orig. **banki*) = OS. *bank*, *benki* = D. *bank* = OHG. *banch*, MHG. G. *bank* = Icel. *bekkr* = Sw. *bänk* = Dan. *bænk*, a bench: see *bank*[1], *bank*[2].] 1. A long seat, usually of board or plank, or of stone, differing from a stool in its greater length.

He took his place once more on the *bench* at the inn door.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 64.

2. The seat where judges sit in court; the seat of justice.

To pluck down justice from your awful *bench*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

Hence—3. The body of persons who sit as judges; the court: as, the case is to go before the full *bench*.—4. A strong table on which carpenters or other mechanics do their work; a work-bench. In this sense *bench* forms an element in a number of compound words denoting tools used on a bench, such as *bench-drill*, *bench-hammer*, *bench-plane*.

5. The floor or ledge which supports muffles and retorts.—6. A platform or a series of elevated stalls or boxes on which animals are placed for exhibition, as at a dog-show.

Excellence on the *bench* and excellence in the field may be two utterly diverse things.
Forest and Stream, XXII. 361.

7. In *engin.*, a ledge left on the edge of a cutting in earthwork to strengthen it.—8. In *geol.* and *mining:* (*a*) A natural terrace, marking the outcrop of a harder seam or stratum, and thus indicating a change in the character of the rock.

On this rest argillaceous, splendent, siliceous talc schists, sometimes containing chiastolite; and on these, three *benches* of conglomerates, tuffs, and argillaceous schists and lime-stones, which he refers to the Potsdam sandstones. *Science*, III. 729.

(*b*) In *coal-mining*, a division of a coal-seam separated from the remainder of the bed by a parting of shale or any other kind of rock or mineral. [Pennsylvania.]—9. A small area of nearly level or gently sloping land, rising above the adjacent lower region, and forming a part of a terrace or wash. Also *bench-land*. Sometimes, though rarely, used as synonymous with *terrace*.

After a few smooth, grassy *benches* and rounded hills, here come precipitous ranges of real mountains, scarcely less imposing than those of the central mass.
Science, VII. 243.

The wide level *benches* that lay between the foot-hills and the prairies . . . were neglected.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 502.

10. The driver's seat on a coach.—**Bench of bishops**, or **episcopal bench**, a collective designation of the bishops who have seats in the English House of Lords.—**Court of King's** or **Queen's Bench**. See *court*.—**Edging-and-dividing bench**, a machine for cutting wooden blocks into voussoir shapes, such as are used in making a certain kind of car-wheels. It consists of a circular saw with a traveling bed which is moved by a screw, and by means of a system of levers actuated by projecting and adjustable pins throws the belt automatically from one to another of three pulleys, causing the action to be direct or reversed, or to stop, as the work requires.—**Free bench**. See *free-bench*.—**Front bench**, in British parliamentary usage, the leaders of a party: so called because they occupy the front benches on their respective sides of the House of Commons.

It is an old and honourable practice that in any changes affecting the House itself, an understanding should be come to between the two *front benches*.
Fortnightly Rev., XXXIX. 260.

Ministerial benches, opposition benches, in the British Parliament, the benches occupied respectively by the supporters and the opponents of the administration.

bench (bench), *v.* [< *bench*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To furnish with benches.—2†. To bank up.

'Twas *benched* with turf. *Dryden.*

3†. To seat on a bench; place on a seat of honor.

His cup-bearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worship.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

4. To place on a show-bench for exhibition, as a dog.—5. In *mining:* (*a*) To undercut, kirve, or hole (the coal). [Eng.] (*b*) To wedge up the bottoms below the holing when this is done in the middle of the seam. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To sit on a seat of justice. [Rare.]

Thou robed man of justice, take thy place;
And thou, his yoke-fellow of equity,
Bench by his side. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6.

bench-clamp (bench'klamp), *n.* A clamp attached to a work-bench for holding firm an article on which the mechanic is working.

bench-drill (bench'dril), *n.* A hand- or machine-drill so made that it can be attached to a bench.

bencher (ben'chėr), *n.* [< *bench*, *n.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. In England, one of the senior members of an inn of court, who have the government of the society. Benchers have been readers, and, being admitted to plead within the bar, are called *inner barristers*.

These were followed by a great crowd of superannuated *benchers* of the inns of court, senior fellows of colleges, and defunct statesmen.
Addison, Trial of the Dead in Reason.

2. One who occupies an official bench; a judge; sometimes, specifically, a municipal or local magistrate; an alderman or justice. [Rare.]

You are well understood to be a perfecter giber for the table, than a necessary *bencher* in the Capitol.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1.

This corporation [New Windsor] consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight other persons, . . . thirteen of which are called fellows, and ten of them aldermen or chief *benchers*. *Ashmole*, Berkshire, iii. 58.

Each town [of colonial Virginia] was to be a free borough with markets and an annual fair. For their government, whenever the number of inhabitants should have become thirty families, they were, upon summons from the Governor, to elect eight *benchers* of the guild hall, who should annually elect one of their number director. *Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies*, 3d ser., p. 106.

3†. One who frequents the benches of a tavern; an idler.

benchership (ben'chėr-ship), *n.* [< *bencher* + *-ship*.] The office or condition of a bencher.

They [two benchers of the Inner Temple] were coevals, and had nothing but that and their *benchership* in common. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

bench-forge (bench'fōrj), *n.* A small hearth and blower adapted for use on a workman's bench.

bench-hammer (bench'ham″ėr), *n.* A finishers' or blacksmiths' hammer.

bench-hook (bench'hůk), *n.* A hook with projecting teeth used on a carpenter's bench to keep the work from moving sidewise. It is fitted in a mortise, so that it can be placed at any required height. It is also made in various clasp-shapes, and called a *bench-clamp*.

benching (ben'ching), *n.* [< *bench* + *-ing*[1].] 1. Benches; seats generally.—2. In *coal-mining*, one of the many names given to the process of getting the coal after it has been holed. See *hole*[1] and *kirve*.

bench-lathe (bench'lāŦH), *n.* A small lathe which can be mounted on a post placed in a ★socket in a bench.

bench-level (bench'lev″el), *n.* A level used in setting up a machine, to bring its bed into an exactly horizontal position.

bench-mark (bench'märk), *n.* [< *bench* + *mark*[1]: in reference to the angle-iron which in taking a reading is inserted in the horizontal cut so as to form a support or *bench* for the leveling-staff.] In *surv.*, a mark cut in stone or some durable material as a starting-point in a line of levels for the determination of altitudes over any region, or one of a number of similar marks made at suitable distances as the survey advances.

They [places of the stars] are the reference-points and *bench-marks* of the universe. *Science*, IV. 202.

bench-master (bench'mȧs″tėr), *n.* In England, a governor of an inn of court; an alderman. *Imp. Dict.*

bench-plane (bench'plān), *n.* Any form of plane used on flat surfaces, as the block-plane, the compass-plane, the jack-plane, the jointer, the long plane, the smoothing-plane, and the trying-plane.

bench-reel (bench'rēl), *n.* A spinning-wheel on the pirn or bobbin of which a sailmaker winds the yarn. *E. H. Knight.*

bench-screw (bench'skrö), *n.* The screw which secures the vise-jaw of a carpenter's bench.

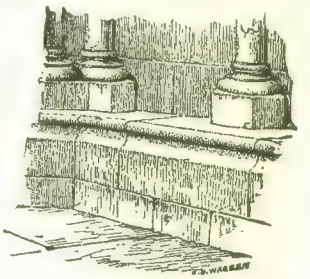
bench-shears (bench'shērz), *n. pl.* Large hand-shears for cutting metal.

bench-show (bench'shō), *n.* An exhibition of animals, as of dogs or cats, which are arranged on benches for a comparison of their physical merits according to a fixed scale of points: in contradistinction to a *field-show*, or *field-trial*, where awards are made for performance.

Bench-shows and field trials in America . . . have become permanent institutions. *Forest and Stream*, XXI. 3.

bench-stop (bench'stop), *n.* A bench-hook made to be fastened down on a piece of work, sometimes by means of a screw.

bench-strip (bench'strip), *n.* A strip of wood or metal capable of being fixed on a work-bench at any required distance from the edge, to assist in steadying the article or material being worked on.



Bench-table.—Church of Notre Dame, Châlons-sur-Marne, France.

bench-table (bench'tā″bl), *n.* A low stone seat carried around the interior walls of many mediæval churches.

bench-vise (bench'vīs), *n.* A vise which may be attached to a bench.

bench-warrant (bench'wor″ant), *n.* In *law*, a warrant issued by a judge or court, or by order of a judge or court, for the apprehension of an offender: so called in opposition to a *justice's warrant*, issued by an ordinary justice of the ★peace or police magistrate. *Mozley and Whiteley.*

bend[1] (bend), *n.* [< ME. *bend*, < AS. *bend*, rarely *bænd*, fem. and masc. (= OS. *bendi* = OFries. *bende* = OD. *bende* = Goth. *bandi*), a band, bond, fetter; cognate with **band*, E. *band*[1], < *bindan* (pret. *band*), bind: see *band*[1]. *Bend*[1] is practically identical with *band*[1], the two being partly merged in use with the closely related pair *band*[2], *bend*[2]. In senses 4–11 *bend* is modern, from the corresponding verb: see *bend*[1], *v.*] 1†. A band; a bond; a fetter; in plural, bands; bonds; confinement.—2†. A band or clamp of metal or other material used to strengthen or hold together a box or frame.

In all that rowme was nothing to be seene
But huge great yron chests, and coffers strong,
All bard with double *bends*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 30.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) That part of a rope which is fastened to another or to an anchor. (*b*) A knot by which a rope is fastened to another rope or to something else. The different sorts are distinguished as *fisherman's bend*, *carrick-bend*, etc. See cut under *carrick-bend*. (*c*) One of the small ropes used to confine the clinch of a cable. (*d*) *pl.* The thick planks in a ship's side below the waterways or the gun-deck port-sills. More properly called *wales*. They are reckoned from the water as *first*, *second*, or *third bend*. They have the beams, knees, and foot-hooks bolted to them, and are the chief strength of the ship's sides.

4. [See etym.] The action of bending, or state of being bent or curved; incurvation; flexure: as, to give a *bend* to anything; to have a *bend* of the back.—5. An inclination of the body; a bow.—6†. An inclination of the eye; a turn or glance of the eye.

And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world,
Did lose his lustre. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

7†. Inclination of the mind; disposition; bent.

Farewell, poor swain; thou art not for my *bend*,
I must have quicker souls.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

8. A part that is bent; a curve or flexure; a crook; a turn in a road or river, etc.: as, the *bend* of a bow, or of a range of hills.

Just ahead of us is a great *bend* in the river, beyond which the wind drops dead and the current hurls us up under a beetling crag. *C. W. Stoddard*, Mashallah, p. 137.

9. A curved or elbow-shaped pipe used to change direction, as in a drain.—**10.** A spring; a leap; a bound. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**11.** A "pull" of liquor. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Come, gie's the other *bend*,
We'll drink their health, whatever way it end.
Allan Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, iii. 2.

12. In *mining*, indurated clay, or any indurated argillaceous substance.—**Close-return bend**, a short U-shaped tube joining the extremities of two wrought-iron pipes.—**Grecian bend**, a mode of walking with a slight stoop forward, at one time affected by some women.

bend[1] (bend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bent*, rarely *bended*, ppr. *bending*. [< ME. *benden*, < AS. *bendan*, bind, fetter, restrain, bend a bow (= MHG. *benden*, fetter, = Icel. *benda* = Sw. *bända* = Dan. *bænde*, bend; cf. OF. *bender*, mod. F. *bander*, tie, bind, bend, hoodwink, = Pr. *bendar* = Sp. Pg. *vender*, bind, hoodwink, = It. *bendare*, hoodwink), prop. fasten with a bend or band, < *bend*, E. *bend*[1], a band, the noun being practically identical with *band*[1], *n.* The nouns and verbs of these groups (*band*[1], *bend*[1], *band*[2], *bend*[2], etc.) reacted on each other both in Teut. and Rom., developing a variety of senses which have a double reference.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring or strain into a state of tension by curvature, as a bow preparatory to launching an arrow.

What, are the hounds before and all the woodmen,
Our horses ready and our bows *bent*?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 1.

Our English archers *bent* their bowes,
Their harts were good and trew;
Att the first flight of arrowes sent,
Full four-score Scots they slew.
Percy's Reliques, p. 142.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to brace up or bring into tension, like a strong bow: generally with *up*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now set the teeth, and stretch the nostril wide;
Hold hard the breath, and *bend up* every spirit
To his full height! *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1.

Her whole mind apparently *bent up* to the solemn interview. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

3. To curve or make crooked; deflect from a normal condition of straightness; flex: as, to *bend* a stick; to *bend* the arm.

In duty *bend* thy knee to me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

A kindly old man, . . . somewhat *bent* by his legal erudition, as a shelf is by the weight of the books upon it. *Longfellow*, Kavanagh, xvi.

4. To direct to a certain point: as, to *bend* one's course, way, or steps; to *bend* one's looks or eyes.

Towards Coventry *bend* we our course. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

Southwards, you may be sure, they *bent* their flight,
And harbour'd in a hollow rock at night.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 1747.

How sweet are looks that ladies *bend*
On whom their favors fall!
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

5. Figuratively, to apply closely: said of the mind.

It must needs be they should *bend* all their intentions and services to no other ends but to his. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii.

To *bend* his mind to any public business. *Sir W. Temple.*

6. To incline; determine: said of a person or of his disposition: as, to be *bent* on mischief.

Where will inclineth to goodnes, the mynde is *bent* to troth. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 79.

One great design on which the king's whole soul was *bent*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Still *bent* to make some port he knows not where.
M. Arnold, A Summer Night.

7. To cause to bow or yield; subdue; make submissive: as, to *bend* a man to one's will.

Except she *bend* her humour. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6.

Oh there are words and looks
To *bend* the sternest purpose!
Shelley, The Cenci, v. 4.

8. *Naut.*, to fasten by means of a bend or knot, as one rope to another, or to an anchor; to shackle, as a chain-cable to an anchor.—**Bent lever, trimmer, graver**, etc. See the nouns.—**To bend a sail** (*naut.*), to make it fast to its proper yard, gaff, or stay, ready for setting.—**To bend the brow** or **brows**, to knit the brow; scowl; frown.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be or become curved or crooked.

Then was I as a tree
Whose boughs did *bend* with fruit.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. To incline; lean or turn; be directed: as, the road *bends* to the west.

To whom our vows and wishes *bend*.
Milton, Arcades, l. 6.

Our states daily
Bending to bad, our hopes to worse.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Descend where alleys *bend*
Into the sparry hollows of the world. *Keats.*

3. To jut over; overhang.

There is a cliff whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully in the confined deep.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

4. To bow or be submissive: as, to *bend* to fate.

Most humbly therefore *bending* to your state.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Must we *bend* to the artist, who considers us as nothing unless we are canvas or marble under his hands?
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 145.

5. To spring; bound. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**6.** To drink hard. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**To bend to the oars**, to row vigorously.

bend[2] (bend), *n.* [< ME. *bend*, *bende*, partly < AS. *bend*, a band used as an ornament (a sense of *bend*, E. *bend*[1]); partly < OF. *bende*, mod. F. *bande* = Pr. *benda* = Sp. Pg. *venda* and *banda* = It. *benda*, *banda*, < ML. *benda*, *binda*, < OHG. *binda*, a band, fillet, tie, mixed with ML. (etc.) *banda*, < OHG. *bend*, etc.: see *band*[2]. *Bend*[2] is thus in part historically identical with *bend*[1], but in part with *band*[2]. The separation is now merely formal.] **1**†. A band or strip used to bind around anything; a strip, whether as a fastening or as an ornament; a fillet, strap, bandage, etc.; specifically, a ribbon or bandeau for the head, used by ladies in the fifteenth century.

And on her legs she painted buskins wore,
Basted with *bends* of gold on every side.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 3.

2. A name in the leather trade for a butt or rounded crop cut in two; the half of a hide of sole-leather that was trimmed and divided before tanning.—**3.** In *her.*, one of the nine ordinaries, consisting of a diagonal band drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base: when charged, it occupies a third of the field; when uncharged, a fifth. Bearings are said to be *in bend* when they are placed upon the field obliquely in the direction of the bend; the field is said to be divided *per bend* when divided diagonally in that direction, usually by a straight line, but sometimes a broken line, battled, undé, or the like, or by a still more complicated mark of division. See *bend-wise*. Also applied to a row of charges arranged in bend. *In bend sinister* and *per bend sinister* are used in a similar way.—**Bend archy**, in *her.*, a band differing from the bend in that it is curved toward the sinister chief. Also called *bend enarched* or *bowed*.—**Bend archy, coronetty on the top**, in *her.*, a bend archy having the points or ornaments of a crown on the upper side. This is the well-known bearing of Saxony, which occurs in some English royal arms, notably in those of the present Prince of Wales.—**Bend arrondi**, in *her.*, a bend having one or both sides broken into concave curves. See *gored*.—**Bend cottised**, in *her.*, a bend having on each side a cottise, separated from the bend by its own width. A bend may be double cottised or treble cottised; that is, it may have two or three cottises on each side.—**Bend sinister**, in *her.* Same as *bend*, 3, except that it is drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base.


A Bend azure.

bend[3]† (bend), *n.* [< late ME. *bende*, < OF. *bende*, var. of *bande*, a band: see *band*[3].] An obsolete form of *band*[3].

A fayre flocke of faeries, and a fresh *bend*
Of lovely Nymphs. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

The Duke of Gloucester . . . and other Lords, the chief of his *bend*. *Speed*, Hist. Gt. Brit., IX. xviii. 15.

bendable (ben'da-bl), *a.* [< *bend*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being bent; flexible. *Sherwood.*

bende (bend), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A variety of the abelmoschus, used in cookery. *McElrath.*

bendel†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *bendel*, *bandel*, dim. of *bende*, *bande*, a band; doublet of *bandel*, *bandeau*.] **1.** A little band or fillet.—**2.** In ★*her.*, a little bend.

bender (ben'dèr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which bends.—**2.** A sixpence. [Eng. slang.]—**3.** A leg. [U. S. slang.]

The prospectus [of a new fashionable boarding-school] has been sent to our house. One of the regulations is, "Young ladies are not allowed to cross their *benders* in school!" *Longfellow*, Kavanagh, xii.

4. A spree; a frolic. [U. S. slang.]—**5.** [Cf. *bend*[1], *n.*, 11.] A hard drinker. [Scotch.]

Now lend your lungs, ye *benders* fine,
Wha ken the benefit of wine.
Allan Ramsay, Poems, III. 162 (1848).

Bendigo ware. See *pottery*.

bending[1] (ben'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bend*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of causing to bend, or the state of being bent or deflected; a deflection.

If matter that will not yield at each bend is deposited while the *bendings* are continually taking place, the *bendings* will maintain certain places of discontinuity in the deposit. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 257.

2. The place or part where such curving occurs; a curve, angle, corner; a bend; the spring of an arch or vault. *N. E. D.*—**3.** *Naut.*, the fastening with a 'bend' or knot. *N. E. D.*

bending[2]†, *n.* [< *bend*[2], *n.*, + *-ing*.] Decoration (of clothes) with stripes or horizontal bands. *Chaucer.*

bendingly (ben'ding-li), *adv.* In a curving ★direction or attitude; obliquely. *N. E. D.*

bending-machine (ben'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for bending to shape timber, rails, iron beams for ships, plates for boilers, etc.

bend-leather (bend'leтн″èr), *n.* [< *bend*[1] + *leather*.] The strongest kind of sole-leather for shoes. See *bend*[2], 2.

bendlet (bend'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bendelet*, appar. < *bendel* + *-et*; but cf. OF. *bendelette*, dim. of *bende*, band. Doublet *bandlet*.] **1.** In *her.*, a bearing of the nature of the bend, but half as wide. Also called *garter*.—**2.** A name of the common British sea-anemone, *Actinia mesembryanthemum*.—**Bendlet sinister**, in *her.*, a bendlet drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base.


A Bend between two Bendlets gules.

bendsome (bend'sum), *a.* [< *bend*[1] + *-some*. Cf. *buxom*.] Flexible; pliable. [Rare.]

bendways (bend'wāz), *adv.* Same as *bendwise*.

bendwise (bend'wīz), *adv.* [< *bend*[2] + *wise*[2].] In *her.*, lying in the direction of the bend: said of any bearing: as, a sword *bendwise*.


A Sword Bendwise.

bendwitht, *n.* [ME. *benwyt-tre* (later var. *benewith tre*—Prompt. Parv.); perhaps < *bend*[1] + *with*[2] (cf. *bindwith*); but cf. Sw. *benved*, dogberry-tree, Icel. *beinvidhr*, *beinvidhi*, ebony (lit. bone-wood); also Icel. *beinviðhir*, a willow (*Salix arbuscula*), lit. bone-withy.] An old name of a shrub not identified. Its twigs were used to tie up fagots.

bendy (ben'di), *a.* [< OF. *bende*, F. *bandé*, pp. of *bander*, cross with bands: see *bend*[2].] In *her.*, divided into four or more diagonal parts in the direction of the bend: said of the field. This word is used, no matter how great the number of the divisions, as *bendlety* and *cottisy*, which would be the regular forms, are awkward in use.—**Bendy barry**, in *her.* See *barry bendy*, under *barry*[2].—**Bendy paly**, in *her.*, divided by lines bendwise and palewise, and therefore divided into lozenges.

bendy-tree (ben'di-trē), *n.* The *Thespesia populnea*, an ornamental tree of rapid growth, often planted in gardens and avenues in India.

bene[1]†, *n.* See *bene*[2].

bene[2]†, *a.* See *bein*.

bene[3], *n.* See *benne*.

bene-. [L. *bene-*, sometimes *beni-*, combining form of *bene*, adv., well, < *bonus*, good: see *boon*[2], *bonus*.] An element of some words of Latin origin, meaning well, good, as in *benediction*, *benefit*, *benevolence*, etc.: opposed to *male-*, *mal-*.

beneaped (bē-nēpt'), *a.* [< *be-*[1] + *neap* + *-ed*[2].] *Naut.*, same as *neaped*.

beneath (bē-nēth'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *benethe*, *binethe*, *binethen*, adv. and prep., < AS. *beneothan*, *binithan*, prep. (= OFries. *binetha* = D. *beneden* = LG. *benedden* = G. *benieden*), < *be*, by, + *neothan*, *nithan*, *neothane* (= OS. *nithana* = OHG. *nidana*, MHG. *nidene*, *niden*, G. *nieden*), below, orig., like *nithe*, below, from compar. *nither*, nether: see *nether*. Hence by apheresis *neath*, *'neath*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In a lower place, position, or state, literally or figuratively.

Thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be *beneath*. Deut. xxviii. 13.

Every brain
That looks so many fathoms to the sea,
And hears it roar *beneath*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

The general's disdain'd
By him one step below; he, by the next;
That next, by him *beneath*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

2. Below, as opposed to *on high*, or *in heaven* or other superior region.

Thou shalt not make . . . any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath*. Ex. xx. 4.

II. *prep.* **1.** Below; under: with reference to what is overhead or towers aloft: as, *beneath* the same roof.

For all *beneath* the moon
Would I not leap upright. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

As I lay *beneath* the woodland tree.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

They sat
Beneath a world-old yew-tree, darkening half
The cloisters. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. Underneath, whether in immediate contact with the under side of, or further down than; lower in place than: as, to place a cushion *beneath* one; *beneath* one's feet; *beneath* the surface: sometimes with verbs of motion: as, he sank *beneath* the wave.

As he was raising his arm to make a blow, an arrow pierced him, just *beneath* the shoulder, at the open part of the corselet. *Irving*, Granada, p. 69.

3. Under the weight or pressure of; under the action or influence of: as, to sink *beneath* a burden.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

It is my fate
To bear and bow *beneath* a thousand griefs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

Wherever lights appeared, the flashing scimetar was at its deadly work, and all who attempted resistance fell *beneath* its edge. *Irving*, Granada, p. 21.

4. Lower than, in rank, dignity, degree, or excellence; below: as, brutes are *beneath* man; man is *beneath* the angels.

Maintain
Thy father's soul: thou hast no blood to mix
With any *beneath* prince. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

Beyond the limits of a vulgar fate,
Beneath the Good how far — but far above the Great.
Gray, Prog. of Poetry, iii. 3.

5. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to; below the level of: as, *beneath* contempt.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station.
Atterbury.

He had never sullied himself with business, but had chosen to starve like a man of honour, than do anything *beneath* his quality. *Addison*, Trial of Punctilios.

Beneath the salt†, in a subordinate or inferior position.

My proud lady
Admits him to her table; marry, ever
Beneath the salt, and there he sits the subject
Of her contempt and scorn.
Massinger, The City Madam, i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Under*, etc. See *below*.

beneath† (bē-nēth′), *a.* Lower.

This *beneath* world. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

Benedic (ben′ē-dik), *n.* [LL., prop. 2d pers. sing. pres. impv. of *benedicere*, bless: see *benedict*.] **1.** The canticle beginning in Latin "Benedic, anima mea," and in English "Praise the Lord, O my soul," from Psalm ciii. In the American Prayer-Book it is an alternative of the *Deus misereatur* (as ordered in 1886, either of the *Nunc dimittis* or *Deus misereatur*) at Evening Prayer.

2. A musical setting of this canticle.

Benedicite (ben-ē-dis′i-tē), *n.* [LL., prop. 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *benedicere*, bless: see *benedict*.] **1.** The canticle or hymn beginning in Latin "Benedicite omnia opera Domini," and in English "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord," taken from "The Song of the Three Holy Children" forming part of the Apocrypha in the English Bible. It is essentially an expansion of Psalm cxlviii., and has been used from a very early period in the Christian church. In the Anglican service it is used as an alternate to the *Te Deum*.

2. A musical setting of this canticle.—**3.** [*l. c.*] An invocation of a blessing, especially a blessing before a repast, as said in religious communities, etc., answering to the grace or thanksgiving after it.—**4**†. [A common use in ME., where the word was often contracted *bendicite, benste.*] Used interjectionally: (*a*) Bless you! expressing a wish. (*b*) Bless us! bless me! expressing surprise.

benedick (ben′ē-dik), *n.* See *benedict*.

benedict (ben′ē-dikt), *a.* and *n.* [In ME. *benedight*, < LL. *benedictus*, blessed (in ML. often as a proper name *Benedictus*, whence in E. *Benedict, Benedick*, and (through F.) *Bennet, Bennett;* cf. also *benet*[2], *bennet*[2]), pp. of *benedicere*, bless, use words of good omen, in class. L. always as two words, *bene dicere: bene*, well; *dicere*, say, speak.] **I.**† *a.* Blessed; benign; salutary; especially, in *med.*, having mild and salubrious qualities: as, "medicines that are *benedict*," *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 19.

II. *n.* [In allusion to *Benedick*, one of the characters in Shakspere's play of "Much Ado about Nothing"; esp. to the phrase, "*Benedick*, the married man" (i. 1.). *Benedick* is an easy form of *Benedict*.] A sportive name for a newly married man, especially one who has been long a bachelor, or who has been in the habit of ridiculing marriage.

Having abandoned all his old misogyny, and his professions of single independence, Cœlebs has become a *benedick*. *G. P. R. James*, Henry Masterton.

Benedictine (ben-ē-dik′tin), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Benedictinus*, < *Benedictus*: see *benedict*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to St. Benedict, or to the order of monks or the monastic rule originating from him.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of an order of monks founded at Monte Cassino, between Rome and Naples, by St. Benedict of Nursia, about A. D. 530. The rules of the order (which was open to persons of all ages, conditions, and callings) enjoined silence and some useful employment when not engaged in divine service. Every monastery had a library, every monk a pen and tablets, and study and the copying of manuscripts were encouraged. The monasteries became centers of learning and the liberal arts, and the name of the order synonymous with scholarship and erudition. The order was introduced into England about A. D. 600, by St. Augustine of Canterbury. The oldest establishment in the United States is that of St. Vincent's Abbey in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, founded by a colony of monks from Bavaria in 1846. There are also different congregations of nuns known as Benedictines, and following the rule of St. Benedict; they date from the same time, owing their foundation to his sister, St. Scholastica.

2. A cordial or liqueur, resembling chartreuse, distilled at Fécamp in Normandy. It was originally prepared by the Benedictine monks, but since the French revolution has been made by a secular company.

benediction (ben-ē-dik′shon), *n.* [< LL. *benedictio(n-)*, blessing, < *benedicere*, bless, use words of good omen: see *benedict*. *Benison* is a shorter form of the same word.] **1.** The act of speaking well to or of; blessing.—**2.** (*a*) An invocation of divine blessing, either by a private individual or a church official; specifically, in the Christian church generally, the form of blessing pronounced by the person officiating, at the close of divine service and on several other occasions, as marriages, the visitation of the sick, etc.

The *benedictions* of the good Franciscans accompanied us as we rode away from the convent.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 103.

The *benediction* . . . is given in a different manner by the Oriental Church from that used by the Latins. The Priest joins his thumb and third finger, and erects and joins the other three: and is thus supposed to symbolise the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father alone; and, according to others, to form the sacred letters I H C by the position of his fingers.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 352, note.

When the benediction is pronounced officially by a priest or clergyman, he usually stands with hands uplifted, and the congregation receive it with bowed heads. Illustrations of ancient benedictions are afforded by Gen. xxiv. 60 (a nuptial blessing); Gen. xxvii. 27–29 (a death-bed blessing); Num. vi. 24–27 (a priestly blessing). The *apostolic benediction* is that proceeding from the pope, and is either given personally, as at Rome, or by delegation in other parts of the world. See *blessing*. (*b*) The rite of instituting an abbot or an abbess, and of receiving the profession of a nun or of a religious knight.

The action of the archbishops was excluded, and the abbots elect sought confirmation, if not *benediction* also, at Rome. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 710.

(*c*) An additional ceremony performed by a priest after the regular celebration of matrimony: called the *nuptial benediction*. (*d*) The ceremony by which things are set aside for sacred uses, as a church or vestments, bells, etc., or things for ordinary use are hallowed, as houses, etc.—**3.** The advantage conferred by blessing or the invocation of blessings.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New, which carried the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour.
Bacon, Of Adversity.

Over and above this [sense for light and shade] we have received yet one more gift, something not quite necessary, a *benediction*, as it were, in our sense for and enjoyment of colour. *O. N. Rood*, Modern Chromatics, p. 304.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, one of the more common religious services of the Roman Catholic Church, in which, after the solemn exposition, incensing, and adoration of the eucharist, which is inclosed in a monstrance and placed under a canopy on the altar, the officiating priest, taking the monstrance in his hands, makes the sign of the cross with it in blessing over the kneeling faithful.—**The apostolic benediction**, a benediction in the words of 2 Cor. xiii. 14.

benedictional, benedictionale (ben-ē-dik′shon-al, ben-ē-dik-shō-nā′lē), *n.* [< ML. *benedictionalis* (sc. *liber*, book), < LL. *benedictio(n-)*: see *benediction*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a book containing a collection of benedictions or blessings used in its religious services.

Psalters, books of Gospels, *Benedictionals*, Canons, and other treatises relating to the discipline and ceremonial of the Church. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 53.

The Sarum, like the Anglo-Saxon *Benedictional*, contained the forms for blessing the people, by the bishop, at high mass. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 213.

benedictionary (ben-ē-dik′shon-ā-ri), *n.* [< ML. as if **benedictionarium*, < LL. *benedictio(n-)*: see *benediction*.] A collection of benedictions or blessings; a benedictional.

★ The *benedictionary* of Bishop Athelwood. *Bp. Still.*

benedictive (ben-ē-dik′tiv), *a.* [< LL. *benedictus* (see *benedict*) + *-ive*.] Tending to bless; giving a blessing.

His paternal prayers and *benedictive* comprecations.
Bp. Gauden, Mem. of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 201.

benedictory (ben-ē-dik′tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **benedictorius*, < *benedictus*: see *benedict*.] Blessing; expressing a benediction or wishes for good: as, "a *benedictory* prayer," *Thackeray*.

Benedictus (ben-ē-dik′tus), *n.* [LL., blessed: see *benedict*.] **1.** The short canticle or hymn, also distinctively called the *Benedictus qui venit*, beginning in Latin "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini," and in English "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord," preceded and followed by "Hosanna in Excelsis," that is, "Hosanna in the highest," which is usually appended in the Roman Catholic mass to the Sanctus, from Psalm cxviii. 26, Luke xix. 38, etc. The *Benedictus qui venit* was retained in the Prayer-Book of 1549, and is sung in some Anglican churches at choral or solemn celebrations of the holy communion, just before the prayer of consecration.

2. A musical setting of this canticle, forming a separate movement in a mass.—**3.** The canticle or hymn beginning in Latin "Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel," and in English "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel"; the song of Zacharias, Luke i. 68–71. In the English Prayer-Book it is the canticle following the second lesson with the Jubilate as its alternate. In the American Prayer-Book only the first four verses are given; alterations made in 1886 direct the use of the whole canticle on Sundays in Advent, but permit the omission at other times of the portion following the fourth verse.

4. A musical setting of this canticle.

benedight† (ben′ē-dīt), *a.* [ME. *benedyght, benedight*, < LL. *benedictus*: see *benedict*.] Blessed.

And soul more white
Never through martyrdom of fire was led
To its repose; nor can in books be read
The legend of a life more *benedight*.
Longfellow, The Cross of Snow.

bene discessit (bē′nē di-ses′it). [L., he has departed honorably.] In English universities, a permission by the master and fellows of a college to a student to leave that college and enter another.

Mr. Pope, being about to remove from Trinity to Emmanuel by *bene discessit*, was desirous of taking my rooms.
Alma Mater, i. 167.

bene exeat (bē′nē ek′sē-at). [L., let him depart honorably.] A certificate of good character given by a bishop to one of his clergy removing to another diocese: as, he brought a *bene exeat* from his last bishop.

benefaction (ben-ē-fak′shon), *n.* [< LL. *benefactio(n-)*, < *benefactus*, pp. of *benefacere*, in class. L. always written as two words, *bene facere*, do good to, benefit: *bene*, well; *facere*, do. Cf. *benefit*.] **1.** The act of conferring a benefit; a doing of good; beneficence.

Worshipping God and the Lamb in the temple: God, for his *benefaction* in creating all things, and the Lamb, for his *benefaction* in redeeming us with his blood. *Newton.*

2. A benefit conferred; especially, a charitable donation.

A man of true generosity will study in what manner to render his *benefaction* most advantageous.
Melmoth, tr. of Pliny, vii. 18.

=**Syn. 1.** Kindness.—**2.** Gift, contribution, alms, charity.

benefactor (ben-ē-fak′tor), *n.* [< LL. *benefactor*, < *benefacere*, do good to: see *benefaction*.] **1.** Literally, a well-doer; one who does good. [Rare.]

Benefactors? Well; what *benefactors* are they? are they not malefactors? *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1.

2. One who confers a benefit; a kindly helper: as, "the great *benefactor* of mankind," *Milton*, P. R., iii. 82.

He is the true *benefactor* and alone worthy of Honor who brings comfort where before was wretchedness, who dries the tear of sorrow.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

3. One who makes a benefaction to or endows a charitable or other institution; one who makes a bequest.

benefactress (ben-ē-fak′tres), *n.* [< *benefactor* + *-ess*.] A female benefactor.

benefic (bē-nef′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *beneficque*; < L. *beneficus*, < *bene*, well, + *facere*, do.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Beneficent. [Rare.]

He being equally neere to his whole Creation of Mankind, and of free power to turn his *benefick* and fatherly regard to what Region or Kingdome he pleases, hath yet ever had this Iland under the speciall indulgent eye of his providence. *Milton*, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *astrol.*, of good or favorable influence.

The kind and truly *benefique* Eucolos.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

II. *n.* In *astrol.*, a favorable planet; Jupiter or Venus.

benefice (ben'ē-fis), *n.* [< ME. *benefice, benefise*, < OF. *benefice*, F. *bénéfice*, < LL. *beneficium*, estate granted, L. *beneficium*, a favor, kindness, < *beneficus*, kind, liberal: see *benefic*.] **1.** In *feudal law*, originally, a fee or an estate in lands granted for life only, and held *ex mero beneficio* (on the mere good pleasure) of the donor. Such estates afterward becoming hereditary, the word *feud* was used for grants to individuals, and *benefice* became restricted to church livings.

The Beneficium, or *Benefice*, an assignment of land by a conquering Teutonic king as the reward or price of military service, is allowed on all sides to have had much to do with this great change [from allodial to feudal] in the legal point of view. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 345.

The kings gave their leading chiefs portions of conquered land or of the royal domains, under the name of *benefices*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 286.

2. An ecclesiastical living; a church office endowed with a revenue for its proper fulfilment; the revenue itself. The following terms of canon law are frequently found associated with this word, which is of historical importance: A benefice involving no other obligation than service in the public offices of the church is *simple*; if the cure of souls is attached to it, *double*; if with a certain rank attached, *dignitary* or *major*; the two former without rank, *minor*. Thus, a *chantry* was a simple benefice; a *prebend* gives the right to only a part of the income of a canonry attached to a collegiate or cathedral church; while the *benefice* is perpetual and has a charge, though there are some (called *manual*, from their being in the hands of the one conferring them) revocable. The benefice is said to be *regular* if held by one qualified to fulfil the duties of the office; *secular* if held by a layman; and *in commendam* when in the charge of one commended by the proper authorities until one duly qualified to fulfil its duties is appointed. In the last-named case the discharge of the office is provided for at the expense of the holder. (See *abbé*.) A benefice is received by *election*, for example, by a chapter, or from a *patron*, who is properly said to *present* to it, or is *conferred* by the proper ecclesiastical superior; these nominations, in the Roman Catholic Church, regularly need *confirmation* from the pope. His action may cause a benefice to be *reserved* or *affected* (which see); or the collation is made *alternative*, that is, to the pope and regular patron or superior, according to the months in which the benefice falls vacant, by definite system.

Ful thredbare was his overeste courtepy,
For he hadde geten him yet no *benefice*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 291.

The estates of a bishop or abbot came now to be looked on as a fief, a *benefice*, held personally of the King.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., V. 87.

One priest, being little learned, would hold ten or twelve *benefices*, and reside on none.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

3†. Benefit.

Verely, this thyng by the *benefice* of philosophie was roted in hym, that he stode in drede of no man liuying.
Udall, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegmes, p. 70.

Bénéfice de discussion, in *French law*, the legal right of a debtor who is secondarily liable to demand that the creditor should be required first to reach and compel application of the property of the principal debtor before discussing his property.

beneficed (ben'ē-fist), *a.* [< *benefice* + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of a benefice or church preferment.

All manner persons of holy church . . . *beneficed* in the realm of France. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 8.

My Father sent me thither to one Mr. George Bradshaw (nomen invisum! yet the son of an excellent father, *beneficed* in Surrey). *Evelyn*, Diary, May 10, 1637.

Beneficed men, instead of residing, were found lying at the Court in lords' houses; they took all from their parishioners, and did nothing for them.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

beneficeless (ben'ē-fis-les), *a.* [< *benefice* + *-less*.] Having no benefice: as, "*beneficeless* precisians," *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 190.

beneficence (bē-nef'i-sens), *n.* [< L. *beneficentia*, < **beneficen(t-)s*, beneficent: see *beneficent*.] **1.** The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

To spread abundance in the land, he [Stuyvesant] obliged the bakers to give thirteen loaves to the dozen — a golden rule which remains a monument of his *beneficence*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 403.

True *beneficence* is that which helps a man to do the work which he is most fitted for, not that which keeps and encourages him in idleness.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 202.

2. A benefaction; a beneficent act or gift. =**Syn.** *Benevolence, Beneficence, Bounty, Liberality, Generosity, Munificence, Charity.* *Benevolence*, literally well-wishing, is expressive of the disposition to do good; hence it easily came to be applied to charitable gifts. *Beneficence*, literally well-doing, is the outcome and visible expression of benevolence. It is a strong though general word for active and abundant helpfulness to those who are in need. *Benevolence* may exist without the means or opportunity for beneficence, but *beneficence* always presupposes *benevolence*. *Bounty* is expressive of kind feeling, but more expressive of abundant giving. *Liberality* is giving which is large in proportion to the means of the giver. *Generosity* adds to the notion of liberality that of largeness or nobleness of spirit in connection with the gift. *Munificence* is giving on a large scale, not restricting itself to necessary things, but giving lavishly; it is the one of these words most likely to be applied to ostentatious or self-seeking liberality, but not necessarily so. *Charity*, while having the best original meaning, has come to be a general word; as to gifts, it is what is bestowed upon the poor or needy, but not always with warm or kindly feelings: as, official *charity*.

With a bow to Hepzibah, and a degree of paternal *benevolence* in his parting nod to Phœbe, the Judge left the shop, and went smiling along the street.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

Few men have used the influence of a grand seigneur with such enlightened *beneficence*, with such lasting results on human culture and civilization, with such genuine simplicity and cordial loyalty [as Mæcenas].
Encyc. Brit., XV. 195.

Deserted at his utmost need
By those his former *bounty* fed.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, st. 4.

Over and beside
Signior Baptista's *liberality*,
I'll mend it with a largess.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

With disinterested *generosity*, [Byron] resolved to devote his fortune, his pen, and his sword to the [Greek] cause. *Godwin's Biog. Cyc.*

Such were his temperance and moderation, such the excellence of his breeding, the purity of his life, his *liberality* and *munificence*, and such the sweetness of his demeanor, that no one thing seemed wanting in him which belongs to a true and perfect prince.
Quoted by *Prescott*, in Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

Charity finds an extended scope for action only where there exists a large class of men at once independent and impoverished. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 78.

beneficency (bē-nef'i-sen-si), *n.* The quality of being beneficent.

beneficent (bē-nef'i-sent), *a.* [< L. **beneficen(t-)s*, compar. *beneficentior*, assumed from the noun *beneficentia*, but the L. adj. is *beneficus*: see *benefic* and *beneficence*.] Doing or effecting good; performing acts of kindness and charity; marked by or resulting from good will.

The *beneficent* truths of Christianity. *Prescott*.

She longed for work which would be directly *beneficent*, like the sunshine and the rain.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 55.

The worship of the *beneficent* powers of nature so pervades Teutonic and Scandinavian religion, that it may almost be said to constitute that religion.
Faiths of the World, p. 232.

=**Syn.** *Beneficent, Beneficial*, bountiful, bounteous, liberal, munificent, generous, kind. *Beneficent* always implies a kind and worthy purpose back of that to which the adjective applies; *beneficial* does not.

Power of any kind readily appears in the manners; and *beneficent* power . . . gives a majesty which cannot be concealed or resisted. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 187.

That such a beech can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' the *beneficial* sun.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1.

Iodide of potassium has been tried in large doses [in chyluria], and in some cases appears to have been *beneficial*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 253.

beneficential (bē-nef-i-sen'shal), *a.* [< L. *beneficentia* (see *beneficence*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to beneficence; concerned with what is most beneficial to mankind. *N. E. D.*

beneficently (bē-nef'i-sent-li), *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

beneficia, *n.* Plural of *beneficium*.

beneficial (ben-ē-fish'al), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. **beneficialis*, < L. *beneficium*, a benefit: see *benefice*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Contributing to a valuable end; conferring benefit; advantageous; profitable; useful; helpful.

The war which would have been most *beneficial* to us.
Swift.

That which is *beneficial* to the community as a whole, it will become the private interest of some part of the community to accomplish. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 443.

2. Having or conferring the right to the use or benefit, as of property; pertaining or entitled to the usufruct: as, a *beneficial* owner (which see, below); a *beneficial* interest in an estate.— **3†.** Pertaining to or having a benefice; beneficed.

An engagement was tendered to all civil officers and *beneficial* clergy. *Hallam*.

4†. Kind; generous: as, a "*beneficial* foe," *B. Jonson*.— **Beneficial owner**, one who, though not having apparent legal title, is in equity entitled to enjoy the advantage of ownership. =**Syn. 1.** *Beneficent, Beneficial* (see *beneficent*), good, salutary.

II.† *n.* A benefice; a church living.

For that the ground-worke is, and end of all,
How to obtaine a *Beneficiall*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 486.

[A license for the sake of the rhyme, *benefice* being also used several times in the same passage of the poem.]

beneficially (ben-ē-fish'al-i), *adv.* **1†.** Liberally; bountifully; with open hand. *Cotgrave*. — **2.** In a beneficial manner; advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

beneficialness (ben-ē-fish'al-nes), *n.* [< *beneficial* + *-ness*.] **1†.** Beneficence. — **2.** The quality of being beneficial; usefulness; profitableness.

Usefulness and *beneficialness*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 5.

For the eternal and inevitable law in this matter is, that the *beneficialness* of the inequality depends, first, on the methods by which it was accomplished.
Ruskin, Unto this Last, ii.

beneficiary (ben-ē-fish'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *beneficiarius*, < *beneficium*: see *benefice*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Arising from feudal tenure; feudatory; holding under a feudal or other superior; subordinate: as, "*beneficiary* services," *Spelman*, Feuds and Tenures, xxv.; "a feudatory or *beneficiary* king," *Bacon*. — **2.** Connected with the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages; freely bestowed: as, *beneficiary* gifts or privileges.

There is no reason whatever to suppose that *Beneficiary* grants and Commendation arose suddenly in the world at the disruption of the Roman Empire.
Maine, Early Hist. of Insts., p. 158.

II. *n.*; pl. *beneficiaries* (ben-ē-fish'i-ā-riz). **1.** One who holds a benefice.

The *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person. *Ayliffe*, Parergon, p. 112.

2. In *feudal law*, a feudatory or vassal. — **3.** One who is in the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages; one who receives something as a free gift. Specifically — (*a*) In American colleges, a student supported from a fund or by a religious or educational society. (*b*) One in receipt of the profits arising from an estate held in trust; one for whose benefit a trust exists.

The fathers and the children, the benefactors and the *beneficiary*, shall . . . bind each other in the eternal inclosures and circlings of immortality.
Jer. Taylor, Works, II. xiii.

beneficiate (ben-ē-fish'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beneficiated*, ppr. *beneficiating*. [< NL. **beneficiatus*, pp. of *beneficiare*, after Sp. *beneficiar*, benefit, improve, cultivate the ground, work and improve mines, < L. *beneficium* (> Sp. *beneficio*), benefit, improvement (in Sp. of ground, mines, etc.).] **1.** To work and improve, as a mine; turn to good account; utilize. — **2.** To reduce (ores); treat metallurgically. Also called *benefit*. [Little used except by writers on Mexican mining and metallurgy.]

There are a great number of mines located and owned by natives, some of whom have arrastras, and others not even those, to *beneficiate* their minerals extracted.
Quoted in *Hamilton's* Mex. Handbook, p. 230.

beneficiation (ben-ē-fish-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< *beneficiate* + *-ion*.] The reduction or metallurgical treatment of the metalliferous ores.

beneficience, beneficient. Erroneous forms of *beneficence, beneficent*.

beneficious† (ben-ē-fish'us), *a.* [< L. *beneficium*, benefit (see *benefice*), + *-ous*.] Beneficent.

beneficium (ben-ē-fish'i-um), *n.*; pl. *beneficia* (-ä). [< LL., L.: see *benefice*.] **1.** A right or privilege: a term more especially of the civil law: as, *beneficium abstinendi*, that is, right of abstaining, the power of an heir to abstain from accepting the inheritance. — **2.** In *feudal law*, a benefice.

The *beneficium* originated partly in gifts of land made by the kings out of their own estates to their own kinsmen and servants, with a special undertaking to be faithful; partly in the surrender by landowners of their estates to churches or powerful men, to be received back again and held by them as tenants for rent or service. By the latter arrangement the weaker man obtained the protection of the stronger, and he who felt himself insecure placed his title under the defence of the church.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., I. 275.

★**benefit** (ben'ē-fit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *benifit, benyfit*, etc. (also *benefact*, after L.); < ME. *benefet, benfeet, benfet, benfait, benfeyte*, etc., < AF. *benfet, bienfet*, OF. *bienfait*, F. *bienfait* = It. *benefatto*, < LL. *benefactum*, a kindness, benefit, neut. of *benefactus*, pp. of *benefacere*, do good to: see *benefaction*. The same terminal element occurs in *counterfeit, forfeit*, and *surfeit*.] **1†.** A thing well done; a good deed. — **2.** An act of kindness; a favor conferred; good done to a person.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*.
Ps. ciii. 2.

3. Advantage; profit; concretely, anything that is for the good or advantage of a person

or thing; a particular kind of good receivable or received.

Men have no right to what is not for their *benefit*.
Burke.

The *benefits* of affection are immense.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

Certain *benefits* arise [to herbivorous animals] from living together. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 503.

4†. Bestowal, as of property, office, etc., out of good will, grace, or favor; liberality; generosity.

Either accept the title thou usurp'st,
Of *benefit* proceeding from our king,
And not of any challenge of desert,
Or we will plague thee with incessant wars.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

5. A performance at a theater or other place of public entertainment, the proceeds of which go to one or more of the actors, some indigent or deserving person, some charitable institution, or the like. In Great Britain also called a *benspeak*.—**6.** A natural advantage; endowment; accomplishment. [Rare.]

Look you lisp and wear strange suits; disable [undervalue] all the *benefits* of your own country.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

When these so noble *benefits* shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind growing once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

Benefit of clergy, in *law*. See *clergy*.—**Benefit of discussion.** See *discussion*.—**Benefit of inventory.** See *inventory*.—**Benefit play,** a play acted for some one's benefit or advantage.—**Benefit society,** a friendly society. See *friendly*.—**Benefit ticket,** a winning ticket at a lottery.—**By the benefit of†,** by the kindness or favor of; by the help of.=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Advantage, Benefit*, etc. (see *advantage*), service, gain, good, avail, use.

benefit (ben'ē-fit), *v.* [< *benefit, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To do good to; be of service to; advantage: as, exercise *benefits* health; trade *benefits* a nation.

What course I mean to hold
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

2. Same as *beneficiate*, 2.

These ores [silver] on account of the scarcity of water cannot be *benefited* in Catorce.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxvii. (1886), p. 519.

II. *intrans.* To gain advantage; make improvement: as, he has *benefited* by good advice.

To tell you what I have *benefited* herein.
Milton, Education.

Each, therefore, *benefits* egoistically by such altruism as aids in raising the average intelligence.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 78.

benegro† (bē-nē'grō), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *negro*.] **1.** To render dark; blacken.

The sun shall be *benegroed* in darkness.
Hewyt, Sermons, p. 79.

2. To people with negroes. *Sir T. Browne.*

benempt†. Obsolete preterit and past participle of *bename*.

beneplacit†, *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *beneplacitus*, pleasing, acceptable, pp. of *beneplacere*, please, < *bene*, well, + *placere*, please: see *please*.] **I.** *a.* Well pleased; satisfied.

God's *Beneplacite* wil, commonly stiled his wil of good pleasure, . . . is that whereby he decrees, effects or permits al events & effects. *Gale*, Works, III. 18. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *n.* [< LL. *beneplacitum*, good pleasure, will, decree, neut. of *beneplacitus*, pleasing, acceptable: see I. Cf. *placitum*, pleasure, what is decreed, neut. of *placitus*, pp. of *placere*, please.] Good pleasure; will; choice. *Sir T. Browne.*

bene placito (bā'ne plä'chē-tō). [It.: *bene*, < L. *bene* (see *bene-*); *placito*, < L. *placitum*: see *beneplacit*.] In *music*, at pleasure.

beneplacituret, *n.* [< *beneplacit* + *-ure*.] Same as *beneplacit*.

Hath he by his holy penmen told us, that either of the other ways was more suitable to his *beneplaciture*?
Glanville, Preëxistence of Souls, iv.

benet[1]**†** (bē-net'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *net*[1].] To catch in a net; insnare.

Being thus *benetted* round with villains.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

benet[2]**†** (ben'et), *n.* [< ME. *benet*, < OF. *beneit*, mod. F. *béni*, < LL. *benedictus*, blessed: see *benedict*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an exorcist, the third of the four lesser orders.

benevolence (bē-nev'ō-lens), *n.* [< ME. *benevolence, benivolence*, < OF. *benivolence* (vernacularly *bienvoillance, bienvouillance*, mod. F. *bienveillance*), < L. *benevolentia*, < *benevolen(t-)s*, well-wishing: see *benevolent*.] **1.** The disposition to do good; the love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness; good will; kindness; charitableness.

The man whom *benevolence* warms
Is an angel who lives but to bless.
Bloomfield, Banks of Wye.

Of another saint it is recorded that his *benevolence* was such that he was never known to be hard or inhuman to any one except his relations. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 144.

2. An act of kindness; good done; charity given.

The Courtier needes must recompenced bee
With a *Benevolence*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 516.

That which we distribute to the poor, St. Paul calleth a blessing or a *benevolence*.
Outred, tr. of Cope on Proverbs, fol. 151 b.

3. In England, an arbitrary contribution or tax illegally exacted in the guise of a gratuity to the sovereign, from the time of Edward IV., and forbidden by act of Parliament under William and Mary: sometimes used of similar exactions elsewhere.

The same year [1473] Edward began to collect the contributions which were so long and painfully familiar under the inappropriate name of *Benevolences*: a method of extortion worse than even the forced loans and black charters of Richard II. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 682.

Love of benevolence, in *New England theol.*, that affection or propensity of the heart to any being which causes it to incline to its well-being, or disposes it to desire and take pleasure in its happiness: distinguished from the *love of complacency*, or the disposition to take delight in a person for his moral excellence.=**Syn. 1.** *Bounty, Charity*, etc. (see *beneficence*), benignity, humanity.

benevolency† (bē-nev'ō-len-si), *n.* The quality of being benevolent; benevolence.

benevolent (bē-nev'ō-lent), *a.* [< late ME. *benevolent, benyvolent*, < OF. *benivolent*, < L. *benevolen(t-)s* (usually *benevolus*), well-wishing, < *bene*, well, + *volens*, ppr. of *velle*, wish, = E. *will*.] **1.** Having or manifesting a desire to do good; possessing or characterized by love toward mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; kind: as, a *benevolent* disposition or action.

Beloved old man! *benevolent* as wise.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 456.

The *benevolent* affections are independent springs of action equally with the self-regarding affections.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 77.

2. Intended for the conferring of benefits, as distinguished from the making of profit: as, a *benevolent* enterprise; a *benevolent* institution.†=**Syn.** Kind-hearted, humane, charitable, generous.

benevolently (bē-nev'ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a benevolent manner; with good will; kindly.

benevolentness (bē-nev'ō-lent-nes), *n.* Benevolence. [Rare.]

benevolous† (bē-nev'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *benevolus*, well-wishing: see *benevolent*.] Kind; benevolent.

A *benevolous* inclination is implanted into the very frame and temper of our church's constitution.
T. Puller, Mod. of Church of Eng., p. 509.

beng (beng), *n.* Same as *bhang*.

bengal (ben-gâl'), *n.* [From the province of *Bengal*, Hind. and Beng. *Bangāl*: said to be named from a city called *Bāngālā*; in Skt., *Banga*.] **1.** A thin stuff made of silk and hair, used for women's apparel: formerly made in Bengal.—**2.** An imitation of striped muslin. Also called *Bengal stripe*.

Bengalee, *a.* and *n.* See *Bengali*.

Bengalese (ben-ga-lēs' or -lēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bengal* + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal, a province of British India, and also a lieutenant-governorship comprising several other provinces.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Bengal; a Bengali or the Bengalis.

Bengal grass, light, quince, root, etc. See the nouns.

Bengali, Bengalee (ben-gâ'lē or -gä'lē), *a.* and *n.* [< Hind. and Beng. *Bangālī*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal, its inhabitants, or their language; Bengalese.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Bengal; a Bengalese.

The wretched *Bengalis* fled in shoals across the Ganges.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 267.

2. The language of the Bengalis.

benic (ben'ik), *a.* [< *ben*[5] + *-ic*.] Obtained from oil of ben: as, *benic* acid.

Beni Carlos (bā'ni kär'lōs), *n.* [Formerly *benicarlo, benecarlo*, < *Benicarlo*, a seaport in the province of Castellon, Spain.] A red wine of dark color and considerable strength, made on the shores of the Mediterranean, in eastern Spain. Much of it is exported to France, where it is mixed with lighter wine for table use.

benight (bē-nīt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *night*.] **1.** To overtake with night. [Rare in this sense, except in the past participle.]

Some virgin, sure, . . .
Benighted in these woods. *Milton*, Comus, l. 150.

2. To involve in darkness, as with the shades of night; shroud in gloom; overshadow; eclipse; figuratively, to involve in moral darkness or ignorance.

And let ourselves *benight* our happiest day.
Donne, The Expiration.

Her visage was *benighted* with a taffeta-mask, to fray away the naughty wind from her face.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

But oh! alas! what sudden cloud is spread
About this glorious king's eclipsed head?
It all his fame *benights*. *Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

Shall we to men *benighted*
The lamp of life deny?
Bp. Heber, Missionary Hymn.

benighten (bē-nī'tn), *v. t.* [< *benight* + *-en*[1], after *enlighten*, etc.] To benight. [Rare.]

benighter (bē-nī'tėr), *n.* [< *benight* + *-er*[1].] One who benights or keeps others in darkness.

benightment (bē-nīt'ment), *n.* [< *benight* + *-ment*.] The state or condition of being benighted.

benign (bē-nīn'), *a.* [< ME. *benigne*, < OF. *benigne, benin*, F. *bénin* = Sp. Pg. It. *benigno*, < L. *benignus*, kind, < *benus*, old form of *bonus*, good, + *-genus*, born, < *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *-genous*, etc. Cf. *malign*.] **1.** Of a kind disposition; gracious; kind; benignant; favorable.

Thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign*,
Giver of all things fair! *Milton*, P. L., viii. 492.

2. Proceeding from or expressive of gentleness, kindness, or benignity.

To whom thus Michael, with regard *benign*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 334.

What did the *benign* lips seem to say?
Hawthorne, Great Stone Face.

3. Favorable; propitious: as, *benign* planets.

Godlike exercise
Of influence *benign* on planets pale.
Keats, Hyperion, i.

4. Genial; mild; salubrious: applied to weather, etc.—**5.** Mild; not severe; not violent; not malignant: used especially in medicine: as, a *benign* medicine; a *benign* disease.=**Syn.** *Gracious*, etc. See *benignant*.

benignancy (bē-nig'nan-si), *n.* [< *benignant*: see *-ancy*.] Benignant quality or manner.

benignant (bē-nig'nant), *a.* [In sense like *benign*; in form < LL. *benignan(t-)s*, ppr. of *benignari*, rejoice, ML. *benignare*, appease, < L. *benignus*, benign, kind: see *benign*. Cf. *malignant, malign*.] **1.** Kind; gracious; favorable: as, a *benignant* sovereign.

And thank *benignant* nature most for thee.
Lowell, Cathedral.

2. Exerting a good, kindly, or softening influence; salutary; beneficial: as, the *benignant* influences of Christianity on the mind.—**3.** In *med.*, not malignant; not dangerous: said of diseases.=**Syn. 1.** *Benignant, Gracious, Benign, Kind, Good-natured.* *Benignant* and *gracious* are generally applied to superiors, and imply especially a certain manner of kindness or favor. *Benignant* is more tender or gentle; *gracious* is more civil or condescending; both are winning. *Benign* has largely given up to *benignant* the associations with activity or manner, and is applied especially to looks and influences: as, a *benign* smile. *Kind* often implies some superiority of circumstances on the part of the person acting: thus, we do not speak of a servant as being *kind* to his master, unless the latter is ill or otherwise made dependent on his servant for aid. A *good-natured* person is one who is not only willing to oblige, but will put up with a good deal of annoyance. *Kind* implies discrimination in benevolence; *good-natured* does not, but often implies a weakness for indiscriminate giving to those who solicit help or favors.

Stern lawgiver! yet thou dost wear
The Godhead's most *benignant* grace;
Nor know we anything so fair
As is the smile upon thy face.
Wordsworth, Ode to Duty.

She, having the truth of honour in her, hath made him that *gracious* denial which he is most glad to receive.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

There she lost a noble and renowned brother, in his love toward her ever most *kind* and natural.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

An entertainment throughout with which everybody was pleased, and the *good-natured* fathers seemed to be moved with a delight no less hearty than that of the boys themselves. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

benignantly (bē-nig'nant-li), *adv.* In a benignant manner; with kindly or gracious manner or intent.

benignity (bē-nig'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *benignities* (-tiz). [< L. *benignita(t-)s*, < *benignus*, benign: see *benign*.] **1.** The state or quality of being benign; goodness of disposition; kindness of nature; graciousness; beneficence.

The *benignity* of Providence is nowhere more clearly to be seen than in its compensations.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 349.

2. Mildness; want of severity.

Like the mildness, the serenity, the continuing *benignity* of a summer's day. *D. Webster*, Adams and Jefferson.

3. A benign or beneficent deed; a kindness.

benignly (bē-nīn'li), *adv.* In a benign manner; favorably; kindly; graciously.

benimt, *v. t.* [< ME. *benimen, binimen*, < AS. *beniman* (= OS. *biniman* = OFries. *binima* = D. *benemen* = OHG. *bineman*, MHG. *benemen*, G. *benehmen* = Goth. *biniman*), take away, < *be-* + *niman*, take: see *be-*[1] and *nim*, and cf. pp. and deriv. verb *benum, benumb.*] To take away; deprive.

All togider he is *benome*
The power both of honde and fote.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii. 2.

Ire . . . *benimeth* the man from God.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Benincasa (ben-in-kā'sä), *n.* [NL., named after Giuseppe *Benincasa*, an early patron of botany, and founder of the garden at Pisa.] 1. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants consisting of two species, the best-known being the white gourd-melon, *B. hispida*, cultivated in the tropics.—2. [*l. c.*] A plant or fruit of this genus.

benish (be-nēsh'), *n.* [Turki, < *binmek*, to ride.] A horseman's cloak.

A *beneesh*, or *benish*; which is a robe of cloth, with long sleeves. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 34.

benison (ben'i-zn), *n.* [< ME. *benisoun, beneson, benesun, beneysun*, < OF. *beneison, beneiçun, beneiçon*, < LL. *benedictio(n-)*, a blessing: see *benediction*, and cf. *malediction, malison.*] Blessing; benediction. [Chiefly in poetry.]

God's *benison* go with you. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 4.

More precious than the *benison* of friends.
Talfourd, Ion, i. 2.

Ben-Israel (ben'iz″rā-el), *n.* An Abyssinian pygmy antelope of the genus *Neotragus*.

bénitier (F. pron. bā-nē'tiā), *n.* [F., < ML. *benedictarium*, holy-water font, < LL. *benedictus*, blessed: see *benedict.*] A font or vase for holy water, placed in a niche in the chief porch or entrance of a Roman Catholic church, or, commonly, against one of the interior pillars close to the door, into which the members of the congregation on entering dip the fingers of the right hand, blessing themselves by making the sign of the cross. Also called *aspersorium, stoup*, and *holy-water font* (which see, under *font*).



Bénitier.—Villeneuve-le-Roi, France; 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

benjamin[1] (ben'-ja-min), *n.* [Appar. from the proper name *Benjamin.*] A kind of top coat or overcoat formerly worn by men.

Sir Telegraph proceeded to peel, and emerge from his four *benjamins*, like a butterfly from its chrysalis.
Peacock, Melincourt, xxi.

benjamin[2] (ben'ja-min), *n.* [= G. *benjamin*; a corruption of *benjoin*, an earlier form of *benzoin*, q. v.] 1. Gum benjamin. See *benzoin.*—2. An essence made from benzoin.

Pure *benjamin*, the only spirited scent that ever awaked a Neapolitan nostril. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

benjamin-bush (ben'ja-min-bûsh), *n.* An aromatic shrub of North America, *Benzoin Benzoin*, of the family *Lauraceæ*. Also called *spice-bush.*

benjamin-tree (ben'ja-min-trē), *n.* A popular name (*a*) of the tree *Styrax Benzoin*, of Sumatra (see *benzoin*), and (*b*) of *Ficus Benjamina*, an East Indian tree.

benjoint (ben'jō-in), *n.* An earlier form of *benzoin.*

benjy (ben'ji), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps from *Benjy*, dim. of *Benjamin*, a proper name.] A low-crowned straw hat having a very broad brim.

ben-kit (ben'kit), *n.* A large wooden vessel with a cover to it. *Thoresby.* [Local, Eng.]

benmost (ben'mōst), *a.* [< *ben*[1] + *-most.* Cf. *inmost.*] Innermost. See *ben*[1]. [Scotch.]

benne, bene[3] (ben'e), *n.* [Of Malay origin.] An annual plant, *Sesamum orientale*, of the family *Pedaliaceæ*, a native of India, but largely cultivated in most tropical and subtropical countries for the sake of the seed and the oil expressed from it. The leaves are very mucilaginous, and readily impart this quality to water. The seeds have from ancient times been classed with the most nutritious grains, and are still extensively used for food in Asia and Africa. They yield about half their weight of oil (known as benne-, gingili-, teel-, or sesame-oil), which is inodorous, not readily turned rancid by exposure, and in universal use in India in cooking and anointing, for soaps, etc. Large quantities of both oil and seeds are imported into France, England, and the United States, and are used chiefly in the manufacture of soap and for the adulteration of olive-oil, or as a substitute for it.



Benne-plant (*Sesamum orientale*).

bennet[1] (ben'et), *n.* [Var. of *bent*[2], ult. < AS. **beonet*: see *bent*[2].] A grass-stalk; an old stalk of grass. [Prov. Eng.]

bennet[2] (ben'et), *n.* [< ME. *benet, beneit*, in *herbe beneit*, < OF. **herbe beneite* (mod. F. *benoîte*) = It. *erba benedetta*, < ML. *herba benedicta*, i. e., 'blessed herb': see *herb* and *benedict.*] The herb-bennet, or common avens, *Geum urbanum.*

bennick, binnick (ben'ik, bin'ik), *n.* [E. dial. (Somerset); origin obscure.] A local English name of the minnow.

ben-nut (ben'nut), *n.* [< *ben*[5] + *nut.*] The winged seed of the horseradish-tree, *Moringa Moringa*, yielding oil of ben, or ben-oil. See *horseradish-tree.*

ben-oil (ben'oil), *n.* [< *ben*[5] + *oil.*] The expressed oil of the ben-nut, bland and inodorous, remaining many years without becoming rancid. At a temperature near the freezing-point it deposits its solid fats, and the remaining liquid portion is used in extracting the perfumes of flowers, and by watchmakers for the lubrication of delicate machinery. Another ben-oil, however, is said to be derived from the seeds of *Moringa Arabica* of Abyssinia and Arabia. Also called *oil of ben* or *behen.*

benome[1]†, *p. a.* See *benumb.*

benome[2]†, **benoment**†. [See *benumb, benim.*] Earlier forms of *benum*, past participle of *benim.*

benorth (bē-nôrth'), *prep.* [< ME. *be* (*bi, by*) *northe*, < AS. *be-northan* (= MLG. *benorden*), < *be*, prep., + *northan*, from the north: see *be-*[2] and *north*, and cf. *besouth*, etc.] North of: as, *benorth* the Tweed. [Scotch.]

benote (bē-nōt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *note.*] To annotate or make notes upon.

benothing (bē-nuth'ing), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *nothing.*] To reduce to nothing; annihilate.

bensel (ben'sel), *n.* [Also *bensall, bensil, bensail*, and *bentsail* (simulating *bent* + *sail*), < Icel. *benzl*, bending, tension, < *benda*, bend: see *bend*[1].] 1. Force; violence; impetus.—2. A severe stroke or blow, properly that received from a push or shove. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

bensel (ben'sel), *v. t.* [< *bensel, n.*] To beat; bang. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

benshie (ben'shē), *n.* Same as *banshee.*

bent[1] (bent), *a.* [Pret. and pp. of *bend*[1].] 1. ★Curved; deflected; crooked: as, a *bent* stick.—2†. Determined; set.

The *bent* enemie against God and good order.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 87.

★ **bent**[1] (bent), *n.* [Var. of *bend*[1], *n.*, perhaps after *bent*[1], pret. and pp.; but cf. *descent*, < *descend; ascent*, < *ascend*, etc.] 1. The state of being bent; curved form or position; flexure; curvature. [Now rare.]

With reverence and lowly *bent* of knee.
Greene, Menaphon's Eclogue.

Hold your rod at a *bent* a little.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

2†. A curved part; a crook or bend.—3. Degree of flexure or curvature; tension; straining; utmost force or power: an archery expression, but used figuratively of mental disposition.

Her affections have their full *bent*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

Then let thy love be younger than thyself,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4.

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of bows; the force they have in the discharge according to the several *bents*, and the strength required to be in the string of them. *Bp. Wilkins.*

4. Declivity; slope. [Rare.]

And downward on an hill under a *bente*
Ther stood the temple of Marz armipotent.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1123.

The free hours that we have spent,
Together, on the brown hill's *bent*.
Scott, Marmion, Int., ii.

5. Inclination; disposition; a leaning or bias of mind; propensity: as, the *bent* of the mind or will; the *bent* of a people toward an object.

It is his [the legislator's] best policy to comply with the common *bent* of mankind. *Hume*, Essays, Commerce.

My smiling at this observation gave her spirits to pursue the *bent* of her inclination. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

The strong *bent* of nature is seen in the proportion which this topic of personal relations usurps in the conversation of society. *Emerson*, Love.

6. Direction taken; turn or winding.

For souls already warp'd receive an easy *bent*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 399.

If your thoughts should assume so unhappy a *bent*, you will the more want some mild and affectionate spirit to watch over and console you. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

7. In *carp.*, a segment or section of a framed building, as of a long barn or warehouse.—8. A framed portion of a wooden scaffolding or trestlework, usually put together on the ground and then raised to its place.—9. A large piece of timber.—10†. A cast, as of the eye; direction.

Who neither looks on heaven, nor on earth,
But gives all gaze and *bent* of amorous view
On the fair Cressid. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

=**Syn. 5.** *Bent, Propensity, Bias, Inclination, Tendency, Proneness, Disposition*, all keep more or less of their original figurativeness. *Bent* is the general and natural state of the mind as disposed toward something; a decided and fixed turning of the mind toward a particular object or mode of action. *Propensity* is less deep than *bent*, less a matter of the whole nature, and is often applied to a strong appetency toward that which is evil. *Bias* has often the same meaning as *bent*, but tends specially to denote a sort of external and continued action upon the mind: as, "morality influences men's minds and gives a *bias* to all their actions," *Locke*. *Bias* is often little more than prejudice. *Inclination* is a sort of *bent*; a leaning, more or less decided, in some direction. *Tendency* is a little more than *inclination*, stronger and more permanent. *Proneness* is by derivation a downward tendency, a strong natural inclination toward that which is in some degree evil: as, *proneness* to err, to self-justification, to vice; but it is also used in a good sense. *Disposition* is often a matter of character, with more of choice in it than in the others, but it is used with freedom in lighter senses: as, the *disposition* to work; the *disposition* of a plant to climb.

They fool me to the top of my *bent*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Without the least *propensity* to jeer.
Byron, Don Juan, x. 42.

The *bias* of human nature to be slow in correspondence triumphs even over the present quickening in the general pace of things. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 263.

It is so much your *inclination* to do good, that you stay not to be asked; which is an approach so nigh to the Deity, that human nature is not capable of a nearer.
Dryden, Ded. to Indian Emperor.

Everywhere the history of religion betrays a *tendency* to enthusiasm. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 256.

Actions that promote society and mutual fellowship seem reducible to a *proneness* to do good to others and a ready sense of any good done by others. *South.*

It cannot be denied that there is now a greater *disposition* amongst men toward the assertion of individual liberty than existed during the feudal ages.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 187.

★ **bent**[2] (bent), *n.* [Also dial. *bennet*; < ME. *bent*, < AS. **beonet* (found only in comp., in local names, as in *Beonetleáh*, > E. *Bentley*) = OS. **binet* (not authenticated) = LG. *behnd* (Brem. Wörterb.) = OHG. *binuz, binez*, MHG. *binz*, G. *binse*, a bent, rush; origin unknown.] 1. Any stiff or wiry grass, such as grows on commons or neglected ground. The name is given to many species, as *Agrostis alba, Agropyron junceum*, species of *Aira*, etc.; in America it is applied primarily to *Agrostis alba* and *A. canina.* Also *bent-grass.*

2. The culm or stalk of bent; a stalk of coarse withered grass; a dead stem of grass which has borne seed.

His spear a *bent* both stiff and strong.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

3. A place covered with grass; a field; unenclosed pasture-land; a heath.

Vche beste to the *bent* that that bytes on erbe3.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 532.

Black bent, *Alopecurus agrestis.*—**Dog** or **brown bent**, *Agrostis canina.*—**Marsh, creeping, fine**, or **white bent**, *Agrostis alba.*—**Reed bent**, *Ammophila arenaria.*—**Wire bent**, *Nardus stricta.*—**To take the bent**, to take to the bent; run away. [Scotch.]

Take the bent, Mr. Rashleigh. Make ae pair o' legs worth twa pair o' hands. *Scott*, Rob Roy, II. 4.

ben-teak (ben'tēk), *n.* A close-grained, inferior kind of teak, used in India for buildings

and other ordinary purposes. It is the wood of *Lagerstræmia microcarpa*.

bent-grass (bent'grȧs), *n.* Same as *bent*[2], 1.

benthal (ben'thal), *a.* [< Gr. *βένθος*, the depths of the sea, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to depths of the sea of a thousand fathoms and more. See extract.

In his presidential address to the biological section of the British Association at Plymouth in 1877, Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys suggested the use of the name "*benthal* . . . for depths of one thousand fathoms and more," while retaining the term "abyssal" for depths down to one thousand fathoms. *P. H. Carpenter*, in Science, IV. 223.

Benthamic (ben-tham'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jeremy Bentham or to his system. See *Benthamism*.

The *Benthamic* standard of the greatest happiness was that which I had always been taught to apply. *J. S. Mill*, Autobiog., p. 64.

Benthamism (ben'tham-izm), *n.* [< *Bentham* + *-ism*.] The political and ethical system taught by Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832), who held that the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the rational end of moral rules, and ought to be the aim of governments and individuals alike; utilitarianism (which see).

My previous education [that is, before 1821–2] had been, in a certain sense, already a course of *Benthamism*. *J. S. Mill*, Autobiog., p. 64.

Is *Benthamism* so absolutely the truth, that the Pope is to be denounced because he has not yet become a convert to it? *J. H. Newman*, Letters (1875), p. 114.

Benthamite (ben'tham-īt), *n.* [< *Bentham* + *-ite*[2].] A follower of Bentham; a believer in Benthamism; an adherent of the Benthamic philosophy.

A faithful *Benthamite* traversing an age still dimmed by the mists of transcendentalism. *M. Arnold*, Essays in Criticism, p. 13.

bentinck (ben'tingk), *n.* [From Captain *Bentinck* (1737–75), the inventor.] *Naut.*, a triangular course, used as a trysail: now generally superseded by the storm-staysail.—**Bentinck boom**, a small boom on the foot of a square foresail.—**Bentinck shrouds**, ropes extending from the weather futtock-staff to the lee-channels, to support the mast when the ship is rolling heavily. [No longer used.]

bentiness (ben'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being benty.

benting (ben'ting), *n.* [< *bent*[2] + *-ing*.] The act of seeking or collecting bents or bent-stalks.

The pigeon never knoweth woe
Until she doth a *benting* go. *Ray's Proverbs.*

benting-time (ben'ting-tīm), *n.* The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe: as, "rare *benting-times*," *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 1283.

bentivi, bentiveo (ben-tē'vē, -tē-vā'ō), *n.* [Said to be Braz.] A name, said to be used in Brazil, of a clamatorial passerine bird of the family *Tyrannidæ*, the *Pitangus sulphuratus* of authors in general, *Tyrannus sulphuratus* (Vieillot), *Lanius sulphuratus* (Linnæus), originally described in 1760 by Brisson as *la pie-griesche jaune de Cayenne*, and hence long supposed to be a shrike.

ben trovato (bān trō-vä'tō). [It.: *ben*, < L. *bene*, well; *trovato* (pl. *trovati*), pp. of *trovare*, find, invent: see *trove*.] Well feigned; well invented: a part of a familiar Italian saying, *Se non è vero, è ben trovato* (If it is not true, it is well imagined), sometimes introduced, in various relations, in English.

Various anecdotes of him [Dante] are related by Boccaccio, Sacchetti, and others, none of them verisimilar, and some of them at least fifteen centuries old when revamped. Most of them are neither veri nor *ben trovati*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 19.

benty (ben'ti), *a.* [< *bent*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of bent or bent-grass.—2. Covered with or abounding in bent.

benumt†, *p. a.* and *v. t.* An earlier form of *benumb*.

benumbt, benome[1]†, *p. a.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *benome*, *benomen*, < AS. *benumen*, pp. of *beniman*, deprive: see *benim*.] Benumbed.

benumb (bē-num'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *benum*, *benombe*, *benome*, < *benumb*, *benum*, *benome*, p. a.: see *benumb*, *p. a.*] 1. To make torpid; deprive of sensation: as, a hand or foot *benumbed* by cold.—2. To stupefy; render inactive.

It seizes upon the vitals, and *benumbs* the senses. *South.*

My mind revolts at the reverence for foreign authors, which stifles inquiry, restrains investigation, *benumbs* the vigor of the intellectual faculties, subdues and debases the mind. *N. Webster*, in Scudder, p. 230.

benumbed (bē-numd'), *p. a.* Numb or torpid, either physically or morally: as, *benumbed* limbs; *benumbed* faith.

benumbedness (bē-numd'nes), *n.* [< *benumbed*, pp. of *benumb*, + *-ness*.] The state of being benumbed; absence of sensation or feeling.

benumbment (bē-num'ment), *n.* [< *benumb* + *-ment*.] The act of benumbing; the state of being benumbed; torpor.

benweed (ben'wēd), *n.* [Also *bin-*, *bind-*, *bunweed*; < *ben* (uncertain) + *weed*[1]. Cf. *bendwith*, *bindweed*.] Ragwort. [Scotland and North. Ireland.]

benzaldehyde (ben-zal'dē-hīd), *n.* [< *benz(oic)* + *aldehyde*.] The oil of bitter almonds, C_6H_5COH, a colorless liquid having a pleasant odor and agreeable taste. It is prepared artificially on a large scale, and used in making benzoic acid as well as in various dyes and perfumes.

benzamide (ben'zą-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *benz(oic)* + *amide*.] A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.CO.NH_2$, formed by the action of ammonia on benzoyl chlorid. The amide of ★benzoic acid.

benzene (ben'zēn), *n.* [< *benz(oic)* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C_6H_6) formed whenever organic bodies are subjected to destructive distillation at a high temperature, and obtained commercially from coal-tar. It is a clear, colorless liquid, of a peculiar ethereal, agreeable odor, used in the arts as a solvent for gums, resins, fats, etc., and as the material from which aniline and the aniline colors are derived. Also called *benzol*.

benzil (ben'zil), *n.* [< *benz(oin)* + *-il*.] A compound ($C_{14}H_{10}O_2$) obtained by the oxidation of benzoin, and also by heating stilbene-bromide with water at 150° C. ★

benzilic (ben-zil'ik), *a.* [< *benzil* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or formed from benzil: as, *benzilic* acid, or diphenylglycolic acid, $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$.

benzimide (ben'zi-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *benzi(ne)* + *(a)mide*.] A compound ($C_{23}H_{18}N_2O_2$) formed by the action of hydrocyanic acid on benzaldehyde.

benzin, benzine (ben'zin, ben-zēn'), *n.* [< *benz(oic)* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A colorless limpid liquid consisting of a mixture of volatile hydrocarbons and having a specific gravity of between 62° and 65° B. It is obtained by the fractional distillation of petroleum. It is essentially different from benzene, being a mixture of hydrocarbons, while benzene is a single hydrocarbon of constant composition. Its chief use in the arts is as a solvent for fats, resins, caoutchouc, and certain alkaloids. Also improperly written *benzene*.

benzoate (ben'zō-āt), *n.* [< *benzo(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of benzoic acid.

benzoated (ben'zō-ā-ted), *a.* Mixed with ben-★zoin or benzoic acid.

benzoic (ben-zō'ik), *a.* [< *benzo(in)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from benzoin.—**Benzoic acid**, C_6H_5COOH, a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained from benzoin and other balsams by sublimation or decoction. It forms light feathery needles; its taste is pungent and bitterish, and its odor slightly aromatic; it is used in making incense and pastils.—**Benzoic ether**, a substance obtained by distilling together 4 parts of alcohol, 2 parts of crystallized benzoic acid, and 1 part of concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is a colorless oily liquid, having a feeble aromatic smell like that of fruits, and a pungent aromatic taste.—**Benzoic fermentation.** See ★*fermentation*.

benzoin (ben'zō-in or -zoin), *n.* [First in 16th century; also written *benjoin*, *bengewyne*, *bengwin*, later *benzion*, etc. (also corruptly *benjamin*[2], q. v.), = D. *benjuin* = G. *benzoe*, *benzoin* = Dan. *benzoe*, < F. *benjoin*, < Pg. *beijoim* = Sp. *benjuí*, *menjuí* = It. *benzoi*, < Ar. *lubān jāwa*, lit. 'incense of Java' (Sumatra). The omission in Rom. of the syllable *lu-* was prob. due to its being mistaken for the def. art.] Gum benjamin; the concrete resinous juice of *Styrax Benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra, Java, and the Malay peninsula, obtained by incisions into the bark. The benzoin of commerce is obtained from both Sumatra and Siam, that from Siam being much superior to the other in quality. When rubbed or heated, it has a fragrant and agreeable odor. It is chiefly used in cosmetics and perfumes, and in incense in Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and is the base of the tincture called *friars'* or *Turlington's balsam*, long famous as a remedy for bronchitis and an effective application to indolent sores, etc. It forms the medicinal ingredient of court-★plaster. See *Styrax*.

benzol (ben'zol), *n.* [Less prop. *benzole*; < *benz(oic)* + *-ol*.] Same as *benzene*, 1.

benzolin (ben'zō-lin), *n.* [< *benzol* + *-in*[2].] Same as *benzene*, 1.

benzolize (ben'zō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *benzolized*, ppr. *benzolizing*. [< *benzol* + *-ize*.] To treat, impregnate, or cause to combine with ★benzene or a benzene derivative.

benzoyl (ben'zō-il or -zoil), *n.* [< *benzo(ic)* + *-yl*.] The radical (C_7H_5O) of benzoic acid, of oil of bitter almonds, and of an extensive series of compounds derived from this oil, or connected with it by certain relations.

benzyl (ben'zil), *n.* [< *benz(oic)* + *-yl*.] An organic radical ($C_6H_5CH_2$) which does not exist in the free state, but in combination forms a considerable number of compounds.

benzylation (ben-zi-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *benzyl* + *-ation*.] The act of adding benzene to rosaniline or some similar substance.

The tendency of the *benzylation* being to give the colour a bluer shade. *Crace-Calvert*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 399.

benzylic (ben-zil'ik), *a.* [< *benzyl* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing the radical benzyl.

bepaint (bē-pānt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *paint*.] To paint; cover with paint, or as with paint.

Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

bepale (bē-pāl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *pale*[2].] To make pale.

Those perjur'd lips of thine, *bepaled* with blasting sighs. *Carew*, To an Inconstant Servant.

bepat (bē-pat'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bepatted*, ppr. *bepatting*. [< *be-*[1] + *pat*.] To beat upon: patter upon.

As timing well the equal sound
Thy clutching feet *bepat* the ground. *J. Baillie*, The Kitten.

bepearl (bē-pėrl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *pearl*.] To cover with pearls, or with shining drops like pearls.

This primrose all *bepearled* with dew. *Carew*, The Primrose.

bepelt (bē-pelt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *pelt*[1].] To pelt soundly.

bepepper (bē-pep'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *pepper*.] To pepper; pelt with thickly falling blows.

bepester (bē-pes'tėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *pester*.] To pester greatly; plague; harass.

bepinch (bē-pinch'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *pinch*.] To pinch or bruise all over.

In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *bepincht*,
Ran thick the weals. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii.

bepink† (bē-pingk'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *pink*.] To pink; cut in scallops or pierce with small holes.

bepiss (bē-pis'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *piss*.] To piss upon; wet with urine.

bepitch† (bē-pich'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *pitch*[2].] To cover or stain with pitch; hence, to blacken or darken. *Sylvester.*

bepity (bē-pit'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bepitied*, ppr. *bepitying*. [< *be-*[1] + *pity*.] To pity exceedingly.

Mercy on him, poor heart! I *bepitied* him, so I did. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, x. 9.

beplait (bē-plāt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *plait*.] To plait.

beplaster (bē-plȧs'tėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *plaster*.] To cover with plaster; cover or smear over thickly; bedaub.

Beplaster'd with rouge. *Goldsmith*, Retaliation.

beplume (bē-plöm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *plume*.] To furnish or adorn with feathers; plume.

bepommel (bē-pum'el), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *pommel*.] To pommel soundly; drub.

bepowder (bē-pou'dėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *powder*.] To powder; sprinkle or cover all over with powder, as the hair.

Is the beau compelled against his will to . . . employ . . . all the thought withinside his noddle to *bepowder* and becurl the outside? *A. Tucker*, Freewill, Foreknowledge, etc., p. 98.

bepraise (bē-prāz'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *praise*.] To praise greatly or extravagantly; puff.

Bepraised by newspapers and magazines. *Goldsmith*, Essays, viii.

Hardly any man, and certainly no politician, has been so *bepraised* as Burke. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 27.

bepray (bē-prā'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *pray*.] To pray; beseech. *Shak.*

beprose (bē-prōz'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *prose*.] To reduce to prose.

To *beprose* all rhyme. *Mallet*, Verbal Criticism.

bepucker (bē-puk'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *pucker*.] To pucker.

bepuff (bē-puf'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *puff*.] To puff; bepraise.

Doggeries never so diplomaed, *bepuffed*, gaslighted, continue doggeries. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, p. 392.

bepurple (bē-pėr'pl), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *purple*.] To tinge or dye with a purple color. *Digges.*

bepuzzle (bē-puz'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *puzzle*.] To puzzle greatly; perplex.

bepuzzlement (bē-puz'l-ment), *n.* [< *bepuzzle* + *-ment*.] Perplexity.

bequeath (bē-kwēŦH'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bequethen*, *biquethen*, earlier *bicwethen*, < AS. *becwethan*, declare, affirm, give by will, < *be-* + *cwethan*, say. The simple verb became obsolete in the ME. period, except in the pret. *quoth*, which

remains archaically in an idiomatic construction (see *quoth*). The compound has been preserved through its technical use in wills.] **1†.** To give away; transfer the possession of; assign as a gift.

Wilt thou forsake thy fortune,
Bequeath thy land to him, and follow me?
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

2. To give or leave by will; assign as a legacy: more commonly, but not necessarily, used of personal property, in contradistinction to real property, which is said to be *devised*.

Mine heritage,
Which my dead father did *bequeath* to me.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1.

3. To hand down; transmit.

One generation has *bequeathed* its religious gloom and the counterfeit of its religious ardor to the next.
Hawthorne, Main Street.

Greece has *bequeathed* to us her ever living tongue, and the immortal productions of her intellect.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 16.

4†. To commit; commend; intrust.

We to flames our slaughtered friends *bequeath*.
Pope, Iliad, vii. 399.

5†. To give or yield; furnish; impart.

A niggards purse shall scarce *bequeath* his master a good dinner.
Pennyless Parl., in Harl. Misc. (Malh.), III. 72. (*N. E. D.*)

That which *bequeaths* it this slow pace.
N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selv., p. 122. (*N. E. D.*)

6†. Reflexively, to commit; dedicate; devote.

Orpheus . . . *bequeaths himself* to a solitary life in the deserts. *K. Digby*, Broad Stone of Honour, I. 166. (*N.E.D.*)

bequeath† (bē-kwēᴛʜ′), *n.* [< *bequeath*, *v.*] A bequest.

bequeathable (bē-kwē′ᴛʜa-bl), *a.* [< *bequeath* + *-able*.] Capable of being bequeathed.

bequeathal (bē-kwē′ᴛʜal), *n.* [< *bequeath* + *-al*.] The act of bequeathing; bequest.

The *bequeathal* of their savings may be a means of giving unalloyed happiness. *The American*, VI. 324.

bequeather (bē-kwē′ᴛʜėr), *n.* One who bequeaths.

bequeathment (bē-kwēᴛʜ′ment), *n.* [< *bequeath* + *-ment*.] The act of bequeathing; a bequest.

bequest (bē-kwest′), *n.* [< ME. *bequeste, byquyste*, prob. (with excrescent *-t*, as in *behest*, and shifted accent, after the verb) < AS. **bīcwis* (equiv. to *bīcwide*, ME. *bequide*, after *becwethan*, ME. *bequethen*), < *bi-*, accented form, in nouns, of *bi-*, *be-*, + *cwis* (*cwiss-*), saying, < *cwethan*, say: see *bequeath*.] **1.** The act of bequeathing or leaving by will.

He claimed the crown to himself, pretending an adoption, or *bequest* of the kingdom unto him, by the Confessor. *Sir M. Hale.*

Possession, with the right of *bequest* and inheritance, is the stimulant which raises property to its highest value.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 58.

2. That which is left by will; a legacy. — **3.** That which is or has been handed down or transmitted.

Our cathedrals, our creeds, our liturgies, our varied ministries of compassion for every form of human suffering, are a *bequest* from the age of faith.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 263.

bequest† (bē-kwest′), *v. t.* [< *bequest*, *n.*] To give as a bequest; bequeath.

bequethe†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *bequeath*. *Chaucer*.

bequia-sweet (bā-kē′ä-swēt), *n.* [See quot.] An oscine passerine bird, of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Quiscalinæ*; the *Quiscalus luminosus*, a grakle found in the Caribbees: so named from its note.

In Bequia [in the Caribbees], and extending throughout the chain [of islands], is a blackbird, a new species named the *Quiscalus luminosus*, which makes the air resound with its joyous cry: "*Bequia sweet, sweet, Bequia sweet.*" *Ober*, Camps in the Caribbees, p. 246.

bequote (bē-kwōt′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *quote*.] To quote frequently or much.

beraft†, *pp.* A Middle English past participle of *bereave*.

berain† (bē-rān′), *v. t.* [< ME. *beraynen, bereinen* (= OHG. *bireganōn*, G. *beregnen*), < *be-* + *reinen*, rain: see *be-*[1] and *rain*[1].] To rain upon.

With his teris salt hire breest *byreyned*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1172.

Berardius (be-rär′di-us), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Bérard*.] A genus of odontocete whales, of the family *Physeteridæ* and subfamily *Ziphiinæ*, having two functional teeth on each side of the mandibular symphysis. It is related in general characters to *Ziphius* and *Mesoplodon*. The type species, *B. arnouxi*, attaining a length of about 30 feet, is found in New Zealand waters.

Berard steel. See *steel*.

berat (be-rat′), *n.* [Armen.] A warrant or patent of dignity or privilege given by an Oriental monarch.

berate (bē-rāt′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *rate*[2].] To chide vehemently; scold.

Zopyrus *berated* Socrates as if he had caught a pickpocket. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 65.

berattle† (bē-rat′l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *rattle*.] To cry down; abuse; run down. *Shak.* [Rare.]

beraunite (be-rä′nīt), *n.* [< *Beraun* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of iron of a reddish-brown color, found at St. Benigna near Beraun in Bohemia.

beray† (bē-rā′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *ray*[3].] **1.** To make foul; defile; soil.

Beraying the font and water while the bishop was baptizing him. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To scent.

How comes your handkercher
So sweetly thus *beray'd*?
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

berbe (bėrb), *n.* [Cf. *barb*[3], *Berber*.] The name of an African genet, *Genetta pardina*.

Berber (bėr′bėr), *n.* and *a.* [< Ar. *Berber, Barbar*, the Berbers: see *barbary* and *barb*[3].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person belonging to any one of a group of tribes inhabiting the mountainous parts of Barbary and portions of the Sahara, descended from the primitive race of those regions. — **2.** The language spoken by the Berbers. It is one of the Hamitic languages.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Berbers or their language.

Berberidaceæ (bėr″be-ri-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Berberis* (*Berberid-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants, distinguished from allied families by having the few stamens in two or three whorls and the anthers opening by valves. The genera are widely distributed, but are small, with the exception of *Berberis*. Of the smaller genera, the blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum*), the mandrake (*Podophyllum*), and the twin-leaf (*Jeffersonia*) are of more or less repute in medicine. See cut under *Berberis*.

berberidaceous (bėr″be-ri-dā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Berberidaceæ*.

berberine (bėr′be-rin), *n.* [< NL. *berberina*: see *Berberis* and *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$) widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, being found in the barberry and a considerable number of plants, or parts of plants, whose extracts combine a yellow color and bitter taste. It forms fine yellow acicular crystals, sparingly soluble in water, having a bitter taste. The sulphate and hydrochlorate are soluble, but with difficulty.

Berberis (bėr′be-ris), *n.* [NL.: see *barberry*.] The type and principal genus of the family *Berberidaceæ*, including the common barberry. It contains about 75 species of shrubby plants, mostly American, and ranging from Oregon to Tierra del Fuego. The common barberry, *B. vulgaris*, the only European species and extensively naturalized in the United States, is well known for its red acid berries, which make a pleasant preserve. The leaves also are acid, and the bark and root, as in many other species, are astringent and yield a yellow dye. The bark of the root of this and of several Asiatic species, as *B. Lycium*, *B. Asiatica*, and *B. aristata*, is used as a bitter tonic and for the extraction of berberine (which see). Some of the *Mahonia* group of species, distinguished by pinnate evergreen leaves, and including the Oregon grape of the Pacific coast, *B. Aquifolium*, are frequently cultivated for ornament. The stamens in this genus are curiously irritable, springing forward upon the pistil when the inner side of the filament is touched.



Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), with fruit, flower, and anther (*a a*) in the act of dehiscence.

berberry (bėr′ber-i), *n.* Same as *barberry*.

berbine (bėr′bin), *n.* [< *Berb*(*eris*) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid extracted from the root and inner bark of the barberry. It is an amorphous white powder, bitter to the taste.

berceuse (bār-sėz′), *n.* [F., a rocker, a lullaby. Cf. *berceau*, a cradle, < *bercer*, rock, lull to sleep.] A cradle-song; especially, a vocal or instrumental composition of a tender, quiet, and soothing character.

bercheroot (ber′che-röt), *n.* The Russian pound, the unit of weight in Russia. The present standard equals 409.5124 grams, or 0.9028202 of a pound avoirdupois.

bercowetz, *n.* See *berkovets*.

berdash†, *n.* See *burdash*.

berdet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beard*.

bere[1]**†**, *v.*, **bere**[2]**†**, *n.*, etc. An obsolete form of *bear*[1], *bear*[2], etc., *berry*[4], etc.

Berean (bē-rē′an), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *Berœan*, < L. *Berœus*, < *Berœa*, < Gr. *Βέροια*, *Βέρροια*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Berea (Berœa, now Verria) in Macedonia; in religious use, resembling the people of Berea as described in the Acts. See II., 2.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of ancient Berea. — **2.** One of a sect of dissenters from the Church of Scotland, who took their name from and profess to follow the ancient Bereans mentioned in Acts xvii. 11, in building their system of faith and practice upon the Scriptures alone, without regard to human authority. Also called *Barclayites*, from their founder, John Barclay (1734–98), of Muthill, Perthshire.

Berea sandstone. See *sandstone*.

bereave (bē-rēv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bereaved* or *bereft*, ppr. *bereaving*. [< ME. *bereven, bireven* (pret. *berevede, berefte, bereft, berafte*, pp. *bereved, bereft, beraft*), < AS. *bereáfian* (= OFries. *birāva* = OS. *birōbōn* = D. *berooven* = OHG. *biroubōn*, MHG. *berouben*, G. *berauben* = Goth. *biraubōn*), rob, bereave, < *be-* + *reáfian*, plunder, rob: see *be-*[1] and *reave*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive by or as if by violence; rob; strip: with *of* before the thing taken away.

Me have ye *bereaved of* my children. Gen. xlii. 36.

Fate had weaven
The twist of life, and her *of* life *bereaven*.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Wilt thou die e'en thus,
Ruined 'midst ruin, ruining, *bereft*
Of name and honor?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 18.

[It is sometimes used without *of*, more especially in the passive, the subject of the verb being either the person deprived or the thing taken away.

And 'tis your fault I am *bereft* him so.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 331.

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *bereft* you. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.]

2†. To take away by destroying, impairing, or spoiling; take away by violence.

Shall move you to *bereave* my life. *Marlowe.*

I think his understanding is *bereft*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

3†. To deprive of power; prevent.

No thing may *bireve*
A man to love, til that him list to leve.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 685.

II. *intrans.* To destroy life; cut off. [Rare.]

bereavement (bē-rēv′ment), *n.* [< *bereave* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of bereaving. — **2.** The state of being bereaved; grievous loss; particularly, the loss of a relative or friend by death.

He bore his *bereavement* with stoical fortitude.
H. Smith, Tor Hill.

bereaver (bē-rē′vėr), *n.* One who bereaves or deprives another of something valued.

bereft (bē-reft′). Preterit and past participle of *bereave*.

Berengarian (ber-en-gā′ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Berengarius*, Berengar, a theologian, born about A. D. 998, died about 1088.] **I.** *n.* One of a sect which followed Berengarius or Berengar of Tours, archdeacon of Angers in the eleventh century, who denied the doctrine of transubstantiation.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Berengarians or their opinions.

Berengarianism (ber-en-gā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Berengarian* + *-ism*.] The opinions or doctrines of Berengarius and his followers. See *Berengarian*.

Berenice's hair. See *Coma Berenices*.

beresite (ber′e-sīt), *n.* [< *Beres*(*ovsk*) + *-ite*[2].] A granite rich in quartz and muscovite and poor in feldspar, first found at Berezofsk in the Urals.

beret, berret[1] (ber′et), *n.* [F. *béret*, < ML. *beretta, biretta*, a cap: see *barret*[2] and *biretta*.] **1.** A round flat woolen cap worn by the Basque peasantry. *N. E. D.* — **2.** Same as *biretta*.

beretta, *n.* See *biretta*.

berettina, *n.* See *berrettina*.

berewick†, *n.* See *berwick*.

berg[1] (bėrg), *n.* [< Icel. Sw. Norw. *berg* = Dan. *bjerg*, a rock, G. *berg* = E. *barrow*[1], a hill.] A rock. [Shetland.]

berg[2] (bėrg), *n.* [From *-berg* in *iceberg*, < G. *eisberg*: see *iceberg*. Not from AS. *beorg*, a hill, which gives E. *barrow*[1], a mound (but cf. *bergh*): see *barrow*[1].] A large floating mass or mountain of ice; an iceberg.

Like glittering *bergs* of ice. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv

bergall (bėr'gâl), *n.* [Also written *burgall*, var. of *bergell*, *bergle*, q. v.] The cunner or bluperch, a very common New England fish, *Tautogolabrus adspersus*. See *burgall*, and cut under *cunner*.

Bergamask (bėr'ga-mask), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Bergamasco*, adj., < *Bergamo*, a town in Italy. Cf. *bergamot*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city or province of Bergamo in northern Italy, or the district of Bergamasca: as, *Bergamask* traditions; the *Bergamask* Alps; "a *Bergomask* dance," *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Bergamo or Bergamasca.

A gibe at the poverty of the *Bergamasks*, among whom, moreover, the extremes of stupidity and cunning are most usually found, according to the popular notion in Italy. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

2. [= F. *bergamasque*.] A rustic dance in imitation of the people of Bergamasca, who were ridiculed as clownish in manners and speech.

bergamot[1] (bėr'ga-mot), *n.* [Formerly also *burgamot*, *burgemott*, *bourgamot*, appar. < *Bergamo*, a town in Italy. Cf. *bergamot*[2].] 1. *Citrus Bergamia*, a fruit related to the orange, with a very aromatic rind, from which, either by mechanical means or by distillation, the volatile oil of bergamot (known in trade as *essence of bergamot*) is obtained. The essence is a product chiefly of southern Italy, and is much employed in perfumery.—2. The popular name of several labiate plants, as in England of *Mentha citrata*, and in the United States of *Monarda fistulosa* and *M. didyma*.—3. A kind of snuff perfumed with bergamot.

Gives the nose its *bergamot*. *Cowper*, Task, ii.

4. A coarse tapestry manufactured from flocks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp, and from the hair of oxen and goats, said to have been made originally at Bergamo.

bergamot[2] (bėr'ga-mot), *n.* [< F. *bergamote*, < It. *bergamotto*, appar. a perversion, simulating a connection with *Bergamo*, a town in Italy (cf. *bergamot*[1]), of Turk. *begarmūdi*, lit. (like the G. name *fürstenbirne*) prince's pear, < *beg*, a prince (see *bey*[2]), + *armūd*, a pear.] A variety of pear.

bergander (bėr'gan-dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *birgander*, *burgander*, appar. < ME. *berge*, a burrow (see *berry*[3], *burrow*[2]), + *gander* (i. e., *burrow-gander*; cf. its other name, *burrow-duck*). Cf. D. *bergeend* = NFries. *bargaand* = MLG. *berchant* = G. *bergente*, lit. 'hill-duck,' G. *erdgans*, lit. 'earth-goose.'] A name of the sheldrake or burrow-duck, *Tadorna vulpanser*. See *sheldrake*.

bergell, *n.* See *bergle*.

berget†, *n.* [Appar. < F. *bergère*, a négligé style of dressing the hair.] A lock of hair worn long, and with the end curled, by ladies in the time of Charles II.

Bergerac (bėr'je-rak; F. pron. berzh-rak'), *n.* 1. A red wine of good quality, made in the department of Dordogne in southwestern France, in the vicinity of the town of Bergerac. It is seldom in the market under its own name, but is exported from Bordeaux, and confounded with claret. It is very popular throughout central France.

2. A white wine from the same district, generally very sweet and of a high flavor.—3. A dry wine not unlike Barsac.

bergeret†, *n.* [OF., < *berger*, a shepherd, < ML. *berbicarius*, a shepherd, < *berbex*, L. *vervex*, a wether.] A pastoral or rustic song or dance. Also *bargeret*, *bargaret*.

There began anon
A lady for to singe right womanly
A *bargaret* in praising the daisie.
Flower and Leaf, l. 348.

bergh†, *n.* [Cf. *bargh*; obsolete form (after Scand.) of *barrow*[1], a hill.] A hill.

berglax (bėrg'laks), *n.* [Norw. *berglax*, *berglaks*, lit. rock-salmon (= Dan. *bjerglax*, the common hake), < *berg* = Sw. *berg*, Dan. *bjerg*, a hill, rock, + Norw. Sw. Dan. *lax* = AS. *leax* = G. *lachs*, salmon.] The Norwegian name of a gadoid fish, *Macrourus berglax*, of the family *Macrouridæ*.

bergle (bėr'gl), *n.* [Also written *bergell*, *bergill* (and *burgall*, *burgall*, q. v.), appar. a var. of *bergylt*, q. v.] A name in the Shetland islands of the ballan-wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*.

bergmanite (bėrg'man-īt), *n.* [< T. O. *Bergman*, a Swedish mineralogist (1735–84), + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the zeolite natrolite. It occurs massive and fibrous in the zirconsyenite of Brevig in Norway. Its colors are greenish, grayish-white, and red.

bergmaster (bėrg'mās'tėr), *n.* [After G. *bergmeister*: see *barmaster*.] Same as *barmaster*.

bergmehl (bėrg'māl), *n.* [G., < *berg* = E. *barrow*[1], a mountain, + *mehl* = E. *meal*[2].] Mountain-meal or fossil farina, a geological deposit in the form of an extremely fine powder, consisting almost entirely of the silicious frustules or cell-walls of diatoms. It has been eaten in Lapland in seasons of great scarcity, mixed with ground corn and bark.

bergmote (bėrg'mōt), *n.* Same as *barmote*.

bergy (bėr'gi), *a.* [< *berg*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of bergs or icebergs.—2. Resembling or of the nature of a berg.

A considerable *bergy* mass of ice.
C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 266.

bergylt (bėr'gilt), *n.* [Also written *berguylt* (see also *bergle*, *bergall*, *burgall*); < Norw. *berggylta*, dial. *berggalt*, appar. < *berg*, cliff, precipice, hill, + *gylta* = Icel. *gylta* and *gyltr*, a sow.] A name in Shetland of the rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus*, a fish of the family *Scorpænidæ*. Also called *Norwegian haddock*. See cut under *Sebastes*.

berhyme, *v. t.* See *berime*.

beriberi (ber'i-ber-i), *n.* [Singhalese; an intensive redupl. of *beri*, weakness.] A disease characterized by anemia, muscular and sensory paralysis, more or less pain, general dropsical symptoms, effusion into the serous cavities, and dyspnœa on exertion. Hydropic and dry forms are distinguished by the presence or absence of dropsy. It may be acute, or subacute, or chronic. It is a form of multiple neuritis which is not contagious, though it infects localities. Beriberi occurs in India and adjacent countries, is frequent in Japan under the name of *kakke*, and often attacks members of the crews of sailing-vessels on long voyages. It occurs also in parts of South America.

Beridæ (ber'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beri(d-)s* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetrachætous or tanystomatous brachycerous *Diptera*, represented by such genera as *Beris*, *Xylophagus*, etc. Also called *Xylophagidæ*.

beridelt, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A garment of linen, worn in Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII. *Planché*.

berigora (ber-i-gō'rä), *n.* [Aboriginal name.] A name of an Australian falcon, the berigora hawk, *Hieracidea* (or *Ieracidea*) *berigora*.

berime (bē-rīm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *rime*[1].] To celebrate in rime or verse. Also *berhyme*.

She had a better love to *berime* [as in old editions] her.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

beringed (bē-ringd'), *a.* [< *be-*[1] + *ringed*.] Supplied or surrounded with rings.

A curiously *beringed* disc [Saturn].
E. F. Burr, Ecce Cœlum, p. 99.

Beris (ber'is), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Beridæ*, or *Xylophagidæ*. *B. clavipes* is an example.

Berkeleian (bėrk'lē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, Ireland (born 1685, died 1753), or to Berkeleianism.

The *Berkeleian* idealism is little more than the easy demonstration that this view [that the world of reality exists quite independently of being known by any knowing beings in it], from a philosophical standing point, is untenable. *J. C. Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 185.

II. *n.* One who holds Bishop Berkeley's system of idealism; one who denies the existence of a material world.

Berkeleianism (bėrk'lē-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy of Bishop Berkeley. See *Berkeleian*. He holds that material things exist only in so far as they are perceived; their *esse* is *percipi*. It is by thinking them, and making us think them, that the Divine Being creates the material universe. But Berkeley gives to souls a substantive existence, so they must be created otherwise. The Berkeleian idealism is intimately interwoven with an extreme nominalism, which denies the existence of general conceptions. Berkeley's theory of vision, which in a modified form is now generally adopted by scientific men, is that while we see two dimensions of space, the third is recognized by touch (that is, by the muscular sense), until the eyes become educated to associating certain appearances with certain feelings of touch.

Berkeley's Act. See *act*.

berkovets (bėr'kō-vets), *n.* [Russ. *berkovetsŭ*.] A Russian weight, legally equal to 400 Russian pounds, or 361 pounds 2 ounces avoirdupois. In other parts of Russia, where older pounds have not gone out of use, the value of this unit is somewhat greater. Also *bercowetz*.

berkowitz (bėr'kō-vitz), *n.* [G. *berkowitz*, repr. ★Russ. *berkovetsŭ*.] Same as *berkovets*.

berlin[1] (bėr'lin or bėr-lin'), *n.* [In first sense, = Sp. Pg. It. *berlina* = G. *berline*, < F. *berline*; < *Berlin*, the capital of Prussia.] 1. A large four-wheeled carriage with a suspended body, two interior seats, and a top or hood that can be raised or lowered: so called because first made in Berlin, in the seventeenth century, from the designs of an architect of the elector of Brandenburg.—2. A knitted glove.

A fat man in black tights and cloudy *Berlins*.
Dickens, Tuggses at Ramsgate.

berlin[2], **berling**, *n.* See *birlin*.

Berlin blue, iron, etc. See the nouns.

berloque (ber-lok'), *n.* [F.] *Milit.*, the tattoo ★upon a drum announcing a meal-time.

berm (bėrm), *n.* [Also written *berme*, rarely *birm*, *barm*; cf. F. *berme*, = Russ. *berma*, etc., < MD. *berme*, D. *berm*, *berme*, = MLG. *berme*, barm, = G. *berme*, a berm, prob. = Icel. *barmr*, edge, border, brim, as of a river or the sea, etc.: see *brim*[1].] 1. A narrow ledge; specifically, in *fort.*, a space of ground or a terrace from 3 to 5 feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or foss, designed to receive the ruins of the rampart in the event of a bombardment, and to prevent the earth from filling the foss. Sometimes it is palisaded, and in the Netherlands it is generally planted with a quickset hedge.

If we accept the Hindu Kush as our mountain fortress, then, to use a technical phrase, Afghan Turkistan is our *berm* and the Oxus our ditch.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 668.

2. The bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the towing-path. Also called *berm-bank*.

berme[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *barm*[2].

berme[2], *n.* See *berm*.

bermillians (bėr-mil'yanz), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] Pieces of linen or fustian.

Bermuda grass, fan-palm, etc. See the nouns.

Bermudian (bėr-mū'di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Bermudas or to their inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bermuda or the Bermudas, a group of islands in the Atlantic, about 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, belonging to Great Britain.

bern[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *barn*[1].

bern[2]†, **bernet**, *n.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.), < ME. *berne*, *bern*, *burne*, *burn*, etc., < AS. *beorn*, *biorn*, a warrior, hero, a word used only in poetry, and prob. = Icel. *björn*, a bear, appar. a deriv. of **beri*, m. (*bera*, f.), = AS. *bera*, a bear, E. *bear*[2]. It was a common poetical practice to give the names of fierce animals to warriors; cf. AS. *eofor*, a boar, = Icel. *jöfurr*, a warrior, hero.] A warrior; a hero; a man of valor; in later use, a poetic term for man.

bernacle[1] (bėr'na-kl), *n.* Same as *barnacle*[1].

bernacle[2]†, *n.* Same as *barnacle*[2].

Bernardine (bėr'när-din), *n.* and *a.* [F. *Bernardin*, < ML. *Bernardinus*, < *Bernardus*, Bernard.] **I.** *n.* The name given in France to the members of the Cistercian order of monks. It is derived from St. Bernard (1091–1153), who was the most distinguished member of the order and was regarded as its second founder. See *Cistercian*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard or the Bernardines.

Bernard's canal. See *canal*.

bernet†, *n.* See *bern*[2].

bernert, *n.* [< ME. *berner*, < OF. *berner*, *bernier*, *brenier* (ML. *bernarius*), a feeder of hounds, < *bren*, *bran*, bran: see *bran*.] An attendant in charge of a pack of hounds. *N. E. D.*

Bernese (bėr-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< G. *Bern*, F. *Berne*, in Switzerland, + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Bern or its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A citizen or citizens of Bern, the capital of Switzerland, or of the canton of the same name.

bernesque (bėr-nesk'), *a.* [< It. *Bernesco*, < *Berni*: see *-esque*.] In the humorous and burlesque style of the writings of Francesco Berni, an Italian poet, who died in 1536.

Bernesque poetry is the clearest reflexion of that religious and moral scepticism which was one of the characteristics of Italian social life in the 16th century, and which showed itself more or less in all the works of that period, that scepticism which stopped the religious Reformation in Italy, and which in its turn was an effect of historical conditions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 510.

Bernicla (bėr'ni-klä), *n.* [NL. (adopted as a genus name by Stephens, 1824), < ML. *bernicla*,



Canada Goose (*Bernicla canadensis*).

the barnacle: see *barnacle*[1].] A genus of geese, containing the barnacle-goose, brent-goose, and related species, which have black bills, black head and neck with white markings, and the general color dark, with white or light tail-coverts. The type-species is *Anser bernicla*, now *B. leucopsis*; the brent-goose is *B. brenta*; the black brent of North America is *B. nigricans*; the common wild goose of North America, or Canada goose, is *B. canadensis*; Hutchins's goose is a similar but smaller species, *B. hutchinsi*; there are others also. See cuts under *barnacle* and *brent-goose*.

bernicle, bernicle-goose (bėr'ni-kl, -gös), *n.* [A form of *barnacle*[1], historically obsolete, but now occasionally used with ref. to the NL. generic name *Bernicla*.] The barnacle or barnacle-goose. See *barnacle*[1], 1.

Bernissartia (bėr-ni-sär'ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Bernissart*, name of a quarry in Belgium.] A genus of extinct Wealden crocodiles, typical of the family *Bernissartiidæ*, whose remains have been found in a quarry in Bernissart, Belgium.

Bernissartiidæ (bėr"ni-sär-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bernissartia* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct crocodilians. The technical characteristics are: the choanæ comparatively approximated; the supratemporal fossæ smaller than the orbits; a well-defined orbitolateral-temporal sinus; the dorsal plates imbricated and forming more than two longitudinal rows; and the ventral armature reduced to one buckler of imbricated plates. The family occurs in the Wealden and Purbeck formations.

Bernoullian (bėr-nō'lian), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by one of several famous mathematicians belonging to the Basle family Bernoulli, which originated in Antwerp.—**Bernoullian function**, a function defined by an equation of the form $\Delta\, F(x) = x^n$.—**Bernoullian numbers**, a certain series of numbers discovered by Jacob Bernoulli (1654–1705). The values of the first five are:

$$B_1 = \tfrac{1}{6} \quad B_2 = \tfrac{1}{30} \quad B_3 = \tfrac{1}{42} \quad B_4 = \tfrac{1}{30} \quad B_5 = \tfrac{5}{66}.$$

Bernoullian series, in *math.*, the series $fo = fx - xf'x + \frac{x^2}{2!}f''x - \frac{x^3}{3!}f'''x +$, etc.

bernouse, *n.* See *burnoose*.

berob (bē-rob'), *v. t.* [< ME. *berobben*; < *be-*[1] + *rob*.] To rob; plunder.

> What evill starre
> On you hath frownd, and pourd his influence bad,
> That of your selfe ye thus *berobbed* arre?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 42.

Beroë (ber'ō-ē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Βερόη, one of the ocean nymphs.] The typical genus of ctenophorans of the family *Beroidæ*. *B. forskali* is an example. The species are of the size and shape of a small lemon. The genus was formerly of much greater extent than now, including species now referred to other families, as *Cydippe*, etc.

beroid (ber'ō-id), *n.* A ctenophoran of the family *Beroidæ*.

Beroidæ (be-rō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beroë* + *-idæ*.] A family of the class *Ctenophora*, subkingdom *Cœlenterata*, having the body globular or oval, without oral lobes or tentacles, and with fringed appendages of the periphery of the polar spaces. They are transparent jelly-like marine organisms, differing from most of the ctenophorans in having a large mouth and digestive cavity. Representative genera are *Beroë*, *Idyia*, and *Pandora*.

beroon (bē-rön'), *n.* [Pers. *bīrūn*, without, exterior.] The chief court of a Persian dwelling-house. *S. G. W. Benjamin*, Persia and the Persians.

berret[1], *n.* See *beret*.

berret[2] (ber'et), *n.* A kind of opal bead of the size of a marble.

> It was most amusing to witness his [the chief of Latooka's] delight at a string of fifty little *berrets* . . . which I had brought into the country for the first time.
> *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, xvi.

berretta, *n.* See *biretta*.

berrettina (ber-e-tē'nä), *n.* [It., dim. of *berretta*: see *biretta*.] A scarlet skull-cap worn by cardinals. Also *berettina*.

berri (be'ri), *n.* A measure of length equal, in Turkey, to 1828 yards.

berried (ber'id), *a.* [< *berry*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with berries: as, "the *berried* holly," *Keats*.—2. Of the form or nature of a berry; baccate.—3. Having eggs or spawn, as a female lobster or other crustacean.

berry[1] (ber'i), *n.*; pl. *berries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *berrie*, < ME. *bery*, *berie*, < AS. *berie*, *berige* = OS. *beri* (in *winberi*, grape) = MD. *bere*, also *beze*, D. *bezie*, *bes* = MLG. *bere* = OHG. *beri*, MHG. *bere*, *ber*, G. *beere* = Icel. *ber* = Sw. *bär* = Dan. *bær* = Goth. *basi* (in *weinabasi* = OS. *wīnberi* = AS. *wīnberie*, 'wine-berry,' grape) (neut. and fem. forms mixed), a berry. Origin unknown; by some referred to the root of *bare*, as if the 'bare' or 'uncovered' fruit.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) In ordinary use, any small pulpy fruit, as the huckle*berry*, straw*berry*, black*berry*, mul*berry*, checker*berry*, etc., of which only the first is a berry in the technical sense. (*b*) Technically, a simple fruit in which the entire pericarp is fleshy, excepting the outer skin or epicarp, as the banana, tomato, grape, currant, etc. (*c*) The dry kernel of certain kinds of grain, etc., as the *berry* of wheat and barley, or the coffee-*berry*. See cut under *wheat*.—2. Something resembling a berry, as one of the ova or eggs of lobsters, crabs, or other crustaceans, or the drupe of *Rhamnus infectorius*, used in dyeing.—**Avignon berry**, the drupe of *Rhamnus alaternus*, used in dyeing yellow. Also called *French berry*.

berry[1] (ber'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *berried*, ppr. *berrying*. [< *berry*[1], *n.*] 1. To bear or produce berries.—2. To gather berries: as, to go *berrying*.

berry[2] (ber'i), *n.*; pl. *berries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *berye*, *berie*, < ME. *berghe*, *berge* (prop. dat.), a barrow: see *barrow*[1].] A mound; a barrow. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> This little *berry* some ycleep
> An hillock.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, 2.
>
> The theatres are *berries* for the fair:
> Like ants on mole-hills thither they repair.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 103.

berry[3]† (ber'i), *n.* [E. dial., < late ME. *bery*: see *burrow*[2].] 1. A burrow, especially a rabbit's burrow.—2. An excavation; a military mine.

berry[4] (ber'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *berried*, ppr. *berrying*. [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *beryen*, *berien*, < AS. **berian* (only in pp. *gebered*) = OHG. *berja*, MHG. *berren*, *beren* = Icel. *berja* = L. *ferire* (> ult. E. *ferule*, *interfere*), strike.] 1. To beat; give a beating to.

> Here this boy is, ge bade vs go *bary*
> With battis,
> We are combered his corpus for to carry.
> *York Plays*, p. 334.

2. To thresh (grain, etc.).

> I'll *berry* your crap by the light o' the moon.
> *W. Nicholson.*

berry[5]†, *n.* [Also *berrie*; a corrupt form of *perrie*, *pirrie*: see *pirrie*.] A gust of wind.

bersaglieri (bär-sä-lyā'ri), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *bersagliere*, a sharpshooter, < *bersaglio* (= OF. *bersail*, *berseil*), a mark, butt, < **berciare*, in *imberciare*, aim at (= OF. *bercer*, *berser*); cf. ML. *bersare*, shoot with the bow, hunt. Cf. ML. *bercellum* (var. *barbizellum*), a battering-ram; perhaps < *berbex*, L. *vervex*, a wether, ram.] The name for riflemen or sharpshooters in the Italian army.

berserk (bėr'sėrk), *n.* [< Icel. *berserkr* (omitting, as usual, the nom. suffix *-r*): see *berserker*.] Same as *berserker*.

berserker (bėr'sėr-kėr), *n.* [Also *berserkir* and *berserk*, < Icel. *berserkr* (the E. retaining the nom. suffix *-r*), pl. *berserkir*; commonly explained as 'bare-sark,' < *berr*, = E. *bare*[1], + *serkr*, > E. *sark*, coat, shirt; but prob. rather 'bear-sark,' < **beri*, m. (only in comp.) (*bera*, f.), = AS. *bera*, E. *bear*[2], + *serkr*. "In olden ages athletes and champions used to wear hides of bears, wolves, and reindeer" (Vigfusson). The "berserker's rage" is expressed by Icel. *berserksgangr*, < *berserkr* + *gangr*, a going, esp. a rapid going, furious rush: see *gang*.] 1. A wild warrior or champion of heathen times in Scandinavia. In battle the berserkers are said to have been subject to fits of fury, when they howled like wild beasts, foamed at the mouth, gnawed the rim of their shields, etc.; and on such occasions they were popularly believed to be proof against fire and steel. [Commonly written with a capital.]

> Out of unhandseled savage nature, out of terrible Druids and *Berserkirs*, come at last Alfred and Shakspere.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 85.
>
> The wild pirates of the North Sea have become converted into warriors of order and champions of peaceful freedom, exhausting what still remains of the old *Berserk* spirit in subduing nature, and turning the wilderness into a garden. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 124.

Hence—2. A person of extreme violence and fury.

berstle†, *n.* A variant of *bristle*. *Chaucer*.

berth[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *birth*[1].

berth[2] (bėrth), *n.* [First found at the end of the 16th century; also written *byrth*, *birth* (the latter spelling being but recently obsolete); origin unknown (the E. dial. *birth*, a place, station, is but a later use of the same word); perhaps ult. derived (like the earlier *berth*[1] = *birth*[1]) from *bear*[1].] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) Sea-room; space kept or to be kept for safety or convenience between a vessel under sail and other vessels or the shore, rocks, etc.: especially in the phrases, also used figuratively, *to give a good, clear*, or *wide berth to*, *keep a wide berth of* (to keep clear of, keep well away from). (*b*) Room for a vessel to turn around or to ride at anchor. (*c*) A station in which a ship lies or can lie, whether at anchor or at a wharf. (*d*) A room or an apartment in a ship where a number of officers or men mess and reside. (*e*) The shelf-like space allotted to a passenger in a vessel (and hence in a railroad sleeping-car) as a sleeping-place; a sailor's bunk on board ship; a place for a hammock, or a repository for chests.—2. A post or an appointment; situation; employment: as, he has got a good *berth* at last.—**Berth and space**, in *ship-building*, the distance between the molding-edge of one timber and the molding-edge of the one next to it.

berth[2] (bėrth), *v. t.* [< *berth*[2], *n.*] *Naut.*: (*a*) To assign or allot anchoring-ground to; give space to lie in, as a ship in a dock. (*b*) To allot a berth or berths to: as, to *berth* a ship's company.

> The special object of these [changes on the approach of winter] was the economy of fuel and the *berthing* of the whole crew below deck. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp., p. 122.

berth[3] (bėrth), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *byrth*, perhaps < **berth*, n. (not found), < Icel. *byrdhi*, board or side of a ship, < *bordh*, board: see *board*.] To board; cover with boards: chiefly in ship-building.

bertha (bėr'thą), *n.* [Also *berthe*, after F.; from the proper name *Bertha*.] 1. A small cape worn by women over the shoulders, usually crossed in front and open at the throat.—2. A trimming of lace or of other material in the shape of a small cape worn round the upper edge of a low-necked waist, or in a corresponding position on the body in the case of a high-necked waist.

berthage (bėr'thāj), *n.* [< *berth*[2] + *-age*.] 1. The dues paid by a vessel anchored in a harbor or dock, or berthed at a wharf.—2. Accommodation for anchoring; harborage.

berth-brace (bėrth'brās), *n.* A metal rod, rope, or chain for supporting the upper berths of a sleeping-car.

berth-deck (bėrth'dek), *n.* In a man-of-war, the deck next below the gun-deck. See *deck*.

berthe (bėrth), *n.* [F.] Same as *bertha*.

berthierite (bėr'thi-ėr-īt), *n.* [After Pierre *Berthier*, a French mineralogist, died 1861.] A sulphid of antimony and iron occurring in dark steel-gray prismatic crystals or fibrous masses.

berthing[1] (bėr'thing), *n.* [< *berth*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The arrangement of berths in a ship; the berths collectively.

> *Berthing* requires the earliest attention, and the operation may be facilitated by having a plan of the decks.
> *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 294.

berthing[2] (bėr'thing), *n.* [< *berth*[3] + *-ing*[1].] 1. A continuous box-like structure built on the side of a man-of-war above the sheer-strake or plank-sheer, in which hammocks are stowed away when not in use.—2. The rising or working up of the planks of a ship's side. *Hamersly*.

berthing-rail (bėr'thing-rāl), *n.* In *ship-building*. See extract. [Obsolete.]

> The *berthing-rail*, which was the uppermost rail in the ship, was let into the lace piece, and had an iron knee at the fore end embracing the rails on each side. It also abutted against the cathead, and an iron knee connected it with the cathead and ship's side.
> *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 232.

berth-latch (bėrth'lach), *n.* A spring-catch for keeping the upper berth of a sleeping-car in place when closed.

Bertholletia (bėr-tho-lē'shi-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Claude Louis *Berthollet*, a French chemist, 1748–1822.] A genus of plants of the family *Lecythidaceæ*, consisting of two species, *B. excelsa* and *B. nobilis*. They are South American trees of large dimensions, forming vast forests in the interior of Brazil. The fruit of *B. excelsa* contains numerous seeds known as Brazil-nuts. See *Brazil-nut*.

bertram, bartram (bėr'-, bär'tram), *n.* [A corruption of L. *pyrethrum*: see *Pyrethrum*.] An old name of the plant *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*, the bastard pellitory or feverfew.

bertrandite (bėr'trand-īt), *n.* [After E. *Bertrand*, a French crystallographer.] A hydrous silicate of glucinum, occurring in minute orthorhombic crystals in pegmatite near Nantes, in France, and elsewhere.

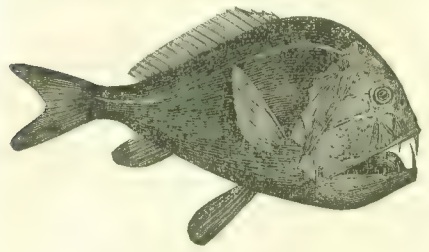
berwick†, **berewick**†, *n.* [Used only as a historical term, < ME. *berewike*, < AS. *berewīc*, < *bere*, barley, + *wīc*, dwelling, village: see *bear*[3] and *wick*[2], and cf. *barton*.] Same as *barton*, 1.

> In the courts of the Forest of Knaresborough each of the townships or *berewics* which form the manor of the forest is represented by the constable and four men; from

these the jurors of the leet are chosen; and by them the praepositus or grave, and the bedel.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., I. 120.

berycid (ber'i-sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Berycidæ*. Also *berycoid*.

Berycidæ (be-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Beryx* (*Beryc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, of which *Beryx* is the typical genus. Varying limits have been assigned to it. (*a*) In Günther's system it is the only family of the *Beryciformes*. (*b*) In Gill's system it is limited to *Berycoidea*, with a single dorsal fin having few spines in front, and ventral fins with many soft rays and moderate spines. It includes the genera *Beryx*, *Anoplogaster*, *Caulolepis*, and others.



Caulolepis longidens.

beryciform (be-ris'i-fôrm), *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Beryciformes*.

Beryciformes (be-ris-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Beryx* (*Beryc-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] In *ichth.*, in Günther's system of classification, the second division of the order *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by a compressed oblong body, a head with large muciferous cavities covered with thin skin only, and the ventral fins thoracic with one spine and more than five soft rays (in *Monocentris* with only two).

berycoid (ber'i-koid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the superfamily *Berycoidea* or family *Berycidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *berycid*.

Berycoidea (ber-i-koi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Beryx* (*Beryc-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes having nearly the same limits as the group *Beryciformes*, and including the families *Berycidæ*, *Monocentridæ*, *Stephanoberycidæ*, *Holocentridæ*, and *Polymixiidæ*.

beryl (ber'il), *n.* [Early mod. E. *beril*, *berel*, *berrel*, etc., ⟨ ME. *beryl*, *beril*, *berel*, ⟨ OF. *beril*, ⟨ L. *beryllus*, *berillus*, ⟨ Gr. *βήρυλλος*, beryl, perhaps ⟨ Skt. *vaidūrya* (with lingual *d*), beryl. Cf. Ar. Pers. *ballūr*, *bellaur*, crystal.] A colorless, bluish, pinkish, yellow, or more commonly green mineral, occurring in hexagonal prisms. The precious emerald is a variety which owes its beauty of color to the presence of a small amount of chromium. See *emerald*. Aquamarine is a pale-green transparent variety, also used as a gem, though not highly prized. Beryl is a silicate of aluminium and beryllium (glucinum). The best beryls are found in Brazil and Ceylon, and in Transbaikalia and elsewhere in Siberia. Beryls occur also in many parts of the United States, especially in the New England States and North Carolina; the latter State has afforded some good emeralds.

beryllia (be-ril'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *beryllium*.] Same as *glucina*.

Beryllian (be-ril'iạn), *n.* One of a sect founded in the third century by Beryllus, bishop of Bostra in Arabia, who taught that Christ was non-existent previous to his incarnation, and that at his birth a portion of the divine nature entered into him.

berylline (ber'i-lin), *a.* [⟨ *beryl* + *-ine*¹.] Like ★a beryl; of a light- or bluish-green color.

beryllium (be-ril'i-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *βηρύλλιον*, dim. of *βήρυλλος*, beryl.] Same as *glucinum*.

berylloid (ber'i-loid), *n.* [⟨ *beryl* + *-oid*.] A solid consisting of two twelve-sided pyramids placed base to base: so called because the planes of this form are common in crystals of beryl.

Berytidæ (be-rit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Berytus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, containing the most aberrant bugs of the series *Coreoidea*.

Berytus (be-rī'tus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of hemipterous insects, typical of the family *Berytidæ*.

Beryx (ber'iks), *n.* [NL.] A genus of bright-red, spiny-rayed fishes of the family *Berycidæ*.

berzelianite (bėr-zē'liạn-īt), *n.* [⟨ *Berzelian* (⟨ *Berzelius*, a celebrated Swedish chemist, 1779–1848) + *-ite*².] A rare selenide of copper, found in thin incrustations of a silver-white color.

berzeliite (bėr-zē'li-īt), *n.* [⟨ *Berzelius* (see *berzelianite*) + *-ite*².] An arseniate of calcium, magnesium, and manganese occurring in honey-yellow masses, also less frequently in isometric crystals.

berzeline (bėr'ze-lin), *n.* [⟨ *Berzelius* (see *berzelianite*) + *-ine*².] 1. The copper selenide usually called *berzelianite*.—2. A name early given to the mineral haüyne.

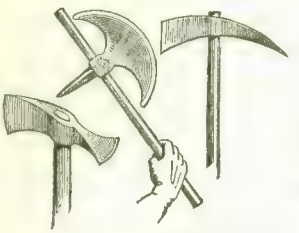
bes (bes), *n.* [L., rarely *bessis* (*bess-*), ⟨ *bi-*, two-, + *as* (*ass-*), as, unit: see *as*⁴.] In *Rom. metrology*, two thirds of a unit or eight twelfths of an as; especially, eight cyathi or two thirds of a sextarius; also, the name of a small copper coin. Also *bessis*.

besa, beza (bē'sạ̈, bā'tsä), *n.* [Heb.] A measure of capacity mentioned in rabbinical writings, equal to one sixth of a United States pint.

besabol (bes'ạ̈-bol), *n.* [Ar.] A fragrant resinous balsam obtained from a burseraceous tree, *Balsamea Kataf*, of the Somali country in eastern Africa. It was formerly called *East Indian myrrh*, and differs from true myrrh chiefly in its odor. Also *bissabol*.

besagne (be-sān'), *n.* [OF. *besange* (Roquefort), a piece, bit; perhaps same as OF. *besant*, bezant: see *bezant*.] In medieval armor, a round plate protecting the interval between two pieces of plate-armor, as at the knee-joint or elbow-joint. During the period from the first introduction of plate in the earliest rerebrace to the complete suit of steel (nearly a century and a half), the protection of these joints was one of the most difficult problems, and the use of the roundel of steel (easy to forge and to attach), to protect the outer side of the elbow or knee, was almost universal; if it disappeared for a few years, it was only to come into use again. See *roundel*.

besague (bes'ạ̈-gū), *n.* [OF., also *bisaiguë*, F. *besaiguë* = Pr. *bezagudo*, ⟨ L. *bis*, double, + *acuta*, *acutus*, pointed, sharp: see *bis-* and *acute*, and cf. E. *twibill*.] In *medieval antiq.*: (*a*) A two-edged or two-pointed weapon, especially a sort of pick having one short point and one blunt or four-pointed head; a variety of the martel-de-fer (which see). (*b*) A carpenter's tool with perhaps an ax-blade on one side and an adz-blade on the other.



Besagues. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

besaint (bē-sānt'), *v. t.* [⟨ *be-*¹ + *saint*.] To make a saint of.

Their canonizing . . . and *besainting* themselves.
Hammond, Works, IV. ix.

besant, *n.* See *bezant*.

bes-antler, *n.* See *bez-antler*.

besayle†, *n.* [ME., ⟨ OF. *besayel*, *besaiol* (F. *bisaieul*), a great-grandfather, ⟨ *bes-*, *bis-* (⟨ L. *bis*, twice) + *ayel*, *aiol*, *aïeul*, grandfather: see *bis-* and *ayle*.] A great-grandfather.—**Writ of besayle**, in *old law*, a writ by which a great-grandchild, wrongfully excluded from an ancestor's property, vindicated his or her claim to it.

bescatter (bē-skat'ėr), *v. t.* [⟨ *be-*¹ + *scatter*.] To scatter over.

With flowres *bescattered*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xi. 46.

The battlemented pine-*bescattered* ridges on the further side. *The Century*, XXVII. 39.

bescorn (bē-skôrn'), *v. t.* [⟨ *be-*¹ + *scorn*.] To treat with scorn; mock at.

Then was he *bescorned* that onely should have been honoured in all things. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

bescratch (bē-skrach'), *v. t.* [⟨ *be-*¹ + *scratch*.] To scratch; tear with the nails. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 3.

bescrawl (bē-skrâl'), *v. t.* [⟨ *be-*¹ + *scrawl*.] To scrawl; scribble over.

So far is it from the kenne of these wretched projectors of ours that *bescraull* their Pamflets every day with new formes of government for our Church.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 1.

bescreen (bē-skrēn'), *v. t.* [⟨ *be-*¹ + *screen*.] To cover with a screen, or as with a screen; shelter; conceal.

Bescreened in night. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

bescribble (bē-skrib'l), *v. t.* [⟨ *be-*¹ + *scribble*.] To scribble over.

Bescribbled with a thousand trifling impertinences.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 12.

bescumber†, (bē-skum'bėr), *v. t.* [Also *bescummer*, ⟨ *be-*¹ + *scumber* or *scummer*.] To discharge ordure upon; befoul; besmear. *Marston*.

Did Block *bescumber*
Statute's white suit with the parchment lace there?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

bescutcheon (bē-skuch'ọn), *v. t.* [⟨ *be-*¹ + *scutcheon*.] To ornament with a scutcheon: as, "*bescutcheoned* and betagged," *Churchill*, The Ghost, iv.

besee†, (bē-sē'), *v.* [⟨ ME. *besen*, *beseon*, *biseon*, ⟨ AS. *beséon*, look, look about (= OS. *bisehan*, OFries. *bisia* = Goth. *bisaihwan*), ⟨ *be-* + *seón*, see: see *be-*¹ and *see*¹.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To look at; see.—2. To look to; see to; attend to; arrange.—3. Reflexively, to look about one's self; look to one's self.

II. *intrans.* To look about; look.

beseech (bē-sēch'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besought*, ppr. *beseeching*. [Early mod. E. (north.) also *beseek*, ⟨ ME. *besechen*, *bisechen*, also *beseken* (not in AS.) (= OFries. *bisēka* = D. *bezoeken* = OHG. *bisuochan*, MHG. *besuochen*, G. *besuchen* = Sw. *besöka* = Dan. *besöge*, visit, go to see), ⟨ *be-* + *seken*, seek: see *be-*¹ and *seek*.] 1. To entreat; supplicate; implore; ask or pray with urgency: followed by a personal object.

I Paul myself *beseech* you by the meekness and gentleness of Christ. 2 Cor. x. 1.

I do *beseech* you
(Chiefly, that I might set it in my prayers),
What is your name? *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

2. To beg eagerly for; solicit: followed by the thing solicited.

But Eve . . . at his feet
Fell humble; and, embracing them, *besought*
His peace. *Milton*, P. L., x. 912.

His sad eyes did *beseech*
Some look from hers, so blind to him, so blind!
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 297.

=**Syn.** *Ask*, *Request*, *Beg*, etc. (see *ask*), plead for or with, petition, conjure, appeal to.

beseech†, (bē-sēch'), *n.* [⟨ *beseech*, *v.*] A request: as, "such submiss *beseeches*," *Fletcher* (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

beseecher (bē-sē'chėr), *n.* One who beseeches.

beseechingly (bē-sē'ching-li), *adv.* In a beseeching manner.

beseechingness (bē-sē'ching-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being beseeching or earnestly solicitous. *George Eliot*.

beseechment (bē-sēch'ment), *n.* [⟨ *beseech* + *-ment*.] The act of beseeching. *Goodwin*.

beseek†, (bē-sēk'), *v. t.* Obsolete variant of *beseech*. *Chaucer*.

There with prayers meeke
And myld entreaty lodging did for her *beseeke*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 37.

beseem (bē-sēm'), *v.* [⟨ ME. *besemen*, *bisemen*, ⟨ *be-* + *semen*, seem: see *be-*¹ and *seem*.] **I.**† *intrans.* 1. To seem.

As *beseemed* right. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 26.

2. To be seemly; be meet.

II. *trans.* 1. To become; be fit for or worthy of.

Grave, *beseeming* ornament. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

In general, it has a quiet, didactic tone, such as *beseems* its subject and its age. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 91.

2†. To seem fit for.

But foure of them the battell best *beseemed*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 20.

beseeming†, (bē-sē'ming), *n.* Comeliness.

beseemingly (bē-sē'ming-li), *adv.* In a beseeming manner.

beseemingness (bē-sē'ming-nes), *n.* The quality of being beseeming.

beseemly†, (bē-sēm'li), *a.* [⟨ *beseem*, confused with *seemly*.] Seemly; fit; suitable: as, "*beseemly* order," *Shenstone*, Schoolmistress.

beseen†, (bē-sēn'), *pp.* [⟨ ME. *beseyn*, *besein*, *beseye*, *byseyn*, etc., provided, arrayed, having a certain appearance, pp. of *besen*, *beseon*, besee: see *besee*.] 1. Seen; viewed; with reference to appearance, looking: as, a well-*beseen* man.

Arayd in . . . sad habiliments right well *beseene*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 5.

Hence—2. Clad; arrayed; equipped.

The Curate in his best *beseene* solemnly received him at the Churchyard stile.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, p. 137 b.

3. Provided with as accomplishments; furnished.

beseke†, *v. t.* A Middle English spelling of *beseech*.

besenna (be-sen'ạ), *n.* Same as *mesenna*.

beset (bē-set'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beset*, ppr. *besetting*. [⟨ ME. *besetten*, *bisetten*, ⟨ AS. *besettan* (= OFries. *bisetta* = D. *bezetten* = LG. *besetten* = OHG. *bisezan*, MHG. G. *besetzen* = Sw. *besätta* = D. *besætte* = Goth. *bisatjan*), surround, ⟨ *be-*, about, + *settan*, set: see *be-*¹ and

set.] **1†.** To set or place.—**2.** To set or place upon; distribute over; bestud; besprinkle: now only in the perfect participle.

The garden is so *beset* with all manner of sweete shrubbs, that it perfumes the aire. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1685.

A robe of azure *beset* with drops of gold. *Spectator*, No. 425.

Beset on its external surface with spines. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 532.

3. To come upon or against; set upon in attack, or so as to perplex, endanger, or hem in; press upon severely, vigorously, or from all sides: as, to *beset* one with blows or with entreaties.

Let us lay aside . . . the sin which doth so easily *beset* us. Heb. xii. 1.

We are *beset* with thieves. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

Adam sore *beset* replied. *Milton*, P. L., x. 124.

Let thy troops *beset* our gates. *Addison*, Cato.

We had been *beset* [with ice] fifteen days, and had drifted twenty-two miles to the southward. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, xxxviii.

The main difficulty *besetting* the theory of the excavation of the rock basins by ice is to explain how the ice after entering the basin manages to get out again. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 254.

4†. To employ; spend; use up. *Chaucer.*—**5†.** To become; suit; look well on.—**To be beset on†**, to be occupied with; have one's mind fixed on.

God wolde,
Syn thou most love thurgh thy destenee
That thou *beset were on* swich on that sholde
Know al thi wo, al lakkede here pitee.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 521.

besetment (bē-set'ment), *n.* [< *beset* + *-ment.*] **1.** The state or condition of being beset.

The breeze freshened off shore, breaking up and sending out the floes, the leads rapidly closing. Fearing a *besetment*, I determined to fasten to an iceberg. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 33.

2. The sin or failing to which one is most liable; a besetting sin or tendency. [From the expression in Heb. xii. 1.]

It's my *besetment* to forget where I am, and everything around me. *George Eliot.*

besetting (bē-set'ing), *p. a.* Habitually attacking or waylaying.

We have all of us our *besetting* sins, our special moral danger, and our special moral strength. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, ix.

besew† (bē-sō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *besewen*, < *be-* + *sewen*, sew: see *be-*[1] and *sew*[1].] To sew. *Gower.*

beseye†, *pp.* A Middle English form of *beseen.*

besha (bē'shä), *n.* An ancient Egyptian measure of capacity, said to be equal to 4.5 liters, or one imperial gallon.

beshet†, *pp.* A past participle of *beshut.* *Chaucer.*

beshine† (bē-shīn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beshone*, ppr. *beshining.* [< ME. *beshinen*, *bischinen*, < AS. *bescīnan* (= OFries. *bischīna* = D. *beschijnen* = OHG. *bisceinan*, MHG. *beschinen*, G. *bescheinen* = Goth. *biskeinan*), shine upon, < *be-* + *scīnan*, shine: see *be-*[1] and *shine.*] To shine about or upon. *Chaucer.*

[She] was as fair a creature as the sun might *beshine.* *Beryn*, l. 381.

beshlik (besh'lik), *n.* A Turkish silver coin, of the value of 21 United States cents. Also *beslik.*

beshmet (besh'met), *n.* [Native term.] An article of food consisting of grapes made into the consistence of honey, used among the tribes of the mountainous districts of Asia Minor.

beshone† (bē-shōn'). Preterit and past participle of *beshine.*

beshow (bē-shō'), *n.* A name given by the Indians of the strait of Juan de Fuca to the candle-fish, *Anoplopoma fimbria.* See cut under *candle-fish.*

beshrew (bē-shrō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beshrewen*, curse, pervert, < *be-* + *shrew*: see *be-*[1] and *shrew*[1].] **1†.** To wish a curse to; execrate.

Alle suche freendis I *beshrewe.* *Rom. of the Rose.*

See, a blossom from the bough;
But *beshrew* his heart that pull'd it.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

Nay, quoth the cock; but I *beshrew* us both,
If I believe a saint upon his oath.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

2. In modern use, a mildly imprecatory or merely expletive introductory exclamation, in the form of the imperative.

Beshrew your heart,
Fair daughter! you do draw my spirits from me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

Beshrew me, but it was an absolute good jest. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Beshrew the sombre pencil! said I vauntingly. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

It was an idle bolt I sent, against the villain crow;
Fair sir, I fear it harmed thy hand; *beshrew* my erring bow!
Bryant, Strange Lady.

beshroud (bē-shroud'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *shroud.*] To cover with or as with a shroud; hide in darkness, as with a cloak.

beshut† (bē-shut'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beshutten*, *bishetten*, < *be-* + *shutten*, shut: see *be-*[1] and *shut.*] To shut in or inclose; shut up or confine.

besiclometer (bes-i-klom'e-tėr), *n.* [< F. *besicles*, spectacles (modified (as if < *bes*, L. *bis*, twice, + L. *oculus*, eye) < OF. *bericle*, crystal, spectacles, dim. < L. *beryllus*: see *beryl* and *brills*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance between the hinges of a pair of spectacles; a forehead-measure.

beside (bē-sīd'), *adv.* and *prep.*, prop. *prep. phr.* [< ME. *beside*, *biside*, *byside*, *besiden*, *bisiden*, etc., also (with adv. gen. suffix *-es*) *besides*, *bisides*, adv. and prep., < AS. *be sīdan* (= MHG. *besiten*, *besite*), by (the) side: *be*, prep., E. *by*; *sīdan*, dat. of *sīde*, side.] **I.** *adv.* Same as *besides*, which is now the common form.

II. *prep.* **1.** At the side of; near: as, sit down *beside* me, or *beside* the stream.

Beside him hung his bow. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 763.

I walking to and fro *beside* a stream. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. Over and above; distinct from. [In this sense now rare, *besides* being used instead.]

A woollen shirt is generally the only article of dress worn by the monks, *beside* the turban. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 316.

3†. Out of; away from.

One of them taking displeasure with his father . . . stepped to him, and plucking her [a falcon] *beside* [out of] his fist, wrong her neck. *Holinshed*, Chron., Scotland (ed. 1806), II. 60.

Neleus, Son of Codrus, being put *beside* [out of] the Kingdom of Athens by his younger Brother Medon. *Stanley*, Hist. Philos. (ed. 1701). (*N. E. D.*)

4. Apart from; not connected with; not according to.

It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. *Locke.*

5†. Contrary to.

At Durham, *beside* all expectation, I met an old friend. *Johnson*, Letters (ed. 1788), I. lxxiii. 106.

6. Out of; in a state deviating from.

Enough
To put him quite *beside* his patience.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

7†. Without.

Execut was al *byside* hire leve. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 622.

Beside the mark, away from the mark aimed at; not to the point; irrelevant or irrelevantly: as, to shoot or to argue *beside the mark.*

To reason with such a writer is like talking to a deaf man who catches at a stray word, makes answer *beside the mark*, and is led further and further into error by every attempt to explain. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

To be beside one's self, to be out of one's wits or senses; be in a high state of mental exaltation or excitement; lose one's self-command through strong feeling.

Paul, thou art *beside thyself*; much learning doth make thee mad. Acts xxvi. 24.

He came down with a huge long naked weapon in both his hands, and looked so dreadfully! sure he's *beside himself.* *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

To go beside†, to pass by; pass over.—**To look beside†**, to overlook; fail to see; miss seeing.

Let vs but open our eyes, we cannot *looke beside* a lesson. *Bp. Hall* (1627), Epistles, iv. 341.

= **Syn.** *Beside*, *Besides.* *Beside*, by the side of; *besides*, in addition to.

Then went Sir Bedivere the second time
Across the ridge, and paced *beside* the mere.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

His [Muley Abul Hassan's] kingdom now contained fourteen cities, ninety-seven fortified places, *besides* numerous unwalled towns and villages defended by formidable castles. *Irving*, Granada, p. 13.

besidery† (bē-sī'dę-ri), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A species of pear. *Johnson.*

besides (bē-sīdz'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *besides*, *bisides*, < *beside* + adv. gen. suffix *-es*: see *beside.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Moreover; more than that; further.

The match
Were rich and honourable; *besides*, the gentleman
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities
Beseeming such a wife as your fair daughter.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

2. In addition; over and above; as well.

The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any *besides?* Gen. xix. 12.

There are *besides* many pompous volumes, seme emboss'd with gold, and intaglias on achats, medailes, etc. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 2, 1680.

3. Not included in that mentioned; otherwise; else.

She does write to me
As if her heart were mines of adamant
To all the world *besides.*
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

4†. On one side; aside.

To gon *besydes* in the weye.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 405.

Thou canst not fight: the blows thou mak'st at me
Are quite *besides.* *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

Sometimes *beside.*

II. *prep.* **1†.** By the side of; near. *Spenser.*—**2.** Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to: as, *besides* these honors he received much money.—**3.** Other than; except; bating.

No living creature ever walks in it *besides* the chaplain. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 110.

4†. Beyond; away from: as, quite *besides* the subject.—**Besides himself†**, beside himself. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 456. = **Syn.** *Beside*, *Besides.* See *beside*, II.

besiege (bē-sēj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besieged*, ppr. *besieging.* [< ME. *besegen*, *bisegen*, < *be-* + *segen*, besiege: see *be-*[1] and *siege*, *v.*] **1.** To lay siege to; beleaguer; beset or surround with armed forces for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine or by violent attacks: as, to *besiege* a castle or city.

Till Paris was *besieg'd*, famish'd, and lost. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

2. To beset; throng around; harass.

All frailties that *besiege* all kinds of blood. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cix.

The arras, rich with horseman, hawk, and hound,
Flutter'd in the *besieging* wind's uproar,
And the long carpets rose along the gusty floor.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xl.

= **Syn. 1.** To beset, hem in, invest, blockade.

besieged (bē-sējd'), *p. a.* In *astrol.*, said of a planet which is between two others.

besiegement (bē-sēj'ment), *n.* [< *besiege* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of besieging.—**2.** A state of siege; beleaguerment.

It is not probable, however, that Pemberton would have permitted a close *besiegement.* *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 495.

besieger (bē-sē'jėr), *n.* One who besieges.

On the 27th of November, the *besiegers* made a desperate though ineffectual assault on the city. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

besieging (bē-sē'jing), *p. a.* Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege: as, a *besieging* army.

besiegingly (bē-sē'jing-li), *adv.* In a besieging manner. [Rare.]

besilver (bē-sil'vėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *silver.*] To cover with or as with silver. *G. Fletcher.*

besing (bē-sing'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *sing.*] To sing about; celebrate in song. *Carlyle.*

besit† (bē-sit'), *v. t.* [< ME. *besitten*, < AS. *besittan*, sit about, < *be-*, about, + *sittan*, sit: see *be-*[1] and *sit*, and cf. the causal form *beset.*] **1.** To sit about; besiege.—**2.** To sit upon.—**3.** To sit properly upon, as clothes; suit; become.

That which is for Ladies most *besitting.* *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 19.

beslabber† (bē-slab'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *beslaberen*, also *besloberen* (= LG. *beslabbern*), < *be-* + *slaberen*, slabber, slobber: see *be-*[1] and *slabber*, *slobber.*] To beslaver; beslobber. *Piers Plowman.*

beslave (bē-slāv'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *slave.*] To make a slave of; enslave.

[Covetousness] *beslaves* the affections. *Quarles*, Judgment and Mercy.

beslaver (bē-slav'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *slaver*[1]. Cf. *beslabber.*] To cover with slaver, or anything suggesting slaver; hence, to cover with fulsome flattery.

beslik (bes'lik), *n.* Same as *beshlik.*

beslime (bē-slīm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *slime.*] To daub with or as with slime; soil.

Our fry of writers may *beslime* his fame. *B. Jonson*, Prol. to Poetaster.

beslobber (bē-slob'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *besloberen*, same as *beslaberen*: see *beslabber.*] To besmear or befoul with spittle or anything running from the mouth; slobber over with effusive kisses; hence, to flatter in a fulsome manner or to a fulsome degree.

beslubber (bē-slub'ėr), *v. t.* [Var. of *beslobber.*] To besmear or befoul.

Beslubber our garments with it [blood]. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

beslurry (bē-slur'i), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + E. dial. *slurry*, soil: see *slur.*] To soil. *Drayton.* [Rare.]

besmear (bē-smēr'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *besmeer*, *besmere*, *besmire*, etc., < ME. *bismeor-*

wen, < AS. **bismerwian, besmyrian* (= MHG. *besmirwen*), besmear, < *be-* + *smyrwan, smierwan*, smear: see *be-*[1] and *smear*.] To smear over or about; bedaub; overspread with any viscous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres; hence, to foul; soil; sully.

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *besmear* it. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

His dear friends Acates and Acanthes
Lie in the field *besmired* in their bloods.
Chapman, Blind Beggar.

Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmear'd*.
Dryden.

besmearer (bē-smēr'ėr), *n.* One who besmears.

besmirch (bē-smėrch'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *smirch*.] To soil; discolor, as with soot or mud; hence, to sully; obscure. [The figurative use is now the more common one.]

Our gayness, and our gilt, are all *besmirch'd*
With rainy marching in the painful field.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

The dishonor that *besmirches* the husband of a faithless woman. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 87.

besmoke (bē-smōk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *besmoken*, < *be-*[1] + *smoken*, smoke: see *be-*[1] and *smoke*.] 1. To befoul or fill with smoke.—2. To harden or dry in smoke. *Johnson.*—3. To fumigate. [Rare.]

besmooth (bē-smōᵺ'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *smooth*.] To make smooth. *Chapman.*

besmotered†, *pp.* [ME., pp. of **besmoteren*; appar. freq. of *besmut*, which, however, does not appear in ME.] Smutted; spotted; made dirty.

A gepoun
Al *bysmotered* with his habergeoun.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 76.

besmut (bē-smut'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besmutted*, ppr. *besmutting*. [< *be-*[1] + *smut*.] To blacken with smut; foul with soot.

besmutch (bē-smuch'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *smutch*.] To besmirch. *Carlyle.*

besnow (bē-snō'), *v. t.* [With altered vowel (after *snow*), for earlier *besnew*, < ME. *besnewen*, < AS. *besnīwan* (= MHG. *besnīen*, G. *beschneien*), < *be-* + *snīwan*, snow: see *be-*[1] and *snow*.] To cover with or as with snow; whiten.

A third thy white and small hand shall *besnow*.
Carew, To Lady Anne Hay.

besnuff (bē-snuf'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *snuff*.] To befoul with snuff. [Rare.]

Unwashed her hands, and much *besnuffed* her face.
Young, Satires, vi.

besognio†, *n.* See *bisognio*.

besoil (bē-soil'), *v. t.* [< ME. *besoylen*, < *be-*[1] + *soilen*, soil: see *be-*[1] and *soil*.] To soil; stain; sully.

Venerable too is the rugged face, all weather-tanned, *besoiled*, with its rude intelligence.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 4.

besom (bē'zum), *n.* [< ME. *besum, besem, besme*, a broom, a rod, < AS. *besema, besma*, a rod, in pl. a bundle of twigs or rods used as a broom, also as an instrument of punishment, = OFries. *besma* = OD. *bessem*, D. *bezem* = LG. *bessen* = OHG. *besamo*, MHG. *beseme*, G. *besen*, a broom, a rod; orig. perhaps a twig, hence a bundle of twigs, a broom.] 1. A brush of twigs for sweeping; hence, a broom of any kind.

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts. Is. xiv. 23.

The Lord Bacon was wont to commend the advice of the plain old man at Buxton, that sold *besoms*.
Bacon's Apophthegms, p. 190.

There is little to the rake to get after the *bissome*.
Scotch proverb, in Ray (1678), p. 390.

2. A name given to the common broom of Europe, *Cytisus scoparius*, and to the heather, *Calluna vulgaris*, because both are used for besoms. —3. [Pron. biz'um.] A contemptuous epithet for a low, worthless woman. [Scotch.]

besom (bē'zum), *v. t.* [< *besom*, *n.*] To sweep as with a besom. *Cowper.* [Rare.]

besomer (bē'zum-ėr), *n.* One who uses a besom.

besoothment (bē-sōᵺ'ment), *n.* [< **besoothe* (not in use) (< *be-*[1] + *soothe*) + *-ment*.] That which yields consolation; solace; comfort. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

besort† (bē-sôrt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *sort*.] To suit; fit; become.

Such men as may *besort* your age. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

besort† (bē-sôrt'), *n.* [< *besort*, *v.*] Something fitting or appropriate; suitable company.

I crave fit disposition for my wife, . . .
With such accommodation and *besort*
As levels with her breeding. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

besot (bē-sot'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besotted*, ppr. *besotting*. [< *be-*[1] + *sot*.] 1. To infatuate; make a dotard of.

A fellow sincerely *besotted* on his own wife.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

2. To stupefy; affect with mental or moral stupidity or blindness.

A weak and *besotted* prince—who had . . . produced a revolt in which six thousand lives were lost—is permitted, unmolested and in safety, to leave the city.
Everett, Orations, I. 517.

3. To make sottish, as with drink; make a sot of.

Permitted . . . to *besot* themselves in the company of their favourite revellers. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

besotment (bē-sot'ment), *n.* [< *besot* + *-ment*.] The act of making one's self sottish by drink; the state of being besotted.

The debasing habit of unsocial *besotment* is not brought under the eyes of his superior. *Bulwer.*

besotted (bē-sot'ed), *p. a.* 1. Characterized by or indicative of stupidity; stupid; infatuated.

Besotted, base ingratitude. *Milton*, Comus, l. 778.

Historical painting had sunk . . . on the north into the patient devotion of *besotted* lives to delineations of bricks and fogs, fat cattle and ditch water. *Ruskin.*

2. Made sottish by drink; stupefied by habitual intoxication.

besottedly (bē-sot'ed-li), *adv.* In a besotted or foolish manner.

besottedness (bē-sot'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being besotted; stupidity; arrant folly; infatuation.

besottingly (bē-sot'ing-li), *adv.* In a besotting manner.

besought (bē-sôt'). Preterit and past participle of *beseech*.

besour (bē-sour'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *sour*.] To make sour. *Hammond.*

besouth (bē-south'), *prep.* [< ME. *be-sowth*; < *be-*[2] + *south*. Cf. *benorth*.] To the south of. [Scotch.]

bespangle (bē-spang'gl), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *spangle*.] To adorn with spangles; dot or sprinkle with small glittering objects.

Not Berenice's lock first rose so bright,
The heav'ns *bespangling* with dishevell'd light.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 130.

bespat (bē-spat'). Preterit of *bespit*.

bespatter (bē-spat'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *spatter*.] 1. To soil by spattering; sprinkle with anything liquid, or with any wet or adhesive substance.—2. Figuratively, to asperse with calumny or reproach.

Whom never faction could *bespatter*. *Swift*, On Poetry.

bespattle† (bē-spat'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *spattle*.] To spit on. *Bp. Bale.*

bespawl† (bē-spâl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *spawl*.] To soil or make foul with or as with spittle.

Bespawls
The conscious time with humorous foam and brawls.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

This remonstrant would invest himself conditionally with all the rheum of the town, that he might have sufficient to *bespawl* his brethren.
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

bespeak (bē-spēk'), *v.*; pret. *bespoke* (formerly *bespake*), pp. *bespoken, bespoke*, ppr. *bespeaking*. [< ME. *bespeken, bispeken*, speak, agree upon, complain, < AS. *besprecan*, complain (= OS. *bisprekan* = OFries. *bispreka* = D. *bespreken* = OHG. *bisprehhan*, MHG. G. *besprechen*, bespeak), < *be-* + *sprecan*, speak: see *be-*[1] and *speak*.] I. *trans.* 1. To speak for beforehand; engage in advance; make arrangements for: as, to *bespeak* a place in a theater.

Staying in Paul's Churchyard, to *bespeak* Ogilby's Æsop's Fables and Tully's Officys to be bound for me.
Pepys, Diary, I. 138.

'Tis very true, ma'am; every thing is fixed, and the wedding liveries *bespoke*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

2. To stipulate, solicit, or ask for, as a favor: as, to *bespeak* a calm hearing.

This is a sinister and politic kind of charity, whereby we seem to *bespeak* the pities of men in the like occasions.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

3†. To forebode; foretell.

They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognosticks, to scare the allies. *Swift.*

4. To speak to; address. [In this sense mostly poetical.]

He thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

5. To betoken; show; indicate, as by signs.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little the figure of a man that it *bespoke* him rather a monster.
Locke.

His face *bespeaks*
A deep and simple meekness.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, i.

The object, alike paltry and impossible, of this ambition, *bespoke* the narrow mind.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 513.

II.† *intrans.* To speak up or out; exclaim; speak.

Until their Lord himself *bespake*, and bid them go.
Milton, Nativity, vi.

And thus the chief *bespake*. *Cowper*, Iliad, ii. 201.

bespeak (bē-spēk'), *n.* [< *bespeak*, *v.*, 1.] Among actors in Great Britain, a benefit: so called from the bespeaking of patronage by the actors, or of the play by the patrons. See *benefit*, 5.

bespeaker (bē-spē'kėr), *n.* One who bespeaks.

bespeaking (bē-spē'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bespeak*.] The act of speaking for or soliciting; solicitation.

A preface, therefore, which is but a *bespeaking* of favour, is altogether useless. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, Pref.

bespeckle (bē-spek'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *speckle*.] To mark with speckles, spots, or bright patches.

Bespeckled her with . . . gaudy allurements.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

bespend† (bē-spend'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *spend*.] To expend; bestow; employ.

All his craft
Bespent about the bed.
Chapman, Odyssey, viii.

bespet†, *v. t.* [ME. *bespeten* (weak verb, pp. *bespet, bespat*), < *be-*[1] + *speten*, < AS. *spǽtan*, spit: see *spit*, and cf. *bespit*.] To bespit.

bespew (bē-spū'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *spew*.] To spew or vomit on.

bespice (bē-spīs'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *spice*.] To season with spices or drugs; hence, to drug; poison.

Ay, and thou,
His cup-bearer, . . . mightst *bespice* a cup,
To give mine enemy a lasting wink.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

bespirt†, *v. t.* See *bespurt*.

bespit (bē-spit'), *v. t.*; pret. *bespit, bespat*, pp. *bespit, bespitten, bespitted*, ppr. *bespitting*. [< ME. *bispitten*, < *bi-* + *spitten*, spit: see *be-*[1] and *spit*, and cf. *bespet*.] To spit upon; soil with spittle.

bespoke (bē-spōk'). Preterit and past participle of *bespeak*.

bespot (bē-spot'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bispotten*, < *bi-* + *spotten*, spot: see *be-*[1] and *spot*.] To make spots on; mark with spots; cover with or as with blots or blemishes.

Bespotted so with sin. *Drayton*, Matilda to K. John.

bespread (bē-spred'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *spread*.] To spread over; cover with.

His nuptial bed,
With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *bespread*.
Dryden.

bespreng (bē-spreng'), *v. t.* [< ME. *besprengen, bisprengen* (pp. *besprenged, bespreynt*, etc.), < AS. *besprengan* (= D. and G. *besprengen*), besprinkle, < *be-* + *sprengan*, sprinkle: see *be-*[1] and *spreng*, and cf. *besprinkle*.] 1. To sprinkle over; besprinkle: as, "*bespreut* with teares," *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 26.

The floor with tassels of fir was *besprent*.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, King Olaf, iv.

2. To spread; scatter.

His silver tresses thin *besprent*.
T. Warton, Grave of King Arthur.

[Obsolete except in the perfect participle *besprent*.]

besprent (bē-sprent'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bespreng*.] Besprinkled.

In the flower-*besprent* meadows his genius we trace.
Wordsworth, At Vallombrosa.

besprinkle (bē-spring'kl), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *sprinkle*. Cf. *bespreng*.] To sprinkle over; scatter over: as, to *besprinkle* with dust.

Herodotus . . . hath *besprinkled* his work with many fabulosities. *Sir T. Browne.*

Besprinkles with Cimmerian dew. *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 4.

besprinkler (bē-spring'klėr), *n.* One who besprinkles.

bespurt, bespirt† (bē-spėrt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *spurt*.] To spurt out or over; throw out in a stream or streams.

Well *bespurted* with his own holy water.
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

bespurtle† (bē-spėr'tl), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *spurtle*.] To bespatter, as with contumely; asperse.

I give thy dogged sullennes free libertie: trot about, and *bespurtle* whom thou pleasest.
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, i. 2.

besputter (bē-sput'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *sputter*.] To sputter over.

Besselian (be-sel'yan), *a.* Pertaining to or originated by the German astronomer Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel (1784–1846).—**Besselian function.** Same as *Bessel's function* (which see, under *function*).

Bessel's function. See *function*.

Bessemer converter, iron, process, steel, etc. See the nouns.

Bessera (bes'ē-rä), *n.* [NL., named after the Russian naturalist *Besser.*] A genus of Mexican bulbous liliaceous plants, consisting of a single species, *B. elegans*, frequently cultivated. Its showy crimson flowers are borne in a terminal umbel.

bessis (bes'is), *n.* Same as *bes.*

bessogne†, *n.* See *bisogno.*

best (best), *a.* and *n.* (superlative of *good*). ★[See *better, a.*, and *good.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the highest quality, excellence, or standing: said of both persons and things in regard to mental, moral, or physical qualities, whether inherent or acquired: as, the *best* writers and speakers; the *best* families; the *best* judgment; the *best* years of one's life; a house built of the *best* materials.

When he is *best*, he is a little worse than a man; and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2.

What she wills to do or say
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, *best.*
Milton, P. L., viii. 550.

2. Of greatest advantage, usefulness, or suitability for the purpose intended; most advantageous, suitable, appropriate, or desirable: as, the *best* man for the place; the *best* way to do anything.

His *best* companions, innocence and health,
And his *best* riches, ignorance of wealth.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 61.

3. Most kind, beneficent, or good: applied to persons: as, the *best* husband imaginable; which of your brothers is *best* to you?—**4.** Largest; greatest; most: as, we spent the *best* part of three days in getting there.—**Best man,** the groomsman or chief attendant on the bridegroom at a wedding.

I acted in the capacity of backer or *best man* to the bridegroom. *Dickens.*

In our own marriages the *best man* seems originally to have been the chief abettor of the bridegroom in the act of capture. *Darwin*, Des. of Man, II. xx.

Best work, in *mining*, the richest class of ore.—**To put one's best foot foremost.** See *foot.*

II. *n.* **1.** The highest possible state of excellence; the best quality or property of a person or thing.

Yf thou wylte leve in peas & Reste,
Here, & see, & sey the *beste.*
Prov. of Good Counsel, 52.

But you, O you,
So perfect, and so peerless, are created
Of every creature's *best.* *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

2. All that one can do, or show in one's self: often used in this sense with the possessive pronouns *my, thy, his, their,* etc.: as, I will do *my best* to advance your interests; she is bent on looking *her best;* he did all he could to appear at *his best* in that performance.

Then gan I him to comfort all *my best.*
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 190.

Win shall I not, but do *my best* to win.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

At best, in the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case: as, life is *at best* very short.

The Law of England is *at best* but the reason of Parliament. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x.

For best†, finally; for good and all.

Those constitutions . . . are now established *for best*, and not to be mended. *Milton.*

For the best, so as to secure the most advantageous result; with the best intentions.—**The best.** (*a*) The best people collectively; those of the highest standing in any respect, but especially socially or intellectually.

Throng, their rags and they,
The basest, far into that council-hall
Where sit *the best* and stateliest of the land.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

(*b*) The best things, or a thing of the best quality: as, he always buys *the best;* dressed in one's *best.*

The lads and lassies in their *best*
Were dressed from top to toe.
E. Ramsford, Gypsying.

The best of, the advantage in (a contest or proceeding) or over (a person): as, from the start A. B. had *the best of* it.

As far as dignity is concerned, Steele has certainly *the best of* the quarrel. *A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xxxix.

To make the best of, to use to the best advantage; get all that one can out of.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may *make the best of* them. *Bacon.*

Often used in speaking of things or events that are not so good or favorable as was expected or was to be wished: as, *to make the best of* ill fortune or a bad bargain.—**To make the best of one's way,** to travel or proceed with all possible speed.

best (best), *adv.* (superlative of *well*). [See *better, adv.*] **1.** In the most excellent or most suitable manner; with most advantage or success: as, he who runs *best* gets the prize; the *best*-behaved boy in the school; the *best*-cultivated fields.

Speak ye, who *best* can tell.
Milton, P. L., v. 160.

Most solicitous how *best*
He may compensate for a day of sloth.
Cowper, Task, iv.

He prayeth *best* who loveth *best*
All things both great and small.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii. 23.

2. In or to the highest degree; to the fullest extent; most fully: as, those who know him *best* speak highly of him; those *best* informed say so; the *best*-abused man in town.

Old fashions please me *best.* *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 1.
Tell whom thou lovest *best.* *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.
I relish *best* the free gifts of Providence.
Hawthorne, Old Manse, I.

best (best), *v. t.* [< *best, a.* or *n.*] **1.** To get the better of; outdo; surpass.

I cannot stand quiet and see the dissenters *best* the establishment. *Trafford*, World in Ch., ii. 77. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To overreach or outwit: as, to *best* a client. —**3.** To defeat in a contest; do better than; beat; hence, in pugilism, to thrash soundly; drub; defeat at fisticuffs.

bestad†. An obsolete preterit corresponding to the past participle *bestead*[3].

bestain (bē-stān'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *stain.*] To mark with stains; discolor; spot.

All with blood *bestain* his cheeks.
Percy's Reliques, p. 134.

bestand (bē-stand'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *stand.*] To serve; be of service to; be ready to serve or aid. [Rare.]

To such practical lessons as would always *bestand* them well. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together.

best-best (best'best), *a.* The very best: sometimes used in trade to indicate the very best quality.

bestead[1] (bē-sted'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besteaded, bested,* ppr. *besteading.* [< *be-*[1] + *stead, v.*, support, help.] **1.** To help; assist.—**2.** To profit; benefit; serve; avail.

Remember this, Gil Blas, . . . pay your court to Signior Rodriguez, . . . his friendship will *bestead* you much.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, iii. 3.

In this ship was great store of dry Newfoundland fish, . . . the same being so new and good as it did very greatly *bestead* us in the whole course of our voyage.
Sir F. Drake, West India Voyage.

Hence, vain deluding Joys,
The brood of Folly without father bred!
How little you *bested*
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys!
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 3.

bestead[2]† (bē-sted'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *stead*, place.] To take the place of.

Hys missing of the Vniuersitie Oratorship, wherein Doctor Perne *besteaded* him.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffronwalden.

bestead[3], *p. a.* See *bested.*

bested, bestead (bē-sted'), *p. a.* [Prop. only as a pp. or p. a.; but Spenser uses a pret. *bestad* and pp. *bestedded*, and other authors have adopted present forms; < ME. *bested, bisted,* commonly *bestad, bistad,* earliest forms *bistathed, bisteathet,* pp., without pres. or pret. (= Dan. *bestedt*), < *be-* + *stad, stadd,* later *sted,* etc., < Icel. *staddr* = Sw. *stadd,* circumstanced, pp. of *stedhja,* fix, appoint, = AS. *stæthan,* set, set fast, plant, < *stæth,* a place, related to *stede,* a place, stead: see *stead* and *steady.*] **1.** Placed; situated: of things.—**2.** Placed or circumstanced as to condition, convenience, benefit, and the like; situated: of persons.

She saith that she shall not be glad,
Till that she se hym so *bestad.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., l.

Many far worse *bestead* than ourselves. *Barrow.*

In old Bassora's schools I seemed
Hermit vowed to books and gloom,—
Ill *bested* for gay bridegroom.
Emerson, Hermione.

3†. Disposed mentally; affected: as, "sorrowfully *bestad,*" *Chaucer.*—**4**†. Provided; furnished.

The Ladie, ill of friends *bestedded.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 3.

[This word is scarcely if at all used now, except in such phrases as *ill* or *sore bested.*]

Bestiæ (bes'ti-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *bestia,* a beast: see *beast.*] A suborder of the mammalian order *Insectivora*, including the true insectivores as distinguished from the frugivorous *Galeopithecidæ*, having the limbs fitted for walking, but not for flying (being devoid of a parachute), and the lower incisors not pectinate. The group contains the whole of the order, excepting the family just named.

bestial (bes'tiạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bestialis,* < *bestia,* beast: see *beast.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to a beast or to the class of beasts; animal.

Of shape part human, part *bestial.* *Tatler*, No. 49.

2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal: as, a *bestial* appetite.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is *bestial.* *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Bestial automaton. See *automaton.*—**Bestial sign,** in *astrol.*, a zodiacal sign denoted by a quadruped, Aries, Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius, or Capricornus.—**Syn.** *Brutish, Bestial,* etc. (see *brute*); vile, depraved, sensual.

II. *n.* [< LL. *bestiale,* cattle, neut. of L. *bestialis:* see above.] **1.** In *Scots law,* the cattle on a farm taken collectively.—**2**†. A work on zoölogy. *Brewer.*

bestiality (bes-tiạl'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *bestialitas,* < *bestialis:* see *bestial.*] **1.** The qualities or nature of a beast; conduct or mental condition unworthy of human nature; beastliness.

What can be a greater absurdity than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light? *Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. Unnatural connection with a beast.

bestialize (bes'tiạl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestialized,* ppr. *bestializing.* [< *bestial, a.*, + *-ize.*] To make like a beast; bring or reduce to the state or condition of a beast.

The process of *bestializing* humanity. *Hare.*

bestially (bes'tiạl-i), *adv.* In a bestial manner; brutally; as a brute beast.

bestian† (bes'tiạn), *a.* Of or belonging to the beast spoken of in the Apocalypse (Rev. xiii. xx.).

bestianism† (bes'tiạn-izm), *n.* [< *bestian* + *-ism.*] The power of the beast. See *bestian.*

bestiarian (bes-ti-ā'ri-ạn), *n.* [< L. *bestia,* a beast, + *-arian;* suggested by *humanitarian.*] One who is an advocate of the kind treatment of animals; specifically, in Great Britain, an antivivisectionist.

bestiary (bes'ti-ā-ri), *n.* [< ML. *bestiarium,* neut. of L. *bestiarius,* pertaining to wild beasts (as a n., a beast-fighter), < *bestia,* a wild beast.] **1**†. A fighter with wild beasts in the ancient Roman amphitheater.—**2.** A name formerly sometimes given to a book treating of animals.

Mr. Watkins has, however, gone further back, and commences with Homer and Hesiod. His opening chapter, "A Homeric *Bestiary,*" is one of the most characteristic and satisfactory portions of his work.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 260.

bestiate (bes'ti-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestiated,* ppr. *bestiating.* [< L. *bestia,* a beast, + *-ate*[2].] To make beastly; bestialize. [Rare.]

Drunkenness *bestiates* the heart.
R. Junius, Sinne Stigmatized, p. 235.

bestick (bē-stik'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestuck,* ppr. *besticking.* [< *be-*[1] + *stick*[1].] **1.** To stick on the surface of; cover over.—**2.** To pierce in various places; pierce through and through.

Truth shall retire,
Bestuck with slanderous darts.
Milton, P. L., xii. 536.

In these little visual interpretations [valentines] no emblem is so common as the heart, . . . the *bestuck* and bleeding heart. *Lamb*, Valentine's Day.

bestill (bē-stil'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *still*[1].] To make quiet or still.

Commerce *bestilled* her many-nationed tongue.
J. Cunningham, Elegiac Ode.

[In the following passage uncertain:

They, *bestill'd*
Almost to jelly with the act of fear,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

This is the reading of the folios; the quartos and modern editions read *distilled.*]

bestir (bē-stėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestirred,* ppr. *bestirring.* [< ME. *bestyrien, bestirien, besterien,* bestir, < AS. *bestyrian,* heap up, pile up, < *be-* + *styrian,* stir: see *be-*[1] and *stir.*] To put into brisk or vigorous action; reflexively, move with life and vigor: as, *bestir yourself.*

You have . . . *bestirred* your valour.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

Come on, clowns, forsake your dumps,
And *bestir* your hobnailed stumps.
B. Jonson, The Satyr.

Rouse and *bestir themselves* ere well awake.
Milton, P. L., i. 334.

bestness (best'nes), *n.* [< *best* + *-ness.*] The quality of being best. [Rare.]

The *bestness* of a thing.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, § 4.

bestorm (bē-stôrm'), *v. t.* [< *be-* + *storm;* not descended from AS. *bestyrman* = G. *bestürmen* = Sw. *bestorma* = Dan. *bestorme,* attack with

storm, agitate.] To overtake with a storm; assail with storms: as, "boats *bestormed*," *Sir W. Davenant*, Gondibert, iii. 6.

All is sea besides,
Sinks under us, *bestorms*, and then devours.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv.

bestow (bē-stō′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bestowen*, *bistowen*; < *be-*[1] + *stow*, place: see *stow*.] **1.** To lay up in store; deposit for safe keeping; stow; place.

I have no room where to *bestow* my fruits. Luke xii. 17.

He *bestowed* it in a pouch lined with perfumed leather. *Scott.*

To all appearance I must be [engaged] for many months to come in turning out, examining, sorting, and *bestowing* these materials.
Dr. J. A. H. Murray, 8th Ann. Add. to Philol. Soc.

2. To lodge, or find quarters for; provide with accommodation.

Well, my masters, I'll leave him with you; now I see him *bestowed*, I'll go look for my goods.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

3. To dispose of.

Give me but the name and nature of your malefactor, and I'll *bestow* him according to his merits.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, i. 1.

4. To give; confer; impart gratuitously: followed by *on* or *upon* before the recipient: as, to *bestow* praise or blame impartially.

Consecrate yourselves . . . to the Lord, . . . that he may *bestow upon* you a blessing. Ex. xxxii. 29.

Though I *bestow* all my goods to feed the poor . . . and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing. 1 Cor. xiii. 3.

Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool simples that sweet rest *bestow*.
Dryden, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 287.

Did you *bestow* your fortune, or did you only lend it?
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxvi.

5. To give in marriage.

I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman. *Tatler.*

6. To apply; make use of; use; employ.

I determine to *bestow*
Some time in learning languages abroad.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Otherwise the whole force of the war would have been infallibly *bestowed* there. *Swift.*

7†. To behave or deport.

The boy . . . *bestows* himself
Like a ripe sister. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

=**Syn. 4.** *Confer*, *Grant*, etc. See *give*.

bestowable (bē-stō′a-bl), *a.* [< *bestow* + *-able*.] Capable of being bestowed.

bestowage†, *n.* [< *bestow* + *-age*.] Stowage.

bestowal (bē-stō′al), *n.* [< *bestow* + *-al*.] Bestowment.

The one did himself honour in the *bestowal*, the other in the acceptance, of such a gratuity.
Milman, Latin Christianity, iv. 3.

bestower (bē-stō′ėr), *n.* One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.

bestowment (bē-stō′ment), *n.* [< *bestow* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of giving gratuitously; a conferring.—**2.** That which is conferred or given; a donation.

They almost refuse to give due praise and credit to God's own *bestowments*. *Is. Taylor.*

bestraddle (bē-strad′l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *straddle*.] To bestride. See *straddle*.

bestraught† (bē-strât′), *pp.* [A modification of *distraught*, with prefix *be-* for *dis-*: see *distraught*.] Distracted; mad: as, "I am not *bestraught*," *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

bestraughted† (bē-strâ′ted), *a.* [Irreg. < *bestraught*.] Distracted. *Norden.* [Rare.]

bestraw† (bē-strâ′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *straw* for *strew*.] An obsolete form of *bestrew*.

bestreak (bē-strēk′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *streak*.] To mark or cover with streaks.

bestrew, bestrow (bē-strö′, -strō′), *v. t.*; pret. *bestrewed*, *bestrowed*, pp. *bestrewed*, *bestrewn*, *bestrowed*, *bestrown*, ppr. *bestrewing*, *bestrowing*. [< ME. *bistrewen*, < AS. *bestreówian* (= D. *bestrooijen* = MHG. *bestrœuwen*, G. *bestreuen* = Sw. *beströ* = Dan. *beströ*), < *be-* + *streówian*, strew: see *be-*[1] and *strew*, *strow*.] **1.** To strew or scatter about; throw or drop here and there.

Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
That lie *bestrown*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 631.

2. To strew anything upon; cover or partially cover with things strewn or scattered.

Discord shall *bestrew*
The union of your bed with weeds so loathly,
That you shall hate it both. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Strip the bough whose mellow fruit *bestrews*
The ripening corn beneath it.
Wordsworth, Between Namur and Liege.

bestrid (bē-strid′). Preterit and past participle of *bestride*.

bestride (bē-strīd′), *v. t.*; pret. *bestrode* or *bestrid*, pp. *bestridden*, *bestrid*, improperly *bestrided†* (Sterne), ppr. *bestriding*. [< ME. *bestriden* (pret. *bestrood*, *bestrode*, pp. wanting), < AS. *bestrīdan* (*hors bestrīdan*—Lye), < *be-* + *strīdan*, stride.] **1.** To straddle over; mount astride of; stretch the legs or corresponding parts across so as to embrace: as, to *bestride* a horse; spectacles *bestriding* the nose.

Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world
Like a Colossus. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

The animal he *bestrode* was a broken-down plough-horse.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 436.

2. To step over; cross by stepping.

When I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

bestrode (bē-strōd′). Preterit of *bestride*.

bestrow, *v. t.* See *bestrew*.

bestrut† (bē-strut′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *strut*.] To distend.

Her paps *bestrut* with milk.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 519.

bestuck (bē-stuk′). Preterit and past participle of *bestick*.

bestud (bē-stud′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestudded*, ppr. *bestudding*. [< *be-*[1] + *stud*[2].] To set with or as with studs; adorn with bosses.

The unsought diamonds
Would so imblaze the forehead of the deep,
And so *bestud* with stars, that they below
Would grow inured to light. *Milton*, Comus, l. 734.

beswaddle (bē-swod′l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *swaddle*.] To envelop in swaddling-clothes. *W. Whitehead.*

beswike†, *v. t.* [ME. *beswiken*, < AS. *beswīcan* (= OS. *biswikan* = D. *bezwijken* = OHG. *beswīhan* = Sw. *besvika* = Dan. *besvige*), deceive, betray, < *be-* + *swīcan* (= OS. *swīkan* = OFries. *swīka* = OHG. *swīhhan* = Icel. *svīkja* = Sw. *svika* = Dan. *svige*), deceive, weaken.] To allure. *Gower.*

beswinge† (bē-swinj′), *v. t.* [ME. not found; AS. *beswingan*, only in pp. *beswungen*, scourge, beat, < *be-* + *swingan*, scourge, swinge.] To scourge; beat.

You had best to use your sword better, lest I *beswinge* you. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

beswink†, *v. t.* [< ME. *beswinken*, < AS. *beswincan*, earn by toil, < *be-* + *swincan*, swink, toil: see *be-*[1] and *swink*.] To earn.

That of a poison which they drunke
They hadden that they have *beswunke*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i. 131.

besy†, *a.* A Middle English form of *busy*.

bet[1]† (bet), *adv.* [< ME. *bet*, < AS. *bet* = OFries. *bet* = OS. *bat*, *bet* = OD. *bat*, *bet* = OHG. MHG. *baz*, G. *bass* = Icel. *betr* = Goth. **batis* (in adj. *batiza*), better, orig. adj. in the neut. acc. with reg. compar. suffix (lost in AS., etc.; hence the later form *betere*, *betre*, E. *better*, *adv.*, prop. neut. of the inflected adj. *betera*: see *better*[1]), < **bat*, a positive not used, from the root which appears also in Icel. *batna*, E. *batten*[1], become or make better, improve, AS. *bōt*, E. *boot*[1], advantage, improvement, AS. *bētan*, E. *beet*[2], improve, etc.: see *batten*[1], *battle*[3], *boot*[1], *beet*[2], etc.] Obsolete and earlier Middle English form of *better*[1].

"Go *bet*," quod he, "and axe redily
What cors is this that passeth heer forby."
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 205.

It had been *bet* for me still to have kept my quiet chair.
Gascoigne.

bet[2] (bet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bet* or *betted*, ppr. *betting*. [First in early mod. E.; prob. short for *abet* (cf. *bate*[2], short for *abate*); if so, prob. first as a noun, instigation, encouragement, support, backing, whence the verb, to give support, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To pledge as a forfeit to another who makes a similar pledge in return, on a future contingency, in support of an affirmation or opinion; stake; wager.

John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much money on his head. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To lay a wager; stake money or anything of value upon a contingency.—**You bet**, certainly; of course. [U. S., originally California, slang.]

"Friend," said I to a Jehu, whose breath suggested gin,
"Can thee convey me straightway to a reputable inn?"
His answer's gross irrelevance I shall not soon forget—
Instead of simply yea or nay, he gruffly said, "*You bet!*"
The Century, XI. 142.

bet[2] (bet), *n.* [See the verb.] **1.** The pledging of some valuable thing, as money (or of the doing of some onerous act), to be forfeited, in case some future event happens contrary to the assertion or belief of the one making the pledge, to another who pledges a forfeit in return on the opposite contingency.—**2.** That which is wagered; also, that about which a wager is made.

But, on: Six Barbary horses against six French swords, their assigns, and three liberal conceited carriages: that's the French *bet* against the Danish. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

bet[3]†. An obsolete preterit of *beat*[1].

Beta[1] (bē′tą), *n.* [L., a beet: see *beet*[1].] A genus of chenopodiaceous plants including the beet, which see. See the supplement.

beta[2] (bē′tą), *n.* [L., repr. Gr. *βῆτα*, name of the character B, *β*.] **1.** The second letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *B* or *b*.—**2.** As a classifier in astronomy, chemistry, etc., the second in any series. See *alpha*, 3.

betacism (bē′ta-sizm), *n.* [< NL. *betacismus*, < L. *beta*, the (Greek) letter *β*, *b*. Cf. *iotacism*, *rhotacism*.] Conversion of other sounds to, or their confusion with, a *b*-sound.

Even these forms were threatened with destruction by the spread of *Betacismus*, whereby amavit was pronounced like amabit, and vice versa. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 501.

betag (bē-tag′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *betagged*, ppr. *betagging*. [< *be-*[1] + *tag*.] To furnish with a tag; deck with tags.

Betagged with verse. *Churchill*, The Ghost, iv.

betail (bē-tāl′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *tail*[1].] **1.** To furnish with a tail: as, "*betailed* and bepowdered," *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, iii.—**2.** To take the tail off: a word jocularly formed on the analogy of *behead*.

[The sportsman] puts his heavy boot on the beast's body, and there both beheads and *betails* him. *Trollope.*

betain (bē′ta-in), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *beta* + *-in*[2].] A chemical base found in the common beet and mangel-wurzel.

betake[1] (bē-tāk′), *v.* [< *be-*[1] + *take*. The corresponding ME. form *betaken*, *bitaken* (pret. *betok*, pp. *betaken*) seems to have been used only in the senses of *betake*[2] or *beteach*, with which it was confused. There is no AS. **betacan*; but cf. Sw. *betaka* = Dan. *betage*, take, deprive, cut off.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To seize; take hold of; take.

Then to his handes that writt he did *betake*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 25.

2. Reflexively, to take one's self (to); repair; resort; have recourse.

The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 663.

Betake you to your silence, and your sleep.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

They *betook themselves* to treaty and submission.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 1.

II.† *intrans.* To take one's self.

But here ly downe, and to thy rest *betake*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 44.

betake[2]†, *v. t.*; pret. *betook*, *betaught*, pp. *betaught*, ppr. *betaking*. [ME. *betaken*, etc., with forms prop. belonging to *betake*[1], q. v., but with various senses of *betæcen*, *betecchen*, beteach: see *beteach*.] Same as *beteach*.

betalk† (bē-tâk′), *v. i.* [< *be-*[1] + *talk*.] To talk repeatedly. *Drayton.*

betallow (bē-tal′ō), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *tallow*.] To cover with tallow. *Ford.*

betaught† (bē-tât′). Preterit of *betake*[2] and *beteach*.

bete[1]†, *v.*, **bete[2]†**, *n.*, **bete[3]†**, *v.*, etc. Obsolete form of *beat*[1], *beet*[1], *beet*[2], etc.

bête (bāt), *n.* [F., < OF. *beste*, a beast: see *beast*.] In the game of solo, a forfeit.—**Bête noire** (F. pron. bāt nwor). [F., literally black beast.] A bugbear; a person or thing regarded with special dislike or aversion.

The newspapers have some words of this sort dear to them, but the *bêtes noires* of all lovers of straightforward English, such as "peruse" and "replete."
The Atlantic, LVII. 425.

beteach† (bē-tēch′), *v. t.* [< ME. *betechen*, *bitechen*, *betæcen* (pret. *betauhte*, *betahte*, pp. *betauht*, *betaht*), < AS. *betǣcan* (pret. *betǣhte*, pp. *betǣht*), show, assign, give over, deliver, commit, < *be-* + *tǣcan*, show, teach: see *be-*[1] and *teach*. Owing to a similarity of form, the ME. *betaken* (pret. *betook*, *betok*, pp. *betaken*), < *be-* + *taken*, take (see *betake*[1]), was confused with *betechen*, and used in the same senses.] **1.** To give; hand over; deliver up.

Judas Iscariot wente forth to the princis of prestis, and said to hem, What wolen ye give to me and I schal *bitake* him to you? *Wyclif*, Mat. xxvi. 14, 15.

2. To intrust; commit; recommend to the care of.

Such a rym the devel I *byteche*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 6.

And hem she yaf hire moebles and hire thing,
And to the pope Urban *bitook* hem tho.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 541.

Dame Phœbe to a Nymphe her babe *betooke*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 28.

3. To impart or teach.

Whereof that he was fully taught
Of wisdom which was him *betaught*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

betear (bē-tēr′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *tear*[2].] To wet with tears. *Sir P. Sidney.*

beteche†, *v. t.* Same as *beteach*.

beteem[1]† (bē-tēm′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *teem*[1].] To bring forth; produce; shed.

Lys. Why is your cheek so pale?
How chance the roses there do fade so fast?
Her. Belike for want of rain; which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

beteem[2]† (bē-tēm′), *v. t.* [Appar. < *be-*[1] + *teem*[2].] **1.** To allow; permit; suffer.

So loving to my mother,
That he might not *beteem* the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

2. To vouchsafe; accord; give.

"So would I," said the Enchanter, "glad and faine
Beteeme to you this sword." *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 19.

Although hee could have well *beteem'd* to have thankt him of the ease hee profer'd, yet loving his owne handiworke, modestly refus'd him.
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

betel (bē′tl), *n.* [Also written *bettle*, and formerly also *betele*, *bettel*, etc.; = F. *bétel* = Sp. *betel*, *betle*, < Pg. *betel*, *bethel*, *betelhe*, formerly also *bettle*, *vitele*, < Malayalam *vettila* = Tamil *vettilei* (cerebral *t*), betel; cf. Hind. *bīrā* or *bīrī*, < Skt. *vītika* (cerebral *t*), betel.] **1.** A species of pepper, *Piper betle*, a creeping or climbing plant, a native of the East Indies, of the family *Piperaceæ*. The leaves are used as a wrapper for the little pellets of areca-nut and lime which are extensively chewed in the East. The pellet is hot and acrid, but has aromatic and astringent properties. It tinges the saliva red and blackens the teeth. Also called *betel-pepper*.

2. A piece of betel-nut.

betel-box (bē′tl-boks), *n.* A box for carrying pellets prepared of betel-leaves, lime, and areca-nuts. Such boxes are commonly made of silver filigree.

betel-nut (bē′tl-nut), *n.* [< *betel* + *nut*.] The nut of the areca-palm, *Areca Cathecu*, of the East Indies, highly esteemed among the Asiatics as a masticatory. See *areca-nut*.



Areca-palm (*Areca Cathecu*), with its fruit, the Betel-nut.

betel-pepper (bē′tl-pep″ėr), *n.* Same as *betel*, 1.

beth†, *v. i. impv.* [ME., < AS. *beóth*, 2d pers. pl. of *beón*, be: see *be*.] Be ye. *Chaucer.*

bethankit (bē-thang′kit), *n.* [Sc., humorously adapted from the formula *God be thankit*, where *thankit* = E. *thanked*, pp.] Grace after meat. *Burns.*

bethel (beth′el), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-ēl*, house of God, < *bēth*, house, + *ēl*, God; hence *Bethel* (*Beth-el*), name of a place: see *Elohim*.] **1.** A hallowed spot.—**2.** A name sometimes applied to a place of worship in England, especially to a dissenting chapel.—**3.** A church or chapel for seamen, whether located on shore or, as is often the case, afloat in a harbor.

Bethell process. See *process*.

bethink (bē-thingk′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bethought*, ppr. *bethinking*. [< ME. *bethenken*, *bithinken*, commonly *bethenchen*, < AS. *bethencan*, *bithencan* (= D. *bedenken* = OHG. *bidenchan*, MHG. G. *bedenken* = Sw. *betänka* = Dan. *betænke*), consider, think about, < *be-* + *thencan*, think: see *be-*[1] and *think*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To think; imagine.

He spak more harm than herte may *bethinke*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 772.

2†. To think about; reflect upon; consider.

With patience calm the storm,
While we *bethink* a means to break it off.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

3. Reflexively: (*a*) To call to mind; take into consideration; remind one's self: with *of* (formerly also *on* or *upon*) before the name of the object of thought.

Bethink yourselves beforehand what mercies you want.
Bp. Beveridge, Sermons, II. cxlv.

Bethink thee of thy Lord,
Who healed again the smitten ear,
And sheathed his follower's sword.
Whittier, The Exiles.

(*b*) To reflect; deliberate; commune with one's self.

Rip *bethought himself* a moment and inquired.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 60.

II. *intrans.* To deliberate; consider.

Bethink ere thou dismiss us. *Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

Bethlehem (beth′lē-em), *n.* See *bedlam*.

Bethlehemite (beth′lē-em-īt), *n.* [< *Bethlehem* + *-ite*[1]. See *bedlam*.] **1.** An inhabitant of Bethlehem of Judea (2 Sam. xxi. 19).—**2.** An inmate of Bethlehem hospital or other lunatic asylum; a bedlamite. See *bedlam* and *bedlamite*.—**3.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) One of an order of monks introduced into England in the year 1257, who were habited like the Dominicans, except that they wore a star with five rays, in memory of the comet or star which appeared over Bethlehem at the birth of Christ. (*b*) One of an order founded in the seventeenth century for the service of the hospitals in Spanish America.

Bethlemite† (beth′lem-īt), *n.* Same as *Bethlehemite*.

bethought (bē-thôt′). Preterit and past participle of *bethink*.

bethrall (bē-thrâl′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *thrall*.] To enslave; reduce to bondage; bring into subjection.

She it is that did my Lord *bethrall*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 28.

bethroot (beth′röt), *n.* Same as *birthroot*.

bethule (beth′ūl), *n.* [< *Bethylus*.] A bird of the genus *Bethylus* (Cuvier), or *Cissopis* (Vieillot).

bethump (bē-thump′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *thump*.] To beat soundly.

I was never so *bethump'd* with words
Since I first call'd my brother's father dad.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

bethwack (bē-thwak′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *thwack*.] To thrash soundly.

Bethylus (beth′i-lus), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A genus of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, having an elongated and somewhat triangular prothorax, a flattened head, and 13-jointed antennæ.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of South American tanagroid *Passeres*, based on the *Lanius leverianus* of Shaw, supposed to be a shrike. Antedated by *Cissopis* of Vieillot, 1816, based upon the same bird, and also in entomology. Also spelled *Bethyllus*. [Not in use.]

betide (bē-tīd′), *v.* [< ME. *bitiden*, < *bi-*, *be-*, + *tiden*, happen: see *be-*[1] and *tide*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To happen; befall; come to.

What will *betide* the few? *Milton*, P. L., xii. 480.

"Ill luck *betide* them all"—he cried.
Whittier, The Exiles.

2. To betoken; signify. [Rare.]

How could I but muse
At what such a dream should *betide*?
Cowper, The Morning Dream.

II. *intrans.* To come to pass; happen.—**To betide on**†, to become of.

If he were dead, what would *betide on* me?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

betide† (bē-tīd′), *n.* [< *betide*, *v.*] Hap; fortune.—**Bad betide**†, ill hap; misfortune: a forced use.

My wretched heart wounded with *bad betide*.
Greene, Francesco's Sonnet.

betight† (bē-tīt′). An erroneously formed past participle of *betide:* one of Spenser's forced forms.

Why wayle we then? why weary we the Gods with playnts,
As if some evill were to her *betight*?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

betime† (bē-tīm′), *adv.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [< ME. *betyme*, *bitime*, prop. separate, *bi time*, by time.] Older form of *betimes*.

Loke thou go to bede *by tyme*.
How the Goode Wyfe Taught hyr Doughter, l. 165.

All in the morning *betime*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).

I went one day myself *betime* in the morning to a great man's house to speak with him.
Latimer, Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

betimes (bē-tīmz′), *adv.* [< ME. *betymes*, *bitymes*, < *betime* + adv. gen. suffix *-s*.] **1.** Seasonably; in good season or time; before it is too late; early.

Not to be a-bed after midnight is to be up *betimes*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

To measure life learn thou *betimes*.
Milton, Sonnets, xvi.

Partake we their blithe cheer
Who gathered in *betimes* the unshorn flock
To wash the fleece. *Wordsworth*, River Duddon, xxiii.

Having engaged our guide and horses the night before, we set out *betimes* this morning for Orlevano.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 240.

2. Soon; in a short time.

He tires *betimes*, that spurs too fast betimes.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3. Occasionally; at times. [Scotch.] = **Syn.** *Early*, *Soon*, *Betimes*. See *early*.

betinet†, *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *tine* for *tind*, kindle.] To set fire to.

betit†, *v.* Obsolete shortened form of *betideth*. *Chaucer.*

betitle (bē-tī′tl), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *title*.] To give a title or titles to; entitle: as, a *betitled* man; a "picture . . . *betitled*, Glorious Revolution," *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 82.

betle, *n.* See *betel*.

betoil† (bē-toil′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *toil*[1].] To worry with toil.

betok†. Middle English preterit of *betake*[2].

betoken (bē-tō′kn), *v. t.* [< ME. *betokenen*, *bitocnen*, < AS. **betācnian* (not found; equiv. to *getācnian*, with diff. prefix; cf. *believe*) (= OFries. *bitekna* = D. *beteekenen* = LG. *beteiken* = OHG. *bizeichanōn*, G. *bezeichnen* = Sw. *beteckna* = Dan. *betegne*), < *be-* + *tācn*, *tācen*, token: see *be-*[1] and *token*.] **1**†. To signify; mean; denote in words.—**2.** To be a token of; be a visible sign of; give promise of.

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow, . . .
Betokening peace from God. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 867.

3. To foreshow by signs; be or furnish a premonition of; indicate the probability of: as, this fact *betokens* a good result.

The morning *betokened* foul weather.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 261.

4. To give evidence of; show.

This doth *betoken*
The corse they follow did with desperate hand
Fordo its own life. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

=**Syn.** To signify; presage, portend, augur, bode.

beton (bet′on; F. pron. bā-tôṅ′), *n.* [< F. *béton*, < OF. *betun*, rubble, of disputed origin, but prob. < Pr. *beton* = Sp. *betún*, < L. *bitumen*, bitumen: see *bitumen*. Some compare F. *beton*, beestings, curded milk, < OF. *beter*, coagulate.] A mixture of cement, sand, and gravel, forming a kind of concrete. It is much used as a hydraulic cement in submarine works, and whole buildings have been constructed of it.

betongue (bē-tung′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *tongue*.] To scold; attack with the tongue; rail at.

How Ben Jonson and Shakspere *betongued* each other.
North British Rev.

betonica (be-ton′i-kạ), *n.* Same as *betony*.

betony (bet′o̤-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *betonie*, *bettony*, etc., < ME. *betony*, *betany*, earlier *betone*, *betan* (cf. ML. *betonia*), < OF. *beteine*, F. *bétoine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *betonica* = G. *betonie* = AS. *betonica*, < L. *betonica*, a corrupt form of *vettonica*, so named, according to Pliny, from the *Vettones*, otherwise *Vectones*, a people of Lusitania in the Spanish peninsula.] The popular name of *Betonica officinalis* (*Stachys Betonica*), a European labiate plant, growing in woods. It is sometimes used to dye wool, producing a dark-yellow color. It is usually distinguished from *water-betony* (an aquatic plant, *Scrophularia aquatica*) as *wood-betony*, which name is also given in the United States to *Pedicularis Canadensis*, and sometimes to *Lycopus Virginicus*. The *Veronica serpyllifolia* is called *Paul's betony*, because described as a betony by an old herbalist, Paulus Ægineta.

betook (bē-tůk′). Preterit of *betake*[1] and *betake*[2].

betorn† (bē-tôrn′), *p. a.* [Pp. of verb **betear*[2] (not used), < *be-*[1] + *tear*[1].] **1.** Torn.

Whose heart *betorn* out of his panting breast.
Norton and Sackville, Gorboduc, iv. 1.

2. Torn in pieces.

betoss (bē-tos′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *toss*.] To toss; agitate; disturb; put in violent motion.

The miserable *betossed* squire.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 3.

My *betossed* soul. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3.

betraise†, **betrash**†, *v. t.* [ME. *betraisen*, *betraysen*, *bitraisshen*, *bitrasshen*, < *be-* + OF. *traïss-*, stem of certain parts of *traïr*, F. *trahir*, betray: see *betray* and *-ish*[2].] To betray.

They have *betraised* thee. *Robert of Brunne.*

betrap[1]† (bē-trap′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *betrapped*, ppr. *betrapping*. [< ME. *betrappen*, < AS. *betræppan*, *betreppan*, insnare, < *be-* + *træppan*, *treppan*, trap: see *be-*[1] and *trap*[1].] To entrap; insnare. *Gower.*

betrap[2]† (bē-trap′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *betrapped*, ppr. *betrapping*. [< *be-*[1] + *trap*[3].] To put trappings on; clothe; deck.

After them followed two other chariots covered with red satin, and the horses *betrapped* with the same.
Stow, Queen Mary, an. 1553.

betrash†, *v. t.* See *betraise*.

betray (bē-trā′), *v. t.* [< ME. *betrayen, betrain,* < *be-* + *traien,* betray, < OF. *traïr,* F. *trahir,* < L. *tradere,* deliver, give over: see *traitor, treason, tradition.* The form of *betray* was influenced by that of *bewray,* a quite different word.] **1.** To deliver to, or expose to the power of, an enemy by treachery or disloyalty: as, an officer *betrayed* the city.

The Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. Mat. xvii. 22.

2. To violate by fraud or unfaithfulness; be unfaithful in keeping or upholding: as, to *betray* a trust.

Betray'd her cause and mine. *Tennyson,* Princess, v.

3. To act treacherously to; be disloyal to; disappoint the hopes or expectations of.

Do not *betray* me, sir. I fear you love Mistress Page.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

I will *betray*
Tawny-finn'd fishes; my bended hook shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shak.,* A. and C., ii. 5.

But when I rise, I shall find my legs *betraying* me.
Boswell.

Men of unquiet minds and violent ambition followed a fearfully eccentric course, . . . served and *betrayed* all parties in turn. *Macaulay,* Sir William Temple.

4. To deceive; beguile; mislead; seduce.

Far, far beneath the shallow maid
He left believing and *betrayed.*
Byron, The Giaour.

Our impatience *betrays* us into rash and foolish alliances which no God attends.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

5. To reveal or disclose in violation of confidence; make known through breach of faith or obligation: as, to *betray* a person's secrets or designs.

Secrets are rarely *betrayed* or discovered according to any programme our fear has sketched out.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

6. To show in true character; allow to be seen; permit to appear in spite of will or desire.

Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

And scarcely look or tone *betrays*
How the heart strives beneath its chain.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

My own too-fearful guilt,
Simpler than any child, *betrays* itself.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

7. To indicate; give indication or evidence of: said of something not obvious at first view, or that would otherwise be concealed.

Yon azure smoke *betrays* the lurking town.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

All the names in the country *betray* great antiquity.
Bryant.

A turned leaf, a broken twig, the faintest film of smoke against the sky, *betrayed* to him the passage or presence of an enemy. *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, v.

betrayal (bē-trā′al), *n.* [< *betray* + *-al.*] The act of betraying.

Gained his freedom by the *betrayal* of his country's cause. *S. Sharpe,* Hist. of Egypt, xii.

He seldom lost his self-control, and shrank with the most sensitive pride from any noticeable *betrayal* of emotion. *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, vi. 7.

betrayer (bē-trā′ėr), *n.* One who betrays; a traitor; a seducer.

betrayment† (bē-trā′ment), *n.* [< *betray* + *-ment.*] Betrayal; the state of being betrayed.

Confessing him to be innocent whose *betrayment* they had sought. *Udall,* Com. on Mat. xxvii.

betrend† (bē-trend′), *v. t.* [ME. *betrenden;* < *be-*[1] + *trend.*] To wind about; twist; turn round.

Aboute a tre with many a twiste
Bytrent and wrythe the soote wodebynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1231.

betrim (bē-trim′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *betrimmed,* ppr. *betrimming.* [< *be-*[1] + *trim.*] To trim; set in order; decorate; beautify.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
Which spongy April at thy best *betrims.*
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

betroth (bē-trōth′ or -trōth′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *betrothe, betroath, betrouth,* < ME. *betrouthen, betreuthen, bitreuthien,* betroth, < *bi-, be-,* + *treuthe, treowthe,* < AS. *treówth,* troth, truth: see *be-*[1] and *troth, truth.*] **1.** To contract to give in marriage to another; promise or pledge one's troth for the marriage of; affiance.

You, to remove that siege of grief from her,
Betroth'd and would have married her perforce
To County Paris. *Shak.,* R. and J., v. 3.

2. To engage to take in marriage; pledge one's troth to marry.

What man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife and hath not taken her? Deut. xx. 7.

To her, my lord,
Was I *betroth'd* ere I saw Hermia.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

3†. To nominate to a bishopric in order to consecration.

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church whereunto he was not before *betrothed.* *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

betrothal (bē-trōth′- or bē-trōth′al), *n.* [< *betroth* + *-al.*] The act of betrothing; betrothment.

The feast of *betrothal.* *Longfellow,* Evangeline, iv.

betrothment (bē-trōth′- or bē-trōth′ment), *n.* [< *betroth* + *-ment.*] A mutual and formal promise or contract made for or by a man and a woman with a view to their marriage; betrothal; the act or state of being betrothed, or promised in marriage.

How the strange *betrothment* was to end.
Tennyson, Princess.

betrust (bē-trust′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *trust.*] **1.** To intrust; commit to another in confidence of fidelity.

Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. *Watts.*

2. To confide in.

To esteem themselves Maisters, both of that great trust which they serve, and of the People that *betrusted* them.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

[Rare in both senses.]

betrustment (bē-trust′ment), *n.* [< *betrust* + *-ment.*] The act of intrusting; the thing intrusted. [Rare.]

betso†, **betsa**† (bet′sō, -sä), *n.* [< It. *bezzo* (pron. bet′sō), farthing, piece of money; appar. same as It. *pezzo,* a piece, bit (see *piece*); but cf. G. *betz, bätz,* also *batzen,* a small Swiss coin: see *batz.*] A small copper coin of Venice, current in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the system established in 1750 it was equal to a quarter of a United States cent, being the fortieth part of a lira piccola; a bagattino.

The last and least [coin] is the *betsa,* which is half a sol; that is, almost a farthing.
Coryat, Crudities (ed. 1776), II. 69.

bett†, **bette**†, *adv.* Middle English forms of *bet*[1].

better[1] (bet′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *bettere, betere,* < AS. *betera, betra* = OFries. *betere, betre* = OS. *betara, betera* = D. *beter* = OHG. *bezziro,* MHG. *bezzer,* G. *besser* = Icel. *betri* = Sw. *bättre* = Dan. *bedre* = Goth. *batiza;* compar. with weak inflection; with superl. *best,* < ME. *beste,* < AS. *betst, betest* = OFries. *beste* = OS. *betsto* = D. *best* = OHG. *bezzisto,* MHG. *bezzist, best,* G. *best* = Icel. *beztr,* older *baztr,* = Sw. *bäst* = Dan. *bedst* = Goth. *batists;* with regular compar. and superl. suffixes from a positive not in use, Teut. **bat,* of which the compar., with loss of the suffix, appears in the AS., ME., and early mod. E. adv. *bet:* see *bet*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** As comparative of *good:* (*a*) Of superior quality or excellence, whether personal, physical, mental, moral, or social, essential or acquired: as, he is a *better* man than his brother; *better* times are at hand; a *better* position.

Man's *better* nature triumphed then.
Bryant, The Prairies.

Our institutions had been so good that they had educated us into a capacity for *better* institutions.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

(*b*) Of superior value, use, fitness, acceptableness, etc.; more profitable or suitable for a purpose; more useful, eligible, or desirable: as, copper is a *better* conductor than iron.

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith. Prov. xv. 17.

Sleep
Doth, in my estimate of good, appear
A *better* state than waking; death than sleep.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

(*c*) Larger; greater: as, the *better* part of a day was spent in shopping.

You are as a candle, the *better* part burnt out.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

How have we wander'd, that the *better* part
Of this good night is perish'd!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 4.

2. As comparative of *well:* (*a*) More in accordance with one's wish or desire; more satisfactory. (*b*) More healthy; having sounder health. (*c*) More just, right, or proper.—**Better arm.** See *arm*[1].—**Better half,** a wife. [Colloq.]—**To be better.** (*a*) To be improved, as in health, estate, etc.: as, the patient *is better.* (*b*) To be quite well again; be fully recovered. [Scotland.]

II. *n.* **1.** That which has superior excellence; that which is better.

That ideal *better,* towards which both men and institutions must progress, if they would not retrograde.
Huxley, Universities.

2. A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of rank, age, merit, skill, power, or office: as, give place to your *betters.* [In this sense generally used in the plural, and with a possessive pronoun.]

In al Yngleloud was non hys *beter.*
Rich. C. de L.

Their *betters* would hardly be found. *Hooker.*

Thou poor shadow of a soldier, I will make thee know my master keeps servants thy *betters* in quality and performance. *Ford,* 'Tis Pity, i. 2.

The better. (*a*) Improvement: generally in the adverbial phrase *for the better,* that is, in the direction of improvement.

If I have altered him anywhere *for the better.*
Dryden, Preface to Fables.

(*b*) Advantage; superiority; victory: chiefly in the phrases *to get, gain,* or *have the better of* (a person or thing).

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him *the better of* Thucydides. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

She took her leave, charmed with the prospect of finally *getting the better of* the only woman in London whom she acknowledged as her equal in subtlety and intrigue.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 334.

★ **better**[1] (bet′ėr), *adv.* (comparative of *well, adv.*). [< ME. *better, beter, betre,* < AS. *betere, betre;* with superl. *best,* < ME. *best,* < AS. *betst, betōst;* prop. neut. acc. of the adj.: see *better*[1], *a.* The older adv. was *bet:* see *bet*[1].] **1.** In a more excellent way or manner: as, to behave *better;* the land is *better* cultivated and the government *better* administered.

The plays of Shakspeare were *better* acted, *better* edited, and *better* known than they had ever been.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. In a superior degree: as, to know a man *better* than some one else knows him.

Which is the *better* able to defend himself: a strong man with nothing but his fists, or a paralytic cripple encumbered with a sword which he cannot lift?
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

3. More, without any idea of superior excellence: as, it is *better* than a mile to the town. [Colloq.]

Dorlcote Mill has been in our family a hundred year and *better.* *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss.

To be better off, to be in improved circumstances.

The mechanic teaches us how we may in a small degree *be better off* than we were. The Utilitarian advises us with great pomp to be as well off as we can.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

Men had become Romans; they were proud of the Roman name; . . . they felt that they *were better off* as members of a civilized community ordered by law than they could be under the dominion of any barbarian.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 126.

To go one better. See *go, v. t.*

better[1] (bet′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *bettren, betren,* < AS. *beterian, betrian,* intr., be better, *ge-beterian, ge-betrian,* trans., make better (= OFries. *beteria* = Icel. *betra* = Sw. *bättra* = Dan. *bedre* = OHG. *bezziron,* MHG. G. *bessern;* cf. OS. *betian,* < *bet,* the older compar. adv.), < *betera,* better: see *better*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make better; improve; ameliorate; increase the good qualities of: as, manure *betters* land; discipline may *better* the morals.

The cause of his taking upon him our nature was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof.
Hooker.

2. To improve upon; surpass; exceed; outdo.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age; . . . he hath, indeed, better *bettered* expectation than you must expect of me to tell you how. *Shak.,* Much Ado, i. 1.

What you do
Still *betters* what is done. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3.

3. To advance the interest of; support; give advantage to.

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to *better* us and worse our foes.
Milton, P. L., vi. 440.

=**Syn. 1.** *Amend, Improve, Better,* etc. (see *amend*), meliorate, promote.

II. *intrans.* To grow better; become better; improve: as, his condition is *bettering.* [Rare.]

better[2] (bet′ėr), *n.* [< *bet*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who lays bets or wagers. Also *bettor.*

Be able to give them the character of every bowler or *better* on the green. *B. Jonson,* Epicœne, i. 1.

bettering-house† (bet′ėr-ing-hous), *n.* A reformatory.

Soldiers buried in this ground, from the hospital and the *bettering-house.* *Annals of Phil. and Penn.,* I. 406.

betterment (bet′ėr-ment), *n.* [< *better*[1], *v.*, + *-ment.*] **1.** A making better; improvement.—**2.** In *American law,* an improvement of real property which adds to its value otherwise than by mere repairs: generally used in the plural.

bettermost (bet'ėr-mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< *better*[1] + *-most.*] **I.** *a.* Best; highest in any respect, as in social rank or mental qualities.

It first became operative in the diffusion of knowledge among the people, at least among the *bettermost* classes. *Brougham.*

II. *n.* That which is best; especially, one's best clothes. [Local in England and United States.]

So Hepzibah and her brother made themselves ready . . . in their faded *bettermost*, to go to church. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

betterness (bet'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *betternes*; < *better* + *-ness.*] 1. The quality of being better; superiority. *Sir P. Sidney.*—2. In *minting*, the amount by which a precious metal exceeds the standard of fineness.

bettet (bet'et), *n.* [Native name.] A name of an Indian parrot, *Palæornis pondicerianus.*

bettong (bet'ong), *n.* [Native name.] A species of the genus *Bettongia*, a group of small brush-tailed kangaroos.

bettor (bet'or), *n.* Another form of *better*[2].

betty (bet'i), *n.*; pl. *betties* (-iz). [From the fem. name *Betty*, dim. of *Bet* (cf. equiv. OF. *Beti, Betie*, also *Betiaine, Betion, Betionette*), abbr. of *Elizabet, Elizabeth.*] 1. A man who interferes with the domestic duties of women, or engages in female occupations. Also called *cot-betty.* [Used in contempt.]—2†. A short bar used by thieves to wrench doors open. Also called a *bess*, a *jenny*, and now a *jimmy* or *jemmy.* [Thieves' slang.]

The powerful *betty* or the artful picklock. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

3. A pear-shaped bottle, covered with maize-leaves or the like, in which olive-oil is exported from Italy.—**Brown betty**, a baked pudding of sliced apples, bread crumbs, and molasses or brown sugar.

Betula (bet'ū-lă), *n.* [L., the birch, also spelled *betulla* (> It. *betula, betulla*, also *bedello*, = Pg. *betulla* = Sp. *abedul* = F. dim. *bouleau*); cf. Corn. *betho, bezo* = Bret. *bezo* = W. *bedw* = Gael. *beth* = Ir. *beth, beit*, the birch.] A genus of hardy trees or shrubs, natives of the north temperate and arctic regions; the birches. It is the type of the family *Betulaceæ*, and is distinguished from the accompanying genus *Alnus* by a difference of habit and by its winged nutlet. There are about 35 species of *Betula*, of which 10 are North American.



Betula.

a, branch of *B. pumila*, with male and female aments; *b*, a single scale of fertile ament, with fruit. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Betulaceæ (bet-ū-lā'-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Betula* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous trees and shrubs, of which *Betula* is the typical genus, and containing besides this *Alnus, Carpinus, Ostrya, Corylus*, and *Ostryopsis.* See cut under *alder.*

betulin (bet'ū-lin), *n.* [< *Betula*, birch, + *-in*[2].] A substance ($C_{36}H_{60}O_3$) obtained from the bark of the white birch. It crystallizes in the form of long needles, which are fusible and volatile.

betumble (bē-tum'bl), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *tumble.*] To tumble; disarrange the parts of.

From her *be-tumbled* couch she starteth. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1037

betutor (bē-tū'tor), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *tutor.*] To instruct; tutor. *Coleridge.*

between (bē-twēn'), *prep.* and *adv.* [< (1) ME. *betwene, bitwenen*, etc., < AS. *betweónum, betwȳnum, betwīnun, betweónan, betwīnan, bitweónum*, etc. (orig. separate, as in *be sām tweónum*, between the seas, lit. 'by seas twain'), < *be*, prep., by, + *tweónum*, dat. pl. of **tweón*; (2) ME. *betwen, betwene, bitwene*, etc. (mixed with preceding), < AS. (ONorth.) *betweón, betwēn, bitwēn*, etc., < *be*, prep., by, + **tweón*, acc. of **tweón*, pl. **twēne* (= OS. OFries. *twēne* = OHG. MHG. *zwēne*, G. *zween*), two, twain, orig. distrib. (= Goth. *tweihnai* = L. *bīni*, OL. **duīni*), two each, < *twā* (*twi-*), two: see *two*, and cf. *twin, twain.* The forms of *between* have always interchanged with those of *betwixt* (which see).] **I.** *prep.* 1. In the space which separates (two points, places, objects, or lines); at any point of the distance from one to the other of: as, *between* the eyes; *between* Washington and Philadelphia; the prisoner was placed *between* two policemen.

The sea
Swallows him with his host, but them lets pass
As on dry land, *between* two crystal walls.
Milton, P. L., xii. 197.

2. In intermediate relation to, as regards time, quantity, or degree: as, it occurred *between* his incoming and outgoing; a baronet is *between* a knight and a baron; they cost *between* $5 and $6 each; *between* 12 and 1 o'clock.

Bolus arrived, and gave a doubtful tap,
Between a single and a double rap.
Colman, Broad Grins.

Her lips to mine how often hath she joined,
Between each kiss her oaths of true love swearing!
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, vii.

3. In the mutual relations of: as, discord exists *between* the two families.

Friendship requires that it be *between* two at least. *South.*

An intestine struggle, open or secret, *between* authority and liberty. *Hume*, Essays, v.

The war *between* Castile and Portugal had come to a close; the factions of the Spanish nobles were for the most part quelled. *Irving*, Granada, p. 26.

Differences of relative position can be known only through differences *between* the states of consciousness accompanying the disclosure of the positions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 93.

4. From one to another of, as in the exchange of actions or intercourse.

If things should go so *between* them. *Bacon*, Hist. of Hen. VII.

Thus graceless holds he disputation
'Tween frozen conscience and hot-burning will.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 247.

France has been the interpreter *between* England and mankind. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

5. In the joint interest or possession of: as, they own the property *between* them.

There is *between* us one common name and appellation. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 3.

Castor and Pollux with only one soul *between* them. *Locke.*

6. By the action, power, or effort of one or both of.

Unless you send some present help,
Between them they will kill the conjurer.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

7. In regard to the respective natures or qualities of: as, to distinguish *between* right and wrong.

There is an essential difference *between* a land of which we can trace the gradual formation from the sixth century onwards and a land whose name is not heard of till the eleventh century. *E. A. Freeman*, Eng. Towns, p. 120.

8. In regard to one or the other of: as, to choose *between* two things.

Between two dogs, which hath the deeper mouth? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

[*Between* is literally applicable only to two objects; but it may be and commonly is used of more than two where they are spoken of distributively, or so that they can be thought of as divided into two parts or categories, or with reference to the action or being of each individually as compared with that of any other or all the others. When more than two objects are spoken of collectively or indivisibly, *among* is the proper word.]—**Between ourselves**, not to be communicated to others; in confidence.—**Between the beetle and the block.** See *beetle*[1].—**To go between.** See *go.*—**Syn.** *Amidst, In the midst of*, etc. See *among.*

II. *adv.* In the intermediate space; in intermediate relation as regards time, etc.: with an object understood.

Your lady seeks my life;—come you *between*,
And save poor me. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 1.

between (bē-twēn'), *n.* [< *between, prep.*] One of a grade of needles between *sharps* and *blunts.*

between-decks (bē-twēn'deks), *adv.* and *n.* **I.** *adv.* In the space between two decks of a ship; on any deck but the upper one.

II. *n.* The space between two decks of a ship, or the whole space between the upper and the lowest deck.

betweenity (bē-twēn'i-ti), *n.* [< *between* + *-ity*, as in *extremity.*] The state or quality of being between; intermediate condition; anything intermediate. [Colloq.]

To rejoin heads, tails, and *betweenities.* *Southey*, Letters, III. 448.

The house is not Gothic, but of that *betweenity* that intervened when Gothic declined and Palladian was creeping in. *H. Walpole*, Letters (ed. 1820), II. 174.

betweenwhiles (bē-twēn'hwīlz), *adv.*, prop. *prep. phr.* At intervals.

betwit (bē-twit'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *twit*[1].] To twit.

Strange how these men, who at other times are all wise men, do now, in their drink, *betwitt* and reproach one another with their former conditions. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 164.

betwixt†, *prep.* and *adv.* See *betwixt.*

betwixet, betwixent†, *prep.* [Now only dial. or archaic; < ME. *betwixe, betwixen, betwexen, bitwuxen*, etc., *bitwixe, bitwixen*, etc., < AS. **betweoxan* (occurs once spelled *betweoxn*), prob. for earlier **betweoxum* (= OFries. *bitwiskum, bitwischa*), < *be*, prep., by, + **tweoxum* for **twihsum, *twiscum*, dat. pl. of **twisc* = OS. *twisk* = OHG. *zwisk, zwiski*, MHG. *zwisc*, twofold, < *twā* (*twi-*), two, + *-sc, -isc*, E. *-ish*[1]. Forms with other prepositions appear in OS. *undar twisk*, OFries. *entwiska, ontwiska, atwiska*, abbr. *twiska, twisk, twischa*, NFries. *twissche*, D. *tusschen*, OHG. *in zwiskēn, unter zwisken*, MHG. *in zwischen, unter zwischen*, G. abbr. *zwischen*, between. This form was early mixed with *betwix, betwixt.*] Betwixt; between.

betwixt (bē-twikst'), *prep.* and *adv.* [Also by apheresis *twixt, 'twixt*, Sc. *betwisht, betweesht*, < late ME. *betwixt, bytwyxte*, earlier *betwix, betuxt, betuixte, betwex, betuix, bitwix*, etc., < AS. *betwyxt, betwuxt* (with excrescent *-t*), *betwyx, betweox, betweohs, betwux, betux*, appar. shortened from the dat. form (or perhaps repr. an orig. acc. form) **betweoxum*, > ME. *betwixen, betwixe*, q. v. In ME. the words were mixed.] **I.** *prep.* Between; in the space that separates; in intermediate relation to as regards time, quantity, or degree; passing between; from one to another, etc., in most of the uses of *between* (which see).

Betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 82.

The morning light, however, soon stole into the aperture at the foot of the bed, *betwixt* those faded curtains. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

There was some speech of marriage
Betwixt myself and her. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

=**Syn.** See comparison under *among.*

II. *adv.* Between, in either space or time.—**Betwixt and between**, in an intermediate position; neither the one nor the other: a colloquial intensive of *betwixt* or of *between.*

betylus, *n.* See *bætylus.*

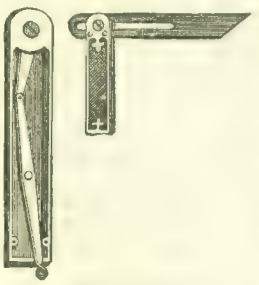
beudantite (bū'dan-tīt), *n.* [After the French mineralogist *Beudant* (1787–1850).] A hydrous phosphate and arseniate of iron, occurring in small, closely aggregated crystals in Nassau, Prussia, and also near Cork, Ireland.

beuk (būk), *n.* A Scotch form of *book.*

My grannie she bought me a *beuk*,
And I held awa' to the school.
Burns, The Jolly Beggars.

★

bevel (bev'el), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *bevell*, as a term of heraldry *bevil, bevile*, < OF. **bevel* or **buvel* (not recorded), mod. F. *biveau*, also spelled *beveau, buveau, beuveau, beauveau*, etc. (cf. Sp. *baivel*), bevel; origin unknown.] **I.** *n.* 1. The obliquity or inclination of a particular surface of a solid body to another surface of the same body; the angle contained by two adjacent sides of anything, as of a timber used in ship-building. When this angle is acute it is called an *under bevel* (or *beveling*), and when obtuse a *standing bevel.*—2. An instrument used by mechanics for drawing angles and for adjusting the abutting surfaces of work to the same inclination. It consists of two limbs jointed together, one called the stock or handle and the other the blade; the latter is movable on a pivot at the joint, and can be adjusted so as to include any angle between it and the stock. The blade is often curved on the edge to suit the sweep of an arch or vault. See *bevel-square.*



Mechanics' Bevels.

3. A piece of type-metal nearly type-high, with a beveled edge, used by stereotypers to form the flange on the sides of the plates. *Worcester.* —4. Same as *bevel-angle.*—5. In *her.*, an angular break in any right line.



Heraldic Bevel. (See *beveled*, 3.)

II. *a.* Having the form of a bevel; aslant; sloping; out of the perpendicular; not upright: used figuratively by Shakspere.

I may be straight though they themselves be *bevel.* *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxi.

Their houses are very ill built, the walls *bevel*, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

bevel (bev'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *beveled* or *bevelled*, ppr. *beveling* or *bevelling.* [< *bevel, n.*] **I.**

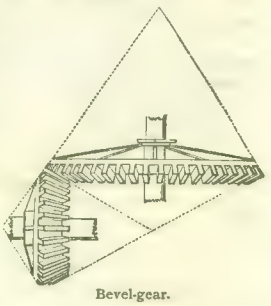
trans. To cut to a bevel-angle: as, to *bevel* a piece of wood.

II. *intrans.* To incline toward a point or from a direct line; slant or incline off to a bevel-angle.

bevel-angle (bev'el-ang″gl), *n.* Any angle except a right angle, whether it be acute or obtuse. Also called *bevel.*

beveled, bevelled (bev'eld), *p. a.* **1.** Having a bevel; formed with a bevel-angle.—**2.** In *mineral.*, replaced by two planes inclining equally upon the adjacent planes, as an edge; having its edges replaced as above, as a cube or other solid.—**3.** In *her.*, broken by an acute angle: thus, in the cut under *bevel*, the blazon would be a chief vert, *beveled.*—**Beveled bushing,** a bushing in which the sides are inclined to the ends.—**Beveled double,** in *her.*, beveled on either side.—**Beveled furniture,** in *printing:* (*a*) The tapering side-sticks and foot-sticks used in imposing forms or locking up galleys. (*b*) Beveled pieces of wood less than type-high.—**Beveled gearing.** See *gearing.*—**Beveled washer,** a washer having its two faces not parallel to each other, used to give a proper bearing to a head or nut when the rod or bolt is not perpendicular to the surface against ★which the washer presses.

bevel-gear (bev'el-gēr), *n.* In *mach.*, a species of wheelwork in which the axis or shaft of the leader or driver forms an angle with the axis or shaft of the follower or the wheel driven.



Bevel-gear.

bevel-hub (bev'el-hub), *n.* A hub or short connecting-pipe having a bend.

beveling, bevelling (bev'el-ing), *n.* Same as *bevel*, 1.

It is evident from the preceding, that by applying the bevel in the workman's usual manner, viz., with the stock against the left-hand side of the board and directed towards his body, all the *bevelings* will be under, that is, less than a right angle. . . . We thus find that when the first futtock frames are on the amidship side of the joint, their *bevelings* are always standing, or greater than a right angle.

Thearle, Naval Architecture, p. 53.

beveling-board (bev'el-ing-bōrd), *n.* **1.** A board cut to any required bevel. It is used in adjusting frames or the parts of an angular construction, as in a ship.—**2.** A flat board upon which the bevelings of the various portions of a construction, as the framework of a ship, are marked.

beveling-frame (bev'el-ing-frām), *n.* A wooden frame in which a beveling-board is placed to be marked. It consists of a wide board, on one edge of which is placed a fixed, and on the opposite a movable, batten. Across both battens parallel lines are marked.

beveling-machine (bev'el-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for beveling or angling the outer edges of a book-cover, or of an electrotyped plate.

bevel-jack (bev'el-jak), *n.* A short piece of heavy transmission-shafting, carrying a bevel-gear and receiving the motion from a water-wheel. The motor carries a complementary bevel-gear. See ★*jack-shaft.*

bevel-joint (bev'el-joint), *n.* A miter or sloping joint having its faces dressed to an angle, generally of 45°.

bevelled, bevelling. See *beveled, beveling.*

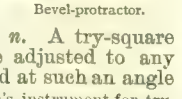
bevelment (bev'el-ment), *n.* [< *bevel* + *-ment.*] In *mineral.*, the replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces or adjacent planes.



Bevelment of the edges of a cube by planes of a tetrahexahedron.

bevel-plater (bev'el-plā″tėr), *n.* A machine for rolling the bevel-edged plates of shingling and veneering saws.

bevel-protractor (bev'el-prō-trak″tor), *n.* A drafting instrument with a pivoted arm sliding upon a graduated sector, used in laying off angles.



Bevel-protractor.

bevel-rest (bev'el-rest), *n.* A clamp for holding wood to a saw in making a beveled cut.

bevel-square (bev'el-skwār), *n.* A try-square the blade of which can be adjusted to any angle with the stock, and held at such an angle by a set-screw. It is an artisan's instrument for trying his work to see if it has been made with the proper angle. Also called *angle-bevel.*

bevel-ways (bev'el-wāz), *adv.* Same as *bevel-★wise.*

bevel-wheel (bev'el-hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a cog-wheel of which the working-face is oblique to the axis. Such a wheel is commonly used in connection with another revolving with a shaft at right angles to that of the first. These wheels are often called conical wheels, as their general form is that of frusta of cones. See *bevel-gear.*

bevel-wise (bev'el-wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, in the form or direction of a bevel: said of a ribbon or pennon charged thus upon the field. Also *bevel-ways.*

bever[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*[1].

bever[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*[2].

bever[3]† (bē'vėr), *n.* [Now chiefly E. dial.; also written *beaver,* < ME. *bever,* later also *bevoir, boever,* < OF. *bevre, boivre,* mod. F. *boire* = It. *bevere, bere* (ML. *biber*), a drink, prop. inf., drink, < L. *bibere,* drink: see *bib*[1], *bibber.* Hence *beverage.*] **1.** A collation or slight repast between meals.

Are. What, at your *bever,* gallants?
Mor. Will 't please your ladyship to drink?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Some twenty mark a-year! will that maintain
Scarlet and gold lace, play at th' ordinary,
And *bevers* at the tavern?
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

2. Formerly, at some colleges and schools, a slight meal which the students received at the buttery-hatch and took to their rooms.

No scholar shall be absent above an hour at morning *bever* and half an hour at evening *bever.*
Quincy, Hist. Harv. Univ., I. 517.

When I was at Eton—now more than thirty years ago—the boys on the foundation were supplied in the dining-hall with an intermediate meal (if meal it could be called), which went under the name of *beaver.* According to my recollection it consisted of beer only, and the hour was 4 P. M. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., II. 454.

bever[3]† (bē'vėr), *v. i.* [< *bever*[3], *n.*] To take a bever or slight repast between meals.

Your gallants never sup, breakfast, nor *bever* without me. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, ii. 1.

beverage (bev'ę-rāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beveridge, beuvrage,* etc., < ME. *beverage, beverege, beverache, beurage,* etc. (cf. ML. *beveragium*), < OF. *bevrage, beuvrage, breuvraige,* mod. F. *breuvage* (= Pr. *beurage* = Sp. *bebrage* = Pg. *beberagem* = It. *beveraggio;* ML. as if **biberaticum*), < *bevre, boivre* = It. *bevere,* < L. *bibere,* drink: see *bever*[3], *n.*, and *-age.*] **1.** Drink of any kind; liquor for drinking: as, water is the common *beverage;* intoxicating *beverages.*

A pleasant *beverage* he prepared before
Of wine and honey mixed.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii.

2. A name given specifically to various kinds of refreshing drinks. (*a*) In Devonshire, England, water-cider; a drink made by passing water through the crushed apples from which cider has been made. (*b*) A liquor made by passing water through the pressed grapes after the wine has been expressed.

Touching price and quality of a liquor or drink called in England "*bevarage*" and in France "pimpeene."
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, xi. 117.

(*c*) In the West Indies, a drink made of sugar-cane juice and water.

3. In Great Britain, drink-money, or a treat provided with drink-money, as on wearing a new suit of clothes, or on receiving a suit from the tailor; a treat on first coming into prison; a garnish. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

bevew†, *n.* See *bevue.*

bevil, bevile, *n.* In *her.*, same as *bevel*, 5.

bevor†, *n.* See *beaver*[2].

bevue (be-vü'), *n.* [Formerly also *bevew,* < F. *bévue,* OF. *besvue,* < *bé-, bes-* (< L. *bis-,* double), + *vue,* view: see *view.*] An error of inadvertence; a slip. [Rare.]

bevy (bev'i), *n.*; pl. *bevies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *beavy, beavie,* < ME. *bevy, bevey, beve,* < OF. *beveye* ("*beueye* [printed *deueye*] des heronez," in a poem cited by Leo, Rect. Sing. Personarum, p. 40); cf. It. "*beva,* a beavie," Florio: applied esp. to a flock of birds and thence to a company of ladies; orig., perhaps, a drinking company, or a number of animals at a watering-place, being thus a particular use of OF. *bevee, buvee,* drink, drinking (cf. It. *beva,* a drink), < *bevre* = It. *bevere,* drink: see *bever*[3], *n.*, and *beverage.*] **1.** A flock of birds, especially of larks or quails.—**2.** A small company or troop, as of roebucks, heifers, etc.—**3.** A group or small company of persons, especially of girls or women, but also used of the male sex: as, "a *bevy* of powdered coxcombs," *Goldsmith;* "a *bevy* of renegades," *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng.

A lovely *bevy* of faire Ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly Paramoure.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 34.

4. A small collection of objects; an assemblage of things. [Rare or obsolete.]=**Syn. 1.** *Covey,* etc. See *flock.*

bewail (bē-wāl'), *v.* [< ME. *bewailen, beweilen, biwailen,* etc., < *be-* + *wailen,* wail: see *be-*[1] and *wail.*] **I.** *trans.* To mourn aloud for; bemoan; lament; express deep sorrow for: as, to *bewail* the loss of a child.

Go, give your tears to those that lose their worths.
Bewail their miseries. *Fletcher,* Valentinian, iv. 4.

The nightingale
Her ancient, hapless sorrow must *bewail.*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 394.

II. *intrans.* To express grief.

Mourning and *bewailing* exceedingly.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 70.

bewailable (bē-wā'la-bl), *a.* [< *bewail* + *-able.*] Capable or worthy of being bewailed.

bewailer (bē-wā'lėr), *n.* One who bewails or laments.

bewailing (bē-wā'ling), *n.* Lamentation.

bewailingly (bē-wā'ling-li), *adv.* In a bewailing manner.

bewailment (bē-wāl'ment), *n.* [< *bewail* + *-ment.*] The act of bewailing; a lamentation.

bewake† (bē-wāk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewaken,* watch, "wake" a dead body, watch through (= D. *bewaken* = G. *bewachen* = Sw. *bevaka*), < *be-* + *waken,* wake: see *be-*[1] and *wake*[1], and cf. *bivouac.*] To watch, especially a dead body; observe funeral rites for. *Gower.*

beware (bē-wār'), *v.*, prop. *phr.* [Formerly and prop. written separately, *be ware,* a phrase composed of the impv. or inf. of the verb *be* and the adj. *ware;* as in AS. *beó wær* (*beó,* 2d pers. sing. impv. of *beón*), *beó thē wær* (*thē,* thee, reflexive dative), be ware, just like E. *be careful.* So ME. "*be war* therfor" (Chaucer); "A ha! felawes! *beth war* of such a lape!" (Chaucer), where *beth* is 2d pers. pl. impv., < AS. *beóth.* (See other ME. examples below.) Like *be gone,* now *begone, be ware* came to be written as one word, *beware,* and then was classed by some authors with the numerous verbs in *be-*[1], and inflected accordingly; hence the erroneous forms *bewares* in Ben Jonson, and *bewared* in Dryden. This confusion may have been promoted by the existence of a ME. verb *bewaren,* show, exhibit, descended, with some change of sense, from AS. *bewarian,* guard, keep, preserve (= OFries. *biwaria* = D. *bewaren* = OHG. *biwarōn,* MHG. *bewaren,* G. *bewahren* = Sw. *bevara* = Dan. *bevare,* keep, guard), < *be-* + *warian,* guard, < *wær,* cautious, observant, E. *ware*[1], as in *be ware* above. In the quotation from Chaucer, below, both forms appear. See *ware*[1].] To be wary or cautious; be on one's guard; exercise care or vigilance: properly two words, *be ware,* consisting of the infinitive or imperative of *be* with the adjective *ware:* followed by *of,* expressed or understood, with the force of 'against,' 'in regard to': as, *beware of* evil associations; *beware* how you step; "*beware* the bear," *Scott.*

Thus oughte wise men *ben ware of* folis;
If thou do so thi witte is wele bywared [shown].
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 635.

Be ye *war of* false prophets. *Wyclif,* Mat. vii. 15.

That no man no scholde . . . *war of* him *beo.*
Life of Thomas Beket (ed. Black), 1150.

Beware of all, but most *beware of* man.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 114.

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*

Beware the pine-tree's withered branch,
Beware the awful avalanche. *Longfellow,* Excelsior.

bewash (bē-wosh'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *wash.*] To drench with water. [Rare.]

Let the maids *bewash* the men.
Herrick, St. Distaff's Day.

beweep (bē-wēp'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bewept,* ppr. *beweeping.* [< ME. *bewepen, biwepen,* < AS. *bewēpan* (= OFries. *biwēpa* = OS. *biwōpian*), < *be-* + *wēpan,* weep: see *be-*[1] and *weep.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To weep over; deplore.

Old fond eyes,
Beweep this cause again, I'll pluck ye out.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2. To bedew or wet with tears; disfigure or mark with the signs of weeping.

Fast by her syde doth wery labour stand,
Pale fere also, and sorrow all *bewept.*
Sir T. More, To Them that Trust in Fortune.

II.† *intrans.* To weep; make lamentation.

bewest (bē-west'), *prep.* [< ME. *be west, biwesten,* < AS. *be westan: be,* prep., by; *westan,* adv., west, from the west. Cf. *be-east, benorth, besouth.*] To the west of. [Scotch.]

bewet[1] (bē-wet′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bewetted, bewet*, ppr. *bewetting*. [< ME. *beweten*, < *be-* + *weten*, wet: see *be-*[1] and *wet*.] To wet; moisten.

His napkin with his true tears all *bewet*.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1.

bewet[2], **bewit** (bū′et, -it), *n.* [< late ME. *bewette*, dim. of OF. *beue, bue*, earlier *buie, boie*, a collar, chain, fetter, < L. *boiæ*, a collar for the neck, whence also ult. E. *buoy*, q. v.] In *falconry*, the leather with which the bell was attached to a hawk's leg. [Commonly in the plural.]

bewhisper (bē-hwis′pėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *whisper*.] To whisper. *Fairfax.* [Rare.]

bewhore† (bē-hōr′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *whore*.] 1. To make a whore of. *Beau. and Fl.*—2. To call or pronounce a whore. *Shak.*

bewield (bē-wēld′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewelden*, < *be-* + *welden*, wield: see *be-*[1] and *wield*.] To wield, handle, or control; manage. *J. Harrison.* [Rare.]

bewigged (bē-wigd′), *p. a.* [< *be-*[1] + *wigged*.] Wearing a wig.

Ancient ladies and *bewigged* gentlemen seemed hurrying to enjoy a social cup of tea.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 20.

bewilder (bē-wil′dėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *wilder*: see *wilder*.] 1. To confuse as to direction or situation; cause to lose the proper road or course: as, the intricacy of the streets *bewildered* him; to be *bewildered* in the woods.

Can this be the bird, to man so good,
That, after their *bewildering*,
Covered with leaves the little children,
So painfully in the wood?
Wordsworth, Redbreast Chasing the Butterfly.

2. To lead into perplexity or confusion; perplex; puzzle; confuse.

Bewildering odors floating, dulled her sense,
And killed her fear.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 259.

We have elementary disturbances of consciousness in diseases of the mind, such as epileptic states, ecstacy, . . . and the *bewildered* state of the mind in paralytic dementia. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 35.

= **Syn.** To confound, confuse, mystify, nonplus.

bewilderedness (bē-wil′dėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being bewildered; bewilderment.

bewilderingly (bē-wil′dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a bewildering manner; so as to bewilder.

bewilderment (bē-wil′dėr-mėnt), *n.* [< *bewilder* + *-ment*.] The state of being bewildered.

Thought was arrested by utter *bewilderment*.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, ii.

bewimple (bē-wim′pl), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewimplen* (= D. *bewimpelen*), < *be-* + *wimpelen*, wimple: see *be-*[1] and *wimple*.] To cover with a wimple; veil. *Gower.*

bewinter (bē-win′tėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *winter*.] To make like winter.

Tears that *bewinter* all my year.
Cowley, Sleep.

bewit, *n.* See *bewet*[2].

bewitch (bē-wich′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewicchen, biwicchen*, < *be-* + *wicchen*, witch: see *be-*[1] and *witch*, *v.*] 1. To subject to the influence of witchcraft; affect by witchcraft or sorcery; throw a charm or spell over.

Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted sapling, wither'd up.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

2. To charm; fascinate; please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.

Love doth *bewitch* and strangely change us.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 468.

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

His [Tennyson's] verses still *bewitch* youths and artists by their sentiments and beauty, but their thought takes hold of thinkers and men of the world.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 160.

bewitchedness (bē-wicht′nes), *n.* [< *bewitched*, pp. of *bewitch*, + *-ness*.] The state of being bewitched.

bewitcher (bē-wich′ėr), *n.* One who bewitches or fascinates.

bewitchery (bē-wich′ėr-i), *n.* [< *bewitch*, in imitation of *witchery*.] Witchery; fascination; charm. [Rare.]

There is a certain *bewitchery* or fascination in words.
South, Works, II. ix.

bewitchful (bē-wich′fůl), *a.* [< *bewitch* + *-ful* (irregularly suffixed to a verb).] Alluring; fascinating. [Rare.]

Ill, more *bewitchful* to entice away. *Milton*, Letters.

bewitching (bē-wich′ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *bewitch*.] Having power to bewitch or fascinate; fascinating; charming: as, "*bewitching* tenderness," *Addison*, Spectator, No. 223.

The more he considered it, the more *bewitching* the scene appeared to him. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

bewitchingly (bē-wich′ing-li), *adv.* In a bewitching manner.

bewitchingness (bē-wich′ing-nes), *n.* The quality which makes a person or thing bewitching.

bewitchment (bē-wich′mėnt), *n.* [< *bewitch* + *-ment*.] Fascination; power of charming; the effects of witchcraft.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the desirers. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

To wash in May dew guards against *bewitchment*.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 378.

bewith (bē′wiтн), *n.* [< *be*[1] + *with*[1]: what one can *be with* or do with.] A makeshift; a substitute. [Scotch.]

bewonder (bē-wun′dėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *wonder*; = D. *bewonderen* = G. *bewundern*, admire.] 1. To fill with wonder; amaze.

Seeing his astonishment,
How he *bewondered* was.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, x. 17.

2. To wonder at; admire.

bework† (bē-wėrk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewurchen*, < AS. *bewyrcan* (= D. *bewerken* = G. *bewirken* = Dan. *bevirke*), work, work in, adorn, < *be-* + *wyrcan*, work: see *be-*[1] and *work*.] To work, as with thread; embroider.

The mantelle and the gyrdylle both
That rychely was *bewroght*. *Sir Eglamour*, l. 1152.

Smocks all *bewrought*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Owls.

bewpers, *n.* See *beaupers*.

bewrap (bē-rap′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bewrapped, bewrapt*, ppr. *bewrapping*. [< ME. *bewrappen*, also *bewrabben* (with var. *bewlappen*), < *be-* + *wrappen*, wrap: see *be-*[1] and *wrap*.] To wrap up; clothe; envelop.

His sword, . . .
Bewrapt with flowers, hung idlie by his side.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xvi. 30.

bewray† (bē-rā′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewraien, biwreyen*, disclose, reveal (= OFries. *biwrōgia* = OHG. *biruogan*, MHG. *berügen*), < *be-* + *wraien, wreyen*, obs. E. *wray*, disclose, reveal, < AS. *wrēgan*, accuse (= OFries. *wrōgia, wreia* = OS. *wrōgian* = D. *wroegen*, accuse, = OHG. *ruogen*, MHG. *ruegen*, G. *rügen*, censure, = Icel. *rægja*, slander, = Sw. *röja*, betray, = Goth. *wrōhjan*, accuse), from a noun repr. by Goth. *wrōhs*, an accusation, = Icel. *rōg*, a slander. Somewhat affected in sense by *betray*, a quite different word.] 1. To accuse; malign.—2. To reveal; divulge; make known; declare.

Write down thy mind, *bewray* thy meaning.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 5.

Whoso is partner with a thief hateth his own soul: he heareth cursing and *bewrayeth* it not. Prov. xxix. 24.

3. To disclose or reveal (the identity or the secrets of a person) perfidiously or prejudicially; betray; expose.

Thou *bewreiest* alle secrenesse.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 675.

For feare to be enforced by torments to *bewray* his confederates. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 7. (*N. E. D.*)

Like slaves you sold your souls for golden dross,
Bewraying her to death.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

Hide the outcast, *bewray* not him that wandereth, is the simplest lesson of common humanity.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 97.

4. To reveal or disclose unintentionally or incidentally; show the presence or true character of; show or make visible.

The ointment of his right hand which *bewrayeth* itself. Prov. xxvii. 16.

Thy speech *bewrayeth* thee. Mat. xxvi. 73.

[*Bewray* is still sometimes used, especially in poetry, as an archaic word.]

bewrayer† (bē-rā′ėr), *n.* A betrayer or divulger.

A *bewrayer* of secrets. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 225.

bewrayingly† (bē-rā′ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to bewray.

bewrayment† (bē-rā′mėnt), *n.* [< *bewray* + *-ment*.] The act of bewraying.

bewreak† (bē-rēk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewreken*, < *be-* + *wreken*, wreak. Cf. AS. *bewrecan*, exile, send forth: see *be-*[1] and *wreak*.] To avenge; revenge.

Thus much am I *bewreke*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale (ed. Speght), l. 809.

bewreck† (bē-rek′), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *wreck*. Cf. AS. *bewrecan*, drive or bring to, of ships: see *be-*[1] and *wreck*.] To ruin; destroy.

Yet was I, or I parted thence, *bewreckt*. *Mir. for Mags.*

bewrought† (bē-rôt′). Obsolete past participle of *bework*.

bey[1] (bā), *n.* [= F. Sp. *bey*, < Turk. *bey, beg* = Pers. *baig*, a lord: see *beg*[2], *beglerbeg*, and *begum*.] 1. The governor of a minor province or sanjak of the Turkish empire.—2. A title of respect given in Turkey to members of princely families, sons of pashas, military officers above the rank of major, the wealthy gentry, and, by courtesy, to eminent foreigners.

We therefore rode out of Beyrout as a pair of Syrian *Beys*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 33.

3. The title usually given by foreigners to the former Mohammedan rulers of Tunis.

Frequently written *beg*.

bey[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *buy*.

beyete†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *beget*.

beylerbey (bā′lėr-bā′), *n.* [< Turk. *beylerbey, beglerbeg*, prince of princes, lit. 'bey of beys.'] The title of the governor-general of a province of the Turkish empire, ranking next to the grand vizir, and so called because he has under him the *beys* at the head of the several sanjaks or districts composing his province. Also written *beglerbeg*.

beylerbeylik (bā′lėr-bā′lik), *n.* [Turk., < *beylerbey* + *-lik*, a common noun formative; cf. *beylik*.] The territory governed by a beylerbey. Also *beglerbeglik* or *beglerbeglic*.

beylik (bā′lik), *n.* [Turk., < *bey*, a bey, + *-lik*; cf. *beylerbeylik*.] The district ruled by a bey.

beyond (bē-yond′), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *beyonde, beyende*, etc., < AS. *begeondan*, < *be*, by, + *geondan*, from the further side, < *geond*, prep., across, over, beyond (= Goth. *jāins*, yonder), + *-an*, adv. suffix: see *be-*[2] and *yon, yonder*.] **I.** *prep.* 1. On or to the other side of: as, *beyond* the river; *beyond* the horizon; "*beyond* that flaming hill," *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

We send our best commodities *beyond* the seas.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 59.

2. Further on than; more distant than: as, a mile *beyond* the river; a hundred miles *beyond* Omaha; he never could get *beyond* simple equations.

So far your knowledge all their power transcends,
As what should be *beyond* what is extends.
Dryden, Prol. to Univ. of Oxford, l. 39.

It is not necessary to look *beyond* Nature or *beyond* experience in order to find that unique Object of which theology speaks. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 52.

3. Past in time; later than: as, a day *beyond* the proper time.—4. At a place or time not yet reached by; before; ahead or in advance of.

What's fame? A fancied life in others' breath;
A thing *beyond* us, even before our death.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 238.

5. Out of reach of; outside of the capacity, limits, or sphere of; past: as, *beyond* our power; *beyond* comprehension; that is *beyond* me.

We bring a welcome to the highest lessons of religion and of poetry out of all proportion *beyond* our skill to teach. *Emerson*, Success.

That the Antarctic continent has a flat and even surface, the character of the icebergs shows *beyond* dispute.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 74.

6. Above; superior to; in or to a degree which rivals, exceeds, or surpasses, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind.

Beyond any of the great men of my country.
Sir P. Sidney.

Dangle. Egad, we were just speaking of your tragedy.—Admirable, Sir Fretful, admirable!
Sneer. You never did anything *beyond* it, Sir Fretful—never in your life. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

She is beautiful *beyond* the race of women.
Steele, Spectator, No. 113.

7. More than; in excess of; over and above.

O, I've been vexed
And tortured with him *beyond* forty fevers.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

He [Pitt] refused to accept one farthing *beyond* the salary which the law had annexed to his office.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Beyond all. See *all*.—**Beyond seas**, out of the country; abroad.—**To go beyond**, to exceed in operation, ability, attainment, or the like; hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent.

That no man *go beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter. 1 Thes. iv. 6.

The king has *gone beyond* me; all my glories
In that one woman I have lost for ever.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

To go beyond one's self, to be much excited by anything; be beside one's self. *Nares.*

II. *adv.* At a distance; yonder.

Beyond he lyeth, languishing. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 38.

beyond (bē-yond′), *n.* That place or state which lies on the other side; an experience or

life beyond our present life or experience: as, the great *beyond*.

They are the All, with no *beyond*.
J. Martineau, Eth. Theory, I. 281. (*N. E. D.*)

The back of beyond, a very distant or out-of-the-way place. [Colloq.]

beyond-sea (bē-yond'sē), *a.* From beyond the sea; foreign; outlandish: as, *beyond-sea* words.

Nay, my *beyond-sea* sir, we will proclaim you:
You would be king! *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, V. 4.

beyship (bā'ship), *n.* [< *bey*[1] + *-ship*.] The office of a bey; incumbency of such office.

Those small political offences, which in the days of the Mamelukes would have led to a *beyship* or a bowstring, receive four-fold punishment by deportation to Faizoghli, the local Cayenne. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 31.

bezan (bez'an), *n.* [= F. *bezan*, prob. of E. Ind. origin.] A white or striped cotton cloth from Bengal.

bezant (bez'ant or bē-zant'), *n.* [< ME. *bezant, besant, besan*, < OF. *besant, bezan, besan* = Pr. *bezan* = Sp. *bezante* = Pg. *besante* = It. *bisante*, < ML. *Bezantius*, L. *Byzantius* (sc. *nummus*), a Byzantine coin, < *Byzantium*, < Gr. Βυζάντιον, older name of Constantinople. Cf. *florin*.] **1.** A gold coin (the proper name of which was



Obverse. Reverse.
Bezant (Solidus) of Romanus III.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

solidus) issued by the emperors at Constantinople in the middle ages. Bezants had a wide circulation in Europe till the fall of the Eastern Empire, more especially during the period from about A. D. 800 to the middle of the thirteenth century, when European countries, except Spain, had no gold currencies of their own. Also called *byzant, byzantine*.

And who that did best should have a rich circlet of gold worth a thousand *bezants*. *Sir T. Malory*, Morte d'Arthur.

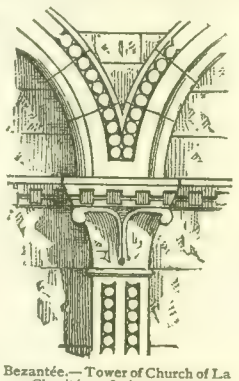
2. In *her.*, a small circle or; a gold roundel. It is a common bearing, and is supposed to have originated from the coins of Constantinople, assumed as bearings by crusaders.

Also spelled *besant*.

White bezant, a silver coin of Byzantium, worth about 70 cents.

bezanté, bezantée, bezanted (bez-an-tā', bē-zan'ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *bezanty*.

bezantée (bez-an-tā'), *n.* [OF., prop. fem. of *bezanté, besanté*: see *bezanty*.] A molding ornamented with roundels or small disks resembling bezants, of frequent occurrence in Norman architecture. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 461.



Bezantée.—Tower of Church of La Charité-sur-Loire, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

bez-antler (bez-ant'-lėr), *n.* [Also *bes-antler* and *bay-antler*; < OF. *bez-, bes-*, secondary, inferior (prob. < L. *bis*, twice), + E. *antler*.] The branch of a deer's horn next above the brow-antler; the bay-antler. See *antler*.

bezanty (bē-zan'ti), *a.* [Also *bezanté, bezantée*, < F. *besanté*, < *besant, bezant*.] In *her.*, strewn or studded with bezants: said of the field, or of any charge. Also *bezanted*.

bezel (bez'el), *n.* [Also *bezil, basil*, and formerly *beazel, bazil, bezle*, etc., < OF. **besel, bisel* (F. *biseau*), sloping edge, a bevel, = Sp. Pg. *bisel*; origin unknown; perhaps (*a*) < L. *bis*, double, + dim. suffix *-el*, or (*b*) < ML. *bisalus*, a stone with two angles or slopes, < L. *bis*, twice, + *ala*, a wing. Cf. *axil* and *aisle*.] **1.** The slope at the edge of a cutting-tool, as a chisel or plane. It is generally single, but sometimes double. [In this sense commonly *basil*.]—**2.** The oblique side or face of a gem; specifically, one of four similarly situated four-sided facets on the top or crown of a brilliant, which are sometimes called *templets*. See cut under *brilliant*. *Bezel* is also sometimes used to denote the space between the table and the girdle, that is, the "crown," with the exception of the table.

3. In *jewelry*: (*a*) That part of the setting of a precious stone which incloses it and by which it is held in place. (*b*) A flat surface of gold engraved with any device to serve as a seal, when a stone is not used. See *chaton*. [Rare.]—**4.** In *watch-making*, the grooved flange or rim in which the crystal of a watch is set.

bezel (bez'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bezeled* or *bezelled*, ppr. *bezeling* or *bezelling*. [Also *basil*; < *bezel, n.*] To grind to an edge; cut to a sloping edge; bevel.

bezesteen (bez'es-tēn), *n.* [Also written *bezestein, bezestan*, < Turk. *bazistān*, orig. Pers., a clothes-market.] An exchange, bazaar, or market-place in the East. *N. E. D.*

bezetta (bē-zet'ä), *n.* [A corruption of It. *pezzetta*, red paint, prop. a piece of cloth dyed red used for rouging, lit. a little piece, dim. of *pezza*, a piece, esp. of cloth: see *piece*.] Coarse linen rags or sacking soaked in certain pigments, which are prepared thus for exportation; the pigment itself. Red bezetta is colored with cochineal, and the pigment is used as a cosmetic. Blue bezetta is prepared from the juice of some euphorbiaceous plants, treated with dung and urine, and is used to color the rind of Dutch cheese.

Béziers (bā-ziā'), *n.* A sweet wine, named from the town of Béziers in the department of Hérault, France.

bezique (be-zēk'), *n.* [Also *bézique, bazique, bésique, bézigue, bézique*; < F. *bésigue, bézigue*; also formerly *bésit, bési, bésy, bézy*: of obscure origin.] **1.** A game of cards played by two, three, or four persons, with two packs from which the cards having from two to six spots have been removed. The object of the game is to win the aces and tens, and to secure various combinations of cards, which when shown or "declared" entitle the player to score a certain number of points.

2. The queen of spades and knave of diamonds, one of the counting combinations in the game of bezique.—**Double bezique**, the two queens of spades and two knaves of diamonds, the highest counting ★combination in bezique.

bezoar (bē'zōr), *n.* [Also *bezoard*, early mod. E. *bezor, beazor, beazer, bezar, bezer* = F. *bézoard*, formerly *bezar, bezahar*, = Sp. *bezoar, bezaar, bezar*, = Pg. *bezoar* = NL. *bezoar, bezaar, bezahar*, < Ar. *bāzahr, bādizahr*, < Pers. *bādzahr, pādzahr*, the bezoar-stone, < *pād*, expelling, + *zahr*, poison: so called because it was considered an antidote to poison.] A name for certain calculi or concretions found in the stomach or intestines of some animals (especially ruminants), formerly supposed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison, and still held in estimation in some eastern countries. They are used in China both as a pigment and as a drug. Such calculi are generally formed around some foreign substance, as a bit of wood, straw, hair, etc. Many varieties have been mentioned, but most value was put on the bezoar from the East Indies and that from Peru.—**Bezoar mineral**, an oxid of antimony, or antimonic acid, especially that prepared from butter of antimony by the action of nitric acid.—**Fossil bezoar**, a formation like animal bezoar, consisting of several layers around some extraneous body which serves as a nucleus.—**Vegetable bezoar**. Same as *calapitte*.

bezoardic (bez-ō-är'dik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *bézoardique* (NL. *bezoardicus, bezoarticus*), < *bézoard*, bezoar.] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to bezoar; compounded of or possessing the supposed antidotal properties of bezoar; serving as an antidote.—**Bezoardic acid.** Same as *ellagic acid* (which see, under *ellagic*).

II. *n.* A medicine having the properties of bezoar; an antidote.

bezoar-goat (bē'zōr-gōt), *n.* A name given to the wild goat, *Capra ægagrus*, from the fact that it produces the bezoar. See *ægagrus*.

bezoartic†, bezoartical† (bez-ō-är'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< NL. *bezoarticus*: see *bezoardic*.] Same as *bezoardic*.

The healing *bezoartical* virtue of grace.
Chillingworth, Works, p. 378.

bezonian (bē-zō'ni-an), *n.* [Also *besonian, bisonian*, < *besonio, besognio, bisogno*, etc., a beggar: see *bisogno*.] An indigent wretch; a beggar or scoundrel.

Under which king, *Bezonian?* Speak or die.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Bezoutian (be-zō'ti-an), *a.* Belonging to the French mathematician Étienne Bezout (1730–83).—**Bezoutian method of elimination**, a method published by Bezout in 1765.

bezoutiant (be-zō'ti-ant), *n.* [< *Bezout* (see *Bezoutian*) + *-i-ant*.] In *math.*: (*a*) The homogeneous quadratic function of *n* variables, whose discriminant is the resultant of two equations, each of the *n*th degree. (*b*) Incorrectly used for *bezoutoid*.

bezoutoid (be-zō'toid), *n.* [< *Bezout* (see *Bezoutian*) + *-oid*.] In *math.*, the bezoutiant to two homogeneous functions obtained by differentiation from one homogeneous function of two variables.

bezzle (bez'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bezzled*, ppr. *bezzling*. [Now only E. dial.; early mod. E. also *bezzel, bezel, bizle, bissel*, < late ME. *besile*, < OF. *besiler, beziller, besillier*, by apheresis for *embesillier*, waste, embezzle: see *embezzle*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To purloin or make away with; embezzle.

I must be shut up and my substance *bezel'd*.
Fletcher, Woman's Prize, iv. 1.

2. To consume a large quantity of, as food or drink; waste or squander, as money. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To drink to excess. *Dekker*.

bezzle† (bez'l), *n.* [< *bezzle, v.*] A debauchee; a sot. *Nash*.

bezzler† (bez'lėr), *n.* Same as *bezzle, n.*

bezzling† (bez'ling), *n.* [< *bezzle, v.*] Dissipation; excessive drinking.

From haughty Spayne, what brought't thou els beside
But lofty lookes and their Lucifrian pride?
From Belgia, what but their deep *bezeling*,
Their boote-carouse, and their beere-buttering?
Marston, Satyres, ii.

I have proposed and determined with myself to leave the *bezelings* of these knights and return to my village.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, fol. 158.

bhadoee (bä'dō-ē), *n.* [< Hind. *bhāduī* or *bhadouwī*, adj., relative to the month *Bhādou*, the fifth month of the Hindu year, answering to the last half of August and the first of September.] The earliest of the three annual crops in Hindustan, consisting of rice, maize, etc. It is laid down during the rainfall in April and May, and is reaped in August and September. It furnishes about one fourth of the food-supply in a normal year.

bhainsa (bīn'sä), *n.* [Hind. *bhainsā* (masc.), *bhains* (fem.).] A name of the domestic Indian buffalo, *Bos bubalis*.

bhang, bang[3] (bang), *n.* [Also *bhung*, and formerly *bangue*, also (after Ar.) *benj*; < Hind. etc. *bhang, bhāng, bhung* (= Pers. *bang*, > Ar. *banj, benj*), bhang, < Skt. *bhangā*, hemp.] The dried leaves of the hemp-plant, *Cannabis Indica*, which as grown in India contain a powerfully narcotic resin and a volatile oil. In India bhang is used for smoking, either with or without tobacco, and is also made up with flour, sugar, etc., into a kind of sweetmeat called *majun* (majūn). An intoxicating drink is prepared by infusing the pounded leaves in cold water. As prepared and used by the Arabs, it is known as *hashish*. (See *hemp*[1].) It is also employed in medicine for its anodyne, hypnotic, and antispasmodic qualities.

bharadar (bar'a-där), *n.* [Hind. *bharadār*.] One of the Gorkha chiefs who invaded Nepāl in 1768, and parceled out the land among themselves. The bharadars form a kind of feudal aristocracy, and in times of emergency act as a council of state.

bharsiah (bär'sē-ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of an East Indian badger-like quadruped, *Ursitaxus inauritus* of Hodgson.

bhat (bät), *n.* [Hind. *bhāt*, also *bhārata*.] In India, a man of a tribe of mixed descent, the members of which are professed genealogists and poets; a bard. These men in Rajputana and Guzerat had also extraordinary privileges as the guarantors of travelers, whom they accompanied, against attack or robbery. *Yule and Burnell*, Gloss.

Bheel, *n.* See *Bhil*.

bheesty, bheestie (bēs'ti), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *beesty, beestie, beasty, beastie*, < Hind. *bhīstī, bihistī*, Pers. *bihistī*, a water-carrier, lit. heavenly, < *bihist* (> Hind. *bihist*), paradise, heaven.] An Indian water-carrier, who supplies domestic establishments with water from the nearest river or reservoir, carrying it in a sheepskin bucket or bag.

In particular there is a queer creature, like what I fancy a brownie should be, called a *beestie* or *bhestie*, whose special calling is to fill the baths in that refreshing apartment . . . attached to every Indian bedroom. *N. Macleod*.

bhel (bel), *n.* See *bel*[3].

Bhil (bēl), *n.* [Also spelled *Bheel*, repr. Hind. *Bhīl*.] **1.** A member of the aboriginal tribes of India which occupy the valleys of the Nerbudda and Tapti, and the slopes of the Vindhya and Satpura mountains.

The language of the *Bhils* in the Bombay province, Rajpootana, and Central India, is understood to be a dialect of Hindi. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 49.

2. The language of the Bhils.

bhogai (bō'gī), *n.* [E. Ind.] An inferior cotton made in India.

Bhotanese (bō-ta-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* See *Bhutanese*.

Bhutanese (bö-ta-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bhutān*, the country (*Bhutiā*, a native of Bhutan), + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Bhutan, its people, or their language.

In reality the *Bhutanese* authorities did not want to receive a mission at all.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 674.

II. *n.* **1.** *sing.* or *pl.* A native or the natives of Bhutan, a mountainous state in the Himalayas, having Tibet on the north, Bengal and Assam on the south, and Sikhim on the west. The Bhutanese have flat faces, high cheek-bones, brown complexion, almond eyes, and black hair. They profess a corrupt form of Buddhism, and are subjects of a dual government under a pontiff and a prince.
2. The language of Bhutan.
Also written *Bhotanese* and *Bootanese* (*Bhotan, Bootan*).

bhyree (bī′rē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of falcon used in hawking in India. Also *behree*.

bit, *prep.* [ME., < AS. *be*, in comp. with nouns *bi-*: see *by*[1], *be-*[1].] A common Middle English form of the preposition *by*.

Bi. The chemical symbol of *bismuth*.

bi-[1]†. A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon form of *be-*[1] or *be-*[2].

bi-[2]. [L. *bi-*, combining form of *bis* (= Gr. δις-, δι- = Skt. *dvi-* = OHG. MHG. *zwi-*, G. *zwie-* = AS. *twi-*, E. *twi-*), orig. **duis*, twice, doubly, two-, < *duo* = E. *two*: see *two*, *twi-*, *di-*[2].] A prefix of Latin origin, cognate with *di-* and *twi-*, meaning two, two-, twice, double, twofold, as in *biaxial, bicornous, bimanous, biped, bifurcate*, etc.: especially in chemical terms, where it denotes two parts or equivalents of the ingredient referred to, as in *bicarbonate, bichromate*, etc. Such words are properly adjectives, to be analyzed as *bi-* + noun + adjective suffix (for example, *bi-axi-al, bi-furc-ate*, two-fork-ed, *bi-man-ous*, two-handed, etc.), but may also be briefly treated as *bi-* + adjective (*bi-axial, bi-furcate*, etc.). Words in *bi-* rest actually or theoretically upon Latin or New Latin forms, **biaxialis*, **biacuminatus*, **biangulatus*, **biarticulatus*, etc.; but it is often convenient to refer them to English elements.

biacid (bī-as′id), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *acid*.] In *chem.*, capable of combining with an acid in two different proportions: said of a base.

biacuminate (bī-ą-kū′mi-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *acuminate*.] In *bot.*, having two diverging points, as the hairs on the leaves of some *Malpighiaceæ*, which are attached by the middle and taper toward the ends.

bialar (bī-ā′lăr), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *alar*.] Having two wings.—**Bialar determinant**, in *math.*, one in which the constituents of the principal diagonal are all zeros.

bialate (bī-ā′lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *alate*[2].] Having two alæ or wings; two-winged.

bianco secco (biäng′kō sek′ō). [It., lit. dry white: *bianco* = F. *blanc*, white, < OHG. *blanch*, shining (see *blank*); *secco*, < L. *siccus*, dry: see *sec, sack*[3].] A white pigment used in fresco-painting. It consists of lime and pulverized marble, the former before mixing being macerated in water until its causticity is removed.

Lomazzo observes (Trattato, p. 194) that Perino del Vaga invented a colour formed of Verdetto and *bianco secco*, that is, limewhite in powder.
Mrs. Merrifield, Art of Fresco Painting, lii.

biangular (bī-ang′gū-lăr), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *angular*.] Having two angles or corners. [Rare.]

biangulate, biangulated (bī-ang′gū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *angulate*.] Same as *biangular*.

biangulous (bī-ang′gū-lus), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *angulous*.] Same as *biangular*.

biannual (bī-an′ū-ąl), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *annual*. Cf. *biennial*.] Occurring twice a year: arbitrarily distinguished from *biennial* (which see).

biannually (bī-an′ū-ąl-i), *adv.* Twice a year.

Not even an aspiration toward a change in the fashion of her clothes *bi-annually*, at least.
The Century, XXIII. 647.

biannulate (bī-an′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *annulate*.] In *zoöl.*, having two encircling rings, generally of color.

biantheriferous (bī-an-the-rif′ę-rus), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *antheriferous*.] In *bot.*, having two anthers.

biarchy (bī′ăr-ki), *n.*; pl. *biarchies* (-kiz). [< *bi-*[2] + Gr. ἀρχία, < ἀρχή, rule; after *monarchy*, etc. Cf. *diarchy*.] Dual government or sovereignty.

biarcuate, biarcuated (bī-är′kū-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *arcuate*.] Twice curved: as, a *biarcuate* margin, one having a convex curve passing into a concave one.

Biar glass. See *glass*.

Biarmian (biär′mi-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Biarmia*, Latinized from Icel. *Bjarmaland*, the land of the *Bjarmar*, = AS. *Beormas*, now called *Permians*: see *Permian*.] **I.** *n.* One of the Finnish inhabitants of Perm in Russia; a Permian (which see).
II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Biarmians or Permians.

biarritz (biär′its), *n.* [Named from *Biarritz*, a town in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France.] A thin corded woolen cloth.

biarticulate (bī-ăr-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *articulate*.] Having two joints, as the antennæ of some insects.

bias (bī′ąs), *n.*, *a.*, and *adv.*; pl. *biases*, improp. *biasses* (-ez). [Early mod. E. also *biass, byas, biace, biais*, < F. (and OF.) *biais*, a slant, a slope, = Pr. *biais* = OCat. *biais*, Cat. *biax* = It. *s-biescio*, dial. *biasciu, sbias*, bias (cf. also It. *bieco*, squinting, oblique, bias); origin unknown; hardly < LL. *bifacem*, acc. of *bifax*, squinting (cf. ML. *bifacius*, two-faced), < L. *bi-*, two-, + *facies*, face.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An oblique or diagonal line; especially, a cut which is oblique to the texture of a fabric; hence, in *dressmaking*, a seam formed by bringing together two pieces thus cut; specifically, one of the front seams of a close-fitting waist: sometimes called a *dart*.—**2.** In *bowling*, a bulge or greater weight on one side of a bowl; a difference in the shape and weight of the two sides or poles of a bowl, causing it to curve in its course toward the lighter and less bulged side; hence, the curved course of such a bowl.—**3.** A one-sided tendency of the mind; undue propensity toward an object; a particular leaning or inclination; bent; specifically, in *law*, prejudice, as of a witness: used most frequently to denote prejudice and habits of thought which prevent the fair or dispassionate consideration of any subject or question.

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*

Alas! what years you thus consume in vain,
Ruled by this wretched *bias* of the brain!
Crabbe, The Newspaper.

One cannot mistake the prevailing *bias* of her mind.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 202.

The *bias* of education, the *bias* of class-relationships, the *bias* of nationality, the political *bias*, the theological *bias*—these, added to the constitutional sympathies and antipathies, have much more influence in determining beliefs on social questions than has the small amount of evidence collected. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 11.

On the bias, diagonally; slantingly. = **Syn. 3.** *Propensity, Inclination*, etc. (see *bent*[1]), prepossession, predisposition, predilection, partiality.

II. *a.* **1.** Oblique; slanting; diagonal to the outline or to the texture: now used only or chiefly of fabrics or dress: as, a *bias* line (in former use) in a drawing; a *bias* piece in a garment.—**2**†. Loaded or swelled on one side, like a biased bowl.

Blow, villain, till thy sphered *bias* cheek
Out-swell the colic of puff'd Aquilon.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

III. *adv.* [< *bias*, *a.*] In a slanting manner; obliquely.

Trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not answering the aim.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

bias (bī′ąs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *biased* or *biassed*, ppr. *biasing* or *biassing*. [Early mod. E. also *biass, biace, byas* (cf. F. *biaiser* = Pr. *biaisar*); from the noun.] **1.** To give a bias to, as a bowl; furnish with a bias. See *bias*, *n.*, 2.

To giue you the Morall of it [game of bowls]: It is the Embleme of the world or the world's ambition; where most are short, or over, or wide, or wrong *Byas't*, and some few justle in to the Mistris Fortune.
Bp. Earle, Micro-Cosmographie, xli.

2. To incline to one side; give a particular direction to the mind of; prejudice; warp; prepossess: as, the judgment is often *biased* by interest.

My judgment of desert hath not been *biassed* by persons being of my own particular judgment, in matters of disputation, among the Churches of God.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Int.

No man is allowed to be a judge in his own cause; because his interest will certainly *bias* his judgment, and, not improbably, corrupt his integrity.
Madison, Federalist, No. 10.

bias-drawing (bī′as-drâ″ing), *n.* A turning awry; hence, partiality; prepossession. *Shak.*

biasness (bī′as-nes), *n.* [< *bias* + *-ness*.] The state of being biased; inclination to a particular side; partiality. *Sherwood.*

Biatora (bī-ą-tō′rą), *n.* [NL.] An extensive genus of lichens which have a crustaceous thallus adhering closely to the substance on which it grows, and sessile apothecia, of which the exciple is colored or blackening.

biatorine (bī-ą-tō′rin), *a.* [< *Biatora* + *-ine*[1].] In lichens, pertaining to or resembling the genus *Biatora*; having a proper exciple, which is not coal-black, but colored or blackening, as in many species of the tribe *Lecideacei*.

biatoroid (bī-ą-tō′roid), *a.* [< *Biatora* + *-oid*.] Same as *biatorine*.

biauriculate (bī-â-rik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *auriculate*.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having two auricles, in any sense of that word: especially applied to the heart of the higher vertebrates.—**2.** In *bot.*, having two ear-like projections, as a leaf.
Also *biaurite*.

biaxal (bī-ak′sąl), *a.* Same as *biaxial*.

The great majority of non-isotropic substances are doubly refracting, and in general are *biaxal*, i. e., have two equally important optic axes, whose mutual inclination may have any value from 0° to 90°. *Tait*, Light, § 290.

biaxial (bī-ak′si-ąl), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *axial*.] Having two axes: as, a *biaxial* crystal. See *optic*.

biaxiality (bī-ak-si-al′į-ti), *n.* [< *biaxial* + *-ity*.] The quality of being biaxial; biaxial character.

biaxially (bī-ak′si-ąl-i), *adv.* With two axes.

biaz (bē′az), *n.* [Native name.] A cotton cloth resembling linen, manufactured in central Asia for home use and for export to Russia. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

bib[1]† (bib), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *bibbed*, ppr. *bibbing*. [= North. E. *beb*, < ME. *bibben*, tipple, drink; cf. freq. *bibble*, nearly = OD. *biberen*, drink frequently. ME. *bibben* "must have been borrowed directly from L. *bibere*, to drink, and may be imagined to have been . . . used jocularly by those familiar with a little monkish Latin" (Skeat); but perhaps of natural origin. See *imbibe, bibulous, bever*[3], and *beverage*.] To sip; tipple; drink frequently.

This meller [miller] hath so wysly *bibbed* ale.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 242.

He was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did. ★ *Locke*, Education, § 18.

bib[2] (bib), *n.* [Supposed to be derived from the verb *bib*[1], because it absorbs moisture. Cf. *bavette* and *beaver*[2].] **1.** A cloth worn by children under the chin to keep the front of the dress clean, especially when eating.—**2.** A similar article worn by adults, especially as forming the upper part of an apron.

We'll have a *bib*, for spoiling of thy doublet.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 5.

3. A curved vent or nozle used to alter the direction of the flow of liquids.—**4.** *Naut.*, same as *bibb*, the usual spelling in this sense.

bib[3] (bib), *n.* [So called from a membrane which covers the eyes and other parts about the head, and which, when inflated, may be compared to a bib; < *bib*[2].] The most common name of the whiting-pout, *Gadus luscus*, a fish of the family *Gadidæ*. See *blens*, 2.

bibacious (bi-bā′shus), *a.* [< L. *bibax* (*bibaci-*), given to drink (< *bibere*, drink), + *-ous*.] Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe. [Rare.]

bibacity (bi-bas′į-ti), *n.* [Formerly *bibacitie*, < L. as if **bibacitas*, < *bibax*: see *bibacious*.] The quality of being bibacious, or addicted to drink. *Blount.* [Rare.]

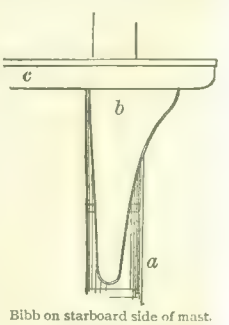
bibasic (bī-bā′sik), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *basic*.] Literally, having two bases: in *chem.*, applied to acids (such as sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4) which have two hydrogen atoms replaceable by a base or bases. See *monobasic, tribasic, dibasic*, and *polybasic*.

bibation (bi-bā′shon), *n.* [Irreg. for **bibition*, < ML. *bibitio(n-)*. Cf. *imbibition*, and see *bib*[1].] The act of drinking; a drink or draught.

Royal cheer and deep *bibation*.
S. Nayler, Reynard the Fox, 4.

bibativeness (bib′ą-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *bib*[1] + *-ative* + *-ness*.] Fondness for liquor; tendency to drink: a term used in phrenology.

bibb (bib), *n.* [A particular use of *bib*[2]. A somewhat similar comparison appears in the case of *beaver*[2], originally a bib.] *Naut.*, a bracket of timber bolted to the hound of a lower mast for the purpose of supporting the trestletree.



Bibb on starboard side of mast.
a, mast; *b*, bibb; *c*, trestletree.

bibber (bib′ėr), *n.* [< *bib*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. OD. *biberer*, a bibber. See *bib*[1].] A tippler; a person given to drinking: chiefly used in composition: as, a wine-*bibber*.

Ah! Zephyrus! art here,
And Flora too?
Ye tender *bibbers* of the rain and dew.
Keats, Endymion, iv.

bibblet, *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bible, bibil* (cf. equiv. OD. *biberen*), freq. of *bib*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To drink; drink of or from.
II. *intrans.* **1.** To drink often.—**2.** To sip.

bibble-babble (bib′l-bab″l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bible-bable*, a varied redupl. of *babble*. Cf. *tittle-tattle*, *shilly-shally*, etc.] Idle talk; prating to no purpose.

Thy wits the heavens restore! endeavour thyself to sleep, and leave thy vain *bibble-babble*. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

bibbler† (bib′lėr), *n.* One who bibbles; a bibber.

Fare ye well, *bibbler*. *Udall*, Roister Doister, iii. 5.

bib-cock (bib′kok), *n.* [< *bib*[2] (in reference to the bent-down nozle) + *cock*[1], 3.] A cock or faucet having a bent-down nozle. *E. H. Knight.*

bibelot (bib′lō), *n.* [F.] A small object of curiosity, beauty, or rarity; especially, an object of this kind which can be kept in a cabinet or on a shelf. See *curio*.

biberon (bib′rọn), *n.* [F., artificially formed, < L. *bibere*, drink, and F. suffix *-on*.] 1. A vessel having a spout through which to drink, designed for the use of sick persons and children.—2. An infant's nursing-bottle.



Biberon.—Oiron faïence (France), in South Kensington Museum, London. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

Bibio (bib′i-ō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *bibio*, a small insect said to be generated in wine, < L. *bibere*, drink.] A genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Bibionidæ*. The sexes are colored differently. *B. hortulanus* is an example; the male is black, the female brick-red with a black head.

Bibionidæ (bib-i-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bibio*(*n-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Bibio*, having the prothorax much developed, no transverse thoracic suture, 7 abdominal segments, 6 to 11 antennal joints, 3 ocelli, wings without a discal cell, and the coxæ not prolonged. There are about 300 described species. The family formerly included the genus *Simulium*, now separated as the type of another family.

bibiru (bi-bē′rö), *n.* See *bebeeru*.

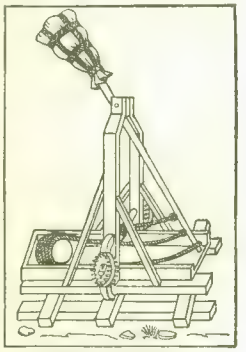
bibitory (bib′i-tọ-ri), *a.* [< NL. *bibitorius*, < LL. *bibitor*, a drinker, toper, < L. *bibere*, drink.] Pertaining to drinking or tippling. [Rare.]

Bible (bī′bl), *n.* [< ME. *bible*, *bibel*, < OF. *bible* (F. *bible* = Pr. *bibla* = Sp. Pg. *biblia* = It. *bibbia* = D. *bijbel* = MHG. and G. *bibel* = Icel. *biblia*, old form *bibla* = Sw. Dan. *bibel*), < LL. *biblia* (usually *biblia sacra*) (prop. neut. pl., but in ML. taken also as fem. sing.), < Gr. *βιβλία* (*τὰ βιβλία τὰ ἁγια*, i. e., *biblia sacra*, the holy books), pl. of *βιβλίον*, often spelled *βυβλίον*, a little book, a book as a division of a large work, dim. of *βίβλος*, also *βύβλος*, a book, writing, scroll, lit. paper, same as *βίβλος*, the Egyptian papyrus, of the inner bark of which paper was made. Cf. L. *liber*, a book, < *liber*, the inner bark of a tree; E. *book*, < AS. *bōc*, a book, as related to *bōc*, a beech-tree; and cf. *paper*. The orig. sense of LL. *biblia*, the books, is made prominent in ML. *bibliotheca*, the Bible, lit. a library: see *bibliothcea*.] 1. The Book, or rather the Books (see etym.), by way of eminence; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. The word *bible* is not found in the English version, but the Greek word occurs frequently, being always translated "book" or "books," sometimes indicating the books of the Old Testament. The Bible consists of two parts: the Old Testament, written in Hebrew, containing the Law, the Prophets, and the sacred writings, or Hagiographa; and the New Testament, written in Greek, consisting of the four Gospels, the Book of Acts, the Epistles of Paul and other apostolic writers, and the Apocalypse or Book of Revelation, the only strictly prophetic book which it contains. Roman Catholic writers accept, in addition to these, most of the books contained in the Apocrypha of the King James version, which occur in the Septuagint (see below) and Vulgate, distributed among the other books of the Old Testament. The principal ancient versions of the Bible, or of portions of it, are the *Targums*, a Chaldee or Aramaic paraphrase or interpretation of the more ancient Hebrew Scriptures; the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, a Hebrew version of the first five books of the Old Testament, ancient in its character, and preserved with jealous care among the Samaritans; the *Septuagint*, a Greek version of the Old Testament prepared by Jewish scholars at Alexandria under the Ptolemies, principally in the third century B. C.; the *Vulgate*, a Latin version of both Old Testament and New Testament, prepared by Jerome at the close of the fourth century A. D.; and the *Peshito*, a Syriac version of the Old Testament and the major part of the New Testament, probably prepared in the second century A. D. Translations were early made into the principal languages of Christendom. The first complete translation into English was that of Wyclif and Nicholas Hereford, about 1382; and the first printed English versions were those of Tyndale and Coverdale, 1524–1535. Other important versions are the *Lutheran*, in the German, by Martin Luther, 1521–34—the basis of the Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, Dutch, and Finnish versions; the *Authorized* or *King James*, prepared by a special commission of scholars in England under James I., 1604–11; the *Douay*, a popular name given to a translation into English prepared by Roman Catholic divines—the Old Testament at Douay (1609–10), the New Testament at Reims (1582); and the *Revised*, a recension of the King James Bible prepared by a committee of British and American Protestant divines, the New Testament appearing in 1881, and the Old Testament in 1885. The number of minor versions is indicated by the fact that, since 1804, translations of the Bible or portions of it have been published in upward of 225 languages. Roman Catholics and Protestants differ in the degree of authority which they attach to the Bible. The Roman Catholic Church "receives with piety and reverence all the books of the Old and New Testaments, since one God is the Author of each" (Council of Trent); but "at the same time it maintains that there is an unwritten word of God over and above Scripture" (Cath. Dict.). Protestants generally hold that "the Supreme Judge, by which all controversies of religion are to be determined, and all decrees of councils, opinions of ancient writers, and private spirits are to be examined, and in whose sentence we are to rest, can be no other but the Holy Spirit speaking in Scripture" (Westminster Conf. of Faith).

Hence—2. Any book or collection of religious writings received by its adherents as a divine revelation: as, the Koran is the *Bible* of the Mohammedans; the Mormon *Bible*.—3†. [*l. c.*] Any great book.

To tellen all wold passen any *bible*,
That owher [anywhere] is. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's [Yeoman's Tale, l. 354.

4. [*l. c.*] A medieval military engine for throwing large stones. *Grose*.—**Bible Christian**, one of a religious sect in England and Wales, sometimes called *Bryanites* from their founder, William Bryan, a Wesleyan local preacher, who separated from the Wesleyans in 1815. In doctrines and forms of worship they do not differ widely from the Arminian Methodists.—**Bible Communist.** Same as *Perfectionist* (which see).—**Bible Society**, an association for the purpose of printing and circulating the Bible.—**Breeches Bible.** See *Geneva Bible*.—**Bug Bible**, a name given to "Matthew's Bible" (published in the sixteenth century), because Psalms xci. 5 reads, "Thou shalt not be afraid of the bugges [bogies] by night."—**Geneva Bible**, an English translation of the Bible issued from Geneva in 1560 by several English divines who had fled thither to escape the persecution of the reign of Mary. It was the first complete Bible to appear in Roman type, the first to omit the Apocrypha, and the first to recognize the division into verses. This translation was in common use in England till the version made by order of King James was introduced in 1611. The Geneva Bible has also been called the *Breeches Bible*, because Gen. iii. 7 is translated, "Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves *breeches*." "Breeches" occurs in previous translations, though the name is given especially to this one.—**Mazarin Bible**, an edition of the Bible printed by Gutenberg at Mentz in 1450–55, being the first book ever printed with movable types. It was so called because the first known copy of it was discovered in the Mazarin library at Paris in 1760.—**Vinegar Bible**, an edition printed at the Clarendon press, Oxford, in 1717, with the heading to Luke xx. as the "Parable of the *Vinegar*," instead of the "Parable of the *Vineyard*."—**Wicked Bible**, an edition printed in 1631 in which the word *not* is omitted from the seventh commandment.



Bible for hurling missiles. (From a drawing dated 1472.)

Bible-clerk (bī′bl-klėrk), *n.* 1. In English universities, a student whose duty it originally was to read the Bible during meals: now often required to note absences from chapel.—2. The holder of a certain scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, established in 1473.

Bible-oath (bī′bl-ōth), *n.* An oath on the Bible; a sacred obligation.

So long as it was not a *Bible-Oath*, we may break it with a safe conscience. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 2.

bible-press (bī′bl-pres), *n.* [< *bible*, appar. with thought of 'a large book bound in heavy boards,' + *press*.] *Naut.*, a hand-rolling board for cartridges, and for rocket- and port-fire cases. [Eng.]

biblic (bib′lik), *n.* [< ML. *biblicus*, < LL. *biblia*, Bible.] In the medieval universities, the lowest grade of bachelor of theology. The *ordinary biblic* read and expounded the Bible on the days of the ordinary lectures; the *cursory biblic* did so in extraordinary courses. See *bachelor*, 2.

biblical (bib′li-kal), *a.* [< ML. *biblicus*, < LL. *biblia*, Bible, + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to the Bible or to the sacred writings: as, *biblical* learning; *biblical* criticism.—2. In accord with the teachings of the Bible; scriptural. Hence—3. Authoritative; true.

First and last, eloquence must still be at bottom a *biblical* statement of fact. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

[Often written with a capital, as a proper adjective.]

Biblical geography. See *geography*.—**Biblical hermeneutics.** See *hermeneutics*.—**Syn.** See *scriptural*.

biblicality (bib-li-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *biblical* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being biblical.—2. That which has the quality of being biblical. [Rare.]

biblically (bib′li-kal-i), *adv.* In a biblical manner; according to the Bible.

Biblicism (bib′li-sizm), *n.* [< ML. *biblicus*, biblical, + *-ism*.] 1. Adherence to the letter of the Bible.—2. Biblical doctrine, learning, or literature. *Eclectic Rev.*

Biblicist (bib′li-sist), *n.* [< ML. *biblicus*, biblical, + *-ist*.] 1. A professed adherent of the letter of the Bible; specifically, in the twelfth century, one who adhered to the Bible as the sole rule of faith and practice, as opposed to a *scholastic*, who professed to bring all the doctrines of faith to the test of philosophy.—2. A biblical scholar.

Also *Biblist*.

bibliochresis (bib″li-ō-krē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, + *χρῆσις*, use, < *χρῆσθαι*, use.] The use of books.

The public librarian may soon deserve the additional title of Master of *Bibliochresis*. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 297.

bibliognost (bib′li-og-nost), *n.* [< F. *bibliognoste*, < Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, + *γνωστής*, one who knows: see *gnosis*, *gnostic*.] One versed in bibliography or the history of books. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 251.

bibliognostic (bib″li-og-nos′tik), *a.* [< *bibliognost* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a bibliognost, or to a knowledge of bibliography.

bibliogony (bib-li-og′ọ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *-γονία*, production: see *-gony*.] The production of books. *Southey.*

bibliograph (bib′li-ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλιογράφος*: see *bibliographer*.] Same as *bibliographer*.

A thorough librarian must be a combination of the trio, —*bibliographe*, bibliognoste, and bibliophile.
J. C. Van Dyke, Books and How to Use Them, p. 132.

bibliographer (bib-li-og′rạ-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλιογράφος*: see *bibliography*.] 1†. One who writes or copies books.—2. One who writes about books, especially in regard to their authorship, date, typography, editions, etc.; one skilled in bibliography.

bibliographic, bibliographical (bib″li-ō-graf′-ik, -i-kal), *a.* [As *bibliography* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to bibliography.

bibliographically (bib″li-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a bibliographical manner.

bibliography (bib-li-og′rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *bibliographie*, < Gr. *βιβλιογραφία*, the act or habit of writing books, < *βιβλιογράφος*, a writer of books, < *βιβλίον*, a book, + *γράφειν*, write: see *Bible*.] 1†. The writing of books.—2. The science which treats of books, their materials, authors, typography, editions, dates, subjects, classification, history, etc.

Bibliography . . . being the knowledge of books, which now is not confined to an "erudition of title-pages," but embraces the subject-division of all the branches of human learning.
J. C. Van Dyke, Books and How to Use Them, p. 118.

3. A classified list of authorities or books on any theme: as, the *bibliography* of political economy.

biblioklept (bib′li-ō-klept), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *κλέπτης*, a thief.] A book-thief; one who purloins or steals books. [Rare.]

bibliokleptomaniac (bib″li-ō-klep″tō-mā′-ni-ak), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *kleptomaniac*.] One affected by a mania for stealing books. [Rare.]

bibliolater (bib-li-ol′ạ-tėr), *n.* [See *bibliolatry*; cf. *idolater*.] 1. A book-worshiper; one who pays undue regard to books. Specifically—2. One who is supposed to regard the mere letter of the Bible with undue or extravagant respect; a worshiper of the Bible. *De Quincey.*

The mistaken zeal of *Bibliolaters*.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 278.

bibliolatrist (bib-li-ol′ạ-trist), *n.* [< *bibliolatry* + *-ist*.] Same as *bibliolater*.

bibliolatrous (bib-li-ol′ạ-trus), *a.* [< *bibliolatry* + *-ous*.] Given to or characterized by bibliolatry.

bibliolatry (bib-li-ol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *λατρεία*, worship. Cf. *idolatry.*] 1. Worship or homage paid to books.—2. Specifically, excessive reverence for the letter of the Bible.

It was on account of this exclusive reference to Scripture that the Protestant divines laid more stress on the inspiration of the holy writings than the theologians of the Church of Rome; and that the Protestants were accused of *bibliolatry.*
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, v.

bibliolite (bib′li-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *λίθος*, stone.] A name sometimes given to certain laminated schistose rocks, otherwise called *book-stones.*

bibliological (bib″li-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *bibliology* + *-ic-al.*] Relating to bibliology.

bibliologist (bib-li-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *bibliology* + *-ist.*] One versed in bibliology.

After so much careful investigation by the most eminent *bibliologists.*
Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xviii.

bibliology (bib-li-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology.—2. A treatise on books; bibliography.

bibliomancy (bib′li-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A kind of divination performed by means of a book; specifically, divination by means of the Bible, consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard and drawing from them indications concerning the future.

Another kind of *bibliomancy* . . . consisted in appealing to the very first words heard from any one when reading the Scriptures. *Encyc. Metropolitana.*

bibliomane (bib′li-ō-mān), *n.* Same as *bibliomaniac.* *I. D'Israeli; De Quincey.*

bibliomania (bib″li-ō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (> F. *bibliomanie*), < Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *μανία*, madness, mania.] Book-madness; a rage for collecting and possessing books, especially rare and curious ones. Also *bibliomany.*

bibliomaniac (bib″li-ō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* [< *bibliomania*, after *maniac.*] **I.** *n.* One affected with bibliomania.

I found, in the owner of a choice collection of books, a well-bred gentleman and a most hearty *bibliomaniac.*
Dibdin, Bibliographical Tour, i. 155.

II. *a.* Affected by or pertaining to bibliomania; book-mad.
Also *bibliomanian.*

bibliomaniacal (bib″li-ō-mā-nī′a-kal), *a.* [< *bibliomania*, after *maniacal.*] Of or pertaining to bibliomania or bibliomaniacs.

bibliomanian (bib″li-ō-mā′ni-ạn), *n.* and *a.* [< *bibliomania* + *-an.*] Same as *bibliomaniac.* [Rare.]

bibliomanianism (bib″li-ō-mā′ni-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *bibliomanian* + *-ism.*] Book-madness; bibliomania. [Rare.]

bibliomanist (bib-li-om′a-nist), *n.* [As *bibliomany* + *-ist.*] A bibliomaniac.

Not *bibliomanist* enough to like black-letter.
Lamb, Letter to Ainsworth.

bibliomany (bib-li-om′a-ni), *n.* [< F. *bibliomanie*, < NL. *bibliomania:* see *bibliomania.*] Same as *bibliomania.* *Imp. Dict.*

bibliopegic (bib″li-ō-pej′ik), *a.* [< *bibliopegy* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to bookbinding. [Rare.]

A magnificent specimen of *bibliopegic* art.
N. Y. Tribune, April 21, 1884.

bibliopegist (bib-li-op′e-jist), *n.* [< *bibliopegy* + *-ist.*] A bookbinder. [Rare.]

bibliopegistic (bib″li-ō-pē-jis′tik), *a.* [< *bibliopegist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a bibliopegist or to bibliopegy: as, *bibliopegistic* skill.

bibliopegy (bib-li-op′e-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *-πηγία*, < *πηγνύναι*, fasten, fix, bind: see *pact.*] The art of binding books. [Rare.]

During the 16th and 17th centuries bindings were produced in England which suffer no disgrace by comparison with contemporary masterpieces of French, Italian, and German *bibliopegy.* *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 42.

bibliophile (bib′li-ō-fil), *n.* [< F. *bibliophile*, < Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *φίλος*, loving.] A lover of books. Sometimes written *bibliophil.*

bibliophilic (bib″li-ō-fil′ik), *a.* [< *bibliophile* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a bibliophile or bookfancier.

A *bibliophilic* curiosity is a copy of the first American play, "The Contrast," from the library of George Washington. *Art Age*, III. 200.

bibliophilism (bib-li-of′i-lizm), *n.* [< *bibliophile* + *-ism.*] Love of books.

bibliophilist (bib-li-of′i-list), *n.* [< *bibliophile* + *-ist.*] A lover of books; a bibliophile.

bibliophily (bib-li-of′i-li), *n.* [= F. *bibliophilie;* as *bibliophile* + *-y.*] Love of books.

bibliophobia (bib″li-ō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *-φοβία*, fear: see *-phobia.*] A dread or hatred of books.

bibliopoesy (bib″li-ō-pō′e-zi), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, + *ποιησία*, making: see *poesy.*] The making of books. *Carlyle.*

bibliopolar (bib-li-ō-pō′lär), *a.* [< *bibliopole* + *-ar.*] Bibliopolic. [Rare.]

bibliopole (bib′li-ō-pōl), *n.* [< L. *bibliopōla*, < Gr. *βιβλιοπώλης*, a bookseller, < *βιβλίον*, book, + *πωλεῖν*, sell.] A bookseller; now, especially, a dealer in rare and curious books.

bibliopolic, bibliopolical (bib″li-ō-pol′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *bibliopole* + *-ic, -ical.*] Relating to bookselling or booksellers.

bibliopolically (bib″li-ō-pol′i-kal-i), *adv.* By bibliopoles; as a bibliopole.

bibliopolism (bib-li-op′ō-lizm), *n.* [< *bibliopole* + *-ism.*] Bookselling; the business of a bibliopolist. *Dibdin.* [Rare.]

bibliopolist (bib-li-op′ō-list), *n.* [< *bibliopole* + *-ist.*] A bookseller; a bibliopole.

If civility, quickness, and intelligence be the chief requisites of a *bibliopolist*, the young Frere stands not in need of parental aid for the prosperity of his business.
Dibdin, Bibliographical Tour, i. 149.

bibliopolistic (bib-li-op-ō-lis′tik), *a.* [< *bibliopolist* + *-ic.*] Relating to a bookseller or to bookselling. [Rare.]

bibliotaph (bib′li-ō-taf), *n.* [< F. *bibliotaphe*, < Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, + *τάφος*, a tomb (cf. *ταφεύς*, a burier), < *θάπτειν*, bury.] One who hides or buries books, or keeps them under lock and key.

A *bibliotaphe* buries his books by keeping them under lock, or framing them in glass cases.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 252.

bibliotaphist† (bib-li-ot′a-fist), *n.* [As *bibliotaph* + *-ist.*] A bibliotaph. *Crabbe.*

bibliothec (bib′li-ō-thek), *n.* [< L. *bibliotheca:* see *bibliotheke, bibliotheca.*] A library.

bibliotheca (bib″li-ō-thē′kä), *n.* [Cf. AS. *bibliothece*, the Bible; = F. *bibliothèque* = Pg. *bibliotheca* = Sp. It. *biblioteca* = G. Dan. *bibliothek*, a library, < L. *bibliotheca*, a library, collection of books, in LL. and ML. esp. the Bible, < Gr. *βιβλιοθήκη*, a library, a bookcase, < *βιβλίον*, book, + *θήκη*, case, place to put things, < *τιθέναι*, put: see *Bible* and *theca.*] 1. A library; a place to keep books; a collection of books.

Cairo was once celebrated for its magnificent collection of books. Besides private libraries, each large mosque had its *bibliotheca.* *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 79.

2†. The Bible.

From the circumstance of the Bible filling many rolls it acquired such titles as pandectes and *bibliotheca*, the latter of which remained in use down to the 14th century.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

It is a *bibliotheca*, or a copy of the Bible of the large folio size, and now bound up into several large volumes.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 284.

bibliothecal (bib″li-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [< L. *bibliothecalis*, < *bibliotheca:* see *bibliotheca.*] Belonging to a library.

bibliothecarian (bib″li-ō-thē-kā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *bibliothecary* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a bibliothecary or librarian.

We confess a *bibliothecarian* avarice that gives all books a value in our eyes. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 292.

bibliothecary (bib-li-oth′ē-kā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *bibliothecarius*, a librarian, prop. adj., < L. *bibliotheca:* see *bibliotheca*, and cf. *apothecary.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A librarian.—2. [< LL. **bibliothecarium.*] A library.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a library or librarian.

bibliotheke† (bib′li-ō-thēk), *n.* [Also written *bibliothek, -thec, -theque*, < F. *bibliothèque*, < L. *bibliotheca:* see *bibliotheca.*] A place for books.

The king asked him how many thousand volumes he had gotten together in his *bibliotheke.* *Donne.*

Biblist (bib′list), *n.* [= F. *bibliste*, < ML. *biblista:* see *Bible* and *-ist.*] Same as *Biblicist.*

biblus (bib′lus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βίβλος*, also *βύβλος*, papyrus: see *Bible.*] Same as *papyrus.*

Bibos (bī′bos), *n.* [NL., < *bi-* (either for *bi-*2, twice, here in sense of secondary, or short for *bison*) + *Bos*, q. v.] A genus or subgenus of bovine ruminants, of the family *Bovidæ* and subfamily *Bovinæ*, with prominent front and depressed horns directed outward. It contains the Indian gayal or gaur and the banteng or Sondaic ox. See cut under *gayal.*

bibracteate (bī-brak′tē-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *bracteate.*] In *bot.*, having two bracts.

bibracteolate (bī-brak′tē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *bracteolate.*] In *bot.*, having two bractlets.

bibulose (bib′ū-lōs), *a.* Same as *bibulous*, 1.

bibulous (bib′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *bibulus*, < *bibere*, drink: see *bib*1.] 1. Having the quality of absorbing or imbibing fluids or moisture; absorbent; spongy.

The soul that ascends to worship the great God is plain and true, . . . having become porous to thought and *bibulous* of the sea of light. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 264.

The carbon is replaced by *bibulous* paper.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 527.

2. Fond of drinking intoxicating liquors; addicted to drink; proceeding from or characterized by such tendency: as, *bibulous* propensities.—3. Relating to drink or drinking: as, *bibulous* lore. [Rare.]

bibulously (bib′ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a bibulous manner; by drinking in or absorbing.

bicalcarate (bī-kal′ka-rāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *calcarate.*] Armed with or having two spurs, as the limbs of some animals and the anthers of some plants.

bicallose (bī-kal′ōs), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *callose.*] In *bot.*, having two callosities or hard protuberances.

bicallous (bī-kal′us), *a.* Same as *bicallose.*

bicameral (bī-kam′e-ral), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + L. *camera*, a chamber: see *camera.*] Two-chambered; pertaining to or consisting of two chambers: as, a *bicameral* legislature.

An increase of the number of Houses beyond two gives no advantage which the *bicameral* plan does not afford.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 179.

bicamerist (bī-kam′e-rist), *n.* [As *bicamer-al* + *-ist.*] One who advocates the bicameral system of legislation.

Not only as to the mode in which their senate is to be elected are the *Bicamerists* at fault.
Contemporary Rev., XLVII. 323.

bicapitate (bī-kap′i-tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *capitate.*] Having two heads; two-headed.

bicapitated (bī-kap′i-tā-ted), *a.* Furnished with two heads.

bicapsular (bī-kap′sū-lar), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *capsular.*] In *bot.*, having two capsules.

bicarbonate (bī-kär′bọ-nāt), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *carbonate.*] A carbonate in which one half of the hydrogen of carbonic acid is replaced by a basic element or radical.

bicarbureted, bicarburetted (bī-kär′bū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *carbureted, carburetted.*] Combined with or containing two atoms of carbon: as, *bicarbureted* hydrogen, C_2H_4.

bicarinate (bī-kar′i-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *carinate.*] 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, two-keeled; doubly carinate; having two keel-like projections, as the upper palea of grasses.—2. In *entom.*, having two carinæ or sharp longitudinal raised lines.

bicarpellary (bī-kär′pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *carpellary.*] In *bot.*, formed of two carpels or seed-vessels, whether distinct or united; dicarpellary (the more common word).

bicaudal (bī-kâ′dal), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *caudal.* Cf. LL. *bicodulus*, having two tails.] Double-tailed; terminating in two tails or prolonged extremities.

bicaudate (bī-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *caudate.*] In *entom.*, having two cerci or jointed appendages at the end of the abdomen, or two taillike posterior processes, as the posterior wings of some insects.

bicavitary (bī-kav′i-tā-ri), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *cavity* + *-ary.*] Consisting of or possessing two cavities.

bicched†, *a.* [ME., also written *bicchid, byched, becched, bicche*, a word of uncertain meaning, applied to the basilisk, to a body, to dice, and later to the conscience, a burden, etc., in a vaguely opprobrious sense, appar. 'cursed,' and hence taken by some to be a contraction of ME. *biwicched*, bewitched; but *biwicched* is not found in such a sense, and the contraction is improbable. Prob. at first *bicche*, being, in this view, an attrib. use (and hence soon with added pp. adj. formative *-ed*2: both readings occur in different MSS. in the first instance quoted) of *bicche*, a bitch, used opprobriously. Cf. *shrewd*, earlier *shrewed*, in sense of 'cursed,' 'curst,' similarly formed (but supported by a verb) from the earlier attrib. *shrewe:* see *shrew.* In the alliterative phrase *bicched bones*, dice, the word has evidently the same sense (the 'cursed bones'); there is no connection with D. *bikkel* = G. *bickel*, astragalus, ankle, ankle-bone, a die.] Cursed: an opprobrious word of uncertain meaning.

This fruyt cometh of the *bicched* bones two,
Forswering, ire, falsnesse, and homicide.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 194.

bice (bīs), *n.* [Also written *bise*, < ME. *bise, bys, bis*, < OF. (and F.) *bis*, fem. *bise*, brown,

formerly dusky, dark (cf. OF. *azur bis*, dark blue, *vert bis*, dark green, F. *bis blanc*, whity brown), = Pr. *bis* = It. *bigio*, grayish, prob. = Pg. *buzio*, brown, dusky; cf. ML. "*busius*, fealu," i. e., fallow, in an AS. glossary. The origin of the word is unknown. To a dial. form of the OF. word is due F. *beige*, E. *beige*.] A name given to two colors used in painting, one blue, the other green, both native carbonates of copper. Inferior kinds of them are also prepared artificially. The former is often called mountain-blue, the latter mountain-green, malachite-green, etc. Used without qualification the name denotes blue color. Also called *biadetto*.

Ground smalts, blue verditer, and other pigments have passed under the name of *bice;* which has therefore become a very equivocal pigment, and its name nearly obsolete: nor is it at present to be found in the shops, although much commended by old writers on the art.
Field's Grammar of Colouring (Davidson's ed., 1877), p. 63.

Bicellaria (bī-se-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *cella*, cell, + *-aria*.] A genus of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, typical of the family *Bicellariidæ*.

Bicellariidæ (bī′sel-ạ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bicellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Chilostomata*.

bicellular (bī-sel′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *cellular*.] Having two cells; consisting of two cells.

Bicelluli (bī-sel′ū-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + NL. *cellula*, dim. of L. *cella*, cell.] A group of heteropterous hemipterous insects containing bugs of the division *Geocorisa* or *Aurocorisa*, which have two basal cells of the membranous hemielytra. [Not in use.]

bicensal (bī-sen′sạl), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *census* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, consisting of two ovals, real or imaginary, finite or infinite.

bicentenary (bī-sen′te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *centenary*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or consisting of two hundred, especially two hundred years; bicentennial: as, a *bicentenary* celebration.

II. *n.* 1. That which consists of or comprehends two hundred (commonly the space of two hundred years).—2. A two hundredth anniversary.

Part of the enthusiasm of a *bi-centenary*.
The American, VI. 23.

bicentennial (bī-sen-ten′i-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *centennial*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Consisting of or lasting two hundred years: as, a *bicentennial* period.—2. Occurring every two hundred years.

II. *n.* The two hundredth anniversary of an event; a bicentenary.

bicephalic (bī-se-fal′ik or bī-sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic*.] Having two heads; bicephalous; specifically, ornamented with two heads or busts, as an engraved gem or the like. *Jour. Archæol.*, XXIX. 311.

bicephalous (bī-sef′ạ-lus), *a.* [As *bicephalic* + *-ous*.] Having two heads.

biceps (bī′seps), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *biceps* (*bicipit-*), < *bi-*, two-, + *caput*, head.] **I.** *a.* Two-headed, or having two distinct origins: specifically, in *anat.*, applied to certain muscles.

II. *n.* 1. In *anat.*, a muscle having two heads or origins; specifically, the biceps brachii.—2. Figuratively, strength or muscular development.—3. Muscular strength of the arm; ability to use the arm effectively: from such strength or ability depending on the development of the biceps muscle.—**Biceps brachii**, or **biceps humeri**, the two-headed muscle of the arm, arising by its long head from the glenoid fossa, and by its short head from the coracoid process of the scapula, and inserted into the tuberosity of the radius. It is a strong flexor and supinator of the forearm, and a guide to the brachial artery in surgical operations upon that vessel. See cut under *muscle*.—**Biceps femoris**, the two-headed muscle of the thigh, arising by its long head from the tuberosity of the ischium, and by its short head from the shaft of the femur, and inserted into the head of the fibula, its tendon forming the outer hamstring. Its action is to flex the leg upon the thigh.

bicessis (bī-ses′is), *n.* [L., < *bic-*, a reduced form of *viginti*, = E. *twenty*, + *as* (*ass-*), an as, a unit: see *as*[4].] In *Rom. metrology*, twenty asses.

bichet, *n.* [< F. *biche*, OF. also *bisse* = Walloon *bih* = mod. Pr. *bicho* = It. dial. *becia*, a hind or roe; of uncertain origin.] A kind of fur; the skin of the female deer.

bichir (bich′ėr), *n.* [Native name.] A remarkable living ganoid fish, *Polypterus bichir*, of the family *Polypteridæ* and order *Crossopterygii*, inhabiting the Nile and other African rivers, attaining a length of 18 inches, and esteemed as food. See *Polypterus*.

In the system of Cuvier, the *bichir* was placed among the bony fishes, in the vicinity of the herrings. One of the most interesting features in connection with the fish is that, in the young, external gills are present. Two other species, P. senegalensis and P. endlicheri, are known. All live in the deeper pools, and apparently bury themselves in the slime and ooze on the bottom, where they feed on fishes and other aquatic animals.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 95.

bichlorid, bichloride (bī-klō′rid, -rid or -rīd), *n.* A compound in which two equivalents of chlorine are combined with a base: as, a *bichlorid* of mercury.

bicho-do-mar (bē′chō-dō-mär′), *n.* [Pg., lit. worm of the sea, sea-slug.] Same as *bêche-de-mer*.

bichord (bī′kôrd), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *chord*.] **I.** *a.* Having two chords.

II. *n.* In *music*, a general name for an instrument having two strings tuned in unison for each note, as the mandolin and several other instruments of the lute or guitar class.

bichromate (bī-krō′māt), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *chromate*.] A compound containing twice as much chromic acid, combined with the same amount of base, as the normal chromate contains.—**Bichromate or bichromic battery.** See *cell*, 8.

bichromate (bī-krō′māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bichromated*, ppr. *bichromating*. [< *bichromate*, *n.*] Same as *bichromatize*.

The gelatine mass may be *bichromated* after it is set by soaking it in a solution of bichromate of potassium or ammonium. *Sci. Amer.* (N. S.), LVI. 161.

bichromatic (bī-krọ-mat′ik), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *chromatic*.] Same as *dichromatic*.

bichromatize (bī-krō′mạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bichromatized*, ppr. *bichromatizing*. [< *bichromate*, *n.*, + *-ize*.] To treat with a bichromate, especially bichromate of potassium. Also *bichromate*.

The film of a *bichromatized* gelatine, used as a photographic negative. *Ure*, Dict., II. 299.

bichromic (bī-krō′mik), *a.* [< *bichrom*(*ate*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or using a bichromate.

In the construction of the induction balance a *bichromic* battery is used. *Science*, IX. 190.

bichy (bich′i), *n.* [Said to be from a personal name. *Int. Dict.*] A name given in the British West Indies to *Bichea acuminata*, a tree of the family *Sterculiaceæ*. See *cola-nut*.

biciliate (bī-sil′i-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *ciliate*.] Having two cilia.

The *biciliate* swarmspores that escaped were observed for some hours under the microscope.
Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh, XXXII. 597.

bicipital (bī-sip′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *biceps* (*bicipit-*), two-headed (see *biceps*), + *-al*.] 1. Having two heads; two-headed. [Rare.]—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) Having two heads or origins, as a muscle. See *biceps*. (*b*) Pertaining to the biceps muscles.—3. In *bot.*, dividing into two parts at the top or bottom.

Also *bicipitous*.

Bicipital fascia, an expansion of the tendon of the biceps brachii into the deep fascia of the forearm.—**Bicipital groove**, a furrow along the upper part of the humerus, in which the tendon of the long head of the biceps muscle lies. See cut under *humerus*.—**Bicipital ridges**, the lips of the bicipital groove.

bicipitosus (bī-sip-i-tō′sus), *n.*; pl. *bicipitosi* (-sī). [NL., < L. *biceps* (*bicipit-*), two-headed: see *biceps*.] The bicipital muscle of the thigh; the biceps femoris.

bicipitous (bī-sip′i-tus), *a.* Same as *bicipital*.

Bicipitous serpents. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

bicircloid (bī-sėr′kloid), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *circle* + *-oid*.] A curve generated by the uniform motion of a point around the circumference of a circle the center of which itself uniformly describes a circle.

bicircular (bī-sėr′kū-lăr), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *circular*.] Composed of or similar to two circles.—**Bicircular oval**, a real branch of a bicircular quartic.—**Bicircular quartic**, a quartic curve which passes twice through each of the circular points at infinity, having thus

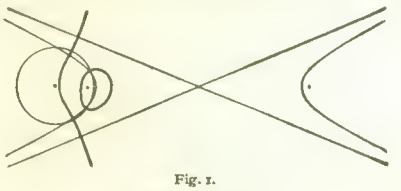


Fig. 1.
Bicircular Quartic.
Curve of first genus, first division; two real ovals with focal circle and central hyperbola.

an essential analytical similarity to a pair of circles, which it also somewhat resembles to the eye. For the purpose of tracing it, it may be defined as the envelop of all the circles having their centers on a fixed ellipse or hyperbola, and cutting a fixed circle orthogonally. This circle is called the *focal circle*, because its intersections with the fixed conic are foci of the quartic. The latter has, besides, two double foci, which are the foci of the conic. The perpendiculars from the center of the focal circle to the asymptotes of the conic are bitangents of the quartic. (See fig. 1.) The intersections of the focal circle with the quartic are *cyclic points* of the latter. There are three genera of bicircular quartics. The first embraces all the bicursal forms, and these are curves of the eighth class. For these there are two real focal circles and two imaginary ones. The two real conics of centers are an ellipse and a confocal hyperbola. There are four real foci and four real cyclic points. This genus has two divisions. In the first, the four real foci are *concyclic*, and the real curve consists of two ovals, one of which lies without or within the other, according as the four real foci are on a central ellipse or hyperbola. Fig. 1 shows the latter case, and fig. 2, modified so as to make the upper part like the lower, would show the former. Bicircular quartics of this division have the property that three points can be taken so that the distances r_1, r_2, r_3, of any point of the curve therefrom shall be expressable by an equation $ar_1 + br_2 + cr_3 = 0$.

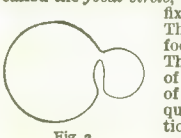


Fig. 2.
First genus, second division; one real oval.



Fig. 3.
Second genus, nodal curve.

The second division of the first genus embraces curves whose four real foci lie in two pairs or two focal circles. These real curves consist of single ovals, as in fig. 2. The second genus comprises unicursal curves with one node (besides those at the circular points). They are of the sixth class. There is one real and one imaginary focal circle. The node may be a crunode with an outloop (shown by slightly modifying fig. 2 in the upper part) or with an inloop, as in fig. 3; or it may be an acnode without or within the oval. The third genus contains curves with an ordinary cusp. These are of the fourth class. There is but one focal circle and but one focus. The cusp may point outward, as in fig. 4, or inward, as in a modification of fig. 3.



Fig. 4.
Third genus, cuspidal curve.

bicker[1] (bik′ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *becker*, < ME. *bicheren*, *bikkeren*, *bekeren*, *bikeren*, appar. a freq. in *-er;* origin unknown. The W. *bicra*, fight, is appar. from the E.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To exchange blows; skirmish; fight off and on: said particularly of the skirmishing of archers and slingers.

Two eagles had a conflict and *bickered* together.
Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 243.

2. To quarrel; contend in words; engage in petulant altercation; wrangle.

Those petty things about which men cark and *bicker*.
Barrow.

Tho' men may *bicker* with the things they love.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence—3. To make a brawling sound; make any repeated noisy action; clatter.

Meantime unnumber'd glittering streamlets played, . . .
That, as they *bickered* through the sunny shade,
Though restless, still themselves a lulling murmur made.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, iii. 26.

4. To run rapidly; move quickly; quiver; be tremulous, like flame or water.

I make a sudden sally
And sparkle out among the fern,
To *bicker* down a valley.
Tennyson, The Brook.

There is a keen relish of contrast about the *bickering* flame as it gives an emphasis beyond Gherardo della Notte to loved faces. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 38.

5. To make a short rapid run. [Middle Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *trans.* To strike repeatedly.

bicker[1] (bik′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *biker*, *beker:* see *bicker*[1], *v.*] 1. A fight, especially a confused fight.

Bickers were held on the Calton Hill. *Campbell.*

2. A quarrel; an angry dispute; an altercation.

If thou say nay, we two shal make a *bycker*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2660.

3. A confused or rapid succession of sounds; a rattling or clattering noise.

A *bicker* of musketry-fire rattled down in the valley, intermingled with the wild yells and defiances of the hillmen, who were making a chapao or night attack on the camp. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 194.

4. A short rapid run or race; a staggering run, as from loss of equilibrium. [Middle Eng. and Scotch.]

Leeward whiles, against my will,
I took a *bicker*.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

bicker[2] (bik′ėr), *n.* [Var. of *beaker*, q. v.] A bowl or dish for containing liquor, properly one made of wood; a drinking-cup; also, specifically, in many parts of Scotland, a wooden dish made of staves and hoops, like a tub, for holding food. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

bickerer (bik′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who bickers, or engages in petty quarrels

bickering (bik'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *bikering*, verbal n. of *bikeren*: see *bicker*[1], *v.*] 1†. A skirmish.

Then was the war shivered, as it were, into small frays and *bickerings*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng. (ed. 1851), ii. 55.

2. Petulant contention; altercation.

There remained *bickerings*, not always carried on with the best taste or with the best temper, between the managers of the impeachment and the counsel for the defence. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

bickerment† (bik'ėr-ment), *n.* [< *bicker*[1], *v.*, + *-ment.*] Contention; conflict. *Spenser.*

bickern (bik'ėrn), *n.* [Also by popular etym. *bickhorn*, and *bickiron*, *beak-iron*, q. v., also *pikiron*; prop. *bicorn*, early mod. E. *byckorne*, *bycorne*, < F. *bigorne*, a bickern (cf. OF. *bicorne*, < ML. *bicorna*, *bicornus*, a two-handled cup), = Sp. Pg. *bigornia* = It. *bicornia*, a bickern, < L. *bicornia*, neut. pl. of *bicornis*, two-horned: see *bicorn.*] 1. An anvil with two projecting, tapering ends; hence, one such end; a beak-iron.—2. *Medieval milit.*, a name for the martel-defer, in allusion to its double head, of which one side was made pointed and the other blunt; any similar double-headed weapon or tool.—3. Any iron implement ending in a beak: as if a contracted form of *beak-iron* (which see). Also *beckern.*

bickiron (bik'ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *bickern*, *beak-iron.*

biclavate (bī-klā'vāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *clavate.*] Doubly clavate; consisting of two club-shaped bodies.

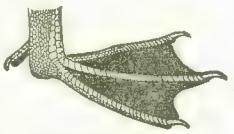
Bicœca (bi-sē'kạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βίκος*, a drinking-bowl (see *beaker*), + *οἶκος*, house.] A genus of infusorians, typical of the family *Bicœcidæ*. Previously written *Bicosœca.*

Bicœcidæ (bi-sē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bicœca* + *-idæ.*] A family of sedentary animalcules.

bicollateral (bī-kọ-lat'ẹ-rạl), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *collateral.*] In *bot.*, having the two sides alike: applied to a fibrovascular bundle in which the woody portion lies between two layers of liber, or vice versa.

In Cucurbita, Solanum, and others the bundles are *bicollateral*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 18.

bicolligate (bī-kol'i-gāt), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *colligatus*, bound together: see *bi-*[2] and *colligate*, *v.*] In *ornith.*, palmate, but not totipalmate; having the three front toes united by two webs.



Bicolligate.—Foot of Duck.

bicolor (bī'kul-ọr), *a.* [< L. *bicolor*, of two colors, < *bi-*, two-, + *color*, color.] Same as *bicolored.*

bicolored (bī'kul-ọrd), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *colored.* Cf. L. *bicolor*, of two colors.] Of two colors, as a flower.

bicolorous (bī-kul'ọ-rus), *a.* Same as *bicolored.*

biconcave (bī-kon'kāv), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *concave.*] Hollow or concave on both sides; doubly concave, as a lens. See *lens.*

biconic, biconical (bī-kon'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *conic, conical.*] Doubly conical; resembling two cones placed base to base.

[The] eggs of the Grebes, . . . which also have both ends nearly alike but pointed, are so wide in the middle as to present a *biconical* appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 775.

biconjugate (bī-kon'jö-gāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *conjugate.*] 1. In pairs; placed side by side.—2. In *bot.*, twice paired, as when each of the divisions of a forked petiole bears a pair of leaflets.

biconsonantal (bī-kon-sọ-nan'tạl), *a.* Composed of or containing two consonants.

biconvex (bī-kon'veks), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *convex.*] Convex on both sides; doubly convex, as a lens. See *lens.*

Of the various forms of lenses we need only consider the *bi-convex* and bi-concave. *Lommel*, Light, p. 89.

bicoquet†, *n.* Same as *bycocket.* *Fairholt.*

bicorn (bī'kôrn), *a.* [< L. *bicornis*, two-horned, < *bi-*, two-, + *cornu* = E. *horn.* Cf. *bickern.*] Having two horns; bicornous.

bicorned (bī'kôrnd), *a.* [< *bicorn* + *-ed*[2].] Bicornute.

bicornous (bī-kôr'nus), *a.* [< *bicorn* + *-ous.*] Having two horns or antlers; crescent-shaped; especially, in *anat.*, having two prolongations likened to horns.

The letter Y, or *bicornuous* element of Pythagoras. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

bicornuate (bī-kôr'nụ-āt), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *cornu* = E. *horn*, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *bicornous.*

bicornuous (bī-kôr'nụ-us), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *cornu* = E. *horn*, + *-ous.*] Same as *bicornous.*

bicornute (bī-kôr'nūt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *cornute.* Cf. *bicorn.*] Two-horned; bicornous; specifically, in *bot.*, having two horn-like processes, as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis.*

bicorporal (bī-kôr'pọ-ral), *a.* [< L. *bicorpor*, later *bicorporeus*, double-bodied, < *bi-*, two-, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body.] In *her.*, same as *bicorporate.*—**Bicorporal sign**, in *astrol.*, a zodiacal sign whose figure represents two animals, namely, Pisces, Gemini, or Sagittarius.

bicorporate (bī-kôr'pọ-rāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *corporate, a.*] In *her.*, having two bodies: said of a beast or bird used as a bearing.



Bicorporate.

Bicosœca (bī-kọ-sē'kạ), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *βίκος*, a wine-jar, a bowl, + *οἶκος*, a house.] Same as *Bicœca.*

bicrenate (bī-krē'nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *crenate.*] In *bot.*, doubly crenate: applied to crenate leaves when the crenatures are themselves crenate.

bicrescentic (bī-kre-sen'tik), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *crescentic.*] Having the form of a double crescent.

bicrural (bī-krö'rạl), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *crural.*] Having two legs, or two elongations resembling legs.

bicuspid (bī-kus'pid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *bicuspis* (*-pid-*), < L. *bi-*, two-, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point.] **I.** *a.* Having two points, fangs, or cusps. Specifically applied—(*a*) In *geom.*, to a curve having two cusps. (*b*) In *human anat.*, (1) to the premolar teeth or false molars, of which there are two on each side above and below, replacing the milk-molars; (2) to the mitral valve guarding the left auriculoventricular orifice of the heart, the corresponding right orifice being guarded by the tricuspid valve. (*c*) In *entom.*, to a claw or mandible having two pointed processes or teeth. Also *bicuspidal*, *bicuspidate.*—**Bicuspid forceps**, dentists' forceps with curved beaks for extracting bicuspid teeth.

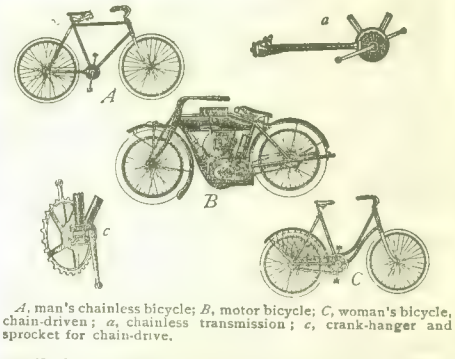
II. *n.* One of the premolars or false molars in man, of which there are in the adult two on each side, above and below, between the canines and the true molars. They are the teeth which succeed and replace the milk-molars of the child. Also *bicuspis.*

bicuspidal (bī-kus'pi-dal), *a.* Same as *bicuspid*: the usual form of the word in geometry.

bicuspidate (bī-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *cuspidate.* Cf. *bicuspid.*] Same as *bicuspid.*

bicuspis (bī-kus'pis), *n.*; pl. *bicuspides* (-pi-dēz). ★[NL.: see *bicuspid.*] Same as *bicuspid.*

bicycle (bī'si-kl), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *cyclus*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, a wheel: see *cycle.*] A modification of the two-wheeled velocipede (which see). The velocipede of 1869 was worked by treadles operating cranks on the axle of the front wheel. This was modified in the earliest form of the bicycle by greatly increasing the relative size of the driving-wheel and bringing the rider directly over it. Later the "safety" bicycle was introduced, in which the wheels were made of equal or nearly equal size, and for the direct action upon the front wheel was substituted indirect action upon the rear wheel, by means of a chain and sprocket-wheels, the diameters of the sprocket-wheels being so proportioned as to compensate the decrease in size of the driving-wheel. Bicycles having seats and driving-gear for several riders placed one behind the other are called *tandems*—a name often restricted to such a bicycle for two riders. A bicycle for three riders is called a *triplet*, one for four a *quadruplet*, etc.—**Chainless bicycle**, a bicycle in which the power is transmitted to the rear wheel by beveled gears or other devices, instead of by a chain and sprocket-wheels.—**Duplex bicycle**, a bicycle designed for two riders sitting side by side.—**Motor bicycle**, one containing a motor (as well as pedals).



A, man's chainless bicycle; *B*, motor bicycle; *C*, woman's bicycle, chain-driven; *a*, chainless transmission; *c*, crank-hanger and sprocket for chain-drive.

bicycle (bī'si-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bicycled*, ppr. *bicycling.* [< *bicycle*, *n.*] To ride on a bicycle.

bicycler (bī'si-klėr), *n.* [< *bicycle* + *-er.*] One who rides a bicycle.

bicyclic[1] (bī-sik'lik), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *cyclus* (see *cycle*) + *-ic.*] Consisting of or having two circles; specifically, in *bot.*, in two whorls, as the stamens of a flower.—**Bicyclic chuck.** See *chuck*[4].

bicyclic[2] (bī-sik'lik), *a.* [< *bicycle* + *-ic.*] Relating to or connected with bicycles.

bicycling (bī'si-kling), *n.* [< *bicycle* + *-ing.*] The art or practice of riding on a bicycle.

bicyclism (bī'si-klizm), *n.* [< *bicycle* + *-ism.*] The habit or art of riding the bicycle. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 290.

bicyclist (bī'si-klist), *n.* [< *bicycle* + *-ist.*] One ★who rides on a bicycle. *The Century*, XXVIII. 44.

bid (bid), *v.*; pret. *bade*, *bad*, or *bid*, pp. *bidden* or *bid*, ppr. *bidding.* [Under this form two verbs, orig. distinct in form and sense, have been confounded from the 12th century or earlier: (1) *Bid*[1], ask, pray, < ME. *bidden* (pret. *bad*, pl. *beden*, *baden*, pp. *beden*, *biden*), ask, pray, invite, wish, and also (by confusion with *bid*[2]) command, < AS. *biddan* (pret. *bæd*, pl. *bǣdon*, pp. *beden*), ask, pray, invite, in some cases equiv. to command, = OS. *biddian* = OFries. *bidda* = D. *bidden* = OHG. *bittan*, MHG. G. *bitten* = Icel. *bidhja* = Sw. *bedja* = Dan. *bede* = Goth. *bidjan* (pret. *bath*, pl. *bedum*, pp. *bidans*) (cf. Goth. *bidagwa*, a beggar, and AS. *bedecian*, beg: see *beg*[1]), perhaps = Gr. √ **πιθ* (orig. **φιθ*) in *πείθειν*, *πιθεῖν*, persuade, move by entreaty, mid. *πείθεσθαι*, *πιθέσθαι*, be persuaded, obey, trust, = L. *fidere*, trust. Hence, from the AS., E. *bead*; from the L., E. *faith*, *fidelity*, *affy*, *affidavit*, *confide*, *confident*, *infidel*, *perfidy*, etc. (2) *Bid*[2], command, order, direct, propose, offer, etc., < ME. *beden*, *beoden* (which would regularly give E. **beed* or **bead*), command, order, offer, announce, also invite (pret. *bead*, *bed*, *bead*, pl. *beden*, *boden*, pp. *boden*), < AS. *beódan* (pret. *beád*, pl. *budon*, pp. *boden*), command, order, offer, announce, threaten, etc., = OS. *biodan* = OFries. *biada* = D. *bieden* = OHG. *biotan*, MHG. G. *bieten* = Icel. *bjóðha* = Sw. *bjuda* = Dan. *byde* = Goth. *biudan* (pret. *bauth*, pl. *budum*, pp. *budans*; only in comp. *anabiudan*, command, *faurbiudan* = E. *forbid*), command, offer, announce, etc., = Gr. √ **πυθ* (orig. **φυθ*), in *πυνθάνεσθαι*, *πυθέσθαι*, learn by asking, ask, = Skt. √ *budh* (orig. **bhudh*), be awake, understand (see *Buddha*); cf. OBulg. *budeti*, be awake. From AS. *beódan* come *boda*, E. *bode*, a messenger, *bodian*, E. *bode*, announce, portend, AS. *bydel*, E. *beadle*, etc.: see *bode*[1], *bode*[2], *beadle.* While some senses of *bid* are obviously those of AS. *biddan*, and others obviously those of AS. *beódan*, no formal separation can conveniently be made. The mod. forms correspond to those of AS. *biddan*, the senses chiefly to those of AS. *beódan.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To ask; request; invite.

Go ye therefore into the highways, and as many as ye shall find *bid* to the marriage. Mat. xxii. 9.

Provide the feast, father, and *bid* the guests. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. To pray; wish earnestly or devoutly; hence, to say by way of greeting or benediction: as, to *bid* good-day, farewell, etc.

Neither *bid* him God speed. 2 John 10.

3. To command; order or direct; enjoin.

And Peter answered him and said, Lord, if it be thou, *bid* me come unto thee on the water. Mat. xiv. 28.

I was *bid* to come for you. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

Because God his Father had not *bidden* him to do it, and therefore He would not tempt the Lord his God. *Kingsley.*

[Occasionally a simple infinitive follows: as, "the lady *bade* take away the fool," *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.]

4. To offer; propose: as, to *bid* a price at an auction.

The king will *bid* you battle presently. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

Four guineas! Gad's life, you don't *bid* me the price of his wig. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

In buying Books or other Commodities, 'tis not always the best way to *bid* half so much as the seller asks. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 30.

5. To raise the price of in bidding; increase the amount offered for: with *up*: as, to *bid up* a thing beyond its value.—6. To proclaim; make known by a public announcement; declare: as, "our bans thrice *bid*," *Gay*, What d'ye Call it?—**To bid beads**, to pray with beads. See *bead.*

All night she spent in *bidding* of her *bedes*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 3.

To bid defiance to. See *defiance.*—**To bid the banns.** See *banns.*—**To bid the or a base**†. See *base*[2].—**Syn. 1.** *Invite*, *Summon*, etc. See *call.*

II. *intrans.* To make an offer; offer a price: as, to *bid* at an auction.

Antagonisms between different powers in the State, or different factions, have caused one or other of them to *bid* for popular support, with the result of increasing popular power. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 498.

To bid fair, to open or offer a good prospect; seem likely.

bid (bid), *n.* An offer of a price; specifically, an offer made or the price offered at an auction: as, to increase another's *bid*.

bidactyl (bī-dak'til), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] Same as *didactyl*.

bidagova (bid-a-gō'vä), *n.* A name said to be given in Brazil to a substitute for coffee prepared from the seeds of the *Cassia occidentalis*. *McElrath*.

bidale (bid'āl), *n.* [< *bid*, invite, + *ale*.] An entertainment to which persons were invited for the purpose of contributing to the relief of some one in distress. [Prov. Eng.] Also written *bidall*.

There was an antient Custom called a *Bid-Ale* or Bidder-Ale, from the Saxon Bidden [*biddan*], to pray or supplicate, when any honest Man decayed in his Estate, was set up again by the liberal Benevolence and Contributions of Friends at a Feast, to which those Friends were bid or invited. It was most used in the West of England, and in some Counties called a Help Ale.
Brand's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 339, note.

bidar, *n.* See *baidar*.

bidarka, *n.* See *baidarka*.

bidarkee, *n.* Same as *baidarka*.

There are three miles to traverse to reach the nearest river, and here I trusted myself to one of the far-famed *bidarkies*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, XLI. 399.

biddable (bid'a-bl), *a.* [< *bid* + *-able*.] Obedient to a bidding or command; willing to do what is bidden; complying; docile.

She is exceedingly attentive and useful; . . . indeed, I never saw a more *biddable* woman.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, viii.

A more gentle, *biddable* invalid than the poor fellow made can hardly be conceived.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xliv.

biddance (bid'ans), *n.* [< *bid* + *-ance*.] Bidding; invitation. [Rare.]

bidder (bid'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bidder*, *biddere*; < *bid*, ask, offer, + *-er*[1].] One who bids; specifically, (*a*) one who begs; (*b*) one who commands or orders; (*c*) one who asks or invites; (*d*) one who offers to pay a specified price for an article, as at a public auction.

Bidders at the auction of popularity. *Burke*.

biddery-ware (bid'ę-ri-wār), *n.* Same as *bidri*.

bidding (bid'ing), *n.* [ME. *bidding*, *biddinge*; verbal n. of *bid* in both the original senses.] 1. Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying.

At his second *bidding* darkness fled.
Milton, P. L., iii. 712.

They had chalked upon a slate the psalmes that were to be sung, so that all the congregation might see it without the *bidding* of a Cleark. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

Henry . . . nominated Richard Henry Lee and Grayson for the two senators from Virginia, and they were chosen at his *bidding*. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 354.

2. The act of making an offer at an auction: as, the *bidding* was lively.

bidding-prayer (bid'ing-prār), *n.* [See below.] In England, the prayer before the sermon. As directed in the 55th canon of the Church of England, this is a form in which the preacher calls on the congregation to pray for the church catholic, the sovereign, and different estates of men. A similar form of prayer preceding the sermon has been in use since long before the Reformation. At first it was called *bidding of the beads* (literally, praying of the prayers), after the Reformation *bidding of the common prayers*, *bidding* (*of*) *prayers* or *prayer* (the last word being object of the first); but after the sixteenth century the word *bidding* came to be popularly regarded as an adjective, or the phrase *bidding prayer* as a quasi-compound, a prayer which bids or directs what is to be prayed for. A collect is now generally substituted for the bidding-prayer (and sometimes called by the same name), but on special occasions, and in cathedrals and at university sermons, the bidding-prayer is always used. Liturgiologists often designate the deacon's litanies of the primitive and the Greek Church as *bidding-prayers*. See *ectene* and *litany*.

Our people, as of yore, may all join their priest and say along with him, before he begins his sermon, the truly Catholic petitions of the *bidding-prayer*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 354.

biddy[1] (bid'i), *n.*; pl. *biddies* (-iz). [E. dial. and U. S., perhaps of imitative origin. Cf. *chickabiddy*.] A familiar name for a hen.

Biddy[2] (bid'i), *n.* [Dim. of *Bridget*, a fem. proper name, usually given in honor of St. Bridget (Ir. and Gael. *Brighid* (gen. *Brighide*, *Bride*, whence the form St. *Bride*), < *brigh*, strength), who lived in Ireland in the 5th and 6th centuries.] An Irish female domestic; a servant-girl. [Colloq., U. S.]

bide (bīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bode*, ppr. *biding*. [< ME. *biden*, < AS. *bīdan* (pret. *bād*, pl. *bidon*, pp. *biden*) = OS. *bīdan* = OFries. *bīda* = D. *beiden* = OHG. *bītan*, MHG. *bīten*, G. dial. *beiten* = Icel. *bīdha* = Sw. *bida* = Dan. *bie* = Goth. *beidan*, wait. Cf. Ir. *feithim*, I wait, = Gael. *feith*, wait. See *abide*[1] and *abode*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To remain in expectation; wait.—2. To be or remain in a place or state; wait.

In whose cold blood no spark of honour *bides*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Safe in a ditch he *bides*,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. To dwell; reside.

All knees to thee shall bow, of them that *bide*
In heaven, or earth, or under earth in hell.
Milton, P. L., iii. 321.

And Lancelot saw that she withheld her wish,
And *bode* among them yet a little space
Till he should learn it.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II. *trans.* 1. To wait for; await.

He has the elements of greatness within him, and he patiently *bides* his time. *Prescott*.

I will *bide* you at King Tryggve's hill
Outside the city gates.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 9.

2. To endure; suffer; bear.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

Oh, humble me! I cannot *bide* the joy
That in my Saviour's presence ever flows.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 58.

Bidens (bī'denz), *n.* [NL., < L. *bidens*, having two teeth: see *bident*.] 1. A genus of herbaceous composite plants, closely related to *Dahlia* and to *Coreopsis*, having achenes armed with two or more rigid, persistent, retrorsely barbed awns. They are coarse, useless weeds, but some of the species have conspicuous yellow flowers and are known as bur-marigolds. The persistency with which the achenes adhere to clothing and the coats of animals has given rise to the common name of *beggar's-ticks* or *beggar's-lice*. The root and seeds of *B. bipinnata*, known as Spanish needles, have had an ill-founded reputation as emmenagogues and as a remedy for acute bronchial affections.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of hawks with two-toothed beak; same as *Diodon* or *Harpagus* (which see). *Spix*, 1834.

bident (bī'dent), *n.* [< L. *biden(t-)s*, OL. *duiden(t-)s*, with two teeth, < *bi-*, *dui-*, = E. *twi-*, two-, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*. Cf. *trident*.] 1. In *archæol.*, an instrument or a weapon with two prongs. Hence—2. Any two-pronged instrument.

The conversion of the *bident* into a trident, by which, instead of two, you chalk three for one.
Foote, in Jon Bee's Samuel Foote, cv.

bidental (bī-den'tal), *a.* [< L. *biden(t-)s*, with two teeth (see *bident*), + *-al*.] Same as *bidentate*.

bidental (bī-den'tal), *n.* [L., so called from the animal sacrificed at its consecration (< *biden(t-)s*, an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete), or from the forked lightning (a sense of *bidental* in ML.), < *biden(t-)s*, with two teeth or prongs: see *bident*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a monument marking a place that had been struck by lightning. It consisted of a wall, not roofed, carried around the site, which was considered to be sacred and neither to be trodden nor looked upon, and often resembled a raised well-curb. Such monuments were consecrated by the pontiffs, or, later, by the haruspices, by the sacrifice of a sheep or other victim, and were probably given in charge of guardians, themselves ★called *bidentales*.

bidentate (bī-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *biden(t-)s*, having two teeth (see *bident*), + *-ate*[1].] Having two teeth or processes like teeth; two-toothed. Other forms are *bidentated*, *bidental*, *bidential*, and (rarely) *bidented*.

bidential (bī-den'shal), *a.* Same as *bidentate*.

bidenticulate (bī-den-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *denticulate*. Cf. *bidentate*.] Having two minute teeth.

bidery (bid'ę-ri), *n.* See *bidri*.

bidet (bi-det'; F. pron. bē-dā'), *n.* [< F. *bidet* (> prob. It. *bidetto*), a small horse; of unknown origin.] 1. A small horse; formerly, in the British army, a horse allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage.

For joy of which I will . . . mount my *bidet* in a dance, and curvet upon my curtal. *B. Jonson*, Chloridia.

2. The basin of a water-closet so made that, in addition to the ordinary places of entrance of water- and discharge-pipe, there is a contrivance for washing or administering injections: sometimes made as a separate article of bedroom furniture.

bid-hook (bid'hůk), *n.* [A variant of *beadhook*.] *Naut.*, a small kind of boat-hook.

bidigitate (bī-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *digitate*.] Having two digits, or two finger-like processes.

biding (bī'ding), *n.* [< ME. *biding*, *bydyng*; verbal n. of *bide*.] 1. An awaiting; expectation. —2. Residence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant *biding* been.
Rowe, Jane Shore, i. 2.

bidiri, *n.* See *bidri*.

bidogyn (bi-dō'gin), *n.* [W., a dagger: see ★*dodkin*.] In *Celtic antiq.*, a dagger.

bidri, bidry, bidree (bid'ri, bid-rē'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *bidery*, *bidiri*, < Hind. *bidrī*, < *Bidar*, a town in the state of Hyderabad, India.] A kind of ornamental metal-work of India, consisting essentially of damascening of silver upon some metal ground which is made black by coating it with certain chemicals. The alloy used as the basis of the damascene work varies in composition in different localities; it may be either bronze or brass, in the latter case sometimes containing a very large percentage of zinc. See the supplement.

bidri-ware, bidri-work, *n.* Same as *bidri*.

bid-stand† (bid'stand), *n.* A cant term for a highwayman.

Why, I tell you, sir: he has been the only *Bid-stand* that ever kept Newmarket, Salisbury-plain, Hockley i' the Hole, Gads-hill, and all the high places of any request.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

biduous (bid'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *biduus*, < *bi-*, two-, + *dies*, day.] Lasting two days only, as some flowers.

bieberite (bē'bėr-īt), *n.* [< *Bieber* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Native cobalt sulphate or cobalt vitriol: a decomposition-product of other cobalt minerals found at Bieber, near Frankfort-on-the-Main.

bielaga, *n.* The Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*.

bield (bēld), *n.* [Now only North. E. and Sc., in Sc. also written *beild*, *biel*; early mod. E. *bield*, *beeld*, etc., < ME. *beeld*, *beld*, *belde*, < AS. *byldo* (= OHG. *baldi*, MHG. *belde* = Goth. *balthei*), boldness, courage, < *beald*, bold: see *bold*.] 1†. Boldness; courage; confidence; feeling of security.—2†. Resource; help; relief; means of help or relief; support; sustenance.

For fuid thou gettis nane uther *beild*,
But eit the herbis upon the field.
Sir D. Lyndsay, The Monarchie, l. 1087.

3. Shelter; refuge; protection.

This bosom soft shall be thy *beeld*.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xvi. 49.

The random *beild* o' clod or stane. *Burns*.

Folk maun bow to the bush that they seek *beild* frae.
Hogg, Brownie, ii. 197.

4. A place of shelter.

These evil showers make the low bush better than no *beild*. *Scott*, Monastery, I. iii.

bield (bēld), *v.* [Now only North. E. and Sc., in Sc. also written *beild*, *biel*, etc.; early mod. E. *bield*, *beeld*, etc., < ME. *beelden*, *belden*, < AS. *bieldan*, *byldan* (= OS. *beldjan* = OHG. *baldēn*, MHG. *belden* = Goth. *balthjan*, intr.), make bold, < *beald*, bold: see *bold*, *a.*, and cf. *bold*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make bold; give courage or confidence to.—2. To defend; protect; shelter.

Scorn not the bush that *beilds* you.
Scott, Monastery, I. xiv.

II.† *intrans.* To be bold or confident; grow bold or strong.

bieldy (bēl'di), *a.* [Sc., also written *beildy*, < *bield* + *-y*.] Sheltered from the weather; affording shelter.

His honour being under hiding lies a' day, and whiles a' night, in the cove in the dern hag; . . . it's a *beildy* enough bit. *Scott*, Waverley, II. xxviii.

biemarginate (bī-ę-mär'ji-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *emarginate*.] In *entom.*, having two emarginations or concavities in the margin.

bien, bienly, bienness. See *bein*, etc.

biennial (bī-en'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *biennium*, a space of two years, < *biennis*, lasting two years (> *biennalis*, adj.), < *bi-* + *annus*, year: see *bi-*[2] and *annual*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Happening or taking place once in two years: as, *biennial* games.

I consider *biennial* elections as a security that the sober second thought of the people shall be law. *Ames* (1788).

2. Continuing or lasting for two years; changed or renewed every two years: said especially of plants.

II. *n.* 1. A plant which requires two seasons of growth to produce its flowers and fruit, growing one year and flowering, fruiting, and dying the next.—2. An exercise, as a college examination, occurring once in two years.

Sometimes also *bisannual*.

biennially (bī-en'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

bienséance (F. pron. byaṅ-sā-oṅs'), *n.* [F., < *bienséant*, becoming, seemly, < *bien* (< L. *bene*), well, + *séant*, becoming, seemly, lit. sitting,

ppr. of *seoir*, sit, befit, < L. *sedere* = E. *sit*.] Decency; decorum; propriety; seemliness.

The rule of observing what the French call the *bienseance* in an allusion has been found out of later years, and in the colder regions of the world.
Addison, Spectator, No. 160.

He [Sir Robert Peel] scarcely ever offended against either the conventional or the essential *bienseances* of society. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 219.

bienvenue† (F. pron. byaṅ-vẹ-nü′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *benvenue*, ME. *bienvenu*, < OF. (and F.) *bienvenue*, < *bien*, well, + *venu*, coming, pp. of *venir*, < L. *venire*, come.] **1.** Welcome.

They by this have met him,
And given him the *bienvenu*.
Massinger, The Picture, ii. 2.

2. A fee exacted from a new workman by his fellows, especially in printing-offices.

A new *bien venu*, or sum for drink, was demanded of me by the compositors. I thought it an imposition, as I had paid it below [to the pressmen].
Franklin, Autobiography.

★**bier** (bēr), *n.* [The present spelling is perhaps in imitation of the F. *bière;* early mod. E. reg. *beer*, < ME. *beere, beer, bere*, < AS. *bēr* (= OFries. *bēre* = OS. *bāra* = D. *baar* = OHG. *bāra*, MHG. *bāre*, G. *bahre* (> Pr. *bera* = F. *bière*) = Icel. *barar*, mod. *börur*, pl., = Sw. *bår* = Dan. *baare*), a bier, < *beran* (pret. *bær*, pl. *bēron*), bear. Cf. L. *feretrum*, < Gr. *φέρετρον*, and E. *barrow*[2], from the same ult. root. See *bear*[1].] **1**†. A frame, usually of wood, on which to carry a load; a barrow; a litter; a stretcher. Specifically—**2.** A framework on which a corpse, or the coffin containing it, is laid before burial; also, one on which it is carried to the grave by hand.

After Mass was done, the priest walked down and stood by the *bier* whereon lay stretched the corpse.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 306.

3. A count of forty threads in the warp or chain of cloth.

bier-balk† (bēr′bâk), *n.* [< *bier* + *balk*[1], a ridge, a path.] A balk left in a field for the passage of funerals.

A broad and sufficient *bier-balk*.
Homily for Rogation Week, iv.

bier-right (bēr′rīt), *n.* An ancient ordeal, in which those who were suspected or accused of murder were required to approach and touch the corpse of the murdered person as it lay on the bier. If when touched the corpse bled, this was supposed to indicate the guilt of the person touching it.

biest, biestings, *n.* See *beestings*.

bietle (bē′tl), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A kind of jacket, made of an entire deer-skin, worn by the women of the Apaches. *L. Hamilton*, Mex. ★Handbook, p. 49.

bifacial (bī-fā′shial), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *facial*.] **1.** Having the opposite surfaces alike.—**2.** In *bot.*, having the opposite faces unlike: as, the *bifacial* arrangement of the parenchyma or green pulp upon the two faces of a leaf. Also *dorsiventral*.—**3.** Having two fronts or principal faces; specifically, having two human faces turned in opposite directions, as a medal or an image.

bifara (bif′a-rä), *n.* [It., also *biffara, pifara, piffero*, a pipe: see *pipe*.] In *organ-building*, a stop the pipes of which are either two-mouthed or sounded in pairs, and are so tuned that the two tones emitted differ slightly in pitch, thus producing a wavy tone. Also called *piffero, unda maris, celestina*, etc.

bifarious (bī-fā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *bifarius* (= Gr. *διφάσιος*), twofold, < *bi-* + *-farius*, < *fa-ri* (= Gr. *φά-ναι*), speak. Cf. *multifarious*.] Divided into two parts; double; twofold. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, pointing in two ways, or arranged in two opposite rows, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, two-rowed; two-ranked; distichous or dichotomous, as the hairs of a squirrel's tail, or the webs of a feather.

bifariously (bī-fā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a bifarious manner.

bifasciate (bī-faṣ′i-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *fasciate*.] In *zoöl.*, having two transverse or encircling bands of color.

Bifaxaria (bī-fak-sā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *bifax*, two-faced, < *bi-*, two-, + *facies*, face.] A genus of polyzoans with two rows of cells facing in opposite directions, typical of the family *Bifaxariidæ*.

Bifaxariidæ (bī-fak-sạ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bifaxaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Bifaxaria*. The cilary or zoarium is rigid, biserial, and variously branched; the cells or zoœcia are alternate, closely connate back to back, and facing in opposite directions. Eleven existing species are known.

biferous (bif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *bifer*, bearing twice (< *bi-*, twice, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, bearing flowers or fruit twice a year, as some plants in warm climates.

biffin (bif′in), *n.* [Also spelled *beefin, beefen* (and, by a false etym., *beaufin*; as if < F. *beau*, beautiful, + *fin*, fine); a dial. corruption of *beefing*, < *beef* + *-ing:* so called from the red color of the apple.] **1.** An excellent cooking-apple cultivated in England, especially in the county of Norfolk. It is often sold in a dried and flattened condition. Hence—**2.** A baked apple crushed into a flat round cake.

bifid (bī′fid), *a.* [< L. *bifidus*, forked, < *bi-*, two-, + *findere* (*fid-*), cleave, divide, = E. *bite*, q. v.] Cleft or divided into two parts; forked, as the tongue of a snake; specifically, in *bot.*, divided half-way down into two parts; opening with a cleft; divided by a linear sinus, with straight margins.

It will be observed that each of the simple cells has a *bifid* wart-like projection of the cellulose wall on either side. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 263.

Bifid circle, a circle cut at the extremities of a diameter by another circle, in regard to which it is said to be *bifid*. —**Bifid substitution**, in *math.*, a substitution relating to pairs of 8 letters as elements, and proceeding by the rule that the whole 8 are to be distinguished into 2 sets of 4, and that every pair both members of which belong to the same set of 4 is to be replaced by the other pair of the same set of 4, while the rest of the pairs remain unchanged.

bifidate, bifidated (bif′i-dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [< L. *bifidatus*, equiv. to *bifidus:* see *bifid*.] Same as *bifid*. [Rare.]

bifidity (bī-fid′ị-ti), *n.* [< *bifid* + *-ity*.] The ★quality or state of being bifid.

bifilar (bī-fī′lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *filar*, < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] **I.** *a.* Two-threaded; having two threads.—**Bifilar magnetometer**, an instrument invented in 1837 by the mathematician Gauss, depending on the use of the bifilar suspension.—**Bifilar suspension**, an important contrivance for measuring horizontal couples or forces of rotation, first used in the bifilar magnetometer. The needle, bar, disk, or other body which the couple to be measured is to turn is suspended at equal distances from and on opposite sides of its center of gravity by two equally long threads from two fixed points on one higher level. Thus, under the influence of gravity alone, the suspended body comes to equilibrium with the two threads in a vertical plane. When it is turned through any angle about a vertical axis through its center, its weight tends to restore it to its original position; and the moment of this force of restitution can be accurately calculated from the lengths of the threads, the distances of their attachments, and the weight of the suspended body. This moment increases with the angle of displacement up to 90°; consequently, if the force to be measured is not too great, it will, when it is applied, bring the suspended body to equilibrium in a new position, the inclination of which from the old position being observed affords the means of calculating the magnitude of the force.

II. *n.* A micrometer fitted with two threads.

bifilarly (bī-fī′lär-li), *adv.* In a bifilar manner; by means of two threads: as, "supported *bifilarly*," *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 298.

bifistular, bifistulous (bī-fis′tụ-lär, -lus), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *fistular, fistulous*.] Having two tubes or channels.

biflabellate (bī-flā-bel′āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *flabellate*.] In *entom.*, having short joints, as an antenna, each provided on two opposite sides with a very long, somewhat flattened process, the processes lying close together, so that the whole organ is somewhat fan-like. It is an extreme modification of the bipectinate type.

biflagellate (bī-flā-jel′āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *flagellum* + *-ate*[1].] Having two whip-like appendages or flagella: as, a *biflagellate* infusorian.

The "hooked Monad" is another *bi-flagellate* form.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 420.

biflecnode (bī-flek′nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *bi-*, twice, + *flec*(*tere*), bend, + *nodus*, node.] In *math.*, a node or point at which a curve crosses itself, and which is at the same time a point of inflection, or a point where the direction of the bending changes. This is a singularity found among quartic and higher curves.


Biflecnode.

biflorate (bī-flō′rāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *florate*.] In *bot.*, bearing two flowers.

biflorous (bī-flō′rus), *a.* [< NL. *biflorus*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Same as *biflorate*.

bifocal (bī-fō′kal), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *focal*.] Having two foci.

bifoil (bī′foil), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *foil*[3], leaf.] An old and synonymous name of the British plant twayblade, *Listera ovata*.

bifold (bī′fōld), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *-fold*.] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, etc.

O madness of discourse,
That cause sets up with and against thyself!
Bi-fold authority! *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

bifolia, *n.* Plural of *bifolium*.

bifoliate (bī-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *foliate*.] In *bot.*, having two leaves.

bifoliolate (bī-fō′li-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *foliolate*.] In *bot.*, having two leaflets: applied to a compound leaf.

bifolium (bī-fō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *bifolia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *folium*, leaf.] In *math.*, a plane curve having two folia or depressions. See cut under *bitangent*.

bifollicular (bī-fo-lik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *follicular*.] In *bot.*, having a double follicle, as apocynaceous plants.

biforate (bī-fō′rāt), *a.* [< L. *bi-* + *foratus*, perforated, pp. of *forare* = E. *bore*[1].] In *bot.*, having two pores or perforations, as the anthers of a rhododendron. Also *biforous*.

biforine (bif′ọ-rin), *n.* [< L. *biforis*, two-doored, < *bi-*, two-, + *foris* = E. *door*.] In *bot.*, a minute oval sac found in the interior of the green pulpy part of the leaves of some araceous plants, with an aperture at each end through which raphides are expelled.

Biforipalla (bī-fō-ri-pal′ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *foris* = E. *door*, + *palla*, mantle.] An order of bivalve mollusks, supposed to be distinguished by having two openings in the mantle, one for the foot and the other for excrement. It was thus based on a misconception. Its constituents were the *Mytilacea* and *Nayades*. *Latreille*.

biforked (bī′fôrkt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *forked*. Cf. *bifurcate*.] Having two forks or prongs; two-forked: as, "a *biforked* beam," *Southey*.

biform, biformed (bī′fôrm, -fôrmd), *a.* [< L. *biformis*, < *bi-*, two-, + *forma*, shape.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes; double-bodied.

biformity (bī-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [< *biform* + *-ity*.] The state of being biform; a doubleness of form.

biforous (bī-fō′rus), *a.* Same as *biforate*.

bifoveolate, bifoveolated (bī-fō′vẹ-ọ-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *foveolate*.] In *entom.*, having two round shallow pits or foveæ on the surface.

bifrons (bī′fronz), *a.* [L.: see *bifront*.] Same as *bifront*.

bifront (bī′frunt), *a.* [< L. *bifron*(*t-*)*s*, having two foreheads (an epithet of Janus), < *bi-*, two-, + *fron*(*t-*)*s*, forehead, front.] Having two fronts or faces, as the god Janus.

bifronted (bī-frun′ted), *a.* [As *bifront* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *bifront*.

bifurcate (bī-fėr′kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bifurcated*, ppr. *bifurcating*. [< ML. *bifurcatus*, pp. adj., two-forked (cf. L. *bifurcus*, two-forked), < L. *bi-*, two-, + *furcatus*, forked: see *furcate*.] To divide into two forks or branches.

The central trunk which runs up the foot-stalk *bifurcates* near the centre of the leaf.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 247.

bifurcate, bifurcated (bī-fėr′kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *bifurcatus:* see the verb.] Two-forked; divided into two branches.

bifurcately (bī-fėr′kāt-li), *adv.* In a bifurcate ★manner.

bifurcation (bī-fėr-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *bifurcate* + *-ion*.] **1.** A forking or division into two branches; separation into two parts or things; in *optics*, same as *double refraction*. See *refraction*.—**2.** A point at which forking occurs; one or both of the bifurcating parts.—**3.** Specifically, in *geog.*, the division of a stream into two parts, each of which connects with a different river system: as, the *bifurcation* of the upper Orinoco.

bifurcous (bī-fėr′kus), *a.* [< L. *bifurcus*, two-forked, < *bi-*, two-, + *furca*, a fork.] Same as *bifurcate*.

★**big**[1] (big), *a.* [< ME. *big, byg, bigge, bygge*, prob. < Icel. **byggr*, habitable, roomy, ample, with derivate *byggiligr* (whence ME. *bigly, bygly*), habitable, < *byggja*, dwell, inhabit, build, whence E. *big*[2], *v.*] **1.** Great in extent, bulk, or amount; ample; large: now the common colloquial use.

Methinks he seems no *bigger* than his head.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

The world wagged on in its accustomed way, bringing all manner of changes *big* and little. *W. Black.*

2. Great in power or strength; strong; vigorous; stout.—**3.** Great or considerable in reputation, influence, standing, wealth. [Colloq.]—**4.** Great with young; pregnant; ready to

give birth; hence, figuratively, full of something important; ready to produce; teeming.

At length the momentous hour arrives, as *big* with consequences to man as any that ever struck in his history.
Everett, Orations, p. 81.

5. Distended; full, as of grief, passion, courage, determination, goodness, etc.

Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart and weep.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

6. Tumid; inflated, as with pride; hence, haughty in air or mien, or indicating haughtiness; pompous; proud; boastful: as, *big* looks; *big* words.—**Big game.** See *game*[1].—**Big tree,** the mammoth tree, *Sequoia Washingtoniana*, found on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, California, particularly in the "big tree grove" in Calaveras county.=**Syn. 1.** *Large*, etc. (see *great*), bulky, huge, massive.—**6.** Lofty, pompous, arrogant, important.

big[2], **bigg**[2] (big), *v.* [< ME. *biggen*, *byggen*, < Icel. *byggja*, older form *byggva* (= Sw. *bygga* = Dan. *bygge* = AS. *būian*), build, dwell in, inhabit, a secondary form of *būa* (pret. pl. *bjoggu* = AS. *būan*, dwell: see *be*[1], *bower*, *boor*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To inhabit; occupy.—2†. Reflexively, to locate one's self.—3. To build; erect; fashion. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

O *bigged* hae they a bigly bour
Fast by the roaring strond.
Rose the Red, and White Lilly, in Child's Ballads, V. 174.

II†. *intrans.* To dwell; have a dwelling.

big[3], **bigg**[3] (big), *n.* [Sc. and North. E., more commonly *bigg*, early mod. E. also *bygg*, *bygge*, late ME. *bygge*, < Icel. *bygg* = Sw. *bjugg* = Dan. *byg*, barley, = AS. *beów*, grain, ult., like the remotely related *big*[2], *bigg*[2], < √ *bu*, grow, be, Skt. √ *bhu*, be, Gr. *φύεσθαι*, grow: see *be*[1].] A kind of winter barley cultivated in northern Europe, especially in Scotland; properly, four-rowed barley, *Hordeum sativum vulgare*, inferior to but hardier than the six-rowed, *H. sativum hexastichon*. See *bear*[3].

biga (bī'gạ), *n.* [L., sing. from earlier pl. *bigæ*, a pair of horses, a chariot or car drawn by them, contr. of *bijugæ*, fem. pl. of *bijugus*, yoked two together, < *bi-*, two-, + *jugum* = E. *yoke*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a chariot or car drawn by two horses abreast.

bigam† (big'ạm), *n.* [< ME. *bigam*, < OF. *bigame*, < LL. *bigamus*, twice married: see *bigamy*.] A bigamist.

Some parts thereof teach us ordinances of some apostle, as the law of bigamy, or St. Paul's ordaining that a *bigam* should not be a deacon or priest.
Bp. Pecock, in his Life by J. Lewis, p. 286.

bigamist (big'ạ-mist), *n.* [< *bigamy* + *-ist*.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two or more wives or husbands at once.

Lamech the prime *bigamist* and corrupter of marriage.
Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 202.

bigamous (big'ạ-mus), *a.* [< LL. *bigamus*: see *bigamy*.] Of or pertaining to bigamy; guilty of bigamy; involving bigamy: as, a *bigamous* marriage.

And very good reading they [the novels of our grandmothers] were too in their way, though it was not the way of the *bigamous* and murderous school that has come after them. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 223.

bigamy (big'ạ-mi), *n.* [< ME. *bigamie*, < OF. *bigamie*, < ML. *bigamia*, bigamy, < LL. *bigamus*, twice married, a bigamist (equiv. to Gr. *δίγαμος*, > *διγαμία*, bigamy), < L. *bi-* (= Gr. *δι-*), twice, + *γάμος*, marriage.] **1.** Literally, double marriage; remarriage during the existence of a former marriage; in *law*, the offense of having two or more wives or husbands at the same time. To constitute the offense, which by statute law is a felony, it is necessary, by the law of many jurisdictions, that the accused should have actual or constructive knowledge that the first wife or husband was still living when the second one was taken, and that the second marriage should have been one solemnized under the forms of law, and not merely an informal marriage resting on the contract of the parties, or their holding out each other to the world as husband and wife. Where these elements of knowledge and of formality are wanting, the second marriage is still generally invalid, but not bigamous in the criminal sense.

2†. Second marriage; remarriage of a widow or widower. In the early church, before the establishment of clerical celibacy, such remarriage on the part of a man was generally regarded as an impediment to holy orders. Marriage with a widow is called *bigamy* by Shakspere in Richard III., iii. 7.

bigarade (big'ạ-rād), *n.* [F.] The bitter or Seville orange, *Citrus Aurantium amara*, by some called *C. Bigaradia*.

bigaroon (big-ạ-rön'), *n.* [With term. altered in E., < F. *bigarreau*, < *bigarrer*, streak, checker, variegate; of disputed origin.] One of the four classes into which *Prunus avium* is divided; a heart-shaped, firm-fleshed, sweet cherry like the Napoleon and Windsor.

bigaster (bī-gas'tėr), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *γαστήρ*, belly.] Same as *biventer*.

big-bellied (big'bel'id), *a.* **1.** Having a large or protuberant belly.

He [William Rufus] was in stature somewhat below the usual size, and *big-bellied*. *Swift*, Hist. Eng.

2. Advanced in pregnancy. [Vulgar.]

big-boned (big'bōnd), *a.* Having large bones; stout; very strong.

Big-boned, and large of limb, with sinews strong.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 45.

big-corned† (big'kôrnd), *a.* Having large grains.

The strength of *big-corn'd* powder.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ii. 149.

Bigelovia (big-e-lō'vi-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Jacob *Bigelow* (1787–1879), a physician and botanist of Boston, U. S. A.] A name which was given by De Candolle to a group of composite plants of western North America, the various species of which are now placed in the genera *Chrysothamnus*, *Chondrophora*, and *Isoconia* (which see in suppl.).

bigemina, *n.* Plural of *bigeminum*.

bigeminate, bigeminated (bī-jem'i-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *geminate*. Cf. L. *bigeminus*, doubled.] Twin-forked; doubly paired; biconjugate: in *bot.*, said of a decompound leaf having a forked petiole, with a pair of leaflets at the end of each division.

bigeminum (bī-jem'i-num), *n.*; pl. *bigemina* (-nạ). [NL., neut. of L. *bigeminus*, doubled, < *bi-*, twice, + *geminus*, twin.] One of the corpora bigemina or twin bodies of the brain; one of the anterior pair (nates cerebri) of the corpora quadrigemina; one of the optic lobes, when there are only two, instead of four as in the higher mammals. *Wilder*.

big-endian (big-en'di-ạn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the Lilliputian party in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" who maintained, in opposition to the *little-endians*, that boiled eggs should be cracked at the big end; hence, one of any corresponding set of disputers about trifles.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the big end of an egg, or any equally foolish matter, as a subject of controversy.

bigener (bī'jē-nėr), *n.* [L., hybrid, mongrel, < *bi-*, two-, + *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus*.] A cross between two species of different genera; a mule.

bigeneric (bī-jē-ner'ik), *a.* [As *bigener* + *-ic*: see *bi-*[2] and *generic*.] Having the characters of two different genera; having the character of a bigener.

bigential (bī-jen'shạl), *a.* [< ML. *bigen(t-)s*, of two nations, < *bi-*, two-, + *gen(t-)s*, a nation.] Comprising two tribes or peoples.

big-eye (big'ī), *n.* A fish of the genus *Priacanthus* and family *Priacanthidæ*: so called from its very large round eyes.

big-foot (big'fůt), *n.* [Tr. of the generic name *Megapodius*.] A book-name of a mound-bird of the genus *Megapodius*.

bigg[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *big*[1].

bigg[2], *v.* See *big*[2].

bigg[3], *n.* See *big*[3].

biggah, *n.* See *bega*.

biggen (big'n), *v.* [< *big*[1] + *-en*[1].] **I.**† *trans.* To make big; increase.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To grow big; become larger. [Dialectal.]—**2.** To gain strength after confinement. [North. Eng.]

The gossips regularly wish the lady a good *biggening*.
Brockett, North Country Words, p. 16.

bigger (big'ėr), *n.* [< *big*[2], *bigg*[2], + *-er*[1].] A builder. [Scotch.]

biggin[1] (big'in), *n.* [Also written *biggen*, *biggon*, early mod. E. also *byggen*, *begin*, < OF. *beguin*, mod. F. *béguin* = It. *beghino*, a cap, so named from that worn by the nuns called *Beguines*, ME. *begine*, *beggin* (early mod. E. *bigin*, *biggayne*, etc.): see *Beguin*.] **1.** A child's cap. —**2.** A nightcap.

Brow with homely *biggin* bound.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

An old woman's *biggin* for a nightcap.
Massinger, The Picture, iv. 2.

3. In England, the coif of a serjeant at law.—**4.** A head-dress worn in the later middle ages, and throughout the seventeenth century, by both men and women. That worn by women was broad at the top, with projecting corners, like ears.

biggin[2] (big'in), *n.* [Another form of *piggin*, q. v.] A small wooden vessel; a can.

biggin[3] (big'in), *n.* [Named from the inventor, Mr. *Biggin*, about 1800.] A kind of coffee-pot containing a strainer for the infusion of the coffee, without allowing the grounds to mix with the infusion. *N. E. D.*

bigging (big'ing), *n.* [Also *biggin*, < ME. *bigging*, a building, < *biggen*, build: see *big*[2].] A building; a habitation; a home. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

biggon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *biggin*[1].

biggonet (big'ọ-net), *n.* [Also *bigonet*, after equiv. OF. *beguinet*; dim. of *biggon*, *biggin*[1], q. v.] A cap or head-dress; a biggin. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

And gi'e to me my *biggonet*,
My bishop's satin gown,
For I maun tell the bailie's wife
That Colin's come to town.
Jean Adams, There's nae Luck.

bigha (big'ạ), *n.* Same as *bega*.

bighead (big'hed), *n.* A local name of a California species of sculpin, *Scorpænichthys marmoratus*, a fish of the family *Cottidæ*. Also called *cabezon*.

bighorn (big'hôrn), *n.* **1.** The Rocky Mountain sheep, *Ovis montana*: so called from the immense size of the horns, which resemble those of the argali, but are shorter and comparatively stouter and not so spiral. The animal in other respects resembles and is closely related to the argali, of



Bighorn of the Rocky Mountains (*Ovis montana*).

which it is the American representative. In color it is grayish-brown, with whitish buttocks, like the other wild sheep. It stands about 3½ feet high at the withers, and is very stoutly built. It inhabits the higher mountain ranges of the western United States from New Mexico and southern California northward, down nearly or quite to sea-level in the higher latitudes, and is abundant in suitable localities in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, etc. It is much hunted for its flesh, which makes excellent mutton. Like other wild sheep, it is gregarious.

2. The great fossil Irish elk of the peat-bogs, *Cervus giganteus*. [Rare.]

bight (bīt), *n.* [< ME. *bycht*, *bygt*, < AS. *byht*, a bend, a corner (= D. *bocht* = G. *bucht*, a bay, bight, = Sw. Dan. *bugt*, bend, bight of a rope, a bay); cf. *byge*, a bend, angle, < *būgan* (pp. *bogen*), bend, bow: see *bow*[1], and cf. the ult. identical E. *bought*[1], *bout*[1], and the related *bail*[1], a ring, hoop: see *bout*[1].] **1**†. A bend or bending; an angle, especially in a living body, as of the elbow, or the inward bend of a horse's chambrel, or the bend of the fore knees.—**2.** A loop of a rope, in distinction from the ends; any bent part or turn of a rope between the ends.

They put the *bight* of a rope round Ben's neck and slung him right up to the yard-arm.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 95.

3. A narrow bay or recess in a sea-coast between comparatively distant headlands; a long and gradual bend of a coast-line: used especially in the names *Bight* of Benin and of Biafra in Africa, and the Great Australian *Bight* (on the south coast).

The spangle dances in *bight* and bay.
Tennyson, Sea-Fairies.

On the warm *bights* of the Florida shores.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, iii.

4. A similar bend in the shore of a river or a bay, or recess in a mountain; a bay-like indentation. [Rare.]

In the very *bite* or nook of the bay there was a great inlet of water.
De Foe, Voyage around the World. (*N. E. D.*)

Bowline on a bight. See *bowline*.

bight (bīt), *v. t.* [< *bight*, *n.*] To fold or double so as to make one or more bights.

biglandular (bī-glan'dụ-lạr), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *glandular*.] Having two glands.

biglot (bī'glot), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *γλῶττα*, tongue.] In two languages; bilingual. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

bigly† (big'li), *adv.* [< ME. *bigly*, powerfully, bravely; < *big*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner; haughtily; arrogantly.

★ He brawleth *bigly*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 701.

bigmouth (big'mouth), *n.* A fish of the family *Centrarchidæ*, *Chænobryttus gulosus*. Also called *warmouth*. See cut under *Centrarchidæ*.

bigness (big'nes), *n.* [< *big*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being big; largeness of proportions; size, whether large or small; bulk, absolute or relative.

Hayle of suche *bygnesse* that it slewe both men and beestys. *Fabyan*, I. 238.

Their legs are both of a *bigness*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

The *bigness* and uncouth deformity of the camel. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Large oak, walnut, hickory, ash, beech, poplar, and many other sorts of timber, of surprising *bigness*. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 2.

Bignonia (big-nō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Bignon*, librarian to Louis XV.] A large genus of plants, type of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, natives of the warmer portions of the new world. The species are characterized by a twining or climbing stem, frequently in the tropics reaching the tops of the highest trees, with divided leaves and often magnificent trumpet-shaped flowers. In the stems of some species the wood is so arranged as to have a cross-like appearance in section. The most northern species, *B. crucigera*, of the southern United States, is frequently cultivated in gardens, and others are ornaments of greenhouses. *B. Chica* of South America yields an orange-red coloring matter called *chico* (which see).

Bignoniaceæ (big-nō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bignonia* + *-aceæ*.] A large family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants with irregular



Bignoniaceæ.

Flowering Branch of Trumpet-creeper (*Campsis radicans*). *a*, opened follicle of same, showing seeds; *b*, seed of *Catalpa Catalpa*. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

flowers, a pod-like fruit, and winged seeds without albumen. They are trees or shrubby climbers or twiners, natives chiefly of warm regions, and are especially abundant in South America. Of the many genera, the best known are *Bignonia*, *Campsis* (the trumpet-creeper), including some trees that furnish hard and close-grained woods, *Crescentia* (the calabash-tree), and *Catalpa* of the United States.

bignoniaceous (big-nō-ni-ā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Bignoniaceæ*.

bigold† (bī'gōld), *n.* The yellow oxeye or cornmarigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. *Gerard.*

bigot (big'ọt), *n.* and *a.* [First at end of 16th century, < F. *bigot*, a bigot, a hypocrite, < OF. *bigot;* of disputed origin. Under this form two or more independent words appear to have been confused, involving the etym. in a mass of fable and conjecture. Whatever its origin, *bigot*, as a vague term of contempt, came to be confused with *Beguin* and *Beghard*. This confusion appears in ML. *Bigutti*, *Biguttæ*, used in the 15th century as equivalents of *Beghardi* and *Beguinæ*. See *Beghard* and *Beguin*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A hypocritical professor of religion; a hypocrite; also, a superstitious adherent of religion. *N. E. D.*— 2. A person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious or other creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; a person who is illiberally attached to any opinion, system of belief, or party organization; an intolerant dogmatist.

In philosophy and religion the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive. *Watts.*

The *bigots* of the iron time
Had called his harmless art a crime.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

The existence of genuine piety amid serious errors is forgotten, or rather rejected, by certain illiberal minds, the *bigots* of exclusive ecclesiastical hypotheses, who, in maintaining that "out of the church there can be no salvation," would have us believe that there is none out of their own. *Is. Taylor*, Spiritual Despotism, § 10.

II.† *a.* Same as *bigoted*.

In a country more *bigot* than ours. *Dryden*, Ded. of Limberham.

bigoted (big'ọt-ed), *a.* [< *bigot* + *-ed*[2].] Having the character of a bigot; obstinately and blindly wedded to a particular creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; unreasonably and intolerantly devoted to a system of belief, an opinion, or a party. Also rarely spelled *bigotted*.

A more abject, slavish, and *bigoted* generation. *Steele.*

So nursed and *bigoted* to strife. *Byron.*

A *bigoted* Tory and High Churchman. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

bigotedly (big'ọt-ed-li), *adv.* In a bigoted manner; with irrational zeal.

bigotical† (bi-got'i-kạl), *a.* [< *bigot* + *-ical*.] Bigoted.

Some *bigotical* religionists. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 18.

bigotry (big'ọt-ri), *n.*; pl. *bigotries* (-riz). [< F. *bigoterie*, < *bigot*.] The character or mode of thought of a bigot; obstinate and unreasonable attachment to a particular creed, opinion, practice, ritual, or party organization; excessive zeal or warmth in favor of a party, sect, or opinion; intolerance of the opinions of others.

Those *bigotries* which all good and sensible men despise. *Pope.*

Were it not for a *bigotry* to our own tenets, we could hardly imagine that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts.*

James was now a Roman Catholic. Religious *bigotry* had become the dominant sentiment of his narrow and stubborn mind. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

=**Syn.** *Credulity*, *Fanaticism*, etc. (see *superstition*), narrow-mindedness, prejudice, intolerance.

bigroot (big'rōt), *n.* The name in California for various species of *Micrampelis*, a genus of cucurbitaceous vines having immense roots.

big-sounding (big'soun″ding), *a.* Having a pompous sound.

Big-sounding sentences and words of state. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, i. 3.

big-swollen, big-swoln (big'swō″lẹn, -swōln), *a.* Greatly inflated; swelled to great bulk; turgid; ready to burst.

My *big-swoln* heart. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

biguttate (bī-gut'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *guttate*.] In *zoöl.*, marked with two small spots.

bigwig (big'wig), *n.* [< *big*[1] + *wig*, in reference to the large wigs worn in Great Britain by judges and others in authority.] A great man; a person of consequence; one high in authority or rank. [Slang.]

Her husband was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, a Conseiller d'Etat, or other French *big-wig*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlvi.

bigwigged (big'wigd), *a.* Pompous; solemnly authoritative.

Towards nightfall comes the chariot of a physician and deposits its *bigwigged* and solemn burden. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, I.

bihamate (bī-hā'māt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *hamate*.] Doubly hooked; having two hooks.

The *bihamate* "spicules of the sarcode" so characteristic of the genus Esperia and its allies. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 113.

bihourly (bī-our'li), *a.* and *adv.* [< *bi-*[2] + *hourly*.] Every two hours; once every two hours: as, *bihourly* observations.

bihydroguret (bī-hī-drog'ū-ret), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *hydrog(en)* + *-uret*.] A compound of hydrogen with a non-metallic or negative element or radical, in the proportion of two atoms of hydrogen to one atom or group of the other member of the compound.

bijou (bē-zhō'), *n.* [F.; of unknown origin.] 1. A jewel; specifically, a jewel of gold richly wrought in the metal itself without the aid of precious stones. See *bijouterie*. Hence — 2. An object of beauty of small size; something delicately pretty; any relatively small charming object.

bijouterie (bē-zhō'trē), *n.* [F., < *bijou*.] Jewelry; small ornaments for personal decoration; specifically, jewelry of gold richly adorned in the metal itself, with little or no use of precious stones.

bijoutry (bē-zhō'tri), *n.* Same as *bijouterie*.

bijugate (bī-jō'gāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *jugate*.] 1. In *numis.*, bearing two profile heads, one of them overlapping the other. See cut under *accolated*.— 2. In *bot.*, having two pairs of leaflets or pinnæ: used of pinnated leaves.

bijugous (bī-jō'gus), *a.* [< L. *bijugus*, yoked two together: see *biga*.] Same as *bijugate*.

bijugue (bī'jōg), *n.* [< L. *bijugus*, yoked two together: see *bijugous*.] A double bottle consisting of two complete vessels attached to each other by strips of the same material, so that they form one piece.

bike[1] (bīk), *n.* [Sc., also written *byke*, < ME. *bike*, *byke*, a hive.] A nest of wild bees, hornets, or wasps.

A feld with flouris, or hony *byke*. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 43.

bike[2] (bīk), *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *bicycle*.

bikh (bik), *n.* [Also *bish*, *bik:* Hindi *bikh*, Bengali *bish*, poison: Skt. *visha*, poison.] The name given by the natives of Nepal to a poison derived from the roots of *Aconitum ferox* and probably other species of aconite, and to the roots themselves; Nepal aconite.

bikos (bī'kos), *n.*; pl. *bikoi* (-koi). [Gr. *βίκος*: see *beaker*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of earthenware vase, usually of large size, used, like other large vases of similar character, for storing provisions, liquids, etc. It was shaped like a stamnos with handles, and is mentioned also as made of small size, sometimes in glass, to serve as a drinking-vessel or a perfume-jar.

bikshu (bik'shö), *n.* [Skt. *bhikshu*.] A Buddhist mendicant monk.

bikshuni (bik'shö-nē), *n.* [Skt. *bhikshunī*.] A Buddhist nun.

bil (bil), *n.* [Also called *billard* and *billet;* origin obscure; perhaps connected with *billet*[2], a stick or club.] A local English name of the coal-fish, *Pollachius virens*.

bilabe (bī'lāb), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *labium*, lip.] In *surg.*, an instrument for removing small foreign bodies from the bladder through the urethra.

bilabiate (bī-lā'bi-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *labiate*.] 1. Possessing, or having the appearance of possessing, two lips: in *bot.*, applied to an irregular corolla or calyx whose lobes are so arranged as to form an upper and a lower lip. This character prevails in the family *Menthaceæ*, and is frequent in other families. 2. In *conch.*, having the outer lip doubled by a thickening behind the margin or true lip.



Bilabiate Calyx and Corolla of *Salvia* (sage).

bilabiation (bī-lā-bi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *bilabiate* + *-ion*.] The quality or condition of being two-lipped, or having two lips; a bilabiate formation. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 319.

bilaciniate (bī-lā-sin'i-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *laciniate*.] In *bot.*, doubly laciniate.

bilalo (bi-lä'lō), *n.* [Also written *guilala;* a native name.] A two-masted passenger-boat, about 65 feet long and 10 feet broad, peculiar to Manila bay. It carries an outrigger for use when the wind blows fresh, and has a large cabin behind the mainmast.

bilamellate (bī-lam'e-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *lamellate*.] Doubly lamellate; having two lamellæ; specifically, in *bot.*, composed of two plates and as many stigmas and placentas, or bearing two plates, as the lip of some orchids.

bilamellated (bī-lam'e-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *bilamellate*.

bilaminar (bī-lam'i-nạr), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *laminar*.] Consisting of two thin plates or laminæ; two-layered.

bilaminate (bī-lam'i-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *laminate*.] Having two plates or laminæ.

bilan (F. pron. bē-lon'), *n.* [F., < LL. *bilanx* (sc. *libra*), a balance: see *balance*.] A balance-sheet: the name given in Louisiana to a book in which merchants keep account of their assets and liabilities.

biland†, *n.* See *byland*.

bilander (bil'an-dėr or bī'lan-dėr), *n.* [Also *bylander* (cf. F. *bélandre*), < D. *bijlander*, < *bij*, =

E. *by*[1], + *land* = E. *land*.] A small merchant vessel with two masts, and the mainsail bent to the whole length of a yard, hanging fore and aft, and inclined to the horizon at an angle of about 45 degrees, the foremost lower corner, called the *tack*, being secured to a ring-bolt in the deck, and the aftermost, or *sheet*, to the taffrail. Few vessels are now rigged in this manner. The bilander is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and used chiefly in the canals of the Low Countries.



Bilander.

Why choose we, then, like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep?
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 128.

bilateral (bī-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< NL. *bilateralis*, < L. *bi-* + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] 1. Having two sides; of or pertaining to two sides; two-sided.

The *bilateral* movements escape in cases of hemiplegia in spite of destruction of some of the nervous arrangements representing them. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 175.

2. In *bot.*, having the sides different.

The vegetation in all Hepaticæ is *bilateral*, that is, differently developed on the upper and under sides.
Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 6.

3. In *biol.*, with two sides. In *zoölogy*, bilateral animals are to be distinguished from radial animals and spherical animals. A bilateral animal may or may not be symmetrical.—**Bilateral contract**, in *law*, a contract which binds the parties to perform reciprocal obligations each toward the other. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—**Bilateral restriction**, in *logic*, the restriction of a proposition at once in its subject and in its predicate, as in the following example: All triangle is all trilateral; some triangle is some trilateral.—**Bilateral symmetry**, the symmetry of right and left halves or other parts of the body; sinistrodextral symmetry; transverse antitypy. Also called *lateritypy*.

Bilateralia (bī-lat-e-rā′li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *bilateralis*: see *bilateral*.] 1. A collective name of those animals which exhibit bilaterality or bilateral symmetry, as of right and left sides. *J. A. Ryder.*—2. A division of *Ambulacraria* represented by *Balanoglossus* alone, contrasted with other echinoderms which are called *Radiata*. *Metschnikoff*.

bilateralism (bī-lat′e-ral-izm), *n.* [< *bilateral* + *-ism*.] The state or quality of being bilateral; bilateral symmetry.

bilaterality (bī-lat-e-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *bilateral* + *-ity*.] Same as *bilateralism*.

bilaterally (bī-lat′e-ral-i), *adv.* In a bilateral manner; on both sides: as, a *bilaterally* symmetrical larva.

bilateralness (bī-lat′e-ral-nes), *n.* [< *bilateral* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bilateral; bilateralism; in *zoöl.*, bilateral symmetry.

In the Sycamore and the Vine we have a cleft type of leaf in which a decided *bilateralness* of form co-exists with a decided *bilateralness* of conditions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 229.

bilberry (bil′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *bilberries* (-iz). [Formerly also spelled *bill-berry* and *bull-berry*. The last form, if not simulated, is prob. right, < *bull*[1] + *berry*[1]. Another species, the red whortleberry, is named *cowberry*, and the NL. name of the genus, *Vaccinium*, means 'cowberry.' The word *bull* enters into the names of several other plants, as *bullweed*, *bullwort*, *bulrush*. Cf. *hartberry*, another name for *bilberry*. But the relation of the equiv. Dan. *bøllebær*, also simply *bølle*, whortleberry, to Dan. *bøll*, a castrated bull (cf. Icel. *boli* = Norw. *bol* = E. *bull*[1]), is not clear. The usual Dan. term for bull is *tyr* = Sw. *tjur* = Icel. *stjörr* = E. *steer*. The name *blaeberry* is of different origin: see *blaeberry*.] 1. A shrub and its fruit, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. In Scotland the bilberry is usually called *blaeberry*, from its *blae* or dark-blue color. See *Vaccinium* and *whortleberry*.

2. A name sometimes given in the United States to the fruit of the shad-bush, *Amelanchier Canadensis*.—**Bog-bilberry**, *Vaccinium uliginosum* of the United States and Europe.—**Dwarf bilberry**, *V. cæspitosum*.—**Jamaica bilberry**, *V. meridionale*.

bilbo[1] (bil′bō), *n.*; pl. *bilboes* or *-bos* (-bōz). [Early mod. E. also *bilbow*, *bilboe*, *bilboa*, prop. a sword of *Bilbao* (in E. formerly *Bilboa*) in Spain, such swords being, like those of Toledo (see *Toledo*), held in high esteem for their temper.] 1. Formerly, a sword or sword-blade, famous for extreme elasticity, made in Bilbao in Spain.

Compass'd like a good *bilbo* in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

Hence—2. Any sword. [Poetical.]

At Poitiers bath'd their *bilboes* in French blood.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvi. 72.

bilbo[2] (bil′bō), *n.*; pl. *bilboes* or *-bos* (-bōz). [Early mod. E. also *bilbow*, *bilboe*, usually in pl.; prob. so named, like *bilbo*[1], from *Bilbao* in Spain; but direct evidence is lacking.] A



Bilboes, from the Tower of London.

long bar or bolt of iron having sliding shackles and a lock, formerly used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders, especially on board ship: usually in the plural.

Methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

bilbo-man† (bil′bō-man), *n.* A swordsman.

You are much bound to your *bilbo-men*;
I am glad you are straight again, captain.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.

bilboquet (bil-bō-ket′), *n.* [Also dial., in def. 2, *bilboketch*, *bilbocatch*, *bilverketcho*, etc., < F. *bilboquet*, OF. *billeboquet*, *billebauquet*; origin obscure.] 1†. A gardener's measuring-cord or -line. *Cotgrave.*—2. The toy called cup-and-ball.—3†. An 8-inch mortar for throwing shells.—4. An implement for curling hair. *Fairholt.*

bilcock (bil′kok), *n.* [Also called *bidcock*, < *bil-* or *bid-* (origin unknown) + *cock*[1].] The water-rail of Europe, *Rallus aquaticus*.

bild†, **bilder**†. Old spellings of *build*, *builder*.

bildstein (bild′stīn), *n.* [G., < *bild*, image, figure (< MHG. *bilde*, < OHG. *bilidi* (= OS. *bilithi* = OFries. **bilethe*, *byld* = D. *beeld* = Sw. *belåte* (also *bild*, prob. borrowed) = Dan. *billede*, *billed*), prob. < *bi-* = E. AS. *bī-*, *by-*, + *lid* = OS. *lith* = Goth. *lithus* = E. *lith*, a limb, member: see *by-*, *be-*[1], and *lith*), + *stein* = E. *stone*.] Same as *agalmatolite*.

bile[1]† (bīl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *byle*, < ME. *bile*, *byle* (occasionally *biel*, *beel*, > E. *beal*, prop. a dial. form: see *beal*[1]), < AS. *bȳle* = OFries. *beil*, *bel* = MD. *bule*, D. *buil* = LG. *bule*, *büle* = MHG. *biule*, G. *beule*, bile, = Icel. *beyla* = Sw. *bula* = Dan. *bule*, *bugle*, a swelling; cf. Icel. *bōla* = Sw. *böld* = Dan. *byld*, a blain, a blister; < Teut. √ **bul*, seen in causal form in the Goth. *ufbauljan*, puff up: cf. *boll*[1]. *Bile* is the true E. form, still retained in the vernacular speech; but, owing to a confusion with the verb *boil*[2] (or perhaps with the D. form *buil*, pron. nearly as E. *boil*), the word has taken in mod. literary E. the corrupt form *boil*. See *boil*[1].] An inflamed tumor; a boil. See *boil*[1].

bile[2] (bīl), *n.* [< F. *bile*, < L. *bilis*, bile, anger; *atra* (or *nigra*) *bilis*, equiv. to Gr. *μελαγχολία*, black bile: see *atrabile*, *melancholy*.] 1. A yellow bitter liquid secreted by the liver and collected by the biliary ducts to be conveyed into the duodenum. Its most important constituents are the bile-salts, sodium glycocholate and sodium taurocholate, and the bile-pigments, bilirubin and biliverdin, with cholesterin. The bile renders the contents of the duodenum alkaline. It aids the emulsionizing of the fats, apparently by increasing the solubility of soaps, assists the passage of the fats through the intestinal walls, and stimulates peristalsis. Also called *gall*.

2. Figuratively, ill nature; peevishness; bitterness of feeling: because the bile was fancied to be the seat of ill humor.

Nothing appears to have stirred his *bile* so much at Yuste as the proceedings of some members of the board of trade at Seville. *Prescott.*

Black bile. See *atrabile*.

bile[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bill*[1].

bilection (bī-lek′shọn), *n.* Same as *bolection*.

bile-cyst (bīl′sist), *n.* In *anat.*, the gall-bladder.

bile-duct (bīl′dukt), *n.* A duct or canal conveying bile; a gall-duct.

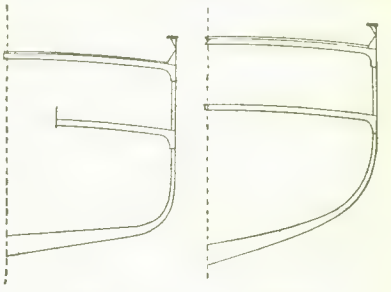
bile-pigment (bīl′pig″ment), *n.* One of the coloring matters in the bile. *Bilirubin* is the chief coloring matter in the bile of carnivorous animals and of man; *biliverdin* is the greenish pigment in the bile of herbivorous animals. A considerable number of other bile-pigments have been described, some of which are probably mixtures of pigments, and others oxidation or reduction products not existing in the living body.

bilestone (bīl′stōn), *n.* A biliary calculus or gallstone.

bileve[1]†, *v.* See *beleave*.

bileve[2]†, *v.* See *believe*.

bilge (bilj), *n.* [In 17th century also *bildge* and *billage*[1]; var. of *bulge*: see *bulge*.] 1. The wider part or belly of a cask, which is usually in the middle.—2. That part of a ship which



Hard Bilge. Easy Bilge.

extends from the floor or flat bottom outward and upward to the point where the side becomes nearly vertical. The turn of the bilge is the lower outer part where the curvature is greatest.

bilge (bilj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bilged*, ppr. *bilging*. [< *bilge*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. *Naut.*, to suffer a fracture in the bilge; spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.—2. To bulge or swell out.

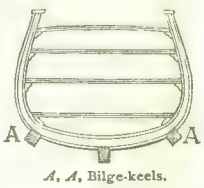
II. *trans.* To break or stave in (the bilge).

bilge-board (bilj′bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the boards used to cover the timbers where the bilge-water collects.

bilge-coad (bilj′kōd), *n.* Same as *bilgeways*.

bilge-free (bilj′frē), *a.* *Naut.*, so stowed on beds that no weight rests on the bilge: said of a cask.

bilge-keel (bilj′kēl), *n.* [*bilge* + *keel*[1].] In *ship-building*, a projection from the outside surface of a ship, extending longitudinally along the turn of the bilge, fitted to diminish the intensity of rolling at sea.



A, *A*, Bilge-keels.

bilge-keelson (bilj′kel″sọn), *n.* A timber extending fore and aft in a ship, inside the bilge, to strengthen the frame.

bilge-piece (bilj′pēs), *n.* Same as *bilge-keel*.

bilge-plank (bilj′plangk), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the thick planks which run round the bilge of a ship, both inside and outside.

bilge-pump (bilj′pump), *n.* *Naut.*, a pump for removing bilge-water from a ship.

bilge-water (bilj′wâ″tėr), *n.* *Naut.*, water which enters a ship and lies upon her bilge or bottom. If allowed to remain, it acquires an offensive penetrating smell.—**Bilge-water discharge**, a device for discharging bilge-water automatically.

bilgeways (bilj′wāz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, a series of timbers placed on each side of a vessel on the launching-ways, to assist in supporting her hull in launching. Also called *bulgeways* and *bilge-coad*. See cut under *launching-ways*.

bilgy (bil′ji), *a.* [< *bilge* + *-y*[1].] Having the properties (as the smell, etc.) of bilge-water.

Bilharzia (bil-här′zi-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Theodor *Bilharz*, an old helminthologist.] A genus of the order *Trematoidea*, or fluke-worms, endoparasitic in the blood-vessels of man, especially in the urinary organs, the ova escaping through an ulceration which the presence of the parent causes. The animal is dicœcious, the male being the larger and retaining the female in a gynæcophore or canal formed by an involution of the edges of the concave side of the body.

biliary (bil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *biliaire*, < NL. *biliaris*, < L. *bilis*, bile.] 1. Belonging to the bile; conveying the bile: as, a *biliary* duct.—2. Bilious. [Rare.]—**Biliary calculus**, a concretion which forms in the gall-bladder or bile-ducts; gallstone. These calculi are usually composed for the most part of cholesterin.—**Biliary colic**. See *colic*.—**Biliary duct**. See *duct*.

biliation (bil-i-ā′shọn), *n.* [< NL. **biliatio(n-)*, < L. *bilis*, bile.] The excretion of bile. *Dunglison*.

bilicyanin (bil-i-sī′ą-nin), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + E. *cyanin*.] A product of the oxidation of bilirubin which appears blue in an acid and violet in a neutral solution. See *bilirubin*.

bilifulvin (bil-i-ful′vin), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *fulvus*, fulvous.] An old name for more or less impure bilirubin.

bilifuscin (bil-i-fus'in), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *fuscus*, fuscous, + *-in*^{2}.] A substance described as existing in very small quantities in gallstones. It is of a dark-green color, insoluble in water, chloroform, and ether, soluble in alcohol and alkalis, and reacts with nitric acid like bilirubin. Its formula is $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$.

bilihumin (bil-i-hū'min), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *humus*, ground, + *-in*^{2}.] The insoluble blackish residue left after bile or gallstones have been exhausted by ether, water, chloroform, alcohol, and dilute acids.

bilimbi, bilimbing (bi-lim'bi, -bing), *n.* [Also *bilimby*, *blimbing*, repr. Tamil *bilimbi*, Malay *bilimbing*, Singhalese *bilin.*] The native name of the fruit of an East Indian tree-sorrel, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*. It is very acid, but is much esteemed when made into syrup, candied, or pickled. See *Averrhoa*.

biliment†, *n.* [Also *billiment*, *belliment*, etc., by apheresis for *habiliment.*] An ornamental part of a woman's dress; especially, the attire of the head or neck.

Then beganne alle the gentylwomen of Yngland to were Frenche whoodes with *bellementtes* of golde.
Chron. of Grey Friars (1556), ed. Camden Soc.

Billiment lace, an ornamental lace used in the sixteenth century for trimming.

bilin (bil'in), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *-in*^{2}.] The mixture of sodium glycocholate and taurocholate isolated from the bile, constituting a gummy mass of a pale-yellow color.

bilinear (bī-lin'ē-ăr), *a.* [< *bi-*^{2} + *linea*, line, + *-ar.*] Consisting of or having reference to two lines: as, *bilinear* coördinates.

bilineate (bī-lin'ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *linea*, line, + *-ate*^{1}.] In *zoöl.*, marked with two lines, generally parallel.

bilineated (bī-lin'ē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *bilineate*.

bilingual (bī-ling'gwal), *a.* [< L. *bilinguis*, speaking two languages, < *bi-*, two-, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*, language.] 1. Containing or expressed in two languages; recorded in two versions of different language.

I endeavored by the help of a *bilingual* inscription to determine the values of certain of the Hittite characters.
A. H. Sayce, Pref. to Schliemann's Troja, p. xxiii.

2. Speaking two languages or a mixture of two. [Rare.]

Large numbers of Chinese, Arabs, and Africans, who come to India for a short or long time, and become practically *bilingual*. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 16.

bilinguar (bī-ling'gwär), *a.* Same as *bilingual*.

bilinguist (bī-ling'gwist), *n.* [< L. *bilinguis* (see *bilingual*), after *linguist.*] One who speaks two languages. *Hamilton*.

bilinguous (bī-ling'gwus), *a.* [< L. *bilinguis*: see *bilingual.*] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages. *Johnson*.

bilious (bil'yus), *a.* [< L. *biliosus*, full of bile, < *bilis*, bile: see *bile*^{2}.] 1. Of or pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, bile.—2. In *pathol.*, noting, subject to, or characterized by a disordered condition of the system, once supposed to depend on a derangement of the secretion of bile, marked by anorexia, furred tongue, a bad taste in the mouth, dull headache, drowsiness, disturbed sleep, with general malaise and depression. It is peculiarly amenable to mercurial cathartics. This state seems to depend on a subacute dyspepsia, with possibly a derangement of the elaborative functions of the liver.

3. Suffering from biliousness.—4. Figuratively, choleric; testy; cross.

Controversy seems altogether to have been the very breath of his nostrils; he was called, and not without reason, "*bilious* Bale." *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 105.

At constant quarrel with the angry and *bilious* island legislature. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

Bargain struck,
They straight grew *bilious*, wished their money back,
Repented them, no doubt.
Browning Ring and Book, I. 216.

biliousness (bil'yus-nes), *n.* [< *bilious* + *-ness.*] The condition of being bilious.

biliphæin (bil-i-fē'in), *n.* [Also written *biliphein*, *biliphain*, < L. *bilis*, bile, + Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, dun-gray, + *-in*^{2}.] A name formerly given to an impure bilirubin. Also *cholophæin*.

biliprasin (bil-i-prā'sin), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *prasum*, a leek (see *prase*), + *-in*^{2}.] A green pigment normally found in bladder bile, now regarded as a product of oxidation, intermediate between bilirubin and biliverdin.

bilipurpin (bil-i-pėr'pin), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *purp*(*ura*), purple color, + *-in*^{2}.] A purple compound obtained from biliverdin. See *bile-pigment*.

bilirubin (bil-i-rö'bin), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *rub*(*er*), red, + *-in*^{2}.] A red bile-pigment, the chief coloring matter of human bile and that of carnivorous animals, to which the formula $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$ has been given. When isolated it forms an orange-red powder or red rhombic prisms. It is insoluble in water, little soluble in alcohol and ether, but readily soluble in chloroform or alkalis.

biliteral (bī-lit'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *litera*, *littera*, letter: see *literal.*] I. *a.* Consisting of two letters: as, a *biliteral* root in language. *Sir W. Jones.*

Although we may call all these verbal bases roots, they stand to the first class in about the same relation as the triliteral Semitic roots to the more primitive *biliteral*.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., p. 263.

II. *n.* A word, root, or syllable formed of two letters.

-bility. [F. *-bilité* = Sp. *-bilidad* = Pg. *-bilidade* = It. *-bilità*, also in older form F. *-bleté*, OF. *-blete* (> ME. *-blete*), etc., < L. *-bilita(t-)s* (acc. *-bilitatem*), < *-bili-s* (E. *-ble*) + *-ta(t-)s* (E. *-ty*), being the termination of nouns from adjectives in *-bilis*: see *-ble.*] A termination of English nouns from adjectives in *-ble*, as in *nobility*, *capability*, *credibility*, etc., from *noble*, *capable*, *credible*, etc. See *-able*.

bilive^1†, **bilive**^{2}†. See *belive*^{1}, *belive*^{2}.

biliverdin (bil-i-vėr'din), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + F. *verd* (see *vert*), green, + *-in*^{2}.] The green pigment found in the bile of herbivorous animals, to which the formula $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_4$ has been given. It is produced artificially by the oxidation of bilirubin. See *biliprasin*.

bilk (bilk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; appar. slang; by some supposed to be a minced form of *balk*^{1}. Cf. the senses of *bilk*, *n.*] 1. In *cribbage*, to balk or spoil any one's score in his crib.—2. To frustrate or disappoint.—3. To deceive or defraud; leave in the lurch; cheat: often with *of*: as, to *bilk* one *of* his due; to *bilk* a creditor; "don't you *bilk* me," *Spectator*.—4. To evade or escape from; dodge; elude.

I don't intend to *bilk* my lodgings. *Fielding.*

He cannot drink five bottles, *bilk* the score,
Then kill a constable, and drink five more.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 193.

bilk (bilk), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. In *cribbage*, the spoiling of one's score in the crib.—2†. Nothing; vain words.

Tub. He will have the last word, though he talk *bilk* for't.
Hugh. Bilk! what's that?
Tub. Why, nothing; a word signifying nothing, and borrowed here to express nothing.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 1.

Bilk is said to be an Arabick word, and signifies nothing; cribbidge players understand it best.
Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1681), p. 85.

[To call a word "Arabic" or "Hebrew" was and still is a way of dignifying slang or jargon.]

3. A trick; a fraud. [Rare.]—4. A cheat; a swindler.

bilk† (bilk), *a.* [See the verb.] Fallacious; unreliable.

To that [Oates's plot] and the author's *bilk* account of it I am approaching. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 129.

bill^1 (bil), *n.* [< ME. *bill*, *bil*, *bille*, *bile*, < AS. *bile*, beak, also used of an elephant's proboscis; not found in other Teut. languages; prob. connected with *bill*^{2}. The Ir. Gael. *bil*, beak, mouth, is appar. of E. origin.] 1. The beak or neb of a bird. It consists of the upper and lower mandibles, so far as these are sheathed in horn. The apposed edges of the mandibles are the *tomia;* the line of apposition, the *commissure;* the highest middle lengthwise line of the upper mandible, the *culmen* or *ridge;* and the corresponding line of the lower mandible, the *gonys* or *keel.* The *nasal fossa* is a pit, usually close to the base of the upper mandible, in which the nostrils open; a sheath at the base of the bill is the *cere.* The leading shapes of the bill among birds are technically expressed by derivatives and compounds of *rostrum* (which see), as conirostral, dentirostral, tenuirostral, fissirostral, curvirostral, pressirostral, longirostral, cultrirostral, lamellirostral, etc.; and many other descriptive terms are equally technical in this application.

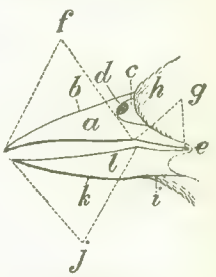
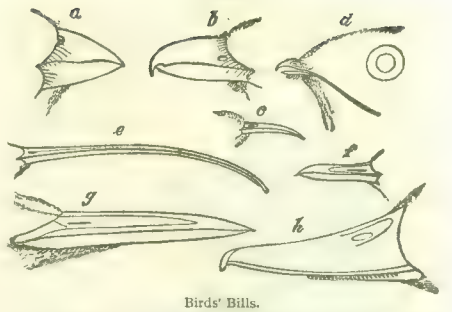


Diagram of Bill.

a, upper mandible; *b*, culmen; *c*, nasal fossa; *d*, nostril; *e*, commissural point; *f*, upper tomium; *g*, rictus; *h*, forehead; *i*, ramus; *j*, lower tomium; *k*, gonys; *l*, lower mandible.

The *bill* is hand and mouth in one; the instrument of prehension. As hand, it takes, holds, and carries food or other substances, and in many instances feels; as mouth, it tears, cuts, or crushes, according to the nature of the substances taken; assuming the functions of both lips and teeth, neither of which do any recent birds possess.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 100.



Birds' Bills.

a, conirostral; *b*, dentirostral; *c*, tenuirostral; *d*, fissirostral; *e*, longirostral; *f*, pressirostral; *g*, cultrirostral; *h*, lamellirostral.

2. The beak, snout, rostrum, or jaws of sundry other animals, as turtles, cephalopods, many fishes, etc.

bill^1 (bil), *v. i.* [< ME. *billen*, peck as birds, < *bil*, *bile*, beak: see *bill*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To join bills or beaks, as doves; caress in fondness.

Doves, they say, will *bill*,
After their pecking and their murmuring.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

2†. To rub the bill. [Rare.]

Thanne geth he [the eagle] to a ston,
And he *billeth* ther on,
Billeth til his bec biforn
Haveth the wrengthe [crookedness] forloren.
Bestiary, in Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 82.

Bill and coo, to kiss and caress and talk nonsense, as lovers: a phrase derived from the habits of doves.

Come, we must interrupt your *billing and cooing* awhile.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 2.

bill^2 (bil), *n.* [< ME. *bill*, *bille*, *bil*, a pick or mattock, poet. a sword, < AS. *bil*, *bill* (only poet.) = OS. *bil*, a sword, = MD. *bille* = OHG. *bill*, fem., MHG. *bil*, neut., G. *bille*, a pick to sharpen millstones, = Sw. *bill*, a plowshare; prob. connected with *bill*^{1}, a beak, and perhaps ult. with Skt. √ *bhid*, split, cleave. Associated in sense with these words and somewhat confused with them, but etymol. distinct, are OHG. *bīhal*, *bīal*, *bīl*, MHG. *bīhel*, *bīl*, G. *beil* = MD. *bijl*, an ax, hatchet, = Dan. *bil* = Sw. *bila;* prob. = Icel. *bildr*, *bīlda*, an ax; cf. Ir. Gael. *biail*, ax, hatchet. In sense 5, *bill*^{2} may be an application of *bill*^{1}.] 1†. In the earliest use, a kind of broadsword.—2. An obsolete military weapon, consisting of a broad hook-shaped blade, having a short pike at the back and another at the summit, fixed to a long handle. It was used until the fifteenth century by the English infantry, especially in defending themselves against cavalry, and to the end of the seventeenth century by civic guards or watchmen, etc. They were formerly sometimes called *brown-bills* or *black-bills*, probably because not brightened, but colored like the modern rifle-barrel.


Old English Bill, time of Elizabeth.

I cannot see how sleeping should offend, only have a care that your *bills* be not stolen. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3.

Make us a round ring with your *bills*, my Hectors,
And let us see what this trim man dares do.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

3. A cutting instrument with a blade hook-shaped toward the point, or having a concave cutting edge, used by plumbers, basket-makers, gardeners, and others. Such instruments, when used by gardeners for pruning hedges, trees, etc., are called *hedge-bills* or *bill-hooks*. See *bill-hook*.

The shomaker must not goe aboue his latchet, nor the hedger meddle with any thing but his *bil*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 203.

4. A pickax; a mattock.—5. *Naut.*: (*a*) The point or extremity of the fluke of an anchor. (*b*) The end of compass- or knee-timber.—**Bows and bills.** See *bow*^{2}.

bill^3 (bil), *n.* [< ME. *bille*, a letter, writing, < AF. *bille*, < ML. (Anglo-L.) *billa*, a writing, also a seal, another form of *bulla*, a writing, an edict, prop. a sealed writing, a particular use of *bulla*, a seal, stamp, same as L. *bulla*, a boss, knob, stud, bubble; hence *bull*^{2}, of which *bill*^{3} is a doublet.] 1†. A writing of any kind, as a will, a medical prescription, etc.; a billet.

His *bill*
In which that he iwriten had his will.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 693.

The Patient sendeth for a Physician, who feeleth his Pulse and . . . then prescribeth a Receipt in a *Bill*.
Comenius, Visible World, p. 183.

2†. A written petition; a prayer.

And thanne come Pees into parlement and put forth a *bille*, How Wronge ageines his wille had his wyf taken.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 47.

3. In *law*, a name given to several papers in lawsuits; particularly, when used alone, to the *bill in equity* or *bill of indictment* (see below). It is a statement of complaint, and contains the fact complained of, the damage sustained, and a petition or process against the defendant for redress. It is used both in equity and in criminal cases. In *Scots law*, every summary application in writing, by way of petition to the Court of Session, is called a *bill*.

4. In *com.*, a written statement of the names, quantities, and prices of articles sold by one person to another, with the date of sale, or a statement of work done, with the amount charged; an account of money claimed for goods supplied or services rendered.

Why, please, ma'am, it is only thy little *bill*, a very small account, I wanted thee to settle.
Quoted in *Lady Holland's* Sydney Smith, vii.

5. An acknowledgment of debt; a promissory note: now obsolete except as sometimes used, especially in the United States, for *bank-note*. See 10.—**6.** A bill of exchange (which see, below).—**7.** Any written paper containing a statement of particulars: as, a *bill* of charges or expenditures; a *bill* of fare or provisions, etc.—**8.** A form or draft of a proposed statute presented to a legislature, but not yet enacted or passed and made law. In some cases statutes are called *bills*, but usually they are qualified by some description: as, a *bill* of attainder.

9. A paper written or printed, and intended to give public notice of something, especially by being exhibited in some public place; an advertisement posted; a placard.—**10.** A bank-note: usually with its amount: as, a five-dollar *bill*. [U. S.]—**Accommodation bill.** See *accommodation*.—**Appropriation bill.** See *appropriation*.—**Approved bill or note.** See *approve*[1].—**Bank post-bill,** a bill for a sum not less than £10 issued by the Bank of England without charge, payable at seven days' sight and accepted at time of drawing, for convenience in remitting by post. Bills of this kind originated in 1738, when mail-robberies were frequent in England, and are not now in use.—**Bill in equity,** in an equity suit, the pleading in which the plaintiff sets forth the circumstances on which he bases his claim for relief. It corresponds to the *complaint* or *declaration* at common law.—**Bill of adventure,** a writing signed by a merchant, ship-owner, or master to show that goods shipped on board a certain vessel are at the venture of another person, he himself being answerable only for their delivery.—**Bill of credit.** (*a*) A letter sent by an agent or other person to a merchant requesting him to give credit to the bearer for goods or money. (*b*) Paper issued by the authority and on the faith of a State to be circulated as money. The Constitution of the United States (Art. I. § 10) provides that no State shall emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.

Mr. Bancroft shows by a careful upturning of the colonial records that *bills of credit* were nothing else than Government legal-tender notes. *The Century*, XXXII. 160.

Bill of debt, an old term including promissory notes and bonds for the payment of money.—**Bill of entry,** a written account of goods entered at the custom-house, whether imported or intended for export.—**Bill of exceptions.** See *exception*.—**Bill of exchange,** an order in writing, addressed by one person to another, to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a certain sum in money to a specified person or to his order. Every completed bill of exchange should bear on its face the following: (*a*) three names, namely, those of the drawer, the drawee, and the payee; (*b*) the sum to be paid; (*c*) two dates, namely, the date of drawing and a time for payment or the means of determining the time, as where the bill is payable at sight or a certain time after sight, that is, presentment; (*d*) the place where it is drawn. If the drawer and drawee are the same person, even in legal effect of name, as where a corporation by one officer draws on itself by naming another officer, as such, as the payee, the paper is not a bill of exchange, but a mere draft or promissory note. The drawer and the payee, however, may be the same, as where one draws to his own order and indorses to a third person. If the paper is not payable absolutely, as where it is expressed to be payable only out of a particular fund, it is not a bill of exchange; but a payment absolutely ordered may be directed to be charged to a particular account of the drawer. The words "value received" are usually inserted, but are not essential to validity. The drawee of a bill becomes liable by accepting it, usually done by writing his name across its face, and he is thereafter called the *accepter;* but a bill is negotiable before acceptance. In a foreign bill of exchange, the drawer and drawee are residents of different countries. In this respect, in the United States, the residents of the different States are foreign to one another.—**Bills of exchange acts,** a short name by which are known several British statutes (1871, 1878, and 1882), the last of which codifies the whole body of British law relating to negotiable paper.—**Bill of fare,** in a hotel or restaurant, a list of dishes to be served in due course at a regular meal, or which may be ordered.—**Bill of health,** a certificate signed by a consul or other authority as to the health of a ship's company at the time of her clearing any port or place. A *clean* bill imports that the ship sailed at a time when no infectious disorder was supposed to exist; a *suspected* or *touched* bill imports that there were rumors of such a disorder, but that it had not appeared; a *foul* bill, or the absence of a clean bill, imports that the place of departure was infected when the vessel left.—**Bill of indictment.** See *indictment*.—**Bill of lading,** a receipt for goods delivered to a carrier for transportation. It is usually of goods shipped on board of a vessel and signed by the master of the vessel, acknowledging the receipt of the goods, and usually promising to deliver them in good condition at the place directed, dangers of the sea, the act of God, perils of war, etc., excepted. In foreign trade they are usually drawn up in triplicates, one of which goes to the shipper, one to the consignee, and one is retained by the master. Often abbreviated *B. L.*—**Bills of Lading Act,** a British statute of 1855, vesting rights under bills of lading in the consignee or indorsee, but reserving right of stoppage in transitu and claims for freight. Similar statutes in other jurisdictions are variously known.—**Bill of mortality.** See *mortality*.—**Bill of parcels,** an account given by the seller to the buyer, containing particulars of the goods bought and of their prices; an invoice.—**Bill of particulars,** a writing setting forth in detail the particulars of a matter stated in a more general form in a pleading.—**Bill of Rights.** (*a*) An English statute of 1689 (1 Wm. and Mary, Sess. 2, c. 2) declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown in William of Orange and Mary, and to the rightful heirs of the latter, but excluding any being Roman Catholics; it also provided that Protestants might have in their possession arms for defense suitable to their conditions. (*b*) A similar statement or declaration of personal rights in the constitution of a State of the American Union, and incorporated in the amendments to the Constitution of the United States.—**Bill of sale,** a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of personal chattels, as household furniture, stock in a shop, shares of a ship, or the like. It is often given to a creditor in security for money borrowed, or an obligation otherwise incurred. When it expressly empowers the receiver to sell the goods if the money is not repaid with interest at the appointed time, or the obligation not otherwise discharged, the contract is commonly called in the United States a *chattel mortgage*, not a bill of sale.—**Bills of sale acts,** a name given to several English statutes (1878, 1879, 1882, and 1883), regulating bills of sale, especially when given without transferring possession of the property, and requiring a schedule and registration, for the prevention of fraud on creditors.—**Bill of sight,** a form of entry at a custom-house by which goods respecting which the importer has not the full particulars may be provisionally landed for examination.—**Bill of stores,** a license granted at a custom-house to merchant-ships to carry stores and provisions for their voyage duty-free.—**Bill of sufferance,** a coasting license to trade from port to port without paying customs duty, the dutiable goods being loaded and landed at sufferance wharfs.—**Bill payable, bill receivable,** a bill of exchange, promissory note, or other commercial paper. It is called a *bill payable* by the person who is to pay it, and a *bill receivable* by the person who holds it. Separate accounts under these names are usually kept in mercantile books.—**Blackstone's Hard-labor Bill,** an English statute of 1779 (19 Geo. III., c. 74) relating to the transportation, imprisonment, and punishment of convicts. It established "penitentiary houses," required that prisoners should be put to severe work according to their ability and be separately confined when at rest, and prescribed minute regulations for their care and control.—**Bland Silver Bill,** a United States statute of 1878 (20 Stat., 25): so called from its author, Richard P. Bland, a member of the House from Missouri. It reëstablished the silver dollar containing 412½ grains troy of standard silver as a legal tender; but its special feature was a clause requiring the Treasury to purchase every month not less than two million nor more than four million dollars' worth of silver bullion and to coin it into dollars.—**Boston Port Bill,** an English statute of 1774 (14 Geo. III., c. 19) incited by the destruction of tea in Boston harbor. It closed the port of Boston to trade, allowing the admission only of food and fuel brought from other parts of America.—**Creditor's bill.** See *creditor*.—**Deceased Wife's Sister Bill,** a bill repeatedly introduced into the British Parliament to abrogate the rule of English law which forbids a widower to marry the sister of his deceased wife. The bill was passed in 1907, receiving the royal assent on August 28.—**Deficiency bill.** (*a*) A short loan or advance made to the British government by the Bank of England whenever the taxes received are insufficient to pay the dividends due on government stocks. (*b*) A legislative bill appropriating an amount of money required to make up a deficiency.—**Exchequer bill.** See *exchequer*.—**General Deficiency Bill,** a bill which covers the deficiencies of previous appropriation bills.—**Home-Rule Bill.** (*a*) A bill introduced into the British Parliament by Mr. Gladstone, in 1886, to provide a separate parliament for Ireland. It was defeated in its second reading, June 7, 1886. (*b*) A similar bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone on Feb. 13, 1893, and defeated in the House of Lords on Sept. 8. (*c*) A similar bill introduced by Mr. Asquith on April 11, 1912.—**Jew Bill,** an English statute of 1753 (repealed in 1754) enabling Jews who were foreigners to be naturalized without first partaking of the sacrament.—**Kansas-Nebraska Bill,** an act of the United States Congress of 1854 for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It abrogated that provision of the Missouri compromise of 1820 which forbade slavery north of latitude 36° 30′ (the southern boundary of Missouri), left the decision of all questions as to slavery in the Territories or States formed from them to the representatives of the people residing there, extended the fugitive-slave law to these Territories, and allowed appeal in cases affecting the title to slaves from the local courts to the United States Supreme Court. The political consequences of the bill were most important, causing the destruction of the Whig party and the struggle between the proslavery and antislavery parties for the control of the Territories, which culminated in the war of secession and the total abolition of slavery.—**Original bill in equity,** in *law*, a bill of complaint originating a litigation; one not connected with a previous bill, as distinguished from one growing out of a matter before litigated in the court by the same person standing in the same interests.—**Pendleton Bill,** a United States statute of 1883 (22 Stat., 403) regulating and improving the civil service: so called after its promoter, Senator George H. Pendleton of Ohio. It provides for the competitive examination of applicants for office, and their appointment to vacancies according to their grade as established by the examining commission.—**Poland Bill,** a United States statute of 1874 (18 Stat., 253), so called after its author, Luke P. Poland, a member of the House of Representatives from Vermont, the design of which was to render effective the authority of the officers and courts of the United States in the Territory of Utah, by prescribing the duties of the United States marshal and attorney, the jurisdiction of the courts, the impaneling of juries, appeals, etc.—**Private bill,** an act of a legislature which deals with the rights of a single individual or association, or of a group of individuals, as distinguished from one affecting the community generally, or all persons of a specified class or locality. It is regarded rather as in the nature of a judicial award or decree than as a statute or law.—**To enter a bill short.** See *enter*.—**To note a bill of exchange.** See *note*, *v. t.* [For other noted bills on particular subjects, such as *Reform Bill*, see the word characterizing the bill. For others better known by the term *act*, *statute*, etc., see those words.]

bill[3] (bil), *v. t.* [< *bill*[3], *n.*] **1.** To enter in a bill; make a bill or list of; charge or enter in an account for future payment: as, to *bill* goods or freight to a consignee; to *bill* passengers in a stage-coach; to *bill* a customer's purchases. See *book*, *v. t.*

Parties in the United States having goods to ship to Corea may, as heretofore, have them *billed* to Yokohama by American or other lines and then rebilled to Corea.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 73, p. cxii.

2. To advertise by bill or public notice; announce on a play-bill: as, he was *billed* to appear as Othello.

bill[4] (bil), *n.* [Var. of E. dial. *beel*, *beal*, < *beal*, v., var. of *bell*[2].] A bellow or roar: applied to the boom of the bittern.

The sun at morning, and the stars of night,
Alike, when heard the bittern's hollow *bill*,
Or the first woodcocks roamed the moonlight hill.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

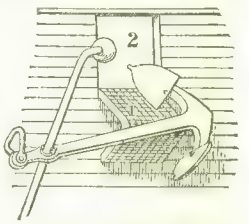
billaget, *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *bilge*.

billard (bil′ärd), *n.* [Origin unknown.] **1.** A local English name of the coalfish.—**2**†. An imperfect capon. *Ray.* [Eng. dial., Sussex.]

billards†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *billiards*.

Billbergia (bil-bėr′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. G. *Billberg*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of epiphytic plants of the family *Bromeliaceæ*. There are 40 species, with crowded spinosely serrate leaves and panicled or racemose flowers. They grow on trees in tropical America, and have been introduced into hothouses for the sake of their beautiful and fragrant flowers.

bill-board[1] (bil′bōrd), *n.* [< *bill*[2] + *board*.] *Naut.*, a projection sheathed with iron placed abaft the cathead, for the bill of the anchor to rest on. See ★*anchor-lining*.



1, Bill-board; 2, Bill-port.

bill-board[2] (bil′bōrd), *n.* [< *bill*[3] + *board*.] A board or tablet on which advertising bills or placards may be posted.

bill-book (bil′bůk), *n.* A book in which a merchant keeps a record of the details of his bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc., payable and receivable.

bill-broker (bil′brō″kėr), *n.* One whose business it is to negotiate the discount of bills of exchange, either simply as agent or by buying and selling again, with or without a guaranty. [British.]

bill-chamber (bil′chām″bėr), *n.* [< *bill*[3] + *chamber*.] A department of the Court of Session in Scotland in which one of the judges officiates at all times during session and vacation. All proceedings for summary remedies or for protection against some threatened action, as, for example, interdicts, begin in the bill-chamber. The process of sequestration or bankruptcy issues from this department of the court.

billed (bild), *a.* [ME. *billid*; < *bill*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with or having a bill or beak: used chiefly in composition: as, a short-*billed* bird.

billement†, *n.* See *biliment*.

billet[1] (bil′et), *n.* [< ME. *billette*, < AF. *billette* (ML. *billeta*, F. *billet*, *billette*), dim. of *bille*, a writing: see *bill*[3].] **1.** A small paper or note in writing; a short letter or document.

I got your melancholy *billet* before we sat down to dinner. *Sterne*, Letters, lxxxiv.

2. A ticket given by a billet-master or other officer directing the person to whom it is addressed to provide board and lodging for the soldier bearing it.

The soldiers distributed themselves among the houses of the most opulent citizens, no one escaping a *billet* who was rich enough to receive such company.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 547.

Hence—**3.** The place where a soldier is lodged; lodging; accommodation.—**4.** The place (marked by a numbered hammock-hook) assigned to each of the crew of a man-of-war for slinging his hammock. Hence—**5.** A place, situation, position, or appointment: as, he is looking for a *billet*. [Vulgar.]—**6**†. A ballot or voting-paper.—**Act of Billets** (Scotch Parliament, 1662), a measure by which the twelve persons exempted from

the King's Indemnity were to be chosen by secret voting. *N. E. D.*—**Billet de change.** [F.] In *law*, a contract to furnish a bill of exchange; a contract to pay the value of a bill of exchange already furnished. *Bouvier.*—**Every bullet has its billet,** every bullet has its destination assigned; that is, only those are killed in battle whose death has been ordained by Providence: a saying attributed to King William III. of England.

billet[1] (bil'et), *v.* [< *billet*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To direct (a soldier) by a ticket or note where to lodge; hence, to quarter or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

If at home any peace were intended us, what meant those *billeted* Soldiers in all parts of the Kingdom, and the design of German Horse, to subdue us in our peacefull Houses? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

The rude, insolent, unpaid and therefore insubordinate soldiery were *billeted* in every house in the city.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 289.

II. *intrans.* To be quartered; lodge: specifically applied to soldiers.

He *billets* in my lodgings. *Dr. Prideaux*, To Abp. Ussher.

billet[2] (bil'et), *n.* [Also *billot*, < ME. *billette*, *bylet*, < OF. *billete*, F. *billette*, also *billot*, a block or log of wood, diminutives of *bille*, < ML. *billus*, a log, a stock of a tree; origin unknown. Cf. *billiards*.] **1.** A small stick of wood; especially, a stick of wood cut for fuel. A billet of firewood must, by a statute of Elizabeth, measure 3 feet 4 inches in length. Bundles of billets are called *billet-wood*.

What shall these *billets* do? be pil'd in my wood-yard?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.

He slept on the ground, or on the hard floor, with a *billet* of wood for his pillow. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

2. In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a small rectangle, usually set with the long sides vertical. The number, position, and tincture must always be specified: thus, the illustration shows three billets azure in chief. Billets should always be represented flat, without shadow or relief. See *brick*[2], 4.



Three Billets azure in chief.

3. In *arch.*: (*a*) An ornament much used in early medieval work, consisting of an imitation of a wooden billet, or a small section of a rod, of which a series are placed at regular intervals in or upon a molding, usually a concave molding. See cut under *billet-molding*. (*b*) A checker.—**4.** A short strap used for connecting various straps and portions of a harness.—**5.** A pocket or loop into which the end of a strap is inserted after passing through a buckle.—**6.** A small bloom; a short bar of iron or steel, with a square section, and of smaller size than an ordinary "pile." A billet is rolled of the size and weight required for the finished article which is to be produced from it.—**Billet and zigzag,** a frequent molding in medieval architecture, consisting of a torus ornamented by alternate checkers.—**Cast billet,** a moderate-sized billet, formerly, by law, 10 inches in circumference.—**Single billet,** a small billet, formerly, by law, 7½ inches in circumference.—**Two-cast billet,** a large billet, formerly, by law, 14 inches in circumference.

billet[3] (bil'et), *n.* [Cf. *billard* and *bil.*] A local English name of the coal-fish, especially when one year old.

billet-cable (bil'et-kā″bl), *n.* [< *billet*[2] + *cable*.] A molding occurring in early medieval architecture, consisting of a torus or cable ornamented with billets.

billet-doux (bil-e-dö'), *n.*; pl. *billets-doux*. [F.; lit., sweet letter: *billet*, see *billet*[1], *n.*; *doux*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A love-note or short love-letter.

Valentine's Day kept courting pretty May, who sate next him, slipping amorous *billets-doux* under the table.
Lamb, New Year's Coming of Age.

billetée (bil-e-tā'), *a.* [F. *billeté*, *-ée*, < *billette*: see *billet*[2].] In *her.*, same as *billety*.

billet-head (bil'et-hed), *n.* [< *billet*[2] + *head*.] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A cylindrical piece of timber fixed in the bow or stern of a whaling-boat, round which the line is run out when the whale darts off after being harpooned. Also called *bollard*. (*b*) Same as *scroll-head*.—**2.** A loggerhead.

billeting-roll (bil'et-ing-rōl), *n.* [< *billeting* (< *billet*[2], a stick, + *-ing*[1]) + *roll*.] A set of rollers having flattening and edging grooves, used in rolling iron into merchantable bars.

billet-master (bil'et-mȧs″tėr), *n.* One whose duty is to issue billets to soldiers.

billet-molding (bil'et-mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, any molding ornamented with billets.



Billet-molding.

billets-doux, *n.* Plural of *billet-doux*.

billety (bil'e-ti), *a.* [See *billetée*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Divided into billets: same as *barry paly*: said of the field. Also called *billety counter-billety*. (*b*) Strewed all over with billets. It is usual to arrange the billets alternately, each coming under a space, and the reverse.

bill-fish (bil'fish), *n.* [< *bill*[1] (cf. its L. name, *belone*, < Gr. *βελόνη*, a sharp point) + *fish*.] **1.** The long-nosed gar, or common garpike, *Lepisosteus osseus*, a fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ*. See *garpike*.—**2.** The skipper, *Scombresox saurus*, a synentognathous fish of the family *Scombresocidæ*. Also called *saury*.—**3.** The spear-fish, *Tetrapturus albidus*, of the family *Istiophoridæ*. It has a prolonged beak like a swordfish, and occurs along the eastern coast of the United States and in the Caribbean sea.

4. One of the garfishes, *Tylosurus marinus*, of the family *Belonidæ*. See *garfish*, and cut under *Belonidæ*.

bill-hawk (bil'hâk), *n.* A form of saw-tooth, so called from a certain resemblance to a hawk's bill.

bill-head (bil'hed), *n.* [< *bill*[3] + *head*.] A printed paper containing the name, address, and business of a person or firm, etc., with space below for adding an account in writing.

bill-hook (bil'hůk), *n.* [< *bill*[2] + *hook*.] A form of small hatchet curved inward at the point of the cutting edge, used for pruning trees, hedges, and the like, and by sappers and miners to cut pickets, rods, and withes for gabions, fascines, hurdles, saprollers, etc.



Bill-hook.

billiard, *n.* See *billiards*.

billiard-ball (bil'yärd-bâl), *n.* A small round ivory ball used in playing billiards.

billiard-cloth (bil'yärd-klôth), *n.* A fine green woolen cloth, piece-dyed, from 72 to 81 inches wide, manufactured to cover billiard-tables.

billiard-cue (bil'yärd-kū), *n.* The tapering stick with which billiard-players strike the balls.

billiardist (bil'yär-dist), *n.* [< *billiard-s* + *-ist*.] One skilled in the game of billiards; a professional billiard-player.

billiard-marker (bil'yärd-mär″kėr), *n.* **1.** One who attends on players at billiards and records the progress of the game.—**2.** An apparatus for registering the points and games scored at billiards.

billiards (bil'yärdz), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *billiard*, *billyards* (*-lli-*, *-lly-*, to indicate the former pronunciation of F. *-ll-*), *billards*, etc.; < F. *billard*, billiards, billiard-table, formerly a billiard-cue, orig. a stick with a curved end, < *bille*, a log of wood, a young stock of a tree (see *billet*[2]); a different word from *bille*, a ball, a billiard-ball, = Sp. *billa* = It. *bilia*, *biglia*; ML. *billa*, a ball, same as *billa*, a seal, a writing, a bill: see *bill*[3].] A game played by two or more persons, on a rectangular table of special construction (see *billiard-table*), with ivory balls, which the players, by means of cues, cause to strike against each other. Formerly in the United States the game was played with four balls on a table having six pockets, the players scoring both for caroms and for driving the balls into the pockets. (See *carom*.) This is nearly the present *English game*. Since, however, expert players could continue an inning at the game thus played almost without limit, the pockets were dispensed with and counting was made to depend entirely upon caroms. Later, professional players adopted what is known as the *French game*, in which only three balls are used, and this was modified to the *champions' game*, in which a line, called a *balk-line*, is drawn crossing each corner of the table diagonally, within which two counts only can be made. Experts now play also *cushion-carons*, in which the cue-ball must touch the cushion before hitting the second object-ball, or hit the second ball again on a return from the cushion; the *balk-line game*, which is the same as the champions' game, but with balk-lines 14 inches from the cushion all round the table; and the *bank-game*, in which the cue-ball must hit the cushion before touching any other ball. [The singular form, *billiard*, is occasionally used, and is always employed in composition.

With aching heart, and discontented looks,
Returns at noon to *billiard* or to books.
Cowper, Retirement.]

billiard-table (bil'yärd-tā″bl), *n.* A table on which the game of billiards is played. It is made of mahogany or other hard wood, of strong and heavy construction, and has a raised cushioned ledge all round, the area thus formed consisting of a bed of slate or marble covered with fine green cloth. The size varies, the smallest common size being 10 by 5 feet, and the largest 12 by 6 feet. Some tables are provided with six pockets, one at each corner and one in the middle of each of the long sides; others have four pockets; but billiard-tables are now, except in England, commonly made without pockets.

billicock, *n.* See *billycock*.

billing (bil'ing), *n.* [Ppr. of *bill*[1], *v.*] A caressing after the fashion of doves; love-making: as, "your *billings* and cooings," *Leigh Hunt*.

billingsgate (bil'ingz-gāt), *n.* [Formerly also *Billinsgate*, *Beelingsgate*, < ME. *Bellinges gate*, i. e., Billing's gate (cf. AS. *Billing*, a patronymic name), the name of one of the ancient gates of the city of London, and of a fish-market near it, noted for the foulness of the language used there.] Profane or scurrilous language or abuse; blackguardism.

Satire is nothing but ribaldry and *billingsgate*.
Addison, Papers.

billion (bil'yon), *n.* [F., contracted from **bimillion*, < L. *bi-*, twice (second power), + F. *million*, million.] **1.** In Great Britain, a million of millions; as many millions as there are units in a million (1,000,000,000,000).—**2.** In France and the United States, a thousand millions (1,000,000,000). [The word *billion* was introduced into French in the sixteenth century, in the sense of a million to the second power, as a trillion was a million to the third power. At that time numbers were usually pointed off in periods of six figures. In the seventeenth century the custom prevailed of pointing off numbers in periods of three, and this led to the change in the meaning of the word *billion* in French. The words *billion*, *trillion*, etc., did not apparently come into use in English until a later date, for Locke ("Essay on the Human Understanding," ii. 16, § 6, 1690) speaks of the use of *billion* as a novelty. The English meaning of the word is thus the original and most systematic. The word *billion* is not used in the French of every-day life, one thousand millions being called a *milliard*.]

billionaire (bil'yon-ār), *n.* [< *billion* + *-aire*, as in *millionaire*.] One who possesses property worth a billion reckoned in standard coin of the country. [Rare.]

One would like to give a party now and then, if one could be a *billionaire*. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

billman (bil'man), *n.*; pl. *billmen* (-men). [< *bill*[2] + *man*.] **1.** A soldier or civic guardsman of former times armed with a bill.

In rushed his *bill-men*. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 427.

A *billman* of the guard. *Saville*, tr. of Tacitus, i. 24.

When the *bill-men* saw that the fire was overaw'd, and could not doe the deed [burn the martyr], one of them steps to him, and stabs him with a sword.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

2. A laborer who uses a bill for cutting. [Rare.]

billon (bil'on), *n.* [F., copper coin, base coin, a mint for such coin (= Pr. *billo* = Sp. *vellón* = Pg. *bilhão* = It. *biglione*; ML. *billio(n-)*, billon), orig. a 'mass' of metal, < *bille*, a log: see *billet*[2], *billot*. In older E. form (by confusion) *bullion*: see *bullion*[2].] **1.** Gold or silver alloyed with copper in large proportions, so as to make a base metal.

In many continental countries the smaller currency has been made of a very low alloy of silver and copper, called *billon*. . . . According to an analysis performed at the Owen's College chemical laboratory, one part of silver and three of copper. *Billon* is still being coined in Austria.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 125.

2. Coin struck from an alloy over half copper.

billot (bil'ot), *n.* [F., dim. of *bille*: see *billet*[2].] Same as *billet*[2].

billow (bil'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bellow*; prob. < Icel. *bylgja* (through an unrecorded ME. **bylge*) = Sw. *bölja* = Dan. *bölge*, a billow, = OD. *bolghe*, *bulghe* = LG. *bulge* = OHG. **bulga*, MHG. G. *bulge*, a billow, prob. related to OHG. *bulgā*, MHG. G. *bulge*, a bag; ult. < AS. (etc.) *belgan*, swell, swell up, whence also *bellows*, *belly*, etc. Cf. *bulge*.] A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by a violent wind: much used in figurative applications, and often, especially in the plural, as merely equivalent to *wave*: as, the *billows* of sorrow rolled over him.

You stand upon the rivage and behold
A city on the inconstant *billows* dancing.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

Strongly it bears us along, in swelling and limitless *billows*. *Coleridge*, tr. of Schiller, Homeric Hexameter.

=Syn. See *wave*.

billow (bil'ō), *v.* [< *billow*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To swell; rise and roll in large waves or surges.

The black-browed Marseillese . . . do *billow* on towards the Tuileries, where their errand is.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iv. 7.

II. *trans.* To raise in waves or billows.
Young.

billowed (bil'ōd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *billow*, *v.*] Swelled like a billow.

billowy (bil'ō-i), *a.* [< *billow* + *-y*[1].] Swelling or swelled into large waves; full of billows or surges; having an appearance or effect as of billows: as, "the *billowie* ocean," *Chapman*, Odyssey, v.; *billowy* flames.

We had glimpses of the *billowy* Campagna, with the great dome bulging from its rim.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 205.

bill-poster (bil′pōs″tėr), *n.* One whose business it is to post up bills and advertisements. Also called *bill-sticker*.

bill-scale (bil′skāl), *n.* The hard scale or nib on the tip of the beak of a chick, aiding it to peck the shell in order to make its escape from the egg.

bill-sticker (bil′stik″ėr), *n.* Same as *bill-poster*.

billy[1] (bil′i), *n.*; pl. *billies* (-iz). [Also spelled *billie;* of unknown origin. The sense is rather too definite to be considered an application (like "Jack," "Jill," "Tom, Dick, and Harry") of the familiar proper name *Billy*, dim. of *Bill*, a corruption of *Will*, which is short for *William*.] A comrade; a companion; a brother in arms, trade, and the like; a fellow; a young man. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

When chapman *billies* leave the street.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

billy[2] (bil′i), *n.*; pl. *billies* (-iz). [A slang word, perhaps a particular application of the familiar proper name *Billy:* see *billy*[1], and cf. *betty* and *jimmy*. Cf. also F. *bille*, a stick or stock, under *billet*[2] and *billiards*.] 1. Stolen metal of any kind. [Slang.]—2. A small metal bludgeon that may be carried in the pocket; hence, a policeman's club. [Slang.]—3. A slubbing-machine. See *slubber*.

billy-biter (bil′i-bī″tėr), *n.* [< *Billy*, a familiar name, + *biter*.] A name for the blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, British.]

Billy-blind (bil′i-blīnd), *n.* 1. In ballads, the name of a benevolent household demon or familiar spirit. Also written *Billy Blind*.—2. [*l. c.*] The game of blind-man's buff. *N. E. D.*

billyboy (bil′i-boi), *n.* [Appar. a humorous application of *Billy boy* (< *billy*[1] + *boy*), a familiar phrase of address; but prob. an accom. to this form of some other name.] A flat-bottomed, bluff-bowed barge, of very light draft, especially built for the navigation of the river Humber in England and its tributaries. Sea-going billyboys are generally clincher-built and sloop-rigged, but some are carvel-built and schooner-rigged. Many carry a square topsail and lee-boards. The mast is fitted to the deck by a hinge, so that it can be lowered when passing under a bridge.


Billyboy.

You look at the clustered houses, and at the wharves with the black old *billyboys* squattering alongside.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, ii.

billycock (bil′i-kok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A stiff, round, low-crowned felt hat: often called a *billycock hat*. Also spelled *billicock*. [Colloq.]

billy-gate (bil′i-gāt), *n.* The moving carriage in a slubbing-machine.

billy-goat (bil′i-gōt), *n.* A familiar name for a he-goat, as *nanny-goat* is for a she-goat.

billy-piecer (bil′i-pē″sėr), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a child who pieces or joins together roving on a carding-engine called a billy or slubbing-billy. [Not used in U. S.]

billy-roller (bil′i-rō″lėr), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a wooden roller in the slubbing-machine, under which cardings are passed, and by which they are slightly compressed.

billy-web (bil′i-web), *n.* A name given in Honduras to the wood of a little-known timber-tree.

bilobate (bī-lō′bāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *lobate*.] Having or divided into two lobes: as, a *bilobate* leaf.

bilobed (bī′lōbd), *a.* Same as *bilobate*.

bilobular (bī-lob′ū-lėr), *a.* Same as *bilobate*.

Round or *bilobular* structures of very variable size.
Frey, Histol. and Histo-chem. (trans.), p. 29.

bilocation (bī-lō-kā′shon), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *location*.] The power of being in two places at the same time. See extract.

The word *bilocation* has been invented to express the miraculous faculty possessed by certain saints of the Roman Church, of being in two places at once.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 404.

bilocellate (bī-lō-sel′āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *locellus* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, divided into two locelli or secondary cells. See cut in next column.

bilocular (bī-lok′ū-lėr), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *loculus*, a cell (< *locus*, a place), + *-ar*[3].] Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally: as, a *bilocular* pericarp.


Bilocellate.—Enlarged section of a bilocellate anther, in which each of the two cells is also bilocellate.

biloculate (bī-lok′ū-lāt), *a.* [As *bilocul-ar* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *bilocular*.

bilophodont (bī-lof′-ō-dont), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having two transverse crests on a molar tooth, as the tapirs, dinotheriids, and kangaroos.

The *bilophodont* sub-type becomes more marked in Dinotherium and in the anterior small molar of Mastodon.
Owen, Anat. Vert., III. 343.

biloquial (bī-lō′kwi-al), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *loqui*, speak; after *colloquial*.] Speaking with two different voices. *N. E. D.*

biloquist (bil′ō-kwist), *n.* [As *biloquial* + *-ist*.] One who can speak with two different voices. *N. E. D.*

bilsah (bil′sä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fine kind of tobacco grown in the district of Malwa in central India.

bilsted (bil′sted), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] Another name of the American sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*.

biltong, biltongue (bil′tong, -tung), *n.* [S. African D. *biltong*, < D. *bil*, buttock, pl. rump, + *tong* = E. *tongue*.] A South African name for lean meat cut into thin strips and dried in the sun.

bimaculate, bimaculated (bī-mak′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *maculate*.] Having two spots; marked with two spots.—**Bimaculated duck**, *Anas glocitans* or *Querquedula bimaculata*, a European species of teal.

Bimana (bim′a-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (sc. *animalia*) of *bimanus*, two-handed: see *bimanous*.] An order of *Mammalia*, including man alone, established by Blumenbach, and retained by Cuvier and most naturalists until quite recently. The order is now practically abolished, since it has been shown that, zoölogically and morphologically, man differs less from the anthropoid apes than these apes do from most monkeys. The custom is now to revert in this particular to the classification of Linnæus, who included man with the apes, monkeys, and lemurs in one order, *Primates*. The zoölogical rank now usually assigned to the genus *Homo* is that of the type of a family *Hominidæ* or *Anthropidæ*, the term *Bimana* being used, if at all, as the name of a superfamily or suborder, by means of which man alone is thus contrasted with *Simiæ*.

bimanet † (bī′mān), *a.* [< F. *bimane*, < NL. *bimanus:* see *bimanous*.] Same as *bimanous*.

bimanous (bī′ma-nus), *a.* [< NL. *bimanus*, two-handed, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *manus*, hand. Cf. *Bimana*.] 1. Having two hands.

Two-handed and two-footed, or *bimanous* and biped.
Lawrence, Lectures, p. 159 (Ord MS.).

Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Bimana*.

bimanual (bī-man′ū-al), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *manus* (*manu-*), hand, + *-al*. Cf. *manual*.] Involving the employment of both hands.

bimarginate (bī-mär′ji-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *marginate*.] In *conch.*, furnished with a double margin as far as the tip.

bimbo (bim′bō), *n.* A kind of punch, drunk as a liqueur, made with six lemons and a pound of sugar to a quart of brandy and a quart of water.

bimedial (bī-mē′di-al), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *medial;* tr. of Gr. *ἐκ δύο μέσων*, from two medials.] In *anc. math.*, a line compounded of two medials. If these latter make a rational rectangle, the compound is called a *first bimedial;* if they make a medial rectangle, the compound is termed a *second bimedial*. In modern language this would be expressed by saying that a bimedial is a quantity of the form $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})\sqrt{c}$, where a, b, and c are commensurable. It is a first or a second bimedial according as $a\ b\ c$ is or is not a perfect square.

bimembral (bī-mem′bral), *a.* [< L. *bimembris*, < *bi-*, two-, + *membrum*, member.] Consisting of two members, as a sentence. *Gibbs*.

bimenet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *bemoan*.

bimensal (bī-men′sal), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *mensis*, a month. Cf. *bimestrial*.] Occurring once in two months; bimonthly.

Bimeria (bī-mē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *μέρος*, part.] A genus of hydrozoans, typical of the family *Bimeriidæ*.

Bimeriidæ (bī-me-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bimeria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubularian hydrozoans, typified by the genus *Bimeria*. The polyp-stock is covered with a perisarc, the generative buds are sessile, and the tentacles of the polyps are simple.

bimestrial (bī-mes′tri-al), *a.* [< L. *bimestris*, of two months' duration, < *bi-*, two-, + *mensis*, a month] Happening every two months; continuing two months.

Dante became one of the six priors (June, 1300), an office which the Florentines had made *bimestrial* in its tenure, in order apparently to secure at least six constitutional chances of revolution in the year.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 11.

bimetallic (bī-me-tal′ik), *a.* [< F. *bimétallique*, < *bi-* (< L. *bi-*, two-) + *métallique;* or < *bi-*[2] + *metallic*. This word and its derivatives are of recent origin, M. Cernuschi having been the first to use *bimétallique* in 1869, and *bimetallic* in 1876. *N. E. D.*] Of or pertaining to two metals; specifically, pertaining to the use of a double metallic standard in currency. See *bimetallism*.

The fallacy that prices depend directly on the volume of currency, that a *bi-metallic* standard is practicable, etc.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 352.

bimetallism (bī-met′al-izm), *n.* [< *bimetall-ic* + *-ism*.] The use of two metals as money at relative values set by legislative enactment; the union of two metals in circulation as money at a fixed rate. Specifically, a monetary system which permits the unlimited coinage, at a fixed relative value, of both silver and gold, and which recognizes coins of both metals as legal tender to any amount.

This coinage was superseded by the bimetallic (gold and silver) coinage of Crœsus, and *bimetallism* was the rule in Asia down to Alexander's time in the fixed ratio of one to thirteen and a half between the two metals. *Academy*.

bimetallist (bī-met′al-ist), *n.* [< *bimetall-ic* + *-ist*. Cf. *bimetallism*.] One who advocates the use of a double metallic monetary standard.

bimetallistic (bī-met-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *bimetallist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to bimetallism. *Contemporary Rev.*

bimodular (bī-moḍ′ū-lär), *a.* [< *bimodulus* + *-ar*[3].] 1. Pertaining to the bimodulus.—2. Having two moduli.

bimodulus (bī-moḍ′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *bimoduli* (-lī). [NL., < *bi-*[2] + *modulus*.] In *math.*, the double of the modulus of a system of logarithms.

bimonthly (bī-munth′li), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *monthly*.] Occurring every two months. Sometimes erroneously used for *semi-monthly*, as applied to periodicals appearing twice a month.

bimucronate (bī-mū′krō-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *mucronate*.] In *zoöl.*, having two mucros or angular projections: as, *bimucronate* elytra.

bimuscular (bī-mus′kū-lär), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *muscular*.] In *conch.*, having two adductor muscles, as some bivalves; dimyarian.

Bimusculosa (bī-mus-kū-lō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *musculosus*, muscular, < *musculus*, muscle.] In *conch.*, an order of bivalve mollusks: synonymous with *Dimyaria*. *Gould*, 1841.

bin[1] (bin), *n.* [< ME. *binne*, *bynne*, *byn*, a repository for grain or bread, usually a manger, < AS. *binn*, a manger. Origin uncertain; perhaps, like D. *benne*, *ben*, = G. *benne*, a basket-wagon, = It. *benna*, a sleigh, cart, = F. *banne*, *benne*, a basket, creel, pannier, basket-wagon, < ML. *benna*, a basket, a hamper, appar. the same as L. *benna*, quoted as an old Gaulish name for a kind of vehicle; cf. W. *ben*, a cart, wagon.] 1. A box or inclosed place used as a repository for any commodity: as, a corn-*bin;* a coal-*bin*.—2. One of the open subdivisions of a cellar for the reception of wine-bottles.

Also spelled *binn*.

bin[1] (bin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *binned*, ppr. *binning*. [< *bin*[1], *n.*] To put into or store in a bin: as, to *bin* liquor.

bin[2] † (bin), *adv.* and *prep.* [= E. dial. and Sc. *ben* (see *ben*[1]), < ME. *binne*, *binnen*, *binnon*, < AS. *binnan*, ONorth. *binna* (= OS. **binnan* = OFries. *binna* = D. *binnen* = MHG. G. *binnen*), within, < *be-*, by, + *innan*, within: see *be-*[2] and *in*[1]; cf. *but*[1].] I. *adv.* Within; inside.

II. *prep.* 1. Of place, within; inside of; in.—2. Of time, within; during.

bin[3] †, *v.* A shortened form of *been*, past participle, and obsolete infinitive and present indicative plural, of *be*. *Bin* is the ordinary pronunciation in the United States of the past participle *been*.

Out of whom [Beda] cheifly hath *bin* gatherd since the Saxons arrival, such as hath *bin* deliverd, a scatterd story pickt out heer and there. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

With ev'ry thing that pretty *bin*
My lady sweet arise.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3 (song).

Blushes that *bin*
The burnish of no sin.
Crashaw, Wishes to his supposed Mistress.

As fresh as *bin* the flowers in May. *Peele*.

bina (bē′nä), *n.* [< Hind. *bīn.* Cf. *been*[4].] An East Indian guitar with seven strings. Also called *vina.*

binacle, *n.* See *binnacle.*

binal (bī′nal), *a.* [< ML. *binalis,* double, < L. *bini,* two by two: see *binary.*] Twofold; double; binary: as, "*binal* revenge," *Ford,* Witch of Edmonton, iii. 2.

The attempt of the French to compel the use of the decimal system shows the difficulty of such an undertaking. Popular necessities compelled the introduction of *binal* divisions. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XIII. 423.

binariant (bī-nā′ri-ant), *n.* A solution of the ★differential equation, $bD_a + cD_b +$, etc., $= 0$.

binary (bī′nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *binarius,* consisting of two things, < *bini,* pl. (rarely sing. *binus*), two by two, two, < *bis,* double: see *bi-*[2]. Cf. *between.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Twofold; dual; double; twain; twin; paired: said of anything which is composed of two things or considered as divided into two things.—**2.** In *bot.,* having the organs in twos: applied to flowers: equivalent to *dimerous.*—**Binary arithmetic,** that system, invented by Leibnitz, in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used in lieu of ten, the cipher being placed as in common arithmetic, but denoting multiplication by 2 instead of by 10. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is two; 11 is three; 100 is four; 101 is five; 110 is six; 111 is seven; 1000 is eight; 1001 is nine; 1010 is ten.—**Binary classification, binary system,** in *zoöl.,* one which divides a group of objects into two series, as the class of birds into two subclasses, *Altrices* and *Præcoces;* a dichotomous arrangement: opposed to *quinary,* etc.—**Binary compound,** in *chem.,* a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound performing the function of an element, or of two compounds performing the functions of elements, according to the laws of combination. Faraday assigns as the distinctive character of a binary compound that it admits of electrolysis.—**Binary cubic.** See *cubic.*—**Binary engine,** an engine having the piston of one cylinder impelled by steam which, being exhausted into another part of the apparatus, communicates its unutilized heat to some volatile liquid at a lower temperature; the vapor of this second liquid, by its expansion in a second cylinder, yields additional force.—**Binary enunciation,** in *logic,* a categorical proposition whose verb is not *to be:* as, Socrates dies. Usually called a *proposition of second adjacent.*—**Binary form,** or **binary quantic,** in *alg.,* a homogeneous function of two variables; as:

$$ax + by,$$
$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2,$$
$$ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3, \text{ etc.}$$

So *binary cubic, quartic,* etc.—**Binary form,** in *music,* a movement based upon two subjects or divided into two distinct or contrasted sections.—**Binary logarithms,** a system of logarithms contrived and calculated by Euler for facilitating musical calculations. In this system 1 is the logarithm of 2, 2 of 4, etc., and the modulus is 1.442695; whereas in the kind commonly used 1 is the logarithm of 10, 2 of 100, etc., and the modulus is .43429448.—**Binary measure,** in *music,* the measure or rhythm consisting of two beats or pulses, one of which is accented. See *measure* and *rhythm.*—**Binary nomenclature, binary name,** in *zoöl.* and *bot.,* a binomial nomenclature or binomial name. See *binomial.*—**Binary number,** a number which is composed of two units.—**Binary scale,** the scale of notation used in binary arithmetic.—**Binary star,** a double star whose members have a revolution around their common center of gravity.—**Binary theory of salts,** the theory which regards salts as consisting of two elements, a basic or electropositive, which may be a metal or a radical, and an acid or electronegative element or radical: as, potassium nitrate, $K\text{-}NO_3$; potassium acetate, $K\text{-}C_2H_3O_2$.

II. *n.*; pl. *binaries* (-riz). A whole composed of two; a dyad.

To make two, or a *binary,* . . . add but one unto one.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 307.



Binate leaf of *Jeffersonia diphylla.*

binate (bī′nāt), *a.* [< NL. *binatus,* < L. *bini,* two and two: see *binary.*] In *bot.,* being double or *Jeffersonia diphylla.* in couples; having only two leaflets to a petiole; growing in pairs.

binaural (bin-â′ral), *a.* [< L. *bini,* two and two, + *auris* = E. *ear*[1].] **1.** Having two ears.—**2.** Pertaining to or involving the use of both ears; fitted for being simultaneously used by two ears: as, a *binaural* stethoscope, which has two connected tubes capped by small earpieces.

There is even a kind of *binaural* audition, by means of which we judge imperfectly of direction of sound.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 265.

binching (bin′ching), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form of *benching.* Cf. dial. *bink, benk* = *bench.*] In *coal-mining,* the bed or rock on which a layer of ★coal rests. [Somersetshire, Eng.]

bind (bīnd), *v.*; pret. *bound,* pp. *bound* (formerly *bounden,* now only attrib.), ppr. *binding.* [< ME. *binden* (pret. *band, bond,* later *bounde,* pl. *bounden, bounde,* pp. *bounden*), < AS. *bindan* (pret. *band,* pl. *bundon,* pp. *bunden*) = OS. *bindan* = OFries. *binda* = D. *binden* = OHG. *bintan,* MHG. G. *binden* = Icel. *binda* = Sw. *binda* = Dan. *binde* = Goth. *bindan,* bind, tie, = Skt. √ *bandh,* orig. **bhandh,* bind, tie. The same root prob. appears in L. *of-fend-ix, of-fend-imentum,* the knot of a band, Gr. πεῖσμα (for **πενθμα,* **φενθμα*), a rope. See *band*[1], *band*[2], *bend*[1], *bend*[2], etc., *bond*[1], *bundle,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fast (to, on, or upon) with a band or bond of any kind.

Thou shalt *bind* them for a sign *upon* thine hand.
Deut. vi. 8.

Bind the chariot *to* the swift beast. Micah i. 13.

2. To unite by any legal or moral tie; attach by considerations of love, duty, interest, obligation, etc.: as, *bound* in the bonds of matrimony; *bound* by gratitude, duty, debt, etc.

Distrust and grief
Will *bind* to us each Western chief.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 30.

3. To put in bonds or fetters; deprive of liberty or of the use of the limbs by making fast physically.

Bind him hand and foot, and take him away.
Mat. xxii. 13.

He took Paul's girdle, and *bound* his own hands and feet, and said, . . . So shall the Jews at Jerusalem *bind* the man that owneth this girdle. Acts xxi. 11.

4. To restrain; hold to a particular state, place, employment, etc.

He *bindeth* the floods from overflowing. Job xxviii. 11.

I have no official business to *bind* me.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, II. vii.

5. To hinder or restrain (the bowels) from their natural operations; make costive; constipate.—**6.** To fasten around anything; fix in place by girding or tying: as, to *bind* a cord round the arm.

I, maiden, round thee, maiden, *bind* my belt.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

7. To encircle with a band or ligature; gird; confine or restrain by girding: as, "*bind* up those tresses," *Shak.,* K. John, iii. 4.

A fillet *binds* her hair. *Pope,* Windsor Forest, l. 178.

8. To swathe or bandage; cover and swathe with dressings: with *up.*

He healeth the broken in heart, and *bindeth up* their wounds. Ps. cxvii. 3.

Give me another horse, *bind up* my wounds.
Shak., Rich III., v. 3.

9. To form a border or edge on, for the purpose of strengthening or ornamenting; edge: as, to *bind* a wheel with a tire; to *bind* a garment or a carpet.

Her mantle rich, whose borders round
A deep and fretted broidery *bound.*
Scott, Marmion, vi. 3.

Black cliffs and high,
With green grass growing on the tops of them,
Binding them round as gold a garment's hem.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 172.

10. To tie or fasten (loose things) together with a band, cord, or tie; tie up into one bundle or mass: as, to *bind* sheaves of grain.—**11.** To fasten or secure within a cover, as a book or pamphlet. See *bookbinding.*—**12.** In *fencing,* to secure (the sword of an adversary). See *binding, n.,* 3.—**13.** To cause to cohere; cement; knit; unite firmly: as, to *bind* the loose sand.

The sooner to effect,
And surer *bind,* this knot of amity,—
The Earl of Armagnac . . .
Proffers his only daughter to your grace
In marriage. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

God has so *bound* society together that if one member suffer, all suffer. *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, p. 60.

Have enough oil in the colours to *bind* them.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 423.

Binding the ink to prevent its smearing.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 343.

14. To place under obligation or compulsion: as, all are *bound* to obey the laws.

This ring I gave him, when he parted from me,
To *bind* him to remember my good-will.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4.

'Tis true, by my father's will, I am for a short period *bound* to regard you as his substitute.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

15. To put under legal obligation: often with *over:* as, to *bind* a man *over* to keep the peace. Specifically—**16.** To indenture as an apprentice: often with *out.*

My mother she wanted to *bind* me *out* to a blacksmith.
Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 83.

To bind hand and foot. See *hand.*—**To bind in,** to inclose; surround.

Bound in with the triumphant sea.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

A costly jewel . . . *bound in* with diamonds.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

To bind up in, to cause to be wholly engrossed with; absorb in; connect intimately with: chiefly in the passive.

Seeing that his life is *bound up in* the lad's life.
Gen. xliv. 30.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cohere; stick together.—**2.** To become indurated, hard, or stiff: as, clay *binds* by heat.—**3.** To be obligatory or of force.

Those canons or imperial constitutions which have not been received here do not *bind.* *Sir M. Hale.*

4. To tie up anything; specifically, to tie up sheaves.

They that reap must sheaf and *bind.*
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

5. In *falconry,* to seize a bird in the air and cling to it: said of a hawk.

bind (bīnd), *n.* [< *bind, v.* In third sense, cf. *bundle,* and see *tie, n.* In the botanical sense, < ME. *bynde,* a climbing stem, esp. woodbine, ivy; chiefly in comp. as *wudebinde,* woodbind. The word, by its use in comp., has suffered corruption to *bine,* Sc. *bin-, ben-:* see *bine*[1], *woodbine, bearbine,* etc., and the compounds of *bind* below.] **1.** A tie or band; anything that binds. Specifically—(*a*) A connecting timber in a ship. (*b*) In *music,* a tie, slur, or brace.—**2.** In *coal-mining,* indurated, argillaceous shale or clay, such as frequently forms the roof of a coal-seam: same as *bend*[1], 12, and *bat*[1], 10. [Eng.]—**3.** A unit of tale. A bind of eels is 250. A bind of skins is 32, or of some kinds 40. [Eng.]—**4.** Bounds; limit; stint: as, I am at my *bind.* [Scotch.]

Their *bind* was just a Scots pint overhead, and a tappit-hen to the bill, and no man ever saw them the waur o't.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, I. i.

5. A climbing stem; a bine; specifically, a stalk of hops. See *bine*[1].

The whyle God of his grace ded growe of that soyle
The fayrest *bynde* hym [Jonah] abof that ever burne wyste.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 444.

binder (bīn′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *byndere,* < AS. *bindere,* < *bindan,* bind: see *bind, v.,* and *-er*[1].] **1.** A person who binds. Specifically—(*a*) One who binds books; a bookbinder. (*b*) One who binds sheaves.—**2.** Anything that binds, in any sense of that verb.—**3.** In *bricklaying,* a header which extends partly through a wall; a bonder.—**4.** In *carp.,* a tie-beam; a binding-joist serving as a transverse support for the bridging-joists above and the ceiling-joists below.—**5.** An attachment to a sewing-machine for folding an edge or a binding.—**6.** In *agri.:* (*a*) An attachment to a reaper for tying the bundles of grain. (*b*) A cord or wire used to tie a bundle of wheat or corn; binder-twine.—**7.** An arrester or stop for the shuttle of a loom.—**8.** A temporary cover for loose sheets of music, papers, etc.—**9.** *pl.* Same as *binding,* 4.—**Binders' board,** thick, smooth, calendered pasteboard used for the covers of books.

binder-frame (bīn′dėr-frām), *n.* In *mach.,* a hanger supporting shafting and guide-pulleys, and having adjustable bearings by which the position of the pulleys can be regulated to suit the direction of the motion of the belts.

bindery (bīn′dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *binderies* (-iz). [< *bind, v.,* + *-ery.*] A place where books are bound.

bindheimite (bind′hīm-īt), *n.* [< J. J. *Bindheim* (a German chemist).] An amorphous antimoniate of lead produced by the decomposition of antimonial minerals, especially jamesonite.

binding (bīn′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bind, v.*] **1.** Serving to bind, fasten, or connect; making fast.—**2.** Having power to bind or oblige; obligatory: as, a *binding* engagement.

Civil contracts may be held *binding* although made by lunatics. *E. C. Mann,* Psychol. Med., p. 87.

3. Astringent.—**4.** Causing constipation; con-★stipating. [Colloq.]

binding (bīn′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bind, v.*] **1.** The act or action of making fast, securing, uniting, etc., in any sense of the verb *bind:* as, the *binding* of prisoners; wire that serves for *binding.*—**2.** Anything that binds; a bandage; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; something that secures the edges of cloth or of a garment.—**3.** In *fencing,* a method of securing the adversary's sword, consisting in crossing it with a pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist.—**4.** *pl.* In *ship-building,* the beams, transoms, knees, wales, keelson, and other chief timbers used for connecting and strengthening the various parts of a vessel. Also called *binders.*—**5.** The condition assumed by adhesive soils in hot dry seasons; a similar condition in the soil of flowerpots in which plants have been kept too long or too dry; closeness, dryness, or hardness of texture.—**6.** In *mach.,* the prevention of free mo-

tion in one part of a machine by the sagging or any deviation from a straight line of another portion.—**7.** A projection of a part of a structure or machine by which parts intended to touch are prevented from coming into perfect contact.—**8.** *Naut.*, a wrought-iron ring around a dead-eye.—**Binding-cloth**, a dyed and stamped fabric used for the binding of books.—**Binding-joists**, beams in flooring which support the bridging-joists above and the ceiling-joists below.—**Binding-piece**, a piece nailed between two opposite beams or joists, to prevent lateral deflection; a strutting- or straining-piece.—**Binding-rafter**, a longitudinal timber which supports the roof-rafters between the ridge and the eaves or the comb and the cave. See *purlin*.—**Binding-strake**, in *ship-building*, a thick straking-wale, placed where it can be bolted to knees, etc.—**Binding-wire**, a wire made of very soft iron, used to connect pieces which are to be soldered together.—**Extra binding**. See *bound extra*, under *bound*[3].—**Half binding**, in *bookbinding*, a leather back and papered-board sides.—**Quarter binding**, in *bookbinding*, a cheap leather or cloth back with board sides cut flush with the leaves.—**Three-quarter binding**, in *bookbinding*, a leather back of extra width with leather corners and papered-board sides.

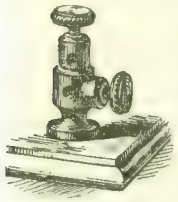
bindingly (bīn'ding-li), *adv.* In a binding manner; so as to bind.

bindingness (bīn'ding-nes), *n.* [< *binding*, *p. a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being binding or obligatory.

> The unconditional *bindingness* of the practical reason.
> *Coleridge.*

binding-post (bīn'ding-post), *n.* In an electrical apparatus, a small metallic post on which an electric conductor may be clamped by means of a screw.

binding-screw (bīn'ding-skrō), *n.* **1.** A screw designed to bind and fasten two parts of any adjustable tool or apparatus, as the blade of a bevel; a set-screw; especially, a screw set in at right angles to another, either abutting against it or tightening the female, so as to prevent the male from turning.—**2.** In *elect.*, a simple arrangement by which two electrical conductors may be brought into metallic connection. (See cut.) A similar stationary arrangement is called a *binding-post*.



Binding-screw.

binding-strake (bīn'ding-strāk), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of two strakes of deck-planking worked next to the waterways or alongside the hatches of wooden ships. They are about an inch or an inch and a half thicker than the remainder of the deck, but are lowered between the beams and ledges to make the upper side even with the rest. They make a more complete tie between the deck-frame and deck-plank.

bind-rail (bīnd'rāl), *n.* A timber cap or tie placed on top of a group of piles, to hold them together and make a support for floor-beams.

bindweb (bīnd'web), *n.* In *anat.*, neuroglia.

bindweed (bīnd'wēd), *n.* [Also *bineweed*; early ★mod. E. *byndeweed*; < *bind* + *weed*[1].] The common name for plants of the genus *Convolvulus*, especially of *C. arvensis*, *C.* (or *Calystegia*) *sepium*, and *C.* (or *Calystegia*) *Soldanella*.—**Black bindweed**. (*a*) *Polygonum Convolvulus*. (*b*) *Tamus communis* of Europe.—**Blue bindweed**, the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*.—**Rough bindweed**, a species of smilax, *Smilax aspera*.

bindwith (bīnd'with), *n.* [< *bind* + *with*[2].] A name given to the plant *Clematis Vitalba* (the traveler's joy), from its stems being used to bind up fagots.

bindwood (bīnd'wụd), *n.* [< *bind* + *wood*[1].] A Scotch name for ivy, from its entwining or binding itself around stronger plants, etc.

bine[1] (bīn), *n.* [A dial. form of *bind*, *n.*, as in wood*bine*.] The stem of a climbing plant.

bine[2] (bīn), *n.* See *boyn*.

binervate (bī-nėr'vāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *nervate*.] **1.** Two-nerved; especially, in *bot.*, having two longitudinal ribs: applied to certain leaves.—**2.** In *entom.*, having two nervures or veins, as an insect's wing.

Binet's function. See *function*.

bing[1] (bing), *n.* [< ME. *bing*, *binge*, *benge*, < Icel. *bingr* = Sw. *binge*, a heap; also, with transferred sense, Dan. *bing*, a bin. Cf. *bin*[1], with which *bing* has prob. been confused.] **1.** A heap or pile of anything: as, a *bing* of corn, potatoes, coal, ore, etc.—**2.** A definite quantity of lead ore, equal to 8 hundredweight. [North. Eng.]

bing[2] (bing), *v. i.* To go. [Old slang.]

> *Bing* out and tour, ye auld devil.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, I. xxviii.

binge (binj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *binged*, ppr. *bingeing*. [Sc., also *beenge*, *beenje*, appar. formed by fusing *bend* and *cringe*.] **1.** To make a low obeisance; courtesy.—**2.** To cringe; fawn.

bing-ore (bing'ōr), *n.* Lead ore in small lumps. [Eng.]

bingstead (bing'sted), *n.* In *mining*, the place where bing-ore is stored ready to go to the smelter. [North. Eng.]

bink (bingk), *n.* [Sc. and North. E.; < ME. *bink*, *binke*, var. of *benk*, *benke*, unassibilated form of *bench*, q. v. Cf. *bank*[1], *bank*[2].] **1.** A bench; a seat.—**2.** A wooden frame, fixed to the wall of a house, for holding dishes.—**3.** A bank; an acclivity.—**4.** In *cotton-manuf.*, a stock of cotton composed of successive layers from different bales; a bunker. In supplying cotton to the machinery, the stock is raked down in such a manner as to mix the material thoroughly.

binn, *n.* See *bin*[1].

binna (bin'ä). [Sc., = *be na*, be not: *na* = E. *no*[1], *adv.* Cf. *dinna*, do not, *winna*, will not.] Be not.

binnacle (bin'a-kl), *n.* [Also written *binacle*, a corruption of earlier *bittacle*, *bitticle*, < Pg. *bitacola* = Sp. *bitácora* = F. *habitacle*, a binnacle, orig. an abode, < L. *habitaculum*, a little dwelling, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habitation*.] A framework or case on the deck of a ship, in front of the steersman, and also in various other positions, containing a nautical compass, and fitted with lights by which the compass can be read at night. In sailing-vessels steered by large hand-wheels there are usually two binnacles, one at each side of the wheel, placed so that the helmsman can readily look into the binnacle on the weather side of the wheel.



Binnacle.

binnacle-list (bin'a-kl-list), *n.* A list of the sick men on board a man-of-war, placed in the binnacle for the information of the officer of the deck.

Binneya (bin'e-yä), *n.* [NL., after *Binney*, an American naturalist.] A genus of land-snails, family *Helicidæ*, peculiar to Mexico and California. The shell is too small to contain the whole body, so that when the animals retreat, as they do at the approach of the dry season, the parts of the body which would otherwise be exposed are covered and protected by the greatly enlarged epiphragm.

binnick, *n.* See *bennick*.

binnite (bin'īt), *n.* [< *Binn* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of arsenic and copper occurring in isometric crystals in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, or valley of Binn, in the canton of Valais, Switzerland.

binnogue (bin'nōg), *n.* A head-dress formerly worn by the women of the Irish peasantry, described as a kind of kerchief. *Planché.*

binny (bin'i), *n.*; pl. *binnies* (-iz). [Appar. of native origin.] A fish (*Barbus bynni*) of the family *Cyprinidæ*, related to the barbel. It inhabits the Nile.

binocle (bin'ō-kl), *n.* [= F. *binocle* = Sp. *binóculo*, < L. *bini*, two and two, double, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] A dioptric telescope, fitted with two tubes for the use of both eyes at once: ★also used for *opera-glass*.

binocular (bī-nok'- or bin-ok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *bini*, double, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*[2]. Cf. *binocle*.] **1.** Having two eyes: as, "most animals are *binocular*," *Derham*. Also *binoculate*. [Rare.]—**2.** Referring to both eyes; suited for the simultaneous use of both eyes: as, a *binocular* telescope or microscope.

> The want of *binocular* perspective in paintings interferes seriously with the completeness of the illusion.
> *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 144.

Binocular microscope. See *microscope*.

binocularity (bī-nok- or bin-ok-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *binocular* + *-ity*.] Binocular quality or condition; the simultaneous employment of both eyes. *Le Conte.*

binocularly (bī-nok'- or bin-ok'ū-lär-li), *adv.* By means of two eyes; in such a manner as to be viewed by both eyes.

> The reticulation presents itself in clear relief, when viewed *binocularly* with a sufficiently high power.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 276.

> If these two photographs be *binocularly* combined, . . . they ought to and must produce a visual effect exactly like an actual object or scene. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 127.

binoculate (bī-nok'- or bin-ok'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *bini*, double, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *binocular*, 1.

Binoculus (bī-nok'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *bini*, two and two, + *oculus*, eye.] **1.** A genus of branchiopod crustaceans. See *Apus*, 2.—**2.** A genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Ephemeridæ*. *Latreille*, 1802.—**3.** [*l. c.*] An X-shaped bandage for maintaining dressings ★on both eyes. Also called *diophthalmus*.

binodal (bī-nō'dal), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nodus*, knot, node, + *-al*.] Having two nodes or joints.

binode (bī'nōd), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nodus*, knot.] **1.** In *math.*, a singularity of a surface consisting of a point at which there are two tangent planes. In the surface shown in fig. 1 each of these planes is tangent along the whole length of a line; but this circumstance is not a necessary concomitant of the singularity.—**2.** A crunode formed by the crossing of two branches of a curve.

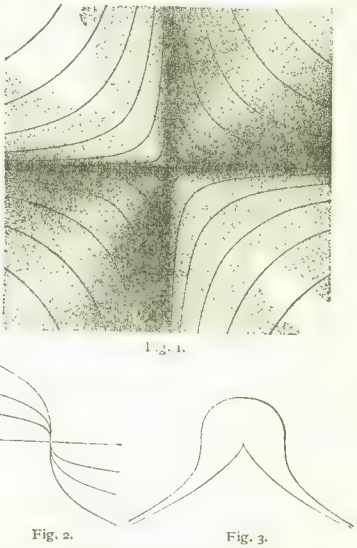


Fig. 1.

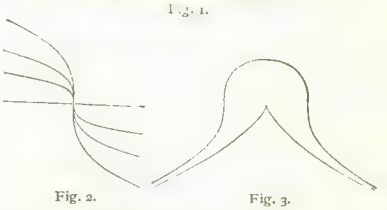
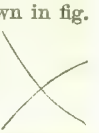


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Binode and Neighboring Parts of the Surface $z^3 = xy$.

Fig. 1. View in the direction of the axis of z. Fig. 2. Sections parallel to the axis of z. Fig. 3. Sections inclined 45° to the axes of x and y.



Binode of a curve $(x(x-1)^2 = y^2)$.

binodose, binodous (bī-nō'dōs, -dus), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nodus*, knot, + *-ose*, *-ous*.] In *zoöl.*, having two knot-like ★swellings.

binomial (bī-nō'mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *binomius*, tr. of Gr. ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων, having two names (< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nomen*, name), + *-al*; the fuller form would be *binominal*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *alg.*, consisting of two terms connected by the sign + or —; pertaining to binomials.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) Using or having two names: applied to the system of nomenclature introduced by Linnæus, in which every plant and animal receives two names, one indicating the genus, the other the species: as, *Felis leo*, the lion; *Bellis perennis*, the daisy. The generic word is always written first, and with a capital initial letter; it is, or is taken as, a noun. The specific word follows, and is usually an adjective, or used adjectively, though it may be a noun. In zoölogy the practice is now to write all specific words with a lower-case (or small) initial, though substantive and personal and geographical words are often written with a capital, which is the common practice in botany. Hence—(*b*) Consisting of two names: as, *binomial* terms. Also *binominal*.—**Binomial coefficient**, the numerical coefficient of any term in the development of $(x+y)^n$, where n is any whole number.—**Binomial development**, a development by the binomial theorem.—**Binomial equation**, an algebraical equation consisting of two terms: as, $ax^n \pm bx^m = 0$.—**Binomial theorem**, the theorem invented by Sir Isaac Newton for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it by an approximating infinite series. According to this theorem, we have:

$$(x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$
$$(x+y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$$
$$(x+y)^4 = x^4 + 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 + 4xy^3 + y^4;$$ or, in general,
$$(x+y)^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^{n-2}y^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{2.3}x^{n-3}y^3 +, \text{etc.}$$

II. *n.* **1.** In *alg.*, an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign + or —, denoting the sum or the difference of the two terms: as, $a+b$, $3a-2c$, a^2+b, $x^2-2\sqrt{y}$.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a name consisting of two terms, generic and specific, as the proper name of a species, the generic always preceding the specific word: as, *Felis leo*, the lion.

binomialism (bī-nō'mi-al-izm), *n.* [< *binomial* + *-ism*.] **1.** The binomial method of nomenclature, especially in zoölogy and botany.—**2.** The doctrine or use of that method.

Also *binomiality*.

binomialist (bī-nō′mi-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *binomial, n.*, + *-ist.*] One who uses the binomial system of nomenclature in zoölogy and botany. See *binomial, a.*, 2.

binomiality (bī-nō-mi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *binomial* + *-ity.*] Same as *binomialism.*

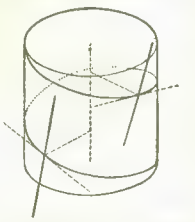
binomially (bī-nō′mi-ạl-i), *adv.* In a binomial manner; after the binomial method of nomenclature in zoölogy and botany.

binominal (bī-nom′i-ṇal), *a.* [< L. *binominis*, having two names (< *bi-*, two-, + *nomen*, name), + *-al.*] Same as *binomial*, 2.

binominated (bī-nom′i-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nominatus*, named (see *nominate*), + *-ed*[2].] Having two personal names.

binominous† (bī-nom′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *binominis:* see *binominal.*] Having or bearing two names.

binormal (bī-nôr′mạl), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *normal.*] In *math.*, a normal to two consecutive elements of a curve in space; a normal perpendicular to the osculating plane.



Binormal.—The full lines show a cylinder with a helix drawn upon it and two binormals. The dotted lines show the tangents and principal normals at the same two points of the helix and the axis of the cylinder.

binotate, binotated (bī-nō′tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two, + *nota*, mark, + *-ate*[1], *-ated.*] In *zoöl.*, marked with two dots.

binotonous (bī-not′ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *bini*, two by two (see *binary*), + *tonus*, note, tone (see *tone*); after *monotonous.*] Consisting of two tones or notes: as, a *binotonous* sound.

binous (bī′nus), *a.* [< L. *binus*, usually in pl. *bini*, two and two, double: see *binary* and *between.*] Double; in a pair; binate.

binoxalate (bī-nok′sạ-lāt), *n.* [< L. *bini*, two and two (see *binary*), + *oxalate.*] In *chem.*, an oxalate in which only one of the hydrogen atoms of the acid is replaced by a metal.

binoxid, binoxide (bī-nok′sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< L. *bini*, two and two (see *binary*), + *oxid.*] In *chem.*, same as *dioxid.*

binoxyde, *n.* See *binoxid.*

bint†. A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contracted form of *bindeth*, the third person singular of *bind.*

binturong (bin′tụ-rong), *n.* The native name, and now the usual book-name, of *Arctictis binturong*, an Indian prehensile-tailed carnivorous mammal of the family *Viverridæ* and subfamily *Arctictidinæ.* Also called *Ictides ater* or *I. albifrons*, and formerly *Viverra binturong.* See *Arctictis.*

binuclear (bī-nū′klē-ạr), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *nuclear.*] Having two nuclei or central points.

binucleate (bī-nū′klē-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *nucleate.*] Having two nuclei, as a cell.

binucleolate (bī-nū′klē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *nucleolate.*] In *biol.*, having two nucleoli: applied to cells.

bio-. [NL. etc. *bio-*, < Gr. *βίος*, life, akin to L. *vivus*, living (> *vita*, life: see *vivid, vital*), = Goth. *kwius* = AS. *cwicu*, E. *quick*, living: see *quick.*] An element in many compound words, chiefly scientific, meaning life.

bio-bibliographical (bī″ō-bib″li-ō-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *bibliographical.*] Treating of or dealing with both the life and the ★writings of an author.

bioblast (bī′ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *βλαστός*, a germ, < *βλαστάνειν*, bud, sprout, grow.] In *biol.*, a formative cell of any kind; a minute mass of bioplasm or protoplasm about to become a definite cell of any kind. Thus, osteoblasts, white blood-corpuscles or leucocytes, lymph-corpuscles, etc., are all bioblasts.

bioblastic (bī-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *bioblast* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of bioblasts.

biocellate (bī-ō-sel′āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *ocellate.*] Marked with two eye-like spots, as the wings of some insects.

biocentric (bī-ō-sen′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *κέντρον*, center.] Treating life as a central fact.

biochemic (bī-ō-kem′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *chemic.*] Of or pertaining to the chemistry of life.

biod (bī′od), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *od*, q. v.] The od of animal life; biogen; animal magnetism, so called. *Von Reichenbach.*

biodynamic (bī″ō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *dynamic.*] Of or pertaining to the doctrine of vital force or energy; biophysiological.

biodynamical (bī″ō-dī-nam′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *biodynamic.*

The biostatical and the *biodynamical*—i. e., the consideration of the structure ready to act, and the consideration of the structure acting.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 119.

biodynamics (bī″ō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *dynamics.*] The doctrine of vital force or energy, or the action of living organisms: ★opposed to *biostatics.*

biogen (bī′ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] A hypothetical soul-stuff; the substance of a supposed spiritual body; the od of organic life. *Coues.*

biogenation (bī″ō-jē-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *biogen* + *-ation.*] The state or quality of being affected by biogen; animation; vitalization.

All animals are probably also susceptible of *biogenation*, which is the affection resulting from the influence of biogen. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 192.

biogenesis (bī-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis.*] 1. The genesis or production of living beings from living beings; generation in an ordinary sense: the converse of spontaneous generation, or *abiogenesis.* Various methods in which biogenesis is known to occur give rise to special terms, as *gamogenesis, parthenogenesis*, etc.

2. The doctrine which holds that the genesis of living beings from living beings is the only one of which we have any knowledge, and which investigates or speculates upon the facts in the case upon such premises: the opposite of *abiogenesis.*—3. Same as *biogeny*, 1.

biogenesist (bī-ō-jen′e-sist), *n.* [< *biogenesis* + *-ist.*] One who favors the theory of biogenesis. Also called *biogenist.*

biogenetic (bī″ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *biogenesis* (in sense 2, < *biogen*), after *genetic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to biogenesis or biogeny in any way: as, a *biogenetic* process; a *biogenetic* law or principle.

This fundamental *biogenetic* law. *Haeckel* (trans.).

2. Consisting of biogen; done by means of biogen; relating to the theory of biogen. *Coues.*

biogenetically (bī″ō-jē-net′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a biogenetic manner; by means of or according to the principles of biogenesis or biogeny.

biogenist (bī-oj′e-nist), *n.* [< *biogeny* + *-ist.*] Same as *biogenesist.*

biogeny (bī-oj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-γένεια*, generation: see *-geny.* Cf. *biogenesis.*] 1. The genesis or evolution of the forms of matter which manifest the phenomena of life. It is divided into two main branches: *ontogeny*, or the genesis of the individual organism, and *phylogeny*, or the genesis of the species, race, stock, or tribe to which the individual belongs. Also *biogenesis.*

2. The science or doctrine of biogenesis; the history of organic evolution. As in the preceding sense, it is divided into *ontogeny*, or germ-history, or the history of the embryological development of the individual organism, and *phylogeny*, or tribal history, or the history of the paleontological evolution of organic species.

The first of these studies [biology] gives rise to the sciences of anatomy and physiology, as well as to the subsidiary science of pathology. On the other hand, *Biogeny* comprises embryology, morphology, and questions relating ★to the origin of species. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 221.

biograph (bī′ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *γράφειν*, write.] A mechanical device for projecting upon a screen the series of photographs used in making a moving picture.

biographer (bī-og′rạ-fẽr), *n.* [< ML. *biographus* (see *biography*) + *-er*[1]. Cf. *philosopher.*] One who writes a biography, or an account of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives.

biographic (bī-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *biography* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of biography.

To all which questions, not unessential in a *biographic* work, mere conjecture must for most part return answer.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 95.

biographical (bī-ō-graf′i-kạl), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the life of an individual; dealing with or containing biographies: as, *biographical* details; a *biographical* dictionary.

biographically (bī-ō-graf′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a biographical sense or manner; with reference to biography.

biographist (bī-og′rạ-fist), *n.* [< *biography* + *-ist.*] A biographer. [Rare.]

Want of honest heart in the *Biographists* of these Saints . . . betrayed their pens to such abominable untruths.
Fuller, Worthies, iii.

biographize (bī-og′rạ-fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *biographized*, ppr. *biographizing.* [< *biography* + *-ize.*] To write the biography or a history of the life of. [Rare.]

Now do I bless the man who undertook
These monks and martyrs to *biographize.*
Southey, St. Gualberto, st. 25.

biography (bī-og′rạ-fi), *n.*; pl. *biographies* (-fiz). [= F. *biographie*, < LGr. *βιογραφία*, biography, < **βιογράφος* (> ML. *biographus*, > F. *biographe*, a biographer), < Gr. *βίος*, life, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The history of the life of a particular person.

There is no heroic poem in the world but is at bottom a *biography*, the life of a man. *Carlyle*, Essays.

2. Biographical writing in general, or as a department of literature.

This, then, was the first great merit of Montesquieu, that he effected a complete separation between *biography* and history, and taught historians to study, not the peculiarities of individual character, but the general aspect of the society in which the peculiarities appeared.
Buckle, Civilization, I. xiii.

3. In *nat. hist.*, the life-history of an animal or a plant.=Syn. 1. *Biography, Memoir.* When there is a difference between these words, it may be that *memoir* indicates a less complete or minute account of a person's life, or it may be that the person himself records his own recollections of the past, especially as connected with his own life; in the latter case *memoir* should be in the plural.

biokinetics (bī″ō-ki-net′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *kinetics.*] That part of biological science which treats of the successive changes through which organisms pass during the different stages of their development.

biologian (bī-ō-lō′jiạn), *n.* [< *biology* + *-ian.*] A biologist.

Those great classes into which systematists and *biologians* have divided existing vertebrate forms.
★ *The Century*, XXXI. 352.

biologic (bī-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *biology* + *-ic.*] Same as *biological.*

The interpretation of structure . . . is aided by two subsidiary divisions of *biologic* inquiry, named Comparative Anatomy (properly Comparative Morphology) and ★Comparative Embryology. *H. Spencer.*

biological (bī-ō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to biology or the science of life.

They [the discoveries of Cuvier] contain a far larger portion of important anatomical and *biological* truth than it ever before fell to the lot of one man to contribute.
Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences, I. 629.

The prick of a needle will yield, in a drop of one's blood, material for microscopic observation of phenomena which lie at the foundation of all *biological* conceptions.
Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XI. 670.

2. In *zoöl.*, illustrating the whole life-history of a group or species of animals: as, a *biological* collection of insects.

biologically (bī-ō-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a biological manner; according to the doctrines or principles of biology.

That which was physically defined as a moving equilibrium we define *biologically* as a balance of functions.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 39.

Ethics, if positive, must rest on some empirical data. These data are furnished partly by history, partly by human nature, either *biologically* or psychologically considered. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 255.

biologist (bī-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *biology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in, or a student of, biology.

biologize† (bī-ol′ō-jīz), *v. t.* [< *biology* + *-ize.*] To mesmerize.

biologizer† (bī-ol′ō-jī-zẽr), *n.* One who ★tises mesmerism.

biology (bī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [=F. *biologie*, < Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak (see *-ology*); cf. Gr. *βιολόγος*, a player, one who represents to the life.] 1. The science of life and living things in the widest sense; the body of doctrine respecting living beings; the knowledge of vital phenomena.

It is remarkable that each of these writers [Treviranus and Lamarck] seems to have been led, independently and contemporaneously, to invent the same name of *Biology* for the science of the phenomena of life. . . . And it is hard to say whether Lamarck or Treviranus has the priority. . . . Though the first volume of Treviranus' "Biologie" appeared only in 1802, he says . . . that he wrote the first volume . . . about 1796. The "Recherches," etc., in which the outlines of Lamarck's doctrines are given, was published in 1802.
Huxley, Science and Culture (Am. ed., 1882), p. 302.

2. In a more special sense, physiology; biophysiology; biotics.—3. In a technical sense, the life-history of an animal: especially used ★in entomology.—4†. Animal magnetism.

biolysis (bī-ol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βίος*, life, + *λύσις*, loosening, solution, < *λύειν*, loose, dissolve.] Dissolution of a living being; death, as the resolution of an organism into its constituent parts, and consequently the destruction of the phenomena of life.

biolytic (bī-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *λυτικός*, able to loose, < *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose.] In *med.*, tending to the destruction of life: as, a *biolytic* agent.

biomagnetic (bī″ō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *magnetic.*] Pertaining or relating to biomagnetism.

biomagnetism (bī-ō-mag'ne-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *magnetism*.] Animal magnetism. ★See *magnetism*. *Krauth.*

biometry (bī-om'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The measurement of life; specifically, the calculation of the probable duration of human life.

biomorphotic (bī″ō-môr-fot'ik), *a.* [< NL. *biomorphoticus*, < Gr. *βίος*, life, + MGr. *μορφωτικός*, fit for shaping, < Gr. **μορφωτός*, verbal adj. of *μορφοῦν*, shape, < *μορφή*, form, shape.] In *entom.*, having an active pupa. *Westwood.*

Biomorphotica (bī″ō-môr-fot'i-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *biomorphoticus*: see *biomorphotic*.] In *entom.*, a name proposed by Westwood for those insects of the old order *Neuroptera* having an active pupa. They are now divided into several orders.

bionomy (bī-on'ọ-mi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βίος*, life, + *νόμος*, law: see *nome*.] 1. The science of the laws of life, or of living functions; dynamic biology.

He [Comte] also employs the term *bionomy* as embracing the general science of the laws of living functions, or dynamic biology. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 120.

2. In *anthropology*, the third and final or deductive and predictive stage of anthropobiology. *O. T. Mason.*

biophagous (bī-of'ạ-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on living organisms: applied especially to insectivorous plants.

biophysiography (bī″ō-fiz-i-og'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *physiography*.] The physical natural history of organized beings; descriptive and systematic zoölogy and botany, as distinguished from physiological zoölogy and botany, or biotics; organography: distinguished from *biophysiology*.

biophysiological (bī″ō-fiz″i-ọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *biophysiology* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to biophysiology.

biophysiologist (bī″ō-fiz-i-ol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *biophysiology* + *-ist*.] A student of biophysiology; a student of biology, or an expert in the science of biotics. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 169.

biophysiology (bī″ō-fiz-i-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *physiology*.] The science of organized beings, embracing organogeny, morphology, and physiological zoölogy and botany: distinguished from *biophysiography*.

bioplasm (bī'ọ-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Living and germinal matter; formative, as distinguished from formed, matter. The term was introduced by Prof. L. S. Beale, about 1872, for the state or condition of protoplasm in which it is living and germinating.

Bioplasm . . . moves and grows. . . . It may be correctly called living or forming matter, for by its agency every kind of living thing is made, and without it, as far as is known, no living thing ever has been made; . . . but the most convenient and least objectionable name for it is living plasma or *bioplasm* (*βίος*, life, *πλάσμα*, plasm, that which is capable of being fashioned).

Beale, Bioplasm, § 14.

bioplasmic (bī-ọ-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *bioplasm* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm.

bioplast (bī'ọ-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] A particle of bioplasm; a living germinal cell, such as a white blood-corpuscle or a lymph-corpuscle; an amœboid; a plastidule.

In many diseases these *bioplasts* of the capillary walls are much altered, and in cholera I have found that numbers of them have been completely destroyed.

Beale, Bioplasm, § 298.

bioplastic (bī-ọ-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *πλαστικός*: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bioplast.

biordinal (bī-ôr'di-nạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *ordinal*.] **I.** *a.* Of the second order.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a differential equation of the second order.

biostatical (bī-ọ-stat'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] Of or pertaining to biostatics.

No philosophic biologist now tries to reach and modify a vital force, but only to reach and modify those *biostatical* conditions which, when considering them as causes, and condensing them all into a single expression, he calls Vitality, or the Vital Forces.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

biostatics (bī-ọ-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *biostatic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of biology which deals with the statical and coexistent relations of structure and function: opposed to *biodynamics* and *biokinetics*.

biotaxy (bī'ọ-tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-ταξία*, < *τάξις*, arrangement: see *tactic*.] The classification, arrangement, or coördination of living organisms, according to the sum of their morphological characters; a biological system; ★taxonomy.

biotic (bī-ot'ik), *a.* Same as *biotical*.

biotical (bī-ot'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *βιωτικός*, relating to life (< *βιωτός*, verbal adj. of *βιοῦν*, live, < *βίος*, life), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to life, or to biotics; biophysiological.

The *biotical* activities of matter. *T. Sterry Hunt.*

Organization and *biotical* functions arise from the natural operations of forces inherent in elemental matter.

W. B. Carpenter, Cyc. of Anat. and Phys., III. 151.

biotics (bī-ot'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *βιωτικός*, pertaining to life: see *biotical*.] The science of vital functions and manifestations; the powers, properties, and qualities peculiar to living organisms; vital activities proper, as distinguished from the chemical and physical attributes of vitality.

These activities are often designated as vital; but since this word is generally made to include at the same time other manifestations which are simply dynamical or chemical, I have . . . proposed for the activities characteristic of the organism the term *biotics*. *T. Sterry Hunt.*

biotite (bī'ọ-tīt), *n.* [< J. B. *Biot* (1774–1862), a French physicist, + *-ite*[2].] An important member of the mica group of minerals. See *mica*. It occurs in hexagonal prisms, sometimes tabular, of a black or dark-green color. It is a silicate of aluminium and iron with magnesium and potassium, and is often called *magnesia mica*, in distinction from *muscovite* or *potash mica*. It is sometimes divided into two varieties, called *anomite* and *meroxene*, which are distinguished by optical characteristics.

biotome (bī'ọ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *τομή*, a cutting, section: see *anatomy*.] A term applied by Cobbold to a life-epoch in the development of some of the lower animals, as *Entozoa*.

biovulate (bī-ō'vụ-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *ovulate*.] In *bot.*, having two ovules.

bipaleolate (bī-pā'lē-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *paleolate*.] Having two paleolæ or diminutive scales (lodicules), as the flowers of some grasses.

bipalmate (bī-pal'māt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *palmate*.] In *bot.*, doubly or subordinately palmate.

biparietal (bī-pạ-rī'e-tạl), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *parietal*.] Pertaining to both parietal bones.—**Biparietal diameter**, the diameter of the skull from one parietal eminence to the other.

biparous (bip'ạ-rus), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *parere*, bring forth.] 1. Bringing forth two at a birth.—2. In *bot.*, having two branches or axes: applied to a cyme.

biparted (bī-pär'ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *parted*. Cf. *bipartite*.] 1. In *her.*, bipartite: applied to anything cut off in the form of an indent, showing two projecting pieces.—2. In *zoöl.*, divided into two parts; bipartite.

bipartible (bī-pär'ti-bl), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *partible*.] Divisible into two parts. Also *bipartile*.

bipartient (bī-pär'ti-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bipartien(t-)s*, ppr. of *bipartire*: see *bipartite*.] **I.** *a.* Dividing into two parts; serving to divide into two.—**Bipartient factor**, a number whose square divides a given number without remainder.

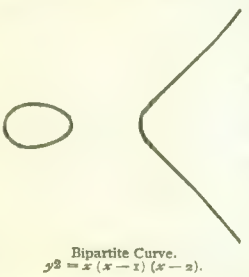
II. *n.* In *math.*, a number that divides another into two equal parts without remainder: thus, 2 is the *bipartient* of 4.

bipartile (bī-pär'til), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + LL. *partilis*, < L. *partire*, part: see *part*, *v.*] Same ★as *bipartible*.

bipartite (bī-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *bipartitus*, pp. of *bipartire*, divide into two parts, < *bi-*, two-, + *partire*, divide: see *part*, *v.*] 1. In two parts; having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party; duplicate.

The divine fate is also *bipartite*.

Cudworth, Intellectual [System, Pref., p. 1.



Bipartite Curve.
$y^2 = x\,(x-1)\,(x-2)$.

2. In *bot.*, divided into two parts nearly to the base, as the leaves of many passion-flowers.—**Bipartite curve**, in *geom.*, a curve consisting of two distinct continuous series of points.

Bipartiti (bī-pär-ti'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *bipartitus*: see *bipartite*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous *Coleoptera* containing fossorial caraboid beetles.

bipartition (bī-pär-tish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *bipartire* (see *bipartite*), after *partition*.] The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts.

bipaschal (bī-pas'kạl), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + LL. *pascha*, passover: see *paschal*.] Including or relating to two consecutive passover feasts: applied by theologians to the scheme of chronology which limits Christ's public ministry to a period containing only two passover anniversaries.

About the length . . . [of Christ's public ministry] there are (besides the isolated and decidedly erroneous view of Irenæus) three theories, allowing respectively one, two, or three years and a few months, and designated as the *bipaschal*, tripaschal, and quadripaschal schemes, according to the number of Passovers.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 16, iv.

bipectinate (bī-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *pectinate*.] Having two margins toothed like a comb: used especially in botany and zoölogy.—**Bipectinate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the bodies of the joints are short, but with both sides prolonged into more or less slender processes, which are turned obliquely outward, giving the whole organ a feather-like appearance, as in many moths. This form is often called *pectinate*; but this word is properly used ★where the processes are on one side of the joint only.

biped (bī'ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bipes* (*biped-*) (= Gr. *δίπους* (*διποδ-*): see *dipody*), two-footed, < *bi-*, two-, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *quadruped*, *centiped*, *milliped*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having two feet.

An helpless, naked, *biped* beast. *Byrom*, An Epistle.

2. In *herpet.*, having hind limbs only.

II. *n.* An animal having two feet, as man.

bipedal (bī'ped-ạl), *a.* [< L. *bipedalis*, measuring two feet, < *bi-*, two-, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot. Cf. *biped*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a biped; having or walking upon two feet.

The erect or *bipedal* mode of progression.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 335.

2†. Measuring two feet in length.

bipedality (bī-pē-dal'i-ti), *n.* [< *bipedal* + *-ity*.] The quality of being two-footed.

Bipeltata (bī-pel-tā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *bipeltatus*: see *bipeltate*.] A term adopted by Cuvier from Latreille as a family name for sundry organisms known as glass-crabs, of a certain genus called *Phyllosoma* by Leach. The forms in question are larvæ of scyllaroid crustaceans. See *glass-crab*, *Phyllosomata*. [Not in use.]

bipeltate (bī-pel'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *bipeltatus*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *pelta*, shield: see *bi-*[2] and *peltate*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, having a defense like a double ★shield.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Bipeltata*.

bipennate, bipennated (bī-pen'āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *bipennis*, *bipinnis*, two-winged, < *bi-* + *penna*, *pinna*, wing: see *pen*[1].] 1. Having two wings: as, "*bipennated* insects," *Derham*, Phys. Theol., viii. 4, note.—2. In *bot.*, same as *bipinnate*, (*a*).

bipennatifid, *a.* See *bipinnatifid*.

bipennis (bī-pen'is), *n.*; pl. *bipennes* (-ēz). [L., prop. adj. (sc. *securis*, ax), two-edged; confused with *bipennis*, *bipinnis*, two-winged, but according to Quintilian and other Latin writers a different word, < *bi-*, two-, + **pennus* or **pinnus*, sharp. Cf. *pin*[1] and *pen*[1].] An ancient ax with two blades, one on each side of the handle. In art it is a characteristic weapon often depicted in the hands of the Amazons, and also attributed to Hephæstus or Vulcan.

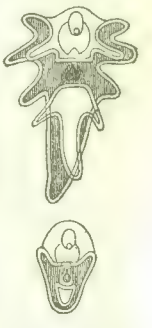


Bipennis.
(From a Greek red-figured vase.)

Bipes (bī'pēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *bipes*, two-footed: see *biped*.] 1. A genus of lizards, of the family *Anguidæ* or *Gerrhonotidæ*: by some united with *Ophisaurus*. *Oppel*, 1811.—2. A genus of lizards, of the family *Scincidæ*: now called *Scelotes*. The species are African; the *S. bipes* inhabits South Africa. *Merrem*, 1820.

bipetalous (bī-pet'ạ-lus), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *petalous*.] Having two flower-leaves or petals.

Biphora (bī'fọ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A group of ascidians, such as the *Salpidæ*. The term is sometimes used as the name of an order of the class *Tunicata* or *Ascidia*, containing the families *Salpidæ* and *Doliolidæ*, characterized by their single ribbon-like branchia. They are free-swimming forms with the sexes distinct.



Stages of development of a larval asterid termed *Bipinnaria*. Upper figure, later *Pluteus*; lower, earlier *Echinopædium*.

biphore (bī'fōr), *n.* [< *Biphora*.] One of the *Biphora*.

Bipinnaria (bī-pi-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *pinna*, *penna*, wing: see *pen*[1].] A generic name given to the bilateral larval form of some echinoderms, as a starfish, under the impression that it

was a distinct animal: nearly the same as *Brachiolaria*. The term is retained to designate such larvæ or stage of development. See also cut under *Asteroidea*.

bipinnate, bipinnated (bī-pin'āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *pinnate*. Cf. *bipennate*.] Doubly pinnate. (*a*) In *bot.*, applied to a pinnate leaf when its divisions are themselves again pinnate. Also *bipennate* and *bipennated*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, having opposite pinnæ; feathered on two opposite sides of a main or axial line: in *entom.*, specifically applied to certain feathery forms of antennæ. See *antenna*. (*c*) In *anat.*, having the fleshy fibers inserted on opposite sides of a tendinous intersection: said of a muscle. The rectus femoris muscle is an example.



Bipinnate Leaf.

bipinnately (bī-pin'āt-li), *adv.* In a bipinnate manner.

bipinnatifid, bipennatifid (bī-pi-, bī-pe-nat'i-fid), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *pinnatifid, pennatifid*.] In *bot.*, doubly pinnatifid; having the primary and secondary divisions of the leaves pinnatifid.

bipinnatiform (bī-pi-nat'i-fôrm), *a.* [As *bipinnate* + *-form*.] Doubly pinnate in form; bipinnate: as, a *bipinnatiform* muscle.

bipinnatipartite (bī-pi-nat-i-pär'tīt), *a.* [As *bipinnate* + L. *partitus*, divided: see *partition*.] Bipinnatifid, but having the divisions extending to near the midrib.

bipinnatisect, bipinnatisected (bī-pi-nat'i-sekt, -sek-ted), *a.* [As *bipinnate* + L. *sectus*, cut: see *section*.] In *bot.*, twice divided pinnately.

The leaf is said to be bipinnatifid, bipinnatipartite, or *bipinnatisected*. *Bentley*, Botany, p. 153.

biplanar (bī-plā'när), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *planus*, plane.] Lying or situated in two planes.

biplane (bī'plān), *n.* In *math.*, the pair of coincident planes to which the tangent cone of a node reduces, when that node is a binode.

biplicate (bī'pli-kāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *plicate*.] Doubly folded; twice folded together, transversely, as the cotyledons of some plants. *Henslow*.

biplicity (bī-plis'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *biplex* (*biplic-*) (equiv. to *duplex*, in a glossary) (< *bi-*, twice, + *plicare*, fold) + *-ity*. Cf. *duplicity*.] The state of being biplicate or twice folded; the quality of being twofold; doubling. *Roget*. [Rare.]

bipolar (bī-pō'lär), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *polar*.] 1. Doubly polar; having two poles.

The best modern metaphysicians, with rare exceptions, are now agreed that, whatever may be the case with ultimate existences, the phenomena we deal with are *bipolar*, on the one side objective and on the other subjective; and these are the twofold aspects of reality.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 29.

Specifically—2. In *anat.*, having two processes from opposite poles: said of certain nerve-cells.

bipolarity (bī-pō-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *bipolar* + *-ity*.] The state of being bipolar; double polarity.

Bipont, Bipontine (bī'pont, bī-pon'tin), *a.* [< NL. *Bipontinus*, < *Bipontium* (a tr. of German *Zweibrücken*, F. *Deux-Ponts*, lit. two bridges), < L. *bi-*, two-, + *pon*(*t-*)*s*, bridge.] Of or pertaining to Bipontium (the Latin name of Zweibrücken or Deux-Ponts) in Rhenish Bavaria: applied to editions of the classics the printing of which was begun there in 1779.

biporose (bī-pō'rōs), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *porus*, a pore.] Having two pores; opening by two pores, as the anthers in the genus *Cassia* and most *Ericaceæ*.

Bipositores (bī-poz-i-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *positor*, layer.] In *ornith.*, another name for the *Columbæ*, an order of birds including all the pigeons and doves: so called because these birds for the most part lay only two eggs. [Not in use.]

biprism (bī'prizm), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *prism*.] A prism with two refractive edges each of small angle, its cross-section being an obtuse-angled isosceles triangle.

bipulmonary (bī-pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *pulmonary*.] In *Arachnida*, having only one pair of pulmonary sacs: opposed to *quadripulmonary*.

bipunctate (bī-pungk'tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *punctate*.] Having two punctures or spots.

bipunctual (bī-pungk'tū-al), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *punctual*, in the literal sense.] Having two points.—**Bipunctual coördinates.** See *coördinate*.

bipupillate (bī-pū'pi-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *pupillate*.] Having a double pupil: in *entom.*, said of an eye-like spot on the wing of a butterfly when it has within it two dots or pupils of a different color.

bipyramidal (bī-pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *pyramidal*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of two pyramids joined base to base, as quartz crystals.

biquadrate (bī-kwod'rāt), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *quadrate*.] Same as *biquadratic*.

biquadratic (bī-kwod-rat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *quadratic*.] **I.** *a.* Containing or referring to a fourth power, or the square of a square; quartic. The word *quartic* has now completely superseded *biquadratic*, except in the following phrases.—**Biquadratic equation,** an equation with one unknown quantity the highest power of which contained in the equation is the fourth. Biquadratic equations are always susceptible of algebraic solution; equations of higher degrees are generally capable only of numerical solution.—**Biquadratic function, involution.** See the nouns.—**Biquadratic parabola,** in *geom.*, a curve line of the third order, having two infinite legs tending the same way.—**Biquadratic root** of a number, the square root of the square root of that number. Thus, the square root of 81 is 9, and the square root of 9 is 3, which is the *biquadratic root* of 81.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. Thus, $4 \times 4 = 16$, which is the square of 4, and $16 \times 16 = 256$, the *biquadratic* of 4.

biquarterly (bī-kwär'tèr-li), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *quarterly*.] Properly, happening or appearing once every two quarters, or semi-annually, but sometimes used in the sense of *semi-quarterly*, twice in each quarter. [Rare.]

biquartz (bī'kwärtz), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *quartz*.] A double quartz plate used in a form of saccharimeter (which see). It consists of two semicircular plates of quartz joined in a vertical line; the two halves are so taken that they respectively deviate the plane of polarization of incident plane-polarized light through 90° in opposite directions.

biquaternion (bī″kwā-tèr'ni-ọn), *n.* [< *bi* (see def.) + *quaternion*.] 1. In *math.*, an expression of the form $q' + \sqrt{-1}\, q''$, where q' and q'' are real quaternions, that is, do not involve $\sqrt{-1}$; a quantity expressible in the form $a + bi + cj + dk$, where i, j, k are three mutually perpendicular vectors, and a, b, c, d are complex numbers. This is the sense in which Sir W. R. Hamilton used the word. He distinguished such a quantity from a real quaternion, because the whole algebraic procedure with complex quaternions is different from and more difficult than that with real quaternions.

2. The ratio of two rotors. This meaning was given to the word by W. K. Clifford, who conceived that Hamilton's biquaternions did not deserve a separate name. In this sense a biquaternion is the sum of two quaternions belonging to different systems, so that their product vanishes.

biquintile (bī-kwin'til), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *quintile*.] In *astrol.*, an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other by twice the fifth part of a great circle, that is, 144° or twice 72°.

biradiate, biradiated (bī-rā'di-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *radiate*.] Having two rays: as, a *biradiate* fin.

birambi (bi-ram'bi), *n.* [Native name.] The fruit of the *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, a plant of British Guiana, from which an excellent preserve is made.

biramose (bī-rā'mōs), *a.* Same as *biramous*.

Six pairs of powerful *biramose* natatory feet.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 652.

biramous (bī-rā'mus), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *ramus*, a branch.] Possessing or consisting of two branches; dividing into two branches, as the limbs of cirripeds. *H. A. Nicholson*.

birch (bèrch), *n.* [= Sc. and North. E. *birk*, < ME. *birch, birche, birke*, < AS. *birce, bierce, byrce* (= OHG. *bircha, piricha*, MHG. G. *birke*), weak fem., parallel with *berc, beorc* (= MD. *berck*, D. *berk* (*berken-boom*) = Icel. *björk* (in comp. *birki-*) = Sw. *björk* = Dan. *birk*), strong fem., = OBulg. *breza* = Russ. *bereza* = Lith. *berzhas*, birch, = Skt. *bhūrja*, a kind of birch. Root unknown; connected by some with AS. *beorht*, OHG. *beraht*, etc., bright, white, shining, in allusion to the color of the bark. Not connected with L. *betula*, birch: see *Betula*.] 1. A tree or shrub belonging to the genus *Betula* (which see). The birches have smooth, laminated outer bark and close-grained wood, which in some species is hard and tough, taking a fine polish, and is used in the manufacture of furniture and for many other purposes. The white, gray, or poplar birch, *Betula alba*, the principal European species, is a small tree, but is put to many uses, especially in the old world. The bark is used for tanning and thatching, and yields an oil which is said to be used to give Russia leather its peculiar odor; spruce-oil is also used for this purpose. The leaves, as well as the sap and oil, are used in the treatment of various chronic diseases, and the wood is used for fuel and many other purposes. Several varieties of this species, as the weeping, cut-leafed, and purple birches, are much cultivated for ornament. The canoe- or paper-birch of North America, *B. papyrifera*, is a large tree with a very tough, durable bark, which is largely used by the Indians in the manufacture of canoes and tents. The timber is valuable. The yellow or gray birch, *B. lutea*, is one of the most important deciduous trees of the northern Atlantic forests, growing to a very large size: its wood is heavy, very strong, and hard. The black, sweet, cherry-, or mahogany-birch, *B. lenta*, has a very spicy, aromatic bark, yielding a volatile oil identical with oil of wintergreen, and its heavy, dark-colored wood is largely used for making furniture and in ship-building. Other prominent species are the red or river-birch, *B. nigra*, of the Southern States, and the black birch, *B. occidentalis*, of the Rocky Mountains and westward. Several shrubby species are widely distributed in mountainous and arctic regions, reaching a higher latitude than any other deciduous tree, as the alpine birch (*B. nana*), the low or dwarf birch (*B. pumila*), and the scrub birch (*B. glandulosa*).

2. A birch rod, or a number of birch-twigs bound together, sometimes used for punishing children.—3. A birch-bark canoe. *Lowell.*—**Jamaica** or **West Indian birch,** or **gumbo-limbo,** a species of *Bursera*, *B. gummifera*, a small tree with exceedingly soft, light, and spongy wood, yielding a kind of gum elemi, which is used as a remedy for gout and as the chief ingredient of a valuable varnish.

birch (bèrch), *v. t.* [< *birch*, *n.*] To beat or punish with a birch rod; flog.

From the child sentenced to be *birched*, to the assassin doomed to lose his life. *Higginson*, Eng. Statesmen, p. 270.

There I was *birched*, there I was bred,
There like a little Adam fed
From Learning's woeful tree!

Hood, Clapham Academy.

birch-broom (bèrch'bröm'), *n.* A coarse broom made of the twigs and small branches of the birch-tree, used for sweeping stables, streets, etc.

birch-camphor (bèrch'kam″fọr), *n.* A resinous substance obtained from the bark of the black birch.

birchen (bèr'chen), *a.* [= Sc. *birken, birkin*, < ME. *birchen, birkin*, < AS. **bircen* (Somner) (= D. LG. *berken* = OHG. *birchin*, MHG. G. *birken*), < *birce*, birch: see *birch*.] Of or pertaining to birch; consisting or made of birch: as, "*birchen* brooms," *Beau. and Fl.*, Loyal Subject.

We say of a wanton child, . . . he must be annoynted with *byrchin* salve.

Tyndale, Works (1573), p. 166. (*N. E. D.*)

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland wears.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 141.

birch-oil (bèrch'oil), *n.* An oil extracted from birch-bark, said to be used in preparing Russia leather.

birch-water (bèrch'wâ″tèr), *n.* The sap of the birch. See *birch-wine*.

birch-wine (bèrch'wīn), *n.* A fermented liquor made from the sap of the birch-tree, which is collected in the spring throughout the mountainous and wooded districts of Germany and Scandinavia. It is called by names which signify birch-water or birch-wine in the different languages. It is said to be possessed of diuretic and antiscorbutic properties.

bird[1] (bèrd), *n.* [< ME. *bird, berd, byrde* (ONorth. *bird*, pl. *birdas*), a metathesis of the usual form, ME. *brid, bred, bryd*, pl. *briddes*, a bird, also, as orig., the young of any bird, < AS. *brid*, pl. *briddas*, the young of any bird (birds being known as *fuglas*, 'fowls'), and prob. also applied to any young animals; connected by a regular vowel-gradation (as in E. dial. *fit, fetlock, foot*) with AS. *brōd*, a brood, both from the root of *brēowan*, E. *brew*, orig. to warm, cherish: see *brood* and *brew*[1]. For the development of sense, cf. the history of *pullet* and *pigeon*.] 1†. A young animal; a young one: applied to young wolves, foxes, fish, bees, etc.—2†. The young of any fowl.

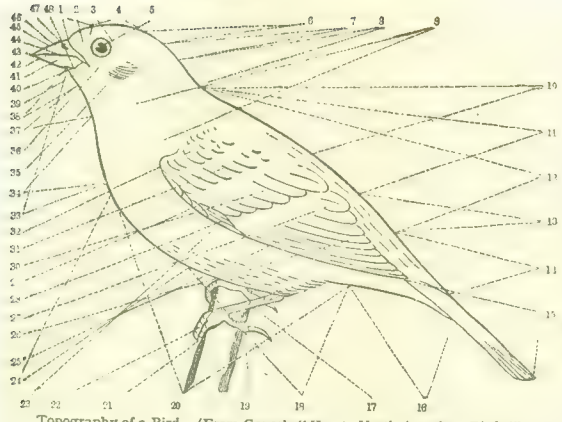
Being fed by us, you used us so
As that ungentle gull the cuckoo's *bird*
Useth the sparrow. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

3. A feathered vertebrate animal of the class *Aves*, frequently included with reptiles in a superclass *Sauropsida*, but distinguished by having warm blood, by being covered with feathers, and by having the fore limbs so modified as to form wings. See *Aves*.—4. Any small feathered game, as a partridge, quail, snipe, or woodcock, as distinguished from water-fowl, etc.—**Aërial birds.** See *aërial*.—**A little bird told me,** I heard in a way I will not reveal.

Imagine any one explaining the trivial saying, "*A little bird told me*," without knowing of the old belief in the language of birds and beasts.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 1.

Aquatic birds. See *aquatic*.—**Arabian bird,** the fabulous phenix. See *Arabian*.—**Baltimore bird.** See *oriole*.—**Bird-conjurer.** See *conjurer*.—**Bird of freedom,** the American bald eagle. [An Americanism.]—**Bird of Jove,** the eagle.—**Bird of Juno,** the peacock.—**Bird of Minerva,** the owl.—**Bird of night,** the owl.—**Bird of paradise.** (*a*) One of the *Paradiseidæ*, oscine passerine birds, related to the corvine and sturnoid passerines, confined to the Papuan region, and long famous for magnificence of plumage and for the extraordinary devel



Topography of a Bird. (From Coues's "Key to North American Birds.")

1, forehead (*frons*); 2, lore; 3, circumocular region; 4, crown (*vertex*); 5, eye; 6, hind head (*occiput*); 7, nape (*nucha*); 8, hind neck (*cervix*); 9, side of neck; 10, interscapular region; 11, *dorsum*, or back proper, including 10; 12, *notæum*, or upper part of body proper, including 10, 11, and 13; 13, rump (*uropygium*); 14, upper tail-coverts; 15, tail; 16, under tail-coverts (*crissum*); 17, tarsus; 18, abdomen; 19, hind toe (*hallux*); 20, *gastræum*, including 18 and 24; 21, outer or fourth toe; 22, middle or third toe; 23, side of body; 24, breast (*pectus*); 25, primaries; 26, secondaries; 27, tertiaries (Nos. 25, 26, and 27 are all *remiges*); 28, primary coverts; 29, *alula*, or bastard wing; 30, greater coverts; 31, median coverts; 32, lesser coverts; 33, the throat, including 34, 37, and 38; 34, *jugulum*, or lower throat; 35, auriculars; 36, malar region; 37, *gula*, or middle throat; 38, *mentum*, or chin; 39, angle of commissure, or corner of mouth; 40, ramus of under mandible; 41, side of under mandible; 42, *gonys*; 43, *apex*, or tip of bill; 44, *tomia*, or cutting edges of the bill; 45, *culmen*, or ridge of upper mandible, corresponding to gonys; 46, side of upper mandible; 47, nostril; 48 passes across the bill a little in front of its base.

opment of some of the feathers in most species. There are about forty species of birds of paradise, one of the most beautiful of which, *Paradisea apoda*, is also the best known; it was called *apode* from the fable that it was always on the wing and had no feet, a notion which was



Bird of Paradise (*Paradisea apoda*).

strengthened by the fact that the specimens which used to reach naturalists were without feet, these having been removed in preparing the skins. The packets of beautiful orange and yellow plumes worn as ornaments are from this species and a near relative, *P. minor*. *P. sanguinea* is a still more gorgeous bird. The king bird of paradise, *Cincinnurus regius*, is one of the most magnificent. *Schlegelia wilsoni*, *Diphyllodes speciosa*, *Parotia sexpennis*, and *Lophorhina atra* are other leading species. The name is also given to a few species which are excluded from the technical definition of *Paradiseidæ* (which see). (*b*) In *astron.*, a southern constellation.—**Bird of passage**, a migratory bird; a migrant; a bird which regularly passes in the spring from a warmer to a colder climate, and back in the fall. See *migration* and *isepipteses*.—**Bird of peace**, the dove, with reference to the story of Noah.—**Bird of prey**, any member of the order *Raptores* or *Accipitres*, as the hawk, eagle, owl, etc.—**Bird of the year**, a bird less than a year old.—**Bird of wonder**, the phenix.—**Birds of a feather**, persons of similar tastes and habits: chiefly in the saying, "Birds of a feather flock together," indicating the usual association with one another of persons of like proclivities.—**Early bird**, an early riser; one who gets up betimes in the morning: in allusion to the proverb, "The early bird catches the worm."—**Man-of-war bird**. Same as *frigate-bird*.—**Sea-cow bird**, the treble-collared plover of Africa, *Ægialites tricollaris*: so called by Chapman, a traveler in southern Africa.—**To hear a bird sing**, to receive private communication; be informed privately or secretly.

I *heard a bird* so *sing*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

I *heard a bird sing*, they mean him no good office.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 2.

bird[1] (bėrd), *v. i.* [< *bird*[1], *n.*] **1.** To catch birds; go bird-shooting or fowling.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house to breakfast: after, we'll a-*birding* together.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Hence — **2†.** To look for plunder; thieve.

Mam. These day owls ——
Sur. That are *birding* in men's purses.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

bird[2]† (bėrd), *n.* [Sc. *bird*, *burd*, etc.; < ME. *bird berd*, *burd*, *byrd*, etc., a transposition of the somewhat less common *brid*, *bride*, etc., prop a bride, but much used in poetry in the general sense of 'maiden,' 'girl,' with the epithets *bright*, *comely*, etc.: see *bride*[1].] A maiden; a girl; a young woman.

Ther nis no *buyrde* so briht in boure . . .
That heo [she] ne schal fade as a flour.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.

Hire cheere was simple, as *birde* in boure.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1014.

And by my word the bonnie *bird*
In danger shall not tarry.
Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

[In this, as in other modern instances, the word is archaic, and is probably associated with *bird*[1] as a term of endearment.].

bird-baiting (bėrd'bā″ting), *n.* The catching of birds with clap-nets. *Fielding*.

bird-bolt[1] (bėrd'bōlt), *n.* [< *bird*[1] + *bolt*[1].] A blunt-headed arrow for the longbow or crossbow, formerly used for shooting birds. It was intended to stun without piercing.

bird-bolt[2] (bėrd'bōlt), *n.* [A corruption of *burbot*.] A local English ★name of the burbot, *Molva lota*.

bird-cage (bėrd'kāj), *n.* A portable inclosure for birds.

bird-call (bėrd'kâl), *n.* An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them. It is generally a short metal pipe, having a circular plate at each end pierced with a small hole.

bird-catcher (bėrd'kach″ėr), *n.* One who or that which catches birds, as a person, a bird, or an insect.

bird-catching (bėrd'kach″ing), *n.* The act of catching birds or wild fowls, either for food or pleasure, or for their destruction when pernicious to the husbandman.

bird-dog (bėrd'dog), *n.* A dog used by sportsmen in the field in hunting game-birds.

bird-duffer (bėrd'duf″ėr), *n.* A dishonest dealer in birds, who "makes up" his wares, either by painting the plumage of live birds, or by fabricating bird-skins, affixing false labels, etc.

birde†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bird*.

birder (bėr'dėr), *n.* [< late ME. *byrder*; < *bird*[1], *v. i.*, + *-er*[1].] **1†.** A bird-catcher; a fowler.

As the *byrder* beguyleth the byrdes. *Vives*.

2. One who breeds birds.—**3.** A local English name of the wild cat. *N. E. D.*

bird-eye (bėrd'ī), *a.* See *bird's-eye*.

bird-eyed (bėrd'īd), *a.* Having eyes like those of a bird; quick-sighted; catching a glimpse as one goes.

Where was your dear sight,
When it did so, forsooth! what now! *bird-eyed?*
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

bird-fancier (bėrd'fan″si-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who takes pleasure in rearing or collecting birds, especially such as are rare or curious.—**2.** A dealer in the various kinds of birds which are kept in cages.

bird-fauna (bėrd'fâ″nä), *n.* Same as *avifauna*.

bird-foot (bėrd'fůt), *a.* Divided like a bird's foot; pedate, as the leaves of the bird-foot violet, *Viola pedata*.

birdgazer (bėrd'gā″zėr), *n.* [< *bird*[1] + *gazer*; a tr. of L. *auspex*: see *auspex*.] An augur or haruspex.

Accius Navius, the great *birdgazer* of Rome.
Trewnesse of the Christian Religion, p. 401.

bird-house (bėrd'hous), *n.* A box, pen, or small house for birds; a place in which birds are housed.

birdie[1] (bėr'di), *n.* [< *bird*[1] + dim. *-ie*.] **1.** A childish diminutive of *bird*[1].—**2.** A term of endearment for a child or a young woman.

birdie[2] (bėr'di), *n.* A name about Aberdeen, Scotland, of the young halibut.

birding-piece† (bėr'ding-pēs), *n.* A fowling-piece. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

My Lord Hinchingbroke, I am told, hath had a mischance to kill his boy by his *birding-piece* going off as he was a-fowling. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 420.

bird-lime (bėrd'līm), *n.* A viscous substance prepared from the inner bark of the holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*, used for entangling small birds in order to capture them, twigs being smeared with it at places where birds resort or are likely to alight.

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 592.

Not *bird-lime* or Idean pitch produce
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 57.

birdlime (bėrd'līm), *v. t.* To smear with birdlime.

When the heart is thus *bird-limed*, then it cleaves to everything it meets with.
Goodwin, A Christian's Growth, ii. 3.

bird-louse (bėrd'lous), *n.* One of a kind of lice which infest the plumage of birds. The genera and species are numerous. They are mostly degraded parasitic insects of the order *Mallophaga*, and constitute most of that order.

birdman (bėrd'man), *n.*; pl. *birdmen* (-men). [< *bird*[1] + *man*.] **1.** A bird-catcher; a fowler.—**2.** An ornithologist.—**3.** One who stuffs birds.

birdnest (bėrd'nest), *v. i.* To hunt or search for the nests of birds.

bird-net (bėrd'net), *n.* A net used for catching birds.

bird-organ (bėrd'ôr″gan), *n.* A small barrel-organ used in teaching birds to whistle tunes.

bird-plant (bėrd'plant), *n.* A lobeliaceous plant, *Heterotoma lobelioides*, from Mexico, with yellow irregular flowers somewhat resembling a bird. Also called *canary-bird flower*.

bird's-bread (bėrdz'bred), *n.* A name of the common stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

bird-seed (bėrd'sēd), *n.* Small seeds used for feeding birds, as those of hemp or millet; more specifically, the seed of *Phalaris Canariensis*, or ★canary-grass.

bird's-eye (bėrdz'ī), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*. (*b*) The speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*: so named from its bright-blue flower. (*c*) A species of primrose, *Primula farinosa*.—**2.** An English style of cut tobacco, so named from the ringed appearance of the included sections of the midrib. The leaf, imported from the United States, is bright, smooth, thin, and clean, with little gum and oil. Cf. *stemmed* ★*tobacco*.—**Red bird's-eye**, the herb-robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

II. *a.* **1.** Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; embraced at a glance; hence, general; not minute or entering into details: as, a *bird's-eye* landscape; a *bird's-eye* view of a subject.

Thereupon she took
A *bird's-eye* view of all the ungracious past.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. Resembling a bird's eye; having spots or markings somewhat resembling birds' eyes.

He wore a blue *bird's-eye* handkerchief round his neck.
Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xviii.

Bird's-eye crape, diaper, limestone, maple, etc. See the nouns.—**Bird's-eye view**, a mode of perspective representation in which portions of country, towns, etc., appear as they would if viewed from a considerable ele-★vation.

bird's-foot (bėrdz'fůt), *n.* **1.** A common name for several plants, especially papilionaceous plants of the genus *Ornithopus*, their legumes being articulated, cylindrical, and bent in like claws.—**2.** The name of a spurge, *Euphorbia Ornithopus*, of the Cape of Good Hope.—**Bird's-foot trefoil**, the popular name of *Lotus corniculatus*: so called because its legumes spread like a crow's foot. See *Lotus*.

bird's-mouth (bėrdz'mouth), *n.* In *carp.*, an interior angle or notch cut across the grain at the extremity of a piece of timber, for its re-★ception on the edge of another piece.

bird's-nest (bėrdz'nest), *n.* **1.** A name popularly given to several plants, from some suggestion of a bird's nest in their form or manner of growth. (*a*) *Neottia Nidus-avis*, a British orchid found in beech woods: so called because of the mass of stout interlaced fibers which form its roots. (*b*) *Hypopitys Hypopithys*, a parasitic ericaceous plant growing on the roots of trees in fir woods, the leafless stalks of which resemble a nest of sticks. (*c*) *Asplenium Nidus*, from the manner in which the fronds grow, leaving a nest-like hollow in the center. (*d*) The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota*, from the form of the umbel in fruit.



Bird-spider (*Avicularia avicularia*).

2. Same as *crow's-nest*.—**3.** *pl.* An article of commerce between Java and China, consisting of the gelatinous brackets which the swifts of the family *Cypselida* and genus *Collocalia* attach to cliffs, and on which they build their nests. These so-called bird's-nests consist principally of the inspissated

saliva of the birds, and are much esteemed by the Chinese, who use them in making the well-known bird's-nest soup. —**Bird's-nest fungus**, any species of fungus belonging to the group *Nidulariaceæ*, which resemble small nests containing eggs. Also called *bird's-nest peziza*.

bird-spider (bėrd'spī″dėr), *n.* A large hairy spider of the family *Theraphosidæ* and genus *Avicularia* (often called *Mygale*). *A. avicularia*, a native of tropical America, is able to capture and kill small birds. See cut on preceding page.

bird's-tares, bird's-tongue (bėrdz'tārz, -tung), *n.* Names of the species of *Ornithoglossum*, a genus of bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. The name *bird's-tongue* is also applied to the door-weed, *Polygonum aviculare*, from the shape of its leaves, and sometimes to the keys of the European ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

bird-tick (bėrd'tik), *n.* A name of some pupiparous dipterous insects which infest the plumage of birds, creeping quickly about among the feathers. A good example is *Olfersia americana*, which is found on many species of birds.

bird-witted (bėrd'wit″ed), *a.* Having only the wit of a bird; passing rapidly from one subject to another; flighty.

If a child be *bird-witted*, that is, hath not the faculty of attention, the mathematicks giveth a remedy thereunto.
Bacon, Works, I. 161.

birectangular (bī-rek-tang'gū-lär), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *rectangular*.] Having two right angles: as, a *birectangular* spherical triangle.

birefractive (bī-rē-frak'tiv), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *refractive*.] Same as *birefringent*.

birefringent (bī-rē-frin'jent), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *refringent*.] Doubly refractive; possessing the property of separating a ray of light into two rays by double refraction. See *refraction*.

bireme (bī'rēm), *n.* [< L. *biremis*, < *bi-*, two-, + *remus*, an oar.] An ancient galley having two banks or tiers of oars.

A few were *biremes*, the rest stout triremes.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 149.

biretta (bi-ret'ä), *n.* [Also *birretta*, *berretta*; < It. *berretta* = Sp. *birreta* = Pr. *berreta*, *barreta* = F. *barette* (> E. *barret*[2]), fem.; in masc. form, Pr. *birret* = Cat. *baret* = F. *béret* (see *beret*), < ML. *birrettum*, *birretum*, also *bereta*, etc., dim. of *birrus*, a hood or cape, LL. a cloak: see *birrus*.] 1. Originally, any small cap worn as distinctive of a trade or profession; afterward, a scholastic cap, or such as was worn indoors by members of the learned professions; now, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the ecclesiastical cap. This last is square, and has three and sometimes four horns or projections on top, crossing it at equal angles, and frequently having a tuft or tassel where the horns meet in the middle. For priests and the lower orders its color is black, and for bishops also, at least in Rome, though elsewhere they commonly wear one of violet, corresponding with the color of the cassock; for cardinals it is red. It seems to have been introduced in offices of the church when the amice ceased to be worn over the head in proceeding to and from the altar at mass.



Biretta.

2. By extension, a Tunis cap; a smoking-cap.

birgander†, *n.* See *bergander*.

birhomboidal (bī-rom-boi'dal), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *rhomboidal*.] Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces, which, being taken six and six, and prolonged in idea till they intercept each other, would form two rhombohedrons.

birimose (bī-rī'mōs), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *rima*, a chink.] Opening by two slits, as the anthers of most plants.

birk[1] (bėrk), *n.* Northern English and Scotch form of *birch*.

Shadows of the silver *birk*
Sweep the green that folds thy grave.
Tennyson, A Dirge, i.

birk[2] (bėrk), *v. i.* [Sc.; origin obscure; cf. Icel. *berkja*, bark, bluster.] To give a tart answer; converse in a sharp and cutting way. *Jamieson*.

birken (bėr'ken), *a.* Northern English and Scotch form of *birchen*.

birken† (bėr'ken), *v. t.* [< *birken*, *a.*, or *birk*[1] + *-en*[1].] To beat with a birch or rod.

They ran up and down like furies, and *birkened* those they met with.
Christian Religion's Appeal, p. 91.

birkie (bėr'ki), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., also spelled *birky*; cf. *birk*[2].] **I.** *a.* Lively; spirited; tart in speech.

II. *n.* 1. A lively young fellow; a self-assertive fellow.

Ye see yon *birkie* ca'd a lord,
Wha struts, an' stares, an' a' that.
Burns, For A' That.

2. Beggar-my-neighbor: a game at cards.—**Auld birkie**, old boy. [Colloq.]

birl[1] (bėrl), *v.* [Sc. and E. dial., also *burl*, < ME. *birlen*, *byrlen*, < AS. *byrelian*, *byrlian*, *birlian* (> Icel. *byrla*), pour out drink, < *byrele* (> Icel. *byrli*), a cupbearer, butler (perhaps connected with OS. *biril* = OHG. *biril*, a basket), prop. a carrier, bearer, < *beran*, bear: see *bear*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pour out (wine, etc.) for.

Dame Elynour entrete
To *byrle* them of the best.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 269.

2. To supply or ply with drink.

II. *intrans.* To drink in company; carouse.

★[A modern forced use.]

birl[2] (bėrl), *v.* [Appar. imitative; cf. *birr*[2], *bur*[2], *whirl*, *whir*, *tirl*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To move or rotate rapidly; make a noise like that made by wheels moving rapidly over stones or gravel.

II. *trans.* To cause to rotate; twirl or spin (as a coin) in the air or on a table, as in pitch-and-toss; hence, to toss out (a coin or coins) on the table as one's contribution; contribute as one's share in paying for drinks: as, "I'll *birl* my bawbee," *Scotch song*.

birlaw, birley, birlie, *n.* See *byrlaw*.

birlawman, birlieman, birlyman, *n.* See *byrlawman*.

birlin (bėr'lin), *n.* [Also *birlinn*, *birling*, *berlin*, *berling*; < Gael. *birlinn*, *bioirlinn*, a barge or pleasure-boat.] A kind of boat used in the Hebrides, rowed with from four to eight long oars, but seldom furnished with sails.

There's a place where their *berlins* and gallies, as they ca'd them, used to lie in lang syne.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xl.

Sailing from Ireland in a *birlinn* or galley.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 79.

birling[1] (bėr'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *birl*[1], *v.*] A drinking-match.

The Tod's-hole, an house of entertainment where there has been mony a blithe *birling*. *Scott*.

birling[2] (bėr'ling), *n.* Same as *birlin*.

birn[1] (bėrn), *n.* [Sc.: see *burn*[1].] A stem of dry heather; specifically, one of the stems of burnt heath which remain after the smaller twigs have been consumed, as in moor-burning.

birn[2] (bėrn), *n.* [< G. *birne*, a pear, dial. *bir*, < MHG. *bir*, pl. *birn*, < OHG. *bira* = L. *pirum*, pl. *pira*, whence also ult. E. *pear*, q. v.] That part of an instrument of the clarinet class into which the mouthpiece fits: so called from its shape.

birny (bėr'ni), *a.* [< *birn*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in birns. [Scotch.]

birostrate, birostrated (bī-ros'trāt, -trā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *rostrate*.] Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak.

birotation (bī-rō-tā'shon), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *rotation*.] Double rotation or rotatory power. The name was given by Dubrunfaut to a phenomenon exhibited by some sugar, which possesses a rotatory power that is at first nearly equal to twice the normal amount, but gradually diminishes and remains constant when the normal power is reached. The sugar having this property is called *birotatory dextrose*.

birotatory (bī-rō'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *rotatory*.] Possessing double rotatory power. See *birotation*.

birotine (bir'ō-tin), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of silk from the Levant.

birotulate (bī-rō'tū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *rotula*, a little wheel: see *roll*.] Having two wheels or disks connected by a common axis.

birr[1] (bėr; Sc. pron. ber), *n.* [Sc., also *bir*, *ber*, *beir*, *bere*, *bur*, *burr*, etc., < ME. *bir*, *byr*, *byrre*, *burre*, *bur*, < Icel. *byrr* (= Sw. Dan. *bör*), a favoring wind, < *bera* (= AS. *beran*), bear: see *bear*[1].] 1†. A strong wind.—2. The force of the wind; impetus; momentum.—3. A thrust or push.—4. Force; vigor; energy. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

birr[2] (bėr), *v. i.* [Sc., also *bir*, *ber*, etc., appar. imitative, like *bur*[2], *burr*[2], and *birl*[2], q. v.] To make a whirring noise; make a noise like that of revolving wheels, or of millstones at work. [Scotch.]

birr[2] (bėr), *n.* [< *birr*[2], *v.*] 1. A whirring noise.—2. Strong trilling pronunciation. See *bur*[2]. [Scotch.]

birretta, *n.* See *biretta*.

birrus (bir'us), *n.*; pl. *birri* (-ī). [LL., a cloak of wool or silk, orig. of a reddish color, worn to keep off rain, < OL. *burrus*, red (?), < Gr. *πυρρός*, older *πυρσός*, red, flame-colored; cf. *πυρσός*, a fire-brand, usually referred to *πῦρ* = E. *fire*. Hence ult. *biretta*, *berretta*, etc. (see *biretta*), *burrel*, *bureau*, etc.] 1. Under the Roman empire, and later, a cloak with a hood worn as an outer garment for protection from the weather. It was strictly a heavy and rough garment, woven of coarse wool in its natural color; but after a time cloaks of the same form and name came to be made of fine quality also.

2. A species of coarse thick woolen cloth used by the poorer classes in the middle ages for cloaks and external clothing.

birse (bėrs), *n.* [Sc., also *birs*, < ME. *brust*, < AS. *byrst* = OHG. *burst*, *bursta*, MHG. *borst*, *bürst*, *borste*, G. *borste* = Icel. *burst* = Sw. *borst* = Dan. *börste*, bristle; the primitive of *bristle*, q. v.] A bristle; collectively, bristles. [Scotch.]—**To set up one's birse**, to put one on his mettle; put one in a towering passion.

birsle (bėr'sl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *birsled*, ppr. *birsling*. [Sc., also *brissle*, *brusle* = E. *brustle*, make a crackling noise: see *brustle*[1].] 1. To scorch or toast, as before a fire: as, to *birsle* one's self or one's shanks before the fire.—2. To parch or broil: as, to *birsle* peas or potatoes. [Scotch.]

birt (bėrt), *n.* [Also written *burt*, and formerly *bert*, *byrt*; also *brit*, *bret*, q. v.] A local English name of the turbot, *Psetta maxima*.

birt-fish (bėrt'fish), *n.* Same as *birt*.

birth[1] (bėrth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *berth*, < ME. *birth*, *berth*, *byrth*, *birthe*, *burthe*, *byrthe* (appar. assimilated to Icel. **byrdhr*, later *burdhr* = OSw. *byrth*, Sw. *börd* = Dan. *byrd*), reg. ME. *byrde*, *burde*, < AS. *gebyrd* (= OFries. *berd*, *berth* = OS. *giburd* = D. *geboorte* = OHG. *giburt*, MHG. G. *geburt* = Goth. *gabaurths*, birth, nativity; cf. Ir. *brith* = Gael. *bréith*, birth; Skt. *bhriti*), with formative *-d* (and prefix *ge-*), < *beran*, bear: see *bear*[1].] 1. The fact of being born; nativity.

Had our prince
(Jewel of children) seen this hour, he had pair'd
Well with this lord; there was not full a month
Between their *births*. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

2. By extension, any act or fact of coming into existence; beginning; origination: as, the *birth* of Protestantism.

After an hour's strict search we discover the cause of the reports. They announce the *birth* of a crevasse.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 98.

3. The act of bearing or bringing forth; parturition: as, "at her next *birth*," *Milton*, Ep. M. of Win., l. 67.—4. The condition into which a person is born; lineage; extraction; descent: as, Grecian *birth*; noble *birth*: sometimes, absolutely, descent from noble or honorable parents and ancestors: as, a man of *birth*.

He [James] had an obvious interest in inculcating the superstitious notion that *birth* confers rights anterior to law and unalterable by law. *Macaulay*.

5. That which is born; that which is produced.

Poets are far rarer *births* than kings.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

Others hatch their eggs and tend the *birth* till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 120.

Lines, the *birth* of some chance morning or evening at an Ionian festival, or among the Sabine hills, have lasted generation after generation.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 75.

6†. Nature; kind; sex; natural character. *N. E. D.*—7†. In *astrol.*, nativity; fortune.

A cunning man did calculate my *birth*,
And told me that by water I should die.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

New birth, regeneration (which see).

birth[2], *n.* See *berth*[2].

birth-child (bėrth'child), *n.* A child by birth in a given place; a native: "Thetis' *birth-child*" (*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4), that is, one born on the sea, the domain of Thetis.

birthday (bėrth'dā), *n.* and *a.* [ME. *birthdai*, *birtheday* (cf. AS. *gebyrd-dæg*); < *birth*[1] + *day*.] **I.** *n.* The day on which a person is born, or the anniversary of the day; hence, day or time of origin or commencement.

This is my *birth-day*, as this very day
Was Cassius born. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next
The *birth-day* of invention. *Cowper*, Task, i.

II. *a.* Relating or pertaining to the day of a person's birth, or to its anniversary: as, a *birthday* ode or gift; *birthday* festivities.

birthdom† (bėrth'dum), *n.* [< *birth*[1] + *-dom*.] Privilege of birth; that which belongs to one by birth; birthright. *Shak.*

birth-hour (bėrth'our), *n.* The hour at which one is born.

Worse than a slavish wipe or a *birth-hour's* blot.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 537.

birthing, *n.* See *berthing*.

birthland (bėrth'land), *n.* The land of one's birth, or where one was born.

In the direction of their *birthland*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 104.

So may the dead return to their *birthland*.
The Century, XXVI. 47.

birthless (bėrth'les), *a.* [< *birth*[1] + *-less*.] Not of good or honorable birth; of low or common lineage. *Scott.*

birth-mark (bėrth'märk), *n.* Some congenital mark or blemish on a person's body; a strawberry-mark; a mole; a nævus.

Most part of this noble lineage carried upon their body even for a naturall *birth-mark*, from their mother's womb, a snake. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 917.

birthnight (bėrth'nīt), *n.* The night of the day on which a person is born; the anniversary of that night.

birthplace (bėrth'plās), *n.* The place of one's birth; the town, city, or country where a person is born; more generally, place of origin.

birth-rate (bėrth'rāt), *n.* The proportion of births to the number of inhabitants of a town, district, country, etc., generally stated as so many per thousand of the population.

An increase in prosperity, as measured by the *birth-rate*, is accompanied by a decrease in the ratio of boy-births, and vice versa. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 327.

birthright (bėrth'rīt), *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution; specifically, the right of primogeniture.

And they sat before him, the first-born according to his *birthright*, and the youngest according to his youth.
Gen. xliii. 33.

For Titan (as ye all acknowledge must)
Was Saturnes elder brother by *birthright*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 27.

We were very nearly dead, . . . and my idea of happiness was an English beefsteak and a bottle of pale ale; for such a luxury I would most willingly have sold my *birthright* at that hungry moment.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 264.

birthroot (bėrth'röt), *n.* In *bot.*, a name given to various species of *Trillium*, especially *T. erectum*, the roots of which are reputed to be astringent, tonic, and alterative, and to have a special effect upon the uterus and connected organs. Also called *birthwort*, and corruptly *bethroot* and *bathwort*.

birth-sin (bėrth'sin), *n.* Sin from birth; original sin. [Rare.]

Original or *birth sin*. *Book of Common Prayer.*

birth-song (bėrth'sông), *n.* A song sung at a birth, or in celebration of a birth or birthday.

A joyful *birth-song*. *Fitz-Geoffry*, Blessed Birthday, p. 45.

birth-strangled (bėrth'strang″gld), *a.* Strangled or suffocated at birth.

Finger of *birth-strangled* babe. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

birthwort (bėrth'wėrt), *n.* [< *birth*[1] + *wort*[1].] In *bot.*: (*a*) The common name of the European species of *Aristolochia*, *A. Clematitis*, from its supposed remedial powers in parturition, and from it transferred to some American species, which are more usually known as *snakeroot*. (*b*) Same as *birthroot*.

bis (bis), *adv.* [L., twice, for **duis*, < *duo* = E. *two*; in compounds, *bi-*: see *bi-*[2].] Twice. (*a*) In accounts, tabular statements, books, etc., used to denote a duplicate or repetition of an item or number or page: as, p. 10 *bis*. (*b*) In *music*, a term indicating that a passage or section is to be repeated. (*c*) An exclamation, used like *encore*, as a request for the repetition of a musical performance, etc. (*d*) As a prefix, twofold, twice, two: in this sense it generally becomes *bi-*. See *bi-*[2].

bisa, biza (bē'zä), *n.* [Native name.] A coin used in Pegu in British Burma, worth about 27½ cents.

bisaccate (bī-sak'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *saccate*; cf. L. *bisaccium*, a saddle-bag: see *bisaccia*.] Having two little bags or pouches attached: used especially in botany.

bisaccia (bē-zäch'ä), *n.* [It. *bisaccia*, a saddle-bag, < L. *bisaccium*, pl. *bisaccia*, saddle-bag, < *bi-*, two-, + *saccus*, a bag: see *sack*[1].] A Sicilian measure of capacity, equal to 1.94 bushels.

bisannual† (bis-an'ū-al), *a.* [= F. *bisannuel*; < L. *bis*, twice, + E. *annual*, F. *annuel*.] Same as *biennial*.

biscacha (bis-kach'ä), *n.* Same as *viscacha*.

biscalloped (bī-skol'upt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *scalloped*.] Finished in or ornamented with two scallops; bilobate.

Biscayan (bis'kā-an), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Biscan*, *Biskaine*; < *Biscay*, Sp. *Vizcaya*. See *Basque*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Biscay, one of the three Basque provinces of Spain, or to its people.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Biscay. —**2.** [*l. c.*] *Milit.*: (*a*) A long and heavy musket, usually carried on a permanent pivot, for use on fortifications or the like. [Obsolete.] (*b*) A heavy bullet, usually of the size of an egg; one of the separate balls of grape- or case-shot.

biscoctiform (bis-kok'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. as if **biscoctus*, biscuit (< *bis*, twice, + *coctus*, cooked: see *biscuit*), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, biscuit-shaped: as, *biscoctiform* spores. *Tuckerman.*

biscornet†, *n.* Same as *bickern*.

biscotin (bis'kō-tin), *n.* [F., < It. *biscottino*, dim. of *biscotto* = F. *biscuit*: see *biscuit*.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs; sweet biscuit.

biscroma (bis'krō-mä), *n.* [It., < *bis-*, twice-, + *croma*, a quaver: see *croma*.] In *music*, a ★semiquaver; a sixteenth-note.

biscuit (bis'kit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bisket*; < ME. *bysket*, *biscute*, *bysquyte*, *besquite* (= D. *beschuit*, > Dan. *beskjöjt*), < OF. *bescoit*, *bescuit*, later *biscut*, F. *biscuit* = Pr. *bescueit* = Sp. *bizcocho* = Pg. *biscouto* = It. *biscotto*, lit. twice cooked, < L. *bis*, twice, + *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook.] **1.** A kind of hard, dry bread, consisting of flour, water or milk, and salt, and baked in thin flat cakes. The name is also extended to similar articles very variously made and flavored. See *cracker*.

As dry as the remainder *biscuit*
After a voyage. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

2. A small, round, soft cake made from dough raised with yeast or soda, sometimes shortened with lard, etc. [U. S.]—**3.** In *ceram.*, porcelain, stoneware, or pottery after the first baking, and before the application of the glaze. Formerly *bisque*.—**Meat biscuit**, a preparation consisting of the matter extracted from meat by boiling, combined with flour, and baked in the form of biscuits.

biscuit-oven (bis'kit-uv″n), *n.* In *ceram.*, the oven used for the first baking of porcelain, bringing it to the state known as biscuit.

biscuit-root (bis'kit-röt), *n.* A name given to several kinds of wild esculent roots which are extensively used for food by the Indians of the Columbia river region, especially to species of *Quamasia* and *Lomatium*.

biscutate (bī-skū'tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *scutate*.] In *bot.*, resembling two shields or bucklers placed side by side; having parts of such a character.


Biscutate Leaf (*Dionæa muscipula*).

bisdiapason (bis″dī-a-pā'zon), *n.* [< *bis* + *diapason*.] In *music*, an interval of two octaves, or a fifteenth.

bise (bēz), *n.* [F. *bise* = Pr. *bise* = It. *bisa*.] A dry cold north and northeast wind, prevailing especially in Provence and the Rhône valley, and very destructive to vegetation, so that "to be struck by the *bise*" has become a proverb, meaning to be overtaken by misfortune: analogous to the *bisa* of Italy.

bisect (bī-sekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *section*.] To cut or divide into two parts; specifically, in *geom.*, to cut or divide into two equal parts. One line *bisects* another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point of intersection.

He exactly *bisects* the effect of our proposal. *Gladstone.*

An inevitable dualism *bisects* nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole: as, spirit, matter; man, woman. *Emerson*, Compensation.

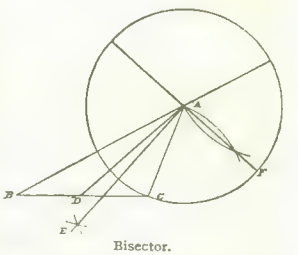
Bisecting dividers. See *divider*.—**Bisecting gage.** ★See *gage*.

bisection (bī-sek'shon), *n.* [< *bisect*, after *section*.] **1.** The act of bisecting, or cutting or dividing into two parts; specifically, the act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line, angle, figure, or quantity into two equal parts.—**2.** One of two sections composing anything, or into which it may be divided: as, "one whole *bisection* of literature," *De Quincey*, Herodotus.—**Bisection of the eccentricity**, in *astron.*, a contrivance of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy by which the center of the orbit of every superior planet and of Venus is placed midway between the earth and the center of the equant.

bisectional (bī-sek'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of bisection.

bisectionally (bī-sek'shon-al-i), *adv.* By bisection; so as to bisect, or divide into two parts, especially equal parts.

bisector (bī-sek'tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *sector* (see *sector*); E. as if < *bisect* + *-or*.] A line drawn through the vertex of a triangle so as to bisect either the opposite side (median) or the angle (or *internal angle bisector*), or to bisect the external angle formed by producing a side (*external bisector*). Thus, in the figure, ABC being the triangle, AD is the median to the side BC; AE is the internal bisector, and AF the external bisector, of the angle A.



Bisector.

bisectrix (bī-sek'triks), *n.*; pl. *bisectrices* (bī-sek-trī'sēz). [NL., fem. of *bisector*: see *bisector*.] **1.** In *crystal.*, the line which bisects the angle of the optic axes. That bisecting the acute angle is called the *acute bisectrix*, the other is the *obtuse bisectrix*. These are also called the *first mean line* (or *median line*) and the *second mean line* respectively. The bisectrix, or mean line, is said to be *positive* or *negative*, according to the character of the double refraction. See *refraction*.

2. In *geom.*, same as *bisector*.—**Dispersion of the bisectrices.** See *dispersion*.

bisegment (bī-seg'ment), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *segment*.] One of the parts of a line which has been bisected, or divided into two equal parts.

bisegmental (bī-seg-men'tal), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *segment* + *-al*.] Consisting of two segments.

The *bisegmental* constitution of the region in question. *B. G. Wilder.*

biseptate (bī-sep'tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *septum* + ★*-ate*[1].] Having two septa or partitions.

biserial (bī-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *serial*.] Consisting of or arranged in two series or rows; bifarious; distichous. Also *biseriate*.

Thus we are led to the *biserial* arrangement of the chambers, which is characteristic of the Textularian group. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 457.

Biserial perianth, in *bot.*, a perianth consisting of both calyx and corolla.

biserially (bī-sē'ri-al-i), *adv.* In a biserial manner or order; in a double row. Also *biseriately*.

The chambers are arranged *biserially* along a straight axis. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 482.

biseriate (bī-sē'ri-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *seriate*.] Same as *biserial*.

biseriately (bī-sē'ri-āt-li), *adv.* Same as *biserially*.

The anterior tarsi of the males are dilated and *biseriately* squamulose. *Horn.*

biserrate (bī-ser'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *serrate*.] **1.** In *bot.*, doubly serrate: said of leaves the serratures of which are themselves serrate.—**2.** In *entom.*, having two small triangular teeth placed close together, like the teeth of a saw. [Rare.]—**Biserrate antennæ**, antennæ in which the joints are compressed and triangular, each attached to the center of the base of the preceding one by one of its points, so that both sides of the organ present a serrate outline.

bisetigerous (bī-sē-tij'e-rus), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *setigerous*.] In *entom.*, having two terminal setæ or bristles; bisetose.

bisetose (bī-sē'tōs), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *setose*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, furnished with two setæ or bristle-like appendages.

bisetous (bī-sē'tus), *a.* Same as *bisetose*.

bisette (bi-zet'), *n.* [F. (cf. masc. *biset*, a rock-dove), coarse brown stuff, dim. of OF. *bise*, dark-brown or gray.] A narrow French lace.

bisexed (bī'sekst), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *sex* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *bisexual*.

bisexous† (bī-sek'sus), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *sexus*, sex. Cf. *bisexual*.] Same as *bisexual*.

Thus may we also concede that hares have been of both sexes, and some have ocularly confirmed it, but that the whole species or kind should be *bisexous* we cannot affirm. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

bisexual (bī-sek'sū-al), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *sexual*.] Having the organs of both sexes in one individual; of two sexes; hermaphrodite. In *bot.*, said of flowers which contain both stamen and pistil within the same perianth, and of mosses having antheridia and archegonia in the same involucre; synœcious. Also *bisexed*.

bish, bishma (bish, bish'mä), *n.* Same as *bikh*.

bishop (bish'up), *n.* [< ME. *bishop*, *bisshop*, ★*bischop*, *bishup*, *byshop*, etc., < AS. *biscop*, *biscep* = OFries. *biskop* = OS. *biskop* = D. *bisschop* = OHG. *biscof*, MHG. G. *bischof* = Icel. *biskup* = Sw. *biskop* = Dan. *biskop*, *bisp* = It. *vescovo* = Sp. *obispo* = Pg. *bispo* = Pr. *veskes* = OF. *evesque*, *vesque*, F. *évêque* = Gael. *easbuig*

= Ir. *easbog* = W. *esgob* = Bret. *eskop* = (prob. < Teut.) OBulg. *biskupŭ* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *biskup* = Sloven. *shkof* = Lith. *viskupas* = Lett. *biskaps* = Alb. *upeshk* = Finn. *piispa*, < LL. *episcopus*, corruptly **biscopus*, = Goth. *aipiskaupus* = Russ. *episkopŭ*, < Gr. ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop, an overseer, < ἐπί, upon (see *epi-*), + σκοπεῖν, look at, view (> σκοπός, a watcher), < √ **σκεπ* = L. *specere*, look at: see *scope*, *species*, *spectacle*, *spy*, etc.] **1.** An overseer: once applied to Christ in the New Testament.

For ye were as sheep going astray; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and *Bishop* of your souls.
1 Pet. ii. 25.

2. In the earliest usage of the Christian church, a spiritual overseer, whether of a local church or of a number of churches; a ruler or director in the church. See *elder* and *presbyter*.

Paul and Timotheus . . . to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the *bishops* and deacons.
Philip. i. 1.

The English version has hardly dealt fairly in this case with the sacred text, in rendering ἐπισκόπους, verse 28 (Acts xx.), "overseers"; whereas it ought there, as in all other places, to have been "*bishops*"; that the fact of elders and *bishops* having been originally and apostolically synonymous might be apparent to the ordinary English reader, which now it is not.
Dean Alford, Greek Test., Acts xx. 17.

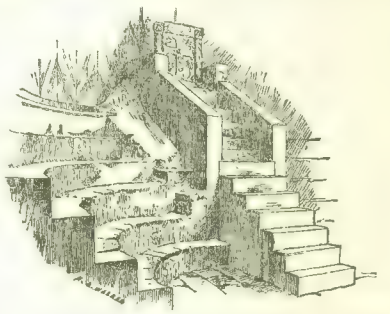
Bishops and Presbyters, literally overseers and elders, are universally admitted to be terms equivalent to a considerable extent, and often, at least, applied to the same officers. *Smith*, Student's Eccles. Hist., p. 176.

3. From an early time, an overseer over a number of local churches; particularly, in the Greek, Oriental, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches, the title of the highest order in the ministry. See *episcopacy*. The origin of the office of bishop in the Christian church is a matter of dispute. The terms *bishop* and *presbyter* appear to be used interchangeably in the New Testament; but those who support the episcopal form of government maintain that while these terms were not yet limited to their later meanings a difference of rank was indicated by them, that the office of the apostles, as overseers over the local churches and their pastors, was episcopal in its nature, and that the term *bishop* is appropriately used to designate those whom they ordained as their successors in an office which was intended to be permanent; while those who reject the episcopal form of government hold that the apostolic office was purely personal, and that the apostles had not and could not have successors. The Roman Catholic Church, the Greek and other Oriental churches, and the Anglican Church claim an unbroken succession of bishops from apostolic times. Moravian bishops also claim an unbroken episcopal succession, but exercise jurisdiction not as diocesans, but jointly. The first Methodist superintendent, the title afterward superseded by *bishop*, was ordained by Wesley in 1784. (See *itinerant bishop*.) In the Greek, Oriental, and Roman Catholic churches, the different grades of the office, besides *simple* or *ordinary bishop*, are *archbishop*, *metropolitan*, *primate*, *exarch*, and *patriarch*; these were ecclesiastically instituted for convenience of government. (See *pope*.) The Anglican Church also has archbishops and metropolitans. By virtue of concordats, the nomination of Roman Catholic bishops is sometimes made by the temporal power; the former election by the clergy remains in some cathedral chapters, but more commonly names are proposed by the fellow-suffragans and metropolitan, and by the clergy of the diocese to be provided for, to the Pope, who directly appoints and in any case confirms the new bishop. In England bishops are nominated by the sovereign, who, upon request of the dean and chapter for leave to elect a bishop, sends a *congé d'élire*, or license to elect, with a letter missive, nominating the person whom he would have chosen. The election, by the chapter, must be made within twelve days, or the sovereign has a right to appoint whom he pleases. In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States the bishops are elected by the clergy and laity. Bishops are said to be *consecrated* rather than *ordained*. *Enthronization* is the solemn installation following the consecration. A bishop changed from one see to another is said to be *translated*; the church containing his cathedra or episcopal throne is called *cathedral*, and the local jurisdiction indicated by this throne, and the city or locality in which this stands, together with the diocese or territory attached to it, his *see*, to which he is said to be *wedded*, and which is *widowed* when deprived of him. This relation is symbolized by the bishop's ring, which in the Western Church is a part of the insignia of his office, together with the miter, staff, and cross. To this office also are applied the term *pontiff* and its derivatives. Twenty-four of the English bishops and the two archbishops are peers of the realm, with seats in the House of Lords, and certain political and judicial or quasi-judicial functions. In the Mormon Church the bishop is an officer of the Aaronic or lesser priesthood, presides over it, ministers in outward ordinances, conducts the temporal business of the church, and acts as judge on transgressors. Often abbreviated *Bp*. See *chorepiscopus* and *vicar apostolic*.

4†. A name formerly given to a chief priest of any religion.—**5.** A name given in the United States about 1850 to a woman's bustle.—**6.** A hot drink made with bitter oranges, cloves, and port wine.

He and the landlord were drinking a bowl of *bishop* together. *Dickens*.

7. In *entom.*: (*a*) A name of various heteropterous hemipterous insects, also called *bishop's-miters*. They injure fruit by piercing it, and emit an intolerable odor. (*b*) A name of the lady-birds, the small beetles of the family *Coccinellidæ*.—**8.** One of the pieces or men in chess, having its upper part carved into the shape of a miter. Formerly called *archer*. See *chess*.—**Assistant bishop**, a bishop who assists a diocesan bishop.—**Bench of bishops.** See *bench*.—**Bishop's court**, a name sometimes given in England to an ecclesiastical court held in the cathedral of each diocese, the judge whereof is the bishop's chancellor, who judges by the civil canon law. The proper name is the *consistory court*.—**Bishop's cross.** Same as *pastoral staff* (which see, under *staff*).—**Bishop's cross-staff**, a staff bearing a simple cross. See *episcopal staff*, under *staff*.—**Bishop's lawn**, a variety of fine lawn, used for the sleeves of the vestments of Anglican bishops (whence the name), and also by women for many purposes.—**Bishop's ring**, a part of the pontificals or insignia of office of a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. It is a massive ring of gold, set with a sapphire, emerald, or ruby, worn on the third finger of the right hand.—**Bishop's staff.** See *crozier*.—**Bishop's throne**, the official or ceremonial seat of the bishop in the chancel or choir



Bishop's Throne and Synthronus.—Basilica of Torcello, near Venice.

of the principal or cathedral church of his diocese. In the early church, as still in the Greek Church and in some Roman Catholic churches, it stood behind the altar in the apse, and formed the central and highest seat of the synthronus (which see). According to a later arrangement, which continues to be the general rule in Roman Catholic and Anglican cathedrals, it is placed at the extreme east end of the stalls on either (preferably the northern or gospel) side, and is generally separate, but sometimes forms part of the stalls. It is usually of wood, but often of marble or bronze. Also called *cathedra*.—**Boy-bishop.** See *boy*[1].—**Cardinal bishop.** See *cardinal*.—**Case of the seven bishops**, a famous English trial, in 1688, of the primate and six bishops on a charge of libel in protesting, in a petition to James II., against his order that his "declarations for liberty of conscience" be read in the churches.—**Chancellor of a bishop.** See *chancellor*.—**Coadjutor bishop**, a bishop who assists the bishop of the diocese in discharging the duties of his bishopric.—**Diocesan bishop**, a bishop having jurisdiction over the churches and clergy in a regularly organized diocese, and having his canonical place of residence and his cathedral church in a city (called his *see-city* or *cathedral city*), from which he usually takes his title, and from which he governs and visits his diocese: opposed to an *assistant*, *coadjutor*, *missionary*, or *itinerant bishop*.—**Ecumenical bishop.** See *ecumenical*.—**Itinerant bishop**, a bishop not having a separate territorial jurisdiction, but possessing joint authority with others over all the churches of the same organization.—**Missionary bishop**, in the *Methodist Ch.*, a bishop whose functions are limited to a defined territory outside of the United States. [U. S.]—**Suffragan bishop.** (*a*) A bishop consecrated to assist another bishop who is disabled by age, illness, or other cause; an auxiliary bishop. He differs from a coadjutor bishop in having no power to exercise jurisdiction. (*b*) A bishop in relation to his comprovincial bishops and their archbishop or metropolitan.

bishop (bish'up), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bishoped* or *bishopped*, ppr. *bishoping* or *bishopping*. [< ME. *bischopen*, < AS. *biscopian*, < *biscop*; from the noun. In the last two senses, from the proper name *Bishop*.] **1.** To administer the rite of confirmation to; admit solemnly into the church, confirm. [Archaic.]

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad . . .
Except confirm'd and *bishopped* by thee.
Donne, Poems, p. 172.

2. To confirm (anything) formally. [Jocular.]

And chose to bear
The name of fool confirmed and *bishoped* by the fair.
Dryden, Cym. and Iphig., l. 243.

3†. To appoint to the office of bishop.

This tradition of *Bishoping* Timothy over Ephesus was but taken for granted out of that place in St. Paul, which was only an intreating him to tarry at Ephesus, to do something left him in charge.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

4. To let (milk, etc.) burn while cooking: in allusion to the proverb, "The bishop has put his foot in it." *Brockett*. [North. Eng. dial.]—**5.** [Supposed to be from *Bishop*, the name of a horse-dealer.] In *farriery*, to make (an old horse) look like a young one, or to give a good appearance to (a bad horse) in order to deceive purchasers.—**6.** [From a man named *Bishop*, who in 1831 drowned a boy in order to sell his body for dissection. Cf. *burke*.] To murder by drowning.

bishop-bird (bish'up-bėrd), *n.* A name of sundry African weaver-birds of the family *Ploceidæ*, especially of the restricted genus *Euplectes* (Swainson) or *Pyromelana* (Bonaparte).

bishopdom (bish'up-dum), *n.* [< *bishop* + *-dom*; not found in ME.; cf. AS. *bisceopdōm* = OHG. *biscoftuom*, *biscetuom*, MHG. *bischtuom*, G. *bistum* = D. *bispdom* = Icel. *biskups-dōmr* = Dan. *bispedömme* = Sw. *biskopdöme*.] **1.** The jurisdiction of a bishop; episcopate; episcopacy. Also *bishopship*.

He would persuade us that the succession and divine right of *bishopdom* hath been unquestionable through all ages. *Milton*, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. Bishops collectively.

bishopess (bish'up-es), *n.* [< *bishop* + *-ess*.] The wife of a bishop. *Thackeray*. [Rare.]

bishophood (bish'up-hůd), *n.* [< ME. *bischophood*, < AS. *bisceophād*, < *bisceop*, bishop, + *hād*, condition: see *bishop* and *-hood*.] The office, dignity, or rank of bishop.

bishoply† (bish'up-li), *a.* [< ME. *bisshoply*, etc., < AS. *bisceoplīc*: see *bishop* and *-ly*[1].] Bishoplike; episcopal.

If he preach . . . before a bishop, then let him treat of *bishoply* duties and orders.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI. (1549).

Episcopal, which has supplanted *bishoply*, is only a Latin word in an English dress. *Trench*, Study of Words, p. 164.

bishoply† (bish'up-li), *adv.* [< *bishop* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a bishop.

bishop-ray (bish'up-rā), *n.* **1.** A raioid selachian of the family *Myliobatidæ*, *Ætobatis* (or *Stoasodon*) *narinari*, of tropical and subtropical seas, sometimes wandering in summer northward along the coast of the United States to Virginia. Its disk is twice as wide as long, and is brownish diversified with small round pale spots.

2. Any fish of the genus *Ætobatis*.

bishopric (bish'up-rik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bishopriche*, *bishoprick*; < ME. *bisshoprike*, *bisschopriche*, also contracted *bispriche*, < AS. *bisceoprīce* (= Icel. *biskupsrīki*), < *bisceop*, bishop, + *rīce*, jurisdiction, kingdom, = Icel. *rīki* = G. *reich*, kingdom; connected with AS. *rīce*, powerful, rich: see *-ric*, *rich*.] **1.** The office or dignity of a bishop.

A virtuous woman should reject marriage as a good man does a *bishoprick*; but I would advise neither to persist in refusing. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 89.

2. The district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends; a diocese.

On the 17th of April, 1429, a question was raised in council which involved his right to retain the *bishopric* of Winchester. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 657.

3†. The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns; overseership.

His *bishopric* let another take. Acts i. 20.

bishop's-cap (bish'ups-kap), *n.* A name of two species of *Mitella* (*M. diphylla* and *M. nuda*), of the family *Saxifragaceæ*, both being natives of the United States: so called from the form of the pod. Also called *miterwort*.

And *bishop's-caps* have golden rings.
Longfellow, Prel. to Voices of the Night.

bishop's-elder (bish'ups-el″dėr), *n.* Same as *bishop's-weed*, 1.

bishop's-hat (bish'ups-hat), *n.* Another name of the barrenwort, *Epimedium alpinum*.

bishopship (bish'up-ship), *n.* [< *bishop* + *-ship*.] Same as *bishopdom*, 1. *Milton*.

bishop's-leaves (bish'ups-lēvz), *n.* A species of figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

bishop-sleeve (bish'up-slēv), *n.* A peculiar wide form of sleeve formerly worn by women: so named from its resemblance to the full sleeve, drawn in at the wrist, worn by Anglican bishops.

bishop's-length (bish'ups-length), *n.* In *painting*, canvas measuring 58 inches by 94. The half-bishop measures 45 inches by 56.

bishop's-miter (bish'ups-mī″tėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *bishop*, 7 (*a*).—**2.** A name of the miter-shell, *Mitra episcopalis*, of the family *Mitridæ*.

bishop-stool† (bish'up-stōl), *n.* [< ME. *bisscopstol*, < AS. *bisceopstōl* (= Icel. *biskupsstöll* = Sw. *biskopstol* = Dan. *bispestol*), < *bisceop*, bishop, + *stōl*, seat, stool.] A bishop's see or seat.

According to a custom in which we differed from continental churches and strangely agreed with our Celtic neighbours, . . . the temporal capital was not in early times the seat of the *bishop-stool*. *E. A. Freeman*.

bishop's-weed, bishop-weed (bish'ups-, bish'up-wēd), *n.* **1.** *Ægopodium Podagraria*. See *goatwort*. In Scotland it is popularly believed to have received this name from the great difficulty of extirpating it. Also called *bishop's-elder*.

2. A name given to the plants of the genus *Ammi*, and in the United States to a somewhat similar umbelliferous plant, *Ptilimnium capillaceum*.—**True bishop's-weed**, the ajowan, *Carum Copticum*.

bishop's-wort (bish′ups-wėrt), *n.* A name given to the devil-in-a-bush, *Nigella Damascena*, and to betony, *Stachys Betonica*.

bishop-weed, *n.* See *bishop's-weed*.

bisilicate (bī-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *silicate*.] 1. A salt formed by the union of a base and a silicic acid containing two atoms of silicon. It may be a bibasic or a polybasic acid.—2. A salt of metasilicic acid, H_2SiO_3, in which the ratio of oxygen atoms combined with the base and silicon respectively is as 1:2: for example, calcium metasilicate (the mineral wollastonite), $CaSiO_3$ or $CaO.SiO_2$.

bisiliquous (bī-sil′i-kwus), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *siliquous*.] In *bot.*, having two pods.

bisinuate (bī-sin′ū-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *sinuate*.] In *zoöl.*, having two concave curves meeting in a convex curve: as, a *bisinuate* margin.

bisinuation (bī-sin-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< *bisinuate*, after *sinuation*.] In *entom.*, the state of being bisinuate; a double curve on a margin.

bisk[1], *n.* See *bisque*[2].

bisk[2], **bisque**[3] (bisk), *n.* [< F. *bisque*, odds at ★play, a fault at tennis; cf. It. *bisca*, a gaming-house; origin unknown.] Odds at tennis-play; specifically, a stroke allowed to the weaker player to equalize the parties.

bisk[3] (bisk), *n.* Same as *bikh*.

bisket† (bis′ket), *n.* A former spelling of *biscuit*.

Biskra bouton, Biskra button. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

bismar, *n.* See *bismer*[2].

Bismarck brown. See *brown*.

bisme†, *n.* An apheretic form of *abisme*.

bismer[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *bismar*, *bisemer*, etc.; < AS. *bismer*, *bismor* (= OS. *bismer* = OHG. *bīsmer*, reproach, opprobrium, derision, abuse), < *bi-* (accented), by, + *-smer*, perhaps connected with MHG. *smieren*, smile, AS. *smercian*, E. *smirk*, and ult. with E. *smile*, hence orig. a laughing at, ridicule. Hence the verb *bismerian*, *bismrian*, reproach, deride, abuse.] 1. Abusive speech: as, "bakbitynge and *bismer*," *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 89.

> Ful of hoker, and of *bissemare*.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 45.

2. A person worthy of scorn.

bismer[2], **bismar** (bis′mėr, -mär), *n.* [Also written *bysmer*, *bismore*, sometimes *bissimar*; < Icel. *bismari* = OSw. *bismare*, Sw. *besman* = Dan. *bismer* = MD. *besemer* = MLG. *besemer*, *bisemer*, a steelyard, balance; < Lett. *besmens*, *besmers*, Lith. *bezmenas*, Russ. *bezmenŭ*, Pol. *bezmian*, a balance.] A balance or steelyard used in the northeast of Scotland, and in the Orkney and Shetland islands.

bismer[3] (bis′mėr), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The name in the Orkney islands of the sea-stickleback, *Spinachia spinachia*.

bismerpund (bis′mėr-pönd), *n.* [Dan., < *bismer*, a steelyard, + *pund* = E. *pound*.] A weight used in Denmark, equal to 6 kilograms precisely, or 13 pounds $3\frac{3}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois. It was formerly one three-hundredth part less.

bismillah (bis-mil′ä), *interj.* [Turk. Ar. *bi-'sm-illah*, in the name of Allah: see *Allah*.] In God's name: an adjuration or exclamation common among Moslems. Sometimes written *bizmellah*.

bismite (biz′mīt), *n.* [< *bism(uth)* + *-ite*[2].] Native oxid of bismuth, or bismuth ocher.

bismore (bis′mōr), *n.* Same as *bismer*[2].

bismuth (biz′muth), *n.* [= F. *bismuth*, < G. ★*bismuth*, now commonly *wismut*, *wismuth*, orig. *wissmuth*; of mod. (16th century) but unknown origin.] Chemical symbol, Bi; atomic weight, 208; specific gravity, 9.6 to 9.8. A metal of a peculiar light-reddish color, highly crystalline, and so brittle that it can be pulverized. Its crystalline form is rhombohedral, closely approximating that of the cube. It occurs native in imperfect crystallizations, filiform shapes, and disseminated particles, in the crystalline rocks; also as a sulphuret, and in combination with tellurium and some other metals, and in various oxidized combinations. The native metal and the carbonate (bismutite) are the chief important sources of the bismuth of commerce. Until recently, almost the entire supply of the metal came from Schneeberg in Saxony, where it occurs in combination with ores of cobalt, arsenic, and silver. Nearly all the bismuth of commerce contains at least a trace of silver. Bismuth is a remarkable metal in that its specific gravity is diminished, instead of being increased, by pressure. It is the most diamagnetic of the metals. It fuses at a comparatively low temperature (269.2° C.), and is volatilized at a white heat. Alloys of bismuth with tin and lead fuse at a temperature considerably less than that of boiling water. (See *Newton's* and *Rose's metals*, under *metal*.) Alloys of the same metals with the addition of cadmium fuse at still lower temperatures; one prepared by Lipowitz remains perfectly fluid at 63° C. These alloys have been used to some extent for clichés and for stereotyping, but are now of little practical importance. The chief uses of bismuth are as a medicine and as a cosmetic. For these purposes it is prepared in the form of the subnitrate called in the old pharmaceutical language *magisterium bismuthi*. The cosmetic, in preparing which the basic chlorid has also been employed, is known as pearl-powder or blanc d'Espagne. Bismuth has of late years been much experimented with as a possible component of useful alloys, for several of which patents have been issued; but no one of these alloys is known to have come into general use. Bismuth has also been used to a limited extent in the manufacture of highly refractive glass, and of strass (which see). It is used with antimony in the thermo-electric pile or battery. (See *thermo-electricity*.) It has also begun to be used to some extent in the manufacture of porcelain, for the purpose of giving to its surface a peculiar colorless, irised luster, which can also be had of various colors when other metals are used in combination with the bismuth. This metal is one for which the demand is extremely fluctuating, but on the whole increasing; and, as its ores have nowhere been discovered in large quantity, its price has been more variable than that of any other metal, with the possible exception of nickel, running between 55 cents and $5 a pound. The total consumption of the metal is probably between 25 and 50 tons a year, and it comes chiefly from the Erzgebirge (between Saxony and Bohemia), France, South America, and New South Wales. It was called by the alchemists, while in their uncertain condition of knowledge as to its nature, by various names, as *marcasita argentea*, *plumbum cinereum*, *stannum cinereum*, etc.; also called formerly in French *étain de glace*, corrupted in English into *tin-glosse*.—**Bismuth-blende**, the mineral eulytite (which see).—**Bismuth-glance**, an ore of bismuth. *Prismatic bismuth-glance* is a sulphid of bismuth or bismuthinite, and *acicular bismuth-glance* is the same as *needle-ore* or *aikinite*.—**Bismuth ocher**, the mineral bismite.—**Bismuth silver.** See *argentobismutite*.—**Butter of bismuth**, an old name for the chlorid of bismuth.—**Flowers of bismuth**, a yellow-colored oxid formed by the sublimation of bismuth.—**Magistery of bismuth**, the subnitrate or basic nitrate of bismuth.—**Telluric bismuth**, the mineral tetradymite.

bismuthal (biz′muth-al), *a.* [< *bismuth* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or composed of bismuth.

bismuthic (biz′muth-ik), *a.* [< *bismuth* + *-ic*.] Of bismuth: as, *bismuthic* oxid and *bismuthic* acid.

bismuthid (biz′muth-id), *n.* [< *bismuth* + *-id*[2].] An alloy of bismuth with another metal.

bismuthiferous (biz-muth-if′e-rus), *a.* [< *bismuth* + *-i-ferous*.] Containing bismuth.

Bismuthiferous calcium carbonate yields only a violet fluorescence, differing little from that produced without the bismuth. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 9121.

bismuthin, bismuthine (biz′muth-in), *n.* [< *bismuth* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] See *bismuthinite*.

bismuthinite (biz-muth′i-nīt), *n.* [< *bismuthin* + *-ite*[2].] Native bismuth sulphid, a mineral of a lead-gray color and metallic luster occurring in acicular crystals, also massive, with a foliated or fibrous structure. It resembles stibnite, with which it is isomorphous.

bismuthite, *n.* See *bismutite*.

bismuthous (biz′muth-us), *a.* [< *bismuth* + *-ous*.] In *chem.*, combined with bismuth as a triad: as, *bismuthous* oxid, Bi_2O_3.

bismutite, bismuthite (biz′mut-īt, -muth-īt), *n.* [< *bismuth* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous carbonate of bismuth.

bismutosphærite (biz″mut-ō-sfē′rīt), *n.* [< *bismuth* + Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *-ite*[2].] Anhydrous bismuth carbonate (Bi_2CO_5), sometimes occurring in spherical forms with radiated structure.

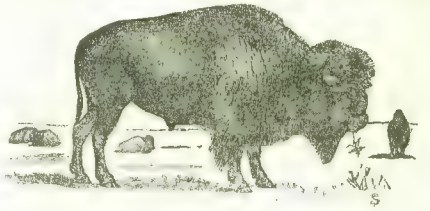
bisognio†, **bisogno**† (bi-sō′nyō), *n.* [Also written *besognio*, *bessogne*, *bessogno*, *bezonian*, etc.; < It. *bisogno*, need, a needy fellow, beggar.] A person of low rank; a beggar.

> Spurn'd out by grooms like a base *bisogno*.
> *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, i. 4.

> Beat the *bessognes* that lie hid in the carriages. *Brome*.

> He that would refuse to swallow a dozen healths on such an evening, is a base *besognio*, and a puckfoist, and shall swallow six inches of my dagger.
> ★ *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. xviii.

bison (bī′son), *n.* [= D. *bison* = G. *bison* = Sw. *bison* = Dan. *bison* (*-oxe*), < F. *bison* = Pr. *bizon* = Sp. *bisonte* = Pg. *bisão* = It. *bissonte*, < L. *bison*(*t-*) (first in Pliny and Seneca), > Gr. *βίσων* (in Pausanias); prob. from OTeut.: cf. OHG. *wisunt*, *wisant*, *wisint*, MHG. G. *wisent* = Icel. (perhaps borrowed) *visundr*, bison, = AS. *wesend*, a wild ox; origin uncertain.] 1. The aurochs, or bonasus, a European wild ox: hence applied to several similar animals, recent and extinct.—2. *Bison* or *Bos americanus*, improperly called the buffalo, an animal which formerly ranged over most of the United States and much of British America in countless numbers, now reduced to probably a few hundreds, and apparently soon to become extinct as a wild animal. It formerly extended into some of the Atlantic States, as Virginia; the contraction of the area of its habitat and the reduction of its numbers have gone on steadily with the advance of European occupation; the construction of the Union Pacific railroad cut the great herd in two, leaving a southern or Texan herd, chiefly in the region of the Staked Plains, and a northern or Yellowstone or Saskatchewan herd, in the region of the upper Missouri and northward. The animal resembles the aurochs (which see), but is considerably smaller; the hump is very high and large; the hind quarters are light; the tail is about



American Bison (*Bison americanus*).

20 inches long, ending in a wisp of hairs of about 6 inches additional; the horns, especially in the male, are short, thick, and much curved; the head is carried very low; the long shaggy hair of the fore parts sometimes sweeps the ground; the color is blackish in fresh pelages, more brown or gray in worn ones and in aged individuals; the calves are reddish. Formerly the hair-covered skins were much used as robes, but only the cows were killed for them, the hides of the bulls being not easily manageable. In summer, after shedding its hair, the animal is nearly naked.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus or subgenus of the family *Bovidæ*, including the aurochs, *B. bonasus* (see cut under *aurochs*), the American bison, *B. americanus*, and several related fossil species, as *B. latifrons*.

bisonant (bī′sō-nant), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *sonant*. Cf. LL. *bisonus*, sounding twice.] Having two sounds, as an alphabetical letter.

bisontine (bī′son-tin), *a.* [< NL. *bisontinus*, < L. *bison*(*t-*), bison.] Bison-like; related to or resembling a bison; belonging to the genus *Bison*.

bispherical (bī-sfer′i-kal), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *spherical*.] Composed of two spheres.

> The second form [of *Schizophytæ*] is *bispherical*: the spherical cell has grown and become contracted, or indented in the middle, forming two united granules.
> *Science*, III. 157.

bispinose (bī-spī′nōs), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *spinose*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having two spines.—**Bispinose elytra**, in *entom.*, those having each two apical, spine-like processes.

bispinous (bī-spī′nus), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *spinous*.] Same as *bispinose*.

bispiral (bī-spī′ral), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *spiral*.] Containing two spiral fibers; doubly spiral: ★applied to the elaters of some *Hepaticæ*.

bispore (bī′spōr), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *spore*.] One of a pair of spores formed by the division of a vegetative cell in red algæ, *Florideæ*. It is the same as a tetraspore, except as regards number. See *tetraspore*.

bisporous (bī-spō′rus), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *sporous*.] Containing or bearing two spores.

bisque[1] (bisk), *n.* [See *biscuit*.] In *ceram.*: (*a*) Formerly, same as *biscuit*, 3. (*b*) A variety of unglazed white porcelain used for statuettes ★and other small figures.

bisque[2] (bisk), *n.* [F., crawfish soup; origin unknown.] In *cookery*, a soup made of meat or fish slowly stewed until all the strength is extracted, and thickened with finely minced or shredded forcemeat; specifically, such a soup made from crabs, crawfish, shrimps, and the like. Also spelled *bisk*.

bisque[3], *n.* See *bisk*[2].

bissabol (bis′a-bol), *n.* Same as *besabol*.

bisse[1] (bis), *n.* [< OF. *bisse*, an adder.] In *her.*, a snake borne as a charge.

bisse[2] (bis), *n.* [E. Ind.] A weight used in Pondicherry, a French possession in India. It is exactly $2\frac{5}{7}$ French pounds, or about 3 pounds 2 ounces avoirdupois.

bissel†, *v.* A variant of *bezzle*.

bissemare†, *n.* An unusual Middle English form of *bismer*[1].

bisset†, *n.* Same as *bisette*. [Scotch.]

bissex (bis′seks), *n.* [< L. *bis*, twice, + *sex* = E. *six*.] A musical instrument of the guitar kind having twelve strings, the pitch of the upper six of which could be altered by stopping on frets. It was invented in 1770, but never extensively used.

bissext†, *n.* [< ME. *bisext*, < L. *bisextus*, *bissextus* (sc. *dies*, day), an intercalary day, < *bi-*, *bis*, twice, + *sextus* = E. *sixth*: so called because the *sixth* day before the calends of March was reckoned *twice* in every fourth year. See *bissextus*.] The intercalary day in leap-year.

bissextile (bi-seks′til), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *bissextilis*, *bisextilis* (sc. *annus*, year), leap-year, < L. *bisextus*, *bissextus*: see *bissext*.] **I.** *a.* Containing the bissextus or intercalary day: ap-

plied to those years which have 366 days, the extra day being inserted in the month of February. See *bissextus*. This occurs every fourth year, taken as each year of which the number is divisible by 4 without remainder. Inasmuch, however, as a year of 365¼ days exceeds the true length of a solar astronomical year by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, amounting to an error of a day in 128 years, it was provided in the Gregorian calendar that the intercalary day should be omitted in all centenary years except those which are multiples of 400.

II. *n.* A leap-year (which see).

bissextus (bi-sēks'tus), *n.* [L.: see *bissext*, and cf. *bissextile*.] The extra or intercalary day inserted by the Julian calendar in the month of February every fourth year, in order to make up the six hours by which (it was reckoned) the natural or solar year exceeds the common year of 365 days. This extra day was provided for by reckoning twice the sixth day before the calends (or first) of March (or the sixth day from the calends of March, both days included, reckoning backward from the succeeding month, as was the custom of the Romans), the "sixth" (or first sixth) day proper thus corresponding to February 25th, according to our reckoning, and the extra sixth, or "second sixth," to our February 24th. Since 1662, when the Anglican liturgy was revised, the 29th day of February has been, more conveniently, regarded as the intercalated day in all English-speaking countries. In the ecclesiastical calendars of the countries of continental Europe, however, the 24th day of February is still reckoned as the bissextus or intercalary day.

bisson† (bis'on), *a.* [Also E. dial. *beesen, beezen;* < ME. *bisen, bisne,* ONorth. *bisene,* blind, of uncertain origin; perhaps < AS. *bī, be,* by, + **sēne,* **sȳne,* as in *gesȳne,* adj., seen, visible, < *seón,* see. Cf. D. *bijziend,* short-sighted, < *bij,* = E. *by,* + *ziend,* ppr. of *zien,* = E. *see;* G. *beisichtig,* short-sighted, < *bei,* = E. *by,* + *sicht* = E. *sight.*] Blind or purblind; blinding: as, "*bisson* rheum," *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

What harm can your *bisson* conspectuities glean out of this character? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

bistephanic (bī-ste-fan'ik), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *stephanion* + *-ic.*] In *craniom.*, pertaining to both ★stephanions: as, *bistephanic* diameter.

bister, bistre (bis'tėr), *n.* and *a.* [= G. *biester* = Sw. *bister,* bister, < F. *bistre,* a dark-brown color. Origin uncertain; prob. not connected with G. dial. *biester,* dark, gloomy, = D. *bijster,* confused, troubled, = Icel. *bistr* = Sw. *bister* = Dan. *bister,* angry, fierce.] **I.** *n.* In *painting,* a brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood. To prepare it, soot (that of beech is the best) is put into water in the proportion of two pounds to a gallon, and boiled half an hour; after standing to settle, and while hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off to remove the salts, and the sediment (which is bister) evaporated to dryness. It has been much used as a water-color, particularly by the old masters, for tinting drawings and shading sketches, before India ink came into general use for such work. In oil it dries very slowly.

II. *a.* Of the color of bister; blackish-brown.

bistered, bistred (bis'tėrd), *a.* [< *bister, bistre,* + *-ed*[2].] Of the color of bister; swarthy; browned.

The beak that crowned the *bistred* face
Betrayed the mould of Abraham's race.
O. W. Holmes, At the Pantomime.

bistipulate (bī-stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *stipulate.*] Same as *bistipuled.*

bistipuled (bī-stip'ūld), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *stipuled.*] In *bot.*, having two stipules.

bistort (bis'tôrt), *n.* [= F. *bistorte* = It. *bistorta,* < NL. *bistorta,* < L. *bis,* twice, + *torta,* fem. of *tortus,* pp. of *torquere,* twist: see *tort.*] A plant, *Polygonum Bistorta,* so called because of its twisted roots: popularly called *snakeweed* and *adder's-wort. Alpine bistort* is a dwarf allied species, alpine and arctic, *P. viviparum.*

bistournage (bis'tör-nāj), *n.* [F., < *bistourner* (= It. *bistornare*), twist, deform by twisting, < *bis-, bes-,* a pejorative prefix (prob. ult. < L. *bis,* twice), + *tourner,* turn.] In *vet. surg.*, an operation which consists in twisting the testicles of bulls and other male animals round the cord, so as to produce atrophy, but leave the scrotum intact: a form of castration or gelding.

bistoury (bis'tọ̈-ri), *n.*; pl. *bistouries* (-riz). [< F. *bistouri,* a bistoury, < OF. *bistorie,* a dagger, a bistoury. Origin uncertain; commonly conjectured to be so called from *Pistorium,* It. *Pistoja,* a town in Tuscany, whence also the E. words *pistol* and *pistole.*] A small, narrow surgical knife, with a straight, convex, or concave edge, and a sharp or blunt point, used for making incisions and for other purposes.

bistre, bistred. See *bister, bistered.*

bistriate (bī-strī'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *striate.*] In *bot.* and *entom.*, marked with two parallel striæ or grooves.

bisturris (bis-tur'is), *n.*; pl. *bisturres* (-ēz). [ML., < L. *bis,* twice, + *turris,* a tower: see *turret, tower.*] One of a series of small towers upon a medieval fortification-wall; a bartizan: sometimes equivalent to *barbican*[1]. See cut under *bartizan.*

bisulc† (bī'sulk), *a.* [< L. *bisulcus,* two-furrowed: see *bisulcous.*] Same as *bisulcate.*

bisulcate (bī-sul'kāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *sulcate.*] **1.** Having two furrows or grooves. — **2.** In *zoöl.*, cloven-footed, as oxen, or having two hoofed digits, as swine. — **Bisulcate antennæ,** antennæ in which the joints are longitudinally grooved on each side.

bisulcous† (bī-sul'kus), *a.* [< L. *bisulcus,* two-furrowed, < *bi-,* two-, + *sulcus,* furrow.] Same as *bisulcate.*

Swine, . . . being *bisulcous,* . . . are farrowed with open eyes, as other *bisulcous* animals.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

bisulphate (bī-sul'fāt), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *sulphate.*] In *chem.*, a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

bisulphid (bī-sul'fid), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *sulphid.*] A compound of sulphur with another element or radical, forming a sulphid which contains two atoms of sulphur to one atom of the other member of the compound: as, carbon *bisulphid,* CS_2. — **Bisulphid of carbon** (CS_2), a compound of carbon and sulphur which forms a colorless mobile liquid, having usually a fetid odor, due to impurities, and a sharp aromatic taste. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is used in the arts as a solvent for vegetable oils and for caoutchouc. Taken internally, it is a violent poison. Externally it is used as a counter-irritant and local anesthetic. — **Bisulphid prism,** a prism filled with ★carbon bisulphid.

bisulphite (bī-sul'fīt), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *sulphite.*] In *chem.*, a salt of sulphurous acid, in which one half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

bisulphuret (bī-sul'fū-ret), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *sulphuret.*] In *chem.*, a compound of sulphur and another element, containing two atoms of sulphur.

bisunique (bis-ū-nēk'), *n.* [< *bis* + *unique.*] A name given about 1850 to a reversible jacket, coat, or the like, made with two faces.

bisyllabic (bī-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *syllabic.*] Composed of two syllables; dissyllabic.

The verbal stems exhibit bisyllabism with such remarkable uniformity that it would lead to the impression that the roots also must have been *bisyllabic.*
Smith's Bible Dict., art. Confusion of Tongues.

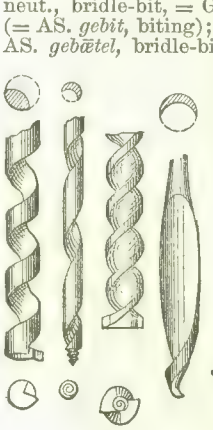
bisyllabism (bī-sil'a-bizm), *n.* [< *bisyllab-ic* + *-ism.*] The state or quality of being bisyllabic, or of having two syllables.

bisymmetrical (bī-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *symmetrical.*] Bilaterally symmetrical; having bisymmetry.

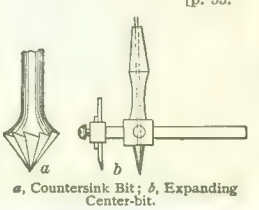
bisymmetry (bī-sim'e-tri), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *symmetry.*] The state of being bilaterally symmetrical; correspondence of right and left ★parts, or of the two equal sections of anything.

bit[1] (bit), *n.* [Also in some senses occasionally *bitt;* early mod. E. *bit, bitt, bitte, bytte,* < ME. *byt, byte, bite,* < AS. *bite* (= OFries. *biti, bite, bit* = OS. *biti* = MD. *bete,* D. *beet* = LG. *bet* = OHG. MHG. *biz,* G. *biss,* strong masc., = Icel. *bit* = Sw. *bett* = Dan. *bid,* neut.), a bite, act of biting, < *bītan* (pp. *biten*), bite: see *bite.* In ME. and mod. E. (as well as in some other languages) confused in spelling and sense with *bit*[2], which is from the same verb, but with an orig. different formative. In the general sense, now represented by *bite, n.*, directly from the mod. verb: see *bite, n.* The concrete senses are later, and are expressed in part by forms with other suffixes: cf. ME. *bitte, bytte, bytt* = MLG. *bete, bet, bitte, bit,* LG. *bit,* neut., = Sw. *bett,* neut., bridle-bit, = G. *gebiss,* neut., bridle-bit (= AS. *gebīt,* biting); cf. Icel. *bitill,* bridle-bit; AS. *gebǣtel,* bridle-bit, < AS. *bǣtan, gebǣtan,* bit, curb: see *bait*[1], and cf. *bitt.* The other concrete senses are recent.] **1**†. The act of biting; a bite.

You may, if you stand close, be sure of a *bit,* but not sure to catch him.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, [p. 55.



Spiral Bits.



a, Countersink Bit; *b,* Expanding Center-bit.

2†. The action of biting food; eating; grazing. — **3**†. The biting, cutting, or penetrating action of an edged weapon or tool. — **4.** The biting, catching, holding, cutting, or boring part of a tool. Specifically — (*a*) The cutting blade of an ax, hatchet, plane, drill, etc. (*b*) *pl.* The blades of the cutter-head of a molding-machine. (*c*) *pl.* The jaws of a pair of tongs. (*d*) The part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers.

5. A boring-tool used in a carpenter's brace. Bits are of various kinds, and are applied in a variety of ways. The similar tool used for metal, and applied by the drill-bow, ratchet, brace, lathe, or drilling-machine, is termed a *drill,* or *drill-bit.* See *auger, borer, drill, center-bit, gouge-bit, quill-bit, rose-bit, shell-bit, spoon-bit,* and phrases below.

6. The metal part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, with the appendages (rings, etc.) to which the reins are fastened.

Those that tame wild horses . . .
Stop their mouths with stubborn *bits,* and spur them
Till they obey the manage. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

7. The joint of an umbrella. — **8.** A hammer used by masons for dressing granite and for rough picking. — **9.** In *music,* a short piece of tube used to alter slightly the pitch of such wind-instruments as the trumpet, cornet-à-pistons, etc. — **Annular bit.** See *annular.* — **Baldwin bit,** a bit having two mouthpieces, used for controlling vicious horses. — **Brace-bit,** a bit intended to be used with a brace. — **Chifney bit,** a curb-bit having a short movable arm connected with the cheek-piece, just above the mouthpiece, for receiving the check-straps of the bridle, while the strap or gag-rein is attached to the short arm of the cheek-piece. *E. H. Knight.* — **Coal-boring bit,** a boring-bit having an entering point and a succession of cutting edges of increasing radius. — **Copper bit** or **bolt,** a name given to a soldering-iron. — **Cornish bit,** a lathe-drill in which the cutter is inserted diametrically in a mortise at the end of the drill-stock. — **Ducknose bit,** a boring-bit the end of which is bent horizontally into a semicircular form. — **Duck's-bill bit,** a wood-boring tool which has no lip, the screw cylinder forming the barrel of the tool ending in a sharp-edged rounding part which forms the cutter: used in a brace. — **Expanding bit,** a boring-tool of which the cutting diameter is adjustable. — **German bit,** a wood-boring tool with a long elliptical pod and a screw-point. It is used in a brace, and makes a taper toward the end of the hole when not driven entirely through the wood. — **Half-round bit,** or **cylinder-bit,** a drill used for hard woods and metals. Its section is a semicircle, the cutting edges at end and side making an angle of 85° or 86°. — **Hanoverian bit,** a cheek-bit for horses having on the long or lower arm two or more loops for reins, and at the extremity of the short cheek a loop which receives the leather cheek; there is a rein-ring at the cheek-piece. — **Hessian bit,** a peculiar kind of jointed bit for bridles. — **Plug-center bit,** a boring-tool having a cylinder of metal in the center instead of a point. The cylinder fits a hole ready made, and the bit countersinks or removes the metal above it. — **Slit-nose bit.** Same as *nose-bit.* — **To take the bit in the teeth,** to hold the bit between the teeth, so that it cannot hurt the mouth when pulled upon, and run; become unmanageable: said of a horse, and, figuratively, of persons. — **Twisted bit,** a boring-tool formed of a bar bent into a spiral, as in the auger.



Expansive Bit.

bit[1] (bit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bitted,* ppr. *bitting.* [< *bit*[1], *n.*] To put a bridle upon; put the bit in the mouth of (a horse); accustom to the bit; ★hence, to curb; restrain.

bit[2] (bit), *n.* [< ME. *bite,* a bit, morsel, < AS. *bita,* a bit, piece bitten off (= OFries. *bita* = D. *beet,* a morsel, *beetje,* a small portion, = MLG. *bete, bet,* LG. *beten* = OHG. *bizzo,* MHG. *bizze,* G. *bisse, bissen* = Icel. *biti* = Sw. *bit* = Dan. *bid,* a morsel), weak masc., < *bītan* (pp. *biten*), bite: see *bite, v., bite, n.*, and *bit*[1], with which *bit*[2] has been in part confused.] **1**†. A portion of food bitten off; a mouthful; a bite. — **2.** A morsel or a little piece of food.

Follow your function, go! and batten on cold *bits.*
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

Dainty *bits*
Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

Hence — **3.** A small quantity of food; a modicum or moderate supply of provisions: as, to take a *bit* and a sup. [Dialectal.]

He desires no more in this world but a *bit* and a brat; that is, only as much food and raiment as nature craves.
Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 36.

4. A small piece or fragment of anything; a small portion or quantity; a little: as, a *bit* of glass; a *bit* of land; a *bit* of one's mind. The word is often used in certain phrases expressive of extent or degree; thus, "a *bit* older" means somewhat older, older to some extent; "not a *bit,*" not a whit, not in any degree; "a good *bit* older," a good deal older; "a *bit* of a humorist," somewhat of a humorist, etc. It is used depreciatingly or compassionately: as, a little *bit* of a man; *bits* of children, that is, poor little children.

His majesty has power to grant a patent for stamping round *bits* of copper. *Swift.*

There are several *bits* at Valmontone to delight an artist, especially at the entrance of the town, where a magnificent fragment of the ancient wall forms the foreground to some picturesque houses. *A. G. C. Hare.*

Your case is not a *bit* clearer than it was seven years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

My young companion was a *bit* of a poet, a *bit* of an artist, a *bit* of a musician, and . . . a *bit* of an actor. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. i.

5. Crisis; nick of time. [Scotch.]—**6.** A small piece of ground; a spot. [Scotch.]

It's a bieldy enough *bit*. *Scott*, Waverley, II. xxiii.

7. Any small coin: as, a fourpenny-*bit*; a sixpenny-*bit*. Specifically, the name of a small West Indian coin worth about 10 cents; also, in parts of the United States, of a silver coin formerly current (in some States called a *Mexican shilling*), of the value of 12½ cents; now, chiefly in the West, the sum of 12½ cents.

With six *bits* in his pocket and an axe upon his shoulder. *The Century*, XXVII. 29.

A bit of blood. See *blood*.—**A long bit**, fifteen cents. [Western U. S.]—**A short bit**, ten cents. [Western U. S.] —**Bit by bit**, little by little; imperceptibly.

And, *bit by bit*,
The cunning years steal all from us but woe.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

To give a bit of one's mind, to speak out frankly what one thinks of a person or a transaction; express one's candid conviction unrestrained by reserve or delicacy: generally to the person himself, and in unflattering terms.

He had *given* the house what was called *a bit of his mind* on the subject, and he wished very much that he would give them the whole. *Lord Campbell*, London Times, April 12, 1864.

=Syn. **4.** Scrap, fragment, morsel, particle, atom.

bit[3] (bit). Preterit and occasional past participle of *bite*.

bit[4]†. A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contraction of *biddeth*, third person singular indicative present of *bid*.

bit[5]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *butt*.

bit[6]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *butt*[3].

bitangent (bī-tan'jent), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *tangent*.] In *math.*, a double tangent; a straight line which touches a given curve at two points. If *m* denotes the degree and *n* the class of a curve, then $(n-m)(n+m-9)$ is the excess of the number of its bitangents over the number of its double points.—**Isolated bitangent**, a real line tangent to a curve at two imaginary points.



Bitangent to Cassinian Oval.

bitangential (bī-tan-jen'shal), *a.* [< *bitangent* + *-ial*.] In *math.*, pertaining to a bitangent. —**Bitangential curve**, a curve which passes through the points of contact of the bitangents of a given curve.

bitartrate (bī-tär'trāt), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *tartrate*.] A tartrate which contains one hydrogen atom replaceable by a base.—**Potassium bitartrate.** Same as *cream of tartar*, or *argol* (which see).

bit-brace (bit'brās), *n.* A tool for holding and turning a boring-bit; a brace; a bit-stock. —**Bit-brace die**, a small screw-cutting die used with a ★brace.

bitch (bich), *n.* [< ME. *bicche, biche*, < AS. *bicce*, also *bicge*, = Icel. *bikkja* = Norw. *bikkje*, a bitch. Cf. G. *betze, petze*, a bitch, and F. *biche*, a bitch, also a fawn. The relations of these forms are undetermined.] **1.** The female of the dog; also, by extension, the female of other canine animals, as of the wolf and fox.—**2.** A coarse name of reproach for a woman.

John had not run a-madding so long had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull, p. 9.

bitchery† (bich'ę-ri), *n.* [< *bitch* + *-ery*.] Vileness or coarseness in a woman; unchastity or lewdness in general.

bitch-wood (bich'wůd), *n.* The wood of a leguminous tree, *Lonchocarpus latifolius*, of the West Indies and tropical South America.

bite (bīt), *v.*; pret. *bit*, pp. *bitten*, sometimes *bit*, ppr. *biting*. [< ME. *biten* (pret. *bot, boot*, pl. *biten*, pp. *biten*), < AS. *bītan* (pret. *bāt*, pl. *biton*, pp. *biten*) = OS. *bītan* = OFries. *bīta* = D. *bijten* = MLG. *bīten*, LG. *biten* = OHG. *bīzan*, MHG. *bīzen*, G. *beissen* = Icel. *bīta* = Sw. *bita* = Dan. *bide* = Goth. *beitan*, bite, = L. *findere* (√ **fid*), cleave, = Skt. √ *bhid*, divide. From the AS. come *bite, n.*, *bit*[1], *bit*[2], *bitter*[1], *beetle*[2], *beetle*[3]; to the Icel. are due *bait*[1], and prob. *bitt*; from L. *findere* come *fissile, fissure, bifid*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut, pierce, or divide with the teeth: as, to *bite* an apple.

The fish that once was caught new bait wil hardly *byte*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 4.

2. To remove with the teeth; cut away by biting: with *off, out*, etc.: as, to *bite off* a piece of an apple, or *bite* a piece *out* of it; to *bite off* one's nose to spite one's face.

I'll *bite* my tongue *out*, ere it prove a traitor.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

3. To grasp or grip with the teeth; press the teeth strongly upon: as, to *bite* the thumb or lip. (See phrases below.)

There Faction roar, Rebellion *bite* her chain.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 421.

4. To sting, as an insect: as, to be *bitten* by a flea.—**5.** To cause a sharp or smarting pain in; cause to smart: as, pepper *bites* the mouth.—**6.** To nip, as with frost; blast, blight, or injure.

Like an envious sneaping frost,
That *bites* the first-born infants of the spring.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

All three of them are desperate; their great guilt,
Like poison given to work a great time after,
Now 'gins to *bite* the spirits. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

7. To take fast hold of; grip or catch into or on, so as to act with effect; get purchase from, as by friction: as, the anchor *bites* the ground; the file *bites* the iron; the wheels *bite* the rails.

The last screw of the rack having been turned so often that its purchase crumbled, and it now turned and turned with nothing to *bite*. *Dickens.*

8. In *etching*, to corrode or eat into with aquafortis or other mordant, as a metal surface that has been laid bare with an etching-needle: often with *in*: as, the plate is now *bitten in*.—**9.** To cheat; trick; deceive; overreach: now only in the past participle: as, the biter was *bit*.

The rogue was *bit*. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 364.

At last she played for her left eye; . . . this too she lost; however, she had the consolation of *biting* the sharper, for he never perceived that it was made of glass till it became his own. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cii.

To bite the dust or **the ground**, to fall; be thrown or struck down; be vanquished or humbled.

His vanquished rival was to *bite the dust* before him. *Disraeli.*

To bite the glove. See *glove*.—**To bite the lip**, to press the lip between the teeth in order to repress signs of anger, mirth, or other emotion. (Compare *to bite the tongue*.) —**To bite the thumb at**†, to insult or defy by putting the thumb-nail into the mouth, and with a jerk making it knack.

I will *bite my thumb at* them, which is a disgrace to them, if they bear it. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

To bite the tongue, to hold one's tongue; repress (angry) speech; maintain fixed silence. (Compare *to bite the lip*, and *to hold one's tongue*.)

So York must sit, and fret, and *bite his tongue*,
While his own lands are bargain'd for and sold.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

=Syn. See *eat*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have a habit of biting or snapping at persons or things: as, a dog that *bites*; a *biting* horse.—**2.** To pierce, sting, or inflict injury by biting, literally or figuratively.

It [wine] *biteth* like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. Prov. xxiii. 32.

Look, when he fawns he *bites*; and when he *bites*,
His venom tooth will rankle to the death.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Smiling and careless, casting words that *bit*
Like poisoned darts.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 327.

3. To take a bait, as a fish: either literally or figuratively.

Bait the hook well: this fish will *bite*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

We'll bait that men may *bite* fair.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase.

4. To take and keep hold; grip or catch into another object, so as to act on it with effect, obtain purchase or leverage-power from it, and the like: as, the anchor *bites*; cog-wheels *bite* when the teeth of one enter into the notches of the other and cause it to revolve.

In dry weather the roads require to be watered before being swept, so that the brushes may *bite*. *Mayhew.*

To bite at, to snap at with the teeth; hence, figuratively, to snarl or carp at; inveigh against.

No marvel, though you *bite* so sharp *at* reasons,
You are so empty of them. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

To bite in. (*a*) To corrode, as the acid used in etching. (*b*) To repress one's thoughts, or restrain one's feelings.

bite (bīt), *n.* [< late ME. *byte, bite* (*bīte*), taking the place of earlier *bite* (*bīte*), in mod. E. *bit* (see *bit*[1]); from the verb.] **1.** The act of cutting, piercing, or wounding with the teeth or as with the teeth: as, the *bite* of a dog; the *bite* of a crab.—**2.** The seizing of bait by a fish: as, waiting for a *bite*.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

3. A wound made by the teeth of an animal or by any of the biting, piercing, or stinging organs of the lower animals: as, a dog's *bite*; a mosquito-*bite*; a flea-*bite*.

Their venom'd *bite*. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

4. As much as is taken at once by biting; a mouthful: as, a *bite* of bread.

Better one *bite* at forty, of Truth's bitter rind,
Than the hot wine that gushed from the vintage of twenty!
Lowell, Life of Blondel.

5. Food; victuals: as, three days without either *bite* or sup.—**6.** The catch or hold that one object or one part of a mechanical apparatus has on another; specifically, in a file, the roughness or power of abrasion: as, the *bite* of an anchor on the ground; the *bite* of the wheels of a locomotive on the rails.

The shorter the *bite* of a crowbar, the greater is the power gained. *W. Matthews*, Getting on in the World, p. 119.

7. In *etching*, the corrosion effected by the acid. —**8.** In *printing*, an imperfection in a printed sheet caused by part of the impression being received on the frisket or paper mask.—**9**†. A cheat; a trick; a fraud.

I'll teach you a way to outwit Mrs. Johnson; it is a new-fangled way of being witty, and they call it a *bite*. *Swift*, To a Friend of Mrs. Johnson, 1703.

10†. A sharper; one who cheats. *Johnson.*—**His bark is worse than his bite.** See *bark*[1].

biteless (bīt'les), *a.* [< *bite, n.*, + *-less*.] Without bite; wanting in ability or desire to bite; harmless.

Chilled them [midges] speechless and *biteless*. *The Century*, XXVII. 780.

bitentaculate (bī-ten-tak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *tentaculate*.] Having two tentacles, or a pair of organs likened to tentacles.

The gonophore contained in a gonangium, somewhat like that of Laomedea, is set free as a ciliated *bitentaculate* body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

biter (bī'tėr), *n.* [ME. *biter, bitere*; < *bite* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which bites; an animal given to biting; a fish apt to take bait.

Great barkers are no *biters*. *Camden.*

A bold *biter*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

2. One who cheats or defrauds; also, formerly, one who deceives by way of joke.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing you have no reason to disbelieve in itself, and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. *Spectator*, No. 504.

biterminal (bī-tėr'mi-nal), *n.* [Tr. of Gr. *ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων.*] A binomial line; a line that is the sum of two incommensurable lines.

biternate (bī-tėr'nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *ternate*.] In *bot.*, doubly ternate, as when each of the partial petioles of a ternate leaf bears three leaflets.

bite-sheep† (bīt'shēp), *n.* [So MLG. *biteschāp*, G. *biss-schaf*, with the same allusion.] A once favorite pun upon *bishop*, as if one who bites the sheep which he ought to feed. *N. E. D.*

bitheism (bī'thē-izm), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *theism*.] Belief in two gods, specifically a good and an evil one; dualism. [Rare.]

biti (bē'tē), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian name for species of *Dalbergia*, especially *D. latifolia*, one of the East Indian rosewoods.

biting (bī'ting), *n.* [< ME. *biting*; verbal n. of *bite, v.*] **1.** The action of cutting, piercing, etc., in any sense of *bite*.—**2.** The corroding action of a mordant upon a metal plate, wherever the lines of a design, drawn upon a prepared ground, have been laid bare with a needle, as in etching, or the surface is alternately stopped out and exposed, as in aquatint.

biting (bī'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bite, v.*] **1.** Nipping; keen: as, *biting* cold; *biting* weather.

The western breeze,
And years of *biting* frost and *biting* rain,
Had made the carver's labor wellnigh vain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

2. Severe; sharp; bitter; painful: as, a "*biting* affliction," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5.—**3.** Acrid; hot; pungent: as, a *biting* taste. Hence —**4.** Sharp; severe; cutting; sarcastic: as, a *biting* remark.

This was a nipping sermon, a pinching sermon, a *biting* sermon. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Pope's provocation was too often the mere opportunity to say a *biting* thing, where he could do it safely. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 70.

biting-dragon (bī'ting-drag"on), *n.* An old name for tarragon, *Artemisia Dracunculus*.

bitingly (bī'ting-li), *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically; sneeringly.

bitingness (bī'ting-nes), *n.* Pungency; acridity.

bit-key (bit'kē), *n.* A key designed to fit a permutation-lock, the steps of which are formed by movable bits. See *lock*.

bitless (bit'les), *a.* [< *bit*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Without bit or bridle.

Bitless Numidian horse. *Fanshawe*, Æneid, iv.

bitling† (bit'ling), *n.* [< *bit*[2] + dim. *-ling*.] A very small bit or piece.

bitmouth† (bit'mouth), *n.* The bit or iron put into a horse's mouth. *Bailey.*

bitnoben (bit-nō'ben), *n.* [A corruption of the Hind. name *bit lavan*, or *bid lavan*: *bit, bid* (cerebral *t* or *d*) is of uncertain meaning; *lavan*, dial. *laban, lon, lun*, etc., < Skt. *lavana*, salt.] A

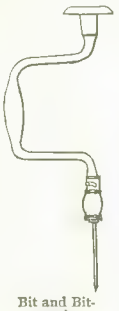
white saline substance obtained from India, a chlorid of sodium or common salt fused with myrobalan and a portion of iron. Bitnoben has been used in India from times of high antiquity, and is applied to an infinite variety of purposes. It is regarded there as a specific for almost every disorder.

bito-tree (bē′tō-trē), *n.* Same as *hajilij*.

bitouret, *n.* A Middle English form of *bittern*[1].

bit-pincers (bit′pin″sėrz), *n. pl.* Pincers with curved jaws, used by locksmiths.

bit-stock (bit′stok), *n.* The handle or stock by which a boring-bit is held and rotated; a carpenter's brace.



Bit and Bit-stock.

bit-strap (bit′strap), *n.* A short strap connecting the bit to a short check-bridle or to a halter. *E. H. Knight.*

bitt (bit), *n.* [Formerly, and still occasionally, written *bit*, but usually in pl. *bitts*, *bits*, early mod. E. *beetes;* hence F. *bittes*, formerly *bites*, pl., = Sp. *bitas*, pl., = Pg. *abitas*, pl., = It. *bitte*, pl., bitts. Origin uncertain; connected in sense, and, in the early mod. E. spelling *beetes*, in form, with Sw. *beting* = Dan. *beding*, a bitt, bitts, > D. *beting* = G. *bäting*, a bitt; with compounds, Sw. *betingbult* = Dan. *bedingsbolt*, a bitt-bolt; D. *betinghouten*, pl., = G. *bätinghölzer*, pl., bitts (D. *hout* = G. *holz*, wood). Sw. *beting*, = Dan. *beding*, means lit. 'baiting, pasturing,' as a horse, by tethering it (= AS. *bēting*, *bēting*, a rope, a cable), < Sw. *beta* = Dan. *bede* = Icel. *beita*, bait, pasture, = AS. *bētan*, bridle, rein in, curb, orig. causal of Sw. *bita* = Dan. *bide* = Icel. *bita* = AS. *bītan*, bite: see *bait*[1], *bite*, *bit*[1]. The ML. *bitus*, a whipping-post, and Icel. *biti*, a cross-beam in a house, a thwart in a boat, are, for different reasons, prob. neither of them the source of the E. word.] *Naut.*, a strong post of wood or iron to which cables are made fast. Bitts are fastened to the deck, generally in pairs, and are named according to their uses: as, riding-*bitts*, towing-*bitts*, windlass-*bitts*, etc.

bitt (bit), *v. t.* [< *bitt*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to put round the bitts: as, to *bitt* the cable, in order to fasten it or to let it out gradually. The latter process is called *veering away*.

The chain is then passed through the hawse-hole and round the windlass, and *bitted*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 73.

bittacle† (bit′a-kl), *n.* The earlier form of *binnacle*.

bitter[1] (bit′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *bitter*, *biter*, < AS. *biter*, *bitor* (= OS. *bittar* = D. MLG. LG. *bitter* = OHG. *bittar*, MHG. G. *bitter* = Icel. *bitr* = Sw. Dan. *bitter* = Goth. (with irreg. *ai* for *i*) *baitrs*), bitter, < *bītan*, bite: see *bite*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a harsh taste, like that of wormwood or quinine. Formerly the word was applied to pungent and to salt things, as well as to those to which it is now nearly always restricted.

All men are agreed to call vinegar sour, honey sweet, and aloes *bitter*. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

Hence—**2.** Unpalatable; hard to swallow, literally or figuratively: as, a *bitter* pill; a *bitter* lesson.

But thou art man, and canst abide a truth,
Tho' *bitter*. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

3. Hard to be borne; grievous; distressful; calamitous: as, a *bitter* moment; *bitter* fate.

Nailed
For our advantage on the *bitter* cross.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

4. Causing pain or smart to the sense of feeling; piercing; painful; biting: as, *bitter* cold; "the *bitter* blast," *Dryden*.—**5.** Harsh, as words; reproachful; sarcastic; cutting; sharp: as, "*bitter* taunts," *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

Hastings complained in *bitter* terms of the way in which he was treated. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

6. Cherishing or exhibiting animosity, hate, anger, or severity; cruel; severe; harsh; stern: as, "*bitterest* enmity," *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4; "*bitter* enemies," *Watts*, Logic.—**7.** Evincing or betokening intense pain or suffering: as, a *bitter* cry.

When, o'er the buds of youth, the death-wind blows
And blights the fairest, when our *bitter* tears
Stream, as the eyes of those that love us close,
We think on what they were, with many fears
Lest goodness die with them, and leave the coming years.
Bryant, The Ages, i.

Bitter ale, bitter beer. See *ale*.—**Bitter-almond oil.** See *almond-oil*.—**Bitter ash, bark, cucumber,** etc. See the nouns.—**Bitter principles,** natural organic compounds, mostly of vegetable origin, which contain only carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen and which are not glucosides or acids. To this class belong absinthin, aloin, anemonide, cascarin, picrotoxin, and more than one hundred others. It has been proposed to call such substances *amaroids*.—**To the bitter end,** to the last and direst extremity; to death itself. =**Syn. 3.** Grievous, distressing, afflictive, poignant.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is bitter; bitterness.

Hi no conne deme [judge] betuene zuete [sweet] and *byter*. *Ayenbite of Inwit*, p. 82.

The sick man hath been offended at the wholesome *bitter* of the medicine. *Scott*, Abbot, I. 55.

Some *bitter* o'er the flowers its bubbling venom flings.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 82.

Specifically—**2.** A bitter medicine, as a bitter bark or root, or an infusion made from it. See *bitters*.

bitter[1] (bit′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *biteren*, < AS. *biterian* (= OHG. *bittarēn*, MHG. G. *bittern*), < *biter*, bitter: see *bitter*[1], *a.*] To make bitter; give a bitter taste to; embitter. [Rare.]

Would not horse-aloes *bitter* it [beer] as well?
Wolcot (P. Pindar).

bitter[2] (bit′ėr), *n.* [< *bitt* + *-er*[1].] *Naut.*, a turn of a cable round the bitts.

bitter[3]† (bit′ėr), *n.* An old form of *bittern*[1].

bitter-blain (bit′ėr-blān), *n.* A name given in Guiana to a scrophulariaceous herb, *Lindernia diffusa*, which is used as a remedy in fever and liver-complaints.

bitter-bloom (bit′ėr-blōm), *n.* The American centaury, *Sabbatia angularis*, a gentianaceous herb, used as a simple bitter in the treatment of fevers, etc.

bitter-bush (bit′ėr-bůsh), *n.* The name in Jamaica for *Eupatorium nervosum*, which is employed as a remedy in cholera, smallpox, and other diseases.

bitter-earth (bit′ėr-ėrth), *n.* [< *bitter* + *earth;* = G. *bitter-erde*.] Calcined magnesia.

bitter-end (bit′ėr-end), *n.* [< *bitter*[2] + *end*.] *Naut.*, that part of a cable which is abaft the bitts, and therefore within board, when the ship rides at anchor.

bitter-grass (bit′ėr-grȧs), *n.* The colic-root of the United States, *Aletris farinosa*.

bitter-head (bit′ėr-hed), *n.* A local name in parts of Ohio for the calico-bass, *Pomoxis sparoides*.

bitter-herb (bit′ėr-ėrb), *n.* **1.** The European centaury, *Centaurion Centaurium*.—**2.** The balmony of the United States, *Chelone glabra*.

bittering (bit′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bitter*[1], *v.*] **1.** Same as *bittern*[2], 2.—**2.** The acquiring by wine of a bitter flavor, due to the formation of brown aldehyde resin or other bitter substance, from age or high temperature.

bitterish (bit′ėr-ish), *a.* [< *bitter*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat bitter; moderately bitter.

bitter-king (bit′ėr-king), *n.* [< *bitter*[1] + *king*.] A shrub or small tree of the Moluccas, *Soulamea amara*, of the family *Polygalaceæ*, all parts of which are intensely bitter and are reputed to possess antiperiodic properties.

bitterling (bit′ėr-ling), *n.* [< *bitter* + *-ling*[1].] A cyprinoid fish, *Rhodeus amarus*, of the fresh waters of central Europe. It resembles a bream in form, but the anal fin is comparatively short (with 12 rays), the lateral line is imperfect, and the female has a long external urogenital tube.

bitterly (bit′ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *bitterly*, *bitterliche*, < AS. *biterlīce*, adv. (< **biterlīc*, adj., = D. *bitterlijk* = Icel. *bitrligr* = Dan. *bitterlig* = G. *bitterlich*, adj.), < *biter* + *-lice:* see *bitter*[1], *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] In a bitter manner. (*a*) Mournfully; sorrowfully; in a manner expressing poignant grief or remorse.

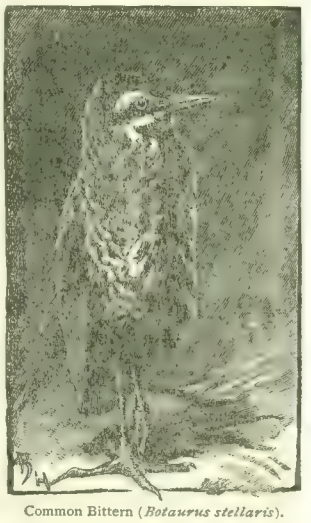
And he went out and wept *bitterly*. Mat. xxvi. 75.

Everybody knows how *bitterly* Louis the Fourteenth, towards the close of his life, lamented his former extravagance. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

(*b*) In a severe or harsh manner; sharply; severely; angrily: as, to censure *bitterly*.

The Almighty hath dealt very *bitterly* with me.
Ruth i. 20.

bittern[1] (bit′ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bittorn*, *bitturn*, with irreg. suffixed *-n;* earlier *bitter*, *bittor*, *bittour*, *bytter*, *bitoure*, *buttour*, *bewter*, *boter*, *buture*, etc. (E. dial. *bitter-bump*, *butter-bump*, Sc. *buter*, *butter*); < ME. *bitter*, *bitoure*, *byttoure*, *butturre*, *butor*, *botor*, *botore*, etc., = D. Flem. *butoor*, formerly also *putoor*, < OF. *butor*, mod. F. *butor*, = It. *bittore* (Florio), a bittern, = Sp. *bitor*, a bittern, also a rail (bird), < ML. *butorius*, a bittern: (1) erroneously supposed by some to be a corruption of a L. **botaurus* (whence the NL. *Botaurus*, assumed as the name of the genus), as if < *bos*, ox, + *taurus*, a bull, applied by Pliny to a bird that bellows like a bull; (2) also erroneously identified by some with ML. *bitorius*, *biturius*, which, with a var. *pintorus*, is explained in AS. glosses by *wrenna*, *wrænna* (> E. *wren*), and once by *erdling* (> E. *arling*); but (3) prob. a var. of L. *butio(n-)* (> Pg. *butio*), a bittern—a word supposed to be of imitative origin, related to *bubere*, cry like a bittern, *bubo*, an owl, etc. Cf. the equiv. E. dial. *butter-bump*, Sc. *mire-drum*, E. dial. *bog-bull*, F. *taureau d'étang*, 'bull of the swamp,' *bœuf de marais*, G. *moosochse*, 'ox of the marsh,' etc.; and see *boom*[1], *bump*[2], *bull*[1], *bawl*[1], *bellow*, etc.] **1.** A European wading bird, of the family *Ardeidæ* and subfamily *Botaurinæ;* the *Botaurus stellaris*, a kind of heron. It is about 2 feet long, is speckled, mottled, and freckled with several shades of blackish-brown, buff, etc., lives solitary in bogs and morasses, has a hollow guttural cry, and nests usually on the ground.



Common Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*).

As a *bitore* bumbleth in the mire.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 116.

Where hawks, sea-owls, and long-tongued *bittours* bred.
Chapman.

2. Any heron of the subfamily *Botaurinæ*. The American bittern is *Botaurus mugitans* or *B. lentiginosus*. The very small rail-like herons of the genera *Ardetta*, *Ardeola*, etc., are called *little* or *least bitterns;* the European species is *Ardetta minuta;* the North American, *A. exilis;* and there are others. The *tiger bitterns* are beautifully striped species of the genus *Tigrisoma*, as *T. brasiliensis*.

bittern[2] (bit′ėrn), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form (through **bitterin*) of *bittering*, < *bitter*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** In salt-works, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. This, after being ladled off and the salt taken out of the pan, is returned, and, being again boiled, yields more salt. It is used in the preparation of Epsom salt (the sulphate of magnesia) and Glauber salt (the sulphate of soda), and contains also chlorid of magnesium, and iodine and bromine.

2. A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, licorice, tobacco, etc., used for adulterating beer. Also called *bittering*.

bitterness (bit′ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *bitternesse*, *biternesse*, < AS. *biternys*, < *biter* + *-nys:* see *bitter*[1], *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bitter, in any of the senses of that word.

She was in *bitterness* of soul. 1 Sam. i. 10.

Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks,
His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness?*
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

The *bitterness* and animosity between the commanders was such that a great part of the army was marched.
Clarendon.

The *bitterness* of anger. *Longfellow*.

In the gall of bitterness, in a state of extreme impiety or enmity to God. Acts viii. 23.—**Root of bitterness,** a dangerous error or schism tending to draw persons to apostasy. Heb. xii. 15.=**Syn.** *Acrimony*, *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), spite, ill will, malignity, heartburning; grief, distress, heaviness.

bitternut (bit′ėr-nut), *n.* The swamp-hickory of the United States, *Hicoria minima*. Its nuts are very thin-shelled, with an intensely ★bitter kernel.

bitter-root (bit′ėr-röt), *n.* **1.** The big-root, *Micrampelis Californica*.—**2.** The plant *Lewisia rediviva*, which gives its name to the Bitter Root mountains, between Idaho and Montana. ★—**3.** Dogbane, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*.

bitters (bit′ėrz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *bitter*[1], *n.*] **1.** Bitter medicines generally, as cinchona, quinine, etc.—**2.** Specifically, a liquor (generally a spirituous liquor) in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped. Bitters are employed as stomachics, anthelminthics, and in various other ways.—**Angostura bitters,** a bitter tonic, much used in the West Indies as a preventive against malarial fevers and the like. Originally made at Angostura or Ciudad Bolivar, a city in Venezuela, it is now made also at Port of Spain, Trinidad.—**Prairie bitters,** a beverage common among the hunters and mountaineers of western America, made with a pint of water and a quarter of a gill of buffalo-gall. It is considered by them an excellent medicine.

bitter-salt (bit'ėr-sâlt), *n.* [< *bitter*[1] + *salt*, *n.*; = G. *bittersalz* = D. *bitterzout.*] Epsom salt; magnesium sulphate.

bittersgall (bit'ėrz-gâl), *n.* An old English name for the fruit of the wild crab, *Pyrus malus.*

bitter-spar (bit'ėr-spär), *n.* Rhomb-spar, a mineral crystallizing in rhombohedrons. It is the same as dolomite, or carbonate of calcium and magnesium.

bitter-stem, bitter-stick (bit'ėr-stem, -stick), *n.* The chiretta of India, *Ophelia Chirata*, a gentianaceous plant furnishing a valuable bitter tonic.

bitter-sweet (bit'ėr-swēt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Uniting bitterness and sweetness; pleasant and painful at the same time.

> One by one the fresh-stirred memories,
> So *bitter-sweet*, flickered and died away.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 139.

II. *n.* That which is both bitter and sweet: as, the *bitter-sweet* of life.

> I have known some few,
> And read of more, who have had their dose, and deep,
> Of those sharp *bitter-sweets.*
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

bittersweet (bit'ėr-swēt), *n.* **1.** The woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*, a trailing plant, native of Europe and Asia, and naturalized in the United States. Its root and branches



Bittersweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*).

when chewed produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste; they have long been used as a remedy in various skin-diseases. Its small scarlet berries, resembling red currants, though not absolutely poisonous, are not wholesome. The *shrubby*, *false*, or *climbing bittersweet* of the United States is the *Celastrus scandens*, also known as the *staff-tree.*

2. Same as *bitter-sweeting.*

bitter-sweeting† (bit'ėr-swē″ting), *n.* A variety of apple.

> Thy wit is a very *bitter sweeting.* *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

bitter-vetch (bit'ėr-vech), *n.* A name popularly applied to two kinds of leguminous plants: (*a*) to *Vicia Ervilia*, a lentil cultivated for fodder; and (*b*) to all the species of the genus *Orobus*, included by some in the genus *Lathyrus.* Common bitter-vetch is *O. tuberosus.*

bitter-weed (bit'ėr-wēd), *n.* A name given to American species of ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia* and *A. trifida.*

bitter-wood (bit'ėr-wůd), *n.* **1.** The timber of *Xylopia glabra*, and other species of the same genus. All of them are noted for the extreme bitterness of their wood.—**2.** A name applied to the quassia woods of commerce, the West Indian *Picrasma excelsa* and the Surinam *Quassia amara.* See *quassia.*—**White bitter-wood**, of Jamaica, a meliaceous tree, *Trichilia spondioides.*

bitterwort (bit'ėr-wėrt), *n.* Yellow gentian, *Gentiana lutea*, and some other species: so called from their remarkably bitter taste.

bitt-head (bit'hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the upper part of a bitt.

bitting-harness (bit'ing-här″nes), *n.* A harness used in training colts.

bitting-rigging (bit'ing-rig″ing), *n.* A bridle, surcingle, back-strap, and crupper placed on young horses to give them a good carriage.

bittle (bit'l), *n.* A Scotch and English dialectal form of *beetle*[1].

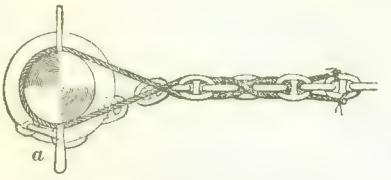
bittlin (bit'lin), *n.* [E. dial.; perhaps for **bitling*, < *bitt*, *bit*[3] (= *butt*[3]) + dim. *-ling.*] A milk-bowl. *Grose.*

bittock (bit'ok), *n.* [< *bit*[2] + dim. *-ock.*] A little bit; a short distance. *Scott*; *Mrs. Gore.* [Scotch.]

bittor†, **bittour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *bittern*[1].

bitt-pin (bit'pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a large iron pin placed in the head of the cable-bitts to prevent the chain from jumping off while veering. See cut under *bitt-stopper.*

bitt-stopper (bit'stop″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope or



Bitt and Bitt-stopper on Chain-cable. *a*, bitt-pin.

chain stopper made fast to the bitts, and used to hold a cable while bitting or unbitting it.

bituberculate, bituberculated (bī-tū-bėr'kū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *tuberculate.*] In *entom.*, having two tubercles or small blunt elevations.

bitumet (bi-tūm'), *n.* [< F. *bitume*, < L. *bitumen*: see *bitumen.*] Bitumen: as, "hellebore and black *bitume*," *May.*

bitume (bi-tūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bitumed*, ppr. *bituming.* [< *bitume*, *n.*] To cover or besmear with bitumen; bituminate.

> We have a chest beneath the hatches, caulked and *bitumed.* *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1.
>
> The basket of bulrushes for the infant Moses, when thoroughly *bitumed*, was well adapted to the purpose for which it was made. *W. M. Thomson*, Land and Book.

bitumen (bi-tū'men), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bittumen*, *betumen* (also *bitume*, *betume*, *betune*: see *bitume*) = F. *bitume* = Pr. *betum* = Sp. *betun* = Pg. *betume* = It. *bitume*, < L. *bitumen.*] The name given by Latin writers, especially by Pliny, to various forms of hydrocarbons now included under the names of *asphaltum*, *maltha*, and *petroleum* (see these words). Bitumen, as used by artists, is a mixture of asphaltum with a drying-oil. It produces a rich brown transparent surface, but is liable to crack and blacken.—**Bitumen process**, in *photog.*, an early method of producing pictures resting upon the property of sensitiveness to light possessed by asphaltum or bitumen of Judæa. The process has received a modern application in some systems of photo-engraving. See *photography*, and *Gillet process*, under *photo-engraving.*—**Elastic bitumen.** See *elaterite.*

bituminate (bi-tū'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bituminated*, ppr. *bituminating.* [< L. *bituminatus*, pp. of *bituminare*, impregnate with bitumen, < *bitumen* (*bitumin-*), bitumen.] **1.** To cement with bitumen.

> *Bituminated* walls of Babylon. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 46.

2. To impregnate with bitumen.

bituminiferous (bi-tū-mi-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *bitumen*, bitumen, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing bitumen.

> The *bituminiferous* substance known as boghead Cannel [coal]. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 1537.

bituminization (bi-tū″mi-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *bituminize* + *-ation.*] The transformation of organic matters into bitumen, as the conversion of wood by natural processes into several varieties of coal. Also spelled *bituminisation.*

bituminize (bi-tū'mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bituminized*, ppr. *bituminizing.* [< *bitumen* (*bitumin-*) + *-ize.*] To form into or impregnate with bitumen. Also spelled *bituminise.*

bituminous (bi-tū'mi-nus), *a.* [= F. *bitumineux*, < L. *bituminosus*, < *bitumen* (*bitumin-*), bitumen.] **1.** Of the nature of or resembling bitumen.—**2.** Containing bitumen, or made up in part of the hydrocarbons which form asphaltum, maltha, and petroleum. See *petroleum.*

> Near that *bituminous* lake where Sodom flamed.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 562.

Bituminous cement, or **bituminous mastic**, a cement or mastic in which bitumen, especially in the form of asphalt, is the most important ingredient: it is used for roofs, pavements, cisterns, etc.—**Bituminous coal**, soft coal, or coal which burns with a bright-yellow flame. Soft coal, semibituminous coal, and hard coal, or anthracite, are the three most important varieties of coal. See *coal.*—**Bituminous limestone**, limestone containing bituminous matter. It is of a brown or black color, and when rubbed emits an unpleasant odor. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen that it may be cut like soap.—**Bituminous shale**, or **bituminous schist**, an argillaceous shale much impregnated with bitumen, and very common in various geological formations, especially in the Devonian and Lower Silurian. Before the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania it was worked to some extent for the production of paraffin and other useful products.—**Bituminous springs**, springs impregnated with petroleum, naphtha, etc.

biunguiculate (bī-ung-gwik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *unguiculate.*] Having two claws, or two parts likened to claws; doubly hooked.

biunity (bī-ū'ni-ti), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *unity.*] The state or mode of being two in one, as trinity is the state of being three in one.

★**biuret** (bī'ū-ret), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *urea*: see *-uret.*] A compound ($C_2H_5N_3O_2 + H_2O$) formed by exposing urea to a high temperature for a long time. It forms crystals readily soluble in water and alcohol.

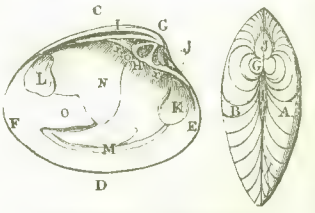
bivalence (bī'vā- or biv'ạ-lens), *n.* In *chem.*, a valence or saturating power which is double ★that of the hydrogen atom.

bivalency (bī'vā- or biv'ạ-len-si), *n.* Same ★as *bivalence.*

bivalent (bī'vā- or biv'ạ-lent), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *valen(t-)s*, having power. Cf. *equivalent.*] In *chem.*, applied to an element an atom of which can replace two atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element, or to a radical which has the same valence as a bivalent atom. Thus, calcium in its chlorid, $CaCl_2$, replaces two atoms of hydrogen in hydrochloric acid, HCl; the bivalent radical methylen, CH_2, in its chlorid, CH_2Cl_2, shows the same valence.

bivalve (bī'valv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *bivalve*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *valva*, door, in mod. sense 'valve.'] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having two leaves or folding parts: as, a *bivalve* speculum.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having two shells united by a hinge.—**3.** In *bot.*, having two valves, as a seed-case.

II. *n.* **1**†. *pl.* Folding doors.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a headless lamellibranch mollusk whose shell has two hinged valves, which are opened and shut by appropriate muscles: opposed to *univalve.* In rare cases, as *Pholas*, there are also accessory valves besides the two principal ones. See cut under *accessory.* Familiar examples are the oyster, scallop, mussel, etc. These belong to the asiphonate division of bivalves; the clam, cob, cockle, razor-shell, and many others are siphonate. The piddock belongs to the genus *Pholas.* The ship-worm, *Teredo*, is also technically a bivalve. See *lamellibranch.*



Bivalve Shell of *Cytherea chione.*

A, right valve; *B*, left valve; *C*, dorsal margin; *D*, ventral margin; *F*, anterior side or front margin; *F*, posterior side or hinder margin; *G*, umbo; *H*, hinge and hinge-teeth; *a*, cardinal tooth; *x*, *x*, lateral teeth; *I*, ligament, ligament pit or groove; *J*, lunule; *K*, anterior muscular impression; *L*, posterior muscular impression; *M*, pallial impression; *N*, abdominal impression; *O*, pallial sinus.

3. In *bot.*, a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts.—**Equilateral bivalve.** See *equilateral.*

bivalved (bī'valvd), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *valved.* Cf. *bivalve.*] Having two valves. Also *bivalvous.*

Bivalvia (bī-val'vi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *bivalvius*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *valva*, door, in mod. sense 'valve.' Cf. *bivalve.*] A term formerly used for all the bivalve shells or lamellibranchiate mollusks, but now superseded by the class names *Acephala*, *Conchifera*, and *Lamellibranchiata.*

bivalvous (bī-val'vus), *a.* [< *bivalve* + *-ous.*] Same as *bivalved.*

bivalvular (bī-val'vụ-lạr), *a.* [< *bivalve*, after *valvular.*] Having two valves: said especially of the shells of certain mollusks and of the seed-vessels of certain plants. See *bivalve.*

bivascular (bī-vas'kụ-lạr), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *vasculum*, a small vessel; after *vascular.*] Having two cells, compartments, or vessels.

bivaulted (bī'vâl-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *vaulted.*] Having two vaults or arches.

biventer (bī-ven'tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *venter*, belly.] A muscle of the back of the neck, so called from having two fleshy bellies, with an intervening tendinous portion. It is commonly distinguished from other biventral or digastric muscles as the *biventer cervicis.* It occurs in man, various mammals, birds, etc. Also called *bigaster.*

biventral (bī-ven'tral), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *ventral.*] Digastric; having two bellies, as a muscle. See *biventer.*

biverb (bī'vėrb), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *verbum*, word.] A name composed of two words.

biverbal (bī-vėr'bal), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *verbal.* Cf. *biverb.*] Relating to two words; punning.

> As some stories are said to be too good to be true, it may with equal truth be asserted of this *biverbal* allusion, that it is too good to be natural. *Lamb*, Popular Fallacies.

bivial (biv'i-al), *a.* [< L. *bivius* (see *bivious*) + *-al.* Cf. *trivial.*] **1.** Going in two directions.—**2.** In echinoderms, of or pertaining to the bivium: as, the *bivial* (posterior) ambulacra. *Huxley.*

bivious† (biv'i-us), *a.* [< L. *bivius*, having two ways, < *bi-*, two-, + *via* = E. *way.*] Having two ways, or leading two ways.

> *Bivious* theorems, and Janus-faced doctrines.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 3.

bivittate (bī-vit'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *vitta* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, having two vittæ or oil-tubes: applied to the fruit of some *Apiaceæ*.—2. In *zoöl.*, marked with two longitudinal stripes.

bivium (biv'i-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *bivius*: see *bivious*.] In echinoderms, the ambulacra of the two posterior arms or rays taken together and distinguished from the three anterior rays collectively. See *trivium*, and cut under *Spatangoida*.

In the fossil genus Dysaster this separation of the ambulacra into trivium and *bivium* exists naturally.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 488.

bivocalized (bī-vō'ka̤l-īzd), *a.* Placed between two vowels.

bivouac (biv'ọ̈-ak), *n.* [Also *bivouack*, in 18th century occasionally *biouac*, *biovac*, *bihovac*, < F. *bivouac*, formerly *biouac*, orig. *bivac*, prob. < G. dial. (Swiss) *beiwacht*, a patrol of citizens added in time of alarm or commotion to the regular town watch (cf. G. *beiwache*, a keeping watch), < *bei*, = E. *by*, + **wacht*, G. *wache* = E. *watch*, *n.*] An encampment of soldiers in the open air without tents, each soldier remaining dressed and with his weapons by him; hence, figuratively, a position or situation of readiness for emergencies, or a situation demanding extreme watchfulness.

We followed up our victory until night overtook us about two miles from Port Gibson; then the troops went into *bivouac* for the night.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 484.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the *bivouac* of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

bivouac (biv'ọ̈-ak), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bivouacked*, ppr. *bivouacking*. [< *bivouac*, *n.*] To encamp in the open air without tents or covering, as soldiers on a march or in expectation of an engagement.

We passed on for about half a mile in advance, and *bivouacked* on some rising ground.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 180.

The Chasseurs Normandie arrive dusty, thirsty, after a hard day's ride, but can find no billet-master. . . . Normandie must even *bivouac* there in its dust and thirst.
Carlyle, French Rev.

biwa[1] (bē'wä), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *pi-pa*, the Chinese medlar.] The loquat; the fruit of the *Photinia Japonica*.

biwa[2] (bē'wä), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *pi-pa*, a guitar.] A Japanese musical instrument with ★four strings, resembling a flat mandolin.

biweekly (bī-wēk'li), *a.* and *adv.* [< *bi-*[2] + *weekly*.] I. *a.* Occurring or appearing every two weeks: as, a *biweekly* magazine. Sometimes erroneously used in place of *semiweekly*, for or occurring twice in a week.

II. *adv.* Fortnightly.

biwept, *v.* An obsolete form of *beweep*.

Bixaceæ (bik-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bixa*, the typical genus, + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants, nearly related to the *Violaceæ*. The family has undergone several reductions in recent revisions and is now regarded as consisting of the genus *Bixa* only. The most prominent species is *Bixa Orellana*, yielding arnotto. See ★*Bixa* and cut under *arnotto*.

bixin (bik'sin), *n.* [< *Bixa* + *-in*[2].] 1. The orange-coloring principle ($C_{16}H_{26}O_2$) of arnotto, a vermilion-red powder, insoluble in water or ether, but soluble in alcohol and benzol.—2. A variety of arnotto, having from six to ten times the coloring power of common arnotto, from quicker extraction.

biza, *n.* See *bisa*.

bizard† (biz'ärd), *n.* Same as *bizarre*.

bizarre (bi-zär'), *a.* and *n.* [F. (formerly also *bigearre*, *bijarre*), strange, capricious, formerly headlong, angry, orig. valiant, = It. *bizzarro*, irascible, choleric, < Sp. Pg. *bizarro*, gallant, brave, valiant, perhaps < Basque *bizarra*, a beard; cf. Sp. *hombre de bigote*, a man of spirit (*bigote*, mustache).] I. *a.* Odd; fanciful; fantastical; whimsical; grotesque.

Although he was very grave in his own person, he loved the most *bizarr* and irregular wits.
Roger North, Life of Lord Guilford, i. 117.

Matter and Motions are *bizarr* things, humoursome and capricious to excess. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 559.

These paintings . . . depended from the walls not only in their main surfaces, but in very many nooks which the *bizarre* architecture of the chateau rendered necessary.
Poe, Tales, I. 366.

II. *n.* A variety of carnation in which the white ground-color is striped with two colors, one darker than the other.

bizarrerie (bi-zär'ę-ri), *n.* [< F. *bizarrerie*, < *bizarre*.] Bizarre quality.

bizcacha (bith-kä'chä), *n.* Same as *viscacha*.

bizel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bezel*.

Bizen ware. See *pottery*.

bizle†, *v.* Same as *bezzle*.

bizmellah† (biz-mel'ä), *interj.* Same as *bismillah*.

bizygomatic (bī-zī-gō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *zygomatic*.] Pertaining to the two zygomatic arches: as, the *bizygomatic* breadth.

bjelkite (biel'kīt), *n.* [< *Bjelke* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the mineral cosalite from the Bjelke mine, Nordmark, Sweden.

bk., bks. Abbreviations of *book*, *books*.

B. L. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Bachelor of Law*; ★(*b*) in *com.*, of *bill of lading*.

blab[1] (blab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blabbed*, ppr. *blabbing*. [In ME. only in the freq. form (which is preferred for such words; cf. *babble*, *gabble*, *gabber*, *jabber*, etc.), but the derived noun *blabbe*, a blab, telltale, occurs: see *blab*[1], *n.*, and *blabber*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* To utter or tell in a thoughtless or unnecessary manner (what ought to be kept secret); let out (secrets).

Oh, that delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blabb'd* them with such pleasing eloquence.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1.

Yonder a vile physician, *blabbing*
The case of his patient.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To talk indiscreetly; tattle; tell tales.

You're sure the little milliner won't *blab*?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

But letters, however carefully drilled to be circumspect, are sure to *blab*, and those of Pope leave in the reader's mind an unpleasant feeling of circumspection.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 427.

blab[1] (blab), *n.* [< ME. *blabbe*: see *blab*[1], *v.*] A babbler; a telltale; one who betrays secrets, or tells things which ought to be kept secret.

Good merchant, lay your fingers on your mouth;
Be not a *blab*. *Greene*, James IV, v.

Excluded
All friendship, and avoided as a *blab*,
The mark of fool set on his front!
Milton, S. A., l. 495.

Show me a very inquisitive body, I'll show you a *blab*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

blab[2]† (blab), *n.* [Another form of *bleb*, *blob*.] A bubble; a blister; a swelling.

blab[2]† (blab), *v. i.* or *t.* [< *blab*[2], *n.*] To swell out or up; make swollen, as the cheeks.

blabber[1]† (blab'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *blaberen*, stammer, talk without reason, blabber, blab, = LG. *blabbern* = G. *plappern*, blab, babble, = Dan. *blabbre*, blabber, gabble: imitative words, prob. in part of independent origin. Similar forms of imitative origin are Sw. dial. *bladdra*, *blaffra*, prattle, D. LG. G. *blaffen* (> E. *blaff*), yelp; OHG. *blabbizōn*, MHG. *blepzen*, babble; ML. *blaberare*, for L. *blaterare*, babble; Gael. *blabaran*, a stammerer, *blabhdach*, babbling, *plabair*, a babbler; E. *blather*, *blether*[1], *babble*, etc.] 1. To speak inarticulately; babble; mumble.

Now you may see how easie it is to speak right, and not to *blabber* like boors in any speech.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gram. (1623), p. 126.

2. To tell tales; blab; talk idly.—3. To fib; falter. *Skinner*.—4. To whistle to a horse. *Skinner*.

blabber[1] (blab'ėr), *n.* [< *blabber*[1], *v.*] A tattler; a telltale.

'Tis fairies' treasure,
Which but reveal'd, brings on the *blabber's* ruin.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.

blabber[2] (blab'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *blaber*, *blabyr*. Cf. *blab*[2], *bleb*, *blob*, *blobber*, *blubber*, etc.] Swollen; protruding: as, *blabber*-lipped; *blabber* cheeks.

blabbering† (blab'ėr-ing), *a.* Inarticulate; babbling.

blabber-lipped† (blab'ėr-lipt), *a.* [< ME. *blabyrlypped*, also *blabberlipped*: see *blabber*[2] and *blubber-lipped*.] Having swollen or protruding lips; blubber-lipped.

blabbing (blab'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blab*[1], *v.*] Having the character of a blab; talking indiscreetly; tattling: as, "the *blabbing* eastern ★scout," *Milton*, Comus, l. 138.

black (blak), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *blak*, *blek*, *bleke*, < AS. *blæc* (in def. inflection *blaca*, *blace*, sometimes with long vowel *blāca*, *blāce*, and thus confused with *blāc*, *blāc*, ME. *blake*, etc., shining, white (see *bleak*[1]), = OHG. (in comp.) *blah*, *blach*), black, = (with appar. diff. orig. suffix) Icel. *blakkr*, dark, dusky, = Sw. *black*, grayish, dark, = Dan. *blak*, dark (whence the noun, AS. *blæc* = MLG. *black*, LG. *blak* = MHG. *black* = Icel. *blek* = Sw. *bläck* = Dan. *blæk*, ink: see *bleck*); prob. from a verb repr. secondarily by D. *blaken*, burn, scorch, freq. *blakeren*, scorch, MLG. (> G.) *blaken*, burn with much smoke, LG. *verblekken*, scorch as the sun scorches grain; perhaps akin to L. *flagrare*, Gr. *φλέγειν*, burn: see *flagrant*, *flame*, *phlegm*. Hence *blatch*, *bleck*, *bletch*, *bleach*[2]; but not connected, unless remotely, with *bleak*[1], *bleach*[1], q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Possessing in the highest degree the property of absorbing light; reflecting and transmitting little or no light; of the color of soot or coal; of the darkest possible hue; sable; optically, wholly destitute of color, or absolutely dark, whether from the absence or from the total absorption of light: opposed to *white*.

I spy a *black*, suspicious, threat'ning cloud.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3.

On either hand, as far as eye could see,
A great *black* swamp and of an evil smell.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

A *black* body is one which absorbs every ray which falls on it. It can, therefore, neither reflect nor transmit. A mass of coke suggests the conception of such a body.
Tait, Light, § 307.

Hence—2. Characterized by the absence of light; involved or enveloped in darkness.

In the twilight, in the evening, in the *black* and dark night. Prov. vii. 9.

And, beauty dead, *black* chaos comes again.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1020.

3. Dismal; gloomy; sullen and forbidding: as, a *black* prospect.—4. Destitute of moral light or goodness; evil; wicked; atrocious: as, *black* deeds.

"Thou art," quoth she, "a sea, a sovereign king,
And, lo, there falls into thy boundless flood
Black lust, dishonour, shame, misgoverning."
Shak., Lucrece, l. 654.

During stages in which maintenance of authority is most imperative, direct disloyalty is considered the *blackest* of crimes. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 532.

5. Calamitous; disastrous; bringing ruin or desolation: as, *black* tidings; *black* Friday.

Black tidings these, . . . *blacker* never came to New England. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II.

6. Deadly; malignant; baneful: as, a *black* augury.

Taking thy part, hath rush'd aside the law,
And turned that *black* word death to banishment.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

7. Clouded with anger; frowning; threatening; boding ill: as, *black* looks.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me; struck me with her tongue.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

8. Wearing black or dark clothing, armor, etc.: as, Edward the *Black* Prince; *black* friars.—9. Stained with dirt; soiled; dirty: as, *black* hands. [Colloq.]—**Black Act, Black acts.** See *act*.—**Black amber.** Same as *jet*.—**Black and blue,** having the dark livid color of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue. See *blue* and *blae*.

Mistress Ford . . . is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot see a white spot about her.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

Black and tan, having black hair upon the back, and tan or yellowish-brown upon the face, flanks, and legs, as some dogs: said specifically of a kind of terrier dog, and sometimes used elliptically as a substantive.

Consider the St. Bernards and the mastiffs, the pugs and the bull-dogs, the *black-and-tans* and the King Charlies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 599.

Black antimony, art, assembly, bead-tree, bearberry, etc. See under the nouns.—**Black bile.** See *atrabile*.—**Black bindweed, book, canker, chalk, death,** etc. See the nouns.—**Black drink,** a decoction of the leaves of *Ilex vomitaria*, used by the Indians of the southern United States as a medicine and as a drink of ceremony.—**Black earth.** See *earth*.—**Black Flags,** bands of irregular soldiers infesting the upper valley of the Red River in Tonquin. They were originally survivors of the Taiping rebellion in China; increased by the accession of various adventurers, they fought against the French in their wars with Annam, about 1873–85.—**Black Friday, frost,** etc. See the nouns.—**Black glass,** a glass made in Venice, of sand, sulphur, and peroxid of manganese. It is of a deep-black color.—**Black hagden.** See *hagden*.—**Black Hand,** an anarchistic society in Spain composed of members of the laboring classes. Many of its members in southern Spain were arrested and imprisoned in 1883.—**Black Harry, Black Will,** local names in the United States of the sea-bass, *Centropristes striatus*.—**Black herring.** See *herring*.—**Black in the flesh,** and **waxed and black in the grain,** terms applied to skins curried on the inner and outer sides respectively. The former is applied to the uppers of men's shoes, and the latter of women's.—**Black japan.** See *japan*.—**Black Maria,** a closely covered vehicle, usually painted black, used in conveying prisoners to and from jail.—**Black martin, Monday, naphtha, ocher,** etc. See the nouns.—**Black rent,** exactions formerly levied by native chieftains in Ireland, particularly upon districts where English were settled.

Besides the payment of *black rent*, the commons of Ireland were oppressed by innumerable exactions.
Bagwell, Ireland under the Tudors.

Black rot, rust. See the nouns.—**Black silver.** See *stephanite*.—**Black-spot,** a disease of rose-bushes, characterized by diffuse, dark-colored spots on the upper surface of the leaves. It is caused by a parasitic fungus, *Asteroma Rosæ*.—**Black sugar,** Spanish licorice. [Scotch.]—**Black tin.** See *tin*.—**Black ware.** Same as *basalt ware* (which see, under *basalt*).—**Black witch.** See *ani*. [For a number of compounds with *black* as their first member, see below; in many of these cases it is generally printed as a separate word.]

II. *n.* **1.** Black color; the darkest color, properly the negation of all color: the opposite of *white*. The darkness of this color arises from the circumstance that the substances composing or producing it, as in a pigment or dye, absorb all the rays of light and reflect none. In heraldry this hue or tincture is termed *sable*.

2. A black dye or pigment: as, *blacks* and grays.—**3.** A black part of something, as that of the eye; specifically, the opening in the iris; the pupil: in opposition to the *white*.

The *black* or sight of the eye. *Sir K. Digby.*

4. Black clothing, especially when worn as a sign of mourning: as, to be in *black:* sometimes used in the plural.

He has now put off
The funeral *black* your rich heir wears with joy,
When he pretends to weep for his dead father.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Should I not put on *blacks* when each one here
Comes with his cypress and devotes a tear?
Herrick, Death of H. Lawes.

5. *pl.* Funeral drapery, consisting of hangings of black cloth.—**6**†. A mute; one of the hired mourners at a funeral.

I do pray ye
To give me leave to live a little longer.
You stand about me like my *Blacks*.
Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, iii. 1.

7. A member of one of the dark-colored races; a negro or other dark-skinned person.—**8**†. One with the face blacked or disguised; specifically, a deer-stealer; a poacher.

The Waltham *blacks* at length committed such enormities, that government was forced to interfere, with that severe and sanguinary act, called the "Black Act."
Gilbert White, Hist. of Selborne, vii.

9. A small flake of soot; smut: usually plural.

A fog out of doors that tastes of *blacks* and smells of decomposed frost. *Sir C. Young.*

Can I help it if the *blacks* will fly, and the things must be rinsed again? *D. Jerrold*, Caudle Lectures, xvii.

10. A dark stain or smear.—**11.** *pl.* Ink used in copperplate printing, prepared from the charred husks of the grape and the residue of the wine-press.—**12.** In *printing*, any mark on the paper between the lines or letters caused by the rising of the leads, etc., to the level of the type: commonly in the plural.—**Aniline black,** a color produced by dyers directly upon the fiber itself, by the oxidation of the hydrochlorid of aniline with bichromate of potash. It is a very permanent dye.—**Animal black.** Same as *bone-black*.—**Brunswick black.** Same as *japan lacquer* (which see, under *japan*).—**Chemical black,** a color formerly obtained in dyeing cotton by boiling gallnuts in pyroligneous acid, adding "nitrate of iron" and flour.—**Chrome-black,** a color produced in dyeing cotton or wool by mordanting with bichromate of potash and dyeing with logwood.—**Common black,** a color produced by dyeing with logwood, sumac, fustic, and a mixture of green and blue vitriol.—**Copperas-black,** a color produced in dyeing inferior carpets, etc., by mordanting with a mixture of ferrous sulphate and copper sulphate and dyeing with logwood.—**Cork-black,** a black obtained by burning cork in closed vessels.—**Drop-black,** a better grade of bone-black ground in water, and in this pasty state formed into drops and dried.—**Frankfort black,** a pigment formerly made by burning the lees of wine, but now merely a better grade of bone-black. Also called *German black*.—**Gas-black,** a species of lampblack obtained by burning natural gas in small jets against a revolving iron cylinder.—**German black.** Same as *Frankfort black*.—**Hart's black,** a black made from harts' horns.—**Hydrocarbon black.** Same as *gas-black*.—**In black and white.** (*a*) In writing or print: as, to put a statement *in black and white*. (*b*) In the fine arts, with no colors but black and white. The term is often extended to include (as in exhibitions of "works in black and white") monochromes of any sort, as sepia drawings.—**Iron-black,** a powder consisting of finely divided antimony obtained by precipitating it from its solution in an acid by means of metallic zinc.—**Logwood-black,** in *dyeing*, a black obtained by mordanting the cotton with a salt of iron and then dyeing with a decoction of logwood.—**Mineral black.** See *mineral*.—**Plate-black,** a combination of lampblack and bone-black in various proportions, used in plate-printing.—**Sedan black,** an intense black color produced by first dyeing cloth blue with woad, then washing it in water containing logwood and sumac, and boiling it for several hours in a liquor to which a solution of iron sulphate is added.—**Spanish black,** a black pigment obtained from burnt cork.—**Vine-black.** Same as *blue-black*, *n.*, 2. (See *bone-black*, *ivory-black*, *lampblack*, *peach-black*, and *platinum-black*.)

black (blak), *v.* [< ME. *blacken*, *blaken*; < *black*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make black; blacken or put a black color on; soil; stain: as, to *black* one's hands.—**2.** To clean and polish (shoes, etc.) by blacking and brushing them.—**3.** To blacken; stain; sully; defame. [Rare.]

Thou *blacked'st* no man's character, devoured'st no man's bread. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 34.

To black down (*naut.*), to tar and black (a ship's rigging).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become black; take on a black color.—**2**†. To poach. See *black*, *n.*, 8.

blackamoor (blak'a-mör), *n.* [Also formerly *blackmoor*, *blackamore*, *blackemore*, *-moor*, etc., Sc. *blackymore;* orig. and prop. *blackmoor*, *black Moor*, < *black* + *Moor*. The inserted *a* is meaningless; cf. *blackavised*.] A negro; a black man or woman.

I care not an she were a *black-a-moor*.
Shak., T. and C., i. 1.

I am sure I hated your poor dear uncle before marriage as if he'd been a *black-a-moor*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

blackavised (blak'a-vīsd), *a.* [Sc., also *blackaviced*, *blackavized;* < *black* + F. *vis*, face, visage, + *-ed*[2]. The inserted *a* is meaningless; cf. *blackamoor*.] Dark-complexioned.

I would advise her *blackaviced* suitor to look out; if another comes with a longer or clearer rent-roll, he's dished. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xix.

blackback (blak'bak), *n.* **1.** The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. *Kingsley*. Also called *saddle-back*, *coffin-carrier*, and *cob*.—**2.** A local Irish name (about Belfast) of the common flounder.

blackball (blak'bâl), *n.* **1.** A blacking composition used by shoemakers, etc. Also called *heel-ball*.—**2.** A name applied to both the smut and the bunt of wheat.—**3.** An adverse vote. See *blackball*, *v. t.*

blackball (blak'bâl), *v. t.* To reject (as a candidate for election to membership or office in any club, society, etc.) by placing black balls in the ballot-box; exclude or defeat by adverse vote; also, simply to vote against. See *ballot*[1], *n.*, 3.

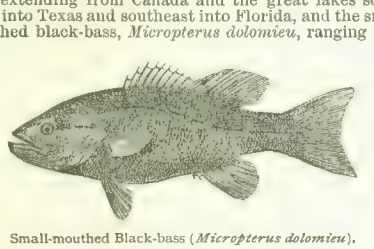
If you do not tell me who she is directly, you shall never get into White's. I will *blackball* you regularly.
Disraeli, Young Duke, II. ii.

blackballing (blak'bâl-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blackball*, *v.*] The act of rejecting or voting against a candidate by the use of black balls.

Your story of the *blackballing* amused me.
Lamb, Letter to B. Barton.

blackband (blak'band), *n.* In *mining* and *metal.*, a kind of iron ore, which consists essentially of carbonate of iron intimately mixed with coal. It is a very important ore of iron, especially in Scotland, where its true nature was discovered about the beginning of the present century. Often called *blackband ironstone*.

black-bass (blak'bàs'), *n.* **1.** A centrarchoid American fish of the genus *Micropterus*. The body is oblong; the dorsal fin is low, especially the spinous portion of it, which is separated from the soft part by an emargination; the anal fin is shorter than the soft part of the dorsal, with three small spines; and the caudal fin is emarginate. The color is dark, and the cheeks and opercules are crossed by three dark oblique stripes. Two species are known, the large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*, extending from Canada and the great lakes southwest into Texas and southeast into Florida, and the small-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus dolomieu*, ranging from



Small-mouthed Black-bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*).

the great lakes southward to South Carolina and Arkansas. Both are highly esteemed for their game qualities, but the small-mouthed is regarded by most anglers as superior. The sexes during the breeding season consort in pairs, clear a subcircular spot near the shore for a nest, and guard the eggs till hatched. Both species, but especially the small-mouthed, have received the attention of pisciculturists and been introduced into foreign countries. In some parts of the State of New York the small-mouthed is specifically called the black-bass and the large-mouthed the Oswego or green bass. Other names given to one or both species are *trout*, in the south, and, locally, *chub*, *jumper*, *mast-bass*, and *Welshman*.

2. A local name, along portions of the Pacific coast of the United States, of a scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys melanops*, or black rock-fish.

black-beetle (blak'bē″tl), *n.* An English name of the common cockroach of Great Britain, *Blatta* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis*, a large black orthopterous insect, of the family *Blattidæ*. See cut under *Blattidæ*.

blackbelly (blak'bel″i), *n.* A local name in Massachusetts of a variety of the alewife, *Clupea vernalis*.

blackberry (blak'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *blackberries* (-iz). [< ME. *blakberye*, *blakeberie*, < AS. *blæc-berie*, prop. written apart, *blæc berie*, pl. *blace berian:* see *black* and *berry*[1].] **1.** The fruit of those species of *Rubus* in which the receptacle becomes juicy and falls off with the drupelets, in distinction from the raspberry. The principal European species is *R. fruticosus*. In the United States there are several kinds, as the high blackberry, *R. nigrobaccus*, some varieties of which are extensively cultivated; the low blackberry or dewberry, *R. procumbens;* the bush-blackberry, *R. trivialis*, of the Southern States; the running swamp-blackberry, *R. hispidus;* and the sand-blackberry, *R. cuneifolius*. In Scotland generally called *bramble*, and in the west of Scotland *black-boyd* or *black-bide*. See the supplement.

2. In some parts of England, the black currant, *Ribes nigrum*.

blackberrying (blak'ber″i-ing), *n.* [< *blackberry* + *-ing*[1]; as if from a verb *blackberry*. See the quot. from Chaucer, below.] The gathering of blackberries.—**Go a blakeberyed**†, a doubtful phrase occurring once in Chaucer in the Pardoner's Tale:

I rekke never, whan that ben beryed,
Though that her soules *gon a blakeberyed*.

[Skeat explains *blakeberyed*, apparently a past participle, as a verbal substantive, and the whole phrase as meaning "go a blackberrying," that is, go where they please. The grammatical explanation is doubtless correct; but the context seems to show that the phrase is a humorous euphemism for "go to hell."]

blackbird (blak'bėrd), *n.* **1.** The English name of a species of thrush, *Merula merula*, *Turdus merula*, or *Merula vulgaris*, common throughout Europe. It is larger than the common or



European Blackbird (*Merula merula*).

song thrush; the male is wholly black, except the bill and the orbits of the eyes, which are yellow; the female is dark rusty-brown. The male has a fine, rich, mellow note, but its song has little compass or variety. Also called *merle* and *ouzel*.

2. In America, a bird of the family *Icteridæ* (which see). These birds have no relation to the European blackbird, but are nearer the old-world starlings. There are very many species of the family, to several of which, as the bobolink, the oriole, and the meadow-lark, the term *blackbird* is not specifically applied. The leading species are the several crow-blackbirds, of the genera *Quiscalus* and *Scolecophagus*, and the marsh-blackbirds, *Agelæus* and *Xanthocephalus*. The common crow-blackbird is *Q. purpureus;* the common red-winged marsh-blackbird, *A. phœniceus;* the yellow-headed blackbird, *X. icterocephalus*. See cut under *Agelæinæ*.

3. In the West Indies, the ani, *Crotophaga ani*, of the family *Cuculidæ*, or cuckoos; the savanna-blackbird. See cut under *ani*.—**4.** A cant term on the coast of Africa for a slave.

blackboard (blak'bōrd), *n.* **1.** A board painted black, used in schools, lecture-rooms, etc., for writing, drawing, or ciphering with chalk. Hence—**2.** Any prepared surface, as of plaster or slate, used for the same purpose.

blackbonnet (blak'bon″et), *n.* One of the names of the reed-bunting. [Local, Scotland.]

blackboy (blak'boi), *n.* The common name of the Australian grass-tree, *Xanthorrhœa arborea*, etc., a juncaceous plant with a thick blackened trunk and a terminal tuft of wiry, grass-like leaves. The different species yield an abundance of fragrant resin, either red, known as *blackboy gum*, or yellow, called *acaroid gum*.

blackbreast (blak'brest), *n.* **1.** A name of the red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa alpina*, variety *americana*.—**2.** A local name in the United States of the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

black-browed (blak'broud), *a.* Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening: as, "a *black-browed* gust," *Dryden*.

black-brush (blak'brush), *a.* A term used only in the phrase *black-brush iron ore*, a brown hematite or limonite, found in the Forest of Dean, England, and used chiefly for making tin-plate.

blackbur (blak′bėr), *n.* A local name in the United States of the plant *Geum strictum*.

black-burning (blak′bėr″ning), *a.* Scandalous: used only in the phrase *black-burning shame*. [Scotch.]

blackcap (blak′kap), *n.* 1. One who wears a black cap.—2. A name given to various birds having the top of the head black. (*a*) The European black-capped warbler, *Sylvia atricapilla*. (*b*) The European titmouse, *Parus major*. (*c*) The American black-capped fly-catching warbler, *Myiodioctes pusillus*, also called *Wilson's blackcap*. (*d*) The chickadee, *Parus atricapillus*. (*e*) The black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus*. 3. The cattail reed, *Typha latifolia*.—4. A popular name of the plant and fruit of the black-fruited raspberry, *Rubus occidentalis*, occurring wild in many portions of the United States, and also cultivated in several varieties. Also called *thimbleberry*.—5. An apple roasted until it is black.

black-capped (blak′kapt), *a.* Having black on the top of the head: applied to sundry birds. See *blackcap*, 2.

black-cat (blak′kat), *n.* A name of the fisher, pekan, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti*, a large blackish marten peculiar to the northerly parts of North America. Also called *black-fox*. See cut under *fisher*.

black-cattle (blak′kat″l), *n.* Cattle reared for slaughter, in distinction from dairy-cattle: used without reference to color. [Great Britain.]

blackcoat (blak′kōt), *n.* 1. One who wears a black coat: a common and familiar name for a clergyman, as *redcoat* is, in England, for a soldier.—2. *pl.* A name given to the German reiters, or mercenary troops, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, from their black armor and dress.

blackcock (blak′kok), *n.* The male black-grouse or black-game; the heath-cock; a grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*, or *Lyrurus tetrix*, of the



Blackcock (*Lyrurus tetrix*).

family *Tetraonidæ*, found in many parts of Europe. It is mostly black, with a lyrate tail. The female is called a *gray hen*, and the young are called *poults*.

black-damp (blak′damp), *n.* Carbon dioxid gas, which is found in greater or less quantity in all collieries, being given off by many coals, either mixed with fire-damp, or separately, or produced in various other ways, as by the exhalations of the men, by fires, and by explo-
★sions of fire-damp. Also called *choke-damp*.

black-dog (blak′dog), *n.* 1†. A bad shilling or other base silver coin.—2. Hypochondria; the blues. [Slang in both senses.]

black-draught (blak′drȧft), *n.* A popular purgative medicine, consisting of an infusion of senna with Epsom salts.

black-drop (blak′drop), *n.* A liquid preparation of opium in vinegar or verjuice. Also called *vinegar of opium*.—**Lancaster black-drop**, a solution of opium in verjuice with sugar and nutmeg. Also called *Quaker black-drop*. The black-drop of the United States Pharmacopœia, *Acetum opii*, is similar, except that dilute acetic acid is used.

black-duck (blak′duk), *n.* 1. The black scoter, *Œdemia nigra*, one of the sea-ducks or *Fuligulinæ*. See cut under *scoter*.—2. The dusky duck of North America, *Anas obscura*, one of the *Anatinæ*, or river-ducks, and a near relative of the mallard. The male is mostly blackish, with white lining of the wings and a violet speculum; the female is not so dark.

black-dye (blak′dī), *n.* A compound of oxid
★of iron with gallic or tannic acid.

blacken (blak′n), *v.* [ME. *blaknen, blackonen*; < *black*, *a.*, + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To grow black or dark.

Air *blackened*, rolled the thunder. *Dryden.*

II. *trans.* 1. To make black; darken.

The little cloud . . . grew and spread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

2. Figuratively, to sully; make infamous; defame; cause to appear immoral or vile: as, vice *blackens* the character.

To this system of literary monopoly was joined an unremitting industry to *blacken* and discredit in every way . . . all those who did not hold to their faction.
Burke, Rev. in France.

blackener (blak′nėr), *n.* One who blackens.

blackening (blak′ning), *n.* Any preparation used to render the surface of iron, leather, etc., black. See *blacking*.

blackening (blak′ning), *a.* Blackish; approaching black: as, in lichens, a biatorine exciple is colored or *blackening*, but not coal-black.

blacker (blak′ėr), *n.* One who blacks or blackens.

black-extract (blak′eks″trakt), *n.* A preparation from cocculus indicus, used in adulterating beer.

blackey, *n.* See *blacky*.

blackfin (blak′fin), *n.* 1. A local name of the smolt or young salmon of the first year.—2. A local English name of the little weever.—3. A whitefish, *Coregonus nigripinnis*, of the deep waters of Lake Michigan, conspicuous by its
★blackish fins, but otherwise resembling a cisco.

blackfish (blak′fish), *n.* [< *black* + *fish*. Cf. MLG. *blackvisch*, LG. *blakfisk*, > G. *blackfisch*, inkfish.] 1. A name of several fishes. (*a*) A local English name of the female salmon about the time of spawning. (*b*) A name of the tautog, *Tautoga onitis*. See cut under *tautog*. (*c*) A local Alaskan name of *Dallia pectoralis*, a fish which alone represents the suborder *Xenomi*. See *Dallia*. (*d*) A local name in New England of the common sea-bass, *Centropristes striatus*: also applied to other species of the same genus. (*e*) A name of a European scombroid fish, *Centrolophus pompilus*. (*f*) A local name in the Frith of Forth, Scotland, of the tadpole-fish, *Raniceps trifurcatus*. *Parnell*, Mag. Zoöl. and Bot., I. 104.

2. A name of several delphinoid cetaceans, especially of the genus *Globicephalus*. Also called *black-whale*.

black-fisher (blak′fish″ėr), *n.* [< *blackfish*, 1 (*a*), + *-er*[1].] A poacher; one who kills salmon in close time. [Scotch.]

By recruiting one or two latitudinarian poachers and *black-fishers*, Mr. H. completed the quota of men which fell to the share of Lady B. *Scott.*

black-flea (blak′flē), *n.* A coleopterous insect injurious to turnips; the *Haltica nemorum* of
★naturalists. Also called *turnip-flea*.

black-fly (blak′flī), *n.* 1. A small dipterous insect, *Simulium Venustum*, with a black body and transparent wings, abounding in mountainous and wooded parts of New York, New England, and northward, and exceedingly annoying to both man and beast. It is closely related to the buffalo-gnat. See *Simulium*.—2. The bean-plant louse, *Aphis fabæ*.

blackfoot (blak′fůt), *n.* 1. A kind of matrimonial go-between, who in a friendly way acts as introducer, and generally facilitates the earlier stages of courtship. [Scotch.]—2. [*cap.*] One of a certain tribe of North American Indians, the most western division of the Algonkin stock. [In this sense the plural is properly *Blackfoots*, but commonly *Blackfeet*.]

black-fox (blak′foks), *n.* Same as *black-cat*.

black-friar (blak′frī″ȧr), *n.* [So called from the distinctive black gown. Cf. *gray-friar*, *white-friar*.] A friar of the Dominican order. Also called a *predicant* or *preaching friar*, and in France *Jacobin*. See *Dominican*. [Properly written as two words.]

black-game (blak′gām), *n.* See *blackcock* and *grouse*.

black-grass (blak′gras), *n.* 1. A dark-colored rush (*Juncus Gerardi*) of salt-marshes. [U. S.]—2. A species of foxtail grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*. [Eng.]

blackguard (blag′ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< *black* + *guard*. See def.] **I.** *n.* 1†. In collective senses (properly as two words): (*a*) The scullions and lowest menials connected with a great household, who attended to the pots, coals, etc., and looked after them when the household moved from one place to another.

A lousy slave, that within this twenty years rode with the *black guard* in the duke's carriage 'mongst spits and dripping-pans! *Webster*, White Devil, i. 2.

(*b*) A guard of attendants, black in color of the skin or dress, or in character.

Pelagius, Celestius, and other like heretics of the devils *black guard*. *Fulke*, Defence (1583), x. 386. (*N. E. D.*)

(*c*) The idle criminal class; vagabonds generally.

How prevent your sons from consorting with the *blackguard?*
A. Tucker, Light of Nature (1768), II. 143. (*N. E. D.*)

(*d*) The vagabond children of great towns; "city Arabs," who run errands, black shoes, or do odd jobs.—2. A man of coarse and offensive manners and speech; a fellow of low character; a scamp; a scoundrel.

The troops which he commanded were the greatest *blackguards* on the face of the earth.
C. D. Yonge, Life of Wellington, xxvi.

II. *a.* 1†. Belonging to the menials of a household; serving; waiting.

Let a *blackguard* boy be always about the house to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days.
Swift, Directions to Servants, Cook.

2. Of bad character; vicious; vile; low; worthless: said of persons and things.

Marking certain things as low and *blackguard*, and certain others as lawful and right. *T. Hughes.*

3. Scurrilous; abusive; befitting a blackguard: as, *blackguard* language.

blackguard (blag′ärd), *v.* [< *blackguard*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To revile in scurrilous language.

I have been called names and *blackguarded* quite sufficiently for one sitting. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxix.

II.† *intrans.* To be, act, or talk like a blackguard; behave riotously.

And there a batch o' wabster lads,
Blackguarding frae Kilmarnock,
For fun this day. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

blackguardism (blag′ärd-izm), *n.* [< *blackguard* + *-ism*.] The conduct or language of a blackguard; ruffianism.

This ignominious dissoluteness, or rather, if we may venture to designate it by the only proper word, *blackguardism*, of feeling and manners, could not but spread from public to private life.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

blackguardly (blag′ärd-li), *a.* [< *blackguard* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of a blackguard; rascally; villainous: as, a *blackguardly* business.

blackguardry (blag′ärd-ri), *n.* [< *blackguard* + *-ry*.] Blackguards or scoundrels collectively.
★[Rare.]

black-gum (blak′gum), *n.* A North American tree, *Nyssa sylvatica*, 40 to 70 feet high, bearing a dark-blue berry. The wood is strong, tough, and unwedgeable, and is largely used for the hubs of wheels,
★for yokes, etc. Also called *pepperidge* and *sour-gum*.

blackhead (blak′hed), *n.* 1. A popular name of the scaups or sea-ducks of the genus *Aithyia*: as, the greater and lesser *blackheads*, *A. marila* and *A. affinis*. See *scaup*.—2. A local name in the United States of the black-headed minnow, or fathead, *Pimephales promelas*.

blackheart (blak′härt), *n.* 1. A species of cherry of many varieties: so called from the fruit being somewhat heart-shaped and having a skin nearly black.—2. A wood obtained from British Guiana, suitable for use in building and in furniture-making.—3. A condition frequently found in young nursery trees, particularly the apple: a result of severe freezing. Trees affected with blackheart are of little value for orchard planting.

black-hearted (blak′här″ted), *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.

black-helmet (blak′hel″met), *n.* A shell obtained from a species of mollusk, and used by cameo-cutters. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

black-hole (blak′hōl), *n.* A dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a place of confinement for soldiers; any dismal place for confinement by way of punishment.

There grew up . . . [an academic] discipline of unlimited autocracy upheld by rods, and ferules, and the *black-hole*. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 98.

The black-hole of Calcutta, the garrison strong-room or black-hole at Calcutta, measuring about 18 feet square, into which 146 British prisoners were thrust at the point of the sword, by the Nawab Sirāj-ud-Daulā, on June 20, 1756. The next morning all but 23 were dead from suffocation.

black-horse (blak′hôrs), *n.* A local name of the Missouri sucker, *Cycleptus elongatus*, of the family *Catostomidæ*.

blacking (blak′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *black*, *v.*] 1. A preparation for blacking boots and shoes, usually made of powdered bone-black, sperm- or linseed-oil, molasses, sour beer or vinegar, oil of vitriol, and copperas. Throughout the middle ages boots were worn of the brown color natural to the leather, or of a dark-red color, not unlike the modern Russia leather. There is mention of blacking as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century.

2. In *leather-working*, any one of a number of preparations used in dyeing or staining leather black.—3. The name given by founders to a black wash, composed of clay, water, and pow-

dered charcoal, with which cores and loam-molds are coated, to give the requisite smoothness to the surfaces which come into contact with the melted metal.—**Brass blacking**, a dead-black ornamental surface formed on brass-work. It is made by plunging the brass into a mixture of a strong solution of nitrate of silver with a solution of nitrate of copper, and heating it, after withdrawal, until the desired depth of color is obtained.

blackish (blak'ish), *a.* [< *black* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat black; moderately black or dark.

★ Begin to be *blackish*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vi. 19.

black-jack (blak'jak), *n.* 1. A capacious drinking-cup or can formerly made of waxed leather, but now of thin metal, the outside being japanned black, except the edge, which is left bright, in imitation of the ancient leathern black-jacks with silver rims.



Leathern Black-jacks.

There's a Dead-sea of drink in the cellar, in which goodly vessels lie wrecked; and in the middle of this deluge appear the tops of flagons and *black-jacks*, like churches drowned in the marshes. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

2. The ensign of a pirate.—3. A Cornish miners' term for the common ferruginous zinc sulphid, of which the mineralogical name is *sphalerite*, and the common name *blende*. Also called *false galena*.—4. Caramel or burnt sugar used for coloring spirits, vinegar, coffee, etc.—5. A trade-name for adulterated butter.—6. A local English name of the coalfish, *Pollachius virens*.—7. A common name in the United States for a species of oak, *Quercus Marylandica*, and, in the Gulf States, for *Q. Catesbæi*, small trees of little value except for fuel.—8. The larva of a saw-fly, *Athalia centifolia* or *A. spinarum*, one of the *Tenthredinidæ*, destructive to turnips. Also called *nigger*. *J. O. Westwood*. [Local British.]—9. A kind of hand-weapon consisting of a short elastic shaft having at one end a ★heavy metal head cased in netting, leather, etc.

black-knot (blak'not), *n.* 1. A fast knot: opposed to *running-knot*.—2. A species of pyrenomycetous fungus, *Plowrightia morbosa*, which attacks plum-trees and some varieties of cherry, forming large, black, knot-like masses upon the branches.

black-lead (blak'led'), *n.* 1. Amorphous graphite; plumbago. See *graphite*. [*Black-lead* is a misnomer, as the mineral contains no lead.]

2. A pencil made of graphite.

Sir, I have ben bold to note places with my *black-leade*, . . . and peradventure some expressions may be advantageously altered at your leasure. *Evelyn*, Letter to Mr. E. Thurland.

blacklead (blak'led'), *v. t.* [< *black-lead*, *n.*] To cover with plumbago or black-lead; apply black-lead to.

The deposit would not spread over a *black-leaded* surface in the liquid. *G. Gore*, Electro-Metall., p. 112.

Blackleading-machine, an apparatus for applying powdered graphite to the surface of wax-molds previous to ★coating them with copper.

blackleg (blak'leg), *n.* [< *black* + *leg*. The allusion in def. 3 is not clear; some suppose the term was orig. applied to racing men who wore black top-boots. The term *black* is now understood in an opprobrious sense; cf. *blackguard*.] 1. A disease in cattle and sheep which affects the legs; symptomatic anthrax. See *anthrax*.—2. A severe form of purpura.—3. One who systematically tries to gain money fraudulently in connection with races, or with cards, billiards, or other games; a rook; a swindler. The term implies the habitual frequenting of places where wagers are made and games of chance are played, and the seeking of subsistence by dishonorable betting, but does not always imply direct cheating. Sometimes contracted to *leg*.

4. Same as *black-nob*.

The police were used to watch the strikers or to protect the *black-legs*, as those are called who work outside the Union movement. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 333.

blacklegism (blak'leg-izm), *n.* [< *blackleg* + *-ism*.] The profession or practices of a blackleg; cheating; swindling. *Bentley's Mag.*

black-letter (blak'let″ėr), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A name now given to the Gothic or Old English letter, which was introduced into England about the middle of the fourteenth century, and was the character generally used in manuscripts and in the first printed books. It is still, with various modifications, in common use in Germany.

This is black-letter.

II. *a.* Written or printed in black-letter: as, a *black-letter* manuscript or book.—**Black-letter day**, any day inscribed in the ancient calendars in black-letter type, as distinguished from the more important, which were entered in red-letter; hence, a holy day of an inferior character and dignity; an inauspicious day, as opposed to a *red-letter* or auspicious day.

black-liquor (blak'lik″ọr), *n.* A crude acetate of iron prepared from scrap-iron and crude acetic acid, very generally used in dyeing as a mordant instead of green copperas.

black-list (blak'list), *n.* 1. A list of defaulters: specifically applied to printed lists of insolvents and bankrupts, published officially. Private lists, however, of a more searching character, are furnished by certain societies and private individuals to subscribers, with the view of affording protection against bad debts, frauds, etc.

2. Any list of persons who are for any reason deemed objectionable by the makers or users of the list, as for political or social misconduct, for joining in or assisting a strike, etc.—3. *Naut.*, a list kept on board a man-of-war of delinquents to whom extra duty is assigned as a punishment.

blacklist (blak'list), *v. t.* [< *black-list*, *n.*] To place on a black-list.

blackly (blak'li), *adv.* With a black or dark appearance; darkly; atrociously.

Lastly stood Warre, in glittering arms yclad,
With visage grim, sterne looks, and *blackely* hewed.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

Deeds so *blackly* grim and horrid.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 31.

black-mack†, *n.* [Early mod. E.; < *black* + *mack* (uncertain).] A blackbird.

blackmail (blak'māl), *n.* [Lit. black rent (cf. *black rent*, under *black*); < *black* + *mail*, rent: see *mail*[3].] 1. A tribute of money, corn, cattle, or the like, anciently paid, in the north of England and in Scotland, to men who were allied with robbers, to secure protection from pillage. Blackmail was levied in the districts bordering the Highlands of Scotland till the middle of the eighteenth century.

Hence—2. Extortion in any mode by means of intimidation, as the extortion of money by threats of accusation or exposure, or of unfavorable criticism in the press. It usually implies that the payment is involuntary, and the ground for demanding it unlawful or pretended and fraudulent.

3†. Rent paid in produce, or in baser money, in opposition to rent paid in silver.

blackmail (blak'māl), *v. t.* [< *blackmail*, *n.*] To extort money or goods from, by means of intimidation or threats of injury of any kind, as exposure of actual or supposed wrong-doing, etc. See the noun.

black-match (blak'mach), *n.* Same as *amadou*.

blackmoor† (blak'mör), *n.* Same as *blackamoor*. *Beau. and Fl.*

black-moss (blak'môs), *n.* The Spanish moss, *Dendropogon usneoides*, of the southern United States: so called from the black fiber that remains after the outer covering of the stem is removed. It is used as a substitute for horse-hair in mattresses, etc.

blackmouth (blak'mouth), *n.* A foul-mouthed person; a slanderer. [Rare.]

blackmouthed (blak'moutht), *a.* Slanderous; calumnious; foul-mouthed.

Whatever else the most *black-mouth'd* atheists charged it with. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 118.

black-mullet (blak'mul″et), *n.* A local name about Chesapeake Bay of a sciænoid fish, *Menticirrus nebulosus*. See cut under *kingfish*.

black-neb (blak'neb), *n.* 1. A name of the carrion-crow.—2†. A person accused of sympathy with the principles of the French Revolution; a democrat. [Scotch.]

Little did I imagine that I was giving cause for many to think me an enemy to the king and government. But so it was. Many of the heritors considered me a *black-neb*, though I knew it not. *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, p. 269.

blackness (blak'nes), *n.* [< *black* + *-ness*.] 1. The quality of being black; black color; darkness.

His faults, in him, seem as the spots of heaven,
More fiery by night's *blackness*. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4.

Blackness as a solid wall. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. Moral darkness; atrocity or enormity in wickedness.

O'er a world of light and beauty
Fell the *blackness* of his crime.
Whittier, Slave Ship.

black-nob (blak'nob), *n.* An opprobrious name given in England by trades-unionists to a workman who is not a member of a trades-union; a knobstick. Also called *blackleg*.

Reports were submitted from the various works, which showed that all the men employed by the iron companies were on strike, with the exception of six *black-nobs*. *Scotsman* (newspaper).

black-peopled (blak'pē″pld), *a.* Inhabited by black persons: as, "*black-peopled* empire," *Sandys*, Christ's Passion.

black-pigment (blak'pig″mẹnt), *n.* A fine, light, carbonaceous substance, or lampblack, prepared chiefly for the manufacture of printers' ink. It is obtained by burning common coal-tar.

black-plate (blak'plāt), *n.* Sheet-iron plate before it is tinned.

black-pot (blak'pot), *n.* 1†. A beer-mug; hence, a toper.—2. The name given in English to a variety of crockery made in Denmark. It is exposed while burning to a very strong and dense smoke, which penetrates its substance and answers the purpose of glazing. Such pots are cheap and wholesome cooking-vessels, having none of the inconveniences of lead-glazed ware.

black-pudding (blak'pụd″ing), *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood and suet, seasoned with salt, pepper, onions, etc., sometimes with the addition of a little oatmeal. Also called *blood-pudding*.

black-quarter (blak'kwâr″tėr), *n.* [< *black* + *quarter*, the shoulder.] A disease in animals; symptomatic anthrax. See *anthrax*.

black-rod (blak'rod), *n.* In England, the usher belonging to the order of the Garter, more fully styled *gentleman usher of the black rod*: so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber and usher of Parliament. His deputy is styled the yeoman usher. They are the official messengers of the House of Lords; and either the gentleman or the yeoman usher summons the Commons to the House of Lords when the royal assent is given to bills, and also executes orders for the commitment of persons guilty of breach of privilege and contempt. The name is also given to similar functionaries in the legislatures of the Dominion of Canada and other British colonies.

black-root (blak'röt), *n.* 1. Culver's root or Culver's physic, *Leptandra Virginica*.—2. *Pterocaulon undulatum*, a perennial herbaceous composite plant of the pine-barrens of the southern United States.

black-salter (blak'sâl″tėr), *n.* One who makes black-salts.

black-salts (blak'sâlts), *n. pl.* Wood-ashes after they have been lixiviated and the solution has been evaporated until the mass has become black. [U. S.]

black-sampson (blak'samp″sọn), *n.* A popular name in the United States for *Brauneria purpurea*, the thick black roots of which were formerly supposed to have powerful medicinal virtues.

blackseed (blak'sēd), *n.* The nonesuch, *Medicago lupulina*: so called from its black, seed-like pods.

black-shell (blak'shel), *n.* A univalve shell of the family *Haliotidæ*, inhabiting the Pacific ocean. See extract.

The *black-shell* . . . is so called because, when polished, it throws out a very dark shade, full, however, of beautiful rainbow tints exquisitely blended. *M. S. Lowell*, British Edible Mollusca, p. 182.

blacksize (blak'sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blacksized*, ppr. *blacksizing*. In *leather-working*, to cover with a coat of stiff size and tallow. The size is laid on with a soft brush or sponge, and the leather is then well rubbed with a glass slicker, after which it receives a final gloss from a little thin size applied with a sponge.

blacksmith (blak'smith), *n.* [< late ME. *blacksmith*, < *black* (in ref. to iron or black metal) + *smith*. Cf. *whitesmith*.] 1. A smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils; an ironsmith; especially, in the United States, one who makes horseshoes and shoes horses.—2. [A translation of a native name.] In *ornith.*, a name of the bare-necked bell-bird of Brazil, *Chasmorhynchus nudicollis*.—3. In *ichth.*, a pomacentroid fish, *Chromis punctipinnis*, having conical teeth in two or more rows in each jaw, a blackish color with violet luster above relieved by greenish edgings of some of the scales, and bluish-black fins with small brown spots. It is not uncommon along the southern coast of California.

blacksmithing (blak'smith″ing), *n.* [< *blacksmith* + *-ing*[1].] The trade or process of working in iron.

black-snake (blak'snāk'), *n.* 1. A name of various serpents of a more or less black color. The most noteworthy are: (*a*) A serpent, *Bascanion constrictor*, of the family *Colubridæ*, of black color, not venomous, but attaining a large size, and possessing great strength and agility, so that it is capable of exerting much constrictive force. It climbs trees easily, is often 6 feet in length, and is common in the United States east of the Mississippi. Some other related species receive the same name. (*b*) A colubroid snake, *Coluber obsoletus*, differing

from the former by having keeled instead of smooth scales, and preferring highlands: also known as the *mountain black-snake* and *racer*. (*c*) A colubroid snake, *Ocyophis ater*, of active habits, peculiar to the island of Jamaica. It reaches a length of about 5 feet. (*d*) A poisonous snake of the family *Najidæ*, *Pseudechis porphyriacus*, inhabiting low marshy places in nearly every part of Australia. It is black above, with each scale of the outer lateral series mostly red, and with ventral shields margined with black. (*e*) In Tasmania, any dark-colored variety of *Hoplocephalus curtus*; in Australia, a name given to *Pseudechis porphyriacus*, common in the warmer parts of the country.



Black-snake (*Bascanion constrictor*).

2. A kind of cowhide or horsewhip made without distinction of stock and lash, braided and tapering from the butt to the long slender end, and pliant and flexible throughout. It is a terribly effective instrument of torture, used by drivers in parts of the United States, especially by the class who are known as "mule-skinners" from their use of the instrument.

black-spaul (blak'spâl), *n.* Symptomatic anthrax. See *anthrax*.

Blackstone's Hard-labor Bill. See *bill*[3].

black-strap (blak'strap), *n.* A name of various beverages. (*a*) In the United States, a mixture of spirituous liquor, generally rum or whisky, with molasses and vinegar.

> A mug of the right *black-strap* goes round from lip to lip. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II.

(*b*) A sailors' term for any strong, dark-colored liquor: hence applied to the dark-red wines of the Mediterranean coasts.

black-stripe (blak'strīp), *n.* Same as *black-strap*.

blacktail (blak'tāl), *n.* **1.** A percoid fish, the *Acerina cernua*. More generally called *ruff* or *pope*. See *ruff*.—**2.** A common name among hunters (*a*) of the black-tailed deer or mule-deer, *Cariacus macrotis* (see *mule-deer*); (*b*) of the Columbian deer, *C. columbianus*: in both cases in distinction from the common or white-tailed deer, *C. virginianus*.—**3.** In India, a name of the chikara or ravine-deer, *Tragops bennetti*.

blackthorn (blak'thôrn), *n.* **1.** The sloe, *Prunus spinosa*. See *sloe*.—**2.** A walking-stick made of the stem of this shrub.

black-tongue (blak'tung), *n.* A form of anthrax exhibiting dark bloody vesicles and ulcerating spots on the tongue, affecting horses and cattle. See *anthrax*.

black-turpeth (blak'tėr″peth), *n.* Mercury suboxid, Hg_2O: commonly called the *gray*, *ash*, or *black oxid*.

black-varnish tree. *Melanorrhœa usitata*. See *Melanorrhœa*.

black-wad (blak'wod), *n.* An ore of manganese used as a drying ingredient in paints.

Blackwall hitch. See *hitch*.

black-ward (blak'wârd), *n.* Under the feudal system, a subvassal who held ward of the king's vassal.

black-wash (blak'wosh), *n.* **1.** A lotion composed of calomel and lime-water.—**2.** Any wash that blackens.

> Remove . . . the modern layers of *black-wash*, and let the man himself . . . be seen. *Kingsley*.

3. In *molding*, a clay wash to which powdered charcoal has been added. See *blacking*, 3.

black-water (blak'wâ″tėr), *n.* A disease of sheep, characterized by blood-colored urine.

black-whale (blak'hwāl), *n.* A delphinoid cetacean, *Globicephalus svineval*, more generally called *blackfish*.

blackwood (blak'wůd), *n.* **1.** The wood of a large leguminous tree of the East Indies, *Dalbergia latifolia*. It is extremely hard, mostly of a dark-purple color, and is very valuable for furniture and carving, as well as for cart-wheels, gun-carriages, etc. Also called *East Indian rosewood*.

2. The wood of the *Acacia Melanoxylon*, the most valuable timber of Australia, noted for its hardness and durability.—**3.** In the West Indies, the name given to the black mangrove, *Avicennia nitida*, a small tree of sea-coast marshes, with very heavy, hard, and dark-brown or nearly black wood. The tree is also found in southern Florida.

black-work (blak'wėrk), *n.* Iron wrought by blacksmiths: so called in distinction from that wrought by whitesmiths.

blackwort (blak'wėrt), *n.* **1.** The comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.—**2.** An English name of the whortleberry, the fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

blacky (blak'i), *n.*; pl. *blackies* (-iz). [Also less prop. *blackey*; dim. of *black*. Cf. *darky*.] **1.** A black person; a negro.—**2.** A name used colloquially for any black bird or animal, as a rook.

> I wonder if the old *blackies* do talk. *T. Hughes*.

blacky-top (blak'i-top), *n.* A name of the stonechat, *Saxicola* or *Pratincola rubicola*. *Macgillivray*. [Local British.]

blad[1] (blad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bladded*, ppr. *bladding*. [Also *blaud*; perhaps imitative. Cf. *dad*[2], beat, thump.] **1.** To slap; strike with violence; beat.—**2.** To maltreat. [Scotch.]

blad[1] (blad), *n.* [< *blad*[1], *v.*] A slap; a flat blow. [Scotch.]

blad[2] (blad), *n.* [Also *blaud*; prob. < *blad*[1], *v.*; cf. *dad*[2], a large piece, with *dad*, beat, thump.] A piece; a fragment; a large piece or lump. [Scotch.]

blad[3] (blad), *n.* [Appar. = E. *blade* = Sw. Dan. *blad*, a leaf.] A portfolio; a blotting-book or blotting-pad. [Scotch.]

bladder (blad'ėr), *n.* [Sc. also *blather*, *blether*; < ME. *bladder*, *blader*, *bledder*, *bleder*, *bladdre*, *bleddre*, *bledre*, < AS. *blǽddre*, prop. with long vowel and single *d*, *blǣdre*, *blēdre*, a blister, a bladder (= MD. *blæder*, D. *blaar* = MLG. *blādere*, LG. *bladere*, *bledder*, *blare* = OHG. *blātara*, *blattara*, *blātra*, MHG. *blātere*, *blatter*, G. *blatter* = Icel. *bladhra* = Sw. *blädder* = Dan. *blære*, bladder), with suffix *-dre*, < *blāwan*, blow: see *blow*[1].] **1.** A thin, elastic, highly distensible and contractile muscular and membranous sac forming that portion of the urinary passages in which urine, constantly secreted by the kidneys, is retained until it is discharged from the body. Such a vesicle is specially characteristic of mammals, its size and shape varying with the species. Its cavity is primitively that of the allantois. It is lined with mucous membrane, is more or less invested with peritoneum, and is supplied with vessels and nerves.

2. Any similar receptacle, sac, or vesicle, commonly distinguished by a qualifying prefix. See *air-bladder*, *brain-bladder*, *gall-bladder*, *swim-bladder*.—**3.** Any vesicle, blister, bleb, blain, or pustule containing fluid or air.—**4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A hollow membranous appendage on the leaves of *Utricularia*, filled with air and floating the plant. (*b*) A cellular expansion of the substance of many algæ filled with air. See cut under *air-cell*.—**5.** Anything inflated, empty, or unsound: as, "*bladders* of philosophy," *Rochester*, Sat. against Mankind.—**Atony of the bladder.** See *atony*.

bladder (blad'ėr), *v. t.* [< *bladder*, *n.*] **1.** To put up in a bladder: as, *bladdered* lard.—**2.** To puff up; fill, as with wind. [Rare.]

> A hollow globe of glass that long before
> She full of emptiness had *bladdered*.
> *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

bladder-blight (blad'ėr-blīt), *n.* See *blight*.

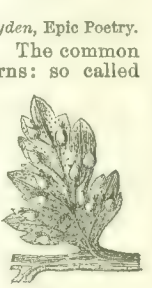
bladder-brand (blad'ėr-brand), *n.* Same as *bunt*[4], 1.

bladder-campion (blad'ėr-kam″pi-ọn), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Silene vulgaris*: so called from its inflated calyx.

bladdered (blad'ėrd), *p. a.* Swelled like a bladder; puffed up; vain.

> A *bladdered* greatness. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

bladder-fern (blad'ėr-fėrn), *n.* The common name of *Filix*, a genus of ferns: so called from the bladder-like indusium. Five species are known; Great Britain and North America have three each, and of these two are common to both countries. The variable *F. fragilis* is practically cosmopolitan.



Bladder-fern.—Pinnule of *Filix fragilis*, with hood-shaped indusia.

bladder-gastrula (blad'ėr-gas″trö-lą), *n.* Same as *perigastrula*.

bladder-green (blad'ėr-grēn), *n.* Same as *sap-green*.

bladder-herb (blad'ėr-ėrb), *n.* The winter-cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*: so called from its inflated calyx.

bladder-kelp (blad'ėr-kelp), *n.* **1.** Same as *bladder-wrack*.—**2.** A seaweed of the California coast, of the genus *Nereocystis*, having an exceedingly long stem which dilates above into a bladder several feet in length.

bladder-ketmia (blad'ėr-ket″mi-ą), *n.* A cultivated annual species of plants, of the genus *Hibiscus*, *H. Trionum*, with a bladdery calyx.

bladder-nose (blad'ėr-nōz), *n.* A name of the hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 582.

bladder-nosed (blad'ėr-nōzd), *a.* Having an inflatable bladdery appendage on the snout: applied to the so-called hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*.

bladder-nut (blad'ėr-nut), *n.* **1.** The popular name of plants of the genus *Staphylea*, family *Staphyleaceæ*, given on account of their inflated fruit-capsule. The European *S. pinnata* and the *S. trifolia* of the Atlantic States are occasionally cultivated as ornamental shrubs. Central Asia, Japan, and California have also each a peculiar species.



Bladder-nut.—Flowering node of *Staphylea trifolia*. *a*, fruit; *b*, section of same. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

2. The pistachio, *Pistacia vera*.

bladder-pod (blad'ėr-pod), *n.* **1.** An Australian leguminous plant of the genus *Kennedia*, section *Physolobium*, with bladdery pods.—**2.** In the United States, *Lesquerella Shortii*, a cruciferous plant with globose capsules.

bladder-senna (blad'ėr-sen″ą), *n.* A species of *Colutea*, *C. arborescens*, of the family *Fabaceæ*, frequently cultivated. It is a shrub with yellow flowers and bladder-like pods, a native of southern Europe. It derives its name of senna from its popular use as a purgative. Also called *bastard senna*.

bladder-snout (blad'ėr-snout), *n.* The common bladderwort, *Utricularia vulgaris*: so named from the shape of the corolla.

bladder-worm (blad'ėr-wėrm), *n.* A tapeworm in its cystic stage; a hydatid or scolex. See *cystic*, and cut under *Tænia*.

bladderwort (blad'ėr-wėrt), *n.* The common name of members of the genus *Utricularia*, slender aquatic plants, the leaves of which are furnished with floating-bladders. See *Utricularia*.

bladder-wrack (blad'ėr-rak), *n.* A seaweed, *Fucus vesiculosus*: so named from the floating-vesicles in its fronds. Also called *bladder-kelp*, *sea-oak*, and *sea-wrack*. See *Fucus*.

bladdery (blad'ėr-i), *a.* [< *bladder* + *-y*[1].] Thin, membranous, and inflated or distended, like a bladder; vesicular; blistered; pustular.—**Bladdery fever.** Same as *pemphigus*.

blade (blād), *n.* [< ME. *blad*, *blade*, *bladde*, a leaf of grass or corn (not found in the general sense of 'leaf'), commonly the cutting part of a knife or sword, the sword itself, < AS. *blæd* (pl. *bladu*, *blado*), a leaf, broad part of a thing, as of an oar (= OS. *blad* = OFries. *bled* = D. *blad* = MLG. *blat*, LG. *blad* = OHG. MHG. *blat*, G. *blatt* = Icel. *bladh* = Sw. Dan. *blad*, a leaf), perhaps, with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (as in *sad*, *cold*, *old*, *loud*, etc.), < *blōwan* (√ **bla*, **blo*), blow, bloom, whence also E. *bloom*[1], *blossom*, akin to L. *flos* (*flor-*), > E. *flower*. To the same ult. root belongs perhaps L. *folium* = Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf: see *folio*, *foil*[1]. The reg. mod. E. form would be *blad* (like *sad*, *glad*, etc.); the long vowel is due to the ME. inflected forms, *blade*, etc.] **1.** The leaf of a plant, particularly (now perhaps exclusively) of gramineous plants; also, the young stalk or spire of gramineous plants.

> But when the *blade* was sprung up and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also. Mat. xiii. 26.
>
> Whoever could make . . . two *blades* of grass to grow . . . where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind . . . than the whole race of politicians.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.
>
> The varying year with *blade* and sheaf.
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream.

2. In *bot.*, the lamina or broad part of a leaf, petal, sepal, etc., as distinguished from the *petiole* or *footstalk*. See cut under *leaf*.—**3.** Anything resembling a blade. (*a*) A sword; also, the flat, thin, cutting part of a knife or other cutting-tool.

If ere your *blades*
Had point or prowess, prove them now.
Moore, Lalla Rookh.

The famous Damascus *blades*, so renowned in the time of the Crusaders, are made here no longer.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 130.

(*b*) The broad, flattened part of certain instruments and utensils, as of an oar, a paddle, a spade, etc.

The *blade* of her light oar threw off its shower of spray.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

(*c*) A broad flattened part of a bone: as, a jaw-*blade*; specifically, the scapula or shoulder-blade.

Atrides' lance did gore
Pylæmen's shoulder in the *blade*.
Chapman, Iliad, v.

(*d*) The front flat part of the tongue. *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics. (*e*) A commercial name for the four large plates on the sides, and the five large plates in the middle, of the upper shell of the sea-turtle, which yield the best tortoise-shell. (*f*) That limb of a level which is movable on a pivot at the joint, in order that it may be adjusted to include any angle between it and the stock. (*g*) The float or vane of a propeller or paddle-wheel. (*h*) The web or plate of a saw. (*i*) The edge of a sectorial tooth. (*j*) In *entom.*, one of the flat, two-edged plates forming the sword-like ovipositor of certain *Orthoptera* and *Homoptera*; in a wider sense, the ovipositor itself.

4. A swordsman.

The short man I felt quite confident Hugh could handle, and was surprised, seeing his build, that Pike should have declared him a good *blade*.
S. Weir Mitchell, Hugh Wynne, I. 214.

5. A dashing or rollicking fellow; a swaggerer; a rakish fellow; strictly, perhaps, one who is sharp and wide awake: as, "jolly *blades*," *Evelyn*, Memoirs, i.

A brisk young fellow, with his hat cocked like a fool behind, as the present fashion among the *blades* is.
Pepys, Diary, III. 142.

6. One of the principal rafters of a roof. *Gwilt.*

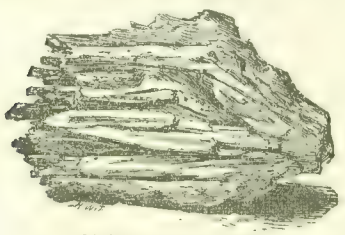
blade (blād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bladed*, ppr. *blading*. [< ME. *bladen* (= MLG. *bladen* = Sw. *bläda*, thin out plants); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take off the blades of (herbs). [Now only prov. Eng.]—**2.** To furnish with a blade; fit a blade to.—**To blade it†**, to fight with blades or swords.

II. *intrans.* To come into blade; produce blades.

As sweet a plant, as fair a flower is faded,
As ever in the Muse's garden *bladed*.
P. Fletcher, Eliza, an Elegy.

blade-bone (blād'bōn), *n.* The scapula or shoulder-blade.

bladed (blā'ded), *p. a.* [< *blade* + *-ed*².] **1.** Having a blade or blades, as a plant, a knife, etc.: as, "*bladed* grass," *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1; "*bladed* field," *Thomson*, Summer, l. 57.—**2.** Stripped of blades or leaves.—**3.** In *mineral.*, composed of long and narrow plates like the



Bladed Structure, Cyanite.

blade of a knife: as, *bladed* structure.—**4.** In *her.*, used when the stalk or the blade of any kind of grain is borne of a color different from the ear or fruit: as, an ear of corn or, *bladed* vert.

blade-fish (blād'fish), *n.* A name in England of the hairtail, *Trichiurus lepturus*.

blade-metal (blād'met″al), *n.* Metal for sword-blades. *Milton.*

blade-mill (blād'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding off the rough surfaces of tools preparatory to polishing them.

blade-ore (blād'ōr), *n.* A general name for the species of seaweed belonging to the genus *Laminaria* (which see).

blader (blā'dėr), *n.* **1†.** One who makes swords.—**2†.** A swordsman.—**3.** In composition with numerals, a tool having the number of blades indicated by the prefix: as, three-*blader*. [Colloq.]

bladesmith† (blād'smith), *n.* [< ME. *bladsmyth*, < *blad*, blade, + *smith*.] A sword-cutler. *York Plays.*

blade-spring (blād'spring), *n.* A form of spring used to hold piston-rings in place.

Four arms, which serve a double purpose, connecting the boss with the top and bottom of the piston, and carrying at their extremities the *blade-springs*.
Campin, Mech. Engineering, p. 142.

blady (blā'di), *a.* [< *blade* + *-y*¹.] Consisting of blades; provided with blades or leaves: as, "the *blady* grass," *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ★xix. 73.

blae (blā or blē), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. and North. E.; also written *blea*, *bley*, *blay*; < ME. *bla*, *blaa*, the north. dial. form (after Icel. *blār*, dark-blue, livid, = Sw. *blå* = Dan. *blaa*, blue) corresponding to the reg. southern *blo*, *bloo*, *bloe*, *blowe*, mod. E. dial. *blow*, < AS. **blāw* (in deriv. *blǣwen*, bluish) = OFries. *blāw*, *blāu* = MD. *blā*, *blāu*, later *blaeuw*, D. *blaauw* = MLG. *blāw*, LG. *blau* = OHG. *blāo* (*blāw-*), MHG. *blā* (*blāw-*), G. *blau* (whence (from OHG.) ML. *blāvus*, > It. *biavo* = OSp. *blavo* = Pr. *blau*, fem. *blava*, = OF. and mod. F. *bleu*, > ME. *bleu*, *blewe* (perhaps in part < AS. **blǣw* (as in *blǣwen*) for **blāw*), mod. E. *blue*, q. v.), blue, prob. = L. *flāvus*, yellow (color-names are unstable in application): see *blue*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Blue; blackish-blue; livid; also, bluish-gray; lead-colored: a color-name applied to various shades of blue.—**2.** Livid; pale-blue: applied to a person's complexion, as affected by cold, terror, or contusion.

Oh! sirs, some of you will stand with a *blae* countenance before the tribunal of God. *M. Bruce.*

II. *n.* [Commonly in pl. *blaes*; also written *blaize*, *blaze*.] In *coal-mining*, indurated argillaceous shale or clay, sometimes containing nodules of iron ore. The same term is also applied to beds of hard sandstone.

blaeberry (blā'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *blaeberries* (-iz). [Sc.; also spelled *bleaberry*, *blayberry*; < *blae* + *berry*, after Icel. *blāber* = Sw. *blåbär* = Dan. *blaabær*: see *bilberry*.] The Scotch name of the bilberry.

blae-linen (blā'lin″en), *n.* A slate-colored linen beetled in the manufacture. Also *blay-linen*.

blæsitas (blē'si-tas), *n.* [NL., < L. *blæsus*, lisping, stammering; cf. Gr. *βλαισός*, crooked, bandy-legged.] **1.** Stuttering or stammering.—**2.** An imperfection of speech consisting in the substitution of *d* for *t*, *b* for *p*, etc. See *psellismus*. [Rare.]

blaff†, *v. i.* [Prob. < D. *blaffen* = MLG. LG. *blaffen*, bark; cf. ME. *waffen*, and *baffen*, E. *baff*¹, bark: all appar. imitative.] To bark.

Seals which would rise out of the water, and *blaff* like a dog. *Capt. Cowley*, Voy. (1729), p. 6. (*N. E. D.*)

blaffert (blaf'ėrt), *n.* [< MHG. *blaphart*, *plaphart*, *plappert* = MLG. *blaffert* = MD. *blafferd*, *blaffaert* (ML. *blaffardus*), a silver coin with a blank face, < *blaffaert*, having a blank or plane face, < *blaf*, having a blank or broad face: see *bluff*¹.] An old silver coin of Cologne, worth about 4 cents.

blaflum (blaf'lum), *n.* [Also *bleflum*. Cf. *beflum*.] Deception; imposition; hoax. [Scotch.]

blague (blag), *n.* [F.] Humbug; vain boasting; pretentious falsehood.

blague (blag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *blagued*, ppr. *blaguing*. [< F. *blaguer*, humbug, hoax; from the noun.] To humbug; boast; lie jestingly.

She [a Belgian shopkeeper] laughed, and said I *blagued*.
The Bread-Winners, vi.

blain (blān), *n.* [< ME. *blane*, *blayn*, *bleyn*, *blein*, < AS. *blegen* (= D. *blein* = LG. *bleien* = Dan. *blegn*), perhaps, like *bladder*, ult. from the root of *blāwan*, blow, puff: see *blow*¹.] **1.** A pustule; a blotch; a blister.

Botches and *blains* must all his flesh emboss.
Milton, P. L., xii. 180.

2. A bubble of water.—**3.** In *farriery*, a bladder growing on the root of the tongue against the windpipe, and tending to cause suffocation.

blaize, *n. pl.* See *blae*, *n.*

blak†, **blake†**, *a.* Middle English forms of *black*.

blake (blāk), *a.* [E. dial., < ME. *blake*, *blak*, the northern form corresponding to the reg. southern early ME. *bloke*, *bloc*, < AS. *blāc* (var. *blǣc*, > ME. *bleche*, mod. E. *bleach*¹, adj., also prob. without assibilation ME. **bleke*, mod. E. *bleak*¹: see *bleach*¹, *a.*, and *bleak*¹) (= OS. *blēk* = D. *bleek* = MLG. *blēk* = OHG. *bleih*, MHG. G. *bleich* = Icel. *bleikr*), shining, white, pale, < *blīcan* (pret. *blāc*), shine, gleam: see *blick*¹.] **1.** Pale; pallid; wan; of a sickly hue, as the complexion; of a pale-green or yellow hue, as vegetation.—**2.** Yellow, as butter, cheese, etc.—**3.** Bleak; cold; bare; naked. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

blake†, *v. i.* [ME. *blaken*, the northern form corresponding to the reg. southern early ME. *bloken*, < AS. *blācian*, become pale, < *blāc*, pale: see *blake*, *a.*] To become pale.

blakeling (blāk'ling), *n.* [E. dial., < *blake*, yellow, + *-ling*¹.] The yellow bunting. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

blamable, blameable (blā'ma-bl), *a.* [< *blame* + *-able*.] Deserving of blame or censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible; censurable.

Such feelings, though *blamable*, were natural and not wholly inexcusable. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

blamableness, blameableness (blā'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being blamable; culpability; faultiness.

If we are to measure degrees of *blameableness*, one wrong must be set off against the other.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 450.

blamably, blameably (blā'ma-bli), *adv.* In a blamable manner; culpably.

I . . . took occasion to observe, that the world in general began to be *blameably* indifferent as to doctrinal matters. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

blame (blām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blamed*, ppr. *blaming*. [< ME. *blamen* = MD. *blamen* (also *blameren*, D. *blameren*), < OF. *blasmer*, *blamer*, F. *blâmer* = Pr. *blasmar* = OSp. *blasmar* = It. *biasimare*, < LL. *blasphemare*, speak ill of, blame, also blaspheme, < Gr. *βλασφημεῖν*, speak ill, whence the full E. form *blaspheme*, q. v.] **1.** To express disapprobation of; find fault with; censure: opposed to *praise* or *commend*.

No lesse is to be *blam'd* their odd pronouncing of Latine, so that out of England none were able to understand or endure it. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 13, 1661.

We *blamed* him, and with perfect justice and propriety, for saying what he did not mean.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Formerly it might be followed by *of*.

Tomoreus he *blam'd of* inconsiderate rashness.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

2. To charge; impute as a fault; lay the responsibility of: as, he *blames* the failure on you. [Colloq.]—**3†.** To bring reproach upon; blemish; injure.

This ill state in which she stood;
To which she for his sake had weetingly
Now brought herselfe, and *blam'd* her noble blood.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 11.

[In such phrases as *he is to blame*, *to blame*, by an old and common construction, has the passive meaning 'to be blamed, blamable.' Compare *a house to let, hire, build; grain ready to cut*, etc.

You were *to blame*, I must be plain with you.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

I was *to blame* to be so rash; I am sorry.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

In writers of the Elizabethan period it was often written *too blame*, *blame* apparently being mistaken for an adjective.]=**Syn. 1.** To reprove, reproach, chide, upbraid, reprehend. See *decry*.

blame (blām), *n.* [< ME. *blame* = MD. *blame*, D. *blaam*, < OF. *blasme*, F. *blâme* (= Pr. *blasme* = OSp. Pg. *blasmo* = It. *biasimo*), < *blasmer*, v., blame: see *blame*, *v.*] **1.** An expression of disapproval of something deemed to be wrong; imputation of a fault; censure; reprehension.

Let me bear the *blame* for ever. Gen. xliii. 9.

2. That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation; fault; crime; sin.

That we should be holy and without *blame* before him.
Eph. i. 4.

3. Culpability; responsibility for something that is wrong: as, the *blame* is yours.—**4†.** Hurt; injury.

And [the blow] glaunceing downe his shield from *blame* him fairly blest. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

blameable, blameableness, blameably. See *blamable*, *blamableness*, *blamably*.

blameful (blām'fûl), *a.* [< *blame*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] **1.** Meriting blame; reprehensible; faulty; guilty; criminal: as, "*blameful* thinges," *Chaucer*, Melibeus.

Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
Some stern untutor'd churl.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. Faultfinding; blaming: as, a *blameful* look or word. *Ruskin.*

blamefully (blām'fûl-i), *adv.* In a blameful manner.

blamefulness (blām'fûl-nes), *n.* [< *blameful* + *-ness*.] The state of being blameful.

blameless (blām'les), *a.* [ME. *blameles*; < *blame* + *-less*.] Not meriting blame or censure; without fault; undeserving of reproof; innocent; guiltless: as, "the *blameless* Indians," *Thomson*, Memory of Lord Talbot.

We will be *blameless* of this thine oath. Josh. ii. 17.

Wearing the white flower of a *blameless* life.
Tennyson, Ded. of Idylls.

=**Syn.** Faultless, irreproachable, unimpeachable, unsullied, spotless, stainless, unblemished.

blamelessly (blām'les-li), *adv.* In a blameless manner; without fault or crime; innocently.

blamelessness (blām'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being blameless; innocence; purity.

Thy white *blamelessness* accounted blame.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

blamer (blā'mėr), *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures: as, "*blamers* of the times," *Donne*, To Countess of Bedford, iii.

blameworthiness (blām'wėr″ŦHi-nes), *n.* [< *blameworthy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being blameworthy; blamableness.

Praise and blame express what actually are, praiseworthiness and *blameworthiness* what naturally ought to be, the sentiments of other people with regard to our character and conduct.
Adam Smith, Theory of Moral Sentiments, iii. 3.

Blame I can bear, though not *blameworthiness*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 140.

blameworthy (blām'wėr″ŦHi), *a.* [< ME. *blameworthy*, < *blame* + *worthy*.] Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible.

That the sending of a divorce to her husband was not *blameworthy*, he affirms, because the man was heinously vicious. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 22.

blanc (blangk; F. pron. bloṅ), *n.* [OF. *blanc*, a silver coin (see def. 2), < *blanc*, *a.*, white: see *blank*.] **1.** A silver coin, weighing about 47



Obverse. Reverse.

Blanc of Henry VI., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

grains, struck by Henry VI. of England (1422–1461) for his French dominions. Sometimes spelled *blank* or *blanck*.

Have you any money? he answered, Not a *blanck*.
B. Jonson, Gayton's Fest. Night.

2. A French silver coin, first issued by Philip of Valois (1328–1350) at the value of 10 deniers, or $\frac{1}{24}$ livre. Under King John the Good (1350–1364) the blanc was coined at 5 deniers. Under Charles VI. and



Obverse. Reverse.

Blanc of Charles VI. of France, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

his successors the blanc was worth 10 deniers, and the demi-blanc 5 deniers. From Louis XI. to Francis I. a grand blanc was issued worth 12 deniers, or $\frac{1}{20}$ livre, and a petit blanc of one half that value. After the time of Francis I. the grand blanc was no longer coined; but the petit blanc was retained as a money of account, and was reckoned at 5 deniers, or $\frac{1}{48}$ livre; it was commonly called simply *blanc*. The blanc was coined according to both the *tournois* and the *parisis* systems, the latter coins, like others of the same system, being worth one quarter more than those of the same name in the former system.

3. A white paint, especially for the face.—**4.** A piece of ware such as is generally decorated, sold or delivered without its decoration. At the Sèvres and other porcelain-factories pieces not quite perfect in shape are sold undecorated, but bearing a mark scratched through, which distinguishes them from those finished in the factory.

5. A rich stock or gravy in which made dishes or entrées are sometimes served.—**Blanc d'argent**, a pigment, the carbonate of lead, or white lead, usually found in commerce in small drops.—**Blanc fixe**, an artificially prepared sulphate of barium, made by dissolving witherite (carbonate of barium) in hydrochloric acid, and precipitating this solution with sulphuric acid. It is met with in commerce in a pulpy state in water, and is used as an adulterant of paper, pigments, etc.

blancard (blang'kärd), *n.* [F., < *blanc*, white (see *blank*), + *-ard*.] A kind of linen cloth manufactured in Normandy: so called because ★the thread is half blanched before it is woven.

blanch[1] (blånch), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *blench*; < ME. *blanche*, *blaunche*, < OF. *blanche*, fem. of *blanc*, white: see *blank*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** White; pale.—**2†.** Same as *blench*[2].—**Blanch farm.** See *blanch-farm*.—**Blanch fever†** [F. "*fievres blanches*, the agues wherewith maidens that have the green-sickness be troubled," *Cotgrave*], literally, pale fever; hence, to have the *blanch fever* is either to be in love or to be sick with wantonness.

And som, thou seydest hadde a *blanche fevere*,
And preyedest God he sholde nevere kevere.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 916.

Blanch lion, anciently, the title of one of the pursuivants of arms.

II. *n.* **1†.** Same as *blanc*, 3.—**2†.** A white spot on the skin.—**3.** In *mining*, a piece of ore found isolated in the hard rock. *E. Hunt.* ★[Eng.]

blanch[1] (blånch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *blaunch*; < ME. *blaunchen*, *blanchen*, < OF. *blanchir* (F. *blanchir*), < *blanc* (> ME. *blank*, *blanch*), white: see *blank*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make white; whiten by depriving of color; render colorless: as, to *blanch* linen.—**2.** In *hort.*, to whiten or prevent from becoming green by excluding the light: a process applied to the stems or leaves of plants, such as celery, lettuce, sea-kale, etc. It is done by banking up earth about the stems of the plants, tying the leaves together to keep the inner ones from the light, or covering with pots, boxes, or the like.

3. To make pale, as with sickness, fear, cold, etc.

Keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine are *blanch'd* with fear.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

4†. Figuratively, to give a fair appearance to, as an immoral act; palliate; slur; pass over.

They extoll Constantine because he extol'd them; as our homebred Monks in their Histories *blanch* the Kings their Benefactors, and brand those that went about to be their Correctors. *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., i.

Blanch over the blackest and most absurd things.
Tillotson, Works, I. 30.

5. In *cookery*, to soak (as meat or vegetables) in hot water, or to scald by a short, rapid boiling, for the purpose of producing firmness or whiteness.—**6.** In the *arts*, to whiten or make lustrous (as metals) by acids or other means; also, to cover with a thin coating of tin.—**To blanch almonds**, to deprive them of their skins by immersion in hot water and a little friction, after their shells have been removed.

One word more, and I'll *blanch* thee like an *almond*.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Etiolate*, etc. See *whiten*.

II. *intrans.* To become white; turn pale.

The ripple would hardly *blanch* into spray
At the feet of the cliff. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

Drew his toil-worn sleeve across
To brush the manly tear
From cheeks that never changed in woe,
And never *blanched* in fear.
O. W. Holmes, Pilgrim's Vision.

blanch[2]† (blånch), *v.* [A corruption of *blench*[1], simulating *blanch*[1], turn pale: see *blench*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To shun or avoid, as from fear; evade.

The judges . . . thought it . . . dangerous . . . to admit ifs and ands to qualifie the words of treason, whereby every man might expresse his malice and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 134.

By whose importunitie was the saile slacken'd in the first encounter with the Dutch, or whether I am to *blanch* this particular? *Evelyn*, To my Lord Treasurer.

II. *intrans.* To shrink; shift; equivocate.

Books will speak plain when counsellors *blanch*.
Bacon, Of Counsel.

blanched (blåncht), *p. a.* Whitened; deprived of color; bleached.

And still she slept an azure-lidded sleep,
In *blanched* linen, smooth, and lavender'd.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xxx.

Specifically applied to coins and silver articles containing copper which have been submitted to the action of hot dilute sulphuric acid, to dissolve a part of the copper of the alloy on the surface, and leave a film or coating richer in silver.—**Blanched copper**, an alloy of copper and arsenic, in about the proportion of 10 of the former to 1 of the latter. It is used for clock-dials and thermometer- and barometer-scales. It is prepared by heating copper clippings with white arsenic (arsenious acid), arranged in alternate layers and covered with common salt, in an earthen crucible.

blancher[1] (blån'chėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blauncher*, < ME. *blancher*; < *blanch*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who blanches or whitens, in any sense of the verb *blanch*[1].

blancher[2]† (blån'chėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blauncher*, *blaunsher*, etc.; < *blanch*[2] (= *blench*[1]) + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who turns aside or causes to turn aside; a perverter.

These *blanchers* will be ready to whisper the king in the ear, and to tell him that this abuse is but a small matter. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

2. One stationed for the purpose of turning game in some direction; a sewel (which see).

Zelmane was like one that stood in a tree waiting a good occasion to shoot, and Gynecia a *blancher* which kept the dearest deer from her. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

And there we found one Mr. Greenfield, a gentleman of Buckinghamshire, gathering up part of the said books' leaves (as he said), therewith to make him sewels or *blawnsheres* to keep the deer within the wood, thereby to have the better cry with his hounds.
Layton, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Ch. of Eng., lv.

3. One who starts or balks at anything. *N. E. D.*

blanch-farm, blanch-ferm, *n.* [< OF. *blanche ferme*, lit. white rent: see *blanch*[1], *a.*, and *farm*.] Rent paid in silver instead of in service or produce; also, a kind of nominal quitrent, paid with a small piece of silver or otherwise. Also written *blench-farm*, *blench-ferm*, and *blench-firm*.

blanch-holding (blånch'hōl″ding), *n.* A Scotch tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only a nominal or trifling yearly duty to his superior, as an acknowledgment of his right, and only if demanded. Also written *blench-holding*.

blanchimeter (blån-chim'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *blanch* + *meter*. Cf. *altimeter*.] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate (chlorid) of lime and potash.

blanching (blån'ching), *n.* The act of rendering blanched or white; specifically, any process applied to silver or other metals to impart whiteness and luster.

blanching-liquor (blån'ching-lik″or), *n.* The solution of chlorid of lime used for bleaching.

blanc-mange (blą-monzh'), *n.* [Also written *blamange*, *blomange*, *blumange*, *bluemange*. A modern reduction of *blancmanger*, early mod. E. also *blawemanger*, *blowmanger*, etc., < ME. *blamanger*, *blawmanger*, *blammanger*, *blanmanger*, *blankmanger*, *blancmanger*, etc., a preparation of different kinds; < OF. (and F.) *blancmanger* (= Sp. *manjar blanco*), lit. white food, < *blanc*, white, + *manger*, eating, prop. inf., eat: see *blank* and *manger*.] In *cookery*, a name of different preparations of the consistency of jelly, variously composed of dissolved isinglass, arrowroot, corn-starch, etc., with milk and flavoring substances. It is frequently made from a marine alga, *Chondrus crispus*, called Irish moss, which is common on the coasts of Europe and North America. The *blanc-manger* mentioned by Chaucer in the General Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, l. 387, was apparently a compound made of capon minced with flour, sugar, and cream.

blancmanger (blą-monzh', formerly blą-mon'-zhėr, blangk-moṅ'zhėr), *n.* Same as *blanc-mange*.

blanco (blang'kō), *n.* [Sp., < *blanco*, a., white: see *blank*.] A grade of cochineal-bugs, often called silver-whites, from their peculiar lustrous appearance, in distinction from the black bugs or zacatillas. They are picked into bags and immediately dried in a stove, while the others are first thrown into hot water.

bland[1]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.), < ME. *blanden*, *blonden*, < AS. *blandan* (pret. *bleónd*, pp. *blanden*) = OS. *blandan* = OHG. *blantan* = Icel. *blanda* = Sw. *blanda* = Dan. *blande* = Goth. *blandan* (redupl. verb, pret. *baibland*, pp. *blandans*), mix; rare in AS., and in later use superseded by *blend*[1], q. v.] To mix; blend.

bland[1] (bland), *n.* [(1) ME., < AS. *bland* (= Icel. *bland*), mixture (Icel. *í bland*, in union, together), < *blandan*, mix; (2) < Icel. *blanda*, a mixture of liquids, esp. of hot whey with water, < *blanda* = AS. *blandan*, mix, blend: see *bland*[1], *v.*] **1†.** Mixture; union.—**2.** An agreeable summer beverage prepared from the whey of churned milk, common among the inhabitants of the Shetland islands.—**In bland†**, together; blended.

bland[2] (bland), *a.* [< L. *blandus*, caressing, soft, agreeable, flattering, perhaps orig. **mlandus*, akin to *mollis*, mild, Skt. *mṛidu*, Gr. *μείλιχος*, E. *mild*, etc.: see *mild*, *moll*.] **1.** Mild; soft; gentle; balmy.

Exhilarating vapour *bland*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1047.

The weather . . . being for the most part of a *bland* and equal temperature. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 14.

2. Affable; suave; soothing; kindly: as, "*bland* words," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 855.

His manners were gentle, complying, and *bland*.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 140.

Bland the smile that like a wrinkling wind
On glassy water drove his cheek in lines.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

3. Mild; free from irritating qualities: said of certain medicines: as, *bland* oils.—**4.** Not stimulating: said of food.=**Syn.** *Mild*, etc. See *gentle*.

bland[2]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.), < ME. *blanden*, *blonden*, *blaunden* = MD. *blanden*, < OF. *blandir* (> also E. *blandish*, q. v.), < L. *blandiri*, flatter, caress: see *blandish*.] To flatter; blandish.

blandation† (blan-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **blandatio(n-)*, equiv. to *blanditia*, < *blandiri*, pp. *blanditus*, flatter: see *blandish*.] A piece of flattery; blandishment. *Camden.*

blandiloquence (blan-dil'ō-kwens), *n.* [< L. *blandiloquentia*, < *blandiloquen(t-)s*, speaking

flatteringly, < *blandus*, flattering, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Fair, mild, or flattering speech; courteous language; compliment. [Rare.]

blandiment† (blan'di-ment), *n.* [= Sp. *blandimiento* = It. *blandimento*, < L. *blandimentum*, < *blandiri*, flatter: see *blandish*.] Blandishment; allurement; enticement.

Allure no man with suasions and *blandiments*.
Bp. Burnet, Injunctions to the Monasteries, [temp. Hen. VIII., I., App.

blandise†, *v.* A Middle English form of *blandish*.

blandish (blan'dish), *v.* [< ME. *blaundishen*, *blandisen*, < OF. *blandiss-*, stem of certain parts of *blandir* = Pr. Sp. *blandir* = It. *blandire*, < L. *blandiri*, flatter, caress, < *blandus*, caressing, gentle, bland: see *bland*[2], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To flatter; caress; coax or cajole with complaisant speech or caressing act.—**2.** To render pleasing, alluring, or enticing.

In former days a country-life,
For so time-honoured poets sing,
Free from anxiety and strife,
Was *blandish'd* by perpetual spring.
J. G. Cooper, Retreat of Aristippus, Ep. i.

3. To offer or bestow blandly or caressingly: as, to *blandish* words or favors. [Rare and archaic in all uses.]

II.† *intrans.* To assume a caressing or blandishing manner.

How she *blandishing*
By Dunsmore drives along.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 318.

blandished (blan'disht), *p. a.* Invested with flattery, cajolery, or blandishment.

Mustering all her wiles,
With *blandish'd* parlies, feminine assaults.
Milton, S. A., l. 403.

blandisher (blan'dish-ėr), *n.* One who blandishes; a flatterer.

blandishing (blan'dish-ing), *n.* [< ME. *blandisinge*; verbal n. of *blandish*.] Blandishment.

Double-hearted friends, whose *blandishings*
Tickle our ears, but sting our bosoms.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 3.

blandishing (blan'dish-ing), *a.* [< ME. *blaundyshing*; ppr. of *blandish*.] Mild; soothing.

The see hath eke his ryght to be somtime calm and *blaundyshing* with smothe water.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii., prose 2.

blandishment (blan'dish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *blandissement*, < *blandir*: see *blandish* and *-ment*.] **1.** Speech or action expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart; an artful caress; flattering attention; cajolery; endearment.

As thus he spake, each bird and beast behold
Approaching two and two; these cowering low
With *blandishment*: each bird stoop'd on his wing.
Milton, P. L., viii. 351.

Blandishments will not fascinate us.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill.

2. Something bland or pleasing; that which pleases or allures.

The rose yields her sweete *blandishment*.
Habington, Castara, ii.

The *blandishments* of early friendships.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

blandly (bland'li), *adv.* In a bland manner; with suavity; mildly; gently.

blandness (bland'nes), *n.* [< *bland* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bland; mildness; gentleness; soothingness.

Envy was disarmed by the *blandness* of Albemarle's temper.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

blandurilla (blän-dö-rēl'yä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *blandura*, softness, a paint used by women, < *blando*, soft, bland, < L. *blandus*: see *bland*[2], *a.*] A fine soft pomatum made in Spain.

blank (blangk), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blanc*, *blanck*; < ME. *blank*, fem. *blanche* (see *blanch*[1], *a.*), < OF. *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, white (= Pr. *blanc* = Sp. *blanco* = Pg. *branco* = It. *bianco*; ML. *blancus*), < OHG. *blanch*, MHG. *blanc*, G. *blank*, shining, bright (= MLG. *blank* = D. *blank* = Sw. Dan. *blank*, shining, = AS. **blanc*, only in poet. deriv. *blanca*, a white or gray horse, ME. *blanke*, *blonke*, Sc. *blonk*; cf. Icel. *blakkr*, poet., a horse, steed); usually referred to a Teut. verb **blinkan* (pret. **blank*), shine, which, however, is not found in the older tongues: see *blink*. In the sense of a coin (II., 7, 8), OF. *blanc*, MLG. *blank*, MD. *blancke* (ML. *blanca*), orig. with ref. to the color of silver.] **I.** *a.* **1.** White or pale: as, "the *blanc* moon," *Milton*, P. L., x. 656.

Blank as death in marble.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

2. Pale from fear or terror; hence, dispirited; dejected; confounded; confused.

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amazed,
Astonied stood and *blank*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 890.

Th' old woman wox half *blanck* those wordes to heare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 17.

3. Empty or unoccupied; void; bare.

So blacken'd all her world in secret, *blank*
And waste it seem'd and vain.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

Now slowly falls the dull *blank* night.
Bryant, Rain-Dream.

Specifically—(*a*) Free from written or printed characters; not written upon: as, a *blank* book; *blank* paper; *blank* spaces. (*b*) Not filled up: applied to legal, banking, commercial, or other forms: as, a *blank* check or order; a *blank* ballot; a *blank* bond. (*c*) Of uniform surface; unrelieved or unbroken by ornament or opening: as, a *blank* wall. (*d*) Empty of results, of interest, etc.: as, a *blank* outlook for the future.

4. Without contents; especially, wanting some part necessary to completeness: as, *blank* cartridges, that is, cartridges containing powder but no ball.—**5.** Vacant in expression; exhibiting perplexity, real or feigned; nonplussed; disconcerted.

Never be *blank*, Alonzo,
Because this fellow has outstript thy fortune.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 2.

The Damsell of Burgundie, at sight of her own letter, was soon *blank*, and more ingenuous then to stand outfacing.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

6. Complete; utter; unmitigated: as, "*blank* stupidity," *Percival*.

All but the suffering heart was dead
For him abandoned to *blank* awe,
To vacancy, and horror strong.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, vi.

7. Unrimed: applied to verse, particularly to the heroic verse of five feet without rime, such as that commonly adopted in English dramatic and epic poetry.—**Blank bar, bond, cartridge, charter, door, flange, indorsement, wheel**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** Any void space or vacant surface; a space from which something is absent or omitted; a void; a vacancy: as, a *blank* in one's memory; to leave *blanks* in writing.

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do, and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you.
Swift.

From the cheerful ways of men
Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair
Presented with a universal *blank*
Of nature's works, to me expunged and rased.
Milton, P. L., iii. 48.

2. A piece of paper prepared for some special use, but without writing or printed matter on it.

The freemen signified their approbation by an inscribed vote, and their dissent by a *blank*.
Palfrey.

3. A form or document containing blank spaces; a document remaining incomplete till something essential is filled in.

And daily new exactions are devis'd—
As *blanks*, benevolences, and I wot not what.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

4. In parliamentary usage, provisional words printed in italics in a bill, the final form of which is to be settled in committee.—**5.** A ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated; a lot by which nothing is gained.

In a lottery where there are (at the lowest computation) ten thousand *blanks* to a prize, it is the most prudent choice not to venture.
Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, Jan. 28, 1753.

6. In *archery*, the white mark in the center of a butt or target at which an arrow is aimed; hence (archaically), the object toward which anything is directed; aim; target.

As level as the cannon to his *blank*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1.

Let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye.
Shak., Lear, i. 1.

Quite beyond my arm, out of the *blank*
And level of my brain.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

7. Same as *blanc*, 1.—**8.** A small copper coin formerly current in France.

Refuse not a marvedi, a *blank*.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

9. A piece of metal prepared to be formed into some finished object by a further operation: as, a *blank* for a file or a screw; specifically, in coining, a plate or piece of gold or silver, cut and shaped, but not stamped.—**10.** A blank verse.

Five lines of that number,
Such pretty, begging *blanks*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 2.

★**11**†. A weight, equal to $\frac{1}{230400}$ of a grain.

blank (blangk), *v. t.* [< *blank*, *a.*] **1**†. To make blank; make white or pale; blanch.

Blount arose and left the hall, while Raleigh looked after him with an expression that *blanked* for a moment his bold and animated countenance.
Scott, Kenilworth, I. xvii.

2†. To confuse; put out of countenance; disconcert; nonplus.

Despoil him, . . .
And with confusion *blank* his worshippers.
Milton, S. A., l. 471.

3†. To frustrate; make void; bring to naught.

All former purposes were *blanched*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. A common euphemistic substitute for *damn*, referring to the blank or dash which is commonly substituted in printing for that word when it is used as a profane expression. [Slang.]

blank-book (blangk'bůk), *n.* A book of ruled or unruled writing-paper for accounts, memoranda, etc.

★

blanket (blang'ket), *n.* [< ME. *blanket*, *blonket*, < OF. *blanket* (F. *blanchet*, ML. *blanketus*, *blanchetus*), also fem. *blankete*, *blanquette*, dim. of *blanc*, white: see *blank*, *a.*] **1**†. A coarse woolen fabric, white or undyed, used for clothing.—**2.** A large oblong piece of soft, loosely woven woolen cloth, used for the sake of its warmth as a bed-covering, or (usually made of coarser material and closer texture) as a covering for a horse when standing or exposed to cold, and sometimes worn as a garment, especially among rude or uncivilized people.—**3.** In *printing*, a sheet of woolen cloth, white baize, or rubber, laid between the outer and inner tympans of a hand-press, or on a machine-cylinder, to moderate and equalize the pressure on the type.—**4.** In *cloth-printing*, a thick woolen cloth placed back of the fabric to be printed.—**5.** Same as *blanquette*, 4.—**6.** In *paper-making*, an endless felt upon which the pulp is laid.—**A wet blanket**, one who or that which damps, depresses, or disappoints.

"But," said the chairman, and that "but" was the usual *wet blanket*.
Dickens.

Born on the wrong side of the blanket, of illegitimate birth.

★

blanket (blang'ket), *v. t.* [< *blanket*, *n.*] **1.** To cover with a blanket or as with a blanket: as, to *blanket* a horse.

I'll . . . *blanket* my loins.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3.

Blanketted like a dog,
And like a cut-purse whipt.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

The importance of the *blanketing* action of our atmospheric constituents has been in no way over-stated.
Science, V. 450.

2. To toss in a blanket by way of punishment or practical joke.

We'll have our men *blanket* 'em i' the hall.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 4.

3. To take the wind out of the sails of, as the sails of one vessel when it is passing close to windward of another.

★

blanket-ballot (blang'ket-bal'ot), *n.* An official ballot in which the names of all the candidates for each office are arranged alphabetically in one column, instead of being arranged in groups according to the parties nominating them.

blanket-bar (blang'ket-bär), *n.* An iron bar used to keep the blanket of a printing-press in place.

blanket-clause (blang'ket-klâz), *n.* A general or indefinite clause framed so as to provide for a number of contingencies.

Suitable annual appropriations . . . require no *blanket-clause* to justify or cover them.
Report of Sec. U. S. Treasury, 1886, I. xli.

blanket-deposit (blang'ket-dē-poz'it), *n.* A flat deposit of ore of which the length and breadth are relatively great as compared with the thickness. The term is current among miners, but it has no very exact scientific meaning. More or less synonymous are the terms *flat sheets*, *bedded veins*, *beds*, or *flat masses*. Such deposits are frequently intercalated between rocks of different lithological character and origin, and may have been deposited in a regular sedimentary series, or subsequently introduced between the beds or impregnating them.

blanketeer (blang-ket-ēr'), *n.* [< *blanket* + *-eer*.] **1**†. One who tosses in a blanket.—**2.** One of the radical reformers of Lancashire who, on March 10th, 1817, at a meeting in St. Peter's Fields, Manchester, decided to march to London with a petition for parliamentary reform, each man having a rug or blanket strapped on his shoulder, so that he might bivouac on the road if necessary.

blanketeer (blang-ket-ēr'), *v. i.* [< *blanketeer*, *n.*] To act as a blanketeer.

This epistle awaited her at Beamish's inn on returning from her *blanketeering* adventure.
The Husband Hunter (1830), iii. 230. (*N. and Q.*, [7th ser., II. 8.)

blanketing (blang'ket-ing), *n.* **1.** Coarse woolen cloth of which blankets are made.—**2.** A supply or quantity of blankets.—**3.** The

process of obtaining gold by collecting it as it comes from the stamps on a blanket or in a blanket-sluice.—**4.** *pl.* The gold so obtained.—**5.** The operation of tossing in a blanket as a punishment or a joke.

That affair of the *blanketing* happened to thee for the fault thou wast guilty of.
Smollett, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 5.

blanket-leaf (blang'ket-lēf), *n.* The common mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus.*

blanket-mortgage (blang'ket-môr″gāj), *n.* A mortgage intended to cover an aggregation of property, or secure or provide for indebtedness previously existing in various forms.

blanket-sheet (blang'ket-shēt), *n.* A large newspaper in folio form. *Amer. Bookmaker.*

blanket-sluice (blang'ket-slös), *n.* In *mining* and *metal.*, a long trough or sluice in which blankets are laid for the purpose of collecting the particles of gold or amalgam which pass over them as the material flows from under the stamps.

blankillo (blang-kil'ō), *n.* Same as *blanquillo*, 1.

blanking-press (blang'king-pres), *n.* A stamping-press used to cut out blanks.

blankly (blangk'li), *adv.* **1.** In a blank or vacant manner; vacuously; aimlessly.—**2.** Directly; point-blank; flatly; utterly.

We in short *blankly* deny the possibility of loss.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 540.

blankness (blangk'nes), *n.* [< *blank* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being blank.

There was nothing external by which he [Casaubon] could account for a certain *blankness* of sensibility which came over him just when his expected gladness should have been most lively. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 94.

Blanquefort (bloṅk'fōrt), *n.* [F. *Blanquefort*, a town in Gironde, France.] A red wine grown in the department of Gironde in France.

blanquette (bloṅ-ket'), *n.* [F., dim. of *blanc*, white. Cf. *blanket.*] **1.** In *cookery*, a white fricassee; also, a minced dish, as of cold veal.—**2.** A kind of crude soda, obtained at Aigues-Mortes, in France, by the incineration of *Salsola Tragus* and *S. Kali.*—**3.** A kind of white sparkling wine made in southern France, often called *blanquette de Limoux.*—**4.** A large variety of pear. Also written *blanket.*

blanquil (bläng-kēl'), *n.* Same as *blanquillo.*

blanquillo (bläng-kē'lyō), *n.* [Sp., a small coin, < *blanquillo*, whitish, dim. of *blanco*, white: see *blank*, *a.*] **1.** A small copper coin equivalent to about 6 centimes, or a little over 1 cent, current in Morocco and on the Barbary coast. Also *blankillo.*—**2.** A name of a fish of the



Blanquillo (*Caulolatilus microps*).

genus *Caulolatilus* and family *Latilidæ*, such as *C. chrysops*, *C. microps*, or *C. princeps.* *C. microps* is of moderately elongate form, and has 7 dorsal spines and 25 rays, is of a reddish color marked with yellow, and has a yellow band below the eyes and a dark axillary blotch. It inhabits the Caribbean sea and the southern coasts of Florida, and is esteemed for the table. *C. princeps* is a closely related species, olivaceous with bluish reflections, occurring along the southern Californian coast, where it is known as *blanquillo* and *whitefish.*

Blaps (blaps), *n.* [NL.] A genus of beetles, generally referred to the family *Tenebrionidæ*, but by some taken as the type of a family *Blapsidæ.* *Blaps mortisaga* is a common European species, called churchyard beetle in Great Britain; *B. mucronata* is found in kitchens and cellars; *B. sulcata* is dressed with butter and eaten by Egyptian women to make them grow fat.



Churchyard Beetle (*Blaps mortisaga*), about natural size.

Blapsidæ (blap'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blaps* + *-idæ.*] A family of atracheliate heteromerous beetles, generally merged in *Tenebrionidæ*, comprising nocturnal black-beetles of moderate size, the wings of which are generally obsolete and the elytra fused together. They frequent damp places, and when seized discharge in self-defense a liquid of a peculiar and penetrating odor.

blare[1] (blār), *v.*; pret. *blared*, ppr. *blaring.* [Sc. also *blair*, early mod. E. *blear* (Sc. *bleir*); < late ME. *bleren*, earlier *bloren* (see *blore*[1]), and prob. **blaren*, cry, weep, = MD. *blaren*, *blaeren*, low, bleat, = MLG. *blarren*, LG. *blarren*, *blaren* = MHG. *blēren*, *blerren*, cry aloud, bleat, G. *blarren*, *blärren*, *plärren*, roar, bellow, bleat, blare; prob. an imitative word.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To roar; bellow; cry; low. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]—**2.** To give forth a loud sound like a trumpet; give out a brazen sound; bellow.

Warble, O bugle, and trumpet *blare.*
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

II. *trans.* To sound loudly; proclaim noisily.

And such a tongue
To *blare* its own interpretation.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

★ **blare**[1] (blār), *n.* [< *blare*[1], *v.*] **1.** A roaring; loud or bellowing noise.

Whitman . . . sang the *blare* and brawn that he found in the streets. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 355.

2. Sound like that of a trumpet.

And his ears are stunned with the thunder's *blare.*
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

With *blare* of bugle, clamor of men,
Roll of cannon and clash of arms.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington.

3. The bleat of a sheep, the bellowing of a calf, or the weeping of a child. [Prov. Eng.]

blare[2] (blār), *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Naut.*, a paste of hair and tar used for calking the seams of boats.

blare[3] (blār), *n.* [Swiss.] A petty copper coin, of about the value of 2 cents, struck at Bern, Switzerland.

Blarina (bla-rī'nā), *n.* [NL.; a coined name.] A genus of American shrews, with 32 or 30 colored teeth, concealed ears, and short tail. It is the short-tailed mole-shrew of North America,



Mole-shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*).

of which there are several species, of two subgenera, *Blarina* proper, with 32 teeth, and *Soricicus*, with 30 teeth. The best-known is *B. brevicauda*, the common mole-shrew of the United States, one of the largest of the family *Soricidæ.*

blarney (blär'ni), *n.* [Popularly referred to Castle *Blarney*, near Cork in Ireland, in the wall of which is a stone (the "Blarney stone") said to endow those who kiss it with unusual facility and unscrupulousness in the use of flattery and compliment.] Exceedingly complimentary language; flattery; smooth, wheedling talk; pleasing cajolery.

The *blarney* 's so great a deceiver. *S. Lover.*

Madame de Staël was regretting to Lord Castlereagh that there was no word in the English language which answered to their "Sentiment." "No," he said, "there is no English word, but the Irish have one that corresponds exactly,—*blarney!*" *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 121.

blarney (blär'ni), *v. t.* [< *blarney*, *n.*] To talk over or beguile by wheedling speeches; flatter; humbug with agreeable talk.

The General has yet to learn that my father's countrymen (I have ever felt proud of my descent from an Irishman), though they sometimes do *blarney* others, are yet hard to be *blarneyed* themselves.
J. Buchanan, in Curtis, II. 63.

blast, *n.* [Invented by Van Helmont (1577–1644). Cf. *gas.*] A subtle kind of matter supposed by Van Helmont, a Dutch mystic philosopher, to be radiated from the stars and to produce effects opposite to those of heat.

blasé (bla-zā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *blaser*, cloy, satiate, blunt, of uncertain origin.] Exhausted by enjoyment, especially by sensuous pleasures; having the healthy energies exhausted; weary and disgusted with life.

blash (blash), *v. t.* [An imitative word, assimilated to *plash*, *splash*, *dash*, *flash*, etc.] **1.** To dash or splash with a quantity of liquid; drench.—**2.** To pour in suddenly and in great quantity. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

blash (blash), *n.* [< *blash*, *v.*] **1.** A dash or plash, as of rain falling in sheets.

A snaw storm came down frae the mountains, . . . noo a whirl, and noo a *blash.* *J. Wilson*, Noctes Ambros.

2. A quantity of thin, watery stuff, especially an excessive quantity: as, a *blash* of tea.—**3.** A broad blaze or flare. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Blash-boggart, a goblin who appears and disappears in a flash. See *boggard*[1]. [Scotch.]

blashy (blash'i), *a.* [< *blash* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Characterized by sudden drenching showers; deluging; wet: as, *blashy* weather; *blashy* walking.—**2.** Thin; weak; watery; of poor quality: applied to food or drink. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

blasphematory† (blās-fē'ma-tō-ri), *a.* [< *blaspheme* + *-atory.* Cf. LL. *blasphemator*, a blasphemer.] Blasphemous.

blaspheme† (blās'fēm), *a.* and *n.*[1] [ME., also *blasfeme*, < OF. *blasfeme* (mod. F. *blasphème*), < ML. *blasfemus*, LL. *blasphemus*, < Gr. *βλάσφημος*, evil-speaking, < *βλασ-*, prob. for *βλαψ-* (cf. *βλάψις*, damage, injury, harm) (< *βλάπτειν*, damage, harm, injure), + *φήμη*, speech (= L. *fama*, fame), < *φάναι* = L. *fari*, speak.] **I.** *a.* Blasphemous.

II. *n.* A blasphemer. *Wyclif.*

blaspheme† (blās'fēm), *n.*[2] [ME. *blaspheme*, *blasfeme*, *blafeme*, < OF. *blafeme*, *blaspheme*, mod. F. *blasphème* = Pr. *blaspheme*, < LL. *blasphemia* (ML. also *blasfemia*), < Gr. *βλασφημία*, evil-speaking, < *βλάσφημος*, evil-speaking: see *blaspheme*, *a.* From the same source, through the vernacular OF. *blasme*, comes E. *blame*, *n.*, q. v.] Blasphemy.

In *blasfeme* of this goddis.
Chaucer, Envoy to Scogan, l. 15.

blaspheme (blās-fēm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blasphemed*, ppr. *blaspheming.* [< ME. *blasfemen*, < OF. *blasfemer*, mod. F. *blasphémer* = Pr. Sp. *blasfemar* = Pg. *blasphemar* = OIt. *blasfemare* (mod. It. *blastemiare*, *bestemmiare*), < LL. *blasphemare*, < Gr. *βλασφημεῖν*, speak evil of, < *βλάσφημος*, evil-speaking: see *blaspheme*, *a.* From the same verb, through the vernacular OF. *blasmer*, comes E. *blame*, *v.*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To speak impiously or irreverently of (God or sacred things). See *blasphemy.*

Thou didst *blaspheme* God and the king. 1 Ki. xxi. 10.

O God, how long shall the adversary reproach? shall the enemy *blaspheme* thy name for ever? Ps. lxxiv. 10.

So should thy goodness and thy greatness both
Be question'd and *blasphemed* without defence.
Milton, P. L., iii. 166.

2. To speak evil of; utter abuse or calumny against; speak reproachfully of.

You do *blaspheme* the good, in mocking me.
Shak., M. for M., i. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To utter blasphemy; use profane or impious words; talk profanely or disrespectfully of God or of sacred things: followed by *against.*

He that shall *blaspheme against* the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness. Mark iii. 29.

2†. To rail; utter abusive words. *Greene.* [Rare.]

blasphemer (blās-fē'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *blasfemere*, < *blasfemen*, blaspheme.] One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God or of religion in impious and irreverent terms.

Must . . . each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod,
Because the insult's not on man but God?
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 195.

blasphemeress (blās-fē'mėr-es), *n.* [< *blasphemer* + *-ess.*] A female blasphemer. [Rare.]

A diabolical *blasphemeresse* of God.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 9.

blasphemous (blās'fē-mus), *a.* [< LL. *blasphēmus* (ML. also *blasfēmus*, > ME. *blasfeme*, blaspheming, a blasphemer), < Gr. *βλάσφημος*, evil-speaking: see *blaspheme*, *a.*] **1.** Uttering, containing, or exhibiting blasphemy; impiously irreverent toward God or sacred things: as, "*blasphemous* publications," *Bp. Porteus*, Lectures, I. i.

We have heard him speak *blasphemous* words against Moses and against God. Acts vi. 11.

Mythologies ill understood at first, then perverted into feeble sensualities, take the place of representations of Christian subjects, which had become *blasphemous* under the treatment of men like the Caracci. *Ruskin.*

[Formerly accented on the second syllable, as below.

Oh argument *blasphemous*, false, and proud!
Milton, P. L., v. 809.]

2†. Abusive; defamatory; railing.

blasphemously (blās'fē-mus-li), *adv.* Impiously; profanely.

Terribly curseth and *blasphemously* sweareth he never committed any such act. *Stow*, Queen Mary, an. 1557.

blasphemy (blās'fē-mi), *n.*; pl. *blasphemies* (-miz). [< ME. *blasfemie* = Sp. *blasfemia* = Pg. *blasphemia* = OIt. *blasfemia*, < LL. *blasphemia*, < Gr. *βλασφημία*, < *βλάσφημος*: see *blaspheme*, *a.*, *blaspheme*, *n.*[2]] **1.** In Old Testament usage, any attempt to diminish the reverence with which Jehovah's name was invested as the Sovereign King of the Jews, or to turn the hearts of the people from their complete allegiance to him

It was a crime answering to treason in our own time, and was carefully defined and rigorously punished by the Mosaic laws. It was of this crime that Jesus was accused, and for it condemned, because he assumed the divine character and accepted divine honors.

For a good work we stone thee not, but for *blasphemy*; and because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God.
John x. 33.

Hence—**2.** Any impious or profane speaking of God or of sacred things; reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words uttered impiously against God or religion.

Blasphemy is an injury offered to God, by denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him that which is not agreeable to his nature. *Linwood.*

Blasphemy cognizable by common law is described by Blackstone to be "denying the being or providence of God, contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Christ, profane scoffing at the Holy Scripture, or exposing it to contempt or ridicule"; by Kent as "maliciously reviling God or religion"; and by Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw as "speaking evil of the Deity with an impious purpose to derogate from the Divine Majesty, and to alienate the minds of others from the love and reverence of God." Blasphemy is punished as a crime or a misdemeanor by the laws of many nations. In the Roman Catholic Church, language irreverent toward the Virgin Mary and the saints is also held to be blasphemy.

3. Evil speaking or abusive language against anything held sacred: as, "*blasphemy* against learning," *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. (*Latham*).—**4.** An indecent or scurrilous utterance, as distinguished from fair and respectful discussion; grossly irreverent or outrageous language.

That in the captain's but a choleric word,
Which in the soldier is flat *blasphemy*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

5†. A blasphemer; a blasphemous person. [Rare.]

Now, *blasphemy*,
That swear'st grace o'erboard, not an oath on shore.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

=**Syn.** *Blasphemy*, *Profanity*, agree in expressing the irreverent use of words, but the former is the stronger, and the latter the wider. *Profanity* is language irreverent toward God or holy things, covering especially all oaths that, literally interpreted, treat lightly the attributes or acts of God. *Blasphemy* is generally more direct, intentional, and defiant in its impiety, and is directed toward the most sacred things in religion.

And he [the dragon] opened his mouth in *blasphemy* against God, to blaspheme his name, and his tabernacle, and them that dwell in heaven. Rev. xiii. 6.

If indecency and *profanity*, inspired by "potations pottle-deep," were heard anywhere with peculiar emphasis and shameless vociferation, it was at the board of England's prime minister [Sir Robert Walpole].
Whipple, H. Fielding.

★ **blast** (blȧst), *n.* [< ME. *blast*, *blest*, < AS. *blǣst* (= OHG. *blāst*, MHG. G. *blast* = Icel. *blāstr* = Sw. *blåst* = Dan. *blæst*), a gust of wind, a blowing, < **blǣsan* (= D. *blazen* = MLG. *blasen* = OHG. *blāsan*, MHG. *blāsen*, G. *blasen* = Icel. *blāsa* = Sw. *blåsa* = Dan. *blæse* = Goth. *blēsan* (in comp.), blow, breathe, > E. *blaze*[2], q. v.), akin to *blāwan*, blow: see *blow*[1], *v.* Perhaps ult. connected with AS. *blæst*, a flame, *blæse*, a flame, > E. *blaze*[1], q. v.] **1.** A blowing; a gust or puff of wind; especially, a strong and sudden gust.

Rede that boweth downe at every *blast*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii.

Blasts that blow the poplar white.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

2. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from bellows, or the like.

At the *blast* of his mouth were the rest of the creatures made, and at his bare word they started out of nothing.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 36.

Hence—**3.** A jet of exhaust-steam thrown into a smoke-stack to assist the draft.—**4.** In *metal.*, the air forced into a furnace for the purpose of accelerating combustion. A furnace is said to be *in blast* when it is in operation, *out of blast* when stopped, either temporarily or permanently.

5. The sound made by blowing a wind-instrument, as a horn or trumpet; strictly, the sound produced by one breath.

One *blast* upon his bugle-horn
Were worth a thousand men.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 18.

6. Any sudden, pernicious, or destructive influence upon animals or plants; the infection of anything pestilential; a blight.

Blasts and fogs upon thee! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Of no distemper, of no *blast* he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden, Œdipus, iv. 1

Hence—**7.** Any withering or destructive influence; a curse.

By the *blast* of God they perish. Job iv. 9.

8. The product of a blast or blight; a bud which never blossoms.

As in all gardeins, some flowers, some weedes, and as in al trees, some blossoms, some *blasts*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 196.

9. The charge of gunpowder or other explosive used at one firing in blasting operations.—**10.** The explosion of inflammable air in a mine.—**11.** A flatulent disease in sheep.—**12.** A smoke of tobacco. [Scotch.]—**At one blast**, at once.—**For a blast**†, for once.—**Hot blast**, air raised to a high temperature and forced into a blast-furnace in smelting, and especially in the manufacture of pig-iron. The plan of heating the blast originated with Mr. James Beaumont Neilson of Glasgow, and a patent was issued to him in 1828. The introduction of the hot blast has had an important influence on the development of the iron business, since by this method the amount of fuel required is considerably lessened.—**In full blast**, in full operation: referring to a blast-furnace when worked to its fullest extent or capacity.

The business of the day was *in full blast*.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 155.

=**Syn.** *Gust*, etc. See *wind*, *n.*

blast (blȧst), *v.* [< ME. *blasten*, blow, breathe hard; trans., blow, as a trumpet; < *blast*, a blowing: see *blast*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To blow; puff; breathe hard; pant. [Scotch and Middle English.]

Dragouns . . .
That grisely whistleden and *blasten*
And of her mouthe fyre outcasten.
King Alisaunder, l. 5348.

To puffen and to *blaste*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1866.

2. To smoke tobacco. [Scotch.]—**3.** To boast; brag; speak ostentatiously. *Scott.* [Scotch.]—**4.** To wither; be blighted.

Blasting in the bud,
Losing his verdure, even in the prime.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

5. To burst as by an explosion; blow up.

This project
Should have a back, or second, that might hold,
If this should *blast* in proof. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To blow forth or abroad; hence, to utter loudly; proclaim.—**2.** To break or tear to pieces (rocks or similar materials) by the agency of gunpowder or other explosive. In the ordinary operations of mining the rocks are attacked, or broken into fragments of manageable size, by blasting.

He spoke; and, high above, I heard them *blast*
The steep slate-quarry. *Tennyson*, Golden Year.

3. To confound or stun by a loud blast or din; split; burst. [Rare.]

Trumpeters,
With brazen din *blast* you the city's ear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

I have seen you stand
As you were *blasted* 'midst of all your mirth.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

4. To blow or breathe on so as to injure, as a sudden gust or destructive wind; cause to fade, shrivel, or wither; check the growth of and prevent from coming to maturity and producing fruit; blight, as trees or plants.

Seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind.
Gen. xli. 6.

Say . . . why
Upon this *blasted* heath you stop our way?
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

Since this I live to see,
Some bitter north wind *blast* my flocks and me!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

5. To blight or cause to come to nothing, as by some pernicious influence; bring destruction, calamity, or infamy upon; ruin: as, to *blast* pride, hopes, reputation, happiness.

With Hecate's ban thrice *blasted*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

The prosecutor urged that this might *blast* her reputation, and that it was in effect a boasting of favours which he had never received. *Addison*, Cases of False Delicacy.

He shows himself . . . malicious if he knows I deserve credit and yet goes about to *blast* it. *Stillingfleet.*

6. To curse; strike with the wrath of heaven.

His name be ever *blasted*!
For his accursed shadow has betray'd
The sweetness of all youth.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Calling on their Maker to curse them, . . . *blast* them, and damn them. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

blast-, -blast. See *blasto-*.

Blastactinota (blas-tak-ti-nō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ (see *blastus*), + *ἀκτινωτός*, furnished with rays: see *actinote*.] A class of radiate animals: same as *Blastoidea*. *Bronn*, 1860.

blastæa (blas-tē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ: see *blastus*.] The hypothetical parent form of the *Blastæidæ*.

We call this the Planæa or *Blastæa*.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 61.

blastæad (blas-tē'ad), *n.* [< *blastæa* + *-ad*[1].] **1.** Same as *blastæid*.—**2.** One of certain existent animals, as the Norwegian flimmer-ball, which permanently resemble a blastula or planula.

blastæid (blas-tē'id), *n.* One of the hypothetical *Blastæidæ*.

Blastæidæ (blas-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *blastæa* + *-idæ*.] A hypothetical group of animals having permanently the form of a blastula, planula, or vesicular morula. Less correctly written *Blastæadæ*.

blast-box (blȧst'boks), *n.* A chamber into or through which the air of a blowing-engine passes.

These bearers may connect at their front ends in any desired manner with the blast-pipe, and at their rear ends with a *blast-box*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 468.

blasted (blȧs'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Confounded; execrable; detestable: used as a milder form of imprecation than *damned*.

Some of her own *blasted* gypsies.
Scott, Guy Mannering, II. 13.

2. In *her.*, deprived of leaves: said of a tree or a branch.

blastelasma (blas-te-las'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *blastelasmata* (-ma-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ (see *blastus*), + *ἔλασμα*, a (metal) plate, < *ἐλαίνειν* (*ἐλα-*), drive, strike, beat out.] In *embryol.*, a secondary germ-layer; a germ-layer, as the mesoderm, appearing, if at all, after the formation of the two primary layers called endoderm and ectoderm, or blastophylla.

blastema (blas-tē'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *blastemata* (-ma-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. *βλάστημα*, a shoot, sprout, < *βλαστεῖν*, *βλαστάνειν*, sprout, bud, shoot.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Originally, the axis of an embryo, consisting of the radicle and the growing-point at its summit. (*b*) In later use, the initial point of growth from which any organ or part of an organ is developed. (*c*) Sometimes, the thallus of cryptogamous plants.—**2.** In *anat.* and *phys.*, the bioplasm or protoplasm of a germinating ovum; the substance of the blastomeres, blastoderm, etc.; granular formative material. [The term is now being superseded by more special names of substances and stages of germination.]

blastemal (blas-tē'mal), *a.* [< *blastema* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to blastema; rudimentary: as, *blastemal* formations.

blastematic (blas-te-mat'ik), *a.* Blastemic.

blastemic (blas-tem'ik), *a.* [< *blastema* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to blastema; consisting of blastema; bioplasmic; bioplastic.

blast-engine (blȧst'en″jin), *n.* **1.** A ventilating-machine used, especially on shipboard, to draw off foul air.—**2.** A machine for producing a blast by compressing air for use in urging the fire of a furnace.

blaster (blȧs'tėr), *n.* One who or that which blasts, in any sense of the verb.

I am no *blaster* of a lady's beauty,
Nor bold intruder on her special favours.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

Blasteroidea (blas-te-roi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Blastoidea*.

blastful (blȧst'fûl), *a.* [< *blast* + *-ful*.] Full of blasts; exposed to blasts; windy.

blast-furnace (blȧst'fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace, usually vertical, or a so-called shaft-furnace, in which ores are smelted by the aid of a blast of air. See *furnace*.

blast-gate (blȧst'gāt), *n.* The valved nozle or stop-cock of a blast-pipe.

blast-hearth (blȧst'härth), *n.* The Scotch ore-hearth for reducing lead ores.

blast-hole (blȧst'hōl), *n.* **1.** In *mining*, the hole through which water enters the bottom or wind-bore of a pump.—**2.** The hole into which a cartridge is inserted in blasting.

blasti, *n.* Plural of *blastus*.

blastide (blas'tid or -tīd), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *-ide*[2].] In *biol.*, a minute clear space on the segments of the fecundated ovum of an organism, which is the primary indication of the cytoblast or nucleus.

blastie (blȧs'ti), *n.* [< *blast* + dim. *-ie*.] A blasted or shriveled dwarf; a wicked or troublesome creature. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

blasting (blȧs'ting), *n.* [< ME. *blastynge*; verbal n. of *blast*, *v.*] **1.** A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause; blight.

I have smitten you with *blasting* and mildew.
Amos iv. 9.

2. The operation of splitting rocks by gunpowder or other explosive.—**Blasting-compounds**, substances used in blasting. The more important are

guncotton, blasting-gelatin, blasting-powder, dualin, dynamite, gunpowder, haloxylin, and lithofracteur. See these words.

blasting (blȧs'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blast, v.*] Affecting with injury or blight; destructive.

> A *blasting* and a scandalous breath.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

blasting-cartridge (blȧs'ting-kär″trij), *n.* A cartridge containing a substance to be used in blasting. Such cartridges are made with various devices to prevent premature explosion, and are commonly exploded by means of electricity.

blasting-fuse (blȧs'ting-fūz), *n.* A fuse consisting of a cord the axis of which has been filled with fine powder during the manufacture. This burns slowly and gives the workmen time to get to a safe distance before the explosion.

blasting-gelatin (blȧs'ting-jel″a-tin), *n.* A blasting-compound consisting of nitroglycerin in which a sufficient amount of guncotton has been dissolved to form a jelly. Also called *nitrogelatin* and *explosive gelatin.*

blasting-needle (blȧs'ting-nē″dl), *n.* A slender, tapering rod which is inserted into the charge of powder in a blast-hole, around which the tamping is rammed. Its object is to preserve a channel through which the match may reach the powder or other explosive. The needle is often replaced by a slender iron tube. The blasting-needle is also called, in England, a *stemmer.*

blasting-oil (blȧs'ting-oil), *n.* Same as *nitroglycerin.*

blasting-tube (blȧs'ting-tūb), *n.* India-rubber tubing employed to hold a charge of nitroglycerin.

blast-lamp (blȧst'lamp), *n.* A lamp in which combustion is assisted by an artificially produced draft of air.

blastment† (blȧst'ment), *n.* [< *blast, v.*, + *-ment.*] Blast; a sudden stroke of some destructive cause.

> In the morn and liquid dew of youth
> Contagious *blastments* are most imminent.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

blast-meter (blȧst'mē″tėr), *n.* An anemometer placed at the nozle of a blowing-engine.

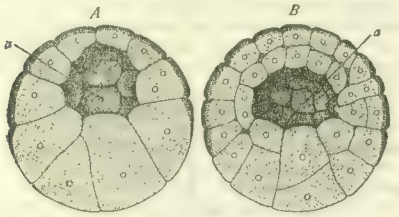
blast-nozle, blast-orifice (blȧst'noz″l, -or″i-fis), *n.* The fixed or variable orifice in the delivery end of a blast-pipe.

blasto-. [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, sprout, shoot: see *blastus.*] An element in technical terms meaning germ: written before a vowel *blast-*, also terminally *-blast.*

blastocarpous (blas-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, sprout, shoot, sucker, equiv. to *βλάστημα* (see *blastema*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, germinating inside the pericarp: applied to certain fruits, such as the mangrove.

blastocheme (blas'tō-kēm), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, germ, + *ὄχημα*, vehicle, < *ὀχεῖν*, carry, hold, sustain, freq. of *ἔχειν*, hold, have.] In *zoöl.*, one of the special generative buds of the *Medusæ;* a medusiform planoblast which gives origin to the generative elements, not directly, but through the medium of special sexual buds which are developed from it. *Allman.*

blastocœle (blas'tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *embryol.*, the cavity



A, the blastula stage in the development of the frog's egg, bisected vertically. *B*, the frog's egg at the close of segmentation, bisected vertically. *a, a*, segmentation cavity or blastocœle. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

of a vesicular morula; the hollow interior of a blastula or blastosphere. See *gastrulation.* Also *blastocœlom, blastocœloma.*

> The ovum, after impregnation, becomes a morula, with a central cleavage-cavity, or *blastocœle.*
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 106.

blastocœlic (blas-tō-sē'lik), *a.* [< *blastocœle* + *-ic.*] In *embryol.*, pertaining to a blastocœle; contained in a blastocœle: as, a *blastocœlic* fluid.

blastocœlom, blastocœloma (blas-tō-sē'lom, blas″tō-sē-lō'mȧ), *n.* [NL. *blastocœloma*, as *blastocœle* + *-oma.*] Same as *blastocœle.*

blastocolla (blas-tō-kol'ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *κόλλα*, glue.] The balsam covering the leaf-buds of some plants, as of *Populus balsamifera.*

blastocyst (blas'tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] The germinal vesicle. *N. E. D.* See *blastoderm.*

blastoderm (blas'tō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm.*] In *embryol.*, the primitive membrane or layer of cells resulting from the subdivision of the germ (the segmentation of the vitellus or yolk). It is further differentiated in all *Metazoa* into at least two membranes or cell-layers, an inner and an outer, the endoderm and the ectoderm; and still further modified in most *Metazoa* by the production of a third layer, the mesoderm, between the other two. The outer layer is also called epiblast; the inner, hypoblast; the middle, mesoblast. See extract under *Metazoa*, and cut under *cyathozoöid.*

blastoderma (blas-tō-dėr'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *blastodermata* (-mą-tą). [NL.] Same as *blastoderm.*

blastodermal (blas-tō-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *blastoderm* + *-al.*] Same as *blastodermic.*

blastodermata, *n.* Plural of *blastoderma.*

blastodermatic (blas″tō-dėr-mat'ik), *a.* [< *blastoderma(t-)* + *-ic.*] Same as *blastodermic.*

blastodermic (blas-tō-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *blastoderm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the blastoderm. Also *blastodermal, blastodermatic.*—**Blastodermic disk,** in *embryol.*, the germ-disk of an impregnated meroblastic egg which has undergone segmentation of the vitellus; a flattened morula capping a portion of the food-yolk.—**Blastodermic membrane,** the blastoderm.—**Blastodermic vesicle,** the vesicular blastoderm in mammalian embryos.

blastodisc (blas'tō-disk), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *δίσκος*, a disk: see *disk.*] An aggregation of formative protoplasm at one pole of the fertilized ovum.

> The fertilised ovum . . . consists of a . . . yolk, at one pole of which is a mass of protoplasm forming the *blastodisc.*
> *J. T. Cunningham*, Microscopical Science, No. ci. 5.

blastogenesis (blas-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, reproduction by gemmation or budding.

blastogeny (blas-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *-γένεια*, generation: see *-geny.*] The germ-history of an individual living organism; the history of the evolution of a body as a whole, as distinguished from *histogeny* and *organogeny*, which relate to the special germ-history of the tissues and organs. It is a term used by Haeckel for one of the subdivisions of morphogeny, itself a division of ontogeny.

blastoid (blas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [See *Blastoidea.*]

I. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Blastoidea:* as, a *blastoid* crinoid.

II. *n.* An echinoderm of the group *Blastoidea.*

Blastoidea (blas-toi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *εἶδος*, form.] A group of fossil pelmatozoan echinoderms without arms, with ambulacra fringed on each side by pointed appendages in close relation with side-plates, which rest on or against a subambulacral lancet-plate pierced by a canal which lodges a water-vessel, and with hydrospires arranged in 10 or 8 groups limited to the radial and interradial plates. The group was (*a*) originally proposed by Say in 1820 as a family; (*b*) accepted by Leuckart in 1848 as an order; (*c*) by Roemer in 1852 as a suborder; (*d*) by Brown in 1860 as a class; (*e*) by others as a subclass; and (*f*) modified by Etheridge and Carpenter in 1886 as a class divided into two orders, *Regulares* and *Irregulares.* The species range from the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous. Also *Blasteroidea.*

blastomere (blas'tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *embryol.*, a general term applied to any one of the cells produced by the early cleavage of the egg.

> The *blastomeres* of the yelk.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Inv., p. 16 (Introd.).

blastomeric (blas-tō-mer'ik), *a.* [< *blastomere* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a blastomere; characterized by segmentation of the yolk or vitellus.

blastoneuropore (blas-tō-nū'rō-pōr), *n.* [< *blasto(pore)* + *neuropore.*] A transient orifice in the embryo of some animals, resulting from the fusion of a neuropore with the blastopore. See *neuropore.*

★**blastophore** (blas'tō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The passive portion of a sperm-cell or spermospore which does not give rise to spermatozoa.

blastophyllum (blas-tō-fil'um), *n.*; pl. *blastophylla* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *embryol.*, either one of the two primary germ-layers of a gastrula of the *Metazoa;* an endoderm or an ectoderm.

blastophyly (blas-tof'i-li), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *φυλή*, tribe.] The tribal history of persons or of individual living organisms. *Haeckel.*

Blastopolypidæ (blas″tō-pō-lip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Blastopolypus* (< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *πολύπους*, polyp) + *-idæ.*] A family of *Hydropolypinæ*, forming colonies of zoöids, which attain different shapes, adapting themselves to different parts of the work that has to be performed by the whole. There are always alimentary zoöids or trophosomes and generative zoöids or polypostyles in one colony. The alimentary zoöids never mature the genital products, this duty devolving exclusively on the polypostyles.

blastoporal (blas-tō-pō'ral), *a.* [< *blastopore* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a blastopore; blastoporic.

blastopore (blas'tō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, germ, + *πόρος*, passage, pore.] In *embryol.*, the aperture of invagination of a blastula or vesicular morula which has become a gastrula; the orifice of an archenteron; the primitive combined mouth and anus of a gastræa-form; an archæostoma. See cut under *gastrulation.*

> As this infolding, or invagination of the blastoderm, goes on, the pouch thus produced increases, while its external opening, termed the *blastopore*, . . . diminishes in size.
> *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 209.

★**blastoporic** (blas-tō-por'ik), *a.* [< *blastopore* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a blastopore: as, a *blastoporic* area. *A. Hyatt.*

blast-orifice, *n.* See *blast-nozle.*

blastosphæra (blas-tō-sfē'rȧ), *n.*; pl. *blastosphæræ* (-rē). [NL.] Same as *blastosphere.*

blastosphere (blas'tō-sfēr), *n.* [< NL. *blastosphæra*, < Gr. *βλαστός*, germ, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] In *embryol.*: (*a*) A hollow sphere (vesicular morula) composed of a single layer of blastomeres or derivative cells, inclosing a central cavity or blastocœle. The blastomeres of one hemisphere of the vesicle may have proceeded from the macromere; of the other, from a micromere. See these words.

> The blastomeres arrange themselves into a hollow sphere, the *blastosphere.*
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 415.

(*b*) By Haeckel restricted to the germ-vesicle, vesicular embryo, or blastodermic vesicle of the *Mammalia*, which follows after gastrulation, and is called by him a *gastrocystis*, or intestinal germ-vesicle. Also called *blastula.*

blastospheric (blas-tō-sfer'ik), *a.* [< *blastosphere* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a blastosphere: as, *blastospheric* cells.

blastostylar (blas-tō-stī'lär), *a.* [< *blastostyle* + *-ar.*] Pertaining to a blastostyle.

blastostyle (blas'tō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*[2].] In *zoöl.*, a columniform zoöid destined to give origin to generative buds; a long simple zoöid, without mouth or tentacles. Also called *gonoblastidium.*

> In some *blastostyles*, during the development of the buds of the gonophores, the ectoderm splits into two layers. . . . Into the interspace between these two, the budding gonophores project, and may emerge from the summit of the gonangium thus formed.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 119.

blast-pipe (blȧst'pīp), *n.* The exhaust-pipe of a steam-engine. In locomotives and in some stationary steam-engines it is directed into the smoke-stack, with the effect of inducing a strong draft.

blast-recorder (blȧst'rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* A contrivance for recording automatically the time during which a hot-blast stove is in blast or out of blast. It is operated by clockwork, and is designed to give an uninterrupted record of the work and rest of a number of stoves for a week.

blast-regulator (blȧst'reg″ū-lā-tor), *n.* In *milling*, a governor for controlling the blast of a grain-separator.

blastula (blas'tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *blastulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ: see *blastus.*] In *embryol.*: (*a*) An embryo of one of the *Metazoa*, in the stage in which it consists of a sac formed of a single layer of cells. (*b*) In Haeckel's vocabulary of embryology, same as *blastosphere*, (*b*).

blastulapore (blas'tū-la-pōr), *n.* [Prop. **blastulopore*, < NL. *blastula*, q. v., + L. *porus*, pore.] The pore or orifice of a blastula.

blastulation (blas-tū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *blastula* + *-ation.*] In *embryol.*, the process by which a germ becomes a blastula; the conversion of a germ into a blastula. See *blastula.* In most animals it precedes the process of gastrulation (which see), and consists in the conversion of a solid mulberry-mass of cleavage-cells (morula proper) into a hollow sphere or blastosphere (vesicular morula). In case it follows gastrulation, as in a mammal, it consists in the conversion of what is called a kinogenetic metagastrula (which see) into a physiologically similar but morphologically different hollow ball, commonly known as the blastodermic vesicle.

blastus (blas'tus), *n.*; pl. *blasti* (-tī). [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, bud, sprout, shoot, < *βλαστάνειν* (*βλαστ-*), bud, sprout, grow, prop. of plants, but also of animals.] In *bot.*, the plumule of grasses.

blasty (blâs'ti), *a.* [< *blast* + *-y*[1].] 1. Stormy; gusty: as, a *blasty* day. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. Causing a blast or blight upon vegetation: as, "a *blasty* noon," *Boyle*, Works, III. 154.

blatancy (blā'tan-si), *n.* [< *blatant*: see *-ancy*.] Blatant quality.

blatant (blā'tant), *a.* [Also written *blattant*; one of Spenser's words, in *blatant beast*, perhaps a mere alliterative invention; otherwise intended for **blatand*, Sc. *blaitand*, archaic ppr. of *blate*[3], var. of *bleat*.] Bellowing; bawling; noisy; loud-talking or loud-sounding.

> Glory, that *blatant* word, which haunts some military minds like the bray of the trumpet. *Irving.*

Blatant (or **blattant**) **beast**, calumny; scandal: symbolized by Spenser as a dreadful fiend, with a thousand tongues, begotten of Cerberus and Chimæra. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. i. 7.

> The Isle of Dogges where the *blatant beast* doth rule and raigne. *Return from Parnassus* (1606), v. 4.

blatantly (blā'tant-li), *adv.* In a blatant manner.

blatch†, *n.* [< ME. *blacche*, appar. < AS. **blæcce* (not found), < *blæc*, black: see *black*, and cf. *bletch*.] Blacking.

blatch†, *v. t.* [< ME. **blacchen*, *blæcchen*; from the noun. Cf. *black*, *v.*, and *bletch*, *v.* Not connected with *blotch*, q. v.] To smear with blacking; black.

> No man can like to be smutted and *blatched* in his face. *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 195.

blate[1] (blāt), *a.* [Formerly also written *blait*, *bleat*; appar. < ME. (Sc.) *blate*, < AS. *blāt*, pale, ghastly; cf. OHG. *bleizza*, lividness.] 1†. Pale; ghastly.—2†. Dull; spiritless; stupid.—3†. Blunt; curt.—4. Bashful; diffident. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

> The youngster's artless heart o'erflows wi' joy,
> But *blate* and laithfu', scarce can weel behave.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.
>
> Says Lord Mark Car, "Ye are na *blate*
> To bring us the news o' your ain defeat—
> Get out o' my sight this morning."
> *Jacobite Ballad*, Johnnie Cope.

blate[2] (blāt), *a.* [Also written *blait*; appar. < ME. *blete*, naked, bare, < AS. *bleát*, miserable (naked?), = OFries. *blāt*, NFries. *bleat*, naked, miserable, = MD. *blōt*, D. *bloot*, naked, bare, = MLG. *blōt*, naked, bare, miserable, mere, = OHG. MHG. *blōz*, G. *bloss*, naked, bare, mere. Cf. *blot*[2].] Naked; bare. [Scotch.]

blate[3] (blāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blated*, ppr. *blating*. [Appar. a dial. var. of *bleat* (formerly pron. as *blate*). Cf. *blatant*.] **I.** *intrans.* To babble; prate.

II. *trans.* To babble or prate about.

> He *blates* to me what has passed between other people and him. *Pepys*, Diary (ed. 1879), IV. 46.

blaterate†, *v. i.* [< L. *blateratus*, pp. of *blaterare*, babble. Cf. *blatter*.] To babble.

blateration (blat-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *blateratio*(*n-*), < L. *blaterare*, babble: see *blaterate*.] Senseless babble. [Rare.]

blather (blaᴛʜ'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc. also *blether*, = Icel. *bladhra*, talk inarticulately, talk nonsense (*bladhr*, nonsense), = G. dial. *bladdern*, talk nonsense; partly imitative, and the same as *blatter*, q. v.] To talk nonsense.

blather (blaᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [Sc. also *blether*; cf. Icel. *bladhr*, nonsense; from the verb.] 1. Nonsense; foolish talk.—2. A person who talks nonsense.

blatherskite (blaᴛʜ'ėr-skīt), *n.* [Also in Sc. *bletherskite*, *bletherskate*; < *blather*, *blether*, + *skate*, a term of contempt.] 1. One who talks nonsense in a blustering way; a blusterer. Hence—2. A good-for-nothing fellow; a "beat." [Scotch and Amer.]

blathery (blaᴛʜ'ę-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., < *blather* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Unsubstantial; trashy.

II. *n.* That which is unsubstantial, trashy, or deceptive.

Blatta[1] (blat'ą), *n.* [L., an insect that shuns the light, a cockroach, etc.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Blattidæ*: formerly coextensive with the family, but now greatly restricted. Thus, the cockroach or common black-beetle, introduced from the East into Europe and America, is *Blatta* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis*. See cut under *Blattidæ*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

blatta[2] (blat'ą), *n.* [ML.] A purple silk interwoven with gold, used in the early middle ages. *Rock*, Textile Fabrics.

blatteant† (blat'ę-an), *a.* [< *blatta*[2] + *-ean*.] Purple; of a purple color.

blatter (blat'ėr), *v. i.* [= G. dial. *blattern*, *bladdern*, prate; cf. L. *blaterare*, *blacterare*, talk nonsense, *blatire*, babble (cf. *blaterate*); cf. *blather*, *blate*[3], *bleat*, *blab*, *blabber*, *babble*, *brabble*, *prattle*, etc., all more or less imitative.] 1. To give forth or produce a quick succession of slight sounds; patter: as, "the rain *blattered*," *Jeffrey*.—2. To speak or prate volubly; rail or rage. [Rare.]

> However envy list to *blatter* against him. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

blatter (blat'ėr), *n.* [< *blatter*, *v.*] 1. A rattling or clattering noise (as of boards falling).—2. A volley of clattering words.

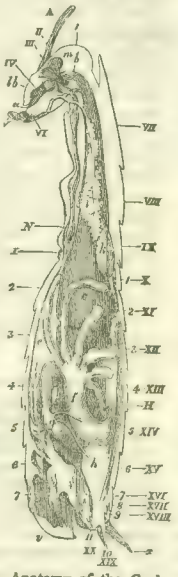
blatterer (blat'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who blatters; a noisy blustering boaster.

blattering (blat'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blatter*, *v.*] Senseless blustering.

blatteroon† (blat-ę-rön'), *n.* [< L. *blatero*(*n-*), a babbler, < *blaterare*, babble: see *blatter*.] A senseless babbler.

> I trusted T. P. with a weighty secret, conjuring him that it should not take air and go abroad, . . . but it went out of him the very next day. . . . I hate such *blatteroons*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 75.

Blattidæ (blat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blatta*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of cursorial orthopterous insects, the cockroaches, coextensive with the division *Blattina* or suborder *Cursoria*, or even the order *Dictyoptera*. They have a flattened, lengthened, ovate body, with head retracted into the large shield-like prothorax; long, filamentous, many-jointed antennæ; long, strong cursorial legs, with setose tibiæ; 5-jointed tarsi, with an accessory joint or plantula between the claws; large coriaceous fore wings which overlap, and longitudinal folded hind wings, both sometimes undeveloped in females. The genera, species, and individuals are numerous, and are found in all parts of the world. Some attain a very large size in the tropics. They are mostly nocturnal, or live in dark places, and most of them are omnivorous. When numerous they cause much annoyance and injury, as in bakeries, granaries, etc. See also cut under *Insecta*.



Anatomy of the Cockroach (*Blatta* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis*).—Female, in longitudinal section. *I–XX*, somites of the body; I–II, abdominal somites; *A*, antenna; *H*, position of heart; *N*, thoracic ganglia; *a*, mouth; *b*, esophagus; *c*, ingluvies or crop; *d*, proventriculus; *e*, pyloric cæca; *f*, chylific ventricle; *g*, insertion of Malpighian cæca; *h*, intestine; *i*, rectum; *k*, salivary receptacle; *l*, salivary gland; *lb*, labrum; *m*, cerebral ganglia; *v*, vulva; *x*, cerci.

blattiform (blat'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *blatta*, a cockroach, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a blatta or cockroach.

Blattina (bla-tī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blatta*[1] + *-ina*[2].] A group of cursorial orthopterous insects, including only the family *Blattidæ*: same as *Cursoria*, 2.

blattoid (blat'oid), *a.* [< *Blatta*[1] + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Blattidæ*; like a cockroach.

blaubok, *n.* See *blauwbok*.

blaud (blâd), *n.* [Sc., also *blad*, perhaps same as *blade* (see *blad*[3] and *blade*); but cf. Gael. *bladh* = Ir. *bladh*, a part.] 1. A large piece of anything; a considerable portion; a flat piece of anything.—2. A slap; a blow or stroke.

blaufish (blâ'fish), *n.* [< **blau*, prob. same as Sc. *bla*, *blae*, dark, livid (see *blae*), + *fish*.] According to Pennant, a name of the blackfish, *Centrolophus pompilus*. See cut under *Centrolophus*.

blaunch†, *a.* An obsolete form of *blanch*[1].

blauwbok (blou'bok), *n.* [D., lit. blue buck, < *blauw* (*blaauw*), = E. *blue*, + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] 1. The Dutch colonial name of a South African antelope, *Hippotragus* (or *Ægoceros*) *leucophæus*, given on account of its bluish appearance, caused by the dark hide showing through light hair. It is related to the oryx, addax, etc., and has rather large horns curving backward. Also called *blue-buck*, *blue antelope*, and *etaac*.

2. A small South African antelope with very short straight horns and heavy hind quarters. Also spelled *blaubok*.

blaver, blavert (blā'vėr, -vėrt), *n.* Corrupt forms of *blawort*. [Scotch.]

> Your gloves shall be o' the green clover
> Come lockerin' to your hand,
> Well dropper o'er wi' blue *blavers*,
> That grow amang white land.
> *Gardener Lad* (Anon.).

blaw (blâ), *v.*; pret. *blew*, pp. *blawn*, ppr. *blawing*. [Sc., = E. *blow*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To blow; breathe; publish; brag; boast; magnify in narrative.—**To blaw in one's lug**, to cajole; flatter a person. Hence, *blaw-in-my-lug*, a flatterer; a wheedler. *Scott.*

II. *trans.* To flatter; coax.

blawort (blā'wėrt), *n.* [Sc., also *blavert*, *blaver*, q. v., < *bla*, *blae*, blue, + *wort*[1]: see *blae* and *wort*[1].] 1. The blue corn-flower; the bluebottle.—2. The round-leafed bell-flower. *Jamieson.*

blay[1] (blā), *n.* [Also written *bley*; < ME. **blaye*, **bleye*, < AS. *blǣge* = D. *blei* = G. *bleihe*, a blay.] A local English name of the bleak.

blay[2], *a.* and *n.* Same as *blae*.

blayberry, *n.* Same as *blaeberry*.

blay-linen, *n.* Same as *blae-linen*.

blaze[1] (blāz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blase* (Sc. **bleeze*, earlier *blese*); < ME. *blase*, a flame, < AS. *blæse*, *blase*, a flame, torch, = MLG. LG. *blas* = MHG. *blas*, a torch (cf. AS. *blæst*, a flame); akin to *blaze*[3], q. v., but only remotely, if at all, to *blaze*[2], q.v. The AS. forms *blysa*, *blysige*, a torch, etc., belong to another root: see *blush*.] 1†. A torch; a fire-brand.—2. A flame; a flaming fire; a conflagration.

> To heaven the *blaze* uprolled. *Croly.*
>
> What heaps of books and pamphlets! now we shall have a glorious *blaze*. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I.

3. Figuratively, brilliant sunlight; effulgence; brilliance: as, the *blaze* of day.

> As thy beautie hath made thee the *blaze* of Italy, so wil thy lightnesse make thee the bye word of the worlde. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 102.
>
> O, dark, dark, dark, amid the *blaze* of noon! *Milton*, S. A., l. 80.

4. A sudden kindling up or bursting out, as of fire, passion, etc.; an active or violent display; wide diffusion.

> In his *blaze* of wrath. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.
>
> The main *blaze* of it is past, but a small thing would make it flame again. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 3.

5. In the game of poker, a hand (now seldom or never used) consisting of five court-cards, ranking between two pairs and three of a kind: so called in allusion to the blaze of color displayed.—**In a blaze**, on fire; in flames.—**Like blazes**, furiously; in or to an excessive degree. [Low.]

> The other little ones used to cry *like blazes*. *Mayhew.*
>
> The horse was so maddened by the wound, and the road so steep, that he went *like blazes*. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, p. 24.

The blazes, hell; perdition. Hence, *to go to blazes*, to go to perdition, or to the deuce. [Slang.]=**Syn. 2.** *Glare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

blaze[1] (blāz), *v.*; pret. *blazed*, ppr. *blazing*. [Early mod. E. also *blase* (= Sc. *bleeze*, *blese*); < ME. *blasen*, blaze; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To burst into flame; burn with a bright flame or fervent heat; flame: either literally or figuratively.

> Two red fires in both their faces *blazed*.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1353.
>
> Starry lamps and *blazing* cressets. *Milton*, P. L., i. 728.

2. To send forth a bright light; shine like flame or fire: as, a *blazing* diamond.

> I lift mine eyes, and all the windows *blaze*
> With forms of saints and holy men who died.
> *Longfellow*, Sonnets on the Divina Commedia, iv.
>
> The cupola *blazes* with gigantic archangels, stationed in a ring beneath the supreme figure and face of Christ.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 169.

3. To be conspicuous; shine brightly with the brilliancy of talents, heroic deeds, etc. [Poetic.]

> Mighty names
> Have *blazed* upon the world and passed away.
> *Bryant*, Fifty Years.

To blaze away, to fire away; keep on firing (with guns or artillery); work vigorously or with enthusiasm. See *away*, 12.—**To blaze out**. (*a*) To throw out flame or light; shine forth. (*b*) To go out with a flare. (*c*) To break out with passion or excitement; speak or act violently.—**To blaze up**, to burst into flame, and hence into passion, anger, etc.

II. *trans.* 1. To set in a blaze. [Rare.]

> Take him in and *blaze* the oak. *Hood.*

2. To temper (steel) by covering it while hot with tallow or oil, which is then burned off.—3. To cause to shine forth; exhibit vividly.

> Fiery eyes *blaze* forth her wrong.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 219.
>
> So spake the Father; and, unfolding bright
> Toward the right hand his glory, on the Son
> *Blazed* forth unclouded deity. *Milton*, P. L., x. 65.

To blaze out†, to burn out; figuratively, exhaust in a blaze of passion or excess.

blaze[2] (blāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blazed*, ppr. *blazing*. [< ME. *blasen*, blow, as a trumpet, < AS. **blǣsan*, blow (= MD. *blaesen*, D. *blazen*, blow, sound a trumpet, = MLG. *blasen* = OHG. *blāsan*, MHG. *blāsen*, G. *blasen* = Icel. *blāsa* = Sw. *blåsa* = Dan. *blæse*, blow, = Goth. *blēsan*, in comp. *uf blēsan*, puff up); prob., with formative *-s*, from the root **blā* of *blāwan*, blow, breathe: see *blow*[1], and cf. *blast*. In the later

senses confused with *blazon*, q. v.] 1†. To blow, as from a trumpet.

With his blake clarioun
He gan to *blasen* out a soun
As lowde as beloweth wynde in helle.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1802.

Hence—2. To publish; make well known; announce in a public manner.

Till we can find a time
To *blaze* your marriage. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3.

To tell you truth, lady, his conceit was far better than I have *blazed* it yet.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

Such musick worthiest were to *blaze*
The peerless highth of her immortal praise.
Milton, Arcades, i. 74.

3†. To disclose; betray; defame.

To cover shame, I took thee; never fear
That I would *blaze* myself.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

4. In *her.*, to blazon. See *blazon*, *n.*, 1 and 2.

You should have *blazed* it thus: he bears a tierce sable between two tierces or. *Peacham.*

Braggadochio . . . did shew his shield,
Which bore the Sunne brode *blazed* in a golden field.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 14.

blaze[2] (blāz), *n.* [< *blaze*[2], *v.*] Publication; the act of spreading widely by report. [Poetic.]

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame?
Milton, P. R., iii. 47.

blaze[3] (blāz), *n.* [= D. *bles* = MLG. *blesse* = MHG. *blasse*, G. *blässe* = Icel. *blesi* = Sw. *bläs* and *bläsa* = Dan. *blis*, a white spot or streak on the forehead (G. *blässe* also paleness); from the adj. represented by OHG. *blas*, whitish, MHG. *blas*, bald, pale, weak, G. *blass*, pale, wan, orig. 'shining'; connected with *blaze*[1], a torch, flame: see *blaze*[1]; cf. Icel. *blasa*, lie open to view.] 1. A white spot on the face of a horse, cow, ox, etc. See cut under *blesbok*.

A square *blaze* in his [a sacred ox's] forehead.
Cowley, Plagues of Egypt, note to st. 16.

2. A white mark made on a tree, as by removing a piece of the bark, to indicate a boundary, or a path or trail in a forest. [Orig. American.] —3. A local English name of the bleak.

blaze[3] (blāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blazed*, ppr. *blazing*. [= MLG. *blesset*, pp.; < *blaze*[3], *n.*] 1. To mark with a white spot on the face, as a horse: only in the perfect participle *blazed*.—2. To set a mark on, as a tree, usually by cutting off a piece of its bark, so as to show a white spot.

As for me, the son and the father of Uncas, I am a *blazed* pine in the clearing of the pale-faces.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxxiii.

3. To indicate or mark out, as by cutting off pieces of the bark of a number of trees in succession: as, to *blaze* a path through a forest.

Champollion died in 1832, having done little more than *blaze* out the road to be traveled by others. *Nott.*

blaze[4] (blāz), *n.* [E. dial. (not found in ME. or AS.), = MLG. *blase*, a bladder. = OHG. *blāsa*, MHG. *blase*, G. *blasen*, a bladder, bubble, blister, pimple; from the verb *blaze*[2] (= OHG. *blāsan*, MHG. G. *blasen*), blow: see *blaze*[2], and cf. *blast* and *blister*.] A pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

blaze[5] (blāz), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Same as *brash*[1], 4 (*a*).

blaze[6] (blāz), *n. pl.* Irregular spelling of *blaes*, plural of *blae*. See *blae*, *n.*

blazer[1] (blā′zėr), *n.* [< *blaze*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. Anything that blazes, or is intensely luminous or hot: as, the day was a *blazer*.—2. A dish under which there is a receptacle for coals to keep it hot.—3. A bright-colored loose coat, usually of flannel, worn by tennis- and cricket-players.

The origin of the word is as follows: The uniform of the Lady Margaret Boat Club of St. John's College, Cambridge, is bright red, and the Johnian jackets have for many years been called *blazers*. Up to a few years ago the inaccurate modern use of *blazer* for a jacket of any other colour than red was unknown.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 436.

blazer[2] (blā′zėr), *n.* [< *blaze*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who blazes; one who publishes and spreads reports: as, "*blazers* of cryme," *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 25.—2†. A blazoner.

blazer[3] (blā′zėr), *n.* [< *blaze*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who blazes a tree.

blazingly (blā′zing-li), *adv.* In a blazing manner.

blazing-star (blā′zing-stär′), *n.* 1. In *her.*, a comet used as a bearing. It is represented bendwise as a star of six points with a tail streaming from it. 2. A name in the United States for several very different plants. (*a*) *Aletris farinosa*, a low herbaceous plant, of the family *Liliaceæ*, with whitish mealy flowers. The roots are bitter, and have some repute in medicine. Also called *colic-root*. (*b*) The starwort (*Chamælirium luteum*), of the family *Melanthiaceæ*, the roots of which yield a bitter tonic. (*c*) A composite plant, *Lacinaria squarrosa*, constituting one of the many popular remedies for rattlesnake-bites. 3. A stampede of pack-mules or other animals from a central point. [Western U. S. slang.]

blazon (blā′zn), *n.* [< ME. *blason*, *blasoun*, a shield, = MD. *blasoen*, D. *blazoen*, < OF. *blason*, *blazon* (= Pr. *blezo*, *blizo* = Sp. *blasón* = Pg. *blasão*, *brasão* = It. *blasone*), a shield with a coat of arms painted on it, the coat of arms itself (the Pr. and Sp. terms mean also honor, glory, fame); usually referred to MHG. *blāsen*, OHG. *blāsan*, blow, hence sound a trumpet, proclaim, blaze (see *blaze*[2]); by some to *blaze*[1]; but the orig. sense 'shield,' with other facts, is against such derivation. In ME. and mod. E. *blaze*[2] and *blazon* are of course associated in thought.] 1. In *her.*, a shield with arms on it; armorial bearings; a coat of arms; a banner bearing arms.

The chief functionaries of city and province, . . . all marching under emblematical standards or time-honored *blazons*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 533.

2. A description in technical language of armorial bearings. Peculiar and fantastic changes introduced by certain heralds are chiefly in the blazon, and not in the graphic representation: thus, when the arms of nobles are described by precious stones (sapphire instead of azure, topaz instead of or, and the like), or when the arms of sovereigns are described by the planets, the description only is peculiar, the drawing and coloring of the achievement being of the same character as those of ordinary bearings.

3†. Interpretation; explanation.

I think your *blazon* to be true. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

4. Publication; show; celebration; pompous display, either by words or by other means.

But this eternal *blazon* must not be
To ears of flesh and blood. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

blazon (blā′zn), *v. t.* [= MD. *blasoenen* = G. *blasoniren*, < F. *blasonner*, blazon, = Sp. *blasonar*, blazon, brag, boast, = It. *blasonare*, blazon (ML. *blazonare*); from the noun. Cf. *blaze*[2] in similar senses.] 1. To explain in proper heraldic terms (the arms or bearings on a shield).

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison.*

2. To depict (armorial bearings) according to the rules of heraldry. [An incorrect use of the word, not recognized by heralds.]—3. To inscribe with arms, or some ornament; adorn with blazonry.

The blood-red flag of the Sacred Office . . . *blazoned* upon either side with the portraits of Alexander and of Ferdinand. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. iii. 166.

What matter whose the hillside grave,
Or whose the *blazoned* stone?
Whittier, The Countess.

4. To deck; embellish; adorn as with blazonry.

Then *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form.
Garth, The Dispensary, ii.

The bottom of the valley was a bed of glorious grass, *blazoned* with flowers.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 280.

5. To display; exhibit conspicuously; make known; publish.

For better farre it were to hide their names,
Than telling them to *blazon* out their blames.
Spenser, Teares of the Muses.

Blazoning our injustice everywhere.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

And *blazon* o'er the door their names in brass.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 81.

6. To proclaim or publish boastingly; boast of.

My friend Lancelot is not a man to *blazon* anything.
Irving, Salmagundi, p. 124.

blazoner (blā′zn-ėr), *n.* 1. One who blazons; a herald.—2. One who publishes or proclaims with strong or extravagant praise.

blazoning (blā′zn-ing), *n.* In *her.*, the art of describing armorial bearings. See *blazon*, *n.*

blazonment (blā′zn-ment), *n.* [< *blazon* + *-ment.*] The act of blazoning; emblazonment.

blazonry (blā′zn-ri), *n.* [< *blazon* + *-ry.*] 1. The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper heraldic terms and method.

Bob has done more to set the public right on this important point of *blazonry* than the whole College of Heralds. *Lamb*, Newspapers Thirty-five Years ago.

2. Emblazonry; decoration in color, as with heraldic devices; brilliant decoration; splendor.

The gorgeous building and wild *blazonry* of that shrine of St. Mark's. *Ruskin.*

So much subtler is a human mind than the outside tissues which make a sort of *blazonry* or clockface for it.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 12.

3. Figuratively, display.

blazy (blā′zi), *a.* [< *blaze*[1] + *-y*[1].] Burning brightly; blazing: as, a *blazy* fire. [Rare.]

blet, *n.* A Middle English form of *blee*.

-ble. [ME. *-ble* (*-bel*, *-bil*, *-byl*, *-bul*), < OF. *-ble*, mod. F. *-ble* = Pr. Sp. *-ble* = Pg. *-vel* = It. *-bile*, < L. *-bilis*, acc. *-bilem*, a suffix (< *-bi-* + *-li-s*), forming adjectives, usually with a passive signification, from verbs ending with one of the vowels *-ā*, *-ē*, *-ī*, *-ĭ*, *-ō*, *-ū*, being the root- or stem-vowel or (as usually *-ĭ*) a mere insertion, as in *admirā-bilis*, *delē-bilis*, *sepelī-bilis*, *cred-ĭ-bilis*, *ignō-bilis*, *mō-bilis*, *volū-bilis*, etc.; rarely from perfect participles, as in *flex-ĭ-bilis*, *plaus-ĭ-bilis*, etc. See further under *-able*. Adjectives in *-ble* are accompanied by adverbs in *-bly*, contr. from *-ble-ly*, and nouns in *-ble-ness* or, according to the L., in *-bil-ity*, as *credi-ble*, *credi-bleness*, *credi-bility*. In many words the term. *-ble* is of different origin, as in *nimble*, *hamble*, *humble*, *marble*, *parable*, *syllable*, etc., divided etymologically *nimb-le*, *humb-le*, etc., the real term. being *-le*, of various origin.] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring in adjectives having originally a passive signification, which is retained more or less fully in adjectives accompanied by verbs derived from the infinitive or perfect participle (English *-ate* or *-it*) of the same Latin verb, as in *commendable*, *admirable*, *dissoluble*, etc., *habitable*, *imitable*, *tolerable*, *navigable*, etc., *credible*, etc., but is not obvious in adjectives not accompanied by such verbs, as in *equable*, *delectable*, *horrible*, *terrible*, *ignoble*, *voluble*, *feeble*, etc. In English it is felt and used as a suffix only with the preceding vowel, *-able* or *-ible*. See *-able*, *-ible*.

blea[1], *a.* and *n.* See *blae*.

blea[2] (blē), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps < *blea*[1] = *blae*, pale (see *blae*). Cf. Sc. *blae*, *blay*, rough parts of wood left in sawing or boring.] The part of a tree immediately under the bark; the alburnum or white wood. [Rare.]

bleaberry, *n.* Same as *blaeberry*.

bleach[1] (blēch), *v.* [< ME. *blechen*, < AS. *blācan* (= D. *bleeken* = OHG. *bleichēn*, MHG. G. *bleichen* = Icel. *bleikja* = Sw. *bleka* = Dan. *blege*), make white, cause to fade (cf. *blācian*, become white or pale), < *blāc*, pale, bleak: see *bleak*[1], *blake*.] I. *trans.* To make white or whiter by removing color; whiten; blanch; make pale; specifically, to whiten (as linen, etc.) by washing and exposure to the action of the air and sunlight, or by chemical preparations. See *bleaching*.

Immortal liberty, whose look sublime
Hath *bleached* the tyrant's cheek in every varying clime.
Smollett, Ode to Independence.

The bones of men,
In some forgotten battle slain,
And *bleached* by drifting wind and rain.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 5.

The robed and mitred apostles, *bleached* and rain-washed by the ages, rose into the blue air like huge snow figures.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 210.

=Syn. *Blanch*, etc. See *whiten*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become white in any manner; become pale or colorless.

Along the snows a stiffened corse,
Stretched out and *bleaching* in the northern blast.
Thomson, Winter, l. 321.

2. To become morally pure. [Rare.]

bleach[1]†, *a.* [< ME. *bleche* (*blēche*), < AS. *blāc*, var. of *blāc*, pale: see *bleak*[1], *blake*, and cf. ★*bleach*[1], *v.*] 1. Pale.—2. Bleak.

bleach[1] (blēch), *n.* [< ME. *bleche*, < AS. *blāco*, paleness, < *blāc*, pale: see *bleak*[1].] 1†. A disease of the skin. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny.—2. [< *bleach*[1], *v.*] An act of bleaching; exposure to the sun or other bleaching agency or influence.

What is known as "the three-quarter *bleach*" with flax.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 249.

bleach[2]† (blēch), *n.* [A var. of *bletch*, q. v.] Blacking; any substance used for blacking.
★*Cotgrave.*

bleacher (blē′chėr), *n.* 1. One who bleaches; one whose occupation is to whiten cloth.—2. A vessel used in bleaching.—3. A large shallow wooden tub, lined with metal, used in dis-★tilling petroleum; a settling-tub.

bleachery (blē′chėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bleacheries* (-iz). [< *bleach*[1], *v.*, + *-ery.*] A place for bleaching; an establishment where the bleaching of textile fabrics, etc., is carried on.

Young reprobates dyed in the wool with perversity are taken into a kind of moral *bleachery* and come out white as lambs. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 354.

bleach-field (blēch′fēld), *n.* A field where cloth or yarn is bleached.

bleaching (blē′ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bleach*[1].] The art or process of freeing textile fibers and fabrics, and various other substances (such as materials for paper, ivory, wax, oils), from their natural color, and rendering them white, or nearly so. The ancient method of bleaching by exposure to the sun's rays, and wetting, has been superseded by the use of chemical preparations, the chief of which are chlorin and sulphurous acid, the latter being used especially for animal (silk and wool) and the former for vegetable fibers (cotton, flax, etc.). Sodium peroxid is employed for both vegetable and animal fibers, hydrogen peroxid for animal fibers, and potassium permanganate sometimes for textile materials. Electrolytic bleaching processes also have been introduced. The bleaching of glass is effected by the use of chemical agents, usually braunite, saltpeter, arsenious acid, and minium or red lead.

bleaching-liquid (blē′ching-lik″wid), *n.* A liquid for bleaching; specifically, blanching-liquor.

bleaching-powder (blē′ching-pou″dėr), *n.* A powder made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorin; chlorid of lime. It may be regarded as a mixture of slaked lime and a double salt of calcium chlorid and calcium hypochlorite. It is the principal agent used in bleaching textile fabrics, and is also a powerful disinfectant.

bleak[1] (blēk), *a.* [Also assibilated *bleach* (obs.), dial. *blake*, q. v.; < ME. *bleke* (assibilated *bleche*) (also *bleike*, prob. due to Icel.), earlier *blake*, *blak* (i. e., *blāk*, different from *blāk*, black, though to some extent confused with it), pale, wan, < AS. *blāc* (var. *blāc*, whence prob. ult. E. *bleach*[1], *a.*, q. v.), pale, wan, also bright, shining (= OS. *blēk*, pale, shining, = D. *bleek* = MLG. *blēk*, LG. *blek* = OHG. *bleih*, MHG. G. *bleich* = Icel. *bleikr* = Sw. *blek* = Dan. *bleg*, pale, wan), < *blīcan* (pret. *blāc*, pp. *blicen*), shine, = OS. *blīkan* = OFries. *blīka*, shine, = D. *blijken* (pret. *bleek*), appear, = Icel. *blīkja*, *blīka*, shine, = OHG. *blīhhan*, shine (MHG. *blīcan*, G. *bleichen*, grow pale, mixed with weak verb *bleichen*, bleach: see *bleach*[1], *v.*), akin to Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine, and perhaps to Gr. *φλέγειν*, burn, blaze, *φλόξ*, flame, L. *flamma*, flame, *fulgere*, shine, etc.: see *flame*, *fulgent*, *phlegm*, *phlox*, etc. Related E. words are *blank*, *blink*, *bleach*[1], perhaps *black*, and *bright*[1].] **1†.** Pale; pallid; wan; of a sickly hue.

With a face dedly, *bleyk*, and pale. *Lydgate.*

She looked as pale and as *bleak* as one laid out dead. *Foxe*, Martyrs (Agnes Wardall).

2. Exposed to cold and winds; desolate; bare of vegetation.

Say, will ye bless the *bleak* Atlantic shore? *Pope*, Cho. to Brutus.

Wastes too *bleak* to rear the common growth of earth. *Wordsworth.*

It is rich land, but upon a clay, and in a very *bleak*, high, exposed situation. *Gray*, Letters, I. 258.

3. Cheerless; dreary.

Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects. *Addison.*

4. Cold; chill; piercing; desolating.

Entreat the north
To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.

The night was *bleak*; the rain fell; the wind roared. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

bleak[1]**†**, *v.* [< *bleak*[1], *a.*; var. of *bleach*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To make white or pale; bleach.

II. *intrans.* To become white or pale.

bleak[2] (blēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bleke*, dial. *blick*; = Icel. *bleikja* = OHG. *bleicha*, MHG. *blicke*; from the adj. *bleak* (Icel. *bleikr*, OHG. *bleih*), from the pale color of its scales (see *bleak*[1]). The synonymous term *blay*[1], < AS. *blēge* = D. *blei* = G. *bleihe*, is not directly connected with *bleak*[2].] An English name of a small cyprinoid fish, *Alburnus alburnus*. Other forms of the name are *bleik*, *blick*. Also called *blay*.

bleak[3]**†**, *v. t.* [Var. of *bleach*[2] and *black*, *v.*] To blacken; darken. *Cotgrave.*

bleakish (blē′kish), *a.* [< *bleak*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Moderately bleak; somewhat bleak.

A northerly or *bleakish* easterly wind. *Dr. G. Cheyne*, Ess. on Health.

bleakly (blēk′li), *adv.* In a bleak manner or situation: as, the wind howls *bleakly*.

Neere the sea-coast they *bleakely* seated are. *May*, tr. of Lucan, ix.

bleakness (blēk′nes), *n.* [< *bleak*[1] + *-ness*.] The quality of being bleak; coldness; desolation: as, "the *bleakness* of the air," *Addison*.

The landscape will lose its melancholy *bleakness* and acquire a beauty of its own. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II.

bleaky (blē′ki), *a.* [Extended form of *bleak*[1], *a.*] Bleak; open; unsheltered; cold; chill. [Rare.]

The *bleaky* top of rugged hills. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

blear[1] (blēr), *v.* [< ME. *blēren*, *blērien*, < *blēre*, *blēri*, E. *blear*, *a.* This same verb, with a short vowel arising in the preterit, became *bler*, *blirre*, *blurre*, now *blur*, q. v. Connected remotely with Dan. *blire*, also *plire*, blink, = Sw. *plira*, dial. *blira*, and *blura*, blink (cf. dial. *blirra fojr augu*, quiver before the eyes, of summer heat), = LG. *plüren*, *plyren*, *pliren*, blink.] **I.** *intrans.* To have watery or inflamed eyes; be blear-eyed.

II. *trans.* **1.** To affect (the eyes) with flowing tears or rheum so that the sight is dimmed and indistinct; make rheumy and dim: as, "*blered* her eyes," *Piers Plowman*.

To his *bleared* and offended sense,
There seems a hideous fault blazed in the object. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Tease the lungs and *blear* the sight. *Cowper*, Task, iii.

2. To blur, as the face with weeping; obscure; obfuscate.

Stern faces *bleared* with immemorial watch. *Lowell*, Cathedral.

To blear one's eyes†, figuratively, to deceive; hoodwink; blind.

They wenen that no man may hem bigile,
But by my thrift, yet shal I *blere her eye*. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 129.

Entising dames my patience still did proue,
And *blear'd mine eyes*. *Gascoigne*, The Fruits of Fetters.

blear[1] (blēr), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *blēre*, *blēri*, *blēry*, in comp. also *blēr-*, *bleer-*, AS. *blere*, weak nom. sing. *bleria* (ML. *blurus*), orig. 'having a blaze or white spot,' hence 'white-headed or bald' (*blere*, *n.*, an onyx), = MD. *blaer*, bald, bare, = LG. *bleer*, having a blaze on the face, etc.; from the stem of *blaze*[3], a white spot: see *blaze*[3]. From its frequent use with *eye*, *eyed*, the word lost its orig. meaning (already disappearing from AS.) and acquired a deflected sense, which developed further in the verb, leading finally to *blur*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Dim from a watery discharge or other superficial affection: applied only to the eyes.

A wit that can make your perfections so transparent, that every *blear* eye may look through them. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

2. Producing dimness of vision; blinding. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion. *Milton*, Comus, l. 155.

3. Dim; indistinct; confused in outlines.

II. *n.* Something that obscures the sight.

Nor is the *blear* drawn easy o'er her e'e. *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 91.

blear[2]**†** (blēr), *v.* [< ME. *bleren*; origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To thrust (out); protrude.

[They] stood staring and gaping upon Him, wagging their heads, writhing their mouths, yea *blearing out* their tongues. *Bp. Andrewes*, Sermons, ii. 173.

II. *intrans.* To thrust out the tongue in mockery.

He baltyrde, he *bleryde*, he braundyschte ther-after. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 782.

bleariedness (blēr′ed-nes), *n.* [< *bleared*, pp. of *blear*[1], + *-ness*.] The state of being bleared or blurred with rheum. *Holland.*

blear-eye (blēr′ī), *n.* [Rather from *blear-eyed*, *a.*, than from *blear*[1], *a.*, + *eye*. Cf. LG. *bleer-oge*, *plür-oge*, blear-eye, from the adj. See *blear-eyed*.] In *med.*, a disease of the eyelids, consisting in chronic inflammation of the margins, with a gummy secretion from the Meibomian glands; lippitude. Also called *blear-eyedness*.

blear-eyed (blēr′īd), *a.* [< ME. *bleereyed*, *blēr-eyed*, *bler-eighed*, *blēre-iyed*, etc., = LG. *bleer-oged*, *blarr-oged*, also *plür-oged* (Dan. *plir-öjet*): see *blear*, *a.*, and *eye*, *n.* The term orig. referred to the white film often seen in the eyes of horses and cows, and then to any watery condition of the eyes.] **1.** Having the eyes dimmed or inflamed by flowing tears or rheum; dim-sighted.

Crook-back'd he was, tooth-shaken, and *blear-ey'd*. *Sackville*, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

2. Wanting in perception or understanding; short-sighted.

blear-eyedness (blēr′īd-nes), *n.* Same as *blear-eye*.

bleariness (blēr′i-nes), *n.* [< *bleary* + *-ness*.] Bleariedness.

blearness† (blēr′nes), *n.* [< *blear*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being blear. *Udall*, Mark x.

blear-witted (blēr′wit″ed), *a.* Dull; stupid.

They were very *blear-witted*, i' faith, that could not discern the gentleman in him. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.

bleary[1] (blēr′i), *a.* [< *blear*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Bleared; rheumy; dim: as, *bleary* red eyes.—**2.** Blurred; confused; cloudy; misty.

Oh give me back my native hills,
If bleak or *bleary*, grim or gray. *Cumberland Ballad.*

bleary[2], *n.* See *bleery*.

bleat (blēt), *v. i.* [< ME. *bleten*, < AS. *blǣtan* = D. *blaten*, *bleeten* = MLG. LG. *bleten* = OHG. *blāzan*, MHG. *blāzen*, G. dial. *blässen*, *blätzen*, bleat; cf. G. *blöken*, bleat, bellow (see *balk*[2], *bolk*), L. *balare*, bleat (see *balant*), Gr. *βλη-χᾶσθαι*, bleat, *βληχή*, Dor. *βλαχά*, a bleating: all perhaps ult. of imitative origin, like *baa*, q. v.] To cry as a sheep, goat, or calf; also, as a snipe.

Then suddenly was heard along the main
To low the ox, to *bleat* the woolly train. *Pope*, Odyssey, xii.

bleat (blēt), *n.* [< *bleat*, *v.*] The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf; also, of a snipe.

The *bleat* of flocks, the breath of flowers. *Moir*, Harebell.

And got a calf . . .
Much like to you, for you have just his *bleat*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

bleater (blē′tėr), *n.* An animal that bleats; specifically, a sheep.

In cold, stiff soils the *bleaters* oft complain
Of gouty ails. *John Dyer*, Fleece, i.

bleaunt†, *n.* [ME., also written *bleeaunt*, *blehand*, *bliand*, *blīhand*; = MLG. *bliant* (with term. varied from orig.) = MHG. *blīalt*, *blīat*, < OF. *bliaut*, *bliaud*, *bliat*, earlier *blialt* (mod. F. dial. *blaude*, *biaude*: see *blouse*) = Pr. *blial*, *bliau*, *bliaut*, *blizaut* = Sp. Pg. *brial*; ML. *blialdus*, *bliaudus*, *blisaudus*, a kind of tunic; origin unknown.] A garment common to both sexes in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. As worn by women, it was a tunic placed over the chemise, usually with long and loose sleeves, and held by a girdle, except perhaps when a garment was worn above it. That for men was worn as an outer garment, and especially over the armor, in which case it is hard to distinguish it from the *tabard*, which afterward replaced it. For mounted men it was divided nearly to the girdle, to enable the rider to sit in the saddle.

A blewe *bleaunt* obofe brade him al ovir. *King Alisaunder*, p. 167.

Blysnande whyt watz hyr *bleaunt*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 163.

bleb (bleb), *n.* [Another form of *blob*, q. v.] **1.** A blister or pustule.—**2.** A bubble, as in water or other fluid, or in a substance that has been fluid, as glass.

Arsenic abounds with air *blebs*. *Kirwan.*

blebby (bleb′i), *a.* [< *bleb* + *-y*[1].] Full of blebs, blisters, or bubbles.

[Meionite] fuses . . . to a white *blebby* glass. *Dana*, System of Mineral. (1868), p. 318.

bleck (blek), *n.* [Also (in def. 1) assibilated *bletch*; < ME. *blek*, *bleke*, appar. < AS. *blæc* (= Icel. *blek* = Sw. *bläck* = Dan. *blæk*, ink), prop. neut. of the adj. *blæc*, black: see *black*, *n.*] **1.** Any black fluid substance, as black ink, blacking for leather, or black grease.—**2.** Soot; smut.—**3†.** A black man.—**4.** A local English name of the coalfish, *Pollachius virens*.

[Now only prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

bleckbok (blek′bok), *n.* Same as *bleekbok*.

bled (bled). Preterit and past participle of *bleed*.

bleet† (blē), *n.* [< ME. *blee*, *ble*, *bleo*, < AS. *bleoh*, *blioh*, usually contr. *bleó*, *blió*, color, hue, complexion, = OS. *blī* = OFries. *blī*, *blie*, North Fries. *bläy*, color.] Color; hue; complexion.

Thou art bryght of *blee*. *Eglamour*, l. 933.

I have a lemman
As bright of *blee* as is the silver moon. *Greene*, George-a-Green.

White of *blee* with waiting for me
Is the corse in the next chambere. *Mrs. Browning*, Romaunt of the Page.

★**bleed** (blēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bled*, ppr. *bleeding*. [< ME. *bleden*, < AS. *blēdan*, bleed (= OFries. *blēda* = D. *bloeden* = LG. *blöden* = OHG. *bluotan*, MHG. G. *bluten*, = Icel. *blœdha* = Sw. *blöda* = Dan. *blöde*), < *blōd*, blood: see *blood*, and cf. *bless*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To void or emit blood; drop, or run with, blood: as, the wound *bled* profusely; his nose *bleeds*.

Many upon the seeing of others *bleed* . . . themselves are ready to faint, as if they *bled*. *Bacon.*

2. Figuratively, to feel pity, sorrow, or anguish; be filled with sympathy or grief: with *for*: as, my heart *bleeds for* him.

Take your own will; my very heart *bleeds for* thee. *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, ii. 3.

I *bleed* inwardly *for* my lord. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2.

3†. To come to light: in allusion to the old superstitious belief that the body of a murdered

person would begin to bleed if the murderer approached it.

The murdering of her Marquis of Ancre will yet *bleed*, as some fear. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 19.

4. To shed one's blood; be severely wounded or die, as in battle or the like.

Cæsar must *bleed* for it. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

5. To lose sap, gum, or juice, as a tree or a vine.

For me the balm shall *bleed*, and amber flow. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 393.

6. To pay or lose money freely; be subjected to extortion of money: as, they made him *bleed* freely for that whim. [Slang.]—**7.** In *dyeing*, to run from one portion of a fabric to another lighter in shade: said of a color. Direct cotton colors generally bleed badly.—**8.** To leak; become leaky.

The defects in the plates, whose presence may not even be suspected, become exposed, and being attacked anew by the acids in the water used for washing out the boiler, which are not neutralized by the soda, are caused to *bleed*. *R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. 174.

9. To yield; produce: applied to grain. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to lose blood, as by wounding; take blood from by opening a vein, as in phlebotomy.—**2.** To lose, as blood; emit or distil, as juice, sap, or gum.

A decaying pine of stately size *bleeding* amber. *Müller.*

3. To extort or exact money from; sponge on: as, the sharpers *bled* him freely. [Slang.]

He [Shaykh Masud] returned in a depressed state, having been *bled* by the soldiery at the well to the extent of forty piastres, or about eight shillings. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 350.

4. In *dyeing*, to extract the coloring matter from (a dye-drug). *Napier.*—**5.** In *bookbinding*, to trim the margin of (a book) so closely as to mutilate the print.—**To bleed a buoy** (*naut.*), to let out of a buoy water which has leaked into it.—**To bleed the brakes**, in railway service, to relieve the pressure on the brake-shoes by opening the bleeding-★valve or release-cock of the brake-cylinder.

bleeder (blē'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who lets blood.—**2.** A person who is naturally predisposed to bleed. See *hemophilia*.

bleed-hearts (blēd'härts), *n.* The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*.

bleeding (blē'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bleed*, *v.*] **1.** A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery.—**2.** The flowing of sap from a tree or plant.—**3.** In *bookbinding*, an excessive trimming down of the margins of a ★book, which cuts into and mutilates the print.

bleeding-heart (blē'ding-härt), *n.* **1.** In England, a name of the wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.—**2.** A common name of some species of *Bikukulla* (*Dicentra*), especially *B. spectabilis* from China, from the shape of the flowers.—**3.** A name sometimes applied to cultivated forms of *Caladium* with colored leaves.

bleeding-tooth (blē'ding-töth), *n.* A common name of a shell of the family *Neritidæ*, *Nerita peloronta*, the toothed columella of which has a red blotch suggesting the name. See *Nerita*.

bleekbok (blēk'bok), *n.* [D., < *bleek*, = E. *bleak*[1], pale, + *bok* = E. *buck*[1], a goat.] The Dutch colonial name of the ourebi, *Scopophorus ourebi*, a small pale-colored antelope of South Africa, related to the steinboks. Another form is *bleckbok*.

bleery (blēr'i), *n.* A burning brand; a fagot. Also spelled *bleary*. [Scotch.]

Scowder their harigals de'ils wi' a *bleary*. *Hogg.*

bleeze[1] (blēz), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *blaze*[1].

bleeze[2], *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bleezed*, ppr. *bleezing*. To become slightly sour, as milk. [Scotch.]

bleik[1]†, *a.* See *bleak*[1].

bleik[2]†, *n.* See *bleak*[2].

blein†, *n.* A Middle English form of *blain*.

bleis, *n. pl.* See *blae*, *n.*

bleit[1], **bleit**[2] (blāt), *a.* Same as *blate*[1], *blate*[2]. [Scotch.]

blellum (blel'um), *n.* [Appar. imitative of senseless babble. Cf. *blether*[1].] An idle, senseless, talking, or noisy fellow. [Scotch.]

A blethering, blustering, drunken *blellum*. *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

blemish (blem'ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *blemisshen*, *blemissen* (see *-ish*[2]), wound, injure, spoil, < OF. *blemiss-*, stem of certain parts of *blemir*, *blesmir* (F. *blémir*, grow pale, = Pr. *blesmar*, strike, soil), < *bleme*, *blesme*, pale, wan; origin uncertain.] **1.** To damage or impair (especially something that is well formed, or in other respects excellent); mar or make defective; destroy the perfection of; deface; sully.

Vanish; or I shall give thee thy deserving,
And *blemish* Cæsar's triumph. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 10.

Sin is a soil which *blemisheth* the beauty of thy soul. *R. Brathwaite.*

2. To impair morally; tarnish, as reputation or character; defame; stain: as, to *blemish* one's fair fame.

On a general review of the long administration of Hastings, it is impossible to deny that, against the great crimes by which it is *blemished*, we have to set off great public services. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

blemish (blem'ish), *n.* [< *blemish*, *v.*] **1.** A defect, flaw, or imperfection; something that mars beauty, completeness, or perfection.

As he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so shall it be done to him again. Lev. xxiv. 20.

Naught had *blemish* there or spot,
For in that place decay was not.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 358.

2. A moral defect or injury; reproach; disgrace; that which impairs reputation; imputation.

That cleare she dide from *blemish* criminall. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 37.

That you have been earnest should be no *blemish* or discredit at all unto you. *Hooker.*

blemished (blem'isht), *p. a.* Having a fault or blemish; specifically, in *her.*, broken or cut short: said of a cross, weapon, or the like, used as a bearing.

blemishless (blem'ish-les), *a.* [< *blemish*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Without blemish; spotless; perfect; without defect.

A life in all so *blemishless*. *Feltham*, Lusoria, xxxvii.

blemishment (blem'ish-ment), *n.* [< *blemish*, *n.*, + *-ment*.] Damage; flaw; impairment.

For dread of blame and honours *blemishment*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 36.

blemmatrope (blem'a-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *βλέμμα*, look, glance, eye (< *βλέπειν*, look), + *τρέπειν*, turn.] An apparatus for illustrating the various positions of the eye.

blench[1] (blench), *v.* [In early mod. E. sometimes spelled *blanch* by confusion with *blanch*, make white (see *blanch*[1] and *blanch*[2]); < ME. *blenchen*, also *blenken*, occasionally *blinchen*, turn aside, evade, disconcert, usually intrans., shrink back, give way, < AS. *blencan* (= Icel. *blekkja*), deceive, supposed to be a causal form of **blincan*, blink (cf. *drench*[1], causal of *drink*), but the latter verb does not occur in the older language: see *blink*. For the sense 'deceive,' cf. *blear one's eyes*, deceive, under *blear*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shrink; start back; give way; flinch; turn aside or fly off.

Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 5.

I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blench*,
I know my course. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

I know his people
Are of his own choice, men that will not totter
Nor *blench* much at a bullet. *Fletcher*, The Pilgrim, v. 3.

2. To quail: said of the eye.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To deceive; cheat.—**2.** To draw back from; shirk; avoid; elude; deny from fear.

He now *blenched* what before . . . he affirmed. *Evelyn.*

3. To hinder or obstruct; disconcert; foil.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them to *blench* the defendants' sight and dead their shot. *G. Carew.*

blench[1]† (blench), *n.* [< *blench*[1], *v.*] **1.** A deceit; a trick.—**2.** A sidelong glance.

These *blenches* gave my heart another youth. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cx.

blench[2] (blench), *a.* or *adv.* [A variant form of *blanch*[1], *a.*: see *blanch*[1] and *blank*.] Upon or based upon the payment of a nominal or trifling yearly duty: applied to a sort of tenure of land: as, the estate is held *blench* of the crown. See *blanch-holding*.

blench[2] (blench), *v.* [Var. of *blanch*[1], partly phonetic and partly by notional confusion with *blench*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become pale; blanch.

II. *trans.* To make white; blanch.

blencher (blen'chėr), *n.* [< *blench*[1], *v.*: see *blancher*[2].] **1**†. A scarecrow, or whatever frightens or turns aside or away. *Sir T. Elyot.*—**2**†. In *hunting*, one placed where he can turn the deer from going in a particular direction; a blancher.

I feel the old man's master'd by much passion,
And too high-rack'd, which makes him overshoot all
His valour should direct at, and hurt those
That stand but by as *blenchers*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

3. One who blenches or flinches.

blench-firm† (blench'fėrm), *n.* Same as *blanch-farm*.

blench-holding (blench'hōl'ding), *n.* Same as ★*blanch-holding*.

blend[1] (blend), *v.*; pret. *blended*, pp. *blended* or *blent*, ppr. *blending*. [< ME. *blenden*, mix, sometimes intrans., a secondary form of *blanden*, < AS. *blandan*, a strong verb (= OS. *blandan* = Icel. *blanda* = Sw. *blanda* = Dan. *blande* = OHG. *blantan*, MHG. *blanden* = Goth. *blandan*), mix: see *bland*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mix together in such a way that the things mixed become inseparable, or cannot easily be separated. In particular: (*a*) To mix (different sorts or qualities of a commodity) in order to produce a particular brand, kind, or quality: as, to *blend* teas; to *blend* tobacco. (*b*) To mix so intimately or harmoniously that the identity or individuality of the things mixed is lost or obscured in a new product: as, many races are *blended* in the modern Englishman.

Rider and horse,—friend, foe,—in one red burial *blent*. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 29.

Blended and intertwisted in this life are the sources of joys and tears. *De Quincey.*

I *blend* in song thy flowers and thee. *Whittier*, First Flowers.

(*c*) To cause to pass imperceptibly into one another; unite so that there shall be no perceptible line of division: as, to *blend* the colors of a painting.

2†. To mix up in the mind; confound (one thing with another).—**3**†. To stir up (a liquid); hence, to render turbid; figuratively, disturb.—**4**†. To pollute by mixture; spoil or corrupt.

And all these stormes, which now his beauty *blend*. *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxii.

And thy throne royall with dishonour *blent*. *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1330.

=**Syn.** *Mix*, etc. See *mingle*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To mix or mingle; unite intimately so as to form a harmonious whole; unite so as to be indistinguishable.

And Rupert's oath, and Cromwell's prayer,
With battle thunder *blended*. *Whittier*, The Exiles.

Changed seemed all the fashion of the world,
And past and future into one did *blend*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 349.

2. To pass imperceptibly into each other: as, sea and sky seemed to *blend*.

The distant peaks gradually *blended* with the white atmosphere above them. *Tyndall*, Glaciers, p. 196.

It would clearly be advantageous to two varieties or incipient species if they could be kept from *blending*, on the same principle that, when man is selecting at the same time two varieties, it is necessary that he should keep them separate. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 246.

★**blend**[1] (blend), *n.* [< *blend*[1], *v.*] **1.** A mixing or mixture, as of liquids, colors, etc.: as, tea of our own *blend*.—**2.** The brand, kind, or quality produced by mixing together different sorts or qualities of a commodity: as, a fine *blend* of tea; the finest *blend* of whisky.

blend[2]†, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blended*, *blent*, ppr. *blending*. [< ME. *blenden*, < AS. *blendan* (= OFries. *blenda*, *blinda* = Dan. *blænde* = LG. *blennen* = OHG. *blentjan*, *blenden*, MHG. G. *blenden*), make blind; factitive verb of *blind*, blind: see *blind*[1], *a.* and *v.*] To blind; deceive.

This multiplying *blent* [blindeth] so many oon. *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 380.

Reason *blent* through passion. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 7.

blendcorn (blend'kôrn), *n.* [< *blend*[1] + *corn*. Cf. Dan. dial. *blandekorn*.] Wheat and rye ★sown and grown together. *N. E. D.*

blende (blend), *n.* [Also *blend*, *blind*, *blinde*; < G. *blende*, blende, < *blenden*, blind, dazzle: see *blend*[2].] An ore of zinc; a native sulphid of zinc, but commonly containing more or less iron, also a little cadmium, and sometimes rarer elements (gallium, indium). Its color is mostly brown and black, but when pure it is yellow or even white. The word *blende* is also employed in such compound terms as manganese-blende, zinc-blende, ruby-blende, to designate certain minerals (sulphids of the metals) characterized by a brilliant non-metallic luster. Also called *sphalerite*, *false* ★*galena*, and by English miners *mock lead* and *black-jack*.

blender (blen'dėr), *n.* One who or that which blends; specifically, a brush made of badgers' hair, used by grainers and artists in blending. ★See *blending*.

blending (blen'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blend*[1], *v.*] The act or process of combining or mingling. Specifically, in *painting*: (*a*) A method of laying on different tints so that they may mingle together while wet and fuse into each other insensibly. (*b*) The process of causing pigments to melt or blend together by passing a soft brush of fitch or badgers' hair, called a *blender* or *softener*, over them with a delicate, feathery touch.

blendous (blen'dus), *a.* [< *blende* + *-ous*.] In *mineral.*, pertaining to or consisting of blende.

blend-water (blend'wâ'tėr), *n.* A distemper of cattle. Also called *more-hough*.

Blenheim (blen'em), *n.* [From *Blenheim* House, erected by the English Parliament for the Duke of Marlborough in recognition of his military services, and especially of his great victory at *Blenheim*, G. *Blindheim*, in Bavaria, Aug. 13, 1704.] One of a breed of dogs of the spaniel kind, preserved in perfection at Blenheim House, near Oxford, England, since the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Blenheim orange, wig. See the nouns.

blenk†, *v. i.* [A var. of *blink*, q. v.; partly confused with *blench*[1].] 1. To shine; gleam; glitter.—2. To glance; give a look.

Scarslie . . . having the leisure to *blenk* upon any paper. *James I.*, in D'Israeli's Amen. of Lit., II. 147.

blennadenitis (blen″ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, *βλέννα*, mucus, + *ἀδήν*, a gland, + *-itis*. Cf. *adenitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous glands.

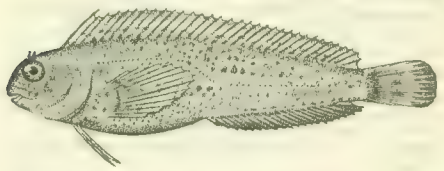
blennelytria (blen-e-lit'ri-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ἔλυτρον*, sheath (vagina).] Same as *leucorrhea*.

blennenteria (blen-en-tē'ri-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ἔντερον*, intestine.] In *pathol.*, a mucous flow from the intestines.

blennentery (blen'en-tẹ-ri), *n.* Same as *blennenteria*.

blenniid (blen'i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Blenniidæ*.

Blenniidæ (ble-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blennius* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Blennius*, adopted by various authors with different limits. In Günther's system of classification it is a family of *Acanthopterygii blenniiformes*, having the ventral fins jugular and composed of a few rays (sometimes absent), a prominent anal papilla, and few or no anal spines.



Blenny (*Blennius gattorugine*).

blenniiform (blen'i-i-fôrm), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Blenniiformes*; having the form of a blenny.

Blenniiformes (blen″i-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *blennius*, blenny, + *forma*, form.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the body low, subcylindrical or compressed, and elongate (rarely oblong); the dorsal fin long; the spinous portion of the dorsal, if distinct, very long, as well developed as the soft portion, or more so; the whole fin sometimes composed of spines only; the anal more or less lengthened; the caudal subtruncate or rounded, and the ventrals thoracic or jugular, if present.

Blenniinæ (blen-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blennius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Blenniidæ*, typified by the genus *Blennius*, to which various limits have been assigned.

blennioid (blen'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *blennius*, blenny, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Like a blenny; blenniiform. Also *blennoid*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Blenniidæ*; a blenniid. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Blennioidea (blen-i-oi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blennius* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, nearly equivalent to *Blenniidæ*. The principal families are the *Blenniidæ*, *Clinidæ*, *Muræoididæ*, *Stichæidæ*, and *Anarrhichadidæ*.

Blennioidei (blen-i-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes: synonymous with *Blenniidæ*. *Agassiz.*

Blennius (blen'i-us), *n.* [L., also *blendius* and *blendea*, < Gr. *βλέννος*, a blenny, < *βλέννος*, also *βλέννα*, mucus, slime: in reference to the mucous coating of its skin.] The typical genus of the family *Blenniidæ*, originally containing numerous species now dispersed in many different genera: the term is at present restricted to those species which are closely related to the common blenny of Europe. See cut under *Blenniidæ*.

blennogenic (blen-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *blennogenous* + *-ic*.] Generating mucus; muciparous.

blennogenous (ble-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] In *med.*, producing or generating mucus.

blennoid (blen'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling mucus.

blennometritis (blen″ō-me-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *metritis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, mucous flow accompanying metritis.

blennophthalmia (blen-of-thal'mi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + NL. *ophthalmia*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye; conjunctivitis.

blennorrhagia (blen-ō-rā'ji-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, burst, break.] In *pathol.*, a discharge of mucus; specifically, gonorrhea.

blennorrhagic (blen-ō-raj'ik), *a.* [< *blennorrhagia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or suffering from blennorrhagia.

blennorrhea (blen-ō-rē'ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a flow of mucus. The term is applicable to an increased discharge from any of the mucous surfaces, but is usually restricted to that from the urethra and vagina, gonorrhea. Also spelled *blennorrhœa*.

blennorrheal (blen-ō-rē'al), *a.* [< *blennorrhea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by blennorrhea. Also spelled *blennorrhœal*.

blenny (blen'i), *n.*; pl. *blennies* (-iz). [< L. *blennius*: see *Blennius*.] A fish of the genus *Blennius*, of the family *Blenniidæ*, and especially of the subfamily *Blenniinæ*.

blennymenitis (blen″i-me-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ὑμήν*, membrane, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a mucous membrane.

blens (blenz), *n.* [E. dial., also *blinds*: see def. 2.] 1. A local English name of the common cod.—2. A Cornish name of the bib, a fish of the cod family. The fish is said to have been so named from a sort of loose bag capable of inflation and resembling a bleb or blain, which is formed of an outer layer passing from the cheeks over the eye, and a second layer passing over the eyeball. *Day.*

blent[1] (blent). Past participle of *blend*[1].

blent[2]†. Preterit and past participle of *blend*[2]. *Chaucer.*

blepharadenitis (blef-a-rad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), gland, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the Meibomian glands. Also written *blepharoadenitis*.

blepharal (blef'a-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the eyelids.

blepharedema (blef-a-rē-dē'mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *οἴδημα*, swelling: see *edema*.] In *pathol.*, edema of the eyelids.

blepharitis (blef-a-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *-itis*. Cf. Gr. *βλεφαρῖτις*, adj., of or on the eyelids.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the eyelids.

blepharoadenitis (blef″a-rō-ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *blepharadenitis*.

blepharophimosis (blef″a-rō-fi-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *φίμωσις*, a muzzling, shutting up of an orifice, < *φιμοῦν*, muzzle, shut up, < *φιμός*, a muzzle.] In *pathol.*, congenital diminution of the space between the eyelids. *Dunglison.*

blepharophthalmia (blef″a-rof-thal'mi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia.] In *pathol.*, conjunctivitis accompanied by blepharitis.

blepharophthalmic (blef″a-rof-thal'mik), *a.* Pertaining to blepharophthalmia.

blepharoplastic (blef″a-rō-plas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to blepharoplasty.

blepharoplasty (blef'a-rō-plas″ti), *n.* [< Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the operation of making a new eyelid from a piece of skin transplanted from an adjacent part.

blepharoplegia (blef″a-rō-plē'ji-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *πληγή*, a stroke.] Same as *ptosis*.

blepharoptosis (blef″a-rop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *πτῶσις*, a fall.] Same as *ptosis*.

blepharorhaphy (blef'a-rō-raf″i), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, seam, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] The surgical operation of uniting the edges of the eyelids to each other, as after enucleation.

blepharospasm (blef'a-rō-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *σπασμός*, a spasm.] Spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelid.

blepharostenosis (blef″a-rō-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *στένωσις*, a narrowing, < *στενοῦν*, contract, narrow, < *στενός*, narrow.] In *pathol.*, a diminution of the space between the eyelids, not of congenital origin. See *blepharophimosis*.

blesbok, blessbok (bles'bok), *n.* [Also Englished *blessbuck*; < D. *blesbok*, < *bles*, = E. *blaze*[3], + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] A large bubaline or alcelaphine antelope of South Africa, *Damalis* or *Alcelaphus albifrons*, with a white face or blaze.



Blesbok (*Alcelaphus albifrons*).

blesche†, *v. t.* See *blesh*.

blesh†, *v. t.* [ME. *blesshen*, *bleschen*, *blessen*, *blissen*, prob. of LG. origin: MD. *blesschen*, *blusschen*, D. *blusschen* = LG. *bluschen*, quench, extinguish, appar. contr. of **beleschen*, < *be-* + MLG. *leschen* = MD. *lesschen* = OHG. *leskēn*, MHG. *leschen*, G. *löschen*, put out, causal of OHG. *leskan*, MHG. *leschen* (G. *löschen*), go out, as fire; prob., with present-formative *-sk* (= AS. *-sc*, E. *-sh*, as in *thresh*, *wash*, etc.), from the root of AS. *lecgan*, OHG. *legen*, etc., lay: see *lay*[1].] To quench; extinguish; put out (a fire).

Bleschyn [var. *blesshyn*], or qwenchyn, extinguo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 39.

bless[1] (bles), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blessed* or *blest*, ppr. *blessing*. [< ME. *blessen*, *blessien*, *blescen*, *bletsien* (also *blissen*, etc.), < AS. *blētsian*, *blēdsian* = ONorth. *blædsia*, *gi-blædsia*, bless (> Icel. *bletza*, *bleza*, mod. *blessa*, bless), originally **blōdisōn*, which may have meant 'consecrate the altar by sprinkling it with the blood of the sacrifice' (Sweet), lit. make bloody, < *blōd*, blood, with verb-formative *-s*, as in *clānsian*, cleanse, *minsian*, grow small (see *cleanse* and *mince*). Confused in ME. and since with the unrelated *bliss*; hence the ME. parallel forms *blissen*, *blissien*, *bliscen*; and see *blessfully*, *blessfulness*.] **1.** To consecrate or set apart to holy or sacred purposes; make or pronounce holy: formerly occasionally used of persons.

And God *blessed* the seventh day, and sanctified it. Gen. ii. 3.

2. To consecrate (a thing) by a religious rite, as with prayer and thanksgiving; consecrate or hallow by asking God's blessing on: as, to *bless* food.

Where the master is too resty or too rich . . . to *bless* his own table. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

And now the bishop had *blest* the meat. *Southey*, Bishop Bruno.

3. To sanctify (one's self) by making the sign of the cross, especially as a defense against evil influences or agencies: used reflexively.

Aryse be tyme oute of thi bedde,
And *blysse* thi brest & thi forhede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

When they heard these words, some . . . *blest themselves* with both hands, thinking . . . that he had been a devil disguised. *Urquhart*, Rabelais, i. 35. (*N. E. D.*)

I fancy I see you *bless yourself* at this terrible relation. *Lady M. W. Montagu*, Letters, II. 47. (*N. E. D.*)

4†. To defend; preserve; protect or guard from evil; reflexively, to guard one's self from; avoid; eschew.

And, were not hevenly grace that did him *blesse*,
He had beene pouldred all, as thin as flowre.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 12.

Bless me from this woman! I would stand the cannon, Before ten words of hers. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

And therefore God *bless* us from that [separation by death], and I will hope well of the rest. *Arabella Stuart*, in D'Israeli's Curios. of Lit., II. 277.

5. To invoke or pronounce a blessing upon (another or others); commend to God's favor or protection.

And Isaac called Jacob, and *blessed* him. Gen. xxviii. 1.
A thousand times I *blest* him, as he knelt beside my bed. *Tennyson*, May Queen.

6. To confer well-being upon; bestow happiness, prosperity, or good of any kind upon; make happy, prosperous, or fortunate; prosper with temporal or spiritual benefits: as, a nation *blessed* with peace and plenty.

The Lord thy God shall *bless* thee in all that thou doest. Deut. xv. 18.
Heaven *bless* your expedition. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

If I do well I shall be *blessed*, whether any bless me or not. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 17.

7. To favor (with); make happy or fortunate by some specified means: as, *blessed* with a good constitution; *blessed* with filial children.

You will to your lute, I heard you could touch it cunningly; pray *bless* my ears a little.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, i. 3.

Mrs. Bull . . . *blessed* John with three daughters.
Arbuthnot, John Bull (1755), p. 30. (*N. E. D.*)

8. To praise or extol (*a*) as holy or worthy of reverence, or (*b*) as the giver of benefits; extol or glorify with thankful acknowledgment of benefits received.

Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, *bless* His holy name. Ps. ciii. 1.

I am content with this, and *bless* my fortune.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

9. To esteem or account happy; congratulate; felicitate: used reflexively.

The nations shall *bless themselves* in him. Jer. iv. 2.

Bless not *thyself* only that thou wert born in Athens.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

[Often used in exclamations with various shades of meaning departing more or less widely from the literal sense: as, God *bless* me! *bless* you! *bless* the mark! etc.]—**God bless the mark.** See *mark*.—**Not to have a penny to bless one's self with,** to be penniless: in allusion to the cross on the silver penny (cf. Ger. *Kreuzer*), or to the practice of crossing the palm with a piece of silver. *N. E. D.*—**To be blessed,** a euphemism for *to be damned*: as, *I'm blessed* if he didn't run away; *I'm blessed* if I know. [Slang.]

I'm blessed if I don't expect the cur back to-morrow morning. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, II. xi.

An emphatic and earnest desire *to be blessed* if she would. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xiii.

To bless one's self. (*a*) To felicitate one's self; exult. (*b*) To ejaculate "Bless me," "God bless me," or the like.—**To bless one's stars,** to congratulate or felicitate one's self.

bless[2]† (bles), *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *blessen, blyssen, blechen*, strike, wound, < OF. *blecier, blechier*, F. *blesser*, wound, injure; of uncertain origin, perhaps < MHG. *ze-bletzen*, cut to pieces, < *ze-*, G. *zer-* (= AS. *tō-*, E. *to-*[2]), apart, + *bletz, blez*, OHG. *bletz*, a patch, a piece.] **1.** To wound; hurt; beat; thump. *Skelton.*—**2.** [Appar. a deflection of sense 1. Some fancy that it refers to "the old rite of blessing a field by directing the hands to all parts of it" (see *bless*[1]).] To wave; brandish.

He priked in formest
& blessed so with his brigt bront aboute in eche side
That what rink so he rauȝt he ros never after.
William of Palerne, l. 1191.

His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 22.

blessbok, *n.* See *blesbok*.

blessed (bles'ed or blest; as pret. and pp. commonly pronounced *blest*, and often so written), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bless*[1].] **1.** Consecrated; holy: as, the *blessed* sacrament.

I . . . dipped my finger in the *blessed* water.
Marryat, Phantom Ship, i. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Worthy of adoration: as, the *blessed* Trinity.

O run, prevent them with thy humble ode,
And lay it lowly at his *blessed* feet.
Milton, Nativity, l. 25.

Jesus, the Christ of God,
The Father's *blessed* Son.
Bonar, Hymns of Faith and Hope.

3. Enjoying supreme happiness or felicity; favored with blessings; highly favored; happy; fortunate: as, "England's *blessed* shore," *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2; the *blessedest* of mortals.

The days are coming in the which they shall say, *Blessed* are the barren. Luke xxiii. 29.

Farewell, lady;
Happy and *blessed* lady, goodness keep you!
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 1.

Man never Is, but always To be, *blest*.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 96.

Specifically—**4.** Enjoying spiritual blessings and the favor of God; enjoying heavenly felicity; beatified.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy. Mat. v. 7.

Reverenc'd like a *blessed* saint. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

5. Fraught with or imparting blessings; bestowing happiness, health, or prosperity.

The quality of mercy . . . is twice *bless'd*;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Thou *blessed* star, I thank thee for thy light.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

6. Bringing happiness; pleasurable; joyful: as, a most *blessed* time; "a *blessed* sight to see," *Pepys*, Diary, May 23, 1660.—**7.** Endowed with or possessing healing virtues.

I have . . . made familiar
To me and to my aid the *bless'd* infusions
That dwell in vegetives, in metals, stones.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2.

8. By euphemism: Cursed; damned; confounded: a term of mitigated objurgation, and often merely emphatic without objurgation: as, the *blessed* thing gave way; our *blessed* system of caucusing; he lost every *blessed* cent he had.—**Blessed bell.** See *bell*[1].—**Blessed thistle.** See *thistle*.—**The blessed,** the saints in heaven; the beatified saints.

The state also of *the blessed* in Paradise, though never so perfect, is not therefore left without discipline.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 1.

blessed-herb (bles'ed-ėrb), *n.* [A tr. of ML. *herba benedicta*, > E. *herb-bennet*.] The common European avens, *Geum urbanum*.

blessedly (bles'ed-li), *adv.* In a blessed manner; happily; in a fortunate manner; joyfully.

One day we shall *blessedly* meet again never to depart.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

blessedness (bles'ed-nes), *n.* [< *blessed* + *-ness*.] The state of being blessed; happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favor of God.

His [Wolsey's] overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blessedness* of being little.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

Nor lily, nor no glorious hyacinth,
Are of that sweetness, whiteness, tenderness,
Softness, and satisfying *blessedness*,
As my Evanthe. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

It is such an one as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, *blessedness*, and immortality. *South.*

Single blessedness, the unmarried state; celibacy.

Grows, lives, and dies, in *single blessedness*.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

=Syn. *Felicity, Bliss*, etc. (see *happiness*), joy, beatitude.

blesser (bles'ėr), *n.* One who bestows a blessing; one who blesses or causes to prosper.

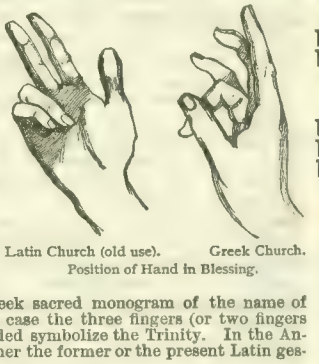
God, the giver of the gift, or *blesser* of the action.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, § 4.

blessfully (bles'fůl-i), *adv.* [For *blissfully*, by confusion of *bless*[1] with *bliss*; so ME. *blesful*, and even *blessedful*, as variations of *blissful*. See *bless*[1] and *bliss*.] Blissfully. [Rare.]

Of these many are *blessfully* incognizant of the opinion, its import, its history, and even its name.
Sir W. Hamilton.

blessfulness (bles'fůl-nes), *n.* [For *blissfulness*. Cf. *blessfully*.] Blissfulness. *Drant.* [Rare.]

blessing (bles'ing), *n.* [< ME. *blessinge, blessunge*, etc., < AS. *blētsung, blēdsung*, verbal n. of *blētsian*, bless: see *bless*[1].] **1.** The act of invoking or pronouncing happiness upon another or others; benediction. Specifically, in the Latin and Greek churches, the act of pronouncing a benediction on the laity or inferior clergy, performed by a bishop or other priest. In the Roman Catholic Church, the blessing is now given with all the fingers joined and extended, but formerly with the thumb and the first two fingers of the right hand extended and the two remaining fingers turned down. In the Greek Church, the thumb and the third finger of the same hand are joined, the other fingers being extended. Some Eastern writers see in this position a symbol of the Greek sacred monogram of the name of Christ. In either case the three fingers (or two fingers and thumb) extended symbolize the Trinity. In the Anglican Church, either the former or the present Latin gesture is used.



Latin Church (old use). Greek Church.
Position of Hand in Blessing.

2. The form of words used in this invocation or declaration; a (or the) benediction.—**3.** The bestowal of divine favor, or of hallowing, protecting, or prospering influences: as, to ask God's *blessing* on any undertaking.—**4.** A temporal or spiritual benefit; anything which makes happy or prosperous; something to be thankful for; a boon or mercy: as, the *blessings* of life, of health, or of civilization; it is a *blessing* we fared so well.

Nature's full *blessings* would be well dispensed.
Milton, Comus, l. 772.

5. Euphemistically, a curse; a scolding; a castigation with words.—**To ask a blessing,** to say grace before a meal.

blest (blest), *pret., pp.*, and *p. a.* A contracted form of *blessed*.

blet (blet), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bletted*, ppr. *bletting*. [< F. *blettir*, become 'sleepy,' < *blette*, 'sleepy,' applied to a pear (*une poire blette*), fem. of a disused masc. **blet*, < OF. *blet*, fem. *blette*, soft, mellow, overripe; cf. equiv. *bleche, bleque*, applied also to an overripe apple (Cotgrave), also *blesse, blosse, blot* (Roquefort). The relations of these forms, and their origin, are uncertain.] To become "sleepy" or internally decayed, as a pear which ripens after being picked.

Its [the medlar's] fruit is hard, acid, and unfit for eating till it loses its green colour and becomes *bletted*.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 271.

bletch†, *v. t.* [The assibilated form of *bleck, v.* Cf. *blatch, black*.] To black; make black. *Levins.*

bletch†, *n.* [The assibilated form of *bleck, n.* Cf. *bletch, v.*] Blacking. *Levins.*

blether[1] (bleтн'ėr), *v. i.* Same as *blather*.

blether[1] (bleтн'ėr), *n.* Same as *blather*.

Stringin' *blethers* up in rhyme. *Burns*, The Vision.

blether[2] (bleтн'ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *bladder*.

bletherskate (bleтн'ėr-skāt), *n.* Same as *blatherskite*.

bletonism (blet'ọn-izm), *n.* [So called from M. *Bléton*, a Frenchman living at the end of the 18th century, who was said to have this faculty.] The pretended faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by peculiar sensations.

bletonist (blet'ọn-ist), *n.* [See *bletonism*.] One who possesses or pretends to possess the faculty of bletonism.

bletting (blet'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blet, v.*] The slow internal decay or "sleepiness" that takes place in some fruits, as apples and pears, after they are gathered. *Lindley.*

bleu-de-roi (blė'dė-rwo'), *n.* [F., king's blue: *bleu* (see *blue*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *roi*, king: see *roy*.] In *ceram.*, the name given to the cobalt-blue color in European porcelain, first produced in Sèvres. It is sometimes uniform, and sometimes mottled or marbled. It was one of the first colors used in European porcelain decoration.

blevet, *v. t.* A Middle English contraction of *beleave*.

blew[1], **blew**[2] (blö). Preterit of *blow*[1], *blow*[2].

blew[3]†, *a.* See *blue*.

blewart (blē'wärt), *n.* [Sc. Cf. *blawort*.] In Scotland, the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*.

blewits (blö'its), *n.* [Prob. same as *bluets*, pl. of *bluet*, a name applied to several different flowers.] A popular name of *Tricholoma personatum*, an edible purplish mushroom common in meadows in autumn.

bleyme†, *n.* [< F. *bleime*, of same sense, referred by some to *blême*, formerly *blaime*, OF. *bleme, blesme*, pale: see *blemish*.] An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone. *Bradley.*

bleynt†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *blain*.

bleynte†. An obsolete preterit of *blench*[1].

Therwithal he *bleynte* and cryede, A!
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 220.

bliand†, *n.* See *bleaunt*.

bliaus†, **bliaut**†, *n.* See *bleaunt*.

blick[1]†, *v. i.* [In mod. E. appar. only in dial. *blickent*, shining, bright, orig. (as in 2d extract below) ppr. of *blick*; (*a*) < ME. *blikken, blīkien, blīken*, < AS. **blician* = MD. *blicken*, shine, gleam, D. *blikken*, twinkle, turn pale, = MLG. *blicken*, shine, gleam, = G. *blicken*, glance, look, = Icel. *blika*, shine, gleam, = Sw. *blicka*, glance, look; a weak verb, in ME. mixed with the orig. strong verb (*b*) *blīken*, < AS. *blīcan* (pret. *blāc*, pp. *blicen*) = OS. *blīkan*, shine, gleam, = OFries. *blīka* (pp. *bliken*), appear, = MD. *blīken*, D. *blijken*, look, appear, = OHG. *blīhhan* (in comp.), MHG. *blīchen*, shine, gleam; perhaps = OBulg. *bliskatĭ*, sparkle, = L. *fulgere*, shine, lighten, = Gr. *φλέγειν*, burn: see *fulgent, phlegm, phlox*. Hence ult. (from AS. *blīcan*) E. *bleak*[1], *bleach*[1], q. v. Cf. *blink, blank*.] To shine; gleam.

Brygt *blykked* the bem of the brode heuen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 603.

The *blykkande* belt he bere theraboute.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (ed. Morris), l. 2485.

blick[1] (blik), *n.* [< G. *blick* = D. Dan. *blik*, a look, glance, twinkle, flash, = MLG. *blick*, gleam, sheen; from the verb: see *blick*[1], *v.*] The brightening or iridescence appearing on silver or gold at the end of the cupeling or refining process. *Raymond*, Mining Glossary.

blick[2] (blik), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *bleak*[2].] Same as *bleak*[2].

blickey, blickie (blik'i), *n.* A small pail or ★bucket. [New Jersey.]

blight (blīt), *n.* [First certain instances in Cotgrave and Sherwood, 17th century; later also

spelled *blite*. Origin unknown; the various explanations offered all fail for lack of evidence.] **1.** Some influence, usually hidden or not conspicuous, that nips, blasts, or destroys plants; a diseased state of plants caused by the condition of the soil, atmospheric influences, insects, parasitic plants, etc.; smut, mildew, or the like. In botany it is sometimes restricted to a class of minute parasitic fungi, the *Erysiphaceæ*, which grow upon the surface of leaves or stems without entering the tissues, and produce a whitish appearance, but is frequently applied also to those of other groups which are destructive to crops.

> The garden fears no *blight*, and needs no fence.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 772.

2. Figuratively, any malignant or mysterious influence that nips, blasts, destroys, or brings to naught; anything which withers hope, blasts one's prospects, or checks prosperity.

> A *blight* seemed to have fallen over our fortunes.
> *Disraeli.*
>
> The biting presence of a petty degrading care, such as casts the *blight* of irony over all higher effort.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 178.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) A slight facial paralysis induced by sudden cold or damp. (*b*) See *blights*. —**Bladder-blight**, a disease of peach-trees caused by the parasitic fungus *Exoascus deformans*, now known as *peach leaf-curl*. See *blight* and *Exoascus*, in the supplement.—**Pear-blight**, an epidemic disease attacking pear-trees, also known as *fire-blight*, and when affecting the apple and quince as *twig-blight*, caused by a microscopic fungus, *Bacillus amylovorus*, one of the bacteria. Also called *anthrax* and *sun-scald*.

blight (blīt), *v. t.* [< *blight*, *n.*] **1.** To affect with blight; cause to wither or decay; nip, blast, or destroy.

> A cold and wet summer *blighted* the corn.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 58.

2. To exert a malignant or baleful influence on; blast or mar the beauty, hopes, or prospects of; frustrate.

> The standard of police is the measure of political justice. The atmosphere will *blight* it, it cannot live here.
> *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy of Last Century.

blight-bird (blīt'bėrd), *n.* A bird, as a species of *Zosterops*, useful in clearing trees of blight and of insects.

blighted (blī'ted), *p. a.* Smitten with blight; blasted.

blighting (blī'ting), *p. a.* Producing the effects of blight.

> I found it [Tintoretto's house] had nothing to offer me but the usual number of commonplace rooms in the usual *blighting* state of restoration. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xv.

blightingly (blī'ting-li), *adv.* By blighting; with blighting influence or effect.

blights (blīts), *n. pl.* [See *blight*, *n.*] A name given in some parts of the United States to certain forms of urticaria or nettle-rash.

bliket, *v. i.* [ME. *bliken* and *bliken*: see *blick*[1].] To shine; gleam.

bliken†, *v. i.* [ME. *bliknen* (= Icel. *blikna*), < *bliken*, shine: see *blike*, *blick*[1].] **1.** To become pale.—**2.** To shine.

blimbing (blim'bing), *n.* Same as *bilimbi*.

blin[1]† (blin), *v.* [< ME. *blinnen*, rarely *bilinnen*, usually intrans., < AS. *blinnan*, intrans., cease, contr. of **belinnan* (= OHG. *bilinnan*), < *be-* + *linnan*, ME. *linnen*, mod. dial. *lin*, Sc. *lin*, *linn*, *leen*, cease, = Icel. *linna* = Dan. *linne*, *linde* = OHG. **linnan*, in *bi-linnan* above, and MHG. *ge-linnen* = Goth. **linnan*, in *af-linnan*, leave off.] **I.** *intrans.* To cease; leave off.

> I 'gan cry ere I *blin*,
> O, her eyes are paths to sin!
> *Greene*, Penitent Palmer's Ode.

II. *trans.* To put a stop to.

> For nathemore for that spectacle bad
> Did th' other two their cruell vengeaunce *blin*,
> But both attonce on both sides him bestad.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 22.

blin[1]† (blin), *n.* [< ME. *blin*, < AS. *blinn*, cessation, < *blinnan*, cease: see the verb.] End; cessation. *B. Jonson.*

blin[2] (blin), *a.* A Scotch form of *blind*.

blind[1] (blīnd), *a.* [< ME. *blind*, *blynd*, < AS. **blind* = OS. *blind* = OFries. *blind* = D. *blind* = OHG. MHG. *blint*, G. *blind* = Icel. *blindr* = Sw. *blind* = Dan. *blind* = Goth. *blinds*, blind; cf. Lith. *blendzas*, blind, Lett. *blenst*, see dimly, OBulg. *bledŭ*, pale, dim; with factitive verb AS. *blendan*, etc., make blind (see *blend*[2]). The supposed connection with AS. *blandan*, etc., E. *bland*[1], as if 'with confused sight,' is doubtful.] **1.** Destitute of the sense of sight, whether by natural defect or by deprivation, permanently or temporarily; not having sight.

> They be *blind* leaders of the blind. Mat. xv. 14.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, lacking in the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual, moral, or spiritual sight; unable to understand or judge.

> I am full *blynde* in Poets Arte,
> thereof I can no skill:
> All elloquence I put apart,
> following myne owne wyll.
> *Rhodes*, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.
>
> At a solemn procession I have wept abundantly, while my consorts, *blind* with opposition and prejudice, have fallen into an access of scorn and laughter.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 3.
>
> He fought his doubts and gather'd strength,
> He would not make his judgment *blind*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xcvi.

3. Not directed or governed by sight, physical or mental; not proceeding from or controlled by reason: as, *blind* groping; *blind* tenacity.

> That which is thought to have done the Bishops hurt, is their going about to bring men to a *blind* obedience.
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 23.

Specifically—**4.** Undiscriminating; heedless; inconsiderate; unreflecting; headlong.

> His feare of God may be as faulty as a *blind* zeale.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.
>
> This plan is recommended neither to *blind* approbation nor to *blind* reprobation. *Jay.*

5. Not possessing or proceeding from intelligence or consciousness; without direction or control; irrational; fortuitous: as, a *blind* force or agency; *blind* chance.—**6.** Filled with or enveloped in darkness; dark; obscure; not easily discernible: as, a *blind* corner. [Archaic.]

> The *blind* cave of eternal night. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.
>
> The *blind* mazes of this tangled wood.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 181.
>
> Mr. Pierce hath let his wife's closet, and the little *blind* bedchamber, and a garret, to a silk-man for 50*l.* fine, and 30*l.* per annum. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 459.

Hence—**7.** Difficult to see, literally or figuratively; hard to understand; hard to make out; unintelligible: as, *blind* outlines; *blind* writing; *blind* reasoning.

> Written in such a queer *blind* . . . hand.
> *Hawthorne*, Grandfather's Chair.

8†. Unlighted: as, *blind* candles.—**9.** Covered; concealed from sight; hidden.

> On the *blind* rocks are lost. *Dryden.*

10†. Out of sight or public view; out of the way; private; secret.

> A *blind* place where Mr. Goldsborough was to meet me.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 15, 1661.
>
> I was forced to go to a *blind* chophouse, and dine for tenpence. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Letter 5.

11. Without openings for admitting light or seeing through: as, a *blind* window; "*blind* walls," *Tennyson*, Godiva.—**12.** Not serving any apparent purpose; wanting something ordinarily essential to completeness; not fulfilling its purpose: as, a *blind* shell, one that from a bad fuse or other reason has fallen without exploding.—**13.** Closed at one end; having no outlet; cæcal: as, a *blind* alley.

> *Blind* processes . . . from both the sides and ends of the air-bladder. *Owen*, Anat. Vert.
>
> Offenders were supposed to be incarcerated behind an iron-plated door, closing up a second prison, consisting of a strong cell or two and a *blind* alley some yard and a half wide. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, vi.

Blind arcade. See *arcade*.—**Blind arch.** See *arch*[1].—**Blind area**, a space about the basement of a house designed to prevent moisture from reaching the walls of the building; an ambit.—**Blind axle.** See *axle*.—**Blind beetle**, a name given to two insects: (*a*) the cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*), so called because it flies against persons as if it were blind; (*b*) a small chestnut-colored beetle destitute of eyes, found in rice.—**Blind blocking.** See *blocking*.—**Blind buckler**, the stopper of a hawse-hole.—**Blind bud**, an abortive bud; a bud that bears no bloom or fruit. Hence plants are said by florists *to go blind* when they fail to form flower-buds.—**Blind coal**, coal altered by the passage of a trap dike through or near it. [Eng.]—**Blind copy**, in *printing*, obscurely written copy; any copy hard to read.—**Blind door.** See *blind window*, below.—**Blind fire**, fuel arranged on the grate or fireplace in such a manner as to be easily ignited on the application of a lighted match.—**Blind holes**, holes, as in plates to be riveted, which are not coincident.—**Blind lantern**, a dark or unlighted lantern.—**Blind level**, in *mining*, a level or drainage gallery which has a vertical shaft at each end and acts as an inverted siphon.—**Blind plants**, abortive plants; plants, as of the cabbage and other members of the genus *Brassica*, which have failed to produce central buds.—**Blind side**, the weak or unguarded side of a person or thing.

> All people have their *blind side*—their superstitions.
> *Lamb*, Opinions on Whist.

Blind spot, the point in the retina, not sensitive to light, at which the optic nerve enters the eye.—**Blind stitch.** (*a*) A stitch taken on the under side of any fabric in such a way that it is not seen. (*b*) Ornamental sewing on leather, designed to be seen on only one side of the material.—**Blind story.** (*a*) A pointless tale. (*b*) Same as *blind-story*.—**Blind tooling.** See *tooling*.—**Blind vessel**, in *chem.*, a vessel with an opening on one side only.—**Blind window, door**, in *arch.*, a feature of design introduced for the sake of symmetry or harmony, identical in treatment and ornament with a true window or door, but closed with a wall.

blind[1] (blīnd), *v.* [< ME. *blinden*, become blind, make blind, deceive (= D. *blinden* = OFries. *blinda* = OHG. *blinden*, become blind, = Dan. *blinde* = Goth. *ga-blindjan*, make blind), < *blind*, a., blind. The more common ME. verb is that represented by *blend*[2], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make blind; deprive of sight; render incapable of seeing, wholly or partially.

> The curtain drawn, his eyes begun
> To wink, being *blinded* with a greater light.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 375.

2. To dim the perception or discernment of; make morally or intellectually blind.

> And thou shalt take no gift: for the gift *blindeth* the wise, and perverteth the words of the righteous.
> Ex. xxiii. 8.
>
> Superstition hath *blinded* the hearts of men.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.
>
> Whom passion hath not *blinded*.
> *Tennyson*, Ode to Memory, v.

3. To render dark, literally or figuratively; obscure to the eye or to the mind; conceal.

> Such darkness *blinds* the sky. *Dryden.*
>
> The state of the controversy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to *blind* and confound. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To dim or obscure by excess of light; outshine; eclipse. [Rare.]

> Thirsil, her beauty all the rest did *blind*,
> That she alone seem'd worthy of my love.
> *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, vi.
>
> Thy sweet eyes brighten slowly close to mine,
> Ere yet they *blind* the stars. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.

5. In *road-making*, to fill with gravel, as interstices between stones; cover with gravel or earth: as, to *blind* road-metal.—**6.** In *gunnery*, to provide with blindages.—**Blinded battery.** See *battery*.

II. *intrans.* To become blind or dim.

> That ho [*she*, a pearl] *blyndes* of ble in bour ther ho lygges,
> No-bot wasch hir wyth wouchyp in wyn as ho askes.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1126.

blind[1] (blīnd), *n.* [< *blind*[1], *v.*] **1.** Anything which obstructs the sight, intercepts the view, or keeps out light.

> If I have an ancient window overlooking my neighbour's ground, he may not erect any *blind* to obstruct the light.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. 26.

Specifically—(*a*) A screen of some sort to prevent too strong a light from shining in at a window, or to keep people from seeing in; a sun-screen or shade for a window, made of cloth, laths, etc., and used either inside or outside. (*b*) One of a pair of pieces of leather, generally square, attached to a horse's bridle on either side of his head to prevent him from seeing sidewise or backward; a blinder or blinker. (*c*) A strong plank shutter placed in front of a port-hole as soon as the gun has been discharged.

2. Something intended to mislead the eye or the understanding by concealing, or diverting attention from, the principal object or true design; a pretense or pretext.

> Making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other.
> *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

3. A hiding-place; an ambush or covert, especially one prepared for concealing a hunter or fowler from his game.

> So when the watchful shepherd, from the *blind*,
> Wounds with a random shaft the careless hind.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, iv.

4. *Milit.*, a kind of bomb-proof shelter for men or material; a blindage. A *single blind* is commonly made of three strong perpendicular posts with planks between them, covered with plates of iron on the outside, rendering them shot-proof. It is used as a protection to laborers in the trenches. A *double blind* is made by filling large wooden chests with earth or bags of sand.

5. In *poker*, a compulsory bet placed in the pool by the age before the cards are dealt, which must be doubled by any player wishing to draw cards.—**Stamped in the blind**, in *bookbinding*, said of ornaments to be printed in ink when the pattern is first stamped with a heated die.—**Venetian blinds**, window-blinds or -shades of thin light laths or strips of wood fixed on strips of webbing.

blind[2] (blīnd), *n.* Same as *blende*.

blindage (blīn'dāj), *n.* [< *blind*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** *Milit.*, a blind; a screen made of timber and earth, used to protect men in a trench or covered way; also, a mantelet.

> When a trench has to be pushed forward . . . where . . . it cannot be sheltered . . . by traverses, it is covered on the top and on the sides by fascines and earth supported by a framework, and is termed a *blindage*.
> *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

2. A hood so arranged that it can be made to cover the eyes of a horse if he essays to run away.

blindage-frame (blīn'dāj-frām), *n.* A wooden frame used in the construction of a blindage to support fascines, earth, etc.

blind-ball (blīnd'bâl), *n.* Same as *blindman's-buff*, 2.

blind-born (blīnd'bôrn), *a.* Born blind; congenitally blind. [Rare.]

A person . . . is apt to attribute to the *blind-born* . . . such habits of thought . . . as his own.
Whately, Rhetoric.

blinde (blīnd), *n.* Same as *blende*.

blinded (blīn'ded), *a.* 1. Provided with blinds, ★blinders, or blindages: as, a *blinded* house; *blinded* batteries.—2. Having the window-shades drawn down; with the blinds closed.

I found the windows were *blinded*.
Addison, Tatler, No. 120.

He paced under the *blinded* houses and along the vacant streets. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 13.

blindedly (blīn'ded-li), *adv.* As if blinded.

blinder (blīn'dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which blinds.—2. A blind or blinker on a horse's bridle.

blind-fast (blīnd'fȧst), *n.* The catch or fas-★tening of a blind or shutter.

blind-fish (blīnd'fish), *n.* 1. A cave-fish, one of the *Amblyopsidæ*, having eyes rudimentary and useless for vision. The best-known is the *Amblyopsis spelæus*, or blind-fish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky; another is *Typhlichthys subterraneus*. *Amblyopsis spelæus* attains occasionally a length of 3 to 5 inches; it has rudimentary and functionless eyes, and ventral fins small and of 4 rays each. The color is pale as if bleached. It inhabits the subterranean streams of Kentucky and Indiana, especially those in the Mammoth Cave. *Typhlichthys subterraneus* is a much smaller species and destitute of ventral fins. It is an occasional associate of the *Amblyopsis*. See cut under *Amblyopsis*.

2. A myzont of the family *Myxinidæ*, *Myxine glutinosa*; the hag. [Local, Eng.]

blindfold (blīnd'fōld), *a.* [Early mod. E. *blindfold*, *blindfeld*, *blyndfield*, etc., < ME. *blindfelled*, *-feld*, *-fuld*, pp. of *blindfellen*, blindfold: see *blindfold*, *v.*] 1. Having the eyes covered or bandaged, so as to be unable to see.

To be spit in the face and be bofet and *blyndfuld*, alas!
Audelay, p. 60.

2. Having the mental eye darkened; hence, rash; inconsiderate; without foresight: as, "*blindfold* fury," *Shak.*, V. and A., l. 554.

Fate's *blindfold* reign the atheist loudly owns.
Dryden, Suum Cuique.

3†. Obscure; dark.

If execution be remisse or *blindfold* now and in this particular, what will it be hereafter and in other books?
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 27.

blindfold (blīnd'fōld), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *blindfold*, *blindfeld*, *blindfield*, *blindfell* (the second element being altered by confusion with *fold*, wrap up), < ME. *blindfellen*, *blinfellen*, *blyndfellen* (pret. *blindfelde*, pp. *blindfelled*, *-feld*, *-folde*), < *blind*, blind, + *fellen*, fell, strike: see *blind* and *fell*[1].] 1†. To strike blind; to blind.—2. To cover the eyes of; hinder from seeing by covering the eyes.

Thauh thu thin eien vor his luv . . . *blindfellie* on eorthe. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 106.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face. Luke xxii. 64.

blindfold (blīnd'fōld), *n.* [< *blindfold*, *v.*] A disguise; a ruse; a blind. See *blind*[1], *n.*, 2.

The egotism of a Roman is a *blindfold*, impenetrable as his breastplate. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 106.

blindfolded (blīnd'fōl″ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *blindfold*, *v.*] Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing.

blind-Harry (blīnd'har″i), *n.* 1. A name for blindman's-buff.—2. A name for a puff-ball.

blinding (blīn'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blind*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of making blind.—2. A layer of sand and fine gravel laid over a road which has been recently paved, to fill the interstices between the stones.

blinding (blīn'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blind*[1], *v.*] Making blind; depriving of sight or of understanding: as, a *blinding* storm of rain.

Sorrow's eye glazed with *blinding* tears.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

blindingly (blīn'ding-li), *adv.* In a blinding manner; so as to blind.

blind-ink (blīnd'ink), *n.* A writing-ink designed for the use of blind persons. On being applied to the paper, it swells, forming raised characters which can be read by the touch.

blindless (blīnd'les), *a.* [< *blind*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Without a blind or shade.

The new sun
Beat thro' the *blindless* casement of the room.
Tennyson, Geraint.

blind-lift (blīnd'lift), *n.* A metal hook or catch on a sliding window-blind, by means of which it can be raised or lowered. Also called *blind-pull*.

blindly (blīnd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *blyndly*, < AS. *blindlice*, < *blind*, blind.] 1. In a blind manner; as a blind person; without sight.—2. Without reasoning; without discernment; without requiring reasons; without examination; recklessly: as, to be led *blindly* by another.

England hath long been mad and scarr'd herself;
The brother *blindly* shed the brother's blood,
The father rashly slaughter'd his own son.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

How ready zeal for interest and party is to charge atheism on those who will not, without examining, submit, and *blindly* swallow their nonsense. *Locke*.

blindman (blīnd'man), *n.*; pl. *blindmen* (-men). 1. A clerk in a post-office whose duty it is to decipher obscure or illegible addresses on letters. [Eng.] Called *blind-reader* in the United States.—2. A blind or blinded person: used as a single word in certain phrases and names.—**Blindman's ball, blindman's bellows.** See *blindman's-buff*, 2.—**Blindman's holiday**, the time, just before the lamps are lighted, when it is too dark to work, and one is obliged to rest; twilight; gloaming.

What will not blind Cupid doe in the night, which is his *blindman's holiday*?
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

Indeed, madam, it is *blindman's holiday*; we shall soon be all of a colour. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

blindman's-buff (blīnd'manz-buf'), *n.* [< *blindman's* + *buff*, a buffet, blow.] 1. A game in which one person is blindfolded and tries to catch and identify some one of the company. Sometimes called *blindman-buff*.

My light's out,
And I grope up and down like *blind-man-buff*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, ii. 2.

As once I play'd at *Blind-man's Buff*, it hapt
About my Eyes the Towel thick was wrapt;
I miss'd the Swains, and seiz'd on Blouzalind,
True speaks that ancient Proverb, "Love is Blind."
Gay, Shepherd's Week, i. 95.

2. A name of certain puff-balls of the genera *Bovista* and *Lycoperdon*. Also *blindman's ball* ★or *bellows*, and *blind-ball*.

blindness (blīnd'nes), *n.* [ME. *blindnes*, *-nesse*, < AS. *blindnysse*; < *blind* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being blind. (*a*) Want of sight. (*b*) Want of intellectual discernment; mental darkness; ignorance; heedlessness.

Whensoever we would proceed beyond these simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover nothing farther but our own *blindness* and ignorance. *Locke*.

2†. Concealment.

Muffle your false love with some show of *blindness*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

blind-officer (blīnd'of″i-sėr), *n.* Same as *blindman*, 1. [Eng.]

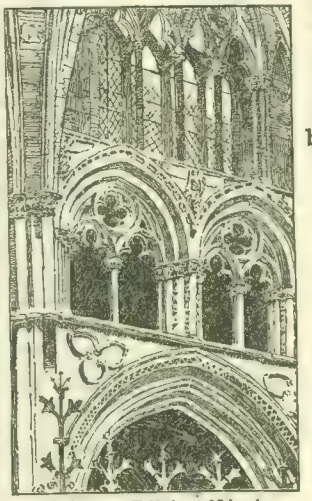
blind-pull (blīnd'půl), *n.* Same as *blind-lift*.

blind-reader (blīnd'rē″dėr), *n.* In the United States postal service, a clerk whose duty it is to decipher obscure or illegible addresses on mail-matter.

blinds, *n.* See *blens*.

blind-snake (blīnd'snāk), *n.* A snake of the family *Typhlopidæ*.

blind-stile (blīnd'stīl), *n.* The stile of a blind.—**Blind-stile machine**, a machine for making the mortises and tenons in blinds, and for boring the holes for the slats.



Blind-story.—Triforium of Lincoln Cathedral.

blindstitch (blīnd'stich), *v. t.* To sew or take stitches in (anything) in such a way that they will show only on one side of the thing sewed or stitched, or not at all.

blind-story (blīnd'stō″ri), *n.* In *medieval church-arch.*, the triforium: properly restricted to such examples as possess no exterior windows, as opposed to the clerestory, from which the chief lighting of the interior is derived.

blindworm (blīnd'wėrm), *n.* [ME. *blyndworme*, *-wurme* (= Sw. Dan. *blindorm*); < *blind* + *worm*.] A small European lizard, *Anguis fragilis*, of the family *Anguidæ*, having a slender limbless body and tail, like a snake, rudimentary shoulder-girdle, breast-bone, and pelvis, a scaly skin, concealed ears, and small eyes furnished with movable lids: so called because supposed to be a sightless worm, a notion as erroneous as is the supposition that it is poisonous. Also called *orvet* and *slow-worm*.



Blindworm (*Anguis fragilis*).

blink (blingk), *v.* [= Sc. *blink*, *blenk*; < ME. *blynken*, rare and appar. only as var. of *blenken* (see *blenk*, *blench*); not found earlier (though an AS. **blincan* appears to be indicated by the causal verb *blencan*, deceive, > E. *blench*[1]); = D. *blinken* = G. *blinken* = Sw. *blinka* = Dan. *blinke*, shine, twinkle, blink, nasalized forms parallel with D. *blikken* = G. *blicken* = Sw. *blicka* = Dan. *blikke*, look, glance, from a strong verb repr. by AS. *blīcan*, shine: see *blick*[1], *blike*, *bleak*[1]; and cf. *blench*[1] and *blink*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To wink rapidly and repeatedly; nictitate.

A snake's small eye *blinks* dull and sly.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

He *blinked* with his yellow eyes, that seemed
All sightless and blank to be.
C. Thaxter, Great White Owl.

2. To see with the eyes half shut or with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes; hence, to get a glimpse; peep.

Show me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyne.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

3. Figuratively, to look askance or indifferently.

Why then ignore or *blink* at moral purpose?
Mag. of Art, March, 1884.

4. To intermit light; glimmer: as "a *blinking* lamp," *Cotton*, An Epigram.—5. To gleam transiently but cheerfully; smile; look kindly. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—6. To become a little stale or sour: said of milk or beer. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *trans.* 1†. To deceive; elude; shun.—2. To see or catch sight of with half-shut eyes; dimly see; wink at.

I heard the imp brushing over the dry leaves like a black snake, and, *blinking* a glimpse of him, just over ag'in yon big pine, I pulled as it might be on the scent.
Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, v.

3. Figuratively, to shut one's eyes to; avoid or purposely evade; shirk: as, to *blink* a question.

How can I *blink* the fact?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 214.

Understand us. We *blink* no fair issue. . . . We have counted the cost. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 34.

4. To balk at; pass by; shirk: as, a dog that never *blinked* a bird.

In fear he comes there, and consequently "*blinks* his birds." *Dogs of Great Brit. and America*, p. 240.

5†. To blindfold; hoodwink. *Landor*.

blink (blingk), *n.* [< ME. *blink*, a glance, = Sw. *blink* = Dan. *blink*; from the verb.] 1. A glance of the eye; a glimpse.

Lo, this is the first *blinke* that ever I had of him.
Bp. Hall, Works, II. 108.

2. A gleam; a glimmer; specifically, the gleam or glimmer reflected from ice in the polar regions: hence the term *ice-blink* (which see).

Not a *blink* of light was there. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, vii.

After breakfast this morning, I ascended to the crow's nest, and saw to my sorrow the ominous *blink* of ice ahead. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 49.

And where north and south the coast-lines run,
The *blink* of the sea in breeze and sun.
Whittier, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall.

3. A very short time; a twinkling: as, bide a *blink*. [Scotch.]—4†. A trick; a scheme.—5. *pl.* Boughs thrown to turn aside deer from their course; also, feathers, etc., on a thread to scare birds. *N. E. D.*—6. A fishermen's name for the mackerel when about a year old. See *spike* and *tinker*.

blinkard† (bling'kärd), *n.* [< *blink* + *-ard*, as in *drunkard*, *dotard*.] 1. A person who blinks or sees imperfectly; one who squints.

Among the blind the one-eyed *blinkard* reigns.
Char. of Holland, in Harl. Misc. (ed. 1810), V. 613.

For I was of Christ's choosing, I God's knight,
No *blinkard* heathen stumbling for scant light.
Swinburne, Laus Veneris.

2. That which twinkles or glances, as a dim star which appears and disappears.

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and, in some, none but *blinkards* and obscure ones.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 237.

3. One who lacks intellectual perception. *Skelton.*—**4.** One who wilfully shuts his eyes to what is happening; one who blinks facts. [Sometimes used attributively.]

blink-beer (blingk'bēr), *n.* [< *blink*, *v.*, I., 6, + ★*beer*.] Beer kept unbroached till it is sharp.

blinker (bling'kėr), *n.* **1.** One who blinks.—**2.** One of two leather flaps placed on the sides of a horse's head to prevent him from seeing sidewise or backward; a blind or blinder; hence, figuratively, any obstruction to sight or discernment.

Nor bigots who but one way see,
Through *blinkers* of authority.
M. Green, The Grotto.

Horses splashed to their very *blinkers*. *Dickens.*

blink-eyed (blingk'īd), *a.* Having blinking or winking eyes.

★ The foolish *blink-eyed* boy. *Gascoigne*, Hearbes.

blinking (bling'king), *n.* In *sporting*, the fault in dogs of leaving the game as soon as it is found.

The vice of *blinking* has been caused by over-severity in punishment for chasing poultry, etc.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 240.

blinking-chickweed (bling'king-chik'wēd), *n.* A small marsh-herb, *Montia fontana*, belonging to the family *Portulacaceæ*: so called from its small half-closed flowers looking out from the axils of the leaves. Also called *blinks*.

blinkingly (bling'king-li), *adv.* In a blinking or winking manner; evasively.

Death, that fatal necessity which so many would overlook, or *blinkingly* survey, the old Egyptians held continually before their eyes. *Sir T. Browne*, Mummies.

blinks (blingks), *n.* [< *blink*, *n.*; a quasi-plural form.] Same as *blinking-chickweed*.

blinky (bling'ki), *a.* [< *blink* + *-y*1.] Prone to blink.

We were just within range, and one's eyes became quite *blinky* watching for the flash from the bow.
W. H. Russell, London Times, June 11, 1861.

blirt (blėrt), *n.* [A var. of *blurt*.] An outburst of wind, rain, or tears; specifically, *naut.*, a gust of wind and rain. [Scotch.]

blirty, blirtie (blėr'ti), *a.* [< *blirt* + *-y*1.] Characterized by blirts or gusts of wind and rain: as, a *blirty* day. [Scotch.]

bliss (blis), *n.* [< ME. *blis*, *blisse*, < AS. *blis*, *bliss*, contr. of the unusual *blīds*, *blīths* (= OS. *blīdsea*, *blītzea*, *blīzza*), joy, < *blīthe*, joyful, blithe: see *blithe*, and cf. *bless*1, with which the word has been notionally associated.] **1.** Blitheness; gladness; lightness of heart.—**2.** The highest degree of happiness, especially spiritual joy; perfect felicity; supreme delight; blessedness: often, specifically, the joy of heaven.

How sweet a thing it is to wear a crown,
Within whose circuit is Elysium,
And all that poets feign of *bliss* and joy.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

All my redeem'd may dwell in joy and *bliss*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 43.

=**Syn.** *Felicity*, *Blessedness*, etc. (see *happiness*), transport, rapture, ecstasy, blissfulness.

blissful (blis'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *blisful*; < *bliss* + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of, abounding in, enjoying, or conferring bliss; full of felicity: as, "*blissful* joy," *Spenser*, F. Q.; "*blissful* solitude," *Milton*, P. L., iii. 69.

The *blissful* shore of rural ease.
Thomson, Liberty, v.

Ever as those *blisful* creatures do I fare.
Wordsworth.

2†. [Cf. *blessful*.] Blessed; holy.

blissfully (blis'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *blissfuliche*, etc., < *blisful* + *-liche*, -ly2.] In a blissful manner; happily.

blissfulness (blis'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *blisfulnes*, *-nesse*, < *blisful* + *-nes*, -ness.] The state or quality of being blissful; exalted happiness; supreme felicity; fullness of joy.

God is all-sufficient and incapable of admitting any accession to his perfect *blissfulness*. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

Blissinæ (bli-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blissus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Lygæidæ*, typified by the genus *Blissus*. See cut under *chinch-bug*.

blissless (blis'les), *a.* [< *bliss* + *-less*.] Destitute of bliss; wretched; hapless: as, "my *blissless* lot," *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

blissom (blis'um), *a.* [< Icel. *blæsma*, in heat (said of a ewe or goat), = OD. *blesme*.] In heat, as a ewe. [Prov. Eng.]

blissom (blis'um), *v.* [< *blissom*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To couple with a ewe: said of a ram.

II. *intrans.* To be in heat, as a ewe. [Prov. Eng.]

Blissus (blis'us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of heteropterous insects, the type of the subfamily *Blissinæ*. *B. leucopterus* is the common chinch-bug. See cut under *chinch-bug*.

blist†. Obsolete preterit of *bless*1 and *bless*2.

And with his club him all about so *blist*,
That he which way to turne him scarcely wist.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 13.

★**blister** (blis'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blyster*, *bluster*; < ME. *blister*, and perhaps **blyster*, < AS. **blȳster* = MD. *bluyster*, a blister (but the AS. form is not found, and the ME. may be taken from OF. *blestre*, *blostre*, a swelling (cf. *bloustre*, *bloutre*, *blotte*, a clod, *blosse*, a swelling due to a bruise), of MD. or Scand. origin); cf. Icel. *blāstr*, a swelling (in the medical sense), lit. a blast, a blowing, = AS. *blǣst*, a blowing, blast; cf. *blǣdre*, a blister, bladder, etc., D. *blaas*, G. *blase*, a blister, etc., E. dial. *blaze*2, *n.*, a pimple, etc.; ult. from the root of AS. *blāwan*, etc., blow: see *bladder*, *blast*, *blaze*2, *blow*1.] **1.** A thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn or other injury, by a vesicatory, or by disease; a pustule. It is formed (*a*) by disintegration and effusion of serum into some of the softer epidermal layers, or (*b*) by an effusion of serum between the epidermis and corium.

2. An elevation made by the lifting up of an external film or skin by confined air or fluid, as on plants, or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel.—**3.** Something applied to the skin to raise a blister, as a plaster of Spanish flies, mustard, etc., as a means of counter-irritation; a vesicatory.—**4.** In castings of different materials, an effect caused by the presence of confined bubbles of air or gas.—**5.** A distortion of peach-leaves caused by the fungus *Exoascus deformans*; bladder-blight. See *Exoascus*. Also called *blistering*.—**Flying blister**, a blister applied for a time too short to cause vesication.

blister (blis'tėr), *v.* [< *blister*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To raise a blister or blisters on, as by a burn, medical application, or friction: as, to *blister* one's hands.—**2.** To raise filmy vesicles on by heat: as, too high a temperature will *blister* paint; *blistered* steel. See *blister-steel*.—**3.** Figuratively, to cause to suffer as if from blisters; subject to burning shame or disgrace.

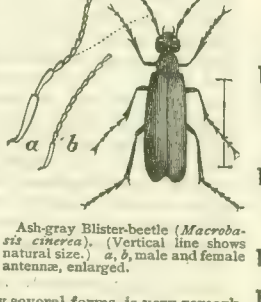
Look, here comes one: a gentlewoman of mine,
Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath *blister'd* her report. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To rise in blisters, or become blistered.

If I prove honey-mouth'd, let my tongue *blister*.
Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

The house walls seemed
Blistering in the sun, without a tree or vine
To cast the tremulous shadow of its leaves.
Whittier, Prel. to Among the Hills.

★**blister-beetle** (blis'tėr-bē″tl), *n.* A popular name of beetles of the family *Meloidæ*, derived from the peculiar poison (cantharidin) which is contained in their tissues. This poison, when brought into contact with the skin, produces blisters, and on account of this vesicatory property the dried beetles are largely used in medicine. In their earlier states the blister-beetles are parasitic on grasshopper-eggs or in the cells of mason-bees. The imagos of many American species are often very injurious to field- and garden-crops. The development of the larva, which assumes successively several forms, is very remarkable. See *hypermetamorphosis* and *Epicauta*.



Ash-gray Blister-beetle (*Macrobasis cinerea*). (Vertical line shows natural size.) *a*, *b*, male and female antennæ, enlarged.

blistered (blis'tėrd), *p. a.* Having the disease called blister. See *blister*, *n.*, 5.

blister-fly (blis'tėr-flī), *n.* A beetle, also known as the Spanish fly, used in blistering; one of the blister-beetles. See *Cantharis*.

blistering (blis'tėr-ing), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Causing or tending to cause blisters.—**Blistering fly.** Same as *blister-fly*.

II. *n.* Same as *blister*, 5.

blister-plaster (blis'tėr-plas″tėr), *n.* A plaster of Spanish flies, designed to raise a blister.

blister-steel (blis'tėr-stēl), *n.* Steel made by the carburization of bar-iron in a converting-furnace, the iron being heated in contact with charcoal. See *cementation*. After the conversion into steel, the bars become covered with blisters, some not larger than peas, others as much as an inch in diameter. According to Percy, these blisters are probably due to the reduction of a part of the protoxid of iron existing in the mass in the form of a silicate of the protoxid, and the consequent evolution of carbonic oxid. The process is a very old one.

blistery (blis'tėr-i), *a.* [< *blister* + *-y*1.] Full of blisters. *Hooker.*

blit†, *n.* See *blite*2.

blite1†, *n.* See *blight*.

blite2 (blīt), *n.* [Also *blit* and early mod. E. *blitte*, *bleit*, *blete*; < F. *blette* = Pr. *bleda* = Cat. *blet* = Sp. *bledo*, < L. *blitum*: see *Blitum*.] A common name of several succulent-leaved plants, chiefly of the genera *Chenopodium* and *Blitum*, sometimes used as pot-herbs. The name is specifically given to good-King-Henry (*C. Bonus-Henricus*) and to *Amarantus Blitum*. The strawberry-blite, *B. capitatum*, is so called from its red fleshy clusters of fruit. The coast-blite, *C. rubrum*, is found in saline localities. The sea-blite, *Dondia maritima*, is a chenopodiaceous coast-plant with nearly terete or cylindrical fleshy leaves.

blithe (blīTH or blīth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *blithe*, *blythe*, < AS. *blīthe*, joyful, glad, kind, gentle, peaceful, = OS. *blīthi* = OFries. **blīde* (in composition *blīd-skip*, joy), North Fries. *blid* = D. *blijde*, *blij* = OHG. *blīdi*, MHG. *blīde* = Icel. *blīdhr* = Sw. *blid* = Dan. *blid* = Goth. *bleiths*, merciful, kind; root uncertain: see *bliss*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Kind; kindly. *Levins* (1570).—**2.** Glad; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful; gay: in colloquial use only in Scotland: as, "I'm *blithe* to see you."

Ful *blithe* . . . was every wight.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 846.

No lark more *blithe* than he.
Bickerstaff, Love in a Village, i. 2.

Hail to thee, *blithe* spirit!
Bird thou never wert.
Shelley, Ode to a Skylark.

3. Characterized by or full of enjoyment; gladsome: said of things.

O! how changed since yon *blithe* night! *Scott.*

Blithe would her brother's acceptance be.
Tennyson, Maud, x. 2.

In June 'tis good to lie beneath a tree
While the *blithe* season comforts every sense.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

=**Syn.** Cheerful, light-hearted, elated, buoyant.

II.† *n.* **1.** A blithe one.—**2.** Kindness; good will; favor.—**3.** Gladness; delight.

blithe† (blīTH or blīth), *v.* [ME. *blithen* (= OHG. *blīden*, rejoice, be blithe, = Goth. *bleithjan*, *gableithjan*, be merciful, pity); from the adj.] **I.** *intrans.* To be blithe or merry.

II. *trans.* To make blithe; gladden.

The prince of planetis that proudely is pight
Sall brace furth his bemes that oure belde *blithes*.
York Plays, p. 123.

blithe (blīTH or blīth), *adv.* [< ME. *blithe*, *blythe*, < AS. *blīthe*, adv., < *blīthe*, a.: see *blithe*, *a.*] **1**†. Kindly.—**2.** Gladly; blithely.

blitheful (blīTH'- or blīth'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *blitheful*, *blithful*, < *blithe*, n., kindness, favor (= Icel. *blīdha*), + *-ful*.] **1**†. Kindly.—**2.** Glad; joyous; joyful. [Poetic.]

The seas with *blitheful* western blasts
We sail'd amain.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

[Samuel] Lover, a versatile artist, *blitheful* humorist and poet. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 258.

blithely (blīTH'- or blīth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *blitheliche*, *blethely*, *-liche*, etc., < AS. *blīthelīce* (= OHG. *blīdlīcho*), < *blithe* + *-lice*: see *blithe*, *a.*, and *-ly*2.] **1**†. Kindly.—**2.** Gladly; joyfully; gaily.

blithemeat (blīTH'- or blīth'mēt), *n.* [Sc., < *blithe*, glad, + *meat*.] The entertainment or refreshment provided at the birth or christening of a child. [Scotch.]

blithen (blī'THen or -then), *v. t.* [< *blithe*, *a.*, + *-en*1. Cf. *blithe*, *v.*] To make blithe. [Rare.]

blitheness (blīTH'- or blīth'nes), *n.* [< ME. *blithenesse*, < AS. *blīthnes*, < *blīthe* + *-nes*: see *blithe*, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state of being blithe; gaiety; sprightliness.

The delightfulness and *blitheness* of their [poets'] compositions. *Sir K. Digby*, On the Soul, iii.

Legend told of his [Eadward's] pious simplicity, his *blitheness* and gentleness of mood.
J. H. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 467.

blithesome (blīTH'- or blīth'sum), *a.* [< *blithe* + *-some*.] Full of blitheness or gaiety; gay; merry; cheerful; causing joy or gladness.

On *blithesome* frolics bent. *Thomson*, Winter.

The rising sun, emerging from amidst golden and purple clouds, shed his *blithesome* rays on the tin weather-cocks of Communipaw. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 109.

Charmed by the spirit, alternately tender and *blithesome*, of Procter's songs. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 110.

blithesomeness (blīᴛʜ′- or blīth′sum-nes), *n.* [< *blithesome* + *-ness.*] The quality of being blithesome; gaiety.

A glad *blithesomeness* belonged to her, potent to conquer even ill health and suffering. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 78.

Blitum (blī′tum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βλίτον*, a certain plant used as a salad.] A genus of plants of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, nearly related to *Chenopodium*. See *blite*[2].

blivet†, *adv.* A Middle English contraction of *belive*[2]. *Chaucer.*

blizzard (bliz′ärd), *n.* [A dial. var. of *blizzer* (as *gizzard* for earlier *gizzer*, *dizzard* for *dizzer*, *disour*, *vizard* for *vizzer*, *visor*, etc.), which is a dial. form of *bleezer* (with *ee* or *i* shortened to *i*, as in *breeches*, *been*, obs. *brizze* for *breeze*[1], an insect, etc.), *bleezer* being from *bleeze*[1] (with a dial. var. *blizz*), as *blazer* is from the ult. identical *blaze*[1]. The word existed almost unrecognized in E. prov. use, whence it passed into Amer. use. First used and noticed locally on the Atlantic coast, it was carried thence to the West, where, in a special application, it came into general notice and use in the winter of 1880–81. As now used, the word rests on what to the popular consciousness is the common root of *blaze*, *blast*, *blow*.] **1.** A sudden and vehement storm of wind, rain, or snow; a blast. [Prov. Eng., in a limited use not recorded in the dialect glossaries. See *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 217.]—**2.** Specifically, a gale or hurricane accompanied by intense cold and dry, driving snow, common in winter on the great plains of the States and Territories of the northwestern United States east of the Rocky Mountains, especially Dakota, and in Manitoba in British America. It is described in the "American Meteorological Journal" as "a mad rushing combination of wind and snow which neither man nor beast could face."

Whew! how the wind howls; there must be a terrible *blizzard* west of us, and how ill-prepared are most frontier homes for such severe cold. *Chicago Advance*, Jan. 8, 1880.

3. A general discharge of guns; a rattling volley; a general "blazing away"; also, fig., a sudden (oratorical) attack; an overwhelming retort.

A gentleman at dinner asked me for a toast; and supposing he meant to have some fun at my expense, I concluded to go ahead, and give him and his likes a *blizzard*. *David Crockett*, Tour Down East, p. 16.

I overtook four of our boys in blue, under a corporal, tenderly carrying to the rear a stretcher on which lay a wounded rebel. . . . He had ridden right in on top of the 6th Conn. regiment, and our boys had given him what we called "a *blizzard*." *Craven* (1866), Prison Life of Jefferson Davis, p. 13.

Along the Atlantic coast, among the gunners who often hunt in parties stationed near together behind blinds, waiting for the flocks of migratory birds, the word *blizzard* means a general discharge of all the guns, nearly but not quite together—a rattling volley, differing from a broadside in not being quite simultaneous. This use of the word is familiar to every 'longshore man from Sandy Hook to Currituck, and goes back at least forty years, as my own memory attests. *N. Y. Evening Post*, March 24, 1887.

blizzardly (bliz′ärd-li), *a.* Blizzard-like; resembling a blizzard. [Rare.]

bloak, *n.* See *bloke.*

bloat[1] (blōt), *a.* [Formerly also *blote*, < ME. ★*blote*, a parallel form of *blout* (see *bloat*[2] and *blout*[1]), < Icel. *blautr* = Norw. *blaut* = Sw. *blöt* = Dan. *blöd*, soft; cf. Icel. *blautr fiskr*, fresh (soft) fish, opposed to *hardhr fiskr*, dried (hard) fish, = Sw. *blötfisk*, soaked fish, = Norw. *blotfisk*; Icel. *blotna* = Sw. *blötna* = Norw. *blotna*, to soften. See *bloater.*] **1**†. Soft; moist; sodden: applied to hides.

Hail be ȝe sutlers [read *sutters* or *suters*] with ȝour mani lestes
With ȝour *blote* hides of selcuþ bestis.
c. 1300. Of men lif þat wonip in lond (Early Eng. Lives [of Saints, 1862, p. 154).

2. Cured by smoking: as, a *bloat* herring. See *bloater.*

Lay you an old courtier on the coals like a sausage, or a *bloat* herring. *B. Jonson*, Mercury Vindicated.

bloat[1] (blōt), *v. t.* [Appar. < *bloat*[1], *a.*] To cure by smoking, as herrings. Formerly spelled *blote.*

I have more smoke in my mouth than would *blote*
A hundred herrings. *Fletcher*, Island Princess, ii. 6.

bloat[2] (blōt), *a.* [A particular use of *bloat*[1], in allusion to the resemblance of a puffed or sodden face to a bloat herring. This sense appears first in the parallel form *blout*, which occurs spelled *blowt* in the orig. of the Shakspere passage, Hamlet, iii. 4, but was changed by an 18th-century editor to *bloat.*] Swollen; puffed, sodden, unwholesome in appearance.

bloat[2] (blōt), *v.* [< *bloat*[2], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make turgid or swollen, as with air, water, etc.; cause to swell, as with a dropsical humor; inflate; puff up; hence, make vain, conceited, etc.

His rude essays
Encourage him, and *bloat* him up with praise.
Dryden, Prol. to Circe.

And then began to *bloat* himself, and ooze
All over with the fat affectionate smile
That makes the widow lean. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

II. *intrans.* To become swollen; be puffed out or dilated; dilate.

If a person of firm constitution begins to *bloat*.
Arbuthnot.

bloated (blō′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bloat*[2], *v.*] **1.** Swollen; puffed up; inflated; overgrown, so as to be unwieldy, especially from over-indulgence in eating and drinking; pampered: as, "a *bloated* mass," *Goldsmith.*

Grotesque monsters, half bestial, half human, dropping with wine, *bloated* with gluttony, and reeling in obscene dances. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. Connected with or arising from self-indulgence: as, "*bloated* slumber," *Mickle*, A Sonnet. —**3.** Inordinately swollen in amount, possessions, self-esteem, etc.; puffed up with pride or wealth: as, a *bloated* estate; *bloated* capitalists; a *bloated* pretender.

bloatedness (blō′ted-nes), *n.* [< *bloated* + *-ness.*] The state of being bloated; turgidity; an inflated state of the tissues of the body; dilatation from any morbid cause. *Arbuthnot.*

bloater (blō′tėr), *n.* [< *bloat*[1] + *-er*[1].] An English name for a herring which has been steeped for a short time, slightly salted, and ★partially smoke-dried, but not split open.

blob (blob), *n.* [Also *bleb*, Sc. *bleb*, *bleib*, *blab*, *blob*; cf. *blobber*, *blubber.*] **1.** A small globe of liquid; a drop; a blister; a bubble; a lump, splotch, or daub.

Flawed rubies and emeralds, which have no value as precious stones, but only as barbaric *blobs* of colour. *Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 9.

2. The bag of a honey-bee. [Prov. Eng.]—**3**†. The under lip. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]—**4.** A cottoid fish, *Cottus ictalops*, a kind of miller's-thumb.—**On the blob**, by word of mouth. [Slang.]

blobber (blob′ėr), *n.* Same as *blubber.*

blobber-lip (blob′ėr-lip), *n.* Same as *blubber-lip.*

His *blobber-lips* and beetle-brows commend.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii.

blobber-lipped (blob′ėr-lipt), *a.* Same as *blubber-lipped.*

blobby (blob′i), *a.* [< *blob* + *-y*[1].] Like a blob; abounding in blobs.

blob-kite (blob′kīt), *n.* A local English name of the burbot.

blob-lipped (blob′lipt), *a.* [See *blob.*] Same as *blubber-lipped.*

blob-tale† (blob′tāl), *n.* A telltale; a blabber

These *blob-tales* could find no other news to keep their ★tongues in motion. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 67.

block[1] (blok), *n.* [< ME. *blok*, a block (of wood); not in AS., but borrowed from LG. or OF.: MD. *bloc*, *block*, D. *blok* = MLG. *block*, LG. *blok* = OHG. *bloh*, MHG. *bloch*, G. *block* = Sw. *block* = Norw. *blokk* = Dan. *blok* (= Icel. *blokk*, Haldorsen), > ML. *blocus*, OF. and F. *bloc*; all in the general sense of 'block, log, lump, mass,' but confused more or less with the forms cited under *block*[2]. There are similar Celtic forms: W. *ploc*, a block, = Gael. *ploc*, a round mass, bludgeon, block, stump of a tree, = Ir. *ploc*, a plug, bung, *blocan*, a little block, perhaps akin to Ir. *blogh*, OIr. *blog*, a fragment, from same root as E. *break* and *fragment* (see *plug*); but the relation of these to the Teut. forms is uncertain. The senses of *block*[1] and *block*[2] run into each other, and some identify the words.] **1.** Any solid mass of matter, usually with one or more plane or approximately plane faces: as, a *block* of wood, stone, or ice; sometimes, specifically, a log of wood.

Now all our neighbours' chimneys smoke,
And Christmas *blocks* are burning. *Wither.*

What sculpture is to a *block* of marble, education is to an human soul. *Spectator*, No. 215.

2. A solid mass of wood the upper surface of which is used for some specific purpose. In particular—(*a*) The large piece of wood on which a butcher chops meat, or on which fire-wood is split.

Hard by, a flesher on a *block* had laid his whittle down. *Macaulay*, Virginia.

(*b*) The piece of wood on which is placed the neck of a person condemned to be decapitated.

The noble heads which have been brought to the *block*.
Everett.

Slave! to the *block!*—or I, or they,
Shall face the judgment-seat this day!
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 31.

(*c*) A piece of hard wood prepared for cutting by an engraver. (*d*) The stand on which a slave was placed when being sold by auction. (*e*) In *falconry*, the perch whereon a bird of prey is kept.

3. A mass of wood or stone used in mounting and dismounting; a horse-block.—**4.** A mold or piece on which something is shaped, or placed to make it keep in shape. In particular—(*a*) The wooden mold on which a hat is formed; hence, sometimes, the shape or style of a hat, or the hat itself.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

The *blocke* for his heade alters faster than the Feltmaker can fitte him, and thereupon we are called in scorne Blockheades. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 37.

(*b*) A wooden head for a wig; a barber's block; hence, sometimes, the wig itself.

A beautiful golden wig (the Duchess never liked me to play with her hair) was on a *block* close by.
Bulwer, Pelham, xxiii.

5. A person with no more sense or life than a block; a blockhead; a stupid fellow.

What tongueless *blocks* were they!
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

6. In *ship-building*, one of the pieces of timber, or supports constructed from such pieces, upon which the keel is laid.

"Thus," said he, "will we build this ship!
Lay square the *blocks* upon the slip."
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

7. The solid metal stamp used by bookbinders for impressing a design on a book-cover.—**8.** A piece of wood fitted into the angle formed by the meeting edges of two other pieces.—**9.** A wooden rubber covered with thick felt, used in polishing marble.—**10.** A piece of wood or metal serving as a support. (*a*) In a sawmill, one of the frames supporting and feeding the log to the saw. (*b*) In vehicles, a piece, generally carved or ornamented, placed over or under the springs of a carriage. (*c*) In *printing*, the piece on which a stereotype plate is fastened to make it type-high.

11. A mechanical contrivance consisting of one or more grooved pulleys mounted in a casing or shell, which is furnished with a hook, eye, or strap by which it may be attached: it is



1, 2, single and double blocks with rope strap; 3, 4, double and single blocks with iron strap; 5, metallic block; 6, snatch-block; 7, secret block; 8, clump-block; 9, tail-block; 10, fiddle-block.

used to transmit power, or change the direction of motion, by means of a rope or chain passing round the movable pulleys. Blocks are single, double, treble, or fourfold, according as the number of sheaves or pulleys is one, two, three, or four. A *running block* is attached to the object to be raised or moved; a *standing block* is fixed to some permanent support. Blocks also receive different names from their shape, purpose, or mode of application. Those to which the name *dead-eyes* has been given are not pulleys, being unprovided with sheaves. Many of the blocks used in ships are named after the ropes or chains which are rove through them: as, *bowline blocks*, *clue-line* and *clue-garnet blocks*. They are made of either wood or metal. See *clue-garnet*, and cut under *cat-block.*

12. A connected mass of buildings: as, a *block* of houses.—**13.** A portion of a city inclosed by streets, whether occupied by buildings or consisting of vacant lots.

The new city was laid out in rectangular *blocks*, each *block* containing thirty building lots. Such an average *block*, comprising 282 houses and covering 9 acres of ground, exists in Oxford Street. It forms a compact square mass. *Quarterly Rev.*

14. On the *stock-exchange*, a large number of shares massed together and bought or sold in a lump.—**Antifriction block.** See *antifriction.*—**Between the beetle and the block.** See *beetle*[1].—**Block and block**, the position of two blocks of a tackle when drawn close to each other. Also called *two blocks.* The act of drawing the blocks apart is called *fleeting the purchase.*—**Block-and-cross bond.** See *bond*[1].—**Block and tackle**, the pulley-blocks and ropes used for hoisting.—**Block brake.** See *brake*[3].—**Block cornices and entablatures**, ornamental features, corresponding in position to classical cornices and entablatures, in architectural elevations not composed of the regular orders.—

Center-plate block, a piece of wood placed beneath the center-plate of a car-truck to bring it to the required height.—**Chip of the old block.** See *chip*[1].—**Dead block**, one of the pair of blocks placed, one on each side of the draw-bar of a railroad-car, to lessen the concussion when two cars come together after the buffer-springs are compressed.—**Differential block**, a double block having sheaves of different sizes. *E. H. Knight.*—**Erratic block.** See *erratic.*—**Fly-block**, *naut.*, a movable block in a purchase or compound tackle like a Spanish burton.—**Hydraulic block.** See *hydraulic.*—**Long-tackle block**, a pulley-block having two sheaves in the same plane, one above the other.—**Made block**, a pulley-block formed of several pieces.—**Ninepin block**, a block shaped somewhat like a ninepin, with a single sheave pivoted at the top and bottom that it may accommodate itself to the motion of the rope for which it serves as a guide. It is placed under the cross-pieces of the bitts on a vessel.—**Purchase block**, a double-strapped block with two scores in the shell, used for moving heavy weights on shipboard.—**Rouse-about block**, a large snatch-block.—**Thick-and-thin block**, a fiddle-block.

block[1] (blok), *v. t.* [< *block*[1], *n.* Cf. *block*[2], *v. t.*] 1. To strengthen or support by blocks; make firm, as two boards at their inferior angle of intersection, by pieces of wood glued together.—2. To form into blocks.—3. To mold, shape, or stretch on a block: as, to *block* a hat.—4. In *bookbinding*, to ornament by means of brass stamps; stamp: as, to *block* the boards of a book. [Eng.]—5. In *calico-printing*, to press up or apply to the blocks containing the colors.—6. To straighten and toughen by laying on a block of wood and striking with a narrow, flat-faced hammer; planish: said of saw-blades.—**To block down**, to force sheet-metal, without breaking it, into a die, in cases where the irregularities of the mold are so great that the metal is likely to be torn, by covering it with a block of lead, which is then carefully hammered. The yielding of the lead gives a slow drawing action to the metal beneath it, enabling it to be gradually brought to its bed.—**To block in**, in *statuary* or *painting*, to outline roughly or bring approximately to the desired shape; form the outlines, foundation, or general plan of any work, disregarding the details; execute roughly.—**To block out**, to form the plan or outlines of; sketch.

★But Washington had some hand in *blocking out* this republic. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 50.

block[2] (blok), *n.* [In this sense the noun, in E., is in most senses due rather to the verb: see *block*[2], *v.* The orig. noun is found once in ME. *blok*, an inclosed space; cf. OF. *bloc*, barrier, post, wall (> OF. *bloquer*, F. *bloquer*, stop, block: see the verb; the mod. F. *bloc* goes with *block*[1]); MD. *block*, post, stocks (cf. *blocklands*, an inclosed piece of ground, ditch, swamp, MLG. *block*, post, stocks, LG. *blokland*, an inclosed swamp), = OFries. **blokk*, in comp. *block-syl*, a sluice; OHG. *biloh*, confinement (MHG. *bloch*, a kind of trap, G. *block*, stocks, prison), < *bi-*, = AS. *bi-*, *be-*, E. *be-*[1], + *loh*, MHG. G. *loch*, a confined space, hole, dungeon, = AS. *loc*, E. *lock*, a place shut in, etc.: see *lock*[1]. Confused more or less with the forms cited under *block*[1], with which it is by some identified. See the verb following.] 1. Any obstruction or cause of obstruction; a stop; a hindrance; an obstacle.

The good gods assuage thy wrath, and turn the dregs of it upon this varlet here; this, who, like a *block*, hath denied my access to thee. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

Hence—2. The state of being blocked or stopped up; a stoppage, as of carriages: as, a *block* on a railway; a *block* in the street.—**Block system**, a system of working railway traffic, according to which the line is divided into sections of a mile or more, with a signal and telegraphic connection at the end of each section; the principle of the system being that no train is allowed to leave any one section till the next succeeding section is entirely clear, so that between two successive trains there is preserved not merely a definite interval of time, but also a definite interval of space. The system thus defined is called the "absolute." In the so-called "permissive" system, a second train is allowed to enter a section that is not clear with orders to proceed ★cautiously.

block[2] (blok), *v. t.* [Associated with the noun *block*[2], but orig. (as an E. word) < OF. *bloquer*, F. *bloquer* (> also Pr. *blocar* = Sp. Pg. *bloquear* = It. *bloccare*), block, blockade, stop up, < OF. *bloc*, block, barrier, obstruction: see *block*[2], *n.* Cf. D. *blokkeren* = Sw. *blockera* = Dan. *blokkere* = G. *blockieren*, blockade; D. *blokken* = G. *blocken*, study hard, plod, = LG. *blokken*, stay at home and study or work, orig., it seems, lock one's self in; MLG. *blocken*, put into the stocks.] 1. To hinder passage from or to; prevent ingress or egress; stop up; obstruct by placing obstacles in the way: often followed by *up*: as, to *block up* a town or a road.

With moles would *block* the port.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ii.

There is no small despair, sir, of their safety,
Whose ears are *blocked up* against the truth.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 1.

Weak saints being as formidable impediments as the strong sinners, both *blocking* the ways of amendment.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 143.

2. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to stop (a ball) with the bat without knocking it to a distance.—3. In *foot-ball*, to stop (a player) when running with the ball.

blockade (blo-kād'), *n.* [Cf. D. *blokkade* = G. *blockade* = Sw. *blockad* = Dan. *blokkade*, from the E.; from the verb *block*[2] (F. *bloquer*) + *-ade*[1]; cf. *stockade*, *barricade*, *palisade*, etc. Cf. Sp. *bloqueo*, Pg. *bloqueio*, It. *blocco*, also *bloccatura*, blockade, from the verbs corresponding to *block*[2], q. v.] 1. The shutting up of a place, particularly a port, harbor, or line of coast, by hostile ships or troops, so as to stop all ingress or egress, and to hinder the entrance of supplies of provisions, ammunition, or reinforcements.

The word *blockade* properly denotes obstructing the passage into or from a place on either element, but is more especially applied to naval forces preventing communication by water. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 186.

Hence—2. A hindrance to progress or action caused by obstructions of any kind.—**Paper blockade**, a constructive blockade; a blockade established by proclamation, without the actual presence of a force adequate to make it effectual.—**To break a blockade.** See *break.*—**To raise a blockade**, to remove or break up a blockade, either by withdrawing the ships or troops that keep the place blocked up, or by driving them away from their respective stations.—**To run a blockade**, to pass through a blockading squadron and enter the port blockaded by it.

blockade (blo-kād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blockaded*, ppr. *blockading.* [< *blockade*, *n.*] 1. To subject to a blockade; prevent ingress or egress from by warlike means.

The building . . . was on every side *blockaded* by the insurgents. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Hence—2. To shut in by obstacles of any kind; block; obstruct.

Every avenue to the hall was *blockaded*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

blockader (blo-kā'dėr), *n.* One who or that which blockades; especially, a vessel employed in blockading.

Having a good pilot and little depth, she could generally run well inside of the *blockaders*.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 160.

blockade-runner (blo-kād'run″ėr), *n.* A person or a vessel engaged in the business of running a blockade.

blockage (blok'āj), *n.* [< *block*[2] + *-age.*] Obstruction; the state of being blocked up or obstructed.

blockan (blok'an), *n.* [Appar. due to E. *black.* Cf. *bleck.* Ir. *blocan* means 'a little lump.'] A local Irish (County Down) name of the young coalfish.

block-and-block (blok'and-blok'), *a.* See *block and block*, under *block*[1], *n.*

block-bond (blok'bond), *n.* In *bricklaying*, an arrangement in which headers and stretchers, or bricks laid lengthwise and across, succeed each other alternately. Also called *garden-bond.*

block-book (blok'bůk), *n.* A book printed from blocks of wood having the letters or figures cut on them in relief. Specifically, a kind of small book so printed in Europe before the invention of movable types, consisting generally of coarsely cut religious or historical pictures, with illustrative texts or descriptions in Gothic letters.

The next step in the progress of wood engraving, subsequent to the production of single cuts, . . . was the application of the art to the production of those works which are known to bibliographers by the name of *block-books.*
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 58.

block-coal (blok'kōl), *n.* A peculiar kind of coal, found in the Indiana coal-fields, which breaks readily into large square blocks, and is used raw, or without coking, in the smelting of iron.

block-colors (blok'kul″ǫrz), *n. pl.* Colors laid on with blocks, as in block-printing.

blocker (blok'ėr), *n.* 1. One who blocks: used specifically in hat-making, shoemaking, bookbinding, etc.—2. A blocking-tool or -machine.

block-furnace (blok'fėr″nās), *n.* Same as *bloomery.*

blockhead (blok'hed), *n.* [< *block*[1] + *head*; cf. *block*[1], *n.*, 5.] 1†. A head-shaped piece of wood used as a block for hats or wigs. Hence—2†. A head containing no more intelligence or sense than a block; a blockish head.

Your wit . . . is strongly wedged up in a *block head.*
Shak., Cor., ii. 3.

Are not you a Portuguese born, descended o' the Moors, and came hither into Seville with your master, an arrant tailor, in your red bonnet and your blue jacket, lousy; though now your *block-head* be covered with the Spanish block? *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, ii. 1.

That I could not think of this as well as he!
O, I could beat my infinite *blockhead.*
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

3. A person possessing such a head; a stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.

Madam, 'twere dulness past the ignorance
Of common *blockheads* not to understand
Whereto this favour tends.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

The bookful *blockhead*, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 612.

blockheaded (blok'hed-ed), *a.* [< *block*[1] + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Stupid; dull: as, "a *blockheaded* boy," *Sir R. L'Estrange.* [Rare.]

blockheadism (blok'hed-izm), *n.* [< *blockhead* + *-ism.*] The character of a blockhead; stupidity. [Rare.]

Reduced to that state of *blockheadism* which is so conspicuous in his master. *C. Smart.*

blockheadly (blok'hed-li), *a.* [< *blockhead* + *-ly*[1].] Acting like a blockhead; densely stupid: as, "some *blockheadly* hero," *Dryden*, Amphitryon, i. 2. [Rare.]

blockhouse (blok'hous), *n.* [< *block*[2] + *house*; = D. *blokhuis*, OD. *blockhuys* = MLG. *blockhūs* = G. *blockhaus* (> F. *blockhaus*) = Dan. *blokhus* = Sw. *blockhus*, blockhouse, older form *blocus*; orig. a house that blocks a passage, though later taken as a house made of logs (< *block*[1] + *house*).] Originally, a detached fort blocking the access to a landing, a mountain pass, narrow channel, etc.; in later use, an edifice of one or more stories, constructed chiefly of hewn timber, and supplied with loopholes for musketry and sometimes with embrasures for cannon. When of more than one story, the upper is made to overhang the lower, and is furnished with machicolations or loopholes in the overhung floor, so that a lunging fire can be directed against the enemy in close attack. When a blockhouse stands alone, it constitutes an independent fort, a form which is often very useful in a rough country; when it is erected in the interior of a fieldwork, it becomes a retrenchment or redoubt. Stockades are sometimes called blockhouses.

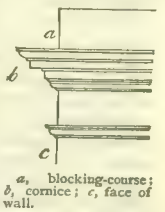


Blockhouse.
a, *a*, loopholes for musketry.

blockiness (blok'i-nes), *n.* In *photog.*, the state of being blocky; indistinctness and unevenness of shading.

blocking (blok'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *block*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of blocking, or the state of being blocked, in any sense of the verb *block*[1]. Specifically—(*a*) The impressing, either in gold or ink, or without color, of a design on the covers of a book: in the United States usually called *stamping.* (*b*) The process of bending leather into shapes for the fronts or soles of boots. 2. Blocks used to support anything temporarily.—3. A small rough piece of wood fitted in and glued to the interior angle formed by two boards, in order to strengthen the joint between them.—**Blind blocking**, in *bookbinding*, blind stamping; the process of decorating a book by pressure, usually with heat, but without the use of ink or gold-leaf.

blocking-course (blok'ing-kōrs), *n.* In *arch.*, a plain member of square profile, either a single course of stone, or built up of bricks or the like to the required height, surmounting a cornice in the Roman and Renaissance styles. Its vertical face is usually in the plane of the wall or frieze below the cornice.



a, blocking-course; *b*, cornice; *c*, face of wall.

blocking-hammer (blok'ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer used in straightening saw-blades.

blocking-kettle (blok'ing-ket″l), *n.* In *hat-making*, the hot bath in which felts are softened before being blocked.

blocking-machine (blok'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for pulling, forming, pressing, and blocking the bodies of hats; a blocker.

blocking-press (blok'ing-pres), *n.* A press used for stamping designs on book-covers: known in the United States as a *stamping-press.*

blockish (blok'ish), *a.* [< *block*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a block; stupid; dull; deficient in understanding: as, "*blockish* Ajax," *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

Beauty, say we, is the maintainer of valour. Who is so blunt as knows it not? who is so *blockish* as will not—and may with justice—defend it?
Ford, Honour Triumphant, ii.

Destitute of Beda: left only to obscure and *blockish* Chronicles. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

blockishly (blok′ish-li), *adv.* In a blockish or stupid manner: as, "so *blockishly* ignorant," *Hakluyt*, Voyages, II. ii. 174.

blockishness (blok′ish-nes), *n.* Stupidity; dullness: as, "incurable *blockishness*," *Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 140.

block-like (blok′līk), *a.* Like a block; stupid.

Am I sand-blind? twice so near the blessing
I would arrive at, and *blocklike* never know it.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

block-machine (blok′ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine, or an assemblage of machines, for making the shells and sheaves of the wood blocks used for ship-tackle.

block-plane (blok′plān), *n.* A plane the iron of which is set very obliquely to the direction in which it is moved, so that it can plane across the grain of the wood.

block-printed (blok′prin″ted), *a.* Printed from ★blocks. See *block-printing*.

block-printing (blok′prin″ting), *n.* **1.** The act, process, or art of printing from blocks of wood on which the letters or characters have been carved in relief; specifically, the Chinese method of printing books, and that employed to some extent in Europe before the invention of movable types. See *block-book*.—**2.** The process of impressing patterns on textile fabrics, especially calicos, by means of wooden blocks having the pattern cut in relief on their surface and charged with color. A similar method is frequently used in printing paper-hangings.

block-ship (blok′ship), *n.* **1.** A ship used to block the entrance to a harbor or port.—**2.** An old man-of-war, unfit for operations in the open sea, used as a store-ship or receiving-vessel, etc.; a hulk.

block-tin (blok′tin), *n.* [< *block*[1] + *tin*; = D. *bloktin* = Sw. *blocktenn*.] Metallic tin after being refined and cast in molds.

block-trail (blok′trāl), *n.* The solid trail of a gun-carriage. The stock is made either of a single piece of timber or of two longitudinal pieces properly secured together. [Eng.]

block-truck (blok′truk), *n.* A three- or four-wheeled hand-truck for moving heavy boxes, without handles or shafts.



Block-truck.

blocky (blok′i), *a.* [< *block*[1] + *-y*[1].] In *photog.*, having the appearance of being printed in blocks, from an unequal distribution of light and shade.

blodbendet, *n.* In *phlebotomy*, a tape or narrow bandage, usually of silk, used to bind the arm before or after blood-letting.

blödite (blēd′īt), *n.* [< *Blöde* (name of a chemist) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and sodium, found in the salt-mines of Ischl in Upper Austria, and elsewhere.

bloke (blōk), *n.* [Also spelled *bloak*; a word of obscure origin.] Man; fellow: a term of disrespect or contumely. [Slang.]

blomary, *n.* Same as *bloomery*.

blond (blond), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *blond* (MHG. *blunt*), < OF. F. *blond*, fem. *blonde*, light, fair, = Pr. *blon* = Sp. *blondo* = It. *biondo*, < ML. *blondus*, *blundus* (glossed *flavus*), yellow. Origin unknown. The supposed connection with AS. *blonden-feax*, gray-haired, lit. having mixed hair, < *blonden*, *blanden*, pp. of *blandan*, mix (see *blend*[1]), + *feax*, hair, is hardly probable.] **I.** *a.* Of a light golden-brown or golden color: applied to hair; hence, light-colored; fair: applied to complexion, and by extension to persons having light hair or a fair complexion: as, "Godfrey's *blond* countenance," *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, iii. = Syn. *Fair*, etc. See *white*.

II. *n.* **1.** A person with blond hair and fair complexion.—**2.** Blond-lace (which see).

Lydia. Heigh-ho!—What are those books by the glass?
Lucy. The great one is only "The Whole Duty of Man," where I press a few *blonds*, ma'am.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

blonde (blond), *a.* and *n.* The feminine of *blond*.

She was a fine and somewhat full-blown *blonde*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 42.

blonde-cendrée (blond-son-drā′), *a.* [F., < *blond*, fem. *blonde*, blond, + *cendré*, fem. *cendrée*, ash-colored, ashy, < *cendre*, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes.] Ash-colored: applied to hair which is light-brown in color, and without red or yellow tints.

blond-lace (blond′lās), *n.* Lace made of silk, originally of unbleached silk (from the yellowish color of which the name arose), now of white, black, or colored silk, manufactured at Chantilly and other places in France. The name has also been given to a kind of thread-lace.

blond-metal (blond′met″al), *n.* A peculiar variety of clay-ironstone of the coal-measures occurring near Wednesbury in Staffordshire, England.

blondness (blond′nes), *n.* [< *blond* + *-ness*.] The state of being blond; fairness of complexion.

With this infantine *blondness* showing so much ready, self-possessed grace. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

blonket, *a.* and *n.* A variant of *blunket*.

blood (blud), *n.* [= Sc. *bluid*, *blude*; < ME. ★*blood*, *bloud*, *blud*, *blod*, < AS. *blōd* (= OS. *blōd* = OFries. *blōd* = D. *bloed* = MLG. *blōt*, LG. *blood* = OHG. *bluot*, MHG. *bluot*, G. *blut* = Icel. *blōdh* = Sw. *blod* = Dan. *blod* = Goth. *blōth*), blood; perhaps, with formative *-d* (*-th*), from the root of *blōwan*, E. *blow*[2], bloom, flourish, with reference to either life or color.] **1.** The fluid which circulates in the arteries and veins. From it the solid tissues take their food and oxygen, and into it they discharge their waste products. The blood is red in vertebrates, except amphioxus, and colorless, red, bluish, greenish, or milky in other animals. In passing through the lungs (see *circulation*) it is oxygenated and gives up carbon dioxid; then, after passing through the heart, it is carried as *arterial* blood by the arteries to the tissues; from the tissues it is returned to the heart through the veins, deprived of its nutrient properties, as *venous* blood. The venous blood of the *Craniota* is dark-red, the arterial bright-scarlet. The specific gravity of human blood in health is 1.050. The blood consists of a fluid pale-yellow plasma and semi-solid corpuscles; the latter constitute between one third and one half of it; they are of two kinds, red and white. In a cubic millimeter of healthy human blood there are about 4,500,000 corpuscles, the red being to the white on the average about as 560 to 1. The red corpuscles are flat biconcave disks, non-nucleated and almost always round in mammals, and nucleated and almost always oval in other *Craniota*. Their diameter averages in man about 7.0 micromillimeters ($\frac{1}{3630}$ inch), while in *Amphiuma tridactylum* the longer diameter is 67.2 micromillimeters ($\frac{1}{383}$ inch). Their color is due to hemoglobin, which constitutes about 90 per cent. of their dried substance. The white corpuscles are nucleated, slightly larger than the red in man, and exhibit active amœboid movements. Animal blood is used in clarifying sugar, in making animal charcoal, and in many other ways. See the supplement.



Human Blood-corpuscles (showing excessive leucocytosis), magnified 225 diameters.

2. Blood that is shed; bloodshed; slaughter; murder.

I will avenge the *blood* of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. Hos. i. 4.

So wills the fierce avenging sprite,
Till *blood* for *blood* atones.
Hood, Dream of Eugene Aram.

3. The responsibility or guilt of shedding the blood of others.

His *blood* be on us, and on our children. Mat. xxvii. 25.

4. From being popularly regarded as the fluid in which more especially the life resides, as the seat of feelings, passions, hereditary qualities, etc., the word *blood* has come to be used typically, or with certain associated ideas, in a number of different ways. Thus—(*a*†) The vital principle; life.

Romeo slew him, he slew Mercutio;
Who now the price of his dear *blood* doth owe?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

(*b*) Fleshly nature; the carnal part of man, as opposed to the spiritual nature or divine life.

All frailties that besiege all kinds of *blood*.
Shak., Sonnets, cix.

For beauty is a witch,
Against whose charms faith melteth into *blood*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

(*c*) Temper of mind; natural disposition; high spirit; mettle; passion; anger: in this sense often accompanied with *cold* or *warm*, or other qualifying word. Thus, to commit an act in *cold blood* is to do it deliberately and without sudden passion. *Hot* or *warm blood* denotes a temper inflamed or irritated; to *warm* or *heat the blood* is to excite the passions.

Our *bloods*
No more obey the heavens.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1.

Strange, unusual *blood*,
When man's worst sin is, he does too much good!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 2.

Blest gods,
Make all their actions answer to their *bloods*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

The words "coercion" and "invasion" are much used in these days, and often with some temper and hot *blood*.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 80.

(*d*) A man of fire or spirit; a hot spark; a rake.

The gallants of these times pretty much resembled the *bloods* of ours. *Goldsmith*, Reverie at Boar's Head Tavern.

(*e*) Persons of any specified race, nationality, or family, considered collectively.

Indian *blood*, thus far in the history of this country, has tended decidedly toward extinction.
Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 233.

(*f*) Birth; extraction; parentage; breed; absolutely, high birth; good extraction: often qualified by such adjectives as *good*, *base*, etc.

A prince of *blood*, a son of Priam.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

Good *blood* was indeed held in high respect, but between good *blood* and the privileges of peerage there was no necessary connection. Pedigrees as long, and scutcheons as old, were to be found out of the House of Lords as in it. *Macaulay*.

[In this sense the word is often used of the pedigree of horses.

She's a fine mare, and a thing of shape and *blood*.
Colman, Jealous Wife, ii. 1.]

(*g*) One who inherits the blood of another; child; collectively, offspring; progeny.

The world will say—He is not Talbot's *blood*
That basely fled, when noble Talbot stood.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5.

(*h*) Relationship by descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity; lineage; kindred; family.

I hope I do not break the fifth commandment, if I conceive I may love my friend before the nearest of my *blood*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

And politicians have ever, with great reason, considered the ties of *blood* as feeble and precarious links of political connection. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 24.

Nearer in *blood* to the Spanish throne than his grandfather the Emperor. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

It is a maxim that none shall claim as heir who is not of the *blood* (*i. e.*, kindred) of the purchaser.
Wharton, Law Lex.

5. That which resembles blood; the juice of anything, especially if red: as, "the *blood* of grapes," Gen. xlix. 11.—**6**†. A disease in cattle.—**7.** A commercial name for red coral.—**A bit of blood**, an animal of good pedigree; a thoroughbred.—**Bad blood, ill blood**, disagreement; disunion; strife; angry feeling; unfriendliness.

Partly to make *bad blood*, . . . they instituted a method of petitioning the king that the parliament might meet and sit. *Roger North*, Life of Lord Guilford, ii. 25.

Hot words passed on both sides, and *ill blood* was plentifully bred. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

Baptism of blood. See *baptism*.—**Blood on bread.** See *bloody bread*, under *bloody*.—**Blue blood**, aristocratic blood; blood flowing in the veins of old and aristocratic families. The phrase is said to have originated in Spain, from a notion that the blood of some of the oldest and proudest families, having never been tainted by intermixture with that of the Moorish invaders, was of a bluer tint than that of the common people.

The very anxiety shown by the modern Spaniard to prove that only the sangre azul, *blue-blood*, flows through his veins, uncontaminated by any Moorish or Jewish taint, may be thought to afford some evidence of the intimacy which once existed between his forefathers and the tribes of eastern origin. *Prescott*.

Corruption of blood. See *attainder*, 1.—**Dissolution of the blood**†. See *dissolution*.—**Doctrine of blood-atonement.** See *atonement*.—**Flesh and blood.** (*a*) The body as the seat of human passions and desires; human nature: as, it was too much for *flesh and blood* to endure. (*b*) Offspring; progeny; child or children: as, one's own *flesh and blood* should be preferred to strangers.—**Flower of blood, froth of blood**, names used in commerce to denote coral of certain degrees of hardness and brilliancy of color.—**For the blood of him**†, for the life of him.—**Fresh blood**, blood of another strain; hence, new members, or new elements of vigor or strength; persons of new or fresh ideas and ways of thinking: as, *fresh blood* is needed in the management of the party.—**Half blood**, relationship through one parent only, as that of half brothers or sisters, or of persons of the same race on one side and different races on the other.—**In blood**, in a state of perfect health and vigor: properly a term of the chase.

But when they shall see, sir, his crest up again, and the man *in blood*, they will out of their burrows like conies after rain. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

In cold blood, in hot blood. See 4 (*c*), above.—**Man of blood**, a murderous or bloodthirsty man; a murderer.

The secret's *man of blood*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Out of blood, in bad condition; without vigor; lifeless: said of hounds.—**The blood**, royal family or lineage: as, princes of *the blood*.—**To be let blood**†. (*a*) To have a vein opened for the withdrawal of blood as a remedy in sickness.

You look as you were not well, sir, and would *be*
Shortly *let blood*. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

(*b*) To be put to death.

Commend me to Lord William: tell him . .
His ancient knot of dangerous adversaries
To-morrow *are let blood* at Pomfret-castle.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

To let blood, in *surg.*, to draw blood from (any one) by opening a vein.

He is feverish, and hath sent for Mr. Pearce to *let* him *blood*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 374.

To restore to or **in blood**, to free from the consequences of attainder; readmit to the privileges of one's birth and rank.—**To run in the blood**, to be hereditary in the family, nationality, or race.—**To the blood**†, to the quick; through the skin.

I could not get on my boots, which vexed me *to the blood*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 332.

Whole blood, relationship through both father and mother. See *half blood*, above.—**Young blood**, young people generally: the younger members of a community, party, etc.

blood (blud), *v. t.* [< *blood*, *n.*] 1†. To let blood from; bleed by opening a vein. *Johnson.*—2†. To stain with blood.

Reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points to prove their partnership in war.
Dryden, Fables.

Hence—3. To give a taste of blood; inure to the sight of blood.

It was most important too that his troops should be *blooded*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

He [the deerhound] must be made steady from all "riot," and, if possible, should be taken up in couples to the death of a deer once or twice and *blooded*, so as to make him understand the nature of the scent.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 221.

4†. To heat the blood of; excite; exasperate.

The auxiliary forces of French and English were much *blooded* one against another. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

5†. To victimize; extract money from (a person); bleed. [Slang.]

blood-baptism (blud'bap″tizm), *n.* A term applied by the early Christians to the martyrdom of those converts who had not been baptized. See *baptism of blood*, under *baptism*.

blood-bespotted (blud'bē-spot″ed), *a.* Spotted with blood.

O *blood-bespotted* Neapolitan. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

blood-boltered† (blud'bōl″tėrd), *a.* [< *blood* + *boltered*, pp. of *bolter*, a rare word: see *bolter*[4].] Clotted or clogged with blood.

The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo smiles upon me.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

In Warwickshire, when a horse, sheep, or other animal perspires much, and any of the hair or wool becomes matted into tufts with grime and sweat, he is said to be boltered; and whenever the blood issues out and coagulates, forming the locks into hard clotted bunches, the beast is said to be *blood-boltered*.
H. N. Hudson, note on Macbeth, iv. 1, 123.

blood-bought (blud'bôt), *a.* Bought or obtained at the expense of life or by the shedding of blood, as in the crucifixion of Christ.

blood-cell (blud'sel), *n.* A blood-corpuscle, especially an oval nucleated one. See *blood*.

In many Nemertina the *blood-cells* have a red colour (Borlasia). *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 172.

blood-consuming (blud'kon-sū″ming), *a.* Life-wasting; deathly: as, "*blood-consuming* sighs," *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

blood-corpuscle (blud'kôr″pus-l), *n.* One of the corpuscles of the blood; a blood-cell or blood-disk. See *blood*.

blood-cups (blud'kups), *n. pl.* A name given to the discomycetous fungus *Peziza coccinea*, in reference to the bright-red color of its cup-like forms, and also to some allied species of *Peziza*.

blood-disk (blud'disk), *n.* A red, disk-shaped, non-nucleated blood-corpuscle, such as the mammalia possess.

blood-drier (blud'drī″ėr), *n.* One who prepares blood for use in sugar-refining and for other purposes.

blood-drinking (blud'dring″king), *a.* Drinking blood. Specifically, in Shakspere—(*a*) Taking in or soaked with blood: as, "this detested, dark, *blood-drinking* pit," Tit. And., ii. 3. (*b*) Bloodthirsty: as, "my *blood-drinking* hate," 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. (*c*) Preying on the blood or life; wasting: as, "*blood-drinking* sighs," 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

blooded (blud'ed), *a.* [< *blood*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Of pure blood, or good breed; thoroughbred; derived from ancestors of good blood; having a good pedigree: said of horses and other stock.—2. Having blood of a kind noted or specified: used in composition: as, warm-*blooded* animals.—3. Figuratively, characterized by a temper or state of mind noted in the prefix: used in composition: as, a cold-*blooded* murder; a hot-*blooded* answer.

blood-finch (blud'finch), *n.* A name of the small finch-like birds of the genus *Lagenosticta*, as *L. minima*, known to bird-dealers as the little senegal.

blood-fine (blud'fin), *n.* Same as *blood-wite*.

blood-flower (blud'flou″ėr), *n.* 1. The popular name of some of the red-flowered species of *Hæmanthus*, a genus of bulbous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.—2. The name in the West Indies of *Asclepias Curassavica*, a species with crimson flowers, common in tropical latitudes.

blood-frozen (blud'frō″zn), *a.* Having the blood frozen; chilled. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 25.

blood-guiltiness (blud'gil″ti-nes), *n.* [< *blood-guilty* + *-ness*.] The guilt or crime of shedding blood. Ps. li. 14.

He hath confessed both to God and man the *bloodguiltiness* of all this war to lie upon his own head.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xix.

blood-guiltless (blud'gilt″les), *a.* Free from the guilt or crime of shedding blood; not guilty of murder. *Walpole.* [Rare.]

blood-guilty (blud'gil″ti), *a.* Guilty of murder; responsible for the death of another.

This *blood-guiltie* life.
Fairfax, tr. of Godfrey of Bullogne, xii. 66.

blood-heat (blud'hēt), *n.* A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, that is, about 99° F. (though commonly marked on thermometers as 98°).

blood-horse (blud'hôrs), *n.* [< *blood*, 4 (*f*), + *horse*.] 1. A horse of a breed derived originally from a cross with the Arabian horse, combining in a remarkable degree lightness, strength, swiftness, and endurance.—2. A blooded horse.

blood-hot (blud'hot), *a.* As warm as blood at its natural temperature.

bloodhound (blud'hound), *n.* [< ME. *blodhound*, *-hond* (= D. *bloedhond* = MLG. *blōthunt* = G. *bluthund* = Dan. Sw. *blodhund*); < *blood* + *hound*.] 1. A variety of dog with long, smooth, and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game or prey which has escaped, tracing a wounded animal by the blood it has spilled (whence its name), or by any other effluvium or halitus left on a trail which it follows by scent. There are several varieties of this animal, as the English, the Cuban, and the African bloodhound. Bloodhounds are often trained not only to the pursuit of game, but also of man, as of fugitive criminals; in the United States they were formerly employed in hunting fugitive slaves.

2. Figuratively, a man who hunts for blood; a relentless persecutor.

Wide was the ruin occasioned by the indefatigable zeal with which the *bloodhounds* of the tribunal followed up the scent. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 12.

bloodily (blud'i-li), *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood.

O proud death!
What feast is toward in thine eternal cell,
That thou so many princes, at a shoot,
So *bloodily* hast struck? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

bloodiness (blud'i-nes), *n.* [< *bloody* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being bloody.—2. Disposition to shed blood.

This *bloodiness* of Saul's intention.
Delany, Life of David, i. 8.

blooding† (blud'ing), *n.* A blood-pudding.

blood-islands (blud'ī″landz), *n. pl.* In *embryol.*, the isolated red patches in the vascular area of the embryo, in which red blood-corpuscles are in process of development.

blood-leech (blud'lēch), *n.* One of the *Hirudinea* which sucks blood, as the common medicinal leech.

bloodless (blud'les), *a.* [< ME. *blodles*, < AS. *blōdleás* (= D. *bloedeloos* = G. *blutlos* = Icel. *blōdhlaus* = Sw. Dan. *blodlös*), < *blōd*, blood, + *-leás*, -less.] 1. Without blood; drained of blood; dead from loss of blood.

The *bloodless* carcass of my Hector. *Dryden*, Æneid.

2. Pale or colorless from defect of blood; pallid: as, *bloodless* lips.—3. Free from bloodshed; unattended by blood: as, a *bloodless* victory; "with *bloodless* stroke," *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

Carrying the *bloodless* conquests of fancy over regions laid down upon no map.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 243.

4. Without spirit or energy.

Thou *bloodless*, brainless fool.
Fletcher, Double Marriage.

5. Cold-hearted: as, *bloodless* charity or ceremony.

bloodlessness (blud'les-nes), *n.* [< *bloodless* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being without blood, or of being deficient in blood; anemia.

If a man were placed on a revolving table, with his feet toward the centre, the blood in his body would be urged towards his head; and this has actually been proposed as treatment in *bloodlessness* of the brain.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 143.

bloodlet (blud'let), *v. i.* [< ME. *blodleten*, < AS. *blōdlǣtan* (cf. Icel. *blōdhlātinn*, pp.), < *blōd*, blood, + *lǣtan*, let: see *let*[1].] To bleed; let blood; phlebotomize. [Rare.]

bloodletter (blud'let″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *blodletter*, *-leter*, < AS. *blōdlǣtere*, < *blōdlǣtan*, bloodlet.] One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist.

bloodletting (blud'let″ing), *n.* [< ME. *blodleting*, *-letunge*, < *blodleten*, bloodlet. Cf. G. *blutlassen*, bloodletting.] In *med.*, the act of letting blood or bleeding by opening a vein, as a remedial measure in the treatment of disease; phlebotomy.

blood-mare (blud'mār), *n.* A mare of blooded ★breed; a female blood-horse.

blood-money (blud'mun″i), *n.* Money paid as the price of blood. (*a*) Compensation or reward for bringing about the death of another, either by bringing a capital charge against him or by giving such testimony as will lead to conviction. (*b*) Compensation formerly, and still in some non-Christian countries, paid to the next of kin for the killing of a relative.

blood-orange (blud'or″ānj), *n.* See *orange*.

blood-pheasant (blud'fez″ant), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ithaginis* (which see).

blood-plaque (blud'plak), *n.* A blood-plate.

blood-plate (blud'plāt), *n.* One of the minute discoidal bodies found in large numbers in the blood of mammals. They are from one fourth to one half the size of the red corpuscles, and are many times more numerous than the white corpuscles. See *blood* and *blood-corpuscle*. Also called *hematoblasts of Hayem*, and *corpuscles* or *elementary particles of Zimmermann*.

blood-poisoning (blud'poi″zn-ing), *n.* See *toxemia*.

blood-pudding (blud'půd″ing), *n.* Same as *black-pudding*.

blood-red (blud'red), *a.* [< ME. *blodrede*, < AS. *blōdreád* (= D. *bloedrood* = G. *blutroth* = Icel. *blōdhraudhr* = Sw. Dan. *blodröd*), < *blōd*, blood, + *reád*, red.] Blood-colored; red with blood.

He wrapped his colours round his breast,
On a *blood-red* field of Spain. *Hemans.*

Blood-red hand, in *her.*, the *badge of Ulster*. See *badge*[1] and *baronet*.

The event which was to place the *blood-red hand* of the Newcome baronetcy on his own brougham.
Thackeray, Newcomes.

Blood-red heat, the temperature which a body has when it radiates light of a blood-red color. For iron this corresponds to a temperature of about 570° C. For other substances it will vary slightly from this temperature, depending on the light-emissive power of the substance.

blood-relation (blud'rē-lā″shọn), *n.* One related by blood or descent; a kinsman.

blood-relationship (blud'rē-lā″shọn-ship), *n.* Consanguinity; kinship.

The hypothesis of differing gradations of *blood-relationship*. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 157.

bloodroot (blud'röt), *n.* 1. The tormentil (*Potentilla Tormentilla*) of Europe and northern Asia: named from the color of its root, which is rich in a red coloring matter. It is also rich in tannin, and has been used as an astringent.—2. The common name in the United States of a papaveraceous herb, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, one of the earliest spring flowers. Its fleshy roots yield a dark-red juice, are bitter and acrid, and contain a peculiar alkaloid, sanguinarin. It is used in medicine as a stimulant, expectorant, and emetic.


Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*).

blood-sacrifice (blud'sak″ri-fis), *n.* A sacrifice made with shedding of blood; the sacrifice of a living being.

Cannot my body, nor *blood-sacrifice*,
Entreat you to your wonted furtherance?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

blood-shaken† (blud'shā″kn), *a.* Having the blood set in commotion. *B. Jonson.*

bloodshed (blud'shed), *n.* [Due partly to *bloodshedding*, and partly to the phrase *blood shed* as used in such sentences as "I feared there would be *blood shed*," "there was much *blood shed*," etc., where *shed* is the pp. agreeing with *blood*. See *blood* and *shed*[1].] 1. The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; destruction of life: as, "deadly *bloodshed*," *Shak.*, K. John, v. 3.

In my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no *bloodshed* or war. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 105.

2†. The shedding of one's own blood; specifically, the death of Christ.—3†. A bloodshot condition or appearance; an effusion of blood in the eye.

bloodshedder (blud'shed″ėr), *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer. [Rare.]

He that defraudeth the laborer of his hire is a *bloodshedder*. Ecclus. xxxiv. 22.

bloodshedding (blud'shed″ing), *n.* [< ME. *blodeshedynge*, < *blod* + *shedynge*, shedding.] 1. The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood or taking human life.

In feight and *blodeshedynges*
Vs used gladly clarionynges.
Chaucer, House of Fame.

These hands are free from guiltless *bloodshedding*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

2†. The act of shedding one's own blood.

bloodshot (blud'shot), *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels, as in certain weak or excited states: said of the eye.

Retiring late, at early hour to rise,
With shrunken features, and with *bloodshot* eyes.
Crabbe, Works, V. 21.

bloodshotten† (blud'shot″n), *a.* Bloodshot. *Johnson.*

bloodshottenness† (blud'shot″n-nes), *n.* The state of being bloodshot.

The enemies of the church's peace could vex the eyes of the poor people . . . to *bloodshottenness* and fury.
I. Walton, Life of Hooker.

blood-sized (blud'sīzd), *a.* Sized or stiffened with blood: as, "the *blood-sized* field," *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen. [Rare.]

blood-spavin (blud'spav″in), *n.* A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling.

blood-spiller (blud'spil″ėr), *n.* One who spills or sheds blood; a bloodshedder. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

blood-spilling (blud'spil″ing), *n.* [< ME. *blodespylling*; < *blood* + *spilling*.] The act of spilling or shedding blood; bloodshedding. [Rare.]

blood-stain (blud'stān), *n.* A spot or trace of blood.

bloodstain (blud'stān), *v. t.* [< *blood-stain*, *n.*; but due rather to *blood-stained*.] To stain with blood. *Byron.* [Rare.]

blood-stained (blud'stānd), *a.* Stained with blood; guilty of bloodshed or slaughter.

The beast of prey, *blood-stain'd*, deserves to bleed.
Thomson, Spring, l. 358.

blood-stanch (blud'stânch), *n.* One of the various names given to the common fleabane, *Leptilon Canadense*, from its use in arresting hemorrhages.

blood-stick (blud'stik), *n.* A stick weighted at one end with lead, used for striking the fleam, or veterinary lancet, into a vein.

bloodstone (blud'stōn), *n.* [< *blood* + *stone*; = D. *bloedsteen* = G. *blutstein* = Dan. Sw. *blodsten*.] 1. A variety of hematite, having a finely fibrous structure and a reniform surface. The color varies from dark steel-gray to blood-red. It was extensively employed in ancient times, many of the Babylonian and Egyptian intaglios being in this material; now it is much less used, except for signet-rings, and as a polish for other stones and metals.

2. A variety of quartz having a greenish base, with small spots of red jasper, looking like drops of blood, scattered through it. This kind of bloodstone is also called *heliotrope*.

blood-stranget, *n.* [A compound having no obvious meaning, as to its second element, in E., and hence (being appar. only a book-name) prob. an adaptation of some foreign name, perhaps of an unrecorded G. **blutstrenge*, < *blut*, = E. *blood*, + *strenge*, tightness, strictness, < *streng*, tight, strict, strong, = E. *strong*: see *strong* and *string*. The name would have reference to the (supposed) styptic qualities of the plant. See N. E. D.] The mousetail, *Myosurus minimus*.

blood-stroke (blud'strōk), *n.* Apoplexy from encephalic hemorrhage or congestion.

bloodsucker (blud'suk″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bloodsoukere* = D. *bloedzuiger* = MHG. *bluotsūger* = Dan. *blodsuger* = Sw. *blodsugare*; < *blood* + *sucker*.] 1. Any animal that sucks blood, as a leech, a mosquito, etc.—2. A name of a common agamoid East Indian lizard, *Calotes versicolor*, perhaps so called from the reddish hue of the throat, as it does not suck blood.—3. A cruel or bloodthirsty man; hence, one who sucks the blood of or preys upon another; an extortioner; a sponger.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you!
A knot you are of damned *bloodsuckers*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 3.

Thou art a villain and a forger,
A *blood-sucker* of innocence, an hypocrite.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

blood-sucking (blud'suk″ing), *a.* Sucking or drawing blood; preying on the blood: as, "*blood-sucking* sighs," *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

blood-swelling (blud'swel″ing), *n.* Same as *hematocele*.

blood-swollen (blud'swōln), *a.* Swelled or suffused with blood: as, "their *blood-swoln* eyes," *May*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

bloodthirstiness (blud'thėrs″ti-nes), *n.* [< *bloodthirsty* + *-ness*.] Thirst for blood; a propensity for shedding blood; a desire to slay.

He governed with a cruelty and *bloodthirstiness* that have obtained for him the name of the northern Nero.
Brougham.

bloodthirsty (blud'thėrs″ti), *a.* [< *blood* + *thirsty*; = D. *bloeddorstig* = G. *blutdürstig* = Dan. Sw. *blodtörstig*.] Eager to shed blood; murderous: as, "his *bloodthirstie* blade," *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 16; "*bloodthirsty* lord," *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Even the most *bloodthirsty* monsters may have a sincere partiality for their own belongings, paramour or friend or child. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 60.

blood-tree (blud'trē), *n.* In the West Indies, a native arborescent species of *Croton*, *C. gossypifolius*, which yields a kind of kino sometimes called dragon's-blood.

blood-vascular (blud'vas″kū-lär), *a.* Vascular with blood-vessels; permeated with blood-vessels; pertaining to the circulation of blood.—**Blood-vascular gland.** See *gland*.—**Blood-vascular system**, the system of blood-vessels; the circulatory system of vessels containing blood: distinguished from *water-vascular system*.

blood-vessel (blud'ves″el), *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body, whether artery, vein, or capillary.

blood-warm (blud'wârm), *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm.

blood-warmed (blud'wârmd), *a.* Having one's blood warmed by excitement, as by a bloody contest. [Rare.]

He meets the *blood-warmed* soldier in his mail.
J. Baillie.

blood-wite† (blud'wīt), *n.* [< ME. *blodwite*, < AS. *blōdwīte*, < *blōd*, blood, + *wīte*, fine, penalty: see *blood* and *wite*. Used only historically; sometimes improp. *bloodwit*.] In *anc. law*: (*a*) A wite, fine, or amercement paid as a composition for the shedding of blood.

The *bloodwite*, or compensation in money for personal wrong, was the first effort of the tribe as a whole to regulate private revenge.
Quoted in *H. O. Forbes's* Eastern Archipelago, p. 474.

(*b*) The right to such compensation. (*c*) A riot in which blood was shed.

bloodwood (blud'wūd), *n.* 1. A name given to logwood, from its color.—2. In Jamaica, a tree of the family *Theaceæ*, *Hæmocharis Hæmatoxylon*, with dark-red wood.—3. In Australia, a name of species of *Eucalyptus*, especially *E. corymbosa*, yielding the Australian kino.—4. A large timber-tree of India, *Lagerstrœmia Flos-Reginæ*, of the family *Lythraceæ*, with soft but durable blood-red wood, which is largely used for boat-building and ship-knees. Also called *jarool-tree*.

blood-worm (blud'wėrm), *n.* The active blood-colored or scarlet larva of the species of *Chironomus*, found in the rain-water of tanks and cisterns.

bloodwort (blud'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *blodwurt*, *blodwerte* (applied to several plants), < AS. **blōd-wyrt* (= Sw. *blodört*), < *blōd*, blood, + *wyrt*, wort.] A name applied to various plants, as (*a*) the bloody dock, *Rumex sanguineus*, a species of dock with the stem and veins of the leaves of a blood-red color; (*b*) the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*; (*c*) in the United States, the *Hieracium venosum*, the leaves of which are veined with red.

bloody (blud'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bloudy*; < ME. *blody*, *bludy*, *blodi*, etc., < AS. *blōdig* (= OS. *blōdag* = OFries. *blōdich* = D. *bloedig* = OHG. *bluotac*, MHG. *bluotec*, G. *blutig* = Icel. *blōdhigr* = Sw. Dan. *blodig*), < *blōd*, blood: see *blood* and *-y*[1].] 1. Of, of the nature of, or pertaining to blood; containing or composed of blood: as, a *bloody* stream; "*bloody* drops," *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.—2†. Existing in the blood.

Lust is but a *bloody* fire. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5 (song).

3. Stained with blood; exhibiting signs or traces of blood: as, a *bloody* knife.—4. Of the color of blood; blood-red.

Unwind your *bloody* flag. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

5. Cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood, or having a cruel, savage disposition.

The boar, that *bloody* beast.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 999.

He was a *bloudye* man, and regarded not the life of her subjectes noe more then dogges. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

6. Attended with or committing bloodshed; marked by cruelty: as, a *bloody* battle.

This Ireton was a stout rebell, and had ben very *bloudy* to the King's party. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 6, 1652.

7. Concerned with or portending bloodshed; sanguinary.

No magicke arts hereof had any might,
Nor *bloody* wordes of bold Enchaunters call.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 35.

8. In low language: (*a*) Excessive; atrocious; heinous: as, he's a *bloody* fool, or a *bloody* rascal. (*b*) Used as an intensive expletive, especially in negative expressions: as, there wasn't a *bloody* soul there.—**Bloody bill.** Same as *force-bill* (which see, under *force*).—**Bloody bread, blood on bread, blood of the host**, an appearance resembling drops of blood which sometimes occurs upon bread and other starchy substances. The red pigment is a product of either of two microscopic fungi growing in the substance discolored. One of them is *Bacillus prodigiosus*, belonging to the bacteria, and the other *Saccharomyces glutinus*, one of the yeast fungi.—**Bloody chasm.** See *chasm*.—**Bloody flux**, dysentery.—**Bloody hand.** (*a*) A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass against venison in the forest. (*b*) Same as *badge of Ulster*. See *badge*[1].—**Bloody murrain.** Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Bloody shirt.** See *shirt*.—**Bloody statute**, a name by which the English statute of 1539, the Act of the Six Articles, is sometimes referred to. See *the Six Articles*, under *article*.—**Syn. 6.** See *sanguinary*.

bloody (blud'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bloodied*, ppr. *bloodying*. [< *bloody*, *a.* Cf. AS. *geblōdegian* (= OHG. *bluotagōn*, *bluotegōn*), < *blōdig*, bloody.] To stain with blood.

With my own wounds I'll *bloody* my own sword.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 4.

bloody (blud'i), *adv.* [< *bloody*, *a.*] Very; exceedingly; desperately: as, "*bloody* drunk," *Dryden*, Prol. to Southerne's Disappointment. [Vulgar.]

"Are you not sick, my dear?" . . . "*Bloody* sick."
Swift, Poisoning of Curll.

bloody-bones (blud'i-bōnz), *n.* A nursery name of a bugbear.

Why does the Nurse tell the Child of Raw-head and *Bloudy-bones*, to keep it in awe? *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 99.

Are you Milan's general, that
Great bugbear *Bloody-bones*, at whose very name
All women, from the lady to the laundress,
Shake like a cold fit?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

bloody-eyed (blud'i-īd), *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes. *Lord Brooke.*

bloody-faced (blud'i-fāst), *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance. *Shak.*

bloody-fluxed (blud'i-flukst), *a.* Having a bloody flux; afflicted with dysentery.

The *bloody-fluxed* woman fingered but the hem of his garment. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 90.

bloody-man's-finger (blud'i-manz-fing″gėr), *n.* The cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*: so called from its lurid purple spadix or flower-spike. See cut under *Arum*.

bloody-minded (blud'i-mīn″ded), *a.* Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood.

She is *bloody-minded*,
And turns the justice of the law to rigour.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

bloody-nose beetle. See *beetle*[2].

bloody-red (blud'i-red), *a.* Red with or as with blood; blood-red.

Housing and saddle *bloody-red*,
Lord Marmion's steed rush'd by.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 27.

bloody-sceptered, bloody-sceptred (blud'i-sep″tėrd), *a.* Having a scepter obtained by blood or slaughter. [Rare.]

An untitled tyrant, *bloody-sceptr'd*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

bloody-warrior (blud'i-wor″i-ėr), *n.* A dark-colored variety of the wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

bloom[1] (blōm), *n.* [= Sc. *blume*; early mod. E. *bloome*, *blome*, *bloume*; < ME. *blom*, *blome*, < AS. **blōma*, a blossom (not found in this sense, for which reg. *blōstma*, *blōstm* (see *blossom*), but prob. the original of which *blōma*, a mass of iron (> E. *bloom*[2]), is a deflected sense; the ME. may be in part from the Scand.) (= OS. *blōmo* = late OFries. *blœm*, *blam*, NFries. *blomme* = MD. *bloeme*, D. *bloem*, f., = MLG. *blōme* = OHG. *bluomo*, m., *bluoma*, f., MHG. *bluome*, m., f., G. *blume*, f., = Icel. *blōmi*, m., *blōm*, neut., = Norw. *blom* = Sw. *blomma*, f., = Dan. *blomme* = Goth. *blōma*, m., a flower), with formative *-m* (orig. **-man*), < *blōwan*, etc., E. *blow*[2], bloom, whence also *blēd*, *blǣd*, > ME. *blede* (= MLG. *blōt* = OHG. MHG. *bluot*, MHG. pl. *blüete*, G. *blüte*), a flower, blossom, fruit, and AS. *blōstma*, *blōstm*, > E. *blossom*, and perhaps AS. *blōd*, E. *blood*; also from the same ult. root, L. *flōs* (*flōr-*), > ult. E. *flower*, *flour*: see these words.] 1. A blossom; the flower of a plant, especially of an ornamental plant; an expanded bud.

While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around.
Pope, Spring, l. 100.

Now sleeps the humming-bird, that, in the sun,
Wandered from *bloom* to *bloom*. *Bryant*, May Evening.

2. The state of blossoming; the opening of flowers in general; flowers collectively: as, the plant is in *bloom*, or covered with *bloom*.

Ancient pear-trees that with spring-time burst
Into such breadth of *bloom*.
Bryant, Among the Trees.

3. A state of health and growth promising higher perfection; a flourishing condition; a palmy time: as, the *bloom* of youth.

He look'd, and saw a creature heavenly fair,
In *bloom* of youth, and of a charming air.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 531.

In our sad world's best *bloom*. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

4. The rosy hue on the cheek indicative of youth and health; a glow; a flush.

And such a lovely *bloom*,
Disdaining all adulterated aids of art,
Kept a perpetual spring upon her face.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 3.

5. A name sometimes given to minerals having a bright color: as, the rose-red cobalt *bloom*, or erythrite, etc.—**6.** A powdery deposit or coating of various kinds. (*a*) The delicate, powdery, waxy coating upon certain fruits, as grapes, plums, etc., and leaves, as of the cabbage.

The finest qualities of our nature, like the *bloom* on fruits, can be preserved only by the most delicate handling. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 9.

(*b*) The powdery appearance on coins, medals, and the like, when newly struck. (*c*) In *painting*, a cloudy appearance on the surface of varnish. (*d*) The yellowish fawn-colored deposit from the tanning-liquor on the surface of leather, and penetrating it to a slight depth.

In tanning it [rock chestnut-oak bark] is used unmixed, and gives a beautiful *bloom*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 119.

7. A fine variety of raisin.

These raisins [dried on the vines] are muscatels or *blooms*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 692.

bloom[1] (blöm), *v.* [< ME. *blomen* (= MLG. *blomen* = Norw. *bloma*, *blöma*), bloom; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To produce or yield blossoms; flower, literally or figuratively.

The first time a tree *bloometh*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The Lotos *blooms* below the barren peak.
Tennyson, Choric Song, viii.

2. To glow with a warm color.—**3.** To be in a state of healthful beauty and vigor; show the beauty of youth; flourish; glow.

Hearts are warm'd and faces *bloom*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Epil.

A better country *blooms* to view,
Beneath a brighter sky. *Logan*, A Tale.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put forth, as blossoms.

Behold, the rod of Aaron . . . *bloomed* blossoms, and yielded almonds. Num. xvii. 8.

2. To impart a bloom to; invest with luster or beauty.

Rites and customs, now superstitious, when . . . charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could justly have condemned as evil. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol.

bloom[2] (blöm), *n.* [Not found in ME., but in late AS.; < AS. *blōma*, a bloom of metal (glossed *massa* or *metallum*; cf. *blōma oththe dāh*, 'bloom or dough' (of metal); *īsenes blōma*, a bloom of iron; *gold-blōma*, lit. 'gold-bloom,' applied once (as elsewhere *gold-hord*, 'gold-hoard,' 'treasure') figuratively to Christ as incarnated); not found in other languages in this sense, and prob. a particular use of **blōma*, a flower, which is not found in AS. in that sense: see *bloom*[1]. The reference may have been to the glowing mass of metal as taken from the furnace; but this sense as recorded is only recent.] A roughly prepared mass of iron, nearly square in section, and short in proportion to its thickness, intended to be drawn out under the hammer or between the rolls into bars. Some blooms are made directly from the ore in bloomeries, but most of them by shingling the puddled balls from the puddling-furnace. See *bloomery*, *blooming-mill*, *forge*, and *puddle*, *v.*

bloomary, *n.* See *bloomery*.

bloomed (blömd), *a.* Covered with blooms or blossoms.

bloomer[1] (blö'mėr), *n.* [< *bloom*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A plant which blooms.

This "lily" of Scripture [*Nymphæa lotus*] was a prolific *bloomer*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 25.

bloomer[2] (blö'mėr), *a.* and *n.* [After Mrs. *Bloomer*: see def.] **I.** *a.* Having the character of the style of female dress introduced by Mrs. Bloomer of New York in 1849–50: as, a *bloomer* costume; a *bloomer* hat.

II. *n.* **1.** A dress or costume for women, the distinctive features of which are a short skirt, loose trousers buttoned round the ankle, and a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat. Specifically—**2.** A bloomer hat.—**3.** *pl.* The articles composing a bloomer costume; specifically, the loose trousers, now commonly buttoned below the knee.—**4.** A woman who wears them.

bloomerism (blö'mėr-izm), *n.* [< *bloomer*[2] + *-ism*.] The wearing or adoption of a dress similar to that recommended by Mrs. Bloomer. See *bloomer*[2], *n.*, 1.

bloomer-pit (blö'mėr-pit), *n.* A tan-pit in which hides are placed to be acted upon by strong ooze, a process which produces a bloom upon the skin.

bloomery (blö'mėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bloomeries* (-iz). [Less prop. *bloomary*, *blomary*, early mod. E. *blomarie*; < *bloom*[2] + *-ery*.] An establishment in which wrought-iron is made by the direct process, that is, from the ore directly, or without having been first produced in the form of cast-iron. The direct process was the original one by which wrought-iron was made wherever that metal was employed, and is still in use among nations where modern metallurgical methods are not yet introduced, especially in Burma, Borneo, and Africa; it is also employed, though to a very limited extent, in Europe and in the United States, especially in the Champlain district of New York. The iron made in bloomeries is obtained in the form of blooms (see *bloom*[2]). Also called *block-furnace*.

bloom-hook (blöm'hůk), *n.* A tool for handling metal blooms. Also called *bloom-tongs*.

blooming[1] (blö'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bloom*[1], *v.*] **1.** A clouded or smoked appearance on the surface of varnish; bloom.—**2.** In *dyeing*, the addition of an agent, usually stannous chlorid, to the dye-bath, toward the end of the operation, for the purpose of rendering the color lighter and brighter. Also called *brightening*.

blooming[1] (blö'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bloom*[1], *v.*] **1.** Blossoming; flowering; showing blooms.

And, ere one flowery season fades and dies,
Designs the *blooming* wonders of the next.
Cowper, Task, vi. 197.

Now May with life and music
The *blooming* valley fills.
Bryant, The Serenade.

2. Glowing as with youthful vigor; showing the freshness and beauty of youth.

The lovely Thais, by his side,
Sate like a *blooming* Eastern bride.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 10.

3. Flourishing; showing high or the highest perfection or prosperity.

The modern [arabesque] rose again in the *blooming* period of modern art. *Fairholt*, Dict. of Art, p. 37.

4. Great; full-blown; 'blessed,' 'blamed,' 'darned,' etc.: as, he talked like a *blooming* idiot. [Slang.]

blooming[2] (blö'ming), *n.* [< *bloom*[2] + *-ing*[1].] In *metal.*, same as *shingling*.

bloomingly (blö'ming-li), *adv.* In a blooming manner.

blooming-mill (blö'ming-mil), *n.* A mill in which balls or ingots of iron or steel are squeezed, rolled, or hammered into blooms or rough bars, and thus prepared for further treatment in the rolling-mill proper.

bloomingness (blö'ming-nes), *n.* The state of being blooming; a blooming condition.

blooming-sally (blö'ming-sal″i), *n.* The willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*.

bloomless (blöm'les), *a.* [< *bloom*[1] + *-less*; = Norw. *blomlaus*.] Having no bloom or blossom.

bloom-tongs (blöm'tôngz), *n. pl.* Same as *bloom-hook*.

bloomy (blö'mi), *a.* [= D. *bloemig* = G. *blumig* = Sw. *blommig*; < *bloom*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of bloom or blossoms; flowery.

We wandered up the *bloomy* land,
To talk with shepherds on the lea.
Bryant, Day-Dream.

2. Having a bloom, or delicate powdery appearance, as fresh fruit.

What though for him no Hybla sweets distill,
Nor *bloomy* vines wave purple on the hill? *Campbell*.

3. Having freshness or vigor as of youth.

What if, in both, life's *bloomy* flush was lost,
And their full autumn felt the mellowing frost?
Crabbe, Works, I. 89.

blooth (blöth), *n.* An English dialectal variation of *blowth*.

blore[1] (blōr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *blored*, ppr. *bloring*. [< ME. *bloren*, weep, a var. of *blaren*, blare: see *blare*[1].] To cry; cry out; weep; bray; bellow. [Prov. Eng.]

blore[2]† (blōr), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *blare*[1] (after *blore*[1]), affected by *blow*[1].] The act of blowing; a roaring wind; a blast.

Like rude and raging waves roused with the fervent *blore*
Of th' east and south winds. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii. 122.

blosme†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *blossom*.

blosmy†, *a.* A Middle English form of *blossomy*.

blossom (blos'um), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blossum*, < ME. *blossome*, *blossum*, usually *blosme*, earlier *blostme*, < AS. *blōstma*, *blōsthma*, sometimes contr. *blōsma* (once *blōsan*, glossed by L. *flos*, appar. an error for *blōsma*), weak masc., *blōstm*, strong masc., flower, blossom (= OD. *blosem*, D. *bloesem* = MLG. *blosem*, *blossem*), a blossom, flower, with suffixes *-st* + *-ma*, < √ **blō*, in AS. *blōwan*, blow, bloom (see *blow*[2]); less prob. < **blōs-* (= L. *florere*, **flosere*), extended stem of *blōwan*, blow. The first suffix appears in MHG. *bluost*, a blossom, the second in ME. *blome*, E. *bloom*[1], etc., and both, transposed, in Icel. *blōmstr* = Sw. *blomster* = Dan. *blomst*, a flower; cf. L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *blow*[2] and *flower*.] **1.** The flower of a plant, usually more or less conspicuous from the colored leaflets which form it and which are generally of more delicate texture than the leaves of the plant. It is a general term, applicable to the essential organs of reproduction, with their appendages, of every species of tree or plant.

2. The state of flowering or bearing flowers; bloom: as, the apple-tree is in *blossom*.—**3.** Any person, thing, state, or condition likened to a blossom or to the bloom of a plant.

And there died,
My Icarus, my *blossom*, in his pride.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

This beauty in the *blossom* of my youth . . .
I sued and served.
Fletcher and Massinger, Very Woman, iv. 3.

4. A color consisting of a white ground mingled evenly with sorrel and bay, occurring in the coats of some horses.—**5.** The outcrop of a coal-seam, usually consisting of decomposed shale mixed with coaly matter; also, sometimes, the appearance about the outcrop of any mineral lode in which oxidizable ores occur.—**To nip in the blossom.** See *nip*.

blossom (blos'um), *v. i.* [< ME. *blossomen*, *blosmen*, < AS. *blōstmian* (= D. *bloesemen*), < *blōstma*, blossom: see *blossom*, *n.*] To put forth blossoms or flowers; bloom; blow; flower: often used figuratively.

Fruits that *blossom* first will first be ripe.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

They make the dark and dreary hours
Open and *blossom* into flowers!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, i.

blossomed (blos'umd), *a.* Covered with blossoms; in bloom.

Blossomed furze, unprofitably gay.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil.

Not Ariel lived more merrily
Under the *blossom'd* bough, than we.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

blossomless (blos'um-les), *a.* [< *blossom* + *-less*.] Without blossoms.

blossom-pecker (blos'um-pek″ėr), *n.* A book-name of sundry small parine birds of Africa, of the restricted genus *Anthoscopus*: as, the dwarf *blossom-pecker*, *A. minutus*.

blossom-rifler (blos'um-rī″flėr), *n.* A name of species of sun-birds or honey-suckers of the genus *Cinnyris*, as *C. australis* of Australia.

blossomy (blos'um-i), *a.* [ME. *blossemy*, *blosmy*; < *blossom* + *-y*[1].] Full of or covered with blossoms.

A *blossemy* tre is neither drye ne deed.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 219.

The flavor and picturesque detail of Shakespeare's *blossomy* descriptions. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets p. 105.

blot[1] (blot), *n.* [< ME. *blot*, *blotte*, a blot; prob. < MF. *blotte*, OF. *blote*, clot, clod. Some compare Icelandic *blettr*, blot, spot, Danish *plet*, a blot, speck, *plette*, v., speck, spot, Swedish *plotter*, a scrawl, *plottra*, scribble; but these forms have appar. no phonetic relation to the E.] **1.** A spot or stain, as of ink on paper; a blur; a disfiguring stain or mark: as, "one universal *blot*," *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1143.—**2.** A scoring out; an erasure or obliteration, as in a writing.—**3.** A spot upon character or reputation; a moral stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish.

A lie is a foul *blot* in a man. Ecclus. xx. 24.

If there has been a *blot* in my family for these ten generations, it hath been discovered by some or other of my correspondents. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

4. Imputed disgrace or stain; defamation: as, to cast a *blot* upon one's character.

He that rebuketh a wicked man getteth himself a *blot*.
Prov. ix. 7.

blot[1] (blot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blotted*, ppr. *blotting*. [< ME. *blotten*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To spot, stain, or bespatter, as with ink, mud, or any discoloring matter.

Oh! never may the purple stain
Of combat *blot* these fields again.
Bryant, Battle of Bennington.

2. Figuratively, to stain as with disgrace or infamy; tarnish; disgrace; disfigure.

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

Take him! farewell: henceforth I am thy foe;
And what disgraces I can *blot* thee with look for.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

3. To obliterate so as to render invisible or not distinguishable, as writing or letters with ink: generally with *out:* as, to *blot out* a word or a sentence.

To *blot* old books and alter their contents.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 948.

Hence—**4.** To efface; cause to be unseen or forgotten; destroy; annihilate: followed by *out:* as, to *blot out* a crime, or the remembrance of anything.

Will not a tiny speck very close to our vision *blot out* the glory of the world, and leave only a margin by which we see the blot? *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 458.

Blotting out the far-away blue sky,
The hard and close-packed clouds spread silently.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 336.

5. To darken or obscure; eclipse. [Rare.]

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane.
Cowley.

The moon, in all her brother's beams array'd,
Was *blotted* by the earth's approaching shade.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, i.

6. To dry by means of blotting-paper or the like.

The ship-chandler clutched the paper, hastily *blotted* it, and thrust it into his bosom.
G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To obliterate something written.

E'en copious Dryden wanted or forgot
The last and greatest art, the art to *blot.*
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 280.

2. To become blotted or stained: as, this paper *blots* easily.

blot[2] (blot), *n.* [First at the end of the 16th century; origin unknown. Plausibly referred to Dan. *blot* = Sw. *blott*, bare, exposed; cf. Dan. *blotte* = Sw. *blotta*, lay bare, expose one's self; Sw. *blottställa* = D. *blootstellen*, expose (the Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin, < D. *bloot*, bare, naked, exposed); but there is no historical evidence for the connection.] In *backgammon:* (*a*) A single exposed piece which is liable to be forfeited or taken up. (*b*) The exposure of a piece in this way.—**To hit the blot,** to take a single exposed piece in the game of backgammon: often used figuratively.

Mr. Ellis *hits the blot* when he says that "absolute certainty and a mechanical mode of procedure, such that all men should be capable of employing it, are the two great features of the Baconian system."
The Nation, April 24, 1884, p. 369.

★**blotch** (bloch), *n.* [Prob. ME. **bloche*, < OF. *bloche*, *bloste*, connected with *blote*, a clot, a clod, whence E. *blot*[1], *n.* The sense 'pustule' is perhaps to *botch*[1].] **1.** A pustule upon the skin.

Blotches and tumours that break out in the body.
Spectator, No. 16.

2. A spot of any kind, especially a large irregular spot or blot; hence, anything likened to a mere spot or blot, as a poor painting; a daub.

Green leaves, frequently marked with dark *blotches.*
Treasury of Botany.

3. A disease of dogs.

blotch (bloch), *v. t.* [< *blotch*, *n.*] To mark with blotches; blot, spot, or blur.

blotchy (bloch'i), *a.* [< *blotch* + *-y*[1].] Having blotches; disfigured with blotches: as, "his big, bloated, *blotchy* face," *Warren.*

blotet, *a.* and *v.* Obsolete spelling of *bloat*[1].

blotter (blot'ėr), *n.* **1.** A piece of blotting-paper or other device for absorbing an excess of ink or other fluid, used especially in writing. —**2.** In *com.*, a waste-book in which are recorded all transactions in the order of their occurrence.—**3.** The current record of arrests and charges in a police office: called in Great Britain a *charge-sheet.*

blottesque (blot-esk'), *a.* and *n.* [< *blot* + *-esque.*] **I.** *a.* In *painting*, executed with heavy blot-like touches.

II. *n.* A painting executed in this style.

blottesquely (blot-esk'li), *adv.* In a blottesque manner; with blot-like touches: as, to paint *blottesquely.*

blotting-book (blot'ing-bůk), *n.* **1.** A book formed of leaves of blotting-paper.—**2.** In *com.*, a blotter. See *blotter*, 2.

blottingly (blot'ing-li), *adv.* By blotting.

blotting-pad (blot'ing-pad), *n.* A pad consisting of several layers of blotting-paper, which can be successively removed as they become soiled or saturated with ink.

blotting-paper (blot'ing-pā"pėr), *n.* A bibulous, unsized paper, used to absorb an excess of ink from freshly written paper without blurring.

blotty (blot'i), *a.* [< *blot*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of blots.

blouse (blouz), *n.* [Also less prop. *blowse;* < F. *blouse*, of uncertain origin, by some identified with F. dial. *blaude*, *biaude*, a smock-frock, < OF. *bliaut*, *bliaud*, pl. *bliaus*, *bliauz*, an upper garment: see *bleaunt.* But the connection is phonetically improbable.] **1.** A light loose upper garment, made of linen or cotton, worn by men as a protection from dust or in place of a coat. A blue linen blouse is the common dress of French workingmen.—**2.** A loosely fitting dress-body worn by women and children.

bloused (blouzd), *a.* [< *blouse* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a blouse.

There was a *bloused* and bearded Frenchman or two.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxxiii.

blout[1]† (blout), *a.* [Also *blought.* < Icel. *blautr* = Norw. *blaut*, soft and wet, etc.: see the parallel form *bloat*, *a.*] Soft; sodden: same as *bloat*[1], *a.*; hence, also, swollen; puffed; fat: same as *bloat*[2], *a.*

The *blowt* king. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4, 182.

[Here the 1623 folio has *blunt;* Warburton (1747) and later editors substitute *bloat.*]

blout[2] (blout), *n.* [Appar. imitative, after *blow*[1], *blast*, etc.] The sudden breaking of a storm; a sudden downpour of rain, hail, etc., accompanied by wind. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

blow[1] (blō), *v.*; pret. *blew*, pp. *blown* (also dial. and colloq. pret. and pp. *blowed*), ppr. *blowing.* [= Sc. *blaw*, < ME. *blowen*, *blawen* (pret. *blew*, *blewe*, *bleu*, *blwe*, *blu*, pp. *blown*, *blowen*, *bloun*, *blawen*), < AS. *blāwan* (strong verb, pret. *bleów*, pp. *blāwen*), blow, = OHG. *blāhan* (strong verb, pp. *blāhan*, *blān*), blow, also *blāen*, *blājan*, MHG. *blæwen*, *blæjen*, G. *blähen* (weak verb), blow, puff up, swell, = L. *flāre*, blow. From the same root, with various formatives, come E. *blaze*[2], *blast*, *bladder*, perhaps *blister*, and, from the L., *flatus*, *afflatus*, *flatulent*, *inflate*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To produce a current of air, as with the mouth, a bellows, etc.—**2.** To constitute or form a current of air, as the wind.

A keen north wind that, *blowing* dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 842.

3†. To make a blowing sound; whistle.—**4.** To pant; puff; breathe hard or quickly.

Here's Mistress Page at the door, sweating and *blowing.*
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

5. To give out sound by being blown, as a horn or trumpet.

There let the pealing organ *blow.*
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 161.

6. To spout as a whale.

A porpoise comes to the surface to *blow.*
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 348.

7. To explode, as gunpowder or dynamite; be torn to pieces by an explosion: with *up:* as, the magazine *blew up.*—**8.** To boast; brag. [Colloq.]

You *blow* behind my back, but dare not say anything to my face. *Bartlett*, Dict. of Americanisms, p. 48.

9. In *founding*, to throw masses of fluid metal from the mold, as a casting, when, insufficient vent having been provided, the gases and steam are unable to pass off quietly.—**Blowing off,** in *engin.*, the process of ejecting water or sediment from a boiler by means of a current of steam passing through the blow-off pipe.—**Blowing through,** in *engin.*, the act of removing the air from the cylinders, valves, etc., of a steam-engine by a jet of steam previous to setting the engine in motion. Blow-through valves are fitted for this purpose.—**To blow down,** to discharge the contents of a steam-boiler.—**To blow hot and cold,** to be favorable and then unfavorable; be irresolute.—**To blow in,** to start up a blast-furnace, or put it in blast.—**To blow off,** to escape with violence and noise: said of steam, gas, etc.—**To blow out,** to be out of breath, or blown.—**To blow over,** to pass over; pass away after the force is expended; cease, subside, or be dissipated: as, the present disturbances will soon *blow over.*

A man conscious of acting so infamous a part, would have undertaken no defence, but let the accusations, which could not materially affect him, *blow over.*
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

To blow short, to be broken-winded: said of a horse.—**To blow the buck's horn**†. See *buck*[1].—**To blow up.** (*a*) See 7, above. (*b*) To arise, come into existence, or increase in intensity: said of the wind, a storm, etc.

II. *trans.* **1.** To throw or drive a current of air upon; fan: as, to *blow* the fire.

I with *blowing* the fire shall warm myself.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. To drive or impel by means of a current of air: as, the tempest *blew* the ship ashore.

North-east winds *blow*
Sabæan odours from the spicy shore.
Milton, P. L., iv. 161.

Along the grass sweet airs are *blown.*
D. G. Rossetti, A New Year's Burden.

3. To force air into or through, in order—(*a*) To clear of obstructing matter, as the nose. (*b*) To cause to sound, as a wind-instrument.

Hath she no husband
That will take pains to *blow* a horn before her?
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

The bells she jingled and the whistle *blew.*
Pope, R. of the L., v. 94.

4. To form by inflation; inflate; swell by injecting air into: as, to *blow* bubbles; to *blow* glass.—**5.** To empty (an egg) of its contents by blowing air or water into the shell.—**6.** To put out of breath by fatigue: as, to *blow* a horse by hard riding.

Blowing himself in his exertions to get to close quarters.
T. Hughes.

7. To inflate, as with pride; puff up. [Poetic when *up* is omitted.]

Look, how imagination *blows* him. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

8. To spread by report, as if "on the wings of the wind."

She's afraid it will be *blown* abroad,
And hurt her marriage. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Through the court his courtesy was *blown.* *Dryden.*

9. To drive away, scatter, or shatter by firearms or explosives: now always with modifying (*up*, *away*, *to pieces*, etc.): as, to *blow* the walls *up* or *to pieces* with cannon or gunpowder; but formerly sometimes used absolutely.

And 't shall go hard,
But I will delve one yard below their mines,
And *blow* them at the moon. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

10. To deposit eggs in; cause to putrefy and swarm with maggots; make fly-blown: said of flies.

Rather on Nilus' mud
Lay me stark naked, and let the water-flies
Blow me into abhorring! *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

To blow a coal. See *coal.*—**To blow one's own trumpet,** to sound one's own praises.—**To blow out.** (*a*) To extinguish by a current of air, as a candle. (*b*) To destroy by firearms: as, to *blow out* one's brains; to *blow* an enemy's ship *out* of the water.—**To blow up.** (*a*) To fill with air; swell: as, to *blow up* a bladder or a bubble.

In summe, he is a bladder *blown vp* with wind, which the least flaw crushes to nothing.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Selfe-conceited Man.

(*b*) To inflate; puff up: as, to *blow up* one with flattery.

Blown up with high conceits ingendering pride.
Milton, P. L., iv. 809.

(*c*) To fan or kindle: as, to *blow up* a contention.

His presence soon *blows up* the unkindly fight.
Dryden.

(*d*) To burst in pieces by explosion: as, to *blow up* a ship by setting fire to the magazine. (*e*) Figuratively, to scatter or bring to naught suddenly: as, to *blow up* a scheme. (*f*) To scold; abuse; find fault with. [Colloq.]

He rails at his cousin, and *blows up* his mother.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 295.

Lord Gravelton . . . was *blowing up* the waiters in the coffee-room. *Bulwer*, Pelham, iv.

(*g*) To raise or produce by blowing.

This windy tempest, till it *blow up* rain,
Held back his sorrow's tide, to make it more.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1788.

To blow upon. (*a*) To bring into disfavor or discredit; render stale, unsavory, or worthless.

Since that time, . . . many of the topics, which were first started here, have been hunted down, and many of the thoughts *blown upon.* *Goldsmith*, Essays, Preface.

Till the credit of the false witnesses had been *blown upon.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

(*b*) To turn informer against: as, to *blow upon* an accomplice. [Slang.]

★**blow**[1] (blō), *n.* [< *blow*[1], *v.*] **1.** A blowing; a blast; hence, a gale of wind: as, there came a *blow* from the northeast.—**2.** The breathing or spouting of a whale.—**3.** In *metal.*: (*a*) The time during which a blast is continued. (*b*) That portion of time occupied by a certain stage of a metallurgical process in which the blast is used. Thus, the operation of converting cast-iron into steel by the Bessemer process is often spoken of as "the blow," and this first portion is sometimes called the "Bessemer blow" or the blow proper, the second stage being denominated the "boil," and the third the "fining."

4. An egg deposited by a fly on flesh or other substance; a flyblow.

blow[2] (blō), *v.*; pret. *blew*, pp. *blown*, ppr. *blowing.* [< ME. *blowen* (pret. **blewe*, *bleou*, pp. *blown*, *blowen*, *blowe*), < AS. *blōwan* (pret. *bleów*, pp. *geblōwen*), blossom, flower, flourish, = OS. *blōjan* = OFries. *blōia* = D. *bloeijen* = OHG. *bluojan*, MHG. *blüejen*, *blüen*, G. *blühen*, blow, bloom, = L. *florere* (a secondary form),

bloom, flourish; cf. *flōs* (*flor-*), a flower. From the same root, with various formatives, come *bloom*[1] (and prob. *bloom*[2]), *blossom*, *blowth*, *blood*, and, from the L., *flower*, *flour*, *flourish*, *effloresce*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To blossom or put forth flowers, as a plant; open out, as a flower: as, a new-*blown* rose.

How *blows* the citron grove. *Milton*, P. L., v. 22.

To me the meanest flower that *blows* can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.
Wordsworth, Ode to Immortality.

2. Figuratively, to flourish; bloom; become perfected.

II. *trans.* To make to blow or blossom; cause to produce, as flowers or blossoms. [Poetic.]

The odorous banks, that *blow*
Flowers of more mingled hew.
Milton, Comus, l. 993.

For these Favonius here shall *blow*
New flowers. *B. Jonson*, Masque at Highgate.

blow[2] (blō), *n.* [< *blow*[2], *v.*] 1. Blossoms in general; a mass or bed of blossoms: as, the *blow* is good this season.

He believed he could show me such a *blow* of tulips as was not to be matched in the whole country.
Addison, Tatler, No. 218.

2. The state or condition of blossoming or flowering; hence, the highest state or perfection of anything; bloom: as, a tree in full *blow*.

Her beauty hardly yet in its full *blow*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. ii.

★ **blow**[3] (blō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blowe*, *bloe*, < late ME. (Sc.) *blaw*; origin uncertain. Plausibly explained as from an unrecorded verb, ME. **blewen*, < AS. **bleówan* (strong verb, pret. **bleáw*, pp. **blowen*) = MD. *blouwen*, *blaeuwen*, strike, beat, D. *blouwen*, beat, esp. beat or break flax or hemp, = MLG. *bluwen*, LG. *blāuen* = OHG. *bliuwan*, *bliwan*, MHG. *bliuwen*, *bliwen*, G. *bläuen*, beat, drub (in G. and LG. modified under association with *blau*, blue, as in 'beat black and blue'), = Goth. *bliggwan*, strike, beat; not related to L. *fligere*, strike, beat (> ult. E. *afflict*, *inflict*, etc.), *flagellum*, a flail (> ult. E. *flail*, *flagellate*, etc.). The absence of the verb from ME. and AS. records is remarkable (the ordinary AS. word for 'strike' was *sleán*, > E. *slay*), but the cognate forms favor its existence.] 1. A stroke with the hand or fist or a weapon; a thump; a bang; a thwack; a knock; hence, an act of hostility: as, to give one a *blow*; to strike a *blow*.

He struck so plainly, I could too well feel his *blows*; and withal so doubtfully that I could scarce understand them. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1.

2. A sudden shock or calamity; mischief or damage suddenly inflicted: as, the conflagration was a severe *blow* to the prosperity of the town.

It was a dreadful *blow* to many in the days of the Reformation to find that they had been misled.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 243.

At a blow, by one single action; at one effort; suddenly.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated they lose a province *at a blow*. *Dryden*.

Opposed or **solid blow**, in *metal-working*, a blow which stretches or thins the metal; **unopposed** or **hollow blow**, a blow which tends to thicken and bend it.—**To catch one a blow.** See *catch*.—**To come to blows**, to engage in combat, whether the combatants be individuals, armies, fleets, or nations.

In 1756 Georgia and South Carolina actually *came to blows* over the navigation of the Savannah river.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 95.

blow-ball (blō'bâl), *n.* The downy head of the dandelion, salsify, etc., formed by the pappus after the blossom has fallen.

Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
Or shake the downy *blow-ball* from his stalk!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 1.

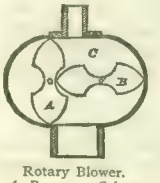
blow-cock (blō'kok), *n.* A cock in a steam-boiler by means of which the water may be partly or entirely blown out when desired.

blowen (blō'en), *n.* [Also *blowing*; equiv. to *blowess*, a form of *blowze*, q. v.] A showy, flaunting woman; a courtezan; a prostitute. Formerly also *blowess* and *blowing*. [Low slang.]

blower[1] (blō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *blower*, *blawere*, < AS. *blāwere*, < *blāwan*, blow: see *blow*[1].] 1. One who blows. Specifically—(*a*) One who is employed in a blowing-house for smelting tin. *Cornwall.* (*b*) In a glass-factory, the workman who blows the melted glass into shape.

2. A screen or cover of metal fitted to an open fireplace in such a way that when it is placed in position access of air to the chimney is closed except from the bottom, or through the fire itself: used to promote combustion, especially when the fire is first kindled, by concentrating the draft upon the substance to be ignited.—3. In *coal-mining*, an escape, under pressure and with high velocity, of gas or fire-damp from the coal. Such escapes are sometimes sudden and of short duration; but they occasionally continue for weeks and sometimes for years.

4. A man employed in a mine in blasting.—5. A machine for forcing air into a furnace, mine, cistern, hold of a ship, public building, etc., to assist in drying, evaporating, and the like; a blowing-machine. See *blowing-engine*, *blowing-machine*.—6. A marine animal, as a whale, which spouts up water.—7. One who brags; a boaster. [Slang.]—**Blower and spreader**, a machine uniting the action of beaters and blowers in forming cotton into a lap.—**Hydraulic blower**. See *hydraulic*.—**Oscillating blower**, a blower having one or more blades hinged or pivoted at one edge, and vibrating through an arc of a circle.—**Rotary blower**, a blower similar in construction to a rotary pump. It has vanes the motions of which are governed by cam-faces, or which are shaped in various ways to interlock, inclosing between themselves and the casing volumes of air, which they carry forward.



Rotary Blower.
A, *B*, cams; *C*, box.

blower[2] (blō'ėr), *n.* [< *blow*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A plant that blows. *N. E. D.*

blowess† (blō'es), *n.* [A form of *blowze*, perhaps in simulation of *blow*[1], with fem. suffix.] Same as *blowen*.

blow-fly (blō'flī), *n.* The common name of *Musca* (*Calliphora*) *vomitoria*, *Sarcophaga carnaria*, and other species of dipterous insects, which deposit their eggs or larvæ (flyblow) on flesh. Also called *flesh-fly*. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

blow-gun (blō'gun), *n.* A pipe or tube through which missiles are blown by the breath. Those used by certain Indians of South America are of wood, from 7 to 10 feet long, with a bore not larger than the little finger; through them are blown poisoned arrows made of split cane or other light material, from a foot to 15 inches in length, and wound at the butt with some fibrous material so as to fit the bore of the blow-gun. A similar blow-gun is in use among the Dyaks of Borneo.
★Also called *blow-tube* and *blowpipe*.

blow-hole (blō'hōl), *n.* 1. The nostril of a cetacean, generally situated on the highest part of the head. In the whalebone whales the blow-holes form two longitudinal slits, placed side by side. In porpoises, grampuses, etc., they are reduced to a single crescent-shaped opening.

2. A hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe.—3. Same as *air-hole*, 2.—4. In *metal.*, a defect in a casting, caused by the imprisonment of a gas bubble in the metal during its solidification.

The following experiments were made in order to prepare solid steel without *blow-holes* by the crucible process, which would give a good resistance and a proper elongation. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 835.

blowing[1] (blō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blow*[1], *v.*] A defect in china caused by the development of gas, by the reaction upon each other of the constituents of the glaze, or by a too strong firing.

blowing[1] (blō'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blow*[1], *v.*] 1. Causing a current of wind; breathing strongly.—2. In the following phrase, liable to be blown about.—**Blowing lands**, lands whose surface-soil is so light as to be liable, when dry, to be blown away by the wind.

blowing[2]† (blō'ing), *n.* Same as *blowen*.

On a lark with black-eyed Sal (his *blowing*).
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 19.

blowing-charge (blō'ing-chärj), *n.* In *gunnery*, a small charge of powder in a shell, sufficient to blow out the fuse-plug but not to burst the shell. It is used in firing for practice, or for testing time-fuses when it is desired to recover the shells and use them again. If it is desired to fill the cavity of the shell, coal-dust is added to the charge to increase its volume.

blowing-cylinder (blō'ing-sil″in-dėr), *n.* The air-cylinder of a blowing-engine or other form of blast-machine.

blowing-engine (blō'ing-en″jin), *n.* 1. A motor used for driving a blower or blowing-machine.—2. A combined motor and blower.

blowing-fan (blō'ing-fan), *n.* A revolving wheel with vanes, used to produce a blast.

blowing-furnace (blō'ing-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace in which partially formed glassware may be placed to be softened when it becomes cooled and stiff in working; sometimes, the secondary furnace following the melting-furnace.

blowing-house (blō'ing-hous), *n.* A house in which the process of smelting tin ore is carried on.

blowing-iron, *n.* Same as *blowpipe*, 1.

blowing-machine (blō'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Any ★apparatus for creating a blast of air, as for ventilating, urging fires in boilers or furnaces in glass-making, cold storage, removing dust, etc. See *blower*, 5.—**Piston blowing-machine**, a form of blowing-machine in which the air is expelled from a cylinder by a reciprocating piston. *E. H. Knight.*

blowing-pipe (blō'ing-pīp), *n.* A glass-blower's pipe; a pontee.

blowing-pot (blō'ing-pot), *n.* In the manufacture of pottery, an apparatus for distributing color over the ware before burning.

blowing-snake (blō'ing-snāk), *n.* A non-venomous snake of the family *Colubridæ* and genus *Heterodon*, notable for the noise it makes by the depression of its anterior parts and the expulsion of air. The best-known species is *H. platyrrhinus* of the eastern United States, which is also called *buckwheat-nose snake*, *spreading-adder*, etc.

blowing-tube (blō'ing-tūb), *n.* In *glass-working*, a tube 5 or 6 feet long, with a bore varying in size according to the character of the work, used in blowing glass. Same as *blow-tube*.

blow-milk (blō'milk), *n.* Milk from which the cream is blown off; skimmed milk. [Eng.]

blown[1] (blōn), *p. a.* [< ME. *blowen*, *blawen*, < AS. *blāwen*, pp. of *blāwan*: see *blow*[1].] 1. Swelled; inflated.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite.
Shak., Lear, iv. 4.

I come with no *blown* spirit to abuse you.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

2. Spongy or porous from the presence of bubbles of air or gas: said of metal castings.—3. Stale from exposure, as to air or flies; hence, tainted; unsavory: as, *blown* drink (obsolete); *blown* meat; a *blown* reputation. See *flyblown*.—4. Out of breath; tired; exhausted: as, "their horses much *blown*," *Scott*.

'Zounds! I am quite out of breath—Sir, I am come to—Whew! I beg pardon—but, as you perceive, I am devilishly *blown*. *Colman the Younger*, Poor Gentleman, iii. 3.

5. In *farriery*, having the stomach distended by gorging green food: said of cattle.—6. Emptied by blowing, as an egg.

blown[2] (blōn), *p. a.* [< ME. *blowen*, < AS. **blōwen*, *geblōwen*, pp. of *blōwan*: see *blow*[2].] Fully expanded or opened, as a flower: as, "the *blown* rose," *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

blow-off (blō'ôf), *a.* Pertaining to or used in blowing off (which see, under *blow*[1], *v.*, I.).

The *blow-off* apparatus consists, in fresh-water boilers, simply of a large cock at the bottom of the boiler.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 305.

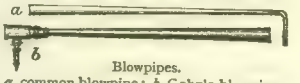
Blow-off cock, a faucet in the blow-off pipe of a steam-boiler.—**Blow-off pipe**, a pipe at the lowest point of the boiler of a steam-engine, furnished with a cock the opening of which causes the water and the sediment from the feed-water to be forced out by the steam. It opens into ★the drains or (in marine boilers) overboard.

blow-out (blō'out), *n.* A feast; an entertainment; a great demonstration; a spree. [Colloq.]

The Russian [sailors] . . . had celebrated their Christmas eleven days before, when they had a grand *blow-out*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 269.

blow-over (blō'ō″vėr), *n.* In *glass-making*, the surplus glass, which, when a vessel is blown in ★a mold, is forced out above the lip of the mold.

blowpipe (blō'pīp), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. An instrument by which a current of air or gas is driven through the flame of a lamp, candle, or gas-jet, to direct the flame upon a substance, in order to fuse it, an intense heat being created by the rapid supply of oxygen and the concentration of the flame upon a small area. In its simplest form, as used, for example, by gas-fitters, it is merely a conical tube of brass, glass, or other substance, usually about 7 inches long, ¾ inch in diameter at one end, and tapering so as to have a very small aperture at the other, within 2 inches or so of which it is bent nearly at a right angle. The blowpipe of the mineralogist is provided with a small chamber near the jet, in which the moisture from the mouth collects. The current of air is often formed by a pair of bellows instead of the human breath, the instrument being fixed in a proper frame for the purpose. The most powerful blowpipe is the oxyhydrogen or compound blowpipe, an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen (in the proportions necessary for their combination), propelled by hydrostatic or other pressure, and coming from separate reservoirs, are made to form a united current in a capillary orifice at the moment when they are kindled. The heat produced is such as to consume the diamond and to fuse or vaporize many substances refractory at lower temperatures. The blowpipe is used by goldsmiths and jewelers in soldering, by glass-blowers in softening and shaping glass, and extensively by chemists and mineralogists in testing the nature and composition of substances. Also called by workmen a *blowing-iron*.



Blowpipes.
a, common blowpipe; *b*, Gahn's blowpipe, made with chamber near the jet.

2. Same as *blow-gun*.—**Airohydrogen blowpipe**, a modification of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe.

II. *a.* Relating in any way to a blowpipe, or to blowpiping: as, *blowpipe* analysis.

blowpipe (blō′pīp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *blowpiped*, ppr. *blowpiping*. [< *blowpipe*, *n.*] To use the blowpipe; conduct chemical experiments or perform mechanical operations by means of the blowpipe.

blow-point† (blō′point), *n.* A game supposed to have consisted in blowing small pins or arrows through a tube at certain numbers.

Shortly boys shall not play
At span-counter or *blow-point*, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne*, Satires iv.

blowse[1], *n.* See *blouse*.

blowse[2], *n.* See *blowze*.

blowser (blou′zėr), *n.* [E. dial.] In *pilchard-fishing*, on the south coast of England, one of the men engaged in landing and carrying the fish to the curing-houses. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 254.

blowth (blōth), *n.* [< *blow*[2] + *-th*, after *growth*, < *grow*.] Bloom or blossom; blossoms in a collective sense; the state of blossoming. [Now only dialectal in S. W. England (in the form *blooth*) and in New England.]

The seeds and effects . . . were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. ix. § 3.

With us a single blossom is a blow, while *blowth* means the blossoming in general. A farmer would say that there was a good *blowth* on his fruit-trees.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

blow-through (blō′thrö), *a.* Pertaining to or used in the process of blowing through (which see, under *blow*[1], *v.*, I.).—**Blow-through cock**, a faucet through which the air that may be contained in a steam-chamber is blown out when steam is admitted.—**Blow-through valve**, a valve in the opening through which steam enters a condensing steam-engine, used in blowing through.

blow-tube (blō′tūb), *n.* **1.** A hollow iron rod, from 5 to 6 feet long, by blowing through which a glass-blower expands the semi-fluid metal gathered on its further end while shaping it on the marver.—**2.** Same as *blow-gun*.

blow-up (blō′up), *n.* [From the phrase *to blow up*: see *blow*[1], *v.*, II.] **1.** A scolding; a quarrel. [Colloq.]

The Captain . . . gave him a grand *blow-up*, in true nautical style. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 22.

2. One of the rooms in a sugar-refinery, usually on the top floor, where the raw sugar is first melted.—**Blow-up pan**, in *sugar-refining*, the pan in which the raw sugar, after being sifted, is placed with water to be dissolved. At the bottom of the pan is a perforated steam-pipe through which steam blows up through the solution; hence the name of the pan and of the room in which the operation is carried on.

blow-valve (blō′valv), *n.* The snifting-valve of a condensing-engine.

blow-well (blō′wel), *n.* In some parts of England, a popular name for an artesian well.

At Merton in Surrey, at Brighton, at Southampton, all along the east coast of Lincolnshire, and in the low district between the chalk wolds near Louth and the Wash, Artesian borings have long been known, and go by the name of *blow-wells* among the people of the district.
Encyc. Brit., II. 646.

blowy (blō′i), *a.* [< *blow*[1] + *-y*[1].] Windy; blowing; breezy.

blowze (blouz), *n.* [Also spelled *blowse*, *blouse*, *blouze*, E. dial. *blawse*; cf. *blowess*. Origin uncertain.] **1**†. A beggar's trull; a beggar wench; a wench.

Wed without my advice, my love, my knowledge,
Ay, and a beggar, too, a trull, a *blowse*!
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

Venus herself, the queen of Cytheron, . . . is but a *blowze*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

2. A ruddy, fat-faced wench; a blowzy woman: applied in Shakspere to an infant.

Sweet *blowse*, you are a beauteous blossom sure.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

blowzed (blouzd), *a.* [< *blowze* + *-ed*[2].] Blowzy; made ruddy and coarse-complexioned, as by exposure to the weather; fat and high-colored.

I don't like to see my daughters trudging up to their pew all *blowzed* and red with walking.
Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

Huge women *blowzed* with health and wind and rain.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

blowzing (blou′zing), *a.* [< *blowze* + *-ing*[2].] Blowzy; flaunting; fluffy: as, "that *blowzing* wig of his," *J. Baillie*.

blowzy (blou′zi), *a.* [< *blowze* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored.

A face made *blowzy* by cold and damp.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

2. Disheveled; unkempt: as, *blowzy* hair.

B. L. R. An abbreviation of *breech-loading rifle* or *breech-loading rifled*: used in the technical description of guns.

In naval service *B. L. R.* guns of cast-iron, strengthened by rings, have been employed, ranging from 70 to 300-pounders. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 665.

blub† (blub), *v.* [Var. of *blob*; cf. *blubber*.] **I.** *trans.* To swell; puff out.

My face was blown and *blub'd* with dropsy wan.
Mir. for Mags., p. 112.

II. *intrans.* To swell; protrude.

blubber (blub′ėr), *v.* [Also *blobber*; < ME. *bluberen*, *bloberen*, weep, earlier bubble, boil, as water in agitation. Cf. G. dial. *blubbern*, cast up bubbles, as water, LG. *herut blubbern*, babble, chatter. Appar. an imitative word, having, like many such, a freq. form. The short forms *blub* and *blob* are modern. Cf. *blub*, *blob*, *blab*, *bleb*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To weep, especially in such a manner as to swell the cheeks or disfigure the face; burst into a fit of weeping: used chiefly in sarcasm or ridicule.

Even so lies she,
Blubbering and weeping, weeping and *blubbering*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

Hector's infant *blubber'd* at a plume. *Mrs. Browning*.

2†. To bubble; foam.

Ther faure citees wern set, nov is a see called,
That ay is drouy & dym, & ded in hit kynde,
Blo, *blubrande*, & blak, vnblythe to nege.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1017.

II. *trans.* To disfigure with weeping.

blubber (blub′ėr), *n.* [Also *blobber*; < ME. *blubber*, a bubble, *bluber*, *blober*, surge, agitation of water, bubble: see the verb.] **1**†. A bubble.

At his mouth a *blubber* stode of fome.
Henryson, Test. of Creseide, l. 192.

2. The fat of whales and other cetaceans, from which train-oil is obtained. The blubber lies under the skin and over the muscles. The whole quantity yielded by a large whale ordinarily amounts to 40 or 50 hundredweight, but sometimes to 80 or more.

3. A gelatinous substance; hence, an acaleph or sea-nettle; a medusa.—**4.** [< *blubber*, *v.*] The act or state of blubbering: as, to be in a *blubber*.—**5.** One who blubs. *Carlyle*.

blubbered (blub′ėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *blubber*, *v.*] Swollen; big; turgid: as, a *blubbered* lip; "her *blubbered* cheeks," *Dryden*, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 392.

blubberer (blub′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who blubbers.

blubber-lip (blub′ėr-lip), *n.* [< *blubber* + *lip*.] A swollen lip; a thick lip, such as that of a negro. Also written *blobber-lip*.

His *blobber-lips* and beetle-brows commend.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii.

blubber-lipped (blub′ėr-lipt), *a.* [ME. *blaberlipped*; < *blubber* + *lip* + *-ed*[2].] Having blubber-lips. Also written *blobber-lipped*: as, "a *blobber-lipped* shell," *N. Grew*.

blubber-spade (blub′ėr-spād), *n.* [< *blubber* (whale's blubber) + *spade*.] A keen-edged spade used to remove the layer of blubber which envelops a whale's body.

blubbery (blub′ėr-i), *a.* [< *blubber* + *-y*[1].] Resembling blubber; fat, as a cetacean.

blucher (blö′chėr), *n.* A strong leather half-boot or high shoe, named after Field-marshal von Blücher, commander of the Prussian army in the later campaigns against Napoleon.

He was, altogether, as roystering and swaggering a young gentleman as ever stood four feet six, or something less, in his *bluchers*. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist.

bludgeon (bluj′on), *n.* [Not found before 1730 (Bailey); origin unknown. A plausible conjecture connects it with D. *bludsen*, *blutsen*, bruise, beat (parallel with *butsen* with same meaning: see *botch*[2]). The E. word, if from this source, may have been introduced as a cant term in the Elizabethan period, along with many other cant terms from the D. which never, or not until much later, emerged in literary use.] A heavy stick, particularly one with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, used as an offensive weapon.

Arms were costly, and the greater part of the fyrd came equipped with *bludgeons* and hedge-stakes, which could do little to meet the spear and battle-axe of the invader. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 127.

blue (blö), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *blew*, *blewe*, rarely *blue*; < ME. *blew*, *blewe*, occasionally *bluwe*, *blue*, *blwe*, *blu*, *bleu*, possibly < AS. **blēw* (in deriv. *blēwen*, bluish) for **blāw* (whence the reg. ME. *blo*, *bloo*, mod. E. dial. *blow*, north. ME. *bla*, *blaa*, mod. north. E. and Sc. *blae*, *blea*, after the Scand.: see *blae*) (cf. E. *mew*, < AS. *mǣw*, a gull); but more prob. from, and in any case merged with, OF. *bleu*, *blef*, mod. F. *bleu* = Pr. *blau*, fem. *blava* = OSp. *blavo*, Sp. Pg. *blao* = It. *biavo* (obs. or dial.) (cf. mod. It. *blù*, < F. or E.), < ML. *blāvus*, *blāvius*, < OHG. *blāo* (*blāw-*), MHG. *blā* (*blāw-*), G. *blau* = MD. *blaeuw*, D. *blaauw* = OFries. *blaw* = MLG. *blā*, *blāw*, *blauwe*, LG. *blau*, *blaag*, blue, = AS. **blāw* (above) = Icel. *blār* = Sw. *blå* = Dan. *blaa*, blue, livid (see *blae*); perhaps = L. *flāvus*, yellow (color-names being variable in application). Some of the uses of *blue* originally belonged to the parallel form *blae* in the sense of 'livid,' as in *black and blue*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the color of the clear sky; of the color of the spectrum between wave-lengths .505 and .415 micron, and more especially .487 to .460, or of such light mixed with white; azure; cerulean.—**2.** Livid; lead-colored: said of the skin or complexion as affected by cold, contusion, or fear (see *blae*): hence the phrase *black and blue*. See *black*.—**3.** Figuratively, afflicted with low spirits; despondent; depressed; hypochondriacal; having the blues.

E'en I or you,
If we'd nothing to do,
Should find ourselves looking remarkably *blue*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 10.

Sir Lucius looked *blue*, but he had hedged.
Disraeli, Young Duke, ii. 5.

4. Dismal; unpromising: applied to things: as, a *blue* lookout. [Colloq.]—**5.** Inflexible; rigid; strict in morals or religion; puritanic: as, a *blue* Presbyterian: often in the form *true blue* (which see, below).—**6.** [With ref. to *blue-stocking*, q. v.] Learned; pedantic: applied to women.

Some of the ladies were very *blue* and well informed.
Thackeray.

7. Indecent; obscene: as, *blue* stories. [Colloq.]—**Black and blue.** See *black*.—**Blue antelope.** Same as *blauwbok*.—**Blue asbestos.** See *crocidolite*.—**Blue ashes**, a hydrated basic copper carbonate, prepared artificially. It is found native ("mountain blue") in Cumberland, England.—**Blue beech.** Same as *water-beech*.—**Blue bindweed, blood, bream, carmine, clay**, etc. See the nouns.—**Blue copperas.** Same as *bluestone*.—**Blue flesh-fly.** Same as *bluebottle*, 2.—**Blue funk**, extreme nervousness or nervous agitation; nervous apprehension or dread.—**Blue glass**, glass colored with cobalt manganese.—**Blue ground.** Same as *blue rock* (*b* or *c*).—**Blue lake**, a pigment similar to Antwerp blue.—**Blue magnetism**, that which characterizes the south pole of a magnet.—**Blue malachite.** See *malachite*.—**Blue metal**, copper at a certain stage in the process of refining.—**Blue milk, Monday**, etc. See the nouns.—**Blue ocher.** See *ocher*.—**Blue pole**, the south pole of a magnet.—**Blue pulp**, a name of various mixtures known to calico-printers and -dyers, made up of yellow prussiate of potash and protochlorid or bichlorid of tin and water.—**Blue ribbon.** See *ribbon*.—**Blue rock.** (*a*) The name in parts of Ireland of an arenaceous shale. (*b*) In Australia, the volcanic (basaltic) material in places overlying the Tertiary auriferous gravels. (*c*) The bluish-colored matrix in which the South African diamonds are often found embedded. It is a kind of breccia.—**Blue sand**, a cobalt smalt used by potters for painting blue figures on pottery.—**Blue shark.** See *shark*.—**Blue verditer.** Same as *Bremen blue* (see below).—**Blue vitriol.** See *vitriol*.—**To burn blue**, to burn with a bluish flame like that of brimstone.—**True blue** [that is, genuine, lasting blue: blue being taken as a type of constancy, and used in this and other phrases often with an added allusion to some other sense of *blue*], constant; unwavering; stanch; sterling; unflinching; upright and downright: specifically applied to the Scotch Presbyterians or Whig party in the seventeenth century, from the color (blue) adopted by the Covenanters in contradistinction to the royal red.

II. *n.* **1.** The color of the clear sky or of natural ultramarine, or a shade or a tint resembling it; azure. See I., 1.—**2.** A dye or pigment of this hue. The substances used as blue pigments are of very different natures, and derived from various sources; they are all compound bodies, some being natural and others artificial. See phrases below.

3. Bluing.—**4.** The sky; the atmosphere. [Poetic.]

I came and sat
Below the chestnuts, when their buds
Were glistening in the breezy *blue*.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

5. The sea; the deep sea. [Poetic.]—**6.** A member of a party, or of any company of persons, which has adopted blue as its distinctive color.—**7.** The heavy winter coat of the deer. See phrase *in the blue*, below.—**8.** A butterfly of the family *Lycænidæ*, found in Great Britain and other parts of Europe.—**9.** [Short for *blue-stocking*.] A pedantic woman.

Next to a lady I must bid adieu—
Whom some in mirth or malice call a *blue*.
Crabbe.

Alexandria blue, a pigment used by the ancient Egyptians, composed of the silicates of copper and lime. Also called *Egyptian blue*.—**Alizarin blue**, $C_{17}H_9NO_4$, a coal-tar color used for dyeing, prepared by heating nitro-alizarin with glycerin and sulphuric acid, and afterward washing with water. It occurs in commerce as a dark-violet paste containing about 10 per cent. of dry substance, and is used in wool-dyeing and calico-printing in place of indigo, under certain conditions. Also called *anthracene blue*.—**Alkali blue**, in *dyeing*, a coal-tar color used for bright-blue shades on silk and wool, but unsuited for cotton, because it will not combine with acid mordants. It consists essentially of the sodium salt of monosulphonic acid of rosaniline blue, and is applied in a slightly alkaline bath (hence the name). Also called *fast blue* and *Guernsey blue*.—**Aniline blue**, a generic name for spirit-blue, soluble blue, and alkali blue. See these terms.—**Anthra-**

cene blue. Same as *alizarin blue.*—**Antwerp blue,** a Prussian blue made somewhat lighter in color by the addition of alumina. It is more greenish than Prussian blue. Also called *Haarlem blue, mineral blue.*—**Armenian blue,** a pigment used by the ancients, probably a native ultramarine.—**Azure blue,** a name given to various pigments, such as cobalt blue, ultramarine, and carbonate of copper.—**Basic blue,** a more carefully prepared spirit-blue of the first kind. See *spirit-blue.* Also called *opal-blue.*—**Berlin blue.** Same as *Prussian blue,* but usually a little lighter in color. Also called *steel-blue.*—**Blackley blue.** Same as *soluble blue (a).*—**Bremen blue,** a hydrated copper oxid formed by precipitating nitrate of copper with lime. It is mostly used for fresco-painting, and retains its blue color under artificial light. Also called *blue verditer.*—**Cerulean blue,** a pigment composed of the oxids of tin and cobalt. It retains its blue color by artificial light.—**Chemic blue,** a term used by dyers for a very acid solution of indigo in sulphuric acid which resembles Saxony blue.—**China blue,** a coal-tar color similar to soluble blue, used in dyeing.—**Chinese blue,** a pigment similar to Prussian blue, but when dry and in a lump form having a peculiar reddish-bronze cast. Its tints are purer than those of Prussian blue.—**Cobalt blue,** a pure blue tending toward cyan-blue and of high luminosity. Also called *Hungary blue, Leithner's blue,* and *Paris blue.*—**Coupier's blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is a spirit-induline, and is the hydrochlorid of some color-base, such as triphenyl-violaniline. It yields a dark-blue color not unlike indigo, and can be dyed on wool, silk, and cotton. Also called *azodiphenyl, Elberfeld blue, Roubaix blue.*—**Cyanine blue.** Same as *Leitch's blue.*—**Distilled blue,** a purified solution of sulphate of indigo.—**Dumont's blue,** a carefully prepared smalt used by decorators of china.—**Egyptian blue.** Same as *Alexandria blue.*—**Elberfeld blue.** Same as *Coupier's blue.*—**Electric blue,** a trade-name for a light, greenish blue.—**Eschel blue.** Same as *smalt.*—**Fast blue.** Same as *alkali blue.*—**Fluorescent resorcinal blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by dissolving azo-resorufin in potash, adding bromine, and precipitating with hydrochloric acid the hexabrom-diazo-resorufinate, and converting this into the sodium salt. It dyes wool and silk a fast blue with a red fluorescence, especially in artificial light. Also called *resorcin blue.*—**French blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Gentiana blue.** Same as *spirit-blue.*—**Gold blue,** a color similar to purple of Cassius. See *purple.*—**Guernsey blue.** Same as *alkali blue.*—**Guimet blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Haarlem blue.** Same as *Antwerp blue.*—**Humboldt blue.** Same as *spirit-blue.*—**Hungary blue.** Same as *cobalt blue.*—**Imperial blue.** Same as *spirit-blue.*—**Indian blue.** Same as *indigo.*—**Intense blue,** a pigment made by refining indigo.—**In the blue,** wearing the blue coat, as a deer.

> Frontiersmen and hunters . . . say the deer is *in* the red or *the blue,* as he may be in the summer or the winter coat.
>
> *J. D. Caton,* Antelope and Deer of America, p. 149.

Leitch's blue, a compound of cobalt blue and Prussian blue. Also called *cyanine blue.*—**Leithner's blue.** Same as *cobalt blue.*—**Lyons blue,** one of the commercial names of spirit-blue.—**Mineral blue.** Same as *Antwerp blue.*—**Monthier's blue,** a special kind of Prussian blue, in the making of which ammonia is used.—**Mountain blue.** See *azurite.*—**Napoleon blue,** a blue color dyed on silk by means of basic ferric sulphate and yellow prussiate of potash, forming a Prussian blue. Also called *Raymond's blue.*—**Native Prussian blue.** Same as *blue ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).—**Navy blue.** Same as *soluble blue (b).*—**Nemours blue,** a color produced in dyeing, by first dyeing with sandal-wood and afterward with indigo, giving a purple hue by reflected light.—**Neutral blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, the hydrochlorid of the color-base safranine. It is useful only in dyeing cotton.—**New blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine,* or, in coal-tar colors, same as *neutral blue.*—**Night blue.** (*a*) Same as *Victoria blue,* but of a purer shade. (*b*) Soluble blue. (*c*) Any blue that is free from violet, and retains a true blue color in artificial light.—**Paris blue.** (*a*) Same as *cobalt blue.* (*b*) A somewhat light shade of Prussian blue.—**Parma blue,** a spirit-blue of the first kind, with a decided violet tone.—**Paste blue.** (*a*) Sulphate of indigo. (*b*) Prussian blue in a pasty state.—**Peacock blue,** a deep, greenish blue. See *peacock-blue.*—**Permanent blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Prussian blue,** a pigment made by precipitating ferric sulphate with yellow prussiate of potash, forming a ferrocyanide of iron. It is a cyan-blue like that of the spectrum of wave-length .420 micron; its chroma is strong, but its luminosity is low. Sometimes called *royal blue.*—**Raymond's blue.** Same as *Napoleon blue.*—**Reboulleau's blue.** Same as *Schweinfurth blue.*—**Resorcin blue.** Same as *fluorescent resorcinal blue.*—**Roubaix blue.** Same as *Coupier's blue.*—**Royal blue.** Same as *smalt.* In dyeing, Prussian blue is sometimes so named.—**Sanders or saunders blue,** a corrupt name for the French *cendres bleues* (ultramarine ashes).—**Saxony blue,** the sulphindigotic acid of commerce, prepared by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, and used for dyeing on wool and silk. It is brighter in color than that obtained from the indigo-vat, but is not so fast either to light or to the action of soap.—**Schweinfurth blue,** a pigment made by fusing together copper arseniate, potassium arseniate, and niter. The product soon turns blue when mixed with oil. Also called *Reboulleau's blue.*—**Soluble blue.** (*a*) A coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by heating a spirit-blue with sulphuric acid, and the product with oxalic acid. Such blues are soluble in water, in distinction from the *spirit-blues,* which are soluble only in alcohol. Also called *Blackley blue.* (*b*) A Prussian blue to which has been added an excess of prussiate of potash. Also called *ball-blue, navy blue.*—**The blues.** (*a*) [Contraction for *blue-devils.*] Low spirits; melancholy; despondency; hypochondria. See *blue-devils.* (*b*) [*cap.*] The name popularly given to the English regiment properly called the Royal Horse Guards, or Oxford *Blues,* first mustered in 1661, and so called from their blue uniforms.—**To be a blue,** to have won one's blue (which see, below). [Eng.]—**To win one's blue,** to be chosen to represent a university (Oxford or Cambridge) or school (Harrow or Eton) in athletic contests: from the distinctive colors (dark blue for Oxford and Harrow, and light blue for Cambridge and Eton) adopted by students at those institutions. [Eng.]—**Ultramarine blue.** See *ultramarine.*—**Vat-blue.** Same as *indigo-blue.*—**Victoria blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is a dark-blue powder soluble in water, and can be dyed on wool, silk, or cotton.—**Violet-blue,** a blue tending toward violet, the color of the spectrum between wave-lengths .460 to .415 micron, or of such light mixed with white.—**Wine-blue,** œnocyan, used as a coloring matter for red wines.

blue (blö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blued,* ppr. *bluing.* [< *blue, a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make blue; dye a blue color; color with bluing; make blue by heating, as metals, etc.

★ **II.**† *intrans.* To blush.

blueback (blö′bak), *n.* **1.** A local English name (current in Yorkshire) of the coal-fish, in allusion to the bluish color of the back.—**2.** The salmon of Alaska, *Oncorhynchus nerka,* known in Idaho as the *redfish.*—**3.** In Maryland and Virginia, the glut-herring; a herring-like fish, *Pomolobus æstivalis,* without vomerine or palatine teeth, with the lower jaw projecting but little, and the peritoneum blackish. It is much like the alewife, but of less value.—**4.** A local name in Maine of the blue-

★backed trout, *Salvelinus oquassa.*

bluebell (blö′bel), *n.* The popular name of several different plants: (*a*) Of *Campanula rotundifolia,* a plant bearing a loose panicle of blue bell-shaped flowers. See *harebell.* [Scot.] (*b*) In England, of *Scilla nonscripta,* the wild hyacinth, from the shape of its drooping flowers. (*c*) Of the grape-hyacinth, *Muscari botryoides.* (*d*) Occasionally, of other plants with

★blue bell-shaped flowers.

blueberry (blö′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *blueberries* (-iz). [< *blue* + *berry*[1]. Cf. *blaeberry.*] In America: (*a*) The fruit of several species of *Vaccinium,* ordinarily distinguished from the various kinds of huckleberry by its blue color and smaller seeds. The swamp or tall blueberry is the *Vaccinium corymbosum;* the low blueberry, *V. vacillans;* and the dwarf blueberry, *V. Pennsylvanicum.* See *bilberry.* (*b*) Another name of the cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

bluebill (blö′bil), *n.* A scaup duck; the blackhead (which see).

blue-billy (blö′bil″i), *n.* [< *blue* + *billy,* perhaps the proper name *Billy* used familiarly, as in other instances: see *billy*[1], *billy*[2].] In *metal.,* the residuum from pyrites, roasted for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, or for the extraction in the moist way of the copper which it contains. This residuum, consisting mainly of peroxid of iron, is largely used as fettling in the puddling-furnaces in parts of England.

bluebird (blö′bėrd), *n.* [In 17th century, *blew-bird.*] **1.** An American oscine passerine bird, of the genus *Sialia,* of which blue is the chief color. There are several species. The common or Wilson's bluebird, *Sialia sialis,* inhabits eastern North America. It is about 6½ inches long, blue above and dull-reddish and white below. In most parts of the United States it is a harbinger of spring, coming with a melodious song. It nests in holes, and lays plain pale-bluish eggs. The western or Mexican bluebird, *S. mexicana,* is very similar, but has a reddish patch on the back, and the throat blue. The arctic or Rocky Mountain bluebird, *S. arctica,* is a larger species, of a paler blue than the others, fading into white below, without any red.

2. Some other bird of a blue color: as, the

★fairy *bluebird* of Java, *Irene turcosa.*

blue-black (blö′blak), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a bluish-black color.

II. *n.* **1.** A name of ivory-black, from its bluish hue; a color resembling ivory-black.—**2.** A well-burnt and levigated charcoal prepared from vine-twigs. Also called *vine-black.*

blueblaw† (blö′blâ), *n.* [Also written *blue-blow,* early mod. E. *blewblaw,* < *blew,* blue, + **blaw,* appar. a varied form of *blue* or *blae* (ME. *bla,* etc.), later modified to *blow.*] An old name of the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus.*

blue-blazer (blö′blā″zėr), *n.* A sweetened and flavored drink made of Scotch whisky and water mixed, after being set on fire, by pouring back and forth between two mugs.

blue-blind (blö′blīnd), *a.* Unable to distinguish the color blue from other colors.

> From the rarity and, in many cases, the entire absence of reference to blue in ancient literature, Geiger . . . has maintained that, even as recently as the time of Homer, our ancestors were *blue-blind.*
>
> *Sir J. Lubbock,* Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 200.

blueblow†, *n.* See *blueblaw.*

bluebonnet (blö′bon″et), *n.* **1.** A name for the blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus.* Also called *bluecap. Macgillivray.*—**2.** In *bot.,* same as *bluebottle,* 1.—**3.** A name given to the soldiery of Scotland when it was a separate kingdom, from the color of their bonnets; also, any Scotchman: generally as two words. Also *bluecap.*

> England shall many a day
> Tell of the bloody fray
> When the *Blue Bonnets* came over the Border.
>
> *Scott,* Ballad, Monastery, XXV.

★ **bluebottle** (blö′bot″l), *n.* [In def. 1 with ref. to the blue funnel-shaped florets arranged in a bottle-shaped involucre or whorl.] **1.** In *bot.,* *Centaurea Cyanus,* a composite plant, a weed in Europe, cultivated for ornament in America. Also called *bluebonnet* and *bluecap.*—**2.** In *zoöl.,* a dipterous insect with a blue abdomen, of the family *Muscidæ* and genus *Musca,* or *Calliphora.* Also popularly called *beef-eater* and *blue flesh-fly.*

> Under the term *bluebottle* at least two species are included [in England], namely, Musca vomitoria and M. erythrocephala. They both have the under surface of the head red. *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* VI. 95.

3. A policeman, a beadle, or other officer wearing a blue dress. [Slang.]

bluebreast (blö′brest), *n.* Same as *bluethroat.*

bluebuck (blö′buk), *n.* [Tr. of D. *blauwbok.*]

★ Same as *blauwbok.*

bluebush (blö′bůsh), *n.* A Mexican shrub, *Ceanothus azureus,* with abundant blue flowers.

bluebuttons (blö′but″onz), *n.* Same as *bluecap,* 3 (*a*).

bluecap (blö′kap), *n.* **1.** A fish said to be of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Same as *bluebonnet,* 1.—**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Some blue-flowered species of *Scabiosa,* as *S. succisa* and *S. arvensis.* (*b*) The bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus.*—**4.** Same as *bluebonnet,* 3.

> A thousand *blue-caps* more. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

5. In *coal-mining,* a blue or brownish halo around the flame of the safety-lamp, indicating the presence of a dangerous quantity of fire-damp.

bluecoat (blö′kōt), *n.* A person who wears a blue coat, especially as a uniform or livery. Specifically—(*a*) A serving-man, especially in the house of an English country gentleman. The blue coat and badge were formerly the common livery of all the male servants and attendants in a large establishment. (*b*) A soldier in the army of the United States.—**Bluecoat boy,** a pupil of Christ's Hospital, London, a foundation dating from the time of Edward VI., the beneficiaries of which, who are young boys, still wear the dress common to boys at that time, or a slight modification of it, consisting of a long blue coat girded with a leather belt, knee-breeches, yellow stockings, and low shoes. Their head-dress is what is called a *muffin-cap* (which see), but generally they wear no caps, even in the coldest weather.

blue-cod (blö′kod), *n.* A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus,* of the Pacific coast of the United States, better known as *cultus-cod.*

blue-creeper (blö′krē″pėr), *n.* A graceful twining plant of Tasmania, *Comesperma volubile,* of the family *Polygalaceæ,* bearing an abundance of bright-blue flowers.

blue-curls (blö′kėrlz), *n.* A low labiate plant of the United States, *Trichostema dichotomum,* with blue flowers and very long coiled filaments.

blue-devils (blö′dev″lz), *n. pl.* [See *blue, a.,* 3, 4.] **1.** Low spirits; depression of mind.—**2.** [With allusion to the apparitions of such delirium.] Delirium tremens.

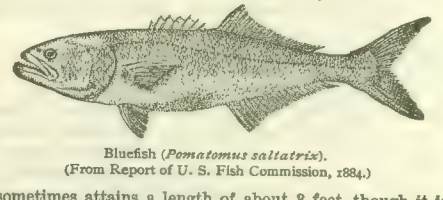
blue-disease (blö′di-zēz″), *n.* Same as *cyanosis.*

blue-eyed (blö′īd), *a.* Having blue eyes: as, "the *blue-eyed* Norseman," *Longfellow,* Tales of a Wayside Inn.—**Blue-eyed grass,** in *bot.,* the name in the United States of species of *Sisyrinchium.*—**Blue-eyed Mary,** the name of a boraginaceous plant, *Omphalodes verna,* of Europe, with small blue flowers, resembling the forget-me-not.

bluefin (blö′fin), *n.* A local name in the United States of the lake-herring or whitefish of Lake Michigan, *Argyrosomus nigripinnis.*

★ See *cisco.*

bluefish (blö′fish), *n.* **1.** The usual name of a fish of the family *Pomatomidæ,* the *Pomatomus saltatrix,* also called *tailor, skipjack, blue-snapper,* and *green-fish.* It is of compressed subfusiform shape, greenish or bluish above and silvery below. It



Bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

sometimes attains a length of about 3 feet, though it is usually much smaller. It is common in many seas, but is best known along the Atlantic coast of the United States. Its teeth are small but trenchant, and the fish is exceedingly ravenous and destructive to other fishes. It affords excellent sport, and its flesh is esteemed for the table.

2. An occasional (New England) name of the common cunner, *Tautogolabrus adspersus*. See *cunner*.—3. A Californian sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion parvipinne*, related to the weakfish of the eastern United States.—4. A pimelepteroid fish of the Pacific coast of the United States, *Girella nigricans*, of a bluish-brown color, with tricuspid incisors in an outer row, and a band of smaller teeth within.—5. A West Indian and Floridian labroid fish, *Halichæres radiatus*, with 9 dorsal spines, cheeks and opercles naked, and well-developed posterior canines. The adult is azure-blue, with a longitudinal band on the anal fin and a blue margin on the dorsal.

blue-glede (blö′glēd), *n.* An English name of the ring-tailed harrier, *Circus cyaneus*. Also called *blue-kite* and *blue-hawk*.

blue-gown (blö′goun), *n.* One of a former order of paupers in Scotland, also called the *king's beadsmen*, to whom the king annually distributed certain alms on condition of their praying for his welfare. Their number was equal to the number of years the king had lived. The alms consisted of a blue gown or cloak, a purse containing as many shillings Scots (pennies sterling) as the years of the king's age, and a badge bearing the words "Pass and repass," which protected them from all laws against mendicity. Edie Ochiltree, in Sir W. Scott's novel "The Antiquary," is a type of the class. The practice of appointing beadsmen was discontinued in 1833.

blue-grass (blö′gràs), *n.* [< *blue* + *grass*. Cf. Icel. *blā-gras* (*Geranium pratense*).] In *bot.*, the name of several species of *Poa*. The blue-grass of England is *P. compressa*; of Kentucky, *P. pratensis*, highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay; and of Texas, *P. arachnifera*. The red-topped blue-grass of Montana and westward is *P. Buckleyana*.—**Blue-grass region.** See *grass*.

blue-gum (blö′gum), *n.* 1. In *pathol.*, a blue coloration of the free edge of the gums, frequent in cases of lead-poisoning.—2. The blue-gum tree.—**Blue-gum tree,** the *Eucalyptus globulus*, an important tree of Australia, of extremely rapid growth, and known to have attained a height of 350 feet. It is reputed to be a preventive of malaria, and is now largely planted in California and other countries. Its leaves are odoriferous when bruised, and are used as a febrifuge.

blue-hafit (blö′haf″it), *n.* A local Scotch name of the bird better known as the hedge-chanter, *Accentor modularis*. See cut under *Accentor*.

blue-hawk (blö′hâk), *n.* 1. Same as *blue-glede*.—2. The adult peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*.—3. The American goshawk, *Astur atricapillus*.

blue-hearts (blö′härts), *n.* The common name of *Buchnera Americana*, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, a perennial herb with deep-purple flowers.

blue-hot (blö′hot), *a.* Blue with heat; more than white-hot: a fanciful and inexact term to express the excessive temperature of a very hot body. Incandescent bodies tend to appear yellow rather than blue as the light they emit increases in intensity.

blueing, *n.* See *bluing*.

blue-jack (blö′jak), *n.* A species of oak, *Quercus cinerea*, a small tree with hard, strong, and heavy wood, found on the coasts of the southern United States.

blue-jacket (blö′jak″et), *n.* 1. In the *naval service*, a sailor as distinguished from a marine: so called from the color of his jacket.—2. A name given in the United States to hymenopterous insects of the family *Sphegidæ*. The predominant color is blue. The best-known are the *Pelopœus cæruleus*, a northern species, and the *Chlorion cyaneum*, whose range is more to the south. Both are known under the collective name of *mud-daubers*. See cuts under *Ammophila*, *digger-wasp*, and *mud-dauber*.

blue-john (blö′jon), *n.* The local name in Derbyshire, England, of a blue variety of fluor-spar.

Blue John was a name given by the miners who first discovered it to a variety of fluor spar, in order to distinguish it from Black Jack, which is an ore of zinc.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 506.

bluejoint-grass (blö′joint-gràs), *n.* A common name in the United States of two stout bluish-stemmed grasses, *Deyeuxia* (*Calamagrostis*) *Canadensis*, and, west of the Rocky Mountains, *Agropyrum glaucum*.

blue-kite (blö′kīt), *n.* Same as *blue-glede*.

blue-laid (blö′lād), *a.* In *paper-making*, having a blue tinge: said of a class of laid papers.

blue-laws (blö′lâz), *n. pl.* A supposititious code of severe laws for the regulation of religious and personal conduct in the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven; hence, any rigid Sunday laws or religious regulations. The assertion by some writers of the existence of the blue laws has no other basis than the adoption by the first authorities of the New Haven colony of the Scriptures as their code of law and government, and their strict application of Mosaic principles.

blue-leg (blö′leg), *n.* [A sportive adaptation of *blue-stocking*, *n.*] A blue-stocking; a literary person.

When Madame de Staël resided at Coppet, it was her custom to collect around her in the evening a circle of literati, the *blue legs* of Geneva, by some one of whom an essay, a disquisition, or a portion of a work in progress, was frequently read aloud to entertain the rest.
Southey, The Doctor, i. 84.

blueling (blö′ling), *n.* [< *blue* + *-ling*¹.] A small butterfly of the genus *Polyommatus* or *Lycæna*, notable for its blue color.

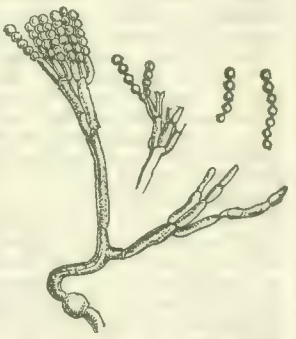
bluely (blö′li), *adv.* With a blue color. *Swift.*

blue-mantle (blö′man″tl), *n.* The title of one of the English pursuivants-at-arms. The office was instituted either by Edward III. or by Henry V., and named in allusion to the robes of the order of the Garter, or, as some suppose, to the color of the arms of France.

blue-mass (blö′màs), *n.* A drug made by rubbing up metallic mercury with confection of roses until all the globules disappear. Of this blue-pills are made.

blue-metal (blö′met″al), *n.* See *blue metal*, under *metal*.

blue-mold (blö′mōld), *n.* A common minute fungus, *Penicillium crustaceum*, of bluish or greenish color, found on moldy bread and a large number of foods and other substances. The mycelium or spawn sends up numerous slender filaments or hyphæ, which branch at the top and bear chains of reproductive cells or conidia. In rare cases spores are produced in asci.



Blue-mold (*Penicillium crustaceum*), with detached chains of conidia, highly magnified.

blueness (blö′-nes), *n.* [< *blue* + *-ness*.] The quality of being blue in any sense.

blue-nose (blö′nōz), *n.* 1. A native of Nova Scotia: a colloquial designation, in allusion either to the hue given to the noses of its inhabitants by its severe winter, or to a kind of potato so named which is largely produced there. *Haliburton.*—2. A Nova Scotian vessel.

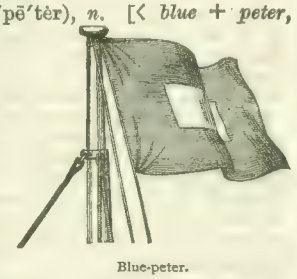
blue-ointment (blö′oint″ment), *n.* Mercurial ointment.

blue-paidle (blö′pā″dl), *n.* A Scotch name of the lumpsucker.

blue-paper (blö′pā″pèr), *n.* Paper sensitive to light, prepared by floating white paper on a solution of alkaline ferrocyanide and ferric citrate. It is used for copying maps and plans, printing photographic negatives, etc. After exposure to light during a proper interval beneath the subject to be reproduced, the print is finished by immersion in several changes of clean water, which dissolves from the paper that part of the ferroprussiate which has not been acted upon by light, and brings out a fine blue color in place of the original dull gray or greenish color in those portions of the surface which have been affected. Called in the trade *blue-process paper*.

blue-perch (blö′pèrch), *n.* 1. A local name of the common New England cunner, *Tautogolabrus adspersus*. See cut under *cunner*.—2. A Californian embiotocoid fish, *Tæniotoca lateralis*, a kind of surf-fish.

blue-peter (blö′pē′tèr), *n.* [< *blue* + *peter*, orig. *repeater*: see *peter*, *repeater*.] *Naut.*, a blue flag having a white square in the center, hoisted by merchant vessels of all kinds as a signal that the ship is ready to sail, to recall boats, etc.



Blue-peter.

A large brand-new red ensign pulling in rich color at the halliards at the peak, and *blue Peter* lazily fluttering above the fore-royal-yard.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, iv.

blue-pie (blö′pī), *n.* One of the species of ★Asiatic jays of the genus *Urocissa*.

blue-pigeon (blö′pij″on), *n.* A name for a sounding-lead.

blue-pike (blö′pīk), *n.* A local name in the United States of the wall-eyed pike-perch, *Stizostedion* (or *Lucioperca*) *vitreum*.

blue-pill (blö′pil′), *n.* A pill made from blue-mass.

blue-pipe (blö′pīp), *n.* The common lilac. *Ray.*

blue-pod (blö′pod), *n.* The name in California of species of *Godetia*, of the family *Onagraceæ*, noxious weeds, with showy purple flowers.

blue-poker (blö′pō″kèr), *n.* The pochard, *Fuligula* (or *Aythya*) *ferina*. See *pochard*. [Local in Great Britain.]

blue-pot (blö′pot), *n.* A black-lead crucible made of a mixture of coarse plumbago and clay.

blue-pox (blö′poks), *n.* Malignant pustule.

blue-print (blö′print), *n.* An impression produced by blue-printing.

blue-printing (blö′prin″ting), *n.* A method of ★photo-printing by the agency of paper sensitized with ferroprussiate of potash. See *blue-paper*.

blue-racer (blö′rā″sèr), *n.* A local name in the western United States of a variety of the common black-snake, *Bascanion constrictor flaviventris*.

blue-rock (blö′rok), *n.* A popular name of the commonest variety of domestic pigeon, *Columba livia*, of a bluish color, with two black bands on the wings.

blue-ruin (blö′rö″in), *n.* A cant name for gin, rum, etc., especially when bad.

bluesides (blö′sīdz), *n.* A half-grown harp-seal, *Phoca grænlandica*.

blue-snapper (blö′snap″èr), *n.* A local name in Massachusetts of the bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

blue-spar (blö′spär), *n.* Azure-spar; lazulite.

bluestart (blö′stärt), *n.* [< *blue* + *start*², tail; = G. *blausterz*. Cf. *redstart* = G. *rothsterz*.] A name of the blue-tailed warbler, *Ianthia cyanura*.

blue-stem (blö′stem), *n.* The name of some coarse but useful grasses in the United States, chiefly *Andropogon furcatus* east of the Rocky Mountains, and *Agropyrum glaucum* further westward.

blue-stocking (blö′stok″ing), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Wearing blue stockings; specifically, wearing blue or gray worsted stockings, as opposed to those of black silk worn in court or ceremonial dress; hence, not in full dress; in plain dress. (*a*) Applied to the Little Parliament of 1653.

That *Blew-stocking* Parliament, Barebone Parliament, a companie of fellowes called togeather by Cromwell.
Sir J. Bramston, Autobiog. (ed. 1845), p. 89. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) Applied to assemblies held in London about 1750 at the houses of Mrs. Montague and other ladies, in which literary conversation and other intellectual enjoyments were substituted for cards and gossip, and which were characterized by a studied plainness of dress on the part of some of the guests. Among these was Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings, and in reference to whom, especially, the coterie was called in derision the "Blue-stocking Society" or the "Blue-stocking Club," and the members, especially the ladies, "blue-stockingers," "blue-stocking ladies," and later simply "blue-stockings" or "blues."

II. *n.* 1. A member of the "Blue-stocking Club," especially a woman (see above); by extension, any woman with a taste for learning or literature; a literary woman: originally used in derision or contempt, and implying a neglect on the part of such women of their domestic duties or a departure from their "proper sphere"; now hardly used except historically or humorously.—2. A name of the American avoset, *Recurvirostra americana*. See *avoset*. [Local, U. S.]

blue-stockingism (blö′stok″ing-izm), *n.* [< *blue-stocking* + *-ism*.] The character, manner, or habits of a blue-stocking; female learning or pedantry.

blue-stone (blö′stōn), *n.* 1. Sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Also called *blue copperas*.—2. A name given to a more or less argillaceous sandstone of bluish color, extensively quarried at various points along the Hudson river and elsewhere, and used for building purposes and for flagging. The most extensive quarries are in the Middle and Upper Devonian.

bluet (blö′et), *n.* [(1) < ME. *bluett*, *blouet*, < F. (OF.) *bluette*, a kind of woolen cloth, prop. fem. dim. of *bleu*, blue. (2) Also *blewet*, *blewit*, < F. *bluet*, "blew-blaw, blew-bottle, corn-flower, hurt-sickle" (Cotgrave), masc. dim. of *bleu*, blue: see *blue* and *-et*.] 1†. A kind of woolen cloth of a bluish color.—2. In *bot.*, a name given to several plants with blue flowers: (*a*) to the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*; (*b*) in the United States, to *Houstonia* (formerly *Oldenlandia*) *cærulea*; (*c*) to a species of bilberry.—

3. In *ornith.*, a humming-bird of the subgenus *Basilinna*, as the Mexican *B. leucotis*, or the Californian *B. xantusi*, one of the queen-hummers.

bluetail (blö′tāl), *n.* An American lizard of the family *Scincidæ*, *Eumeces quinque-lineatus* or *fasciatus*, with a blue tail, inhabiting the southern and middle United States. It is the most northern species of the genus.

bluetangle (blö′tang″gl), *n.* The blue huckleberry of the United States, *Gaylussacia frondosa*. Also called *dangleberry*.

bluethroat (blö′thrōt), *n.* A small sylviine bird of the genus *Cyanecula*, inhabiting northern Europe and Asia, and occasionally found



Bluethroat (*Cyanecula suecica*).

also in Alaska; a kind of redstart or red-tailed warbler, having a spot of rich blue on the throat. There are two species or varieties, *C. suecica* and *C. wolfi*. Also called *bluebreast* ★and *blue-throated redstart*.

blueweed (blö′wēd), *n.* The viper's bugloss, *Echium vulgare*, a foreign weed with showy blue flowers which has been introduced into the United States.

bluewing (blö′wing), *n.* The blue-winged teal of North America, *Querquedula discors*, a very common small duck with blue wing-coverts, much esteemed for the table; also, the shoveler duck. See cut under *teal*.

bluewood (blö′wŭd), *n.* A small tree or shrub, *Condaliopsis mucronata*, of the family *Rhamnaceæ*, found in Texas and westward, often forming dense chaparral or thickets. It makes an effective hedge. The wood is hard and very heavy, of a light-red color, and the berries are edible.

bluey (blö′i), *a.* [< *blue* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat ★blue; bluish. *Southey*.

bluff[1] (bluf), *a.* and *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps connected with MD. *blaf* (Kilian), flat, broad, as in *blaf aensicht*, a broad flat face, *blaf-faert*, one who has a flat broad face, a coin with a blank face (see *blaffert*) (also a boaster, but in this sense prob. a different word, equiv. to mod. D. *blaffer*, < *blaffen*, bark, yelp: see *blaff*). The suggested D. origin is favored by the nautical associations of the word. There is prob. no connection with *bluff*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or presenting a broad, flattened front, as a ship with broad bows and nearly vertical stem.—**2.** Rising abruptly and boldly, as a high bank on the shore of a sea, lake, or river; presenting a bold and nearly perpendicular front, as a coast-line or a range of low hills.

The rock Tabra, a *bluff*, peninsular prominence that juts out from the bottom of the cliff.
Atkins, Voyage to Guinea, p. 102.

3. Broad and full: specially applied to a full countenance, indicative of frankness and good humor.

His broad, bright eye, and *bluff* face, . . . like the sun on frost-work, melted down displeasure. *H. S. Riddell.*

Hence—**4.** Rough and hearty; plain and frank; somewhat abrupt and unconventional in manner.

Bluff Harry broke into the spence,
And turn'd the cowls adrift.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

In ripeness of mind and *bluff* heartiness of expression, he [Dryden] takes rank with the best.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 79.

5. Blustering; pompous; surly; churlish. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A pert or *bluff* important wight. *Armstrong*, Taste.

To stand bluff†, to stand firm or stiff. *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* [First used in the American colonies in the 18th century.] A hill, bank, or headland with a steep, broad face; a high bank presenting a steep or nearly perpendicular front, especially one on the shore of a sea, lake, or river; also, a steep rise between bottom-land and a higher table-land.

Beach, *bluff*, and wave, adieu! *Whittier.*
Round the hills from *bluff* to *bluff*.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

bluff[2] (bluf), *v.* [E. dial. also *bluft*, blindfold; origin uncertain, perhaps from two or more sources. The sense of 'deceive or impose upon' may come from that of 'blindfold, hoodwink,' but cf. Sc. "get the *bluff*," be taken in; prob. of LG. origin: LG. *bluffen*, *verbluffen*, D. *verbluffen*, > G. *verblüffen* = Dan. *forblöffe*, baffle, confound, stupefy. In popular apprehension prob. often associated with *bluff*[1], *a.*, as if 'assume a bluff or bold front.'] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To blindfold or hoodwink. *Bailey.*—**2.** In the game of poker, to deceive or impose upon (an opponent) by betting heavily on a worthless hand, or by acting in such a way as to cause the other players to believe that one's hand is stronger than it really is, in order to make them throw up their cards or stay out of the betting. Hence—**3.** To daunt or deter from the accomplishment of some design by boastful language or demeanor; repulse or frighten off by assuming a bold front, or by a make-believe show of resources, strength, etc.: frequently followed by *off*: as, to *bluff off* a dun. [Chiefly U. S.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** In the game of poker, to bet heavily and with an air of confident assurance on a poor hand, in order to deceive an opponent and cause him to throw up his cards. Hence—**2.** To assume a bold, boastful front, so as to hoodwink an opponent as to one's real resources, strength, etc.

bluff[2] (bluf), *n.* [E. dial. also *blufter*, a blinker: see the verb.] **1.** A blinker for a horse.—**2.** A variation of the game of poker, in which there is no draw to improve the hand. Usually called *straight poker*.—**3.** The act of deceiving or influencing, as in the game of poker, by a show of confident assurance and boastful betting or language; hence, language or demeanor intended to blind, frighten, or daunt an opponent.

bluffer (bluf′ėr), *n.* One who bluffs.

bluff-headed (bluf′hed″ed), *a.* *Naut.*, having an upright stem, or one with but little rake forward.

bluffly (bluf′li), *adv.* In a bluff manner; bluntly; in an unconventional or offhand way.

bluffness (bluf′nes), *n.* The quality of being bluff; bluntness; frankness; abruptness.

No such *bluffness* of meaning is implied in the Greek.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects.

bluffy (bluf′i), *a.* [< *bluff*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having the character of a bluff; precipitous or steep.

We could see the syenites we had just left again cropping out much less *bluffy*, and terminating the table-land to the eastward by a continuous line, trending generally northwest and southeast. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 343.

2. Inclining to bluffness in appearance or manner.

bluft (bluft), *v. t.* [E. dial.: see *bluff*[2].] To blindfold. [Prov. Eng.]

blufter (bluf′tėr), *n.* [< *bluft* + *-er*[1].] A blinker. [Prov. Eng.]

bluid (blüd), *n.* A Scotch form of *blood*.

bluing (blö′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blue*, *v.*] **1.** ★The act of making blue; specifically, the process of giving a blue color to iron and other metals by heating.—**2.** A blue tint given to iron by boiling in a bath of hyposulphite of soda and acetate of lead.—**3.** The indigo, soluble Prussian blue, or other material, used in the laundry to neutralize a yellowish tint in linen. Also spelled *blueing*.

bluish (blö′ish), *a.* [< *blue* + *-ish*[1].] Blue in a small degree; somewhat blue.

bluishly (blö′ish-li), *adv.* In a bluish manner.

bluishness (blö′ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being bluish; a small degree of blue color.

bluism (blö′izm), *n.* [< *blue*, *a.*, 6, *n.*, 9, + *-ism*.] Blue-stockingism.

A wife so well known in the gay and learned world, without one bit of . . . *bluism* about herself.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. iv.

blumanget, *n.* See *blanc-mange*.

blunder (blun′dėr), *v.* [< ME. *blondren*, *blunderen*, a freq. form of uncertain origin, perhaps of double origin: (1) prop. *blondren*, freq. of *blonden*, *blanden*, mix (see *bland*[1], *v.*); (2) prop. *blundren*, freq. of *blunden*, which occurs once in the doubtful sense of 'stagger, stumble, < Icel. *blunda*, doze, = Sw. *blunda* = Dan. *blunde*, doze, slumber; cf. Icel. *blundhr* = Sw. Dan. *blund*, a doze, nap. Cf. *blunt*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move or act blindly, stupidly, or without direction or steady guidance; flounder; stumble: frequently with *on* or *along*.

Bayard the blinde,
That *blundreth* forth.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 403.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reason of it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Here he delights the weekly news to con,
And mingle comments as he *blunders* on.
Crabbe, The Newspaper.

2. To make a gross mistake, especially through mental confusion; err widely or stupidly.

Was there a man dismay'd?
Not tho' the soldier knew
Some one had *blunder'd*.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To mix (things) confusedly; confuse.

He *blunders* and confounds all these together.
Stillingfleet.

2†. To confound; confuse; distract; cause to make blunders: as, "to *blunder* an adversary," *Ditton*, On the Resurrection, p. 63.—**3**†. To injure or destroy by blundering; mismanage: as, "to darken or *blunder* the cause," *Ditton*, On the Resurrection, p. 211.—**4.** To do or make faultily or erroneously; make mistakes in through ignorance or stupidity; bungle. [Rare.]

[Inscriptions] usually of very barbarous work and *blundered*. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 687.

Some fine pilgrim-flasks of blue and green have *blundered* copies of hieroglyphs and representations of Egyptian deities incised in the moist clay.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 606.

The banker's clerk who was directed to sum my cash-account, *blundered* it three times. *Scott*, Antiquary, vi.

5. To utter thoughtlessly or in a blundering manner; blurt out: generally with *out*: as, to *blunder out* an excuse.

blunder (blun′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *blunder*, *blonder*, error, misfortune, < *blunderen*, *blondren*, blunder, v.] A mistake made through precipitance or mental confusion; a gross or stupid mistake.

It is worse than a crime; it is a *blunder*.
Memoirs of Fouché (trans.).

The "Magnalia" has great merits; it has, also, fatal defects. In its mighty chaos of fables and *blunders* and misrepresentations are of course lodged many single facts of the utmost value. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., II. 83.

=**Syn.** *Error*, *Mistake*, *Blunder*, *Bull*. An *error* is a wandering from truth, primarily in impression, judgment, or calculation, and, by extension of the idea, in conduct; it may be a state. A *mistake* is a false judgment or choice; it does not, as *error* sometimes does, imply moral obliquity, the defect being placed wholly in the wisdom of the actor, and in its treatment of this defect the word is altogether gentle. *Blunder* is a strong word for a mistake which is stupid, a gross error in action or speech. A *bull* is a blunder in language, involving generally a very obvious and comical contradiction; but the word is sometimes applied to any particularly inapt or ludicrously inappropriate remark.

Speculative *errors*, which have no influence on the life and conversation, cannot be near so dangerous as those *errors* which lead men out of the way of their duty.
J. Blair, Sermon, in Tyler's Amer. Lit., II. 262.

In general, pride is at the bottom of all great *mistakes*.
Ruskin, True and Beautiful.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an historian, that he should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army . . .; for that he had observed notorious *blunders* and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison.*

Lord Orford pronounced this to be the best *bull* he had ever heard: "I hate that woman," said a gentleman, looking at one who had been his nurse, "I hate that woman, for she changed me at nurse."
Miss Edgeworth, Essay on Irish Bulls.

blunderbuss (blun′dėr-bus), *n.* [In 17th century also *blunderbus* and *blunderbush*; appar. a modification, prob. with humorous allusion to its blundering or random action, of D. *donderbus* (= G. *donnerbüchse*), a blunderbuss, < *donder* (= G. *donner* = E. *thunder*) + *bus*, a box, urn, barrel of a gun, same as *buis*, a tube, pipe, = G. *büchse*, a box, pot, barrel of a gun, pipe, etc., = E. *box*[2]. Cf. the equiv. G. *blunderbüchse*, in imitation of the E., but prob. with a thought of *plunder*, baggage, lumber (E. *plunder*), in allusion to its heaviness. A charter of James I. (1617) mentions "*plantier-busse*, alias *blanter-busse*," as equiv. to *harquebuse*, but the first element here is different, ult. < L. *plantare*, plant (fix). Cf. Sc. *blunyierd*, an old gun, any old rusty weapon.] **1.** A short gun or firearm with a large bore and funnel-shaped muzzle, capable of holding a number of balls or slugs, and intended to be used at a limited range



Blunderbuss.—Armory, Tower of London.

without exact aim. It has been long obsolete in civilized countries.—2. A stupid, blundering person.

blunderer (blun'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. "*blunderer*, or blunt warkere [worker]" (Prompt. Parv.), < *blunderen*, *blondren*, blunder, v.] One who blunders. (*a*) One who flounders about blindly or bunglingly in his work: as, "meer *Blunderers* in that Atomick Physiology," *Cudworth*. (*N. E. D.*) (*b*) One who, through carelessness or want of capacity, makes ★gross mistakes.

blunderhead (blun'dėr-hed), *n.* [< *blunder* + *head*. Cf. *dunderhead*.] A stupid fellow; one who blunders.

This thick-skulled *blunderhead*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

blunderingly (blun'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a blundering manner; by mistake.

The tyro who had so *blunderingly* botched the business. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. iii.

Reckless perversions of meaning, whether intentionally or *blunderingly* made. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 205.

blunge (blunj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blunged*, ppr. *blunging*. [Appar. a popular formation, after *plunge*, with ref. to the plunging action of the instrument used.] To mix (clay) with a blunger.

blunger (blun'jėr), *n.* [< *blunge* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *plunger*.] An instrument used for mixing clay in potteries. It is shaped like a shovel, but has a larger blade, and a cross-handle by which it is wielded. The name is also sometimes given to different varieties of the pug-mill.

blunging (blun'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blunge*, *v.*] The process of mixing clay in potteries. The proper amount of the clay and the necessary quantity of water are placed in a trough, and mixed with a blunger, until reduced to a homogeneous mass. In large potteries this work is sometimes done by the machine called a pug-mill.

blunk[1]†, *v.* [Origin uncertain; appar. a corruption of *blenk* or *blink*.] **I.** *intrans.* To blench; blink; turn aside.

II. *trans.* To spoil; mismanage. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

blunk[2] (blungk), *n.* [Cf. *blunket*.] In plural, linen or cotton cloths for printing; calicos. [Scotch.]

blunker[1] (blung'kėr), *n.* [< *blunk*[1], *v.*, II., + *-er*[1].] A bungler; one who spoils everything he meddles with. [Scotch.]

Dunbog is nae mair a gentleman than the *blunker* that's biggit the bonnie house doun in the howm. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

blunker[2] (blung'kėr), *n.* [< *blunk*[2] + *-er*[1].] A calico-printer. [Scotch.]

blunket†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blonket*, *bloncket*, *blancket*, < ME. *blanket* (a.), *blunket*, also *plunket*, *plonkete* (n.), appar. < OF. *blanquet*, var. of *blanchet*, dim. of *blanc*, white: see *blanket*, which is thus a doublet of *blunket*.] **I.** *a.* Gray; grayish or light-blue.

Our *bloncket* liveryes bene all to sadde. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

II. *n.* A kind of cloth; apparently the same as *blanket*, 1.

blunt (blunt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *blunt*, *blont*, of an edge or point, dull, not sharp; of manner, rude; of mind, dull, stupid, blind; prob. < AS. **blunt*, found in the deriv. *Blunta*, a man's name (cf. the mod. E. surnames *Blunt*, *Blount*). The sense of 'dull, stupid,' appears to be the orig. one (see the quotation from the Ormulum), pointing to a connection with Icel. *blunda* = Sw. *blunda* = Dan. *blunde*, doze, slumber. Cf. *blunder*, and the sense of *blunt* in the quotation from the Prompt. Parv. under *blunderer*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Obtuse, thick, or dull, as an angle, edge, or point; having an obtuse, thick, or dull edge or point, as a foil, sword, pencil, etc.; not sharp or acute.

No doubt the murtherous knife was dull and *blunt*,
Till it was whetted on thy stone-hard heart.
Shak., Richard III., iv. 4.

An individual act of wrong sometimes gives a sharp point to a *blunt* dagger. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xiii.

2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment.

Unnwis mann iss *blunnt* and blind
Off herrtess eghe sihhthe [of heart's eyesight.]
Ormulum, l. 16954.

His wits are not so *blunt*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 5.

3. Obtuse; free from sharp angularities, projections, or corners.

From the back the shore of Sicily curves with delicately indented bays toward Messina: then come the straits, and the *blunt* mass of the Calabrian mountains terminating Italy at Spartivento.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 204.

4. Rough in manner or speech; rude; unpolished; hence, abrupt in address or manner; plain-spoken; unceremonious: applied to persons.

I am no orator, as Brutus is;
But, as you know me all, a plain *blunt* man.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

Thou'rt honest, *blunt*, and rude enough, o' conscience.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

5. Plain; plain-spoken; unceremonious or unconventional; direct; free from circumlocution: as, *blunt* truths; a *blunt* bearing.

In *blunt* terms, can you play the sorcerer? *Coleridge.*

To his *blunt* manner and to his want of consideration for the feelings of others he owed a much higher reputation for sincerity than he at all deserved.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. Hard to penetrate. [Rare.]

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions.
Pope.

7†. Faint.

Such a burre myȝt make myn herte *blunt*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 176.

=Syn. 4. Brusk, bluff, uncivil, rude, uncourteous.

II. *n.* 1†. A blunt sword for fencing; a foil.—2. A needle of a grade shorter and less sharply pointed than a sharp. See *needle*.—3. [Slang, and perhaps of different origin.] Money; ready money.

"Well, how goes it?" said one. "I have been the rounds. The *blunt's* going like the ward-pump."
Disraeli, Coningsby, ix.

blunt (blunt), *v.* [< *blunt*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make blunt, as an edge or point; dull the edge or point of, as a knife or bodkin, by making it thicker.

A less deadly sword, of which he carefully *blunted* the point and edge. *Macaulay*, Addison.

Knowledge neither *blunts* the point of the lance, nor weakens the arm that wields a knightly sword.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 334.

2. To weaken or deaden, as appetite, desire, or power of the mind; impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of.

Blunt not his love. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

To *blunt* or break her passion.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II. *intrans.* To become blunt: as, the blade *blunts* easily.

blunthead (blunt'hed), *n.* An East Indian serpent, *Amblycephalus boa*, of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Leptognathinæ*, of Java, Borneo, etc.

blunting (blun'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blunt*, *v.*] 1. The act of dulling.—2. Something that dulls or blunts. [Rare.]

Not impediments or *bluntings*, but rather as whetstones, to set an edge on our desires.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 73.

bluntish (blun'tish), *a.* [< *blunt* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat blunt.

bluntishness (blun'tish-nes), *n.* [< *bluntish* + *-ness*.] A slight degree of bluntness.

Tempered with an honest *bluntishness*.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon. (ed. 1815), II. 582.

bluntly (blunt'li), *adv.* 1†. Stupidly.—2. Without sharpness or tenuity; obtusely: as, *bluntly* serrate.—3. In a blunt manner; abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility; in an abrupt, offhand, or curt manner; without circumlocution: as, to tell a man something *bluntly*.

Fathers are
Won by degrees, not *bluntly* as our masters
Or wronged friends are.
Dekker and Ford, Witch of Edmonton, i. 1.

bluntness (blunt'nes), *n.* [< *blunt* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being blunt. (*a*) Want of sharpness; dullness; obtuseness. (*b*) Plainness, directness, or abruptness of address; want of ceremony in manners; rudeness of manner or address: as, "honest *bluntness*," *Dryden*; "*bluntness* of speech," *Boyle*.

To keep up Friendship, there must be little Addresses and Applications, whereas *Bluntness* spoils it quickly.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 23.

blunt-witted (blunt'wit'ed), *a.* [< *blunt* + *wit* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. ME. "blunt of wytte," Prompt. Parv.] Dull; stupid.

Blunt-witted lord, ignoble in demeanour!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

blur (blėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blurred*, ppr. *blurring*. [=Sc. *blore*; first in early mod. E. *blurre*; perhaps a deflected form of *blear*, early mod. E. *blere* (see *blear*[1]), but it may be an independent formation. Cf. *blot*[1], *blotch*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To obscure or sully (a thing) with something which detracts from its fairness or beauty.

The usually mirrored surface of the river was *blurred* by an infinity of raindrops. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I.

2. To sully; stain; blemish: as, to *blur* one's reputation.

Never yet did base dishonour *blur* our name,
But with our sword we wip'd away the blot.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. To obscure without quite effacing; render indistinct; confuse and bedim, as the outlines of a figure.

One low light betwixt them burn'd,
Blurr'd by the creeping mist.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. To dim the perception or susceptibility of; make dull or insensible to impression: as, *blurred* eyesight; to *blur* the judgment.

Her eyes are *blurred* with the lightning's glare. *N. Drake.*

To blur out, to efface.

We saw forked flashes once and again . . . lighting up the valleys for a moment, and leaving the darkness blacker . . . as the storm *blurred out* the landscape forty miles away. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 228.

To blur over, to obscure by a blur; put out of sight.

II. *intrans.* To make blurs in writing.

blur (blėr), *n.* [< *blur*, *v.*] 1. A smudge or smear, such as that made by brushing writing or painting before it is dry; a blot which partially defaces or obscures.—2. Figuratively, a blot, stain, or injury affecting character, reputation, and the like.

Her raillyng sette a greate *blurre* on myne honestie and good name. *Udall*, tr. of Erasmus, Luke xviii.

These *blurs* are too apparent in his Life.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. A blurred condition; a dim, confused appearance; indistinctness.

The eye learns to discriminate colors, and shades of color, where at first there was only a vague *blur* of feeling.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 10.

blurry (blėr'i), *a.* [< *blur*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Full of blurs; confused and indistinct.

blurt (blėrt), *v.* [= Sc. *blirt* (see *blirt*); appar. imitative, with the initial sound as in *blow*[1], *blast*, *blash*, *bluster*, etc., and the final sound as in *spurt*, *spirt*, *squirt*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To utter suddenly or inadvertently; divulge unadvisedly: commonly with *out*.

Others . . . cannot hold, but *blurt out* those words which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

And yet the truth may lose its grace,
If *blurted* to a person's face.
Lloyd, The Nightingale.

At last to *blurt out* the broad, staring question of, "Madam, will you marry me?"
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

2†. To treat contemptuously.

And, I confess, I never was so *blurted*,
Nor never so abus'd.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

To blurt at†, to speak contemptuously of; ridicule.

None would look on her,
But cast their gazes on Marina's face;
Whilst ours was *blurted at*. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To puff or emit the breath explosively as in sleep, or contemptuously as in saying "pooh"; puff in scorn or with a contemptuous expression of the lips.—2. To burst out weeping.

blurt (blėrt), *n.* [< *blurt*, *v.*] A sudden puff or emission of the breath, especially in contempt, as when saying "pooh."

blush (blush), *v.* [< ME. *blushen*, *bluschen*, *blyschen*, glow, rarely blush, usually look, glance, prob. < AS. *blyscan*, *bliscan* (glossed *rutilare*), glow, = MLG. *bloschen*, LG. *blüsken*, blush; cf. AS. **blysian*, in comp. *āblisian* for **āblysian*, blush (verbal n. *āblysung*, *āblysgung*, blushing), = MD. *blosen*, D. *blozen* = MLG. *blosen*, blush; connected with AS. *blysa*, *blisa*, also *blysige*, a torch, **blys* (in comp. *bǣlblys*), a flame, = MLG. *blus*, LG. *blüse*, a flame, = Sw. *bloss* = Dan. *blus*, a torch; LG. *blüsen*, set on fire, inflame, = Sw. *blossa*, blaze, = Dan. *blusse*, blaze, flame, blush in the face; from the noun. Not phonetically connected, though prob. notionally associated, with *blaze*[1]: see *blaze*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To shine, as the sun.—2†. To glance; look. [In these senses only in Middle English; but see *blush*, *n.*, 1, 2.]

Tyl on a hyl that I asspyed
& *blusched* on the burghe, as I forth dreued.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 979.

3. To become red in the face; redden all over the face: especially from modesty, embarrassment, confusion, or shame.

Ask him a question,
He *blushes* like a girl, and answers little.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

In the presence of the shameless and unblushing the young offender is ashamed to *blush*. *Buckminster.*

4. To appear as if blushing; exhibit a red or roseate hue; bloom freshly or modestly.

The sun of heaven, methought, was loth to set,
But stay'd, and made the western welkin *blush*.
Shak., K. John, v. 5.

Full many a flower is born to *blush* unseen.
Gray, Elegy.

5. To be ashamed: with *at* or *for*.

He *blushes for* the "disingenuousness of the most devoted worshipper of speculative truth."
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 19.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make red. [Rare.]

Which [blood] . . . ne'er returneth
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. To express, show, or make known by blushing, or by a change of color similar to a blush. [Rare and poetical.]

Pass the happy news,
Blush it thro' the West.
Tennyson, Maud, xvii.

blush (blush), *n.* [< ME. *blusch*, gleam, glimpse; from the verb.] **1**†. A gleam.

To bide a blisful *blusch* of the bryȝt sunne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (ed. Morris), l. 520.

2. A glance; glimpse; look; view: obsolete except in the phrase *at first blush*.

At the *first blush* we thought they had beene shippes come from France. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 336.

This sounds, *at first blush*, very neat, if not even very profound; but a closer examination dissolves it into nothing. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 618.

3. Look; resemblance: as, she has a *blush* of her father. [North. Eng.] [Hence, collectively, an assembly, company, in the isolated example, *a blush of boyes* = a company of boys ("Book of St. Albans").]—**4.** The suffusion of the cheeks or the face with a red color through confusion, shame, diffidence, or the like.

If impious acts
Have left thee blood enough to make a *blush*,
I'll paint it on thy cheeks.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

Her *blush* of maiden shame. *Bryant*, Autumn Woods.

5. A red or reddish color; a rosy tint.

And light's last *blushes* tinged the distant hills.
Lord Lyttelton, Uncertainty, i.

To put to the blush, to cause to blush or be ashamed.

blusher (blush'ėr), *n.* One who blushes, or is given to blushing.

Mulattoes are often great *blushers*, blush succeeding blush over their faces.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 320.

blushet† (blush'et), *n.* [< *blush* + *-et*.] A little blusher; a modest young girl.

Go to, little *blushet*. *B. Jonson*, Entertainments.

blushful (blush'fûl), *a.* [< *blush* + *-ful*.] Full of blushes.

From his [the sun's] ardent look the turning Spring
Averts her *blushful* face. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 7.

The true, the *blushful* Hippocrene.
Keats, Ode to Nightingale.

blushfully (blush'fûl-i), *adv.* With many blushes.

blushing (blush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blush*, *v.*] The act of becoming red in the face through modesty, confusion, or shame; suffusion with a roseate tint.

The *blushings* of the evening.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 146.

Blushing is the most peculiar and the most human of all expressions. Monkeys redden from passion, but it would require an overwhelming amount of evidence to make us believe that any animal could blush.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 310.

blushing (blush'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blush*, *v.*] **1.** Modest; bashful; given to blushing or suffused with blushes: as, a *blushing* maiden.—**2.** Freshly blooming; roseate, literally or figuratively.

The dappled pink and *blushing* rose.
Prior, The Garland.

To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

blushingly (blush'ing-li), *adv.* In a blushing manner; with blushes; modestly.

blushless (blush'les), *a.* [< *blush* + *-less*.] Without a blush; unblushing; past blushing; impudent; barefaced; shameless: as, "*blushless* crimes," *Sandys*.

blushwort (blush'wėrt), *n.* A name given to cultivated species of *Æschynanthus*.

blushy (blush'i), *a.* [< *blush* + *-y*1.] Like a blush; having the color of a blush. [Rare.]

Blossoms of apples . . . are *blushy*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 507.

bluster (blus'ter), *v.* [Origin obscure. Hardly connected with ME. *blusteren*, wander about aimlessly, = LG. *blustern*, *blistern*, flutter about anxiously; but prob. one of the imitative words attached loosely to what is felt to be the common root of *blow*1, *blast*. The E. Fries. *blüstern*, bluster, freq. of *blüssen*, var. of *blasen* (= E. *blaze*2), blow, is appar. a parallel formation.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To roar and be tumultuous, as wind; blow boisterously: as, the storm *blusters* without.

Bluster the winds and tides.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. To be loud, noisy, or swaggering; swagger, as a turbulent or boasting person; utter loud empty menaces or protests.

Your ministerial directors *blustered* like tragic tyrants here. *Burke*, American Taxation.

Let your demagogues lead crowds, lest they lead armies; let them *bluster*, lest they massacre.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

3†. [Only in ME.; perhaps a different word. Cf. LG. *blustern*, *blistern*, flutter in alarm.] To wander or run about aimlessly.

That thay *blustered* as blynde as bayard watȝ euer.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 886.

II. *trans.* **1.** To compel or force by mere bluster. [Rare.]

He meant to *bluster* all princes into a perfect obedience. *Fuller.*

2. To utter with bluster, or with noise and violence: generally with *out* or *forth*.

Bloweth and *blustereth out* . . . blasphemy.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 374.

To bluster down†, to blow down with violence, as of the wind.

By a tempestuous gust *bluster down* the house.
Seasonable Sermons, p. 26.

bluster (blus'tėr), *n.* [< *bluster*, *v.*] **1.** The noise of a storm or of violent wind; a blast; a gust.

The skies look grimly
And threaten present *blusters*.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3.

2. A boisterous blast, or loud tumultuous noise.

The brazen trumpet's *bluster*. *Swift*, Prometheus.

3. Noisy but empty talk or menace; swagger; boisterous self-assertion.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The real weather gods are free from brag and *bluster*.
The Century, XXV. 674.

=**Syn. 3.** Turbulence, boasting, bragging, bullying.

blusteration (blus-te-rā'shon), *n.* [< *bluster* + *-ation*.] Noisy boasting; blustering; boisterous conduct. [Prov. Eng. and Amer.]

blusterer (blus'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which blusters; especially, a swaggerer; a bully; a noisy, boastful, or boisterous fellow.

Sometime a *blusterer*, that the ruffle knew
Of court, of city. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 58.

blustering (blus'tėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bluster*, *v.*] **1.** Stormy; windy; tempestuous: as, *blustering* weather; "a *blustering* day," *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.—**2.** Noisy; violent; self-asserting; swaggering: as, a *blustering* fellow.

A policy of *blustering* menace and arrogant interference.
N. A. Rev., XXXIX. 410.

blusteringly (blus'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a blustering manner.

blusterous, blustrous (blus'tėr-us, -trus), *a.* [< *bluster* + *-ous*.] **1.** Noisy; tempestuous; rough; stormy.

Now, mild may be thy life!
For a more *blust'rous* birth had never babe.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 1.

2. Violent; truculent; swaggering.

blustery (blus'tėr-i), *a.* [< *bluster* + *-y*1.] Blustering; blusterous; raging; noisy.

A hollow, *blustery*, pusillanimous, and unsound [character]. *Carlyle*, Life of Sterling.

blustrous, *a.* See *blusterous*.

-bly. A termination of adverbs. See the etymology of *-ble*.

blype (blīp), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** A shred; a piece of skin rubbed off. *Burns.*—**2.** A stroke or blow. [Scotch.]

blythe†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *blithe*.

B. M. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Medicine*.

B. M. E. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Mining Engineering*.

B. Mus. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Music*.

bo1†, *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* [ME., also *boo*, < AS. *bā*, fem. (in ME. common and neut.), with *begen* (ME. *begen*, *beien*, *beyne*, *bayne*, *beie*, *beye*, *baye*), masc., *bu*, neut., = Goth. *bai*, m., *ba*, neut., = (with a prefix) L. *am-bo* = Gr. *ἄμ-φω*, both (see *ambi-*, *amphi-*), = (with an added element) Icel. *bādhir*, etc., ME. *bathe*, *bothe*, mod. E. *both*: see *both*.] The earlier word for *both*.

bo2 (bō), *interj.* [Also written *boh* and formerly also *boe*; a mere exclamation. Cf. D. "*hij kan* boe *noch* ba *zeggen*," equiv. to E. "he cannot say *bo* to a goose." Cf. *boo*1.] An exclamation used to inspire surprise or fright; especially, a cry uttered by children to frighten their fellows. Also *boo*.

I'll rather put on my flashing red nose and my flaming face, and come wrapped in a calf's skin, and cry *bo, bo!* I'll fray the scholar, I warrant thee.
Old Play, Wily Beguiled.

Not able to say bo! to a goose, very foolish or timid.

b. o. A common abbreviation in stock-exchange reports and documents of *buyer's option*: as, *b. o.* 3 (that is, at the buyer's option within 3 days).

boa (bō'ą), *n.* [NL. *boa*, < Tupi *boya*, also *moya*, serpent; cf. Guarani *mboi*, adder; W. Ind. (Boriquen) *boba*, serpent.] **1.** [*cap.*] In *herpet.*, a genus of very large non-venomous serpents, of the family *Boidæ*, notable for their power of constriction. It was formerly nearly coextensive with the modern family, and included all the boas, anacondas, etc., but is now restricted to certain South American species congeneric with *Boa*



Boa (*Boa constrictor*).

constrictor. The genus includes some of the largest known serpents (sometimes more than 20 feet long), capable of enveloping and crushing mammals as large as a deer.

2. In ordinary language, some large serpent, as a boa-constrictor, anaconda, or python; any member of the family *Boidæ* or *Pythonidæ*.—**3.** A long wrap of fur, feathers, frilled silk, or ribbons, worn by women round the neck.

boa-constrictor (bō'ą-kon-strik'tor), *n.* A name popularly applied to any large serpent of the family *Boidæ* or *Pythonidæ*: same as *boa*, 2.

boalee (bō'ą-lē), *n.* [< *boyari*, the Bengalese native name.] A fish of the family *Siluridæ*, *Wallago attu*, which has been also named *Silurus boalis*, inhabiting the fresh waters of India and Burma. It has a long body, deeply cleft mouth, forked caudal, very long anal, and small dorsal. It attains a length of about 6 feet, and is edible.

In India the jawbone of the *boalee* fish (Silurus boalis) is employed by the natives about Docca. The teeth, being small, recurved, and closely set, act as a fine comb for carding cotton.
Simmonds, Com. Products of the Sea, p. 255.

Boanerges (bō-ą-nėr'jēz), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. Βοανεργές, from an Aramaic form equiv. to Heb. *bnē hargem*, sons of thunder (< *bnē*, pl. of *bēn*, son, + *ha*, the, + *ra'am*, thunder), or to the synonymous Heb. *bnē regesh*.] **1.** Sons of thunder: a name given by Christ to two of his disciples, James and John, sons of Zebedee.

And he surnamed them *Boanerges*, which is, The sons of thunder. Mark iii. 17.

Hence—**2.** *sing.* A name sometimes given to a vociferous preacher or orator.

boar1 (bōr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bore*; < ME. *boor*, *bore*, *bor*, < AS. *bār* = OS. *bēr* (*-suīn*, swine) = D. *beer* = MLG. *bēr*, LG. *ber* = OHG. *bēr*, MHG. *bēr*, a boar, G. *bär*, a young boar. Cf. Russ. *borovŭ*, a boar.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The male of swine (not castrated).—**2.** A military engine used in the middle ages. *Grose.*—**Ethiopian wild boar.** Same as *halluf*.—**Wild boar** (*Sus scrofa* or *aper*), an ungulate or hoofed mammal, family *Suidæ*, the original of the tame hog. Wild boars are found in most parts of Europe, excepting the British islands (where, however, they formerly abounded), and also in the greater part of Asia, and on the Barbary coast of Africa. The wild boar differs in several respects from the tame species; its body is smaller, its snout longer, and its ears (which are always black) rounder and shorter; its color is iron-gray, inclining to black. The tusks, formed by the enlarged canine teeth, are larger than those of the tame boar, being sometimes nearly a foot in length. The chase of the wild boar is one of the most exciting sports of Europe and India.



Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*).

In heraldry the wild boar is represented with large tusks and open mouth.

II. *a.* Male: as, a *boar* squirrel.

boar[2]†, **boar**[3]†. Obsolete spelling of *bore*[1], ★*bore*[2].

board (bōrd), *n.* [Under this form and the cognate forms in the other languages are merged two different words: (1) ME. *bord, boord, borde,* < AS. *bord,* a board, plank, table, shield, = OS. *bord* = OFries. *bord* = D. *bord* = MLG. *bort,* LG. *boord* = Icel. *bordh* = OHG. MHG. *bort,* G. *bord, bort* = Sw. and Dan. *bord* = Goth. *baurd* (in *fōtu-baurd,* 'footboard,' footstool), neut., a board, plank, table (in AS. also shield); (2) ME. *bord, boord, borde,* < AS. *bord* (= OS. *bord* = D. *boord* = MLG. *bort,* LG. *boord* = OHG. MHG. *bort,* G. *bord* = Icel. *bordh* = Sw. Dan. *bord*), masc. (and, by confusion with the preceding, neut.), border, brim, rim, side, esp. side of a ship. From the Teut. comes F. *bord* = OSp. *borda,* Sp. *bordo* = Pg. *bordo* = It. *bordo,* side, edge, esp. in the nautical use, whence in E. some uses of *board, n.* and *v.,* after the F. Hence *border,* etc. Connection of the two original words is uncertain. Another form of AS. *bord,* a plank, appears transposed in AS. *bred,* a board, flat surface, E. dial. *brede,* a board, = OD. *bred,* D. *berd,* a floor, = OHG. MHG. *bret,* G. *brett,* a board, plank, = Sw. *bräde* = Dan. *brædt,* board. Not connected with *broad,* as is usually supposed. Cf. Ir. Gael. Corn. *bord* = W. *bord* and *bwrdd,* a board, table.] **1.** A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness. The name is usually given to pieces of timber (in this and similar forms called *lumber* in the United States) more than 4½ inches wide and less than 2 inches thick. Thicker pieces of the same form are called *planks,* and narrower ones *battens.* When boards are thinner on one edge than on the other, they are called *feather-edged boards;* and to riven pieces of this kind, not more than 3 feet long, used for roofing, the name *board* is exclusively applied in the southern United States.

But ships are but *boards,* sailors but men.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

2. A table, especially as being used to place food on.

Fruit of all kinds . . .
She gathers, tribute large, and on the *board*
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton,* P. L., v. 343.

Hence—**3.** (*a*) That which is served on a board or table; entertainment; food; diet.

Sometimes white lilies did their leaves afford,
With wholesome poppy-flowers, to mend his homely *board.*
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

They . . . suffer from cold and hunger in their fireless houses and at their meagre *boards.*
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

(*b*) Provision for a person's daily meals, or food and lodging, especially as furnished by agreement or for a price: applied also to the like provision for horses and other animals. Board without lodging is often distinguished either as *day-board* or *table-board.*

4. A table at which a council or the session of a tribunal is held.

I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that *board;* it adds a majesty to it. *Bacon.*

Better acquainted with affairs than any other who sat then at that *board.* *Clarendon.*

Hence, by metonymy—**5.** A number of persons having the management, direction, or superintendence of some public or private office or trust: as, a *board* of directors; the *board* of trade; the *board* of health; a school-*board.*

The honourable *board* of council. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., i. 1.

Boards partake of a part of the inconveniences of larger assemblies. Their decisions are slower, their energy less, their responsibility more diffused. They will not have the same abilities and knowledge as an administration by single men. *A. Hamilton,* Works, I. 154.

6. A flat slab of wood used for some specific purpose: as, an ironing-*board;* a bake-*board;* a knife-*board.*—**7.** A tablet; especially, a tablet upon which public notices are written, or to which they are affixed: as, a notice-*board;* a bulletin-*board.*—**8.** A table, tablet, or frame on which games are played: as, a chess- or backgammon-*board;* a bagatelle-*board.*—**9.** *pl.* The stage of a theater: as, to go upon the *boards,* to leave the *boards* (that is, to enter upon or leave the theatrical profession).

Our place on the *boards* may be taken by better and younger mimes. *Thackeray.*

There is not—never was—any evidence that Lodge, who was a very meagre dramatist, ever trod the *boards.*
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 107.

10. A kind of thick stiff paper; a sheet formed by layers of paper pasted together; pasteboard: usually employed in compounds: as, card*board,* mill*board,* Bristol-*board.* Hence—**11.** In *bookbinding,* one of the two stiff covers on the sides of a book. By a *book in boards* is usually to be understood a book that has the boards covered only with paper, in distinction from one which is covered with cloth or leather. The boards were at first made of wood, but are now made of hard-pressed rough paper-stock and shredded rope. Often abbreviated to *bds.*

The *boards* used in bookbinding are formed of the pulp obtained from refuse brown paper, old rope, straw, or other vegetable material more or less fibrous.
Ure, Dict., I. 421.

12. *pl.* In *printing,* thin sheets of very hard paper-stock placed between printed sheets in a press to remove the indentation of impression: distinctively called *press-boards.*—**13.** *Naut.:* (*a*) The deck and interior of a ship or boat: used in the phrase *on board, aboard.* (*b*) The side of a ship.

Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row. *Dryden.*

(*c*) The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack.—**14.** In *mining,* as generally used in England: (*a*) Nearly equivalent to *breast,* as used among Pennsylvania miners. See *breast.* (*b*) An equivalent of *cleat.* In Yorkshire, when the coal is worked parallel to the cleat, it is said to be worked *board* or *bord,* the more usual term elsewhere being *face on:* when worked at right angles to the cleat, the term used is *end on.*—**Academy board.** See *academy.*—**Binders' board.** See *binder.*—**Board and pillar,** in *coal-mining,* a method of winning coal. See *pillar and breast,* under *pillar.*—**Board of control, directors, equalization, health, ordnance, trade,** etc. See the nouns.—**Board on board, board and board** (*naut.*), side by side.—**By the board,** over the ship's side.—**From bed and board.** See *bed*[1].—**London board,** a variety of sized cardboard.—**On board,** on or in a ship or conveyance.—**Police board.** See *police.*—**To begin the board**†, to take a seat at the head of the table; take precedence at table.

Ful ofte tyme he hadde *the bord bygonne*
Aboven alle nacioun̄s in Pruce.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 52.

To go by the board. (*a*) *Naut.,* said of a mast which is broken off a short distance above the deck. Hence—(*b*) To be completely destroyed or carried away.—**To keep one's name on the boards,** at Cambridge University, to remain a member of a college: in allusion to the custom there of inscribing the names of members on a board or tablet.—**To make a board,** to make a stretch on any tack when a ship is working to windward.—**To make a good board,** to get well on in a stretch to windward.—**To make a half board** (*naut.*), to luff into the wind till the headway ceases, and then to fill away on the same tack.—**To make a stern board,** to force a ship astern by the sails.—**To make short boards,** to tack frequently.—**To sweep the board,** in *gaming,* to take everything; ★pocket all the stakes.

board (bōrd), *v.* [< *board, n.* In sense 8, after F. *aborder,* come to, accost: see *aboard*[2], *abord*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with boards; inclose or close up with boards; lay or spread with boards: often with *up, in,* or *over.*—**2.** In *leather-manuf.,* to rub (leather) with a pommel or graining-board, in order to give it a granular appearance, and make it supple.

If after "stoning out" the leather should require softening, it is *boarded.* *C. T. Davis,* Leather, p. 431.

3. To place at board: as, he *boarded* his son with Mrs. So-and-so.—**4.** To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation: as, his landlady *boards* him at a reasonable price.

He was . . . *boarded* and lodged at the houses of the farmers whose children he instructed.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 421.

5. To come up alongside of (in order to attack); fall aboard of.—**6.** To go on board of (a vessel). Specifically—(*a*) To embark. (*b*) To hail and enter officially, as a custom-house or other officer. (*c*) To enter by force, or in a hostile manner.

You *board* an enemy to capture her, and a stranger to receive news or make communications. *Totten.*

7†. To put on board; stow away.

The seamen call; shall we *board* your trunks?
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 1.

8†. To approach; accost; make advances to.

Him the Prince with gentle court did *bord.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 2.

In his next pithy symbol I dare not *board* him, for he passes all the seven wise Masters of Greece.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

9†. To border on; approach.

The stubborne Newre whose waters gray
By fair Kilkenny and Rosseponté *boord.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 43.

To board out. (*a*) To exclude with boards or by boarding. (*b*) To send out to board; hire or procure the board of elsewhere: as, to *board out* a child or a horse.—**To board up.** (*a*) To stop or close by putting up boards: as, to *board up* a road. (*b*) To shut in with boards: as, to *board up* a flock of chickens. (*c*) To case with boards: as, to *board up* a room or a house.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take one's meals, or be supplied with both food and lodging, in the house of another, at a fixed price.

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house. *Spectator,* No. 296.

2. *Naut.,* to tack.

boardable (bōr′da-bl), *a.* [< *board, v.,* + *-able.*] Capable of being boarded, as a ship.

board-clip (bōrd′klip), *n.* A spring-clasp for holding sheets of paper upon a board, desk, or printer's case.

board-cutter (bōrd′kut″ėr), *n.* A bookbinders' machine for cutting millboards for the covers of books.

boarder (bōr′dėr), *n.* One who boards. (*a*) One who gets his meals, or both meals and lodging, in the house of another for a price agreed upon.

There's a *boarder* in the floor above me; and, to my torture, he practises music. *Smollett,* Humphrey Clinker.

(*b*) *pl.* On a man-of-war, the officers and men detailed to attack an enemy by boarding. They are armed with cutlases and pistols.

boarding (bōr′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *board, v.*] **1.** Wooden boards collectively.

The supply of material, wood, and *boarding* for building, repairing, or constructing public and sacred buildings. *Seebohm,* Eng. Vil. Communities, p. 299.

2. Boards put together, as in a fence or a floor. —**3.** The operation of rubbing leather with a pommel or graining-board to make it granular and supple, after it has been shaved, daubed, and dried.—**4.** The act of entering a ship, especially by assault.—**5.** The practice of obtaining one's food, or both food and lodging, in the home of another, for a stipulated charge.—**Luffer boarding,** in *carp.,* a style of boarding in which one board projects and partly covers another, and in its turn is partly covered by still another, as in clapboarding.

boarding-clerk (bōr′ding-klėrk), *n.* The employee of a custom-house agent or shipping firm whose duty is to communicate with ships on their arrival in port. [Eng.]

boarding-house (bōr′ding-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment, more home-like than a hotel or restaurant, where persons are furnished with board for a fixed price.

boarding-joist (bōr′ding-joist), *n.* One of the joists in naked flooring to which the boards are fastened.

boarding-machine (bōr′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for rubbing the surface of leather to raise the grain.

boarding-nettings (bōr′ding-net″ingz), *n. pl.* Nettings of small rope or wire fixed around the bulwarks of a ship to prevent her from being boarded. See *netting.*

boarding-officer (bōr′ding-of″i-sėr), *n.* An officer of the custom-house who boards ships on their arrival in port in order to examine their papers and to prevent smuggling.

boarding-pike (bōr′ding-pīk), *n.* A short pike used in naval warfare in boarding or in repelling boarders. See *half-pike.*

boarding-school (bōr′ding-sköl), *n.* A school which provides board for its pupils; a school at which the pupils are fed and lodged.

board-rack (bōrd′rak), *n.* In *printing,* a rack for sliding shelves (called *letter-boards*) on which to lay away composed type.

board-rule (bōrd′röl), *n.* A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board, without calculation.

board-school (bōrd′sköl), *n.* Formerly in Great Britain, an elementary public school under the management of a school-board elected by the rate-payers of a district. By the Education Act of 1902 the school-board was abolished and the management transferred to local educational authorities. The board-schools (numbering about 6,000) were termed by this act *provided* schools.

board-wages (bōrd′wā″gez), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A fixed payment made to domestic servants in lieu of board, especially when it is necessary for them to live out during the temporary absence from home of their employers.

Not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

boar-fish (bōr′fish), *n.* A name applied to various dissimilar fishes which have a projecting snout. (*a*) In England, the *Capros aper*, a fish of the family *Caproidæ*. It has the power of extending and contracting its mouth at will. When extended the mouth takes the form of a hog's snout, whence the name. It is



Boar-fish (*Capros aper*).

6 inches long, and inhabits the Mediterranean and Atlantic northward to the British coasts. (*b*) In New Zealand, the *Cyttus australis*, a species of the family *Zenidæ*. It is related to the john-dory, but has a rough skin and is destitute of large plates and the black lateral spots. (*c*) In southern Australia (Melbourne, etc.), the *Pentaceropsis recurvirostris*, a species of the family *Pentacerotidæ*. It is esteemed as a food-fish.

boarish (bōr′ish), *a.* [< *boar* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to a boar; resembling a boar; swinish; sensual; cruel.

In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* fangs.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7.

boar-spear (bōr′spēr), *n.* [< ME. *boresper*, < AS. *bārspere*, < *bār*, boar, + *spere*, spear.] A spear used in hunting boars.

boar-stag (bōr′stag), *n.* A gelded boar.

boar's-tusk (bōrz′tusk), *n.* A common name given to shells of the genus *Dentalium*. *J. B. Sowerby, Jr.*

boart (bōrt), *n.* Same as *bort*.

boast[1] (bōst), *v.* [< ME. *bosten, boosten*, < *bost*, boast: origin unknown. The W. *bostio, bostian* = Corn. *bostye* = Gael. *bosd*, boast, are from the E.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To threaten; utter a threat.—2. To brag; vaunt; speak vaingloriously or exaggeratedly, as of one's own worth, property, deeds, etc.

Booste not myche, it is but waast;
Bi boostynge, men mowe foolis knowe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

By grace are ye saved through faith; . . . not of works, lest any man should *boast*. Eph. ii. 8, 9.

3. To glory or exult on account (of); speak with laudable pride.

I *boast* of you to them of Macedonia. 2 Cor. ix. 2.

4. To be possessed, as of something remarkable or admirable: often used jocosely.

It [the cathedral] does not appear so rich as the smallest church, but *boasts* of a little organ, which sent forth singularly inharmonious cries.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 4.

=**Syn.** To bluster (about), vapor, crow (about a thing, or over a person), swell, talk big, put on airs.

II. *trans.* 1. To brag of; speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation: as, to *boast* what arms can do.

But let him *boast*
His knowledge of good lost, and evil got.
Milton, P. L., xi. 86.

He *boasts* his life as purer than thine own.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

2. To glory or exult in possessing; have as a source of pride: often in a jocose sense: as, the village *boasts* a public pump.

God be thanked, the meanest of His creatures
Boasts two soul-sides, one to face the world with,
One to show a woman when he loves her.
Browning, One Word More.

3. To magnify or exalt; make over-confident; vaunt: with a reflexive pronoun.

They that trust in their wealth, and *boast themselves* in the multitude of their riches. Ps. xlix. 6.

Boast not *thyself* of to-morrow. Prov. xxvii. 1.

Many there be that *boast themselves* that they have faith. *Latimer*, 4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI. (1549).

boast[1] (bōst), *n.* [< ME. *boost, bost*: see the verb. The W. *bost* (= Corn. *bost* = Ir. and Gael. *bosd*), a boast, is from the E.] 1†. Clamor; outcry.

He crakkede *bost* and swor it was nat so.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 81.

2†. Threatening; menace.—3. Brag; vaunting; language expressive of ostentation, pride, or vanity.

Reason and morals? and where live they most,
In Christian comfort or in Stoic *boast?*
Byrom, Enthusiasm.

4. A cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation: as, Shakspere, the *boast* of English literature.

His Candle is alwayes a longer sitter vp then himselfe, and the *boast* of his Window at Midnight.
Ep. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Pretender to Learning.

=**Syn.** Vaunt, brag. See *boasting*[1].

boast[2] (bōst), *v. t.* [Origin unknown; perhaps a corruption of *bosh*[1], q. v.] 1. In *masonry*, to dress off the surface of a stone with a broad chisel and mallet.—2. In *sculp.*, to reduce ornaments or other work to their general contour or form, preparatory to working out the details.

boast[2] (bōst), *n.* [Appar. in allusion to the ball's rubbing or scraping the wall; < *boast*[2], *v.*] In *tennis*, a stroke by which the ball is driven against the wall of a court at an acute angle. The rubbing against the wall makes the ball spin.

boastance†, *n.* [< *boast*[1] + *-ance*.] Boasting. *Chaucer.*

boaster[1] (bōs′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *boster, bostour*, < *bosten*, boast.] One who boasts, glories, or vaunts with exaggeration, or ostentatiously; a bragger.

boaster[2] (bōs′tėr), *n.* [< *boast*[2] + *-er*[1].] A broad chisel used in rough-hewing and dressing off the surface of a stone; a boasting-chisel.

boastful (bōst′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *bostful*, < *bost*, boast, + *-ful*.] Given to boasting; vaunting; bragging.

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire.
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 151.

Let *boastful* eloquence declaim
Of honor, liberty, and fame.
Whittier, Prisoner for Debt.

boastfully (bōst′fûl-i), *adv.* In a boastful manner.

boastfulness (bōst′fûl-nes), *n.* [< *boastful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being boastful.

boasting[1] (bōs′ting), *n.* [< ME. *bosting*; verbal n. of *boast*[1], *v.*] A glorying or vaunting; boastful or ostentatious words; bragging language.

When *boasting* ends, then dignity begins. *Young.*

=**Syn.** Brag, bravado, bluster, swagger, swaggering, vainglory, rodomontade, parade, vaporing, rant.

boasting[2] (bōs′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boast*[2], *v.*] 1. In *masonry*, the process of dressing the surface of a stone with a broad chisel and mallet.—2. In *sculp.* and *carving*, the act of cutting a stone roughly with a boasting-chisel, so as to give it the general contour of a statue or an ornament. Also called *scabbling*.



Boasting-chisels.

boastingly (bōs′ting-li), *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

boastive (bōs′tiv), *a.* [< *boast*[1] + *-ive*.] Presumptuous; boastful. *Shenstone.* [Rare.]

boastless (bōst′les), *a.* [< *boast*[1] + *-less*.] Without boasting or ostentation. [Rare.]

Diffusing kind beneficence around,
Boastless, as now descends the silent dew.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1644.

★ **boat** (bōt), *n.* [< ME. *boot, bote, bot*, < AS. *bāt* = Icel. *beit* (rare), a boat; appar. not found as an orig. word elsewhere, being in the later languages appar. borrowed from ME. or AS.; namely (from ME.), MD. and D. *boot* = MLG. *bōt*, LG. *boot* (> G. *boot*), and (from AS.) Icel. *bātr* = Sw. *båt* = Dan. *baad*, also W. *bad* = Ir. *bad* = Gael. *bata*, and ML. *batus, battus*, It. *batto* = OF. *bat*; with dim. It. *battello* = Sp. *batel* = Pr. *batelh* = OF. *batel*, F. *bateau*: see *bateau*.] 1. A small vessel or water-craft; especially, a small open vessel moved by oars. The forms, dimensions, and uses of boats are very various. The boats in use in the United States naval service are steam-launches, launches, steam-cutters, cutters, barges, gigs, whale-boats, and dinghies.

2. Any vessel for navigation: usually described by another word or by a prefix denoting its use or mode of propulsion: as, a packet-*boat*, passage-*boat*, steam*boat*, etc. The term is frequently applied colloquially to vessels even of the largest size.—3. Any open dish or vessel resembling a boat: as, a gravy-*boat*; a butter-*boat*.

The crude red [in the decomposition of aniline] has left a violet deposit in the bottom of the *boats* in which it was cooled. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 207.

4. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the vessel containing the incense to be placed in the thurible when needed.—**All in the same boat**, all engaged in the same enterprise; all in the same condition, especially unfortunate condition; all to have the same fate or fortune.—**Boat-compass.** See *compass*.—**High boat.** See *high*.—**Paper boat**, a light boat, used especially for racing and sporting purposes, made of sheets of manila paper, or of paper made from superior unbleached linen stock. The first sheet is fastened to a model which corresponds to the interior of the boat, and coated with adhesive varnish; another sheet is then put over the first; and so on until a sufficient thickness is obtained.

boat (bōt), *v.* [< *boat, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To transport in a boat: as, to *boat* goods across a lake.—2. To provide with boats. [Rare.]

Our little Arno is not *boated* like the Thames.
Walpole, Letters, I. 39.

To boat the oars, to take them out of the rowlocks and place them fore and aft on the thwarts.

II. *intrans.* To go in a boat; row.

I *boated* over, ran
My craft aground.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

boatable (bō′ta-bl), *a.* [< *boat* + *-able*.] Navigable by boats or small river-craft.

boatage (bō′tāj), *n.* [< *boat* + *-age*.] 1. Carriage by boat, or the charge for carrying by boat.—2†. Boats collectively.—3. The aggregate carrying capacity of the boats belonging to a ship.

It is generally assumed that sufficient *boatage* is invariably provided. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXV. 166.

★ **boatbill** (bōt′bil), *n.* A South American bird, *Cochlearia* (or *Cancroma*) *cochlearia*, related to the true herons: so named from the shape and



Boatbill (*Cancroma cochlearia*).

size of the bill, which is very broad and much vaulted. The boatbill is about the size of and somewhat resembles a night-heron (apart from the bill), but is the type of a distinct subfamily, *Cancrominæ* (which see). Also called *boat-billed heron* and *savacou*.

boat-builder (bōt′bil″dėr), *n.* One who makes boats; a boatwright.

boat-fly (bōt′flī), *n.* An aquatic heteropterous hemipterous insect of the family *Notonectidæ*, which swims upon its back. See *Notonecta*. Also called *back-swimmer* and *boat-insect*.

boat-hook (bōt′hůk), *n.* A brass or iron hook and spike fixed to a staff or pole, used for pulling or pushing a boat. Also called *gaff-setter, setting-pole, pole-hook*, and *hitcher*.

boat-house (bōt′hous), *n.* A house or shed for storing boats and protecting them from the weather.

boating (bō′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boat, v.*] 1. The act or practice of rowing or sailing a boat, especially as a means of exercise or amusement.—2. Transportation by boats.—3. A punishment in ancient Persia, consisting in fastening an offender on his back in a boat and leaving him to perish or be eaten by vermin.

boat-insect (bōt′in″sekt), *n.* Same as *boat-fly*.

boation† (bō-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **boatio(n-)*, equiv. to *boatus*, a crying out, < *boare*, earlier *bovare*, = Gr. *βοᾶν*, cry out, roar, bellow.] A reverberation; a roar; loud noise. [Rare.]

The guns were heard . . . about a hundred Italian miles, in loud *boations*. *Derham*, Physico-Theology.

boat-keeper (bōt′kē″pėr), *n.* 1. One of the crew of a ship's boat left in charge of it during the absence of the others.—2. One who keeps boats for hire.

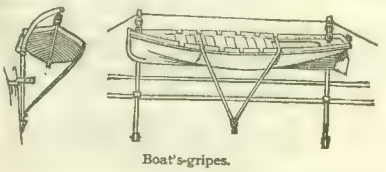
boatman (bōt′man), *n.*; pl. *boatmen* (-men). 1. A man who manages or is employed on a boat; a rower of a boat.

The *boatman* plied the oar, the boat
Went light along the stream. *Southey.*

2. A hemipterous insect of the family *Corixidæ* and genus *Notonecta*.

boat-racing (bōt′rā″sing), *n.* A trial of speed between boats; racing with boats.

boat-rope (bōt′rōp), *n.* A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a *painter*.



Boat's-gripes.

boat's-gripes (bōts′grīps), *n. pl.* Lashings used to secure boats hoisted at the davits.

boat-shaped (bōt'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a boat; navicular; cymbiform; hollow like a boat, as (in *bot.*) the valves of some pericarps. Specifically, in *ornith.*, applied to the tail of certain birds,



Boat-shaped.—Tail of a Grackle.

as the boat-tailed grackle, *Quiscalus major*, in which the plane of the feathers of each half meets that of the other half obliquely, slanting downward and toward the median line, and thus induces a reëntrance or hollow of the ★upper surface and a salience or keel below.

boat-shell (bōt'shel), *n.* The English name of the shells of the genus *Cymbium* or *Cymba*, belonging to the family *Volutidæ*. See cut under *Cymbium*.

boat-skid (bōt'skid), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of wood fastened to a ship's side to prevent chafing when a boat is hoisted or lowered.

boatsman† (bōts'man), *n.* [< *boat's*, poss. of *boat*, + *man*; = D. *bootsman* = Sw. *båtsman* = Dan. *baadsman*, boatswain.] 1. A boatswain. —2. A boatman.

boat-song (bōt'sông), *n.* A vocal, or occasionally an instrumental, musical composition, either intended actually to be sung while rowing or sailing or written in imitation of a song ★thus used. See *barcarole*.

boatswain (bōt'swān; colloq. and in naut. use, bō'sn), *n.* [Also colloq. and naut. *boson* (formerly in good literary use); early mod. E. *boatswain, boatson, boteswayne*, < late ME. *botswayne*, AS. *bātswegn*, < *bāt*, boat, + *swegn*, swain.] 1. A subordinate officer of a ship, who has charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, and cordage. It is his duty also to summon the crew for any evolution, and to assist the executive officer in the necessary business of the ship. His station is always on the forecastle, and a silver call or whistle is the badge of his office.

2. A jäger or skua; any bird of the genus *Lestris* or *Stercorarius*.

Dr. Bessels killed three fork-tailed gulls, and two *boatswains*. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 388.

3. A name of birds of the genus *Phaëthon*. See *tropic-bird*.—**Boatswain's mate**, an assistant of a boatswain. Boatswain's mates inflicted corporal punishment before it was abolished.

boat-tailed (bōt'tāld), *a.* Having the tail boat-shaped. See *boat-shaped*.

boattails (bōt'tālz), *n. pl.* In *ornith.*, a name sometimes given to the American grackles, subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, family *Icteridæ*, from the fact that their tails are boat-shaped. See cut under *boat-shaped*.

boatwright (bōt'rīt), *n.* A boat-builder.

bob[1] (bob), *n.* [Under the form *bob* are in- ★cluded several words of obscure origin, mostly colloquial and without a definite literary history, and in consequence now more or less confused in sense as well as in form. The different senses, in their noun and verb uses, have reacted on each other, and cannot now be entirely disentangled. *Bob*[1], *n.*, a cluster, etc., = Sc. *bob, bab*, a cluster, bunch, nosegay, < ME. *bob, bobbe*, a cluster; cf. Icel. *bobbi*, a knot (*nodus*, Haldorsen), and Gael. *babag*, a cluster, *baban*, a tassel, fringe. In senses 5, 6, 7, rather from *bob*[1], *v. t.*, 1; in senses 10, 11, 13, *bob* is short for *bob-wig, bob-stick, bob-sled*, q. v.] 1. A bunch; a cluster; a nosegay. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

Vynes . . . with wondere grete *bobbis* of grapes.
MS. in Halliwell.

The rose an' hawthorn sweet I'll twine
To make a *bob* for thee. *Hogg*, The Hay-makers.

2†. The seed-vessel of flax, hops, etc.—3. Any small round object swinging or playing loosely at the end of a cord, line, flexible chain, wire, rod, or the like. Specifically—(*a*) A little pendant or ornament so attached; an ear-drop.

In jewels dressed, and at each ear a *bob*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

Those Indians who are found to wear all the gold they have in the world in a *bob* at the nose.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lii.

(*b*) The ball or weight at the end of a pendulum, plumb-line, and the like. (*c*) The movable weight on the graduated arm of a steelyard. (*d*) A knot of worms, rags, or other lures, fixed to a string, with or without a hook, and used in angling. (*e*) Formerly, a grub or larva of a beetle used for bait.

Yellow *bobs* turned up before the plough
Are chiefest bait with cork and lead enough.
J. Dennys, Secrets of Angling, ii. (1613).

(*f*) A gang of fish-hooks.

The *bob* . . . is formed by tying three hooks together, back to back, and covering their shanks with a portion of a deer's tail; . . . strips of red flannel or red feathers are sometimes added, . . . forming a kind of tassel, with the points of the hooks projecting at equal distances.
The Century, XXVI. 383.

(*g*) A float or cork for a fish-line.

4. A small wheel made entirely of a thick piece of bull-neck or sea-cow leather, perforated for the reception of the spindle, used for polishing the inside of the bowls of spoons and the concave portions of other articles.—5†. The words repeated at the end of a stanza; the burden of a song.

"To bed, to bed," will be the *bob* of the song.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

6. A short jerking action or motion: as, a *bob* of the head.—7. In change-ringing, a set of changes which may be rung on 6, 8, 10, or 12 bells. That rung on 6 bells is called a *bob minor*; on 8 bells, a *bob major*; on 10 bells, a *bob royal*; and on 12 bells, a *bob maximus*.

8. A triangular or four-sided frame of iron or wood, vibrating on an axis, by the aid of which the motion of the connecting-rod of an engine is communicated to a pump-rod, the former being usually horizontal, the latter vertical or considerably inclined.—9. A dance. [Scotch.]

O what'n a *bob* was the *bob* o' Dunblane.
Jacobite Song.

10. A particular kind of wig; a bob-wig.

A plain brown *bob* he wore.
Shenstone, Extent of Cookery.

He had seen flaxen *bobs* succeeded by majors, which in their turn gave way to negligents, which were at last totally routed by bags and ramilies. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

11. A shilling. Formerly *bobstick*. [Slang.]

"Well, please yourself," quoth the tinker; "you shall have the books for four *bob*." . . . "Four *bobs*—four shillings: it is a great sum," said Lenny.
Bulwer, My Novel, iv. 5.

12. An infantry soldier: as, the light *bobs*: possibly so called because soldiers were enlisted in England with a shilling. [Slang.]—13. A seat mounted on short runners, used either for pleasure coasting or for the conveyance of loads over ice or snow; a sled. [American.]—**Bob at the bolster.** Same as *cushion-dance*.—**Dry bob**, at Eton College, England, a boy who devotes himself to cricket or foot-ball: in opposition to *wet bob*, one who makes boating his principal recreation.—**Oscillating** or ★**rocking bob.** Same as *balance-bob*.

bob[1] (bob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bobbed*, ppr. *bobbing*. [< *bob*[1], *n.*, 3, from the vibrating movement; cf. Icel. *boppa*, wave up and down. In sense I., 2, there is reference to the short, cut-off appearance of bobs. In sense II., 4, < *bob*[1], *n.*, 3 (*d*) (*e*). This verb is probably in part vaguely imitative, and not directly connected with the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause a short jerky motion of; effect by a short jerking movement: as, "he *bobbed* his head," *Irving*; to *bob* a courtesy.

When Ionian shoals
Of dolphins *bob* their noses through the brine.
Keats, Endymion, i.

2. To cut short; dock: often with *off*: as, to *bob* or *bob off* a horse's tail.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act jerkily, or by short quick motions; move or play loosely, in a swaying or vibrating manner: as, to *bob* against a person; to *bob* up and down, or back and forth, as a pith-ball or other object, or a person.

A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. . . . *Dryden.*

2. To make a jerky bow or obeisance.

He rolled in upon two little turned legs, and having *bobbed* gravely to the bar, who *bobbed* gravely to him, put his little legs under his table. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

3. To dance. [Scotch.]—4. To angle or fish with a bob, as for eels, or by giving the hook a jerking motion in the water.

I'll *bob* for no more eels. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, v. 2.

These are the baits they *bob* with.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 4.

bob[2] (bob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bobbed*, ppr. *bobbing*. [< ME. *bobben*, strike. Origin obscure, perhaps in part imitative; cf. *bob*[3], *v.* Cf. Sc. *bob*, a mark or butt.] 1. To strike; beat.

With the bit of his blade he *bobbit* him so . . .
He clefe him to the coler.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7316.

I'll not be *bob'd* in th' nose.
Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

2. To jog; shake; nudge.

Mr. Harley *bobbed* me at every line to take notice of the beauties. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Letter 6.

bob[2]† (bob), *n.* [< *bob*[2], *v.*] A shake or jog; a blow: as, "pinches, nips, and *bobs*," *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit
Doth very foolishly, although he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the *bob*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

bob[3]† (bob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bobbed*, ppr. *bobbing*. [< ME. *bobben*, < OF. *bober*, mock, deceive, cheat.] 1. To mock; deride; insult.

So by siche feynyd myraclis men by gylenhemsilf and dispisen God, as the tormentours that *bobbiden* Crist.
Rel. Antiq., ii. 47.

2. To deceive; delude; cheat.

Play her pranks and *bob* the foole.
Turberville, A Pretie Epigram.

You're *bobb'd*; 'twas but a deed in trust.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

3. To gain by fraud or cheating.

Gold, and jewels, that I *bobb'd* from him.
Shak., Othello, v. 1.

bob[3] (bob), *n.* [< *bob*[3], *v.* Cf. OF. *bobe*, mocking, deception.] A taunt; a jeer or flout; a trick.

Let her leave her *bobs*;
I have had too many of them; and her quillets.
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

I am beholding to you
For all your merry tricks you put upon me,
Your *bobs*, and base accounts.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

To give the bob to†, to make a fool of; impose upon.

It can be no other [business]
But to *give* me *the bob*.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iv. 5.

bob[4] (bob), *n.* [< ME. *bobbe*, an insect mentioned in connection with spiders and lice; = Sw. *bobba*, a certain insect, buprestis. Perhaps the same word as *bob*[1], a bunch, of which a dial. sense is 'ball'; cf. *attercop*, a spider, lit. 'poison-head' or 'poison-bunch'; cf. also *pill-beetle*. Cf. Icel. *bobbi*, a snail-shell; *komast i bobba*, get into a puzzle.] A louse; any small insect. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bobac, bobak (bob'ak), *n.* [Pol. *bobak*.] The Polish marmot, *Arctomys bobac*.

Bobadil (bob'a-dil), *n.* [The name of a boastful character in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour."] A blustering braggart.

Bobadilian (bob-a-dil'ian), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a Bobadil, or a blustering fellow who makes pretenses to prowess.

Bobadilism (bob'a-dil-izm), *n.* [< *Bobadil* + *-ism*.] Blustering conduct or braggadocio.

bobak, *n.* See *bobac*.

bobance†, *n.* [ME., also *bobaunce*, < OF. *bobance* (F. *bombance*) = Pr. *bobansa*, ostentation, display, = It. *bombanza*, exultation. Cf. ML. *bombicus*, proud, ostentatious, < L. *bombus*, a buzzing sound: see *bomb*[2].] Boasting. *Chaucer.*

bobber[1] (bob'ėr), *n.* [< *bob*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which bobs.—2. One who fishes with a bob.—3. One of the artificial flies of an angler's cast.

bobber[2]†, *n.* [< *bob*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who scoffs.

Bitter taunters, dry *bobbers*, nyppinge gybers, and skorneful mockers of others.
Touchstone of Complexions (1575).

2. A deceiver.

bobbery (bob'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bobberies* (-iz). [Popularly regarded as a native E. term, < *bob*[1], *v.*, *bob*[2], *v.*, + *-ery*, but really of Anglo-Indian origin, being an accom. of Hind. *bāp re*, O father! a common exclamation of surprise: *bāp*, father; *re*, a vocative particle expressing surprise.] A squabble; a row; a disturbance: as, to kick up a *bobbery*. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

I heard something yesterday of his kicking up a *bobbery* in the kitchen. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 36.

bobbin (bob'in), *n.* [Formerly *bobin*; = D. *bobijn* = It. dial. *bobina*, < F. *bobine*, a bobbin; of unknown origin, perhaps Celtic; cf. Gael. *baban*, a tassel, fringe, *babag*, a cluster, tassel. This would bring *bobine* into connection with E. dial. *bobbin*, a small fagot (unless this is a var. of *babbin* = *bavin*[1]), and *bobbin*, a little knob hanging by a string attached to a latch. See *bob*[1].] 1. A reel or spool for holding thread. Specifically—(*a*) One of the weights used to steady the threads in pillow-lace making, each bobbin having a slender neck around which a part of the thread is wound; formerly made of bone, but now commonly of wood. (*b*) A spool with a head at one or both ends, intended to have thread or yarn wound on it, and used in spinning, in weaving, and in sewing-machines.

Hence—2. Either of the two spool-shaped parts of an electromagnet, consisting of a central core of soft iron wound around with a considerable length of fine insulated copper wire.—3. A narrow tape or small cord of cotton or linen. —4. A hank of Russian flax, consisting of 6, 9, or 12 heads, according to the quality.—**Bobbin and fly-frame.** (*a*) A machine used in cotton-manufacture for taking the sliver as received from the drawing-frame and converting it into roving or slubbing; this is the first or coarse frame. (*b*) A machine which takes the slubbing from the first frame and converts it into a coarse yarn.

bobbin (bob'in), *v. t.* [< *bobbin, n.*] To wind on bobbins or spools, as thread.

bobbinet (bob-in-et' or bob'in-et), *n.* A common contracted form of *bobbin-net.*

bobbing (bob'ing), *n.* [E. dial. also *babbing;* verbal n. of *bob*[1], *v.*, II., 4.] The act or operation of fishing with a bob.

bobbin-net (bob-in-net'), *n.* A machine-made cotton netting, consisting of parallel threads which form the warp, upon which two systems of oblique threads are laid in such a way that each of the oblique threads makes a turn around each of the warp-threads, producing a nearly hexagonal mesh. See *tulle.* Often contracted to *bobbinet.*

In 1808, Mr. John Heathcoat obtained a patent for a *bobbin-net* machine, being the first successful attempt to produce by machinery an imitation of pillow lace.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 360.

bobbin-winder (bob'in-wīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for winding thread or yarn upon a bobbin, spool, or shuttle, having a device for distributing the thread in such a manner as to form in winding any desired shape.

bobbin-work (bob'in-wėrk), *n.* Work woven with bobbins.

bobbish (bob'ish), *a.* [Cf. *bob*[1], *v.*] Hearty; ★in good spirits and condition. [Colloq.]

bobble (bob'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bobbled*, ppr. *bobbling.* [Freq. of *bob*[1], *v.* Cf. *bubble*[1].] To bob up and down; move with continual bobbing. [Colloq., Eng.]

bobble (bob'l), *n.* [< *bobble, v.*] The movement of agitated water. [Colloq., Eng.]

bobby (bob'i), *n.*; pl. *bobbies* (-iz). [A slang term, from *Bobby*, dim. of *Bob*, familiar form of *Robert*, in allusion to Sir *Robert* Peel. Also called *peeler*, from his surname.] A policeman: a nickname first given to the members of the police force established under Sir Robert Peel's act (passed in 1829) for improving the police in and near London.

bob-cherry (bob'cher″i), *n.* [< *bob*[1] + *cherry.*] A child's play consisting in catching with the teeth a cherry or other fruit hung from the ceiling, lintel of a door, or other high place, as it swings to and fro.

bob-fishing (bob'fish″ing), *n.* Same as *clod-fishing.*

bobization† (bō-bi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *bo* + *bi*, syllables used in singing, + *-z-ation.*] In *music*, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a general term for the various methods of naming the tones of the scale (for convenience of reference and accuracy of singing) by syllables. See *solmization, bebization, bocedization, dameniza-tion, labecedization.*

bob-lincoln (bob-ling'kọn), *n.* [Also *boblincon, bob-o-lincoln*, as if it were *Bob o' Lincoln*, and hence still further expanded to *Robert of Lincoln*, in allusion to the proper names *Robert* (see *bobby*) and *Lincoln;* a fanciful imitation of the bird's note. Now usually *bobolink*, q. v.] The bobolink.

The luxurious little *boblincon* revels among the clover blossoms of the meadows. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

Over the mountain-side or mead,
Robert of Lincoln is telling his name.
Bryant, Robert of Lincoln.

bobolink (bob'ọ-lingk'), *n.* [Also *boblink*, and earlier *boblincoln, boblincon* (see above); an imitation of the bird's note.] An American oscine passerine bird, of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Agelæinæ*, the *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, named from its hearty voluble song in



Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).

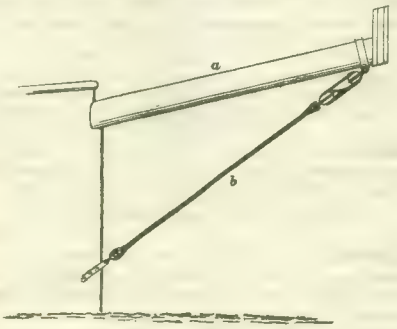
spring. The male is about 7½ inches long, black, with a buff nape, and much white or pale ash on the back and wings; the tail-feathers are very acute. The female is smaller, yellowish, darker above, and streaked. The male wears the black livery only in the breeding season, and is only then in song. He molts in midsummer or in August, acquiring a plumage like that of the female. Both sexes are then known as *reed-birds* in the Middle States, as *rice-birds* in the Southern States, and as *butter-birds* in Jamaica. In the spring the male acquires his black and buff suit as the result of a somewhat complex molt, the statement that the bobolink changes color without molting being incorrect. The bird is abundant in most of the United States, and is a regular migrant, breeding on the ground in meadows in the Northern States and Canada. In the fall, when fat and flocking in the marshes to feed upon wild oats (*Zizania*), it is much esteemed for the table. Also called *bob-lincoln*, facetiously *Robert of Lincoln* (see *bob-lincoln*), *skunk-blackbird*, from its coloring, which resembles that of the skunk, and *meadowink.*

The crack-brained *bobolink* courts his crazy mate,
Poised on a bulrush tipsy with his weight.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

bob-sled (bob'sled), *n.* A sled consisting of a body resting on two short sleds called bobs, placed one behind the other. Bob-sleds are used for the transportation of timber, etc., and, when of lighter build for coasting, are also called *double-runners* or simply *bobs.* [American.]

bob-sleigh (bob'slā), *n.* A sleigh constructed upon the same principle as a bob-sled. [U. S.]

bobstay (bob'stā), *n.* [< *bob*[1] + *stay*[1].] *Naut.*, one of two or three ropes or chains extending from the outer end of the bowsprit to the cut-



a, Bowsprit; *b*, Bobstay.

water. Their function is to hold the bowsprit down in its place, and counteract the upward strain exerted by the headstays.—**Bobstay holes**, holes in the fore part of the knee of the head in a ship, formerly serving to secure the bobstay. *Weale.*—**Bobstay piece**, a timber fastened to the main piece of the head in a ship, to which the bobstay is secured.—**Bobstay plates**, iron plates by which the lower ends of the bobstays are secured to the stem.

bobstick† (bob'stik), *n.* [< *bob*[1] + *stick;* the application is not clear.] A shilling; a bob. ★[Slang.]

bobtail (bob'tāl), *n.* [< *bob*[1], *n.*, or *bob*[1], *v.*, I., 2, + *tail*[1].] 1. A short tail, or a tail cut short. —2†. A contemptible fellow; a cur. *N. E. D.*—3. Collectively, the rabble: used in contempt, most frequently in the phrase *rag-tag and bob-tail.*—4. A kind of short arrow-head. *Planché.* ★

bobtailed (bob'tāld), *a.* [< *bobtail* + *-ed*[2].] Having the tail cut short: as, "a *bobtailed* cur," *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—**Bobtailed car**, a small street-car designed to be used without a conductor or guard, and drawn usually by one horse. [Local, U. S.]

bobtail-wig (bob'tāl-wig'), *n.* A wig with a short cue, worn in the seventeenth century.

bob-white (bob'hwīt'), *n.* [So called from its note.] A name of the bird *Colinus virginianus*, commonly known in America as the quail or partridge. See cut under *quail.*

In the North and East, he is called Quail; in the South and West, he is Partridge; while everywhere he is known as *Bob White.*
A. M. Mayer, Sport with Gun and Rod, p. 663.

bob-wig (bob'wig), *n.* [Short for *bobtail-wig.*] A bobtail-wig.

A *bob-wig* and a black silken bag tied to it.
Addison, Spectator, No. 129.

bocage†, *n.* A by-form of *boscage.*

bocal (bō'kal), *n.* [= D. *bokaal* = G. *pokal*, < F. *bocal* = Sp. Pg. *bocal* = It. *boccale;* cf. ML. *bucalis, baucalis*, < Gr. *βαύκαλις*, also *καύκαλις*, a vessel in which wine or water is cooled; cf. LGr. *βαυκάλιον*, also *καυκάλιον*, a narrow-necked vessel that gurgles when water is poured in or out: said to be imitative; cf. Gr. *βαυκαλᾶν*, lull, sing a lullaby.] 1. A cylindrical glass vessel with a short, wide neck and large mouth, used to contain anatomical specimens and the like, preserved in spirits.—2. The mouthpiece of a brass musical instrument, as a horn, a trumpet, or a trombone.

bocan, *n.* Same as *bucan.*

bocardo (bọ-kär'dō), *n.* [An artificial term.] 1. In *logic*, the mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the major premise is a particular negative, the minor a universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative proposition: as, Some patriarchs (Enoch, Elijah) are not mortal; but all patriarchs are men; hence, some men are not mortal. Of the seven letters which compose the word, five are significant. The three vowels, *o, a, o*, indicate the quality of the premises and conclusion; *b* shows that the mood is to be reduced to barbara of the first figure; *c*, that the reduction is *per impossibile.* The word was probably invented by Petrus Hispanus. See *mood*[2].—2. A prison: so called from the old north gate of Oxford, which had this name and was at one time used as a prison. *Nares.*

Was not this [Achan] a seditious fellow?—Was he not worthy to be cast in *bocardo* or little-ease?
Latimer, Sermons, fol. 105 C.

bocasine (bok'ạ-sin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boccasine, boccasin* (late ME. *bokesy*), < F. *boccasin*, now *boucassin* = It. *boccaccino* = Sp. *bocacín, bocací* = Pg. *bocacim*, buckram, < Turk. *bōhāsī, bōghāsī*, cotton cloth.] 1†. A linen stuff woven so fine as to look like silk.—2. At the present day, in the Levant, a kind of cotton cloth. *Schuyler.*

bocca (bok'ä), *n.* [It., = Sp. Pg. *boca* = F. *bouche*, < L. *bucca*, cheek, esp. as puffed out: see *bucca.*] The round hole in a glass-furnace by which the fused glass is taken out.

boccaccio (bo-kä'chiō), *n.* [It., one having a large mouth, *boccaccia*, f., a large ugly mouth, < *bocca*, mouth (< L. *bucca*, cheek: see *bucca*), + aug. *-accio:* see *-ace.* Hence the surname *Boccaccio.*] A name given by the Italians about San Francisco to the *Sebastodes paucispinis*, a scorpænoid fish of California. It has very small scales and a projecting lower jaw, attains a length of 30 inches, and is a good food-fish, abundant in rather deep water along the coast.

boccale (bo-kä'le), *n.* [It.: see *bocal.*] A liquid measure used in most parts of Italy, before the introduction of the metric system, for wine and oil. Its capacity in different cities is shown in the following table:

	Liters.	British Qts.	U. S. Qts.
Bologna	1.255	1.10	1.33
Florence—for wine	1.140	1.00	1.20
" oil	1.044	0.92	1.10
Leghorn	1.064	0.94	1.12
Modena—for wine	1.697	1.49	1.79
Nice—for wine	0.684	0.60	0.72
Rome—for wine, old	1.493	1.31	1.58
" new	1.823	1.60	1.92
for oil, old	1.992	1.75	2.10
" new	2.053	1.81	2.17
Trieste—for wine, old	1.847	1.63	1.95
" new	1.415	1.25	1.49
Turin	0.684	0.60	0.72
Venice	1.012	0.89	1.07

boccamela (bok-ạ-mē'lä), *n.* [NL.] A kind of weasel found in southern Europe, *Putorius boccamela.*

boccarel†, *n.* See *bockerel.*

boccarella (bok-ạ-rel'ä), *n.* [It., < *bocca*, q. v.] A small aperture in a glass-furnace, made on each side of the bocca; a nose-hole.

boccaret†, *n.* See *bockerel.*

Boccius light. See *light*[1].

Bocconia (bo-kō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.; named after a Sicilian botanist, Paolo *Boccone*, 1633–1704.] A genus of tall, coarse, herbaceous plants, natural order *Papaveraceæ*, with large lobed leaves and large panicles of flowers. Some species are cultivated, as *B. Japonica* and *B. cordata* from China, but rather for their ornamental habit than for their flowers.

boce†, *n.* Same as *bogue*[2].

bocedization† (bō-sē-di-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *bo* + *ce* + *di* (see def.) + *-z-ation.*] In *music*, the application of the syllables *bo, ce, di, ga, lo, ma, ni* to the tones of the scale: a system introduced about 1550 by the Belgian musician Waelrant.

boche†, *n.* A Middle English form of *botch*[1].

bochka (boch'kä), *n.* [Russ.] A Russian liquid measure, containing 40 vedros, or about 130 gallons.

bock (bok), *v. i.* [Sc., = *boke*[2], q. v.; < ME. *bocken, boken*, belch, vomit, also croak; var. of *bolk*, ME. *bolken*, belch: see *bolk.*] 1. To retch; vomit.—2. To gush intermittingly, as liquid from a bottle. *Burns.*

bock-beer (bok'bēr), *n.* [Also, as G., *bockbier*, G. also simply *bock*, popularly associated with *bock*, a goat, = E. *buck*[1], but in fact shortened from *Eimbockbier*, now *Einbecker bier*, from *Eimbock, Eimbeck*, now *Einbeck*, a town in Prussia formerly famous for its beer.] A double-strong variety of German beer, darker in color than the ordinary kinds, less bitter in taste, and considerably more intoxicating. It is brewed in December and January, and is drunk in May.

bockelet†, *n.* See *bockerel.*

bockerel† (bok'e-rel), *n.* [Also written *boccarel*, with fem. forms *bockeret* and *boccaret*, also *bockelet*, dim. forms of unknown origin; possibly from the same source (OF. *boc*) as *butcher*, OF. *bokier*, *boukier*, F. *boucher*; cf. E. *butcher-bird*, the great gray shrike.] The male of a kind of falcon, the female being designated *bockeret* or *boccaret.*

bockeret†, *n.* See *bockerel.*

bockey (bok'i), *n.* [Prob. < D. *bakje*, a small bowl or vessel, dim. of *bak*: see *back*³.] A bowl or vessel made from a gourd. [New York.]

bocking¹ (bok'ing), *n.* A coarse woolen drugget or baize, named from Bocking, in Essex, England, where it was first made.

bocking² (bok'ing), *n.* [< D. *bokking* (= MHG. *bückinc*, G. *bücking*), a smoked herring, appar. < *bok* (= E. *buck*¹), a goat, + *-ing*.] A red herring. *Crabb.*

bocklandt, *n.* See *bocland.*

bockmant, *n.* See *bocman.*

bock-pot (bok'pot), *n.* Same as *buck*⁸.

boclandt, *n.* [That is, *bōcland*, the early ME. and AS. form of *bookland*.] Same as *bookland.*

boclet, *n.* An obsolete form of *buckle*².

bocmant, *n.* [That is, *bōcman*, the early ME. and AS. form (recorded only in legal (ML.) documents) of *bookman*.] A holder of bookland (which see).

boco-wood (bō'kō-wụd), *n.* The wood of a leguminous tree, *Bocoa Provacensis*, of Guiana. It is very hard and dark-colored, and is much used for furniture, and for carving and turning.

bodach (bō'daċh), *n.* [Gael., a churlish old man, a rustic, = Ir. *bodach*, a rustic, clown.] **1.** An old man. *Scott.*—**2.** A local British name of the small ringed seal, *Phoca fœtida.*

bodark (bō'därk), *n.* [Corruption of F. *bois d'arc*, lit. bow-wood: see *bois*, *bush*¹, and *arc*¹, *arch*¹.] A local name for the Osage orange, or bow-wood. Also spelled *bowdark.* See *Maclura.*

boddice, *n.* See *bodice.*

boddle¹, *n.* See *bodle.*

boddle², *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A small iron instrument used by woodmen for peeling oaks and other trees. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

boddum (bod'um), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.] A dialectal form of *bottom*¹.

bode¹ (bōd), *n.* [In mod. E. archaic, early ME. *bode*, < AS. *boda* (= OFries. *bȯda* = OS. *bodo* = D. *bode* = OHG. *boto*, MHG. G. *bote* = Icel. *bodhi* = Sw. Dan. *bud*), a messenger, < *beódan* (pp. *boden*), announce: see *bid*, and cf. *beadle*, also a noun of agent from the same verb.] A messenger; a herald; one who announces or conveys a message.

bode¹ (bōd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *boded*, ppr. *boding*. [< ME. *boden*, *bodien*, < AS. *bodian* (= OFries. *bodia* = Icel. *bodha* = Sw. *båda* = Dan. *be-bude*), tell, announce, < *boda*, a messenger: see *bode*¹, *n.*, and cf. *bode*², *n.* Hence *forebode*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To announce; proclaim; preach.—**2**†. To decree; command; bid.—**3.** To announce beforehand; prognosticate; predict; presage. [Archaic.]

Prophet of plagues, for ever *boding* ill.
Pope, Iliad, i. 132.

4. To portend; augur; be an omen or indication of; betoken: with a non-personal subject.

In the gross and scope of my opinion,
This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

I pray God, his bad voice *bode* no mischief!
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

Upon which he mounted, and his horse wept: and then he saw clearly how this should *bode* his death.
De Quincey, tr. of Cretan Ballad.

5. To forebode or have a presentiment of (ill, or coming disaster).

And my soul, dark-stirred with the prophet's mood,
Bodes nothing good.
J. S. Blackie, tr. of Æschylus, ii. 229.

=**Syn. 4.** To augur, betoken, portend.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To promise; portend: with *well* or *ill*: as, this *bodes well* for your success.—**2.** To presage something evil; be of evil omen.

I would croak like a raven; I would *bode*, I would *bode*.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

Fear for ages had *boded* and mowed and gibbered over government and property. *Emerson*, Compensation.

bode² (bōd), *n.* [< ME. *bode*, *bod*, a command, an announcement, a bid, price offered, < AS. *bod*, usually *gebod* (or *beboð*) (= OFries. *bod* = OS. *gibod* = D. *gebod*, a command, *bod*, a bid, offer, = OHG. *gabot*, MHG. G. *gebot*, *bot* = Icel. *bodh* = Sw. Dan. *bud*, a command, etc.), < *beódan* (pp. *boden*), announce, command, bid: see *bid*, and cf. *bode*¹, *v.*] **1**†. A command; an order.—**2**†. An announcement; a message.

The owle eke, that of deth the *bode* bringeth.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 343.

3†. Omen; premonition; augury.

If no fate
Have an unlucky *bode*. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, v. 5.

4†. A foreboding; presentiment.—**5.** A bid; the price offered by a buyer or asked by a seller. [Scotch.]

Ye should never tak' a fish-wife's first *bode*.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

bode³ (bōd), *v. t.*; pret. *bode*, pp. *boden*, ppr. *boding*. [< *bode*², *n.*, 5.] To bid for; make an offer for; buy. [Scotch.]

bode³ (bōd). Preterit and past participle of *bide.*

bode⁴† (bōd), *n.* [< ME. *bode*, *bade*, a stop, delay, < *biden* (pret. *bode*, *bod*, *bad*), bide. Cf. *abode*¹, *n.*, of similar formation.] A stop; delay.

Withouten *bode* his heste she obeyed.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arc., l. 119.

bode⁵†, **boden**†, *pp.* [ME. forms of the pp. of *beden*, bid, command: see *bid*.] Bidden; commanded.

bodeful (bōd'fụl), *a.* [< *bode*², *n.*, + *-ful*.] Ominous; threatening; foreboding.

Uttering the dismal *bodeful* sounds of death. *J. Baillie.*

Poor Weber almost swooned at the sound of these cracked voices, with their *bodeful* raven-note.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iii. 8.

Lady Macbeth hears not so much the voice of the *bodeful* bird as of her own premeditated murder, and we are thus made her shuddering accomplices before the fact.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 186.

bodega (bō-dā'gä), *n.* [Sp., < ML. *apotheca*: see *apothec.*] A wine-cellar, or a shop where wine is sold from the wood; a wine-vault.

A wine *bodega* near the Grand Theatre caught fire.
New York Herald.

bodement† (bōd'ment), *n.* [< *bode*¹, *v.*, + *-ment*.] An omen; portent; prognostic; a foreshowing: as, "sweet *bodements!*" *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

bodent, *pp.* See *bode*⁵.

boden (bō'den), *a.* [Sc., also written *bodin*, and formerly *boddin*, < ME. (Sc.) *bodyn*, *bodin*, appar. a particular use of *boden*, pp. of ME. *beden*, bid (see *bid*); but the sense suggests some confusion with *boun*, ready: see *boun*, *bound*⁴.] Accoutred; armed; fitted out; provided; prepared.

The Baron of Avenel never rides with fewer than ten jack-men at his back, and oftener with fifty, *bodin* in all that effeirs to war, as if they were to do battle for a kingdom. *Scott*, Monastery, II. 181.

Bodenheimer (bō'den-hī-mėr), *n.* [< *Bodenheim*, a village near Mainz.] A white wine grown near Mainz in Germany.

Bode's law. See *law.*

bode-wash (bōd'wosh), *n.* [Corruption of F. *bois de vache*, lit. cow's wood, or idiomatically "buffalo-chip."] The dried dung of the American bison or buffalo, used for fuel. *Bartlett.* See *buffalo-chip.*

bodge¹ (boj), *v. i.* [Another form of *botch*², *v.*] To boggle; botch; patch. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

All the actions of his life are like so many things *bodg'd* in without any naturall cadence or connexion at all.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Affected Man.

bodge¹† (boj), *n.* [Another form of *botch*².] A botch; a patch.

Taking revenge on Thomas Nash, Gabriell Harvey taxes him with having forged "a misshapen rabblement of absurd and ridiculous words, the proper *bodges* of his newfangled figure, called foolrisme."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 110.

bodge²† (boj), *v. i.* [Appar. a var. of *budge*¹.] To budge; give way: used only in the passage cited.

With this, we charg'd again: but out, alas!
We *bodg'd* again. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

bodger¹† (boj'ėr), *n.* [< *bodge* + *-er*¹; var. of *botcher*¹.] A botcher.

bodger² (boj'ėr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *badger*³, q. v.] A peddler; a hawker. [Prov. Eng.]

bodhisat (bō'di-sat), *n.* Same as *bodhisattva.*

The beings who will in due course become Buddhas are called *Bôdhisat.* They are numberless.
S. Hardy, Manual of Buddhism.

bodhisatship (bō'di-sat-ship), *n.* In *Buddhism*, the highest degree of saintship. See *bodhisattva.* Also spelled *bodisatship.*

The leaders of the Great Vehicle [that is, the Mahayana development of Buddhism] urged their followers to seek to attain, not so much to Arhatship, which would involve only their own salvation, but to *Bodisatship*, by the attainment of which they would be conferring the blessings of the Dhamma [law of Buddha] upon countless multitudes in the long ages of the future.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 226.

★**bodhisattva** (bō-di-sat'vä), *n.* [Skt. (> Singhalese *bodhisat*, *bodisat*, Jap. *bosatsŭ*, Chin. *poosah*), < *bodhi*, intelligence, wisdom (< √ *budh*, know: see *Buddha*), + *sattva*, being, essence, < *sant* (= L. *ens*), being, ppr. of √ *as*, be: see *be*¹.] In *Buddhism* of the northern school, or the later development called the Mahayana, one of a numerous class of beings who, having arrived at supreme wisdom (*bodhi*), have to pass through human existence only once more before attaining to Buddhahood, or complete enlightenment, and entrance into Nirvana. Among Singhalese Buddhists called *bodhisat* and *bodisat*, among the Chinese *poosah*, and among the Japanese *bosatsŭ.*

bodhi-tree (bō'di-trē), *n.* Same as *bo-tree.*

bodice (bod'is), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *boddice*, formerly *bodies*, being orig. pl. of *body*. Cf. *corset*.] **1**†. A sort of inner stays or corset, laced in front, worn by women, and sometimes by men: also called *a pair of bodies*, or *a bodies.*—**2.** An outer laced garment, covering the waist and bust, worn by women in some European styles of costume, often as an ornament.—**3.** More generally, the close-fitting waist or body of a gown.

bodiced (bod'ist), *a.* [< *bodice* + *-ed*².] Clothed in a bodice; furnished with a bodice.

Slim her little waist,
Comfortably *bodiced*.
Thackeray, Peg of Limavaddy.

They appear habited in *bodiced* gowns.
Archæol. Jour., XXXV. 256.

bodied (bod'id), *a.* [< *body* + *-ed*².] **1.** Having body, or a body, of the kind indicated by the context: used chiefly in composition: as, an able-*bodied* man.

I was told by a very good judge who tasted it [wine made from wild grapes], that it was a pleasant, strong, and full-*bodied* wine. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 15.

2. Endowed with material form or being; made corporeal or material; embodied. *N. E. D.*

Like the *bodied* heaven in clearness
Shone the stone.
Browning, Men and Women, ii. 240.

bodikin† (bod'i-kin), *n.* [< *body* + dim. *-kin*.] A diminutive of *body*, forming part of the exclamatory phrase "odd's bodikin," a corruption of *God's body.* Also spelled *bodykin.*

Pol. My lord, I will use them according to their desert.
Ham. Odd's *bodikin*, man, better. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

bodiless (bod'i-les), *a.* [< *body* + *-less*.] Having no body or material form; incorporeal: as, "phantoms *bodiless* and vain," *Swift.*

Man is a concrete whole. He is neither a soulless body nor a *bodiless* soul. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 259.

bodiliness (bod'i-li-nes), *n.* [< *bodily* + *-ness*.] Corporeality. *Minsheu.*

bodily (bod'i-li), *a.* [< ME. *bodily*, *bodili*, *bodiliche*, etc.; < *body* + *-ly*¹.] **1.** Pertaining to or concerning the body; of or belonging to the body or to the physical constitution; not mental; corporeal: as, *bodily* dimensions; *bodily* exertions; *bodily* pain.

You are a mere spirit, and have no knowledge of the *bodily* part of us. *Tatler*, No. 15.

Since we are creatures with bodies, if we desire to express a real sentiment of reverence for anyone, we must use some *bodily* act—some form of words or gestures.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 233.

2†. Having a material body.

There are three *bodily* inhabitants of heaven; Henoch, Elijah, our Saviour Christ.
Bp. Hall, Rapture of Elijah (Ord MS.).

=**Syn. 1.** *Bodily*, *Physical*, *Corporal*, *Corporeal.* *Bodily* generally means connected with the body or a body, and is frequently opposed to *mental*: as, *bodily* pains, *bodily* strength. *Physical* in this connection is often the same as *bodily*, but may cover everything that is material, as opposed to *mental* or *spiritual*: as, *physical* distress. *Corporal* relates to the body in its outward bearings: as, *corporal* punishment; *corporeal*, to its substance, being opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*: as, *corporeal* existence.

We speak of Shakspeare's mind, but Jonson starts up always in *bodily* proportions. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 26.

Dr. Beddoe . . . believes that wherever a race attains its maximum of *physical* development it rises highest in energy and moral vigour. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 111.

The poor beetle, that we tread upon,
In *corporal* sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

When [the soul] is freed from all *corporeal* alliance, then it truly exists. *Xenophon* (trans), Cyrus the Elder.

bodily (bod'i-li), *adv.* [ME. *bodily*, *-li*, *-lich*; < *body* + *-ly*².] **1.** Corporeally; in connection with a body or matter; in the flesh; in person.

It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily.* *Watts.*

2. In respect to the entire body or mass; entirely; completely: as, to carry a thing away *bodily.*

bodin (bō′din), *a.* Same as *boden*.

boding (bō′ding), *n.* [< ME. *bodynge, bodunge,* omen, preaching, < AS. *bodung,* preaching, verbal n. of *bodian,* announce, bode: see *bode*[1], *v.*] 1. An omen; a prognostic; a foreboding premonition; presentiment.

Ominous *bodings,* and fearful expectations.
Bp. Ward, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674.

The minds of men were filled with dismal *bodings* of some inevitable evil. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

2. Prediction; prophecy of evil. *Coleridge.*

boding (bō′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bode*[1], *v.*] Foreboding; ominous.

So Joseph, yet a youth, expounded well
The *boding* dream, and did th' event foretell.
Dryden, To J. Northleigh.

Nor knew what signify'd the *boding* sign,
But found the powers displeas'd, and fear'd the wrath divine. *Dryden,* Pal. and Arc., iii.

You might have heard . . . cricket sing,
An owlet flap his *boding* wing. *Scott,* Marmion, v. 20.

bodingly (bō′ding-li), *adv.* Ominously; portentously.

All is so *bodingly* still. *Lowell,* Summer Storm.

bodisat, *n.* Same as *bodhisattva*.

bodisatship, *n.* See *bodhisatship*.

bodkin[1] (bod′kin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bodkine, botkin, boidken* (cf. Sc. *boikin*), < ME. *bodekyn,* earlier *boydekyn, boidekyn;* origin unknown. The Celtic forms, W. *bidogyn, bidogan* (with accent on second syllable), dim. of *bidog* = Gael. *biodag* = Ir. *bideog,* a dagger (cf. W. *pid* = Gael. *biod,* a point), are not near enough to be regarded as the source of the E. word.] 1†. A small dagger; a stiletto.

Who would bear the whips and scorns of time, . . .
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare *bodkin?* *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 1.

Out with your *bodkin,*
Your pocket-dagger, your stiletto; out with it.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, ii. 3.

2. A small pointed instrument of steel, bone, or ivory, used for piercing holes in cloth, etc.

With knyf or *boydekin.* *Chaucer,* Reeve's Tale, l. 40.

3. A similar but blunt instrument, with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribbon through a loop, hem, etc.—4. A long pin-shaped instrument used by women to fasten up the hair.

The *bodkin,* comb, and essence. *Pope,* R. of the L., iv. 98.

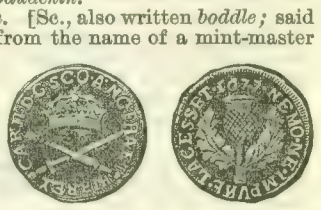
5. A thick needle or straight awl of steel, used by bookbinders to make holes in boards and to trace lines for cutting.—6. A printers' tool for picking letters out of a column or page in correcting.—**To be, sit, ride,** or **travel bodkin,** to sit as a third person between two others on the seat of a carriage suited for two only.

He's too big to *travel bodkin* between you and me.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

bodkin[2]†, *n.* A corruption of *baudekin*.

bodkin-work (bod′kin-wėrk), *n.* A rich trimming formerly used for garments: probably a corruption of *baudekin*.

bodle (bod′l), *n.* [Sc., also written *boddle;* said to be derived from the name of a mint-master named *Bothwell.* Cf. *atchison* and *bawbee.*] A Scotch copper coin first issued under Charles II., and worth at that time 2*d.* Scotch, or one sixth of an English penny; hence, a very small coin. The name *turner* was also applied to it.



Obverse. Reverse.
Bodle of Charles II., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

I care not a brass *boddle* for the feud.
Scott, Abbot, II. xiii.

Bodleian (bod-lē′an or bod′lē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, who began in 1597 the restoration of the public library of Oxford University, hence since called the *Bodleian* Library; also, belonging to that library: as, *Bodleian* manuscripts.

bodrag†, **bodraget,** *n.* [Also written *bordrag* (and *bordraging*), simulating E. *border;* appar. a corruption of some Ir. word; cf. Ir. *buaidhreadh,* disturbance, *buadre,* tumult.] An incursion; a raid.

No wayling there nor wretchednesse is heard, . . .
No nightly *bodrags,* nor no hue and cries.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 315.

[In some editions printed *bordrags.*]

★**body** (bod′i), *n.*; pl. *bodies* (-iz). [< ME. *body, bodi,* < AS. *bodig,* body, = OHG. *botah, botach,* MHG. *botech, botich,* body; perhaps akin to OHG. *botahha,* MHG. *boteche, botech,* G. *bottich,* a large vessel, tub, vat; but this may come from another source, that of *boot*[2]. The Gael. *bodhaig,* body, is from E.] 1. The physical structure of an animal; the material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead, in distinction from the soul, spirit, or vital principle.

For of the soule the *bodie* forme doth take,
For soule is forme, and doth the *bodie* make.
Spenser, Hymne in Honour of Beautie, l. 132.

2. The main portion of an animal, tree, etc.; the trunk, as distinct from the head and limbs or branches; in *ichth.,* often used for the whole fish exclusive of the fins.—3. The part of a dress which covers the body, as distinct from the parts which cover the arms or extremities; in female dress, a bodice; a waist.

Their *bodies* were of carnation cloth of silver, richly wrought. *B. Jonson,* Masque of Hymen.

4. The main, central, or principal part of anything, as of an army, country, building, etc., as distinguished from subordinate or less important parts.

Learn to make a *body* of a limb. *Shak.,* Rich. II., iii. 2.

The van of the king's army was led by the general . . .; in the *body* was the king and the prince. *Clarendon.*

Specifically—(*a*) In a blast-furnace, the core or main portion between the top, or opening at the throat, and the boshes. (*b*) In *music:* (1) The whole of the hollow part of a string-instrument, designed to increase its resonance. (2) All that part of a wind-instrument that remains after removing its appendages, mouthpiece, crooks, and bell. (3) The part of an organ-pipe above the mouth, which gives resonance: its length fixes the pitch of the tone. (*c*) The shank of a type, as determining its size: as, minion on nonpareil *body.* (*d*) The main part of a tool; the main part of a blade, as of a sword, as distinguished from the heel and point, etc. (*e*) That part of a wagon, railroad-car, etc., which contains the load.

5. The main portion; the bulk of anything; the larger part; the majority: as, the *body* of the people are opposed to the measure.—6. The person; an individual as recognized by law: as, *body* execution; held in *body* and goods. [Chiefly legal.]—7. A person; a human being: now generally combined with *any, every, some,* or *no:* as, *somebody, nobody.*

There cannot a poor *body* buy a sack of coals, but it must come through their hands.
Latimer, 2d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

A *body* would think so, at these years.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Gin a *body* meet a *body,*
Comin' thro' the rye. *Burns,* Song.

But human *bodies* are sic fools,
For a' their colleges an' schools.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

A dry, shrewd kind of a *body.* *Irving.*

8. A number of individuals spoken of collectively, usually associated for a common purpose, joined in a certain cause, or united by some common tie or occupation; an incorporated or other aggregate: as, a legislative *body;* the *body* of the clergy; a *body* corporate.

So please you, my lord, it is a *body* of horse—and . . . there is a still larger *body* of foot behind it.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 86.

The trading *body* may be a single individual in one case; it may be the whole inhabitants of a continent in another; it may be the individuals of a trade diffused through a country in a third. *Jevons,* Pol. Econ., p. 96.

9. A material thing; anything having inertia. See *matter.*—10. In *geom.,* any solid having the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness.—11. A united mass; a number of things or particulars taken together; a general collection; a code; a system: as, a *body* of laws.

I have, with much pains and reading, collected out of ancient authors this short summary of a *body* of philosophy and divinity. *Swift,* Tale of a Tub, ii.

He was furnished with every requisite for making an extensive *body* of natural history.
Goldsmith, Pref. to Brookes's Nat. Hist.

The mind unequal to a complete analysis of the motives which carry it on to a particular conclusion . . . is swayed and determined by a *body* of proof, which it recognizes only as a *body,* and not in its constituent parts.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 281.

12. A certain consistency or density; substance; strength, as opposed to thinness, weakness, transparency, or flimsiness: as, wine, paper, etc., of good *body.* As applied to paints, *body* denotes opacity or density, as opposed to *transparency.*

It was a fragrant Port, with plenty of *body* and a large proportion of soul. *T. Winthrop,* Cecil Dreeme, xiii.

13. In *music,* the resonance of a tone, whether instrumental or vocal.—**Adipose body, astral body.** See the adjectives.—**Bodies of Arantius.** See *corpora Arantii,* under *corpus.*—**Body center-plate,** a metal plate on the body-bolster of a car. It rests upon a similar plate on the center of a truck. The center-bolt or king-bolt passes through these plates.—**Body corporate.** See *body politic.*—**Body hand-rail.** See *hand-rail.*—**Body of a column,** the part between the base and the capital; the shaft.—**Body of a gun,** that part of the gun which is situated behind the trunnions.—**Body of a place,** in *fort.:* (*a*) The works next to and surrounding a town, in the form of a polygon, regular or irregular. (*b*) The space inclosed within the interior works of a fortification.—**Body of the fornix.** See *fornix.*—**Body politic,** the whole body of people living under an organized political government: used in contradistinction to *body corporate,* an association of persons legally incorporated for the promotion of some specific object. A *body politic and corporate* is a municipality governed according to a legislative act of incorporation, and thus possessing corporate political powers.

We may fairly conclude that the *body politic* cannot subsist, any more than the animal body, without a head.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 379.

Cavernous bodies, centrobaric body, ciliary body. See the adjectives.—**Descent of bodies.** See *descent.*—**Deviation of a falling body.** See *deviation.*—**Diplomatic body.** See *diplomatic.*—**Elementary body.** See *element.*—**Fifth body,** the ether or fifth element, the substance of the heavenly bodies, according to the Aristotelians.—**Fixed bodies, geniculate bodies, heterogeneous body, main body,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Mathematical body,** a body in sense 10.—**Mystical body of the church,** the aggregate of believers as constituting the bride of Christ.—**Okenian body, olivary body.** See the adjectives.—**Regular body,** a polyhedron in which the relations of any one face, edge, or summit are the same as those of any other. Pythagoras enumerated the five regular bodies (the *sphere* is not included among them): the *tetrahedron,* the *cube,* the *octahedron,* the *dodecahedron,* and the *icosahedron.* These are often called the *five bodies* simply; also the *cosmical bodies,* because Timæus of Locri held that the tetrahedron is the shape of fire, the octahedron of air, the icosahedron of water, the cube of earth, and the dodecahedron of God; also the *Platonic bodies,* because mentioned by Plato in his dialogue "Timæus." Four other regular bodies which envelop the center more than once were discovered by Kepler and by Poinsot. These are named by Cayley the *great icosahedron,* the *great dodecahedron,* the *great stellated dodecahedron,* and the *small stellated dodecahedron.* For illustrations of all these bodies, see *solid.*—**Irregular bodies,** such as are not bounded by equal and like surfaces.—**The bodies seven,** in *alchemy,* the metals corresponding to the planets.

The bodies seven, eek, lo hem heer anon:
Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe [call],
Mars yren, Mercurie quiksilver we clepe,
Saturnus leed, and Jupiter is tin,
And Venus coper.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 272.

body (bod′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bodied,* ppr. *bodying.* [< *body, n.*] 1. To provide with a body; embody.—2. To form into a body or company.

A new exotick way of *bodying,* that is, formally covenanting and verbally engaging with them and to them beyond the baptismall bond and vow.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 37.

3. To represent in bodily form; exhibit in tangible form or outward reality: with *forth.*

As imagination *bodies forth*
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name. *Shak.,* M. N. D., v. 1.

Bodied forth the tourney high,
Held for the hand of Emily!
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 26.

body-bag† (bod′i-bag), *n.* A bag to sleep in.

body-bolster (bod′i-bōl″stėr), *n.* A cross-beam of wood, iron, or the two in combination, on the under side of a railroad-car, which supports it and transmits its weight to the truck. The upper end of the king-bolt, which forms the pivot for the truck, is fastened to a body-bolster.

body-cavity (bod′i-kav″i-ti), *n.* In *zoöl.,* the general or common cavity of the body, as distinguished from special cavities, or those of particular organs; the cœlom or cœloma. In vertebrates the body-cavity is formed by the splitting of the mesoblast into its somatopleural and splanchnopleural layers, and consists of the cavities of the thorax, abdomen (divided or not by a diaphragm), and pelvis.

body-cloth (bod′i-klôth), *n.* A cloth for the body; specifically, a large rug or cloth for covering a horse. See *body-clothes,* 2.

Before the window were several horses in *body-cloths.*
Bulwer, Pelham, lxi.

body-clothes (bod′i-klōŦHz), *n. pl.* 1. Garments for the body, intended to be worn by day, as distinguished from *bedclothes.* [This use of the word appears to be confined in recent times to Scotland.]—2. Coverings for a horse or other animal: properly, *body-cloths.* See *body-cloth.*

I am informed that several asses are kept in *body-clothes* and sweated every morning upon the heath. *Addison.*

body-coat (bod′i-kōt), *n.* 1. A close-fitting coat.—2. In *coach-painting,* a coat of paint made opaque by the admixture of white lead, laid on before the transparent coats.

body-color (bod′i-kul″or), *n.* In *painting,* a pigment possessing body or a high degree of consistence, substance, and covering power. In *water-color painting,* works are said to be executed in *body-colors* when, in contradistinction to the more common mode of proceeding by transparent tints and washes, the pigments are mixed with white and thus rendered opaque.

body-guard (bod'i-gärd), *n.* One who protects or defends the person; a life-guard; collectively, the guard charged with the protection of some person, as a prince or an officer; hence, retinue; attendance; following.

It might possibly be convenient that, when the Parliament assembled, the King should repair to Westminster with a *body-guard.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

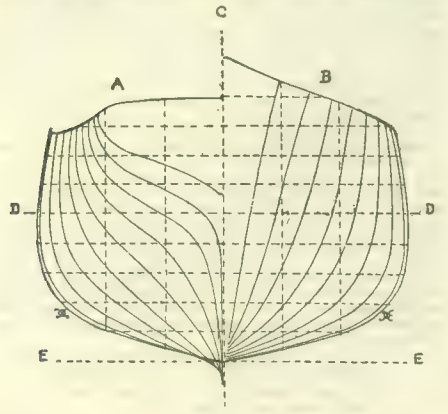
body-hoop (bod'i-höp), *n.* A band securing the arris pieces of a built mast.

body-horse (bod'i-hôrs), *n.* A shaft-horse. [Prov. Eng.]

body-loop (bod'i-löp), *n.* An iron arm connecting a vehicle-body with the spring-bar or spring.

body-louse (bod'i-lous), *n.* A kind of louse, the *Pediculus corporis* or *P. vestimenti*, which is parasitic on man. It is generally found on the body, or concealed in the clothing, while the *Pediculus capitis*, or head-louse, infests the head.

body-plan (bod'i-plan), *n.* In *ship-building*, a plan upon which are projected the intersections of the sides of the vessel with transverse



Body-plan.
A, after-body; *B*, fore-body; *C*, *C*, center-line; *D*, *D*, load-line; *E*, *E*, base-line.

vertical planes passing through certain fixed points, the intersections with the fore-body being shown upon one side and those with the after-body on the other.

body-post (bod'i-pōst), *n.* **1.** An upright timber in the sill and plate of a freight-car, forming one of the vertical members of the frame of the body. It corresponds to the window-posts in a passenger-car.—**2.** A post at the forward end of the opening in the deadwood of a steamship, within which the screw turns.

body-servant (bod'i-sėr″vant), *n.* A servant who waits upon or accompanies his employer; a valet; a personal attendant.

body-snatcher (bod'i-snach″ėr), *n.* One who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead as subjects for dissection, or for the purpose of exacting a ransom; a resurrectionist.

body-snatching (bod'i-snach″ing), *n.* The act of robbing a grave to obtain a subject for dissection.

body-varnish (bod'i-vär″nish), *n.* A thick and quick-drying copal varnish, used for carriages and other objects that are to be polished.

body-wall (bod'i-wâl), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the general envelop or parietes of a body, especially of a low organism; a cell-wall.

body-whorl (bod'i-hwėrl), *n.* The last-formed and generally largest whorl of a univalve shell. See *univalve*.

Boëdromia (bō-ē-drō'mi-ą), *n. pl.* See *Boëdromion*.

Boëdromion (bō-ē-drō'mi-ǫn), *n.* [Gr. Βοηδρομών, the month in which were celebrated the Βοηδρόμια, < βοηδρόμος, βοηδρόμος, giving succor (βοηδρομεῖν, to run to a cry for aid), < βοή, Dor. βοά, a shout, cry (< βοᾶν, to cry: see *boation*), + -δρομος, < δραμεῖν, run.] The third month of the Athenian year, corresponding to the latter part of September and the early part of October. During this month the festival called Boëdromia was celebrated, in commemoration of the succor given by Theseus against the Amazons.

boef[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beef*.

boef[2]†, *interj.* See *buf*.

Boehm flute. See *flute*[1], 1.

Bœhmeria (bē-mē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., after G. R. *Boehmer* or *Böhmer*, a German botanist of the 18th century; cf. G. *Böhme*, a Bohemian, *Böhmen*, Bohemia.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Urticaceæ*, allied to the nettle, but without its stinging hairs. A number of species yield tenacious fibers, used for making ropes, twine, net, and sewing-thread. The most important species is *B. nivea*, a shrubby plant of China and the East Indies, which affords the valuable rhea-fiber or grass-cloth



The Ramie-plant (*Bahmeria nivea*).

fiber, also known under its Malay name of *ramie*. It has been long in cultivation in China and India, and successful attempts have been made to cultivate it in the United States. The species *B. Puya*, from which the Puya-fiber is obtained, is now referred to the genus *Maoutia*. See *grass-cloth*.

bœotarch (bē-ō'tärk), *n.* [< L. *Bœotarches*, < Gr. Βοιωτάρχης, < Βοιωτία, Bœotia, + ἀρχός, ruler: see *arch-*.] One of the chief magistrates of the Bœotian confederacy. Two were chosen by Thebes, and one by each of the other members of the league.

Pelopidas and two others of the liberators were elected *bœotarchs*, or chief magistrates of Bœotia.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 479.

Bœotian (bē-ō'shiąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Bœotia*, < Gr. Βοιωτία, Bœotia, Βοιωτίοι, the Bœotians.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Bœotia, a division of central Greece, noted for its thick atmosphere, which was supposed to communicate its dullness to the intellect of the inhabitants. Hence —**2.** Dull; stupid; ignorant; obtuse.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Bœotia. Hence—**2.** A dull, ignorant, stupid person.

Bœotic (bē-ot'ik), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of Bœotia or the Bœotians; Bœotian: as, the *Bœotic* dialect.

Boer (bör), *n.* [Also written *Boor*, < D. *boer*, a farmer, a peasant: see *boor*.] The name given to the Dutch colonists of South Africa, who are principally engaged in agriculture or cattle-breeding.

boffle (bof'l), *v.* A dialectal form of *baffle*.

bog[1] (bog), *n.* [Formerly *bogge*, < Ir. *bogach* = ★Gael. *bogan*, a bog, morass, < Ir. Gael. *bog*, soft, moist, tender, in comp. *bog-*.] **1.** Wet, soft, and spongy ground, where the soil is composed mainly of decayed and decaying vegetable matter; a quagmire covered with grass or other plants; a piece of mossy or peaty ground; a moss.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From *bogs*, fens, flats, on Prosper fall, and make him
By inch-meal a disease! *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

2. A little elevated piece of earth in a marsh or swamp, filled with roots and grass. *Webster.* [Local, U. S.]—**Bog-asphodel.** See *asphodel*.—**Bog-bilberry.** See *bilberry*.—**Bog-iron ore**, an impure ore of iron, essentially a hydrous oxid, of which the mineralogical name is *limonite:* found frequently at the bottom of lakes and in swampy localities, and usually of very recent origin.—**Syn. 1.** *Quagmire*, etc. See *marsh*.

bog[1] (bog) *v.*; pret. and pp. *bogged*, ppr. *bogging*. [< *bog*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To sink or submerge in a bog, or in mud and mire: used chiefly in the passive, *to be bogged*.

Bid him to be gone
As far as he can fly, or follow day,
Rather than here so *bogged* in vices stay.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxxii.

'Twas time; his invention had been *bogged* else.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

Of Middleton's horse three hundred men were taken, and one hundred were *bogged*.
Whitelock, Memoirs (1682), p. 580.

II. *intrans.* To sink or stick in a bog; hence, to flounder among obstacles; be stopped.

bog[2] (bog), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bogge*, appar. a var. of the equiv. *bug*[1], ME. *bugge*, connecting the latter with the equiv. *boggle*[1], *bogle*, *bogy*, *boggard*[1]: see these words.] A specter; a bugbear.—**To take bog**†, to boggle; shy; shrink.

bog[3] (bog), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *bogge*, earlier in deriv. form *boggish*[2], q. v. Cf. *bug*[4], *big*[1].] **I.** *a.* Bold; sturdy; self-sufficient; petulant; saucy.

II. *n.* Brag; boastfulness. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bog[3] (bog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bogged*, ppr. *bogging*. [< *bog*[3], *a.* or *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To boast. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* [Perhaps of other origin.] To provoke.

bog[4] (bog), *v. i.* [E. dial.; origin unknown.] To ease the body by stool.

boga (bō'gą), *n.* Same as *bogue*[2].

bog-bean (bog'bēn), *n.* The common name of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, a bog-plant of the family *Menyanthaceæ*, native of north temperate regions. It is a bitter tonic. The *fringed bog-bean* is an aquatic plant of the same family, *Limnanthemum nymphoides*, with large yellow fringed flowers. Also called *buck-bean*.

bogberry (bog'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *bogberries* (-iz). The cranberry, *Oxycoccus Oxycoccus*.

bog-blitter (bog'blit″ėr), *n.* [See *bog-bluiter*.] Same as *bog-bumper*. [Scotch.]

bog-bluiter (bog'blö″tėr), *n.* [Also *bog-bluter*, *bog-blitter*; < *bog* + Sc. *bluiter*, *bluter*, make a rumbling noise, blurt, also speak foolishly (in last sense cf. *blatter*, *blather*, *blether*[1]).] Same as *bog-bumper*. [Scotch.]

bog-bull (bog'bůl), *n.* [Cf. *Botaurus* and *bittern*[1].] A name of the bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*, from its habitual resorts and its hollow, booming cry. See cut under *bittern*.

bog-bumper (bog'bum″pėr), *n.* A name of the bitterns or heron-like birds of the genus *Botaurus* (especially *B. lentiginosus*), in allusion to the sound made by the male in the breeding season. This sound seems "to be uttered in a deep choking tone," and has been compared by Nuttall to the syllables "pomp-ău-gūr." Also *bog-jumper*, and in Scotland *bog-blitter*, *bog-bluiter*.

bog-butter (bog'but″ėr), *n.* A fatty spermaceti-like mineral resin, composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, found in masses in peat-bogs.

A large copper basin consisting of small pieces riveted together and several wooden kegs containing *bog-butter* were recently found at a depth of 7 feet in a peat-moss, Kylealsin, Skye. *Nature*, XXX. 181.

bog-earth (bog'ėrth), *n.* An earth or soil composed of light silicious sand and a considerable portion of vegetable fiber in a half-decomposed state. It is employed by gardeners for promoting the growth of flowers.

boger (bō'gėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name in Cornwall, England, for the half-grown sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

bogey[1], **bogeyism.** See *bogy*, *bogyism*.

bogey[2], *n.* See *bogie*[2].

bogga (bog'ą), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian measure of land, equal to three fifths of an ★acre.

boggard[1], **boggart** (bog'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., also written *bogart*, and formerly *buggard*, *baggard;* appar. a var., with term. *-ard*, of *boggle*[1], *bogle;* in form as if < *bog*[2] + *-ard:* see *boggle*[1], *bogle*, *bog*[2], *bug*[1].] **1.** A specter, goblin, or bogy, especially one supposed to haunt a particular spot.

The belief in elves and *bogarts* which once was universal.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 60.

2†. Any object, real or imaginary, at which a horse shies. *N. E. D.*—**3.** Figuratively, a bugbear; a thing of fear.

boggard[2]†, *n.* [As *bog*[4] + *-ard*.] A privy.

boggify†, *v. t.* [< *bog*[1] + *-i-fy*.] To make boggy.

bogging† (bog'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E., perhaps a var. of **bagging* for *badging*, verbal n. of *badge*[2]; cf. *bodger*[2].] Peddling; hawking. *N. E. D.*

boggish[1] (bog'ish), *a.* [< *bog*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Boggy.

boggish[2]†, *a.* [ME., written *boggisshe*, *boggysche;* < *bog*[3] (not found in ME.) + *-ish*[1].] Bold; puffed up; boastful.

boggle[1], *n.* A dialectal form of *bogle*.

boggle[2] (bog'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *boggled*, ppr. *boggling*. [Early mod. E. also *bogle*, *buggel*, < *boggle*[1] = *bogle*, a specter, with ref. to the shying of a horse at unusual objects; cf. ME. *bogelen*, occurring but once, in the sense of 'deny,' i. e., scare off.] **1.** To take alarm; start with fright; shy, as a horse.

When a sinner is first tempted to the commission of a more gross and notorious sin, his conscience is apt to *boggle* and start at it, he doth it with great difficulty and regret. *Tillotson*, Works, I. x.

We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance.
Granville.

2. To hesitate; stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; waver;

shrink.—3. To play fast and loose; dissemble; quibble; equivocate.

When summoned to his last end it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howell.*

4. To bungle; be awkward; make clumsy attempts.

boggle[2] (bog'l), *n.* 1. The act of shying or taking alarm.—2†. Objection; scruple; demur.

The Dutch do make a further *bogle* with us about two or three things. *Pepys*, Diary, 1667.

3. A bungle; a botch. [Colloq.]—**Boggle-de-botch, boggledy-botch,** a complete botch or bungle.

boggle[3] (bog'l), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps same as *boggle*[1], *bogle*, a scarecrow.] A pitcher or jug wrought in the figure of a man, not unlike a toby or toby-pitcher.

bog-glede (bog'glēd), *n.* A Scotch name of the moor-buzzard, *Circus æruginosus.*

boggler (bog'lėr), *n.* [< *boggle*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. A doubter; a timorous man.—2†. A jilt; one false in love.

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

3. One who bungles or is clumsy in doing things.

bogglish† (bog'lish), *a.* [< *boggle*[2] + *-ish.*] Doubtful; wavering.

Nothing is more sly, touchy, and *bogglish* . . . than that opinion . . . of the many or common people. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 172.

boggy (bog'i), *a.* [< *bog*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Containing bogs; full of bogs; like or having the character of a bog.

Quench'd in a *boggy* Syrtis, neither sea
Nor good dry land. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 939.

boggybo (bog'i-bō), *n.* [North. E. dial.] A dialectal form of *bugaboo.*

Boghead coal. See *coal.*

boghouse (bog'hous), *n.* [< *bog*[1] + *house.*] A privy. *Johnson.*

bogie[1], *n.* See *bogy.*

bogie[2] (bō'gi), *n.* [Also *bogy, bogey.* A particular application, in prov. use, of *bogie, bogy*[1], a goblin, an imp, a devil. Various contrivances of indefinite character get the name *devil* and the like, in allusion to their quick action or other qualities. The same word, applied to a light vehicle, appears as *buggy*[2], q. v. See also *bogus, n.*] 1. In England, a coal-wagon or truck so constructed as to turn easily in moving about the quays; a trolley.—2. In England, a four-wheeled truck supporting the front part of a locomotive engine, or placed one under each end of a railway-carriage, and turning beneath it by means of a central pin or pivot, to facilitate the passing of sudden curves.—3. In a sawmill, a small carriage running on a transverse track on a log-carriage, used to change the position of the log in relation to the saw.

bogie-engine (bō'gi-en″jin), *n.* A locomotive used in moving cars and making up trains at a railroad station. The driving-wheels and cylinders are on a truck which turns freely on a center-pin.

bog-jumper (bog'jum″pėr), *n.* Same as *bog-bumper.*

bog-land (bog'land), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Boggy or marshy land: as, to reclaim a piece of *bog-land.*

II. *a.* Living in or pertaining to a marshy country. [Rare.]

Each brings his love a *bogland* captive home.
Dryden, Prol. to Prophetess, l. 31.

bogle (bō'gl), *n.* [Also dial. *boggle*, Sc. *bogle, bogill, bugil*, a specter, hobgoblin; prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bwgwl, bygwl*, a threat, menace, *bygel*, a bugbear, scarecrow, hobgoblin, *bwg*, a specter, > E. *bug*[1]: see *bug*[1] and *bugbear.* Cf. *bog*[2], *boggard*[1], and G. *bögge, böggel-mann*, a bogy, bogle.] A phantom; a specter; a hobgoblin; a bogy; a bugbear.

boglet (bog'let), *n.* [< *bog*[1] + *-let.*] A little bog; a boggy place or spot of small extent.

And of this tufty, flaggy ground, pocked with bogs and *boglets.* *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 432.

bog-manganese (bog'mang″ga-nēz), *n.* Same as *wad.*

bog-moss (bog'môs), *n.* Peat-moss. See *Sphagnum.*

bog-oak (bog'ōk), *n.* Trunks and large branches of wood, not necessarily oak, found embedded in bogs and preserved by the antiseptic properties of peat. It is of a shining black or ebony color, or of a deep greenish-gray, mottled and shading into black, derived from its impregnation with iron, and is frequently converted into pieces of furniture and ornaments, as brooches, etc. Also *bog-wood.*

Bogoda (bō-gō'dä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of East Indian fishes, considered by some as typical of a family *Bogodoidei* or *Bogodidæ.*

Bogodidæ (bō-god'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bogoda* + *-idæ.*] A family of percoideous fishes: synonymous with *Ambassidæ.*

Bogomile (bog'ō-mīl), *n.* [Cf. Russ. *bogŭ*, God; *milostĭ*, grace.] One of a medieval Catharist sect, having its principal seat in Bulgaria, anticlerical in its polity, dualistic in its doctrine, and in general similar to the Docetæ and the Manichæans. The views and practices of the Bogomiles were very fanatical. They were little known, and by some are supposed to have become extinct soon after the execution of their leader, Basil of Philippopolis, at Constantinople, in 1118.

Bogomilian (bog-ō-mil'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Bogomiles or their doctrines.

bog-orchis (bog'ôr″kis), *n.* A low orchid of boggy places. See *Malaxis.*

bog-ore (bog'ôr), *n.* Same as *bog-iron ore.*

Bogotá bark. See *bark*[2].

bog-rush (bog'rush), *n.* 1. The common rush, *Juncus effusus.*—2. The plant *Schœnus nigricans.*—3. Some small undetermined species of warbler. [Local, Great Britain.]

bog-spavin (bog'spav″in), *n.* A fluctuating tumor on the inside of the hock of a horse, due to a dilated synovial sac.

bog-sucker (bog'suk″ėr), *n.* A name of the woodcock of North America, *Philohela minor.*

bog-trotter (bog'trot″ėr), *n.* One who trots over bogs, or lives among bogs; especially, a contemptuous appellation given to the Irish peasantry, probably from the skill shown by many of them in crossing the extensive bogs of the country by leaping from tussock to tussock, where a stranger would find no footing, and from the frequent use they make of this skill to escape from the soldiery, the police, etc.

bog-trotting (bog'trot″ing), *a.* Trotting among bogs, or, more usually, living among bogs: as, a *bog-trotting* Irishman.

Beware of *bog-trotting* quacks.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

With his inherited Irish poverty . . . not to rise in this world, he nor his posterity, till their wading webbed *bog-trotting* feet get talaria to their heels.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 225.

bogue[1]† (bōg), *v. i.* [Prob. < Sp. *bogar*, row (cf. *bogar á sotavento*, row to leeward), = Pg. Pr. *vogar* = It. *vogare* = F. *voguer*, row, sail, > *vogue*, E. *vogue*, q. v.] *Naut.*, to drop off from the wind; edge away to leeward with the wind, as some vessels of inferior sailing qualities do.—**To bogue in,** to "sail in"; take a hand; engage in a work. [Local, New England.]

[A farmer says:] "I don't git much done 'thout I *bogue* right *in* along 'th my men."
Quoted by *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

bogue[2] (bōg), *n.* [< OF. *bogue*, formerly also *boçque*, = Pr. *buga* = Sp. Pg. *boga* = It. *boca, boghe* (Florio), now *boga*, < ML. *boca*, for L. *box* (*boc-*), < Gr. *βόξ*, contr. of *βόαξ*, a certain seafish, so named from the sound it makes.] An acanthopterygian fish, *Box boöps*, of the family *Sparidæ*, found in the Mediterranean, on the west coast of Africa, and in rare cases on the coasts of Britain. The body is oblong and compressed, the head and mouth are small, the teeth notched, the eyes large, and the general coloring is brilliant. Also called *boce* and *boga.*

bogue[3] (bōg), *n.* [OF., = F. *bouche:* see *embogue.*] A mouth; an embouchure. Used specifically in the name *the Bogue*, the principal mouth of the Canton river in China (also called *Boca Tigris*, the Tiger's Mouth).

boguest (bō'gest), *n.* [< *bo*[1] + *ghest, gest:* see *ghost.* Hence ult. *bogus, n.*] A specter; a ghost. [Prov. Eng.]

bogus[1] (bō'gus), *n.* and *a.* [A dial. reduction of a prov. word, existent before the middle of the 18th century, but first recorded in a very special application, misunderstood, and hence the complete obscuration of the etymology. The word is a dial. form, *bogus, *bogis, *bogess*, of *bogest, boghest, boguest*, a goblin: see *boguest* and cf. *barghest*, of which similar reduced forms are amply recorded (Eng. Dial. Dict.). The word as used in America became generally known only as applied to counterfeit money, its actual meaning in the first use recorded (1827), def. 1, not being perceived. Hence *bogy*[1] = *bogie*[1], *bogy*[2] = *bogie*[2], *buggy*[2].] I. *n.* 1. A phantom; a specter; a goblin; a bogy. See *boguest.* [This is the real sense in the following passage. It soon gave rise to the next sense, which arose out of the circumstances recorded in the book quoted.]

They dug down some two feet deep and unearthed and brought to light a solid piece of cast iron, nearly square, with a hole four inches square in the center, and a screw running from the top down to the hole. . . . The thing was a great wonderment for some time among the crowd that had collected around. . . . Finally some one called it a "*Bogus.*"
E. D. Howe, Autobiography and Recollections of a [Pioneer Printer (1878), p. 34.

2. An apparatus for coining counterfeit money.

If the fellow will now 'pledge himself in the most solemn manner,' that he never procured the casting of a *bogus*, at one of our furnaces . . . I will no longer subscribe myself EXPOSITOR.
Painesville Telegraph (Ohio), July 6, 1827.

II. *a.* Counterfeit; spurious; sham: originally applied to counterfeit money.

bogus[2] (bō'gus), *n.* [Apparently a reduction of *calibogus.* Some refer it to *bagasse*, sugar-cane refuse.] A liquor made of rum and molasses. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

bog-violet (bog'vī″ō-let), *n.* The butterwort. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

bog-wood (bog'wůd), *n.* Same as *bog-oak.*

bogwort (bog'wėrt), *n.* [< *bog*[1] + *wort*[1].] Same as *cranberry*, 2.

bogy (bō'gi), *n.*; pl. *bogies* (-giz). [Also *bogie, bogey*; a word of rustic orig., an assumed sing. of **bogis* (taken as **bogies*), **bogess, bogus*, for orig. *boguest:* see *bogus* and *boguest.*] 1. A phantom; a goblin; a hobgoblin; a bugbear.

The humble Northumbrian *bogie* who "fitted" with the farmer when he removed his furniture.
Encyc. Brit., II. 204.

There is no reasoning . . . with men to whom party considerations are of the first moment, and who feel bound to discover *bogies* in every measure adopted by the party in power. *Sir G. Wolseley*, N. A. Rev., CXXVIII. 135.

2. The devil: as, *Old Bogy.*

I am *bogey*, and frighten everybody away.
Thackeray, Newcomes.

3. [*cap.*] See *Colonel Bogie.*

bogyism, bogeyism (bō'gi-izm), *n.* [< *bogy, bogey*[1], + *-ism.*] 1. That which pertains to or is characteristic of a bogy.—2. Belief in or dread of sprites or goblins. *Thackeray.*

bo-hacky (bō-hak'i), *n.* [E. dial.] A donkey. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

bohea (bō-hē'), *n.* [< Chinese *Woo-yē* or *Voo-yē*, the name of two ranges of hills in the province of Fuhkien, China, where the tea-shrub is largely grown, and whence tea was first imported into England in 1666. In the dialects of Fuhkien *b* is used for *w* and *v.*] 1. A general name for tea.

To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muse, and spill her solitary tea.
Pope, Ep. to Miss Blount, ii. 15.

For if my pure libations exceed three,
I feel my heart become so sympathetic,
That I must have recourse to black *Bohea.* *Byron.*

By way of entertainment in the evening, to make a party with the sergeant's wife to drink *bohea* tea, and play at all-fours on a drum-head. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, i. 2.

2. An inferior China black tea made generally of old leaf, retaining in manufacture a brownish or greenish-yellow hue and having little strength or flavor.

★**Bohemian** (bō-hē'mi-an), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Bohémien*, a Bohemian, and in a secondary signification a gipsy, < *Bohème*, ML. *Bohemia*, the country of the *Bohemi, Boihemi*, or *Boiemi*, Latinized form repr. by G. *Böhmen*, Bohemia, < L. *Boii*, a people of ancient Gaul, of whom a portion settled in what is now Bohemia, + **-hem*, OHG. *heim* = E. *home.*] I. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Bohemia, a crownland and kingdom of the Austrian empire.—2. A follower of John Huss; a Hussite.—3. [F. *bohémien*, because the first of that wandering race that entered France were believed to be Bohemians or Hussites, driven from their native country.] A gipsy.

"How! of no country?" repeated the Scot. "No," answered the *Bohemian*, "of none. I am a Zingaro, a *Bohemian*, an Egyptian, or whatever the Europeans, in their different languages, may choose to call our people, but I have no country." *Scott*, Q. Durward, xvi.

4. A person, especially an artist or a literary man, who leads a free and often somewhat dissipated life, having little regard to what society he frequents, and despising conventionalities generally. [Sometimes without a capital.]

By *Bohemian* I do not mean to be uncomplimentary. I mean merely a class of persons who prefer adventure and speculation to settled industry, and who do not work well in the harness of ordinary life. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 217.

5. The ancient tongue of Bohemia, a member of the Slavic branch of the Aryan family.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Bohemia or its language.—**2.** Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the so-called Bohemians; unconventional; free from social restraints: as, a *Bohemian* life.—**3.** In *ornith.*, erratic; wandering; irregularly migratory; of unsettled habits.—**Bohemian bole.** See *bole*[2].—**Bohemian Brethren,** the popular name of a religious denomination which developed from the followers of Peter Chelczicky in the fifteenth century. It reached its greatest influence in the sixteenth century, and was suppressed by Ferdinand II. in the seventeenth century in Bohemia and Moravia, but lingered in Poland and Hungary. It was revived in the eighteenth century as the Moravian Church. The members of the denomination called themselves the Unity of Brethren (*Unitas Fratrum*).—**Bohemian glass.** See *glass.*—**Bohemian pheasant.** See *pheasant.*—**Bohemian waxwing, Bohemian chatterer,** a bird, the *Ampelis garrulus*, so called from the extent and irregularity of its wanderings. See *waxwing.*

Bohemianism (bō-hē′mi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Bohemian, n.*, 4, + *-ism.*] The life or habits of a Bohemian, in the figurative sense. See *Bohemian, n.*, 4.

bohor (bō′hôr), *n.* A variety of reedbuck of western Africa, the *Cervicapra bohor*, a kind of antelope.



Bohor (*Cervicapra bohor*).

boiar, *n.* See *boyar.*

boid (bō′id), *n.* A snake of the family *Boidæ;* a boa or anaconda.

Boidæ (bō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Boa* + *-idæ.*] A family of non-venomous ophidian reptiles, with two mobile hooks or spurs, the rudiments of hind legs, near the anus. The name has been adopted with varying limits, and latterly generally restricted to American species: (1) Colubrine snakes with the belly covered with narrow, elongate shields or scales, nearly resembling those of the back, and with spur-like rudimentary legs on each side of the vent. It included the *Boidæ* as well as *Pythonidæ*, *Charinidæ*, and *Tortricidæ* of recent ophiologists. (2) Eurystomatous serpents with rudiments of posterior extremities. It included the *Boidæ*, *Pythonidæ*, and *Charinidæ*. (3) Eurystomatous serpents with rudimentary posterior appendages, coronoid bone in lower jaw, no supraorbital, but postorbital, bones in cranium, and with teeth developed in the premaxillary. In this limited sense there are still many species peculiar to the warmer regions of America, and among them are some of gigantic size, such as the boa-constrictor and anaconda, *Eunectes murinus.* They sometimes attack animals of a large size and kill them by constriction round the body.

★See cuts under *boa* and *python.*

boil[1] (boil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boile, boyle,* a corrupt form of *bile*[1], due to a supposed connection with *boil*[2]: see *bile*[1].] A furuncle (which see).

boil[2] (boil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *boyl, boyle,* < ME. *boilen, boylen,* < OF. *boillir,* F. *bouillir* = Pr. *bulhir, buillir,* boil, = Sp. *bullir,* boil, also as Pg. *bulir,* move, stir, be active (see *budge*[1]), = It. *bollire,* boil, < L. *bullire,* also *bullare,* bubble, boil, < *bulla,* a bubble, any small round object (see *bulla*), > E. *bull*[2], *bill*[3], *bullet, bulletin,* etc. Cf. *ebullition.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bubble up or be in a state of ebullition, especially through the action of heat, the bubbles of gaseous vapor which have been formed in the lower portion rising to the surface and escaping: said of a liquid, and sometimes of the containing vessel: as, the water *boils;* the pot *boils.* The same action is induced by diminished pressure, as when water boils under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, or when carbon dioxid liquefied under high pressure boils upon the removal of the pressure. See *boiling-point* and *ebullition.*

2. To be in an agitated state like that of boiling, through any other cause than heat or diminished pressure; exhibit a swirling or swelling motion; seethe: as, the waves *boil.*

> He maketh the deep to *boil.* Job xli. 31.

3. To be agitated by vehement or angry feeling, be hot or excited: as, my blood *boils* at this injustice.

> Then *boiled* my breast with flame and burning wrath.
> *Surrey,* Æneid, ii.

> The plain truth is that Hastings had committed some great crimes, and that the thought of those crimes made the blood of Burke *boil* in his veins.
> *Macaulay,* Warren Hastings.

4. To undergo or be subjected to the action of water or other liquid when at the point of ebullition: as, the meat is now *boiling.*—**To boil away,** to evaporate in boiling.—**To boil over,** to run over the top of a vessel, as liquor when thrown into violent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence; hence, figuratively, to be unable, on account of excitement, indignation, or the like, to refrain from speaking; to break out into the language of strong feeling, especially of indignation.—**To boil up,** to rise or be increased in volume by ebullition: as, paste is ready for use as soon as it has once *boiled up;* let it *boil up* two or three times.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put into a state of ebullition; cause to be agitated or to bubble by the application of heat. Hence—**2.** To collect, form, or separate by the application of heat, as sugar, salt, etc.—**3.** To subject to the action of heat in a liquid raised to its point of ebullition, so as to produce some specific effect; cook or seethe in a boiling liquid: as, to *boil* meat, potatoes, etc.; to *boil* silk, thread, etc.—**To boil clear,** in *soap-manuf.*, to remove the excess of water from soft soap by boiling it. A concentrated lye is employed to shorten the time of evaporation.—**To boil down,** to reduce in bulk by boiling; hence, to reduce to smaller compass by removal of what can best be spared; condense by elimination.

> After a while he [Bowles] developed a talent for condensing into brief and readable form the long and heavy articles in which the great political papers of the day discharged their thunder. On these he began to practice that great art of *boiling down* which his paper afterward carried to such perfection. *G. S. Merriam,* S. Bowles, I. 23.

To boil dry, in *sugar-manuf.*, to reduce the thin juice to thick juice by boiling it until it reaches the point of ★crystallization.

boil[2] (boil), *n.* [< *boil*[2], *v.*] **1.** The state or act of boiling; boiling-point: as, to bring water to a *boil.* [Colloq.]—**2.** That which is boiled; a boiling preparation. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]—**At the boil,** boiling; at the boiling-point: as, the solution should be kept *at the boil* for at least half an hour.

boilary, *n.* See *boilery.*

boiled (boild), *p. a.* **1.** Raised to the boiling-point.—**2.** Prepared by being subjected to the heat of boiling water: sometimes substantively (from its use as a heading on bills of fare) for meat dressed or cooked by boiling: as, "a great piece of cold *boiled,*" *Dickens,* ★Christmas Carol.

boiler (boi′lėr), *n.* **1.** A person who boils.—**2.** A vessel in which anything is boiled. Specifically—(*a*) A large pan or vessel of iron, copper, or brass, used in distilleries, potash-works, etc., for boiling large quantities of liquor at once. (*b*) A large vessel of metal in which soiled clothes are boiled to cleanse them; a wash-boiler.

3. A strong metallic structure in which steam is generated for driving engines or for other purposes. See *steam-boiler.*—**4.** Fowl, meat, or a vegetable, that is suitable for boiling. [Rare.]

boiler-alarm (boi′lėr-ą-lärm″), *n.* A device for showing when the water in a steam-boiler is too low or too high for safety.

boiler-clamp (boi′lėr-klamp), *n.* A clamp used for holding the plates and parts of boilers together, so that they can be drilled or riveted.

boiler-feeder (boi′lėr-fē″dėr), *n.* An apparatus for supplying water to a steam-boiler.

boiler-float (boi′lėr-flōt), *n.* A float connected with the water-feeding mechanism of a steam-boiler. It opens a supply-valve when the water falls to a certain point, and closes the valve when the water has attained the proper height. Applied only to low pressures.

boiler-iron (boi′lėr-ī″ėrn), *n.* Iron rolled into the form of a flat plate, from $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, used for making boilers, tanks, vessels, etc. Also *boiler-plate.*

boiler-meter (boi′lėr-mē″tėr), *n.* A meter for measuring the quantity of water used in a steam-boiler.

boiler-plate (boi′lėr-plāt), *n.* See *boiler-iron.* A more general term, including steel also.

boiler-protector (boi′lėr-prō-tek″tor), *n.* A non-conducting covering or jacket for a steam-boiler, designed to prevent loss by radiation.

boiler-shell (boi′lėr-shel), *n.* The main or outside portion of a steam-boiler.

> A steel *boiler-shell* may therefore be made of plates at least one-third less in thickness than a similar shell of wrought iron. *R. Wilson,* Steam Boilers, p. 49.

boiler-shop (boi′lėr-shop), *n.* A workshop where boilers are made.

boilery (boi′lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *boileries* (-iz). [< *boil*[1] + *-ery.*] **1.** A place or an apparatus for boiling.—**2.** A salt-house or place for evaporating brine.—**3.** In *law,* water arising from a salt-well belonging to one who is not the owner of the soil.

Also *boilary.*

boiling (boi′ling), *p. a.* **1.** At the temperature at which any specified liquid passes into a gaseous state; bubbling up under the action of heat: as, *boiling* water; *boiling* springs.—**2.** Figuratively—(*a*) Fiercely agitated; raging: as, the *boiling* seas. (*b*) Heated; inflamed; bursting with passion: as, *boiling* indignation.—**Boiling spring,** a spring or fountain which gives out water at the boiling-point or at a high temperature. The most remarkable boiling springs are the geysers, which throw up columns of water and steam; but there are many others in various parts of the world, often associated with geysers, characterized only by ebullition and emission of steam. Some of the latter, as in California and New Zealand, are strongly impregnated with mineral matters and variously colored, while others are charged with liquid mud. See *geyser.*

boilingly (boi′ling-li), *adv.* In a boiling manner.

> The lakes of bitumen
> Rise *boilingly* higher. *Byron,* Manfred, i. 1.

★**boiling-point** (boi′ling-point), *n.* The temperature at which a liquid is converted into vapor with ebullition; more strictly, the temperature at which the tension of the vapor is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere. This point varies for different liquids, and for the same liquid at different pressures, being higher when the pressure is increased, and lower when it is diminished. Under the normal atmospheric pressure (see *atmosphere*) water boils at 212° F. (100° C., 80° R.), and it is found that the boiling-point varies .88 of a degree F. for a variation in the barometer of half an inch. Hence water will boil at a lower temperature at the top of a mountain than at the bottom, owing to diminution in the pressure; a fact which leads to a method of measuring the height of a mountain by observing the temperature at which water boils at the bottom of the mountain and at the top. At the top of Mont Blanc water boils at 185° F. Under a pressure of about $\frac{1}{12}$ of an atmosphere water would boil at 40° F., while under a pressure of 10 atmospheres the boiling-point would be raised to 356° F. A liquid may be heated much above its true boiling-point without boiling; but the superheated vapor immediately expands until its temperature is reduced to the boiling-point. Hence, in determinations of the boiling-point, the thermometer is never immersed in the liquid, but in the vapor just above it.—**Kopp's law of boiling-points,** the proposition that in certain homologous series of chemical substances each addition of CH_2 is accompanied by a rise in the boiling-point of about 19°.5 C.

boin (boin), *n.* Another form of *boyn.*

boine (boin), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *boin, boyn.*] A swelling. [Prov. Eng. (Essex).]

> This Iuan Vasilowich wich performing of the same ceremonie causeth his forehead to be ful of *boines* and swellings, and sometimes to be black and blew.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 224.

boiobi, *n.* See *bojobi.*

bois (F. pron. bwo), *n.* [F., wood, timber, a wood, forest, < OF. *bois, bos* = Pr. *bosc* = Sp. Pg. *bosque* = It. *bosco,* < ML. *boscus, buschus,* a bush, wood, forest: see *bush*[1], *boscage,* etc.] Wood: a French word occurring in several phrases occasionally found in English; it also occurs as the terminal element in *hautboy.*—**Bois d'arc** (F. pron. bwo därk). [F.: *bois,* wood; *de,* of; *arc,* bow.] See *bodark, bow-wood,* and *Maclura.*

boisbrûlé (F. pron. bwo-brö-lā′), *n.* [Canadian F., < F. *bois,* wood, + *brûlé,* pp. of *brûler,* burn, scorch.] Literally, burnt-wood: a name formerly given to a Canadian half-breed.

bois-chêne (F. pron. bwo-shān′), *n.* [F., oak-wood: *bois,* wood (see *bois*); *chêne,* oak, < OF. *chesne* (*chesnin,* adj.), *quesne* (cf. ML. *casnus*), oak, < LL. *quercinus,* prop. adj., of the oak (cf. It. *quercia,* the oak, < L. *quercea,* fem. adj.), < L. *quercus,* oak.] Oak-wood: the name of a timber obtained from San Domingo, used in ship-building. *McElrath.*

bois-durci (F. pron. bwo-dür-sē′), *n.* [F.: *bois,* wood (see *bois*); *durci,* hardened, pp. of *durcir,* < L. *durescere,* harden, < *durus,* hard.] In *com.*, an artificial hard wood made of a paste of blood and the sawdust of mahogany, ebony, and other fine-grained woods, molded into various forms. When hardened it takes a high polish.

boisseau (F. pron. bwo-sō′), *n.*; pl. *boisseaux* (-sōz′). [F.: see *bushel*[1].] An old French dry measure, corresponding in name to the English bushel, but much smaller in capacity. The Paris boisseau is now reckoned at 12½ liters (one eighth of a hectoliter), or about 2¾ gallons, which is a slight reduction from its capacity before the introduction of the metric system; but in small trade the name is used for the decaliter (one tenth of a hectoliter). In other parts of France the boisseau in old reckoning was generally much less than that of Paris.

boist[1]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boost,* Sc. *buist,* < ME. *boist, boiste,* also *buist, bust, buste, bouste, bost* (= Bret. *boest*), < OF. *boiste,* F. *boîte* = Pr. *bostia,* < ML. *bustia,* a form of *buxida,* prop. acc., corrupted form of *pyxida,* acc. of *buxis, pyxis,* a box: see *box*[1], *box*[2], and *bushel*[1].] A box; especially, a box for holding ointment.

> Every *boist* full of thy letuarie.
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 21.

boist[2] (boist), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a survival in a particular use of *boist*[1], or a var. of *boost* for *boose,* prop. a cow-stall: see *boose*[1].] A rude hut, such as those erected along the line of a railway for the temporary use of laborers: called in the United States a *shanty.* [Eng.]

boisterous (bois'tėr-ous), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *boystrous, boustrous, bowstrous, boistrous;* < late ME. *boistrous*, rough, coarse, a development, through the forms *boisteous, boystuous*, of the earlier form *boistous*, which it has now superseded: see *boistous*.] **1†.** Rough; coarse; stout; stiff.

> The leathern outside, *boisterous* as it was,
> Gave way, and bent beneath her strict embrace.
> *Dryden*, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, l. 159.

2†. Rough and massive; bulky; cumbrous; clumsy.

> His *boystrous* club, so buried in the grownd,
> He could not rearen up againe so light.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 10.

3†. Rough in operation or action; violent; vehement. [Rare.]

> The heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them.
> *Woodward*, Ess. towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

4. Rough and stormy: applied to the weather, the waves, etc.—**5.** Exposed to the turbulence of the elements: as, a *boisterous* headland; a *boisterous* passage.—**6†.** Fierce; savage; truculent; full of violence: as, *boisterous* war.

> *Boist'rous* Clifford, thou hast slain
> The flower of Europe for his chivalry.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

7. Turbulent; rough and noisy; clamorous: applied to persons or their actions: as, a *boisterous* man; *boisterous* merriment; a *boisterous* game.

> They love a captain to obey,
> *Boisterous* as March, yet fresh as May.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 4.

> In the vigour of his physique, and an almost *boisterous* capacity for enjoyment, he was an English counterpart of the Scotch Christopher North. *Edinburgh Rev.*

boisterously (bois'tėr-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *boystrously;* < *boisterous* + *-ly*2. Cf. *boistously*.] In a boisterous manner; roughly; with noisy energy or activity.

> When you come next to woo, pray you, come not *boisterously*,
> And furnish'd like a bear-ward.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

> Halloo'd it as *boisterously* as the rest.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 20.

boisterousness (bois'tėr-us-nes), *n.* [< *boisterous* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being boisterous; rough, noisy behavior; turbulence.

> Behaved with the *boisterousness* of men elated by recent authority. *Johnson*, Life of Prior.

boistous†, *a.* [Early mod. E., also written *boystous, boisteous, boysteous, boistious, boystuous*, etc., Sc. *bousteous, busteous*, etc.; < ME. *boistous, boystous, buystous*, etc.; cf. mod. E. dial. (Cornwall) *boustous, boostis, boustis, bustious*, fat, corpulent, *boist*, corpulence (perhaps a back-formation, from the adj.); origin unknown. The ME. agrees in form with AF. *boistous*, OF. *boisteus*, mod. F. *boiteux*, lame, but no connection of sense is apparent. The W. *bwystus*, wild, ferocious, is perhaps from E.] **1.** Rude; rough; churlish; rustic; coarse: applied to persons. [The earliest recorded sense.]

> I am a *boystous* man, right thus say I.
> *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 107.

2. Rough; fierce; savage.

> Myghte no blonkes [horses] theme bere, thos *bustous* churlles,
> Bot coverde camellez of toures, enclosyde in maylez.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 615.

3. Rough and massive; bulky; clumsy. [Still in dial. use.]—**4.** Coarse in texture; rough; stout; thick.—**5.** Loud; violent; boisterous.

boistously†, *adv.* [< ME. *boistously*, etc.; < *boistous* + *-ly*2.] Roughly; violently; boisterously.

boistousness†, *n.* [< ME. *boistousnesse*, etc.; < *boistous* + *-ness*.] Roughness; violence; boisterousness.

bojobi, boiobi (boi-ō'bi), *n.* [Pg. *bojobi:* from a native name.] The dog-headed boa, or *Xiphosoma caninum*, a South American snake, family *Boidæ:* notable for the beautiful green color of its skin. It is distinguished by having smooth scales, the marginal scales of the mouth pitted, and regular shields on the snout. Also called *araramboya*.

bokark (bō'kärk), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A basket of birch-bark, used by Lake Superior Indians to hold maple-sugar.

boke1 (bōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *boked*, ppr. *boking*. [E. dial., also *buck;* in part a var. of *poke:* see *buck*4 and *poke*1.] **I.** *trans.* To thrust; push; poke. [Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To thrust; push; butt. *Holland.*

boke2, *v.* A dialectal form of *bock, bolk*.

boke3 (bōk), *n.* In *mining*, a small run in pipes, found connecting the ore running through the vein. *R. Hunt.*

boke4**†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *book*.

bokel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *buckle*2.

bokeler†, *n.* A Middle English form of *buckler*.

bolar (bō'lär), *a.* [< *bole*2 + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of bole: as, *bolar* earths.

bolary† (bō'la-ri), *a.* [< *bole*2 + *-ary*] Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

> Consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

bolas1**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *bullace*.

bolas2 (bō'läs), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Sp., pl. of *bola*, a ball, < L. *bulla*, a bubble, any round object: see *bull*2, *bill*3.] A weapon of war and the chase, consisting of two or three balls of stone or metal attached to the ends of strong lines, which are knotted together, used by the Gauchos and Indians of western and southern South America. It is used by throwing it in such a way that the line winds around the object aimed at, as the legs of an animal. A smaller weapon of the same sort is in use among the Eskimos for killing birds.

> The *bolas*, or balls, are of two kinds: the simplest, which is used chiefly for catching ostriches, consists of two round stones, covered with leather, and united by a thin, plaited thong, about eight feet long. The other kind differs only in having three balls united by thongs to a common centre. The Gaucho holds the smallest of the three in his hand, and whirls the other two around his head; then, taking aim, sends them like chain shot revolving through the air. The balls no sooner strike any object, than, winding round it, they cross each other and become firmly hitched. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, iii. 50.

bolbonac†, *n.* The satin-flower, *Lunaria biennis*.

bold (bōld), *a.* [< ME. *bold, bald*, < AS. *beald, bald* = OS. *bald* = D. *boud*, bold (= MLG. *balde, bolde*, adv., quickly, at once), = OHG. *bald*, MHG. *balt*, bold (G. *bald*, adv., soon), = Icel. *ballr* = ODan. *bold* = Goth. **balths*, bold (in deriv. *balthaba*, boldly, *balthei* = E. *bield*, boldness, etc.). Hence *bold, v., bield, n.* and *v.*, and (from OHG.) It. *baldo*, OF. *bald, baud*, bold, gay: see *bawd*1.] **1.** Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless: applied to men or animals: as, *bold* as a lion.

> He has called him forty Marchmen *bauld*.
> *Kinmont Willie*, in Child's Ballads, VI. 61.

> Our speech at best is half alive and cold,
> And save that tenderer moments make us *bold*,
> Our whitening lips would close, their truest truth untold.
> *O. W. Holmes*, To H. W. Longfellow.

2. Requiring or exhibiting courage; planned or executed with courage and spirit: as, a *bold* enterprise.

> The *bold* design
> Pleased highly those infernal States.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 386.

3†. Confident; trusting; assured.

> I am *bold* her honour
> Will remain hers. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

4. Forward; impudent; audacious: as, a *bold* huzzy.

> Men can cover crimes with *bold*, stern looks.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1252.

5. Overstepping usual bounds; presuming upon sympathy or forbearance; showing liberty or license, as in style or expression: as, a *bold* metaphor.

> Which no *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell,
> But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Waller.*

> It is hardly too *bold* to claim the whole Netherlands as in the widest sense Old England.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 31.

6. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; markedly conspicuous; prominent: as, a *bold* headland; a *bold* handwriting.

> Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder*, and cause it to stand off to sight. *Dryden.*

7. Steep; abrupt: as, a *bold* shore (one that enters the water almost perpendicularly).

> Her dominions have *bold* accessible coasts. *Howell.*

> The coast [Virginia] is a *bold* and even coast, with regular soundings, and is open all the year round.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 2.

8. Deep, as water, close to the shore; navigable very near to the land.

> The line [of soundings] was extended to Jacmel, showing *bold* water to the cape. *Science*, III. 591.

To be bold or **so bold**, to venture; presume so far (as to do something).

> Sir, let me *be so bold* as to ask you,
> Did you yet ever see Baptista's daughter?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

> I will *be bold*, since you will have it so,
> To ask a noble favour of you.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 1.

To make bold, to take the liberty; use the freedom: as, I have *made bold* to call on you.—**Syn. 1.** Dauntless, doughty, valiant, manful, stout-hearted, intrepid, audacious, adventurous.—**4.** Saucy, impertinent, assuming, brazen-faced.

bold† (bōld), *v.* [< ME. *bolden, balden*, tr. and intr., < AS. *bealdian*, intr. be bold (= OHG. *balden*, MHG. *belden*, trans. make bold, = Goth. *balthjan*, intr. be bold, dare), < *beald*, bold. Cf. *bield, v.*, a parallel form (< AS. *byldan*), and *embolden*.] **I.** *trans.* To make bold; embolden; encourage.

> For this business,
> It toucheth us, as France invades our land,
> Not *bolds* the king. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become bold.

> For with that on encresede my fere,
> And with that othir gan myn herte *bolde*.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 144.

bold-beating† (bōld'bē″ting), *a.* Browbeating: as, "*bold-beating* oaths," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

bolden† (bōl'dn), *v. t.* [< *bold* + *-en*1. Cf. *embolden*.] To make bold; give confidence; encourage.

> I am much too venturous
> In tempting of your patience; but am *bolden'd*
> Under your promis'd pardon. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

bold-face (bōld'fās), *n.* **1.** One who has a bold face; an impudent person.

> A sauce-box, and a *bold-face*, and a pert.
> *Richardson*, Pamela, xix.

2. In *printing*, same as *full-face*.

bold-faced (bōld'fāst), *a.* Having a bold face; impudent.

> The *bold-faced* atheists of this age.
> *Bp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

boldhead†, *n.* [ME. *boldhede;* < *bold* + *head*.] Boldness; courage.

> Ifallen is al his *boldhede*. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 514.

boldine (bōl'din), *n.* [< *boldo* + *-ine*2.] A glucoside extracted from the leaves of *Boldu Boldus*. See *boldo*.

boldly (bōld'li), *adv.* [< ME. *boldly, boldliche*, etc., < AS. *bealdlīce, baldlīce* (= OS. *baldlīco* = OHG. *baldlīcho*), < *beald*, bold.] In a bold manner. (*a*) Courageously; intrepidly; fearlessly; bravely. (*b*) With confident assurance; without hesitation or doubt. (*c*) Vigorously; strongly; strikingly. (*d*) Impudently; insolently; with effrontery or shamelessness. (*e*) Steeply; abruptly; conspicuously.

boldness (bōld'nes), *n.* [< *bold* + *-ness*. For the earlier noun, see *bield*.] The quality of being bold, in any of the senses of the word.

> Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you. 2 Cor. vii. 4.

> *Boldness* is the power to speak, or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding.

> The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*

> I cannot, with Johnson, interpret this word by fortitude or magnanimity. *Boldness* does not, I think, imply the firmness of mind which constitutes fortitude, nor the elevation and generosity of magnanimity. *N. Webster.*

boldo (bōl'dō), *n.* [Chilian.] An aromatic evergreen shrub of Chile, *Boldu Boldus*, belonging to the family *Monimiaceæ*. The fruit of the plant is sweet and edible, and the bark is used for tanning. The leaves and bark are also used in medicine. See *boldine*.

bold-spirited (bōld'spir″i-ted), *a.* Having a bold spirit or courage.

bole1 (bōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boal, boll;* < ME. *bole*, < Icel. *bolr, bulr*, trunk of a tree, = OSw. *bol, bul*, Sw. *bål*, a trunk, body, = Dan. *bul*, trunk, stump, log, = MHG. *bole*, G. *bohle*, a thick plank; prob. akin, through the notion of roundness, to *boll*1, *bowl*1, *ball*1, etc. *Bole* is the first element of *bulwark* and of its perversion *boulevard*, q. v.] **1.** The body or stem of a tree.

> Huge trees, a thousand rings of Spring
> In every *bole*. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

> The nerves of hearing clasp the roots of the brain as a creeping vine clings to the *bole* of an elm.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 271.

2. Anything of cylindrical shape; a roll; a pillar: as, *boles* of stone. [Rare.]

> Make it up into little long *boles* or roules.
> *True Gentlewoman's Delight* (1676).

3. A small boat suited for a rough sea. *Imp. Dict.* [Eng.]

bole2 (bōl), *n.* [< ME. *bol* (in *bol armoniak*, Armenian bole), < OF. *bol*, F. *bol* = Pr. Sp. *bol* = Pg. It. *bolo*, < L. *bōlus*, clay, a lump, choice bit, nice morsel, < Gr. *βῶλος*, a clod or lump of earth.] **1.** A general term including certain compact, amorphous, soft, more or less brittle, unctuous clays, having a conchoidal fracture and greasy luster, and varying in color from

yellow, red, or brown to nearly black. They are hydrous silicates of aluminium, with more or less iron, to which they owe their color, and are used as pigments. The red letters in old manuscripts were painted with bole. *Armenian bole* is a native clay, or silicate of aluminium, containing considerable oxid of iron, formerly brought from Armenia, but more recently obtained in various parts of Europe. It is pale-red, soft and unctuous to the touch, and has been used as an astringent and absorbent, and also as a pigment. *Bole of Blois* is yellow, lighter than the other kinds, and effervesces with acids. *Bohemian bole* is of a yellow color with a cast of red, and of a flaky texture. *French bole* is of a pale-red color, variegated with specks of white and yellow. *Lemnian bole* is of a pale-red color. *Silesian bole* is of a pale-yellow color. These earths were formerly employed as astringent, absorbent, and tonic medicines, and they are still in repute in the East; they are also used occasionally as veterinary medicines in Europe.

2†. A bolus; a dose. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

bole[3], *n.* Another spelling of *boll*[2].

bole[4] (bōl), *n.* [Also spelled *boal;* of uncertain origin.] 1. A small square recess or cavity in a wall; also, a window or opening in the wall of a house, usually with a wooden shutter instead of glass. *Scott.* [Scotch.]—2. A name given in the north of England to a place where lead was anciently smelted. These boles, which are identified by the piles of slag left by the ancient smelters, are supposed to have been built by simply placing stones around a central fire, and in situations where there would be likely to be a good draft, since no artificial blast was used. Also called *bayle hills.*

> Close to the spot . . . there was a *bole,* by which is meant a place where in ancient times . . . miners used to smelt their lead ores. *Archæologia,* vii. 170 (1785).

bolection (bō-lek′shon), *n.* [Also written *balection, belection, bilection, bolexion, bellexion* (in p. a.); a Latin-seeming form, appar. a corruption of some undiscovered original.] In *joinery,* a kind of molding which projects beyond the surface of the work which it decorates. It is used chiefly for surrounding panels in doors, and in like positions. The word is generally used attributively or in composition, as *bolection-molding.*



Bolection-molding.

bolectioned (bō-lek′shond), *a.* Having bolection-moldings.

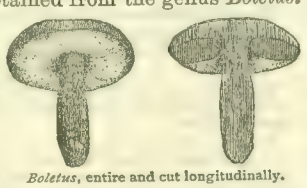
bolero (bō-lā′rō), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A Spanish dance in ¾ time, accompanied by the voice and castanets, intended to represent the course of love from extreme shyness to extreme passion.

> Fandango's wriggle or *bolero's* bound.
> *Byron,* The Waltz.

2. A musical composition for such a dance.

boletic (bō-let′ik), *a.* [< *Boletus* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from the genus *Boletus.*

Boletus (bō-lē′tus), *n.* [L., a kind of mushroom, < Gr. *βωλίτης,* a kind of mushroom, < *βῶλος,* a lump of earth, a clod: see *bole*[2].]



Boletus, entire and cut longitudinally.

An extensive genus of hymenomycetous fungi, generally found growing on the ground in woods and meadows, especially in pine woods. In *Boletus* the pores are easily separable from the cap and from each other, while in the related genus *Polyporus* they are adherent to the cap, and are bound to each other by an interstitial tissue, the trama. A few species are edible.

boley†, (bō′li), *n.* See *booly.*

bolide (bō′lid or -līd), *n.* [< L. *bolis* (*bolid-*), a fiery meteor, < Gr. *βολίς* (*βολιδ-*), a missile, dart, < *βάλλειν,* throw.] A brilliant meteor.

bolin†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bowline.*

> Slack the *bolins* there. *Shak.,* Pericles, iii. 1.

Bolina (bō-lī′nä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of ctenophorans, typical of the family *Bolinidæ.*

> *Bolina* is one of the most transparent of the comb-bearing medusæ. The body is very gelatinous and highly phosphorescent. The sides of the body are developed into two larger lappets or lobes, which are carried or hang vertically instead of horizontally. On account of the contractile powers of the body walls, *Bolina* can vary its outlines very considerably; as a rule, however, when the body is seen from the side, it has an oval or elongated form. *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* I. 110.

Bolinidæ (bō-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bolina* + *-idæ.*] A family of lobate ctenophorans.

bolita (bō-lē′tä), *n.* [Dim. of Sp. *bola,* a ball.] A three-banded armadillo, family *Dasypodidæ* and genus *Tolypeutes,* which can roll itself up into a ball. It is also called *ball armadillo, matico,* and *apar.* See cut under *apar.*

★**bolivar** (bol′i-vär), *n.* [Named after General *Bolivar.*] The monetary unit of Venezuela, equivalent to 19.3 United States cents. The silver 5-bolivar piece is the Venezuelan dollar. Gold pieces of the value of 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars are coined.

Bolivian (bō-liv′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bolivia,* so called from General *Bolivar.*] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Bolivia, or to the people of Bolivia, a republic of South America, between Brazil, Peru, Chili, and the Argentine Republic, now entirely inland, having lost its only port (on the Pacific) by war with Chili (1879–83).—Bolivian bark. See *bark*[2].

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bolivia.

boliviano (bō-liv-i-ä′nō), *n.* [Bolivian Sp.] A coin and the monetary unit of Bolivia, equal to 38.9 cents. Proclamation of the Secretary of the Treasury, October 1, 1912.

bolk (bōk), *v.* [= E. dial. *boke, bock,* Sc. *boak, boke, bock, bouk, bowk,* early mod. E. *bolk, bolck, bulke,* < ME. *bolken,* a var. of earlier *balken,* E. *balk*[2]: see *balk*[2], *belk, belch,* and the forms there cited, all appar. imitative variations of one original type.] I. *intrans.* 1. To belch.—2. To vomit; retch.—3. To heave.—4. To gush out.

II. *trans.* To belch out; give vent to; ejaculate. [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

boll[1] (bōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bol, bole,* also *bowl* (which is now the prevalent spelling in the first sense); < AS. *bolla,* a bowl, a round vessel (also in comp., *heáfodbolla,* head-boll, skull, *throtbolla,* throat-boll), = MD. *bolle,* D. *bol,* m., = OHG. *pollā,* MHG. *bolle,* f., a round vessel, bud, = Icel. *bolli,* m., = Dan. *bolle,* a bowl, < Teut. √ **bul,* swell, in causal form Goth. *ufbauljan,* puff up, cf. OHG. *bolōn,* MHG. *boln,* roll; not directly, but perhaps remotely, connected with *boll*[3], *boln,* swell: see *boll*[3], *boln.*] 1†. A round vessel for containing liquids; a bowl. See *bowl*[1], of which *boll*[1] is the earlier spelling.

> His *bolle* of a galun. *King Horn,* l. 1123.

2†. A vesicle or bubble.—3. A rounded pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax or cotton. See cut under *cotton-plant.*—4. A round knob.

boll[1] (bōl), *v. i.* [< *boll*[1], *n.*] To form into or produce bolls or rounded seed-vessels.

> The barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled.*
> Ex. ix. 31.

boll[2] (bōl), *n.* [Sc. also *bow;* earlier *bole, boule,* < ME. (Sc.) *bolle,* appar. < Icel. *bolli,* a bowl, also used for a measure; same word as E. *boll*[1] and *bowl*[1].] An old Scotch dry measure, also used in Durham, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and the Isle of Man. In Scotland it was by statute 5.9626 Winchester bushels. The usual boll for grain varied in different shires from 6 to 6½ Winchester bushels, or even more, the standard sent from Linlithgow being purposely made too large. See *firlot.* The wheat-boll, also used for peas and beans, was generally 4 to 4½ Winchester bushels. The boll for potatoes was 8½ to 9 Winchester bushels. But there was much variation, with the substance measured, the locality, and even the time of the year. Thus, in Kintyre the boll of grain was 9 Winchester bushels and 1 quart before Patrickmas, but 16 Scotch pecks after that date. The statute boll contained 4 firlots. A boll of meal is now reckoned 140 pounds avoirdupois.—**Boll of canvas,** 35 yards.—**Boll of land,** about a Scotch acre.

boll[3]†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bollen,* appar. an assimilated form of the equiv. *bolnen,* mod. E. *boln:* see *boln.*] 1. Same as *boln.*—2. To increase.

Bollandist (bol′an-dist), *n.* [From *Bolland* (1596–1665), who first undertook the systematic arrangement and publication of material, already collected by his fellow-Jesuit Rosweyd, for the lives of the saints.] One of a series of Jesuit writers who published, under the title "Acta Sanctorum," the well-known collection of the traditions of the saints of the Roman Catholic Church. See *acta.*

bollard (bol′ärd), *n.* [Perhaps < *bole*[1] + *-ard.* Cf. *pollard.*] 1. *Naut.,* a strong post fixed vertically alongside of a dock, on which to fasten hawsers for securing or hauling ships.—2. Same as *billet-head,* 1 (*a*).

bollard-timber (bol′ärd-tim″bėr), *n.* In *shipbuilding,* a knighthead; one of two timbers or stanchions rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its end.

bolle[1]†, **bolle**[2]†, etc. Obsolete form of *boll*[1], *boll*[2], etc.

bollen†, *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *boln, bowlne,* Sc. *bolden, bowden;* < ME. *bollen, bollun, bolle,* pp. of *bellen,* swell (cf. *swollen, swoln,* pp. of *swell*): see *bell*[3], and cf. *boln.*] Swollen; inflated.

> His mantle of sea-green or water-colour, thin, and *boine* out like a sail.
> *B. Jonson,* King James's Coronation Entertainment.

boller†, *n.* Same as *bowler*[1].

bolletrie, *n.* See *bullytree.*

bollimony, *n.* See *bullimong.*

bolling (bō′ling), *n.* [Appar. from *bole*[1], but the form suggests a confusion with *poll*[1]. See *poll*[1] and *pollard.*] A tree the tops and branches of which are cut off; a pollard. [Rare.]

bollito (bō-lē′tō), *n.* [It., < *bollito,* boiled, done, fermented, pp. of *bollire,* < L. *bullire,* boil: see *boil*[2].] A name given in Italian glass-works to an artificial crystal of a sea-green color.

bollman (bō′man), *n.* [< Icel. *bōl,* an abode, + E. *man.*] In the Orkney and Shetland islands, a cottager. *N. E. D.*

bollock-block (bol′ok-blok), *n.* *Naut.,* one of two blocks formerly fastened on either side of a topmast-head to reeve a topsail-tie.

boll-rot (bōl′rot), *n.* A disease to which the boll of the cotton-plant is liable, manifesting itself at first by a slight discoloration resembling a spot of grease, and culminating in the rupture of the boll and the discharge of a putrid mass. Attributed to various causes.

boll-worm (bōl′wėrm), *n.* The larva or caterpillar of a lepidopterous insect of the family *Noctuidæ, Heliothis armigera,* very destructive in some seasons to the cotton-crop on account of its attacks on the bolls. It also molests other plants, and is known, under varying circumstances, as the *bod-worm, corn-worm, ear-worm, tassel-worm,* and *tomato-fruit worm.* See cut under *Heliothis.*

boln†, (bōln), *v. i.* [< ME. *bolnen* (also *bollen:* see *boll*[3]), < Icel. *bōlgna* (= Sw. *bulna* = Dan. *bolne*), swell, be swollen, < *bōlginn,* prop. **bolginn,* = AS. *bolgen* (angry), pp. of *belgan,* swell (be angry), a strong verb represented in Scand. by weak forms, and the prob. ult. source of *belly, bellows, bag,* etc.; cf. *bell*[3] and *bollen.*] To swell.

boln†, (bōln), *p. a.* See *bollen.*

bolo (bō′lō), *n.* [Bisaya *bolo.*] See the supplement.

Bologna phosphorus, sausage, stone, vial. See the nouns.

Bolognese (bō-lō-nyēs′ or -nyēz′), *a.* [< It. *Bolognese* (L. *Bononiensis*), < *Bologna,* L. *Bononia,* orig. an Etruscan town called *Felsina.*] Pertaining to Bologna, a city of northern central Italy, famous during the middle ages for its university, or to a school of painting founded there by Lodovico Carracci (1555–1619), and also called the Eclectic School, from its declared intent (in the fulfilment of which it fell very far short) to combine the excellences of all other schools.

Bolognian (bō-lō′nyan), *a.* [< It. *Bologna.*] Same as *Bolognese.*—**Bolognian phosphorus.** See *phosphorus.*—**Bolognian stone.** See *stone.*

boloman (bō′lō-man), *n.* A soldier armed with a bolo. [Philippine Islands.]

bolometer (bō-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βολή,* a throw, a glance, a ray (< *βάλλειν,* throw), + *μέτρον,* a measure.] An instrument devised by Professor S. P. Langley of the United States for measuring very small amounts of radiant heat. Its action is based upon the variation of electrical resistance produced by changes of temperature in a metallic conductor, as a minute strip of platinum. This strip forms one arm of an electric balance, and the change in the strength of the electric current passing through it because of this change of resistance is registered by a delicate galvanometer. It indicates accurately changes of temperature of much less than .0001° F. It has been used in the study of the distribution of heat-energy in the solar, lunar, and other spectra. Also called *thermic balance* and ★*actinic balance.*

bolometric (bō-lō-met′rik), *a.* Of or indicated by the bolometer: as, *bolometric* measures.

bolongaro (bō-long-gä′rō), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of snuff made of various grades of leaves and stalks of tobacco, ground ★to powder and sifted.

bolster (bōl′stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boulster,* Sc. *bowster;* < ME. *bolstre,* < AS. *bolster* = D. *bolster* = OHG. *bolstar,* MHG. *bolster,* G. *polster* = Icel. *bōlstr* = Sw. *bolster,* bed, = Dan. *bolster,* bed-ticking; with suffix *-ster,* < Teut. √ **bul,* swell (in Goth. *ufbauljan,* puff up), whence also *boll*[1], etc.] 1. Something on which to rest the head while reclining; specifically, a long cylindrical cushion stuffed with feathers, hair, straw, or other materials, and generally laid under the pillows.

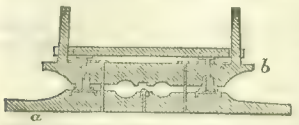
> Perhaps some cold bank is her *bolster* now.
> *Milton,* Comus, l. 353.

2. Something resembling a bolster in form or use. Specifically—(*a*) Any kind of padding about a dress, such as the cylindrical rolls or cushions, called bearers, formerly worn by women to support and puff out their skirts at the hips.

> A gown of green cloth made with *bolsters* stuffed with wool. Quoted in *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., III. 313.

(*b*) A pad or quilt used to prevent pressure, support any part of the body, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wound-

ed part; a compress. (*c*) A cushioned or padded part of a saddle. (*d*) *Naut., pl.*, pieces of soft wood covered with tarred canvas, placed under the eyes of the rigging to prevent chafing from the sharp edge of the trestletrees. (*e*) A part of a bridge intervening between the truss and the masonry. (*f*) In *cutlery*, the part of such instruments and tools as knives, chisels, etc., which adjoins the end of the handle; also, a metallic plate on the end of a pocket-knife handle. (*g*) In *gun.*, a block of wood on the carriage of a siege-gun, upon which the breech of the gun rests when it is moved. (*h*) In *arch.*, same as *baluster*, 2. (*i*) In *music*, the raised ridge which holds the tuning-pins of a piano. (*j*) A cap-piece or short timber placed at the top of a post as a bearing for a string-piece. (*k*) A perforated wooden block upon which sheet-metal is placed to be punched. (*l*) A sleeve-bearing through which a spindle passes. (*m*) In *stone-sawing*, one of the loose wooden blocks against which the ends of the pole of the saw rest. (*n*) A bar placed transversely over the axle of a wagon or in the middle of a car-truck to support the body. (*o*) One of the transverse pieces of an arch-centering, extending between the ribs and sustaining the voussoirs during construction.—**Bob at the bolster.** Same as *cushion-dance*.—**Compound bolster**, in *car-building*, a bolster formed of timbers stiffened by vertical iron plates.



Wagon-bolster.
a, axle-bar; *b*, bolster.

bolster (bōl′stėr), *v. t.* [< *bolster, n.*] **1.** To support with a bolster.

> Suppose I *bolster* him up in bed,
> And fix the crown again on his brow?
> *R. H. Stoddard*, The King is Cold.

2. To prop; support; uphold; maintain: generally implying support of a weak, falling, or unworthy cause or object, or support based on insufficient grounds: now usually with *up:* as, to *bolster up* his pretensions with lies.

> O Lord, what bearing, what *bolstering* of naughty matters is this in a Christian realm!
> *Latimer*, 5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> Persuasions used to further the truth, not to *bolster* error. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., iii. § 4.

> Still farther to appropriate and confirm the exciting narrative of this forgery, he had artfully *bolstered* it *up* by an accompanying anecdote.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 416.

3. To furnish with a bolster in dress; pad; stuff out with padding.

> Three pair of stays *bolstered* below the left shoulder.
> *Tatler*, No. 245.

bolsterer (bōl′stėr-ėr), *n.* One who bolsters; a supporter.

bolstering (bōl′stėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bolster, v.*] A prop or support; padding.

bolster-plate (bōl′stėr-plāt), *n.* An iron plate placed on the under side of the bolster of a wagon, to serve as a wearing surface.

bolster-spring (bōl′stėr-spring), *n.* A spring placed on the beam of a car-truck, to support the bolster and the body of the car.

bolster-work (bōl′stėr-wėrk), *n.* Architectural features, or courses of masonry, which are curved or bowed outward like the sides of a cushion.

bolt[1] (bōlt), *n.* [< ME. *bolt* (in most of the mod. senses), < AS. *bolt* (only in the first sense: twice in glosses, "*catapultas*, speru, *boltas*," to which is due, perhaps, the erroneous suggestion that AS. *bolt* is a reduced form of L. *catapulta*, catapult) = MD. *bolt*, an arrow, later *bout*, D. *bout*, a pin, = MLG. *bolte, bolten*, LG. *bolte*, an arrow, pin, round stick, fetter, roll of linen, = OHG. MHG. *bolz*, G. *bolz, bolzen*, an arrow, a pin, = Icel. *bolti*, a pin, a roll of linen (Haldorsen), = Dan. *bolt*, a pin, band (the Scand. forms prob. from E. or LG.); appar. an orig. Teut. word with the primary meaning of 'arrow' or 'missile.'] **1.** An arrow; especially, in *archery*, the arrow of a crossbow, which was short and thick as compared with a shaft.

> A fool's *bolt* is soon shot. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

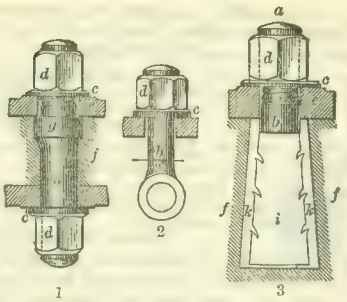
> The infidel has shot his *bolts* away,
> Till, his exhausted quiver yielding none,
> He gleans the blunted shafts that have recoil'd,
> And aims them at the shield of truth again.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 873.

2. A thunderbolt; a stream of lightning: so named from its apparently darting like a bolt.

> The *bolts* that spare the mountain side
> His cloud-capt eminence divide,
> And spread the ruin round.
> *Cowper*, tr. of Horace, Odes, ii. 10.

> Harmless as summer lightning plays
> From a low, hidden cloud by night,
> A light to set the hills ablaze,
> But not a *bolt* to smite. *Whittier*, Kenoza Lake.

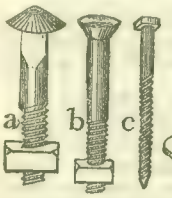
3. An elongated bullet for a rifled cannon.—**4.** A cylindrical jet, as of water or molten



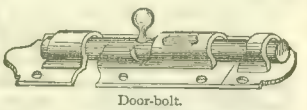
1 2 3

1, Double-headed bolt. 2, Eye-bolt. 3, Lewis bolt. *a*, head; *b*, shank; *c*, washer; *d*, nut; *e*, *e*, pieces secured by the nut to the object *f*; *g*, collar; *i*, barbed shank surrounded by lead, *k*.

glass.—**5.** A metallic pin or rod, used to hold objects together. It generally has screw-threads cut at one end, and sometimes at both, to receive a nut.—**6.** A movable bar for fastening a door, gate, window-sash, or the like; specifically, that portion of a lock which is protruded from or drawn back within the case by the action of the key, and makes a fastening by being shot into a socket or keeper.—**7.** An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner; a shackle.



a, carriage-bolt; *b*, tire-bolt; *c*, wagon-skein bolt



Door-bolt.

> Away with him to prison, lay *bolts* enough upon him.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

8. In *firearms:* (*a*) In military arms, the sliding piece that thrusts the cartridge forward into the chamber and carries the firing-pin. It has a motion of rotation about its longer axis for the purpose of locking the breech-mechanism before firing. (*b*) In a snap-gun, the part that holds the barrel to the breech-mechanism.—**9.** A roll or definite length of silk, canvas, tape, or other textile fabric, and also of wall-paper, as it comes from the maker ready for sale or use.

> *Face.* Where be the French petticoats,
> And girdles and hangers?
> *Sub.* Here, in the trunk,
> And the *bolts* of lawn. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 2.

10. A bundle. (*a*) Of straw, a quantity loosely tied up. Also *bolting* or *bolton*. (*b*) Of osier rods, a quantity bound up for market, 3¼ feet around the lower band. (*c*) Of reeds, one of 3 feet in circumference. [Eng.]—**11.** The closed ends of leaves of an uncut book which present a double or quadruple fold.—**12.** The comb of a bobbinet machine on which the carriages move.—**13.** In *wood-working:* (*a*) A mass of wood from which anything may be cut or formed. (*b*) Boards held together, after being sawed from the log, by an uncut end or stub-shot.—**14†.** A name for certain plants, as the globe-flower and marsh-marigold.—**15.** [In this and the next sense from the verb.] The act of running off suddenly; a sudden spring or start: as, the horse made a *bolt*.

> The Egyptian soldiers, as usual, made an immediate *bolt*, throwing away their arms and even their clothes.
> *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 65.

16. In *politics*, the act of withdrawing from a nominating convention as a manifestation of disapproval of its acts; hence, refusal to support a candidate or the ticket presented by or in the name of the party to which one has hitherto been attached; a partial or temporary desertion of one's party. [U. S.]—**17.** The act of bolting food.—**Barbed bolt**, a bolt with points projecting outward, which bear against or enter into the surrounding material, and thus prevent its withdrawal.—**Bolt and shutter**, in *clock-making*, an adjustment of a spiral spring in a turret clock, such that while the clock is winding there may be another spring in action to prevent a stoppage of the works.—**Bolt and tun**, in *her.*, a term applied to a bird-bolt in pale piercing through a tun.—**Bringing-to bolt**, a bolt with an eye at one end and a screw-thread and nut at the other, used in drawing parts toward each other.—**Chain-plate bolt.** Same as *chain-bolt*.—**Copper bolt.** See *copper bit*, under *bit*[1].—**Countersunk bolt**, a bolt having its head beveled and set into a corresponding cavity in one of the parts which it connects.—**Dormant bolt**, a door-bolt operated by a special key or knob.—**Key-head bolt**, a bolt with a projection from the chamfer of its head to hold it so that it will not revolve with the nut.—**Liphead bolt**, a bolt of which the head projects sidewise.—**Roller bolts**, in *coach-building*, the bolts on the splinter-bar to which the traces are attached.

★**bolt**[1] (bōlt), *v.* [= Sc. *boult, bout, bowt;* < ME. *bolten, bulten* (in the latter form varying in one instance with *pulten*, mod. E. *pelt*[1], q. v.), spring, start, also fetter, shackle (= MHG. *bulzen*, go off like an arrow); the other senses are modern, all being derived from *bolt*[1], *n.*, in its two main senses of 'missile' and 'pin for fastening': see *bolt*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go off like a bolt or arrow; shoot forth suddenly; spring out with speed and suddenness: commonly followed by *out:* as, to *bolt out* of the house.

> Angry Cupid, *bolting* from her eyes,
> Hath shot himself into me like a flame.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 2.

> This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt, . . .
> And oft out of a bush doth *bolt*.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

2. To spring aside or away suddenly; start and run off; make a bolt.

> Stage-coaches were upsetting in all directions, horses were *bolting*, boats were overturning, and boilers were bursting. *Dickens.*

> The gun, absolutely the most useless weapon among us, could do nothing, even if the gunners did not *bolt* at the first sight of the enemy. *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

3. In *politics*, to withdraw from a nominating convention as a means of showing disapproval of its acts; hence, to cease to act in full accord with one's party; refuse to support a measure or candidate adopted by a majority of one's colleagues or party associates. [U. S.]

> Mr. Raymond agreed, . . . after some hesitation, but with the understanding that, if it [the Philadelphia Convention of 1868] fell under the control of the Copperheads, he would *bolt*. *The Nation*, VI. 2.

4†. To fall suddenly, like a thunderbolt.

> As an eagle
> His cloudless thunder *bolted* on their heads.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1696.

5. To run to seed prematurely, as early-sown root-crops (turnips, etc.), without the usual thickening of the root, or after it.

II. *trans.* **1.** To send off like a bolt or arrow; shoot; discharge.—**2.** To start or spring (game); cause to bolt up or out, as hares, rabbits, and the like.

> Jack Ferret, welcome. . .
> What canst thou *bolt* us now? a coney or two
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, iii. 1.

3. To expel; drive out suddenly.

> To have been *bolted* forth,
> Thrust out abruptly into Fortune's way,
> Among the conflicts of substantial life.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, iii. 77.

4. To blurt out; ejaculate or utter hastily.—**5.** To swallow hurriedly or without chewing; as, to *bolt* one's food.

> These treacherous pellets are thrown to the bear, who *bolts* them whole. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 39.

6. [After I., 3.] In *politics*, to break away from and refuse to support (the candidate, the ticket, or the platform presented by or in the name of the party to which one has hitherto adhered); leave or abandon: as, to *bolt* the presidential candidate.

> A man does not *bolt* his party, but the candidate or candidates his party has put up. Sometimes, though less properly, he is said to *bolt* the platform of principles it has enunciated. The essential point is, that the bolter does not necessarily, in fact does not usually, abandon the political organization with which he is connected. He not infrequently votes for some men upon its ticket, and at the same time *bolts* others by "scratching" their names. *N. Y. Evening Post*, Aug. 20, 1887.

7. To fasten or secure with a bolt or an iron pin, as a door, a plank, fetters, or anything else.—**8.** To fasten as with bolts; shackle; restrain.

> It is great
> To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
> Which shackles accidents, and *bolts* up change.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

> That I could reach the axle, where the pins are
> Which *bolt* this frame; that I might pull them out.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

To bolt a fox, in *fox-hunting*, when a fox has run to earth, to put a terrier into the hole, and, when he is heard barking, to dig over the spot from which the sound proceeds, and so get at the fox.

bolt[1] (bōlt), *adv.* [< *bolt*[1], *n.* or *v.*] **1.** Like a bolt or arrow: as, "rising *bolt* from his seat," *G. P. R. James.*

> There she sat *bolt* upright!
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 266.

2. Suddenly; with sudden meeting or collision.

> [He] came *bolt* up against the heavy dragoon.
> *Thackeray.*

bolt[2] (bōlt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *boult, bowlt, boolt*, Sc. *bout, bowt;* < ME. *bulten*, < OF. *bulter*, earlier *buleter* (mod. F. *bluter;* ML. reflex *buletare*) for **bureter* (= It. *burattare*), sift, < **buret, burete, burate*, a coarse woolen cloth (cf. dim. *buretel, burtel*, mod. F. *bluteau* = It. *burattello*, a bolter, meal-sieve: see *boul-*

tel[2]) (= It. *buratto*, a meal-sieve, a fine transparent cloth), dim. of *bure*, mod. F. *bure*, a coarse woolen cloth, < ML. *burra*, a coarse woolen cloth (whence also ult. E. *borel*, *burrel*, *bureau*), < L. *burrus*, reddish: see *burrel*, *bureau*, *birrus*, *biretta*, etc. Cf. *bunt*[3].] **1.** To sift or pass through a sieve or bolter so as to separate the coarser from the finer particles, as bran from flour; sift out: as, to *bolt* meal; to *bolt* out the bran.

> This hand,
> As soft as dove's down, and as white as it;
> . . . or the fann'd snow,
> That's *bolted* by the northern blasts twice o'er.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

2. To examine or search into, as if by sifting; sift; examine thoroughly: sometimes with *out*, and often in an old proverbial expression, to *bolt to the bran*.

> For I ne can not *bolt* it *to the bran*,
> As can the holy Doctor Augustin,
> Or Boece or the Bishop Bradwardin.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 420.

Time and nature will *bolt out* the truth of things.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The report of the committee was examined and sifted and *bolted to the bran*. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

3. To moot, or bring forward for discussion, as in a moot-court. See *bolting*[2], 2.

> I hate when Vice can *bolt* her arguments,
> And Virtue has no tongue to check her pride.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 760.

bolt[2] (bōlt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boult*, Sc. *bout*, *bowt*; < ME. *bult*, < *bulten*, bolt.] **1.** A sieve; a machine for sifting flour.—**2.** In the English inns of court, a hypothetical point or case discussed for the sake of practice.

The Temple and Gray's Inn have lately established lectures, and moots and *boults* may again be propounded and argued in these venerable buildings.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 84.

boltant (bōl'tant), *a.* [< *bolt*[1], *v.*, + *-ant*.] In *her.*, springing forward: applied to hares and rabbits when represented in this attitude.

bolt-auger (bōlt'â″gėr), *n.* A large auger used in ship-building to bore holes for bolts, etc.

bolt-boat (bōlt'bōt), *n.* A strong boat that will endure a rough sea.

bolt-chisel (bōlt'chiz″el), *n.* A deep, narrow-edged cross-cut chisel.

bolt-clipper (bōlt'klip″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool fitted to different sizes of bolts, and used to cut off the end of a bolt projecting beyond a nut.

bolt-cutter (bōlt'kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who makes bolts.—**2.** A machine for making the threads on a screw-bolt; a bolt-threader or bolt-screwing machine.—**3.** A tool for cutting off the ends of bolts.

boltel (bōl'tel), *n.* [Also written *boultel*, early mod. E. (and mod. archaic) *boutel*, *bowtell*, also corruptly *bottle*; < late ME. *boltell*, *bowtell*; origin uncertain; perhaps < *bolt*[1], an arrow, shaft, roll (with ref. to its shape; cf. *shaft*, in its architectural sense), + *-el*. Formations with the F. dim. suffix *-el* on native words were not usual in the ME. period, but this may be an artificial book-name. The 18th century *boultin*, *boultine*, seems to be an arbitrary variation. Cotgrave has F. "*bozel*, a thick or great boultel (commonly) in or near unto the basis of a pillar."] **1.** In *arch.*, a convex molding of which the section is an arc of a circle; a medieval term for the torus or roundel.—**2.** A rounded ridge or border used for stiffening a cover, dish, tray, or other utensil.

Boltenia (bōl-tē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Bolten*, of Hamburg.] A genus of tunicates, by most recent authors referred to the family *Cynthiidæ*, but by a few made type of a family *Bolteniidæ*.

bolteniid (bōl-tē'ni-id), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Bolteniidæ*.

Bolteniidæ (bōl-tē-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Boltenia* + *-idæ*.] A family of simple ascidians, typified by the genus *Boltenia*, having a pyriform body supported upon a long peduncle or stalk. By most recent systematists it is degraded to the rank of a subfamily of *Cynthiidæ*.

bolter[1] (bōl'tėr), *n.* [< *bolt*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who bolts, in any sense of the verb. Specifically—(*a*) One who bolts or turns aside; a horse that bolts. (*b*) In *politics*, one who leaves the party, or refuses to support the candidate, ticket, or platform of the party, to which he has been attached. [U. S.]

Mr. Converse . . . had the indecency to denounce the twenty-seven as *bolters* from their party.
The American, VIII. 100.

bolter[2] (bōl'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boulter*, < ME. *bulter*, *bulture*, < *bulten*, bolt, sift: see *bolt*[2] and *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *buleteor*, sifter, < *buleter*, sift. Cf. *boultel*[2].] A sieve; an instrument or machine for separating bran from flour, or the coarser part of meal from the finer.

Host. I bought you a dozen of shirts to your back.
Fal. Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made *bolters* of them.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

bolter[3] (bōl'tėr), *n.* [Also *boulter*, *bulter*: same as *bultow*.] A kind of fishing-line.

These hakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a spiller of a bigger size.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

bolter[4]†, *v. i.* and *t.* [A variant of *balter*, clot, known chiefly in the compound *blood-boltered*, in Shakspere. See *blood-boltered* and *balter*.] To clot.

bolter-cloth (bōl'tėr-klôth), *n.* Cloth used for making bolters; bolting-cloth.

bolt-feeder (bōlt'fē″dėr), *n.* An apparatus for controlling the supply of flour in a bolting-mill.

bolt-head, bolt's-head (bōlt'-, bōlts'hed), *n.* A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations. Also called *matrass* and *receiver*.

> He
> Will close you so much gold, in a *bolt's-head*,
> And, on a turn, convey in the stead another
> With sublimed mercury, that shall burst in the heat.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 4.

bolt-hole (bōlt'hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a short, narrow opening made to connect the main workings with the air-head or ventilating drift: used in the working of the Dudley thick seam, in the South Staffordshire (England) coal-field.

bolt-hook (bōlt'hůk), *n.* A check-rein hook bolted to the plates of a saddletree.

bolti (bōl'ti), *n.* [< Ar. *boltuiy*.] A fish of the family *Cichlidæ* (or *Chromididæ*), *Tilapia* (or *Chromis*) *nilotica*, found in Egypt and Palestine. It is an oblong fish, with 15 to 18 spines and 12 to 14 rays in the dorsal fin. The color is greenish olive, darker in the center of each scale, and the vertical fins are spotted with white. It is highly esteemed for its flesh, and regarded as one of the best of the Nile fish. Also called *bolty* and *bulti*.

bolting[1] (bōl'ting), *n.* [Also written *boltin*, *bolton*; < *bolt*[1], *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] A bundle or bolt of straw: in Gloucestershire, 24 pounds. Also called *bolt*. [Eng.]

bolting[2] (bōl'ting), *n.* [Also written *boulting*; < ME. *bultinge*; verbal n. of *bolt*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of sifting.

Bakers in their linnen bases and mealy vizards, new come from *boulting*.
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, ii.

2†. In the English inns of court, a private arguing of cases for practice.—**Bolting-millstone**, a lower stone having metallic boxes alternating with the furrows. These boxes contain wire screens, through which the meal escapes before it reaches the skirt.

bolting-chest (bōl'ting-chest), *n.* The case in which a bolt in a flour-mill is inclosed.

bolting-cloth (bōl'ting-klôth), *n.* [< ME. *bulting-cloth*.] A cloth for bolting or sifting; a linen, silk, or hair cloth, of which bolters are made for sifting meal, etc.

The finest and most expensive silk fabric made is *bolting-cloth*, for the use of millers, woven almost altogether in Switzerland. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 256.

bolting-cord (bōl'ting-kôrd), *n.* A stiff piece of rope having the strands unraveled at one extremity, used as a probang to remove anything sticking in an animal's throat.

bolting-house (bōl'ting-hous), *n.* A house where meal or flour is sifted.

The jade is returned as white and as powdered as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house*. *Dennis*, Letters.

bolting-hutch† (bōl'ting-huch), *n.* A tub or wooden trough for bolted flour.

> Take all my cushions down and thwack them soundly,
> After my feast of millers; . . . beat them carefully
> Over a *bolting-hutch*, there will be enough
> For a pan-pudding.
> *Middleton (and another)*, Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

bolting-mill (bōl'ting-mil), *n.* A mill or machine for sifting meal or flour.

bolting-tub (bōl'ting-tub), *n.* A tub to sift meal in.

> The larders have been searched,
> The bakehouses and *boulting tub*, the ovens.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, v. 5.

bolt-knife (bōlt'nīf), *n.* A knife used by bookbinders for cutting through a bolt or the folded leaves of a section.

boltless (bōlt'les), *a.* [< *bolt*[1] + *-less*.] Without a bolt.

bolton, *n.* A corruption of *bolting*[1].

boltonite (bōl'ton-īt), *n.* [< *Bolton*, in Massachusetts, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of the chrysolite group, occurring in granular form at Bolton, Massachusetts. It is a silicate of magnesium, containing also a little iron protoxid.

bolt-rope (bōlt'rōp), *n.* A superior kind of hemp cordage sewed on the edges of sails to strengthen them. That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the *leech-rope*; that at the bottom, the *foot-rope*; that at the top, the *head-rope*. To the bolt-rope is attached all the gear used in clewing up the sail and setting it.

We heard a sound like the short, quick rattling of thunder, and the jib was blown to atoms out of the *bolt-rope*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 254.

bolt's-head, *n.* See *bolt-head*.

boltsprit (bōlt'sprit), *n.* A corruption of *bowsprit*.

bolt-strake (bōlt'strāk), *n.* *Naut.*, the strake or wale through which the fastenings of the beams pass.

bolty, *n.* See *bolti*.

bolus (bō'lus), *n.* [< L. *bōlus*, > E. *bole*[2], q. v.] **1.** A soft round mass of anything medicinal, larger than an ordinary pill, to be swallowed at once.—**2.** Figuratively, anything disagreeable, as an unpalatable doctrine or argument, that has to be accepted or tolerated.

There is no help for it, the faithful proselytizer, if she cannot convince by argument, bursts into tears, and the recusant finds himself, at the end of the contest, taking down the *bolus*, saying, "Well, well, Bodgers be it." *Thackeray.*

bolye†, *n.* See *booly*.

bom (bom), *n.* [Also *boma*, *bomma*, *aboma*; orig. a native name in Congo, subsequently applied to a Brazilian serpent.] Same as *aboma*.

bomah-nut (bō'mä-nut), *n.* [< *bomah* (native name) + *nut*.] The seed of a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Wetriaria macrophylla*, of southern Africa, used for tanning.

Bomarea (bō-mā'rē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Valmont de *Bomare*, a French naturalist of the 18th century.] A genus of amaryllidaceous plants, natives of South America and Mexico. The roots are tuberiferous, the leafy stems frequently twining, and the flowers, which are often showy, in simple or compound umbels. There are over 50 species. See *salsilla*.

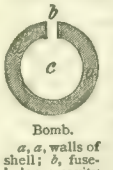
bomb[1]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *bomben*, *bumben*, variant forms of *bommen*, *bummen*, > *bum*[1], later *boom*[1]: see *bum*[1], *boom*[1], and cf. *bomb*[2], *v.*] A variant of *boom*[1].

> What overcharged piece of melancholie
> Is this, breakes in betweene my wishes thus,
> With *bombing* sighs?
> *B. Jonson*, The Fortunate Isles.

bomb[1]†, *n.* [Var. of *bum*[1], the earlier form of *boom*[1]. Cf. *bomb*[1], *v.*] A great noise; a loud hollow sound; the stroke of a bell.

A pillar of iron, . . . which if you had struck would make a little flat noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

bomb[2] (bom or bum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bome*, also *bombe*, *bombo*, and (simulating *boom*[1] = *bomb*[1]) *boomb*; = G. *bombe*, < F. *bombe* = Sp. It. *bomba*, a bomb, < L. *bombus*, < Gr. *βόμβος*, a deep hollow sound; prob. imitative, like *bomb*[1], *boom*[1], *bum*[1], *bumble*, *bump*[2], etc. The historical pron. is bum.] **1.** An explosive projectile, consisting of a hollow ball or spherical shell, generally of cast-iron, filled with a bursting charge, fired from a mortar, and usually exploded by means of a fuse or tube filled with a slow-burning compound, which is ignited by the exploding powder when the mortar is discharged. Bombs may be thrown in such a direction as to fall into a fort, a city, or an enemy's camp, where they burst with great violence, and often with terrible effect. The length and composition of the fuse must be calculated in such a way that the bomb shall burst the moment it arrives at the destined place. Bombs are now commonly termed *shells*, though *shell* in the sense of a projectile has a wider meaning. See *shell*. Also called *bombshell*.



Bomb.
a, *a*, walls of shell; *b*, fuse-hole; *c*, cavity for powder.

Hence—**2.** Any missile constructed upon similar principles: as, a dynamite *bomb*.—**3.** In *geol.*, a block of scoria ejected from the crater of a volcano.

This deposit answers to the heaps of dust, sand, stones, and *bombs* which are shot out of modern volcanoes; it is a true ash. *Geikie.*

4†. A small war-vessel carrying mortars for throwing bombs; a bomb-ketch.

bomb[2]† (bom or bum), *v. t.* [< *bomb*[2], *n.*] To attack with bombs; bombard.

> Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,
> To Bruxelles marches on secure,
> To *bomb* the monks and scare the ladies.
> *Prior*, On taking Namur.

Bombacaceæ (bom-bạ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombax* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous trees, related to the *Malvaceæ*, but distinguished by the cleft stamineal column and palmate leaves. There

are about 20 small genera, principally tropical, including the baobab (*Adansonia*) and the silk-cotton trees (*Ceiba* and *Bombax*).

bombacaceous (bom-ba-kā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, relating or pertaining to plants of the family *Bombacaceæ*.

bombace†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bombase, bombage;* < OF. *bombace*, < ML. *bombax* (acc. *bombacem*), cotton: see *Bombax*. The form *bombace* subsequently gave way to *bombast*, q. v.] **1.** The down of the cotton-plant, raw cotton. —**2.** Cotton-wool, or wadding.—**3.** Padding.

bombard (bom'- or bum'bärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bumbard*, < ME. *bumbarde, bombarde* (in sense 4), < OF. *bombarde*, a cannon, a musical instrument, F. *bombarde* (= Sp. Pg. It. *bombarda*, a cannon, It. *bombardo*, a musical instrument), < ML. *bombarda*, orig. an engine for throwing large stones, prob. (with suffix *-arda*, E. *-ard*) < L. *bombus*, a loud noise, in ML. a fireball, a bomb: see *bomb*[2], *n.*] **1.** The name generally given in Europe to the cannon during the first century of its use. The earliest bombards were more like mortars than modern cannon, throwing their shot (originally stone balls) at a great elevation; many were open at both ends, the shot being introduced at the breech, which was afterward stopped by a piece wedged or bolted into place.

Which with our *bombards'* shot, and basilisk,
We rent in sunder. *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, v. 3.

2. See *bombardelle*.—**3.** A small vessel with two masts, like the English ketch, used in the Mediterranean; a bomb-ketch.—**4.** A large leathern jug or bottle for holding liquor. See *black-jack*, 1.

That swoln parcel of dropsies, that huge *bombard* of sack. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Yond' same black cloud . . . looks like a foul *bombard* that would shed his liquor. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

They'd ha' beat out
His brains with *bombards*.
Middleton, Inner-Temple Masque.

5†. Figuratively, a toper.—**6**†. A medieval musical instrument of the oboe family, having a reed mouthpiece and a wooden tube. The name was properly applied to a large and low-pitched instrument (whence the name *bombardon* for a heavy reed-stop in organ-building); but it was also used for small instruments of the same class, which were known as basset-bombards and bombardi piccoli.

7. *pl.* A style of breeches worn in the seventeenth century, before the introduction of tight-fitting knee-breeches. They reached to the knee, and were probably so named because they hung loose and resembled the leathern drinking-vessels called bombards.

8. [From the verb.] An attack with bombs; a bombardment. [Rare.]

bombard (bom- or bum-bärd'), *v.* [< F. *bombarder*, batter with a bombard or cannon, < *bombarde*, > E. *bombard*, a cannon: see *bombard, n.* The relation to *bomb*[2] is thus only indirect.] **I.** *intrans.* To fire off bombards or cannon.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cannonade; attack with bombs; fire shot and shell at or into; batter with shot and shell.

Next she [France] intends to *bombard* Naples.
Burke, Present State of Affairs.

2. To attack with missiles of any kind; figuratively, assail vigorously: as, to *bombard* one with questions.

bombardelle† (bom-bär-del'), *n.* [Dim. of F. *bombarde*.] A portable bombard, or hand-bombard; the primitive portable firearm of Europe, consisting simply of a hollow cylinder with a touch-hole for firing with a match, and attached to a long staff for handling.

The first portable firearm of which we have any representation . . . was called the bombard or *bombardelle*.
Am. Cyc., XII. 96.

The Man on Foot, clad in light armor, held the *bombardelle* up. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 490.

★**bombardier** (bom- or bum-bär-dēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *bumbardier, bombardeer;* < F. *bombardier* (= Sp. *bombardero* = Pg. *bombardeiro* = It. *bombardiero*), < *bombarde*, bombard.] **1.** Properly, a soldier in charge of a bombard or cannon; specifically, in the British army, a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery, ranking next below a corporal, whose duty it is to load shells, grenades, etc., and to fix the fuses, and who is particularly appointed to the service of mortars and howitzers.—**2.** A bombardier-beetle.—**3.** A name of a European frog, *Bombinator igneus*.

bombardier-beetle (bom-bär-dēr'bē'tl), *n.* The common name of many coleopterous insects, family *Carabidæ* and genera *Brachinus* and *Aptinus*, found under stones. When irritated, they are apt to expel violently from the anus a pungent, acrid fluid, accompanied by a slight sound.



Bombardier-beetle (*Brachinus stygicornis*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)

bombard-man† (bom'-bärd-man), *n.* One who delivered liquor in bombards to customers.

They made room for a *bombard-man* that brought bouge for a countrey lady.
B. Jonson, Masques, Love [Restored.

★**bombardment** (bom- or bum-bärd'ment), *n.* [< *bombard* + *-ment;* = F. *bombardement.*] A continuous attack with shot and shell upon a town, fort, or other position; the act of throwing shot and shell into an enemy's town in order to destroy the buildings.

Genoa is not yet secure from a *bombardment*, though it is not so exposed as formerly. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

bombardo†, *n.* Same as *bombardon*.

bombardon, bombardone (bom-bär'don, bom-bär-dō'ne), *n.* [< It. *bombardone*, aug. of *bombardo:* see *bombard, n.*] **1.** A large-sized musical instrument of the trumpet kind, in tone not unlike the ophicleide. Its compass generally is from F on the fourth ledger-line below the bass staff to the lower D of the treble staff. It is not capable of rapid execution.



Bombardon.

2. The lowest of the sax-horns. — **3.** Formerly, a bass reed-stop of the organ.

bombard-phrase† (bom'bärd-frāz), *n.* A boasting, loud-sounding, bombastic phrase.

Their *bombard-phrase*, their foot and half-foot words.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

bombase†, *n.* See *bombace*.

bombasin, bombasine, *n.* See *bombazine*.

bombast (bom'- or bum'bast, formerly bum-bast'), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bumbast;* a var., with excrescent *-t*, of *bombase, bombace:* see *bombace.*] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Cotton; the cotton-plant.

Clothes made of cotton or *bombstt*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 93.

Bombast, the cotton plant growing in Asia.
E. Phillips, World of Words.

2†. Cotton or other stuff of soft, loose texture, used to stuff garments; padding.

Thy body's bolstered out with *bombast* and with bags.
Gascoigne, Challenge to Beautie.

Hence—**3.** Figuratively, high-sounding words; inflated or extravagant language; fustian; speech too big and high-sounding for the occasion.

Bombast is commonly the delight of that audience which loves poetry, but understands it not.
Dryden, Criticism in Tragedy.

=**Syn.** 3. *Bombast, Fustian, Bathos, Turgidness, Tumidness, Rant.* "*Bombast* was originally applied to a stuff of soft, loose texture, used to swell the garment. *Fustian* was also a kind of cloth of stiff, expansive character. These terms are applied to a high, swelling style of writing, full of extravagant sentiments and expressions. *Bathos* is a word which has the same application, meaning generally the mock-heroic — that 'depth' into which one falls who overleaps the sublime: the step which one makes in passing from the sublime to the ridiculous." (*De Mille*, Elements of Rhetoric, p. 225.) *Bombast* is rather stronger than *fustian. Turgidness* and *tumidness* are words drawn from the swelling of the body, and express mere inflation of style without reference to sentiment. *Rant* is extravagant or violent language, proceeding from enthusiasm or fanaticism, generally in support of extreme opinions or against those holding opinions of a milder or different sort.

The first victory of good taste is over the *bombast* and conceits which deform such times as these.
Macaulay, Dryden.

And he, whose *fustian's* so sublimely bad,
It is not poetry, but prose run mad.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 187.

In his fifth sonnet he [Petrarch] may, I think, be said to have sounded the lowest chasm of the *Bathos*.
Macaulay, Petrarch.

The critics of that day, the most flattering equally with the severest, concurred in objecting to them obscurity, a general *turgidness* of diction, and a profusion of new-coined double epithets. *Coleridge*, Biog. Lit., i.

All *rant* about the rights of man, all whining and whimpering about the clashing interests of body and soul, are treated with haughty scorn, or made the butt of contemptuous ridicule. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

II.† *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning.

A tall metaphor in *bombast* way. *Cowley*, Ode, Of Wit.

bombast† (bom'- or bum'bast), *v. t.* [< *bombast, n.*] **1.** To pad out; stuff, as a doublet with cotton; hence, to inflate; swell out with high-sounding or bombastic language.

Let them pretend what zeal they will, counterfeit religion, blear the world's eyes, *bombast* themselves.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 195.

Then strives he to *bombast* his feeble lines
With far-fetch'd phrase. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, i. 4.

2. To beat; baste.

I will so codgell and *bombaste* thee that thou shalt not be able to sturre thyself. *Palace of Pleasure* (1579).

bombastic, bombastical (bom- or bum-bas'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *bombast, n.*, + *-ic, -ical.*] Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; inflated; extravagant.

A theatrical, *bombastic*, and windy phraseology.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

He indulges without measure in vague, *bombastic* declamation. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

=**Syn.** Swelling, tumid, stilted, pompous, lofty, grandiloquent, high-flown.

bombastically (bom- or bum-bas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a bombastic or inflated manner or style.

bombastry (bom'- or bum'bas-tri), *n.* [< *bombast* + *-ry.*] Bombastic words; fustian.

Bombastry and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Int.

★**Bombax** (bom'baks), *n.* [ML., cotton, a corruption of L. *bombyx:* see *Bombyx.*] **1.** A genus of trees, of the family *Bombacaceæ*, chiefly natives of tropical America. The seeds are covered with a silky fiber, but this is too short for textile uses. The wood is soft and light. The fibrous bark of some species is used for making ropes.

2†. [*l. c.*] Same as *bombazine*.

Bombay duck. See *bummalo*.

Bombay shell. See *shell*.

bombazeen (bom- or bum-ba-zēn'), *n.* Same as *bombazine*.

bombazet, bombazette (bom- or bum-ba-zet'), *n.* [< *bombaz(ine)* + dim. *-et, -ette.*] A sort of thin woolen cloth.

bombazine, bombasine (bom- or bum-ba-zēn'), *n.* [Also *bombazin, bombasin, bombazeen*, formerly *bumbazine, bumbasine;* < F. *bombasin* (obs.) = Sp. *bombasi* = Pg. *bombazina* (prob. < E.) = It. *bambagino*, < ML. *bombasinum*, prop. *bombycinum*, a silk texture, neut. of *bombasinus, bombacinus*, prop. (as L.) *bombycinus* (see *bombycine*), made of silk or cotton, < *bombax*, prop. (as L.) *bombyx*, silk, cotton: see *bombace, bombast, Bombax, Bombyx.*] **1**†. Raw cotton. *N. E. D.*—**2.** Originally, a stuff woven of silk and wool, made in England as early as the reign of Elizabeth; afterward, a stuff made of silk alone, but apparently always of one color, and inexpensive.—**3.** In modern usage, a stuff of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted. An imitation of it is made of cotton and worsted.

Also spelled *bombazeen, bombasin*.

bomb-chest (bom'chest), *n.* *Milit.*, a chest filled with bombs or gunpowder, buried to serve as an explosible mine.

bombernickel (bom'bėr-nik″l), *n.* Same as *pumpernickel. Imp. Dict.*

bombiate (bom'bi-āt), *n.* [< *bombi(c)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by bombic acid and a base.

bombic (bom'bik), *a.* [< L. *bomb(yx)*, a silkworm, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the silkworm. —**Bombic acid**, acid of the silkworm, obtained from an acid liquor contained in a reservoir placed near the anus. The liquor is especially abundant in the chrysalis.

Bombidæ (bom'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombus* + *-idæ.*] A family of bees, typified by the genus *Bombus;* the bumblebees. [Scarcely used, the bumblebees having been merged in *Apidæ*.]

bombilate (bom'bi-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bombilated*, ppr. *bombilating*. [< ML. *bombilare* (pp. *bombilatus*), an erroneous form of LL. *bombitare*, freq. of **bombare*, ML. also *bombire*, buzz, < L. *bombus*, a humming, buzzing sound. Cf. *bomb*[1], *bomb*[2], *bum*[1], *bumble*, etc.] To make a buzzing or humming, like a bee, or a top when spinning. *N. A. Rev.* [Rare.]

bombilation (bom-bi-lā'shon), *n.* [< *bombilate:* see *-ation.*] A buzzing or droning sound; report; noise. Also *bombulation*. [Rare.]

To abate the vigour thereof or silence its [powder's] *bombulation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

bombilious†, *a.* See *bombylious*.

bombilla (bom-bēl'yä), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., dim. of Sp. *bomba*, a pump: see *pump*[1].] A tube used in Paraguay for drinking maté. It is 6 or 7 inches long, formed of metal or a reed, with a perforated bulb at one end, to prevent the tea-leaves from being drawn up into the mouth.

bombinate (bom'bi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bombinated*, ppr. *bombinating*. [< ML. **bombi-*

natus, pp. of **bombinare*, erroneous form of LL. *bombitare*: see *bombilate*.] To buzz; make a buzzing sound; bombilate. [Rare.]

As easy and as profitable a problem to solve the Rabelaisian riddle of the *bombinating* chimæra with its potential or hypothetical faculty of deriving sustenance from a course of diet on second intentions.

Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 199.

bombination (bom-bi-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *bombinate*. Cf. *bombilation*.] Buzz; humming noise.

Bombinator (bom′bi-nā-tọr), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820), < ML. **bombinare*, buzz: see *bombinate*.] A genus of European frogs, made typical of a family *Bombinatoridæ*, now referred to the family *Discoglossidæ*. *B. igneus* is the typical species, called *bombardier*.

Bombinatoridæ (bom″bi-nā-tor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombinator* + *-idæ*.] A family of anurous batrachians, having a tongue, maxillary teeth, and toes not dilated, typified by the genus *Bombinator*. It is a heterogeneous group, the species of which belong to the families *Discoglossidæ*, *Pelobatidæ*, and *Cystognathidæ*.

bomb-ketch (bom′kech), *n.* A small, strongly built, ketch-rigged vessel, carrying one mortar or more, for service in a bombardment. Also called *bomb-vessel*.

Swartwout and Ogden . . . were then confined on one of the *bomb-ketches* in the harbor.

G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 153.

bomb-lance (bom′lâns), *n.* A lance or harpoon having a hollow head charged with gunpowder, which is automatically fired when thrust into a whale.

bombolo (bom′bō-lō), *n.* [< It. *bombola*, a pitcher, bottle, < *bomba*: see *bomb*2.] A spheroidal vessel of flint-glass, used in subliming crude camphor. It is usually about 12 inches in diameter. Also *bumbelo*, *bumbolo*.

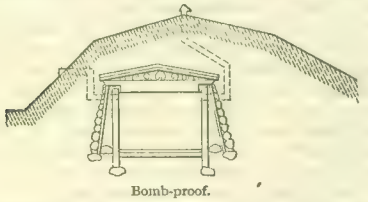
bombous (bom′- or bum′bus), *a.* [< L. *bombus*, n., taken as adj.: see *bomb*2.] 1†. Booming; humming.—2. [< *bomb*2 + *-ous*.] Convexly round, like a segment of a bomb; spherical.

In some parts [of the integument of the *Selachii*], as for example on the head, they [the dermal denticles] often have a *bombous* surface, and are set irregularly.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 423.

bomb-proof (bom′prōf), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Strong enough to resist the impact and explosive force of bombs or shells striking on the outside.

II. *n.* In *fort.*, a structure of such design and strength as to resist the penetration and



Bomb-proof.

the shattering force of shells. Such structures are made in a variety of ways, but are usually, at least in part, beneath the level of the ground. They may be entirely of metal, so shaped that shot and shell will glance from the surface without piercing them, or they may be of vaulted masonry, or even of timber covered and faced with massive embankments of earth, the latter forming the most effective shield against modern projectiles. Bomb-proofs are provided in permanent and often in temporary fortifications to place the magazine and stores in safety during a bombardment, and also to afford shelter to the garrison or to non-combatants.

We entered a lofty *bomb-proof* which was the bedroom of the commanding officer.

W. H. Russell, London Times, June 11, 1861.

bombshell (bom′shel), *n.* Same as *bomb*2, 1.

bombus (bom′bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βόμβος*, a buzzing noise: see *bomb*2.] 1. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A humming or buzzing noise in the ears. (*b*) A rumbling noise in the intestines; borborygmus.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of bees, family *Apidæ*, containing the honey-producing aculeate or sting-possessing hymenopterous insects commonly called bumblebees. See *bumblebee*, and cut under *Hymenoptera*.

bomb-vessel (bom′ves″el), *n.* Same as *bomb-ketch*.

bombycid (bom′bi-sid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Bombycidæ*.

Scent-organs in some *bombycid* moths. *Science*, VII. 505.

II. *n.* One of the *Bombycidæ*.

Bombycidæ (bom-bis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombyx* (*Bombyc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nocturnal heterocerous *Lepidoptera*, or moths, important as containing the silkworm-moth, having the antennæ bipectinate, the palpi small, and the maxillæ rudimentary. The limits of the family and consequently its definition vary much. Genera besides *Bombyx* commonly referred to this family are *Saturnia*, *Attacus*, *Odonestis*, *Lasiocampa*, and *Elisiocampa*. See cut under *Bombyx*.

bombyciform (bom-bis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bombyx* (*bombyc-*), a silkworm, + *forma*, form.] Having the characters of a bombycid moth.

Bombycilla (bom-bi-sil′ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *bombyx* (*bombyc-*), silk, + *-cilla*, taken from *Motacilla*, in the assumed sense of 'tail.'] A genus of birds, the silktails or waxwings: same as *Ampelis* in the most restricted sense. See *Ampelis*.

Bombycillidæ (bom-bi-sil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombycilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, represented by the genus *Bombycilla*: same as *Ampelidæ* in the most restricted sense. [Disused.]

Bombycina (bom-bi-sī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombyx* (*Bombyc-*) + *-ina*.] A tribe or superfamily of moths containing the bombycids, as distinguished from the sphinxes on the one hand and the *Microlepidoptera* in general on the other.

bombycine (bom′bi-sin), *a.* [< L. *bombycinus*, < *bombyx*, silk: see *Bombyx*. Cf. *bombazine*.] 1. Silken; silk.—2. Of cotton, or of paper made of cotton. *N. E. D.*

bombycinous (bom-bis′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *bombycinus*: see *bombycine*.] 1. Silken; made of silk.—2. Silky; feeling like silk.—3. Of the color of the silkworm-moth; of a pale-yellow color. *E. Darwin*.

Bombycistoma, Bombycistomus (bom-bi-sis′tọ-mạ, -mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βόμβυξ*, silk, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Synonyms of *Batrachostomus* (which see).

bombycoid (bom′bi-koid), *a.* Of or relating to the *Bombycidæ*.

bombylii, *n.* Plural of *bombylius*.

Bombyliidæ (bom-bi-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombylius* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, of the section *Tetrachætæ* or *Tanystomata*; the humbleflies. They have a long proboscis, the third antennal joint not annulate, three prolonged basal cells, and usually four posterior cells. The family is large, containing upward of 1,400 species, found in all parts of the world. They usually have hairy bodies, are very swift in flight, and are sometimes called *flower-flies*, from their feeding upon pollen and honey extracted by means of the long proboscis. The typical genus is *Bombylius*; other genera are *Anthrax*, *Lomatia*, and *Nemestrina*.

bombylioust (bom-bil′i-us), *a.* [< Gr. *βομβυλιός*, a bumblebee (see *bombylius*), + *-ous*.] Buzzing; humming like a bee.

Vexatious, . . . not by stinging, . . . but only by their *bombylious* noise. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 14.

bombylius (bom-bil′i-us), *n.*; pl. *bombylii* (-ī). [< Gr. (*a*) *βομβυλιός* or *βομβύλιος*, a narrow-necked vessel that gurgles in pouring; (*b*) *βομβυλιός*, a bumblebee; < *βόμβος*, a humming, buzzing: see *bombus*, *bomb*2.] 1. In *archæol.*, a form of Greek vase, of moderate size, varying between the types of the lekythos and the aryballus. It was used for containing perfumes, and also for pouring liquids, etc. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Bombyliidæ*.

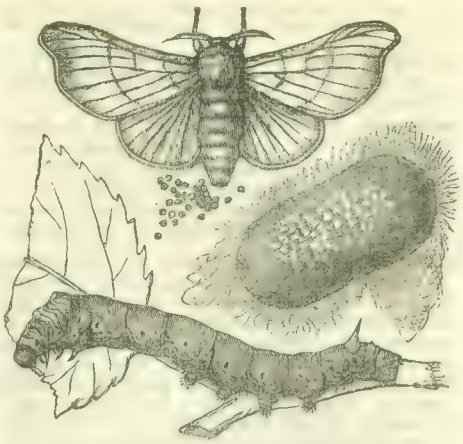


Black-figured Bombylius.

Bombyx (bom′biks), *n.* [L. *bombyx* (in ML. corruptly *bombax*: see *bombace*, *bombast*, *bombazine*), < Gr. *βόμβυξ*, a silkworm, silk, cotton; origin uncertain.] 1. A Linnean genus of lepidopterous insects, now the type of the family *Bombycidæ*. The caterpillar of the *Bombyx mori* is well known by the name of *silkworm*. When full-grown it is 3 inches long, whitish-gray, smooth, with a horn on the penultimate segment of the body. It feeds on the leaves of the mulberry (in the United States also on those of the Osage orange), and spins an oval cocoon of the size of a pigeon's egg, of a close tissue, with very fine silk, usually of a yellow color, but sometimes white. Each silk-fiber is double, and is spun from a viscid substance contained in two tubular organs ending in a spinneret at the mouth. A single fiber is often 1,100 feet long. It requires 1,600 worms to produce 1 pound of silk. Greek missionaries first brought the eggs of the silkworm from China to Constantinople in the reign of Justinian (A. D. 527–565). In the twelfth century the cultivation of silk was introduced into the kingdom of Naples from the Morea, and several centuries afterward into France. The silkworm undergoes a variety of changes during the short period of its life. When hatched it appears as a black worm; after it has finished its cocoon it becomes a chrysalis, and finally a perfect cream-colored insect or moth, with four wings. For other silk-spinning bombycids, see *silkworm*. See cut in next column.

2. In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods. *Humphreys*, 1797. [Not in use.]

bominablet, *a.* An abbreviated form of *abominable*.



Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*), about natural size.

Juliana Berners, lady-prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, informs us that in her time "a *bonnynable* syght of monkes" was elegant English for "a large company of friars."

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

Bomolochidæ (bō-mọ-lok′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bomolochus* + *-idæ*.] A family of copepod crustaceans, of the group *Siphonostomata*, typified by the genus *Bomolochus*. The species are few in number, and parasitic on fishes.

Bomolochus (bō-mol′ọ-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βωμολόχος*, a beggar, low jester, buffoon, prop. one who waited about the altars to beg or steal some of the meat offered thereon, < *βωμός*, an altar, + *λοχᾶν*, lie in wait, < *λόχος*, ambush, lying in wait, < *λέγειν*, lay asleep, in pass. lie asleep, lie: see *lay*1, *lie*1.] A genus of crustaceans, typical of the family *Bomolochidæ*.

bon1†, *n.* Obsolete form of *bone*1.

bon2†, *n.* Obsolete form of *boon*1.

bon3†, *a.* Obsolete form of *boon*3.

bon4 (F. pron. bôn), *a.* [F., < OF. *bon*, > ME. *bone*, mod. E. *boon*3, q. v.] Good: a French word occurring in several phrases familiar in English, but not Anglicized, as *bon mot*, *bon ton*, *bon vivant*, etc.

bona (bō′nạ), *n. pl.* [L., property, goods, pl. of *bonum*, a good thing, neut. of *bonus*, good. Cf. E. *goods*, a translation of *bona*.] Literally, goods; in *civil law*, all sorts of property, movable and immovable.

bon accord (bon a-kôrd′). [F.: see *bon*4 and *accord*, *n.*] 1. Agreement; good will.—2. An expression or token of good will.—**The city of bon accord**, Aberdeen, Scotland, *Bon accord* being the motto of the town's arms.

bonace-tree (bon′ạs-trē), *n.* [< *bonace* (uncertain) + *tree*.] A small tree of Jamaica, *Daphnopsis tinifolia*, of the family *Daphnaceæ*, the inner bark of which is very fibrous and is used for cordage, etc. Also called *burn-nose tree*.

bona fide (bō′nạ fī″dē). [L., abl. of *bona fides*, good faith: see *bona fides*.] In or with good faith; without fraud or deception; with sincerity; genuinely: frequently used as a compound adjective in the sense of honest; genuine; not make-believe. An act done *bona fide*, in *law*, is one done without fraud, or without knowledge or notice of any deceit or impropriety, in contradistinction to an act done deceitfully, with bad faith, fraudulently, or with knowledge of previous facts rendering the act to be set up invalid.—**Bona-fide possessor**, in *law*, a person who not only possesses a subject upon a title which he honestly believes to be good, but is ignorant of any attempt to contest his title by some other person claiming a better right.—**Bona-fide purchaser**, in *law*, one who has bought property without notice of an adverse claim, and has paid a full price for it before having such notice, or who has been unaware of any circumstances making it prudent to inquire whether an adverse claim existed.

bona fides (bō′nạ fī′dēz). [L.: *bona*, fem. of *bonus* (> ult. E. *boon*3), good; *fides*, > ult. E. *faith*.] Good faith; fair dealing. See *bona fide*.

bonaget, bonnaget (bon′ạj), *n.* [Sc., appar. a var. (simulating *bondage*) of *boonage*, q. v.] Services rendered by a tenant to his landlord as part payment of rent.

bonaght†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also written *bonogh*, *bonough*, repr. Ir. *buana*, a billeted soldier, *buanadh*, a soldier.] A permanent soldier. *N. E. D.*

bonaght†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *bonnaght*, *bonaught*, etc., repr. Ir. *buanacht*, quartering of soldiers.] A tax or tribute formerly levied by Irish chiefs for the maintenance of soldiers. *N. E. D.*

bonailt, bonailliet, *n.* [Sc.] Same as *bonally*.

On the brave vessel's gunwale I drank his *bonail*
And farewell to Mackenzie, High Chief of Kintail.
Scott, Farewell to Mackenzie.

bonair† (bo-nãr'), *a.* [< ME. *bonair, bonaire, bonere;* short for *debonair*, q. v.] Complaisant; courteous; kind; yielding.

Bonair and buxom to the Bishop of Rome.
Bp. Jewell, Def. of Apol. for Church of Eng., p. 538.

bonairte†, *n.* [ME., also *bonairete, bonerte;* short for *debonairte*, q. v.] Complaisance; courtesy. *Chaucer.*

bonally† (bo-nal'i), *n.* [Sc., also written *bonaillie, bonnaillie, bonnaille, bonail, bonnail;* < F. *bon*, good, + *aller*, go: see *boon*[3] and *alley*[1].] Good-speed; farewell: as, to drink one's *bonally.*

bonang (bō-nang'), *n.* A Javanese musical instrument, consisting of gongs mounted on a frame.

bona notabilia (bō'nä nō-ta-bil'i-ä). [Law L.: L. *bona*, goods; *notabilia*, neut. pl. of *notabilis*, to be noted: see *bona* and *notable.*] In *law*, assets situated in a jurisdiction other than that in which the owner died. Formerly in England, when the goods, amounting to at least £5, were in another diocese than that in which their owner died, his will had to be proved before the archbishop of the province.

bonanza (bō-nan'zä), *n.* [< Sp. *bonanza* (= Pg. *bonança*), fair weather at sea, prosperity, success (*ir en bonanza*, sail with fair wind and weather, go on prosperously) (cf. It. *bonaccia* = Pr. *bonassa*, > F. *bonace*, a calm at sea), < L. *bonus* (> Sp. *bueno* = Pg. *bom* = It. *buono* = F. *bon*), good; cf. OSp. *malina*, stormy weather at sea, < L. *malus*, bad.] 1. A term in common use in the Pacific States, signifying a rich mass of ore: opposed to *borrasca.* Hence—2. A mine of wealth; a profitable thing; good luck: as, to strike a *bonanza.* [Colloq., U. S.]—**The Bonanza mines**, specifically, those silver-mines on the Comstock lode in Nevada which yielded enormously for a few years.

Bonapartean (bō'na-pär-tē-an), *a.* [< *Bonaparte*, It. *Buonaparte*, family name of Napoleon.] Pertaining to Bonaparte or the Bonapartes: as, "*Bonapartean* dynasty," *Craig.*

Bonapartism (bō'na-pär-tizm), *n.* [< F. *Bonapartisme*, < *Bonaparte* + *-isme*, -ism.] 1. The policy or political system of Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty.—2. Devotion to the Bonaparte family; adherence to the cause or the dynastic claims of the Bonapartes.

Bonapartist (bo'na-pär-tist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Bonapartiste*, < *Bonaparte* + *-iste*, -ist.] **I.** *n.* 1. An adherent of the Bonapartes, or of the policy of Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty.—2. One who favors the claims of the Bonaparte family to the imperial throne of France.

II. *a.* Adhering to or favoring the dynasty, policy, or claims of the Bonapartes.

bona peritura (bō'nä per-i-tū'rä). [Law L.: L. *bona*, goods; *peritura*, neut. pl. of *periturus*, fut. part. of *perire*, perish: see *bona* and *perish.*] In *law*, perishable goods.

bona-roba† (bō'nä-rō'bä), *n.* [It. *buonarobba*, "a good wholesome plum-cheeked wench" (Florio), lit. a fine gown, < *buona*, fem. of *buono*, good, fine, + *robba, roba*, gown: see *bonanza*, *boon*[3], and *robe.*] A showy wanton; a wench of the town; a courtezan.

A bouncing *bona-roba.* *B. Jonson*, New Inn.

Some prefer the French,
For their conceited dressings; some the plump
Italian *bona-robas.* *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Bonasa, Bonasia (bō-nā'sä, -si-ä), *n.* [NL. Cf. *bonasus.*] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the family *Tetraonidæ*, containing especially *B. betulina*, the hazel-grouse of Europe, and *B. umbella*, the ruffed grouse, pheasant, or partridge of North America. They have a ruffle of



Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbella*).

feathers on each side of the neck, a broad fan-shaped tail, partly feathered shanks, and a small crest. They are woodland birds, noted for their habit of drumming, whence probably their name, the noise being likened to the bellowing of a bull.

bonasus, bonassus (bō-nā'sus, -nas'us), *n.* [L. *bonāsus*, < Gr. *βόνασος* or *βόνασσος*, the wild ox.] 1. The wild bison of Europe; the aurochs (which see).—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of the bisons, and thus a synonym of *Bison* (which see).

bonbatzen (bon-bat'sen), *n.* Same as *batz.*

bonbon (bon'bon; F. pron. bôn'bôn), *n.* [F., a reduplication of *bon*, good: see *bon*[4], *boon*[3]. Cf. equiv. E. *goodies.*] A sugar-plum; in the plural, sugar-confectionery.

bonbonnière (boṅ-bon-iãr'), *n.* [F.] A box for holding bonbons or confections.

bonce (bons), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A large marble for playing with.—2. A game played with such marbles. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]

bonchief†, *n.* [< ME. *bonchef, bonechief, boonchief*, < *bone*, good (see *boon*[3]), + *chef, chief*, head, end, issue, prob. after analogy of *mischief*, q. v.] Good fortune; prosperity.

bon-chrétien (F. pron. bôṅ-krā'tiaṅ), *n.* [F., good Christian: see *boon*[3] and *Christian.*] A highly esteemed kind of pear.

bond[1] (bond), *n.* [< ME. *bond*, a variant of *band*, as *hond* of *hand*, etc.: see *band*[1].] 1. Anything that binds, fastens, confines, or holds together, as a cord, chain, rope, band, or bandage; a ligament.

I tore them [hairs] from their *bonds.*
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

Specifically—2. *pl.* Fetters; chains for restraint; hence, imprisonment; captivity.

This man doeth nothing worthy of death, or of *bonds.*
Acts xxvi. 31.

3. A binding or uniting power or influence; cause of union; link of connection; a uniting tie: as, the *bonds* of affection.

Farewell, thou worthy man! There were two *bonds*
That tied our loves, a brother and a king.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

There is a strong *bond* of affection between us and our parents. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 14.

I have struggled through much discouragement . . . for a people with whom I have no tie but the common *bond* of mankind. *Burke*, To Sir H. Langrishe.

4. Something that constrains the mind or will; obligation; duty.

I love your majesty
According to my *bond*, nor more nor less.
Shak., Lear, i. 1.

Sir Aylmer, reddening from the storm within,
Then broke all *bonds* of courtesy.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. An agreement or engagement; a covenant between two or more persons.

I will bring you into the *bond* of the covenant.
Ezek. xx. 37.

A *bond* offensive and defensive.
Sir J. Melvil (1610), Mem., p. 12.

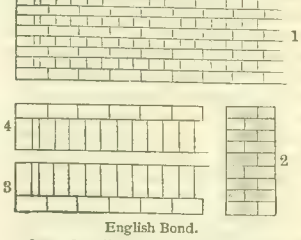
6. [< D. *bond*, league.] A league or confederation: used of the Dutch-speaking populations of southern Africa.—7. In *law*, an instrument under seal by which the maker binds himself, and usually also his heirs, executors, and administrators (or, if a corporation, their successors), to do or not to do a specified act. If it is merely a promise to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed, it is called a *single bond.* But the usual form is for the obligor to bind himself, his executors, etc., in a specified sum or penalty, with a condition added, on performance of which it is declared the obligation shall be void. When such a condition is added, the bond is called a *penal bond* or *obligation.* The person to whom the bond is granted is called the *obligee.*

8. The state of being in a bonded warehouse or store in charge of custom-house or excise officers: said of goods or merchandise: as, tea and wine still in *bond.*—9†. A surety; a bondsman; bail. *Pepys*, Diary.—10. A certificate of ownership of a specified portion of a capital debt due by a government, a city, a railroad, or other corporation to individual holders, and usually bearing a fixed rate of interest. The bonds of the United States are of two classes: (1) *coupon bonds*, both principal and interest of which are payable to bearer, and which pass by delivery, usually without indorsement; (2) *registered bonds*, which are payable only to the parties whose names are inscribed upon them, and can be transferred only by indorsed assignment.

11. In *chem.*, a unit of combining or saturating power equivalent to that of one hydrogen atom. The valence of an element or group is indicated by the number of its bonds. Thus, the carbon atom is said to have four bonds, that is, it may combine directly with four hydrogen atoms or their equivalents. Bonds are usually represented graphically by short dashes. For instance, the valence of a carbon atom may be represented thus: C≡.

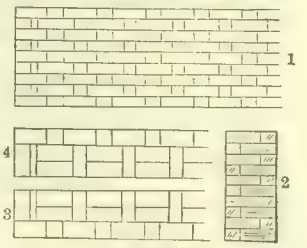
One or more pairs of *bonds* belonging to one and the same atom of an element can unite, and, having saturated each other, become as it were latent. *Frankland*, Chemistry.

12. In *building:* (*a*) The connection of one stone or brick with another made by lapping one over the other as the work is carried up, so that a homogeneous and coherent mass may be formed, which could not be the case if every vertical joint were over that below it. See *chain-bond, cross-bond, heart-bond*, and phrases below. (*b*) *pl.* The whole of the timbers disposed in the walls of a house, as bond-timbers, wall-plates, lintels, and templets.—13. The distance between the nail of one slate in a roof and the lower edge of the slate above it.—**Active bonds.** See *active.*—**Arbitration bond.** See *arbitration.*—**Average bond**, in *marine insurance*, an undertaking in the form of a bond, given to the captain of a ship by consignees of cargo subject to general average, guaranteeing payment of their contribution when ascertained, provided delivery of their goods be made at once. See *average*[2].—**Blank bond**, a bond formerly used in which the space for the creditor's name was left blank.—**Block-and-cross bond**, a method of building in which the outer face of the wall is built in cross-bond and the inner face in block-bond.—**Bond for land, bond for a deed**, a bond given by the seller of land to one agreeing to buy it, binding him to convey on receiving the agreed price.—**Bond of caution**, in *Scots law*, an obligation by one person as surety for another either that he shall pay a certain sum or perform a certain act.—**Bond of corroboration**, an additional obligation granted by the debtor in a bond, by which he corroborates the original obligation.—**Bond for indemnity**, a bond conditioned to indemnify the obligee against some loss or liability.—**Bond of presentation**, in *Scots law*, a bond to present a debtor so that he may be subjected to the diligence of his creditor.—**Bond of relief**, in *Scots law*, a bond by the principal debtor granted in favor of a cautioner, by which the debtor binds himself to relieve the cautioner from the consequences of his obligation.—**Collateral trust-bonds**, bonds issued by a corporation and secured, not, as is usual, by a mortgage on its own property, but by pledging or depositing in trust, on behalf of the bondholders to be secured, mortgage-bonds of other companies held by it as security. The interest paid on these collateral trust-bonds is usually less than that received on the bonds pledged, the surplus being used to form a sinking-fund for the redemption of the former.—**Consolidated bonds**, the name commonly given to railroad bonds secured by mortgage on the entire line formed by several consolidated roads, in contradistinction to *divisional bonds*, which are obligations of the consolidated company secured by mortgage on some particular division of the railroad.—**Convertible bonds**, evidences of debt issued by a stock company which contain a provision that they may be converted at the holder's will into an equivalent amount of stock.—**Diagonal bond**, in *bricklaying*, the simplest form of raking bond, in which the courses are all parallel to each other.—**Divisional bonds.** See under *consolidated bonds*, above.—**English bond**, that disposition of bricks in a wall in which the courses are alternately composed entirely of headers, or bricks laid with their heads or ends toward the face of the wall, and of stretchers, or bricks with their length parallel to the face of the wall.—**Flemish bond**, that disposition of bricks in a wall in which each course is composed of headers and stretchers alternately.



English Bond.

1, face of wall; 2, end of wall; 3, first-course bed; 4, second-course bed.



Flemish Bond.

1, face of wall; 2, end of wall; 3, first-course bed; 4, second-course bed.

What is in England called *Flemish bond* is unknown in Flanders, and is practised in the British Isles alone. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. [461.

Forthcoming bond, a bond given by some one guaranteeing that something shall be produced or forthcoming at a particular time, or when called for.—**Garden-bond.** Same as *block-bond.*—**General mortgage-bonds**, the name commonly given to a corporate mortgage, which, though nominally covering all property of the company, is of inferior security because subject to prior mortgages of various kinds.—**Good bond**, an expression used by carpenters to denote the firm fastening of two or more pieces together, by tenoning, mortising, or dovetailing.—**Heritable bond**, in *Scots law*, a bond for a sum of money, to which is joined for the creditor's further security a conveyance of land or of heritage, to be held by the creditor in security of the debt.—**Herring-bone bond**, in *bricklaying*, a kind of raking bond in which the courses lie alternately at right angles to each other, so that every two courses, taken together, present an appearance similar to the backbone of a fish.—**Income-bonds**, bonds of a corporation secured by a pledge of or lien upon the net income, after payment of interest upon senior mortgages. Cumulative income-bonds are those so expressed that, if the net surplus income of any year is not sufficient to pay full interest on the income-bond, the deficit is carried forward as a lien upon such income in following years, until paid in full.—**Lloyd's bond**, a form of legal instrument devised by an English barrister named Lloyd, to enable railway and other corporate companies in England to increase their indebtedness without infringing the statutes

under which they were incorporated and which prohibited borrowing. This end was accomplished by issuing bonds bearing interest for work done or for goods delivered.—**Passive bonds.** See *active bonds*, under *active*.—**Quarry-stone bond**, rubble masonry.—**Raking bond**, a method of bricklaying in which the bricks are laid at an angle in the face of the wall. There are two kinds, *diagonal* and *herring-bone*.—**Registered bond**, an obligation, usually of a state or corporation, for the payment of money, registered in the holder's name on the books of the debtor, and represented by a single certificate delivered to the creditor.—**Running bond**, in *bricklaying*, same as *English bond*.—**Straw bond**, a bond upon which either fictitious names or the names of persons unable to pay the sum ★guaranteed are written as names of sureties.

bond[1] (bond), *v.* [< *bond*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as goods liable for customs or excise duties, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out, but bonds being given for their payment: as, to *bond* 1,000 pounds of tobacco.—**2.** To grant a bond or bond and mortgage on: as, to *bond* property.—**3.** To convert into bonds: as, to *bond* a debt.—**4.** To place a bonded debt upon: as, to *bond* a railroad.—**5.** In *building*, to bind or hold together (bricks or stones in a wall) by a proper disposition of headers and stretchers, or by cement, mortar, etc. See *bond*[1], *n.*, 12.

The lower parts of the palace-walls, which are preserved to a height of eighteen inches to three feet, consist of quarry-stones *bonded* with clay. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 526.

Town-bonding acts or **laws**, laws enacted by several of the United States, authorizing towns, counties, and other municipal corporations to issue their corporate bonds for the purpose of aiding the construction of railroads.

II. *intrans.* To hold together from being bonded, as bricks in a wall.

The imperfectly shaped and variously sized stone as dressed rubble can neither bed nor *bond* truly. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 448.

bond[2] (bond), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *bonde*, peasant, servant, bondman. ME. *bonde* occurs in its proper sense of 'man of inferior rank,' also as adj., unfree, bond (> ML. *bondus*, AF. *bond*, *bonde*), < AS. *bonda*, *bunda*, a householder, head of a family, husband (see *husband*), < Icel. *bōndi*, contr. of *bōandi*, *būandi*, a husbandman, householder (= OSw. *boandi*, *bondi*, Sw. Dan. *bonde*, a farmer, husbandman, peasant), prop. ppr. (= AS. *būende*) of *būa* = AS. *būan*, dwell, trans. occupy, till. From the same root come *boor*, *Boer*, *bower*[1], *bower*[6], *boun*, *bound*[4], *big*[2], and ult. *be*[1]. The same element *bond* occurs unfelt in *husband*, earlier *husbond*: see *husband*. The word *bond*, prop. a noun, acquired an adjective use from its frequent occurrence as the antithesis of *free*. The notion of servitude is not original, but is due partly to the inferior nature of the tenure held by the *bond* (def. 2), and partly to a confusion with the unrelated *bond*[1] and *bound*, pp. of *bind*.] **I.**† *n.* **1.** A peasant; a churl.—**2.** A vassal; a serf; one held in bondage to a superior.

II. *a.* **1**†. Subject to the tenure called bondage.—**2.** In a state of servitude or slavery; not free.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 Cor. xii. 13.

Riche & pore, free & *bonde*, that wol axe grace. *Hymns to the Virgin*, p. 53.

Lered men & lay, fre & *bond* of toune. *Robert of Brunne*, tr. by Langtoft, p. 171.

Makyng them selues *bonde* to vanitie and vice at home, they are content to beare the yoke of seruyng straungers abroad. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 72.

3†. Servile; slavish; pertaining to or befitting a slave: as, *bond* fear.

bond[2]† (bond), *v. t.* [< *bond*[2], *n.* or *a.*] To subject to bondage.

bondage (bon'dāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boundage*; < ME. *bondage*, AF. *bondage*, ML. *bondagium*, an inferior tenure held by a bond or husbandman: see *bond*[2], *n.*, 2. In mod. use associated with *bond*[1] and *bound*[1].] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, villeinage; tenure of land by performing the meanest services for a superior.

Syche *bondage* shalle I to theym beyde,
To dyke and delf, bere and draw,
And to do alle unhonest deyde.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 57.

2. In *Scot. agri.*, the state of, or services due by, a bondager. See *bondager*.

Another set of payments consisted in services called *bondage*. These were exacted either in seed-time in ploughing and harrowing the proprietor's land, or in summer in the carriage of his coals or other fuel, and in harvest in cutting down his crop. *Agric. Survey*, Kincardineshire.

[From the foregoing extract it will be seen that formerly the system had place not only, as now, between farmer and laborer, but also between proprietor and farmer.]

3†. Obligation; tie of duty; binding power or influence.

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved and to be brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths. *South.*

4. Slavery or involuntary servitude; serfdom.

A sadly toiling slave,
Dragging the slowly lengthening chain of *bondage* to the grave. *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

5. Captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion.

A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty
Is worth a whole eternity in *bondage*.
Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

6. Figuratively, subjection to some power or influence: as, he is in *bondage* to his appetites.

=**Syn. 4.** *Slavery*, etc. (see *servitude*), thraldom, serfdom.

bondage (bon'dāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bondaged*, ppr. *bondaging*. [< *bondage*, *n.*] To reduce to bondage or slavery; enslave. [Obsolete or rare.]

bondager (bon'dā-jėr), *n.* [< *bondage*, *n.*, + *-er*[1].] In Scotland and the north of England, one who rents a cottage on a farm and is bound, as a condition of his tenancy, to work for the farmer at certain seasons, such as turnip-hoeing or harvest-time, or to supply a worker from his own family, at current wages. See *bondage*, *n.*, 2.

bond-cooper (bond'kūp″ėr), *n.* One who has charge of casks of wine and spirits held in bond.

bond-creditor (bond'kred″i-tọr), *n.* A creditor who is secured by a bond.

bond-debt (bond'det), *n.* A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.

bonded (bon'ded), *p. a.* [< *bond*[1], *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Secured by bonds, as duties.—**2.** Put or placed in bond: as, *bonded* goods.—**3.** Encumbered; mortgaged: as, heavily *bonded* property.—**4.** Secured by or consisting of bonds: as, *bonded* debt.—**Bonded debt**, that part of the entire indebtedness of a corporation, state, etc., which is represented by the bonds it has issued, as distinguished from floating debt.—**Bonded warehouse**, or **bonded store**, a building or warehouse in which imported goods subject to duty, or goods chargeable with internal-revenue taxes, are stored until the importer or bonder withdraws them for exportation without payment of duty or tax, or makes payment of the duties or taxes and takes delivery of his goods.

bonder[1] (bon'dėr), *n.* [< *bond*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who bonds; one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse.—**2.** In *masonry*, a stone which reaches a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together: principally used when the wall is faced with ashler for the purpose of tying the facing to the rough backing. Also called *bond-stone*. See cut under *ashler*.

bonder[2] (bon'dėr), *n.* [Erroneously < Dan. Sw. Norw. *bonde* (pl. *bönder*): see *bond*[2], *n.*] A yeoman of Norway, Sweden, or Denmark.

The *bonders* gathered to the thing as the ceorls to the moot. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 55.

Gradually arms were taken from the hands of the freemen and the *bonders*, and they sank to the condition of serfs. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 458.

bonderman (bon'dėr-man), *n.* Same as *bonder*[2].

bondfolk (bond'fōk), *n.* [< ME. *bondefolk* (= Sw. *bondfolk* = Dan. *bondefolk*); < *bond*[2] + *folk*.] Persons held in bondage. *Chaucer.*

bondholder (bond'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds or owns a bond or bonds issued by a government, a corporation, or an individual.

The South had bonds and *bondholders* as well as the North, and their *bondholders* have memories as well as ours. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 498.

bondland (bond'land), *n.* [< *bond*[2] + *land*.] Land held by bondage tenure. See *bondage*, *n.*, 1.

bondless (bond'les), *a.* [< *bond*[1] + *-less*.] Without bonds or fetters; unfettered.

bondly†, *adv.* [< *bond*[2] + *-ly*[2].] As a serf or slave; servilely.

bondmaid (bond'mād), *n.* [< *bond*[2] + *maid*.] A female slave, or a female bound to service without wages.

Thy bondmen and thy *bondmaids*. Lev. xxv. 44.

bondman (bond'man), *n.*; pl. *bondmen* (-men.) [ME. *bondeman* = Dan. *bondemand*; < *bond*[2] + *man*.] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, a villein, or tenant in villeinage.

Sometimes a farmer when seed-time was over mustered his *bondmen* for a harvest of pillage ere the time came for harvesting his fields. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 56.

2. A man slave, or a man bound to service without wages. Also improperly written *bondsman*.—**Bondman blind**†. Same as *blindman's-buff*, 1.

bond-paper (bond'pā-pėr), *n.* [< *bond*[1] + *paper*.] A strong paper, of a special quality, used for bonds, bank-notes, etc.

bond-servant (bond'sėr″vant), *n.* A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, and who must give his service without hire.

If thy brother . . . be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bond-servant*. Lev. xxv. 39.

bond-service (bond'sėr″vis), *n.* Service without hire, as of a bond-servant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bond-service*. 1 Ki. ix. 21.

bond-slave (bond'slāv), *n.* A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master; a slave; a bondman.

bondsman[1] (bondz'man), *n.*; pl. *bondsmen* (-men). [< *bond*'s, poss. of *bond*[1], + *man*.] In *law*, a surety; one who is bound or who by bond becomes surety for another.

bondsman[2] (bondz'man), *n.*; pl. *bondsmen* (-men). Same as *bondman*, 2.

bond-stone (bond'stōn), *n.* [< *bond*[1], 12 (*a*), + *stone*.] Same as *bonder*[1], 2.

bondswoman (bondz'wụm″an), *n.*; pl. *bondswomen* (-wim″en). See *bondwoman*.

The senators
Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

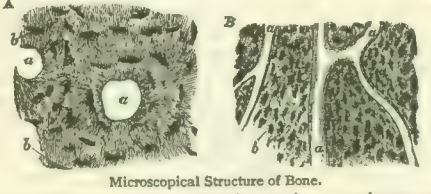
bond-tenant (bond'ten″ant), *n.* [< *bond*[2] + *tenant*.] In *law*, a name sometimes given to copyholders and customary tenants.

bond-timber (bond'tim″bėr), *n.* [< *bond*[1], 12 (*b*), + *timber*.] One of the timbers placed in horizontal tiers at certain intervals in the walls of buildings, for fixing battens, laths, and other finishings of wood, and for strengthening the wall longitudinally. Also called *chain-timber*.

bonduc (bon'duk), *n.* [F. *bonduc*, < Ar. *bonduq*, also *funduq*, = Hind. *finduq*, < Pers. *funduq*, *finduq*, a hazelnut, a bullet, a ball, OPers. *pendak*, a filbert, perhaps = Skt. *pindaka*, dim. of *pinda*, a ball, lump, cake.] A thorny leguminous shrub of the genus *Guilandina*, *G. Crista*, of tropical shores; the nicker-tree. The seeds of the bonduc are of a clear slate-color, and are used for necklaces, rosaries, etc. They are called *nicker-nuts*.

bondwoman (bond'wụm″an), *n.*; pl. *bondwomen* (-wim″en). [< ME. *bond-womman*, < *bonde* (see *bond*[2]) + *womman*, woman.] A female slave. ★Also improperly written *bondswoman*.

bone[1] (bōn), *n.* [= Sc. *bane*, *bain*; < ME. *boon*, *bon*, *ban*, *bane*, < AS. *bān*, a bone, = OS. *bēn* = OFries. *bēn* = D. *been* = MLG. *bēn*, LG. *been* = OHG. MHG. G. *bein*, a bone, = Icel. *bein* = Sw. *ben* = Dan. *ben*, *been* (D. G. Icel. Sw. and Dan. also in sense of 'leg'); perhaps akin to Icel. *beinn*, straight.] **1.** An animal tissue,



Microscopical Structure of Bone.

A, cross-section showing two Haversian canals, *a*, *a*, and numerous corpuscles, *b*, *b*. *B*, longitudinal section showing *a*, *a*, *a*, Haversian canals, and *b*, many corpuscles.

consisting of branching cells lying in an intercellular substance made hard with earthy salts (consisting of calcium phosphate with small amounts of calcium carbonate and magnesium phosphate, etc.), and forming the substance of the skeleton or hard framework of the body of most vertebrate animals. When the earthy salts are removed, the remaining intercellular substance is of cartilaginous consistency, and is called ossein or bone-cartilage.

Through the substance of *bone* are scattered minute cavities—the lacunæ, which send out multitudinous ramifications, the canaliculi. The canaliculi of different lacunæ unite together, and thus establish a communication between the different lacunæ. If the earthy matter be extracted by dilute acids, a nucleus may be found in each lacuna; and, . . . not unfrequently, the intermediate substance appears minutely fibrillated. . . . In a dry bone, the lacunæ are usually filled with air. When a thin section of such a bone is . . . covered with water and a thin glass, and placed under the microscope, the air in the lacunæ refracts the light which passes through them in such a manner as to prevent its reaching the eye, and they appear black. . . . All bones, except the smallest, are traversed by small canals, converted by side branches into a net-work, and containing vessels supported by more or less connective tissue and fatty matter. These are called Haversian canals. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 350.

2. One of the parts which make up the skeleton or framework of vertebrate animals: as, a *bone* of the leg or head. Bones of cattle and other animals are extensively used in the arts in forming knife-handles, buttons, combs, etc., in making size, gelatin, lampblack, and animal charcoal, and for various other purposes. They are also extensively employed as a ma-

nure for dry soils, with the very best effect, being ground to dust, bruised, or broken into small fragments in mills, or dissolved in sulphuric acid. The great utility of bones as a manure arises from the phosphate of lime they supply to the soil.

3. *pl.* The bones of the body taken collectively; the skeleton; hence, the bodily frame; a body.

> Night hangs upon mine eyes: my *bones* would rest
> That have but labour'd to attain this hour.
> *Shak.*, J. C., v. 5.

4. *pl.* Mortal remains: the skeleton or bony structure being the most permanent part of a dead body.

> And Moses took the *bones* of Joseph with him: for he had straitly sworn the children of Israel, saying, God will surely visit you; and ye shall carry up my *bones* away hence with you. Ex. xiii. 19.

5. The internal shell of cuttlefishes of the family *Sepiidæ*, having the consistency of bone. Generally called *cuttle-bone* or *cuttlefish-bone*.— **6.** Something made of bone, or of a substance resembling bone, as ivory, whalebone, etc. (*a*) *pl.* Dice. [Slang or colloq.]

> He felt a little odd when he first rattled the *bones*.
> *Disraeli*, Young Duke, ii. 6.

(*b*) *pl.* A name formerly given to the bobbins used in making lace, because made of bone.

> The spinsters and the knitters in the sun,
> And the free maids, that weave their thread with *bones*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

(*c*) *pl.* Pieces of bone, ivory, or wood, used in pairs, held between the fingers, and rattled together to produce a kind of music, or to keep time to music.

> I have a reasonable good ear in music; let us have the tongs and the *bones*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

> Peter rolling about in the chair like a serenader playing the *bones*. *Mayhew.*

(*d*) A strip of whalebone used to stiffen stays, etc.

7. *pl.* A person who performs with the bones.

> There were five of them — Pell was *bones*. *Mayhew.*

8†. Half of the stake in the game of bone-ace (which see).— **9.** In *coal-mining*, slaty or clayey portions or partings in coal.— **A bone to pick**, something to occupy one; a difficulty, dispute, etc., to solve or settle; a cause of contention.— **Angular bone.** See *angular*.— **Articular bone.** Same as *articulare*.— **Bag of bones.** See *bag*[1].— **Bone of contention**, a subject of dispute or rivalry: probably from the manner in which dogs quarrel over a bone.

> While any flesh remains on a bone, it continues a *bone of contention*. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 249.

> Sardinia was one of the chief *bones of contention* between Genoa and Pisa. *Brougham.*

Bone porcelain, a name given to fine pottery in the composition of which bone-dust has been used.— **Bones of Bertin**, in *anat.*, two small, triangular, turbinated bones, often found beneath the small opening of the sphenoidal sinus; the sphenoidal spongy bones, or sphenoturbinals. — **Canaliculi of bone.** See *canaliculus*.— **Coracoid, coronary, cotyloid, cranial bone.** See the adjectives. — **Crazy bone.** Same as *funny-bone*.— **Cuneiform, cylindrical, etc., bone.** See the adjectives.— **Earth of bone.** See *earth*.— **Epactal bone**, in *anat.*, the Wormian bone at the superior angle of the occipital bone.— **Ethmoid bone.** See *ethmoid*.— **Funny bone.** See *funny-bone*.— **Hyoid bone.** Same as *hyoid*, *n.*— **Hyomandibular, marsupial, etc., bone.** See the adjectives.— **Navicular, occipital, etc., bone.** See the adjectives.— **The ten bones**, the ten fingers.

> By these *ten bones*, my lords, he did speak them to me in the garret one night. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

To be upon the bones of, to attack. [Rare and vulgar.]

> Puss had a month's mind to be *upon the bones of* him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To carry a bone in the mouth, to throw up a foam or spray under the bows: said of a ship.

> See how she leaps, as the blasts o'ertake her,
> And speeds away with *a bone in* her *mouth!*
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, v.

To find bones in, to be unable to swallow: in allusion to the occurrence of fish-bones in soup.— **To have a bone in one's leg, throat**, etc., to be unable to go, talk, etc.: a feigned excuse.— **To make no bones of**, to make or have no scruples about, or in regard to. [Now only colloq.]

> Perjury will easily downe with him that hath *made no bones of* murther. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

To put a bone in any one's hood†, to break a person's head, or cut it off.— **Without more bones**, without further objection or scruple.— **Wormian bones**, small or irregular bones frequently found in the course of the sutures of the skull. They occur chiefly in the sutures between the parietals and other bones, and are of no determinate size, shape, or number. Sometimes there are ★none, sometimes several hundred.

bone[1] (bōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *boned*, ppr. *boning*. [< *bone*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take out the bones of: as, to *bone* a turkey, a ham, etc. — **2.** To put whalebone into.— **3.** To manure with bone-dust.— **4.** To seize; make off with, as a dog makes off with a bone; get possession of; appropriate; steal. [Slang.]

> Why you were living here, and what you had *boned*, and who you *boned* it from, wasn't it? *Dickens.*

II. *intrans.* [Appar. < *bone*[1], *n.*, in allusion to the knuckle; cf. the equiv. phrase *knuckle down* (to a task).] To apply one's self diligently; set one's self determinedly to work: as, to *bone* down to hard work; he *boned* hard. [Slang.]

bone[2], **born**[2], **bourn**[3] (bōn, bōrn), *v. t.* [A word of uncertain form and origin, commonly *bone* (chiefly in the verbal n. *boning*), but prob. orig. *bourn*, being appar. a particular (trade) use of *bourn*[2], *bourne*[2], as a verb, limit: see *bourn*[2], *bourne*[2].] To take the level of (a piece of land, a wall, carpentry-work, and the like) by means of an instrument. See *boning*.

> A few weeks ago a mason said to me, "Take a squint, please, and see if the ridge-piece is square and level; *bourne* it by the wall-plate." *Bourne* is in common use in this neighbourhood — twenty miles from Stratford-on-Avon. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 95.

bone[3]† (bōn), *n.* A Middle English form of *boon*[1]. *Chaucer.*

bone[4]† (bōn), *a.* A Middle English form of *boon*[2].

bone-ace† (bōn′ās), *n.* **1.** A game at cards, in which the third card dealt to each person is turned up, and the player who has the highest card wins the bone, that is, half the stake.— **2.** The ace of diamonds, the highest card in this game.

bone-ache (bōn′āk), *n.* Pain in the bones.

bone-ash (bōn′ash), *n.* Same as *bone-earth*.

bone-bed (bōn′bed), *n.* In *geol.*, any stratum of rock which is largely made up of fragments of bones, or in which bones and teeth occur in such quantity as to be conspicuous. There are two especially well-known bone-beds in Europe. One, called the Ludlow, in England, is near the top of the Upper Silurian; although only a few inches in thickness, it is continuous over an area of at least a thousand square miles; it is full of fragments of fish-bones, crustaceans, and shells. The other is on the Rhætic, at the top of the Trias; it is found both in England and in Germany. A similar bone-bed occurs in the Onondaga limestone of New York.

bone-binder (bōn′bīn″dėr), *n.* A name for osteocolla (which see).

bone-black (bōn′blak), *n.* The black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in closed vessels. This kind of charcoal is employed to deprive various solutions, particularly syrups, of their coloring matters, and to furnish a black pigment. Artificial bone-black consists of woody matters impregnated before charring with calcium phosphate dissolved in acid, thus resembling the real bone-black in composition. Also called *animal black, animal charcoal*.— **Bone-black furnace**, a furnace used in removing from bone-black, by charring, impurities collected in it during its use in filtration, etc.

bone-breaker (bōn′brā″kėr), *n.* **1.** A name of the giant fulmar petrel, *Ossifraga gigantea*.— **2.** A book-name of the osprey, fish-hawk, or ossifrage, *Pandion haliaëtus*.

bone-breccia (bōn′brech″i-ą), *n.* In *geol.*, a conglomerate of fragments of bones and limestone cemented into a rock by calcareous matter. Such deposits are of frequent occurrence in caverns which in prehistoric times were resorted to by man and wild beasts.

bone-brown (bōn′broun), *n.* A brown pigment produced by roasting bones or ivory till they become brown throughout.

bone-cartilage (bōn′kär″ti-lāj), *n.* In *physiol.*, same as *ossein*.

bone-cave (bōn′kāv), *n.* A cave in which are found bones of animals of living or extinct species, or species living only in far distant localities or a different climate within historic times, sometimes with the bones of man or other traces of his contemporaneous existence.

> The brick-earths also contain the remains of a species of lion (Felis spelæa), no longer living, but which is likewise found in some of the *bone-caves* of this country.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 283.

boned (bōnd), *p. a.* [< *bone*[1] + *-ed*[1].] **1.** Having bones (of the kind indicated in composition): as, high-*boned*; strong-*boned*.— **2.** In *cookery*, freed from bones: as, a *boned* fowl.

bone-dog (bōn′dog), *n.* A local English name of the common dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*. See cut under *dogfish*.

bone-dust (bōn′dust), *n.* Bones ground to dust for use as manure. See *bone*[1], *n.*, 2.

bone-earth (bōn′ėrth), *n.* The earthy or mineral residue of bones which have been calcined or burned with free access of air so as to destroy the animal matter and carbon. It is a white, porous, and friable substance, composed chiefly of calcium phosphate, and is used by assayers as the material for cupels and in making china, and for other purposes. Also called *bone-ash*.

bone-eater (bōn′ē″tėr), *n.* A sailors' corruption of *bonito*.

bonefire† (bōn′fīr), *n.* See *bonfire*.

bone-fish (bōn′fish), *n.* **1.** A name of the ladyfish, macabé, or French mullet, *Albula vulpes*. See cut under *ladyfish*.— **2.** A fish of the family *Teuthididæ* and genus *Teuthis* or *Acanthurus*; a surgeon- or doctor-fish.— **3.** A name of the common dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*, in southern New England. See cut under *dogfish*.

bone-flower (bōn′flou″ėr), *n.* In the north of England, the daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

bone-glass (bōn′glȧs), *n.* A glass made by adding to white glass from 10 to 20 per cent. of white bone-earth, or a corresponding quantity of mineral phosphates. It is of a milk-white color, semi-opaque, and is used for lamp-shades, etc.

bone-glue (bōn′glö), *n.* An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones.

bone-lace (bōn′lās), *n.* Lace, usually of linen thread, made on a cushion with bobbins, and taking its sole or chief decorative character from the pattern woven into it, as distinguished from point-lace: so named from the fact that the bobbins were originally made of bone.

boneless (bōn′les), *a.* [< ME. *banles*, < AS. *bānleás*, < *bān*, bone, + *-leás*, -less.] Without bones; wanting bones: as, "his *boneless* gums," *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

bonelet (bōn′let), *n.* [< *bone*[1] + dim. *-let*.] A small bone; an ossicle: as, *bonelets* of the ear.

Bonellia (bō-nel′i-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Francesco Andrea *Bonelli*, an Italian naturalist (died in 1830).] **1.** A genus of chætophorous gephyreans, related to *Echiurus*, and having, like it, a pair of tubular ciliated organs opening communication between the rectum and the perivisceral cavity. It is provided with a single long tentacular appendage upon the head.— **2.** A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830. — **3.** A genus of gastropodous mollusks. *Deshayes*, 1838.

Bonelliidæ (bō-ne-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bonellia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gephyreans, typified by the genus *Bonellia* (which see).

bone-manure (bōn′ma-nūr″), *n.* Manure consisting of bones ground to dust, broken in small pieces, or dissolved in sulphuric acid. See *bone*[1], *n.*, 2.

bone-mill (bōn′mil), *n.* A mill for grinding or bruising bones, used in the preparation of fertilizers, bone-black, etc.

bone-naphtha (bōn′naf″thą), *n.* A volatile liquid, boiling at 150° C., obtained by the repeated rectification of the more volatile portion of Dippel's oil.

bone-nippers (bōn′nip″ėrz), *n. pl.* A strong forceps with cutting edges touching each other, used in cutting off splinters of bone and cartilages.★

bone-oil (bōn′oil), *n.* A fetid, tarry liquid obtained in the dry distillation of bone. See *Dippel's oil*, under *oil*.

bone-phosphate (bōn′fos″fāt), *n.* A commercial name for tricalcium phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$; the phosphate which forms bone-tissue, and which makes up the larger part of the phosphatic rock of South Carolina and other localities.

bone-pot (bōn′pot), *n.* **1.** A cast-iron pot in which bones are carbonized: used in the manufacture of animal charcoal.— **2.** A common name of the ancient British funeral urns often ★found under ground in England.

bonery (bō′ne-ri), *n.* [< *bone*[1].] A place where human bones are deposited.

boneset (bōn′set), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *boneset*, ppr. *bonesetting*. To set bones; practise the ★setting of broken bones. *Wiseman.* [Rare.]

boneset (bōn′set), *n.* [< *boneset*, *v.*; from its supposed properties.] **1.** The thoroughwort, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. See *Eupatorium*.— **2.** In England, an old name for the comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.

bone-setter (bōn′set″ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones; one who has a knack at setting bones: generally applied to one who is not a regularly qualified surgeon.

bone-setting (bōn′set″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boneset*, *v.*] The art or practice of setting bones.

bone-shark (bōn′shärk), *n.* A common name along the New England coast of *Cetorhinus maximus*, the basking-shark. See cut under *basking-shark*.

bone-shaw†, *n.* Sciatica or hip-gout. *N. E. D.*

bone-spavin (bōn′spav″in), *n.* An osseous deposit on or ankylosis of the bones of the hock.

bone-spirit (bōn′spir″it), *n.* Crude ammoniacal liquor containing various substances, obtained in the process of manufacturing charcoal from bones.

bone-turquoise (bōn′tėr-koiz″), *n.* A fossil bone or tooth colored bright-blue, probably by phosphate of iron: early used as an imitation of true turquoise. Sometimes called *odontolite*.

bone-waste (bōn′wāst), *n.* The dust or refuse of bones after the gelatin has been extracted from them.

bone-yard (bōn′yärd), *n.* 1. A knacker's yard. —2. A graveyard. [Slang.]—3. In the game of dominoes, the pieces reserved to draw from.

bonfire (bon′fīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *boonfire, bondfire, bounfire*, later *burnfire*, but reg. *bonfire* or *bonefire*, Sc. *banefire*; < late ME. *bonefyre*, Sc. *banefyre* (the earliest known instance is "*banefyre*, ignis ossium," in the "Catholicon Anglicum," A. D. 1483); < *bone*[1] (Sc. *bane*, ME. *bone, bon, bane*, etc.) + *fire*. The vowel is shortened before two consonants, as in *collier*, etc. The W. *banffagl*, also spelled *bonffagl*, a bonfire, as if < *ban*, lofty, + *ffagl*, flame, blaze, appears to have been formed in imitation of the E. word.] 1†. A fire of bones.—2†. A funeral pile; a pyre.—3. A fire for the burning of heretics, proscribed books, etc. Hence—4. Any great blazing fire made in the open air for amusement, or for the burning of brushwood, weeds, rubbish, etc. Specifically—5. A fire kindled, usually in some open and conspicuous place, such as a hill-top or public square, as an expression of public joy or exultation, or as a beacon.

> Ring ye the bels, to make it weare away,
> And *bonefiers* make all day.
> *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 275.

> The Citizens and Subjects of Bohemia, . . . ioyfull that there was an Heyre apparant to the Kingdome, made *Bonefires* and shewes throughout all the Cittie.
> *Greene*, Pandosto.

> There was however order given for *bonfires* and bells; but God knows it was rather a deliverance than a triumph. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 6, 1666.

bongar (bon′gär), *n.* [Native name.] A large venomous East Indian serpent: also called *rock-snake*. See *Bungarus*.

Bongarus, *n.* See *Bungarus*.

bongrace† (bon′grās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bone-, bond-, boun-, bun-, boongrace*, < F. *bonnegrace*, "the uppermost flap of the down-hanging tail of a French hood, whence belike our *Boongrace*" (Cotgrave); < *bonne*, fem. of *bon*, good, + *grace* (now *grâce*), grace: see *boon*[3] and *grace*.] A shade formerly worn by women on the front of a bonnet to protect the complexion from the sun; also, a large bonnet or broad-brimmed hat serving the same purpose.

> [My face] was spoiled for want of a *bongrace* when I was young. *Beau. and Fl.*, The Captain, ii. 1.

> Ye wad laugh well to see my round face at the far end of a strae *bongrace*, that looks as muckle and round as the middle aisle in Libberton Kirk.
> *Scott*, Heart of Midlothian.

bongre†, *adv.* and *prep.*, orig. *phr.* [Early mod. E. *boun gree*, < ME. *bongre*, < OF. (*de*) *bon gre*, (of) good will: see *bon*[4], *boon*[3], and *gree*[2], and cf. *maugre*.] **I.** *adv.* With good will: now used only as French *bon gré*, in the phrase *bon gré mal gré*, willingly or unwillingly; willy-nilly.

II. *prep.* Agreeably to.

bonhomie (bon-o-mē′), *n.* [F., < *bonhomme*, a simple, easy man, < *bon*, good (see *boon*[3]), + *homme*, < L. *homo*, man. Cf. *goodman*.] Frank and simple good-heartedness; a good-natured manner.

> The other redeeming qualities of the Meccan are his courage, his *bonhomie*, his manly suavity of manners, . . . and his general knowledge.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 461.

Boniface (bon′i-fās), *n.* [From the name of the landlord in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem." It is the F. form of ML. *Bonifacius*, a frequent proper name, meaning 'beneficent,' < L. *bonus*, good, + *facere*, do.] A landlord or innkeeper.

bonification (bon″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **bonificatio(n-)*, < *bonificare*: see *bonify*.] 1†. Amelioration; betterment.

> Mr. Necker, in his discourse, proposes, among his *bonifications* of revenue, the suppression of our two free ports of Bayonne and L'Orient.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 462.

2. The paying of a bonus. *N. E. D.*

boniform (bon′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bonus*, good, + *forma*, form.] Having the nature of goodness; akin to what is good or to the chief good. [Rare.]

> Knowledge and truth may likewise both be said to be *boniform* things. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

bonify (bon′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bonified*, ppr. *bonifying*. [< F. *bonifier*, < ML. *bonificare*, make good or better, < L. *bonus*, good, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make. Cf. *benefit*.] To convert into good; make good; ameliorate: as, "to *bonifie* evils," *Cudworth*, Intellectual System. [Rare.]

boniness (bō′ni-nes), *n.* [< *bony* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bony.

> A painful reminder of the exceeding *boniness* of Oremnitz's knuckles. *The Century*, XXVIII. 89.

boning, borning (bō′ning, bōr′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bone*[2], *born*[2], and thus prob. orig. **bourning*: see *bone*[2].] The act or art of determining a level or plane surface or a straight level line by the guidance of the eye. Joiners and masons "try up" their work by boning with two straight-edges, a process which determines whether the surface is uneven or is a true plane. Surveyors and architects perform the operation by means of poles, called *boning-* or *borning-rods*, set up at certain distances. These are adjusted to the required line by looking along their vertical surfaces. Gardeners also employ a similar simple device in laying out grounds, to guide them in making the surface level or of regular slope.

boning-rod (bō′ning-rod), *n.* The rod used in boning. See *boning*.

bonitarian (bon-i-tā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *bonitas*, goodness, bounty (see *bounty*), + *-arian*.] Equitable: used to characterize a class or form of rights recognized by Roman law, in contradistinction to *quiritarian*, which corresponds to *legal* in modern law.—**Bonitarian ownership** or **title**, the title or ownership recognized in Roman law by the pretors in a person not having absolute legal (or quiritarian) title, because claiming by an informal transfer, or claiming, under some circumstances, by a formal transfer made by one not the true owner. It corresponded somewhat to the equitable ownership recognized by courts of equity, as distinguished from legal title at common law.

bonitary (bon′i-tā-ri), *a.* Same as *bonitarian*.

bonito (bō-nē′tō), *n.* [Formerly also *boneto*, ★*bonita, boneta, bonuto*, etc.; = F. *bonite*, formerly *bonito* = G. *bonit, bonitfisch*, < Sp. (Pg.) *bonito*, said to be < Ar. *bainīth, bainīs*, a bonito, but perhaps < Sp. (Pg.) *bonito*, pretty good, good, pretty, dim. of *bueno* (= Pg. *bom*), good: see *boon*[3].] A name applied primarily to pelagic fishes of the family *Scombridæ*, of a robust fusiform shape, and secondarily to others supposed to resemble them or be related to them. (*a*) A scombrid, *Gymnosarda pelamis*, having a bluish back and 4 longitudinal brownish bands on the belly. It is an inhabitant of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Indian oceans. (*b*) A scombrid, *Sarda sarda*, distinguished



Bonito (*Sarda sarda*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

by the oblique stripes on the bluish back and the silvery belly. It is the *bonito* of the American fishermen and markets, and the *belted bonito* of books. (*c*) A scombrid, *Sarda chilensis*, closely related to the *S. sarda*, but occurring in the Pacific ocean. It is everywhere known as *bonito* along the Californian coast, but also miscalled *Spanish mackerel, skipjack*, and *tuna*. (*d*) A scombrid, *Auxis thazard*, with a blue back and silvery belly. The second dorsal fin is widely separated from the first, and the body is more slender than in *Sarda chilensis*. It is the *plain bonito* of the English, but called along the New England coast *frigate mackerel*. (*e*) A carangid, *Seriola fasciata*; the madregal. [Bermuda.] (*f*) A fish of the family *Elacatidæ, Elacate canada*, so called about Chesapeake Bay; the cobia. [U. S. (Chesapeake Bay).] See cut under *cobia*.

bonity†, *n.* [< L. *bonitas*, goodness: see *bounty*, an older form from the same source.] Goodness. *Hacket*.

Bonjean's ergotine. See *ergotine*.

bon jour (F. pron. bôṅ zhör). [F.: *bon*, good; *jour*, day: see *bon*[4] and *journal*.] Good day; good morning.

bon mot (F. pron. bôṅ mō); pl. *bons mots* (bôṅ mō, or, as E., mōz). [F.: *bon*, good; *mot*, word: see *bon*[4] and *mot*.] A witticism; a clever or witty saying; a witty repartee.

> Some of us have written down several of her sayings, or what the French call *bons mots*, wherein she excelled beyond belief. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

> You need not hurry when the object is only to prevent my saying a *bon-mot*, for there is not the least wit in my nature. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, ix.

bonnage, *n.* See *bonage*.

bonnailet, *n.* Same as *bonally*.

bonne (bon), *n.* [F., fem. of *bon*, good: see *bon*[4].] A child's nursemaid, especially a French nurse.

bonne bouche (bon bösh); pl. *bonnes bouches* (bon bösh). [F.: see *bonne* and *bouche*.] A choice mouthful of food; a dainty morsel: said especially of something very excellent reserved to the end of a repast. [In French use, as an idiomatic phrase, *bonne bouche* signifies an agreeable taste in the mouth.]

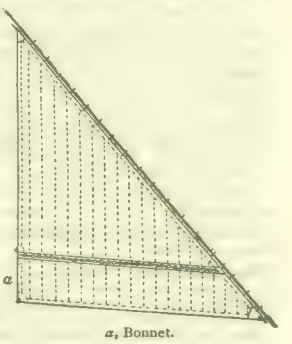
★**bonnet** (bon′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bonet*, < ME. *bonet, bonette, bonat*, < OF. *bonet, bonnet, bounet*, mod. F. *bonnet* (= Pr. *boneta* = Sp. *bonete*; cf. D. *bonnet* = MHG. *bonît* = Gael. *bonaid*; ML. *bonetus, bonetum*, also *boneta, bonneta*), bonnet, cap (hence the naut. sense, ME. *bonet*, < OF. *bonette*, F. *bonnette*, bonnet); prop. the name of a stuff (ML. *bonetus, bonnetus, bonetum, bonnetum*) of which the thing (*chapel de bonet*, hat or cap of *bonet*) was made. Perhaps of Eastern origin; cf. Hind. *bānāt*, woolen cloth, broadcloth.] 1. A covering for the head, worn by men and boys, and differing from a hat chiefly in having no brim; a cap, usually of some soft material. In Scotland the term is applied to any kind of cap worn by men, but specifically to the distinctively Scotch closely woven and seamless caps of wool, usually of a dark-blue color, known as *glengarrys* (worn by the Highland regiments in undress uniform), *balmorals, braid bonnets, kilmarnocks*, etc.

> Off goes his *bonnet* to an oyster-wench.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 4.

2. A form of hat or head-covering worn by women out of doors. It incloses the head more or less at the sides and generally the back, and is usually trimmed with some elaborateness, and tied on the head with ribbons. It differs from a hat of ordinary form especially in having no brim.

> A sudden scud of rain . . . fixed all her thoughts on the welfare of her new straw *bonnet*.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 128.

3. The cap, usually of velvet, within the metallic part of a crown, covering the head when the crown is worn.—4. In *fort.*, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet with two rows of palisades about 10 or 12 feet apart. Generally it is raised above the salient angle of the counterscarp, and communicates with the covered way. Its object is to retard a lodgment by besiegers, or to prevent one from being made.



a, Bonnet.

5. *Naut.*, an addition to a sail, or an additional part laced to the foot of a sail.

> A storm jib, with the *bonnet* off, was bent and furled to the boom.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, [Before the Mast, [p. 260.

6. A cast-iron plate covering the openings in the valve-chambers of a pump.—7. A frame of wire netting over the chimney of a locomotive engine to prevent the escape of sparks: used chiefly in engines which burn wood. [U. S.]—8. In *mining*, a shield or cover over the cage to protect the miners in case anything should fall down the shaft.—9. A cowl or wind-cap for a chimney; a hood for ventilation.—10. The hood over the platform of a railroad-car.—11. A sliding lid or cover for a hole in an iron pipe.—12. A protuberance occurring chiefly on the snout of one of the right whales. It appears to be primitively smooth, but becomes honeycombed by the barnacles which attach themselves to it.—13. A decoy; a player at a gaming-table, or bidder at an auction, whose business it is to lure others to play or buy: so called because such a person figuratively bonnets or blinds the eyes of the victims.

> When a stranger appears, the *bonnet* generally wins.
> *London Times*.

14. A local name in Florida of the yellow water-lily, *Nymphæa advena*.—**Bonnet à prêtre**, or **priest's bonnet**, in *fort.*, an outwork having at the head three salient and two reëntrant angles. Also called *swallowtail*.—**Braid bonnet**, a thick, closely woven Scotch cap of wool, usually of a dark-blue color, and surmounted by a bob or stumpy tassel of a different color. It is round in shape, the upper part being much wider than the band, or part which fits the head.—**Coal-scuttle bonnet**. See *coal-scuttle*.—**Kilmarnock bonnet**, a cap of similar make to the braid bonnet, but less wide at the top, and furnished with a peak of the same material: so called because made extensively at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.—**To have a bee in one's bonnet**. See *bee*[1].—**To have a green bonnet**†, to have failed in trade.—**To vail** (or **vale**) **the bonnet**†, to doff the bonnet in respect.

> O bonny Ewe tree,
> Needes to thy boughs will bow this knee and *vaile* my *bonnet*. *Nash*, Strange Newes (1592), sig. D 2.

★**bonnet** (bon′et), *v.* [< *bonnet*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To force the bonnet or hat over the eyes of, with the view of mobbing or hustling.

> *Bonnet* him by knocking his hat over his eyes, and he is at the mercy of his opponent.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xxiii.

II.† *intrans.* To pull off the bonnet; make obeisance. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

bonnet-block (bon'et-blok), *n.* A wooden shape on which a bonnet is put to be pressed.

bonneted (bon'et-ed), *a.* Wearing a bonnet, or furnished with a bonnet, in any of the senses of that word.

bonneter (bon'et-ėr), *n.* [< *bonnet*, *n.*, 13, + *-er*[1].] One who induces another to gamble; a bonnet. [Slang.]

bonnet-fleuk, *n.* Same as *bonnet-fluke.*

bonnet-fluke (bon'et-flōk), *n.* A Scotch name of the brill, *Rhombus lævis.* See *brill.*

bonnet-grass (bon'et-gràs), *n.* White bent-grass, *Agrostis alba.*

bonnet-laird (bon'et-lārd), *n.* One who farms his own property; a yeoman; a freeholder. [Scotch.]

A lang word or bit o' learning that our farmers and *bonnet-lairds* canna' sae weel follow. *Scott.*

bonnet-limpet (bon'et-lim″pet), *n.* A mollusk of the family *Calyptræidæ.* The Hungarian bonnet-limpet is *Pileopsis hungarica.*

bonnet-macaque (bon'et-ma-kak″), *n.* A monkey (*Macacus sinicus*), a native of Bengal



Bonnet-macaque (*Macacus sinicus*).

and Ceylon, and well known in confinement, which its hardy constitution enables it to endure in any climate. It receives its name from the peculiar arrangement of the hairs on the crown of its head, which seem to form a kind of cap or bonnet. Its general color is a somewhat bright olive-gray, and the skin of the face is of a leathery flesh-color. Also called *munga.*

bonnet-monkey (bon'et-mung″ki), *n.* Same as *bonnet-macaque.*

bonnet-piece (bon'et-pēs), *n.* [From the representation of a bonnet on the king's head.] A Scotch gold coin first issued in 1539 by James



Obverse. Reverse.

Bonnet-piece of James V., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

V. of Scotland, weighing about 88¼ grains, and worth at the time of issue 40*s.* Scotch. Also called *braid-bonnet.*

There is a high price upon thy head, and Julian Avenel loves the glance of gold *bonnet-pieces.*
Scott, Monastery, II. v.

bonnet-rouge (F. pron. bon-ā-rözh'), *n.* [F., lit. red cap: see *bonnet* and *rouge.*] 1. The cap of liberty of the French revolutionists of 1793. See *liberty-cap.* Hence—2. A wearer of such a cap; a sans-culotte.—3. A red republican; an anarchist or communist.

Bonnet's capsule. See *capsule.*

bonnet-shark (bon'et-shärk), *n.* A kind of hammer-headed shark, *Sphyrna tiburo;* a shovelhead. It is smaller than *S. zygæna*, but may attain a length of 6 feet. It is a widely distributed species.

bonnet-shell (bon'et-shel), *n.* The shell of the bonnet-limpet.

bonnet-worm (bon'et-wėrm), *n.* A worm or insect-larva occurring in Florida in the bonnet or yellow water-lily (*Nymphæa advena*), and used as bait for the black-bass.

bonney, *n.* See *bonny*[2].

bonnibel† (bon'i-bel), *n.* [< *bonny*[1] + *bel*[5], *belle;* or < F. *bonne et belle*, good and beautiful. Cf. *bellibone.*] A handsome girl; a fair maid; a bonny lass. *Spenser.*

Well, look to him, dame; beshrew me, were I
'Mongst these *bonnibells*, you should need a good eye.
B. Jonson, The Penates.

bonnilasse†, *n.* [For *bonny lass.*] A beautiful girl; a sweetheart.

As the *bonilasse* passed by, . . .
She rovde at mee with glauncing eye.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

bonnily (bon'i-li), *adv.* In a bonny manner; beautifully; finely; pleasantly.

His wee bit ingle, blinkin' *bonnily.*
Burns, Cottar's Sat. Night.

bonniness (bon'i-nes), *n.* [< *bonny*[1] + *-ness.*] 1. The quality of being bonny; beauty.—2†. Gaiety; blitheness.

bonny[1] (bon'i), *a.* [Also written *bonnie*, formerly also *bony*, *bonie*, < ME. *bonie*, appar. extended, as if dim., from the reg. ME. *bon*, *bone*, good, < OF. *bon*, fem. *bonne*, good: see *bon*[4], *boon*[3].] 1. Beautiful; fair or pleasant to look upon; pretty; fine.

He wolde, after fyght,
Bonie landes to heom dyght.
King Alisaunder, in Weber's Metr. Rom., l. 3902.

Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 160.

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Then sigh not so,
But let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny.*
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

[*Bonny* and its derivatives are now chiefly Scotch. The Scotch often use *bonny* ironically, in the same way as the English *fine* or *pretty:* as, a *bonny* penny to pay; a *bonny* state of things.

Ye'll see the toun intill a *bonny* steer [stir, hubbub].
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 90.]

bonny[2]† (bon'i), *n.* [Also written *bonney*, *bunny.* Origin unknown.] In *mining*, a mass of ore adjacent to a vein, but not distinctly connected with it; "a great collection of ore, without any vein coming into or going from it," *Pryce.* [Cornwall. Rare.] See *carbona.*

bonnyclabber (bon'i-klab-ėr), *n.* [Also formerly written *bonny clabber*, *bonniclapper*, *bony-clabo*, etc.; < Ir. *bainne*, milk (cf. *baine*, compar. of *ban*, white), + *claba*, thick.] 1. Milk that is turned or has become thick in the process of souring.—2. A drink made of beer and buttermilk or soured cream.

To drink such balderdash or *bonny-clabber.*
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

The feasts, the manly stomachs,
The healths in usquebaugh and *bonny-clabber.*
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

bonny-dame (bon'i-dām), *n.* The garden-orache, *Atriplex hortensis.*

bonsilate (bon'si-lāt), *n.* [Irreg. < *bone*[1] + *sil(ic)ate.*] A composition of finely ground bones and sodium silicate, used as a substitute for ivory and hard wood in the manufacture of clock-cases, canes, dominoes, etc. *Haldeman.*

bon soir (F. pron. bôn swor). [F.: *bon*, good; *soir*, evening: see *bon*[4] and *soirée.*] Good evening; good night.

bonspiel (bon'spēl), *n.* [Sc., also written *bonspeel*, *bonspel;* origin unknown; referred by some to an assumed Dan. **bondespil*, a rustic game, < *bonde* (AS. *bonda*, ME. *bonde*, a farmer, rustic: see *bond*[2]) + *spil* = G. *spiel*, a game; by others to an assumed D. **bondspel*, < *bond*, *verbond*, covenant, alliance, + *spel*, a game.] A match between two opposite parties, as two parishes, at archery, golf, curling, etc.: now generally restricted to the last-mentioned game.

Curling is the Scotchman's *bonspiel*, but the toboggan belongs exclusively to Canada.
Montreal Daily Star, Carnival Number, 1884.

bontebok (bon'tē-bok), *n.* [D., < *bont* (= G. *bunt*), spotted, + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] *Alcelaphus pygargus*, a large bubaline antelope of South Africa, closely allied to the blesbok, and having a similar blaze on the face. Also written *buntbok.*

bonte-quagga (bon'tē-kwag″ä), *n.* [< D. *bont*, spotted (see above), + *quagga.*] The dauw (which see).

bon-ton (F. pron. bôn'tôn'), *n.* [F., lit. good tone: see *bon*[4], *boon*[3], *ton*[2], and *tone.*] 1. The style of persons in high life; good breeding.—2. Polite or fashionable society.

bonus (bō'nus), *n.* [Appar. a trade word, < L. *bonus*, masc., good, erroneously put for *bonum*, neut., a good thing: see *bona* and *boon*[3].] Something of the nature of an honorarium or voluntary additional compensation for a service or advantage; a sum given or paid over and above what is required to be paid or is regularly payable. (*a*) A premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company. (*b*) An extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, holders of insurance policies, etc., out of accumulated profits.

The banks which now hold the deposits pay nothing to the public; they give no *bonus*, they pay no annuity.
Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

(*c*) A sum paid to the agent of a company or the captain of a vessel, over and above his stated pay, in proportion to the success of his labors, and as a stimulus to extra exertion; a boon. (*d*) Euphemistically, a bribe.

bonus (bō'nus), *v. t.* [< *bonus*, *n.*] To give or add a bonus to; promote by the payment of bonuses.

bon vivant (F. pron. bôn vē-voṅ'). [F.: *bon*, good; *vivant*, ppr. of *vivre*, < L. *vivere*, live: see *bon*[4] and *vital*, *vive.*] A generous liver; a jovial companion.

bonxie (bonk'si), *n.* [E. dial.; perhaps connected with dial. *bonx*, beat up batter for puddings; origin unknown.] A name for the skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes.* *Montagu.* [Local, British.]

bony (bō'ni), *a.* [< *bone*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of bone or bones; full of bones; pertaining to or of the nature of bone.—2. Having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.

Burning for blood, *bony*, and gaunt, and grim,
Assembling wolves in raging troops descend.
Thomson, Winter, l. 394.

3. Reduced to bones; thin; attenuated.—4. Hard and tough like bone, as the fruit and ★seeds of some plants.

bony-fish (bō'ni-fish), *n.* A local (Connecticut) name of the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus.*

bonzary (bon'za-ri), *n.* [< *bonza* (see *bonze*) + *-ry*, after *monastery.*] A Buddhist monastery.

bonze (bonz), *n.* [Also *bonza;* = F. *bonze* = Sp. Pg. It. *bonzo* (NL. *bonzus*, *bonzius*), < Jap. *bonzo*, the Jap. way of pronouncing the Chinese *fan sŭng*, an ordinary (member) of the assembly, i. e., the monastery, or monks collectively: *fan*, ordinary, common; *sŭng*, repr. Skt. *sangha* (*samgha*), an assembly, < *sam*, together, + √ *han*, strike.] A Buddhist monk, especially of China and Japan.

A priest in England is not the same mortified creature with a *bonze* in China.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

bonzian (bon'zi-an), *a.* [< *bonze* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the bonzes or Buddhist monks of China and Japan; monkish: as, *bonzian* maxims; *bonzian* mysteries.

boo[1] (bö), *interj.* Same as *bo*[2].

boo[2] (bö), *n.* Same as *bu.*

booby (bö'bi), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *boobie*, *boobee* (the E. word as applied to the bird is the source of F. *boubie*, the bird called *booby*); prob. < Sp. *bobo*, a fool, dunce, dolt, buffoon, also a bird so called from its apparent stupidity; = Pg. *bobo*, a buffoon, = OF. *baube*, a stammerer, < L. *balbus*, stammering, lisping, inarticulate, akin to Gr. *βάρβαρος*, orig. inarticulate: see *balbuties* and *barbarous.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *boobies* (-biz). 1. A stupid fellow; a dull or foolish person; a lubber.

When blows ensue that break the arm of toil,
And rustic battle ends the *boobies'* broil. *Crabbe.*

An awkward *booby*, reared up and spoiled at his mother's apron-string. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

2. The pupil at the foot of a class; the dunce of the class or of the school.—3. In *progressive euchre*, the player who has failed most conspicuously in the game.—4. The name of various species of brown and white gannets, birds of the family *Sulidæ*, genus *Sula.* The common booby of the United States is *Sula leucogastra*, a well-known species of the South Atlantic coast. Others are the red-footed booby, *Sula piscator*, and the blue-faced booby, *S. cyanops*, found on many coasts and islands of the warmer parts of the world.

5. In New England, a hack on runners; a sleigh kept for hire.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a booby or boobies; foolish; stupid.

He burned his fingers, and to cool them he applied them in his *booby* fashion to his mouth. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

booby-hatch (bö'bi-hach), *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden framework with sashes and a sliding cover, used in merchant vessels to cover the after-hatch.

booby-hut (bö'bi-hut), *n.* A kind of hooded sleigh. [Local, U. S.]

booby-hutch (bö'bi-huch), *n.* A clumsy, ill-contrived covered carriage used in the eastern part of England.

boobyish (bö'bi-ish), *a.* [< *booby* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling a booby; silly; stupid.

boobyism (bö'bi-izm), *n.* [< *booby* + *-ism*.] The character or actions of a booby; stupidity; foolishness.

The donkeys who are prevailed upon to pay for permission to exhibit their lamentable ignorance and *boobyism* on the stage of a private theatre. *Dickens*, Sketches by Boz.

bood (bůd). A Scotch contraction of *behooved*. Also written *buid*.

Boodha, Boodhism, Boodhist, etc. ★ See *Buddha, Buddhism, Buddhist*, etc.

boodle[1] (bö'dl), *n.* [An Amer. word, taken up from D. colonial use in New York; < D. *boedel*, also *boel* (whence LG. *budel, boel, boll*, etc.), estate, possession, inheritance, household goods, stuff, lumber, a parallel form of D. *buidel, buil* = LG. *büdel* = G. *beutel*, a bag, purse, money.] **1.** Estate; stock; property: used especially in the emphatic phrase, *the whole boodle*, sometimes varied to *the whole kit and boodle* or *the whole caboodle*, meaning 'the whole stock,' 'the whole lot,' and, as applied to persons, 'the whole crowd,' 'the whole pack.' [U. S.]

He would like to have the whole *boodle* of them (I remonstrated against this word, but the professor said it was a diabolish good word . . .) with their wives and children shipwrecked on a remote island.
O. W. Holmes, The Autocrat, p. 139.

2. Money fraudulently obtained in public service; especially, money given to or received by officials in bribery, or gained by collusive contracts, appointments, etc.; by extension, gain from public cheating of any kind: often used attributively. [Recent, U. S.]

Some years ago, Dr. McDonald, then superintendent of Blackwell's Island Asylum, attempted to introduce the [Turkish] bath there, but ignorance, politics and *boodle* had more influence with the New York aldermen than science or the claims of humanity, and the attempt was ultimately abandoned. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 239.

3. Counterfeit money.

boodle[2] (bö'dl), *n.* [Appar. a slang variation of *noodle*.] A blockhead; a noodle.

boodle[3] (bö'dl), *n.* An old English name for the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. Also written *buddle*.

boodler (böd'lėr), *n.* [< *boodle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who accepts or acquires boodle; one who sells his vote or influence for a bribe, or acquires money fraudulently from the public. [U. S.]

boody (bö'di), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *boodied*, ppr. *boodying*. [Cf. F. *bouder*, sulk, pout: see *boudoir*.] To look angry or gruff. [Colloq.]

Come, don't *boody* with me; don't be angry.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxvii.

boof (böf), *n.* Peach-brandy: a word in use among the Pennsylvania Germans.

boohoo[1] (bö'hö'), *interj.* A word imitating the sound of noisy weeping.

boohoo[1] (bö'hö'), *v. i.* [< *boohoo, interj.*] To cry noisily; blubber outright.

boohoo[2] (bö-hö'), *n.* A sailors' name of the *Histiophorus americanus*, or sail-fish. Also called *woohoo*.

boöid[1] (bō'oid), *a.* [< *boa* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the *Boidæ*, or family of the boas.

boöid[2] (bō'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Boöidea*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Boöidea;* bovine, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* One of the *Boöidea*.

Boöidea (bō-oi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βοῦς*, an ox, + *εἶδος*, appearance, form.] A superfamily of typical ruminants, the bovine, ovine, antilopine, and cervine ruminants collectively, as contrasted with other ruminants. The *Boöidea typica* contain the families *Bovidæ* (with the goats, sheep, and antelopes, as well as the oxen), *Saigidæ*, and *Antilocapridæ*. The *Boöidea cerviformia* consist of the ★single family *Cervidæ*.

book (bůk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boock, bock;* < ME. *book, booke, boke, bok* (north. *buk, buke,* > Sc. *buik, beuk, buke*), < AS. *bōc* (pl. *bēc*), f., a writing, record, charter, book, = OS. *bōk* = OFries. *bōk* = MD. *boeck*, D. *boek* = OLG. *bōk*, LG. *book* = OHG. *buoh*, MHG. *buoch*, G. *buch*, neut., = Icel. *bōk*, f., = Sw. *bok* = Dan. *bog*, book, = Goth. *bōka*, f., *bōk*, neut., a letter of the alphabet, pl. a writing, document, book (cf. OBulg. *bukui*, letter, in pl. writing, *bukvarĭ*, abecedarium, Bulg. Russ. *bukva*, letter; from the Teut.), orig. Teut. **bōks*, a leaf, sheet, or tablet for writing; usually referred, in spite of philological difficulties, to AS. (etc.) *bōc* (usually in deriv. form *bēce*, beech), cf. AS. *bōcstæf*, early mod. E. *bokstaf* (mod. E. as if **bookstaff* or **buckstaff*) (= OS. *bōkstaf* = MD. *boeckstaf*, D. *boekstaaf* = OHG. *buohstab*, MHG. *buochstap*, G. *buchstabe* = Icel. *bōkstafr* = Sw. *bokstaf* = Dan. *bogstav*), a letter of the alphabet, lit. appar. 'beech-staff' (< AS. *bōc*, beech, + *stæf*, staff), an interpretation resting on the fact, taken in connection with the similarity of form between AS. (etc.) *bōc*, book, and *bōc*, beech, that inscriptions were made on tablets of wood or bark, presumably often of beech (Venantius Fortunatus, about A. D. 600, refers to the writing of runes on tablets of ash; cf. L. *liber*, book, *liber*, bark, Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, *βίβλος*, book, papyrus: see *liber, Bible, paper*); but AS. *bōcstæf*, if lit. 'beech-staff,' would hardly come to be applied to a single character inscribed thereon; it is rather 'book-staff,' i. e., a character employed in writing, < *bōc*, a writing, + *stæf*, a letter (cf. *rūn-stæf*, a runic character, *stæf-cræft*, grammar). The connection with *beech*[1] remains uncertain: see *beech, buck*[7].] **1†.** A writing; a written instrument or document, especially one granting land; a deed. The use of books or written charters was introduced in Anglo-Saxon times by the ecclesiastics, as affording more permanent and satisfactory evidence of a grant or conveyance of land than the symbolical or actual delivery of possession before witnesses, which was the method then in vogue.

By that time will our *book*, I think, be drawn.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Come, let 's seal the *book* first,
For my daughter's jointure.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 3.

Mr. Kemble divides a *book*, as distinguished from a will, contract, or synodal decree, into six parts,—I. The Invocation; II. The Proem; III. The Grant; IV. The Sanction; V. The Date; VI. The Teste. The first, second and fourth of these divisions are purely religious, and require no detailed examination. Five and six are merely formal, useful only in questions of chronology and genuineness, or as proof of the presence of a Witan. The third division is the grant, which contains all the important legal matter of the charter. *H. Cabot Lodge.*

Lastly, there was bocland, or bookland, the land held in several property under the express terms of a written instrument, or *book* as it was then called.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 22.

2. A treatise, written or printed on any material, and put together in any convenient form, as in the long parchment rolls of the Jews, in the bundles of bamboo tablets in use among the Chinese before the invention of paper, or in leaves of paper bound together, as is usual in modern times; a literary composition, especially one of considerable length, whether written or printed.

A good *book* is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

3. Specifically, the Bible.

Who can give an oath? where is a *book?*
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

4. A collection of written or printed sheets fastened or bound together, especially one larger than a pamphlet; a volume: as, this *book* is one of a set or series.—**5.** A particular subdivision of a literary composition; one of the larger divisions used in classifying topics, periods, etc.—**6.** Figuratively, anything that serves for the recording of facts or events: as, the *book* of Nature.

I have been
The *book* of his good acts, whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

7. A number of sheets of blank writing-paper bound together and used for making entries: as, a note- or memorandum-*book;* specifically, such a book used for recording commercial or other transactions: as, a day-*book*, a cash-*book*, a minute-*book*, etc.—**8.** The words of an opera; a libretto (which see).—**9.** In *betting*, an arrangement of bets recorded in a book; a list of bets made against a specific result in a contest of any kind: as, to make a *book;* a thousand-dollar *book*. See *book-maker*, 3.—**10.** In *whist*, six tricks taken by either side.—**11.** A pile or package of tobacco-leaves, arranged with all the stems in the same direction.—**12.** A package of gold-leaf, consisting of twenty-five leaves laid between sheets of folded paper stitched at the back. The leaves are usually $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches square.

Often abbreviated to *bk.*

Back of a book. See *back*[1].—**Bamboo books.** See *bamboo*.—**Bell, book, and candle.** See *bell*[1].—**Black book,** one of several books, mostly of a political character, so called either from the nature of their contents or from the color of their binding. Specifically—(*a*) A book of the Exchequer in England composed by Nigel, Bishop of Ely (died 1169), and wrongly attributed to Gervase of Tilbury. It contains a description of the Court of Exchequer as it existed in the reign of Henry II., its officers, their rank and privileges, wages, perquisites, and jurisdiction, with the revenues of the crown in money, grain, and cattle. (*b*) A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the alleged abuses in religious houses, to blacken them and to hasten their dissolution. This book disappeared not long after the accomplishment of its purpose. (*c*) A book kept at some universities as a register of faults and misdemeanors; hence, *to be in one's black books*, to be in disfavor with one. (*d*) An ancient book of admiralty law, always held to be of very high authority, compiled in the fourteenth century. (*e*) A book treating of necromancy, or the black art.—**Blue book.** (*a*) A name popularly applied to the reports and other papers printed by order of the British Parliament or issued by the privy council or other departments of government, because their covers are usually blue. The corresponding books of official reports are yellow and blue in France, green in Italy, and red and white in various other countries.

At home he gave himself up to the perusal of *blue-books*. *Thackeray.*

(*b*) In the United States, a book containing the names and salaries of all the persons in the employment of the government. (*c*) The book containing the regulations for the government of the United States navy. [Often written with a hyphen.]—**Book of adjournal, concord, discipline,** etc. See the nouns.—**Book of Books,** the Bible.—**Book of Homilies.** See *homily*.—**Book of ties,** an old name for a weaver's memorandum-book of patterns.

Formerly . . . the weaver was expected to tie-up or arrange his loom to produce satins, twills, spots, and small figures, . . . and if he was a careful man he would have a number of the most prevailing patterns drawn in his *Book of Ties*. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 314.

Books of Council and Session. See *council*.—**By book, by the book,** by line and rule; accurately: as, to speak *by the book*.

There are so many circumstances to piece up one good action, that it is a lesson to be good, and we are forced to be virtuous *by the book*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 55.

Canonical books. See *canonical*.—**Christ's Book,** the Gospels.

A Latin copy of the Gospels, or, as the Anglo-Saxons well called it, a *Christ's Book*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 357.

Fleet books. See *fleet*[3].—**In one's books,** in kind remembrance; in favor; in mind with reference to future favors, gifts, or bequests.

I must have him wise as well as proper. He comes not *in my books* else. *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, i. 1.

I was so much *in his books* that at his decease he left me his lamp. *Addison.*

Orderly book. See *orderly*.—**Symbolical books.** See *symbolical*.—**The Book Annexed.** See *annex, v.*—**The devil's books** or **picture-books,** playing-cards.

They sip the scandal potion pretty;
Or lee-lang nights wi' crabbit leuks
Pore owre *the devil's* pictur'd *beuks*.
Burns, The Twa Dogs, l. 224.

To balance books. See *balance*.—**To bring to book,** to bring to account.—**To close the books,** to cease making entries for a time, as is done by corporations and business concerns when about to declare a dividend, etc.—**To hear a book†,** in the old universities, to attend a course of lectures in which the book was read and expounded.—**To speak like a book,** to speak accurately, or as if from a book; speak with full and precise information; hence the similar phrase *to know like a book* (that is, know thoroughly).—**To suit one's book,** to accord with one's arrangements or wishes.—**To take a leaf out of one's book,** to follow one's example.—**Without book.** (*a*) By memory; without reading; without notes: as, a sermon delivered *without book*.

His writing is more then his reading; for hee reades onely what hee gets *without booke*.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Young Rawe Preacher.

(*b*) Without authority: as, something asserted *without book*.

book (bůk), *v.* [< ME. *boken*, < *book*, n.; cf. AS. *bōcian*, give by charter (= OFries. *bōkia* = Icel. *bōka*), < *bōc*, book, charter: see *book, n.*]

I. *trans.* **1†.** To convey by book or charter.

It was an infringement of the law to *book* family or hereditary lands. *H. Cabot Lodge.*

2. To enter, write, or register in a book; record.

Let it be *booked* with the rest of this day's deeds.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

I always from my youth have endeavoured to get the rarest secrets, and *book* them. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

3. To enter in a list; enroll; enlist for service.

This indeede (Eudoxus) hath bene hitherto, and yet is, a common order amongest them, to have all the people *booked* by the lordes and gentelimen, but yet it is the woorst order that ever was devised.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. To engage or secure beforehand by registry or payment, as a seat in a stage-coach or a box at the opera.—**5.** To deliver, and pay for the transmission of, as a parcel or merchandise: as, the luggage was *booked* through to London.—**6.** To reserve accommodation for; receive, and undertake to forward: as, at that office passengers (or parcels) were *booked* to all parts of the world. [In senses 4, 5, and 6, confined to the British islands.]—**7.** To make into a book, as gold-leaf, tobacco-leaves, etc.—**Booked at last,** caught and disposed of.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To register one's name for the purpose of securing something in advance; put one's name down for something: as, to *book*

REPRESENTATIVE BOOKBINDINGS. FROM THE LIBRARY OF ROBERT HOE.

I. By LE GASCON. Leone Ebreo. Léon Hébrieu de l'Amour. Octavo. Lyon, 1551. Old French brown morocco, gilt paneled sides, fleurons in the corners, center ornaments with crowned L's and crowned interlaced A's, gilt back and edges. Bound for King Louis XIII. and Queen Anne of Austria by Le Gascon; initials HD in the center of the covers, probably added at a later date. From the library of H. Bordes.

II. By CLOVIS EVE. Strada (Iacobus de). Epitome du Thresor des Antiquitez, traduit par Iean Louveau d'Orléans. Quarto. Lyon, 1553. Old French brown morocco, the sides tooled and gilt in compartments formed by interlacings, the spaces occupied by leaf sprays and arabesques, gilt edges. By Clovis Eve. Fine specimen from the Beckford Library.

III. A GROLIER BINDING. Pontanus (Joannes Jovianus). Amorum libri II., etc. Octavo. Venetiis, 1518. From the library of Grolier. Bound in contemporary brown morocco, the sides elegantly tooled and gilt in a geometrical interlaced pattern with arabesques; on the center of the front cover the title of the book printed in gold capitals, and on the lower part the name "Io. Grolierii et Amicorum"; on the lower cover there have been added, probably by another owner, two crescents painted in white and red.

IV. By ROGER-PAYNE. Anacreon. Sexto-decimo. Parmæ, 1791. Old English red straight-grain morocco, large grape-vine wreaths exquisitely tooled and gilt on the sides, corner ornaments of pointillé, etc., gilt tooled back, morocco joints, gilt edges. By Roger-Payne.

V. By PADELOUP. Heures. Duodecimo. Paris, 1761. Old French green morocco, the sides with mosaic ornaments in red and citron morocco elaborately tooled and gilt, pointillé ground; on the center of the front cover an oval miniature painting representing St. Peter. By Padeloup. Remarkable specimen.

VI. By MONNIER. Kempis (Thomas À). L'Imitation de Jésus-Christ. Octavo. Paris, 1690. Old French citron morocco, the sides and back worked in a mosaic in red, green, ivory, and dark brown morocco with gilt toolings. One of the finest bindings executed by Monnier, and one of the most remarkable for its curious effects. The mosaic designs represent personages in Chinese costume among pagodas, flowers, and animals, including a parrot, a dog, and a camel led by a negro.

VII. Probably by CHARLES MEARNE. Liturgie (La). Duodecimo. Londres, 1678. Contemporary English red morocco, the sides entirely tooled and gilt with pointellé in the manner of Le Gascon, central and lateral inlays of olive, green, and citron morocco, outlined in gold, gilt tooled back, gilt edges. Probably by Charles Mearne.

VIII. By COBDEN-SANDERSON. Tennyson (Alfred, Lord). Maud. Duodecimo. London, 1855. Crimson levant morocco, sides and back covered with rich tooling of roses and leaves, foliage inside borders; foliage gauffred edges. By Cobden-Sanderson, signed "18 C. S. 90." An early and exquisite specimen.

IX. By TRAUTZ-BAUZONNET. Recueil Général des Caquets de l'Accouchée. Octavo. Paris, 1623. Orange levant morocco, the sides and back covered with mosaic compartments in red and blue, exquisitely tooled and gilt doublure of blue levant, wide gilt tooled dentelle borders, gilt edges. By Trautz-Bauzonnet. This is No. 18 of the twenty-two mosaic bindings by Trautz-Bauzonnet, and especially interesting on account of the design, which was never repeated. It was executed in 1876. From the library of Eugène Paillet, with his autograph signature.

X. XVII. CENTURY DUTCH BINDING. Testament (Het Nieuwe) onses Heeren Iesu Christi. Octavo. Middelburch, 1617. Seventeenth century Dutch binding in purple silk, borders of flowers embroidered in colored silks and gold thread on the sides, corner pieces of gold thread and pearls, with a medallion containing a representation of Faith on the front cover in fine needlework; large fleurons on the back in gold thread and pearls; gauffred gilt edges.

XI. A MAIOLI BINDING. Procopius. De Bello Persico. Small folio. Romæ, 1509. From the Maioli Library. Bound in old Italian calf, the sides in compartments formed by bands painted black and silver and outlined in gold, filled in with gilt scrolls and arabesques, some painted red and silver, the ground of the central compartment covered by a thick pointillé of gold, the title of the work in the center of the front cover, and the inscription "Tho. Maioli et Amicorum" at the bottom. One of the most beautiful specimens executed for Maioli.

XII. CONTEMPORARY GERMAN BINDING. Herrmann (M. K.). Unterhaltungen eines Christen mit Gott und seinen Heiligen. Duodecimo. Augsburg, eighteenth century. Contemporary German binding in red straight-grain morocco, ornamental silver frames of openwork on both sides, and center ornaments, the one on the front cover representing the Crucifixion; ornamental silver piece on the back, Abraham ready to sacrifice his son; silver clasps, gilt edges.



I.



II.



III.



IV.



V.



VI.



VII.



VIII.



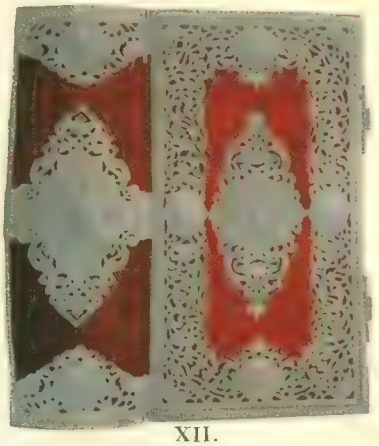
IX.



X.



XI.



XII.

for the play; I *booked* through to London. [Great Britain.]—2. In Scotland, to register in the Session record as a preliminary to the proclamation of the banns of marriage.

book-account (bůk′a-kount″), *n.* 1. An account or register of debt or credit in a book. —2. Specifically, in *bookkeeping* by double entry, an account showing the transactions of a merchant in regard to some particular commodity or branch of trade placed under a heading such as "stock," "cotton," etc., and not referred to a person with whom they may have been effected.

bookbinder (bůk′bīn″dėr), *n.* [< ME. *bookbynder*; < *book* + *binder*.] 1. One whose occupation is the binding of books.—2. A binder for preserving loose printed sheets, etc. See *binder*, 8.—**Bookbinders' cloth.** See *cloth*.

bookbindery (bůk′bīn″dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bookbinderies* (-iz). A place where books are bound.

bookbinding (bůk′bīn″ding), *n.* The operation of binding books; the process of securing the sheets of a book within a permanent casing of bookbinders' board and leather or cloth, or other suitable materials, covering the sides and back, and jointed at their junction.

bookcase[1] (bůk′kās), *n.* A case with shelves for holding books.

book-case[2]† (bůk′kās), *n.* In *law*, a case stated or mentioned in legal works; a recorded case; a precedent.

book-clamp (bůk′klamp), *n.* 1. A bookbinder's vise for holding books in the process of binding.—2. A device for carrying books, consisting generally of two narrow pieces of wood or iron, connected by cords attached to a handle. The books are placed between the pieces, and when the handle is turned the cords are tightened and the books secured.

book-debt (bůk′det), *n.* A debt standing against a person in an account-book.

bookery (bůk′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bookeries* (-iz). [< *book* + *-ery*.] 1. A collection of books.

> The Abbé Morellet . . . has a *bookery* in such elegant order that people beg to go and see it.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, VI. 346.

2. Study of or passion for books.

> Let them that mean by bookish business
> To earn their bread, or hopen to profess
> Their hard got skill, let them alone, for me,
> Busy their brains with deeper *bookery*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. ii. 28.

[Rare in both uses.]

book-fair (bůk′fâr), *n.* A fair or market for books. The most noted book-fairs are those of Leipsic in Saxony, which occur at Easter and Michaelmas, and at which many other objects of commerce are disposed of besides books.

book-fold (bůk′fōld), *n.* A piece of muslin containing 24 yards.

book-formed (bůk′fôrmd), *a.* Having the mind trained or formed by the study of books; imbued with learning. [Rare.]

> With every table-wit and *book-formed* sage. *J. Baillie.*

bookful† (bůk′fůl), *a.* [< *book* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of book-knowledge; stuffed with ideas gleaned from books.

> The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
> With loads of learned lumber in his head.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 612.

bookful (bůk′fůl), *n.* [< *book* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a book contains. *Cowper.*

book-holder (bůk′hōl″dėr), *n.* 1†. The prompter at a theater.

> They are out of their parts, sure: it may be 'tis the *book-holder's* fault; I'll go see.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

2. A reading-desk or other device for supporting a book while open.

book-hunter (bůk′hun″tėr), *n.* An eager collector of books; especially, one who seeks old and rare books and editions; a bibliophile.

booking-clerk (bůk′ing-klėrk), *n.* The clerk or official who has charge of a register or book of entry; specifically, in Great Britain, a ticket-clerk at a railway-station, theater, etc.

booking-machine (bůk′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for making tobacco-leaves into packages called books.

booking-office (bůk′ing-of″is), *n.* In Great Britain, an office where applications, etc., are received and entered in a book; specifically, the office in connection with a railway, theater, etc., where tickets are sold, or applications for them registered.

bookish (bůk′ish), *a.* [< *book* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to books; literary: as, "*bookish* skill," *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. ii. 19.—2. Given to reading; fond of study; hence, more acquainted with books than with men; familiar with books, but not with practical life: as, "a *bookish* man," *Addison*, Spectator, No. 482.—3. Learned; stilted; pedantic: applied either to individuals or to diction: as, a *bookish* expression.

bookishly (bůk′ish-li), *adv.* In a bookish manner or way; studiously; pedantically.

> She [Christina of Sweden] was *bookishly* given.
> *Lord Thurlow*, State Papers, ii. 104.

bookishness (bůk′ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being bookish.

> The language of high life has always tended to simplicity and the vernacular ideal, recoiling from every mode of *bookishness*. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

bookkeeper (bůk′kē″pėr), *n.* One who keeps accounts; one whose occupation is to make a formal balanced record of pecuniary transactions in account-books.

bookkeeping (bůk′kē″ping), *n.* The art of recording pecuniary transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in such a manner as to give a permanent record of business transactions from which the true state or history of one's pecuniary affairs or mercantile dealings may at any time be ascertained. Properly kept books show what a merchant has, what he owes, and what is owing to him, as well as what sums he has received and paid, the losses he has incurred, etc. Books are kept according to one of two chief methods, viz., by *single* or by *double entry*. The former is more simple and less perfect than the latter, and is now in use chiefly in retail business. In *bookkeeping by single entry*, three books, a day-book, a cash-book, and a ledger, are commonly used, but the essential book is the ledger, containing accounts under the names of the persons with whom a trader deals, goods or money received from any one of them being entered on one side of the account, called the credit side, and goods sold or money paid to that person being entered on the opposite or debit side of the account. In *bookkeeping by double entry*, the ledger accounts are of two kinds, personal accounts such as those just described, and book-accounts, in which the commodities dealt in are made the subjects of separate accounts, and have a debit and a credit side, as in personal accounts. Thus, if a trader purchase 100 bales of cotton from A. B., the account in the ledger headed A. B. is *credited* with 100 bales of cotton, so much, while the account headed Cotton is *debited* with the same quantity and amount; should the trader sell 10 bales to C. D., the account headed C. D. is *debited* with 10 bales at so much, and the account headed Cotton is *credited* with 10 bales; and so on. These book-accounts are based on the principle that all money and articles received become debtors to him from whom or to that for which they are received, and, on the other hand, all those who receive money or goods from us become debtors to cash or to the goods. In this way every transaction is entered in the ledger on the creditor side of one account and on the debtor side of another. The books used in double entry vary in number and arrangement according to the nature of the business and the manner of recording the facts. Transactions as they take place from day to day are generally recorded in such books as the stock-book, cash-book, bill-book, invoice-book, and sales-book, or they may all be recorded in order in a waste-book or day-book. Upon these books or additional documents are based the journal and ledger. The former contains a periodical abstract of all the transactions recorded in the subordinate books or in documents not entered in these, classified into debits and credits, while the latter contains an abstract of all the entries made in the former, classified under the heads of their respective accounts.

book-knowledge (bůk′nol″ej), *n.* Knowledge gained by reading books, in distinction from that obtained through observation and experience.

bookland (bůk′land), *n.* [Also *bockland*, often cited in the old legal form *bocland*, < AS. *bōc-land*, < *bōc*, charter, book, + *land*, land.] In *old Eng. law*, charter land, held by deed under certain rents and free services; free socage land. This species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds.

> The title to *boc-land* was based upon the possession of a *boc*, or written grant.
> *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 170.

> This process of turning public property into private went on largely in later times. The alienation was now commonly made by a document in writing, under the signatures of the King and his Witan; land so granted was therefore said to be booked to the grantee, and was known as *bookland*. *E. A. Freeman*, Norm. Conq., I. 64.

book-learned (bůk′lėr″ned), *a.* [< *book* + *learned*; cf. ME. *bok-ilered*, book-taught: see *lear*[1].] Versed in books; acquainted with books and literature; hence, better acquainted with books than with men and the common concerns of life; bookish.

> Whate'er these *book-learned* blockheads say,
> Solon's the veriest fool in all the play. *Dryden.*

book-learning (bůk′lėr″ning), *n.* Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance with books and literature: generally opposed to knowledge gained from experience of men and things.

> Neither does it so much require *book-learning* and scholarship as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

bookless (bůk′les), *a.* [< *book* + *-less*.] Without books or book-knowledge; unlearned.

> The *bookless*, sauntering youth. *Somerville*, The Chace, i.

booklet (bůk′let), *n.* [< *book* + dim. *-let*.] A little book.

> Little paper-covered *booklets*. *The Century*, XXV. 244.

book-lore (bůk′lōr), *n.* Book-learning; knowledge gained from books.

book-louse (bůk′lous), *n.* A minute corrodentian insect of the family *Psocidæ*, distinguished by having the tarsi composed of only two or three joints, and the posterior wings smaller than the anterior. *Atropus pulsatorius* is destitute of wings, and is very destructive to old books, especially in damp places, and to collections of dried plants, etc.

book-madness (bůk′mad″nes), *n.* A rage for possessing books; bibliomania.

book-maker (bůk′mā″kėr), *n.* 1†. A printer and binder of books.—2. One who writes and publishes books; especially, a mere compiler.

> An outsider whose knowledge of Dai Nippon is derived from our old text-books and cyclopædias, or from non-resident *book-makers*, may be so far dazed as to imagine the Japanese demigods in statecraft, even as the American newspapers make them all princes.
> *W. E. Griffis*, in N. A. Rev., CXX. 283.

3. One who makes a book (see *book*, *n.*, 9) on a race or other doubtful event; a professional betting man. See extract.

> In betting there are two parties—one called "layers," as the *book-makers* are termed, and the others "backers," in which class may be included owners of horses as well as the public. The backer takes the odds which the *book-maker* lays against a horse, the former speculating upon the success of the animal, the latter upon its defeat; and taking the case of Cremorne for the Derby of 1872, just before the race, the *book-maker* would have laid 3 to 1, or perhaps £1000 to £300 against him, by which transaction, if the horse won, as he did, the backer would win £1000 for risking £300, and the *book-maker* lose the £1000 which he risked to win the smaller sum. At first sight this may appear an act of very questionable policy on the part of the *book-maker*; but really it is not so; because, so far from running a greater risk than the backer, he runs less, inasmuch as it is his plan to lay the same amount (£1000) against every horse in the race, and as there can be but one winner, he would in all probability receive more than enough money from the many losers to pay the stated sum of £1000 which the chances are he has laid against the one winner, whichever it is. *Eng. Encyc.*

book-making (bůk′mā″king), *n.* 1. The business of printing and binding books.—2. The writing and publishing of books; the act of compiling books.—3. The act or practice of making a book on a race or other doubtful event. See extract under *book-maker*, 3.

bookman (bůk′man), *n.*; pl. *bookmen* (-men). [AS. **bōcman* in def. 1; < *bōc*, book, charter, + *man*, man.] 1†. In *old Eng. law*, one who held bookland.—2. A studious or learned man; a scholar; a student; hence, one who is more familiar with books than with men and things.

> You two are *bookmen*: can you tell by your wit
> What was a month old at Cain's birth that's not five weeks old yet? *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

> There be some clergymen who are mere *book-men*.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

book-mark (bůk′märk), *n.* A ribbon or other device placed between the pages of a book, to mark a place where reading is to begin, or to which reference is to be made.

bookmate† (bůk′māt), *n.* A schoolfellow; a fellow-student: as, "the prince and his *bookmates*," *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1.

bookmonger (bůk′mung″gėr), *n.* A dealer in books.

book-muslin (bůk′muz″lin), *n.* A fine kind of transparent muslin having a stiff or elastic finish: so called from being folded in book form.

book-name (bůk′nām), *n.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a name (other than the technical name) of an animal or plant found only in scientific treatises—that is, not in use as a vernacular name. It is often a mere adaptation of the Latin or technical term, as *paradoxure* for an animal of the genus *Paradoxurus*.

book-notice (bůk′nō″tis), *n.* A short notice or review of a book in a magazine or newspaper.

book-oath (bůk′ōth), *n.* An oath made on the Bible; a Bible-oath.

> I put thee now to thy *book-oath*; deny it, if thou canst. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

book-plate (bůk′plāt), *n.* A label, bearing a name, crest, monogram, or other design, pasted in or on a book to indicate its ownership, its position in a library, etc.

> The *book-plates* described by W. M. M. are those of the libraries founded by Dr. Bray in his lifetime and by the "Associates of Dr. Bray" since his death.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 152.

book-post (bůk′pōst), *n.* An arrangement in the British postal service by which books and printed matter other than newspapers, as well as manuscripts intended for publication, are

conveyed at reduced rates of postage, when the wrappers are left open at the ends.

book-rack (bůk'rak), *n.* A rack or frame for supporting an open book, or for holding a number of books.

book-scorpion (bůk'skôr″pi-on), *n.* A small arachnidan of the genus *Chelifer;* a little false scorpion, found in old books and dark musty places. *Chelifer cancroides*, scarcely a twelfth of an inch long, and dark-reddish in appearance, is an example.

bookseller (bůk'sel″ėr), *n.* A person who carries on the business of selling books.

bookselling (bůk'sel″ing), *n.* The business of selling books.

book-shop (bůk'shop), *n.* A book-store.

book-slide (bůk'slīd), *n.* Same as *book-tray*.

book-stall (bůk'stâl), *n.* A stand or stall on which books, generally second-hand, are displayed for sale.

book-stand (bůk'stand), *n.* 1. A stand or support to hold books for reading or reference.—2. A stand or frame for containing books offered for sale on the streets, etc.—3. A set of shelves for books.

book-stone (bůk'stōn), *n.* Same as *bibliolite*.

book-store (bůk'stōr), *n.* A store or shop where books are sold. [U. S.]

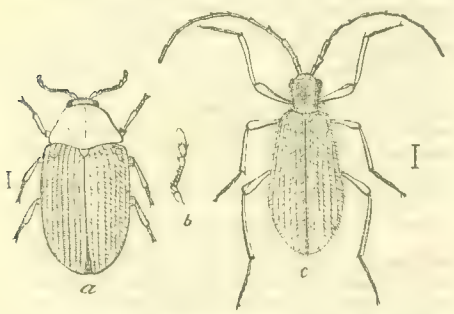
book-trade (bůk'trād), *n.* 1. The buying and selling of books; the business of printing and publishing books.—2. Those, collectively, who are engaged in this business.

book-tray (bůk'trā), *n.* A board for holding books, made generally of some cabinet-wood, with sliding ends, often richly ornamented. Also called *book-slide*.

book-trimmer (bůk'trim″ėr), *n.* A machine for squaring the edges of unbound books.

book-work (bůk'wėrk), *n.* 1. The study of text-books, as distinguished from experimental studies, or from instruction imparted by lectures.—2. In *printing*, work on books and pamphlets, as distinguished from newspaper-work and job-work.

book-worm (bůk'wėrm), *n.* 1. A name given to the larvæ of various insects, which gnaw and injure books, but particularly to those of two species of small beetles, *Anobium* (*Sitodrepa*) *paniceum* and *Ptinus brunneus*, belonging to the family *Ptinidæ*. They infest old, unused books, working chiefly in the leather binding, but also riddling the leaves with small holes. The larvæ of both species are closely similar, being cylindrical and curved like those of snout-beetles, but furnished with well-developed legs, and with rather long, sparse pubescence. In the imago state, however, the species are readily distinguished, *P. brunneus* being much more slender in every respect than *A. paniceum*.



Book-worm Beetles.
a, *Sitodrepa panicea*; *b*, enlarged antenna of same; *c*, *Ptinus brunneus*. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

2. A person closely addicted to study; one devoted to the reading of or to research in books: as, "these poring *book-worms*," *Tatler*, No. 278. [In this sense more commonly as one word.]

Though I be no *book-worm*, nor one that deals by art, to give you rhetoric. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Instead of Man Thinking, we have the *bookworm*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 77.

bookwright (bůk'rīt), *n.* A writer of books; an author: a term expressive of slight disparagement.

In London, at this moment, any young man of real power will find friends enough and too many among his fellow *bookwrights*. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xi.

bool[1] (böl), *n.* [Sc. form of *bowl*[2].] 1. A bowl used in bowling.—2. A marble used by boys in play.—3. *pl.* The game of bowls.

bool[2], *n.* See *boul*.

Boole's canon. See *canon*.

booley†, *n.* See *booly*.

Boolian (bö'li-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Relating to the mathematician George Boole (1815–64), the author of a system of algebraic notation for the solution of logical problems.—**Boolian algebra.** See *algebra*.

II. *n.* An expression of logical algebra, subject to the rules of Boole's system, with modified addition, and stating a relation between certain individual objects, without indicating how those objects are to be chosen.

booly†, *n.* [Also written *boley*, *boly*, < Ir. *buaile* = Gael. *buaile*, a fold, place for milking cows. Cf. Ir. *buailidh* = Gael. *bualaidh*, a cow-house, ox-stall (cf. equiv. L. *bovile*), < Ir. Gael. *bo* = E. *cow*[1].] Formerly, in Ireland: (*a*) A place of shelter for cattle. (*b*) A company of people and their cattle that wandered from place to place in search of pasture.

This keeping of cowes is of it selfe a verye idle life, and a fitt nurserye for a theefe. For which cause ye remember that I disliked the Irish manner of keeping *Bolyes* in Sommer upon the mountaynes and living after that savadge sorte. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

boom[1] (böm), *v. i.* [An imitative word, a revival of ME. *bummen*, mod. E. *bum*[1], in its orig. sound (ME. *u* usually represented the sound now indicated by *oo* long or short): see *bum*[1], *bomb*[1], *bomb*[2], *bump*[1], *bumble*, etc., and cf. *boom*[3].] To make a deep, hollow, continued sound. (*a*) To buzz, hum, or drone, as a bee or beetle.

At eve the beetle *boometh*
Athwart the thicket lone.
Tennyson, Claribel.

(*b*) To drum or cry, as a bittern.

And the bittern sound his drum,
Booming from the sedgy shallow.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 31.

(*c*) To roar, rumble, or reverberate, as distant guns.

The sound of the musket-volleying *booms* into the far dining rooms of the Chaussée d'Antin.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 3.

(*d*) To roar, as waves when they rush with violence upon the shore, or as a river during a freshet, or as a ship when rushing along before a fair wind under a press of sail.

She comes *booming* down before the wind. *Totten*.

boom[1] (böm), *n.* [< *boom*[1], *v.*] A deep, hollow, continued sound. (*a*) A buzzing, humming, or droning, as of a bee or beetle. (*b*) The cry of the bittern. (*c*) A roaring, rumbling, or reverberation, as of distant guns.

Meantime came up the *boom* of cannon, slowly receding in the same direction. *J. K. Hosmer*, The Color Guard, vi.

(*d*) A roaring, implying also a rushing with violence, as of waves.

There is one in the chamber, as in the grave, for whom the *boom* of the wave has no sound, and the march of the deep no tide. *Bulwer*.

boom[2] (böm), *n.* [A naut. word of D. origin, < D. *boom* = LG. *boom*, a tree, beam, bar, pole, = Sw. Dan. *bom*, a bar, rail, perch, boom, = Norw. *bomm*, *bumm*, *bumb* (according to Aasen from LG. or D.), a bar, boom, = G. *baum*, a tree, beam, bar, boom, = E. *beam*, q. v.] 1. A long pole or spar used to extend the foot of certain sails of a ship: as, the main-*boom*, jib-*boom*, studdingsail-*boom*.—2. A strong barrier, as of beams, or an iron chain or cable fastened to spars, extended across a river or the mouth of a harbor, to prevent an enemy's ships from passing.—3. A chain of floating logs fastened together at the ends and stretched across a river, etc., to stop floating timber. [U. S.]—4. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen how to keep the channel in shallow water.—5. *pl.* A space in a vessel's waist used for stowing boats and spare spars.—**Bentinck boom.** See *bentinck*.—**Fore-boom**, an old name for the jib-boom; the boom of a fore-and-aft foresail.—**Guess-warp boom.** See *guess-warp*.—**Ringtail boom.** See *ringtail*.

boom[2] (böm), *v. t.* [= D. *boomen*, push with a pole, < *boom*, a pole, boom: see *boom*[2], *n.* Cf. *beam*, *v.*] 1. To shove with a boom or spar.—2. To drive or guide (logs) down a stream with a boom or pole.—3. To pen or confine (logs) with a boom.—**To boom off**, to shove (a vessel or boat) away with spars.

boom[3] (böm), *v.* [A recent American use, originating in the West, and first made familiar in 1878; a particular application of *boom*[1], *v. i.*, (*d*) (with ref. also to *boom*[1], *n.*, (*d*)), from the thought of sudden and rapid motion with a roaring and increasing sound. In later use some assume also an allusion to *boom*[2], *n.*, 3. When a boom of logs breaks, the logs rush with violence down the stream, and are then said to be "booming"; but this appears to be the ordinary ppr. adj. *booming*, roaring, rushing with violence, and to have no connection with *boom*[2], *n.* or *v.*] I. *intrans.* To go on with a rush; become suddenly active; be "lively," as business; be prosperous or flourishing. [The earliest instance of the word in this sense appears to be in the following passage:

"The Republicans of every other State are of the same way of thinking. The fact is, the Grant movement [for a third term of the presidency] is *booming*."
J. B. McCullagh, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat, July 18, 1878.

Mr. McCullagh, in a letter to one of the editors of this Dictionary, says: "I cannot explain how I came to use it, except that, while on the gunboats on the Mississippi river during the war, I used to hear the pilots say of the river, when rising rapidly and overflowing its banks, that it (the river) was 'booming.' The idea I wished to convey was that the Grant movement was rising—swelling, etc. The word seemed to be a good one to the ear, and I kept it up. It was generally adopted about a year afterward. I used it as a noun after a while, and spoke of 'the Grant boom.'"]

They all say that one railroad spoils a town, two bring it to par again, and three make it *boom*.
E. Marston, Frank's Ranche, p. 36.

II. *trans.* To bring into prominence or public notice by calculated means; push with vigor or spirit: as, to *boom* a commercial venture, or the candidacy of an aspirant for office.

boom[3] (böm), *n.* [< *boom*[3], *v.*] A sudden increase of activity; a rush. Specifically—(*a*) In *politics*, a movement seeming, or meant to seem, spontaneous in favor of a candidate for office, or in behalf of some cause. (*b*) In *com.*, a sudden and great increase of business; a rapid advance of prices: as, a *boom* in real estate; a *boom* in petroleum. [U. S.]

Capital was enticed thither [to New Mexico] for investment, and a great number of enterprises sprang up in almost every direction. The *boom*, however, fell almost as rapidly as it arose. *The Nation*, Jan. 28, 1886.

boomage (bö'māj), *n.* [< *boom*[2] + *-age*.] 1. *Naut.*, a duty levied as a composition for harbor-dues, anchorage, and soundage.—2. Compensation or toll for the use of a boom, or for the service rendered by the owner of a boom in receiving, handling, driving, and assorting logs floating in a stream. [U. S.]

boom-boat (böm'bōt), *n.* One of the boats stowed in the booms. See *boom*[2], *n.*, 5.

boom-cover (böm'kuv″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, the large tarpaulin used to cover over the space where the boom-boats and booms are stowed.

boomer[1] (bö'mėr), *n.* [Appar. in ref. to the sound made by the animal; < *boom*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. In Australia, a name of the male of a species of kangaroo.—2. A name of the showt'l or mountain beaver, *Haplodon rufus* or *Aplodontia leporina*. See cut under *Haplodon*.—**Mountain boomer**, the common red squirrel. [Local, U. S.]

boomer[2] (bö'mėr), *n.* [< *boom*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who booms; one who starts and keeps up an agitation in favor of any project or person; one who assists in the organization or furtherance of a boom. [U. S.]

The Federal Government holds them [the reservations in the Indian Territory] as a trustee for the Indians; and it will be a hundred fold better to let some acres remain uncultivated and unoccupied rather than that all shall be given over to the rapacity of white *boomers*.
The Nation, Jan. 7, 1886.

boomerang (bö'me-rang), *n.* [Recently also *boomering*, *bomerang*, *bomarang;* from a native name in New South Wales; *wo-mur-rāng* and *bumarin* are cited as aboriginal names of clubs.] 1. A missile weapon of war and the chase, used by the aborigines of Australia, consisting of a rather flat piece of hard wood bent or curved in its own plane, and from 16 inches to 2 feet long. Generally, but not always, it is flatter on one side than on the other. In some cases the curve from end to end is nearly an arc of a circle, in others it is rather an obtuse angle than a curve, and in a few examples there is a slight reverse curve toward each end. In the hands of a skilful thrower the boomerang can be projected to great distances, and can be made to ricochet almost at will; it can be thrown in a curved path, somewhat as a bowl can be "screwed" or "twisted," and it can be made to return to the thrower, and strike the ground behind him. It is capable of inflicting serious wounds.



Boomerangs.

Hence—2. Figuratively, any plan, measure, or project the consequences of which recoil upon the projector, and are therefore the opposite of those intended or expected.

booming[1] (bö'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boom*[1], *v.*] The act of making a deep, hollow, continued sound, or the sound itself. (*a*) A buzzing or droning, as of a bee or beetle. (*b*) The crying of a bittern.

The marsh-bittern's weird *booming*, the drumming of the capercailzie. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 55.

(*c*) A roaring or reverberating, as of distant guns. (*d*) A roaring, implying also a rushing with violence, as of waves.

booming[1] (bö'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *boom*[1], *v.*] Making a deep, hollow, continued sound (in any of the senses of the verb).

All night the *booming* minute gun
Had pealed along the deep. *Hemans*, The Wreck.

Still darker grows the spreading cloud
From which the *booming* thunders sound.
Bryant, Legend of the Delawares.

booming[2] (bö′ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *boom*[3], *v.*] Active; lively; advancing; buoyant: as, a *booming* market. [U. S.]



Boom-iron on yard-arm.

boom-iron (böm′-ī′ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a metal ring on a yard, through which a studding-sail-boom is run in and out.

boom-jigger (böm′jig′ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, the small purchase used in rigging out a studdingsail-boom, and, by shifting the tackle, in rigging it in. Also called *in-and-out jigger*.

boomkin (böm′kin), *n.* Same as *bumkin*.

boom-mainsail (böm′mān′sāl), *n.* A fore-and-aft mainsail, the foot of which is extended by a boom.

boomslang (böm′slang), *n.* [D. (in S. Africa), < *boom*, tree, + *slang* (= OHG. *slango*, MHG. *slange*, G. *schlange*), a snake, < **slingen*, only in freq. *slingeren*, turn, toss, sling, = OHG. *slingan*, MHG. *slingen*, G. *schlingen*, wind, twist, sling, = E. *sling*, q. v.] An African tree-snake, *Bucephalus capensis*.

boomster (böm′stėr), *n.* [< *boom*[3] + *-ster*.] One engaged in booming the market or a political candidate for office; one who works up a boom. [Rare, U. S.]

Moreover, he [the Secretary of the Interior] dismissed him "when under fire"—that is, while the Board's enquiry was still in progress—an act which every *boomster* must regard with loathing. *The Nation*, Feb. 12, 1880.

boom-tackle (böm′tak′l), *n.* A tackle consisting of a double and a single block and fall, used in guying out the main-boom of a fore-and-aft rigged vessel.

boon[1] (bön), *n.* [< ME. *boon*, *bone*, also *boyn*, *boyne*, < Icel. *bōn*, a prayer, petition, with a parallel umlauted form *bœn* for **bœn* = Sw. Dan. *bön* = AS. *bēn*, ME. *ben*, *bene*, a prayer: see *ben*[2]. In the sense of 'favor, privilege,' there is confusion with *boon*[3].] **1**†. A prayer; a petition.

Our king unto God made his *boon*. *Minot.*

The wofull husbandman doth lowd complaine
To see his whole yeares labor lost so soone,
For which to God he made so many an idle *boone*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 34.

2. That which is asked; a favor; a thing desired; a benefaction.

Vouchsafe me, for my meed, but one fair look;
A smaller *boon* than this I cannot beg.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

All our trade with the West Indies was a *boon*, granted to us by the indulgence of England.
D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

Hence—**3.** A good; a benefit enjoyed; a blessing; a great privilege; a thing to be thankful for.

The *boon* of religious freedom.
Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters, ii.

Is this the duty of rulers? Are men in such stations to give all that may be asked . . . without regarding whether it be a *boon* or a bane? *Brougham*, Lord North.

4. An unpaid service due by a tenant to his lord. [Now only prov. Eng.]

boon[1] (bön), *v. t.* [< *boon*[1], *n.*, 4.] To do gratuitous service to another, as a tenant to a landlord. *Ray; Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

boon[2] (bön), *n.* [Also E. dial. *bun* (see *bun*[2]), < ME. *bone*, later also *bunne*; cf. Gael. and Ir. *bunach*, coarse tow, the refuse of flax, < Gael. and Ir. *bun*, stump, stock, root: see *bun*[2].] The refuse stalk of hemp or flax after the fiber has been removed by retting and breaking.

boon[3] (bön), *a.* [< ME. *boon*, *bone*, < Norm. F. *boon*, OF. *bon*, F. *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good: see *bonus*, *bonne*, *bonny*[1], etc.] **1**†. Good: as, *boon* cheer.—**2**†. Favorable; fortunate; prosperous: as, a *boon* voyage.—**3.** Kind; bounteous; yielding abundance: as, "nature *boon*," *Milton*, P. L., iv. 242.

To a *boon* southern country he is fled.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

4. Gay; merry; jolly; jovial; convivial: as, a *boon* companion; "jocund and *boon*," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 793.

Fled all the *boon* companions of the Earl.
Tennyson, Geraint.

boonage†, *n.* [Also *bonage*; < *boon*[1], 4, + *-age*.] Boon-work.

boon-day† (bön′dā), *n.* A day on which boon-work was performed by a tenant for his lord, as in harvesting his crops.

boongary (böng′ga-ri), *n.* [Native Australian *bangaray*, red kangaroo.] A tree-kangaroo, *Dendrolagus lumholtzi*, of Queensland.

boonk (böngk), *n.* [Imitative, like *bump*[1] and *bumble*, *n.*, q. v.] The little bittern of Europe, *Ardetta minuta*. *Montagu.*

boon-loaf† (bön′lōf), *n.* A loaf allowed to a tenant when working on a boon-day.

boon-work (bön′wėrk), *n.* **1.** Unpaid work or service formerly rendered by a tenant to his lord; boon.—**2.** Work or service given gratuitously to a farmer by his neighbors on some special occasion.

boöpic (bō-op′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βοῶπις*, ox-eyed: see *boöps*.] Having eyes like those of an ox.

boöps (bō′ops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοῶπις*, ox-eyed, < *βοῦς*, ox (see *Bos*), + *ὤψ*, eye.] An old book-name of the *Box boöps*, a sparoid fish of the Mediterranean and the adjoining ocean. It is peculiar in the development of only one row of notched trenchant teeth in the jaws.

boor (bör), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boore*, *bour* (also improp. *bore*, *boar*), possibly, in the form *bour* (mod. E. prop. **bower*, bou′ėr) (cf. E. dial. *bor*, neighbor, as a form of address), < ME. **bour*, < AS. *gebūr*, a dweller, husbandman, farmer, countryman (a word surviving without distinctive meaning in the compound *neighbour*, *neighbor*, < AS. *neáh-gebūr*); but in the ordinary form and pronunciation, *boor*, < LG. *būr*, *buur*, MLG. *būr*, *gebūr*, a husbandman, farmer, = D. *buur*, MD. *ghebure*, *ghebuer*, neighbor, D. *boer*, MD. *geboer* (a later form, prob. borrowed from LG.), a husbandman, farmer, rustic, knave at cards, = OHG. *gibūr*, *gibūro*, MHG. *gebūr*, *gebūre*, G. *bauer*, a husbandman, peasant, rustic, = AS. *gebūr*, as above; lit. one who occupies the same dwelling (house, village, farm) with another, one who dwells with or near another (a sense more definitely expressed by the AS. *neáh-gebūr*, 'nigh-dweller,' neighbor: see *neighbor*), < *ge-*, together, a generalizing or coördinating prefix (see *ge-*), + *būr*, > E. *bower*, a dwelling: see *bower*[1]. The forms, as those of others from the same root (AS. *būan*, dwell, etc.), are somewhat confused in the several languages. See *bower*[1], *bower*[5], *bower*[6], etc., and *neighbor*.] **1.** A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a clown; particularly, a Dutch or German peasant.

Knave meant once no more than lad; . . . villain than peasant; a *boor* was only a farmer; a varlet was but a serving-man; . . . a churl but a strong fellow.
Abp. Trench, Study of Words, p. 56.

There were others, the *boors*, who seem to have had no land of their own, but worked on the lord's private land like the laborers of to-day.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 316.

Hence—**2.** One who is rude in manners, or illiterate; a clown; a clownish person.

The profoundest philosopher differs in degree only, not in kind, from the most uncultivated *boor*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 172.

The habits and cunning of a *boor*. *Thackeray.*

Tramped down by that Northern *boor*, Peter the Great.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

3. [*cap.*] Same as *Boer*.

boord[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *board*.

boord[2]†, *n.* A variant form of *bourd*[1].

boorish (bör′ish), *a.* [< *boor* + *-ish*[1]; = D. *boersch* = G. *bäuerisch*, clownish, rustic.] **1.** Resembling a boor; clownish; rustic; awkward in manners; illiterate.

No lusty neatherd thither drove his kine,
No *boorish* hogherd fed his rooting swine.
W. Browne, Brit. Past., ii. 1.

2. Pertaining to or fit for a boor.

A gross and *boorish* opinion. *Milton*, On Divorce, i. 9.

=**Syn.** *Boorish*, *Churlish*, *Clownish*, *Loutish*. He who is *boorish* is so low-bred in habits and ways as to be positively offensive. He who is *churlish* offends by his language and manners, they being such as would naturally be found in one who is coarse and selfish, and therefore generally insolent or crusty and rough; the opposite of *kind* and *courteous*: as, it is *churlish* to refuse to answer a civil question. The opposite of *boorish* is *refined* or *polite*; the opposite of *clownish* is *elegant*. *Clownish* is a somewhat weaker word than *boorish*, implying less that is disgusting in manner and speech; it often notes mere lack of refinement. The difference between *clownish* and *loutish* is that he who is *clownish* is generally stupid and sometimes ludicrous, while he who is *loutish* is perhaps slovenly and worthy of blame.

In some countries the large cities absorb the wealth and fashion of the nation, . . . and the country is inhabited almost entirely by *boorish* peasantry.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 80.

My master is of *churlish* disposition,
And little recks to find the way to heaven
By doing deeds of hospitality.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4.

'Tis *clownish* to insist on doing all with one's own hands, as if every man should build his own clumsy house, forge his hammer, and bake his dough. *Emerson*, Success.

He [Lord Chesterfield] labored for years to mould his dull, heavy, *loutish* son, Stanhope, into a graceful man of fashion. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 42.

boorishly (bör′ish-li), *adv.* In a boorish manner.

Limbs . . . neither weak nor *boorishly* robust.
Fenton, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, x. 47.

boorishness (bör′ish-nes), *n.* [< *boorish* + *-ness*.] The state of being boorish; clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

boornouse (bör-nös′), *n.* Same as *burnoose*.

boost†, *n.* An obsolete form of *boss*[1]. *Chaucer.*

boose[1] (böz), *n.* [= Sc. *boose*, *buise*, *buse*; < ME. *boose*, *bose*, < AS. **bōs* (represented only by the ONorth. *bōsig*, > *boosy*[1], q. v.) =, Icel. *bāss* = Sw. *bås* = Dan. *baas*, a cow-stall; cf. G. *banse*, = Goth. *bansts*, a barn.] A stall or inclosure for cattle. Also *boosy*, *bouse*. [Prov. Eng.]

boose[2], *v.* and *n.* See *booze*.

booser, *n.* See *boozer*.

boost[1] (böst), *v. t.* [Etym. unknown.] To lift or raise by pushing from behind, as a person climbing a tree; push up: often used figuratively: as, to *boost* a person over a fence, or in★to power. [North. U. S.]

boost[1] (böst), *n.* **1.** An upward shove or push; the act of boosting; the result of boosting; a lift, either literally or figuratively: as, to give one a *boost*. [North. U. S.]

boost[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *boast*[1].

boost[3]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bost*; a variant of *boist*[1], q. v.] Same as *boist*[1].

boost[4] (böst), *n.* and *v.* Same as *buist*.

boosy[1] (bö′zi), *n.* [Also *boosey*, *bousie*, *bowzey*, < ME. **bōsy*, *bōsi*, < AS. (ONorth.) *bōsig*, *bōsih*, < **bōs*, a stall: see *boose*[1]. Hence *bossy*[3], *boss*[7].] Same as *boose*[1].

boosy[2], *a.* See *boozy*.

boot[1] (böt), *n.* [< ME. *boote*, *bote*, *bot*, < AS. *bōt*, advantage, amendment, reparation (esp. in the phrase *tō bōte* (lit. 'for reparation,' E. *to boot*), frequent in the AS. laws), = OS. *bōta* = OFries. *bōte* = D. *boete* = LG. *bote* = OHG. *buoza*, MHG. *buoze*, G. *busse* = Icel. *bōt* = Sw. *bot* = Dan. *bod* = Goth. *bōta*, boot, advantage, profit, repair, reparation, etc.; < Teut. **batan* (pret. **bōt*), be good, be useful, profit, avail, whence ult. E. *bet*[1], *better*[1], *batten*[1], *battle*[3], etc., and (as a deriv. of *boot*), *beet*[2], mend, repair: see these words.] **1**†. Profit; gain; advantage.

If then the reward bee to bee measured by thy merites, what *boote* canst thou seeke for, but eternall paine.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 181.

O! spare thy happy daies, and them apply
To better *boot*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 19.

2. Something which is thrown in by one of the parties to a bargain as an additional consideration, or to make the exchange equal.

I'll give you *boot*, I'll give you three for one.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

3†. Help or deliverance; assistance; relief; remedy: as, *boot* for every bale.

She is . . . the rote of bountee . . . and soules *bote*.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, i. 14.

Anon he yaf the syke man his *bote*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 424.

Next her son, our soul's best *boot*. *Wordsworth.*

4†. Resource; alternative.

There was none other *boote* for him, but to arm him.
Lord Berners, tr. of Froissart, I. 674.

It is no boot, it is useless or of no avail.

Whereupon we thought it *no boot* to sit longer, since we could escape unobserved.
R. Knox, Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 418.

To boot [AS. *tō bōte*], to the advantage; into the bargain; in addition; over and above; besides: as, I will give my house for yours with $500 *to boot*.

Helen to change would give an eye *to boot*.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

We are a people of prayer and good works *to boot*.
Hawthorne, Old Manse, I.

To make boot of, to make profit of; gain by.

Give him no breath, but now
Make boot of his distraction.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 1.

boot[1] (böt), *v. t.* [< ME. *bōten*, profit, < *bote*, boot, profit. The earlier verb was AS. *bētan*, > ME. *beten*, mod. E. *beet*: see *beet*[2].] **1.** To profit; advantage; avail: now only used impersonally: as, it *boots* us little.

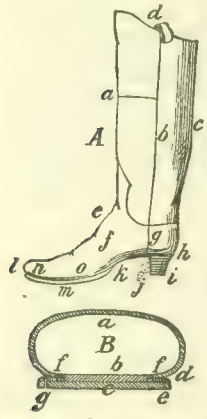
What *bootes* it al to have, and nothing use?
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 17.

For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it *boots* not to complain.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4.

2†. To present into the bargain; enrich; benefit.

I will *boot* thee with what gift beside
Thy modesty can beg. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5.

boot[2] (bōt), *n.* [< ME. *boote, bote,* < OF. *bote,* a boot, F. *botte* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bota* (ML. *bota, botta*) (compare Gaelic *bot,* from English), a boot; prob. orig. a popular application of OF. *bote, boute,* mod. F. *botte,* = It. *botta, botte* (ML. *butta, bota*), a butt, cask, leathern vessel: see *butt*[3].] 1. A covering (usually of leather) for the foot and lower part of the leg, reaching as far up as the middle of the calf, and sometimes to the knee. In most styles the leg part keeps its place by its stiffness alone, although in certain fashions it has been laced around the calf. Boots seem to have appeared in Europe about the middle of the fifteenth century. They were not much worn at first, because persons of the wealthier classes, when abroad, were generally clad in armor. At the time of the gradual disappearance of armor very high boots of thick leather came into favor as covering for the legs, and by the sixteenth century they were already in common use. (See *jack-boot.*) Late in the eighteenth century boots became a usual part of elegant costume, and were made lighter and more close-fitting. In England boots ceased to be common in elegant costume as early as 1855, and about fifteen years later they began to disappear in the United States; but they are still worn for special purposes and occupations, as by horsemen, seamen, etc.



Boot.

A: *a*, front; *b*, side-seam; *c*, back; *d*, strap; *e*, instep; *f*, vamp, or front; *g*, quarter, or counter; *h*, rand; *i*, heel, of which the front is the breast and the bottom the face; *j*, lifts of the heel; *k*, shank; *l*, welt; *m*, sole; *n*, toe; *o*, ball of sole. *B* (section): *a*, upper; *b*, insole; *c*, outsole; *d*, welt; *e*, stitching of the sole to the welt; *f*, stitching of the upper to the welt; *g*, channeling, or depression for the bights of the stitches.

Hence — 2. In modern usage, also, any shoe or outer foot-covering which reaches above the ankle, whether for men or women: more properly called *half-boot* or *ankle-boot.* — 3. An instrument of torture made of iron, or a combination of iron and wood, fastened on the leg, between which and the boot wedges were introduced and driven in by repeated blows of a mallet, with such violence as to crush both muscles and bones. The boots and thumb-screw were the special Scotch instruments for "putting to the question." A much milder variety consisted of a boot or buskin, made wet and drawn upon the legs and then dried by heat, so as to contract and squeeze the legs.



Torture with the Boot.

The Scottish Privy Council had power to put state prisoners to the question. But the sight was so dreadful that, as soon as the *boots* appeared, even the most servile and hard-hearted courtiers hastened out of the chamber.
Macaulay.

4. A protective covering for a horse's foot. — 5†. In the seventeenth century, a drinking-vessel: from the use of leathern jacks to drink from.

To charge whole *boots* full to their friend's welfare.
Bp. Hall, Satires, VI. i. 82.

6. In *ornith.*, a continuous or entire tarsal envelop, formed by fusion of the tarsal scutella. It occurs chiefly in birds of the thrush and warbler groups. See cut under *booted.* — 7†. The fixed step on each side of a coach. — 8†. An uncovered space on or by the steps on each side of a coach, allotted to the servants and attendants; later, a low outside compartment, either between the coachman's box and the body of the coach or at the rear.

The Infanta sat in the *boot* with a blue ribbon about her arm, of purpose that the Prince might distinguish her.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 15.

His coach being come, he causeth him to be laid softly, and so, he in one *boot* and the two chirurgeons in the other, they drive away to the very next country-house.
J. Reynolds.

9. A receptacle for baggage in a coach, either under the seat of the coachman or under that of the guard, or, as in American stage-coaches, behind the body of the coach, covered by a flap of leather. — 10. A leather apron attached to the dashboard of an open carriage and designed to be used as a protection from rain or mud. — **Balmoral boots.** See *Balmoral.* — **Boots and saddles.** [An adaptation of F. *boute-selle,* the signal to horse, < *bouter selle,* put the saddle on: *bouter,* put; *selle,* saddle: see *butt*[1] and *sell*[2].] *Milit.,* the first trumpet-call for mounted drill or other formations mounted; also, a signal for the assembly of trumpeters. — **Clumsy-boots,** an awkward, careless person. [Colloq.]

You're the most-creasing and tumbling *clumsy boots* of a packer.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv.

Congress boots or **gaiters,** high shoes with elastic sides, by stretching which they are drawn on to the feet. — **Hessian boots,** a kind of long boots, originally introduced in the uniform of Hessian troops. — **Salisbury boot,** a carriage-boot of rounded form, used chiefly in court vehicles. [Eng.] — **Skeleton boot,** a carriage-boot framed with thin pieces of iron instead of wood, and supporting the driver's seat. — **Sly-boots,** a cunning, artful person. — **To put the boot on the wrong leg,** to give credit or blame to the wrong party; make a mistake in attribution.

boot[2] (bōt), *v. t.* [< *boot*[2], *n.*] 1. To put boots on. — 2. To torture with the boot. — 3. To kick; drive by kicking: as, *boot* him out of the room. [Slang.] — 4. To beat, formerly with a long jack-boot, now with a leather surcingle or waist-belt: an irregular conventional punishment inflicted by soldiers on a comrade guilty of dishonesty or shirking duty. *N. E. D.* [Eng. military slang.]

boot[3]† (bōt), *n.* [Appar. same as *boot*[1], used for *booty;* or merely short for *booty.*] Booty; spoil; plunder.

Heavy laden with the spoyle
Of harvest's riches, which he made his *boot.*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 38.

Like soldiers, [bees] armed in their stings,
Make *boot* upon the summer's velvet buds.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

A true Attic bee, he [Milton] made *boot* on every lip where there was a trace of truly classic honey.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

boot[4]†. Obsolete preterit of *bite.*

Bootanese, *a.* and *n.* See *Bhutanese.*

boot-black (bōt'blak), *n.* One whose occupation is to clean and black boots and shoes. Also called *shoe-black.*

boot-catcher† (bōt'kach″ėr), *n.* The person at an inn whose business was to pull off boots and clean them; a boots.

The ostler and the *boot-catcher* ought to partake.
Swift, Advice to Servants.

boot-clamp (bōt'klamp), *n.* A device for holding a boot so that it can be sewed.

boot-closer (bōt'klō″zėr), *n.* One who sews together the upper leathers of boots or shoes.

boot-crimp (bōt'krimp), *n.* A frame or last used by bootmakers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

boot-cuff (bōt'kuf), *n.* A form of cuff worn in England in the eighteenth century. See *cuff.*

booted (bō'ted), *a.* [< *boot*[2], *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having boots on; equipped with boots; especially, equipped for riding: as, *booted* and spurred; "a *booted* judge," *Dryden.* — 2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having the tarsi covered with feathers; braccate: as, the *booted* eagle. See cut under *braccate.* (*b*) Having the tarsi enveloped in a boot, that is, not divided along the acrotarsium, or having only a few scales or scutella near the toes; holothecal; ocreate: as, a *booted* tarsus. See *boot*[2], 6.



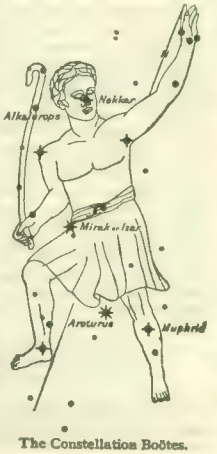
Booted Tarsus (Robin).

a, acrotarsium, or front of the tarsus; *b*, planta, or sides and back of the tarsus.

bootee[1] (bō-tē'), *n.* [< *boot*[2] + dim. *-ee.*] A trade-name for a half or short boot for women.

bootee[2] (bō'tē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A white, spotted Dacca muslin.

Boötes (bō-ō'tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βοώτης,* a name given to the constellation containing Arcturus, lit. an ox-driver, plowman, < *βοῦς,* an ox.] A northern constellation containing the bright star Arcturus, and situated behind the Great Bear. It is supposed to represent a man holding a crook and driving the Bear. In modern times the constellation of the Hounds has been interposed between Boötes and the Bear.



The Constellation Boötes.

booth (bōth), *n.* [= Sc. *buith,* early mod. North. E. *bouthe, buthe;* < ME. *bothe,* < ODan. **bodh,* Dan. *bod* = Sw. *bod,* booth, stall, = Icel. *būdh,* dwelling, = MHG. *buode,* hut, tent, G. *bude,* booth, stall (cf. Bohem. *bouda* = Pol. *buda* = Sorbian *buda* = Russ. *budka,* etc., from G.; Gael. *buth* = Ir. *both, boith* = W. *bwth,* perhaps from E.); with formative *-th* (*-d*), < Icel. *bōa, būa* = AS. *būan,* etc., dwell, whence also AS. *būr,* E. *bower*[1], etc.: see *bower*[1], *boor,* etc.] 1. A temporary structure or dwelling made of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials, or of canvas, as a tent.

The ruder tribes . . . follow the herd, living through the summer in *booths* on the higher pasture-grounds, and only returning to the valleys to find shelter from the winter-storms.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 241.

Specifically — 2. A stall for the sale of goods or refreshments at a fair or market, for showmen's and jugglers' exhibitions, etc. — **Polling-booth,** a temporary structure of boards, used at elections, in Great Britain for receiving votes, and in the United States as a stand from which to distribute ballots.

boothage (bō'thāj), *n.* [< *booth* + *-age.*] Customary dues paid for leave to erect booths in fairs and markets.

boothale† (bōt'hāl), *v. t.* [< *boot*[3], for *booty,* + *hale*[3].] To plunder; pillage. *Beau. and Fl.*

boothaler† (bōt'hā″lėr), *n.* A robber; a free-booter.

My own father laid these London *boothalers,* the catchpolls, in ambush to set upon me.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

bootholder (bōt'hōl″dėr), *n.* A jack or other device for holding a boot while it is being made or cleaned.

boot-hook (bōt'hůk), *n.* 1. A sort of holdfast with which long boots are pulled on the legs. — 2. A button-hook for buttoning shoes.

boot-hose (bōt'hōz), *n. pl.* 1. Stocking-hose or spatterdashes, worn instead of boots.

Let the waistcoat I have last wrought
Be made up for my father: I will have
A cap and *boot-hose* suitable to it.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 2.

2. Extra stockings or leggings formerly worn with boots, and covering the upper part of the leg and a part of the thigh, but not the ankles and feet.

bootied (bō'tid), *a.* [< *booty* + *-ed*[2].] Laden with booty; carrying off booty.

Charged
The *bootied* spoilers, conquer'd and released
The wretched prey. *J. Baillie.*

bootikin (bō'ti-kin), *n.* [< *boot*[1] + dim. *-i-kin.* Cf. *manikin.*] 1. A little boot. — 2. A soft boot or glove made of oiled skin, formerly worn by persons affected with gout. That for the hand was a kind of mitten with a partition for the thumb, but none for the fingers.

I desire no more of my *bootikins* than to curtail my fits [of the gout]. *H. Walpole.*

3. Same as *boot*[2], *n.*, 3.

booting[1]† (bō'ting), *n.* [< ME. *boting,* increase, gain, < *bote* (see *boot*[1]); partly confused with *booty, boot*[3].] 1. Advantage; service; avail. *Harrington.* — 2. Payment in addition or into the bargain.

booting[2] (bō'ting), *n.* [< *boot*[2], *v.*, 2, + *-ing*[1].] Torture by means of the boot. See *boot*[2], *n.*, 3.

booting[3]† (bō'ting), *n.* [Appar. < *boot*[3] + *-ing;* but in sense 1 prob. an adaptation of *butin,* booty: see *booty, butin.*] 1. Booty; plunder. — 2. The taking of booty.

I'll tell you of a brave *booting*
That befell Robin Hood. *Old Ballad.*

booting-corn† (bō'ting-kôrn), *n.* [Formerly spelled *boting-corn;* < *booting*[1] + *corn*[1].] Rent-corn; compensation paid in corn. *Blount.*

bootjack (bōt'jak), *n.* 1. An implement of wood or iron used to hold a boot while the foot is drawn out of it. — 2. An actor of utility parts. [Theat. slang.]

boot-lace (bōt'lās), *n.* The string or cord for fastening a boot or half-boot; a shoe-string.

boot-last (bōt'lȧst), *n.* See *boot-tree.*

boot-leg (bōt'leg), *n.* The part of a boot above the upper; leather cut out for the leg of a boot.

bootless (bōt'les), *a.* [< ME. *botles,* < AS. *bōtleás* (= OFries. *bōtelās* = Icel. *bōtalauss*), < *bōt,* boot, + *leás,* -less.] Without boot or advantage; unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without profit or success.

It is *booteless* to thinke to restrayne them by any penaltyes or feare of punishment. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

Till the foiled King, from pathless glen,
Shall *bootless* turn him home again.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 30.

He certainly had ample leisure to repent the haste with which he had got out of his warm bed in Vienna to take his *bootless* journey to Brussels.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 518.

bootlessly (bōt'les-li), *adv.* Without use, profit, or success.

bootlessness (bōt'les-nes), *n.* [< *bootless* + *-ness.*] The state of being unavailing or useless.

bootmaker (böt′mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes boots.

boot-pattern (böt′pat″ėrn), *n.* A templet consisting of plates which can be adjusted to different sizes, used in marking out patterns of boots for the cutter.

boot-powder (böt′pou″dėr), *n.* Massive talc or soapstone reduced to powder, used to dust the inside of a new or tightly fitting shoe, to facilitate drawing it on.

boot-rack (böt′rak), *n.* A frame or stand to hold boots, especially with their tops turned downward.

boots[1] (böts), *n.* [Pl. of *boot*[2].] **1.** The porter or servant in a hotel who blacks the boots of guests and in some cases attends to the baggage. Formerly called a *boot-catcher*.

He began life as a *boots*, he will probably end as a peer.
Hood.

To gain but your smiles, were I Sardanapalus,
I'd descend from my throne, and be *boots* at an alehouse.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 39.

2. In tales of Norse mythology, the youngest son of a family, always represented as especially clever and successful.—**3.** A name applied to the youngest officer in a British regiment, or to the youngest member of a club, etc. [Eng. slang.]

boots[2], **bouts** (böts), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

boot-stocking (böt′stok″ing), *n.* A large stocking of stout and thick material, made to wear over the ordinary shoes and other leg-covering in cold weather or at times of great exposure.

His *boot-stockings* coming high above the knees.
Southey, The Doctor, lvii.

boot-stretcher (böt′strech″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for stretching the uppers of boots and shoes.

boot-top (böt′top), *n.* **1.** The upper part of the leg of a boot.—**2.** (*a*) In boots of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the large flaring upper part of the boot-leg, capable of being turned over. Hence—(*b*) A lace ruffle worn around the leg, and covering the inside of the leather boot-top.—**3.** In some modern boots, a reverse of light-colored leather, as if a part of the lining, turned over the top of the boot-leg. See *top-boot*.

boot-topping (böt′top″ing), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) The operation of painting that part of a ship's copper which is above the water-line. (*b*) The process of removing grass, slime, etc., from the side of a ship, and daubing it over with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and resin.

boot-tree (böt′trē), *n.* An instrument consisting of two wooden blocks, constituting a front and a rear portion, which together form the shape of the leg and foot, and are inserted into a boot and then forced apart by a wedge for the purpose of stretching it.

booty (bö′ti), *n.*; pl. *booties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *bootie*, *boty*, *botie*, < late ME. *botye*, *buty*, MD. *buet* = *buyt*, D. *buit*, booty, = MLG. *bute*, *buite*, LG. *büte*, booty, also exchange, barter, = MHG. *biute*, G. *beute*, booty, plunder, = Icel. *bȳti*, exchange, barter, = Sw. *byte* = Dan. *bytte*, exchange, barter, share, booty; connected with MLG. *buten*, exchange, distribute, make booty, LG. *büten*, exchange, barter, = Icel. *bȳta*, give out, distribute, exchange, = Sw. *byta*, exchange, = Dan. *bytte*, exchange, barter, D. *buiten* = G. *beuten*, make booty; the same, without the suffixal *-n*, as OF. **botin*, *butin* (whence ME. *butin*), F. *butin* = Sp. *botín* = It. *bottino* (ML. *botinum*, *butinum*, with adj. term.), booty; prob. orig. 'bag,' 'what is bagged,' a popular use (prob. first in Italy) of the orig. of It. *bottino*, OHG. *butin*, AS. *byden*, a vessel for water, a butt (It. *bottino*, Sp. *botin*, also a boot: see *bottine*), orig. a leather bag or bottle: see *butt*[3], *bottle*[2], *boot*[2]. From the same ult. source is derived *boodle*[1].] **1.** Spoil taken from an enemy in war; collective plunder; pillage.

When he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. That which is seized by violence and robbery.

So triumph thieves upon their conquer'd *booty*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

3. A prize; gain: without reference to its being taken by force.

I have spread the nets o' the law, to catch rich *booties*,
And they come fluttering in.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

Flowers growing in large numbers afford a rich *booty* to the bees, and are conspicuous from a distance.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 434.

To play booty, to join with confederates in order to victimize another player, and thus share in the plunder; hence, to play dishonestly; give an opponent the advantage at first in order to induce him to play for higher stakes, which he will lose.

One thing alone remained to be lost—what he called his honour—which was already on the scent *to play booty*.
Disraeli, Young Duke.

=Syn. 1. *Plunder*, etc. See *pillage*, *n.*

booze, boose[2] (böz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *boozed*, *boosed*, ppr. *boozing*, *boosing*. [A var., prob. orig. dial., of *bouse*, retaining the ME. pronunciation (ME. *ou*, pron. ö, now ou): see *bouse*, which is historically the normal form.] To drink deeply, especially with a boon companion and to partial intoxication; guzzle liquor; tipple. Also *bouse*, *bouze*, *bowse*.

He was a wild and roving lad,
For ever in the alehouse *boozing*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 162.

booze, boose[2] (böz), *n.* [< *booze*, *v.* Cf. *bouse*, *n.*] **1.** Liquor; drink.—**2.** A drinking-bout; a spree.

boozed (bözd), *a.* Fuddled; intoxicated.

boozer (bö″zėr), *n.* [< *booze* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *bouser*.] A tippler. Also *booser*.

boozy, boosy[2] (bö′zi), *a.* [Also *bousy*, *bowsy*; < *booze*, *v.*, + *-y*. Cf. *bousy*.] Showing the effects of a booze; somewhat intoxicated; merry or foolish with liquor. [Colloq.]

bo-peep (bō-pēp′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boh-peepe*, *boo-peep*, *bo-pipe*, etc.; < *bo* + *peep*. Cf. Sc. *bokeik*, *keekbo*.] An alternate withdrawing or concealing of the face or person and sudden peeping out again in a playful manner or in some unexpected place, often resorted to as an amusement for very small children, and generally accompanied by drawling out the word "bo" when concealed, while "peep" is abruptly enunciated on reappearing: as, to play *bo-peep*. In the United States more generally known as *peek-a-boo*.

I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play *bo-peep*,
And go the fools among. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4 (song).

bopyrid (bop′i-rid), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Bopyridæ*.

Bopyridæ (bō-pir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bopyrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of edriophthalmous crustaceans, of the order *Isopoda*, the species of which are parasitic on the gills of other crustaceans. They undergo metamorphosis, and the sexes are distinct. The female is discoidal and asymmetrical, without eyes, while the much smaller male is elongated, segmented distinctly, and furnished with eyes. There are several genera besides *Bopyrus*, the typical genus, as *Ione*, *Liriope*, *Gyge*, *Phryxus*.

Bopyrus (bō-pī′rus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of isopods, typical of the family *Bopyridæ*. *B. squillarum*, a parasite of other crustaceans, is an example.

bora (bō′rą), *n.* [It., etc., prob. dial. (Venetian, Milanese, etc.) form of *borea*, north wind, Boreas, confused with Illyrian and Dalmatian *bura*, Turk. *bora*, Serv. Bulg. *bura*, OBulg. Russ. *burya*, Pol. *burza*, a storm, tempest, Lith. *būris*, a shower. Cf. *borasco*.] The name given on the coasts of the Adriatic sea to a violent dry wind blowing from a northeasterly direction.

borable (bōr′a-bl), *a.* [< *bore*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being bored. [Rare.]

borachio† (bō-rach′iō), *n.* [Also written *borrachio*, *borracho*, *borraccio*, *boraccio*, etc., from Sp. or It.: Sp. *borracha* (= It. *borraccia*, later also *borraccio*), a leathern wine-bottle, *borracho*, a drunkard, drunken, prob. < *borra*, *borro*, a lamb, < *borra* (= Pr. It. *borra*, F. *bourre*), short hair or wool, < ML. *burra*, rough hair, LL. a shaggy garment: see *burrel*.] **1.** A large leathern bottle or bag, used in Spain and throughout the Levant for holding wine or other liquor; a wine-skin (now the current name in English). It is made of the skin of a beast, most commonly that of a goat or hog, from which the carcass has been removed piecemeal, leaving the hide whole, except at the neck and the places where the limbs were. These openings are strongly sewed up, that at the neck being furnished with a leather tube. When used for carrying water, the borachio is hung with the mouth downward, so that the tube can be untied whenever necessary, and any desired quantity be withdrawn. See cut under *bottle*.

Two hundred loaves and two bottles (that is, two skins or *borachios*) of wine. *Delany*, Life of David.

Dead wine, that stinks of the *borrachio*, sup
From a foul jack, or greasy maplecup?
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 216.

Hence—**2.** A drunkard, as if a mere wine-bottle.

How you stink of wine! Do you think my niece will ever endure such a *borachio*? You're an absolute *borachio*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 10.

boracic (bō-ras′ik), *a.* [< *borax* (*borac-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or produced from borax. Also *boric*.—**Boracic acid, boric acid,** H_3BO_3, a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen, having the properties of a weak acid. It is a white, nearly tasteless, crystalline solid, slightly soluble in cold water, and, when the solution is boiled, volatile with the water-vapor. It is obtained in the free state from the water of the Tuscan lagoons and in the volcanic formations of the Lipari islands. In the United States it is made from the borax of Borax lake in California, by decomposing it with hydrochloric acid. Like borax, it is an efficient antiseptic.

boraciferous (bō-ra-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< ML. *borax* (*borac-*), borax, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or yielding borax.

The *boraciferous* basin of the Sultan Chair, near the Simaov River. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 9093.

boracite (bō′ra-sīt), *n.* [< *borax* (*borac-*) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral consisting of borate and chlorid of magnesium. It crystallizes in the isometric system with tetrahedral hemihedrism, and is remarkable for its pyro-electrical properties. It usually exhibits to a marked degree anomalous double refraction, on which account some authors doubt its isometric character.

boracium (bō-ras′i-um), *n.* [NL., < *borax* (*borac-*), borax.] The name originally given by Sir Humphry Davy to boron, which was supposed to be a metal.

boracous (bō′ra-kus), *a.* [< *borax* (*borac-*) + *-ous*.] Consisting of or derived from borax.

borage (bur′āj), *n.* [Until recently also written *borrage*, *burrage*, *burridge*, early mod. E. *burrage*, *bourrage*, *bourage*, *borage*, < ME. *borage*, *burage*, < AF. *burage*, OF. *bourrace*, *bourrache*, mod. F. *bourrache* = Pr. *borrage* = Sp. *borraja* (cf. D. *boraadje*, G. *boretsch*, *borretsch*, Dan. *borasurt*) = Pg. *borragem* = It. *borraggine*, *borrace*, *borrana*, < ML. *borrago*, *borago*, NL. *borago* (*boragin-*), MGr. πουράκιον, borage, prob. < ML. *borra*, *burra*, rough hair, short wool, in ref. to the roughness of the foliage; cf. *borachio*, *burrel*, etc. The historical pron., indicated by the spelling *burrage*, rimes with *courage*; the present spelling *borage* is in imitation of the ML. and NL. *borago*.] A European plant, *Borago officinalis*, the principal representative of the genus, occasionally cultivated for its blue flowers. It is sometimes used as a salad, occasionally in medicine in acute fevers, etc., and also in making claret-cup, cool-tankard, etc.



Flowering branch of Borage (*Borago officinalis*). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

If you have no bottle-ale, command some claret wine and *bourrage*. *Marston*, What You Will, iv. 1.

Boraginaceæ (bō-raj-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Borago* (*Boragin-*) + *-aceæ*.] A large family of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, herbs or shrubs, natives mostly of northern temperate regions, distinguished by regular flowers and by a fruit consisting of four distinct nutlets or of a two-seeded or four-seeded drupe. The leaves are often rough and hairy. Some tropical species, as of *Cordia*, are timber-trees, others yield dyes, but the order generally is of little economic value. It includes the heliotrope (*Heliotropium*), forget-me-not (*Myosotis*), alkanet (*Alkanna*), comfrey (*Symphytum*), bugloss (*Lycopsis*), gromwell (*Lithospermum*), borage (which see), etc. Often spelled *Borraginaceæ*. Called *Asperifoliæ* by Linnæus.

boraginaceous (bō-raj-i-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Boraginace(æ)* + *-ous*.] Having the characters of the *Boraginaceæ*; of or pertaining to the *Boraginaceæ*.

Borago (bō-rā′gō), *n.* [NL., ML.: see *borage*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Boraginaceæ*. See *borage*. Also spelled *Borrago*.

boramez, *n.* See *barometz*.

borast†, *n.* An obsolete form of *borax*. *Chaucer.*

borasco (bō-ras′kō), *n.* [Also *borasca*, *burrasca* (and *borasque*, *borrasque*, < F. *bourrasque*); = Sp. Pg. *borrasca*, < It. *burasca*, now *burrasca*, prob. aug. of *bora* (*bura*): see *bora*.] A violent squall of wind; a storm accompanied with thunder and lightning.

Borassus (bō-ras′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βόρασσος, the palm-fruit (Dioscorides).] A genus of dice-

cious palms, containing a single species, a native of Africa and extensively cultivated in the ★East Indies. See *palmyra*.

borate (bō′rāt), *n.* [< *bor(ax)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base.

boratto (bō-rat′ō), *n.* [Also *borato, boratta* (cf. D. *borat*, a kind of wool or woolen thread); < It. *buratto*, a thin fabric: see *bolt*[2].] A stuff woven of silk and wool, used in the time of Elizabeth: ★perhaps identical with bombazine. *Fairholt.*

borax (bō′raks), *n.* [In this form < ML. *borax;* early mod. E. *boras, borras, borace, borrace,* < ME. *boras,* < OF. *boras, borras, bourras,* mod. F. *borax* = Sp. *borraj,* earlier *borrax,* = Pg. *borax* = It. *borrace* = G. Dan. Sw. *borax,* < ML. *borax (borac-), borac, boracum, baurach,* < Ar. *bōraq, būraq, bauraq,* borax, prop. natron, < Pers. *būrah,* borax; by some referred to Ar. *baraqa,* shine, glisten.] Sodium tetraborate or pyroborate, $Na_2B_4O_7 + 10H_2O$, a salt formed by the union of boracic acid and soda. It is a white crystalline solid, slightly soluble in cold water, having a sweetish alkaline taste. It occurs in nature in solution in the water of lakes in Tibet, Tatary, China, and California, and is obtained from these waters by evaporation and crystallization. The United States is now almost wholly supplied with borax from California. Borax is also prepared artificially from soda and boracic acid. It is much used as a flux in assaying operations, and for cleaning the surfaces of difficultly fusible metals previous to soldering, since when melted it dissolves the metallic oxids which form on their surfaces when heated. It is also used in glass and enamel manufacture; as an antiseptic, particularly in foods, because its action on the system is feeble even in comparatively large doses; and as a detergent. Crude borax is also called *tincal.*—**Glass of borax.** See *glass.*—**Honey of borax.** See *honey.*

Borborite (bôr′bō-rīt), *n.* [< LL. *Borboritæ,* < LGr. *βορβορῖται,* pl., < Gr. *βόρβορος,* mud, mire, filth.] A nickname for certain Ophitic Gnostics, and also in general for one who holds or is supposed to hold filthy or immoral doctrines: in modern times specifically applied to a branch of the Mennonites.

borborygm (bôr′bō-rim), *n.* Same as *borborygmus.*

borborygmus (bôr-bō-rig′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βορβορυγμός,* < *βορβορίζειν,* have a rumbling in the bowels; cf. *κορκορυγμός* and *κορκορυγή,* of same sense; imitative words.] The rumbling noise caused by wind within the intestines.

Borchardt's functions, modulus. See the nouns.

bord[1]†, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *board.*

bord[2]†, *n.* Same as *bourd*[1].

bord[3] (bôrd), *n.* A striped material for garments, made in the Levant.

bordage[1] (bôr′dāj), *n.* [< F. *bordage,* < *bord,* a ship's side, + *-age:* see *board* and *-age.*] The planking on a ship's side.

bordage[2] (bôr′dāj), *n.* [Law F. (LL. *bordagium*), < OF. *borde,* a hut, cot (see *bordar*), + *-age.*] Under the Norman kings of England, the tenure by which a bordar held his cot; the services due by a bordar to his lord.

bordalisaunder†, *n.* [ME., also *boord, borde, burd alisaundre, bourde de Alisaundre,* etc., i. e., 'border (embroidery) of Alexandria,' Alexandrian work, so named from Alexandria in Egypt.] A stuff used in the middle ages, probably of silk, or silk and wool, and striped. Also *burdalisaunder.*

bordar, *n.* [Also *border;* < ML. *bordarius,* cottager, < *borda* (> OF. *borde* = Pr. Cat. *borda* = Sp. It. *borda*), a cottage, hut, perhaps < Teut. (AS. etc.) *bord,* a board: see *board.*] In Norman times, in England, a villein who held a cot at his lord's pleasure, usually with a small holding of land in the open field, for which he rendered menial service; a cottar.

bordet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *board.*

Bordeaux (bōr-dō′), *n.* 1. A general term for ★the wines, both red and white, produced in the region about Bordeaux, France, including several departments, among which Gironde is preëminent; specifically, any of the red wines of this region, commonly known in English as clarets.—2. A general name applied to many dyestuffs which produce a vinous red color. They are chiefly azo-dyes.

bordel†, (bôr′del), *n.* [< ME. *bordel,* < OF. *bordel* = Pr. Pg. *bordel* = Sp. *burdel* = It. *bordello,* < ML. *bordellum,* a brothel, orig. a little hut, dim. of *borda,* > OF. *borde:* see *bordar. Bordel* has been displaced by *brothel*[2], q. v.] A brothel; a bawdy-house; a house devoted to prostitution.

Making even his own house a stew, a *bordel,* and a school of lewdness. *South.*

bordeler†, (bôr′del-ėr), *n.* [ME., also *bordiller,* < OF. *bordeler, bordelier,* < *bordel:* see *bordel.*] The keeper of a brothel. *Gower.*

bordello (bôr-del′ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *bordel. B. Jonson; Milton.*

border (bôr′dėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bordure,* Sc. *bordour;* < ME. *border, bordure, bordeure,* earliest form *bordure,* < OF. *bordure,* earlier *bordeüre,* mod. F. *bordure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bordadura* = It. *bordatura,* < ML. *bordatura,* border, edging, < **bordare* (pp. *bordatus*) (> It. *bordare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *bordar* = F. *border*), edge, border, < *bordus* (> It. Sp. *bordo* = Pg. *borda* = F. *bord*), edge, side, < Teut. (AS. etc.) *bord,* edge, side, mixed with *bord,* a board: see *board,* where the two orig. forms are distinguished. In termination, *border* is parallel phonetically with *armor,* the earlier accented suffix *-ure* having weakened under loss of accent to *-er, -or.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A side, edge, brink, or margin; a limit or boundary.

Take heed to yourselves, that ye go not up into the mount, or touch the *border* of it. Ex. xix. 12.

2. The line which separates one country, state, or province from another; a frontier line or march.

In bringing his *border* into contact with that of the Danelaw, Eadward announced that the time of rest was over, and that a time of action had begun. *J. R. Green,* Conq. of Eng., p. 188.

3. The district or territory which lies along the edge or boundary-line of a country; the frontier; specifically, in the plural, the marches or border districts: hence, in English and Scottish history, "the borders," the districts adjoining the line separating the two countries.

These outlaws, as I may call them, who robbed upon the *borders.* *Bp. Patrick,* Com. on Genesis, xlvi. 34.

4. Territory; domain.

The Lord thy God shall enlarge thy *border.* Deut. xii. 20.

5. Figuratively, a limit, boundary, or verge; brink: as, he is on the *border* of threescore; driven by disaster to the *border* of despair; "in the *borders* of death," *Barrow,* Works, III. xvii.—6. A strip, band, or edging surrounding any general area or plane surface, or placed along its margin, and differing from it by some well-defined character, as in material, color, design, or purpose. (*a*) A narrow bed or strip of ground in a garden inclosing a portion of it, and generally divided from it by a path or walk. (*b*) Ornamental work surrounding a printed page, a handbill, a drawing, etc., the black band around mourning stationery, or the like. (*c*) A piece of ornamental trimming about the edge of a garment, a cap, etc. In the seventeenth century, and perhaps earlier, borders of garments were made detachable, similar to the apparels of the alb, and could be transferred from one garment to another; they were then richly embroidered, and are especially mentioned in wills and inventories.

And beneath the cap's *border* gray mingles with brown. *Whittier,* The Quaker Alumni.

(*d*) In *her.,* the outer edge of the field when of different tincture from the center. Its width is uniform, and should be one fifth the width of the field. French heralds consider the border as one of the ordinaries; in English heraldry it is sometimes a mark of difference. The border always covers the end of any ordinary, as the chevron, fess, etc. When a coat of arms is impaled with another, if either of them has a border, it is not carried along the pale, but surrounds the outside of the field only. The border when charged with an ordinary shows only so much of the ordinary as comes naturally upon that part of the field occupied by the border; thus, the cut represents a border paly of six pieces, azure and argent.



A Border Paly.

7†. A plait or braid of hair worn round the forehead.

I did try two or three *borders* and periwigs, meaning to wear one. *Pepys,* Diary, May 9, 1663.

8. In *milling,* a hoop, rim, or curb about a bedstone or bed-plate, which prevents the meal from falling off except at the proper opening.—9. *pl.* The portions of scenery in a theater which hang from above and represent foliage, clouds, beams, etc.—**Alveolar border.** See *alveolar.*—**Mitered border,** in a hearth, the edging about the slab-stone.—**Syn.** *Bounds, Confines,* etc. See *boundary.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the border of a country. Specifically—(*a*) In England and Scotland, of or pertaining to "the borders" of those countries: as, the *border* barons; *border* thieves. (*b*) In the United States, of or pertaining to the frontier-line between the settled and unsettled parts of the country: as, a *border* quarrel.—**Border ruffian,** in *U. S. hist.,* one of the proslavery party in Missouri, who in 1854–58 habitually crossed the border into Kansas for the purpose of voting illegally and of intimidating free-State colonists.

border (bôr′dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bordure,* Sc. *bordour;* < ME. *borduren, bourduren,* border; from the noun. Cf. *broider, brouder.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a border about; adorn with a border: as, to *border* a garment or a garden.

Rivulets *bordered* with the softest grass. *T. Warton,* Hist. Eng. Poetry.

2. To form a border or boundary to.—3. To lie on the border of; be contiguous to; adjoin; lie next.

Sheba and Raamah *border* the Persian Gulf. *Raleigh.*

4†. To confine or keep within bounds; limit.

That nature, which contemns its origin,
Cannot be *border'd* certain in itself.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* To have a contiguous boundary or dividing line; abut exteriorly: with *on* or *upon:* as, the United States *border on* the two great oceans.

Virtue and Honour had their temples *bordering on* each other and are sometimes both on the same coin. *Addison,* Dialogues on Medals, ii.

To border on or **upon,** figuratively, to approach closely in character; verge on; resemble closely: as, his conduct *borders upon* vulgarity.

Wit which *borders upon* profaneness . . . deserves to be branded as folly. *Tillotson,* Works (ed. 1728), I. 33.

★**bordered** (bôr′dėrd), *p. a.* [< *border* + *-ed*[2].] Having a border: specifically, in *math.,* applied to a determinant formed from another by adding one or more rows and columns. Thus, a *bordered* symmetrical determinant is a determinant formed by adding a row and column to a symmetrical determinant.

borderer (bôr′dėr-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.) also *bordurer, bourdurer;* < late ME. *borderer;* < *border* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place.—2. One who approaches near to another in any relation. [Rare.]

The poet is the nearest *borderer* upon the orator. *B. Jonson,* Discoveries.

3. One who makes borders or bordering.

bordering (bôr′dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *border, v.*] 1. The act of making a border, or of surrounding with a border.—2. Material for a border; a border of any kind; particularly, an ornamental band of paper placed around the upper part of the walls of a room.

bordering-wax (bôr′dėr-ing-waks), *n.* Wax used by etchers and aquatint engravers for forming a bordering about plates which are to be etched, to retain the acid. It is made of 3 parts of Burgundy pitch to 1 part of yellow beeswax. To these ingredients, when melted, sweet oil is added, and, after cooling, the mixture is poured into water.

border-knife (bôr′dėr-nīf), *n.* A knife with a convex blade fixed at the end of a long handle, used to trim the edges of sods; an edging-knife or sod-cutter.

border-land (bôr′dėr-land), *n.* Land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain intermediate district or space: often used figuratively.

The indefinite *border-land* between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. *H. Spencer,* First Principles.

border-lights (bôr′dėr-līts), *n. pl.* The row of gaslights behind the borders in a theater.

border-plane (bôr′dėr-plān), *n.* A joiner's edging-plane.

border-tower (bôr′dėr-tou′ėr), *n.* A small fortified post, consisting usually of a high square tower with a flat roof and battlements, and one or more machicolated protections for the gate, drawbridge, and the like, and surrounded by a strong wall inclosing a court. Such dwellings, formerly occupied by petty landowners in exposed positions, are frequent along the border between Scotland and England: hence the name.

border-warrant (bôr′dėr-wor′ant), *n.* In *Scots law,* a warrant issued by the judge ordinary, on the borders between Scotland and England, on the application of a creditor, for arresting the effects of a debtor residing on the English side of the border, and detaining him until he finds caution that he shall sist himself in judgment in any action which may be brought for the debt within six months.

bord-halfpennyt, *n.* Same as *burgh-halfpenny.*

bord-landt, *n.* [A ME. law term, appar. < *bord,* a table, board (but prob. with ref. to *bordage*[2], q. v.), + *land.*] In *feudal law,* a term of uncertain meaning, defined, from the apparent etymology, as the demain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his board or table, but more probably land held by a tenant in bordage.

bord-lodet, *n.* [A ME. law term, appar. < *bord,* a table, board (but prob. with ref. to *bordage*[2], q. v.), + *lode,* a leading, conveyance.] In *feudal law,* some service due by a tenant to his lord, involving the carrying of wood, etc., to the lord's house.

bordman†, *n.* [ME. **bordman* (only in ML. *bordmannus*), < *bord*, a table, board (but prob. with ref. to *bordage*, q. v.), + *man*.] In *law*, a tenant of bord-land; a bordar.

bordon†, *n.* A form of *bourdon*.

bordrage†, *n.* See *bodrag*.

bord-service (bôrd'sėr'vis), *n.* [< *bord-*, as in *bordage*, *bordman*, etc., + *service*.] In *feudal law*, the tenure of bord-lands; bordage.

bordure (bôr'dūr), *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bordure*, < OF. (and F.) *bordure*: see *border*.] An obsolete or archaic form of *border*, retained in heraldry.

The netherest hem or *bordure* of these clothes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

Instead of railes and balusters, there is a *bordure* of capital letters. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 31, 1654.

Bordure componé. See *componé*.

bore[1] (bōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bored*, ppr. *boring*. [Early mod. E. also sometimes *boar*; < ME. *boren*, *borien*, < AS. *borian* = D. *boren* = OHG. *borōn*, MHG. *born*, G. *bohren* = Icel. *bora* = Sw. *borra* = Dan. *bore*, bore, = L. *forāre*, bore, perforate (see *foramen*, *perforate*), = Gr. φαρᾶν, φαροῦν, plow: a secondary verb, from, or from the same root as, the formally more primitive noun, AS. *bor* (= D. *boor* = MLG. *bor* = G. *bohr* = Icel. *borr* = Sw. *borr* = Dan. *bor*), an auger, gimlet; cf. Gr. φάρος, a plow, connected with φάραγξ, a ravine, φάρυγξ, pharynx: see *pharynx*. See *bore*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce or perforate with a rotatory cutting instrument; make a circular hole in by turning an auger, gimlet, drill, or anything that will produce the same effect: as, to *bore* a plank or a cannon; to *bore* the ground for water, or with a stick.

I'll believe as soon,
This whole earth may be *bored*, and that the moon
May through the centre creep. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

2. To form or produce by rotatory perforation: as, to *bore* a hole or a well.

Where wells are completely drained by some excavations situated lower down, several holes are *bored* in the bottom of the well, and a fresh supply of water is obtained by means of explosives.
Eissler, Modern High Explosives, p. 311.

3. To penetrate, make, or gain as if by boring; push or drive through or into by any penetrating action: as, to *bore* a plank, or a hole in a plank, with a rifle-ball.

Bustling crowds I *bored*. *Gay*, Trivia, iii. 395.

With great difficulty we *bored* our way through the moving [ice] pack. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 103.

4†. To befool; trick; overreach.

At this instant
He *bores* me with some trick.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1.

I am abused, betrayed, I am laughed at, scorned, baffled, and *bored*, it seems. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pierce or penetrate, as a gimlet or similar instrument; make a hole or holes: as, the auger *bores* well.—**2.** To sink a bore-hole, as in searching for water, coal, etc.—**3.** To be suited for piercing with an auger or other boring-tool: as, wood that *bores* well or ill.—**4.** To push forward or through toward a certain point: as, "*boring* to the west," *Dryden*.

The elder streets [of Florence] go *boring* away into the heart of the city in narrow dusky vistas of a fascinating picturesqueness. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 271.

5. In the *manège*, to thrust the head forward as far as possible: said of a horse.—**Syn. 1.** *Perforate*, etc. See *penetrate*.

bore[1] (bōr), *n.* [In sense 1, < ME. *bore*, < AS. *bor* (= D. *boor*, fem., = MLG. *bor*, m., = OHG. *bora*, f., G. *bohr* = Icel. *borr* = Sw. *borr*, m., = Dan *bor*, neut.), an auger, a gimlet; in sense 3, < ME *bore* = Icel. *bora*, a hole; in other senses directly from the verb: see *bore*[1], *v.*] **1**†. Any instrument for making holes by boring or turning, as an auger or gimlet.

A hole fit for the file or square *bore*. *Jos. Moxon.*

2. A hollow hand-tool used in nail-making to hold a nail while its head is being formed.—**3.** A hole made by boring, or as if by boring: as, "an auger's *bore*," *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. Specifically—(*a*) A deep vertical perforation made in the earth in search of water, or to ascertain the nature of the underlying strata, as in searching for coal or other minerals; a bore-hole. (*b*) The cylindrical cavity or perforation of a tube, rifle, cannon, etc.

Hence—**4.** The caliber or internal diameter of a hole or perforation, whether made by boring or not, especially of the cavity of a gun or tube.

Beside th' Artillery
Of fourscore pieces of a mighty *Boare*.
Drayton, Noah's Floud (ed. 1630), p. 103.

The *bores* of wind instruments. *Bacon.*

5†. A wound or thrust.—**Blue bore**, an opening in the clouds showing the blue sky. [Scotch.]—**To wick a bore**, in the game of curling, to drive a stone dexterously through an opening between two guards.

bore[2] (bōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boar*, *boer*; appar. < ME. *bare*, a wave, billow (once, in doubtful use) (cf. F. *barre*, a bore); prob. < Icel. *bāra* = Norw. *baara*, a billow caused by wind; cf. Sw. dial. *bår*, a hill, mound; prob. connected with Icel. *bera* = E. *bear*[1].] An abrupt tidal wave which breaks in an estuary, the water then rushing up the channel with great violence and noise. The tidal wave being a wave of translation, the shoaling and narrowing of channels where the tide rises very rapidly produce a great increase in the height of the wave. The forward parts of the wave, too, in shoaling water advance less rapidly than the backward parts, and so cause a great accumulation in front. The most celebrated bores in the old world are those of the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmaputra. The last is said to rise to a height of 12 feet. In the Amazon and other rivers in Brazil the bore reaches a height of from 12 to 16 feet. In England the bore is observed more especially in the Severn, Trent, and Wye, and in the Solway Frith. The bores in some estuaries at the head of the Bay of Fundy are remarkable. In some parts of England it is called *eager* (which see); on the Amazon, the *prororoca*; on the Seine, the *barre*; and on the Garonne and Dordogne in France, the *mascaret*.

When the rise of the tide begins, the surface of the water is disturbed in mid-channel; but the water is not broken, it is merely like a common wave. But as this rapid rise elevates the surface suddenly above the level of the flat sands, the water immediately rushes over them with great velocity, and with a broken front, making a great noise. And this is the whole of the *bore*.
Airy, Encyc. Metrop., Tides and Waves, p. 514.

bore[3] (bōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bored*, ppr. *boring*. [This word, verb and noun (the noun in senses 1 and 2 appar. preceding the verb), came into use about the middle of the 18th century; usually considered a particular use of *bore*[1], and compared with G. *drillen*, bore, drill, also bore, weary; but an immediate derivation from *bore*[1] is philologically improbable, though it may be explained as a twist of fashionable slang (to which, indeed, the word has always belonged), perhaps resting on some forgotten anecdote. At any rate, the word is now independent of *bore*[1].] **1.** To weary by tedious iteration or repetition; tire, especially in conversation, by insufferable dullness; tease; annoy; pester.

"I will tell him to come," said Buckhurst. "Oh! no, no; don't tell him to come," said Millbank. "Don't *bore* him." *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 10.

Bolting away to a chamber remote,
Inconceivably *bored* by his Witen-gemote,
Edwy left them all joking,
And drinking, and smoking.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 215.

2. In *racing*, to annoy or impede by crowding against or out of the way.

bore[3] (bōr), *n.* [See *bore*[3], *v.*] **1**†. Ennui; a fit of ennui or listless disgust or weariness.—**2**†. One who suffers from ennui.—**3.** One who or that which bores one, or causes ennui or annoyance; anything which by dullness taxes the patience, or otherwise causes trouble or annoyance; specifically, a dull, tiresome, or uncongenial person who tires or annoys by forcing his company or conversation on others, or who persists in uninteresting talk or undesired attentions.

Society is now one polished horde,
Formed of two mighty tribes, the *bores* and bored.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 95.

Learned folk
Who drench you with æsthetics till you feel
As if all beauty were a ghastly *bore*,
The faucet to let loose a wash of words.
Lowell, Cathedral.

A sort of good-natured persistency, which induced the impression that he was nothing worse than a well-meaning *bore*, who was to be endured at all times for the sake of his occasional usefulness and universal cheerfulness.
Tourgée, Fool's Errand, p. 32.

bore[4] (bōr). Preterit of *bear*[1].

bore[5]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *boar*.

bore[6] (bōr), *n.* [E. dial., short for *borecole*, q. v.] A kind of cabbage; borecole. *Tusser.*

Boread (bō'rē-ad), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. Βορεάδης, a son of Boreas, Βορεάς (Βορεαδ-), a daughter of Boreas, adj. (fem.), boreal; < Βορέας, Boreas.] **I.** *n.* A child of Boreas.

II. *a.* [*l. c.*] Pertaining or relating to northern regions; boreal. [Rare.]

boreal (bō'rē-al), *a.* [< ME. *boriall*, < LL. *borealis*, < L. *Boreas*, Boreas.] Pertaining to, situated in, or issuing from the north; relating or pertaining to the north or to the north wind; northern.

Above the Siberian snows
We'll sport amid the *boreal* morning.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

In *boreal* Dakota, whose capital bears his name, Germany and Bismarck are connected conceptions of the mind. *N. A. Rev.*, CLXIII. 105.

Boreal pole, in French terminology, the pole of the magnetic needle which points to the south. See *austral pole*, under *austral*.—**Boreal province**, in *zoögeog.*, one of the provinces established with reference to the distribution of marine animals. It embraces the North Atlantic south of the arctic province to a line passing through the naze of Norway and Cape Cod.

borean (bō'rē-an), *a.* [< *Boreas* + *-an*.] Same as *boreal*.

Boreas (bō'rē-as), *n.* [L., also *Borras*, < Gr. Βορέας, Attic Βορρᾶς, north wind, the god of the north wind; cf. Russ. *burya*, storm, *buranŭ*, a tempest with snow: see *bora*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the god of the north wind.—**2.** The north wind personified; a cold, northerly wind.

borecole (bōr'kōl), *n.* [Also formerly *boorcole*; < D. *boerenkool*, borecole, lit. peasant's cabbage, < *boer*, peasant, + *kool*, cabbage: see *boor* and *cole*.] A variety of *Brassica oleracea*, a cabbage with curled or wrinkled leaves which have no tendency to form into a hard head. It is valued chiefly for winter use.

boredom (bōr'dum), *n.* [< *bore*[3], *n.*, + *-dom*.] **1.** The state of being a bore, or the tendency to become tiresome and uninteresting.

I presently found that here too the male could assert his superiority and show a more vigorous *boredom*.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xv.

2. The state of being bored; tedium; ennui.

Some, stretching their legs, presented symptoms of an escape from *boredom*. *Disraeli*, Young Duke.

Our "sea-anemone," a creature with which everybody, since the great aquarium mania, must have become familiar, even to the limits of *boredom*.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 113.

3. Bores collectively.

boree† (bō'rē), *n.* [Also written *bory*, *bourrée*; < F. *bourrée*, a rustic dance.] A dance or movement in common time.

Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was best at *borees*.
Swift, Tom and Dick.

boreen (bō-rēn'), *n.* [< Ir. *bōthar* (pron. bō'hėr), a road, + dim. *-īn*.] A lane or narrow road. [Anglo-Irish.]

boregat (bor'e-gat), *n.* A chiroid fish of the genus *Hexagrammus*: better known as *bodieron* and *rock-trout*. See cut under *Hexagrammus*.

bore-hole (bōr'hōl), *n.* A hole made in boring for minerals, water, etc.; specifically, the hole in which a blasting-charge is placed. See *boring*, 2.

boreism (bōr'izm), *n.* [Also written *borism*; < *bore*[3] + *-ism*.] The action of a bore; the condition of being a bore. [Rare.]

borel[1]†, **borrel**[1]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., prop. *burel*, *burrel*, *burrell*, < ME. *borel*, *burel*, < OF. *burel*, later *bureau*, a coarse woolen stuff (mod. F. *bureau*, a desk, writing-table, bureau, > E. *bureau*, q. v.): see *burrel*, and cf. *birrus*.] **1.** A coarse woolen stuff, or garments made of it; hence, clothing in general.

I wol renne out my *borel* for to shewe.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 356.

2. A kind of light stuff the warp of which was silk and the woof wool; a kind of serge.

borel[2]†, **borrel**[2]†, *a.* [ME., also *burel*, supposed to be a particular use of *borel*[1], *n.*, q. v. Sometimes used archaically in mod. E.] **1.** Belonging to the laity, as opposed to the clergy.

And more we se of Christes secre thinges
Than *borel* folk, although that they ben kinges,
We live in povert and in abstinence,
And *borel* folk in richesse and dispense.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 104.

2. Rude; unlearned.

But, sires, because I am a *burel* man . . .
Haveth me excused of my rude speche.
Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 44.

I am but rude and *borrel*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

Thou wert ever of a tender conscience, son Wilkin, though thou hast but a rough and *borrel* bearing.
Scott, Betrothed, vii.

borely†, *a.* An obsolete form of *burly*.

borent†. Obsolete form of *born*, *borne*, pp. of *bear*[1]. *Chaucer.*

borer (bōr'ėr), *n.* [< *bore*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]; = G. *bohrer*.] **1.** One who bores or pierces.—**2.** A tool or instrument used for boring; an auger; specifically, in Great Britain, a drill, an implement used in boring holes in rock.—**3.** A name common to many minute coleopterous insects of the group *Xylophaga*, whose larvæ eat their way into old wood, forming at the bottom of the holes a little cocoon, whence they emerge as small beetles.—**4.** Some other insect which bores, either in the larval or adult state.—**5.** A local English name of the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. See cut under *hag*.—**6.** A bivalve mollusk which bores into wood or stone,

especially one of the family *Pholadidæ*.—**7.** In *entom.*, the terebra or ovipositor when it is used for boring, as in many beetles, flies, etc.—**Annular borer.** See *annular*.—**Clover-root borer**, a small scolytid beetle, *Hylesinus trifolii* (Müller), imported from Europe into America and very injurious to clover. The larva is cylindrical, of slightly curved form, whitish, with a yellowish head. The perfect beetle is a little over 2 millimeters in length, elongate-oval in form, and of a brownish-black color, the elytra being reddish and somewhat shining.—**Grape-root borer**, the larva of *Ægeria polistiformis*, a moth of the family *Ægeriidæ*, which lays its eggs in July or August at the base of the grape-vine, close to the ground. They are white fleshy grubs which eat the bark and sap-wood of the grape-root, and transform to the pupa state within a pod-like cocoon of gummy silk, to which bits of wood and bark are attached.



Clover-root Borer (*Hylesinus trifolii*).
a, *a*, *a*, burrows made by the insect; *b*, larva, lateral view; *c*, pupa, ventral view; *d*, beetle, dorsal view. All enlarged.

boresont†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *bauson*.

bore-tree, *n.* See *bour-tree*.

bore-worm (bōr′-wėrm), *n.* A name for the ship-worm, *Teredo navalis*: so called on account of its boring into submerged timber, as the bottoms of vessels, piles, and the like.

borhame (bôr′am), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A local English name, in Northumberland, of the lemon or sand-sole.

boric (bō′rik), *a.* [< *bor*(*ax*) + *-ic*.] Same as *boracic*.

boride (bō′rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *bor*(*on*) + *-ide*.] A primary compound of boron with a metallic element.

boring (bōr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bore*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of piercing or perforating; specifically, in *mining* and similar operations, the act of making a hole in rock or earth by means of a borer or drill. This is often executed on a large scale by the aid of machinery. Wells and shafts several feet in diameter are now bored without blasting, as has been done in Paris in sinking artesian wells, in the great northern coal-fields of France and Belgium, and elsewhere. **2.** The hole made by boring. Holes of small depth bored with the drill for blasting are called *bore-holes*. Deep holes bored for any purpose are called *borings*, and if of large diameter *shafts* or *wells*, according as they are intended for use in mining or for supplying water. **3.** *pl.* The chips, fragments, or dust produced in boring. Also called *boring-dust*.—**Three-handed boring**, in *mining*, boring in which a hand-drill is operated by three men, one of whom holds the drill and turns it as the work proceeds, while the others alternately strike upon or beat it with a heavy hammer or sledge. When one man holds the drill and another beats it, the boring is *two-handed*; when the same person holds the drill with one hand, and beats it with the other, it is *single-handed*. [Eng.]

boring-anchor (bōr′ing-ang″kor), *n.* Same as *screw-pile*.

boring-bar (bōr′ing-bär), *n.* A bar to which the cutters in a drilling- or boring-machine are secured. See *cutter-bar*.

boring-bit (bōr′ing-bit), *n.* **1.** A tool or instrument of various shapes and sizes, used for making holes in wood and other solid substances. See *bit*[1].—**2.** A tool much like a priming-wire, but more highly tempered and with an end somewhat like an auger, used for cleaning out the vent of a gun when it is closed by some metallic obstruction; a vent-gimlet.

boring-block (bōr′ing-blok), *n.* In *mech.*, a strong cylindrical piece fitted on the boring-bar of a boring-machine, and having the cutters fixed in it.

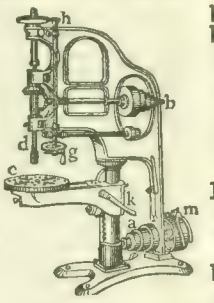
boring-collar (bōr′ing-kol″ăr), *n.* A circular disk in a lathe, which can be turned about its center in a vertical plane, so as to bring any one of a number of taper holes of different sizes contained in it in line with the piece to be bored. The end of the piece is exposed at the hole to a boring-tool which is held against it.

boring-dust (bōr′ing-dust), *n.* Same as *boring*, 3.

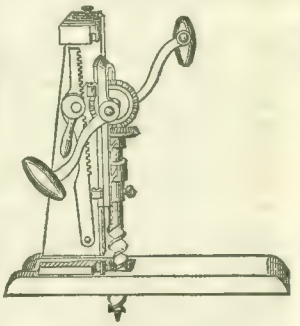
boring-gage (bōr′ing-gāj), *n.* A clamp or stop fixed to the shank of a bit or other boring-tool to regulate the depth of the work.

boring-head (bōr′ing-hed), *n.* **1.** The cutter-head of a diamond drill.—**2.** A short cylinder carrying cutting-tools, fitted upon a boring-bar.

boring-machine (bōr′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Any apparatus employing boring-tools, such as the bit, auger, or drill. Such machines are used for boring both metal and wood. In the first case if the perforating tool revolves the machine is essentially a drill. In the metal-boring machine proper the work revolves while the fixed cutter-head advances as the cut is made. In all there are appliances for securing a variable speed and for adjusting one tool to many kinds of work. They are used to bore out heavy castings, guns, cylinders, wheel-hubs, etc. The wood-boring machines are essentially machine-augers. The auger or bit may be fixed, or may have a slight journal movement as the work proceeds. The block-boring machine is an apparatus consisting of two augers driven by hand and a vise for holding the bolt of wood from which a block is to be made. The carpenters' boring-machine is an auger supported on a movable frame in such a way that holes can be bored with it at any angle. It is operated by two handles and bevel gearing, the operator sitting astride the machine while at work.



Drill.
a, *b*, cone-pulleys; *c*, horizontal face-plate; *d*, boring-shaft; *g*, hand-wheel; *h*, automatic feed arrangement; *k*, handle which acts upon a pinion and rack to raise or lower the face-plate; *m*, belt-shifter.


Carpenters' Boring-machine.

boring-mill (bōr′ing-mil), *n.* Same as *boring-machine*.

boring-rod (bōr′ing-rod), *n.* A jointed rod to which the tools used in earth-boring and rock-drilling are attached.

boring-sponge (bōr′ing-spunj), *n.* A salt-water sponge of the genus *Cliona*, which bores into shells and limestone.

boring-table (bōr′ing-tā″bl), *n.* The platform supporting the work in a boring-machine.

borism, *n.* See *boreism*.

borith†, *n.* [< LL. *borith*, < Heb. *bōrīth* (Jer. ii. 22), tr. in the English version 'soap.'] A plant producing an alkali used in cleansing.

Borja (bôr′jä; Sp. pron. bōr′hä), *n.* A sweet white wine grown near Saragossa in Spain.

borley (bôr′li), *n.* [E. dial.] A boat used by trawlers about the estuary of the Thames. *N. E. D.*

borling (bôr′ling), *n.* [E. dial.] A local English name of the river-lamprey.

born[1] (bôrn), *p. a.* [< ME. *born*, *boren* (often shortened *bore*), < AS. *boren*, pp. of *beran*, bear, carry, bring forth. The distinction between *born*[1] and *borne*[1] is recent: see *bear*[1].] **1.** Possessing from birth the quality or character stated: as, a *born* poet; a *born* fool.

Dunstan resumed Ælfred's task, not, indeed, in the wide and generous spirit of the king, but with the activity of a *born* administrator. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 325.

2. Innate; inherited; produced with a person at birth: as, *born* wit; *born* dignity: in both senses opposed to *acquired after birth* or *from experience*.

Often abbreviated to *b*.

Born in or **with**, inherited by birth; received or implanted at birth.

Wit and wisdom are *born with* a man.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 66.

Born of, sprung from.

None *of* woman *born* shall harm Macbeth.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Born on the wrong side of the blanket. See *blanket*.—**Born to**, destined to from birth, or by right of birth.

I was *born to* a good estate.
Swift, Story of an Injured Lady.

In one's born days, in one's lifetime. [Colloq.]

There was one Miss Byron, a Northamptonshire lady, whom I never saw before *in my born days*.
Richardson, Grandison, I. 103.

In all *his born days* he never hearn such screeches and yells as the wind give over that chimbley.
Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 18.

To be born again, to become regenerate in spirit and character; be converted.

Except a man *be born again*, he cannot see the kingdom of God. John iii. 3.

To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, to inherit a fortune by birth; be born to good luck.

born[2], *v. t.* See *bone*[2].

borne[1] (bōrn). [See *born*[1].] Past participle of *bear*[1].

borne[2]† (bōrn), *n.* Same as *bourn*[2].

borné (bôr-nā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *borner*, bound, limit, < *borne*, boundary, limit: see *bourn*[2].] Bounded; limited; narrow-minded; of restricted intelligence.

He [Sir Robert Peel] began life as the underling of Lord Sidmouth—the shallowest, narrowest, most *borné*, and most benighted of the old Tory crew.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 234.

Bornean (bôr′nē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Borneo* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Borneo, the largest island of the Malay archipelago.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Borneo.

borned†, *p. a.* An obsolete form of *burned*. *Chaucer*.

borneëne (bôr′nē-ēn), *n.* [< *borne*(*ol*) + *-ene*.] A liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$) secreted by *Dryobalanops camphora*, and holding in solution a solid substance, borneol ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), or camphor of Borneo. See *Dryobalanops*.

Borneo camphor. See *camphor*.

borneol (bôr′nē-ol), *n.* [< *Borneo* + *-ol*.] Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

bornine (bôr′nin), *n.* [Appar. as *born-ite* + *-ine*[2].] Telluric bismuth: same as *tetradymite*.

borning, borning-rod. See *boning, boning-rod*.

bornite (bôr′nīt), *n.* [After Dr. Ignatius von *Born*, an Austrian mineralogist (1742–91), + *-ite*[2].] A valuable copper ore, consisting of about 60 parts of copper, 14 of iron, and 26 of sulphur, found mostly massive, also in isometric crystals. It has a peculiar bronze-color on the fresh fracture (hence called by Cornish miners *horse-flesh ore*), but soon tarnishes; and from the bright colors it then assumes it is often named *purple* or *variegated copper* and *erubescite*.

bornous, bornouse, *n.* Same as *burnoose*.

borocalcite (bō-rō-kal′sīt), *n.* [< *boron* + *calcite*.] **1.** A hydrous calcium borate, occurring in Tuscany and in Chile.—**2.** Same as *ulexite*.

boroglyceride (bō-rō-glis′ē-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *boron* + *glycer*(*in*) + *-ide*.] An antiseptic substance containing about 25 per cent. of glyceryl borate, or propenyl borate ($C_3H_5BO_3$), and 75 per cent. of free boric acid and glycerin in equivalent proportions.

boron (bō′ron), *n.* [NL., < *bor*(*ax*) + *-on*.] Chemical symbol, B; atomic weight, 11.0. A chemical element belonging to the group of non-metals. Two allotropic forms of this element are known, one a brown, amorphous powder, slightly soluble in water, the other (adamantine boron) crystalline, and with a luster and hardness inferior only to that of the diamond. In all its compounds boron appears to be trivalent. It does not occur in nature in the free state, but some of its compounds are well-known articles of commerce. It is prepared by heating boric acid at a high temperature with some powerful reducing agent, such as potassium or aluminium. Its oxygen acid, boracic acid, and the soda salt, borax, are extensively used in the arts.

boronatrocalcite (bō-rō-nā-trō-kal′sīt), *n.* [< *boron* + *natron* + *calcite*.] A hydrous borate of sodium and calcium; the mineral ulexite.

borosilicate (bō-rō-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< *bor*(*ic*) + *silic*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A double salt, in which both boric and silicic acids are combined with a basic radical, as datolite, which is a borosilicate of calcium. Also called *silicoborate*.

borough[1] (bur′ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *borrough*, *burrough*, *borrow*, *burrow*, *borow*, *burow*, etc.; sometimes, esp. in comp., written *boro* or *boro'*; < ME. *borwe*, *borowe*, *borgh*, *burgh*, *boruz*, *buruh*, etc., *burie*, *buri*, *bery*, etc., < AS. *burh*, *buruh*, *burg* (gen. and dat. *byrig*, whence the second set of ME. forms above, *burie*, etc., E. *bury*[1], q. v.), a town, a fortified place (= OS. *burug*, *burg* = OFries. *burich*, *burch* = MD. *burch*, *borch*, D. *burg*, *burgt* = MLG. *borch* = OHG. *burug*, *buruc*, *burc*, MHG. *burc*, G. *burg* = Icel. *borg* = Sw. Dan. *borg* = Goth. *baurgs*; hence, from OHG. etc., ML. *burgus*, > OF. *burc*, *borg*, F. *bourg* = Pr. *borc* = Sp. Pg. *burgo* = It. *borgo*); prob. < AS. *beorgan* (pp. *borgen*) = Goth. *bairgan* = G. *bergen*, etc., protect: see *bury*[1], *burrow*[1], *burg*[1], *burgh*, *bourg*[1] (all ult. identical with *borough*), *burgess*, *bourgeois*, etc. The word appears in various forms in many names of towns: Peter*borough*, Edin*burgh* or Edin*boro*, Canter*bury*, Ham*burg*, *Burgos*, etc.] **1.** Formerly, a fortified town, or a town possessing municipal organization; also, a town or city in general.—**2.** In England: (*a*) A town possessing a regularly organized municipal corporation and special privileges conferred by royal charter: usually called a *municipal borough*. (*b*) A town having the right to send one or more

representatives to Parliament: usually called a *parliamentary borough*. It often differs in territorial extent from the municipal borough of the same name. The corresponding term in Scotland is *burgh*.

A '*borough*' is properly a town or city represented in parliament, although the term has occasionally (as in the Municipal Corporation Act) a wider signification.

Stephen, Laws Eng., II. 357.

3. In Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, an incorporated municipality less populous than a city and differently governed: in general, corresponding to *town* in other States. In Minnesota and Pennsylvania its boundaries are identical with those of one of the primary divisions of the county; in Connecticut and New Jersey they include only the space occupied by houses adjoining or nearly adjoining. Also, one of the five administrative subdivisions of the enlarged city of New York.

4†. A shelter or place of security.

The flat, levell, and plaine fields not able to afford us . . . any *borough* to shelter us.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 114.

5†. At Richmond in Yorkshire, England, and perhaps other northern old corporate towns, a property held by burgage, and formerly qualifying for a vote for members of Parliament. *N. E. D.*—**Close borough**, a pocket borough.

Lansmere is neither a rotten borough, to be bought, nor a *close borough*, under one man's nomination. *Bulwer.*

Pocket borough, in England, before the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832 and the subsequent legislation dealing with the elective franchise, a borough the parliamentary representation of which was practically in the hands of some individual or family.—**Rotten borough**, a name given before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 to certain boroughs in England which had fallen into decay and had a mere handful of voters, but which still retained the privilege of sending members to Parliament. At the head of the list of these stood Old Sarum, the abandoned site of an old town, which returned two representatives though without a single inhabitant, the proprietors nominating whom they pleased.—**To buy a borough**, to purchase the power of controlling the election of a member of Parliament for a borough. Under recent British legislation this is no longer possible.

borough[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *burrow*[2].

borough[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *borrow*[1].

borough-court (bur'ō-kōrt), *n.* The court of record for an English borough, generally presided over by the recorder.

borough-English (bur'ō-ing'glish), *n.* [Irreg. translation of AF. *tenure en burgh engloys*, tenure in an English borough.] In *law*, a customary descent of some estates in England to the youngest son instead of the eldest, or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.

It is a remarkable circumstance that an institution closely resembling *Borough English* is found in the Laws of Wales, giving the rule of descent for all cultivating villeins. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 223.

borough-head, *n.* See *borrow-head*.

borough-holder (bur'ō-hōl″dėr), *n.* **1.** In England, a headborough; a borsholder. [Rare or obsolete.]—**2.** In some parts of northern England, a person who holds property by burgage tenure.

The *Borough-holders* [Gateshead] are qualified by tenure of burgage tenements, which are particular freehold houses, about 150 in number. They have an estate in fee. *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 1526.

borough-master (bur'ō-màs″tėr), *n.* [< *borough*[1] + *master*. Cf. *burgomaster*.] **1.** A Dutch or Flemish burgomaster.—**2.** The head of certain Irish boroughs. *N. E. D.*

boroughmonger (bur'ō-mung″gėr), *n.* Formerly, one who bought or sold the parliamentary representation of an English borough.

These were called rotten boroughs, and those who owned and supported them *borough-mongers*.

A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, v.

boroughmongering (bur'ō-mung″gėr-ing), *n.* Trafficking in the parliamentary representation of a borough, a practice at one time common in England.

We owe the English peerage to three sources: the spoliation of the church; the open and flagrant sale of its honours by the elder Stuarts; and the *boroughmongering* of our own times. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 4.

borough-reeve (bur'ō-rēv), *n.* [< *borough*[1] + *reeve*[1], after ME. *burhreve*, < AS. *burh-gerēfa*.] **1.** Before the Norman conquest, the governor of an English town or city.

They . . . also freely chose their own *borough-reeve*, or port-reeve, as their head of the civic community was termed. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 50.

2. The chief municipal officer in certain unincorporated English towns before the passage, in 1835, of the Municipal Corporations Act.

borough-sessions (bur'ō-sesh″ọnz), *n. pl.* The sessions held quarterly, or oftener, in an English borough before the recorder, on a day appointed by him.

boroughship[1] (bur'ō-ship), *n.* [< *borough*[1] + *-ship*.] A township; the fact of constituting a borough or township. *N. E. D.*

boroughship[2] (bur'ō-ship), *n.* [< *borough*[3] + *-ship*.] The condition of being security for the good behavior of neighbors; frank-pledge. *N. E. D.*

borough-town (bur'ō-toun), *n.* [< ME. *burgtown*, *borowton*, a town which is a borough, < AS. *burhtūn*, an inclosure surrounding a castle, < *burh*, a castle, borough, + *tūn*, inclosure, town. Hence the place-name *Burton*.] A town which is a borough.

borowe[1]†, **borowe**[2]†, etc. Obsolete forms of *borrow*[1], *borough*[1], etc.

borrachio†, **borracho**†, *n.* Same as *borachio*.

Borraginaceæ, etc. See *Boraginaceæ*, etc.

borrasca (bō-ras'kạ), *n.* [< Sp. *borrasca*, storm, tempest, obstruction (see *borasco*); *dar* or *caer en borrasca*, in mining, strike or light upon an unprofitable lead; antithetical to *bonanza*, lit. fair weather.] In *mining*, barren rock; an unproductive or undeveloped mine.

borrel[1]†, **borrel**[2]†. See *borel*[1], *borel*[2].

Borrelist (bor'el-ist), *n.* [< Adam *Borrel*, their founder, + *-ist*.] In *eccles. hist.*, one of a sect of Mennonites founded in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, who rejected the use of the sacraments, public prayer, and all external worship, and led a very austere life.

borrow[1]† (bor'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *borowe*, *borough*, etc.; < ME. *borowe*, *borwe*, etc., < AS. *borh*, *borg*, a security, pledge, also a surety, bondsman (= OFries. *borh*, *borch* = D. *borg* = MHG. *borg*, G. *borg*, pledge, security), < *beorgan* (pp. *borgen*) = D. and G. *bergen*, protect, secure: see *borough*[1]. The verb *borrow*[1] is from the noun.] **1.** A pledge or surety; bail; security: applied both to the thing given as security and to the person giving it: as, "with baile nor *borrowe*," *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

Ye may retain as *borrow* my two priests. *Scott.*

2. A borrowing; the act of borrowing.

Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

3. Cost; expense.

That great Pan bought with deare *borrow*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., Sept.

4. A tithing; a frank-pledge.

borrow[1] (bor'ō), *v.* [< ME. *borowen*, *borwen*, etc., < AS. *borgian* (= OFries. *borga* = D. *borgen* (> prob. Icel. *borga* = Sw. *borga* = Dan. *borge*) = OHG. *borgēn*, MHG. G. *borgen*), borrow, lit. give a pledge, < *borh*, *borg*, a pledge, security: see *borrow*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take or obtain (a thing) on pledge given for its return, or without pledge, but on the understanding that the thing obtained is to be returned, or an equivalent of the same kind is to be substituted for it; hence, to obtain the temporary use of: with *of* or *from* (formerly *at*): as, to *borrow* a book *from* a friend; to *borrow* money *of* a stranger.

We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. Neh. v. 4.

2. To take or receive gratuitously from another or from a foreign source and apply to one's own use; adopt; appropriate; by euphemism, to steal or plagiarize: as, to *borrow* aid; English has many *borrowed* words; to *borrow* an author's style, ideas, or language.

These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves. *Locke.*

It is not hard for any man who hath a Bible in his hands to *borrow* good words and holy sayings in abundance. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxv.

That is the way we are strong by *borrowing* the might of the elements. *Emerson*, Civilization.

3. To assume or usurp, as something counterfeit, feigned, or not real; assume out of some pretense.

Those *borrow'd* tears that Sinon sheds.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1549.

Each part, depriv'd of supple government,
Shall, stiff and stark and cold, appear like death:
And in this *borrow'd* likeness of shrunk death
Thou shalt continue two-and-forty hours.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

4†. To be surety for; hence, to redeem; ransom.

I pray you, let me *borrow* my arms again.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise borrowing; take or receive loans; appropriate to one's self what belongs to another or others: as, I neither *borrow* nor lend; he *borrows* freely from other authors.—**2.** In *golf*, when putting across sloping ground, to play the ball a little up the slope to counteract its effect.

borrow[2] (bor'ō), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; prob. orig. 'take shelter'; cf. *burrow*[2], shelter.] *Naut.*, to approach either land or the wind closely. *Smyth.*

borrow[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *borough*[1].

borrower (bor'ō-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who borrows: opposed to *lender*.

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be:
For loan oft loseth both itself and friend;
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

2. One who takes what belongs to another, and uses it as his own; specifically, in literature, a plagiarist.

Some say I am a great *borrower*. *Pope.*

borrow-head†, *n.* [Also written *borough-head*; orig. (AS.) **frithborhheafod*, written *frithborh-heved* in the (Latin) laws of Edward the Confessor; < *frithborh*, a tithing (< *frith*, peace, + *borh*, pledge, security: see *borrow*[1], *n.*), + *heáfod*, head.] The head of a tithing; a headborough or borsholder.

borrowing (bor'ō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *borrow*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of taking or obtaining anything on loan or at second-hand.—**2.** The act of taking and using as one's own.

Such kind of *borrowing* as this, if it be not better'd by the Borrower, among good Authors is accounted Plagiarie. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiii.

3. The thing borrowed.

Yet are not these thefts but *borrowings*; not impious falsities, but elegant flowers of speech.

Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 165.

borrowing-days (bor'ō-ing-dāz), *n. pl.* The last three days of March, old style: said to have been borrowed from April, and supposed to be especially stormy. [Scotch.]

borrow-pit (bor'ō-pit), *n.* In *civil engin.*, an excavation made by the removal of material for use in filling.

borsella (bôr-sel'ạ), *n.* [It. **borsella*, fem., corresponding to *borsello*, masc., a bag, purse, pocket, dim. of *borsa*, a purse: see *burse* and *purse*.] In *glass-making*, an instrument for extending or contracting glass.

borsholder (bôrs'hōl-dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bosholder*, *borsolder*, *burseholder*, < AF. *borisalder*, *borghisaldre*, repr. ME. *borghes alder: borghes*, gen. of *borgh*, a tithing, frank-pledge; *alder*, chief: see *borrow*[1], *n.*, 4, and *elder*[1], *n.*] Originally, in England, the head or chief of a tithing or frank-pledge; a headborough; afterward, a petty constable. [Now only local.]

bort (bôrt), *n.* [Formerly also *boart*, *bourt*; cf. F. *bort*, *bord*, bastard. Origin unknown.] **1.** A collective name for diamonds of inferior quality, especially such as have a radiating crystallization, so that they will not take a polish. These are crushed to form diamond-powder or diamond-dust, which is used for cutting and polishing diamonds and other precious stones.

2. An amorphous variety of diamond, brown, gray, or black in color, and known also as *black diamond* or *carbonado*, found massive in Brazil in association with pure diamonds. This is extensively used as the cutting material in diamond drills and stone-saws, for which ordinary diamonds are unsuited from their crumbling and cleaving.

boruret (bō'rō-ret), *n.* [< *bor*(*on*) + *-uret*.] The older form for *boride*.

borwe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *borrow*[1].

Bos (bos), *n.* [L., acc. *bovem*, = Gr. *βοῦς*, an ox, = E. *cow*, q. v. See *bovine*, *beef*, *bucolic*, etc.] A genus of hollow-horned ruminants, having simple horns in both sexes, typical of the family *Bovidæ* and subfamily *Bovinæ*, containing the oxen, or cattle. Its limits vary; it is now commonly restricted to the *B. taurus*, the domestic ox, bull, or cow, and closely related species. Formerly it was about equivalent to the subfamily *Bovinæ*, as that term is now used. See cut under *ox*.

bosa, *n.* See *boza*.

bosard†, *n.* A Middle English form of *buzzard*.

Boscades (bos'kạ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βοσκάς* (pl. *βοσκάδες*), a small kind of duck, lit. feeding, < *βόσκειν*, feed.] In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of anserine birds nearly coextensive with the modern family *Anatidæ*.

boscage, boskage (bos'kāj), *n.* [< ME. *boskage*, *buscage*, < OF. *boscage*, mod. F. *bocage* = Pr. *boscatge* = Sp. *boscaje* = It. *boscaggio*, < ML. **boscaticum* (found only in sense of 'a tax on firewood brought to town'), < *boscus*, *buschus*, a thicket, wood, < OHG. *busc*, a thicket, = E. *bush*[1]: see *bush*[1], *bosk*, *bosket*, *bouquet*.] **1.** A mass of growing trees or shrubs; woods, groves, or thickets; sylvan scenery.

The rest of the ground is made into severall inclosures (all hedge-worke or rowes of trees) of whole fields, meadowes, *boscages*, some of them containing divers ackers.

Evelyn, Diary, April 1, 1644.

2. In *old law*, probably, food or sustenance for cattle which is yielded by bushes and trees.

bosch, *n.* See *bosh*[4].

boschbok, boshbok (bosh'bok; D. pron. bosk'-bok), *n.* [D. *boschbok*, < *bosch*, wood, = E. *bush*[1], + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] A name given by the Dutch colonists to an antelope of the genus *Tragelaphus*, as *T. sylvaticus*. Also written *bushbok*.

boschvark, boshvark (bosh'värk; D. pron. bosk'färk), *n.* [D. *boschvark*, < *bosch*, wood, = E. *bush*[1], + *vark*, used only in dim. *varken*, hog, = E. *farrow*, q. v.] The name given by the Dutch colonists to the African bush-hog, bush-pig, river-pig, or guinea-pig, as the species of aquatic swine of the genus *Potamochœrus* are variously called. *P. africanus*, or *P. pictus*, is a middle-sized swine with large, strong, protrusive canine teeth and penciled ears.

Boselaphus (bos-el'a-fus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *bos* (Gr. *βοῦς*), ox (or rather NL. *Bos* as a generic name), + Gr. *ἔλαφος*, stag.] A genus of large bubaline antelopes, including the nylghau (*B. tragocamelus*), etc.

bosh[1]† (bosh), *n.* [Prob. < F. *ébauche* (cf. *debosh* and *debauch*), a sketch, < OF. **esboche* = Sp. *esbozo* = Pg. *esboço* = It. *sbozzo* (also, with different prefix, *abbozzo*), a sketch; with verb, F. *ébaucher*, < OF. *esbaucher*, *esbocher* = Pg. *esboçar* = It. *sbozzare* (also *abbozzare*, sketch), < prefix *s-*, *es-*, L. *ex-*, out, + *bozza*, a rough draft, a blotch, swelling, = F. *bosse*, > E. *boss*[1], q. v. Cf. OD. *boetse*, *bootse*, a sketch, D. *boetseren*, mold, emboss, of same ult. origin.] A rough sketch; an outline; a figure.

> The *bosh* of an argument, . . . the shadow of a syllogism. *The Student*, II. 287.

To cut a bosh, to make a display; cut a figure.

bosh[1]† (bosh), *v. i.* [< *bosh*[1], *n.*] To cut a figure; make a show. *Tatler*.

bosh[2] (bosh), *n.* [< Turk. *bosh*, empty, vain, useless, futile, void of meaning: a word adopted into E. use from Morier's novel "Ayesha" (1834), in which it frequently occurs in its Turk. sense: as, "this firman is *bosh* — nothing."] Utter nonsense; absurd or foolish talk or opinions; stuff; trash. [Colloq.]

> This is what Turks and Englishmen call *bosh*. *W. H. Russell.*

> I always like to read old Darwin's Loves of the Plants, *bosh* as it is in a scientific point of view. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, x.

bosh[2] (bosh), *v. t.* [< *bosh*[2], *n.*] To make bosh or nonsense of; treat as bosh; spoil; humbug. [Slang.]

bosh[3] (bosh), *n.* [See *boshes*.] 1. See *boshes*. —2. A trough in which bloomery tools (or, in copper-smelting, hot ingots) are cooled. *Raymond*, Mining Glossary.

bosh[4], **bosch** (bosh), *n.* [Short for *Bosch butter*, i. e., imitation butter made at *'s Hertogenbosch* or *den Bosch* (F. *Bois-le-Duc*), lit. 'the duke's wood,' a city of the Netherlands: D. *bosch* = E. *bush*[1].] A kind of imitation butter; butterine: a trade-name in England.

boshah (bosh'ä), *n.* [Turk.] A silk handkerchief made in Turkey.

boshes (bosh'ez), *n. pl.* [Cf. G. *böschung*, a slope, < *böschen*, slope, < G. dial. (Swiss) *bösch*, turf, sod.] The lower part of a blast-furnace, extending from the widest part to the top of the hearth. In the older forms of blast-furnace there was a marked division into specific zones. In many of the more approved modern forms there are no such definite limits, but a gradual curvature from top to bottom. In such cases it is difficult to say where the boshes begin or end.

Bosjesman (bosh'ez-man), *n.* [S. African D.] Same as *bushman*, 2.

bosk (bosk), *n.* [< ME. *boske*, also *buske*, unassibilated forms of *bush*[1], q. v. Cf. *boscage*, *bosky*.] A thicket; a small close natural wood, especially of bushes. [Old and poetical.]

> Blowing *bosks* of wilderness. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

> The wondrous elm that seemed
> To my young fancy like an airy *bosk*,
> Poised by a single stem upon the earth.
> *J. G. Holland*, Kathrina, i.

boskage, *n.* See *boscage*.

bosket, bosquet (bos'ket), *n.* [< F. *bosquet* (= Sp. *bosquete* = It. *boschetto*), dim. of OF. *bos*, a thicket: see *bois*, *bosk*, *bush*[1], and cf. *bouquet* and *boscage*.] A grove; a thicket or small plantation in a garden, park, etc., formed of trees, shrubs, or tall plants. Also written *busket*.

boskiness (bos'ki-nes), *n.* [< *bosky* + *-ness*.] The quality of being bosky, or covered with thickets.

Boskoi (bos'koi), *n. pl.* [Gr. *βοσκοί*, pl. of *βοακός*, a herdsman, < *βόσκειν*, feed, graze.] An ancient body of monks in Palestine and Mesopotamia, who dwelt upon the mountains, never occupied a house, lived entirely on herbs, and devoted their whole time to the worship of God in prayers and hymns. Sometimes called *Grazers*.

bosky (bos'ki), *a.* [< *bosk* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *busky*, *bushy*.] Woody; consisting of or covered with bushes; full of thickets.

> This is Britain: a little island with little lakes, little rivers, quiet *bosky* fields, but mighty interests and power that reach round the world. *The Century*, XXVII. 102.

> In lowliest depths of *bosky* dells
> The hermit Contemplation dwells.
> *Whittier*, Questions of Life.

Bosniac (bos'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bosnia* + *-ac*.] Same as *Bosnian*.

> All this petty persecution has made Austrian rule odious among the *Bosniacs*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 146.

Bosnian (bos'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bosnia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Bosnia, a nominal province of Turkey, lying west of Servia, the administration of which was transferred to Austria-Hungary by the Berlin Congress of 1878.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bosnia.

bosom (bûz'um or bö'zum), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bosome*, *boosome*; < ME. *bosom*, *bosum*, *bosem*, < AS. *bōsum*, *bōsm* (= OS. *bōsom* = OFries. *bōsm* = D. *boezem* = MLG. *busem*, *bōsem*, *bossen*, LG. *bussem* = OHG. *buosum*, *buosam*, MHG. *buosem*, *buosen*, G. *busen*), bosom; perhaps orig., like *fathom*, the space between the two arms; with formative *-sm*, < *bōh*, *bōg*, arm: see *bough*[1].] I. *n.* 1. The breast; the subclavian and mammary regions of the thorax of a human being; the upper part of the chest.

> And she turn'd — her *bosom* shaken with a sudden storm of sighs. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. That part of one's clothing which covers the breast; especially, that portion of a shirt which covers the bosom, generally made of finer material than the rest.

> And he put his hand into his *bosom* again; and plucked it out of his *bosom*, and, behold, it was turned again as his other flesh. Ex. iv. 7.

3. The inclosure formed by the breast and the arms; hence, embrace; compass; inclosure: as, to lie in one's *bosom*.

> They which live within the *bosom* of that church. *Hooker.*

> And it came to pass, that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's *bosom*. Luke xvi. 22.

4. The breast as the supposed abode of tender affections, desires, and passions.

> Their soul was poured out into their mothers' *bosom*. Lam. ii. 12.

> Anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools. Eccl. vii. 9.

> Hence the weighing of motives must always be confined to the *bosom* of the individual. *Jevons*, Polit. Econ., p. 16.

5†. Inclination; desire.

> You shall have your *bosom* on this wretch. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

6. Something regarded as resembling or representing in some respect the human bosom as a sustaining surface, an inclosed place, the interior, the inmost recess, etc.: as, the *bosom* of the earth or of the deep.

> Upon the *bosom* of the ground. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1.

> Slips into the *bosom* of the lake. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

7. A recess or shelving depression around the eye of a millstone. — **In Abraham's bosom**, in the abode of the blessed: in allusion to the parable of Dives and Lazarus, Luke xvi. 19–31. — **In the bosom of one's family**, in the privacy of one's home, and in the enjoyment of family affection and confidence. — **To take to one's bosom**, to marry.

II. *a.* [The noun used attributively.] Of or pertaining to the bosom, either literally or figuratively. In particular — (*a*) Worn or carried on or in the bosom: as, a *bosom* brooch. (*b*) Cherished in the bosom: as, a *bosom* sin; a *bosom* secret. (*c*) Intimate; familiar; confidential: as, a *bosom* friend.

> I know you are his *bosom*-counsellor. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

> The *bosome* admonition of a Friend is a Presbytery and a Consistory to them. *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., i.

bosom (bûz'um or bö'zum), *v. t.* [< *bosom*, *n.*] 1. To inclose, harbor, or cherish in the bosom; embrace; keep with care; cherish intimately.

> *Bosom* up my counsel,
> You'll find it wholesome. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

> Pull from the lion's hug his *bosom'd* whelp. *J. Baillie*

2. To conceal; hide from view; embosom.

> To happy convents, *bosom'd* deep in vines. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 301.

bosom-board (bûz'um-bōrd), *n.* A board upon which the bosom of a shirt or other garment is ironed.

bosomer (bûz'um-ėr or bö'zum-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embosoms. [Rare.]

> Blue! 'Tis the life of heaven — the domain
> Of Cynthia . . . the *bosomer* of clouds. *Keats*, Sonnet.

bosom-spring (bûz'um-spring), *n.* A spring rising in the bosom or heart; heart-spring; heart-joy. [Rare.]

> From thee that *bosom-spring* of rapture flows
> Which only Virtue, tranquil Virtue, knows. *Rogers*, Pleasures of Memory, ii.

bosom-staff (bûz'um-staf), *n.* An instrument for testing the symmetry of the bosom or central concavity of a millstone.

bosomy (bûz'um-i or bö'zum-i), *a.* [< *bosom* + *-y*[1].] Full of sheltered recesses or hollows. *N. E. D.*

> Sinueux; m. euse: f. *Bosomie*, intricate, crooked, full of hollow turnings, windings, or crinkle crankles. *Cotgrave.*

> One of thy green hills gleam bright and *bosomy*. *L. Hunt.*

boson (bō'sn), *n.* A corruption of *boatswain*, representing its common pronunciation.

> The merry *boson* from his side
> His whistle takes. *Dryden*, Albion and Albanius, ii. 3.

bosporian (bos-pō'ri-an), *a.* [< *bosporus* + *-i-an*.] Pertaining to a bosporus, particularly (with a capital) to the Thracian or the Cimmerian Bosporus, or to the Greek kingdom of Bosporus named from the latter (about 500 B. C. to A. D. 259).

> The Alans forced the *Bosporian* kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the Taurians. *Tooke.*

bosporus (bos'pō-rus), *n.* [L., sometimes in erroneous form *bosphorus*, < Gr. *βόσπορος*, a name applied to several straits, for *βοός πόρος*, lit. ox's ford (cf. E. *Oxford*, < AS. *Oxenaford*, oxen's ford): *βοός*, gen. of *βοῦς*, an ox (see *Bos*); *πόρος*, passage, ford (akin to E. *ford*) (> E. *pore*), < *περᾶν*, pass over, cross, = E. *fare*, go: see *fare*, *pore*[2].] A strait or channel between two seas, or between a sea and a lake. More particularly applied as a proper name to the strait between the sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, formerly the Thracian Bosporus, and to the strait of Yenikale, or Cimmerian Bosporus, which connects the sea of Azov with the Black Sea.

bosquet, *n.* See *bosket*.

boss[1] (bos), *n.* [< ME. *bos*, *bose*, *boce*, a boss, < ✶OF. *boce*, the boss of a buckler, a botch or boil, F. *bosse*, boss, hump, swelling, = Pr. *bossa* = It. *bozza*, a blotch, swelling (also OF. (Norm.) *boche*, > ME. *bocche*, E. *botch*[1], q. v.); prob. < OHG. *bōzo*, a bundle (of flax), *bōz*, a blow, < *bōzan*, MHG. *bōzen*, G. *bossen*, strike, beat, = E. *beat*[1]: see *beat*[1]. Cf. *emboss*.] 1. A protuberant part; a round, swelling process or excrescence on the body or upon some organ of an animal or plant. Hence — 2†. (*a*) A hump or hunch on the back; a humpback. (*b*) A bulky animal. (*c*) A fat woman.

> Be she neuer so straight, thinke her croked. And wrest all parts of hir body to the worst, be she neuer so worthy. If shee be well sette, then call hir a *Bosse*, if slender, a Hasill twygge. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 115.

> Disdainful Turkess and unreverend *boss!* *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 3.

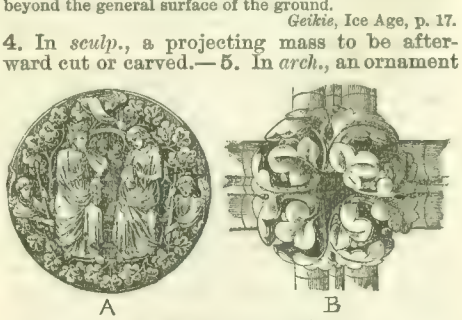
3. A stud or knob. Specifically, a knob or protuberant ornament of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, the centers of ancient shields, etc., or affixed to any object. Bosses are placed at regular intervals on the sides of some book-covers, for the purpose of preserving the gilding or the leather of the cover from abrasion.

> He runneth . . . upon the thick *bosses* of his bucklers. Job xv. 26.

> On the high altar is placed the Statue of the B. Virgin and our Saviour in white marble, which has a *bosse* in the girdle consisting of a very faire and rich sapphire, with divers other stones of price. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 4, 1641.

> A number of prominent crags and *bosses* of rock project beyond the general surface of the ground. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 17.

4. In *sculp.*, a projecting mass to be afterward cut or carved. — 5. In *arch.*, an ornament



A B

Architectural Bosses. — French, 13th century.

A, from sanctuary of the collegiate church of Semur-en-Auxois. *B*, from the refectory of the Abbey of St. Martin des Champs, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

placed at the intersection of the ribs or groins in vaulted or flat roofs, sometimes richly sculp-

tured with armorial bearings or other devices; also, any projecting ball or knot of foliage, etc., wherever placed.—6. In *mech.*: (*a*) The enlarged part of a shaft on which a wheel is to be keyed, or any enlarged part of the diameter, as the end of a separate piece in a line of shafts connected by couplings. Hollow shafts through which others pass are sometimes also called *bosses*, but improperly. (*b*) A swage or die used for shaping metals.—7. In *ordnance:* (*a*) A cast-iron plate fastened to the back of a traveling-forge hearth. (*b*) Any protuberance or lug upon a piece of ordnance.—8. A soft leather cushion or pad used for bossing (which see), and also for cleaning gilded surfaces and the like in porcelain- and glass-manufacture.—9†. A water-conduit in the form of a tun-bellied figure; a head or reservoir of water. *B. Jonson.*

boss[1] (bos), *v. t.* [< ME. **bossen, bocen;* from the noun.] 1. To ornament with bosses; bestud.

Turkey cushions *boss'd* with pearl.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

His glorious rapier and hangers all *bost* with pillars of gold. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

2. Same as *emboss*[1].

Boss'd with lengths
Of classic frieze. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

3. In *ceram.*, to bring (a surface of boiled oil) to perfect uniformity. See *bossing*, 1.

boss[2]† (bos), *n.* [< ME. *bose, boce*, a cask; cf. OF. *busse*, a cask, D. *bus*, a box, *bos*, a package: see *box*[2].] A cask, especially a small cask; a leather bottle for wine.—**Old boss**†. [A term of contempt, prob. a particular use of *boss*[2], a cask, butt; but cf. Icel. *bossi*, Sw. *buss*, a fellow.] A toper.

boss[3] (bos), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. MD. *bosse, busse*, D. *bus*, a box, *buis*, a tube, pipe, channel, = Dan. *bösse* = Sw. *bössa*, a box: see *box*[2], and cf. *boss*[2].] A wooden vessel used by plasterers for holding mortar, hung by a hook on a ladder or a wall.

boss[4] (bos), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a var. of equiv. *bass*[2], q. v.; but cf. D. *bos*, a bundle, as of straw.] A hassock; a bass.

boss[5] (bōs), *a.* [Also written *bos, bois;* origin obscure.] Hollow; empty: as, "his thick *boss* head," *Ramsay*, Poems, I. 285. [Scotch.]

boss[6] (bos), *n.* and *a.* [A word derived from the Dutch settlers in New York; < D. *baas*, master, foreman (used literally and figuratively like *boss* in American use: *een timmermans-baas*, a boss carpenter, *de vrouw is de baas*, the wife is the boss; *hij is hem de baas in het zingen*, he is the boss in singing, etc.), MD. *baes*, master of the house, also a friend, fem. *baesinne*, mistress of the house, also a friend, = Flem. *baes* = LG. *baas*, master, foreman (> Dan. *bas*, master), = OHG. *basa* = MHG. *base*, f., aunt, G. *base*, f., cousin (dial. also aunt, niece), appar. ult. identical with G. *wase* = LG. *wase*, f., cousin, aunt. The word, in the masc., seems to have meant 'kinsman, cousin,' and to have been used especially as ref. to the master of the household, the chief 'kinsman,' in fact or by courtesy, of the inmates.] **I.** *n.* 1. A master. Specifically—(*a*) One who employs or superintends workmen; a head man, foreman, or manager: as, the *bosses* have decided to cut down wages. [U. S.]

The actions of the superintendent, or *boss*, very often tended to widen the breach between employer and employee. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 503.

The line looked at its prostrate champion, and then at the new *boss* standing there, cool and brave, and not afraid of a regiment of sledge-hammers.
T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

(*b*) In *U. S. politics*, an influential politician who uses the machinery of a party for private ends, or for the advantage of a ring or clique; a professional politician having paramount local influence.

2. The chief; the master; the champion; the best or leading person or thing. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *a.* Chief; master; hence, first-rate: as, a *boss* mason; a *boss* player. [Colloq., U. S.]

boss[6] (bos), *v. t.* [< *boss*[6], *n.*] To be master of or over; manage; direct; control: as, to *boss* the house. [Slang, U. S.]—**To boss it**, to act the master.

boss[7] (bos), *n.* [Also *boose, buss, borse.* Detached from *bosscalf* (or assumed from *bossy*[3] taken as a dim. form), and so ult. connected with Icel. *bās, bās*, an exclamation used in driving cows into their stalls (*bāss*, a stall, boose: see *boose*[1]).] 1. A young calf; hence also, fig., a milksop. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A familiar name for a cow, or any of the bovine genus [U. S. and Canada.]—3. A name for the bison or so-called buffalo. [Western U. S.]

bossage (bos'āj), *n.* [< F. *bossage*, < *bosse*, boss, knob: see *boss*[1] and *-age.*] In *building:* (*a*) A stone which projects beyond the face of the adjacent work, and is laid rough, to be afterward carved into some ornamental or significant form. (*b*) Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the face of the building, with indentures or channels left in the joinings: used chiefly upon projecting corners. The cavities are sometimes round and sometimes beveled or in a diamond form, sometimes inclosed with a cavetto and sometimes with a listel. Also called *rustic quoins.*

bosse (bos), *n.* [F. *bosse*, a boss, hump, etc.: see *boss*[1]. Cf. *boss*[2], a small cask.] A large glass bottle filled with powder and having strands of quickmatch attached to the neck, used for incendiary purposes.

bosselated (bos'e-lā-ted), *a.* [< F. *bosseler*, emboss, < *bosse*, boss: see *boss*[1].] Covered with inequalities or protuberances.

bosset (bos'et), *n.* [< *boss*[1] + dim. *-et.*] 1. A small boss or knob, especially one of a series: as, "a sword-belt studded with *bossets*," *Jour. Archæol. Ass.*, XXX. 93.—2. The rudimentary antler of the male red deer.

bossiness (bos'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being bossy or in relief: applied especially to sculpture and ornament: as, "a pleasant *bossiness*," *Ruskin*, Aratra Pentelici, i. § 21.

bossing (bos'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boss*[1], *v.*] 1. In *ceram.*, the process by which a surface of color is made level and uniform. This is done by first laying on a coat of boiled oil, usually with a camel's-hair brush, upon which the color is deposited, generally by being dusted from cotton-wool. The coat of oil is then made perfectly uniform and smooth by means of a leather boss. Also called *ground-laying.*

2. The film of boiled oil thus spread over earthenware to hold the coloring materials.

bossism (bos'izm), *n.* [< *boss*[6] + *-ism.*] The control of politics by bosses. [U. S.]

The vote of Pennsylvania would be worse than doubtful if *bossism* . . . were found . . . to be still the potential force. *The American*, VI. 38.

bossive† (bos'iv), *a.* [< *boss*[1] + *-ive.* Cf. F. *bossu*, hump-backed.] Crooked; deformed: as, "a *bossive* birth," *Osborne*, Advice to his Son, p. 70 (1658).

bossy[1] (bos'i), *a.* [< *boss*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Furnished or ornamented with a boss or bosses.

His head reclining on his *bossy* shield.
Pope, Iliad, x. 173.

2. Projecting in the round; boldly prominent, as if composed of bosses: said of sculpture, etc.

Cornice or frieze with *bossy* sculptures graven.
Milton, P. L., i. 716.

bossy[2] (bos'i), *a.* [< *boss*[6] + *-y*[1].] Acting like a boss; masterful; domineering. [Colloq., U. S.]

bossy[3] (bos'i), *n.* [Dim. of *boss*[7].] A familiar name for a cow or calf. See *boss*[7] (*a*).

bostal (bos'tal), *n.* [E. dial.] A winding way up a very steep hill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Suffolk).]

bostanji (bos-tan'ji), *n. pl.* [Turk. *bostānjī*, < *bostān*, < Pers. *bustān*, a garden.] A class of men in Turkey, originally the sultan's gardeners, but now also employed in various ways about his person, as in mounting guard at the seraglio, rowing his barge, etc.

boston (bôs'ton), *n.* [So called from the city of *Boston*, Massachusetts, where it was invented by French officers at the time of the revolutionary war.] 1. A game of cards. The hands are dealt and played as in whist, each of the four players having the right to bid or offer to take unassisted a certain number of tricks, to lose every trick but one, or every trick, etc. The highest bidder plays against the rest, and if successful gains, if defeated loses, according to the size of his bid. There are varieties of the game known as *boston de Fontainebleau* and *Russian boston.*

2. The first five tricks taken by a player in the game of boston.—3. A round dance, danced by couples, properly to waltz music, being a modification or elaboration of the waltz, but differing in the step: sometimes varied with 'dips' or bendings of the knees.

Boston Port Bill. See *bill*[3].

Bostrichidæ, etc. See *Bostrychidæ*, etc.

Bostrychidæ (bos-trik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bostrychus* + *-idæ.*] A family of xylophagous cryptopentamerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Bostrychus*, containing small cylindrical beetles, the larvæ of which are limbless: by many associated with the family *Ptinidæ.*

Bostrychidæ . . . live in companies, and belong to the most dreaded destroyers of forests of conifers. The way in which they eat into the bark is very peculiar, being characteristic of the individual species and indicative of their mode of life. The two sexes meet in the superficial passages, which the female, after copulation, continues and lengthens in order to lay her eggs in pits which she hollows out for that purpose. The larvæ, when hatched, eat out lateral passages, which, as the larvæ increase in size and get farther from the main passage, become larger, and give rise to the characteristic markings on the inside of the bark. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 588.

bostrychite (bos'tri-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *βόστρυχος*, a curl or lock of hair, + *-ite*[2].] A gem presenting the appearance of a lock of hair.

bostrychoid, bostrychoidal (bos'tri-koid, bos-tri-koi'dal), *a.* [< Gr. **βοστρυχοειδής*, contr. *βοστρυχώδης*, curly, < *βόστρυχος*, curl, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form or character of a bostryx.

Bostrychus (bos'tri-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βόστρυχος*, a curl or lock of hair, also a certain insect (according to some, the male of the glowworm); also written *βότρυχος*; cf. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes.] A genus of beetles, typical of the family *Bostrychidæ* and subfamily *Bostrychinæ*, species of which are highly destructive to wood. One of the most injurious species is *B. typographicus*, the typographer beetle, which infests coniferous trees, devouring, in both the larval and the perfect state, the soft wood beneath the bark, thus causing the death of the trees. Other species are *B. chalcographus*, *B. stenographus*, etc. The trees thus affected are pines, spruces, larches, firs, etc., as well as fruit-trees of the orchard, as the apple. Also spelled *Bostrichus.* See *Bostrychidæ.*

bostryx (bos'triks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **βόστρυξ* for *βόστρυχος*, a curl, etc.: see *Bostrychus.*] In *bot.*, a uniparous helicoid cyme—that is, a raceme-like cyme, or flower-cluster, with all the branches or pedicels upon one side. It is usually more or less coiled.

bostwyst†, *a.* An obsolete form of *boisterous.*

Boswellia (boz-wel'i-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. John *Boswell* of Edinburgh.] A genus of balsamic plants of the family *Balsameaceæ*, the species of which are imperfectly known. *B. Carterii* and some other species of the hot and dry regions of eastern Africa and southern Arabia furnish olibanum (which see), the frankincense of antiquity. *B. Frereana* of the Somali region yields a highly fragrant resin, the primitive gum elemi, largely used in the East as a masticatory. *B. serrata*, of India, the salai-tree, also yields a resin which is used in that country as incense.

Boswellian (boz-wel'i-an), *a.* [< *Boswell* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Relating to or resembling James Boswell, the friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson; characterized by an uncritical and simple admiration for some person: used especially of biographers and biography.

Boswellism (boz'wel-izm), *n.* [< *Boswell* + *-ism.*] The style or manner of Boswell as a biographer; uncritical admiration of one's hero, with faithful but indiscriminate narration of details.

We think that there is no more certain indication of a weak and ill-regulated intellect than that propensity which, for want of a better name, we will venture to christen *Boswellism.* *Macaulay*, Milton.

Boswellize (boz'wel-iz), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *Boswellized*, ppr. *Boswellizing.* [< *Boswell* + *-ize.*] To write in the style of Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson; report or reproduce with minuteness of detail or without the exercise of the critical faculty.

One cannot help wishing that Bonstetten had *Boswellized* some of these endless conversations, for the talk of Gray was, on the testimony of all who heard it, admirable for fulness of knowledge, point, and originality of thought. *Lowell*, in New Princeton Rev., I. 165.

bot[1] (bot), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *bat* (ME. *bat, bot*), a lump, in the now dial. pronunciation: see *bat*[1], *n.* The Gael. *botus*, a belly-worm, is from E. *bots.*] The larva or maggot of several species of bot-fly when found in the intestines of horses, under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, etc. The bots which infest horses are the larvæ of the *Gasterophilus equi*, or bot-fly, which deposits its eggs on the tips of the hairs, generally of the fore legs and mane, whence they are taken into the mouth and swallowed. They remain in great numbers in the stomach for several months, and are expelled in the excrement and become pupæ, which in five weeks become perfect insects.

bot[2]† (AS. pron. bōt), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form (*bōt*) of *boot*[1], a fine, etc.: only in historical use.

A theft committed on any one of these three days [the Gang days] was, by Alfred's laws, sconced in a two-fold *bot* or fine, as if it had been a Sunday or one of the higher Church holydays. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 107.

bot[3]†. An obsolete preterit of *bite.*

bot[4]†, *prep.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *but*[1].

bot[5] (bot), *n.* [From the initials of "Board of Trade."] The English Board of Trade unit of electrical supply.

bot. 1. An abbreviation of *botany, botanical,* and *botanist.*—2. A contraction of *bought*[2].

botanic (bō-tan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *botanique*, < ML. *botanicus*, < Gr. *βοτανικός*, < *βοτάνη*, an herb, plant: see *botany.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to botany, or the scientific study of plants.—**Botanic garden**, a garden devoted to the culture of plants collected for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany.

II.† *n.* A botanist.

botanical (bō-tan′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or concerned with the study or cultivation of plants.—**Botanical geography.** Same as *geographical botany* (which see, under *botany*).

botanically (bō-tan′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a botanical manner; after the manner of a botanist; according to a system of botany.

botanise, *v.* See *botanize.*

botanist (bot′a-nist), *n.* [< *botany* + *-ist;* = F. *botaniste.*] One who studies or is skilled in botany; one versed in the structure, habits, geographical distribution, and systematic classification of plants.

Then spring the living herbs, . . . beyond the power
Of *botanist* to number up their tribes.
Thomson, Spring, l. 224.

botanize (bot′a-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *botanized,* ppr. *botanizing.* [< *botany* + *-ize;* = F. *botaniser.* Cf. Gr. *βοτανίζειν,* root up weeds.] **I.** *intrans.* To examine or seek for plants for the purpose of studying and classifying them, etc.; investigate the vegetable kingdom as a botanist.

II. *trans.* To explore botanically: as, to *botanize* a neighborhood.

Also spelled *botanise.*

botanologer† (bot-a-nol′ō-jėr), *n.* [< *botanology* + *-er*[1].] A botanist. *Sir T. Browne.*

botanology† (bot-a-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *botanologie,* < Gr. *βοτάνη,* an herb, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The science of botany. *Bailey.*

botanomancy (bot′a-nō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *botanomancie,* < Gr. *βοτάνη,* an herb, + *μαντεία,* divination.] An ancient method of divination by means of plants, especially by means of the leaves of the sage and fig. A person's name and the question to which an answer was desired were written on the leaves, which were then laid out exposed to the wind; as many of the letters as remained in their places were taken up and joined together to form some word, which was supposed to be an answer to the question.

Botanophaga (bot-a-nof′a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βοτάνη,* an herb, + *φαγεῖν,* eat.] A name of the herbivorous marsupial mammals, as distinguished collectively from the *Zoöphaga,* or carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials. The ★kangaroo is an example.

botany (bot′a-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *botanie,* formed from *botanic,* as if < Gr. *βοταγία,* a rare var. of *βοτάνη,* an herb, grass, fodder, < *βόσκειν,* feed, mid. *βόσκεσθαι,* feed one's self; cf. L. *vesci,* eat.] The science of plants. It treats of the forms of plants, their structure, the nature of the tissues of which they are composed, the vital phenomena connected with them, the arrangement of them into larger and smaller groups according to their affinities, and the classification of these groups so as to exhibit their mutual relations and their position in the vegetable kingdom as a whole. The science further investigates the nature of the vegetation which at former epochs lived on the earth, as well as the distribution of plants at the present time. It is thus divided into several sections. (*a*) *Structural* or *morphological botany,* that branch of the science of botany which relates to the structure and organization of plants, internal or external, independently of the presence of a vital principle. Also called *organography.* (*b*) *Physiological* or *biological botany,* that branch which relates to the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants, and their minute structure and method of growth. (*c*) *Descriptive botany,* that branch which relates to the description and nomenclature of plants. Also called *phytography.* (*d*) *Systematic botany,* that branch which relates to the principles upon which plants are to be classified or arranged with reference to their degrees of relationship. The system of classification now universally adopted is that proposed by Antoine Laurent de Jussieu, and improved and enlarged by De Candolle, Brown, and others. It is generally called the *natural* system, because it is intended to express, as far as possible, the various degrees of relationship among plants as these exist in nature, and to group next to each other the various species, genera, and orders which are most alike in all respects. Several artificial systems have been proposed, as that of Tournefort, based on the modifications of the corolla; but the best-known is that of Linnæus, founded on the stamens and pistils. This system, which was designed by Linnæus to be only temporary, proved of great value to the science of botany, but it has now gone entirely out of use, or is used only as a partial index to the vegetable kingdom. (*e*) *Geographical botany,* that branch which relates to the natural distribution of plants over the globe, and to the inquiry into the causes which have influenced or maintain this distribution. (*f*) *Paleontological* or *fossil botany,* that branch which embraces the study of the forms and structures of the plants found in a fossil state in the various strata of which the earth is composed.

Botany Bay gum, kino, oak, resin, tea, etc. See the nouns.

botargo, botarga (bō-tär′gō, -gä), *n.* [= F. *boutargue* = Sp. *botarga,* < It. *botargo, botarga, buttarga, buttagra,* now *bottarga, bottarica,* < Ar. *batarkha,* prob. derived through Coptic from Gr. *τάριχος, τάριχον,* dried fish, also a dead body preserved by embalming, a mummy.] A relish made of the roes of certain fishes strongly salted after they have become putrid: much used on the coast of the Mediterranean as an incentive to thirst. The great white Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso,* is one of the principal sources of botargo. The best botargo comes from Tunis, is dry and reddish, and is eaten with olive-oil and lemon-juice. Also *bottargo.*

We staid talking and singing and drinking great draughts of claret, and eating *botargo* and bread and butter, till twelve at night, it being moonshine. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 191.

Botaurinæ (bō-tâ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Botaurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Ardeidæ,* or herons, containing the bitterns, distinguished from true herons by having only ten tail-feathers and two pairs of powder-down tracts, and the outer toe shorter than the inner. In habits the *Botaurinæ* also differ from the other *Ardeidæ,* being solitary, nesting on the ground, and laying eggs unlike those of true herons. See cut under *bittern.*

Botaurus (bō-tâ′rus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *bos,* an ox, + *taurus,* a bull; suggested by the old form (ME. *butor,* OF. *butor, botor*) of *bittern*[1], q. v.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Botaurinæ.* See *bittern*[1].

botch[1]† (boch), *n.* [< ME. *botche, bocche,* < OF. *boche,* a botch, sore, var. of *boce,* a botch, swelling, > mod. F. *bosse,* E. *boss*[1]: see *boss*[1]. Cf. OD. *butse,* a boil, swelling, < *butsen,* D. *botsen,* strike, beat, akin to OHG. *bōzan* = E. *beat*[1]. Cf. *botch*[2].] A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection; a boil.

Yet who more foul, disrobed of attire?
Pearl'd with the *botch* as children burnt with fire.
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, i. 3.

Botches and blains must all his flesh emboss.
Milton, P. L., xii. 180.

botch[1]† (boch), *v. t.* To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains.
Garth, Dispensary, ii. 150.

botch[2] (boch), *v.* [Also E. dial. or colloq. *bodge*[1], q. v.; < ME. *bocchen,* repair, of uncertain origin, perhaps < MD. *botsen, butsen, boetsen,* repair, patch, same word as *butsen,* D. *botsen,* strike, beat, knock together, akin to OHG. *bōzan,* beat, = E. *beat*[1]. Cf. *botch*[1] and *boss*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mend or patch in a clumsy manner, as a garment: often used figuratively.

To *botch* up what they had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *S. Butler,* Hudibras.

Tom coming, with whom I was angry for his *botching* my camlott coat, to tell me that my father was at our church, I got me ready. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 407.

2. To put together unsuitably or unskilfully; perform, express, etc., in a bungling manner; hence, to spoil by unskilful work; bungle.

For treason *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 485.

II. *intrans.* To mend or patch things in an unskilful manner; be a bungler or botcher.

botch[2] (boch), *n.* [< *botch*[2], *v.*] **1.** A bungled or ill-finished part; a flaw; a blemish.

To leave no rubs nor *botches* in the work.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. A patch, or a part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner.—**3.** That which is botched; ill-finished or bungled work generally.

Fancy the most assiduous potter, but without his wheel; reduced to make dishes, or rather amorphous *botches,* by mere kneading and baking. *Carlyle.*

A poorly paid teacher, whose work is a *botch,* and therefore an injury to the growing mind.
Jour. of Education, XIX. 41.

4. A bungling, unskilful workman or operator of any kind; a botcher.

botchedly (boch′ed-li or bocht′li), *adv.* [< *botched,* pp. of *botch*[2], *v.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a botched or clumsy manner; with botches or patches.

Thus patch they heaven, more *botch'dly* then old clothes.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 67.

botcher[1] (boch′ėr), *n.* [< ME. **bocchere* (spelled *bochchare,* Prompt. Parv.); < *botch*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A mender; a repairer or patcher; specifically, a tailor who does repairing.

Let the *botcher* mend him: Anything that's mended is but patched. *Shak.,* T. N., i. 5.

Physicians are the body's cobblers, rather the *botchers* of men's bodies; as the one patches our tatter'd clothes, so the other solders our diseased flesh.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

2. One who botches; a clumsy, bungling workman; a bungler.

botcher[2] (boch′ėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The grilse: a local English name in the Severn valley.

botcherly (boch′ėr-li), *a.* [< *botcher*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Clumsy; unworkmanlike. [Rare.]

Botcherly mingle-mangle of collections.
Hartlib, tr. of Comenius, p. 30.

Botcherly poetry, *botcherly!*
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

botchery (boch′ėr-i), *n.* [< *botch*[2] + *-ery.*] A botching, or that which is botched; clumsy or bungling work or workmanship. [Rare.]

If we speak of base *botchery,* were it a comely thing to see a great lord or a king wear sleeves of two parishes, one half of worsted, the other of velvet?
World of Wonders (1608), p. 235.

botchka (boch′kä), *n.* Same as *bochka.*

botchy[1] (boch′i), *a.* [< ME. *botchy, bochy,* etc.; < *botch*[1] + *-y*[1].] Marked with botches; full of or covered with botches: as, "a *botchy* core," *Shak.,* T. and C., ii. 1.

botchy[2] (boch′i), *a.* [< *botch*[2] + *-y*[1].] Imperfect; botched.

bote[1] (bōt), *n.* [The ME. and AS. (dat.) form of *boot*[1], ML. *bota,* retained archaically in law writings: see *boot*[1].] **1**†. Help; aid; relief; salvation; remedy in illness; boot (which see). Specifically—**2.** In *old law:* (*a*) Compensation, as for an injury; amends; satisfaction; a payment in expiation of an offense: as, man-*bote,* a compensation for a man slain. (*b*) A privilege or allowance of necessaries for repair or support; estovers: as, house-*bote,* enough wood to repair a house or for fuel; plow-*bote,* cart-*bote,* wood for making or repairing instruments of husbandry; hay-*bote* or hedge-*bote,* wood for hedges or fences, etc.

bote[2]†. Middle English preterit of *bite.*

bote[3]†, *prep.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *but*[1].

botel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottle*[2].

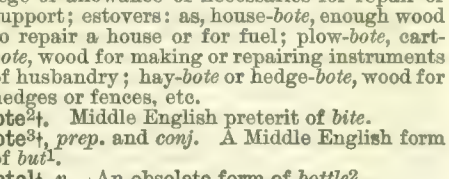
boteler†, *n.* An obsolete form of *butler.*

botelesst, *a.* A Middle English form of *bootless.*

boterol, boteroll (bot′e-rōl), *n.* [< F. *boute-rolle,* "the chape of a sheath or scabbard" (Cotgrave), < *bouter,* place, adapt: see *butt*[1].] In *her.,* the chape or crampet of a scabbard used as a bearing. Also *bauteroll.*

botew†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boatewe, botowe,* < late ME. *botew, butewe, butwe, botwe,* < *bote,* boot, + *-ew, -ewe,* repr. F. *-eau,* < L. *-ellus,* dim. termination.] A short boot.

bot-fly (bot′flī), *n.* A name given to dipterous insects of the family *Œstridæ,* the larvæ of which infest different parts of living animals. See *bot*[1]. The horse-bot, *Gasterophilus equi* (Fabricius),



Horse Bot-fly (*Gasterophilus equi*), about natural size.
a, lateral view; *b*, dorsal view.

is taken into the stomach of the horse; the ox-bot lives just under the cuticle of the ox; and the sheep-bot, *Œstrus ovis* (Linnæus), in the frontal sinuses of the sheep. Other animals are affected by particular species.

both (bōth), *a.* and *pron.* [= Sc. *baith,* < ME. *both, booth,* earlier *bothe, bathe,* etc.; not found in AS. except in the simple form *bā,* etc. (see below), but perhaps existent, being in OS., etc.; otherwise taken from Scand.; = OS. *bēdhie, bēdhia* = OFries. *bēthe, bēde* = OHG. *bēde, beide,* MHG. G. *beide* = Icel. *bāðir,* m., *bāðar,* f., *bæði, bāði,* neut., = Sw. *båda* = Dan. *baade,* both; cf. Goth. *bajōths,* n. pl., both; < Goth. *bai* = AS. *bā* (*begen, bu*), both, ME. *ba, bo;* cf. L. *ambo* = Gr. *ἄμφω* = Skt. *ubhāu,* both: see *bo*[1]; with a termination of obscure origin, perhaps orig. the def. art. in pl. (AS. *thā* = Goth. *thai, thō,* etc.) coalesced with the adj.; but this explanation does not apply to the Goth. *bajōths.*] The one and the other; the two; the pair or the couple, in reference to two persons or things specially mentioned, and denoting that neither of them is to be excluded, either absolutely or (as with *either*) as an alternative, from the statement.

Youre *bother* love [the love of you both].
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 168.

And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them unto Abimelech; and *both* of them made a covenant.
Gen. xxi. 27.

He will not bear the loss of his rank, because he can bear the loss of his estate; but he will bear *both,* because he is prepared for *both.* *Bolingbroke.*

Both had been presidents, *both* had lived to great age, *both* were early patriots, and *both* were distinguished and ever honored by their immediate agency in the act of independence. *D. Webster,* Adams and Jefferson.

[The genitive *both's* (ME. *bothes, bothers,* earlier *bother, bathre*) is now disused; in the earlier period it was joined usually with the genitive plural of the personal pronoun. Subsequently the simple *both,* equivalent to *of both,* was used.

One hath wounded me,
That's by me wounded; *both* our remedies
Within thy help and holy physic lies.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.]

Both two, both the two, pleonastically for *both*.

Both the two cities reached a high pitch of prosperity.
Grote, Hist. Greece, ii. 18.

both (bōth), *adv.* or *conj.* [< ME. *bothe, bothen, bathe*, etc.; from the adj.] Including the two (terms or notions mentioned): an adverb preceding two coördinate terms (words or phrases) joined by *and*, and standing thus in an apparent conjunctional correlation, *both . . . and*, equivalent to *not only . . . but also*. *Both* is thus used sometimes before three or more coördinate terms.

I thought good now to present vnto your Grace not any better gift of mine owne, . . . but surely an excellent gift of an other mans deuise and making, which *both* hath done, doth, *and* shal do much good to many other good folke, *and* to your Noble Grace also.
John Fouler, Pref. to Sir T. More's Cumfort against Tribulation (1573).

[He] was indeed his country's *both* minion, mirror, *and* wonder.
Ford, Line of Life.

A great multitude *both* of the Jews *and* also of the Greeks believed. Acts xiv. 1.

Which I suppose they doe resigne with much willingness, *both* Livery, Badge, *and* Cognizance.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

But these discourses were *both* written *and* delivered in the freshness of his complete manhood.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

bother (boᵀᴴ'ėr), *v.* [First in the early part of the 18th century, also written *bodder*, Sc. *bauther, bather;* origin unknown; possibly a corruption of *pother*. The earliest instances seem to be from Swift and other Irishmen, which would seem to favor the supposed Ir. derivation, < Ir. *buaidhrim*, I vex, disturb (cf. *buaidhirt*, trouble, affliction); but the Ir. words as pronounced have no resemblance to *bother*, except as to the initial *b*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To bewilder; confuse.

With the din of which tube my head you so *bother*.
T. Sheridan, To Swift.

2. To give trouble to; annoy; pester; worry.

Dunsey *bothered* me for the money, and I let him have it.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, ix.

He *bothered* his audience with no accidental effects.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 280.

[Used in the imperative as an expression of impatience, or as a mild sort of execration.

Bother the woman for plaguing me! *Farrar.*]

=Syn. *Pester, Worry*, etc. See *tease, v. t.*

II. *intrans.* To trouble one's self; make many words or much ado: as, don't *bother* about that.

bother (boᵀᴴ'ėr), *n.* [< *bother, v.*] 1†. Blarney; humbug; palaver. *N. E. D.*—2. Trouble; vexation; plague: as, what a *bother* it is!

The *bother* with Mr. Emerson is, that, though he writes in prose, he is essentially a poet.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 376.

At night, they [the ponies] were a *bother;* if picketed out, they fed badly and got thin, and if they were not picketed, they sometimes strayed away.
The Century, XXX. 223.

botheration (boᵀᴴ-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *bother* + *-ation.*] The act of bothering, or the state of being bothered; annoyance; trouble; vexation; perplexity.

A man must have a good stomach that can swallow this *botheration* [autograph albums] as a compliment.
Scott, Diary, Nov. 20, 1825.

Their smallness, their folly, their rascality, and their simple power of *botheration*.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 250.

botherer (boᵀᴴ'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who bothers, vexes, or annoys: as, "such *botherers* of judges," *Warren*.

botherment (boᵀᴴ'ėr-ment), *n.* [< *bother* + *-ment.*] The act of bothering or the state of being bothered; trouble; annoyance; botheration. [Rare.]

I'm sure 't would be a *botherment* to a living soul to lose so much money.
J. F. Cooper.

bothersome (boᵀᴴ'ėr-sum), *a.* [< *bother* + *-some.*] Troublesome; annoying; inconvenient.

By his *bothersome* questioning of all traditional assumptions.
The American, VII. 235.

They [casements] open sidewise, in two wings, and are screwed together by that *bothersome* little iron handle over which we have fumbled so often in European inns.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 353.

both-handedness (bōth'han″ded-nes), *n.* The power of using either hand with equal ease; ambidexterity.

The tendency toward what might be called *both-handedness* in the use of the brush.
The Student, III. 284.

both-hands† (bōth'handz), *n.* A person indispensable to another; a factotum.

He is his master's *both-hands*, I assure you.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

bothie, *n.* See *bothy.*

bothock (both'ọk), *n.* A name of the fish otherwise called the bib. [Prov. Eng.]

bothom†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottom*.
Chaucer.

bothrenchyma (both-reng'ki-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βόθρος*, a pit, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion (> NL. *enchyma*, a tissue), < *ἐγχέειν*, pour in, < *ἐν*, = E. *in*[1], + *χέειν*, akin to AS. *geótan*, pour.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of pitted ducts.

bothria, *n.* Plural of *bothrium*.

Bothriocephalidæ (both″ri-ō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bothriocephalus* + *-idæ.*] A family of cestoid or tæniate worms, order *Cestoidea*, including the broad tapeworms, which have only two bothria or suckers on the head (whence they are also called *Dibothriidæ*). It includes the genera *Bothriocephalus* and *Dibothrium*.

Bothriocephalus (both″ri-ō-sef'ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοθρίον*, a small trench (see *bothrium*), + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of the *Cestoidea*, or cestoid worms, of which the broad tapeworm, *B. latus*, is the type. It belongs to the group of the *Pseudophyllidea* (which see). Also *Botryocephalus*.

bothrium (both'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *bothria* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *βοθρίον*, a small trench, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, trench.] One of the facets or fossettes upon the head of a tapeworm.

The common tape-worm . . . wants the opposite *bothria*, or fossettes.
E. R. Wright, Animal Life, p. 582.

Bothrodendron (both-rō-den'drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βόθρος*, a pit, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] In *bot.*, an extinct genus of plants of the coal era, related to *Lepidodendron*.

Bothrophera (both-rof'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Bothrophora*, < Gr. *βόθρος*, a trench, a pit, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The solenoglyph venomous serpents of the new world, so called from having a pit between the eyes and nose: corresponding to the family *Crotalidæ*, and contrasting with the *Abothrophera*.

both-sided (bōth'sī″ded), *a.* Complete; comprehensive; not limited or partial.

There is forced on us the truth that a scientific morality arises only as fast as the one-sided conceptions adapted to transitory conditions are developed into *both-sided* conceptions.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 98.

both-sidedness (bōth'sī″ded-nes), *n.* Impartiality; completeness or comprehensiveness of view or thought.

Even in our country and age there are dangers from the want of a due *both-sidedness*.
H. Spencer, Sociol., p. 397.

both-sides† (bōth'sīdz), *a.* Being or speaking on both sides; double-tongued; deceitful. [Rare.]

Damnable *both-sides* rogue!
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

bothum[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottom*.

bothum[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *button*.

bothy, bothie (both'i), *n.*; pl. *bothies* (-iz). [Also written *bothay;* appar. < Gael. *bothag*, a cottage, hut, dim. of Gael. and Ir. *both*, a hut; but the *th* is not sounded in these words. See *booth.*] 1. A small cottage; a hut.

The salt sea we'll harry,
And bring to our Charlie
The cream from the *bothy*
And curd from the pen.
Come o'er the Stream, Charlie.

That young nobleman who has just now left the *bothy*.
Scott.

To accept the hospitality of a very poor Highland *bothie*.
The Century, XXVII. 919.

2. A house for the accommodation of a number of workpeople in the employment of the same person or company. More especially, a kind of barrack in connection with a large farm, where the unmarried outdoor servants and laborers are lodged.—**Bothy system,** the practice, common in Aberdeenshire and other northern counties of Scotland, of lodging the unmarried outdoor servants and laborers employed on the larger farms in barrack-like buildings apart from their employer's residence.

botoné (bot'on-ā), *a.* Same as *bottony*.

bo-tree (bō'trē), *n.* [< Singhalese *bo* (also *bogaha: gaha*, tree), a shortened form of Pali *bodhi*, the bo-tree, short for *bodhi-taru*, bo-tree (< *bodhi* (< Skt. *bodhi*), wisdom, enlightenment, + *taru*, tree), answering to Skt. *bodhi-vriksha* (*vriksha*, tree). See *Buddha.*] The *Ficus religiosa*, or pipul-tree, under which Sakyamuni, the founder of Buddhism, is said to have become "enlightened" (Buddha), after forty days' fixed contemplation, during which time he was subjected to all manner of temptation, and to have evolved the four noble truths by which mankind may be delivered from the miseries attending upon birth, life, and death. The particular bo-tree under which this happened is said to have been produced at the moment of his birth.

Botrychium (bo-trik'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βότρυχος*, equiv. to *βόστρυχος*, a curl or lock, a cluster: see *Bostrychus.*] A genus of cryptogamous plants, of the family *Ophioglossaceæ*, allied to the ferns. They bear clustered, veinless sporangia in contracted panicled spikes above the variously divided frond. There are several widely distributed species, known by the popular name of *moonwort*, from the crescent shape of the divisions of the frond in some common kinds. The name *grape-fern* is also given to them, and one species, *B. Virginianum*, is called *rattlesnake-fern*.



Moonwort (*Botrychium Lunaria*).
a, entire plant; *b*, branch of the fertile frond, showing sporangia.

botryllid (bo-tril'id), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Botryllidæ*.

Botryllidæ (bo-tril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Botryllus* + *-idæ.*] A family of compound ascidians or tunicaries, of the order *Ascidioidea*. They have a definite number of ascidiozoöids grouped about a common cloaca of the ascidiarium, the viscera of each single body, which is not divided into thorax and abdomen, lying by the side of the respiratory cavity, and no lobes around the inhalent orifice. There are several genera besides *Botryllus*. Also *Botryllacea* and *Botrylloides*.

Botryllus (bo-tril'us), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster or bunch of grapes, a curl or lock.] A genus of compound ascidians, typical of the family *Botryllidæ*. *B. stellatus* and *B. violaceus* are examples.

Botryocephalus (bot″ri-ō-sef'ą-lus), *n.* Same as *Bothriocephalus*. *Oken*, 1815.

botryogen (bot'ri-ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *-γενης*, producing, etc.: see *-gen.*] A red or ocher-yellow mineral from Falun, in Sweden, and elsewhere, consisting of ★the hydrous sulphates of iron and magnesium.

botryoid, botryoidal (bot'ri-oid, bot-ri-oi'dąl), *a.* [< Gr. *βοτρυοειδής*, like a cluster of grapes, < *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like grapes, as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small globes. In *bot.*, applied to forms of inflorescence which are apparently botryose, but in reality cymose.


Botryoidal structure: Chalcedony.

botryoidally (bot-ri-oi'dąl-i), *adv.* In a botryoidal manner; so as to resemble a bunch of grapes: as, vessels *botryoidally* disposed.

botryolite (bot'ri-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A variety of datolite or borosilicate of calcium, occurring in mammillary or botryoidal concretions, in a bed of magnetic iron in gneiss, near Arendal in Norway, and elsewhere. Its colors are pearl-gray, grayish- or reddish-white, and pale rose-red. It is said to differ from datolite in containing more water.

botryose (bot'ri-ōs), *a.* [< Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *-ose.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) Of the type of the raceme, corymb, umbel, etc.: applied to indeterminate forms of inflorescence. (*b*) Clustered, like a bunch of grapes.

Botrytis (bo-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes.] A large genus of mucedinous fungi, usually growing upon dead wood and leaves, characterized by the somewhat dendroid mode of branching of the fertile hyphæ, which bear simple spores more or less grouped near the tips. One species, *B. Bassiana*, grows upon living silkworms, and causes the disease known as muscardine. A large number of species growing upon living plants were formerly included in this genus, but are now referred to *Peronospora*.

bots (bots), *n. pl.* See *bot*[1].

bott[1], *n.* See *bot*[1].

bott[2] (bot), *n.* [< F. *botte*, a bundle, a truss (OF. dim. *botel:* see *bottle*[3]).] The name given by lace-makers to the round cushion, held on the knee, on which the lace is woven.

bottargo, *n.* Same as *botargo*.

Böttger ware. See *ware*[2].

bottel†, *n.* Same as *boltel*.

botterol†, *n.* Same as *boterol*.

botthammer (bot'ham″ėr), *n.* [< *bott* (prob. < ME. *botte*, a form of *bat*[1]) + *hammer.*] A wooden mallet with a fluted face, used in breaking flax.

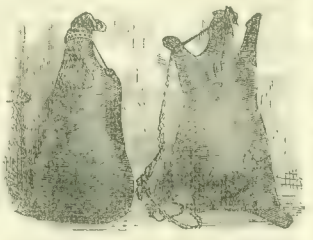
bottine (bo-tēn'), *n.* [F., dim. of *botte*, a boot: see *boot*[2].] 1. A half-boot; a woman's fine shoe.—2. An appliance resembling a boot,

with straps, springs, buckles, etc., to correct or prevent distortion of the lower limbs and feet of children.

botting (bot'ing), *n.* [Perhaps for *batting*, < *bat*[1], ME. occasionally *botte*, a club, stick.] The operation of restopping the tap-hole of a furnace with a plug of clay on the end of a wooden rod, after a portion of the charge has been removed.

bottle[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *botle*, *buttle*, < AS. *botl* (= OS. *bodl* = OFries. *bodel* = Icel. *bōl* (also deriv. *bœli*), a dwelling, abode, farm, also lair, den, = Dan. *bol*, a farm, *böl*, *bölle*, in local names); cf. *bold*, a dwelling (> *byldan*, E. *build*, q. v.), and *būr* (> E. *bower*[1]), a dwelling; < *būan* (√ **bu*), dwell: see *bower*[1], *bond*[2], etc.] A dwelling; a habitation: a word extant (as *-bottle*, *-battle*) only in some local English names, ★as *Harbottle*, *Newbottle*, *Morbattle*.

bottle[2] (bot'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bottel*, *botle*; < ME. *botel*, *bottelle* = D. *bottel* = LG. *buttel*, *buddel*, < OF. *botel*, m., also *boutelle*, *boutille*, F. *bouteille* = Pr. Pg. *botelha* = Sp. *botella* = It. *bottiglia*, < ML. *buticula*, f., dim. of *butis*, *buttis*, *butta* (> OF. *boute*, F. *botte*), a butt: see *butt*[3].] 1. A hollow mouthed vessel of glass, wood, leather, or other material, for holding and carrying liquids. Oriental nations use skins or leather for this purpose, and of the nature of these wine-skins are the bottles mentioned in Scripture: "Put new wine into new *bottles*." In Europe and North America glass is generally used for liquids of all kinds, but wine is still largely stored in skins in Spain and Greece. Small bottles are often called *vials*.



Oriental Goat-skin Bottles, or Wine-skins.

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains: as, a *bottle* of wine or of porter. —**Capillary bottle.** See *capillary*.—**The bottle**, figuratively, strong drink in general; the practice of drinking.

In *the bottle* discontent seeks for comfort, cowardice for courage, and bashfulness for confidence.
Johnson, Addison.

bottle[2] (bot'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bottled*, ppr. *bottling*. [< *bottle*[2], *n.*] 1. To put into bottles for the purpose of preserving or of storing away: as, to *bottle* wine or porter. Hence —2. To store up as in a bottle; preserve as if by bottling; shut in or hold back (colloq. "cork up"), as anger or other strong feeling: usually with *up*.

Can economy of time or money go further than to annihilate time and space, and *bottle up* [as does the phonograph] for posterity the mere utterance of man, without other effort on his part than to speak the words?
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 536.

bottle[3] (bot'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bottel*, *botelle*, *botle*; < ME. *botel*, < OF. *botel*, m., equiv. to *botelle*, fem., dim. of *botte*, a bundle: see *bott*[2].] A quantity, as of hay or grass, tied or bundled up. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

Although it be nat worth a *botel* hay.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 14.

Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

To look for a needle in a bottle of hay (= *in a haystack*), to engage in a hopeless search.

bottle-ale† (bot'l-āl), *n.* Bottled ale.

Selling cheese and prunes, and retail'd *bottle-ale*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

bottle-bellied (bot'l-bel″id), *a.* Having a belly shaped like a bottle; having a swelling, protuberant belly; pot-bellied.

Some choleric, *bottle-bellied* old spider.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 381.

bottle-bird (bot'l-bėrd), *n.* A bird that builds a bottle-shaped pensile nest.

We came across, in our meanderings, a small tree, from the branches of which were hanging a number of *bottle-birds'* nests. Their shape is like an elongated egg, very sharp at the small end, rather bulging out at the other end, while the opening is at the side. The bird is something like a sparrow, with a considerable touch of the yellow of a canary. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 185.

bottle-boot (bot'l-bōt), *n.* A leathern case to hold a bottle while it is being corked.

bottle-brush (bot'l-brush), *n.* 1. A brush for cleaning bottles.—2. The field-horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*.—3. The mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.—4. In Australia, any tree of the genus *Callistemon*.—**Bottle-brush grass**, a common name in the United States for *Hystrix Hystrix*.

bottle-bump (bot'l-bump), *n.* [A corruption of *butter-bump*, *bitter-bump*.] A name given in some districts to the bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*.

bottle-carrier (bot'l-kar″i-ėr), *n.* A device for carrying a number of uncorked bottles, used in wine-cellars. It consists of a frame with a handle, in which each bottle is held by a spring-pad at the bottom and by a boss or projection which enters the mouth.

bottle-case (bot'l-kās), *n.* The wicker- or basket-work covering of a demijohn or carboy.—**Bottle-case loom**, a machine for weaving bottle-cases.

bottle-chart (bot'l-chärt), *n.* A marine chart exhibiting the set of ocean surface-currents compiled from papers bearing date, latitude, and longitude, found in bottles which have been thrown from ships and washed upon the beach or picked up by other ships. The time between the throwing of such bottles and their recovery on shore has varied from a few days to sixteen years, and the distance from a few miles to five thousand miles.

bottle-clip (bot'l-klip), *n.* A device for closing the mouth of a bottle; a substitute for a cork.

bottle-coaster (bot'l-kōs″tėr), *n.* A kind of deep tray with divisions for bottles, in which decanters of wine or cordial are passed round a dinner- or banquet-table after the dessert: sometimes made for one decanter only.

The two Lady R.'s, . . . like two decanters in a *bottle-coaster*, with such magnificent diamond labels round their necks. *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, v.

bottle-cod (bot'l-kod), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to the plant *Capparis cynophallophora*, from the shape of the fruit.

bottle-companion, bottle-friend (bot'l-kom-pan″yon, -frend), *n.* A companion or friend in drinking or conviviality.

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 89.

bottle-conjurer (bot'l-kun″jėr-ėr), *n.* One who exhibits feats of necromancy with a bottle, as extracting from it a variety of liquids or more than was put in, or putting in what apparently cannot pass through the neck.

Which to that *bottle-conjurer*, John Bull,
Is of all dreams the first hallucination.
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 44.

bottled (bot'ld), *a.* [< *bottle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Kept or contained in a bottle: as, *bottled* porter.—2. Big-bellied: as, "that *bottled* spider," *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. [Rare.]

bottle-dropsy (bot'l-drop″si), *n.* A dropsy which affects the abdomen only; ascites.

bottle-fish (bot'l-fish), *n.* 1. A name of sundry plectognath fishes of the family *Tetrodontidæ*.—2. A name of the *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*, a remarkable fish representing a peculiar family of the order *Lyomeri*. See *Saccopharyngidæ*.

bottle-flower (bot'l-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant, *Centaurea Cyanus*; the bluebottle.

bottle-friend, *n.* See *bottle-companion*.

bottle-glass (bot'l-glàs), *n.* A cheap grade of glass, usually of a dull deep-green color, used for making common bottles, etc.

bottle-gourd (bot'l-gōrd), *n.* The fruit of *Lagenaria Lagenaria*, of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*. See *gourd* and *Lagenaria*.

bottle-grass (bot'l-gràs), *n.* A kind of grass, *Chætochloa viridis*. See *Setaria*.

bottle-green (bot'l-grēn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A green color like that of common bottle-glass.

II. *a.* Of a dark-green color.

bottlehead (bot'l-hed), *n.* 1. A more correct though not common name for the whale called the *bottlenose* (which see).—2. A name of the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

bottle-holder (bot'l-hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. A glass-maker's tool for holding the body of a bottle while forming the neck.—2. A rack for holding bottles.—3. One who waits upon another in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, etc.; hence, a backer; a second; a supporter, encourager, or adviser in a conflict or trial of any kind.

An old bruiser makes a good *bottle-holder*.
Smollett, Adv. of Ferd., Count Fathom.

Lord Palmerston considered himself the *bottle-holder* of oppressed states. *London Times*.

bottle-imp (bot'l-imp), *n.* See *Cartesian devil*, under *Cartesian*.

bottle-jack (bot'l-jak), *n.* 1. A roasting-jack shaped like a bottle.—2. A kind of lifting-jack.

bottle-mold (bot'l-mōld), *n.* An iron mold within which a bottle is blown.

bottlenose (bot'l-nōz), *n.* 1. A name of several species of cetaceans having bottle-shaped noses. (*a*) Of the species of *Hyperoödon*, like *H. bidens* of the northern seas, about 25 feet long. (*b*) Of the species of *Balænopterus* or *Globicephalus*, the caaing-whales. Also called *bottlehead*.

2. In *med.*, an eruption of small, red, suppurating tubercles on the nose, such as is produced by intemperate drinking. *Dunglison*.—3. A name at St. Andrews, Scotland, of the sea-stickleback, *Spinachia spinachia*.—4. A name for the puffin, *Fratercula arctica*, from its large red-and-blue beak. See *bottle-nosed*.—5. A name of the sea-elephant or elephant-seal, *Macrorhinus leoninus*, and others of the same genus.—**Bottlenose oil.** [Prob. a corruption of *Bottleau's* (name of a manufacturer) *oil*.] An inferior grade of olive-oil used in making Castile soap.

bottle-nosed (bot'l-nōzd), *a.* Having a bottle-shaped nose; having a nose full and swollen about the wings and end, or inflamed by drinking.

bottle-ore (bot'l-ōr), *n.* A name for coarse seaweeds, especially one of the rock-weeds, *Ascophyllum odosum*.

bottle-pump (bot'l-pump), *n.* A device for removing the fluid contents of a bottle. A common form is that of a rubber bulb for forcing air into the bottle, and a bent tube through which the liquid is driven out by the pressure of the air.

bottler (bot'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *boteller*; in mod. use as if < *bottle*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1]; but historically a var. of *butler*.] One who bottles; specifically, one whose occupation is to bottle wine, spirits, ale, etc.

bottle-rack (bot'l-rak), *n.* A rack for holding bottles placed in it mouth downward to drain.

bottle-screw (bot'l-skrō), *n.* A corkscrew.

bottle-stand (bot'l-stand), *n.* 1. A cruet-stand.—2. A wooden rest for draining bottles after washing.

bottle-stoop (bot'l-stöp), *n.* In *med.*, a wooden block grooved above to hold a wide-mouthed bottle obliquely so that a powder may be easily extracted from it with a knife in dispensing.

bottle-tit (bot'l-tit), *n.* A name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Parus caudatus* or *Acredula caudata*: so called from its curious large, pensile, bottle-shaped nest. See cut under *titmouse*.

bottle-track (bot'l-trak), *n.* The course pursued in the ocean by a bottle thrown overboard with a note of latitude, longitude, and date, and so affording some data for estimating the set and velocity of currents. See ★*bottle-chart*.

bottle-tree (bot'l-trē), *n.* An Australian tree, *Pœcilodermis rupestris*, so called from the shape of its trunk, which resembles a soda-water bottle. The natives make nets of its fibers and quench their thirst from reservoirs of sap which are formed in the stem.



Bottle-tree (*Pœcilodermis rupestris*).

bottle-wax (bot'l-waks), *n.* A stiff wax used to seal the mouths of bottles and jars.

bottling-machine (bot'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A ★machine for filling and corking bottles.

bottom (bot'um), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial. also *botton*; = Sc. *boddem*, *boddum*, etc., < ME. *bottom*, *bottome*, *botome*, *botym*, *botme*, earlier *bothom*, *bothum*, *botham*, < AS. *botm* = OS. *bodom* = OFries. **bodem*, *boden*, North Fries. *bom*, NFries. *boem*, *beam* = D. *bodem* = LG. *bodden* = OHG. *bodam*, MHG. *bodem*, G. *boden* = Icel. *botn* = OSw. *botn*, Sw. *botten* = ODan. *bodn*, Dan. *bund*, bottom; prob. = L. *fundus* (for **fudnus*) (whence ult. E. *fund*, *found*[2], *foundation*, *fundamental*, etc.) = Gr. πυθμήν, bottom, = Skt. *budhna*, depth, ground. Cf. Gael. *bonn*, sole, foundation, bottom, = Ir. *bonn*, sole, = W. *bon*, stem, base, stock.] **I.** *n.* 1. The lowest or deepest part of anything, as distinguished from the top; utmost depth, either literally or figuratively; base; foundation; root: as, the *bottom* of a hill, a tower, a tree, of a well or other cavity, of a page or a column of figures.

Ye consider not the matter to the *bottom*.
Latimer, 5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Objections . . . built on the same *bottom*. *Atterbury*.

All customs were founded upon some *bottom* of reason.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, i.

2. The ground under any body of water: as, a rocky *bottom*; a sandy *bottom*; to lie on the *bottom* of the sea.—3. In *phys. geog.*, the low

land adjacent to a river, especially when the river is large and the level area is of considerable extent. Also called *bottom-land*.

On both shores of that fruitful *bottom* are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

For weeks together Indians would have their squalid camps about Illinois Town, and in the *bottoms* toward the Big Mound. *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 103.

4. In *mining*, that which is lowest; in Pennsylvania *coal-mining*, the floor, bottom-rock, or stratum on which a coal-seam rests.—**5.** The lower or hinder extremity of the trunk of an animal; the buttocks; the sitting part of man. Hence—**6.** The portion of a chair on which one sits; the seat.

No two chairs were alike; such high backs and low backs, and leather *bottoms* and worsted *bottoms*. *Irving*.

7. That part of a ship which is below the wales; hence, the ship itself.

They had a well-rigg'd *bottom*, fully mann'd.
Massinger, The Guardian, v. 3.

I am informed . . . that the governor . . . had determined to issue a proclamation for admitting provisions in American *bottoms*, but an arrival of a vessel from Connecticut prevented it.
S. Adams, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 458.

8. The heavy impurities which collect at the bottoms of vessels in which fluids are left to settle: as, "the *bottom* of beer," *Johnson*.—**9.** *pl.* The residuum, consisting of impure metal, often found at the bottom of a smelting-furnace when the operation has not been skilfully conducted: chiefly used in reference to copper-smelting.—**10.** Power of endurance; stamina; native strength: as, a horse of good *bottom*.—**11.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A circular disk with holes to hold the rods in the formation of a gabion. (*b*) Same as *bottom-plate*.—**12.** In *shoemaking*, the sole, heel, and shank of a shoe; all that is below the upper.—**13.** In *railroads*, the ballasting about the ties.—**14.** A platform suspended from a scale, on which the thing to be weighed is placed.—**15†.** A clue or nucleus on which to wind thread; the thread so wound. *Bp. Warburton; Bacon.*

And beat me to death with a *bottom* of brown thread.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

16†. The cocoon of a silkworm.

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days.
Mortimer.

17. In *dyeing*, a color applied to a fabric with a view of giving a peculiar hue to a dye which is to be subsequently applied.—**18.** In *golf*, a backward rotation of the ball which tends to check its motion after it touches the ground.

At bottom, in reality, especially as opposed to external appearance; fundamentally; essentially: as, he is sincere *at bottom*.

Every body was sure there was some reason for it *at bottom*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Bottom-discharge water-wheel, a turbine which discharges the water at the bottom instead of at the sides.—**Bottom of a wig**, the portion of a wig which hangs over the shoulder.—**False bottom**, a horizontal partition inserted into the lower part of a box, desk, etc., so as to simulate the bottom and form a secret compartment.—**To be at the bottom of**, to underlie as a cause; be the real author, source, or cause of.

She has another lover, one Beverley, who, I am told, is now in Bath.—Odds slanders and lies! he must be *at the bottom of* it. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

To drain the cup to the bottom. See *cup*.—**To stand on one's own bottom**, to be independent; act for one's self.

II. *a.* [Attrib. use of noun.] Situated at the bottom; lowest; undermost; fundamental: as, the *bottom* stair; the *bottom* coin of a pile.

This is the *bottom* fact of the whole political situation.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 296.

★**Bottom heat.** See *heat*.

bottom (bot'um), *v.* [< *bottom*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a bottom: as, to *bottom* a shoe or a chair.—**2.** To found or build upon; fix upon as a support; base.

Those false and deceiving grounds upon which many *bottom* their eternal state. *South*.

Action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon principle.
Bp. Atterbury.

3. To fathom; reach or get to the bottom of.

The spirit of self-will, of insistence on our own views, which we have probably never really *bottomed*, or traced to principles. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 350.

4†. To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.

Therefore, as you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2.

5. In *dyeing*, to dye first with a certain color in preparation for another.

They [worsted goods] should be *bottomed* with indigo.
Fibre and Fabric, V. 16.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rest; be based.

On what foundation any proposition advanced *bottoms*.
Locke.

2. To strike against the bottom or end: as, a piston *bottoms* when it strikes against the end of the cylinder.—**Bottoming of gear-teeth**, the rubbing of the points of the teeth of one of a pair of gear-wheels against the rim between the roots of the teeth of the other: a result of a false adjustment.

bottom-captain (bot'um-kap″tān), *n.* In *mining*, the superintendent of miners in the deepest working part.

bottomed (bot'umd), *a.* [< *bottom* + *-ed*².] **1.** Having a bottom (of the particular kind indicated in composition): as, flat-*bottomed*; broad-*bottomed*; a full-*bottomed* wig.—**2.** Underlaid; furnished with a bottom or foundation: as, *bottomed* by clay.—**3.** Based; grounded: as, a well-*bottomed* character. *Morley*.

bottom-fishing (bot'um-fish″ing), *n.* Same as *ground-angling*.

bottom-glade (bot'um-glād), *n.* An open valley between hills; a dale.

Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts
That brow this *bottom-glade*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 532.

bottom-grass (bot'um-gras), *n.* Grass growing on lowlands or bottom-lands.

bottom-ice (bot'um-īs), *n.* Ground-ice; anchor-ice; ground-gru.

The curious phenomenon of the formation of *bottom-ice*, and its rise to the surface, is more frequently seen in the Baltic and the Cattegat than in the open ocean—chiefly, it seems probable, on account of the shallowness of these seas. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 295.

bottoming-hole (bot'um-ing-hōl), *n.* In *glass-making*, the open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of fused glass is exposed during the progress of its manufacture, in order to soften it and allow it to assume an oblate form.

bottoming-tap (bot'um-ing-tap), *n.* A tap used for cutting a perfect thread to the bottom of a hole.

bottom-land (bot'um-land), *n.* Same as *bottom*, 3.

After making nearly a semicircle around the pond, they diverged from the water-course, and began to ascend to the level of a slight elevation in that *bottom-land* over which they journeyed. *Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxii.

bottomless (bot'um-les), *a.* [< *bottom* + *-less*.] Without a bottom. Hence—(*a*) Groundless; unsubstantial; false: as, "*bottomless* speculations," *Burke*.

He fond but *botmeles* behestes.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1431.

(*b*) Fathomless; unfathomable; inexhaustible: as, a *bottomless* abyss or ocean.

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my passions *bottomless* with them.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1.

bottom-lift (bot'um-lift), *n.* In *mining*, the deepest or bottom tier of pumps.

bottommost (bot'um-mōst), *a.* [< *bottom* + *-most*. Cf. *topmost*, etc.] Situated at the very bottom; lowest. [Rare.]

bottom-plate (bot'um-plāt), *n.* **1.** The bed supporting the carriage of a printing-press.—**2.** The bed of knives immediately beneath the cylinder of a pulping-engine. It is formed of a number of knife-plates placed flat against each other, with their upper knife-edges adjusted to conform to the curve of the cylinder above, which also contains knives. Between these two sets of knives the raw material, as rags, wood, or other substance, is ground to pulp.

3. In *ordnance*, a plate used in building up grape and canister into a cylinder ready for loading into a gun. Cast-iron top- and bottom-plates are used for grape, and wrought-iron ones for canister. Also called *bottom*.

bottomry (bot'um-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *bottomery*, *bottomary*, *bottommarie*, *bodomery*, etc.; = F. *bomerie* = G. *bodmerei* = Dan. Sw. *bodmeri*, < D. *bodemerij*, bottomry: see *bottom* and *-ery*, *-ry*.] In *marine law*, the act of borrowing money and pledging the bottom of a ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for its repayment. The contract of bottomry is in the nature of a mortgage, the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship also is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at *respondentia*, as he is bound personally to answer the contract. When the ship alone is pledged, the contract is called a *bottomry* bond; but when both ship and cargo are pledged, it is called a *respondentia* bond.

A master of a ship, who had borrowed twice his money upon the *bottomary*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 69.

bottom-tool (bot'um-tōl), *n.* In *turning*, a tool with a bent end, used for working on the inside of the bottoms of hollow work.

bottoné (bot-on-ā'), *p. a.* Same as *bottony*.

bottony (bot'on-i), *a.* [Also written *bottoné*, *botoné*, < OF. *botonné*, pp. of *botonner* (F. *boutonner*), ornament with buds or buttons, < *boton*, F. *bouton*, a bud, button: see *button*.] In *her.*, decorated with buds, knobs, or buttons at the extremities, generally in groups of three, forming trefoils. Also called *bottoned*, *botoned*, and sometimes *trefoiled* or *treffled*. See *cross*.



A Cross Bottony Or.

botts (bots), *n. pl.* See *bot*¹.

botuliform (bot'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *botulus*, a sausage (> ult. E. *bowel*), + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a small sausage; allantoid.

botulinic (bot-ū-lin'ik), *a.* [< L. *botulus*, a sausage, + *-ine*¹ + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from sausages: as, *botulinic* acid. *Thomas*.

boucan (bö'kan), *n.* and *v.* See *bucan*.

bouche (bösh), *n.* [F., < OF. *bouche*, *bouce*, *boche*, *buche*, etc., mouth, < L. *bucca*, cheek: see *bucca*, and cf. *bocca*.] **1†.** In the ancient French monarchy, the service of the king's table, under the direction of the master of the king's household. A large number of officers of different ranks, and having accurately defined duties, formed this establishment.

2. A certain allowance of provisions made by a king to those who obeyed his summons to the field, according to the feudal system of military service. Hence—**3†.** Any supply of provisions; food. Formerly corruptly *bouge*.

A bombard-man that brought *bouge* for a country lady or two that fainted, he said, with fasting.
B. Jonson, Masque of Love Restored.

4. In *medieval armor*, a notch or indentation in the upper right-hand edge of the shield, allowing a weapon to be passed through it. In the justing shield, this was sometimes of the form of a diagonal slit terminating in a round hole of the size of the lance-shaft.

5. In *ordnance*, a short cylinder of copper placed in a counterbore in the face of the mushroom-head, and through which the vent of a piece of breech-loading ordnance is drilled; a bushing. When this copper cylinder extends through the walls of the piece, it is called a *vent-piece* or *vent-bushing*. See *bushing*.

6. The mouth of a firearm of any kind; the bore.

bouche, bouch (bösh), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bouched*, ppr. *bouching*. [< *bouche*, *n.*] To form or drill a new mouth or vent in, as in a gun which has been spiked.

bouchée (bö-shā'), *n.* [F., < *bouche*, mouth.] A patty or small pie; a bonbon; any dainty supposed to be a mouthful.

boucher†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowchyer*, late ME. *bowger*, appar. < *bouge*, a bag, wallet: see *bouge*¹. But perhaps a var. of *bowser*, q. v.] A ★treasurer; a bursar. *Stonyhurst*.

boucherize (bö'sher-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *boucherized*, ppr. *boucherizing*. [< Auguste *Boucherie* (1801–1871), a French chemist, inventor of the process, + *-ize*.] To impregnate (timber) with sulphate of copper as a preservative.

bouchette (bö-shet'), *n.* [Appar. F., dim. of *bouche*, a mouth.] In *medieval armor*, the large buckle used for fastening the lower part of the breastplate to the upper one. *Fairholt*.

bouching (bö'shing), *n.* Same as *bushing*.

bouching-bit (bö'shing-bit), *n.* [< *bouching*, verbal n. of *bouche*, *v.*, + *bit*¹.] An instrument used for boring a hole in the vent-field of a gun to receive the copper plug, or bouche, through which the vent is afterward drilled. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

boud¹, **bowd** (boud), *n.* [< ME. *bude*, *budde*, *boude*, origin uncertain; cf. AS. *budda*, **scearn-budda* (occurs once improp. written *scearnbudoa*), ME. *scharnbodde*, a dung-beetle.] An insect that breeds in grain; a weevil. [Prov. Eng.]

boud² (böd). [Also written *bood*, *bude*, *boot*, etc., contr. of *behooved*, pret. of *behoove*.] A Scotch contraction of *behooved*.

They both did cry to Him above
To save their souls, for they *boud* die.
Border Minstrelsy, iii. 140. (*Jamieson*.)

boudoir (bö'dwor), *n.* [F., < *bouder*, pout, sulk, + *-oir*, denoting place.] A small room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or in which she may receive her intimate friends.

They sang to him in cozy *boudoirs*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

bouffant (F. pron. bö-foṅ'), *a.* [F., ppr. of *bouffer*, puff, swell.] Puffed out: as, a skirt very *bouffant* at the back.

bouffe[1]†, *n.* [Late ME., < OF. *bouffée*, a puff (cf. *bouffe*, a swollen or swelling cheek), < *bouffer*, swell the cheeks: see *buff*[2], *puff*.] A puff, as of flame.

He apperceyned many *bouffes* of flambe.
Caxton, Jason, 74.

bouffe[2] (böf), *n.* [< F. *bouffe*, < It. *buffa*, jest: see *buffoon*.] Opera bouffe; comic opera. See *opera*.

Bougainvillea (bö-gān-vil'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., named after A. de *Bougainville*, a French navigator of the 18th century.] A nyctaginaceous genus of climbing shrubs, natives of tropical and subtropical South America. The numerous flowers are in clusters of three, subtended by as many large colored bracts. *B. spectabilis* and some other species are frequently cultivated in greenhouses, and are very ornamental.

bougar (bö'gär), *n.* One of a series of cross-spars which form the roof of a cottage, and serve instead of laths. [Scotch.]

bouge[1] (böj), *n.* [Also *bowge*; < ME. *bouge* (< OF. *bouge*, *buge*, F. *bouge*), now spelled and pronounced *budge* (see *budge*[2], *budget*, etc.); earlier *bulge*, q. v. Cf. *bouge*[2].] 1†. A bag or wallet, especially of leather.

Bouges of lether like bladders.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 408.

2. The bilge or swelling part of a cask; hence, the cask itself. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A cowrie. *Jevons*.

bouge[2]† (böj), *v.* [Also *bowge*; a form of *bulge*, bilge; ult. related to *bouge*[1].] I. *intrans.* To be bilged; spring a leak or have a hole knocked in the bottom; founder.

Which anchor cast, we soone the same forsooke,
And cut it off, for fear least thereupon
Our shippes should *bowge*.
Gascoigne, Voyage into Holland.

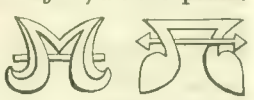
II. *trans.* To stave in the bottom of (a ship), and thus cause her to spring a leak; knock a hole in.

The Carick, which sir Anthony Oughtred chased hard at the starne, and *bowged* her in divers places.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 4.

To *bowge* and pierce any enemy ship which they do encounter. *Holland*.

bouge[3]†, *n.* A corrupt form of *bouche*.

bouget (bö'jet or bö-zhā'), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *bowget*; < F. *bougette*, a little pouch. The regular E. form is *budget*, q. v. See *bouge*[1].] 1†. A budget or pouch. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 29. —2. In *her.*, the figure of a vessel for carrying water. It is meant to represent a yoke with two leathern pouches attached to it, formerly used for the conveyance of water to an army. Also called *water-bouget*.


Bougets.

bough[1] (bou), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bow*, *bowe*, etc.; < ME. *bough*, *bogh*, *boz*, *boze*, *bowe*, etc., < AS. *bōg*, *bōh*, the arm, shoulder of an animal, also a branch of a tree (the latter sense peculiar to E. and AS.), = MD. *boech*, D. *boeg*, bow of a ship, = MLG. *bōch*, *būch*, shoulder, bow of a ship; OHG. *buog*, upper part of the arm or leg, shoulder, hip, shoulder of an animal, MHG. *buoc*, G. *bug*, shoulder, withers (of horses), = Icel. *bōgr* = Norw. *bog* = Sw. *bog* = Dan. *bov*, shoulder of an animal, bow of a ship (> E. *bow*[3]), = Gr. *πῆχυς*, dial. *πᾶχυς*, the forearm, = Skt. *bāhu*, the arm, forearm; root unknown, but not connected with *bow*[1] (AS. *būgan*, etc.), bend, with some derivatives of which, however, the word has been in part confused. A doublet of *bow*[3], q. v.] 1. An arm or branch of a tree.

Say thou, whereon I carved her name,
If ever maid or spouse
As fair as my Olivia came
To rest beneath thy *boughs*.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2†. The gallows.

Some who have not deserved judgement of death, though otherwise perhaps offending, have beene for their goods sake caught up, and carryed straight to the *bough*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

★ **bough**[1] (bou), *v. t.* [< *bough*[1], *n.*] To cover over or shade with boughs. [Poetic.]

A mossy track, all over *boughed*
For half a mile or more.
Coleridge, Three Graves.

bough[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bow*[3].

bough[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *buff*[2].

bough[4]†, *interj.* An obsolete spelling of *bo*[2].

bough-house (bou'hous), *n.* A blind constructed of boughs for the concealment of a sportsman from the game.

bough-pot (bou'pot), *n.* [Also written *bowpot*, and perversely *beau-pot*; < *bough*[1] + *pot*.] 1. A pot or vase for holding flowers or boughs for ornament.

Sir Oliver S. You have no land, I suppose?
Charles S. Not a mole-hill, nor a twig, but what's in the *bough-pots* out of the window.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

2. A nosegay or bouquet.

And I smell at the beautiful, beautiful *bow-pot* he brings me, winter and summer, from his country-house at Haverstock-hill. *G. A. Sala*, The late Mr. D——.

3. The more or less conventional representation in ornamental work of a bouquet or vase full of flowers. Dutch cabinets of inlaid wood have for their most common decoration bough-pots in panels.

bought[1]† (bout), *n.* [Early mod. E. also written *boughte*, *bughte*, etc., also *bout*, *bowt*, etc., now reg. with partial differentiation of meaning *bout* (see *bout*[1]); < ME. *bought*, *bowght*, *bougt*, **bugt*, prob. a var., reverting to the original vowel of the verb, of ME. *byzt*, *bizt*, *bight* (mod. E. *bight*, q. v.), < AS. *byht*, a bend (= MLG. LG. *bucht*, > D. *bogt*, G. *bucht*, Sw. Dan. *bugt*, a bend, turn, bay, bight; cf. Icel. *bugdha*, a bend, a coil), < *būgan* (pp. *bogen*), E. *bow*, bend: see *bow*[1].] 1. A bend; flexure; curve; a hollow angle.

Mal feru, a malander in the *bought* of a horse's knee.
Cotgrave.

2. A bend or curve in a coast-line. See *bight*. —3. A bend, flexure, turn, loop, coil, or knot, as in a rope or chain, or in a serpent; a fold in cloth. See *bout*[1].

In knots and many *boughtes* upwound.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 15.

The dragon-*boughts* and elvish emblemings
Began to move, seethe, twine, and curl.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

bought[1]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *bowght*, *bowt*; < *bought*[1], *n.*] To bend; fold; wind.

bought[2] (bât). Preterit and past participle of *buy*.

bought[3], **boucht** (buċht), *n.* Same as *bught*.

boughten (bâ'tn), *a.* A form of *bought*[2], weak past participle of *buy*, used adjectively, and assimilated to strong participial forms in *-en*: chiefly used in poetry, and colloquially in the United States in the sense of *purchased*, as opposed to *home-made*.

For he who buried him was one whose faith
Recked not of *boughten* prayers nor passing bell.
Southey, Madoc in Wales, xiv.

She had some good clothes in a chist in the bedroom, and a *boughten* bonnet with a good cypress veil.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 201.

boughty† (bou'ti), *a.* [< *bought*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having boughts or bends; bending. *Sherwood*.

boughy (bou'i), *a.* [< *bough*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in boughs.

★ **bougie** (bö'ji; F. pron. bö-zhē'), *n.* [F., a wax candle, a bougie, = Pr. *bugia* = It. *bugia* = Sp. *bujía* = Pg. *bugia*, a wax candle, < *Bugia*, F. *Bougie*, Ar. *Bijiyah*, a town in Algeria, whence these candles were imported into Europe.] 1. A wax candle or waxlight.

Sometimes the *bougies* are perfumed with essences, so that in burning they may give off an agreeable odour.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 359.

2. A slender cylinder, smooth and flexible, used to dilate or open the rectum, urethra, or esophagus, in cases of stricture or other diseases of those parts.

bouillabaisse (bö-lya-bās'), *n.* [F., < Pr. *bouille-abaisse*, equiv. to F. *bouillon abaissé*: *bouillon*, broth, soup (see *bouillon*); *abaissé*, pp. of *abaisser*, reduce: see *abase*.] In *cookery*, a kind of fish-chowder popular in some parts of France, especially at Marseilles.

This *Bouillabaisse* a noble dish is,
A sort of soup, or broth, or stew,
Or hotchpotch of all sorts of fishes,
That Greenwich never could out-do;
Green herbs, red peppers, mussels, saffern,
Soles, onions, garlic, roach and dace;
All these you eat at Terré's tavern
In that one dish of *Bouillabaisse*.
Thackeray, Ballad of Bouillabaisse.

bouilli (bö'lyē; F. pron. bö-yē'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *bouillir*, boil: see *boil*[2].] Meat boiled, sometimes with vegetables, especially in making bouillon; boiled or stewed meat.

★ **bouillon** (bö'lyoṅ; F. pron. bö-yôṅ'), *n.* [F., broth, soup, etc. (see *bullion*[2]), < *bouillir*, boil: see *boil*[2].] 1. A kind of clear soup, consisting of the strained liquid from a slow and prolonged boiling of meat (usually beef), sometimes with vegetables.—2. In *farriery*, an excrescence of flesh in a wound; proud flesh.

bouk[1] (bouk or bök), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bouke*, Sc. *buik*, < ME. *bouk*, *bouke*, *buke*, *book*, < AS. *būc*, the belly, = OS. *būk* = D. *buik* = MLG. *būk* = OHG. *būh*, MHG. *būch*, G. *bauch*, the belly, = Icel. *būkr*, trunk of the body, = Sw. *buk* = Dan. *bug*, the belly. In later ME. and mod. E. confused with *bouk*[2] = *bulk*[1], q. v.] 1†. The belly.—2. The trunk of the body; hence, the body itself. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

bouk[2]†, *n.* [ME., var. of *bulk*[1], q. v.] Same as *bulk*[1].

bouk[3] (bouk), *v.* A dialectal form of *bolk*.

bouk[4], *v. t.* A dialectal form of *buck*[3].

boul, bool[2] (böl), *n.* [North. E. and Sc., earlier also *bowle*, *boule*; perhaps < MD. *boghel* = MLG. *bogel* (= G. *bügel*), a bow, hoop, ring; ult. = E. *bail*[1], q. v.] 1. A bend; curvature.—2. The curved or semicircular handle of a pot, kettle, etc.; especially, in the plural, a movable handle in two parts, jointed in the middle, for a pot with ears; a bail.—3. A loop or annular part serving as a handle for something. Specifically—(*a*) One of the hoops or rounded openings for the thumb or finger in the handles of scissors. (*b*) The loop which forms the handle of a key. (*c*) The ring on the case of a watch to which the chain or guard is attached.

boulangerite (bö-lan'jėr-īt), *n.* [< C. L. *Boulanger*, the discoverer.] In *mineral.*, a sulphid of antimony and lead, occurring in plumose, granular, and compact masses, of a bluish lead-gray color and metallic luster.

Boulangism (bö-loṅ'jizm), *n.* The political policy and methods represented in France by General Georges Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger (1837–91) from about 1886 to 1889. Its chief features were militarism and revenge upon Germany.

Boulangist (bö-loṅ'jist), *n.* A political follower of General Boulanger.

boulder (bōl'dėr), *n.* [Also written *bowlder*, *bolder*, dial. *bowder*, *boother*; short for the earlier *boulder-stone*, dial. *bowther-*, *boother-stone*, Sc. *bowlderstane*; < ME. *bulderston*, a boulder; cf. Sw. dial. *bullersten*, a large pebble or stone in a stream, one that causes a rippling in the water (opposed to *klappersten*, small pebble), < *bullra* (= Dan. *buldre*), make a loud noise, + *sten* = E. *stone*.] A loose rock, or one which has been torn from its native bed and transported to some distance. As ordinarily used, the word indicates a piece of rock which is larger than a pebble or cobble, whose edges have become weather-worn and more or less rounded, and which lies upon the surface.

boulder (bōl'dėr), *v. t.* [< *boulder*, *n.*] To wear smooth, as an emery-wheel, by abrading with small flint pebbles. Also spelled *bowlder*.—**Bouldered down**, said of metal polishing-wheels or laps when emery and oil are spread over them, then pressed into the metal and worn down with bouldering-stones. ★

boulder-clay (bōl'dėr-klā), *n.* Stiff, unlaminated, tenacious clay, often containing glaciated boulders and deposited during the glacial epoch by the action of ice. Also called *drift*, *till*.

boulder-head (bōl'dėr-hed), *n.* A row of piles driven before a sea-dike to resist the action of the waves.

bouldering-stone (bōl'dėr-ing-stōn), *n.* Smooth translucent flint pebbles, found in gravel-pits and used to smooth the faces of emery-wheels and glazers by abrading any large grains of emery or other powder on their surfaces.

boulder-paving (bōl'dėr-pā″ving), *n.* A pavement of cobble-stones.

boulder-stone (bōl'dėr-stōn), *n.* Same as *boulder*, of which it is the older form.

bouldery (bōl'dėr-i), *a.* [< *boulder* + *-y*[1].] Resembling a boulder; full of boulders.

The superjacent beds consist of coarse *bouldery* shingle in a sandy clay matrix. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 192.

boule[1] (böl), *n.* The proper French spelling of *buhl*.

boule[2] (bō'lē), *n.* [Gr. *βουλή*, will, counsel, advice, plan, a council, senate, < *βούλεσθαι*, dial. *βόλεσθαι*, = L. *velle* = AS. *willan*, E. *will*: see *will*, *v.*] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a legislative council, originally aristocratic, consisting of the heads of the citizen families, sitting under the presidency of the king. Later, in Ionian states, where a democratic polity had prevailed, the boule, particularly at Athens, became a second or higher popular assembly, corresponding to the senate in modern governments. At Athens the boule consisted of 500 citizens over 30 years of age, chosen annually by lot, 50 from each tribe. It had charge of the official religious rites important in the ancient world, and its chief legislative duties were to examine or prepare bills for presentation to the popular assembly (the real governing body), which could modify or reject the conclusions reached by the senate, and to advise the assembly regarding affairs of state. The Athenian boule had also some executive functions, especially in connection with the management of the navy and the cavalry. Compare *gerusia*.

2. The legislative assembly of modern Greece.

A Greek diplomat once told me that in the *Boulé*, or Assembly, of his country no part of the government expenses was watched so closely as those of the diplomatic service. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 225.

boule[3]†. An obsolete form of *bowl*.

Boulengé's chronograph. See *chronograph*.

boule-saw, *n.* See *buhl-saw*.

boulet, boulette (bö-lā′, bö-let′), *n.* [F., a bullet, a fetlock, > E. *bullet*, q. v.] In the *manège*, a horse whose fetlock or pastern joint bends forward and out of its natural position.

bouleuterion (bö-lū-tē′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *bouleuteria* (-ä). [Gr. *βουλευτήριον*, < *βουλεύειν*, advise, take counsel, < *βουλή*, counsel: see *boule*[2].] In ancient and modern Greece, a senate-house or assembly-chamber.

boulevard (bö′le-värd; F. pron. böl′vär), *n.* [F.; older forms *boulevert, boulevere*, < D. or MLG. *bolwerk*, G. *bollwerk*, bulwark: see *bulwark*.] Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town; hence, a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications. The name is now sometimes extended to any street or walk encircling a town, and also to a street which is of especial width, is given a park-like appearance by reserving spaces at the sides or center for shade-trees, flowers, seats, and the like, and is not used for heavy teaming.

boulevardier (bö′le-vär-dēr; F. pron. böl-värdyā′), *n.* [F., < *boulevard*, boulevard.] One who frequents a boulevard, especially in Paris.

bouleversement (bö-le-vèrs′ment), *n.* [F., < *bouleverser*, overthrow, overturn, < *boule*, a ball (> E. *bowl*[2]), + *verser*, turn, overturn, < L. *versare*, turn: see *verse*, etc.] A turning upside down; the act of overturning; the state of being overturned; overthrow; overturn; subversion; hence, generally, convulsion or confusion.

boule-work (böl′wėrk), *n.* Same as *buhl*.

boulimia, boulimy (bö-lim′i-ä, bö′li-mi), *n.* Same as *bulimia*.

boulinikon (bö-lin′i-kon), *n.* [A trade-name, < Gr. *βοῦς*, ox, + *λίνον*, flax, linen.] A kind of oilcloth made from a pulp composed of buffalo or other raw hide, cotton or linen rags, and coarse hair. *Encyc. Brit.*

boultel[1]†, *n.* Same as *boltel*.

boultel[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boutell*; < ME. *bultelle, bultell*, < OF. **buletel* (earlier *buretel*), mod. F. *bluteau*, a meal-sieve, < *buleter*, mod. F. *bluter*, sift, bolt: see *bolt*[2].] A kind of cloth made for sifting; hence, a sieve; also, degree of fineness of that which is sifted.

A ball *bultell* conteyneth xxxvi. half pecis.
Arnold, Chron., p. 206. *N. E. D.*

Boultell Rains the piece viii. *s. Act* 12 *Chas. II.* *N.E.D.*

boulter†, *n.* See *bolter*[2].

boultin†, *n.* Same as *boltel*.

boulting, *n.* See *bolting*[2].

boun† (boun), *a.* [The earlier and proper form of *bound*[4], q. v.; < ME. *boun, boune*, ready, prepared, < Icel. *búinn* (> ODan. *bune*), ready, prepared, pp. of *búa*, till, get ready: see *bond*[2], *boor, bower*[1], etc.] Ready; prepared; on the point of going or intending to go.

She was *boun* to go the way forthright.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 759.

Well chanced it that Adolf the night when he wed
Had confess'd and had sain'd him ere *boune* to his bed.
Scott, Harold the Dauntless, iv. 14.

boun† (boun), *v.* [< ME. *bounen, bownen*, < *boun*, prepared: see *boun, a.*] **I.** *trans.* To prepare; make ready.

The kyng boskes lettres anon, to *bownen* his bernes [men].
Joseph of Arimathie (ed. Skeat), l. 414.

I wold *boun* me to batell. *Destruction of Troy*, l. 827.

II. *intrans.* To make ready to go; go: as, to busk and *boun*, a common expression in old ballads.

So mourned he, till Lord Dacre's band
Were *bowning* back to Cumberland.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 30.

bounce (bouns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bounced*, ppr. *bouncing*. [Early mod. E. also *bounse*, < ME. *bounsen, bunsen*, beat, strike suddenly; cf. LG. *bunsen*, G. dial. *bumbsen*, beat, knock, = D. *bonzen*, bounce, throw; cf. D. *bons*, a bounce, Sw. *bus*, dial. *bums* = G. *bums, bumbs, bumps*, adv. interj., at a bounce, at once; cf. Icel. *bops*, imitating the sound of a fall. All prob. orig. imitative; cf. *bound*[2] and *bump*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To beat; thump; knock; bang.

Wilfully him throwing on the gras
Did beat and *bounse* his head and brest ful sore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 27.

He *bounced* his head at every post. *Swift*.

2. To cause to bound or spring: as, to *bounce* a ball.—**3.** To eject or turn out without ceremony; expel vigorously; hence, to dismiss or discharge summarily, as from one's employment or post. [Slang, U. S.]

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To beat hard or thump, so as to make a sudden noise.

Yet still he bet and *bounst* upon the dore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 21.

Up, then, I say, both young and old, both man and maid a-maying,
With drums, and guns that *bounce* aloud, and merry tabor playing!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

Another *bounces* as hard as he can knock. *Swift*.

2. To spring or leap against anything, so as to rebound; beat or thump by a spring; spring up with a rebound.

Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 556.

3. To leap or spring; come or go unceremoniously.

As I sat quietly meditating at my table, I heard something *bounce* in at the closet-window.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 5.

4. To boast or bluster; exaggerate; lie.

He gives away countries, and disposes of kingdoms; and *bounces*, blusters, and swaggers, as if he were really sovereign lord and sole master of the universe.
Bp. Lowth, Letter to Warburton, p. 14.

If it had come to an oath, I don't think he would have *bounced*, neither; but, in common occurrences, there is no repeating after him. *Foote*, The Liar, ii. 1.

bounce (bouns), *n.* [< *bounce, v.*] **1.** A sudden spring or leap.—**2.** A bound or rebound: as, you must strike the ball on the *bounce*.—**3.** A heavy blow, thrust, or thump.

I heard two or three irregular *bounces* at my landlady's door, and upon the opening of it, a loud cheerful voice inquiring whether the philosopher was at home.
Addison, Sir Roger at Vauxhall.

4†. A loud heavy sound, as of an explosion; a sudden crack or noise.

I don't value her resentment the *bounce* of a cracker.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

5. A boast; a piece of brag or bluster; boastful language; exaggeration.—**6.** A bold or impudent lie; a downright falsehood; a bouncer. [Colloq.]

"Why, whose should it be?" cried I, with a flounce;
"I get these things often;"—but that was a *bounce*.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison, l. 42.

Oh, Cicero! . . . not once did you give utterance to such a *bounce* as when you asserted, that never yet did human reason say one thing, and Nature say another.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

7. Expulsion; discharge; dismissal. [Slang, U. S.]—**8.** [Perhaps of diff. origin.] A local English name of the dogfish or shark, *Scyllio-rhinus catulus*.—**To get the grand bounce**, to be put out or discharged summarily from one's post or employment. [Slang, U. S.]

bounce (bouns), *adv.* [< *bounce, v.* and *n.*] With a bounce; suddenly.

Rapp'd at the door, nor stay'd to ask,
But *bounce* into the parlour entered.
Gray, Long Story.

bounceable (boun′sa-bl), *a.* [< *bounce* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being bounced, as a ball.—**2.** Inclined to bounce, or lie. [Rare.]

bouncer (boun′sėr), *n.* [< *bounce* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which bounces.—**2.** Something big or large of its kind.

The stone must be a *bouncer*. *De Quincey*.

3. A large, strong, vigorous person: as, she is a *bouncer*.—**4.** A strong muscular fellow kept in a hotel, restaurant, or other public resort, to bounce or expel disorderly persons. [Slang, U. S.]—**5.** A liar; a boaster; a bully.—**6.** A barefaced lie. [Colloq.]

But you are not deceiving me? You know the first time you came into my shop what a *bouncer* you told me.
Colman the Younger, John Bull, ii. 3.

bouncing (boun′sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bounce, v.*] **1.** Vigorous; strong; stout: as, "the *bouncing* Amazon," Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2; "a *bouncing* lass," *Bulwer*, Pelham, xlix.—**2.** Exaggerated; excessive; big. [Colloq.]

We have had a merry and a lusty ordinary,
And wine, and good meat, and a *bouncing* reckoning.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

3. Lying; bragging; boastful.

I never saw such a *bouncing*, swaggering puppy since I was born. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

bouncing-bet (boun′sing-bet′), *n.* [That is, *bouncing Bet; Bet, Betsy*, familiar forms of *Elizabeth*.] A name of the common soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*. See *Saponaria*.

bouncingly (boun′sing-li), *adv.* Boastingly. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

bound[1] (bound), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bownde, bowne*; < ME. *bounde, boune, bunne*, < OF. *bunne, bonne, bone, bune*, also *bunde, bonde* (AF. *bounde*), earlier *bodne*, < ML. *bodina, bodena* (also, after OF., *bunna, bonna*), earlier *butina*, a bound, limit. Cf. *bourn*[2], a variant of the same word.] **1.** That which limits or circumscribes; an external or limiting line; hence, that which keeps in or restrains; limit; confine: as, the love of money knows no *bounds*.

Illimitable ocean, without *bound*,
Without dimension! *Milton*, P. L., ii. 892.

The dismal night—a night
In which the *bounds* of heaven and earth were lost.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

But the power of the West-Saxon ruler stretched beyond the *bounds* of Wessex, where, eastward of the Andredsweald, the so-called "Eastern Kingdom" grouped itself round the centre of Kent. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 65.

2. *pl.* The territory included within boundary-lines; domain.

These rascals who come hither to annoy a noble lady on my *bounds*. *Scott*, Peveril, I. vii.

3. A limited portion or piece of land, enjoyed by the owner of it in respect of tin only, and by virtue of an ancient prescription or liberty for encouragement to the tinners. *Pryce*. [Cornwall.]—**Butts and bounds.** See *butt*[2].—**To beat the bounds**†, to trace out the boundaries of a parish by touching certain points with a rod.—**Syn. 1.** *Border, Confine*, etc. See *boundary*.

bound[1] (bound), *v. t.* [< ME. *bounden*, < *bounde*, n.] **1†.** To confine within fixed limits; restrain by limitation.

O God! I could be *bounded* in a nut-shell, and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have bad dreams. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

It is not Italy, nor France, nor Europe,
That must *bound* me, if my fates call me forth.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

2. To serve as a limit to; constitute the extent of; restrain in amount, degree, etc.: as, to *bound* our wishes by our means.

Quaff immortality and joy, secure
Of surfeit, where full measure only *bounds*
Excess. *Milton*, P. L., v. 639.

3. To form or constitute the boundary of; serve as a bound or limit to: as, the Pacific ocean *bounds* the United States on the west.

The lasting dominion of Rome was *bounded* by the Rhine and the Danube. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 107.

4. To name the boundaries of: as, to *bound* the State of New York.—**Syn.** To circumscribe, restrict, hem in, border.

bound[2] (bound), *v.* [First in early mod. E.; < F. *bondir*, leap, bound, orig. make a loud resounding noise; perhaps < LL. *bombitare*, hum, buzz, freq. verb < L. *bombus*, a humming or buzzing, > *bomb*[2], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap; jump; spring; move by leaps.

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 99.

2. To rebound, as an elastic ball.—**Syn.** *Leap, Spring*, etc. See *skip, v. i.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to leap. [Rare.]

If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my horse for her favours, I could lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jack-an-apes, never off. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

2. To cause to rebound: as, to *bound* a ball.

bound[2] (bound), *n.* [< *bound*[2], *v.*] **1.** A leap onward or upward; a jump; a rebound.

The horses started with a sudden *bound*. *Addison*.

These inward disgusts are but the first *bounds* of this ball of contention. *Decay of Christ. Piety*.

2. In *ordnance*, the path of a shot between two grazes: generally applied to the horizontal distance passed over by the shot between the points of impact.

bound[3] (bound), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bind*; as an adj., in the sense of obligatory, usually in the fuller form, *bounden*, < ME. *bounden*, < AS. *bunden*, pp. of *bindan*, bind: see *bind*.] **1.** Made fast by a band, tie, or bond; specifically, in fetters or chains; in the condition of a prisoner.

Now Annas had sent him *bound* unto Caiaphas.
John xviii. 24.

Hence—**2.** Made fast by other than physical bonds.

We are *bound* together for good or for evil in our great political interests.
D. Webster, Speech, Pittsburgh, July, 1833.

3. Confined; restrained; restricted; held firmly.

Besides all this, he was *bound* to certain tributes all more or less degrading. *Brougham*.

Hence—**4.** Obliged by moral, legal, or compellable ties; under obligation or compulsion.

When the case had been heard, it was evident to all men that the bishop had done only what he was *bound* to do.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

5. Certain; sure. [Colloq.]

Those of his following considered him as smart as chain-lightning and *bound* to rise.
Howells, Modern Instance, xxx.

6. Determined; resolved: as, he is *bound* to do it. [Colloq., U. S.]—**7.** In *entom.*, attached by the posterior extremity to a perpendicular object, and supported in an upright position against it, by a silken thread passing across the thorax, as the chrysalides of certain *Lepidoptera*.—**8.** Constipated in the bowels; costive.—**9†.** Pregnant: said of a woman.—**10.** Provided with binding or a cover: said of books, etc.: as, *bound* volumes can be obtained in exchange for separate parts; *bound* in leather.—**Bound electricity.** See *induction*.—**Bound extra,** in full binding (as opposed to half- or quarter-binding), full-tooled, and forwarded and finished with extra care (generally by hand) and in the best materials: applied to bound books.—**Bound up in.** (*a*) Embodied in; inseparably connected with.

> The whole State . . . being *bound up in* the sovereign.
> *Brougham.*

> Quarrel not rashly with adversities not yet understood, and overlook not the mercies often *bound up in* them.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 29.

(*b*) Having all the affections centered in; entirely devoted to.

> She is the only child of a decrepit father whose life is *bound up in* hers. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 449.

bound[4] (bound), *a.* [With excrescent *-d* after *n*, as in *sound*[5], *round*[1], etc., or by confusion with *bound*[3], < ME. *boun, boune*, ready, prepared: see *boun, a.*] Prepared; ready; hence, going or intending to go; destined: with *to* or *for*: as, I am *bound for* London; the ship is *bound for* the Mediterranean.

> A chieftain *to* the Highlands *bound*.
> *Campbell*, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

> Willing we sought your shores, and hither *bound*,
> The port so long desired at length we found.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 294.

bound[4]† (bound), *v. i.* [Var. of *boun, v.*, as *bound*[4], *a.*, of *boun, a.*] To lead; go. [Rare.]

> The way that does to heaven *bownd*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 67.

boundary (boun'dạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *boundaries* (-riz). [< *bound*[1] + *-ary*; cf. ML. *bunnarium, bonnarium*, a field with certain limits.] That which serves to indicate the bounds or limits of anything; hence, a limiting or bounding line; a bound: as, the horizon is the *boundary* of vision; the northern *boundary* of the United States.

> Sleep hath its own world,
> A *boundary* between the things misnamed
> Death and existence. *Byron*, The Dream, i.

> The Tamar was fixed as a *boundary* for the West Welsh of Cornwall, as the Wye had been made a *boundary* for the North Welsh of our Wales.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 212.

=Syn. *Boundary, Bound, Border, Confine, Frontier.* A *boundary*, in its stricter sense, is a visible mark indicating a dividing-line between two things, or it is that line itself; it marks off a given thing from other things like in kind, as one field or country from another. A *bound*, on the other hand, is the limit or furthest point of extension of one given thing, that which limits it not being specially considered; it can be used of that which is not limited by anything like in kind: as, the *boundaries* of a field, but the *bounds* of space; the *boundaries* of a science, but the *bounds* of knowledge. Hence the figurative uses of *bound*: as, "I believe I speak within *bounds*," where *boundaries* would be absurd. Thus, the *bounds* of a parish may be defined by certain marks or *boundaries*, as heaps of stones, dikes, hedges, streams, etc., separating it from the adjoining parishes. But the two words are often interchangeable. A *border* is a belt or band of territory lying along a *bound* or *boundary*. A *confine* is the region at or near the edge, and generally a narrower margin than a *border*. A *frontier* is a *border* viewed as a front or place of entrance: as, he was met at the *frontier*. The word is used most in connection with military operations: as, their *frontiers* were well protected by fortresses.

> I at least, who, in my own West-Saxon home, find my own fields and my own parish bounded by a *boundary* drawn in the year 577, am not disposed to disbelieve the record of the events which led to the fixing of that *boundary*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 105.

> He pass'd the flaming *bounds* of space and time.
> *Gray*, Prog. of Poesy, iii. 2.

> His princedom lay
> Close on the *borders* of a territory
> Wherein were bandit earls, and caitiff knights.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> The heavens and sea
> Meet at their *confines*, in the middle way.
> *Dryden*, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 154.

> Æthelflæd strengthened her western *frontier* against any inroad from the Welsh by the erection of forts at Scargate and Bridgenorth.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 190.

bound-bailiff† (bound'bā″lif), *n.* [< *bound*[3] + *bailiff*; so called, according to Blackstone, in allusion to the bond given by the bailiff for the faithful discharge of his duties; but the term is merely a fictitious explanation of *bumbailiff*.] A sheriff's officer; a bumbailiff.

bounded (boun'ded), *p. a.* Having bounds or limits; limited; circumscribed; confined; cramped; narrow.

> The meaner cares of life were all he knew;
> *Bounded* his pleasures, and his wishes few.
> *Crabbe*, The Library.

> An eye well-practised in nature, a spirit *bounded* and poor.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 7.

boundedness (boun'ded-nes), *n.* The quality of being bounded, limited, or circumscribed; limited extent or range.

> Both are singularly bounded, our working-class reproducing, in a way unusual in other countries, the *boundedness* of the middle. *M. Arnold*, The Nadir of Liberalism.

bounden (boun'dẹn or -dn), *p. a.* [Older form of *bound*[3], pp. of *bind*.] **1.** Obliged; bound, or under obligation; beholden.

> I am much *bounden* to your majesty.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 3.

> It is no common thing when one like you
> Performs the delicate services, and therefore
> I feel myself much *bounden* to you, Oswald.
> *Wordsworth*, The Borderers, i.

2. Appointed; indispensable; obligatory.

> I offer this my *bounden* nightly sacrifice. *Coleridge.*

[In both senses archaic, its only present common use being in the phrase *bounden duty*.]

boundenly† (boun'dẹn-li or -dn-li), *adv.* In a bounden or dutiful manner: as, "most *boundenly* obedient," *Ochin*, Sermons (trans.), Epist. ★Dedicatory, 1583.

bounder (boun'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who limits; one who establishes or imposes bounds.

> Now the *bounder* of all these is only God himself.
> *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 274.

2†. Boundary.

> Kingdoms are bound within their *bounders*, as it were in bands. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 274.

3†. Formerly, in Cornwall, England, an officer whose business it was yearly to renew (hence also called the *renewer* or *tollar*) the marks indicating the corners of a tin-bound. This had to be done once a year, and usually on a saint's day, and the operation consisted in cutting out a turf from each corner, and piling it on the top of the little bank of turf already laid there. *Pryce.*

boundless (bound'les), *a.* [< *bound*[1] + *-less*.] Without bounds or limits; unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable; infinite: as, *boundless* space; *boundless* power.

> He who, from zone to zone,
> Guides through the *boundless* sky thy certain flight.
> *Bryant*, To a Waterfowl.

> In England there is no written constitution; the powers of Parliament, of King, Lords, and Commons, acting together, are literally *boundless*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 191.

boundlessly (bound'les-li), *adv.* In a boundless manner.

boundlessness (bound'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being boundless or without limits.

bounduret (boun'dụr), *n.* [< *bound*[1] + *-ure*. Cf. *boundary*.] A limit or bound. *Sir T. Herbert.*

bounteous (boun'tẹ-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bountuous*; < ME. *bountyuous, bonteuous*, earlier *bountevous, bountyveus, bontyvous*, < OF. *bontif, bontive*, benevolent, < *bonte*, goodness, bounty: see *bounty* and *-ous*.] **1.** Full of goodness to others; giving or disposed to give freely; free in bestowing gifts; bountiful; generously liberal.

> Such was her soul; abhorring avarice,
> *Bounteous*, but almost *bounteous* to a vice.
> *Dryden*, Eleonora, l. 86.

> I wonder'd at the *bounteous* hours,
> The slow result of winter showers:
> You scarce could see the grass for flowers.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

2. Characterized by or emanating from bounty; freely bestowed; liberal; plentiful; abundant.

> Beauteous niggard, why dost thou abuse
> The *bounteous* largess given thee to give?
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, iv.

=Syn. **1.** Munificent, generous, beneficent, kind.

bounteously (boun'tẹ-us-li), *adv.* In a bounteous manner; with generous liberality; liberally; generously; largely; freely.

> Let me know that man,
> Whose love is so sincere to spend his blood
> For my sake; I will *bounteously* requite him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

bounteousness (boun'tẹ-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being bounteous; liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; munificence; kindness.

bounteth, bountith (boun'teth, -tith), *n.* [Sc., < late ME. *bountith*, < OF. *buntet, bontet*, earlier form of *bonte*, > ME. *bounte*, E. *bounty*, q. v.] Bounty; specifically, the bounty given in addition to stipulated wages.

bountevous†, *a.* A Middle English form of *bounteous*. *Chaucer.*

bountiful (boun'ti-fụl), *a.* [< *bounty* + *-ful*.] **1.** Liberal in bestowing gifts, favors, or bounties; munificent; generous.

> God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke.*

> Our king spares nothing to give them the share of that felicity of which he is so *bountiful* to his kingdom.
> *Dryden.*

2. Characterized by or manifesting bounty; abundant; liberal; ample: as, a *bountiful* supply.

> Nurse went up stairs with a most *bountiful* cut of home-baked bread and butter. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 167.

> The late *bountiful* grant from His Majesty's ministers.
> *Burke*, Nabob of Arcot.

bountifully (boun'ti-fụl-i), *adv.* In a bountiful manner; liberally; largely.

> They are less *bountifully* provided than the rich with the materials of happiness for the present life.
> *Bp. Porteous*, Lectures, II. xvii.

bountifulness (boun'ti-fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors.

bountihead†, **bountihood**† (boun'ti-hed, -hụd), *n.* [One of Spenser's words; < *bounty* + *-head, -hood*.] Bounteousness; goodness; virtue.

> On firme foundation of true *bountyhed*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 1.

bountith, *n.* See *bounteth*.

boun-tree (bön'trē), *n.* [An unexplained var. of *bour-tree*.] Same as *bour-tree*. [Scotch.]

bounty (boun'ti), *n.*; pl. *bounties* (-tiz). [< ME. *bountee, bounte*, < AF. *bountee*, OF. *bonte, bonteit, bontet, buntet*, mod. F. *bonté* = Pr. *bontat* = Sp. *bondad* = Pg. *bondade* = It. *bontà*, < L. *bonita(t-)s*, goodness, < *bonus*, good: see *boon*[3].] **1†.** Goodness; virtue.

> Ne blott the *bounty* of all womankind
> 'Mongst thousands good, one wanton dame to find.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 49.

2. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favors; generosity; munificence.

> Let us adore Him for the streams of *bounty*, which flow unceasingly, from the fountains of His life, to all His countless creatures. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 84.

3. A favor bestowed with a benevolent disposition; that which is given bounteously; a free gift: as, "thy morning *bounties*," *Cowper.*

> We concluded our visit with a *bounty*, which was very acceptable. *Addison*, Sir Roger and the Witches.

4. A premium or reward; specifically, a premium offered by a government to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage some branch of industry, as husbandry, manufactures, or commerce.—**Bounty emigrant,** one whose passage to the country where he intends to remain is partly or wholly paid by the government of that country.—**Bounty Land Act,** a United States statute of 1850 (9 Stat., 520), granting lands to those engaged in the military service, or to their widows or minor children, in amounts proportioned to time of service.—**Queen Anne's bounty,** a fund instituted by Queen Anne from the first fruits and tithes of the larger benefices of the English Church to augment the smaller clerical livings.=Syn. **2.** *Liberality, Generosity*, etc. See *beneficence*.

bounty-jumper (boun'ti-jum″pėr), *n.* One who enlists as a soldier for the sake of a bounty offered, and then deserts, as during the American civil war of 1861–65.

> Bringing into the service many *bounty-jumpers*, as they were called, who enlisted merely for money, and soon deserted to enlist again.
> *Higginson*, Young Folks' Hist. U. S., p. 306.

Bouphonia (bō-fō'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *βουφόνια*, a festival with sacrifices of oxen, < *βουφόνος*, ox-slaying (*βουφονεῖν*, slaughter oxen), < *βοῦς*, an ox, + *-φονος*, slaying (cf. *φόνος, φονή*, slaughter, murder), < **φένειν*, slay, kill.] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Zeus, more commonly called ★*Diipolia* (which see).

bouquet (bō-kā′), *n.* [F., a nosegay, a plume, < OF. *bousquet, bosquet* = Pr. *bosquet*, lit. a little bush, dim. of *bosc* = OF. *bos*, a wood, bush: see *bois, bosket, busket*, and *bush*.] **1.** A nosegay; a bunch of flowers; hence, something resembling a bunch of flowers, as a cluster of precious stones, a piece or flight of fireworks, etc.

> He entered the room thus set off, with his hair dressed in the first style, and with a handsome *bouquet* in his breast. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 97.

> I have a *bouquet* to come home to-morrow made up of diamonds, and rubies, and emeralds.
> *Colman and Garrick*, Clandestine Marriage, i. 2.

2. An agreeable non-spiritous perfume characteristic of some wines.

bouquet-holder (bō-kā′hōl″dėr), *n.* A contrivance for holding together the stems of cut flowers, whether held in the hand or secured to the dress. Bouquet-holders held in the hand are represented in ancient Egyptian bas-reliefs and paintings; they have always been used in China made of fine basket-work and of valuable minerals; and in the eighteenth century, in western Europe, women carried flat flasks of metal or glass inserted within the corsage, holding tall nosegays which covered the bosom. Also called *bouquetier*.

bouquetier (bö-ke-tēr′; F. pron. bö-kė-tyā′), *n.* [F., a flower-vase, bouquet-holder, < *bouquet:* see *bouquet.*] A bouquet-holder, especially one designed to be carried in the hand.

bouquetin (F. pron. bö-kė-taṅ′), *n.* [F., earlier *bouc-estain, bouc-d'estain* (Cotgrave), lit. 'wool-goat' (*bouc,* goat; *de,* of; *estain,* mod. F. *étain,* carded wool), but appar. orig. a transposition of G. *steinbock,* D. *steenbok:* see *steinbok.*] The European ibex or steinbok, *Capra ibex;* hence, a name of the rock-goats of the genus *Ibex.*

bourt, †, *n.* Middle English forms of *bower*[1].

bourach[1], **bourock** (bör′aċh, -ok), *n.* [Sc., also written *bowrock, boorick,* prob. dim. of *bour, boure,* = E. *bower*[1], q. v. Cf. *bourach*[2].] 1. An inclosure: applied to the little houses built in play by children.—2. A small cot or hut.

bourach[2] (bör′aċh), *n.* [Sc. (cf. *borra, borradh,* a heap of stones), < Gael. *borrach,* a projecting bank; cf. *borra, borr,* a knob or bunch, *borradh,* a swelling. Cf. *bourach*[1].] 1. A small knoll. *Hogg.*—2. A heap; a confused heap; a cluster, as of trees or people; a crowd.

bourasque (bö-råsk′), *n.* [F. *bourasque,* now *bourrasque* = It. *borasco,* a storm, tempest, gust: see *borasco.*] A tempest; a storm.

These were members of the Helter Skelter Club, of the Wildfire Club, and other associations formed for the express purpose of getting rid of care and sobriety. Such dashers occasioned many a racket in Meg's house and many a *bourasque* in Meg's temper.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, I. 27.

Bourbon (bör′bon), *n.* [< F. *Bourbon,* > Sp. *Borbon,* It. *Borbone.*] 1. A member of the last royal family of France, or of any of its branches. The family took its name from its ancient seigniory of Bourbon (now Bourbon l'Archambault, in the department of Allier), and succeeded to the throne by collateral inheritance in 1589 in the person of Henry IV. The Bourbon dynasty was deposed in 1792, and restored in 1814. The revolution of 1830 brought to the throne Louis Philippe (who was deposed in 1848), of the younger or Orleans branch, which succeeded to all the claims of the family on the extinction of the elder branch in 1883. A line of Bourbon sovereigns has reigned in Spain (with two interruptions) since 1700, and a branch of this line held the throne of Naples or the Two Sicilies from 1735 to 1861.

2. One who, as was said of the Bourbons, "forgets nothing and learns nothing"; hence, in *U. S. politics,* an extreme conservative; especially, one who is behind the time and is opposed to all progress: originally applied to certain members of the Democratic party.—3. [*l. c.*] A kind of whisky made of wheat or Indian corn: originally limited to the corn-whisky made in Bourbon county, Kentucky.

Bourbonian (bör-bō′ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family or dynasties of the Bourbons.

Bourbonism (bör′bon-izm), *n.* [< *Bourbon* + *-ism;* = F. *Bourbonisme.*] 1. The opinions of those who adhere to the house of Bourbon; legitimism.—2. In *U. S. politics,* obstinate conservatism; opposition to progress.

Bourbonist (bör′bon-ist), *n.* [< *Bourbon* + *-ist;* = F. *Bourboniste.*] One who supports the claims of the members of the house of Bourbon to the thrones they held; specifically, a supporter of the claims of the members of this family to the throne of France.

Bourbon palm. See *palm.*

bourd[1]†, (börd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boward, boorde,* < ME. *boorde, bourde, borde, burde* = MD. *boerde,* D. *boert* = OFries. *bord* = LG. *boert,* a jest, < OF. *bourde, borde,* mockery, banter, jest, F. *bourde,* bouncer, humbug, = Pr. *borda,* a jest, a cheat, a lie; cf. Bret. *bourd,* a jest (prob. < F.), Gael. *buirte,* a gibe, taunt, *burt, buirt,* mockery, = Ir. *buirt,* a gibe, taunt. Origin and relations uncertain.] 1. A jest; a joke; fun.

Whether our maister speake earnest or *borde.*
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 4.

Gramercy, Borrill, for thy company,
For all thy jests, and all thy merry *bourds.*
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland, p. 53.

2. Mockery; scoffing.

bourd[1]†, (börd), *v.* [< ME. *bourden,* < OF. *bourder,* sport; from the noun: see *bourd*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To jest; joke; say things in jest.

My wit is greet, though that I *bourde* and pleye.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 316.

II. *trans.* To make game of.

Shew
But any least aversion in your look
To him that *bourds* you next, and your throat opens.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

bourd[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *board.*

bourder† (bör′dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boorder, boarder, bourdour;* < ME. *bourdour, burdoure, bordere,* etc., < AF. *bourdour,* OF. *bordeor,* a jester, < *bourder, border,* jest: see *bourd*[1].] A jester; a joker; a buffoon.

bourdon[1] (bör′don), *n.* [< ME. *bourdon,* < OF. *bourdon* = Pr. *bordo* = Sp. *bordón* = Pg. *bordão* = It. *bordone,* a staff, prob. < LL. *burdo(n-),* an ass, mule; cf. Sp. *muleta,* a crutch, prop, support, a particular use of *muleta,* fem. dim. of *mulo,* a mule.] 1. (*a*) A staff used by pilgrims in the middle ages. (*b*) A baton or cantoral staff. (*c*) A plain thick silver wand used as a badge of office.—2. A lance used in the just. See *lance.*

★—3. In *her.,* a pilgrim's staff used as a bearing.

bourdon[2] (bör′don), *n.* [< ME. *bourdon, burdoun, bordoun,* < OF. *bourdon,* mod. F. *bourdon,* drone of a bagpipe, bass in music, = Sp. *bordón* = Pg. *bordão* = It. *bordone,* < ML. *burdo(n-),* a drone. The E. word is now *burden,* the refrain of a song: see *burden*[3].] In *music:* (*a*) The drone of a bagpipe, or a monotonous and repetitious ground-melody. See *burden*[3]. (*b*) An organ-stop, usually of 16-feet tone, the pipes of which are generally made of wood, and produce hollow, smooth tones, deficient in harmonics and easily blended with other tones.

bourdon[2] (bör′don), *v. i.* [< *bourdon*[2], *n.*] In *music,* to drone, as an instrument during a pause in singing.

bourdonasset, *n.* [< OF. *bourdonasse,* < *bourdon,* a staff: see *bourdon*[1].] A lance having a light hollow handle of great diameter: apparently the same as *bourdon*[1], 2.

bourdonné (bör-do-nā′), *a.* [OF., < *bourdon,* a staff.] In *her.,* terminating in knobs or balls: as, a *bourdonné* cross, which is the same as a *cross pommée.* See *pommée.*

bourg[1] (börg), *n.* [F., < ML. *burgus,* < OHG. MHG. *burc,* G. *burg* = E. *borough*[1], q. v. Cf. *burg*[1], *burgh.*] A town; a borough: chiefly with reference to French towns. [Rare.]

Ye think the rustic cackle of your *bourg*
The murmur of the world! *Tennyson,* Geraint.

Bourg[2] (börg), *n.* A name given to the red wine of a large district in France in the department of Gironde, on the north bank of the Dordogne.

bourgade (bör-gäd′), *n.* [F., < *bourg,* a town, market-town: see *bourg*[1].] A straggling village; a small French or Swiss market-town.

The canton consists only of villages and little towns or *bourgades.* *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 32.

bourgeois[1] (bör-zhwo′), *n.* and *a.* [F., mod. form of OF. *burgeis,* a citizen, > E. *burgess,* q. v.] I. *n.* 1. In France, a citizen; a burgher; a man of middle rank.—2. A small French coin of the fourteenth century. The *bourgeois simple* was worth about a cent and a half, the *bourgeois fort* twice as much.

II. *a.* 1. Belonging to or consisting of tradespeople or citizens of middle rank: as, *bourgeois* surroundings; the *bourgeois* class of France. Hence—2. Wanting in dignity or refinement; common; mean.

We have no word in English that will exactly define this want of propriety in diction. Vulgar is too strong, and commonplace too weak. Perhaps *bourgeois* comes as near as any. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 26.

bourgeois[2], **burgeois** (bėr-jois′), *n.* [Supposed to be so called from a type-founder named *Bourgeois:* see *bourgeois*[1]. The F. name for this type is *gaillarde:* see *gailliarde, galliard.*] A size of printing-type measuring about 100 lines to the foot, next larger than brevier and smaller than long-primer.

This line is printed in *bourgeois.*

bourgeoisie (bör-zhwo-zē′), *n.* [F., < *bourgeois,* a citizen: see *bourgeois*[1].] Properly, the French middle classes, but often applied to the middle classes of any country, especially those depending on trade.

There is no *bourgeoisie* to speak of; immediately after the aristocracy come the poor people, who are very poor indeed. *H. James, Jr.,* Trans. Sketches, p. 263.

bourgeon, *n.* and *v.* See *burgeon.*

bourgignot, bourginot, *n.* Variants of *burganet.*

Bourguignon (F. pron. bör-gē-nyôṅ′), *n.* [F., < *Bourgogne,* Burgundy.] A native or an inhabitant of Burgundy; a Burgundian.

Bourignian (bö-rin′yan), *a.* Pertaining to the Bourignonists or to their doctrines.

Bourignonist (bö-rin′yon-ist), *n.* One of a sect founded by Antoinette Bourignon (1616–80), a religious enthusiast who assumed the Augustinian habit, and traveled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse.

bourn[1], **bourne**[1] (börn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boorne, borne,* < ME. *bourne, borne,* var. of earlier *burne* (whence the reg. northern form *burn*[2], q. v.), < AS. *burne, burna,* a stream: see *burn*[2]. Cf. E. *mourn,* < AS. *murnan.*] A stream; a brook: same as *burn*[2].

Come o'er the *bourn,* Bessy, to me.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6 (song).

[The word occurs in various place-names in Great Britain, as *Bournemouth* (that is, mouth of the burn or rivulet), *Westbourne,* etc.]

bourn[2], **bourne**[2] (börn or börn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *borne;* < F. *borne,* formerly also *bourne,* a var. of OF. *bodne, bonne,* a limit, bound, boundary, > E. *bound*[1], q. v.] A bound; limit; destination; goal: as, "beyond the *bourn* of sunset," *Tennyson,* Princess, Conclusion.

The undiscovered country, from whose *bourn*
No traveller returns. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 1.

There at last it lay, the *bourn* of my long and weary pilgrimage, realizing the plans and hopes of many and many a year. *R. F. Burton,* El-Medinah, p. 389.

bourn[3], **bourne**[3] (börn), *v. t.* See *bone*[2].

bournless (börn′- or börn′les), *a.* [< *bourn*[2] + *-less.*] Having no bourn or limit. [Rare.]

bournonite (bör′no-nīt), *n.* [After Count de *Bournon,* a French mineralogist (1751–1825).] A sulphid of antimony, lead, and copper, of a steel-gray color and brilliant metallic luster, found in the Harz mountains, Cornwall, and Mexico. *Wheel-ore* is a variety which owes its name to the form of the twin crystals, resembling a cog-wheel. Also called *endellionite.*

bournous (bör-nös′), *n.* A French spelling of *burnoose.*

bourock, *n.* See *bourach*[1].

bourran, *n.* See *buran.*

bourrée (bö-rā′), *n.* [F.: see *boree.*] 1. A lively dance, originating either in Auvergne or in Biscay.—2. A musical composition in which the strict rhythm and cheerful character of such a dance are embodied. It is usually written in duple rhythm, the phrases being two measures long, beginning with the last half of the up-beat. It was much used as one member of the old-fashioned *suite,* and is still popular as a form of composition. It is allied to the *gavot.*



Bourrelet in head-dress of Queen Isabeau of Bavaria; about 1395. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

bourrelet (bör-lā′), *n.* [F.: see *burlet.*] 1. The stuffed roll (see *burlet*) which formed a part of female head-dress in the fourteenth century.—2. In *milit. costume,* a wreath or turban of stuff, worn upon the helmet.—3. In *her.* See *tortil.*

bourse (börs), *n.* [F., a purse, bursary, an exchange, < OF. *borse,* < ML. *bursa,* a purse, bag, etc.: see *burse, purse.*] 1. A stock exchange; specifically, the stock exchange of Paris, and hence used of continental European exchanges in general.

Fraternities and companies I approve of, as merchants' *bourses,* colleges of druggists, physicians, musicians, etc. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 65.

2†. The bag of a wig. See *bag*[1], 3.

bour-tree (bör′trē), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *burtree, bore-tree,* and *boun-tree,* and formerly *burttree,* < ME. *burtre,* < *bur-* (uncertain, but not, as supposed by some, < *bore*[1], as if from the use of elder-twigs, with the pith removed, as tubes; cf. Sc. *bourtree-, bountry-gun,* an air-gun of elder) + *tree.*] A Scotch name of the elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra.*—**Bourtree-gun,** a pop-gun or bean-shooter made of the wood of the bour-tree after the pith has been removed.

bousa (bö′sä), *n.* Same as *boza.*

bouse[1] (bouz, also böz, but in the latter pron. usually written *booze*), *v.;* pret. and pp. *boused,* ppr. *bousing.* [Also written *bowse, bouze,* and also, repr. the now most common though dial. pron., *boose, booze;* early mod. E. *bouse, bowse,* < ME. *bousen* (rare), appar. < MD. *būsen,* later *buisen, buysen* = G. *bausen,* drink, guzzle; cf. MD. *buise,* a large drinking-vessel, appar. identical with D. *buis,* a tube, pipe, conduit, channel. Cf. *bus,* a box, barrel, and see *boss*[2], *box*[2].] Same as *booze,* which is now the usual form.

As though bold Robin Hood
Would, with his Maid Marian,
Sup and *bowse* from horn and can.
Keats, Lines on the Mermaid Tavern.

bouse[1] (bouz, also böz, but in the latter pron. usually written *booze,* q. v.), *n.* Same as *booze.*

No *bouse?* nor no tobacco?
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

bouse[2], **bowse**[2] (bous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *boused, bowsed*, ppr. *bousing, bowsing*. [Formerly also written *bowss*; origin unknown.] *Naut.*, to haul with tackle.

After the rigging is *bowsed* well taut, the seizings and coverings [must] be replaced, which is a very nice piece of work. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 16.

To bouse up the jib, figuratively, to get "tight" or drunk. [Slang.]

bouse[3] (bous or bös), *n.* [E. dial., formerly *bous*; origin obscure.] In *mining*, ore mixed with veinstone; second-class ore, which must undergo further preparation before going to the smelter. [North. Eng. lead-mining districts.]

bouse[4], *n.* Same as *boose*[1].

bouse-team (bous'tēm), *n.* In *mining*, the place where bouse is deposited outside of the mine, ready to be dressed or prepared for the smelter. [North. Eng.]

boustrophedon (bö-strō-fē'don), *n.* [< Gr. *βουστροφηδόν*, turning backward and forward like oxen in plowing, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] A method of writing shown in early Greek inscriptions, in which the lines run alternately from right to left and from left to right, as the furrows made in plowing a field, the plow passing alternately backward and forward.

It has been noticed by Böckh and Franz that in the earliest examples of *boustrophedon* writing the first line is from right to left, and the second from left to right.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 34, note.

bousy (bö'zi), *a.* [< *bouse*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *boozy*.] Same as *boozy*.

bout[1] (bout), *n.* [A later and parallel spelling of *bought*[1], q. v.] **1.** A turn, loop, coil, or knot, as in a rope or chain; a bend or flexure.

And at the lowest end forget it not
To leave a *bout* or compass like an eye,
The link that holds your hook to hang upon.
John Dennys, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 150.

In notes, with many a winding *bout*
Of linked sweetness long drawn out.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 139.

2. The part of a sling that contains the stone. —**3.** A going and returning, as in plowing, reaping, etc.; hence, as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action which is carried on at successive intervals.—**4.** A round at anything, as in some contest; a set-to; a trial: as, a *bout* at single-stick or fisticuffs.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one *bout* with you. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Look'ee, master, if you'd wanted a *bout* at boxing, quarter-staff, or short-staff, I should never be the man to bid you cry off. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

5. A round of indulgence, as in drink: as, a drunken *bout*.

Here, replenish again; another *bout*.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 1.

6. A turn or fit of illness: as, a severe *bout* of rheumatism.—**7.** In *music*, an inward curve of a rib of an instrument of the violin kind, by which the waist is formed.—**This** (or **that**) **bout**, this (or that) time or occasion.

She got off for *that bout*. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

The Prince . . . has taken me in his train, so that I am in no danger of starving for *this bout*.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

bout[2]†, *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. and E. dial. var. of *but*[1], q. v.] Same as *but*[1].

bout[3] (bout), *adv.* and *prep.* [Abbr. of *about*, q. v.; now commonly written *'bout*.] About. [Colloq. or naut.]

boutade† (bö-täd'), *n.* [F., < *bouter*, thrust, butt: see *butt*[1].] **1.** A sudden outburst or outbreak.

His first *boutade* was to kick both their wives one morning out of doors, and his own too. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

2. In *music*: (*a*) Especially, in the early eighteenth century, a composition having an impromptu and capricious character. (*b*) An impromptu dance.

boutant (bö-ton'), *a.* [F., ppr. of *bouter*, thrust: see *butt*[1].] See *arc boutant*, under *arc*[1].

boute-feu† (böt-fē'), *n.* [F., a forked match-holder, formerly used for firing cannon, < *bouter*, thrust, + *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a fireplace.] An incendiary; one who incites to strife.

Animated by a base fellow called John à Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

But the hardiness of Stuart's opinions, his personal attacks, and the acrimony of his literary libels, presented a new feature in Scottish literature, of such ugliness and horror, that every honourable man soon averted his face from this *boutefeu*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Auth., p. 202.

bouterollet, *n.* Same as *boterol*.

bout-hammer†, *n.* [For *about-hammer*, equiv. to *about-sledge*, q. v.] A blacksmiths' hammer; an about-sledge.

I am for Vulcan now, for Mars no more;
If my wife scold, my *bout-hammer* shall roar.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 5.

boutisale†, *n.* [An isolated instance; prop. *booty-sale*.] A sale of booty; a cheap sale, as a sale of booty commonly is.

The great *boutisale* of colleges and chantries.
Sir J. Hayward, Edward VI., p. 88.

★ **bouton** (bö'ton), *n.* [F.] Button.—**Biskra bouton**. Same as *Aleppo button* or *ulcer* (which see, under ★*ulcer*).

boutonnière (bö-ton-iär'), *n.* [F.] A button-hole bouquet.

bouts, *n.* See *boots*[2].

bouts-rimés (bö'rē-mā'), *n. pl.* [F.: *bouts*, pl. of *bout*, end (see *butt*[2]); *rimés*, masc. pl. of *rimé*, pp. of *rimer*, rime, < *rime*, n., rime: see *rime*[1].] Riming words given out as the line-endings of a stanza, the other parts of the lines having to be supplied by the ingenuity of the person to whom the words are given.

Bouvardia (bö-vär'di-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Dr. *Bouvard*, director of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris.] A genus of plants, of the family *Rubiaceæ*, natives of Mexico and Central America. They are herbs or low shrubs with showy corymbs of red, yellow, or white flowers. Several species are found in greenhouses.

bouwery†, *n.* Same as *bowery*[2]. *Irving*.

bouza (bö'zä), *n.* Same as *boza*.

bouze, *n.* and *v.* See *booze*.

bouzy[1], *a.* See *boozy*.

Bouzy[2] (bö'zi), *n.* A name given to certain sparkling wines from the small town and district of the same name in the department of Marne in France. The name is also given, inappropriately, to many other sparkling wines.

bovate (bō'vāt), *n.* [< ML. *bovata*, < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox: see *Bos*.] An allotment of land in early English village communities, the holder of which was bound to furnish one ox to the plow-team; an oxgang.

The full husband-land, or virgate, was composed of two *bovates*, or oxgangs, the *bovate* or oxgang being thus the eighth of the hide or carucate.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Com., p. 61.

Manifestly the *bovate* or oxgang represented the tillage, not of an ox-team, but of one ox of the team, that is, it was the share of the tilled land appropriated to the owner of one of the eight associated oxen contributed to the coöperative eight-ox plough. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 481.

Boveæ (bō'vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bos* (*Bov-*) + *-eæ*.] A division of *Bovidæ*, practically equivalent to the genus *Bos* in a large sense, or to the modern subfamily *Bovinæ*.

Bovey coal. See *coal*.

Bovichthyidæ (bo-vik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bovichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Bovichthys*, having the lower pectoral rays unbranched and simply articulated, the ventral fins jugular and separated by a wide area, the anal fin moderate, and no scales. Only two or three species are known; they inhabit antarctic seas.

Bovichthys (bō-vik'this), *n.* [NL., < L. *bos* (*bov-*) (= Gr. *βοῦς*), ox, + Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish.] The typical genus of the family *Bovichthyidæ*.

boviculture (bō'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox, + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding and rearing of cattle; stock-raising. [Rare.]

bovid (bō'vid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Bovidæ*; bovine.

II. *n.* One of the *Bovidæ*.

Bovidæ (bō'vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bos* (*Bov-*), ox, + *-idæ*.] A family of hollow-horned ruminants, the ox tribe, containing the bovines. The family was formerly nearly coextensive with the genus *Bos* in a large sense, including cattle as distinguished from goats, sheep, and antelopes. In this acceptation the family corresponds to the modern subfamily *Bovinæ*. It has been found impossible, however, to draw any sharp dividing line between cattle and other hollow-horned ruminants, among some of which, as the antelopes, connecting links occur. Therefore, notwithstanding the familiar difference between an ox and a sheep, for example, or a goat and an antelope, the family *Bovidæ* now contains all of these which have hollow, persistent horns, common to both sexes, generally two, sometimes four, and certain common cranial characters by which they collectively differ from the saiga on the one hand and from the pronghorn on the other, these two so-called antelopes being made respectively the types of the families *Saigidæ* and *Antilocapridæ*. The *Bovidæ* as thus defined are conventionally divided into five subfamilies: *Bovinæ*, cattle; *Ovibovinæ*, muskoxen; *Ovinæ*, sheep; *Caprinæ*, goats; and *Antilopinæ*, antelopes. See these words.

boviform (bō'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an ox; bovine in form and structure.

Bovill's Act. See *act*.

Bovinæ (bō-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bos* (*Bov-*) + *-inæ*. Cf. *bovine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Bovidæ*; cattle; oxen; bovines. They are of large size and more or less massive form. The head is carried low upon a short neck, the legs are relatively short, with the canon-bones little or no longer than the phalanges, the hoofs broad, the muffle naked, the horns simple and unbranched, and the tail tufted at the end. There are four inguinal teats. The leading genera are *Bos*, *Bubalus*, *Anoa*, *Bison*, and *Poëphagus*, or oxen, buffaloes, bisons, and yaks.

bovine (bō'vin or -vīn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *bovine* = Pr. *bovin*, < LL. *bovinus*, < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or belonging to oxen, or specifically to the *Bovinæ*; boviform. Hence—**2.** Ox-like; stolid; inert; dull.

This *bovine* comfort in the sense alone.
Lowell, Three Mem. Poems.

II. *n.* One of the *Bovinæ*.

Bovista (bō-vis'tä), *n.* [NL., < G. *bofist* (= Sw. *bofist*), < *bo-* (of uncertain origin; cf. *buffen, puffen* = E. *puff*) + *fist* = E. *fist*[2], *foist*[1], *n.*, in its orig. sense. Cf. *Lycoperdon*.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, or puffballs, closely allied to *Lycoperdon*, but differing from the latter in the absence of a sterile base, in the structure of the peridium, and in the branching threads of the capillitium. A few species are found in Great Britain and a number more in North America. Several species are edible.



Bovista ammophila. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

bow[1] (bou), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bowe, bough*; < ME. *bowen, buwen, buzen*, < AS. *būgan* (pret. *bēah*, pl. *bugon*, pp. *bogen*), bend, bow, flee, strong verb, only intrans., = OS. **būgan* = MD. *būghen*, D. *buigen* = MLG. *būgen* = OHG. *biogan*, MHG. G. *biegen* = Icel. **bjūga* (preserved in pp. *boginn* and pret. 3d pers. pl. refl. *bugusk*), bend; prob. = L. *fugere* = Gr. *φεύγειν*, flee, = Skt. √ *bhuj*, bend. Orig. and prop. intrans.; whence the derived factitive form, AS. *bȳgan, biégan, bēgan*, ME. *buzen*, etc., mod. E. dial. *bay*, weak verb, trans., cause to bend: see *bay*[9]. Cf. Icel. *buga* = Sw. *buga*, weak verb, bow, make a bow. Hence ult. the secondary verbs *bay*[9], *buck*[2], *buckle*[1], and the nouns *bow*[2], *bought*[1] = *bout*[1] = *bight, bail*[1], *boul*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To become bent or crooked; assume a curved form; bend; curve. [Still in colloquial use in Scotland.]

Better *bow* than break. *Proverb.*

Like an ass whose back with ingots *bows*.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

2†. To tend; turn; incline.

Thei *bowiden* awei fro the lawe of God.
Wyclif, Baruch iv. 12.

3. To bend or curve downward; take a bent posture or attitude; stoop.

The flame o' the taper
Bows toward her, and would under-peep her lids.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2.

As to soft gales top-heavy pines *bow* low.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 391.

4. To bend the neck under a yoke; submit or become subject; yield: as, to *bow* to the inevitable.

On of us two mot *bowe* douteles.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 440.

Often tyme it is betere to *bow* than to berst.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

5. To bend the body or head in worship, or in token of reverence, respect, or submission: with *to* or *before*, and sometimes emphasized by *down*.

The rest of the people *bowed down* upon their knees.
Judges vii. 6.

The evil *bow before* the good. Prov. xiv. 19.

To *bow* and sue for grace
With suppliant knee. *Milton*, P. L., i. 111.

6. To make a bow; incline the body or the head toward a person by way of salutation or friendly recognition, or in acknowledgment of some courtesy.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to bend; make curved or crooked; cause to assume and retain a bent shape.

They rather breake him, than *bowe* him, rather marre him, then mend him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 31.

2. To cause to stoop or become bent, as with old age or a burden; hence, to crush.

Whose heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

Bow him, yet *bow* him more,
Dash that same glass of water in his face.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

3. To cause to bend in submission; cause to submit; subdue.

Bow not mine honour.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 6.

Authority forgets a dying king,
Laid widow'd of the power in his eye
That *bow'd* the will. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

4†. To bend; inflect; cause to deviate from a given condition.

We *bow* things the contrary way to make them come to their natural straightness. *Bacon*, Atheism.

5†. To incline; turn in a particular direction; influence.

Not to *bow* and bias their opinions. *Fuller.*

For troubles and adversities do more *bow* men's minds to religion. *Bacon.*

6. To bend or incline in worship or adoration, or in token of submission, homage, respect, civility, condescension, or attention.

And they cried before him, *Bow* the knee; and he made him ruler over all the land of Egypt. Gen. xli. 43.

And Moses made haste, and *bowed* his head toward the earth. Ex. xxxiv. 8.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the ground before him. 2 Ki. ii. 15.

Bow down thine ear, and hear the words of the wise. Prov. xxii. 17.

7. To express by a bow or by bowing: as, to *bow* one's thanks or assent.—**8.** To accompany or usher in, out, etc., with a bow or bows.

I saw the station-master *bow* them into the carriage. *Dickens.*

Ancient Hospitality, long since,
With ceremonious thrift, *bowed* out of doors.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

To bow down the back. See *back*[1].

bow[1] (bou), *n.* [< ME. *bowe*, a bend, < *bowen*, bend: see *bow*[1], *v.* Cf. *bow*[2].] An inclination of the head or a bending of the body in salutation, or in token of reverence, respect, civility, submission, assent, or thanks.

★ity, submission, assent, or thanks.

bow[2] (bō), *n.* [< ME. *bowe*, *boghe*, *boge*, etc., a bend, curve, bow for shooting, etc., < AS. *boga*, a bow for shooting, a rainbow (in general sense 'bend' only in comp.) (= OS. *bogo* = OFries. *boga* = D. *boog* = MLG. *boge* = OHG. *bogo*, MHG. *boge*, G. *bogen* = Icel. *bogi* = OSw. *boghi*, Sw. *båge* = Dan. *bue*, a bow, etc.), < *būgan* (pp. *bogen*), bow, bend: see *bow*[1], *v.*] **1†.** A bend; a curve.

The *bowe* of the ryver of Humber.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden (ed. 1865), II. 87.

2. A weapon consisting of a strong strip of elastic wood or other elastic material, with a string stretched between its ends, used for shooting arrows. When the bow has been bent to its full extent by pulling the string back from it, the recoil of the string (against the inner side of which the notch of the arrow is placed) when released impels the arrow. The bow and arrow have been used in all ages and by many peoples as a weapon, and, though superseded in the advance of civilization by firearms, are still in use among savage tribes, and are the officially recognized weapon of the Manchu garrisons of China, where archery is still one of the subjects of examination for officers in the regular army. Bows were at one time divided into *longbows* and *crossbows*. During the middle ages the nations of Europe used longbows of 5 or 6 feet in length, the shorter ones being used by horsemen, and the longer by the foot-archers. The bows now commonly used in archery are of two kinds, the self-bow and the composite, backed, or union bow. The self-bow is made of one staff (or of two staves spliced endwise) of hickory, lancewood, or yew, the last, if perfectly free from knots, being considered the most suitable wood. The composite bow is made of two or three pieces of wood or other material glued together longitudinally.

3. The name of several implements shaped like a bent bow. (*a*) In *music*, an implement originally curved, but now almost straight, by means of which the tone is produced from instruments of the violin kind. It is made of a slender staff of elastic wood, to the two slightly projecting ends of which a quantity of horse-hairs (about 80 or 100) are fastened. These, being rubbed with resin and drawn over the strings of the instrument, cause it to sound. (*b*) An implement consisting of a piece of wood curved, and having a string extended from one extremity to the other, used (1) by smiths in turning a drill, (2) by turners in turning wood, and (3) by hatters in preparing fur and wool for their use.

4. Any bent or curved thing. Specifically—(*a*) A rainbow.

And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the *bow* shall be seen in the cloud. Gen. ix. 14.

(*b*) The part of a yoke which embraces the animal's neck; hence, the yoke itself.

As the ox hath his *bow*, sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon her bells, so man hath his desires.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

(*c*) In *saddlery*, one of two pieces of wood, united so as to form an arch fitting the horse's back, which serve to give the saddle its proper form. (*d*) In *firearms*, the guard of the trigger. (*e*) The bent guard of a sword-hilt. (*f*) One of the bent slats which support the hood, canopy, or tilt of a covered wagon or carriage. (*g*) The framing of the lenses of a pair of spectacles. (*h*) In *arch.*: (1†) An arch (of masonry), as in a gateway or bridge or in a flying buttress. *N. E. D.* (2) A part of a building which projects from a straight wall, properly curved, but sometimes, more loosely, polygonal in plan. (*i*) In *drafting*, a flexible strip which can be bent to any desired curve; an arcograph. **5.** An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea, consisting of a large arch of 90° graduated, a shank or staff, a side vane, a sight-vane, and a horizon-vane.—**6.** A knot composed of one or two loops and two ends; a bow-knot; hence, a ("single bow" or "double bow") looped ornamental knot of ribbon, etc.; a ribbon, neck-tie, etc., tied in such a knot.—**7.** A stroke of the bow of a violin: as, the up-*bow* or the down-*bow*.—**8.** A ring or loop of metal forming a handle. (*a*) The loop at the end of the handle of a key. (*b*) One of the two hoops of a pair of scissors fitted for the thumb and the fingers. See *bail*[1] and *boul*.—**Back of a bow.** See *back*[1].—**Bows and bills**, the cry raised in old times by the English to give an alarm in their camp or to encourage the people to take to arms.—**Bow top**, or **top bow**, in *coach-building*, a piece of wood used to support the roof-boards or the leather of the top of a carriage.—**Compound bow**, a bow made of two or more pieces fastened together.—**Grafted bow**, a compound bow formed of two pieces joined together at the handle.—**Reflex bow**, in *archery*, a bow concave on the back when unstrung, the curve of which is reversed in stringing it.—**Self-bow**, a bow made of one entire piece of wood, or of two pieces spliced endwise at the handle.—**Sinew-backed bow**, a bow whose elasticity is increased by the use of sinew along the back, either in a cable of twine, as among the Eskimos, or laid on solid by means of glue, as with many tribes in the western United States.—**Single-piece** or **single-staff bow**, a bow made of one entire piece of wood.—**To bend** or **draw a bow**, to bend a bow, with arrow on the string, in the act of shooting; to shoot with a bow.—**To draw the** (or a) **long-bow**, to exaggerate; lie.—**To have two strings** (or **more than one string**) **to one's bow**, to have more than one means of accomplishing something.

bow[2] (bō), *v.* [< *bow*[2], *n.* In some cases *bow*[2] (bō), *v.*, can hardly be distinguished, as written, from *bow*[1] (bou), *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend into the form of a bow; inflect; curve: as, to *bow* a ribbon; *bowed* shutters.

A three-pence *bow'd* would hire me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

Insects in inserting and withdrawing their proboscides, *bow* them forwards or upwards.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 113.

2. In *music*: (*a*) To perform by means of a bow upon a stringed instrument: as, to *bow* a passage well. (*b*) To mark (a passage) so as to indicate the proper method of bowing.—**3.** In *hat-making*, to separate and distribute in the basket (the filaments of felting-fur) by means of a bow.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be curved or bent.—**2.** To perform or play by means of the bow: as, ★a violinist who *bows* with great taste.

bow[3] (bou), *n.* [Same word as *bough*[1], but in the naut. sense, first in the 17th century, and of LG. or Scand. origin: Icel. *bōgr* = Norw. *bog* = Sw. *bog* = Dan. *boug*, *bov*, bow of a ship, also shoulder of an animal, = D. *boeg*, bow of a ship, = MLG. *bōch*, *būch*, bow of a ship, shoulder (> G. *bug* in this sense), = AS. *bōg*, *bōh*, arm, branch: see *bough*[1].] **1†.** Same as *bough*[1]. Compare with *bowpot* for *boughpot*.—**2.** *Naut.*, the forward part or head of a ship, beginning where the sides trend inward, and terminating where they close or unite in the stem or prow. A narrow bow is called a *lean* bow; a broad one, a *bold* or *bluff* bow.—**3.** The foremost oar used in rowing a boat, or the person who pulls that oar; the bow-oar.—**Doubling of the bow** (*naut.*), thick planking at the bow of a vessel to protect it from injury by the anchor-bill.—**On the bow** (*naut.*), on that part of the horizon which is within 45° of the line ahead.

bow[4] (bou), *n.* A Scotch form of *boll*[2].

I trust you remember you are owing to the laird four stones of barley-meal, and a *bow* of oats.
Scott, Abbot, II. 82.

bow[5] (bō), *n.* [Also written *bu*; < Icel. *bū*, a farm, stock, cattle (= Dan. Sw. *bo*, dwelling, = AS. *bū* = OS. *bū*, dwelling, = D. *bouw*, tillage, building, = OHG. *bū*, dwelling, tillage, building, MHG. *bū*, *bou*, G. *bau*, tillage, building), < *būa* = AS. *būan*, dwell: see *by*[2], *bower*[1], *boor*, etc., from the same root.] A herd of cattle; the stock of cattle on a farm: as, a *bow* of kye (that is, cows). [Obsolete, except in Scotland and the north of England.]

bow[6]†, **bowe**†, *n.* [Prob. a reduced form of *bull*[3].] The provisions of a benefice granted by the pope. *N. E. D.* [Scotch.]

bowable† (bou'a-bl), *a.* [< *bow*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being bowed or bent; flexible.

bow-arm (bō'ärm), *n.* **1.** The arm that moves the bow in playing an instrument of the violin family; a violinist's right arm. See *bow-hand*.—**2.** In *archery*, the arm employed in holding the bow, ordinarily the left arm.

bow-backed (bō'bakt), *a.* Having a back bent like a bow. *Tennyson.*

bow-bearer (bō'bãr″ėr), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, an under-officer of a forest, whose duty was to give information of trespasses.

bow-bell† (bō'bel), *n.* One born within the sound of the bells of the church of Bow, which is near the center of the City of London; a cockney. *Beau. and Fl.*

bow-bent (bō'bent), *a.* Bent like a bow; crooked.

A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age.
Milton, Vac. Ex., l. 69.

bow-billed (bō'bild), *a.* Having the bill bowed or arcuate, as some birds.

bow-boy (bō'boi), *n.* A boy who uses a bow; specifically, Cupid. *Shak.*

bow-brace (bō'brās), *n.* A covering of bone, metal, or leather for protecting the left arm of a bowman from the percussion of the bow-string.

bow-case (bō'kās), *n.* A long bag of wood, leather, or cloth, in which a bow is kept when not in use.

bow-chaser (bou'chā″sėr), *n.* A gun pointed over the bow of a ship of war, for firing at a chased vessel.

bow-clavier (bō'klā″vi-ėr), *n.* A musical instrument having a keyboard and strings like a harpsichord or piano, in which the tones were produced by the friction of little bows or resined wheels pressed against the strings. Such an instrument is said to have been attempted about 1600 at Nuremberg, and many were constructed in the eighteenth century. Also called *bow-harpsichord*.

bow-compass, bow-compasses (bō'kum″pas, -ez), *n.* See *compass*.

bowd, *n.* See *boud*[1].

bowdark, *n.* See *bodark*.

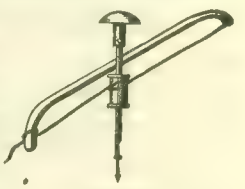
Bowdlerism (bōd'lėr-izm), *n.* [< *Bowdler* (Thomas Bowdler, who published in 1818 an expurgated edition of Shakspere) + *-ism*.] The practice of omitting from an author's edited writings words or passages considered offensive or indelicate.

Bowdlerization (bōd″lėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Bowdlerize* + *-ation*.] Expurgation of offensive or indelicate passages or words from an edited book or writing.

Bowdlerize (bōd'lėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Bowdlerized*, ppr. *Bowdlerizing*. [< *Bowdler* (see *Bowdlerism*) + *-ize*.] To expurgate in editing by expunging words or passages considered offensive or indelicate.

Hence, when the incessant human sacrifices in Israel during the age of the kings are all put down to the influence of foreign idolatries, we may fairly inquire whether editorial *Bowdlerising* has not prevailed over historical truth. *Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 489.

bow-drill (bō'dril), *n.* A drill worked by means of a bow and string. The string is turned about the spindle of the drill, which is moved by a reciprocating motion of the bow.



Bow-drill.

Bow-dye (bō'dī), *n.* A kind of scarlet color, superior to madder, but inferior to the true scarlet grain for fixedness and duration: first used in Bow, London.

bowed (bōd), *p. a.* [< *bow*[2] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Bent like a bow; embowed. In heraldry also termed *flected* or *reflected*.—**2.** Having a convex or bulging form: as, a *bowed* shield.

bowed-embowed (bōd'em-bōd″), *a.* See *embowed*.

bowel (bou'el), *n.* [< ME. *bowel*, *bowele*, *bouel*, *buel*, *boel*, < OF. *bouel*, *boel*, *buel*, m., also *bouele*, *boele*, *buele*, f., F. *boyau* = Pr. OSp. *budel* = It. *budello*, < ML. *botellus*, an intestine, < L. *botellus*, a sausage, dim. of *botulus*, a sausage, orig. an intestine.] **1.** One of the intestines of an animal; a division of the alimentary canal below the stomach; a gut, especially of man: chiefly used in the plural to denote the intestines collectively.—**2†.** One of the viscera; any internal organ of the body, as the stomach, liver, brain, etc.—**3.** *pl.* The interior part of anything.

Rush'd into the *bowels* of the battle.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

It was great pity, so it was,
That villainous saltpetre should be digg'd
Out of the *bowels* of the harmless earth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

4. *pl.* The inner parts as the seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness; compassion.

He that relieves another upon the bare suggestion and *bowels* of pity, doth not this so much for his sake as for his own. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

What the plague, have you no *bowels* for your own kindred? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

5†. *pl.* Offspring; children.

Thine own *bowels*, which do call thee sire,
The mere effusion of thy proper loins.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

To move the bowels, to produce evacuation of the bowels by administering a suitable aperient or cathartic.

bowel† (bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *boweled* or *bowelled*, ppr. *boweling* or *bowelling*. [< ME. *bowelen*; cf. OF. *boeler*; from the noun.] To take out the bowels of; eviscerate; penetrate the bowels of; disembowel.

Drawn and hanged in his armour, taken down alive and *bowelled*. *Stow*, Edward II., an. 1326.

bowellesst (bou'el-les), *a.* [< *bowel* + *-less*.] Without tenderness or pity; unfeeling.

Miserable men commiserate not themselves; *bowelless* unto others, and merciless unto their own bowels.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 7.

bowel-pryer† (bou'el-prī″ėr), *n.* One who practises divination by examining the intestines of animals. *Holland.*

bowel-prying† (bou'el-prī″ing), *n.* Divination by examining the bowels of animals. *Holland.*

bowenite (bō'en-īt), *n.* [After George T. *Bowen*, who described it in 1822.] A variety of serpentine from Smithfield, Rhode Island, of light-green color and fine granular texture. It is remarkable for its hardness and its resemblance to jade.

bower[1] (bou'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bour*, *boure*, etc.; < ME. *bour*, < AS. *būr*, a dwelling, house, room, chamber (= OS. *būr* = MLG. *būr*, a house, cage, LG. *buur*, a cage, = OHG. *būr*, a chamber, MHG. *būr*, G. *bauer*, a cage, = Icel. *būr*, a chamber, larder, store-room, = Sw. *bur* = Dan. *bur*, formerly *buur*), < *būan* = Icel. *būa*, etc., dwell. Cf. *booth*, *bottle*[1], *build*, etc., from the same root. Hence ult. *boor*, *bower*[5], and *neigh-bour*, *neigh-bor*.] **1.** A dwelling or habitation; particularly, a cottage; an unpretentious residence; a rustic abode. [Now only poetical.]

Courteay oft-times in simple *bowers*
Is found as great as in the stately towers.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xlv. 62.

2†. An inner room; any room in a house except the hall or public room; hence, a bedchamber.

In hast came rushing forth from inner *bowre*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 5.

3. Especially, a lady's private chamber; a boudoir. [Poetical.]

The feast was over in Branksome tower,
And the Ladye had gone to her secret *bower*.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 1.

4. A shelter made with boughs or twining plants; an arbor; a shady recess.

I only begged a little woodbine *bower*
Where I might sit and weep.
W. Mason, English Garden, 3.

bower[1]**†** (bou'ėr), *v.* [< *bower*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To inclose in a bower, or as in a bower; embower; inclose.

O nature! what hadst thou to do in hell,
When thou didst *bower* the spirit of a fiend
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To take shelter; lodge.

Spredding pavilions for the birds to *bowre*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 6.

bower[2] (bou'ėr), *n.* [< *bow*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which bows or bends; specifically, a muscle that bends the joints.

His rawbone armes, whose mighty brawned *bowrs*
Were wont to rive steele plates. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 41.

bower[3] (bou'ėr), *n.* [< *bow*[3] + *-er*[1].] An anchor carried at the bow of a ship. The two bower-anchors were formerly of unequal size, and were called the *best* and *small* bower respectively; but when (as generally now) of equal size, they are known as the *starboard* and *port* bowers.

The whaler . . . made a clumsy piece of work in getting her anchor, being obliged to let go her *best bower*, and, finally, to get out a kedge and a hawser.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 250.

bower[4] (bou'ėr), *n.* [< *bow*[3], 1, = *bough*[1], + *-er*[1].] In *falconry*, a young hawk when it begins to leave the nest and to clamber on the boughs. Also called *bowess*, *bowet*.

bower[5]**†**, *n.* [Late ME. *boueer*, < D. *bouwer*, a farmer, peasant (in this sense prop. *boer*), also a builder, = G. *bauer*, a peasant, also a builder: see *boor*, and cf. *bower*[6].] A peasant; a farmer.

bower[6] (bou'ėr), *n.* [E. spelling of G. *bauer*, a peasant, a farmer; in a German pack of cards, the knave or jack; = D. *boer*, a farmer, the knave in cards, > E. *boor*, q. v.] In *euchre*, one of the two highest cards, or, if the joker is used, the second or third highest. The bowers are the knave of trumps, the higher of the two, called the *right bower*, and the knave of the suit having the same color as the trump, called the *left bower*.

But the hands that were played
By that heathen Chinee,
And the points that he made,
Were quite frightful to see—
Till at last he put down a *right bower*,
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.
Bret Harte, Heathen Chinee.

bower[7] (bō'ėr), *n.* [< *bow*[2], *n.* and *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *bowyer*.] **1†.** A bow-maker; a bowyer.—**2.** One who plays with a bow on a violin or other stringed instrument.

bower[8] (bō'ėr or bou'ėr), *n.* [Also written *booer*; < *bow*[5], a head of cattle, farm-stock, + *-er*[1].] A person who rents or leases the dairy stock on a farm, together with pasture and fodder for them, and makes what he can from their produce, the cultivation of the farm still remaining with the farmer or proprietor. [S. W. counties of Scotland.]

bower-anchor (bou'ėr-ang″kor), *n.* An anchor carried at a ship's bows. See *bower*[3].

bower-bird (bou'ėr-bėrd), *n.* The name of the Australian oscine passerine birds of the genera *Ptilonorhynchus*, *Chlamydodera*, etc., usually placed in the family *Paradiseidæ*, but sometimes in the *Oriolidæ*. They are remarkable for building what are called bowers, runs, or playhouses, which they adorn with gay feathers, rags, bones, shells, and other white, bright, or conspicuous objects. There are several species of both the genera named; the best-known are the satin bower-bird, *P. holosericeus*, and the spotted bower-bird, *C. maculata*. The bowers are not the nests of the birds, but places of resort where they amuse themselves.



Satin Bower-bird (*Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*).

bower-eaves (bou'ėr-ēvz), *n. pl.* The eaves of a bower or bedchamber.

A bow-shot from her *bower-eaves*.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii.

bowered (bou'ėrd), *a.* [< *bower*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with bowers, recesses, or alcoves. *Tennyson.*

bowerly (bou'ėr-li), *a.* [See *burly*[1].] Large; stout; burly. [Prov. Eng.]

bower-maid (bou'ėr-mād), *n.* [< *bower*[1] + *maid*. Cf. ME. *bourmaiden*.] A young woman in attendance on a lady; a lady's-maid; a waiting-woman. [Now only poetical.]

bower-thane (bou'ėr-thān), *n.* [Mod. form of ME. *burthein*, < AS. *būr-thegn*, < *būr*, bower, + *thegn*, thane.] A chamberlain under the Saxon kings.

The chamberlain, or *bower-thane*, was also the royal treasurer. *Thorpe*, tr. of Lappenberg's Hist. Eng., v.

bower-woman (bou'ėr-wum″an), *n.* Same as *bower-maid*. *Scott.*

bowery[1] (bou'ėr-i), *a.* [< *bower*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a bower; containing bowers; leafy; shady.

bowery[2] (bou'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *boweries* (-iz). [Also written *bowerie* and *bouwery*; < D. *bouwerij*, a farm, prop. farming, husbandry, < *bouwer*, a farmer: see *bower*[5] and *boor*.] Among the Dutch settlers of New York, a farm; a country-seat; a rural retreat. Hence the name of the *Bowery*, a long, wide street in the city of New York, originally a road through the bowery or farm of Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch colonial governor of New Netherlands.

A goodly *bowerie* or farm was allotted to the sage Oloffe in consideration of the service he had rendered to the public by his talent at dreaming.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 133.

bowess, bowet[1] (bou'es, -et), *n.* [See *bower*[4].] In *falconry*, a young hawk when it begins to leave the nest.

bowet[1] (bou'et), *n.* See *bowess*.

bowet[2] (bō'et), *n.* Same as *buat*.

bow-fast (bou'fâst), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope or chain by which a ship is secured at the bow.

bow-file (bō'fīl), *n.* A file having a bowed or curved edge; a riffler.

bowfin (bou'fin), *n.* A name of the mudfish, *Amia calva*. Also called *brindle*, *grindle*, *lawyer*, *dogfish*, etc. See cut under *Amiidæ*.

bowget, *v.* See *bouge*[2].

bow-grace (bou'grās), *n.* *Naut.*, a frame, or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, stem, or bows of a ship to secure it from injury by ice.

bow-hand (bō'hand), *n.* **1.** In *archery*, the hand that holds the bow, commonly the left hand.—**2.** In *music*, the hand that draws the bow; a violinist's right hand.—**On the bow-hand.** (*a*) On the wrong side; wrongly; inaccurately.

He shootes wyde *on the bowe hand*, and very farre from the marke. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

(*b*) Wrong in one's calculations.

Uber. Well, you must have this wench, then?
Ric. I hope so;
I am much o' *the bow-hand* else.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 3.

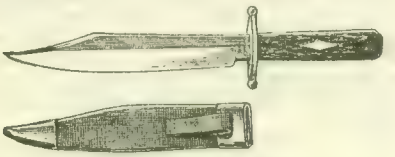
bow-harpsichord (bō'härp″si-kôrd), *n.* Same as *bow-clavier*.

bow-head (bō'hed), *n.* A species of right whale; the polar right whale or Greenland whale, *Balæna mysticetus*. See also cut under *whale*.

bow-headed (bō'hed-ed), *a.* Having a bowed or bent head, as a right whale.

bowie (bou'i), *n.* [Perhaps from OF. *buie*, prob. same as *buire*, a water-pitcher, vessel for wine, < *buire*, F. *boire*, < L. *bibere*, drink.] A large wooden milk-bowl. [Scotch.]

bowie-knife (bō'ē-nīf; in the Southwest pronounced bō'ē-nīf), *n.* [After its reputed inventor, James *Bowie*, died 1836.] A heavy sheath-knife first used in the early part of the nineteenth century in Kentucky and other parts of the United States which were then on the borders of civilization. The blade is from 9 to 10 inches long, and has only one edge; the back is straight for three quarters of its length, and then curves toward the edge in a slightly concave sweep, while the edge finishes toward the point in a convex curve. The guard is very small, and the tongue is of the full breadth of the grip or barrel, which is formed of two rounded pieces of wood or bone. The best knives were made by frontier blacksmiths, of old horse-rasps and the like, and naturally differed much in size and pattern. The term is used at present for almost any large sheath-knife.



Bowie-knife and Sheath.

bowing[1] (bō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bow*[2], *v.*] **1.** The operation of separating and arranging as desired the filaments of some fibrous material, as hatters' fur or (in Eastern countries) cotton, by vibrating a bow-string upon it. In hat-making, as practised on a small scale, the felting of the fur or wool is partly accomplished by bowing.

2. In *music*: (*a*) The general method of using the bow in playing upon an instrument of the violin family. It includes the method of holding the bow, the direction in which it is moved, the pressure put upon it, the part of the hair that is employed, the place upon the strings where it is applied, and every other detail in the management of the bow which influences the quality and loudness of the tone produced. (*b*) The method by which the notes of a given passage are distributed between up- and down-strokes of the bow. To secure an intended effect, or general uniformity among many players, the *bowing* of a passage is indicated by various marks; ⌐ or ⌴ indicates a stroke beginning with the nut, that is, down; while ∨ or ∧ indicates a stroke beginning with the point, that is, up.

bowing[2] (bō'ing), *n.* [< *bow*[5], *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] A lease of the dairy stock on a farm. See *bower*[8]. [Scotch.]

bowingly (bou'ing-li), *adv.* In a bending manner. *Huloet.*

bow-instrument (bō'in″strö-ment), *n.* A stringed instrument played by means of a bow, as the double-bass, the small bass or violoncello, the tenor, the violin proper, etc.

bow-iron (bō'ī″ėrn), *n.* A clasp or holder used to secure the bows of a carriage-top.

bowk[1] (bouk), *n.* Same as *bulk*[1]. [Scotch.]

bowk[2] (bouk), *v. t.* Same as *buck*[3]. [Scotch.]

bow-kail (bō'kāl), *n.* [Cf. *borecole*.] Cabbage. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

bowking (bou'king), *n.* Same as *bucking*[2].

bow-knot (bō'not), *n.* A slip-knot made by drawing a portion of a cord, ribbon, etc., in the form of a bow through an involution, which is

then tightened round the bow. The knot is simple if there is only one bow, double if there are two; it can be easily untied by drawing the bow back.

bowl[1] (bōl), *n.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *boll*, and still so spelled in some senses (see *boll*[1] and *boll*[2]); < ME. *bolle*, < AS. *bolla*, a bowl, = OFries. *bolla* (in comp.) = OHG. *bolla*, MHG. *bolle*, a round vessel, G. *bolle*, a bulb, onion, = Icel. *bolli* = Sw. *bål* = Dan. *bolle*, a bowl; cf. F. *bol*, a bowl, G. *bowle*, a bowl, < E. *bowl*[1]. Somewhat confused with *bowl*[2] and other forms from L. *bulla* (see *bull*[2], *bill*[3], *boil*[2], etc.); prob. ult. akin to *bole*[1], *ball*[1], etc.] **1.** A low-standing concave vessel used for various domestic and other purposes, chiefly for holding liquids or liquid food. A bowl is properly somewhat hemispherical, larger than a cup and deeper and less flaring than a basin (although in Great Britain bowls for table use are commonly called *basins*), and without a cover; but bowls for some specific uses, as sugar-bowls, are widely varied in shape and provided with covers.

> And thou shalt make the dishes thereof, and spoons thereof, . . . and *bowls* thereof, to cover [margin, pour out] withal. Ex. xxv. 29.

More specifically—**2.** A large drinking-cup; a goblet: in this sense now chiefly figurative, as an emblem of festivity or dissipation.

> Come, forward, gentlemen, to church, my boys!
> When we have done, I'll give you cheer in *bowls*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 2.
>
> There St. John mingles with my friendly *bowl*
> The feast of reason and the flow of soul.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. 127.
>
> But let no footstep beat the floor,
> Nor *bowl* of wassail mantle warm.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cv.

3. Anything having the general shape or use of a bowl, as a natural depression in the ground, the pound or central portion of a fishing-weir, the hollow or containing part of a vessel or utensil having a stem or a handle, etc.: as, the ★*bowl* of a chalice, a spoon, or a tobacco-pipe.

bowl[2] (bōl; E. dial. boul (the reg. historical pron.); Sc. böl), *n.* [< ME. *bowle*, *boule*, < OF. *boule*, F. *boule* = Pr. *bola* = Sp. Pg. *bola* = It. *bolla*, *balla*, a ball, < L. *bulla*, a bubble, a stud, any round object, > E. *bull*[2], *bill*[3], etc. Somewhat confused with *bowl*[1], *bole*[1], and *ball*[1].] **1†.** A ball; any sphere or globe. [So used till late in the seventeenth century.]—**2.** A large solid ball of hard wood used in playing (*a*) the game of bowls on a level plat of greensward called a bowling-green, or (*b*) the game of skittles or ninepins on a long, floored surface of wood called a bowling-alley. (See *bowls*.) In the former game the bowls are made with a bias, that is, oblate on one side and prolate on the other, and are of a size which admits of their being grasped more or less firmly between the thumb and the fingers. In the latter game the balls are sometimes much larger, and furnished with holes to facilitate grasping them, and are but slightly biased, if at all.

> Like an uninstructed bowler, he thinks to attain the jack by delivering his *bowl* straightforward upon it. *Scott.*

3. A turn at a game of bowls: as, it is his *bowl* next.—**4** (pron. böl). A marble used by boys in play; in the plural, the game itself. [Scotch.]—**5.** In a knitting-machine, the roller or anti-friction wheel on which the carriage traverses.—**6.** One of the buoys or floats used by herring-fishers about Yarmouth, England, to support the drift-net and keep its edge uppermost. These bowls are colored to mark the divisions ★of the fleet of nets.—**Burnt bowl**, etc. See *burnt*.

bowl[2] (bōl), *v.* [< *bowl*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To play with bowls or at bowling: as, "challenge her to *bowl*," *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1.—**2.** To roll a bowl, as in the game of bowls.—**3.** To deliver the ball to be played by the batsman at cricket.—**4.** To move horizontally, with a rapid and easy motion, like a ball: as, the carriage *bowled* along.

> We *bowled* along the great North road. *Mrs. Gore.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To roll or trundle, as a bowl.

> Break all the spokes and fellies from her wheel,
> And *bowl* the round nave down the hill of heaven.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. To pelt with or as with bowls.

> I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,
> And *bowl'd* to death with turnips.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4.

To bowl out, in *cricket*, to put out of play by knocking down one's bails or stumps by a ball delivered by the bowler: as, Smith was *bowled out* at the first ball.—**To bowl over**, to knock down; kill. [Hunting slang.]

> If the animal passes near him it requires but little skill to *bowl* it *over* with his double barrel as it goes by.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 82.

bowl-alley† (bōl'al″i), *n.* Same as *bowling-alley*.

bowlder, *n.* See *boulder*.

bow-legged (bō'leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having the legs bowed outward; bandy-legged.

> In person the duke was of the middle size, well made, except that he was somewhat *bow-legged*. *Prescott.*

bowler[1] (bō'lėr), *n.* [< *bowl*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A workman who shapes the bowl of a spoon.—**2†.** One who makes bowls.

bowler[2] (bō'lėr), *n.* [< *bowl*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who plays at bowls.—**2.** In *cricket*, the player who bowls or serves the ball; the pitcher.—**3.** [< *bowl*[2], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] A low-crowned stiff felt hat; a "billycock." Also *bowler-hat*. *N. E. D.*

bowline (bō'lin or -līn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowlin*, *boline*, *bolin*, *bowling*, *bollinge*, *bolyn*, etc.; < ME. *bowelyne*, *bouline*, a compound prob. not formed in E., but of Scand. origin: Icel. *bōglīna* (rare) = Norw. *boglina* = Sw. *boglina*, *bolin* = Dan. *bovline* (or *bugline*, formerly *bougline*) = D. *boeglijn* (> OF. *boeline*, *boline*, F. *bouline*, G. *boleine*); < Icel. *bōg*, Sw. *bog*, etc., shoulder, bow of a ship (see *bow*[3]), + *līna* = E. *line*[2]; the first element is then the same as E. *bow*[3], and the strict E. pron. would be bou'lin. Cf. *bowsprit*.] **1.** *Naut.*, a rope leading forward and fastened to the leech of a square sail. It is used to steady the weather-leech of the sail and keep it forward, and thus to make the ship sail nearer the wind.

> He afterwards said that we sailed well enough with the wind free, but that give him a taut *bowline*, and he would beat us, if we had all the canvas of the Royal George.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 73.

2. In *ship-building*, a curve representing a vertical section of the bow-end of a ship.—**Bowline on a bight**, a bowline-knot made on the bight of a rope.—**On a bowline**, said of a ship when sailing close to the wind.

> The Ayacucho went off *on a bowline*, which brought her to windward of us.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast.

To check the bowline, to slacken it when the wind becomes more favorable.—**To sharp the main bowline** or **hale the bowline**, to pull it harder.

bowline-bridle (bō'lin-brī″dl), *n.* The span on the leech of a sail to which the bowline is attached.

bowline-cringle (bō'lin-kring″gl), *n.* The loops worked in the leech of a sail to which the bowline or bowline-bridle is attached.

bowline-knot (bō'lin-not), *n.* A certain knot much used by sailors. See *knot*[1].

bowling[1] (bō'ling), *n.* [< *bowl*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *dyeing*, the washing of fabrics by passing them over rollers in a vessel of water.

> The pieces, after the last dip, are washed over rollers by the process known as *bowling*.
> ★ *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 284.

bowling[2] (bō'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bowl*[2], *v.*] The act of playing with or at bowls.

> We grant you, sir,
> The only benefactor to our *bowling*,
> To all our merry sports the first provoker.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 2.

bowling-alley (bō'ling-al″i), *n.* A covered place for the game of bowls, provided with a passage or alley of smooth planking on which to roll the balls. See *ninepins*.

bowling-crease (bō'ling-krēs), *n.* See *crease*[1].

bowling-green (bō'ling-grēn), *n.* A level piece of greensward kept smooth for bowling.

bowling-ground (bō'ling-ground), *n.* A bowling-green.

> The subtlest *bowling-ground* in all Tartary.
> *B. Jonson*, Masques.

bowl-machine (bōl'ma-shēn″), *n.* A lathe for making wooden bowls.



Bowman, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

His armor consists of a short hauberk covered by a leather jack, a steel cap, and a steel bracer on the left forearm.

bowls (bōlz), *n.* [Pl. of *bowl*[2], *n.*] A lawn game somewhat similar to quoits or curling. Biased or weighted balls are rolled along the sward, the object being to place them as near a stationary ball, called a *jack*, as possible.—**Carpet bowls**, a parlor game similar to that played on a bowling-green.

bowl-spirit (bōl'spir″it), *n.* In *dyeing*, nitrate of tin, prepared by dissolving pure tin in nitric acid of 33° Tw., with the addition of a small amount of hydrochloric acid.

bowman[1] (bō'man), *n.*; pl. *bowmen* (-men). [< ME. *boweman*; < *bow*[2] + *man*.] A man who uses a bow; an archer. See cut in preceding column.

bowman[2] (bou'man), *n.*; pl. *bowmen* (-men). [< *bow*[3], 3, + *man*.] The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat; the bow-oar. *Totten.*

Bowman's corneal tubes. See *corneal*.

Bowman's disks, glands. See *disk*, *gland*.

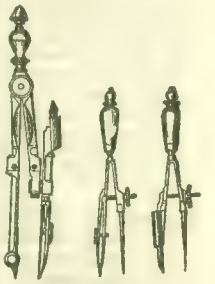
bowman's-root (bō'manz-röt), *n.* **1.** A popular name given in the United States to *Porteranthus*, a genus of perennial rosaceous herbs, the roots of which are used as a mild emetic.—**2.** A name of *Ludwigia alternifolia*.

Also called *beaumont-root*.

bow-net (bō'net), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *boga-net*, *boge-net*: see *bow*[2] and *net*[1].] A contrivance for catching lobsters and crawfish, made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and having at the mouth a little rim bent inward to oppose the return of the fish.

bow-oar (bou'ōr), *n.* **1.** The foremost oar used in pulling a boat.—**2.** The person who pulls the bow-oar.—**3.** In a whale-boat, the oar next to the forward one. *C. M. Scammon.*

bow-pen (bō'pen), *n.* A drafting-compass, carrying a pen (or pencil) at the extremity of one leg. The two legs of the compass form a bow or spring which tends to open it, but is retained in any desired position by means of a set-screw.



Bow-pens.

bow-piece (bou'pēs), *n.* A piece of ordnance carried in the bow of a ship.

bow-pin (bō'pin), *n.* **1.** A cotter or key for keeping the bows of an ox-yoke in place.—**2.** A small pin or piece of wood with a head or knot, used by hatters in vibrating the string of the bow used in bowing fur or wool.

bowpot, *n.* See *boughpot*.

bow-saw (bō'sâ), *n.* A sweep-saw; a turning-saw. See *frame-saw*.

bowse[1] (bouz), *v. i.* Same as *booze*.

bowse[2], *v. t.* See *bouse*[2].

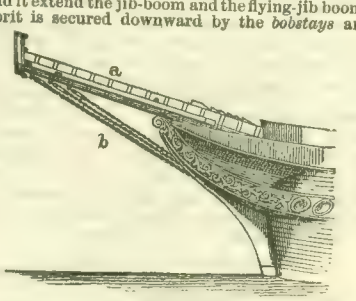
bowser†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *bowsier*, appar. a corruption of OF. *boursier*, a bursar: see *bursar*.] The bursar or treasurer of a college.

bowsery†, *n.* [Early mod. E.: see *bowser* and *bursary*.] A bursary or treasurer's office in a college.

bow-shot (bō'shot), *n.* **1.** A shot from a bow.—**2.** The distance traversed by an arrow in its flight from a bow.

> Three *bow-shots* from the Sachem's dwelling
> They laid her in the walnut shade.
> ★ *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

bowsprit (bō'- or bou'sprit), *n.* [Also *boltsprit*, early mod. E. also *bolesprit*, *boresprit*, *-spreet*, etc.; < ME. *bouspret*; cf. Sw. *bogspröt* = Norw. *bogspryt* = Dan. *bugspryd* (formerly *bougspryd*, *bovspröd*) = MLG. *böchspret*, LG. *boogspret* = D. *boegspriet*, > G. *bugspriet*, bowsprit. The var. E. forms show that the word was not a native compound, but is rather of Scand. or LG. origin; < Sw. *bog*, etc., = E. *bow*[3] (of a ship), + *spröt*, etc., = E. *sprit*: see *bow*[3] and *sprit*, and cf. *bowline*.] A large spar which projects forward from the stem of a ship or other vessel. Beyond it extend the jib-boom and the flying-jib boom. The bowsprit is secured downward by the *bobstays* and the



a, Bowsprit; *b*, Bobstays.

gammoning (which see), and at the sides by the *bowsprit-shrouds*, which are secured to the bows of the ship. From the outer end of the bowsprit a spar called the *martingale* or *dolphin-striker* projects downward to support the martingale-stays, and two smaller spars, called *whiskers*, project sidewise to support the jib-guys. On the foretopmast-

stay, the jib-stay, and the flying-jib stay (which extend downward from the foretopmast-head and the foretopgallantmast-head to the ends of the bowsprit, jib-boom, and flying-jib boom) are set the foretopmast-staysail, the jib, and the flying jib. Corruptly written *boltsprit*.—**Bed of the bowsprit.** See *bed*[1].—**Bowsprit-cap,** the cap on the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom traverses. See *cap*.—**Running bowsprit,** a bowsprit that can be run out and in like a jib-boom.—**Standing bowsprit,** a permanently fixed bowsprit.

bowssen[1]†, *v. t.* Same as *booze*.

bowssen[2]†, *v. t.* [< Corn. *beuzi*, immerse, drown.] To duck; immerse (especially in a holy well, as for the cure of madness). See extract.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury; but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowssened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life for recovery.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

bowstaff (bō′stȧf), *n.*; pl. *bowstaves* (-stȧvz). In *archery*, a selected and prepared piece of timber for a bow; the bow in a rough state. Yew is the timber generally preferred, and prior to the use of gunpowder bowstaves were an important article of commerce.

bowstring (bō′string), *n.* [< *bow*[3] + *string*; cf. AS. *bogen* (for *bogan*, gen. of *boga*) *streng*.] 1. The string of a bow, by which it is drawn and the arrow discharged. Bowstrings are made of many materials, a very common one being rawhide, which does not stretch easily. Bows from western Africa have the strings of twisted or plaited cane; those of the Hindus are frequently of silk, not twisted, but of parallel threads bound together at intervals.

2. A similar string used for strangling offenders in the Ottoman empire; hence, by metonymy, execution by strangling.

There was no difference whatever between the polity of our country and that of Turkey, and . . . if the king did not . . . send mutes with *bow-strings* to Sancroft and Halifax, this was only because His Majesty was too gracious to use the whole power which he derived from heaven.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

bowstring (bō′string), *v. t.* [< *bowstring*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a bowstring.—2. To strangle with a bowstring.

bowstring-bridge (bō′string-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the horizontal thrust of the arch is



Bowstring-bridge, Howslett, England.

sustained by a horizontal tie attached as nearly as possible at the chord-line of the arch. Also called *tension-bridge*.

bowstring-girder (bō′string-gėr″dėr), *n.* A cast- or wrought-iron or built-up girder, having a tie-rod that forms an integral part of it: much used in store-fronts, etc. See *bowstring-bridge*.

bowsy, *a.* Same as *boozy*.

bowt†, *n.* See *bout*[1].

bowtell (bō′tel), *n.* Same as *boltel*.

bow-timbers (bou′tim″bėrz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the timbers that form the bow of a ship.

bow-window (bō′win′dō), *n.* A window built so as to project from a wall; properly, one that is in plan a segment of a circle. See *bay-window*.

bow-wise† (bō′wīz), *adv.* In the form or figure of a bow. *Trevisa*.

bow-wood (bō′wůd), *n.* 1. Wood used for making bows; timber suitable for bows.—2. The Osage orange, *Toxylon pomiferum*, of the Mississippi valley. Its very strong and elastic wood was much used by the Indians for their bows. See *Maclura*.

bow-wow (bou′wou′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bough-wough*, *bowgh-wawgh*, *baw-waw*, etc., imitative of the repeated bark of a dog; cf. L. *baubari*, Gr. *βαύζειν*, bark: see *baw*[2], *bawl*[1], etc.] The loud bark of a dog, or an imitation of it.—**Gone to the bow-wows,** gone to ruin; utterly lost. ★[Colloq.]—**The bow-wow theory.** See *language*.

bowyer[1] (bō′yėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowier*; < ME. *bowyere*, *bowgere*, *bowere*, < *bowe*, *boge* (see *bow*[2], *n.*), + *-ere*, *-er*. The *y* represents orig. *g*; so in *sawyer*, ult. < AS. *saga*, saw, and *lawyer*, ult. < AS. *lagu*, law. Cf. *bower*[7].] 1†. An archer; one who uses a bow: as, "the *bowyer* king," *Dryden*, Iliad, i. 648.

They lay in earth their *bowyer-chief*.
Bryant, Legend of the Delawares.

2. One who makes bows.

Good shooting may, perchance, be more occupied, to the profit of all *bowyers* and fletchers. *Ascham*, Toxophilus.

bowyer[2]†, *n.* Same as *boyer*. *Skinner*.

bowze, bowzy. See *booze, boozy*.

box[1] (boks), *n.* [< ME. *box*, < AS. *box* = D. *bus* ★(*-boom*, -tree) = OHG. MHG. *buhs* (*-boum*), G. *buchs* = Sw. *bux* (*-bom*) = Dan. *bux* (*-bom*) = F. *buis* = Pr. *bois* = Sp. *box* = Pg. *buxo* = It. *bosso*, *busso*, < L. *buxus* = Gr. *πύξος*, box-tree, boxwood; hence *box*[2], q. v. Cf. *box-tree*.] A small evergreen tree or shrub, *Buxus sempervirens*, a dwarfed variety of which is used for ornamental hedges, and in gardening as an edging for flower-beds. See *Buxus* and *boxwood*.—**African box,** a name given to *Myrsine Africana*.—**Marmalade box.** Same as *genipap*.

box[2] (boks), *n.* [< ME. *box*, < AS. *box*, a box, chest, = OHG. *buhsa*, MHG. *bühse*, G. *büchse*, a box, barrel of a gun, a gun, = MD. *buise*, *buyse*, a drinking-vessel (> prob. E. *bouse*[1], q. v.), D. *buis*, a pipe, tube, channel, *bus*, a box, pot, barrel of a gun (cf. E. *blunderbuss*), *bok*, box of a coach, = MLG. *busse*, a box, pipe, = Icel. *byssa*, a box, mod. a gun (the D., MLG., and Icel. forms have been affected by the F. forms: see *boist*[1]), < L. *buxus*, *buxum*, anything made of boxwood (cf. Gr. *πύξις*, a box, > E. *pyx*), < *buxus* = Gr. *πύξος*, box-tree, boxwood: see *box*[1]. The forms in Rom. and Teut. are numerous and involved: see *boist*[1], *boost*[3], *bush*[2], *bushel*, *boss*[2], etc.] 1. A case or receptacle for articles or materials of any kind. When used absolutely, *box* usually signifies a rectangular case of wood with a lid or a removable cover, and with a clear inner space for storing or packing; but for specific uses boxes are made of any adaptable material, and of any size or shape, or may consist of compartments in a larger receptacle, with or without covers, or with permanent covers and top or side openings. Among such specific kinds are cash-boxes, bandboxes, pill-boxes, ballot-boxes, dice-boxes, the boxes in a printers' case, etc. For boxes known by other names, see *chest* and *trunk*.

2. A money-chest, especially one in which money for some particular purpose is collected or kept: as, a poor-*box*; a missionary-*box*.

So manie moe, so everie one was used,
That to give largely to the *boxe* refused.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1224.

3. The quantity that a box contains.—4. A receptacle under the driver's seat on a carriage; hence, the seat itself.

Where would you like to sit? In or out? Back to the horses or the front? Get you the *box*, if you like.
Disraeli, The Young Duke.

5. A package or case of presents, especially Christmas presents.

Such a *box* as our prentices beg before Christmas.
Cotgrave.

6. A compartment or place shut or railed off for the accommodation of a small number of people in a public place. (*a*) A compartment in the common room of a tavern or other house of refreshment. (*b*) A seated compartment in a theater or other place of amusement: as, "the *boxes* and the pit," *Dryden*. (*c*) In courts of justice, the seats set apart for jurymen and the stand for witnesses.

The whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a *box*.
Brougham, Present State of the Law, Feb. 7, 1828.

(*d*) A separate compartment or a roomy stall for a horse in a stable or railroad-car.

7. A place of shelter for one or two men engaged in the performance of certain duties: as, a sentry-*box*; a signalman's *box*.—8. A snug house; a small country-house for temporary use during the continuance of some sport, as of hunting: as, a shooting-*box*.

Let me keep a brace of hunters—a cozy *box*—a bit of land to it, and a girl after my own heart, and I'll cry quits with you. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxvii.

9. In *mach.*: (*a*) A cylindrical hollow iron in a wheel, in which the axle runs. (*b*) In a pump: (1) The cap covering the top of the pump. (2) A pump-bucket. (3) A hollow plunger with a lifting-valve. (4) A casing about a valve. (*c*) The pulley-case in a draw-loom on which rest the rollers that conduct the tail-cords. (*d*) The receptacle for a shuttle at the end of the lathe of a loom. (*e*) The socket for the screw in a screw-vise. (*f*) The opening into which the end of a rib-saw is wedged.—10. In *carp.*, a trough for cutting miters. See *miter-box*.—11. *Naut.*, the space between the back-board and the stern-post of a boat, where the coxswain sits.—12. In *founding*, the flask or frame which holds the sand.—13. The keeper into which the bolt of a lock enters in locking. Also called the *staple* of the lock.—14. In a printers' case, the compartment for a single character: as, the n-*box* is empty; the comma-*box*.—15. A battery for wild-fowl shooting; a sink-box.—**Antifriction box.** See *antifriction*.—**Aquatic box.** See *aquatic*.—**Hot box,** a journal-box heated by the friction of a rapidly revolving axle or arbor, as in a locomotive or railroad-car.

A real American is not comfortable without a *hot box* occasionally in the course of a long journey.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 3.

In a box, in a tight box, in a perplexing or embarrassing situation; in a difficulty.—**In the** (or a) **wrong box,** in an awkward situation; mistaken.

"Sir," quoth I, "if you will hear how St. Augustine expounded that place, you shall perceive that you are *in a wrong box*." *Ridley*, Works, p. 163 (1554).

I perceive that you and I are *in a wrong box*.
J. Udall, Diotrephes, p. 31.

He'd soon find himself *in the wrong box* with Sarah Jane D——, I warrant. *G. A. Sala*, The late Mr. D——.

Omnibus-box. See *omnibus*.—**Salting-box** (*milit.*), a small box containing mealed powder which is sprinkled upon the fuses of shells that they may take fire from the ★blast of the powder in the chamber.

box[2] (boks), *v. t.* [< *box*[2], *n.*] 1. To place in a box; inclose as in a box; confine; hoard.

Saving never ceased
Till he had *box'd* up twelve score pounds at least.
Crabbe, The Borough.

2. To furnish with a box, as a wheel.—3. To make a hole or cut (in a tree) for the sap to collect: as, to *box* a maple.—4. *Naut.*, to cause (a vessel) to turn short round on her heel by bracing the head-yards aback: sometimes followed by *off*: as, to *box off* a vessel. See *haul*.—5. To form into a box or the shape of a box: as, to *box* the scenes on a stage.—**To box the compass,** to name the points of the compass in their order; hence, figuratively, to make a complete turn or round.

box[3] (boks), *n.* [< ME. *box*, a blow, buffet (the verb is not found in ME.); supposed to be of Scand. origin: Dan. *bask*, a slap, blow, *baske*, strike, slap, thwack, but this is represented in E. by *bash*[1], q. v., while Sw. *basa*, beat, whip, flog, *bas*, a beating, is represented by *baste*[1], q. v. Cf. MD. *bōke*, early mod. D. *beuk*, MHG. *buc*, a blow, connected with the verb, MD. *boken*, MHG. *bochen*, strike, slap: see *buck*[4]. None of these forms suits the case; and it is most probable that the sense has originated in some particular use of *box*[2], *n.* or *v.*] 1†. A blow of any kind.

The kyng castes up his schelde, and covers hym faire,
And with his burlyche brande a *box* he hyme reaches.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1111.

2. A blow; specifically, a blow on the head with the fist, or on the ear with the open hand.

Give him a *box*, hard, hard, on his left ear.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

He represented to him very warmly that no gentleman could take a *box* on the ear. . . . "I know that; but this was not a *box* on the ear, it was only a slap o' the face."
Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, June 22, 1759.

box[3] (boks), *v.* [< *box*[3], *n.* Cf. F. *boxer* = D. *boksen* = LG. *baaksen* = Icel. *byxa* = Norw. *baksa* = Sw. *baxa* = Dan. *baxe* = G. *baxen*, *boxen*, all < E. *box*[3].] I. *trans.* To beat; thrash; strike with the fist or hand; especially, to strike on the ear or side of the head: as, "they *box* her about the ears," *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 115.

By heaven! a little thing would make me *box* you.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To fight with the fists, whether bare or incased in boxing-gloves; combat with or as with the hands or fists.

A leopard is like a cat, he *boxes* with his fore feet.
N. Grew.

box-and-tap (boks′and-tap′), *n.* An apparatus for cutting the wooden screws used for carpenters' benches, etc.

box-barrow (boks′bar″ō), *n.* A large four-sided wheelbarrow for carrying bulky loads.

box-beam (boks′bēm), *n.* A hollow beam having sides of plate-iron united by angle-irons.

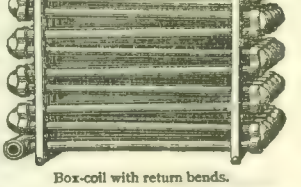
box-bed (boks′bed), *n.* A boxed-in bed, or a bed that folds up in the form of a box.

boxberry (boks′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *boxberries* (-iz). The wintergreen or checkerberry of North America, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

box-car (boks′kär), *n.* An inclosed and covered freight-car.

box-coat (boks′kōt), *n.* 1. A heavy overcoat worn by coachmen.—2. Early in the present century, an overcoat with a cape, approximately of the form of the coachman's great-coat: intended originally for travelers on the outside of coaches.

I shall believe it . . . when I shall see the traveller for some rich tradesman part with his admired *box-coat*, to spread it over the defenceless shoulders of the poor woman, etc.
Lamb, Modern Gallantry.



Box-coil with return bends.

box-coil (boks′koil), *n.* A steam-heating apparatus consisting of a series of straight tubes connected by

return bends, arranged in the form of a parallelopipedon.

box-crab (boks'krab), *n.* The popular name of a crab of the genus *Calappa:* so called from its resemblance when at rest to a box. See cut under *Calappa.*

box-day (boks'dā), *n.* In the Scottish law-courts, a day appointed by the judges during the vacations on which pleadings or any papers ordered by the court have to be lodged. Also *boxing-day.*

box-drain (boks'drān), *n.* An underground drain regularly built with upright sides and a flat stone or brick cover, so that the section has the appearance of a square box.

boxen† (bok'sn), *a.* [< ME. *boxen*, replacing AS. *bixen* for **byxen* for **boxen*, < *box* (see *box*[1]) + *-en.*] 1. Made of boxwood: as, "*boxen* hautboy," *Gay*, Prol. to Shep. Week.—2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue. *Dryden.*

boxer[1] (bok'sėr), *n.* [< *box*[2] + *-er*[1].] One whose ★occupation is to pack or put up things in boxes.

boxer[2] (bok'sėr), *n.* [< *box*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who fights with his fists; a pugilist.

Boxer shrapnel. See *shrapnel.*

box-fish (boks'fish), *n.* A name of sundry plectognath fishes of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and family *Tetrodontidæ.* [Rare.]

box-frame (boks'frām), *n.* The inclosed space inside a window-casing in which the balance-weights are hung.

box-girder (boks'gėr″dėr), *n.* In *mech.*, a kind of girder resembling a box, made of boiler-plates fastened together by angle-irons riveted to the top and bottom or side plates. Such girders are much used for spans of from 30 to 60 feet, on account of their elasticity and power of resisting impact.

boxhaul (boks'hâl), *v. t. Naut.*, to veer (a ship) round on her heel when it is impracticable to tack. This is effected by putting the helm a-lee, bracing the head-yards flat aback, squaring the after-yards, taking in the drivers, and hauling the head-sheets to windward. When the vessel begins to gather sternway the helm is shifted and the sails trimmed. *Smyth.*

box-hook (boks'hůk), *n.* 1. A hand-tool resembling a cotton-hook, used in handling heavy freight.—2. A cant-hook used in pressing down the covers of boxes so that they can be nailed or screwed.—3. Gripping-irons used in hoisting heavy boxes or bales.

boxiana (bok-si-an'ä or -ā'nä), *n. pl.* [A feigned Latin form, < *box*[3] + *-i-ana:* see *ana*[1], *-ana.*] The annals of prize-fighting; the literature of, ★or gossip or anecdotes concerning, pugilism.

boxing[1] (bok'sing), *n.* [< *box*[2] + *-ing*[1].] 1. *Naut.*, a square piece of dry hard wood used in connecting the frame-timbers of a ship.—2. One of the cases on each side of a window into which the inside shutters are folded.—3. *pl.* The sides of a window-frame where the weights hang.—4. *pl.* Among millers, coarse flour separated in the process of bolting.—5. The process of fitting a piece of wood to receive a tenon.—6. The giving of a box or present, as at Christmas. See *boxing-day.*

boxing[2] (bok'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *box*[3], *v.*] The act or practice of fighting with the fists, with or without boxing-gloves; sparring.

boxing-day (bok'sing-dā), *n.* 1. In England, the first week-day after Christmas, when Christmas boxes or presents are given to one's employees, to postmen, etc.—2. In the Scottish law-courts, same as *box-day.*

boxing-glove (bok'sing-gluv), *n.* A padded glove used in sparring.

boxing-machine (bok'sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine used for boring out the boxes of the hubs of car-wheels.

boxing-match (bok'sing-mach), *n.* A contest at boxing; a pugilistic encounter; a prize-fight.

boxing-night (bok'sing-nīt), *n.* In England, the first week-night after Christmas; the night of boxing-day.

boxing-off (bok'sing-ôf'), *n. Naut.*, the act of forcing the ship's head off the wind by bracing the head-yards aback.

box-iron (boks'ī″ėrn), *n.* A smoothing-iron containing an inclosed space for live coals to keep it hot.

box-keeper (boks'kē″pėr), *n.* An attendant at the boxes of a theater.

box-key (boks'kē), *n.* A socket-key for turning large nuts.

box-lobby (boks'lob″i), *n.* In a theater, the lobby leading to the boxes.

box-lock (boks'lok), *n.* A door-lock designed to be fastened to the surface of the door.

box-metal (boks'met″al), *n.* A brass, bronze, or antifriction alloy used for the journal-boxes of axles or shafting.

box-money (boks'mun″i), *n.* At *hazard*, money paid to the person who furnishes the box and dice.

box-office (boks'of″is), *n.* The office in a theater in which tickets are sold.

box-packing (boks'pak″ing), *n.* Cotton-waste or similar material, saturated with a lubricant, for packing the journal-box of an axle or shaft.

box-plait (boks'plāt), *n.* A double fold or plait, as on a shirt-bosom or in the skirt of a woman's dress.

box-plaiting (boks-plā″ting), *n.* 1. A method of folding cloth alternately in opposite directions, so as to form a kind of double plait or fold on each side.—2. The plaits formed in this manner.

box-seat (boks'sēt), *n.* A seat in a theater-box, or on the box of a coach.

box-set (boks'set), *n.* In a theater, a scene which is boxed in with walls and ceiling.

box-setter (boks'set″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for fitting axle-boxes to the hubs of wheels.

box-slater (boks'slā″tėr), *n.* An isopod crustacean of the family *Idoteidæ. H. A. Nicholson.*

box-slip (boks'slip), *n.* A slip of boxwood inlaid in the beechwood of which molding, tonguing, and grooving planes are made, to form an edge or wearing part.

box-snuffers (boks'snuf″ėrz), *n. pl.* Snuffers having a receptacle for the burnt wick cut off.

box-stall (boks'stâl), *n.* A roomy inclosed stall in which horses or cattle can be kept without tying.

box-strap (boks'strap), *n.* In *mach.* and *building*, a flat bar with right-angled bends, used to ★confine a rectangular bar or projection.

box-thorn (boks'thôrn), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus *Lycium*, more particularly *L. barbarum.*

box-tortoise (boks'tôr″tis), *n.* A tortoise with a hinged plastron which can be so closely applied to the edge of the carapace, when the head, tail, and limbs have been drawn in, that the animal is practically boxed up in the shell; a tortoise of the family *Cistudinidæ.* Generally called *box-turtle* in the United States.

box-trap (boks'trap), *n.* 1. A contrivance formerly used in firing military mines, consisting of a rectangular box placed vertically in communication with the mine. The upper end was closed, and a few inches below the top was a sliding shelf upon which was placed a piece of ignited punk. The mine was fired by withdrawing the shelf by means of a long cord, and allowing the lighted punk to fall upon the powder-train below.

2. A trap in the form of a box, used for capturing small animals.

box-turtle (boks'tėr″tl), *n.* The common name in the United States of the box-tortoise.

box-valve (boks'valv), *n.* A box-shaped por-★tion of a pipe, in which a valve is placed.

boxwood (boks'wůd), *n.* [< *box*[1] + *wood*[1].] 1. The fine hard-grained timber of the box, much used by wood-engravers and in the manufacture of musical and mathematical instruments, tool-handles, etc. The largest supplies come from the Levant. The wood is very free from gritty matter, and on that account its sawdust is much used for cleaning jewelry and for other purposes. See *Buxus.*

2. The name given to several trees which have hard, compact wood, taking a fine polish: in the United States to *Cornus florida*, and in the West Indies to *Schæfferia frutescens, Vitex umbrosa*, and *Tecoma pentaphylla.* Some species of *Eucalyptus* and of *Tristania* are so called ★in Australia.

boy[1] (boi), *n.* [< ME. *boy, boye, boi;* of obscure origin, prob. LG.: cf. E. Fries. *boi*, boy, a young man; not easily connected with MLG. LG. *bove*, a boy, a knave, = MD. *boef*, a boy, D. *boef*, a knave, = OHG. **buobo* (only as a proper name, *Buobo*), MHG. *buobe*, G. *bube*, dial. *bub, bua*, a boy, a knave, = Icel. *bōfi* = Sw. *bof*, a knave. Cf. Icel. *Būi*, Dan. *Boye*, a proper name.] 1. A male child, from birth to full growth, but especially from the end of infancy to the beginning of youth: also applied to a young man, implying immaturity, want of vigor or judgment, etc.

Speak thou, *boy:*
Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

2. In familiar or playful use (usually in the plural), a grown man regarded as one of the younger members of a family, as an intimate friend or associate, or as having in any respect a boyish relation or character.

Then, to sea, *boys.* *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.
We are Roman *boys* all, and *boys* of mettle.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 4.

Specifically, in the United States—(*a*) In the South, especially before the abolition of slavery, a negro man. (*b*) An unscrupulous local politician, especially in a large city; one of the managers or subordinates of the "machine" of a party in local politics and elections: as, a ticket not acceptable to the *boys.*

3. A young servant; a page: as, "*boys*, grooms, and lackeys," *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2. Hence in compound words sometimes applied to grown men without any idea of youth or contempt: as, a *potboy.*

4. [Supposed by some to be "a corruption of Hind. *bhaiee*, a servant"; but the Hind. word, prop. *bhāī*, means 'brother,' and *boy* in this use is merely the E. word. Cf. *boy*[2].] In India and the treaty-ports of China and Japan, etc., a native male servant, especially a personal servant; a butler or waiter, house-boy, office-boy, etc., as distinguished from a coolie or porter: in common use among foreigners.—**Boy-bishop,** a name sometimes given to St. Nicholas, the patron of scholars, but more particularly of schoolboys, from the fact that he was remarkable for very early piety; also, a name given, according to a very ancient custom, which was abolished in the reign of Henry VIII., to a boy chosen from the cathedral choir on St. Nicholas's day (December 6th) as a mock bishop. The boy enjoyed episcopal honors till Innocents' Day (December 28th), and the rest of the choir were his prebends.

In those bygone times all little boys either sang, or served, about the altar, at church; and the first thing they did upon the eve of their patron's festival was to elect from among themselves, in every parish church, cathedral, and nobleman's chapel, a bishop and his officials, or, as they were then called, "a Nicholas and his clerks." This *boy-bishop* and his ministers afterwards sang the first vespers of their saint; and, in the evening, arrayed in their appropriate vestments, walked all about the parish.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 215.

Old boy, a familiar name for the devil.

They used to have witch Sabba' days and witch sacraments, and sell their souls to the *old boy.*
Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 194.

Roaring boys. See *roaring.*—**Yellow-boys,** gold coins; guineas, eagles, napoleons, etc. [Slang.]

boy[1] (boi), *v. t.* [< *boy*[1], *n.*] 1†. To treat as a boy, or as something belonging to or befitting a boy.

My credit's murder'd,
Baffled, and *boy'd.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

2. To act or represent in the manner of a boy: in allusion to the acting by boys of women's parts on the stage. [Rare.]

I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

boy[2] (boi), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *boyee, bhoyee, boee, bhoee*, repr. Hind. *bhoī*, < Telugu *boī*, prop. a man of the fisherman caste, whose usual occupation is the carrying of litters and palankins, or, as in Madras, domestic service.] In India, as far north as the Nerbudda river, a palankin-bearer. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Glossary.

boyar (boi'är), *n.* [< Russ. *boyarinŭ*, pl. *boyare*, formerly *bolyarinŭ* = Bulg. *bolerin* = Serv. *bolyar* = Pol. *bojar* (> Turk. *boyar* = Hung. *bojár* = Lith. *bajoras* = MGr. *βοϊλάδι, βολιάδαι*, etc.), < OBulg. *bolyarinŭ*, appar. < *boliy*, great, illustrious.] A personal title given to the highest class of Russian officials previous to the reign of Peter the Great. The title conferred a rank in the state, but brought no special duties with it. There was, however, a council of boyars, and it was customary to add to public papers, "The *boyars* have approved of it." The title gradually died out in the reign of Peter the Great, as it was no longer newly conferred. (*Schuyler*, Peter the Great.) The term in popular usage came to signify the higher aristocracy. It still lingers in Rumania, where the popular name for the conservatives is the *boyar* party.

boyard (boi'ärd), *n.* Same as *boyar.*

boyau (bwo-yō'), *n.*; pl. *boyaux* (-yōz'). [F., < OF. *boel*, a gut, > E. *bowel:* see *bowel* and *bayou.*] In *fort.*, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a means of communication between two trenches, especially between the first and third parallels. Also called a *zigzag* or an *approach.*

boy-blind† (boi'blīnd), *a.* Blind as a boy; undiscerning: as, "so *boy-blind* and foolish," *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2. [Rare.]

boycott (boi'kot), *v. t.* [From the name of the first prominent victim of the system, Captain *Boycott*, a farmer at Lough Mask, Connemara, and the agent of Lord Erne, an Irish landlord.] To combine (*a*) in refusing to work for, buy from, sell to, give assistance to, or have any kind of dealings with, and (*b*) in preventing others from working for, buying from, sell-

ing to, assisting, or having any kind of dealings with (a person or company), on account of political or other differences, or of disagreements in business matters, as a means of inflicting punishment, or of coercing or intimidating. The word was introduced in Ireland in 1880, and soon became (like the practice) common throughout the English-speaking world, and was adopted by the newspapers in nearly every European language.

boycott (boi'kot), *n.* [< *boycott*, *v.*] An organized attempt to coerce a person or party into compliance with some demand, by combining to abstain, and compel others to abstain, from having any business or social relations with him or it; an organized persecution of a person or company, as a means of coercion or intimidation, or of retaliation for some act, or refusal to act in a particular way.

boycottee (boi-kot-ē'), *n.* [< *boycott* + *-ee*[1].] One who is boycotted. [Rare.]

boycotter (boi'kot-ėr), *n.* [< *boycott* + *-er*[1].] One who boycotts; one who takes part in the organized persecution called a boycott.

boycotting (boi'kot-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boycott*, *v.*] The act or practice of subjecting an obnoxious person or company to the organized persecution called a boycott. See *boycott*, *v.*

Boycotting originally implied the organized persecution of an individual by an entire community; as transplanted to this country [United States] it implies the persecution of an individual by organized forces, and it is a phrase which at the present time is much in the mouths of those who call themselves workingmen.
Phila. Record, No. 4529, p. 2.

Boycotting was not only used to punish evicting landlords and agents, tenants guilty of paying rent, and tradesmen who ventured to hold dealings with those against whom the [Land] League had pronounced its anathema; but the League was now strong enough to use this means as an instrument of extending its organization and filling its coffers. Shopkeepers who refused to join and subscribe received reason to believe that they would be deprived of their custom; recalcitrant farmers found themselves without a market for their crops and cattle.
Annual Register, 1880.

boydekin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bodkin*[1].

boyer (boi'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *bowyer*; = F. *boyer*, < Flem. *boeyer* = D. *boeijer*, a vessel used to lay buoys, < Flem. *boey* = D. *boei*, a buoy: see *buoy*.] A Flemish sloop with a raised work or castle at each end.

boyery†, *n.* [< *boy*[1] + *-ery*.] Boyhood. *North.*

boyhood (boi'hụd), *n.* [< *boy*[1] + *-hood*.] 1. The state of being a boy or of immature age; the time of life during which one is a boy.

Look at him in his *boyhood*. *Swift.*

Turning to mirth all things of earth
As only *boyhood* can. *Hood*, Eugene Aram.

2. Boyish feeling; light-heartedness. [Rare.] —3. Boys collectively.

boyish (boi'ish), *a.* [< *boy*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to a boy; pertaining to boyhood; in a disparaging sense, childish, trifling, puerile: as, "a *boyish* odd conceit," *J. Baillie.*

I ran it through, even from my *boyish* days,
To the very moment that he bade me tell it.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

=Syn. *Juvenile*, *Puerile*, etc. See *youthful*.

boyishly (boi'ish-li), *adv.* In a boyish manner.

boyishness (boi'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being boyish.

boyism (boi'izm), *n.* [< *boy*[1] + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being a boy; boyishness.

The *boyism* of the brothers . . . is to be taken into account. *T. Warton*, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

2. Something characteristic of a boy; puerility.

A thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the dignity of the subject. *Dryden*, Preface to Fables.

[Rare in both uses.]

Boyle's law. See *law*.

boyn (boin), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *boin*, *boyen*, *bowyne*; perhaps < OF. *buion*, extended form of *buie*, a vessel for water or wine, > prob. Sc. *bowie*, q. v.] 1. A washing-tub. *Galt.*—2. A flat, broad-bottomed vessel, into which milk is emptied from the pail.

Also called *bine*.

boy-queller (boi'kwel″ėr), *n.* One who quells or conquers boys; one who is able to cope only with boys. [Rare.]

Where is this Hector?
Come, come, thou *boy-queller*, show thy face.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5.

boyship† (boi'ship), *n.* [< *boy*[1] + *-ship*.] Boyhood. *Beaumont.*

boy's-love (boiz'luv), *n.* A name of the southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, from an ointment made with its ashes used by young men to promote the growth of a beard.

boy's-play (boiz'plā), *n.* Childish amusement; anything free from risk or severe labor; anything easy or trifling, as opposed to the earnest business or hard work of a man.

This is no *boy's-play*. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, ii. 3.

boyuna (bō-yō'nạ̈), *n.* [Tupi *boi una*: carried by the Portuguese from Brazil to Ceylon. *N. E. D.*] 1. A large serpent of South America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell. —2. A harmless snake common in Ceylon.

The *Boyuna* of Ceylon is equally a favourite among the natives. *Goldsm.*, Nat. Hist., II. III. iii. 429. *N. E. D.*

boza (bō'zạ̈), *n.* [Also written *bosa*, *bouza*, *bousa*, *boozah*, *boozeh*, etc., F. *bouza*, G. *busa*, etc., Russ. Serv. etc. *buza*, < Ar. *būze*, Pers. *būza*, Hind. *būzā*, *bozā*, Turk. *boza*, a thick white fermented drink made from millet.] 1. A popular Egyptian drink, made by boiling millet-seed in water and fermenting the infusion, adding afterward certain astringent substances.—2. An inebriating mixture of darnel-meal, hempseed, and water.—3. A preparation of honey and tamarinds.

bozon (bō'zon), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bird-bolt*[1].

Bp. An abbreviation of *bishop*.

Br. In *chem.*, the symbol of *bromine*.

Brabançon (bra-boṅ-sôṅ'), *n.* [F., man of Brabant, a province of Belgium.] Same as *Brabanter*.

Brabançonne (bra-boṅ-son'), *n.* [F., < *Brabant*.] The popular patriotic song of the Belgians since 1830, when they threw off Dutch rule. The words were composed by a French actor named Jenneval, then at Brussels. Each verse ends with a varied refrain relating to the substitution of the tree of liberty for the orange, in allusion to the sovereign house of Orange, then ruling the Netherlands.

Brabanter (bra-ban'tėr), *n.* [< *Brabant* + *-er*[1]. See *Brabançon*.] One of a class of mercenary soldiers and bandits from the old duchy of Brabant, who figured in the Anglo-French wars of the eleventh and thirteenth centuries.

Brabantine (bra-ban'tin), *a.* [< *Brabant* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to Brabant, formerly a duchy, now partly comprised in the provinces of North Brabant and Brabant, belonging respectively to the Netherlands and Belgium.

brabble (brab'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brabbled*, ppr. *brabbling*. [< D. *brabbelen*, confound, stammer. Cf. *blabber*[1] and *babble*.] To wrangle; dispute or quarrel noisily.

He held me with *brabbling* till the clock strook, and then for the breach of a minute he refused my money.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Melantius, thou art welcome, and my love
Is with thee still: but this is not a place
To *brabble* in.—Calianax, join hands.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

brabble (brab'l), *n.* [< *brabble*, *v.*] A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle.

This petty *brabble* will undo us all.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

brabblement (brab'l-ment), *n.* [< *brabble* + *-ment*.] A clamorous contest; a brabble.

brabbler (brab'lėr), *n.* [< *brabble*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. D. *brabbelaar*, stammerer.] A clamorous, noisy, quarrelsome fellow.

We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *brabbler*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.

brabbling (brab'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brabble*, *v.*] Clamorous; wrangling; quarrelsome; noisy.

He gave notice to his government that commerce would have no security in Antwerp "in those *brabbling* times."
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 18.

brabblingly† (brab'ling-li), *adv.* In a brabbling manner.

Neither bitterly nor *brabblingly*.
Bp. Jewell, Def. of Apol. [for Ch. of Eng., p. 44.

bracæ (brā'sē), *n. pl.* [L.: see *breech*, *breeches*.] In *antiq.*, a garment equivalent to the modern trousers. It was made either loose or close-fitting, and its use was characteristic of the Gauls and of Oriental peoples. It was not worn by the Greeks, nor by the Romans before the end of the republic. After the first century A. D., however, it came into use among the Romans, especially in the military forces stationed in inclement climates; and toward the close of the empire it was very generally adopted, though never in much favor within the walls of Rome. Also improperly spelled *braccæ*.



Bracæ.—Statue of Paris, Vatican Museum.

braccæ (brak'sē), *n.* See *bracæ*.

braccate (brak'āt), *a.* [< L. **braccatus*, prop. *bracatus*, < *bracæ*, pl., breeches: see *breech*.] In *ornith.*, having the tarsi feathered; having the feet furnished with feathers to the bases of the toes or of the claws.



Braccate.—Foot of Snowy Owl.

bracciale (brak-si-ā'-lē; It. pron. brȧt-chiä'le), *n.*; pl. *bracciali* (-lī). [It., a brassard or chevron, also as in def., < L. *bracchiale*, an armlet, bracelet, etc., < *bracchium* (> It. *braccio*), arm.] A projecting bracket of iron or bronze, having a socket and ring for holding a flagstaff, torch, or the like, and sometimes a large ring. These brackets are affixed to Italian palaces of the time of the Renaissance, and are often of great richness of design, especially at Sienna and Florence.

braccio (brȧt'chiō), *n.* [It., < L. *bracchium*, arm: see *brace*[1].] A measure of length used in Italy, varying from half a yard at Lodi to a ★yard at Milan. See *brass*[2].

brace[1] (brās), *n.* [< ME. *brace*, < OF. *brace*, *brase*, *brasse*, *brache*, the two arms extended, an armful, a fathom, pair, F. *brasse* = Pr. *brassa* = Sp. *braza* = Pg. *braça*, a fathom, < L. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium*, *bracchium*, arm, prob. < Gr. βραχίων, arm; cf. Ir. and Gael. *brac* = W. *braich* = Bret. *breach*, the arm. From the L. singular *bracchium* comes OF. *bras*, *braz*, F. *bras* = Sp. *brazo* = Pg. *braço* = It. *braccio*, arm. Hence *bracelet* and *embrace*.] 1. A prop or support; specifically, in *arch.*, a piece of timber placed near and across the angles in the frame of a building in order to strengthen it. When used to support a rafter it is called a *strut*.—2. That which holds two or more things firmly together; a cincture or bandage.—3. A pair; a couple: as, a *brace* of ducks: used of persons only with a shade of contempt or colloquially.

But you, my *brace* of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Will he have a *brace*,
Or but one partridge?
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

The two muskets I loaded with a *brace* of slugs each.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

4. A thick strap by which a carriage-body is suspended from C-springs. *E. H. Knight.*—5. In *printing*, a vertical double-curved line, used to connect two or more lines: thus, boll / bowl, or two or more staves in music.—6. A leather band placed about the cords of a drum and sliding upon them: used to raise or lower the tone by increasing or lessening the tension of the cords: as, "the *braces* of the war drum," *Derham*, Phys. Theol.—7. *pl.* Straps passing over the shoulders to sustain the trousers; suspenders.—8. A device for supporting a weak back, curved shoulders, etc.—9. *Naut.*: (*a*) One of the ropes fastened to the yards of a ship, one to each yard-arm, which, reaching to the deck, enable the yards to be swung about horizontally. They also help the yards to support the strain caused by the wind on the sails. (*b*) *pl.* Straps of brass or metal castings fastened on the stern-post, to receive the pintles by which the rudder is hung.—10. A defense or protection for the arm; specifically, one used in archery. Same as *bracer*, 2.

"It hath been a shiel
'Twixt me and death": and pointed to this *brace*.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1.

11†. State of defense.

For that it [Cyprus] stands not in such warlike *brace*,
But altogether lacks the abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

12. The state of being braced; tension; tightness.

The laxness of the tympanum when it has lost its *brace* or tension. *Holder.*

13†. An arm (of the sea).

He schal so passe the wature, that ys cleped the *brace* of Seint George [ML. Brachium S. Georgii], that is an arm of the sea. *Maundeville*, p. 126.

14. A curved instrument of iron or wood for holding and turning boring-tools, etc.; a bit-stock. There are various forms of braces, the most common being the *carpenters' brace*, *bit-brace*, *bit-stock*, or *hand-brace*, which is a tool for turning a boring-bit or auger. It consists of a crank-formed shaft, with a metal socket called the *pad* at one extremity, and on the other a swiveled head (or *cushion* or *shield*), by which the boring-

tool or bit, fixed in the pad, is pressed forward by the workman. See *angle-brace* (*b*), and cut under *bit-stock*.



Hand-brace.

15. A wooden rod with spiked ends used to support scenery in a theater.—**Brace bit.** See *bit*[1].—**French brace,** an angle-brace (which see).—**Geared brace,** a boring-tool the bit or drill of which is turned by a hand-crank and bevel-gear.—**Principal brace,** in *building,* a brace immediately under the principal rafters, or parallel to them, and in a state of compression. It serves to assist the principals in supporting the roof-timbers. *Swift.*—**Ratchet-brace,** a carpenters' brace in which, by means of a ratchet, a reciprocating motion of the handle is converted into a rotary motion of the bit.—**Wind-brace,** a diagonal brace to tie the rafters of a roof together and prevent the roof from racking. In the best examples of medieval roofs the wind-braces are arched, and run from the principal rafters to the purlins. *Encyc. Brit.* = **Syn. 3.** *Couple,* etc. See *pair*.

brace[1] (brās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *braced,* ppr. *bracing.* [< ME. *bracen,* brace, embrace, < OF. *bracer, bracier, brasser,* < *brace,* embrace, = Pr. *brassar* = It. *bracciare,* brace; from the noun.]

1†. To clasp or grasp; embrace; hold firmly.

Swet frende, I fele mortal dethe me *brace,*
Neuer After thys comforth to purchace
Off surgery-crafte ne with medicine,
For stuffed I am ful of uenyme.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1446.

A sturdy lance in his right hand he *braced.*
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 75.

2. To bind or tie closely; fit or secure by ties; bandage; strap.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them, from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

They *braced* my aunt against a board,
To make her straight and tall.
O. W. Holmes, My Aunt.

3. To string or bend (a bow) by putting the eye of the string in the upper nock preparatory to shooting.—**4.** To make tense; strain up; increase the tension, tone, or vigor of; strengthen: used both literally and figuratively: as, to *brace* the nerves.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced.*
Holder, Elements of Speech.

He drank—'twas needful his poor nerves to *brace.*
Crabbe, The Borough.

Strong affection *braced* the feeble mind of the princess.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

5. To fix in the position of a brace; hold firmly in place: used reflexively: as, to *brace one's self* against a post or a crowd.—**6.** To furnish with, or support or prop by, braces: as, to *brace* a building or a falling wall.—**7.** *Naut.,* to swing or turn around (the yards of a ship) by means of the braces.

We caught the southeast trades, and ran before them for nearly three weeks, without so much as altering a sail or *bracing* a yard. *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 53.

8. In *writing* and *printing,* to unite or connect by a brace, as two or more lines, staves of music, etc.—**To brace aback.** See *aback.*—**To brace about,** to brace (the yards of a ship) in a contrary direction.—**To brace forth†,** to press forth.

The prince of planetis that proudely is pight
Sall *brace furth* his bemes that oure belde blithes.
York Plays, p. 123.

To brace in (*naut.*), to slack the lee braces and haul in the weather ones.—**To brace sharp** (*naut.*), to cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.—**To brace up.** (*a*) *Naut.,* to lay the yards more fore-and-aft, so that the ship will sail closer to the wind. (*b*) To increase the tension, tone, or vigor of: often used intransitively with the object understood.

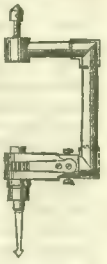
Every nerve in his frame was *braced up* for a spring.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 316.

brace[2]† (brās), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining,* the flooring around the mouth of a shaft. [Cornwall.]

braced (brāst), *p. a.* **1.** In *her.,* interlaced or linked together: said of bearings so arranged. Also *brazed.*—**2.** In *entom.,* attached by the caudal extremity and supported in an upright or oblique position by a silken thread crossing the thorax, and fastened to the supporting surface: said of the chrysalis of a butterfly. Also called *girt* or *bound.*—**Braced interlaced,** in *her.,* same as *braced,* 1.



Three Chevrons Braced.



Brace-drill.

brace-drill (brās'dril), *n.* A drill shaped like a carpenters' brace, used for boring metals. In one form a feed-screw and back-center, the latter abutting against some rigid body or part, are substituted for the hand-plate or breast-plate.

brace-head (brās'hed), *n.* In *rock-boring,* a large box, key, or wrench, with long levers or handles, used in turning a boring-tool.

brace-key (brās'kē), *n.* In *mining,* a tiller consisting of two iron handles screwed together in opposite ways, so as to clip between them the rods used in deep borings. When the handles are screwed on firmly they form two levers for turning the rods as required, the top length of rod being furnished with a swivel. *W. Morgan,* Manual of Mining Tools, p. 162.

bracelet (brās'let), *n.* [< F. *bracelet,* dim. of OF. *bracel, brachel,* an armlet or defense for the arm, < ML. *brachile,* < L. *bracchiale,* an armlet, < *bracchium,* the arm: see *brace*[1], *n.*] **1.** An ornamental band, ring, or clasped chain for the



Egyptian and Assyrian Bracelets.

wrist, now worn mostly by women. Bracelets were among the earliest personal ornaments, and are seen in rich and varied forms in ancient Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures. They have been worn almost universally, from the earliest times to the present day, by both savage and civilized peoples. See *armlet, armilla,* and *bangle*[2].

I decked thee also with ornaments, and I put *bracelets* upon thy hands, and a chain on thy neck. Ezek. xvi. 11.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wrists. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Humorously, a shackle for the wrist; a handcuff.

There he shall keep close,
Till I provide him files and food; for yet
His iron *bracelets* are not off.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 6.

3. A piece of armor, whether the lower part of the brassart or the wrist-piece of the gauntlet (which see).

Armed with back and breast, head piece and *bracelets.*
Scott, Legend of Montrose, ii.

4. In *palmistry,* a mark across the inside of the wrist, single, double, or triple.

brace-mold (brās'mōld), *n.* In *arch.,* a molding formed by the union of two ogees, and in section resembling the brace used in printing. Sometimes a small bead is inserted between the ogees.

brace-pendant (brās'pen'dant), *n.* *Naut.,* a length of rope or chain into which the brace-block is spliced.

bracer (brā'sėr), *n.* [< *brace, v.,* + *-er*[1]; in sense 2, < ME. *bracer, brasere,* < OF. *bras,* the arm: see *brace*[1], *n.*] **1.** One who or that which braces, binds, or makes firm; a band or bandage.—**2.** In *archery,* a wrist-guard worn over the sleeve on the left arm as a protection against the friction or the catching of the bowstring. It is commonly of leather, but sometimes of metal, and was formerly even of ivory, and frequently a decorative object. The glove is sometimes made to serve as a bracer. See cut under *bowman*[1].

Upon his arm he bar a gay *bracer,*
And by his side a swerd and a bokeler.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 111.

A *bracer* serueth for two causes, one to saue his arme from the strype of the strynge, and his doublet from wearynge, and the other is, that the strynge glydynge sharpelye and quicklye of the *bracer,* may make the sharper shoote. *Ascham,* Toxophilus.

3. That which braces or stimulates the nerves; a tonic; specifically, a drink taken early in the morning. [Colloq.]

brace-stake (brās'stāk), *n.* A stake competed for by braces of dogs instead of individuals, as in field-trials.

bracht, brachet (brach or brak), *n.* [In the pron. brach also, and properly, written *bratch* (see *bratch, bratchet*); < ME. *brache,* < OF. *brache,* F. *braque* = Pr. *brac* = Sp. Pg. *braco* = It. *bracco* (cf. ML. *braccus, bracco*), < OHG. *braccho,* MHG. G. *bracke* = D. *brak* = Sw. *brack,* a dog that hunts by the scent; origin unknown. The mod. pron. brak follows mod. F. *braque,* and requires the spelling **brack* (or, as F., *braque*).] A bitch of the hound kind; specifically, a species of scenting hound; a pointer or setter.

A sow pig by chance sucked a *brach,* and when she was grown would miraculously hunt all manner of deer.
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

Brachelytra (bra-kel'i-trä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βραχύς, short, + ἔλυτρον, a sheath, shard: see *elytron.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of *Coleoptera* including the rove-beetles, or *Staphylinidæ,* which have the elytra short, not nearly covering the abdomen, the antennæ short, not clavate, and usually two anal appendages. Some of these insects are known as *cocktails,* from the way they have of cocking up their tails. With the *Staphylinidæ* the *Pselaphidæ* are sometimes associated under *Brachelytra.* These are trimerous, with fixed abdomen and no anal appendages. See cut under *rove-beetle.* Also called *Brachyelytra.*

brachelytrous (bra-kel'i-trus), *a.* [< *Brachelytra* + *-ous.*] Having short elytra; specifically, pertaining to the *Brachelytra.* Also *brachyelytrous.*

brachet†, *n.* See *bratchet.*

brachia, *n.* Plural of *brachium.*

brachial (brā'ki- or brak'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. **brachialis, bracchialis,* < *brachium* (prop. *bracchium*), arm: see *brace*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to the arm, fore leg, wing, pectoral fin, or other fore limb of a vertebrate; especially, belonging to the upper part of such member, from the shoulder to the elbow.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the brachia of the *Brachiopoda* or of other animals, as the wings of pteropods, the arms of cephalopods, the rays of crinoids, etc.—**Brachial appendages,** a pair of organs characteristic of the brachiopods, and suggesting the name of the class *Brachiopoda;* they are prolongations of the lateral portions of the lips or margins of the mouth, and are therefore also called *labial appendages.*—**Brachial artery,** or **humeral artery,** the principal artery of the upper arm; the continuation of the axillary artery from its exit from the axilla to its division into radial and ulnar arteries, which in man occurs just below the elbow.—**Brachial plexus,** the network or interlacing of the anterior branches of lower cervical and upper dorsal spinal nerves, which are distributed to the fore limb; the brachiplex.—**Brachial veins,** the venæ comites, or companion veins, of the brachial artery, which unite with each other and with the basilic vein to form the axillary vein.



Brachial Appendages of *Rhynchonella nigricans.* *a,* adductor impressions; *t,* teeth.

II. *n.* **1.** In *ichth.,* one of the series of bones to which the rays of the pectoral fins of fishes are attached.

The fourth or lowest of the four *brachials* which together may represent the humerus, and to which the fin-rays are attached. *Mivart,* Elem. Anat., p. 162

2. In *human anat.*: (*a*) The brachial artery. (*b*) In the Latin form *brachialis* (*anticus*), a muscle of the front of the upper arm, arising from the front of the humerus and inserted into the ulna, flexing the forearm. Also called *anticobrachialis.* See cut under *muscle.*—**3.** One of the joints of the branches of a crinoid, between the radials and the palmars; one of the joints of the third order, or of a division of the radials.

brachiale (brak-i-ā'lē), *n.*; pl. *brachialia* (-li-ä). [L., prop. neut. of *brachialis, bracchialis:* see *brachial, bracelet.*] **1.** In crinoids, same as *brachial,* 3.

At the third radiale, the series bifurcates into two series of *brachialia.* *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 500.

2. *Eccles.,* a reliquary in the shape of a hand and forearm, usually held erect with the hand open and the fingers wearing rings.—**3.** *pl.* See extract.

Besides their gloves, our bishops wore, on occasions, a certain kind of loose sleeves, called *brachialia,* which could be easily drawn over the alb high up almost to the elbow, and thus hinder the cuffs of that vesture and its beautiful apparels from being splashed when the bishop, on Holy Saturday, baptized the new-born infants in the font which he had just hallowed.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 164.

brachialgia (brak-i-al'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *brachium, bracchium,* arm, + Gr. *-αλγία,* < ἀλγεῖν, feel pain, < ἄλγος, pain.] Neuralgia in the arm.

brachialia, *n.* Plural of *brachiale.*

brachialis (brak-i-ā'lis), *n.* [L.] See *brachial, n.,* 2 (*b*).

Brachiata (brak-i-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *brachiatus, bracchiatus:* see *brachiate.*] An order of crinoids, the brachiate crinoids or crinoids proper, having five or more branching arms. There are two families, *Encrinidæ* and *Comatulidæ.* This division includes all the living crinoids, as well as many of the extinct ones, and is distinguished from the *Blastoidea* and *Cystoidea,* all of which are extinct. Also called *Brachata.*

brachiate (brā'ki- or brak'i-āt), *a.* [< L. *brachiatus, bracchiatus,* having arms: see *brachial.*] **1.** In *bot.,* having widely spreading branches arranged in alternate pairs, or decussate; furnished with brachia.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having brachia of any kind; brachiferous. (*b*) Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachiata.*

brachiferous (bra-kif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium, bracchium*, arm, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing brachia: applied to the sub-umbrellar disk of *Discophora* (which see).—**Brachiferous disk.** See extract.

In most of the Rhizostomidæ, not only do the edges of the lips unite, but the opposite walls of the hydranth beneath the umbrella are, as it were, pushed in, so as to form four chambers, the walls of which unite, become perforated, and thus give rise to a sub-umbrellar cavity, with a roof formed by the umbrella, and a floor, the *brachiferous disk*, suspended by four pillars. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 125.

Brachina (bra-kī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *brachium, bracchium*, arm, + *-ina*[1].] A supposed larval stage of a starfish, as an *Asteracanthion:* a name given, like *Bipinnaria* and *Brachiolaria*, under the impression that the organism was a distinct animal.

Brachinidæ (bra-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of adephagous beetles, typified by the genus *Brachinus:* now merged in *Carabidæ*. Also *Brachinida* and *Brachinides*.

Brachininæ (brak-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachinus* + *-inæ*.] The bombardier-beetles as a subfamily of *Carabidæ*.

Brachinus (bra-kī'nus), *n.* [NL., so named in reference to the shortness of the wing-cases; < Gr. *βραχύς*, short.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, sometimes giving name to a family *Brachinidæ*. They are the bombardier-beetles, of which *B. crepitans* is an example. See cut under *bombardier-beetle*.

brachiocephalic (brak″i-ō-se-fal'ik or -sef'ą-lik), *a.* [< L. *brachium, bracchium* (Gr. *βραχίων*), arm, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining both to the upper arm and to the head: as, the *brachiocephalic* (innominate) artery and veins.

Brachiolaria (brak″i-ō-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *brachiolum*, dim. of *brachium, bracchium*, arm, + *-aria*. Cf. *Brachina*.] The larva of a starfish: a name given by Leuckart under the erroneous impression that it was a distinct animal. See *Bipinnaria*.

Brachionichthyinæ (brak″i-ō-nik-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachionichthys* + *-inæ*.] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Antennariidæ*, with the rostral spine or tentacle and two robust spines developed, the second dorsal well developed, the body oblongoclaviform, and the pelvic bones short.

brachionichthyine (brak″i-ō-nik'thi-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brachionichthyinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Brachionichthyinæ*.

Brachionichthys (brak″i-ō-nik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχίων*, arm, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of fishes with pediculate pectorals, typical of the subfamily *Brachionichthyinæ*.

brachionid (bra-kī'ō-nid), *n.* A rotifer of the family *Brachionidæ*.

Brachionidæ (brak-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachionus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers, including the genera *Brachionus, Anurœa, Notœus*, and *Sacculus*, having a broad shield-shaped loricate body and short jointed foot: in a wider sense also called *Brachionœa*.

Brachionus (bra-kī'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχίων*, arm, shoulder: see *brachium*.] A genus of rotifers, typical of the family *Brachionidæ* or *Brachionœa*. *B. urceolaris* is an example. See cut under *trochal*.

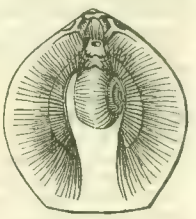
brachiopod, brachiopode (brak'i-ō-pod, -pōd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Brachiopoda*.

In most *Brachiopods*, the oral area is narrowed to a mere groove, and is produced on each side of the mouth into a long spirally-coiled arm, fringed with tentacles; whence the name of Brachiopoda, applied to the group. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 397.

Age of brachiopods, the Silurian period.

★ **II.** *a.* Same as *brachiopodous*.

Brachiopoda (brak-i-op'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχίων*, arm, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A class of mollusk-like animals distinguished by the development of two labial (generally called *brachial*) appendages, diverging from either side of the mouth. The animal is invested in a mantle which extends laterally and forward, is highly vascular, and secretes a shell composed of dorsal and ventral valves opening aborally; it is without foot or branchiæ, respiration being effected by the branchial mantle. By the older naturalists the species were regarded as bivalve shells, or at least as true mollusks; but by later writers they have been separated as representing (alone or with *Polyzoa*) a peculiar branch or subkingdom *Molluscoidea*, and approximated to or associated with the worms, *Vermes*. The class is generally divided into two subclasses or orders, *Arthropomata* or *Clistenterata*, and *Lyopomata* or *Tretenterata*. The families of the inarticulate or lyopomatous brachiopods are the *Lingulidæ, Craniidæ*, and *Discinidæ*, all of which have living representatives. The families of the articulate or arthropomatous brachiopods are the *Terebratulidæ, Rhynchonellidæ, Thecidæ, Spiriferidæ, Koninckinidæ, Pentameridæ, Strophomenidæ, Orthidæ*, and *Productidæ*. The species are very numerous, nearly 4,000 having been described; they are mostly extinct, and all marine. They flourished especially during the Silurian period, and some Silurian genera, as *Lingula*, are still extant. See cut under *Lingulinæ*. Many of the species are known as lampshells. See the supplement.



A typical Brachiopod (*Terebratula vitrea*).

brachiopode (brak'i-ō-pōd), *n.* and *a.* See *brachiopod*.

brachiopodous (brak-i-op'ō-dus), *a.* [As *Brachiopoda* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the class *Brachiopoda*. Also *brachiopod*.

brachiplex (brak'i-pleks), *n.* [< L. *brachium, bracchium*, arm, + NL. *plexus*.] The brachial plexus of nerves. See *brachial plexus*, under *brachial*.

brachiplexal (brak-i-plek'sąl), *a.* [< *brachiplex* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the brachiplex.

brachistocephali (bra-kis-tō-sef'ą-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βράχιστος*, superl. of *βραχύς*, short, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Those persons or races of men who are brachistocephalic.

brachistocephalic (bra-kis″tō-se-fal'ik or -sef'ą-lik), *a.* [As *brachistocephali* + *-ic*.] In *ethnol.*, having or pertaining to a head whose transverse diameter is 85 per cent. or more of its length.

brachistochrone (bra-kis'tō-krōn), *n.* [Word invented by John Bernoulli in 1694; < Gr. *βράχιστος*, superl. of *βραχύς*, short, + *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic*.] The curve upon which a body moves in the least possible time from one given point to another. According to the nature of the forces that are supposed to act upon the body, and the constraints to which it may be subject, the brachistochrone takes various geometrical forms, mostly spiral or consisting of branches united by cusps, like the cycloid, which is the brachistochrone for a body moving under a constant force and subject to no condition except that defining the brachistochrone. Until recently always spelled ★*brachystochrone*.

brachium (brā'ki- or brak'i-um), *n.*; pl. *brachia* (-ä). [L., prop. *bracchium*, the arm, > ult. E. *brace*[1], *n.*, q. v.] **1.** The upper arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, coinciding in extent with the humerus; the arm proper, as distinguished from the antebrachium or forearm.—**2.** The humerus. [Rare.]—**3.** An arm-like process of the brain. See phrases below.—**4.** An arm-like part of a body. Specifically—(*a*) In crinoids, one of the rays or arms given off from the calyx, and to which the pinnulæ may be attached. See cut under *Crinoidea*. (*b*) In cephalopods, one of the long arms or tentacles which bear, in the *Acetabulifera*, the rows of suckers. See cut under *Dibranchiata*. (*c*) One of the subumbrellar tentacular processes upon the brachiferous disk of a discophorous hydrozoan. See cut under *Discophora*.

The long tentacles which terminate each *brachium* [of *Cephea*] are blue. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 127, note.

5. In *bot.*, an arm-like process or appendage: applied by Bentham to the projecting processes at the summit of the column in some orchids.—**Brachia conjunctiva,** two rounded white tracts in the brain passing forward, one, the *brachium conjunctivum anterius*, from the nates, and the other, the *brachium conjunctivum posterius*, from the testis, on the outer side of the mesencephalon. Also called *brachia corporum quadrigeminorum, brachia of the optic lobes*.—**Brachia conjunctoria** or **copulativa,** the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Brachia of the optic lobes.** See *brachia conjunctiva*.—**Brachium pontis,** the middle peduncle of the cerebellum, a median mass of fibrous nerve-tissue connecting the pons Varolii with the cerebellum, overhung and concealed by the lateral lobe of the cerebellum. See *pontibrachium*.

Brachman†, *n.* Same as *Brahman*.

brachy-. [NL. *brachy-*, < Gr. *βραχύς*, short.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning short.

brachycatalectic (brak-i-kat-ą-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *brachycatalecticum*, prop. *brachycatalectum* (sc. *metrum*, meter), < Gr. *βραχυκατάληκτον* (sc. *μέτρον*, meter), < *βραχύς*, short, + **κατάληκτος*, verbal adj. of *καταλήγειν*, leave off, stop; cf. *καταληκτικός*, deficient: see *catalectic*.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, wanting the last foot of the last dipody: as, a *brachycatalectic* verse or line. This term is properly applied only to lines measured by dipodies, such as trochaics and iambics. The ordinary English heroic line, as, for example,

Of mān's first dīs | obēdiĕnce ānd | thē frūit,

is an iambic trimeter brachycatalectic, as contrasted with the corresponding acatalectic trimeter, as,

Seĕ hōw hē līes | ăt rāndōm, cāre | lēssly diffūs'd.

II. *n.* A verse wanting the last foot of the last dipody.

brachycephali (brak-i-sef'ą-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *brachycephalus:* see *brachycephalous*.] In *ethnol.*, those people whose cephalic index (see *cephalic*) is 80 and upward, and who consequently have short skulls or are brachycephalic.

brachycephalic (brak″i-se-fal'ik or -sef'ą-lik), *a.* [As *brachycephal-ous* + *-ic*.] Short-headed: applied, in *ethnol.*, to heads whose transversal diameter is 80 per cent. or more of the anteroposterior diameter; and also to races or individuals having such heads, for instance, the Alpine type of Europe, and the Armenians: opposed to *dolichocephalic*. This type is sometimes subdivided into two or three subgroups. Also *brachycephalous, brachykephalic, brachykephalous*.

For the extremes of these varieties [of cranial form], Retzius proposed the names of *brachy-kephalic* or short-headed, and dolicho-kephalic or long-headed, which have come into general use. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 427.

Brachycephalidæ (brak″i-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachycephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of oxydactyl opisthoglossate anurous batrachians. *Günther*.

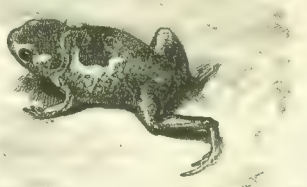
Brachycephalina (brak-i-sef-ą-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachycephalus* + *-ina*[2].] A superfamily group of frogs, including the families *Phryniscidæ* and *Brachycephalidæ*.

brachycephalism (brak-i-sef'ą-lizm), *n.* [< *brachycephal-ic* + *-ism*.] In *ethnol.*, the quality, state, or condition of being brachycephalic. Also *brachykephalism, brachycephaly*.

brachycephalous (brak-i-sef'ą-lus), *a.* [< NL. *brachycephalus*, < Gr. *βραχυκέφαλος*, short-headed, < *βραχύς*, short, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *brachycephalic*. Also written *brachykephalous*.

The prevailing form of the negro head is dolichocephalous; that of civilized races is mesocephalous and *brachycephalous*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.

Brachycephalus (brak-i-sef'ą-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *brachycephalous*.] The typical genus of the family *Brachycephalidæ*. By recent herpetolo-



Brazilian Toad (*Brachycephalus ephippium*).

gists it is referred to the family *Engystomidæ* (in an enlarged sense) or *Phryniscidæ*. *B. ephippium* is a small bright-yellow Brazilian toad, with a bony plate saddled on the backbone, but embedded in the skin.

brachycephaly (brak-i-sef'ą-li), *n.* [< *brachycephal-ic* + *-y*.] Same as *brachycephalism*.

Brachycera (bra-kis'ē-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *brachycerus*, lit. short-horned: see *brachycerous*.] A suborder of *Diptera*, including those dipterous or two-winged flies which have short antennæ, apparently not more than three-jointed, one- or two-jointed palpi, and larvæ developed from the egg. They are aquatic or terrestrial, feeding on vegetable or animal food, or parasitic, the perfect insect feeding on the juices of plants or animals. The great majority of dipterous insects, including all the ordinary flies, belong to this suborder. The families are variously grouped; by some they are classed as *Dichætæ, Tetrachætæ*, and *Hexachætæ*, according to the number of pieces composing the proboscis. Another division is into two tribes, *Muscaria* and *Tanystomata*.

brachycerous (bra-kis'ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *brachycerus*, lit. short-horned, < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *entom.*, having short antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachycera*.

brachydiagonal (brak″i-dī-ag'ō-nąl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *diagonal*.] **I.** *a.* Short and diagonal: as, the *brachydiagonal* axis, the shorter lateral axis in an orthorhombic crystal.

II. *n.* The shorter of the diagonals in a rhombic prism.

brachydomatic (brak″i-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *brachydome* + *-atic*[2].] Pertaining to or resembling a brachydome.

brachydome (brak'i-dōm), *n.* [< Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *δῶμα* (*δωματ-*), a house, chamber.] In *crystal.*, a name given to planes in the orthorhombic system which are parallel to the shorter lateral (or brachydiagonal) axis while intersecting the other two axes. See *dome*[1], 5.

Brachyelytra (brak-i-el'i-trą), *n. pl.* Same as *Brachelytra*.

brachyelytrous (brak-i-el'i-trus), *a.* Same as *brachelytrous*.

brachygrapher (bra-kig′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *brachygraphy* + *-er*1.] A writer in shorthand; a stenographer.

He asked the *brachygrapher* whether he wrote the notes of that sermon. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, I. 8.

brachygraphy (bra-kig′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *brachygraphie*, < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of writing in shorthand; stenography.

And he is to take the whole dances from the foot by *brachygraphy*, and so make a memorial, if not a map of the business. *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

What have we here — the Art of *Brachigraphy*? *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, v.

brachykephalic, brachykephalous, etc. See *brachycephalic, brachycephalous*, etc.

brachylogy (bra-kil′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *brachylogie*, < Gr. *βραχυλογία*, brevity in speech or writing, < *βραχυλόγος*, short in speech, < *βραχύς*, short, + *λέγειν*, speak.] In *rhet.* and *gram.*, brevity of diction; a concise or abridged form of expression; especially, non-repetition or omission of a word when its repetition or use would be necessary to complete the grammatical construction: as, I do not think so now, but I have (thought so); this is as good (as) or better than that.

Brachymeridæ (brak-i-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachymerus*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of batrachians, named from the genus *Brachymerus*. *Günther*.

Brachymerus (brak-i-mē′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *μηρός*, a thigh.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects, named by Dejean in 1834. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous insects. — 2. In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Brachymeridæ*. *Smith*, 1849. — 3. A genus of brachiopods, of the family *Pentameridæ*. *N. S. Shaler*, 1865.

brachymetropia (brak″i-me-trō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye, sight.] Same as *myopia*.

brachymetropic (brak″i-me-trop′ik), *a.* Same as *myopic*.

brachymetropy (brak-i-met′rō-pi), *n.* See *brachymetropia*.

brachyodont (brak′i-ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having a short or low crown: applied to the teeth of the *Cervidæ*: distinguished from *hypsodont*. See extract.

The true molars of the Cervidæ are *brachyodont*, and those of the Bovidæ hypsodont; *i. e.*, the teeth of the former have comparatively short crowns, which . . . take their place at once with the neck . . . on a level with or a little above the alveolar border. *W. H. Flower*, in Encyc. Brit., XV. 431.

Brachyoura, brachyoural, brachyouran, etc. See *Brachyura*, etc.

brachypinacoid (brak-i-pin′a-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *pinacoid*.] In *crystal.*, a plane in the orthorhombic system which is parallel to the vertical and shorter lateral (brachydiagonal) axes.

brachypleural (brak-i-plō′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + NL. *pleura* + *-al*.] Literally, having short pleura: specifically said of trilobites all of whose anterior pleura are of the same relative length in the adult: opposed to *macropleural*.

The Swedish Paradoxides, like those of the typical Menevian beds, and unlike those of Bohemia, are all, so far as determined, of the *Brachypleural* type. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIII. 475.

Brachypodes (bra-kip′ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the sixth phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, including 8 families of dentirostral oscine *Passeres*, such as the waxwings, orioles, swallow-flycatchers, caterpillar-catchers, and drongo-shrikes.

Brachypodinæ (brak″i-pō-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachypus* (*-pod-*), 4 (*d*), + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Merulidæ* (Swainson), comprising short-legged thrushes now known as *Pycnonotidæ*, and various other birds. [Not in use.]

brachypodine (bra-kip′ō-din), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Short-footed, as a thrush; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachypodinæ*.

II. *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Brachypodinæ*.

brachypodous (bra-kip′ō-dus), *a.* [As *Brachypod-es* + *-ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, having a short foot or stalk. — 2. In *zoöl.*, short-footed. See *Brachypus, Brachypodes*.

brachyprism (brak′i-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *πρίσμα*, a prism.] In *crystal.*, a prism of an orthorhombic crystal lying between the unit prism and the brachypinacoid.

In the topaz crystal the *brachyprism* and the pyramid are the predominant elements, associated with the prism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 360.

Brachypteracias (bra-kip-te-rā′si-as), *n.* [NL., < *brachypterus* (see *brachypterous*) + (*Cor*)*acias*: see *Coracias*.] A remarkable genus of Madagascan picarian birds, of the family *Coraciidæ*. The type is *B. leptosoma*. *Lafresnaye*, 1834.

Brachypteraciinæ (bra-kip-te-rā-si-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachypteracias* + *-inæ*.] The ground-rollers, a peculiar Madagascan subfamily of birds, of the family *Coraciidæ*, represented by the genera *Brachypteracias, Atelornis*, and *Geobiastes*.

Brachypteræ (bra-kip′te-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *brachypterus*: see *brachypterous*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, a division of *Palmipedes*, embracing diving-birds, as grebes, loons, auks, and penguins. — 2. In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, embracing three families of the short-winged, long-tailed wren-warblers of the Australian, Indian, and Ethiopian regions.

Brachypteri (bra-kip′te-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *brachypterus*: see *brachypterous*.] In *ornith.*, a group of short-winged diving-birds, as the auks, loons, and grebes; the *Urinatores* or *Pygopodes* of some authors.

brachypterous (bra-kip′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *brachypterus* (> F. *brachyptère*), < Gr. *βραχύπτερος*, short-winged, < *βραχύς*, short, + *πτερόν*, a wing, feather, = E. *feather*.] In *ornith.*, having short wings; brevipennate. Specifically applied to those water-birds, as the *Brachypteri* or *Brachypteræ*, whose wings when folded do not reach to the root of the tail.

Brachypus (brak′i-pus), *n.* [NL. (pl. *brachypodes*), < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In *herpet.*, a genus of lizards. *Fitzinger*, 1826. — 2. In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. — 3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles. *Schönherr*, 1826. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Dolichopodidæ*. *Meigen*, 1824. — 4. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of swifts. *Meyer*, 1815. See *Apus, Micropus*, and *Cypselus*. (*b*) A genus of thrushes and other birds, of the subfamily *Brachypodinæ*. *Swainson*, 1824.

brachypyramid (brak-i-pir′a-mid), *n.* [< Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *πυραμίς*, pyramid.] In *crystal.*, a pyramid in an orthorhombic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the brachydomes.

Brachyrhamphus (brak-i-ram′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ῥάμφος*, bill, snout.] A genus of brachypterous brachyurous tridactyl palmiped birds, of the family *Alcidæ*, the murrelets, several species of which inhabit the Pacific coasts of Asia and America. *B. kittlitzi* and *B. hypoleucus*, the latter inhabiting Lower California, are the leading species. They are small, slender-billed murres, related to the species of *Uria*, or guillemots. *B. marmoratus* is the marbled murrelet. Also *Brachyramphus*.

Brachyrhynchinæ (brak″i-ring-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachyrhynchus*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Aradidæ*, typified by the genus *Brachyrhynchus*. They have a very short rostrum (whence the name), thickened margins of the posterior segments of the abdomen, and the elytra confined within the limits of the abdominal disk. Also *Brachyrhynchina*.

Brachyrhynchus (brak-i-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout, beak.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Brachyrhynchinæ*. *Laporte*, 1833. — 2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

brachystochrone, *n.* Erroneous, though the original and until recently the usual, spelling of *brachistochrone*.

Brachystola (bra-kis′tō-lą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *στολή*, a robe, stole: see *stole*2.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Acridiidæ*. *B. magna* is a large clumsy locust, common on the western plains of North America, where it is known as the lubber grasshopper.



Lubber Grasshopper (*Brachystola magna*). (One half natural size.)

Brachystoma, Brachystomata (bra-kis′tō-mą, brak-i-stō′ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *στόμα*, pl. *στόματα*, mouth.] A division of brachycerous dipterous insects, characterized by the short proboscis. It is composed of such families as the *Leptidæ, Therevidæ, Dolichopodidæ*, and *Syrphidæ*.

brachystomatous, brachystomous (brak-i-stō′ma-tus, bra-kis′tō-mus), *a.* [As *Brachystomata, Brachystoma*, + *-ous*.] Having a small or short mouth, beak, or proboscis; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachystomata*.

Brachytarsi (brak-i-tär′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ταρσός*, the flat of the foot, mod. tarsus: see *tarsus*.] A division of the order *Prosimiæ* or lemuroids, represented by the lemurs proper.

Brachyteles (bra-kit′e-lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *τέλος*, end, with ref. to *Ateles*, q. v.] A genus of South American spider-monkeys, having a thumb, though a short one: separated by Spix from *Ateles*: synonymous with *Eriodes* (which see).

brachytypous (bra-kit′i-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *τύπος*, form, type.] In *mineral.*, of a short form.

Brachyura (brak-i-ū′rą), *n. pl.* [NL., less correctly *Brachyoura*; neut. pl. of *brachyurus*, short-tailed: see *brachyurous*.] 1. A group of short-tailed stalk-eyed decapodous crustaceans, such as ordinary crabs: opposed to *Macrura* (which see). The short and small tail, or abdomen, is closely folded under the cephalothorax, forming the apron. The *Brachyura* are sometimes artificially divided into four groups, *Oxystomata, Oxyrhyncha, Cyclometopa*, and *Catametopa*; now more frequently into about 16 families, without superfamily grouping.



Carapace of Shore-crab (*Carcinus mænas*), a typical brachyuran, showing the parts of the dorsal and ventral surfaces. Upper figure (dorsal): *f*, rostrum; *o*, orbit; *cs*, cervical groove; *g*1, epigastric lobe; *g*2, protogastric; *g*3, mesogastric; *g*4, hypogastric; *g*5, urogastric; *c*, *c*1, anterior and posterior cardiac lobes; *h*, hepatic lobe; *b*1, *b*2, *b*3, epibranchial, mesobranchial, and metabranchial lobes.

Lower figure (ventral): *a*, rostral septum; *b*, antennary sternum, or epistoma; *c*, suture between *a* and *b*; *d*, supraciliary lobe; *e*, internal suborbital lobe; *f*, antenna; *g*, articular cavity for ophthalmite; *h*, same for the antennule; *o*, orbit; *sh*, subhepatic region; *ep*, anterior pleural region.

2. In *mammal.*, a group of short-tailed bats, the same as *Emballonuridæ* (which see).

Also *Brachyoura*.

brachyural (brak-i-ū′ral), *a.* [As *brachyur-ous* + *-al*.] Short-tailed: applied to a section of the *Crustacea*, as the crabs, to distinguish them from the macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans, as the lobsters. Also spelled *brachyoural*.

brachyuran (brak-i-ū′ran), *n.* [As *brachyur-ous* + *-an*.] One of the brachyurous crustaceans. Also *brachyouran*.

brachyure (brak′i-ūr), *n.* [< NL. *Brachyurus*: see *brachyurous*.] 1. A South American monkey of the genus *Brachyurus*, in the classification of Spix. — 2. An ant-thrush or breve of the genus *Pitta* (or *Brachyurus*). — 3. A crab or other brachyurous crustacean.

Brachyuridæ (brak-i-ū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachyurus*, 2, + *-idæ*.] Same as *Pittidæ*. [Not in use.]

brachyurous (brak-i-ū′rus), *a.* [< NL. *brachyurus*, short-tailed, < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. Short-tailed; having a short tail.

The prevalence of Macrurous before *Brachyurous* Podophthalmia is, apparently, a fair piece of evidence in favour of progressive modification in the same order of Crustacea. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 223.

2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachyura*.

Also *brachyourous*.

Brachyurus (brak-i-ū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. A genus of South American monkeys, of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Pitheciinæ*, containing the ouakaris or short-tailed sakis, of which there are three species, *B. calvus, B. rubicundus, B. melancephalus*. The genus was proposed by Spix in 1823; it is also called *Ouakaria*. — 2. A genus of birds, the leading one of the family *Pittidæ* (or *Brachyuridæ*); the breves or old-world ant-thrushes. In this sense the word was introduced by Thunberg in 1821; it was revived by Bonaparte in 1850, and then used by Elliot in his monograph of the *Pittidæ*; but it is now disused.

bracing (brā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brace*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one that braces, or the state of being braced.

The moral sinew of the English, indeed, must have been strong when it admitted of such stringent *bracing*.
Froude, Hist. Eng., i.

2. In *engin.*, a system of braces: as, the *bracing* of a truss.

bracing (brā'sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brace*[1], *v.*] Having the quality of giving strength or tone; invigorating: as, a *bracing* air.

To read him [Dryden] is as *bracing* as a northwest wind.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 79.

brack[1]† (brak), *n.* [Not found in corresponding form and sense in ME. or AS. (though agreeing in form with the closely related early ME. *brac*, < AS. *gebræc*, *gebrec* = OS. *gibrak* = MLG. *brak* = OHG. *gabreh*, MHG. *gebrech* = Icel. *brak* = Sw. *brak* = Dan. *brag*, a loud noise); cf. MLG. *brak*, neut., rarely masc., equiv. to *brake*, fem., a break, breach, defect, trespass, = MD. *braecke*, D. *braak*, fem., breach, breaking, burglary, = OHG. *brâcha*, MHG. *brâche*, fem., breaking (of ground after harvest: see *brake*[4]). The word, in E., is practically another form of *breck* (q. v.), which, with the equiv. *brake*[1], *breek*[2], and *break*, *n.*, is practically a var. of *breach* (q. v.), *break* and *breach* being the usual representatives, in noun form, of the orig. verb, AS. *brecan*, E. *break*, etc.: see *break*, *breck*, *breach*.] 1. A break or opening in anything; a breach; a rent. [Still in dialectal use.]

The last hour of his promise now run out,
And he break? Some *brack's* in the frame of nature
That forceth his breach.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iv. 1.

There warn't a *brack* in his silk stockin's.
Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 59.

2. A flaw; a defect; an imperfection.

You may find time out in eternity, . . .
Ere stain or *brack* in her sweet reputation.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

3. A broken part; a piece.

brack[1]† (brak), *v. t.* [A var. of *break*; cf. *brack*[1], *n.*] To break.

brack[2]† (brak), *n.* [Prop. adj., < D. *brak*, MD. *brack* (= MLG. *brack*, LG. *brak*, brackish, briny), in comp. *brak-water*, brackish water, *brak-goed*, goods spoiled by salt water (> Dan. *brak*, G. *brack*, brackish (in comp. *brackwasser*, *brackgut*, etc.); G. *brack*, refuse, trash); prob. same as MD. *brack*, fit to be thrown away, and ult., like *brack*[1], from the root of *break*, q. v. Cf. *brackish*, *bracky*.] Brackish water; salt water.

Scorn'd that the *brack* should kiss her following keel.
Drayton, Wm. de la Poole to Queen Margaret, i. 316.

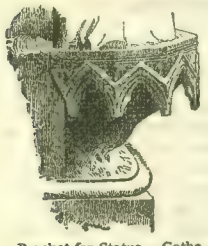
brack[3] (brak), *n.* [A var. of *brake*[3], *n.*] A kind of harrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bracken (brak'en), *n.* [< ME. *braken*, *brakan*, etc., a northern form, Sc. *bracken*, *brechan*, *breckan*, *brecken*, *braikin*; of Scand. origin: < Sw. *bräken* = Dan. *bregne*, fern, bracken; cf. Icel. *burkni*, fern; AS. *bracce*, fern: see *brake*[5].] A fern, especially *Pteridium aquilinum* and other large ferns. See *brake*[5].

The *bracken* rusted on their crags.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

bracken-clock (brak'en-klok), *n.* A lamellicorn beetle, *Anisoplia* (*Phyllopertha*) *horticola*, the larva of which is very destructive to grasses ★and trees. *Curtis.*

bracket[1] (brak'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bragget*; prob. connected with Sp. *bragueta*, a kind of quarter or projecting molding, a particular use of *bragueta* (= OF. *braguette*), the opening of the fore part of a pair of breeches, < Sp. Pg. *bragas*, breeches: see *breech*. The word is usually associated with *brace*[1].] 1. A supporting piece or combination of pieces of moderate projection, generally springing from a vertical surface. (*a*) In *arch.*, an ornamental projection from the face of a wall, intended to support a statue, pier, etc.; a corbel. (*b*) In *carp.*: (1) A wooden support of triangular outline placed under a shelf or the like. (2) An ornamental piece supporting a hammer-beam. (3) A tie for strengthening angles. (*c*) One of the stays that hold a locomotive-boiler to the frame; also, of those used to hold the slide-bars. (*d*) Any projecting wooden or metal piece fastened to a wall or other surface as a support for some object. Brackets for machinery are of very many different forms, according to the situations in which they are placed and the uses for which they serve, as *wall-brackets*, *hanging-brackets* or *hangers*, etc. See *hanger*.



Bracket for Statue.—Cathedral of Reims, France; 13th century.

2. A gas-pipe with a burner, and often a support for a shade or globe, projecting from a wall or pillar. Such brackets are commonly provided with one or more joints, in order that the position of the light may be changed, and that the bracket may be folded in a small space when not in use.

3. In *gun.*, the cheek of a mortar-carriage, made of strong planking.—4. One of two marks [ ], formerly called *crotchets*, used to inclose a note, reference, explanation, or the like, and thus separate it from the context; sometimes, also, one of a pair of braces { } similarly used, or a single brace { used to couple two or more lines or names. Hence—5. The position of being classed or bracketed with another or others. Specifically, in the University of Cambridge, from 1779 to 1834, one of a number of classes into which candidates for the degree of B. A. were divided according to their excellence at the first three days' examinations. The class-list was called *the brackets*, and the last day's examination the *examination of the brackets*.

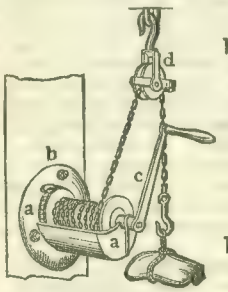
A candidate who was dissatisfied with his *bracket* might challenge any other candidate he pleased to a fresh examination.
J. W. L. Glaisher, Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., xviii. 12.

6†. A name given to a head-dress of the fourteenth century.—7. In *mining*, the platform ★over the mouth of a shaft.

bracket[1] (brak'et), *v. t.* [< *bracket*[1], *n.*] 1. To furnish with or support by a bracket or brackets; in *writing* and *printing*, to place within brackets.—2. To place on or within the same bracket or brackets; join or mention together as coequal or correlative; connect by or as if by a printers' brace: as, the names of Smith and Jones are *bracketed*, or *bracketed* together, as candidates. [For a corresponding use of the noun, see *bracket*[1], *n.*, 5.]

bracket[2], *n.* Same as *bragget*[2].

bracket-crab (brak'et-krab), *n.* A hoisting apparatus fastened to a wall.



Bracket-crab.
a, *a*, frame; *b*, post; *c*, handle; *d*, sheave-block.

bracketing (brak'et-ing), *n.* [< *bracket*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The series of wooden ribs nailed to the ceiling, joists, and battening to support cornices, especially large plaster cornices. —**Cove bracketing.** See *cove-bracketing*.

bracket-trail (brak'et-trāl), *n.* *Milit.*, a kind of built-up trail formerly used, consisting of two girders or brackets connected by transoms. Those designed for siege-guns were longer and had two sets of trunnion-beds. For transportation the trunnions were shifted to the traveling trunnion-beds or those nearest the trunnion-plate. See *trail*.

brackish (brak'ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. *brakish*; < *brack*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Possessing a salt or somewhat salt taste; salt in a moderate degree: applied to water.

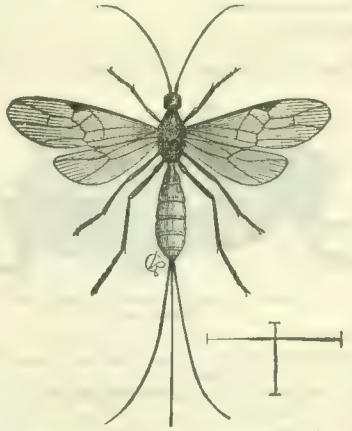
Choakt with the labouring ocean's *brackish* fome.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I. i.

brackishness (brak'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being brackish; saltness in a slight degree.

brackly (brak'li), *a.* [E. dial., as if < *brack*[1] + *-ly*[1], but rather a var. of *brockle* = *brickle*: see *brickle*.] Brittle. [Prov. Eng.]

Brackman†, *n.* Same as *Brahman*.

bracky† (brak'i), *a.* [< *brack*[2] + *-y*[1].] Same as *brackish*: as, "*bracky* fountains," *Drayton*.



Bracon charus. (Cross shows natural size.)

Bracon (brak'on), *n.* [NL.] A genus of ichneumon-flies, giving name to the family *Braconidæ*. *B. impostor* and *B. charus* (Riley) are examples.

Braconidæ (bra-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bracon* + *-idæ*.] A family of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, otherwise known as *Ichneumones adsciti*, distinguished from the true ichneumon-flies by having only one recurrent nerve in the fore wing instead of two. The larvæ mostly infest fly larvæ and the larvæ of beetles living in wood. The genera are numerous. Also *Braconides*, *Braconites*.

braconnière (bra-kon-iär'), *n.* [F., < L. *bracæ*, breeches: see *bracæ*, *breech*.] In the later times of complete armor, a defense for the thighs and hips, composed of ring-shaped plates of steel worn horizontally one below another, forming a kind of skirt, and secured to one another either by vertical straps to which each plate was riveted, or by being sewed to a skirt of stuff, or by rivets sliding in grooves. See *Almain-rivet*.



Braconnière (*a*). (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

★**bract** (brakt), *n.* [= F. *bractée*, < L. *bractea*, also *brattea*, a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf, veneer.] 1. In *bot.*, a small leaf usually in a flower-cluster or subtending a flower, differing somewhat from an ordinary leaf in form and texture, often much reduced, but sometimes petaloid, highly colored, and very conspicuous. — 2. In *zoöl.*, a part of a hydrozoan like-kened to a bract of a plant; a hydrophyllium. See cuts under *Athorybia* and *hydrophyllium*.—3. A thin plate of metal used as an ornament, as, for example, one of the gold disk-like ornaments made in Scandinavian countries in the Viking age.



Bracts.
1, Campanula: *a*, *a*, bracts; *b*, *b*, bracteoles. 2, Marigold: *a*, *a*, bracts of the peduncle; *b*, bracts of the involucre. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

bracteal (brak'tē-al), *a.* [= F. *bractéal*, < LL. *bractealis*, of metallic plates, < L. *bractea*: see *bract*.] Relating to or of the nature of a bract.

bracteate (brak'tē-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *bractéate*, < L. *bracteatus*, covered with gold-leaf, < *bractea*: see *bract*.] I. *a.* Furnished with bracts, in any sense of that word.

II. *n.* In *numis.*, one of certain silver coins current in the middle ages, chiefly in Germany. Bracteates were first issued about the middle of the twelfth century, were of very thin material, and stamped with a design in repoussé.



German Bracteate, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

bracted (brak'ted), *a.* [< *bract* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with bracts.

bracteiform (brak'tē-i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *bractéiforme*; < L. *bractea*, a thin plate (mod. E. *bract*), + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.*, resembling a bract.

bracteolate (brak'tē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *bracteola* (see *bracteole*) + *-ate*[1].] Furnished with bracteoles.

bracteole (brak'tē-ōl), *n.* [= F. *bractéole*; < L. *bracteola*, a thin leaf of gold, in NL. a little bract, dim. of *bractea*: see *bract*.] In *bot.*, a little bract situated on a partial flower-stalk or pedicel, between the bract and the calyx, and usually smaller than the true bract. Also called *bractlet*. See cut under *bract*.

bractless (brakt'les), *a.* [< *bract* + *-less*.] In *bot.*, destitute of bracts.

bractlet (brakt'let), *n.* [< *bract* + dim. *-let*.] Same as *bracteole*.

bract-scale (brakt'skāl), *n.* In *bot.*, a bract constituting a proper scale of the cone in conifers, and bearing or subtending the seed-bearing scale when this is present. It may surpass or be surpassed by the latter.

brad (brad), *n.* [Late ME. *brad*; a dial. variant of *brod*.] A slender flat nail having, instead

of a head, a slight projection on one side. It is used when it is desirable that the head should not project, as in joinery, cabinet-work, and pattern-makers' work.

brad (brad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bradded*, ppr. *bradding*. [< *brad*, *n.*] To nail with brads.

brad-awl (brad'âl), *n.* An awl used to make holes for brads.

brad-driver (brad'drī″vėr), *n.* A tool used principally for fastening moldings to door-panels with brads. It consists of a holder and a plunger driven by a mallet. Also called *brad-setter*.

Bradford clay. See *clay*.

bradoon (bra-dön'), *n.* Same as *bridoon*.

brad-setter (brad'set″ėr), *n.* Same as *brad-driver*.

bradyarthria (brad-i-är'thri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *pathol.*, slowness of speech dependent on disease or defect in the nerve-centers of articulation. Also called *bradylalia*.

bradycrote (brad'i-krōt), *a.* [< Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *κρότος*, a beating, clapping, etc.] In *med.*, pertaining to or producing infrequency of pulse.

bradylalia (brad-i-lā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *λάλος*, talking, talkative.] Same as *bradyarthria*.

bradypepsia (brad-i-pep'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδυπεψία*, < *βραδύς*, slow, + *πέψις*, digestion, < *πέπτειν*, digest.] Slow digestion.

bradyphasia (brad-i-fā'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *φάσις*, speaking, < *φάναι*, speak.] Slowness of speech.

bradyphrasia (brad-i-frā'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *φράσις*, speech: see *phrase*.] In *pathol.*, slowness of speech due to mental defect or disease.

bradypod, bradypode (brad'i-pod, -pōd), *n.* A slow-moving animal; a sloth; one of the *Bradypoda*.

Bradypoda (bra-dip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύποδα*, neut. pl. of *βραδύπους*, slow of foot: see *Bradypus*.] A term proposed by Blumenbach for an order of mammals, nearly the same as the subsequently named Cuvierian *Edentata*, or the earlier *Bruta* of Linnæus: applied in a more restricted sense to the sloths and sloth-like edentates: synonymous with *Tardigrada*. See *sloth*.

bradypode, *n.* See *bradypod*.

bradypodid (bra-dip'ō-did), *n.* An edentate mammal of the family *Bradypodidæ*.

Bradypodidæ (brad-i-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bradypus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of American edentates, the sloths. They have 10 teeth in the upper jaw and 8 in the lower, of persistent growth, consisting of vasodentine invested with dentine and cement without enamel; their fore limbs are longer than the hind ones; they have not more than three digits, bearing large claws; the tail is rudimentary; the ears are small; the pelage is coarse and crisp; the stomach is simple; there is no cæcum, and the placenta is discoid and deciduate. There are two leading genera extant, *Bradypus* and *Cholopus*. See *sloth*, and cut under *Cholopus*.

Bradypus (brad'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύπους*, slow of foot, < *βραδύς*, slow, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Bradypodidæ*, containing the ai, or three-toed or collared sloth, *B. tridactylus* or *torquatus*.

bradyspermatism (brad-i-spėr'ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *σπέρμα*(*τ-*), seed, + *-ism*.] ★In *pathol.*, a too slow emission of the semen.

brae (brā), *n.* [= E. *bray*⁴, q. v.] The side of a hill or other rising ground; an acclivity; a stretch of sloping ground; a slope. [Scotch.]

O'er bank and *brae*,
Like fire from flint he glanced away.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 22.

brag (brag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bragged*, ppr. *bragging*. [< ME. *braggen*, prob., with the adj. *brag*, of imitative origin, and in so far related to *bray*², *break*, etc. The MF. *braguer*, flaunt, brave, brag, *brague*, pleasure, amusement, *bragard*, gallant, gay (see *braggart*), together with W. *bragio*, brag, also *brae*, boastful, = Ir. *bragaim*, I boast, are from E., the Bret. *braga*, flaunt, strut, walk pompously, wear fine clothes, from MF.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To give forth a loud sound, as a trumpet; blare; bray.

Whanne the voyce of the trompe . . . in goure eeris *braggith*. *Wyclif*, Josh. vi. 5 (Oxf.).

2. To use boastful language; speak vaingloriously of one's self or belongings; boast; vaunt: used absolutely, or followed by *of*, formerly sometimes by *on*: as, to *brag of* a good horse, or *of* a feat of arms.

For-why he bosteth and *braggeth* with many bolde othes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 281.

Conceit, more rich in matter than in words,
Brags of his substance, not *of* ornament.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

It was *bragged* by several Papists that upon such a day, or in such a time, we should find the hottest weather that ever was in England; and words of plainer sense.
Pepys, Diary, III. 3.

Yet, lo! in me what authors have to *brag on!*
Reduced at last to hiss in my own dragon.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 285.

II. *trans.* 1†. To blow (a trumpet) loudly.

Thane the Bretones boldely *braggene* theire tromppez.
Morte Arthure, l. 1484.

2. To boast of. [Rare.]

He *brags* his service. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 3.

Bear thy good luck with you when you cross these paved stones, and by our Lady, you may *brag* Scotland.
★ *Scott*, Abbot, I. xvii.

brag (brag), *n.* [< ME. *brag*; from the verb.] 1. A boast or boasting; a vaunt; also, boastfulness.

What owtward *brag* so euer is borne by them, is in deed, of it selfe, and in wise mens eyes, of no great estimation.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 34.

Life invests itself with inevitable conditions, which the unwise seek to dodge, which one and another brags that he does not know; brags that they do not touch him; but the *brag* is on his lips, the conditions are in his soul.
Emerson.

2. A thing to boast of; source of pride.

The sprout of an aik,
Bonnie, and blooming, and straight was its make;
The sun took delight to shine for its sake,
And it will be the *brag* o' the forest yet.
Border ballad.

3. A game of cards: same as *poker*.—4. A bragger.

brag† (brag), *a.* [< ME. *brag*; from the noun.] Proud; boasting: as, "that *bragge* prescription," *Stapleton*, Fortress of the Faith (1565), fol. 68. Also used adverbially.

Seest how *brag* yond Bullocke beares,
So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked eares?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Feb.

Bragantia (bra-gan'shi-ä), *n.* [NL.] The name given by Loureiro in 1790 to the genus *Apama* of Lamarck (1783), including three or four species of East Indian undershrubs, some of which are medicinal.

bragaud†, **bragawd**†, *n.* Same as *bragget*².

bragay (bra-gā'), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown.] A local English name of the gadoid fish otherwise called the *bib*.

braggadocio (brag-a-dō'shiō), *n.* [< *Braggadochio*, name of a boastful character in the "Faerie Queene" (ii. 3); coined by Spenser < E. *brag*, with an Italian-seeming termination.] 1. A boasting fellow; a braggart.

What rattling thunderclappe breakes from his lips?
O! 'tis native to his part. For acting a moderne *braggadoch* . . . it may seeme to suite.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 4.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the masque of men of honour; but these *braggadocios* are easy to be detected. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. Empty boasting; brag: as, "tiresome *braggadocio*," *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, iv. 2.

He shook his fist at Lord Wicklow and quoted Ciceronian *braggadocios*.
Disraeli, quoted in Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 514.

braggard† (brag'ärd), *a.* and *n.* Earlier form of *braggart*.

braggardise†, *n.* [< OF. *bragardise*, < *bragard*, bragging: see *braggart*.] Bragging; braggardism. *Minsheu*.

braggardism† (brag'är-dizm), *n.* [< *braggard* + *-ism*.] Boastfulness; vain ostentation: as, "what *braggardism* is this?" *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. Also *braggartism*.

braggart (brag'ärt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *braggard*; = MD. *braggaerd*, a fop, < OF. *bragard*, gay, gallant, flaunting, also *braggard*, bragging, braggadocio-like, < *braguer*, flaunt, brag: see *brag*, *v.* The E. *braggard*, *braggart*, as a noun, is practically a var. of *bragger*.] **I.** *a.* Boastful; vauntingly ostentatious.

Shout that his *braggart* hosts are put to rout!
His empire has gone down! *R. H. Stoddard*, Cæsar.

Talking of himself and his plans with large and *braggart* vagueness. *Howells*, Modern Instance, vi.

II. *n.* A boaster; a vaunting fellow.

Who knows himself a *braggart*,
Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,
That every *braggart* shall be found an ass.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

braggartly (brag'ärt-li), *a.* [< *braggart* + *-ly*¹.] Boastful.

Who ever saw true learning, wisdom, or wit, vouchsafe mansion in any proud, vain-glorious, and *braggartly* spirit? *Chapman*, Iliad, iii., Comment.

braggartry (brag'ärt-ri), *n.*; pl. *braggartries* (-riz). [< *braggart* + *-ry*.] Vain boasting; boastfulness. *Mrs. Gore*. [Rare.]

braggat†, *n.* Same as *bragget*².

bragger (brag'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *braggere*; < *brag* ★+ *-er*¹.] One who brags.

Evere ware thes Bretons *braggeres* of olde.
Morte Arthure, l. 1348.

The loudest *braggers* of Jews and Grecians are found guilty of spiritual ignorance. *Hammond*, Sermons, p. 627.

bragget¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bracket*¹.

bragget²† (brag'et), *n.* [Also written *braggat*, *bracket*, *braket* (and, after W., *bragaut*, *bragaud*, *bragawd*, *bragoe*), formerly also *brackwort*, Sc. *bragwort*, *bregwort* (in simulation of *wort*²); < ME. *braget*, *bragat*, *bragot*, < W. *bragawd*, *bragod*, a kind of mead (= Corn. *bregaud*, *bragot*, a kind of mead, = Ir. *bracat*, malt liquor), < *brag* (= Ir. *braich* = Gael. *braich*), malt, < *bragio*, issue, sprout, = Gael. *brach*, ferment, = Ir. *bracaim*, I ferment; perhaps akin to E. *brew*¹.] A kind of mead made of ale boiled with honey, seasoned with pepper, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, and fermented with wort or yeast.

His mouth was sweete as *bragot* is or meth.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 75.

Good ale, perrys, *bragoes*, syder, and metheglins, was the true auntient British and Troyan drinks.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, v. 1.

And we have served there, armed all in ale,
With the brown bowl, and charged with *braggat* stale.
B. Jonson, Gypsies Metamorphosed.

Such a dainty doe to be taken
By one that knows not neck-beef from a pheasant,
Nor cannot relish *braggat* from ambrosia?
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 4.

bragging (brag'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brag*, *v.*] Boastful.

Loud and *bragging* self-importance. *W. Black*.

braggingly (brag'ing-li), *adv.* In a bragging manner; boastingly.

bragless (brag'les), *a.* [< *brag* + *-less*.] Without bragging or ostentation. [Rare.]

Dio. The bruit is, Hector's slain—and by Achilles.
Ajax. If it be so, yet *bragless* let it be.
Shak., T. and C., v. 10.

bragly† (brag'li), *adv.* [< *brag*, *a.*, + *-ly*².] Bravely; finely.

How *bragly* it [a hawthorn] begins to bud.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

bragot†, *n.* Same as *bragget*².

braguette (bra-get'), *n.* [OF.: see *bracket*¹.] A piece of armor corresponding to a cod-piece. Also written *brayette*.—**Great braguette**, a name sometimes given, at the end of the fourteenth century, to the tassets, when developed into a sort of skirt. See *braconnière*.

bragwort† (brag'wėrt), *n.* A Scotch form of *bragget*².

Brahma¹, **Brahm** (brä'mä, bräm), *n.* [Hind. *brahm*, *brahma*, < Skt. *brah'man* (nom. *brah'ma*), neut., devotion, adoration, worship, prayer, sacred word, divine science, theosophy, the impersonal divinity; referred to the √ *brih*, *barh*, be thick, great, strong, > *brihant*, great, mighty, lofty, ult. akin to AS. *beorg*, E. *barrow*, a hill, mound: see *barrow*¹.] In *Hindu religion*, the highest object of philosophic adoration; the impersonal and absolute divinity; the ineffable essence of the sacred. Also *Brama*.

Brahma² (brä'mä), *n.* [Hind. *Brah'mā*, < Skt. *brahman'* (nom. *brahmā'*), masc., one who prays or worships, a pray-er, worshiper, directing priest, overseer of sacred things, also the impersonal divinity.] In *later Hindu religion* or *theosophy*, the personified Brahm; the divinity conceived as a god; the creator. Unknown in the older sacred literature, Brahma becomes by degrees an object of adoration to the Brahmans, and is artificially combined into a trimurti or trinity with Vishnu and Siva, being regarded as Creator, while Vishnu is Preserver, and Siva is Destroyer. Brahma was never worshiped by the people, and only one temple sacred to him is known. By modern Hindus he is represented as a red-colored figure, with four heads and four arms, and often accompanied by his vehicle, the swan.—**Day of Brahma**. See *day*¹.

brahma³ (brä'mä), *n.* [An abbreviation of *Brahmaputra*.] A variety of the domestic hen, of large size, belonging to the Asiatic class. The *light brahmas* are white and black in color, the black appearing on the hackle feathers as a rich stripe, heavier in the hen than in the cock, and also in the wing-primaries, the upper web of the secondaries, and in the tail, the sickles of the cock being glossy green-black. The *dark brahma* cock shows a breast of solid black or black mottled with white, hackle and saddle silver-white, wing-bows white, wing-bars green-black, primaries and secondaries black edged with white, tail glossy green-black; while the hen is of a uniform gray color, each feather penciled with darker gray, or black. The brahmas have pea-combs and feathered legs.

Brahmaic (brä-mā′ik), *a.* [< *Brahma*[1] + *-ic.*] Brahmanic.

Brahman, Brahmin (brä′man, -min), *n.* [Formerly also *Brachman, Brackman*, etc. (L. *Brachmānæ, Brachmanes*, Gr. Βραχμᾶνες, pl.); < Hind. *brāhman*, corruptly *bāman*, < Skt. *brāhmaṇa′*, m. (*brāhmaṇī′*, f.), < *brah′man*, prayer, etc.: see *Brahma*[1], *Brahm.*] A member of the sacred or sacerdotal caste among the Hindus. From being in the beginning individuals and families distinguished for wisdom, sanctity, and poetic power, they gradually consolidated their influence and became a strictly hereditary class, holding in their hands the ministry of holy things, the custody of the scriptures and knowledge of their sacred and learned dialect, and the performance of the sacrifice. They were held to be created from the mouth of Brahma, to be inviolable, and entitled to the worship of the other castes. Theoretically, the life of a Brahman was divided into four stages, those of student, householder, anchorite, and ascetic. In later times the relations and occupations of the castes have become much confused, and Brahmans are to be found in every grade of dignity and of very various modes of life. There are many subdivisions of the caste, more or less isolated, and refusing intercourse with one another. Also written *Bramin.*—**Brahman's-bead**, the name given in India to the seed of *Elæocarpus*, made into rosaries for the priests, and into bracelets, necklaces, etc.

Brahmana (brä′ma-nä), *n.* [Skt. *Brā′hmaṇa*, prop. the dictum of a priest, < *brahman′*, a priest, Brahman.] One of the prose portions of the Vedas, which contain injunctions for the performance of sacrifices, and explain their origin and the occasions on which the mantras had to be used, sometimes adding illustrations and legends, and sometimes mystical and philosophical speculations.

Brahmanee (brä′ma-nē), *n.* [Also *Brahminee*, < Hind. *brāhmanī, brahmnī*, corruptly *bāmnī*, < Skt. *brāhmaṇī′*, fem. of *brāhmaṇa′*, a Brahman.] A woman of the Brahman caste; the wife of a Brahman.

> My mother was a *Brahmanee*, but she clave to my father well;
> She was saved from the sack of Jullesar when a thousand Hindoos fell. *Sir A. C. Lyall*, The Old Pindaree.

Brahmaness (brä′man-es), *n.* [< *Brahman* + *-ess.*] Same as *Brahmanee.*

Brahmanic, Brahmanical (brä-man′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *Brahman* + *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the Brahmans or to their doctrines, worship, and polity. Also *Brahminic, Brahminical.*

Brahmanism (brä′man-izm), *n.* [< *Brahman* + *-ism.*] The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmans; the social system of ancient India, with the Brahmans as leading caste. Also *Brahminism.*

Brahmanist (brä′man-ist), *n.* [< *Brahman* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Brahmanism. Also *Brahminist.*

Brahmin, Brahminic, etc. See *Brahman, Brahmanic,* etc.

brahminy (brä′mi-ni), *a.* [Cf. Hind. *brāhmanī*, the wife of a Brahman, also a ghost: see *Brahmanee* and *Brahma.*] Devoted to Siva by the Brahmans: as, a *brahminy* bull.—**Brahminy duck**, the *Casarca rutila*, or ruddy sheldrake.—**Brahminy kite**, an East Indian bird of prey, the *Haliastur indus*, reverenced by the Hindus as sacred to Vishnu.

Brahmoism (brä′mō-izm), *n.* [< *Brahmo(-Somaj)* + *-ism.*] The tenets of the Brahmo-Somaj.

Brahmo-Somaj (brä′mō-sō-mäj′), *n.* [< Hind. *brahma*, Brahma (prayer), + *samāj*, society, assembly, lit. a worshiping assembly. See *Brahma*[1], *Brahman.*] A monotheistic religion in India, which originated with Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, a Hindu reformer, who died in 1833, and received a new impulse and a new direction under his successor, Keshub Chunder Sen, who died in 1885. The mystical theology of the Brahmo-Somaj can only be proximately stated in the language of Occidental philosophy. Its fundamental tenet is the universal presence of the Divine Spirit, who pervades all nature and inspires all who are willing to receive him. Man is equipped for this purpose with a faculty of spiritual insight, a faith-faculty, called *Yoga.* Inspiration is a universal fact, and all the great world-teachers have been divinely inspired prophets; all the great world-religions contain some divine truth; and in all their great sacraments there is some spiritual benefit. It is not clear whether Christ is regarded as simply the greatest of these inspired prophets, or as something more. Some utterances indicate a recognition of his character as divine. The Brahmo-Somaj differs from Deism in teaching the personal communion of the soul with a personal God, and from Christianity in not teaching any specific revelation of a remedy for sin. It is an aggressively missionary religion, and its preaching has been accompanied by works of practical reformation, such as the abolition among its adherents of polygamy, of caste, and of idolatry in all its forms, the reformation of marriage customs, and a temperance reform.

braid[1] (brād), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *brayde, breyde, breide*, etc., < ME. *braiden, breiden, brayden, breyden*, etc., < AS. *bregdan, bredan* (pret. *brægd, bræd*, pl. *brugdon, brudon*, pp. *brogden, broden*), move to and fro, vibrate, brandish, draw, weave, braid, turn, change, etc., = OS. *bregdan* = OFries. *brida* = LG. *breiden* = OHG. *brettan* = Icel. *bregdha*, draw, weave, braid, etc.; orig. 'move quickly to and fro, glance'; cf. Icel. *braga*, flicker; prob. from same root as *bright*[1], q. v. Cf. *abraid* and *upbraid.* The word took in AS. and ME., and in later dial. use, a great variety of senses, all arising ult. from that of 'quick motion.' Other forms, obs. or dial., are *bread*[3], *breed, brede*[2], *broud, browd, broid*, etc.: see also *broider, brouder, browder.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To take, draw, pull, or snatch quickly; reach; throw; cast; brandish.

> He ryt [rideth] his spere *brayding.*
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 7373.
>
> Hir kerchef of hir heed she *brayde.*
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 739.

2. To weave by passing three or more strands, strips, or lines of over and under each other alternately; plait; interlace: as, to *braid* the hair, straw, tape, etc.

> *Braid* your locks with rosy twine.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 105.

3. To form by braiding; interweave the material of in strands or strips: as, to *braid* a straw hat or a rug.—4. In *domestic econ.*, to beat and blend, as soft substances, particularly to press them with a spoon through a sieve.—5†. To upbraid; reproach.

> If thou talkest a little longer, I thinke thou wilt *braid* mee with the sauing of his life.
> *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.
>
> Few love to hear the sins they love to act;
> 'Twould *'braid* yourself too near for me to tell it.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1.

Braided rug, a rug or mat for the floor, formed by braiding strips of woolen or silk fabrics, and afterward sewing them together.—**To braid St. Catherine's tresses**, to live a virgin.

> Thou art too fair to *braid St. Catharine's tresses.*
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To move quickly; start; rush.

> Whan she saugh tweyne come hir to socour, she *braied* rudely oute of theire handes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 464.
>
> Troilus . . . disposed wod out of his wit to *breyde.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 230.

2†. To start suddenly (out of sleep); awake.

> With the falle right out of slepe she *brayde.*
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 365.

3. To nauseate; desire to vomit. [Prov. Eng.] —4. To be like; resemble in appearance or character. [Prov. Eng.]

braid[1] (brād), *n.* [< ME. *braid, breid*, < AS. *brǽd, bred* (for **brægd*, **bregd*), trick, deceit, *gebregd*, quick motion, trick, deceit (= Icel. *bragdh*, a quick motion, trick, scheme), < *bregdan* = Icel. *bregdha*, move quickly, etc.: see *braid*[1], *v.*] 1†. A quick motion; a start.

> She waketh, walwith, maketh many a *brayde.*
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1164.

2†. A moment.

> But curtois, debonair, and vertuous;
> Hyt appered well by hys workes eche *braide.*
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S), l. 6239.
>
> For as I sodainely went in hand therewith, and made it in a *breide.* *Sir T. More*, Works (1557).

3†. A turn (of work); a job.—4†. A trick; deception.

> Dian rose with all her maids,
> Blushing thus at love's *braids.*
> *Greene*, Radagon in Dianam.

5. Any plaited band or fillet. Specifically—(*a*) A plaited band of hair, whether twined around the head or hanging behind. (*b*) A narrow textile band or tape, formed by plaiting or weaving together several strands of silk, cotton, wool, or other material, used as trimming for garments, for stay-laces, etc. (*c*) Straw or other similar material plaited into bands for use in making bonnets or hats. 6. A wicker guard for protecting trees newly grafted. [Prov. Eng.]—**In a braid**†, **at a braid**†, in a moment; on the instant. *Rom. of the Rose.*

braid[1]† (brād), *a.* [An adj. use of *braid*[1], *n.*, 4, deceit.] Deceitful; crafty.

> Since Frenchmen are so *braid,*
> Marry that will, I live and die a maid.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 2.

braid[2] (brād), *a.* Broad. [Scotch.]

braid-bonnet (brād′bon″et), *n.* Same as *bonnet-piece.*

braid-comb (brād′kōm), *n.* A back comb for a woman's hair.

braider (brā′dėr), *n.* One who or that which braids; specifically, an attachment to a sewing-machine for guiding a braid which is to be sewed on or into the work.

braiding (brā′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *braid*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of making or attaching braids. —2. Braids collectively.

> A gentleman enveloped in mustachios, whiskers, fur collars, and *braiding.* *Thackeray.*

braiding-machine (brā′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for weaving braid, or for covering tubes, cords, or wires with a flat or round plaiting.—2. A machine for sewing braid upon a fabric; a braider.

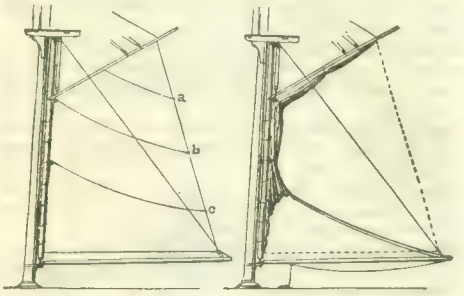
braidism (brā′dizm), *n.* [From James *Braid* of Manchester, Eng., who published his investigations in 1843.] Hypnotism (which see).

braidist (brā′dist), *n.* [As *braid-ism* + *-ist.*] A hypnotist or hypnotizer.

Braid's squint. See *squint.*

braik (brāk), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *brake*[3].

brail (brāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brayle*, < ME. *brayle*, < OF. *braiel, braiol, braioel, braoiel, braieul*, a cincture, orig. for fastening breeches (cf. *brayette*, mod. F. *brayette*, the flap of trousers), < *braie* (> E. *bray*[5], q. v.), < L. *bracæ*, breeches: see *bracæ, breech.*] 1. *Naut.*, one of certain ropes made fast to the after-leech of a



Sail set. Sail brailed up.
a, peak-brail; *b*, throat-brail; *c*, lower brail.

fore-and-aft sail, and led through blocks on the mast or gaff down to the deck, to assist in taking in the sail; a rope made fast to the head of a jib for a similar purpose.

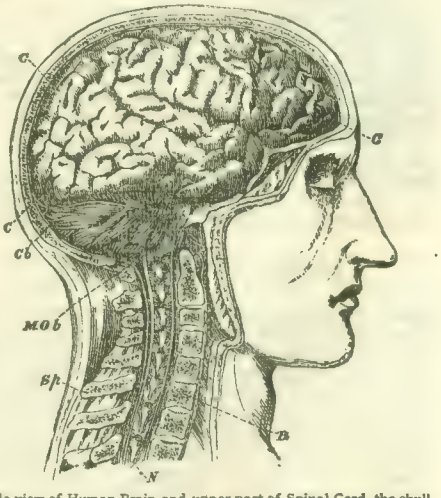
> The *brails* were hauled up, and all the light hands in the starboard watch sent out on the gaff to pass the gaskets. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 257.

2. In *falconry:* (*a*) A piece of leather used to bind up a hawk's wing. (*b*) [< F. *brayeul*, "the parts or feathers about the Hauks fundament, called by our falconers the *brayl* in a short-winged and the pannel in a long-winged hauk" (Cotgrave).] The mass of feathers about a hawk's fundament; the crissum of a falcon.

brail (brāl), *v. t.* [< *brail, n.*] 1. To fasten up (the wings of a bird).—2. *Naut.*, to haul in by means of the brails: usually followed by *up.*

> These trades lasted nearly all the way . . . to the line; blowing steadily on our starboard quarter for three weeks, without our starting a brace, or even *brailing* down the skysails. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 341.

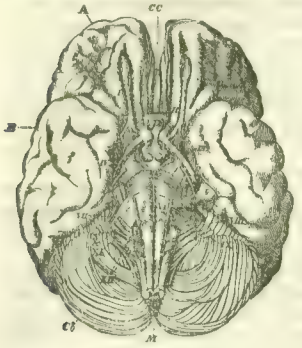
brain (brān), *n.* [< ME. *brain, brein, brayne*, earlier *bragen*, < AS. *brægen, bregen, brægn* = OFries. *brein* = MD. *breghen, breghe*, D. *brein* = MLG. *bregen, bragen*, LG. *brägen, bregen*, brain; not in G. or Scand.; root unknown.] 1.



Side view of Human Brain and upper part of Spinal Cord, the skull and other coverings being removed.
C, C, C, cerebrum, or brain proper, showing the convoluted surface of the right cerebral hemisphere; *Cb*, cerebellum, or little brain—the striated surface of its right half; *MOb*, medulla oblongata; *N*, the spinal cord with beginnings of the spinal nerves; *B*, body of sixth cervical vertebra; *Sp*, its neural spine, or spinous process.

In *anat.*, the soft grayish and whitish mass filling the cranial cavity of a vertebrate, consisting of ganglionic nerve-cells and nerve-fibers, with the requisite sustentacular and vascular

tissue; the encephalon (which see); the part of the cerebrospinal axis which is contained in the cranium. It is divided by anatomists into—(1) the *prosencephalon*, comprising the cerebral hemispheres (or lateral halves of the cerebrum) with the olfactory lobes; (2) the *thalamencephalon*, comprising the thalami optici, and other parts about the third ventricle; (3) the *mesencephalon*, comprising the parts about the Sylvian aqueduct, corpora quadrigemina above and crura cerebri below; (4) the *epencephalon*, comprising the cerebellum and pons Varolii; and (5) the *metencephalon* or *medulla oblongata*, extending from the pons to the foramen magnum. The prosencephalon is now usually divided into the *rhinencephalon*, or olfactory lobes, and prosencephalon proper. The thalamencephalon is also called *diencephalon*. By Huxley and others the epencephalon of the above nomenclature is called *metencephalon*, and the next segment (the fifth) is then named *myelencephalon*. Common English equivalents of the above five segments are *forebrain*, *'tweenbrain*, *midbrain*, *hindbrain*, and *afterbrain*; these are terms translated directly from the nomenclature of the German anatomists, who call them respectively *vorderhirn*, *zwischenhirn*, *mittelhirn*, *hinterhirn*, and *nachhirn*. Haeckel calls them *protopsyche*, *deutopsyche*, *mesopsyche*, *metapsyche*, and *epipsyche*. These five segments are fundamentally distinct, and correspond embryologically to as many cerebral vesicles or brain-bladders which arise from three primitive vesicles by subdivision. The simplest and a common division of the brain is into the *cerebrum* or brain proper, the *cerebellum* or little brain, the *pons Varolii*, and the *medulla oblongata*. (See cuts under *cerebral* and *corpus*.) The human brain is distinguished for the relatively enormous size and surface-complexity of the cerebrum or prosencephalon, which completely covers the cerebellum and olfactory lobes, and is marked by many deep fissures or sulci separating gyri or convolutions. The cerebrum is divided into right and left halves, or cerebral hemispheres, connected by the great transverse commissure or corpus callosum. Each hemisphere is divided into three primary lobes, frontal, parietal, and occipital, and many more detailed subdivisions of its surface are recognized. The interior of the brain (which is primitively hollow) is traversed in the adult by a set or system of connected cavities known as *ventricles* or *cœliæ*. The first and second of these are the right and left ventricles of the hemispheres, or *procœliæ*; the third is the *diacœlia*; the fourth is the *epicœlia*; passages connecting these are the foramina of Monro and the aqueduct of Sylvius. The brain and adjoining portions of the spinal cord give rise to 12 pairs of nerves, called *cranial nerves* because they emerge from foramina in the base of the skull. (See *cranial*.) Brain-substance is of two kinds, gray ganglionic or cellular nerve-tissue, and white commissural or fibrous nerve-tissue. The gray matter which invests the cerebrum and cerebellum is also called the *cortical* substance, in distinction from the white or *medullary* substance of the interior. A brain is in fact a collection of gray ganglia united by white commissures. Besides the cortex, there are several ganglia or collections of gray matter in the interior, as the corpora striata, the optic thalami, the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina, the corpora dentata of the cerebellum, and the corpora olivaria of the medulla oblongata. Connected with the brain are two non-nervous structures, the conarium or epiphysis cerebri and the pituitary body or hypophysis cerebri. The brain is covered by three membranes or *meninges*, of which the external is the dura mater, the middle the arachnoid, and the inner the pia mater. Most mammals have a brain like that of man, but in descending the mammalian scale the cerebrum becomes relatively smaller and has fewer if any convolutions, the corpus callosum becomes rudimentary, and the olfactory lobes enlarge. (See cuts under *gyrus* and *sulcus*.) In the brain of birds the hemispheres are smooth, there is no corpus callosum or pons Varolii, and the optic lobes are of immense size. There is no brain in the lowest vertebrate, *Amphioxus*. The average weight of the brain in adult males of the European type is about 1,400 grams (49.5 ounces); in women about 1,250 grams (44 ounces). The brain is in its highest activity the organ of consciousness or mind, and its general function is that of furnishing the most complex and extensive outgoing stimulation of muscles and other active tissues as a response, more or less immediate, to the most complex and extensive incoming sensory stimulation. With functions of this high degree of complexity are associated in some parts much simpler functions resembling those of the spinal cord. The cortex of the cerebral hemispheres is the portion of the brain in which the most complex coördinations seem to be effected, and which is most directly involved in mental acts. Certain parts of the cortex are, however, peculiarly related to certain special incoming or outgoing stimulations, and are called sensory or motor centers. (See *cerebral*, and *cerebral localization*, under *localization*.) The corpus striatum is usually regarded as especially concerned with stimulations passing downward, and the optic thalamus with those passing upward; among the latter, those of sight are connected with the hinder part of the thalamus. The nates are involved in the sight-function, and the testes seem to have close relations with the stimuli entering by the auditory nerve. The cerebellum is concerned with the coördination of muscular contractions in the carrying out of voluntary actions, while the medulla oblongata contains a large number of centers for comparatively simple functions, as vasomotor action, cardiac action, respiration, deglutition, etc. (See also cut under *encephalon*.) From its complexity, the brain is usually spoken of in the plural in certain relations: as, to beat out or to rack one's *brains*.



Base of Human Brain.

A, frontal lobe of cerebrum; *B*, temporal lobe of same, separated from *A* by the Sylvian fissure; *CC*, corpus callosum—its fore end; *Cb*, cerebellum; *M*, medulla oblongata; *P*, pituitary body; *I*, olfactory "nerve" (so called—rather olfactory lobe, or rhinencephalon); *II*, optic nerve, after decussation with its fellow at the chiasm; *III*, motor-oculi nerve; *IV*, pathetic nerve; *V*, trigeminal-trifacial nerve; *VI*, abducent nerve; *VII*, facial nerve; *VIII*, auditory nerve; *IX*, glossopharyngeal nerve; *X*, pneumogastric nerve; *XI*, spinal accessory nerve; *XII*, hypoglossal nerve. The rounded masses near *III* are the corpora albicantia; *VI* rests upon the pons Varolii.

2. In *entom.*, the principal ganglion of the nervous system, situated in the head, over the esophagus, and formed by the coalescence of several supra-esophageal ganglia. The nerves of the eyes and antennæ are directly connected with it, and it gives off two inferior branches which surround the esophagus and unite beneath in the subesophageal ganglion. Sometimes this ganglion is regarded as a part of the brain, being distinguished as the *cerebellum*, while the principal or upper ganglion is called the *cerebrum*.

3. The same or a corresponding portion of the nervous system in many other invertebrates.—**4.** Understanding; intellectual power; fancy; imagination: commonly in the plural: as, a man of *brains*; "my *brain* is too dull," *Scott*.

God will be worshipped and served according to his prescript word, and not according to the *brain* of man.
Abp. Sandys, Sermons, fol. 128 b.

The poison and the dagger are still at hand to butcher a hero, when a poet wants the *brains* to save him.
Dryden, Pref. to Don Sebastian.

To beat or **cudgel one's brains**, to try earnestly to recall or think of something, or to concentrate one's attention and thought upon it: as, he *beat his brains* for a simile.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

To have (something) **on the brain**, to be extremely interested in or eager about something; be over-persistent and zealous in promoting some scheme or movement: as, to *have* reform *on the brain*. [Colloq.]—**Water on the brain**, dropsy of the brain; hydrocephalus.

brain (brān), *v. t.* [< ME. *brainen*, dash out the brains; from the noun.] **1.** To dash out the brains of; kill by beating in the skull.

There thou must *brain* him. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

When Uncas had *brained* his first antagonist, he turned like a hungry lion to seek another.
Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xii.

2. Figuratively, to destroy; defeat; balk; thwart. [Rare.]

It was the swift celerity of his death . . .
That *brain'd* my purpose. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

3†. To get into the brain; conceive; understand. [Rare.]

'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff as madmen
Tongue, and *brain* not. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

brain-bladder (brān'blad″ėr), *n.* In *embryol.*, a cerebral vesicle; one of the hollow dilated portions of the brain of any embryonic cranial vertebrate.

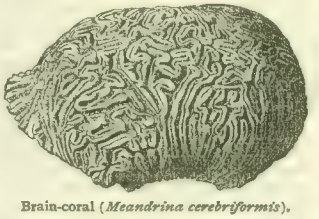
In all Skulled Animals, from the Cyclostomi to Man, the same parts, although in very various forms, develop from these five original *brain-bladders*.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 220.

brain-box (brān'boks), *n.* The cranium proper; the cranial part of the whole skull, containing the brain, as distinguished from the facial parts of the same.

brain-case (brān'kās), *n.* Same as *brain-box*.

brain-cavity (brān'kav″i-ti), *n.* **1.** One of the ventricles of the brain.—**2.** The interior of the cranium or skull, containing the brain.

brain-coral (brān'kor″al), *n.* The popular name of coral of the genus *Meandrina*: so called because it resembles in its superficial appearance the convolutions of the human brain. The genus is of the family *Meandrinidæ*, belonging to the aporose division of stone-corals. Also called *brainstone* and *brainstone-coral*.


Brain-coral (*Meandrina cerebriformis*).

brained (brānd), *a.* [< *brain* + *-ed*².] **1.** Furnished with brains: used chiefly in composition: as, crack-*brained*; hare*brained*.

If the other two be *brained* like us, the state totters.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

2. [Pp. of *brain*, *v.*] Having the brains knocked or dashed out; killed by a blow which breaks the skull.

brain-fag (brān'fag), *n.* Mental fatigue or exhaustion, as from overwork.

In states of extreme *brain-fag* the horizon is narrowed almost to the passing word. *Mind*, IX. 17.

brain-fever (brān'fē'vėr), *n.* Inflammation of the brain; phrenitis; meningitis.

brainge (brānj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brainged*, ppr. *brainging*. [Connected with *brainyell*, rush headlong; as a noun, rushing headlong, doing anything carelessly; origin obscure.] To do something noisily and hurriedly, especially through anger. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

brainish (brā'nish), *a.* [< *brain* + *-ish*¹.] Headstrong; passionate; also, perhaps, unreal; brain-sick. [Rare.]

In his *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1.

brainless (brān'les), *a.* [< ME. *brainles* (= D. *breinloos*); < *brain* + *-less*.] Weak in the brain; witless; stupid: as, "the dull *brainless* Ajax," *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

brainlessness (brān'les-nes), *n.* The state of being brainless; lack of sense; stupidity.

Where indolence or *brainlessness* has brought about a perverse satisfaction. *The American*, VII. 283.

brain-maggot (brān'mag″ot), *n.* Same as *brain-worm*, 1.

brainpan (brān'pan), *n.* [< ME. *brainpanne* (= OFries. *breinpanne* = MLG. *bregenpanne*, LG. *brägenpanne*); < *brain* + *pan*. Cf. equiv. AS. *heáfodpanne*, the skull, lit. 'head-pan.'] That part of the skull which incloses the brain; the cranium.

My *brain-pan* had been cleft with a brown bill.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

I learnt more from her in a flash,
Than if my *brainpan* were an empty hull
And every Muse tumbled a science in.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

brain-racking (brān'rak″ing), *a.* Harassing; perplexing.

brain-sand (brān'sand), *n.* In *anat.*, the earthy particles found in the conarium or pineal gland, forming the so-called *acervulus cerebri*. They are minute accretions of calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, and magnesium phosphate, with some animal substance.

brain-sick (brān'sik), *a.* Disordered in the understanding; fantastic; crotchety; crazed.

Quicke wittes also be, in most part of all their doinges, ouer quicke, hastie, rashe, headie, and *brainsicke*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 33.

We have already suffered from the misconstructions and broils which seem to follow this poor *brain-sick* lady wherever she comes. *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. xviii.

brainsickly (brān'sik-li), *adv.* Fantastically; madly.

You do unbend your noble strength, to think
So *brainsickly* of things. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

brain-sickness (brān'sik-nes), *n.* Disorder of the brain; insanity. *Holland*.

brainstone (brān'stōn), *n.* See *brain-coral*.

brainstone-coral (brān'stōn-kor″al), *n.* Same as *brain-coral*.

brain-throb (brān'throb), *n.* The throbbing of the brain.

brainward (brān'wärd), *adv.* and *a.* Toward or tending toward the brain.

If, from any cause, there is excessive *brainward* determination of the blood, the plethora of the capillaries gives rise to increased mental excitement.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 499.

brain-wave (brān'wāv), *n.* A so-called telepathic vibration supposed to be concerned in the transference of a thought from one mind to another by other than physical means of communication.

Such expressions as *brain-wave* (Knowles), mentiferous ether (Maudsley), . . . testify to this natural though premature desire to ticket or identify a force which . . . cannot at present be correlated with nerve-force.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, p. 178.

brain-work (brān'wėrk), *n.* Intellectual labor; cerebration.

brain-worm (brān'wėrm), *n.* **1.** A worm infesting or supposed to infest the brain. Also called *brain-maggot*.—**2.** The vermis of the cerebellum.

brainy (brā'ni), *a.* [< *brain* + *-y*¹.] Having a good brain; intelligent; sharp-witted; quick of comprehension.

braird (brārd), *n.* [In sense < AS. *brord*, a point, blade of grass (see *brad*); but the form depends rather upon ME. *brerd*, < AS. *brerd*, *breord*, ONorth. *breard*, edge, brink, = OHG. *brort*, edge, etc.; prob. connected with AS. *brord*, a point.] A grain-crop when it first makes its appearance above ground. [Scotch.]

The *braird* of the Lord, that begins to rise so green in the land, will grow in peace to a plentiful harvest. *Galt*.

braird (brārd), *v. i.* [< *braird*, *n.*] To spring up, as seeds; shoot forth from the earth, as grain; germinate. [Scotch.]

brairo (brā′rō), *n.* [A corruption of F. *blaireau*, badger.] A Canadian French name of the American badger, *Taxidea americana*.

braise[1], *v.* and *n.* See *braize*[1].

braise[2], *n.* See *braize*[2].

braisé, braisée (brā-zā′), *a.* [F.] Braized.

braiser, *n.* See *braizer*.

brait (brāt), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Among jewelers, a rough diamond.

braize[1], **braise**[1] (brāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *braized*, ppr. *braizing*. [< F. *braiser*, cook over live coals, < *braise* = Pr. *brasa* = Sp. *brasa* = Pg. *braza* = It. *bracia, brascia, bragia*, etc., live coals, embers (cf. F. *braser*, solder; OF. and F. *em-braser*, OF. *es-braser, a-braser* = Pr. *em-braser* = Sp. *a-brasar* = Pg. *a-brazar* = It. *ab-braciare*, etc., set on fire); prob. of OHG. origin. The Dan. *brase*, fry, Icel. *brasa*, harden by fire, are from F.] To cook (meat) slowly in a deep, closely covered pan, usually with vegetables and herbs to season.

braize[1], **braise**[1] (brāz), *n.* [< *braize*[1], *v.*] In *cookery*, braized meat.

braize[2] (brāz), *n.* [Also *braise*; perhaps akin to *barse, bass*[1], and *bream*[1], q. v.] 1. An acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Pagrus, P. pagrus*, of the family *Sparidæ*, found in British seas. Also called *becker*.—2. A local Scotch name of the roach. Also *braze*.

braize[3] (brāz), *n.* [A var. of *breeze*[3].] The dust of charcoal which accumulates around the furnace of charcoal-works; coal-dust.

The dust or *braize* of the Philadelphia coal-yards is sold for use in fire-boxes [of locomotives] of suitable construction. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 501.

braizer, braiser (brā′zėr), *n.* [< *braize*[1], *braise*[1], + *-er*[1].] A covered pot, stew-pan, or kettle used in braizing.

braizing-pan (brā′zing-pan), *n.* A small covered pan or air-tight oven in which meat is braized.

brake[1] (brāk). Obsolete or archaic preterit of *break*.

brake[1] (brāk), *n.* [Var. spelling of *break*; cf. *brack*[1] and *brake*[2].] 1†. A break; brack; flaw.

The slighter *brakes* of our reformed Muse.
Webster, Works, iv. 141. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A mechanical device for arresting the motion of a vehicle: now usually classed with *brake*[3]. See *brake*[3], *n.*, 9.

brake[2]† (brāk), *v.* [< ME. *braken* (= D. *braken*), vomit, a secondary form of *breken*, E. *break* = G. *brechen*, break, vomit: see *break*, and cf. *parbrake*.] I. *intrans.* To vomit.

Brakyn or castyn, or spewe, vomo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 47.
And as an hounde that et gras so gan ich to *brake*.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 430.

II. *trans.* To vomit; cast up.

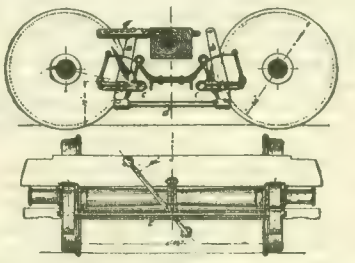
The whal . . . a warth fyndez
There he *brakez* vp the buyrne [man, sc. Jonah].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 3339.

★ **brake**[3] (brāk), *n.* [< ME. *brake*, an instrument for breaking flax, also a name for other mechanical contrivances; not found in AS., but prob. of LG. origin: MLG. LG. *brake* = MD. *braecke*, D. *braak* (*vlas-braak*, flax-brake) = Sw. *bråka* (*lin-bråka*, flax-brake) = Dan. *brage*, a brake (cf. OD. *brake*, a clog for the neck, MD. *braecke, braake*, an instrument for holding by the nose; cf. OHG. *brecha*, MHG. G. *breche*, a brake); < MLG. LG. D., etc., *breken* = G. *brechen* = AS. *brecan*, E. *break*, q. v. *Brake*[3] is thus practically equiv. to *break*, *n.*, of which, in some recent uses, it is only a different spelling, conformed to the older word.] 1. A tool or machine for breaking up the woody portion of flax, to loosen it from the harl or fibers.—2. The handle or lever by which a pump is worked.—3. A bakers' kneading-machine.—4. A sharp bit or snaffle: as, "a snaffle bit or *brake*," *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas.—5. An apparatus for confining refractory horses while being shod.—6. A medieval engine of war analogous to the ballista.

Yet ceased not eyther the *brakes* or scorpions, whereof these discharged stones thicke, the other sent out darts as fast. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, xx. 8.
They view the iron rams, the *brakes*, and slings.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

7. A large heavy harrow for breaking clods after plowing. Also called *drag*.—8. A kind of wagonette. A large and heavy variety of this vehicle is used for breaking in young horses to harness.—9. Any mechanical device for arresting or retarding the motion of a vehicle or car by means of friction. The most common form is that of curved wooden or iron shoes pressed against the rims of the wheels. In this sense sometimes spelled *break*. See *air-brake*.

10. The fore part of a carriage, by which it is turned.—11. A basket-makers' tool for stripping the bark from willow wands.—12†. An old instrument of torture. Also called the *Duke of Exeter's daughter*.—**Automatic brake**, a brake which acts mechanically under certain circumstances, as on a railroad-train when one car becomes detached from the rest.—**Block-brake**, a brake used in retarding a moving part by the pressure upon it of a stationary block.—**Compressed-air brake**. See *air-brake*.—**Continuous brake**, a series of car-brakes, so arranged that all can be controlled from some one point on the train. See *air-brake*.—**Double-lever brake**, a brake on a car-truck or four-wheeled car, having two levers so arranged that the pressure on the two sets of shoes will be equal.—**Single-lever brake**, a brake which has but a single lever, to which the force is applied. The fulcrum



Double-lever Car-brake.

a, b, levers fulcrumed to the centers of the brake-beams *c, c*, and connected at their lower ends by rod *d*. The upper end of dead-lever *a* is pivoted to the truck or truck-bolster and the upper end of the live-lever *b* is connected by rod with air-brake under the car or brake-wheel on platform.

of the lever is upon one brake-beam, and from its shorter arm a rod extends to the brake-beam of the other pair of wheels of the same truck.—**To bleed the brakes**. See *bleed*.

brake[3] (brāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *braked*, ppr. *braking*. [= MLG. LG. D. *braken* (> F. *braquer*) = Sw. *bråka* = Dan. *brage*, brake; from the noun. Cf. *break, v.*] 1†. To crack or break (the stalks of flax) in order to separate the woody portions from the fiber. Now written *break*.

It [flax] must be watered, dried, *braked*, tew-tawed, and with much labor driuen and reduced in the end to be as soft and tender as wooll. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. (proem).

2. To retard or stop the motion of by the application of a brake.

brake[4] (brāk), *n.* [< ME. *brake* (see *brake*[5]); not in AS., but prob. of LG. origin: MLG. *brake*, bush, bushes, LG. *brake*, a willow-bush; orig. appar. rough or broken ground; cf. D. *braak* (*-land*) = MLG. *brake* = G. *brache*, land broken but not sowed, MHG. *brāche*, OHG. *brācha*, the breaking of land after harvest (= MLG. *brake* = MD. *braecke*, D. *braak*, breaking, a break: see *brack*[1]); hence in comp., G. *brachfeld*, equiv. to D. *braakland*, fallow land; OHG. MHG. *brāchmānōt*, 'plowing-month,' June; whence separately as an adj., D. *braak* = G. *brach* (> Dan. *brak*), fallow; ult. < D. *breken* = OHG. *brechan*, MHG. *brechen*, G. *brechen* = AS. *brecan*, E. *break*; being thus closely akin to *brack*[1] and to *brake*[3].] 1. A place overgrown with bushes or brushwood, shrubs, and brambles; a thicket; in the United States, a canebrake, that is, a tract of ground overgrown with cane, *Arundinaria macrosperma*.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn *brake* our tiring-house. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1.
He staid not for *brake*, and he stopped not for stone,
He swam the Esk river where ford there was none.
Scott, Young Lochinvar.
The mid-forest *brake*,
Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms.
Keats, Endymion, i.

2. A single bush, or a number of bushes growing by themselves.

★ **brake**[5] (brāk), *n.* [< ME. *brake*, appar. < AS. *bracce* (rare), a fern: see *bracken*. Appar. confused in ME., etc., with *brake*[4], a thicket, etc.; cf. *brake*[4], *brakebush, fern-brake*.] The name given to *Pteridium aquilinum* and other large ferns.

Others [leaves] are parted small like our ferns or *brakes*.
E. Terry, Voyage, p. 105.

Buckhorn-brake, a name sometimes applied to the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*.—**Cliff-brake**, a common name of the genus *Pellæa*.—**Rock-brake**, the fern *Cryptogramma crispa*.

brake-bar (brāk′bär), *n.* A bar connecting the brake-shoes of opposite wheels of a carriage of any kind.

brake-beam (brāk′bēm), *n.* A transverse bar supporting the brake-blocks of a car-truck.

brake-block (brāk′blok), *n.* A wooden or metal block holding the shoe or piece which bears against the tread or tire of a wheel when the brake is applied.

brakebush†, *n.* [ME. *brakebushe*; < *brake*[5] + *bush*[1].] A fern-brake.

brake-hanger (brāk′hang″ėr), *n.* A link or bar by which brake-beams and their attachments are suspended from a truck-frame or car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Parallel brake-hanger**, a bar or link so attached to a brake-beam as to maintain the brake-head and brake-shoe in the same relative positions when the brakes are released, thus preventing the brake-shoes from striking against the wheel.

brake-head (brāk′hed), *n.* That (detachable) part of a brake by which the brake-shoe is connected with the brake-beam. See cut under *brake-shoe*.

brake-hopper (brāk′hop″ėr), *n.* [< *brake*[4] + *hopper*.] A name for the grasshopper-warbler, *Sylvia locustella*, or *Locustella nævia*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, British.]

brakeman (brāk′man), *n.*; pl. *brakemen* (-men). 1. A man whose business is to apply the brakes on a railroad-train which are operated by hand.—2. In *mining*, the man in charge of the winding-engine.

Sometimes spelled *breakman*, and in Great Britain often called *brakesman*.

braken†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bracken*.

brake-shaft (brāk′shaft), *n.* The shaft on which is wound the chain by which the power of a car-brake operated by hand is applied to the wheels.



A, Brake-head; *B*, Brake-shoe.

brake-shoe (brāk′shö), *n.* A piece of wood or metal fitted to a brake-block, or forming one piece with it, and serving as a rubber to retard, by friction with the wheel-tread or -tire, the movement of a wheel.—**Brake-shoe valve**, in an air- or vacuum-brake, a valve so arranged as to relieve the pressure upon the wheel when it becomes too great.

brakesman (brāks′man), *n.*; pl. *brakesmen* (-men). See *brakeman*.

brake-spool (brāk′spōl), *n.* An enlargement, by a sleeve or otherwise, of a brake-shaft to give greater speed and less power to the brake. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

brake-strap (brāk′strap), *n.* The strap surrounding the pulley of a friction-brake.

braket†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bragget*[2].

brake-van (brāk′van), *n.* On European railways, the van or car in a freight-train to the wheels of which the brake is applied. See *brake*[3], 9.

brake-wheel (brāk′hwēl), *n.* 1. A horizontal hand-wheel on the platform of a railroad-car, or on the roof of a box-car, used to control the brake.—2. A heavy wheel furnished with cams to control the action of a trip-hammer.

brakish†, *a.* See *brackish*.

braky (brā′ki), *a.* [< *brake*[4] + *-y*[1].] Full of brakes; abounding with brambles or shrubs; rough; thorny: as, "*braky* thickets and deep sloughs," *Bp. Hall*, Heaven upon Earth.

Redeem arts from their rough and *brakey* seats, where they lay hid and overgrown with thorns.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

brall†. An obsolete spelling of *brawl*.

Brama (brā′mä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Bramidæ*. The pomfret, *B. rayi*, is an example. *Schneider*, 1801. See cut under *sea-bream*.

Bramah lock, press. See the nouns.

Bramantesque (brä-man-tesk′), *a.* Relating to or having the character or style of the works of Bramante (1444–1514), a noted Italian architect, whose studies of the antique exerted much influence upon the classic revival. He prepared the original design for the rebuilding of St. Peter's at Rome, of which the execution was interrupted by his death. The epithet *Bramantesque* was early applied to the style of architecture now called Renaissance, from the preëminent position held by Bramante in its formation.

The artist who introduced Renaissance architecture, then called *Bramantesque*, into Lombardy.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 182, note.

bramantip (bra-man′tip), *n.* Same as *bamalip*.

bramathere (brä′ma-thēr), *n.* [< NL. *Bramatherium*, which see.] A fossil ungulate mammal of the genus *Bramatherium*.

Bramatherium (brä-ma-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Brahma* + Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct ungulate mammals, from the Pliocene Tertiary of western India.

bramble (bram′bl), *n.* [< ME. *brembel, brembil, bremmil*, < AS. *brǽmbel, brēmbel*, prop. *brēmel* (also *brēmber*, ME. *brember*: see *brambleberry*), = ODan. *bremle, brymle* = LG. *brummel* (*-beren*, pl.), bramble; dim. of the form seen in ME.

brame, bramble, = MD. *braeme, breme*, D. *braam* = MLG. *brām, brāme, brēme, brumme*, LG. *braam*, bramble, broom-plant, = OHG. *brāma, brāmo*, MHG. *brāme*, bramble, G. dial. (Swiss) *bramen*, bramble, G. *bram, brame*, broom-plant (also an awl, punch, from the sense of 'thorn'). Akin to *broom*[1], q. v.] A name common to plants of the genus *Rubus*, especially and usually in England the common blackberry, *R. fruticosus;* occasionally (from these plants being armed with prickles), any rough prickly shrub, as the dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

The *bramble* flour that bereth the red hepe.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 35.

bramble (bram'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brambled*, ppr. *brambling*. [< *bramble, n.*] To pick brambles or blackberries.

All persons found *brambling*, nutting, and otherwise trespassing in . . . Woods, will be prosecuted.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 327.

brambleberry (bram'bl-ber"i), *n.*; pl. *brambleberries* (-iz). [ME. not found, < AS. *brēmel-berie* (cf. *brēmber*, ME. *brember*, equiv. to *brēmbel, brēmel*, bramble) (= MLG. *brāmber* = OHG. *brāmberi*, MHG. *brāmbere, brāmber*, G. *brombeere* = Sw. *brombär* = Dan. *brombær*, a blackberry, = MD. *braembesie*, D. *braambezie*, > F. *framboise*, Pr. *framboiso*, Sp. *frambueso*, It. dial. *flanboesa*, ML. *framboses*, raspberry), < *brēmel*, bramble, + *berie*, berry.] 1. The berry of a bramble; especially, a blackberry.—2. The plant itself. See *bramble*. [Eng.]

bramble-bond (bram'bl-bond), *n.* A band made of the long shoots of the bramble, formerly used in thatching roofs.

bramble-bush (bram'bl-bůsh), *n.* [< *bramble* + *bush;* cf. D. *braambosch* = MLG. *brambusch* = ODan. *bremlebusk.*] The bramble, or a thicket of brambles.

brambled (bram'bld), *a.* [< *bramble, n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Overgrown with brambles.

Forlorn she sits upon the *brambled* floor.
T. Warton, Ode, iii.

bramble-finch (bram'bl-finch), *n.* Same as *brambling*.

bramble-net (bram'bl-net), *n.* A hallier, or net for catching birds.

bramble-rose (bram'bl-rōz), *n.* The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

Bramble-roses, faint and pale. *Tennyson*, A Dirge.

bramble-worm (bram'bl-wėrm), *n.* Same as *brandling*, 2.

brambling (bram'bling), *n.* [< *bramble* + *-ing*[3].] A common European conirostral oscine passerine bird, of the family *Fringillidæ*, *Fringilla*



Brambling or Mountain-finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

montifringilla, or mountain-finch, closely related to and resembling the chaffinch, *F. cœlebs*, but larger. Also called *bramble-finch*.

brambly (bram'bli), *a.* [< *bramble* + *-y*[1].] Full of brambles: as, "*brambly* wildernesses," *Tennyson*, The Brook.

bramet (brām), *n.* [< OF. *brame, bram*, a cry of pain or longing (= Bret. *bram*, a noise, = Sp. It. *brama*, desire), < *bramer* = Pr. *bramar* = Sp. *bramar*, cry out, = It. *bramare*, desire, long for, < OHG. *breman* = AS. *bremman* = MD. *bremmen*, roar: see *brim*[1].] Intense passion or emotion.

Through long languor and hart-burning *brame*,
She shortly like a pyned ghost became.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 52.

bramid (bram'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Bramidæ*.

Bramidæ (bram'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brama* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Brama*. It belongs to the superfamily *Scombroidea*, and is characterized by an oblong compressed body, rounded head, long dorsal and anal fins with few anterior spines, and perfect thoracic ventral fins. The few species are inhabitants of rather deep seas. See cut under *pomfret*.

Bramin, etc. See *Brahman*, etc.

bramoid (bram'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Brama* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Bramidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Bramidæ*.

bran[1] (bran), *n.* [< ME. *bran*, also *bren, brin*, partly < OF. *bren*, bran, also refuse, dung, F. *bran*, bran, = Pr. *bren* = OSp. *bren* = It. dial. *brenno* (ML. *brennium, brannum*), bran, < W. *bran*, bran, husk, = Ir. *bran*, chaff, = Bret. *brenn*, bran; and partly (like OF., etc.) directly from the Celtic.] The outer coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain; the husky portion of ground wheat, separated from the flour by bolting.

bran[1] (bran), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *branned*, ppr. *branning*. [< *bran*[1], *n.*] To steep in a bath of bran and water, as cloth before or after dyeing, or skins for tanning.

Branned goods are not afterwards soaped, but simply washed in the washing machine for half an hour with cold or tepid water.
Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 309.

bran[2] (bran), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown.] A name of the common crow, *Corvus corone*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, British.]

bran[3] (bran), *v.* A dialectal form of *bren*, *burn*[1].

bran-bread (bran'bred'), *n.* [< ME. *branbred.*] Bread made of bran, or of unbolted flour.

brancht, *n.* [OF. *branc;* cf. F. *branche*, branch: see *branch.*] A linen vestment similar to a rochet, formerly worn by women over their other clothing.

brancard (brang'kärd), *n.* [F., a litter, shaft, thill, < Pr. *branc*, F. *branche*, branch, arm.] A horse-litter. *Lady M. W. Montagu*.

branch (brånch), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *braunch;* < ME. *branche, braunche, bronche*, < OF. *branche, brance*, F. *branche*, branch, = Pr. *branca*, also *branc*, = OSp. and OPg. *branca* = It. *branca*, branch, claw, = Wall. *brănc*ă, hand, fore foot (> G. *branke*, dial. *pranke*, claw, *pranke, brante, prante*, a paw, esp. of a bear), < ML. *branca*, claw; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *branc*, an arm, = W. *braich*, an arm, a branch, = L. *brāchium, bracchium*, arm, branch, claw: see *brace*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A division or subdivision of the stem or axis of a tree, shrub, or other plant (the ultimate or smaller ramifications being called branchlets, twigs, or shoots); a bough.

A great elm tree spread its broad *branches* over it.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 427.

2. Something resembling a branch in its relation to the trunk; an offshoot or part extending from the main body of a thing; a ramification; a subdivision; an outgrowth.

Withouten *braunch* of vyce in ony wyse,
In trouthe alwey to don yow my servyse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 133.

Specifically—(*a*) Any member or part of a body or system; a department; a section or subdivision: as, a *branch* of a society; the various *branches* of learning.

In the United States of America . . . the study of jurisprudence and of some *branches* of politics has made great progress.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, iii.

It is a very prevalent notion among the Christians of Europe, that the Moos'lims are enemies to almost every *branch* of knowledge.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 277.

(*b*) A line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock: as, the English or the Irish *branch* of a family. (*c*) Any descendant in such a line. [Rare.]

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

(*d*) In *geom.*, any portion of a real curve capable of description by the continuous motion of a point. Every branch either extends to infinity or returns into itself (*reëntrant branch*); but some old geometers considered a branch to be ended by a cusp. (*e*) A piece of pipe including a length of the main pipe and a shorter piece branching from it. When the latter is at right angles to the former, the branch is a *T-branch;* if at an acute angle, it is a *Y-branch.* If there are two branching pieces, it is called a *double branch.* (*f*) The metal piece on the end of the hose of a fire-engine to which the nozle is screwed. (*g*) One of the sides of a horseshoe. (*h*) In *fort.*, the wing or long side of a horn- or crown-work; also, one of the parts of a zigzag approach. (*i*) In a sword-hilt, either of two pieces which project at right angles to the barrel and to the blade of the sword, forming guards for the hand. See *hilt.* (*j*) In *entom.*, the flagellum or outer portion of a geniculate antenna. (*k*) In *mining*, a small vein, leader, or string of ore, connected with or seeming to branch from the main lode. See *lode.* (*l*) In a bridle, either of two bent pieces of iron which bear the bit, the cross-chains, and the curb.

3. In the southern and some of the western United States, the general name for any stream that is not a large river or a bayou.

Most of the *branches* or streams were dried up. *Irving.*

4. The diploma or commission issued by the proper authority to a pilot who has passed an examination for competency.—5†. A chandelier. *Ash.*—6. A branched candlestick or candle.

This [funeral] procession was headed by an acolyte with a cross between two clerks, each of whom carried a peculiar kind of light called "a white *branch*," because composed of three tapers shooting up out of one root as it were, being twisted together at the lower end—an emblem of the Trinity. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 487.

Bastard branch. See *bastard.*—**Branches of ogives,** in *arch.*, the ribs of groined vaults traversing from one angle to another, and forming a cross between the other arches which make the sides of the square of which the branches are the diagonals. See *arc ogive*, under *arc*[1].—**Branch herring.** See *herring.*—**Complete branch,** in *geom.*, a branch of a curve considered as not interrupted by passing through infinity. See 2 (*d*), above.—**Falling branch,** in *gun.*, that portion of the trajectory in which the projectile approaches the earth.

II. *a.* Consisting of or constituting a branch; ramifying; diverging from a trunk, main stem, or main body: as, a *branch* road or railroad; a *branch* society.

branch (brånch), *v.* [< ME. *braunchen*, < OF. *branchir* = Pr. *brancar*, branch, = It. *brancare*, grip; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To spread in branches; send out branches, as a plant.—2. To divide into separate parts or subdivisions; diverge; ramify.—**To branch off,** to form separate parts or branches; diverge from any main stem, line, or course.—**To branch out,** to ramify; engage in lateral operations, as in business; digress, as in discourse.

To *branch out* into a long extempore dissertation.
Spectator, No. 247.

II. *trans.* 1. To divide, as into branches; make subordinate divisions in.

The spirits of things animate . . . are *branched* into canals as blood is. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. To adorn with needlework; decorate with embroidery; adorn with flowers or other ornament, as in textile fabrics.

The train whereof loose far behind her strayed,
Branched with gold and pearl most richly wrought.
Spenser.

Calling my officers about me, in my *branched* velvet gown. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

A dress
All *branch'd* and flower'd with gold.
Tennyson, Geraint.

To branch (a thing) **out,** to make it spread out in divisions like branches. [Rare.]

Ah, my Giacinto . . .
Branches me *out* his verb-tree on the slate.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 64.

branch-chuck (brånch'chuk), *n.* In *mech.*, a chuck formed of four branches turned up at the ends, each furnished with a screw.

Branchelliidæ (brang-ke-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Branchellion* + *-idæ.*] A family of leeches, typified by the genus *Branchellion*. They are distinguished by the development of a pair of lateral branchiform lobes on each segment of the body. The oral sucker is entire and strictured at its origin. A common European species is *Branchellion torpedinis*.

Branchellion (brang-kel'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βράγχια, gills.] A genus of *Hirudinea*, or leeches, typical of the family *Branchelliidæ*, having the sides of the body lobate or extended into lobe-like appendages.

brancher (brån'chėr), *n.* [< ME. *brancher, brauncher*, a young hawk; < *branch* + *-er*[1].] 1. That which shoots forth branches.—2. A young hawk or other bird when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches of trees.

Thereby *braunchers* in brede bettyr was never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 190.

I say that the eyas should have her meat unwashed, until she becomes a *brancher*. *Scott*, Abbot, I. 44.

branchery (brån'chėr-i), *n.* [< *branch* + *-ery.*] A system of branches.

branchia (brang'ki-ą), *n.*[1] [LL., NL.: see *branchiæ.*] One of the constituents of the branchial apparatus; a gill. See *branchiæ*. [Rare.]

branchia (brang'ki-ą), *n.*[2] *pl.* [NL.: see *branchiæ.*] Same as *branchiæ*. [Rare.]

branchiæ (brang'ki-ē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. (cf. LL. (NL.) *branchia*, fem. sing., NL. *branchium*, neut. pl., the proper form), < Gr. βράγχια, pl., gills, βράγχιον, sing., a fin; cf. βράγχος, hoarseness, βράγχιον = βρόγχιον, windpipe: see *bronchia.*] 1. Organs subservient to respiration through

the medium of water. They are highly vascular, with thin walls, permitting the aëration of the blood by the oxygen in the water which comes in immediate contact with them. They are developed from different parts of the body in different classes of animals. See *gill*[1], and cuts under *Polyplacophora* and *Tetrabranchiata*.

2. In *Arthropoda*, as crustaceans, specifically, the externally projecting processes of the body or its limbs, which are supplied with venous blood (which is thus brought into contact with the air dissolved in water), and constitute a special respiratory organ. See cut under *Podophthalmia*. Other kinds of respiratory organs in arthropods are *tracheo-branchiæ*, *tracheæ*, and *pulmonary sacs*. See these words.

3. In *Vermes*, any appendages of the head or body so modified as to act as a respiratory organ; the various processes which protrude or radiate from the head or other region of the body, and have, or are supposed to have, a respiratory function. See cut under *Protula*.

In . . . [*Amphinomidæ*, *Eunicidæ*, and *Terebellidæ*] the *branchiæ* are ciliated branched plumes or tufts attached to the dorsal surface of more or fewer of the somites. In [*Serpulidæ*] . . . they are exclusively attached to the anterior segment of the body, and present the form of two large plumes, each consisting of a principal stem, with many lateral branches. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 210.

4. In *entom.*, gill-like appendages on the bodies of certain insect-larvæ and -pupæ which live in the water, as many caddis-flies and gnats. They are expansions of the integument, and it is supposed that they "absorb air from the water, and convey it by the minute ramifications of the tracheal vessels, with which they are abundantly supplied, into the main tracheæ, to be distributed over the whole body." *Newport*.

branchial (brang'ki-al), *a.* [< NL. *branchialis*, < L. *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the branchiæ or gills; or, in animals which have no gills properly so called, of or pertaining to the parts considered homologous with gills, as, in a bird or mammal, parts of the third postoral visceral arch, or of any visceral arch behind the hyoidean.—2. Performed by means of branchiæ: as, *branchial* respiration; a *branchial* function.—**Branchial aperture**, the aperture or outlet for water which has supplied the branchiæ, lying behind them. In fishes there are 2, one on each side; rarely the two are confluent in a single inferior aperture. In selachians they are generally in 5 pairs, rarely in 6 or 7. In myzonts they are usually in 7 pairs, rarely 6 or more than 7, and sometimes confluent in an inferior pair of "pores." In invertebrates they vary.—**Branchial arch**, in fishes, one of the arches of the branchial apparatus which support the branchial filaments on each side.—**Branchial bar**, the hardened portion of the branchial apparatus which supports the gills: same as *branchial arch*.—**Branchial basket**. See *basket*, 10.—**Branchial cavity**, or **branchial chamber**. (*a*) The cavity on each side of which are the branchiæ: it is behind and generally confluent with the oral cavity. (*b*) In *Crustacea*, a cavity or space inclosed by the branchiostegite or gill-cover (formed by a free pleural part of the carapace), and bounded internally by the epimera of the branchiferous somites.—**Branchial cleft**, one of the lateral foramina behind the head which are apparent in the embryos of vertebrates, soon disappearing in the higher types, but longer persistent (sometimes through life) in the lower, as in the amphibians: homologous with the *branchial apertures*.—**Branchial coil**, a spirally curved tube formed by a diverticulum of the superior pharyngeal mucous membrane in certain fishes, such as the clupeids (for example, menhaden) and related forms.—**Branchial duct**, in myzonts, a short canal (interior) between a branchial pouch and the intestinal cavity, or one (exterior) between a pouch and the exterior of the body.—**Branchial fold**, the series of branchial filaments around the convex margin of a branchial arch.—**Branchial framework**. Same as *branchial skeleton*.—**Branchial ganglion**, a ganglion which supplies the branchiæ, as in certain mollusks.—**Branchial gut**, a rudimentary branchial chamber.—**Branchial heart**, a specialized widened vascular canal which supplies the branchiæ.—**Branchial lamella**, a row of branchial filaments approximated to one another and forming a lamella-like structure. In fishes there are generally two lamellæ to most of the arches, surmounting their convex edges. Also called *branchial plate*.—**Branchial pharynx**, a pharynx with a branchial apparatus, as in the tunicates.—**Branchial plate**. Same as *branchial lamella*.—**Branchial pore**, a pore-like branchial aperture common to all the branchial ducts of one side, such as occurs in myxinids or hags.—**Branchial pouch**, in myzonts and selachians, a pouch-like structure of the branchial apparatus in which and from which the branchiæ are developed.—**Branchial ray**, in selachians, one of the cartilaginous rods radiating from a branchial arch backward, and affording support to the branchial pouches.—**Branchial respiration**, respiration by means of branchiæ or gills.—**Branchial sac**, the respiratory chamber containing the branchiæ in the tunicates. It is the large pharyngeal dilatation into which the oral aperture leads, and which presents the stigmata through which the cavity of the sac communicates with the atrium. See cut under *Tunicata*.—**Branchial septum**, in certain tunicates (for example, *Salpidæ*), a gill detached from the wall of the branchial chamber and forming a rafter stretching from its dorsal wall to the ventral wall.—**Branchial sinus**, a vascular sinus into which blood passes from the visceral sac on its way to the branchiæ.—**Branchial skeleton**, the harder framework which is subservient to the branchiæ in branchiferous animals. Also called *branchial framework*.—**Branchial slit**, the space between neighboring branchiæ or branchial arches.—**Branchial tentacle**, in certain worms (for example, terebellids), one of the tentacle-like organs of the head, performing in part a respiratory function.—**Branchial tuft**, in tubicolous chætopodous worms, an aggregation of contractile tentacular filaments in the cephalic region, assuming in part the office of branchiæ.

Branchiata (brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *branchiatus*, having gills: see *branchiate*.] In *zoöl.*, a name used with various significations. (*a*) In some systems of classification, one of the prime divisions of the *Arthropoda*, by which all crustaceans, in a broad sense, are collectively distinguished from the *Tracheata*, or insects in the widest sense (arachnids, myriapods, and insects proper): so called from having a branchial instead of a tracheate respiratory apparatus. In Gegenbaur's system a third prime division, *Protracheata*, established for *Peripatus* alone, intervenes between *Branchiata* and *Tracheata*. The *Branchiata* are primarily divided into *Crustacea* proper (including the two main groups of *Entomostraca* and *Malacostraca*) and *Pœcilopoda*, represented by *Limulus*, etc. (*b*) A division of vertebrates containing those which for some time or permanently breathe by gills; the amphibians and fishes, as distinguished from reptiles, birds, and mammals: synonymous with *Ichthyopsida* (which see). (*c*) In mollusks, same as *Branchiogasteropoda*. (*d*) A division of annelids containing those which breathe by gills, or the tubicolous and errant worms, corresponding to the groups *Cephalobranchia* and *Notobranchiata*. (*e*) A group of echinoids with gills on the buccal membrane and with ambulacral plates only on the latter, including all the echinoid families except *Cidaridæ*. *Ludwig*.

branchiate, branchiated (brang'ki-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *branchiatus*, having gills, < L. *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] Having permanent gills: contrasted with *pulmonate* or *pulmonated*: as, "*branchiated* Vertebrata," *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 70.

Branchifera (brang-kif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *branchifer*: see *branchiferous*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *Branchiogasteropoda*; a division of *Gasteropoda* including those which breathe by gills: opposed to *Pulmonifera*. (*b*) In De Blainville's system of classification, a division of univalves, of the order *Cervicobranchiata*, equivalent to the family *Fissurellidæ*; the keyhole limpets.

branchiferous (brang-kif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *branchifer*, having gills, < L. *branchiæ*, gills, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Bearing gills; having branchiæ.

In the Amniota, also, the arrangement which has been transmitted from their *branchiferous* ancestors is retained during certain stages of embryonic life, in the form of clefts in the wall of the pharynx.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 545.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Branchifera*.

branchiform (brang'ki-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *branchiæ*, gills, + *forma*, form.] Having the form, character, or appearance of gills.

branchihyal (brang-ki-hī'al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *branchiæ*, gills, + NL. *hy(oideus)*, hyoid, + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the gills and tongue, or to the branchial and hyoidean arches.

II. *n.* One of the elements or joints of a branchial arch. The lowermost or hypobranchial is called the *basal branchihyal*, and the uppermost or epibranchial is distinguished as the *superior branchihyal*. *E. D. Cope*.

branchiness (brän'chi-nes), *n.* The character of being branchy; the state of being full of branches.

branching (brän'ching), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *branch*, *v.*] Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.

Not thrice your *branching* limes have blown
Since I beheld young Laurence dead.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

branchiocardiac (brang''ki-ō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. *βράγχια*, gills, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*: see *cardiac*.] Pertaining to, lying between, or separating a branchial and a cardiac region or division: applied to a groove on each side of the middle line of the thoracic portion of the carapace of a crustacean, separating the cardiac division of the carapace from the branchial division.

Branchiogasteropoda (brang''ki-ō-gas-te-rop'-ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *branchiæ*, gills, + NL. *Gasteropoda*.] A division of gastropodous mollusks which breathe the air contained in water. Respiration may be effected in three ways: first, the blood may be simply exposed to the water in the thin walls of the mantle-cavity, as in some of the *Heteropoda*; secondly, the respiratory organs may be in the form of outward processes of the integument, exposed in tufts on the back and sides of the animal, as in the *Nudibranchiata*, such as the sea-slugs, etc.; and thirdly, the respiratory organs may be in the form of pectinated or plume-like branchiæ, contained in a more or less complete branchial chamber formed by an inflection of the mantle, as in the whelks, etc. The *Branchiogasteropoda* fall into two distinct series, the one being hermaphrodite, with the gills placed toward the rear of the body, and the other having the sexual organs in distinct individuals. The *Branchiogasteropoda* are divided into three orders: (1) *Prosobranchiata* (sexes distinct, gills usually inclosed), as whelks, etc.; (2) *Opisthobranchiata* (sexes usually united in the same individual, gills often exposed), as sea-slugs, etc.; (3) *Heteropoda* (free-swimming gastropods), as members of the genus *Carinaria*.

branchiogasteropodous (brang''ki-ō-gas-te-rop'ō-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Branchiogasteropoda*.

branchiopallial (brang''ki-ō-pal'i-al), *a.* [< L. *branchiæ*, gills, + *pallium*, mantle: see *pallium*.] In *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to both the branchiæ and the pallium: applied to a ganglion of the nervous system in relation with the gills and the mantle.

Branchiopneusta (brang''ki-op-nūs'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βράγχια*, gills, + **πνευστός*, verbal adj. of *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A superfamily group of pulmonate gastropodous mollusks, by means of which such aquatic families as *Auriculidæ* and *Limnæidæ* are collectively distinguished from the *Helicidæ*, or land-snails proper, the latter being contrasted as *Nephropneusta*. The two groups correspond respectively to the *Basommatophora* and *Stylommatophora* of some authors.

Branchiopnoa (brang-ki-op'nō-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βράγχια*, gills, + *-πνοός*, breathing (*πνοή*, a breathing), < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A loose synonym of *Crustacea*, crustaceans being so called because they breathe by branchiæ.

branchiopnoan (brang-ki-op'nō-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Branchiopnoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Branchiopnoa*.

branchiopod (brang'ki-ō-pod), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* An animal belonging to the order *Branchiopoda*. Also *branchiopode*.

II. *a.* Gill-footed; branchiopodous. Also *branchiopodan*.

Branchiopoda (brang-ki-op'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βράγχια*, gills, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, the first order of his *Entomostraca*, characterized as having a mouth composed of an upper lip, two mandibles, a tongue, and one or two pairs of maxillæ, and the branchiæ more or less anterior: so called because their branchiæ or gills are situated on the feet. The order thus defined was divided into two sections: (1) *Lophyropoda* (*Carcinoida*, *Ostracoda*, and *Cladocera*); (2) *Phyllopoda* (*Ceratophthalma* and *Aspidophora*).

2. As defined by Huxley, a group of entomostracous *Crustacea*, embracing only the two groups *Phyllopoda* and *Cladocera*. It is represented by such genera as *Apus*, *Nebalia*, *Branchipus*, *Limnetis*, *Daphnia*, and their allies, which pass into one another so gradually that the groups *Phyllopoda* and *Cladocera* can hardly be established. The genera named conform to the definition of *Entomostraca* (which see) in invariably possessing more or fewer than twenty somites; and the thoracic and abdominal appendages are nearly always more or less foliaceous, resembling in many respects the anterior maxilliped of one of the higher *Crustacea*. See cuts under *Apus*, *Daphnia*, and *Limnetis*.

branchiopodan (brang-ki-op'ō-dan), *n.* and *a.* Same as *branchiopod*.

branchiopode (brang'ki-ō-pōd), *n.* Same as *branchiopod*.

branchiopodous (brang-ki-op'ō-dus), *a.* [< *branchiopod* + *-ous*.] Gill-footed; belonging to the order *Branchiopoda*.

Branchiopulmonata (brang''ki-ō-pul-mō-nā'-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *branchiopulmonatus*: see *branchiopulmonate*.] A division of the class *Arachnida*, in an enlarged sense, adopted by some naturalists to include the existing genus *Limulus*, or horseshoe crabs, and the extinct *Eurypterina* and *Trilobita*.

Following Prof. Ed. Van Beneden, I include Limulus, the Eurypterina, and Trilobites under the Arachnida as *Branchiopulmonata*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. xix.

branchiopulmonate (brang''ki-ō-pul'mō-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *branchiopulmonatus*, < L. *branchiæ*, gills, + *pulmo(n-)*, lung.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiopulmonata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Branchiopulmonata*.

Branchiopus (brang-kī'ō-pus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Branchipus*.

branchiostegal (brang-ki-os'te-gal), *a.* [< *branchiostege* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a branchiostege.—**Branchiostegal rays, branchiostegal membrane**. See extract, and cuts under *Lepidosiren* and *Squatina*.

Branchiostegal rays are attached partly to the inner, and partly to the outer, surface of the hyoidean arch. They support a membrane, the *branchiostegal membrane*, which serves as a sort of inner gill-cover.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

branchiostegan (brang-ki-os'te-gan), *a.* and *n.* [< *branchiostege* + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Same as *branchiostegous*.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Branchiostegi*.

II. *n.* One of the *Branchiostegi*.

branchiostege (brang'ki-ō-stēj), *n.* [< Gr. *βράγχια*, gills, + *στέγη*, a roof, a covering, < *στέγειν* = L. *tegere*, cover: see *tegument*, *tile*.] In fishes, the membrane which lies beneath the

operculum and covers the gills; the branchiostegal membrane. It is supported by the branchiostegal rays. [Unusual.]

Branchiostegi (brang-ki-os'tē-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *branchiostegus:* see *branchiostege.*] In Artedi's ichthyological system, an order of bony fishes erroneously supposed to have no branchiostegal rays. It included his genera *Balistes, Ostracion, Cyclopterus,* and *Lophius,* that is, the plectognathous and pediculate fishes, with other heterogeneous kinds. The branchial apertures are much narrowed, and the branchiostegal rays and branchiæ are entirely internal and concealed.

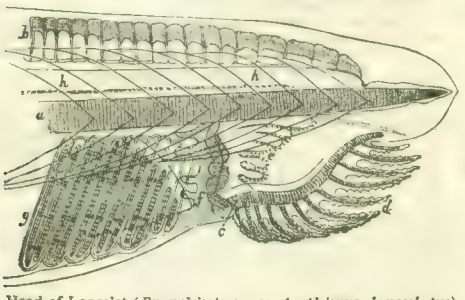
branchiostegite (brang-ki-os'tē-jīt), *n.* [< *branchiostege* + *-ite*[2].] In *Crustacea,* a free pleural part of the carapace in relation with the branchiæ, forming a cover for the gills and bounding the branchial chamber exteriorly.

If the *branchiostegite* is cut away along the groove, it will be found that it is attached to the sides of the head, which projects a little beyond the anterior part of the thorax. *Huxley,* Crayfish, p. 80.

branchiostegous (brang-ki-os'tē-gus), *a.* [< *branchiostege* + *-ous.*] 1. Having covered gills: as, a *branchiostegous* fish.—2. Covering the gills: as, the *branchiostegous* membrane.

Also *branchiostegan.*

Branchiostoma (brang-ki-os'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βράγχια,* gills, + *στόμα,* mouth: see *stoma.*] 1. A genus of leptocardians in which the mouth is surrounded by fringes, which were at one time erroneously supposed to have the functions of branchiæ: synonymous with *Amphioxus.* It represents a special family, *Branchiostomidæ,* an order *Pharyngobranchii* or *Cirrostomi,* a class *Leptocardii,* and a superclass *Acrania,* of vertebrate animals. See these words, and *Amphioxus.*



Head of Lancelet (*Branchiostoma,* or *Amphioxus, lanceolatus*), enlarged.

a, notochord; *b,* representatives of fin-rays, or neural spines; *c,* jointed oral ring; *d,* filamentary appendages of the mouth; *e,* ciliated lobes of pharynx; *f, g,* part of branchial sac; *h, h,* spinal cord.

2. A genus of myriapods. *Newport,* 1846.

branchiostomatous (brang″ki-os-tō'ma-tus), *a.* Same as *branchiostomous.*

branchiostome (brang'ki-os-tōm), *n.* A member of the genus *Branchiostoma;* an amphioxus or lancelet.

branchiostomid (brang-ki-os'tō-mid), *n.* A leptocardian of the family *Branchiostomidæ.*

Branchiostomidæ (brang″ki-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Branchiostoma* + *-idæ.*] The only known family of leptocardian vertebrates, represented by the genus *Branchiostoma.* The body is compressed and elongate-fusiform, being pointed behind as well as in front, and is naked and colorless, with very evident transverse muscular lines and with slightly developed fin-folds behind. No paired eyes are developed, and the mouth is simply an inferior elongated slit surrounded by cirri. The species burrow in the sand, and probably live in all warm seas. See *Amphioxus* and *lancelet,* the former being a synonym of *Branchiostoma* and the latter a popular name of the species.

branchiostomoid (brang-ki-os'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Branchiostomidæ.*

II. *n.* A branchiostomid.

branchiostomous (brang-ki-os'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *βράγχια,* gills, + *στόμα,* mouth.] Having cirri (as if branchiæ) about the mouth; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiostomidæ.* Also *branchiostomatous.*

Branchiotoca (brang-ki-ot'ō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βράγχια,* gills, + *τόκος,* birth.] In Owen's classification of vertebrates, a series or so-called "genetic section" containing those which have gills at birth, whence the name. It included all the amphibians, fishes, and fish-like vertebrates, and is thus equivalent to *Ichthyopsida* (which see). It was contrasted with *Pneumotoca* (birds and reptiles).

branchiotocous (brang-ki-ot'ō-kus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiotoca.*

branchiotroch (brang'ki-ō-trok), *n.* [< Gr. *βράγχια,* gills, + *τροχός,* a wheel.] The postoral or branchial division of a trochosphere, as distinguished from the preoral *cephalotroch.*

branchiotrochal (brang-ki-ot'rō-kal), *a.* [< *branchiotroch* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a branchiotroch: as, *branchiotrochal* cilia.—2. Having a branchiotroch, as a polyzoan.

Branchipodidæ (brang-ki-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Branchipus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of the *Branchiopoda* (*Phyllopoda*). The eyes are stalked or pedunculated, there is no carapace, and the animals swim upon their backs. The family is represented by the genera *Branchipus* and *Artemia.*

Branchipus (brang'ki-pus), *n.* [NL., also, and prop., *Branchiopus* (cf. *Branchiopoda*); < Gr. *βράγχια,* gills, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of the family *Branchipodidæ.* The thoracic segments are all free; the head resembles that of an edriophthalmous crustacean, but carries a pair of large stalked eyes; there are two antennules (peculiarly modified in the male), two antennæ, one pair of mandibles, and two pairs of maxillæ. *Chirocephalus* is a synonym.

branchireme (brang'ki-rēm), *n.* [< L. *branchiæ,* gills, + *remus,* an oar, hand or foot of a swimmer.] A crustacean having branchial legs, or legs with branchiæ attached to them; a branchiopod.

Branchiura (brang-ki-ū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βράγχια,* gills, + *οὐρά,* tail.] A suborder of parasitic crustaceans, of the order *Siphonostoma;* the carp-lice. It consists of the single family *Argulidæ,* having large compound eyes, a long protrusile spine in front of the suctorial tube of the mouth, and four pairs of elongated biramous swimming-feet. But the *Argulidæ* are by most authors referred to the *Branchiopoda.*

branchiurous (brang-ki-ū'rus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiura.*

branch-leaf (brånch'lēf), *n.* A leaf growing on a branch.

branchless (brånch'les), *a.* [< *branch* + *-less.*] Destitute of branches or shoots; barren; bare; naked.

If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself: better I were not yours,
Than yours so *branchless.* *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 4.

branchlet (brånch'let), *n.* [< *branch* + dim. *-let.*] A little branch; a twig; a subdivision of a branch.

Making the leaves in the woods flutter on their *branchlets.* *C. F. Woolson,* Anne, p. 94.

branch-pilot (brånch'pī″lot), *n.* A pilot possessing a diploma or certificate of competency from the proper authority. See *branch,* I., 4.

branch-point (brånch'point), *n.* In *math.,* a point upon a Riemann's surface such that, in going around it, the values of a function are interchanged.

branchstand (brånch'stand), *v. t.* In *falconry,* to make (a hawk) take the branch, or leap from tree to tree, till the dog springs the game.

branchy (brån'chi), *a.* [< *branch* + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of branches; having wide-spreading branches.

The fat earth feed thy *branchy* root.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. Embowered in or overshadowed by branches: as, "the woodman's *branchy* hut," ★*J. Baillie.*

brand (brand), *n.* [< ME. *brand, brond,* < AS. *brand, brond,* a burning, a sword (= OFries. *brand* = OD. *brand,* a burning, a sword, D. *brand,* a burning, fuel, = MLG. *brant* = OHG. MHG. *brant,* G. *brand,* a burning, a brand, a sword, = Icel. *brandr,* a firebrand, a sword, = Sw. *brand* = Dan. *brand,* a firebrand, fire), orig. a burning, < **brinnan* (pret. *bran*) = Goth. *brinnan,* etc., burn: see *burn*[1]. Hence, from OHG., in the sense of 'sword,' OF. *brand, brant, bran* = Pr. *bran* = It. *brando,* a sword (> OF. *brandir,* etc., brandish: see *brandish*), F. *brandon,* a torch, brand: see *brandon*[1]. See also *brant*[2], *brent*[2], *brinded.*] 1. A burning piece of wood, or a stick or piece of wood partly burned.

Is not this a *brand* plucked out of the fire? Zech. iii. 2.

The deep-mouthed chimney, dimly lit by dying *brands.*
Whittier, Garrison of Cape Ann.

2. A sword. [Now only poetical.]

Then drew he forth the *brand* Excalibur.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a cask, to indicate the manufacturer or the quality of the contents, etc., or upon an animal as a means of identification; a trademark; hence, a mark made in other ways than by burning, as by cutting or painting.—4. Quality or kind, as indicated by a brand: as, flour of a good *brand.*

Any quantity of gunpowder so finished or blended as to give identical results at proof is termed a *brand,* and receives a distinctive number. *Encyc. Brit.,* XI. 328.

5. A mark formerly put upon criminals with a hot iron, generally to indicate the character of their crime and for identification; hence, any mark of infamy; a stigma.

The shrug, the hum, or ha; these petty *brands*
That calumny doth use. *Shak.,* W. T., ii. 1.

Tories and Whigs had concurred . . . in putting a *brand* on Ludlow. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., xiv.

6. A disease of plants which usually appears as blackish pustules, resembling burned spots, the cause of the disease being some parasitic fungus. The term is usually restricted to the teleutosporic stage of fungi belonging to the *Uredineæ.* Also called *rust, smut,* and *burn.*—**Bladder-brand.** Same as *bunt*[1], 1.

brand (brand), *v. t.* [< ME. *branden, brondyn* = D. *branden;* from the noun.] 1. To burn or impress a mark upon with, or as if with, a hot iron.

Catholicism has been *branded* into the national heart of Ireland and Poland by the sufferings they have endured from the enemies of their race and faith.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 388.

2. To mark in some other way, as with a pigment: as, to *brand* sheep.—3. To mark with a hot iron as a punishment for crime.

The thief with *branded* palms, and the liar with cheeks abashed. *Swinburne,* In Time of Revolution.

[Branding was formerly a punishment for various offenses, but is no longer practised in civilized countries.]

4. To fix a mark or character of infamy upon; stigmatize as infamous: as, to *brand* an act with infamy.

Enormities *branded* and condemned by the first and most natural verdict of common humanity. *South.*

We find the sober and the industrious *branded* by the vain and the idle with this odious appellation [miser].
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

branded (bran'ded), *a.* [A form of *brinded,* q. v., suiting its ultimate source, *brand.*] 1. Brindled; of a reddish-brown color. [Scotch.]—2. In *zoöl.,* marked as if branded or colored.—**Branded drum,** a sciænoid fish, *Sciæna ocellata,* with brand-like spots at the root of the tail. See *drum,* and cut under *redfish.*

brandenburg (bran'den-bėrg), *n.* [Named from *Brandenburg* in Germany.] 1. A kind of ornamental buttons with loops, worn on the front of a man's coat. See *frog.*—2. An ornamental facing on a military coat, having somewhat the character of the preceding, and forming parallel bars of embroidery: peculiar to certain uniforms, such as those worn by hussars and the like.

Brandenburg porcelain. See *porcelain.*

brander[1] (bran'dėr), *n.* [< *brand, v.,* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who brands.—2. [G. *brander,* < D. *brander,* a fire-ship, = E. *brander*[1].] A name applied in German universities to a student during his second term. *Longfellow.*

brander[2] (bran'dėr), *n.* [Shortened from ME. *brandire,* brand-iron: see *brand-iron.* Cf. *brandrith.*] 1. A gridiron. [Scotch.]—2. Same as ★*brandrith,* 3. [North. Eng.]

brander[2] (bran'dėr), *v.* [< *brander*[2], *n.*] I. *trans.* To broil on a brander or gridiron; grill. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To be or become broiled on a gridiron. [Scotch.]

There's no muckle left on the spule-bane; it will *brander* though; it will *brander* vera weel.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, I. xviii.

brandering (bran'dėr-ing), *n.* [< *brander*[2], a gridiron, + *-ing*[1].] The operation of covering the under side of joists with battens, to which laths can be fastened to give a better hold to the plastering.

brand-goose (brand'gös), *n.* Same as *brent-goose.*

brandied (bran'did), *a.* [< *brandy* + *-ed*[2].] Mingled with brandy; made stronger by the addition of brandy; flavored or treated with brandy.—**Brandied fruit,** fruit preserved with the addition of brandy to the syrup.

brandify (bran'di-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brandified,* ppr. *brandifying.* [< *brandy* + *-fy.*] To brandy; mix brandy with.

You drink three glasses of a *brandyfied* liquor called sherry at dinner. *Thackeray,* Early and Late Papers.

branding-iron (bran'ding-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *brand-iron,* 3.

brand-iron (brand'ī″ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *brandiren, brondiron, brandhirne,* also *brandire, brondyre* (> Sc. *brander,* a gridiron: see *brander*[2]), etc., < AS. *brandīsen* (= D. *brandijzer* = MHG. *brantīzen,* G. *brandeisen* = ODan. *brandejærn* = Sw. *brandjern,* a trivet), an andiron, < *brand,* a brand, + *īsen,* iron: see *brand* and *iron.* Cf. *brandrith.*] 1. An iron bar or stand on which to support brands or burning wood; an andiron.

A massy old . . . *brand-iron* about a yard and a half wide, and the two upright ends three feet six inches high.
W. Howitt, Remarkable Places (1842), I. 30.

2. A trivet to set a pot on.—3. An iron used in branding.

Shame burning *brond-yrons* in her hand did hold.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 24.

4†. [A forced sense, with ref. to *brand*, a sword.] A sword.

He with their multitude was nought dismayd,
But with stout courage turnd upon them all,
And with his *brondiron* round about him layd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 32.

The villaine met him in the middle fall,
And with his club bet backe his *brondyron* bright.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 10.

brandish (bran'dish), *v.* [< ME. *braundishen, braundisen*, < OF. *brandiss-*, stem of certain parts of *brandir*, F. *brandir* (= Pr. Pg. *brandir* = Sp. *blandir* = It. *brandire*), brandish, < *brand*, etc., a sword: see *brand*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To move or wave, as a weapon; raise and move in various directions; shake or flourish about: as, to *brandish* a sword or a cane.

His *brandished* sword did blind men with his beams.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. Figuratively, to play with; flourish: as, "to *brandish* syllogisms," *Locke*.

II.† *intrans.* To move with a flourish; toss.

Braundische not with thin heed, thi schuldris thou ne caste. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

He will *brandish* against a tree, and break his sword . . . confidently upon the knotty bark.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

brandish (bran'dish), *n.* [< *brandish*, *v.*] A shake or flourish, as of a weapon.

I can wound with a *brandish*, and never draw bow for the matter. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Brandishes of the fan. *Tatler*, No. 157.

brandisher (bran'dish-ėr), *n.* One who brandishes: as, "*brandishers* of speares," *Chapman*, Iliad, ii.

brandishing[1] (bran'dish-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brandish*, *v.*] The act of flourishing a weapon.

brandishing[2] (bran'dish-ing), *n.* A corruption of *bratticing*.

brandle† (bran'dl), *v.* [Also written *branle*; < F. *branler*, formerly spelled *bransler*, shake, prob. contr. from *brandeler* (= It. *brandolare*; cf. F. *brandiller*, shake, wag), < *brandir*, brandish: see *brandish*, *brantle*, and *brawl*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To waver; totter; shake; reel.

Princes cannot be too suspicious when their lives are sought; and subjects cannot be too curious when the state *brandles*. *Lord Northampton*, in State Trials, 1606.

II. *trans.* To shake; agitate; confuse.

This new question began to *branle* the words of type and antitype. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, xii. § 28.

brandlet†, *n.* [Cf. *brantail*.] An old name for the redstart, *Ruticilla phœnicura*.

brandling (brand'ling), *n.* [< *brand* + *-ling*[1].] 1. The smolt, or salmon of the first year.—2. A small red worm of the family *Lumbricidæ*, *Lumbricus fœtidus*, related to the earthworm, but with the body banded with alternate brown and yellow segments. It especially harbors in old dunghills, and is used for bait in fresh-water fishing. Also called *bramble-worm*.

Also written *branlin*.

brand-mark (brand'märk), *n.* A distinguishing mark burned upon the skin or horn of an animal as a means of identification; hence, a mark cut, as on timber, or painted, etc., for this purpose.

brand-new, bran-new (brand'-, bran'nū'), *a.* [< *brand* + *new*; = MD. *brandnieuw*; cf. the equiv. E. dial. *brand-fire new, fire-new* (in Shakspere), D. *vonkel-nieuw* = G. *funkel-neu*, lit. 'spark-new,' G. *nagel-neu*, lit. 'nail-new,' like E. *spick-and-span new, span-new*, q. v. But in popular use the first element, *brand*, is not felt, the common form being *bran-new*, and *bran* regarded as an intensive of *new*.] New as a brand, that is, glowing like metal newly out of the fire or forge; hence, quite new; fire-new.

A pair of *bran-new* jockey-boots, one of Hoby's primest fits. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 23.

The reassertion of an old truth may seem to have upon it some glittering reflection from the brazen brightness of a *brand-new* lie. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 183.

brandon[1] (bran'dọn), *n.* [< ME. *braundon*, < OF. and F. *brandon* = Pr. *brando* = Sp. *blando* = Pg. *brandão* = It. *brandone*, brand, firebrand, torch; in def. 3, with sense of *brand*, < OF. *brand*, etc., a sword: see *brand*.] 1†. A torch; a brand; a flame.

He bar the dragon in his hande that yaf thourgh his throte so grete *braundon* of fier that the eir that was blakke of the duste and powder becom all reade.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406.

2. A wisp of straw or stubble. [Prov. Eng.] —3†. A sword.

Her right hand swings a *brandon* in the air.
Drummond, Flowers of Sion, No. 35.

brandon[2]† (bran'dọn), *n.* [Cf. *brantle, branle*[2].] A kind of dance.

bran-drench (bran'drench), *n.* A bath used in leather-manufacture, prepared by soaking wheaten bran in cold water, diluting with warm water, and straining through a fine hair sieve.

brandreth, *n.* See *brandrith*.

brandrettet, *n.* Same as *brandrith*.

brandrith, brandreth (brand'rith, -reth), *n.* [< ME. *brandrythe*, also in corrupt forms *brandelede, branlede, branlet*, an iron tripod fixed over a fire; < AS. *brandrēda*, an andiron (but the ME. form may be from Icel.; cf. Icel. *brandreidh*, a grate, = OHG. *brantreita*, MHG. *brantreite*), < *brand*, E. *brand*, + **rēda* = Icel. *reidha*, implements, *reidhi*, tackle, rigging, etc.: see *array*, *v.* Cf. *brander*[2], *brand-iron*.] 1. An iron tripod fixed over a fire; a trivet; a brand-iron. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A fence or rail round the opening of a well. [Eng.]

Wells are digged, and they are compassed about with a *Brandrith* lest any should fall in.
Comenius, Visible World, p. 109.

3. One of the supporters of a corn-stack. Also called *brander*. [Prov. Eng.]

brandschatz (brănt'shăts), *v. t.* [< G. *brandschatzen* (MHG. *brantschatzen*), lay (a town) under contribution, in time of war, by threat to burn, < *brand*, burning, + *schatzen*, to lay under contribution, < *schatz*, tax, contribution.] To lay (a captured town) under contribution, in time of war, by threat to burn it, or by actually burning it in part. [Rare.]

He [Drake] returned in the midsummer of 1586, having captured and *brandschatzed* St. Domingo and Carthagena, and burned St. Augustine.
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 102.

brand-spore (brand'spōr), *n.* Same as *teleutospore*.

brandstickle (brand'stik″l), *n.* [Cf. *banstickle*.] An Orkney name for the stickleback.

bran-duster (bran'dus″tėr), *n.* In *milling*, an apparatus for removing, by means of agitators and sieves, the flour that may cling to bran after it has passed the bolting-mill.

brandwine† (brand'wīn), *n.* Same as *brandywine*.

Buy any *brand-wine*, buy any *brand-wine*!
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

★

brandy[1] (bran'di), *n.* [Short for *brandy-wine*, q. v.] A spirituous liquor obtained by the distillation of wine, or of the refuse of the wine-press. The average proportion of alcohol in brandy ranges from 48 to 54 per cent. The name *brandy* is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the United States to that which is distilled from cider and from peaches. See *grande champagne, fine champagne* (under *champagne*), *cognac*, and *eau-de-vie*.—**British brandy**, a common kind of brandy distilled in England from malt liquors, and given the flavor and color of French brandy by artificial means.

brandy[1] (bran'di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brandied*, ppr. *brandying*. [< *brandy*[1], *n.*] To mix or flavor with brandy.

brandy[2] (bran'di), *a.* [< *brand*, *n.*, 6, + *-y*[1].] Smutty. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

brandy-bottle (bran'di-bot″l), *n.* A name of the yellow water-lily of Europe, *Nymphæa lutea*, from the odor of the flower or the shape of the seed-vessel.

brandy-fruit (bran'di-frōt), *n.* Fruit preserved in brandy, to which sugar is usually added.

brandy-pawnee (bran'di-pâ″nē), *n.* [< *brandy*[1] + *pawnee*, an E. spelling of Hind. *pānī*, water.] The Anglo-Indian name for brandy and water.

brandy-snap (bran'di-snap), *n.* A gingerbread cracker flavored with brandy.

brandy-wine† (bran'di-wīn), *n.* [< D. *brandewijn*, also *brandtwijn*, formerly *brand-wijn* and *brandende wijn* (= MLG. *brannewīn*; cf. Sw. *brännvin* = Dan. *brændevin* = F. *brandevin*, after the D. form), < *branden* (ppr. *brandende*, pp. *gebrandt*), burn, also distil (< *brand* = E. *brand*, a burning), + *wijn* = E. *wine*. Cf. G. *brandwein* (after the D.), *brantwein, branntwein*, MHG. *brantwein, brant wein*, also *prant wein*, also *geprant wein*, i. e., burnt wine. Now shortened to *brandy*[1], q. v.] Brandy.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to such.
Wiseman, Surgery.

brangle[1] (brang'gl), *v. i.* [Prob. a modification of *brandle* or *brabble*, in imitation of *wrangle*. Words of this sort, being regarded as more or less imitative, are subject to irreg. variation.] To wrangle; dispute contentiously; squabble. [Now with its derivatives, obsolete or rare.]

Here I conceive that flesh and blood will *brangle*,
And murmuring Reason with the Almighty wrangle.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

An honest man will not offer thee injury; . . . if he were a *brangling* knave, 'tis his fashion so to do.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 379.

brangle[1] (brang'gl), *n.* [< *brangle*[1], *v.*] A wrangle; squabble; noisy contest or dispute.

A *brangle* between him and his neighbour.
Swift, Works, XXI., Letter 410.

brangle[2]†, *n.* [Var. of *brantle*, q. v.] A kind of dance. See *brantle*.

branglement (brang'gl-ment), *n.* [< *brangle*[1] + *-ment*.] A brangling, brangle, or wrangle.

brangler (brang'glėr), *n.* One who brangles; a quarrelsome person.

This poor young gentleman . . . was first drawn into a quarrel by a rude *brangler*, and then persecuted and like to be put to death by his kin and allies.
Scott, Monastery, II. 112.

branglesome (brang'gl-sum), *a.* [< *brangle*[1] + *-some*.] Quarrelsome. *Mackay*.

brangling (brang'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brangle*[1], *v.*] A quarrel or wrangle.

She does not set business back by unquiet *branglings* and find-faulting quarrels.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 347.

branial (brā'ni-al), *a.* [Irreg. < *brain* + *-ial*; after *cranial*, etc.] Pertaining to the brain; cerebral.

brank[1] (brangk), *v. i.* [< ME. *branken*, prance, walk proudly (of a horse), appar. a modified form of *prank*, *v.*] 1. To make a show or fine appearance; prank. [Rare.]

Lieutenant Hornby . . . came *branking* into the yard with two hundred pounds' worth of trappings upon him.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xxxii.

2. To hold up the head affectedly. [Prov. Eng.]

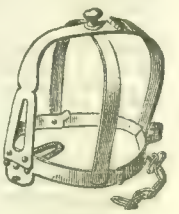
brank[2] (brangk), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. L. *brance*, variant *brace*, quoted by Pliny as the ancient Gallic name of a white kind of corn, L. *sandala*, var. *scandala*, LL. *scandula*.] Buckwheat. [Eng.]

brank[3]†, *n.* [Cf. *brangle*[1].] Confusion.

brank[4]†, *n.* [Cf. *brangle*[2].] A kind of dance

brank[5] (brangk), *n.* See *branks*.

branks (brangks), *n. pl.* [< Gael. *brancas*, now *brangas, brangus*, an instrument of punishment, a kind of pillory (cf. *brang*, a halter), = Ir. *brancas*, a halter; prob. from Teut.: cf. D. *prang*, pinch, confinement, *pranger*, pinchers, barnacle, collar, G. *pranger*, dial. *pfranger*, a pillory, < D. LG *prangen* = MHG. *pfrengen* = Goth. *praggan* (in comp.), press; of Slavic origin: cf. OBulg. *prenshti* (in comp.), stretch.] 1. An instrument formerly used in parts of England and Scotland for correcting scolding women; a scolding-bridle. It consisted of a head-piece inclosing the head of the offender, with a flat iron which entered the mouth and restrained the tongue.



Branks.

2. A sort of bridle for horses and cows. Instead of leather, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added, but more frequently a wooden nose resembling a muzzle. [Scotch.]

3. The mumps.

brankursine (brang'kėr-sin), *n.* [< F. *brancursine, branche-ursine* = Pr. *branca orsina* = Sp. Pg. *branca ursina* = It. *brancorsina, branca orsina*, < ML. *branca*, a claw (see *branch*), + L. *ursinus*, of a bear, < *ursus*, bear; the leaves having some resemblance to bears' claws.] Bear's-breech, a plant of the genus *Acanthus*.

branle[1]†, *v.* See *brandle*.

branle[2] (broṅ'l), *n.* [F.: see *brantle, brawl*[2].] A kind of dance; the generic name of all dances in which one or two dancers lead all the others, who repeat all that the first have done, as the *grandpère* and the *cotillion*. See *brantle, brawl*[2].

branlin (bran'lin), *n.* Same as *brandling*.

bran-new, *a.* See *brand-new*.

branning (bran'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bran*[1], *v.*] ★The process of steeping cloth before or after dyeing, or skins preparatory to tanning, in a bath or vat of bran-water.

They [skins] are now ready for the *branning*, which is done by mixing 40 lbs. of bran with 20 gallons of water, and keeping them in this fermentable mixture for three weeks. *Ure*, Dict., III. 86.

branny (bran'i), *a.* [< *bran*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having the appearance of bran; consisting of bran.

branslet, *n.* See *brantle*.

brant[1] (brant), *a.* [Also written *brent*; < ME. *brant, brent*, < AS. *brant, bront* = Icel. *brattr* = OSw. *branter*, Sw. *brant, bratt* = Dan. *brat*, steep.] Steep; precipitous. [Now dialectal.]

A man may . . . sit on a *brant* hill side, but if he give never so little forward, he cannot stop, . . . but he must needs run headlong. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

brant[2] (brant), *n.* Same as *brent-goose*.—**White brant**, a name of the snow-goose, *Anser* (or *Chen*) *hyperboreus*, in the United States and Canada, where it is common. The plumage of the adult is snow-white, excepting the black primaries and usually a rusty color on the head; the bill and feet are pinkish. See cut under *Chen*.

Branta (bran'tä), *n.* [NL., < *brant*[2].] 1. A genus of geese: same as *Bernicla* or *Brenthus*. —2. A genus of ducks: a synonym of *Fuligula*.

brantail (bran'tāl), *n.* [E. dial., for **brant-tail* or **brand-tail*, that is, red-tail. See *brand*, *brant-fox*, *brent-goose*.] A name of the redstart, *Ruticilla phœnicura*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

brant-fox (brant'foks), *n.* [< *brant*[2] for *brand* (in allusion to its yellowish-brown color) + *fox*; = D. *brandvos* = G. *brandfuchs*, brant-fox, a sorrel horse; cf. Sw. *brand-räf* = Dan. *brandræv*, brant-fox (Sw. *räf* = Dan. *ræv*, fox). See *brent*[2], *brent-goose*.] *Vulpes alopex*, a variety of Swedish fox, smaller than the common fox.

brant-goose (brant'gös), *n.* Same as *brent-goose*.

brantle† (bran'tl), *n.* [Also written *bransle* and by contraction *brawl* (see *brawl*[2]), < OF. *bransle*, F. *branle*, a dance, < *bransler*, now *branler*, shake: see *brandle*.] 1. A kind of dance. See *branle*[2].

The King takes out the Duchesse of York, and the Duke the Duchesse of Buckingham, the Duke of Monmouth my Lady Castlemaine, and so other lords other ladies; and they danced the *brantle*. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 30, 1662.

2. A song for dance-music.

Bransles, ballads, virelayes, and verses vaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 8.

branular (bran'ū-lär), *a.* [A Latin-seeming form made from *brain*, after *granular* as related to *grain*.] Relating to the brain; cerebral. [Rare.]

Either a trick, practised upon me, or it might be a *branular* illusion. *I. Taylor*, World of Mind, p. 634.

braquemard†, *n.* Same as *braquemart*.

braquemart†, *n.* [OF., also *braquemard*, *braquemar* (> ML. *bragamardus*, *braquemardus*); cf. OF. *braquet*, a poniard, Walloon *braket*, a sword.] A short sword with a single edge. It is generally thought to have been that type of sword in which the back is perfectly straight and the edge curves out in such a way that the broadest part of the blade is near the point.

brase†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *brace*[1].

brasen, *a.* See *brazen*.

brash[1] (brash), *v. t.* [The several words spelled *brash* are chiefly of dial. origin and of mod. appearance, and appar. in part of mod. formation. The senses overlap, and make the separation of the words uncertain. *Brash*[1] is appar. a popular formation on *break*, *brack*[1], with the terminal form of *bash*, *dash*, *crash*, words of similar sense; cf. *brash*[1], *n.*, and *brash*[3], *a.* In the sense of 'assault, attack,' it is also found in early mod. Sc. as *bresche*, appar. a var. of *brush*, *v.*; cf. MLG. *braschen*, *breschen*, intr., crack, make a loud noise, roar, boast, *brassen*, make a loud noise, = Norw. *braska*, make a loud noise, roar, boast, = Sw. *braska*, rustle, bustle, boast, = Dan. *braske*, boast, brag. See *brastle*.] [Scotch.] 1. To break to pieces; smash: as, he *brashed* in the door.—2. To disturb; disorder; break up the order or comfort of.

I am terribly *brashed* with all these tumblings about. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 106.

3†. To assault; attack.

brash[1] (brash), *n.* [< *brash*[1], *v.*; cf. MLG. *brasch*, a crack, crash, Dan. *brask*, a boast, ODan. also a crash, loud noise, a boast. In sense 4, cf. dial. *brauch*. The word in this sense cannot be taken, as supposed, from mod. F. *brèche* (pron. nearly brāsh), breccia; moreover, breccia is a different thing from brash: see *breccia*, *breach*.] 1. A crash. [Prov. Eng.] —2. An assault; an attack. [Scotch.]—3. An effort; a short turn of work. [Scotch.]—4. A confused heap of fragments. (*a*) In *geol.*, a mass of loose, broken, or angular fragments of rocks, resulting from weathering or disintegration on the spot. *Lyell*. (*b*) *Naut.*, small fragments of crushed ice collected by winds or currents near the shore, but so loosely compacted that a ship can easily force its way through. *Kane*.

The ice first forms in thin, irregular flakes called "sludge," and when this is compact enough to hold snow it is known as *brash*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 328.

(*c*) Refuse boughs of trees; clippings of hedges; loose twigs.

brash[2] (brash), *n.* [Hardly connected, as supposed, with Icel. *breysk-leikr*, weakness of body, < *breyskr*, weak, infirm (in a moral sense), prop. brittle (see *brash*[3]), but perhaps a particular use of *brash*[1], *n.*] 1. A transient fit of sickness. *Burns*. [Scotch.]—2. A rash or eruption. [Local, Eng.]—3. Acidity in the mouth occasioned by a disordered stomach. Also called *water-brash*.—**Weaning brash**, a severe form of diarrhea which sometimes follows weaning.

brash[3] (brash), *a.* [Cf. E. dial. (North.) *brassish*, brittle; prob., with some alteration of form (perhaps by confusion with *brash*[1], *n.*, 4), < Icel. *breyskr*, mod. also *breiskr*, brittle (cf. *brash*[2]); perhaps ult. connected with *break* and *brickle*.] Brittle. [Local, U. S.]

brash[4] (brash), *a.* [Perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *bras*, Ir. *bras*, *brasach*, hasty, impetuous, keen, active, nimble; cf. also D. *barsch*, > G. *barsch* = Dan. Sw. *barsk*, harsh, impetuous. Not connected with the equiv. *rash*[1].] Impetuous; rash; hasty in temper. *Grose*. [Colloq., Eng. and U. S.]

brash[4] (brash), *n.* [Appar. < *brash*[4], *a.*; but perhaps a particular use of *brash*[1], *n.*] A violent push. [Prov. Eng.]

brash[4] (brash), *v. i.* [Appar. < *brash*[4], *a.*; but perhaps a particular use of *brash*[1], *v.*] To run headlong. [Prov. Eng.]

brash[5] (brash), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *brash*[1].] A shower.

brashy[1] (brash'i), *a.* [Appar. < *brash*[1], *n.*, 4, + *-y*[1].] Small; rubbishy. [Prov. Eng.]

brashy[2] (brash'i), *a.* [< *brash*[2] + *-y*[1].] Subject to frequent ailment, as horses; delicate in constitution. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

brashy[3] (brash'i), *a.* [Also *braushie*; appar. < *brash*[5] + *-y*[1].] Stormy. [Scotch.]

brasiator†, *n.* [ML., < *brasiare*, brew: see *brasserie*.] A brewer.

brasiatrix†, *n.* [ML., fem. of *brasiator*, q. v.] A female brewer.

brasier, *n.* See *brazier*.

brasil, *n.* See *brazil*.

brasilin, brasiline, *n.* See *brazilin*.

brasils (bras'ilz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *brassil*, and E. dial. *brazil*, sulphate of iron.] A kind of coal occurring in the middle of the Ten-yard coal in South Staffordshire, and preferred by some smelters for reverberatory furnaces, because it contains so much inorganic matter that a too rapid consumption is prevented. *Percy*.

brasina† (bra-sī'nä), *n.* [ML., also *bratsina* (OF. *bressine*), < *brasiare*, *brassare*, brew: see *brasserie*.] A brew-house.

brasinaria†, *n.* [ML.] Same as *brasina*.

brasium†, *n.* [ML., also *bracium*: see *brasserie*.] Malt.

brasmatias†, *n.* [Gr. *βρασματίας*, equiv. to *βράστης*, an upward earthquake, < *βράσσειν*, shake, throw up.] An earthquake, when characterized by an upward movement.

brasque (brask), *n.* [< F. *brasque*.] A paste variously made, used as a lining for crucibles and furnaces.

The *brasque* of the larger-sized crucibles is formed of anthracite powder, powdered gas-carbon, and gas-tar. *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 24.

brasque (brask), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brasqued*, ppr. *brasquing*. [< *brasque*, *n.*] To line with brasque.

The pig is melted in a separate hearth, in fact is passed through a sort of "running out" fire or refinery before it reaches the finery proper; the bed of this latter is *brasqued* or lined with charcoal powder moistened and rammed in, and so forcibly compressed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 319.

★**brass**[1] (brȧs), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *bras*, *bres*, < AS. *bræs*, brass, whence Gael. *prais*, Ir. *pras*, W. *pres*, brass; not related to Icel. *brasa*, harden in the fire, = Sw. *brasa*, flame, = Dan. *brase*, fry, > F. *braser*, solder (see *braize*[1]); cf. OSw. and Sw. *brasa*, fire, Icel. *brass* (occurring once), a cook. Hence *braze*[2], *brazen*, *brassen*, etc.] **I.** *n.* 1. An important alloy, consisting essentially of copper and zinc. The proportion in which the two metals are combined differs considerably in different kinds of brass. Brass in general is harder than copper, and consequently wears better than that metal. It is malleable and ductile, so that it can be easily rolled into thin sheets, or be hammered into any desired shape. It turns easily in the lathe, and can be drawn into fine wire; moreover, it has an attractive golden color, and is cheaper than copper. The color of brass varies with the proportions of the ingredients. A full yellow variety contains about two parts of copper to one of zinc. This alloy was known to the ancients, and was made by them before they had any knowledge of the metal zinc as such. It is not among the metallic substances mentioned by Homer; but it was well known to Strabo, who describes the mode of manufacturing it from the zinkiferous ore (calamin), and calls the alloy *orichalc* (ὀρείχαλκος). See *orichalc*, *pinchbeck*, *prince's metal*, *mosaic gold*, *Muntz's metal*, and *yellow metal*. In rhetorical comparisons, brass is a common type of hardness, durability, or obduracy.

Unless my nerves were *brass* or hammer'd steel. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxx.

Men's evil manners live in *brass*; their virtues
We write in water. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

2. A utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass: as, to clean the *brasses* on board a ship.—3. In *mach.*, a pillow, bearing, collar, box, or bush, supporting a gudgeon: so called because frequently made of brass.—4. In *medieval archæol.*, a funeral monument consisting of a plate of brass, usually of rectangular shape and often of large size, incised with an effigy, coats of arms, inscriptions, and frequently accessory ornament. Such brasses are sometimes splendidly enameled. In some examples the designs are executed in relief, or in relief in combination with engraving. Slabs of stone inlaid with figures, etc., in brass are also called brasses, and are a usual form of medieval monument. Both the plates of brass and the inlaid stones were frequently placed in the ordinary pavement of churches. Comparatively few of such monuments executed wholly in brass survive, as the value of the metal has caused it to be melted down and applied to other uses.



Brass of Eleanor Bohun (died 1399), in Westminster Abbey.

Among the knightly *brasses* of the graves,
And by the cold Hic Jacets of the dead.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

5. A brass musical instrument, or, collectively, the brass instruments in a band or an orchestra.—6. Money. [Now only colloq.]

Withouten pite, pilour! pore men thou robbedest,
And beere heor *bras* on thi bac to Caleys to sulle.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 189.

We should scorn each bribing varlet's *brass*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. v. 12.

Trying to get out of debt, a very ancient slough, called by the Latins aes alienum, another's *brass*, for some of their coins were made of brass; still living, and dying, and buried by this other's *brass*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 9.

7. In *coal-mining*, iron pyrites. It occurs in small particles disseminated through the coal, or in veinlets or thin scaly partings. [Rarely used except in the plural.]

8. Excessive assurance; impudence; brazenness: as, he has *brass* enough for anything. [Colloq.]

She in her defence made him appear such a rogue that the chief justice wondered he had the *brass* to appear in a court of justice. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 256.

To me he appears the most impudent piece of *brass* that ever spoke with a tongue. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

Brass-blacking. See *blacking*.—**Brass-color**, in *glass-making*, a preparation for staining glass, made by exposing thin brass plates upon tiles in the annealing-arch of a glass-house until they are completely oxidized into a black powder. This powder, fused with glass, gives various tints of green and turquoise.—**Brass-foil**, or **brass-leaf**, Dutch leaf or Dutch gold, formed by beating out plates of brass to extreme thinness.—**Brass-powder**, copper and its various alloys ground to fine powder and used with varnish for decorative purposes. Many of the so-called bronze-powders are brass-powders.

II. *a.* Made or composed of brass; pertaining to or resembling brass; brazen; brassy.

Trumpet, blow loud,
Send thy *brass* voice through all these lazy tents.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Brass instrument. See *wind-instrument*.—**Brass rule.** ★See *rule*.

brass[1] (brȧs), *v. t.* [< *brass*[1], *n.* Cf. *braze*[1].] To cover or coat over with brass. Copper is brassed by exposing its surface to the fumes of metallic zinc, or by boiling it in diluted hydrochloric acid to which an amalgam of zinc and cream of tartar has been added. Iron is brassed by plunging it, after cleaning, into melted brass, and by electro-deposition.

brass[2] (bras), *n.* [In def. 1, same as *brace*[1], q. v.; in def. 2, < OF. *brasse*, "a fathom or an arm full; or a measure of five foot" (Cotgrave), F. *brasse*, naut., a fathom (= Pr. *brassa* = Cat. *brassa* = Sp. *braza* = Pg. *braça* (ML. *brassia*, *brassa*), a fathom), same as *brace*, the two arms, < L. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium*, *bracchium*, arm: see *brace*[1] (of which *brass*[2] is a doublet) and *brachium*. Cf. It. *braccio* (> Swiss *brache*), a measure, a 'cubit' or 'fathom,' lit. arm, < L. *brachium*, arm.] 1†. *Naut.*, same as *brace*.—2. A continental European measure of length, equal to the extended arms or more; a fathom. The old French *brasse* was 63.9 English inches; the Spanish *braza* in Castile, 65.7 inches; the Catalan *brassa*, 80.6 inches; the *brazado* of the Canary Isles (a variety of the Spanish *braza*), 71.6 inches; the *braça* of Portugal and Brazil, 86 inches; the Norwegian *brass*, commonly used on North German nautical charts, 74.1 inches. [The word is confused with another derived from the singular *brachium* and signifying an arm's length.]

brassage (brȧs'āj), *n.* [OF. *brassage*, *brassaige* (ML. *brazeagium*, *bracagium*), brassage (cf. ML. *braccator*, minter), F. *brassage*, coinage, mintage, < *brasser*, stir up (the melted metal): see

brasserie.] A percentage levied to pay for the cost of coining money. See *seigniorage.*

brassart, brassard (bras'ärt, -ärd), *n.* [Also *brasset* (Skinner); < F. *brassart, brassat, brassal,* now *brassard,* < *bras,* arm: see *brace*[1], *n.*, and cf. *bracer,* 2.] In the armor of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, that part which covered the arm, superseding the vambrace, bracelet, rerebrace, etc.



Brassart.

brass-band (brȧs'band'), *n.* A band or company of musical performers, all or most of whom play upon metal (chiefly brass) wind-instruments; a military band.

brass-bass (brȧs'bȧs), *n.* A percoideous fish, *Morone interrupta:* so called from its bright brassy color, tinged with blue on the back and marked on the sides with 7 to 9 large interrupted black bands. It attains the size of the common white perch, and inhabits fresh waters of the Mississippi valley.

brasse[1] (bras), *n.* [Cf. G. *brassen,* the bream; ult. = *barse, bass*[1]. Cf. *bream*[1].] A name of the European bass.

brasse[2], *n.* See *brass*[2].

brassen†, *a.* [Sc. *brassin;* < *brass* + *-en*[2]: see *brazen.*] A variant of *brazen.*

brasserie (bras'ėr-ē), *n.* [F. (ML. *brasseria*), < *brasser,* brew, mash, stir up, < OF. *bracer,* < ML. *braciare* (*brasiare, braxare, brassare*), brew, < *bracium* (*brasium, brasum*), *brace* (> OF. *braz, bres*), malt, L. (Gallic) *brace* (var. *brance*), a kind of corn; cf. *brank*[2].] In France, a brewery, or a beer-garden attached to a brewery; also, any beer-garden or beer-saloon.

To-day while Mr. B. was sitting in a *brasserie,* a lady approached and shot him.
N. Y. Herald, Dispatches from Paris.

brasset† (bras'et), *n.* Same as *brassart.*

brass-finisher (brȧs'fin″ish-ėr), *n.* A workman who perfects and polishes articles made of brass.

brass-founder (brȧs'foun″dėr), *n.* A maker of brass or of articles cast in brass.

brass-furnace (brȧs'fėr″nās), *n.* One of two kinds of furnace for the making and founding of brass. (*a*) A reverberatory furnace for large quantities of the alloy. (*b*) A crucible furnace for small quantities. In this furnace the crucible is placed within a cast-iron cylinder lined with fire-brick and set over a fire-pit. The mouth of the cylinder is covered with a metal block called a *tile.* Each crucible has its own flue connecting with the chimney. The oven for drying cores is generally placed above the furnace, and connected with the flue to utilize the heat of the latter.

Brassica (bras'i-kä), *n.* [L. (> AS. *brassica,* ME. *brassik, brasik*), cabbage.] A genus of cruciferous plants, type of the family *Brassicaceæ,* or mustard family, natives of Europe and northern Asia. Several species have long been in cultivation, and are the origin of a large number of varieties of plants used as table vegetables and as fodder. *B. oleracea* has given rise to all the forms of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, kohl-rabi, kale, Brussels sprouts, etc., cultivated for their leaves or inflorescence, or, in the case of the kohl-rabi, for the turnip-like enlargement of the stem. *B. campestris* is the parent of the turnip and of the rutabaga, in which the nourishment is stored in the root, and of the colza and rape, which are raised for the oil of the seed. *B. nigra* is the black mustard. The wild mustard or charlock, *B. arvensis,* usually a troublesome weed, and some other species in the East, are sometimes cultivated for their seeds. The white mustard is now placed in *Sinapis.*

brassie, *n.* See *brassy*[2].

brassil (bras'il), *n.* [See *brasils, brazil.*] In *mining,* a name sometimes applied to the pyritiferous material occurring in metalliferous veins or in connection with coal. [Eng.]

brassily (brȧs'i-li), *adv.* Impudently; with brazen confidence.

brassiness (brȧs'i-nes), *n.* The quality or appearance of being brassy.

brassing (brȧs'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brass*[1], *v.*] The operation of coating objects of metal with a film of brass.

Brassolinæ (bras-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brassolis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies, confined to America, of a brown color with short body and thickened antennæ. *Brassolis* and *Caligo* are leading genera, the latter containing the owl-butterflies.

brassoline (bras'ō-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Brassolinæ.*

Brassolis (bras'ō-lis), *n.* [NL.] A genus of nymphalid butterflies, typical of the subfamily *Brassolinæ.*

brass-paved† (brȧs'pāvd), *a.* Paved with brass; hard or firm, as brass. *Spenser.*

brass-smith (brȧs'smith), *n.* A smith who works in brass.

brass-visaged (brȧs'viz″ājd), *a.* Brazen-faced; impudent: as, "that *brass-visaged* monster," *B. Jonson.*

brass-wind (brȧs'wind), *n.* In *music,* that division of an orchestra which comprises players upon metal wind-instruments: contrasted with the *wood-wind,* the *strings,* etc.

brassy[1] (brȧs'i), *a.* and *n.* [< *brass*[1] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having any of the qualities of brass; brazen: chiefly used in a derogatory sense: as, a *brassy* taste; the coloring is *brassy.*

Enough to press a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiseration of his state
From *brassy* bosoms. *Shak.,* M. of V., iv. 1.

2. Brazen-faced; impudent. [Colloq.]

There's no gallant
So *brassy*-impudent durst undertake
The words that shall belong to 't.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 1.

II. *n.* A wooden golf-club shod with brass on the sole. *W. Park, Jr.*

brassy[2] (bras'i), *n.* [Also *brassie, bressie.* Cf. *brasse*[1]. Fish-names are very unstable.] A Scotch name of the bib, a gadoid fish.

brast† (brast). An obsolete form (present, preterit, and past participle) of *burst. Spenser,* F. Q., I. v. 31.

brastium†, *n.* A variant of *brasium.*

brastle (bras'l), *v. i.* [< ME. *brastlien,* < AS. *brastlian, bærstlian,* crackle, as burning wood, a falling tree, thunder, etc. (= MHG. *brasteln, prasteln,* G. *prasseln,* crackle), freq. of **brastian* (= OHG. *brastōn, prastōn,* MHG. *brasten,* crackle), < *berstan* (pret. *bærst,* **brast*), burst: see *burst, brast,* and cf. *brustle*[1], which is a doublet of *brastle.*] **1**†. To crackle; crack with a noise. *Layamon,* III. 141.—**2.** To boast; brag; crack. [North. Eng.]

brat[1] (brat), *n.* [< ME. *bratt,* a coarse cloak, < ONorth. *bratt,* < Gael. *brat,* a cloak, mantle, apron, rag, = Ir. *brat,* a cloak, mantle, veil, *bratog,* a rag, = W. *brat,* a rag, pinafore.] **1**†. A coarse mantle or cloak. *Chaucer.*—**2.** A child's bib or apron. [North. Eng.]—**3.** A clout; a rag. *Burns.* [Scotch.]—**4.** The film on the surface of some liquids, as on boiled milk when cold. [Prov. Eng.]

brat[2] (brat), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; perhaps a particular use of *brat*[1], a child's bib or apron, a rag, etc.: see *brat*[1].] A child: now used only in contempt: as, "this *brat* is none of mine," *Shak.,* W. T., ii. 3; "their dirty *brats,*" *Thackeray.*

O Israel! O household of the Lord!
O Abraham's *brats!* O brood of blessed seed!
Gascoigne, De Profundis.

brat[3] (brat), *n.* [Cf. *bret.*] A local English name of the turbot.

bratch (brach), *n.* [The proper spelling of *brach* in this pronunciation: see *brach,* and cf. *bratchet.*] See *brach. Grose.*

bratchet (brach'et), *n.* [Sc. also *bratchart;* < ME. *brachet,* < OF. *brachet* (= Pr. *braquet;* ML. *brachetus*), dim. of *brache,* a hound: see *brach.*] A kind of hound; a brach: applied contemptuously to a child.

The *bratchet's* bay
From the dark covert drove the prey.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

To be plagued with a *bratchet* whelp — Whence come ye, my fair-favoured little gossip? *Scott,* Kenilworth, II. xxi.

bratht, *a.* [Sc. also *braith;* < ME. *brath, broth, braith,* < Icel. *brādhr* = Sw. *bråd* = Dan. *brad,* sudden, hasty.] Hasty; violent; fierce.

For this word was Saul wrath,
For oft sith was he bremli [brimly] *brath.*
MS. in *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 31.

bratht, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *brādh,* haste, < *brādhr,* hasty: see *brath, a.*] Violence; fierceness.

In the *brath* of his breth that brennez alle thinkez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 2216.

brathly†, *adv.* [Sc. also *braithly;* < ME. *brathly, brothly, braithly, brathli,* etc.; < *brath* + *-ly*[2].] Hastily; violently; fiercely.

Beris to syr Berille and *brathely* hym hittes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1771.

brattach (brat'ak), *n.* [< Gael. *bratach,* banner, flag, ensign, < *brat,* mantle, cloak, veil, rag: see *brat*[1].] A standard. [Scotch.]

Their forces are assembling on each side, and not a man, claiming in the tenth degree of kindred, but must repair to the *Brattach* of his tribe. *Scott,* Fair Maid of Perth, I. xiii.

brattice (brat'is), *n.* [= E. dial. *brattish,* a shelf, < ME. *bretais, bretasce, bretis, bretage, britage,* < OF. *breteche, bretesche, bertesche, bretesque* (= Pr. *bertresca* = It. *bertesca, baltresca,* ML. reflex *bretechia, breteschia, bertescha, berthesca, bertresca,* etc.), perhaps < OHG. MHG. *bret,* G. *brett* = AS. *bred,* a plank: see *board.*] In *mining,* a board, plank, or brick lining or partition in a level or shaft, usually designed to form an air-passage or confine the current of air to a certain route. Also written *brettice, brettis.*

brattice (brat'is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bratticed,* ppr. *bratticing.* [< *brattice, n.*] To separate by a brattice.

The improvement of the circulation by *bratticing,* or separating the upward and downward currents by plates or tubes. *R. Wilson,* Steam Boilers, p. 168.

brattice-cloth (brat'is-klôth), *n.* In *coal-mining,* a heavy cloth or canvas, often covered with some water-proof material, and used temporarily as a brattice.

bratticing, brattishing (brat'is-ing, -ish-ing), *n.* [Also corruptly (in 2d sense) *brandishing;* < ME. *bretasynge, briteysing,* an outwork, etc., < *bretasce,* etc., brattice. See *bartizan,* which is appar. a var. of *bratticing.* In 3d sense directly from *brattice.* See *brattice.*] **1.** An ornamental cresting, generally of open-work, as a medieval cresting of foliage, or the like.—**2.** Any open-work of rich and varied design, especially in metal.—**3.** A partition in a mine to form an air-passage or brattice. See *brattice.*

brattish[1], *n.* Same as *brattice.* [Dial.]

brattish[2] (brat'ish), *a.* Of or befitting a brat. [Rare.]

brattishing, *n.* See *bratticing.*

brattle (brat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brattled,* ppr. *brattling.* [Appar. an imitative word. Cf. *brastle* and *rattle.*] **1.** To make a loud rumbling or rattling noise; thunder.—**2.** To move rapidly with a clattering noise.

brattle (brat'l), *n.* [< *brattle, v.*] **1.** A clattering noise like that made by the feet of horses moving rapidly.—**2.** Rapid motion; a short rapid race.

Thou need na start awa' sae hasty,
Wi' bickering *brattle!*
Burns, To a Mouse.

3. A violent attack.

brattling (brat'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brattle, v.*] The act of making a clattering noise; tumult; uproar; quarrel.

Her voice that clove through all the din, . . .
Jarr'd, but not drown'd, by the loud *brattling.*
Byron, Sardanapalus, iii. 1.

His voice sounded not unlike the *brattling* of a tin trumpet — owing to the number of hard northwesters which he had swallowed in the course of his sea-faring.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 86.

bratty (brat'i), *n.*; pl. *bratties* (-iz). [Dim. of *brat*[1].] An apron. [Scotch.]

brauch (brâch), *n.* [E. dial., also *brauche, brawche.* Cf. *brash*[1], *n.*, 4.] Rakings of straw to kindle fires. [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

brauchin (brâ'chin), *n.* [E. dial.] A collar for a cart-horse: also *barkham, bargham, barwam, braugham,* etc.; in Scotland, *brecham.* [Prov. Eng. and Scot.]

braud†, *v.* See *broud, broid.*

brauderie†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *broidery.*

braughwam†, *n.* [E. dial., also *broughwham* and *broughton;* origin unknown.] A dish composed of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together. [Lancashire, Eng.]

braul[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *brawl*[1].

braul[2] (brâl), *n.* [E. Ind.] A blue and white striped cloth made in India.

Braula (brâ'lä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Braulidæ. Braula cæca* is the common bee-louse.

braulid (brâ'lid), *n.* A bee-louse of the family *Braulidæ.*

Braulidæ (brâ'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Braula* + *-idæ.*] A family of pupiparous dipterous insects, the bee-lice, represented by the genus *Braula.*

The family *Braulidæ* comprises only a single minute species, not two millimeters in length. The head is large, wholly without eyes, the thorax small and without wings, and the legs are short and stout, with strong pectinated claws. These degraded flies are parasitic upon honey-bees, especially the drones, living among the hair of the thorax. *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* II. 433.

brauna (brâ'nä), *n.* [Braz.; also written *barauna* and *garauna.*] **1.** A native name for *Melanoxylon Braunia,* a tall leguminous tree of Brazil, the wood of which is very durable and beautiful, and is applied to many uses.—**2.** A species of *Cassia.*

braunch†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *branch.*

Brauneberger (brou-ne-bār'gėr), *n.* [G.] A white wine made near Trèves on the Mosel.

braunite (brou'nīt), *n.* [< M. *Braun,* of Gotha, + *-ite*[2].] A native oxid of manganese, containing also 20 per cent. of manganese silicate.

It occurs in tetragonal crystals of a brownish-black color in Thuringia, the Harz, Piedmont, and elsewhere.

Brauronian (brâ-rō′ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. Βραυρωνια, of Brauron, an epithet of Artemis, < Βραυρών, an Attic village and deme near Marathon.] Of or relating to Brauron, a deme of Attica, or to its inhabitants; specifically, an epithet of Artemis, who was worshiped under this title on the Acropolis of Athens.

brava (brä′vä). See remarks under *bravo, interj.*

bravade† (brȧ-vād′), *n.* [< F. *bravade:* see *bravado.*] Same as *bravado.*

> The great Pacheco, like himself, this hot
> And fierce *bravade* shall in a trice make vain.
> *Fanshawe.*

bravado (bra-vā′dō), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *bravade* (< F. *bravade*) = ODan. *bravat,* < Sp. *bravada,* now *bravata* (= It. *bravata*), boast, vain ostentation, < *bravo* = F. *brave* = It. *bravo,* brave, bullying: see *brave* and *bravo.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *bravados* or *bravadoes* (-dōz). **1.** Pretentious boldness or bravery; arrogant or boastful menace; swaggering defiance.

> In spite of our host's *bravado.* *Irving.*
>
> No sooner was this mad *bravado* agreed upon than they turned the reins of their horses and made for Seville.
> *Irving,* Moorish Chronicle, p. 109.

2†. One who indulges in boastful and arrogant menaces.

> The hectors and *bravadoes* of the House, who show all the zeal on this occasion. *Pepys,* Diary, Feb. 28, 1667.

II. *a.* Arrogantly bold or menacing; said or done in bravado: as, "*bravado* bets," *Disraeli,* Coningsby, v. 5.

bravado (bra-vā′dō), *v. i.* [< *bravado, n.*] To act in a spirit of bravado; storm; rage. [Rare.]

> Like winds where Æolus *bravado'd.* *Lloyd,* The Poet.

bravaisite (bra-vā′zīt), *n.* [< *Bravais,* a French crystallographer, + *-ite*2.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium with small amounts of iron, calcium, magnesium, and potassium, occurring in crystalline fibrous forms in the coal-measures of Noyant, in Maine-et-Loire, France.

brave (brāv), *a.* and *n.* [First in early mod. E.; = G. *brav* (17th century) = MD. *brauwe, braue,* fine, gallant (in appearance), *brave,* fierce, also fine, gallant (Kilian), mod. D. *braaf,* brave, gallant, courageous (cf. MD. *brauwen,* adorn, *braveren,* be fierce, = MLG. *bravēren* = ODan. *bravere,* strut), = Dan. *brav,* brave, worthy, = OSw. *braf,* Sw. *bra,* good, > prob. Sc. *braw,* good, also pleasant, fine, handsome, etc., < F. *brave,* brave, fine, gallant, etc., introduced in the 16th century, < It. *bravo,* brave, hardy, OIt. tempestuous (cf. *bravo, n.,* cutthroat, assassin, bravo), = Sp. Pg. *bravo,* brave, etc., = Pr. *brau,* fem. *brava,* brave, hard, wicked, etc. (ML. *bravus,* a bravo, cutthroat); cf. OF. *braou, brau,* ML. *bravus, bravis,* a young untamed ox, OIt. *bravo,* tempestuous, Sp. *brava,* a heavy swell of the sea; all appar. from a Rom. (It. or Sp.) type *bravus,* 'savage, cruel, fierce, wild,' prob. a popular reduction (*bravus, brabus, brabrus*) of the literary L. *barbarus,* savage, foreign: see *barbarous.* Similar developments of meaning appear in the history of *bream, fierce, gallant, hard.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Possessing or exhibiting courage or courageous endurance; intrepid; valiant; fearless: as, a *brave* warrior; a *brave* act; he was *brave* under calamity.

> It is very good to relate the *brave* deeds.
> *Caxton,* Paris and V., Prol. *N. E. D.*
>
> Two *braver* men
> Ne'er spurr'd their coursers at the trumpet's sound.
> *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.
>
> The *brave* man is not he who feels no fear, . . .
> But he whose noble mind its fears subdues.
> *J. Baillie,* Basil.
>
> The coward sneaks to death, the *brave* live on.
> *Dr. Sewell,* The Suicide, ii. 55.

2. Making a fine display in bearing, dress, or appearance generally; having a noble mien: said of persons.

> I have gold, and therefore will be *brave,*
> In silks I'll rattle it of every colour.
> *Greene,* Tu Quoque, vii.

3. Splendid; beautiful; gorgeous; gaudy: said of things.

> With blossoms *brave* bedecked daintily.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., I. vii. 32.
>
> And wear my dagger with the *braver* grace.
> *Shak.,* M. of V., iii. 4.

He had them into the very best room in the house (a very *brave* room it was).
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 252.

4. Excellent; capital; fine; admirable. [Formerly in very common use in this sense as a general term of commendation; often also used ironically; now obsolete except perhaps in irony.]

> Iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth.
> *Bacon.*
>
> I'll devise thee *brave* punishments for him.
> *Shak.,* Much Ado, v. 4.

=**Syn. 1.** *Gallant, Valiant, Courageous, Brave, Heroic,* valorous, dauntless, chivalrous, doughty, resolute, manful. *Gallant,* splendid in dress or qualities, is most appropriately used with regard to courage which exhibits itself in deeds attracting attention and applause; of the first four words it is that which may have in it most of compliment and least of high commendation, but it is often a strong word, expressing splendid bravery in action: as, he was a *gallant* officer. *Valiant* is also brave in action, especially in opposing physical force, as in battle. The word is now elevated and poetic. *Courageous* denotes the possession of that spirit which enables one fearlessly and with full presence of mind to face danger. *Brave* is the most comprehensive of the words; it may denote the possession of the highest and noblest kind of courage and fortitude, of that spirit which enables a man to bear up against evil and danger, as well as to go forth to face it. *Courageous* has much of this breadth of meaning, but is applicable rather to doing than to enduring; *brave* is both passive and active. *Heroic* combines the meaning of all the other words in the superlative degree. It indicates a lofty superiority to fear, a noble self-forgetfulness, an almost superhuman power to dare, achieve, or suffer. It bears the same relation to the other words that *sublime* bears to *great, grand,* or *lofty.*

> The Sardinian fleet had been withdrawn from Venice, and the *gallant* resistance of the Venetians was fast drawing to a close. *E. Dicey,* Victor Emmanuel, p. 108.
>
> Plague on't; an I thought he had been *valiant* and so cunning in fence, I'd have seen him damned ere I'd have challenged him. *Shak.,* T. N., iii. 4.
>
> But he rose upon their decks, and he cried:
> "I have fought for Queen and Faith like a *valiant* man and true." *Tennyson,* The Revenge.
>
> Only be thou strong and very *courageous,* that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law which Moses my servant commanded thee. Josh. i. 7.
>
> But, what with pleasure Heaven itself surveys,
> A *brave* man struggling in the storms of fate,
> And greatly falling with a falling state.
> *Pope,* Prol. to Cato, l. 31.

II. *n.* [Cf. *bravo, n.*] **1.** A brave, bold, or daring person; a man daring beyond discretion. Specifically—**2.** A North American Indian or other savage warrior: as, the chief was accompanied by two hundred *braves.*

> Two from among them [Indian warriors] advancing,
> Came to parley with Standish, and offer him furs as a present; . . .
> *Braves* of the tribe were these, and brothers gigantic in stature. *Longfellow,* Courtship of Miles Standish, vii.
>
> With three strokes to each, the scalps of the victims being suddenly taken off, the *brave* flies back with his companions, to hang the trophies in his cabin.
> *Bancroft,* Hist. U. S., II. 431.

3†. A hector; a bully; a bravo.

> Too insolent, too much a *brave.* *Dryden.*

4†. [< *brave, v.*] A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

> I will not bear these *braves* of thine.
> *Shak.,* T. of the S., iii. 1.
>
> 'Tis time
> To be avenged on you for all your *braves.*
> *Marlowe,* Edward II., iii. 3.

brave (brāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *braved,* ppr. *braving.* [< F. *braver,* brave, affront, defy, etc., < *brave,* brave.] **1.** To encounter with courage and fortitude; set at defiance; defy; challenge; dare.

> The ills of love, not those of fate, I fear;
> These I can *brave,* but those I cannot bear. *Dryden.*
>
> Louis the Fifteenth *braved* the hatred and contempt of his subjects during many years of the most odious and imbecile misgovernment.
> *Macaulay,* West. Rev. Defence of Mill.

2†. To wear a boasting appearance of.

> To *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon,* Essays.
>
> Another,
> Reputed valiant, lives by the sword, and takes up
> Quarrels, or *braves* them, as the novice likes,
> To gild his reputation. *Ford,* Fancies, i. 3.

3†. To make fine, showy, or splendid. [Rare.]

> He [the sun] should have *brav'd* the east an hour ago.
> *Shak.,* Rich. III., v. 3.

To brave out, to face out; brazen out: generally with an indefinite *it* as object.

> However we *brave it out,* we men are a little breed.
> *Tennyson,* Maud, iv.

bravely (brāv′li), *adv.* In a brave manner. (*a*) Courageously; gallantly; splendidly; heroically.

> Who combats *bravely* is not therefore brave.
> *Pope,* Moral Essays, i. 115.

(*b*) Finely; gaudily.

> And decked herself *bravely,* to allure the eyes of all men that should see her. Judith x. 4.

(*c*) Well; prosperously: as, he is getting on *bravely.*

> The tug was towing *bravely.*
> *W. C. Russell,* Jack's Courtship, xxi.

braveness (brāv′nes), *n.* The quality of being brave; bravery: as, "the *braveness* of the exploit," *Holland,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 306.

bravery (brā′vėr-i), *n.*; pl. *braveries* (-iz). [< F. *braverie,* gallantry, splendor, etc., < *brave,* brave: see *brave* and *-cry.*] **1.** The quality of being brave; courage; heroism; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness.

> Remember, sir, my liege, . . .
> The natural *bravery* of your isle.
> *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iii. 1.
>
> Lancelot, the flower of *bravery.*
> *Tennyson,* Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Showiness; splendor; magnificence.

> The *bravery* of their tinkling ornaments. Is. iii. 18.
>
> Great *bravery* of building, to the marvellous beautifying of the realm. *Camden.*
>
> No more in the midnight tempest
> Will she mock the mounting sea,
> Strong in her oaken timbers,
> And her white sail's *bravery.*
> *Halleck,* Epistles.

3†. Show; ostentation; parade.

> Prefaces, . . . and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time; and though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are *bravery.* *Bacon.*
>
> Nor would I you should melt away yourself
> In flashing *bravery.*
> *B. Jonson,* Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

4†. Bravado; boast.

> I commended but their wits, madam, and their *braveries.* I never looked toward their valours.
> *B. Jonson,* Epicœne, iv. 2.
>
> There are those that make it a point of *bravery* to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5†. A showy person.

> A man that is the *bravery* of his age. *Beau. and Fl.*
>
> He is one of the *braveries,* though he be none of the wits.
> *B. Jonson,* Epicœne, i. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Valor, daring, pluck, boldness, mettle, audacity. For comparison, see *brave.*

bravi (brä′vē). See remarks under *bravo, interj.*

braving† (brā′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brave, v.*] Bravado; defiance.

> With so proud a straine of threats and *bravings.*
> *Chapman,* Odyssey, xxi.

bravingly (brā′ving-li), *adv.* In a braving or defying manner. *Sheldon.* [Rare.]

bravissimo (brä-vis′i-mō), *interj.* [It., superl. of *bravo,* q. v.] Superlative of *bravo.*

> That's right—I'm steel—Bravo!—Adamant—*Bravissimo!* *Colman,* Jealous Wife, i. 1.

bravity†, *n.* [< *brave* + *-ity.*] Bravery.

bravo (brä′vō), *interj.* [It. adj. (pl. *bravi,* fem. *brava,* pl. *brave*), > F. *brave,* > E. *brave,* q. v.] Well done! good! sometimes used as a noun: as, "with *bravo* and handclapping," *Carlyle,* French Rev., II. v. 6.

> The Italian Prima Donna sweeps a courtesy of careless pity to the over-facile pit which unsexes her with the *bravo! Lowell,* On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners.

[In Italian the word is an adjective, and the correct usage is to say *bravo* to a male singer or actor, *brava* to a female, and *bravi* to a company; but in French and properly in English the word is a mere interjection. Careful persons familiar with the Italian usage do, however, discriminate as to gender.]

bravo (brā′vō), *n.*; pl. *bravos* or *bravoes* (-vōz). [It. (ML. *bravus*), < *bravo,* adj.: see *brave.*] A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin or murderer.

> Stab, like *bravoes,* all who come that way.
> *Churchill,* The Apology.
>
> Was not this Venice, and is not Venice forever associated with *bravoes* and unexpected dagger thrusts?
> *Howells,* Venetian Life, xi.

bravura (brȧ-vö′rȧ), *n.* and *a.* [It., bravery, spirit, < *bravo:* see *brave.*] **I.** *n.* In *music,* a florid air, requiring great force and spirit in the performer, and serving to display his or her power, flexibility of voice, and distinctness of articulation.

II. *a.* In *music,* spirited; florid; brilliant: as, a *bravura* air: chiefly applied to vocal compositions, but occasionally to instrumental.

braw (brâ), *a.* and *n.* [Sc.: see *brave.*] **I.** *a.* Brave; fine; gay; handsome; pleasant; agreeable; worthy; excellent; stout: as, a *braw* new gown; a *braw* man; *braw* lads and bonny lasses. [Scotch.]

> There's *braw, braw* lads on Yarrow braes.
> *Burns,* Gala Water.

II. *n. pl.* One's best apparel; finery.

brawd†, *v. t.* See *broud, broid.*

brawdery†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *broidery.*

brawet (brou′et), *n.* A young eel. Also written *brawat.* [North. Eng.]

brawl[1] (brâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *brall,* < ME. *brallen,* cry out, vociferate, = D. *brallen,* boast, = Dan. *bralle,* jabber, chatter, = MHG. *prālen,* G. *prahlen,* boast, vaunt, flaunt; apparently identical with ME. *brawlen, braulen,* quarrel, W. *brawl,* a boast, *brolio,* boast, vaunt, *bragal,* vociferate, etc. Cf. also F. *brailler* (= Pr. *brailar*), cry out, bawl, prob. < *braire,* bray: see

bray[2]. The ult. source of all these forms is perhaps the same. See *brag*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To speak loudly and complainingly or angrily; be clamorous or noisy; quarrel noisily and indecently.

I do the wrong, and first begin to *brawl*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

2. To roar, as water flowing over a pebbly or rocky bed; make a loud babbling noise.

The brook that *brawls* along this wood.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

Crossing the brook at the ford, where it *brawled* over pebble and shallow. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, iii.

=**Syn. 1.** To wrangle, squabble, dispute (noisily).

II. *trans.* **1.** To wrangle about; be noisy or contentious regarding.

I care not what the sects may *brawl*.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. To drive away or beat down by noise. [Rare.]

Your deep wit . . .
Reason'd, not *brawl'd* her [Truth] hence.
Sir K. Digby, Preface to Nature of Man's Soul.

brawl[1] (brâl), *n.* [< *brawl*[1], *v.*] A noisy quarrel; loud, angry contention; an uproar; row; squabble: as, "stout polemick *brawl*," *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

He is a devil in private *brawl*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

A creature wholly given to *brawls* and wine.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The whole world knows that this is no accidental *brawl*, but a systematic war to the knife, and in defiance of all laws and liberties. *Emerson*, Affairs in Kansas.

=**Syn.** *Broil*, *Affray*, etc. See *quarrel*, *n.*

brawl[2] (brâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brall*; a corruption of earlier *bransle*, also written *bransel*, *brantle*, *brangle*, etc., < F. *bransle*, now *branle*, a dance, same as *bransle*, *braule*, verbal n. of *bransler*, *branler*, shake, move, etc.: see *brandle*, *brantle*, *branle*.] A kind of dance; a branle.

Good fellowes must go learne to daunce,
The brydeal is full near-a;
There is a *brall* come out of Fraunce,
The fyrst ye harde this yeare-a.
Good Fellowes (1569). (*Halliwell*, Note to Marston's Plays.)

Thence did Venus learn to lead
The Idalian *brawls*. *B. Jonson*, Vision of Delight.

My grave lord-keeper led the *brawls*;
The seal and maces danced before him.
Gray, Long Story.

brawler (brâ'lėr), *n.* [ME. *brawlere*.] One who brawls; a noisy fellow; a wrangler.

The great statesman degenerated into an angry *brawler*.
Buckle, Civilization, I. xii.

brawlie, *adv.* See *brawly*.

brawling (brâ'ling), *n.* [ME. *braulyng*; verbal n. of *brawl*[1], *v.*] The act of quarreling; specifically, in *Eng. law*, the offense of quarreling or creating a disturbance in a church or churchyard.

brawling (brâ'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brawl*[1], *v.*] **1.** Contentious; quarrelsome; noisy.

I know she is an irksome, *brawling* scold.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

The spirit-grieving sounds of *brawling* commerce.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 160.

From *brawling* parties concords come.
Lowell, To the Muse.

2. Making the noise of rushing water: as, "*brawling* springs," *Collins*.

The *brawling* streams shall soon be dumb.
O. W. Holmes, Old-Year Song.

brawlingly (brâ'ling-li), *adv.* In a brawling or quarrelsome manner.

brawlins (brâ'linz), *adv.* Same as *brawly*. [Scotch.]

brawly (brâ'li), *adv.* and *a.* [Also *brawlie*; = E. *bravely*.] Bravely; finely; heartily; very well; in good health or condition. [Scotch.]

I am *brawly* now again—it was nae great thing that ailed me. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 82.

brawn (brân), *n.* [< ME. *braun*, *brawn*, muscle, boar's flesh, < OF. *braon*, a piece of flesh, = Pr. *bradon*, *brazon*, *braon* = OSp. *brahon*, < OHG. *brāto* (acc. *brāton*), a piece of flesh for roasting, MHG. *brāte*, G. *braten*, roast meat (= AS. *brǣde*, roast meat), < OHG. *brātan*, MHG. *brāten*, G. *braten* = AS. *brǣdan* = OFries. *brēda* = D. *braden*, roast, broil (cf. Dan. *brad*, a joint of meat); cf. Gr. *πρήθειν*, burn, blow into a flame.] **1.** Boar's flesh; the flesh of the boar or of swine, collared so as to squeeze out much of the fat, boiled, and pickled.

I see nothing here like Christmas, excepting *brawn* and mincepies in places where I dine.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Letter 38.

2. A boar. *Beau. and Fl.* [Now only prov. Eng.]

Bulle-nekkyde was that bierne, and brade in the scholders,
Brok-brestede as a *brawne* with brustils fulle large.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1095.

3. The flesh of a muscular part of the body: as, the *brawn* of the arm, thigh, etc.

It was ordained that murtherers should be brent on the *brawn* of the left hand. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 15.

4. Well-developed muscles; muscular strength.

Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden*, Fables.

Here, then, is a great stalwart man, in perfect health, all *brawn* and rude muscle, set up before us as the ideal of strength. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 54.

5. Figuratively, the arm: from its muscles or strength. [Rare.]

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn*.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

I had purpose
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*,
Or lose my arm for't. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

6. Headcheese.—**Mock brawn**, the flesh of a pig's head and feet cut in pieces, and boiled, pickled, and pressed into a form.

brawned† (brând), *a.* [< *brawn* + *-ed*[2].] Brawny; strong: as, "*brawned* bowrs," *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 41.

brawner (brâ'nėr), *n.* [< *brawn* + *-er*[1].] A boar killed for the table.

brawn-fallen† (brân'fâ'ln), *a.* Having the brawny or muscular parts of the body shrunk or fallen away; wasted; thin; weak.

Were not Milo his armes *brawnefallen* for want of wrastlyng? *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 127.

brawniness (brâ'ni-nes), *n.* [< *brawny* + *-ness*.] The quality of being brawny; strength; hardiness.

This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind is the best armour against the common evils and accidents of life.
Locke, Education, § 113.

brawny (brâ'ni), *a.* [< ME. *brawny*, fleshy (of fruit); < *brawn* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Fleshy; muscular; having large strong muscles; bulky; strong.

Oxe dounge about her rootes yf that me trete
The pomes sadde and *brawny* wol it gete.
Palladius, iii. 106.

The muscles of his *brawny* arms
Are strong as iron bands.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

2. Figuratively, firm; hardened; having great power of resistance.

A *brawny* conscience which hath no feeling in it.
J. Mede, Apost. of the Latter Times, ii.

braws (brâz), *n. pl.* See *braw*, *n.*

braxy (brak'si), *n.* and *a.* [Also *braksy*; a reduction of *braxit*, q. v. Hence also *bracks*, *braxes* (pl.), in same sense.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A disease of sheep characterized by inflammation of the bowels and retention of the urine: also called *the sickness* in some parts of Scotland. The name is also given to a variety of other diseases of sheep.—**2.** A sheep having the braxy; hence, the mutton of such a sheep.

II. *a.* Affected or tainted with braxy: as, ★*braxy* sheep; *braxy* mutton.

bray[1] (brā), *v. t.* [< ME. *brayen*, < OF. *brayer*, *breier*, *brehier*, F. *broyer* = Pr. Sp. *bregar*, pound, bray, prob. < MHG. *brechen* = E. *break*, q. v.] To pound or beat thoroughly, as with a pestle or other instrument; triturate, crush, mix, etc., by beating or any analogous action: as, to *bray* drugs; to *bray* printers' ink. See *brayer*[1].

Recipe the cromys of whyte brede, & swete apyls, & 3okkis of eggis, & *bray* tham wele.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Though thou shouldst *bray* a fool in a mortar, . . . yet will not his foolishness depart from him. Prov. xxvii. 22.

bray[2] (brā), *v.* [< ME. *brayen*, < OF. *braire*, < ML. *bragire*, bray, *bragare*, cry, squall, prob. of imitative origin: see *brag*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a loud and harsh cry: with reference now especially to the ass, but formerly also to the bull, deer, and other animals, as well as to man.

Whan the squyers hadde cried and *braied* for theire lord longe while, thei toke hym vp and bar hym to theire hostell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 467.

Whan the Sarazin felte hym-self so diffouled, he fledde cryinge and *brayinge* as a bole [bull].
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 552.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can *bray*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

Hence—**2.** To make a loud, harsh, disagreeable sound.

Heard ye the din of battle *bray*? *Gray*, The Bard.

And varying notes the war-pipes *brayed*
To ever varying clan. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 5.

II. *trans.* To utter with a loud, harsh sound, like the ass.

The kettle-drum and trumpet thus *bray* out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

Arms on armour clashing *bray'd*
Horrible discord. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 209.

bray[2] (brā), *n.* [< ME. *bray*, a loud cry, also *brayt*, < OF. *brait* = Pr. *brai*; from the verb.] A harsh cry, especially that of an ass; hence, any similar harsh or grating sound.

Several times a day we are stunned and overwhelmed with the cracked *brays* of three discordant trumpets.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 25.

bray[3]† (brā), *n.* [< OF. *braie*, a kind of bastion, a dike or bank, < ML. *braca*, a dike or bank, same as OF. *braie*, < ML. *braga*, part of a river confined between dikes to facilitate the catching of fish.] A bank or mound of earth used in fortification; a breastwork; a bulwark; specifically, a wall or other work in advance of and covering the gate of a fortress.

That they could scant put their heads over the *bray* or bulwark. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 16.

Order was given that bulwarks, *brays*, and walls should be raised in his castles and strongholds.
Lord Herbert, Hen. VIII., p. 28.

bray[4] (brā), *n.* [= Sc. *brae*, *bra*, < ME. *braye*, also *bra*, *bro*, < Icel. *brā* = AS. *bræw*, *breáw*, *brēg*, eyelid, connected with AS. *brū*, ME. *browe*, E. *brow*: see *brow*[1], *n.*, 6. The Gael. *braighe*, *braigh*, the upper part of any thing or place (*braigh duthcha*, the higher parts of a district; *braigh Lochabar*, the braes of Lochaber, etc.), is a different word.] A piece of sloping ground; an acclivity or declivity.

Against a rocke or an hye *braye*.
Ascham, Toxophilus, Works, p. 170.

Push'd up the *bray*, indignantly they feel
The clanking lash and the retorted steel.
Brookes, The Fox-Chase.

bray[5] (brā), *n.* [Also written *brey*; < F. *braye*, "a close linnen breek or under-slop, . . . also a clout," pl. *brayes*, "short and close breeches, drawers, or under-hose of linnen, &c.," . . . also "barnacles for a horse's nose" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *braies*, breeches, < L. *bracæ*, breeches: see *bracæ*, *brail*, and *breech*.] **1**†. A clout for a young child. *Kersey*, 1708.—**2.** In *her.*: (*a*) Barnacles or twitchers for subduing a horse: used as a bearing. (*b*) [Perhaps a corruption of *brake*[3], *break*.] A bearing similar to the preceding in form, representing a tool used for breaking hemp: sometimes called a *hemp-bray*, *hemp-brake*, or *hackle*. One or other of these bearings is frequently used in allusive heraldry for families of the name *Bray* and the like.

brayd, brayde†, *v.* and *n.* See *braid*.

brayer[1] (brā'ėr), *n.* [< *bray*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *printing*, a small composition-roller used for triturating and spreading the ink on a table or slab and daubing it on a platen or disk.

brayer[2] (brā'ėr), *n.* [< *bray*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which brays like an ass.

Brayera (bra-yē'rä), *n.* [NL.] See *Hagenia*.

brayette (bra-yet'), *n.* [F.] Same as *braguette*.

braying (brā'ing), *n.* [< ME. *brayinge*; verbal n. of *bray*[2], *v.*] **1.** The harsh crying of an ass.—**2.** Vocal or instrumental clamor; harsh utterance.

There he stands with unimpeachable passivity amid the shouldering and *braying*; a spectacle to men.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 2.

brayle†, *n.* and *v.* See *brail*.

brayne†, *n.* See *brain*.

braze[1] (brāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brazed*, ppr. *brazing*. [< ME. *brasen*, < AS. *brasian*, cover with brass, < *bræs*, brass: see *brass*[1]. Cf. *glaze*, < *glass*; *graze*, < *grass*.] To cover or ornament with brass, or as if with brass: as, "a tripod richly *brazed*," *Chapman*, Odyssey, xv.

Show of clouds
That *braze* the horizon's western rim.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

braze[2] (brāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brazed*, ppr. *brazing*. [< F. *braser*, solder, OF. *braser*, burn, roast, harden by fire: see *braize*[1]. Partly confused with *braze*[1], from the same ult. source.] **1.** To solder, especially with hard solder, such as an alloy of brass and zinc.

In the reign of Henry IV. it was enacted that all arrow-heads should be well *brased* and hardened at the points with steel. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 372.

2†. To harden; make callous.

Let me wring your heart: for so I shall, . . .
If damned custom hath not *braz'd* it so,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

braze[3], *n.* See *braize*[2], 2.

brazed (brāzd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *braced*, 1.

brazen (brā'zn), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *brasen*, < ME. *brasen*, < AS. *brǣsen*, of brass, < *bræs*, brass, + *-en*[2].] **1.** Made of brass: as, a *brazen* helmet.—**2.** Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass.

Trumpeters,
With *brazen* din blast you the city's ear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

3. Extremely strong; impenetrable: from brass often serving as a type of strength, impenetrability, and the like: as, "environed with a *brazen* wall," *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 4.—**4.** Impudent; having a front like brass.

Such a *brazen* dog sure never my eyes beheld.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

Talbot . . . appeared daily with *brazen* front before the princess whose ruin he had plotted.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Also spelled *brasen*.

Brazen age. See *ages in mythology and history*, under *age*.—**Brazen dish,** a brass dish made in the time of Henry VIII., and kept chained to a pillar at Wirksworth in Derbyshire, England. It is used by the lead-miners in the Low Peak as a standard measure.—**Brazen horn.** Same as *burghmote-horn*.—**Brazen sea** (2 Ki. xxv. 13), in *Jewish antiq.*, a large vessel of brass placed in Solomon's temple, called a *molten sea* in 1 Ki. vii. 23–25, where it is described. It stood on 12 brazen oxen, and was 10 cubits from brim to brim, 5 in height, and 30 in circumference. It was designed for the priests to wash themselves in before they performed the service of the temple.

brazen (brā′zn), *v. t.* [< *brazen*, *a.*] To behave with insolence or effrontery in regard to: with an indefinite *it* as object.

Men would face it and *brazen it*. *Latimer.*

To brazen out, to persevere in treating with effrontery: with an indefinite *it*, or a noun like *matter*, *affair*, *business*, etc.

I'm resolved to *brazen* the *business out*.
Sir J. Vanbrugh, The Relapse, iv. 4.

Thornton . . . *brazened it out* with his usual impudence.
Bulwer, Pelham, lxxviii.

brazen-browed (brā′zn-broud), *a.* Shameless; impudent.

Noon-day vices and *brazen-browed* iniquities.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

brazen-face (brā′zn-fās), *n.* An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery.

Well said, *brazen-face*; hold it out.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

brazen-faced (brā′zn-fāst), *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless: as, "a *brazen-faced* varlet," *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

brazen-fisted (brā′zn-fis″ted), *a.* Having hard fists, as if of brass.

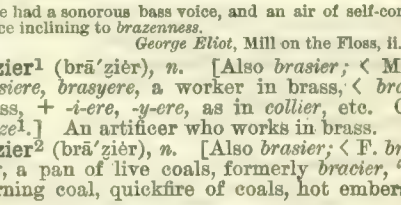
brazenly (brā′zn-li), *adv.* In a brazen manner; boldly; impudently.

brazenness (brā′zn-nes), *n.* **1.** Appearance like brass; brassiness.—**2.** Impudence; excess of assurance.

He had a sonorous bass voice, and an air of self-confidence inclining to *brazenness*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

brazier[1] (brā′zhėr), *n.* [Also *brasier*; < ME. *brasiere*, *brasyere*, a worker in brass, < *bras*, brass, + *-i-ere*, *-y-ere*, as in *collier*, etc. Cf. *braze*[1].] An artificer who works in brass.

brazier[2] (brā′zhėr), *n.* [Also *brasier*; < F. *brasier*, a pan of live coals, formerly *bracier*, "a burning coal, quickfire of coals, hot embers"



Bronze Brazier made in 1675 by Pedro Cerdanyæ for the Guildhall of Barcelona. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

(Cotgrave) (cf. *braisière*, a camp-kettle), < *braise*, live coals: see *braize*[1].] An open pan for burning charcoal, used especially for heating rooms in southern and eastern countries, such as Italy, China, Japan, etc.

Four nice-looking Japanese girls brought us thick cotton quilts to sit upon, and *braziers* full of burning charcoal, to warm ourselves by.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.

brazier[3] (brā′zhėr), *n.* [Another form of *braize*[2], D. *brasem*, etc., bream: see *bream*[1].] A name used on the northern coast of Ireland for the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

brazil (bra-zil′, formerly braz′il), *n.* [Also *brasil*, *brasill*, *brasile*, *brazel*, *brasel*, *brazile*, etc., *bresil*, *bresill*, etc. (*a*) ME. *brasil*, *brasill*, *brasile*, *brasyle*, < OF. *brasil*, *bresil*, *brusil*, F. *brésil* = Pr. *bresil*, *brezilh*, = Sp. OPg. *brasil* = It. *brasile* (ML. *brasilium*, *bresillum*, *brisillum*, *brazile*) (with termination conformed to a Rom. type in *-il*, *-ilium*, *-illum*); also (*b*) OIt. *verzino* (with termination conformed to the adj. suffix *-ino*); also (*c*) OF. *bresi*, *bresis*, *brusy*, *brussy*, *berzi* (ML. *brisiacum*). The form *berzi* was ascribed to Ceylon, and prob. stands for **verzi* = OIt. **verzi* (in *verzino*), prob. < Ar. *warsi*, adj., red-yellow, from *wars* (in ML. and OSp. translations *varz*, *virz*), a dyestuff of a deep yellow or orange color, orig. one produced by a plant that grows only in Yemen. The name *brazil* was applied after the discovery of America to the similar wood and dye imported from the country (earlier called *Santa Cruz*), which acquired from this fact the name *Terra de brasil*, 'Land of Brazil,' now simply *Brasil*, E. *Brazil*. The name had been long before applied to a supposed island in the Atlantic, perhaps by association with Pliny's *Insulæ Purpurariæ* (lit. Purple Islands), sometimes supposed to refer to Madeira and Porto Santo.] **1†.** A heavy dyewood of the genus *Biancæa* (*B. Sappan*), imported from the East, now known as *sappan-wood* (which see).

Him nedeth not his colour for to dien
With *brasil* ne with grain of Portingale.
Chaucer, C. T. (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 15464.

2. A very heavy dyewood, from Brazil and other parts of tropical America. The true brazil-wood is from the leguminous tree *Guilandina echinata*, but the name is also sometimes given to *Hæmatoxylum Brasiletto*. The wood has a slightly aromatic odor and a bitter-sweet taste. To extract the coloring matter, the wood is finely ground, allowed to ferment in the air, and then boiled in copper cylinders with water. The extract produces purple dyes with salts of iron, and red with salts of alumina. Lakes used by decorators are also made from it, and common red ink is prepared by adding a little alum and acid to a decoction of it. Also spelled *brasil*.

Are my bones *brazil*, or my flesh of oak?
O, mend what thou hast made, what I have broke.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 5.

3. Sulphate of iron. [North. Eng.]

brazil-cock†, *n.* [Also written *brasil-cock*, and corruptly *brissel-cock*, *brissil-cock*, with ref. to Brazil, representing America, the place of its origin.] A turkey.

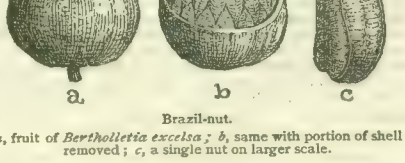
braziletto (braz-i-let′ō), *n.* [Pg. *brasilete*, brazil-wood; Sp. *brasilete*, F. *brésillet*, dim. of *brasil*, etc.: see *brazil*.] A wood resembling brazil-wood, obtained from the West Indies and parts of Central America, from *Guilandina Crista*, *Cæsalpinia pectinata*, and *Baryxylum dubium*. It is used for dyeing and in cabinet-work. The *bastard* or *false braziletto* of the same region includes a number of different shrubs or trees, as *Tariri Antidesma*, of the family *Simaroubaceæ*, the saxifragaceous *Weinmannia pinnata*, and the araliaceous *Oreopanax capitatus*.

Brazilian (bra-zil′ian), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* [< *Brazil* (Pg. *Brazil*, Sp. *Brasil*, etc.: see *Brazil*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Brazil, a republic and the largest country of South America: as, *Brazilian* productions.—**Brazilian balsam.** See *balsam*.—**Brazilian bean.** See *bean*[1].—**Brazilian cocoa,** guarana.—**Brazilian pebbles,** lenses for spectacles ground from pure, colorless rock-crystal obtained from Brazil.—**Brazilian plait,** in England, plait made of dried flag-grass which is imported from the West Indies, and perhaps from South America.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Brazil.

brazilin, braziline (braz′i-lin), *n.* [< *brazil* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]; also written *breziline*, after F. *brésiline*.] A crystallizable coloring principle ($C_{16}H_{14}O_5$) obtained from brazil-wood. Also written *brasilin*, *brasiline*, *breziline*.

Brazil-nut (bra-zil′nut), *n.* The seed of *Bertholletia excelsa*, a tree of the family *Lecythidaceæ*, a native of Guiana, Venezuela, and Brazil. The fruit is nearly round and about 6 inches in diameter, having an extremely hard shell about ½ inch thick, and containing from 18 to 24



Brazil-nut.

a, fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*; *b*, same with portion of shell removed; *c*, a single nut on larger scale.

triangular wrinkled seeds, which are so fitted together within the shell that when once disturbed it is impossible to replace them. When the fruits are ripe they fall from the tree and are collected by Indians. They are then split open with an ax, and the seeds are taken out and packed in baskets for transportation. Besides being used as an article of dessert, a bland oil, used by watchmakers and others, is expressed from them. See *Bertholletia*.

Brazil-root (bra-zil′rōt), *n.* A name sometimes given to the root of ipecacuanha.

Brazil tea. Same as *maté*.

Brazil wax. See *wax*.

brazil-wood (bra-zil′wùd), *n.* Same as *brazil*.

brazing-tongs (brā′zing-tôngz), *n. pl.* Tongs with broad flat jaws, used in brazing. See **braze*[2].

breach (brēch), *n.* [< (1) ME. *breche*, also, without assibilation, *breke* (> mod. E. *break*, *n.*, and dial. *breek*[2], q. v.), also *brekke* (> mod. E. dial. *breck*, q. v.), < AS. **brece*, **gebrece*, found only in the sense of 'a piece' (in comp. *brec-mælum*, piecemeal, *hlāf-gebrece*, a piece of bread), = OFries. *breke*, *bretse*, *breze*, *bresze*, *breszie*, m. and f., a break, breach, fracture, = MD. *breke*, a break, breach, fracture, = MLG. *breke*, a breach, violation; the above forms being mixed with (2) ME. *bruche*, **brych*e, also, without assibilation, *bryke*, *brike*, a breach, violation, injury, ruin (> E. dial. *brick*[1], a flaw, Sc. *brick*, a breach, a division of land), < AS. *bryce*, *brice* (= OHG. *bruh*, MHG. G. *bruch*), m., a breaking, breach, fracture, violation, fragment, piece (cf. MD. *breucke*, D. *breuk*, f., a breaking, fracture, rupture, crime, fine, = G. *brüche*, f., a crime, fine); cf. (3) E. dial. *brock*, AS. *gebroc*, neut., = D. *brok*, m., = OHG. *brocco*, MHG. *brocke*, G. *brocke*, *brocken*, m., = Goth. *gabruka*, f., a fragment, piece, bit (see *brock*[2]); and (4) several other closely related noun forms (see *brack*[1], *brake*[1], etc.); < *brecan* (pret. *bræc*, pp. *brocen*), break. *Breach* is thus a deriv. of *break*, related, in present though not in orig. form, to *break* as *speech* is to *speak*. Hence (from ME. or MLG.) OF. MF. *breche*, *bresche*, mod. F. *brèche*, a breach, gap, break, injury, > Sp. Pg. *brecha*, a breach, = It. *breccia*, formerly also *brecchia*, a breach, a gap, a rupture, = G. *bresche*, a breach in a wall, etc. The It. *breccia*, gravel, now technically breccia, = F. *brèche*, breccia, is closely related, but may be taken from the G.: see *breccia*. See *break*, *n.*, *breek*[2], *breck*, *brick*[1], *brack*[1], *brake*[3], related to and in part identical with *breach*; see also *brick*[2].] **1.** The act of breaking: now used only figuratively of the violation or neglect of a law, contract, or any other obligation, or of a custom.

A custom
More honour'd in the *breach* than the observance.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

The deadliest sin her mind could reach
Was of monastic rule the *breach*.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 3.

2. An opening made by breaking down a portion of a solid body, as a wall, a dike, or a river-bank; a rupture; a break; a gap.

Could make old Trent,
Drunk with my sorrow, to start out in *breaches*,
To drown their herds, their cattle, and their corn.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Thou hast made the earth to tremble; thou hast broken it; heal the *breaches* thereof. Ps. lx. 2.

He then led his men to the assault, taking charge himself of those who were to storm the *breach*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

3†. A break or interruption in utterance.

And all her sister Nymphes with one consent
Supplide her sobbing *breaches* with sad complement.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 35.

4. A rupture of friendly relations; difference; quarrel.

There's fallen between him and my lord
An unkind *breach*. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

5. Infraction; violation; infringement: as, a *breach* of the peace, of a promise, or of a contract.

This *breach* upon kingly power was without precedent.
Clarendon.

It is no *breach* of charity to call these fools.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

The first steps in the *breach* of a man's integrity are much more important than men are aware of.
Steele, Spectator, No. 448.

6. Injury; wound; bruise.

Breach for *breach*, eye for eye, tooth for tooth.
Lev. xxiv. 20.

7. The breaking of waves; the dashing of surf.

Some hour before you took me from the *breach* of the sea was my sister drowned. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 1.

We scudded with frightful velocity before the sea, and the water made clear *breaches* over us. *Poe*, Tales, I. 154.

Breach of arrest, a military offense committed by an officer in arrest who leaves his quarters or limits without authority from his superior officer. It is punishable by cashiering.—**Breach of arrestment,** in *Scots law*, an act of contempt of legal authority committed by an arrestee disregarding the arrestment used in his hands, and paying the sum or delivering the goods arrested to the common debtor.—**Breach of close,** in *law*, an unwarrantable entry on another's land.—**Breach of covenant,** a violation of a covenant contained in a deed either to do or refrain from doing a direct act.—**Breach of duty,** the failure to execute any office, employment, trust, etc., in a proper manner.—**Breach of promise,** a violation of one's word or undertaking; non-fulfilment of what one had agreed to do: often used absolutely for breach of promise of marriage.—**Breach of the peace,** a violation of the public

peace, as by a riot, affray, or any tumult which is contrary to law and injurious to the public welfare.—**Breach of trust**, a violation of duty by a trustee, an executor, or other person in a fiduciary position.—**To batter in breach.** See *batter*[1].=**Syn. 1-4.** *Rupture*, etc. See *fracture*.—**2.** Opening, cleft, chasm, rift, rent, fissure.—**4.** Misunderstanding, alienation, disaffection, falling out.

breach (brēch), *v.* [< *breach*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make a breach or opening in.

The first bombardment had in no place succeeded in *breaching* the walls.
C. D. Yonge, Naval Hist. of Gt. Britain.

Roaring torrents have *breach'd*
The track. *M. Arnold*, Rugby Chapel.

II. *intrans.* To spring from the water, as a whale.

When the watch at the masthead sees the whale spring from the water, he cries, "There she *breaches!*"
Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 207.

breaching-battery (brē′ching-bat″ėr-i), *n.* See *battery*.

breachy (brē′chi), *a.* [< *breach* + *-y*[1].] Apt to break fences; unruly: applied to cattle. [Colloq.]

bread[1] (bred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bred*, < ME. *breed*, *bred*, < AS. *brēad* (= OFries. *brād* = OS. *brōd* = D. *brood* = MLG. *brōt*, LG. *brood* = OHG. MHG. *brōt*, G. *brot* = Icel. *braudh* = Sw. Dan. *bröd*), bread, prob., like *broth*[1], q. v., from the root of *breówan*, etc., brew: see *brew*[1]. The AS. *brēad* first appears in the comp. *beó-brēad*, bee-bread (see *bee-bread*); it is seldom found alone; the usual word for 'bread' was *hlāf*, E. *loaf*[1], q. v.] **1.** A kind of food made of the flour or meal of some species of grain, by kneading it (with the addition of a little salt, and sometimes sugar) into a dough, yeast being commonly added to cause fermentation or "lightness," and then baking it. The yeast causes alcoholic fermentation and the production of alcohol and carbonic acid; the latter, an expanding gas, pushes the particles of dough asunder, causing the bread to rise, and, with the alcohol, is soon expelled by the heat of the oven. See *yeast*. In *salt-rising bread* the fermentation is said to be carried on by bacteria. Bread is sometimes made partly or wholly from the products of other than cereal plants, as beans, lentils, chestnuts, some kinds of bark, etc.

2. Figuratively, food or sustenance in general.

Man shall not live by *bread* alone. Mat. iv. 4.

But sometimes virtue starves while vice is fed.
What then? is the reward of virtue *bread?*
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 150.

Many officers of the army were arbitrarily deprived of their commissions and of their *bread*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Aërated bread. See *aërate*.—**Bloody bread.** See *bloody*.—**Bread Acts,** English statutes of 1822 (3 Geo. IV., c. 106) and 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 37) regulating the making and sale of bread, and prohibiting the adulteration of bread, meal, and flour.—**Bread and butter,** one's means of living. [Colloq.]

Your quarrelling with each other upon the subject of *bread and butter* is the most usual thing in the world.
Swift, To Duchess of Queensberry, Aug. 12, 1732.

Brown bread. (*a*) Wheaten bread made from unbolted flour, which thus includes the bran as well as the finer parts of the flour: in the United States commonly called *Graham bread*. (*b*) In New England, wheaten or rye bread containing an admixture of Indian meal: a variety of it is called specifically *Boston brown bread*.—**Hottentot's bread.** See *Hottentot*.—**St. John's bread,** a children's name for ergot. *Berkeley*.—**Statute of bread and ale,** an English statute of 1266, better known as the *assisa panis et cervisiæ*, regulating the sale of those commodities.—**Tatar bread,** the root of a cruciferous plant, *Crambe Tatarica*, cultivated for food in Hungary.—**To break bread.** See *break*.—**To know on which side one's bread is buttered.** See *butter*[1], *v.*

bread[1] (bred), *v. t.* [< *bread*[1], *n.*] In *cookery*, to prepare with grated bread; cover with white of eggs and bread-crumbs.

bread[2] (brēd), *v. t.* [< ME. *breden*, < AS. *brādan* (= OS. *brēdian* = OHG. *breitēn*, MHG. G. *breiten* = Icel. *breidhja* = Sw. *breda* = Dan. *brede* = Goth. **braidjan*, in comp. *us-braidjan*), make broad, < *brād*, broad: see *broad*, *a.*, and cf. *broad*, *v.*, and *broaden*.] To make broad; spread. *Ray; Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

bread[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *brede*, < AS. *brādu* (= D. *breedte* = OHG. *breitī*, MHG. G. *breite* = Icel. *breidd* = Sw. *bredd* = Dan. *bredde* = Goth. *braidei*), breadth, < *brād*, broad: see *broad*.] Breadth. Also *brede*. [The older word, now displaced by *breadth*.]

Thoughe it be clept the Tour of Babiloyne, yit natheles there were ordeyned with inne many Mansiouns and many gret duellynge Places, in length and *brede*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 41.

On brede†, abroad.

Sorwe yblowe *on brede*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 530.

bread[3] (brēd), *v. t.* [Var. of *braid*[1]; < ME. *breden*, < AS. *bredan*, *bregdan*: see *braid*[1].] In *net-making*, to form in meshes; net. Also *breathe*, *brede*.

To *bread* or *breathe* a net is to make a net.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 359.

bread[3], **brede** (brēd), *n.* [Var. of *braid*[1], *n.*] A piece of embroidery; a braid. [Obsolete or poetical.]

A curious *brede* of needlework. *Dryden.*

She every day came to him in a different dress, of the most beautiful shells, bugles, and *bredes*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 11.

O Attic shape! Fair attitude! with *brede*
Of marble men and maidens overwrought.
Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn.

The . . . wave that rims the Carib shore
With momentary *brede* of pearl and gold.
Lowell, Sea-weed.

bread-and-butter (bred′and-but′ėr), *a.* **1.** Seeking bread and butter, or the means of living; controlled by material wants and desires; mercenary: as, the *bread-and-butter* brigade (applied to office-seekers in the United States). —**2.** Eating much bread and butter, as young boys or girls; hence, belonging to adolescence; in the stage of growth: as, she's but a *bread-and-butter* miss. [Colloq.]

The wishy-washy *bread-and-butter* period of life.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xli.

bread-barge (bred′bärj), *n.* The wooden box or tub in which the crew of a merchant vessel keep their daily allowance of biscuit.

bread-basket (bred′bas″ket), *n.* **1.** A basket for holding or carrying bread; specifically, a tray, generally oval in shape, used for holding bread at table.—**2.** The stomach. [Slang.]

I . . . made the soup-maigre rumble in his *bread-basket*, and laid him sprawling. *Foote*, Englishman in Paris, i.

breadberry (bred′ber″i), *n.* An article of diet for convalescents and persons in delicate health, made by pouring boiling water on toasted bread and seasoning it with sugar, etc.; pap.

bread-chipper† (bred′chip″ėr), *n.* One who chips or slices bread.

Not to dispraise me; and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

bread-corn (bred′kôrn), *n.* Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, maize, etc.

breaden† (bred′n), *a.* [< *bread*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of bread. [Rare.]

breadfruit (bred′früt), *n.* The fruit of the tree *Artocarpus communis*. See below.—**Breadfruit-tree.** (*a*) *Artocarpus communis*, a native of Java and the neighboring islands, but long in cultivation in all the tropical islands of the Pacific, and more recently introduced in the West Indies and other parts of tropical America. The leaves are large, rough, and lobed. The fruit is composed of the numerous small female flowers united into one large fleshy mass about the size of a child's head, and is covered with hexagonal marks externally, which are the limits of the individual flowers. It is roasted before being eaten,



Branch of the Breadfruit-tree (*Artocarpus communis*), with staminate and pistillate inflorescence.

and though insipid it forms the principal article of food in the South Sea islands. Another species of *Artocarpus* (*A. integrifolia*) yields a coarser sort of breadfruit, called *jack-fruit*. See *Artocarpus*. Also called *bread-tree*. (*b*) A rubiaceous shrub of northern Australia, *Gardenia edulis*, bearing a small edible fruit.—**Hottentot breadfruit,** of South Africa, the stem of *Encephalartos Caffer*, which is stripped of its leaves, buried in the ground for some months, and then pounded, when it furnishes a quantity of farinaceous matter resembling sago. Also called *Kafir-bread*.

breading†, *n.* [< *bread*[2] + *-ing*[1].] A windrow or swath. [Prov. Eng.] See extract.

Breadings of corn or grass, the swathes or lows wherein the mower leaves them. *Kennett* (Halliwell).

bread-knife (bred′nīf), *n.* A knife for cutting bread.

breadless (bred′les), *a.* [ME. *bredlees*; < *bread*[1] + *-less*.] Without bread; destitute of food.

Plump peers and *breadless* bards alike are dull.
P. Whitehead, State Dunces.

breadmeal (bred′mēl), *n.* The mountain-meal or bergmehl of Sweden and Finland. See *bergmehl*.

bread-nut (bred′nut), *n.* The fruit of the tree *Piratinera Alicastrum*, of the family *Moraceæ*. The *bastard bread-nut* of Jamaica is the fruit of a related plant, *Pseudolmedia spuria*.

bread-room (bred′röm), *n.* An apartment where bread is kept, especially such an apartment in a ship, made water-tight, and sometimes lined with tin to keep out rats.

bread-root (bred′röt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Psoralea*, the *P. esculenta*. See *Psoralea*.

bread-sauce (bred′sâs), *n.* A sauce usually made of grated bread, milk, onions, pepper, etc.

breadstuff (bred′stuf), *n.* [< *bread*[1] + *stuff*, *n.*] Any kind of grain from which bread is made; meal; flour: generally used in the plural as a commercial term to signify all the different varieties of grain and flour collectively from which bread is made.

breadth (bredth), *n.* [< late ME. *bredthe*, *bredethe* (with suffix *-th* as in *length*, *width*, *strength*, etc.), older form *brede*, < AS. *brādu*, breadth: see *bread*[2], *n.*] **1.** The measure of the second principal diameter of a surface or solid, the first being *length*, and the third (in the case of a solid) *thickness*. Thus, if a rectangular parallelopiped measures 3 feet by 2 feet by 1 foot, its breadth is 2 feet. The *breadth* of a surface is, in the common use of the word, the distance between the margins, which are regarded as the *sides*, as distinguished from *length*, or the distance from *end* to *end*.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, largeness; freedom from narrowness or restraint; liberality: as, *breadth* of culture, *breadth* of view, etc.—**3.** That quality in a work of art, whether pictorial or plastic, which is obtained by the simple, clear rendering of essential forms, and the strict subordination of details to general effect. Breadth of design, of color, of light and shade, or of surface treatment, gives an impression of mastery, ease, and freedom in the use of material on the part of the artist, which conveys a sense of repose and dignity to the mind.

4. In *logic*, extension; the aggregate of subjects of which a logical term can be predicated. —**5.** Something that has breadth; specifically, a piece of a fabric of the regular width; a width. —**Essential breadth,** the aggregate of real things of which, according to its very meaning, a term is predicable. The term *being*, for example, is from its meaning predicable of everything.—**Informed breadth,** the aggregate of real things of which a term is predicable with logical truth, on the whole, in a supposed state of information.

breadthen (bred′then), *v. t.* [< *breadth* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *lengthen*.] To make broader; extend or stretch transversely. [Rare.]

To extend the pieces to their utmost width a machine called a *breadthening* machine is employed.
Ure, Dict., I. 667.

breadthless (bredth′les), *a.* [< *breadth* + *-less*.] Without breadth. *Dr. H. More.*

breadthwise, breadthways (bredth′wīz, -wāz), *adv.* [< *breadth* + *-wise*, *-ways*.] In the direction of the breadth.

bread-tray (bred′trā), *n.* A tray for holding bread.

bread-tree (bred′trē), *n.* Same as *breadfruit-tree*, (*a*) (which see, under *breadfruit*).

bread-weight, *n.* Same as *troy weight*.

breadwinner (bred′win″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who earns a livelihood for himself and those dependent upon him: usually restricted to one who is directly dependent upon his earnings from day to day or from week to week.

The *breadwinner* being gone, his goods were seized for an old debt, and his wife was driven into the streets to beg. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

2. That by means of which one earns one's bread. [Rare.]

The book-making specialist of our generation probably yields to none of his predecessors in the literary roll in respect of industry, skill, and accuracy; but his subject, as a rule, is his business, his *breadwinner*.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 515.

ready† (bred′i), *a.* [< *bread*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling bread.

break (brāk), *v.*; pret. *broke* (*brake* is obsolete or archaic), pp. *broken* or *broke* (obsolescent or poetical), ppr. *breaking*. [Early mod. E. and dial. also *breck*; < ME. *breken* (pret. *brak*, *brek*, *brake*, pl. *braken*, *breken*, pp. *broken*, *broke*), < AS. *brecan* (pret. *bræc*, pl. *brǣcon*, pp. *brocen*) = OS. *brekan* = OFries. *breka* = D. *breken* = MLG. *breken*, LG. *breken*, *bræken* = OHG. *brehhan*, MHG. *brechen*, G. *brechen* = Goth. *brikan*, break (cf. Icel. *brāka*, bruise, *braka*, creak, Sw. *braka*, crack, = Dan. *brække*, break — weak verbs), = L. *frangere* (perf. *frēgi*); perhaps = Gr. *ῥηγνύναι*, break; cf. Skt. √ *bhanj* (for **bhranj*?), break. Hence (from AS. etc.) *breach*, *break*, *n.*, *breck*, *breek*[2], *brick*[1], *brake*[1], *brake*[2], *brake*[3], *brock*[2], perhaps *brook*[1], etc.; (through Rom.) *bray*[1], *breccia*, *bricole*, etc.; and (from L.) *fraction*, *fracture*, *fragile*, *frail*[1], *fragment*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide into parts or fragments vio-

lently, as by a blow or strain; part by a rupture of substance; fracture: used primarily of rigid solid materials: as, to *break* a stone or a stick; to *break* a wall.

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail,
And the idols are *broke* in the temple of Baal.
Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib.

2. Specifically, in *law*, to open or force one's way into (a dwelling, store, etc.) burglariously. A house is said to be *broken* by a burglar when any part or fastening of it is removed with intent to effect an entrance.

3. To destroy the continuity of in any way; destroy the order or formation of; disconnect; interrupt; disorder; specifically, of the skin, lacerate: as, to *break* the center of an army; to *break* ranks; the stone, falling, *broke* the surface of the water; to *break* an electric circuit; to *break* one's sleep; the blow *broke* the skin.

This hereditary right should be kept so sacred as never to *break* the succession. *Swift*, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

No other object *breaks*
The waste, but one dwarf tree.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

4. To destroy the completeness of; remove a part from; hence, to exchange for a smaller amount, as a bank-note in payment: as, to *break* a set of chessmen; to *break* a ten-dollar bill.

But I am uneasy about these same four guineas: I think you should have given them back again to your master; and yet I have *broken* them. *Richardson*, Pamela, xvii.

5. To lessen, impair, or destroy the force, strength, or intensity of; weaken: as, a constitution *broken* by dissipation; to *break* a child's will; to *break* the force of a blow.

An old man, *broken* with the storms of state.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

I'll rather leap down first and *break* your fall. *Dryden.*

Too courteous are you, fair Lord Lancelot.
I pray you, use some rough discourtesy
To blunt or *break* her passion.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. To tame; train to obedience; make tractable: as, to *break* a horse or a hunting-dog for work in the field.

Why, then thou canst not *break* her to the lute?
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

7. To violate, as a contract, law, or promise, either by a positive act contrary to the law or promise, or by neglect or non-fulfilment.

Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature. *Dryden.*

8. To make bankrupt, as a bank or a merchant; destroy, as the credit of a bank.

The credit of this bank being thus *broken* did exceedingly discontent the people. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 12, 1672.

9. To reduce in or dismiss from rank or position as a punishment: as, to *break* an officer.

It must be allowed, indeed, that to *break* an English freeborn officer only for blasphemy was, to speak the gentlest of such an action, a very high strain of absolute power. *Swift*, Against Abolishing Christianity

The captain . . . has the power to turn his officers off duty, and even to *break* them and make them do duty as sailors in the forecastle.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 11.

10†. To disband.

My birthday was ominous. . . . The regiment in which my father served being *broke*. *Sterne.*

11. To make a first and partial disclosure of, as an opinion or project; especially, to impart or tell cautiously so as not to startle or shock; also, simply, tell; inform: as, to *break* unwelcome news to a person.

His nerves are so weak, that the sight of a poor relation may be too much for him. I should have gone first to *break* it to him. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 1.

12†. To cut up, as game. Skill in breaking the killed deer was considered as important in venery as boldness in the chase itself.

They found him by a water side,
Where he *brake* the beast that tide,
The hart that was so wild.
Sir Triamour, in Ellis Collection.

13. To tear. [Prov. Eng.]

In this county [Hampshire] *break* is used for tear, and tear for *break*: as, I have a-torn my best decanter or china dish; I have *a-broke* my fine cambric apron. *Grose.*

To break a blockade, to render it inoperative by driving off or destroying the blockading force.—**To break a gun**, to open it by the action.—**To break a jest**, to utter a jest; crack a joke. *Otway; Bolingbroke.*—**To break a lance**, to enter the lists with an opponent; make a trial of skill.—**To break an electrical circuit.** See *circuit.*—**To break a path, a road,** or **a way**, to force a passage through obstacles or difficulties.—**To break bread.** (*a*) To take a meal; share one's hospitality. (*b*) To celebrate the communion.—**To break bulk.** (*a*) To begin to unload. (*b*) To remove a part from a parcel or quantity of goods.

I heard Sr R. Howard impeach Sr Wm Pen in the House of Lords, for *breaking bulk* and taking away rich goods out of the E. India prizes formerly taken by Lord Sandwich.
Evelyn, Diary, April 9, 1668.

To break camp, to pack up tents and camp-utensils, and resume the march.—**To break cover** or **covert**, to come forth from a lurking-place or concealment, as game when hunted.

On this little knoll, if anywhere,
There is good chance that we shall hear the hounds:
Here often they *break covert* at our feet.
Tennyson, Geraint.

To break down. (*a*) To take down by breaking; destroy by breaking: as, to *break down* a fence: figuratively, to overcome: as, to *break down* all opposition. (*b*) To pass (the press-cake of gunpowder) between the toothed rollers of a granulating machine.—**To break gates.** See *gate*[1].—**To break ground.** (*a*) To upturn the surface of the ground; dig; plow. (*b*) To dig; open trenches; commence excavation, as for building, siege operations, and the like; hence, figuratively, to begin to execute any plan.

How happy, could I but, in any measure, . . . make manifest to you the meanings of Heroism; the divine relation . . . which in all times unites a Great Man to other men; and thus, as it were, not exhaust my subject, but so much as *break ground* on it.
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

(*c*) *Naut.*, to release the anchor from the bottom.—**To break in**, to tame; discipline; make tractable, as a horse.—**To break jail** or **prison**, to make one's escape from confinement.—**To break joint**, to be so arranged, as stones, bricks, shingles, etc., in building, that the joints in one course do not coincide with those in the contiguous courses. See *bond*[1].

A wire cable is composed of many threads, and these completely *break joint* with each other, and thus neutralize any defect in the wires. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 241.

To break liberty or **leave** (*naut.*), to remain away from a ship after the time specified for returning.—**To break squares.** See *square.*—**To break of a habit** or **practice**, to cause to abandon it.—**To break off.** (*a*) To sever by breaking: as, to *break off* a twig. (*b*) To put a sudden stop to; interrupt; discontinue; leave off; give up: as, to *break off* a marriage engagement.

All amazed *brake off* his late intent.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 469.

She ended here, or vehement despair
Broke off the rest. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1008.

To break one's fast, to take the first food of the day. See *breakfast.*

Happy were our forefathers, who *broke their fasts* with herbs. *Taylor.*

To break one's head, to cut one's head by a blow; stun or kill one by a blow upon the head.

He has *broke my head* across, and has given Sir Toby a bloody coxcomb too. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

To break one's heart, to become heart-broken or grievously afflicted: as, he *broke his heart* over her misfortunes.—**To break one's mind**, to reveal one's thoughts: with *to*.

Break thy mind to me. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

I, who much desir'd to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak. *Dryden.*

To break one's word, to violate a promise or pledge; act contrary to an engagement.—**To break open**, to force open; unclose by violence: as, to *break open* a door.—**To break out**, *naut.*, to open; of a flag, unfurl; **of a sail**, shake loose from the stops.—**To break out a cargo**, to unstow it so that it may be easily unloaded.—**To break Priscian's head**, to violate the rules of grammar. [**Priscian was a celebrated Roman grammarian.**]

Fair cousin, for thy glances,
Instead of *breaking Priscian's head*
I had been breaking lances. *Praed.*

To break ranks (*milit.*), to leave the ranks; fall out.—**To break step** (*milit.*), to cease marching in cadence; march at will.—**To break the back**, to strain or dislocate the vertebræ as with too heavy a burden.—**To break the back of.** (*a*) To destroy the force or efficiency of; weaken at a vital point: as, one mistake *broke the back of* the enterprise. (*b*) *Naut.*, to break the keel and keelson of, as a ship. (*c*) Figuratively, to accomplish the greater or most difficult part of: as, to *break the back of* a heavy piece of business.—**To break the bank.** See *bank*[2].—**To break the grain**, to destroy a tendency to crystallize, as in stearic acid by mixture with palmitic acid.—**To break the heart of**, to afflict grievously; cause great sorrow or grief to; cause to die of grief.—**To break the heartstrings of**, to inflict great grief or hopeless sorrow upon; afflict overwhelmingly.

No time to break jests when *the heartstrings* are about to be *broken*. *Fuller*, Jesting.

To break the ice, to overcome obstacles and make a beginning; especially, to overcome the feeling of restraint incident to a new acquaintanceship.

I have often formed a resolution to *break the ice*, and rattle away at any rate.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

To break the neck, to dislocate a joint of the neck.—**To break the neck of.** (*a*) To destroy the main force of; ruin or destroy.

Breaks the neck of their own cause. *Milton.*

(*b*) To get over the worst part of; get more than half through.

He was a capital spinner of a yarn when he had *broken the neck of* his day's work. *Hughes.*

To break the parle†, to begin the parley. *Shak.*—**To break up.** (*a*) To cut up, as game.

Boyet, you can carve;
Break up this capon. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1.

(*b*) To open or lay open: as, to *break up* a floor; to *break up* fallow ground. (*c*) To discontinue or put an end to: as, to *break up* housekeeping. (*d*) To separate; disintegrate; disband: as, to *break up* a company or an army. (*e*) To impair; exhaust; fatigue greatly.

The six hours of deadly terror which I then endured have *broken* me *up* body and soul. *Poe*, Tales, I. 161.

To break upon the wheel, to torture or put to death by stretching on a cart-wheel, or a wooden frame in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and breaking the limbs with an iron bar: a mode of punishment formerly much used in some parts of Europe.—**To break water**, to rise to the surface of the water, as a fish.

Numbers of these fish [bluefish] may be seen *breaking water* at any time on the banks and shoals.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 258.

To break wind, to give vent to wind from the body by the anus.—**To break word†**, to violate a pledge or an obligation.

They that *break word* with Heaven will break again
With all the world, and so dost thou with me.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be separated into parts or fragments under the action of some force, as a blow or a strain; become fractured: as, the rock *broke* into a thousand pieces; the ice *broke* under his feet.—**2.** To become discontinuous, disconnected, disordered, or disintegrated; lose continuity or formation: as, at the last charge the line *broke;* the circuit *broke.*

The command, Charge, was given, and was executed with loud cheers and with a run; when the last of the enemy *broke*. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 351.

3. Specifically—(*a*) To change suddenly and involuntarily from a natural to a higher and shriller tone or to a whisper: said of the voice. (*b*) In *music:* (1) To change from one register to another, as a musical instrument. (2) To change from one combination of pipes to another, especially when having more than one pipe to the note: said of compound organ-stops, like the mixture, the cornet, etc.—**4.** To change from one gait into another: said of a horse: as, to *break* into a gallop.—**5.** To burst; happen or begin to be with suddenness or violence. (*a*) To discharge itself spontaneously, as a tumor.

The same old sore *breaks* out from age to age.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

(*b*) To burst forth or begin with violence, as a storm.

A second deluge o'er our heads may *break*. *Dryden.*

The whole storm, which had long been gathering, now *broke* at once on the head of Clive. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

(*c*) To burst into speech or action: generally followed by *out*. (See phrases below.)

I would not have your women hear me
Break into commendation of you; 'tis not seemly.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

(*d*) To begin as if with a burst or break.

And from our own the glad shout *breaks*,
Of Freedom and Fraternity! *Whittier*, Pæan.

6. To become impaired, weakened, or reduced; especially, to decline in health, strength, or personal appearance.

I'm sorry Mopsa *breaks* so fast:
I said her face would never last.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

7. To begin to be: said specifically of the day, dawn, or morning.

Is not that the morning which *breaks* yonder?
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

The day of wrath, against which Leibnitz had warned the monarchs of Europe, was beginning to *break.*
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 365.

8. To force one's way (into, out of, or through something).

Go, *break* among the press, and find a way out
To let the troop pass fairly. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

9. To fail in trade or other occupation; become bankrupt.

He that puts all upon adventures doth oftentimes *break* and come to poverty. *Bacon*, Riches.

There came divers of Antonio's creditors in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot choose but *break.*
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

The true original chairs were all sold, when the Huntingdons *broke*. *Gray*, Letters, I. 217.

10. To lose friendship; become hostile; be in opposition or antagonism: commonly with *with.*

To *break* upon the score of danger or expense is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Jeremy Collier*, Friendship.

11. In *pool*, to make a break; make the first shot or opening play. See *break, n.*, 15.—**12.** *Naut.*, to hog or sag.—**13.** In *hort.*: (*a*) To put forth new buds. (*b*) To flower before the proper time.

In our turnip and carrot-beds a few plants often *break*—that is, flower too soon.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 5.

14†. To broach a subject; come to an explanation: with *to* or *with.*

The chamber beeing voyded, he *brake with* him in these tearmes. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 227.

Then, after, *to* her father will I *break.*
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

To break across. See *across.*—**To break away.** (*a*) To disengage one's self abruptly; escape, as from a captor, by sudden and violent action; hence, to leave suddenly.

Fear me not, man, I will not *break away.*
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4.

(*b*) To be dissipated or disappear, as fog or clouds.—**To break down.** (*a*) To come down by breaking: as, the coach *broke down*. (*b*) To fail in any undertaking through incapacity, miscalculation, emotion, embarrassment, or loss of health.

Some dozen women did double duty, and then were blamed for *breaking down*.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 68.

(*c*) To lose one's health; become sick. (*d*) To be overcome by emotion; weep. (*e*) To granulate, as gunpowder.—**To break forth.** (*a*) To burst out; be suddenly manifested; exhibit sudden activity: as, a cry *broke forth*.

His malice 'gainst the lady
Will suddenly *break forth*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

Break forth, ye hearts that frozen winters bind
In icy chains more strong than close the year!
Jones Very, Poems, p. 46.

(*b*) To rush or issue out. (*c*) To give vent to one's feelings; burst out: as, to *break forth* with fury; to "*break forth* into singing," Isa. xliv. 23.—**To break from,** to disengage one's self from; leave abruptly or violently.—**To break in,** to leave the point, and start to chase game: said of a dog on point.—**To break into.** (*a*) To enter by force, especially burglariously: as, to *break into* a house. In *law*, opening a latched door, or pushing open an unfastened but closed sash, may be a breaking which will constitute burglary. (*b*) To break forth into.

It is very natural for men who are abridged in one excess to *break into* some other.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lviii.

To break in upon, to intrude upon suddenly or violently.—**To break loose,** to get free by force; escape from confinement by violence; shake off restraint.—**To break off.** (*a*) To part; become separated: as, the branch *broke off*. (*b*) To desist suddenly.

Do not *break off* so. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1.

To break off from, to part from with violence.—**To break out.** (*a*) To issue forth; arise or spring up: as, a fire *breaks out*; a sedition *breaks out*; a fever *breaks out*. (*b*) To appear in eruptions: said of certain diseases; to have pustules or an efflorescence on the skin: said of a person. (*c*) To throw off restraint and become dissolute: as, after living quietly he again *broke out*. (*d*) To give vent to the feelings impetuously by speech.

As soon as my uncle Toby was seated by the fire, and had filled his pipe, my father *broke out* in this manner.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 32.

To break sheer (*naut.*), to be forced the wrong way by the wind or current, so as not to lie well for keeping clear of the anchor: said of a ship at anchor.—**To break shot,** to leave the point, when the gun is discharged, to chase game: said of a dog on point.—**To break through.** (*a*) To disregard or overcome: as, to *break through* all restraint or reserve. (*b*) To act contrary to; violate with impunity: as, to *break through* a law (in such a manner as to avoid the penalty).—**To break up.** (*a*) To dissolve and separate: as, a company *breaks up*; a meeting *breaks up*; the ice *breaks up*; a fog *breaks up*.

We went into Mrs. Mercer's, and there mighty merry, smutting one another with candle grease and soot, till most of us were like devils. And that being done, then we *broke up*, and to my house. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 430.

(*b*) In *alg.*, said of an equation or quantic when in consequence of particular relations between its coefficients it reduces to a product of factors of lower degree.—**To break with.** (*a*) To part in enmity from; cease to be friends with; quarrel with: as, to *break with* a friend or companion.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murderers and traitors. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

He had too much consideration and authority in the country for her to wish to *break with* him. *Prescott.*

(*b*†) To broach a subject to; make a disclosure to.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break with* him thereof. *Sir P. Sidney.*

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it;
And I will *break with* her, and *with* her father,
And thou shalt have her. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

★**break** (brāk), *n.* [In most senses of mod. origin from the verb *break*, the older noun being *breach* with its variants: see *breach*. In some senses merely a different spelling of the related *brake*[3], q. v.] **1.** A forcible disruption or separation of parts; a gap or opening made by breaking; a fracture, rupture, or breach: as, a *break* in a wall, a beam, or a garment.—**2.** A breaking off; an interruption of continuity; a sudden stoppage or suspension; a gap between parts; specifically, in *printing*, the gap between two paragraphs.

All modern trash is
Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes. *Swift.*

He [Ælfred] looked on the peace he had won as a mere *break* in the struggle, and as a *break* that might at any moment come suddenly to an end.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 125.

3. A breaking or bursting out or away; a sudden or marked transition from one course, place, or state to another: as, a *break* of the voice; the *break* of day; the prisoner made a *break* for freedom.

The several emotions of mind, and *breaks* of passion, in this speech, are admirable. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 106.

4. In *arch.*: (*a*) A distinct variation in the style of a part of a building from that of other parts; the place where such a change occurs in the design, or the junction in the building of two distinct styles or designs. (*b*) A recess or projection from the general surface of any architectural part or feature.—**5.** In *hat-making*, the angle formed by the body and the brim of a hat.—**6.** In a ship, the part where a deck terminates and the descent to the next deck begins.—**7.** A contrivance to check the velocity of a wheeled carriage; a brake. See *brake*[3], 9.—**8.** In *teleg.*: (*a*) A key or other contrivance for interrupting or changing the direction of electric currents. (*b*) An interruption of the continuity of a conductor.—**9.** In *music*: (*a*) The point in the scale where the quality of voice of one register changes to that of another, as from tenor to alto or from alto to soprano. (*b*) The point where the chest-voice changes to the head-voice. (*c*) The point where a similar change occurs in the scale of a musical wind-instrument: thus, in the clarinet such a change occurs between the notes B flat and B natural. (*d*) The singing, or the sounding on a trumpet or horn, from lack of ability, care, or skill, of a note different from the one intended to be produced. (*e*) A note which a singer produces more imperfectly or with greater difficulty than the notes above or below it. (*f*) In *pianoforte-making*, the points in the scale where a change of quality occurs because of difference in the make of the strings or in their relative position. (*g*) In *organ-building*, the points in the scale of stops having more than one pipe to a note, where for any reason the relative pitch of the pipes is altered: especially applied to mixture-stops having several pipes to each note.—**10.** In a bakery, a bench on which, or a machine by which, dough is kneaded.—**11.** In *mining*, a crack or fissure caused by the sinking of strata.—**12.** In *type-founding*, a piece of metal next the shank of a type which is broken off in finishing.—**13.** On the stock exchange, a sudden decline in prices.—**14.** In *pool*, the shot that breaks or scatters the balls as piled together at the beginning of the game; hence, the first shot or play, or the right to the first play: as, it is my *break*.—**15.** In *fort.*, same as *brisure*, 1.—**16.** A large, high-set, four-wheeled vehicle, with a straight body and a seat in front for the driver and another behind for footmen.—**17.** A regular sale of tobacco at the time when the hogsheads are first opened. [Local, Virginia.]—**18.** The quantity of hemp prepared in one year.

Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp of the *break* of the year 1796. *Mass. Mercury*, April 29, 1796.

19. Same as *breck*, 4.—**Break of day,** the first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; daybreak.

He arrived with his guide, a little after *break of day*, at Charing-cross. *Addison*, Foxhunter at a Masquerade.

Break of the forecastle (*naut.*), the after-edge of the topgallant forecastle.—**Break of the poop** (*naut.*), the forward end of the poop-deck.

breakable (brā′ka-bl), *a.* [< *break* + *-able*.] Capable of being broken.

We shall see what a *breakable* barrier this Afghanistan is, if we look at a few plain facts plainly.
Marvin, Gates of Herat, viii.

breakage (brā′kāj), *n.* [< *break* + *-age*.] **1.** The act of breaking.—**2.** Things broken; damage or loss by breaking: as, allowance for *breakage* of goods in transit.—**3.** The practice of leaving empty spaces in stowing the hold of a ship.

breakax (brāk′aks), *n.* **1.** A large tree of Jamaica, *Sloanea Jamaicensis*, of the family *Elæocarpaceæ*.—**2.** Some species of *Citharexylum*, or other tropical American tree, with hard wood.

breakbone fever. See *fever* and *dengue*.

breakbones (brāk′bōnz), *n.* An English name of the stitchwort, *Alsine Holostea*, from the fragility of its joints.

break-circuit (brāk′sėr′kit), *n.* Any device for opening or closing an electrical circuit; a circuit-breaker.

breakdown (brāk′doun), *n.* **1.** A falling apart, as of a carriage; a downfall; a crash; hence, a failure; a collapse.

Well . . . here is another *breakdown*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. i.

The complete *breakdown* of the Republican party in the state. *The American*, VII. 180.

2. A noisy, lively dance, sometimes accompanied by singing, as in the southern United States. [U. S.]

Don't clear out when the quadrilles are over, for we are going to have a *breakdown* to wind up with.
New England Tales.

Here is a belle Africaine, so exhilarated by her surroundings that she is dancing a *break-down*.
New Princeton Rev., II. 86.

★**breaker**[1] (brā′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *brekere*; < *break* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which breaks anything, as a machine to crush ores, stones, and other hard substances. Specifically—(*a*) A coal-getter or -hewer; one who breaks down the coal so that it can be conveyed away to the place where it is raised to the surface. [Somersetshire, Eng.] (*b*) A structure in which coal is broken, sized, and prepared for market. [Anthracite region of Penn.] (*c*) One whose occupation it is to break up old ships; a ship-breaker. (*d*) *Milit.*, a cup-shaped covering, usually made of lead, which serves to break a tube of glass or plaster of Paris at the proper time for igniting the charge in fuses of a certain construction. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc. (*e*) In *cotton-manuf.*, a breaking-engine (which see). (*f*) In *linen-manuf.*, a carding-machine to the action of which the tow is first subjected. (*g*) A light, strong plow for breaking new ground.

2. A violator or transgressor: as, a *breaker* of the law.—**3.** A wave broken into foam against the shore, a sand-bank, or a rock near the surface: generally in the plural.

The night-winds sigh, the *breakers* roar,
And shrieks the wild sea-mew.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 13.

4. A trainer, as of horses or dogs.=**Syn. 3.** See *wave*.

breaker[2] (brā′kėr), *n.* [< Sp. *barrica*, a cask: see *barrico*.] A small water-cask used in boats to supply the crew with water and for ballast.

breakfast (brek′fast), *n.* [Late ME. *brekefaste*; < *break* + *fast*[2], *n.* Cf. F. *déjeuner*, a breakfast, < *déjeuner*, break fast: see *déjeuner*.] **I.** The first meal in the day; the meal by which one breaks the fast lasting from the previous day; the food eaten at the first meal.—**2.** A meal or food in general.

The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death. *Dryden.*

Act's breakfast. See *act*.

breakfast (brek′fast), *v.* [< *breakfast*, *n.*; orig. two words, *break fast*.] **I.** *trans.* To furnish with the first meal in the day; supply with breakfast.

II. *intrans.* To eat the first meal in the day.

First, sir, I read, and then I *breakfast*.
Prior, Ep. to F. Shepherd, May 14, 1689.

breakfast-cap (brek′fast-cap), *n.* A small cap, usually made of muslin or lace and ribbons, worn at breakfast by women.

The Mistress, in a pretty little *breakfast-cap*, is moving about the room with a feather-duster.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 71.

breakfasting (brek′fas-ting), *n.* The act of taking breakfast; a party at breakfast.

No *breakfastings* with them, which consume a great deal of time. *Chesterfield.*

break-in (brāk′in), *n.* In *carp.*, a hole made in brickwork with the ripping-chisel, to receive a plug, the end of a beam, or the like.

breaking (brā′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *break*, *v.*; = G. *brechung*.] **1.** In *worsted-manuf.*, the process of uniting the short slivers, as received from the comber, into one continuous rope or sliver, by doubling and running through drawing-webs.—**2.** [Imitation of G. *brechung*.] In *philol.*, the change of one vowel to two before certain consonants, as, in Anglo-Saxon (where the phenomenon abounds), *earm* for **arm*, arm, *eorthe* for **erthe*, earth, etc.

breaking-diameter (brā′king-dī-am′e-tėr), *n.* The diameter of a test specimen of metal at the point of rupture when subjected to tensile stress. It is measured and used to determine the area of the cross-section at that point after rupture. The comparison of this area with the original area of the same cross-section gives the degree of constriction or the percentage, technically called the *contraction of area*.

breaking-engine (brā′king-en″jin), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the first carding-machine following the lapper; a breaker.

breaking-frame (brā′king-frām), *n.* A machine for splicing and stretching slivers of wool.

breaking-weight (brā′king-wāt), *n.* The weight which must be hung from a rod of given cross-section or placed upon any structure in order to break it. It measures the cohesion of the material experimented upon.

The floor was loaded with pig-iron to one-fourth of its *breaking-weight*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 293.

break-iron (brāk′ī″ėrn), *n.* In carpenters' planes with double irons, the top or front iron, the lower edge of which is in contact with the face of the lower cutting-iron just above its cutting edge. As the shaving is cut, the break-iron turns or breaks it away from the wood.

break-lathe (brāk′lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe having a gap in its bed, in order to increase its swing or capacity for turning objects of large radius; a gap-lathe or gap-bed lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

breakman, *n.* See *brakeman*.

breakneck (brāk′nek), *n.* and *a.* [< *break* + obj. *neck.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A fall that breaks the neck; a dangerous business.

To do't, or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck.* *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

2. A steep place endangering the neck.

II. *a.* Endangering the neck or life; extremely hazardous: as, he rode at a *breakneck* pace.

On chimney-tops, . . . over the roofs, . . . on every lamp-iron, signpost, *breakneck* coign of vantage, sits ★patriotic Courage. *Carlyle*, French Rev.

break-off (brāk′ôf), *n.* The part of the action of a breech-loading firearm immediately behind the breech.

break-promise (brāk′prom″is), *n.* One who makes a practice of breaking his promise.

I will think you the most pathetical *break-promise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

breakshare (brāk′shār), *n.* [A perversion of *braxy*, simulating *break*, + *share*.] A term sometimes used as an equivalent to *braxy*.

breakstaff (brāk′stȧf), *n.* The handle of a blacksmith's bellows. *J. S. Phillips.*

breakstone (brāk′stōn), *n.* [< *break* + obj. *stone*, after the L. name *saxifraga*, < *saxum*, a rock, + *frangere*, to break, with special reference to their use as a remedy in cases of calculus.] A name given to several different plants, especially to species of the genus *Saxifraga*, to pimpernel (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*), and to the parsley-piert (*Alchemilla arvensis*).

break-up (brāk′up), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A disruption; a dissolution of connection; a separation of a mass into parts; a disintegration; a disbandment.

Seldom was there a greater *break-up* among the speculators than in the autumn of that year. *J. S. Mill.*

The general *break-up* of parties which took place last decade. *The American*, VIII. 278.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or in celebration of the breaking up or termination of any society, association, meeting, or the like: as, a *break-up* party or ceremony.

break-van, *n.* See *brake-van.*

breakwater (brāk′wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *break* + obj. *water.*] Any structure or contrivance, as a mole, mound, wall, or sunken hulk, serving to break the force of waves and protect a harbor or anything exposed to the force of the waves. The breakwater at Plymouth, England, is 5,100 feet in length, 339 feet wide at bottom, and 45 feet at top, and at the level of low water of spring tides there is a set-off of 66 feet. The sea-slope from set-off to top is 1 in 5. The largest work of the kind in the United States is the Delaware breakwater, at the southern extremity of Delaware Bay,



Mean of 26 sections of Delaware Breakwater.
A, water-line; *B*, base-line.

2,558 feet long at top, with an ice-breaker 1,353 feet long. —**Floating breakwater,** a contrivance, consisting of a series of square frames of timber, connected by mooring-chains or -cables, attached to anchors or blocks of stone in such a manner as to form a basin, within which vessels riding at anchor may be protected from the violence of ★the waves.

bream[1] (brēm), *n.* [< ME. *breem, breme*, < OF. *bresme*, F. *brême*, < OHG. *brahsima, brahsina*, MHG. *brasem, brahsen*, G. *brassen* = OS. *bressemo* = D. *brasem* = OSw. *braxn*, Sw. *braxen* = Dan. *brasen*, a bream; perhaps from the root of OHG. *beraht*, AS. *beorht*, E. *bright.*] **1.** A fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*, *Abramis brama*, common in the fresh waters of Europe. It has a compressed and rather deep body, a short obtuse snout, small and somewhat inferior mouth, uniserial pharyngeal teeth, the dorsal fin of about 12 rays, and the anal fin with 26 to 31 rays commencing under the last of the dorsals. It sometimes attains a weight of 12 to 14 pounds. The flesh is insipid and little esteemed. Also called *yellow bream.* See *Abramis.*

2. A cyprinoid fish related to the preceding, as for example the white bream or breamflat, or resembling it in having a deep body, as the carp-bream, *Carassius gibelio*, a variety of the crucian-carp.—**3.** A name given to various *Sparidæ*, more fully called *sea-breams:* in England, for example, to species of *Sparus, Pagrus, Pagellus*, and *Cantharus*, and in the United States to *Diplodus holbrooki*, the pinfish, and to *Lagodon rhomboides*, the sailor's-choice. See cut under *Lagodon.*—**4.** A fish of the family *Bramidæ*, as Ray's bream, *Brama rayi.*—**5.** In some parts of the United States, a centrarchoid fish, such as the common sunfish, *Eupomotis gibbosus*, and various species of the related genus *Lepomis*, as the blue bream, *Lepomis pallidus.*—**Blue bream,** the *Lepomis pallidus.*—**Bream family,** the sea-breams, or *Sparidæ.*—**King of the breams,** *Pagellus erythrinus.*—**White bream,** a fish of the family *Abramidæ, Blicca björkna*, common in European waters. It is much like the bream, but has a shorter anal fin, larger scales, and two rows of pharyngeal teeth.

bream[2] (brēm), *v. t.* [Prob., like the equiv. *broom*[2], connected with *broom*[1], D. *brem*, furze, from the materials commonly used.] *Naut.*, to clear, as a ship's bottom, of shells, seaweed, ooze, etc., by applying to it kindled furze, reeds, or other light combustibles, so as to soften the pitch and loosen the adherent matters, which may then be easily swept off. Also called *broom.*

bream[3]†, *n.* [< ME. as if **brem* = OHG. *bremo*, MHG. *brem*, m., G. *breme*, f.; the same, without the formative *-s*, as *brimse:* see *brimse* and *breeze*[1].] Same as *breeze*[1].

breamflat (brēm′flat), *n.* A local English (Cambridgeshire) name of the white bream.

brean (brēn), *v. i.* [E. dial.] To sweat; perspire. [Prov. Eng.]

brear (brēr), *n.* See *breer*[1].

breard (brērd), *v.* Same as *braird.*

breast (brest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brest*, < ★ME. *brest, breest*, < AS. *breóst* (neut., usually pl.) = OS. *briost* = OFries. *briast* = Icel. *brjóst* = Sw. *bröst* = Dan. *bryst*, neut., = (with variation of vowel and gender) OFries. *brust, burst, borst*, NFries. *borst* = MLG. *borst*, LG. *borst* = D. *borst* = OHG. MHG. *brust*, G. *brust*, fem., = Goth. *brusts*, fem. pl., orig. perhaps a dual form; origin uncertain. Not being found outside of Teut., the origin has been sought in the Teut. verb, AS. *berstan*, etc., E. *burst:* see *burst.*] **1.** One of two soft protuberant bodies adhering to the thorax in women, in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of infants; the mammary gland and associated structures. —**2.** The outer part of the thorax, or the external part of the body between the neck and the belly, in man and beasts.

My Eustace might have sat for Hercules;
So muscular he spread, so broad a *breast.*
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

3. In *entom.*, the lower or sternal surface of the thorax.—**4.** Figuratively, the seat of the affections and emotions; the repository of consciousness, designs, and secrets; the affections; the heart.

Pass by my outside,
My *breast* I dare compare with any man.
Shirley, Love Tricks, i. 1.

Each in his *breast* his secret sorrow kept. *Rowe.*

5. The mind; the secret thoughts.

The choice and removal of senators, however, was by no means left perfectly free to the censors, nor had it been in the *breast* of the consuls and dictators before the institution of the censorial office. *Brougham.*

6†. In *music*, the chest; capacity for singing.

An excellent song, and a sweet songster; a fine *breast* of his own. *B. Jonson.*

In singing, the sound is originally produced by the action of the lungs; which are so essential an organ in this respect, that to have a good *breast* was formerly a common periphrasis to denote a good singer.
Sir J. Hawkins, Hist. of Music, iii. 466.

7. Anything resembling the breast in position, either as being in front, like the human breast, or below, like the breast in the lower animals. Specifically—(*a*) In *agri.*, the front part of the mold-board of a plow. (*b*) In *arch.*: (1) The portion of a wall between a window and the floor. (2) The portion of a chimney between the flues and the apartment. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) In *carp.*, the lower surface of a hand-rail, rafter, etc. (*d*) In *mining:* (1) The chamber or room in which coal is being mined. (2) The face at which the working is going on. (3) In metal-mining, a point at which a large quantity of ore is being worked: as, a fine *breast* of ore. (*e*) The front part of a furnace. (*f*) Same as *breasting*, 1.

In order that a wheel may be a breast wheel, it must be provided with the *breast* or circular trough.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 150.

(*g*) The swelling portion of a hub.

8. That part of certain machines against which the breast of the operator pushes, as in the breast-drill, breast-plow, etc.—**9**†. A line on which persons or things are ranged abreast, or side by side.

The troops marched in close order, the foot by twenty-four in a *breast*, and the horse by sixteen. *Swift.*

10. A bush for a small shaft or spindle.—**Back and breast.** See *back*[1].—**Pillar and breast.** See *pillar.*—**To make a clean breast of,** to disclose (secrets which weigh upon one's mind or conscience); make full confession of.

breast (brest), *v.* [< *breast, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To oppose with the breast; act with the breast upon; bear the breast against; hence, to meet in front boldly or openly; stem.

Behold the threaden sails,
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

To breast up a hedge, to cut the face of a hedge on one side, so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants of which it is constituted.

II. *intrans.* To practise breasting, as for deer. See *breasting*, 3.

breast-backstay (brest′bak″stā), *n.* *Naut.*, an extra support to a topmast, consisting of a rope extending from the topmast-head on the weather side to the ship's channels forward of the standing backstays. See *backstay.*

breast-band (brest′band), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, a band of canvas or a rope fastened in some convenient place, and passed round the body of the man who heaves the lead in sounding, to prevent his falling into the sea. Also called *parrel-rope* (which see).—**2.** A broad leather band placed across the breast of a horse and used as a substitute for a collar.

breast-beam (brest′bēm), *n.* **1.** A beam at the break of a quarter-deck or forecastle.—**2.** The cloth-beam of a loom.—**3.** The forward ★transverse beam of a locomotive.

breast-board (brest′bōrd), *n.* A weighted sled used in rope-walks to maintain the tension of the yarns while being twisted into a strand.

breast-bone (brest′bōn), *n.* [< ME. *brestbon*, < AS. *breóstbān*, < *breóst*, breast, + *bān*, bone.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

breast-chains (brest′chānz), *n. pl.* Chains used to support the neck-yoke of a carriage-harness, and connected with the hames: usually called *breast-straps* when leather is used instead of chains.

breast-cloth†, *n.* A stomacher.

breast-clout† (brest′klout), *n.* A bib for a child. *Wright.*

breast-deep (brest′dēp), *a.* As deep as from the breast to the feet; as high as the breast.

Set him *breast-deep* in earth, and famish him.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

breast-drill (brest′dril), *n.* In *mech.*, a drill-stock operated by a crank and bevel gearing, and having a piece against which the workman bears his breast when engaged in drilling.

breasted (bres′ted), *a.* **1.** Having a breast (of the kind indicated in composition): as, broad-*breasted*, deep-*breasted*, etc.—**2**†. In *music*, having a chest: as, "singing men well *breasted*," *Fiddes*, Life of Wolsey, App., p. 128.

breast-fast (brest′fȧst), *n.* A large rope or chain used to fasten the midship part of a vessel to a dock or to another vessel, as the bow-fast fastens her forward and the stern-fast aft.

breast-gasket (brest′gas″ket), *n.* An old name for a bunt-gasket.

breast-harness (brest′här″nes), *n.* A harness employing a breast-band, in distinction from one using a collar.

breast-height (brest′hīt), *n.* In *fort.*, the ★interior slope of a parapet.

breast-high (brest′hī), *a.* As high as the breast.

Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Breast-high in sand. *Dryden*, Cock and Fox.

breast-hook (brest′hůk), *n.* One of the thick pieces of timber shaped in the form of knees and placed directly across the stem of a ship, to strengthen the fore part and unite the bows on each side. See cut under *stem.*

Her huge bows rose up, showing the bright copper, and her stem and *breast-hooks* dripping, like old Neptune's locks, with the brine.
★ *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 10.

breasting (bres′ting), *n.* [< *breast* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** In *mach.*, the curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns. It follows closely the curve of the wheel through about a quarter of its circumference, so as to prevent the escape of the water until it has spent its force upon the wheel. Also called *breast.* See *breast-wheel.*

2. The bed against which the wheel of a rag-engine works.—**3.** A method of deer-hunting in which several horsemen ride abreast through the cover and shoot from the saddle.

Breasting is employed where the deer make their home in very high grass, such as is to be found on some of the prairies of the South-west.
G. B. Grinnell, Gun and Rod, p. 152.

breasting-knife (bres′ting-nīf), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a knife used in cutting a clean face on the side of the heel of a boot or shoe next to the waist.

breast-knee (brest′nē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a large knee fitted in the bows of a ship against the apron and stemson, to give additional strength.

breast-knot (brest′not), *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the breast.

What may we not hope . . . from the influence of this *breast-knot?* *Addison*, Freeholder.

breast-line (brest'lin), *n.* A rope used to unite the pontoons of a floating bridge.

breast-molding (brest'mōl″ding), *n.* 1. The molding on a window-sill.—2. Paneling beneath a window.

breast-pain (brest'pān), *n.* A distemper in horses, indicated by stiffness and staggering of the fore legs, and inability to bow the head to the ground.

breast-pang (brest'pang), *n.* Angina pectoris. See *angina.* [Rare.]

breastpin (brest'pin), *n.* A pin worn on the breast for a fastening or for ornament; a ★brooch; a scarf-pin.

breastplate (brest'plāt), *n.* [ME. *brestplate;* < *breast* + *plate.*] 1. A square ornament worn by the Jewish high priest, consisting of the same textile fabric as the ephod, and bearing twelve precious stones engraved with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, set in gold. The breastplate was hung by chains of gold to that part of the ephod which was on the shoulder, and the lower side was secured to the girdle by blue laces; for this purpose four rings of gold were secured to the four corners. It was also called the *breastplate of judgment,* because it contained the Urim and the Thummim.



Breastplate, 16th century; steel ornamented with gilding, and bearing a coat of arms on the breast. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

2. The armor for the front of the body, when made in one piece reaching from the waist to about the collar-bone. It was not introduced until a very late period in the history of armor, and was not common until the early years of the sixteenth century, when armor for the limbs was being abandoned. See *back and breast* (under *back*[1]), *corselet,* and *cuirass.*

3. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.—4. A plate or piece which receives the butt-end of a boring-tool, and is held against the breast when the tool is in use. Also called *conscience* and *palette.*—5. The sternum or central piece on the lower side of the cephalothorax of a spider, between the bases of the legs.—6. The lower shell or plastron of a tortoise. *Darwin.*

breast-plow (brest'plou), *n.* A kind of spade with a cross-bar against which the breast is pressed to propel it, for cutting and paring turf.

breast-pump (brest'pump), *n.* A small suction apparatus for drawing milk from the breast.

breast-rail (brest'rāl), *n.* The upper rail of a balcony or of a breastwork on the quarter-deck of a ship.

breast-rope† (brest'rōp), *n.* *Naut.,* an old term for *parrel-rope.* See *breast-band,* 1.

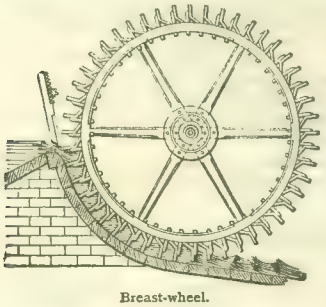
breast-strap (brest'strap), *n.* A strap used to support the neck-yoke of a carriage-harness, and connected with the hames or collar.—**Breast-strap slide,** an iron loop sliding on the breast-strap and taking the wear of the ring on the end of the neck-yoke.

breast-summer, *n.* See *brest-summer.*

breast-wall (brest'wâl), *n.* 1. A retaining wall at the foot of a slope.—2. A wall built breast-high.

breastweed (brest'wēd), *n.* A name given to the lizard's-tail of the United States, *Saururus cernuus,* from its use as a remedy in mammary inflammation, etc.

breast-wheel (brest'hwēl), *n.* A water-wheel with radial floats or buckets, upon which the water is admitted at any point from about the plane of the axle to 45° or more above it. The water is confined to the floats by a breasting of planks or masonry, almost touching the periphery of the wheel and extending from the bottom of the sluice to near the lowest point of the wheel. If the water is admitted to the wheel at a point very near its summit and on the same side as the sluice, it is called a *pitch-back wheel.*



Breast-wheel.

breastwork (brest'wȓk), *n.* 1. In *fort.,* a hastily constructed work thrown up breast-high for defense.—2. *Naut.,* a sort of balustrade of rails or moldings which terminates the quarter-deck and poop at the fore ends, and formerly also inclosed the forecastle both before and behind.—3. The parapet of a building.

breat (brēt), *n.* [Another form of *bret, brit,* q. v.] A local English name of the turbot.

breath (breth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *breth,* < ME. *breeth, breth,* < AS. *brǣth,* breath, odor; cf. OHG. *brādam,* MHG. *bradem,* G. *brodem, broden,* steam, vapor, exhalation; perhaps connected with AS. *brēdan* = OHG. *brātan,* MHG. *brāten,* G. *braten,* roast, broil (see *brawn*), and with Gr. πρήθειν, burn, blow. The vowel in *breath,* orig. long, has become short, while remaining long in the verb *breathe.*] 1†. Vapor; steam; exhalation.

> Then schalle thou caste
> Into the pot and cover in hast,
> And loke no *brethe* ther passe out.
> *Liber Cure Cocorum,* p. 19.
>
> That is blode and fire and *brethe* of smoke.
> *Hampole,* Prick of Conscience, l. 4727.
>
> When bremly brened those besteȝ, & the *brethe* rysed,
> The savour of his sacrafyse soȝt to hym euen
> That all spedeȝ & spylleȝ.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 509.

2. The air inhaled and exhaled in respiration.

> My *breath* to heaven like vapor goes:
> May my soul follow soon!
> *Tennyson,* St. Agnes' Eve.

3. Ability to breathe; life as dependent on respiration.

> No man has more contempt than I of *breath.* *Dryden.*

4. The state or power of breathing freely: as, to be out of *breath;* to be in *breath.*

> The king shall drink to Hamlet's better *breath.*
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 2.
>
> I lose my colour, I lose my *breath.* *Tennyson,* Eleänore.

5. A single act of breathing; a respiration: as, he swears at every *breath;* to draw a full *breath.*

> Between two *breaths* what crowded mysteries lie,—
> The first short gasp, the last and long-drawn sigh!
> *O. W. Holmes,* A Rhymed Lesson.

Hence—6. The time of a single respiration; a single act; an instant.

> The historian makes two blunders in a *breath.*
> *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.
>
> Sweet and bitter in a *breath.*
> *Tennyson,* In Memoriam, iii.

7. Respite; pause; time to breathe.

> Give me some little *breath,* some pause.
> *Shak.,* Rich. III., iv. 2.

8. A gentle exercise, causing a quicker respiration. [Rare.]

> But, for your health and your digestion sake,
> An after-dinner's *breath.* *Shak.,* T. and C., ii. 3.

9. A respiratory movement, as of free air; a blowing.

> Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
> When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface.
> *Addison,* Cato, i. 4.

10. Spoken words; speech. [Rare.]

> Art thou—thou—the slave that with thy *breath* hast kill'd
> Mine innocent child? *Shak.,* Much Ado, v. 1.
>
> I will stand,
> Like the earth's center, unmoved.—Lords, your *breath*
> Must finish these divisions.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Laws of Candy, v. 1.

11. A mere word; a trivial circumstance; a thing without substance; a trifle.

> A dream, a *breath,* a froth of fleeting joy.
> *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 212.
>
> A *breath* can make them, as a *breath* has made.
> *Goldsmith,* Des. Vil., l. 54.

12. An odorous exhalation.

> The *breath*
> Of the fading edges of box beneath.
> *Tennyson,* Song.

13. In *philol.,* a breathing; aspiration; aspirate sound.

> Even in the latest Semitic alphabets the *breaths* and semi-consonants of the primitive Semitic alphabet have retained their original character.
> *Isaac Taylor,* The Alphabet, I. 184.

14. Opinion; sentiments: as, I would fain hear his *breath* on this matter. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**Breath of the nostrils,** in the Bible, vital breath (see Gen. ii. 7); hence, anything essential to the existence of a person or an institution; the inspiring cause of anything, or that which sustains it.

> No institutions spring up in such countries except those which the prince founds, and he may be truly said to be the *breath of* their *nostrils.* *Brougham.*

Out of breath, breathless; short of breath.

> Too much breathing put him *out of breath.*
> *Milton,* Ep. Hobson, ii.

To gather breath. See *gather.*—**To get one's second breath,** to recover the free use of the lungs after the first exhaustion incident to running, rowing, etc. [Colloq.]—**Under the breath,** in a whisper.—**With bated breath.** See *bate*[2].

breathable (brē′ŦHa-bl), *a.* [< *breathe* + *-able.*] Capable of being breathed; respirable.

breathableness (brē′ŦHa-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being breathable.

breathe (brēŦH), *v.*; pret. and pp. *breathed,* ppr. *breathing.* [< ME. *brethen,* breathe, blow, exhale odor, < *breth,* breath: see *breath.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To draw air into and expel it from the lungs; respire; figuratively, to live.

> When he *breathed* he was a man. *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2.
>
> Where, in the vast world,
> Doth that man *breathe,* that can so much command
> His blood and his affection?
> *B. Jonson,* Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.
>
> I did
> God's bidding and man's duty, so, *breathe* free.
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, I. 253.

2. To make a single respiration.

> Before you can say, Come, and Go,
> And *breathe* twice. *Shak.,* Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To take breath; rest from action.

> *Breathe* awhile, and then to 't again.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.
>
> Well, let this *breathe* a while.
> *B. Jonson,* Every Man in his Humour, v. 1.

4. To pass, as air; blow: as, "when winds *breathe* sweet," *Shak.,* Lover's Compl., l. 103.

> Oh, *breathe* upon thy ruined vineyard still;
> Though like the dead it long unmoved has lain.
> *Jones Very,* Poems, p. 88.

5. To give utterance to disparaging or calumnious remarks; make insinuations: with *upon.*

> You must seem to take as unpardonable offence, as if he had torn your mistress's colours, or *breathed upon* her picture. *B. Jonson,* Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

6. To exhale, as an odor; emanate.

> And all Arabia *breathes* from yonder box.
> *Pope,* R. of the L., i. 134.

7. Figuratively, of inanimate things, to be instinct; be alive.

> The staircase in fresco by Sir James Thornhill *breathed* with the loves and wars of gods and heroes. *Disraeli.*

II. *trans.* 1. To inhale and exhale in respiration: as, to *breathe* vitiated air.—2. To inject by breathing; infuse: with *into:* as, "to *breathe* life *into* a stone," *Shak.,* All's Well, ii. 1.

> And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and *breathed into* his nostrils the breath of life. Gen. ii. 7.
>
> Where faith made whole with deed
> *Breathes* its awakening breath
> *Into* the lifeless creed. *Lowell,* Comm. Ode.

3. To exhale; send out as breath; express; manifest.

> Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
> *Breathe* such divine, enchanting ravishment?
> *Milton,* Comus, l. 245.
>
> They [the Indians] entered . . . into an agreement to twenty-nine rules, all *breathing* a desire to conform themselves to English customs.
> *Emerson,* Historical Discourse at Concord.

4. To exercise; keep in breath.

> Methinks . . . every man should beat thee; I think thou wast created for men to *breathe* themselves upon thee. *Shak.,* All's Well, ii. 3.
>
> I'll send for one of these fencers, and he shall *breathe* you, by my direction.
> *B. Jonson,* Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

5. To inspire or blow into; cause to sound by breathing.

> They *breathe* the flute or strike the vocal wire. *Prior.*

6. To utter; speak; whisper.

> Or let the church, our mother, *breathe* her curse.
> *Shak.,* K. John, iii. 1.
>
> Thus *breathes* she forth her spite. *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 762.
>
> That *breathe* a thousand tender vows.
> *Tennyson,* In Memoriam, xx.

7. To suffer to rest or recover breath.

> He *breath'd* his sword, and rested him till day.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., VI. xi. 47.
>
> A moment now he slacked his speed,
> A moment *breathed* his panting steed.
> *Scott,* L. of L. M., i.

8. To open and bleed (a vein).

> Every village barber who *breathed* a vein.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XI. 503.

To breathe one's last, to die.

He, safe return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friends' embrace, had *breath'd his last.*
Pope.

breathed (bretht), *a.* [< *breath*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Endowed with breath; exercised.

A man so *breath'd*, that certain he would fight, yea,
From morn till night. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

If I be just, all praises must
Be given to well-*breathed* Jilian Thrust.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

2. Out of breath.

Mr. Tulkinghorn arrives in his turret-room, a little *breathed* by the journey up. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xli.

3. In *philol.*, uttered with breath as distinguished from voice; surd or mute.—4. In compounds, having that capacity for breathing indicated by the prefix: as, *short-breathed.*

breather (brē'ŦHėr), *n.* 1. One who breathes or lives.

She shows a body rather than a life;
A statue, than a *breather.* *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3.

2. One who utters or whispers.

For my authority bears of a credent bulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather.* *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

3. One who animates or inspires.

The *breather* of all life does now expire;
His milder Father summons him away. *Norris.*

4. Anything, as a walk, gymnastic exercise, etc., that stimulates or gives healthy action to the breathing organs. [Colloq.]

So here we are at last—that hill's a *breather.*
Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, iv. 11.

breathful† (breth'fûl), *a.* [< *breath* + *-ful.*] 1. Full of breath: as, "the *breathfull* bellowes," *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 38.—2. Odorous; fragrant.

Fresh Costmarie and *breathfull* Camomill.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 195.

★ **breathing** (brē'ŦHing), *n.* [< ME. *brethynge*, a current of air; verbal n. of *breathe*, *v.*] 1. Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air: as, "a difficulty of *breathing*," *Melmoth*, tr. of Pliny, vi. 16.

She sleeps: her *breathings* are not heard
In palace chambers far apart. *Tennyson*, Day-Dream.

2. Aspiration; secret prayer or desire.

Earnest desires and *breathings* after that blessed state.
Tillotson, Sermons, I. xxiv.

3. Aërial motion; respiratory action.

There's not a *breathing* of the common wind
That will forget thee.
Wordsworth, To Toussaint l'Ouverture.

4. Figuratively, a gentle influence or operation; inspiration: as, the *breathings* of the Spirit.

The air
Is like a *breathing* from a rarer world. *N. P. Willis.*

5†. A breathing-place; a vent.

The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nourishment she takes.
Dryden.

6. Physical exercise, from the fact that it calls the lungs into free play: as, the Oxford crew took their *breathings* every morning at ten.

I lack *breathing* and exercise of late. *Scott.*

7. Utterance; words.

I am sorry to give *breathing* to my purpose.
Shak., A. and C., i. 3.

8. Time taken to recover breath; hence, a stop; a delay.

Come, you shake the head at so long a *breathing.*
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

Give me a little *breathing*, till I can
Be able to unfold what I have seen.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.

Thou hast open'd our difficult and sad times, and given us an unexpected *breathing* after our long oppressions.
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

9. In *gram.*, aspiration or its absence, or a sign indicating it. In Greek there are two breathings—the aspirate (*spiritus asper*) or the rough breathing, indicated by a mark (') equivalent to our letter *h*, and the lenis (*spiritus lenis*) or the smooth breathing (᾽), indicating simply the absence of the rough. Thus ὁς is equal to *hos*, but ις to *is*.—**Breathing capacity.** See *capacity.*

breathing-hole (brē'ŦHing-hōl), *n.* 1. A vent-hole, as in a cask.—2. One of the spiracles or stigmata through which insects respire. Also called *breathing-pore.*—3. The spiracle or blow-hole of a cetacean.—4. A hole in the ice where an aquatic mammal, as a seal, comes up to breathe.

breathing-mark (brē'ŦHing-märk), *n.* 1. In *music*, a small mark (*, ', or ∨) placed above a vocal score, indicating the point at which the singer may properly take breath.—2. Same as *spiritus.*

breathing-place (brē'ŦHing-plās), *n.* 1. A place where fresh air can be breathed; a vent.

Each bough . . . finding some sufficient *breathing-place* among the other branches.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, p. 194.

2. The place for a pause in a sentence or a poetic verse; a cesura.

That cæsura, or *breathing-place.*
Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

breathing-pore (brē'ŦHing-pōr), *n.* In *bot.*, a minute opening in the superficial tissue of plants for the entrance and exit of gases. See *stoma* and *lenticel.*

breathing-space (brē'ŦHing-spās), *n.* A breathing-time; an intermission of exertion.

breathing-time (brē'ŦHing-tīm), *n.* Pause; relaxation.

We may have some *breathing-time* between our promise and its accomplishment. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

breathing-tube (brē'ŦHing-tūb), *n.* In *entom.*, the respiratory tube of certain aquatic larvæ and dipterous puparia. It is a slender integumental prolongation, bearing at the tip one or both of the anal stigmata, through which the insect obtains air at the surface of the water or semifluid filth in which it lives. The breathing-tube is also possessed by certain adult heteropters.

breathing-while (brē'ŦHing-hwīl), *n.* An intermission of exertion; a breathing-time. *Shak.*

Except when for a *breathing-while* at eve,
Some niggard fraction of an hour, he ran
Beside the river-bank. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

breathless (breth'les), *a.* [< ME. *brethles*; < *breath* + *-less.*] 1. Without breath; dead.

Denies the rites of funeral fires to those
Whose *breathless* bodies yet he calls his foes.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 84.

2. Out of breath; spent with labor or exertion.

Unwounded from the dreadful close,
But *breathless* all, Fitz-James arose.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 16.

3. That takes away the breath.

How I remember that *breathless* flight!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv.

4. Marked by an apparent forgetfulness to breathe; absorbed; eager; excited.

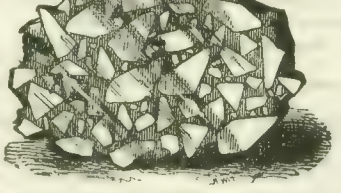
The young folks would crowd around the hearth, listening with *breathless* attention to some old crone of a negro, who was the oracle of the family.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 168.

The holy time is quiet as a nun
Breathless with adoration.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, i. 30.

breathlessness (breth'les-nes), *n.* The state of being breathless or out of breath with exertion; difficulty in breathing.

breath-sound (breth'sound), *n.* In *physiol.*, a sound caused by the movement of the air in the lungs in respiration. Also called *respiratory murmur.*—**Cogged breath-sound,** in *pathol.*, an interrupted or jerky respiratory sound, most marked in inspiration. Also called *cog-wheel respiration.*

breccia (brech'iạ), *n.* [It., formerly also *brecchia*, gravel, now technically breccia, = F. *brèche*, connected with It. *breccia* = Sp. Pg. *brecha*, < F. *brèche*, a breach; all of Teut. origin: see *breach*, and cf. *brash*[1], *n.*] In *geol.*, a rock formed of angular fragments of older rocks,



Breccia.—Polished Surface.

uniform or varied in character, and united by a cement. Contrasted with a conglomerate, in which the fragments are rounded. Several kinds of breccia are recognized: *volcanic breccia* (the cemented ejecta of a volcano), *fault-* or *friction-breccia*, *talus-breccia*, etc.

brecciated (brech'i-ā-ted), *a.* [< *breccia* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having the character of a breccia.

According to Professor Ramsay the *brecciated*, subangular conglomerates and boulder beds of the Old Red Sandstone . . . are of glacial origin.
J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 294.

brecciation (brech-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< *breccia* + *-ation.*] The condition of being brecciated. See *breccia.*

brecht†, *n.* A Middle English form of *breech.*

brecham (brech'am), *n.* [Sc., also *brechame*; prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *braighdeach*, a horse's collar, *braighdean*, a cow's or calf's collar, = Ir. *braighdean*, a collar, Gael. *braidean*, a little collar, dim. of *braid*, a horse-collar, a brecham, = Ir. *braid*, a collar, < Gael. Ir. *braghad*, neck, throat, windpipe.] A collar for a work-horse. [Scotch.]

brechan, breckan (brek'an), *n.* A Scotch form of *bracken.*

breche[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breech.*

breche[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breach.*

Brechites (bre-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρέχειν, to wet: see *rain*, and cf. *aspergillum.*] Same as *Aspergillum*, 2.

breck (brek), *n.* [< ME. *brekke*, var. of *breke*, a break, breach, etc.: see *breach*, and cf. *break*, *n.*, *brick*[1], and *brack*[1], all ult. < *break*, q. v.] 1†. A break; breach; fracture. *Tusser.*

Swiche a fairenesse of a nekke
Had that swete that bone nor *brekke*
Nas ther noon seen.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 940.

2†. A bruise. *Kersey*, 1708.—3†. A breach; a gap in a hedge.—4. [Also called *break*; prop. land broken up and allowed to lie fallow.] A piece of uninclosed arable land; a sheepwalk, if in grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. A large new-made inclosure. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—6. A field. [Suffolk, Eng.]

The bird's chosen breeding-place was in wide fields—*brecks*, as they are locally called—of winter-corn.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 578.

breckan, *n.* See *brechan.*

breckins (brek'inz), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bracken.*

bred[1] (bred). Preterit and past participle of *breed.*

bred[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bread*[1].

brede[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *bread*[2].

brede[2]†, *n.* See *bread*[3], *braid*[1].

brede[3]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *breden*, < AS. *brædan*, roast: see *brawn.*] To roast.

bredge[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *bridge*[1].

bredge[2]†, *v. t.* See *bridge*[2].

bred-sore† (bred'sōr), *n.* A whitlow, or a sore coming without a wound or visible cause. Also called *breeder.*

bree[1] (brē), *n.* [Sc., also *brie*, *brue*, *broo*, < ME. *bre*, full form *brewe*, < AS. *briw*, also *brīg*, a pottage of meal, pulse, etc., = Fries. *bry* = D. *brij* = MLG. *brī*, *brīg* = OHG. *brīo*, MHG. *brī*, *brīe*, G. *brei*, broth, etc. Connection with *brew*[1], *v.* (AS. *breówan*, etc.), is doubtful.] Broth; soup; juice; sauce; water; moisture of any kind. [Scotch.]

bree[2] (brē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bray*[4], *brae.*

bree[3] (brē), *v. t.* [E. dial.] To frighten. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

bree[4] (brē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *brow.*

breech (brēch), *n.* [< ME. *breech*, *breche*, *brech*, ★also unassibilated *breke*, *brek*, prop. pl. and meaning 'breeches,' the covering of the breech (whence the double pl. *breeches*, the now prevalent form in that sense: see *breeches*), < AS. *brēc*, also *brēc* (pl. of the unrecorded sing. **brōc*), breeches (the additional sense of 'breech,' given by Bosworth, rests on a doubtful translation of a single passage), = OFries. *brōk*, pl. *brēk*, = D. *broek* = MLG. *brōk*, LG. *brook* = OHG. *bruoh*, MHG. *bruoch*, G. *bruch* = Icel. *brōk*, pl. *brækr*, breeches (Sw. *bracka*, breeches, *brok*, naut., breeching), = ODan. *brog*, breeches, hose, Dan. *brog*, naut., breeching. Cf. L. *brācæ*, pl., breeches (> It. *braca* = Sp. Pg. *braga* = Pr. *braya* = OF. *braie*, breeches, F. *braie*, a swaddling-band, > E. *bray*[5] and *brail*, q. v.), regarded as of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *brageż*; but the Gael. Ir. *brigis*, breeches, is perhaps from E. The relation of the Teut. forms to the Celtic is uncertain.] 1†. Breeches.

Thyn olde *breech*. *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 486.

That you might still have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er have stol'n the *breech* from Lancaster.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5.

2. The lower part of the body behind.—3. The hinder part of anything; specifically, the mass of metal behind the bore of a cannon, or the part of a small arm back of the barrel, including the rear of the latter in breech-loaders.—4. *Naut.*, the angle of a knee-timber, the inside of which is called the *throat.*

breech (brēch), *v.* [< *breech*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put into or clothe with breeches.

Who was anxious to know whether the blacksmith's youngest boy was *breeched*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

Have I not shaved my people, and *breeched* them?
Landor, Peter the Great.

2. To cover to the breech or hilt. [Rare.]

There, the murtherers,
Steep'd in the colours of their trade, their daggers
Unmannerly *breech'd* with gore. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

[Various other readings and interpretations, such as *reeched* (soiled with a dark yellow), *drenched*, *sheathed*, etc., have been proposed by Shaksperian commentators.]

3. To whip on the breech.

Had not a courteous serving-man conveyed me away, whilst he went to fetch whips, I think, in my conscience, he would have *breeched* me.
Robert Taylor (1612), Hog hath Lost his Pearl, vi.

4. To fit or furnish with a breech: as, to *breech* a gun.—**5.** To fasten by a breeching.

II. *intrans.* To suffer whipping on the breech.

I am no *breeching* scholar in the schools.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1.

breech-band (brēch′band), *n.* Same as *breeching*, 3.

breech-barrow (brēch′bar″ō), *n.* A large high truck used in moving bricks in a brick-yard.

breech-block (brēch′blok), *n.* A movable piece at the breech of a breech-loading gun, which is withdrawn for the insertion of the charge and closed before firing, being moved either by hand or by gearing. See *breech-mechanism*, also cut under *breech-loader*.

breech-clout (brēch′klout), *n.* The cloth covering the breech, worn by American Indians and other uncivilized peoples.

breeches (brich′ez, formerly and still occasionally brē′chez), *n. pl.* [< ME. *breche, breches*, pl., usually *breche, brech*, also *breke, brek* (> Sc. *breeks, breik*, etc.): see *breech*, itself pl.] **1.** A bifurcated garment worn by men, covering the body from the waist to the knees, or, in some cases, only to mid-thigh.—**2.** Less properly, trousers or pantaloons.—**Breeches Bible.** See *Bible*.—**To wear the breeches,** to usurp the authority of the husband: said of a wife.

Children rule, old men go to school, women *wear the breeches*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

=**Syn.** See *trousers*.

breeches-buoy (brich′ez-boi), *n.* In the life-saving service, a name given to an apparatus, like a short pair of breeches, moving on a rope stretched from a wreck to the shore, for the purpose of landing persons from the wreck.


Breeches-buoy.

breeching (brich′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *breech, v.*] **1.** A whipping on the breech.

I view the prince with Aristarchus' eyes,
Whose looks were as a *breeching* to a boy.
Marlowe (*and Shakspere?*), [Edw. III.

2. Hard, clotted wool on the buttocks of a sheep.—**3.** That part of a horse's harness which passes round its breech, and which enables it to back the vehicle to which it is harnessed. The breeching is connected by straps to the saddle and shafts. Also called *breech-band*. See cut under *harness*.—**4.** In *naval gun.*, a strong rope passed through a hole in the cascabel of a gun and fastened to bolts in the ship's side, to check the recoil of the gun when it is fired.—**5.** A bifurcated smoke-pipe of a furnace.

breeching-bolt (brich′ing-bōlt), *n.* A bolt in a ship's side to which the breeching is fastened.

breeching-hook (brich′ing-hůk), *n.* A curved hook on the shafts of a carriage to which the breeching of the harness is secured.

breeching-loop (brich′ing-lōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a loop of metal formerly cast on the breech of guns, through which the breeching was passed.

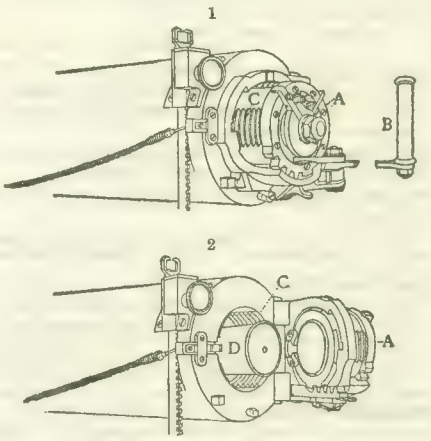
breechless (brēch′les), *a.* Without breeches; hence, naked.

He bekez by the bale fyre, and *breklesse* hyme semede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1048.

breech-loader (brēch′lō″dėr), *n.* A firearm loaded at the breech. The term is generally confined to small arms, whether used in hunting or in war, large guns being usually referred to as *breech-loading cannon*. The earliest European firearms were made to load at the breech; but as soon as accuracy of aim and long range were demanded this plan was abandoned, as the mechanical appliances of the day did not allow of accurate fitting and quick working of the breech-piece. Since about 1840, however, breech-loading firearms have been made successfully, and have gradually come into general use for all purposes. Rapidity of firing, ease of cleaning, and close adjustment of the missile to the bore, excluding windage, are the advantages of this form of arm. See cuts under *rifle*.

breech-loading (brēch′lō″ding), *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle: applied to firearms: as, a *breech-loading* rifle.

breech-mechanism (brēch′mek″a-nizm), *n.* The parts comprised in the breech of a gun; specifically, the mechanical device for opening and closing the breech of a gun in loading and firing. See *fermeture*.



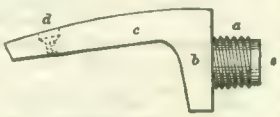
The Dashiell Breech-Mechanism.

1. Breech-block rotated and withdrawn. 2. Breech open and empty cartridge-case started out by extractor. *A*, Breech-block; *B*, Handle by means of which breech-block is rotated; *C*, Interrupted screw; *D*, Cartridge.

breech-piece (brēch′pēs), *n.* **1.** The wrought-iron welded coil shrunk on the rear end of the steel tubes of the Fraser system of heavy guns.

2. A heavy mass of steel which supports the wedge in the Krupp system of guns.

breech-pin (brēch′pin), *n.* In *gun.*, a mounted plug screwed into the rear end of the barrel of a firearm. In a breech-loader the plug forms the bottom of the charging-chamber or well; in a muzzle-loader it forms the bottom of the bore.



Breech-pin.

a, plug; *b*, tenon; *c*, tang; *d*, tang-screw hole; *e*, face.

breech-screw (brēch′skrō), *n.* Same as *breech-pin*.

breech-sight (brēch′sīt), *n.* That sight of a gun which is placed next the breech; the hind sight.

breech-wrench (brēch′rench), *n.* A wrench employed in turning out the breech-pin of a muzzle-loading firearm.

breed (brēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bred*, ppr. *breeding*. [< ME. *breden*, < AS. *brēdan*, nourish, cherish, keep warm (= D. *broeden* = MLG. *broden*, LG. *bröden* = OHG. *bruoten*, MHG. *brüeten*, G. *brüten*, brood, hatch), < *brōd*, brood: see *brood, n.*, and cf. *brood, v.* *Breed* is related to *brood* as *feed* to *food*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To procreate; beget; engender; hatch.

Yet every mother *breeds* not sons alike.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

2†. To produce within or upon the body by development or organic process.

The worms . . . that did *breed* the silk.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

Children would *breed* their teeth with less danger.
Locke.

3. To cause; occasion; produce; originate.

What pains
I have bestow'd, to *breed* this present peace.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I honour philosophicall instructions, and blesse the wits which *bred* them. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

E'en when sober truth prevails throughout,
They swear it, till affirmance *breeds* a doubt.
Cowper, Conversation.

Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities. *Tillotson*.

4. To produce; be the native place of: as, a pond *breeds* fish; a northern country *breeds* a race of stout men.

Hail, foreign wonder!
Whom certain these rough shades did never *breed*.
Milton, Comus, l. 266.

Why doth Africa *breed* so many venomous beasts, Ireland none? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 293.

The barren soil does not *breed* fevers, crocodiles, tigers, or scorpions. *Emerson*, Compensation.

5. To bring up; nurse and foster; take care of during the period of growth: as, born and *bred*.

Young Archas,
A boy as sweet as young; my brother *breeds* him,
My noble brother Brisky *breeds* him nobly.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 7.

Ah! wretched me! by fates averse decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*.
Dryden.

6. To form by education; train: as, to *breed* a son to an occupation; a man *bred* at a university: commonly with *up*.

To *breed up* the son to common sense.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

The trade he *breeds* them *up* in. *Locke*.

7. To procure by the mating of parents, and rear for use: as, to *breed* canaries; to *breed* cattle for the market.—**Bred out,** degenerated.

The strain of man's *bred out*
Into baboon and monkey. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

Well bred, having good manners; well instructed: as, his actions show him to be *well bred*. See *well-bred*.

A gentleman *well bred*, and of good name.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

I have not seen a cobbler [in Paris] who is not *better bred* than an English gentleman.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

=**Syn. 1.** To generate.—**5.** To nourish, nurture.—**6.** To educate, school, discipline.—**7.** To raise.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To beget or bear offspring; produce young; be fruitful: used figuratively of increase generally.

That they may *breed* abundantly in the earth, and be fruitful. Gen. viii. 17.

Where they most *breed* and haunt.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6.

I make it [money] *breed* as fast. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

The mother had never *bred* before. *Carpenter*.

2. To have birth; be produced; arise; grow; develop: as, maggots *breed* readily in carrion.

As fester'd members rot but by degree,
Till bones, and flesh, and sinews fall away,
So will this base and envious discord *breed*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

3. To procure the birth of young: with *from*: as, to *breed from* a mare of good stock.—**4†.** To be pregnant.

Mercy, being a young and *breeding* woman, longed for something that she saw there, but was ashamed to ask.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., Shepherds.

To breed in and in, to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related.—**To breed true,** to produce offspring exhibiting the same characteristics of form, color, and general qualities as the parents: said of animals, poultry, etc., of pure breed.

breed (brēd), *n.* [< *breed, v.*] **1.** A race or progeny from the same parents or stock; especially, a race of men or other animals having an alliance by nativity and some distinctive qualities in common, which are transmitted by heredity; hence, family; extraction: as, a *breed* of men in a particular country; horses or sheep of good *breed*.

I bring you witnesses,
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

The farmer race of Arabs, the most despised by their fellow countrymen, and the most hard-favored, morally as well as physically, of all the *breed*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 250.

Hence—**2.** Sort; kind: in a general sense.

This courtesy is not of the right *breed*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

3†. A number produced at once; a hatch; a brood: as, "above an hundred at a *breed*," *N. Grew*.—**4†.** Increase of any sort, especially interest on money; usury.

For when did friendship take
A *breed* of barren metal of his friend?
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

5†. Breeding.

That countrey is a very greate soyle of cattell, and verye fitt for *breede*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

breed-bate† (brēd′bāt), *n.* [< *breed, v.*, + obj. *bate*[3], *n.*] One who breeds or incites to quarrels: as, "no tell-tale nor no *breed-bate*," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

breeder (brē′dėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which breeds, procreates, or produces young: used especially of the female.

You love the *breeder* better than the male.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. One who educates or rears; figuratively, that which rears.

Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* . . . of the worthiest men. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

3. One who or that which produces, causes, or brings about: as, he was a *breeder* of dissensions.

Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

4. One who procures the birth of young; one who raises a particular breed, as of animals; technically, in herd- and stud-books, the owner of the dam at the time of the birth of the animal recorded.—**5†.** Same as *bred-sore*.

breeding (brē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *breed, v.*] **1.** The act of generating or producing.—**2.** The rearing of cattle or live stock of any kind, particularly by mingling or crossing one strain

of a species or variety with another, with a view to improve the breed. See *cross-breeding* and *in-and-in*.—3. Upbringing; nurture; education; instruction.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

4. Deportment or behavior in social life; manners, especially good manners: as, good *breeding* (politeness); a man of no *breeding* (that is, a very ill-bred man).

As men of *breeding*, sometimes men of wit,
T' avoid great errors, must the less commit.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 259.

In society his good *breeding* and vivacity made him always welcome. *Macaulay*, Dramatists of the Restoration.

5†. Descent; extraction.

Honest gentleman, I know not your *breeding*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Breeding in the line, breeding from animals of the same variety, but of different parentage. =**Syn.** 1. Generation, production.—2. Raising.—3. Training, discipline.

breeding-cage (brē'ding-kāj), *n.* 1. A contrivance used by entomologists for rearing insects in captivity, as a box of wire netting, a jar covered with cloth, or any similar arrangement.—2. A large cage, with a box, pan, or compartment for a nest, in which a pair of birds are placed for breeding in captivity.

breeding-pen (brē'ding-pen), *n.* 1. A pen or inclosure, or a yard with the necessary house for shelter, in which animals or poultry are confined for the purpose of producing pure-bred stock.—2. At exhibitions of poultry, a certain number of females, commonly four, but sometimes five, shown, together with a male, in competition for a prize.

breedling† (brēd'ling), *n.* [< *breed* + *-ling*[1].] A native; an inhabitant.

Over most sad fens, all the way observing the sad life which the people of the place—which, if they be born there, they do call the *Breedlings* of the place—do live.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 17, 1663.

breek[1], *n.* Scotch, northern English, and obsolete form of *breech*.

breek[2]†, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *break* or *breach*.

breeks (brēks), *n. pl.* Scotch and northern English form of *breeches*.

I have linen *breeks* on. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, v. 4.

breeme[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *bream*[1].

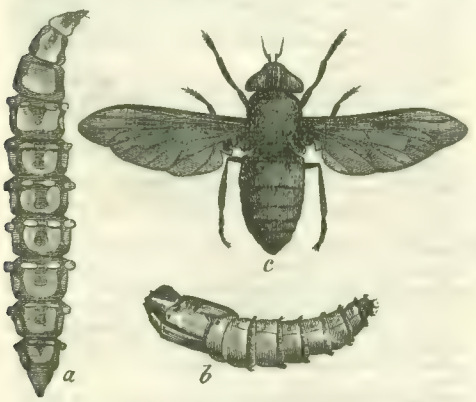
breeme[2]†, *a.* See *brim*[4].

breer[1], **brere** (brēr), *n.* [= *brier*, q. v.] A common English name for the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*, and the dogrose, *Rosa canina*: hence *Brerecliff*, *Brerecroft*, and other names of places.

The amorous birds now pair in every brake,
And build their mossy homes in field and *brere*.
Shelley, Adonais, viii.

breer[2] (brēr), *n.* and *v.* [Sc.] Same as *braird*.

breese, *n.* See *breeze*[1].



Black Breeze (*Tabanus atratus*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, imago. (All slightly enlarged.)

breeze[1] (brēz), *n.* [Also written *breese*, early mod. E. *brize*, *brizze*, *brise*, *briese*, < ME. *brese*, < AS. *breósa*, *briósa* (only in glosses), a gadfly; not found in other tongues, and supposed to be an irreg. reduction of **brimsa* (also cited as AS., but not well authorized: see *brimse*, *brimsey*) = MD. *bremse*, D. *brems* = OHG. *brimissa*, MHG. *brimse*, G. *bremse* = ODan. *brimse*, *bremse*, Dan. *bremse* = Sw. *broms*, a horsefly; also (without the formative *-s*) *bream* = OHG. *bremo*, MHG. G. *breme*, MD. *bremme* (see *bream*[3]); so named, perhaps, from its buzzing: cf. AS. *bremman*, roar, OHG. *breman*, MHG. *bremen*, roar, buzz, MHG. G. *brummen*, D. *brómmen*, hum, buzz, grumble, L. *fremere*, roar: see *brim*[1]. Cf. Skt. *bhramara*, a large black bee, perhaps from the same root.] A gadfly; a horse-fly; specifically, one of certain strong-bodied dipterous insects of the family *Tabanidæ*. There are many species. The larvæ live in moist ground, and are subaquatic. The black breeze, *Tabanus atratus* (Fabricius), is one of the largest North American species. Also called *breeze-fly*.

But he them all from him full lightly swept,
As doth a Steare, in heat of sommers day,
With his long taile the *bryzes* brush away.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 24.

Runs like a heifer bitten with the *brize*,
About the court. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, v. 1.

breeze[1]†, *v. i.* [< *breeze*[1], *n.*] To buzz.

breeze[2] (brēz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brize*, ★*briess*; = G. *brise* = Dan. *bris*, < F. *brize*, now *brise*, a breeze, = Sp. *brisa* = Pg. *briza*, the northeast wind; cf. It. *brezza*, a cold wind; possibly same as *bise*, q. v., with intrusive *-r*.] 1. A moderately brisk wind; a movement of air not so strong as a gale: as, a refreshing *breeze*; a stiff *breeze* at sea.

The heat of Summer [in Virginia] is in June, July and August, but commonly a cool *Briess* asswages the vehemency of the heat.
S. Clarke, Plantations of the English in America [(1670), p. 5.

From land a gentle *breeze* arose at night. *Dryden*.

2. A noisy quarrel; a disturbance; a row. [Colloq.]

The marine went forward and gave the order; and Jemmy, who expected a *breeze*, told his wife to behave quietly.
Marryat, Snarleyyow, I. xv.

Land-breeze, sea-breeze, breezes blowing respectively from the land to or over the sea, and from the sea over the land. The former is apt to blow especially by night, and the latter by day; and in some regions this alternation occurs with great regularity. =**Syn.** *Gust*, etc. See *wind*, *n.*

breeze[2] (brēz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *breezed*, ppr. *breezing*. [< *breeze*[2], *n.*] To blow gently. [Rare.]—**To breeze up** (*naut.*), to blow with greater strength; freshen.

breeze[3] (brēz), *n.* [= E. dial. *briss*[2] (q. v.), dust, rubbish, < F. *bris*, rubbish, fragments, breakage, etc., < *briser*, break: see *bruise* and *brazil*, and cf. *debris*. But in sense 2 perhaps < OF. *brese*, cinders, orig. live coals, F. *braise*, live coals: see *braise*[1].] Cinders, especially fine cinders or cinder-dust; the dust of coal or coke used by blacksmiths and in brickmaking. [Eng.]

breeze-fly (brēz'flī), *n.* Same as *breeze*[1].

breeze-oven (brēz'uv″n), *n.* 1. An oven for the manufacture of small coke.—2. A furnace designed to consume breeze or coal-dust.

breezy (brē'zi), *a.* [< *breeze*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of the nature of a breeze; blowy; windy.

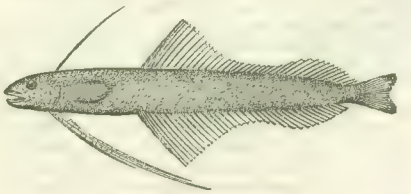
The *breezy* call of incense-breathing morn.
Gray, Elegy.

2. Fanned with gentle winds or breezes: as, the *breezy* shore.—3. Figuratively, brisk; lively; sprightly: as, a *breezy* essay.

The chapter on "Value" is particularly fresh and *breezy*.
The American, VIII. 87.

bregma (breg'mä), *n.*; pl. *bregmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *βρέγμα*, also *βρέχμα*, the front part of the head, sinciput, prob. < *βρέχειν*, wet, moisten; perhaps akin to E. *rain*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures of the skull; the anterior fontanel. It was so named because in infants it is soft, and was thought to correspond with the most humid part of the brain. Also written *brechma* and *brechmus*. See cut under *craniometry*.

Bregmaceros (breg-mas'e-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρέγμα*, the front part of the head, the sinciput, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of anacanthine fishes,



Bregmaceros atlanticus.

containing a few small pelagic species, and representing in some systems a family *Bregmacerotidæ*.

bregmacerotid (breg″ma-se-rot'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Bregmacerotidæ*.

Bregmacerotidæ (breg″ma-se-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bregmaceros* (*-rot-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gadoid fishes, typified by the genus *Bregmaceros*. They have a robust caudal portion truncate or convex behind, almost without procurrent caudal rays above or below, with an antemedian anus, moderate suborbitals, terminal mouth, jugular ventrals abnormally developed, an occipital ray, a continuous dorsal fin mostly confined to the caudal portion, and an anal nearly similar to the long dorsal. The few known species are of small size, and inhabitants of the high or deep seas; their nearest relatives are supposed to be the codfishes.

bregmata, *n.* Plural of *bregma*.

bregmatic (breg-mat'ik), *a.* [< *bregma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the bregma: as, *bregmatic* tension.

brehon (bre'hon), *n.* [< OIr. *brithem*, a judge, Ir. Gael. *breitheamh*, a judge, < OIr. *breth*, Ir. Gael. *breith*, f., OIr. Ir. *brāth*, m., judgment, decision.] One of the ancient hereditary judges of Ireland, similar to those of Scotland during its Celtic period.

In the territories of each sept, judges, called *Brehons*, and taken out of certain families, sat with primeval simplicity on turfen benches in some conspicuous situation, to determine controversies.
Hallam, Const. Hist., III. 330.

Brehon laws, the ancient system of laws of Ireland. These laws, originally unwritten, and developed by the brehons, were largely embodied at an early period in certain ancient writings known now as *Brehon Tracts*. Of these two have been translated: the *Senchus Mor*, or Great Book of the Law, compiled, it is said, by nine "pillars of Erin," under the superintendence of St. Patrick; and the *Book of Aicill*, containing the wisdom of two of the most famous brehons, the "Royal Cormac" and the "Learned Cennfaelah." This system of law was not entirely superseded by English laws among the native Irish until about 1650.

breithauptite (brīt'houp-tīt), *n.* [After the German mineralogist J. A. F. *Breithaupt* (1791–1873).] An antimonide of nickel occurring in hexagonal crystals and also in massive forms. It has a copper-red color and brilliant metallic luster.

breitoline (brī'tō-lin), *n.* [Named for the inventor, L. *Breit*.] A musical instrument of the violin family, having five metal strings and a compass somewhat lower than a viola. It is fastened upon a table, like a zither, and played with a bow.

breloque (bre-lok'), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] A seal, locket, charm, or other small trinket or article of jewelry attached to a watch-chain.

breme†, *a.* See *brim*[4].

bremely†, *adv.* See *brimly*.

Bremen blue, green, etc. See the nouns.

bremly†, *adv.* See *brimly*.

bren[1]† (bren), *v.* [< ME. *brennen*, the usual form of *burn*[1], q. v.] An obsolete or dialectal variant of *burn*[1].

Closely the wicked flame his bowels *brent*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 16.

The Romaines this Night [Candlemas Day] went about the City of Rome, with Torches and Candles *brenning* in Worship of this Woman Februa, for hope to have the more Helpe and Succoure of her sonne Mars.
J. Brand, in Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 224.

bren[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *bran*[1]. *Chaucer*.

brennage (bren'āj), *n.* [< OF. *brenage* (ML. *brenagium*), < *bren*, ML. *brennium*, bran: see *bran*[1].] In *old law*, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord in lieu of bran which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds.

brenningly†, *adv.* Burningly; ardently. *Chaucer*.

brent[1] (brent), *a.* [= *brant*[1], q. v.] 1. Steep; upright; straight; high.—2. Smooth; unwrinkled: applied to the brow. [Scotch.]

Your bonnie brow was *brent*. *Burns*, John Anderson.

Her fair *brent* brow, smooth as th' unrunkled deep
When a' the winds are in their caves asleep. *Ramsay*.

brent[2] (brent), *n.* Same as *brent-goose*.

brenta (bren'tä), *n.* [It.] An Italian liquid measure, generally equal to about 18 or 19 gallons. But the brenta of Crema was only 10⅛ United States gallons, and the brenta of Rome was 37.8. The last was quite exceptional.

brente (bren'te), *n.* [Cf. *brenta*.] A Swiss liquid measure, varying in capacity from 10.31 to 17.66 gallons.

brent-fox (brent'foks), *n.* See *brant-fox*.

brent-goose (brent'gös), *n.* [Also *brant-goose* and *brand-goose*, often shortened to *brent*, *brant*, G. *brentgans* (> prob. It. *branta*); all due to Icel. *brandgās* (= Sw. *brandgås* = Dan. *brandgaas*), < *brandr* (= Sw. Dan. *brand* = E. *brand*: with reference prob. to the color; cf. *brant-fox*) + *gās* = Sw. *gås* = Dan. *gaas* = E. *goose*.] The brent or brant, a goose, *Bernicla brenta*, of the family *Anatidæ*, inhabiting most of the northern hemisphere. It is smaller than most geese, and has the head, neck, and bill black, the neck with patches of small white stripes, the tail-coverts white, and the body-colors dark. It breeds in high latitudes, migrating south



Brent-goose (*Bernicla brenta*).

in the autumn. There are several varieties. Also called *brant-goose* and *brand-goose*.

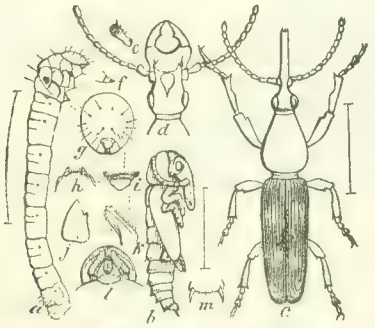
brenthian (bren'thi-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Brenthus* + *-ian.*] **I.** *n.* A beetle of the genus *Brenthus*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Brenthus*.

brenthid (bren'thid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Brenthidæ*.

Brenthidæ (bren'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brenthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhynchophorous coleopterous insects, related to the *Curculionidæ*. They are of an elongate form, and have long snouts and moniliform antennæ. The genera are numerous.

Brenthus (bren'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρένθος, an unknown water-bird; also, with var. βρίνθος, applied to a singing bird.] 1. A genus of snout-beetles, remarkable for the excessive length and narrowness of the body. The beak in the female is long and filiform; in the male, short, with the mandibles at the tip much more developed and of exceptional form. The numerous species, mostly tropical, constitute now a distinct family of rhynchophorous beetles, and



Northern Brenthian, *Brenthus* (*Eupsalis*) *minutus*.

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, female beetle; *d*, head of male beetle; *e*, first joint of male antenna; *f*, leg of larva; *g*, head of larva, front view; *h*, labium of larva; *i*, labrum of larva; *j*, mandible of larva; *k*, maxilla of larva; *l*, head of larva, from beneath; *m*, end of body of pupa, dorsal view. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

the genus *Brenthus* has been separated into numerous genera. Only one species, *Brenthus* (*Eupsalis*) *minutus* (Drury), inhabits the eastern portion of the United States. The larva bores into the hard wood of oak-trees, usually after these have been felled. The males are very pugnacious. Also *Brentus*.

2. A genus of geese, proposed by Sundevall in 1873 to replace *Branta*. [Not in use.]

brent-new (brent'nū), *a.* A Scotch form of *brand-new*.

Cotillon *brent-new* frae France. *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

Brentus (bren'tus), *n.* Same as *Brenthus*, 1.

brequet-chain (bre-ket'chān), *n.* [Said to be named after a celebrated French watchmaker named *Briguet*, but influenced by F. *briquet*, a little chain.] A short watch-guard or chain to which the watch-key is sometimes attached; a fob-chain.

brere, *n.* See *breer*[1].

brésillet (brā-zē-lā'), *n.* [F., brazil: see *brazil.*] Same as *braziletto*.

bressomer, bressummer (bres'o̤m-ėr, -um-ėr), *n.* Corruptions of *brest-summer*.

brest[1] (brest), *n.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *breast.*—2. In *arch.*, a torus. [Rare or obsolete.]

brest[2]† (brest), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *burst*.

brest-summer, breast-summer (brest'sum''ėr), *n.* In *arch.*, a summer or beam placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition, as the beam over a shop-window; a lintel. Corruptly written *bressomer*, *bressummer*.

bret (bret), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *birt*, *burt*; origin unknown. Cf. *brit*[2].] A local English name (in Cornwall) of the brill, and also of the turbot.

bretesse (bre-tes'), *n.* [OF. *bretesse*, F. *bretèche*, *bretesche*, the battlements of a wall, etc.: see *bretice*, *brattice*, the reg. E. form of the word.] In *medieval fort.*: (*a*) A tower of timber of several stories, crenelated, loopholed, and fitted with other contemporary devices for offense and defense. It differed from the *belfry* in that it was fixed instead of movable. (*b*) A construction of timber, of a more or less temporary character, projecting from a wall, etc., especially over a gateway or a passage, which by its aid could



Bretesses.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

be more readily commanded by the garrison through machicolations, etc. Such bretesses are distinguished from *hoarding* in that the latter forms a continuous gallery crowning a wall or a tower, while the former are isolated on three sides.

bretessé (bre-te-sā'), *a.* [Pp. of OF. **bretesser*, *bretescher*, provide with battlements, < *bretesse*, *bretesche*, etc.: see *bretesse.*] In *her.*, battled on both sides, the projections coming opposite each other: said of a bend, a fesse, or the like. Also spelled *brettessé*.

bretessed (bre-test'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *bretessé*.

bretexed†, *a.* [ME., also *bretaged*, pp., equiv. to *bretessed.*] Furnished with a bretesse.

bretful†, *a.* [ME., also *brerdful*, < *brerd* (< AS. *brerd*, *breord*, top, brim: see *braird*) + *-ful.*] Brimful: as, "*bretful* of pardouns," *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 687.

brethel†, *n.* A variant of *brothel*[1].

bretherhede†, *n.* An old form of *brotherhood*. *Chaucer*.

brethren (breTH'ren), *n.* Plural of *brother*. See phrases under *brother*.

bretisel†, *n.* Same as *bretesse*.

Breton (bret'o̤n), *a.* and *n.* [F., a. and n.; ult. same as *Briton*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Relating to Brittany or Bretagne, a former province in northwestern France, or to the language of its people.

Here on the *Breton* strand!
Breton, not Briton. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Brittany.—2. The native language of Brittany; Armoric (which see).

brett (bret), *n.* [From *britzka.*] A four-wheeled carriage having a calash top over the rear seat and an adjustable lid over the front seat which, when raised, forms a back. It has seats for four besides the driver's seat.

brettice (bret'is), *n.* Same as *brattice*.

Bretwalda (bret'wol-dä), *n.* [AS. *Bretwalda*, otherwise *Bryten-*, *Breten-walda*, *-wealda*, a title of uncertain meaning, occurring in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (A. D. 827); < *Bret*, otherwise *Bryt*, sing. of *Brettas*, *Bryttas*, Britons, or *Bryten*, Britain (but this is disputed), + *-wealda* (in comp.), a ruler, < *wealdan*, rule: see *wield.*] A title sometimes applied to an Anglo-Saxon king whose supremacy over some or all of the other kingdoms was acknowledged. The nature of this supremacy is unknown.

It was to these exploits that Ceawlin owed that dignity of *Bretwalda*, which Ælle before him had gained by the destruction of Anderida.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 392.

breunerite (broi'nėr-īt), *n.* [After Count *Breuner* of Austria.] A mineral consisting of the carbonates of magnesium and iron, whitish, and after exposure brownish, in color. It occurs usually in rhombohedral crystals, and is intermediate between the rhombohedral carbonates of magnesium (magnesite) and iron (siderite).

breve (brēv), *n.* [< It. *breve* = F. *brève*, *f.* (*bref*, m.), < L. *brevis*, short: see *brief.*] 1. In *music*: (*a*) The third variety of note used by medieval musicians, having one half or one third the value or duration of a long note, or *longa*: its form was 𝅜. (*b*) In modern notation, the longest note used, having double the duration of a semibreve. Its form is either 𝅜 or 𝅜. It occurs rarely, since the semibreve or whole note is commonly regarded as the longest note necessary, and as the standard to which all other notes are to be referred.

2†. In *law*, a writ; a brief.—3. In *writing* and *printing*, a mark (˘) used to indicate that the vowel over which it is placed is short.—4†. In *pros.*, a short syllable.

Corrector of *breves* and longes. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

5. [< F. *bref*, fem. *brève*, short; from their short tails.] A name sometimes given to the ant-thrushes of the family *Pittidæ*. Also called *brachyure*. See *Brachyurus*, 2.

breve†, *v. t.* [< ME. *breven* (= MD. *brieven* = OHG. *brieven* = Icel. *brēfa*), < ML. *breviare*, write down, narrate, prop. note in brief, < L. *brevis*, brief, whence *breve*, E. *brief*, a writing, a brief: see *breve*, *n.*, *brief*, *n.* and *v.*, and *breviate.*] 1. To write down; describe.

As hit is *breued* in the best boke of romaunce.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 2521.

2. To enter in a book; book; brief.

The clerke of the cochyn shalle alle thyng *breue*.
Boke of Curtasye, l. 553.

At countyng stuarde schalle ben,
Tylle alle be *breuet* of wax so grene,
Wrytten in-to bokes, with-out let,
That be-fore in tabuls hase ben sett.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

3. To tell; say.

Breue us thi name. *King Alisaunder*, p. 78.

brevet (brē-vet'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *brevet*, a letter of indulgence, < OF. *brievet*, F. *brevet* (ML. *brevetum*), a commission, license, etc., lit. a short writing, dim. of OF. *brief*, F. *bref*, a writing: see *brief.*] **I.** *n.* 1†. A letter of authority; a commission.

I wol go fecche my box with my *breuettes*
And a bulle with bisshopes lettres.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 649.

2. In the British and American armies, a commission to an officer which promotes him to a higher rank, without conferring a right to receive corresponding advance in pay. In Great Britain it does not descend lower than the rank of captain, nor ascend higher than that of lieutenant-colonel, and confers the right to a corresponding advance in command. In the United States army it extends from the rank of first lieutenant to that of lieutenant-general, but gives no advanced command except by special assignment of the President. Brevets are conferred by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for "gallant actions and meritorious services."

They give *brevets* to majors and captains to act as colonels in the army. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Letter 61.

3. A patent; a warrant; a license; a commission; an official diploma in writing, conferring some privilege or distinction. [French usages.]

II. *a.* Assigned or conferred by brevet; appointed by brevet.

What is called *brevet* rank is given to officers of all branches of the army as a reward for brilliant and lengthened service; and when such nominal rank has been held for a certain number of years, it is usually converted into substantial rank. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed.

Brevet officer. See *officer*.

brevet (brē-vet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brevetted*, ppr. *brevetting.* [< *brevet*, *n.*] To confer brevet rank upon.

brevetcy (brē-vet'si), *n.* [< *brevet* + *-cy.*] Brevet rank. [Rare.]

brevextensor (brēv-eks-ten'sor), *n.* [NL., contr. of *brevis extensor*, short extensor.] A short extensor muscle. [Rare.]—**Brevextensor digitorum**, the short extensor of the toes, a muscle lying upon the instep, usually called *extensor brevis digitorum*. ★*Coues*.

breviary (brē'vi-ā-ri or brev'i-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *breviaries* (-riz). [ME. *breviar*; < L. *breviarium*, an abridgment (ML. specifically in def. 2), neut. of *breviarius*, abridged, < *brevis*, short: see *brief.*] 1†. An abridgment; a compend; an epitome. *Holland.*—2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a book containing the daily offices which all who are in major orders are bound to read. It consists of prayers or offices to be used at the canonical hours, and is an abridgment of the services of the early church, which from their great length were exhausting. It is made up largely of the Psalms, passages of the Old and New Testaments and the fathers, hymns, anthems, etc., all in Latin, arranged for the various seasons and festivals of the church. A similar book, known as a *portiforium* or *portass*, was in use in England before the Reformation. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer in the English Book of Common Prayer is mainly a translation and condensation from the breviary according to the use of Sarum. Besides the Roman breviary, which is in most common use, there are also others of various ar-

rangement, either of certain religious orders or local, often of historical interest.

3. A name given to similar compilations used in the Greek and Oriental churches.—**Absolutions in the breviary.** See *absolution*.—**Breviary of Alaric,** a compilation of the written and unwritten laws of Rome, made by Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, A. D. 506.

breviate†, *v. t.* [< L. *breviatus*, pp. of *breviare*, shorten, < *brevis*, short. Cf. *abbreviate* and *breve*, *v.*] To abridge. *Sherwood.* See *abbreviate*.

breviate†, **breviat**†, *n.* [< L. *breviatus*, *breviatum*, neut., pp. of *breviare*, shorten: see the verb.] **1.** A short compend; a brief statement; a summary.

I will give you a *breviat* of all that hath been spoken.
Middleton, Family of Love, v. 3.

The same little *breviates* of infidelity have . . . been published and dispersed with great activity.
Bp. Porteous, Charge to Diocese of London.

2. A lawyer's brief. *S. Butler.*

breviature (brē′vi-ā-tūr), *n.* [< *breviate* + *-ure*.] An abbreviation. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

brevicaudate (brev-i-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< L. *brevis*, short, + *cauda*, tail.] Having a short tail; brachyurous.

Breviceps (brev′i-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *brevis*, short, + *caput*, in comp. *-ceps* (*-cipit-*), head.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Brevicipitidæ*.

brevicipitid (brev-i-sip′i-tid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Brevicipitidæ*.

Brevicipitidæ (brev″i-si-pit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Breviceps* (*-cipit-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternial salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Breviceps*. They have dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids, the coracoids directed moderately backward and much dilated forward on the epicoracoid cartilage, and no teeth in the upper jaw. The species are few and are confined to Africa. Also written *Brevicepidæ*.

breviductor (brev-i-duk′tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *brevis*, short, + *ductor*, leader.] The short adductorial muscle of the thigh; the adductor brevis. [Rare.]

brevier (brē-vēr′), *n.* [So called from being used in printing breviaries; < G. *brevier*, < F. *bréviaire*, < L. *breviarium*, a breviary: see *breviary*.] **1.** A size of printing-type measuring 112 lines to the foot, next larger than minion and smaller than bourgeois. The larger type of this Dictionary, as in the present paragraph, is brevier.—**2.** Figuratively, something smaller than another taken as a norm. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds.

breviflexor (brev-i-flek′sor), *n.* [NL., < L. *brevis*, short, + NL. *flexor*.] A short flexor muscle. [Rare.] See *flexor*.—**Breviflexor digitorum,** the short flexor of the toes. Also called *flexor brevis digitorum*.—**Breviflexor hallucis,** the short flexor of the great toe. Also called *flexor brevis pollicis pedis*.—**Breviflexor minimi,** the short flexor of the little finger or the little toe. Also called *flexor brevis minimi digiti*.—**Breviflexor pollicis,** the short flexor of the thumb. Also called *flexor brevis pollicis*.

brevifoliate (brev-i-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< L. *brevis*, short, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate*.] In *bot.*, having short leaves.

brevilingual (brev-i-ling′gwal), *a.* [< L. *brevis*, short, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] Having a short or small tongue; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brevilingues* or *Brevilinguia*.

Brevilingues (brev-i-ling′gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *brevilinguis*, short-tongued, < L. *brevis*, short, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of birds including the hoopoes and kingfishers, or the *Upupidæ* and *Alcedinidæ* of modern authors.

Brevilinguia (brev-i-ling′gwi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *brevilinguis*, short-tongued: see *Brevilingues*.] In some systems of classification, a group of *Lacertilia*, or lizards, comprising those with an elongated and sometimes snake-like body, a short tongue, and generally eyelids: contrasted with *Fissilinguia*, *Crassilinguia*, *Vermilinguia*, etc.

breviloquence (brē-vil′ō-kwens), *n.* [< L. *breviloquentia*, < *breviloquen(t-)s*, short-speaking, < *brevis*, short, + *loquens*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] A brief or laconic mode of speaking. [Rare.]

brevi manu (brē′vī mā′nū). [L., lit. with a short hand: *brevi*, abl. of *brevis*, short; *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand: see *brief* and *manual*.] **1.** Offhand; immediately; without delay; at once.—**2.** At or by one's own hand; without the intervention of another; specifically, in *Scots law*, on one's own authority, or without legal warrant.

breviped (brev′i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *brevis*, short, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* In *ornith.*, having short feet.

II. *n.* A bird having short feet.

brevipen (brev′i-pen), *n.* [< NL. *brevipennis*: see *Brevipennes*.] A bird having short wings; specifically, one of the *Brevipennes* or *Brevipennatæ*.

Brevipennatæ fem. pl. of (brev″i-pe-nā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., *brevipennatus*, short-winged: see *pennate*.] A group of brachypterous or short-winged web-footed birds, the *Brachypteres* or *Pygopodes*, including the penguins, auks, guillemots, loons, and grebes. [Not in use.]

brevipennate (brev-i-pen′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *brevipennatus*, < L. *brevis*, short, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] **I.** *a.* Having short wings; brachypterous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brevipennatæ* or *Brevipennes*.

II. *n.* A bird having short wings.

Brevipennes (brev-i-pen′ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *brevipennis*, < L. *brevis*, short, + *penna*, wing: see *pen*[1].] In Cuvier's classification of birds, the first family of *Grallæ*, comprising the ostriches and cassowaries, emus, dodos, and didine birds, and the apteryx: an artificial group, but in the main the same as *Struthiones* or *Ratitæ*.

brevirostral (brev-i-ros′tral), *a.* Same as *brevirostrate*.

brevirostrate (brev-i-ros′trāt), *a.* [< L. *brevis*, short, + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, beak.] In *ornith.*, having a short bill.

Brevirostres (brev-i-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *brevis*, short, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of his *Cursores*.

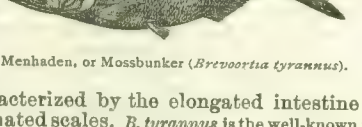
brevity (brev′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *brevitas*, < *brevis*, short.] **1.** Shortness; especially, surprising or excessive curtailment of the thing spoken of: as, the *brevity* of human life. Specifically—**2.** Shortness in speech or writing; conciseness; condensation into few words.

Brevity is the soul of wit. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

This argument is stated by St. John with his usual elegant *brevity* and simplicity.
Bp. Porteous, Rel. Observance of Good Friday.

=**Syn. 2.** Compression, terseness, pithiness, succinctness, condensation, sententiousness, curtness.

Brevoortia (bre-vōr′ti-ä), *n.* [NL.; named after Mr. J. Carson *Brevoort*, of New York.] A North American genus of herrings, family *Clupeidæ*,



Menhaden, or Mossbunker (*Brevoortia tyrannus*).

characterized by the elongated intestine and carinated scales. *B. tyrannus* is the well-known mossbunker or menhaden. See *menhaden*.

brew[1] (brö), *v.* [< ME. *brewen* (pret. *brew*, later *brewede*, *brewed*, pp. *browen*, later *brewed*), < AS. *breówan* (strong verb; pret. **breów*, pl. **bruwon*, pp. *gebrowen*; found only in pp.) = OFries. *briuwa* = D. *brouwen* = MLG. *bruwen*, *browen*, *bruen*, LG. *brugen*, *bruen*, *brouen* = OHG. *briuwan*, MHG. *briuwen*, *brüwen*, G. *brauen* = Icel. *brugga* = Sw. *brygga* = Dan. *brygge*, brew; prob. connected with L. *de-frutum*, new wine boiled down, Gr. *βρῦτον* (for **φρῦτον*), a kind of beer; the primitive meaning, as indicated by the (probable) derivatives *broth*[1] and *bread*[1], being prob. more general, 'prepare by fire,' hence 'boil, brew, bake.' See also *brewis*, *brose*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To produce as a beverage by fermentation; prepare (beer, ale, or other similar liquor) from malt, or from malt and hops, or from other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation.—**2.** To prepare by mixing, boiling, or the like; mingle; mix; concoct: as, to *brew* a bowl of punch; "drinks *brewed* with several herbs," *Bacon*.

Brew me a pottle of sack. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

A witch who *brew'd* the philtre. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

3. To contrive; plot; prepare: as, to *brew* mischief.

He *brew* this cursednesse and al this synne.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 395.

I found it to be the most malicious and frantick surmise, and the most contrary to his nature that, I think, had ever been *brewed*. *Wotton.*

Or *brew* fierce tempests on the wintry main.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 85.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To conduct the operations or the business of brewing or making beer.

I wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

2. To be in a state of preparation; be mixing, forming, or collecting; be impending: chiefly in the present participle: as, a storm is *brewing* in the west.

There is some ill *a-brewing* toward my rest.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5.

From the appearance of the clouds a gale was evidently *brewing*. *Marryat.*

brew[1] (brö), *n.* [< *brew*[1], *v.*] The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed.

brew[2]†. Obsolete form of *bree* (which see).

brewage (brö′āj), *n.* [< *brew*[1] + *-age*.] A mixed drink; drink brewed or prepared in any way.

I'll no pullet-sperm in my *brewage*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

Some well-spiced *brewage*. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

A rich *brewage* made of the best Spanish wine.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

brewer (brö′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *brewere* (= D. *brouwer* = G. *brauer*); < *brew*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who brews; specifically, one whose occupation is the preparation of malt liquors.—**Brewers' grains.** Same as *draff*.

brewery (brö′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *breweries* (-iz). [= D. *brouwerij* = G. *brauerei*; < *brew*[1] + *-ery*.] **1.** A brew-house; an establishment in which brewing is carried on.—**2**†. Brewers collectively; the beer-trade.

If they should bring any distress and trouble upon the London *brewery*, it would occasion the making ill drink, and drive the people to brew themselves, which would destroy the duty. *C. Davenant*, Essays on Trade, I. 79.

brewet†, *n.* [< ME. *brewet*, *bruet*, < OF. *brouet*, pottage or broth, dim. of *brou*, broth, pl. *broues*, > E. *brewis*, q. v.] A kind of pottage.

brew-house (brö′hous), *n.* [< ME. *brewhous* (= OHG. *brūhūs*, G. *brauhaus*); < *brew*[1] + *house*.] A house or establishment in which the operations of brewing are carried on.

brewing (brö′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brew*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops; the process of extracting a saccharine solution from malted grain and converting that solution into a fermented alcoholic beverage called ale or beer. The process usually followed by the brewer may be divided into eight distinct parts, viz., the grinding of the malt, mashing, boiling, cooling, fermenting, cleansing, racking or vatting, and fining or cleaning.

2. The quantity brewed at once.

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. A mixing together.

I am not able to avouch anything for certainty, such a *brewing* and sophistication of them they make.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiv. 6.

brewis (brö′is), *n.* [< ME. *brewes*, *browes*, *brouwys*, etc., < OF. *broues*, prop. pl., from sing. **brou*, < ML. *brodum*, gravy, broth, < OHG. *brod* = E. *broth*[1], q. v. Cf. *brose*[1].] **1**†. Broth; pottage.

What an ocean of *brewis* I shall swim in!
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, i. 3.

Thou for all
The kitchen *brewis* that was ever supt
Shalt not once dare to look him in the face.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Bread soaked in broth or the liquor in which beef is being boiled; also, brown bread warmed in milk.

brew-lock†, *n.* A brewing.

I ne'er hurt their churnings,
Their *brew-locks*, nor their batches.
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

brewster[1]† (brö′stėr), *n.* [< ME. *brewster*, *brewestere*, *browstere*, a female brewer, also a (male) brewer, < *brewen*, brew, + *-ster*.] One who brews; a brewer; more especially, a woman who brews.

He [the chemist] is not a *brewster* like another, but a man who adds new utility and value to every creature in the brewery. *Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 575.

brewster[2] (brö′stėr), *n.* The sweet-bay, *Magnolia glauca*. [New Jersey.]

brewsterite (brö′stėr-īt), *n.* [After Sir David *Brewster* (1781–1868).] A white, yellow, or green pellucid mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in short prismatic crystals; a hydrous silicate of aluminium, strontium, and barium.

breyd†, *v.* and *n.* See *braid*[1]. *Chaucer.*

breziline (brē-zil′in), *n.* [F. *brésiline*.] Same as *brazilin*.

brian (brī′an), *v. t.* [E. dial., perhaps for **brine*, < *brine*, orig. a burning. Cf. *brin*[1], var. of *burn*[1].] To keep fire at the mouth of (an oven), either to give light or preserve the heat. [North. Eng.]

briar, briary, etc. See *brier, briery*, etc.

briarbot (brī′är-bot), *n.* [< *briar, brier*, + (appar.) *bot*, a var. of *but*[2].] A local Irish name of the fish called the angler. Several brier-like protuberances arm the head.

Briarean (brī-ā′rē-an), *a.* [< LL. *Briareius*, pertaining to the giant Briareus, < Gr. Βριαρεύς, older (Homeric) form Βριάρεως, < βριαρός, strong.] Pertaining to or resembling Briareus, a giant of Grecian mythology fabled to have a hundred hands; hence, having or seeming to have many hands; reaching or grasping in many directions.

Briareidæ (brī-a-rē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Briareum* + *-idæ*.] A family of alcyonarians, of the order *Gorgoniaceæ*, having an internal skeleton of calcareous spicules, but no horny axis.

Briareum (brī-ā′rē-um), *n.* [NL., < LL. *Briareius*, pertaining to Briareus: see *Briarean*.] The typical genus of alcyonarians of the family *Briareidæ*.

Briaridæ (brī-ar′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Briareidæ*.

bribable (brī′ba-bl), *a.* [< *bribe* + *-able*.] Capable of being bribed; liable to be bribed: as, a *bribable* class of electors.

> Wendell had designated him by implication as a person bribed, or *bribable*. *The Nation*, Jan. 13, 1870.

bribaget (brī′bāj), *n.* [< *bribe* + *-age*.] Bribery.

bribe (brīb), *n.* [< ME. *bribe*, a gift, < OF. *bribe*, a gift, prop., as in ML. *briba*, Picard *brife*, a piece of bread given to a beggar, = Sp. *briba* = It. *birba*, vagrancy; prob. orig. a nursery term for a piece of bread; cf. F. dial. *bibi*, (Swiss) a child's toy, (Berry) simple, (Norman) stupid, It. dial. (Mantuan) *bibì* (a child's word), bad, E. *bap*, a piece of bread, etc.: see *babe*.] **1†.** A gift begged; a present.

> For he wolde han a *bribe*. *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 80.

2. A gift or gratuity bestowed for the purpose of influencing the action or conduct of the receiver; especially, money or any valuable consideration given or promised for the betrayal of a trust or the corrupt performance of an allotted duty, as to a fiduciary agent, a judge, legislator, or other public officer, a witness, a voter, etc.

> She did corrupt frail nature with some *bribe*,
> To shrink mine arm up like a wither'd shrub. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> He that took the silver basin and ewer for a *bribe*, thinketh that it will never come out. *Latimer*, 2d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

> His horse was a *bribe*, and his boots a *bribe;* and told us he was made up of *bribes*, as an Oxford scholar is set out with other men's goods, when he goes out of town, and that he makes every sort of tradesman to bribe him; and invited me home to his house, to taste of his *bribe* wine. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 211.

3. Anything that seduces: as, the *bribes* offered by glory or power.

bribe (brīb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bribed*, ppr. *bribing*. [< ME. *briben*, only in the sense of 'steal,' < OF. *briber* = Sp. *bribar*, beg, go about begging; from the noun: see *bribe*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To steal.

> For ther is no thef without a louke,
> That helpeth him to wasten and to souke
> Of that he *briben* can or borwe may. *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 53.

> I *bribe*, I pull, I pyll. *Palsgrave.*

> Divide me like a *brib'd* buck, each a haunch. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5 (fol. 1623).

[Most modern editions read here *bribe*.]

2. To give or promise a reward or consideration to for acting contrary to desire or duty; induce to a certain course of action by the gift or offer of something of value; gain over or corrupt by a bribe.

> How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
> You *bribed* to combat on the English side. *Dryden.*

> No, sir, take your pitiful present, and know that I am not to be *bribed* to screen your villanies by influence and corruption. *Sheridan*, The Camp, i. 1.

> *Bribed* with large promises the men who served
> About my person. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To steal.—**2.** To practise bribery; give a bribe to a person.

> An attempt to *bribe*, though unsuccessful, has been holden to be criminal, and the defender may be indicted. *Bouvier.*

bribee (brī-bē′), *n.* [< *bribe* + *-ee*[1].] One who receives or agrees to receive a bribe. [Rare.]

bribeless (brīb′les), *a.* [< *bribe* + *-less*.] Incapable of being bribed; not to be bribed. [Rare.]

> Conscience is a most *bribeless* worker, it never knows how to make a false report. *Bp. Reynolds*, On the Passions, p. 534 (Ord MS.).

bribe-pander (brīb′pan″dėr), *n.* One who procures bribes. *Burke.*

briber (brī′bėr), *n.* [In sense 1, < ME. *bribour*, < OF. *bribeur*, a thief. In sense 2, directly < *bribe*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1†.** A thief; a robber.

> Who saveth a thefe whan the rope is knet,
> With some false turne the *bribour* will him quite. *Lydgate*, Trag., l. 152.

2. One who bribes; one who gives or offers a bribe; one who endeavors to influence or corrupt another by a bribe.

> Nor can I ever believe that he that is a *briber* shall be a good justice. *Latimer*, 2d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

briberoust (brī′bėr-us), *a.* [< *briber* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to bribery.

bribery (brī′bėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *briberie*, *bribrye*, < OF. *briberie*, theft, robbery: see *bribe* and *-ery*.] **1†.** Theft; robbery; extortion; rapacity.

> Fy on thee fundlyng,
> Thou lyfes bot bi *brybre*. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 194.

> Ye make clean the utter side of the cup and of the platter; but within they are full of *bribery*. *Geneva Bible*, Mat. xxiii. 25.

2. The act or practice of giving or taking a bribe, or of influencing or being influenced by a bribe or bribes; especially, the act of paying or receiving, or of agreeing to pay or receive, a reward other than legal compensation for the exercise of official or delegated power irrespective of the dictates of duty, or for a false judgment or testimony, or for the performance of that which is known to be illegal or unjust.

> *Bribery* is a princely kind of thieving. *Latimer*, 3d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Judicial bribery, the bribing of a judge, magistrate, or any person concerned judicially in the administration of justice. It is the receiving or offering of any undue reward by or to any person whose ordinary profession or business relates to the administration of public justice in order to influence his behavior in office, and incline him to act contrary to the known rules of honesty and integrity. *Greenleaf.*

bribery-oath (brī′bėr-i-ōth), *n.* In Great Britain, an oath which may be administered to a voter at a parliamentary election, if the polling sheriff see cause, certifying that he has not received a bribe for his vote.

bric-à-brac (brik′a-brak), *n.* [F., of uncertain origin; according to Littré, based on the phrase *de bric et de broc*, by hook or by crook: OF. *de*, from; *bric*, a cage or trap for birds (whence the phrase *prendre au bric* (or *brit*), to take at advantage); *et*, and; *broc*, a jug, flagon, tankard, pot. According to others, a varied reduplication of **brac*, < MD. *brackgoed*, damaged goods, waste: see *brack*[2]. For the reduplication, cf. the equiv. E. term *knick-knacks*.] Objects having a certain interest or value from their rarity, antiquity, or the like, as old furniture, plate, china, and curiosities; articles of virtu; ornaments which may be pretty or curious, but have no intrinsic claim to rank as serious works of art. The term is often used with a sense of depreciation.

> Two things only jarred on his eye in his hurried glance round the room; there was too much *bric-à-brac*, and too many flowers. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xxxi.

brichet (brēsh), *n.* [OF. (ML. *brica*): see *bricole*.] Same as *bricole*, 1.

brichette (bri-shet′), *n.* A collective name for armor for the hips and thighs. *Planché.*

brick[1] (brik), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *brike*, *bryke*, unassibilated form of **bryche*, *bruche*, < AS. *brice*, *bryce*, a breach, break, fracture, a piece, fragment: see *breck* and *breach*, of which *brick*[1] is a dial. variant: see also *brack*[1]. Cf. *brick*[2].] **1.** A breach. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**2.** A rent or flaw. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A portion of land (apparently the same as *breck*, 4). *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

brick[1] (brik), *v. t.* [E. dial., var. of *break;* cf. ★*brick*[1], *n.*] To break by pulling back.

brick[2] (brik), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bricke*, *brique;* < ME. *bryke*, later *brique*, after OF. *brique*, a brick, a plate, leaf or wedge of metal, mod. F. *brique* (cf. mod. It. *bricco*, Ir. Gael. *brice*, < E.), a brick; appar. < MD. (Flem.) *bricke*, *brijke*, a tile, brick, *bricke*, a disk, plate, = MLG. *bricke*, a disk, plate, piece in checkers, chess, or backgammon, name of a game played on ice, = G. *bricke*, a small board, a round wooden plate, = Sw. *bricka*, a piece in checkers, etc., = ODan. *bricke*, *brikke*, Dan. *brik*, *brikke*, a wooden plate, a blank (coin), a piece in checkers, etc.; cf. ODan. **brīk*, partition, in comp. *brīksdör*, the door between the choir and the body of a church (*dör* = E. *door*), = Norw. *brik* (*brīk*), a short table or bench near the door or fireplace, a bar, railing, low wall or partition of boards, = Icel. *brīk*, a low wall or partition of boards, a square tablet, a tablet or panel in a bedstead, etc. The F. *brique*, a brick, is usually explained as a particular use of OF. and F. dial. *brique*, a piece, fragment, this being referred to the AS. *brice*, *bryce*, a piece, fragment (cf. F. dial. *brique du pain*, equiv. to AS. *hlāfes brice*, a piece of bread); but neither of the two Teut. forms, Icel. *brīk* (with long vowel), a tablet, etc., MD. *brijke* (with long vowel), MD. MLG. *bricke* (with short vowel), a brick, tile, plate, etc., agrees in sense or form with the AS. *brice*, *bryce*, a piece, fragment, and its cognates, nor can either be brought into connection with the primitive verb of the latter (Icel. *breka* = MD. MLG. *breken* = AS. *brecan*, E. *break*), except perhaps through the medium of the OF. But the sense of 'brick,' which does not belong to the AS., G., and Scand. forms, is a derived one; cf. the explanatory synonyms *brickstone*, *bricktile*. The MD. and MLG. cognates of the AS. *brice*, *bryce* (E. *breach*, dial. *brick*[1], *breck*, q. v.) are different: see *breach*. Cf. MLG. *bricke*, LG. *prikke* = MD. *prick*, D. *prik* = late MHG. *pryecke*, *prycke*, G. *bricke*, *pricke* = ODan. *bricke*, a lamprey; appar. a different word.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A kind of artificial stone made (usually) of moistened and finely kneaded clay molded into rectangular blocks (the length of which is commonly twice the breadth), and hardened by being burned in a kiln, or sometimes, especially in warm countries, by being dried in the sun. Sun-dried bricks are usually now, as in remote antiquity, mixed with chopped straw to give them greater tenacity. (See *adobe*.) **Bricks** in the United States and Europe are generally red (see *brick-clay*), but some clays produce yellowish bricks, as for example the *Milwaukee brick* much used as an ornamental building material in the United States. The bricks made in China and Japan are invariably of a slaty-blue color. [*Brick* is used collectively for bricks in the mass or as a material.] See the supplement.

> Also, that no chymneys of Tymber be suffred, ne thacched houses w'yn the Cyte, but that the owners do hem awey, and make them chymneys of Stone or *Bryke* by mydsomer day next commynge, and tyle the thacched houses by the seid day, in peyn of lesynge of a noble. *Ordinances of Worcester* (1467), in Eng. Gilds, p. 386.

2. A mass or object resembling a brick: as, a *brick* of tea; a silver *brick*. Specifically—**3.** A loaf of bread. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** In *her.*, a charge similar to a billet, but depicted so as to show the thickness, that is, in perspective.—**Bath brick**, a substance used for polishing or cleaning metallic utensils, consisting of the fine silicious sand deposited in the river Parret, in Somersetshire, England, of which Bath is the capital. This material is made into bricks at Bridgewater, and is extensively used in both England and America.—**Blue brick**, brick with a blue surface obtained in burning. They contain iron and lime, are exceedingly hard, and highly esteemed for durability.—**Bristol brick**, a name by which Bath brick is sometimes known in the United States.—**Carving-brick**. Same as *cutlery-brick*.—**Concave brick**, a brick used in making arches or curves; a compass-brick.—**Dutch bricks**, bricks of a dirty brimstone-color, used for paving yards, stables, etc.—**Feather-edged brick**, a brick of a prismatic form used for arches, vaults, etc.—**Flanders brick**, a soft brick used for cleaning knives, and for similar purposes. The name is little if at all used in the United States.—**Flemish brick**, a species of hard yellow brick used for paving.—**Floating bricks**, bricks made of light silicious earth called *fossil meal*, capable of floating on water, and also remarkable for their infusibility and as non-conductors of heat. They were made by the ancients, and the process was rediscovered in Italy in 1791. Powder-magazines have been experimentally made of them with success.—**Gaged brick**, a brick made in the shape of a wedge, to conform to the radius of the soffit of an arch.—**Green brick**, a brick not yet burned; unfinished brick.—**Hollow brick**, a brick made with perforations through it for heating or ventilating purposes, or to prevent moisture from penetrating a wall.—**Place-brick**, common rough brick, for walks, cellars, etc.—**Pressed brick**, brick which has been pressed in a machine or clamp, and is thus more compact and smoother than ordinary brick. It is used for fronts and the finest work.—**Salmon brick**, a light, soft brick, of inferior quality, and of a light saffron color, due to incomplete burning.—**Stone brick**, a very hard kind of brick made at Neath, in Wales, much used in the construction of furnaces, from its power of resisting heat.—**To have a brick in one's hat**, to be intoxicated. [Colloq.]—**Washed brick**, a brick that has been exposed to the rain before being burned, and hence of inferior grade.

II. *a.* Made of brick; resembling brick: as, ★a *brick* wall; a *brick*-red color.

brick[2] (brik), *v. t.* [< *brick*[2], *n.*] **1.** To lay or pave with bricks, or to surround, close, or wall in with bricks.

> A narrow street, closely *bricked* in on all sides like a tomb. *Dickens.*

2. To build in with bricks; place in brickwork.

> *Brick* me into that wall there for a chimney-piece,
> And say I was one o' the Cæsars, done by a seal-cutter. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

3. To give the appearance of brick to: said of a plastered wall when it is smeared with red ocher and joints are made in it with an edge-tool, and then filled with fine plaster to resemble brickwork.

brick[3] (brik), *n.* [The origin is uncertain. Usually referred to *brick*[2], various stories being invented in explanation. According to one ac-

count, the expression arose in the English universities as a humorous translation of Aristotle's τετράγωνος ἀνήρ, a perfect (lit. 'square' or rectangular) man: see *tetragon* and *square*.] A good fellow, in an emphatic sense: a term of admiration bestowed on one who on occasion or habitually shows in a modest way great or unexpected courage, kindness, or thoughtfulness, or other admirable qualities. [Colloq.]

"In brief I don't stick to declare Father Dick,
So they called him for short, was a regular *brick;*
A metaphor taken, I have not the page aright,
Out of an ethical work by the Stagyrite."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, Brothers of Birchington.

School-fellows of Heriot's Hospital, like *bricks* of boys, supplied him with food for six weeks.
The Century, XXVII. 331.

brick-ax (brik'aks), *n.* A two-edged ax used in shaping bricks.

brick-barrow (brik'bar″ō), *n.* In *brickmaking*, a wheelbarrow used for carrying bricks, differing from the ordinary form in having the wheel in the middle, the bricks being piled ★upon slats running lengthwise at each side.

brickbat (brik'bat), *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick; especially, a piece of a brick used as a missile. See *bat*[1], 8.—**Brickbat cheese.** See *cheese*[1].

brickbat (brik'bat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brickbatted*, ppr. *brickbatting*. To assail with pieces of brick: as, the mob *brickbatted* the police.

brick-built (brik'bilt), *a.* Built with brick: as, "the *brick-built* town," *Dryden*.

brick-clamp (brik'klamp), *n.* A stack of bricks in order for burning. *E. H. Knight.*

brick-clay (brik'klā), *n.* Clay used or suitable for making bricks and tiles; a tolerably pure silicate of alumina, combined with various proportions of sand, and with a moderate amount of iron, lime, and other alkaline earths. The red color of common bricks depends on the ★presence of a little iron peroxid.

brick-dust (brik'dust), *n.* Dust from disintegrated bricks; specifically, the dust of pounded Bath brick (which see, under *brick*[2], *n.*), or the earth from which Bath brick is made.

brick-earth (brik'ėrth), *n.* Any kind of material which is suitable for making bricks, or which, with or without the addition of other materials, can be used for that purpose. In and near London the alluvial deposits resting upon the London clay are known as *brick-earth*, and they may be described as being a sandy loam, passing by fine gradations into clay or marl. Near London that kind of earth which without any addition makes the best kind of brick is called by the brickmakers *malm;* it is a clayey material, containing a considerable quantity of chalk in fine particles. In the United States the material used for making bricks is almost always called *brick-clay*, or simply *clay*.

The collection of Sir Antonio Brady contains portions of no fewer than a hundred elephants, all collected from the *brick-earth* of Ilford. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 284.

bricken[1] (brik'n), *v. t.* [Appar. < *brick*[1] + *-en*[1].] To hold (the head) up and back; bridle. [Prov. Eng.]

bricken[2] (brik'n), *a.* [< *brick*[2] + *-en*[2].] Made of brick. [Prov. Eng.]

brick-field (brik'fēld), *n.* A field or yard where bricks are made.

brickfielder (brik'fēl″dėr), *n.* [From the brick-fields once south of Sydney.] Originally a cold, dust-laden south wind: now a very hot, dust-laden north wind. [Australian.]

bricking (brik'ing), *n.* [< *brick*[2] + *-ing*[1].] 1. Brickwork.—2. An imitation of brickwork made on a plastered surface.

brick-kiln (brik'kil), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burned; also, a pile of bricks for burning, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the fuel.

bricklayer (brik'lā″ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to build with bricks.—**Bricklayers' itch**, a species of eczema produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime.

bricklaying (brik'lā″ing), *n.* The art of building with bricks, or of uniting them by cement or mortar in various forms; the art or occupation of laying bricks.

brickle (brik'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *brikle*, and dial. *brockle*, *bruckle;* < ME. *brekil*, *brukel*, *brokel*, also *bruchel*, Sc. *brokyll*, *brukyl*, etc., appar. < AS. **brecol*, **brycel* (= MD. *brokel* = MLG. *brokel;* cf. D. *brokkelig*, G. *bröcklig*), with suffix *-ol*, *-el*, forming adjectives from verbs, < *brecan* (pp. *brocen*), break: see *break*. Now superseded by the equiv. but etymologically diff. *brittle*, q. v.] Brittle; easily broken. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

But th' Altare, on the which this Image staid,
Was, O great pity! built of *brickle* clay.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 499.

The purest glasse is the most *brickle*, . . . and the quickest wit the more easily woone to folly.
Greene, Repentance, To the Reader.

brickleness (brik'l-nes), *n.* Brittleness. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

bricklow (brik'lō), *n.* [Appar. of native origin.] A species of acacia, native in Australia.

brick-machine (brik'ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for molding bricks. Some brick-machines use wet clay from a pug-mill, others dry clay. In the former the clay is discharged from the pug-mill in a solid stream, which is cut by the brick-machine into brick-shaped pieces; in the latter the dry clay is delivered to molds placed on a horizontal revolving table, while pistons press the clay into them, and then eject the molded brick. Also called *brick-press*.

brickmaker (brik'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.

brickmaking (brik'mā″king), *n.* The art of making bricks.

brick-mason (brik'mā″sn), *n.* A bricklayer.

bricknog (brik'nog), *a.* Composed of timber framing filled in with brickwork: as, a *bricknog* partition.

bricknogging (brik'nog-ing), *n.* Brickwork carried up as a filling in timber framing.

brick-press (brik'pres), *n.* Same as *brick-machine*.

brickstone (brik'stōn), *n.* A brick. [Prov. Eng.]

brick-tea (brik'tē), *n.* A kind of tea formed by softening the larger leaves and refuse twigs and dust of the tea-plant with steam or boiling water and molding them into a brick-shaped mass. In this form it is extensively sent overland from China to Russia. It is consumed largely in Siberia and Mongolia, where it serves also as a medium of exchange.

brick-tile (brik'tīl), *n.* A brick. [Prov. Eng.]

brick-trimmer (brik'trim″ėr), *n.* In *arch.*, a brick arch abutting against the wooden trimmer in front of a fireplace, as a safeguard against fire.

brickwall†, *n.* [An accom. form of *bricoil*, *bricole.*] Same as *bricole*, 3.

brickwise (brik'wīs), *a.* and *adv.* Arranged like bricks in a wall; with the ends in each row over the middle parts of the row below.

brickwork (brik'wėrk), *n.* Work done or constructed with bricks; bricklayers' work.

bricky (brik'i), *a.* [< *brick*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of bricks, or formed of brick.—2. Of the color of common brick: as, a *bricky* red.

brick-yard (brik'yärd), *n.* A place where bricks are made.

bricoil†, *n.* Same as *bricole*, 3.

bricole (bri-kōl′), *n.* [In sense 3, also formerly ★*brickol*, *bricoil*, and by popular etym. *brickwall;* < F. *bricole*, also *bricolle*, mod. F. *bricole*, backstroke, toils, breast-band, strap, = It. *briccola* = Sp. *brigola* (ML. *bricola;* cf. ML. *brica*, OF. *briche*), a catapult, perhaps < MHG. *brechel*, a breaker, < *brechen* = E. *break*.] 1†. A military engine for throwing darts or quarrels; a kind of catapult. Also *briche*.—2. Harness worn by men who have loads to carry or to drag.—3†. A side-stroke at tennis.

brid[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bird*[1].

brid[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bride*.

bridal (brī'dal), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *bridall;* prop., as in early mod. E., *bridale*, *bride-ale*, < ME. *bridale*, *brudale*, < AS. *brȳdealo* (also *brȳd-caloth*, dat.), bridal, lit. bride-ale, i. e., bride-feast, < *brȳd*, bride, + *ealo* (gen. and dat. *ealoth*), ale, in comp. a feast: see *ale*. Cf. *church-ale*, *clerk-ale*, etc. In mod. use the terminal element has been assimilated to the suffix *-al*, and the word accordingly used also as an adj., like *nuptial*, etc.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A feast at a marriage; a wedding-feast.

We see no ensigns of a wedding here; no character of a *bride-ale:* where be our scarves and our gloves?
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2.

2. A marriage; nuptials.

Did her honor as the Prince's bride,
And clothed her for her *bridals* like the sun.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and sky.
G. Herbert, Virtue.

II. *a.* Belonging to a bride or to a wedding: as, a *bridal* wreath.

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

bridalty† (brī'dal-ti), *n.* [< *bridal* + *-ty.*] Celebration of a nuptial feast.

At Quintain he,
In honour of this *bridaltee*,
Hath challenged either wide countee.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

bridal-wreath (brī'dal-rēth), *n.* 1. The common name of a cultivated species of *Spiræa*, *S. hypericifolia*, with long recurved branches and numerous small white double flowers in the axils of the leaves.—2. The *Francoa ramosa*, a somewhat shrubby saxifragaceous plant of Chili, with long crowded racemes of white flowers. It is cultivated in England.

bride[1] (brīd), *n.* [< ME. *bride*, *bryde*, *brude*, nom. prop. without the final *e*, *brid*, *bryd*, *brud*, often transposed *bird*, *burd*, etc. (see *bird*[2]), a bride, a young lady, < AS. *brȳd*, a bride, = OS. *brūd* = OFries. *breid* = MD. *brūd*, D. *bruid* = MLG. *brut*, LG. *brud* = OHG. MHG. *brūt*, G. *braut*, bride (i. e., betrothed woman), = Icel. *brūdhr* = Sw. Dan. *brud*, a bride, = Goth. *brūths*, daughter-in-law (> ult. F. *bru*, earlier *bruy*, **brut*, ML. *brut*, *bruta*, daughter-in-law), cf. comp. *brūth-faths*, bridegroom (see *bridegroom*); root unknown.] 1. A woman newly married, or about to be married.

He, only he, can tell, who, match'd like me, . . .
Has by his own experience tried,
How much the wife is dearer than the *bride*.
Lord Lyttelton, An Irregular Ode.

2. A name of the American wood or summer duck, *Aix sponsa*. *Coues.*

bride[1]† (brīd), *v.* [< *bride*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make a bride of; marry. [Rare.]

I knew a man
Of eighty winters, this I told them, who
A lass of fourteen *brided*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

II. *intrans.* (with indefinite *it*). To act like a bride; assume the air of a bride.

Maidens commonly now a dayes are no sooner borne, but they beginne to *bride it*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 83.

bride[2] (brīd), *n.* [< ME. *bride*, a bridle, < OF. F. *bride*, a bridle, string, strap, button-loop, etc., = Pr. Sp. Pg. *brida*, a bridle: see *bridle*.] 1†. A bridle.

Theo lady . . . syngeth of Dydo and Enyas,
How love heom ladde by strong *bride*.
King Alisaunder, l. 7625.

2. In *needlework*, *lacemaking*, etc., a loop, link, or tie.

bride-ale† (brīd'āl), *n.* An old and etymological form of *bridal*.

bride-bed (brīd'bed), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *brȳd-bed* = MLG. *brutbedde* = D. *bruidsbed* = MHG. *brūtbette*, G. *brautbett*.] The marriage-bed. *Shak.* [Rare.]

bride-bowl† (brīd'bōl), *n.* Same as *bride-cup*.

bride-branch† (brīd'bränch), *n.* A sprig of rosemary formerly carried at weddings as a token of remembrance.

I'd ride forty miles to follow such a fellow to church; and would make more of a sprig of rosemary at his burial than of a gilded *bride-branch* at mine own wedding.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

bride-cake (brīd'kāk), *n.* Same as *wedding-cake*.

In the North, slices of the *Bride-cake* are put through the Wedding Ring, they are afterwards laid under Pillows at Night to cause young Persons to dream of their Lovers.
J. Brand, in Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 335.

bride-chamber (brīd'chām″bėr), *n.* A nuptial apartment.

Can the children of the *bridechamber* mourn, as long as the bridegroom is with them? Mat. ix. 15.

bride-cup† (brīd'kup), *n.* A bowl or cup of spiced wine and other ingredients formerly served with bride-cake at wedding-feasts. Also called *bride-bowl*.

Get our bed ready, chamberlain;
Host, a *bride-cup;* you have rare conceits,
And good ingredients. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, v. 1.

bride-day (brīd'dā), *n.* The marriage-day. *Scott.*

bridegroom (brīd'gröm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bridegrome* (Tyndale, A. D. 1525), with inserted *r* as in the simple *groom* (q. v.); < ME. *bridegome*, *bridgume*, *bredgome*, *brudgume*, < AS. *brȳdguma*, also *brȳdiguma* (*brȳdi* for *brȳde*, gen. of *brȳd*) (= OS. *brūdigumo* = OFries. *breidgoma* = D. *bruidegom*, *bruigom* = MLG. *brūdegam*, LG. *brüdegam*, *brödegam*, *brögam* = OHG. *brūtigomo*, MHG. *briutegome*, G. *bräutigam* = Icel. *brudhgumi* = Sw. *brudgum*, *-gumme*, = ODan. *brudegomme*, *brudgomme*, Dan. *brudgom*), lit. bride's man, < *brȳd*, gen. *brȳde*, etc., bride, + *guma*, man: see *bride*[1] and *groom*. Cf. Goth. *brūthfaths*, bridegroom, < *brūths*, daughter-in-law (bride), + *faths* = Gr. πόσις = Skt. *pati*, husband, lord: see *despot*, *potent*, etc.] 1. A man newly married, or about to be married.

He that hath the bride is the *bridegroom*. John iii. 29.

Those dulcet sounds in break of day
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
And summon him to marriage. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

2. [Perhaps in allusion to its sparkling appearance.] A local name in Banffshire, Scotland, of the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*.

bride-house† (brīd′hous), *n.* The house or hall in which a wedding is held.

A *bride-house*, as when a hall or other large place is provided to keepe the bridall in. *Nomenclator* (1585).

bride-knot† (brīd′not), *n.* A breast-knot; a knot of ribbons worn by a guest at a wedding; a wedding-favor.

bride-lace† (brīd′lās), *n.* Fringed strings of silk, cotton, or worsted, formerly given at a wedding to the friends of the bride and groom to tie up the rosemary-sprigs they carried (see *bride-branch*). After the ceremony they were twisted into the hats or in the hair, and worn as streamers.

Nosegays and *bride laces* in their hats. *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

bridely† (brīd′li), *a.* [< *bride*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to a bride; nuptial.

She, hating as a heinous crime the bond of *bridely* bed,
Did fold about her father's neck with fawning arms. *Golding.*

bridemaid, *n.* See *bridesmaid*.

brideman, *n.* See *bridesman*.

bridescake (brīdz′kāk), *n.* Bride-cake. See *wedding-cake*.

bride's-laces (brīdz′lā′sez), *n.* The ribbon-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*.

bridesmaid, bridemaid (brīdz′-, brīd′mād), *n.* A young girl or an unmarried woman who attends on a bride at her marriage during the ceremony.

bridesmaiding (brīdz′mā-ding), *n.* The state of being a bridesmaid. [Rare.]

I'll bide my time for *bridesmaiding*. *Trollope.*

bridesman, brideman (brīdz′-, brīd′man), *n.*; pl. *bridesmen, bridemen* (-men). [< *bride's*, poss. of *bride*[1], or *bride*, + *man*. Cf. MLG. *brūtman* = Icel. *brūdhmadhr* = ODan. *brudemand;* cf. OF. *brumen*, a fiancé.] A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.

bride's-stake† (brīdz′stāk), *n.* [Also *bride-stake*, < *bride*[1] + *stake;* with reference to wedding festivities.] A stake or post set in the ground to dance round, especially at a wedding. *B. Jonson.*

bridewell (brīd′wel), *n.* [So called from a palace built in 1522 near St. *Bride's* or Bridget's Well, in London, which in 1553 was turned into a penal workhouse, officially called *Bridewell* Hospital.] A house of correction for the confinement of vagrants and disorderly persons. The name is now generally given to a prison in connection with a police-station, for the temporary detention of those who have been arrested by the police.

bridewort (brīd′wėrt), *n.* A name of the rosaceous plants *Filipendula Ulmaria* and *Spiræa salicifolia*, from the feathery appearance of their panicles of white flowers.

bridge[1] (brij), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bredge;* < ME. *brigge, bregge, brugge* (unassibilated *brig, brugg*, Sc. *brig*), < AS. *brycg, bricg* = OFries. *brigge, bregge* = D. *brug* = MLG. *brugge*, LG. *brügge* = OHG. *brucca*, MHG. *brucke, brücke*, G. *brücke*, a bridge, = Icel. *bryggja* = Sw. *brygga* = Dan. *brygge*, a pier, landing-stage, gangway, rarely a bridge; connected with Icel. *brū* = Sw. *bro* = Dan. *bro*, a bridge, a paved way. Perhaps akin to *brow;* cf. OBulg. *brŭvĭ*, a bridge, also brow: see *brow*.] **1.** Any structure which spans a body of water, or a valley, road, or the like, and affords passage or conveyance. Bridges are made of various materials, principally stone, iron, and wood, and in a great variety of forms. In an *arch-* or *arched bridge* the passage or roadway is carried by an arch or arches, which are supported by abutments or by piers. Such bridges are constructed of brick, stone, iron, steel, or wood. Brick is seldom used alone, except for comparatively small spans, and for unimportant work when stone cannot readily be obtained. In more important works it is often combined with stone, which is introduced to bind, to distribute pressure, to protect the more exposed portions, and for architectural effect. Stone, wherever it can be used, is the most valuable material, on account of its massiveness, stability of form, and resistance to the elements; but it is inferior to iron in economy, facility of construction, and ready adaptability to various situations. Among the finest monuments of antiquity are ranked the remains of Roman arched stone bridges. The largest stone arch known is that built over the Petrusse valley in Luxemburg (span 275¼ feet); the next is that of the Washington aqueduct over the Cabin John Creek (span 220 feet; rise 57.25 feet). The first arched bridge built of iron was erected over the river Severn, in England, and consists of 5 parallel ribs of cast-iron, with a span of 100 and a rise of 40 feet. The Southwark bridge over the Thames at London, the central one of the three arches of which has a span of 240 with a rise of 24 feet, formerly ranked as the largest iron arched bridge; but this span has since been more than doubled, as notably in the bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the Washington bridge over the Harlem river in New York city. In an *arched-beam bridge* arched beams in compression constitute the principal members and sustain the load. The beams are sometimes built of parallel layers of planks, which are made to break joint. In the more important constructions the arches are often compound. They have been employed in modern bridges of considerable magnitude. An *arched-truss bridge* is a form in which the compression-member is an arched beam, as in the McCallum truss. In a *beam-truss bridge* the load is supported by beam-trusses or openwork beams. A compression-chord and a tension-chord are essential, and the stresses are transferred from one to the other on their way to the points of support by means of struts and tension-bars, which together are called web-members. See phrases below for other forms.


Fink-truss Bridge.


Arched-beam Bridge.

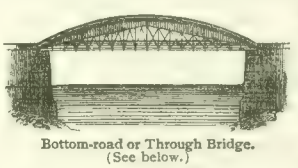

McCallum Arched-truss Bridge.

2. The upper line or ridge of the nose, formed by the junction of the two nasal bones.—**3.** In *engraving*, a board resting on end-cleats, on which the engraver rests his hand in working. In etching two bridges are used: one with low feet or cleats, to serve for work on the unbitten plate; the other with higher feet, to raise it above the bordering-wax after it has been applied.

4. A wall, generally made of fire-brick, which is built at both ends of a reverberatory furnace, to a certain height, in order to isolate the space in which the metallurgical operation is conducted. The wall nearest the fireplace is called the *fire-bridge;* the other, at the opposite end, the *flue-bridge*.

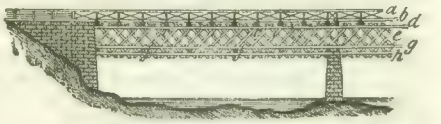
5. In *gun.*, the two pieces of timber which connect the two transoms of a gun-carriage. [Eng.] —**6.** In *metal.*, the platform or staging by which ore, fuel, etc., are conveyed to the mouth of a smelting-furnace.—**7.** That part of a stringed musical instrument over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised above the sounding-board. In bow-instruments, such as the violin, the bridge is arched, in order to allow the bow to strike any one string alone.

8. *Naut.*, a raised platform extending from side to side of a steamship above the rail, forward of amidships, for the use and convenience of the officer in charge. It affords him an uninterrupted view, and is furnished with means for communicating, by automatic signals, with the engine-room and the wheel-house. Many large vessels have two bridges, one forward of and one abaft the mainmast; and it is now very common for the bridge to be made in two tiers, one above the other, with often an outlook-station still higher than the upper tier. In side-wheel steamers the bridge connects the paddle-boxes.


Bottom-road or Through Bridge. (See below.)

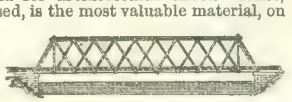
9. A metal bar supported at one or both ends of a watch-plate, and forming a bearing for a part of the works.—**10.** The balance-rynd of a millstone.—**11.** In *car-building*, a timber, bar, or beam which is supported at each end.—**12.** In *euchre*, a position where one side has scored four points and the other only one.—**13.** In *elect.*, an apparatus for measuring the resistance of a conductor, the arrangement of whose parts bears some resemblance to a bridge. A common form is called *Wheatstone's bridge*, from the inventor. See *resistance*.—**14.** In *billiards*, a notched piece of wood, attached to a long handle, used as a support for the cue when the ball is in such a position that the hand cannot conveniently be used as a rest.—**15.** See *bridge*[2], in supplement.—**Asses' bridge.** See *pons asinorum*.—**Bottom-road bridge,** a bridge whose roadway is supported upon the lower chord in a truss-bridge, or at the bottom in a tubular bridge. Also called *through bridge*. See cut under definition 8. Opposed to *deck-bridge* or *top-road bridge*.—**Box-girder bridge.** More commonly called *tubular bridge* (which see).—**Cantaliver bridge,** a bridge in which the span is formed by bracket-shaped beam-trusses, extending inward from their supports and connected at the middle of the span either directly or by an intermediate truss of ordinary construction. When piers are used to support the beam-trusses, they are placed near the center of each truss, and not, as in ordinary truss-bridges, at its ends. The strains due to a load upon the span are carried outward toward the ends of the bridge and beyond the piers by bracket-arms similar to those forming the central span, the extremities of which may be secured to other piers to serve the twofold purpose of resisting by their weight the uplift caused by the load when upon the central span and of themselves supporting vertical pressure; or they may form part of other spans similar to the central one. This form of bridge presents the great advantage of permitting the construction of the main span without scaffoldings beneath. A fine example is the cantaliver bridge below Niagara Falls, built for the Michigan Central and Canada Southern railways.—**Check-bridge of a furnace,** a fire-bridge: so called because it was supposed to check the draft.—**Counterpoise bridge,** a bascule-bridge in which counter-weights help to raise the platform.—**Electric bridge,** a term applied to several contrivances for determining the resistance of an electric circuit, all essentially identical with Wheatstone's bridge (which see, under *resistance*).—**Floating bridge.** (*a*) A boat, raft, or pontoon bridge. (*b*) A part of a bridge, supported by a caisson or pontoon, which can swing into and away from the line of roadway. (*c*) *Milit.*, a kind of double bridge, of which the upper member projects beyond the lower, and is capable of being moved forward by pulleys: used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort.—**Flying bridge,** a suspension-bridge, or a bridge built for temporary use, as a pontoon bridge.—**Hanging bridge,** a suspension-bridge. The term is generally applied to the more primitive forms of suspension-bridge.—**Hoist-bridge.** Same as *lifting bridge*.—**Induction-bridge.** See *induction*.—**Lattice-bridge,** a bridge in which the web between the chords or the main compression- and tension-members is formed by lattice-work.—**Leaf-bridge,** a hinged lifting bridge.—**Lifting bridge,** a drawbridge the span of which moves in a vertical plane instead of horizontally. Also called *hoist-bridge*.—**Pivot-bridge,** a swinging bridge balanced upon a pivot. It is often formed by two equal spans, covering a channel on each side of the pivot-pier.—**Pontoon bridge,** a platform or roadway supported upon pontoons. Bridges of this kind are largely used in military operations, the pontoons being formed of air-tight bags or hollow metallic vessels.—**Rope bridge,** a hanging bridge consisting of a platform supported by ropes, or simply of a rope carried across the stream or chasm, and supporting a basket or car which is drawn backward and forward. Such bridges are used in mountainous districts, especially in India and South America, and are sometimes made of sufficient strength to afford passage to droves of loaded mules. The ropes are often made of plaited thongs of hide, or even of rushes.—**Suspension-bridge,** a roadway suspended from ropes, chains, or wire cables, usually hung between massive towers of masonry, and securely anchored at the extremities. The most notable of suspension-bridges is that between New York and Brooklyn, over the East River. The main span is 1,595½ feet long, the altitude at the center 135 feet above mean high water, the height of the towers 276¾ feet, and the total length 5,989 feet. The roadway is suspended from four cables of steel wire, each 15¾ inches in


Cantaliver Bridge, Niagara Falls, New York.


Lattice-bridge (side elevation).
a, roadway; *b*, sleepers; *c*, transverse beams; *d*, *g*, *h*, stringers; *e*, lattice-ribs; *f*, cross-beams.


Pivot- or Swing-bridge.


Panel-truss Bridge.


Common Truss Bridge.


East River Suspension-bridge, New York.

diameter.—**Through bridge.** Same as *bottom-road bridge:* opposed to *deck-bridge* or *top-road bridge.*—**Top-road bridge,** a bridge in which the roadway is upon or above the upper chord of the truss. Also called *deck-bridge.*—**Trussed-arch bridge,** an arched-beam bridge with which a truss has been combined to stiffen or strengthen it.—**Tubular-arch bridge,** a bridge in which the primary



Tubular-arch Bridge, St. Louis, Missouri.

supporting members are arched tubes.—**Tubular bridge,** a bridge forming, as a whole, a great hollow beam. It is a box-beam, sufficiently large to admit of the passage of vehicles through it. The first works of this kind were the Conway and Britannia railway bridges in Wales. The latter, over the Menai strait, opened in 1850, consists of two independent rectangular tubular beams of wrought-iron 1,511 feet long, with a single span of 459 feet. The Victoria tubular bridge, about two miles long, over the St. Lawrence at Montreal has been replaced by one of a different type. Also called ★*box-girder bridge.*—**Wheatstone's bridge.** See *resistance.*

bridge[1] (brij), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bridged,* ppr. *bridging.* [< ME. **bryggen* (not found), < AS. *brycgian* (also in comp. *ofer-brycgian,* bridge over) = MLG. *bruggen* = OHG. *bruccōn,* MHG. *brucken, brücken,* G. *brücken,* bridge; cf. Icel. *brūa,* bridge over; from the noun.] **1.** To build a bridge or bridges on or over; span with a bridge: as, to *bridge* a river.—**2.** To make a bridge or bridges for.

> Xerxes, . . . over Hellespont
> *Bridging* his way, Europe with Asia join'd.
> *Milton,* P. L., x. 310.

3. Figuratively, to span or get over; serve as or make a way of passing or overcoming: as, conversation *bridged* the intervals of the play; to *bridge* over a difficulty.

> Every man's work, pursued steadily, tends in this way to become an end in itself, and so to *bridge* over the loveless chasms of life. *George Eliot.*

> I cannot but think that there is room for all of us to work in helping to *bridge* over the great abyss of ignorance which lies at our feet. *Huxley,* Lay Sermons, p. 71.

bridge[2]†, *v. t.* [Also *bredge,* < ME. *briggen, breggen,* by apheresis for *abriggen, abreggen,* mod. E. *abridge,* q. v.] To shorten; abridge.

> Byreven man his helthe and his welfare,
> And his dayes *briggen* and schorte his lyf.
> *Occleve,* MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, fol. 251. (*Halliwell.*)

★**bridge-bar** (brij'bär), *n.* In a car-coupling, the bar carrying the load.

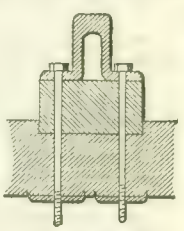
bridge-board (brij'bōrd), *n.* One of the notched boards of a stair to which the ends of wooden steps and risers are fastened. Also called *notch-board.*

bridge-deck (brij'dek), *n.* A bridge of spacious dimensions, forming a partial deck, extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

bridge-head (brij'hed), *n.* In *fort.,* a work covering that end of a bridge which is most exposed to an enemy; a tête-de-pont.

bridge-islet (brij'ī″let), *n.* A portion of land which becomes insular at high water, as the isle of Lindisfarne in England.

bridge-pit (brij'pit), *n.* **1.** That part of the moat of a fortified place which is beneath the drawbridge when it is lowered.—**2.** A pit provided to receive the counterpoise of a bascule-bridge.

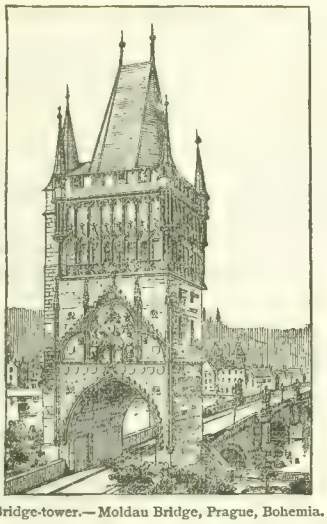


Bridge-rail.

bridge-rail (brij'rāl), *n.* A railroad-rail having an arched tread and lateral foot-flanges. *E. H. Knight.*

bridge-stone (brij'stōn), *n.* A flat stone bridging over a gutter or narrow span.

bridge-tower (brij'tou″ėr), *n.* **1.** A tower for the defense of a bridge, usually erected upon the bridge itself, the road passing through archways in its lower story, which could be closed by gates. Bridges were commonly defended in this way in the middle ages, and many such towers remain, as at Cahors in France, and notably at Prague in Bohemia.



Bridge-tower.—Moldau Bridge, Prague, Bohemia.

2. Less properly, a tower defending the approach to a bridge in the manner of a tête-de-pont. A notable instance of such a tower is that at Villeneuve, opposite Avignon, on the Rhone.

bridge-train (brij'trān), *n. Milit.,* a division of an army carrying the materials and implements required for the passage of troops across a river; a pontoon-train.

bridge-tree (brij'trē), *n.* A beam by which the spindle of the runner in a grinding-mill is supported. It can be adjusted so as to vary the relative distances of the grinding surfaces.

Bridgettine (brij'e-tin), *n.* See *Brigittine.*

bridge-ward[1] (brij'wârd), *n.* [< ME. *briggeward,* < AS. *bricgweard,* < *bricg, brycg,* bridge, + *weard,* ward, keeper.] The warden or keeper of a bridge.

> Those whose route lay along the river . . . summoned the *Bridgeward,* and demanded a free passage.
> *Scott,* Abbot, I. 175.

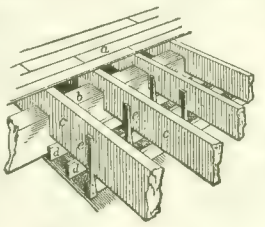
bridge-ward[2] (brij'wârd), *n.* [< *bridge* + *ward* (of a key).] In *locksmithing,* the principal ward of a key, usually in the plane of rotation.

bridgewater (brij'wâ-tėr), *n.* A kind of broadcloth manufactured in Bridgewater, England. *Planché.*

bridging (brij'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bridge*[1], *v.*] In *arch.,* a piece of wood placed between two beams or other pieces, to prevent them from approaching each other. *Single bridging* has one pair of diagonal braces at the midlength of the joists. In *double bridging* there are two pairs of cross-braces dividing the joists into three lengths. More generally called a *strutting-* or *straining-piece. E. H. Knight.*

bridging-floor (brij'ing-flōr), *n.* In *arch.,* a floor in which bridging-joists are used.

bridging-joist (brij'ing-joist), *n.* In *arch.,* a joist which is sustained below by transverse beams called *binding-joists;* also, a joist which is nailed or fixed to the flooring-boards.



Bridging-joists.
a, flooring; *b,* girder; *c, c,* bridging-joists; *d, d,* ceiling-joists; *e, e,* straps.

Bridgittine (brij'-i-tin), *n.* See *Brigittine.*

bridgy (brij'i), *a.* [< *bridge*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of bridges; resembling a bridge.

★*Sherwood.* [Rare.]

bridle (brī'dl), *n.* [< ME. *bridel,* < AS. *brīdel,* also *brīdels* = OFries. *brīdel* = MD. *breydel,* D. *breidel* = MLG. LG. *breidel* = OHG. *brīdel, britel, brittil, priddil, prittil,* MHG. *brīdel, britel* (> OF. *bridel* = It. *predella,* a bridle, also in short form, Pr. Sp. Pg. *brida* = OF. and F. *bride,* a bridle, > E. *bride*[2], q. v.), G. *breidel,* also *britel, brittel;* root unknown.] **1.** That portion of the gear or harness of a horse (or other animal similarly used) which is fitted to its head, and by which it is governed and restrained, consisting usually of a head-stall, a bit, and reins, with other appendages, according to its particular form and uses. See cut under *harness.*

> Mony of hem fote-men ther ben,
> That rennen by the *brydels* of ladys shene.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

> And Mænas, when with ivy *bridles* bound,
> She led the spotted lynx.
> *Dryden,* tr. of Persius, Satires, i. 203.

2. An old instrument of punishment and restraint for scolds: a simpler form of the branks.—**3.** Figuratively, a restraint; a curb; a check.

> A continual *bridle* on the tongue. *Watts.*

> This fort is the *bridle* of the whole citty, and was well stor'd and garrison'd with native Spanyards.
> *Evelyn,* Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

4. The piece in the interior of a gun-lock which covers and holds in place the tumbler and sear, being itself held by the screws on which they turn. See cut under *gun-lock.*—**5.** The piece on the end of a plow-beam to which the draft-shackle is attached; the clevis. Also called *muzzle* or *plow-head.*—**6.** In *mach.,* a link, flange, or other attachment for limiting the movement of any part of a machine.—**7.** *Naut.,* a chain or rope span both ends of which are made fast, the strain or power being applied to the bight.—**8.** In *pathol.,* a small band attaching two parts to each other, as two serous surfaces after inflammation, or the sides of the urethra after urethritis, or stretched across a pustule or vesicle, modifying its shape.—**9.** In *anat.,* a frenum (which see).—**Branches of a bridle.** See *branch.*—**Mooring-bridle** (*naut.*), the chain cable attached to permanent moorings.—**To bite on the bridle**†, to ★suffer great hardships. *Brewer.*

bridle (brī'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bridled,* ppr. *bridling.* [< ME. *bridlen, bridelen,* < AS. *gebrīdlian* (= MD. *breydelen,* D. *breidelen* = OHG. *brittilōn,* MHG. *briteln, pritteln,* G. *breidelen, briteln, britteln*), bridle, restrain, < *brīdel,* bridle.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put a bridle on: as, to *bridle* a horse.

> Where steeds run arow,
> I have seen from their *bridled* lips
> Foam blown as the snow.
> *Swinburne,* A Lamentation.

2. To restrain, guide, or govern; check, curb, or control: as, to *bridle* the passions.

> Savoy and Nice, the keys of Italy, and the citadel in her hands to *bridle* Switzerland. *Burke.*

> Oft his smooth and *bridled* tongue
> Would give the lie to his flushing cheek.
> *Shelley,* Rosalind and Helen.

=Syn. 2. To repress, master, subdue.

II. *intrans.* To hold the head up, in the manner of a spirited horse under a strong rein, especially as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment; assume a lofty manner so as to assert one's dignity or express indignation; toss the head; strut: generally with *up.*

> Gave a crack with her fan like a coach-whip, and *bridl'd* out of the room with the air and complexion of an incens'd Turkey-Cock. *Cibber,* Careless Husband, ii. 2.

> Assure a lady . . . that she looks killing to-day, she instantly *bridles up,* and feels the force of the well-timed flattery the whole day after. *Goldsmith,* The Bee, No. 5.

> How would she have *bridled* had she known that . . . [she] only shared his meditations!
> *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 22.

> If you charge them with any particular sin, they *bridle up* and deny that sin fiercely enough. *Kingsley.*

bridle-chains (brī'dl-chānz), *n. pl.* In *mining,* short chains by which the cage is attached to the hoisting-rope.

bridle-hand (brī'dl-hand), *n.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding; the left hand. *Scott.*

bridle-path (brī'dl-pȧth), *n.* A path which is wide enough to be traveled on horseback, but not in a carriage. Also *bridleway.*

bridle-port (brī'dl-pōrt), *n. Naut.,* the forward port on the gun-deck of a frigate.

bridler (brīd'lėr), *n.* One who bridles; one who restrains or governs.

> The prelates boast themselves the only *bridlers* of schism.
> *Milton,* Church-Government, i. 7.

bridle-rein (brī'dl-rān), *n.* [< ME. *bridilreyne* (equiv. to AS. *brīdel-thwang,* lit. bridle-thong); < *bridle* + *rein.*] A rein uniting a bit with some other part of the harness, or leading to the hand of the rider or driver.

bridle-road (brī'dl-rōd), *n.* A bridle-path.

bridle-rod (brī'dl-rod), *n.* One of the elements of a parallel motion, as on the steam-engine.

bridle-stricture (brī'dl-strik″tūr), *n.* In *pathol.,* a stricture formed by a band crossing the urethral passage.

bridleway (brī'dl-wā), *n.* A bridle-path.

bridle-wise (brī'dl-wīz), *a.* Trained to obey the bridle: applied to a horse which is guided by pressure of the bridle against his neck instead of by pulling on the bit.

bridoon (bri-dön'), *n.* [< F. *bridon,* < *bride,* a bridle: see *bridle.*] A light snaffle or bit of a bridle used in addition to the principal bit, and ★with a separate rein. Also spelled *bradoon.*

brief (brēf), *a.* and *n.* [I. a. < ME. *breef, bref,* < OF. *bref, brief,* F. *bref* = Pr. *breu* = Sp. Pg. It. *breve,* < L. *brevis* = Gr. *βραχύς,* short; cf. *abbreviate, abridge, brevity, brevet,* etc., *brachygraphy,* etc. II. n. < ME. *breef, brefe, bref,* a commission, writing, etc., < OF. *bref, brief,* F. *bref* = Pr. *breu, brieu* = Sp. Pg. It. *breve* = OS. *bref* = D. *brief* = LG. *brēf* = OHG. *briaf, brief,* MHG. G. *brief* = Sw. *bref* = Dan. *brev,* a letter, etc., < L. *brevis* (sc. *libellus,* a little writing), or neut. *breve,* a short writing (see also *breve* and *brevet*), < *brevis,* neut. *breve,* short: see above.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Small with respect to length; short.

This mon that Matheu gef
A peny that wes so *bref*.
Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 43.

It is very difficult to notice this great language suitably in the *brief* space available.
R. N. Cust, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 45.

2. Abbreviated; cut or made short: as, the *brief* skirts of a ballet-dancer. [Humorous.]—**3.** Short in duration; lasting a short time.

How *brief* the life of man. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

A fainter bloom, a more delicate and *briefer* beauty.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, ii.

4. Short in expression; using few words; concise; succinct.

Duch. I will be mild and gentle in my words.
K. Rich. And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haste.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

The *brief* style is that which expresseth much in little.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

5. Clever; good: as, a *brief* discourse; "he gae us a very *brief* sermon," *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]—**6.** Keen. [Scotch.]—**7†.** Quick; ready; eager.

Doe you not perceive the noose you have brought your selfe into whilst you were so *briefe* to taunt other men with weaknesse? *Milton*, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

8. [Appar. a particular use of *brief*, short (hence quick, active, rife?); but some suppose a confusion with *rife*.] Common; rife; prevalent: as, I hear smallpox is very *brief* there. [Prov. Eng.]—**In brief.** (*a*) In few words; briefly.

Open the matter *in brief*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

(*b*) In short.

In brief, sir, study what you most affect.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

=**Syn. 3.** Short-lived, ephemeral, transitory, fleeting.—**4.** Compact, compendious.

II. *n.* **1.** A short or concise writing; a short statement or account; an epitome.

I shall make it plain as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain. *Bacon.*

And she told me,
In a sweet verbal *brief*. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

Out of your gentleness, please you to consider
The *brief* of this petition, which contains
All hope of my last fortunes. *Ford*, Fancies, ii. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*: (*a*) A formal memorandum in systematic order, but concisely expressed, of the points of law or of fact to be developed or expanded in argument, or to be pursued in the examination of a witness; in English law, more usually an abridged relation of the facts of a litigated case drawn up by the attorney for the instruction of a barrister in conducting proceedings in a court of justice.

The young fellow had a very good air, and seemed to hold his *brief* in his hand rather to help his action than that he wanted notes for his further information.
Steele, Tatler, No. 186.

His matter was so completely at his command that he scarcely looked at his *brief*. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 272.

(*b*) A writ summoning one to answer to any action; or any precept of the sovereign in writing issuing from any court and ordering something to be done. (*c*) In *Scots law*, same as *brieve* (which see). (*d*) In England, a letter patent from proper authority authorizing a public collection or charitable contribution of money for any public or private purpose; a license to make collections for repairing churches, making up for losses by fire, etc.: sometimes called a *church brief* or *king's letter*.

This day was read in our church the *Briefe* for a collection for reliefe of ye Protestant French, so cruelly, barbarously, and inhumanly oppress'd.
Evelyn, Diary, April 25, 1686.

3†. A writing in general; a letter.

Bear this sealed *brief*,
With winged haste, to the lord marshal.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

4†. In *music*, same as *breve*, 1.

Upon the word best there, you see how I do enter with an odd minum, and drive it through the *brief*; which no intelligent musician, I know, but will affirm to be very rare. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

5. The name given to certain official documents emanating from the pope, having a less solemn character than a bull.

The Bull being the highest Authority the Pope can give, the *Brief* is of less. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 86.

6. [Also spelled *breif*, *breef*, < OF. *bref*, *brief*, a spell, talisman, < ML. *breve*, in pl. *brevia*, a writing containing magical characters carried as an amulet or talisman: a particular use of L. *breve*, a writing, as above.] A spell. *Burns.* [Scotch.]=**Syn. 1.** *Abridgment*, *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

brief (brēf), *v. t.* [< *brief*, *n.* In earlier form *breve*, q. v.] **1.** To abridge; shorten; make a brief of: as, to *brief* pleadings.

Thy power is confined, thy time is limited; both thy latitude and extension are *briefed* up.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 135.

Descriptive lists of 15,107 soldiers *briefed* and filed away.
Rep. of Sec. U. S. Treasury, 1886, p. 596.

2. To furnish with a brief; instruct by a brief. [Rare.]

I never could look a counsel in the face again if I'd neglected to *brief* him with such facts as these. *Trollope.*

brief† (brēf), *adv.* [< *brief*, *a.*] **1.** In brief; in short; briefly.

Brief, I recover'd him; bound up his wound.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

2. In or after a short time; soon; quickly.

But that a joy past joy calls out on me,
It were a grief so *brief* to part with thee:
Farewell. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3.

briefless (brēf'les), *a.* [< *brief*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no brief: as, a *briefless* barrister.

brieflessness (brēf'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without a brief or a client.

briefly (brēf'li), *adv.* [< ME. *brefly*, *brevely*; < *brief* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a brief manner; concisely; in few words.—**2.** With little length; shortly: as, in *entom.*, *briefly* pilose, hairy, or spinous. [Rare.]

briefman (brēf'man), *n.*; pl. *briefmen* (-men). One who makes a brief; a copier of a manuscript. *Quarterly Rev.*

briefness (brēf'nes), *n.* [< ME. *breffnes*; < *brief* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being brief; shortness; brevity; conciseness in discourse or writing.

We passe over that, *breffnes* of tyme consyderynge.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 79.

There is a *briefness* of the parts sometimes that makes the whole long. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

★ **brier** (brī'ėr), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. *breer*; < ME. *brere*, < AS. *brēr*, also *brēr*, a brier, bramble; cf. Icel. *brörr*, a brier (rare and uncertain). Cf. Ir. Gael. *preas*, a bush, brier (Ir. *briar*, a brier, also a thorn, pin, bodkin, is prob. borrowed from E.). The F. *bruyère*, dial. *brière* (earlier *bruyere*, *briere* = Cat. *bruguera* = It. dial. *brughiera* (ML. *bruarium*, *bruera*), heath, heather, prob. < Pr. *bru* = It. dial. *brug* = Swiss *bruch*, heath; of Celtic origin: < Bret. *brug*, heath, = W. *brwg*, a brake, growth), is not related. The reg. mod. E. form would be *breer*, which exists dialectally; cf. *friar*, earlier *frier*, < ME. *frere*.] A prickly plant or shrub in general; specifically, the sweetbrier or the greenbrier (which see). Also spelled *briar*.

The gentle shepheard satte beside a springe,
All in the shadowe of a bushye *brere*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

I will tear your flesh with the thorns of the wilderness and with *briers*. Judges viii. 7.

brier-bird (brī'ėr-bėrd), *n.* A popular name of the American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris* (or *Astragalinus*) *tristis*. See cut under *goldfinch*.

briered (brī'ėrd), *a.* [< *brier* + *-ed*[2].] Set with briers. *Chatterton.*

brier-root (brī'ėr-röt), *n.* [< *brier*, an adapted E. form of F. *bruyère*, dial. *brière*, heath (see *brier*), + *root*[2].] The root of the white heath, *Erica arborea*, a shrub often growing to a large size. The roots are gathered extensively in the south of France and in Corsica for the purpose of being made into tobacco-pipes, commonly called *brier-wood pipes*. The roots, having been cleared of earth, and the decayed parts cut away, are shaped into blocks of various dimensions with a circular saw. The blocks are then placed in a vat and subjected to a gentle simmering for a space of twelve hours, during which they acquire the rich yellowish-brown hue for which the best pipes are noted, and are then in a condition for turning.

brier-wood (brī'ėr-wůd), *n.* The wood of the brier-root, used for making tobacco-pipes.

briery[1] (brī'ėr-i), *a.* [< *brier* + *-y*[1].] Full of briers; rough; thorny. Also *briary*.

The thorny brake and *briery* wood.
Fawkes, Death of Adonis.

A nightingale sang in the *briery* thickets by the brookside. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 55.

briery[2]**†** (brī'ėr-i), *n.* [For **brierery*, < *brier* + *-ery*. Cf. *fernery*, *pinery*, etc.] A place where briers grow. *Huloet.*

brieve (brēv), *n.* [A Sc. form of *brief*, *n.*, q. v.] In *Scots law*, a writ issuing from Chancery, directed to any judge ordinary, ordering trial to be made by a jury of certain points stated in the brieve. Now used chiefly in the election of tutors to minors, the cognoscing of lunatics or idiots, and the ascertaining of widows' tierce.

brig[1] (brig), *n.* [= *bridge*[1], q. v.] **1.** A bridge. [Scotch.]

Now, do thy speedy utmost, Meg,
And win the key-stane o' the *brig*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. A utensil used in breweries and in dairies to set the strainer on. [North. Eng.]—**3.** A kind of iron set over a fire. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]—**4.** A ledge of rocks running out into the sea. *E. D.*

brig[2] (brig), *n.* [Short for *brigantine*[1], q. v. Hence D. *brik*, G. *brigg*, Dan. *brig*, Sw. *brigg*, F. *brick*, Ar. *brīk*, a brig.] **1.** A vessel with two masts square-rigged, nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast.—**2.** The place on board a man-of-war where prisoners are confined.—**Hermaphrodite brig**, a brig that is square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. Also called *brig-schooner*.

She passed out of hail, but we made her out to be an *hermaphrodite brig*, with Brazilian colors in her main rigging.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 18.

★ **brigade** (bri-gād'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *brigade*, < F. *brigade*, < It. *brigata* (ML. *brigata*, *brigada*), a troop, company, < *brigare*, contend: see *brigand*.] **1.** A party or division of troops or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regulars or militia, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions, under the command of a brigadier, or brigadier-general. A brigade of horse is a body of eight or ten squadrons; of infantry, four, five, or six battalions or regiments.

2. A body of individuals organized, generally wearing a uniform, and acting under authority: as, a fire *brigade*.—**Household brigade.** See *household*.

brigade (bri-gād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brigaded*, ppr. *brigading*. [< *brigade*, *n.*] **1.** To form into a brigade or into brigades: as, regiments of militia are *brigaded* with regiments of the line.

In the organization of the army my regiment was *brigaded* with the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments of Louisiana Infantry.
Gen. Rich. Taylor, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 85.

Hence—**2.** To arrange or embody in a single collection or group; group together, as in zoölogy, under a single name. [Rare.]

The two Classes [Birds and Reptiles] which he [Huxley] had previously *brigaded* under the name of Sauropsida.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 34.

brigade-major (bri-gād'mā"jor), *n.* An officer appointed by a brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.

brigadier (brig-a-dēr'), *n.* [= It. *brigadiere*, < F. *brigadier*, < *brigade*, brigade.] A general officer who commands a brigade, whether of horse or foot, and ranks next below a major-general.

brigadier-general (brig-a-dēr'gen'e-ral), *n.* Same as *brigadier*.

brigand (brig'and), *n.* [Formerly also *brigant* (after It.); < F. *brigand*, a brigand, OF. *brigand*, *brigant*, an armed foot-soldier (ML. *brigantes*, *brigandi*, pl., foot-soldiers), < It. *brigante*, a brigand, pirate, also an intriguer, < *brigante*, ppr. of *brigare*, strive after, contend for, solicit, < *briga*, strife, quarrel, trouble: see *brigue*.] **1†.** A sort of irregular foot-soldier.—**2.** A robber; a freebooter; a highwayman; especially, one of a gang of robbers living in secret retreats in mountains or forests.

These solitudes gave refuge to smugglers and *brigands*.
Buckle, Civilization, II. 65.

François, with his belt, sabre, and pistols, had much the aspect of a Greek *brigand*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 33.

=**Syn. 2.** *Bandit*, etc. See *robber*.

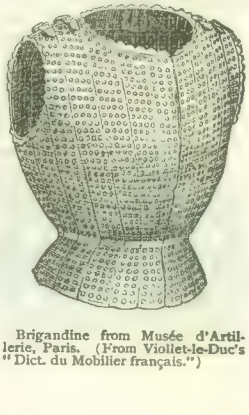
brigandage (brig'an-dāj), *n.* [< F. *brigandage*, < *brigand* + *-age*.] The life and practices of a brigand; highway robbery by organized gangs; figuratively, organized spoliation: as, *brigandage* in the legislature or on the bench.

The rule of the Turk has never become a government; it has never discharged the duties of government; it was foreign *brigandage* five hundred years back, and it remains foreign *brigandage* still.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 419.

Many of the peasants in their distress had taken to poaching or *brigandage* in the forests.
C. H. Pearson, Early and [Mid. Ages of Eng., [xxvi.

brigander, *n.* Same as *brigandine*[1].

brigandine[1] (brig'-an-din), *n.* and *a.* [Also *brigantine*, *brigander*, *brigandier* (obs.) (ME. *brigantayle*—Gower); < OF. *brigandine* (ML. *brigandina*, *brigantina*), < *brigand*, a foot-soldier: see *brigand*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A medieval



Brigandine from Musée d'Artillerie, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

coat of fence made of linen or leather upon which overlapping scales of steel were sewed. The plates of steel were generally quilted between two thicknesses of stuff. The brigandine was especially the armor of the infantry soldier, but was sometimes combined with plate-armor even in costly suits.

Furbish the spears and put on the *brigandines*.
Jer. xlvi. 4.

2†. A foot-soldier wearing a brigandine; a brigand.

II. *a.* Made like a brigandine; of the nature of a brigandine: as, a *brigandine* garment.

brigandine[2]† (brig′an-din), *n.* An old form of *brigantine*[1].

brigandish (brig′an-dish), *a.* [< *brigand* + *-ish*[1].] Like a brigand.

We fancied that they [peasants near Naples] had a *brigandish* look. *C. D. Warner*, Winter on the Nile, p. 20.

brigant† (brig′ant), *n.* Same as *brigand*.

brigantine[1] (brig′an-tin or -tīn), *n.* [= D. *brigantijn* = G. *brigantine* = Sw. *brigantin*, < F. *brigantin*, < It. *brigantino* (ML. *brigantinus*), a brigantine, orig. a roving or pirate vessel, < *brigante*, a pirate, brigand: see *brigand*, and cf. *brig*[2] and *brigandine*[2].] **1.** Formerly a two-masted vessel, square-rigged on the foremast, and schooner-rigged on the mainmast, but carrying a light square topsail on the mainmast. A brigantine no longer carries a square topsail, so that no difference exists between the rig of a brigantine and that of a hermaphrodite brig, both being entirely fore-and-aft rigged on the main.

Like as a warlike *Brigandine*, applyde
To fight, layes forth her threatfull pikes afore.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

2†. A robber.—**3†.** Robbery.

brigantine[2] (brig′an-tin), *n.* Same as *brigandine*[1].

brigbote†, *n.* [A term in old law-books, repr. AS. *bricgbōt*, prop. *bryegbōt*, a contribution for bridge-repairing, < *bryeg*, bridge, + *bōt*, boot: see *boot*[1].] A contribution for the repair of bridges, walls, and castles.

brige†, *n.* [ME.: see *brigue*.] Contention. *Chaucer*.

bright[1] (brīt), *a.* [< ME. *bright, briht*, etc., < AS. *bryht, briht*, transposed forms of the usual *beorht* = OS. *berht, beraht* = OHG. *beraht, bereht*, MHG. *berht* (in G. remaining only in proper names, *Albrecht, Ruprecht*, etc.; frequently so used in AS. and LG.) = Icel. *bjartr* = Goth. *bairhts*, bright; prob., with old pp. suffix *-t*, < Teut. √ **berh* = Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine, perhaps = L. *flag-* in *flagrare*, flame, blaze, burn, *flamma* (**flagma*), flame, = Gr. *φλέγειν*, blaze, burn. Cf. *black, bleak*[1].] **1.** Radiating or reflecting light; filled with light; brilliant; shining; luminous; sparkling: as, a *bright* sun.

It were all one
That I should love a *bright* particular star,
And think to wed it, he is so above me.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

Candles were blazing at all the windows. The public places were as *bright* as at noonday.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

2. Transmitting light; clear; transparent, as liquors.

From the *brightest* wines
He turn'd abhorrent. *Thomson.*

3. Manifest to the mind, as light is to the eye; evident; clear.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease and *brighter* evidence . . . draw the learner on.
Watts, Improvement of the Mind.

4. Resplendent, as with beauty; splendid.

Thy beauty appears,
In its graces and airs,
All *bright* as an angel new dropt from the sky.
Parnell, Song.

5. Illustrious; glorious: as, the *brightest* period of a kingdom.

The *brightest* annals of a female reign.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peake.

6. Having or marked by brilliant mental qualities; quick in wit; witty; clever; not dull: as, he is by no means *bright;* a *bright* remark; a *bright* book.

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined,
The wisest, *brightest*, meanest of mankind.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 282.

7. Sparkling in action or manner; animated or animating; vivacious; lively; cheerful.

Be *bright* and jovial among your guests to-night.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

The golden-crowned thrush, . . . with the dullest of gold upon his crown, but the *brightest* of songs in his heart. *The Century*, XXXII. 276.

8. Favorable; pleasing; auspicious: as, a *bright* prospect.

Give up the promise of *bright* days that cast
A glory on your nation from afar. *Bryant*, Spain.

9. In *painting*, luminous; glittering; full of light. A picture is said to be *bright* when the lights so much prevail as to overcome the shadows, and are kept so clear and distinct as to produce an effect of brilliancy.

10. *Naut.*, alert; vigilant.

Keep a *bright* lookout there forwards! *Cooper.*

=**Syn. 1.** Glowing, lustrous, gleaming, radiant, effulgent. —**6.** Acute, intelligent, discerning.—**8.** Promising, encouraging.

bright[1]†, *adv.* [< ME. *brighte, brigte, brihte*, < *briht, bright:* see *bright*[1], *a.*] Brightly. *Chaucer.*

bright[1] (brīt), *n.* [< ME. *bright, brigt*, < AS. *byrhtu, birhtu* (= OHG. *berahti*), f., *beorht*, neut., brightness, < *beorht*, bright: see *bright*[1], *a.*] Brightness.

Darkness we calle the nyght,
And lith [light] also the *bright*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 1.

bright[1]† (brīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *brighten, brihten* (with reg. inf. suffix *-en*), < AS. *byrhtan*, be bright, *geberhtan*, make bright (= OHG. *giberehtōn* = Goth. *gabairhtjan*, make bright), < *beorht*, bright.] To make bright; brighten.

bright[2]†, *v. i.* See *brite*.

bright-cut (brīt′kut), *a.* Engraved or chased so as to show the brightness of the material as left by the tool; not polished or colored.

brighten (brī′tn), *v.* [< *bright*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *bright*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow bright or more bright; become less dark or gloomy: literally or figuratively.

Like the sun emerging from a cloud,
Her countenance *brightens*, and her eye expands.
Wordsworth, Laodamia.

The great sweep of the Coliseum, with the blue sky *brightening* through its upper tier of arches.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, i.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make bright or brighter in any manner; shed light on; make to shine; increase the luster of.

Her celestial eyes
Adorn the world and *brighten* up the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To dispel gloom from; cheer; make gay or cheerful: as, to *brighten* prospects.

This makes Jack *brighten* up the room wherever he enters, and changes the severity of the company into . . . gaiety and good humour. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 206.

3. To make illustrious or more distinguished; heighten the splendor of; add luster to.

The present queen would *brighten* her character if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people.
Swift.

4. To make acute or witty; sharpen the faculties of.—**5.** To add brilliancy to the colors of (prints, etc.), by boiling in a solution of soda or immersing (silk) in dilute acetic acid.

brightening (brīt′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brighten, v.*] **1.** The flash of light which passes over the surface of the melted metal when lead containing silver is assayed on a cupel in a muffle. At the moment of the brightening, the assay, which had before been in rapid motion, becomes perfectly quiet. This occurs as soon as the last trace of lead has been absorbed by the cupel.

2. In *dyeing*, same as *blooming*[1], 2.

bright-harnessed (brīt′här′nest), *a.* Having bright armor. *Milton.*

brighthood† (brīt′hụd), *n.* [ME. *brighthod;* < *bright*[1] + *-hood.*] Brightness.

The bemes of my *brighthode* ar byrnande so bryghte.
York Plays, p. 3.

brightish (brī′tish), *a.* [< *bright*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat bright.

brightly (brīt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *brihtly, brihtliche*, < AS. *brihtlīce, beorhtlīce*, < *beorht*, bright.] In a bright manner; splendidly; with luster; cheerfully.

A substitute shines *brightly* as a king,
Until a king be by. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. i.

And Enoch faced this morning of farewell
Brightly and boldly. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

brightness (brīt′nes), *n.* [< ME. *brightnes, brihtnesse*, etc., < AS. *beorhtnes* (= OHG. *berahtnissī*), < *beorht* + *-nes:* see *bright*[1] and *-ness.*] **1.** The state or quality of being bright; splendor; luster; glitter: as, "the *brightness* of the sun," Acts xxvi. 13.—**2.** Acuteness of intellect or faculty; sharpness of wit.

The *brightness* of his parts . . . distinguished him.
Prior.

3. Cheer; cheerfulness.

Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
Why seek ye *brightness* from the years to come?
Prior, Solomon, iii.

=**Syn. 1.** Brilliancy, effulgence.—**2.** Acumen, mother-wit, ingenuity.

Bright's clause, disease. See *clause, disease.*

brightsome (brīt′sum), *a.* [< *bright*[1] + *-some.*] Very bright; brilliant.

Out of my jewelry, choose thy choice of diamonds,
Till thou find some as *brightsome* as thine eyes.
Chapman, Blind Beggar.

brightsomeness (brīt′sum-nes), *n.* Great brightness; brilliancy.

The *brightsomeness* of the Gospel was dimmed in becoming shorn of many of its grace-working ordinances.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 283.

bright-work (brīt′wėrk), *n.* *Naut.*, those metal objects about the decks of a vessel which are kept bright by polishing.

Brigittine (brij′i-tin), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Bridgettine, Bridgittine, Brigettine*, etc., < *Brigitta*, Latinized form of Ir. *Brighid*, E. *Bridget*, + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A member of an order of nuns and monks established by St. Brigitta (Bridget), a Swedish princess, about 1344, under the Augustinian rule. The nuns (who were much the more numerous) and monks dwelt in contiguous houses, under the temporal government of a prioress. Before the Reformation the order had spread into many countries of Europe; and there are still a few houses of Brigittine nuns, including one in England founded at a recent period by an English community that was transferred to Portugal in Queen Elizabeth's time.

2. A member of a conventual order of virgins founded by St. Bridget of Ireland in the sixth century, which existed for several centuries in various parts of Europe.

II. *a.* Pertaining to St. Brigitta or to the order founded by her: as, *Brigittine* indulgence.

brignole (brē-nyōl′), *n.* [F., < *Brignoles*, a town in the department of Var, France, celebrated for its prunes.] A variety of the common plum furnishing the dried fruits known as Provence prunes or French plums.

brigose† (bri-gōs′), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *brigous;* < ML. *brigosus* (It. *brigoso*), < *briga*, contention: see *brigue*.] Contentious.

Very *brigose* and severe.
T. Puller, Moderation of the Church of Eng., p. 324.

brigous†, *a.* See *brigose*.

brig-schooner (brig′skö′nėr), *n.* Same as *hermaphrodite brig* (which see, under *brig*[2]).

briguet (brēg), *n.* [F., a cabal, intrigue, etc., OF. *brigue* (> ME. *brige*) = It. *briga* = Pg. *briga* = Sp. Pr. *brega* (ML. *briga*), quarrel, contention, strife, etc. Cf. *brigand.*] A cabal; an intrigue; a faction; contention.

The politicks of the court, the *brigues* of the cardinals, the tricks of the conclave. *Chesterfield.*

briguet (brēg), *v. i.* [< F. *briguer;* from the noun: see *brigue, n.*] To canvass; intrigue.

Our adversaries, by *briguing* and caballing, have caused so universal a defection from us. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

I am too proud to *brigue* for admission. *Bp. Hurd.*

brike[1]†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *brick*[1] and *breach*.

Genylon Oliver . . .
Broughte this worthy king in swich a *brike*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 400.

brike[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *brick*[2].

brill (bril), *n.* [Also written *prill*, E. dial. ★*pearl;* prob. < Corn. *brilli*, mackerel, contracted from *brithelli*, pl. of *brithel*, a mackerel, lit. spotted, < *brith*, spotted, speckled, = W. *brych, brech* = Ir. Gael. *breac*, speckled. Cf. Ir. Gael. *breac*, a trout, Manx *brack*, a trout, a mackerel. Fish-names are unstable.] A flatfish, *Bothus* or *Rhombus lævis*, of the family *Pleuronectidæ*. In its general form it resembles the turbot, but is inferior to it in both size and quality. It has scales, but very small ones, and the dorsal and anal fins have more numerous rays than those of the turbot. It is taken on many of the coasts of Europe, the principal part of the supply for the London market being from the southern coast of England, where it is abundant.

brillante (brēl-län′te), *a.* [It., = F. *brillant:* see *brilliant.*] In *music*, brilliant: noting a passage to be executed in a brilliant, dashing, showy, or spirited manner.

brilliance, brilliancy (bril′yans, -yan-si), *n.* [< *brilliant:* see *-ance, -ancy.*] **1.** The quality of being brilliant; great brightness; splendor; luster: as, the *brilliance* of the diamond.

Star
The black earth with *brilliance* rare.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory, ii.

2. Figuratively, remarkable excellence or distinction; admirable or splendid quality or qualities; absolutely, conspicuous mental ability or an exhibition of it. [In this sense *brilliancy* is more commonly used.]

The author does not attempt to polish and brighten his composition to the Ciceronian gloss and *brilliancy*.
Macaulay.

When the circulation has been artificially exalted by stimulants, there is an easy and rapid current of thoughts, showing itself in what we describe as unusual *brilliancy*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 102.

=**Syn.** *Effulgence, Luster*, etc. See *radiance*.

★**brilliant** (bril'yant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *brillant* (E. *-lli-* = *-ly-*, repr. the former sound of F. *-ll-*), ppr. of *briller* = Pr. Sp. *brillar* = Pg. *brilhar* = It. *brillare*, glitter, sparkle, < ML. as if **berillare*, sparkle like a beryl or other precious stone, < L. *berillus*, *beryllus*, a beryl, gem, eyeglass; cf. It. dial. *brill*, a beryl, ML. *brillum*, an eyeglass, > G. *brille*, D. *bril*, spectacles: see *beryl*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sparkling with light or luster; glittering; bright: as, a *brilliant* gem; a *brilliant* dress.

A current of electricity is . . . capable of stimulating the optic nerve in such a way that *brilliant* colours are perceived, although the experiment is made in perfect darkness. *Rood*, Modern Chromatics, p. 95.

2. Figuratively, distinguished by admirable qualities; splendid; shining: as, a *brilliant* wit; a *brilliant* achievement.

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes than to perform *brilliant* exploits. *Ames.*

The Austrians were driven back [at Goito] with heavy loss, the issue of the battle being decided by a *brilliant* charge of the Cuneo brigade, commanded by the Crown Prince in person. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 83.

=**Syn. 1.** Lustrous, radiant, effulgent, resplendent, showy, conspicuous.—**2.** Illustrious, notable.

II. *n.* [Cf. F. *brillant*, a diamond.] **1.** The form in which the diamond and other precious stones are cut when intended to be used as ornaments, whenever the shape and cleavage of the uncut stone allow this to be done without too much loss of material. The brilliant is susceptible of many small modifications as regards the size, proportions, and even the number of the facets; but in the most perfect cut there are 58 facets. The general shape of all brilliants is that of two pyramids united at their bases, the upper one being so truncated as to give a large plane

FIG. 1.

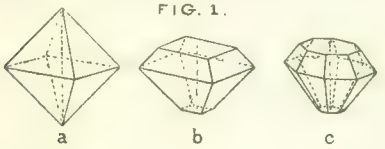


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

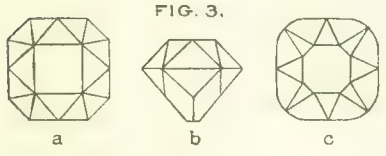


FIG. 4.

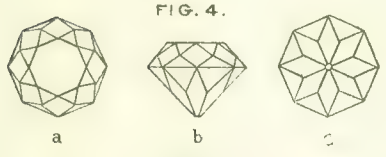


FIG. 5.

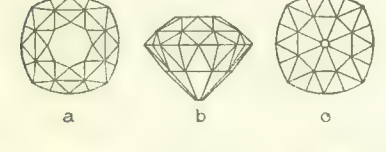


FIG. 6.

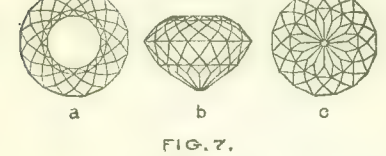
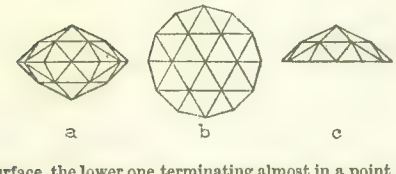


FIG. 7.



surface, the lower one terminating almost in a point. The manner in which the brilliant is derived from the fundamental octahedral form (*a* in fig. 1) is shown in fig. 1, *b* and *c*. The uppermost large flat surface is called the *table*, and is formed by removing one third of the thickness of the stone; the opposite small end, called the *culet* or *collet*, is formed by removing one eighteenth of the thickness of the stone. The *girdle* is the widest part, and forms the junction-line between the upper part, called the *crown*, and the lower part, called the *pavilion*. Fig. 2 shows the top (*a*), side (*b*), and back (*c*) views of a modern brilliant cut with 58 facets. *T* is the table; *C*, the culet; *G*, the girdle; *A*, the templets or bezels (of which there are 4 in all); *B*, the upper quoins or lozenges (of which there are 4); *S*, star-facets (of which there are 8 in the crown); *E*, skill- or half-facets (8 in the crown and the same number in the pavilion); *D*, cross- or skew-facets (8 in each part); *P*, pavilion-facets (4 in number); *Q*, lower or under-side quoins (of which there are 4)—making 58 facets in all. Sometimes extra facets are cut around the culet, making 66 in all. In fig. 3, *a* and *b* show top and side views of the single cut, or half brilliant; *c* is a top view of the old English single cut. In fig. 4, *a*, *b*, and *c* show top, side, and back views of a brilliant with 42 facets. In fig. 5, *a*, *b*, and *c* show top, side, and back views of the split or double brilliant, with 74 facets. In fig. 6, *a*, *b*, and *c* show top, side, and back views of the Portuguese cut, which has two rows of rhomboidal and three rows of triangular facets above and below the girdle. In fig. 7, *a* gives a side view of the double rose, sometimes called the *briolette* when several more rows of triangular facets are added. Fig. 8 shows

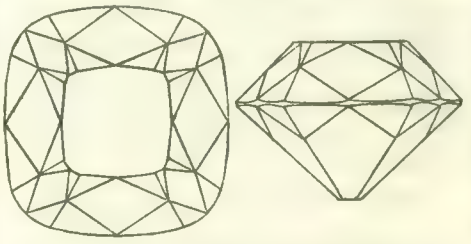


Fig. 8.— Regent Diamond. (Size of the original.)

the form and size of the famous Regent diamond, belonging to the government of France. It weighs 136¾ carats, and is generally considered the most valuable diamond known, having been estimated by experts at twelve million francs. It comes very near being a perfect brilliant in form, but is a little too thick or deep for its breadth, while the Koh-i-noor, as cut since it came into the possession of the Queen of England, is too thin or spread. Any gem may be cut in brilliant form; but when the word *brilliant* is used by itself, it is always understood to mean a diamond.

2. The smallest regular size of printing-type, about 20 lines to the inch, very rarely used.

This line is set in brilliant.

3. In the *manège*, a brisk, high-spirited horse, with stately action.—**4.** A bright light used in fireworks.—**5.** A cotton fabric with a raised pattern figured in the loom, and with or without a design in colors.—**Double brilliant,** or **Lisbon cut,** a form with two rows of lozenge-shaped squares and three rows of triangular facets.—**Half-brilliant cut,** the most simple form of the brilliant cut (see above), very generally employed for stones which are too small to admit of numerous facets.—**Trap-brilliant,** or **split-brilliant,** a form differing from the full brilliant in having the foundation squares divided horizontally into two triangular facets, forming an obtuse angle when viewed in elevation (see above).

brilliantly (bril'yant-li), *adv.* In a brilliant manner; splendidly.

One of these [banners] is most *brilliantly* displayed. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 56.

brilliantness (bril'yant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brilliant; brilliancy; splendor; glitter.

brilliolette, brillolette (bril-yō-let', -ō-let'), *n.* [F. *brillolette*, < *brill-ant*, brilliant, + *-olette*. See *briolette*.] Same as *briolette*.

brills (brilz), *n. pl.* [Cf. G. *brille*, D. *bril*, spectacles: see *brilliant*.] The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

brim[1]†, *n.* [ME. *brim*, < AS. *brim*, the sea, ocean, flood (= Icel. *brim*, sea, surf), orig. perhaps the (roaring) surf, < **brimman*, strong verb, > *bremman*, weak verb, roar (see *brim*[3]), = MHG. *brimmen*, strong verb (> *brummen*, weak verb, G. *brummen* = D. *brommen*, hum, buzz, growl, grumble); cf. OHG. *breman*, MHG. *bremen*, strong verb, roar, buzz, = L. *fremere*, roar, rage, = Gr. *βρέμειν*, roar, > *βρόμος*, a roaring, esp. of waves, = Skt. √ *bhram*, wander, whirl, flutter, be agitated. Hence comp. *brimsand*.] The sea; ocean; water; flood.

In middes the brig was ouer the *brim*.
Legends of the Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 125.

He . . . lepith dune into the *brimme*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 156.

brim[2] (brim), *n.* [< ME. *brim*, *brem*, *brym*, *brimme*, *brymme*, margin, esp. of a river, lake, or sea (= MHG. *brem*, border, brim, G. dial. (Bav.) *bräm*, border, stripe, G. *bräme*, *brame*, border, edge, > F. *berme*, E. *berm*, q. v.; cf. Icel. *barmr* = Sw. *bräm* = Dan. *bræmme*, border, edge, brim); usually explained as a particular use of ME. *brim*, < AS. *brim*, the sea, ocean, the sea as surf (hence *brink*, brim): see *brim*[1].] **1.** A brink, edge, or margin; more especially, the line of junction between a body of water and its bank, or between the bank and the adjoining level: as, to descend to the *brim* of a lake; the river is full to the *brim*.

There is a cliff [at Dover]: . . .
Bring me but to the very *brim* of it.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

By dimpled brook and fountain *brim*.
Milton, Comus, l. 119.

New stars all night above the *brim*
Of waters lighten'd into view;
They climb'd as quickly, for the rim
Changed every moment as we flew.
Tennyson, Voyage, st. 4.

2. The upper edge of anything hollow: as, the *brim* of a cup.

He froth'd his bumpers to the *brim*.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

3. A projecting edge, border, or rim round anything hollow: as, the *brim* of a hat.

And therefore would he put his bonnet on,
Under whose *brim* the gaudy sun would peep.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1088.

Should the heart closer shut as the bonnet grows prim,
And the face grow in length as the hat grows in *brim*?
Whittier, The Quaker Alumni.

Brim of the pelvis, in *anat.*, the upper orifice or inlet of the pelvis, formed by the upper border of the symphysis pubis, the iliopectineal line of each ilium, and the promontory of the sacrum.=**Syn.** See *rim*.

brim[2] (brim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *brimmed*, ppr. *brimming*. [< *brim*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

One brave June morning, when the bluff north-west . . .
Brimmed the great cup of heaven with sparkling cheer.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

I drink the cup of a costly death,
Brimm'd with delirious draughts of warmest life.
Tennyson, Eleänore, st. 8.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be full to the brim: as, a *brimming* glass.—**2.** To coast along near; skirt. [Rare.]

Where I *brim* round flowery islands. *Keats.*

To brim over, to run over the brim; overflow: often used in a figurative sense.

He was also absolutely *brimming over* with humour.
Edinburgh Rev.

brim[3] (brim), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brimmed*, ppr. *brimming*. [Early mod. E. *brimme*, < ME. *brymmen*, be in heat, orig. roar (cf. *rut*[2] for a similar development of sense): see *brim*[1].] To be in heat, as a boar or sow. [Prov. Eng.]

Now bores gladly *brymmeth*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

brim[4]† (brim), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *breeme*, *breme*, < ME. *brim*, *brym*, *brem*, *brimme*, *brymme*, and with orig. long vowel, *bryme*, *breme*, < AS. *brēme*, *brȳme*, ONorth. *broeme*, celebrated, famous.] **1.** Famous; celebrated; well known; notorious. *Warner.*—**2.** Violent; fierce; terrible; sharp.

The noyse of peple up stirte thanne at ones
As *breme* as blase of straw iset on fyre.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 155.

Thistles thikke
And breres *brymme* for to prikke.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1835.

And now sith these tidings haue come hither so *brim* of ye great Turks enterprise into these partes here, we can almost neither talke nor thinke of any other thing els.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 3.

I also heard a violent storm described as very *brim*, a word which I had supposed to be obsolete in this sense.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 268.

3. Strong; powerful.

The child . . . was a big barn, & *breme* of his age.
William of Palerne, l. 18.

4. Sharp; acute.

And of the stones and of the sterres thow studyest, as I leue,
How euere beste or brydde hath so *breme* wittes.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 224.

brim[5] (brim), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *bream*[1].] A fish of the family *Centrarchidæ*, the long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*.

brim[6] (brim), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *brine*[2], q. v. Cf. Sc. *brime* = E. *brine*[1].] The forehead. [North. Eng.]

brime (brīm), *n.* A Scotch form of *brine*[1].

brimfill† (brim'fil), *v. t.* [< *brim*[2] + *fill*[1].] To fill to the top. *Crashaw.*

brimfire†, *n.* [ME. *brimfir*, *brinfire*, < *brin-* (< *brinnen*, *brennen*, burn) + *fire*, fire. Cf. *brimstone*.] Sulphur.

Towarde Sodome he sag the roke
And the *brinfires* stinken smoke.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 1153.

brimful (brim'fúl'), *a.* [< *brim*[2] + *full*.] Full to the brim or top; completely full: rarely used attributively: as, a glass *brimful* of wine; "*brimful* of sorrow," *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1; "her

brimful eyes," *Dryden*, Sigismonda and Guiscardo.

My heart
Brimful of those wild tales.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

brimfulness (brim'fūl'nes), *n.* The state of being brimful; fullness to the top. [Rare.]

brimless (brim'les), *a.* [< *brim*^{2} + *-less.*] Having no brim: as, a *brimless* hat.

brimly†, *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *breemly, bremely*, < ME. *brymly, bremly, bremely;* < *brim*^{4} + *-ly*^{2}.] 1. Violently; fiercely; terribly.

The kynge blyschit [looked] one the beryne with his brode eghne [eyes]
That fulle *brymly* for breth brynte as the gledys.
Morte Arthure, l. 116.

2. Hastily; quickly.

Brymly before us be thai broght,
Our dedes that shalle dam us bidene.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 105.

3. Loudly.

Briddes ful *bremely* on the bowes singe.
William of Palerne, l. 23.

Thou hast blown thy blast *breemlye* abroad.
Percy Fol. MS., iii. 71.

brimme^1†, **brimme**^{2}†. See *brim*^{1}, *brim*^{2}, etc.

brimmed (brimd), *p. a.* [< *brim*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Having a brim; in composition, having a brim of the kind specified: as, a broad-*brimmed* hat. —2. Filled to the brim; level with the brim.

May thy *brimmed* waves for this
Their full tribute never miss.
Milton, Comus, l. 924.

brimmer (brim'ėr), *n.* [< *brim*^{2}, *n.*, + *-er*^{1}.] 1. A bowl full to the top.

Dear *brimmer!* that makes our husbands short-sighted.
Wycherley, Country Wife, v. 1.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 99.

2. A broad-brimmed hat. [Rare.]

Now takes his *brimmer* off. *A. Brome*, Songs.

brimming (brim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brim*^{2}, *v.*; the allusion is to the foaming and sparkling of water when it brims over.] An English name for the gleam exhibited at night by a school of herrings.

brimmle (brim'l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bramble.*

brimness† (brim'nes), *n.* [ME. *bremnes;* < *brim* + *-ness.*] Fierceness; rage.

At Mid Aprille, the mone when myrthes begyn,
The season full softe of the salt water,
And the *bremnes* abated of the brode ythes [waves].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1066.

brim-sand (brim'sand), *n.* [< *brim*^{1} + *sand.*] Sea-sand. [Prov. Eng.]

brimse (brimz), *n.* [E. dial., also written *brims*, formerly *brimsey;* not found in ME. or AS., though an AS. form **brimsa* is generally cited, and was possibly existent as the orig. form of *breeze*^{1}, AS. *briósa, breósa:* see *breeze*^{1}, where forms cognate with *brimse* are given.] A gadfly: same as *breeze*^{1}. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

brimsey†, *n.* Same as *brimse. Cotgrave; Topsell.*

brimstone (brim'stōn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *brimston, brymston, bremston, brumston,* corrupt forms of *brinston, brynston, brenston, brunston, bronston,* transposed *bernston, bornston,* etc. (= Icel. *brennisteinn;* cf. Sc. *brunstane, bruntstane,* etc.), < *brin-, bren-* (AS. *berne-* in *bernelāc,* a burnt-offering) (< *brinnen, brennen,* AS. **brinnan,* burn), + *ston,* stone. Cf. *brimfire.*] I. *n.* 1. Sulphur; specifically, sulphur in a concrete or solidified state, or reduced from that state: as, roll-*brimstone;* fluid *brimstone.*

Both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with *brimstone.* Rev. xix. 20.

2. The brimstone butterfly. *Newman.* [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]—**Vegetable brimstone,** a name given to the inflammable spores of species of *Lycopodium,* employed in the preparation of fireworks.

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or made of brimstone: as, *brimstone* matches.

From his *brimstone* bed at break of day
A-walking the devil has gone.
Coleridge, The Devil's Thoughts.

2. Sulphur-yellow in color; resembling brimstone or sulphur in color; bright-yellow.—**Brimstone butterfly,** a species of butterfly, *Gonepteryx rhamni,* marked by the angulation of the wing-tips, by the yellow color of both sexes, and by a red spot in the middle of each wing. See cut in next column.—**Brimstone moth,** a lepidopterous insect, *Rumia cratægata,* having yellow wings with light streaks, and chestnut-colored spots on the fore wings.

brimstone-wort (brim'stōn-wėrt), *n.* Umbelliferous plants, *Peucedanum officinale* and *P. palustre,* the roots of which yield a yellow sap which quickly becomes hard and dry and smells not unlike brimstone.



Brimstone Butterfly (*Gonepteryx rhamni*), natural size.

brimstony (brim'stō-ni), *a.* [< *brimstone* + *-y*^{1}.] Full of or containing brimstone; resembling brimstone; sulphurous: as, "*brimstony,* blue, and fiery," *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 5. [Rare.]

brin^1†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *burn*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

brin^2 (brin), *n.* [F., a blade, shoot; origin unknown.] One of the radiating sticks of a fan.

brinch† (brinch), *v. i.* [Also written *brince,* early mod. E. *brynch,* also *brindice,* < It. *brindisi, brindesi* (Florio), F. *brinde,* formerly *bringue* (Cotgrave), a drinking to, a toast.] To drink in answer to a pledge; pledge one in drinking.

brinded (brin'ded), *a.* [Same as E. dial. and Sc. *branded,* of a reddish-brown color with streaks or patches of darker brown or black (> *brandie,* a name often given to cows in Scotland); the vowel modified, appar. after Icel. *bröndr-* in deriv. *bröndōttr,* brinded, as a cow, for **brandōttr* (cf. *brand-krossōttr,* brinded with a white cross on the forehead), < *brandr* = E. *brand.* Thus *brinded,* as above, is nearly equiv. to *branded,* pp. of *brand, v.*: see *brand.*] 1. Properly, of a gray or tawny color marked with bars or streaks of a darker hue; brindled: applied more loosely to any animal having a hide variegated by streaks or spots, and by Milton to the lioness, whose hide is of a nearly uniform hue: as, "the *brinded* cat," *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1; "three *brinded* cows," *Dryden*, Cock and Fox.

She tamed the *brinded* lioness
And spotted mountain-pard.
Milton, Comus, l. 443.

The *brinded* catamount, that lies
High in the boughs to watch his prey.
Bryant, Hunter of the Prairies.

2. In *her.*, spotted: said of a beast used as a bearing.

brindle (brin'dl), *n.* [Assumed from *brindled.*] 1. The state of being brinded; a color or mixture of colors, of which gray is the base, with bands of a darker gray or black color: as, "a natural *brindle,*" *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe. —2. A name of the mudfish or bowfin, *Amia calva.* See cut under *Amiidæ.*

brindled (brin'dld), *a.* [A kind of dim. form of *brinded.*] Brinded; variegated with streaks of different colors.

And there the wild-cat's *brindled* hide
The frontlet of the elk adorns.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 27.

brindle-moth (brin'dl-môth), *n.* A name given by some British collectors to moths of the genus *Xylophasia.*

brine^1 (brīn), *n.* [= Sc. (irreg.) *brime,* < ME. *brine, bryne,* < AS. *bryne* (= MD. *brijn*), brine, salt liquor; a particular use of *bryne* (early ME. *brune* = Icel. *bruni*), a burning, < **brinnan,* burn: see *brin*^{1}, *burn*^{1}.] 1. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean; salt water. Artificial brine is used for the preservation of the flesh of animals, fish, vegetables, etc. 2. The sea as a body of salt water; the ocean.

The air was calm, and on the level *brine*
Sleek Panope with all her sisters play'd.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 98.

3. Tears.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

brine^1 (brīn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brined,* ppr. *brining.* [< *brine*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To steep in brine, as corn, in order to prevent smut.—2. To mix salt with; make briny: as, to *brine* hay.

If he wrung from me a tear, I *brin'd* it so
With scorn or shame, that him it nourish'd not.
Donne, Love's Diet.

brine^2†, *n.* [Cf. North. E. *brim,* the forehead; < ME. *bryne,* brow, < Icel. *brūn,* pl. *brȳnn,* mod. *brȳr,* brow, = Sw. Dan. *bryn,* brow: see *brow.*] The eyebrow.

Bryne or brow of the eye, supercilium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 51.

brine^3 (brīn), *v.* [E. dial.; cf. equiv. dial. *brim;* appar. corruptions of *bring.*] To bring: as, to *brine* it hither. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk).]

brine-pan (brīn'pan), *n.* A pit in which salt water is evaporated to obtain the salt.

brine-pit (brīn'pit), *n.* A salt spring or well from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt.

brine-pump (brīn'pump), *n.* A pump employed in some steam-vessels to clear the boiler of the brine which collects at the bottom of it.

brine-shrimp (brīn'shrimp), *n.* A small branchiopodous crustacean, *Artemia salina,* found in brackish water and in brine. See *Artemia.* Also called *brine-worm.*

brine-spring (brīn'spring), *n.* A spring of salt water.

brine-valve (brīn'valv), *n.* A blow-off valve for removing concentrated salt water from a steam-boiler.

brine-worm (brīn'wėrm), *n.* Same as *brine-shrimp.*

bring (bring), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brought,* ppr. *bringing.* [< ME. *bringen,* occasionally *brengen* (pret. *broghte, brohte,* etc.), < AS. *bringan* (strong present, with pret. **brang,* pl. **brungon,* forms assumed from the once-occurring pp. *brungen*), also *brengan* (weak present, with pret. *brohte,* pp. *broht*), = OS. *brengian,* rarely *bringian,* = OFries. *brenga, bringa* = D. *brengen* = OHG. *bringan,* MHG. G. *bringen* (> Sw. *bringa,* Dan. *bringe*) = Goth. *briggan* (pret. *brahta*), bring. The forms are prevailingly weak; the strong forms are prob. assumed after the analogy of verbs like *sing, swing,* etc.; so in Sc. and vulgar E. pret. *brang, brung.*] 1. To bear, convey, or take along in coming; take to the place where the receiver is, or where the bearer stays or abides; fetch: as, *bring* it hither, or to me; to *bring* a book home.

Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread. 1 Ki. xvii. 11.

Bring me spices, *bring* me wine.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

She from a carved press *brought* him linen fair,
And a new-woven coat a king might wear.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 295.

2. To cause to come or accrue; be the means of conveying possession of; impart; devolve upon: as, the transaction *brought* great profit; his wife *brought* him a large dowry.

She shall *bring* him [in marriage] that
Which he not dreams of. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4.

Music that *brings* sweet sleep.
Tennyson, Choric Song, i.

3. To cause to come or pass, as to a new place, state, or condition; impel; draw on; lead: as, to *bring* one to a better mind.

The fortress . . . shall he *bring* . . . to the ground.
Isa. xxv. 12.

God had *brought* their counsels to naught. Neh. iv. 15.

We *bring* to one dead level ev'ry mind.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 268.

Profitable employments would be a diversion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them. *Locke.*

4. To aid in coming or passing, as to one's home or destination; conduct; attend; accompany.

Yet give leave, my lord,
That we may *bring* you something on the way.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1.

5. To convey or put forth as a product; bear or be the bearer of; yield: as, the land *brings* good harvests.

Because she *brought* him none but girls, she thought
Her husband loved her not. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

6. To convey to the mind or knowledge; make known on coming, or coming before one; bear or impart a declaration of.

Be thou there until I *bring* thee word. Mat. iii. 13.

What accusation *bring* ye against this man?
John xviii. 29.

7. To fetch or put forward before a tribunal; make a presentation of; institute; declare in or as if in court: as, to *bring* an action or an indictment against one; the jury *brought* the prisoner in guilty.

I'll *bring* mine action on the proudest he
That stops my way. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

A friend of mine here was doubting whether he should *bring* an action against two persons on so unfortunate a day as Saturday. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 340.

8. To cause to become; make to be.

I was *brought* acquainted with a Burgundian Jew who had married an apostate Kentish woman.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 28, 1641.

To bring about, to effect; accomplish.

It enabled him to gain the most vain and impracticable into his designs, and to *bring about* several great events for the advantage of the public. *Addison*, Freeholder.

Yes, yes, 'faith, they're agreed—he's caught, he's entangled—my dear Carlos, we have *brought* it *about*. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 4.

To bring a chain cable to, to put it round the capstan ready for heaving up the anchor.—**To bring a nest of hornets about one's ears.** See *hornet*.—**To bring a person to his bearings.** See *bearing*.—**To bring a ship to anchor,** to let go the anchor.—**To bring by the lee** (*naut.*), to have the wind come suddenly on the lee side, owing to the yawing of the vessel, a sudden change in the wind's direction, or the bad steering of the helmsman.—**To bring down.** (*a*) To take down; cause to come down; lower. (*b*) To humiliate; abase. *Shak.* (*c*) To cause to fall; hence, of game, to kill. [Colloq.]

By my valour! there is no merit in killing him so near: do, my dear Sir Lucius, let me *bring* him *down* at a long shot. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

To bring down the house, to elicit a burst of applause or laughter from those present, as in acting or public speaking.—**To bring far ben.** See *ben*[1].—**To bring forth.** (*a*) To produce, as young or fruit; hence, give rise to; be the cause of.

Idleness and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want. *Tillotson.*

(*b*) To bring to light; disclose; reveal.

The heavens have thought well on thee, .
To *bring forth* this discovery.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

To bring forward. (*a*) To produce to view; cause to advance. (*b*) To adduce: as, to *bring forward* arguments in support of a scheme.—**To bring grist to the mill.** See *grist*.—**To bring home to.** (*a*) To prove conclusively to belong or be applicable to or be true of, as a charge of any kind. (*b*) To impress upon the feeling; cause to be felt: as, he *brought* it *home to* them very vividly; in preaching, strive to *bring* the truth *home to* the hearers.

Several prisoners *to* whom Jeffreys was unable to *bring home* the charge of high treason were convicted of misdemeanours. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

To bring in. (*a*) To bring from another place, or from without to within a certain precinct.

Look you *bring* me *in* the names of some six or seven. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1.

(*b*) To supply; furnish; yield: especially used in speaking of a revenue, rent, or income produced from a certain source.

The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him *in*. *South.*

(*c*) To introduce; especially, to introduce to the notice of a legislature: as, to *bring in* a bill.

Cain was not therefore the first murderer, but Adam, who *brought in* death. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would *bring in* one who had more merit. *Tatler.*

(*d*) To place in a particular condition or station.

But he protests he loves you;
And needs no other suitor but his likings . . .
To *bring* you *in* again [namely, to your former office].
Shak., Othello, iii. 1.

(*e*) To reduce within the limits of law and government.

Perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

To bring off. (*a*) To bear or convey from a place; rescue: as, to *bring off* men from a wreck.

A brave young fellow, of a matchless spirit!
He *brought* me *off* like thunder, charg'd and boarded,
As if he had been shot to save mine honour.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

(*b*) To procure to be acquitted; clear from condemnation; cause to escape. (*c*) To dissuade; change, as from an opinion or purpose; cause to abandon.

'Tis a foolish thing for me to be *brought off* from an Opinion in a thing neither of us know. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 79.

To bring on. (*a*) To bear or convey or cause to be conveyed with one from a distance: as, to *bring on* a quantity of goods. (*b*) To cause to begin: as, to *bring on* a battle.

All commanders were cautioned against *bringing on* an engagement. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 373.

(*c*) To originate or cause to exist: as, to *bring on* a disease. (*d*) To induce; lead on.

With a crafty madness, keeps aloof,
When we would *bring* him *on* to some confession.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

To bring one's nose to the grindstone. See *grindstone*.—**To bring out.** (*a*) To expose; detect; bring to light from concealment: as, to *bring out* one's baseness. (*b*) To find by calculation or argument; deduce; infer.

The more strictly Mr. Gladstone reasons on his premises, the more absurd are the conclusions which he *brings out*. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

(*c*) To publish: as, to *bring out* a new edition of a book.—**To bring over.** (*a*) To carry over; bear across: as, to *bring over* despatches; to *bring over* passengers in a boat. (*b*) To convert by persuasion or other means; draw to a new party; cause to change sides or an opinion.

What did I not undergo of danger in this negotiation to have *brought* him *over* to his Majesty's interest, when it was intirely in his hands! *Evelyn*, Diary, May 24, 1660.

The Protestant clergy will find it perhaps no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church. *Swift.*

To bring round. (*a*) To persuade: as, I will undertake to *bring* him *round* to your views. (*b*) To lead up to in an indirect manner: as, he *brought round* the conversation to his favorite topic. (*c*) To recover, as from a swoon.—**To bring to.** (*a*) To bring back to consciousness, as a person partly drowned. (*b*) *Naut.*: (1) To heave to; force (another ship) to heave to or stop. (2) To bend (a sail) to its yard or gaff.—**To bring to bag,** in *hunting*, to kill.—**To bring to bear,** or **to bear upon.** (*a*) To cause to have influence or effect, or to operate upon.

Every author has a way of his own in *bringing* his points *to bear*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 9.

All powerful action is performed by *bringing* the forces of nature *to bear upon* our objects. *Emerson*, Art.

No force of imagination that I can *bring to bear* will avail to cast out the youth of that very imagination which endeavours to depict its latter days.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 230.

(*b*) To bring into range, or the range of: as, to *bring* a gun *to bear upon* a target.—**To bring to book.** See *book*.—**To bring to gaff.** See *gaff*.—**To bring to light,** to bring into view; reveal.—**To bring to mind,** to recall, as what has been forgotten or what is not present to the mind.—**To bring to pass,** to cause to come to pass; effect.

The thing is established by God, and God will shortly *bring* it *to pass*. Gen. xli. 32.

To bring to the gangway. See *gangway*.—**To bring to the hammer.** See *hammer*.—**To bring under,** to subdue; repress; restrain; reduce to obedience.

The Minstrel fell!—but the foeman's chain
Could not *bring* his proud soul *under*.
Moore, Minstrel Boy.

To bring up. (*a*) To bear, convey, or lift upward. (*b*) In *printing*, to give the proper light and shade to, as a print of an engraving, by means of a suitable distribution of pressure in the press, produced by overlays; also, to equalize the pressure upon, as any part of a form on a press, by underlaying it with cardboard or paper. (*c*) In *lithog.*, to make apparent; make visible, as a drawing or a greasy spot upon the stone. (*d*) To rear; nurture; care for during adolescence: used with reference to the needs of both the body and the mind.

God by this tribulation calleth him, and biddeth him come home out of the countrey of sinne, that he was bred and *brought vp* so long in.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 41.

I consider it the best part of an education to have been born and *brought up* in the country. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 48.

The noble wish
To save all earnings to the uttermost,
And give his child a better *bringing-up*
Than his had been. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

(*e*) To introduce to notice or consideration: as, to *bring up* a subject in conversation. (*f*) To cause to advance near: as, to *bring up* forces, or the reserves.

The troops from Corinth were *brought up* in time to repel the threatened movement without a battle.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 415.

(*g*) *Naut.*, to stop (a ship's headway) by letting go an anchor or by running her ashore. (*h*) To pull up (a horse); cause to stop: often with *short*: as, he *brought up* his horse *short* (that is, caused it to stop suddenly); hence, figuratively, to stop suddenly in any career or course of action; bring before a magistrate; pull up.

You were well aware that you were committing felony, and have probably felt tolerably sure at times that you would some day be *brought up short*. *Trollope.*

To bring up the rear, to move onward in the rear; form the rear portion.—**To bring up with a round turn** (*naut.*), to stop (the running of a rope) by taking a round turn on a belaying-pin or cavil; hence, figuratively, to stop the doing of anything suddenly but effectually. =**Syn.** *Bring up*, *Rear*, etc. See *raise*.

bringer (bring'ėr), *n.* One who brings, in any sense of the verb.

brinish (brī'nish), *a.* [< *brine*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like brine; briny; salt or saltish: as, "her *brinish* tears," *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

brinishness (brī'nish-nes), *n.* The quality of being brinish or saltish.

brinjal (brin'jâl), *n.* [Also improp. *bringall* = Pg. *beringela*, < Ar. *badinjan*.] The East Indian name of the fruit of the egg-plant, *Solanum Melongena*.

brinjarree (brin-jar'i), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *brinjaree*, < Hind. *birinjāri*, a camp-following dealer in rice, < *birinj*, Pers. *birinj*, rice; mixed with Anglo-Ind. *benjary*, *bunjary*, *bunjaree*, < Hind. *banjāri*, *banjāra* (as in the def.), < Skt. *vanij*, trade: see *banian*[1], *banyan*[1].] In India, a dealer in grain, salt, etc., who carries his goods about from market to market, especially in the Deccan.

brink (bringk), *n.* [< ME. *brink*, *brenk*, edge, of LG. or Scand. origin: MLG. LG. *brink*, brink, margin, edge, edge of a hill, a hill, = G. dial. *brink*, a sward, a grassy hill, = Dan. *brink*, edge, verge, = Sw. *brink*, descent or slope of a hill, = Icel. *brekka* for **brenka*, a slope; prob. connected with Icel. *bringa*, a grassy slope, orig. the breast, = Sw. *bringa*, breast, = Dan. *bringe*, chest. Cf. W. *bryncyn*, a hillock, < *bryn*, a hill; cf. *bron*, the breast, breast of a hill.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice or the bank of a river; verge; hence, close proximity: as, "the precipice's *brink*," *Dryden*; to be on the *brink* of ruin.

We understood they were a people almost upon the very *brink* of renouncing any dependence on y^e^ Crowne. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 6, 1671.

On the farthest *brink* of doubtful ocean.
Lowell, Appledore.

=**Syn.** See *rim*.

briny (brī'ni), *a.* [< *brine*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to brine; of the nature of or affected by brine; salt; salty: as, a *briny* taste; the *briny* flood; *briny* tears.

Late, with the rising moon, returned the wains from the marshes,
Laden with *briny* hay, that filled the air with its odor.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 2.

brioche (brē-ōsh'), *n.* [F., a cake, fig. a blunder; origin unknown.] 1. A sort of pastry made with flour, eggs, and butter.—2. A round and stuffed cushion for the feet to rest on.—3. A stitch in knitting, originally used in making this kind of footstool.

briolet (brī'ō-let), *n.* See *briolette*.

briolette (brē-ō-let'), *n.* [< F. *briolette*, also written *briollette* for *brillolette* (whence E. also *brilliolette*), < *brillant*, brilliant: see *brilliant*.] A form in which the diamond is sometimes cut; that form which would result from joining two rose diamonds back to back and adding several rows of triangular facets. (See *rose* and *diamond*.) Also *brilliolette*, *briolet*.

brionin, brionine, *n.* See *bryonin*.

briony, *n.* See *bryony*.

briquet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *brick*[2].

briquet (bri-ket'; F. pron. brē-kā'), *n.* [F., a ★steel, tinder-box, dim. of *brique*, brick: see *brick*[2].] 1. A steel prepared for striking a light with a flint. In heraldry, as a bearing, it is almost peculiar to the collar of the Golden Fleece. See *order*.—2. A small brick.—3. Coal-dust molded for fuel into the shape of bricks or balls. [In the last two senses also *briquette*.]

brise[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breeze*[1].

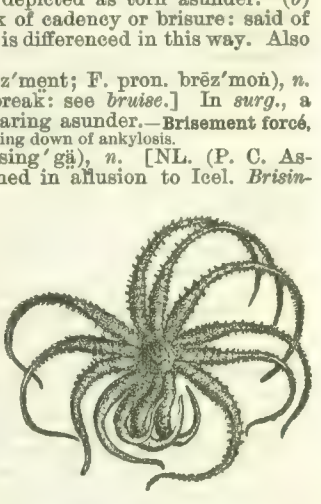
brise[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breeze*[2].

brise[3] (brīz), *n.* [Also written *brize*; < F. *brise*, a piece of ground newly broken up for tillage after lying long untilled, < *briser*, break; cf. *bruise*. Cf. equiv. E. dial. *breck*.] Ground that has lain long untilled. *Kersey*, 1708; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

brisé (brē-zā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *briser*, break: see *bruise*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Broken: said of any bearing when depicted as torn asunder. (*b*) Bearing a mark of cadency or brisure: said of a shield which is differenced in this way. Also spelled *brizé*.

brisement (brēz'ment; F. pron. brēz'moṅ), *n.* [F., < *briser*, break: see *bruise*.] In *surg.*, a breaking or tearing asunder.—**Brisement forcé,** the forcible breaking down of ankylosis.

Brisinga (bri-sing'gä), *n.* [NL. (P. C. Asbjörnsen), named in allusion to Icel. *Brisinga men* (AS. *Brosinga* (for **Breosinga*) *mene*), the necklace of the Brisings, which figures in Scand. mythology: *Brisinga*, gen. of *Brisingr*, Brising; *men* (= AS. *mene*), a necklace.] A genus of starfishes, typical of the family *Brisingidæ*.



Deep-sea Starfish (*Brisinga coronata*).

Brisingida (bri-sin'ji-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brisinga* + *-ida*.] A group of *Asteroida*, or starfishes, typified by the genus *Brisinga*.

Brisingidæ (bri-sin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brisinga* + *-idæ*.] A remarkable family of starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea*, having the body shaped as in the ophiurians or sand-stars, with long rounded rays distinct from the disk, and the ambulacral grooves not continued to the mouth. *B. coronata* is a beautiful Norwegian species.

brisk (brisk), *a.* [Appar. < W. *brysg* = Gael. *briosg*, also *brisg* = Ir. **brisg*, quick, nimble, lively; cf. W. *brys*, haste, *brysio*, hasten, Gael. Ir. *briosg*, a start, bounce, Ir. *bris*, lively, brisk, Gael. Ir. *bras*, lively, hasty, etc. Cf. *brash*[4]. Not connected with *frisk* and *fresh*; but some refer to F. *brusque*.] 1. Quick or rapid in action or motion; exhibiting quickness; lively; swift; nimble: as, a *brisk* breeze.

We split the journey, and perform
In two days' time what's often done
By *brisker* travellers in one.
Cowper, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 5.

Hence—2. Sprightly; animated; vivacious; gay: as, "a *brisk*, gamesome lass," *Sir R.*

D'Estrange.—**3.** Full of lively or exciting action or events; exciting; interesting.

You have had a *brisk* time of it at Howick, and all the organs of combativeness have been called into action.
Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey.

4. Burning freely; bright: as, a *brisk* fire.—**5.** Effervescing vigorously: said of liquors: as, *brisk* cider.—**6.** Performed or kept up with briskness; rapid; quick: as, a *brisk* fire of infantry.

Brisk toil alternating with ready ease. *Wordsworth.*

7†. Vivid; luminous.

He hunts about the proudest World to buy
The choice of purest and of brightest Cloth
Brisk in the Tyrian and Sidonian dye,
As due to his fair Darling.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 83.

Had it [my instrument] magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant. *Newton.*

=**Syn. 1.** Alert, nimble, quick, rapid, sprightly, prompt, spry, smart, bustling, wide-awake, eager. See *active* and *busy*.

brisk (brisk), *v.* [< *brisk*, *a.*] **I.†** *trans.* To make lively; enliven; animate; refresh: sometimes with *up*. *Killingbeck.*

II. *intrans.* To become brisk, lively, or active: with *up*.

brisken (bris'kn), *v.* [< *brisk* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To be or become brisk, active, or lively. [Rare.]

I heartily wish that business may *brisken* a little.
Quoted in *W. Mathews's* Getting on in the World, p. 209.

II. *trans.* To make brisk or lively.

brisket (bris'ket), *n.* [< ME. *bruskette*, < OF. **brusket*, *bruschet*, later *brichet*, mod. F. *brechet*, prob. < Bret. *bruched*, dial. *brusk*, the breast, chest, claw of a bird.] The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs; in a horse, the part extending from the neck at the shoulder down to the fore legs.

briskly (brisk'li), *adv.* In a brisk manner; quickly; actively; vigorously; with life and spirit.

Ay, woo her *briskly*—win her, and give me a proof of your address, my little Solomon.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

briskness (brisk'nes), *n.* **1.** Quickness; vigor or rapidity in action: as, the *briskness* of the breeze.—**2.** Liveliness; gaiety; vivacity.

His *briskness*, his jollity, and his good-humour. *Dryden.*

3. The sparkling quality of an effervescing liquor: applied also to water, as in the extract.

The *briskness* of spring water, and the preference given to it as a beverage, is partly occasioned by the carbonic acid which it contains. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 348.

brismak (bris'mak), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A torsk. [Shetland islands.]

briss[1]**†**, *v. t.* [ME. *brissen*, var. of *brisen*, *brysen*, *brusen*, bruise: see *bruise*.] To bruise; break.

The Jewes *brisseden* hys bonys.
Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 204.

briss[2] (bris), *n.* [E. dial., appar. < F. *bris*, breakage, wreck, formerly also fragments, < *briser*, break (see *briss*[1], *bruise*, and cf. *debris*): but perhaps affected by *breeze*[3], ashes, cinders: see *breeze*[3].] Dust; rubbish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Brissidæ (bris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brissus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Spatangidæ*.

Brissinæ (bri-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brissus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Spatangidæ*, typified by the genus *Brissus*.

brissle (bris'l), *v. t.* Same as *birsle*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Brissotin (bris'ō-tin), *n.* See *Girondist*.

Brissus (bris'us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of echinoids, typical of the family *Brissidæ* (*Spatangidæ*) and subfamily *Brissinæ*.

bristle (bris'l), *n.* [< ME. *bristel*, *brestel*, *brustel*, *berstle* (= D. *borstel* = MLG. *borstel*), dim. of *brust* (> Sc. *birse*, *birs*: see *brust*[2], *birse*), a bristle, < AS. *byrst*, neut., = MLG. *borste*, f., = OHG. *burst*, m., *borst*, neut., *bursta*, f., MHG. *borst*, m. and neut., *borste*, f., G. *borste*, a bristle, MHG. G. *bürste*, a brush, = Icel. *burst*, f., = Sw. *borst*, m., = Dan. *börste*, a bristle; by some derived, with formative *-t*, from the root of OHG. *barrēn*, *parrēn* (for **barsēn*), be stiff, stand out stiffly; by others connected with E. *bur*[1], *burr*[1].] **1.** One of the stiff, coarse, glossy hairs of certain animals, especially those of the hog kind which are not hairless, large and thickly set along the back, and smaller and more scattered on the sides. The bristles of the domestic hog and of some other animals are extensively used for making brushes, shoemakers' wax-ends, etc.

She hadde so grete *bristelis* on her bakke that it trayled on the grounde a fadome large.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 421.

2. A similar appendage on some plants; a stiff, sharp hair.—**3.** In dipterous insects of the division *Brachycera*, the arista or terminal part of the antenna.—**4.** In *ornith.*, a bristly feather; a feather with a stout stiff stem and little or no web.—**Rictal bristles**, vibrissæ. See *vibrissa*.

bristle (bris'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bristled*, ppr. *bristling*. [< ME. *bristlen*, *brustlen* (= G. *börsteln*), bristle; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To erect the bristles of; erect in anger or defiance, as a hog erects its bristles.

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majesty
Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Boy, *bristle* thy courage up. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

2. To make bristly.—**3.** To fix a bristle on: as, to *bristle* a shoemaker's thread.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rise up or stand on end like bristles.

Nought dreadful saw he; yet the hair
'Gan *bristle* on his head with fear.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, iii. 42.

2. To stand erect and close together like bristles.

A forest of masts would have *bristled* in the desolate port of Newry. *Macaulay.*

3. To be covered, as with bristles: as, the ranks *bristled* with spears. See *to bristle with*, below.—**To bristle against,** to come in collision with, contradict, or oppose somewhat rudely. [Rare.]

The wife may not *bristle against* her husband.
J. Udall, On Ephesians, v.

The annotation here, as in many places, *bristles against* the text. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

To bristle up, to show anger, resentment, or defiance. —**To bristle with.** (*a*) To be covered with anything as if with bristles.

The hill of La Haye Sainte *bristling with* ten thousand bayonets. *Thackeray.*

As spectroscopy becomes the daily work of iron-founders, and miners, and the like, it will be found to be *bristling with* beautiful scientific truths in every part of the spectrum, which may be used in these practical applications of the science of optics.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 199.

You cannot shut up Burns in a dialect *bristling with* archaisms. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 238.

(*b*) To manifest conspicuously: as, he *bristled with* excitement.

bristled (bris'ld), *a.* [< *bristle* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having bristles; hence, stiffly bearded: as, "*bristled* lips," *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.—**2.** In *her.*, having bristles on the neck and back: said specifically of a boar used as a bearing. When the bristles are of a different tincture, it is specified: as, a boar's head and neck sable, *bristled* or.

bristle-fern (bris'l-fėrn), *n.* The common name of species of *Trichomanes*, especially *T. radicans*, from the bristle that projects beyond the cup-shaped indusium.

bristle-grass (bris'l-gràs), *n.* Any grass of the genus *Chætochloa*.

bristle-herring (bris'l-her″ing), *n.* The name of certain species of the genus *Dorosoma*, of the family *Dorosomidæ*, in which the last ray of the dorsal fin is prolonged into a whip-like filament. The species occur chiefly in tropical seas and rivers, but one, *D. cepedianum*, is common in the United States, and is generally called *thread-herring*. See cut under *gizzard-shad*.

bristle-moss (bris'l-môs), *n.* A species of moss, with a hairy calyptra, of the genus *Orthotrichum*.

bristle-pointed (bris'l-poin″ted), *a.* Terminating gradually in a very fine hair, as the leaves of many mosses. *Lindley.*

bristletail (bris'l-tāl), *n.* A common name of the thysanurous insects of the suborder *Cinura*: so called from the long filiform abdominal appendages. They are of the genera *Campodea*, *Lepisma*, etc. See cut under *Campodea*.

bristlewort (bris'l-wėrt), *n.* A general name used by Lindley for plants of the order *Desvauxiaceæ*.

bristliness (bris'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being bristly.

bristling (bris'ling), *p. a.* Standing up stiffly like bristles.

With chatt'ring teeth, and *bristling* hair upright.
Dryden, Fables.

bristly (bris'li), *a.* [< *bristle* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Thickly set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough: as, "a *bristly* neck," *Thackeray.*—**2.** Resembling a bristle or bristles.

Rugged scales and *bristly* hairs. *Bentley.*

Bristol-board (bris'tol-bōrd), *n.* [Named from the city of *Bristol*, in England.] A fine, smooth kind of pasteboard, sometimes glazed on the surface, used by artists.

Bristol brick. See *brick*[2].

Bristol diamond. Same as *Bristol stone* (which see, under *stone*).

Bristol milk, paper, porcelain, pottery, red, stone. See the nouns.

brisure (briz'ūr), *n.* [F., < *briser*, break: see *bruise*.] **1.** In permanent fortification, a break in the general direction of the parapet of the curtain, when constructed with orillons and retired flanks. Also spelled *brizure*.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *cadency*, 2.

brit[1], **britt**[1] (brit), *v.* [E. dial., also (in II.) *brite*; < ME. *brytten*, < AS. *bryttian*, *brittian*, divide, distribute, dispense, = Icel. *brytja*, chop up; a secondary verb, supplying in ME. and later, with the deriv. *britten*, q. v., the place of the primitive, ME. **breten*, **brcoten*, < AS. *brecȯtan* (pret. *bredt*, pp. **broten*), break, bruise, demolish, destroy, = OS. **briotan*, *brēton* = OHG. **briozan*, tr., break, MHG. *briezen*, intr., burst forth, = Icel. *brjōta* = Sw. *bryta* = Dan. *bryde*, break, fracture, refract, = Goth. **briutan* (not found, but assumed from the other forms, and from the appar. thence derived Spanish ML. *britare*, demolish, destroy). Hence *britten*, *brittle*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To break in pieces; divide.

His hede thei ofsmyten, to London was it born,
The dede body the[i] *britten* [pret. pl.] on four quarters corn. *Langtoft*, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 244.

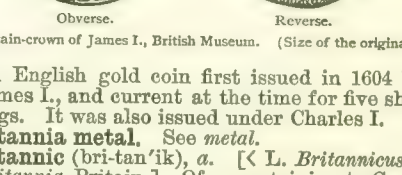
2. To bruise; indent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To fall out or shatter, as overripe hops or grain. *Grose; Halliwell.*—**2.** To fade away; alter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

brit[2] (brit), *n.* [Origin obscure: cf. *brit*[1], *v.*] **1.** A young herring of the common kind, occurring in large shoals, and formerly classed as a separate species, *Clupea minima*.—**2.** A general name for the animals collectively upon which whales feed, as *Clio borealis*, etc.; whale-brit.

Brit. An abbreviation of *British* and *Britain*.

Britain-crown (brit'ān- or brit'n-kroun), *n.* [< *Britain* + *crown*: *Britain*, < ME. *Britaine*, < OF. *Bretaine*, *Bretaigne*, F. *Bretagne*, < L. *Britannia*, Britain, < *Britanni*, the Britons, later L. *Brito*(*n-*), a Briton. Cf. AS. *Bryten*, Britain, *Bryttas*, *Brittas*, *Brettas*, Britons: see *British*.]



Obverse. Reverse.

Britain-crown of James I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

An English gold coin first issued in 1604 by James I., and current at the time for five shillings. It was also issued under Charles I.

Britannia metal. See *metal*.

Britannic (bri-tan'ik), *a.* [< L. *Britannicus*, < *Britannia*, Britain.] Of or pertaining to Great Britain: as, Her *Britannic* Majesty.

britchka, *n.* Same as *britska*.

brite (brit), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brited*, ppr. *briting*. [Also spelled *bright*; origin unknown.] To be or become over-ripe, as wheat, barley, or hops. [Prov. Eng.]

brither (briᵺ'ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *brother*.

Briticism (brit'i-sizm), *n.* [< *British* (Latinized *Britic-*) + *-ism*.] A word, phrase, or idiom of the English language peculiar to the British.

British (brit'ish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Britissh*, *Brytisc*, etc., < AS. *Bryttisc*, < *Bryttas*, *Brittas*, *Brettas* (sing. *Bryt*, *Brit*, *Bret*, rare), L. *Britanni*, ML. also *Britones*, Britons, the original Celtic inhabitants of Britain; a name of Celtic origin: cf. W. *Brython*, a Briton, pl. a tribe of Britons.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Great Britain, or in the widest sense the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or its inhabitants: as, the *British* people or empire; *British* legislation or interests.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Britons or their language.

Sometimes abbreviated *Brit.*

British gum, lion, etc. See the nouns.—**British plate,** albata (which see).—**British sheet-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).

II. *n.* **1.** [Used as a plural.] The inhabitants of Great Britain, including specifically the English, Welsh, and Scotch.—**2.** The language

of the ancient Britons, represented by the modern Welsh and Cornish.

Britisher (brit'ish-ėr), *n.* A British subject or citizen in any part of the world, but more particularly a native or an inhabitant of Great Britain, especially of England. [Now chiefly colloquial or humorous.]

Briton (brit'on), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *Britun, Brutun,* etc., < OF. *Breton,* a Briton, usually a Breton or native of Brittany in France, < ML. *Brito(n-),* pl. *Britones,* L. *Britanni,* Britons: see *British.*] **I.** *n.* A native of Great Britain; especially, one of the original Celtic inhabitants of the island of Britain.

II. *a.* British. [Rare.]

A *Briton* peasant. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, v. 1.

britska (brits'kä), *n.* [Also written *britzska* and, more prop., *britchka;* < Pol. *bryczka* = Russ. *brichka,* dim. of Pol. *bryka,* a freight-wagon, = Russ. *brikŭ,* a sort of coach.] A carriage, largely used in Europe during the early part of the last century, with space for reclining, and a place for baggage, etc. One or two servants could be carried on the hind boot. The Polish britska has a body of wickerwork, and a leather top.

britt[1], **britt**[2]. See *brit*[1], *brit*[2].

britten† (brit'n), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *brittenen, britnen, bryttenen, bruttenen, brutnen, bretnen,* divide, break up, cut to pieces, < AS. *brytnian,* divide, distribute, dispense (cf. Icel. *brotna,* be broken), < *breótan* (pp. **broten*), break: see *brit*[1].] To break up; cut to pieces; cut up; carve.

britterworts (brit'ėr-wėrts), *n. pl.* 1. The *Diatomaceæ.*—2. The *Characeæ.*

brittle (brit'l), *a.* [< ME. *britel, brutel, brotel,* etc., < AS. as if **brytel,* with suffix *-el* forming adjectives from verbs, < *breótan* (pret. *breát,* pl. **bruton,* pp. **broten*), break: see *brit*[1] and *britten.* Cf. *brickle,* an equiv. word of different origin.] 1. Fickle; changeable. [Now dialectal.]

How *brotel* and how false he was.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2555.

2. Breaking easily and suddenly with a comparatively smooth fracture, as glass; fragile; not tough or tenacious.

Brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, . . . becomes *brittle* at temperatures approaching to redness, but while cold it possesses considerable malleability.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 519.

3. Figuratively, easily destroyed; perishable; fleeting.

One woful day sweeps children, friends and wife,
And all the *brittle* blessings of my life!
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 85.

Brittle silver ore. Same as *stephanite.*

brittleness (brit'l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *brittilnesse, brutelnes,* etc.] 1†. Instability; changeableness.

The see may ebbe and flowe more and lesse,
The welken hath might to shyne, reyne and hayle:
Right so mote I kythe my *brotelnesse.*
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 63.

2. The property of breaking readily with a comparatively smooth fracture; frangibility: the opposite of *toughness* and *tenacity.*

A rod of good steel, in its hardest state, is broken almost as easily as a rod of glass of the same size, and this *brittleness* can only be diminished by diminishing its hardness. *G. Ede,* in Campin's Mech. Engineering, p. 360.

brittle-star (brit'l-stär), *n.* A name of sundry sand-stars, or ophiurians, from their fragility. See cuts under *Astrophyton* and *star-fish.*

britzska, *n.* See *britska.*

Briza (brī'zä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρίζειν,* nod (cf. the common name *quaking-grass*). The form seems to have been suggested by Gr. *βρίζα,* a grain like rye, in Thrace and Macedonia still so called. Cf. Æolic *βρίσδα,* for *βίζα,* root.] A genus of grasses, commonly called quaking-grass, maidenhair-grass, or lady's-hair. There are 12 species, mostly natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region, of little agricultural importance. Some of them are cultivated for ornament on account of their gracefully nodding spikes.

brize[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *breeze*[1].

brize[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *breeze*[2].

brize[3], *n.* See *brise*[3].

brizé (brē-zā'), *a.* Same as *brisé.*

brizure (briz'ūr), *n.* Same as *brisure,* 1.

bro. An abbreviation of *brother;* pl. *bros.*: as, ★Smith *Bros.* & Co.

broach (brōch), *n.* [Also, in sense of an ornamental pin, spelled *brooch* (see *brooch*[1]); early mod. E. *broche,* < ME. *broche,* a pin, peg, spit, spear-point, taper, < OF. *broche,* F. *broche,* a spit, brooch, etc., = Pr. *broca* = Sp. Pg. *broca,* an awl, drill, spool, etc., = It. *brocca,* a split stick (with masculine forms, OF. and F. dial. *broc,* a spit, = It. *brocco,* a sharp stake, a sprout, etc.), < ML. *broca, brocca,* a spit, a sharp stake, any sharp-pointed thing; cf. L. *brochus, brocchus, brocus,* projecting (of the teeth of animals: see *brochate*); prob. of Celtic origin: cf. W. *procio,* stab, prick (> E. *prog*); Gael. *brog,* a shoemakers' awl, < *brog,* spur, stimulate, goad (> E. *brog*[1]).] 1†. A spit.

Thre balefulle birdez his *brochez* they turne.
Morte Arthure, l. 1029.

And some failed not to take the child and bind it to a *broach,* and lay it to the fire to roast.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 259.

He turned a *broach,* that had worn a crown.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

2†. A spear.

That fruit was of a mayden born
On a theoues tre is al totorn
A *broche* thorwout his brest (bor)n.
Legends of the Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 133.

3. An awl; a bodkin. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A spike; a skewer; a sharp stick; specifically, a rod of sallow, hazel, or other tough and pliant wood, sharpened at each end and bent in the middle, used by thatchers to pierce and fix their work. [Prov. Eng.]

Broche for a thacstare [thaxter, thatcher], firmaculum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 52.

5†. A spur.—6†. A fish-hook. *Prompt. Parv.*—7†. A spike or standard for a candle.

A *broche* with a fote, ij new torches.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

8†. A taper; a torch.

Hewe fuyr of a flynt four hundred wynter;
Bote thou haue tache to take hit with tunder and *broches,*
Al thy labour is lost. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 211.

9. A spindle; a spool. [Scotch.]

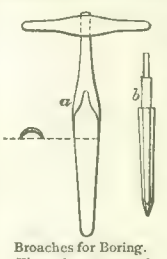
Broche of threde, vericulum. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 52.

10. In *arch.,* formerly, a spire of any kind; now, specifically, as used in some parts of England and by some writers on architecture, a spire which rises directly from the walls of its tower, without parapets and gutters.—11. A narrow-pointed chisel used by masons for hewing stones.—12. Any tapered boring-bit or drill. Broaches used for boring wood are fluted like the shell-bit, but tapered toward the point; but those used in boring metal are solid, and usually three-, four-, or six-sided. Their common forms are shown in the annexed figures. Broaches are also known as *widencrs* and *reamers.*



Broaches.
A, southwest tower, Cathedral of Bayeux, Normandy; *B,* Church of St. Nicholas, Walcot, England.

13. A straight steel tool with file-teeth for pressing through irregular holes in metal that cannot be dressed by revolving tools.—14. That part of the stem of a key which projects beyond the bit or web, and enters a socket in the interior of the lock.—15. That pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key. *E. H. Knight.*—16. The stick from which candle-wicks are suspended for dipping.—17. A gimlet used in opening casks for sampling their contents.—18. A fitting for an Argand gas-burner.—19. A start, like the end of a spit, on the head of a young stag.—20. A pin or clasp to fasten a garment; specifically, an ornamental pin, clasp, or buckle, and especially a breast-pin, of gold, silver, or other metal, attached to the dress or depending from the neck: in this sense now usually spelled *brooch* (which see).



Broaches for Boring.
Fig. *a* is an example of broaches or reamers for wood, and fig. *b* of those for metal.

broach (brōch), *v. t.* [< ME. *brochen,* bore, spur, spit, tap (in this sense cf. the phrase *setten on broche,* set abroach, after F. *mettre en broche:* see *abroach*), < OF. *brocher,* spur, spit, etc., F. *brocher,* stitch, figure, emboss (= Pr. *brocar* = Pg. *brocar,* bore, = It. *broccare,* urge, incite, etc.), < *broche,* etc., spit: see *broach, n.* Cf. *brocade, brochure,* etc.] 1†. To spit; pierce as with a spit.

The Erle that knew & wyst moche of the chasse *broched* the bore thrughe the brest.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), p. 235, note.

I'll *broach* the tadpole on my rapier's point.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

2†. To spur.

Brocheȝ the baye stede, and to the buske rydeȝ.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 918.

3. In *masonry,* to rough-hew. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—4. To open for the first time for the purpose of taking out something; more especially, to tap or pierce, as a cask in order to draw the liquor: as, to *broach* a hogshead.

Descending into the cellars, they *broached* every cask they found there. *Motley,* Dutch Republic, I. 564.

Hence, figuratively—5. To open, as the mouth for utterance.

Desiring Virtue might be her first growth,
And Hallelujah *broach* her holy mouth.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 68.

6. To let out; shed.

This blow should *broach* thy dearest blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

7. To state or give expression to for the first time; utter; give out; especially, begin conversation or discussion about; introduce by way of topic: as, to *broach* a theory or an opinion.

This error . . . was first *broached* by Josephus.
Raleigh, Hist. World, i. 3.

Here was our Paolo brought
To *broach* a weighty business.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 107.

8†. To give a start to; set going.

That for her love such quarrels may be *broach'd.*
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

Droved and broached. See *drove*[3].—**To broach to** (*naut.,* used intransitively), to come suddenly to the wind, as a ship, by accident or by the fault of the helmsman (a dangerous position in a gale).

broacher (brō'chėr), *n.* [< *broach* + *-er*[1].] 1†. A spit.

On five sharp *broachers* rank'd the roast they turn'd.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 638.

2. One who broaches, opens, or utters; a first publisher.

The first *broacher* of a heretical opinion.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Deadly haters of truth, *broachers* of lies.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

broaching-press (brō'ching-pres), *n.* A machine-tool employing a broach, used in slotting and finishing iron.

broach-post (brōch'pōst), *n.* In *carp.,* a king-post.

broach-turner (brōch'tėr"nėr), *n.* A menial whose occupation is to turn a broach or spit; a turnspit.

Dish-washer and *broach-turner,* loon!—to me
Thou smellest all of kitchen as before.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

★**broad** (brâd), *a.* and *n.* [= Sc. *braid;* < ME. *brood, brod,* < AS. *brād* = OS. *brēd* = OFries. *brēd* = D. *breed* = MLG. *brēd,* LG. *breed* = OHG. MHG. G. *breit* = Icel. *breidhr* = Sw. Dan. *bred* = Goth. *braids,* broad. Hence *bread*[2], *breadth.* The pron. would be reg. brōd (like *goad, road,* etc.).] **I.** *a.* 1. Wide; having great breadth, as distinguished from length and thickness; used absolutely, having much width or breadth; not narrow: as, a strip no *broader* than one's hand; a *broad* river or street.

In are [a] *brode* strete he igon mete threo cnihtes.
Layamon, I. 217.

Broad breast, full eye, small head, and nostril wide.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 296.

2. Large superficially; extensive; vast: as, the *broad* expanse of ocean.

Each year shall give this apple-tree
A *broader* flush of roseate bloom.
Bryant, Planting of the Apple-Tree.

3. Figuratively, not limited or narrow; liberal; comprehensive; enlarged: as, a man of *broad* views.

In a *broad,* statesmanlike, and masterly way. *Everett.*

Narrow spirits admire basely and worship meanly; *broad* spirits worship the right. *Thackeray.*

Specifically—4. Inclined to the Broad Church, or to the views held by the Broad-Church party of the Church of England. See *Episcopal.*—5. Large in measure or degree; not small or slight; ample; consummate.

ȝif hym-self be bore blynde hit is a *brod* wonder.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 584.

He grins, and looks *broad* nonsense with a stare.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 194.

6. Widely diffused; open; full: as, in *broad* sunshine; *broad* daylight.

Ful oft, whan it is *brode* day.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii. 107.

I count little of the many things I see pass at *broad* noonday, in large and open streets.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 103.

It was *broad* day, and the people, recovered from their panic, were enabled to see and estimate the force of the enemy. *Irving*, Granada, p. 32.

7. Unconfined; free; unrestrained. (*a*) Used absolutely.

As *broad* and general as the casing air.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

(*b*) Unrestrained by a sense of propriety or fitness; unpolished; loutish.

Tell him his pranks have been too *broad* to bear with.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

(*c*) Unrestrained by considerations of decency; indelicate; indecent.

As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be denied but in some places he is *broad* and fulsome.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, Ded.

(*d*) Unrestrained by fear or caution; bold; unreserved.

For from *broad* words, and 'cause he fail'd
His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear,
Macduff lives in disgrace. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 6.

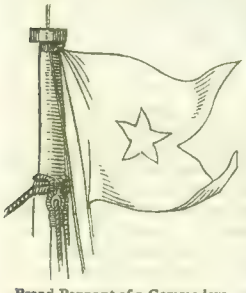
8. Characterized by a full, strong utterance; coarsely vigorous; not weak or slender in sound: as, *broad* Scotch; *broad* Doric; a *broad* vowel, such as *ä* or *å* or *ō*.—**9†.** Plain; evident.

Proves thee far and wide a *broad* goose.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

10. In the *fine arts*, characterized by breadth: as, a picture remarkable for the *broad* treatment of its subject. See *breadth*, 3.—**As broad as (it is) long**, equal upon the whole; the same either way.

It is *as broad as long* whether they rise to others or bring others down to them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Broad Church, the popular designation of a party in the Church of England. See *Episcopalian*.—**Broad folio, broad quarto**, etc., names given to drawing-paper folded the broadest way.—**Broad gage.** See *gage*[2].—**Broad glass**, window-glass of a cheap quality formed by blowing a long cylinder, cutting it apart, and allowing the pieces to soften and flatten out in a kiln. See *glass*. Also called *British sheet-glass, cylinder-glass, German plate-glass*, and *spread window-glass*.—**Broad lace**, a woolen fabric made in bands about 4 inches wide, and used as an ornamental border to the upholstery of a carriage. *Car-builder's Dict.*—**Broad pennant** (*naut.*), a swallow-tailed flag carried at the masthead of a man-of-war as the distinctive mark of a commodore. = **Syn. 1.** Extended, spread.—**1** and **2.** *Wide, Broad.* See *wide*.—**7.** (*c*) Vulgar, obscene.



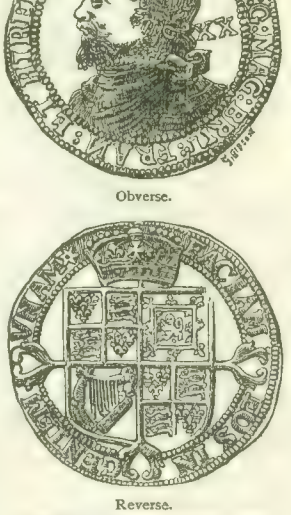
Broad Pennant of a Commodore, United States Navy.

II. *n.* **1.** A shallow, fenny lake formed by the expansion of a river over adjacent flat land covered more or less with a reedy growth; a flooded fen, or lake in a fen: as, the Norfolk *broads*. [Prov. Eng.]

A *broad* is the spread of a river into a sheet of water, which is certainly neither lake nor lagoon.
Southey, Letters [(1812), II. 307.

Then across the mill-pool, and through the deep crooks, out into the *broads*, and past the withered beds of weeds which told of coming winter.
H. Kingsley, [Ravenshoe, viii.

2. In *mech.*, a tool used for turning down the insides and bottoms of cylinders in the lathe.—**3.** An English coin first issued in 1619 by James I., and worth at the time 20*s*.



Obverse.

Reverse.

Broad of James I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

The coin was also issued subsequently. Also called *laurel* and *broad-piece*.

broad (brâd), *adv.* [< ME. *broode, brode*, < AS. *brāde* (= MHG. *breite*, G. *breit*), broadly; from the adj.] **1†.** Broadly; openly; plainly.

Crist spak himself ful *broode* in holy writ.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 739.

2†. Widely; copiously; abundantly. *Chaucer.*—**3.** Broadly; fully.

With all his crimes *broad* blown, as flush as May.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

Lying *broad* awake I thought of you and Effie dear.
Tennyson, May Queen (Conclusion).

broad†, *v. t.* [ME. *broden*, < AS. *brādian*, spread, < *brād*, broad. Cf. *bread*[2].] To make broad; spread.

Tyll the blessed bredd [bird] *brodid* his wingis.
Richard the Redeless.

broad-arrow (brâd'ar″ō), *n.* [< ME. *brode arow, brodarwe*, etc., a heavy arrow; < *broad* + *arrow*.] The royal mark of British government stores of every description, which it is felony to obliterate or deface. Persons unlawfully in possession of goods marked with the broad-arrow forfeit the goods and are subject to a penalty of £200. The *broad-arrow* is said to be the cognizance of Henry, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Romney, Master-general of Ordnance from 1693 to 1702: but it was in use before his time. In heraldry it differs from the pheon in having the inside of the barbs plain.



Broad-arrow.

broadax (brâd'aks), *n.* [< ME. *brodax, broodaxe*, etc., < AS. *brādæx*, < *brād*, broad, + *æx*, ax: see *broad* and *ax*[1].] **1†.** A battle-ax.—**2.** An ax with a broad edge, for hewing timber. See cut under *ax*.

Then let the sounds of measured stroke
And grating saw begin,
The *broad-axe* to the gnarled oak,
The mallet to the pin!
Whittier, Ship-Builders.

broad-based (brâd'bāst), *a.* Having a broad foundation; securely founded. [Rare.]

Her throne . . .
Broad-based upon her people's will.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

broadbill (brâd'bil), *n.* **1.** The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*.—**2.** The spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*.—**3.** The scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*, and other species of that genus.—**4.** A bird of the family *Eurylæmidæ*. There are nine or ten species of broadbills peculiar to the Indian region. Also called *broadmouth*.

broad-billed (brâd'bild), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a broad bill.—**Broad-billed sandpiper**, the *Limicola platyrhyncha*.

broadbrim (brâd'brim), *n.* **1.** A hat with a very broad brim, especially the form of hat worn by members of the Society of Friends. Hence—**2.** A member of that society; a Quaker. *Carlyle.* [Colloq.]

broad-brimmed (brâd'brimd), *a.* **1.** Having a broad border, brim, or edge.

Govert Lockerman, without taking his pipe out of his mouth, turned up his eye from under his *broad-brimmed* hat to see who hailed him thus discourteously.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 251.

2. Wearing a hat with a broad brim.

This *broad-brimm'd* hawker of holy things.
Tennyson, Maud, x.

broadcast (brâd'kȧst), *a.* **1.** Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing: opposed to sowed in drills or rows.—**2.** Widely spread or diffused.

broadcast (brâd'kȧst), *n.* In *agri.*, a method of sowing in which the seed is thrown from the hand in handfuls.

My lads, said he, let *broad-cast* be,
And come away to drill. *Hood.*

broadcast (brâd'kȧst), *adv.* **1.** By scattering or throwing at large from the hand: as, to sow *broadcast*.—**2.** So as to disseminate widely; in wide dissemination.

An impure, so called, literature sown *broadcast* over the land. *Blackwood's Mag.*

broadcloth (brâd'klôth), *n.* A fine woolen cloth, commonly black, with a finished surface, mostly used in making men's garments: so called from its breadth, which is usually 60 inches.

Every whole woollen cloth, called *broad cloth*, which shall be made and set to sale after the feast called St. Peter ad vincula, which shall be in the year of our Lord M.CCCC.LXV., after the full watering, racking, straining, or tenturing of the same, ready to sale, shall hold and contain in length xxiv yards, and to every yard an inch, containing the breadth of a man's thumb, to be measured by the crest of the same cloth, and in breadth ij yards, or vij quarters at the least, within the lists.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 351, note.

They be all patched cloutes and ragges, in comparison of faire woues *broade cloathes*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 60.

broaden (brâ'dn), *v.* [< *broad* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *broad, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow broad or broader.

To *broaden* into boundless day.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

II. *trans.* To make broad; increase in breadth; render more broad or comprehensive: as, "*broaden'd* nostrils," *Thomson*, Winter.

broad-eyed (brâd'īd), *a.* Having a wide view or survey.

broad-fronted (brâd'frun″ted), *a.* Having a broad front; having a wide forehead: as, "*broad-fronted* Cæsar," *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5.

broad-gage (brâd'gāj), *a.* Having the space between the rails wider than the standard gage of 56½ inches: said of a railroad track: opposed to *narrow-gage*, which signifies less than the standard width. See *gage*[2].

broadhorn (brâd'hôrn), *n.* A name by which the flat-boats on the Mississippi and other American rivers were formerly known.

A *broad-horn*, a prime river conveyance. *Irving.*

The river's earliest commerce was in great barges,—keelboats, *broadhorns*.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 41.

broad-horned (brâd'hôrnd), *a.* Having wide-spread horns. *Huloet.*

broadleaf, broadleaf-tree (brâd'lēf, -trē), *n.* A tall tree, *Terminalia latifolia*, of the family *Combretaceæ*, common in Jamaica, bearing large and long-petioled leaves at the end of the branches.

broadly (brâd'li), *adv.* **1.** In a broad manner.

That *broadly* flows through Pylos' fields.
Chapman, Iliad, v.

Custine has spoken out more *broadly*.
Burke, Present State of Affairs.

These simple, *broadly* draped figures were sculptured by Niccola at Pisa. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 21.

Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.*, so as to extend over a relatively large space: as, *broadly* emarginate; *broadly* bisinuate, etc. A part is *broadly* truncate when the truncation is nearly or quite equal to its greatest width.

broadmouth (brâd'mouth), *n.* A bird of the family *Eurylæmidæ* (which see); a broadbill.

broadness (brâd'nes), *n.* [< *broad* + *-ness*.] **1.** Breadth; extent from side to side.—**2.** Coarseness; grossness; indelicacy.

Broadness and indecency of allusion.
Craik, Eng. Lit., i. 524.

broad-piece (brâd'pēs), *n.* Same as *broad, n.*, **3.**

broad-seal (brâd'sēl), *n.* The official or great seal of a country or state: as, "the king's *broad-seal*," *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 61. [More correctly as two words.]—**Broad-seal war**, in *U. S. hist.*, a contest in the House of Representatives, in December, 1839, as to the admission or exclusion of five Whig members from New Jersey, who had certificates of election under the broad seal of the State, but whose seats were contested by Democratic claimants.

broad-seal (brâd'sēl), *v. t.* [< *broad-seal, n.*] To stamp as with the broad seal; guarantee; make sure.

Thy presence *broad-seals* our delights for pure.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

broad-shouldered (brâd'shōl″dėrd), *a.* Having the back broad across the shoulders.

Broad-shouldered, and his arms were round and long.
Dryden.

broadside (brâd'sīd), *n.* **1.** The whole side of a ship above the water-line, from the bow to the quarter.—**2.** A simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a vessel of war: as, to fire a *broadside*.—**3.** In general, any comprehensive attack with weapons of any kind directed against one point or object.

Give him a *broadside*, my brave boys, with your pikes.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

4. A sheet printed on one side only, and without arrangement in columns; especially, such a sheet containing some item of news, or an attack upon some person, etc., and designed for distribution.

Every member of the convention received a copy of this draft of a constitution, printed on *broadsides* in large type. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 119.

Van Citters gives the best account of the trial. I have seen a *broadside* which confirms his narrative.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi., note.

5. Any surface resembling the side of a ship in breadth, etc., as a house-front.

In the great, blank, gray *broadside*, there were only four windows. *Dickens.*

Broadside on, with the side in advance; sidewise.—**To take on the broadside**, to treat freely and unceremoniously.

Determined to *take* the world *on the broadside*, and eat thereof, and be filled. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

broadside (brâd'sīd), *adv.* [< *broadside, n.*] **1.** With the broadside directed toward the point specified.

The landing of troops . . . beneath the batteries of fourteen vessels of war, lying *broadside* to the town.
Everett, Orations, p. 79.

2. Pell-mell; unceremoniously: as, to go or send *broadside*. [Rare.]

He used in his prayers to send the king, the ministers of state, . . . all *broadside* to hell, but particularly the general himself. *Swift*, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

broad-sighted (brâd'sī″ted), *a.* Having a wide view. *Quarterly Rev.*

broad-speaking (brâd'spē″king), *a.* **1.** Using vulgar or coarse language; speaking with a vulgar accent.—**2.** Speaking plainly out without endeavoring to soften one's meaning.

broad-spoken (brâd'spō″kn), *a.* Characterized by plainness or coarseness of speech, or by a vulgar accent; unrefined.

broad-spread (brâd'spred), *a.* Widely diffused.

broad-spreading (brâd'spred″ing), *a.* Spreading widely.

His *broad-spreading* leaves. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4.

broadstone (brâd'stōn), *n.* Same as *ashlar*.

broadsword (brâd'sōrd), *n.* A sword with a broad blade, as distinguished from one with a narrow blade or from a three-sided thrusting-sword; a sword of which the edge as well as the point is used. All forms of sword which have a flat blade for cutting are called *broadswords*, in contrast to swords used for thrusting alone. See *claymore*.

broadtail (brâd'tāl), *n.* One of the numerous species of old-world parrots, of the genus *Platycercus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

broadthroat (brâd'thrōt), *n.* [< *broad* + *throat*; a translation of *Eurylæmus*, q. v.] A book-name of birds of the family *Eurylæmidæ* (which see). Also called *broadbill* and *broad-mouth*.

broad-tool (brâd'töl), *n.* A stone-masons' chisel with a very wide edge, used for finishing.

broad-tread (brâd'tred), *a.* Having a wide face or tread, as a car-wheel.

Broadwell ring. See *ring*.

broadwise (brâd'wīz), *adv.* [< *broad* + *-wise*.] In the direction of the breadth; breadthwise: as, to measure *broadwise*.

broam†, *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a misprint.] Apparently, a spirit or goblin.

The approach of the sun's radiant beams expelleth goblins, bugbears, hob-thrushes, *broams*, screech-owl mates, night-walking spirits, and tenebrions.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 24.

brob (brob), *n.* [E. dial.; perhaps an alteration of *brod*, a nail, brad, verb *brod*, prick: see *brod* and *brad*.] **1.** A wedge-shaped spike, driven along the side of a timber which abuts against another, to prevent it from slipping.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, a short, thick piece of timber, used for supporting the coal which is being holed or undercut; a prop. [Midland coalfield, England.]


Brobs.

brob (brob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brobbed*, ppr. *brobbing*. [E. dial., < *brob*, *n.*] To prick with a bodkin. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

Brobdingnagian (brob-ding-nag'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Like or likened to an inhabitant of the fabled region of Brobdingnag in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels"; hence, of enormous size; gigantic.

German prose, as written by the mob of authors, presents, as in a *Brobdingnagian* mirror, the most offensive faults of our own. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

II. *n.* A gigantic person.

"Sally!" screamed the *Brobdingnagian*, "what bedrooms is disengaged? A gentleman wants a bed."
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. v.

broc†, *n.* [F.: see *bric-à-brac*.] A large vessel with a handle, and generally made of metal or coarse pottery, for holding liquids.

brocade (brō-kād'), *n.* [< Sp. *brocado* (= Pg. *brocado* = It. *broccato*; cf. F. *brocart*), brocade, prop. pp. of **brocar* (= Pg. *brocar*, bore) = F. *brocher*, embroider, stitch, etc.: see *broach*, *v.*] **1.** A silken fabric variegated with gold and silver, or having raised flowers, foliage, and other ornaments: also applied to other stuffs wrought and enriched in like manner.

A gala suit of faded *brocade*. *Irving*.

★**2.** A kind of bronze-powder used for decorating.

brocaded (brō-kā'ded), *a.* **1.** Woven or worked into a brocade.

Brocaded flowers o'er the gay mantua shine.
Gay, Panthea.

2. Dressed in brocade.—**3.** Decorated with flowers, etc., in relief: as, a *brocaded* silk. [Equivalent to French *broché*.]

brocade-shell (brō-kād'shel), *n.* A name given to *Conus geographicus*, one of the cone-shells, or *Conidæ*: so called from the peculiar coloration.

brocage, *n.* See *brokage*.

brocard (brok'ärd), *n.* [< OF. *brocard*, a maxim (in mod. F. a taunt, jeer, raillery), ML. *brocardicum*, so called, it is said, from *Brocard*, prop. *Burchhard* or *Burkard*, bishop of Worms (died 1025), who published a collection of ecclesiastical canons, "Regulæ Ecclesiasticæ," also known as *Brocardica* or *Brocardicorum opus*.] **1.** A law maxim founded on inveterate custom, or borrowed from the Roman law, and accounted part of the common law. Hence—**2.** An elementary principle or maxim; a short proverbial rule; a canon.

The legal *brocard*, "Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus," is a rule not more applicable to other witnesses than to consciousness. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

The scholastic *brocard* [Nihil est in intellectu quod non fuerit in sensu] . . . is the fundamental article in the creed of that school of philosophers who are called "the sensualists." *Ferrier*, Inst. of Metaphysics, p. 261.

brocardic (brō-kär'dik), *n.* Same as *brocard*.

I make use of all the *brocardics*, or rules of interpreters; that is, not only what is established regularly, in law, but what is concluded wise and reasonable by the best interpreters. *Jer. Taylor*, Pref. to Duct. Dub.

brocat†, *n.* An old form of *brocade*.

brocatel, brocatelle (brok'a-tel), *n.* [< F. *brocatelle* = Sp. *brocatel*, < It. *broccatello*, variegated marble (F. *brocatel*, tinsel or thin cloth of gold or silver), dim. of *broccato*, brocaded, brocade: see *brocade*.] **1.** A variety of ornamental marble, the most famous localities of which are in Italy and Spain. That from Siena, which is perhaps the most characteristic and beautiful variety known, consists of a ground of yellow marble traversed by numerous interlacing veins of darker material, most of which are of a deep-violet color.

2. An inferior material used for curtains, furniture-covering, and the like, made of silk and wool, silk and cotton, or pure wool, but having a more or less silky surface.

The Vice-Chancellor's chaire and deske, Proctors, &c. cover'd with *brocatall* (a kind of brocade) and cloth of gold. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 9, 1669.

Also written *brocatello*.

broccoli (brok'ō-li), *n.* [It., pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout, cabbage-sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a spit, skewer, shoot: see *broach*.] One of the many varieties of the common cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*), in which the young inflorescence is contracted into a depressed fleshy edible head. It is closely similar to the cauliflower.


Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea*, var.).

broch (broch), *n.* Same as *brough*[2].

brochan (broch'an), *n.* [Gael. Ir. *brochan*, porridge, gruel.] Oatmeal boiled in water; thick porridge. [Scotland and Ireland.]

brochant (brō'shant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *brocher*, stitch, etc.: see *brocade*.] In *her.*, lying over and covering: said of any bearing which partly covers another. Also *brouchant*.

brochantite (brō-shan'tīt), *n.* [After *Brochant* de Villiers, a French mineralogist (1773–1840).] An emerald-green mineral consisting of hydrous sulphate of copper. The crystals are in thin rectangular and transparent tables.

Brochata (brō-kā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *brochatus*, projecting (of teeth), having projecting teeth (of animals): see *brochate*.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a tribe or suborder of his *Diplodontia*, corresponding to the *Pachydermata*, herbivorous *Cetacea*, and *Rodentia* of Cuvier: so called from usually having persistently growing teeth, as the tusks of the elephant or the incisors of a rodent, or projecting tushes, as those of the swine and hippopotamus. Blyth divided his *Brochata* into *Proboscidea*, *Rodentia*, *Chœrodia* (swine), and *Syrenia* (*Sirenia*), three of which (all excepting *Chœrodia*) are now recognized orders of *Mammalia*; but the name is not in use.

brochate (brō'kāt), *a.* [< NL. *brochatus*, having projecting teeth, < L. *brochus*, *brocchus*, *broccus*, projecting (of teeth), having projecting teeth (of animals): see *broach*.] Having tusks, tushes, or perennial teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brochata*.

brochet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *broach* and *brooch*[1]. *Chaucer*.

broché (brō-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *brocher*, stitch, sew: see *broach*.] **1.** Sewed or stitched: said of a book which is not bound or covered, except with a paper wrapper. See *brochure*.—**2.** Ornamented in weaving with threads which form a pattern on the surface; brocaded: said of a stuff, specifically of silk: as, a *broché* ribbon.

brochet (brō-shā'), *n.* [F., a pike, luce, formerly also a faucet, dim. of *broche*, a spit, broach: see *broach*.] A fish of the family *Cichlidæ*, *Crenicichla saxatilis*, having an elongated form and pointed head, thus slightly resembling a pike. It is highly colored and has an ocellated spot at the root of the tail. It is an inhabitant of the fresh waters of South America and Trinidad. [Local in Trinidad.]

brochette (brō-shet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *broche*, a spit: see *broach*.] A skewer to stick meat on, used in cookery.

brochure (brō-shür'), *n.* [F., < *brocher*, stitch: see *broach*.] **1.** A pamphlet; an unbound book, of which the sheets are held together by sewing only. See *broché*.—**2.** Specifically, a small pamphlet, or one on a matter of transitory interest.

brock[1] (brok), *n.* [< ME. *brok*, < AS. *broc* = Dan. *brok*, a badger; prob. of Celtic origin: W. *broch* = Corn. *broch* = Bret. *broch* = Gael. Ir. Manx *broc*; Ir. also *brech* and *brochd*, a badger; prob. so called from its white-streaked face, < W. *brech* = Gael. Ir. *breac*, speckled (see *brill*); cf. Gael. *brocach*, *brucach*, speckled in the face; cf. also Dan. *broget*, Sw. *brokig*, party-colored: see *brocket*. Cf. *bauson*.] A badger.

Or with pretence of chasing thence the *brock*,
Send in a cur to worry the whole flock!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

[Sometimes used as a term of reproach.

Marry, hang thee, *brock!* *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 5.]

brock[2] (brok), *n.* [Shetland *bruck*, < ME. **brok* (not found), < AS. *gebroc*, neut., a piece, a fragment (cf. *broc*, affliction, trouble, fatigue) (= OHG. *brocco*, MHG. *brocke*, G. *brocken*, m., = Dan. *brokke* = Goth. *ga-bruka*, f., a piece; cf. dim. MLG. *brockel* = ODan. *broggel*, a piece, fragment), < *brecan* (pp. *brocen*), break: see *break*, and cf. *breach* with its variants *breck*, *brick*[1], *brack*[1], etc.; cf. also *brockle*.] A piece; a fragment. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

brock[2] (brok), *v. t.* [Also *brok*, = OHG. *brochōn*, *brockōn*, MHG. G. *brocken* = Dan. *brokke*, break, crumble; from the noun.] To break, crumble, or cut into bits or shreds. [Scotch.]

brock[3]†, *v. i.* [ME. *brokken*, perhaps a secondary form of *breken* (pp. *broken*), break. Cf. *brock*[2].] To cry out; murmur; complain: a word of somewhat uncertain meaning, found only in the two passages quoted.

What helpth hyt the crokke
That hys [is] to felthe [filth] ydo,
Aye [against] the crokkere to *brokke*,
"Why madest thou me so?"
William de Shoreham, Religious Poems (ed. Wright), p. 106.

He singeth *brokkynge* [var. *crowyng*, Wright, Morris] as a nyghtingale. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 191.

brock[4] (brok), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. ME. *brok* (see quot.); cf. Icel. *brokkr*, also *brokk-hestr*, a trotter, trotting horse, *brokka*, trot. Origin and relations uncertain; the alleged AS. "*broc*, an inferior horse, a shaking horse, jade" (Bosworth), does not exist, the def. being due to an error of translation.] A cart-horse or draft-horse: a word of uncertain original meaning, applied also in provincial English to a cow. *Brockett*; *Halliwell*.

The carter smot and cryde as he were wod,
Hayt *brok*, hayt scot. *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 245.

brock[5] (brok), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *bruck*, q. v.] The name of an insect. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

brock[6] (brok), *n.* [Perhaps another use of *brock*[1], a badger.] **1.** A pig.—**2.** Swill for feeding pigs. [North of Ireland.]

brock[7] (brok), *n.* Short for *brocket*.

brock[8] (brok), *n.* [Possibly shortened from *broccoli*.] A cabbage. [Prov. Eng.]

brock[9] (brok), *n.* A variant of *brough*[2].

brockage (brok'āj), *n.* [Appar. < *brock*[2] + *-age*.] ★In *numis.*, an imperfect coin.

All imperfect coins, curiously termed *brockages*, are picked out. *Ure*, Dict., III. 349.

brocket (brok'et), *a.* [< Dan. *broget*, older form **broket*, party-colored: see *brock*[1].] Va-

riegated; having a mixture of black or other color and white: applied chiefly to cattle. [Scotch.] Also *brocked*, *broked*, and *broakit*.

brocket (brok'et), *n.* [< ME. *broket*, substituted for F. *brocart*, now *broquart*, a brocket, so named from having but one tine to his horn, < OF. *broc*, F. *broche*, dial. *broc*, a spit, broach, etc., a tine of a stag's horn; cf. OF. *broquet*, dim. of *broc*, as above. Cf. E. *pricket*, < *prick*, a point, etc., and G. *spiesser*, a brocket, < *spiess* = E. *spit*[2].] **1.** A red deer two years old; a pricket. The term has been used (in the plural) by some naturalists to designate a group of the deer family. **2.** Any deer of South America of the genus *Cariacus*. The red brocket is *C. rufus* of Brazil; the wood-brocket, *C. nemorivagus*.

brock-faced (brok'fāst), *a.* Having a white longitudinal mark down the face, like a badger.

brockish† (brok'ish), *a.* [< *brock*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a brock or badger; beastly; brutal: as, "*brockish* boors," *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

brockle (brok'l), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial., also *bruckle*, var. of *brickle*, < ME. *brekel*, *brokel*, *brukel*: see *brickle*, and cf. *brock*[2], *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Same as *brickle*. — **2.** Apt to break through a field: said of cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *n.* Broken pieces; fragments; rubbish.

brockram (brok'ram), *n.* Calcareous breccia derived from the waste of the carboniferous limestones, occurring in the north of England, in sandstones of Permian age, and especially well developed in the valley of the Eden. [North. Eng.]

brod (brod), *n.* [Sc., < Icel. *broddr*, a spike; cf. Gael. Ir. *brod*, a goad, prickle, sting: see *brad*, and cf. *prod*.] **1.** A sharp-pointed instrument. — **2.** A prick with such an instrument; hence, an incitement; instigation.

brod (brod), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *brodded*, ppr. *brodding*. [< *brod*, *n.*] To prick; spur; pierce; prod: often used figuratively. [Scotch.]

broddle (brod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *broddled*, ppr. *broddling*. [E. dial., freq. of *brod*, *v.*] To prick; pierce; make holes in.

brodekin, brodkin† (brod'kin), *n.* [Also *brodequin*. Late ME. *brodkyn*, < OF. *brodequin*, also *broissequin*, *brousequin*, = It. *borzacchino* = Sp. *borceguí*, formerly *borzegui*, = Pg. *borzeguim*, < MD. *broseken*, *brosken*, buskin: see *buskin*.] A buskin or half-boot. [Obsolete or rare.]

> Instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or *brodekins*. *Echard*, Hist. Eng.

brodel[1]†, **brodel**[2]†. See *brothel*[1], *brothel*[2].

brodert, broderer†. See *broider*, *broiderer*.

Brodie's disease, joint. See the nouns.

broella† (brō-el'ä), *n.* [ML.; OF. *brouelle*.] A coarse kind of cloth, used for the ordinary dresses of countrymen and the monastic clergy in the middle ages. *Fairholt*.

brog[1] (brōg), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *brog*, a shoemakers' awl: see *broach*.] **1.** A pointed instrument, as a shoemakers' awl; a joiners' awl. — **2.** A small stick used in catching eels. [North. Eng.] — **3.** A jab with a sharp instrument. [Scotch.]

brog[1] (brōg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brogged*, ppr. *brogging*. [< *brog*[1], *n.*; cf. Gael. *brog*, spur, stimulate, goad, and see *prog*.] **1.** To prick with an awl or other sharp-pointed instrument; push or thrust, as an instrument: as, to *brog* leather. [Scotch.]

> *Brogging* an elshin through bend leather. *Scott*, Heart of Midlothian, v.

2. To catch (eels) by means of small sticks called *brogs*. [North. Eng.]

brog[2] (brog), *n.* [Sc. also *brogue*, perhaps a particular use of *brog*[1], 2; but cf. Icel. *brugg*, a scheming, machination, lit. a brewing, < *brugga*, brew, concoct: see *brew*[1].] A trick.

brog[3] (brog), *n.* [Perhaps an altered form of *bog*[1]; but cf. ML. *brogilus*, etc., a thicket, G. *brühl*, a marshy place overgrown with bushes, under *broil*[2].] A swampy or bushy place. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

brog[4]†, *n.* A variant of *brogue*[1].

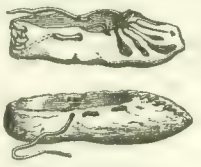
brogan (brō'gan or brō-gan'), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *brògan*, pl. of *bròg*: see *brogue*[1].] **1.** A form of half-boot in which the part covering the instep is undivided, and broad side-flaps meet above the instep-piece, and are tied by strings. — **2.** A boat used on Chesapeake Bay. [Local, U. S.]

brǒggerite (brėg'ėr-īt), *n.* [After the Norwegian mineralogist W. C. *Brögger*.] A mineral allied to uraninite, and consisting largely of uranium oxid.

broggle† (brog'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *brog*[1], *v.*, q. v.] **1.** To pierce; prick. [Scotch.] — **2.** To fish for eels by troubling the water. *Wright*.

broggour†. A Middle English variant of *broker*.

brogue[1] (brōg), *n.* [Sc. *brog*, *brogue*, < Gael. Ir. *bròg*, a shoe, Gael. also a hoof. The brogue was made of rough hide; it was regarded as characteristic of the wilder Irish, and so the name came to designate their manner of speaking English.] **1.** Formerly, in Ireland, a shoe made of rawhide, with the hair outward, reaching as far as the ankle and tied by thongs. — **2.** A similar foot-covering worn by the Scotch Highlanders, but commonly made of deer-hide, either freshly stripped off or half dried, and having holes to allow water to escape. — **3.** A smooth piece of wood worn on the foot in the operation of washing tin, when the ore is in fine particles.



Ancient Irish Brogues.

brogue[2] (brōg), *n.* [Also *brog*, *brogge*, *brougue*: origin unknown.] An escheat; a cheat; a trick. *Burns*.

brogue[3] (brōg), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *brogue*[2], a trick. Compare a similar use of *trick*: "The trick of that voice I do well remember," *Shakspere*, Lear, IV. vi. 108. The association of this *brogue* with the Irish shoe (*brogue*[1]), and the fact that Irish accents are everywhere heard, has led to an almost exclusive restriction of the word to the Irish accent.] A dialectal manner of pronunciation: especially used of the mode of pronouncing English peculiar to the Irish.

brogues (brōgz), *n. pl.* Same as *breeches*. [Prov. Eng.]

broid† (broid), *v.* [< ME. *broyden*, *browden*, etc.] Same as *braid*[1].

> Hire yolwe heer was *browded* [var. *broyded*, *breided*] in a tresse. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 191.

broider (broi'dėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *brouder*, *browder*, *brauder*, *broder*; < ME. *browdren*, *brauderen*, confused with (as if freq. forms of) *broyden*, *browden* (early mod. E. *broid*, *broud*, var. forms of *braid*[1]: see *braid*[1], *broud*, *browd*), but prop. var. forms of *borduren*, *borderen*, E. *border*, *v.* (after *broidery*, *broudery*, q. v.); ult. < F. *broder*, usually *border* (= Sp. Pg. *bordar* = It. *bordare*, < ML. **bordare*), adorn with needlework, prop. work on the edge, < *bord*, border, edge, welt, or hem of a garment, etc.: see *border* and *board*. Cf. *embroider*.] To adorn with figures of needlework, or by sewing on ornaments; embroider: as, "a *broidered* coat," Ex. xxviii. 4. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> A red sleeve
> *Broider'd* with pearls. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.
>
> Buff coats all frounced and *broidered* o'er. *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 15.

broiderer (broi'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *broiderere*, *brouderere*, *browderere*; < *broider* + *-er*[1].] One who embroiders; an embroiderer. [Rare.]

broideress (broi'dėr-es), *n.* [< *broider* + *-ess*.] A woman who embroiders; an embroideress. *Hood*. [Rare.]

broidery (broi'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *broideries* (-iz). [< ME. *broiderye*, *broiderie*, *broudery*, *browdrye*, < OF. *broderie*, broidery, < *broder*, broider, border: see *broider*. Cf. *embroidery*.] Embroidery; ornamental needlework wrought upon cloth. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> The frail bluebell peereth over
> Rare *broid'ry* of the purple clover. *Tennyson*, A Dirge.

broignet†, *n.* [OF., also *broinge*, *brugne*, *brunie*, ML. *bronia*, *brunia*, of Teut. origin, < AS. *byrne*, etc., a cuirass: see *byrnie*.] In the early middle ages, a defensive garment made by sewing rings or plates of metal upon leather or woven stuff. For this was substituted the hauberk of mail by those persons who could afford the expense; but the broigne, which could be manufactured at home or by any person who could sew strongly, was in use among the peasantry, and even among foot-soldiers, at least as late as the fourteenth century.

broil[1] (broil), *v.* [= Sc. *broilyie*, *brulyie*, < ME. *broilen*, < OF. *bruiller*, broil, grill, roast, < *bruir* in same senses (F. *brouir*, blight), < MHG. *brüejen*, *brüen*, scald, singe, burn, G. *brühen*, scald (= MLG. *brogen*, *broien*, *brugen*, scald, cook, = MD. *broeijen*, scald, D. *broeijen*, hatch, brood, breed, soak, grow hot), < MHG. *brüeje*, G. *brühe* = MD. *broeije*, broth, < Teut. √ **brō*, warm, heat. Cf. *bree*[1], *brewis*, and see *brood*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To cook by the direct action of heat over or in front of a clear fire, generally upon a gridiron, as meat or fish.

> He cowde roste and sethe and *broille* and frie. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 383.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be subjected to the action of heat, as meat over a fire. Hence — **2.** Figuratively, to be greatly heated; be heated to the point of great discomfort.

> God save you, sir! Where have you been *broiling*? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

3. To fret; stew; be very impatient.

> He *broiled* with impatience to put his design in execution. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

broil[2] (broil), *n.* [In the earliest use known, Lord Berners's translation of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 140 (1525), the word is spelled *breull*, appar. < OF. **breul*, **breuil*, **broil*, a tumult, broil (= It. *broglio*, OIt. also *brollo*, *broggio* (Florio), confusion, tumult, rising, revolt), a verbal noun, agreeing with the newly formed mod. F. *brouille* (> early mod. E. *broilly*, Sc. *brulyie*), disagreement, misunderstanding, falling out (cf. OF. *brouilliz*, *brouillis*, quarrel, contention, discord, confusion), < OF. *brouiller*, mod. F. *brouiller* (= Pr. *brolhar* = OSp. *brollar* = Pg. *brolhar* = It. *brogliare*, OIt. also *brollare*), confuse, jumble, trouble, mar, spoil, etc., prob. orig. entangle as in a thicket (cf. E. *Broyl*, the name of a wood in Sussex), < *breul*, *breuil*, *broil* (= Pr. *bruelh*, m.; also OF. *bruelle* = Pr. *bruelha* = Pg. *brulha*, f.), a thicket, grove, wood, forest (agreeing with the assumed forms cited above in the sense of 'tumult, confusion'), = It. *bruolo*, a kitchen-garden, *brolo*, an orchard, OIt. *broilo*, *brollo*, a garden, < ML. *broilus*, *brolium*, *brogilus*, also *broel*, a wood, forest, park, deer-park, also a field, meadow, orchard, prob. < OHG. **brōil*, MHG. *brüel*, G. *brühl*, a marshy place overgrown with bushes: a word of unknown origin. Cf. E. dial. (North.) *brog*, a swampy or bushy place.] An angry tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord.

> But Cassanes retyring into Persia to pacifie new *broiles*, the Sultan recouered the same. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 281.
>
> Your intestine *broils*
> Weakening the sceptre of old Night. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1001.
>
> And deadly feud, or thirst of spoil,
> Break out in some unseemly *broil*. *Scott*, Marmion, i. 20.

=**Syn.** *Affray*, *Altercation*, etc. See *quarrel*[1], *n.*

broil[2]†, *v. i.* [< *broil*[2], *n.* Cf. *embroil*[2].] To raise a broil; quarrel; brawl.

broil[3] (broil), *n.* [Also written *bryle*; origin uncertain.] In *mining*, a collection of loose fragments, usually discolored by oxidation, resting on the surface, and indicating the presence of a mineral vein beneath. See *outcrop* and *gossan*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

broiler[1] (broi'lėr), *n.* [< *broil*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which broils; any device for broiling meats or fish. — **2.** A chicken fit for broiling. — **3.** A hot day. See *broiling*.

broiler[2]† (broi'lėr), *n.* [< *broil*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who excites broils or promotes quarrels.

> What doth he but turn *broiler*, . . . make new libels against the church? *Hammond*, Sermons, p. 544.

broilery†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *broylery*, *broillerie*, also (as F.) *brouillerie*, < F. *brouillerie*, confusion, < *brouiller*, confuse: see *broil*[2].] Contention; dispute.

broiling (broi'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *broil*[1], *v.*] Excessively hot and humid; torrid: as, a *broiling* day.

> The weather for this fortnight has been *broiling* without interruption, one thunder-shower excepted, which did not cool the air at all. *Gray*, Letters, I. 398.

broilly†, *n.* An obsolete form of *broil*[2].

broilment†, *n.* [= Sc. *brulyiement*; < *broil*[2] + *-ment*.] A broil; a brawl.

broinderg (broin'dėrg), *n.* [< Gael. *brudhearg*, redbreast, lit. red-bellied, < *bru* (gen. *bronn*, dat. *broinn*), belly (= W. *bru*, belly), + *dearg*, red.] A name for the redbreast, *Erythacus rubecula*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, Scotch.]

brokage (brō'kāj), *n.* [Also written *brocage*, < ME. *brokage*, *brocage*, < *broc-* in *brocour*, broker, + *-age*. See *broker*.] **1.** An arrangement made or sought to be made through the agency of a broker or go-between.

> He woweth hire by mene and by *brocage*. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 189.

2. The premium or commission of a broker; the gain or profit derived from transacting business as broker for another. — **3.** The trade of a broker; the transacting of commercial business, as buying and selling, for other men. See *broke*[2], *broker*.

> The Jewes in Rome . . . live onely upon *brokage* and usury. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1645.

Proud
Of his rich cloaks and suits, though got by *brokage*.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

Marriage brokage. See *marriage*.

broke[1] (brōk). Preterit and (with *broken*) past participle of *break*.

broke[1]†, *n.* [A var. of *brack*[1], q. v.] A breach.

Broke for *broke*, eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.
Becon, Works, ii. 94. (*Davies.*)

broke[2] (brōk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *broked*, ppr. *broking*. [Formed from *broker*, like *peddle* from *peddler*, etc.; ME. *broken* (*broke*[4], *brook*[2]), is not found in this sense. See *broker* and *brokage*.] **1.** To transact business for another in trade; act as agent in buying and selling and other commercial business; carry on the business of a broker.—**2**†. To act as a go-between or procurer in love matters; pimp.

And *brokes* with all that can in such a suit
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 5.

We do want a certain necessary woman to *broke* between them, Cupid said. *Fanshawe.*

3†. To transact business by means of an agent.

But the gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature; when men shall wait upon others' necessity, *broke* by servants and instruments to draw them on, . . . and the like practices. *Bacon*, Riches.

broke[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *brook*[1].

broke[4]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *brook*[2].

broked, *a.* See *brocket*. [Scotch.]

broken (brō'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *break*; < ME. *broken*, often shortened to *broke*, < AS. *brocen*, < *brecan*, break: see *break*.] **1.** Not integral or entire; fractional: opposed to *round*, as applied to numbers.

This new-created income of two millions will probably furnish £665,000 (I avoid *broken* numbers). *Burke.*

2. Rough; intersected with hills and valleys or ravines: applied to the surface of a country or district.—**3.** Bankrupt.—**4.** Imperfect; ungrammatical; wanting in fluency or correctness of pronunciation: as, *broken* French.

Break thy mind to me in *broken* English.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

5. In *her.*, depicted as having been forcibly torn off, leaving the end shivered or splintered. —**6.** In *entom.*, abruptly bent at an angle; geniculate: said specifically of antennæ in which the terminal portion forms an angle with the long basal joint.—**Broken beer.** See *beer*[1].—**Broken cadence.** See *cadence*.—**Broken chords,** in *music*, chords the tones of which are played in succession instead of simultaneously. See *arpeggio*.—**Broken colors,** in *painting*, colors produced by the mixture of two or more pigments. The term is usually applied to those tints which result from the combination in various proportions of blue, red, and yellow.—**Broken line,** a line formed of a number of straight lines joined at their ends and not forming a continuous straight line.—**Broken man,** a member of a clan which had been broken up, or one separated from his clan on account of crime; hence, an outlaw; a vagabond; a public depredator. [Scotch.]—**Broken meat, victuals,** fragments of food.—**Broken music,** music played on harps, guitars, and other instruments on which the chords are usually played as arpeggios.

Fair prince, here is good *broken music*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 1.

Broken voyage, in *whale-fishing*, an unprofitable voyage, or a losing voyage. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 310.—**Broken water,** waves breaking on and near shallows, or by the contention of currents in a narrow channel.—**Broken wind.** See *wind*[2].

broken-backed (brō'kn-bakt), *a.* [ME. *broke-bakked*.] **1.** Having the back broken, in any sense of the noun *back*: as, a *broken-backed* book.

Yellow, thumbed, devastated by flies and time, stained with spots of oil and varnish, *broken-backed*, dog's-eared — a sorry lazar-house copy, which no bookstall-keeper would look at. *G. A. Sala*, Dutch Pictures.

Specifically—**2.** *Naut.*, hogged: descriptive of the condition of a ship when, from faulty construction or from grounding, her frame becomes so loosened as to cause both ends to droop.

broken-bellied (brō'kn-bel″id), *a.* Having a ruptured belly; hence, broken down; degenerate. [Rare.]

Such is our *broken-bellied* age. *E. Sandys*, Essays, p. 168.

broken-hearted (brō'kn-här″ted), *a.* Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair.

He hath sent me to bind up the *brokenhearted*. Isa. lxi. 1.

brokenly (brō'kn-li), *adv.* **1.** In a broken, interrupted manner; without regularity.—**2.** In broken or imperfect language.

If you will love me soundly with your French heart, I will be glad to hear you confess it *brokenly* with your English tongue. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

brokenness (brō'kn-nes), *n.* [< *broken* + *-ness*.] The state of being broken.—**Brokenness of heart,** the state of having the spirits crushed by grief or despair; abject mental misery.

Helpless, hopeless *brokenness of heart*.
Byron, Corsair, iii. 22.

Nor was this submission the effect of content, but of mere stupefaction and *brokenness of heart*. The iron had entered into his soul. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

broken-winded (brō'kn-win″ded), *a.* Having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse. See *broken wind*, under *wind*[2].

broker (brō'kėr), *n.* [Also *broaker*. < ME. *broker*, *brokour*, *brocour*, *brocor*, < AF. *brocour* (also *broggour*), northern OF. *brokeor*, central OF. *brocheor* (< ML. **broccātor*), lit. a broacher, a tapster, < *brokier*, *brochier*, *brocher*, *broach* (a cask): see *broach*, *v.* The word passed from the orig. sense 'tapster' to that of 'a retailer of wine' and at length to that of 'any retailer,' 'a jobber or middleman.' The OF. word gave rise also to the MLG. *bruker*, a broker, East Fries. *broker*, a broker (*schips-broker*, a ship-broker). The F. *brocanter*, deal in second-hand goods, is prob. of the same origin.] **1.** A middleman or agent who, for a commission or rate per cent. on the value of the transaction, negotiates for others the purchase or sale of stocks, bonds, commodities, or property of any kind, or who attends to the doing of something for another. Brokers are of several kinds, according to the particular branch of business to which their attention is confined, as *stock-brokers*, *exchange-brokers*, *bill-brokers*, *cotton-brokers*, *ship-brokers*, etc. See these words.

Tom Folio is a *broker* in learning, employed to get together good editions, and stock the libraries of great men. *Addison*, Tom Folio.

A *broker* is for some purposes treated as the agent of both parties; but, in the first place, he is deemed the agent only of the person by whom he is originally employed, and does not become the agent of the other until the bargain or contract has been definitely settled, as to terms, between the principals, when he becomes the agent of both parties for the purpose of executing the bought and sold notes. *Bouvier*, Law Dictionary.

2. One who lends money on pledges, or lets out articles for hire; a pawnbroker, or a lender of goods.

The price of these hir'd clothes I do not know, gentlemen! Those jewels are the *broker's*, how you stand bound for 'em! *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

3†. A pimp or procurer; a pander.

May be, you look'd I should petition to you,
As you went to your horse; flatter your servants,
To play the *brokers* for my furtherance.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

Hence, *broker*, lackey! ignomy and shame
Pursue thy life. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 11.

[Some editions read *broker-lackey*.]

Broker's note, a bought or sold note; a voucher delivered by a broker to his principal containing particulars of a sale or purchase.—**Custom-house broker.** See *custom-house*.—**Street broker,** or **curbstone broker,** a stock-broker who is not a member of the stock exchange, but who carries out the orders of others by transactions in the streets, or by going from office to office. [U. S.]

brokerage (brō'kėr-āj), *n.* [< *broker* + *-age*; substituted for earlier *brokage*.] **1.** The business or employment of a broker.—**2.** The fee or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker.

brokerly† (brō'kėr-li), *a.* [< *broker* + *-ly*[1].] Mean; servile.

We had determined that thou should'st have come
In a Spanish suit, and have carried her so; and he,
A *brokerly* slave! goes, puts it on himself.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

brokery† (brō'kėr-i), *n.* [< *broker* + *-y*.] The business of a broker. *Marlowe.*

broking (brō'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *broke*[1], *v.*] **1.** Engaged as a broker.—**2.** Pertaining to the business of a broker or a pawnbroker.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3. Pandering; pimping.

Is 't you, Sir Pandarus, the *broking* knight of Troy?
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

brokke†. See *brock*[1], *brock*[3], etc.

broma (brō'mä), *n.* [< Gr. *βρῶμα*, food, < *βιβρώσκειν*, 2d aor. *ἔβρων*, eat; cf. *βορά*, food, L. *vorare*, devour, from the same root.] **1.** Aliment.—**2.** A preparation from cocoa-seeds or -beans, used in decoction as a beverage.

bromal (brō'mal), *n.* [< *brom*(*ine*) + *al*(*cohol*).] A compound (CBr_3COH) obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol. It is a colorless, oily fluid, of a penetrating odor and sharp, burning taste. It has been used in medicine, having properties similar to those of chloral.

bromaloin (brōm-al'ō-in), *n.* [< *brom*(*ine*) + (*barb*)*aloin*.] A substance ($C_{17}H_{15}Br_3O_7$) derived from barbaloin by replacing three hydrogen with three bromine atoms. It crystallizes in yellow needles.

bromate (brō'māt), *n.* [< *brom*(*ine*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the combination of bromic acid with a base.

bromatography (brō-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *βρῶμα*(*τ-*), food, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe.] A description of foods. Also *bromography* and *bromatology*.

bromatology (brō-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βρῶμα*(*τ-*), food, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *bromatography*.

brome (brōm), *n.* [< Gr. *βρῶμος*, a stench: see *bromine*.] Same as *bromine*.

brome-grass (brōm'gràs), *n.* [< *brome*, E. for NL. *Bromus*, + *grass*.] A common name for grasses of the genus *Bromus*, of which there are about 40 species widely distributed, chiefly through the northern temperate zone. They are nearly allied to the fescue-grasses (*Festuca*), but are mostly coarse, and of comparatively little value. Chess or cheat (*B. secalinus*) and Schrader's brome-grass (*B. unioloides*) have been cultivated as annual forage-grasses. Also, corruptly, *broom-grass*.

Bromelia (brō-mē'li-ą), *n.* [NL., named for Olaf *Bromel*, a Swedish botanist (1639–1705).] A genus of American tropical plants, type of the family *Bromeliaceæ*, including three or four species having rigid, spiny-margined leaves closely packed upon a short stem. The wild pine-apple (*B. Pinguin*) is often used as a hedge-plant, and yields what is known as pinguin fiber. The istle-grass of Mexico (*B. sylvestris*) produces an excellent fiber.

Bromeliaceæ (brō-mē-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bromelia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants, with inferior ovary, allied to the *Amaryllidaceæ*, but with only three of the divisions of the perianth resembling petals, and the rigid leaves often scurfy and spiny. The species are all natives of tropical or subtropical regions of America, and many of them are epiphytes. The family includes the pineapple (*Ananas*) and some valuable fiber-plants of the genera *Bromelia* and *Karatas*. The other more important genera are *Tillandsia* (to which the Spanish moss of the southern United States belongs), *Pitcairnia*, *Æchmea*, and *Billbergia*, many species of which are cultivated in hothouses for their curious habit and showy flowers.

bromhydrate (brōm-hī'drāt), *n.* [< *brom*(*ate*) + *hydrate*.] Same as *hydrobromate*.

bromias (brō'mi-as), *n.*; pl. *bromiades* (brō-mī'ą-dēz). [Gr. *βρομιάς*, a large cup.] In *archæol.*, a cup or drinking-vessel of the type of the scyphus, but of larger size.

bromic (brō'mik), *a.* [< *brom*(*ine*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to bromine.—**Bromic acid,** an acid containing bromine and oxygen with hydrogen replaceable by a base.—**Bromic silver,** the mineral bromyrite.

bromide (brō'mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *brom*(*ine*) + *-ide*[2].] A compound formed by the union of bromine with a more electropositive element or radical. Also *bromuret*.

bromidrosis (brō-mi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρῶμος*, a stench, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, perspiration.] Fetid perspiration.

brominated (brō'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *bromine* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *chem.*, treated or combined with bromine. *Fownes.*

bromine (brō'min), *n.* [< NL. *brominium*, < Gr. *βρῶμος*, also *βρόμος*, a stench.] Chemical symbol, Br; atomic weight, 79.92. A non-metallic element allied in its chemical relations to chlorine and iodine. It is a dark-reddish liquid, opaque except in thin layers, sparingly soluble in water, having a specific gravity of 3.19 at 32° F. It is volatile, and emits at ordinary temperatures orange vapors which have a powerful suffocating odor, and are intensely irritating to the mucous membrane. When dropped on the skin, bromine produces corrosive sores. It is not found native, but occurs in combination in very minute quantities in sea-water and the ashes of marine plants, and in larger amount in certain mineral springs. Some ores of silver also contain bromine in combination. With hydrogen bromine forms hydrobromic acid (HBr), and with bromine most metals form compounds called bromides, which are extensively used in medicine. Bromine itself is also used medicinally in very dilute solutions. Also called *brome*.

brominism (brō'min-izm), *n.* [< *bromine* + *-ism*.] Same as *bromism*.

bromise, *v. t.* See *bromize*.

bromism (brō'mizm), *n.* [< *brom*(*ine*) + *-ism*.] A diseased condition produced by excessive use of bromides. It is characterized by somnolence, weakness of mind and memory, confused speech, feeble and staggering gait, impaired senses, diminished reflex excitability, suppression of sexual instinct, eruption on the skin, feebleness of the heart, catarrh, etc. Also called *brominism*.

bromite (brō'mīt), *n.* Same as *bromyrite*.

bromize (brō'mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bromized*, ppr. *bromizing*. [< *brom*(*ine*) + *-ize*.] In *photog.*, to prepare or treat with a bromide. Also spelled *bromise*.

bromlite (brom'līt), *n.* [< *Bromley* (Bromley Hill in Cumberland, England) + *-ite*[2].] A car-

bonate of barium and calcium in orthorhombic crystals, intermediate between witherite and strontianite. Also called *alstonite*.

bromochloralum (brō″mō-klō′rạ-lum), *n.* A solution of the chlorid and bromide of aluminium, frequently used as a disinfectant.

bromoform (brō′mō-fôrm), *n.* [< *brom(ine)* + *-form*, as in *chloroform*, q. v.] A colorless limpid liquid of agreeable odor, formed by the action of bromine and potassium hydroxid on acetone or ordinary alcohol. It is analogous to chloroform, but contains bromine in place of chlorine.

bromogelatin (brō″mō-jel′ạ-tin), *a.* Formed from or prepared with certain bromides together with silver nitrate and gelatin, as the sensitive emulsions used for preparing dry plates in photographic work. See *emulsion* and *developer*.

bromography (brō-mog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *βρῶμα*, food, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *bromatography*.

bromo-iodized (brō″mō-ī′ō-dīzd), *a.* Impregnated with bromides and iodides, as the collodion plate used in the wet process of photography.

bromuret (brō′mū-ret), *n.* [< *brom(ine)* + *-uret*.] Same as *bromide*.

bromureted (brō′mū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *bromuret* + *-ed*[2].] Impregnated or combined with bromine.

Bromus (brō′mus), *n.* [NL. (L. *bromos* in Pliny), < Gr. *βρόμος*, also *βόρμος*, a kind of oats, from same root as *βορά*, food, and *βρῶμα*, food: see *broma*.] A genus of grasses; the bromegrass (which see).

bromyrite (brō′mi-rīt), *n.* [< *brom(ide)* + *(arg)yrite*.] Native silver bromide, of a yellowish-green color, occurring at Huelgoat in Brittany, in Mexico, and in Chili, accompanying other ores of silver. Sometimes called *bromite* and *bromic silver*.

bronchi, *n.* Plural of *bronchus*.

bronchia (brong′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, in sing. *βρόγχιον*, equiv. to *βρόγχος*, the windpipe; cf. *βράγχια*, the gills: see *branchiæ*.] The bronchial tubes. See *bronchial*.

bronchial (brong′ki-ạl), *a.* [< *bronchia* + *-al*.] Belonging to the bronchi or the bronchia.—**Bronchial arteries**, branches of the thoracic aorta accompanying the bronchial tubes.—**Bronchial glands**. See *gland*.—**Bronchial hemorrhage**. Same as *bronchohemorrhagia*.—**Bronchial membrane**, the mucous membrane lining the bronchi and bronchial tubes.—**Bronchial tubes**, the ramifications of the bronchi, terminating in the infundibula of the lungs.—**Bronchial veins**, the veins accompanying the bronchial tubes and emptying into the superior intercostal and azygous veins.

bronchic (brong′kik), *a.* [< *bronchus* + *-ic*.] Same as *bronchial*.

bronchidesmus (brong-ki-des′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *δεσμός*, a band, tie, < *δεῖν*, bind, tie.] A membrane which unites the bronchi of birds to some extent.

> The membrane . . . which was termed by Garrod the *bronchidesmus* is complete in the storks.
> *Beddard*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., June, 1886, p. 321.

bronchiectasic (brong″ki-ek-tas′ik), *a.* [< *bronchiectasis* + *-ic*; prop. **bronchiectatic*.] Like or pertaining to bronchiectasis.

bronchiectasis (brong-ki-ek′tạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχια*, bronchial tubes, + *ἔκτασις*, extension, < *ἐκτείνειν* = L. *exten-d-ere*, extend.] In *pathol.*, dilatation of the bronchial tubes as produced in phthisis and chronic bronchitis.

bronchiole (brong′ki-ōl), *n.* [< *bronchiolus*.] A small bronchial tube.

bronchiolus (brong-kī′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *bronchioli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of *bronchus*, q. v.] A bronchiole.

bronchiostenosis (brong-ki-os-te-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, + *στένωσις*, contraction, < *στενοῦν*, contract, narrow, < *στενός*, narrow.] In *pathol.*, contraction of a bronchus or a bronchial tube.

bronchitic (brong-kit′ik), *a.* [< *bronchitis* + *-ic*.] ★Pertaining to or of the nature of bronchitis.

bronchitis (brong-kī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *bronchus*, windpipe (see *bronchia*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, an inflammation of the bronchial membrane. It is a complaint of very frequent occurrence, and may be acute or chronic.—**Capillary bronchitis**, inflammation involving the minute bronchial tubes.

broncho, *n.* See *bronco*.

bronchocele (brong′kō-sēl or -sē′lē), *n.* [< Gr. *βρογχοκήλη*, a tumor in the throat, < *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] Same as *goiter*.

bronchohemorrhagia (brong″kō-hem-ō-rā′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος*, windpipe, + *αἱμορραγία*, hemorrhage.] A term proposed by Andral for the exudation of blood from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, commonly called *bronchial hemorrhage*.

bronchophonic (brong-kō-fon′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of bronchophony.

bronchophony (brong-kof′ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *pathol.*, an abnormal sound of the voice heard in auscultation of the chest. It is loud, near, and thrilling, but not so distinctly articulated as in pectoriloquy.

bronchopneumonia (brong″kō-nū-mō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + NL. *pneumonia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lung-substance, associated with and usually secondary to inflammation of the mucous membrane of the smaller bronchial tubes. Also called *catarrhal* and *lobular pneumonia*.

bronchopneumonitis (brong-kō-nū-mō-nī′tis), *n.* [As *bronchopneumonia* + *-itis*.] Same as *bronchopneumonia*.

bronchorrhagia (brong-kō-rā′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the bronchial tubes.

bronchorrhœa (brong-kō-rē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, flux, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, copious exudation from the bronchial tubes.

bronchostenosis (brong-kō-ste-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *στένωσις*, constriction: see *bronchiostenosis*.] In *pathol.*, constriction of a bronchus.

bronchotome (brong′kō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *τομός*, cutting, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, an instrument for making the incision into the larynx or trachea in the operation of bronchotomy. There are many forms.

bronchotomy (brong-kot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *τομία*, late form of *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut; cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, the act of making an incision into the windpipe or larynx, usually for the purpose of affording a passage for air into and out of the lungs when any disease or accident hinders respiration by the usual channels, or to extract foreign bodies which have lodged in the trachea. The operation is called *tracheotomy* when the opening is made into the trachea, and *laryngotomy* when made into the larynx.

bronchotracheal (brong-kō-trā′kē-ạl), *a.* [< *bronchus* + *trachea* + *-al*.] Situated partly in the bronchi and partly in the trachea: specifically applied to the syrinx of oligomyodian or haploöphonous birds, which is usually of this character. Also *tracheobronchial*.

bronchus (brong′kus), *n.*; pl. *bronchi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe: see *bronchia*.] Either of the two main branches of the trachea: also sometimes used to denote any small bronchial tube. See *trachea*, *lung*, and cut under *thorax*.

bronco (bron′ kō), *n.* [Commonly, but incorrectly, spelled *broncho;* a particular application of Sp. *bronco*, rough, rude, = Pg. *bronco*, rough, rude.] An Indian pony or mustang, especially one that is unbroken or imperfectly broken. [Southwestern U. S.]

> "*Broncos*" or unbroken native horses.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Ranch Life, p. 48.

> In and out among the craft of heavier burden shuffled the small, tough *bronchos*. *The Century*, XXXI. 65.

brondt, *n.* A Middle English form of *brand*.

brongniardite (bron-yär′dīt), *n.* [After the French mineralogist A. *Brongniart* (1770–1847).] A sulphid of antimony, lead, and silver, occurring massive in Mexico, with grayish-black color and metallic luster.

brontea, *n.* Plural of *bronteum*.

Bronteidæ (bron-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brontes* + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites.

Brontes (bron′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Βρόντης, one of the Cyclopes, lit. 'thunderer,' < *βροντή*, thunder.] A genus of Silurian and Devonian trilobites, having a large radiated pygidium, type of the family *Bronteidæ*. Also *Bronteus*.

bronteum (bron-tē′um), *n.*; pl. *brontea* (-ạ). [< Gr. *βροντεῖον*, < *βροντή*, thunder.] In the ancient theater, a machine for producing sound in imitation of thunder.

Bronteus (bron′tē-us), *n.* [NL.: see *Brontes*.] Same as *Brontes*.

brontolith (bron′tō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *βροντή*, thunder, + *λίθος*, stone.] An aërolite or meteorolite; literally, a thunder-stone.

brontology (bron-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βροντή*, thunder, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse or dissertation upon thunder.

Brontosaurus (bron-tō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βροντή*, thunder, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of huge fossil dinosaurian reptiles, notable for their small head and diminutive brain-cavity, the whole skull not exceeding some of the neck-bones in size. One species was about 70 feet long, and probably weighed 20 tons or more.

Brontotheriidæ (bron″tō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brontotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of huge perissodactyl ungulate mammals from the Miocene of North America, established for the reception of the genus *Brontotherium:* same as *Menodontidæ* and *Titanotheriidæ*.

Brontotherium (bron-tō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βροντή*, thunder, + *θηρίον*, beast.] A genus of gigantic extinct perissodactyls, typical of the family *Brontotheriidæ*.

Brontozoum (bron-tō-zō′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Βρόντης, one of the Cyclopes (see *Brontes*), + *ζῷον*, animal.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known only by their tracks in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley. The stride was about 8 feet, and the length of the footprint about 17 inches.

The *Brontozoum* giganteum of Hitchcock.
★ *Dana*, Geol., p. 413.

bronze (bronz), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *brons* = G. *bronze* = Dan. *bronze* = Sw. *brons* < F. *bronze* = Sp. *bronce* = Pg. *bronze* = Cat. *bronse*, *bronze* (cf. Bulg. Serv. Russ. *bronza*, Sloven. *bronec*, *brunec*, *brunc*, Pol. *bronc*, Alban. *brunze*, NGr. *μπροῦντζος*, bronze, appar. from the Rom.), = ML. *bronzium*, all, < It. *bronzo*, a pop. or dial. reduction of early ML. *brundisium*, *brindisium* (MGr. *βρεντήσιον*), from older *brundisinum*, bronze, orig. in the inferred original phrase-name **aes Brundisinum*, 'bronze or copper of Brundisium,' a town in Calabria.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An alloy of which copper forms the predominating portion, and into the composition of which tin almost always enters: but the name is also given to alloys containing no tin. The proportion of copper in various bronzes is usually between 80 and 90 per cent.; in some it falls as low as 70. The proportion of tin in the bronzes of different ages and those used for various purposes is almost as variable as that of copper. Bronze used for bells has the largest amount of tin; in some it reaches 25 per cent. The bronze formerly used for cannon contained about 10 per cent. of tin and often a small amount of zinc. Statuary bronze is, and has been from the beginning of its use for the purpose, of very variable composition. In some statuary called bronze there is less than 1 per cent. of tin, while zinc is present in sufficient quantity almost to justify calling the material brass. The zinc in various pieces of statuary cast within the past two or three hundred years, and erected in some of the principal cities of Europe, varies in quantity from less than 1 per cent. to 25. Lead is present in many bronzes, but usually in small amount, rarely being as much as 3 per cent. Bronze is an alloy of importance to both the arts and commerce, and is also of great historical interest, since it has been known from remote ages over a large part of the world. It is preferred to simple unalloyed copper, on account both of its color and of its greater durability. Among prehistoric races the use of bronze preceded that of iron; and among their remains are found swords, axes, and other cutting instruments of this material, sometimes artistically made and ornamented, as well as domestic implements and utensils of many kinds. The ancient Greeks, Romans, etc., made statuary of it in enormous quantities, and also coins, recording tablets, and a great variety of articles of common use. It is now not only used for cannon (for which purpose it has been to a great extent supplanted by steel), bells, and statuary, but also for parts of various machines, especially bearings, and for screw-propellers. The beauty and durability of bronze statuary depend in no small degree on the color and composition of the oxidized film or incrustation which forms upon it when it is exposed to the weather. This is called its *patina* (which see). In recent times numerous experiments have been made with a view to improve the quality of bronze in various ways, in particular by the addition of small quantities of other substances, especially metals. The most important result of these experiments seems to be *phosphor-bronze*, an alloy patented by two Belgian metallurgists about 1870, and now extensively used where toughness and resistance to wear are required. The amount of phosphorus in phosphor-bronze is less than 1 per cent., and the effect it produces is probably due to its reducing action on the oxids of the other metals during the process of manufacture. Phosphor-bronze is of finer grain and color, and is believed to be much more durable, than ordinary bronze; and it is thought by many that it will eventually be proved to be the best material for artillery. Extensive experiments have also been made with manganese, lead, and other metals. *Aluminium bronze* is an alloy of copper and aluminium now in use, especially where tensile strength is required. So-called *steel bronze* is bronze hardened by mechanical compression. It has not come into general use, but was intended by its inventor to be used for cannon. See *aluminium*.

2. A work of art, as a statuette, bust, or model, composed of bronze, whether cast or wrought. —**3.** A brown pigment or coloring substance

resembling bronze; bronze-powder.—4. Boldness; impudence; brass.

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 199.

Amber bronze. See *amber*[2].—**Bavarian bronze.** See *Bavarian.*—**Chemical bronze,** nitromuriate of platinum, an efficient but expensive bronzing liquid.—**Malleable bronze,** an alloy of copper and tin which contains in addition ½ to 2 per cent. of mercury.—**Manganese bronze,** an alloy formed by the addition of from 1 to 2 per cent. of manganese to the proportions of copper and zinc used in making brass.—**White bronze,** a generic name given to the lighter bronzes which approach the color of tin.

II. *a.* 1. Made of or resembling bronze: as, a *bronze* statue.—2. Characterized by the use of bronze: as, the *bronze* age.—**Bronze age.** See *archæological ages*, under *age.*—**Bronze coloring,** surface effects resembling those of bronzes, produced either directly by application of color to the surface, or indirectly by changes due to the action of acids, salts, and coloring matter. See *bronzing.*—**Bronze green.** See *green.*—**Bronze turkey,** a large variety of domestic turkey with dark-brown plumage having a brilliant metallic luster.

bronze (bronz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bronzed*, ppr. *bronzing*. [= F. *bronzer* = Sp. *broncear*, OSp. *bronzar* = Pg. *bronzear*, bronze; cf. It. *abbronzare*, tan, scorch, sunburn, imbrown; from the noun.] 1. To make brown or of the color of bronze, as by exposure to the sun.

Seam'd with an ancient swordcut on the cheek,
And bruised and *bronzed*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

His face was *bronzed* as though by burning climes.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 414.

2. To give the color or appearance of bronze to, as by applying copper-dust or -leaf to the surface, etc.—3. To harden or make like bronze; hence, figuratively, to make hard or unfeeling.

The lawyer who *bronzes* his bosom instead of his forehead. *Scott.*

bronze-backer (bronz′bak″ėr), *n.* A name given to the black-bass.

Bronze-backer is one of its pet names among the anglers.
Goode, American Fishes.

bronzed (bronzd), *p. a.* Colored by bronzing; of a bronze color; tanned.—**Bronzed glass,** ornamental glass of dark-green paste, which has been exposed to corrosive vapors, so that the surface is iridescent when seen by reflected light.—**Bronzed-skin disease.** Same as *Addison's disease* (which see, under *disease*).

bronze-gold (bronz′gōld), *n.* A name given to all the so-called bronzes which have a golden color.

bronze-liquid (bronz′lik″wid), *n.* A kind of varnish mixed with bronze-powder to make bronze-paint.

bronze-liquor (bronz′lik″ǫr), *n.* A solution of antimony chlorid and copper sulphate, used for bronzing gun-barrels, etc.

bronze-paint (bronz′pānt), *n.* A pigment consisting of bronze-powder with varnish as a vehicle. Commonly called *gold-paint.*

bronze-powder (bronz′pou″dėr), *n.* A pigment made by reducing leaves of Dutch metal, or some similar alloy, to powder. The color is varied as may be desired from pale-yellow to deep-red, by using different proportions of the component metals, copper and zinc.

bronzewing (bronz′wing), *n.* A name for certain species of Australian pigeons, chiefly of the genus *Phaps*, distinguished by the bronze color of their plumage. The common bronze-winged groundedove, *P. chalcoptera*, abounds in all the Australian colonies, and is a plump bird, often weighing a pound, much esteemed for the table.

bronzify (bron′zi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bronzified*, ppr. *bronzifying*. [*bronze* + *-i-fy.*] To make like bronze; cast in bronze; represent in a bronze figure or statue.

St. Michael descending upon the Fiend has been caught and *bronzified* just as he lighted on the castle of St. Angelo. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxv.

bronzine (bron′zin), *a.* [=It. *bronzino*, bronzed, sunburnt (cf. ML. *bronzinus*, n., bronze); < *bronze* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling bronze; bronze-colored.

bronzing (bron′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bronze*, *v.*] 1. The process of giving a bronze-like surface to metals, plaster, wood, and other substances. This is commonly effected by the application of a liquid called *chemical bronze*, a solution of the chlorid (nitromuriate) of platinum; it may also be done by the electrotype process, or by dusting with a bronze-powder any surface which has been rubbed with linseed-oil varnish.
2. A metallic color or iridescent appearance as of bronze.

By this time the dark shadows ought to show the greenish, almost metallic look known as *bronzing.*
Lea, Photography, p. 45.

Bronzing-salt, antimony chlorid, so called because it is used in the process of browning gun-barrels and other articles of iron; bronze-liquor.

bronzing-machine (bron′zing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for decorating wall-papers, fabrics, labels, etc., with bronze-powder.

bronzist (bron′zist), *n.* [< *bronze* + *-ist.*] One who casts bronzes, or works in bronze.

bronzite (bron′zīt), *n.* [< *bronze* + *-ite*[1].] A ferriferous variety of the mineral enstatite, having sometimes a submetallic bronze-like luster due to microscopic inclusions.

bronzy (bron′zi), *a.* [< *bronze* + *-y*[1].] Resembling bronze: as, a *bronzy* appearance.

The Cicindela maritima, which is found only on sandy sea-shores, is of a pale *bronzy* yellow, so as to be almost invisible. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 57.

broo[1] (brö), *n.* Same as *bree*[1].

broo[2] (brö), *n.* See *brow*, 11.

brooch[1] (brōch or bröch), *n.* [Same as *broach*, q. v., *brooch* being the commoner spelling of the word in this sense.] An ornamental clasp consisting of a pin and a projecting or covering



Brooch of the Merovingian period, found at St. Denis and now in the Musée de Cluny, Paris. (From "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

shield, used for fastening the dress, or merely for display. When the garment is large and heavy, as a cloak or the ecclesiastical cope, the brooch has generally been found insufficient, and has been replaced by the agraffe or some other form of clasp. Ornamental brooches are now worn mostly by women, but were formerly worn by both sexes, sometimes on the hat or cap. Also spelled *broach.*

He has a wide beard and flowing yellow hair; a green cloak wrapped around him; a bright silver *brooch* in his cloak over his breast.
Quoted by *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. [Irish, p. cccxlvi.

With *broches* and aiglets of gold upon their caps.
R. Robinson, tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia, ii. 6.

Honour 's a good *brooch* to wear in a man's hat at all times. *B. Jonson.*

brooch[1] (brōch or bröch), *v. t.* [< *brooch*[1], *n.*] To adorn with or as with a brooch or brooches. [Rare.]

Not the imperious show
Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar ever shall
Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

brooch[2] (brōch), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A monotint, or picture in one color, as a sepia ★sketch.

brood[1] (bröd), *n.* [< ME. *brood, brod,* < AS. *brōd* (= D. *broed* = MLG. *brot* = OHG. MHG. *bruot*, G. *brut*), brood; with formative *-d*, from the same root (**brō*, warm, heat) as G. *brühe*, broth: see *broil*[1]. Hence *breed*, q. v.] 1. Offspring; progeny.

The lion roars and gluts his tawny *brood.* *Wordsworth.*

2. A hatch; the young birds hatched in one nest, or those placed together in the care of one hen, or in an artificial brooder: as, a *brood* of chickens or of ducks.—3. That which is bred; species generated; that which is produced; hence, figuratively, sort or kind.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning wastes, . . .
Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poison?
Addison, Cato.

4. In *mining*, any heterogeneous mixture with tin or copper ore, as mundic or black-jack. *R. Hunt.*—5. A north of Scotland name for salmon-fry.—**Ants' brood.** See *ant*[1].—**To sit on brood**†, to be in the act of brooding, like a bird sitting on eggs; figuratively, to ponder.

There's something in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy *sits on brood.*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

★=Syn. 2. *Covey*, etc. See *flock.*

brood[1] (bröd), *v.* [< ME. *broden*, brood (< *brod*, brood), equiv. to the earlier *breden*, breed: see *breed, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To sit persistently on eggs, covering and warming them with the body and wings, for the purpose of hatching them: said of birds.

Brodyn, as byrdys, foveo, fetifico. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 53.

Thou from the first
Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread
Dove-like sat'st *brooding* on the vast abyss.
Milton, P. L., i. 21.

2. To rest fixedly like a brooding bird.

Raven darkness *brooded* o'er the deep.
Sir W. Jones.

3. To meditate long and anxiously; remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought; have the mind dwelling persistently on a subject: with *on* or *over.*

Half mad
With exile, and with *brooding on* his wrongs.
M. Arnold, Empedocles.

II. *trans.* 1. To sit over, cover, and cherish: as, a hen *broods* her chicks; hence, to nourish.

The thrifty earth that bringeth out
And *broodeth* up her breed.
Warner, Albion's Eng., ii. 11.

2. To cherish with care.

See how he *broods* the boy. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 2.

She *broods* and blesses me, she calms and gathers me.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 195.

3. To ponder over; plan or mature with care: as, "to *brood* war," *Bacon*, War with Spain.

You'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

brood[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *broad.*

brood-capsule (bröd′kap′sūl), *n.* A cyst or capsule in which tænia-heads are developed, as an echinococcus (which see).

brood-cavity (bröd′kav″i-ti), *n.* A brood-pouch, in general.

brood-cell (bröd′sel), *n.* In *bee-culture*, a cell of a honeycomb destined for the reception of a larva. The brood-cells are separated from the honey-★cells, generally occupying a different comb.

brooder (brö′dėr), *n.* A device for the artificial rearing of young chickens or other birds. It consists essentially of an inclosed run, where the young birds are fed, and a covered place for them to run into, which is kept at a temperature of about 90° F., either by means of a lamp placed beneath the metallic floor, or by hot air or water-pipes carried above or below the space occupied by the chicks.

brooding (brö′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brood*[1], *v.*] 1. Sitting, as a bird on her eggs: as, a *brooding* hen.

Still did the nightingale
Unto his *brooding* mate tell all his tale.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 309.

2. Warming: as, "the *brooding* heat," *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.—3. Pondering; thinking deeply; disposed to ponder or think deeply: as, a *brooding* disposition.

I could cite many instances where the *brooding* humor . . . of our new people long since cropped out in rhyme.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 59.

4. Settled; rooted; fixed in the heart: a figurative use derived from the steadfastness with which a bird sits on her eggs.

A *brooding* and unavowed hostility.
Milman, Latin Christianity, II. ix.

brood-mare (bröd′mār), *n.* A mare kept for breeding.

brood-pouch (bröd′pouch), *n.* A pouch, or some similar cavity of the body of an animal, in which eggs or young are received and detained for a time; a brood-cavity.

He [the male stickleback] only bears the *brood-pouch* and alone builds the nest. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 104.

In the Entoprocta there is a peculiar *brood-pouch.*
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 433.

brood-space (bröd′spās), *n.* A brood-cavity.

An egg in the *brood-space* formed between the body and the mantle. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 268.

broody (brö′di), *a.* [< ME. **brody*, < AS. *brōdig* (= G. *brütig*), broody, < *brōd*, brood.] 1. Of a brooding disposition; inclined to brood or sit, as a hen.

Tegetmeier states that a cross between two non-sitting varieties [of the common fowl] almost invariably produces a mongrel that becomes *broody*, and sits with remarkable steadiness. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Origin of Civilisation, p. 354.

2. Breeding or adapted for breeding: as, a *broody* bitch.

brook[1] (brůk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brooke, broke;* < ME. *brook, brok,* < AS. *brōc*, a stream, = D. *broek* = MLG. *brōk*, LG. *brook*, a marsh, pool, = OHG. *bruoh*, MHG. *bruoch*, G. *bruch*, a marsh, bog; perhaps orig. a gushing stream (cf. *spring*), being possibly connected remotely with AS. *brecan*, etc., break, burst forth: see *break.*] A natural stream of water, too small to be called a river.

Springs make little rivulets; those united make *brooks;* and those coming together make rivers, which empty themselves into the sea. *Locke.*

Brook-trout. See *trout.*—**To fly at the brook**†. See *fly*[1].

brook[1] (brůk), *v. i.* [Appar. < *brook*[1], *n.*] To draw together and threaten rain: said of the clouds: with *up.* [Old and prov. Eng.]

brook[2] (brůk), *v. t.* [< ME. *brooken, broken*, later forms of *brouken, bruken*, use, possess, enjoy; of food, digest (whence the mod. sense of 'stomach, endure'); < AS. *brūcan* (pret. *breác*, pl. *brucon*, pp. *brocen*), use, have the use of, enjoy, esp. food, = OS. *brūkan* = OFries. *brūka* = MD. *bruycken, ghebruycken*, D. *gebruiken* = MLG. *bruken*, use, = OHG. *brūhhan*, MHG. *brūchen*, G. *brauchen*, use, need, = Goth. *brūkjan*, use, = L. *frui* (for **frugvi*), enjoy (> *fruges*, fruits, *fructus*, fruit: see *fruit*), perhaps = Skt. √ *bhuj* (for **bhruj*†), enjoy, esp. food. See *broker*,

also *fruit, fructify*, etc.] **1†.** To use; enjoy; have the full employment of.

So mot I *brouke* wel myn eyen twaye.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 479.

2†. To earn; deserve.

Which name she *brooked* as well for her proportion and grace as for the many happy voyages she made in her Majesty's service.
Sir R. Hawkins, Voyage to the South Sea, p. 11.

3. To bear; endure; support; put up with: always in a negative sense.

Your son, sir, insulted me in a manner which my honour could not *brook*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

To leisurely delights and sauntering thoughts
That *brook* no ceiling narrower than the blue.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

brook-fish (brůk'fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyprinodontidæ* and genus *Fundulus:* same as *killifish* and *mummychog*. [Local, U. S.]

brookite (brůk'īt), *n.* [After Henry James *Brooke*, an English crystallographer (1771–1857).] One of the three forms in which titanium dioxid occurs in nature. It is found in orthorhombic crystals of a brown or yellow color to black, and adamantine to metallic luster. *Jurinite* is another name for the same mineral. *Arkansite* is an iron-black variety from Magnet Cove, Arkansas.

brooklet (brůk'let), *n.* [< *brook*[1] + dim. *-let*.] A small brook. *Longfellow*.

brooklime (brůk'līm), *n.* [< ME. *broklemp, broklembe, broklympe*, < *brok*, brook, + *lemp*, etc.; of obscure origin.] A plant, *Veronica Beccabunga*, with blue flowers in loose lateral spikes. The American brooklime is *V. Americana*.

brook-mint (brůk'mint), *n.* [< AS. *brōcminte*, < *brōc*, brook, + *minte*, mint.] The water-mint, *Mentha aquatica*.

brook-moss (brůk'môs), *n.* A name given to species of the genus *Dichelyma*, slender aquatic mosses, with elongated leaves in three ranks, and with the fruit on short lateral branches.

brook-trout (brůk'trout'), *n.* See *trout*.

brookweed (brůk'wēd), *n.* A plant, the water-pimpernel, *Samolus floribundus*. See *Samolus*.

brooky (brůk'i), *a.* [< *brook*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding with brooks. as, "Hebron's *brooky* sides," ★*J. Dyer*, The Fleece, ii.

broom[1] (bröm), *n.* [< ME. *broom, brom*, broom (the plant, L. *genista*) (also applied to the tamarisk, L. *myrica*), a brush, < AS. *brōm* = MD. *broem* (cf. MLG. *brām*, LG. *braam*), broom (L. *genista*): see *bramble*.] **1.** The popular name of several plants, mostly leguminous shrubs, characterized by long, slender branches and numerous yellow flowers. The common or Scotch broom is the *Cytisus* (*Genista*) *scoparius*, abundant throughout Europe, and famous as the *planta genista* (French *plante genêt*) which was the badge of the Plantagenets. It is a valuable remedy in dropsy, being one of the most efficient of hydragogues, and its seeds are used as a substitute for coffee. Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*) is a closely allied species, as is also the dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*), which was formerly much used as a yellow dye and as the basis of the once celebrated Kendal green. See cuts under *Cytisus* and *Genista*.

2. A besom, or brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors, etc.: so called from being originally made of the broom-plant. Brooms are now made in Europe of this and various other materials; and in the United States their manufacture from broom-corn is an important business. A broom at the masthead of a vessel indicates that she is for sale, a sign derived probably from the old habit of displaying boughs at shops and taverns.—**Butcher's broom**, a prickly liliaceous shrub, *Ruscus aculeatus:* so called from its use by butchers in Europe in sweeping their blocks. Also called *knee-holly*.—**Yellow broom**, a name sometimes given in the United States to the wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*.

broom[1] (bröm), *v. t.* [< *broom*[1], *n.*] To sweep, or clear away, as with a broom.

The poor old workpeople *brooming* away the fallen leaves. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lviii.

broom[2] (bröm), *v. t.* Same as *bream*[2].

broom-brush (bröm'brush), *n.* A whisk-broom or clothes-brush made from broom-corn. [U. S.]

broom-bush (bröm'bůsh), *n.* A weedy annual composite, *Parthenium Hysterophorus*, of tropical America.

broom-corn (bröm'kôrn), *n.* A variety of *Andropogon Sorghum, A. Sorghum technicus*, a native of India. The firm branches of the panicle far exceed the shortened main axis. The panicles are made into brooms, whisks, brushes, etc., and the plant is extensively cultivated. The seed is used as feed for cattle.

broom-grass (bröm'gràs), *n.* **1.** Same as *brome-grass*.—**2.** In the United States, some species of *Andropogon*, as *A. scoparius* and *A. macrourus*. Also called *broom-sedge*.

broom-head (bröm'hed), *n.* An adjustable clasp for holding bunches of broom-corn to a ★broom-handle.

broom-rape (bröm'rāp), *n.* A name given to parasitic leafless plants of the genus *Orobanche*, and in the United States to species of the similar allied genus *Thalesia*. See *Orobanchaceæ*.

broom-root (bröm'röt), *n.* The root of a grass, *Epicampes macroura*, exported from Mexico and used in the manufacture of brushes. Also known in trade as *Mexican* or *French whisk*.

broom-sedge (bröm'sej), *n.* Same as *broom-grass*.

broomstaff (bröm'stâf), *n.* Same as *broomstick*.

broomstick (bröm'stik), *n.* The stick or handle of a broom.

broom-tree (bröm'trē), *n.* A shrubby composite, *Baccharis scoparia*, of the mountains of Jamaica, broom-like from its slender, densely crowded, almost leafless branchlets.

broom-vise (bröm'vīs), *n.* A clamping arrangement for flattening and holding broom-corn so that it can be sewed into brooms.

broomweed (bröm'wēd), *n.* A species of *Corchorus, C. siliquosus*, of tropical America, used for making brooms. The *sweet broomweed* of the tropics is a common weed, *Scoparia dulcis*, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

broomy (brö'mi), *a.* [< *broom*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or consisting of broom; bearing broom: as, a "*broomy* peak," *J. Baillie*.

broose (brös), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *bruse, bruise:* see def.] A race at country weddings.—**To ride the broose†**, to run a race on horseback at a wedding from the church to the place where the wedding-feast was to be held. He who first reached the house was said to *win the broose*, that is, the *brose*, the prize of spice-broth allotted to the victor. *Jamieson*. See *brose*[1].

broozet, *v.* Same as *browse*[1].

Brora beds. See *bed*[1].

brose[1] (brōz), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *brothas* (*th* silent), brose. Cf. *broose, broth*.] A Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling water, boiling milk, the liquid in which meat has been boiled, or the like, on oatmeal, barley-meal, or other meal, and immediately mixing the ingredients by stirring. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid: as, *kail-brose, water-brose, beef-brose*, etc.—**Athole brose**, honey and whisky mixed together in equal parts, used in many parts of Scotland as a cure for hoarseness and sore throat arising from a cold. In the Highlands oatmeal is sometimes substituted for the honey. So called from Athole, a district of Perthshire, Scotland.

brose[2]†, *v.* An obsolete Middle English form of *bruise*.

brosely (brōz'li), *n.* [So called from the town of *Brosely* in Shropshire, where there was a large manufactory of pipes.] A tobacco-pipe. [Local, Eng.]

Brosimum (brō'si-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρώσιμος*, eatable, < *βρώσις*, food, equiv. to *βρῶμα*, food: see *broma*.] A name given by Swartz in 1788 to *Piratinera*, a genus of moraceous trees. The breadnut-tree, *Piratinera Alicastrum* (*Brosimum Alicastrum* of Swartz), of Jamaica and Mexico, produces nuts which when roasted are used as bread, and taste like hazel-nuts. The wood resembles mahogany, and is sometimes used by cabinet-makers. The leaves and young branches form a most useful fattening fodder for cattle. The snake- or leopard-wood, used as veneers and for walking-canes, is yielded by *P. Guianensis* of South America. The cow-tree is *P. utilis*. See *cow-tree*.

Brosme (bros'mē), *n.* [NL., < Icel. *brosma* = Norw. *brosme*, the vernacular name of the *Brosme brosme*.] A genus of fishes belonging to the cod family, *Gadidæ*. One species, found on the northern coast of Scotland, is commonly called the *torsk* or *tusk*. See *torsk*. Also *Brosmius*.

Brosmidæ (bros'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brosme* + *-idæ*.] A family of anacanthine fishes, typified by the genus *Brosme:* same as the subfamily *Brosmiinæ*. Also *Brosmiidæ*.

Brosminæ (bros-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brosme* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gadoid fishes, typified by the genus *Brosme*, and distinguished by the development of only one long dorsal and anal fin and the separation therefrom of the caudal. Also *Brosmiinæ*.

brostent, *pp.* A Middle English form of *burst*, past participle of *burst*.

brosy (brō'zi), *a.* [< *brose*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like brose; semifluid. [Scotch.]

brotany (brot'a-ni), *n.* [A short form (like equiv. AS. *prutene*) of ML. *abrotanum:* see *abrotanum*.] Southernwood.

brotch (broch), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of the equiv. *brath*, which is appar. < Icel. *bregdha*, braid, knot, twine, = AS. *bregdan*, E. *braid*[1], q. v.] To plait straw ropes round (a stack of corn). *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

brotelt, *a.* A Middle English form of *brittle*.

brotelnesst, *n.* A Middle English form of *brittleness*.

brot-ground (brot'ground), *n.* [< **brot*, ult. < AS. *broten*, pp. of *breótan*, break (see *brott*), + *ground*.] Ground newly broken up. [Prov. Eng.]

broth[1] (brôth), *n.* [< ME. *broth*, < AS. *broth* = Icel. *brodh* = OHG. *brot, brod* (> ML. *brodum, brodium*, > It. *brodo, broda* = Sp. Pg. *brodio* = Pr. *bro* = OF. **brou*, pl. *broues*, > ME. *browes*, > E. *brewis*, q. v.), broth; cf. Ir. *broth* = Gael. *brot*, broth, Gael. *brothas*, brose (see *brose*[1]); prob. (with formative *-th*) from the root (**bru*) of *brew*[1], q. v.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with certain vegetables to give it a better relish. In Scotland the name is seldom used except when pot-barley forms one of the ingredients.

Good *broth*, with good keeping, do much now and then;
Good diet, with wisdom, best comforteth men. *Tusser*.

broth[2]†, *a.* See *brath*.

brothel[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *brethel* (and corruptly *brodel, brodelle*), a wretch, a depraved man or woman; der. *bretheling*, a wretch; < AS. **breóthan*, only in comp. *ā-breóthan*, ruin, frustrate, pp. *ābrothen*, degenerate, base, trifling; connections doubtful.] A wretch; a depraved person; a lewd man or woman.

For nou is vche boye bold, *brothel* and other,
To talken of the trinite to beon holden a syre.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 61.

A *brothel*, which Micheas hight.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii. 178.

brothel[2] (broth'el), *n.* [An early mod. E. corruption of ME. *bordel*, a house of ill-fame, by confusion with ME. *brothel*, a wretch: see *brothel*[1].] A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy-house; a stew.

Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a *brothel*,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

brothel[2]† (broth'el), *v. i.* [< *brothel*[2], *n.* Cf. *bordel, n.*] To haunt brothels. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

brothelert, brothellert (broth'el-ėr), *n.* [< *brothel*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *bordeler*.] One who frequents brothels.

Gamesters, jockies, *brothellers* impure. *Cowper*, Task, ii.

brothel-houset (broth'el-hous), *n.* A brothel.

brothellert, *n.* See *brotheler*.

brothelryt (broth'el-ri), *n.* [< *brothel*[2] + *-ry*.] **1.** A brothel.—**2.** Lewdness; obscenity.

Brothelry able to violate the ear of a pagan.
B. Jonson, Ded. of Volpone.

★ **brother** (bruᴛʜ'ėr), *n.*; pl. *brothers* or *brethren* (-ėrz, breᴛʜ'ren). [= Sc. *brither*, < ME. *brother*, < AS. *brōthor, brōther* = OS. *brōthar* = OFries. *brōther, brōder* = D. *broeder* = MLG. *brōder*, LG. *broder, broor* = OHG. *bruodar*, MHG. *bruoder*, G. *bruder* = Icel. *brōdhir* = Sw. Dan. *broder, bror* = Goth. *brōthar*, a word common to all the Indo-Eur. languages: = Gael. Ir. *brathair* = W. *brawd*, pl. *brodyr*, = Corn. *bredar* = Manx *braar* = Bret. *breur, brer* = OBulg. *bratrŭ, bratŭ* = Pol. and Serv. *brat* = Bohem. *bratr* = Russ. *bratŭ* (Hung. *barát*, < Slav.) = Lith. *brōlis* = Lett. *brālis* = OPruss. *bratis* = L. *frater* (> It. *frate, fra*, with dim. *fratello* = Wall. *frate* (> Alb. *frat*) = Pg. *frade* = OF. *frere* (> ME. *frere*, E. *friar*, q. v.), mod. F. *frère* = Pr. *fraire*, > prob. OSp. *fraire, freire*, Sp. *fraile, freile*, contracted *fray, frey* = OPg. *freire*, Pg. *frei*, used, like It. *frate, fra*, as an appellation of a monk, the Sp. word for 'brother' in the natural sense being *hermano* = Pg. *irmão*, < L. *germanus*, germane, german; cf. also E. *fraternal*, etc.) = Gr. *φρατήρ, φράτηρ*, one of the same tribe, orig. a brother, = Skt. *bhrātar*, Prakrit *bhāā, bhāaro* (Hind. *bhāī, bhaiyā*, Panjābi *pāi*, Pāli *bhātā*) = Zend and OPers. *brātar*, Pers. *birādar* (> Turk. *birāder*) = Pahlavi *birād* = Kurdish *berā*, brother; ulterior origin unknown: the term. is appar. the suffix *-tar* (E. *-ther*) of agent. The pl. *brethren* is from ME. *bretheren, brethren*, formed, with weak pl. ending *-en*, from *brether, brethre, brithere*, also pl., an umlauted form of AS. *brōthru*, also *brōthor*, the usual pl. of *brōthor;* cf. AS. dat. sing. *brēther*.] **1.** A male person, in his relation to another person or other persons of either sex born of the same parents; a male relative in the first degree of descent or mutual kinship: used also of the lower animals: the converse of *sister*. See *brother-in-law* and *half-brother*.

My *brother* and thy uncle, call'd Antonio.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

2. A male person in his relation to any other person or persons of the same blood or ancestry; a member of a common family or race in his relation to all other members; in the plural,

all members of a particular race, or of the human race in general, as regards each other.

Jacob told Rachel that he was her father's *brother* [that is, his uncle Laban's]. Gen. xxix. 12.

Let us send abroad unto our *brethren* everywhere, that are left in all the land of Israel. 1 Chron. xiii. 2.

Of whom such massacre
Make they, but of their *brethren*; men of men?
Milton, P. L., xi. 680.

3. One of two or more men closely united without regard to personal kinship, as by a common interest; an associate; one of the same rank, profession, occupation, or belief, especially in law, religion, or organized charity.

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my *brother*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.

4. Specifically, as a translation of *friar*, a member of a mendicant order.

Going to find a barefoot *brother* out,
One of our order. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 2.

5. In the plural form *brethren*, the designation of several Christian organizations, derived from the fact that the title was used by the primitive Christians in speaking of themselves; specifically, a sect of German Baptists, more popularly known as *Dunkers*.—**6.** A member of a religious congregation whose members do not receive the priesthood, but devote themselves to teaching or good works, also, a lay member of a community having priests.—**7.** Figuratively, one who resembles another in manners or disposition.

He also that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster. Prov. xviii. 9.

Often abbreviated *bro.*, plural *bros.*

[The plural form *brethren* is not now used in the sense of male children of the same parents, but only in the wider meanings of the word *brother*.]—**Amyclæan brothers.** See *Amyclæan*.—**Apostolic Brethren.** See *apostolic*, *n.*, 1 (*c*), and *Apostoline*.—**Arval Brethren** or **Brothers.** See *arval*[2].—**Attidian Brethren.** See *Attidian*.—**Bohemian Brethren.** See *Bohemian*.—**Brethren and Clerks of the Common Life,** a monastic fraternity, clerical and lay, originating in the Netherlands about 1376, devoted to education and labor, and not bound by perpetual vows. Thomas à Kempis belonged to it. It spread widely, but became extinct in the seventeenth century. There was a female branch of the order.—**Brethren of Chelcic,** followers of Peter Chelczicky, a Bohemian reformer of the fifteenth century. They were organized into a separate community in 1457, and soon became known as *Bohemian Brethren*.—**Brethren of the Christian Schools,** a Roman Catholic order, consisting chiefly of lay men, devoted to the education of the poor, founded in France in 1679, and now numerous in various parts of the world.—**Brethren of the Community,** one of the two parties into which the Franciscans were divided in the beginning of the fourteenth century.—**Brethren of the Free Spirit,** a sect which arose in the thirteenth century, pantheistic in doctrine, perfectionists in principle, and enthusiasts in practice.—**Brethren of the Holy Spirit,** or **Brethren of the Redemption of Captives,** an order of monks in the twelfth century who devoted themselves to the redemption of captives from the Mohammedans.—**Brothers of Charity.** See *charity*.—**Christian Brothers.** See *Christian*[1].—**Elder Brethren,** the masters of Trinity House, London, the corporation charged with the regulation and management of the lighthouses and buoys on the shores and rivers of England, with the licensing of pilots, and with a general supervision over the lighthouse boards of Scotland and Ireland, called respectively the Commissioners of Northern Lights and the Ballast Board of Dublin.—**Exclusive Brethren.** See *Plymouth Brethren*, below.—**Full brothers.** See *full*.—**Plymouth Brethren, Plymouthites,** a sect of Christians which first attracted notice at Plymouth, England, in 1830, but has since extended over Great Britain, the United States, and among the Protestants of France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. They recognize all as brethren who believe in Christ and the Holy Spirit as his vicar, but they have no formal creed, ecclesiastical organization, or official ministry, which they condemn as the causes of sectarian divisions. Also called *Darbyites*, after Mr. Darby, originally a barrister, subsequently a clergyman of the Church of England, and thereafter an evangelist not connected with any church, to whose efforts their origin and the diffusion of their principles are to be ascribed. In a narrower sense the Darbyites are a branch of the Plymouth Brethren, entitled *Exclusive Brethren*, on account of the strictness of their views and the exclusiveness of their communion.—**United Brethren,** or **Unity of Brethren** (*Unitas Fratrum*), the official designation of the Bohemian Brethren and of their successors the Moravian Brethren, or Moravians.

brother (bruᴛʜ′ėr), *a.* Bearing a fraternal relation in a general sense; of the character of a brother: as, a *brother* man or magistrate.

It was then removed and planted in a remote place close to a *brother* long-style plant. *Darwin.*

brother (bruᴛʜ′ėr), *v. t.* [< *brother*, *n.*] **1.** To consider or treat as a brother; address as a brother.—**2.** To relate as brothers; make kin.

One Die, one Mintage, one Humanity; every man the kinsman of every other; mankind *brothered* in the one mould of the Creative Word.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 196.

brother-german (bruᴛʜ′ėr-jėr′mạn), *n.* [< *brother* + *german*[1]; cf. Sp. *hermano*, a brother, under *brother*.] A brother on both the father's and the mother's side; a full brother.

brotherhead† (bruᴛʜ′ėr-hed), *n.* [< ME. *brotherhed*, var. of *brotherhod*.] See *brotherhood*.

brotherhood (bruᴛʜ′ėr-hụd), *n.* [< ME. *brotherhod* (usually *brotherhed*, E. *brotherhead*); < *brother* + *-hood*.] **1.** The fact or condition of being a brother.

My brother kill'd no man, his fault was thought,
And yet his punishment was bitter death.
Who sued to me for him? . . .
Who spoke of *brotherhood*? *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 1.

2. The quality of being brotherly.

And friendship shall combine, and *brotherhood*.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

3. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity.

The church was a *brotherhood*; no other relation so aptly distinguished the spirit of union and self-sacrifice which it was designed should belong to it.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 549.

4. A class of individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation.

The *brotherhood* of Christendom.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, ii.

The gloom
Spread by a *brotherhood* of lofty elms.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

brother-in-law (bruᴛʜ′ėr-in-lâ″), *n.* [< ME. *brother in lawe, brodyr yn lawe*, etc., after OF. *frere en lay* [*loi*], ML. *frater in lege*.] The brother of one's husband or wife; also, one's sister's husband. For some purposes, but not all, the legal incidents of the affinity cease on the death of the one whose marriage formed the tie.

brotherless (bruᴛʜ′ėr-les), *a.* [< ME. **brotherles*, < AS. *brōthorleás*: see *brother* and *-less*.] Without a brother.

brotherliness (bruᴛʜ′ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brotherly.

brother-love† (bruᴛʜ′ėr-luv), *n.* Brotherly affection. *Shak.*

brotherly (bruᴛʜ′ėr-li), *a.* [< ME. **brotherly*, < AS. *brōthorlīc*: see *brother* and *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate: as, *brotherly* love.=**Syn.** *Brotherly, Fraternal.* The former of these words expresses the more affection; the latter is often more formal or official.

Be kindly affectioned one to another with *brotherly* love. Rom. xii. 10.

Who, not content
With fair equality, *fraternal* state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserved
Over his brethren. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 26.

brotherly† (bruᴛʜ′ėr-li), *adv.* After the manner of a brother; kindly; affectionately.

With these principles who knows but that at length he might have come to take the Covenant, as others, whom they *Brotherly* admitt, have don before him.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

brotherwort (bruᴛʜ′ėr-wėrt), *n.* An old name for the creeping thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*.

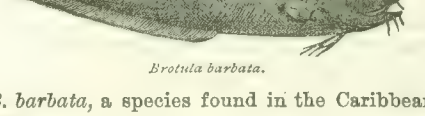
brothly†, *adv.* See *brathly*.

brothy†, *a.* [ME.; origin obscure.] Shaggy; stiff.

His berde was *brothy* and blake, that tille his brest rechede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1090.

brott (brot), *n.* [Appar. < Icel. *brot*, a broken piece, a fragment (cf. *broti*, trees felled and left lying), < *brjōta* (= AS. *breótan*, pp. *broten*), break: see *brit*[1], and cf. *brot-ground*, *brotus*.] **1.** Shaken corn. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** *pl.* Fragments; droppings; leavings. [Prov. Eng.]

Brotula (brot′ū-lạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Brotulidæ*, illustrated by



Brotula barbata.

B. barbata, a species found in the Caribbean sea.

brotulid (brot′ū-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Brotulidæ*. Also called *brotuloid*.

Brotulidæ (bro-tū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brotula* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Brotula*, having various limits in different systems. Made by Gill a family of *Ophidioidea*, with jugular ventrals reduced to one or two rays, and the anus in the anterior half of the length.

Brotulina (brot-ū-lī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brotula* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Ophidiidæ*, having ventral fins developed and attached to the humeral arch.

Brotulinæ (brot-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brotula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of brotuloid fishes, typified by the genus *Brotula*, to which different limits have been assigned.

brotuline (brot′ū-lin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Brotulinæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brotulinæ* or *Brotulidæ*.

brotuloid (brot′ū-loid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Same as *brotulid*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brotulidæ*.

brotulophidid (brot-ū-lof′i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Brotulophididæ*.

Brotulophididæ (brot″ū-lō-fid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brotulophis* (*-phid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Ophidioidea*, represented by the genus *Brotulophis*, and including ophidioids with subbrachial (or thoracic) ventrals reduced to simple filaments, and the anus in the anterior half of the length.

Brotulophis (bro-tū′lō-fis), *n.* [NL., < *Brotula* + Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent.] The typical genus of the family *Brotulophididæ*, having the aspect of *Brotula*, but still more elongate and snake-like, whence the name.

brotus (brō′tus), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *brotts*, fragments, leavings, droppings, ult. < AS. *breótan* (pp. *broten*), break: see *brit*[1], *brott*.] Something added gratuitously; an additional number or quantity thrown in: same as *lagniappe*: used by negroes and others about Charleston, South Carolina.

brouchant, *a.* Same as *brochant*.

broud†, **browd**†, *v. t.* [ME. *brouden, browden*, etc., also *broiden*, etc., variants of *braiden*, etc., braid: see *braid*[1], and cf. *broid, broider*.] **1.** To braid.

Hire yolwe heer was *browded* [var. *broyded, breided*] in a tresse,
Byhynde hire bak, a yerde long I gesse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 191.

2. To embroider.

Whit was hire smok, and *browdid* al byfore
And eek behind on hire coler aboute
Of cole-blak silk. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 52.

broudert, browdert, *v. t.* Variants of *broider*.

Where'er you spy
This *browdered* belt with characters, 'tis I.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

brouderyt, *n.* A variant of *broidery*.

broudingt, browdingt, *n.* Embroidery.

Harness . . . wrought so weel
Of goldsmithrye, of *browding*, and of steel.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1640.

brouette (brö-et′), *n.* [F., a wheelbarrow, also, in contempt, a carriage, formerly also a sedan chair; ult. < LL. *birota*: see *barouche*.] A small two-wheeled carriage.

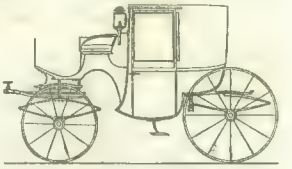
brough[1] (broch), *n.* [Also *brugh*, a var. of *burgh, burch*, for *borough*: see *borough*[1].] **1.** A borough.—**2.** A fortified place. Compare *brough*[2]. [Scotch in both senses.]

brough[2] (broch), *n.* [Also *brugh, brogh, broch*, and *burg, burrow*; supposed to be a particular use of *brough*[1], *burg*, for *borough*[1], a fortified place; but in the sense of 'circle,' 'halo,' cf. *burrow*[2], *n.*, 4.] **1.** An ancient circular building or round tower such as exist in Scotland and the adjacent islands. The Burg of Mousa is a circular building 41 feet high; its walls, which are double, with a vacant space between them, diminish from 14 feet in width at the base to 8 feet at the summit, and inclose a central area; the door is 7 feet high. These structures are older than the Scandinavian invasions, and probably date almost from the bronze age.

2. An encampment of a circular form; a ring fort. Also called *Pecht's* [*Pict's*] *house* or *Pecht's castle*.—**3.** In the game of curling, one of the two circles drawn around the tee.—**4.** A hazy circle around the sun or moon, considered as a presage of a change of weather. [Scotch in all senses.]

brough[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *brow*.

brougham (brö′-am or bröm), *n.* [After the first Lord *Brougham*.] A four-wheeled close carriage with a straight front, hung low: designed for two persons.



Brougham.

brought (brôt). Preterit and past participle of *bring*.

brouillerie†, *n.* See *broilery*.

brouk†, *v. t.* An older form of *brook*[2].

brouse†, *v.* See *bruise*.

Broussa ware. See *pottery*.

Broussonetia (brō-sọ-nē′shiä), *n.* [NL., after M. *Broussonet* or *Broussounet*, a French naturalist (1761–1807).] An untenable name for *Papyrius*, a genus of plants, of two or three species, of the family *Moraceæ*, natives of eastern Asia and the Pacific islands. The paper-mulberry (*Papyrius papyrifera*) and *Papyrius Kæmpferi* are cultivated in China and Japan, where the bark of the young shoots is the chief material for the manufacture of paper. From the bark of the paper-mulberry is also made the tapa-cloth.



Fruiting Branch of the Paper-mulberry (*Papyrius papyrifera*).

brouzet†, *n.* and *v.* See *browse*[1].

brow (brou), *n.* [< ME. *browe*, *bruwe*, < AS. *brū*, pl. *brūa*, *brūwa*, eyebrow, also eyelash, = ONorth. *brun* = (with an appar. formative *-n*) Icel. *brūn*, old pl. *brȳnn*, = Sw. Dan. *bryn* (> E. *brine*[2], q. v.) (cf. G. *braune*, below), eyebrow; closely related to ME. *breow*, *breow*, *brey*, *bre*, *bra*, *bro*, etc., eyebrow, < AS. *brǣw*, *breáw*, also *brēg*, eyelid (used differently from *brū*), = OFries. *brē* in *āg-brē*, eyelid, = OS. *brāha*, *brāwa* = MD. *brauwe*, *brouwe*, eyelid (D. *wenkbraauw*, eyebrow), = OHG. *brāwa*, MHG. *brā*, *brāwe*, G. *braue*, also *braune*, eyebrow, = Icel. *brā*, eyelid, = Gael. *brā*, eyebrow, = Bret. *abrant*, eyebrow, = OBulg. *brŭvĭ*, *obrŭvĭ* = Serv. *brv*, *obrva* = Bohem. *brwi*, *obrwi* = Pol. *brew* = Russ. *brovĭ* = Lith. *bruvis*, eyebrow, = Gr. *ὀφρύς*, eyebrow, = Pers. *abrū* = Zend *brvat* = Skt. *bhrū*, eyebrow; cf. Ir. Gael. *abhra*, eyelid. Perhaps related to *brae*, *bray*[4], q. v., and ult. to E. *bridge*[1].] **1.** The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit.—**2.** The arch of hair over the eye; the eyebrow.

> Your inky *brows*, your black silk hair.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

3. The forehead.

> Beads of sweat have stood upon thy *brow*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

4. The general expression of the countenance.

> He told them with a maisterly *Brow*, that by this act he had oblig'd them above what they had deserv'd.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.
>
> To whom thus Satan, with contemptuous *brow*.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 885.

5. In *entom.*, that part of an insect's head which lies between the clypeus and the vertex, generally just above the antennæ.—**6.** The edge of a steep place; the upper portion of a slope: as, "the *brow* of the hill," Luke iv. 29.—**7.** In England, a fringe of coppice adjoining the hedge of a field.—**8.** In *coal-mining*, an underground roadway leading to a working-place, driven either to the rise or to the dip. *Gresley.* [Leicestershire, Eng.]—**9.** *Naut.*, an old name for an inclined plane of planks from the



A Ship's Brow.

shore or the ground to a ship, to facilitate entry and exit. In this sense also spelled *brough*.—**10.** In a saw-mill, an incline up which logs are drawn to be sawed.—**11.** [Also written *broo*; taken as a particular use of *brow*, "an ill *brow*" being then orig. a frowning or unfavorable look; "nae *brow*," no (sc. favorable) look or view.] View; opinion: in the phrases *an ill brow*, an unfavorable opinion; *nae brow*, no good opinion. [Scotch.]

> But thir ridings and wappenshawings, my leddy, I hae *nae broo* of them ava. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

Bent brow. (*a*) An arched eyebrow. (*b*) A wrinkled or knit brow.—**To knit the brows**, to frown.

brow (brou), *v. t.* [< *brow*, *n.*] To form a brow or elevated border to. [Rare.]

> Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts,
> That *brow* this bottom-glade. *Milton*, Comus, l. 532.

brow-ague (brou′ā″gū), *n.* Frontal neuralgia.

Browallia (brō-wal′i-ä), *n.* [From J. *Browall* (1707–55), bishop of Åbo in Finland.] A genus of South American herbaceous plants, of the family *Solanaceæ*, species of which are cultivated for ornament.

brow-antler (brou′ant″lėr), *n.* **1.** The first spike that grows on a deer's head.—**2.** The first branch or tine of an antler, overhanging the forehead. See *antler*.

Also called *brow-snag*.

brow-band (brou′band), *n.* **1.** A band or fillet worn round the brow.—**2.** In *saddlery*, a band of a bridle, headstall, or halter, which passes in front of the horse's forehead, and has loops at its ends through which pass the cheek-straps.

browbeat (brou′bēt), *v. t.*; pret. *browbeat*, pp. *browbeaten*, ppr. *browbeating*. [< *brow* + *beat*.] To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions; in general, to bear down by impudence.

> He [Jeffreys] soon found that it was not quite so easy to *browbeat* the proud and powerful barons of England in their own hall, as to intimidate barristers whose bread depended on his favor, or prisoners whose necks were at his mercy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.
>
> Mr. Necker . . . was *browbeaten* and intimidated.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 485.

=**Syn.** To overbear, insult, bully, hector.

browbeater (brou′bē″tėr), *n.* One who browbeats; a bully. *Warren.*

brow-bound (brou′bound), *a.* Crowned; having the head encircled, as with a diadem. [Poetical.]

> *Brow-bound* with the oak. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.
>
> A queen, with swarthy cheeks and bold black eyes,
> *Brow-bound* with burning gold. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

browd†, *v. t.* See *broud*.

browden (brou′dn), *p. a.* [< ME. *browden*, *brouden*, etc., pp. of *braiden*, *breiden*, etc., move, draw, snatch, pull, etc.: see *braid*[1].] **1.** Anxious; foolishly fond.—**2.** Vain; conceited. [Prov. Eng.]

browdert, *v. t.* See *brouder*.

browdingt, *n.* See *brouding*.

browest, browist, *n.* See *brewis*.

browless (brou′les), *a.* [< *brow* + *-less*.] Without shame. [Rare.]

> So *browless* was this heretick.
> *L. Addison*, Life of Mahomet, p. 84.

brown (broun), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *brown*, *broun*, *brun*, < AS. *brūn* = OFries. *brūn* = D. *bruin* (> E. *bruin*, q. v.) = MLG. *brūn* = OHG. MHG. *brūn* (> ML. *brunus*, > F. Pr. *brun* = Sp. Pg. It. *bruno*, brown, > F. *brunir*, etc., burnish, > E. *burnish*, q. v.), G. *braun* = Icel. *brūnn* = Sw. *brun* = Dan. *brun* = Lith. *brunas*, brown, = Gr. **φρῖνος*, brown, in *φρῖνος*, *φρίνη*, a toad (cf. L. *rubeta*, a toad, < *ruber*, red, reddish); with formative *-n*, < √ **bru* = Skt. **bhru*, redupl. in Skt. *babhru*, reddish-brown, as subst. a beaver (see *beaver*[1]); cf. L. *furvus*, dusky, black.] **I.** *a.* Of a dark or dusky color, inclining to redness or yellowness.

> *Broun* he was, and lene, and rough of heer, more than a-nother man. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 405.
>
> Cheeks *brown* as the oak-leaves. *Longfellow.*

Brown atrophy, bread, holland, etc. See the nouns.—**Brown hematite, brown iron ore.** Same as *limonite*.—**Brown madder.** See *madder*.—**Brown mixture,** a cough-mixture containing camphorated tincture of opium, wine of antimony, spirit of nitrous ether, and other less important ingredients; the mistura glycyrrhizæ composita of the pharmacopœia.—**Brown ocher.** See *ocher*.—**Brown pink,** an artists' pigment made from Avignon berries (*Rhamnus infectorius*), or, better, from quercitron-bark, as this latter is not so fugitive. It is sometimes called *stil de grain*.—**Brown-red game,** a variety of the game-fowl in which the hackle- and saddle-feathers of the cock are bright-red, shading off to lemon-yellow, finely striped with black, the back and wing-bows rich-red, the primaries, secondaries, and wing-coverts or bars and tail black, the breast and lower parts of the body black, the feathers having brown shafts and a slight lacing of the same color. The hen is plain black, with hackle-feathers edged with yellow.—**Brown study,** a state of mental abstraction or meditation; a reverie. [Often with a hyphen.]

> Faith, this *brown study* suits not with your black,
> Your habit and your thoughts are of two colours.
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iii. 3.
>
> My companion approached and startled him from his fit of *brown-study*. *Irving.*

To do (a person) **brown,** to deceive him; take him in. [Colloq.]—**To do up brown,** to do thoroughly. [Colloq.]

II. *n.* **1.** A dark color inclined to red or yellow. It may be obtained by mixing red, black, and yellow.—**2.** A halfpenny. [English slang.]—**Alizarin brown,** alizarin red changed to a brown by mixing ferrocyanide of potash with the color, which is decomposed in steaming and yields Prussian blue.—**Aniline brown,** a brown pigment obtained by heating a mixture of aniline violet or aniline blue with hydrochlorate of aniline to 240°, and keeping it at this temperature till the mixture becomes brown in color. This brown is soluble in water, alcohol, and acids, and can be used in dyeing.—**Antwerp brown,** a color used by artists, made by mixing asphaltum with a drying-oil; bitumen.—**Archil brown,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing.—**Bismarck brown.** Same as *phenylene brown*.—**Caledonia brown,** a pigment used by artists in oil-painting. It is a native earth of England, and is of an orange russet-brown color.—**Canelle-brown.** Same as *phenylene brown*.—**Cappagh brown,** a pigment used by artists in oil-painting, made from a species of bog-earth containing manganese, found near Cappagh in Ireland.—**Cassel brown,** a pigment very similar to Vandyke brown (which see, below).—**Chestnut-brown,** in coal-tar colors, a kind of maroon (which see). It can be dyed on silk, cotton, and wool.—**Cinnamon-brown.** Same as *phenylene brown*.—**Fast brown,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, belonging to the oxy-azo group.—**Grenate brown,** potassium isopurpurate, prepared by the action of potassium cyanide on picric acid. It forms brownish-red crystalline scales, which are green by reflected light. It is soluble in hot water and alcohol, giving a very deep violet-red color. When dry it explodes very readily, and is therefore kept in the form of a paste, to which glycerin is added in order to keep it moist.—**Havana brown,** a coal-tar color similar to phenyl brown, used to produce on wool brown colors fast to the light.—**Ivory-brown,** a pigment the same as bone-brown, except that ivory is substituted for bone.—**Leather-brown.** Same as *phenyl brown*.—**Madder-brown,** a brown dye derived from catechu and worked with madder colors.—**Manchester brown.** Same as *phenylene brown*.—**Manganese brown,** a color produced in dyeing by passing the cotton, impregnated with manganous chlorid, through a mixture of sodium hypochlorite and caustic soda.—**Mars brown,** an artists' pigment, prepared by calcining a mixture of sulphate of iron, alum, and potash. Its color varies through brown, yellow, and red, according to the heat employed in calcining. It may be termed an artificial ocher.—**Phenyl brown,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. Its composition is complex and unknown. It is prepared by treating phenol with a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid, and is mostly used in dyeing leather. Also called *leather-brown*.—**Phenylene brown,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the hydrochlorid of triamidoazobenzene, and is used on wool, cotton, and leather. Also called *Bismarck brown, canelle-brown, cinnamon-brown, Manchester brown*.—**Prussian brown,** a pigment used by artists, prepared by calcining an aluminous Prussian blue, forming a compound of sesquioxid of iron and alumina. It is orange-brown, and resembles burnt sienna, but is not so rich in tone.—**Purple brown,** a pigment composed of oxid of iron. It is sometimes called *maroon oxid*.—**Resorcin brown,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by combining a diazo-compound with resorcin in the ordinary way, and acting on the azo-compound formed with some other diazo-compound.—**Seal brown,** a rich, dark brown. See *seal-brown*.—**Small brown,** a variety of marbled paper in which the design consists of small round spots or shells.—**Spanish brown,** an inferior pigment consisting of a highly adulterated dark oxid of iron. It is used to some extent as a priming-paint, but chiefly by masons to color mortar.—**Spirit-brown,** in *dyeing*, a color obtained by treating material dyed yellow from bark with peachwood, logwood, and alum.—**Vandyke brown,** an important brown pigment used both by artists and house-painters. It is a species of peat or lignite, of a very dark, semi-transparent, reddish-brown color.—**Verona brown,** a pigment used by artists in oil-painting. It is a calcined ferruginous earth, of a reddish-brown tone.

brown (broun), *v.* [< ME. *brounen*, < AS. *brūnian*, become brown (= OHG. *brūnen*, MHG. *brunen*, make brown), < *brūn*, brown: see *brown*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become brown.

II. *trans.* To make brown or dusky.

> A trembling twilight o'er the welkin moves,
> *Browns* the dim void and darkens deep the groves.
> *J. Barlow*, Columbiad, iii. 618.

Specifically—(*a*) To produce a brown color in by exposure to heat, as of meat, bread, etc., to that of a fire in roasting or toasting, or of the skin to that of the sun. (*b*) To give a brown luster to (articles of iron, as gun-barrels, etc.).

brownback (broun′bak), *n.* **1.** A name of the red-breasted snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*.—**2.** A name of the great marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa*.

brown-bess (broun′bes), *n.* [Said to be formed in punning imitation (*Bess* for *Bill*) of *brown-bill*, the old weapon of the English infantry.] A name given to the regulation bronzed flint-lock musket formerly used in the British army.

brownbill (broun′bil), *n.* A kind of halbert formerly used by the English foot-soldiers. See *bill*[2], 2.

> The black, or as it was sometimes called, the *brown-bill*, was a kind of halbert, the cutting part hooked like a woodman's bill, from the back of which projected a spike, and another from the head. *Grose.*

brown-blaze (broun′blāz), *n.* The fumes which rise from the furnace-flame in reducing zinc when cadmium is present. They are due to oxid of cadmium.

brown-clock (broun′klok), *n.* The cockchafer. [Prov. Eng.]

brown-coal (broun′kōl), *n.* The variety of coal more commonly named *lignite*. See *coal* and *lignite*.

brown-crops (broun′krops), *n.* Pulse. [Prov. Eng.]

brown-george (broun′jôrj), *n.* **1.** A large earthen pitcher.—**2.** A coarse kind of bread. [Prov. Eng.]

Brownian (brou′ni-an), *n.* Pertaining or relating to any person bearing the name of Brown;

Brunonian.—**Brownian movement**, a rapid oscillatory motion often observed in very minute particles suspended in water or other liquid, as when carmine or gamboge is rubbed up in water, and first described by Robert Brown (1757–1831), a Scotch botanist and agriculturist. It is a purely physical phenomenon, not vital, and is probably explained by the fact that the particles are in very delicate equilibrium, and hence extremely sensitive to the slightest change of temperature. Also and originally called *Brunonian motion* or *movement*.

brownie (brou'ni), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *brown:* so called from their supposed color.] In Scotland, a spirit supposed to haunt houses, particularly farm-houses. The brownie was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly if treated well by them, and to the servants, for whom while they slept he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery. In appearance the brownie was said to be meager, shaggy, and wild.

It would be easy to trace the belief in *brownies* . . . to the lar, or hearth spirit of the ancients.
Encyc. Brit., II. 204.

★**browning** (brou'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brown*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making brown. Specifically, the process of darkening the polished surfaces of gun-barrels and other metallic objects. Chlorid or butter of antimony, called *bronzing-salt*, is used in the process. **2.** A preparation of sugar, port wine, spices, etc., for coloring and flavoring meat and made dishes.

Brownism (brou'nizm), *n.* [< *Brown* + *-ism.*] **1.** The ecclesiastical system and doctrine of the Brownists; Independency or Congregationalism.

However, I must, without fear of offending, express my fear, that the leven of that rigid thing they call *Brownism* has prevailed sometimes a little of the furthest in the administrations of this pious people.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

2. The Brunonian theory. See *Brunonian*.

Brownist (brou'nist), *n.* [< *Brown* + *-ist.*] A follower of Robert Brown or Browne (about 1550–1633), a Puritan, who first organized the body of dissenters from the Church of England afterward called Independents. See *Congregationalist*.

I had as lief be a *Brownist* as a politician.
Shak., T. N., iii. 2.

If I hate any, 'tis those schismaticks that puzzle the sweet peace of our Church; so that I could be content to see an Anabaptist go to hell on a *Brownist's* back.
Howell, Familiar Letters, I. vi. 32.

The word Puritan seems to be quashed, and all that heretofore were counted such are now *Brownists*. *Milton.*

Brownistic, Brownistical (brou-nis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Brownists or to their doctrines and practices; characterized by Brownism.

About the time of Governour Bradford's death, religion itself had like to have died in that colony, through a libertine and *Brownistick* spirit then prevailing among the people, and a strong disposition to discountenance the gospel-ministry, by setting up the "gifts of private brethren" in opposition thereto. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., ii. 2.

brown-loemer, brown-leeming (broun'lē″mėr, -ming), *n.* A ripe brown nut. Also called *brown-shuller*. [Prov. Eng.]

brownness (broun'nes), *n.* The quality of being brown.

brown-shuller (broun'shul″ėr), *n.* [That is, **brown-sheller.*] Same as *brown-leemer*.

brown-spar (broun'spär), *n.* A name given to ★a ferruginous variety of dolomite.

brownstone (broun'stōn), *n.* A name given to various kinds of dark-brown sandstone. In the United States it is the sandstone from the quarries in the Triassic or New Red Sandstone, and especially such a stone from quarries in the Connecticut river valley, much used as a building-stone.

brown-stout (broun'stout'), *n.* A superior kind of porter. See *stout*.

brownwort (broun'wėrt), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *brūn-wyrt*, < *brūn*, brown, + *wyrt*, wort.] **1.** A name of the plants *Scrophularia aquatica* and *S. nodosa*, derived from the color of the stems.—**2.** A name of the self-heal, *Brunella vulgaris*, from its use in a disease of the throat ★called *die bräune* (the brown) in German.

browny (brou'ni), *a.* and *n.* [< *brown* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *brownie.*] **I.**† *a.* Somewhat brown: as, "his *browny* locks," *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 85.

II. *n.*; pl. *brownies* (-niz). The top-knot. [Local Eng. (Cornwall).]

brow-post (brou'pōst), *n.* In *arch.*, a cross-beam.

browse[1] (brouz), *n.* [Appar. for **broust*, < OF. *broust*, a sprout, shoot, bud, F. *brout*, browse, browse-wood (cf. Sp. *broza*, rubbish of leaves, etc., *brota*, *brote*, germ of a vine, bud of trees, thickets, rubbish), prob. < MHG. *broz*, G. dial. (Bav.) *bross*, *brosst*, a bud (cf. Bret. *brous*, a bud, shoot, *broust*, a thick bush, *brousta*, browse; prob. from the F.); cf. OS. *brustian*, sprout, and see *brush*.] The tender shoots or twigs of shrubs and trees, such as cattle may eat; green food fit for cattle, deer, etc. Also spelled *browze*.

The whiles their gotes upon the *brouzes* fedd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 45.

Up hither drive thy goats, and play by me:
This hill has *browse* for them, and shade for thee.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 943.

The deer leave the mountains and come to the plains below to feed on the *browse* of the birch.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 63.

browse[1] (brouz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *browsed*, ppr. *browsing*. [Also *browze*, early mod. E. also *brouse*, *brouze*, *brooze*, appar. for **broust*, < OF. *brouster*, F. *brouter* (cf. E. dial. *brut*, browse) = Pr. *brostar*, nibble off the buds, sprouts, and bark of plants, browse, < OF. *broust*, a sprout, shoot, bud: see *browse*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To feed on; pasture on; graze: said of cattle, deer, etc.

Elysian lawns
Browsed by none but Dian's fawns. *Keats*, Ode.

The fields between
Are dewy-fresh, *browsed* by deep-udder'd kine.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. To nibble and consume; eat off: said of cattle.

The barks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To graze; specifically, to feed on the tender shoots, branches, or bark of shrubs and trees: said of herbivorous animals.

Such like sort of fruit, which those animals *brooz'd* upon.
Oldys, Life of Raleigh.

The full lips, the rough tongue, the corrugated cartilaginous palate, the broad cutting teeth of the ox, the deer, the horse, and the sheep, qualify this tribe for *browsing* upon their pasture. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ii.

2. To feed: said of human beings. [Rare.]

There is cold meat i' the cave; we'll *browse* on that.
★*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

browse[2] (brouz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *metal.*, imperfectly smelted ore.

browser (brou'zėr), *n.* One who browses. Also spelled *browzer*.

browse-wood (brouz'wụd), *n.* Bushes or twigs on which animals feed. [Rare.]

brow-sick† (brou'sik), *a.* Sick with the browague; dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you
May alter nature in our *brow-sick* crew.
Suckling, Prol. to a Masque.

browsing (brou'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *browse*[1], *v.*] A place where animals may browse: as, "*browsings* for the deer," *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 8. Also *browzing*.

brow-snag (brou'snag), *n.* Same as *brow-antler*.

browspot (brou'spot), *n.* A glandular body between the eyes of a frog or toad; the interocular body, probably giving rise to the fiction of the jewel in the head of these animals.

browst (broust), *n.* [Connected with *brow*, a form of *brew*[1], q. v.] That which is brewed; as much liquor as is brewed at one time. [Scotch.]

browstert, *n.* An obsolete form of *brewster*[1].

brow-transom (brou'tran″sọm), *n.* An upper transom.

browze, *n.* and *v.* See *browse*[1].

browzer, browzing. See *browser, browsing.*

broydt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *braid*[1].

bruang (brö'ang), *n.* The native name of the Malayan sun-bear, *Helarctos malayanus*. It has fine and glossy black fur, with a white patch on the breast,



Bruang (*Helarctos malayanus*).

and a long and very flexile tongue, which it insinuates into recesses of the nests of wild bees, to rob them of their honey. It is easily domesticated, very harmless, and fond of children.

brubru (brö'brö), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] A book-name of an African shrike, the *Lanius* or *Nilaus brubru*.

bruchid (brö'kid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Bruchidæ*.

Bruchidæ (brö'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bruchus* + *-idæ.*] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Bruchus*.

Bruchus (brö'kus), *n.* [LL. *bruchus*, ML. also *brucus* (> ult. E. dial. *bruck*, a field-cricket: see *bruck*), < Gr. βρούχος, a locust without wings.] **1.** A genus of *Coleoptera*, represented by the pea-weevils. It so closely resembles in general appearance the snout-beetles that it is usually classed with the *Rhynchophora*. Recent investigations have, however, demonstrated the fact that it is much more closely related to the leaf-beetles (*Chrysomelidæ*), from which it is distinguished only by the distinctly pedunculate submentum. A large number of small species, now subdivided into several genera, are comprised in this genus, all readily recognizable from their squarish form, somewhat narrowing anteriorly;



European Grain-Bruchus (*B. granarius*). (Small figure shows natural size.) *a*, egg of *Bruchus pisi*, magnified.

the head being produced into a short beak, and the hind femora usually dilated and in most species toothed. In the larval state they live in the seeds of plants, especially of the family *Leguminosæ*, as the bean and pea. The holes often observed in peas are made by the perfect bruchus to effect its escape.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus. [The word *bruchus* is used in the Douay version of the Bible, by literal transcription from the Latin, in several places where the King James version has *locust*, *caterpillar*, or *cankerworm*; the first two are also found in Challoner's revision in some places where the Vulgate has *bruchus*.]

brucina (brö-sī'nä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *brucine*.

brucine, brucin (brö'sin), *n.* [< *Brucea* (a genus of shrubs named after J. *Bruce* (1730–94), the African traveler) + *-ine*[2], *-in*[2].] A vegetable alkaloid ($C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$), discovered in what was thought to be the bark of the *Brucea antidysenterica*, but which was that of *Strychnos Nux-vomica*. Its taste is exceedingly bitter and acrid, and it forms with the acids salts which are soluble and generally crystallizable. Its action on the animal economy is similar to that of strychnine, but much less powerful.

brucite (brö'sīt), *n.* [After Dr. *Bruce*, a mineralogist of New York.] **1.** A native hydrate of magnesium, usually found in thin foliated plates, of a white or greenish color and pearly luster.—**2.** Same as *chondrodite*.

bruck (bruk), *n.* [E. dial., also *brock;* < ME. *bruk*, *bruke*, a young locust, grasshopper, = Sp. *brugo* = It. *bruco*, a grub, caterpillar, < L. *bruchus:* see *Bruchus.*] A field-cricket. [Prov. Eng.]

bruckle (bruk'l), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *brickle*.

Lasses and glasses are *bruckle* ware. *Scotch proverb.*

bruet†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *brew*[1].

bruett, *n.* See *brewet*.

bruff (bruf), *a.* [E. dial.; cf. *bluff*[1].] **1.** Hearty; jolly; healthy.—**2.** Proud; elated.—**3.** Rough in manner. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

brugh, *n.* See *burgh*[2].

brugnet, *n.* [OF.: see *broigne.*] Same as *broigne*.

bruh (brö), *n.* A name of the pig-tailed macaque, *Macacus nemestrinus*.

bruik (brūk), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *brook*[2].

bruilzie (brül'zi), *n.* See *brulyie*.

bruin (brö'in; D. pron. broin), *n.* [The name given to the bear in the Dutch version of the celebrated tale or fable of Reynard the Fox, being merely the D. *bruin* = OHG. MHG. *brūn*, G. *braun* = E. *brown*, q. v.] A name given to the bear. [As a quasi-proper name, it is often ★written with a capital letter.]

bruise (bröz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bruised*, ppr. *bruising*. [The spelling *bruise* is due to OF. *bruiser* (see below); early mod. E. *bruse*, *bruze*, < ME. *broosen*, *brosen*, *brusen*, also *brousen*, *broysen*, more frequently *brysen*, *brisen*, *bresen*, also *brissen*, *bressen*, break, bruise; partly < AS. *brȳsan*, break, bruise (to which all the ME. forms except *broosen*, *brosen*, *brousen*, *broysen* could be referred; but the reg. mod. representative of AS. *brȳsan* would be *brize* or **breeze:* see *brise*[3]); partly < OF. *bruser*, *broser*, *bruiser*, *bruisier*, *brisier*, *briser*, F. *briser*, break (to which all the ME. forms could be referred). Cf. *briss*[2], *brise*[3], *breeze*[3], *brazil*. It is not certain that the AS. form is related to the F. form; the origin of both is unknown. Cf. Gael. Ir. *bris*, break.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To injure by a blow or by pressure without laceration; contuse, as a pliant substance; dent or beat in without breaking, as anything hard: as, to *bruise* the hand; a *bruised* apple; "his *bruised* shield," *Shak.*, Hen. V., v., Prol. (cho.).

And shewyd to me all the Castyll with in The towers, the wallys are sore *brosyd* and brokyn with the erthe qwake which was in Aprill last past.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 18.

He rode ouer hym on horsebak thre or foure tymes, and *broused* hym sore and foule that nygh he was therwith slayn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 476.

2. To crush by beating or pounding; pound; bray, as drugs or articles of food.

Man, like to cassia, is prov'd best, being *bruis'd*.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iii. 5.

3. Figuratively, to beat down or oppress; cudgel, as the brain; scourge; damage.

Bruis'd underneath the yoke of tyranny.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2.

I will *bruise* my brains and confine myself to much vexation. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 2.

II. *intrans.* To fight with the fists; box.

Bruising was considered a fine, manly old English custom. *Thackeray.*

bruise (brōz), *n.* [< *bruise*, *v.*] A contusion; a superficial injury caused by impact, without laceration, as of an animal body, a plant, or other impressible object.

bruiser (brō'zėr), *n.* **1.** One who bruises.—**2.** A grinding tool for the lenses and speculæ of telescopes. It is made of iron or brass and is shaped as near the gage as possible. By the use of this instrument the lens or speculum is prepared for the hands of the polisher.

3. The name of various machines for bruising grain, etc., for feeding cattle.—**4.** A boxer; a pugilist; a bully.

For do not men delight—
We call them men—our *bruisers* to excite,
And urge with bribing gold, and feed them for the fight?
Crabbe.

Gentlemen were *bruisers*, and *bruisers* were gentlemen.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 7.

5. A name applied to various plants supposed to be efficacious in healing bruises, as bruisewort, soapwort, etc. [Eng.]

bruisewort (brōz'wėrt), *n.* [ME. *brysewort*, < *brysen*, bruise, + *wort*, wort.] A name given to several plants, as the daisy (*Bellis perennis*), the soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*), etc., from their supposed efficacy in healing bruises.

In the curious treatise of the virtues of herbs, Royal MS. 18 A. vi., fol. 72 b, is mentioned "*brysewort*, or bonwort, or daysye, consolida minor, good to breke bocches."
Way, Promptorium, p. 52, note.

bruising (brō'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bruise*, *v.*] **1.** In *flax-working*, the process of passing flax, after retting, between grooved rollers, to break the woody portion; scutching.—**2.** A method of treating hides by rubbing the grained side with a graining-board.—**3.** In *wine-making*, the process of pounding or stamping grapes with a wooden maul or pestle, to soften the skins and fleshy part.

bruit (brōt), *n.* [< ME. *brut*, *bruyt*, *brout*, < OF. *bruit*, *brui*, F. *bruit*, noise, uproar, rumor (= Pr. *bruich*, *bruit*, *brut* = It. *bruito*; ML. *brugitus*), < OF. *bruire*, F. *bruire* = Pr. *brugir*, *bruzir* = It. *bruire*, rustle, roar; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Report; rumor; fame.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other that the king was slain. *Sir P. Sidney.*

There came an uncertaine *bruite* from Barbados of some disorder there. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 26, 1671.

To view what *bruit* by virtue got, their lives could justly crave.
A Praise of Mistress Ryce, Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 38.

2. A noise; a loud sound; a din.

Some fresh *bruit*
Startled me all aheap. *Hood.*

3. [Mod. F., pron. brwē.] In *pathol.*, the name given to sounds of various nature, in general abnormal, produced in the body, or evoked in it, by percussion or succussion: used to some extent in English.—**Bruit de galop**, a cardiac sound suggesting a gallop, the normal first sound being preceded by a faint presystolic sound.—**Bruit de scie**, a rough cardiac murmur, suggesting the sound of a saw.—**Bruit du diable** (devil's bruit), a continuous humming sound heard in the jugular veins at the base of the neck; venous hum. It is more frequent and more marked in young persons than in adults, and in anemic than in normal states.

bruit (brōt), *v.* [< *bruit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To announce with noise; report; noise abroad.

By this great clatter one of the greatest note
Seems *bruited*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

Thou art no less than fame hath *bruited*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

It is marvell to think what his friends meant, to let come abroad such shallow reasonings with the name of a man so much *bruited* for learning.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

But a dark rumour will be *bruited* up,
From tribe to tribe, until it reach his ear.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II. *intrans.* To give forth sound; sound.

Bronze clarions awake and faintly *bruit*.
Keats, Endymion, i.

brule[1]†, *v. i.* [ME., < OF. *bruler*, *brusler*, F. *brûler*, burn: see *brustle*[3].] To burn.

In euery part put to was the fire,
Ther paynymes were *bruled* and brend entire.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2289.

Als the moste parte of thys said abbay
By hym stroied, *bruled* and scorched tho:
Ther not lefte ne bode o soule man that day.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3313.

brule[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *broil*[1]. *Catholicon Anglicum.*

brûlée (brō'lā), *n.* [F., prop. fem. pp. of *brûler*, burn.] In Canada, a piece of woodland from which the timber has been burned; a burned district.

brulyement (brül'ye-ment), *n.* Same as *broilment*. [Scotch.]

brulyie (brül'yi), *n.* [Sc., also written *brulzie* (here, as in *assoilzie*, etc., *z* represents the old *z*-shaped *y*; *-ly-*, like *-lli-* in *billiards*, representing the former F. sound of *-ll-*), < F. *brouille*, a quarrel, etc.: see *broil*[2].] Same as *broil*[2]. *Burns.*

brulzie (brül'yi), *n.* See *brulyie*.

Brumaire (brō-mār'), *n.* [F. (after L. **brumarius*), < *brume*, fog, < L. *bruma*, winter: see *brume*.] The second month in the calendar adopted by the first French republic, beginning October 22d and ending November 20th (1793).

brumal (brō'mal), *a.* [= F. *brumal*, < L. *brumalis*, < *bruma*, winter: see *brume*.] Belonging to winter; wintry; hibernal. *Sir T. Herbert; Sir T. Browne.*

And in the sky as yet no sunny ray,
But *brumal* vapors gray. *Longfellow.*

brume (bröm), *n.* [F., fog, mist, haze, < L. *brūma*, the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice, hence winter; prob. for **brevima*, equiv. to *brevissima*, superl. fem. of *brevis*, short: see *brief*.] Mist; fog; vapors. [Rare.]

And suddenly through the drifting *brume*
The blare of the horns began to ring. *Longfellow.*

brummagem (brum'a-jem), *a.* [Formerly also spelled *bromidgham*, etc., corruptions of *Birmingham* in England, where many plated articles and cheap trinkets are made.] Showy but worthless; fictitious; sham. [Slang or colloq.]

brumous (brō'mus), *a.* [< *brume* + *-ous*.] Pertaining or relating to winter; hence, foggy; misty; dull and sunless: as, a *brumous* climate.

brun (brun), *v.* A dialectal form of *burn*[1].

brunet†, *n.* Same as *broigne*.

brunette (brö-net'), *n.* and *a.* [F., fem. dim. of *brun*, brown: see *brown*. Cf. *burnet*[1], *burnet*[2].] **I.** *n.* A woman with dark hair and eyes and brown or dark complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion to insult the olives and the *brunettes*. *Manchester Guardian.*

II. *a.* Dark in color; having a brownish or olive tone: said of the complexion.

bruniat, *n.* [ML.] Same as *broigne*.

brunion (brun'yon), *n.* [< F. *brugnon*, a nectarine, < L. *prunum*, a plum: see *prune*.] A nectarine.

Brunner's glands. See *gland*.

Brunonian (brö-nō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Bruno(n-)* (< *brunus*, brown), proper name corresponding to E. *Brown* (see *brown*), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to any person bearing the name of Brown; Brownian.—**Brunonian motion** or **movement.** Same as *Brownian movement* (which see, under *Brownian*).—**Brunonian theory**, a theory of medicine founded by Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh (1735–88), according to which diseases are divided into two classes, those resulting from a deficiency and those resulting from an excess of excitement—the one class to be treated with stimulants, the other with debilitating medicines. Also called *Brownism*.

II. *n.* A student or graduate of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island.

brunstane (brun'stān), *n.* A Scotch form of *brimstone*.

brunswick (brunz'wik), *n.* [Named from *Brunswick* (G. *Braunschweig*) in Germany.] A close-fitting outdoor habit for ladies, introduced into England from Germany about 1750. The upper portion was made with the lapels open, and a collar like that of a man's coat.

Brunswick green. See *green*.

brunt[1] (brunt), *n.* [< ME. *brunt*, *bront*, shock, impetus, sudden impulse; appar., with formative *-t* (cf. Dan. *brynde*, conflagration, heat; Goth. **brunsts*, in *ala-brunsts*, a whole burnt-offering), connected with *brune*, AS. *bryne*, a burning (also *brine*: see *brine*[1]) (= Icel. *bruni*, a burning, > *bruna*, advance with the speed of fire, said of a standard in the heat of battle, of a ship under full sail, etc.), < **brinnan*: see *burn*[1].] **1.** A sudden shock or impetus; a collision, onset, or attack; a strenuous effort. [Now rare.]

Thei sporered theire horse over the brigge at a *brunt*.
Merlin, ii. 282.

I must resolve to stand to the hazard of all *brunts* now.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, v. 2.

It is instantly and irrecoverably scattered by our first *brunt* with some real affair of common life. *Is. Taylor.*

2. The heat or utmost violence of an onset; the strength or violence of any contention.

The quiver of your arguments which is ever thin, and weakly stor'd, after the first *brunt*, is quite empty.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

We find the Christian chivalry always ready to bear the *brunt* of battle against the Moors.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

brunt[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *brunten*; < *brunt*, *n.*] To make a sudden start. *Prompt. Parv.*

brunt[2] (brunt), *pp.* and *p. a.* A dialectal form of *burnt*.

bruny†, *n.* See *byrnie*.

brush (brush), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brushe*, **brusche*; < ME. *brusshe*, *brusche*, < OF. *broche*, *broce*, *broisse*, *brosse*, a bush, a bushy place, brushwood, thicket, = Pr. *brossa* = Sp. *broza*, brushwood, thicket, rubbish of leaves and bark, = ML. *bruscia*, a thicket (cf. ML. *bruscale*, OF. *brousaille*, > ME. *bruschalle*, a thicket), appar. confused with *bruscus* (> It. Sp. Pg. *brusco*, F. *brusc*, > G. *brüsch*, butcher's broom, knee-holly; cf. It. *brusca*, "ling or heath to make brushes or broomes with" (Florio), now a horse-brush), also *ruscus*, var. of L. *ruscum*, *rustum*, butcher's broom; hence, as a particular sense of the same word (from the use of small bushy plants, as heath, for the purpose), a brush, ME. *brusshe*, *brusche*, < OF. *brouesse*, *broisse*, *brosse*, F. *brosse* = Sp. *broza*, *bruza*, a brush; cf. ML. *brustia*, a kind of comb (resting partly perhaps on MHG. *bürste*, a brush, < *borst* = AS. *byrst*, bristle: see *bristle*); perhaps < MHG. *broz*, a bud, shoot: see *browse*[1]. The forms and senses are involved; for the senses, cf. *broom*[1].] **1.** The small trees and shrubs of a wood; a thicket of small trees; scrub.

Out of the thickest *brush*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 15.

The country is almost wholly marshy, and covered with *brush* or low palms, with ponds here and there.
Science, V. 216.

2. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood: a sense common in the United States.—**3.** A tract of country covered by thickets; hence, a thinly settled country; the backwoods. [Southwestern U. S.]—**4.** An instrument of various forms, according to its intended use, consisting of a quantity of some flexible material attached to a handle or stock. Brushes are used for applying paint and similar substances, cleaning, polishing, rubbing, smoothing, etc. Their commonest materials are bristles and certain kinds of hair. For some purposes these are secured in a bunch to a ferrule at the end of a handle, or bound or fastened to the handle itself; for others they are inserted in doubled tufts into holes bored in a stock, with or without a handle, the projecting doubled ends being secured by wires or otherwise, and in ordinary forms covered by a back-piece glued on. Among the materials used for making brushes are bristles, hair of the badger, bear, and goat, hair from the tails of the red and black sable, camels' hair (so called, but commonly Russian squirrel), fitch- (skunk-) and horsehair, broom-corn, ratan, split cane, rushes, cocoanut-fiber, the roots and fibers of many tropical plants, wire, spun glass, feathers, etc. The word is often compounded, showing the specific purposes for which it is used, as blacking-, clothes-, dust-, hat-, hair-, nail-, paint-, tooth-, scrubbing-, and whitewash-brush. See *pencil*.

5. Anything resembling a brush, as the tails of some animals, as the fox, or the panicles of broom-corn used in the manufacture of brooms.—**6.** An agricultural instrument made of small trees, as the birch, and used instead of a harrow for covering grain, grass-seed, etc., after they have been sown.—**7.** In dynamo-electric machines (which see, under *electric*), one of the pieces which are in contact with the commutator or collector and serve to convey the electric current between the revolving armature or field and the stationary outside circuit.—**8.** In *elect.*, the luminous phenomenon, consisting of diverging rays of pale-blue light, observed when the discharge of an electric machine takes place into the air from a small ball or rounded point.—**9.** [From the verb.] A passage; especially, a quick ride through the brush or across country; a chase.

Let us enjoy a *brush* across the county. *Fielding.*

10. A skirmish; a slight encounter; a shock; a collision: as, to have a *brush* with the enemy.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war.
Shak., T. and C., v. 8.

He might, methinks, have stood one *brush* with them, and have yielded when there had been no remedy.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 188.

11. An application of a brush, as in sweeping or dusting; a brushing; a removal as if with a brush: as, give my hat a *brush*. [Colloq.]

Leaves . . . have with one winter's *brush*
Fell from their boughs. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

12. A painter; one who uses a brush: as, a brother *brush*.—**Haidinger's brushes**, optical figures, early described by the Austrian mineralogist W. von Haidinger (1795–1871), appearing like colored brushes, sometimes resembling the ordinary interference-figures (see *interference*) of a biaxial crystal, observed with ordinary transmitted light in sections of certain minerals, especially those which effect a marked absorption of color, as andalusite, iolite, etc. The term also includes the peculiar phenomenon of four small colored tufts observed by some persons with the naked eye, by others when a Nicol prism is used, upon looking at a bright light, as a white cloud. The latter phenomenon is supposed to be due to the polarizing action of the eye itself.—**Hydraulic brush.** See *hydraulic*.—**Revolving brush**, a cylindrical brush supported in a frame and made to revolve rapidly on an axis by gearing or other mechanism. Such brushes are used for street-sweeping, and also by barbers.—**Rotary brush.** Same as *revolving brush*.—**Syn. 10.** *Rencounter, Skirmish,* ★etc. See *encounter*.

brush (brush), *v.* [< ME. *bruschen*, < OF. *brosser*, v. i., beat the brush or thicket for game, scour the country, also simply cross, pass, F. *brosser* (= Sp. *brozar*, brush), < *brosse*, brush, thicket: see *brush*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To sweep or rub with a brush: as, to *brush* a hat.

The robes to kepe well & also to *brusche* them clenly.
Babees Book (ed. Furnivall), p. 180.

Let their heads be sleekly combed, their blue coats *brushed*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

Dark wiry hair *brushed* on one side.
Bulwer, Pelham, xl.

2. To remove by brushing or by lightly passing over: as, to *brush* off dust.

Though from off the boughs each morn
We *brush* mellifluous dews. *Milton*, P. L., v. 429.

I think the very best thing is to *brush* all the old Dons off the stage. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, v. 2.

3. To sweep or touch as with a brush; strike lightly by passing over the surface; pass lightly over: as, to *brush* the arm in passing.

Brush'd with the hiss of rustling wings.
Milton, P. L., i. 768.

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over these eyes. *Dryden.*

4. Figuratively, to ruffle; excite.

Poor Silas's loss served to *brush* the slow current of Raveloe conversation. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, x.

5. To furnish with brushes or branches of dead trees to climb on: as, to *brush* peas.—**To brush up**, to furbish; polish; renovate; hence, to improve in any way; make brighter or clearer, as the memory or past knowledge.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you *up* like your neighbours.
Pope.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move quickly or in haste; rush: as, to *brush* past a person.

Then Pollux . . . *brusshit* into batell.
Destruction of Troy, l. 1216.

Snatching his hat, he *brushed* off like the wind.
Goldsmith.

Brush'd
Thro' the dim meadow toward his treasure-trove.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To move or skim over with a slight contact, as a brush. *Dryden.*

The stamens are seated at the mouth of the corolla, and in falling off do not *brush* over the lowly-seated stigmas.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 42.

brush-bird (brush'bėrd), *n.* Same as *scrub-bird*.

brush-burn (brush'bėrn), *n.* The injury resulting from violent friction, as sliding down a rope or a slope of grass or ice. The effects are often ★similar to those of scalding water.

brusher (brush'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who brushes.—**2.** In *leather-manuf.*, one who performs the mechanical work of dyeing skins. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 728.

brushet†, *n.* [ME. *bruschet*, < OF. *brossettes*, heath, dim. of *brosse*, etc., brush, heath: see *brush* and *-et*².] **1.** A thicket.—**2.** Brushwood.

And in that ilke *brusschet* by,
Five thousand of othre and more.
MS. Ashmole, 33, fol. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

brushful (brush'fûl), *n.* [< *brush* + *-ful*.] As much as can be lifted with a brush: as, a *brushful* of paint.

brush-hat (brush'hat), *n.* A hat which in the process of sizing is continually brushed with a hand-brush, for the purpose of bringing a nap to the surface.

brushiness (brush'i-nes), *n.* [< *brushy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being brushy.

brushing (brush'ing), *p. a.* Brisk; rapid: as, a *brushing* gallop.

brushing-machine (brush'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for removing the dust from hats, or for laying the nap.—**2.** A machine having a cylindrical brush, used to lay the nap on cloth after shearing.—**3.** An apparatus for removing the dust and fuzz from wheat. It consists of a series of brushes and a blast of air for blowing away the dust and refuse.

brushite (brush'īt), *n.* [After Prof. *Brush* of Yale College.] A hydrated phosphate of calcium found in the guano of Aves Islands and Sombrero in the West Indies, in slender monoclinic crystals of a pale-yellow color.

brush-jack (brush'jak), *n.* A hand-tool for holding bunches of brushwood while binding them into mats or fascines for use in embankments, etc.

brushlet (brush'let), *n.* [< *brush* + dim. *-let*.] In *entom.*, a scopula or small brush-like organ on the leg of a drone-bee, used for cleansing the body. *Westwood.*

brushman (brush'man), *n.*; pl. *brushmen* (-men). One who plies the brush; a painter.

How difficult in artists to allow
To other *brushmen* even a grain of merit!
Wolcot, Odes, viii.

brushment (brush'ment), *n.* [< *brush* + *-ment*. Cf. *bushment*.] Brush or small wood.

brush-monkey (brush'mung″ki), *n.* A name of the species of small American marmosets of the genus *Midas*.

brush-ore (brush'ōr), *n.* An iron ore found in the forest of Dean, England. Also called *black-brush*. *Ure.*

brush-plow (brush'plou), *n.* A strong plow used for breaking up rough land covered with brush and small trees.

brush-puller (brush'pûl″ėr), *n.* A heavy four-pronged hook for pulling up brush and small shrubs and trees.

brush-tailed (brush'tāld), *a.* Having a bushy tail: specifically applied to certain porcupines of the genus *Atherura*.

brush-tongued (brush'tungd), *a.* Having a brushy tongue: specifically applied to parrots ★of the group *Trichoglossinæ*.

brush-turkey (brush'tėr″ki), *n.* The popular name of a large gregarious rasorial bird of Australia, the *Talegallus lathami*, of the family *Megapodiidæ*, of about the size of a turkey, blackish-brown above and silvery-gray below: so called because it lives in the brush or scrub.

brush-wheel (brush'hwēl), *n.* **1.** A toothless wheel sometimes used in light machinery to turn a similar wheel by means of bristles, or some brush-like or soft substance, as cloth, buff-leather, india-rubber, or the like, attached to the circumference.—**2.** A circular brush used in a lathe, with polishing-powders, for cleaning and polishing curved, indented, and chased work.

brushwood (brush'wûd), *n.* [< *brush* + *wood*¹.] **1.** A thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs.—**2.** Branches of trees cut off.

brushy (brush'i), *a.* [< *brush* + *-y*¹.] Resembling a brush; full of brush; rough; shaggy; long-haired.

The *brushy* substance of the nerve.
Boyle, Works, III. 343.

As soon as we got down near the *brushy* ravine we rode along without talking. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 129.

brusk¹, **brusque** (brûsk), *a.* [< F. *brusque*, < It. *brusco* (= Sp. Pg. *brusco*), rude, sharp, sour; origin unknown.] Abrupt in manner; rough; rude.

We are sorry to hear that the Scottish gentleman . . . found but a *brusk* welcome. *Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 582.

=**Syn.** See *abrupt*.

brusk² (brûsk), *a.* [Cf. ML. *bruscatus*, of a bronze color, pp. of *bruscare*, *bruxare*, scorch, burn.] In *her.*, tawny.

bruskness, brusqueness (brûsk'nes), *n.* [< *brusk*, *brusque*, + *-ness*.] The character of being brusk; a rude, abrupt, or blunt manner.

He was almost fierce in his *brusqueness*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss.

brusque, brusqueness. See *brusk*¹, *bruskness*.

brusquerie (brûs'kę-rē), *n.* [F., < *brusque*: see *brusk* and *-ery*.] Same as *bruskness*.

Dorothea . . . spoke with cold *brusquerie*, . . . in amusing contrast with the solicitous amiability of her admirer. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 25.

Brussels carpet, lace, sprouts. See the nouns.

brust¹ (brust), *v.* A dialectal variant of *burst*: as, "like to *brust*," *Burns*.

brust²†, *n.* [ME.: see *birse*, *bristle*.] A bristle.

No Jupiter, no Apolin,
No is worth the *brust* of a swin.
Spec. Early Eng. Metr. Rom. (ed. Ellis), II. 332.

Roland lough [laughed] and said,
No is worth the *brust* of a swine.
Rom. of Roland.

brust²†, *a.* [ME., for **brusted*, bristled, enraged, < *brust*, a bristle: see *bristle*.] Bristled; enraged.

Cometh the maister budel [beadle] *brust* ase a bore.
Polit. Songs (ed. Wright), p. 151.

brusten (brus'tn). A dialectal variant of *burst*, past participle of *burst*.

brustle¹† (brus'l), *v.* [< ME. *brustlien*, a parallel form to *brastlien*, < AS. *brastlian*, also *bærstlian*, crackle: see *brastle*. As an imitative word, cf. *rustle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To crackle; make a small crackling noise; also, to rustle, as a silk garment.

He routeth with a slepy noise,
And *brustleth* as a monkes froise,
When it is throwe into the panne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii. 93.

See, where the sea comes! how it foams and *brustles!*
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

II. *trans.* To cause to crackle; crack.

Break 'em more; they are but *brustled* yet.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 6.

brustle²†, *n.* A dialectal or obsolete form of *bristle*.

brustle²† (brus'l), *v. i.* **1.** An obsolete or dialectal form of *bristle*.—**2.** To approach one threateningly: as, "I'll *brustle* up to him," *Otway*.

brustle³† (brus'l), *v. t.* [Also *brusell*; appar. a freq. form of *bruise*, ME. *brusen*, prob. suggested by *brustle*¹.] To bruise; crush.

brustle⁴ (brus'l), *v. t.* [Also written *brusle*; < OF. *brusler*, later *bruler* (> ME. *brule*, roast, fry), mod. F. *brûler* = Pr. *bruslar*, burn, = It. *brustolare*, burn, now grill, fry, toast, appar. (< L. as if **per-ustulare*; cf. Pr. *usclar* for **ustlar* = OSp. *uslar* = It. *ustolare* = Wall. *usturâ*, < L. *ustulare*, burn) dim. or freq. of Pr. *bruzar*, *bruizar* (for **brussar*) = It. *brusciare*, *bruciare*, *ab-brusciare* (ML. *bruscare*, *bruxare*, *brustare*, burn, < L. as if **perustare*, freq. of L. *perurere*, pp. *perustus*, burn through, < *per*, through, + *urere*, burn. The forms touch some of different origin, as those of *broil*¹, q. v., and in E. the word may be indeed a particular use of *brustle*¹, crackle: see *brustle*¹.] To parch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

brut, *v. i.* [E. dial., also *brit*, appar. < F. *brouter*, OF. *brouster*, browse: see *browse*¹.] To browse.

Bruta (brö'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *brutus*, irrational, brute: see *brute*.] **1**†. In the Linnean system of classification, the second order of *Mammalia*, containing the genera *Elephas*, *Trichechus*, *Bradypus*, *Myrmecophaga*, *Manis*, and *Dasypus*.—**2.** In *mod. zoöl.*, disencumbered of the genera *Elephas* and *Trichechus*, and same as *Edentata*. [There is a growing tendency to use the term in this sense instead of *Edentata*, which latter is literally incorrect, few of the so-called edentates being toothless.]

brutal (brö'tal), *a.* [= F. *brutal*, < ML. *brutalis*, savage, stupid, < L. *brutus*, applied to dumb animals: see *brute*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a brute; brutish: as, *brutal* nature; "*brutal* kind," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 565.

In Irish districts, men deteriorated in size and shape, the nose sunk, the gums were exposed, with diminished brain and *brutal* form. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 299.

How widely doth the *brutal* courage of Ajax differ from the amiable bravery of Diomedes!
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

Hence—**2.** Savage; cruel; inhuman; unfeeling: as, *brutal* passions; *brutal* manners.

Brutal alike in deed and word,
With callous heart and hand of strife,
How like a fiend may man be made!
Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

3. Rude; harsh; coarse; crude. [Rare.]

The human eye and mind together integrate, so to speak, the impressions of many separate and selected moments into one general view, while the camera can only give a *brutal* copy of an unselected state of things, with all its atmospheric and other imperfections.
Science, IV. 202.

=**Syn. 2.** *Brutish, Beastly*, etc. (see *brute*); unfeeling, ruthless, rude, rough, gross, merciless, barbarous.

brutalisation, brutalise. See *brutalization*, *brutalize*.

brutalism (brö'tal-izm), *n.* [< *brutal* + *-ism*.] The practice or exercise of brutality; inhumanity.

The industrial system of Europe required for its administration an amount of suffering, depravity, and *brutalism*, which formed one of the great scandals of the age.
Everett, Orations, II. 63.

brutality (brö-tal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *brutalities* (-tiz). [= F. *brutalité*, < ML. *brutalita(t-)s*, < *brutalis*: see *brutal*.] 1. The quality of being brutal; inhumanity; savageness; gross cruelty; insensibility to pity or shame.

It is to be noted that the unredeemed *brutality* implied by the stories of the earlier gods is in the stories of the later considerably mitigated. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 107.

2. A savage, shameless, or inhuman act.

The mere *brutalities* exercised in war by enraged conquerors are perhaps to be laid out of view in estimating the practical effects of despotism. *Brougham.*

=Syn. 1. Barbarity, ferocity, truculence.

brutalization (brö″tal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *brutalize*: see *-ation*.] The act of brutalizing, or the state of being brutalized. Also spelled *brutalisation.*

Scruples of conscience respecting the rectitude of their cause would paralyze officers and soldiers. So that a certain *brutalization* has to be maintained during our passing phase of civilization. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 190.

brutalize (brö′tal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *brutalized*, ppr. *brutalizing*. [= F. *brutaliser*, < *brutal*: see *brutal*.] I. *trans.* To make brutal, coarse, gross, or inhuman; lower to the level of a brute.

Strange! that a creature rational, and cast
In human mould, should *brutalize* by choice
His nature. *Cowper*, Task, i.

Degraded and *brutalized* by a long course of oppressive misgovernment. *Whately.*

II. *intrans.* To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly. [Rare.]

He . . . *brutalized* with them in their habits and manners. *Addison*, Freeholder.

Also spelled *brutalise.*

brutally (brö′tal-i), *adv.* In a brutal manner; cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, gross, or unfeeling manner.

Brutally repulsed by the attending lictors. *Goldsmith*, Alcander and Septimius.

★ **brute** (bröt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *brut*, fem. *brute*, = Sp. Pg. It. *bruto*, < L. *brutus*, heavy, unwieldy, stupid, insensible, unreasonable; particularly applied in later L. to the lower animals.] I. *a.* 1. Senseless; unconscious.

Not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute* earth. *Bentley.*

2. Wanting reason; animal; not human: as, a *brute* beast.

A creature . . . not prone
And *brute* as other creatures, but endued
With sanctity of reason. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 507.

I was amazed to see such actions and behaviour in *brute* beasts. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

3. Characteristic of animals; of brutal character or quality.

Brute violence and proud tyrannic power.
Milton, P. R., i. 219.

The oppressed invoked the power of Christianity to resist the tyranny of *brute* force. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 454.

4. Blunt or dull of sentiment; without sensibility; rough; uncivilized; insensible.

The *brute* philosopher who ne'er has proved
The joy of loving or of being loved. *Pope.*

5. Not associated with intelligence or intellectual effort; unintelligent; irrational.

A more legitimate kind of valour that, showing itself against the untamed forests and dark *brute* Powers of nature, to conquer nature for us. *Carlyle.*

6. Harsh; crude. [Rare.]

The *brute* fact is expressed in the phrase "One man's meat is another man's poison." *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, vii.

=Syn. *Brute, Brutish, Brutal, Beastly, Bestial.* *Brute* is the most general of these words, and remains nearest to the distinguishing difference between man and beast, irrationality: as, *brute* force. *Brutish* is especially uncultured, stupid, groveling: as, brutes and still more *brutish* men. *Brutal* implies cruelty or lack of feeling: as, *brutal* language or conduct. *Beastly* expresses that which is altogether unworthy of a man, especially that which is filthy and disgusting in conduct or manner of life. *Bestial* is applied chiefly to that which is carnal, sensual, lascivious: as, *bestial* vices or appetites.

The feats of Hercules . . . were triumphs of *brute* force. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

The *brutish*, the animal instincts, as is often the case, had been developed earlier than the intellectual qualities. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xxi.

To mask . . .
With a glassy smile his *brutal* scorn.
Tennyson, Maud, vi.

This filthy simile, this *beastly* line.
Pope, Ep. to Sat., ii. 181.

And since his ways are sweet,
And theirs are *bestial*, hold him less than man.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

II. *n.* 1. A beast, especially one of the higher quadrupeds; any animal as distinguished from man.

Brutes may be considered as either aërial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious. *Locke.*

2. A brutal person; a savage in disposition or manners; a low-bred, unfeeling person.

An ill-natured *brute* of a husband. *Franklin.*

brutehood (bröt′hůd), *n.* [< *brute* + *-hood*.] The state of being a brute; the condition of being brute or brutish in nature or habits.

It is modestly suggested, by no means dogmatically affirmed, . . . that the influences that have raised mankind from *brutehood* to its present condition have not yet expended their force. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 461.

brutelt, *a.* A Middle English form of *brittle.*

brutely (bröt′li), *adv.* 1. In a rude manner; as a brute. *Milton.*—2. By brute force; without intelligent effort; blindly. [Rare.]

Property will *brutely* draw
Still to the proprietor.
Emerson, The Celestial Love.

bruteness (bröt′nes), *n.* [< *brute, a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being brutal or a brute. [Rare.]

That sire he fowl bespake: Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *brutenesse* shendst thy comely age.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 12.

The immobility or *bruteness* of Nature is the absence of spirit. *Emerson*, Nature.

brutification (brö″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *brutify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of brutifying; the act or state of becoming or making brutal or degraded.

She would have saved thee, as I said before, from *brutification.* *J. Baillie.*

This ultra-Circean transformation of spirit and *brutification* of speech we do not find in the lighter interludes of great and perfect tragedy. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 194.

brutify (brö′ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brutified*, ppr. *brutifying*. [< F. *brutifier*, < L. as if **brutificare*, < *brutus*, brute, a., + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To bring into the condition of a brute; degrade the moral or physical state of; make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling.

Not quite *brutified* and void of sense.
Barrow, Works, III. 5.

It has possessed only two secrets for governing, . . . to drain and to *brutify* its subjects. *Bentham.*

brutilt, *a.* A Middle English form of *brittle.*

brutish (brö′tish), *a.* [< *brute, n.*, + *-ish*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to a brute or brutes.

There his welwoven toyles, and subtil traines,
He laid the *brutish* nation to enwrap.
Spenser, Astrophel.

Wandering gods disguised in *brutish* forms.
Milton, P. L., i. 481.

2. Like a brute; characteristic of brutes. (*a*) Unfeeling; savage; ferocious; brutal.

Bombarding of Cadiz; a cruel and *brutish* way of making war, first begun by the French.
Evelyn, Diary, August 25, 1695.

Not riches
Can purchase him, nor honours, peaceably,
And force were *brutish.*
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

(*b*) Gross; carnal; bestial.

It is the *brutish* love of this world that is blind.
Baxter, Saint's Rest, xiv.

(*c*) Uncultured; unrefined; ignorant; stupid; insensible.

Brutes and *brutish* men are commonly more able to bear pain than others. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

They were not so *brutish* that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., v. § 35.

=Syn. *Brutal, Beastly*, etc. (see *brute*), dull, barbarous, animal, sensual.

brutishly (brö′tish-li), *adv.* In a brutish manner; grossly; irrationally; stupidly; savagely. *South.*

brutishness (brö′tish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brutish in nature, disposition, or appearance; savageness.

Not true valour, but *brutishness.* *Bp. Sprat.*

In many of the Cynocephali, longitudinal osseous ridges are developed upon the maxillæ, and greatly increase the *brutishness* of their aspect. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 398.

brutism (brö′tizm), *n.* [< *brute* + *-ism*.] Brutal instincts or tendencies; bruteness; animality.

bruttingt (brut′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brut*, *v.*] Browsing.

Hornbeam preserves itself best from the *brutting* of the deer. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. vi. 2.

brutum fulmen (brö′tum ful′men). [L.: *brutum*, neut. of *brutus*, insensible; *fulmen*, a thunderbolt: see *brute* and *fulminate*.] A harmless thunderbolt; mere noise like thunder; empty noise and nothing more.

The actors do not value themselves upon the clap, but regard it as a mere *brutum fulmen*, or empty noise, when it has not the sound of the oaken plant in it.
Addison, The Trunkmaker at the Play.

Brutus (brö′tus), *n.* [Appar. in reference to *Brutus*, one of the two celebrated Romans of that name. Roman busts and statues often show such an arrangement of the hair.] A former mode of dressing the hair, in which it was brushed back from the forehead, and worn at first in disorder, afterward in close curls. The style seems to have originated in Paris at the time of the Revolution (1793–94), when it was the fashion to imitate the contemporary conception of Roman antiquity. As transplanted to England, the style lasted longer than in France. The word is now used for a lock of hair brushed upward and backward from the forehead.

He wore his hair with the curls arranged in a *Brutus* à la George the Fourth. *Mayhew.*

bruyère (brö-yãr′), *n.* [F., formerly *bruyere, briere*, heath: see under *brier*.] The tree-heath of Europe, *Erica arborea.*

Bryaceæ (brī-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bryum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of mosses of the order *Bryales*: the latter comprise the true mosses, as distinguished from the *Sphagnales* and the *Andreæales* (see supplement).

Bryanite (brī′an-īt), *n.* [From their founder, William *Bryan* (about 1815).] One of a Methodist body, more properly known as *Bible Christians* (which see, under *Bible*).

Brydges cloth†. Same as *cloth of Bruges* (which see, under *cloth*).

brygmus (brig′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρυγμός*, a biting, gnashing of teeth, < *βρύκειν*, bite, gnaw, gnash.] In *pathol.*, gnashing or grating of the teeth during sleep: a symptom in certain diseases.

bryle (brīl), *n.* Same as *broil*[3].

brym[1]†, **brymme**[1]†, etc. See *brim*[1], etc.

brynk†, *n.* See *brink.*

bryological (brī-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Relating to bryology; consisting of mosses: as, the *bryological* flora. *Nature.*

bryologist (brī-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *bryology* + *-ist*.] A botanist who has made a special study of the mosses and is skilled in their determination; a specialist in bryology.

Thanks to our sole surviving *bryologist*, the venerable Lesquereux, we have at length a comprehensive manual of North-American mosses. *Science*, IV. 446.

bryology (brī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βρύον*, moss (see *Bryum*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of mosses, their structure, affinities, classification, etc.

Bryonia (brī-ō′ni-ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βρυωνία*, also *βρυόνη*, bryony, < *βρύειν*, teem, swell, be full. Hence E. *bryony*.] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*: see *bryony*.—2. [*l. c.*] The name in the pharmacopœias of the root of *Bryonia alba* and *B. dioica.*

bryonine (brī′ō-nin), *n.* [< *bryony* + *-ine*[2].] A white intensely bitter principle, a glucoside ($C_{48}H_{80}O_{19}$) extracted from the root of *Bryonia alba* and *B. dioica.* Also spelled *bryonin, brionine.*

bryony (brī′ō-ni), *n.* [< L. *bryonia*: see *Bryonia*.] The common name of species of *Bryonia*, a cucurbitaceous genus of plants, possessing acrid, emetic, and purgative properties which have given them repute as remedies for many diseases from early times. The common white- or red-berried bryony, *B. dioica*, and the black-berried, *B. alba*, are both natives of Europe. Also spelled *briony.*—**Bastard bryony**, of the West Indies, *Cissus sicyoides.*—**Black bryony**, of Europe, *Tamus communis*, a tall climbing plant belonging to the family *Dioscoreaceæ.* It has large black roots, the acrid juice of which has been used in plasters.

Bryophyta (brī-of′i-tä), *n. pl.* [< NL. *bryophytum*, < Gr. *βρύον*, moss, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A division of the higher cryptogams, including the *Hepaticæ* and mosses.

bryophyte (brī′ō-fīt), *n.* A member of the *Bryophyta.*

bryoretin (brī-ō-ret′in), *n.* [Irreg. < *bryonine*.] A red glucoside associated with bryonine in the roots of *Bryonia alba.*

Bryozoa (brī-ō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βρύον*, moss (see *Bryum*), + *ζῷον*, pl. *ζῷα*, an animal.] A name formerly given to the *Polyzoa*, from their resemblance to mosses. *Ehrenberg*, 1831. See *Polyzoa.*

bryozoan (brī-ō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *zoöl.*, relating to the *Bryozoa.*

II. *n.* One of the *Bryozoa.*

bryozoid (brī-ō-zō′id), *a.* and *n.* Same as *bryozoan.*

bryozoön (brī-ō-zō′on), *n.* Same as *bryozoan.*

bryozoum (brī-ō-zō′um), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Bryozoa*.] One of the *Bryozoa.* *Dana.*

Bryum (brī′um), *n.* [NL. (L. *bryon*), < Gr. *βρύον*, a kind of mossy seaweed, tree-moss, lichen, the clustering male blossom of the hazel, a blossom or flower, < *βρύειν*, teem or swell, be full, grow luxuriantly.] A large and

important genus of mosses, characterized by fruit borne at the ends of the branches, and a pendent, pyriform capsule which has a double row of transversely barred teeth.

bryzet, *n.* An obsolete form of *breeze*[1].

B. Sc. An abbreviation of *Baccalaureus Scientiæ*, or Bachelor of Science.

bu (bö), *n.* [Jap.] A rectangular silver coin of Japan, equal to one fourth of a rio or tael. It is not now in circulation, but the name is still sometimes given to the fourth part of a yen or dollar. Also spelled *boo*, and formerly called (erroneously when more than one were spoken of) *ichiboo* and *itzeboo*.

bu., bush. Abbreviations of *bushel* or *bushels*.

buansuah, buansu (bö-an-sö′ä, bö-an-sö′), *n.* The native name of the *Cyon primævus*, the wild dog of Nepâl and northern India, supposed by some to be the original type of the dog tribe. It is of a reddish color, pale underneath, with a bushy, pendulous tail, and in size intermediate between the wolf and the jackal, but with very strong limbs. It is capable of being tamed. See *Cyon*.



Buansuah (*Cyon primævus*).

Buarrhemon (bö-a-rē′mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοῦς*, ox, + *ἀρρήων*, speechless: see *Arrhemon*.] An extensive genus of pityline tanagers, containing about 35 species, of terrestrial habits and dull colors. *Bonaparte*, 1850. See *Arrhemon*.

buat (bö′at), *n.* [Also *bowet;* appar. < OF. *boiste*, F. *boite*, a box.] A hand-lantern. [Scotch.]

buaze-fiber (bū′āz-fī′bėr), *n.* The fiber of a polygalaceous bush of Africa, *Securidaca longipedunculata*, which is of excellent quality and resembles flax.

bub[1] (bub), *n.* [Perhaps short for *bubble;* cf. *bub*[2].] 1. A substitute for yeast, prepared by mixing meal or flour with a little yeast in a quantity of warm wort and water.—2. Strong drink of any kind; liquor, especially malt liquor. [Cant.]

bub[2]† (bub), *v. t.* [Short for *bubble*.] To throw out in bubbles. *Mir. for Mags.*

bub[3] (bub), *n.* [Also *bubby;* origin obscure; cf. *pap*. The word bears a close but accidental resemblance to Hind. *babbī*, *babī* (*a* pron. u), a woman's breast.] A woman's breast. [Vulgar.]

bub[4] (bub), *n.* [Also *bubby*, a dim. form; usually supposed to be, like *bud*[2], a corruption of *brother*. Cf. G. *bube*, etc., a boy: see *boy*.] A boy: used in familiar address. [Colloq., U. S.]

Bubalichthyinæ (bū-bal-ik-thi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bubalichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Catostomidæ:* synonymous with *Ictiobinæ* (which see).

bubalichthyine (bū-bal-ik′thi-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Bubalichthyinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Bubalichthyinæ;* a buffalo-fish.

Bubalichthys (bū-bal-ik′this), *n.* [NL., < *Bubalus* + Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] The typical genus of catostomoid fishes of the subfamily *Bubalichthyinæ;* the buffalo-fishes.

bubaline (bū′bą-lin), *a.* [< L. *bubalinus*, pertaining to the *bubalus*, buffalo.] 1. Pertaining to the bubalus or buffalo.—2. Resembling a buffalo; bovine: as, the *bubaline* group of antelopes: specifically applied to *Alcelaphus bubalis*, the bubaline antelope.

bubalis (bū′bą-lis), *n.* [NL., also *bubale;* < Gr. *βούβαλις*, an African species of antelope; doubtfully referred to *βοῦς*, ox.] A large bubaline antelope of Africa, *Alcelaphus bubalis*.

Bubalornis (bū-bą-lôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < *Bubalus* + Gr. *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of African weaver-birds, of the family *Ploceidæ;* the buffalo weaver-birds. They are named from their habit of following cattle in order to feed on the parasites which infest their hides. *B. erythrorhynchus* is common in Damaraland, where it is known to the natives as the *tsabagushoa*. *Sir Andrew Smith*.

Bubalus (bū′bą-lus), *n.* [L.: see *buffalo*.] 1. A genus or subgenus of bovines, containing the buffaloes proper, as the Indian buffalo and the African buffalo: sometimes restricted to the latter. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827. See cuts under *buffalo*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

bubber (bub′ėr), *n.* [< *bub*[1], 2, + *-er*[1].] A drinker.

> Though I am no mark in respect of a huge butt, yet I can tell you great *bubbers* have shot at me.
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

bubble[1] (bub′l), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; = MLG. *bubbele*, LG. *bubbel* = MD. *bobbel* = Dan. *boble* = Sw. *bubbla*, formerly *bubla*, a bubble. The E. and Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin, but all, like the equiv. early mod. E. *burble* (see *burble*), L. *bulla* (see *bulla*, *bull*[2], *boil*[2], etc.), Skt. *budbuda*, Hind. *budbudā*, *bulbulā*, Hindi *bulūlā*, Pāli *bubbulam*, a bubble (and, more remotely, like Bohem. *boubel*, *bublina*, Pol. *bąbel*, > Little Russ. *bombel*, a bubble—words having the same ult. base as *bomb*[2], *bombus*, q. v.), are prob. ult. imitative of the sound of the gurgling of water in which bubbles are forming. Cf. *blubber*, *blobber*, *blob*. The senses of 'a trifle, delusion, trick,' etc., proceed naturally from the lit. sense, and have no orig. connection with the accidentally similar It. *bubbola*, *bubula*, a trick, fib, sham, deceit, pl. *bubbole*, idle stories, formerly "*bubole*, *bubule*, toies, iests, vanities, nifles, trifles, bubbles" (Florio), < *bubbolare*, cheat, trick, rob, formerly "*bubolare*, to bubble" [i. e., cheat, gull, dupe] (Florio), < *bubbola*, *bubula*, formerly *bubola*, *pupola*, *puppula*, a hoopoe (see *hoop*[3], *hoopoe*, *upupa*), the figure of speech being the same as the verbs *gull* and *dupe*, q. v.] 1. A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air or other gas, and floating on the surface of the fluid. Such vesicles can sometimes, as in the case of the soap-bubble, be separated from the surface of the liquid, or be formed independently of it, by blowing from a pipe or other instrument.

> Oh, Fortune,
> That thou hast none to fool and blow like *bubbles*
> But kings and their contents!
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 3.

> Ay, thus we are; and all our painted glory
> A *bubble* that a boy blows into the air,
> And there it breaks.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

2. A small globule of air or other gas in or rising through a liquid.—3. The vesicle of air in the glass spirit-tube of a mechanics' level.—4. One of the small hollow beads of glass formerly used for testing the strength of spirits by the rate at which they rise after being plunged in them. See *bead*, 7.—5. Anything that wants firmness, substance, or permanence; that which is more specious than real; a vain project; a false show; a delusion; a trifle.

> A soldier, . . .
> Seeking the *bubble* reputation
> Even in the cannon's mouth.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

> War, he sung, is toil and trouble;
> Honour, but an empty *bubble*.
> *Dryden*, Alexander's Feast.

6. An inflated speculation; a delusive commercial project, especially one which is put forward as insuring extraordinary profits; hence, a financial imposition or fraud; a cheating trick: as, the South Sea *bubble*. See below.

> This may not at first sight appear a large sum to those who remember the *bubbles* of 1825 and of 1845.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

7†. A person deceived by an empty project; a dupe.

> He has been my *bubble* these twenty years.
> *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

> His pity and compassion make him sometimes a *bubble* to all his fellows. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 27.

Bubble Act, an English statute of 1720, intended to restrict illusory schemes of corporate or associate organization: adopted to prevent the repetition of such frauds as the South Sea bubble.—**Bubble and squeak.** (*a*) A dish consisting of fried beef and cabbage: probably so called from the sounds made during frying.

> Rank and title! *bubble and squeak!* No! not half so good as *bubble and squeak;* English beef and good cabbage. But foreign rank and title; foreign cabbage and beef! foreign *bubble and* foreign *squeak!*
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, viii. 8.

(*b*) In New England, hash or minced meat.—**South Sea bubble**, a financial scheme which originated in England about 1711 and collapsed in 1720. It was proposed by the Earl of Oxford to fund a floating debt of £10,000,000, the purchasers of which should become stockholders in a corporation, the South Sea Company, which was to have a monopoly of the trade with Spanish South America, and a part of the capital stock of which was to constitute the fund. The refusal of Spain to enter into commercial relations with England made the privileges of the company worthless; but by means of a series of speculative operations and the infatuation of the people its shares were inflated from £100 to £1,050. Its failure caused great distress throughout England.

bubble[1] (bub′l), *v.;* pret. and pp. *bubbled*, ppr. *bubbling*. [= MLG. LG. *bubbeln* = MD. D. *bobbelen* = Dan. *boble*, bubble; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated; send up bubbles.—2. To run with a gurgling noise; gurgle: as, "*bubbling* fountains," *Pope*, Autumn, l. 43.

> On yon swoll'n brook that *bubbles* fast
> By meadows breathing of the past.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xcix.

3. To utter a bubbling or gurgling cry. [Rare.]

> At mine ear
> *Bubbled* the nightingale. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to bubble.

> I'd *bubble* up the water through a reed. *Keats.*

2. To cheat; deceive or impose on; hoodwink; bamboozle.

> *Bubbled* out of their goods and money!
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

> When slavery could not bully, it *bubbled* its victim.
> *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 377.

bubble[2] (bub′l), *v. i.* [Also *bibble;* cf. *bubble*[1] and *blubber*.] To shed tears in a sniveling, blubbering, childish way. *Jamieson*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

bubble[3] (bub′l), *n.* Snot. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

bubble-bow†, *n.* [A piece of fashionable slang, mentioned by Pope, along with *cosin*, *tompion*, *colmar*, *toupee*, in the quot. below, as "in use in this present year 1727": supposed to stand for **bubble-beau*, < *bubble*, *v.*, + obj. *beau;* but perhaps of no particular meaning.] A tweezer-case.

> Lac'd in her cosins [stays] new appear'd the bride,
> A *bubble-bow* and tompion [watch] at her side,
> And with an air divine her colmar [fan] ply'd.
> Then, oh! she cries, what slaves I round me see!
> Here a bright Redcoat, there a smart toupee.
> *Pope*, Treatise on the Bathos.

bubbler (bub′lėr), *n.* 1†. One who cheats. *Pope*.—2. A fish of the family *Sciænidæ*, *Aplodinotus grunniens*, the fresh-water drumfish, found in the waters of the Ohio river: so called from the peculiar noise it makes. Also called *bubbling-fish*.

bubble-shell (bub′l-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Bullidæ* and genus *Bulla*, of an oval form, with the outermost whorl involving all the others. Species are numerous in tropical and warm seas. See cuts under *Bulla*.

bubbling (bub′ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bubble*[1], *v.*] Emitting or exhibiting bubbles; giving out a sound such as is caused by bubbles; gurgling.

> The *bubbling* cry
> Of some strong swimmer in his agony.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 53.

bubbling-fish (bub′ling-fish), *n.* Same as *bubbler*, 2. *Rafinesque*.

bubbly[1] (bub′li), *a.* [< *bubble*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of bubbles: as, "*bubbly* spume," *Nash*, Lenten Stuffe, p. 8.

bubbly[2] (bub′li), *a.* [< *bubble*[3] + *-y*[1].] Snotty: as, the bairn has a *bubbly* nose. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

bubbly-jock (bub′li-jok), *n.* A turkey-cock. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

bubby[1] (bub′i), *n.*; pl. *bubbies* (-iz). [See *bub*[3].] A woman's breast. [Vulgar.]

> Why don't you go and suck the *bubby?*
> *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

bubby[2] (bub′i), *n.* [Dim. of *bub*[4].] A familiar term of address to little boys; bub. [U. S.]

bubo[1] (bū′bō), *n.* [= F. *bubon* = Sp. *bubón* = Pg. *bubão* = It. *bubone* = Wall. *buboin*, < ML. *bubo(n-)*, a tumor, < Gr. *βουβών*, the groin, a swelling in the groin.] In *med.*, an inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, especially one that appears in the groin or in the axilla.

Bubo[2] (bū′bō), *n.* [L., an owl, the horned owl. The name is supposed to be imitative of its cry as if **bu-bu;* cf. E. *tu-whoo*, etc.] A genus of large owls with conspicuous plumicorns, relatively small ear-aperture, incomplete facial disk, and feathered feet. It contains the great owl or eagle-owl of Europe, *B. maximus*, the great horned owl of North America, *B. virginianus*, and sundry other species. See cut on next page.

bubonic (bū-bon′ik), *a.* [< ML. *bubo(n-)*, a tumor (see *bubo*[1]), + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to a bubo.—**Bubonic plague.** See *plague*, 2.



Virginia Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*).

Buboninæ (bū-bō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bubo*[2] (*Bubon-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of owls, family *Strigidæ*, adopted by some writers for the genera *Bubo*, *Scops*, and some other horned or "eat" owls.

bubonine (bū'bō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Buboninæ*.

bubonocele (bū-bō'nō-sēl or -sē-lē), *n.* [< Gr. *βουβωνοκήλη*, < *βουβών*, the groin (see *bubo*[1]), + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, inguinal hernia or rupture: often restricted to an oblique inguinal hernia which has not passed the external ring, but occupies the inguinal canal.

bubukle†, *n.* A pimple: a word of uncertain form and origin, found only in the following passage, where it is put into the mouth of a Welshman.

His face is all *bubukles*, and welks, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

Bubulcus (bū-bul'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *bubulcus*, a plowman, herdsman (cf. *bubulus*, pertaining to oxen or cattle), < *bos* (*bov-*), an ox: see *Bos*.] A genus of herons, containing the buff-backed heron, *B. ibis*, formerly called *Ardea bubulcus* and *Ardea russata*, chiefly an African species, related to the squacco heron.

bubulin (bū'bū-lin), *n.* [< L. *bubulus*, pertaining to cattle (< *bos* (*bov-*), an ox: see *Bos*), + *-in*[2].] A peculiar substance existing in the dung of beasts, which is copiously precipitated by metallic salts, tincture of galls, and alum, and therefore active in the application of cow-dung to calico-printing.

bucan (bö-kan'), *n.* [Also *buccan*, *bocan*, *boucan*. F. *boucan*, from a Carib word given as *boucan*, perhaps connected with Tupi *mocaém*, in Pg. spelling *moquém*, to roast over a fire.] In the West Indies — 1. A wooden frame or grating on which meat was laid or hung to be roasted, smoked, or dried; also, a place where meat was so treated: same as *barbecue*, 1.—2. A place where coffee or cocoa is dried. *Ill. London News.*

bucan, buccan (buk'an), *v. t.* [Also written *boucan*; < F. *boucaner*, < *boucan*, E. *bucan*, *n.*, q. v.] To cut into long pieces, salt, and smoke on a bucan, as beef: a mode of preserving meat formerly practised by the Caribs and afterward by Europeans in the West Indies. Also *boucan*.

Dressed in the smoke, which in their language they call *boucaned*. *Hakluyt.*

bucaneer, buccaneer (buk-ạ-nēr'), *n.* [< F. *boucanier*, a curer of wild meat, a pirate, < *boucaner*, smoke meat, < *boucan*, a place for smoking meat: see *bucan*, *n.*] 1. Originally, one of the French settlers in Hispaniola or Hayti and Tortugas, whose occupation was to hunt wild cattle and hogs, and cure their flesh.

It is now high time to speak of the French nation who inhabit a great part of this island [Hispaniola]. . . . The Hunters are again divided into several sorts. For some of these are only given to hunt wild Bulls and Cows, others only hunt wild Bores. The first of these two sorts of Hunters are called *Bucaniers*. . . . When the *Bucaniers* go into the woods to hunt for wild bulls and cows, they commonly remain there the space of a whole twelvemonth or two years without returning home.

Bucaniers of America (London, 1684), p. 59.

2. A pirate; a freebooter; especially, one of the piratical adventurers, chiefly French and British, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America in the second half of the seventeenth century: so called because the first of the class were Frenchmen driven from their business of bucaning by the Spanish authorities of Hispaniola.

He [Warren Hastings] was far too enlightened a man to look on a great empire merely as a *buccanier* would look on a galleon. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Also spelled *bucanier*, *buccanier*.

bucaneer, buccaneer (buk-ạ-nēr'), *v. i.* [< *buccaneer*, *n.*] To act the part of a pirate or freebooter. *Quarterly Rev.*

The irreverent *buccaneering* bee
Hath stormed and rifled the nunnery of the lily.
Lowell, Al Fresco.

bucaneerish, buccaneerish (buk-ạ-nēr'ish), *a.* [< *bucaneer* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling a bucaneer.

By moonlight we are creeping under the frowning cliffs of Aboofeyda, and voyage all night in a *buccaneerish* fashion. *C. D. Warner*, Winter on the Nile, p. 414.

bucaro (bö'kä-rō), *n.* [Sp. *búcaro*, a vessel made of an odoriferous earth of the same name, > Pg. *bucaro*, a sort of earth.] An earthenware water-jar used in Spain and Portugal. Those made in Estremadura, of light-reddish clay, are especially esteemed.

bucca (buk'ä), *n.*; pl. *buccæ* (-sē). [L.; hence *bocca*, *bouche*, *buckle*[2], *buckler*, etc.] In *anat.*, the hollow part of the cheek which projects when the cheeks are inflated; also, the entire cheek, and hence the mouth as a whole, with reference to its cavity and all the surrounding parts.

buccal (buk'al), *a.* [< *bucca* + *-al*; = F. *buccal*.] 1. Pertaining to the bucca or cheek.—2. Pertaining to the sides of the mouth, or to the mouth or mouth-parts as a whole; oral; maxillary.—**Buccal artery**, a branch of the internal maxillary artery.—**Buccal cavity**, the cavity of the mouth.—**Buccal funnel**, in *Rotifera*. See *mastax*.—**Buccal ganglia**, in *Mollusca*, ganglia which give off nerves to the mouth and alimentary canal. They are connected with the cerebral ganglia by a pair of nerves along the esophagus.—**Buccal glands**. See *gland*.—**Buccal mass**, in *Mollusca*, the so-called pharynx, the organ of prehension and mastication of food, present in all mollusks except lamellibranchs. See cut under *Dibranchiata*.—**Buccal nerve**. (*a*) A branch of the facial nerve which supplies the buccinator and orbicularis oris muscles. (*b*) A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve supplying the integument and mucous membrane of the cheek.—**Buccal openings** or **fissures**, in *Coleoptera*, posterior prolongations of the mouth-cavity, on each side of the mentum.—**Buccal sutures**, in *Coleoptera*, impressed lines originating in the buccal fissures or corners of the mouth, running backward, and often coalescing behind. Also called *gular sutures*.—**Buccal vein**, a vein of the cheek emptying into the facial vein.

buccan, buccaneer, buccaneerish. See *bucan*, *bucaneer*, *bucaneerish*.

buccate (buk'āt), *a.* [< NL. *buccatus*, < L. *bucca*, the cheek distended.] In *entom.*, having distended genæ, or cheeks, as certain *Diptera*.

buccellation†, (buk-se-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *buccella*, a small mouthful, small bread divided among the poor (cf. *buccellatum*, a soldier's biscuit), dim. of *bucca*, the cheek, mouth: see *bucca*.] The act of breaking into small pieces. *Harris.*

bucchero (bök-kā'rọ), *n.* [It.] In *archæol.*, a kind of ancient Tuscan pottery of a uniform black color, and neither glazed nor painted. Vases in this ware are of two classes: those scantily ornamented with designs in low relief, impressed upon the clay by the rotation of an engraved cylinder; and those of later date, profusely ornamented with reliefs from independent stamps, and with figures molded separately and applied to the surface. This ware is peculiar to Tuscany, and is found particularly in the tombs of Vulci, Chiusi, and the neighboring region. Often called *bucchero nero* (black bucchero).

buccin (buk'sin), *n.* Same as *buccina*.

buccina (buk'si-nä), *n.*; pl. *buccinæ* (-nē). [L., prop. *būcina*, a (crooked) trumpet (> prob. Gr. *βυκάνη* (in deriv. sometimes *βουκ-*), a trumpet), prob. for **bovicina*, < *bos* (*bov-*), an ox, cow, + *canere*, sing, play; orig. a cow's horn.] An ancient musical instrument of the trumpet kind, originally a horn of an ox or cow, blown by a shepherd to assemble his flocks. See *bussyne*.

buccinal (buk'si-nal), *a.* [< *buccina* + *-al*.] 1. Shaped like a trumpet.—2. Sounding like a horn or trumpet.

buccinator (buk'si-nā-tọr), *n.*; pl. *buccinatores* (buk″si-nā-tō'rēz). [L., prop. *būcinator*, < *būcinare*, pp. *būcinatus*, blow a trumpet, < *būcina*, trumpet: see *buccina*.] 1. In *anat.*, the trumpeter's muscle; a thin flat muscle forming the wall of the cheek, assisting in mastication, and also in blowing wind-instruments (whence its name).—2. The specific name of the trumpeter swan of North America, *Cygnus buccinator*.—**Buccinator nerve**, the buccal nerve of the inferior maxillary.

buccinatory (buk'sin-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *buccinator* + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to the buccinator muscle.

The *buccinatory* muscles along his cheeks.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 6.

buccinid (buk'si-nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Buccinidæ*; a whelk.

Buccinidæ (buk-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buccinum* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhachiglossate prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Buccinum*, to which very different limits have been assigned. By the older authors representatives of various other modern families were associated with *Buccinum*. By modern authors it is restricted to a smaller definite group, defined chiefly by the armature of the mouth. The animal has a lingual ribbon armed with erect cuspidate median teeth and lateral teeth, surmounted by 2 to 5 denticles, of which the outermost are largest. The shell is represented by that known as the whelk. The typical species are inhabitants of the cold seas, but others are inhabitants of warm seas. See cut under *Buccinum*.

bucciniform (buk-sin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Buccinum* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of a buccinoid whelk.

Buccininæ (buk-si-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buccinum* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of buccinoid gastropodous mollusks. See *Buccinidæ*.

buccinoid (buk'si-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Buccinum* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling mollusks of the genus *Buccinum*; shaped like a whelk.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Buccinidæ*.

Buccinoida (buk-si-noi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Buccinoïdes*.

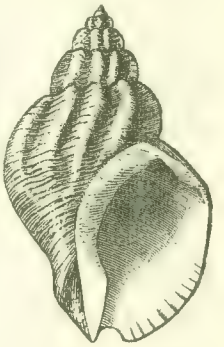
Buccinoïdes (buk-si-nọ-ēd'), *n. pl.* [F.] The name of Cuvier's third family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, sometimes Latinized as *Buccinoida*. The group includes, but is more extensive than, the modern family *Buccinidæ*.

buccinopsid (buk-si-nop'sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Buccinopsidæ*.

Buccinopsidæ (buk-si-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buccinopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Buccinopsis*. The animal has an elongated lingual ribbon, with thin unarmed median teeth and unicuspid versatile lateral teeth. The shell is like that of a whelk.

Buccinopsis (buk-si-nop'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Buccinum* + Gr. *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of gastropods with shells like those of the genus *Buccinum*, typical of the family *Buccinopsidæ*.

Buccinum (buk'si-num), *n.* [L., prop. *būcinum*, a shell-fish used in dyeing purple, < *būcina*, a trumpet.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Buccinidæ*. By the old authors numerous and very heterogeneous species were combined in it, but by modern systematists it is restricted to the whelks, of which *B. undatum* is a typical example.



Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*).

Bucco (buk'ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *bucco*, a babbler, blockhead, fool, lit. one who has distended cheeks, < *bucca*, cheek.] In *ornith.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) By Brisson (1760) applied to a genus of birds containing an American species of the modern family *Bucconidæ* and two species of *Capitonidæ*. (*b*) By Linnæus (1766) used for a genus of birds, containing one American species of *Bucconidæ*, erroneously attributed to Africa. (*c*) Applied to a genus of birds, containing a heterogeneous lot of species composing the two families *Lucconidæ* and *Capitonidæ*. (*d*) Transferred by Temminck (1820) to the *Capitonidæ*, or scansorial barbets. (*e*) Restored by Gray (1846) to the American barbacous, and used by nearly all subsequent ornithologists as the typical genus of the family *Bucconidæ*, or puff-birds. About 15 species are known, all from South and Central America, having a stout, turgid bill, broad at the base and somewhat hooked at the end, with basal nostrils, rictal vibrissæ, short rounded wings, moderate rounded tail of 12 rectrices, and zygodactyl feet, with the third toe longest. *B. collaris* is reddish-brown, with a black collar; the other species are mostly pied with black and white, or otherwise variegated.

buccolabial (buk-ō-lā'bi-al), *a.* Pertaining to the cheek and lip.—**Buccolabial nerve**, the buccal branch of the inferior maxillary nerve: sometimes restricted to its terminal branch.—**Superior buccolabial nerve**, the buccal branch of the facial nerve.

Bucconidæ (bu-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bucco*(*n-*) + *-idæ*.] The puff-birds; the fissirostral zygodactyl barbets; the barbacous; a family of picarian birds related to the jacamars, or *Galbulidæ*. They have a large, heavy head and bill, prominent rictal vibrissæ, short rounded wings and tail, the toes yoked in pairs, tarsi scutellate and reticulate, no aftershafts, nude oil-gland, 10 primaries, 12 rectrices, operculate nostrils, and eyelashes. The family is small and compact, and confined to America, where it is represented by about 43 species of the 7 genera *Bucco*, *Malacoptila*, *Micromonacha*, *Nonnula*, *Hapaloptila*, *Monacha* (or *Monasa*), and *Chelidoptera*. The name was formerly indefinitely applied to different groups of birds represented by the genera *Capito*, *Megalæma*, etc., as well as *Bucco*.

buccula (buk'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *bucculæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *bucca*, the cheek or puffed-out mouth. Cf. *buckle*[2].] In *anat.*, the fleshy part under the chin.

Bucellas (bū-sel'as), *n.* A Portuguese wine formerly much exported to England. It is made near Lisbon.

bucentaur (bū-sen'târ), *n.* [= F. *bucentaure* = It. *bucentorio, bucentoro,* < Gr. *βοῦς,* ox, + *κένταυρος,* centaur.] **1.** A mythical monster, half man and half bull; a centaur with the body of a bull in place of that of a horse.—**2.** [*cap.*] The state barge of Venice, in which the doge and senate annually on Ascension day performed the ceremonial marriage of the state with the Adriatic, symbolic of the commercial power of the republic.

> The spouseless Adriatic mourns her lord,
> An annual marriage now no more renewed;
> The *Bucentaur* lies rotting unrestored,
> Neglected garment of her widowhood.
> *Byron,* Childe Harold, iv. 93.

Bucephala (bū-sef'a-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *bucephalus,* < Gr. *βουκέφαλος,* ox-headed: see *Bucephalus.*] A genus of ducks, of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ,* based by Baird in 1858 upon the buffle-headed duck of North America (*Anas albeola* of Linnæus, *Fuligula albeola* of authors in general, now *Bucephala albeola*), including also the garrots, called by him *Bucephala americana* and *B. islandica.* See *buffle*[1].

Bucephalus (bū-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βουκέφαλος,* ox-headed, < *βοῦς,* ox, + *κεφαλή,* head. Cf. L. *Bucephalas, Bucephala,* also *Bucephalus,* < Gr. Βουκεφάλας, the name of the celebrated war-horse of Alexander the Great.] **1.** The cercarian larval stage of certain flukes, or *Trematoda,* named under the supposition that it was a distinct animal. *Bucephalus polymorphus,* a parasite of the fresh-water mussel, whose sporocysts sometimes fill all the interspaces of the viscera of the mussel, is supposed to develop into the trematode genus *Gasterostomum,* a parasite of fresh-water fishes.



Bucephalus polymorphus, magnified. *a, b,* suckers; *c,* clear cavity; *d, d,* caudal appendages.

2. In *herpet.,* a genus of African snakes, of the family *Dendrophidæ,* as the *Bucephalus capensis.*—**3.** [*l. c.*] A snake of this genus: as, "the Cape *bucephalus*," *Sclater.*

Buceridæ (bū-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for *Bucerotidæ.*] Same as *Bucerotidæ.*

Buceroides (bū-se-roi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buceros* + *-oides.*] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a division of *Syndactyli,* including the hornbills and hoopoes, or *Bucerotidæ* and *Upupidæ,* respectively also called *Appendirostres* and *Arcuirostres:* distinguished from *Halcyoides* (which see).

Bucerontidæ (bū-se-ron'ti-dē), *n. pl.* Improper form of *Bucerotidæ.*

Buceros (bū'se-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βούκερως, βουκέραος,* horned like an ox, < *βοῦς,* ox (see *Bos*), + *κέρας,* horn.] The typical genus of the family *Bucerotidæ.* It was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now variously restricted.

Bucerotidæ (bū-se-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buceros* (*-rot-*) + *-idæ.*] The hornbills; a family of non-passerine insessorial birds of the warmer parts of the old world, having a huge bill, surmounted by a boss, casque, or horn, in some cases as large as the bill itself. The technical characters are a highly pneumatic skeleton, peculiar pterylosis, no aftershafts, hairy eyelashes, 10 rectrices, tufted elæodochon, no cæca, a gall-bladder, and sympelmous syndactylous feet. About 50 species are described, distributed in about 20 modern genera. See *hornbill.* Also called *Buceridæ, Bucerontidæ.*

Buchanite (buk'an-īt), *n.* [< *Buchan* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] One of a sect which arose in 1783, in the Relief Congregation at Irvine, Scotland, under the leadership of a Mrs. (more commonly known as Lucky) Buchan. She declared herself to be the woman of Rev. xii., and Mr. White, the pastor of the congregation to which she belonged, her "manchild"; and she taught her followers that they would be translated to heaven without tasting of death. The sect was always small, and is now extinct.

bucholzite (bō'kōlt-sit), *n.* [Named after the chemist *Buchholz* (1770–1818).] A variety of ★fibrolite.

buchu (bū'kū), *n.* [Also *bucku;* Zulu *bucu,* mixture of leaves, < *buca,* mix.] The leaves of several species of *Barosma,* shrubby plants at the Cape of Good Hope, having an aromatic taste and penetrating odor, and extensively used in medicine for various disorders of the ★stomach and urinary organs. See *Barosma.*

buck[1] (buk), *n.* [< ME. *buk, bucke, bukke,* a male deer; also, as orig., a he-goat; < AS. *bucca,* a he-goat (AS. *gāt,* > E. *goat,* is a she-goat; cf. *gāt-bucca,* a he-goat; cf. AS. *hæfer* = L. *caper,* a he-goat; Gr. *κάπρος,* a boar); *buc* (rare), a male deer, = OS. *buk,* a he-goat, = Fries. *bok* = D. *bok* = OHG. *boch,* MHG. *boc,* G. *bock* = Icel. *bukkr,* also *bokkr* and *bokki,* = Sw. *bock* = Dan. *buk,* he-goat, ram, buck (deer). Cf. Skt. *bukka* (Hind. *bok, boka*), Zend *būza,* a goat. Hence (from Teut.) F. *bouc,* OF. *boc* (whence ult. E. *butcher,* q. v.) = Pr. *boc* = Cat. *boc* = Sp. dial. *boque,* OSp. *buco* = It. *becco* (ML. *buccus*) = W. *bwch* = Gael. *boc* = Ir. *boc, poc* = Corn. *byk* = Bret. *buch, bouch,* a he-goat.] **1.** A he-goat.

> As of a ticchen [kid] . . . kumeth a stinkinde got [goat], other [or] a *bucke.* *Ancren Riwle,* p. 100.
>
> Wher [whether] I sal ete bules flesche
> Or drinke the blode of *buckes* nesche?
> Ps. xlix. (l.) 13 (Mid. Eng. version).

2. The male of the deer, the antelope, the rabbit, or the hare: often used specifically of the male of the fallow-deer; a roebuck.—**3.** A gay or fashionable man; a fop; a blood; a dandy.

> He had brilliant underwaistcoats, any one of which would have set up a moderate *buck.* *Thackeray.*
>
> A whole class of young *bucks* of the lower order—"Arrys" is the British term—get themselves up in the closest allowable imitation of bull-fighters. *Lathrop,* Spanish Vistas, p. 26.

4. A male Indian. [U. S.]—**5.** A male negro. [U. S.]—**6†.** The mark of a cuckold.

> *Buck?* I would I could wash myself of the *buck!* *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Great buck, a roebuck in its sixth year or older.—**To blow the buck's horn†,** to lose one's trouble; go whistle.

> She loveth so this heende Nicholas
> That Absolon may *blowe the bukkes horn.*
> *Chaucer,* Miller's Tale, l. 201.

buck[1] (buk), *v. i.* [< *buck*[1], *n.* Cf. MHG. *bocken,* butt like a goat, also as G. *bocken,* smell like a goat, also buck. Cf. *buck*[2] and *buck*[4].] **1.** To copulate, as bucks and does.—**2.** To butt: a ★sense referred also to *buck*[4] (which see).

buck[2] (buk), *v.* [Prob. of dial. origin, not being recorded in literature until recently; prob., like the related *buckle*[1], of LG. origin: cf. MD. *bucken, bocken,* bend, D. *bukken,* bow, stoop, submit, yield, = MLG. *bucken,* LG. *bukken* = MHG. *bocken, bücken,* G. *bücken,* bend (cf. MHG. *bocken,* sink down, tr. lay down), = Sw. *bucka* = Norw. *bukka* = Dan. *bukke,* bow; a secondary verb from D. *buigen,* G. *biegen,* etc., = AS. *būgan,* E. *bow*[1], bend. *Buck*[2] is thus formally a secondary form of *bow*[1], dial. *bug*[3], bend (cf. *buxom* = *bucksome,* of the same origin), having as its freq. form *buckle*[1]. In the 2d and 3d senses the verb might be referred to *buck*[1], a goat, as *caper*[1] to L. *caper,* a goat. Cf. G. *bocken,* naut., heave up and down, pitch; of a horse, bend down the neck and fling out behind, usually referred to *bock,* a goat.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bend; buckle. [U. S.]

> To *buck,* meaning to bend, is a common word in the South. *The American,* VI. 237.

2. To spring lightly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To make a violent effort to throw off a rider or pack, by means of rapid plunging jumps performed by springing into the air, arching the back, and coming down with the fore legs perfectly stiff, the head being commonly held as low as possible: said of a horse or a mule.—**4.** To "kick"; make obstinate resistance or objection: as, to *buck* at improvements. [Colloq., U. S.]



Bucking Bronco.

II. *trans.* **1.** To punish by tying the wrists together, passing the arms over the bent knees, and putting a stick across the arms and in the angle formed by the knees. [U. S.]—**2.** To throw, or attempt to throw (a rider), by bucking: as, the bronco *bucked* him off. ★[U. S.]

buck[2] (buk), *n.* [< *buck*[2], *v.*] A violent effort of a horse or mule to rid itself of its rider or burden; the act of bucking.

buck[3] (buk), *v. t.* [= Sc. *bouk,* < ME. *bouken,* wash or steep in lye (not in AS.), = MD. *buiken* = MLG. *buken,* LG. *büken* = MHG. *büchen, beuchen,* G. *bauchen* = Sw. *byka* = Dan. *bygge;* cf. Bret. *buga* = OF. *buer* = Sp. **bugar* = It. *bucare* (Florio), wash in lye (> F. *buée,* Sp. *bugada,* It. *bucata* (obs.), *bucato,* washing in lye), < ML. **bucare,* prob. borrowed from Teut. Cf. Gael. Ir. *buac,* dung used in bleaching, the liquor in which cloth is washed, bleached linen cloth, linen in an early stage of bleaching (cf. Ir. *buacar,* cow-dung), < Gael. Ir. *bo* = W. *buw,* a cow, = E. *cow*[1], q. v. But the connection of these Celtic forms with the Teut. is doubtful.] To soak or steep (clothes) in lye, as in bleaching; wash in lye or suds; clean by washing and beating with a bat.

buck[3] (buk), *n.* [= Sc. *bouk:* see *buck*[3], *v.*] **1.** Lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed.—**2†.** The cloth or clothes soaked or washed in lye or suds; a wash.

> Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.
>
> Well, I will in and cry too; never leave
> Crying until our maids may drive a *buck*
> With my salt tears at the next washing-day.
> *B. Jonson,* Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.
>
> If I were to beat a *buck,* I can strike no harder. *Massinger,* Virgin-Martyr, iv. 2.

buck[4] (buk), *v. t.* [E. dial., not found in ME.; = MD. *boken, booken* = MLG. *boken* (LG. freq. *bökern*) = MHG. *bochen, puchen,* G. *pochen* = Sw. *boka* = Norw. *buka* = Dan. dial. *boge,* Dan. *pukke,* beat, knock, strike, stamp, as ore, etc.; cf. D. *poken,* poke, = ME. *poken, pukken,* E. *poke:* see *poke*[1]. The 3d and 4th senses touch upon those of *buck*[1] and *buck*[2].] **1.** To beat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *mining* and *ore-dressing,* to break into small pieces for jigging. The tool with which this is done is called a *bucking-iron,* and the support on which the ore is placed to be thus treated a *bucking-plate.*

3. To push; thrust. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**4.** To strike with the head; butt. [U. S.]

buck[5] (buk), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a var. of *bouk,* < ME. *bouk,* the trunk, body, belly, < AS. *būc,* the belly: see *bouk*[1].] **1.** The breast.—**2.** The ★body of a wagon. *Halliwell.*

buck[6] (buk), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *buck*[1]; cf. similar uses of E. *horse,* F. *cheval,* and D. *ezel,* an ass, an easel, > E. *easel.*] A frame. Specifically—(*a*) A frame composed of two X-shaped ends joined at the middle by a bar, on which to saw wood for fuel. Also called *sawbuck* and *sawhorse.* [U. S.] (*b*) A frame or table on which leather is laid while being glazed.

buck[7] (buk), *n.* [Sc., < ME. *buk* (in comp.), **bok,* < AS. *bōc,* beech, commonly in deriv. *bēce,* E. *beech:* see *beech*[1] and *book.*] The beech: a dialectal word used in literary English only in the compounds *buck-mast* and *buckwheat;* also in dialectal *buck-log.*

buck[8] (buk), *n.* [An abbr. of *buckpot,* q. v.] An earthenware pot made of clay found in some parts of British Guiana. Also called *buckpot.*

buck[9] (buk), *v. i.* [Appar. imitative; but cf. *bock, boke*[2], *belch.*] To make a noise in swallowing; gulp. [Shetland.]

buck[9] (buk), *n.* [< *buck*[9], *v.*] A hollow sound which a stone makes when thrown into the water from a height. [Shetland.]

buck[10] (buk), *n.* [Cf. Corn. *buchar,* sour milk.] **1.** A kind of minute fungus (as supposed) infesting ill-kept dairies. [Cornwall.]—**2.** The spittle-fly. [Cornwall.]

buck-ague (buk'ā″gū), *n.* Same as *buck-fever.*

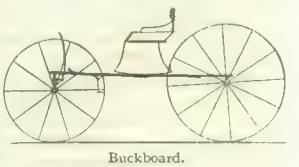
buck-and-ball (buk'and-bâl'), *n.* A cartridge for smooth-bore firearms containing a spherical bullet and three buck-shot: now little used.

buck-basket (buk'bàs″ket), *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

> *Fal.* . . . They conveyed me into a *buck-basket.*
> *Ford.* A *buck-basket!*
> *Fal.* By the Lord, a *buck-basket!* rammed me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 5.

buck-bean (buk'bēn), *n.* Same as *bog-bean.*

buckboard (buk'bōrd), *n.* [< *buck* (appar. as in *buck-wagon,* q. v.) + *board;* but commonly understood as < *buck*[2], bend, bounce, + *board.*] A four-wheeled carriage in which a long elastic board or frame is used in place of body, springs, and gear. It has one or more seats. The board is fastened directly to the rear axle at one end and to the bolster of the fore axle at the other end, or is used in connection with a side-bar gear. Also called *buck-wagon.*



Buckboard.

bucked (bukt or buk'ed), *a.* [E. dial., also *buckard;* explained by Grose as "soured by keeping too long in the milk bucket, or by a foul bucket"; but appar. < *buck*[10] + *-ed.*] Sour; turned sour, as milk; rancid. [Prov. Eng.]

bucker[1] (buk'ėr), *n.* [< *buck*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A horse that bucks.—**2.** A bent piece of wood, especially that on which a slaughtered animal is suspended. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A horse's hind leg. [Prov. Eng.]

bucker[2] (buk'ėr), *n.* [= MLG. *boker*, a knocker; < *buck*[4] + *-er*[1].] In *mining:* (*a*) One who bucks or bruises ore. (*b*) A flat broad-headed hammer used in bucking ore.

Bucker . . . consists of a flat piece of iron about the size of a man's open hand; at the back of it is a broad ring, through which is thrust a piece of wood for a handle.
Tapping Gloss. Derbysh. Min. T.

★**bucket** (buk'et), *n.* [Also *buckett*, *bocket*, *boket*. ME. *buket*, *boket*, < OF. *buket*, *buquet*, a bucket, milk-pail, wash-tub, dim. of **buc*, < OLG. **būk* = AS. *būc*, a vessel (L. *lagena*, *hydria*), E. dial. *bouk*, *boak*, a pail. The Celtic forms, Ir. *buicead*, Gael. *bucaid*, a bucket, are from E.] **1.** A vessel for drawing up water, as from a well; a pail or open vessel of wood, leather, metal, or other material, for carrying water or other liquid; also, "in the south of Scotland, a four-sided wooden vessel for carrying salt, coal, ashes, etc." *N. E. D.*—**2.** A vane, float, or box on a water-wheel against which the water impinges, or into which it falls, in turning the wheel.—**3.** The scoop of a dredging-machine, a grain-elevator, etc.—**4.** The float of a paddle-wheel.—**5.** The piston of a lifting-pump.—**6.** As much as a bucket holds; half a bushel.—**Air-pump bucket.** See *air-pump.*—**Dumping-bucket,** a square box with a drop-bottom, used in mining.—**To kick the bucket,** to die. [Slang.]

"Fine him a pot," roared one, "for talking about *kicking the bucket;* he's a nice young man to keep a cove's spirits up, and talk about 'a short life and a merry one.'"
Kingsley, Alton Locke, ii.

Ventilated bucket, a bucket in a water-wheel having provision for the escape of the air carried into it by the water.

★**bucket** (buk'et), *v.* [< *bucket*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To dip up water with a bucket; use a bucket.

Like Danaides' Sieve-like Tub is filling ever,
But never full for all their *bucketing.*
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 23.

2. [In allusion to the rapid motion of a bucket in a well.] To move fast. [Slang.]

He sprang into the saddle smiling, because the visit was over, and *bucketed* back at a hand-gallop. *Dickens.*

II. *trans.* To pour water upon with a bucket.

Wo be to him whose head is *bucketed* with waters of a scalding bath. *Bp. Hacket*, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 194.

bucket-engine (buk'et-en″jin), *n.* An application of the principle of the water-wheel, consisting of a series of buckets attached to an endless chain which runs over a pair of sprocket-wheels, from either one or both of which power may be obtained: designed to utilize a stream of water which has a considerable fall, but is limited in quantity. *E. H. Knight.*

bucketful (buk'et-fūl), *n.* [< *bucket* + *-ful.*] As much as a bucket will hold.

bucket-lift (buk'et-lift), *n.* In *mach.*, a pump with a valve in the piston, forming part of a lifting-pump, as of a mine.

bucket-pitch (buk'et-pich), *n.* In an overshot water-wheel, a circular line passing through the elbows of the buckets.

bucket-rod (buk'et-rod), *n.* In *mach.*, one of the wooden rods to which the piston of a lifting-pump is attached.

bucket-shop (buk'et-shop), *n.* An establishment conducted nominally for the transaction of a stock-exchange business, or a business of similar character, but really for the registration of bets or wagers, usually for small amounts, on the rise or fall of the prices of stocks, grain, oil, etc., there being no transfer or delivery of the stocks or commodities nominally dealt in. [U. S.]

"Puts" and "calls" and *bucket-shop* operations are gambling transactions, and should be treated accordingly.
The Nation, XXXVI. 354.

bucket-valve (buk'et-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, the valve on the top of the air-pump bucket. *E. H. Knight.*

bucket-wheel (buk'et-hwēl), *n.* A machine for raising water, consisting of a wheel over which passes a rope or chain carrying a series of buckets which dip into the well and discharge at the surface. In other forms the buckets are fixed to the periphery of the wheel.


Bucket-wheel Pump.

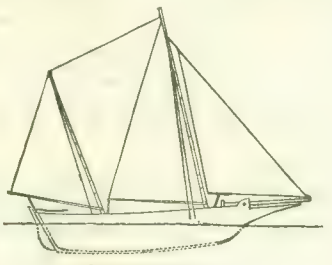
buckeye (buk'ī), *n.* [< *buck*[1], a deer, + *eye;* in allusion to the appearance of the naked seed.] **1.** An American name for the different species of horse-chestnut, *Æsculus*, native to the United States.


Flowering Branch of Fetid Buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*).
a, nut; *b*, dehiscing fruit.
(From Gray's "Genera of Plants of the U. S.")

The species commonly distinguished are the sweet buckeye (*Æ. flava*), the Ohio or fetid buckeye (*Æ. glabra*), and the California buckeye (*Æ. Californica*). The wood is white, soft, and spongy, and furnishes splints for baskets, etc.

The *buckeyes* were putting forth their twisted horns of blossom. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 54.

2. An inhabitant of Ohio, which is often called the *Buckeye State*, from the great number of horse-chestnuts in it.—**3.** A flat-bottomed centerboard schooner of small size (3 to 15


Baltimore Buckeye.

tons), decked over, and with a cabin aft, used in oyster-fishing in Chesapeake Bay. Also called *bugeye.*

The *buckeyes* . . . are an exaggeration of the dugout canoe. . . . The primitive builder bored two holes, one on each side of the stem, through which to pay out his cables. These were simply two round holes, bored with a large auger, and, when the boat was coming head on, resembled to the fancy of the negroes the eyes of a buck.
C. P. Kunhardt, Small Yachts, p. 234.

Spanish buckeye, *Ungnadia speciosa*, a tree of Texas and Mexico, nearly related to *Æsculus.*

buck-eyed (buk'īd), *a.* Having a bad or speckled eye: said of a horse.

buck-fever (buk'fē″vėr), *n.* Nervous agitation of a hunter upon the approach of deer or other large game. Also called *buck-ague.*

buckfinch (buk'finch), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *bogfinke.*] A name for the chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs.*

buckheading (buk'hed″ing), *n.* Cutting off live hedge-thorns, fence-height. *Grose.* [North. ★Eng.]

buckhorn (buk'hôrn), *n.* [= ODan. Dan. *bukkehorn*, a buck's horn, also fenugreek.] **1.** The substance of the horns of bucks or deer, used in making knife-handles, etc.—**2.** A name for the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum.*—**Buckhorn brake.** See *brake*[5].

buckhorn-sight (buk'hôrn-sīt), *n.* A rifle-sight which has a branching projection on each side of the sight-notch.

buck-hound (buk'hound), *n.* A kind of hound, resembling a small staghound, used for hunting bucks.

buckie, bucky (buk'i), *n.* [Sc., of uncertain origin. In sense 1, cf. L. *buccinum*, prop. *būcinum*, a shell-fish used in dyeing purple (see *Buccinum*); also OF. *bouquet*, "a great prawn" (Cotgrave).] **1.** The Scotch name for marine univalve shells in general, as whelks, etc.: especially applied to the red whelk, *Chrysodomus antiquus*, also called the *roaring buckie*, from the sound heard when it is held to the ear.—**2.** A perverse, refractory person; a mischievous madcap.—**Deevil's** or **deil's buckie.** (*a*) A particular species of that kind of shells called buckies. (*b*) Same as *buckie*, 2. *Hogg.*

bucking[1] (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buck*[1], *v.*] The act of copulating, as bucks and does.

bucking[2] (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buck*[2], *v.*] A vice peculiar to the horses of Mexico, Texas, and the western American plains, of Spanish descent, and to mules. See *buck*[2], *v.*

bucking[2] (buk'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *buck*[2], *v.*] Given to bucking; addicted to the practice of bucking: as, a *bucking* horse.

bucking[3] (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buck*[3], *v.* Also written *bowking.*] The act or process of steeping or soaking in lye or caustic soda, as in bleaching cotton thread, etc.

The boiling (also called "*bowking*" or "*bucking*") with caustic soda solution takes place in large iron boilers or "kiers."
J. J. Hummel, The Dyeing of Textile Fabrics, p. 73.

bucking[4] (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buck*[4], *v.*] The act of breaking or pulverizing ore.

Buckingham lace. See *lace.*

bucking-iron (buk'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *mining*, a tool for bucking or pulverizing ore.

bucking-kier (buk'ing-kēr), *n.* A large circular boiler or kier used in bleaching.

bucking-plate (buk'ing-plāt), *n.* In *mining*, an iron plate on which the ores are placed in the process of bucking.

bucking-stool (buk'ing-stōl), *n.* A washing-block.

buckish (buk'ish), *a.* [< *buck*[1], 3, + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to a buck or gay young fellow; foppish.

buckishness (buk'ish-nes), *n.* Foppishness; the quality or condition of a buck.

buckism (buk'izm), *n.* [< *buck*[1], 3, + *-ism.*] The quality of being a buck; foppery.

I was once a delightful auctioneer—my present trade is *buckism.* *Morton*, Secrets worth Knowing, iii. 2.

buck-jumper (buk'jum″pėr), *n.* A bucking horse or mule.

When they found that he sat a *buck-jumper* as if the animal symbolized the arch-fiend himself, they took him to their hearts.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 66.

★**buckle**[1] (buk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *buckled*, ppr. *buckling.* [Prob., like the simple form *buck*[2], of LG. origin; cf. MD. *buchelen*, *buechelen*, *boechelen* (for **buckelen*, etc.—Kilian), strive, tug under a load, = G. dial. (Bav.) refl. *auf bückeln*, raise the back, as a cat (lit. buckle one's self up); freq. of the verb repr. by *buck*[2]. Cf. MD. adj. *boechel*, curved, bent. A different word from *buckle*[2], *v.*, though confused with it in some senses.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bend; bow.

Whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, *buckle* under life.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Antonio . . . saw the boards *buckle* under the feet of the walker. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

The top-mast studding-sail boom, after *buckling* up and springing out again like a piece of whalebone, broke off at the boom-iron. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 76.

2. To curl; become wrinkled; shrivel up.

Melted and *buckled* with the heat of the fire like parchment. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 5, 1666.

3. To yield assent; agree: with *to:* as, I can't *buckle to* that. [Colloq.]—**4.** To bend to something; apply one's self with vigor; engage in with zeal: with *to:* as, "go, *buckle to* the law," *Dryden.*—**5.** To enter upon some labor or contest; struggle; contend: with *with.*

The bishop was as able and ready to *buckle with* the lord protector, as he was *with* him.
Latimer, 2d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Why met you not the Tartar, and defied him?
Drew your dead-doing sword, and *buckled with* him?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 5.

To buckle in, to close in; embrace or seize the body, as in a scuffle. [U. S.]

II. *trans.* To bend; curl; shrivel as by the application of heat.

Like a bow *buckled* and bent together
By some more strong in mischiefs than myself.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

The force generated in these plates [accumulator], tending to *buckle* them, is something enormous, and no ordinary separator would be able to resist this. *Science*, IV. 389.

buckle[1] (buk'l), *n.* [< *buckle*[1], *v.*; usually referred to *buckle*[2], *n.* Cf. Dan. *bukkel*, a curl.] **1.** A bend, bulge, or kink, as in a saw-blade.—**2.** A contorted expression of the face. *Churchill.*—**3**†. Any curl of hair, especially a long

curl carefully arranged, and turned toward the head, worn by women in the eighteenth century.—**4†.** The condition of being curled, as of hair.

He lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year.
Addison, Spectator, No. 129.

buckle[2] (buk'l), *n.* [< ME. *bokle, bokel, bocle*, etc., < OF. *bocle, bucle*, F. *boucle*, the boss of a shield, a ring, a buckle, = Pr. *bocla, bloca* = OSp. *bloca* = MLG. *bokele* = MD. *boeckel, bockel* = MHG. *buckel*, boss of a shield, G. *buckel*, a boss, knob, hump, < ML. *bucula, buccula*, a beaver, a shield, the boss of a shield, a buckle, L. *buccula*, a beaver, a little cheek or mouth, dim. of *bucca*, cheek: see *bucca*.] **1.** A clasp consisting of a rectangular or curved rim, with one or more movable tongues secured to the chape at one side or in the middle, and long enough to rest upon the opposite side: used for fastening together two straps or belts or the ends of the same strap, or for some similar purpose. It is sewed or otherwise fastened to one band or end, and the other is passed through it, being kept from slipping by the tongue or tongues. Buckles for use in dress have often been made highly ornamental, especially for shoes. See *shoe-buckle*.

2. In *her.*, same as *arming-buckle*.—**3.** An iron loop for fastening the blade to the frame of a wood-saw.—**To turn the buckle of the belt behind**, to prepare to join in close fight.

buckle[2] (buk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *buckled*, ppr. *buckling*. [< ME. *buclen, bokelen, boclen*, buckle, stud, < OF. **bocler, boucler*, F. *boucler*, buckle; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fasten with a buckle or buckles.—**2.** To prepare for action of any kind (a metaphor taken from buckling on armor previous to engaging in battle); hence, to set vigorously to work at anything: with a reflexive pronoun.

The Sarazin . . . *him buckled* to the field.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 41.

Hereupon Cartwright *buckled himself* to the employment. *Fuller.*

3†. To join in battle.

The foot . . . were *buckled* with them in front.
Sir J. Hayward.

4. To confine or limit. [Rare.]

How brief the life of man, . . .
That the stretching of a span
Buckles in his sum of age.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

5. To join together; unite in marriage. [Scotch.]

Dr. R., who *buckles* beggars for a tester and a dram of Geneva. *Scott.*

II.† *intrans.* To marry.

Good silly Stellio, we must shortly *buckle*.
Mother Bombie. (*Halliwell.*)

buckle-beggar (buk'l-beg″ăr), *n.* [Sc., also *buckle-the-beggars*; < *buckle*[2], *v.*, 5, + obj. *beggar*.] A person who performs the ceremony of marriage in a clandestine and irregular manner. *Scott.*

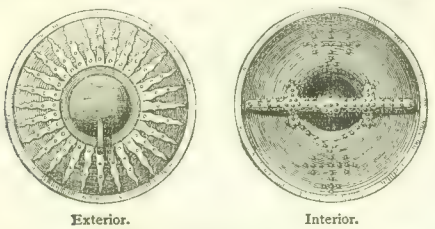
buckled[1] (buk'ld), *p. a.* [< *buckle*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Not smooth and flat; bent, wavy, or wrinkled; having the appearance of having been crumpled.—**Buckled plates**, iron plates used as a foundation for flooring in fire-proof buildings, in place of brick arches. Their edges have a flat rim called a fillet, and the middle is slightly convex. They are generally of a square or an oblong form, and rest upon iron girders with the convex side upward.

buckled[2] (buk'ld), *p. a.* [< *buckle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Fastened with a buckle.—**2.** In *her.*, having a buckle, as a belt, garter, or the like.

buckle-horns (buk'l-hôrnz), *n. pl.* Short crooked horns turning horizontally inward. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

buckle-mouthed† (buk'l-moutht), *a.* Having large straggling teeth. [North. Eng.]

buckler (buk'lèr), *n.* [< ME. *bokeler, bocler*, etc., < OF. *bocler, bucler*, F. *bouclier* (= Pr. *bloquier* = Sp. Pg. *broquel* = It. *brocchiere* = MLG. *bokeler* = D. *beukelaar* = MHG. *buckeler* = Icel. *buklari* = ODan. *buckler, buglere*) (ML. as if **buccularius*), a shield, < *bocle*, the boss of a shield: see *buckle*[2].] **1.** A shield; specifically, a small shield intended to parry blows or thrusts, but not so large as to cover the body. The buckler of the middle ages in western Europe was generally round, and rarely more than two feet in diameter, eighteen inches, or even less, being a more common size. It was generally grasped by the hand only, and held at arm's-length, and in combat was interposed to receive the blow of a sword, like the dagger which was held for this purpose in the left hand in later times. See *shield*.



Exterior. Interior.

Buckler, beginning of 16th century.
The hook is intended for hanging it at the girdle. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

2. *Naut.*, a piece of wood fitted to stop the hawse-holes of a ship, to prevent the sea from coming in, or to stop the circular hole in a port-lid when the gun is run in. Hawse-bucklers are now made of iron.—**3.** The anterior segment of the carapace or shell of a trilobite.—**4.** A plate on the body or head of a fish; especially, a plate in front of the dorsal fin in various catfishes, or *Nematognathi*.—**5.** A stage of the molting American blue crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when the shell has become nearly hard.—**6.** A piece of beef cut off from the sirloin.—**Blind buckler.** See *blind*[1].

buckler (buk'lèr), *v. t.* [< *buckler, n.*] To be a buckler or shield to; support; defend.

They shall not touch thee, Kate:
I'll *buckler* thee against a million.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

buckler-fern (buk'lèr-fèrn), *n.* A name applied, in England, to the species of *Dryopteris* characterized by free veins and round, reniform indusia.

buckler-fish (buk'lèr-fish), *n.* A fish of the extinct genus *Cephalaspis*.

buckler-headed (buk'lèr-hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like a buckler. *Lyell.*

buckling (buk'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buckle*[1], *v.*] The act of bending; tendency to bend or become wavy.

The thinness of the blade [of the hand-saw] requires that it should be made wide to give it sufficient stiffness to resist *buckling*. *Morgan*, Manual of Mining Tools, p. 114.

buckling-comb (buk'ling-kōm), *n.* A small comb used to secure the curls called buckles worn by women.

buck-log (buk'log), *n.* [< *buck*[7], beech (as in *buck-mast, buckwheat*), + *log*.] A beech log.

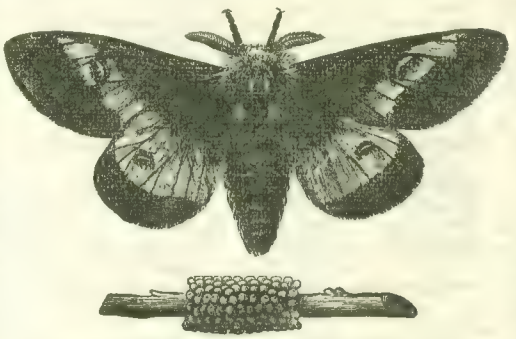
A brutal cold country . . . to camp out in; never a *buck-log* to his fire, no, nor a stick thicker than your finger for seven mile round. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

buck-mackerel (buk'mak″e-rel), *n.* A name about Banff, Scotland, of the scad, *Trachurus trachurus*.

buck-mast† (buk'mâst), *n.* [< ME. *bukmast* (= MLG. *bōkmast*), < *buk* for **bok*, beech (see *buck*[7], *beech*[1]), + *mast*[2]. Cf. *buckwheat*.] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree; beech-mast (which see).

The bores fedynge is propreliche ycleped akyr [acorn] of ookys berynge, and *bukmast*. *MS. Bodl.*, p. 546. (*Halliwell.*)

buck-moth (buk'môth), *n.* A name given to a delicate crape-winged moth, *Hemileuca maia* (Drury), of the family *Bombycidæ*: so called, it is said, on account of its flying late in the fall, when the deer run. The larvæ feed on the oak and willow, and the eggs are laid in naked rings around their twigs.



Male Buck-moth (*Hemileuca maia*) and Eggs, natural size.

buckpot (buk'pot), *n.* [See *buck*[8].] A cooking-pot made in British Guiana from a peculiar local clay. It is popularly supposed to be necessary for the proper making of the dish called pepper-pot (which see).

buckra (buk'rä), *n.* and *a.* [Also *buccra, bukra, bockrá, buckro*. Negro-Eng. (in U. S. and the W. Indies) *buckra*, Negro-Dutch (in Guiana) *bakrá*, a white man, master, prob. a West African word.] **I.** *n.* A white man: used by the blacks of the African coast, the West Indies, and the southern United States.

II. *a.* White: as, *buckra* yam, white yam. [Negroes' English.]

buckram (buk'ram), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *buckeram*, < ME. *bokeram, bockrom*, once *bougeren* (= MD. *bockerael*), < OF. *boqueran, boucaran, boquerant, bouqueran, bouquerrant, bouguerant, bougheran, bourgrain, bougrain*, F. *bougran* = Pr. *bocaran, boqueran* = Cat. *bocaran* = Sp. *bucarán, bocarán*, < OIt. *bucherano*, It. *bucherame* (MLG. *bukram*, MHG. *buckeram, buggeram*), < ML. *bucaranum, bucarannum, buchiranus, boquerannus* (also *bocaramen, boccaran*, etc.), a word of foreign origin, in wavering forms, prob. orig. an adj., ML. **Bucaranus*, of Bokhara, < **Bucara*, It. *Bocara, Buchara*, E. *Bokhara*, < Ar. *Bukhárá*, a district and city in Asia. Compare *baudkin, calico, madras, muslin*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Formerly, a fine linen or cotton fabric used for church banners and vestments and for personal wear; also, a cheaper material used for linings.

Fine linen, of that kind by the older ecclesiastical writers called "byssus," which, during the middle ages, was known here in England under the name of "*buckram*."
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 104.

2. In recent times, coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue or gum, used as a stiffening for keeping garments in a required shape, and recently also in binding books.—**3†.** A buckram bag used by lawyers' clerks.

Lean. Alas, I was brought up ——
Ama. . . . To be an ass,
A lawyer's ass, to carry books and *buckrams!*
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling buckram of either kind; hence, stiff; precise; formal.

Two rogues in *buckram* suits. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Buckram scribe. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate.

A black *buckram* cassock was gathered at his middle with a belt, at which hung, instead of knife or weapon, a goodly leathern pen-and-ink case. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. ix.

[Used as a general term of contempt.

Ah, thou say, thou serge, nay, thou *buckram* lord!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.]

buckram (buk'ram), *v. t.* [< *buckram, n.*] To strengthen with buckram, or in the manner of buckram; make stiff. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 652.

Natural good taste, and still more his *buckramed* habit of clerical decorum, . . . carried him safely through the . . . crisis. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xx.

buckrams† (buk'ramz), *n.* [*buck*[1] + *rams*, a form of *ramson*.] **1.** The ramson or bear's-garlic, *Allium ursinum*.—**2.** In the old herbals, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

buck-saw (buk'sâ), *n.* A saw set in an upright frame or bow, and used with both hands in cutting wood on a support called a *buck*. [U. S. and Canada.]

buck's-beard (buks'bērd), *n.* A herbaceous perennial plant, *Tragopogon pratensis*, more usually called *goat's-beard*, from its long, coarse, tawny pappus.

buckshish, bucksheesh (buk'shēsh), *n.* Same as *bakshish*.

buck's-horn (buks'hôrn), *n.* A name given to several plants on account of their forked leaves, as the *Plantago Coronopus* (also called *buck's-horn plantain*), the *Coronopus Coronopus*, and the South African *Rapuntium* ★*coronopifolium*.

buck-shot (buk'shot), *n.* A large size of shot, so named from its use in killing deer.—**Buck-shot war**, in *U. S. hist.*, a contest in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, accompanied by mobs and other violent demonstrations, in December, 1838, between two rival organizations, the one composed of Whigs, the other of Democrats, each of which claimed to be the true House. The name is derived from the reported threat of a Whig member that the mob should feel ball and buck-shot before the day was over.

buckskin (buk'skin), *n.* and *a.* [< *buck*[1] + *skin*; = Icel. *bukkaskinn* = Dan. *bukkeskind*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The skin of a buck.—**2.** A kind of soft leather of a yellowish or grayish color, made originally by treating deerskins in a peculiar way, but now usually prepared from sheepskins. In its preparation a great deal of manipulation is required, the softness which is its chief characteristic being produced by the use of either oil or brains in dressing it. It was formerly used for clothing, as by American Indians, frontiersmen, and soldiers, but is now used principally for thick gloves.

3. *pl.* Breeches made of buckskin.

A very stout, puffy man in *buckskins* and Hessian boots.
Thackeray.

4. A person clothed in buckskin: a term applied to the American troops during the Revolutionary War.—**5.** A horse of the color of buckskin. [Western U. S.]

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to buckskin.—**2.** Of the color of buckskin: used of a horse. [Western U. S.]

bucksome†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *buxom*.

buck-stall (buk'stâl), *n.* A toil or net to take deer. *W. Brown.*

Bucktail (buk'tāl), *n.* A name originally given to the members of the Tammany Society in New York city, but about 1817–26 extended in its application to members of that faction of the Democratic-Republican party in the State which opposed De Witt Clinton.

Better success in constitutional reform was attained in New York, in spite of an incessant turmoil between the Clintonians and the anti-Clintonians—*Bucktails*, or Tammany men, as they were called—all of whom professed the republican creed of the nation.
Schouler, Hist. U. S., III. 227.

★**buckthorn** (buk'thôrn), *n.* [< *buck*[1] + *thorn*. According to some, a mistaken rendering of the G. *buxdorn*, a translation of the Gr. *πυξάκανθα*, 'boxthorn,' of Dioscorides.] **1.** The popular name of species of *Rhamnus* (which see).

The common buckthorn is *R. cathartica;* the dyer's-buckthorn, *R. infectoria;* the alder-buckthorn, *R. Frangula*, or in the United States *R. Caroliniana;* and the Siberian buckthorn, or redwood, *R. Erythroxylum*.

2. A local English name of the haddock: chiefly applied to dried haddock. *Day.*—**Jamaica buckthorn**, the Cherokee rose (*Rosa lævigata*), used for hedges.—**Sea-buckthorn**, of the coasts of Europe, *Hippophaë Rhamnoides*, family *Elæagnaceæ*.—**Southern buckthorn**, of the southern United States, a small sapotaceous tree, *Bumelia lycioides*.—**Texas buckthorn**, a small thorny shrub, *Colubrina Texensis*.

buck-tooth (buk'töth), *n.* [< *buck* (uncertain: perhaps *buck*[1]; cf. ME. *gat-tothed*, goat-toothed) + *tooth*.] Any tooth that juts out beyond the rest.

His jaw was underhung, and when he laughed two white *buck-teeth* protruded themselves, and glistened savagely in spite of the grin. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

bucku, *n.* See *buchu*.

buck-wagon (buk'wag″on), *n.* [In South African D. *bokwagen* (in def. 1), appar. < *bok*, = E. *buck*[1], a goat, + *wagen* = E. *wagon*. Cf. *buckboard*.] **1.** A transport-wagon with strong projecting framework extending over the wheels in order to carry heavy loads, used in South Africa. —**2.** Same as *buckboard*.

buckwash (buk'wosh), *v. t.* To wash in lye or buck; cleanse by bucking.

buckwashing (buk'wosh″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buckwash*, *v.*] The act of washing linen, etc.

Ford. How now? whither bear you this?
Serv. To the laundress, forsooth.
Mrs. F. Why, what have you to do whither they bear it? You were best meddle with *buck-washing*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

buckweed† (buk'wēd), *n.* A kind of herb. *E. ★Phillips*, 1706.

buckwheat (buk'hwēt), *n.* [A Sc. and North. E. form (= D. *boekweit* = MLG. *bōkwēte* = G. *buchweizen* = Dan. *boghvede*), < *buck*[7], beech, + *wheat*. Cf. *buck-mast*. It receives its name from the resemblance of its triangular fruit to beechnuts. The NL. name *Fagopyrum* is a translation of the E. name.] **1.** The common name of *Fagopyrum Fagopyrum*, of the family *Polygonaceæ*, and of its seeds. It is a native of central Asia, an annual of easy culture, growing on the poorest soils; and though the grain is less nutritious than that of most cereals, it is used to a considerable extent for food for both men and animals. The chief use of its flour in the United States is in the generally popular form of buckwheat pancakes. East Indian buckwheat (*F. Tataricum*) is of inferior quality and is less cultivated.



Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum Fagopyrum*). *a*, flower; *b*, ovary; *c*, fruit; *d*, section of same, showing embryo.

2. In the West Indies, *Anredera scandens*, of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, an annual climbing plant of no importance.—**Buckwheat coal**, in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, the smallest size of coal sent to market. It is sufficiently small to pass through a half-inch mesh.—**False buckwheat**, some climbing species of *Polygonum*, as *P. dumetorum* or *P. scandens*, with the large triangular seeds of *Fagopyrum*.—**Wild buckwheat**, of California, a species of *Eriogonum*, *E. fasciculatum*, nearly related to *Polygonum* and with similar seeds.

buckwheat-tree (buk'hwēt-trē), *n.* The *Cliftonia monophylla*, of the family *Cyrillaceæ*, a small evergreen tree with showy fragrant white flowers and wing-angled fruit, a native of Georgia and the Gulf States. Also called *titi* and *ironwood*.

bucnemia (buk-nē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοῦς*, ox, + *κνήμη*, the leg.] A disease of the leg distinguished by tense, diffuse, inflammatory swelling.

bucolic (bū-kol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bucolicus*, < Gr. *βουκολικός*, rustic, pastoral, < *βουκόλος*, a cowherd, herdsman, < *βοῦς*, an ox (see *Bos*), + *-κόλος*, perhaps for *-πόλος*, as in *αἰπόλος*, a goatherd, < *πέλειν*, move, *πέλεσθαι*, be; otherwise connected with *κέλης*, a race-horse, L. *celer*, swift, Skt. √ *kal*, drive.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pastoral; relating to country affairs, or to a shepherd's life and occupation: as, *bucolic* song.

"Hylas," the celebrated thirteenth idyl of Theocritus, . . . is not a *bucolic* poem, but classified as narrative or semi-epic in character, yet exhibits many touches of the *bucolic* sweetness. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 211.

2. Agricultural: used humorously or in disparagement.—**Bucolic cesura, bucolic dieresis.** See *cesura*.=**Syn.** *Pastoral, Rustic*, etc. See *rural*.

II. *n.* [< L. *bucolicum*, pl. *bucolica*, neut. of *bucolicus:* see I.] **1.** A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, or the life, manners, and occupation of shepherds: as, the *bucolics* of Theocritus and Virgil.

The first modern Latin *bucolics* are those of Petrarch.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, § 28.

2. A writer of pastorals. [Rare.]

Spenser is erroneously ranked as our earliest English *bucolic*. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, § 40.

3. A countryman; a farmer: used humorously or in depreciation.

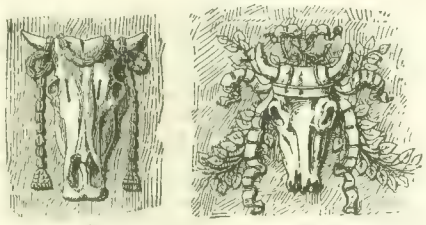
bucolical (bū-kol'i-kal), *a.* Same as *bucolic*.

Bucorvus (bū-kôr'vus), *n.* [NL., < *Bu*(*ceros*) + *Corvus*.] A genus of hornbills, family *Bucerotidæ*, based upon *B. abyssinicus*, an African species, the ground-hornbill, notably different from the others in its terrestrial habits.

bucrane (bū'krān), *n.* Same as *bucranium*.

An immense Roman sarcophagus of oriental granite, with masks carved upon its lid and festooned *bucranes* upon its sides.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. liv.

bucranium (bū-krā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *bucrania* (-ä). [In sense 1, NL.; in sense 2, LL., a certain plant; < Gr. *βουκράνιον*, an ox-head, a kind of bryony, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *κράνιον*, skull, cranium.]



Bucrania.
A, from frieze of Temple of Vespasian, Rome; *B*, from a Roman altar.

1. In *art*, the skull of an ox: an ornament often sculptured, frequently with adornment of wreaths or other decoration, on the frieze of the entablature in the Roman Ionic and Corinthian orders of architecture, and also in other situations.—**2.** The herb calf's-snout. *Kersey*, 1708.

★**bud**[1] (bud), *n.* [< late ME. *budde* = D. *bot*, a bud; prob. due to OF. *boton*, F. *bouton*, a bud, a button: see *button* and *butt*[1].] **1.** In plants, the undeveloped germ-state of a stem or branch, consisting of a growing point inclosed by closely appressed rudimentary leaves. In winter buds are usually protected by an outside covering of scales, often pubescent or resinous, which fall off upon the swelling of the bud in spring. Besides foliage, the bud may also contain the rudimentary inflorescence. Bulbs and bulblets are forms of leaf-buds. Flower-buds are unexpanded blossoms.

Somer toward whan *buddys* first appeere.
Lydgate, Minor Poems (ed. Halliwell, 1840), p. 217.

2†. In *arch.*, an ornamental boss or button.

The roffys [roofs] garnyshed with sarsnettys and *buddys* of golde. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. li.

3. The state of budding or putting forth buds: as, the trees are in *bud*.—**4.** In some cryptogamous plants, especially some *Hepaticæ*, one of the bodies formed asexually which become detached and reproduce the plant; in the plural, same as *gemmæ*. See *gemma*.—**5.** A prominence on or in certain animals of low organization, as polyps, which becomes developed into an independent individual, sometimes permanently attached to the parent organism, and sometimes becoming detached; an incipient zoöid, or bud-like beginning of a new individual in a compound animal. See cut under *Campanularia*.—**6.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a part or organ like or likened to a bud: as, a tactile *bud;* a gustatory *bud*.—**7.** A weaned calf of the first year. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**8.** A young lady just "come out" in society. [Slang.]—**Accessory buds**, buds supplementary to the normally solitary axillary bud, either at its side or above it.—**Adventitious buds**, such buds as are produced abnormally and without order from any part of the stem or roots, or from leaves.—**Blind bud.** See *blind*[1].—**Bud-variation**, in the outgrowth of a bud, the deviation in any respect from the ordinary growth of the plant, producing what is commonly known as a sport. Many remarkable varieties in cultivated plants arise in this way, and are perpetuated by any of the processes of propagation by means of buds.—**Common bud.** See *common*.—**Embryo buds.** See *embryo*.—**Gustatory buds.** See *taste-bud*.—**To nip in the bud.** See *nip*.

bud[1] (bud), *v.*; pret. and pp. *budded*, ppr. *budding*. [< ME. *budden* = D. *botten;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ingraft a bud of or on, as of one plant on the stem of another: as, to *bud* a garden rose on a brier, or a brier with a garden rose. See *budding*, *n.*, 3.—**2.** To put forth by or as if by the natural process of budding.

From your swelling downs, . . . where prickly furze *Buds* lavish gold. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To put forth or produce buds; be in bud.—**2.** To be in the condition of a bud; sprout; begin to grow or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn.—**3.** Figuratively, to be in an early stage of development. —**4.** To eat buds: said of birds. [U. S.]

Last night I saw a number of grouse *budding* upon a neighboring apple tree. *Forest and Stream*, XXVIII. 131.

Budding fungi, fungi which grow and reproduce by budding; chiefly, the yeast-fungi.

bud[2] (bud), *n.* [A reduction of *brother;* cf. *bub*[4].] A familiar term for brother. [Southern U. S.]

bud[3]† (bud), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *bode*, an offer, ult. < AS. *beódan*, pp. *boden*, offer: see *bode*[1], *bode*[2], *bid*.] A gift, especially one meant as a bribe. *Acts James I.* (*Jamieson.*) [Scotch.]

bud[3]†, *v. t.* [Sc., also *budd;* < *bud*[3], *n.*] To endeavor to gain by gifts; bribe.

bud[4] (bud). Same as *bood*, preterit and past participle of *behoove*. [Scotch.]

bud-cell (bud'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a lateral cell produced upon the proembryo of some of the higher cryptogams, as in the *Characeæ*, from which the perfect plant is developed. Sometimes called the *bud-rudiment*.

budded (bud'ed), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *bottony*.

Buddha (bu'dä), *n.* [Skt., lit. 'the Enlightened,' pp. (for **budhta*) of √ *budh* for **bhudh*, be awake, come to consciousness, notice, understand, etc., = Gr. √ **πυθ* for **φυθ* in *πυθέσθαι*, find out, prob. = AS. *beódan* (pp. *boden*), announce, offer, E. *bid:* see *bid*.] **1.** An epithet, meaning the Wise or Enlightened One, applied to the historical founder of Buddhism (according to some in the eleventh century B. C., but more probably in the sixth century), regarded by the Buddhists as the fourth in a series of five messianic Buddhas. He was an Indian prince of the Sakya tribe, and hence called Sakyamuni (the Sakya sage), the name preferred in China and Japan. His original name was Siddartha (literally, "the realization of all the meanings," that is, of the portents at his birth); that most used in Burma, Ceylon, etc., is Gautama or Gotama (literally, "most victorious"), the sacerdotal name of the Sakya tribe.

2. [*l. c.*] One who attains to perfect enlightenment such as that ascribed to the founder of Buddhism, and devotes his powers to the salvation of mankind.

Sometimes also *Boodh, Boodha*.

Tree of Buddha, the bo-tree.

buddhahood (bu'dä-hud), *n.* [< *buddha* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of a buddha. See *Buddha* and *Buddhism*.

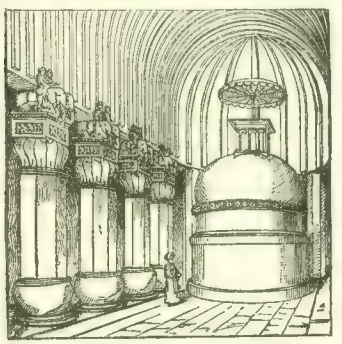
buddhaship (bu'dä-ship), *n.* [< *buddha* + *-ship*.] The condition of one who has attained enlightenment and become a buddha. See *Buddha* and *Buddhism*.

★**Buddhism** (bu'dizm), *n.* [< *Buddha* + *-ism;* = F. *Boudhisme*.] The religious system founded by Buddha, or the Buddha, in India. Its essential principles, in so far as they can be reduced to an Occidental form of thought, are, that man is under the operation of certain inflexible laws, from which there is neither escape nor deliverance; existence under them is an evil; priestly rites and sacrifices are unavailing; death is no escape, but only a transmigration to another form of existence; obedience to the moral laws—the practice of charity, temperance, justice, honesty, truth—insures a sojourn in heaven, followed by a higher existence on the

earth; disobedience insures a punishment in some of the innumerable hot and cold hells (see *naraka*), situated in the interior of the earth or on its furthest verge, followed by a lower state of existence on earth; the supreme felicity to be attained by perfect obedience is the suppression of every passion and desire, and eventually Nirvana, or unconscious existence, if indeed Nirvana be not annihilation. In its original spirit agnostic, if not atheistic, it has become modified in time, and now has its rites and temples, which vary in different nationalities and localities. From India Buddhism spread over Ceylon, Java, Cochin-China, Burma, Tibet, Mongolia, Tatary, China, and Japan, but was stamped out in India by the rise of Hinduism. Also spelled *Boodhism*.

Buddhist (bu̇'dist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Buddha* + *-ist*; = F. *Boudhiste*.] **I.** *n.* One who professes Buddhism; a follower of the religious system founded by Buddha.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Buddha or Buddhism.—**Buddhist architecture,** the oldest and most characteristic native style of Indian ecclesiastical architecture, the earliest specimens dating from 250 B. C., and prevailing wherever Buddhism has been established. Buddhist architectural monuments may be classed in five groups: (*a*) Stambhas or lāts, pillars bearing inscriptions on their shafts, with emblems or animals on their capitals. (*b*) Stupas or topes, large towers, some built in the form of a hemisphere, others partly cylindrical and finished at the top with either a flat circle or a pointed dome-like terminal. The topes were erected in honor of some sacred event or place, and are sometimes employed to contain relics of Buddha or of a saint. In the latter case the tope is called a *dagoba*. (*c*) Rails, formed of elaborately sculptured pillars, built around topes, temples, and other sacred objects. (*d*) Chaitya halls, cut out of the living



Buddhist Architecture.—Interior of Chaitya Hall at Karli.

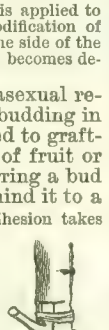
rock, and corresponding closely in plan with Christian churches. The positions of the altar or relic-casket, aisles, and apse are frequently the same in both. (*e*) Viharas, or monasteries, originally built of red sandal-wood, but in exceptional circumstances excavated from the solid rock, with halls having their ceilings supported by elaborately sculptured pillars cut from the natural rock, and surrounded by a number of small sleeping-cells. A characteristic of the Buddhist style is the pseudo-arch, formed by courses of stones each overlapping that below it, till the two sides approach so closely that the opening at the top can be covered by a single stone.

Buddhistic (bu̇-dis'tik), *a.* [< *Buddhist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Buddhism: as, *Buddhistic* literature. Also *Boodhistic*.

Buddhistical (bu̇-dis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *Buddhistic*. Also *Boodhistical*.

budding (bud'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bud*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *bot.*, the putting forth or producing of buds. In the lower cryptogams the term is applied to a form of growth and reproduction, a modification of fission, in which the new cell swells out at the side of the parent cell, increases in size, and at length becomes detached. See *yeast*.

2. In *zoöl.*, gemmation; a mode of asexual reproduction in animals analogous to budding in plants.—**3.** In *hort.*, a process, allied to grafting, for growing a different variety of fruit or plant from a given stock by transferring a bud with a little of the woody tissue behind it to a cleft in the bark of the stock. Adhesion takes place between the cambium layers or new-growth tissue of the two, assuring the life and growth of the bud. Many kinds of fruit are propagated in this way, as well as roses and other plants.



Budding.

budding (bud'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bud*[1], *v.*] **1.** Producing buds: as, a *budding* tree.—**2.** Being in the condition of a bud; figuratively, being in an early stage of growth; being at the entrance of a period of life, a career, etc.: as, a *budding* orator.

> Young *budding* virgin, fair, and fresh, and sweet. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 5.

budding-knife (bud'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife used by gardeners in the operation of budding. The handle, usually made of bone or ivory, tapers to an edge, which enables it to be used in separating the bark from the wood of the stock and inserting the bud.

buddle[1]†, *n.* See *boodle*[1].

buddle[2] (bud'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *buddled*, ppr. *buddling*. [Cf. LG. *butteln* (> G. *butteln*), foam, gush.] In *mining*, to wash (ore); separate (the metalliferous ores) from earthy matters by means of an inclined hutch called a buddle, over which water flows.

buddle[2] (bud'l), *n.* [< *buddle*[2], *v.*] In *mining*, a contrivance for dressing ore, or separating the metalliferous portion from the earthy gangue. The term was originally used in Cornwall, where the hand-buddle is a long box slightly inclined, on the bottom of which the ore is separated by the aid of a current of water. There are several much more complicated forms of the buddle, some of which are stationary and others revolving.

buddle[3] (bud'l), *n.* [Also *boodle*; said to be < D. *buidel*, also contr. *buil* (= OHG. *bütil*, MHG. *biutel*, G. *beutel*), a purse; from its bearing *gulden* (florins), a name given to its flowers: see *gulden*, *guilder*.] Same as *boodle*[3].

buddle[4] (bud'l), *v. t.* To suffocate; drown. [Prov. Eng.]

Bude burner, light. See the nouns.

budge[1] (buj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *budged*, ppr. *budging*. [< F. *bouger*, stir, wag, = Pr. *bolegar*, stir, = It. *bulicare*, bubble up, freq. (cf. Sp. *bullir*, boil, be busy, bestir one's self, move from place to place, = Pg. *bulir*, move, stir, be active), < L. *bullire*, boil: see *boil*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To move; stir; change position; give way: now usually with a negative, implying stubborn resistance to pressure.

> I will not *budge* for no man's pleasure. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

> If the customers or guests are to be dunned, all the burthen lies upon my back; he'd as lief eat that glass as *budge* after them himself. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

II. *trans.* To move; stir; change the position of.

budge[1]† (buj), *a.* [Appar. < *budge*[1], *v.* Cf. Sp. *bullicioso*, brisk, active: see *budge*[1], *v.*] Brisk; ★jocund. *South.*

budge[2] (buj), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *bouge* (see *bouge*[1]), < ME. *bowge*, a bag, < OF. *bouge*, < L. *bulga*, a leathern bag; a word of Gaelic origin: cf. Gael. Ir. *balg*, *bolg*, a bag, wallet, quiver, etc.: see *belly*, *bellows*, *bulge*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A leathern bag.—**2.** Lambskin dressed with the wool outward, much used in the Elizabethan era and since as an inexpensive fur for the edging of garments. In England some official costumes that have remained unchanged are still decorated with budge.

> When, let him but in judgements sight uncase,
> He's naught but *budge*, old gards, browne fox-fur face.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. vii.

3. Same as *budge-barrel*.

II. *a.* [< *budge*[2], 2.] **1.** Trimmed or adorned with budge (see I., 2): as, "*budge* gowns," *Milton*, Art. of Peace with Irish.—**2.** Scholastic; pedantic; austere; surly; stiff; formal: as, "*budge* doctors," *Milton*, Comus, l. 707.

> The solemn fop, significant and *budge*;
> A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 299.

Budge bachelors†, a company of poor old men clothed in long gowns lined with lamb's wool, who formerly accompanied the lord mayor of London at his inauguration.

budge[3]† (buj), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] One who slips into a house or shop to steal cloaks, etc.; a sneak-thief. *Kersey*, 1708. [Slang.]

budge-barrel (buj'bar″el), *n.* A small barrel with only one head, a piece of leather which is drawn together upon strings being nailed upon the other end. It was used in action for carrying cartridges from the magazine to the battery in siege and sea-coast service.

budgeness† (buj'nes), *n.* [< *budge*[2], *a.*, 2, + *-ness*.] Sternness; severity.

> A great Bellona for *budgeness*.
> *Stanihurst*, quoted in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, § 58.

budger (buj'ėr), *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place.

> Let the first *budger* die the other's slave.
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 8.

budgero, budgerow (buj'rō), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *bajra*, repr. Hind. *bajrā*, a kind of pleasure-boat.] A lumbering keelless barge, formerly much used by Europeans traveling on the Gangetic rivers. *Yule and Burnell.* Also *budgero-boat*, *buggerow-boat*.

> They [the ladies of Calcutta] . . . went upon the river in *budgerows* and diverted themselves with fishing or fowling. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 200.

budget (buj'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowget*; < F. *bougette* (= It. *bolgetta*), dim. of OF. *bouge*, a bag: see *budge*[2]. Hence, in sense 4, D. and F. *budget*.] **1.** A small bag or sack; a pouch or portable depository for miscellaneous articles: now chiefly figurative: as, to open a *budget* of news.

> If tinkers may have leave to live,
> And bear the sow-skin *budget*.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3 (song).

> His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
> The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*

2. A stock or store; a collection: as, a *budget* of news.

> It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of invention failed him.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> There is no miracle in the whole Roman Catholic *budget* better vouched than this.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 21.

3. A pocket used by tilers to hold nails.—**4.** In Great Britain, the annual financial statement which the chancellor of the exchequer makes in the House of Commons, sitting as a committee of ways and means. In making this statement the minister gives a view of the general financial policy of the government, and at the same time presents an estimate of the probable income and expenditure for the following twelve months, and a statement of what taxes it is intended to reduce or abolish, or what new ones it may be necessary to impose.

> His [Ælfred's] *budget* is the first royal *budget* we possess; and though the fact that the national expenses were still in the main defrayed by local means renders any comparison of it with a modern *budget* impossible, it is still of interest as indicating the wide range of public activity which even now was open to an English king.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 173.

Hence—**5.** Any similar official estimate and statement. [The word in this specific sense has been adopted into the French language.]—**To open the budget,** to lay before the legislative body the financial estimates and plans of the executive government.

budgy† (buj'i), *a.* [< *budge*[2], *n.*, 2, + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or decorated with the fur called budge.

budla (bud'lä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A variety of brocade, not of the finest quality, manufactured in India.

budlet (bud'let), *n.* [< *bud*[1] + dim. *-let*.] A little bud springing from a parent bud.

budmash (bud'mash), *n.* [Also *badmash*; < Hind. *badm'āsh*, < Pers. *bad*, bad, + Ar. *m'āsh*, means of living, < *'āsh*, live.] A scoundrel; a blackguard; during the time of the Indian mutiny (1857–58), a rebel.

Budorcas (bū-dôr'kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοῦς*, ox, + *δορκάς*, a gazel.] A notable genus of large Asiatic antelopes, containing the yakin, *Budorcas taxicolor*, of the Himalayas: sometimes taken as type of a subfamily *Budorcinæ*, so great are its peculiarities. See *yakin*.

Budorcinæ (bū-dôr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Budorcas* + *-inæ*.] A group of Himalayan antelopes, typified by the genus *Budorcas*, having smooth round horns contiguous at their bases, a tail like that of a goat, and 4 teats.

budorcine (bū-dôr'sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Budorcinæ*.

Budweis porcelain. See *porcelain*.

Budytes (bū-dī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βουδύτης*, the wagtail.] A genus of small oscine passerine birds, chiefly of the old world, of the family *Motacillidæ*; the yellow wagtails, of which there are many species, as *B. flava*. See *Motacillidæ*, *wagtail*.

buer, *n.* A gnat. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

buff†, **boef**[2]†, *interj.* An exclamation representing the sound made by eructation in consequence of overeating.

> Whan they for soules seye the psalm of Davit,
> Lo, *buf* they seye, cor meum eructavit.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 226.

buff[1] (buf), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *buffe*, short for *buffle*[1], q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A buffalo.

> *Buffalo* [It.], a buffle, a *buffe*. *Florio.*
> *Buffle* [F.], the *buffe*, buffle, bugle, or wild ox. *Cotgrave.*

> There are also wilde beastes bred in those woods, as *Buffes*, Beares, and blacke Wolues.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 248.

> They haue also the qualities of a *Buffe*: for if they see a man clothed in red, they run vpon him immediately to kill him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 116.

2. A kind of thick leather, originally and properly made of the skin of the buffalo, but now also of the skins of other animals, as elks, oxen, etc. It is dressed so as to be as flexible as possible, and without a glazed or artificially colored surface. It is used for making belts, pouches, gloves, etc., and in the later middle ages came into use to take the place in a measure of light armor: as, "a suit of *buff*," *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2. Also called *buff-leather*.

> His doublet was of sturdy *buff*,
> And though not sword, yet cudgel-proof.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 305.

3. A buff-coat (which see).

> I'll make a shift to drain it
> Ere I part with boots and *buff*.
> *Praed*, Sir Nicholas at Marston Moor.

4. The color of buff-leather; a yellow color deficient in luminosity and in chroma.—**5.** *pl.* The third regiment of the line in the British

army: so called from the color of the facings of their uniform. The 78th regiment is called the Rossshire *Buffs* for the same reason.

6. In *med.*, the buffy coat. See *buffy*. —**7.** A buff-stick; a buff-wheel. —**8.** The bare skin: as, to strip to the *buff* [Colloq.] —**In buff,** naked. —**Iron buff,** a color produced in dyeing with ferric oxid, by first impregnating the cotton with a ferrous salt solution, and then passing it through an alkaline solution to precipitate ferrous hydrate; the latter is changed to ferric hydrate by simple exposure to the air.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of buff-leather.

Did not I take you up from thence, in an old greasy *buff* doublet, with points, and green velvet sleeves, out at the elbows? *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

2. Of the color of buff-leather; brownish-yellow. —**Buff Cochin,** a variety of the Cochin fowl of which both cock and hen are of a uniform buff color.

buff[1] (buf), *v. t.* [< *buff*[1], *n.*, 7.] To polish with a buff-wheel or buff-stick.

buff[2] (buf), *v. i.* [< ME. **buffen, boffen*, stammer, < OF. *buffer, bufer*, later and mod. F. *bouffer* (and *bouffir*), puff, blow, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bufar* = It. *buffare*, formerly also *boffare*, dial. *boffar* (ML. *buffare*), puff, blow, puff out the cheeks; a widely spread word, in part imitative, appearing in E. in the lit. sense in the form *puff*, q. v. Cf. *buff*[3], *buffet*[1], *buffoon*, etc.] **1.** To stammer. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Renable nas he nogt of tonge, ac [but] of speche hastyf, *Boffyng*, & mest [most] wanne he were in wraththe or in stryf. *Robert of Gloucester*, l. 414.

2. To emit a dull sound. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

buff[2] (buf), *n.* [< *buff*[2], *v.* Cf. *buffard, buffer*[2].] **1.** A dull fellow; a drone. —**2.** Nonsense; trivial or idle talk: as, that is all *buff*. [Colloq. or slang.]

buff[3]† (buf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *buffe* (found in ME. only in the deriv. form *buffet*[1], q. v.) = MHG. *buf, buff, büff, puf*, G. *puff* = MLG. *buff* = ODan. *buff* = Sw. dial. *buff*, < OF. *buffe, bufe*, a slap, box, blow, buffet, prop. a slap on the cheek (cf. *bouffe*), = OIt. *buffa*, the cheeks puffed out, a puff with the mouth, also strife, contention, mod. It. a trick, jest, = Sp. *bufa*, also *befa*, a jest, jeer, ML. *buffa*, the cheeks puffed out (cf. It. *buffo*, dial. *boff*, a puff of wind, a comic actor, = Sp. *bufo*, a comic actor: see *buffoon*); cf. ML. *buffare*, OF. *buffer, bufer*, etc., puff: see *buff*[2].] A blow; a slap; a box; a stroke; a buffet.

Nathelesse so sore a *buff* to him it lent,
That made him reele, and to his brest his bever bent.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 6.

To stand buff, to endure blows without flinching; confront without fear. [Another signification has been suggested for the phrase, viz., to stand stripped to the *buff* or skin, like boxers.]

And for the good old cause *stood buff*
'Gainst many a bitter kick and cuff.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

buff[3] (buf), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *buffe* (found in ME. only in the deriv. form *buffet*[1], q. v.) = MLG. LG. *buffen* = G. *puffen* = ODan. *buffe* = Sw. dial. *buffa*, < OF. *buffier, buffoyer*, slap, strike, maltreat, < *buffe, bufe*, a slap, box, blow, buffet: see *buff*[3], *n.*] **1**†. To strike; buffet.

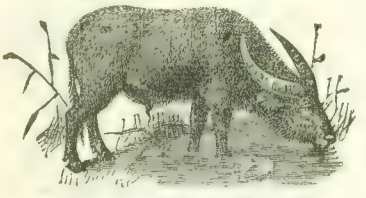
There was a shock
To have *buffed* out the blood
From aught but a block.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

2. To resist; deaden, as a buffer.

buff[4] (buf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *buffe, buffie*, < It. *buffa*, "the buffie or breathing-holes of a head-piece or helmet" (Florio); a particular use of *buffa*, the cheeks puffed out: see *buff*[2].] In old armor, the chin-piece of the burgonet, corresponding to the aventaile, and pierced with holes to allow breathing. The burgonet being a light helmet without face-guard, the buff was added to it when further defense was needed.

buff[5] (buf), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *bough*[1]; cf. *duff*, var. of *dough, barf*, var. of *bargh*.] A bough. ★*Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

buffalo (buf'ạ-lō), *n.*; pl. *buffaloes* or *-los* (-lōz). [In early mod. E. usually *buffe, buffle* (see *buff*[1], *buffle*[1]) = D. *buffel* = MLG. *buffel* = MHG. *buffel*, G. *büffel* = Sw. *buffel* = ODan. *buffel, böffel*, Dan. *böffel* (< F. *buffle*); in the form *buffalo*, < Sp. *búfalo* = Pg. *bufalo, bufaro* = It. *bufalo, bufolo, bubalo*, formerly *buffalo*, = Pr. *bubali, brufol, brufe* = F. *buffle* = Wall. *bivol* = Hung. *bival, bial* = Alb. *bual, bul* = Russ. *buĭvolŭ, buĭlo* = Little Russ. *baĭvol, buĭvol, buĭlo* = Pol. *bujwol, bawol* (barred *l*) = Bohem. *buvol* = Serv. *bivo* = OBulg. *buivolŭ*, Bulg. *bivol*, < ML. *bufalus, buffalus, bufolus* (NL. *bubalus*, also as specific name *buffelus*), < L. *bubalus*, the wild ox, earlier and more properly an African antelope (= NGr. *βούβαλος, βουβάλι*, a buffalo), < Gr. *βούβαλος*, also *βούβαλις*, an African species of antelope, perhaps the hartbeest; prob. (simulating Gr. *βοῦς*, an ox) from a native African name.] **1.** A ruminant mammal of the family *Bovidæ*, the best-known species of which is the *Bubalus buffelus* or *Bos bubalus*, larger than the ox and



Common Buffalo (*Bubalus buffelus*).

with stouter limbs, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the eastern hemisphere. It is less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. It is, however, used in tillage, draft, and carriage in India and elsewhere. The female gives much more milk than the cow, and from the milk the ghee or clarified butter of India is made. The Cape buffalo, *Bubalus* or *Bos caffer*,



Cape Buffalo (*Bubalus caffer*).

is distinguished by the shape of its horns, which are black and united at their bases, forming a great bony plate on the front of the head. It attains the size of an ox. The hide is exceedingly tough, and a valuable leather is prepared from it, but the flesh is not highly esteemed.

2. A name given to various wild oxen, or *Bovinæ*, and particularly to the bison of North America, *Bison americanus*. See *bison*. —**3.** A buffalo-robe. —**4.** A buffalo-fish. —**5.** A leather hamper used for carrying bobbins. —**6.** *pl.* [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a name given by their opponents to those members of the Locofoco or Equal Rights party who in 1836 accepted the overtures of the regular Democratic organization (Tammany) toward a coalition. —**7.** *pl.* A nickname given to the dwellers on the coast of North Carolina.

buffalo-berry (buf'ạ-lō-ber″i), *n.* **1.** The fruit of the *Lepargyrea argentea*, a shrub or small tree which grows in western North America. —**2.** The tree itself.

buffalo-bird (buf'ạ-lō-bėrd), *n.* A bird of the genus *Sturnopastor*: so called because it associates with buffaloes.

I never tired of watching the friendly relation between the *Buffalo-birds* (Sturnopastor ialla and S. melanopterus) and their bovine hosts. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 55.

buffalo-bug (buf'ạ-lō-bug), *n.* A name of the carpet-beetle.

buffalo-chips (buf'ạ-lō-chips), *n. pl.* The dry dung of the bison, formerly used for fuel on the western plains of North America.

buffalo-cod (buf'ạ-lō-kod), *n.* A Californian fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*; the cultus-cod.

buffalo-fish (buf'ạ-lō-fish), *n.* The popular name of fishes of the family *Catostomidæ*, or suckers, and genus *Ictiobus* or *Bubalichthys*. They are among the largest of the suckers, somewhat resemble carp, and abound in the lakes and rivers of the United States. The name was probably given on account of the protuberant or hump-like back, which rises highest near the front of the dorsal fin. Several species are recognized. See *Ictiobinæ*.

buffalo-gnat (buf'ạ-lō-nat), *n.* A kind of blackfly, a dipterous insect of the genus *Simulium* and family *Simuliidæ*. It is found in almost incredible numbers in the southern and western United States, and is a dreaded pest of cattle, rendering the animals frantic, and in some cases causing death.

buffalo-grass (buf'ạ-lō-gràs), *n.* A common name for several low grasses very prevalent upon the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, including *Bulbilis dactyloides*, a dicœcious species, and *Bouteloua oligostachya*, with others of the same genus.

buffalo-jack (buf'ạ-lō-jak), *n.* A fish of the family *Carangidæ*, *Carangus pisquetus*. [Bermuda.]

buffalo-nut (buf'ạ-lō-nut), *n.* **1.** The fruit of the North American shrub *Pyrularia pubera*. ★—**2.** The plant itself. Also called *oil-nut*.

buffalo-pea (buf'ạ-lō-pē″), *n.* The ground-plum, *Astragalus crassicarpus*. [Western U. S.]

buffalo-perch (buf'ạ-lō-pėrch), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Sciænidæ*, *Aplodinotus* (*Haplodinotus*) *grunniens*, with elevated back or shoulders; the bubbler or fresh-water drumfish. *Rafinesque.* —**2.** A fish of the family *Catostomidæ*, *Ictiobus bubalus*; a buffalo-fish.

buffalo-robe (buf'ạ-lō-rōb), *n.* The skin of the bison of North America, prepared with the hair on, and used as a carriage-rug and in other ways for protection from the cold.

buffard†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *bouffard*, puffing, blowing, swelling; as a noun, a glutton; < *bouffer*, puff, blow: see *buff*[2], and cf. *buffer*[2].] A fool.

Yet wol she . . . take a *buffard* riche of gret vilesse,
In hope that he shal sterue withynne a while.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 32.

buff-coat (buf'kōt), *n.* **1.** A military coat made of buff-leather, which gradually replaced the buff-jerkin as armor of steel became less common, and was in especial favor at the time of the English civil wars. The buff-coat was commonly worn by itself, and was so thick and unyielding as to be considered proof against the sword, and even against a pistol-ball except when fired at short range. It was also worn over the cuirass, which it partly concealed, and under it, especially among soldiers regularly enlisted. Buff-coats were sometimes richly embroidered with colored silks.

Hence —**2.** A soldier.

Schismatical pravity will grow up under the licentiousness of war; some profane *buff-coats* will authorize such incendiaries. *Bp. Hacket*, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 170.

buffe[1]†, etc. See *buff*[1], etc.

buffel, buffel-duck, etc. See *buffle*[1], etc.

buffer[1] (buf'ėr), *n.* [< *buff*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1**†. A person who killed sound horses in order to sell their hides. ★—**2.** Same as *buff-wheel*.

buffer[2] (buf'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *buffere*, < **buffen, boffen*, stutter, stammer: see *buff*[2], *v.*, and cf. *buffard*.] **1**†. A stammerer.

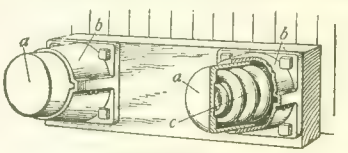
The tunge of *bufferes* [L. *balborum*] swiftli shal speke and pleynly. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxxii. 4 (Oxf.).

2. A foolish fellow; a fellow; a duffer: a term expressive of extreme familiarity, and generally having a flavor of contempt. [Slang or colloq.]

As the water grew rougher
The more my poor hero continued to suffer,
Till the Sailors themselves cried, in pity,
"Poor *Buffer!*"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 305.

3†. A person who took pay to swear false oaths; a hired perjurer.

buffer[3] (buf'ėr), *n.* [< *buff*[3], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who buffs or strikes; a hitter. [Rare.] —**2.** Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body and one against which it strikes. Specifically, an apparatus attached to railroad-



Spring Buffer.

a, follower; *b*, housing; *c*, springs.

cars to prevent injury from violent contact or collision. The buffer shown above, which represents the form common on British railways, consists of powerful springs and framing attached to carriages and wagons to deaden the concussion between them when they come into collision.

Hence —**3.** Anything which serves to deaden or neutralize the shock of opposing forces.

It is evident that the period of an indefinitely collapsing policy has closed. This means, inevitably, the near approach of an end to the system of political *buffers* so far as India is concerned. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 19.

A sense of humor . . . may have served as a *buffer* against the too importunate shock of disappointment. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 313.

Hydraulic buffer. See *hydraulic*.

buffer-bar (buf'ėr-bär), *n.* A bar of wrought-iron placed at the end of a railroad-car to deaden the concussion between it and the next. The buffer-bars act generally upon a pair of springs, which give an elastic resistance when two cars come together. ★

buffer-beam (buf'ėr-bēm), *n.* **1.** A transverse timber secured to the end sill of a freight-car. The dead-blocks are connected with this beam. —**2.** The end timber of the platform of a passenger-car.

buffer-block (buf'ėr-blok), *n.* **1.** A block or piece of timber attached to the end timber of a car, or of the platform of a passenger-car, above

the draw-bar, to keep the cars from coming together in coupling or running.—2. The flat head of a buffer-bar. See cut under *buffer*[3].

buffer-head (buf'ėr-hed), *n.* A flat disk on the end of the spindle of a buffer-spring.

buffer-spring (buf'ėr-spring), *n.* A spring which gives elasticity to a buffer, so as to lessen the shock of collision. Also called *buffing-spring*. See cut under *buffer*[3].—**Auxiliary buffer-spring,** in railroad-cars, a spring secured behind a draw-spring, to resist more strongly the pressure on the draw-bar in buffing.

buffet[1] (buf'et), *n.* [< ME. *buffet, boffet, bofet* (= Icel. *buffeit*), < OF. *buffet, bufet* (= It. *buffeto*, formerly *buffetto, boffetto;* cf. Sp. Pg. *bofetada*), a blow, < *buffe, bufe*, a blow: see *buff*[2].] **1.** A blow with the fist; a box; a cuff; a slap; hence, hard usage of any kind suggestive of blows; a violent shock or concussion: as, "fortune's *buffets*," *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

The kynge redressed hym and yaf hym soche a *buffet* vpon the lefte temple that the blode braste oute of mouthe and nose. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 391.

For God's sake, sir, be merry, or else bear
The *buffets* of your fortune with more scorn!
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

We get . . . many a *buffet* of the rough water of experience, before we secure the bare right to live.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 138.

2†. A blast of wind.

Thay blwe a *buffet* in blande that banned peple.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 885.

buffet[1] (buf'et), *v.*; pret. and pp. *buffeted*, ppr. *buffeting*. [< ME. *buffeten, bofeten* = Icel. *buffeita* (cf. Sp. *bofetear, abofetear*, Pg. *bofetear* = It. *buffetare, boffettegiare*—Florio), buffet; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with the hand or fist; box; beat.

Then did they spit in his face, and *buffeted* him; and others smote him with the palms of their hands.
Mat. xxvi. 67.

2. To beat in contention; contend against as if with blows: as, to *buffet* the billows.

The torrent roar'd; and we did *buffet* it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside
And stemming it with hearts of controversy.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To exercise at boxing; box; contend with blows of the fists; hence, to force one's way by buffeting.

If I might *buffet* for my love, . . . I could lay on like a butcher. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

I caught her; then
Oaring one arm, and bearing in my left
The weight of all the hopes of half the world,
Strove to *buffet* to land in vain. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

buffet[2] (buf'et, or, as F., bü-fā'), *n.* [Sometimes erroneously written *beaufet* (simulating F. *beau*, fine—a notion present, in another form, in the orig. use), < ME. *buffitt, buffit, boffet, bofet* (in def. 4, and comp. *buffet-stool*, q. v.) = D. G. Dan. Sw. *buffet* = Russ. *bufetŭ*, a sideboard, = Sp. Pg. *bufete*, a desk, writing-table, Pg. also a sideboard, < F. *buffet*, a sideboard, a cupboard, in older F. esp. of an elegant or costly kind, "a court cupboord, or high-standing cupboord, also a cupboord of plate, also as much plate as will furnish a cupboord" (Cotgrave), also a desk or writing-table, < It. *buffetto*, formerly also *boffetto*, a cupboard, sideboard, buffet (ML. *bufetum*, a buffet, cf. *buffetus*, a council; cf. *bureau* in similar senses), appar. so called from its elegance, being = OF. *bufoi, buffois*, sumptuousness, show, pomp, fine equipage, < *bufer, buffer* (= It. *buffare*, etc.), puff, blow: see *buff*[2], and cf. *buffet*[1].] **1.** A cupboard, sideboard, or closet, designed to hold china, crystal, plate, and other like articles.—**2.** The space set apart for refreshments in public places.—**3.** That part of the cabinet-work of an organ which incloses the pipes.—**4.** Same as *buffet-stool*. *Wright*, Prov. Dict. [Prov. Eng.]

buffeter (buf'et-ėr), *n.* One who buffets or strikes with the hand or fist; a boxer.

buffeting (buf'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buffet*[1], *v.*] A beating; a blow; a buffet.

He had withstood these *buffetings* to the last till sickness overtook him. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 13.

buffet-stool (buf'et-stöl), *n.* [< ME. *buffett stole, bofet stole*, also simply *buffit, bofet* (see *buffet*[2], 4); < *buffet*[2] + *stool*.] A stool with either four or three legs, formerly used in connection with the buffet or sideboard, and often serving as a table or sideboard among poor people. *Forby*.

buffiet, *n.* Same as *buff*[4]. *Florio*.

buffin† (buf'in), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E., appar. for **buffen*, < *buff*[1] + *-en*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of buff.

Buffalino [It.], of buffe, *buffin*. *Florio*.

2. Made of buffin: as, "*buffin* gowns," *Massinger*, City Madam, iv. 4.

II. *n.* A coarse cloth in use in the time of Elizabeth and James I.

Grograms, broad or narrow, called *Buffines*, poize [weigh] 4 lbs. one with another.
Lansdowne MS., 1592. (*Draper's Dict.*)

buffing (buf'ing), *n.* [< *buff*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The operation of making a hide or skin of uniform thickness (or of diminishing the thickness) by means of a curriers' knife or a buffing-machine; hence, a layer so shaved off; the amount of lessening effected.

When about one-third tanned, the hides are removed from the tanning liquor and a *buffing* is taken off of each hide. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 586.

buffing-block (buf'ing-blok), *n.* Same as *buffer-block*.

buffing-lathe (buf'ing-lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe in which metal plates are polished. The buffer may be of leather, cotton, or other material, and is used with various polishing-powders.

buffing-machine (buf'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for buffing or polishing.

buffing-spring (buf'ing-spring), *n.* Same as *buffer-spring*.

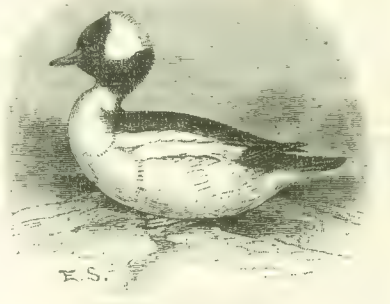
buffing-wheel (buf'ing-hwēl), *n.* Same as *buff-wheel*.

buff-jerkin (buf'jėr'kin), *n.* **1.** A garment formerly worn under the corselet, and made of buff-leather, whence its name. It took the place of the acton and gambeson.—**2.** A waistcoat made of buff-leather; hence, a waistcoat made of cloth of a buff color. It seems to have been considered the peculiar mark of constables and other officers of the law.

Fighting! what's fighting? it may be in fashion
Among provant swords, and *buff-jerkin* men.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, v. 1.

buff-laced (buf'lāst), *a.* In *poultry-* and *pigeon-breeding*, having the feathers laced or edged with buff: said of birds of which the color is a rich buff, each feather being distinctly laced with pale buff, as in the case of *buff-laced* Polish fowls, or of birds of which the color is pale buff, each feather being laced with dark buff.

buffle[1] (buf'l), *n.* [< F. *buffle*, a buffalo.] **1.** A buffalo.—**2.** A duck, *Bucephala albeola*, abundant in North America. It has a short blue bill and a head the apparent size of which is greatly increased by



Buffle (*Bucephala albeola*).

the fullness of its feathers. The male is chiefly black above and white below, the head being iridescent-black with a large white occipital space. Also called *buffle-head, buffle-duck, buffle-headed duck, spirit-duck, dipper*, and *butterball*. Also spelled *buffel*.

buffle[2] (buf'l), *v.* [Freq. of *buff*[2], stammer: see *buff*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To speak thickly or inarticulately. [Prov. Eng.]—**2**†. To be puzzled; be at a loss. *Swift*.

II. *trans.* To handle clumsily.

buff-leather (buf'leᵺėr), *n.* Same as *buff*[1], 2.

buffle-duck (buf'l-duk), *n.* Same as *buffle*[1], 2.

buffle-head (buf'l-hed), *n.* **1**†. One who has a large or stupid head, like a buffalo's.

What makes you stare so, *buffle-head?*
Plautus (trans.), 1694.

2. Same as *buffle*[1], 2.

buffle-headed† (buf'l-hed'ed), *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo's; dull; stupid; foolish. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, III. 3.

buffle-horn (buf'l-hôrn), *n.* The common name in South Africa of the *Burchellia Capensis*, on account of the hardness and toughness of the wood. It is a rubiaceous shrub, with handsome flowers, sometimes cultivated in hothouses.

buffle-wood (buf'l-wůd), *n.* Same as *buffle-horn*.

buffo (buf'ō), *n.* [It., a comic actor, also a puff, ★whiff, < *buffare*, puff, rally, mock: see *buff*[2], *buffoon*.] The comic actor in an opera; a comic singer.

buffon, *n.* Same as *buffont*.

buffont†, *n.* [< F. *bouffant* (cf. "*bouffancs* [sic], puffs in a garment"—Cotgrave), ppr. of *bouffer*, puff out: see *buff*[2], *buffet*[1].] A projecting or puffed-out covering of gauze or linen for the breast, much worn by women about the middle of the eighteenth century.

buffoon (bu-fön'), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *bouffon*, < It. *buffone* (= Sp. *bufón* = Pg. *bufão*), a jester, < *buffa* (= Sp. *bufa*), a jest, mocking, connected with *buffare* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *bufar* = F. *bouffer*), puff, blow: see *buff*[2], *buffet*[1].] **I.** *n.* One who makes a practice of amusing others by tricks, odd gestures and postures, jokes, and other vulgar pleasantries; a droll; a merry-andrew; a clown; a jester.

The scurril talk of *buffoons*, pleasants, and jesters.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 487.

Buffoons that have a talent of mimicking the speech and behaviour of other persons. *Tatler*, No. 268.

=Syn. See *zany*.

II. *a.* Characteristic of a buffoon; buffoonish.

Neither *buffoon* nor contemptible. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

Buffoon stories. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

buffoon (bu-fön'), *v.* [< *buffoon*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To act the part of a buffoon. *Dryden*. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To make ridiculous. [Rare.]

Religion . . . despised, *buffooned*, exposed as ridiculous.
Glanville, Sermons, ix. 343.

Went to see the Duke of Buckingham's ridiculous farce and rhapsody, called "The Recital," *buffooning* all plays, yet prophane enough. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 14, 1671.

buffoonery (bu-fön'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *buffooneries* (-iz). [< *buffoon* + *-ery*, after F. *bouffonnerie*.] The art and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.

No merit was secure, no person free
From its licentious *buffoonery*.
Oldham, Horace's Art of Poetry.

buffoonish (bu-fön'ish), *a.* [< *buffoon* + *-ish*[1].] Like a buffoon; consisting in buffoonery. *Blair*.

buffoonism (bu-fön'izm), *n.* [< *buffoon* + *-ism*.] The practices of a buffoon; buffoonery.

buffoonize† (bu-fön'iz), *v. t.* [< *buffoon* + *-ize*.] To jest. *Minsheu*, 1617.

buffoonly (bu-fön'li), *a.* [< *buffoon* + *-ly*[1].] Buffoonish. [Rare.]

Apish tricks and *buffoonly* discourse.
J. Goodman, Winter Eve. Conference, 1.

buffo-singer (bůf'ō-sing'ėr), *n.* A singer of comic songs in opera bouffe; a buffo.

buff-stick (buf'stik), *n.* A piece of stick covered with leather, velvet, velveteen, or other material, and charged with emery or other powder, used in polishing.

buff-tip (buf'tip), *n.* **1.** A name of a Japanese shrike, *Lanius bucephalus*, so called because of a buff patch on the wing.—**2.** A name of a moth similarly marked.

buffum (buf'um), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mixture of several inferior kinds of oil, used as an adulterant of linseed-oil. *Encyc. Brit.* [Eng.]

buff-ware (buf'wār), *n.* In *ceram.*, a stoneware made in Staffordshire, England, from the clay and other ingredients found there, and not decorated. The name is derived from the natural color of the clay when fired.

buff-wheel (buf'hwēl), *n.* A wheel of wood, glue, leather, light fabrics, or other material, used with emery, rouge, or other powders in polishing glass and metals. Also called *buffer* and *buffing-wheel*.

buffy (buf'i), *a.* [< *buff*[1] + *-y*[1].] Buff-colored; pertaining to buff on the blood.—**Buffy coat,** the coat of fibrin free from red blood-corpuscles on the upper surface of a blood-clot, which is formed when the coagulation is delayed until after the corpuscles have sunk so as to leave the upper layers of the blood.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [L., a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufonidæ*, and embracing the common toads of Europe and North America. See cut under *agua-toad*.

bufonid (bū'fō-nid), *n.* An amphibian of the family *Bufonidæ*.

Bufonidæ (bū-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bufo*(*n-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Bufo*, without maxillary teeth and with dilated sacral vertebræ and a broad flat tongue, free behind; the toads. The body and limbs are thick, heavy, and clumsy, and the skin is warty or rugose. The species are less aquatic than frogs, not arboreal like tree-toads, and much less agile. About 100 species are known. See cut under *agua-toad*.

bufoniform (bū-fon'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bufo*(*n-*), a toad, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a toad; resembling a toad; bufonoid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Bufoniformia:* contrasted with *raniform*.

Bufoniformia (bū-fon-i-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bufo*(*n*-), a toad (NL. *Bufo*), + *forma*, form, + *-ia*.] A group or suborder of salient amphibians, containing those having an arciferous sternum and no teeth. It includes the *Bufonidæ*, *Rhinophrynidæ*, and *Dendrophryniscidæ*.

bufonite (bū'fon-īt), *n.* [< L. *bufo*, a toad, + *-ite*.] A toadstone; a term employed by early writers on fossils for objects which for the most part were fossil fish teeth.

Bufonites or toadstones. *Pennant*, Zoöl., III. 164.

bufonoid (bū'fon-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a toad; bufoniform; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Bufonoidea*.

II. *n.* A bufonid or other member of the *Bufonoidea*.

Bufonoidea (bū-fo-noi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bufo*(*n*-) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of arciferous phaneroglossate amphibians, whose tadpoles have a spiracle on the left side and whose adults are ribless. It embraces all the *Arcifera* except the *Discoglossidæ*.

bufta (buf'tą), *n.* Same as *baft*[2].

bug[1]† (bug), *n.* [< ME. *bugge*, prob. < W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin, specter, *bwgan*, a specter, = Corn. *bucca*, a hobgoblin, bugbear, = Gael. Ir. *bocan*, a specter, Ir. *puca*, an elf, sprite (> E. *puck*). Cf. *bog*[2], *bogy*, *bogle*, and see *bug*[2].] A hobgoblin; a specter; anything terrifying; a bugbear.

Right as the humour of melancholye
Causith many a man in slepe to crye,
For fere of beris [bears] ore of bolis [bulls] blake,
Or ellis that blacke *buggys* [var. *develes*] wol him take.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 116.

Than beginneth he to remember his life, and from that he falleth to thinke vpon his death. . . . And then beginneth he to thinke, that it were good to make sure, . . . least there hap to be suche blacke *bugges* indede as folke cal diuelles, whose tormentes he was wont to take for Poets tales.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 40.

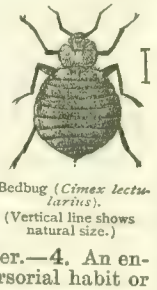
The *bug* which you would fright me with.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

[Enter . . . Sylvan and a Nymph, a man *Bug*, and a woman.]
1 *Bug.* Pray, master Usher, where must I come in?
2 *Bug.* Am I not well for a *Bug*, master Usher?
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

★ **bug**[2] (bug), *n.* [A particular application of *bug*[1].] **1.** A term loosely applied to many kinds of insects, commonly with certain distinctive additions, as May-bug, lady-bug, landbugs (*Geocorisæ*), water-bugs (*Hydrocorisæ*), etc.

You lie down to your shady slumber,
And wake with a *bug* in your ear.
N. P. Willis, Love in a Cottage.

Especially—**2.** The *Cimex lectularius*, the bedbug or house-bug, or any member of this genus or of the family *Cimicidæ*. The bedbug is about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch long, wingless, with a roundish, depressed body, of dirty rust-color, and emits an offensive smell when touched. The female lays her eggs in summer in the crevices of furniture and of the walls of rooms. Its larvæ are small, white, and semi-transparent. They attain full size in eleven weeks. The mouth of the bedbug has a 3-jointed proboscis, which forms a sheath for a sucker.



Bedbug (*Cimex lectularius*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)

3. *pl.* In *entom.*, the *Hemiptera*, and especially the heteropterous division of that order.—**4.** An entomostracous crustacean of cursorial habit or bug-like aspect, as an isopod. Some are parasites of fishes, others terrestrial. See *bugfish*, *salve-bug*, *sowbug*, *pill-bug*.—**Big-bug**, a person of importance or distinction. [Colloq.]—**Mealy bug**, a species of *Dactylopius*, as *D. adonidum*, covered with a white powdery substance. It is often found on the trunks of vines and other hothouse plants.

bug[2] (bug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bugged*, ppr. *bugging*. [< *bug*[2], *n.*] To hunt for bugs; collect or destroy insects: chiefly in the present participle: as, to go *bugging*. [Humorous.]

bug[3] (bug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bugged*, ppr. *bugging*. [E. dial. var. of *buck*[2] or of its primitive verb *bow*[1], < ME. *bowen*, *bugen*, < AS. *būgan*: see *buck*[2], *bow*[1].] To bend. [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

bug[4] (bug), *a.* [E. dial. var. of *big*[1], and perhaps of *bog*[3]; prob. confused with *bug*[1]: see *bug*[1], and cf. *bug-word*.] **1**†. Big; threatening.

Cheval de trompette [F.], one that's not afraid of shadowes; one whom no big nor *bugs* words can terrifie.
Cotgrave.

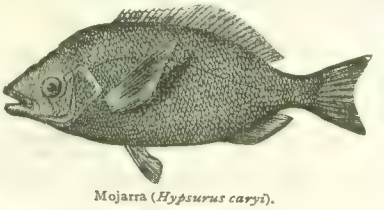
Paroloni [It.], high, big, roving, long or *bug* wordes.
Florio.

2. Proud; self-important; pompous; conceited. [Prov. Eng.]

bugaboo (bug'a-bö), *n.* [E. dial. also *boggyboo*, Sc. *bogillbo*; a kind of compound of *bug*[1] and the interjection *boo*, W. *bw* = Gael. *bo*, used to frighten children; cf. *bo*[2].] A bugbear; a bogy; a vain terror; something to frighten a child.

We have, as the logical issue of ecclesiasticism, our modern secularism, that curious *bugaboo* of the priest, and more curious idol of the so-called infidel.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 245.

bugara (bū-gä'rą), *n.* [A vulgar corruption of *moharra*, *mojarra*.] An embiotocoid fish, or surf-fish, *Hypsurus caryi*, with small scales,



Mojarra (*Hypsurus caryi*).

uniserial jaw-teeth, lower lip attached by median frenum, and the abdomen much longer than the anal fin. It is very common along the Californian coast, is of handsome appearance, and is much used for bait. See *mojarra*.

bugbane (bug'bān), *n.* [< *bug*[2] + *bane*.] A name given to species of the ranunculaceous genus of plants *Cimicifuga*, in Europe to *C. fœtida*, and in the United States to *C. racemosa* and *C. Americana*, from their reputed virtues as destroyers of bugs. The name is sometimes applied to the white hellebore, *Veratrum viride*. Also called *bugwort*.—**False bugbane**, the North American genus *Trautvetteria*, very similar to *Cimicifuga*.

bugbear (bug'bār), *n.* and *a.* [< *bug*[1] + *bear*[2]; a hobgoblin in the shape of a bear. See quotation from Chaucer under *bug*[1]. The formation has ceased to be felt; Evelyn spells the word *bugbare*. Cf. *bullbeggar*.] **I.** *n.* Something that causes terror; especially, something that causes needless fright or apprehension.

A *bugbear* take him! *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2.

You look yet like a *bugbear* to fright children.
Massinger, Renegado, iii. 1.

He will not sleepe, but calls to followe you,
Crying that *bug-beares* and spirits haunted him.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II. iii. 2.

It is not necessary to follow the progress of this famous *bug-bear* [the Polish agitation of 1864], for such it was to the Conservative influences of the old world.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 336.

II. *a.* Occasioning causeless fear: as, "such *bugbear* thoughts," *Locke*.

bugbear (bug'bār), *v. t.* [< *bugbear*, *n.*] To alarm with imaginary or idle fears. *Abp. King.*

bug-bite (bug'bīt), *n.* [< *bug*[2] + *bite*, *n.*] The bite of a bug, or the swelling caused by such a bite.

Poisoned by bad cookery, blistered with *bugbites*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 52.

bugeye (bug'ī), *n.* Same as *buckeye*, 3.

bugfish (bug'fish), *n.* A name sometimes given to the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, because a parasitic isopod crustacean, *Cymothoa prægustator*, is frequently found adhering to the roof of its mouth. See cut under *Brevoortia*.

buggalow (bug'a-lō), *n.* Same as *baggala*.

buggard†, *n.* [A var. of *boggard*[1]; cf. *bug*[1].] Same as *boggard*[1].

bugger[1] (bug'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bougre*, a heretic, < OF. *bougre*, *bogre*, a heretic, < ML. *Bulgarus*, a Bulgarian, also, as a common noun, a heretic, the Bulgarians being accused of heresy. The popular detestation of "heretics" led to the use of OF. *bougre*, etc., a heretic, in the later sense.] One guilty of the crime of bestiality: vulgarly used as a general term of contumely, without reference to its meaning.

bugger[2] (bug'ėr), *n.* [< *bug*[2], *v. i.*, + *-er*[1].] A collector of bugs or insects; an entomologist. [Humorous.]

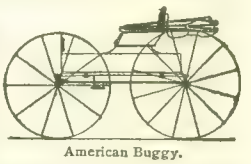
buggerow-boat (buj'rō-bōt), *n.* Same as *budgero*.

buggery (bug'ėr-i), *n.* [< OF. *bougrerie*, *bogrerie*, heresy, < *bougre*, heretic: see *bugger*[1].] The crime of bestiality; sodomy.

bugginess (bug'i-nes), *n.* [< *buggy*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being buggy.

buggy[1] (bug'i), *a.* [< *bug*[2] + *-y*[1].] Infested with ★bugs.

buggy[2] (bug'i), *n.*; pl. *buggies* (-iz). [Formerly (1767) *bougee*, for **boogie*; a dial. variant of *bogie*, *bogy*: see *bogie*[2]. The word passed into Hind. as *baggī*, *bagghī*.] **1.** In *coal-mining*, a small wagon used for transporting coal in mines. Same as *bogie*[2].—**2.** A name given to several species of carriages or gigs. (*a*) In India, a gig with a large hood to screen those who travel in it from the sun's rays. (*b*) In England, a light, two-wheeled vehicle without a hood. (*c*) In the United States, a light, four-wheeled vehicle with one seat, and with or without a top.—**Cut-under buggy**, one in which the body is cut out to lighten the appearance, or to allow the front wheels to pass under to the reach when turning.



American Buggy.

buggy-boat (bug'i-bōt), *n.* A boat made so as to be capable of having wheels attached to it, and being thus converted into a land-vehicle.

buggy-cultivator (bug'i-kul'ti-vā-tor), *n.* A cultivator with wheels and a seat on which the person attending it may ride. *E. H. Knight.*

buggy-plow (bug'i-plou), *n.* A plow with a seat on which the plowman may ride, and usually having several shares in the same frame. *E. H. Knight.*

bughead (bug'hed), *n.* The bugfish or menhaden. [Local, U. S. (Virginia).]

bught, bucht (buċht), *n.* [Sc. (cf. equiv. Gael. *buchd*, appar. from Sc.), also written *bought*, *boucht*, prob. ult. = *bought*[1], q. v.] **1.** A sheepfold or sheep-pen; especially, a small inclosure in the corner of a field for milking ewes.—**2.** A square pew in a church, with a table in the center, hence called a table-seat. [Scotch.]

bugiard†, *n.* [< It. *bugiardo*, a liar, < *bugiare*, lie (= Pr. *bauzar* = OF. *boiser*, deceive, cheat), < *bugia*, a lie, = Pr. *bauzia* = OF. *boisie*, deceit.] A liar. *Bp. Hacket.* [Rare.]

bugis (bö'jis), *n.* [E. Ind.] A boat used for trading purposes in the East Indian archipelago; a proa.

bugla (bug'lą), *n.* Same as *baggala*.

buglard†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *boggard*[1].

bugle[1] (bū'gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bewgle*, *bowgle*, < ME. *bugle*, *bugylle*, *bogylle*, < OF. *bugle*, a wild ox (> *bugler*, F. *beugler*, bellow), < L. *buculus*, dim. of *bos*, an ox, = E. *cow*[1].] **1**†. A sort of wild ox; a buffalo.

These are the beastes which ye shall eat of: oxen, sheep, and gootes, hert, roo, and *bugle* [in the authorized version, *wild ox*], wylde goote, etc. *Bible*, 1551, Deut. xiv. 4, 5.

2. A young bull. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

bugle[2] (bū'gl), *n.* [< ME. *bugle*, *bugul*, etc., a bugle-horn, as if short for *bugle-horn*, q. v.; cf. F. *bugle*, a bugle-horn.] **1.** A hunting-horn. Also called *bugle-horn*.—**2.** A military musical wind-instrument of brass, once or more curved, sometimes furnished with keys or valves, so as to be capable of producing all the notes of the scale.

bugle[2] (bū'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bugled*, ppr. *bugling*. [< *bugle*[2], *n.*] To sound a bugle.

bugle[3] (bū'gl), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. the word defined by Cockeram (1626) as "a little blacke horne," a particular use of *bugle*[2]. (Skeat, 1901).] **I.** *n.* A shining elongated glass bead, usually black, used in decorating female apparel: as, "*bugle*-bracelet," *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3 (song).

II. *a.* Having the color of a glass bugle; jet-black: as, "*bugle* eyeballs," *Shak.*

bugle[4] (bū'gl), *n.* [< F. *bugle* = Sp. Pg. *bugula* = It. *bugola* (Mahn), irreg. < LL. *bugillo*, a plant, also called *ajuga reptans*; origin unknown. The late ME. *bugille* is glossed *buglossa*: see *bugloss*.] The popular English name for a common low labiate plant of Europe, *Ajuga reptans*. The yellow bugle is *A. Chamæpitys*, and the mountain bugle *A. pyramidalis*.

bugle-call (bū'gl-kâl), *n.* A short melody sounded upon a bugle as a signal or order.

bugle-cap (bū'gl-kap), *n.* Same as *cornet*, 4 (*b*).

bugle-horn (bū'gl-hôrn), *n.* [< ME. *buglehorn*; < *bugle*[2] + *horn*. Cf. *bugle*[2].] **1.** Same as *bugle*[2], 1.—**2**†. A drinking-vessel made of horn.

Janus . . . drynketh of his *bugle-horn* the wyn.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 517.

bugler (bū'glėr), *n.* **1.** One who plays a bugle; specifically, a soldier assigned to convey the commands of the officers by signals sounded on a bugle. Buglers are also employed upon United States vessels of war.—**2.** A fish of the family *Centriscidæ* and genus *Macrorhamphosus*; a snipe-fish. [Tasmanian.]

bugle-rod (bū'gl-rod), *n.* The pastoral staff of a bishop. *Halliwell*; *Wright.*

bugleweed (bū'gl-wēd), *n.* The common name of the North American plant *Lycopus Virgini-*

cus, reputed astringent and sedative, and used as a remedy for hemorrhage from the lungs.

buglewort (bū'gl-wėrt), *n.* Same as *bugle-weed*.

bugloss (bū'glos), *n.* [(Late ME. *bugille:* see *bugle*[4]) < F. *buglosse*, < L. *buglossa, buglossos*, < Gr. *βούγλωσσος*, bugloss, lit. ox-tongue (in allusion to the shape and roughness of its leaves), < *βοῦς*, ox, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *gloss*[2].] The popular name of the plant *Anchusa officinalis*. The small wild bugloss is *Asperugo procumbens;* the viper's-bugloss, *Echium vulgare;* the small bugloss, *Lycopsis arvensis;* and the sea-bugloss, *Pneumaria maritima*. They are all boraginaceous plants, with rough leaves. Also called *ox-tongue*.

> There poppies, nodding, mock the hope of toil:
> There the blue *bugloss* paints the sterile soil.
> *Crabbe*, Village, i. 6.

Spanish bugloss. Same as *alkanet*, 2.

buglow (bug'lō), *n.* Same as *baggala*.

bugong (bū'gong), *n.* [Australian.] An Australian butterfly, *Danais limniace*, highly prized as an article of food by the aborigines.

bugor (bū'gôr), *n.* [Russ. *bugorĭ*, a hillock, a heap (of sand or snow).] The elevated ground or chain of hillocks separating limans or creeks, such as those which gash the shores of the Black Sea, the Caspian, etc.

bug-seed (bug'sēd), *n.* A common name of the *Corispermum hyssopifolium*, a chenopodiaceous weed widely distributed over northern temperate regions. The name has reference to the shape of the fruit.

bug-shad (bug'shad), *n.* The bugfish or menhaden. [Local, U. S. (Virginia).]

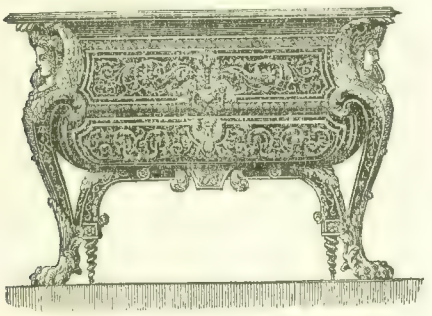
bug-word† (bug'wėrd), *n.* [< *bug*[1] + *word*.] A word which frightens; blustering talk; a bugbear. Also *bug's word, bugs-word*.

> No more of that, sweet friend; those are *bug's words*.
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.
>
> *Greedy.* A man in commission
> Give place to a tatterdemalion!
> *Mar.* No *bug words*, sir.
> *Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts.
>
> Death is a *bug-word;* things are not brought to that extremity. *Dryden*, Sir Martin Mar-all, i. 1.

bugwort (bug'wėrt), *n.* [< *bug*[2] + *wort*[1].] Same as *bugbane*.

buhach (bū'hach), *n.* The powdered flower-heads of the plant *Chrysanthemum cinerariæfolium*, and of other species, which are effectual insecticides. Commonly called *Persian* or *Dalmatian insect-powder*.

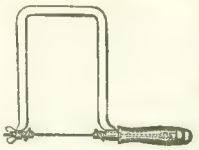
buhl (böl), *n.* [Short for *buhl-work*, orig. *Boulle-work* or *Boule-work*. *Buhl* is a German-looking



Buhl.— Commode executed by Boule, in the Bibliothèque Mazarine, Paris. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

spelling of *Boule* or *Boulle*, the name of a French artist (André Charles Boule, 1642–1732), who brought this kind of work to high perfection.] A style of inlaid decoration in cabinet-work practised by Boule, a celebrated designer under Louis XIV.; also, the articles so decorated. Buhl is of wood richly inlaid with a kind of mosaic, composed especially of tortoise-shell and line- or figure-work in metal, both gold-colored and white.— **Buhl and counter**, a technical term for buhl decoration when two patterns are obtained by one sawing from a sheet of metal, viz., the decorative strip or scroll which is used in one place, and an open pattern of the same which is used elsewhere.

buhl-saw (böl'sâ), *n.* A peculiar kind of frame-saw used in cutting out buhl-work. Also spelled *boule-saw*.



Buhl-saw.

buhl-work (böl'wėrk), *n.* Same as *buhl*.

buhr (bėr), *n.* Same as *bur-stone*.— **Metallic buhr.** See *bur*[1].

buhr-dresser (bėr'dres″ėr), *n.* See *bur-dresser*.

buhr-driver (bėr'drī″vėr), *n.* See *bur-driver*.

★**buhrstone** (bėr'stōn), *n.* See *burstone*.

buik[1] (būk), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *book*.

buik[2] (bök), *n.* A Scotch form of *bulk*[1].

build (bild), *v.*; pret. and pp. *built, builded*, ppr. ★*building*. [Prop., as in early mod. E., spelled *bild*, < ME. *bilden, belden, beelden, bylden, bulden*, < AS. *byldan* (late and rare), build, < *bold* (early and common), a dwelling, house (cf. Icel. *bōl*, a farm, abode, = OSw. *bol*, a house, dwelling (> *bylja*, build), = Dan. *bol*, a small farm), < *būan* (√ **bu*, **bo*) = Icel. *būa*, live, dwell, whence also *bottle*[1], a dwelling, *bower*[1], a dwelling, *big*[2], build, etc.: see *bottle*[1], *bower*[1], *bow*[6], *by*[2], etc., *big*[2], etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To frame or construct, as an edifice; form by uniting materials into a regular structure; erect.

> The house was *builded* of the earth,
> And shall fall again to ground.
> *Tennyson*, Deserted House.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) To form by art in any way; construct.

> He knew
> Himself to sing, and *build* the lofty rhyme.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 11.

(*b*) To raise as on a support or foundation; rear.

> Who *builds* his hope in air of your good looks,
> Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4.
>
> Suspect not you
> A faith that's *built* upon so true a sorrow.
> *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 2.
>
> On God and Godlike men we *build* our trust.
> *Tennyson*, Duke of Wellington, ix.

(*c*) To establish, increase, and strengthen: generally with *up:* as, to *build up* a fine business; to *build up* a character.

> I, that have lent my life to *build up* yours.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

To build castles in Spain. See *castle*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exercise the art or practise the business of building; construct.—2. Figuratively, to rear, erect, or construct anything, as a plan or a system of thought.

> Buddhism has its Tripitakas, which its various branches recognize, and on which its several schools *build*.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 207.

3. To rest or depend, as on a foundation; base; rely: with *on* or *upon*.

> Nay, I dare *build upon* his secrecy,
> He knows not to deceive me.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

> This is a surer way than to *build on* the interpretation of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

build (bild), *n.* [< *build*, *v.*] Manner of construction; make; form: as, the *build* of a ship.

> Lines of steam-ships should be aided on the condition that their *build* be such as would permit of their easy conversion into men-of-war. *The American*, VIII. 161.

builder (bil'dėr), *n.* One who builds, or whose occupation is that of building; specifically, one who controls or directs the work of construction in any capacity.

> In the practice of civil architecture, the *builder* comes between the architect who designs the work and the artisans who execute it. *Eng. Encyc.*

★**building** (bil'ding), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bilding*, < ME. *bildinge, byldynge, buldynge*, rarely *buyldynge;* verbal n. of *build*, *v.*] 1. The act of constructing, erecting, or establishing.—2. A fabric built or constructed; a structure; an edifice; as commonly understood, a house for residence, business, or public use, or for shelter of animals or storage of goods. In *law*, anything erected by art, and fixed upon or in the soil, composed of different pieces connected together, and designed for permanent use in the position in which it is so fixed, is a building. *Edw. Livingston.* Thus, a pole fixed in the earth is not a building, but a fence or a wall is.

> Seest thou these great *buildings?* Mark xiii. 2.

3†. A flock or number: said of rooks.

> Master Simon . . . told me that according to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting, I must say a muster of peacocks. "In the same way," added he, with a slight air of pedantry, "we say a flight of doves or swallows, a bevy of quails, a herd of deer, of wrens, or cranes, a skulk of foxes, or a *building* of rooks."
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 259.

Building society, a joint-stock benefit society, for the purpose of raising by periodical subscriptions a fund to assist members in building or purchasing, the property being mortgaged to the society till the amount advanced is fully repaid with interest.

building-block (bil'ding-blok), *n.* 1. One of the temporary supports or blocks on which a ship's keel rests while the ship is building. It is a block of timber which can be removed when the key-pieces or templets are knocked away.

2. One of a set of blocks with which children imitate the construction of buildings.

building-iron (bil'ding-ī″ėrn), *n.* A hand-tool used in the manner of a soldering-iron, to melt wax and cause it to make elevations upon the unprotected portions of an electrotype mold.

building-lease (bil'ding-lēs), *n.* A lease of land for a term of years (in England usually 99), under which the lessee engages to erect certain edifices on the land according to specification, these edifices falling to the landowner on the expiration of the lease.

building-slip (bil'ding-slip), *n.* The inclined plane in a dock or builder's yard on which a ship is constructed. The ship is raised above the slip by piles of blocks on which it rests.

building-stance (bil'ding-stans), *n.* A piece of ground on which to build. [Scotch.]

building-wax (bil'ding-waks), *n.* Beeswax used with a building-iron to "build up" the blank spaces between the types of an electrotype mold.

buildress (bil'dres), *n.* [< *builder* + *-ess*.] A female builder. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

built (bilt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *build*, *v.*] 1. Constructed; formed; shaped; made: often used of the human body, and frequent in compound nautical terms, as clincher-*built*, clipper-*built*, frigate-*built*, etc.

> Like the generality of Genoese countrywomen, strongly *built*. *Landor.*

2. Constructed of different pieces; not composed of one piece: as, a *built* mast or block; a *built* rib.— **Built beam.** See *beam*.

built† (bilt), *n.* [For *build*, *n.*] Form; shape; build; mode of building. *Sir W. Temple.*

built-up (bilt'up), *a.* Composed of several parts joined together: as, a *built-up* mast, rib, arch, etc.— **Built-up trail.** See *trail*.

buirdly (bürd'li), *a.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. *burly*[1].] Large and well made; stout in appearance; burly. [Scotch.]

> *Buirdly* chiels and clever hizzies. *Burns*, Twa Dogs.

buisson (F. pron. bwē-sôṅ'), *n.* [F., a bush, < *buis*, a box-tree: see *box*[1].] In *gardening*, a fruit-tree on a very low stem, with the head closely pruned.

buist (büst), *n.* [Also written *boost*, var. of *boist*, a box; cf. *buistin'-iron*, the marking-iron, *tar-buist*, the box in which the iron (orig. the tar) for marking is kept: see *boist*[1], *boost*[3].] 1. A box; a chest.—2. A coffin.—3. A basket.—4. A distinctive mark set upon sheep and cattle; a brand; hence, any distinguishing characteristic. [Scotch in all senses.]

> What old carle hast thou with thee?—He is not of the brotherhood of Saint Mary's—at least he has not the *buist* of these black cattle. *Scott*, Monastery, II. 58.

buist (büst), *v. t.* [< *buist*, *n.*] To mark with a buist, as sheep. Also *boost*. [Scotch.]

buk†, *n.* A Middle English form of *buck*[1].

buke[1], *n.* A Scotch form of *book*.

buke[2] (bö'kā), *n.* [< Chino-Jap. *bu*, martial, military, + *ke*, family.] The military families of Japan, as distinguished from the *kuge*, or court nobility; the daimios, or territorial nobility, and their retainers, the samurai. The distinction between *buke* and *kuge* ceased on the abolition of the feudal system in 1871. See *kuge*.

bukket, *n.* A Middle English form of *buck*[1].

Bukkio (bůk'kē″ō), *n.* Same as *Buppo*.

bukkum-wood (buk'um-wůd), *n.* [< *bukkum*, a native name, + *wood*.] Same as *sappan-wood*.

bukshee (buk'shē), *n.* [Also written *bukhshee*, repr. Hind. *bakshi*, a paymaster, < *baksh*, pay, a gift, < Pers. *bakshīdan*, give, forgive. Cf. *buk-shish, bakshish*.] An East Indian name for a paymaster or a commander.

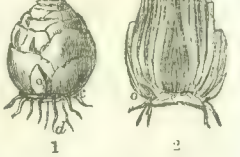
bukshish (buk'shēsh), *n.* Same as *bakshish*.

bulafo, *n.* [Native name in Guinea.] A musical instrument used by the negroes of Guinea. It consists of several wooden pipes fastened together with leathern thongs, with small spaces between the pipes. In playing it the pipes are struck with small rods or drumsticks.

bulata (bul'a-tä), *n.* Same as *balata-gum*.

bulau (bū'lâ), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] An insectivorous mammal of the genus *Gymnura*, inhabiting Sumatra, Borneo, etc.; a gymnure.

★**bulb** (bulb), *n.* [< F. *bulbe*, < L. *bulbus*, a bulbous root, an onion, < Gr. *βολβός*, a bulbous root.] 1. A form of the leaf-bud, usually subterranean, in which the stem is reduced to a flat disk,



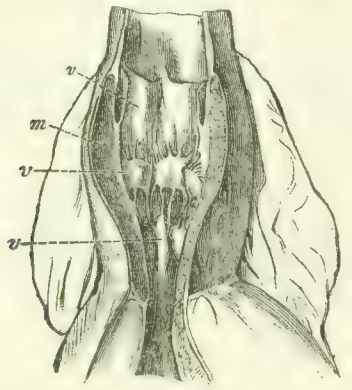
1 2

1, Bulb of Hyacinth. 2, Longitudinal section of same.

a, summit of bud, or growing-point; *b*, bases of leaves; *c*, crown of root, or stem; *d*, fibers, or root proper; *e*, young bulb, or offset.

rooting from the under side, and bearing above closely appressed fleshy leaves. In the tunicated or coated bulb these leaves are in the form of broad, closely concentric coatings, as in the hyacinth and onion; in the scaly bulb they are narrow, thick, and imbricated, as in the lily. The so-called *solid bulb*, as in the crocus and gladiolus, is more properly a corm, or short thick root-stock, inclosed within the dried sheathing bases of a few leaves.

2. Any protuberance or expansion resembling a bulb, especially an expansion at the end of a stalk or long and slender body: as, the *bulb* of a thermometer; the *bulb* of the aorta.—**3.** *pl.* The tonsils. [Prov. Eng.]—**Aortic** or **arterial bulb.** Same as *bulb of the aorta.*—**Artery of the bulb.** See *artery.*—**Bulb of a hair,** the swollen part at the origin of the hair.—**Bulb of a tooth,** the embryonic mesoblastic papilla forming the germ of the tooth. It is capped by the epiblastic enamel organ, and is converted into dentine externally, while the core, becoming highly nervous and vascular, forms the definitive dental papilla, or tooth-bulb.—**Bulb of the aorta,** in *comp. anat.* and *embryol.*, the foremost of the three divisions of the origi-



Bulb of the Aorta of a Shark (*Lamna*), laid open, showing thick muscular wall, *m*, and three rows of valves, *v*, *v*, *v*.

nal cardiac vessel. From it spring the aortic arches, and from it are developed the aorta and pulmonary artery. Also called *aortic* or *arterial bulb* and *bulbus arteriosus.*—**Bulb of the eye,** the eyeball.—**Bulb of the spinal cord,** the medulla oblongata.—**Bulb of the urethra,** the posterior enlarged rounded extremity of the corpus spongiosum of the penis.—**Bulbs of the fornix,** the corpora albicantia of the brain.—**Detonating bulb.** See *detonating.*—**Olfactory bulb,** the anterior enlargement of the olfactory tract, from which the olfactory nerves are sent off. See cut under *Elasmobranchii.*

bulb (bulb), *v. i.* [< *bulb, n.*] To project or be protuberant. *Evelyn.*

bulbaceous (bul-bā′shius), *a.* [< L. *bulbaceus,* ★< *bulbus,* a bulb: see *bulb.*] Bulbous. *Johnson.*

bulbar (bul′bär), *a.* [< L. *bulbus,* bulb, + *-ar*[2].] **1.** Bulbous.—**2.** In *pathol.*, pertaining to the medulla oblongata.—**Chronic bulbar paralysis,** a disease characterized by progressive paralysis and atrophy of the muscles of the lips, tongue, palate, pharynx, and larynx. Also called *progressive bulbo-nuclear paralysis, progressive atrophic bulbar paralysis,* and *glosso-labio-laryngeal paralysis.*

bulbed (bulbd), *a.* [< *bulb* + *-ed*[2].] Having a bulb; round-headed.

bulbel (bul′bel), *n.* [< NL. **bulbellus, *bulbillus,* dim. of L. *bulbus,* bulb.] Same as *bulblet.*

bulberry (bul′ber′i), *n.*; pl. *bulberries* (-iz). Same as *bilberry.*

bulbi, *n.* Plural of *bulbus.*

bulbiferous (bul-bif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *bulbus,* bulb, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing bulbs: as, *bulbiferous* stems.

bulbiform (bul′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bulbus,* bulb, + *forma,* form.] Bulb-shaped.

bulbil (bul′bil), *n.* [< NL. **bulbillus,* dim. of L. *bulbus:* see *bulb, bulbus.*] Same as *bulblet.*

bulbine (bul′bin), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βολβίνη,* a white kind of bulbous plant, < *βολβός,* a certain bulbous root: see *bulb.*] An herb having leaves like the leek and a purple flower; dog's-leek.

bulblet (bulb′let), *n.* [< *bulb* + dim. *-let.*] A little bulb; specifically, in *bot.*, a small aërial bulb or bud with fleshy scales, growing in the axils of leaves, as in the tiger-lily, or taking the place of flower-buds, as in the common onion. Also *bulbel, bulbil.*

bulbodium† (bul-bō′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βολβώδης,* contr. form of *βολβοειδής,* bulb-like, < *βολβός,* a bulb, + *εἶδος,* form.] A word formerly used by botanists for what is now called a corm.

bulbose (bul′bōs), *a.* [< L. *bulbosus:* see *bulbous.*] Producing bulbs; resembling a bulb; bulbous. [Rare.]

bulbotuber (bul′bō-tū″bėr), *n.* [< L. *bulbus,* bulb, + *tuber,* tuber.] A corm. [Rare.]

bulbous (bul′bus), *a.* [= F. *bulbeux,* < L. *bulbosus,* < *bulbus,* bulb.] **1.** Producing or growing from bulbs: as, *bulbous* plants.—**2.** Pertaining to or resembling a bulb; swelling out; bulb-shaped.

Above the fringe of brushwood on the hill-tops rise the many golden domes and *bulbous* spires of cathedral and convents. *A. J. C. Hare,* Russia, ix.

A burly, *bulbous* man, who, in sheer ostentation of his venerable progenitors, was the first to introduce into the settlement the ancient Dutch fashion of ten pair of breeches. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 108.

Bulbous torc, a torc made with the ends finished with bulb-shaped ornaments.

bulbul[1] (bůl′bůl), *n.* [= Ar. Turk. Hind. *bulbul,* < Pers. *bulbul,* a nightingale; prob. imitative; cf. *bullen-bullen.*] **1.** The Persian name of the nightingale, or a species of nightingale, rendered familiar in English poetry by Moore, Byron, and others. The same name is also given in southern and southwestern Asia to sundry other birds. Specifically—**2.** In *ornith.*, a bird of the family *Pycnonotidæ.*

bulbul[2] (bůl′bůl), *n.* [E. Ind.] A name given to the yak.

bulbule (bul′būl), *n.* [< LL. *bulbulus,* dim. of L. *bulbus,* bulb.] A little bulb; a bulblet.

bulbus (bul′bus), *n.*; pl. *bulbi* (-bī). [L.: see *bulb.*] A bulb: used chiefly in anatomy in such phrases as *bulbus oculi,* the eyeball; *bulbus aortæ,* the aortic bulb.—**Bulbus arteriosus.** Same as *bulb of the aorta* (which see, under *bulb*).—**Bulbus glandulosus,** or **ventriculus glandulosus,** the glandular or true stomach of birds; the proventriculus.—**Bulbus venæ jugularis,** the enlargement of the internal jugular vein at its commencement in the jugular foramen.

bulby (bul′bi), *a.* [< *bulb* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat like a bulb; bulbous.

bulcard† (bul′kärd), *n.* A Cornish name of the blenny.

bulch[1]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *belch.*

bulch[2]†, *n.* [Appar. shortened from *bulchin.*] A bull-calf: sometimes used familiarly in reference to a person, either in kindness or in contempt.

So that my *bulch*
Show but his swarth cheek to me, let earth cleave
And break from hell, I care not!
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, v. 1.

bulchin† (bůl′chin), *n.* [< ME. *bulchin,* < *bul,* a bull, + dim. *-chin* = *-kin.*] A young male calf: often applied in contempt to persons. *Drayton.*

For ten mark men sold a litille *bulchyn.*
Langtoft, Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 174.

A new-weande *bulchin. Marston,* Dutch Courtezan, ii. 1.

buld†, **buldet**, *v.* Middle English forms of *build. Chaucer.*

bulder (bul′dėr), *v. i.* Same as *buller.*

buldering (bul′dėr-ing), *a.* Hot; sultry. [Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).]

bule[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bile*[1], *boil*[1].

bule[2] (böl), *n.* Same as *boul.*

bule[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bull*[1].

Bulgar (bul′gär), *n.* [= F. *Bulgare* = G. *Bulgar* = Turk. *Bulgar* = Hung. *Bolgar,* etc., ML. *Bulgarus,* < OBulg. *Blŭgarinŭ,* Bulg. *Blŭgarin* = Serv. *Bugarin* = Russ. *Bolgarinŭ, Bulgarŭ,* Bulgar; ML. *Bulgaria,* Russ. *Bulgariya,* etc., Bulgaria. The name is usually associated, without sufficient evidence, with the river *Volga* (Russ. *Volga,* etc.).] **1.** A member of an ancient Finnish race, living on the Volga, the Don, the Danube, etc. A tribe of the Bulgars conquered the Slavs of Mœsia in the seventh century, gave the name Bulgaria to the country, and soon became partly Slavic in blood and wholly in language.

2. One of the Slavic inhabitants of Bulgaria; a Bulgarian.

Bulgarian (bul-gā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bulgar, Bulgaria,* + *-ian, -an.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Bulgars. Also *Bulgaric.*—**2.** Pertaining to Bulgaria, a kingdom of Europe lying south of the Danube. From 1878 to 1908 Bulgaria was a principality under Turkey.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of the race inhabiting Bulgaria, a Slavonized Finnish people.—**2.** The language of the Bulgarians, or Slavic Bulgars. It is divided into two dialects, Old Bulgarian (also called Church Slavic or Slavonian) and New Bulgarian. The former is the richest and best of the Slavic tongues, but is extinct as a spoken language. See *Slavic.*

Bulgaric (bul-gar′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bulgar* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Bulgars and their modern representatives, the Mordvinians and Cheremissians of the Volga.

II. *n.* The speech of the ancient Bulgars and ★the modern Bulgaric Finns. See I.

bulge (bulj), *n.* [< ME. *bulge,* a swelling, hump, prob. the same as *bulge,* a bag, found oftener in the OF. form *bouge,* > E. *bouge*[1] and *budge*[2], all due to L. *bulga,* a leathern bag; a word prob. of Celtic origin: Gael. Ir. *bolg,* a bag, akin to AS. *bælg,* a bag, etc. (> E. *bellows, belly*), and prob. to Icel. *baggi,* etc., E. *bag*[1]: see *belly, bellows, bag*[1], *bouge*[1], *budge*[2], and *bilge.*] **1.** A rounded protuberance; a swelling; a swell; a hump.

His nese was cutted as a cat,
His browes war like litel buskes,
And his tethe like bare tuskes,
A ful grete *bulge* opon his bak.
Ywaine and Gawin (ed. Ritson, 1802), l. 260.

We advanced half a mile, and encamped temporarily in a hill-girt *bulge* of the fiumara bed.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 362.

2. The swirl made by a salmon rising to the surface. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—**To get the bulge on one,** to get the advantage of a person; fore-★stall and get the better of one. [Slang.]

bulge (bulj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bulged,* ppr. *bulging.* [< *bulge, n.* Cf. *bag*[1], *v.*, and *belly, v.*, ult. connected with *bulge.*] **1.** To swell out; be protuberant.

He spoke: the brawny spearman let his cheek
Bulge with the unswallow'd piece, and turning stared.
Tennyson, Geraint.

And the *bulging* nets swept shoreward,
With their silver-sided haul.
Whittier, The Sycamores.

2. To bilge, as a ship.

The grievous shipwrack of my travels dear
In *bulged* bark, all perished in disgrace.
Daniel (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 586).

Bulged cask. See *cask*[1].

bulger (bul′jėr), *n.* That which bulges; in *golf,* a club with a convex face.

bulgeways (bulj′wāz), *n. pl.* Same as *bilgeways.*

bulgy (bul′ji), *a.* [< *bulge* + *-y*[1].] Bending outward; bulging: as, "*bulgy* legs," *Dickens.* [Rare.]

bulimia (bū-lim′i-ą), *n.* [= F. *boulimie,* < NL. *bulimia* (LL. *bulīma,* L. *bulīmus*), < Gr. *βουλιμία,* also *βούλιμος,* great hunger, < *βοῦς,* ox, in comp. implying 'great,' + *λιμός,* hunger.] Morbidly voracious appetite; a disease in which the patient has a constant and insatiable craving for food. Also written *bulimy, boulimia, boulimy.*

bulimic (bū-lim′ik), *a.* [< *bulimia* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to bulimia.

Bulimida (bū-lim′i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bulimus* + *-ida.*] A group or tribe of terrestrial gastropods, including the genera *Bulimus, Achatina, Pupa,* and *Clausilia. Beck,* 1837. [Not in use.]

bulimiform (bū-lim′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Bulimus* + L. *forma,* form.] Having that form of shell characteristic of the genus *Bulimus.*

bulimoid (bū′li-moid), *a.* Having the appearance of or like gastropods of the genus *Bulimus.*

bulimous (bū′li-mus), *a.* [< *bulimia* + *-ous.*] Characterized by bulimia.

bulimulid (bū-lim′ū-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Bulimulidæ.*

Bulimulidæ (bū-li-mū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bulimulus* + *-idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Bulimulus,* having the mantle included in the more or less elongated and turreted shell, the jaw thin, provided with distant transverse ribs, and the lateral teeth peculiar in the elongation and curvation of the inner cusp.

Bulimulus (bū-lim′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., as *Bulimus* + dim. *-ulus.*] The typical genus of the family *Bulimulidæ.* There are thirty-three North American species, chiefly of southwestern regions.

Bulimus (bū′li-mus), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1786), an error (as if < Gr. *βούλιμος,* great hunger) for *Bulinus* (Adanson, 1757), prop. (as emended by Oken, 1815) *Bullinus,* < L. *bulla,* a bubble, boss, stud (see *bulla*), + dim. *-inus.*] A genus of land-snails to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) With the old authors it was a repository for all land-snails having an ovate form, a longitudinal ovate aperture, and a non-truncate columella. It consequently included numerous heterogeneous species now distributed among different families. (*b*) By recent authors it is restricted to *Helicidæ* of considerable size, represented by *B. oblongus.* (See cut.) Such species are mostly confined to South America. *B. oratus* has sometimes a shell about 6 inches long.



Bulimus oblongus.

bulimy (bū′li-mi), *n.* Same as *bulimia.*

bulk[1] (bulk), *n.* [< ME. *bolke,* a heap, < Icel. ★*būlki,* the cargo or freight of a ship (cf. mod. *būl-*

kast, be bulky), orig. a heap, in modern Icel. *bunki*, a heap (see *bunk* and *bunch*[1]), = OSw. *bolk*, a heap, Sw. dial. *bulk*, a knob, bunch, = ODan. Dan. *bulk*, a bump, knob; prob. ult. from the root of *belly*, *bellows*, *bag*[1], etc., and thus remotely connected with *bulge*, q. v. Cf. *bunk*, *bunch*[1]. In ref. to the body, first in early mod. E. *bulke*, the breast, thorax, = MD. *bulcke*, 'thorax'; either the same word as *bulk*, a heap, etc., with which it is associated, or the same (with *l* inserted by confusion with *bulk*, a heap) as ME. *bouk*, *buk*, *buc*, the belly, body: see *bouk*[1], and cf. *buck*[5]. The sense of 'breast or chest' runs easily into that of 'the whole body,' and this into the sense of 'the whole dimensions, the gross.'] 1†. A heap.

Bolke or hepe, cumulus, acervus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 43.

2. Magnitude of material substance; whole dimensions in length, breadth, and thickness; size of a material thing: as, an ox or a ship of great *bulk*.

A sturdy mountaineer of six feet two and corresponding *bulk*. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, II.

3. The gross; the greater part; the main mass or body: as, the *bulk* of a debt; the *bulk* of a nation.

It is certain that, though the English love liberty, the *bulk* of the English people desire a king.
W. Godwin, Hist. Commonwealth, iv. 2.

She will enjoy eight hundred a year independent while I live; and . . . the *bulk* of my fortune at my death.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

The ease and completeness with which the invaders had won the *bulk* of Britain only brought out in stronger relief the completeness of their repulse from the south.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 108.

4†. The bottom or hold of a ship.

Aluéo, . . . the *bulke*, belly or bottom of a ship. *Florio.*

5. The entire space in a ship's hold for the stowage of goods; hence, that which is stowed; the mass of the cargo: as, to break *bulk* for unloading.—6†. The breast; the chest; the thorax.

Y• *bulke*, thorax. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (1570), col. 187.

Torace [It.], the brest or *bulke* of a man. *Florio* (1598).

7. The body of a living creature.

He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1.

Vast *bulks* which little souls but ill supply.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 280.

Bones of some vast *bulk* that lived and roar'd
Before man was. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

Elasticity of bulk. See *elasticity*.—**Laden in bulk**, having the cargo loose in the hold, or not inclosed in boxes, bales, bags, or casks.—**To break bulk.** See *break*.

★**Syn. 2.** Greatness, largeness, extent, bigness; *Magnitude*, *Volume*, etc. See *size*.

bulk[1] (bulk), *v.* [< *bulk*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To increase in bulk; grow large; swell.

He [Chalmers] would dilate on one doctrine till it *bulked* into a bible. *North British Rev.*

But the more he is alone with nature, the greater man and his doings *bulk* in the consideration of his fellow-men.
The Century, XXVII. 193.

II. *trans.* To put or hold in bulk or as a mass; fix the bulk of in place: as, to *bulk* a cargo. [Rare.]

Rotting on some wild shore with ribs of wreck,
Or like an old-world mammoth *bulk'd* in ice,
Not to be molten out. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

bulk[2]†, *v. i.* [ME.; var. of *bolk*, q. v.] To belch.

Bulk not as a Beene were yn thi throte,
As a karle that comys oute of a cote.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

bulk[3] (bulk), *n.* [ME. *bulk* (in *bulk-stal*), connected with MDan. *bulk*, a balk, Dan. dial. *bulk*, a half-wall, a partition, and further with AS. *bolca*, a gangway, *bealca*, a beam: see *balk*[1], *n.*] 1†. A projecting frame or part of a building.

Here, stand behind this *bulk*. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1.

On a *bulk* in a cellar was to be found the author of the "Wanderer." *Johnson.*

2. A stall in front of a shop. [Prov. Eng.]

bulk[4] (bulk), *v. i.* [< ME. *bulken*; cf. *bunch*[2], strike, as related, through *bunk*, to *bulk*[1].] 1†. To strike; beat.

On her brestes gon thei *bulk*,
And uchone to her in to sculk.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To throb. [Prov. Eng.]

bulkar, *n.* See *bulker*[2].

bulker[1] (bul'kėr), *n.* [< *bulk*[1] + *-er*[1].] *Naut.*, ★a person employed to determine the quantity or bulk of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight- or shore-dues to which they are liable. [Eng.]

bulker[2] (bul'kėr), *n.* [Also written (in defs. 1, 2) *bulkar*; < *bulk*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1†. A beam. *Skinner.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A butcher's stall. [Prov. Eng.]—3. One who sleeps under bulks or benches; a night-walker. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4†. A common strumpet or jilt. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

bulkhead (bulk'hed), *n.* [< *bulk*[3], partition, + *head*.] 1. A partition. Specifically—(*a*) A partition in a ship to form separate apartments, or a watertight partition placed in the hull to prevent the passage of water or fire from one part to another in case of accident; also, a screen, as for protection in a fight.

We had only to wring out our wet clothes [and] hang them up to chafe against the *bulkheads*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 33.

(*b*) In *civil engin.*, a partition built in a tunnel, conduit, or other subterranean passage, intended to prevent the passage of air, water, or mud.

2. A water-face of a wharf, pier, or sea-wall. —3. A horizontal or inclined door giving access from the outside of a house to the cellar. [New Eng.]—**Bulkhead door**, a water-tight door in a bulkhead.—**Bulkhead line**, a surveyors' line showing how far the bulkheads of piers may project into a stream or harbor.—**Collision bulkhead**, a strong bulkhead built across a ship, near the bows, and designed to prevent it from filling with water if the bows are stove in.—**Screen bulkhead** (*naut.*), a screen of canvas or other cloth, taking the place of a bulkhead.

bulkiness (bul'ki-nes), *n.* [< *bulky* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bulky; magnitude in bulk or size.

bulky (bul'ki), *a.* [< *bulk*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. Icel. *bülkalegr*, bulky, Sw. dial. *bullkug*, bunchy, protuberant.] 1. Of great bulk or size; large. Hence—2. Unwieldy; clumsy.

Latreus, the *bulkiest* of the double race. *Dryden.*

The book . . . suffers from the editor's *bulky* style.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 164.

=**Syn.** *Bulky*, *Massive*, *Massy*, *Ponderous*, *Burly*. *Bulky* refers to prominence, excess, or unwieldiness of size; it applies properly to material things; if applied to persons, it implies the development of physical size at the expense of higher qualities. *Massy* is, strictly, poetic for *massive*. The two denote weight and solidity quite as much as size, while that which is *bulky* may be hollow and comparatively light: as, a *bulky* bundle of straw; a *massive* jaw; "ingots of *massy* gold." *Ponderous* primarily denotes weight and not size, but has come to have a secondary suggestion of unwieldiness. *Burly* is applicable only to persons, and expresses bigness, solidity, and force, with something of coarseness of manner.

In 1603, Jonson produced his mighty tragedy of Sejanus, a noble piece of work, full of learning, ingenuity, and force of mind in wielding *bulky* materials.
Whipple, Old Eng. Dram.

And bared the knotted column of his throat,
The *massive* square of his heroic breast.
Tennyson, Geraint.

We turned down into a narrow street, and, after proceeding a little way, passed under a *massy* arched gateway, and found ourselves in the spacious courtyard of this princely mansion. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 29.

Slowly the *ponderous* portal
Closed, and in silence the crowd awaited the will of the soldiers. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

★**bull**[1] (bůl), *n.* [< ME. *bul*, *bule*, *bol*, *bole* (these forms appar. after Scand.), also *bulle*, appar. < AS. **bulla* (not found, but indicated by the rare dim. *bulluc*, > E. *bullock*[1], q. v.) = MD. *bulle*, *bolle*, D. *bul* = MLG. LG. *bulle* (> G. *bulle*) = Icel. *boli*, a bull (cf. *baula*, a cow: see *bawl*[1]), = Norw. *bol* = ODan. *bul*, a bull, Dan. *böll*, a castrated bull (cf. OBulg. *volŭ* = Serv. *vo* = Bohem. *wul* (*wol-*) = Pol. *wol* (barred *l*), an ox, = Russ. *volŭ*, a bull, = Lith. *bullus* = Lett. *bollis*); prob. from the root of *bell*[2], *bellow*, q. v.] 1. The male of the domestic bovine, of which the female is a *cow*; in general, the male of any bovine, as of the different species of the genus *Bos*.—2. An old male whale, sea-lion, sea-bear, or fur-seal.—3. [*cap.*] Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.—4. In *stock-exchange slang*, one who endeavors to effect a rise in the price of stock: the opposite of a *bear*. See *bear*[2], 5.

2*d Stock.* Zounds, where are all the Jews this afternoon? Are you a *Bull* or a Bear To day, Abraham?

3*d Stock.* A *Bull*, Faith,—but I have a good Putt for next week. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Bold Stroke, iv.

5. The bull's-eye of a target.—6. *pl.* The stems of hedge-thorns.—7. *pl.* The transverse bars of wood into which the heads of harrows are set. *Grose; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—8†. A five-shilling piece. *Brewer.*—9†. A small keg. —10. The weak grog made by pouring water into a spirit-cask nearly empty. [Slang.]—**Bull-bay.** See *bay*[1].—**To take the bull by the horns**, to grapple with or face boldly some danger or difficulty. [In composition, *bull* often implies 'male' or 'of large size,' as in *bull-trout*, perhaps *bulrush*, etc.]

bull[1] (bůl), *v. t.* [< *bull*[1], *n.*; = Icel. *bola*, butt, push.] 1. To toss or throw up (hedges), as cattle do. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In the *stock exchange*, to endeavor to raise, as the price of shares, artificially and unduly. See the noun.—**To bull a barrel**, to pour water into a cask, when it is nearly empty, to prevent it from leaking.—**To bull the market**, to operate for a rise in prices, as is done by brokers who are long in any particular stock.

bull[1] (bůl), *a.* [< *bull*[1], *n.*, 4.] In the *stock exchange*, in the interest of or favorable to the bulls; buoyant; rising: as, a *bull* movement; a *bull* market.

bull[2] (bůl), *n.* [< ME. *bulle*, < OF. *bulle*, F. *bulle* = It. *bolla*, *bulla* = D. *bul*, *bulle* = G. Dan. *bulle* = Sw. *bulla* = Icel. *bōla* (in *bann-bōla*, a bull of excommunication), < ML. *bulla*, a papal edict, any edict or writing, a seal, L. *bulla*, a boss, knob, stud, bubble: see *bulla*, *bill*[3], *billet*[1], *bullet*, *bulletin*, *boil*[2], *bowl*[2], etc.] 1. Same as *bulla*, 2. —2. The most authoritative official document issued by the pope or in his name: usually an open letter containing some decree, order, or decision relating to matters of grace or justice. It derives its name from the leaden seal (Latin *bulla*) appended to it by a thread or band, which is red or yellow when the bull refers to matters of grace, and uncolored and of hemp when it refers to matters of justice. On one side of the seal is the name of the pope, and on the other are the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul. Bulls are written in Latin, either in the ordinary cursive hand or in round Gothic characters, and have a red seal on the parchment itself, in which the name of the pope encircles the heads of the apostles. They begin with the name of the pope, followed by the term *episcopus* (bishop) and the words *servus servorum Dei* (servant of the servants of God) and a salutation, and close with the place and date of execution and the subscription of the chancellor or other functionary of the papal chancery. The distinctive name of a bull is taken from the first word or words of the general introduction which follows the salutation: as, the bull *Unigenitus*, which begins with the words *Unigenitus Dei*, etc., issued in 1713 by Clement XI., condemning the Jansenist propositions set forth in Quesnel's "Moral Reflections." A *brief*, though of equal authority with a *bull*, differs from it in several important points, chiefly of form. It is shorter, relates to subjects of inferior importance, is written in Latin in ordinary Roman letters and on the smooth side of the parchment, uses the word *papa* instead of *episcopus* in the introductory formula, is sealed with red wax instead of lead, and with the pope's private seal, the fisherman's ring, and is never signed by the pope himself, but by a secretary of the papal chancery. Both briefs and bulls belong to a class of papal documents generically called *apostolic letters*; these are *encyclical* when addressed to the bishops of the Roman Catholic world, and from their contents are called *constitutions*, *decretals* (ancient), *synodal letters* (also ancient), *rescripts*, *motus proprii*, etc. *Consistorial bulls* are issued after consultation with the consistory of cardinals, and are signed by all the cardinals consulted.

The church published her *bulls* of crusade; offering liberal indulgences to those who served.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The pope has issued a *bull* deposing Queen Elizabeth.
Macaulay, Disabilities of the Jews.

3. An official letter; an edict; especially, an imperial edict under the Roman or the old German empire.—**Golden bull**, a name given to several celebrated historical documents, from their golden seal. The most notable of these is an edict or imperial constitution made in 1356 by the emperor Charles IV., regulating the mode of procedure in the election and coronation of the emperor.—**Leaden bulls**, the designation of official documents (from their leaden seals) sent by the emperors of Constantinople to patriarchs and princes, by the grandees of the empire, of France, Sicily, etc., and by patriarchs and bishops.

bull[3]† (bůl), *n.* [= F. *bulle*, formerly *bule* = Sp. obs. *bulla* = Pg. *bolha* = It. *bolla*, *bulla*, < L. *bulla*, a bubble: see *bull*[2].] A bubble.

Life is as a *bull* rising on the water. *Nowell.* (*Davies.*)

bull[4] (bůl), *n.* [Not found earlier than the 17th century, except as ME. *bul* (about A. D. 1320) in the doubtful passage first quoted. Origin uncertain. Several anecdotes involving Irish speakers have been told (and appar. invented) to account for the word. It is usually associated with *bull*[2], a papal edict, in allusion, it is said, to the contrast between the humble professions of the pope, as in his styling himself 'servant of servants,' and the absolutely dictatorial nature of his edicts. This explanation, which rests partly on the passage quoted from Milton (cf. *bullish*[2], also in Milton), below, is hardly tenable on historical grounds. The Icel. *bull*, nonsense, *bulla*, talk nonsense, chat, is mod., and, if not from the E. word, is to be associated with *bulla*, boil, and ult. with L. *bulla*, a bubble: see *bull*[3].] A gross inconsistency in language; a ludicrous blunder involving a contradiction in terms: commonly regarded as especially characteristic of the Irish, and often called an *Irish bull*.

Quilk man, quilk calf, quilk leon, quilk fugul
I sal you tel, with-vten *bul*.
Cursor Mundi (E. E. T. S.), l. 21269.

I may say (without a *Bull*) this controversy of yours is so much the more needless, by how much that about which it is (Reformation) is so without all controversy needful.
Charles Herle, Ahab's Fall (1644), Ded.

And whereas the Papist boasts himself to be a Roman Catholic, it is a mere contradiction, one of the pope's *bulls*, as if he should say universal particular; a Catholic schismatic. *Milton*, True Religion.

"Why, Friend," says he, . . . "I myself have knowne a beast winter'd one whole summer for a noble." "That was a *Bull*, my Lord, I beleeve," says the fellow.
Thoms, Anecdotes and Traditions (Camden Soc.), p. 79.

=**Syn.** *Error*, *Mistake*, etc. See *blunder*.

bulla (bul'ä), *n.*; pl. *bullæ* (-ē). [L., a bubble, boss, knob, an ornament, etc.; hence E. *bull*[2], *bull*[3], *bill*[3], *bowl*[2], etc.; cf. Hind. *bulbulā*, *bullā*, a bubble, and E. *bubble*[1], etc.; all perhaps orig. imitative.] **1.** An ornament in the form of a capsule or locket, in use among the ancient Romans, who adopted it from the Etruscans. It was worn especially around the neck as an amulet by Roman children, both boys and girls, its protective virtue being supposed to reside either in its precious material or in some substance inclosed within it. It was of gold in the families of the nobly born and the rich, and of commoner material among others. It was laid aside by young men upon attaining maturity, and dedicated to Hercules or to the household lares; by young women it was dedicated to Juno.

When now my golden *Bulla* (hung on high
To household gods) declar'd me past a boy.
Dryden, tr. of Persius, Satires, v. 42.

2. A seal attached to a document. Specifically—(*a*) A seal used by the emperors of Constantinople, and by the early emperors of the Holy Roman (German) Empire, and by other sovereigns. (*b*) A leaden seal attached to important documents issued by the pope. See *bull*[2], 2.

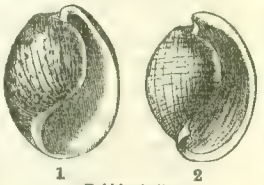


Bulla of Pope Alexander IV.

3. Any ornament of rounded form, especially if suspended, such as those which are attached by small chains to the Hungarian crown.—**4.** In *pathol.*, a bleb or portion of epidermis raised by the extravasation of a transparent watery fluid, as in erysipelas, etc.—**5.** In *anat.*, an inflated portion of the bony external meatus of the ear, forming a more or less well-marked prominence on each side at the base of the skull of many animals, usually constituted by a bulbous tympanic bone. Also called *bulla ossea*. See extract.

In some Marsupials, where the tympanic does not pass beyond the annular condition, there is an apparently similar *bulla*, but this is formed by an extension of the bases of the alæ temporales (Dasyurus, Petaurista, Perameles).
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 466.

6. [*cap.*] A genus of tectibranchiate (or pleurobranchiate) gastropods, to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By the old conchologists not only were most of the tectibranchiates included, but also various other gastropods having shells like or supposed to be like them were referred to the genus. (*b*) By recent writers it is restricted to the bubble-shells, so called from their ventricous oval shells, so convoluted that the last whorl envelops all the others: typical of the family *Bullidæ*. Also called *Glandula*.


1 2
Bubble-shells.
1, *Bulla ampulla*; 2, *Bulla* (*Atys*) *naucium*.

bullace (bůl'ās), *n.* [Also *bullas*, *bullis*, *bulles*, *bullies*, *bulloes*, etc. ME. *bulas*, *bolas*, *bolace*, ‹ OF. **bolace*, mod. F. dial. (Swiss) *bolassa*, also *boulooe*, variants of the OF. *beloce*, etc., earlier OF. **peloce*, mod. dial. (Jura, Lyons) *pelosse*, the wild plum, prob. orig. adj., ML. **pilottea*, **pilotea*, ‹ LL. *pilotta*, *pilota*, OF. *pelote*, ME. *pelet*, E. *pellet*, a little ball. The Celtic forms are from ME. or OF.] **1.** A species of plum, *Prunus insititia*, a native of Asia Minor and southern Europe, but now naturalized and cultivated farther north. It differs from the common plum, *P. domestica*, chiefly in its spiny branches. The fruit is used like damsons.

2. *Melicoccus bijugatus*, a tropical American sapindaceous tree producing a cluster of egg-shaped fruit.—**3.** In the United States, the muscadine grape, *Vitis rotundifolia*.

Bulladæ (bul'ä-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Bullidæ*.

bullæ, *n.* Plural of *bulla*.

bullah (bul'ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A weight equal to 4¼ pounds, used in some parts of the East Indies for grain.

bullantic (bu-lan'tik), *a.* [‹ ML. *bullan(t-)s*, ppr. of *bullare*, attach the seal, ‹ *bulla*, seal: see *bull*[2].] Pertaining to or used in apostolic bulls: as, *bullantic* letters, certain ornamental capitals used in these bulls.

bullarium (bu-lā'ri-um), *n.* Same as *bullary*[1].

bullary[1] (bul'ą-ri), *n.* [‹ ML. *bullarium*, a collection of papal bulls, ‹ *bulla*: see *bull*[2].] A collection of papal bulls.

bullary[2] (bul'ą-ri), *n.* [A pedantic (law) form of *boilary* or *boilery*, as if ‹ ML. **bullarium*, ‹ L. *bullare* for *bullire*, boil: see *boil*[2].] A house in which salt is prepared by boiling.

bullate (bul'āt), *a.* [‹ L. *bullatus*, pp. and adj.: see the verb.] **1.** In *bot.*, having elevations like blisters. A bullate leaf is one whose surface between the veins is thrown into projections, which are convex on the upper surface and concave beneath, as in the cabbage. In the bullate thallus of a lichen the concavities are on the upper surface.

2. In *pathol.*, blistered.—**3.** In *anat.*, inflated; vaulted; ventricous; fornicated and with thin walls: as, a *bullate* tympanic bone (that is, one forming a bulla ossea).—**4.** In *zoöl.*, having the surface covered with irregular and slight elevations, giving a blistered appearance.

bullate†, *v. i.* [‹ L. *bullatus*, pp. of *bullare*, bubble, ‹ *bulla*, a bubble: see *boil*[2], *bulla*.] To bubble or boil.

bullated (bul'ā-ted), *a.* Bullate; rendered bullate.★

bullation (bu-lā'shọn), *n.* In *anat.*, inflation; fornication; cameration.

bull-baiting (bůl'bā"ting), *n.* The practice of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs, a sport formerly very popular in England, but made illegal in 1835.

Among those who at a late period patronised or defended *bull-baiting* were Windham and Parr; and even Canning and Peel opposed the measure for its abolition by law.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

bullbat (bůl'bat), *n.* A local or popular name in the United States of the night-hawk or long-winged goatsucker, *Chordeiles popetue* or *C. virginianus*. So called from its flying most in the evening or in cloudy weather, and from the noise which it makes as it moves through the air. It belongs to the family *Caprimulgidæ*, like the whippoorwill, but is of a different genus. Also called *pisk* and *piramidig*.

bullbeart, *n.* [‹ *bull*[1] + *bear*[2]. Cf. *bugbear*.] A bugbear. *Harvey.* (*Halliwell.*)

bullbee (bůl'bē), *n.* Same as *bullfly*.

bull-beef (bůl'bēf), *n.* The flesh of a bull; hence, coarse beef. [In the latter sense colloquial.]

bullbeggar (bůl'beg"ăr), *n.* [In form, ‹ *bull*[1] + *beggar*; but prob. a corruption of a word of different origin; cf. *bully*, *v.*, *bullbear*, a bugbear, D. *bullebak*, a bugbear: see *bugbear*.] Something that excites needless fear; a hobgoblin; an object of terror.

They are all as mad as I; they all have trades now,
And roar about the streets like *bull-beggars*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 2.

This was certainly an ass in a lion's skin; a harmless *bull-beggar*, who delights to frighten innocent people.
Tatler, No. 212.

bull-boat (bůl'bōt), *n.* A rude boat made by the North American Indians, usually a shallow crate covered with the raw hide of the bull elk.

bullbrier (bůl'brī"ėr), *n.* A name given to species of *Smilax*, *S. Pseudo-China* and *S. tamnoides*, of the southern United States, which have tuberous roots, and stems armed with stout prickles.

bull-calf (bůl'kăf), *n.* [‹ *bull*[1] + *calf*; = D. *bulkalf* = Icel. *bola-kālfr*.] **1.** A male calf.—**2.** A stupid fellow. *Shak.*

bullcomber (bůl'kō"mėr), *n.* A name of the common English beetle, *Scarabæus typhæus*, or *Typhæus vulgaris*, and other species of the family *Scarabæidæ*.

bull-dance (bůl'dăns), *n.* *Naut.*, a dance performed by men only.★

bulldog (bůl'dog), *n.* [‹ *bull*[1] + *dog*; hence F. *bouledogue*, Russ. *bulĭdogŭ*, Hind. *guldānk-kuttā* (*kuttā*, dog). Cf. equiv. D. *bulhond* (*hond* = E. *hound*), LG. *bullenbiter* = G. *bullenbeisser* = Dan. *bulbider*, lit. 'bull-biter.'] **1.** A variety of dog of comparatively small size, but very strong and muscular, with a large head, broad muzzle, short hair, tapering smooth tail, and remarkable courage and ferocity. Dogs of this kind were formerly much used in bull-baiting, whence the name.—**2**†. A bailiff.

I sent for a couple of *bull-dogs*, and arrested him.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, iii. 2.

3. The assistant or servant who attends the proctor of an English university when on duty.

Sentiments which vanish for ever at the sight of the proctor with his *bull-dogs*, as they call them, or four muscular fellows which [sic] always follow him, like so many bailiffs.
Westminster Rev., XXXV. 232.

4. [Cf. *barker*[1], 4.] A pistol; in recent use, a small revolver with a short barrel carrying a large ball. [Cant.]

"I have always a brace of *bulldogs* about me." . . . So saying, he exhibited a very handsome, highly finished, and richly mounted pair of pistols.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, II. 191.

5. *Naut.*: (*a*) The great gun in the officers' wardroom cabin. (*b*) A general term for main-deck guns.—**6.** In *metal.*, tap-cinder from the puddling-furnace, after the protoxid of iron has been converted into sesquioxid by roasting. It may be used as an ore of iron for making what is known as cinder-iron. It is also extensively used as a lining for the sides of the puddling-furnace. [Eng.]

7. A name given by the Canadian half-breeds to the gadfly.—**Bulldog bat.** See *bat*[2].—**Bulldog forceps**, forceps with pointed teeth for grasping an artery, etc.

bulldoze (bůl'dōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bulldozed*, ppr. *bulldozing*. [Also written *bulldose*; explained as orig. to give one a *dose* of the *bull-whack* or *bull-whip*; but the second element, if of this origin, would hardly become *-doze*.] **1.** To punish summarily with a bull-whip; cowhide.—**2.** To coerce or intimidate by violence or threats; especially, in politics, to bully; influence unfairly: applied particularly to the practices of some southern whites since the civil war. [U. S. slang.]

The use of this weapon [the bull-whip] was the original application of *bull-doze*. It first found its way into print after the civil war, when it came to mean intimidation for political purposes by violence or threats of violence. Since that time it has acquired a wider significance, and may be used with reference to intimidation of any kind.
Mag. of Amer. Hist., XIII. 98.★

bulldozer (bůl'dō-zėr), *n.* **1.** One who bulldozes; one who intimidates others by threats of violence.—**2.** A revolver. [U. S. slang in both senses.]

bulled†, *p. a.* [For *bolled*, pp. of ME. *bollen*, swell: see *boln*[1].] Swollen; expanded. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

bullen (bůl'en), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The awn or chaff from hemp or flax. [Prov. Eng.]

bullen-bullen (bůl'en-bůl"en), *n.* [Imitative reduplication; cf. *bulbul*.] The native name of the Australian lyre-bird, *Menura superba*.

bullenger†, *n.* A variant of *balinger*.

bullen-nail (bůl'en-nāl), *n.* A round-headed nail with a short shank, tinned and lacquered, used chiefly by upholsterers.

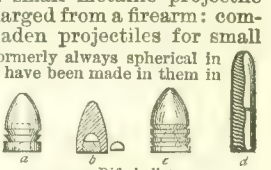
buller (bůl'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.: see *bulder*, *boulder*.] To roar. [Prov. Eng.]

bullescence (bu-les'ens), *n.* [‹ L. *bullescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *bullescere*, begin to bubble, ‹ *bullire*, bubble: see *boil*[2].] In *bot.*, a bullate condition.★ See *bullate*, 1.

bullet (bůl'et), *n.* [‹ F. *boulet*, a cannon-ball, dim. of OF. *boule*, a ball, › E. *bowl*[2], of which *bullet* is thus practically a diminutive: see *bowl*[2].] **1**†. A small ball.

When one doth die another is elected by the Great Master and his Knights, who give their voices by *bullets*, as do the Venetians.
Sandys, Travels, p. 180.

Specifically—**2.** A small metallic projectile intended to be discharged from a firearm: commonly limited to leaden projectiles for small arms. Bullets were formerly always spherical in form, but many changes have been made in them in both shape and structure. The bullet used for rifles of recent construction is elongated and conical, or rather ogival, at the apex; the core only is of lead or lead and tin composition, and is inclosed in a covering of soft steel or nickel. The sides are smooth or have shallow grooves (cannelures) near the base of the jacket; the base is flat; the cannelures contain wax, or, in its absence, that portion of the sides of the bullet inclosed in the neck of the cartridge-case is covered with the same lubricant which excludes moisture from the powder. When the gun is fired the lands of the rifling are forced into the jacket of the bullet, causing rotation about the longer axis.


a b c d
Rifle-bullets.
a, old Minié; *b*, old Enfield; *c*, old Springfield; *d*, U. S. magazine-rifle (recent).

3. In *her.*, a roundel sable (that is, a black circle), supposed to represent a cannon-ball.—**Bullet-compasses.** See *compass*.—**Dumdum bullet**, a half-covered bullet with an expansible soft core: named from the Dumdum ammunition-works at Calcutta.—**Every bullet has its billet.** See *billet*[1].—**Naked bullet** (*milit.*), an elongated projectile with one or more grooves or cannelures encircling it, as distinguished from the patched bullet formerly used.

bullet-bag (bůl'et-bag), *n.* A leathern pouch for holding bullets, formerly carried attached to a bandoleer or baldric. When the baldric was not worn, the bullet-bag was attached to the girdle, beside the powder-flask.

bullet-headed (bůl'et-hed″ed), *a.* 1. Round-headed.—2. Stupid; doltish.

bullet-hook (bůl'et-hůk), *n.* In *surg.*, a tool for extracting bullets.

bulletin (bůl'ę-tin), *n.* [F., < It. *bullettino, bollettino*, dim. of *bulletta, bolletta*, dim. of *bulla, bolla*, a bull, edict: see *bull*[2] and the ult. identical *bill*[3].] 1. An authenticated official report concerning some public event, such as military operations, the health of a sovereign or other distinguished personage, etc., issued for the information of the public.

"False as a *bulletin*" became a proverb in Napoleon's time. *Carlyle.*

2. Any notice or public announcement, especially of news recently received.—3. A name given to various periodical publications recording the proceedings of learned societies.

bulletin (bůl'ę-tin), *v. t.* [< *bulletin, n.*] To make known by a bulletin publicly posted.

It would excite no interest to *bulletin* the last siege of Jerusalem in a village where the event was unknown, if the date was appended. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 142.

bulletin-board (bůl'ę-tin-bōrd), *n.* A board publicly exposed, on which to placard recent news, notices, etc.

bullet-ladle (bůl'et-lā″dl), *n.* A hemispherical ladle for melting lead to run bullets.

bullet-machine (bůl'et-mą-shēn″), *n.* A machine for forming bullets. The metal, in the form of a coil, is cut into short lengths as it unwinds, and these blanks are then pressed into shape between dies.

bullet-mold (bůl'et-mōld), *n.* A mold for casting bullets.

bullet-probe (bůl'et-prōb), *n.* A probe used in exploring for bullets in wounds.

bullet-proof (bůl'et-prōf), *a.* Capable of resisting the impact of a bullet.

bulletrie (bůl'ę-tri), *n.* See *bully-tree.*

bullet-screw (bůl'et-skrö), *n.* A screw at the end of a ramrod, which can be forced into a bullet in order to draw it from a gun-barrel.

bullet-shell (bůl'et-shel), *n.* An explosive bullet for small arms.

bullet-tree, *n.* See *bully-tree.*

bullet-wood (bůl'et-wůd), *n.* A very strong, close-grained, dark-brown wood of India, from several species of *Mimusops.* See *bully-tree.*

bull-facet (bůl'fās), *n.* A threatening face or appearance.

Come hither to fright maids with thy *bull-faces!*
To threaten gentlewomen!
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

bull-faced (bůl'fāst), *a.* Having a large coarse face: as, "*bull-faced* Jonas," *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 581.

bull-feast (bůl'fēst), *n.* Same as *bull-fight.*

bull-fight (bůl'fīt), *n.* A combat between men and a bull or bulls: a popular amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese. A horseman, called a *toreador* or *picador*, attacks a bull in a closed arena, irritating him, but avoiding his attack. After the bull has been tormented a long time the horseman leaves him, and persons on foot, called *chulos* and *banderilleros*, attack him and plunge darts into him. Finally the sport is ended with the death of the bull by the sword of a *matador.*

bull-fighter (bůl'fī″tėr), *n.* One who fights bulls; a human combatant in a bull-fight.

bullfinch[1] (bůl'finch), *n.* [Appar. < *bull*[1] as used in comp. (as if in allusion to the thick rounded bill) + *finch.* Cf. equiv. *buckfinch.*] A very common oscine passerine bird of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris;* a kind of finch of the family *Fringillidæ*, with a very short, stout, turgid bill, which, like the crown, is black, and a body bluish above, and, in the male, tile-red below: a favorite cage-bird, easily taught to sing a variety of notes. The name is extended to other species of the same genus, and also to those of some related genera.—**Bullfinch tanager,** one of the lindos or thick-billed tanagers of the genus *Euphonia*, and others of like character.—**Pine bullfinch,** the pine grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator.* See *grosbeak.*



Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula vulgaris*).

bullfinch[2] (bůl'finch), *n.* [A corruption of *bull-fence*, a fence for confining bulls, < *bull*[1] + *fence.*] In England, a strong fence, or a hedge allowed to grow high enough to impede hunters, and much used as a test of skill in steeplechasing.

bullfish (bůl'fish), *n.* A name of the great seal, *Phoca barbata*, or *Erignathus barbatus.*

bullfist (bůl'fist), *n.* [Also written *bullfeist, bullfice;* < *bull*[1] + *fist*[2], dial. *feist, foist*, a puffball, lit. a breaking of wind: see *fist*[2], *foist*[1]. The German name *bofist* (> *Bovista*) and the generic name *Lycoperdon* are of similar signification.] A puffball. See *Lycoperdon.*

bullfly (bůl'flī), *n.* An insect, the gadfly, so named from its tormenting cattle. See *gadfly.* Also called *bullbee.*

bullfrog (bůl'frog), *n.* The *Rana catesbiana*, a North American species of frog, from 8 to 12 inches long, including the legs, of a dusky brown or olive color marked with darker. These frogs live chiefly in stagnant water, and utter a loud croaking sound resembling the bellowing of a bull, whence the name.



Bullfrog (*Rana catesbiana*).

bull-fronted (bůl'frun″ted), *a.* Having a front or forehead like a bull.

A sturdy man he looked to fell an ox,
Bull-fronted, ruddy. *Hood.*

bull-fronts (bůl'frunts), *n. pl.* [E. dial., also called *bull-faces.*] Tufts of coarse grass, *Deschampsia cæspitosa.* *Brockett.*

bullhead (bůl'hed), *n.* [< ME. *bulhede*, name of a fish (L. *capito*), < *bul*, bull[1], + *hede*, head.] 1. The popular name of certain fishes. (*a*) In England: (1) *Cottus gobio*, a fish about 4 inches long, with head very large and broader than the body. Often also called *miller's-thumb.* Also locally applied in the United States to allied species of the genus *Cottus.* (2) *Agonus cataphractus*, called the *armed bullhead.* (*b*) In the United States, a cottoid fish, as *Myoxocephalus grœnlandicus* or *M. octodecimspinosus*, better known as *sculpin.* [Local.] (*c*) In America, a species of *Amiurus*, also called *horned pout.* See *catfish.* (*d*) A gobioid fish, *Eleotris gobioides*, with a broad head, large scales in 36–40 rows, and a blackish-brown color. It is common in the rivers and lakes of New Zealand. (*e*) A fish of the family *Batrachoididæ*, otherwise called *blenny bullhead.* *Swainson*, 1839. 2. A tadpole. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A small water-insect of a black color.—4. The golden plover, *Charadrius fulvus.*—5. A stupid fellow; a lubber. *Johnson.*

bull-head (bůl'hed), *a.* Same as *bull-headed.*—**Bull-head ax.** See *ax*[1].—**Bull-head whiting,** a sciænoid fish, *Menticirrus alburnus;* the southern kingfish. [Florida.]

bull-headed (bůl'hed″ed), *a.* 1. Having a head like that of a bull. Hence—2. Obstinate; blunderingly aggressive; stupid.

bullhoof (bůl'höf), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to a species of passion-flower, *Passiflora Murucuja*, with handsome scarlet flowers, from the shape of the leaves. It is also applied, as in Honduras, to some species of bully-tree.

bullhuss (bůl'hus), *n.* [< *bull*[1] + dial. *huss*, the dogfish.] A local English name of the dogfish, *Scyllium catulus.*

bullid (bul'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Bullidæ.*

Bullidæ (bul'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bulla* + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Bulla*, which has been adopted with widely differing boundaries. (*a*) By the old authors it was used for most of the *Tectibranchiata.* (*b*) By later authors it has been variously restricted, and is now mostly limited to *Tectibranchiata* with an involute ovate shell and a lingual ribbon with numerous rows of teeth, each row having a central tooth and numerous nearly uniform lateral teeth. The species are marine, frequenting sandy or muddy bottoms near the shore, sometimes going into brackish water. The shell is often spotted. Also written *Bulladæ.* See cut under *Bulla.*

bulliform (bul'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bulla*, a bubble, etc., + *forma*, shape.] 1. Resembling a blister.

The *bulliform* or hygroscopic cells of grasses and sedges. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 331.

2. Having the form characteristic of the genus *Bulla*, or of gastropods of the family *Bullidæ.*

bullimongt, bullimungt, *n.* [Also *bullimony, bollimony;* origin uncertain.] A mixture of oats, peas, and vetches. *Tusser; Grose.*

bullimony (bul'i-mō-ni), *n.* Same as *bullimong.*

bulling (bůl'ing), *n.* [Appar. verbal n. of *bull*[1], *v.*, 1, throw up, toss.] A method of detaching loosened masses of rock from their bed by exploding gunpowder which has been poured into the fissures.

bulling-shovel (bůl'ing-shov″l), *n.* In *metal.*, a peculiar form of shovel used in ore-dressing. It is of triangular form, with a sharp point. See *ran* and *vanning-shovel.* [Eng.]

bullion[1] (bůl'yon), *n.* [Also *bullyon, bollyon*, etc. ME. *bullion, bulion, bolion*, etc., < AF. *bullion, bullione, boillon* (def. 1 and 2) (ML. *bullio(n-), bulliona*), in official or technical use, prob. orig. identical with OF. *boullon, bouillon*, a boiling, hence a melting, and so the place of melting and a melted mass of metal: see *bullion*[2], *bullion*[3]. The forms and senses have been confused with those of *billon*, q. v.] 1†. A place where gold and silver are melted and coined; a mint (also explained as "a place of exchange"). *Blount; Phillips.*

Bullion . . . is the place where gold is tryed. *Termes de la ley* (1641). *N. E. D.*

The third part of all the money of silver plate, which shall be brought to the *bullion*, shall be made into halfpence and farthings. *Swift*, Drapier's Letters.

2. Gold or silver in the mass; gold or silver smelted and not perfectly refined, or refined but in bars, ingots, or any uncoined form, as plate.

And that they may be in our sayde landis and lordshippys for too bye and gader, lade and freith and cary away or doo to bee caryed away and conueied into the sayde kyngdom of England . . . all suche wares, goodis and marchaundises . . . excep *bolion*, harnes, bowes, arowes, artillary, and other thingis which is forboden, habilementis of werre, and none but such harneys and wepens as they shall bringe wyth them.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 229.

Their trade being, by the same Alchemy that the Pope uses, to extract heaps of gold and silver out of the drossie *Bullion* of the Peoples sinnes.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A paper currency is employed, when there is no *bullion* in the vaults. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 32.

3. Uncurrent coin; coin received only at its metallic value.

And those [words] which Eld's strict doom did disallow,
And damn for *bullion*, go for current now.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas, Babylon.

Foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions.
Locke, Further Considerations, etc.

4†. Figuratively, gold, as a sordid thing; mere wealth; mammon.

Farewell, my *bullion* gods, whose sov'reign looks
So often catch'd me with their golden hooks;
Go, seek another slave; ye all must go;
I cannot serve my God and *bullion* too.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 13.

Base bullion, pig-lead containing silver, and usually also gold, which are separated from the baser metal by refining. [Cordilleran mining region.]—**Bullion Fund,** a deposit of public money at the mint and its branches. The object of this fund is to enable the mint to make returns of coins to private depositors of bullion without waiting until such bullion is actually coined. If the bullion fund is sufficiently large, depositors are paid as soon as their bullion is melted and assayed and the value ascertained. It thus enables the mint to have a stock of coin on hand to pay depositors in advance. Such bullion becomes the property of the government, and, being subsequently coined, is available as a means of prompt payment to other depositors. *Bouvier*, Law Dictionary.

bullion[2] (bůl'yon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bullyon* (Skelton) (not found in ME.), < OF. *bouillon*[1], a bubble, a stud, a large-headed nail, a puff in a garment (mod. F. *bouillon*, a bubble, a puff in a garment, a bull's-eye in glass-making), prop. a variant of *boulion, boulon*, a large-headed nail, a stud, bolt, pin, arrow, mod. F. *boulon*, a bolt, pin (= Sp. *bollón*, a brass-headed nail, a kind of ear-ring, a shoot of a plant), < ML. *bullio(n-)*, prop. **bullo(n-)*, a bubble, aug. of L. *bulla*, a bubble, a stud, a boss, > OF. *boule*, a bubble, a ball, mod. F. *boule* (> E. *bowl*[2], a round ball); *bouillon*[1] being thus a different word from, though confused with, *bouillon*[2], *boillon, boellon, bollon*, a boiling, a measure of salt, broth, soup,

mod. F. *bouillon* (see *bouillon*) = It. *boglione*, broth (Florio), < ML. *bullio(n-)*, a measure of salt (see *bullion*[3]), lit. a bubbling, a boiling, < L. *bullire* (> OF. *boulir, boullir, bouillir*, mod. F. *bouillir* = It. *bollire*), bubble, boil, < *bulla*, a bubble: see *bulla, bull*[2], *bull*[3], *boil*[2]. Cf. *bullion*[1].] 1†. A boss; a stud; a showy metallic ornament either of gold or in imitation of gold, as a button, stud, hook, clasp, buckle, and the like.

The clasps and *bullyons* were worth a thousand pound. *Skelton*, Garland of Laurel.

2. A fringe of thick twisted cords, such as will hang heavily. Bullion consisting of silk cords covered with fine gold or silver thread is much used for epaulets. Also called *bullion-fringe*.

3. In *glass-making*, that part of the spheroidal mass of glass which is attached to the pontil, after being blown and while undergoing the process of flashing. When the tube is detached, it is called the *bull's-eye* (which see). Also *bullion-point*.

bullion[3]†, *n.* [< OF. *bouillon*, < ML. *bullio(n-)*, a measure of salt, lit. a boiling: see *bullion*[2].] A measure of capacity (of salt). *Davies*, Supp. Eng. Gloss.

bullion-bar (bůl'yon-bär), *n.* [< *bullion*[2], 3, + *bar*[1].] The bar upon which the spheroidal mass of glass is pressed from time to time during the process of blowing crown glass.

bullioner (bůl'yon-ėr), *n.* [< *bullion*[1] + *-er*[1].] A dealer in bullion.

Melted down by the *bullioners*. *Rice Vaughan*, Coin and Coinage, p. 50 (Ord MS.).

bullion-fringe (bůl'yon-frinj), *n.* Same as *bullion*[2], 2.

bullionism (bůl'yon-izm), *n.* [< *bullion*[2] + *-ism*.] The system or doctrine of those who advocate an exclusively metallic currency, or a metallic currency combined with a convertible paper currency.

Boston, the very Gibraltar of *bullionism*. *W. Phillips*, June 19, 1875.

bullionist (bůl'yon-ist), *n.* [< *bullion*[2] + *-ist*.] An advocate of or a believer in bullionism.

Your party repudiates him because he is joined to *bullionists* and stockmongers. *W. Phillips*, June 19, 1875.

bullion-point (bůl'yon-point), *n.* [< *bullion*[2], 3, + *point*.] The thick portion at the center of a disk of crown-glass. *E. H. Knight*.

bullirag, *v. t.* See *bullyrag*.

bullish[1] (bůl'ish), *a.* [< *bull*[1], 4, + *-ish*[1].] In the *stock exchange*, somewhat buoyant; advancing or tending to advance in price, in consequence of the efforts of the bulls: as, a *bullish* market.

bullish[2] (bůl'ish), *a.* [< *bull*[4] + *-ish*[1].] Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder. [Rare.]

A toothless satire is as improper as a toothed sleekstone, and as *bullish*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

bullist (bůl'ist), *n.* [< *bull*[2] + *-ist*.] A writer of papal bulls. *Harmar*. [Rare.]

bullition† (bu-lish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **bullitio(n-)*, < *bullire*, pp. *bullitus*, boil: see *boil*[2].] The act or state of boiling; ebullition. *Bacon*.

bulljub (bůl'jub), *n.* A fish, the miller's-thumb. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

bullknob (bůl'nob), *n.* Same as *bulljub*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

bull-neck (bůl'nek), *n.* A thick neck like that of a bull.

bull-necked (bůl'nekt), *a.* Having a neck like that of a bull.

bull-net (bůl'net), *n.* A large hoop-shaped fish-net.

bullnose (bůl'nōz), *n.* An overgrown hard clam or quahaug, *Mercenaria*, too coarse for use. [Chesapeake Bay.]

bullnut (bůl'nut), *n.* The white-heart hickory, *Hicoria alba*, of eastern North America.

bullock[1] (bůl'ok), *n.* [< ME. *bullok, bulluc, bolok*, < AS. *bulluc*, dim. of **bulla*, **bula*, whence E. *bull*[1]. The Ir. *bolog* is from E.] 1. Literally, a young or small bull, but generally used of an ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.

Take thy father's young *bullock*, even the second *bullock* of seven years old. Judges vi. 25.

2. [In derisive allusion to *bull*[2].] A papal bull or brief.

I send you here a *bullock* which I did find amongst my bulls, that you may see how closely in time past the foreign prelates did practise about their prey. *Latimer*, II. 378.

Bullocks' hides, the name given in commerce to the raw hides of cattle.

bullock[2]† (bůl'ok), *v.* A perversion of *bully*[1].

To *bullock* and domineer over me. *Foote*.

bullock's-eye (bůl'oks-ī), *n.* [Cf. *bull's-eye*.] 1. A small thick glass or skylight in a covering or roof. Also called *bull's-eye*.—2. The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

bullock's-heart (bůl'oks-härt), *n.* The East Indian name for the custard-apple, *Anona reticulata*.

bullock-shell (bůl'ok-shel), *n.* A kind of small thick pearl-oyster, of the genus *Meleagrina*, inhabiting tropical America.

bulloot (bu-lōt'), *n.* [Hind. *ballūt, balūt* = Pers. *ballūt*, an acorn, an oak, < Ar. *ballūt*, an oak.] In *com.*, the name given to a kind of acorn used in India as a medicine.

bullose (bul'ōs), *a.* Same as *bullous*.

bullous (bul'us), *a.* [< L. *bulla*, a bubble, boss, knob (see *bulla*), + *-ous*.] Exhibiting or of the nature of bullæ, blebs, or blisters; bullate; bulbous. See *bulla*, 4.

bullpout (bůl'pout), *n.* A siluroid fish, especially *Amiurus nebulosus*, of the eastern and middle United States: more widely known as *catfish*. Also called *horned pout* and *bullhead*. See cut under *pout*.

bull-pump (bůl'pump), *n.* A single or direct-acting pumping-engine in which the piston-rod is attached directly to the pumping-rod, the weight of the rods being the motive force on the down-stroke. ★

bull-ring (bůl'ring), *n.* An arena or amphitheater for bull-fights.

Every town in Spain of any size has a large *bull-ring*. *The Century*, XXVII. 8.

bull-roarer (bůl'rōr″ėr), *n.* A long, thin, narrow piece of wood, attached at one end to a string, by means of which it is whirled rapidly in the air, causing by its revolution a deep sullen roar: a favorite toy with children. Also called *tundun*.

The *bull-roarer* is a toy familiar to most children. . . . The ancient Greeks employed at some of their sacred rites a precisely similar toy, described by historians as "a little piece of wood, to which a string was fastened, and in the mysteries it is whirled round to make a roaring noise." . . . The *bull-roarer* is to be found in almost every country in the world, and among the most primitive peoples. . . . And as an instrument employed in religious rites or mysteries, it is found in New Mexico, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in Africa to this day. ★ *All the Year Round*, June, 1885.

bull-rope (bůl'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope rove through a bull's-eye on the forward shroud of the lower rigging, to secure the upper yard-arm of a topgallant- or royal-yard when sent down from aloft.

bull-rush†, *n.* An old spelling of *bulrush*.

bulls (bůlz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps a use of *bull*[1].] A name in Cornwall, England, for the fish *Serranus cabrilla*.

bulls-and-cows (bulz'and-kouz'), *n. pl.* An English name of the plant wake-robin or cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*, with reference to the purple and the pale spadices. Also called *lords-and-ladies*, for the same reason. See cuts under *Araceæ* and *Arum*.

bull-segg[1] (bůl'seg), *n.* [< *bull*[1] + *segg, seg*[2].] A castrated bull. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

bull-segg[2] (bůl'seg), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *pool-sedge*.] The reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*. ★

bull's-eye (bůlz'ī), *n.* 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) An oval wooden block without a sheave, but with a groove around it for the band and a hole in the center through which a small stay or rope may be rove. (*b*) A perforated ball on the jaw-rope of a gaff.—2. A small obscure cloud, ruddy in the middle, supposed to portend a hurricane or storm.—3. The hurricane or storm itself.—4. In *arch.*, any circular opening for light or air; a bullock's-eye.—5. In *astron.*, Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude in the eye of Taurus, or the Bull. See cut under *Taurus*.—6. A round piece of thick glass, convex on one side, inserted into a deck, port, scuttle-hatch, or skylight-cover of a vessel for the purpose of admitting light.—7. A small lantern with a convex lens placed in one side to concentrate the light.



Bull's-eye, definition 1 (*a*).

He takes a lighted *bull's-eye* from the constable on duty there. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxii.

8. That part of a sheet of crown-glass which has been attached to the pontil. It is thicker than the rest of the sheet, and is not included in the lights or panes of glass cut from it. Bull's-eyes were formerly used in lead-sash windows. As the manufacture of crown-glass has much declined, imitations of bull's-eyes are made for picturesque effects in window-glazing. See *bullion*[2], 3.



Bull's-eye of a Microscope.

9. A planoconvex lens in a microscope, which serves as an illuminator to concentrate rays of light upon an opaque microscopic object.—10. A small and thick old-fashioned watch.—11. In *archery* and *gunnery*: (*a*) The central or innermost division of a target, usually round and of a different color from the rest. See *target*.

One or two beings, who have shot into the very centre and *bull's-eye* of the fashion. *Thackeray*.

(*b*) A shot that hits the bull's-eye; the best shot that can be made.—12. A coarse sweetmeat; a colored or striped ball of candy.

The black-bearded sea-kings round were promising them rock and *bull's-eyes*, if they would only sit still like "gude maids." *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xv.

Even the *bull's eyes* and gingerbread for the children are not unpermitted, if they are honestly made and warranted not to be poisonous. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 233.

13. A local English name of the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*.—**Buntline bull's-eye**, a large thimble used in the foot-rope of a sail. Same as *lizard*.

bull's-feather† (bůlz'feтн″ėr), *n.* A horn.—**To bestow the bull's feather**, to make a cuckold.

Three crooked horns, smartly top-knotted with ribands; which being the ladies' wear, seem to intimate that they may very probably adorn, as well as *bestow*, *the bull's feather*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 295.

bull's-foot (bůlz'fůt), *n.* Same as *colt's-foot*.

bull's-mouth (bůlz'mouth), *n.* The trade-name for a species of helmet-shell, *Cassis rufa*, from which some kinds of cameos are cut.

bull-snake (bůl'snāk), *n.* A popular name in the United States for a serpent of the genus *Pityophis*, or pine-snake, which sometimes grows to the length of 6 feet, and makes a loud hissing noise when disturbed, but is of mild disposition and not poisonous.

bull's-nose (bůlz'nōz), *n.* In *carp.*, an obtuse angle formed by the junction of two plane surfaces.

bull-spink (bůl'spingk), *n.* The chaffinch. [North. Eng.]

bull-stag (bůl'stag), *n.* A castrated bull.

bull-stang (bůl'stang), *n.* A dragonfly. [Prov. Eng.]

bull-terrier (bůl'ter″i-ėr), *n.* A cross-breed between the bulldog and the terrier, exhibiting the courage and fierceness of the one with the activity of the other. ★

bull-trout (bůl'trout), *n.* A name loosely applied to certain varieties of different species of the genus *Salmo*, as of *S. salar, S. trutta, S. cambricus*.

bull-voiced (bůl'voist), *a.* Having a loud coarse voice: as, "*bull-voiced* St. Huruge," *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 2.

bullweed (bůl'wēd), *n.* Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

bull-whack (bůl'hwak), *n.* A heavy whip used in the southwestern United States. See extract. Also called *bull-whip*.

In Texas and western Louisiana the *bull-whack* is a terrible whip with a long and very heavy lash and a short handle. It is used by drovers to intimidate refractory animals. The use of this weapon was the original application of bull-doze. *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XIII. 98.

bull-whack (bůl'hwak), *v. t.* To lash with a bull-whack.

bull-whacker (bůl'hwak″ėr), *n.* One who drives cattle with a bull-whack. [Southwestern U. S.] ★

bull-wheel (bůl'hwēl), *n.* 1. In *rope-drilling*, the wheel used for raising the tools.—2. In a saw-mill, a large wheel used in drawing the logs from the water to the carriage.

bull-whip (bůl'hwip), *n.* Same as *bull-whack*.

bullwort (bůl'wėrt), *n.* 1. The mock bishop's-weed, *Ptilimnium capillaceum*.—2. The water figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*. ★

bully[1] (bůl'i), *n.* and *a.* [First recorded in the 16th century, but prob. existent in ME. or earlier, ult. a dim. of the AS. **bōla* in the

personal name *Bola, Bolla* (and perhaps in part in the personal name *Bula, Bulla*) = OS. **bōlo* = MD.D. *boel*, brother, lover, = MLG. *bōle*, brother, kinsman, = OHG. **buolo* (in the personal name *Buolo*), MHG. *buole*, kinsman, friend, companion, lover, G. *buhle*, lover, paramour.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *bullies* (-iz). 1. A brother (in trivial language); the eldest brother; hence, a brother workman; a companion; a mate; a fellow: now used like *butty* (which is of similar origin), in provincial speech, among laboring men. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A friend; a companion; a mate; a good fellow: sometimes applied to a woman.

I love the lovely *bully*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

3. A blustering, quarrelsome, overbearing fellow; a swaggerer; a swashbuckler.

The blustering *bully* in our neighbouring streets. *Prior*, Epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius.

4†. A degraded fellow who protects fallen women and lives on their gains.

The lady was only a woman of the town and the fellow her *bully* and a sharper. *Goldsmith*, Vicar.

5. A Cornish name of the shanny. Also *bully-cod*.—6. In Tasmania, a species of blenny, *Blennius tasmanicus*.

II. *a.* 1. Good; worthy; excellent: applied to persons (originally as an appositive noun, in titles like *bully boy, bully doctor*, etc., but taken later as an adjective of compliment).

Captain, adieu; adieu, sweet *bully* Captain. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iv. 2.

2. Good; fine; capital; first-rate: a vague adjective of admiration: often in exclamation, as, a *bully* time; a *bully* horse, a *bully* fellow (used not merely as in def. 1), *bully* for you!—3. Of a bully (def. 3); suited to a bully; hectoring; ruffianly.

Those *bully* Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Instead of paying chairmen, run them thro'.
Swift, City Shower.

bully[1] (bůl'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bullied*, ppr. *bullying*. [< *bully*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To act the bully toward; overbear with bluster or menaces.

For the last fortnight there have been prodigious shoals of volunteers gone over to *bully* the French, upon hearing the peace was just signing. *Tatler*, No. 26.

2. To make fearful; overawe; daunt; terrorize. [Rare.]

Proverbs are excellent things, but we should not let even proverbs *bully* us. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

=**Syn. 1.** To browbeat, hector, domineer over.

II. *intrans.* To be loudly arrogant and overbearing; be noisy and quarrelsome.

So Britain's monarch once uncover'd sat,
While Bradshaw *bullied* in a broad-brimm'd hat.
Bramston.

=**Syn.** To bluster, swagger, vapor.

bully[2] (bůl'i), *n.*; pl. *bullies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a kind of hammer used in striking the drill or borer. In its simplest form it has a square section at the eye and an octagonal face. [Eng.]

bully-cod (bůl'i-kod), *n.* A Cornish name of the shanny. Also *bully*.

bully-head (bůl'i-hed), *n.* A hammer used by miners. Also called *cat's-head hammer* or *sledge*.

bullying (bůl'i-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bully*[1], *v.*] Insulting with threats; imperious; overbearing; blustering: as, a *bullying* manner.

bullyrag, bullirag (bůl'i-rag), *v. t.* [Also written *ballarag*, etc.; appar. free variations of *bully-rook, bully-rock*, used as a verb.] To bully; badger; abuse or scold: as, "he *bully-ragged* me," *Lever*. [Provincial and low.]

bully-rook (bůl'i-růk), *n.* [Also written *bully-rock* (see *bullyrag*), equiv. to LG. *buller-brook, buller-bäk*, a bully: see *bully*[1]. The second element is obscure.] A hectoring, boisterous fellow; a cowardly braggart; a bully. Also written *bully-rock*. [Obsolete or rare.]

Suck in the spirit of sack, till we be delphic, and prophesy, my *bully-rook*. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iii. 4.

The *bully-rock* of the establishment [an inn]. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 152.

bully-tree, bullet-tree (bůl'i-, bůl'et-trē), *n.* [Also *bulletrie, bolletrie;* said to be a corruption of *balata*, the native name.] A name given to several sapotaceous trees of the West Indies and tropical America, which furnish hard and heavy timber, and in some species edible fruits. The bully-tree of Guiana is the *Mimusops Balata*, a large tree which yields the balata-gum, a substitute for gutta-percha. The bully-trees of Jamaica are species of *Achras, A. Zapota* and *A. multiflora*, though the name is also applied to the naseberry or sapodilla, *Sapota zapotilla*, of the same family, and to a myrsinaceous tree, *Myrsine læta*. The white bully-tree of the West Indies is *Dipholis salicifolia;* the black or red, *D. nigra;* the mountain, *D. montana*. The bastard bully-tree is *Bumelia retusa*. Also written *bulletrie, bolletrie*.

The green-heart of Surinam, the *bulletrie*, the American oaks, and wood as hard as mamberklak, are not spared by the teredo. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 556.

★**bulrush** (bůl'rush), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *bull-rush;* < ME. *bulrysche, bolroysche*, < *bole*, bole, stem of a tree (cf. *bulwark*) (less prob. < *bul, bol*, mod. E. *bull*[1], implying 'large'), + *rysche*, etc., mod. E. *rush*[1].] The popular name for large rush-like plants growing in marshes. It is very indefinitely used. Thus, while Johnson says the bulrush is without knots, Dryden ("Meleager and Atalanta") calls it "the knotty bulrush." Some authors apply the name to *Typha latifolia* and *T. angustifolia* (cat's-tail or reed-mace); but it is more generally restricted to *Scirpus lacustris*, a tall rush-like plant from which the bottoms of chairs, mats, etc., are manufactured. (See *Scirpus*.) In the United States the name is commonly given to species of *Juncus*. The bulrush of Egypt (Ex. ii. 3) is the papyrus, *Cyperus Papyrus*.

bulrushy (bůl'rush-i), *a.* [< *bulrush* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in bulrushes; pertaining to or resembling bulrushes.

bulse (buls), *n.* [< Pg. *bolsa* = Sp. *bolsa* = It. *borsa* = F. *bourse*, < ML. *bursa*, a purse: see *burse, bourse, purse*.] In the East Indies, a bag or purse to carry or measure valuables; hence, a certain quantity of diamonds or other valuables.

Presents of shawls and silks, . . . *bulses* of diamonds and bags of guineas. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xviii.

bult[1] (bult), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a var. of *bolt*[1], q. v.] A local English (Yorkshire) name of the common flounder.

bult[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *boil*[2].

bultel†, *n.* Same as *boultel*[2].

bulter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bolter*[2].

bultow (bůl'tō), *n.* [Said to be < *bull*[1], implying 'large,' + *tow*, haul.] A mode of fishing for cod, by stringing a number of hooks on one line, practised on the Newfoundland banks.

bulty (bul'ti), *n.* Same as *bolti*.

bulwark (bůl'wärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bulwarke, bullwarck, bulwerk;* < ME. *bulwerk*, of D. or Scand. origin: MD. *bolwerck*, D. and Flem. *bolwerk* = MLG. LG. *bolwerk* = late MHG. *bolewerc, bolwerc, bolwerch, bolwerk*, G. *bollwerk* (> Pol. *bolwark* = Russ. *bolverkŭ* = OF. *bollewercque, boulverch, boulevere, boulevert, bouleverd, boulever, boulevart*, F. *boulevard*, > Sp. Pg. *baluarte* = It. *baluarte, baluardo, beluardo, bellouardo, bellouardo*, now *baluardo* = ML. *bolevardus, bolvetus* = E. *boulevard*, q. v.) = Sw. *bolverk*, OSw. *bolwärk* = Dan. *bulværk*, ODan. *bulverk, bulwerck, bullwerck, bolverck, bulwirke;* < MD. *bol*, the bole or trunk of a tree, = MLG. *bole, bolle, bale* = MHG. *bole*, G. *bohle*, a thick plank, = OSw. *bol, bul*, Sw. *bål* = ODan. Dan. *bul*, the trunk of a tree, = Icel. *bolr, bulr*, > E. *bole*, the trunk of a tree, stem, log, + MD. D., etc., *werk* = E. *work*. The word is thus lit. 'bole-work,' a construction of logs; cf. the equiv. MD. *block-werck*, lit. 'block-work.' The MHG. is explained as also an engine for throwing missiles, a catapult, as if related to MHG. *boler*, a catapult, G. *böller*, a small cannon, < OHG. *bolōn*, MHG. *bolen, boln*, roll, throw, sling, = MD. *bollen*, roll, throw, D. *bollen*, haul, hale, from the same ult. source as *bole:* see *bole*[1].] 1. Originally, a barrier formed of logs, beams, boards, hurdles, or other materials, for the obstruction of a passage or defense of a place; now, specifically, in *fort.*, a rampart; a mound of earth carried around a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, etc.; a fortification.

My sayde Lorde of Winchester, . . . to the entent to disturbe my sayd Lorde of Glouceter goyng to the Kyng, purposyng his deth, in cause he had gone that weye, sette men of armys and archiers at the end of London bridge next Suthwerke, and in forbarring of the Kyngis hyghwaye, lete drawe the chayne of the stulpis there, and set vp pipes and hurdyllis in maner and fourme of *bulwerkis*, and sette men in chambirs, seleres and wyndowes with bowys and arowys, to ye entent of fynall distruction of my sayd Lorde of Glouceteres person.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 287.

It is the strongest towne of walles, towres, *bulwerke*, watches, and wardes that euer I sawe in all my lyfe.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

Its once grim *bulwarks* turned to lovers' walks.
Lowell, Cathedral.

2. *Naut.*, a close barrier running around a ship or a part of it, above the level of the deck, including the planking or boarding and the stanchions and timber-heads to which it is secured.—3. That which protects or secures against external annoyance or injury of any kind; a screen or shelter.

The royal navy of England hath ever been its greatest defence and ornament, . . . the floating *bulwark* of our island. *Blackstone*, Com., I. 418.

Aristotle and Demosthenes are in themselves *bulwarks* of power; many hosts lie in those two names.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

4†. *pl.* Pads or defenses to protect the limbs against the chafing of armor. *Wright.* =**Syn. 1.** See *fortification*.

bulwark (bůl'wärk), *v. t.* [= MD. *bolwercken*, D. *bolwerken* = MLG. *bolwerken;* from the noun.] To fortify with a bulwark or rampart; secure by a fortification; protect.

Some proud city, *bulwark'd* round and arm'd
With rising towers. *Glover*, Leonidas, viii.

Bulweria (bůl-wē'ri-ă), *n.* [NL., from the proper name *Bulwer*.] A genus of petrels, of the family *Procellariidæ*, based upon *B. columbina*, a small whole-colored fuliginous species about 10 inches long, the wings 8, the tail 4½ and cuneate, with graduated rectrices, inhabiting the Canary islands, etc. The genus is intermediate between *Œstrelata* and the small petrels known as Mother Carey's chickens.

bum[1] (bum, earlier böm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bummed*, ppr. *bumming*. [< ME. *bummen, bommen, bumben, bomben* (see *bomb*[1], a var. form), hum, buzz (= D. *bommen* = LG. *bummen* = G. *bummen*, hum, buzz; cf. Icel. *bumba*, a drum); an imitative word, in various applications: see *boom*[1], *bumble, bump*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a hollow noise; boom; hum; buzz. *Marston.*—2. To rush with a murmuring sound.—3†. To guzzle; drink.

Ones at noon is i-nouȝ that no werk ne vseth,
He abydeth wel the bet [better] that *bommeth* not to ofte.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 139.

And who-so *bummed* [var. *bommede*] thereof [of the beste ale] bouȝte it ther-after
A galoun for a grote. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 223.

4. To sponge on others for a living; lead an idle or dissolute life. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To dun. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To ★spin (a top).—3. [Cf. *bump*[2].] To strike; beat.

bum[1] (bum), *n.* [< *bum*[1], *v.*] 1. An imitative word expressive of a droning or humming sound, as that made by the bee; a hum. [Rare.]

I ha' known
Twenty such breaches pieced up, and made whole,
Without a *bum* of noise. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady.

2†. A drink.—3. [Cf. *bum*[1], *v.*, 4, and *bummle, n.*, 2.] A drunken loafer; one who leads an idle, dissolute life; a bummer. [Colloq.]—4. A drunken spree; a debauch. [Colloq. and vulgar, U. S.] Hence—5. A convivial meeting. [Local, U. S.]

bum[2] (bum), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The buttocks; the part of the body on which one sits. *Shak.*

bum[3] (bum), *n.* [Short for *bumbailiff*.] A bum-bailiff; the follower or assistant of a bailiff. [Prov. Eng.]

bumastus (bū-mas'tus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βούμαστος*, also *βούμασθος*, a kind of vine bearing large grapes.] A flavoring grape.

bumb†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *boom*[1].

bumbailiff (bum-bā'lif), *n.* [Prop. a dial. or colloq. term, equiv. to *bailiff*, with a contemptuous prefix of uncertain origin, prob. *bum*[1], *v.*, dun, bailiffs being best known and most disliked in their office of arresting for debt and making executions; or perhaps *bum*[1], *n.*, as a term of contempt (cf. *bum*[3]). Some assume the prefix to be *bum*[2], in humorous allusion to a mode of "attaching" the person of a fleeing offender. Blackstone's suggestion that the term is a corruption of *bound-bailiff* is not supported.] An under-bailiff; a subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs and to make arrests and executions. [Vulgar.]

I have a mortal antipathy to catchpolls, *bumbailiffs*, and little great men. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 156.

bumbard† (bum'bärd), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *bombard*.

bumbarrel (bum'bär″el), *n.* A name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*.

bumbast† (bum'bast), *n.* An obsolete form of *bombast*.

bumbazed (bum-bāzd'), *pp.* [Cf. *bamboozle*.] Amazed; confused; stupefied. [Scotch.]

bumbee (bum'bē), *n.* [< *bum*[1] + *bee*.] A bumblebee. [Scotch.]

bumbelo (bum'bē-lō), *n.* Same as *bombolo*.

bumble (bum'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bumbled*, ppr. *bumbling*. [= E. dial. and Sc. *bummle, bummel*, < ME. *bumblen* (= OD. *bommelen* = LG. *bummeln*), freq. of *bummen*, hum: see *bum*[1].] 1†. To make a humming noise; boom; cry like a bittern.

As a bytoure *bumblith* in the mire.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 116.

2. To make a splash in the sea. [Shetland.] —**3†.** To scold.—**4.** To start off quickly. [Prov. ★Eng.]

bumble (bum'bl), *n.* [< *bumble*, *v.* Cf. *bummle*.] **1.** A bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*. [Local, Eng.] —**2.** A bumblebee. Also *bombell*, *bummle*. ★[Scotch.]

bumblebee (bum'bl-bē), *n.* A large hairy social bee of the family *Apidæ*, subfamily *Socialinæ*, and genus *Bombus*, species of which are found in most parts of the world. There are upward of 60 species in North America alone. Like other social bees, these have males, females, and drones, and live in larger or smaller communities in underground burrows, or beneath stones, sods, stumps, etc.; but they also use the nests of other animals, as mice or birds. See *Bombus*, and cut under *Hymenoptera*. Also called *humblebee*, and dialectally *bumbee*, *bumble*, *bumbler*, *bombell*, and *bummle*.



Bumblebee (*Bombus pennsylvanicus*), natural size.

bumbleberry (bum'bl-ber″i), *n.* [< *bumble* + *berry*1.] The blackberry: so called, and also *bumblekite* and *black-bowwower*, in allusion to the effect of blackberries in producing wind in the stomach. [Prov. Eng.]

bumbledom (bum'bl-dum), *n.* [From Mr. *Bumble*, the beadle, in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."] Fussy official pomposity: a sarcastic term applied especially to members of petty corporations, as vestries in England, and implying pretentious inefficiency.

bumblefoot (bum'bl-fůt), *n.* **1.** A disease in the feet of domestic fowls, especially of the heavier breeds. It consists in a large, soft swelling of the ball of the foot, which is inclined to suppurate, and is usually caused by jumping from too high a perch to a hard floor. Hence—**2.** A club-foot. [In this sense, *bumble-foot*.]

She died mostly along of Mr. Malone's *bumble foot*, I fancy. Him and old Biddy were both drunk a-fighting on the stairs, and she was a step below he; and he, being drunk and bumble-footed too, lost his balance, and down they come together. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xli.

bumble-footed (bum'bl-fůt″ed), *a.* Club-footed.

bumblekite (bum'bl-kīt), *n.* [< *bumble* + *kite*, the belly.] The blackberry. See *bumbleberry*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

bumblepuppist (bum'bl-pup″ist), *n.* [< *bumblepuppy* + *-ist*.] In *whist*, one who plays bumblepuppy; one who imagines that he can play whist, and undertakes to do so.

The *bumblepuppist* only admires his own eccentricities. *Pembridge*, Whist or Bumblepuppy? (1883), p. 2.

bumblepuppy (bum'bl-pup″i), *n.* **1.** The game of nine-holes. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *whist*, a manner of playing "either in utter ignorance of all its known principles, or in defiance of them, or both" (*Pembridge*).

Between the worst whist and the best *bumblepuppy* it is almost impossible to draw the line. Other elementary forms, protozoa, for instance, are often so much alike that it is difficult to decide whether they are plants or animals. *Pembridge*, Whist or Bumblepuppy? (1883), p. 1.

bumbler (bum'blėr), *n.* A bumblebee.

bumbler-box (bum'blėr-boks), *n.* A wooden toy used by boys to hold bumblebees.

bumbles (bum'blz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] **1.** Rushes. —**2.** A kind of blinkers. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

bumble-staff (bum'bl-stȧf), *n.* A thick stick. [North. Eng.]

bumbo† (bum'bō), *n.* A drink made of rum, sugar, water, and nutmeg.

[He] returned to his messmates, who were making merry in the ward-room, round a table well stored with *bumbo* and wine. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxxiv.

bumboat (bum'bōt), *n.* [= Dan. *bumbaad*, appar. < D. "*bumboot*, a very wide boat used by fishers in South Holland and Flanders, also for taking a pilot to a ship: Roding, Marine Dict." (Wedgwood), prob. < D. *bun*, a cauf or receptacle for keeping fish alive, OD. *bon*, a chest, box, cask (cf. MD. *bunne*, *bonne*, a hatchway), + *boot*, boat. Or perhaps orig. D. **boomboot*, equiv. to MD. D. *boomschip* (= MLG. *bōmschip*, LG. *boomschip* = G. *baumschiff*), a boat made out of a single tree, a fisherman's boat, canoe, < *boom*, a tree (= E. *beam*), + *schip* = E. *ship*: see *beam*, *boom*2, and *ship*.] A boat used in peddling fresh vegetables, fruit, and small wares among the vessels lying in a harbor or roadstead.

The Captain again the letter hath read
Which the *bum-boat* woman brought out to Spithead.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 155.

Bumboat Act, an English statute of 1761 (2 Geo. III., c. 28) for the suppression of thieving, etc., by the proprietors of bumboats and other craft on the Thames. It required the registration of such vessels.

bumbolo (bum'bō-lō), *n.* Same as *bombolo*.

bumby (bum'bi), *n.* **1.** Stagnant filth.—**2.** A closet or hole for lumber. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk and Suffolk).]

bum-clock (bum'klok), *n.* [E. dial., < *bum*1 + *clock*1, make a noise: see *clock*1, *cluck*.] An insect which bums or hums, as a chafer or bee.

The *bum-clock* humm'd with lazy drone.
Burns, Twa Dogs, l. 231.

Bumelia (bū-mē'liä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βουμελία*, a large kind of ash, < *βοῦς*, ox, in comp. implying 'large,' + *μελία*, ash, ash-tree.] A genus of plants, of the family *Sapotaceæ*. They are trees or shrubs, with a milky juice, a spiny stem, and small white or greenish flowers, are natives of the southern United States and the West Indies, and are called there *bastard bully-tree*.

bumkin (bum'kin), *n.* [< MD. *boomken* (= G. *bäumchen*), a little tree, also prob. used in the sense of little boom or beam; < *boom*, a tree, bar, boom, + dim. *-ken*: see *boom*2 and *-kin*. Cf. *bumpkin*2.] *Naut.*: (*a*) Formerly, a short boom projecting from each side of the bow of a ship, to extend the weather-clew of the foresail. (*b*) A short beam of wood or iron projecting from each quarter of a vessel, to which the main-brace and maintopsail brace-blocks are fastened. (*c*) A small outrigger over the stern of a boat, used to extend the clew of the after-sail. Also written *boomkin*, *bumpkin*.

We drifted fairly into the Loriotte, . . . breaking off her starboard *bumpkin*, and one or two stanchions above the deck. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 126.

bummalo, bummaloti (bum'ȧ-lō, bum-ȧ-lō'ti), *n.* [Mahratti *vombīl*, *vombīla*. *Molesworth*.] A small, glutinous, transparent teleostean fish, of about the size of a smelt, found on all the coasts of southern Asia, which when dried is much used as a relish by both Europeans and Indians, and facetiously called *Bombay duck*; *Harpodon nehereus*, of the family *Synodontidæ*.

bummaree (bum'ȧ-rē), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of F. *bonne marée*, good fresh sea-fish: *bonne*, fem. of *bon*, good (see *bon*4); *marée*, salt-water fish, < *marée*, tide, < L. *mare*, F. *mer*, sea, = E. *mere*1.] A name given to a class of speculating traders at Billingsgate market, London, who buy large quantities of fish from the salesmen and sell them again to smaller dealers.

bummel (bum'l), *v.* and *n.* See *bummle*.

bummer (bum'ėr), *n.* [< *bum*1, *v. i.*, 4, + *-er*1. ★Cf. *bum*1, *n.*, 3, and *bummle*, *n.*, 2.] **1.** An idle, worthless fellow, especially one who sponges on others for a living; a dissolute fellow; a loafer; a tramp; in United States political slang, a low politician; a heeler; a "boy."—**2.** During the civil war in the United States, a camp-follower or a plundering straggler.

The alarming irruption at the front of individuals of a class designated . . . as *bummers*.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 459.

bummery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottomry*.

bummle (bum'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bummled*, ppr. *bummling*. [A dial. form of *bumble*.] **1.** To bumble.—**2.** To blunder. [North. Eng.]

bummle (bum'l), *n.* [Sc. also (in def. 1) *bummel*, *bombell* = E. *bumble*: see *bumble*, *n.* Cf. *bum*1, *n.*, 3.] **1.** A bumblebee.—**2.** An idle fellow; a drone.

bump1† (bump), *v. i.* [First in early mod. E., appar. a var. of *bum*1, *bumb*, *bomb*1; cf. the freq. *bumble*. Cf. W. *bwmp*, a hollow sound, a boom; hence *aderyn y bwmp*, the bittern (*aderyn*, a bird), also called *bwmp y gors* (*cors*, a bog, fen). Of imitative origin: see *boom*1, *bum*1, *bomb*1, *bomb*2, *bumble*, etc.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern; boom. *Dryden*.

bump1† (bump), *n.* [< *bump*1, *v.*] A booming, hollow noise.

The bitter with his *bumpe*.
Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 432.

bump2 (bump), *v.* [First in early mod. E.; prob. developed from *bump*1, which, as orig. imitative, is closely related to *bum*1, boom, also strike. Cf. ODan. *bumpe*, strike with the clenched fist, Dan. *bumpe*, thump. Cf. also W. *pwmpio*, thump, bang (*pwmp*, a round mass, a lump), = Ir. *beumaim*, I strike, gash, cut, + Gael. *beum*, strike; Ir. Gael. *beum*, a stroke, blow, = Corn. *bum*, *bom*, a blow. Cf. *bump*2, *n.*, and *bounce*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to come in violent contact; bring into concussion; knock; strike; thump: as, to *bump* one's head against a wall.

Bump'd the ice into three several stars.
Tennyson, The Epic.

2. In *English boat-racing*, to touch (the stern of a boat ahead) with the bow of the following boat. See extract.

Classic Camus being a very narrow stream, scarcely wider than a canal, it is impossible for the boats to race side by side. The following expedient has therefore been adopted: they are drawn up in line, two lengths between each, and the contest consists in each boat endeavoring to touch with its bow the stern of the one before it, which operation is called *bumping*; and at the next race the bumper takes the place of the *bumped*.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 66.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come forcibly in contact with something; strike heavily: as, the vessel *bumped* against the wharf.—**2.** To ride without rising in the stirrups on a rough-trotting horse. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** In *chem.*, to give off vapor intermittently and with almost explosive violence, as some heated solutions. The vapor collects in large bubbles at the bottom, and then bursts through the solution to the surface.

4†. To form bumps or protuberances.

Long fruite fastened together by couples, one right against another, with kernels *bumping* out neere the place in which they are combined.
Gerarde, Herball, p. 1299, ed. 1633.

bump2 (bump), *n.* [< *bump*2, *v.*; the sense of 'a swelling' is derived from that of 'a blow.' Cf. Dan. *bump*, a thump, ODan. *bump*, a thickset fellow, *bumpet*, thick, fat.] **1.** A shock from a collision, such as from the jolting of a vehicle.

Those thumps and *bumps* which flesh is heir to.
Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. v.

2. In *English boat-racing*, the striking of one boat by the prow of another following her. See *bump*2, *v. t.*, 2.

I can still condescend to give our boat a shout when it makes a *bump*. *Cambridge Sketches*.

3. A swelling or protuberance, especially one caused by a blow.

A *bump* as big as a young cockrel's stone.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3.

I had rather she should make *bumps* on my head, as big as my two fingers, than I would offend her.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Specifically—**4.** The popular designation of the natural protuberances on the surface of the skull or cranium, which phrenologists associate with distinct qualities, affections, propensities, etc., of the mind: used ironically for the word *organ* employed by phrenologists: as, the *bump* of veneration, acquisitiveness, etc.—**5.** The corner of the stock of a gun at the top of the heel-plate.

bump3 (bump), *n.* [E. dial.] **1.** A material used for coarse sheets. [Prov. Eng. (Derbyshire and Yorkshire).]—**2.** In London, a sort of matting used for covering floors. *N. and Q.*, ★7th ser., III. 307.

bumper1 (bum'pėr), *n.* [< *bump*2 + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which bumps.—**2.** A log of wood placed over a ship's side to keep off ice, or anything similarly used; a fender.

bumper2 (bum'pėr) *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *bumbard*, *bombard*, a drinking-vessel (see *bombard*, *n.*), associated with E. dial. *bumpsy*, tipsy, *bum*, ME. *bummen*, guzzle, drink: see *bum*1.] **1.** A cup or glass filled to the brim, especially when drunk as a toast.

Fill a dozen *bumpers* to a dozen beauties, and she that floats atop is the maid that has bewitched you.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

He froth'd his *bumpers* to the brim.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

2. A crowded house at a theatrical benefit, or the like.—**Bumper game**, a game in which the scoring ★is all on one side.

bumper2 (bum'pėr), *v. t.* [< *bumper*2, *n.*] To fill to the brim. *Burns*.

bumperize (bum'pėr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bumperized*, ppr. *bumperizing*. [< *bumper*2 + *-ize*.] To drink bumpers. [Rare.]

Pleased to see him, we kept *bumperizing* till after roll-calling. *Gibbon*, Memoirs, p. 68.

bumper-timber (bum'pėr-tim″bėr), *n.* In some locomotives, a timber to which the cow-catcher or pilot is fastened, designed to receive the shock or blow of a collision.

bumping-post (bum'ping-pōst), *n.* A timber fender or buffer, placed at the end of a railroad-track to prevent the cars from leaving the rails.

bumpkin1, *n.* Same as *bumkin*.

The tack of the foresail is made fast either to the stern or a small *bumpkin* eight inches long.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 630.

bumpkin2 (bump'kin), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *bumpkin*1 = *bumkin*, a short boom. Cf. *block*1 and *blockhead*, a stupid fellow.] An awkward, clumsy rustic; a clown or country lout.

What a *bumpkin* he is for a captain in the army! old Osborne thought. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

bumpkinly (bump'kin-li), *a.* [< *bumpkin*^{2} + *-ly*^{1}.] Of or pertaining to a bumpkin or clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who . . . gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

bumpsy (bump'si), *a.* [E. dial.; cf. *bum*^{1}, drink.] Tipsy. [Prov. Eng.]

bumptious (bump'shus), *a.* [A slang word, prob. < *bump*^{2}, strike against, + *-tious.*] Offensively self-assertive; liable to give or take offense; disposed to quarrel; domineering; forward; pushing. *Thackeray.*

bumptiousness (bump'shus-nes), *n.* [< *bumptious* + *-ness.*] The quality of being bumptious.

Tom, notwithstanding his *bumptiousness*, felt friends with him at once. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown's School-Days.

The peculiar *bumptiousness* of his [Hazlitt's] incapacity makes it particularly offensive. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 352.

bumpy (bum'pi), *a.* [< *bump*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Having or marked by bumps; having a surface marked by bumps or protuberances.

bumroll†, *n.* A sort of bustle. [Vulgar.]

I disbased myself, from my hood and my farthingal, to these *bumrowls* and your whalebone bodice. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

bum-wood (bum'wůd), *n.* Same as *burn-wood.*

bun^1 (bun), *n.* [Also *bunn*, *bunne*†. < ME. *bunne*, *bonne*, a cake, a small loaf. Origin obscure; perhaps orig. a nursery word, a var. of the imitative term for 'bread,' appearing also in E. *bap*, LG. *boppe*, G. *bamme*, etc. Some refer to a F. dial. *bugne*, a kind of fritter, etc.] A slightly sweetened and flavored roll or biscuit; a sweet kind of bread baked in small cakes, generally round. In some districts, appar., a small loaf of bread.—**Bath bun**, a sort of light sweet roll, generally containing currants, etc., named from Bath, England.

bun^2 (bun), *n.* [Appar. identical with E. dial. *boon*^{2}, < ME. *bone*, also *bunne*, of uncertain origin, perhaps < Gael. *bun*, a stump, stock, root, a short, squat person or animal, = Ir. *bun*, stock, root, bottom, = Manx *bun*, a thick end, butt-end, = W. *bwn*, a spear-head. The 2d and 3d senses may be of diff. origin.] **1.** A dry stalk; the dry stalk of hemp stripped of its rind.—**2.** The tail of a hare.—**3.** A rabbit. Also called *bunny.* [Prov. Eng.]

bun^3 (bun), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A flat-bottomed boat square at both ends. [Canadian.]

bunce (buns), *interj.* [Perhaps a corruption of L. *bonus*, good.] Extra profit; bonus: used as an exclamation by boys. The cry "*Bunce!*" when something is found by another gives the ★right to half of what is discovered.

bunch^1 (bunch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also sometimes *bounch*; < ME. *bunche*, a hump, prob. < Icel. *bunki* = OSw. and Sw. dial. *bunke* = Norw. *bunke* = Dan. *bunke*, a heap, pile: see *bunk*, of which *bunch* may be considered an assibilated form. Perhaps ult. connected with the verb *bunch*, strike: see *bunch*^{2}.] **1.** A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump. [Now rare.]

Gobba [It.], a *bunch*, a knob or crooke backe, a croope. *Florio* (1598).

They will carry . . . their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels. Isa. xxx. 6.

2. A cluster, collection, or tuft of things of the same kind connected in growth or joined together mechanically: as, a *bunch* of grapes; a *bunch* of feathers on a hat.

On his arme a *bounch* of keyes he bore. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 30.

3. More generally, a cluster or aggregate of any kind: used specifically of ducks, in the sense of a small flock.

They are a *bunch* of the most boisterous rascals Disorder ever made. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, v. 2.

After the *bunch* of ducks have been shot at, . . . they fly a long distance and do not alight within sight. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 218.

4. In *mining*, a small mass of ore. See *bunchy*, 3, and *pocket.*—**5.** In *flax-manuf.*, three bundles or 180,000 yards of linen yarn.—**6.** A unit of tale for osiers, reeds, teazels, and the like, with no general or fixed sense.—**Bunch of fives**, in *pugilism*, the fist with the five fingers clenched for striking: as, he gave him his *bunch of fives* (that is, struck ★him with his fist). [Slang.]

bunch^1 (bunch), *v.* [< *bunch*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To swell out in a protuberance; be protuberant or round.

Bunching out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward*, Fossils.

II. *trans.* To make a bunch or bunches of; bring together into a bunch or aggregate; concentrate: as, to *bunch* ballots for distribution; to *bunch* profits; to *bunch* the hits in a game of base-ball.

Cloistered among cool and *bunched* leaves. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

bunch^2† (bunch), *v. t.* [< ME. *bunchen*, *bonchen*, beat, strike; cf. D. *bonken*, beat, belabor, Dan. *banke*, Norw. *banka*, beat, Icel. *banga*, OSw. *bånga*, *bunga*, strike: see *bang*^{1} and *bung*^{2}. See *bunch*^{1}, *n.*, and cf. *bump*^{2}, which includes the meanings of *bunch*^{1} and *bunch*^{2}. Not related to *punch* in this sense.] To beat; strike.

Thei *bonchen* theire brestis with fistes. *Lydgate.* (*Halliwell.*)

I *bunche*, I beate, *je pousse.* He *buncheth* me and beateth me. *Palsgrave.*

bunch-backed† (bunch'bakt), *a.* Hunch-backed: as, "foul *bunch-back'd* toad," *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

bunch-berry (bunch'ber″i), *n.* **1.** A common name of the dwarf cornel, *Cornus Canadensis*, on account of its dense clusters of bright-red berries.—**2.** The fruit of the *Rubus saxatilis. Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Craven).]

bunch-flower (bunch'flou″ėr), *n.* *Melanthium Virginicum*, a melanthiaceous plant of the United States, with grass-like leaves and a tall stem with a broad panicle of small green-★ish flowers.

bunch-grass (bunch'gras), *n.* A name given to many different grasses of the Rocky Mountain region and westward, usually growing in distinct clumps. The more abundant are *Poa Buckleyana*, *Eriocoma cuspidata*, *Festuca scabrella*, and species of *Stipa* and *Agropyron.*

bunchiness (bun'chi-nes), *n.* [< *bunchy* + *-ness.*] The state of being bunchy, or of growing in bunches.

bunch-whale (bunch'hwāl), *n.* A whale of the genus *Megaptera;* a humpback whale.

bunchy (bun'chi), *a.* [< *bunch* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Having or being like a bunch or hunch; having knobs or protuberances: as, "an unshapen *bunchy* spear," *Phaer*, Æneid, ix.

Chiefs particularly affect great length of cord, which does not improve the wearer's appearance, as it makes the kilt too *bunchy.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 206.

2. Growing or existing in bunches; having or formed of bunches: as, "his *bunchy* tail," *N. Grew*, Museum. Specifically—**3.** In *mining*, said of a lode when the ore is irregularly distributed through it in small masses or "pockets."

bunco, *n.* See *bunko.*

buncombe, bunkum (bung'kum), *n.* [< *Buncombe*, a county of North Carolina: see extract from Bartlett, below.] Empty talk; pointless speechmaking; balderdash.

When a crittur talks for talk's sake, jist to have a speech in the paper to send to home, and not for any other airthly puppus but electioneering, our folks call it *bunkum.* *Haliburton.*

To talk for Buncombe, to speak for effect on persons at a distance, without regard to the audience present.

The origin of the phrase, "*talking for Buncombe*," is thus related in Wheeler's "History of North Carolina": "Several years ago, in Congress, the member for this district arose to address the House, without any extraordinary powers, in manner or matter, to interest the audience. Many members left the hall. Very naïvely he told those who remained that they might go too: he should speak for some time, but he was only '*talking for Buncombe.*'" *Bartlett.*

bund (bund), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *band* (pron. bund), repr. Hind. *band*, a dam, dike, causeway, embankment, a particular use of *band*, a band, bond, tie, imprisonment; in all uses also spelled *bandh*, < Skt. √ *bandh* = E. *bind*, tie.] In India and the East generally, an embankment forming a promenade and carriageway along a river-front or seaside; an esplanade; an embankment; a dam.

bunder^1 (bun'dėr), *n.* [Pers. *bandar*, a trading center.] A landing-place; a harbor; a market (in Bengal).

bunder^2 (bun'dėr), *n.* [Also written *bhunder*; < Hind. *bandar*, also *bānar*, a monkey, ape, baboon.] The common rhesus or other East Indian monkey.

bunder^3 (bun'dėr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A canard.

bunder-boat (bun'dėr-bōt), *n.* A lateen-rigged boat in use at Bombay and along the Malabar Coast.

Bundesrath, Bundesrat (bön'des-rät), *n.* [G.; < *bundes*, gen. of *bund*, a league (see *bundle*), + *rath*, *rat*, council, counsel, etc., OHG. MHG. *rāt* (= AS. *rād*, ME. *rede*, E. *rede*, *read* (obs.), council): see *read*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** The federal council of the German empire, exercising legislative functions in combination with the Reichstag, and consisting of 58 members representing the 26 states of the empire. In the Bundesrath each state votes as a unit, the imperial chancellor being president.

2. In Switzerland, the federal council, exercising executive and administrative functions, and ★composed of 7 members.

bundle (bun'dl), *n.* [< ME. *bundel* (also dim. *bundelet*), < AS. **byndel* (not found) (= D. *bondel*, *bundel* = G. *bündel*), a bundle, dim. of **bund*, ONorth. pl. *bunda*, a bundle (= D. *bond*, usually *verbond*, a bond, covenant, league, = MLG. *bunt*, a band, a bundle, = MHG. *bunt*, G. *bund*, a bundle, truss, also a tie, bond, league, union, etc., > Dan. *bundt* = Sw. *bunt*, a bundle), < *bindan* (pp. *bunden*) = G. *binden*, etc., bind: see *bind*, and cf. *bond*^{1}.] **1.** A number of things bound together; anything bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance or handling; a package; a roll: as, a *bundle* of lace; a *bundle* of hay.

Every schoolboy can have recourse to the fable of the rods, which, when united in a *bundle*, no strength could bend. *Goldsmith*, Essays, ix.

The optic nerve is a great *bundle* of telegraph wires, each carrying its own message undisturbed by the rest. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 284.

Hence—**2.** A group or a number of things having some common characteristic which leads to their being held and transferred in the same ownership.—**3.** In *bot.*, a fascicular aggregation of one or more elementary tissues traversing other tissues. The bundle may be either vascular (composed of vessels only) or fibrovascular (containing both fibrous and vascular tissues), and is usually surrounded by a layer of parenchyma, or soft cellular tissue, called the *bundle-sheath.*

"Concentric" *bundles* occur in many vascular cryptogams. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 18.

4. In *paper-making*, two reams of printing-paper or brown paper: established by a statute of George I.—**5.** In *spinning*, twenty hanks or 60,000 yards of linen yarn. [*Bundle* is also used as a unit of weight for straw, and of tale for barrel-hoops, but without any fixed value. A bundle of bast ropes is ten, by a statute of Charles II.]—**Closed bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle which is wholly formed of woody and bast tissue, without a cambium layer, and is therefore incapable of further growth.—**Collateral bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle consisting of a strand of woody tissue and another of bast, side by side.—**Concentric bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle in which the bast tissue surrounds the woody tissue, as is common in vascular cryptogams, or the reverse.

bundle (bun'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bundled*, ppr. *bundling.* [< *bundle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tie or bind in a bundle or roll: often followed by *up*: as, to *bundle up* clothes.

Their trains *bundled up* into a heap behind, and rustling at every motion. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

2. To place or dispose of in a hurried, unceremonious manner.

They unmercifully *bundled* me and my gallant second into our own hackney-coach. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. iii.

To bundle off, to send (a person) off in a hurry; get rid of unceremoniously: as, the children were *bundled off* to bed.—**To bundle out**, to expel summarily: as, I *bundled* him *out* of doors.

You ought to be *bundled out* for not knowing how to behave. *Dickens.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To depart in a hurry or unceremoniously: often with *off.*

Is your ladyship's honour *bundling off* then? *Colman the Younger*, Poor Gentleman, v. 3.

See the savages *bundle* back into their canoes. *St. Nicholas*, XI. 377.

2. In New England (in early times) and in Wales, to sleep in the same bed without undressing: applied to the custom of men and women, especially sweethearts, thus sleeping.

Stopping occasionally in the villages to eat pumpkin pies, dance at country frolics, and *bundle* with the Yankee lasses. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 295.

bundle-pillar (bun'dl-pil″är), *n.* Same as *clustered column* (which see, under *column*).

bundle-sheath (bun'dl-shēth), *n.* See *bundle*, *n.*, 3.

bung^1 (bung), *n.* [< ME. *bunge*, of uncertain origin; the W. *bwng*, an orifice, a bung (cf. OGael. *buine* = Ir. *buinne*, a tap, spigot, spout), prob. from E. Cf. OD. *bonne*, MD. *bonde* (> F. *bonde*), a bung; MD. *bomme*^{1}, D. *bom*^{1}, dim. *bommel*, a bung; MD. *bomme*^{2}, D. *bom*^{2}, a drum; MD. *bunghe*, *bonghe* = MLG. *bunge*, a drum (MLG. *bungen*, beat a drum: see *bung*^{2}). The E. word seems to have taken the form of MD. *bunghe* (with equiv. *bomme*^{2}), a drum, with the sense of MD. *bonde* (with equiv. *bomme*^{1}), a bung.] **1.** A large cork or stopper for closing the hole in the side of a cask through which it

is filled.—2. The hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled; a bung-hole.—3†. A pickpocket; a sharper.

Away, you cutpurse rascal! you filthy *bung*, away!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

4. A brewer. [Eng. slang.]—5. A pile of seggars or setters in a porcelain-kiln.

bung[1] (bung), *v. t.* [< *bung*[1], *n.*] To stop the orifice of with a bung; close.

All entries to the soul are so stopped and *bunged* up.
Hammond, Works, IV. 679.

bung[2] (bung), *v. t.* [Commonly regarded as a particular use of *bung*[1], *v.*; but cf. MLG. *bungen* = MHG. *bungen*, beat a drum, G. dial. *bungen, büngen*, strike (freq. *bungeln*, beat), = OSw. *bunga*, strike: see *bunch*[2]. Cf. *bungle, bang*[1].] To beat severely; exhaust by hard blows or strenuous effort; bruise; maul: used chiefly in the phrase *bunged up:* as, he was all *bunged up* in the fight; the day's work has completely *bunged* me *up*. [Slang.]

bungall (bun'gâl), *n.* [< Ir. *bunn*, a coin, + *gallda*, foreign, English, < *gall*, a foreigner, Englishman.] A base coin current in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At one time it passed for sixpence, at another for twopence, and ultimately for a penny.

bungalow (bung'ga-lō), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *banglā* (Pers. *bānglā*), a thatched cottage, a bungalow, lit. belonging to Bengal, Bengalese



Bungalow on Penang Hills.

(house), < *Banga*, Bengal. Cf. *Bengali.*] In India, a one-storied thatched or tiled house, usually surrounded by a veranda; in the East generally, any dwelling which stands in its own compound.

It [the road] leads to . . . Faatana, a regular square Indian *bungalow*, with thatched roofs, verandahs covered with creepers, windows opening to the ground, and steps leading to the gardens on every side.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

Dak-bungalow, a house for travelers, such as are constructed at intervals of from 12 to 15 miles on the high-roads in many parts of India at the expense of the authorities. The government charges each traveler one rupee (about thirty-two cents) a day for the use of the bungalow.

Bungarus (bung'ga-rus), *n.* [Also *Bongarus;* NL., from the native name *bungar* or *bongar.*] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*, natives of India, and closely allied to the *Naja*, though the neck is not so dilatable. In the *Bungarus fasciatus*, the rock-serpent, the head is flat and short, the muzzle round, and the upper jaws are furnished with grooved fangs. The color is generally of a light hue, relieved by bands or rings of jetty black. Also *Bongarus.*

bung-drawer (bung'drâ″ėr), *n.* A wooden mallet of a peculiar form for removing the bung from a cask. [Local, Eng.]

bungerly†, *a.* [A var. of *bunglely*, < *bungle* + *-ly*[1].] Bungling; clumsy.

Oftentimes the more shallow in knowledge the more *bungerly* in wickedness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 43.

bungersome (bung'gėr-sum), *a.* [A dial. var. of *bunglesome.*] Clumsy. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

bung-hole (bung'hōl), *n.* A hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled, closed by a bung.

bungle (bung'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bungled*, ppr. *bungling.* [Prob. equiv. to **bongle* for *bangle*[1], freq. of *bang*[1], beat; cf. G. dial. *bungeln*, strike, beat, freq. of *bungen*, strike; Sw. dial. *bangla*, work ineffectually, freq. of *banka*, var. *bonka, bunka*, strike, OSw. *bunga*, beat: see *bang*[1], *bunch*[2], *bung*[2], and cf. *botch*[2], bungle, which also goes back to an original sense 'beat.'] **I.** *intrans.* To work or act in a clumsy, awkward, or blundering manner.

Can you fail or *bungle* in your trade?
Oldham, Satires on the Jesuits.

I could rather see the stage filled with agreeable objects, though they might sometimes *bungle* a little.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *trans.* To make or mend clumsily; botch; manage awkwardly or blunderingly; perform inefficiently.

Botch and *bungle* up damnation
With patches. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

I had seen something of the world, and had contracted about the average bad habits of young men who have the sole care of themselves, and rather *bungle* the matter.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 81.

bungle (bung'gl), *n.* [< *bungle, v.*] A clumsy performance; a piece of awkward work; a botch. *Ray.*

bungler (bung'glėr), *n.* One who bungles; a clumsy, awkward workman; one who performs without skill.

If to be a dunce or a *bungler* in any profession be shameful, how much more ignominious and infamous to a scholar to be such. *Barrow.*

bunglesome (bung'gl-sum), *a.* [< *bungle* + *-some.*] Bungling; clumsy.

bungling (bung'gling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bungle, v.*] 1. Prone to bungle; clumsy: as, "this *bungling* wretch," *Oldham.*—2. Characterized by clumsiness; botched.

Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift.*

=Syn. *Ungainly, Uncouth*, etc. See *awkward.*

bunglingly (bung'gling-li), *adv.* In a bungling manner; clumsily; awkwardly.

bungo (bung'gō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of canoe used in Central and South America, and in the southern part of the United States. *Bartlett.*

bungo-tree (bung'gō-trē), *n.* [< *bungo*, a native name, + *tree.*] A leguminous tree of Sierra Leone, *Daniellia thurifera*, yielding a fragrant gum.

bung-starter (bung'stär″tėr), *n.* A kind of flat mallet for starting a wooden bung from the bung-hole.

bung-stave (bung'stāv), *n.* The stave of a barrel in which the bung-hole has been made.

Bungtown copper. See *copper.*

bung-vent (bung'vent), *n.* A valve-stopper designed to allow air to enter a cask without permitting the gases generated within it to escape, or the reverse.

bunion, bunyon (bun'yon), *n.* [Formerly also *bunian, bunnion, bunnian;* < It. *bugnone*, a knob, a boil or blain, aug. of equiv. *bugno*, prob. = OF. *bugne, buigne, bune*, a swelling, F. *bigne*, a bump, knob, swelling; perhaps ult. from the Teut. verb represented by *bung*[2].] A swelling on the foot caused by the inflammation of a bursa, especially that over the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe. It may occur, however, over the corresponding joint of the fifth digit, or more rarely over the scaphoid bone.

Bunium (bū'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (L. *bunion*—Pliny), < Gr. *βούνιον*, a plant, perhaps the earth-nut; cf. *βουνιάς*, a plant of the rape kind.] A genus of plants, of the family *Apiaceæ*, with tuberous roots, natives of Europe and western Asia. *B. Bulbocastanum*, native in Europe and western Asia, has an edible tuber which is roasted and eaten. It ★is sometimes called *earth-chestnut.* See *earthnut.*

bunk (bungk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin, prob. affected in sense by *bank*, dial. *benk, bink*, a bench: < (1) Icel. *bunki* = OSw. and Sw. dial. *bunke* = Norw. *bunke* = Dan. *bunke*, a heap, pile (cf. MLG. *bunk*, a bone, esp. one of the prominent bones of a large animal, = OFries. *bunke*, East Fries. *bunke*, North Fries. *bunk*, a bone), apparently the same as (2) ODan. *bunke*, a cargo stowed in the hold of a ship, the hold itself, the bilge, the bottom, = OSw. *bunke*, part of a ship, prob. the hold; prob. also the same as (3) ODan. *bunke* = Sw. *bunke* = Norw. *bunka, bunk*, a broad, low milk-pan, and (4) ODan. *bunke*, the site of a building: these forms being more or less confused with (5) Icel. *bunga*, a slight elevation, = Norw. *bunga*, a little heap, *bung, byng, bunk*, a slight protuberance or dent, *bungutt, bunkutt*, dented, appar. connected (as *bump*[2], a blow, with *bump*[2], a protuberance, or as *bunch*[2] with *bunch*[1]) with Sw. *bunga*, strike: see *bunch*[2] and *bung*[2], and cf. *bunch*[1], which may be considered an assibilated form of *bunk.* Cf. *bulk.*] 1. A raised recess or compartment, inclosed on three sides, used as a sleeping-berth in ships, sleeping-cars, and sometimes in dwellings.

I should . . . pass over the rest of his voyage by saying that he was confined to his *bunk*, and saw no more of it.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, li. (*Davies.*)

2. A piece of timber placed across a sled to ★sustain a heavy weight. [U. S.]

bunk (bungk), *v. i.* [< *bunk, n.*] To occupy a bunk; hence, to occupy a bed; sleep: as, the two boys *bunked* together.

We turned in to *bunk* and mess with the crew forward.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 57.

★**bunker**[1] (bung'kėr), *n.* [< *bunk* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *banker*[1] in the sense of 'a bench, a seat.'] 1. A bench or sort of chest that serves for a seat.—2. A sort of fixed chest or box; a large bin or receptacle: as, a coal-*bunker* (which see).—3. In *golf*, an excavation, partly filled with sand, anywhere on the course. See *hazard.*

bunker[2] (bung'kėr), *n.* [Short for *mossbunker*, q. v.] A menhaden.

bunker-plate (bung'kėr-plāt), *n.* An iron plate covering a hole in a ship's deck leading to the coal-bunker.

bunko, bunco (bung'kō), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of It. *banco*, a bank or money-changer's stall; cf. *bunk*, as related to *bank.*] A swindle practised by two or more confederates upon a stranger (generally by gaining his confidence on the ground of alleged previous acquaintance with himself or some of his friends), who is allured to a house, and there fleeced at some game, openly robbed, or otherwise victimized. Also called *bunko-game.* [American slang or cant.]

bunko (bung'kō), *v. t.* To victimize, as by a bunko-man. [American slang or cant.]

A Reading banker *bunkoed.*
Philadelphia Times (1883), No. 2892, p. 2.

bunko-game (bung'kō-gām), *n.* Same as *bunko.*

bunko-joint (bung'kō-joint), *n.* A house or rendezvous to which strangers are allured, and in which they are victimized, by bunko-men. [American slang or cant.]

bunko-man (bung'kō-man), *n.* A person who practises the bunko swindle. [American slang or cant.]

bunko-steerer (bung'kō-stēr″ėr), *n.* That one of the swindlers called bunko-men who allures or steers strangers to the bunko-joint or rendezvous. [American slang or cant.]

bunks (bungks), *n.* The wild succory. [Prov. Eng.]

bunkum, *n.* See *buncombe.*

bunn, *n.* See *bun*[1].

bunnel (bun'el), *n.* [E. dial. dim. of *bun*[2], *n.*] A dried hemp-stalk, used by smokers to light their pipes. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

bunney, *n.* See *bunny*[3].

bunnian†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bunion.*

bunnings (bun'ingz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] In *lead-mining*, a floor or staging of wood built across the lode over the miners' heads, and on which the refuse was thrown, so that the mine, originally begun as an open work, became covered over for its whole length, except under the "stowses" or windlasses. The same thing was repeated lower down, the process being a sort of combination of the cast-after-cast method and of underhand stoping. The process is no longer used. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

bunny[1] (bun'i), *n.*; pl. *bunnies* (-iz). [E. dial.] A gully formed by water making its way over the edge of a cliff. [Hampshire, Eng.]

bunny[2] (bun'i), *n.* [Dim. of *bun*[2], a rabbit.] A pet name for a rabbit.

bunny[3] (bun'i), *n.* [E. dial., also written *bunney.* Cf. *bunion.*] A swelling from a blow; a bump. [Prov. Eng.]

bunny[4]† (bun'i), *n.* Same as *bonny*[2].

bunnya, *n.* See *bunya.*

bunodont (bū'nō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *bunodon(t-)*, < Gr. *βουνός*, a hill, mound, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] In *odont.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth elevated into tubercles; having tuberculate molars: in general, opposed to *lophodont;* specifically, having teeth of the pattern presented by the *Bunodonta.*

Bunodonta (bū-nō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *bunodon:* see *bunodont.*] The most primitive type of the artiodactyls, continued to the present day by the non-ruminant or suilline quadrupeds of the families *Suidæ* and *Hippopotamidæ*, or the swine and hippopotamus.

Bunotheria (bū-nō-thē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βουνός*, a hill, mound, + *θήριον*, a wild beast.] A mammalian ordinal name proposed by Cope to include the *Insectivora* and the extinct *Creodonta, Pantotheria*, and *Tillodonta.*

bunotherian (bū-nō-thē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Bunotheria* + *-an.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Bunotheria.* *E. D. Cope.*

Bunsen burner, cell, filter-pump. See the nouns.

bunsenite (bun'sen-īt), *n.* [After the German chemist Robert W. *Bunsen.*] Native nickel protoxid, occurring in isometric octahedral crystals of a green color. The name was also given ★to the gold tellurid krennerite.

bunt[1] (bunt), *v. i.* [< ME. *bunten;* of uncertain origin; cf. Bret. *bounta, bunta*, push, shove; cf. also E. *punt*[2], push, and *butt*[1].] 1. To push with the horns or head, as a goat or a calf.—2. To spring; rear. [Prov. Eng.]

bunt[1] (bunt), *n.* [< *bunt*[1], *v. i.*] A push with the head, or the head and horns.

bunt[2] (bunt), *n.* [ME. *bunt;* related to *bunt*[1], *v.*, as *bunch*[2], *bump*[2], are to the corresponding verbs.] 1. The middle part of a square sail; also used figuratively.

Bunt, (sea-term) the bag, pouch, or middle part of a sail which serves to catch and keep the wind; as, the *bunt* holds much leeward wind, i.e., the *bunt* hangs too much to leeward. *Phillips,* 1706.

In furling, the strongest and most experienced stand in the slings (or middle of the yard) to make up the *bunt.* *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 26.

2. The bagging part of a fishing-net; the ★funnel or bottom of an eel-trap.

bunt[2] (bunt), *v. i.* [< *bunt*[2], *n.*] To swell out; belly, as a sail.

bunt[3] (bunt), *v. t.* [< ME. **bunten, bonten,* sift, perhaps a var. of *bulten,* sift, bolt: see *bolt*[2].] To sift. [Prov. Eng.]

bunt[4] (bunt), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. form of *burnt,* as used in comp. *bunt-ear* for *burnt-ear,* etc.] 1. A smut which infests and destroys the kernels of wheat; an ustilagineous fungus, *Tilletia tritici,* which causes serious damage in Europe, and is becoming troublesome in America. The common smut of wheat in the United States is *Ustilago tritici,* and is not called *bunt.* Also called *bladder-brand.*

2. A name sometimes given to the puffball, *Lycoperdon.*

buntbok (bunt'bok), *n.* Same as *bontebok.*

bunt-ear (bunt'ēr), *n.* [See *bunt*[4].] A name for the smut of wheat, oats, etc., *Ustilago segetum.*

bunted (bun'ted), *a.* [< *bunt*[4] + *-ed*[2].] Affected with bunt; containing the parasitic fungus which causes bunt.

Externally the *bunted* grain is plumper. *Cooke.*

bunter (bun'tėr), *n.* [E. dial.] A woman who picks up rags in the streets; hence, a low, vulgar woman. [Prov. Eng. or slang.]

Her two marriageable daughters, like *bunters* in stuff gowns, are now taking sixpenny worth of tea at the White Conduit House. *Goldsmith,* Essays, xv.

bunter-sandstein (bůn'tėr-sånd″stīn), *n.* [G. *bunter sandstein,* lit. variegated sandstone: *bunt,* spotted, variegated (see *bunting*[4]); *sandstein* = E. *sandstone.*] A German name for the New Red Sandstone. See *sandstone.*

bunt-gasket (bunt'gas″ket), *n.* The gasket which confines the bunt of a square sail when furled. Formerly called *breast-gasket.*

bunting[1] (bun'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bunt*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of pushing, as with the horns or head; butting.—2. A game among boys, played with sticks and a small piece of wood cut lengthwise. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. A large piece of timber; a heavy support for machinery or other structures.

bunting[2] (bun'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bunt*[2], *v.*] The act of swelling out, as a sail.

bunting[3] (bun'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bunt*[3], *v.*] Sifting.

bunting[4] (bun'ting), *n.* [< ME. *buntynge, bountyng* (also *buntyle* for **buntel,* of which Sc. *buntlin* is a dim. form); cf. NL. (ML.?) "*buntinga,* [G.] gersthammer," i. e., yellowhammer (Henisch, Thesaurus, Augsburg, 1616), from E., or else from an unrecorded G. or LG. cognate; appar. named, with ref. to its spotted or speckled plumage, < **bunt,* not recorded in ME. (< MLG. *bunt, bont,* LG. *bunt* = MD. D. *bont* = MHG. G. *bunt*), spotted, speckled, variegated, pied (perhaps < L. *punctus,* ML. also *puntus,* pierced, pricked (dotted), pp. of *pungere,* pierce, prick: see *point, punctuate*), + *-ing*[3]. Cf. *bunting-crow,* G. *buntdrossel,* etc.] 1. The popular name of a number of conirostral oscine passerine birds of the genus *Emberiza* and family *Fringillidæ.*



Corn-bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*).

One of the commonest in Europe is *E. miliaria,* the corn-bunting or bunting-lark. The yellow bunting or yellow-hammer is *E. citrinella;* the cirl bunting, *E. cirlus;* the ortolan bunting, *E. hortulana;* the black-headed bunting, *E. schœniclus,* etc. These are all the European species to which the name properly pertains. There are many others, all belonging to the old world.

2. By extension, a name given indefinitely and indiscriminately to a great number of emberizine and fringilline birds of all countries, and also to some birds not of the family *Fringillidæ.* Examples are the lark-bunting, of the genus *Plectrophanes;* the snow-bunting, *P. nivalis;* the small American sparrows of the genus *Spizella;* the American black-throated bunting, *Spiza americana;* the cow-bunting, *Molothrus pecoris;* the rice-bunting, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus.*—**Bay-winged bunting.** See *bay-winged.*—**Clay-colored bunting,** of North America, the *Spizella pallida,* a small bird closely resembling the chipping-sparrow.

bunting[5] (bun'ting), *n.* [Also *buntine.* Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. meaning bunting- or bolting-cloth: see *bunting*[3]. There is no evidence to connect the word with G. *bunt,* variegated.] 1. A light woolen stuff very loosely woven. It is the material out of which flags of all kinds are usually made. A variety of bunting is also in use for women's dresses; it is warm, and drapes well.

2. Flags, especially a vessel's flags, collectively.

bunting-crow (bun'ting-krō), *n.* [Appar. < *bunting*[4] + *crow*[2], but said to be a modification of D. *bonte kraai: bont,* spotted (see *bunting*[4]); *kraai* = E. *crow*[2].] The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix.*

bunting-finch (bun'ting-finch), *n.* A loose book-name of numerous American fringilline birds of the genera *Passerella, Passerculus, Zonotrichia, Spizella,* etc.

bunting-iron (bun'ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* A glass-blowers' tube.

bunting-lark (bun'ting-lärk), *n.* The common bunting, *Emberiza miliaria.*

bunt-jigger (bunt'jig″ėr), *n.* *Naut.,* a small purchase used to rouse up the bunt of a sail in furling. Also called *bunt-whip.*

buntlint, *n.* Same as *bunting*[4].

But we'll shoot the laverock in the lift,
The *buntlin* on the tree.
Hynde Etin, in Child's Ballads, I. 297.

buntline (bunt'lin), *n.* [< *bunt*[2] + *line*[2].] *Naut.,* one of the ropes attached to the foot-ropes of square sails and led up to the masthead, and thence on deck, to assist in hauling up the sail.—**Buntline bull's-eye.** See *bull's-eye.*

buntline-cloth (bunt'lin-klôth), *n.* *Naut.,* the lining sewed up a sail in the direction of the buntline to prevent it from being chafed.

buntons (bun'tonz), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] In *mining,* timbers or scantling put across a shaft to divide it into compartments. The interior faces of the buntons and sets carry the guides which conduct the cages, and on them are also nailed the boards forming the sheathing of the brattice, in case an air-tight compartment is required. Also called *byats* and *dividers.*

bunt-whip (bunt'hwip), *n.* Same as *bunt-jigger.*

bunty (bun'ti), *a.* [< *bunt*[4] + *-y*[1].] Infected with smut: applied to wheat and other grain.

buntylet, *n.* See *bunting*[4].

bunya (bun'yä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *bunnya, banya,* and *banyan,* < Hind. *banyā,* Beng. *bānyā, bāniyā:* see *banian*[1], *banyan*[1].] In India, especially in Bengal, a grain-dealer.

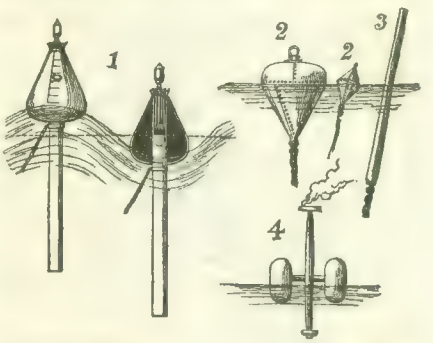
The grain-dealer's shop tempts them to loiter, but the experience of previous attempts makes theft hopeless; for the *bunnya,* with all his years, is very nimble on his legs, and an astonishing good shot with a pipkin. *P. Robinson,* Under the Sun, p. 125.

bunya-bunya (bun'yä-bun″yä), *n.* The native Australian name of the *Araucaria Bidwilli,* a very large tree, the wood of which is strong, durable, and sometimes beautifully marked. The seeds are a favorite article of food with the natives.

The nut of the *bunya-bunya,* so prized by the blacks, is reserved over a district 30 miles by 12. *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 174.

bunyon, *n.* See *bunion.*

buoy (boi or böi), *n.* [First in early mod E., < ★MD. *boeye,* D. *boei* (pron. bö'i) = Fries. *bui* = MLG. *boie,* LG. *boje* (> G. *boje*) = Dan. *boje* = Sw. *boj* = Pr. *boie,* < OF. *boye* (mod. F., with added suffix, *bouée*) = Sp. *boya* = Pg. *boia,* a buoy: a particular use of MD. *boeye,* D. *boei* = MLG. *boie* = MHG. *boije, boie, beie* = Dan. *boje* = Sw. *boja* = E. obs. *boye,* < OF. **boye, buie* = Pr. *boia* = Olt. *boja,* a fetter, a clog, < L. *boia,* in pl. *boiæ,* a collar for the neck, orig. of leather, < Gr. *βόεος, βόεος,* of ox-hide, < *βοῦς* = L. *bos,* ox, = E. *cow*[1]: see *cow*[1]. A buoy is a floating object 'fettered' at a fixed point.] 1. A float fixed at a certain place to show the position of objects beneath the water, as shoals, rocks, etc., to mark out a channel, and the like. Buoys are of various shapes and kinds, according to the purposes they are intended to serve: as, *can-buoys,* made of sheet-iron in the form of the frustum of a cone; *spar-buoys,* made of a spar, which is anchored by one end; *bell-buoys,* surmounted by a bell, which is made to sound by the action of the waves;



1. Whistling-buoy. 2, 2. Can-buoys. 3. Spar-buoy. 4. United States Life-buoy.

whistling-buoys, fitted with an apparatus by which air compressed by the movement of the waves is made to escape through a whistle, and thus indicate the situation of the buoy, etc. In the waters of the United States the following system of placing buoys as aids to navigation is prescribed by law: Red buoys mark the starboard or right-hand side of the channel coming from seaward, and black the port or left-hand side; mid-channel dangers and obstructions are marked with buoys having black and red transverse stripes, and mid-channel buoys marking the fairway have longitudinal black and white stripes; buoys marking sunken wrecks are painted green. The starboard and port buoys are numbered from the seaward end of the channel, the black bearing the odd and the red the even numbers.

2. A buoyant object designed to be thrown from a vessel to assist a person who has fallen into the water to keep himself afloat; a life-buoy. The life-buoy now in common use in the United States navy consists of two hollow copper vessels, connected by a framework and having between them an upright pole, weighted at the bottom and surmounted by a brass box containing a port-fire. This machine is hung over the stern of the vessel, and can be dropped by means of a trigger. At night the burning of the port-fire serves to point out its position. See also cut under *breeches-buoy.*—**To bleed a buoy.** See *bleed.*—**To stream a buoy,** to let it drop from the vessel into the water before the anchor is dropped.

buoy (boi or böi), *v.* [< *buoy, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To support by a buoy or as by a buoy; keep afloat in a fluid; bear up or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air: generally with *up.*

There was heat enough in the air to *buoy* it [water in the state of vapor] *up.* *Woodward,* Nat. Hist.

Many a flowing range
Of vapour *buoy'd* the crescent bark.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Departure.

2. Figuratively, to support or sustain in any sense; especially, to sustain mentally; keep from falling into despondency or discouragement: generally with *up.*

Your good name's perish'd;
Not all the world can *buoy* your reputation.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

The recollection of the applause with which he had been greeted still *buoyed up* his spirits.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

It is the poem that keeps the language alive, and not the language that *buoys up* the poem.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 125.

3. To fix buoys in as a direction to mariners: as, to *buoy* or to *buoy off* a channel.

The channels [of the Rio de la Plata] are badly *buoyed,* and there are shoals and wrecks on all sides.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

To buoy a cable. See *cable.*

II. *intrans.* To float; rise by reason of lightness. [Rare.]

Rising merit will *buoy* up at last.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 461.

buoyage (boi'- or böi'āj), *n.* [< *buoy* + *-age.*] 1. A series of buoys or floating beacons, for the guidance of vessels into or out of port, etc. —2. The providing of buoys.

buoyance (boi'- or böi'ans), *n.* Same as *buoy-*★*ancy.* *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

buoyancy (boi'- or böi'an-si), *n.* [< *buoyant:* see *-ance, -ancy.*] 1. The quality of being buoyant, that is, of floating in or on the surface of water or other fluids; relative lightness.

It seemed miraculous that she [the ship] regained her balance, or preserved her *buoyancy.*
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 22.

2. The power of supporting a body so that it floats: said of a fluid; specifically, the upward pressure exerted upon a body by the fluid in which it is immersed. This pressure is equal to the weight of the fluid which the body displaces. If the weight of the body is just equal to this upward pressure, it will float, as a balloon in the air or a ship in the water; if greater, it will sink.

On arriving at the Dead Sea I forthwith proceeded to bathe in it, in order to prove the celebrated *buoyancy* of the water. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 179.

3. Figuratively, light-heartedness; cheerfulness; hopefulness; elasticity of spirit.

The Spaniards are remarkable for an inertness, a want of *buoyancy*, and an absence of hope, which . . . isolate them from the rest of the civilized world. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. i.

buoyant (boi'- or böi'ant), *a.* [< *buoy*, *v.*, + *-ant*[1].] **1.** Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid; floating; relatively light; that will not sink.—**2.** Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body by reason of greater specific gravity.

The water under me was *buoyant*. *Dryden*, Ded. of Eleonora.

3. Figuratively, cheerful; hopeful; not easily depressed.

His was not the *buoyant* temper, the flow of animal spirits, which carries a man over every obstacle. *Prescott.*

His [Landor's] nature was so *buoyant* that, like the Faun, he forgot both pain and pleasure. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 55.

4. Causing buoyancy of mind; cheering; invigorating.

The grass is cool, the sea-side air
Buoyant and fresh.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

buoyantly (boi'- or böi'ant-li), *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

buoyantness (boi'- or böi'ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being buoyant; buoyancy.

buoy-rope (boi'rōp), *n.* The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

Buphaga (bū'fā-gä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βουφάγος*, ox-eating, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In *ornith.*, the typical and only genus of the family *Buphagidæ*. There are two species, *B. africana* and *B. erythrorhyncha*, both African.



Oxpecker (*Buphaga africana*).

Buphagidæ (bū-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buphaga* + *-idæ*.] A family of African sturnoid passerine birds, the oxpeckers, beef-eaters, or pique-bœufs: so called because they alight upon the backs of cattle to eat the parasites which infest the hides of these animals. The family is not well marked, and is often referred to the *Sturnidæ*.

Buphaginæ (bū-fā-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buphaga* + *-inæ*.] The ox-peckers, considered as a subfamily of *Sturnidæ*.

buphagine (bū'fā-jin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Buphaginæ* or *Buphagidæ*.

Buphagus (bū'fā-gus), *n.* [NL.: see *Buphaga*.] **1.** A genus of *Laridæ*, the skua-gulls: synonymous with *Stercorarius*. *Moehring; Coues.*—**2.** Same as *Buphaga*.

buphthalmos (būf-thal'mos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοῦς*, ox, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye. Cf. Gr. *βοῶπις*, ox-eyed.] A disease of the eye, characterized by a uniform spherical bulging of the cornea, which may be so great as to prevent the easy closing of the eyelids and give the eye a staring look. Also called *ceratoglobus*, *hydrophthalmia anterior*, and *hydrops of the anterior chamber*.

buphthalmum, buphthalmus (būf-thal'mum, -mus), *n.* [< L. *buphthalmos*, < Gr. *βούφθαλμον*, oxeye, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] The oxeye or mayweed.

Buppo (bup'pō), *n.* [Jap., also *Bukkio*, contr. of Chino-Jap. *Butsu*, Buddha, + *hō*, law, doctrine.] In Japan, Buddhism: the religion of the majority of the Japanese. Also called *Bukkio*.

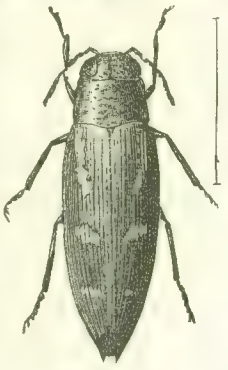
buprestid (bū-pres'tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Buprestidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Buprestidæ*.

Buprestidæ (bū-pres'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buprest(d-)s* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn *Coleoptera*, or beetles, with the first and second ventral segments connate, the antennæ serrate (pectinate in *Xenorhipis*), and the tarsi with membranous lobe.

buprestidan (bū-pres'ti-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *buprestid*.

Buprestis (bū-pres'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *buprestis*, < Gr. *βούπρηστις*, a beetle whose sting caused a swelling in cattle, or which, being eaten by cattle in the grass, caused them to swell up and die, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *πρήθειν*, blow up, swell.] The typical genus of beetles of the family *Buprestidæ*. *B. rufipes* is a North American species.



Buprestis rufipes.
(Vertical line shows natural size.)

Buproridæ (bū-prō'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buprorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of minute free-swimming entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Copepoda*.

Buprorus (bū-prō'rus), *n.* The type genus of ★the family *Buproridæ*.

bur[1], **burr**[1] (bėr), *n.* [ME. *burre*, *borre*, AS. **burra* (not recorded), = North Fries. *borre*, *burre*, burdock (Outzen), = Dan. *borre*, *burre*, a bur, burdock, = Norw. *borre*, *purre*, burdock (Aasen), = Sw. *borre*, burdock (also *kardborre*, *karborre*, burdock); identical with Sw. *borre*, a sea-urchin, Sw. dial. *borre*, the cone of the pine or fir, also (as in Norw.) a hard, gruff person (Rietz); connected with LG. *bosse* (orig. **borse*?), a hard shell (Jessen), Dan. dial. *bors*, *burs*, the green rind of a walnut, also a piece of wood at the end of the beam of a plow (Molbech); stem *bors-*, *burs-*, contained also in AS. *byrst*, OHG. *burst*, G. Dan. Sw. *borst*, a bristle, and in the derivate AS. **byrstl*, ME. *brustel*, etc., E. *bristle*.] **1.** The rough, prickly case or covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut and burdock. Hence —**2.** The plant burdock: as, "rude *burs*," *Milton*, Comus, l. 352.—**3.** In general, a protuberance upon; or a raised portion of, an object, usually more or less rough or irregular in form. Specifically—(*a*) The lobe or lap of the ear. (*b*) The circular boss round the root of an antler. (*c*) Formerly, that part of a saddle-bow which protected the thighs and knees. It was often of steel, or plated with steel, and engraved or decorated with gilding. (*d*) In *engraving*, slight ridges of metal raised upon a copper surface by the burin, the rocker, or the dry-point. It is sometimes wholly or partly removed by the scraper, but is often left to produce a peculiar effect of its own in the print. In mezzotint engraving, for example, the whole effect comes from the bur raised by the rocker, which is untouched in the deep shades and more or less burnished away to form the lights. (*e*) In *founding*, the roughness left on portions of a casting, which is rubbed off on a stone. (*f*) The rough neck left on a bullet in casting.

4. The name of various tools and appliances. (*a*) A triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortises. (*b*) A small circular saw. (*c*) A fluted reaming-tool. (*d*) Same as *bur-drill*. (*e*) A washer placed at the head of a rivet. (*f*) (1) A movable ring adjusted to the staff of a lance, and covered with minute projections to afford a grip to the gauntlet. It was grasped when the lance was laid in rest. See *lance*. (2) A ring or plate attached to the handle of a battle-ax or mace to afford a good grip for either hand. (*g*†) Anything put under a wheel to stop its progress.

5. A partially vitrified brick; a clinker. Also called *bur-brick*.—**6.** The blank driven out of a piece of sheet-metal by a punch.—**7.** Waste raw silk.—**8.** A name for the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. [Scotch.]—**9.** The sweetbread.—**10.** [Perhaps an error for *burl*[1].] Same as *burl*[1], 2.—**11.** Same as *burstone*.—**12.** The rounded knob forming the base of a deer's horn.—**13**†. The external meatus of the ear; the opening leading to the tympanum.—**Bur in the throat**, anything that appears to stick in the throat or produces a choking sensation; huskiness.—**Metallic bur**, a metallic grinding-plate used in place of the real burstone for such coarse work as grinding corn for stock.

bur[2], **burr**[2] (bėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burred*, ppr. *burring*. [Also *birr*. ME. **burren* = Sw. dial. *burra*, *borra*, buzz, hum, chatter (*burra*, a chattering woman) (compare Norw. *bura*, low, as a cow); an imitative verb.] **1.** To make a whirring sound; whir; murmur confusedly; whisper hoarsely.—**2.** To speak with a normally 'rough' pronunciation of the consonant *r*, that is, to utter the uvular or velar *r*, suggesting *gh* or *y*.

bur[2], **burr**[2] (bėr), *n.* [< *bur*[2], *v.*] **1.** A 'guttural' or 'rough' pronunciation of the consonant *r*, suggesting *gh* or *y*, and common in many languages; specif., the uvular or velar *r*, being a trill produced by the uvula or velum, and not by the tongue, and specially noticeable in the provincial speech of Northumbria.

2. A whirring noise. See *birr*[2], *n.*

bur[3], **burr**[3] (bėr), *n.* [E. dial. *burr*, early mod. E. *burre*, short for ME. *burrowe*, *burwhe*, a circle, also a mound, etc.: see *burrow*[2].] **1.** Same as *burrow*[2], 3.—**2.** A halo round the moon. Compare *burrow*[2], 4, *brough*[2], 4. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

buract†, *n.* [A form of *borax*, < Ar. *būraq*: see *borax*, *n.*] In *anc. chem.*, a general name for all kinds of salts.

buran (bö'ran), *n.* [Russ. *buranŭ*. Cf. *bora*.] In Russia and Siberia, a snow-storm accompanied by high winds; also, any wind-storm: as, "summer *burans*." *J. Geikie*.

buratite (bū'ra-tīt), *n.* [< A. *Burat* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of aurichalcite (which see).

burattino (bö-rät-tē'nō), *n.*; pl. *burattini* (-nē). [It., appar. dim. of *buratto*, bombazine: see *bolt*[2].] A particular kind of puppet. See extract.

The *Burattini* deserve the greater credit because they are agitated by the legs from below the scene, and not managed by cords from above, as at the Marionette Theatre. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

bur-bark (bėr'bärk), *n.* The fibrous bark of *Triumfetta semitriloba*, a tiliaceous shrub of the tropics, yielding a very good fiber much resembling jute.

burblet, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *burblen*, *burbulen*, *burbilen*, *brobilen*, also (in def. 2) contr. *burlen*; cf. F. dial. (Picard) *borbouller*, murmur, = Sp. *borbollar*, *burbujear* = Pg. *borbolhar*, *borbulhar* = It. *borbogliare*, bubble, gush; in another form OF. *borboter*, dial. (Picard) *borboter*, = Sp. *borbotar*, bubble, gush; cf. Picard *barboter* = Sp. *barbotar* = Cat. *barbotejar* = It. dial. *barbottà*, mutter, mumble; Gr. *βορβορύζειν*, rumble (see *borborygmus*); all ult. imitative, *burble* in E. being practically a var. of *bubble*, q. v. Cf. *purl*[1].] **1.** To bubble; gush.

Burblon [var. *burbelyn*], as ale or other lykore, bullo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 56.

I *burbyll*, or spring up, as water dothe out of a spring; this water *burbylleth* vp pretyly. *Palsgrave*, fol. 179.

So the bre [bree: here, foaming water] and the brethe [wind] *burbelit* to gedur,
That hit spirit vp spitiously fyue speire lenght
With walter and wawes, that the wynd dryues
All fore as a fyre the firmament ouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3697.

2. To welter.

Hom was leuer on the lond leng at hor aunter,
And be brittnet in batell, then *burbull* in the flod.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5760.

Many a balde [bold] manne laye there swykede
Brobillande [burbling] in his blode.
MS. Lincoln (A), i. 17, fol. 115. (*Halliwell.*)

burble, *n.* [Early mod. E. or dial., < ME. *burble*, *burbulle*, *burbyll*, a bubble; cf. Sp. *burbuja* = Pg. *borbulha*, a bubble; from the verb.] **1**†. A bubble.

Burble in the water, bubette. *Palsgrave.*

2. A small pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

burbly†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *burbely*, < ME. *burbly*; < *burble* + *-y*.] Bubbling.

burbolt[1]† (bėr'bōlt), *n.* A corruption of *birdbolt*[1]. *Marston.*

Should on sudden shoote
His grosse knob'd *burbolt*.
Marston, What You Will, Ind.

burbolt[2] (bėr'bōlt), *n.* [Like *birdbolt*[2], a corruption of *burbot*.] A local English name of the burbot.

As much braine as a *burbolt*.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 2.

burbot (bėr'bot), *n.* [A corruption (perhaps through influence of *turbot*) of F. *barbote*, a burbot, < *barbe*, < L. *barba*, beard. Cf. *barbel*.] A fish of the family *Gadidæ*, *Lota maculosa*. It has an elongated form, depressed head and shoulders, one barbel on the chin and two on the nose, a short low anterior dorsal commencing behind the pectorals, and a



Burbot, or Fresh-water Cod (*Lota maculosa*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

long posterior one. It is an inhabitant of the fresh waters of northern Europe, Asia, and America. In favored northern localities it occasionally attains a weight of 50 to 60 pounds, but rarely exceeds a few pounds in England or the United States. It is generally regarded as inferior for food, and in most populous communities is rejected, but in the fur countries it is extensively used. It is best in cold weather. In England it is also called *cony-fish* and *eel-pout*; in the United States it is better known as the *eel-pout*, *cusk*, *ling*, *fresh-water cod*, and *lawyer*; in the fur coun-

tries it is quite generally known as the *losh* or *loche* and *marthy* or *methy*.

burbot-eel (bėr'bot-ēl), *n.* A Yorkshire name of the eel-pout, *Zoarces viviparus*.

bur-brick (bėr'brik), *n.* Same as *bur*[1], 5.

burd†, **burde**†, *n.* Variants of *bird*[2].

Burdach's columns. See *column*.

burdalane, burdalone (bur'dą-lān, -lōn), *n.* [Appar. < *burd*, offspring, + *alane, alone*.] The last child surviving in a family. [Scotch.]

And Newton Gordon, *birdalone*,
And Dalgatie both stout and keen,
And gallant Veitch upon the field,
A braver face was never seen.
Minstrelsy of Scottish Border.

burdalisaunder†, *n.* Same as *bordalisaunder*.

burdalone, *n.* See *burdalane*.

burdash†, **berdash**†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A fringed sash worn by gentlemen in the seventeenth century. *Steele.*—2. A lace cravat.

burdelais†, *n.* [F. *Bordelais*, the district around Bordeaux.] A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

burden[1], **burthen**[1] (bėr'dn, -ŦHn), *n.* [< ME. *burden, birden*, oftener with *th*, *burthen, birthen, byrthen*, < AS. *byrthen* (= OS. *burthinnia* = OHG. *burdīn, burthīn*, MHG. *bürden*, a burden, load; the same, with diff. suffix, as MD. *borde* = OHG. *burdī*, MHG. *burde, bürde*, G. *bürde* = Icel. *byrdhr*, mod. *byrdhi* = Sw. *börda* = Dan. *byrde* = Goth. *baurthei*, a burden; cf. Gr. *φόρτος, φορτίον*, a burden), < *beran* (pp. *boren*), etc., bear: see *bear*[1].] 1. That which is borne or carried; a load.

Let them break your backs with *burthens*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

The oak, upon the windy hill,
Its dark green *burthen* upward heaves.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

Hence—2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; also, an incumbrance of any kind.

Many a Man lives a *burden* to the Earth.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 6.

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone, . . .
To all my friends a *burden* grown.
Swift, The Dean's Complaint (translated).

The *burthen* of an honour
Unto which she was not born.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

3. In England, a quantity of certain commodities: as, a *burden* of gad-steel (that is, 120 or 180 pounds).—4. The capacity of a ship; the quantity or number of tons of freight a vessel will carry: as, a ship of 600 tons *burden*.—5. In *mining*, the tops or heads of stream-work, overlying the stream of tin, and needing to be first cleansed.—6. The charge of a blast-furnace.

To avoid the central accumulation of fuel and the lateral preponderance of *burden* (ore and flux) thus promoted, an inverted annular funnel is suspended underneath the lower orifice of the cup. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 308.

Burden of proof, in *law*, the obligation resting upon one of the parties to an action to establish an alleged fact by proof, under penalty of having judgment given against him, according to the presumption recognized by the law of evidence in case he adduces no proof. The burden of proof is said to be shifted when the party upon whom it lay has produced sufficient evidence to turn the presumption in his favor. Two circumstances are essential to the existence of a burden of proof: first, there must be a question of fact between two parties before a tribunal which will render a decision whether there is any particular evidence or not; and second, this decision must be governed by rules of presumption, more or less artificially extended so as to lead to a determinate result in every case. In unforensic controversy there will or will not be a burden of proof, according as these conditions are or are not fulfilled. In reasonings, as contradistinguished from disputations, if they relate to policy, there is nothing to which the term *burden of proof* is applicable; for the decision will be based on considerations of likelihood, economy, safety, etc., but never on formal rules of presumption. A general habit may be followed when decided reasons fail, in questions both of policy and of morals; but the phrase *burden of proof* is not employed in such cases. A speculative or scientific inquiry, on the other hand, cannot be closed until satisfactory evidence has been obtained or curiosity dies out; so that the term *burden of proof* has no meaning in such a connection. Yet an individual reasoner who, being impatient of doubt, insists on adopting an answer to each question, however blank our ignorance of the facts, must often resort to a merely formal presumption; and such persons say that there is a burden of proof upon any possible advocate of the hypothesis which they propose to reject without proof. The term is also used in cases where the absence of observations of a certain kind is itself a significant fact. Thus, we may say that there is a burden of proof upon the evolutionists to explain our not finding forms intermediate between recognized types; that is to say, the non-occurrence of such observations is a fact to be taken into account. =**Syn.** Weight, incumbrance, clog, incubus, drag; freight, lading, cargo.

burden[1], **burthen**[1] (bėr'dn, -ŦHn), *v. t.* [< *burden*[1], *burthen*[1], *n.*] 1. To load; lay a heavy load on; encumber with weight.

I mean not that other men be eased, and ye *burdened*.
2 Cor. viii. 13.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to load; oppress with anything which is borne with difficulty or trouble; surcharge: as, to *burden* a nation with taxes; to *burden* the memory with details.

If your friend has displeased you, you shall not sit down to consider it, for he has already lost all memory of the passage, . . . and ere you can rise up again, will *burden* you with blessings. *Emerson*, Character.

3. To lay or impose upon one, as a load, burden, or charge. [Rare.]

It is absurd to *burden* this act on Cromwell and his party. *Coleridge.*

burden[2]†, **burthen**[2]† (bėr'dn, -ŦHn), *n.* [< ME. *burden, birthen*, also *burthern*, act of child-bearing, altered, by confusion with *burden*[1], from **burther*, < AS. *byrthor, beorthor*, child-bearing (cf. *gebyrd*, birth), < *beran*, bear: see *birth*[1] and *burden*[1].] The act of bearing children; a birth.

If thou be'st the man
That hadst a wife once call'd Æmilia,
That bore thee at a *burthen* two fair sons.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

burden[3] (bėr'dn), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *burthen*; < ME. *burdoun*, the bass in music, the refrain of a song, < OF. **burdon, bourdon*, F. *bourdon* = Sp. *bordón* = Pg. *bordão* = It. *bordone* (Florio), a humming, buzzing, a drone or non-working bee, a bumblebee, also bass in music, refrain, < ML. *burdo(n-)*, a drone, a long organ-pipe; origin uncertain. See *bourdon*[2].] 1. The bass in music.—2. In *music*: (*a*) The refrain or recurring chorus at the end of the stanzas of a ballad or song; a refrain.

And far the echoing aisles prolong
The awful *burden* of the song.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 31.

(*b*) The drone of a bagpipe. (*c*) The song to which a dance is danced when there are no instruments.

Foot it featly here and there;
And, sweet sprites, the *burthen* bear.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

3. That which is often repeated; a subject on which one dwells; the main topic: as, this subject was the *burden* of all his talk.—**To bear a burden**, to support the upper voice or voices by singing an under part as an accompaniment. *Chappell.*

This sompnour *bar* to him *a* stif *burdoun*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 673.

burden[4]† (bėr'dn), *n.* [< ME. *burdon, bordon, bourdon*, < OF. *bordon, bourdon*, a staff: see *bourdon*[1].] A club. *Spenser.*

burdener (bėr'dn-ėr), *n.* One who burdens; an oppressor.

burdenous†, **burthenous**† (bėr'dn-, bėr'ŦHn-us), *a.* [< *burden*[1], *burthen*[1], + *-ous*.] 1. Burdensome; grievous; heavy to be borne; oppressive: as, "the very *burthenous* earth," *Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 112.

And with his *burdenous* blowes him sore did overlade.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 19.

Nor let that be light to thee, which to me is so *burdenous*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

His maintenance is *burdenous* and chargeable vnto mee.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 244.

2. Cumbersome; useless.

To sit idle on the household hearth,
A *burdenous* drone. *Milton*, S. A., l. 567.

burdensome, burthensome (bėr'dn-, bėr'ŦHn-sum), *a.* [< *burden*[1], *burthen*[1], + *-some*.] 1. Weighing like a heavy burden; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive; heavy; wearisome: as, "*burthensome* exactions," *Hallam*.

The debt immense of endless gratitude,
So *burdensome*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 53.

If the Peoples demanding were so *burd'nsome* to him, what was his deniall and delay of Justice to them?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

The inferior and *burthensome* offices of society.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

2†. Able to carry burdens or cargoes.

For sale, Freight or charter, A strong, *burthensome* Brig of 160 tons. *Massachusetts Mercury*, April 29, 1796.

=**Syn.** 1. Onerous, troublesome, fatiguing, hard to bear.

burdensomely, burthensomely (bėr'dn-, bėr'ŦHn-sum-li), *adv.* In a burdensome manner.

That as few employments as possible may be *burthensomely* and vexatiously interfered with. *J. S. Mill.*

burdensomeness, burthensomeness (bėr'dn-, bėr'ŦHn-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

burdo†, **burdon**†, *n.* [< LL. *burdo(n-)*, also *burdus*, a mule.] A mule bred of a horse and a she-ass; a hinny.

burdock (bėr'dok), *n.* [< *bur*[1] + *dock*[1].] The common name of the *Arctium Lappa*, a coarse, broad-leafed biennial weed, of the family *Asteraceæ*, having the numerous awns of the involucral bracts hooked at the tip. It is a native of the old world, but widely naturalized in America, and cultivated as a vegetable in Japan. It is in popular repute as a diaphoretic and diuretic, and as a remedy for rheumatism, catarrh, cutaneous diseases, etc.—**Lesser burdock**, a somewhat similar, troublesome weed, *Xanthium strumarium*.—**Prairie burdock**, one of the rosin-weeds, *Silphium terebinthinaceum*, found on the western prairies of the United States.

burdock-grass (bėr'dok-gras), *n.* A low European grass, *Nazia racemosa*, of which the glume or seed-husk is covered with short stout hooks.

burdon†, *n.* See *burdo*.

burdoun†, *n.* A Middle English form of *burden*[3].

bur-dresser (bėr'dres″ėr), *n.* A tool for rubbing or dressing the furrows of a burstone or millstone; a millstone-dresser. Also written *buhr-dresser*.

bur-drill (bėr'dril), *n.* A small dental drill with a bur-shaped head. Also called *bur*.

bur-driver (bėr'drī″vėr), *n.* A projection on the spindle of a millstone, which acts upon the bail, and drives the stone. Also written *buhr-driver*.

bureau (bū'rō), *n.*; pl. *bureaus* or *bureaux* (-rōz). [F. *bureau*, pl. *bureaux*, an office, a desk or writing-table, a court, a chest of drawers, orig. a kind of coarse brownish or russet stuff with which writing-tables were covered, < OF. *burel*, a coarse woolen stuff: see *burrel, borel*[1].] 1. A desk or writing-table with drawers for papers; an escritoire. *Swift.*—2. A chest of drawers for holding clothes and other articles. Bureaus at the present day are commonly made with an adjustable mirror standing upon them. This is a comparatively modern practice, due to a combination of the functions of the chest of drawers and the toilet-table.

3. An office or place where business is transacted.—4. A department of government for the transaction of public business. In England the term is confined to inferior and subordinate departments, and in the United States to certain subdivisions of some of the executive departments.—**Bureau of Education.** See *education*.—**Bureau of Engraving and Printing**, an office of the Treasury Department of the United States government, whose head, called the director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is charged with the engraving and printing of all bonds, Treasury notes, national-bank notes, certificates, internal-revenue stamps, etc., of the United States.—**Bureau of Ordnance.** See *Navy Department*, under *department*.—**Bureau of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service**, an office of the Treasury Department, developed from the former Marine-Hospital Service. It provides medical care for sailors of the mercantile marine, exercises general supervision of national and insular quarantine, prepares health statistics, undertakes scientific research in special laboratories, and investigates the origin and means of control of epidemics of disease in this and adjacent countries; it also maintains advisory relations with the state boards of health.—**Bureau of Military Justice**, from 1864 to 1884, a bureau of the War Department of the United States government.—**Bureau of Statistics.** Formerly an office of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States government, under a Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, charged with the collection and publication of the statistics of United States foreign commerce, of the transit trade inward and outward; of imported commodities warehoused; of the imports of merchandise entered for consumption; of the inward and outward movement of tonnage in our foreign trade; etc. It has been transferred to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.—**Freedmen's Bureau**, in *U. S. hist.*, the name popularly given to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, an office of the War Department of the United States created in 1865 to care for the interests of the emancipated negroes of the South, especially with respect to education, assignment of lands, and protection of civil rights. It ceased to exist in 1872.—**Signal-service Bureau.** See *signal, n.*—**Weather Bureau.** See *weather*.

bureaucracy (bū-rō'kra-si), *n.* [< F. *bureaucratie*, < *bureau* + *-cratie*, E. *-cracy*, government, as in *aristocracy, democracy*, etc.] 1. Government by bureaus; specifically, excessive multiplication of, and concentration of power in, administrative bureaus. The principle of bureaucracy tends to official interference in many of the properly private affairs of life, and to the inefficient and obstructive performance of duty through minute subdivision of functions, inflexible formality, and pride of place.

Republicanism and *bureaucracy* are incompatible existences. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 55.

2. The body of officials administering such bureaus, considered collectively.

Count Roger found a machinery of taxation in full working order, officers acquainted with the resources of the country, books and schedules constructed on the principles of strictest accuracy, a whole *bureaucracy*, in fact, ready to his use. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 162.

bureaucrat (bū'rō-krat), *n.* [< F. *bureaucrate*, < *bureau* + *-crate*, E. *-crat* as in *aristocrat, democrat*, etc.] An advocate or supporter of bureaucracy; also, a member of a bureaucracy. Also called *bureaucratist*.

bureaucratic (bū-rō-krat'ik), *a.* [< F. *bureaucratique*: see *bureaucrat* and *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of bureaucracy.

There is a great material prosperity open to Hungary if the people will be content to be quietly governed, and if Austria will be wise enough to relax a little in the *bureaucratic* notions that now influence her.
Ansted, Hungary, p. 251.

bureaucratical (bū-rō-krat'i-kal), *a.* [< *bureaucratic* + *-al.*] Same as *bureaucratic.*

bureaucratically (bū-rō-krat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a bureaucratic manner; as a bureaucrat.

bureaucratist (bū-rō'kra-tist), *n.* [< *bureaucrat* + *-ist.*] Same as *bureaucrat.*

burelt, *n.* See *burrel.*

bureo (bö-rā'ō), *n.* [Sp., < F. *bureau*, a bureau: see *bureau.*] A Spanish court of justice for the trial of persons connected with the royal household.

burett, *n.* [Cf. *burette.*] A drinking-vessel. ★*Halliwell.*

burette (bū-ret'), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *buire*, a flagon, < *buire*, F. *boire*, drink, < L. *bibere*, drink. Cf. *bib*[1], *bever*[3].]


Burette of jasper with gold mounting; time of Louis XV.

1. A vessel for containing liquids, usually pear-shaped or flask-shaped, with or without a handle; specifically, in English, an altar-cruet having this form. Burettes are made of rich materials, such as rock-crystal, precious metals, etc., or of porcelain or faience, often highly decorated.
2. In *chem.*, a tube, usually graduated to fractions of a centimeter, used for accurately measuring out small quantities of a solution.

bur-fish (bėr'fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Diodontidæ;* a porcupine-fish.

burg[1] (bėrg), *n.* [A North. E. and Sc. and old law form of *borough*[1], ME. *burg*, etc., AS. *burh.* Cf. *burgh.*] A fortified town; a borough (which see).

burg[2] (bėrg), *n.* Same as *brough*[2].

burga (bėr'gą), *n.* Same as *burka.*

burgage (bėr'gāj), *n.* [< ME *burgage* (OF. *burgage*), < *burg* (ML. *burgus*) + *-age.*] In *law:* (*a*) In England, a tenure in socage, whereby burgesses, citizens, or townsmen hold their lands or tenements of the king or other lord for a certain yearly rent.

The most ancient, perhaps, of the franchises was that depending on *burgage* tenure; this was exactly analogous in origin to the freeholder's qualification in the counties; but as the repressive principle extended, the right of a *burgage* vote had become in many places attached to particular houses or sites of houses, probably those which were originally liable for a quota of the firma burgi.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 745.

(*b*) In Scotland, that tenure by which the property in royal burghs is held under the crown, proprietors being liable to the (nominal) service of watching and warding; or, as it is commonly termed, "service of burgh, used and wont." (*c*†) The property so held.

bur-gage (bėr'gāj), *n.* A plate having perforations which serve as standards for the diameters of drills, etc.

burgage-tenant (bėr'gāj-ten″ant), *n.* One who holds lands or tenements on the tenure known as burgage.

Successive sovereigns had granted the right, or imposed the burden, of returning members to Parliament on the corporations, freeholders, or *burgage-tenants* of numerous small towns.
Quoted in *T. W. Higginson's* Eng. Statesmen, p. 116.

burgage-tenement (bėr'gāj-ten″ē-ment), *n.* A tenement held by burgage.

"Borough English," under which the youngest and not the eldest succeeds to the *burgage-tenements* of his father, has from time immemorial been recognized as a widely diffused usage.
Maine, Early Hist. [of Institutions, [p. 222.


Spanish Burganet, 16th century.

burgall, *n.* See *bergall.*

burgamot, *n.* See *bergamot.*

burgander, *n.* See *bergander.*

burganet, burgonet (bėr'gą-net, -gō-net), *n.* [Also written, improp., *burgenet;* = Sp. *borgoñota* = Pg. *borguinhota* = It. *borghinetta* (Florio), < OF. *bourguignote, bourguignotte*, prop. a Burgundian helmet (cf. F. *Bourguignon*, a Burgundian), < *Bourgogne*, Burgundy.] A helmet worn in the sixteenth century, in two forms: one without a vizor, formed like the morion, and frequently furnished with cheek-pieces and a movable nose-guard; the other with a vizor, and similar to the armet.

His mayled haberjeon she did undight,
And from his head his heavy *burganet* did light.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 31.

Sturdy helms,
Topt high with plumes, like Mars his *burgonet.*
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

burge (bėrj), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bridge*[1]. [Local, Eng.]

burgee (bėr'jē), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A small three-cornered or swallow-tailed pennant used in merchant ships and yachts as a distinguishing flag.—2. A kind of small coal used for burning in engine-furnaces.

burgeint, *n.* and *v.* See *burgeon.*

burgen, *n.* and *v.* See *burgeon.*

burgenett, *n.* See *burganet.*

burgensic (bėr-jen'sik), *a.* [< ML. *burgensis*, a citizen, a burgess (see *burgess*), + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a burgh or town.

I strongly believe that the continual intercourse between the towns of the several trading countries of the Middle Ages, kept up especially by the Hanse Towns, may not have been without influence in producing a general similarity of development of *burgensic* life in them all.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. liv.

burgeois, *n.* See *bourgeois*[2].

burgeon (bėr'jon), *n.* [Also written *bourgeon*, after mod. F., early mod. E. also *burgein, burgen;* < ME. *burgen, burgyon, burjoun, burjion, burgon*, < OF. *borjon, burjon*, F. *bourgeon*, a bud; referred by some to OHG. *burjan*, raise, lift up.] 1. A bud; a sprout.

In the moneth of May, when medoes bene grene,
And all florisshet with floures the fildes aboute;
Burions of bowes brethit full swete,
Florisshet full faire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2736.

And the hyttyng awey of the root of the vyne must be don in March, and som men wil say it must be don or [before] the knottis begynne to burgeon y[t] for the streit drauing the *burgeons* be not huet [hurt].
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 167.

2. A boss used for the cover of a book, to prevent injury to the binding. Often written *burgen.*

burgeon (bėr'jon), *v. i.* [Also written *bourgeon*, after mod. F., early mod. E. also *burgein, burgen*, < ME. *burjon, burgenen, burgynen, burjonen, borgounen*, < OF. *borjoner, bourjonner*, F. *bourgeonner*, bud; from the noun: see *burgeon, n.*] To bud; sprout; put forth new buds; shoot forth, as a branch.

Whenne graffes [grafts] gynneth swelle in *burgynynge.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Now *bourgeons* every maze of quick
About the flowering squares, and thick
By ashen roots the violets blow.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxv.

burgess (bėr'jes), *n.* [< ME. *burgeis*, < OF. *burgeis*, F. *bourgeois* = Pr. *borges* = Sp. *burgés* = Pg. *burguez* = It. *borghese*, < ML. *burgensis*, a citizen, < *burgus*, a borough, a town: see *borough*[1], *burg*[1].] 1. In England, an inhabitant of a borough or walled town, or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough.

Not a petty *burgess* of some town,
No, not a villager, hath yet appear'd
In your assistance. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

2. A representative of a borough in the British Parliament.

The majority of the *burgesses* had been returned by constituent bodies remodelled in a manner which was generally regarded as illegal. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

Hence—3. (*a*) The title given before the revolution to the representatives in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia, which was styled the House of Burgesses, but is now called the House of Delegates. (*b*) The title of members of the lower house in the colonial legislature of Maryland.—4. A magistrate of a corporate town. In Connecticut boroughs the *board of burgesses* corresponds to the township board or board of trustees in some other States, or to the common council of a city. The chief executive officer of a Pennsylvanian borough is called the *chief burgess.*

5. A member of the corporation of a Scotch burgh; now, any inhabitant of a burgh of full age, rated for poor-rates, and not in arrears, and who for a period of three years has occupied any house, shop, or other building in it, not being an alien and not having received either parochial or burgh relief for twelve months preceding the last Whitsunday.—**Burgess list,** the list of municipal electors annually drawn up by the overseers of the poor in England.—**Burgess roll,** the burgess list as revised by the revising barrister and recorded. [Eng.]

burgess-ship (bėr'jes-ship), *n.* [< *burgess* + *-ship.*] The state or condition of being a burgess. *South.*

And that no prentice haue his fredom of *Burgesshippe,* but he serue out fulle vij. yere of prentishode.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 390.

burgessyt, *n.* [ME. **burgeisie, borgeysye,* < OF. *bourgesie, borgoisie*, mod. F. *bourgeoisie* (= Pr. *borguesia* = It. *borghesia*), citizenship, < *burgeis*, mod. F. *bourgeois*, a citizen: see *bourgeoisie, burgess.*] Citizenship.

Mannes lyf ine the erthe is ase *borgeysye.*
Ayenbite of Inwit, p. 161.

burggrave, burggravess, *n.* See *burgrave, burgravess.*

burgh (bur'ō), *n.* [Like *burg*, a North. E. and Sc and old law form of E. *borough*[1], ME. *burgh, burg*, etc., AS. *burh:* see *borough*[1].] A corporate town or borough; more especially, the Scotch term corresponding to the English *borough*, applied to several different kinds of corporations, and to towns and cities in Scotland.

There are three classes of *burghs*, viz. Royal *burghs*, the charter of which is derived from the king, *Burgh* of regality and *Burgh* of barony, having their charters respectively from a lord of regality and from a baron. Originally only the royal *burghs* sent representatives to Parliament. *N. E. D.*

Burgh acres, acres or small patches of land lying in the neighborhood of royal burghs, usually feued out to and occupied by burgesses or persons resident within the burgh.—**Burgh of barony,** a corporation somewhat analogous to a royal burgh, consisting of a determinate tract of ground within the barony, erected by the feudal superior and subjected to the government of magistrates. The right of electing magistrates is vested by the charter of erection sometimes in the baron or superior of the barony, and sometimes in the inhabitants themselves.—**Burgh of regality,** a kind of burgh of barony which had regal or exclusive jurisdiction within its own territory.—**Convention of royal burghs.** See *convention.*—**Councilor of a burgh.** See *councilor.*—**Free burgh,** a burgh of barony which enjoyed, by crown charter, rights of trade both home and foreign, but which at the same time had to bear certain public burdens as the price of its privileges.—**Royal burgh,** in Scotland, a corporate body erected by a charter from the crown. The corporation consists of the magistrates and burgesses of the territory erected into the burgh. The magistrates are generally a provost and bailies, dean of gild, treasurer, and common council.

burghal (bėr'gal), *a.* [< *burgh* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a burgh: as, *burghal* government.

burghbotet, *n.* [An old law form of AS. *burgbōt*, < *burg, burh*, borough, + *bōt*, compensation, boot: see *boot*[1].] In *old Eng. law*, a contribution toward the building or repairing of castles or walls for the defense of a city or town. Also *burhbot.*

burgh-brechet, *n.* [An old law form of ME. *burch-briche*, AS. *burg-brice, -bryce, -brece*, < *burg*, borough, + *bryce, brice*, breach: see *breach.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the offense of violating the pledge given by every inhabitant of a tithing to keep the peace. ★

burgher (bėr'gėr), *n.* [Not in ME. or AS., but formed after D. *burger* = MLG. *borgere* = OHG. *burgāri*, MHG. *burgære, burger*, G. *bürger* = Dan. *borger* = Sw. *borgare* (> Icel. *borgari*), a citizen; < *burgh* + *-er*[1].] 1. An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman; hence, any citizen of a borough or town.

At Cologne, in the eleventh century, the terms *burghers* and merchants are alternately used as synonymous.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cv.

2. [*cap.*] One of a body of Presbyterians in Scotland, constituting one of the divisions of the early Secession Church. This church became divided in 1747 into the Associate Synod, or Burghers, and the General Associate Synod, or Antiburghers, on the lawfulness of accepting the oath then required to be taken by the burgesses in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth. See *Antiburgher.*

burghermaster (bėr'gėr-mās″tėr), *n.* [= G. *bürgermeister.*] Same as *burgomaster*, 1.

burghership (bėr'gėr-ship), *n.* [< *burgher* + *-ship.*] The state or privilege of being a burgher.

burgh-halfpennyt, *n.* Formerly, a duty payable to the superior of a town for liberty to set up a stall in market. Also *bord-halfpenny.*

burghmaster (bėrg'mās″tėr), *n.* [< *burgh* + *master;* after *burgomaster.*] Same as *burgomaster*, 1.

burghmotet, *n.* [An old law form of AS. *burhgemōt*, a borough-meeting, < *burh, burg*, borough,

+ *gemōt*, a meeting: see *moot*, *mote*[3].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the meeting or court of a burgh or borough. Also *burgmote*.

burghmote-horn†, *n.* In *Eng. antiq.*, a horn blown on court-day, in a public place, to bring the members of the burghmote, or later the corporation, together. It was used until the seventeenth century. Also called *brazen-horn*.

burgholder† (bėrg′hōl″dėr), *n.* [See *borough-holder* and *borsholder*.] A tithing-man; a borsholder.

burglar (bėrg′lär), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bourglair*, < AF. **bourglaire* (cf. ML. *burglator*, *burgulator* (for *burgi latro*), shortened to *burgator*), a burglar, < AF. *bourg*, OF. *borg*, borough (see *borough*[1]), + *laire*, OF. *laire*, *leire*, *lere* = Pr. *laire*, a robber, < L. nom. *latro* (cf. OF. *laron*, F. *larron* = Pr. *lairo*, a robber, < L. acc. *latronem*), a robber: see *larceny*.] A felonious housebreaker; especially, one who commits robbery by breaking into a house in the night. See *burglary*.

The definition of *burglar*, as given by Sir Edward Coke, is "he that by night breaketh or entereth into a mansion-house with intent to commit a felony."
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvi.

burglar-alarm (bėrg′lär-ą-lärm″), *n.* Any alarm so arranged as to sound upon the opening of a door, window, etc., with which it is connected.—**Burglar-alarm lock**, a lock having an attachment which when set will sound an alarm if the bolt is improperly moved.—**Electrical burglar-alarm**, an alarm consisting of apparatus including open electrical circuits which are closed by a movement of a door, window, etc., and cause a bell in an annunciator in the building or at a distant station to ring.

burglarer† (bėrg′lär-ėr), *n.* [< *burglar* + *-er*, erroneously added.] A burglar.

Sir William Brain was sent to the Tower, only for procuring the Pope's bull against certain *burglarers* that robbed his own house. *State Trials*, 1606.

burglarian (bėrg-lā′ri-an), *n.* [< *burglary* + *-an*.] A person who abets or is guilty of burglary. [Rare.]

burglarious (bėrg-lā′ri-us), *a.* [< *burglary* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, committing, or constituting burglary: as, *burglarious* intentions; a *burglarious* gang; *burglarious* entry.

To come down a chimney is held a *burglarious* entry.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvi.

Openly organized conspiracy, with force and arms, made *burglarious* entrance into a chief stronghold of the Union.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 86.

burglariously (bėrg-lā′ri-us-li), *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.

burglarize (bėrg′lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burglarized*, ppr. *burglarizing*. [< *burglar* + *-ize*.] To commit burglary upon.

burglar-proof (bėrg′lär-prōf), *a.* Constructed so as to be capable of resisting the attempts of burglars, as a safe or a building.

burglary (bėrg′lär-i), *n.*; pl. *burglaries* (-iz). [< *burglar* + *-y*; ML. *burglaria*.] The act or crime of nocturnal housebreaking, with an intent to commit a felony therein, whether such felony be actually committed or not. To constitute this crime the act must be committed in the night, or when there is not daylight enough to discern a man's face. At common law it must be in a dwelling-house, or in an adjoining building which is a part or parcel of the dwelling-house. There must be an actual breaking and an entry; but an opening made by the offender, as by taking out a pane of glass, lifting a window, raising a latch, picking a lock, or removing any fastening, amounts to a breaking; and putting in of the hand, after such breaking, is an entry. A breaking out, after entry with felonious intent, is also burglary. In some of the United States the term has been extended so as to cover the breaking and entering of any building, at any time, to commit any crime.

burgle (bėr′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burgled*, ppr. *burgling*. [< *burglar*, taken as a noun of agent in *-ar* = *-er*[1]; cf. *peddle*, < *peddler*, *pedler*, *pedlar*.] To commit burglary. [Humorous.]

burgmaster (bėrg′mās″tėr), *n.* Same as *burgomaster*, 1.

burgmote†, *n.* See *burghmote*.

burgomaster (bėr′gō-mās″tėr), *n.* [= OF. *bourgue-maistre*, later *bourgamaistre* (Cotgrave), Swiss F. *bourgmestre*, *bourgemaître* (F. *maître* = E. *master*) = Sp. *burgomaestre*, after ML. *burgomagister*, *burgimagister* (*burgi magister*), < D. *burgemeester* (= OFries. *burgamāstere* = MHG. *burgemeister*, *burcmeister*, G. *burgemeister* (obs.), > Sw. *borgmästare* = ODan. *borgmester* = Pol. *burmistrz* = Bohem. *purmistr* = Russ. *burgomistrŭ* = Lith. *burgmistras* = Finn. *pormestari*), < *burg*, = E. *borough*[1], + *meester* = E. *master*. Cf. MHG. *burgermeister*, G. *bürgermeister* (> Dan. *borgermester*), < *bürger*, = E. *burgher*, + *meister* = E. *master*.] 1. A borough-master; the chief magistrate of a municipal town in the Netherlands, Germany, and other Teutonic countries, nearly corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States. In the monarchical states burgomasters were often named by the central government for long periods, as were the *maires* in France. The German governments usually retain the right to confirm or reject the elected burgomaster. Also *burghermaster*, *burghmaster*, *burgmaster*.

2. The great ice-gull or glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus*, of the arctic regions, one of the largest and most powerful species of the family *Laridæ*. It is about 30 inches long, pure white, with a pale silvery-blue mantle and yellow bill with an orange



Burgomaster-gull (*Larus glaucus*).

spot. It owes the name to its tyrannical and rapacious disposition, and the way it domineers over the smaller and weaker gulls and other birds.

burgonet, burgonette, *n.* See *burganet*.

burgoo (bėr′gō), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *burgood*.] 1. A seamen's term for a dish made of boiled oatmeal seasoned with salt, butter, and sugar; gruel.

Don't stand staring there like a cabin-boy brought up before the skipper for swallowing the *burgoo* as he mixed it.
G. A. Sala, Ship-Chandler.

2. A kind of soup made with many different kinds of meat and vegetables, highly peppered and served very hot: popular in Kentucky and other places, especially at barbecues, picnics, and other outdoor feasts.—3. A barbecue, picnic, or woodland feast at which the soup burgoo is served. [Kentucky.]

burgood (bėr′gůd), *n.* [E. dial., also *burgout* and *beergood*; origin uncertain. Cf. *burgoo*.] Yeast. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

burgoyne[1] (bėr-goin′), *n.* [Appar. named from the inventor.] An intrenching-tool which combines a spade, an ax, and a mantlet. [Eng.]

burgoyne[2]† (bėr-goin′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burgoyned*, ppr. *burgoyning*. [A word of the American revolutionary period, in allusion to the capture of *Burgoyne's* army at Saratoga in 1777.] To surround and capture in a body.

bur-grass (bėr′gras), *n.* 1. A common name of species of *Cenchrus*, the burs of which are very spiny and tenacious.—2. *Panicum glutinosum*, a tropical grass in which the glumes or husks which inwrap the seed are very viscous and adhesive.



Bur-grass (*Cenchrus tribuloides*).

burgrave, burggrave (bėr′grāv), *n.* [< F. *burgrave* = Sp. *burgrave* = Pg. *burgrave*, *burgravio* = It. *burgravio*, < ML. *burggravius*, < OHG. *burggrāvo*, MHG. *burcgrāve*, G. *burggraf* (> Dan. *borggreve* = Sw. *burggrefve* = Pol. *burgrabia* = Bohem. *purkrabe*), < OHG. *burg*, *burc*, a town, = E. *borough*[1], + *grāvjo*, *grāvo*, MHG. *grāve*, G. *graf*, a count, earl, governor: see *graf*.] Formerly, the title, in some European countries, of the hereditary governor of a town or castle.

The former [burghers] stood, in all trade matters, entirely under the orders of the lords of the town, whether these were bishops, *burgraves*, or citizens.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxv.

They then requested that the Prince of Orange, who held the office of *burgrave* of Antwerp, and whose influence was unbounded, might be sent to them. *Prescott.*

burgravess, burggravess (bėr′grā-ves), *n.* [< *burgrave* + *-ess*.] The wife of a burgrave.

burgraviate (bėr-grā′vi-āt), *n.* [< ML. *burggraviatus*, < *burggravius*, a burgrave: see *burgrave*.] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a burgrave.

burguignotte†, *n.* [OF.] Same as *burganet*.

Burgundian (bėr-gun′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Burgundia* (> F. *Bourgogne*), Burgundy, < L. *Burgundiones*, LL. also *Burgundii* (> AS. *Burgendas*), pl., a tribe of Goths.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Burgundians, or to the kingdom, duchy, or province of Burgundy.—**Order of the Burgundian Cross**, an order founded by the emperor Charles V., which did not survive.

II. *n.* 1. One of the Burgundii or Burgundiones, a Germanic tribe who settled in Gaul and founded the kingdom of Burgundy in the fifth century.

The *Burgundians* settled in the southeast part of Gaul, the part nearest to Italy.
E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. Hist., p. 24.

2. A native or an inhabitant of Burgundy, successively a kingdom and a duchy of western Europe, varying greatly in extent, part of which finally became the province of Burgundy in eastern France.

Burgundy (bėr′gun-di), *n.* A large class of wines, both red and white, produced in Burgundy in France, and sharing with the Bordeaux wines the reputation of including the finest wines made.

The mellow-tasted *Burgundy*. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 705.

Burgundy pitch. See *pitch*.

burgward† (bėrg′wârd), *n.* [An old law form, < *burg*, a fortified place, a castle, + *ward*, a keeping.] The custody or keeping of a castle.

burh†, *n.* Early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon form of *borough*[1].

The *burh* of the Anglo-Saxon period was simply a more strictly organised form of the township. It was probably in a more defensible position; had a ditch or mound instead of the quickset hedge or "tun" from which the township took its name; and as the "tun" originally was the fenced homestead of the cultivator, the *burh* was the fortified house and court-yard of the mighty man—the king, the magistrate, or the noble.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 44.

burhbot†, *n.* See *burghbote*.

burhgemot†, *n.* See *burghmote*.

burial (ber′i-al), *n.* [In the second sense *burial* is now regarded as formed directly from *bury*[3] + *-al* (cf. *betrothal*, *renewal*, etc.), but it is due to *burial* in first sense, < ME. *buriel*, *biriel*, *beriel*, a tomb, grave, a corruption of *buriels*, regarded as a plural form, but really singular, *buriels*, *biriels*, *beriels*, *bergels*, a tomb, grave, < AS. *byrgels*, a tomb, grave, < *byrgan*, bury (see *bury*[3]), + suffix *-els* (cf. *riddle*[2], < AS. *rēdels*).] 1†. A grave or place of sepulture; a tomb.

Pullide it [the body] in his newe *biriel*, . . . and he walowid to a grete stone at the dore of the *biriel*.
Wyclif, Mat. xxvii. 60.

For prophetes hem tolde,
That that blessed body of *buriels* sholde aryse.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 146.

Vailing her high-top lower than her ribs
To kiss her *burial*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

2. The act of burying; specifically, the act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in any place where it is intended to remain.

Till that the duke give order for his *burial*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Privilege of death and *burial*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 104.

Burial service, the religious service performed at the interment of the dead, or a prescribed order or formula for such service.

burial-case (ber′i-al-kās), *n.* A kind of coffin so made as to be air-tight, intended for the preservation of the body.

burial-ground (ber′i-al-ground), *n.* A graveyard or cemetery.

burial-mound (ber′i-al-mound), *n.* The mound raised over the remains of deceased persons in ancient times; a barrow.

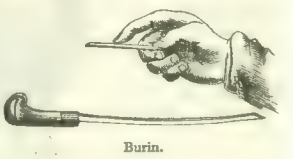
burial-place (ber′i-al-plās), *n.* A portion of ground set apart for or occupied by a grave or graves; a grave or a graveyard.

burielst, *n.* [ME.: see *burial*.] The older form of *burial*, 1.

burier (ber′i-ėr), *n.* One who buries a deceased person; that which buries or covers.

And darkness be the *burier* of the dead.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

burin (bū′rin), *n.* [< F. *burin*, < It. *borino* (cf. OSp. *boril*, Sp. Pg. *buril*), a gravers' chisel, prob. < OHG. *bora*, a borer, gimlet, = E. *bore*[1], *n.*] 1. An engravers' tool of tempered steel, with a lozenge-shaped point, fixed in a handle the end of which, held in the hand, is rounded at the top; a graver. Pushed forward by the hand in any desired direction, it cuts a shallow or deep furrow, according to the pressure exerted. When, as



Burin.

in etching, bitten lines, or lines made with the dry-point, are imperfect or weak, the burin is used to repair or strengthen them.

2. The manner or style of execution of an engraver: as, a soft *burin;* a brilliant *burin.* —3. A steel graver used by marble-workers. Also spelled *burine.*

burinist (bū′rin-ist), *n.* [< *burin* + *-ist.*] One who uses a burin; an engraver.

All the great original *burinists* did not invent, but reproduced with the burin. *The American*, V. 124.

buri-nut (bū′ri-nut), *n.* [< *buri*, native name, + *nut.*] The plum-like fruit of *Parinarium laurinum*, a rosaceous tree of the Fiji islands. The kernels are beaten up into a cement of the consistency of putty, which is used for stopping holes in canoes, fixing spear-heads to the shafts, etc.

burion (bū′ri-on), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a corruption of Sp. (Mex.) *gorrión*, a sparrow.] A name of the house-finch, *Carpodacus frontalis*, an abundant and familiar fringilline bird of the southwestern United States, almost domesticated in the towns. It resembles the common purple finch, *C. purpureus*, but is smaller, with a stouter bill and more vivid crimson-red markings, which are restricted to definite areas on the head, back, and breast.

buriti (bū-ri-tē′), *n.* [Pg. *buriti, miriti;* a Braz. (Tupi-Guarani) word, also written *burity, muriti, murity, miriti, morichí, murichí, muriché, moriche,* applied to the palms *Mauritia flexuosa* and *M. vinifera;* according to Hartt, < *ymyrá* or *ymbyrá*, a tree, + *eté*, true.] One of the largest of the South American palms, *Mauritia vinifera*, often growing to a height of 125 feet, the stem being crowned with a thick round head of very large fan-shaped leaves. A single bunch of the fruit weighs more than one hundred pounds. The trees grow in vast numbers on swampy land, from southern Brazil to the West Indies. The natives cut them down, and make cavities in the stems to obtain the sweet sap which accumulates in them; if allowed to ferment, a vinous liquor may be made from this sap, and even sugar has been obtained from it. Hence the name *wine-palm*, commonly given to the tree. The pulp between the nut and the outer covering of the fruit is sometimes eaten, and a beverage is prepared by rubbing the pulp in water. The pith of the leaf-stem is used in lieu of cork, and its hard covering for making baskets. Cords are made of fibers from the young leaves, and rough thatches are constructed of the older leaves.

burk (bėrk), *n.* Another spelling of *birk*, dialectal variant of *birch.*

burka (bėr′kä), *n.* [Russ. *burka.*] A short round cloak made of felt or very coarse woolen stuff, used as a protection against rain in Russia, Poland, and Moldavia. Also *burga.*

burke (bėrk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burked*, ppr. *burking.* [From the name of an Irishman in Edinburgh who committed the crime repeatedly, and was tried and executed in 1829.] 1. To murder by suffocation in order to sell the body for dissection. This method was selected because it left no marks of violence upon the victims.

"You don't mean to say he was *burked*, Sam?" said Mr. Pickwick. *Dickens*, Pickwick.

The rest of the rascals jumped on him and *Burked* him. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 273.

2. Figuratively, to smother; shelve; get rid of by some indirect manœuver: as, to *burke* a parliamentary question.

burker (bėr′kėr), *n.* One who burkes.

Burke's Act. See *act.*

burking (bėr′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *burke*, *v.*] ★The practice of killing persons for the purpose of selling the bodies for dissection.

burl[1] (bėrl), *n.* [< ME. *burle*, appar. < OF. dial. *bouril, bourril*, flocks or ends of thread which disfigure cloth (Wedgwood), < *bourre*, < ML. *burra*, a flock of wool, coarse hair, etc.: see *bur*[1]. Cf. *burlet.*] 1. A small knot or lump in thread, whether woven into cloth or not.—2. A knot or an excrescence on walnut and other trees, used for ornamental veneering.

burl[1] (bėrl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *burle;* < *burl*[1], *n.*] 1. To pick knots, loose threads, etc., from, as in finishing cloth; specifically, to pick (wool) by hand.—2†. To cleanse (cloth), as with fullers' earth or a similar substance.

To come then to the mysterie of fuller's craft, first they wash and scour a piece of cloth with the earth of Sardinia, then they perfume it with the smoke of brimstone, which done, they fall anon to *burling* it with cimolia. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 17.

burl[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *burlen*, contr. of *burblen*, bubble, welter: see *burble.* Cf. D. *borrelen*, bubble, guzzle (*borrel*, a bubble, a dram), = LG. *burreln*, bubble, gush.] To welter.

Many a bolde baron in that place
Lay *burland* yn his own blode.
Erle of Tolous (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 98.

Betres lay *burlyng* in hur blode.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.), l. 1639.

burl[2] (bėrl), *n.* [A contr. of *burble*, *n.*, 2, in same sense.] A pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

burl[3], *v.* Same as *birl*[1].

He told me to *burl* out the beer, as he was in a hurry, and I *burled* out a glass and gave it to him.
London Times, Law Reports.

burlace (bėr′lās), *n.* [Contr. of *burdelais*, q. v.] A sort of grape.

burlap (bėr′lap), *n.* [Formerly *borelap;* origin unknown. The form suggests a contr. of ME. *borel*, E. *burrel*, a coarse cloth, + *lappen*, lap, wrap. Referred by some to G. *bärlapp*, club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*, lit. bear's paw (cf. NL. *Lycopodium*, wolf's-foot).] A coarse heavy material made of jute, flax, hemp, or manila, and used for wrappings and in upholstery: commonly in the plural.

burlap (bėr′lap), *v. t.* [< *burlap*, *n.*] To cover with or wrap in burlap.

burled†, *a.* [ME., possibly for **barruled*, equiv. to AF. *barrulé:* see *barruly.*] In *her.*, striped.

Under was A serpent of verite,
A taill *burled* had of siluer and Asure.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3492.

With siluer And Asure the tail *burlid* was.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2809.

burler[1] (bėr′lėr), *n.* [< *burl*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who burls cloth.

burler[2] (bėr′lėr), *n.* [< *burl*[3], = *birl*[1], + *-er*[1].] In Cumberland, England, the master of the revels at a wedding-feast, whose duty is to see that the guests are well furnished with drink. *Brewer.*

burlesque (bėr-lesk′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *burlesk;* = G. Dan. Sw. *burlesk*, < F. *burlesque*, < It. *burlesco*, ludicrous, < *burla*, a jest, mockery, raillery, perhaps dim. of LL. *burra*, pl. *burræ*, jests, trifling, nonsense: see *bur*[1].] I. *a.* Tending to excite laughter by a ludicrous contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a serious subject is treated ridiculously or a trifling one with solemnity.

It is a dispute among the critics whether *burlesque* poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the Dispensary, or in doggerel, like that of Hudibras. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 249.

II. *n.* 1. A burlesque literary or dramatic composition; travesty; caricature.

Burlesque is therefore of two kinds: the first represents mean persons in the accoutrements of heroes; the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the basest among the people. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 249.

This contrast between ideas of grandeur, dignity, sanctity, perfection, and ideas of meanness, baseness, profanity, seems to be the very spirit of *burlesque.*
Hutcheson, Thoughts on Laughter.

2. A piece composed in burlesque style; a travesty; in modern use often specifically a theatrical piece, a kind of dramatic extravaganza, usually based upon a serious play or subject, with more or less music in it.—3. A ludicrous or debasing caricature of any kind; a gross perversion.

Who is it that admires, and is from the heart attached to, national representative assemblies, but must turn with horror and disgust from such a profane *burlesque* and abominable perversion of that sacred institute?
Burke, Rev. in France.

=Syn. *Parody, Travesty*, etc. See *caricature.*

burlesque (bėr-lesk′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burlesqued*, ppr. *burlesquing.* [< *burlesque*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To make ridiculous by mocking representation; caricature; travesty.

They *burlesqued* the prophet Jeremiah's words, and turned the expression he used into ridicule.
Stillingfleet, Works, II. iv.

The characteristic faults of his [Johnson's] style are so familiar to all, . . . and have been so often *burlesqued*, that it is almost superfluous to point them out.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

II. *intrans.* To use caricature. [Rare.]

burlesquer (bėr-les′kėr), *n.* One who burlesques or turns to ridicule.

burlet†, *n.* [< F. *bourlet, bourrelet*, a roll of cloth or leather stuffed with hair or wool, etc., a supporter of satin, etc., for a ruff or collar, also a kind of hood, < *bourre*, flocks of wool, hair, etc., used for stuffing saddles, balls, etc.: see *burrel.*] 1. A coif; a stuffed roll to support a ruff; a standing or stuffed neck for a gown. *Minsheu.*—2. A hood. *Ash.*

burletta (bėr-let′ä), *n.* [It., dim. of *burla*, mockery: see *burlesque.*] A comic opera; a musical farce.

burley†, *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *burly.*] The butt-end of a lance. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Diet.

burliness (bėr′li-nes), *n.* [< *burly* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being burly.

burling-iron (bėr′ling-ī″ėrn), *n.* A kind of pincers or tweezers used in burling cloth.

burling-machine (bėr′ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for removing knots and rough places from woolen cloth before it is fulled.

burly[1] (bėr′li), *a.* [=E. dial. *bowerly*, < ME. *burly, burely, borly, burliche, borliche, borlic*, etc., large, huge. Of uncertain origin; hardly = OHG. *burlīh, purlīh*, elevated, high (< *bōr*, an elevation, + *-līh* = E. *-ly*[1]). There is nothing to prove the supposed Celtic origin.] 1. Great in bodily size; bulky; large; stout: formerly used of things, but now only of persons, and implying some degree of coarseness.

The braunches were *borly*, sum of bright gold,
Sum syluer for sothe, semlist of hew.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4968.

Burly sacks and well stuffed barns.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv. 118.

Down through the crashing under-wood
The *burly* sheriff came. *Whittier*, The Exiles.

2†. Boisterous; loud.

So when a *burly* tempest rolls his pride.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 224.

=Syn. 1. *Massive, Ponderous*, etc. See *bulky.*

burly[1]†, *v. t.* To make burly; cause to bulge out.

Think'st thou that paunch, that *burlies* out thy coat,
Is thriving fat; or flesh, that seems so brawny?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 12.

burly[2] (bėr′li), *a.* [< *burl*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having burls or excrescent knots: as, a *burly* tree.

Burman (bėr′man), *n.* [< *Burma* + *-an.*] A native or an inhabitant of Burma, a British possession in Farther India. It was formerly an independent kingdom, but parts of it were annexed to Great Britain in 1826 and 1852, and the remainder on January 1st, 1886, in consequence of wars.

A *Burman*, being the property of the king, can never quit the country without his especial permission, which is only granted for a limited time, and never to women on any pretence. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 554.

bur-marigold (bėr′mar″i-gōld), *n.* A book-name for the more showy species of *Bidens.*

Burmese (bėr-mēs′ or -mēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Burma* + *-ese.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Burma.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* or *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Burma. See *Burman.*—2. The language of the people of Burma. It is one of the monosyllabic languages.

bur-millstone (bėr′mil″stōn), *n.* Same as *bur-stone.*

burn[1] (bėrn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burned* or *burnt*, ppr. *burning.* [Under this form and the obs. or dial. *brin, bren, brun*, are now confused two different but related verbs, which are quite distinct in AS. and the other older tongues: (1) *burn*, < ME. *bernen, bærnen, barnen, brennen*, < AS. *bærnan* (pret. *bærnde*, pp. *bærned*) = OS. *brennian* = MD. *bernen* (in mod. D. displaced by the secondary form *branden:* see *brand*, *v.*) = LG. *brennen* = OFries. *berna, barna* = OHG. *brennan*, MHG. G. *brennen* = Icel. *brenna* = Sw. *bränna* = Dan. *brænde* = Goth. *brannjan* (in comp.), burn, consume with fire, orig. and prop. trans., a weak verb, factitive of the next; (2) *burn*, < ME. *birnen, beornen, brinnen*, < AS. *beornan, byrnan* (pret. *barn, bearn*, pl. *burnon*, pp. *bornen*), a transposed form of **brinnan* (in comp. *on-brinnan*) = OS. *brinnan* = OHG. *brinnan*, MHG. G. dial. *brinnen* = Icel. *brenna*, older *brinna*, = Goth. *brinnan*, burn, be on fire; orig. and prop. intrans., a strong verb; not known outside of Teut. Deriv. *brand, brine*[1], perhaps *burn*[2] = *bourn*[1], etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To consume with fire; destroy or reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire.

He comethe to *brenne* him self upon the Awtere of the Temple. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

Thou shalt hough their horses, and *burn* their chariots with fire. Josh. xi. 6.

2. To act on with fire; expose to the action of fire: as, to *burn* clay; to *burn* wood for charcoal; to *burn* limestone.—3. To produce by means of fire: as, to *burn* charcoal.—4. To scorch; affect or injure by heat: as, to *burn* one's clothes by being too near the fire; to *burn* one's fingers; to *burn* bread or meat.

The sun doth *burn* my face.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 186.

5. To inflame or tan (the skin), as sunlight.—6. To produce an effect like that of fire; heat or inflame; affect with a burning sensation: as, ardent spirits *burn* the stomach; a *burning* fever.

This tyrant fever *burns* me up. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 3.

7. In *chem.*, to combine with oxygen; oxygenize.—8. In *surg.*, to apply a cautery to; cauterize.—**To burn daylight**, to burn a candle or candles before it is dark; waste or consume the daylight.

Mer. Come, we *burn daylight*, ho!
Rom. Nay, that's not so.
Mer. I mean, sir, in delay
We waste our lights in vain, like lamps by day.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

To burn down, to burn to the ground, as all the combustible parts of a building.—**To burn in**, in *glass-making* and *pottery*, to fix and render durable (the coloring and ornamentation) by means of great and long-continued heat in an oven or kiln.—**To burn metals together**, to join them by melting their adjacent edges, or heating the adjacent edges and running some molten metal of the same kind into the intermediate space. *E. H. Knight.*—**To burn one's fingers**, to receive damage or loss from meddling with or engaging in anything.—**To burn out**, to destroy or obliterate by burning.

Must you with hot irons *burn out* both mine eyes?
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

To burn the candle at both ends. See *candle*.—**To burn up**, to consume completely by fire, or reduce to ashes: as, to *burn up* a paper.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be on fire; flame: as, the fuel *burns*.

A still and sacred fire
That *burn'd* as on an altar.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To become charred, singed, or scorched; be injured by undue exposure to fire or a heated surface, etc.: as, milk or oatmeal *burns* if cooked without stirring.

"Your meat doth *burn*," quoth I. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1.

3. To become inflamed or tanned, or to become disintegrated by the effect of heat and reflected sunlight, as the skin from unusual or prolonged exposure to the sun or to the glare from a sheet of water.—**4.** To glow like fire; shine; gleam.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

The road, wherever it came into sight, *burned* with brilliant costumes, like an illuminated page of Froissart.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 243.

5. To be inflamed with passion or desire; be affected with strong emotion: as, to *burn* with anger or love.

Did not our heart *burn* within us while he talked with us by the way? Luke xxiv. 32.

True charity is afflicted, and *burns* at the offence of every little one. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

6†. To act or behave with destructive violence; be in a state of violent action; rage.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? Ps. lxxxix. 46.

The groan still deepens and the combat *burns*. *Pope.*

7. To be affected with a sensation of heat or burning pain, or acridity; feel excess of heat: as, the face *burns;* the patient *burns* with a fever.—**8.** To resemble fire in the effect or the sensation produced. [Rare.]

The parching air
Burns frore, and cold performs the effect of fire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 595.

9. In certain games, to be very near a concealed object which is sought, that is, so near that one would be burned if it were fire; hence, to be nearly right in a guess. [Colloq.]

However, the explorers must have *burned* strongly (as children say at hide-and-seek) when they attained a point so near to the fountains. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

To burn blue. See *blue*, *a.*—**To burn down**, to be burned to the ground; be consumed by fire from top to bottom, as a building.—**To burn out**, to burn till the fuel is exhausted and the fire ceases.—**To burn up**, to be burned ★completely or reduced to ashes: as, the paper *burned up*.

burn[1] (bėrn), *n.* [< *burn*[1], *v.*] **1.** A hurt or injury caused by the action of fire, especially on a living body; a burnt place in any substance. —**2.** The operation of burning or baking, as in brickmaking: as, they had a good *burn*.—**3.** A disease in vegetables. See *brand*, 6.—**4.** A clearing in the woods made by burning the trees. [U. S.]=**Syn. 1.** *Burn*, *Scald*. *Burns* are produced by heated solids or by flames, *scalds* by heated fluids or vapors. See *scorch*, *v. t.*

burn[2] (bėrn), *n.* [Also written *bourn*, *bourne*, which with a diff. pron. is the usual form in the south of England (see *bourn*[1], *bourne*[1]); < ME. *bourne*, commonly *burne*, < AS. *burna*, masc., also *burne*, fem., a brook, stream (= OS. *brunno* = OFries. *burna* = OD. *borne*, D. *born*, *bron* = LG. *born* (> G. *born*) = OHG. *brunno*, MHG. *brunne*, G. *brunnen*, *brunne*, *brunn* = Icel. *brunnr* = Sw. *brunn* = Dan. *brönd*, a spring, fountain, well, = Goth. *brunna*, a spring), prob. < **brinnan* (pp. **brunnen*), etc., burn: see *burn*[1]. Cf. the similar origin of *well*[1] and *torrent*. Not connected with Gr. φρέαρ, a well.] A rivulet; a brook. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Follow the deer
By these tall firs and our fast-falling *burns*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

It occurs in various place-names, as Bannock*burn*, Black*burn*, etc.

burn[3]†, *v. t.* [ME., < OF. *burnir*, burnish: see *burnish*. In form and sense the word overlaps *burn*[1] (cf. *burn*[1], *v. i.*, 4).] To burnish; brighten; make gay or cheerful.

Al his speche and cher also he *borneth*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 327.

The temple of Marz armypotente
Wrought al of *burned* steel.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1125.

burn[4] (bėrn), *n.* [Appar. contr. of *burthen*[1] or *burden*[1].] A burden for one person. *Day.* [Local, Eng. (Cornwall).]

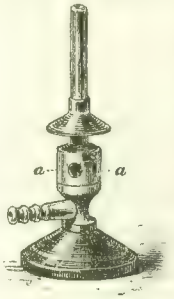
burnable (bėr'nạ-bl), *a.* [< *burn*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being burned.

burn-beat (bėrn'bēt), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *burn-bait*: *burn* + *beat*.] To pare or cut the turf or sod from (moorland or fallow) and burn it, dress-★ing the ground with the ashes. [Prov. Eng.]

burner (bėr'nėr), *n.* **1.** A person who burns or sets fire to anything.

The Milesian Oracle was sacred to Apollo Didymæus amongst the Branchidæ, who betrayed the treasures of their God to Xerxes the *burner* of their Temple.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 332.

2. The part of a lamp from which the flame issues; the part that holds the wick; also, the jet-piece from which a gas-flame issues. Burners include all forms of apparatus for burning gas, oils, or vapors, singly or in combination: as, a hydrocarbon *burner*, carbureting gas-*burner*, lime-light *burner*, regenerative *burner*, etc. See *lamp-burner* and *gas-burner*.—**Bat's-wing burner**, a form of gas-burner from which there issues a broad flame supposed to resemble a bat's wing.—**Bude burner**, an arrangement consisting of two, three, or more concentric Argand burners, each inner one rising a little above the outer, by which a very powerful light is produced. Named from *Bude*, in Cornwall, the residence of Mr. Gurney, the inventor.—**Bunsen burner**, a gas-burner invented by a German chemist, R. W. Bunsen, and improved by Wallace and Godefroy. It is arranged in such a way that the gas, just previous to burning, is largely diluted with air, thus producing a non-luminous and very hot flame. It is used in chemical laboratories and in metallurgical research in connection with a variety of small furnaces, and in many forms of gas-stoves, heaters, steamers, etc.—**Fish-tail burner**, a gas-burner whose jet takes the spreading and forked form of a fish's tail.—**Hydrocarbon burner**, a burner for producing heat by means of liquid fuel. It has generally a jet of air or steam, or of both, carrying with it a spray of coal-oil or petroleum, which is lighted and burns under a boiler.—**Regenerative burner**, in *gas-lighting*, a device by which the current of gas is heated before it reaches the flame, thus making the temperature higher and the light more brilliant.



Bunsen Burner.
a, *a*, openings to admit air.

burnet[1]† (bėr'net), *a.* and *n.* [I. a. < ME. *burnet*, < OF. *brunet*, *brunette*, lit. brownish, dim. of *brun*, brown: see *brown*. Cf. *brunette*. II. n. < ME. *burnet*, *burnette*, < OF. *burnette*, *brunette* = Pr. *bruneta* = Sp. *bruneta*, *brunete*, < ML. *bruneta*, *brunetum*, a brownish, dark-colored cloth.] **I.** *a.* Brownish.

Hire meutel grene other [or] *burnet*. *Rel. Ant.*, I. 129.

★ **II.** *n.* Cloth dyed a brown color.

burnet[2] (bėr'net), *n.* [< ME. *burnet*, pimpernel; < OF. *brunete*, also *brunette*, the name of a plant, prob. burnet; cf. ML. *burneta*, spring-wort (Vocab. ed. Wright, 2d ed., p. 557, l. 42); prob. so called with some allusion to color; cf. *burnet*[1].] **1†.** The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.—**2.** The common name of species of *Sanguisorba*, an herbaceous genus of the family *Rosaceæ*. The common or garden burnet is *Sanguisorba Sanguisorba*, also called *salad-burnet* and *Canada burnet*. The great burnet is *S. officinalis*.

Of pympurnolle [pimpernel] to speke thenke y ȝet
And Englysh ycalled is *burnet*.
MS. Sloane, 2457, f. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

burnet-moth (bėr'net-môth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Zygæna* or *Anthrocera;* one of the many moths of the family *Zygænidæ*. The six-spotted burnet-moth is *Z.* or *A. filipendulæ*, a common European species, with six red spots on a dark ground; the larva is yellow, spotted with black. *Z.* or *A. loti* is another ★species, the five-spotted burnet-moth.

burnet-rose (bėr'net-rōz), *n.* *Rosa spinosissima*.

burnettise, *v. t.* See *burnettize*.

burnettize (bėr'net-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burnettized*, ppr. *burnettizing*. [< *Burnett* (see *Burnett's liquid*, under *liquid*) + *-ize*.] To impregnate, as timber, canvas, cordage, dead bodies, etc., with Burnett's liquid, for the purpose of preserving them from decay.

Burnett's liquid. See *liquid*.

burnewin (bör'ne-win), *n.* [Sc., for *burn-the-wind*.] A blacksmith. *Burns.*

burnie (bėr'ni), *n.* [Dim. of *burn*[2].] A rivulet. ★[Scotch.]

burning (bėr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *burn*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of consuming by fire.—**2.** In *metal-working*, the act or process of uniting metallic surfaces by fusing them together, or by running molten metal of the same kind between them.—**3.** In *ceram.*, the final firing, as for glazing, fixing the colors, or the like: used somewhat loosely.

burning (bėr'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *burn*[1], *v.*] **1.** Scorching; hot: as, the *burning* sands of the Sahara.—**2.** Powerful; strong; vehement; ardent.

That which I urge is of a *burning* zeal.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent. *Dryden.*

3. Causing excitement, ardor, or enthusiasm; enchaining or demanding attention.

The Johannean problem is the *burning* question of modern criticism on the soil of the New Testament.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 84.

=**Syn.** Blazing, flaming, scorching, fiery, hot.

burning-bush (bėr'ning-bůsh), *n.* **1.** The emblem adopted by the Presbyterian churches of Scotland in memory of the persecutions of the seventeenth century, and bearing the legend "Nec tamen consumebatur" (yet not consumed), in allusion to Ex. iii. 2. [Usually two words.]—**2.** A name of various shrubs or plants. (*a*) The American species of *Euonymus*, *E. atropurpurea* and *E. Americana*, celastraceous shrubs with bright-crimson, pendulous, four-lobed capsules, often cultivated for ornament.


Burning Bush.



Burning-bush (*Euonymus Americana*).
a, dehiscing fruit; *b*, section of flower.
(From Gray's "Genera of Plants of the U. S.")

See *Euonymus*. (*b*) **The artillery-plant**, *Pilea serpyllifolia*. (*c*) The plant *Dictamnus albus*, so called because its volatile secretions render the surrounding air inflammable in hot weather.

burning-fluid (bėr'ning-flö″id), *n.* A very explosive illuminating liquid, consisting of a mixture of about 3 volumes of alcohol and 1 of camphene or purified turpentine-oil, burned in lamps specially constructed for the purpose, but superseded by petroleum after a few years' use.

burning-glass (bėr'ning-glȧs), *n.* A double convex lens of glass used to ignite combustible substances, melt metals, etc., by focusing upon them the direct rays of the sun.

burning-house (bėr'ning-hous), *n.* The furnace in which tin ores are calcined to sublime the sulphur from the pyrites; a kiln.

burning-mirror (bėr'ning-mir″or), *n.* A concave mirror, usually of metal, used as a burning-glass. The power of a burning-mirror is considerably greater than that of a burning-glass of equal extent and equal curvature.

burnish (bėr'nish), *v.* [< ME. *burnischen*, *burnissen*, < OF. *burniss-*, stem of certain parts of *burnir*, *brunir*, F. *brunir* (> G. *brüniren*) (= Pr. *bornir*, *brunir* = Sp. *bruñir*, *broñir* = Pg. *brunir*, *bornir* = It. *brunire*), polish, make brown, < *brun*, brown, also poet. bright, shining: see *brown*. Also formerly in more orig. form *burn*: see *burn*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to glow or become resplendent.

Now the village windows blaze,
Burnished by the setting sun.
J. Cunningham, Evening.

The wide lake, edged with sand and grass,
Was *burnished* to a floor of glass.
Emerson, Woodnotes, i.

2. To polish by friction; make smooth and lustrous: as, to *burnish* steel.

Burnish no bones with thy teeth,
for that is unseemely.
Rhodes, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

Who doth the world so gloriously behold,
That cedar-tops and hills seem *burnish'd* gold.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 858.

II.† *intrans.* To grow, as a child; thrive; flourish; become fat and sleek; hence, to become bright or brilliant; show conspicuously.

Ere Juno *burnished*, or young Jove was grown.
Dryden.

I've seen a snake in human form . . .
Burnish and make a gaudy show.
Swift, Description of a Salamander.

burnish (bėr'nish), *n.* [< *burnish*, *v.*] Polish; hence, gloss; brightness; luster.

As to Chrysostom, and Basil, with less of pomp and swagger than Gregory, they have not at all more of rhetorical *burnish* and compression. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

burnisher (bėr'nish-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who burnishes or polishes.—**2.** A tool of various shapes and material, but commonly with a smooth, slightly convex head, used for polishing in various processes and operations, as in porcelain-painting, dentistry, etc.—**3.** An instrument of tempered steel, with slightly curved polished sides and rounded point, used by etchers and line-engravers to remove roughnesses, scratches, and stains from the surface of a metal plate. Wood-engravers who wish to take by hand a trial-proof of a block, finished or in progress, ink the raised lines, lay over them a piece of India paper and a card, and then, by even friction with the burnisher, obtain the desired impression.

4. In *shoemaking*, a polishing-machine which holds the shoe firmly while a heated steel tool is pressed with force against the heel or sole, previously moistened with a preparation of varnish.

burnoose, burnous (bėr-nös' or bėr'nös), *n.* [Also written *bernouse*, *burnouse*, *burnos*, *bournous*; < F. *burnous*, *bournous* = Sp. *albornoz* = Pg. *albernoz* or *albornoz*, a kind of Moorish cloak, < Ar. *al*, the (see *al*-2), + *burnus*, *burnūs*, a hooded cloak.] **1.** An outer garment made of a coarse woolen fabric, worn by men in the Barbary States, throughout northwestern Africa, and in Arabia. It differs from the aba in having a hood, and in being more commonly made of undyed wool, so that it generally has a brownish-white color without stripes or pattern; but it is also made black, and striped with red and white.

The males were clad in *burnooses* — brown or striped woollen cloaks with hoods.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 123.

Hence—**2.** A garment worn by women in Europe and the United States at different times since 1850. It sometimes has a hood with a tassel at the end, and is in general a loose outer cloak without sleeves. It has been made of many different materials, usually with stripes.

burnstickle (bėrn'stik-l), *n.* [Perverted from *banstickle*.] A name of the stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*.

burnt (bėrnt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *burn*1, *v.*] **1.** Consumed or scorched by fire.—**2.** Crumbly, and partly or entirely unweldable, from having been raised to too high a temperature in contact with the air: said of iron and steel. The nature of the change which the metal undergoes is not yet clearly understood.—**Burnt alum.** See *alum.*—**Burnt bowl, curling-stone,** etc., in games, a bowl, etc., which has been accidentally touched or moved, and which must be removed as dead.—**Burnt carmine.** See *carmine.*—**Burnt fox,** a slang name for a student during his second half year in the German universities.—**Burnt in,** in *ceram.*, sometimes said of colors that have been applied under the glaze, and are fired with it.—**Burnt limestone,** calcined limestone.—**Burnt ore,** roasted ore.—**Burnt Roman ocher, sienna, sponge, terre verte, umber.** See the nouns.—**Burnt wine,** wine treated in such a manner as to acquire a peculiar flavor suggestive of burning.

Burnt wine is a wine boiled up with sugar and sometimes with a little spice. *Rees*, Cyc.

burnt-ear (bėrnt'ēr), *n.* A form of smut in oats, wheat, and other cereals and grasses, produced by a microscopic fungus, *Ustilago carbo*. The tissues of the plant are destroyed and replaced by an abundance of black dust-like spores.

burnt-offering (bėrnt'of'ėr-ing), *n.* An offering burnt upon an altar as a religious rite; specifically, in the Jewish ritual, an animal or animals of a prescribed kind, the whole of which, after ceremonial preparation, was burned upon an altar; a holocaust. Parts of many other offerings were burned, but the term is generally restricted to one that was entirely so, sometimes specifically called a *whole burnt-offering*. This was the only offering of the ancient patriarchs, and is the only one mentioned in the book of Genesis. Afterward it became one of the regular classes of sacrifice under the Levitical law. The regulations respecting it are given in detail in Leviticus i. and vi. 8–13. It represented the entire self-dedication of the offerer to God, and was always preceded by a sin-offering. The object offered was to be a male without blemish, a young bullock, ram, or he-goat, or, in case of poverty, a turtle-dove or pigeon. It was brought by the offerer of his own free will, and slain by himself. The public burnt-offerings were: (1) the daily burnt-offerings, sacrificed every morning and evening for the people (Num. xxviii. 3–8); (2) the sabbath burnt-offering (Num. xxviii. 9, 10); (3) certain specified burnt-offerings on appointed feast-days (Num. xxviii. 11–29, 39). There were also private burnt-offerings appointed for certain set times. Free-will burnt-offerings might be offered on any special solemn occasion.

burnt-sacrifice (bėrnt'sak'ri-fīs), *n.* Same as *burnt-offering*.

burnt-stone (bėrnt'stōn), *n.* An antique carnelian such as are sometimes found in ancient ruins and have apparently been acted on by fire. They appear dull externally, but show a fine red color when held up to the light. They are much esteemed, bringing a high price, especially when ornamented by fine engraving.

burnwood (bėrn'wůd), *n.* The poison-wood or coral-sumac, *Metopium Metopium*, found in southern Florida and the West Indies. Also called *bumwood*.

bur-parsley (bėr'pärs″li), *n.* The common name of *Caucalis daucoides*, an umbelliferous plant with bristly bur-like carpels. It is frequently found in corn-fields with chalky soils in England.

bur-pump, burr-pump (bėr'pump), *n.* *Naut.*, a kind of pump in which a cup-shaped cone of leather nailed on the end of a pump-rod serves instead of a box, its sides collapsing as the rod descends, and expanding with the weight of the water as it ascends; a bilge-pump.

burr1, **burr**2, etc. See *bur*1, *bur*2, etc.

Burr Act. See *act*.

burrage† (bėr'āj), *n.* An older spelling of *borage*.

burramundi (bur-a-mun'di), *n.* Same as *barramunda*.

burras-pipe (bur'as-pīp), *n.* [< *burras* (< F. *bourras*, < ML. **borratius*, *borazius*, coarse linen or canvas (cf. *borratium*, a coarse garment), < *borra*, *burra*, coarse hair, wool, etc.: see *burrel*) + *pipe*.] A tube for holding lunar caustic or other corrosive substance.

burrawang (bur'a-wang), *n.* [< *burrawang*, native name.] *Macrozamia spiralis*, a cycadaceous plant of New South Wales. It yields an edible nut and a kind of arrowroot.

bur-reed (bėr'rēd), *n.* The common name of species of *Sparganium*, so called from their narrow, reed-like leaves and bur-like heads of fruit. The floating bur-reed is *S. simplex angustifolium*. See *Sparganium*.

burrel1 (bur'el), *n.* [Also written *burrell*, early mod. E. also *burel*, *borrel*, *borel*, < ME. *borel* (see *borel*1), < OF. *burel* (= Pr. *burel* = Sp. *buriel*), reddish; as a noun, *burel*, later *bureau*, a kind of coarse cloth (mod. F. *bureau*, a table, etc., > E. *bureau*, q. v.) (= Pr. *burel* = Sp. *buriel* = Pg. *burel* = It. *burello* = ML. *burellus*, *burrellus*, *burellum*, *burallus*), dim. of *bure* (ML. *bura*), a kind of coarse cloth of a reddish or russet color, < ML. *burra*, coarse hair used for stuffing, etc., LL. *burra*, a shaggy garment (also a cow with a red mouth or muzzle) (pl. *burræ*, trifles, jests); cf. *birrus*, a cloak of wool or silk (see *birrus*); < OL. *burrus*, later *byrrus*, red, prob. < Gr. πυρρός, older πυραός, red, flame-colored, usually referred to πῦρ = E. *fire*. Hence *bolt*2, etc.] **1.** A kind of coarse russet cloth used in the middle ages.

His white mantle was shaped with severe regularity, according to the rule of Saint Bernard himself, being composed of what was then called *burrel* cloth.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxv.

2. A silk mentioned in the schedule of Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe. *Fairholt.*—**3.** [Also *burrel-pear*, altered, in simulation of *burrel* (OF. *burel*, reddish), < *bury*, *bury-pear*: see *bury*4.] Same as *bury*4.

burrel2 (bur'el), *n.* [Hindi *bharal*.] A kind of wild sheep inhabiting the Himalayas; *Ovis burrhel* of Blyth. Also *barhal*.

burrel-fly (bur'el-flī), *n.* A kind of reddish gadfly, or breeze.

burreller† (bur'el-ėr), *n.* [Also written *burriler*; < *burrel* + *-er*1.] A maker of burrel; a clothmaker.

burrel-shot (bur'el-shot), *n.* [< **burrel* (perhaps < F. *bourreler*, torment) + *shot*.] Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, etc., put into cases, to be discharged from a cannon at short range; an emergency shot.

burrhstone, *n.* See *burstone*.

burridge† (bur'ij), *n.* An older spelling of *borage*.

burring (bėr'ing), *n.* [< *bur*1, *burr*1, + *-ing*1.] The process of cleaning or removing the burs and rubbish from wool previous to carding.

burring-machine (bėr'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for picking and burring wool before it is carded.

burrish (bėr'ish), *a.* [< *bur*1, *burr*1, + *-ish*1.] Rough; prickly; burry.

Burrite (bėr'īt), *n.* [< *Burr* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] In New York State politics, one of that faction of the Democratic-Republican party which supported Aaron Burr, from about 1797 to 1807.

burro1 (bůr'ō), *n.* [Sp. *burro*, an ass.] A donkey: "the sure step of the John *burros*." ★*Southey*, in Life, II. 149.

burro2 (bůr'ō), *n.* [Cf. Shetland *burra*, the common rush, *Juncus squarrosus*: see *bur*1, *burr*1.] The alga *Laminaria digitata*. [Eng.]

burrock† (bur'ok), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A small weir or dam put in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish-traps are placed.

burrough1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *borough*1.

burrough2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *burrow*2.

burrough3† (bur'ō), *n.* Same as *borrow*1, 1.

burrow1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *borough*1.

burrow2 (bur'ō), *n.* [E. dial. also abbr. *bur*; also formerly *bury* (see *bury*2); < ME. *borow*, *borw*, a hole as a place of shelter, a mound, var. (appar. by confusion with *borowe*, *borwe*, *buruh*, < AS. *burh*, E. *borough*1, a fortified place, borough) of *berw*, *beoruh*, etc., < AS. *beorh*, E. *barrow*1, a mound: see *burrow*1 = *borough*1, and *barrow*1, *berry*2.] **1.** A barrow; a mound. *Sir T. Browne.* See *barrow*1. [Now only prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *mining*, the heap of refuse rock at the mouth of a shaft, or entrance of an adit-level or tunnel.—**3.** A hole in the ground excavated by an animal, as a rabbit or a marmot, as a refuge and habitation.

It [the lemming] lives in *burrows* made by its long and crooked claws. *T. R. Jones*, Mammalia, p. 201.

4. [Perhaps in ref. to the usually circular shape of mounds; cf. the equiv. Sc. *brough*2, otherwise referred to *burrow*1 = *borough*1 = *brough*1, q. v. In mod. E. dial. abbr. *burr*.] A circle. Compare *bur*3, *burr*3, 2.

Burwhe [var. *burrowe*], sercle, orbiculus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 56.

burrow2 (bur'ō), *v.* [< *burrow*2, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a hole or burrow to lodge in, as in the earth; work a way into or under something.

The incidence of forces is the same all around the Earth-worm as it *burrows* through the compact ground.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 250.

2. To lodge in a burrow; in a more general sense, to lodge in any deep or concealed place; hide.

The human vermin which . . . *burrow* among all physical and among all moral pollution.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

II. *trans.* To perforate with a burrow or as with burrows.

All the loose blocks of coral on Keeling atoll were *burrowed* by vermiform animals. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 154.

burrow3† (bur'ō), *n.* A variant of *borrow*1.

burrow-duck (bur'ō-duk), *n.* A name of the bergander or sheldrake, *Tadorna vulpanser* or *T. cornuta*.

burrower (bur'ō-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which burrows. Specifically—**2.** One of the fossorial aculeate *Hymenoptera*; one of the *Fossores* (which see).

burr-pump, *n.* See *bur-pump*.

burry (bėr'i), *a.* [< *bur*1, *burr*1, + *-y*1.] Full of ★burs; resembling burs: as, *burry* wool.

bursa (bėr'sa), *n.*; pl. *bursæ* (-sē). [ML., a pouch, purse: see *burse*, *bourse*, *purse*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a pouch, sac, or vesicle: variously applied with a qualifying term.—**Bursa choroidea,** the choroid pouch; the marsupium or pecten in the interior of a bird's eyeball. See *marsupium.*—**Bursa copulatrix,** a copulatory pouch, as in arthropods.—**Bursa Entiana,** in *ichth.*, the Entian pouch, a duodenal portion of the intestine, succeeding the pylorus, usually dilated.—**Bursa Fabricii,** in *ornith.*, the Fabrician pouch or anal gland; a peculiar glandular sac, which opens into the anterior and dorsal region of the cloaca in birds.—**Bursa genitalis,** in echinoderms, a genital pouch, into which the generative products pass, and thence to the exterior, as in the ophiurians.—**Bursa mucosa** or **synovialis** (mucous or synovial pouch), a closed sac containing a small amount of synovia, placed between parts moving on one another, to facilitate motion, as between a tendon and a bone or between the skin and a bony prominence. These bursæ are usually lined with endothelium, sometimes not. They sometimes communicate with the cavity of a joint. The name is not now, as formerly, extended to the synovial sheaths of tendons nor to the synovial cavities of joints. See cut under *hoof*.—**Bursa omentalis,** the cavity of the lesser omentum.

★**bursal** (bėr'sal), *a.* [< *bursa* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a bursa or bursæ.

bursalis (bėr-sā'lis), *n.*; pl. *bursales* (-lēz). [NL., < ML. *bursa:* see *bursa.*] A muscle of the eyeball of birds and many other *Sauropsida*, serving to operate the nictitating membrane or third eyelid, usually in connection with another muscle called the *pyramidalis.* In birds this muscle is also called the *quadrate* or *quadratus.*

bursalogy (bėr-sal'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< ML. (NL.) *bursa* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the study of, or what is known regarding, the bursæ.

bursar (bėr'sär), *n.* [< ML. *bursarius* (> F. *boursier*), a treasurer, < *bursa*, a burse: see *burse.*] 1. A student in a college who receives an allowance from a fund for his subsistence, called a *burse* or *bursary.* The word was formerly in general use, and is still used in Scotch colleges; but in Cambridge such scholars are now called *sizars*, in Oxford *servitors.*

2. The purser, treasurer, or bailiff of a college or other community.

Bursaria (bėr-sā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < ML. *bursa*, a pouch.] A genus of ciliate infusorians, typical of the family *Bursariidæ*, to which very different limits have been given. (*a*) By the old writers numerous dissimilar forms were combined in it. (*b*) By recent writers it is restricted to the *B. truncatella* and closely allied species inhabiting fresh water.

Bursariidæ (bėr-sā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bursaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of ciliate heterotrichous animalcules, typified by the genus *Bursaria.* The oral cilia form a simple straight or oblique adoral fringe. The animalcules are free-swimming, persistent in shape, and more or less oval, but often flattened. Most of the species occur in the intestines of myriapods and worms.

bursarship (bėr'sär-ship), *n.* [< *bursar* + *-ship.*] 1. The office of a bursar.—2. A bursary.

bursary (bėr'są-ri), *n.*; pl. *bursaries* (-riz). [< ML. *bursaria*, office of a bursar: see *bursar.*] 1. The treasury of a college or monastery.—2. In the universities and colleges of Scotland, a grant of money for a short period of years, obtained by a student, usually by competitive examination, to enable him to prosecute his studies.

bursch (bůrsh), *n.*; pl. *burschen* (bůr'shen). [G., < MHG. *burse*, a society, esp. of students, prop. a (common) purse (> G. *börse*, a purse), < ML. *bursa*, a purse: see *burse* and *purse.*] In Germany, a boy or lad; specifically, a student at a university, especially a corps-student.

burse (bėrs), *n.* [< F. *bourse*, a purse, bursary, exchange, stock exchange (see *bourse*), < ML. *bursa*, a purse, a bag, a skin, < Gr. *βύρσα*, a hide, skin: see *purse*, which is a doublet of *burse.*] 1. A bag; a pouch; a purse. Specifically—(*a*) A bag used to cover a crown. (*b*) *Eccles.*, a receptacle for the corporal and chalice-cover. It is square and flat, made of cardboard covered with rich silk or cloth of gold, embroidered and studded with jewels, open on one side only, and placed over the chalice-veil when the sacred vessels are carried to the altar by the celebrant.

2†. Anything resembling a purse; a vesicle; a pod. *Holland.*—3†. A bourse; an exchange: as, "merchants' *burses*," *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

> Come then, my soul, approach this royal *burse*,
> And see what wares our great exchange retains.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 7.

4. A bursary. See *bursary*, 2. [Scotch.]—**The Burse**, the Royal Exchange in London, built by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1566, or the New Exchange, called *Britain's Burse*, and afterward *Exeter 'Change*, built in 1609 by the Earl of Salisbury on the site of the present Exeter Hall in the Strand. There were shops over the exchange, where female finery was sold. Hence the allusion in the quotation.

> She says she went to *the Burse* for patterns.
> *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, vi.

> She has been at *Britain's burse* a buying pins and needles. *Glapthorne*, Wit in Constab.

burseholder†, *n.* Same as *borsholder.*

> Of which tenn ech one was bounde for another, and the eldest or best of them, whom they called the Tithingman or *Burseholder*, that is, the eldest pledge, became suretye for all the rest. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Bursera (bėr'sę-rä), *n.* [NL., named after Joachim *Burser*, a German botanist of the seventeenth century.] A name given by Linnæus in 1762 to *Terebinthus*, a genus of small trees or shrubs of Mexico and tropical America. There are over 40 species, with soft, brittle wood, yielding a fragrant resin which is used for varnish, incense, etc.

Burseraceæ (bėr-sę-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1824), < *Bursera* + *-aceæ.*] A family of choripetalous shrubs or trees of warm countries, with compound dotted leaves. Very many abound in fragrant balsams or resins which have from early times been employed in medicine, fumigation, and perfumery. Since the genus name upon which this family name was based is preoccupied, the family should bear the name *Balsameaceæ*, given to it by Dumortier in 1829.

burseraceous (bėr-sę-rā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the family *Burseraceæ.*

bursiculate (bėr-sik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *bursiculatus*, < **bursicula*, dim. of ML. *bursa*, a purse, pouch: see *burse, purse.*] 1. Bursiform.—2. In *bot.*, resembling a small pouch, or having a small pouch-like cavity.

bursiform (bėr'si-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. *bursa*, purse, + L. *forma*, shape: see *purse* and *form, n.*] Pouch-like; saccate; saccular; vesicular.

bursitis (bėr-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *bursa* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a bursa.

Burslem porcelain, pottery. See *porcelain*, ★*pottery.*

burst (bėrst), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burst*, ppr. *bursting.* [E. dial. also *brust, brest, brast;* < ME. *bersten, bresten, bristen* (pret. *barst, berst, brast*, pl. *bursten*, pp. *bursten, borsten, brosten*), < AS. *berstan* for **brestan* (pret. *bærst*, pl. *burston*, pp. *borsten*) = OS. *brestan* = OFries. *bersta* = D. *bersten* = MLG. *bersten, barsten, borsten*, LG. *barsten* = OHG. *brestan*, MHG. *bresten*, G. *bersten* = Icel. *bresta* = Sw. *brista* = Dan. *briste*, all orig. intrans., burst, break asunder; prob. allied to AS. *brecan*, E. *break*, etc. Cf. Ir. *brisim*, I break, Gael. *bris, brisd*, break: see *bruise.* The spelling with *u* instead of *e* is partly due to the pret. and pp. forms.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fly or break open as an effect of internal forces and with sudden violence; suffer a violent disruption; explode.

> And now a bubble *burst*, and now a world.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 90.

> A delicate spark
> Of glowing and growing light . . .
> Ready to *burst* in a colour'd flame.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, vi. 3.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to break or give way from violent pain or emotion: as, my head will *burst;* her heart *burst* with grief.

> So they bryng the bolde kyng bynne the schippe burde,
> That nere he *bristez* for bale, one bede whare he lyggez.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 805.

> No, no; my heart will *burst*, an if I speak:
> And I will speak, that so my heart may *burst.*
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5.

3. To come or go suddenly; rush: as, the enemy in an instant *burst* upon us.

> We were the first that ever *burst*
> Into that silent sea.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, ii.

> And every bird of Eden *burst*
> In carol, every bud to flower.
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

To burst in, to force a way violently from without an inclosed place into it.—**To burst out**, to force a way violently from within outward.

> He made hym to falle on knees and handes to the erthe,
> that the blode *braste o[ute* of his hiede.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

> For had the passions of thy heart *burst out*,
> I fear, we should have seen decipher'd there
> More rancorous spite. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

To burst up, to explode; hence, to fail; become bankrupt. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

> Then you think . . . that if Lammle got time he wouldn't *burst up?* *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 12.

II. *trans.* 1. To rend by force or violence (that which confines or retains); open suddenly and violently; cause to explode: as, to *burst* one's bonds; to *burst* a cannon.

> He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out
> As he'd *burst* heaven. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

> The well-trained apricot its bonds had *burst.*
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 176.

2†. To break, in general.

> You will not pay for the glasses you have *burst?*
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

=**Syn.** (*v. i.* and *t.*) 1. To split, separate, rend, tear.

burst (bėrst), *n.* [< *burst, v.*] 1. A sudden disruption; a violent rending.—2. A sudden explosion or shooting forth; a rush; an outburst: as, a *burst* of applause; a *burst* of passion; "*burst* of thunder," *Milton*, S. A., l. 1651.

> *Bursts* of fox-hunting melody. *Irving.*

3†. A rupture; a hernia.—4. A smart race; a spurt.

> There are foxes that run so uncommonly short that you can never get a *burst* after them. *Trollope.*

5. A sudden opening to sight or view. [Rare.]

> Here is a fine *burst* of country.
> *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, viii.

6. A spree. [Colloq.]

bursten† (bėrs'tn), *p. a.* [Older pp. of *burst, v.*] Affected with a rupture or hernia.

> He was born *bursten;* and your worship knows
> That is a pretty step to men's compassion.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady.

burstenness†, **burstness**† (bėrs'tn-, bėrst'nes), *n.* [< *bursten, burst*, pp., + *-ness.*] 1. A broken or bruised condition; brokenness; in the extract, a mass of bruises.

> H' as beat me
> E'en to a cullis: I am nothing, right worshipful,
> But very pap and jelly; I have no bones,
> My body 's all one *burstness.*
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iii. 1.

★2. Rupture; hernia.

burster (bėrs'tėr), *n.* One who bursts; one who breaks in pieces. *Cotgrave.*

bursting (bėrs'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *burst, v.*] Breaking forth; ready to burst or expand.

> Young spring protrudes the *bursting* gems. *Thomson.*

bursting-charge (bėrs'ting-chärj), *n.* 1. In *mining*, a small charge of fine powder, placed in contact with a charge of coarse powder to insure the ignition of the latter.—2. In *ordnance*, the charge of explosive required for bursting a shell.

burstlet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *bristle.*

burstness†, *n.* See *burstenness.*

burstone (bėr'stōn), *n.* [Also written irreg. *buhrstone* and *burrhstone;* < *bur*[1] + *stone.*] 1. A rough, unhewn stone. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A silicified, fossiliferous limestone, decidedly cellular, because containing the molds of fossils. The cavities have sharp cutting edges, and the rock, being tough, is used as a millstone. The most esteemed varieties are obtained from the upper fresh-water beds of the Paris basin, and from the Eocene strata of South America. The French burstones are of a whitish or cream color. Also called *bur* and *bur-millstone.*

burstwort (bėrst'wėrt), *n.* [< *burst*, n., 3, + *wort.*] The *Herniaria glabra*, a low weed of Europe, belonging to the family *Silenaceæ*, formerly used in the treatment of hernia. Also called *rupture-wort.*

burt[1] (bėrt), *n.* Same as *bret.*

burt[2] (bėrt), *v.* [E. dial., < ME. *burten*, butt.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To butt or thrust with the horns.—2. To press or indent. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To butt; thrust with the horns.

> *Burton*, as hornyd bestys, cornupeto, arieto.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 56.

> *Burt* lyke a ramme, arieto. *Huloet.*

burter†, *n.* [ME. *burter, burtare;* < *burt*[2] + *-er*[1].] A butter; an animal that butts, or thrusts with its horns.

> *Burtare* [var. *burter*], beste, cornupeta.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 56.

burthen[1] (bėr'ŦHn), *n.* and *v.* Older form of *burden*[1].

burthen[2] (bėr'ŦHn), *n.* Older form of *burden*[2].

burthen[3] (bėr'ŦHn), *n.* An erroneous form of *burden*[3], by confusion with *burden*[1] and *burden*[2].

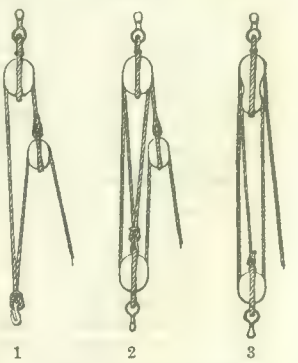
> The sad *burthen* of some merry song.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 80.

burthenous†, **burthensome**, etc. See *burdenous*, etc.

bur-thistle (bėr'this*l), *n.* [Also called *burry-thistle;* < *bur*[1] or *burry* + *thistle.*] The spear-thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus:* so called from its prickly involucre. See *thistle.* [Scotch.]

burtle, birtle (bėr'tl), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *birtylle, byrtyl(-tre).*] A sweeting apple. [North. Eng.]

burton (bėr'tǫn), *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps from a proper name. Cf. *aburton.*] *Naut.*, a tackle used for various purposes.—**Single burton**, a tackle rove with two single blocks, and largely used on merchant ships for loading and discharging cargo.—**Spanish burton, double Spanish burton**, a tackle rove with one double and one or two single blocks.—**Top burton**, a long tackle formed of a double and a single block, the upper block being hooked at the topmast-head. It is used for sending up or down yards or sails, setting up rigging, etc.



1 2 3

1. Single Burton. 2. Double Spanish Burton. 3. Top Burton.

Burton skate. See *skate.*

bur-tree, *n.* Same as *bour-tree.*

burweed (bėr'wēd), *n.* [< *bur*[1] + *weed*[1].] A ★name common to plants of the genus *Xanthium:* also applied to the bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*, and in Jamaica to *Triumfetta.* See *bur-bark.*

Burwell's operation. See *operation.*

bury[1] (ber'i), *n.* [A form equiv. to *borough*[1], due to the gen. and dat. form *byrig* of the orig. AS. *burh*, a fortified place, town, borough: see *borough*[1], *burrow*[1].] A castle, manor-house, or habitation; a borough. The word appears in many names of places, as in Canter*bury* (AS. gen. and dat. Cantwara-*byrig*, nom. -*burh*), Shrews*bury*, Alderman*bury*, *Bury* St. Edmunds, etc.

To this very day the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called *bury* in some parts of England. *Miege.*

bury[2] (ber'i), *n.* [Another form of *burrow*[2], orig. *barrow*[1]. Cf. equiv. *berry*[2].] 1†. A burrow.

It is his nature to dig himself *buries*, as the coney doth. *N. Grew.*

2. A camp or heap of turnips or the like, stored up.

bury[3] (ber'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *buried*, ppr. *burying*. [Early mod. E. also *bery* (the form to which the mod. pron. belongs), < ME. *beryen, berien, biryen, birien, buryen, burien, byrien*, < AS. *byrgan*, var. *byrigan, birgan, birigan*, weak verb, bury, inter (a dead body) (= Icel. *byrgja*, close, shut, hide, veil), appar. orig. save or keep by covering or hiding, < *beorgan* (pret. *bearh*, pl. *burgon*, pp. *borgen*), also *ge-beorgan*, save, protect, shelter, defend, keep, preserve, early ME. *bergen* = OS. *gi-bergan* = D. *bergen* = MLG. *bergen, bargen*, LG. *bargen* = OHG. *bergan*, MHG. G. *bergen* = Icel. *bjarga* = Sw. *berga* = Dan. *bjerge* = Goth. *bairgan, ga-bairgan*, keep, save: not known outside of Teut. Hence ult. *borrow*[1], and (prob.) *borough*[1] = *burrow*[1] = *bury*[1], etc.] 1. To deposit and inclose in a grave or tomb, as a dead body; consign to any final resting-place after or as after death; entomb.

I hadde leuer she hadde be *biried* all quyk than this hadde hir be-fallen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 468.

Lord, suffer me first to go and *bury* my father. Mat. viii. 21.

I'll *bury* thee in a triumphant grave. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3.

2. To cover or conceal from sight; sink or lodge in or under anything: as, to *bury* treasures in the earth or under rubbish; he *buried* the dagger in his enemy's heart.

In the deep bosom of the ocean *buried*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.

All their confidence
Under the weight of mountains *buried* deep.
Milton, P. L., vi. 652.

Hence—3. To cover up; keep secret; hide; conceal.

I have (as when the sun doth light a storm)
Buried this sigh in wrinkle of a smile.
Shak., T. and C., i. 1.

He was glad when he could fall on his knees at last and *bury* his face in the pillow of the sufferer.
Bret Harte, Shore and Sedge, p. 49.

4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement: as, to *bury* one's self in a monastery or in solitude.

I will *bury* myself in myself, and the Devil may pipe to his own. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 19.

5. To hide in oblivion; put away finally from one's thoughts: as, to *bury* an injury.

Give me a bowl of wine:—
In this I *bury* all unkindness, Cassius.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

To bury the hatchet, to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace: a phrase borrowed from the practice of the American Indians of burying a tomahawk when a peace is concluded.

bury[4] (ber'i), *n.* [A corruption of F. *beurré*, a kind of pear, lit. 'buttered,' pp. of *beurrer*, butter, < *beurre* = E. *butter*. Also *burrel*, q. v.] A delicate pear of several varieties.

bury[5] (ber'i), *n.* Soft shale or clay; flucan. [Ireland.]

buryel†, *n.* See *burial*.

burying (ber'i-ing), *n.* [< ME. *buryinge, berying*, etc.; verbal n. of *bury*[3], *v.*] Burial; sepulture. John xii. 7.

burying-beetle (ber'i-ing-bē″tl), *n.* The common name of beetles of the family *Silphidæ* and genus *Necrophorus*. So called from their habit of burying the carcasses of small animals, as mice, moles, or shrews, in which they have deposited their eggs.



Burying-beetle (*Necrophorus americanus*), natural size.

burying-ground (ber'i-ing-ground), *n.* A graveyard; a place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a churchyard or cemetery.

burying-place (ber'i-ing-plās), *n.* Same as *burying-ground*.

bus, buss[3] (bus), *n.* [An abbr. of *omnibus*; cf. *cab, van*[3].] An omnibus, or public street-carriage. [Colloq.]

bus-bar (bus'bär), *n.* [< (*omni-*)*bus* + *bar*[1].] A copper or aluminium conductor used in electric-lighting or power stations to receive the current from all the dynamos or distribute it to the motors, etc. Also *omnibus-bar, bus-rod*.

busby (buz'bi), *n.* [Appar. after a proper name.] A military head-dress worn by hussars, artillerymen, and engineers in the British army, consisting of a fur hat with a bag, of the same color as the facings of the regiment, hanging from the top over the right side. The bag appears to be a relic of a Hungarian head-dress from which a long padded bag hung, and was attached to the right shoulder as a defense against sword-cuts.



Busby.

buscon (bös-kōn′), *n.*; pl. *buscones* (bös-kō′nās). [< Sp. *buscón*, a searcher, < *buscar*, OSp. *boscar*, seek (= Pg. *buscar* = It. *buscare*, search for, = F. *busquer* (Cotgrave), seek, shift, filch), prob. < OSp. *bosco*, bush, thicket (Sp. *bosque*), and thus lit. go through a thicket, beat the bush, as in hunting: see *bush*[1].] A miner who takes work as tribute, or who receives as his pay a certain proportion of the ore obtained; a tributer. [Western U. S.]

bush[1] (bůsh), *n.* [< ME. *bussh, busch, bosch*, also *busk, bosk*, D. *bosch*, a wood, a forest, = MLG. MD. *busc, bosc, busch, busk*, LG. *busk* = OHG. *busc*, MHG. G. *buskr, buski*, later *busch*, a thicket, copse, bush, = Icel. *būskr, būski* = Sw. *buske* = Dan. *busk*, a bush, a shrub; also OF. *bois, bos*, F. *bois* (see *bois*) = Pr. *bosc* = OSp. *bosco*, Sp. Pg. *bosque* = It. *bosco*, a wood, thicket, bush, < ML. *buscus, buscum*, also (after It., etc.) *boscus, boscum*, a bush, the bush, a wood, a forest, brushwood, wood; a transposed form and generalized use of L. *buxus*, < Gr. πυξός, a box-tree: see *box*[1] and cf. *bush*[2], *bush*[3], *buscon, boscage, bosket, bouquet, ambush*, etc.] 1. A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; technically, a low and much-branched shrub.

The Mount of Synay is clept the Desert of Syne, that is for to seyne, *Bussche* brennynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 58.

2†. A thicket; a clump of shrubs or trees.—

3. A stretch of forest or of shrubby vegetation; a district covered with brushwood, or shrubs, trees, etc.; a wide uncultivated tract of country covered with scrub: as, the *bush* was here very dense; to take to the *bush* (to become a *bush*-ranger): so used especially in the British colonies of Australasia.

Our first mile lay through the most exquisite tract of *bush* it has ever been my good fortune to behold in any land; groups of tall red or black pine . . . mingled with fine trees of various sorts, matted by luxuriant creepers. *The Century*, XXVII. 923.

4. A branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. See *ale-stake* and *ale-garland*.

Good wine needs no *bush*. *Old proverb.*

Wicker bottles dangling over even the chiefe entrance into the palace, serving for a vintner's *bush*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

Outward figures which hang as signs or *bushes* of their inward forms. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Hence—5†. The tavern itself.

Twenty to one you find him at the *bush*. *Beau. and Fl.*

6. The tail or brush of a fox.—**To beat about the bush.** See *beat*[1].—**To go by beggar's bush.** See ★*beggar*.= Syn. *Shrub, Herb*, etc. See *vegetable, n.*

bush[1] (bůsh), *v.* [< *bush*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To grow thick or bushy; serve or show as a bush.

The *bushing* alders formed a shady scene. *Pope*, Odyssey.

II. *trans.* 1. To set bushes about; support with bushes or branched sticks: as, to *bush* peas.—2. To use a bush-harrow on: as, to *bush* a piece of wood.—3. To cover (seeds) by using a bush-harrow: as, to *bush* in seeds.

bush[2] (bůsh), *n.* [< D. *bus* = G. *büsche* = E. *box*[2], a box; all used also in the sense of *bush*[2].] 1. A lining of harder material let into an orifice to guard against wearing by friction; the perforated box or tube of metal fitted into certain parts of machinery, as the pivot-holes of a clock, the center of a cart-wheel, etc., to receive the wear of pivots, journals, and the like. Also called *bushing*.—2. A tailors' thimble. Also called *bushel*. [U. S.]

bush[2] (bůsh), *v. t.* [< *bush*[2], *n.*] To furnish with a bush; line (an orifice, as one in which a pivot or axle works) with metal to prevent abrasion or to reduce the diameter.

A gun chamber is *bushed*, in order that it may receive a shell of smaller exterior diameter than before. *Forest and Stream*, XXIII. 445.

bush-babbler (bůsh'bab″lėr), *n.* A name applied by writers on Indian and African birds to species of the genera *Bradypterus, Crateropus*, and other short-winged and slender-billed oscine *Passeres*, more or less related to the old-world warblers, or *Sylviidæ*.

bush-bean (bůsh'bēn′), *n.* An American name for beans that do not climb, or dwarf beans; the usual form of string-beans and wax-beans.

bush-block (bůsh'blok), *n.* A block carrying a bushing.

bushbok (bůsh'bok), *n.* Same as *bushbuck*.

bushbuck (bůsh'buk), *n.* [< *bush*[1] + *buck*[1], after D. *boschbok*.] The name given to several species of the genus *Tragelaphus*, especially to *T. sylvaticus*, an antelope of Caffraria and Cape Colony, 4 feet long and 2½ feet high, with triangular subspiral horns. The male is dark sepia-brown and the female reddish-brown above; both are white below. Also called *bush-goat*.—**White-backed bushbuck**, the name given to the *Cephalophus sylvicultrix*, a white-backed antelope of western Africa, 5 feet long and 3 feet high, with black, shining, pointed, nearly straight horns, short, slender limbs, and sleek, glossy, deep-brown hair.

bushcat (bůsh'kat), *n.* Same as *serval*.

bushchat (bůsh'chat), *n.* Macgillivray's name for the birds of his genus *Fruticicola*, as the whin-bushchat (the whinchat, *Saxicola* or *Pratincola rubetra*, of authors in general) and the black-headed bushchat (the stonechat, *S.* or *P. rubicola*).

bush-chirper (bůsh'chėr″pėr), *n.* A book-name of African birds of the genus *Eremomela*, as *E. flaviventris*, the yellow-bellied bush-chirper.

bush-creeper (bůsh'krē″pėr), *n.* A book-name of sundry African sylviine birds of the genus *Thamnobia*, as *T. coryphæa*, the coryphée bush-creeper.

bush-dog (bůsh'dog), *n.* 1. A canine quadruped of South America, the *Icticyon venaticus*, or hunting-dog. See *Icticyon*.—2. A name of ★the lemuroid potto, *Perodicticus potto*.

bushed (bůsht), *a.* [< *bush*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Lost in the bush.

If you know your way, well and good; but if you once get wrong, Lord help you! you're *bushed*, as sure as you're alive. *Macmillan's Mag.*

bushel[1] (bůsh'el), *n.* [< ME. *busshel, buschel, buischel*, etc. (= Icel. *bussel*), < OF. *bussel, boissel*, F. *boisseau*, < ML. *bussellus*, a bushel, < *bussula*, a little box, a dim. formed from **bussida* for *buxida*, prop. acc. of *buxis*, also (L.) *buxus*, a box: see *boist*[1], *box*[2], and cf. *buss*[2], *boss*[3].] 1. A dry measure, containing 8 gallons or 4 pecks. The imperial bushel legally established in Great Britain in 1826 has a capacity of 2,218.192 cubic inches, and holds 80 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of 62° F. with the barometer at 30 inches. Previous to this the Winchester bushel had been the standard measure from Anglo-Saxon times; its capacity was 2,150.42 cubic inches. The measures of capacity of the United States are founded on the Winchester bushel, the imperial system having been created since the separation of the two countries. The name *Winchester bushel* is derived from the fact that the ancient standard bushel-measure of England was preserved in the town-hall of Winchester. Numerous bushels were in use in England at the time of the adoption of the imperial system. Thus, by a statute of Anne, a bushel of coals is to contain a Winchester bushel and a quart of water, to be 19½ inches in diameter, and to be heaped in the form of a cone 6 inches high. Various equivalent weights of different commodities had also been made bushels by law. Many of the American States have established equivalent weights, which vary considerably in different States. Abbreviated to *bu.*, *bush.*

Of a Lunden *buschelle* he shalle bake
xx louys [loaves], I vndurtake.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

2. A vessel of the capacity of a bushel.

The Grand Signior . . . commonly weareth a vest of green, and the greatest Turbant in the Empire: I should not speake much out of compasse, should I say as large in compasse as a *bushell*. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 48.

3. An indefinitely large quantity. [Colloq.]

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of the pieces. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

bushel[2] (bůsh'el), *n.* [Dim. of *bush*[2], q. v.] Same as *bush*[2], 2. [U. S.]

bushel[2] (bůsh'el), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *bushel*[2], *n.*] To mend, as a man's garment; repair men's garments.

bushelage (bůsh′el-āj), *n.* [< *bushel*[1] + *-age.*] A duty payable on commodities by the bushel.

bushel-barrel (bůsh′el-bar″el), *n.* One of the halves of a barrel cut in two, containing about a bushel and a half: used for measuring oysters.

busheler, busheller (bůsh′el-ėr), *n.* [< *bushel*[2] + *-er*[1].] A tailor's assistant, whose business is to repair garments. [U. S.]

bushelman (bůsh′el-man), *n.*; pl. *bushelmen* (-men). Same as *busheler.*

bushelwoman (bůsh′el-wům″an), *n.*; pl. *bushelwomen* (-wim″en). [< *bushel*[2] + *woman.*] A woman who assists a tailor in repairing garments. [U. S.]

bushet (bůsh′et), *n.* [< *bush*[1] + dim. *-et.* Cf. *busket, bosket,* and *bouquet.*] A thicket; a copse; a little wood. [Rare.]

A *bushet* or wood on a hill, not far from the wayside.
Ray, Remains, p. 251.

bush-fighting (bůsh′fī″ting), *n.* A mode of fighting in which the combatants scatter and fire from behind the shelter of bushes or trees.

I don't like this pitiful ambuscade work, this *bush-fighting.* *Colman,* Jealous Wife, v. 3.

bush-goat (bůsh′gōt), *n.* Same as *bushbuck.*

bush-hammer (bůsh′ham″ėr), *n.* A masons' hammer. (*a*) A heavy hammer used for breaking and splitting stones. (*b*) A hammer consisting of cutters having rectangular steel plates, whose lower edges are sharpened, and which are placed side by side and clamped by the central part of the hammer. The cutting face is thus formed of parallel V-edges, whose number and fineness of cut are determined by the number of plates. It is used in dressing millstones. (*c*) A hammer of the same general construction as the preceding, used in finishing the surface of stonework. (*d*) A masons' finishing hammer, having a rectangular face studded with pyramidal steel points. It gives the finest surface of all stone-cutting tools.

bush-harrow (bůsh′har″ō), *n.* An implement consisting of a frame to which bushes or branches are fastened, used for harrowing grass-lands and covering grass- or clover-seeds.

bush-hook (bůsh′hůk), *n.* A long-handled billhook or brush-cutter.

bushiness (bůsh′i-nes), *n.* The quality of being bushy, thick, or intermixed, like the branches of a bush.

bushing (bůsh′ing), *n.* [< *bush*[2] + *-ing*[1].] 1. Same as *bush*[2], 1.—2. A hollow cylindrical mass of steel or iron screwed into the rear end of the bore of a breech-loading cannon. It forms the seat for the breech-block or screw.

Also called *bouching.*

Beveled bushing. See *beveled.*

bush-lark (bůsh′lärk), *n.* A lark of the genus *Mirafra.*

bush-lawyer (bůsh′lâ″yėr), *n.* The common name in New Zealand of a species of bramble or ★blackberry, *Rubus australis.*

bushman (bůsh′man), *n.*; pl. *bushmen* (-men). [< *bush*[1] + *man*; in second sense a translation of S. African D. *Bosjesman.*] 1. A settler in the bush; a countryman. [Australia.]—2. [*cap.*] One of an aboriginal tribe near the Cape of Good Hope, similar but inferior to the Hottentots: so named by the Dutch of South Africa. Also called *Bosjesman.*

bushmaster (bůsh′mâs″tėr), *n.* The *Lachesis mutus,* a large venomous serpent of tropical South America, of the family *Crotalidæ.* Also called *surucucu.*

bushment† (bůsh′ment), *n.* [< ME. *buschement, bussement,* short for *ambushment,* < OF. *embuschement:* see *ambush, ambushment.* In the sense of 'a thicket,' the word is made to depend directly on *bush*[1].] 1. An ambush or ambuscade; any concealed body of soldiers or men.

In the nether end of the hall, a *bushment* of the Duke's servants . . . began suddenly at men's backs to cry out, . . . "King Richard." *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 64.

Environing him with a *bushment* of soldiers.
Golding, tr. of Justin, fol. 6.

2. A thicket; a cluster of bushes.

Woods, briars, *bushments,* and waters.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

bush-metal (bůsh′met″al), *n.* A composition used for journals, bearings of shafts, etc. See *bearing-metal,* in supplement.

bush-quail (bůsh′kwāl), *n.* A bird of the family *Turnicidæ* and superfamily *Turnicomorphæ* or *Hemipodii;* a hemipod.

bush-ranger (bůsh′rān″jėr), *n.* One who ranges through or dwells in the bush or woods; a bushwhacker; specifically, in Australia, a criminal, generally an escaped convict, who takes to the bush or woods and leads a predatory life.

bush-shrike (bůsh′shrīk), *n.* A South American passerine bird, of the family *Formicariidæ* and subfamily *Thamnophilinæ;* an ant-thrush, especially of the genus *Thamnophilus.* The bush-shrikes live among thick trees, bushes, and underwood, where they perpetually prowl about after insects and young and sickly birds, and are great destroyers of eggs. Numerous species are found in the hotter latitudes of America.

bush-tailed (bůsh′tāld), *a.* Having the feathers of the tail arranged in the shape of a tuft, brush, or bush: applied to the *Ratitæ,* as ostriches, cassowaries, etc., as distinguished from ordinary fan-tailed birds. See cut under *cassowary.*

bush-tit (bůsh′tit), *n.* An American oscine passerine bird, of the genus *Psaltriparus* and family *Paridæ.* There are several species in the western United States and Mexico, as *P. minimus* and *P. melanotis,* notable for their diminutive stature and the great comparative size of their pensile bottle-shaped nests.



Bush-tit (*Psaltriparus melanotis*).

bushwhacker (bůsh′-hwak″ėr), *n.* [< *bush*[1] + *whack,* beat, + *-er*[1].] 1. One accustomed to sojourn in the woods, or beat about among bushes.

They were gallant *bush-whackers* and hunters of raccoons by moonlight. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 353.

2. In the civil war in the United States, a member of the irregular troops on the Confederate side engaged in guerrilla warfare; a guerrilla: a term applied by the Federal forces. —3. A short heavy scythe for cutting bushes.

He [a sturdy countryman] is a graduate of the plough, and the stub-hoe, and the *bushwhacker.*
Emerson, Eloquence.

bushwhacking (bůsh′hwak″ing), *n.* [See *bushwhacker.*] 1. The action of pushing one's way through bushes or thickets; the hauling of a boat along a stream bordered by bushes by pulling at the branches. [U. S.]—2. The practice of attacking from behind bushes, as a guerrilla; irregular warfare carried on by bushwhackers. [U. S.]—3. The cutting of bushes with a bushwhacker.

bushy (bůsh′i), *a.* [< *bush*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *busky, bosky.*] 1. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs.

The kids with pleasure browse the *bushy* plain. *Dryden.*

2. Having many close twigs and branches; low and shrubby. *Spenser; Bacon.*—3. Resembling a bush; thick and spreading like a bush: as, a *bushy* beard.

A short square-built old fellow, with thick *bushy* hair.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 52.

4. In *entom.,* covered all round with long, erect hairs, as the antennæ of many insects.

busihead†, *n.* [ME. *bisyhed* (= D. *bezigheid*); < *busy* + *-head.*] Busyness.

busily (biz′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *busily, bisili, bisiliche, besiliche, busiliche,* etc.; < *busy* + *-ly*[2].] In a busy manner. (*a*) With constant occupation; actively; earnestly: as, to be *busily* employed.

How *busily* she turns the leaves. *Shak.,* Tit. And., iv. 1.

(*b*†) Carefully; with care.

Therfore thei don gret Worschipe thereto, and kepen it fulle *besyly.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 69.

(*c*) With an air of hurry or importance; with too much curiosity; importunately; officiously. *Dryden.*

business (biz′nes), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *busines, busynes, bisynes, besines, -nesse,* trouble, pains, labor, diligence, busy-ness; < *busy* + *-ness.* The notion that this word has any connection with F. *besogne,* OF. *busoigne,* work, business, is entirely erroneous.] **I.** *n.* 1†. The state of being busy or actively employed; diligence; pains.

By grete *besynesse* [tr. L. *diligentia*] of the writers of chronicles. *Trevisa,* tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 5.

2†. Care; anxiety; solicitude; worry.

Littel rest in this lyf es,
Bot gret travayle and *bysynes.*
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 544.

Foverte is hateful good, and, as I gesse,
A ful gret bringer-out of *bisyness.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 340.

3. A matter or affair that engages a person's attention or requires his care; an affair receiving or requiring attention; specifically, that which busies or occupies one's time, attention, and labor as his chief concern; that which one does for a livelihood; occupation; employment: as, his *business* was that of a merchant; to carry on the *business* of agriculture.

As for your *businesses,* whether they be publike or priuate, let them be done with a certaine honesty.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 256.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *business* with any man. Judges xviii. 7.

Having had brought within their sphere of operation more and more numerous *businesses,* the Acts restricting hours of employment and dictating the treatment of workers are now to be made applicable to shops.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 27.

Specifically—4. Mercantile pursuits collectively; employments requiring knowledge of accounts and financial methods; the occupation of conducting trade or monetary transactions of any kind.

It seldom happens that men of a studious turn acquire any degree of reputation for their knowledge of *business.*
Bp. Porteous, Life of Abp. Secker.

5. That which is undertaken as a duty or of chief importance, or is set up as a principal purpose or aim.

The *business* of my life is now to pray for you.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 1.

It is the *business* of the following pages to discover how his lofty hopes came to terminate in disappointment.
Godwin, Hist. Commonwealth, iv. 2.

The *business* of the dramatist is to keep himself out of sight, and to let nothing appear but his characters.
Macaulay, Milton.

6. Concern; right of action or interposition: as, what *business* has a man with the disputes of others?—7. Affair; point; matter.

Fitness to govern is a perplexed *business.* *Bacon.*

8. *Theat.,* such preconcerted movements and actions on the stage as going up, crossing over, taking a chair, poking a fire, toying with anything, etc., designed to fill up the action of the play or character, and heighten its effect.

The *business* of their dramatic characters will not stand the moral test. *Lamb,* Artificial Comedy.

The "comic *business*" [of "Damon and Pithias," 1571] (these stage phrases are at times so expressive as surely to be permissible) is of the nature of the broadest and stupidest farce. *A. W. Ward,* Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 115.

Genteel business (*theat.*), a rôle or rôles requiring good dressing.—**To do one's business.** (*a*†) To exercise great care; show great zeal. *Chaucer.*

Thei . . . *don here* [their] *besynes* to destroyen hire enemyes. *Mandeville,* Travels (ed. Halliwell), p. 251.

(*b*) To ease one's self at stool. [Vulgar.]—**To do the business for,** to settle; make an end of; kill, destroy, or ruin. [Colloq.]

If a pinch of snuff, or a stride or two across the room, will not *do the business for* me—I take a razor at once.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 13.

To make it one's business, to devote one's attention to a thing and see it done.—**To mean business,** to be in earnest in regard to anything that one proposes or urges. [Colloq.]—**To mind one's own business,** to attend to one's own affairs, without meddling with those of other people.—**To send about one's business,** to dismiss peremptorily.=**Syn.** *Trade, Profession,* etc. See *occupation.*

II. *a.* Relating to, connected with, or engaged in business, traffic, trade, etc.: as, *business* habits; *business* hours; *business* men.—**Business card,** a printed piece of cardboard, or an advertisement in a public print, giving a tradesman's name and address, with particulars as to the nature of his business.

businesslike (biz′nes-līk), *a.* Such as prevails or ought to prevail in the conduct of business; methodical and thorough.

Busiridæ (bū-sir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Busiris* + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Busiris:* generally combined with the *Aplysiidæ.*

Busiris (bū-sī′ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *Busiris,* < Gr. Βούσιρις, name of a town in Egypt, etc., prob. < βοῦς, an ox: see *Bos.*] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Busiridæ:* synonymous with *Notarchus.*

busk[1] (busk), *v.* [< ME. *busken,* prepare, prepare one's self, get ready, go, hasten (with and without the refl. pron.), < Icel. *būask,* get one's self ready, a refl. form, < *būa,* prepare (intr. live, dwell, = AS. *būan:* see *be*[1], *bower*[1], *bond*[2], *bound*[4], etc.), + *sik* = Goth. *sik* = G. *sich* = L. *se,* etc., one's self. For the form, cf. *bask*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To get ready; prepare; equip; dress: as, to *busk* a fish-hook. [Old English and Scotch.]

Busk't him boldly to the dreadful fight.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 37.

2†. To use; employ.

Haf thy thy helme of thy hede, & haf here thy pay;
Busk no more debate then I the bede thenne,
When thou wypped of my hede at a wap one.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2248.

II.† *intrans.* To get ready and go; hasten; hurry.

"Now, come *busk*," be off!
Robinson, Mid. Yorkshire Gloss. *N. E. D.*)

Byschopes and bachelers, and banerettes nobille,
That bowes to his banere, *buske* whene hym lykys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 69.

Many . . . *busked* westward for to robbe eft.
Rob. of Brunne, Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 39.

busk[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bush*[1].

As the beast passed by, he start out of a *buske*.
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 4.

★**busk**[3] (busk), *v. i.* [Prob. < OF. *busquer*, < Sp. Pg. *buscar*, seek, search, hunt up and down: see *buscon*.] **1**†. To seek; hunt up and down; cast about; beat about.

My Lord Rochester was frighted, and was inclined to fall off from this, and to *busk* for some other way to raise the supply. *Roger North*, Life of Lord Guilford, II. 198.

Go *busk* about, and run thyself into the next great man's lobby. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to beat to windward along a coast; cruise off and on.

busk[4] (busk), *n.* [< F. *busc*, *busque*, < It. *busco*, a slip of wood or straw (cf. OF. *busche*, F. *búche*, < It. **busca*, mod. dial. (Bolognese) *bòsca*, (Bergamese) *bösca*, a slip of wood or straw), a particular use of *busco*, *bosco*, in the former sense 'wood': see *bush*[1].] **1.** A strip of wood, steel, whalebone, or other stiffening material, placed in the front of stays to keep them in form.—**2.** A stiffened body-garment, as a doublet, corset, or bodice.

busk[5] (busk), *n.* [Creek *pishkita*, a fast.] An annual festival of the Creeks, formerly called the green-corn dance. It lasted for from four to eight days, and was an "occasion of amnesty, forgiveness, and absolution of crime and injury." *Handbook of Am. Ind.*

Would it not be well if we were to celebrate such a *busk*, or "feast of first fruits," as Bartram describes to have been the custom of the Mucclasse Indians?
Thoreau, Walden, p. 74.

busked (buskt), *a.* [< *busk*[4] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a busk; stiffened with a busk.

busket (bus'ket), *n.* [A var. of *bosket*.] **1.** Same as *bosket*.—**2**†. A sprig; a bouquet.

Yougthes folke now flocken in every where,
To gather May-*buskets* and smelling brere.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

buskin (bus'kin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *busking*, prob. for **bruskin*, connected with MD. *broseken*, *brosken*, *broosken*, F. *brousequin*, *brodequin* (see *brodekin*), Sp. *borceguí*, formerly *borzegui*, *boszegui*, *bolzequin*, Pg. *borzeguim*; origin uncertain.] **1.** A half-boot or high shoe strapped or laced to the lower part of the leg.



Ancient Buskins.
From the statuette called Narcissus, in the Naples Museum.

The hunted red-deer's undressed hide
Their hairy *buskins* well supplied.
Scott, Marmion, v. 5.

2. A similar boot worn by the ancients; the cothurnus, particularly as worn by actors in tragedy. See *cothurnus*.

How I could reare the Muse on stately stage,
And teache her tread aloft in *buskin* fine.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

Hence—**3.** Tragedy or the tragic drama, as opposed to comedy.

He was a critic upon operas, too,
And knew all niceties of the sock and *buskin*.
Byron, Beppo, st. 31.

4. A low laced shoe worn by women.—**5.** *pl. Eccl.*, stockings forming a part of the canonicals of a bishop, usually made of satin or embroidered silk.

buskined (bus'kind), *a.* [< *buskin* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Wearing buskins.

The bouncing Amazon,
Your *buskin'd* mistress. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

2. Pertaining to tragedy; tragic.

In *buskin'd* measures move
Pale Grief, and pleasing Pain. *Gray*, The Bard.

buskle†, *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *bustle*[1], q. v.] To bustle about; move quickly.

It is like the smoldering fyer of Mount Chymera, which boyling long tyme with great *buskling* in the bowels of the earth, dooth at length burst out with violent rage.
Orations of Arsanes, 1555. (*Halliwell.*)

busk-point†, *n.* The aglet used for the lace of a busk.

The floor was strewed with *busk-points*, silk garters, and shoe-strings, scattered here and there for haste to make away from me. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

busky† (bus'ki), *a.* [< *busk*[2] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *bushy* and *bosky*.] Bushy; bosky: as, "yon *busky* hill," *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

buss[1] (bus), *v.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *bussen* (= Sw. dial. *pussa*), kiss, > G. *bus* (used by Luther) = Sw. *puss*, a kiss. Cf. Sp. Pg. *buz*, a kiss of reverence, = Pr. *bus*, a kiss; cf. Sp. *buz*, Wall. *buze*, lip. These forms are prob. unconnected with ME. *basse*, a kiss, late ME. *basse*, kiss: see *bass*[5]. Cf. Turk. *bus*, Pers. *būsa*, Hind. *bosa*, a kiss.] **I.** *trans.* To smack; kiss; salute with the lips.

And *buss* thee as thy wife. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4.

Kissing and *bussing* differ both in this,
We *buss* our wantons, but our wives we kiss. *Herrick.*

II. *intrans.* To kiss.

Come, *buss* and friends, my lamb; whish, lullaby,
What ails my babe, what ails my babe to cry?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 8.

buss[1] (bus), *n.* [< *buss*[1], *v.*] A smack; a kiss; a salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me flattering *busses*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

buss[2]† (bus), *n.* [< ME. *busse* (cf. D. *buis* = MLG. *buse*, *butze* = OHG. *būzo*, MHG. *būze*, G. *büse* = Icel. *būssa*, *buza*), < OF. *busse*, *buse* = Sp. *buzo* = Pr. *bus*, a kind of boat, < ML. *bussa*, *buscia*, a kind of boat, also a box; one of the numerous forms of *buxida*, prop. acc. of *buxis*, also (L.) *buxus*, a box: see *boist*[1], *box*[2], *bush*[2], *boss*[3], *bushel*[1], etc.] A small vessel of from 50 to 70 tons burden, carrying two masts, and two sheds or cabins, one at each end, used in herring-fishing. The buss was common in the middle ages among the Venetians and other maritime communities. It was of considerable beam, like a galleon.

It was a sea most proper for whale-fishing; little *busses* might cast out nets for smelts and herrings.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 82.

His Majesty's resolution to give £200 to every man that will set out a *busse*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 353.

buss[3], *n.* See *bus*.

buss[4] (bus), *n.* A Scotch form of *bush*[1].

buss[5] (bus), *v. t.* [E. dial. var. of *busk*[1].] To dress; get ready.

bussock (bus'ok), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps < **buss* for *busk*[2] or *bush*[1] + *-ock*.] **1.** A tuft of coarse grass.—**2.** A sheaf of grain.—**3.** A thick, fat person. [Prov. Eng.]

bussocky (bus'ok-i), *a.* [< *bussock* + *-y*[1].] Having bussocks, tufts of coarse grass, or the like. [Prov. Eng.]

There's nothing *bussocky* about it [a cricket-ground], no rushes, nor nothing of that.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 287.

bussu-palm (bùs'sö-päm), *n.* A palm, the *Manicaria saccifera*, found in the swamps of the Amazon, whose stem is only from 10 to 20 feet high, but whose leaves are often 30 feet long and 4 or 5 feet broad. These are used by the Indians for thatch, for which they are admirably adapted. The fibrous spathes are used as bags, or when cut longitudinally and stretched out answer the purpose of a coarse but strong cloth. See *Manicaria*.

bussynet, *n.* [Early mod. E., < OF. *bussine*, ★*buisine*, *busine*, a trumpet.] A trumpet.

bust[1] (bust), *v.* A dialectal or vulgar form of *burst*.

bust[1] (bust), *n.* **1.** A dialectal or vulgar form of *burst*.—**2.** Specifically, a spree: as, to go on a *bust*. [Colloq.]

bust[2] (bust), *n.* [Formerly also *busto* (< It.); = G. *buste*, < F. *buste*, < It. *busto* = Sp. Pg. *busto*, < ML. *bustum*, the trunk of the body, of uncertain origin; perhaps from ML. *busta*, a box, one of the forms of *buxida*: see *boist*[1], *buss*[2], *box*[2], etc. Cf. E. *chest* and *trunk*, used in a similar manner.] **1.** The chest, thorax, or breast; the trunk of the human body above the waist.



Bust of Homer, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

It pressed upon a hard but glowing *bust*
Which beat as if there was a warm heart under.
Byron, Don Juan, [xvi. 122.

2. In *sculp.*, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders, and breast. The term may be applied to the head and neck only, or to the head and neck with the shoulders and breast, or to the head with the whole chest, or to the head, neck, breast, and shoulders, with the arms truncated above the elbow.

bust[3] (bust), *v. t.* [E. dial. var. of *buist*.] To put a tar-mark upon (sheep).

bust[3] (bust), *n.* [< *bust*[3], *v.*] A tar-mark on sheep.

bustard (bus'tärd), *n.* [Formerly *bistard*; < OF. (and F. dial.) *bistarde*, OF. also *oustarde*, *houstarde*, *hostarde*, mod. F. *outarde* = Pr. *austarda* = It. *ottarda* = Sp. *avutarda* = Pg. *abetarda* and *betarda*, bustard, < L. *avis tarda* (Pliny), lit. a slow bird: see *Aves* and *tardy*. The first element appears also in *ostrich*: see *ostrich*.] **1.** A large grallatorial bird of the family *Otididæ*, or of the genus *Otis* in a wide sense. There are about 20 species, mostly of Africa, several of India, one of Australia, and three properly European. The best-known is the great bustard, *Otis tarda*, of Europe and Africa, noted as the largest European bird, the male often weighing 30 pounds, and having a length of about 4 feet and a stretch of wings of 6 or 7 feet. The little bustard is *Otis tetrax* of southern Europe.



Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*).

The houbara, *O. houbara*, is a north African and Arabian species, occurring also in southern Europe, and the allied Indian species, *O. macqueeni*, has sometimes been taken in Europe. *O. aurita* and *O. bengalensis* are also Asiatic. The Australian species is *O. australis*. The rest are African. Only the first-named two belong to the restricted genus *Otis;* the remainder are sometimes allocated to a genus *Eupodotis*, sometimes split into six to nine different genera. See also cut under *Eupodotis*.

2. A name in Canada of the common wild goose, *Bernicla canadensis*. *A. Newton.*—**Thick-kneed bustard**, a name of the thick-knee, *Œdicnemus crepitans*, a kind of plover.

busted[1] (bus'ted), *p. a.* [< *bust*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Broken; bankrupt; ruined: as, a *busted* bank; a *busted* miner. [Slang, U. S.]

busted[2] (bus'ted), *a.* [< *bust*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Adorned with busts. [Rare.]

★ Your bridges and your *busted* libraries. *Tennyson.*

buster (bus'tèr), *n.* [For *burster*, as *bust*[1] for *burst*. Cf. Sc. *bust*, ME. *busten*, beat, of Scand. origin.] **1.** Something of extraordinary size.—**2.** A roisterer.—**3.** A frolic; a spree.—**4.** A violent wind; in Australia and New Zealand, a southern gale. [Slang in all senses.]

bustian†, *n.* [Sc. also *bustiam*; origin obscure; cf. *fustian*.] A kind of cloth, said to be the same as fustian.

bustic (bus'tik), *n.* [Appar. of native origin.] A sapotaceous tree of tropical America, *Diphollis salicifolia*, with very heavy and hard wood, dark-brown in color, and susceptible of a high polish.

bustle[1] (bus'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bustled*, ppr. *bustling*. [Prob. < Icel. *bustla*, bustle, splash about in the water; *bustl*, a bustle, splashing about (cf. *bastla*, *v.*, turmoil, *bastl*, turmoil); allied to Dan. *buse*, bounce, pop, = Sw. *busa* (*på en*), rush (upon one), dial. *busa*, strike, thrust. Cf. *buskle*.] To display activity with a certain amount of noise or agitation; be active and stirring; move quickly and energetically: sometimes used reflexively.

Bustling themselves to dress up the galleys.
A. Munday, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 209.

And leave the world for me to *bustle* in.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

At least a dozen of these winged vintagers *bustled* out from among the leaves. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 9.

bustle[1] (bus'l), *n.* [< *bustle*[1], *v.*] Activity with noise and agitation; stir; hurry-scurry.

A strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world. *South.*

Seldom he varied feature, hue, or muscle,
And could be very busy without *bustle.*
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 39.

They seem to require nothing more to enliven them than crowds and *bustle*, with a pipe and a cup of coffee.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 263.

bustle[2] (bus'l), *n.* [Origin unknown; supposed by some to stand for **buskle*, a dim. (and another application) of *busk*[4], q. v. Cf. *buskle*, var. of *bustle*[1].] A pad, cushion, curved framework of wire, or the like, worn by women on the back part of the body below the waist for the purpose of improving the figure, causing the folds of the skirt to hang gracefully, and preventing the skirt from interfering with the feet in walking.

Whether she was pretty, whether she wore much *bustle.*
Dickens.

bustler (bus'lėr), *n.* One who bustles; an active, stirring person.

Forgive him, then, thou *bustler* in concerns
Of little worth. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 952.

bustling (bus'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bustle*[1], *v.*] Moving actively with noise or agitation; briskly active or stirring: as, "a busy, *bustling* time," *Crabbe*, The Newspaper.

Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *bustling* man.
Clarendon.

The table d'hôte was going on, and a gracious, *bustling*, talkative landlady welcomed me.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 248.

busto† (bus'tō), *n.* [It., also Sp. and Pg., a bust: see *bust.*] A bust; a statue. [Rare.]

The *busto* moulders, and the deep cut marble,
Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge.
Blair, The Grave.

bustuous†, **bustus**†, **bustwys**†. See *boistous.*

busy (biz'i), *a.* [< ME. *bisy, bysy, besy, busi, *busy*, etc., < AS. *bysig*, busy, occupied (> *bysgu*, occupation, labor, toil, affliction), = D. *bezig* = LG. *besig*, busy, active. Further affinities doubtful. The spelling with *u* is due to the frequent use of that letter in ME. with its F. sound, the same as the sound of AS. *y*, for which it was often substituted. The proper E. representative of AS. *y* is *i*, as in the phonetically parallel *dizzy*, < AS. *dysig*.] 1. Actively or attentively engaged; closely occupied physically or mentally; intent upon that which one is doing; not at leisure: opposed to *idle.*

My mistress sends you word
That she is *busy*, and she cannot come.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

I write of melancholy, by being *busy* to avoid melancholy. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 18.

As a boy he [Clive] had been too idle, as a man he soon became too *busy*, for literary pursuits.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

2. Active in that which does not concern one; meddling with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; importunate.

They be carefull and diligent in their own matters, not curious and *busey* in other mens affaires.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 35.

On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

3. In constant or energetic action; rapidly moving or moved; diligently used: as, *busy* hands or thoughts.

With *busy* hammers closing rivets up.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

The music-stirring motion of its soft and *busy* feet.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i.

4. Pertaining or due to energetic action; manifesting constant or rapid movement.

I heard a *busie* bustling.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

Tower'd cities please us then,
And the *busy* hum of men.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 118.

5. Requiring constant attention, as a task. [Rare.]

He hath first a *busy* work to bring his parishioners to a right faith. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Then Mathematics were my *busisy* book.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 45.

6. Filled with active duties or employment.

To-morrow is a *busy* day. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

7†. Careful; anxious. *Chaucer.* =Syn. 1 and 2. *Active, Busy, Officious*, etc. (see *active*); diligent, assiduous, hard-working; meddling, intriguing.

busy (biz'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *busied*, ppr. *busying.* [< ME. *busien, bisien, besien*, < AS. *bysigan, bysgian*, occupy, employ, trouble (= D. *bezigen*, use, employ), < *bysig*, busy: see *busy, a.*] To employ with constant attention; keep engaged; make or keep busy: as, to *busy* one's self with books.

Be it thy course, to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

All other Nations, from whom they could expect aide, were *busied* to the utmost in their own necessary concernments. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

busybody (biz'i-bod'i), *n.*; pl. *busybodies* (-iz). [< *busy* + *body*, person.] A meddling person; one who officiously or impertinently concerns himself with the affairs of others.

A *busybody* who had been properly punished for running into danger without any call of duty.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

busybodyism (biz'i-bod'i-izm), *n.* [< *busybody* + *-ism.*] The habit of busying one's self about other people's affairs. [Rare.]

The most common effect of this mock evangelical spirit, especially with young women, is self-inflation and *busybodyism.* *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

busyness (biz'i-nes), *n.* [< *busy* + *-ness.* Cf. *business*, the same word with altered pron. and meaning.] The state of being busy or actively employed. See *business*, 1. [Now rare.]

Grant . . . is entirely ignorant of the arts by which popularity is preserved and a show of *busyness* kept up by them. *The Nation*, Sept. 16, 1869, p. 224.

busyty†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < *busy* + *-ty.*] Busyness.

but[1] (but), *adv., prep.*, and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *bot, bote;* < ME. *but, bot, bute, bote, buten, boten*, with a short vowel; parallel with the equiv. early mod. E. *bout* (esp. as a prep., without; cf. *about*, the same word with a prefix: see *bout*[2], and *bout*[3] = *about*), < ME. *bout, boute, bouten*, earlier *būte, būten*, retaining the orig. long vowel, < AS. *būtan, būton*, poet. *be-ūtan*, ONorth. *būta* (= OS. *biūtan, būtan* = OFries. *būten, būta, bōta* = MLG. *būten, būt*, LG. *būten* = D. *buiten* = OHG. *biūzan*), without, outside, < *be*, by, with, + *ūtan*, out, orig. from without, < *ūt*, out: see *be-*[2] and *out*, and cf. the correlative *bin*[2], = Sc. *ben*, within (< *be-*[2] + *in*[1]), and *about, above*, which also contain the element *be-*[2].] **I.** *adv.* 1†. Outside; without; out.

Hit was swuthe mouchel scome [a very great shame]
That scholde a quene beon
King in thisse londe,
Heora sunen beon *buten* [var. *boute*]. *Layamon*, I. 159.

2. In or to the outer room of a cottage having a but and a ben: as, he was *but* a few minutes ago; he gaed *but* just now. [Scotch.]—3. Only; merely; just. See III.

II. *prep.* 1†. Outside of; without.—2†. To the outside of.—3. To the outer apartment of: as, gae *but* the house. [Scotch.]—4. Without; not having; apart from.

Summe [sc. weren] al *bute* fet [without feet].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 43.

Of fassoun fair, *but* feir [without equal]. *Dunbar.*

Touch not a cat *but* a glove. *Scotch proverb.*

5. Except; besides; more than. [In this use generally preceded by a clause containing or implying a negation, and not easily separable from the conjunctional use, under which most of the examples fall. The conjunction, on the other hand, in some elliptical constructions assumes a prepositional phase, and in other constructions an adverbial phase. See below.]

III. *conj.* 1. Except; unless: after a clause containing or implying a negation, and introducing the following clause, in which (the verb being usually omitted because implied in the preceding clause) *but* before the noun (subject or object of the omitted verb) comes to be regarded as a preposition governing the noun.

Nis [*ne is*, is not] *buten* an god [nom.].
Legend of St. Katherine, p. 367.

Ther nis *bot* a godd [nom.].
Legend of St. Katherine, p. 282.

Nis non other *bute* he [nom.].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 2d ser., p. 109.

Nefede [had not] he *boten* anne sune [acc.].
Layamon, I. 5.

Away went Gilpin—who *but* he? *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

The clause introduced by *but* (the apparent object of the quasi-preposition) may be a single word, an infinitive or prepositional phrase, or a clause with *that.*

For albeit that pain was ordeined of God for the punishment of sinnes (for which they that neuer can now *but* sinne, can neuer be *but* euer punished in hel), yet in this world . . . the punishment by tribulation . . . serueth ordinarily for a meane of amendment.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 11.

Noe lawes of man (according to the straight rule of right) are just, *but* as in regard to the evills which they prevent.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

I cannot choose *but* weep to see him.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

The wedding guest he beat his breast,
Yet he cannot choose *but* hear.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

No war ought ever to be undertaken *but* under circumstances which render all interchange of courtesy between the combatants impossible.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

That *but* for this our souls were free,
And *but* for that our lives were blest.
O. W. Holmes, What we all Think.

By ellipsis of the subject of the clause introduced by *but* in this construction, *but* becomes equivalent to *that . . . not* or *who . . . not.*

There is none soe badd, Eudoxus, *but* shall finde some to favoure his doinges. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

No voice exempt, no voice *but* well could join
Melodious part. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 370.

Hardly a cavalier in the land *but* would have thought it a reproach to remain behind.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

What will *but* felt the fleshly screen?
Browning, Last Ride Together.

In this construction the negative, being implied in *but*, came to be omitted, especially in connection with the verb *be*, in the principal clause, the construction "There is *not but* one God," as in the first example, becoming "There is *but* one God," leaving *but* as a quasi-adverb, 'only, merely, simply.' This use is also extended to constructions not originally negative.

If God would giue the goodes only to good men, than would folke take occasion to serue him *but* for them.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 35.

If they kill us, we shall *but* die. 2 Ki. vii. 4.

I am, my lord, *but* as my betters are,
That led me hither. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Do *but* go kiss him,
Or touch him *but*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

But form'd, and fight! *but* born, and then rebel!
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 6.

For alms are *but* the vehicle of prayer.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 1400.

How happy I should be if I could tease her into loving me, though *but* a little!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Once, and *but* once, this [Bacon's] course of prosperity was for a moment interrupted. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Against his sharp steel lightnings
Stood the Suliote *but* to die. *Whittier*, The Hero.

To the last two constructions, respectively, belong the idioms "I *cannot but* hope that," etc., and "I *can but* hope that," etc. The former has suffered ellipsis of the principal verb in the first clause: "I cannot do anything but hope," or "anything else than hope," or "otherwise than hope," etc., implying constraint, in that there is an alternative which one is mentally unable or reluctant to accept, *but* being equivalent to *otherwise than.* The latter, "I *can but* hope that," etc., has suffered further ellipsis of the negative, and, though historically the same as the former, is idiomatically different: "I can only hope that," etc., implying restraint, in that there is no alternative or opportunity of action, *but* being equivalent to *only, not otherwise than*, or *no more than.*

I *cannot but* remember such things were,
That were most precious to me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

I *cannot but*
Applaud your scorn of injuries.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

They *cannot but* testify of Truth.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

I *cannot but* sympathize with every one I meet that is in affliction. *Addison*, A Friend of Mankind.

He *could but* write in proportion as he read, and empty his commonplace as fast only as he filled it. *Scott.*

Yet he *could not but* acknowledge to himself that there was something calculated to impress awe, . . . in the sudden appearances and vanishings . . . of the masque.
De Quincey.

In an interrogative sentence implying a negative answer, *can but* is equivalent to *cannot but* in a declarative sentence.

Why, who *can but* believe him? he does swear
So earnestly, that if it were not true,
The gods would not endure him.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

After *doubt*, or *doubt not*, and other expressions involving a negative, *but* may be used as after other negatives, *but that* being often used pleonastically for *that.*

I *doubt not but* I shall find them tractable enough.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6.

My lord, I neither can nor will *deny*
But that I know them. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

I *doubt not but* there may be many wise Men in all Places and Degrees, but am sorry the effects of Wisdom are so little seen among us. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

I *do not doubt but* England is at present as polite a nation as any in the world. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

There is *no question but* the King of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

Hence the use of *but* with *if* or *that*, forming a unitary phrase *but if*, 'unless, if not,' *but that*, 'except that, unless' (these phrases having of course also their analytical meaning, with *but* in its adversative use).

Gramer for gurles I gon furste to write,
And beot hem with a baleys *but gif* thei wolde lernen.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 132.

But if I have my wille,
For derne love of thee, leman, I spille.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 91.

Lese the fraternete of the gilde for euere more, *but if* he haue grace. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

And also be we very sure, that as he [God] beginneth to worke with vs, so (*but if* our selfe flit from him) he wil not faile to tarie with vs.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 17.

The phrase *but that*, often abbreviated to *but*, thus takes an extended meaning. (*a*) If not; unless.

Bote ich be holly at thyn heste, let honge me ellys!
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 149.

(*b*) Except that, otherwise than that, that . . . not. (1) After negative clauses.

Sildome *but* some good commeth ere the end.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 172.

I see not then *but* we should enjoy the same license.
B. Jonson.

And know there shall be nothing in my power
You may deserve, *but* you shall have your wishes.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

Nor fate
Shall alter it, since now the die is cast,
But that this hour to Pompey is his last.
Fletcher (and another), False One, i. 1.

Believe not *but* I joy to see thee safe. *Rowe.*

I was not so young when my father died *but that* I perfectly remember him. *Byron.*

The negative clause is often represented by the single word *not*.

Not but they thought me worth a ransom.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

An expletive *what* sometimes, but incorrectly, follows.

Not but what I hold it our duty never to foster into a passion what we must rather submit to as an awful necessity. *Bulwer.*

(2) After interrogative clauses implying a negative answer.

But is it suffered amongest them? It is wonderfull *but that* the governours doe redresse such shamefull abuses.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Who knows *but* we may make an agreeable and permanent acquaintance with this interesting family? *T. Hook.*

(3) After imperative or exclamatory clauses.

Heaven defend *but* still I should stand so.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

(*c*) Excepting or excluding the fact that; save that; were it not that; unless.

And, *but* infirmity
(Which waits upon worn times) hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters 'twixt your throne and his
Measur'd to look upon you. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

Here we live in an old crumbling mansion that looks for all the world like an inn, *but that* we never see company. *Goldsmith.*

Last year, my love, it was my hap
Behind a grenadier to be,
And, *but* he wore a hairy cap,
No taller man methinks than me.
Thackeray, Chronicle of the Drum.

2. However; yet; still; nevertheless; notwithstanding: introducing a statement in restriction or modification of the preceding statement.

When pride cometh, then cometh shame: *but* with the lowly is wisdom. Prov. xi. 2.

Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; *but* the greatest of these is charity. 1 Cor. xiii. 13.

The Moorish inhabitants looked jealously at this small *but* proud array of Spanish chivalry.
Irving, Granada, p. 11.

3. On the contrary; on the other hand: the regular adversative conjunction, introducing a clause in contrast with the preceding.

Coke's opposition to the Court, we fear, was the effect not of good principles, *but* of a bad temper.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

The statement with which the clause with *but* is thus contrasted may be unexpressed, being implied in the context or supplied by the circumstances.

Of much less value is my company
Than your good words. *But* who comes here?
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

Have you got nothing for me?—Yes, *but* I have.
Sheridan.

Sometimes, instead of the statement with which the clause with *but* is contrasted, an exclamation of surprise, admiration, or other strong feeling precedes, the clause with *but* then expressing the ground of the feeling.

O, *but* this most delicious world, how sweet
Her pleasures relish! *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 13.

Good heavens, *but* she is handsome! *Adam Smith.*

4. Than: after comparatives. [This construction, once in good use, and still common, is now regarded as incorrect.]

It can be no otherwise *but* so.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown *but* blasted.
Milton, Ode on D. F. I.

I no sooner saw my face in it *but* I was startled by my shortness in it. *Addison.*

This point was no sooner gained, *but* new dissensions began. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, iii.

5†. When. [This use arises out of the comparative construction, "not far, *but* . . . ," being equivalent to "not much further than . . ." See 4.]

Now I beheld in my dream, that they had not journeyed far, *but* the river and the way for a time parted.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 172.

[By further ellipsis and idiomatic deflection *but* has in modern English developed a great variety of special and isolated uses derived from the preceding.]=Syn. *However, Still, Nevertheless*, etc. See *however*.

but[1] (but), *n.* [Sc., < *but*[1], *adv., prep.*, and *conj.*, outside, without. Cf. the correlative *ben*[1], *n.*] The outer room of a house consisting of only two rooms; the kitchen: the other room being the *ben*.—**To live but and ben with.** See *ben*[1].

but[2]†, **butt**[4]† (but), *n.* [< ME. *but, butte, botte*, a flounder (glossed also *turbo*, turbot, and *pecten*), = D. *bot*, a flounder, plaice, = MLG. *but*, LG. *butt, butte* (> G. *butt, butte*), a flounder, = Sw. *butta*, a turbot. Hence in comp. *halibut*, q. v.] A flounder or plaice. [North. Eng.]

He tok . . .
The *butte*, the schulle, the thornebak.
Havelok, l. 759.

Botte, that is a flounder of the fresshe water.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 231.

but[3], *v.* See *butt*[1].

but[4], *n.* and *v.* See *butt*[2].

but[5] (but), *v.* Short for *abut*. See *butt*[2].

but[6] (but), *n.* See *butt*[3].

butch (bůch), *v. t.* [Assumed from *butcher*, like *peddle* from *peddler*.] To butcher; cut, as flesh. [Rare.]

Take thy huge offal and white liver hence,
Or in a twinkling of this true-blue steel
I shall be *butching* thee from nape to rump.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Art., II., iii. 1.

★ **butcher** (bůch'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bocher*, < OF. *bochier, bouchier, boucher*, F. *boucher* (= Pr. *bochier*; ML. *buccarius*), orig. a killer of he-goats, or seller of their flesh, < OF. *boc, bouc*, F. *bouc* = Pr. *boc* (ML. *buccus*), a he-goat: see *buck*[1]. Cf. It. *beccajo, beccaro*, a butcher, < *becco*, a goat.] **1.** One who slaughters animals for market; one whose occupation is the killing of animals for food.—**2†.** An executioner.—**3.** One who kills in a cruel or bloody manner; one guilty of indiscriminate slaughter.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors, who, for the most part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind.
Locke.

4. Figuratively, an unskilful workman or performer; a bungler; a botch. [Colloq.]—**Butcher's broom.** See *broom*[1].—**Butcher's Cleaver.** See *Charles's Wain*, under *wain*.

butcher (bůch'ėr), *v. t.* [< *butcher, n.*] **1.** To kill or slaughter for food or for market.—**2.** To murder, especially in an unusually bloody or barbarous manner.

A man beset by assassins is not bound to let himself be tortured and *butchered* without using his weapons.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

3. Figuratively, to treat bunglingly; make a botch of; spoil by bad work: as, to *butcher* a job; ★the play was *butchered* by the actors. [Colloq.]

butcher-bird (bůch'ėr-bėrd), *n.* A shrike; an oscine passerine bird of the family *Laniidæ*, and especially of the genus *Lanius* (see these words): so called from its curious habit of killing more than it immediately eats, and sticking what is left upon thorns, as a butcher hangs meat upon hooks. The common butcher-bird of Europe is *L. excubitor*; two common American species are the great northern shrike, *L. borealis*, and a smaller southern species, the white-rumped shrike or loggerhead, *L. ludovicianus*. See *nine-killer* and *shrike*.


Butcher-bird (*Lanius ludovicianus*).

butcher-crow (bůch'ėr-krō), *n.* A bird of the family *Corvidæ*, genus *Barita*, inhabiting New Holland, as *B. destructor*.

butcherdom (bůch'ėr-dom), *n.* The condition or trade of a butcher. [Rare.]

butcherer (bůch'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *butcher, v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who butchers; a butcher. [Rare.]

butcherliness (bůch'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being butcherly. *Johnson.*

butcherly (bůch'ėr-li), *a.* [< *butcher* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a butcher; done in the manner of a butcher.

Lord Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the executioner giving him three *butcherly* strokes.
Evelyn, Diary, July 21, 1683.

butcher-meat (bůch'ėr-mēt), *n.* The flesh of animals slaughtered by the butcher for food, such as that of oxen, sheep, pigs, etc., as distinguished from game or other animal or vegetable food; butchers' meat.

butcherous† (bůch'ėr-us), *a.* [< *butcher* + *-ous.*] Murderous; cruel.

That those thy *butcherous* hands
Should offer violence to thy flesh and blood.
Chapman (?), Alphonsus, v. 2.

butcher-row† (bůch'ėr-rō), *n.* A row of shambles; a meat-market.

How large a shambles and *butcher-row* would such make! *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 97.

butcher's-broom (bůch'ėrz-bröm), *n.* See *butcher's broom*, under *broom*[1].

butcher's-prickwood (bůch'ėrz-prik″wůd), *n.* The berry-alder of Europe, *Rhamnus Frangula*: so called from its use for skewers.

butchery (bůch'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *butcheries* (-iz). [< ME. *bocherie*, a butcher's shop, < OF. *bucherie* (Roquefort), *boucherie* (ML. **buccaria, bucceria*), F. *boucherie*, slaughter, a butcher's shop, < *boucher*, a butcher: see *butcher*.] **1.** Slaughter; the act or business of slaughtering cattle. Hence—**2.** The killing of a human being, especially in a barbarous manner; also, the killing of a large number, as in battle; great slaughter.

Whom gaols, and blood, and *butchery* delight. *Dryden.*

3†. The place where animals are killed for market; a shambles or slaughter-house; hence, a place where blood is shed.

This house is but a *butchery*;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3.

=Syn. *Carnage*, etc. See *massacre*.

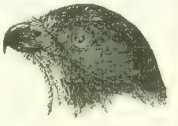
butching (bůch'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *butch, v.*] Butchering; the butcher's trade. [Rare.]

Sax thousand years are nearhand sped
Sin' I was to the *butching* bred.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

Butea (bū'tē-ä), *n.* [NL., named after John, Earl of *Bute* (1713–92).] A genus of leguminous plants, natives of the East Indies, containing three or four species, small trees or climbing shrubs, yielding a kind of kino known as *butea gum* or *Bengal kino*. The principal species is *B. frondosa*, the palas- or dhak-tree, common throughout India and conspicuous for its abundant bright orange-red flowers. The seeds yield an oil; the flowers are used in dyeing; cordage is made from the fiber of the bark; and a lac is produced on the branches by the puncture of a coccus.

but-end, *n.* See *butt-end*.

Buteo (bū'tē-ō), *n.* [L., a buzzard: see *buzzard*.] A genus of ignoble hawks, of the family *Falconidæ*, sometimes forming a subfamily *Buteoninæ*; the buzzards or buzzard-hawks (which see). The genus is an extensive one, in its usual acceptation containing about 40 species, of nearly all parts of the world. They are large, heavy hawks, with no tooth on the bill, wings and tail of moderate size, and rather short feet with partly naked, partly feathered tarsi. The common buzzard of Europe, *B. vulgaris*, and the red-tailed buzzard of America, *B. borealis*, are typical examples.

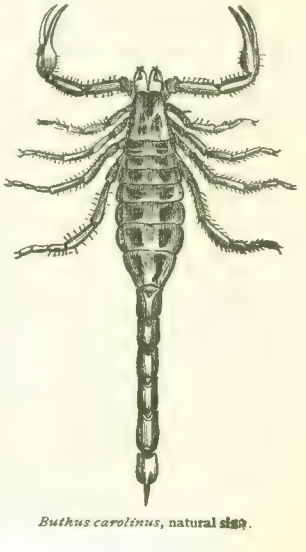

Head of Red-tailed Buzzard (*Buteo borealis*).

Buteoninæ (bū″tē-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buteo*(*n*-) + *-inæ*.] A group of buzzard-hawks; one of the conventional subfamilies of *Falconidæ*, represented by the genus *Buteo* and its subdivisions, and by the genus *Archibuteo*. There are no technical characters by which it can be determined with precision.

buteonine (bū'tē-ō-nīn), *a.* [< *Buteo*(*n*-) + *-ine*[1].] Buzzard-like; resembling a buzzard; belonging to the group of hawks of which the genus *Buteo* is typical.

but-gap (but'-gap), *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *but*[4] or *butt*[2], a bound, limit, + *gap*.] A fence of turf.

Buthus (bū'-thus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of scorpions, of the family *An-*


Buthus carolinus, natural size.

droctonidæ. *B. carolinus* (Beauvois) is common in the southern United States. Its sting is poisonous, but seldom fatal.

butler (but'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boteler*, < ME. *boteler, botler, buteler*, etc., < AF. *butuiller*, OF. *buteiller, bouteillier, boutillier* (ML. *buticularius*), < AF. *butuille*, OF. *bouteille*, < ML. *buticula*, a bottle: see *bottle*[2].] **1.** A man-servant in a household whose principal duty is to take charge of the liquors, plate, etc.; the head male servant of a household.

And he restored the chief *butler* unto his butlership again; and he gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand.
Gen. xl. 21.

2. The title of an official of high rank nominally connected with the importation and supply of wine for the royal table, but having different duties in different countries and at various times.

butlerage (but'lėr-āj), *n.* [< *butler* + *-age*.] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, a duty of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into England by foreigners or merchant strangers: so called because originally paid to the king's butler for the king.

These ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the escheats, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost. *Bacon.*

2†. The office of butler; butlership.—**3.** The butler's department in a household.

butleress (but'lėr-es), *n.* [< *butler* + *-ess*.] A female butler. *Chapman.*

butlership (but'lėr-ship), *n.* [< *butler* + *-ship*.] The office of a butler. Gen. xl. 21.

butlery (but'lėr-i), *n.* [See *buttery*.] Same as *buttery*[2], 2. [Rare.]

There was a *butlery* connected with the college, at which cider, beer, sugar, pipes, and tobacco were sold to the students. *Gow*, Primer of Politeness (ed. 1883), p. 146.

butment (but'ment), *n.* An abbreviated form of *abutment*.

butment-cheek (but'ment-chēk), *n.* The part of the material about a mortise against which the shoulder of a tenon bears.

Butorides (bū-tor'i-dēz), *n.* [NL.] A genus of small herons, of the family *Ardeidæ*, of which green is the principal color; the little green herons. *B. virescens*, the common shitepoke or fly-up-the-creek of the United States, is one species, and there are several others.

but-shaft†, *n.* See *butt-shaft*.

butt[1] (but), *v.* [Also sometimes (like all the other words spelled *butt*) written *but*, early mod. E. *butte*, < ME. *butten*, push, throw, < AF. *buter*, OF. *buter, boter*, push, butt, strike, mod. F. *bouter*, put, *buter*, intr. hit the mark, aim, tr. prop, buttress, = Pr. *botar, boutar, butar* = Sp. Pg. *botar* = It. *bottare*, lance, *buttare*, push, thrust, throw, fling; perhaps < MHG. *bōzen*, strike, beat, = AS. *bēatan*, etc., beat: see *beat*[1]. To the same ult. source are referred *boss*[1], *botch*[1], etc.; also *abut*, of which *butt*[1] in some senses (II., 2, 3) is in part an abbr. form. Hence indirectly *butt*[2], *buttress*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To strike by thrusting, as with the end of a beam or heavy stick, or with the horns, tusks, or head, as an ox, a boar, or a ram; strike with the head.

The bere in the bataile the bygger hym semyde,
And *byttes* hyme boldlye wyth balefulle tuskez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 791.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewell:—the beast
With many heads *butts* me away. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To strike anything by thrusting the head against it, as an ox or a ram; have a habit of striking in this manner.

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting.
Ray, Works of Creation.

When they [shepherds] called, the creatures came, expecting salt and bread. It was pretty to see them lying near their masters, playing and *butting* at them with their horns, or bleating for the sweet rye-bread.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 310.

2. To join at the end or outward extremity; abut; be contiguous.

The poynt of that side *butteth* most vppon Germany.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 247.

There are many ways *butt* down upon this; and they are crooked and wide. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 101.

3. Specifically, in *ship-building*, to abut end to end; fit together end to end, as two planks.

Also spelled *but*.

butt[1] (but), *n.* [< ME. *butt;* < *butt*[1], *v.* The second sense is due in part to F. *botte*, a pass or thrust in fencing, < It. *botta* = Sp. Pg. *bote*, a thrust, blow; from the same source as *butt*[1], *v.*] **1.** A push or thrust given by the head of an animal: as, the *butt* of a ram.—**2.** A thrust in fencing.

To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John shows the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

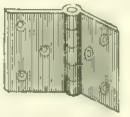
Full butt, with the head directed at an object so as to strike it most effectively.

Ffulle butt in the frunt the fromonde [forehead] he hittez,
That the burnyscht blade to the brayne rynnez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1112.

The corporal ran *full butt* at the lieutenant.
Marryat, Snarleyyow, I. vi.

★**butt**[2] (but), *n.* [Also written *but*, early mod. E. *butte*, < ME. *but, butte*, a goal (*meta*), a mark to shoot at, *but, butt, butte*, a butt of land (ML. *butta terræ*); < OF. "*but*, m., a but or mark," "*butte*, f., a but or mark to shoot at," in another form "*bot*, as *but* [a mark], Norm.; also, a luncheon, or ill-favoured big piece" (Cotgrave), the same as OF. *bot*, end, extremity, mod. F. *bout*, end, extremity, part, piece, distinguished from mod. F. *but*, m., aim, goal, mark, *butte*, f., a mark, target, usually set upon rising ground, hence also a rising ground, knoll, hill, butte (> E. *butte*, q. v.); cf. OF. *buter, boter*, AF. *buter*, push, butt, strike, mod. F. *bouter*, put, *buter*, hit the mark, aim, prop, > E. *butt*[1], q. v.; forms of different stems and in part of different roots parallel to other words of various origin: cf. Norw. *butt*, a stump, block, Icel. *būtr*, a log, LG. *butt*, a stumpy child; G. *butt* = D. *bot* = Dan. *but*, short and thick, stubby (> F. *bot* in *pied bot*, club-foot, = Sp. *boto*, blunt, round at the end): referred, doubtfully, ult. to the root of E. *beat*[1], q. v.] **1.** The end or extremity of a thing. Particularly—(*a*) The thicker, larger, or blunt end of a piece of timber, a musket, a fishing-rod, a whip-handle, etc. Also called *butt-end*. (*b*) The thick or fleshy part of a plant, etc. (*c*) The buttocks; the posteriors. [Vulgar.] (*d*) A buttock of beef. [Prov. Eng.]

2. In *ship-building*, the end of a plank or piece of timber, or, on iron ships, of a plate or bar, which exactly meets another endwise in a ship's side or bottom; also, the joint between two such pieces.—**3.** In *mach.*, the square end of a connecting-rod or other link, to which the bush-bearing is attached.—**4.** In *carp.*, a door-hinge consisting of two plates of metal, or leaves, which interlock so as to form a movable joint, being held together by a pin or pintle. They are screwed to the butting parts of the door and casing, instead of to their adjoining sides as are the older strap-hinges. See *fast-joint butt* and *loose-joint butt*, below. Also called *but-hinge*.


Fast-joint Butt.

5. In *agri.*: (*a*) A ridge in a plowed field, especially when not of full length. Hence—(*b*) A gore or gare. (*c*) *pl.* A small detached or disjoined parcel of land left over in surveying.—**6.** In the *leather trade*, a hide of sole-leather with the belly and shoulders cut off; a rounded crop.

The heaviest hides . . . have received the name of *butts* or backs. *Ure*, Dict., III. 83.

7†. A hassock.—**8.** The standing portion of a half-coupling at the end of a hose; the metallic ring at the end of the hose of a fire-engine, or the like, to which the nozle is screwed.—**9.** In *target-shooting:* (*a*) In archery, a mark to shoot at. (*b*) In rifle-practice, a wooden target composed of several thicknesses of boards, with small spaces between them, so that the depth to which bullets penetrate can be ascertained. (*c*) In gunnery, a solid embankment of earth or sand into which projectiles are fired in testing guns, or in making ballistic experiments. (*d*) *pl.* The range or place where archery, rifle, or gunnery practice is carried on, in distinction from the field. See *target*. Hence—**10.** A person or thing that serves as a mark for shafts of wit or ridicule, or as an object of sarcastic or contemptuous remarks.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart, when my ill genius . . . suggested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his side. *Budgell.*

That false prudence which dotes on health and wealth is the *butt* and merriment of heroism.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 229.

11. A goal; a bound; a limit.

Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
And very sea-mark of my utmost sail.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

12. In *coal-mining*, the surface of the coal which is at right angles to the face. [Eng.] —**13.** A shoemakers' knife. [North. Eng.]

Also spelled *but*.

Bead and butt. See *bead*, 9.—**Butt and butt**, with the butt-ends together, but not overlapping, as two planks.—**Butts and bounds**, the abuttals and boundaries of land.—**Butt's length**, the ordinary distance from the place of shooting to the butt or mark: as, not two *butts' lengths* from the town.

[They] rode so cloos oon after a-nother that whan thei were renged that oon myght have caste a glove vpon theire helmes that sholde not have falle to grounde, er thei hadde ride a *butte lengthe*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 385.

Fast-joint butt, a hinge in which the pintle that holds together the two leaves is removable, and the leaves are so interlocked that they cannot be separated without first removing the pintle.—**Hook and butt.** See *hook*.—**Loose-joint butt**, a hinge in which the jointed portion is halved, each half forming a part of one of the leaves. The pin is immovably fixed to one leaf, and enters a hole in the other leaf, thus enabling the leaves to be separated easily.—**Rising butt**, a hinge in which the leaf attached to the door rises slightly as the door is opened. This action is effected by making the surface upon which this leaf moves inclined instead of horizontal. The object is to give the door a tendency to close automatically.—**Scuttled butt.** Same as *scuttle-butt*.—**To give the butt to**, in angling with a light fly-rod, to turn the butt of the rod toward the hooked fish, thus bending the rod upon itself and keeping a steady tension on the line.—**To start** or **spring a butt** (*naut.*), to loosen the end of a plank by the weakness or ★laboring of the ship.

butt[2] (but), *v.* [< *butt*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To lay down bounds or limits for.

That the dean, etc., do cause all and singular houses, dwellings of the church, to be bounded and *butted*.
Abp. Parker, in Strype (fol. ed.), p. 304.

2. To cut off the ends of, as boards, in order to make square ends or to remove faulty portions. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *intrans.* To abut. See *butt*[1], *v.*, II., 2, 3. Also spelled *but*.

butt[3] (but), *n.* [Also written *but*, early mod. E. *but, butte;* < (1) ME. *bytte, bitte, bit*, earlier *butte*, a leathern bottle, a wine-skin (in late ME. *bitte*, a leathern fire-bucket), < AS. *bytt, byt*, a leathern bottle, = MD. *butte*, D. *but*, a wooden bucket, = MLG. *butte*, LG. *butte, butt* = MHG. *bütte*, G. *bütte, bütte*, a tub, coop, = Icel. *bytta*, a small tub, a bucket, pail, = Norw. *bytta*, a tub, bucket, pail, a brewing-vat (cf. *buti*, a keg, a butter-tub), = Sw. *bytta*, a pail, = Dan. *bötte*, a tub, coop; mixed with (2) ME. **butte* (not found in this sense), < OF. *boute*, mod. F. *botte* = Pr. Sp. *bota* = It. *botte*, a butt, cask; cf. (3) AS. *byden* = MLG. *bodene, boden, bode, bodde, budde*, also *bodeme* (by confusion with *bodeme* = E. *bottom*) = OHG. *butinna*, MHG. *butin, budin, büten, buten, bütten*, G. *bütte* (mixed with the above) = ODan. *bodde*, a butt, tun, tub, vat; cf. It. *bottina*, a little butt; (4) AS. *buteruc, buteric, butruc*, early ME. *buttruc* = OS. *buteric* = OHG. *butirih, puterih*, MHG. *buterich, butrich*, a leathern bottle, a flask, G. dial. *bütterich, büttrich*, a small tub or barrel, a keg (ML. *buttericus*, a tankard); and (5) see *bottle*[2], from the same ult. source: < ML. *buttis, butta*, also *butis, buta*, a butt, a cask, MGr. *βύτις, βοῦτις*, a butt (NGr. *βούτα*, a tub, a churn, *βουτσί*, a tub, a barrel), appar shortened from the older form (from which directly the third set of forms mentioned), ML. *butina*, a flask, < Gr. *πυτίνη*, later (Tarentine) *βυτίνη*, a flask covered with osier (cf. NGr. *βυτίνα*, a pan for salting meat). As in other vessel-names, the precise application varies in the different languages. In the sense of a particular measure of wine, the word is modern; cf. *pipe* in similar senses.] **1†.** A leathern bottle or flask; a bucket: in this sense only in Middle English, usually spelled *bit* or *bitt*.

That the Bitters be redy wᵗ hur horses and *bittes* to brynge water . . . when eny parelle of fuyre ys wᵗyn the cite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

2. A large cask, especially one to contain wine. —**3.** A measure of wine equal to 126 United States (that is, old wine) gallons; a pipe. It is no longer a legal measure in Great Britain, and the common statement that an imperial butt is 126 imperial gallons is incorrect; the butt is 110 imperial gallons. The measure was originally used chiefly for Spanish wine, and the word was used to translate Spanish *bota*, which equaled 126 United States gallons, and to distinguish that from the Spanish *pipa*, which contained only 114 United States gallons. Its present value was legalized by a statute of Anne. It is now confounded with the *pipe*. The pipe of Madeira is reputed to contain 110 gallons; of Canary, 120; of Port, 138; of Marsala, 112. The *bota* and *pipa*, throughout Spain, vary but little from the values above given. In Portuguese countries two measures are common, one of 141 gallons (Oporto, Lisbon for oil), and another of 110 gallons (Lisbon, Madeira, Porto Rico, Bahia). There is besides a Portuguese pipe of 132 gallons (Lisbon for oil, Bahia). In Italy the name *botte* is applied to a cask holding 200 United States gallons or more; but it was in many places confounded with the *pipa*, which held only 160 to 170 gallons. The French word *botte* was never used as the name of a wine-measure; neither was the German *butte* or *bütte*. In Denmark there was a *bodde* of 123 United States gallons; in Gotha, a measure of the same name equal to 115 United States gallons. The *botija* of Bolivia is only 9.3 United States gallons. A butt of London beer, at the time when London beer was measured differently from ale, was 3 hogsheads. A butt of salmon, by a statute of Henry VI., was 84 gallons.

4. A beehive. [Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).]—**5.** A cart. [Prov. Eng.]

butt[4]†, *n.* See *but*[2].

buttal[1] (but'al), *n.* [Short for *abuttal*.] **1†.** A boundary; a bound.—**2.** [Cf. *butt*[2], *n.*, 5.] A corner of ground. [Prov. Eng.]

buttal[2] (but'al), *n.* A dialectal form of *butter*[4], *bittern*[1].

butt-bolt (but'bōlt), *n.* An unbarbed arrow; a butt-shaft.

I saw a little devil fly out of her eye like a *but-bolt*, which sticks at this hour up to the feathers in my heart.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

butt-chain (but'chān), *n.* In *harness*, a short chain attached at one end to the leather tug, and at the other to the swingle-tree. *E. H. Knight.*

butte (būt), *n.* [F., a rising ground, a mound, orig. a butt to shoot at: see *butt*[2].] A conspicuous hill or mountain, especially one that attracts attention by its isolation, or serves as a landmark: a name applied in the regions about the upper Missouri and west to the Pacific. Thus, the "Three *Buttes*" were a conspicuous landmark for emigrants to Oregon. One of the highest and grandest mountains in the United States, Mount Shasta, was in the early days of Californian emigration known to the Americans almost exclusively as Shasta *Butte*. Other prominent lofty peaks in California are still called *buttes*, as Downieville *Buttes*, Marysville *Buttes*, etc. This use of the word *butte*, now gradually disappearing from the region in question, is a relic of French occupancy of the Northwest, and of the subsequent wide distribution through that region of the Hudson's Bay Company's employees, most of whom were of French extraction. The word was picked up by overland emigrants and carried to the furthest West; and it has been much used as a place-name, alone or in combination.

button†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *button*.

butt-end (but'end), *n.* The thicker, larger, or blunt end of anything: as, the *butt-end* of a musket or a piece of timber: same as *butt*[2], ★1 (*a*). Also spelled *but-end*.

butter[1] (but'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *butter, buttere, butere*, < AS. *butere* (in comp. *buter-, buttor-*) = OFries. *butera, botera* = D. *boter* = LG. *botter* = OHG. *butrā, butere*, MHG. *buter*, G. *butter* = F. *beurre* = It. *burro, butiro*, < L. *butyrum*, < Gr. *βούτυρον*, butter, appar. < *βοῦς*, cow, + *τυρός*, cheese, but perhaps an accom. of some foreign word.] 1. The fatty portion of milk. As prepared for use, it contains 80 to 85 per cent. of fats, with varying amounts of water and salt, and minute quantities of sugar and curd. It is used as a food or relish by most peoples, and is made directly from the milk, or from the cream previously separated from the milk, of cows, goats, and other animals. Agitation or churning separates the fats from the milk or cream and makes them cohere in lumps, which are then worked together, freed as far as possible from buttermilk, and usually mixed with salt, which preserves the butter and develops its flavor.

2. In *old chem.*, a term applied to certain anhydrous metallic chlorids of buttery consistence and fusibility.—**Butter-and-tallow tree,** a guttiferous tree of Sierra Leone, *Pentadesma butyracea*, so called from its abundant yellow, greasy sap, which the natives mix with their food.—**Butter of antimony,** a name given to antimony trichlorid, made by distilling a mixture of corrosive sublimate and antimony, and formerly used in medicine as a caustic.—**Butter of bismuth, butter of tin, butter of zinc,** sublimated chlorids of those metals.—**Butter of wax,** the oleaginous part of wax, obtained by distillation, having a buttery consistence.—**Macaja butter.** See *Cocos*.—**Midshipmen's butter.** See *avocado*.—**Paraffin-butter,** a crude paraffin which is used for making candles.—**Rock-butter,** a peculiar mineral, an aluminium and iron sulphate of the consistence and appearance of soft butter, occurring as a pasty exudation from aluminiferous rocks at Hurlet Alum Works, Paisley, Scotland, and in several places on the continent of Europe.—**Run butter,** clarified butter; butter melted and potted for culinary use. The name of *ghee* (which see) is given to a kind of run butter made in India.—**Vegetable butters,** a name given to certain concrete fixed vegetable oils which are solid at common temperatures: so called from their resemblance to butter produced from the milk of animals. The following are the most important of them: *Cacao-butter*, or oil of theobroma, is obtained from the seeds of the cacao (*Theobroma Cacao*) of tropical America; it is a "yellowish-white solid, having a faint agreeable odor, a bland chocolate-like taste, and a neutral reaction" (U. S. Dispensatory, p. 1049). *Canara butter* is obtained from the fruits of *Vateria Indica*; it is a resin rather than an oil, and is used as a varnish. *Fulwa butter* is from the seeds of the East Indian *Madhuca butyracea*; *Kokum butter*, from the seeds of *Garcinia Indica*; *Mahwah butter*, from *Madhuca Indica*. *Shea butter*, also called *galam* or *Bambuk butter*, is from the kernels of the shea-tree, *Butyrospermum Parkii*, of western Africa; it resembles palm-oil, but ★is of a deeper-red color. See *cacao, gutta-shea*, and *karite*.

butter[1] (but'ėr), *v.* [< *butter*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To smear with butter.

'Twas her brother that, in pure kindness to his horse, *butter'd* his hay. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

2. To flatter grossly: as, he *buttered* him to his heart's content. [Colloq.]—**Buttered ale,** a beer brewed without hops or other bitter ingredient, and flavored with sugar, butter, and spice.—**To know on which side one's bread is buttered,** to know where one's advantage lies; be able to take care of one's self. [Colloq.]

I know what's what, I *know on which side*
My bread is butter'd. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* In *gambling slang*, to stake the previous winnings, with addition, at every throw or every game.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw he is sure to be undone. *Addison*, Freeholder.

butter[2] (but'ėr), *n.* [< *butt*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which butts; an animal that butts.

butter[3] (but'ėr), *n.* [< *butt*[2], *v. t.*, 2, + *-er*[1].] A machine for sawing off the ends of boards, to square them and remove faulty parts.

butter[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bittern*[1]. Compare *butterbump*.

butter[5]†, *n.* [Only in ME. form *bitter*, < *bit, bitte* (see *butt*[3]), + *-er*[1].] One who has charge of a butt or fire-bucket. See *butt*[3], *n.*, 1.

butter-ale (but'ėr-āl), *n.* Same as *buttered ale* (which see, under *butter*[1], *v. t.*).

butter-and-eggs (but'ėr-and-egz'), *n.* 1. The popular name in the British islands of the double-flowered variety of *Narcissus aurantius* and of other species of the same genus, and of the toad-flax or ramsted, *Linaria Linaria*; also, of several other plants the flowers of which are of two shades of yellow.—2. The act of sliding on one foot, and striking the slide with the heel and toe of the other foot at short intervals. [Eng. school-boy slang.] *Macmillan's Mag.*

butterball (but'ėr-bâl), *n.* Same as *buffle*[1], 2.

butter-bean (but'ėr-bēn), *n.* The Lima bean, *Phaseolus lunatus*, or a special variety of it; also, a wax-podded variety of *P. vulgaris* or *P. nanus*. See *bean*[1], 2.

butter-bird (but'ėr-bėrd), *n.* The name given to the rice-bunting, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, in Jamaica, where it is in great request for the table. See cut under *bobolink*.

butter-boat (but'ėr-bōt), *n.* A vessel for the table in which melted butter, intended to be used as a sauce, is served; a sauce-boat.

butter-box (but'ėr-boks), *n.* 1. A box or vessel for butter.—2†. A Dutchman. [Slang.]

butterbump (but'ėr-bump), *n.* [Also *butter-mump* (and cf. *buttermunk*), < *butter*, dial. form of *bitter*[3], *bittern*[1], q. v., + *bump*[1], var. *mump*. Cf. equiv. *bogbumper*.] A name of the European bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*. *Tennyson.* [Prov. Eng.]

butter-bur, butter-burr (but'ėr-bėr), *n.* A name of the sweet coltsfoot, *Petasites vulgaris*. Also called *butter-dock*.

butter-color (but'ėr-kul″or), *n.* 1. The color of butter; golden yellow.—2. A substance containing a large amount of coloring matter which is mixed with butter, oleomargarin, butterin, or suine, to give it a rich yellow color; a preparation of ★madder or of arnotto thus used.

buttercup (but'ėr-kup), *n.* A name given to most of the common species of *Ranunculus* with bright-yellow cup-shaped flowers and divided leaves, such as *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*. Also called *butter-flower* and *crowfoot*.

butter-daisy (but'ėr-dā″zi), *n.* The white ox-eye. [Prov. Eng.]

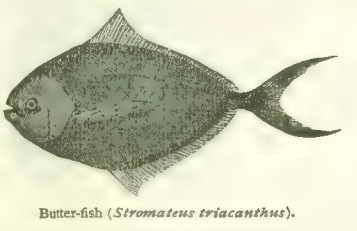
butter-dock (but'ėr-dok), *n.* A name given to the bitter dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*, and the sweet coltsfoot, *Petasites vulgaris*, because their large leaves are used for wrapping butter.

butter-fingered (but'ėr-fing″gėrd), *a.* Having slippery or weak fingers; clumsy in the use of the hands. [Slang.]

butter-fingers (but'ėr-fing″gėrz), *n.* One who lets drop anything he ought to hold; a butter-fingered person; specifically, in *base-ball* and *cricket*, one who "muffs" a ball. [Slang.]

When, on the executioner lifting the head of the seventh traitor, as the preceding six had been lifted to the public gaze, he happened to let it fall, cries of "Ah, clumsy!" "Halloo, *butter-fingers!*" were heard from various quarters of the assembly. *Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. i.

butter-fish (but'ėr-fish), *n.* 1. A name given to various fishes and other marine animals having a smooth and unctuous surface like butter. (*a*) The fish *Stromateus* (or *Poronotus*) *triacanthus*. It has



Butter-fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*).

an oval form, rounded in front, with pores on the back in a single row above the lateral line, and the dorsal and anal fins not elevated. It is abundant along the eastern American coast, but not much esteemed for food. [Massachusetts and New York.] (*b*) A carangoid fish, *Vomer setipinnis*, otherwise called *humpback butter-fish*. [Wood's Holl, Massachusetts.] (*c*) A fish of the family *Labridæ, Coridodax pullus*. It has an oblong body with small smooth scales, a naked head, and 17 dorsal spines and 17 rays. The flesh is exceedingly short in the grain, and well savored, without being rich. It inhabits the kelp-beds around New Zealand. (*d*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Veneridæ, Tapes decussata*; the purr. [Local, Eng. (Hampshire).] (*e*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidæ, Mya arenaria*; the soft clam.

2. A fish of the genus *Murænoides*, especially *M. gunellus*. [Eng.]—3. A serranoid fish, *Cephalopholis punctatus*. Also called *nigger-fish*. [West Ind.]

butterflip (but'ėr-flip), *n.* The avoset, *Recurvirostra avocetta*. *Montagu.* [Local, British.]

butter-flower (but'ėr-flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *buttercup*.

Let weeds instead of *butter-flow'rs* appear,
And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear.
Gay, Shep. Week, Friday, l. 85.

★**butterfly** (but'ėr-flī), *n.*; pl. *butterflies* (-fliz). [< ME. *butturflye, boterflye*, etc., < AS. *buttorfleóge, buterflēge* (= MD. *botervliege*, D. *botervlieg* = G. *butterfliege*), a butterfly, a large white moth, < *butere*, butter, + *fleóge*, a fly. Cf. MD. *botervoghel*, a butterfly, = G. *buttervogel*, a large white moth (MD. *voghel*, D. *vogel* = G. *vogel* = E. *fowl*[1]). The reason for the name is uncertain; it was probably at first applied to the yellow species. Grimm says it has its name, as well as an old German name *molkendieb* (late MHG. *molkendiep*), 'milk-thief,' from the fact that people formerly believed that the butterfly, or elves or witches in its shape, stole milk and butter; but the legend may have arisen out of the name. Another explanation, based on another name of the butterfly, MD. *boterschijte, -schiete, -schete*, refers it to the color of the excrement (*schijte*).] 1. The common English name of any diurnal lepidopterous insect; especially, one of the rhopalocerous *Lepidoptera*, corresponding to the



Goatweed Butterfly (*Anæa andria* Scudd.), male, natural size.

old Linnean genus *Papilio*, called distinctively *the butterflies*. See *Diurna, Rhopalocera, Lepidoptera*, and *Papilio*.—2. Figuratively, a person whose attention is given to a variety of trifles of any kind; one incapable of steady application; a showily dressed, vain, and giddy person.—3. A kind of flat made-up neck-tie.—4†. An herb otherwise called *ragwort*. *Kersey*, 1708.—**Butterfly head-dress.** See *head-dress*.—**Copper butterflies,** the English name of the small copper-colored species of the family *Lycænidæ*, and especially of the genus *Lycæna*.—**Goatweed butterfly,** the popular name of *Anæa andria* Scudd., a rare and interesting butterfly, the larva of which feeds on the goatweeds of the genus *Croton*. The insect is specially interesting from the dissimilarity of the sexes, or sexual dimorphism, and from the curious habit of the larva, which lives in a cup made of the folded leaf. The larva is clear-green in color, with pale-white granulations and interspersed dark indentations. The chrysalis is light-green, banded with dark-gray. The male butterfly is deep coppery-red, marked with dark purplish-brown, while the female is much lighter-colored, though also marked with dark-brown.—**Sea-butterfly,** a mollusk of the subclass *Pteropoda*: so called from its extended lateral foot-lobes, which simulate wings.

butterfly-cock (but'ėr-flī-kok), *n.* Same as ★*butterfly-valve*.

butterfly-fish (but'ėr-flī-fish), *n.* 1. An English name of the eyed blenny, *Blennius ocellaris*.—2. A fish of the family *Nomeidæ, Gasterochisma melampus*, with large black ventral fins, inhabiting the sea about Australia and New Zealand. It attains a length of more than 3 feet, but is rare.

butterfly-gurnard (but'ėr-flī-gėr″närd), *n.* A fish of the family *Triglidæ*, the *Lepidotrigla vanessa* of the Tasmanian and Australian seas.

butterfly-nose (but'ėr-flī-nōz), *n.* A spotted nose, as of some dogs.

butterfly-orchis (but'ėr-flī-ôr″kis), *n.* A British orchid, *Platanthera bifolia*, growing in woods and open heaths. The *great butterfly-orchis* is *P. chlorantha*.

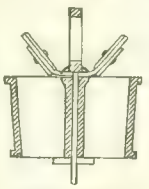
butterfly-plant (but'ėr-flī-plant), *n.* 1. A West Indian orchideous plant, *Oncidium Papilio*. See *Oncidium*.—2. A species of the East Indian *Phalænopsis*.

butterfly-ray (but'ėr-flī-rā), *n.* A selachian of the family *Trygonidæ*, *Pteroplatea maclura*. It is a kind of sting-ray with very broad pectorals.

butterfly-shaped (but'ėr-flī-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, shaped like a butterfly; papilionaceous.

butterfly-shell (but'ėr-flī-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Voluta*.

butterfly-valve (but'ėr-flī-valv), *n.* A kind of double clack-valve used in pumps. It consists essentially of two semicircular clappers, clacks, or wings hinged to a cross-rib cast in the pump-bucket, and is named from its resemblance to the wings of a butterfly when open, as represented in section in the annexed cut. It is employed in the lift-buckets of large water-pumps, and for the air-pump buckets of condensing steam-engines. Also called *butterfly-cock*. See *clack-valve*.



Butterfly-valve.

butterfly-weed (but'ėr-flī-wēd), *n.* 1. A name of the North American plant *Asclepias tuberosa;* the pleurisy-root. It has a considerable reputation as an article of the materia medica. It is an expectorant, a mild cathartic, and a diaphoretic, and is employed in incipient pulmonary affections, rheumatism, and dysentery.

2. The butterfly-pea, *Clitoria Mariana*.

butterin, butterine (but'ėr-in), *n.* [< *butter*[1] + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An artificial butter made by churning oleomargarin, a product of animal fat, with milk and water, or by churning milk with some sweet butter and the yolks of eggs, the whole of the contents of the churn by the latter method being converted into butterin.

butterist†, *n.* See *buttress*, 3.

butter-knife (but'ėr-nīf), *n.* A blunt and generally ornamented knife used for cutting butter at table.

butterman (but'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *buttermen* (-men). A man who sells butter.

buttermilk (but'ėr-milk), *n.* [= D. *botermelk* = MHG. *butermilch*, G. *buttermilch*.] The liquid that remains after the butter is separated from milk. It has a pleasant acidulous taste. Also called *churn-milk*.

> I . . . received a small jug of thick *buttermilk*, not remarkably clean, but very refreshing.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 54.

butter-mold (but'ėr-mōld), *n.* A mold in which pats of butter are shaped and stamped.

buttermunk (but'ėr-mungk), *n.* [A variant of *butterbump*.] A local New England name of the night-heron, *Nyctiardea grisea nævia*.

butternut (but'ėr-nut), *n.* 1. The fruit of *Juglans cinerea*, an American tree, so called from the oil it contains; also, the tree itself. The tree bears a resemblance in its general appearance to the black walnut (*J. nigra*), but the fruit is long, pointed, and viscous, the nut furrowed and sharply jagged, and the wood soft but close-grained and light-colored, turning yellow after exposure. The wood takes a fine polish, and is largely used in interior finish and in cabinet-work. The inner bark furnishes a brown dye, and is used as a mild cathartic. Also called *white walnut*.

2. The nut of *Caryocar nuciferum*, a lofty timber-tree of Guiana belonging to the family *Caryocaraceæ*. The nuts have a pleasant taste, and are exported to some extent. They are also known as *souari-* or *suwarrow-nuts*.

3. A name applied during the civil war in the United States to Confederate soldiers, in allusion to the coarse brown homespun cloth, dyed with butternut, often worn by them.

butter-pat (but'ėr-pat), *n.* A small piece of butter formed into a generally ornamental shape for the table.

butter-pot (but'ėr-pot), *n.* In the seventeenth century, a cylindrical vessel of coarse pottery glazed with pulverized lead ore dusted upon the ware before it was fired. *Marryat.*

butter-print (but'ėr-print), *n.* A mold for stamping butter into blocks, prints, or pats. Also called *butter-stamp*.

butter-scotch (but'ėr-skoch), *n.* A kind of oleaginous taffy.

butter-shag (but'ėr-shag), *n.* A slice of bread and butter. [Local, Eng. (Cumberland).]

butter-stamp (but'ėr-stamp), *n.* Same as *butter-print*.

butter-tongs (but'ėr-tôngz), *n. pl.* A kind of tongs with flat blades for slicing and lifting butter.

butter-tooth (but'ėr-tōth), *n.* [< *butter*[1] + *tooth;* perhaps with some vague allusion to *milk-tooth*.] A broad front tooth.

> I'd had an eye
> Popt out ere this time, or my two *butter-teeth*
> Thrust down my throat.
> *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, iii. 2.

butter-tree (but'ėr-trē), *n.* *Butyrospermum Parkii*, found in Africa, which yields a substance like butter; the shea-tree. See *shea*. The name is also given to various other trees from the seeds of which solid oils are obtained. See *butter*[1].

butter-trier (but'ėr-trī″ėr), *n.* A long hollow hand-tool used in sampling butter.

butter-tub (but'ėr-tub), *n.* A tub used for containing butter in quantity.

butterweed (but'ėr-wēd), *n.* A common name of the horseweed, *Leptilon Canadense*, and of *Senecio lobatus* of the northern U. S.

butter-weight† (but'ėr-wāt), *n.* More than full weight; a larger or more liberal allowance than is usual or is stipulated for: in allusion to a custom, now obsolete, of allowing and exacting 17 or 18 ounces, or even more, to the pound of butter. In Scotland either tron weight or a still heavier pound was used for butter.

> They teach you how to split a hair,
> Give —— and Jove an equal share;
> Yet why should we be lac'd so strait?
> I'll give my M—— *butter-weight*.
> *Swift*, Rhapsody on Poetry.

butterwife (but'ėr-wīf), *n.* A butterwoman. *Johnson*.

butterwoman (but'ėr-wum″an), *n.*; pl. *butterwomen* (-wim″en). A woman who sells butter.

> I see grave learned men rail and scold like *butter-women*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 613.

butter-worker (but'ėr-wėr″kėr), *n.* An apparatus or tool for freeing butter from buttermilk.

butterwort (but'ėr-wėrt), *n.* [< *butter*[1] + *wort*[1].] A name common to the species of *Pinguicula*. The butterworts grow on wet ground, are apparently stemless, and have showy spurred flowers. The name is due to the greasy-looking viscid surface of the leaves, which are covered with soft, pellucid glandular hairs, secreting a glutinous liquor that catches small insects. The edges of the leaf roll over on the insect and retain it, and the insects thus caught are supposed to serve as food for the plant. In the north of Sweden the leaves are employed to curdle milk.



Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

(From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

buttery[1] (but'ėr-i), *a.* [< *butter*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the qualities (especially the consistence) or appearance of butter.

> Sinking her voice into a deeper key, she drove the following lines, slowly and surely, through and through his poor, unresisting, *buttery* heart. *C. Reade*, Art.

2. Apt to let fall anything one ought to hold, as a ball in the game of cricket; butter-fingered.

buttery[2] (but'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *butteries* (-iz.) [< ME. *botery, botry*, a buttery, a corruption (due to association with *botere, butter*, and to the fact that, besides liquors, butter and other provisions were kept in the same place) of *botelerye* (mod. E. restored *butlery*), < OF. *bouteillerie*, a place to keep bottles or liquors (ML. *buticularia*, the office of a wine-taster), < *bouteille, boutille*, a bottle: see *butler* and *bottle*[2].] 1. An apartment in a house in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept; a pantry.

> Take them to the *buttery*,
> And give them friendly welcome.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.
> Make him drink, wench;
> And if there be any cold meat in the *buttery*,
> Give him some broken bread and that, and rid him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

2. In colleges, formerly, a room where liquors, fruits, and refreshments were kept for sale to the students.

> In English universities the *buttery* was in former days the scene of the infliction of corporal punishment.
> *B. H. Hall*, College Words.

buttery-bar (but'ėr-i-bär), *n.* A ledge on the top of a buttery-hatch on which to rest tankards.

> Bring your hand to the *buttery-bar* and let it drink.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

buttery-book (but'ėr-i-bůk), *n.* An account-book kept at the buttery of a college.

> This person was an assistant to the butler to put on [that is, enter] bottles in the *buttery book*.
> *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., II.
> If no rude mice with envious rage
> The *buttery-books* devour. *The Student*, I. 348.

buttery-hatch (but'ėr-i-hach), *n.* A hatch or half-door giving entrance to a buttery.

> I know you were one could keep
> The *buttery-hatch* still locked, and save the chippings.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

butt-hinge (but'hinj), *n.* Same as *butt*[2], 4.

butthorn (but'thôrn), *n.* [Uncertain; appar. < *but*[2] (or else *butt*[2]) + *thorn*, prob. in ref. to the spiny surface of the starfish.] A kind of starfish, *Astropecten aurantiacus*. See *starfish*.

butt-howel (but'hou″el), *n.* A kind of howel or adz used by coopers.

butting (but'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *butt*[1], *v.*, for *abut*.] An abutting or abuttal.

> Without *buttings* or boundings on any side.
> *Bp. Beveridge*, Works, I. xx.

butting-joint (but'ing-joint), *n.* A joint formed by two pieces of timber or metal united endwise so that they come exactly against each other with a true joint; an abutting joint. In ironwork the parts are welded, and the term is used in contradistinction to *lap-joint*. Also called *butt-joint*.

butting-machine (but'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for dressing and finishing the ends of boards or small timbers by means of cutters attached to a revolving disk.

butting-ring (but'ing-ring), *n.* A collar on the axle of a wheel, inside the wheel, which it prevents from moving further inward along the axle.

butting-saw (but'ing-sâ), *n.* A cross-cut saw used to prepare logs for the saw-mill by cutting off the rough ends.

butt-joint (but'joint), *n.* Same as *butting-joint*.

buttle[1] (but'l), *n.* A Scotch form of *bottle*[3].

buttle[2] (but'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *buttled*, ppr. *buttling*. [< *butler*, as *butch* < *butcher*, *burgle* < *burglar*, *peddle* < *peddler*, etc.] To act as butler. [Prov. Eng.]

butt-leather (but'leтн″ėr), *n.* The thickest leather, used chiefly for the soles of boots and shoes.

buttock (but'ǫk), *n.* [< ME. *buttok, bottok;* AS. *buttuc*, an end, a piece of land.] 1. Either of the two protuberances which form the rump in men and animals; in the plural, the rump; the gluteal region of the body, more protuberant in man than in any other animal; the bottom.

> Like a barber's chair, that fits all *buttocks*.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2.

2. The upper aftermost portion of the continuation of the contour of a ship's bottom. *Thearle*, Naval Arch.—3. In *coal-mining*, the portion of a face of coal ready to be next taken down. [Eng.]—4. A piece of armor for the rump of a horse. See *croupière*.—**Buttock mail**†, a ludicrous term for the fine formerly paid, in a case of fornication, to an ecclesiastical court. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

buttocker (but'ǫk-ėr), *n.* [< *buttock*, 3, + *-er*[1].] In *mining*, one who works at the buttock, or breaks out the coal ready for the fillers. [Eng.]

buttock-line (but'ǫk-līn), *n.* In *ship-building*, the projection upon the sheer plan of the intersection of a plane parallel to it with the after-body of the vessel.

> The lines obtained by the intersections of the planes parallel to the sheer plane are known as bow lines when in the fore body, and *buttock lines* when in the after body.
> *Thearle*, Naval Architecture, § 16.

button (but'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boton*, < ME. *boton, botoun, bothun, bothom*, < OF. *boton* (F. *bouton* = Pr. Sp. *boton* = Pg. *botão* = It. *bottone*), < ML. **bottō(n-)*, a bud, knob, button, prob. < **bottare, buttare*, OF. *boter*, etc., push, thrust: see *butt*[1], *v.*] 1. Any knob or ball fastened to another body; specifically, such an object used to secure together different parts of a garment, to one portion of which it is fastened in such a way that it can be passed through a slit (called a buttonhole) in another portion, or through a loop. Buttons are sometimes sewed to garments for ornament. They are made of metal, horn, wood, mother-of-pearl, etc., and were formerly common in very rich materials, especially during the eighteenth century, when the coats of gentlemen at the French court had buttons of gold and precious stones, pearl, enamel, and the like. Later buttons of diamonds or of paste imitating diamonds were worn, matching the buckles of the same period.

2. *pl.* (used as a singular). A page: so called from the buttons, commonly gilt, which adorn his jacket.

> Our present girl is a very slow coach; but we hope some day to sport a *buttons*. *Dean Ramsay.*

3. A knob of gold, crystal, coral, ruby, or other precious stone, worn by Chinese officials, both civil and military, on the tops of their hats as a badge of rank; hence, the rank itself: as, a blue *button*. There are nine ranks, the first or highest being distinguished by a transparent red (or ruby)



Gray Hairstreak.



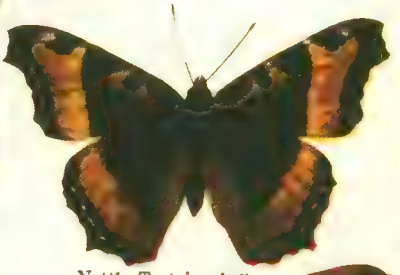
Monarch Butterfly.



American Copper.



Clouded Sulphur.



Nettle Tortoise-shell.



The Banded Purple.

Common Wood-nymph.





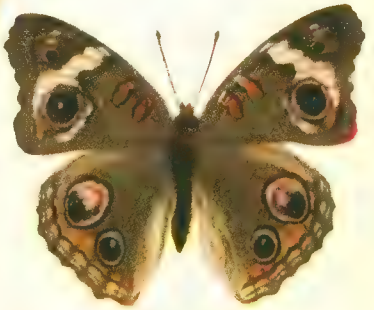
Great Spangled Fritillary.



Silver-bordered Fritillary.



Tiger Swallowtail.



The Buckeye.



The Comma.



Bruce's Lemonias.



Lorquin's Admiral.



Orange-Skirted Calico



Eyed Emperor



Thistle Butterfly

NORTH AMERICAN BUTTERFLIES

NATURAL SIZES

button; the second, by opaque red (coral); the third, by transparent blue (sapphire); the fourth, by opaque blue (lapis lazuli); the fifth, by transparent white (crystal); the sixth, by opaque white; the seventh, by plain gold; the eighth, by worked gold; and the ninth or lowest, by plain gold with the character for "old age" engraved on it in two places. A scholar who has passed the siu-tsai (or bachelor) examination is entitled to wear the last.

4. A knob or protuberance resembling a button. Specifically —(*a*) The knob of metal which terminates the breech of most pieces of ordnance, and which affords a convenient bearing for the application of hand-spikes, breechings, etc.; a cascabel. [Eng.] (*b*) A knob or guard secured to the end of a foil, to prevent the point from penetrating the skin or wounding. (*c*) The small knob or ball by pushing or pressing which the circuit of an electric bell is completed.

5. A bud of a plant. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> The canker galls the infants of the spring,
> Too oft before their *buttons* be disclos'd.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

6. A flat or elongated piece of wood or metal, turning on a nail or screw, used to fasten doors, windows, etc.—**7.** A small round mass of metal lying at the bottom of a crucible or cupel after fusion.—**8.** In an organ, a small round piece of leather which, when screwed on the tapped wire of a tracker, prevents it from jumping out of place. *Stainer and Barrett.*—**9.** An adjustable knob through which reins pass, and which serves to insure the driver's grip on the reins.—**10.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The terminal segment of the crepitaculum or rattle of a rattlesnake. See *crepitaculum*.

> In the structure of the end of the tail of harmless snakes, we see a trace of the first *button* of the rattle in a horny cap that covers the terminal vertebræ.
> *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 197.

(*b*) In *entom.*, a knob-like protuberance on the posterior extremity of the larvæ of certain butterflies, also called the *anal button* or *cremaster*. Sometimes there is a second one, called the *preanal button*.—**11.** *pl.* A name given to young mushrooms, such as are used for pickling.—**12.** *pl.* Sheep's dung: sometimes used for dung in general. [Prov. (west.) Eng.]—**13.** A small cake. [Prov. Eng.]—**14.** A person who acts as a decoy. Specifically—(*a*) An auctioneer's accomplice who employs various devices to delude bidders so as to raise the price of articles sold, etc. (*b*) A thimble-rigger's accomplice. [Eng. slang.]—**Barton's button**, a polished button upon which a series of many fine lines, parallel and near together, have been impressed, so as to show brilliant colors when exposed to light striking it in nearly parallel rays, by an effect of diffraction.—**Biskra button.** Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).—**Corrigan's button** [named after Sir John Dominic Corrigan of Dublin (1802-80)], a button of steel used in surgery, when heated to 100° C., as a means of counter-irritation. Also called *Corrigan's cautery*.—**Elastic button**, a rounded knob at the end of a sliding spring-bolt placed in the edge of a door, and fitting into a depression in the opposite jamb, intended to keep the door closed without being locked, yet so that it can be easily opened.—**Quaker buttons**, the seeds of the *Nux vomica*. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 974.—**To hold by the button**, to buttonhole; detain in conversation; bore.

> Not to *hold* you *by the button* too peremptorily.
> *Mrs. Gore.*

★**button** (but'n), *v.* [< ME. *botonen*, < *boton*, a button.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To attach a button or buttons to.

> His bonet *buttened* with gold.
> *Gascoigne*, Woodmanship.
>
> Your rapier shall be *button'd* with my head,
> Before it touch my master.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, i. 3.

2. To fasten with a button or buttons; secure, or join the parts or edges of, with buttons: often followed by *up*: as, to *button up* a waistcoat.

> One whose hard heart is *button'd up* with steel.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2.
>
> He was a tall, fat, long-bodied man, *buttoned up* to the throat in a tight green coat. *Dickens.*

II. *intrans.* To be capable of being buttoned.

> Diderot writes to his fair one that his clothes will hardly *button*. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

buttonball, buttonwood (but'n-bâl, -wûd), *n.* The plane-tree of the United States, *Platanus occidentalis*: so called from its small, round, pendulous, syncarpous fruit. Also incorrectly called *sycamore*.

button-blank (but'n-blangk), *n.* A disk of metal, bone, etc., to be formed into a button.

button-bush (but'n-bûsh), *n.* A name given to the *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, a North American shrub, on account of its globular flower-heads. See *Cephalanthus*.

button-ear (but'n-ēr), *n.* An ear that falls over in front, concealing the inside, as in some dogs.

buttoned (but'nd), *p. a.* **1.** Decorated with buttons or small bosses, as a glass vase.—**2.** In *her.*, ornamented with small points, usually of a different tincture; studded.

buttoner (but'n-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which buttons; a button-hook.—**2.** A decoy. [Eng. slang.]

button-fastener (but'n-fâs″nėr), *n.* A clasp for fastening buttons.

button-flower (but'n-flou″ėr), *n.* A name given to species of *Ochna*, shrubs and trees of tropical America, family *Ochnaceæ*. Some are ★occasionally cultivated in hothouses.

buttonhole (but'n-hōl), *n.* **1.** The hole or loop in which a button is caught.—**2.** A name given to the hart's-tongue fern, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium*, because its fructification in the young state ★resembles a buttonhole in form and appearance.

buttonhole (but'n-hōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *buttonholed*, ppr. *buttonholing*. [< *buttonhole*, *n.*] **1.** To seize by the buttonhole or button and detain in conversation; interview.

> He won't stand on the corner and *buttonhole* everybody with the news. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

2. To make buttonholes in.

button-hook (but'n-hůk), *n.* A small metal hook used for buttoning shoes, gloves, etc.

button-loom (but'n-lōm), *n.* A loom for weaving coverings for buttons.

button-mold (but'n-mōld), *n.* A disk of bone, wood, or metal, to be covered with fabric to form a button. *E. H. Knight.*—**Fossil button-mold**, a name sometimes given to a section of encrinite between two joints.

button-nosed (but'n-nōzd), *a.* Same as *star-nosed*: applied to the condylure. See cut under *Condylura*.

button-piece (but'n-pēs), *n.* A button-blank.

button-quail (but'n-kwāl), *n.* A bird of the family *Turnicidæ*; a hemipod.

button-solder (but'n-sol″dėr), *n.* A white solder composed of tin, brass, and copper, used as a substitute for silver solder in making buttons.

button-tool (but'n-töl), *n.* A tool resembling a crown-saw, used to cut out button-blanks; the cutting tool of a button-lathe or other machine for making buttons; also, a tool for cutting the leather nuts used in organ-actions. See *tracker* and *organ*.

button-tree (but'n-trē), *n.* Same as *button-wood*, 1.

button-weed (but'n-wēd), *n.* **1.** A name given to several rubiaceous plants belonging to the genera *Spermacoce*, *Diodia*, and *Borreria*.—**2.** The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

buttonwood (but'n-wůd), *n.* **1.** A common name in the West Indies of a low combretaceous tree, *Conocarpus erecta*, with very heavy, hard, and compact wood. The white buttonwood is a small tree of the same order, *Laguncularia racemosa*, growing on the shores of lagoons and having a similar wood. Also called *button-tree*.

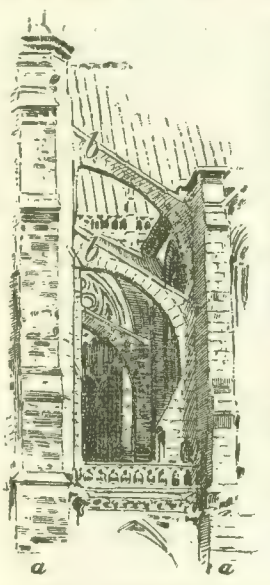
2. See *buttonball*.

buttony (but'n-i), *a.* [< *button* + *-y*[1].] Decorated with a profusion of buttons.

> That *buttony* boy sprang up and down from the box with Emmy's and Jos's visiting card.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, ix.

buttour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bittern*[1].

buttress (but'res), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *butteras*, *butterace*, *butrasse*, *bottras*; < late ME. *buttrace*, *butterace*, *butrasse*, *boterace*, < OF. *bouterets*, prop. pl. of *bouteret*, *buteret*, a buttress, prop. adj., thrusting, bearing a thrust (said of an arch or a pillar) (cf. *boutrice*, "an ashler or binding-stone (in building)," *boutant*, "a buttress or shore-post"—Cotgrave), < *bouter*, *boter*, push, thrust, put, mod. F. *bouter*, put, *buter*, prop, support, the source of E. *butt*[1], push, etc.: see *butt*[1].] **1.** A structure built against a wall, for the purpose of giving it stability.—**2.** Figuratively, any prop or support.



Abbey of St. Denis, France.
a, *a*, buttresses; *b*, *b*, flying buttresses.

> The ground-pillar and *buttress* of the good old cause of nonconformity. *South.*

3†. [Also written *buttrice*, *butteris*.] In *farriery*, an instrument of steel set in wood, for paring the hoof of a horse. *Minsheu*; *Kersey*.—**Flying buttress**, in *medieval arch.*, a support in the form of a segment of an arch springing from a solid mass of masonry, as the top of a side-aisle buttress, and abutting against another part of the structure, as the wall of a clearstory, in which case it acts as a counterpoise against the vaulting of the central pile: so named from its passing through the air.—**Hanging buttress**, in *arch.*, a feature in the form of a buttress, not standing solid on a foundation, but supported on a corbel. It is applied in debased styles chiefly as a decoration.

buttress (but'res), *v. t.* [< ME. *boterasen*: see *buttress*, *n.*] To support by a buttress; hence, to prop or prop up, literally or figuratively.

> To set it upright again, and to prop and *buttress* it up for duration. *Burke*, Reform of Representation.
>
> A white wall, *buttressed* well, made girdle wide
> To towers and roofs where yet his kin did bide.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 369.

buttress-tower (but'res-tou″ėr), *n.* In *early fort.*, a tower projecting from the face of the rampart-wall, but not rising above it. It was afterward developed into the bastion.

butt-shaft† (but'shâft), *n.* A blunt or unbarbed arrow used for shooting at a target. Also spelled *but-shaft*.

> The blind bow-boy's *butt-shaft*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.
>
> *Mer.* I fear thou hast not arrows for the purpose.
> *Cup.* O yes, here be of all sorts—flights, rovers, and *butt-shafts*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

butt-strap (but'strap), *v. t.* To weld together (two pieces of metal) so as to form a butting-joint.

> Two pieces which are welded or *butt-strapped* together. *Thearle*, Naval Architecture, § 268.

butt-weld (but'weld), *n.* In *mech.*, a weld formed by joining the flattened ends of two pieces of iron at white heat; a jump-weld.

buttwoman (but'wům″an), *n.*; pl. *buttwomen* (-wim″en). [< *butt*[2], 7, a hassock, + *woman*.] A woman who cleans a church, and in service-★time assists as a pew-opener. [Eng.]

butty (but'i), *n.*; pl. *butties* (-iz). [E. dial., short for **butty-fellow*, early mod. E. *boty-felowe*, a partner (Palsgrave) (cf. *butty-collier*, *butty-gang*), < *boty*, now *booty*, plunder, property shared, + *felowe*, fellow.] **1.** A comrade, chum, or partner. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**2.** Specifically, in *English coal-mining*, one who takes a contract, or is a partner in a contract, for working out a certain area of coal. The *butty-collier*, or first man, as he is called in some coal-mining districts, employs his own holers, fillers, and boys, and has general charge of the work in his own particular "stall."

butty-collier (but'i-kol″yėr), *n.* In *English coal-mining*, the head man of a butty-gang. See *butty*.

butty-gang (but'i-gang), *n.* A gang of men who take a contract for a part of a work, as in the construction of railroads, etc., the proceeds being equally divided between them, with something extra to the head man.

butua (bū'tụ-ä), *n.* See *abutua*.

butwards (but'wärdz), *adv.* [< *but*[1], *adv.*, + *-wards*.] Toward the outward apartment. [Scotch.]

butyl (bū'til), *n.* [< *but(yric)* + *-yl*.] A hydrocarbon alcohol radical having the composition C_4H_9. It cannot be isolated, and occurs only in combination with other radicals.—**Butyl-chloral hydrate.** Same as *croton-chloral hydrate* (which see, under *croton*).

butylamine (bū-til'a-min), *n.* [< *butyl* + *amine*.] Same as *tetrylamine*.

butylene (bū'ti-lēn), *n.* [< *butyl* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C_4H_8) belonging to the olefine series. It exists in three isomeric forms, all of which are gases at ordinary temperatures.

butylic (bū-til'ik), *a.* [< *butyl* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to butyl.

butyraceous (bū-ti-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter (see *butter*[1]), + *-aceous*.] Having the quality of butter; resembling butter; consisting of or containing butter. Also *butyrous*.

> Among all races perhaps none has shown so acute a sense of the side on which its bread is buttered [as the Saxon], and so great a repugnance for having fine phrases take the place of the *butyraceous* principle.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 249.

butyrate (bū'ti-rāt), *n.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + *-ate*[1].] A salt of butyric acid.—**Ethyl butyrate**, $C_2H_5.C_4H_7O_2$, a very mobile liquid, having an odor somewhat like that of the pineapple. It is soluble in alcohol, and is used, on account of its odor, in the manufacture of perfumery and also of artificial rum and other spirits. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol and butyric acid, with the addition of a little ether. Known in trade as *essence of pineapple* or *ananas-oil*.—**Glycerin butyrate** or **butyrin**, $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$, a glycerid or fat which occurs in butter.

butyric (bū-tir'ik), *a.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from butter.—**Butyric acid**, $C_3H_7CO.OH$, a colorless mobile liquid having a strong, rancid smell and acrid taste. Normal butyric acid is miscible with water and forms crystalline salts with the bases. It is prepared from butter, or by fermenting sugar with putrid cheese. It also occurs in cod-liver oil and other fats, in the juice of meat, and in the perspiration, and is widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom.—**Butyric ester**, the generic name of a class of compounds formed from butyric acid by the substitution of one atom of a basic organic radical, such as ethyl, for an atom of hydrogen.—**Butyric fermentation**, a decomposition of certain carbohydrates characterized by the production of butyric acid. It is caused by *Bacillus amylobacter* and several other bacteria. See *fermentation*.

butyril (bū'ti-ril), *n.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + *-il*.] The radical (C_3H_7CO) of butyric acid and its derivatives.

butyrin (bū'ti-rin), *n.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + *-in*².] A triglycerid, $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$, which is a constant constituent of butter, together with olein, stearin, and other glycerids. It is a neutral yellowish liquid fat, having a sharp, bitter taste.

butyrous (bū'ti-rus), *a.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + *-ous*.] Same as *butyraceous*.

buxeous (buk'sē-us), *a.* [< L. *buxeus*, pertaining to the box-tree, < *buxus*, the box-tree: see *Buxus*.] Pertaining to the box-tree or resembling it.

buxin, buxine (buk'sin), *n.* [< NL. *buxina*, < L. *buxus*, the box-tree: see *-in*², *-ine*².] An alkaloid obtained from the box-tree. It has generally the appearance of a translucent deep-brown mass, but can be crystallized from methyl alcohol. Its taste is bitter and it excites sneezing. Some investigators have identified it with bebeerin, but this is doubtful.

buxina (buk-sī'nä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *buxine*.

buxine, *n.* See *buxin*.

buxom (buk'sum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bucksome*, *bucksom*, < ME. *buxom*, *buxum*, *boxom*, *bouxom*, *bogsam*, *bughsom* (also, by absorption of the palatal, *bousom*, *bowsom*, mod. E. as if **bowsome*), earlier *buhsum*, obedient, submissive, < AS. **buhsum* (not found) (= D. *buigzaam*, flexible, submissive, = G. *biegsam*, flexible), < *būgan*, bow, + *-sum*, -some: see *bow*¹, *buck*², and *-some*.] **1†.** Yielding to pressure; flexible; unresisting.

Twise was he seene in soaring Eagles shape,
And with wide winges to beat the *buxome* ayre.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 34.

Wing silently the *buxom* air. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 842.

The crew with merry shouts their anchors weigh,
Then ply their oars, and brush the *buxom* sea.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 613.

2†. Obedient; obsequious; submissive.

To be ever *buxom* and obedient. *Foxe.*

"For-thi," seid Samuel to Saul, "god hym-self hoteth
The, be *boxome* at his biddynge his wille to fulfille."
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 263.

He did tread down and disgrace all the English, and set up and countenance the Irish; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to the government.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Having health and comeliness together with a lively disposition; healthy and cheerful; brisk; jolly; lively and vigorous.

A daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonair.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 24.

The *buxom* god [Bacchus].
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

A parcel of *buxom* bonny dames. *Tatler*, No. 273.

Such *buxom* chief shall lead his host
From India's fires to Zembla's frost.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 4.

[In this sense the word is now always applied to girls or women, and implies abundant health as shown in plumpness, fresh color, and strength.]

4. Showing vigor or robustness; sturdy; fresh; brisk: said of things: as, "*buxom* valour," *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

Buxom health of rosy hue.
Gray, Ode on a Prospect of Eton College.

5†. Amorous; wanton. *Bailey.*

buxom†, *v. i.* [ME. *buxomen*; < *buxom*, *a.*] To be obedient; yield.

To *buxom* to holi churche, and to al the land also.
St. Edm. Conf. (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 445.

buxomly (buk'sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *buxomly*, *buxumli*, etc.; < *buxom* + *-ly*².] **1†.** Obediently; humbly.

To condyte me fro Cytee to Cytee, gif it were nede, and *buxomly* to resceyve me and my Companye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 82.

And grace axed of god [that to graunten it is] redy
[To hem] that *boxomeliche* biddeth it and ben in wille to amenden hem. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 195.

2. In a buxom manner; briskly; vigorously.

buxomness (buk'sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *buxomnes*, *buxumnes*, *buhsumnes*, etc.; < *buxom* + *-ness*.] **1†.** Obedience; submissiveness.

Bote I Rule thus thi Reame Rend out my Ribbes!
3if hit beo so that *Boxumnesse* beo at myn assent.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 150.

2. The quality of being buxom; briskness; liveliness; healthy vigor or plumpness.

Buxus (buk'sus), *n.* [L., the box-tree, > E. *box*¹, q. v.] A genus of plants whose species afford the valuable hard wood called *boxwood;* the box. It is the typical genus of the family *Buxaceæ*. *B. sempervirens*, the common box, is a native of Europe and Asia, and is found from the Atlantic to China and Japan, sometimes attaining a height of 20 or 30 feet, though the trunk is seldom more than 8 or 10 inches in diameter. The finest quality of boxwood is from the Levant and regions about the Black Sea, and is largely employed in wood-engraving, for mathematical and musical instruments, and for turning. There are numerous varieties in cultivation for ornamental purposes, including the common dwarf bushy form used for garden-edgings.



A branch of Box (*Buxus sempervirens*).

buy (bī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bought*, ppr. *buying*. [Early mod. E. also *buye*, *by*, *bie*, *bye*, < ME. *buyen*, *byen*, *bien*, *beyen*, *biggen*, *buggen*, etc., < AS. *bycgan* (pret. *bohte*, pp. *boht*) = OS. *buggean* = Goth. *bugjan* (pret. *bauhta*), buy; not found in the other Teut. tongues; connections doubtful. Hence in comp. *aby*¹, and by perversion *abide*², q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To acquire the possession of, or the right or title to, by paying a consideration or an equivalent, usually in money; obtain by paying a price to the seller; purchase: opposed to *sell*.

His [Emerson's] plan for the extirpation of slavery was to *buy* the slaves from the planters.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, viii.

Hence—**2.** To get, acquire, or procure for any kind of equivalent: as, to *buy* favor with flattery.

Euill men take great payn to *buy* Hell—and all for worldly pleasure—
Dearer then good men *buy* heauen, for God is their treasure. *Rhodes*, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

I have *bought*
Golden opinions from all sorts of people.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

3. To bribe; corrupt or pervert by giving a consideration; gain over by money, etc.

There is one thing which the most corrupt senates are unwilling to sell; and that is the power which makes them worth *buying*. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

4. To be sufficient to purchase or procure; serve as an equivalent in procuring: as, gold cannot *buy* health.—**5†.** To aby; suffer.

What? schal I *buy* it on my fleisch so deere?
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 167.

Bought note, bought and sold notes. See *note*.—**To buy a borough.** See *borough*¹.—**To buy again†,** to redeem. See *againbuy*.

God save yow, that *boughte agayn* mankynde.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 304.

To buy at a bargain. See *bargain*.—**To buy in.** (*a*) To purchase for one's self, especially shares or stock: opposed to *sell out*.

She ordered her husband to *buy in* a couple of fresh coach-horses. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 109.

What minor and rival companies stood in the way they *bought in*. *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 38.

(*b*) To buy for the owner at a public sale, especially when an insufficient price is offered.—**To buy into,** to obtain an interest or footing in by purchase, as of the shares of a joint-stock company, and formerly in England of a commission in a regiment.—**To buy in under the rule,** in the *stock exchange*, to purchase stock on behalf of a member to enable him to meet a short contract, or to return stock which had been borrowed, on notice being given to the chairman, who makes the purchase.—**To buy off.** (*a*) In the English service, to obtain a release from military service by a payment. (*b*) To get rid of the opposition of by payment; purchase the non-intervention of; bribe.

What pitiful things are power, rhetoric, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or *buy off* conscience. *South.*

To buy off counsel, to pay counsel not to take employment from the opposite party.—**To buy or sell the bear.** See *bear*², 5 (*a*).—**To buy out.** (*a*) To buy off; redeem.

Dreading the curse that money may *buy out*.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

(*b*) To purchase all the share or shares of (a person) in a stock, fund, or partnership, or all his interest in a business: as, A *buys out* B.—**To buy over,** to detach by a bribe or consideration of some sort from one party and attach to the opposite party.—**To buy the bargain dear.** See *bargain*.—**To buy the refusal of,** to give money for the right of purchasing at a fixed price at a future time.—**To buy up,** to purchase or acquire title to the whole of, or the whole accessible supply of, as shares, a crop, or a stock of goods in market.

The noise of this book's suppression made it presently be *bought up*, and turn'd much to the stationer's advantage. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1674.

II. *intrans.* To be or become a purchaser.

I will *buy* with you, sell with you. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

buyable (bī'a-bl), *a.* [< *buy* + *-able*.] Capable of being bought, or of being obtained for money or other equivalent.

The spiritual fire which is in that man . . . is not *buyable* nor salable. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 2.

buyer (bī'ėr), *n.* One who buys; a purchaser; a purchasing agent.—**Buyer's option,** in the *stock exchange*, a privilege which a purchaser has of taking a stipulated amount of stock at any time during a specified number of days: usually stated as *buyer* 3, 10, 20, etc., according to the period agreed on. Often abbreviated to *b. o.*

buz†, buzz³† (buz), *interj.* [See *buzz*¹, *n.*] A sibilant sound uttered to enjoin silence.

Pol. The actors are come hither, my lord.
Ham. Buz, buz! *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Cry hum
Thrice, and then *buz* as often.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

buza (bū'zä), *n.* Same as *boza*.

buzz¹ (buz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *buzzed*, ppr. *buzzing*. [First in early mod. E.; formed, like equiv. *biss*, *bizz* (dial.), and *hiss*, *hizz*, q. v., and It. *buzzicare*, whisper, *buzzichio*, a buzzing, in imitation of the sound. Cf. *birr*².] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a low humming sound, as bees; emit a sound like a prolonged utterance of *z*, as by a slow expiration of intonated or sonant breath between the tongue and the roof of the mouth or the upper teeth.

A swarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head. *Pope.*

2. To whisper buzzingly; speak with a low humming voice; make a low sibilant sound.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make known by buzzing.

How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
And *buzz* lamenting doings in the air!
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2.

2. To whisper; spread or report by whispers; spread secretly.

For I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies
That Edward shall be fearful of his life.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6.

In the house
I hear it *buzzed* there are a brace of doctors,
A fool, and a physician.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

3. To share equally the last of a bottle of wine, when there is not enough for a full glass to each of the party. [Eng.]

Get some more port, . . . whilst I *buzz* this bottle here.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

★ **buzz**¹ (buz), *n.* [< *buzz*¹, *v.*] **1.** A continuous humming sound, as of bees.

But the temple was full "inside and out,"
And a *buzz* kept buzzing all round about,
Like bees when the day is sunny.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

A day was appointed for the grand migration, and on that day little Communipaw was in a *buzz* and a bustle like a hive in swarming time.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 129.

The constant *buzz* of a fly. *Macaulay.*

2. A confused humming sound, such as that made by a number of people busily engaged in conversation or at work; the confused humming sound of bustling activity or stir; hence, a state of activity or ferment: as, the *buzz* of conversation ceased when he appeared; my head is all in a *buzz*.

There is a certain *buzz*
Of a stolen marriage. *Massinger.*

There is a *buzz* . . . all around regarding the sermon.
Thackeray, Newcomes, I. xi.

3. A rumor or report.

The *buzz* of drugs and minerals and simples,
Bloodlettings, vomits, purges, or what else
Is conjur'd up by men of art, to gull
Liege-people. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

'Twas but a *buzz* devised by him to set your brains a-work. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, ii. 1.

buzz²†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Gossamer.

For all your virtues
Are like the *buzzes* growing in the fields,
So weakly fastened t'ye by Nature's hand,
That thus much wind blows all away at once.
N. Field, A Woman is a Weathercock (Dodsley's Old Eng. Plays, ed. Hazlitt, xi. 37).

buzz³†, *interj.* See *buz*.

buzzard (buz'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *bussard*, < ME. *busard*, *bosarde*, *boserd*, *busherd* = MD. *buysaerd*, *busaerd*, *bushard* = G. *bussbart*, *bussaar*, *busart*, < OF. *busart*, *buzart*, F. *busard* (with suffix *-ard*; cf. It. *buzzago* (obs.), with diff. suffix), a buzzard, < OF. *buse*, *buze*, F. *buse* = It. **buzza*, f. (obs.), a buzzard; ML. **butia*, f., *butium*, neut. (also, after Rom., *butzus*, *bizus*, *busio*), for *butio*, *buteo*, L. *buteo*, a buzzard: see *Buteo*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) Any hawk of the genus *Buteo* or subfamily *Buteoninæ*. (See these words.) The common buzzard of

Europe is *B. vulgaris*, a bird about 20 inches long and about 4 feet in spread of wing, of variegated dark-brown and light colors, heavy and rather sluggish, stooping to small game. The rough-legged buzzard is *Archibuteo lagopus*, with feathered shanks. See cut under *Archibuteo*. There are many species of *Buteo*, of nearly all countries. (*b*) Some other hawk, not used in falconry, with a qualifying term to indicate the species: as, the moor-*buzzard*, *Circus æruginosus*, of Europe; the honey-*buzzard*, *Pernis apivorus*; the bald *buzzard*, the osprey, *Pandion haliaëtus*. (*c*) An American vulture of the family *Cathartidæ*; the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*. See cut under *Cathartes*.—2†. A blockhead; a dunce.

Blind *bussardes*, who of late yeares, of wilfull maliciousnes, would neyther learne themselues, nor could teach others. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 111.

3†. A coward.—4. A hawk that flies by night. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] Compare *buzzard-moth*.—**Buzzard dollar**, a name applied by the opponents of the Bland Bill of 1878 to the American silver dollar of 412½ grains coined in accordance with it, bearing as device upon the reverse a figure of an eagle, derisively compared to that of a buzzard.

II.† *a.* Senseless; stupid.

Thought no better of the living God than of a *buzzard* idol. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

buzzard-clock (buz'ärd-klok), *n.* [E. dial., < *buzzard*, for *buzzer*, from its buzzing noise, + *clock*, a beetle.] A local name in England for the dor.

Bummin' awaäy loike a *buzzard-clock*. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, O. S.

buzzardet (buz-är-det'), *n.* [< *buzzard* + dim. *-et*.] A small North American buzzard described by Pennant, but not satisfactorily identified: perhaps the young red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus*; more probably the broad-winged buzzard, *Buteo pennsylvanicus*.

buzzard-hawk (buz'ärd-hâk), *n.* A hawk of the subfamily *Buteoninæ*.

buzzardly (buz'ärd-li), *a.* [< *buzzard* + *-ly*1.] Of or pertaining to a buzzard; like a buzzard.

buzzard-moth (buz'ärd-môth), *n.* A kind of ★sphinx or hawk-moth.

buzzer (buz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who buzzes; a whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly. *Shak.*—2. A call or alarm making a low buzzing sound, used when it is desirable to avoid loud noise.—3. A polishing-wheel used in cutlery-work.

buzzing (buz'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *buzz*1, *v.*] 1. Resembling a buzz.

A low *buzzing* musical sound. *Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

2. Making a buzzing sound or hum: as, the *buzzing* multitude.

buzzingly (buz'ing-li), *adv.* In a buzzing manner; with a low humming sound.

buzzom (buz'um), *n.* [E. dial., also *bussom*, var. of *besom*, q. v.] A dialectal form of *besom*. *Brockett.*

buzz-saw (buz'sâ), *n.* A circular saw: so called from its sound when in action.

buzzy (buz'i), *a.* [< *buzz* + *-y*1.] Full of buzzing; buzzing.

by1 (bī), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *by*, *bi*, also *be*, < AS. *bī*, *big*, also *be* (in comp. *be-*, under accent *bī-*, *big-*: see *be-*1, *be-*2), = OS. *bi*, *bī*, *be* = OFries. *bī*, *be* = MLG. *bī*, LG. *bī*, *by* = D. *bij* = OHG. *bī*, *pī*, *bi*, MHG. *bī*, G. *bei* = Goth. *bi*, by, about, orig. meaning 'about,' whence in AS., etc., by, near, at, through, according to, concerning, etc.; related to L. *ambi-* = Gr. *ἀμφί*, and Skt. *abhi*, about: see *ambi-*, *amphi-*. Hence the prefixes *by-*1 = *be-*1, *by-*2 = *be-*2, *by-*3.] **I.** *prep.* 1. Near; close to; beside; with; about: as, sit *by* me; the house stands *by* a river.

Go to your rest, and I'll sit *by* you. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

They punish rigorously them that rob *by* the high way. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

A good poet can no more be without a stock of similes *by* him, than a shoemaker without his lasts. *Swift*, To a Young Poet.

He himself has not the monies *by* him, but is forced to sell stock at a great loss. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

2. Near, or up to and beyond, with reference to motion; past: as, to move or go *by* a church.

Thou hast pass'd *by* the ambush of young days,
Either not assail'd, or victor being charged.
Shak., Sonnets, lxx.

This music crept *by* me upon the waters. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

3. Along (in direction or progress); in or through (the course of); over or alongside of: as, to approach a town *by* the highway.

We . . . took our journey into the wilderness *by* the way of the Red sea. Deut. ii. 1.

By the margin, willow-veil'd,
Slide the heavy barges. *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, i.

4. On; upon; especially, through or on as a means of conveyance: as, he journeyed both *by* water and *by* rail.

I would have fought *by* land, where I was stronger. *Dryden*, All for Love, ii. 1.

5. Through. (*a*) Through the action or operation of, as the immediate agent or the producing or instigating cause: as, the empire founded *by* Napoleon; a novel written *by* Cooper; the victories gained *by* Nelson; a picture painted *by* Rubens. [In this use especially after passive verbs or participles, the participle being often omitted: as, a novel *by* Cooper; a picture *by* Rubens.]

All things were made *by* him. John i. 3.

Prompted to my revenge *by* heaven and hell. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

(*b*) With the perception of, as the subject or recipient of the action or feeling: as, he died regretted *by* all who knew him; this was felt *by* them to be an intentional slight. (*c*) Through the means or agency of, as the intermediate agent or instrument: as, the city was destroyed *by* fire.

There perished not many *by* the swoorde, but all *by* the extremitye of famine which they themselves had wrought. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Noble Melantius, the land *by* me
Welcomes thy virtues home to Rhodes.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

All our miserie and trouble hath bin either *by* a King or *by* our necessary vindication and defence against him. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x.

Muley Abul Hassan saw *by* the fires blazing on the mountains that the country was rising. *Irving*, Granada, p. 77.

(*d*) Through the use of; with the aid of, as means: as, to take *by* force; *by* your leave.

He called his brothers *by* name, and their replies gave comfort to his heart. *Irving*, Granada, p. 95.

And holding them back *by* their flowing locks. *Tennyson*, The Merman, ii.

(*e*) In consequence of; by virtue of.

I have endeavoured to shew how some passages are beautiful *by* being sublime, others *by* being soft, others *by* being natural. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 369.

And how it ends it matters not,
By heart-break or *by* rifle-shot. *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

6. In adjuration: Before; in the presence of; with the witness of; with regard to things, in view of, in consideration of: followed by the name of the being or thing appealed to as sanction: as, I appeal to you *by* all that is sacred.

The common oath of the Scythians was *by* the swoord, and *by* the fire. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Swear not at all; neither *by* heaven; for it is God's throne: nor *by* the earth; for it is his footstool. Mat. v. 34, 35.

By Pan I swear, belovèd Perigot,
And *by* yon moon, I think thou lov'st me not. *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

7. According to; by direction, authority, example, or evidence of: as, this appears *by* his own account; it is ten o'clock *by* my watch; these are good rules to live *by*.

They live *by* your base words. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4.

First follow Nature, and your judgment frame
By her just standard. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 69.

8. In the measure or quantity of; in the terms of: as, to sell cloth *by* the yard, milk *by* the quart, eggs *by* the dozen, beef *by* the pound; to board *by* the week.

Two thousand ducats *by* the year. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

9. In comparison: To the extent of: noting mensuration or the measure or ratio of excess or inferiority: as, larger *by* a half; older *by* five years; to lessen *by* a third.

Be als mekil als the forseide lyght, to the worchep of god an holy Chirche, lestyngliche in tyme comyng, with-outen help of mennys deuocion ne may not be meyntened and kept. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Too long *by* half a mile. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

10. Multiplied into: noting the relation of one dimension to another (in square or cubic measure): as, five feet *by* four, that is, measuring five feet in one direction and four feet in the other.—11. During the course of; within the compass or period of: as, *by* day; *by* night.

Dauid *by* hus daies dobbede knyztes. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 102.

Old men yn prouerbe sayde *by* old tyme
"A chyld were beter to be vnbore
Than to be vntaught, and so be lore."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 399.

Then rose the King and moved his host *by* night. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

12. At (a terminal point of time); not later than; as early as: as, *by* this time the sun had risen; he will be here *by* two o'clock.

By the morwe. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 16.

But *by* that they were got within sight of them, the women were in a very great scuffle. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 247.

The cholera will have killed *by* the end of the year about one person in every thousand. *Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

13. At a time; each separately or singly: as, one *by* one; two *by* two; piece *by* piece.

Point *by* point, argument *by* argument. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., Pref.

14. With reference to; in relation to; about; concerning; with: formerly especially after *say*, *speak*, etc., now chiefly after *do*, *act*, *deal*, etc.

And so I sey *by* the that sekest after the whyes,
And aresonedest resoun. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 217.

I sey not this *by* wyves that ben wise. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 229.

Thus prophecy says *by* me. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 212.

They secretly made enquiry where I had liued before, what my wordes and behauiour had beene while I was there, but they coulde finde nothing *by* me. *Webbe*, Travels, p. 31.

Thou hast spoken evil words *by* the queen. *Foxe.*

To do *by* scripture and the gospel according to conscience is not to do evil. *Milton*, Civil Power.

In his behaviour to me, he hath dealt hardly *by* a relation. *Fielding.*

15. Besides; over and above; beyond. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

This ship was of so great stature, and took so much timber, that, except Falkland, she wasted all the woods in Fife, which was oak-wood, *by* all timber that was gotten out of Norroway. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, an. 1511.

By book, by the book. See *book*.—**By north, south, east, west** (*naut.*), next in the direction stated: phrases used in designating the points of the compass: as, northeast *by north* (between N. E. and N. N. E.). See *compass*.—**By one's self** or **itself.** (*a*) Apart; separated from others; alone.

When I am in a serious humour, I very often walk *by myself* in Westminster Abbey. *Addison*, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

As a child will long for his companions, but among them plays *by himself*. *Emerson*, Clubs.

(*b*) Without aid; by individual action exclusively: as, I did it all *by myself*. [Colloq.]—**By the board.** See *board*.—**By the by.** See *by*1, *n.*—**By the head** (*naut.*), the state of a vessel so loaded as to draw more forward than aft: opposite to *by the stern*.—**By the lee,** said of a ship when the wind takes the sails on the wrong side.

Shoote him through and through with a jest; make him lye *by the lee*, thou Basilisco of witte. *Marston*, What You Will, ii. 1.

By the stern (*naut.*), with greater draft aft than forward.—**By the way.** (*a*) On the road; in the course of a journey: as, they fell out *by the way*. (*b*) Incidentally; in the course of one's remarks: hence used as an interjectional phrase introducing an incidental remark: as, *by the way*, have you received that letter yet? [Colloq.]

Their actions are worthy not thus to be spoken of *by the way*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

By the wind (*naut.*), as near to the proper course as the wind will permit; close-hauled.—**By way of.** (*a*) As an example or instance of. (*b*) On the point of; just about to: as, when I saw him he was *by way of* going to Brighton. [Colloq., Eng.] (*c*) Through: as, we came *by way of* Boston.—**To set store by.** See *store*.

II. *adv.* [The adverbial use is not found in AS., and is rare in ME.] 1. Near; in the same place with; at hand: often (before the verb always) qualified by a more definite adverb: as, near *by*; close *by*; hard *by*.

You did kneel to me,
Whilst I stood stubborn and regardless *by*. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 1.

He now retired
Unto a neighb'ring castle *by*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 301.

2. Aside; off.

Let them lay *by* their helmets and their spears. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

Be no more Christians, put religion *by*,
'Twill make ye cowards. *Fletcher*, The Pilgrim, ii. 2.

3. Of motion: Across in front or alongside and beyond: as, the carriage went *by*.

By your leave, my masters there, pray you let's come *by*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Pray you, walk *by*, and say nothing. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, ii. 4.

4. Of time: In the past; over.

The moon among the clouds rode high,
And all the city hum was *by*. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 20.

[For *by* in composition, see *by-*3.]

By and by. (*a*†) A repetition of *by*, near, close by: used especially in reference to a regular series, one after another.

Two yonge knightes liggyng *by and by*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 153.

These were his wordis *by and by*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4581.

In the temple, *by and by* with us,
These couples shall eternally be knit.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

(b†) At once; straightway; immediately; then.

After that you haue dyned and supte, laboure not *by and by* after, but make a pause, syttynge or standynge vpryght the space of an howre or more with some pastyme.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

When . . . persecution ariseth because of the word, *by and by* [Gr. *εὐθύς*, immediately] he is offended.
Mat. xiii. 21.

They do, and *by-and-by* repent them of that which they have done. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 237.

(c) At some time in the future; before long; presently.

I'm so vexed, that if I had not the prospect of a resource in being knocked o' the head *by and by*, I should scarce have spirits to tell you the cause.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

By and large, in all its length and breadth; in every aspect: as, taking it *by and large*, this is the most comprehensive theory yet broached. — **By and main†**, by both side and main passages; on all sides.

Thou! no, no, I have barred thee *by and main*, for I have resolved not to fight for them.
Killigrew, Parson's Wedding, ii. 5.

★**Full and by.** See *full*1.

by1, **bye**1 (bī), *n.* [< *by*, *prep.* and *adv.*; in older use only in the phrases *by the by* and *in*, *on*, or *upon the by* (see def.); due to *by*1, *adv.*, in comp. *by*-3. In sporting use commonly spelled *bye*.] **1.** A thing not directly aimed at; something not the immediate object of regard: as, by the *by* (that is, by the way, in passing). — **2.** The condition of being odd, as opposed to *even*; the state of having no competitor in a contest where several are engaged in pairs. Thus, in field trials of dogs, when the number of those entered for competition in pairs is uneven, the odd contestant is said to have a *by*. **3.** Specifically, in *golf*, a hole or holes which remain to be played in order to complete the full round of the links, after the match originally agreed upon is finished. *W. Park, Jr.* — **4.** In *cricket*, a run made on a ball not struck by the batsman, but which the wicket-keeper has failed to stop. — **5.** In the game of hide-and-seek, the goal: as, to touch the *by*. [New England.] — **By the by.** (*a*†) Same as *in*, *on*, or *upon the by*. (*b*) By the way: introducing an incidental remark.

By the by, I hope 'tis not true that your brother is absolutely ruined? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

In, on, or upon the by†, in passing; indirectly; by implication.

It would beget
Me such a main authority *on the bye*,
And do yourself no disrepute at all.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

Speak modestly in mentioning my services;
And if aught fall out *in the by*, that must
Of mere necessity touch any act
Of my deserving praises, blush when you talk on 't.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

The Synod of Dort condemneth *upon the bye* even the discipline of the Church of England.
Quoted in *Fuller's* Church Hist., X. v. 1.

To steal a by, in *cricket*, to make a run on a ball which has not been batted, but which the wicket-keeper has failed to stop.

He [the batsman] is never in his ground, except when his wicket is down. Nothing in the whole game so trying to boys; he has *stolen three byes* in the first ten minutes.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

by2†, *n.* [ME *by*, *bi*, < AS. *bȳ* = Icel. *bȳr*, *bœr*, or *bœr* (gen. *bœjar*, *bȳjar*) = Norw. *bö* = Sw. Dan. *by*, a town, village, in Icel. and Norw. also a farm, landed estate; akin to AS. *būan* = OS. *bū* = Icel. *bū* = Sw. Dan. *bo*, a dwelling, habitation, > Sc. *bow* (see *bow*5), < AS. *būan* = Icel. *būa*, dwell: see *bower*1, *boor*, *big*2, *be*1, and cf. *by-law*.] A town; habitation; dwelling: now extant only in place-names, especially in the north of England, as in *Derby* (Anglo-Saxon *Deóra bȳ*, literally 'dwelling of deer'), *Whitby*, etc.

The township, the *by* of the Northern shires.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., I. 90.

by3†, *n.* [Another and more reg. form of *bee*2, < ME. *bye*, *byze*, *beighe*, *bez*, *beh*, etc., < AS. *beáh*, *beág*, a ring: see *bee*2.] A ring; a bracelet.

A *by* of gold, adorning the right arm. *Planché*.

by4†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *buy*.

by5†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *be*1.

by-1. 1†. An obsolete variant of *bi-*1, *be-*1 (unaccented). See *be-*1. — **2.** The modern form of *bi-*1, *be-*1, under the accent, as in *byspell*, *byword*, etc.

by-2†. An obsolete variant of *bi-*2, *be-*2.

by-3. The adverb *by*1 used as a prefix. This use first appears in the sixteenth century, *by-* being a quasi-adjective, meaning side, secondary, as in *by-path*, *by-street*, *byway*, *by-play*, *by-stroke*, etc.

by-aim† (bī′ām), *n.* A side aim; a subordinate aim; a by-end.

by-altar (bī′âl″tăr), *n.* **1.** A minor or secondary altar, in distinction from the high altar; any other altar than the chief one in a church: now commonly called *side altar*. — **2.** A name given by some writers on Christian archæology to a table standing beside the altar, for holding the vestments, the sacred vessels, etc.; a credence.

byart†, *n.* See *byre*.

byard (bī′ärd), *n.* [Appar. a variant form and use of *bayard*2, q. v.] A band of leather crossing the breast, used by men for dragging wagons in coal-mines.

byas†. See *bias*.

byats (bī′ats), *n. pl.* Same as *buntons*.

by-ball (bī′bâl), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *by*1, 3.

by-bidder (bī′bid″ėr), *n.* A person employed at public auctions to bid on articles put up for sale, in order that the seller may obtain higher ★prices.

by-blow (bī′blō), *n.* **1.** A side or accidental blow.

Now and then a *by-blow* from the pulpit.
Milton, Colasterion.

How finely, like a fencer,
My father fetches his *by-blows* to hit me!
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

2†. An illegitimate child. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

The natural brother of the king — a *by-blow*.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, i. 1.

by-book (bī′bůk), *n.* A note- or memorandum-book; a subordinate book containing notes or jottings to be afterward extended in due form.

(Lord's day.) To my office, and there fell on entering, out of a *bye-book*, part of my second journall-book, which hath lay these two years and more unentered.
Pepys, Diary, II. 87.

by-business (bī′biz″nes), *n.* Business aside from the main business; something quite secondary or subordinate. *Barrow*.

by-by (bī′ bī′), *interj.* [Also written *bye-bye*; a childish or humorous variation of *good-by*, q. v.] Good-by: a childish form of farewell, sometimes used humorously by grown people.

Well, you are going to be in a passion, I see, and I shall only interrupt you — so, *bye-bye*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

bycause†, *conj* An obsolete form of *because*.

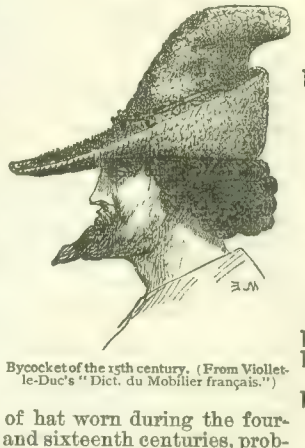
by-cause (bī′kâz), *n.* [< *by*-3 + *cause*.] A secondary cause.

I . . . was one cause (a *by-cause*) why the purse was lost. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

byce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bice*.

byckorne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bickern*.

bycocket† (bī′kok-et), *n.* [Also variously written *abocock*, *abococked*, *abococket*, *abocked*, *abocket*, and *abacot*, corrupted forms due to misreading or misprinting of *bycocket*, < late ME. *bycoket* (Halliwell), < OF. *bicoquet*, a bycocket, a kind of cap (cf. "*biquoquet*, the beak of a ladies mourning hood" — Cotgrave), prob. < *bi-* (L. *bis*), double, + *coque* (> E. *cock*), a shell, a boat. The allusion is to the shape.] A kind of hat worn during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, probably by noble and wealthy persons only. It was of the form called by heralds *cap of maintenance*, that is, with the brim turned up either before or behind, and with a long point or beak, or two such points, opposite. Modern representations generally give it with the point or points behind; but the more common form in the middle ages seems to have had the point in front, as in the illustration.



Bycocket of the 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

by-common (bī-kom′ǫn), *a.* [< *by*1, *prep.*, beyond, + *common*. Cf. *by-ordinary*.] More than common; uncommon. [Scotch.]

by-concernment (bī′kǫn-sėrn″ment), *n.* A subordinate or subsidiary affair. *Dryden*.

bycornet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bickern*.

Set rakes, crookes, adses, and *bycornes*,
And double bited axes for thees thornes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

by-corner (bī′kôr″nėr), *n.* A private or out-of-the-way corner. *Massinger*; *Fuller*.

by-course (bī′kōrs), *n.* An irregular or improper course of action.

If thou forsake not these unprofitable *by-courses*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

byddet†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bid*.

bydet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *bide*.

by-dependency† (bī′dē-pen″dęn-si), *n.* Something depending on something else; an accessory circumstance. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

by-design (bī′dē-zīn″), *n.* An incidental or subordinate design or purpose.

They'll serve for other *by-designs*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

by-doing (bī′dö-ing), *n.* Subordinate or collateral action; private doing.

by-drinking† (bī′ dring″king), *n.* A drinking between meals.

You owe money here besides, Sir John, for your diet and *by-drinkings*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

by-dweller (bī′dwel″ėr), *n.* One who dwells near; a neighbor.

bye1†, *prep.* and *adv.* See *by*1.

bye1, *n.* See *by*1.

bye2†, *n.* See *by*2.

bye3†, *n.* See *by*3.

bye4†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *buy*.

bye-ball (bī′bâl), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *by*1, 3.

by-election (bī′ē-lek″shǫn), *n.* In Great Britain, an election held to fill a vacancy in Parliament.

by-end (bī′end), *n.* **1.** A private end; a secret purpose or design.

To have other *by-ends* in good actions sours laudable performances. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 10.

All persons that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this fable.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. An incidental or subsidiary aim or object.

Pamphleteer or journalist reading for an argument for a party, or reading to write, or, at all events, for some *by-end* imposed on them, must read meanly and fragmentarily. *Emerson*, Universities.

byert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *byre*.

by-fellow (bī′fel″ō), *n.* In English universities, a name given to one who has been elected to a by-fellowship; a fellow out of the regular course. In some colleges a by-fellow, even when over age, can be elected to a regular fellowship when a vacancy occurs.

by-fellowship (bī′fel″ō-ship), *n.* In English universities, a secondary or nominal fellowship.

There are some *Bye-Fellowships*, however, in the small colleges whose value is merely nominal — some £5 or £6 a year. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 131, note.

bygg1, **bygg**2, etc. See *big*1, *big*2, etc.

bygirdle†, *n.* [ME., also *bigirdle*, *bygyrdylle*, *bigurdle*, *bigurdel*, < AS. *bīgyrdel*, *bigirdel*, *biggyrdel* (= MHG. *bīgürtel*), < *bī*, *bi*, by, + *gyrdel*, girdle: see *by*1 and *girdle*, and cf. *begird*.] A purse hanging from the girdle or belt.

The bagges and the *bigurdeles*, he hath to-broken hem alle, That the Erl auarous helde. *Piers Plowman* (B), viii. 86.

bygone (bī′gôn), *a.* and *n.* [< *by*1, *adv.*, + *gone*, pp. of *go*.] **I.** *a.* Past; gone by · hence, out of date; antiquated: as, "thy *bygone* fooleries," *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

The Chancellor was a man who belonged to a *bygone* world, a representative of a past age, of obsolete modes of thinking. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

It is the test of excellence in any department of art, that it can never be *bygone*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 178.

II. *n.* What is gone by and past: as, that is a *bygone*; let *bygones* be *bygones*; "let old *bygones* be," *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

by-hour (bī′our), *n.* A leisure hour.

by-interest (bī′in″tėr-est), *n.* Self-interest; private advantage. *Atterbury*.

by-intimation (bī′in-ti-mā″shǫn), *n.* An intimation, whether by speech, look, gesture, or other means, so conveyed as to be unobserved by those for whom it is not intended; an aside.

There were no *by-intimations* to make the audience fancy their own discernment so much greater than that of the Moor. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

byke, *n.* See *bike*.

byker†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *bicker*1.

byland†, *n.* [< *by*1 + *land*.] A peninsula. Also spelled *biland*.

If I find various devices resorted to by writers at the beginning of that same century to express a tract of land almost surrounded by sea, so that they employ "*biland*," "demi-isle," "demi-island," I am able, without much hesitation, to affirm that "peninsula" was not yet acknowledged to be English.
Abp. Trench, Deficiencies in Eng. Dicts., p. 40.

bylander, *n.* See *bilander*.

by-lane (bī′lān), *n.* A private lane, or one forming a byway. *Burton.*

by-law (bī′lâ), *n.* [Formerly explained and now generally accepted as made up of *by*[1] (*by*-[3]) and *law*[1], as if 'a subordinate or secondary law,' but in fact the elements are *by*[2], a town, + *law*[1], after Dan. *bylov*, municipal law (cf. Dan. *bilov*, an amendment to a law, developed from *bylov*, but now regarded as simply < *bi-* (= G. *bei-* = E. *by-*[3]) + *lov* = E. *law*[1]), = Sw. *bylag*, the commonalty of a village, the older form being Sc. and North. E. *byrlaw*, also written *burlaw*, *birlaw*, in comp. even *birley*, *barley*, < late ME. *byre law*, "*agraria, plebiscitum*" (Cath. Anglicum) (ML. *birelegia*, *birlegia*, *bilagæ*, *bilagines*, *bellagines*, pl.; hence prob. *billage*[1], q. v.), prop. town-law (see *byrlaw*), < Icel. *bæjar-lög*, town-law (cf. *bæjar-lögmadhr*, a town-justice, 'byrlaw-man'), < *bȳjar*, *bæjar*, gen. of *bȳr*, *bær*, or *bœr* (= Norw. *bö* = Sw. Dan. *by* = AS. *bȳ*: see *by*[2]), a town, + *lög* = Norw. *log* = Sw. *lag* = Dan. *lov*, law: see *by*[2], *n.*, and *law*[1].] **1†.** A local law; a law made by a municipality or by a rural community for the regulation of affairs within its authority; an ordinance.

In the shires where the Danes acquired a firm foothold, the township was often called a "by"; and it had the power of enacting its own "*by-laws*" or town-laws, as New England townships have to-day.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 46.

Hence—**2.** A standing rule of a legislative body, a corporation, or a society, made for the regulation of its internal organization and conduct, and distinguished from a provision of its constitution in being more particular and more readily altered.

by-lead (bī′lēd), *n.* Same as *by-wash*.

by-legislation (bī′lej-is-lā″shọn), *n.* Legislation on subordinate or secondary matters; by-laws, or the making of by-laws.

The Friendly Societies Act . . . gives power of *by-legislation*, on specified matters, such as terms of admission, administration, enforcement of rules, &c., all which has only to be certified by a Crown registrar.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 231.

bylevet, *v.* Same as *beleave*. *Chaucer.*

by-matter (bī′mat″ėr), *n.* Something beside the principal matter; something incidental.

I knew one that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*. *Bacon*, Cunning.

by-motive (bī′mō″tiv), *n.* **1.** A private, hidden, or selfish motive.

The certainty of rousing an unanimous impulse, if not always of counterworking sinister *by-motives* among their audience. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, I. 320.

2. A secondary motive.

by-name (bī′nām), *n.* [< ME. *byname* (= OHG. *bināmo*, MHG. *bīname*, G. *beiname*, a cognomen, surname); < *by*[1] + *name*.] **1†.** A secondary name; an epithet.

Suffisaunce, power, noblesse, reverence and gladnesse ben only dyverse *bynames*, but hir substance hath no diversite. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii., prose 9.

2. A nickname.

A personal *by-name* given him on account of his stature.
Bp. Lowth, Life of Wykeham.

3. A pseudonym; a nom-de-plume. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

by-name† (bī′nām), *v. t.* [< *by-name*, *n.*] To give a nickname to.

Sir Henry Percy, . . . *by-named* Hotspurre, who had the leading of the English. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 803.

bynet, *n.* [< Gr. *βύνη*, malt.] Malt.

bynni (bin′i), *n.* [Prob. native.] A fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*, *Barbus bynni*, related to the barbel of Europe. It is a highly esteemed fish of the Nile.

by-ordinary, by-ordinar (bī′ôr″di-nā-ri, -nār), *a.* [< *by*[1], *prep.*, beyond, + *ordinary*, *ordinar*, ordinary. Cf. *by-common*.] More than ordinary. [Scotch.]

byou, *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A quinsy. [North. Eng.]

byous (bī′us), *a.* [Also written, improp., *bias*; appar. < *by*[1], *prep.*, beyond, over and above, + *-ous*.] Extraordinary; remarkable: as, *byous* weather. [Scotch.]

byous (bī′us), *adv.* [< *byous*, *a.*] Extraordinarily; uncommonly; very: as, *byous* hungry. [Scotch.]

byously (bī′us-li), *adv.* [< *byous*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] ★Same as *byous*.

by-pass (bī′pȧs), *n.* An extra gas-pipe passing around a valve or gas-chamber, used to prevent a complete stoppage of the flow of gas when the valve or chamber is closed. It is used with pilot-lights. The pilot-light supplied by the by-pass pipe lights the main burners when the supply is turned on.

by-pass (bī′pȧs), *v. t.* [< *by-pass*, *n.*] To furnish with a by-pass.

I next *by-passed* the outlet valve with a one inch pipe.
Sci. Amer. Supp., XXII. 9099.

by-passage (bī′pas″āj), *n.* A private or retired passage; a byway.

by-passer (bī′pȧs″ėr), *n.* A passer-by. *Latham.*

by-past (bī′pȧst), *a.* Past; gone by: as, "*by-past* perils," *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 158.

by-path (bī′pȧth), *n.* A byway; a private path; an indirect course or means.

By-paths and indirect crook'd ways.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

by-peep† (bī′pēp), *v. i.* To look or glance aside. *Shak.*

by-place (bī′plās), *n.* A retired place, spot, or situation.

by-play (bī′plā), *n.* **1.** In a play, action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds; action not intended to be observed by some of the persons present.

"Will you allow me to ask you, sir," he said, addressing Mr. Pickwick, who was considerably mystified by this very unpolite *by-play*, "whether that person belongs to your party?" *Dickens*, Pickwick, I. iii.

2. A diversion; something apart from the main purpose.

Is he using the alternative as a *by-play* in argument, without any consideration of its merit or possibility?
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 32.

by-plot (bī′plot), *n.* A subsidiary plot in a play or novel.

The minor characters and *bye-plot*, too, giving the story of a religious scepticism. *The Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1158.

by-product (bī′prod″ukt), *n.* A secondary or additional product; something produced, as in the course of a process or manufacture, in addition to the principal product or material: as, wood-tar is obtained as a *by-product* in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinegar or wood-spirit.

It is constantly the case that the *bye-products* of a complex industry are found to be the sole source of business profits. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 756.

by-purpose (bī′pėr″pus), *n.* An indirect or concealed purpose or design.

Byram†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Bairam*.

byre (bīr), *n.* [Sc., one of the many different applications of the Scand. form of E. *bower*[1], orig. a dwelling, AS. *būr*, a dwelling, = Icel. *būr*, a pantry, = Sw. *bur*, a cage, Sw. dial. *bur*, a house, cottage, pantry, granary, = Dan. *bur*, a cage: see *bower*[1], and cf. *bow*[5].] A cow-house.

Adjoining the house [of a Mennonite] are the stable and *byre*, which would not disgrace a model farm in Germany or England. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 372.

Field and garner, barn and *byre*,
Are blazing through the night.
Whittier, At Port Royal.

by-report (bī′rẹ-pōrt″), *n.* A side report or statement.

But when the cause it selfe must be decreed,
Himselfe in person, in his proper Court,
To grave and solemne hearing doth proceed,
Of every proofe and every *by-report*.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum (1599).

by-respect† (bī′rẹ-spekt″), *n.* A consideration or thought aside from the main one; hence, a private end or purpose.

Augustus . . . had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law. *Dryden.*

byrl, *v.* See *birl*[1].

byrlady†, *interj.* A contraction of *by our lady*, that is, by the Virgin Mary. Usually written *by'r lady*. Compare *marry*[2].

Byrlady, no misery surmounts a woman's.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

byrlakin, *interj.* A contraction of *by our ladykin*; a diminutive of *byrlady*.

Mis. W.-Cam. Married! To whom?
Kna. To a French hood, *byrlakins*, as I understand.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, iv. 2.

byrlaw (bir′lâ), *n.* [Also written *burlaw*, *birlaw*, *birelaw*, in comp. even *birley*, *barley*, etc.: see *by-law*.] **1.** A certain system of popular jurisprudence formerly prevailing in northern England and Scotland. It is described by Sir John Skene, writing in 1597, when the system was in force, as follows: "Laws of *Byrlaw* ar maid and determined be consent of neichtbors, elected and chosen be common consent, in the courts called the *Byrlaw courts*, in the quhilk cognition is taken of complaintes betuixt neichtbor and neichtbor. The quhilk men so chosen as judges and arbitrators to the effect foresaid, are commonly called *Byrlawmen*."

2. A district within which the system prevails. [North. Eng.]

The existence in any district or parish of the *birelaw* is an incontestable proof of Danish occupation. The parishes of Sheffield, Ecclesfield, Bradfield, and Rotherham were and are divided into *birelaws*, but it is to be remarked that these divisions are not to be found on the Derbyshire side of the Sheaf. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 382.

3. A parish meeting. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

byrlaw-court (bir′lâ-kōrt), *n.* [Also written *birlaw-*, *birley-*, *barley-court*; < *byrlaw* + *court*.] The court in which the byrlaw was administered. [Scotch.] See *byrlaw*.

byrlaw-man (bir′lâ-man), *n.* [Also written *birlaw-*, *birley-*, *barley-man*; < *byrlaw* + *man*; cf. Icel. *bæjar-lögmadhr*, a town-justice.] **1.** A judge or arbitrator in the byrlaw-court. [Scotch.]—**2.** An arbiter; an oversman; an umpire; a thirdsman. [The modern use of the word.]

byrnet, *n.* See *byrnie*.

byrniet, *n.* [ME., also *brunie*, *breny*, *brini*, etc., earlier *burne*, < AS. *byrne*, a corselet, a coat of mail, = OHG. *brunna*, *brunja*, MHG. G. *brünne* = Icel. *brynja* = Sw. *brynja* = Dan. *brynje* = Goth. *brunjo*; hence ML. *brunia*, *bronia*, Pr. *bronha*, OF. *brunie*, *broigne*, etc.: see *broigne*. Of uncertain origin; cf. OBulg. *bronja*, corselet; OIr. *bruinn*, breast.] Same as *broigne*.

byrnied†, *p. a.* [ME. *brunyed*, *brenyed*, etc.; < *byrnie* + *-ed*[2].] Armed with a corselet or coat of mail.

I salle to batelle the brynge, of *brenyede* knyghtes
Thyrtty thosaunde be tale, thryftye in armes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 316.

by-road (bī′rōd), *n.* **1.** A side-road; a cross-road; a road different from the usual or main highway.—**2.** A private or secret way; a private means to an end: as, "slippery *by-roads*," *Swift*.

Byronic (bī-ron′ik), *a.* Possessing the characteristics of Byron, the poet, or of his poetry: as, a *Byronic* poem.

La Coupe et les Lèvres (by Alfred de Musset), a *Byronic* poem in dramatic form. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 293.

Byronism (bī′rọn-izm), *n.* The characteristics of Byron's thought, temper, poetic style, etc.

by-room (bī′rōm), *n.* An adjoining room or apartment; a side room.

Stand in some *by-room*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

byrrhid (bir′id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Byrrhidæ*.

Byrrhidæ (bir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Byrrhus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Byrrhus*.

Byrrhus (bir′us), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Byrrhidæ*, called *pill-beetles* from their rounded bodies, and from the way in which they pack their legs out of sight when they are alarmed, simulating death and presenting the appearance of a pill. *B. pilula* is a typical example. See cut under *pill-beetle*.

byrsopid (bėr′sọ-pid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Byrsopidæ*.

Byrsopidæ (bėr-sop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Byrsops* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, or beetles, with the elytra provided with a strong fold on the inner face, pygidium of male divided, tarsi setose, gular margin elevated, and prosternum elevated.

Byrsops (bėr′sops), *n.* [< Gr. *βύρσα*, a skin, hide (see *purse*), + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), face, eye.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Byrsopidæ*.

byst†, byset†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *bice*.

bysidet, bysidest. Obsolete forms of *beside*, *besides*.

by-sitter (bī′sit″ėr), *n.* One sitting near.

The blind *by-sitter* guesseth not
What shadow haunts that vacant spot.
Whittier, The Meeting.

by-speech (bī′spēch), *n.* An incidental or casual speech not directly relating to the point: as, "to quote *by-speeches*," *Hooker*.

byspell† (bī′spel), *n.* [< ME. *bispel*, a proverb, a parable, < AS. *bīspell*, *bigspell*, a proverb, parable, example, story (= MD. *bijspel* = MHG. *bispel*, *bīspil*, a proverb, parable, G. *beispiel*, an example), < *bī-*, by, + *spell*, a story: see *spell*[1], and cf. *gospel*.] A proverb. *Coles*, 1717. Also spelled *byspel*.

bysst, *v. i.* [See *buzz*.] To buzz; hum.

byssaceous (bi-sā′shius), *a.* [< L. as if **byssaceus*, < *byssus*: see *byssus*.] Resembling a byssus; consisting of fine silky filaments; resembling cobwebs.

byssal (bis′al), *a.* [< *byssus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the byssus of a mollusk: as, *byssal* threads; *byssal* attachment.

bysset, *n.* [< *byssus*.] A kind of fine cloth. See *byssus*, 1.

byssi, *n.* Plural of *byssus*.

byssifer (bis'i-fėr), *n.* One of the *Byssifera*.

Byssifera (bi-sif'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *byssifer:* see *byssiferous*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, characterized by the secretion of a byssus, by means of which they attach themselves to foreign substances. It was instituted by Lamarck (F. *byssifères*) in 1809 for the genera *Pedum, Lima, Pinna, Mytilus, Modiola, Crenatula, Perna, Malleus*, and *Avicula*, now distributed among different families; but it was later renounced and its genera referred by him to the families *Mytilacea, Malleacea*, and *Pectenides*. It was restricted by Goldfuss (1820) to *Malleus, Vulsella*, and *Perna*, and is now synonymous with *Malleacea*.

byssiferous (bi-sif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *byssifer*, < L. *byssus* (see *byssus*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or bearing a byssus.

byssin, byssine (bis'in), *a.* [< L. *byssinus*, < Gr. *βύσσινος*, < *βύσσος*, byssus.] Made of byssus; having a silky or flax-like appearance. *Coles*, 1717.

byssogenous (bi-soj'e-nus), *a.* [< *byssus* + *-genous*.] Secreting or producing the byssus: as, the *byssogenous* gland.

Lamellibranchs generally exhibit more or less well-marked traces of this *byssogenous* apparatus.
T. Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1885, p. 777.

byssoid (bis'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *βύσσος*, byssus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the appearance of byssi; in *bot.*, byssaceous.

byssolite (bis'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *βύσσος*, byssus, + *λίθος*, stone.] An olive-green variety of actinolite, in long, fine, capillary crystals, from St. Gotthard, Tyrol, and from Dauphiné. Also called *amiantus*.

byssus (bis'us), *n.*; pl. *byssi* (-ī). [L., < Gr. *βύσσος* (see def. 1). Of Oriental origin; cf. Heb. *būtz*.] 1. Among the ancients, originally, a fine yellowish flax, especially Indian and Egyptian, and the linen made from it, such as the Egyptian mummy-cloth; afterward, also, cotton and silk (the latter, before its origin was known, being taken for a kind of cotton).—2. One of the byssi, a name formerly given by botanists to a heterogeneous collection of filamentous cryptogamic plants.—3. In *conch.*, a long, delicate, lustrous, and silky bunch of filaments, secreted by the foot, and serving as a means of attachment to other objects. It is developed in various dissimilar bivalve mollusks, especially by species of the families *Mytilidæ, Pinnidæ, Aviculidæ, Limidæ, Arcidæ, Tridacnidæ*, etc. That of the *Pinna* is capable of being woven. See *Pinna*, and also cuts under *Dreissenidæ* and *Tridacnidæ*.



Pinna flabellum. *a*, Byssus.

bystander (bī'stan″dėr), *n.* 1. One who stands near; a spectator; a chance looker-on; hence, one who has no concern with the business being transacted.—2. One of the highest order of penitents in the discipline of the early church. See *consistentes*.

by-street (bī'strēt), *n.* A separate, private, or obscure street; a lane or byway.

To avoid reproach,
He seeks *by-streets*, and saves the expensive coach.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 280.

They roam together now, and wind among
Its *by-streets*, knocking at the dusty inns.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, xliii.

by-stroke (bī'strōk), *n.* An incidental or sly stroke; a side-blow; a ruse.

by-talk (bī'tâk), *n.* 1. Gossip; scandal.—2. A subject of gossiping conversation; a byword.

Thou suddenly becam'st the *by-talke* of neighbours.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, Ind., p. 8.

by-term (bī'tėrm), *n.* An irregular term or time; a term, as of a school, in which something is done out of its regular course. Thus, in Cambridge University, England, to go out in a *by-term* is to take a B. A. degree at a time other than January.

Bythites (bi-thī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βυθίτης*, a deep-sea animal, < *βίθιος*, the deep.] A genus of brotuloid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Bythitinæ*.

Bythitinæ (bith-i-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bythites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of brotuloid fishes typified by the genus *Bythites*. The head is large and wide, the vertical fins are united, and the ventrals reduced to simple filaments composed of two rays each.

by-time (bī'tīm), *n.* Odd time; an interval of leisure. [Scotch.]

bytime†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* See *betime*.

bytoure†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bittern*[1].

bytownite (bī'toun-īt), *n.* [< *Bytown* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A kind of feldspar from Bytown (now Ottawa), Canada, intermediate between anorthite and labradorite.

Byttneriaceæ (bit″nē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Byttneria*, a genus named from the German botanist D. S. A. *Büttner* (1724–68), + *-aceæ*.] A name given by A. P. de Candolle in 1824 to the family *Sterculiaceæ* (which see). The typical genus, *Byttneria*, consists of about 50 species of tropical or subtropical herbs or climbing shrubs.

by-turning (bī'tėr″ning), *n.* A byway; a road leading off the main road.

The many *by-turnings* that may divert you from your way.
Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

by-view (bī'vū), *n.* Private view; self-interested purpose.

No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him.
Atterbury, Sermons, II. iii.

by-walk (bī'wâk), *n.* A secluded or private walk. *Dryden*.

by-walker (bī'wâ″kėr), *n.* One who walks by or aside; one who is not straightforward; a deceitful person.

I have ript the matter now to the pill, and have told you of plain walkers, and of *by-walkers*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

by-wash (bī'wosh), *n.* A channel cut to convey the surplus water from a reservoir or an aqueduct, and prevent overflow. Also called *by-lead*.

bywater (bī'wâ-tėr), *a.* Among diamond-dealers, showing a tinge of yellow; off color: applied to diamonds.

byway (bī'wā), *n.* A by-road; a secluded, private, or obscure way; an out-of-the-way path or course: as, highways and *byways*.

Next he showed them the two *by-ways*, that were at the foot of the hill, where Formality and Hypocrisy lost themselves.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 264.

A vast and tangled maze, the *byways* of which our plan does not allow us to enter.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, ii.

by-west† (bī-west'), *prep.* [< ME. *bi weste*, < AS. *be westan*, an adverbial phrase, at or in the west: *be*, prep., by; *westan*, adv., west, from the west. Cf. *benorth, besouth*, etc.] Westward from; to the west of. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Whereupon grew that by-word used by the Irish, that they dwelt *by-west* the law which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

by-wipe† (bī'wīp), *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm.

Wherefore should you begin with the Devil's name descanting upon the number of your opponents? wherefore that conceit of Legion with a *by-wipe*?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

byword (bī'wėrd), *n.* [< ME. *byworde*, < AS. *bīword* (= OS. *bīwurti* = OHG. *bīwort*, also *bīwurti*, MHG. *bīwort*), a proverb, < *bī-*, by, + *word*, word. Cf. *byspell*.] 1. A word or phrase used proverbially; especially, a saying used in mockery or disparagement; a satirical or contemptuous proverb.

A wise man that had it for a *by-word*. *Bacon*.

I agree with him fully in the last, and if I were forced to allow the first, I should still think, with our old coarse *byword*, that the same power which furnished all their restorateurs sent also their present cooks.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

[See also extract under *by-west*.]

Hence—2. An object of general reproach or condemnation; a common subject of derision or opprobrium.

I will make it [this house] to be a proverb and a *byword* among all peoples. 2 Chron. vii. 20.

And bashful Henry, whose cowardice
Hath made us *bywords* to our enemies.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Has he all that the world loves and admires and covets? . . . he must cast behind him their admiration, . . . and become a *byword* and a hissing. *Emerson*, Compensation.

=Syn. 1. *Axiom, Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

byzant (biz'ant or bi-zant'), *n.* Same as *bezant*, 1.

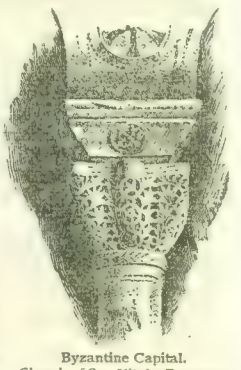
In Anglo-Saxon times gold *byzants* from Byzantium were used in England.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 97.

Byzantian (bi-zan'shian), *a.* [< *Byzanti-um* + *-an*.] Same as *Byzantine*.

Byzantine (biz'an-tin or bi-zan'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Byzantinus* (also *Byzantiacus*, L. *Byzantius*, Gr. Βυζαντιακός, Βυζάντιος), < *Byzantium*, < Gr. Βυζάντιον, said to have been named after Βύζας (Βυζαντ-), its reputed founder.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium, or Constantinople, an ancient city of Thrace, situated on the Bosporus, which became the capital of the Byzantine or Eastern empire, or to the empire itself. Byzantium was founded by a Greek colony in the seventh century B. C., but was of no great importance until A. D. 330, when the emperor Constantine the Great made it his capital, and changed its name to Constantinople, after himself.—**Byzantine architecture**, a style of architecture developed from the classical under the Byzantine empire during the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., and, under various modifications, used till the final conquest of


Byzantine Architecture.—Church of St. Theodore, Athens.

that empire by the Turks in A. D. 1453. It spread so widely that its influence even in Italy did not wholly decline before the fifteenth century, and it may be considered as surviving still in Russian architecture, and in a less marked degree in other eastern lands. An almost universal feature of the style, in buildings of any pretension, is the incrustation of brick or rough stonework with more precious materials; large spaces are left void of bold architectural features, to be rendered interesting merely by surface ornament of polished marbles presenting natural beauty of hue, or of sculpture in very low relief, and confined in the main to vegetable or geometrical designs of clearly cut outline. The style depends much on color for its effect, and mosaics wrought on grounds of gold or of positive color are profusely introduced. The leading forms which characterize the Byzantine style are the round arch, the circle, the cross, and the dome supported upon pendentives. The capitals of the pillars are of endless variety, and full of invention. While some are plainly founded on the Greek Corinthian, many resemble those of early round-arched western architecture; and so varied is their decoration that frequently no two sides of the same capital are alike. The ancient basilica of St. Sophia, in Constantinople, and the church of St. Mark, in Venice, are classical examples of Byzantine architecture.—**Byzantine historians**, a series of historians and chroniclers of the affairs of the Byzantine empire, scattered through the whole period of its existence. They are our only source of knowledge of Byzantine history. Their works have been several times printed complete in the original Greek, the latest edition being by Niebuhr and others, in 48 volumes.


Byzantine Capital. Church of San Vitale, Ravenna.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Byzantium. See I.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *bezant*, 1.

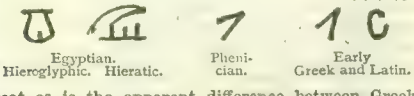
Byzantinism (biz'an- or bi-zan'tin-izm), *n.* [< *Byzantine* + *-ism*.] The spirit, principles, and methods of the Byzantines, especially with reference to literature and art; the manifestation of Byzantine characteristics.

Byzantinism . . . regulated all forms of art by strictly conventional rules.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. i.

★

C

1. The third letter and second consonant in the English, as in general in the other alphabets derived from the Phenician. The value of the sign, however, in Phenician as in Greek, was that of a hard *g* (in *go, give*); and so also originally in Latin, beside the sign *k*, which had the proper *k*-sound. But the Latins gave up for a time the written distinction of the *k*-sound from the *g*-sound, writing both with the same character, *C;* and when later they readopted the distinction, instead of reducing *C* to its original value, and restoring *k*, they retained the *k*-value for the *c*, and added a tag to the same character for the *g*-sound, thus turning *C* into *G*. The comparative table of forms, like that given for the other letters (compare *A* and *B*), is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

Great as is the apparent difference between Greek Γ and our C, it is due only to a shifting of the position of the angle made by the two component lines, and the rounding of this angle. The hard or *k*-sound which belonged to this character in early Latin belonged to it also in Anglo-Saxon (which, like Latin, made little or no use of *k*). But this *k*-sound, as being a guttural or back-palatal mute, is particularly likely to be shifted forward along the tongue and to be changed into front-palatal and sibilant sounds, especially before vowels like *e, i, y*, which favor the front-palatal position. Hence it comes that *c*, still so written, is pronounced as *s* in English before *e, i, y*, and elsewhere as *k*. But this "soft" or sibilant *c* belongs to the French part of our language; the Anglo-Saxon *c*, when softened, gets the sound usually represented in English by *ch*, and is so written: for example, in *chicken, cheese, church, birch, teach*. (See *ch*, and *assibilation*.) No word containing *c* pronounced *s* is of Anglo-Saxon origin, except a few misspelled, as *cinder* for *sinder*, and *once, twice*, etc., *pence, mice*, etc., having *-ce* for original *-es, -s*. (See *-ce*[1].) For the sounds of *ch*, see *ch*.

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, C stands for 100, and is repeated up to CCCC, 400 (followed by D, 500). This symbol, originally ⊙, that is, the Greek theta (Θ), was afterward reduced to C and understood to stand for *centum*, a hundred.

3. As a symbol: (*a*) In *music:* (1) Used in English and German to designate the key-note of the natural scale. See *natural* and *scale*. (2) When placed on the staff immediately after the clef, a sign of common time, each measure containing 4 quarter notes or their equivalent. When a vertical line is drawn through it, it indicates alla breve time, each measure containing 2 or 4 half notes, played more quickly than in common time. (3) On the keyboard of the organ or pianoforte, the white key or digital next to the left of each group of two black keys. The *middle C* of the keyboard is a usual starting-point in the reckoning of both keys, tones, and notes; it is also known as *alto C*, or *c′;* the next C below is called *tenor C*, or *c;* the second C below, *bass c*, or *C;* and the next C above, *treble C*, or *c″*, etc. The present pitch of *middle C* is from 250 to 265 vibrations per second; it is often theoretically fixed in Germany at 264, in England at 256, and in France at 251. About 1700 it was actually about 240, and in recent times as high as 275. The major scale of C, because it comprises all the white keys and none of the black ones, is taken as the normal or standard scale of the keyboard. (*b*) In the mnemonic names of moods of syllogism, the symbol of reduction *per impossibile*. (*c*) In *math.*, C is used to denote a constant of integration. See also *A*, 2 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*). (*d*) In *chem.*, the symbol for *carbon*.

4. As an abbreviation, *c.* or *C.* stands, in dental formulas of zoölogy (*c.*), for *canine tooth;* in United States money (*c.*), for *cent;* in thermometer-readings (*C.*), for *centigrade;* in French money (*c.*), for *centime;* in references (*c.*), for *chapter* (or Latin *capitulum*); in dates, before the number (*c.*), for Latin *circa*, about; in meteorology (*c.*), for *cirrus;* in a ship's log-book (*c.*), for *cloudy;* and in measures of volume (*c.*), for *cubic.*—**Middle C**, in *music*, the note on the first leger-line above the bass or below the treble staff. (See above.)

ca[1], **ca'**[1] (kâ), *v.* [Sc., = E. *call*[1]; so *a'*, *fa'*, *fou*, *'oo*, etc., for E. *all, fall, full, wool*, etc.] A Scotch contraction of *call*[1].

ca[2], **ca'**[2], **caa** (kâ), *v. t.* [Prob. < Gael. *calc* = Ir. *calcam*, drive with a hammer, calk: see *calk*[1].] To drive; impel; push; knock: as, to *ca'* a man ower (over). [Scotch.]

> But *ca'* them out to park or hill,
> And let them wander at their will.
> *Burns*, Death of Mailie.

Ca' cannie. See *canny*.

ca[3], **ka** (kâ), *v. t.* [Appar. a particular use, with only phrasal meaning, of *ca*[2] or *ca*[1]: see def.] A word of no definite individual meaning, occurring in the proverbial phrase *ca me, ca thee* (now also *claw me, claw thee*), help (or serve) me and I'll help you.

> *Ca me, ca thee:* conceale this from my wife,
> And I'll keep all thy knauery from thine vncle.
> *T. Heywood*, It you Know not me, ii.

ca[4]†, *n.* See *coe*[1].

ca[5] (kä), *n.* A Babylonian measure of capacity, identified with the Hebrew bath or ephah.

Ca. In *chem.*, the symbol for *calcium*.

ca. In dates, a contraction of Latin *circa*, about: ★as, *ca.* 1300, about 1300.

C. A. An abbreviation of *chief accountant*, of ★*controller of accounts*, and in Great Britain of *chartered accountant*.

Caaba, *n.* See *Kaaba*.

caaing-whale (kâ′ing-hwāl), *n.* [Sc., < *caaing* (< *ca*[2], *caa*, drive) + *whale;* because these whales can be driven like cattle.] A large round-headed cetacean, *Globicephalus svineval*, of the family *Delphinidæ*, resembling a porpoise in form, but of greater dimensions than those usually attained by the dolphin family, sometimes reaching a length of upward of 20 feet. It especially resorts to the shores of the Orkney, Shetland, and Faroë islands, Iceland, etc., appearing in herds of from 100 to 1,000 individuals. Though closely related to the killers of the genus *Orca*, caaing-whales are timid and inoffensive, feeding on small fish, mollusks, and especially cephalopods. Also *ca'ing-whale*.

caama (kä′ä-mä), *n.* **1.** A name of a small South African fox, *Vulpes caama*.—**2.** A name of a large bubaline antelope, *Alcelaphus caama*, the hartbeest.

caast, *n.* A Middle English form of *case*[1].

cab[1] (kab), *n.* [Short for *cabriolet*, q. v.] **1.** A hackney carriage with either two or four wheels, drawn by one horse; a cabriolet.

> A *cab* came clattering up. *Thackeray.*

With great difficulty Messrs. Bradshaw & Rotch (the latter a member of Parliament) obtained licences for eight cabriolets in 1823, and started them at fares one third lower than those of hackney coaches. The new vehicles were hooded chaises, drawn by one horse, and carrying only one passenger besides the driver, who sat in the cabriolet (or, as more commonly called for brevity, the *cab*) with his fare. . . . The name *cab* is still commonly applied to all hackney carriages drawn by one horse, whether on two or four wheels. *Penny Cyc.*

2. The hooded or covered part of a locomotive, which protects the engineer and fireman from the weather. [U. S.]

cab[1] (kab), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *cabbed*, ppr. *cabbing*. [< *cab*[1], *n.*] To pass over in a cab: as, to *cab* the distance: often used with an indefinite *it:* as, I'll *cab it* to Whitehall. [Colloq., Eng.]

cab[2] (kab), *n.* Any sticky substance. [Prov. Eng.]

cab[3] (kab), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *cabal*[1].] A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

cab[4], **kab** (kab), *n.* [= Gr. *κάβος*, LL. *cabus*, < Heb. and Chal. *kab*, a hollow, < *kabab*, hollow out.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, for both dry and liquid matter. It was equal to 2.021 liters, or 4¼ United States pints. Other statements appear to be due to confusion of different measures by Greek metrologists; but a *great cab*, of ⅔ the ordinary size, is mentioned in the Talmud.

> They besieged it [Samaria] until an ass's head was sold for fourscore pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a *cab* of dove's dung for five pieces of silver. 2 Ki. vi. 25.

cab[5] (kab), *n.* See *capel*[2].

caba (kab′ä), *n.* Same as *cabas*, 2 and 3.

cabackt, *n.* [Russ. *kabakŭ*.] A tavern; pot-house; dram-shop. [Russian.]

cabaged (ka-bājd′), *a.* Same as *caboshed*.

cabal[1] (ka-bal′), *n.* [= D. *kabaal* = G. *cabale* = Dan. *kabale* = Sw. *kabal*, a cabal (defs. 3 and 4), < F. *cabale* = Sp. *cábala* = Pg. It. *cabala*, an intrigue, a cabal, the cabala: see *cabala*.] **1**†. The cabala (which see).—**2**†. A secret. [Rare.]

> The measuring of the temple, a *cabal* found out but lately. *B. Jonson.*

3. Conjoint intrigue; secret artifices of a few persons united in some design: as, "curs'd *cabals* of women," *Dryden*.

> Centuries glide away in the same unvaried round of *cabals* at court. *Brougham.*

4. A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue; a junto. The name of "the *Cabal*" was given to an unpopular ministry of Charles II., consisting of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names happened to compose the word.

> These ministers were therefore emphatically called the *Cabal;* and . . . it has never since their time been used except as a term of reproach. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

=**Syn. 4.** *Combination, Party, Faction, Cabal, Camarilla, Junto.* *Combination* is the most general of these words, but it expresses least of permanence in organization; it often denotes the union for special ends of individuals or parties otherwise antagonistic: as, the Democrats and Greenbackers entered into a *combination* to secure the election. A *party* is strictly a more close and permanent union of individuals, organized to promote certain principles or common interests which they consider of fundamental importance: as, the Low Church *party*, the Republican *party;* but the term is more loosely used where organization is wanting: as, the Free-trade *party*. *Combination* and *party* may express that which is entirely reputable; the other words are chiefly unfavorable in their signification. A *faction* is commonly a section of a party; it is generally a comparatively small number of individuals, whose principles and objects are often of a captious, frivolous, or selfish nature, but advocated so persistently as to be annoying, and with so little regard to the general interest as sometimes to be dangerous. *Cabal* and *junto* express a union less comprehensive than *party* or even *faction;* the intrigues of a *cabal* or *junto* are usually conducted mainly for the personal aggrandizement of its members. *Junto* has almost entirely given place to *cabal* in modern use. A *camarilla* is a more or less united body of secret counselors of a ruler, acting generally in opposition to his official advisers, and constituting a "power behind the throne."

> After numerous abortive attempts and unsuccessful *combinations* in which Newcastle bore the chief part, it became evident . . . that the union . . . of Newcastle . . . and Pitt was absolutely necessary. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., viii.

> If I could not go to heaven but with a *party*, I would not go there at all. Therefore I protest to you I am not of the *party* of federalists. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 439.

> By a *faction*, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community. *Madison*, Federalist, No. 10.

> In a simple monarchy, the ministers of state can never know their friends from their enemies; secret *cabals* undermine their influence and blast their reputation. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 289.

cabal[1] (ka-bal′), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *caballed*, ppr. *caballing*. [< *cabal*[1], *n.*] To form a cabal; intrigue conjointly; unite in secret artifices to effect some design.

> Base rivals, who true wit and merit hate,
> *Caballing* still against it with the great.
> *Dryden*, Art of Poetry, iv. 972.

> It [pride] may prevent the nobles from *caballing* with the people. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 395.

cabal[2]†, *n.* [Also written *caball;* = F. *cheval* = Pr. *cavalh* = Cat. *caball* = Sp. *caballo* = Pg. It. *cavallo*, a horse, < L. *caballus* (> Gr. *καβάλλης*), an inferior horse, a pack-horse, nag; later, in general sense (superseding L. *equus*), a horse. Hence ult. (from L.) *capel*[1], *cheval, chival, cavalier, chevalier, cavalry, chivalry*, etc.] A horse.

cabala, kabala (kab′ä-lä), *n.* [ML. *cabbala* (It. Pg. *cabala* = Sp. *cábala* = F. *cabale* = G. Dan. Sw. *kabbala*), a transcription of Heb. *qabbālāh*, reception, the cabala or mysterious doctrine received traditionally, < *qābal*, receive, take, in the Piel conjugation *qibbēl*, receive (a doctrine). Hence *cabal*[1].] **1.** The theosophy or mystic philosophy of the Hebrew religion, which grew up mainly after the beginning of the tenth century, and flourished for many generations. The cabala employed itself first in a mystic explanation of Deity and cosmogony, and in the creation of hidden meanings for the sacred Hebrew writings, thus drawing into its province all the Hebrew law and philosophy. Later cabalists pretended to find wonderful meanings even in the

letters and forms of the sacred texts, and made for themselves elaborate rules of interpretation.

2. Any secret science; esoteric as distinguished from exoteric doctrine; occultism; mysticism.

If I wholly mistake not the *cabala* of this sect.
Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis, § 9.

Eager he read whatever tells
Of magic, *cabala*, and spells.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 6.

Also spelled *cabbala*, *kabbala*.

cabalassou, *n.* See *kabalassou*.

cabaletta (kab-ạ-let′ạ̈), *n.* [It. (> F. *cabalette*); cf. *cavalletto* (= Sp. *caballeta*, a grasshopper), a little horse, < *cavallo*, a horse: see *cabal*[2], *capel*[1].] A song in rondo form, with variations, often having an accompaniment in triplet rhythm, intended to imitate the footfalls of a cantering horse.

cabalism[1] (kab′ạ-lizm), *n.* [< *cabala* + *-ism*.] The secret science of the cabalists. [Rare.]

Allegories, parables, *cabalisms*.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 287.

cabalism[2] (ka-bal′izm), *n.* [< *cabal*[1] + *-ism*.] The practice of forming, or the tendency to form, cabals and cliques. [Rare.]

cabalist (kab′ạ-list), *n.* [< ML. *cabbalista* (It. Sp. Pg. *cabalista* = F. *cabaliste*), < *cabbala*, cabala.] **1.** One versed in or engaged in the study of the cabala or mystic philosophy of the Jews. The cardinal doctrines of the cabalists embrace the nature of the Supreme Being, the Divine emanations or Sephiroth, the cosmogony, the creation of man, psychology, the destiny of man and the universe, and the import of the revealed law. The cabalists seem to have endeavored to identify all such sciences as demonology, astrology, chiromancy, sympathetic medicine, etc., with their theosophic mysticism, weaving the whole into a secret universal wisdom or esoteric philosophy of the universe. They sympathized with many points of Christianity, so that in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the cabala was by many thought highly important as a proof of Christianity and as a means of converting the Jews.

The *Cabalists* had a notion, that whoever found out the mystic word for anything attained to absolute mastery over that thing. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 158.

2. In general, an occultist; a mystic.

cabalistic (kab-ạ-lis′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *cabalist* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the cabalists, or to the cabala or mystic philosophy which they professed. See *cabala* and *cabalist*. **—2.** In general, occult; mystic; esoteric; symbolical; having an interior or hidden meaning. =Syn. *Mystic*, etc. See *mysterious*.

II. *n.* One of the mysteries of the cabala. *L. Addison*.

cabalistical (kab-ạ-lis′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *cabalistic*.

cabalistically (kab-ạ-lis′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists.

cabalize (kab′ạ-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cabalized*, ppr. *cabalizing*. [< *cabala* + *-ize*; = F. *cabaliser*.] To use the method or language of the cabalists. [Rare.]

caballaria (kab-ạ-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [ML., < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*[2].] A feudal tenure of lands, the tenant furnishing a horseman suitably equipped in time of war, or when the lord had occasion for his service.

caballer (ka-bal′èr), *n.* [< *cabal*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who unites with others to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals.

A close *caballer* and tongue-valiant lord.
Dryden, Æneid, xi. 514.

caballeria (kä-bä-lyā-rē′ạ̈), *n.* [Sp., cavalry, knight-service, a specific tract of land, etc., < *caballo*, a horse: see *cavalier*.] In *Span. Amer. law*, a holding of land corresponding somewhat to the early English knight's fee. It comprised a building-lot of 100 by 200 feet; 500 fanegas of land for a garden, and 40 for planting trees growing in drier or more barren land; and pasture for 50 breeding sows, 100 cows, 20 or 25 horses, 500 sheep, and 100 goats. It was equal to 5 peonias.

caballero (kä-bä-lyā′rō), *n.* [Sp., formerly *cavallero*, a horseman: see *cavalier*.] **1.** A Spanish knight or gentleman.—**2.** A grave and stately Spanish dance.

caballine (kab′ạ-lin), *a.* [< L. *caballinus*, < *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*[2].] Pertaining to or suited for a horse.—**Caballine aloes.** See *aloes*.—**Caballine spring**, the fountain Hippocrene. *Beaumont*.

caban (kä-bän′), *n.* [Tagalog.] A quantity of grain determined by weight: for rice, 83⅓ pounds avoirdupois.

cabanet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabin*.

cabaret (kab′ạ-ret; F. pron. ka-ba-rā′), *n.* [= D. *cabaret*, < F. *cabaret*, a pot-house, tavern, "an ale-house, a tipling and victualling house, tent or booth [cf. F. dial. (Norm.) *cabaret*, eaves], also the herb huewort or foolfoot" (Cotgrave), < OF. *cabaret*, a place inclosed with lattice-work.] **1.** A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed. **—2.** A restaurant at which an entertainment of singing, dancing, etc., is a feature; also, the entertainment. **—3.** A set of vessels forming a service for tea, coffee, or the like; for example, a tray with tea-pot or pitchers and cups, generally made of the same material throughout, as fine porcelain or the like. Sometimes a small table or stand of the same ware as the vessels takes the place of the tray, or stands upon the tray.

Sèvres porcelain—a *cabaret*, rose du Barry, the set consisting of four pieces. *S. K. Inventory* (1860), p. 58.

4†. A certain plant. See etymology.

cabas (kab′ạ̈), *n.* [Also in E. form *caba*; = D. *kabas*, a hand-basket, < F. *cabas*, OF. *cabas*, *cabache*, *cabat* = Pr. *cabas*, a basket of woven straw, a frail, a pannier, = Pg. *cabaz*, a hand-basket, = Sp. *capazo*, a frail, a hamper, a large basket; also Pg. *capacho*, a mat, = Sp. *capacho* (formerly *cabacho*), m., *capacha*, f., a frail, a hamper; ML. (after OF. or Pr.) *cabassius*, *cabatius*, *cabassio(n-)*, *cabacetus*, *cabacus*. Origin uncertain. (1) associated by some etymologists, and appar. in popular use, with Sp. Pg. *capaz*, capacious (cf. ML. *capax*, a vessel of considerable capacity), < L. *capax*, capacious, < *capere*, hold (see *capacious*); but prob., (2) with aug. suffix *-as*, *-az*, *-azo*, *-acho* (= It. *-accio*; cf. It. *capaccio*, a large head), < F. *cape* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *capa* = It. *cappa*, < ML. *capa*, a cape, cloak, being thus lit. 'a large (or coarse) cape' or cover (mat or bag) for the dried figs, dates, raisins, prunes, etc., which it was orig. used to contain. Hence ult. *cabbage*[3], purloin.] **1.** In France, a kind of basket, pannier, or frail, made of woven rush- or palm-leaves or grass, generally of a round form, serving to carry provisions, especially figs, dates, raisins, or prunes. **—2.** A similar basket used as a traveling-bag; a hand-bag. **—3.** A lady's work-basket or reticule. In this and the preceding sense also (in the United States) *caba*.

Being seated, she proceeded, still with an air of hurry and embarrassment, to open her *cabas*, to take out her books. *Charlotte Brontë*, Professor, xiii.

cabasset (kab-a-set′; F. pron. ka-ba-sā′), *n.* [F. *cabasset*, a slight helmet or casket, dim. of *cabas*, a basket.] A military head-piece in use in the sixteenth century for both infantry and cavalry. It resembled a hat with a rounded top, sometimes slightly conical, or with a ridge running from front to rear over the crown, but without a high crest, and had a narrow brim.

cabassou, *n.* See *kabassou*.

cabaya (ka-bä′yạ̈), *n.* [Also *kabaya* and formerly *cabil*, *cabay*, etc.: of Pers. or Ar. origin.] A light cotton surcoat or tunic worn in oriental countries, especially in Malay countries, by ★women and by Europeans.

cabbage[1] (kab′ạj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cabage*, *cabige*, *cabidge*, *cabbidge*, with term. accom. from the earlier type *cabbish*, *cabbysshe*; < OF. *cabus*, dial. *caboche* (= It. *cabuccio* (Florio), *capuccio*, *cappuccio*; ML. reflex *gabusia*), prop. *chou cabus* (= Pr. *caulet cabus*; cf. MD. *kabuyskoole*, D. *kabuiskool* = MLG. *kabūskōl*), cabbage, lit. headed cole: *chou*, F. *chou*, cole, cabbage (see *cole*[2]); *cabus*, fem. *cabusse*, *cabuce*, headed, large-headed (cf. OF. *caboce*, F. *caboche*, head; It. *capuccio*, a little head (cf. *capouch*, *capuchin*); It. *lattuga capuccia* = F. *laictues cabuces*, pl. (Cotgrave), cabbage-lettuce; OHG. *kabuz*, *capuz*, MHG. *kappus*, *kappiz*, *kabaz*, G. *kappes*, *kappus*, *kappis* (also in comp. *kappes-kohl*, *kappes-kraut*), cabbage), < L. *caput*, head: see *caput*. Cf. *cabbage*[2].] **1.** A variety of *Brassica oleracea* in which the thick, rounded, and strongly veined leaves are crowded in a large compact head upon a short, stout stem. See *Brassica*. Many kinds are extensively cultivated for use as a vegetable and in salads, pickles, etc. The tree- or cow-cabbage is a coarse form raised for cattle, very tall and branching when in flower. *Brassica* is the type of the family *Brassicaceæ*, which is hence often called the cabbage family.

2. The large terminal bud of some kinds of palms, as the cabbage-palm.—**Dog's cabbage**, a succulent herb, *Theligonum Cynocrambe*, of the south of Europe, sometimes used as a pot-herb.—**Sea-cabbage**, or **sea-kale**, a perennial cruciferous herb, *Crambe maritima*, of the shores of Europe, cultivated as a pot-herb, especially in England. The young shoots are used.—**Skunk-cabbage**, a perennial araceous plant of the United States, *Spathyema fœtida*, found in moist grounds, and giving out a very fetid odor, especially when bruised. The hooded, shell-shaped, purplish spathe appears in early spring, followed by a tuft of large smooth leaves. The seeds and root are said to be antispasmodic. —**St. Patrick's cabbage**, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, the London-pride or none-so-pretty of English gardens.

cabbage[1] (kab′ạj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cabbaged*, ppr. *cabbaging*. [Cf. F. *cabusser*, grow to a head (Cotgrave); from the noun. Cf. *cabbage*[2], *v.*] To form a head like that of a cabbage in growing: as, a plant *cabbages*.

cabbage[2]† (kab′ạj), *n.* [An accom. form of *caboche*, < F. *caboche*, the head: see *caboche*, and cf. *cabbage*[1].] **1.** The part of a deer's head wherein the horns are set. *Coles*, 1717. **—2.** A part of a head-dress worn by women in the eighteenth century, described as a roll at the back of the head. *Wright*.

cabbage[2]† (kab′ạj), *v. i.* [< *cabbage*[2], *n.* Cf. *caboshed*.] To grow to a head: said of the ★horns of a deer. *Skelton*.

cabbage[3] (kab′ạj), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *cabbaged*, ppr. *cabbaging*. [Earlier, as in E. dial., *cabbish* = D. *kabbassen*, < OF. *cabasser*, put into a basket, < *cabas*, a basket: see *cabas*. The verbs *bag*, *poach*, *pocket*, in the sense of 'purloin,' are of similar origin.] To purloin; specifically, to keep possession of part of a customer's cloth from which a garment has been made.

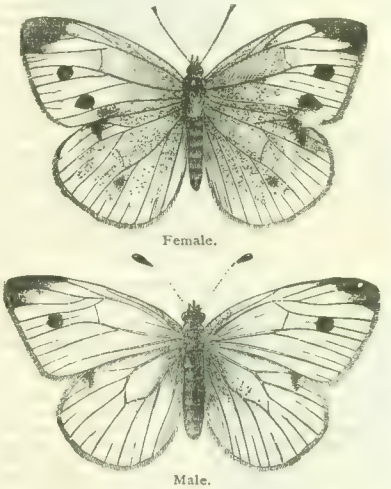
Your tailor, instead of shreds, *cabbages* whole yards of stuff. *Arbuthnot*.

The tailor drew back as if he had been detected in *cabbaging* from a cardinal's robe, or cribbing the lace of some ★cope or altar gown. *Scott*, Anne of Geierstein, xix.

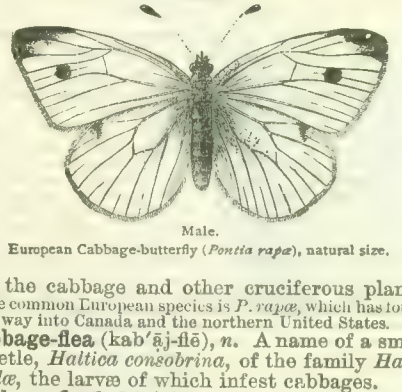
cabbage[3] (kab′ạj), *n.* [< *cabbage*[3], *v.*] Anything filched; specifically, cloth purloined by a tailor who makes garments from material supplied by his customers.

cabbage-bug (kab′ạj-bug), *n.* The *Murgantia histrionica*, more fully called *harlequin cabbage-bug*, from its brilliant markings. It has spread from Guatemala to Mexico, and thence into the United ★States, and is destructive to cabbages.

cabbage-butterfly (kab′ạj-but′ėr-flī), *n.* A butterfly of the family *Pieridæ* and genus *Pontia*, whose larvæ or caterpillars are injurious



Female.



Male.

European Cabbage-butterfly (*Pontia rapæ*), natural size.

to the cabbage and other cruciferous plants. The common European species is *P. rapæ*, which has found its way into Canada and the northern United States.

cabbage-flea (kab′ạj-flē), *n.* A name of a small beetle, *Haltica consobrina*, of the family *Halticidæ*, the larvæ of which infest cabbages.

cabbage-fly (kab′ạj-flī), *n.* The *Anthomyia brassicæ*, a fly belonging to the same family (*Muscidæ*) as the house-fly, and the same genus as the turnip- and potato-flies. Its larvæ or maggots are destructive to cabbages by producing disease in the roots on which they feed.

cabbage-maggot (kab′ạj-mag″ot), *n.* The larva of *Anthomyia brassicæ*, the cabbage-fly. Also called *cabbage-worm*.

cabbage-moth (kab′ạj-môth), *n.* The *Mamestra* or *Noctua brassicæ*, or pot-herb moth, a moth measuring about 1¾ inches across the open fore wings, which are dusky-brown clouded with darker shades, and marked with pairs of dark spots on their front edge, and with various streaks and spots of a yellowish or white color. The caterpillar is greenish-black, and is found in autumn feeding on the hearts of cabbages. It changes to a brown ★pupa.

cabbage-oil (kab′ạj-oil), *n.* Same as *rape-oil*.

cabbage-palm (kab′ạj-päm), *n.* Same as *cabbage-tree*, 1.

cabbage-rose (kab′ạj-rōz), *n.* A species of rose, *Rosa centifolia*, of many varieties, with a large, round, compact flower, supposed to have been cultivated from ancient times, and especially suited from its fragrance for the manufacture of rose-water and attar. Also called *Provence rose*, by error for *Provins rose*, from the town of that name in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, where these roses are still largely cultivated.

★**cabbage-tree** (kab′āj-trē), *n.* 1. A name given to many species of palms the tender growing leaf-buds of which are used as a vegetable. The cabbage-tree, or cabbage-palmetto, of the southern United States, *Inodes Palmetto*, is a fan-leafed palm growing to the height of from 30 to 50 feet. The cabbage-tree of the West Indies, the tree most generally known as the *cabbage-palm*, is a species of *Roystonea, R. oleracea*, ranging north to southern Florida, a lofty and graceful palm with a straight cylindrical trunk, sometimes 150 or 200 feet high, bearing a head of long pinnate leaves. The cabbage is the terminal leaf-bud, the removal of which, though often done, destroys the tree. The Australian cabbage-tree is a fan-leafed palm, *Livistona australis*.

2. A name given to species of *Vouacapoua*, leguminous trees of tropical America, bearing racemes of red flowers and roundish, hard, one-seeded pods, and yielding the anthelmintic cabbage-tree bark of pharmacists. Jamaica cabbage-tree bark, also called *worm-bark*, is obtained from *V. Americana*, a native of the West Indies, and the Surinam bark from *V. Surinamensis*, found in Surinam and Cayenne. A similar bark is furnished by *V. anthelmintica* of Brazil.

3. In New Zealand, an arborescent liliaceous plant, *Tætsia indivisa*.—**Black cabbage-tree**, an arboreous composite of St. Helena, *Melanodendron integrifolium*, one of the few endemic trees still remaining on the island.



European Cabbage-worm (*Pontia rapæ*), natural size. *a*, worm, or larva; *b*, pupa.

cabbage-wood (kab′āj-wůd), *n.* A name given to the wood of *Ceiba pentandra*, and to that of species of *Vouacapoua*. See ★*cabbage-tree*.

cabbage-worm (kab′āj-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the cabbage-butterfly or of the cabbage-moth.

cabbala, *n.* See *cabala*.

cabbidget, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabbage*[1].

cabbish[1]† (kab′ish), *n.* An obsolete and more original form of *cabbage*[1].

cabbish[2] (kab′ish), *v. t.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *cabbage*[3].

cabble (kab′l), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *cabbled*, ppr. *cabbling*. [Origin unknown; cf. *accable*, < F. *accabler*, crush, overwhelm.] In *metal.*, to break up into pieces (iron which has been smelted with charcoal, balled, and flattened), preparatory to the processes of fagoting, fusing, and rolling into bars.

cabbler (kab′lėr), *n.* In *metal.*, one who cabbles.

cabby[1] (kab′i), *n.*; pl. *cabbies* (-iz). [< *cab*[1]; a kind of dim. of *cabman*.] A cab-driver or cabman. [Colloq., Eng.]

cabby[2] (kab′i), *a.* [< *cab*[2] + *-y*[1].] Sticky; clammy. [Prov. Eng.]

cabeça (ka-bā′sä), *n.* [Pg., lit. head, chief, = Sp. *cabeza*, < L. *caput*, head.] 1. The Portuguese name of the finest kind of silk received from India, as distinguished from the *bariga*, or inferior kind. Also called *cabesse*.—2. A nominal money of account in some parts of the west coast of Africa.

Cabeiri, *n. pl.* See *Cabiri*.

Cabeirian, Cabeiric, *a.* See *Cabirian*.

Cabeiritic, *a.* See *Cabiritic*.

caber (kā′bėr), *n.* [Sc., also written *cabir, kabar*; < Gael. *cabar*, a pole, stake, rafter, = Ir. *cabar*, a coupling; cf. Corn. *keber*, W. *ceibren*, a rafter; D. *keper*, a rafter.] A pole; a rafter; a beam; a large stick. Specifically—(*a*) A long peeled sapling or undressed stem of a young tree used in the Highland (or Scottish) game of tossing the caber. (*b*) One of the peeled saplings sometimes placed, instead of boards, on the tie-beams of a cottage to form the kind of loft called the balks, or on the rafters to form a support for the thatch. (*c*) A transverse beam in a kiln for drying grain. *Jamieson.*

Caberea (ka-bē′rē-ą), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cabereidæ*. *C. hookeri*, a European species, is an example.

Cabereidæ (kab-e-rē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caberea* + *-idæ*.] A family of infundibulate chilostomatous polyzoans, of the order *Gymnolæmata*, having an unjointed stock with slender branches, and two or more rows of cells with vibracula or sessile avicularia at the back. The species are generally associated with the *Cellulariidæ*. Less correctly written *Cabereadæ*.

cabesse (ka-bes′), *n.* [F., < Pg. *cabeça*: see ★*cabeça*.] Same as *cabeça*, 1.

cabezon (kab′e-zon; Sp. pron. kä-beth-ōn′), *n.* [Sp., < *cabeza*, head: see *cabeça, cavezon*.] Same as *bighead*.

cabiai (kä′bi-ī), *n.* [Galibi *cabiai*, < Tupi *capiguara*. See *capibara*.] The capibara.

A molar, "which can be attributed only to a gigantic *cabiai*, or a dwarf elephant." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 428.

cabidget, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabbage*[1].

cabin (kab′in), *n.* [< ME. *caban, cabane*, also ★assibilated *chabane*, a little house, a small room, esp. in a ship, < OF. *cabane*, f. (MF. also *cabain*, m.), F. *cabane* (also *cabine* after E. *cabin*) = Pr. *cabana* = Sp. *cabaña* = Pg. *cabana* = It. *capanna*, < ML. *capanna*, a cabin, prob. of Celtic origin: W. *caban* = Ir. Gael. *caban*, a cabin, booth, dim. of (W.) *cab*, a booth, a hut.] 1. A hut; a cottage; a small house or habitation, especially one that is poorly constructed.

Some of green boughs their slender *cabins* frame.
Fairfax.

By the peat fires of a hundred thousand *cabins* had nightly been sung rude ballads which predicted the deliverance of the oppressed race. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

2. A small room; an inclosed place.

So long in secret *cabin* there he held
Her captive to his sensuall desyre.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 23.

3. An apartment in a ship for officers or passengers. In passenger-steamers the cabin is divided into state-rooms, or the private rooms of the passengers, and an apartment (sometimes more than one) for the use of all, called the *saloon*, generally used as a dining-room. In an ordinary merchant vessel the cabin is the apartment occupied by the master of the vessel. In a man-of-war it is the apartment used by the commanding officer, or the officer commanding the squadron, the apartments of the other commissioned officers being called the *ward-room* and of the junior officers (in the United States navy) *steerage* or (in the British navy) *gun-room*. In Great Britain the word *cabin*, when applied to the private apartment of an officer or a passenger, is synonymous with *state-room* as used in the United States.

4†. Same as *cabinet*, 4.

They would not stay perhaps the Spanish demurring, and putting off such wholesome acts and counsels as the politic *Cabin* at Whitehall had no mind to.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

After-cabin, the best or stern cabin of a vessel.—**Cabin car.** See *car*[1].—**Cabin passenger**, one who has the best accommodation a ship affords.—**Second cabin**, the part of a steamship allotted to the use of intermediate or second-class passengers, or the general accommodation afforded them.

cabin (kab′in), *v.* [< *cabin*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To confine as in a cabin.

But now I am *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To live in a cabin; lodge.

I'll make you feed on berries, and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2.

cabin-boy (kab′in-boi), *n.* A boy employed to wait on the officers and passengers in the cabin of a ship.

cabined (kab′ind), *a.* [< *cabin* + *-ed*[2].] Confined; narrow. [Rare.]

Ere the blabbing eastern scout,
The nice morn, on the Indian steep,
From her *cabin'd* loop-hole peep.
Milton, Comus, l. 140.

★**cabinet** (kab′i-net), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *cabinet*, a closet, a receptacle of curiosities, etc.; cf. OF. *cabanette*, a little cabin (= It. *cabinetto*—Florio), dim. of *cabane, cabine*, a cabin: see *cabin*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A little cabin; a small habitation or retreat.

Hearken awhile, from thy greene *cabinet*,
The rurall song of carefull Colinet.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

Lo, here the gentle lark, weary of rest,
From his moist *cabinet* mounts up on high.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 854.

2. A small room; a retired apartment; a closet.—3. A private room in which consultations are held; specifically, the closet or private apartment in which a sovereign confers with his privy council or most trusted ministers.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in the camp. *Dryden.*

Those more refined arts of the *cabinet*, on which the Italians were accustomed to rely, much more than on the sword, in their disputes with one another, were of no avail against these rude invaders.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

Though bred in the cloister, he distinguished himself both in the *cabinet* and the camp.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

Hence—4. An executive council; the select council of a sovereign or of an executive government; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country. In Great Britain, though the executive government is vested nominally in the crown, it is practically in a committee of ministers called *the cabinet*, which is of comparatively modern development. Every cabinet includes the First Lord of the Treasury, who is generally chief of the ministry, or prime minister, the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the five Secretaries of State, with two or more other members, at the prime minister's discretion. In the United States *the cabinet* is a collective popular name, not recognized by law, for the heads of the ten executive departments, namely, the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Interior, Commerce, Labor, and Agriculture, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General. They are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and are removable at the President's pleasure. They have as a body no legal functions, but by custom meet the President at stated times for consultation. The term *cabinet* is also sometimes applied to the executive council of a governor or of a mayor.

It is to the antagonism between the court and the administration, between the curia and the camera, or in modern language the court and the *cabinet*, that many of the constitutional quarrels of the century are owing.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 247.

5. A meeting or session of a cabinet council.

Cabinet after *Cabinet* passed over, and no mention was ever made of the affairs of the East, till one day, at the end of a *Cabinet*, Palmerston . . . . said that he thought it right to mention that he had been a long time engaged in negotiation upon the principles agreed upon at the *Cabinet* at Windsor, and that he had drawn up a Treaty with which it was fit that the *Cabinet* should be acquainted.
Brit. Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 74.

6. A piece of furniture having shelves or drawers, or both, or simply cupboards inclosed with doors; especially, one of ornamental character, decorated with carving, inlaying, painting, lacquer, medallions of painted porcelain, or enamel or metal appliqués.

Look
Within, in my blue *cabinet*, for the pearl
I had sent me last. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

7. Any part of a building, or one or more whole buildings, set apart for the conservation of works of art, antiquities, etc.; hence, by metonymy, the collection itself: as, a mineral *cabinet*.—8. In *printing*, an inclosed frame for printers' cases, generally used for job-type.—**Cabinet of arms**, a display of the escutcheons, together with the sword, spurs, and the like, of a gentleman after his decease. In certain parts of Europe these are arranged in a frame, and hung upon the wall of a church, after the funeral. *Berry.*—**Kitchen cabinet**, in *U. S. hist.*, a coterie of intimate friends of President Jackson, generally supposed to have more influence with him during his presidency (1829–37) than his official advisers: so called in allusion to their private and familiar status, as if admitted to the White House through the kitchen.

From the *Kitchen Cabinet* seems to have come the first proposition to make the "national conventions," which are customary even to the present day, . . . the exponents of the "will of the people." *H. von Holst*, Const. Hist., II. 38.

II. *a.* 1. Confidential; secret; private.

Others still gape t' anticipate
The *cabinet* designs of Fate.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 24.

2. Relating to a cabinet; belonging to or constituting a body of ministers of state: as, a *cabinet* minister; a *cabinet* council.—3. Belonging to a private collection, private cellar, or the like, and therefore presumably of superior quality: as, *cabinet* wines. Hence—4. Of such size, beauty, or value as to be kept in a cabinet, or to be fitted for use in a private chamber: as, a *cabinet* edition of a book; a *cabinet* organ; a *cabinet* pianoforte; a *cabinet* picture; *cabinet* photographs.—**Cabinet council.** (*a*†) Private counsel; secret advice.

Those are *cabinet councils*,
And not to be communicated.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

(*b*) (1) A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or an executive magistrate; a council of cabinet ministers held with privacy to deliberate upon public affairs. (2) The members of a privy council; a select number of confidential counselors; specifically, same as *cabinet*, I., 4.—**Cabinet file.** See *file*[1].—**Cabinet organ**, a small, portable organ, usually a reed-organ or harmonium.

cabinet (kab′i-net), *v. t.* [< *cabinet*, *n.*] To inclose in or as in a cabinet. [Rare.]

This is the frame of most men's spirits, . . . to adore the casket and contemn the jewel that is *cabinetted* in it.
Hewyt, Sermons, p. 87.

★**cabinet-maker** (kab′i-net-mā′kėr), *n.* [< *cabinet*, 6, + *maker*.] One whose occupation is the making of household furniture, such as cabinets, sideboards, tables, bedsteads, etc.

cabin-mate (kab′in-māt), *n.* [< *cabin* + *mate*[1].] One who occupies the same cabin with another. *Beau. and Fl.*

cabir, *n.* See *caber*.

Cabirean (kab-i-rē′an), *n.* [< *Cabiri* + *-ean*.] One of the Cabiri.

Cabiri (ka-bī′rī), *n. pl.* [Less prop. *Cabeiri*; L. *Cabiri*, < Gr. Κάβειροι.] In *Gr. antiq.*, divinities of Semitic origin, connected with volcanoes, and hence falling into the category of the deities of fire and of creative life. They were worshiped in mysteries celebrated especially in the islands of Lemnos, Imbros, and Samothrace, whence their cult was introduced into other places.

Cabirian, Cabiric (ka-bir′i-an, -ik), *a.* [< *Cabiri* + *-an, -ic*.] Pertaining to the Cabiri or their worship; hence, strange and mysterious; occult. Also spelled *Cabeirian, Cabeiric*.

Cabiritic (kab-i-rit'ik), *a.* Same as *Cabirian.*

★Also spelled *Cabeiritic.*

cable (kā'bl), *n.* [< ME. *cable, cabel, cabylle* = MD. D. MLG. LG. MHG. G. Sw. Dan. *kabel* = Icel. *kadhall,* < OF. *cable,* F. *câble* = Sp. *cable* = Pg. *cabre* = It. *cappio,* < ML. *capulum, caplum,* a cable, a rope, < L. *capere,* take, hold: see *capacious, captive,* etc.] 1†. A rope.

Thogh jelosie be hanged bi a *cable.*
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 33.

Specifically—2. (*a*) A large, strong rope or chain, such as is used to hold a vessel at anchor. Ropes made of hemp, jute, or coir were universally used in former times, but have now, except in small vessels and fishing-craft, been superseded by chains. Chain cables are generally composed of 8 lengths of 15 fathoms each, fastened together with shackles, making in all 120 fathoms. Swivels are inserted in the different lengths to prevent twisting. Cables are also, for special uses, made of wires twisted together. (*b*) See *submarine cable,* below. (*c*) The traction-rope of a cable-railroad.—3. In *arch.*: (*a*) A molding of the torus kind, with its surface cut in imitation of the twisting of a rope. (*b*) A cylindrical molding inserted in the flute of a column and partly filling it.—**Endless cable.** See *endless.*—**Nippering the cable.** See *nipper, v.*—**Submarine or electric-telegraph cable,** a cable composed of a single wire or a strand of wires of pure copper, embedded in protecting substances and covered externally by coils of coated iron wire, for conveying telegraphic messages under water. (See *telegraph.*) The copper wire, or embedded strand of wires, is called the *core,* and is insulated by layers of gutta-percha or india-rubber, each layer being separated from the next by a coating of resinous matter. The insulating layers are generally separated from the outer wires by a padding of jute or hemp saturated with tar or other protective substance. One wire is found to be better than a strand as regards conducting power; but the latter is safer, since if one wire breaks, messages can still be conveyed through the others.—**To bitt the cable** (*naut.*), to wind it around the bitts.—**To bring a chain cable to.** See *bring.*—**To buoy a cable,** to support it by floats to keep it clear from a rocky bottom, or to indicate by means of buoy and buoy-rope the place where its end lies when detached from the ship.—**To heave a cable short.** See *heave.*—**To nip the cable.** See *nip, v.*—**To serve a cable,** to wind rope about it as a protection against chafing.—**To slip the cable,** to disconnect it from the ship and let it run out, thus freeing the ship from her anchor.—**Wire cables,** cables formed by wires, sometimes twisted about each other, but, when used for suspension-bridges, more commonly laid parallel, bound together, wrapped with canvas, and then served, or wound with wire, and ★painted. Each wire is separately stretched and tested.

cable (kā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cabled,* ppr. *cabling.* [< *cable, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fasten with a cable.

Cast out the *cabled* stone upon the strand.
J. Dyer, Fleece, ii.

2. In *arch.,* to fill (the flutes of columns) with cables or cylindrical pieces.—3. [Cf. equiv. *wire, v.*] To transmit by a telegraph-cable.

II. *intrans.* To send a message by a telegraph-cable.

cable-bend (kā'bl-bend), *n. Naut.*: (*a*) A small rope formerly used to fasten the ends of a rope cable so as to secure the knot by which it is attached to the anchor-ring. (*b*) The knot or clinch by which a cable is attached to an anchor.

cable-car (kā'bl-kär), *n.* A car used in a cable-railroad.

cable-carrier (kā'bl-kar″i-ėr), *n.* A tub or bucket suspended from grooved wheels traveling on a cable, or directly attached to a moving cable, and used to transport sand, minerals, or heavy materials on a wire ropeway. See ★*wireway.*

cabled (kā'bld), *a.* [< *cable, n.,* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Fastened or supplied with a cable or cables.—2. In *arch.,* having the ornament called a cable.—**Cabled flute,** in *arch.,* a flute of a column containing a cable-molding. See *cable, n.,* 3.

cable-drilling (kā'bl-dril″ing), *n.* Same as *rope-drilling.*

cablegram (kā'bl-gram), *n.* [Improp. < *cable* + *-gram,* as in *telegram.*] A message sent by a telegraph-cable; a cable-despatch. [Colloq.]

cable-gripper (kā'bl-grip″ėr), *n. Naut.,* a device placed over a cable-well to prevent the cable from running out.

cable-hatband (kā'bl-hat″band), *n.* A kind of hatband consisting of a twisted cord, worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in some modern uniforms.

I had on a gold *cable-hatband,* then new come up, which I wore about a murrey French hat.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

cable-hook (kā'bl-hůk), *n.* A gripping device for handling a ship's cable.

cable-laid (kā'bl-lād), *a.* 1. *Naut.,* formed of three strands of plain-laid or ordinary rope. Rope for cables is made in this way so as to be more impervious to water, but cable-laid rope is about 30 per cent. weaker than plain-laid rope of the same size. Rope cables are from 10 to 26 inches in circumference.


Cable-laid Rope.

2. Twisted after the manner of a cable: as, a *cable-laid* gold chain.

cable-molding (kā'bl-mōl″ding), *n.* Same as *cable,* 3.

cable-nipper (kā'bl-nip″ėr), *n.* A device for securing to a cable the messenger or rope by which it is handled.

cable-railroad (kā'bl-rāl″rōd), *n.* A street- or other railroad in which the cars are moved by an endless cable traveling in a small tunnel under the roadway, and kept in motion by a stationary engine. Motion is communicated to the cars by means of a grip extended through a slot in the covering of the tunnel, and so arranged as to be under the control of the brakeman.

cable-road (kā'bl-rōd), *n.* See *cable-railroad.*

cable-screw (kā'bl-skrō), *n.* A small screw resembling a twisted cord, used as a fastening for the soles of boots and shoes.

cable's-length (kā'blz-length), *n.* An approximate measure of length, regarded, in manœuvering, as 100 fathoms (600 feet = about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a nautical mile) and in ordinary use as 120 fathoms (720 feet = the length of a chain or rope cable).

cable-stopper (kā'bl-stop″ėr), *n. Naut.,* a device to prevent a cable from running out. It generally consists of a short piece of stout rope, with a hook in one end and a knot or toggle in the other. One end is hooked to a ring-bolt in the deck, and the other is lashed to the cable. See *stopper.*

cablet (kā'blet), *n.* [Dim. of *cable.* Cf. F. *câblot* and *câbleau,* cablet.] A little cable; specifically, any cable-laid rope under 10 inches in circumference.

cable-tier (kā'bl-tēr), *n.* The place in the hold of a ship where rope cables are stowed.

cable-tire (kā'bl-tīr), *n.* A large rope for raising weights.

cable-tools (kā'bl-tölz), *n. pl.* Tools used in cable-drilling or rope-drilling. The length of the set of tools attached to the rope, or used in rope-drilling, in Pennsylvania, is about 62 feet, and the weight nearly a ton. The separate parts are the rope-socket, sinker-bar, jars, auger-stem, and bit.

★**cableway** (kā'bl-wā), *n.* A taut wire or other cable over which a car carrying a hanging load rolls, propelled by a hauling-rope or other power.

cabling (kā'bling), *n.* [< *cable, n.,* 3 (*b*), + *-ing*[1].] 1. The filling of the flutes of a column with cable-moldings. Hence—2. The cable-moldings themselves.

cablish (kab'lish), *n.* [< OF. **cablis, chablis,* F. *chablis,* wind-fallen wood (ML. *cablicia*) (cf. equiv. OF. *cable, caable,* pl. *caables,* equiv. to *chablis*), < **cabler, chabler,* in comp. *accabler,* cast down: see *accable.*] In *old forest law,* windfall wood; wood thrown down by tempestuous weather: also sometimes applied to brushwood.

cabman (kab'man), *n.*; pl. *cabmen* (-men). [< *cab*[1] + *man.*] The driver of a cab.

cabob, kabob (kā-bob'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., Hind. (Ar. Pers.) *kabāb,* < Pers. *kab,* an ox.] 1. An Oriental dish consisting of small pieces of beef or mutton, seasoned with pepper, salt, ginger, etc., and basted with oil and garlic while being roasted on a skewer or spit, sweet herbs being sometimes placed between the pieces.

Cabobs, or meat roasted in small pieces, that may be eat without dividing. *Pococke,* Description of the East, I. 57.

2. An Anglo-Indian name for roast meat in general. *Yule and Burnell.*—3. A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs. *Wright.*

Also spelled *kabab, cobob.*

cabob, kabob (kā-bob'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cabobbed, kabobbed,* ppr. *cabobbing, kabobbing.* [< *cabob, n.*] To make cabob of; roast, as a leg of mutton, with savory herbs, spices, etc., at a quick fire. *Sir T. Herbert.* Also spelled *kabab, cobob.*

caboceer (kab-ō-sēr'), *n.* [Prob. < Pg. *cabeceira,* the head, chief, < *cabeça,* the head: see *cabeça.*] The name given to local governors in western Africa appointed by the king over towns or districts.

Römer once peeped in at an open door, and found an old negro *caboceer* sitting among twenty thousand fetishes in his private fetish-museum, . . . performing his devotions. *E. B. Tylor,* Prim. Culture, II. 145.

cabochet, *n.* [< OF. *caboche,* the head, < It. *capocchia,* knob of a stick, etc., < *capo,* < L. *caput,* head. As a fish-name, cf. *cabos,* eel-pout, MD. *kabuys-hoofd,* the bullhead, from the same ult. source; OF. *cabot,* "the gull-fish, bullhead, miller's-thumb"; *cabote,* "as *cabot;* or (more properly) a gurnard" (Cotgrave): see *caboshed, cabbage*[1], *cabbage*[2], and cf. the E. name *bullhead.*] 1. A head. See *cabbage*[2].—2. A name of the miller's-thumb or bullhead.—3. A tadpole. *E. D.*

caboched, *a.* See *caboshed.*

cabochon (ka-bō-shôṅ'), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *cabujon* ★= Pg. *cabuchão*), < *caboche,* head, pate: see *caboche.*] A polished but uncut precious stone.—**En cabochon,** in the style of a cabochon, that is, rounded convex on top, and flat, concave, or convex on the back, without facets. Garnets, turquoise, moonstone, cat's-eye, asteria, and other gems are cut in this form.

cabocle (ka-bok'le), *n.* The Brazilian name of a mineral resembling red jasper, found in the diamond-producing sand of Bahia. It contains phosphoric acid, alumina, lime, baryta, protoxid of iron, and water.

Cabomba (ka-bom'bä), *n.* [Native Guiana name.] A genus of aquatic plants, known as *water-shields,* of the family *Nymphæaceæ,* with small shield-shaped floating leaves and finely dissected submerged ones, and small trimerous flowers. There are two or three species, natives of the warmer portions of America, of which one species, *C. Caroliniana,* is found in stagnant waters along the southern coast of the United States. *Cabomba* was formerly classed in a separate family *Cabombaceæ* with the single other genus *Hydropeltis* or *Brasenia,* the North American water-shield. See *Hydropeltis.*

caboodle (ka-bö'dl), *n.* [A slang term, conjectured to be a corruption of *kit and boodle:* see *boodle*[1].] Crowd; pack; lot; company: used only with *whole:* as, the *whole caboodle* (that is, the whole number, crowd, or quantity). [Slang.]

It would not even make me raise my eyebrows to hear to-morrow morning that the *whole caboodle* had been sold out. *New York Times,* Sept. 2, 1887.

The *whole caboodle* came out and fell upon me.
Picayune (New Orleans), Feb. 23, 1858.

cabook (ka-bök'), *n.* The name given in Ceylon to a rock which is there extensively used as a building-stone. It is gneiss in a peculiar stage of decomposition, and, although soft and easily quarried, it hardens on exposure to the air. The gneiss contains much magnetic iron disseminated through it, and it is the decomposition of this mineral which gives to the soil the ferruginous tinge conspicuous in parts of Ceylon.

cabooleat (ka-bö'lē-at), *n.* [< Hind. *kabuliyat,* a written agreement, < *kabul,* consent.] An agreement made between the Indian government and the zemindars, or feudatory landholders, for the farming, management, and collection of the revenue.

★**caboose** (ka-bös'), *n.* [Also *coboose;* < D. *kabuis* = MLG. *kabuse,* LG. *kabuse, kabüse* (> G. *kabuse*) = Dan. *kabys* = Sw. *kabysa;* also E. *camboose,* < F. *cambuse,* < D. *kombuis,* a ship's galley, formerly also a booth, hut, store-room; perhaps from same root as *cabin,* q. v.] 1. The cook-room or kitchen on shipboard; a galley; specifically, the inclosed fireplace, hearth, or stove used for cooking on small vessels.

The lawn is studded with *cabooses,* over one of which a Councillor may be seen carefully skimming the water covering his twelve-pound salmon.
The Century, XXVI. 550.

2. A car for the use of the conductor, brakemen, etc., on a freight-train. [U. S.]

cabos (ka-bos'), *n.* [See *caboche.*] A name of the eel-pout.

caboshed, caboched (ka-bosht'), *a.* [< *caboche* + *-ed*[2], after F. *caboché,* < *caboche,* a head: see *caboche, cabbage*[2].] In *her.,* represented alone and affronté: said of the head of a stag or roebuck when no part of the neck is seen. Also *cabossed, cabaged.*


Stag's Head Caboshed.

cabossed (ka-bost'), *a.* Same as *caboshed.*

cabot (ka-bō'), *n.* [F. dial.] A dry measure in general use in the island of Jersey. The *small cabot,* used for wheat, is $\frac{8}{15}$ of an English bushel. The *large cabot,* for barley, etc., is one third larger. As with the bushel, equivalent weights are used, which vary with the bulkiness of the material.

cabotage (kab'ō-tāj), *n.* [F. (= It. *cabottaggio*), < *caboter,* coast, lit. go from cape to cape. Origin uncertain.] *Naut.,* navigation along a coast; coasting-trade.

cabré (ka-brā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *cabrer,* rear, < OF. *cabre* (F. *chèvre*), < Sp. *cabra,* < L. *capra,* a

she-goat, fem. of *caper*, a he-goat: see *caper*[1]. Cf. *cabriole*.] In *her.*, represented as rearing: said of a horse.

cabrerite (ka-brē′rīt), *n.* [< *Cabrera* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of nickel and magnesium, occurring in fibrous or granular masses of an apple-green color: first found in the Sierra Cabrera, Spain.

★**cabrilla** (kä-brēl′yä, ka-bril′ä), *n.* [Sp., a fish (see def. (*a*)), a prawn, also a little goat, dim. of *cabra*, a goat: see *caper*[1].] A name of certain serranoid fishes. (*a*) In Spain, *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the Mediterranean. See *Serranus*. (*b*) *Epinephelus capreolus*, a fish of a brown color, with round dark spots and two large black ones at the base of the spinous dorsal fin, partly extending on the fin, and with a few rounded pale spots on the body, and all the fins spotted. It is common in the Caribbean sea and along the Florida coast, and is an excellent food-fish. (*c*) *Paralabrax clathratus*, a grayish-green fish with obscure broad dusky streaks and bars which form reticulations on the sides, and shaded with dark color along the middle of the sides. It abounds along the southern coast of California.

cabriolet† (kab′ri-ōl), *n.* Same as *capriole*.

cabriolet (kab-ri-ō-lā′), *n.* [= G. *kabriolet* = ★Bohem. *kabrioletka*, etc., < F. *cabriolet*, dim., < *cabriole*, a leap: see *capriole*. Now shortened to *cab:* see *cab*[1].] Properly, a covered one-horse carriage with two wheels: now often made with four wheels and a calash top. See *cab*[1].

cabrit (kab′rit), *n.* [< Sp. *cabrito*, a kid, = OF. *cabrit*, F. *cabri*, a kid, = Pr. *cabrit*, < ML. *capritus*, a goat, < L. *caper*, a goat.] A name of the American pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*.

cabrite (kab′rīt), *n.* [NL. *Cabrita*, appar. < Sp. *cabrita*, a she-kid, kidskin dressed, fem. of *cabrito*, a kid, dim. of *cabra*, a goat.] A lizard of the family *Lacertidæ*, *Cabrita leschnoulti*, with the lower eyelid partly transparent and movable. It is an inhabitant of central and southern India.

cabrouet (kab-rō′et), *n.* [Appar. a modification of *cabriolet*, q. v.] A kind of cart used on sugar-plantations in the southern United States.

cab-stand (kab′stand), *n.* A place where cabs stand for hire.

caburé†, *n.* A small Brazilian owl, the choliba of Azara, the *Scops brasiliensis* of modern naturalists. [Not in use.]

caburn† (kab′ėrn), *n.* [Origin unknown; said to be connected with *cable*.] *Naut.*, a small line made of spun-yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, etc.

cacagogue (kak′ą-gog), *n.* [Properly *caccagogue;* < Gr. *κακκή*, excrement, + *ἀγωγός*, drawing, leading, < *ἀγειν*, drive, lead.] An ointment applied to the anus to produce evacuation.

cacain (ka-kā′in), *n.* [< *cacao* + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, the essential principle of cacao.

Cacalia (ka-kā′li-ą), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κακαλία*, a plant not identified, perhaps colt's-foot.] A genus of composite shrubs nearly related to *Senecio*, in which they have sometimes been placed, though of different habit. The species are natives of Asia. The North American herbs formerly included in *Cacalia* are now considered to constitute a distinct genus, *Mesadenia*.

cacam (kak′am), *n.* [Ar. Heb. *khakham*.] A wise man: an official designation among the Jews, synonymous with *rabbin*. *Coles*, 1717.

They have it [the Law] stuck in the jambs of their dores, and covered with glasse; written by their *cacams*, and signed with the names of God.
Sandys, Travailes (1652), p. 114.

The Talmud is stuffed with the traditions of their Rabbins and *Cacams*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 8.

cacao (ka-kā′ō), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. G. Russ., etc., *kakao* = F. *cacao* = It. *caccao*, < Sp. *cacao* = Pg. *cacao*, *cacau*, < Mex. Sp. *cacao*, < Nahuatl *cacaoquáhuitl*. Cf. Sp. *cacahual*, *cacaotal* = Pg. *cacaual*, a plantation of chocolate-trees; Pg. *cacaueiro* = F. *cacaoyer*, a chocolate-tree. See *cocoa*[2].] The chocolate-tree, *Theobroma Cacao*, of the family *Sterculiaceæ*. The cacao is a small evergreen tree, from 16 to 40 feet high when growing wild, a native of tropical America, and much cultivated there and to some extent in Asia and Africa. Its fruit is a somewhat pear-shaped pointed pod, 10-furrowed, from 5 to 10 inches long, and contains numerous large seeds embedded in a sweet pulp. These seeds are very nutritive, containing 50 per cent. of fat, are of an agreeable flavor, and are used, both in their fresh state and when dried, as an article of food. The seeds when roasted and divested of their husks and crushed are known as *cocoa-nibs*. These are ground into an oily paste, and mixed with sugar and flavoring matters, to make chocolate, the most important product of the cacao. (See *chocolate*.) Cocoa consists of the nibs alone, either unground or ground, dried, and powdered, or of the crude paste dried in flakes. Broma is the powder of the beans after expression of the oil; commonly mixed with arrowroot or other starch. A decoction is also made from the husks (cocoa-shells). These substances, containing the alkaloid theobromine, analogous to thein and caffein, are very extensively used as substitutes for tea and coffee. The oil from the seeds, called *cacao-butter*, is solid at ordinary temperatures, and has a pleasant odor and chocolate-like taste. It is used for suppositories, and for making soap, pomatums, etc.


Fruiting Branch of Cacao (*Theobroma Cacao*).

cacao-butter (ka-kā′ō-but″ėr), *n.* The oil expressed from the seeds of the chocolate-tree, *Theobroma Cacao*. See *cacao*.

cacao-nut (ka-kā′ō-nut), *n.* The fruit of the *Theobroma Cacao*. See *cacao*.

cacated†, *a.* [< L. *cacatus*, pp. of *cacare:* see *cack*[1].] Defiled with excrement.

If your grace please to be *cakated*, say so.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, The Old Law, v. 1.

cacatory (kak′ą-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. *cacatorius*, < L. as if **cacātor*, < *cacare*, pp. *cacatus:* see *cack*[1].] Pertaining to or characterized by the discharge of excrement from the bowels.—Cacatory fever, a kind of intermittent fever accompanied by copious alvine discharges.

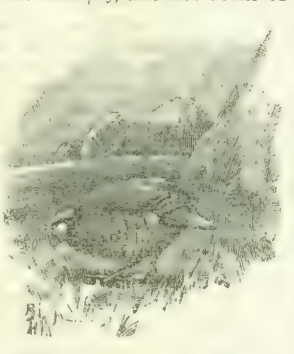
Cacatua (kak-ą-tū′ą), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818), < Malay *kakatŭa:* see *cockatoo*.] A genus of parrots, of the family *Psittacidæ* and subfamily *Cacatuinæ*, containing the typical cockatoos. The species are of rather large size for this family, with short, square tails, and a beautiful erectile crest; white is the usual color, the crest being tinged with yellow or rosy. There are upward of 14 species, all East Indian, Papuan, or Australian. *C. galerita* is the large sulphur-crested cockatoo; *C. sulphurea*, the smaller sulphur-crested; other species are *C. ducorpsi*, *C. leadbeateri*, and *C. roseicapilla*. In *Cacatua* proper there is only one carotid artery, an anomaly in this group of birds. Also later called *Plyctolophus*. See cut under *cockatoo*.

Cacatuidæ (kak-ą-tū′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cacatua* + *-idæ*.] The cockatoos as a separate family of birds. See *Cacatuinæ*.

Cacatuinæ (kak″ą-tū-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cacatua* + *-inæ*.] The cockatoos, a subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, represented by *Cacatua*. They have the orbital ring completely ossified, a bony bridge over the temporal fossa, the left carotid artery normal, and no ambiens muscle. They are birds of medium and large size, with greatly hooked bills, short square tails, and an erectile crest. Besides the genus *Cacatua* and its subdivisions, containing the white cockatoos, this group includes *Calyptorhynchus*, the black cockatoos, and *Microglossa*, cockatoos with very large bills and slender tongues. All are included in the geographical range given for *Cacatua*. The subfamily is sometimes raised to the rank of a family under the name of *Cacatuidæ*. Also called *Plyctolophinæ*.

Caccabinæ (kak-ą-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1855), < *Caccabis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gallinaceans, of the family *Tetraonidæ* or *Perdicidæ*, typified by the genus *Caccabis;* the rock-partridges of the old world. Besides the several species of *Caccabis*, this group includes *Lerwa nivicola* of Tibet, and the Asiatic species of *Tetraogallus*. The term is not much used, the species being generally associated with the *Perdicinæ*.

Caccabis (kak′ą-bis), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *κακκαβίς*, another form of *κακκάβη* (usually called *πέρδιξ*), a partridge. Cf. *cackle*.] A genus of old-world partridges, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Caccabinæ;* the typical rock-partridges. *C. saxatilis*, *C. rufa*, and *C. petrosa* are European species; others inhabit northern Africa and Asia. *C. rufa* is the common red-legged partridge; *C. petrosa* is the Barbary partridge.


Red-legged Partridge (*Caccabis rufa*).

cacchet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *catch*[1].

cachæmia, cachæmic. See *cachemia, cachemic*.

cachalot (kach′- or kash′ą-lot), *n.* [Also *cachelot, cachelot;* Sp. *cachalote*, Russ. *kashalotŭ*, G. *kaschalot, kaschelot*, Sw. *kaschelot*, Dan. *kaskelot*, D. *kazilot*, all from F. or E.; < F. *cachalot*, in the Bayonne dial. formerly *cachalut*, appar. meaning orig. 'toothed' (whale), being appar. a participial adj. from Gascon *cachau* (orig. **cachal*), Carcassonne *caichal*, Languedoc *caissdou*, Prov. *caissal*, Cat. *caixal, caxal*, a molar tooth.] 1. A name of the sperm-whale, *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, a large, toothed cetacean of the family *Physeteridæ* or *Catodontidæ*. It has teeth in the lower jaw, and an enormous blunt head, in a cavity of which spermaceti is contained, and sometimes attains a length of 70 feet. The cachalot is gregarious, going in herds sometimes of several hundred individuals, and feeds chiefly on cephalopods. The mouth contains no whalebone. The blubber yields the fine oil known as sperm-oil, and a kind of bezoar is found in the alimentary canal.

2. *pl.* The sperm-whales as a family of cetaceans; the *Physeteridæ*. [In this sense the word is chiefly a book-name.]

cache[1] (kash), *n.* [F., < *cacher*, hide, < L. *coactare*, press together, constrain, force, freq. of *cogere*, constrain, force: see *cogent*. The term was adopted into E. from the speech of the Canadian voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay country.] 1. A place of concealment, especially in the ground or under a cairn.—2. A store of provisions or other things deposited in such a place of concealment, for present convenience or for future use.

After breakfast I started across the floe for Cape Riley, to bring on board my *cache* of Monday last.
R. M'Cormick, Arctic and Antarctic Voyages, I. 90.

Greater care should be taken in the caching of provisions, for frequently in Lieutenant Greely's book mention is made of a *cache* found, either partially devoured by bears, wolves, or foxes, or rendered uneatable by mould.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 485.

cache[1] (kash), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *cached*, ppr. *caching*. [< *cache*[1], *n.*] To conceal, generally by burying in the ground or under a cairn.

We left Irving Bay on the 30th of June, *caching* all our heavy stuff in order to lighten the sled as much as possible. *W. H. Gilder*, Schwatka's Search, p. 131.

Spear and arrow heads have been found *cached*.
Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 661.

cache[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *catch*[1]. ★*Chaucer*.

cachectic (ka-kek′tik), *a.* [< L. *cachecticus*, < Gr. *καχεκτικός*, < *καχεξία*, cachexy: see *cachexy*.] Pertaining to or characterized by cachexy.

Miss Letty was altogether too wholesome . . . a young girl to be a model, according to the flat-chested and *cachectic* pattern. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xvii.

cachectical (ka-kek′ti-kąl), *a.* Same as *cachectic*.

Young and florid blood rather than vapid and *cachectical*. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

cachelcoma (kak-el-kō′mą), *n.;* pl. *cachelcomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *ἕλκωμα*, sore, ulcer, < *ἑλκοῦν*, ulcerate, < *ἕλκος* = L. *ulcus*, ulcer: see *ulcer*.] A foul or malignant ulcer.

cachemia (ka-kē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A morbid state of the blood. Also spelled *cachæmia*.

cachemic (ka-kē′mik), *a.* [< *cachemia* + *-ic*.] Afflicted with cachemia. Also spelled *cachæmic*.

cachemire (kash′mēr), *n.* A French spelling of *cashmere*.

cache-pot (kash′pot), *n.* [< F. *cacher*, hide, + *pot*, pot.] An ornamental pot or covering for concealing a common flower-pot containing ★plants kept in an apartment.

cachet (ka-shā′), *n.* [F., < *cacher*, hide: see *cache*[1], *n.*] A seal.—**Lettre de cachet**, in *French hist.*, a letter or order under seal; a private letter of state: a name given especially to a written order proceeding from and signed by the king, and countersigned by a secretary of state, and used at first as an occasional means of delaying the course of justice, but later, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as a warrant for the imprisonment without trial of a person obnoxious for any reason to the government, often for life or for a long period, and on frivolous pretexts. Lettres de cachet were abolished at ★the Revolution.

cachexia (ka-kek′si-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *cachexy*.] ★Same as *cachexy*.

cachexy (ka-kek′si), *n.* [< NL. *cachexia*, < Gr. *καχεξία*, < *κακός*, bad, + *ἕξις*, habit, < *ἔχειν*, have.] A morbid condition of the body, resulting either from general disease (as syphilitic cachexy) or from a local disease.—**Negro cachexy**, a propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa.

cachibou (kash′i-bö), *n.* [F., < a native name.] An aromatic resin obtained from *Terebinthus Simaruba*, a tree of the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. It resembles carauna, from an allied tree of the same region. Also called *chibou*, and in Mexico *archipin*.

cachinnation (kak-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *cachinnatio(n-)*, < *cachinnare*, pp. *cachinnatus*, laugh loudly or immoderately; imitative, like Gr. *καλάζειν*, *καγχάζειν*, and *καγχαλᾶν*, and AS. *ceahhetan*, of same sense. Cf. E. *cackle*, *gaggle*, *giggle*, *chuckle*, and *cough*.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

Hideous grimaces . . . attended this unusual *cachinnation*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering.

A sharp, dry *cachinnation* appealed to his memory. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales.

cachinnatory (ka-kin′a-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *cachinnare*: see *cachinnation*.] Of or pertaining to cachinnation; relating to or consisting in loud laughter.

To which, of course, I replied to the best of my *cachinnatory* powers. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxxvi.

cacholong (kash′ọ̄-long), *n.* [Said to be < *Cach* (*Kash*), the name of a river in Bokhara, + Kalmuck *cholong*, stone. Kalmuck *kashtschilon*, 'beautiful stone,' is also cited.] A variety of opal, often called *pearl-opal*, usually milk-white, sometimes grayish- or yellowish-white, in color, and opaque or slightly translucent at the edges. It often envelops common chalcedony.

cacholot, *n.* See *cachalot*.

cachou (ka-shö′), *n.* [F.: see *cashew*.] A sweetmeat, generally in the form of a pill, made of the extracts of licorice, cashew-nut, gum, etc., used to sweeten the breath.

cachucha (kä-chö′chä), *n.* [Sp. (> Pg. *cachucha*), a dance, also a kind of cap, also (in America) a small boat.] 1. A Spanish dance similar to the bolero.—2. A musical piece in triple rhythm, like the bolero.

cachunde (kä-chön′dā), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *cachonde*.] A medicine composed of many aromatic ingredients (musk, amber, cutch, mastic, aloes, rhubarb, etc.), highly celebrated in India and China as an antidote, stomachic, and antispasmodic.

Cacicus (kas′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1799–1800), < *cacique*, q. v. Cf. *Cassicus*.] 1. A genus of American oscine passerine birds, the caciques, of the family *Icteridæ*, comprehending numerous species of Mexico and Central and South America, typical forms of which have a large bill, very stout at the base, rising upon the forehead somewhat like a casque. Such are *C. persicus* (Linnæus) and *C. hæmorrhous* (Linnæus). Now usually spelled *Cassicus*.—2. A genus of *Coleoptera*, of the family *Melasomidæ*.

cacique (ka-sēk′), *n.* [Also formerly *cazike*, *cassique*, *cachique*, etc.; = F. *cacique*, Sp. *cacique*, *cazique*. From a native Haytian word meaning 'chief.'] 1. A chief or 'prince'; originally a native chief in the West Indies and the adjacent continental regions in the period of the discovery and early exploration of America; applied also to the chiefs of independent tribes of Indians in modern times.—2. In the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, 1669, a dignitary of the next rank to the landgraves. There were to be two in each ★county.—3. A bird of the genus *Cacicus*.

cack[1] (kak), *v. i.* [Also *cacky*, *cackie*; < ME. *cakken* = D. *kakken* = LG. *kacken* = G. *kacken* = Dan. *kakke*; prob., like It. *cacare* = Sp. *cagar* = Bohem. *kakati* = Pol. *kakac*, < L. *cacare* = Gr. *κακκᾶν*, of same sense.] To ease the body by stool. *Pope*.

cack[1] (kak), *n.* [Also *cacky*, *cackie*; < *cack*[1], *v.* Cf. OF. *caca*, excrement.] Human excrement: usually in the plural. [Scotch.]

cack[2] (kak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shoemakers' name for an infant's shoe.

cackerel† (kak′ėr-el), *n.* [< OF. *caquerel*, *cagarel*, said to be from same root as *cack*[1] (OF. *caca*, n.).] A fish which was said to void excrements when pursued; according to some, a fish which when eaten produces laxness of the bowels. *Skinner*; *Johnson*.

cackie (kak′i), *v.* and *n.* Same as *cack*[1].

cackle (kak′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cackled*, ppr. *cackling*. [< ME. *cakelen*, *caklen* = D. *kakelen* = MLG. *kakelen*, LG. *käkeln* = G. *kakeln* = Sw. *kackla* = Dan. *kagle*, cackle, gaggle; closely related to E. *gaggle* = D. *gaggelen* = G. *gackeln*, *gackern*, also *gacksen*, cackle, cry like a goose or hen; cf. Sp. *cacarear* = Pg. *cacarejar*, cackle, as a hen, or crow, as a cock. All imitative; cf. *cachinnation*, and words there mentioned, esp. *gaggle* and *giggle*. See also *cock*[1].] 1. To utter a noisy succession of thin, shrill, broken notes: specifically used of the cry made by a hen after laying an egg or by a goose when excited or alarmed.

Those Spanish Creoles, however they may afterwards *cackle*, like to lay their plans noiselessly, like a hen in a barn. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 94.

When every goose is *cackling*. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. i.

2. To laugh with a broken noise like the cackling of a goose; giggle.

Nic grinned, *cackled*, and laughed till he was like to kill himself. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

3. To prate; prattle; tattle; talk in a silly manner. *Johnson*.

cackle (kak′l), *n.* [< *cackle*, *v.*] 1. The shrill repeated cry of a goose or hen.

The silver goose before the shining gate
There flew, and by her *cackle* sav'd the state.
Dryden, Æneid, viii. 872.

2. Idle talk; silly prattle.

There is a buzz and *cackle* all round regarding the sermon. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, I. xi.

cackler (kak′lėr), *n.* 1. A fowl that cackles.—2. One who giggles.—3. A telltale; a tattler. *Johnson*.

cackling-cheat†, *n.* A chicken. [Old slang.]

cacky (kak′i), *v.* and *n.* Same as *cack*[1].

caco (ka-kō′), *n.* [Pg. *caco*, potsherd.] A sugary quartz found in gold-veins in Brazil.

caco-. [L. etc. *caco-*, < Gr. *κακός*, bad.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning bad.

cacocholia (kak-ọ̄-kō′li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *χολή*, bile.] A morbid state of the bile.

cacocholy† (ka-kok′ọ̄-li), *n.* Same as *cacocholia*.

cacochylia (kak-ọ̄-kī′li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *χυλός*, juice: see *chyle*.] Indigestion or depraved chylification.

cacochyly† (ka-kok′i-li), *n.* Same as *cacochylia*.

cacochymia (kak-ọ̄-kim′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., also in E. form *cacochymy*, < Gr *κακοχυμία*, < *κακός*, bad, + *χυμός*, juice: see *chyme*.] A morbid state of the fluids of the body; "abundance of corrupt humors in the body, caused by bad nourish-★ment, or by ill digestion" (*E. Phillips*, 1706).

cacochymic (kak-ọ̄-kim′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *cacochymia* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Having the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood.

II. *n.* A dyspeptic; one suffering from cacochymia.

cacodemon, cacodæmon (kak-ọ̄-dē′mọn), *n.* [ML. *cacodæmon*, an evil spirit, < Gr. *κακοδαίμων*, possessed of an evil spirit, also (as a noun) an evil spirit, < *κακός*, bad, evil, + *δαίμων*, spirit, demon.] 1. An evil spirit; a devil.

Hie thee to hell for shame, and leave this world,
Thou *cacodæmon!* *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

2. In *med.*, the nightmare.—3. In *astrol.*, the twelfth house of a scheme or figure of the heavens: so called from its signifying dreadful things, such as secret enemies, great losses, imprisonment, etc. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cacodemonial (kak″ọ̄-dē-mō′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *cacodemon* + *-i-al*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a cacodemon or evil spirit.

cacodemonize (kak-ọ̄-dē′mọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cacodemonized*, ppr. *cacodemonizing*. [< *cacodemon* + *-ize*.] To turn into a cacodemon. *Southey*.

cacodoxical (kak-ọ̄-dok′si-kạl), *a.* [< *cacodoxy* + *-ical*.] Erroneous; heretical.

cacodoxy (kak′ọ̄-dok-si), *n.*; pl. *cacodoxies* (-siz). [< Gr. *κακοδοξία*, heterodoxy, wrong opinion, < *κακόδοξος*, heterodox, < *κακός*, bad, + *δόξα*, opinion, doctrine.] A false or wrong opinion or opinions; erroneous doctrine, especially in ★matters of religion; heresy.

cacodyl, cacodyle (kak′ọ̄-dil, -dīl), *n.* [< Gr. *κακώδης*, having a bad smell (< *κακός*, bad, + *ὀζειν*, smell), + *ὕλη*, matter.] The group $As(CH_3)_2$, a metalloid radical, a compound of arsenic, hydrogen, and carbon. It was first obtained in a separate state as dicacodyl, $As_2(CH_3)_4$, by Bunsen in 1837, and formed the second instance of the isolation of a compound radical, that of cyanogen by Gay-Lussac being the first. It is a clear liquid, heavier than water, and refracting light strongly. Its smell is insupportably offensive (whence its name), and its vapor is highly poisonous. It is spontaneously inflammable in air. Alkarsin is the oxid of cacodyl. Also written *kakodyl*, *kakodyle*. See *alkarsin*.

cacodylic (kak-ọ̄-dil′ik), *a.* [< *cacodyl* + *-ic*.] Containing the basic radical cacodyl.—**Cacodylic acid**, $(CH_3)_2AsOOH$, a crystalline arsenic compound soluble in water, odorless, and said not to be an active poison, although it contains 54.4 per cent. of metallic arsenic, equivalent to 71.4 per cent. of arsenious oxid.

cacœconomy (kak-ọ̄-kon′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *οἰκονομία*, economy (cf. *κακοικονόμος*, a bad steward): see *economy*.] Bad management; maladministration. [Rare.]

Marvellous *cacœconomy* of their government. *Sydney Smith*.

cacoëpy (kak′ọ̄-ep-i), *n.* [< Gr. *κακοέπεια*, faulty language, < *κακός*, bad, + *ἔπος*, word.] Incorrect pronunciation; mispronunciation: opposed to *orthoëpy*.

Orthoëpy is entirely independent of phonology, and phonology finds in orthoëpy only the materials upon which it works, which indeed it finds no less in *cacoëpy*. *R. G. White*, Every-day English, p. 40.

cacoëthes (kak-ọ̄-ē′thēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κακόηθες*, an ill habit, neut. of *κακοήθης*, ill-disposed, malignant, < *κακός*, bad, ill, + *ἦθος*, habit, custom: see *ethics*.] A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition.—**Cacoëthes loquendi**, a mania for talking; morbid desire for gossip or speechmaking.—**Cacoëthes scribendi**, a morbid propensity for writing; an itch for authorship. The phrase is taken from Juvenal (Satires, vii. 52).

cacogalactia (kak″ọ̄-ga-lak′ti-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk.] In *pathol.*, a bad condition of the milk.

cacogalia (kak-ọ̄-gā′li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cacogalactia*.

cacogastric (kak-ọ̄-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach, + *-ic*. See *gastric*.] Pertaining to a disordered stomach; characterized by dyspepsia; dyspeptic.

The woes that chequer this imperfect *cacogastric* state of existence. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 221.

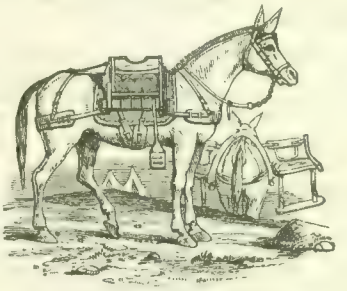
★**cacogenesis** (kak-ọ̄-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *med.*, a morbid formation, whether congenital, as a monstrosity, or of later development, as a tumor.

cacographic (kak-ọ̄-graf′ik), *a.* [< *cacography* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to cacography or bad writing; ill-written.—2. Pertaining to or characterized by bad spelling; wrongly spelled.

cacographical (kak-ọ̄-graf′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *cacographic*.

cacography (ka-kog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *cacographie*, bad spelling, a collection of ill-spelled words for correction, < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write; formed in antithesis to *orthography*.] Bad writing or spelling.

cacolet (kak′o-lā), *n.* [F., used orig. in the Pyrenees, and perhaps of Basque origin.] A kind of pannier in the form of a seat, fixed on the back of a mule or horse, for carrying travelers in mountainous districts, or sick or wounded persons. It is composed of strong iron rods with joints,



Cacolet, or Mule-chair.

united by bands of strong cloth, the arrangement of the bands affording sufficient elasticity to permit the occupant to sit or lie. Military cacolets are of two kinds: one in the form of two arm-chairs, suspended one on either side of a mule, used by persons not too severely wounded; the other in the form of a bed laid at length along the mule's back. The French introduced the use of cacolets during the Crimean war (1854–5).

cacology (ka-kol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [= F. *cacologie*, < Gr. *κακολογία*, evil-speaking, abuse, vituperation, < *κακολόγος*, speaking evil, slanderous, < *κακός*, bad, + *λέγειν*, speak. The rhetorical sense is modern.] 1†. An evil speaking. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. A bad choice of words in writing or speaking; also, vicious pronunciation.

Debated with his customers, and pretended to correct their *cacology*, provincialisms, and other defects. *Foote*, in Jon Bee's Samuel Foote.

cacomixl (kak′ọ̄-mik-sl), *n.* [Nahuatl.] See *Bassaris*, 1.

caconym (kak′ọ̄-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, a name.] A bad name for anything; a name which is in any way undesirable or objectionable. *Coues*.

caconymic (kak-ọ̄-nim′ik), *a.* Pertaining to caconyms or to caconymy. *Coues*.

caconymy (ka-kon′i-mi), *n.* [< *caconym* + *-y*. Cf. *synonymy*.] The use of caconyms; bad nomenclature or terminology. *Coues*.

cacoon (ka-kön′), *n.* [Also *kakuna*; an African name.] A commercial name for the large beans of *Lens phaseoloides*, of the family *Mimosaceæ*, used for making scent-bottles,

purses, etc.—**Antidote cacoon**, a name given in Jamaica to the *Fevillea cordifolia*, a woody cucurbitaceous climber of tropical America. The large seeds are purgative and emetic, and are used as a popular remedy for various diseases, and as an antidote against the poison of the manchineel. *Rhus Toxicodendron.* See *Fevillea.*

cacophonia (kak-ō-fō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cacophony.*

cacophonic, cacophonical, cacophonious (kak-ō-fon′ik, -fon′i-kạl, -fō′ni-us), *a.* Same as *cacophonous.*

cacophonous (ka-kof′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κακόφωνος*, harsh-sounding: see *cacophony.*] Sounding harshly; ill-sounding; discordant: opposed to *euphonious.*

cacophony (ka-kof′ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *cacophonies* (-niz). [< NL. *cacophonia*, < Gr. *κακοφωνία*, < *κακόφωνος*, harsh-sounding, < *κακός*, bad, + *φωνή*, sound, voice; in antithesis to *euphony.*] **1.** A combination of discordant sounds; specifically, in *rhet.*, a faulty choice or arrangement of words, producing inharmonious or discordant combinations of sounds, or too great frequency of such combinations as are for any reason unpleasant to the ear; also, the uncouth or disagreeable sound so produced: the opposite of *euphony.*

The Lancashire folk speak quick and curt, omit letters, or sound three or four words all together: thus, I wou'-didd'n, or I woudyedd'd, is a *cacophony* which stands for I wish you would! *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 171.

2. In *pathol.*, a depraved voice; an altered state of the voice.

cacoplastic (kak-ō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *πλαστικός*, < *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic.* Cf. Gr. *κακόπλαστος*, ill-conceived.] In *pathol.*, susceptible of only a low degree of organization, as the indurations resulting from chronic inflammation, fibrocartilage, cirrhosis, etc. *Dunglison.*

cacopragia (kak-ō-prā′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακοπραγία*, ill-doing, < *κακοπραγής*, adj., ill-doing, < *κακός*, bad, + *πράσσειν* (√ *πραγ*), do.] Disease of those viscera which minister to nutrition; depraved condition of the organic functions.

cacopragy (ka-kop′rạ-ji), *n.* Same as *cacopragia.*

cacosomium (kak-ō-sō′mi-um), *n.*; pl. *cacosomia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *σῶμα*, body.] A lazaretto for leprosy and other incurable diseases.

cacosyntheton (kak-ō-sin′the-ton), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *σύνθετον*, a compound, neut. of *σύνθετος*, put together: see *synthetic.*] A faulty composition, or joining together of words in a sentence. *Minsheu*, 1617. [Rare.]

cacotechny (kak′ō-tek-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *κακοτεχνία*, < *κακός*, bad, + *τέχνη*, art.] A corruption or corrupt state of art. [Rare.]

cacothymia (kak-ō-thim′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακοθυμία*, malevolence, < *κακός*, bad, + *θυμός*, mind.] In *pathol.*, a disordered state of the mind.

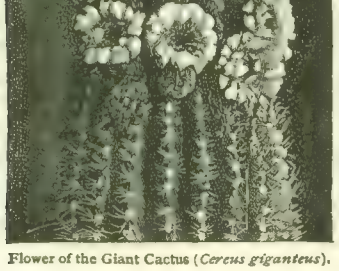
cacothymy (ka-koth′i-mi), *n.* Same as *cacothymia.*

cacotrophy (ka-kot′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] In *pathol.*, disordered nutrition.

cacoxene (kak′ok-sēn), *n.* [< Gr. *κακόξενος*, unfriendly to strangers, inhospitable, < *κακός*, bad, + *ξένος*, a stranger, a guest.] A yellowish silky mineral, occurring in fibrous, radiating tufts. It is a hydrous phosphate of iron, and is found in the iron ore of Bohemia, to which its presence is an injury (hence its name). Also written *kakoxene, kakoxine.*

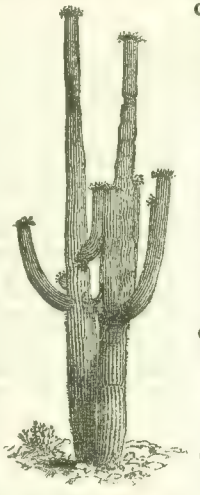
cacoxenite (ka-kok′sen-īt), *n.* [< *cacoxene* + *-ite*2.] Same as *cacoxene.*

cacozyme (kak′ō-zīm), *n.* [< Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *ζυμή*, leaven.] A microscopic organism, such as a bacterium, capable of producing disease.



Flower of the Giant Cactus (*Cereus giganteus*).

Cactaceæ (kak-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cactus* + *-aceæ*.] A peculiar family of American dicotyledonous, archichlamydeous plants, the cactus or Indian-fig family. They are green and fleshy, mostly without true leaves, are globular or columnar or jointed, and are usually armed with bundles of spines. The flowers have numerous sepals, petals, and stamens, and are often large and very showy. The fruit is usually a pulpy berry, with numerous seeds, frequently large and edible. They are natives mostly of dry and hot regions, where they form a prominent and characteristic part of the vegetation. The principal genera (all formerly included in the single Linnean genus *Cactus*) are *Cactus, Coryphantha,* and *Echinocactus,* which are globose or oval plants, sometimes gigantic; *Cereus,* often climbing or erect and columnar, sometimes arborescent and 30 to 50 feet high; *Opuntia,* jointed and with the joints often flattened; and *Phyllocactus,* which is frequently cultivated in greenhouses for its large flowers, as are also other genera, both for their flowers and their curious forms. *Opuntia,* the prickly pear, is the only genus found wild in the northern United States. The order is of little economic value.



Giant Cactus (*Cereus giganteus*).

cactaceous (kak-tā′shius), *a.* [< NL. **cactaceus.* See *Cactaceæ.*] Pertaining to or resembling the *Cactaceæ.*

cactal (kak′tạl), *a.* [< *cactus* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the cactus group or order of plants: as, the *cactal* alliance.

cacti, *n.* Plural of *cactus.*

cactin, cactine (kak′tin), *n.* [< *cactus* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] The red coloring matter extracted from the fruit of some of the cacti.

Cactus (kak′tus), *n.*; pl. *cacti* or *cactuses* (-tī, -tus-ez). [L., < Gr. *κάκτος*, a prickly plant.] **1.** A genus of plants, type of the family *Cactaceæ.* As used by Linnæus it included many species belonging to other genera, but is properly applied to about 20 species known as melon or melon-thistle cacti, and to which Link and Otto in 1827 gave the name *Melocactus.*

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *cacti* (*-tī*), *cactuses* (-tus-ez). Any member of the family *Cactaceæ.* The cochineal cactus is *Opuntia Tuna, Nopalea cochenillifera,* and other species cultivated for the cochineal insect; the hedgehog-cactus, species of *Echinocactus;* the night-blooming cactus (or night-blooming cereus), *Cereus grandiflorus* and other species.

cactus-wren (kak′tus-ren), *n.* The name given by Coues to the wrens of the genus *Campylorhynchus,* from their frequenting and nesting in cactuses. The brown-headed cactus-wren is *C. brunneicapillus;* the St. Lucas cactus-wren is *C. affinis.* There are numerous other species of Mexico and Central America. See cut under *Campylorhynchus.*

cacumen (ka-kū′men), *n.*; pl. *cacumina* (-mi-nạ). [L., the top, peak, summit, point.] The top of anything. (*a*) In the pharmacopœia, the top of a plant. (*b*) In *anat.*, the culmen of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.—**Folium cacuminis.** See *folium.*

cacuminal (ka-kū′mi-nạl), *a.* [< L. *cacumen* (*cacumin-*), top, peak, summit, + *-al.*] Pertaining to a top or summit.

cacuminate† (ka-kū′mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *cacuminatus*, pp. of *cacuminare*, make pointed, < *cacumen* (*cacumin-*), point.] To make sharp or pointed. *Coles*, 1717.

cad (kad), *n.* [Prob. short for Sc. *cadie, caddie, caddy,* an errand-boy, etc.: see *caddie.*] **1.** A boy, a fellow: a general term of slight contempt applied originally to various classes of persons of a low grade. (*a*) An errand-boy; a messenger. (*b*) A bricklayer's assistant. (*c*) A thimble-rigger's confederate.

I will appear to know no more of you than one of the *cads* of the thimble-rig knows of the pea-holder. *T. Hook.*

(*d*) A loafer; a hanger-on about inn-yards. (*e*) A passenger taken up surreptitiously by a stage-coach driver for his own perquisite. (*f*) The conductor of an omnibus.

The conductor, who is vulgarly known as the *cad.* *Mayhew.*

2. A mean, vulgar, ill-bred fellow of whatever social rank: a term of great contempt.

There's a set of *cads* in that club that will say anything. *Thackeray.*

cadace†, *n.* An old spelling of *caddis*1.

cadamba (ka-dam′bạ), *n.* [Tamil *kadamba.*] A rubiaceous tree, *Nauclea* or *Anthocephalus Cadamba,* often mentioned by the poets of India. The cadamba bears numerous small yellowish-brown flowers collected in dense balls. The deep-yellow wood of this and other species, also called *cadamba,* is used for furniture, flooring, packing-boxes, etc. Also written *kudumba.*

cadan (kad′ạn), *n.* [E. dial.; another form of *cudden*2, q. v.] A local English name for the fry of the coal-fish. Also called *cudden.*

cadast, *n.* An old spelling of *caddis*1.

cadaster, cadastre (ka-das′tėr), *n.* [< F. *cadastre*, OF. *capdastre* = Sp. *catastro* = Pg. *cadastro* = It. *catastro, catasto* (ML. reflex *catastrum, catastum*), < ML. as if **capitastrum*, a survey and valuation of real property, prop. a register of the poll-tax (cf. ML. *capitularium*, a cadaster, < *capitulum*, a chapter: see *capitulary*), < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput, capital*1, etc.] A register of the real property of a country or region, with the extent, value, and ownership of each holding or lot, serving as a basis of taxation; a kind of Doomsday Book.

It is certain that the great *cadastre* or Domesday Book, the terror of inhabited England, was treated as the register of the exchequer. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 174.

cadastral (ka-das′trạl), *a.* [< *cadaster* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a cadaster; according to or for the purposes of a cadaster; having reference to the extent, value, and ownership of landed property as a basis for assessment for fiscal purposes: as, a *cadastral* survey.

cadastration (ka-das-trā′shọn), *n.* The act of making a cadaster; detailed official surveying.

What is required is a public and compulsory system of land registration, based upon careful *cadastration.* *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 23.

cadastre, *n.* See *cadaster.*

cadaver (ka-dav′ėr), *n.* [= F. *cadavre* = Sp. Pg. *cadaver* = It. *cadavere, cadavero,* < L. *cadaver*, a corpse, < *cadere*, fall. Cf. Gr. *πτῶμα*, a corpse, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] A dead body; a corpse: as, "a mere *cadaver*," *Boyle;* especially, a body prepared or used for dissection.

Not one of these writers would have treated . . . a work on the science of anatomy as a collection of rules for making bones or for procuring *cadavers.* *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 33.

cadaveric (ka-dav′ėr-ik), *a.* [< *cadaver* + *-ic.*] **1.** Relating to a dead body; pertaining to or derived from the changes induced in a corpse by putrefaction: as, *cadaveric* phenomena.

The researches that have brought the *cadaveric* alkaloids . . . to light. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 422.

2. Resembling a cadaver or dead body; cadaverous.—**Cadaveric rigidity.** Same as *rigor mortis* (which see, under *rigor*).

cadaverine (ka-dav′ėr-in), *a.* [< L. *cadaverinus*, < *cadaver*, a corpse: see *cadaver.*] Same as *cadaveric.*

cadaverous (ka-dav′ėr-us), *a.* [< L. *cadaverosus*, corpse-like, < *cadaver*, a corpse: see *cadaver.*] Pertaining to a dead body; especially, having the appearance or color of the body of a dead person; pale; wan; ghastly.

A *cadaverous* man, composed of diseases and complaints. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 31.

A pale *cadaverous* face. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. i.

cadaverously (ka-dav′ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a cadaverous manner.

cadaverousness (ka-dav′ėr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being cadaverous.

cadawt, *n.* See *caddow.*

cad-bait (kad′bāt), *n.* [Less correctly *cad-bate;* < *cad* for *caddis*2 + *bait*1, *n.*] Same as *caddis-worm.*

caddast, *n.* See *caddis*1.

caddawt, *n.* See *caddow.*

caddet, *n.* See *kadi.*

caddew, *n.* See *caddis*2.

caddice1, *n.* See *caddis*1.

caddice2, *n.* See *caddis*2.

caddice-fly, *n.* See *caddis-fly.*

caddie (kad′i), *n.* [Sc., also written *caddy, cady* (and abbr., with extended use, *cad*, q. v.); prob., with accent shifted from second to first syllable, < earlier *cadee*, < F. *cadet*, a younger brother.] **1.** A cadet.—**2.** A boy, especially as employed in running errands; hence, specifically, one who gains a livelihood by running errands or delivering messages; also, one who carries the clubs of persons playing at golf. [Scotch.]

caddis1, **caddice**1 (kad′is), *n.* [Formerly *caddas, caddes;* from two different sources: (1) ME. *cadas*, < OF. *cadas, cadaz, cadarce*, refuse of silk (origin unknown); (2) OF. *cadis*, F. *cadis*, < Prov. *cadis*, a coarse woolen serge.] **1†.** Flock or wadding of any fibrous material for stuffing, bombasting, and the like, used in the fifteenth century and later.

Cadas, bombicinium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 57.

2. A kind of lint for dressing wounds. *Jamieson.*—3†. Wool used for coarse embroidery, nearly like the modern crewel.

Caddas or crule, sayette. *Palsgrave.*

4†. A kind of worsted tape or ribbon.

The country dame girdeth hir selfe as straight in the wast with a course *caddis*, as the Madame of the court with a silke riband. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 220.

Caddisses, cambrics, lawns. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

5†. A kind of coarse woolen or worsted stuff. (*a*) The variegated stuff used by the Highlanders of Scotland. *Johnson.* (*b*) A coarse serge.

Eight velvet pages, six footmen in *cadis*.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 5.

caddis[2], **caddice**[2] (kad'is), *n.* [Called by various similar names, as *caddy*, *caddew*, *cadew*, *cad-bait*, *cod-bait*; origin obscure.] The larva of the caddis-fly. See *caddis-worm*.

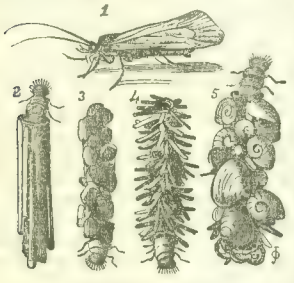
caddis-fly, caddice-fly (kad'is-fli), *n.* An adult or imago of one of the neuropterous insects of the order *Trichoptera*, commonly used as bait by fishermen. In Great Britain the insect is also called *May-fly*, from the usual time of its appearance; but in the United States the May-fly is one of the *Ephemerida*. See *caddis-worm*.

caddis-garter† (kad'is-gär″tėr), *n.* [< *caddis*[1] + *garter*.] A garter made of caddis. *Shak.* See *caddis*[1], 1.

caddish (kad'ish), *a.* [< *cad* + *-ish*[1].] Like a cad; ungentlemanly.

caddis-shrimp (kad'is-shrimp), *n.* An amphipodous crustacean of the genus *Cerapus*, family *Corophiidæ*. The species are so named because they live in tubes formed of agglutinated sand and mud, which they carry about with them, thus resembling caddis-worms.

caddis-worm (kad'is-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the caddis-fly. It is also called *caddis* or *caddice*, *cad-bait*, *cadew*, *case-worm*, and *case-worm*, names derived from the case or shell which the larva constructs for itself of various foreign substances, including small sticks, stones, shells, etc. The grub lives under water till it is ready to be transformed into the fly, is very voracious, devouring large quantities of fish-spawn, and is extensively used by anglers for bait.



Caddis-fly and Worms.

1. Caddis-fly. 2. Larva in case formed of straw or dry grass-stalks. 3. In case formed of small stones. 4. In case formed of grass-roots. 5. In case formed of shells.

caddle (kad'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caddled*, ppr. *caddling*. [E. dial., var. of *coddle*.] 1. To coax; spoil.—2. To attend officiously.—3. To tease; scold; annoy. [Prov. Eng.]

caddle (kad'l), *n.* [E. dial., < *caddle*, *v.*] A dispute; contention; confusion; noise.

caddow (kad'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. *caddaw*, < ME. *cadowe*, *cadaw*, *cadawe*, appar. < *ca*, *ka*, *kaa*, *co*, a chough, + *daw*: see *coe*, *chough*, and *daw*[2].] A chough; a jackdaw. *Ray.* [Prov. Eng.]

caddy[1], *n.* Same as *caddie*.

caddy[2] (kad'i), *n.* Same as *caddis*[2].

caddy[3] (kad'i), *n.*; pl. *caddies* (-iz). [E. dial.] ★A ghost; a bugbear. [Prov. Eng.]

caddy[4] (kad'i), *n.*; pl. *caddies* (-iz). [A corruption of *catty*, q. v.] 1. Originally, a box containing a catty of tea for exportation; hence, any small package of tea less than a chest or half-chest.—2. A box for keeping tea when in use. Tea-caddies contain commonly one, two, or more canisters made of metal. Hence—3. Any jar or canister for holding tea.

cade[1] (kād), *n.* [< ME. *cade*, *cad*, a lamb; cf. E. dial. *cad*, a young pig: origin uncertain. Cf. *cade-lamb*.] A young animal brought up as a household pet. See *cade-lamb*.

cade[1] (kād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caded*, ppr. *cading*. [< *cade*[1], *n.*] To bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness. *Johnson.*

cade[2] (kād), *n.* [< ME. *cade*, < F. *cade* = Sp. Pg. It. *cado* (cf. OBulg. *kadĭ* = Serv. *kada* = Russ. *kadĭ* = Lith. *kodis* = Hung. *kād*), < L. *cadus*, a jar, a liquid measure, < Gr. κάδος, a jar, a liquid measure.] 1. A barrel or cask.—2. A measure containing 500 herrings or 1,000 sprats.

Cade. We John Cade, so termed of our supposed father,—
Dick. Or rather, of stealing a *cade* of herrings.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

I tooke and weighed [an Epistle] in an Ironmonger's scales, and it counterpoyseth a *Cade* of Herring, and three Holland Cheeses. *Nash*, Haue with you to Saffronwalden.

cade[3] (kād), *n.* [F.: see *cade-oil*.] Juniper.

cadee[1]†, *n.* Same as *cadet*[1], 2.

cadee[2]†, *n.* See *kadi*.

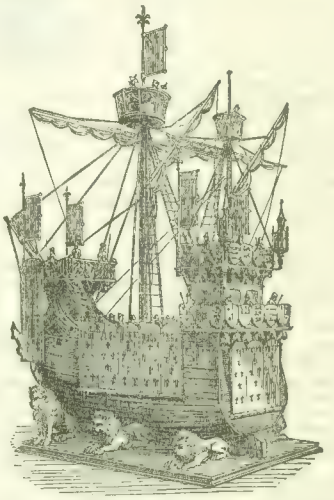
cade-lamb (kād'lam), *n.* [< ME. **cade-lamb*, **cadlamb*, *kod-lomb*; < *cade*[1] + *lamb*.] 1. A domesticated lamb; a pet lamb.

He brought his *cade-lamb* with him to mass.
Sheldon, Miracles, p. 224.

2. A pet child. [Prov. Eng.]

cadelle (ka-del'), *n.* [F., appar. < L. *catellus*, fem. *catella*, a little dog, dim. of *catulus*, a young dog, a whelp. Cf. LL. *catus*, a cat: see *cat*.] A French name of the larva of a beetle of the family *Trogositidæ*, the *Trogosita mauritanica*. It is about ⅔ of an inch long, is whitish, with scattered hairs, and has a horny black head with two curved jaws. It is extremely destructive in granaries, and is often imported with grain into countries where it is not indigenous.

cadenas (kad'e-nas; F. pron. ka-de-nä'), *n.* [F., < OF. *cadenas*, *cadenat*, *cadenau*, a padlock, < It. *catenaccio*, a padlock, a bolt or bar of a door, < *catena*, < L. *catena*, a chain: see *catena*, *chain*.] In the middle ages and later, a casket, with lock and key, to contain the articles used at table by a great personage, such as knife, fork, spoon, salt-cellar, and spices. Early examples have commonly the form of a ship (whence such were often called *nef* [F. *nef*, a ship, a nave: see *nave*]); those of the Renaissance are generally oblong cases, divided into compartments. The cadenas was placed on the table, beside ★the person who was to use it.



Cadenas of a Duke of Orleans, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

cadence (kā'dens), *n.* [< ME. *cadence* (= It. *cadenza*, > F. *cadence*), < ML. *cadentia*, lit. a falling, < L. *caden(t-)s*, ppr. of *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*. *Cadence* is a doublet of *chance*, q. v.] 1†. A fall; a decline; a state of falling or sinking.

The sun in western *cadence* low. *Milton*, P. L., x. 92.

2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, as at the end of a sentence; also, the falling of the voice in the general modulation of tones in reciting.—3. A regular and agreeable succession of measured sounds or movements; rhythmic flow, as the general modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, or of natural sounds.

To make bokes, songes, dytees,
In ryme, or elles in *cadence*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 623.

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had roused the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull
Sea-faring men. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 287.
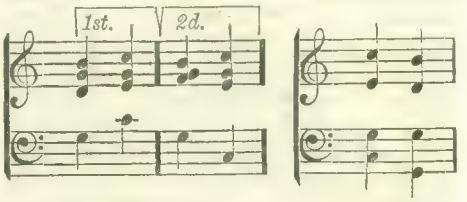
Another sound mingled its solemn *cadence* with the waking and sleeping dreams of my childhood.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

The preacher's *cadence* flow'd,
Softening thro' all the gentle attributes
Of his lost child. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

Specifically—4. In *music*: (*a*) A harmonic formula or sequence of chords that expresses conclusion, finality, repose, occurring at the end of a phrase or period, and involving a clear enunciation of the tonality or key in which a piece is written. See phrases below. (*b*) The concluding part of a melody or harmony, or the concluding part of a metrical line or verse: as, the plaintive *cadence* of a song. Also called a *fall*. (*c*) Especially, in France, a trill or other embellishment used as part of an ending, or as a means of return to a principal theme. Compare *cadenza*.—5. Measure or beat of any rhythmical movement, such as dancing or marching.—6. In the *manège*, an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions.—7. In *her.*, descent; a device upon the escutcheon by which the descent of each member of a family is shown.—8. Proportion. [Rare and poetical.]

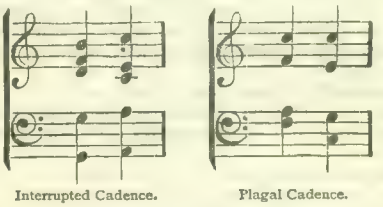
A body slight and round, and like a pear
In growing, modest eyes, a hand, a foot
Lessening in perfect *cadence*.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

Broken cadence, in *music*, an interrupted cadence.—**False cadence**, the closing of a cadence in another chord than that of the tonic preceded by the dominant.—**Half cadence**, Same as *imperfect cadence*. Also called *half close*.—**Perfect, complete,** or **whole cadence**, the chord of the dominant followed by that of the tonic; also, the chord of the dominant seventh followed by that



Perfect Cadence. Imperfect Cadence.

of the tonic. These two forms of the perfect cadence were in ancient church modes called *authentic*, in distinction from the *plagal* cadence. An example of each form in C major is here given. The end of a piece should properly be a complete cadence, incomplete and interrupted cadences being suitable only as temporary endings for phrases or periods in the midst of a piece.—**Imperfect cadence**, the chord of the tonic followed by that of the dominant; it rarely occurs as a final close.—**Interrupted** or **deceptive cadence**, a cadence formed by a chord foreign to that which was expected, thus evading the close and deceiving expectation. Thus, in the example, the second chord has A in the bass instead of C, which is naturally expected. Also called *suspended cadence*.—**Medial cadence**, a cadence in ancient church music in which the mediant was the most important note.—**Mixed cadence**, a cadence in which a subdominant is followed by a dominant, and this by a tonic chord: so called from its being a combination of the authentic and plagal cadences of ancient church music.—**Plagal cadence**, a cadence which consists of the chord of the subdominant followed by that of the tonic: frequently used at the close of chants or hymn-tunes with the word "amen," and sometimes popularly called the *amen cadence*.—**Suspended cadence**, an interrupted cadence.



Interrupted Cadence. Plagal Cadence.

cadence (kā'dens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cadenced*, ppr. *cadencing*. [< *cadence*, *n.*] To regulate by musical measure: as, well-*cadenced* music.

These parting numbers *cadenc'd* by my grief.
Philips, To Lord Carteret.

Certain *cadenced* sounds casually heard.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 231.

cadency (kā'den-si), *n.* [Extended form of *cadence*: see *-ency*.] 1. Regularity of movement; rhythmical accord.

But there is also the quick and poignant brevity of it [repartee] to mingle with it; and this, joined with the *cadency* and sweetness of the rhyme, leaves nothing in the soul of the hearer to desire.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

2. In *her.*, the relative status of younger sons. Also *brisure*.—**Marks of cadency**, in *her.*, bearings used to distinguish the shields of the second son, the third son, etc. This is sometimes effected by a bearing differing only in details on the shields of the different sons, as a label having three, four, or more points, to mark their respective order. It is also effected by means of a totally different bearing. Thus, in modern times it has been ordained that the eldest son should wear a label during the lifetime of his father, or until he inherits the paternal shield, without marks of cadency; the second son a crescent, the third a mullet, the fourth a martlet, the fifth an annulet, the sixth a fleur-de-lys, the seventh a rose, the eighth a cross moline, the ninth a double quatrefoil. The mark of cadency may become a permanent part of the shield if the younger son acquires estates of his own and builds up a family of consequence; thus the bordure, which is originally a mark of cadency, has often become a permanent bearing, and the shield which contains it bears new marks of cadency when borne by the sons of its possessor.

cadene (ka-dēn'), *n.* [< F. *cadène*, < Pr. *cadena*, a chain, = Sp. *cadena*, a chain, the warp in weaving, < L. *catena*, a chain: see *catena* and *chain*.] A common kind of carpet imported from the Levant. *E. H. Knight.*

cadenette (ka-de-net'), *n.* [F.: so called, it is said, in the 17th century, from Marshal *Cadenet*, who particularly affected this fashion.] A love-lock, or tress of hair worn longer than the others.

★cadent (kā′dent), *a.* [< L. *caden(t-)s*, ppr. of *cadĕre* (in late popular L. *cadĕre*, > It. *cadere* = Sp. *caer* = Pg. *cair* = Pr. *cazer* = OF. *cheoir*, mod. F. *choir*), fall, = Skt. √ *çad*, fall. Hence, from L. *cadere*, ult. E. *cadence, chance, case*[1], *casual, cadaver, accident, incident, occident*, etc., *decay, decadence*, etc.] **1.** Falling; sinking. [Rare.]

With *cadent* tears fret channels in her cheeks.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2. In *astrol.*, falling from an angle: applied to the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth houses, which follow the meridian and the horizon.—**3.** Specifically applied to the tenth of Professor Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata of Pennsylvania, which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It corresponds to the Marcellus, Hamilton, and Genesee divisions of the New York survey.

cadenza (ka-den′zä), *n.* [It.: see *cadence.*] In *music*, a more or less elaborate flourish or showy passage introduced, often extemporaneously, just before the end of an extended aria or concerto, or as a connective between an intermediate and a final division. It is always intended to display the technical proficiency of the performer, and to arouse wonder and applause, and hence, except in the hands of a master, is often deficient in intellectual or expressive character, as well as incongruous with the remainder of the piece. Modern composers, therefore, usually write out cadenzas in full, instead of trusting, as was customary in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to the taste and readiness of singers and players. Also called *cadence.*

cade-oil (kād′oil), *n.* [After F. *huile de cade* (ML. *oleum de cada*, oil of juniper; G. *kaddigöl*): *huile*, oil (see *oil*); *de* (< L. *de*), of; *cade* (= Pr. *cade* = Sp. *cada* = ML. *cada*), juniper, prob., like G. *kaddig, kaddik*, < Bohem. *kadik*, juniper.] An oil strong with empyreumatic principles, extracted from juniper-wood by distillation, and used in France and Germany, in veterinary practice and in human therapeutics, for eczema and other skin-affections. Also called *oil of cade.*

cader (kā′dėr), *n.* [E. dial., in def. 2 also spelled *cadar.*] **1.** A small frame of wood on which a fisherman keeps his line.—**2.** A light frame of wood put over a scythe to preserve and lay the corn more even in the swathe. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

cadesset†, *n.* An obsolete form of *caddow.* *Marlowe.*

★cadet[1] (ka-det′), *n.* [In 17th century *cadee*, later Sc. *cadee*, a younger son (and in extended sense *cadie, caddie*, etc.: see *caddie* and *cad*), < F. *cadet*, a younger son, < OF. dial. *capdet*, < ML. *capitellum*, a little head, dim. of L. *caput* (*capit-*), head. The cadet was the 'little head' of his own branch of the family, in distinction from the eldest son, the 'head' of the whole family. The former practice of providing for the younger sons of the French nobility by making them officers of the army gave rise to the military use of the word.] **1.** The younger or youngest son.

He [the abbate] was the *cadet* of a patrician family, . . . with a polite taste for idleness and intrigue, and for whom no secular sinecure could be found in the State.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

Hence—**2.** One of the younger members, or the youngest member, of any organized association or institution.—**3.** One who carried arms in a regiment as a private, but solely with a view to acquiring military skill preparatory to a commission. His service was voluntary, but he received pay, and was thus distinguished from a volunteer.—**4.** A young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy, or in a military school. Specifically—(*a*) One who is under training for a commission in the army or navy by a course of instruction and military discipline in the United States Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Cadets are nominated for admission, after examination, by the President, a United States senator, or a member of Congress. By an act of Congress, approved July 1, 1902, the title 'naval cadet,' was changed to 'midshipman.' (*b*) One who is undergoing a similar course of instruction and discipline in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich or the Royal Military College at Sandhurst in England or in one of the numerous cadet-schools of Germany, etc.

cadet[2] (ka-det′), *n.* An East Indian bird, *Æthopyga miles*, a species of fire honey-sucker, of the family *Nectariniidæ.*

Cadet's fuming liquid. See *alkarsin.*

cadetship (ka-det′ship), *n.* [< *cadet*[1] + *-ship.*] The state of being a cadet; an appointment as cadet.

cadew, *n.* Same as *caddis-worm.*

cade-worm (kād′wėrm), *n.* See *caddis-worm.*

cadge[1]† (kaj), *v.* [ME. *cagge, caggen* (?), of obscure origin.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bind; tie.

Forth thay [workers in the vineyard] gotz
Wrythen & worchen & don gret pyne,
Keruen & *caggen* & man [maken] hit clos.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 511.

To *cadge*, a term in making bone-lace.
Thoresby, Letter to Ray (1703).

2. To bind the edge of.

I *cadge* a garment, I set lystes in the lynyng to kepe the plyghtes in order. *Palsgrave.*

3. To stuff or fill: as, to *cadge* the belly.

II. *intrans.* To go about as a cadger or peddler; go about begging.

cadge[2] (kaj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cadged*, ppr. *cadging.* [E. dial., prob. a var. of *catch* in the sense of 'take' (cf. *take* in the sense of 'carry'). *Catch* had formerly a wider range of meaning.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To carry, especially to carry for sale; hawk.—**2.** To obtain by begging.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To hawk goods, as in a cart or otherwise.—**2.** To go about begging.

cadge[3]† (kaj), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *cage.*] A round piece of wood on which hawks were carried when exposed for sale. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cadger[1] (kaj′ėr), *n.* [< *cadge*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1**†. Originally, a carrier; a packman.

A *cadger* to a mill, a carrier, or loader.
Ray, Collection of Eng. Words.

A *cadger* is a butcher, miller, or carrier of any other load. *Kennett*, p. 36. (*Halliwell.*)

2. One who carries butter, eggs, poultry, etc., to market from the country; an itinerant huckster or hawker.—**3.** A person who gets a living by begging: as, "the gentleman *cadger*," *Dickens.* [Prov. or colloq.]

cadger[2]† (kaj′ėr), *n.* [< *cadge*[3] + *-er*[1]; but cf. F. *cagier*, one who carried about falcons and other birds, in a cage, for sale.] The bearer or carrier of hawks.

The expected pleasure of the first day's hawking was now bright in his imagination; the day was named, the weather promised well, and the German *cadgers* and trainers who had been engaged . . . came down.
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xvii.

cadgy (kaj′i), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc.; Sc. also *caidgy, caigy, cady, keady;* prob. < Dan. *kaad* = Sw. *kåt*, wanton, = Icel. *kātr*, merry, cheerful.] **1.** Lively; frolicsome.—**2.** Wanton.

cadi[1], *n.* See *kadi.*

cadi[2], *n.* Plural of *cadus.*

cadilesker, *n.* See *kadilesker.*

cadillac (kad-i-lak′ or -lyak′), *n.* [F., named from *Cadillac*, a town in Gironde, France.] A sort of pear.

cadist†, *n.* See *caddis*[1].

Cadiz lace. See *lace.*

Cadmean (kad-mē′an), *a.* [< L. *Cadmēus, Cadmeius*, < Gr. *Καδμεῖος*, relating to *Κάδμος*, L. *Cadmus.*] Relating to Cadmus, a legendary hero, founder of Thebes in Bœotia, who is said to have introduced into Greece, from Phenicia, the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet, *α, β, γ, δ, ε, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ*, which are therefore called *Cadmean* letters.—**Cadmean victory**, a proverbial phrase for a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished: perhaps from the myth of the Bœotian dragon slain by Cadmus, and the threatened attack upon him by the armed men who sprang from its teeth, which he averted by inducing them to kill one another, excepting five, who aided him in founding Thebes; or from the contest for the sovereignty of Thebes (the Cadmean city) between the brothers Eteocles and Polynices, who killed each other in duel, while the partisans of the former were victorious, but were driven from the city on the renewal of the war ten years later.

cadmia (kad′mi-ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *καδμεία, καδμία* (sc. *γῆ*, earth), calamin, fem. of *Καδμεῖος*, Cadmean, perhaps as equiv. to "Theban": see *Cadmean.* Cf. *calamin*, < ML. *calamina*, a corruption of L. *cadmia.*] A name used by old writers (*a*) for the native silicate and carbonate of zinc, and (*b*) for the oxid of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc happens to be present in an ore and is sublimed.

cadmiferous (kad-mif′e-rus), *a.* Containing cadmium.

★cadmium (kad′mi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cadmia*: see *cadmia.*] Atomic weight, 112.40; chemical symbol, Cd. A metal discovered by Stromeyer in 1818, resembling tin in color and general appearance, and, like that metal, having a "cry" when bent. The specific gravity of the cast metal is 8.55; of the rolled, 8.67. Its hardness is between that of gold and tin, and it is easily rolled to sheets or even to very thin foil. It fuses at about the same temperature as lead, 609° F., and communicates to various alloys the property of fusing at very low temperatures. (See *Wood's metal*, under *metal.*) If 8 to 10 per cent. of cadmium be added to Rose's metal, its fusing-point is lowered to 167°. Cadmium is a common accompaniment of zinc ores, both blende and calamin, and it is in the smelting of these that the commercial metal is obtained, which is done almost exclusively in Silesia and Belgium. Some kinds of blende contain as much as 3 or 4 per cent. of sulphid of cadmium. This metal also occurs by itself naturally in combination with sulphur, forming the rare mineral called greenockite (which see). The manufactured sulphuret is of importance as furnishing a brilliant and permanent yellow color called cadmium-yellow (see below). This is used by artists, also in coloring soap, and to some extent in calico-printing; it is also used for giving a yellow luster to the surface of porcelain. The total produce of cadmium is about fifteen tons a year.—**Cadmium blende**, the mineral greenockite.

cadmium-yellow (kad′mi-um-yel″ō), *n.* A pigment prepared by precipitating a solution of sulphate of cadmium with sulphureted hydrogen, forming sulphid of cadmium. It varies in shade from a light yellow to a deep orange, and all its tones are very clear and bright. It possesses good body and is permanent to light and air.

cadrans (kad′ranz), *n.* [Prop. pl. of F. *cadran*, a dial, lit. a quadrant: see *quadrant.*] In *gem-cutting*, a wooden instrument by which a gem may be adjusted to and held at any desired angle while being polished or cut.

cadre (kad′r), *n.* [F., a frame, < L. *quadrum*, a square.] A skeleton or framework; specifically, in France, the permanently organized skeleton or framework of a regiment or corps, consisting of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, etc., around whom the rank and file may be assembled at short notice.

To fill the *cadres* of the army a well-trained and organized militia stands always ready.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 10.

A front line to meet immediate attack was constituted from the remains of the first battalions of regiments, while the *cadres* of the second battalions were posted along the line of Magdeburg-Erfurt to be re-formed there.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 213.

caducary† (ka-dū′ka-ri), *a.* [< L. *caducarius*, relating to property without a master, < *caducum* (or *caduca bona*), property without a master, neut. of *caducus*, falling, fallen: see *caducous.*] In *old law*, relating or subject to escheat, forfeiture, or confiscation.

caducean (ka-dū′sē-an), *a.* [< *caduceus* + *-an.*] Belonging to or of the nature of the caduceus or wand of Mercury.

caduceus (ka-dū′sē-us), *n.* [L.; prob. (*d* for *r*) < Gr. *κηρύκειον*, Doric *καρύκειον, -κιον*, a herald's staff, neut. of *κηρύκειος*, of a herald, < *κῆρυξ*, Doric *κᾶρυξ*, a herald, < *κηρύσσειν*, proclaim, announce, tell.] In *classical myth.*, the rod or wand borne by Hermes, or Mercury, as an ensign of authority, quality, and office. It was originally merely the Greek herald's staff, a plain rod entwined with fillets of wool. Later the fillets were changed to serpents; and in the conventional representations familiar at the present day the caduceus is often winged. The caduceus is a symbol of peace and prosperity, and in modern times figures as a symbol of commerce, Mercury being the god of commerce. The rod represents power; the serpents represent wisdom; and the two wings, diligence and activity. In heraldry it is blazoned as a staff having two serpents annodated about it, mutually respectant, and joined at the tails; it is a rare bearing.


Caduceus.

In his hand
He tooke *Caduceus*, his snakie wand,
With which the damned ghosts he governeth
And furies rules, and Tartare tempereth.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1292.

caduciary (ka-dū′shi-ā-ri), *a.* [A var. of *caducary.*] **1.** In *old Roman law*, relating or pertaining to forfeiture or escheat: as, *caduciary* laws.

The purpose of the *caduciary* law was to discourage celibacy and encourage fruitful marriages.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 710.

2. In *Scots law*, not acquired by succession: applied to certain rights.

caducibranch (ka-dū′si-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *caducus*, caducous, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *caducibranchiate.*

Caducibranchia (ka-dū-si-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Caducibranchiata.*

Caducibranchiata (ka-dū″si-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *caducibranchiatus:* see *caducibranchiate.*] A group or division of urodele amphibians whose gills are caducous (that is, those which lose the gills on attaining maturity), as distinguished from *Perennibranchiata*, which permanently retain their gills. Maxillaries are developed, and both jaws are dentigerous. The group is usually ranked as an order or a suborder, and contains all the salamanders. Contrasted with *Proteida* and *Trachystomata.*

caducibranchiate (ka-dū-si-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *caducibranchiatus*, < L. *caducus*, caducous, + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having caducous branchiæ or gills; losing the gills on attaining maturity: applied to amphibians such

as the newts, as distinguished from *perennibranchiate* amphibians.

II. *n.* One of the *Caducibranchiata*.

Also *caducibranch*.

caducicorn (ka-dū'si-kôrn), *a.* [< L. *caducus*, deciduous, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] Having deciduous horns or antlers, as deer.

caducity (ka-dū'si-ti), *n.* [= F. *caducité*, < ML. *caducita(t-)s*, lapse, forfeiture, lit. a falling, < L. *caducus*, falling: see *caducous*.] **1.** A tendency to fall or decay; hence, the period of declining life; senility; feebleness; weakness.

A heterogeneous jumble of youth and *caducity*.
Chesterfield, Letters, p. 390.

In a miracle-play, the whole life of a saint, from the cradle to martyrdom, was displayed in the same piece: the youth, the middle age, and the *caducity* of the eminent personage required to be enacted by three different actors.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 393.

2. In *Louisiana law*, lapse; failure to take effect: as, the *caducity* of a will from the birth of a legitimate child to the testator after its date; the *caducity* of a legacy from the death of the legatee before that of the testator.

caducous (ka-dū'kus), *a.* [< L. *caducus*, falling, fallen, fleeting, < *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*.] Having a tendency to fall or decay. Specifically — (*a*) In *zoöl.*, falling off; dropping away or shedding; deciduous, as the gills of most amphibians, the milk-teeth of most mammals, the antlers of deer, etc.: synonymous with *deciduous*, but implying an earlier or speedier falling off. (*b*) In *bot.*, dropping off very early, and so distinguished from *deciduous*, as the sepals of the poppy, which fall at once on the opening of the flower.

caduke† (ka-dūk'), *a.* [ME., < L. *caducus*: see *caducous*.] Caducous; perishing; perishable.

The fruit *caduke* is goodly thus to cure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

cadus (kā'dus), *n.*; pl. *cadi* (-dī). [L.: see *cade*[2].] In *classical antiq.*, a large vessel for the drawing and transportation of liquids, as wine, oil, etc. It was of conical form at the bottom, with a wide mouth and an arched handle, admitting of its use as a bucket. It was usually an ordinary utensil made of coarse red pottery, but was sometimes made of bronze, silver, etc.

cady (kad'i), *n.* See *caddie*.

cæca, *n.* Plural of *cæcum*.

cæcal, cecal (sē'kal), *a.* [< *cæcum* + *-al*.] **1.** ★Of or pertaining to the cæcum; of the nature of or resembling a cæcum: as, a *cæcal* appendage. — **2.** Blind, as a cul-de-sac or cæcum; ending blindly, like a cæcum: as, the *cæcal* end of a duct.

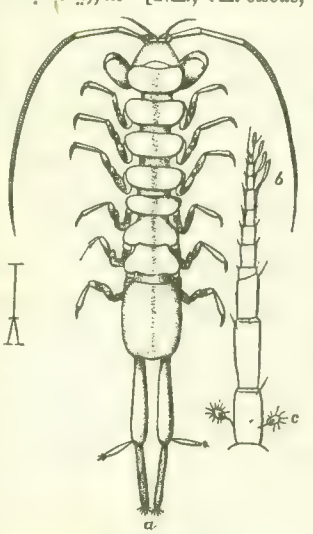
cæcally, cecally (sē'kal-i), *adv.* In a cæcal manner; blindly; as a cæcum, diverticulum, or cul-de-sac.

In the former [the *Articulata*] . . . the intestine ends *cæcally*.
H. A. Nicholson.

cæcid (sē'sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cæcidæ*.

Cæcidæ (sē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cæcum* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, represented by the genus *Cæcum*. The animal has a long flat rostrum, short tentacles with their bases in front of the eyes, and a short narrow foot; the shell is tubiform and curved, and the operculum multispiral. The family is remarkable for the combination of the sausage-like shell with the soft parts; it is generally placed near the *Turritellidæ*. The species are widely distributed in the sea, but are not often collected, on account of their small size.

Cæcidotea (sē″si-dō-tē'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cæcus*, blind, + *Idotea*, q. v.] A genus of blind isopod crustaceans, without optic ganglion or nerve. *C. stygia* is a species abundant in the Mammoth and other caves in Kentucky. It resembles a depauperate specimen of *Asellus*, with longer and slenderer body and limbs, and is referred to the family *Asellidæ*.



Cæcidotea stygia.
a, the animal magnified, hair-line showing natural size; *b*, inner short antenna, highly magnified; *c*, pedicellate organisms attached to antenna.

Cæcigenæ (sē-sij'e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cæcigenus*, born blind, < *cæcus*, blind, + *-genus*, -born, < *gignere*, bear.] A subdivision of hemipterous insects. Also *Cæcigeniæ*.

Cæcilia (sē-sil'i-ä), *n.* [L., a kind of lizard (called by Pliny *cæcus serpens*), < *cæcus*, blind. Cf. *Cæcilius*, the name of a Roman gens, fem. *Cæcilia*.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Cæciliidæ*. *C. lumbricoides* of South America is a typical example. Often spelled *Cæcilia*. — **2.** [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Cæcilia*; a cæcilian. — **3.** [NL.] In *entom.*, same as *Cæcilius*.

Cæciliadæ (sē-si-lī'ä-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cæciliidæ*.

Cæciliæ (sē-sil'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cæcilia*.] A group constituted by the family *Cæciliidæ*.

cæcilian (sē-sil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cæciliidæ*.

II. *n.* A worm-like amphibian of the family *Cæciliidæ*.

cæciliid (sē-sil'i-id), *n.* Same as *cæcilian*.

Cæciliidæ (sē-si-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cæcilia* + *-idæ*.] A family of serpentiform amphibians having no limbs, nor even pelvic or pectoral girdles. They are covered with small scales embedded in ring-like folds of the skin, or are naked; their eyes are generally rudimentary or concealed, their anus is terminal, and they have gills in early stages of development. The vertebræ are amphicœlous, and the notochord is persistent. There is no sternum; the ribs are short and very numerous; the tongue is short and fleshy; and the teeth are sharp and recurved. The family alone constitutes an order variously named *Ophiomorpha*, *Gymnophiona*, *Pseudophidia*, *Apoda*, etc. It contains 14 genera. *Cæcilia* is the principal one, occurring in South America; 5 others are South American, 3 Asiatic, and 5 African. More than 30 species are known. Some of the *Cæciliidæ* attain a length of several feet; they burrow in the ground, and sometimes take to the water. According to some, they live on vegetable matter; according to others, upon worms and insect-larvæ. Often, but erroneously, spelled *Cæciliidæ*; also *Cæciliadæ*, *Cæcilidæ*.

cæcilioid (sē-sil'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Cæciliidæ*.

II. *n.* A cæcilian; a cæciliid.

Cæcilius (sē-sil'i-us), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *Cæcilius*, a Roman gens), < L. *cæcus*, blind.] A genus of neuropterous insects, of the division *Corrodentia* and family *Psocidæ*. The species are small pale yellowish-green insects, found in gardens. Also *Cæcilia*.

cæcitis (sē-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cæcum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cæcum; typhlitis.

cæcity (sē'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *cæcita(t-)s*, blindness, ★< *cæcus*, blind.] See *cecity*.

cæcum, cecum (sē'kum), *n.*; pl. *cæca*, *ceca* (-kä). [L. (sc. *intestinum*), lit. the blind (gut), neut. of *cæcus*, also written *cecus*, blind.] **1.** In *human anat.*, the blind pouch or cul-de-sac which is the beginning of the colon, into which the ileum opens, and to which the vermiform appendage is attached. It is scarcely more than a rudiment or vestige of the corresponding large formation of some animals. See cut under *intestine*.

2. In *zoöl.*, any cæcal diverticulum or intestinal appendage ending in a cul-de-sac. See cuts under *Asteroidea* and *ink-bag*. In mammals there is but one cæcum, sometimes of enormous extent, as in the ruminants and herbivorous species generally. It is given off from the colon at the point where the small intestine enters it. In birds there are usually two cæca; sometimes one cæcum, attaining great size in some cases, as of the herbivorous geese; sometimes none. There being no obvious distinction between the ileum and the colon in birds, the site of the cæca or cæcum is taken as the beginning of the colon. In fishes cæca are often numerous and large. A cardiac cæcum forms a prolongation of the cardiac end of the stomach in the blood-sucking bats of the genus *Desmodus*.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cæcidæ*. — **Cardiac cæcum.** See *cardiac*.

cælometer (sē-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *cælum*, *cœlum*, the sky, heaven, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument used to illustrate the elementary principles of astronomy. Also spelled *cœlometer*.

cænation, *n.* See *cenation*.

Cænogæa (sē-nō-jē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καινός*, recent, + *γαῖα*, land.] In *zoögeog.*, a great division of the earth's land-surface and fresh waters, consisting of the Nearctic, Palearctic, and Indian realms, thus collectively contrasted with *Eogæa*: so called from the modern aspect of the faunas. Also spelled *Cenogæa*.

Cænogæan (sē-nō-jē'an), *a.* [< *Cænogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Cænogæa*. Also spelled *Cenogæan*.

Cænozoic, Cenozoic (sē-nō-zō'ik), *a.* [Also written *kaino-*, after the Greek; < Gr. *καινός*, new, recent, + *ζωή*, life.] In *geol.*, containing recent forms of life: applied to the latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged with reference to the age of the fossils they include. The *Cænozoic* system embraces the Tertiary and Post-tertiary systems of British geologists, exhibiting recent forms of life, in contradistinction to the *Mesozoic*, exhibiting intermediate, and the *Paleozoic*, ancient and extinct, forms. Nearly the 'age of mammals.'

It [the name Tertiary] is often replaced by the terms "*Cainozoic*" (recent life) or "Neozoic" (new life), which express the great fact that it is in the series of strata comprised under these designations that most recent species and genera have their earliest representatives.
Geikie, Textbook of Geology, II. 1220.

Caen stone. See *stone*.

caer-, car-. [W. *caer*, wall, fort, castle, city.] A prefix, signifying fortified wall or castle, occurring in place-names in Wales and parts of western and northern England: as, *Caerleon*, *Cardiff*, *Carnarvon*, *Carlisle*.

Cæreba, *n.* See *Cæreba*.

Cærebinæ, *n. pl.* See *Cærebinæ*.

cærimoniarius (ser-i-mō-ni-ā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *cærimoniarii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *cærimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony*.] A master of ceremonies; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic whose duty it is to be present at solemn episcopal functions in order to see that no confusion occurs and that no errors are committed in ritual or ceremonies.

cærulet, cærulean, etc. See *cerule*, etc.

cæruleus morbus (sē-rō'lē-us môr'bus). [NL.] The blue-disease. See *cyanosis*.

Cæsalpinia (ses-al-pin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., after Andreas *Cæsalpinus* (1519–1603), a celebrated Italian botanist and physician.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*. The species are trees or shrubs found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres, with showy yellow or red flowers, bipinnate leaves, and usually more or less prickly stems. The type species is *C. Brasiliensis*. The species of several closely related genera which yield various dyewoods and astringent products useful in tanning, as the sapanwood of India (from *Biancæa Sappan*), are referred to this genus by many authors. The seeds of *Guilandina crista* are well known as nicker-nuts, and *Poinciana pulcherrima* is planted for ornament and for hedges. Both of these genera have also sometimes been referred to ★*Cæsalpinia*.

Cæsar (sē'zär), *n.* [L. *Caesar*, later written *Cæsar*, orig. a proper name, afterward equiv. to 'emperor'; whence Gr. *καῖσαρ* = Goth. *kaisar* = OHG. *keisar*, MHG. *keiser*, G. *kaiser* = AS. *cāsere*, ME. *caiser*, *kaiser*, *keiser* = OS. *kēsar*, *kēsur* = OFries. *kaiser*, *keiser*, NFries. *kēser* = D. *keizer* = Icel. *keisari* = Sw. *kejsare* = Dan. *kejser* = Turk. *kayser* = OPol. *czar*, now *car* (pron. *tsar*) = Russ. *tsari* (> E. *tsar*, *tzar*, *czar*, q. v.), etc., all in the sense of 'emperor' or 'king.' The origin of L. *Cæsar* is uncertain; cf. *cæsius*, bluish-gray (of the eyes), also used as a proper name: see *cæsious*.] **1.** A title, originally a surname of the Julian family at Rome, which, after being dignified in the person of the dictator C. Julius Cæsar, was assumed by successive Roman emperors, and finally came to be applied to the heir presumptive to the throne, in the same manner as *Augustus* was added as a title to the name of the reigning emperor. The title was perpetuated in the *Kaiser* of the Holy Roman Empire, a dignity first assumed by Charlemagne.

Hence — **2.** A dictator; a conqueror; an emperor; an absolute monarch.

And she shall be sole victress, Cæsar's *Cæsar*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

Cæsar (sē'zär), *v.* [< *Cæsar*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To imitate Cæsar; assume dictatorial or imperial power. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To make like Cæsar; raise to imperial power. [Rare.]

Crowned, he villifies his own kingdom for narrow bounds, whiles he hath greater neighbours; he must be *Cæsared* to a universal monarch.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 491.

Cæsarean, Cæsarian (sē-zā'rē-an, -ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Cæsarianus*, relating to *Cæsar*; but the obstetric use is prob. to be referred to L. *cæsus*, pp. of *cædere*, cut. Cf. *cesura*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Cæsar. Also spelled *Cesarean*, *Cesarian*.

Hooker, like many another strong man, seems to have had a *Cæsarean* faith in himself and his fortunes.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 196.

Cæsarean section or **operation,** in *midwifery*, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus by an incision through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus, when the obstacles to delivery are so great as to leave no alternative: said (doubtfully) to be so named because Julius Cæsar was brought into the world in this way.

Cæsarism (sē'zär-izm), *n.* [< *Cæsar* + *-ism*.] Government resembling that of a Cæsar or emperor; despotic sway exercised by one who has been placed in power by the popular will; imperialism in general.

His [Bismarck's] power has become a sort of ministerial *Cæsarism*.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 556.

Their charter had . . . introduced the true Napoleonic idea of *Cæsarism* into the conduct of municipal affairs; . . . the essential condition to *Cæsarism* was the success of the Cæsar.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 174.

Cæsarize (sē′zăr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Cæsarized*, ppr. *Cæsarizing*. [< *Cæsar* + *-ize.*] To rule as a Cæsar; tyrannize; play the Cæsar.

Cæsaropapism (sē″zăr-ō-pā′pizm), *n.* [< L. *Cæsar*, Cæsar, emperor, + ML. *papa*, pope, + *-ism.*] The supremacy of the secular power over ecclesiastical matters. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 80.

cæsious (sē′zi-us), *a.* [< L. *cæsius*, bluish-gray.] Lavender-colored; pale-blue, with a slight mixture of gray.

cæsium (sē′zi-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *cæsius*, bluish-gray.] Chemical symbol, Cs; atomic weight, 132.8. A rare metal discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhoff by spectrum analysis in the saline waters of Dürkheim in Germany, and subsequently in other mineral waters. First isolated by electrolysis of a fused mixture of cæsium and barium cyanides. It is strongly basic, belonging, with potassium, sodium, lithium, and rubidium, to the group of alkali metals. Cæsium, in connection with rubidium, is found most abundantly in the lepidolite and pollucite of Hebron, Maine.

cæspitose, cæspitosely. See *cespitose, cespitosely.*

cæspitous (ses′pi-tus), *a.* Same as *cespitose.*

cæstus, *n.* See *cestus*[2].

cæsura, cæsural, etc. See *cesura, cesural,* etc.

cafas†, *n.* [F. *cafas* (Cotgrave).] A kind of coarse taffeta.

★**café** (ka-fā′), *n.* [F., coffee, a coffee-house; = E. *coffee*, q. v.] 1. Coffee.—2. A coffee-house; a restaurant.

> I dined in a *café* more superb than anything we have an idea of in the way of coffee-houses.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

Café au lait (ka-fā′ ō lā) [F., coffee with milk], a light yellowish-gray color.—**Café chantant** (ka-fā shoṅ-toṅ′), in France, a public place of entertainment where the guests are regaled with music, singing, etc., and served with light refreshments. Such establishments often consist of open-air inclosures planted with trees, under which the guests sit in summer, while the singers, etc., perform on a stage. Also called *café concert.*—**Café noir** (ka-fā nwor′), black coffee; a strong infusion of coffee drunk clear, usually at the close of a meal.

cafecillo (kä-fā-thēl′yō), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] The Mexican name of a species of *Citharexylum*, a verbenaceous tree, the seeds of which when roasted have the combined flavor of coffee and chocolate.

cafeine (kaf′ē-in), *n.* [Formed as *caffein.*] The trade-name of a mixture of roasted grain and chicory ground together and sold as coffee. *De Colange.*

cafetal (kä-fā-täl′), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *cafezal*), < *café* = E. *coffee.*] A coffee-plantation.

caff (kaf), *n.* A Scotch form of *chaff*[1].

caffa† (kaf′ä), *n.* A rich stuff, probably of silk, in use in the sixteenth century.

caffeic (ka-fē′ik or kaf′ē-ik), *a.* [< *caffea* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to coffee.—**Caffeic acid,** a vegetable acid ($C_9H_8O_4$) existing in coffee. It crystallizes in yellow prisms, soluble in hot water. Also called *caffetannic acid* and *chlorogenic acid.*

caffeine (ka-fē′in or kaf′ē-in), *n.* [= F. *caféine*, < *café*, coffee, + *-ine*[2]. See *caffeic.*] An alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, crystallizing in slender, silk-like needles which have a bitter taste, found in coffee-beans. Coffee contains from 0.6 to 2.2 per cent. It is a weak base, and forms salts with the strong mineral acids. Caffeine and certain of its salts are used in medicine, and the stimulating effects of tea and coffee are largely due to the presence of this alkaloid. It is identical with the theïn found in tea, the guaranin of the *Paullinia Cupana*, and the alkaloid of *Ilex Paraguariensis.* Also written *coffeine.*

caffeinic (kaf-ē-in′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by caffeine: as, a *caffeinic* headache.

caffeinism (ka-fē′in-izm), *n.* [< *caffeine* + *-ism.*] A morbid state produced by prolonged or excessive use of caffeine. It is marked by dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, tremulousness, irritability, and depression of spirits.

caffeism (ka-fē′izm), *n.* Same as *caffeinism.*

caffeone (ka-fē′ōn or kaf′ē-ōn), *n.* [< NL. *caffea*, for *coffea*, coffee, + *-one.*] The aromatic principle of coffee. It is a brown oil, heavier than water. An almost imponderable quantity gives an aroma to a quart of water.

Caffer, *n.* See *Kafir.*

Caffer-bread, Caffer-corn. See *Kafir-bread, -corn.*

caffetannic (kaf-e-tan′ik), *a.* [< NL. *caffea* + E. *tannic.*] Pertaining to coffee and resembling tannin.—**Caffetannic acid,** an acid, $C_{15}H_{18}O_8$, obtained from coffee.

caffila, *n.* See *kafila.*

Caffrarian, *a.* and *n.* See *Kaffrarian.*

Caffre, *n.* and *a.* See *Kafir.*

cafilah, *n.* See *kafila.*

cafisso (ka-fis′ō), *n.* [It. *cafisso* = Sp. Pg. *cahiz* (ML. *caficium, cafisa*), a measure (see def.), < Ar. *qafīz.*] A unit of capacity in use in the Mediterranean, derived from the Arabian measure *kafiz* (which see). As a dry measure it contains in Morocco and Tunis 15 United States (Winchester) bushels, or 528.6 liters. There is also a cafisso in Tunis of 14 United States bushels, or 495.9 liters. In Tripoli it contains sometimes 11½ bushels (406 liters), sometimes 9½ bushels (326.7 liters). In Valencia there is a cafisso of 6 bushels. As a liquid measure it varies still more. In Malta it is 5½ United States (old wine) gallons, or 4½ imperial gallons. In Messina it is 2.3 United States gallons; in other parts of Sicily, 3 gallons. In Palermo, by a cafisso of oil is meant a weight of 10 kilograms.

cafiz, *n.* See *cahiz* and *kafiz.*

cafoy†, *n.* [Cf. *caffa.*] A material used in the eighteenth century for hangings. *Fairholt.*

cafta, *n.* See *kafta.*

caftan, kaftan (kaf′tan), *n.* [Ar. *qaftān, qaftēn*, > Turk. *qaftan.*] A garment worn by men in Turkey, Egypt, and other eastern countries, consisting of a kind of long vest tied about the waist with a girdle, and having sleeves long enough to extend beyond the tips of the fingers. A long cloth coat is worn above it.

cag (kag), *n.* A dialectal variant of *keg.*

cage (kāj), *n.* [< ME. *cage*, < OF. *caige* (F. *cage*), ★also *caive*, cave, = Sp. Pg. *gavia* = It. *gabbia, gaggia*, dial. *cabbia*, = OHG. *chevia*, MHG. *kevje*, G. *käfe, käfich, käfig*, a cage, < ML. **cavia*, L. *cavea*, a hollow place, den, cave, cage: see *cave, n.*, which is a doublet of *cage.*] 1. A box-like receptacle or inclosure for confining birds or wild beasts, made with open spaces on one or more sides, or on all sides, and often also at the top, by the use of osiers, wires, slats, or rods or bars of iron, according to the required strength.

> It happens with it [wedlock] as with *cages;* the birds without despair to get in, and those within despair to get out. *Florio.*

2. A prison or place of confinement for malefactors; a part of a building or of a room separated from the rest by bars, within which to confine persons under arrest, as sick or wounded prisoners in a hospital.—3. A skeleton framework of any kind. (*a*) In *carp.*, an outer work of timber inclosing another within it, as the *cage* of a windmill or of a staircase. (*b*) In *mach.*, a framework to confine a ball-valve within a certain range of motion. (*c*) A wire guard placed in front of an eduction-opening to allow liquids to pass, but prevent the passage of solids. (*d*) In *mining*, a platform of wood strongly put together with iron, on which men are lowered and raised to the surface, and on which the ore and waste rock are raised in cars, in which they are conveyed without transfer to the place where they are to be emptied, or to receive further treatment. (*e*) *Naut.*, an iron vessel formed of hoops placed on the top of a pole, and filled with combustibles. It is lighted an hour before high water, and marks an intricate channel navigable for the time during which it burns.

4. A cup with a glass bottom and cover between which is a drop of water containing animalcules to be examined under a microscope.—5. The large wheel of a whim about which the hoisting-rope is wound.—6. A name sometimes given to a chapel inclosed with a latticework or grating.

cage (kāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caged*, ppr. *caging.* [< *cage, n.*] 1. To confine in a cage; shut up or confine: as, "*caged* nightingales," *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.—2. To make like a cage or place of confinement: as, "the *caged* cloister," *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 249.

cage-bird (kāj′bėrd), *n.* A cageling.

cage-guides (kāj′gīdz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, vertical pieces of wood, or, in England, rods of iron or steel, or wire ropes, which are fixed in the shaft and serve to steady and guide the cage in its ascent and descent: in the United States usually called *guide-ropes*, or simply *guides.*

cageling (kāj′ling), *n.* [< *cage* + *-ling*[1].] A bird kept in a cage; a cage-bird.

> And as the *cageling* newly flown returns,
> The seeming-injured, simple-hearted thing
> Came to her old perch back, and settled there.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

cage-seat (kāj′sēt), *n.* In *mining*, a framework at the bottom of a shaft on which the cage drops, and which is arranged to reduce the jar consequent upon its coming to rest.

cage-shuts (kāj′shuts), *n. pl.* In *coal-mining*, drops or catches on which the cage rests during the operation of running the cars off and on it, or while "caging." [Scotch.]

caging (kā′jing), *n.* [< *cage, n.*, 3 (*d*), + *-ing*[1].] In *coal-mining*, the operation of changing the tubs on the cage. *Gresley.* [North Staffordshire, Eng.]

★**cagmag** (kag′mag), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] 1. A tough old goose.—2. Unwholesome or loathsome meat; offal.—3. An inferior kind of sheep. *Halliwell.* [Vulgar.]

Cagot (ka-gō′), *n.* [F., = Pr. *Cagot;* ML. *Cagotus;* origin uncertain.] One of an outcast race inhabiting the French and Spanish Pyrenees, of remote but unknown origin. Congenital deformity is common among them, owing to their long residence in the deep, sunless valleys, and to the hardships they have endured. Their chief physical peculiarity is said to be the absence of the lower lobe of the ear. They were long proscribed, and held as lepers and heretics. The French Revolution gave them their civil rights, and their condition has been much improved.

cahier (ka-iā′), *n.* [F., earlier *cayer, quayer* (Cotgrave), < OF. *quaier*, > E. *quire*[2], q. v.] 1. In *bookbinding*, a number (usually 4 or 6) of double leaves of a book, placed together for convenience in handling and as a preparation for binding. The word is practically obsolete, except among law copyists, *section* being the term in use among printers and binders in America, and *gathering* in Great Britain. 2. A report of proceedings of any body, as a legislature; a memorial.

cahinca-root (ka-hing′kä-röt), *n.* [Also *caincaroot;* native Brazilian name + E. *root.*] The root of *Chiococca racemosa*, a rubiaceous shrub of southern Florida and tropical America, and of some allied Brazilian species.

cahincic (ka-hin′sik), *a.* [< *cahinca* (*-root*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cahinca-root. Also *caincic.*—**Cahincic acid,** $C_{40}H_{64}O_{18}$, a white, odorless, bitter principle obtained from cahinca-root.

cahiz (Sp. pron. kä-ēth′), *n.* [Sp., also *cafiz:* see *cafisso.*] A Spanish dry measure, also called in Cordova *cafiz.* Queipo states its capacity to be exactly 660 liters (18¾ United States or Winchester bushels), but measures carefully conducted in Marseilles in 1830 made it 657.6 liters, or 18¾ United States bushels. This refers to the cahiz of Castile, also employed in Cadiz. The cahiz of Lima (likewise formerly in use in Madrid) contains 18.9 bushels (666 liters). Different measures of Alicante bearing this name contain 7.2 bushels (252 liters), 7.1 bushels (249.3 liters), and 6.8 bushels (241.2 liters). The cahiz of Bogotá contains 7.4 bushels (259.2 liters), that of Valencia 5.8 bushels (203 liters), and that of Saragossa 5.1 bushels (180.4 liters).

cahizada (Sp. pron. kä-ē-thä′dä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish measure of land, very nearly equal to an English acre.

cahoot (ka-hōt′), *n.* [Origin unknown; possibly a perversion of F. *cohorte*, a company, gang: see *cohort.*] Company or partnership: as, to go in *cahoot* with a person. *Bartlett.* [Southern and western U. S.]

caic, *n.* See *caique*[1].

cail[1]† (kāl), *n.* [E. dial., also written *kayle* (and *keel*, after equiv. F. *quille*), < D. *kegel* = OHG. *chegil, kegil*, MHG. G. *kegel* = Sw. *kägla* = Dan. *kegle*, ninepin, skittle, cone.] A ninepin; in the plural, the game of ninepins.

> Exchewe allewey euille company,
> *Caylys*, carding and haserdy,
> And alle unthryfty playes. *Rel. Ant.*, II. 224.

cail[2], *v.* See *cale*[3].

cailcedra (kīl-sed′rä), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The *Khaya Senegalensis*, a tall tree of Senegambia, resembling the mahogany. Its wood is used in joiners' work and inlaying, and its bark furnishes a bitter tonic.

caillette (kā-let′; F. pron. ka-yet′), *n.* [F., < *cailler*, curdle.] The abomasum, rennet-bag, or fourth stomach of ruminants.

cailliach (kīl′yaċh), *n.* [Gael. *cailleach*, an old woman; cf. *caile*, a vulgar girl, a hussy.] An old woman. [Highland Scotch.]

> Give something to the Highland *cailliachs* that shall cry the coronach loudest. *Scott*, Waverley, xlii.

caillou (ka-yö′), *n.*; pl. *cailloux* (-yöz′). [F.] In *her.*, a flint.

cailloutage (ka-yö-täzh′), *n.* [F., < *caillou*, a flint.] Fine pottery, especially such as is made wholly or in part of pipe-clay.

caimac, caimacam, caimacan, *n.* See *kaimakam.*

Caiman (kā′man), *n.* [NL.: see *cayman.*] 1. A genus of tropical American *Alligatoridæ*, containing such species as *C. palpebrosus* or *C. trigonatus;* the caymans.—2. [*l. c.*] A cayman.

Cain-and-Abel (kān′and-ā′bel), *n.* A popular name in England of the *Orchis latifolia*, the root of which consists of a pair of finger-like tubers.

cainca-root (ka-ing′kä-röt), *n.* Same as *cahinca-root.*

caincic (kä-in′sik), *a.* Same as *cahincic.*

cain-colored (kān′kul″ord), *a.* "Yellow or red as applied to hair; which, being esteemed a deformity, was by common consent attributed to Cain and Judas" (*Nares*): a word of uncertain meaning, but usually taken as here explained, found only in the following passage:

> No, forsooth; he hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard; a *cain-coloured* beard.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

caingel, *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *caingy.*] A crabbed fellow. [North. Eng.]

ca'ing-whale, *n.* See *caaing-whale.*

caingy, *a.* [E. dial.; also *cangy.*] Crabbed; peevish. [North. Eng.]

Cainite (kān'it), *n.* and *a.* [< *Cain* + *-ite*[2].]

I. *n.* 1. One of the descendants of Cain, the first-born of Adam, according to the account in Genesis.—2. A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century, who regarded the God of the Jews, the Demiurge of the Gnostic system, as an evil being, and venerated all who in the Old Testament record opposed him, as Cain, Korah, Dathan, Abiram, and the inhabitants of Sodom. They also honored Judas Iscariot, as the instrument of bringing about the crucifixion and so destroying the power of the Demiurge.

II. *a.* Of the race of Cain.

The principal seat of the *Cainite*, or more debased yet energetic branch of the human family, was to the eastward of the site of Eden. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 255.

cainito (kī-nē'tō), *n.* The fruit of the *Chrysophyllum Cainito* of the West Indies and South America, resembling an apple in shape, and considered a delicacy. Also called *star-apple.*

Cainozoic (kī-nō-zō'ik), *a.* See *Cænozoic.*

caique[1] (kā-ēk'), *n.* [= Sp. *caique* = Pg. *cahique* = It. *caicco*, < F. *caïque*, < Turk. *qayik.*] 1. A



Caique.

long narrow boat used on the Bosporus. It is pointed at each end, and is usually propelled by oars, from 2 to 16 in number.

The prow of the *caique* is turned across the stream, the sail is set, and we glide rapidly and noiselessly over the Bosphorus and into the Golden Horn.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 322.

2. A Levantine vessel of larger size. Also spelled *caic.*

caique[2] (kī'kā), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American parrot of the genus *Caica* or *Deroptyus* (which see). *P. L. Sclater.*

cairt, *v.* [ME. *cairen, cayren, kairen, kayren,* go, appar. < Icel. *keyra* (= Sw. *köra* = Dan. *kjöre*), drive, urge. A diff. word from the equiv. *char*[1], go.] I. *intrans.* To go.

I am come hither a venterous Knight,
And *kayred* thorrow countrye farr.
Percy Folio MS., Piers Plowman, Notes, p. 5.

Calcas! Calcas! *cair* yow not home,
Ne turne neuer to Troy, for tene that may falle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4501.

We may *kayre* til hys courte, the kyngdome of hevyne,
Whene oure saules schalle parte and sundyre ffra the body.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 6.

Better wol he spryng and higher *caire*
Wel rare yf he be plannted forto growe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

II. *trans.* To carry.

The candelstik bi a cost watz *cayred* thider sone.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1478.

Ça ira (sä ē-rä'). [F., 'it [the Revolution] will go on': *ça*, contr. of *cela*, that (< *ce*, this, + *là*, there); *ira*, 3d pers. sing. fut. (associated with *aller*, go: see *alley*[1]), < L. *ire*, go.] The earliest of the popular songs of the French Revolution of 1789. Its refrain (whence the name), "Ah! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira," is said to have been suggested by the frequent use of this phrase by Franklin in Paris with reference to the American Revolution. The original words (afterward much changed) were by Ladré, a street-singer; and the music was a popular dance-tune of the time composed by Bécourt, a drummer of the Grand Opera.

caird (kārd), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *ceard*, a tinker, smith, brazier.] A traveling tinker; a tramp; a vagrant; a gipsy. [Scotch.]

Cairene (kī-rēn'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cairo*, < Ar. *El-Kāhira*, the Victorious, + *-ene.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Cairo, the capital of Egypt.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cairo.

The people of Suez are a finer and a fairer race than the *Cairenes.* *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 118.

Cairina (kā-rī'nạ), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822); supposed to be from *Cairo* in Egypt, though (like *turkey*, similarly misnamed) the bird is a native of America. It is also called, by another error, *muscovy.*] A genus of ducks, containing the muscovy or musk-duck, *Cairina moschata*, a native of Central and South America, now found everywhere in domestication.

cairn (kārn), *n.* [Esp. Sc., < Gael. *carn* (gen. *cairn*) = Ir. W. Manx Corn. Bret. *carn*, a pile, esp. of stones. Cf. Gael. *carn*, Ir. *carnaim*, W. *carnu*, pile up, heap.] A heap of stones; especially, one of a class of large heaps of stones common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, and generally of a conical form. They are of various sizes. Some are evidently sepulchral, containing urns, stone chests, bones, etc. Some were erected to commemorate a great event, others appear to have had a religious significance, while the modern cairn is generally set up as a landmark, or to arrest the attention, as in surveying, or in leaving a record of an exploring party or the like. See *barrow*[1].

Cairns for the safe deposit of meat stood in long lines, six or eight in a group. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 277.

cairned (kārnd), *a.* [< *cairn* + *-ed*[2].] Having or marked by a cairn or cairns.

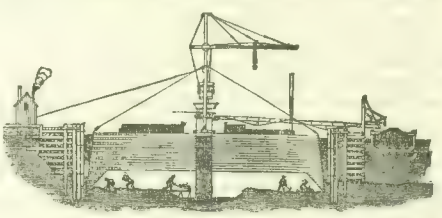
In the noon of mist and driving rain,
When the lake whiten'd and the pine wood roar'd,
And the *cairn'd* mountain was a shadow.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

cairngorm (kārn'gôrm), *n.* [So called from the *Cairngorm* mountain in Scotland; < Gael. *carn* (see *cairn*), a heap, a rock, + *gorm*, blue, also green.] A smoky-yellow or smoky-brown variety of rock-crystal or quartz, found in great perfection on the Cairngorm mountain in Scotland and in many other localities. It is much used for brooches, seals, and other ornaments. The color is probably due to some hydrocarbon compound. Also called *cairngorm-stone* and *smoky quartz.*

cairn-tangle, carn-tangle (kārn'-, kärn'tang'gl), *n.* A name for the seaweed *Laminaria digitata.* See *Laminaria.* [Scotch.]

cairny (kār'ni), *a.* [< *cairn* + *-y*[1].] Abounding with cairns.

caisson (kā'sọn), *n.* [F., aug. of *caisse*, a chest, a case: see *case*[2].] 1. *Milit.*: (*a*) A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be exploded in the way of an enemy or under some work of which he has gained possession. (*b*) An ammunition-wagon; also, an ammunition-chest.—2. In *arch.*, a sunken panel in a coffered ceiling or in the soffit of Roman or Renaissance architecture, etc.; a coffer; a lacunar. See cut under *coffer.*—3. In *civil engin.*: (*a*) A vessel in the form of a boat, used as a flood-gate in docks. (*b*) An apparatus on which vessels may be raised and floated; especially, a kind of floating dock, which may be sunk and floated under a vessel's keel, used for docking vessels at their moorings, without removing stores or masts. (See *floating dock*, under *dock.*) (*c*) A water-tight box or casing used in founding and building structures in water too deep for a coffer-dam, such as piers of bridges, quays, etc. The caisson is built upon land, and then chained and anchored directly over the bed, which has been leveled or piled to receive it. The masonry is built upon the bottom of the caisson, which is of heavy timber. As the caisson sinks with the weight, its sides are built up, so that the upper edge is always above water. In some cases the masonry is at first built hollow, and is not filled in until after it has reached its bed, and its sides have been carried higher than the surface of the water. Sometimes the sides of the masonry itself form the sides of the caisson. In another form the caisson, made of heavy timbers, is shaped like an inverted shallow box, having sharp, iron-bound edges. The weight of the masonry forces the caisson into the sand and mud on the bottom. Air under pressure is then forced into the caisson,



Caisson of the Brooklyn Bridge, New York.

driving out the water and permitting the workmen to enter through suitable air-locks. A sealed well or a pipe and sand-pump are provided, through which the material excavated under the caisson may be removed. The latter gradually sinks under the weight of the superstructure and the removal of the loose soil below, until a firm foundation is reached, when the whole interior of it is filled with concrete. The caissons beneath the towers of the Brooklyn suspension-bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn, are of this description. The *pneumatic caisson* is an inverted air-tight box, into which air is forced under a pressure sufficient to expel the water, thus leaving a space in which men can work to loosen the soil as the caisson descends. The principle of the pneumatic caisson is applied to the sinking of large iron cylinders to serve as piers or land-shafts. Sometimes written *caissoon.*

caisson-disease (kā'sọn-di-zēz'), *n.* A disease developed in coming from an atmosphere of high tension, as in caissons, to air of ordinary tension. It is marked by paralysis and other nervous symptoms.

caissoon (kā-sön'), *n.* Same as *caisson*, more especially in sense 3.

Caithness flags. See *flag*[4].

caitiff (kā'tif), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *caitif, catif*, a captive, a miserable wretch, < OF. *caitif*, also *chaitif*, a captive, a wretched man, F. *chétif*, mean, vile, = Pr. *captiu, caitiu* = OCat. *caitiu* = OSp. *captivo*, Sp. *cautivo*, a captive, = Pg. *cativo*, a captive, = It. *cattivo*, < L. *captivus*, captive: see *captive.*] I. *a.* 1†. Captive.

Myn name is looth, a *caitife* kynge of Orcanye, and of leonoys, to whom nothinge doth falle but myschef ne not hath don longe tyme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 477.

2†. Wretched; miserable.

I am so *caytyf* and so thral.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 694.

3. Servile; base; ignoble; cowardly.

He keuered hym with his counsayl of *caytyf* wyrdes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1605.

With that he crauld out of his nest,
Forth creeping on his *caitive* hands and thies.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 35.

A territory
Wherein were bandit earls and *caitiff* knights.
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *n.* 1†. A captive; a prisoner; a slave.

Stokked in prisoun, . . .
Caytif to cruel kynge Agamemnoun.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 382.

Avarice doth tyrannize over her *caitiff* and slave.
Holland.

2. A mean villain; a despicable knave; one who is both wicked and mean.

Like *caitiff* vile that for misdeed
Rides with his face to rump of steed.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 349.

Striking great blows
At *caitiffs* and at wrongers of the world.
Tennyson, Geraint.

caitiffly†, *adv.* Knavishly; servilely; basely.

caitiftee†, *n.* [ME., also *caitifte, caitivte*, < OF. *caitivetet*, < L. *captivita(t-)s*, captivity: see *captivity.*] The state of being a captive; captivity.

He that leadeth into *caitiftee*, schall go into *caitiftee.*
Wyclif, Rev. xiii. 10.

caitivet, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *caitiff.*

caitiveness†, *n.* [ME., also *caitifnes*, < *caitif, caitive*, + *-ness.*] 1. Captivity; slavery; misery.—2. Despicable, mean, and wicked conduct.

It is a strange *caitiveness* and baseness of disposition of men, so furiously and unsatiably to run after perishing and uncertain interests. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 77.

Cajan (ka'jan), *n.* [NL., < *catjang*, name of the plant in Malabar.] A genus of plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*, one species of which, *C. Cajan*, furnishes a sort of pulse used in tropical countries. It is a shrub from 3 to 10 feet high, and a native of the East Indies, but now extensively cultivated throughout the tropics, in numerous varieties. The plant is called *pigeon-pea, Angola pea, Congo pea*, etc. Also ★*Cajanus.*

cajeput (kaj'ē-pụt), *n.* [Better *cajuput:* < Malay *kāyu*, tree, + *pūtih*, white.] A small myrtaceous tree or shrub of the Moluccas and neighboring islands, now generally regarded as a variety of *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, having lanceolate aromatic leaves and odorless flowers in spikes.—**Oil of cajeput,** or **cajeput-oil,** an oil distilled from the leaves of the cajeput, of a green color and a penetrating camphor-like odor, used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic.

cajole (ka-jōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cajoled*, ppr. *cajoling.* [< F. *cajoler*, coax, wheedle, < OF. *cageoler*, chatter like a bird in a cage, babble or prate, < *cage*, a cage: see *cage.*] To deceive or delude by flattery, specious promises, simulated compliance with another's wishes, and the like; wheedle; coax.

But while the war went on the emperor did *cajole* the king with the highest compliments.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Ref., an. 1522.

Charles found it necessary to postpone to a more convenient season all thought of executing the treaty of Dover, and to *cajole* the nation by pretending to return to the policy of the Triple Alliance. *Macaulay.*

Christian children are torn from their parents and *cajoled* out of their faith. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 238.

cajolement (ka-jōl'ment), *n.* [< *cajole* + *-ment.*] Cajolery. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

cajoler (ka-jō'lėr), *n.* One who cajoles; a wheedler.

cajolery (ka-jō'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cajoleries* (-iz). [< F. *cajolerie*, < *cajoler*, cajole.] The act of cajoling; coaxing language or tricks; delusive wheedling.

Even if the Lord Mayor and Speaker mean to insinuate that this influence is to be obtained and held by flattering their people, . . . such *cajoleries* would perhaps be more prudently practised than professed.
Burke, To R. Burke.

cajon (kä-hōn'), *n.* [Sp., prop. a large chest, aug. of *caja*, chest. Cf. *caisson, cassoon.*] 1. A Chilean weight, equal to 6,500 pounds avoirdupois.—2. See the supplement.

cajote (kä-hō'tā), *n.* Same as *coyote.*

cajuput (kaj'ù-pùt), *n.* See *cajeput.*

cajuputene (kaj-ù-pù-tēn'), *n.* The chief constituent of cajeput-oil, obtained by cohobation. It is a liquid of an agreeable odor, permanent in the air and insoluble in alcohol. Also written *cajputene.*

★**cake**[1] (kāk), *n.* [< ME. *cake,* < Icel. *kaka* = Sw. *kaka* = Dan. *kage,* a cake, akin to D. *koek,* a cake, gingerbread, dumpling, dim. *koekje* (> E. *cooky,* q. v.), = LG. *koke* = OHG. *chuocho,* MHG. *kuoche,* G. *kuchen,* a cake, a tart. The word has no connection with L. *coquere,* E. *cook*[1].] **1.** A flat or comparatively thin mass of baked dough; a thin loaf of bread.

They baked unleavened *cakes* of the dough which they brought out of Egypt. Ex. xii. 39.

Specifically—**2.** A light composition of flour, sugar, butter, and generally other ingredients, as eggs, flavoring substances, fruit, etc., baked in any form; distinctively, a flat or thin portion of dough so prepared and separately baked.

A *cake* that seemed mosaic-work in spices.
T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

3. In Scotland, specifically, an oatmeal cake, rolled thin and baked hard on a griddle.

Hear, land o' *Cakes,* and brither Scots,
Burns, Captain Grose.

4. A small portion of batter fried on a griddle; a pancake or griddle-cake: as, buckwheat *cakes.* —**5.** Oil-cake used for feeding cattle or as a fertilizer.

How much *cake* or guano this labour would purchase we cannot even guess at. *Ansted,* Channel Islands, p. 467.

6. Something made or concreted in the distinctive form of a cake; a mass of solid matter relatively thin and extended: as, a *cake* of soap.

Cakes of rustling ice came rolling down the flood.
Dryden.

This substance [tufaceous gypsum] is found in *cakes,* often a foot long by an inch in depth, curled by the sun's rays and overlying clay into which water had sunk.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 354.

One's cake is dough, one's plan has failed; one has had a failure or miscarriage.

My cake is dough: But I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all — but my share of the feast.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

Steward! *your cake is dough* as well as mine.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 4.

To find the bean in the cake. See *bean*[1].

cake[1] (kāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caked,* ppr. *caking.* [< *cake*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To form into a cake or compact mass.—**Caking gunpowder,** the operation of pressing the ingredients of powder, after they have been thoroughly incorporated and moistened. It is effected either by the hydraulic press or by rollers.

II. *intrans.* To concrete or become formed into a hard mass.

Clotted blood that *caked* within. *Addison.*

cake[2] (kāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caked,* ppr. *caking.* [E. dial.: see *cackle.*] To cackle, as geese. [North. Eng.]

cake-alum (kāk'al″um), *n.* Sulphate of alumina containing no alkaline sulphate. Also called *patent alum.*

cake-bread (kāk'bred), *n.* [< ME. *cakebreed,* < *cake* + *breed,* bread.] Fine white bread; manchet.

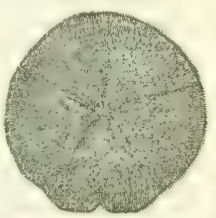
Then to retorne to the new Maires hous, there to take *cakebrede* and wyne. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

His foolish schoolmasters have done nothing but run up and down the country with him to beg puddings and *cake-bread* of his tenants.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

cake-copper (kāk'kop″ėr), *n.* One of the forms in which copper is sent to market by the smelters. A cake is about 19 inches long, 12½ wide, and 1¾ thick, and weighs about 1¼ hundredweight.

cake-lake (kāk'lāk), *n.* A crimson coloring matter obtained from stick-lac. Also called *lac-dye* and *lac-lake.*

cake-steamer (kāk'stē″mėr), *n.* A confectioners' apparatus in which the dough of some kinds of cake is exposed to the action of steam just before baking, to give the cake a rich and attractive color and surface.


Cake-urchin (*Echinarachnius parma*).

cake-urchin (kāk'ėr″chin), *n.* A flat sea-urchin; a sand-dollar; a clypeastrid, as one of the genus *Echinarachnius* or *Mellita. Mellita quinquefora* and *Echinarachnius parma* are common United States cake-urchins.

cal (kal), *n.* [Corn.] A Cornish miners' name for the mineral wolfram or wolframite. It is a compound of tungstic acid with iron and varying quantities of manganese. It is one of the minerals commonly associated with tin ore.

Cal. An abbreviation of *California.*

calaba (kal'ą-bą), *n.* [Galibi *calaba.*] See *Calophyllum.*

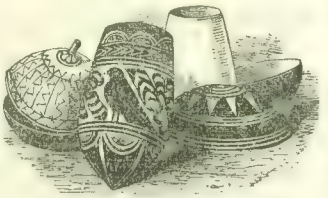
calabart, *n.* Same as *calaber.*

Calabar bean. See *bean*[1].

calabarin, calabarine (kal-ą-bär'in), *n.* [< *Calabar (bean)* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]; NL. *calabarina.*] An alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean by Harnock and Witkowski in 1876. It is nearly insoluble in ether, and differs in physiological character from physostigmin.

calabar-skin (kal'ą-bär-skin), *n.* The name given in commerce to the skin of the Siberian squirrel, used for making muffs, tippets, etc.

★**calabash** (kal'ą-bash), *n.* [Prob., through F. *calebasse,* < Pg. *calabaça,* also *cabaça,* = Sp. *calabaza* = Cat. *carabassa,* a gourd, a calabash, < Ar. *qar'*, a gourd, + *yābis, aybas,* dry. Cf. *carapace, carapax,* of same origin.] **1.** A fruit of the tree *Crescentia Cujete* hollowed out, dried, and used as a vessel to contain liquids. These shells are so close-grained and hard that when containing liquid they may be used several times as kettles upon the fire without injury.


Calabashes.

2. A gourd of any kind used in the same way. Such vessels are often decorated with conventional patterns and figures made in very slight relief by scraping away the surface surrounding them, and are sometimes stained in variegated colors.

She had an ornamented *calabash* to hold her castor-oil, from which she made a fresh toilette every time she swam across the Nile. *R. Curzon,* Monast. in the Levant, p. 139.

3. A popular name of the gourd-plant, *Lagenaria lagenaria.*—**4.** A name given to the red cap or tarboosh of Tunis. See *tarboosh* and *fez.* —**Sweet calabash,** the name in the West Indies of the edible fruit of *Passiflora maliformis.*

calabash-tree (kal'ą-bash-trē), *n.* **1.** A name given to the *Crescentia Cujete,* a bignoniaceous tree of tropical America, on account of its large gourd-like fruits, the hard shells of which are made into numerous domestic utensils, as basins, cups, spoons, bottles, etc. The black calabash-tree of the West Indies is *Crescentia cucurbitina.*—**2.** A name given to the baobab of Africa, *Adansonia digitata.* See *baobab.*

calabazilla (kal″ą-bä-sēl'yą), *n.* [Mex. Sp. (= Sp. *calabacilla,* a piece of wood in the shape of a gourd, a gourd-shaped ear-ring), dim. of *calabaza,* a gourd: see *calabash.*] In southern California, *Cucurbita fœtidissima,* a kind of native squash, with an exceedingly large root. The pulp of the green fruit is used as a substitute for soap, and the macerated root as a medicinal remedy.

calaber, calabar (kal'ą-bėr, -bär), *n.* [< ME. *calabre,* also *calaberē,* etc.; prob. < F. *Calabre,* Calabria.] **1.** The fur of some variety of squirrel; now specifically the fur of the gray Siberian squirrel.

His cloke of *calabre.* *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 293.

2. The animal itself.

calaboose (kal-ą-bös'), *n.* [< Sp. *calabozo* = Pg. *calabouço,* a dungeon, prob. < Ar. *qal'a,* a castle, + *bus,* hidden.] A prison; especially, a common jail or lockup. [Western and southwestern U. S.]

★**calabrasella** (kal″ą-brą-sel'ą), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A game of cards for three persons, played with a pack of 40 cards, the 10-, 9-, and 8-spots being discarded. One person, to whom certain advantages are given, plays alone against the other two, and wins or loses according as he makes more or fewer points than they.

calabre[1]†, *n.* See *calaber.*

calabre[2]†, *n.* [F., < ML. *calabra.*] A military engine used during the middle ages; a variety of the pierrier.

calabreret, *n.* See *calaber.*

Calabrian (ka-lā'bri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Calabria,* Calabria, < *Calaber,* a Calabrian, one of the Calabri from whom ancient Calabria took its name.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of ancient or modern Calabria. The former (called by the Greeks Messapia or Japygia) was the southeastern projection of the peninsula of Italy; the latter is the southwestern one (anciently Bruttium).

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Calabria.

calabur-tree (kal'ą-bėr-trē), *n.* The *Muntingia Calabura,* a tiliaceous tree of the West Indies, the bark of which is used for making cordage.

calabusst, *n.* [Prob. erroneous; perhaps a var. of **calabace* for *calabash,* a gourd, the last syllable being perhaps assimilated to that of *harquebuse* and *blunderbuss.*] A light musket having a wheel-lock, first used about 1578. *E. D.*

calade (ka-lād' or -lad'), *n.* [F., < It. *calata,* a descent, < *calare,* fall, = F. *caler,* lower, = Sp. *calar,* penetrate, pierce, let down, = Pg. *calar,* penetrate, lower, conceal, < ML. *calare,* let down, descend, < L. *chalare,* let down, slacken, < Gr. *χαλᾶν,* let down, slacken.] A slope in a manège-ground, down which a horse is ridden at speed in training him, to ply his haunches.

Caladium (ka-lā'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Malay *kelady,* native name of *C. esculentum.*] **1.** A genus of plants, of the family *Araceæ,* the species of which have been incorrectly called *Colocasia* by most modern authors.—**2.** An untenable name for *Cyrtospadix,* a genus of about 10 species of araceous plants with large hastate or sagittate leaves, which are often variegated in color: tropical American.

caladriet, *n.* [Wyclif's rendering of L. *Charadrias* (Vulgate) < Gr. *Χαραδριός* (Septuagint), the stone-curlew or thick-kneed bustard.] Some unidentified bird. *Wyclif,* Deut. xiv. 18.

Calænas, *n.* See *Calænas.*

calaite (kal'ą-īt), *n.* [< L. *callaïs* (< Gr. *καλλαΐς,* or *καλαΐς,* a sea-green precious stone) + *-ite*[2].] A name given to the turquoise.

Calamagrostis (kal″ą-mą-gros'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάλαμος,* a reed (see *calamus*), + *ἄγρωστις,* a kind of grass: see *Agrostis.*] A genus of coarse grasses, natives of Europe, Asia, and America; the reed bent-grasses. It now includes the species formerly separated as a distinct genus, *Deyeuxia.*

calamanco (kal-ą-mang'kō), *n.* [= D. *kalamink* = G. *kalmank, kalmang,* < Sp. *calamaco* = F. *calemande, calmande,* < ML. *calamancus, calamacus, calamaucus,* transpositions of *camelaucum,* < Gr. *καμελαύκιον,* a head-covering: see *camelaucium.*] A glossy woolen satin-twilled stuff, checkered or brocaded in the warp, so that the pattern showed on one side only. Also spelled *callimanco, calimanco.*

A morning gown, though, I am sorry to say, not a *calamanco* one, with great flowers. *Longfellow,* Hyperion, i. 7.

calamander-wood (kal-ą-man'dėr-wůd), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Coromandel wood.*] A beautiful kind of wood, the product chiefly of *Diospyros quæsita,* of the family *Diosporaceæ,* a large tree of Ceylon. It is very suitable wood for ornamental cabinet-work, showing alternate bands of brown and black, is very hard, and takes a high polish.

calamar (kal'ą-mär), *n.* Same as *calamary.*

Calamaria (kal-ą-mā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. Cf. *calamary.*] **1.** The typical genus of serpents of the family *Calamariidæ,* having the labial plates reduced to four or five, and containing species peculiar to the East Indies. *C. albiventer* is an example.—**2.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Moore,* 1878.

calamarian (kal-ą-mā'ri-an), *n.* A snake of the genus *Calamaria* or family *Calamariidæ.*

Calamariidæ (kal-ą-mā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calamaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of aglyphodont or colubrine serpents, the dwarf snakes, typified by the genus *Calamaria,* and containing a large number of small inoffensive species in which the head is not marked off from the body by a constriction or neck. They are found in most parts of the world, living under stones and logs, and preying upon worms and grubs. They are now generally associated in the same family with the *Colubridæ.*

calamarioid (kal-ą-mā'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Calamaria* + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Calamariidæ.*

calamarious (kal-ą-mā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *calamarius* taken in a lit. sense, pertaining to a reed, < *calamus,* a reed. Cf. *calamary.*] Reed-like: applied to grasses with short rigid culms.

calamaroid (kal'ą-mą-roid), *a.* A less correct form of *calamarioid.*

Eight out of ten *Calamaroid* genera are peculiar to this fauna. *Günther,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 468.

calamary (kal'ą-mā-ri), *n.*; pl. *calamaries* (-riz). [Formerly also *calamarie* and *calamar;* = F. *calmar, calemar, calamar* = Sp. *calamar,* also *calamareto,* inkfish, calamary, = Pg. *calamar,* inkfish, = It. *calamajo,* inkfish, calamary, inkstand, = G. *kalmar,* inkstand, = NGr. *καλαμάρι,* inkstand, *καλαμάρι θαλάσσιον,* inkfish, < NL. *calamarius,* a particular use (pen-case, inkstand,

inkfish) of L. *calamarius*, pertaining to a pen, < *calamus*, a reed, a pen: see *calamus*.] 1. A cuttlefish; a decacerous or decapodous cephalopod of the order *Dibranchiata*, having a pen-shaped internal skeleton or cuttle-bone, as in the genus *Loligo* and related forms. The body is oblong, soft, fleshy, tapering, and flanked behind by two triangular fins, and contains a pen-shaped gladius or internal horny flexible shell. They have two sacs called ink-bags, from which they discharge, when alarmed or pursued, a black fluid which conceals them from sight. The species are found in most seas, and furnish food to dolphins, whales, etc. Also called *squid*, *sea-sleeve*, *preke*, *cuttlefish*, *inkfish*, and *penfish*.



Calamary, Gladius, or Pen of a Squid (*Loligo vulgaris*).

2. The internal skeleton, cuttle-bone, gladius, or pen of a calamary.

Also called *calambar*.

calambac (kal'am-bak), *n.* [= F. *calambac* = Sp. *calambac* = Pg. *calamba*: perhaps of Malay origin. Cf. *calambour*.] The eaglewood. See *agallochum*.

Calambac, . . . also called aloes-wood, is the agallochum of the ancients.
E. Balfour, Encl. India.

calambar, *n.* Same as *calamary*.

calambour (kal-am-bör'), *n.* [F. *calambour*, *calambourc*, *-bourg*, etc., appar. perverted forms, earlier *calambuque*, < Sp. *calambuco* = Pg. *calamburo*, also (after F. *calambour*) *calamburo*; one of the French forms of *calambac*.] The eaglewood or agallochum.

calambuco (kal-am-bū'kō), *n.* Same as *calambour*.

calami, *n.* Plural of *calamus*.

calamiferous (kal-a-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *calamus*, a reed, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Producing ★reeds or reedy plants; reedy.

calamin, calamine (kal'a-min), *n.* [< F. *calamine* = Sp. *calamina* = MHG. *kalemîne*, G. *kalmei*, now *galmei*, < ML. *calamina*, a corruption of L. *cadmia*: see *cadmia*.] The native hydrous silicate of zinc, an important ore of that metal. It occurs in crystals which are often hemimorphic (hence the synonym *hemimorphite*), in crystalline groups with botryoidal surface, and also massive; the color varies from white to pale green, blue, or yellow. It is often associated with zinc carbonate, sometimes with smithsonite (also called *calamin*), in calcareous rocks. It is used as a pigment in ceramic painting, producing a brilliant green color in glazed pottery.

calamint (kal'a-mint), *n.* [< ME. *calamynt* = F. *calament* = Sp. *calamento* = Pg. *calamintha* = It. *calamento*, < ML. *calamintha* (*calaminthum*, *-menta*, *-mentum*, etc., *calomenta*, etc.), < L. *calaminthe*, < Gr. *καλαμίνθη*, also *καλάμινθος*, a kind of mint, < *καλα-*, perhaps for *καλο-* for *καλός*, beautiful, + *μίνθα*, mint.] A book-name for plants of the genus *Clinopodium* (*Calamintha*).

Calamintha (kal-a-min'thä), *n.* [NL. ML., < L. *calaminthe*: see *calamint*.] A name given by Moench in 1794 to the genus of labiate herbs called *Clinopodium* by Linnæus. The common European species are used in making herb-teas. There are about 50 species, including the common calamint (*Clinopodium Calamintha*), the lesser calamint (*C. Nepeta*), the field- or stone-basil or horse-thyme (*C. vulgare*), and the basil-thyme (*C. Acinos*).

calamist† (kal'a-mist), *n.* [< L. *calamus*, a reed, + *-ist*.] A piper; one who plays on a reed or pipe. *Blount*.

calamistra, *n.* Plural of *calamistrum*.

calamistral (kal-a-mis'tral), *a.* [< *calamistrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the functions of calamistra.

calamistrate† (kal-a-mis'trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *calamistratus*, pp. of **calamistrare*, curl, as the hair, < *calamister*, also *calamistrum*, an iron tube for curling the hair: see *calamistrum*.] To curl or frizzle, as the hair. *Cotgrave; Burton*.

calamistration† (kal-a-mis-trā'shon), *n.* [< *calamistrate*.] The act of curling the hair. [Rare.]

Calamistrations, ointments, &c., . . . will make the veriest dowdy otherwise a goddess.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 470.

calamistrum (kal-a-mis'trum), *n.*; pl. *calamistra* (-trä). [NL., a special use of L. *calamistrum*, an iron tube for curling the hair (see *calamistrate*), < *calamus*, a reed: see *calamus*.] One of the curved movable spines forming a double row on the upper surface of the sixth or penultimate joint of the posterior legs of certain spiders. The calamistra are used to curl and bind the lines of silk issuing from the spinnerets, forming a filmy web peculiar to the species possessing these organs.

The function of the *calamistrum* has been proved by Mr. Blackwall to be the carding, or teasing and curling, of a peculiar kind of silk, secreted and emitted from the fourth pair of spinners. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 292.

calamite (kal'a-mīt), *n.* [< NL. *Calamites*, q. v.] 1. A fossil of the genus *Calamites*.—2. A variety of tremolite occurring in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed.

Calamites (kal-a-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλαμίτης*, reed-like, < *κάλαμος*, L. *calamus*, a reed.] A group of fossil plants, commonly treated as a genus, characteristic of the coal-measures, and belonging to the family *Calamariaceæ*, being in its widest acceptation nearly coextensive with that family. In that sense it includes *Calamodendron* and *Arthropitys*, founded on the structure of the stems; *Annularia* and *Asterophyllites*, founded on the leaves; and *Calamostachys*, founded on the spore-bearing spikes. In a narrower sense, it consists of the grooved and jointed stems with whorls of scars left by the branches. These stems frequently retain none of the woody cylinder, and are little more than casts of the pith. The structure of *Calamites* is exogenous, and consists of numerous woody wedges separated by parenchymatous tissue not wholly unlike the phanerogams; but the general aspect is that of the living *Equisetaceæ*, of which these plants are usually regarded as the Paleozoic ancestors.

calamitous (ka-lam'i-tus), *a.* [< F. *calamiteux*, < L. *calamitosus*, < *calamita(t-)s*, calamity: see *calamity*.] 1†. Miserable; involved in calamity or deep distress; wretched.

Ten thousands of *calamitous* persons.
South, Works, VII. xi.

2. Of the nature of or marked by calamity or great misfortune; bringing or resulting from calamity; making wretched; distressing or distressful: as, a *calamitous* event; "that *calamitous* prison," *Milton*, S. A., l. 1480; "this sad and *calamitous* condition," *South*.

But, even admitting the *calamitous* necessity of War, it can never be with pleasure—it cannot be without sadness unspeakable—that the Christian soul surveys its fiendish encounters. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 173.

=Syn. 2. Afflictive, disastrous, distressing, grievous, deplorable, baleful, ruinous.

calamitously (ka-lam'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a calamitous manner; in a manner to produce great distress.

calamitousness (ka-lam'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality of bringing calamity or misery; deep distress; wretchedness; misery.

calamity (ka-lam'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *calamities* (-tiz). [< F. *calamité* = Pr. *calamitat* = Sp. *calamidad* = It. *calamità*, < L. *calamita(t-)s*, loss, injury, damage, misfortune, disaster, ruin, prob. connected with *in-columis*, unharmed; root uncertain.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery; in general, any event or disaster which produces extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, etc., but also applied to any misfortune which brings great distress upon a single person; misfortune; distress; adversity.

Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art wedded to *calamity*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

Calamity is man's true touchstone.
Beau. and Fl., Triumph of Honour, i. 1.

The deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise. *Burke*.

'T is sorrow builds the shining ladder up,
Whose golden rounds are our *calamities*.
Lowell, Death of a Friend's Child.

=Syn. *Disaster*, *Catastrophe*, etc. (see *misfortune*), hardship, adversity, affliction, blow, stroke.

Calamodendron (kal-a-mō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάλαμος*, a reed, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus or subgenus of fossil plants belonging to the coal-measures, and formerly supposed to be gymnosperms, but now held to be calamites, having a marked exogenous structure. See *Calamites*.

Calamodyta (kal-a-mō-dī'tä), *n.* [NL. (Meyer, 1815), < Gr. *καλαμοδύτης*, a bird, perhaps the reed-warbler, < *κάλαμος*, a reed, + *δύτης*, diver, < *δύειν*, get into, enter, dive.] A genus of birds, giving name to a subfamily *Calamodytinæ*: a synonym of *Acrocephalus*. The typical species is *Acrocephalus aquaticus*. Also called *Calamoherpe*.

Calamodytinæ (kal-a-mō-di-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calamodyta* + *-inæ*.] In G. R. Gray's system of classification (1869), a subfamily of small, dentirostral, oscine passerine birds, of his family *Lusciniidæ*, the reed-warblers; the warblers of the acrocephaline type, having a minute, spurious first primary, and in typical forms an elongated head and relatively large bill. Sundry genera are *Acrocephalus* (of which *Calamodyta*, *Calamoherpe*, and *Calamodus* are mere synonyms), *Locustella*, *Lusciniola*, and *Cettia*.

calamodytine (kal-a-mō-dī'tin), *a.* Having the characters of a reed-warbler; pertaining to the *Calamodytinæ*; acrocephaline.

Calamoherpe (kal-a-mō-hėr'pē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), irreg. < Gr. *κάλαμος*, reed, + *ἕρπειν*, creep.] Same as *Calamodyta*.

Calamospiza (kal-a-mō-spī'zä), *n.* [NL. (C. L. Bonaparte, 1838), < Gr. *κάλαμος*, a reed, + *σπίζα*, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch, < *σπίζειν*, chirp, pipe, peep.] A genus of fringilline passerine birds of North America, containing the lark-bunting of the western States and Territories, *Calamospiza bicolor*, the male



Lark-bunting (*Calamospiza bicolor*).

of which is black, with a white patch on the wing, and resembles the bobolink in some other respects. It is about 7 inches long, nests on the ground, and has the habit during the breeding season of soaring aloft to sing, like the skylark. The inner secondaries are as long as the primaries in the closed wing, and the bill resembles that of a grosbeak. The sexes are ★markedly distinct in coloration.

calamus (kal'a-mus), *n.*; pl. *calami* (-mī). [In ME. (Wyclif) *calamy*; < L. *calamus*, a reed, a cane, hence a pipe, pen, arrow, rod, etc., = Ar. *qalam* (> Turk. *qalem*), a pen, reed pen, pencil, brush, chisel, etc., < Gr. *κάλαμος*, a reed, cane, etc., = Skt. *kalamas* = L. *culmus*, a stalk, stem, straw, = AS. *healm*, E. *halm*, *haulm*, a stalk, stem: see *halm*.] 1. A reed; cane.—2. A kind of fragrant plant mentioned in the Bible (Ex. xxx. 23, etc.), and supposed to be the sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus*, or the fragrant lemon-grass of India, *Andropogon Schœnanthus*; the sweet-flag.

Another goblet! quick! and stir
Pomegranate juice and drops of myrrh
And *calamus* therein!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iii.

3. [*cap.*] A very large genus of slender, leafy, climbing palms, natives chiefly of eastern Asia and the adjacent islands. Their leaves are armed with strong reversed thorns, by means of which they often climb the loftiest trees. The sheathing leaves cover the entire stem, and when removed leave a slender-jointed polished cane, in some species reaching 200 feet in length. These are extensively used in bridge-making, for the ropes and cables of vessels, and, when split, for a great variety of purposes. They form the ratan-canes of commerce, used in large quantities for the caning of chairs, etc. One of the larger species, *C. Scipionum*, furnishes the Malacca canes used for walking-sticks. The fruits of *C. Draco* yield the red resin known in commerce as dragon's-blood.

4. A tube, usually of gold or silver, through which it was customary in the ancient church to receive the wine in communicating. The adoption of the calamus doubtless arose from caution, lest any drop from the chalice should be spilled, or any other irreverence occur. It has fallen into disuse, except that it is still retained in the Roman Catholic Church in solemn papal celebrations, for the communion of the Pope. It is also known by the names *canna*, *pugillaris*, and *fistula*.

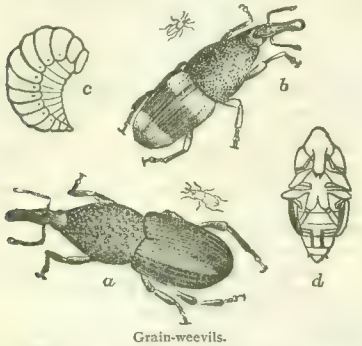
5. In *music*, a flute or pipe made of reed.—6. In *ornith.*, the hard, horny, hollow, and more or less transparent part of the stem or scape of a feather; the barrel, tube, or quill proper, which bears no vexilla, and extends from the end of the feather inserted in the skin to the beginning of the rachis where the web or vane commences. See cut under *aftershaft*.—7. An ancient Greek measure of length of 10 feet.—**Calamus scriptorius** (literally, a writing-pen), the lower (posterior) portion of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, bounded on each side by the diverging funiculi graciles, the point where these come together below being likened to the point of a pen.

calanchi (ka-lan'chi), *n.* A unit of weight for pearls, used in Pondicherry, equal to 0.14 gram, or 2⅛ grains troy.

calando (ka-lan'dō). [It., ppr. of *calare*, decrease: see *calade*.] In *music*, a direction to slacken the time and decrease the volume of tone gradually.

calandra (ka-lan'drä), *n.* [NL.; cf. E. *calender*2 (ME. *chalaundre*, also *caladrie*), < F. *calandre* = Pr. *calandra* = Sp. *calandria* = Pg. *calhandra* = It. *calandra* = MHG. *galander* (ML. *calandra*, *chalandra*, *calandrus*, *calandris*, also *caladrius*, *caladrus*, a kind of lark, also *calandra*, *calandrus*, a weevil), < Gr. *κάλανδρος* (also *χάλανδρος*, NGr. *χάλανδρα*), a kind of lark.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A large kind of lark, *Melanocorypha calandra*, with a stout bill, inhabiting southern

Europe and northern Africa. The term has been the book-name of the species for centuries. (*b*) [*cap.*] Made by Lesson, in 1837, a generic name: a synonym of *Melanocorypha*. Also *Calandrina*. (*c*) In the form *Calandria*, applied by Des Murs to the American mocking-thrushes of the genus *Mimus*.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of weevils, typical of the family *Calandridæ*. Some of the minute species commit great havoc in granaries, in both their larval and their perfect state. They are very numerous, and among them are the well-known



Grain-weevils.

a, corn-weevil (*Calandra granaria*); *b*, rice-weevil (*Calandra oryzæ*); *c*, larva; *d*, pupa. (Small figures show natural sizes.)

corn-weevil, *C. granaria* (Linnæus), and the rice-weevil, *C. oryzæ*. The gru-gru worm, which destroys palm-trees in South America, is the larva of *C. palmarum*, and is nearly 2 inches long. The grub is eagerly sought for by the natives, who cook and eat it. This species, with *C. sacchari*, destroys also the sugar-canes of the West Indies.

calandrelle (kal-an-drel′), *n.* [A F. form, < NL. *calandrella*, dim. of *calandra*, q. v.] A name of the short-toed lark, *Alauda calandrella*.

calandrid (ka-lan′drid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Calandridæ*. Also *calandroid*.

II. *n.* A weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Calandridæ*.

Calandridæ (ka-lan′dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calandra*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* having strong folds on the inner faces of the elytra, the pygidium undivided in both sexes, tibiæ not serrate, geniculate antennæ, no labrum, the last spiracle not visible, and the last dorsal segment of the male more or less retractile and concealed. Species of the leading genus, *Calandra* (or *Sitophilus*), are known as *corn-* or *grain-weevils*. The family is related to the *Curculionidæ*, and is often included therein. See cut under *calandra*.

Calandrinæ (kal-an-drī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calandra*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Curculionidæ*, containing weevils of varying size with geniculate clubbed antennæ and a steep or vertical pygidium, typified by the genus *Calandra*, and corresponding to the family *Calandridæ*.

calandroid (ka-lan′droid), *a.* Same as *calandrid*.

calandrone (kal-an-drō′ne), *n.* [It.] A small reed-instrument of the clarinet kind, with two holes, used by the peasants of Italy.

calangay (kä-läng-gī′), *n.* [Tagalog.] A white parrot of the Philippine islands.

calange†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *challenge*.

calanid (kal′a-nid), *n.* A copepod of the family *Calanidæ*.

Calanidæ (ka-lan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calanus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gnathostomatous copepods, of the suborder *Eucopepoda*, having very long anterior antennæ, only one of them modified for prehension, and the posterior antennæ biramous. The fifth pair of feet is modified in the male to assist in copulation. *Calanus*, *Cetochilus*, *Temora*, and *Diaptomus* are genera of this family.

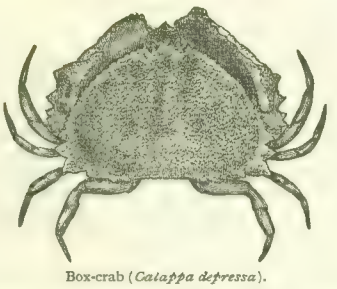
Calanus (kal′a-nus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of copepods, typical of the family *Calanidæ*. *C. pavo* is an example.

calao (ka-lā′ō), *n.* [E. Ind.] A general name of the hornbills, or birds of the family *Bucerotidæ*: adopted by Brisson in 1760 for the whole of them, as *Buceros hydrocorax* of the Philippines, *B. obscurus* of the Moluccas, etc.

calapitte (kal′a-pit), *n.* [F. *calapite*: < Malayan *calapa*, *kalapa*, the cocoanut.] A stony concretion occasionally present in the cocoanut, much worn by the Malays as an amulet of great virtue. Also called *vegetable bezoar*.

Calappa (ka-lap′ä), *n.* [NL. Cf. *calapitte*.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, sometimes giving name to a family *Calappidæ*. *C. depressa* and *C. granulata* are among the species known as *box-crabs*.

calappian (ka-lap′i-an), *n.* [< *Calappa* + *-ian*.] A crustacean of the family *Calappidæ*.



Box-crab (*Calappa depressa*).

calappid (ka-lap′id), *n.* Same as *calappian*.

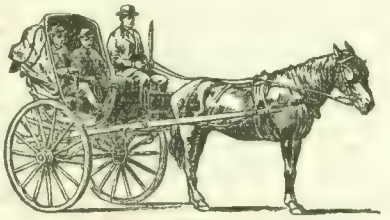
Calappidæ (ka-lap′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calappa* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Calappa*; the box-crabs. They have a rounded carapace subtriangular anteriorly, a triangular buccal frame, and the male generative openings on the basal joint of the last pair of legs. One of their most characteristic features is the manner in which the large crested pincers fold against the front of the carapace. The genera are several, and the species inhabit tropical seas.

calappoid (ka-lap′oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Calappidæ*.

II. *n.* A calappian or calappid.

calascione, colascione (kä-, kō-lä-shiō′ne), *n.* [It.] A musical instrument of lower Italy, of the lute or guitar family, having two or three catgut strings tuned a fifth apart, and played with a plectrum. Said to be closely similar to the very ancient Egyptian nofre or nefer.

★**calash** (ka-lash′), *n.* [Also formerly *calesh*, *caleche*, < F. *calèche* = Sp. *calesa* = It. *calesse*, *calesso*, < G. *kalesche*, *kalesse*, < Bohem. *koleska* = Pol. *kolaska* = Russ. *kolyaska*, a calash, dim. of Bohem. *kolesa* = Pol. *kolasa*, a calash (cf. OBulg. *kolešinitsa* = Russ. *kolesnitsa*, a car, chariot; Bohem. *koleso* = Russ. *koleso*, a wheel), < OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *kolo* = Pol. *kolo* (barred *l*), a wheel.] **1.** A light carriage with low wheels,



Calash.

either open or covered with a folding top which can be let down at pleasure. The Canadian calash is two-wheeled, and has a seat on the splashboard for the driver.

An old *calash*, belonging to the abbess, lined with green frieze, was ordered to be drawn into the sun.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 21.

2. The folding hood or top usually fitted to such a carriage. Specifically called a *calash-top*. —**3**†. A hood in the form of a calash-top worn by women in the eighteenth century and until about 1810. It was very large and full, to cover the head-dresses of the period, and was made on a framework of light hoops, capable of being folded back on the shoulders, or raised, by pulling a ribbon, to cover the head and project well over the face. Similar hoods had been worn at earlier times, but the reintroduction under this name appears to date from 1765.

Mrs. Bute's eyes flashed out at her from under her black *calash*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

calata (ka-lä′tä), *n.* [It., a dance, also a slope, descent, < *calare*, let down, lower, descend: see *calade*, *calando*.] A lively Italian dance in ⅔ time.

calathi, *n.* Plural of *calathus*.

calathia, *n.* Plural of *calathium*.

calathidium (kal-a-thid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *calathidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. **καλαθίδιον*, dim. of *κάλαθος*, L. *calathus*, a basket for fruit, flowers, etc., hence the bell of a (Corinthian) capital: see *calathus*.] In *bot.*, a name sometimes given to the flower-head in the order *Compositæ*. Also called *calathium*.

calathiform (kal′a-thi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *calathus*, a basket, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.

calathium (ka-lā′thi-um), *n.*; pl. *calathia* (-ä). Same as *calathidium*.

calathus (kal′a-thus), *n.*; pl. *calathi* (-thī). [L., < Gr. *κάλαθος*, a vase-shaped basket: see *calathidium*.] **1.** In *classical antiq.*, a basket in which Greek and Roman women kept their work. It is often represented on monuments, especially as a symbol of maidenhood.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, having obliquely sinuate elytra and serrate claws. *C. impunctata* is an example.

calaverite (kal-a-vē′rīt), *n.* [< *Calaveras* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A rare tellurid of gold, occurring massive, of a bronze-yellow color and metallic luster, first found in Calaveras county, California.

calcagium† (kal-kā′ji-um), *n.* [ML. (after OF. *cauciage*), < *calceata*, a road: see *causey*.] A tax, anciently paid by the neighboring inhabitants of a country, for the making and repairing of common roads. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

calcaire (kal-kār′), *n.* [F., limestone, < L. *calcarius*: see *calcareous*.] Limestone.—**Calcaire grossier** (literally, coarse limestone), a calcareous deposit in the Paris basin, belonging to the Middle Eocene group of the Tertiary, and nearly the equivalent of the Bagshot beds of the London basin. It is a coarse-grained rock; hence the name. It is rich in fossils, especially of mollusks of the genus *Cerithium*, and some beds contain great numbers of *Foraminifera*. It is extensively used in the rough parts of buildings in and about Paris.

calcanea, *n.* Plural of *calcaneum*.

calcaneal (kal-kā′nē-al), *a.* [< *calcaneum* + *-al*.] **1.** In *anat.*, relating to the calcaneum or heel-bone: as, *calcaneal* arteries, ligaments, etc.—**2.** In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the back upper part of the tarsometatarsus (tarsus of ordinary language) of a bird, where there is often a tuberosity regarded by some ornithologists as a calcaneum, and so named by them: as, a *calcaneal* tubercle; *calcaneal* tuberosity. See cut under *tarsometatarsus*.

In most birds, the posterior face of the proximal end of the middle metatarsal, and the adjacent surface of the tarsal bone, grow out into a process, which is commonly, but improperly, termed *calcaneal*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 254.

calcanean (kal-kā′nē-an), *a.* [< *calcaneum* + *-an*.] Belonging to the heel; calcaneal.

calcaneum (kal-kā′nē-um), *n.*; pl. *calcanea* (-ä). [L., the heel, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel.] **1.** In *anat.*, one of the tarsal bones, the os calcis, or bone of the heel; the outer one of the bones of the proximal row, in its generalized condition called the *fibulare*; in man, the largest bone of the tarsus, forming the prominence of the heel. See cuts under *foot*, *hock*1, and *Ornithoscelida*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a bony process or protuberance on the back of the upper end of the tarsometatarsal bone: so called because considered by some as the representative of the os calcis; but the latter is more generally regarded as represented in the outer condyle of the tibia.

calcant† (kal′kant), *n.* [< L. *calcan(t-)s*, ppr. of *calcare*, tread, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel.] A bellows-treader; a man who worked the clumsy ★bellows of old German organs with his feet.

calcar1 (kal′kär), *n.*; pl. *calcaria* (kal-kā′ri-ä). [L., a spur, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel: see *calx*2.] **1.** In *bot.*, a spur; a hollow projection from the base of a petal or sepal; the nectary (nectarium) of Linnæus.—**2.** In *anat.*, a projection into the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain of man and some other mammals; the calcar avis or hippocampus minor.—**3.** In *ornith.*, a spur. (*a*) The horny process, with a bony core, borne upon the lower and inner part of the shank of sundry gallinaceous birds, as the turkey, pheasant, domestic cock, etc. It is of the same nature as a claw, or as the horns of cattle, but differs from a claw in being an offset from the side of a bone, not at the end of a phalanx. There is sometimes a pair of spurs, one above the other, on each shank, as in the genus *Polyplectron*. (See cut under *calcarate*.) Spurs are commonly developed only in the male sex, not passing a rudimentary condition, if found at all, in the female. (See cut under *tarsometatarsus*.) (*b*) A similar but usually smaller horny process borne upon the side of the pinion-bone, near the wrist-joint, of various birds, as the jacanas, spur-winged goose, etc. (*c*) Loosely applied to the claws of birds, especially the hind claw when notably long and straight, as in larks, spur-heeled cuckoos, etc.

4. In *Rotifera*, a spur-like setigerous process more or less closely attached to the single ganglion of these animals, near the trochal disk.—**5.** In *Chiroptera*, a slender elongated bone or cartilage upon the inner side of the ankle-joint, assisting in the support of the patagium.—**6.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of atracheliate beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Dejean*, 1821.—**7.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1810.—**8.** The spur forming part of any ceremonial costume.

calcar2 (kal′kär), *n.* [< L. *calcaria*, a lime-kiln, fem. of *calcarius*, pertaining to lime: see *calcareous*.] **1.** In glass-works, an oven or furnace for calcining the materials of frit, prior to melting. Also called *fritting-furnace*.—**2.**

In *metal.*, an annealing-arch or -oven. *E. H. Knight.*

calcarate (kal'kạ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *calcar*, a spur (see *calcar*[1]), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, spurred; furnished with spurs or spur-like processes: as, a *calcarate* corolla, such as that of larkspur.



Calcarate Foot of Pheasant (*Polyplectron thibetanum*).

calcarated (kal'kạ-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *calcarate*.

Calcarea (kal-kā'rē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. **calcareus*, *calcarius:* see *calcareous.*] The chalk-sponges, which have the skeleton composed chiefly of carbonate of lime: now generally regarded as one of two main divisions or subclasses of *Spongiæ*, the other being *Silicea.*

calcareo-. Combining form of *calcareous* (Latin *calcarius*).

calcareo-argillaceous (kal-kā″rē-ō-är-ji-lā'shius), *a.* Consisting of or containing a mixture of chalk or lime and clay: as, a *calcareo-argillaceous* soil.

calcareobituminous (kal-kā″rē-ō-bi-tū'mi-nus), *a.* Consisting of or containing lime and bitumen.

calcareocorneous (kal-kā″rē-ō-kôr'nē-us), *a.* Consisting of substance that is both chalky and horny: as, the *calcareocorneous* jaw of a mollusk.

calcareosiliceous (kal-kā″rē-ō-si-lish'us), *a.* Consisting of or containing carbonate of lime and sand mixed together: as, the *calcareosiliceous* beds of the ocean.

calcareosulphurous (kal-kā″rē-ō-sul'fėr-us), *a.* Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.

calcareous (kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [Formerly, and more correctly, *calcarious*, < L. *calcarius*, pertaining to lime, < *calx* (*calc-*), lime: see *calx*[1].] Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; containing lime; chalky: as, *calcareous* earth or stone.—**Calcareous algæ**, marine algæ which in process of growth secrete large quantities of lime, obscuring their vegetable structure and giving the appearance of coral; coralline algæ. Some are attached at the base in the ordinary manner; others form incrustations on rocks and other objects.—**Calcareous sacs**, in *anat.*, same as *calciferous glands* (which see, under *gland*).—**Calcareous spar**, crystallized calcium carbonate or calcite. Also called *calc-spar.* See *calcite.*—**Calcareous sponges**, the chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiæ.*—**Calcareous tufa**, an alluvial deposit of calcium carbonate. See *calcite.*

calcareousness (kal-kā'rē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being calcareous.

calcaria, *n.* Plural of *calcar*[1].

calcariferous (kal-kạ-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [Improp. < L. *calcarius*, of lime, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. The proper form is *calciferous*, q. v.] In *geol.* and *mineral.*, lime-yielding: as, *calcariferous* strata. Also applied to petrifying springs charged with carbonate of lime, which is deposited as a crust of calcareous tufa. [Rare.]

calcariform (kal-kar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *calcar*, a spur, + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, ★shaped like a calcar or spur; spur-like.

calcarine (kal'kạ-rin), *a.* [< *calcar*[1] + *-ine*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or resembling the heel or heel-bone; calcaneal. *W. H. Flower.*—2. Pertaining to the calcar of the brain.—**Calcarine sulcus** or **fissure**, that fissure of the brain which causes a projection on the floor of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, giving rise to the hippocampus minor. See *sulcus.*

calcarious†, *a.* See *calcareous.*

calcarone (kal-kạ-rō'ne), *n.*; pl. *calcaroni* (-nē). [It. dial., aug. of *calcara*, a kiln.] A kiln of simple construction used for obtaining sulphur from its ores. It has a base sloping to an outlet where the melted sulphur may flow out. The sides are made of masses of gypsum. The kiln is filled with sulphur ore which is heaped above the side walls and covered with burned-out ore. The sulphur ore is then lighted at the top, and the heat of combustion gradually melts the sulphur throughout the kiln. The melted mass runs off through the outlet at the base.

calcaset, *n.* See *colocasia.*

Calcatores (kal-kạ-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *calcator*, a treader (of grapes), < *calcare*, pp. *calcatus*, tread, trample, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel: see *calx*[2].] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), an order of birds containing the *Pressirostres* and *Longirostres* of Cuvier; the stampers. [Not in use.]

calcatory† (kal'kạ-tō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *calcatorium*, a wine-press, < L. *calcator*, one who treads (grapes): see *Calcatores.*] A wine-press.

> Above it well the *calcatory* make,
> A wyne pitte the oon half either to take.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

calcet†, *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, chalk: see *calx*[1] and *chalk.*] Lime.

> *Sub.* How do you sublime him?
> *Face.* With the *calce* of egg-shells, white marble, talc.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

calceamentum (kal″sē-ạ-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *calceamenta* (-tạ). [ML., a particular use of L. *calceamentum*, a covering for the foot, < *calceare*, furnish with shoes: see *calceate, v.*] A sandal forming a part of the imperial insignia of the Holy Roman Empire. It was made of red silk richly embroidered, and in shape resembled the Roman sandal.

calceata†, *n.* [ML.: see *causeway.*] A causeway. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

calceate (kal'sē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calceated*, ppr. *calceating.* [< L. *calceatus*, pp. of *calceare*, shoe, < *calceus*, also *calcius*, a shoe, a half-boot, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel: see *calx*[2].] To shoe; fit with shoes. [Rare.]

calceate, calceated (kal'sē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *calceatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

calced (kalst), *a.* [< L. *calceus*, a shoe, + *-ed*[2] = *-ate*[1]: see *calceate.*] Shod; wearing shoes: as, a *calced* Carmelite (that is, one who does not belong to the discalced or barefooted order of Carmelites).

calcedon (kal'se-don), *n.* [See *chalcedony.*] In *jewelry*, a foul vein, like chalcedony, in some precious stones. Also spelled *chalcedon.*

calcedonic, calcedonian, *a.* See *chalcedonic, chalcedonian.*

calcedony, *n.* See *chalcedony.*

calcedonyx, *n.* See *chalcedonyx.*

calceiform (kal'sē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *calceus*, a shoe, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a shoe or a slipper, as the corolla of *Calceolaria.* Also *calceolate.*

Calceolaria (kal″sē-ō-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., from the resemblance of the inflated corolla to a slipper (L. *calceolus*, a slipper, dim. of *calceus*, shoe): see *calceate, v.*] 1. A genus of violaceous plants, comprising about 45 chiefly tropical American species. They are herbs or shrubs with inconspicuous white or greenish flowers. *Löfling.* 2. An untenable name given by Linnæus in 1771 to *Jovellana*, a genus of ornamental herbaceous or shrubby plants belonging to the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, and embracing about 134 species. They are mostly natives of the western part of South America and Mexico. Several species have long been cultivated as house- or bedding-plants, and the roots of one furnish a crimson dye (*relbun*).

calceolate (kal'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *calceolus*, dim. of *calceus*, a shoe: see *calceate, v.*] Same as *calceiform.*

calces, *n.* Plural of *calx*[2].

calcic (kal'sik), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to lime; containing calcium: as, *calcic* chlorid, or chlorid of calcium.

calcicole (kal'si-kōl), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing upon limestone: said of lichens.

> They [saxicole lichens] may be divided into two sections, viz., *calcicole* and calcifugous. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

calcidera (kal-sid'ē-rạ), *n.* [Prob. African.] A bark used by the natives of the western coast of Africa for the cure of fevers.

calciferous (kal-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing carbonate of lime. The term *calciferous sandrock* was adopted by the New York geologists for a geological formation consisting largely of magnesian limestone and occupying, in northern New York and Canada, a position at the base of the Lower Silurian; equivalent to *Beekmantown limestone.* In Scotland the term *calciferous sandstone* is applied to strata of Lower Carboniferous age.—**Calciferous asbestinite.** See *asbestinite.*—**Calciferous glands.** See *gland.*

calcific (kal-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, calcifying or calcified; that makes or is converted into chalk or other salt of lime: as, a *calcific* deposit in cartilage or membrane in the process of forming bone; a *calcific* process. Specifically applied, in *ornith.*, to that part of the oviduct of a bird where the egg-shell is secreted and deposited upon the egg-pod.—**Calcific segment.** See *calcify.*

calcification (kal″si-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *calcify:* see *-fication* and *-fy.*] 1. A changing into lime; the process of changing or being changed into a stony substance by the deposition of salts of lime, as in the formation of petrifactions.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the deposition of salts of lime in any tissue, as in membrane or cartilage in the formation of bone. But calcification may occur, as in cartilage, in old age or disease, without involving the histological changes leading to the production of true bone; hence there is a distinction between ossification and calcification.

3. A calcific formation or structure.

calciform (kal'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *forma*, form.] 1. In the form of chalk or lime.—2. Shaped like a pebble; pebbly; gravelly.

calcifugous (kal-sif'ū-gus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *fugere*, flee, + *-ous.* Cf. *calcicole.*] Avoiding limestone: applied to certain saxicolous lichens, and opposed to *calcicole.*

calcify (kal'si-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calcified*, ppr. *calcifying.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] I. *trans.* To make calcic; harden by secreting or depositing a salt of lime.—**Calcifying** or **calcific segment**, in *ornith.*, the calcific tract or portion of the oviduct of a bird, also called the uterus, where the egg-shell is secreted and deposited upon the egg-pod.

II. *intrans.* To turn into bone or bony tissue; become hard like bone, as cartilage or membrane, by the deposition or secretion of a salt of lime.

calcigenous (kal-sij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-genus*, < *gignere*, *genere*, produce.] In *chem.*, forming lime or calx: applied to the common metals, which with oxygen form a ★calx or earth-like substance.

calcigerous (kal-sij'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous.*] Producing or containing lime; calcophorous: as, the *calcigerous* tubules of bone.

calcigrade (kal'si-grād), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel, + *gradi*, walk.] Walking on the heel; sinking the heel deeper than the other parts of the foot in walking.

calcimeter (kal-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *metrum*, measure.] An apparatus invented by Scheibler for testing bone-dust and other materials for lime.

calcimine (kal'si-min or -mīn), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-mine* for *-ine*[2].] A superior kind of white or tinted wash for the walls of rooms, ceilings, etc. Incorrectly, *kalsomine.*

calcimine (kal'si-min or -mīn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calcimined*, ppr. *calcimining.* [< *calcimine, n.*] To wash or cover with calcimine: as, to *calcimine* walls. Also, incorrectly, *kalsomine.*

calciminer (kal'si-mī-nėr), *n.* One who calcimines. Also, incorrectly, *kalsominer.*

calcimurite (kal-si-mū'rīt), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *muria*, salt liquor: see *muriatic.*] A species of earth of a blue or olive-green color, of the consistence of clay. It consists of calcareous earth and magnesia tinged with iron.

calcinable (kal'si-nạ-bl or kal-sī'nạ-bl), *a.* [< *calcine* + *-able*; = F. *calcinable.*] Capable of being calcined or reduced to a friable state by the action of fire.

calcinate† (kal'si-nāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *calcinatus*, pp. of *calcinare:* see *calcine.*] To calcine. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

calcination (kal-si-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *calcinacioun, -tion*, < F. *calcination*, etc., < ML. *calcinatio(n-)*, < *calcinare*, pp. *calcinatus:* see *calcine.*] 1. The act or operation of calcining, or expelling from a substance by heat some volatile matter with which it is combined, or which is the cementing principle, and thus reducing it to a friable state. Thus chalk and carbonate of lime are reduced to lime by calcination or the expulsion of carbonic acid. See *calcine, v. t.*

2. In *metal.*: (*a*) The operation of reducing a metal to an oxid or metallic calx: now called *oxidation. Ure.* (*b*) The process of being calcined, or heated with access of air: nearly equivalent to *roasting.* (*c*) The process of treating certain ores, especially of iron, for the purpose of making them more manageable in the furnace, nothing being taken from or added to the material thus treated. This is done with ★some Swedish iron ores.

calcinatory (kal'sin- or kal-sin'ạ-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *calcinatories* (-riz). [< ML. *calcinatorium* (sc. *vas*, vessel), neut. of **calcinatorius*, pertaining to calcination, < *calcinare*, pp. *calcinatus:* see *calcine.*] A vessel used in calcination.

calcine (kal'sin or kal-sīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calcined*, ppr. *calcining.* [< F. *calciner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *calcinar* = It. *calcinare*, < ML. *calcinare*, reduce to a calx, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, calx: see *calx*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To convert into lime or calx by the action of heat; treat (limestone) by the process of calcination for the formation of lime. [Rare.]—2. To oxidize, as a metal, by heating. [Rare.]—3. In *metal.*, to subject to the action of heat, with access of air: nearly equivalent to *roast* (which see).—**Calcined cocoon.** See *cocoon*[1].

II. *intrans.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone, . . . in a very strong heat *calcining* without fusion. *Newton*, Opticks.

★**calciner** (kal'si-nėr or kal-sī'nėr), *n.* 1. One who calcines.—2. An oven or a furnace for calcining ores. See *calcine, v. t.*

calcinize (kal'si-nīz), *v.* [< *calcine* + *-ize.*] Same as *calcine.*

God's dread wrath, which quick doth *calcinize*
The marble mountains, and the ocean dries.
Sylvester, The Trophies, l. 1200.

Calciphora (kal-sif'ọ-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *calciphorus:* see *calciphorous.*] A section of decapod dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, having the internal shell calcareous. They are mostly extinct, as the family *Belemnitidæ*, but are still represented by living forms, as the genera *Spirula* and *Sepia*. The term is contrasted with *Chondrophora.*

calciphorous (kal-sif'ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *calciphorus*, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + Gr. *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *calcophorous, calciferous.*] Having the internal shell calcareous; of or pertaining to the *Calciphora.*

Calcispongiæ (kal-si-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *spongia*, a sponge.] A group of the *Porifera* or *Spongiæ*, among which are representatives of the most primitive or fundamental type of poriferal structure; the chalk-sponges. They have no fibrous skeleton, but always possess an exoskeleton composed of numerous spicula, hardened by deposits of carbonate of lime in concentric layers about an axis or basis of animal substance. They are usually if not always hermaphrodite, producing both ova and spermatozoa from modified cells of the endoderm; impregnation and early embryonic stages of development are carried on while the ova remain in the body of the parent. In a wider sense, the *Calcispongiæ* include the physemarians as well as the olynthians, and are primarily divided into the two orders *Physemaria* and *Olynthoidea*. The former consists of the genera *Haliphysema* and *Gastrophysema;* the latter is divided into four suborders, *Ascones, Sycones, Leucones*, and *Pharetrones.* They are also called *Calcarea*, and are differently divided under that name.

calcispongian (kal-si-spon'ji-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calcispongiæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Calcispongiæ;* a chalk-sponge: as, "an intrusive *calcispongian*," *A. Hyatt.*

calcite (kal'sīt), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ite*[2].] Native calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime, one of the commonest of minerals. It occurs in a great variety of crystalline forms, rhombohedrons, scalenohedrons, etc.; the fundamental form being a rhombohedron with a terminal angle of 105°, parallel to which the crystallized mineral has highly perfect cleavage, so that a mass of it breaks up with a blow into a great number of small rhombohedrons. The transparent colorless variety is called *Iceland spar* or *doubly refracting spar*, and is used for the prisms of polariscopes. *Dog-tooth spar* is a variety in acute scalenohedral crystals. Satin-spar is a fibrous, and argentine a pearly lamellar variety; the granular, compact, or cryptocrystalline varieties constitute marble, limestone, chalk, etc. Stalactites and stalagmites are forms deposited in limestone caves; calc-sinter, calc-tuff, or travertin is a porous deposit from springs or rivers which in flowing through limestone rocks have become charged with calcium carbonate. Agaric mineral, or rock-milk, is a soft white variety easily crumbled in the fingers; it is sometimes deposited in caverns. (See cut under *spar.*)

calcitic (kal-sit'ik), *a.* [< *calcite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or formed of calcite: as, *calcitic* cement.

Under atmospheric influences, the *calcitic* cement appears to be replaced by one which is in large part siliceous. *Science*, IV. 71.

calcitrant (kal'si-trant), *a.* [< L. *calcitran(t-)s*, ppr. of *calcitrare*, kick: see *calcitrate.*] Kicking; refractory.

calcitrate (kal'si-trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *calcitratus*, pp. of *calcitrare*, kick, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel. Cf. *recalcitrant.*] To kick. [Rare.]

calcitration (kal-si-trā'shọn), *n.* [< *calcitrate* + *-ion.*] The act of kicking. See *recalcitration.* [Rare.]

The birth of the child is caused partly by its *calcitration* breaking the membranes in which it lieth.
Ross, Arcana Microcosmi, p. 52.

★**calcium** (kal'si-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime: see *calx*[1] and *chalk.*] 1. Chemical symbol, Ca; atomic weight, 40.09. A metal having a light-yellow color and brilliant luster, about as hard as gold, very ductile, and having a specific gravity of about 1.57. It oxidizes readily in moist air, and at a red heat burns vividly, forming calcium oxid, CaO, or quicklime, one of the alkaline earths. On adding water this forms calcium hydroxid, $Ca(OH)_2$, or slaked lime. Calcium is not found native in the metallic state, but it unites with most of the non-metallic elements in compounds which are widely distributed in nature and extensively used. The mineral calcite, all limestone or marble, and the chalk deposits are calcium carbonate; gypsum is calcium sulphate; and calcium also enters into the composition of many of the natural silicates.

2. A calcium light. [Colloq.]—**Calcium carbide**, CaC_2. It is used in making acetylene gas.—**Calcium light**, a very intense white light produced by turning two streams of gas, one of oxygen and the other of hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime. Captain Drummond, the inventor, proposed the use of this light in lighthouses. Another light, previously invented by him (1825), was employed in geodetical surveys when it was required to observe the angles subtended between distant stations at night. The light was produced by placing a ball or dish of lime in the focus of a parabolic mirror at the station to be rendered visible, and directing upon it, through a flame arising from alcohol, a stream of oxygen gas. Also called *Drummond light, oxycalcium light, limeball-light*, and *lime-light.*

calcivorous (kal-siv'ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *vorare*, eat: see *voracious*, and cf. *calcicole.*] Living upon limestone: applied to certain lichens.

calcle†, *v. t.* See *calcule.*

calcographer (kal-kog'rą-fėr), *n.* [< *calcography* + *-er*[1].] One who practises calcography.

calcographical (kal-kō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *calcography* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to calcography.

calcography (kal-kog'rą-fi), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of drawing with black or colored chalks or pastels.

calcophorous (kal-kof'ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *calcophorus*, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + Gr. *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]. Prop. *calciferous*, q. v.] Producing or containing lime; calcigerous: as, the *calcophorous* tubules of bone (also called *canaliculi calcophori*).

calc-sinter (kalk'sin″tėr), *n.* [< G. *kalk-sinter*, < *kalk* (< L. *calx, calc-*), lime, + *sinter*, a stalactite: see *sinter.*] Travertin, or calcareous tufa, the material deposited from water holding lime in solution. See *travertin.*

calc-spar (kalk'spär), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *spar*[1]. Cf. *calc-sinter.*] A name applied to any of the very numerous crystallized and cleavable varieties of calcite; calcareous spar.

calc-tuff (kalk'tuf), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *tuff.*] A formation of calcium carbonate precipitated from solution. See *calcite.*

calculability (kal″kū-lą-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being calculable; capability of being calculated.

We have structures or machines in which systematic action is the object aimed at. . . . The solar system, a timepiece, a steam-engine at work, are examples of such machines, and the characteristic of all such is their *calculability.* *B. Stewart*, Conserv. of Energy, p. 158.

calculable (kal'kū-lą-bl), *a.* [= F. *calculable*, < L. as if **calculabilis*, < *calculare:* see *calculate, v.*] 1. Capable of being calculated or estimated; ascertainable by calculation or estimation.

The . . . operation of various forces visible and *calculable.* *Ansted*, Channel Islands, p. 249.

The vicissitudes of language are, thus, a thing over which our volitions rarely have a *calculable* control.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 290.

2. That may be counted or reckoned upon: applied to persons.

calculary (kal'kū-lą-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *calcularius*, lit. pertaining to a pebble, found only in the secondary sense of 'pertaining to calculation,' < *calculus*, a pebble, also calculation: see *calculus, calculate, v.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *calcularies* (-riz). 1. In *bot.*, a congeries of little stony knots often found in the pulp of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.—2. In *pathol.*, a calculus.

II. *a.* In *med.*, relating to or of the nature of calculi; arising from calculi or gravel.

calculate (kal'kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calculated*, ppr. *calculating.* [< L. *calculatus*, pp. of *calculare* (> ult. ME. *calculen, calclen:* see *calcule, v.*), reckon, orig. by means of pebbles, < *calculus*, a pebble: see *calculus.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To ascertain by computation; compute; reckon up arithmetically or by items: as, to *calculate* interest, or the cost of a house.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
And told me that by water I should die.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

2. To make an estimate of; compute by weighing related facts or circumstances in the mind: as, to *calculate* chances or probabilities.—3. To fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to the end; make suitable; plan: generally in the perfect participle, and frequently (though improperly) in the sense of *fitted*, without any thought of intentional adaptation.

He does not think the Church of England so narrowly *calculated* that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, fi.

Religion . . . is . . . *calculated* for our benefit.
Tillotson.

There is no human invention so aptly *calculated* for the forming a free-born people as that of a theatre.
Steele, Tatler, No. 167.

This letter was admirably *calculated* to work on those to whom it was addressed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xviii.

4. To purpose; intend; design: as, he *calculates* to do it; he *calculates* to go. [Local, U. S.]—5. To think; guess. [Colloq., New Eng.]=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Calculate, Compute, Reckon, Count.* *Calculate* applies to the most elaborate and varied mathematical processes: as, to *calculate* an eclipse or a nativity. *Compute* is more applicable to the simpler processes: as, to *compute* the interest on a note. But mathematicians make the opposite distinction; in their language, *to compute* means to make elaborate calculations with the art of a person trained to this business. *Reckon* is essentially the same as *compute*, but may be simpler yet: as, to *reckon* interest, or the amount of a bill, or the days to a coming event. To *count* is to reckon one by one. The figurative uses of these words are not suggested by any comparison of their literal meanings; in them all some mental estimate may be supposed to be made, akin to an arithmetical process. "I *reckon* that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us." Rom. viii. 18. The use of *calculate* for *reckon* in such a case as this is an Americanism. "I *count* not myself to have apprehended." Phil. iii. 13. *Reckon* may be used in such a connection, but not the other two words.

When they come to model heaven
And *calculate* the stars. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 80.

After its own law and not by arithmetic is the rate of its [the soul's] progress to be *computed.*
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 249.

He presently confided to me, . . . that, judging from my personal appearance, he should not have thought me the writer that he in his generosity *reckoned* me to be.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 65.

Honour and pleasure both are in thy mind,
And all that in the world is *counted* good.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxiv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a computation; arrive at a conclusion after weighing all the circumstances; form an estimate; reckon: as, we *calculate* better for ourselves than for others; to *calculate* on (that is, with expectation of) fine weather.

The strong passions, whether good or bad, never *calculate.* *F. W. Robertson.*

2†. To speculate about future events; predict.

Old men, fools, and children *calculate.* *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

3. To suppose or believe, after deliberation; think; 'guess'; 'reckon': as, you are wrong there, I *calculate.* [Colloq., New Eng.]

calculate† (kal'kū-lāt), *n.* [< *calculate, v.*] Calculation.

Nor were these brothers mistaken in their *calculates*, for the event made good all their prognostics.
Roger North, Examen, p. 602.

calculating (kal'kū-lā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *calculate, v.*] Given to forethought and calculation; especially, given to looking ahead with thoughtful regard to self-interest; deliberate and selfish; scheming.

With his cool *calculating* disposition, he easily got the better of his ardent rival. *Godwin*, St. Leon.

calculating-machine (kal'kū-lā-ting-mą-shēn″), *n.* Any machine which performs numerical calculations. The principal kinds are: (*a*) Multiplying and dividing machines. (*b*) Difference-engines, which calculate and print tables from the initial values of the tabular number and its first, second, etc., differences. The first of these was that of Babbage, of which the Scheutz machine, now at the Albany observatory, is a modification. (*c*) The analytical engine of Babbage, which was designed to calculate and print tables of a function from constants, but was never actually constructed. (*d*) Tide-predicting machines, of which several have been constructed, with one of which, that of Ferrel, the regular tide-tables published by the United States Coast Survey are now computed. (*e*) Machines for integrating differential equations, though these are rather instruments than machines. (*f*) Logical machines, for deducing conclusions from premises. There are also important instruments for performing calculations, which are not usually called machines. Such are the abacus, the celestial globe, and Hill's machine for predicting eclipses and occultations, used in the calculation of the American ephemeris. (See cut under *abacus.*) There are also various calculating-scales, such as Napier's bones. Many of these devices are of considerable utility, such as Airy's stick for gaging cylindrical vessels, and the gagers' rod. Some instruments perform calculations subsidiary to the process of measurement, as the *planimeter.*

calculation (kal-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *calculacion, -tion*, < L. *calculatio(n-)*, < *calculare*, reckon: see *calculate, v.*] 1. The act of calculating; the art, practice, or manner of computing by numbers; reckoning; computation: as, to find a result by *calculation;* the *calculation* was a difficult one.

In rigorous logic, and by *calculation* carried far enough, the time must come when the dead in our country will outnumber and dispossess the living.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 105.

Whenever we term arithmetic the science of *calculation*, we in fact allude to that rudimental period of the science of numbers when pebbles (*calculi*) were used, as now among savages they often are, to facilitate the practice of counting. *Abp. Trench*, Study of Words, p. 123.

2. A series of arithmetical processes leading to a certain result.—3. An estimate formed in the

mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which bear on the matter in hand.

> The lazy gossips of the port,
> Abhorrent of a *calculation* crost,
> Began to chafe as at a personal wrong.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

4. The habit of forming mental estimates; a trait or an element of intellectual character which shows itself in the habit of formulating and revolving schemes in the mind, or forecasting the progress or results of an undertaking.

> *Calculation* might come to value love for its profit.
> *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 216.

> Every virtue may take two shapes, the one lower and the other higher; for every virtue may spring from *calculation*, and on the other hand every act of virtue may be a religious act arising out of some worship or devotion of the soul. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 159.

= **Syn. 4.** Deliberation, circumspection, wariness, forethought, prudence.

calculative (kal'kū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *calculate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to calculation; involving calculation.

> Long habits of *calculative* dealings.
> *Burke*, Popery Laws.

★**calculator** (kal'kū-lā-tọr), *n.* [L. (> ME. *calkelatour*), < *calculare*, calculate: see *calculate, v.*] **1.** One who calculates, computes, or reckons.—**2.** One who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects.

> Ambition is no exact *calculator*.
> *Burke*, Duration of Parliaments.

3. A calculating-machine.—**4.** A form of orrery invented by Ferguson.

calculatory (kal'kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *calculatorius*, < *calculator*: see *calculator*.] Belonging to calculation. *Sherwood.*

calcule† (kal'kūl), *n.* [< F. *calcul*, < L. *calculus*, reckoning: see *calculate, v.*] A reckoning; computation.

> The general *calcule* . . . exceeded eight millions.
> *Howell*, Vocall Forrest.

calcule†, *v. t.* [ME., also *calculen, calclen*, < OF. *calculer*, F. *calculer* = Sp. Pg. *calcular* = It. *calcolare*, < L. *calculare*, reckon, calculate: see *calculate, v.*] To calculate; reckon: used especially with reference to astronomical and astrological calculations.

> So when this Calkas knew by *calkulynge*,
> And ek by answer of this Apollo,
> That Grekes sholden swiche a peple brynge,
> Thorugh which that Troye moste ben fordo,
> He caste anon out of the town to go.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 71.

calculi, *n.* Plural of *calculus.*

calculifragous (kal-kū-lif'ra-gus), *a.* [< L. *calculus*, a pebble, stone in the bladder, + *frangere* (*frag-*), break, + *-ous.*] In *surg.*, having power to dissolve or break calculus, or stone in the bladder; lithotritic.

calculose (kal'kū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *calculosus*: see *calculous.*] **1.** Same as *calculous.* [Rare.]—**2**†. Full of stones or pebbles; stony; gravelly.

> The feldes *calculose*, eke harde and drie
> Thai love, and hattest ayer, forthi thai ripe
> And floureth with.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

calculous (kal'kū-lus), *a.* [< L. *calculosus*, < *calculus*, a pebble, a stone: see *calculate, v.*] **1.** Stony; gritty; hard like stone: as, a *calculous* concretion.—**2.** Arising from calculi, or stones in the bladder; caused by calculi: as, a *calculous* disorder.—**3.** Affected with the ★gravel or stone: as, a *calculous* person.

calculus (kal'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *calculi* (-lī). [L., a small stone, a pebble, a stone in the bladder, a pebble used as a counter, counting, calculation, etc., dim. of *calx* (*calc-*), a stone: see *calx*[1].] **1.** A small stone; a pebble.—**2.** In *pathol.*, a general term for inorganic concretions of various kinds formed in various parts of the body. Those concretions formed in the gall-bladder are called *biliary calculi*, or gall-stones; those formed by a morbid deposition from the urine in the kidneys or bladder are called *renal, cystic*, or *urinary calculi*; those formed in the substance of the lungs are called *pulmonary calculi*; and those formed in the salivary glands or their ducts are called *salivary calculi*. There are also gouty concretions called *arthritic calculi*, and others called *pancreatic calculi, lacrymal calculi, spermatic calculi*, etc.

3. In *math.*, any highly systematic method of treating a large variety of problems by the use of some peculiar system of algebraic notation. By *the calculus*, without qualification, is generally understood the *differential calculus*, invented by Leibnitz (although Newton's method of fluxions comes virtually to the same thing). In this method quantities are conceived as varying continuously, and when equations exist involving several quantities, these quantities will, in consequence of these equations, vary together, so that there will be equations between their rates of change, the differential or infinitely small increment of a variable being denoted by the letter *d* written before the symbol denoting the variable. The differential calculus treats of the values of ratios of these differentials, and of the fundamental formulas into which these ratios enter. The *integral calculus* treats of integration, or the summation of an infinite series of differentials; it is largely an inverted statement of a part of the doctrine of the differential calculus, but it also introduces imaginary quantities and leads up to the theory of functions.—**Barycentric calculus.** See *barycentric.*—**Calculus of enlargement,** a method of obtaining algebraical developments, etc., by the use of E (see *calculus of finite differences*) and other symbols of operation.—**Calculus of equivalent statements.** Same as *calculus of logic.*—**Calculus of finite differences,** a method of calculating, mainly by means of the symbols E, Δ, and Σ: the first, E, signifying the operation of increasing the independent variable of a function by unity; the second, Δ, the increase in the value of a function produced by increasing its variable by unity; and the third, Σ, the operation of adding all values of the function for integral values of the variable from unity up. The calculus of finite differences differs from the differential calculus, not merely in considering finite differences instead of differentials, but also in not assuming continuity.—**Calculus of forms,** the theory of invariants, etc., treated symbolically after the manner of Gordan.—**Calculus of functions,** a branch of the calculus of finite differences; a method of finding functions which fulfil given conditions.—**Calculus of logic,** a method of working out conclusions from given premises by means of an algebraic notation.—**Calculus of operations,** the general method of treating mathematical problems by operating algebraically upon symbols of operation.—**Calculus of probability.** See *probability.*—**Calculus of quaternions,** the method of calculating by means of quaternions.—**Calculus of variations,** a branch of the differential calculus, using δ, the sign of the variation of a function, for the solution of problems of maxima and minima.—**Fluxional** or **fluxionary calculus.** See *method of fluxions*, under *fluxion.*—**Fusible calculus,** a variety of urinary concretion consisting of mixed ammonium-magnesium and calcium phosphates. It is so named because it fuses before the blowpipe.—**Imaginary calculus,** the method of calculating by the use of an imaginary unit, the square of which is supposed to be −1, and which is added and multiplied like a number.—**Mulberry calculus,** a urinary concretion consisting chiefly of oxalate of lime. Many of these calculi in form and color somewhat resemble the fruit of the mulberry.—**Residual calculus,** a method of calculating by the operation called *residuation* (which see); a branch of the integral calculus invented by Cauchy.

caldera (kal-dā'rä), *n.* [Sp., a kettle: see *caldron.*] A large kettle or caldron; hence, in *geol.*, an amphitheatrical depression in a volcanic cone. The term was originally used in describing volcanic regions occurring where Spanish is the current language, and was introduced by Von Buch in his classic description of the Canaries. Its use has been extended thence to other countries, and by it is understood a large amphitheatrical or kettle-like depression occurring in volcanic rocks, surrounded by high and steep walls, which are usually more or less broken away on one side or cut through by deep ravines (*barrancas*). Calderas are generally admitted to be volcanic craters enlarged by the action of subterranean disruptive forces. *Crater* is more appropriately applied to the cavity at the top of a volcanic cone around which the ejected materials have been heaped up in the process of eruption: *caldera* is the much larger cavity that is formed by later destructive volcanic action, when much of the upper part of the cone is blown off or engulfed. The finest caldera in the United States is in Oregon, and is occupied by Crater Lake. The modern cone of Vesuvius, with a crater in its top, has been built eccentrically over an ancient caldera whose eastern rim is Monte Somma.

Calderari (kal-de-rä'ri), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *calderaro*, equiv. to *calderajo*, a brazier, a coppersmith: see *caldron.* Cf. *Carbonari.*] A secret society, formed in the kingdom of Naples shortly before the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815, for the purpose of opposing the Carbonari and upholding absolute government.

caldron (kâl'drọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *caudron*; < ME. *caldron, calderon*, usually *caudron, caudroun, cauderoun, cawdron*, etc., < OF. **caldron, *caudron* (Picard *caudron, cauderon*), assibilated **chaldron, *chaudron, chauderon* (> E. *chaldron* in different sense: see *chaldron*), F. *chaudron* (= Sp. *calderón* = Pg. *caldeirão* = It. *calderone*, a large kettle), aug. of OF. *caudiere, *chaudiere* (> E. dial. *chalder*[1]), F. *chaudière* = Pr. *caudiera* = Sp. *caldera* = Pg. *caldeira* = It. *caldaja, caldara* (obs.) (also *caldajo, caldaro*, m.), a kettle, < L. *caldaria*, a kettle for hot water, fem. of *caldarius*, suitable for heating, < *caldus, calidus*, hot, < *calere*, be hot: see *calid.*] A very large kettle or boiler. Also spelled *cauldron.*

> In the midst of all
> There placed was a *caudron* wide and tall,
> Upon a mightie fornace, burning whott.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

cale[1], *n.* See *cole*[2] and *kale*[1].

cale[2] (kāl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *coal-mining*, a specified number of tubs taken into a working-place during the shift. *Gresley.* [Midland counties, Eng.]

cale[3] (kāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caled*, ppr. *caling.* [E. dial., also written *cail*; origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To throw.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move irregularly.—**2.** To gambol. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

cale[3] (kāl), *n.* [< *cale*[3], *v.*] Turn: as, it is his *cale* to go. [North. Eng.]

calecannon, colecannon (kāl-, kōl-kan'ọn), *n.* [Appar. < *cale*[1], *cole*[1], cabbage, + *cannon* (uncertain).] A favorite Irish dish, made by boiling and mashing together greens, young cabbage, or spinach, and potatoes, and seasoning with butter, pepper, and salt. A plainer kind is made among the poorer classes by boiling the vegetables till nearly done, then adding the raw potatoes to them, and draining them when fully boiled. Also written *colcannon.*

caleche, *n.* See *calash.*

Caledonia brown. See *brown.*

Caledonian (kal-e-dō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Caledonia*, an ancient name for Scotland, + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia or Scotland; Scottish; Scotch.

> The arrival of the Saxons [in Britain] checked the progress of the *Caledonian* marauders.
> *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 26.

II. *n.* A native of Caledonia, or Scotland; a Scotchman.

caledonite (kal'e-dọ-nīt), *n.* [< L. *Caledonia*, Scotland, + *-ite*[2].] A blue or greenish-blue mineral, a hydrous sulphate of lead and copper, found in attached crystals, with other ores of lead, at Leadhills in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and at Roughten Gill in Cumberland, England, also in Hungary and the Harz mountains.

calefacient (kal-e-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *calefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *calefacere*, make warm or hot, < *calere*, be hot, + *facere*, make. See *calefy* and *chafe.*] **I.** *a.* Warming; heating.

II. *n.* That which warms or heats; in *med.*, a substance which excites a sensation of warmth in the part to which it is applied, as mustard, pepper, etc.; a superficial stimulant.

calefaction (kal-e-fak'shọn), *n.* [< L. *calefactio(n-)*, < *calefacere*: see *calefactive, calefacient.*] **1.** The act or operation of warming or heating; the production of heat in a body by the action of fire, or by the communication of heat from other bodies.—**2.** The state of being heated.

> As [if] the remembrance of . . . *calefaction* can warm a man in a cold frosty night.
> *Dr. H. More*, Pref. to Psychozoia, i.

calefactive (kal-e-fak'tiv), *a.* [< L. *calefactus* (pp. of *calefacere*: see *calefacient*) + *-ive.*] Adapted to make warm or hot; communicating heat. Also *calefactory.*

calefactor (kal-e-fak'tọr), *n.* [< ML. *calefactor*, one who warms (*calefactor ceræ*, chafe-wax), < *calefacere*, make warm: see *calefactive.*] A kind of small stove.

calefactory (kal-e-fak'tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *calefactorius*, < *calefactus*, pp. of *calefacere*, make warm: see *calefacient.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *calefactive.*

II. *n.*; pl. *calefactories* (-riz). [< ML. *calefactorium*, neut. of L. *calefactorius*: see above.] **1.** A chamber, provided with a fireplace or stove, used as a withdrawing-room by monks, and generally adjoining the refectory. It is very often a portion of the substructure of the dormitory.—**2.** A chafing-dish of silver or other metal, to contain burning charcoal, placed upon the altar in cold weather.

calefy† (kal'e-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calefied*, ppr. *calefying.* [< L. *calefieri*, grow hot, pass. of *calefacere*, make hot; cf. ML. *caleficare*, make hot (> ult. E. *chafe*, q. v.): see *calefacient.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow hot or warm; be heated.

> Chrystal will *calefy* unto electricity.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To make warm or hot.

caleidophone (ka-lī'dọ-fōn), *n.* See *kaleidophone.*

calembour, calembourg (kal'em-bör; F. pron. ka-loṅ-bör'), *n.* [F., said to be from the Abbé de *Calemberg*, an amusing personage in German anecdotes, or a narrator of amusing anecdotes; or from a count of *Kalenberg*, who made amusing mistakes in speaking French.] A pun; a play on words.

calemes (kal'e-mēz), *n.* Same as *camenes.*

calendar (kal'en-dạr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also ★*calender*; < ME. *calendar, calender, kalender* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *kalender* = F. *calendrier* = Pr. *calendier* = Sp. Pg. It. *calendario*, It. also *calendaro*, < L. *calendarium*, in classical L. usually *kalendarium*, an account-book, interest-book (so called because interest became due on the calends), in ML. a calendar; neut. of *calendarius, kalendarius*, adj., < *calendæ, kalendæ*, calends: see *calends.*] **1.** A collection of monthly astronomical tables for a year, arranged by weeks and days, with accompanying data; an almanac. It was so called from the Roman *calendæ*, the name given to the first day of the month, and written in large letters at the head of each month.

Let this pernicious hour
Stand aye accursed in the *calendar!*
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

The Egyptians were the first to institute a sacred *calendar*, in which every day — almost every hour — had its special religious ceremony. *Faiths of the World*, p. 140.

2. A system of reckoning time, especially the method of fixing the length and divisions of the year. — **3.** A table or tables of the days of each month in a year, with their numbers, for use in fixing dates. — **4.** A table or catalogue of persons, events, etc., made out in order of time, as a list of saints with the dates of their festivals, or of the causes to be tried in a court; specifically, in British universities, a chronological statement of the exercises, lectures, examinations, etc., of a year or of a course of study.

The care I have had to even your content, I wish might be found in the *calendar* of my past endeavours.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3.

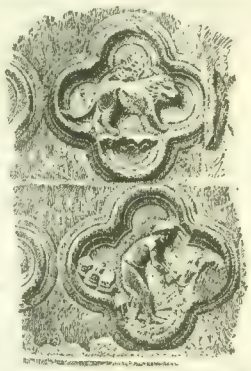
He keeps a *calendar* of all the famous dishes of meat that have been in the court ever since our great-grandfather's time. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 1.

Rhadamanthus, who tries the lighter causes below, leaving to his two brethren the heavy *calendars*.
Lamb, To the Shade of Elliston.

5†. A guide; anything set up to regulate one's conduct.

Kalender is she
To any woman that wol lover be.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 542.

6. A series of emblematic pictures of the months: a common motive of decoration during the middle ages, in sculpture, painted glass, earthenware tiles, and the like. For each month the zodiacal sign is represented, with one or more persons engaged in labors or sports characteristic of the month. — **Calendar - amendment Act**, an English statute of 1751, which took effect in 1752, establishing January 1st as the beginning of each year (instead of Lady-day, March 25th), adopting the Gregorian or "new style" in place of the Julian or "old style" calendar, and canceling the then existing excess of 11 days by making the 3d of September, 1752, the 14th. Also known as *Lord Chesterfield's Act*. — **Calendar month**, a solar month as it stands in almanacs. — **Calendar moon.** Same as *ecclesiastical moon* (which see, under *ecclesiastical*). — **Ecclesiastical calendar**, an arrangement of the civil year employed by the liturgical churches to designate the days set apart for particular religious celebration. As many feasts of the church depend upon Easter, the date of which varies from year to year, either the calendar must vary every year or must contain simply the matter from which a true calendar can be computed for each year. In the Roman Catholic Church, special circumstances in the history of each nation affect its liturgical calendar; hence every nation, and to some extent every religious order and even every ecclesiastical province, has its own calendar. The German Lutheran Church retained at the Reformation the Roman Catholic calendar, with the saints' days then observed. The Church of England still retains in its calendar certain festivals, called black-letter days, for which no service is prescribed, and which have been omitted by the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. See *Easter*. — **Gregorian calendar**, the reformed Julian calendar introduced by the bull of Pope Gregory XIII. in February, 1582, and adopted in England in September, 1752; the "new style" of distributing and naming time. The length of the year of the Gregorian calendar is regulated by the Gregorian rule of intercalation, which is that every year whose number in the common reckoning since Christ is not divisible by 4, as well as every year whose number is divisible by 100 but not by 400, shall have 365 days, and that all other years, namely, those whose numbers are divisible by 400, and those divisible by 4 and not by 100, shall have 366 days. The Gregorian year, or the mean length of the years of the Gregorian calendar, is 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds, and is too long by 26 seconds. The Gregorian rule has sometimes been stated as if the year 4000 and its multiples were to be common years: this, however, is not the rule enunciated by Gregory. The Gregorian calendar also regulates the time of Easter, upon which that of the other movable feasts of the church depend; and this it does by establishing a fictitious moon, which is purposely made to depart from the place of the true moon in order to prevent the coincidence of the Christian Paschal feast with that of the Jews. — **Hebrew calendar**, the luni-solar calendar used by the Jews since the second century of the Christian era. The years, numbered from the creation, are either ordinary, containing 12 lunar months and 353, 354, or 355 days, or embolismic, containing 13 lunar months and 383, 384, or 385 days. In every cycle of 19 years 7 are embolismic, to bring lunar and solar time into agreement. To find the number of the Hebrew year beginning in the course of a given Gregorian year, add 3761 to the number of the latter. — **Julian calendar**, the solar calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar, in which the chronological reckoning was first made definite and invariable, and the average length of the year fixed at 365¼ days. This average year (called the *Julian year*) being too long by a few minutes, the error was rectified in the Gregorian calendar. The Julian calendar, or "old style," is still retained in Russia and Greece, whose dates consequently are now 13 days in arrear of those of other Christian countries. — **Mohammedan calendar**, the lunar calendar employed in all Mohammedan countries, though there is another peculiar to Persia. The years consist of 354 or 355 days, in the mean 354⅓. The beginning of the year thus retrogrades through different seasons, completing their circuit in about 33 years. They are numbered from the hejira (which see), the first day of the first year being July 16th, A. D. 622. The 1300th year began Sunday, November 12th, 1882. — **Republican calendar**, the calendar of the first French republic. The year consisted of 365 days, to which a 366th was to be added "according as the position of the equinox requires it," so that the year should always begin at the midnight of the Paris observatory preceding the true autumnal equinox. The numbers of the years were written in Roman numerals. The year I. began September 22d, 1792, but the calendar was not introduced until October 5th, 1793. Every period of four years was called a *franciade*. The years of 366 days were called *sextile*. There were 12 months of 30 days each, and 5 or 6 extra days at the end called *sansculottides*. The names of the months, beginning at the autumnal equinox, were Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floréal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor, and Fructidor.



Part of a Calendar of the 13th century (July). — From portal of Amiens Cathedral.

calendar (kal'en-dăr), *v. t.* [< *calendar, n.*] To enter or write in a calendar; register.

Twelve have been martyrs for religion, of whom ten are *calendared* for saints.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 237.

And do you not recall that life was then *calendared* by moments, threw itself into nervous knots or glittering hours, even as now, and not spread itself abroad an equable felicity? *Emerson*, Works and Days.

The greater and increasing treasures of the Record-Office . . . lately *calendared* and indexed.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 540.

calendar-clock (kal'en-dăr-klok), *n.* A large hall- or wall-clock having dials or other appliances for indicating the days of the week, month, or year, with sometimes the phases of the moon, as well as the hours and minutes.

calendarial (kal-en-dā'ri-al), *a.* [< *calendary* + *-al.*] Same as *calendary*.

calendary (kal'en-dā-ri), *a.* [< L. *calendarius, kalendarius:* see *calendar, n.*] Belonging to the calendar.

The usual or *calendary* month.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

calender[1] (kal'en-dėr), *n.* [< F. *calandre*, < ML. *celendra*, a calender, a corruption of L. *cylindrus*, a roller, cylinder: see *cylinder.*] **1.** A machine consisting of two or more cylinders or rolls revolving very nearly in contact, between which are passed woven fabrics, paper, etc., for preparation or finishing by means of great pressure, often aided by heat communicated from the interior of the cylinders. The object of the calender for cloth and paper is to give the material a perfectly smooth and equal surface, and sometimes to produce a superficial glaze, as in certain cotton and linen fabrics and what is specifically called *calendered paper*, or a wavy sheen, as in watered silk, etc. The larger rolls in such a calender are usually made of solidified paper or pasteboard turned exactly true, with intermediate cast-iron cylinders. Calenders are attached to paper-making machines for expressing the water from the felted web of paper, and for the finishing processes of smoothing and glazing. They are also used for spreading india-rubber into sheets suitable for making rubber fabrics, etc.
2. An establishment in which woven fabrics are prepared for market by the use of the calender and the other necessary processes.

It is as usual to say that goods are packed as that goods are dressed at a *calender*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 682.

3. [Prop. *calendrer*, q. v.] A calendrer.

calender[1] (kal'en-dėr), *v. t.* [= F. *calandrer;* from the noun.] To press in a calender, as cloth or paper.

calender[2]† (kal'en-dėr), *n.* [< F. *calendre, calandre, calande*, now only *calandre*, a kind of lark, also a weevil: see *calandra.*] **1.** A lark. See *calandra*, 1. — **2.** A weevil.

Calender[3], **Kalender** (kal'en-dėr), *n.* [= F. *calender*, < Ar. *qalandar*, > Turk. *qalander*, Hind. *qalandar.*] One of an order of dervishes founded in the fourteenth century by an Andalusian Arab named Yusuf, who was expelled from the order of Bektashis on account of his extreme arrogance. The Calenders are wanderers who preach in the market-places and live by alms. Though the title *Calender* asserts for its bearers a life of great purity, the members of this order, even before the death of its founder, fell into the grossest licentiousness and debauchery, and have not hesitated at assassination. They hold that salvation is as little affected by vice and crime as by virtue and holiness, and that sin stains the body only and can be removed by ablutions.

On the road I caused my beard and eyebrows to be shaven, and assumed a *calender's* habit.
Arabian Nights, Hist. of Third Calender.

calender[4]†, *n.* An obsolete corrupt form of *coliander* for *coriander*.

calenderer, *n.* See *calendrer*.

calendering-rubber (kal'en-dėr-ing-rub″ėr), *n.* A utensil formerly used for calendering.

calendographer (kal-en-dog'ra-fėr), *n.* [Irreg. < ML. *calend(arium)*, a calendar, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] One who makes calendars. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

calendrer, calenderer (kal'en-drėr, -dėr-ėr), *n.* [Also contr. *calender;* < *calender*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A person who calenders cloth, paper, etc.

calendric, calendrical (ka-len'drik, -dri-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *calendar* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to a calendar. [Rare.]

calends, kalends (kal'endz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *kalendes*, rarely sing., the first day of the month, < AS. *calend*, a month, < L. *calendæ*, in classical L. usually *kalendæ*, pl., the first day of the month, also by extension a month, < **calere, calare* = Gr. καλεῖν, call, summon (not connected with E. *call*[1]). The reason of the name is uncertain.] **1.** In the Roman calendar, the first day of the month. From this the days of the preceding month were counted backward to the ides, which in March, May, July, and October corresponded to the 15th, and in all the other months to the 13th day of the month. Thus the 16th day of March by our reckoning was in the Roman calendar the 17th day before the calends of April (the first of April being included), or more briefly 17th calends; the 14th day of January was the 19th day before the calends of February; the 14th day of any month with thirty days being the 18th before the calends of the succeeding month.
2†. The beginning or first period.

Now of hope the *kalendes* bigynne.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 7.

On or at the Greek calends (Latin *ad kalendas Græcas*), at no time; never: an ancient Roman phrase alluding to the fact that the Greeks had nothing corresponding to the Roman calends; hence, to say that a debt would be paid *at the Greek calends* meant that the debt would never be paid.

Calendula[1] (ka-len'dū-lă), *n.* [NL., dim., < L. *calendæ*, the first day of the month; from its producing flowers almost all the year round.] A genus of plants, belonging to the family *Asteraceæ*, with yellow or orange flowers, having a powerful but not pleasant odor, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. The common or pot marigold, *C. officinalis*, is an old ornament of country gardens. Its flowers are used to give a yellow color to cheese, and to adulterate saffron. In medicine it has had repute as a remedy for cancer and other diseases, and its tincture is used as a cure for wounds and bruises.

calendula[2] (ka-len'dū-lă), *n.* [NL., for **calandula, *calandrula*, dim. of *calandra*, a lark: see *calandra* and *calender*[2].] In *ornith.*: (*a*)† An old and disused name of the crested wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus*. *Brisson*, 1760. (*b*) The specific name of the ruby-crowned kinglet of North America, *Regulus calendula*. *Linnæus*, 1766. (*c*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of African larks, of which *C. crassirostris* is an example. *Swainson*, 1837.

calendulin, calenduline (ka-len'dū-lin), *n.* [< *Calendula*[1] + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A mucilaginous substance or gum obtained from the leaves and flowers of the common marigold.

calentes (ka-len'tēz), *n.* Given by Sir W. Hamilton as another name for *camenes* (which see). Probably a mistake for *celantes*.

★**calenture** (kal'en-tūr), *n.* [< F. *calenture*, < Sp. (Pg.) *calentura*, heat, a calenture, < *calentar*, heat, < L. *calere*, ppr. *calen(t-)s*, be hot: see *calid, calefacient*, etc.] A general name for fever occurring in the tropics: the calenture may be malarial or a form of thermic fever.

Now I am made up of fire, to the full height
Of a deadly *calenture*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 1.

Interest divides the church, and the *calentures* of men breathe out in problems and unactive discourses.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Ded., I. 3.

This *calenture* which shows me the maple-shadowed plains of Berkshire, . . . beneath the salt waves which come feeling their way along the wall at my feet.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x.

calescence (ka-les'ens), *n.* [< L. *calescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *calescere*, grow warm or hot, inchoative of *calere*, be warm or hot: see *calid.*] Growing warmth; increasing heat.

caleviet, *n.* An obsolete form of *calville*.

caleweist, *n.* [ME., appar. a corrupt form of OF. *cailloel.*] A fine variety of pear. *Rom. of the Rose.*

★**calf**[1] (käf), *n.*; pl. *calves* (kävz). [E. dial. also *cauf;* early mod. E. also *calve*, < ME. *calf*, < AS. *cealf* (pl. *cealfas*, masc., *cealferu, cealfru*, neut.) = OS. *kalf* = D. *kalf* = MLG. LG. *kalf* = Icel. *kālfr* = Sw. *kalf* = Dan. *kalv* = OHG. *calb, chalb* (pl. *chelbir*), MHG. *kalp* (pl. *kelber*), G. *kalb*, neut., OHG. *chalbā*, MHG. *kalbe*, f., a calf, = Goth. *kalbō*, f., a heifer; related to AS. *cilfor* (*-lomb*), E. dial. *chilver*, = OHG. *chilburra*, MHG. *kilbere*, a female lamb, G. dial. (Swiss) *kilber*, a young ram; cf. Ir. *colpa, colpach*, cow, heifer, bullock; the Lapp. *kalbe*, Finn. *kalpe*, are borrowed

from G. Perhaps akin to Skt. *garbha*, the womb, an embryo, = Gr. *βρέφος*, an embryo. In the derived senses 7, 8, 9, cf. Dan. *kalv*, a detached islet, and see *calve*, 3, and *cave*[1].] **1.** The young of the cow or of other bovine quadrupeds. In customs laws, and as established by treaties of commerce between many European countries, a young animal ceases to be a calf when it has shed its two front milk-teeth, which takes place some time between its 16th and its 24th month.

2. The young of marine mammals, as seals and cetaceans, the adults of which are called bulls and cows.—**3.** In *her.*, a fawn.—**4.** Calf-skin leather: as, a shoe made of *calf;* a book bound in *calf.*—**5.** A bookbinding in calfskin.—**6.** An immature or raw person; a silly dolt; a weak or cowardly man. [Colloq.]

Some silly, doting, brainless *calf*. *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

7. A small island lying near a large one (the two being compared to a cow with its calf): as, the *calf* of Man. *Admiral Smyth.* [Eng.]—**8.** A mass of earth which separates from the walls of a cutting or excavation, and falls in. Compare *calve*, 3, and *cave*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

Tak heed, lads, there's a *cauf* a-comin.
Lincolnshire Glossary (E. D. S., ed. Peacock).

9. *Naut.*, a mass of floe-ice, breaking from under the floe and rising to the surface of the water, often with violence.—**Divinity calf**, a dark-brown calf bookbinding decorated with blind-stamping, and without gilding: so called because used in binding theological works.—**Half calf**, a bookbinding of which the back and corners only are in calfskin.—**Mottled calf**, a pale-colored calf bookbinding, decorated by the sprinkling of acids in drops.—**Smooth calf**, a binding in plain or undecorated leather.—**The calves of the lips**, metaphorically used in Hosea xiv. 2 for sacrifices of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving, the captives of Babylon being unable to offer sacrifices in the temple.—**Tree calf**, a bright-brown calf bookbinding stained by acids in conventional imitation of the trunk and branches of a tree.

★**calf**[2] (käf), *n.*; pl. *calves* (kävz). [< ME. *calfe, calf,* < Icel. *kálfi* = Norw. *kalve*, dial. *kalv, kaave,* = Sw. *kalf*, in comp. *ben-kalf*, calf (*ben*, leg, = E. *bone*[1]), = Dan. dial. *kalve, kalle, kal.* The Ir. *calpa, colpa*, Gael. *calpa*, are from Eng.] The thick fleshy part of the human leg behind, between the knee and the ankle, chiefly formed by the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which are relatively larger in man than in any other animal, for the better support of the body in the erect attitude.

Long. His leg is too big for Hector.
Dum. More *calf*, certain. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

calf-bone (käf'bōn), *n.* The fibula.

calfkill (käf'kil), *n.* Lambkill or sheep-laurel, ★*Kalmia angustifolia.*

calf-lick (käf'lik), *n.* Same as *cow-lick.*

calf-like (käf'līk), *a.* or *adv.* Resembling a calf; in the manner of a calf.

So I charm'd their ears,
That, *calf-like*, they my lowing follow'd.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

calf-love (käf'luv), *n.* A youthful transitory passion or affection, as opposed to a serious lasting attachment or love.

It's a girl's fancy just, a kind o' *calf-love;* let it go by.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xx.

calf's-foot (käfs'fůt), *n.* A name of the *Arum maculatum*, from the shape of the leaf.

calf's-head (käfs'hed), *n.* The pitcher-plant of California, *Darlingtonia Californica*, in allusion to the ventricose hood at the summit of the leaf. See *Darlingtonia.*

calfskin (käf'skin), *n.* **1.** The hide or skin of a calf.

Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a *calf's-skin* on those recreant limbs.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

2. Leather made of calves' skins, a common material for boots and shoes, and also, when differently prepared, for bookbinding. Calfskin differs from morocco in having a very smooth and uniform surface.

calf-snout (käf'snout), *n.* The snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus.*

calf-trundle†, *n.* The ruffle of a shirt; the flounces of a gown. *Wright.*

calf-ward (käf'wârd), *n.* A place where calves are kept in the field. Also written *cauf-ward.* [Scotch.]

caliatour-wood (kal'i-a-tör-wůd), *n.* A kind of dyewood which grows in India on the Coromandel coast. It is sometimes confounded with red sandal-wood.

caliber, calibre (kal'i-bèr), *n.* [< F. *calibre*, formerly also *qualibre*, bore of a gun, size, capacity (lit. and fig.), also weight, = Sp. *calibre*, formerly also *calibo* = Pg. *calibre* = It. *calibro*, dial. *caliber, calibar, caleber*, caliber, diameter, a gage, etc.: origin uncertain. In one view, from Ar. *qālib* (Pers. *qālib*), a form, mold, model, from *qalaba*, turn. Doublets, *caliper, caliver*, q. v.] **1.** The diameter of a body, especially of the hollow inside of a cylinder: as, the *caliber* of a piece of ordnance or other firearm. In the United States the caliber of a firearm is expressed in decimal parts of an inch; thus, a rifle of .44-inch caliber (often shortened to "a 44-caliber rifle," "a 32-caliber pistol," etc.); of a cannon, either by the diameter of its bore, as a 10-inch gun, or by the weight of a solid round shot which it can carry, as a 12-pounder. In Great Britain the calibers of small arms are commonly expressed in decimal parts of an inch; of field-guns, by the weight of a solid round shot which will fit the bore, as a 6-pounder; of heavy guns, in tons, as a 38-ton gun or a 100-ton gun. In France and in other countries on the continent the caliber is expressed in millimeters or centimeters.

The energy of the brain depends mainly on the *calibre* of its arteries.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 47.

2. Figuratively, compass or capacity of mind; the extent of a person's intellectual endowments.

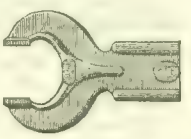
Coming from men of their *calibre*, they were highly mischievous. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

A thinker of Comte's *calibre* does not live and write to no purpose.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 164.

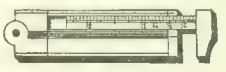
3. In *horol.*: (*a*) The distance between the two plates of a watch which determines the flatness of the movement. (*b*) The plate upon which is traced the arrangement of the pieces of a clock; the pattern-plate. *E. H. Knight.* —**Caliber-compasses, calibers.** See *caliper.*

caliber (kal'i-bèr), *v. t.* [< *caliber, n.*] In *gun.*, to ascertain the caliber of; calibrate. See *caliper.* [Little used.]

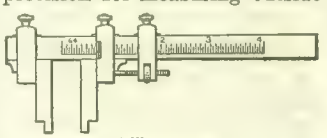
caliber-gage (kal'i-bèr-gāj), *n.* A tool or standard for measuring calibers, whether external or internal. A usual combination form (see the annexed cut) is made with prongs or jaws having an opening of exactly the required caliber for external measurements, and a bar of the exact gage for internal measurements. Other forms are plugs or rings, etc. Also *caliper-gage.*


Caliber-gage.

caliber-rule (kal'i-bèr-röl), *n.* **1.** Gunners' calipers, an instrument in which a right line is so divided that, the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of 1 pound weight, the other parts are to the first as the diameters of balls of 2, 3, 4, etc., pounds are to the diameter of a ball of 1 pound. It is used by engineers to determine a ball's weight from its diameter or caliber, and vice versa. —**2.** An outside caliper formed by a rule having a graduated slide with a projecting foot, between which and the end of the rule is placed the piece to be measured. Also *caliper-rule.*


Caliber-rule.

caliber-square (kal'i-bèr-skwār), *n.* An instrument of precision for measuring outside and inside diameters, consisting essentially of a finely graduated steel beam carrying two adjustable jaws which can be fixed in any position upon it. In some caliber-squares micrometer attachments make it possible to measure thousandths of an inch. Also *caliper-square.*


Caliber-square.

calibogus (kal-i-bō'gus), *n.* An American cant name for a drink made of rum and spruce beer.

calibrate (kal'i-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calibrated*, ppr. *calibrating.* [< *caliber* + *-ate*[2].] **1.** To determine the caliber of, as the interior of a thermometer-tube. See *calibration.* Hence —**2.** To determine the relative value of, as different parts of an arbitrary scale.

It is, however, possible to *calibrate* the galvanometer, —that is, to ascertain by special measurements, or by comparison with a standard instrument, to what strengths of current particular amounts of deflection correspond.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 163.

calibration (kal-i-brā'shọn), *n.* [< *calibrate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of calibrating, especially of ascertaining the caliber of a thermometer-tube, with the view of graduating it to a scale of degrees, or, if graduated, of discovering and measuring any errors due to inequality in the bore; also, the determination of the true values of the divisions of any graduated scale. The calibration of a thermometer-tube is effected by inserting a column of mercury of a known length, and ascertaining that it retains the same length in all parts of the tube.

calibre, *n.* See *caliber.*

Caliburn (kal'i-bèrn), *n.* Another name for *Excalibur*, the sword of King Arthur: as, "*Caliburn's* resistless brand," *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, i. 15.

calicate (kal'i-kāt), *a.* [A corrupt form of *calycate*, as if < L. *calix* (*calic-*), a cup (see *calix*), + *-ate*[1].] See *calycate.*

calice (kal'is), *n.* [< ME. *calis, chalice,* < OF. *calice*, a cup, assibilated **chalice*, > E. *chalice*, q. v., < L. *calix* (*calic-*), a cup: see *chalice.*] **1**†. A cup, usually a communion-cup; a chalice.

Eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice.*
Jer. Taylor.

2. In *zoöl.*, the little cup in which the polyp of a coral-producing zoöphyte is contained.

calices (kal'i-sēz), *n. pl.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a corrupt form of *calyces*, plural of *calyx* (which see).

caliche (kä-lē'che), *n.* [Sp., a pebble, also a flake of lime; in Mex. Sp. soft or earthy limestone; used by Humboldt as equiv. to Sp. *caliza*, limestone; < *cal*, < L. *calx*, lime: see *calx*[1].] The local name of various mineral deposits; in South America, native impure nitrate of soda (Chile saltpeter); in Arizona and adjacent regions, a calcareous deposit formed beneath the surface sand or soil.

caliciferous, *a.* See *calyciferous.*

calicle, *n.* In *zoöl.*, same as *calycle*, 2.

calico (kal'i-kō), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *callico* (cf. Dan. *kaliko*, Sw. *kalliko*, F. *calicot*, Sp. *calicó*, < E.; Sp. *calicut, calicud*, a silk stuff); so called from *Calicut* (in early mod. E. also *Calicow, Caleco*) in India, whence it was first imported.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *calicoes* or *-cos* (-kōz). **1.** Properly, any white cotton cloth: as, unbleached *calico*, shirting-*calico*, etc. Calico was first manufactured in India, whence it was introduced into Europe.—**2.** In the United States, printed cotton cloth of a coarser quality than muslin.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of calico: as, a *calico* gown. —**2.** Resembling printed cotton or calico; spotted; piebald: as, a *calico* horse. [Rare.]

The kind-hearted Antony alighted from his *calico* mare, and kissed them all with infinite loving-kindness.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 419.

★**calico-back** (kal'i-kō-bak), *n.* A local name on the Atlantic coast of the United States of the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.*

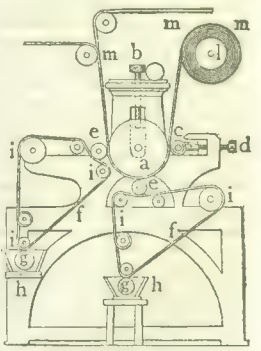
[The name] *Calico-back* [has reference] to the curiously variegated plumage of the upper parts.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 164.

calico-bass (kal'i-kō-bàs), *n.* A name of a sunfish, *Pomoxys sparoides*, of the family *Centrarchidæ.* Also called *grass-bass, strawberry-bass*, and *bar-fish.* See *crappie.*

calico-bush (kal'i-kō-bůsh), *n.* A common name of the *Kalmia latifolia*, the mountain laurel of the United States.

calico-printer (kal'i-kō-prin'-tèr), *n.* One whose occupation is the printing of calicoes.

calico-printing (kal'i-kō-prin'-ting), *n.* The art of impressing designs in color upon cloth. The simplest method is the use of engraved wooden blocks, pressed upon the cloth by hand. A separate block is required for each color. Block-printing has also been effected by means of machinery. For most work a cylinder-press is used. The patterns are engraved upon the surface of copper rollers, and the movement of the cloth is continuous and rapid. The colors used are either substantive or adjective: the former have an affinity for the cloth, and by themselves adhere and form permanent dyes; the latter will not of themselves adhere to the fibers, or, if they do, are not permanent, but require to be fixed by mordants. The various styles of printing are called the *bandana, china-blue, decoloring, discharge, madder, padding, resist* style, etc.


Calico-printing Machine, adapted for two pattern-rollers.

The cloth is unwound from roller *l*, and passes beneath the smooth roller *a*, receiving an impression from each of the two rollers *e, e*, as it passes. The roller *a* runs in journal-boxes which are regulated by a set-screw *b* at each end, and a smoothing-roller *c*, actuated by a set-screw *d*, holds the cloth against the roller *a*. The pattern-rollers, *e, e*, are inked by the aprons, *f, f*, which pass over the rollers *i, i, i*, the outside surfaces of the aprons coming in contact with the surfaces of the rollers *g, g*, which revolve in the ink-troughs, *h, h*. After receiving the impressions from the pattern-rollers, *e, e*, the cloth, *m m m*, is led off to be dried and folded.

calico-wood (kal'i-kō-wụ̀d), *n.* The snowdrop-tree, *Halesia tetraptera*, of the southern United States, having a soft, compact, light-brown wood.

calicula (ka-lik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *caliculæ* (-lē). [NL., f.; cf. L. *caliculus*, m., dim. of *calix* (*calic-*), a cup; but the proper form would be **calycula*: see *calycle*.] 1. A calycle.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1858.

calicular (ka-lik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *caliculus* (see *calicula*) + *-ar*.] Formed like a cup; calathiform; cyathiform: as, "*calicular* leaves," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

caliculate (ka-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *caliculatus*, < *calicula*, q. v.] 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *calicular*.—2. Having a calicula or calyx.

calid† (kal'id), *a.* [< L. *calidus*, hot, < *calere*, be hot. Hence also ult. (< L. *calidus*) *caldron*, *chaldron*, *chalder*, etc., and (< *calere*) *calefacient*, *calefy*, *chafe*, *calor*, *caloric*, etc.] Hot; burning; ardent.

calidad (kä-li-däd'), *n.* [Sp., = E. *quality*, q. v.] A Cuban tobacco of superior quality.

calidge (kal'ij), *n.* A kind of Indian pheasant: same as *kaleege*. *W. H. Russell.*

calidity† (ka-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **caliditas*, < *calidus*, hot: see *calid*.] Heat.

> Nor doth it [ice] only submit unto an actual heat but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Calidris (kal'i-dris), *n.* [NL. (as a genus in Cuvier, 1799–1800; improp. *chalidris*, Belon, 1555), < Gr. *καλίδρις*, a var. reading of *σκαλίδρις*, in Aristotle, a speckled water-bird, prob. the redshank (*Totanus calidris*, Linnæus), perhaps < *σκαλίς* (*σκαλιδ-*), a hoe, mattock, shovel, < *σκάλλειν*, stir up, hoe, probe, search. Cf. *Ereunetes* ('searcher'), applied to a genus of sandpipers, in allusion to their probing habits.] 1. [*l. c.*] An old name of sundry small spotted wading birds of Europe, of the family *Scolopacidæ*. See *Arenaria*.—2. A genus of sandpipers (Brisson, 1760), with the knot, *Tringa canutus*, as the type.—3. [*l. c.*] The specific name (Linnæus, 1766) of the spotted redshank, *Totanus calidris*.—4. A genus of three-toed sandpipers, including only the sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. This is the current meaning of the word, dating back to Cuvier, 1800.—5. [*l. c.*] The specific name of the sanderling with those who call the bird *Arenaria calidris*.

caliduct (kal'i-dukt), *n.* [< L. *calere*, be warm (or *calidus*, warm), + *ductus*, a leading (see *duct*); more correctly *caloriduct*, q. v.] A pipe or duct used to convey hot air or steam from a furnace to the apartments of a house. [Rare.]

calif, caliph (kā'lif), *n.* [< ME. *califfe*, *caliphe*, < F. *calife*, < Ar. *khalīfa*, *khalīfah* (> Turk. *khalīfa*), calif, lit. a successor, < *khalafa*, succeed.] Literally, a successor: the title given to the successor of Mohammed as head of the Moslem state and defender of the faith. The calif is vested with absolute authority in all matters pertaining to the religion and civil polity of the Mohammedans. He is called *imam* by the Shiahs, who hold that the successor of Mohammed should be a descendant of the prophet's own family. (See *imam*.) The Sunni Mohammedans hold that the calif should be one of the Koreish, the tribe to which the prophet belonged. Four so called "perfect" califs reigned at Medina from the death of Mohammed to 661, 13 Ommiad califs at Damascus to 750, and 37 Abbasid califs at Bagdad to 1258, when the temporal power of the califs was overthrown by the Turks. There were, however, titular Abbasid califs in Egypt (successors of a member of the family who fled thither in 1258) until the usurpation of the califate by the Turkish sultan Selim I. (1512–20); the office has since remained in the Ottoman (Sunni) dynasty. The title calif was assumed by the Ommiad rulers of Mohammedan Spain at Cordova (755–1031), after the overthrow of the family in Asia. The Fatimite rulers of Egypt (909–1171) also called themselves califs. Also spelled *kalif*, *khalif*, etc.

califate, caliphate (kā'li-fāt), *n.* [< *calif* + *-ate*[3]. Cf. Turk. *khalīfet*, Ar. *khalāfa*, califate.] The office or dignity of the califs, or the government of a calif. Also spelled *caliphat*, *kalifate*, *khalifate*.

California coffee, condor, jack, etc. See the nouns.

Californian (kal-i-fôr'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *California* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to California, one of the Pacific States of the United States: as, *Californian* gold.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of California.—**Lower Californian**, pertaining to, or an inhabitant of, Lower or Baja California, a peninsular territory of Mexico, south of the State of California (in this relation called Upper or Alta California).

califship (kā'lif-ship), *n.* [< *calif* + *-ship*.] Same as *califate*.

caliga (kal'i-gä), *n.*; pl. *caligæ* (-jē). [L., a shoe, a boot, esp. a soldier's boot. Cf. *calceus*, a shoe, and see *calceate*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military shoe; the most common form of foot-covering of all ranks up to centurion. It consisted of a strong sole with projecting nails, having secured to it, in the most usual form, a number of straps or thongs so disposed as to inclose the foot as high as the ankle, but leaving the toes exposed.

2. A bishop's stocking. See *buskin*, *n.*, 5.

> Our English bishops began at an early period to wear these *caligæ* or episcopal stockings.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 249.

caligate† (kal'i-gāt), *n.* [< L. *caligatus*, booted, < *caliga*, a shoe, a boot.] 1. One wearing stockings.—2. A common soldier; also, a faint-hearted coward. *Coles*, 1717.

caligated (kal'i-gā-ted), *a.* [< L. *caligatus*, booted, < *caliga*, a boot.] In *ornith.*, laminiplantar; having the typical oscine tarsus.

> Having only nine primaries and *caligated* tarsi, it was an oscine form.
> *P. L. Sclater*, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XI. 50.

caligation (kal-i-gā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *caligatio(n-)*, < *caligare*, pp. *caligatus*, be in darkness, < *caligo*, darkness: see *caligo*.] Darkness; dimness; cloudiness; specifically, dimness of sight: as, "a *caligation* or dimness," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.

Caligidæ (ka-lij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caligus* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonostomous crustaceans, the species of which are ectoparasitic upon fishes. They have a flat body with a shield- or buckler-like cephalothorax, and small or reduced abdomen; a large genital segment, especially in the female; four pairs of biramous pleopods or swimming-feet; and a suctorial mouth with styliform mandibles. The females have long, string-like egg-tubes. The *Caligidæ* live on the skin and gills of marine fishes. There are a number of genera besides *Caligus*.

Caligides (ka-li-zhēd'), *n. pl.* [F. pl., repr. NL. *Caligidæ*, q. v.] In Latreille's system of classification, a tribe of his *Siphonostoma*, or parasitic crustaceans, approximately equivalent to the modern order *Siphonostoma*.

caliginosity (ka-lij-i-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **caliginosita(t-)s*, < *caliginosus*, caliginous.] Darkness; dimness. [Rare.]

caliginous (ka-lij'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *caliginosus*, < *caligo* (*caligin-*), darkness: see *caligo*.] Dim; obscure; dark. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]

caliginously (ka-lij'i-nus-li), *adv.* Obscurely. [Rare.]

caliginousness (ka-lij'i-nus-nes), *n.* Dimness; obscurity. [Rare.]

★**caligo** (ka-lī'go), *n.* [L., darkness, dimness, prop. mist, vapor, fog.] 1. Dimness of sight; caligation. Also called *achlys*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Brassolinæ*. *C. eurylochus* is the enormous owl-butterfly of South America, sometimes expanding 9 inches. *C. uranus* is another species with an orange bar across the wings.

caligrapher, caligraphic, etc. See *calligrapher*, etc.

caligula (ka-lig'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *caligulæ* (-lē). [L. *caligula*, dim. of *caliga*, a boot, esp. a soldier's boot: see *caliga*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a boot; an ocreate or fused tarsal envelop.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Moore*, 1862.

Caligus (kal'i-gus), *n.* [NL., < L. *caliga*, a boot.] A genus of parasitic suctorial crustaceans, of the group called *Epizoa*, or fish-lice, having the elongated labium and metastoma united in a tube which incloses the sharp styliform mandibles, typical of the family *Caligidæ*. *C. curtus* is a parasite of the cod.

calimanco, *n.* See *calamanco*.

calin (kä-laṅ'), *n.* [F. *calin*, Pg. *calaim*, Sp. *calin*, < Ar. *kala'i*, tin. Cf. Malay *kalang*, tin.] A metal (an alloy of lead and tin) of which the Chinese make tea-canisters and the like.

caliological (kal-i-ọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Relating to caliology.

★**caliology** (kal-i-ol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *καλιά*, a dwelling, hut, nest (= L. *cella*, a hut, chamber: see *cell*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of ornithology which relates to birds' nests.

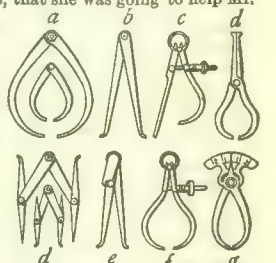
> The extraordinary taste and ability many birds display in this matter, as well as the wide range of their habitudes, furnishes one of the most delightful departments of ornithology, called *caliology*.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 227.

calipash (kal'i-pash or kal-i-pash'), *n.* [Appar. a perversion of Sp. *carapacho*, E. *carapace*, q. v. Cf. *calipee*.] In *cookery*, that part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield, consisting of a fatty gelatinous substance of a dull-greenish color. Also spelled *callipash*.

> For now instead of rich sir-loins, we see
> Green *calipash* and yellow calipee.
> *Prol. to The Dramatist.*

calipee (kal'i-pē or kal-i-pē'), *n.* [Perhaps an arbitrary variation of *calipash*.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield, consisting of a fatty gelatinous substance of a light-yellow color. Also spelled *callipee*.

> Dobbin helped himself to turtle soup; for the lady of the house, before whom the tureen was placed, was so ignorant of the contents, that she was going to help Mr. Sedley without bestowing upon him either calipash or *calipee*.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.



a, outside calipers; *b*, inside calipers; *c*, keyhole calipers; *d*, *d*, double calipers; *e*, lock-joint calipers; *f*, spring-adjusting calipers; *g*, register calipers.

★**caliper** (kal'i-pèr), *n.* [Also written *calliper*, a corruption of *caliber*, q. v.] An instrument for measuring diameters; a caliber: commonly in the plural. The term *caliper* or *calipers* is used generally to denote an instrument for measuring the exterior diameter of any cylindrical body, and *star-gage* or *inside calipers* for an instrument used for obtaining the interior diameter of the bore of a gun, casing, or jacket.

> Not by volume, but by quality, which the *calipers* fail to measure or scales weigh, does wit declare the values of the imponderable essences, sensibility and thought.
> *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 143.

caliper (kal'i-pèr), *v. t.* [< *caliper*, *n.* Cf. *caliber*, *v.*] To ascertain the diameter of (any cylindrical body) by means of calipers, or by a star-gage: as, to *caliper* a gun.

caliper-gage, -rule, -square. See *caliber-gage*, etc.

caliph, caliphate, *n.* See *calif*, *califate*.

Calippic (ka-lip'ik), *a.* [More correctly *Callippic*, < Gr. Κάλλιππος, Callippus. The name means 'having a beautiful horse,' < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ἵππος* = L. *equus*, a horse.] Of or pertaining to Calippus (Callippus), a Greek astronomer of the fourth century before Christ. —**Calippic period**, a period equal to four Metonic cycles less one day, proposed by Calippus to correct the excess of the Metonic reckoning. It contains 27,759 days. Also called *Calippic cycle*.

Calisaya bark. See *Bolivian bark*, under *bark*[2].

calisthenic, calisthenics, etc. See *callisthenic*, etc.

caliver† (kal'i-vèr), *n.* [Formerly also *caleever*, < F. *calibre*, caliber, bore: see *caliber*.] In the sixteenth century, a hand-firearm lighter than the musket and fired without a rest; especially, such a gun when of fixed diameter or caliber for a whole company of soldiers using the same ammunition. Also spelled *calliver*.

> Such as fear the report of a *caliver*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

> He is so hung with pikes, halberts, petronels, *calivers*, and muskets, that he looks like a justice of peace's hall.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

> We had our particular calibre of harquebuse to our regiment . . . of which word calibre came first that unapt term we use to call a harquebuse, a *caliver*.
> *Maitland*, Hist. London.

calix, *n.*; pl. *calices*. [A form of *calyx*, by confusion with L. *calix*, a cup, > E. *calice*, *chalice*, q. v.] See *calyx*.

Calixtine[1] (ka-liks'tin), *n.* [< ML. *Calixtini*, a sect so called, referred to *calix*, a cup, the cup of the eucharist; in form as if from *Calixtus*, a proper name: see *-ine*[1].] One of a sect of Hussites in Bohemia, who published their confession in 1421, the leading article of which was a demand to partake of the cup (*calix*) as well as of the bread in the Lord's supper, from which they were also called *Utraquists* (L. *uterque*, both). Their tenets were conceded by the articles of Basel in 1433, and they became the predominant party in Bohemia. They aimed to restore the cup to the laity, to subject clergy accused of crime to lay authority, and to deprive the clergy of lands and temporal jurisdiction. Gradually they lapsed from the severity of their principles, and by the beginning of the sixteenth century had ceased to be of any importance, serving only to prepare the way for Protestantism.

Calixtine[2] (ka-liks'tin), *n.* [< George *Calixtus* + *-ine*[1].] A follower of George Calixtus, a Lutheran theologian, who died in 1656. See *Syncretist*.

calk[1], **caulk** (kâk), *v. t.* [Prob. the same word, with extended sense, as ME. *cauken*, tread, as a cock, < OF. *cauquer*, tread, tent a wound, = Sp. dial. *calcar* = Pg. *calcar* = It. *calcare*, tread, trample, < L. *calcare*, tread, trample, tread down, tread in, < *calx* (*calc-*), heel: see *calx*[2], and cf. *calcitrate*. Cf. Gael. *calc* = Ir. *calcam*, drive with a hammer, calk (see *ca*[2]). The modern sense of E. *calk*[1] agrees with the appar. unrelated F. *calfater*, *calfeutrer* = Pr. *calafatar*

= Sp. *calafatear* = Pg. *calafetar* = It. *calafatare* (ML. *calafatare*, MGr. καλεφατεῖν), calk a ship: of uncertain (perhaps Ar.) origin.] To drive oakum into the seams of (a ship or other vessel). See *calking*[1], 1.—**Calking-chisel.** See *chisel*.

calk[2] (kalk), *v. t.* [Also spelled *calque*; = D. *kalkeren* = G. *kalkieren* = Dan. *kalkere*, < F. *calquer* = It. *calcare*, calk, < L. as if **calcare*, < *calx* (*calc-*), lime: see *chalk*.] 1. To cover with chalk, as the back of a design, for the purpose of transferring a copy of it.—2. To copy, as a drawing, a map, etc., by tracing. See *calking*[2].

calk[3] (kâk), *n.* [Also written *cauk*, *cork*; appar. short for *calker*[2] or *calkin*, q. v.] 1. A spur projecting downward from a horseshoe, serving to prevent slipping.—2. A piece of iron with sharp points worn on the sole or heel of the shoe or boot to prevent slipping on the ice or to make it wear longer: also worn by lumbermen in the woods, and especially on the drive. [U. S.]



Horseshoe-Calks, *a*, *a*.

calk[3] (kâk), *v. t.* [Also written *cock*; < *calk*[3], *n.*] 1. To fit with calks, as horseshoes.—2. To injure or hurt with a calk, as when a horse wounds one of his feet with the calk on another foot.

calk[4]†, *v.* [Short for *calcule*, q. v.] To calculate.

calker[1], **caulker** (kâ′kėr), *n.* [< *calk*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who calks; especially, one whose occupation is the calking of ships.

calker[2] (kâ′kėr), *n.* [Also called *calkin*, and in the United States *calk* (see *calk*[3]); prob. connected with *calk*[1] and L. *calx*, heel. Cf. L. *calcar*, a spur.] Same as *calk*[3]. [Eng.]

calker[3]†, *n.* [< *calk*[4] + *-er*[1].] One who calculates nativities. *Nares*.

calketrap†, *n.* Same as *caltrop*.

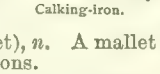
calki, *n.* See *kalki*.

calkin (kâ′kin), *n.* Same as *calk*[3]. [Eng.]

> On this horse is Arcite
> Trotting the stones of Athens, which the *calkins*
> Did rather tell than trample.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

calking[1], **caulking** (kâ′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *calk*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of filling the seams of vessels with oakum, to prevent penetration of water. The oakum is forced below the surface, and the space outside of it is filled with melted pitch.—2. In *carp.*, a dovetail tenon-and-mortise joint by which cross-timbers are secured together, much used for fixing the tie-beams of a roof, or the binding-joists of a floor, down to the wall-plates.

calking[2] (kal′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *calk*[2], *v.*] The copying of a picture or design by means of tracing. Three methods are used: (1) rubbing the back of the design with a pencil, chalk, or crayon, and tracing over its lines with a hard point, which causes the coating on the back to make an impression of them on a sheet of paper or other material placed beneath; (2) following over the lines of the superimposed design in the same way as above, but, instead of coating the back of the design with a painting medium, interposing a piece of prepared transfer-paper between it and the surface which is to receive the copy; (3) tracing the design directly upon a piece of transferent paper, oiled linen, or the like, fixed over it. Also written ★*caulking*, *cocking*, and *cogging*.



Calking-iron.

calking-iron (kâ′king-ī″ėrn), *n.* A chisel used for calking the seams of vessels.

calking-mallet (kâ′king-mal″et), *n.* A mallet or beetle for driving calking-irons.

calk-swage (kâk′swāj), *n.* A tool for forming calks on horseshoes.

call[1] (kâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *cal*, *calle*, < ME. *callen*, *kallen*, < AS. *ceallian* (rare), call, = OFries. *kella*, *kaltia*, speak, = MD. *kallen*, speak, say, talk, D. *kallen*, talk, chatter, = MLG. *kallen*, speak, talk, call, = OHG. *challōn*, MHG. *kallen*, speak loudly, talk, = Icel. *kalla*, say, call, name, = Sw. *kalla* = Dan. *kalde*, call, = L. *garrire*, talk (see *garrulous*), = Gr. γηρύειν, Doric γαρύειν, speak, proclaim, = Skt. √ *gar*, sing. Not connected with L. *calare* = Gr. καλεῖν, call: see *calends*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To utter in a loud voice; read over in a loud tone; hence, to pronounce or announce.

> Nor parish clerk who *calls* the psalms so clear.
> *Gay*, Shep. Week, vi. 49.

2. To attract or demand the attention of (a person or an animal), or arouse, as from sleep, by loudly uttering his (its) name, or some other word or exclamation.

> Answer as I *call* you. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

3. To invite or command to come; summon to one's presence; send for: as, to *call* a messenger; to *call* a cab.

> Pharaoh shall *call* you, and shall say, What is your occupation? Gen. xlvi. 33.
>
> And sent forth his servants to *call* them that were bidden to the wedding. Mat. xxii. 3.
>
> *Call* hither Clifford; bid him come amain.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.
>
> Be not amazed; *call* all your senses to you; defend your reputation. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

4. To convoke; assemble; issue a summons for the assembling of: as, to *call* a meeting: often with *together*: as, the king *called* his council *together*.

> Sanctify ye a fast, *call* a solemn assembly, gather the elders and all the inhabitants of the land. Joel ii. 14.

5. To name; apply to by way of name or designation.

> And God *called* the light Day, and the darkness he *called* Night. Gen. i. 5.
>
> And from thense we Ascendid a lytyll And come to a nother tower *Callyd* Galilee.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

6. To designate or characterize as; state or affirm to be; reckon; consider.

> *Call* you that backing of your friends? A plague upon such backing! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.
>
> He [James II.] was willing to make for his religion exertions and sacrifices from which the great majority of those who are *called* religious men would shrink.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. To indicate or point out as being; manifest, reckon, or suppose to be.

> This speech *calls* him Spaniard, being nothing but a large inventory of his own commendations.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.
>
> He was a grave personage, about my own age (which we shall *call* about fifty). *Scott.*
>
> The whole army is *called* 700,000 men, but of these only 80,000 can be reckoned available. *Brougham.*

8. To select, as for an office, a duty, or an employment; appoint: as, "Paul, . . . *called* to be an apostle," Rom. i. 1.—9. To invoke or appeal to.

> I *call* God for a record upon my soul. 2 Cor. i. 23.

10. In *shooting*, to lure, as wild birds, within range by imitating their notes.—**Called session**, a special session of a legislative body summoned by the executive. [U. S.]—**To call a card**, in *whist*, to name a card which has been improperly exposed, requiring the player to whom it belongs to place it face up on the table, that it may be played whenever an opponent wishes. Such a card is known as a *called card*.—**To call a chapel.** See *chapel*.—**To call back**, to recall; summon or bring back; hence, to revoke or retract.

> I have joys,
> That in a moment can *call back* thy wrongs,
> And settle thee in thy free state again.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

To call forth, to bring or summon to action: as, to *call forth* all the faculties of the mind.—**To call in**, to collect: as, to *call in* debts or money; or to withdraw from circulation: as, to *call in* clipped coin; or to summon to one's house, invite to come together: as, to *call in* neighbors and friends.—**To call names**, to use opprobrious epithets toward; apply reproachful appellations to. *Swift.*—**To call off**, to summon away; divert: as, to *call off* the attention; to *call off* workmen from their employment.—**To call out.** (*a*) To challenge to a duel.

> Yet others tell, the Captain fix'd thy doubt,
> He'd call thee brother, or he'd *call* thee *out*.
> *Crabbe*, Parish Register.

(*b*) To summon into service: as, to *call out* the militia. (*c*) To elicit; bring into play; evoke.

> New territory, augmented numbers, and extended interests *call out* new virtues and abilities, and the tribe makes long strides. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 181.
>
> Venice, afterwards the greatest of all, is the city which may most truly be said to have been *called out* of nothing in after-times. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 11.

To call over, to go over by reading aloud name by name: as, to *call over* a list or roll of names.—**To call the roll**, to read aloud from a list the names of the members in a legislative or other body.—**To call to account**, to demand an explanation or accounting from.

> The king had sent for the earl to return home, where he should be *called to account* for all his miscarriages.
> *Lord Henry Clarendon.*

To call to mind, to recollect; revive in memory.

> I cannot *call to mind* where I have read or heard words more mild and peacefull. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 51.

To call to the bar, to admit to the rank of barrister. [Great Britain.]—**To call up.** (*a*) To bring into view or recollection: as, to *call up* the image of a deceased friend. (*b*) To bring into action or discussion: as, to *call up* a bill before a legislative body. (*c*) To require payment of: as, to *call up* the sums still due on shares.—**Syn. 3** and **4.** *Call*, *Invite*, *Bid*, *Convoke*, *Summon*, assemble, convene. *Call* is generic, and applicable to summonses of all kinds. *Invite* is more formal, and in compliance with the requirements of courteous ceremony; *bid* in this sense is obsolete or poetic. *Convoke*, literally to call together, implies authority in the agent and an organization which is called into session or assembly: as, to *convoke* the Houses of Parliament. *Summon* implies authority in the summoner and usually formality in the method.

> *Call'd* her to shelter in the hollow oak.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.
>
> He [the Governor] dispatched his Chamberlain, an elderly and dignified personage, bearing a silver mace as the badge of his office, . . . to *invite* me to dinner.
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, p. 116.

> As many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage.
> Mat. xxii. 9.
>
> In capital cases the grand council is *convoked* to pronounce sentence. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 338.
>
> Some trumpet *summon* hither to the walls
> These men of Angiers. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

5 and 6. To designate, entitle, term, style.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a sound designed (or as if designed) to attract attention; demand heed to one's wish, entreaty, etc.; shout; cry.

> The angel of the Lord *called* to Hagar. Gen. xxi. 17.
>
> Who is that *calls* so coldly? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.
>
> And from the wood-top *calls* the crow through all the gloomy day. *Bryant*, Death of the Flowers.

2. To make a short stop or visit: followed by *at*, *for*, or *on* or *upon*: as, to *call at* a house or place, *for* a person or thing, or *upon* a person. (See phrases below.) [Johnson supposes this use to have originated in the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a *call*.]

> Yet say the neighbours when they *call*,
> It is not bad but good land. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

3. In *poker*, to equal the amount bet by a preceding player without raising it.—**To be** (or **feel**) **called on**, to be (or feel) under obligation or compulsion.

> He was not *called on* to throw away his own life and those of his brave followers, in a cause perfectly desperate, for a chimerical point of honor. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

To call for. (*a*) To demand; require; claim: as, a crime *calls for* punishment. (*b*) To make a stop or brief visit for the procurement of, as a thing, or the company of a person to another place.—**To call on** or **upon.** (*a*) To demand from or appeal to: as, to *call on* a person to pay what he owes; to *call upon* a person for a song. (*b*) To pray to or worship; invoke: as, to *call on* the name of the Lord. (*c*) To make a short visit to, as a person or a family, usually for a special purpose.—**To call out**, to make utterance in a loud voice; bawl.

★**call**[1] (kâl), *n.* [< *call*[1], *v.*; ME. *cal* = Icel. *kall*.] 1. A loud cry; a shout.

> They gave but a *call*, and in came their master.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. An invocation or prayer.

> Hear thy suppliant's *call*. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 403.

3. Demand; requisition; claim, public or private: as, the *calls* of justice or humanity; to have many *calls* upon one's time.—4†. Vocation; employment; calling.

> Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call*. *Dryden.*

Specifically—5. A divine vocation or summons: as, the *call* of Abraham.

> St. Paul himself believed he had a *call* to it when he persecuted the Christians. *Locke.*

6. A summons or notice to assemble; a notice requiring attention or attendance: as, the president issued a *call* for a meeting to be held next week.—7. A specific invitation or request, as of a public body or society; particularly, the invitation presented by a congregation (or on their behalf) to a clergyman to become their pastor, or the document containing such an invitation.

> All who accept *calls* and serve churches are pastors.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 420.

8. An invitation or request (usually expressed by applause) to an actor to reappear on the scene, or to come before the curtain, to receive the acknowledgments of the audience.—9. *Milit.*, a summons by bugle, pipe, or drum, for the soldiers to perform any duty: as, a bugle-*call*.—10. *Naut.*, a peculiar silver whistle or pipe used by the boatswain and his mates, whose special badge it is. It is used to attract attention to orders about to be given, and to direct the performance of duties by various strains or signals. In old times a gold call-and-chain was the badge of an admiral.

11. The cry or note of a bird.—12. In *hunting*: (*a*) A note blown on the horn to encourage the hounds. (*b*) A pipe or whistle for imitating the notes of wild birds and thus luring them within range of the gun.

> What, was your mountebank their *call*? their whistle?
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 5.

13. An assessment on the stockholders of a corporation or joint-stock company, or members of a mutual insurance company, usually for payment of instalments of their unpaid subscriptions, or for their promised contributions to pay losses.—14. A request that holders of bonds which have been drawn for redemption by a government or corporation will present them and receive payment of the principal sums mentioned in them, and whatever interest may then be due, no further interest being payable after the date named.—15. In the *stock exchange*, the privilege (secured by contract and for a consideration) of claiming or

demanding and receiving (*a*) a certain number of shares of some particular stock, at a specified price and within a stated period, or (*b*) the difference of value at the time of making the demand over that specified in the contract, if the price has risen; hence, the document it self. The following is a copy of the form commonly used: "New York, [date]. For value received, the bearer may call on me for [so many] shares of the common stock of [such and such a] Railroad Company, at [so much] per cent., any time within [so many] days from date. The bearer is entitled to all dividends or extra dividends declared during the time. Expires [date] at 1½ P. M."

16†. Authority; command.

Oh! sir, I wish he were within my *call* or yours.
Sir J. Denham.

17. Occasion; cause; business; necessity: as, you had no *call* to be there. [Colloq.]

They had no wish to fall away from Cæsar and his Empire; but they felt no great *call* to fight for them.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 126.

18. A short visit: as, to make a *call;* to pay one a *call.*

Evidently the morning *call* is a remote sequence of that system under which a subordinate ruler had from time to time to show loyalty to a chief ruler by presenting himself to do homage. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 381.

19. In *poker*, a demand for a show-down; the show-down itself.—**20.** A brood of wild ducks. *Halliwell.*—**At call,** without previous notice; on demand: applied especially to loans repayable on demand, or bank-deposits repayable whenever asked for.—**At one's beck and call.** See *beck*[2].—**Call of the house,** a roll-call in a parliamentary body, for the purpose of ascertaining what members are absent without leave or just cause. In the House of Representatives at Washington it may be made at any time, in the British House of Commons it is always on some days' notice.—**Call to the bar,** in England and Ireland, the formal admission of a person to the rank of barrister.—**Electric call,** a signal operated by electricity; an annunciator or call-bell.—**House of call.** See *house.*—**Money on call,** money loaned subject to recall at any moment. See *call-loan.*—**Port of call.** See *port.*—**Puts and calls.** See *put*, *n.*—**Within call,** within hearing-distance.

I saw a lady *within call.* *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

call[2]† (kâl), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *caul*[1].

calla (kal'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *calla*, ★otherwise *calsa* or *calya*, the name in Pliny of an unidentified plant; the correct reading is supposed to be **calyx*, < Gr. *κάλυξ*, the cup or calyx of a flower: see *calyx.*] **1.** [*cap.*] A genus of araceous plants, of a single species, *C. palustris*, the water-arum, which occurs in cold marshes in Europe and North America. It has heart-shaped leaves from a creeping root-stock, an open white spathe, and red berries. Its root is extremely acrid, but is made harmless by heat, and yields an eatable starch.

2. A plant of the genus *Calla.*—**3.** A familiar plant of household cultivation belonging to the allied genus *Aroides.* It is very often erroneously called *calla-lily*, because of the lily-like appearance of its pure-white flowers.

Callæas (ka-lē'as), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1788), in reference to the wattles, < Gr. *κάλλαιον*, a cock's comb, pl. wattles.] The typical genus of tree-crows of the subfamily *Callœatinæ*, including the wattled tree-crows of New Zealand. *C. cinerea*, the leading species, is of a dark color, about the size of a magpie, with a long, graduated tail, and caruncles at the base of the bill.

Callæatinæ (ka-lē-ạ-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), < *Callœas* (*-at-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Corvidæ*, the tree-crows of Asia, the East Indies, Australia, and Polynesia. Besides *Callœas*, the leading forms are *Struthidea cinerea* of Australia; *Crypsirhina varians*, the temia or benteot of Java, of a bronzed greenish-black color; and *Temnurus* (or *Dendrocitta*) *vagabunda*, the wandering pie of India. There are several other species of these genera. Certain African forms, as *Cryptorhina afra*, are also sometimes included in this group, the general relationships of which are with the magpies and other long-tailed jays. Also called *Glaucopinæ.*

callæatine (ka-lē'ạ-tin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Callœatinæ.*

callæsthetics, *n.* See *callesthetics.*

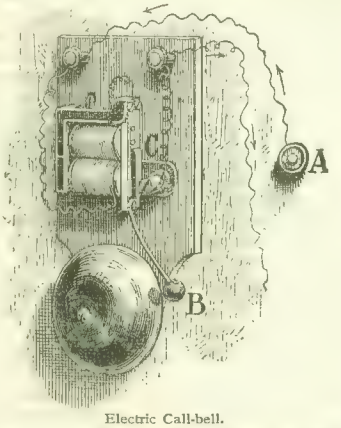
callainite (ka-lā'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *καλλάϊνος*, *καλάϊνος*, like the *κάλλαϊς*, *κάλαϊς*, a turquoise, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *calaite.*] A hydrous aluminium phosphate related to turquoise.

callant (kal'ạnt), *n.* [Also *callan*, OSc. *galand*, a young man, Fl. (D.) *kalant*, a customer.] A young lad; a stripling; a boy. [Scotch.]

Ye're a daft *callant*, and I must correct you some of these days. *Scott*, Waverley, lxxi.

callat†, *n.* and *v.* See *callet.*

call-bell (kâl'bel), *n.* A small (usually stationary) bell, used as a signal to summon an attendant, etc. A common form consists of a stationary hand-bell which is rung by means of a clapper pivoted at one end, and acted on by means of a vertical plunger. Also called *bell-call.*—**Electric call-bell,** a mechanical contrivance, consisting essentially of a gong-bell and a small electromagnet, to the armature of which the hammer of the bell is attached. The arrangement is such that when the circuit is completed, as by pressing down a button, the current passes by a spring to the armature, thence



Electric Call-bell.

A, push-button by which the circuit is completed; *B*, hammer and gong; *C*, spring by which contact is made between the armature of the electromagnet and the wire.

to the electromagnet; its core is magnetized, the armature is attracted, and the hammer strikes the gong. The circuit being broken by the motion of the armature and attached spring away from its contact, the electromagnet ceases to act, the armature flies back, completes the circuit again, and thus the automatic action of the hammer continues as long as the current passes.

call-bird (kâl'bêrd), *n.* A bird taught to allure others into a snare; a decoy-bird. *Goldsmith.*

call-box (kâl'boks), *n.* In a theater, a frame, usually hung in a greenroom, in which calls or notices to attend rehearsals, etc., are placed.

call-boy (kâl'boi), *n.* **1.** A boy whose duty it is to call actors upon the stage at the proper moment.—**2.** A boy who repeats the orders of the captain of a steamboat to the engineer. [Eng.]—**3.** A boy who answers a call-bell.

call-button (kâl'but″n), *n.* A push-button or other device for closing an electric signal or a telephone circuit, and ringing a call-bell or sounding an alarm.

call-changes (kâl'chān″jez), *n. pl.* In *bell-ringing*, the method in which the ringers are told when to ring by a call from the conductor, or by following a written order.

caller[1] (kâ'lèr), *n.* [< *call*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who calls, in any sense of the verb; especially, one who pays a short complimentary visit.

caller[2] (kal'ėr), *a.* [Prob. due to Icel. *kaldr* = Sw. *kall*, cold: see *cold.* Cf. *calver.*] **1.** Cool; refreshing: as, a *caller* breeze. [Scotch.]

Sae sweet his voice, sae smooth his tongue,
His breath's like *caller* air.
Beattie, There's nae Luck about the House.

Gang awa, bairn, and take a mouthful of the *caller* air.
Scott, Monastery, II. 85.

2. Fresh; in proper season: applied chiefly to fish: as, *caller* herrings. [Scotch.]

callesthetics (kal-es-thet'iks), *n.* [< *calli-* (< Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful) + *esthetics.*] A term proposed by Whewell for *esthetics*, the science of the perception of the beautiful, the term *esthetics* to be extended to perception in general. *Krauth*, Vocab. Phil. Also spelled *callœsthetics.*

callet† (kal'et), *n.* [Also *callat*, *callot*, etc.; perhaps < F. *caillette*, fool, ninny (Cotgrave), dim. of *caille*, a quail: see *quail*[2].] **1.** A tatling or talkative woman; a scold; a gossip.

Come hither, you old *callet*, you tattling huswife.
Gascoigne.

2. A trull; a drab; a lewd woman.

He call'd her whore; a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid such terms upon his *callet.*
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

callet† (kal'et), *v. i.* [< *callet*, *n.*] To rail; scold.

To hear her in her spleen
Callet like a butter-quean.
R. Brathwaite, Care's Cure, in Panedone.

calleting (kal'et-ing), *p. a.* Scolding: as, a *calleting* wife. [North. Eng.]

calley-stone (kal'i-stōn), *n.* [< **calley*, prob. connected with *calliard*, + *stone.*] In *coal-mining*, a kind of hard sandstone, more or less argillaceous. See *ganister.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

calli, *n.* Plural of *callus.*

calli-. [< Gr. *καλλι-*, usual combining form (later *καλο-*: see *calo-*) of *καλός*, beautiful, fair, good, noble, orig. **καλγός*, = Skt. *kalya*, well, healthy; perhaps = AS. *hāl*, E. *whole*, q. v., = Icel. *heill*, E. *hale*[1], q. v.] The first element in some words of Greek origin, signifying beautiful.

Calliænas (kal-i-ē'nas), *n.* Same as *Calœnas.*

Calliandra (kal-i-an'drạ), *n.* [< Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, mod. a stamen, the long colored stamens being the most conspicuous part of the flower.] A genus of ornamental shrubs and perennial herbs, of the family *Mimosaceæ*, comprising about 80 species, natives of tropical America and northward to the borders of the United States. Several of the species yield an astringent juice.

Callianira (kal″i-ạ-nī'rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *-ανειρα* (as in *ἀντιάνειρα*, *βωτιάνειρα*, etc.), < *ἀνήρ*, a man.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Callianiridæ. Péron and Lesueur*, 1810.—**2.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

Callianiridæ (kal″i-ạ-nir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callianira* + *-idæ.*] A family of saccate or stenostomatous ctenophorans, with a rounded body, two filiform tentacles, and no oral lobes.

calliard (kal'iärd), *n.* [Cf. *calley-stone;* perhaps connected with F. *caillou*, a flint, pebble, prob. < L. *calculus*, a pebble: see *calculus.*] In *coal-mining*, a hard, smooth, flinty gritstone. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]

Callicarpa (kal-i-kär'pạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A considerable genus of widely distributed verbenaceous shrubs. The best-known species is *C. Americana*, of the United States, called *French mulberry*, cultivated for ornament on account of its abundant violet-colored berries.

Callicephalus (kal-i-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* See *Callocephalon.*

Callichroma (kal-i-krō'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, having an acute scutellum, lateral prothoracic spines, and fore-coxal cavities closed behind. *C. moschata* is a large bronzed green European species about an inch long, exhaling a musky odor; *C. splendidum* is a bronzed reddish species of the southern United States. Also *Colachroma.*

callichthyid (ka-lik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Callichthyidæ.*

Callichthyidæ (kal-ik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callichthys* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Callichthys*, containing small fresh-water South American catfishes.

Callichthys (ka-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάλλιχθυς*, name of a fish, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of nematognathous fishes, of the family *Siluridæ*, or sheat-fishes, or made the type of *Callichthyidæ*, characterized by two series of bony plates on the sides from head to tail. The species are South American.

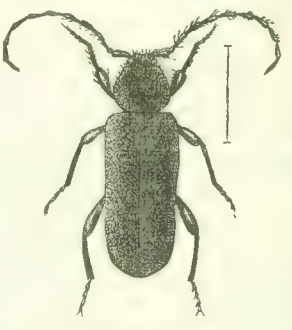
callicot†, *n.* See *calico.*

callid (kal'id), *a.* [< L. *callidus*, expert, shrewd, < *callere*, be expert, know by experience, lit. be callous, < *callum*, also *callus*, hard, thick skin: see *callous*, *callus.*] Skilled; expert; shrewd. [Rare.]

callidity (ka-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *callidita(t-)s*, < *callidus:* see *callid.*] Skill; discernment; shrewdness. Also *callidness.* [Rare.]

Her eagle-eyed *callidity.* *C. Smart*, The Hop-Garden.

Callidium (ka-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + dim. term. *-ιδιον.*] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, containing species of flattened form with spineless prothorax and elytra, usually thickened femora, and eyes not embracing the base of the antennæ. *C. bajulus* and *C. antennatum* are examples. Its larvæ infest fir-trees, causing oval perforations where the mature insects make their escape.


Callidium antennatum.
(Vertical line shows natural size.)

callidness (kal'id-nes), *n.* Same as *callidity.*

calligrapher (ka-lig'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *calligraphy* + ★*-er*[1].] One skilled in calligraphy. Also spelled *caligrapher*, *kalligrapher.*

calligraphic (kal-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καλλιγραφικός*, < *καλλιγράφος*: see *calligraphy.*] Relating or pertaining to calligraphy. Also spelled *caligraphic*, *kalligraphic.*

calligraphical (kal-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *calligraphic*.

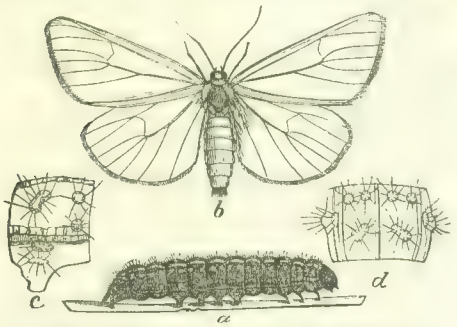
calligraphist (ka-lig'ra-fist), *n.* [< *calligraphy* + *-ist.*] One skilled in calligraphy. Also spelled *caligraphist, kalligraphist.*

calligraphy (ka-lig'ra-fi), *n.* [=F. *calligraphie*, < Gr. *καλλιγραφία*, < *καλλιγράφος*, writing a beautiful hand, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *γράφειν*, write.] The art of beautiful writing; fair or elegant writing or penmanship; by extension, handwriting in general; penmanship. Also spelled *caligraphy, kalligraphy.*

My *calligraphy*, a fair hand
Fit for a secretary.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

The principle of *calligraphy*, or the striving after elegance and regularity of form [in penmanship], which may be noticed in the square [Hebrew] character, where the letters are separate, distinct, well-proportioned.
T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., II. 16.

Callimorpha (kal-i-môr'fä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλίμορφος*, having a beautiful form, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *μορφή*, form.] A genus of moths, of the family *Arctiidæ*, or referred to the *Lithosiidæ*. *C. jacobæa*, so called from its feeding on the ragwort, *Senecio jacobæa*, is a common British species known as the pink underwing, expanding 1½ inches, with black body and legs, and greenish-black upper wings marked with pink.



Blue-spangled Peach-worm (*Callimorpha fulvicosta*).
a, larva; *b*, imago or moth; *c*, one segment of larva, enlarged, side view; *d*, same, top view. (Moth and larva natural size.)

callimus (kal'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάλλιμος*, a poetical form of *καλός*, beautiful.] **1.** In *mineral.*, the loose and movable central core or stony matter in the cavities of eaglestone.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

calling (kâ'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *callinge*; verbal n. of *call*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of summoning; a call or summons.

What! stand'st thou still and hear'st such a *calling?*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

2. The act of convoking or assembling.

A Bill for the frequent *calling* and meeting of Parliaments. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

3. An invitation. Specifically, in *theol.*: (*a*) The invitation extended in the gospel to all to repent, and accept Christ as a saviour. (*b*) The more special invitation addressed to the hearts of individuals by the direct influence of the Holy Spirit. See *effectual calling*, below.

Give diligence to make your *calling* and election sure.
2 Pet. i. 10.

4. The profession, trade, occupation, or employment to which one is called by aptitude, necessity, etc.; usual occupation, profession, or employment; vocation.

His *calling* laid aside, he lived at ease.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

5. Name; appellation; title.

I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
His youngest son; and would not change that *calling*,
To be adopted heir to Frederick.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

Calling of the plaintiff, a form in English courts of law of calling upon the plaintiff to appear in cases where, for want of sufficient evidence, he consents to be nonsuited or to withdraw himself. Calling the plaintiff by the court crier was once always necessary in a trial after the jury had come in with the verdict, and before its announcement. If no answer was made, the plaintiff was nonsuited, but could renew his action on better evidence. —**Effectual calling**, in *Calvinistic theol.*, the calling by God's word and Spirit of those whom he has predestined unto life, out of sin and death, unto grace and salvation by Jesus Christ. It is so designated to distinguish it from that universal call which the gospel extends to all, but which, according to Calvinistic theology, is ineffectual except when accompanied by the special influences of God's Holy Spirit.

Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit, whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the gospel.
The Shorter Catechism, Qu. 31.

=Syn. **4.** *Pursuit, business*, etc. See *occupation*.

II. *a.* Clamant; crying. [Rare.]

Be not deceived, to think her lenity
Will be perpetual: or, if men be wanting,
The gods will be, to such a *calling* cause.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

calling-crab (kâ'ling-krab), *n.* A crab of the family *Ocypodidæ* and genus *Gelasimus*: so called because one of its claws, which is much larger than the other, is waved or brandished when the animal is disturbed, as if to beckon or call. In the United States it is called *fiddler-crab*. *G. pugillator* is extremely numerous on the southern Atlantic coast, where great troops inhabit the marshes back of the beaches. They dig holes in the ground, of such size that the large claw exactly serves as a stopper to the entrance. See cut under *Gelasimus*.

calling-hare (kâ'ling-hãr), *n.* A pika; any species of the genus *Lagomys* and family *Lagomyidæ*. The animals are so called from the reiterated squeaking cries which they emit while concealed, usually among rocks.

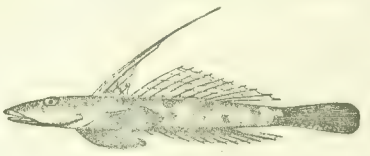
Callicenas (kal-i-sē'nas), *n.* Same as *Calœnas*.

callionymid (kal-i-on'i-mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Callionymidæ*.

Callionymidæ (kal^{l}i-ō-nim'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callionymus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Callionymus*. Species are known as *dragonets*.

Callionyminæ (kal^{l}i-on-i-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callionymus* + *-inæ*.] The callionymids as a subfamily of fishes; in Günther's system of classification, the fourth group of *Gobiidæ*, having the ventral fins widely apart from each other, and two separate dorsal fins.

Callionymus (kal-i-on'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλιώνυμος*, a kind of fish, lit. having a beautiful name, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] The typical genus of the family *Callionymidæ*.



Gemmous Dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*).

Calliope (ka-lī'ō-pē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Καλλιόπη*, lit. having a beautiful voice, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ὄψ* = L. *vox*, voice.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. Also spelled *Kalliope*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] The name given to a harsh musical instrument consisting of a number of steam-whistles tuned to produce different tones. Also called *steam-organ*.—**3.** [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of small sylviine birds, related to *Cyanecula*, the type of which is an Asiatic warbler, *Calliope kamchatkensis*. *Gould*, 1836. The term had previously been the specific name of the same bird. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of a humming-bird, *Stellula calliope*, inhabiting the western United States and Mexico, having the crown and back golden-green, the gorget violet and lilac, set in snowy-white.—**4.** A genus of mammals. *Ogilby*, 1836.—**5.** A genus of dipterous insects.—**6.** A genus of amphipods.

callipash, callipee. See *calipash, calipee*.

Callipepla (kal-i-pep'lä), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *καλλίπεπλος*, beautifully robed, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *πέπλος*, robe.] **1.** A genus of beautiful crested quails, of the subfamily *Ortyginæ* (or *Odontophorinæ*) and family *Perdicidæ*, inhabiting the southwestern United States and Mexico. The best-known species is *C. squamata*, the scaled or blue quail, with a whitish, full, soft crest, and the plumage marked in half-rings, abundant in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and southward. *C. elegans* and *C. douglasi* are other Mexican species. The plumed or helmet quails (*Lophortyx* and *Oreortyx*) are by some brought under *Callipepla*, but usually kept apart.



Scaled Quail (*Callipepla squamata*).

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834.

calliper, *n.* See *caliper*.

Callippic, *a.* See *Calippic*.

Callipsittacus (kal-ip-sit'a-kus), *n.* Same as *Calopsitta*.

callipyga (kal-i-pī'gä), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1841), < Gr. *καλλίπυγος*, name of a famous statue of Aphrodite (Venus), < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *πυγή*, buttock.] **1.** An East Indian bird, *Leiothrix callipyga*, having a beautiful rump.—**2.** [*cap.*] Same as *Leiothrix*.

Callirhinus, *n.* See *Callorhinus*.

Callirrhoë (ka-lir'ō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Καλλιρρόη*, one of the Oceanids, also a famous fountain without the walls of Athens (now again so called), < *καλλίρροος*, *καλλίροος*, beautiful-flowing, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ῥεῖν*, flow.] **1.** In *bot.*, a small genus of low malvaceous herbs with perennial roots, natives of Texas, and also found in the Mississippi valley. They have very showy crimson or purple flowers, and are frequently cultivated.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of cephalopods. Also *Calliroë*. *Montfort*, 1810. (*b*) A genus of acalephs. Also *Callirhoë*. *Péron and Lesueur*, 1809.

callisection (kal-i-sek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *callus*, hard skin, + *sectio(n-)*, a cutting: see *section*.] Painless vivisection; the dissection of living animals which have been anesthetized.

Callisoma, *n.* See *Calosoma*.

Calliste (ka-lis'tē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *καλλίστη*, fem. of *κάλλιστος*, superl. of *καλός*, beautiful.] An extensive genus of beautiful Central and South American tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, containing most of the weak-billed forms, notable even in this brilliant family for the elegance and variety of their coloration. The limits of the genus vary with different authors, but upward of 50 species are usually referred to it. *Callistus*, *Callispiza*, and *Calospiza* are synonyms.

Callistephus (ka-lis'te-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *στέφος*, poet. for *στέφανος*, a crown, < *στέφειν*, put around, crown.] A genus of composite plants, containing a single species, *C. Chinensis*, the China aster, which has been long in cultivation, and is much prized as a hardy annual, remaining long in flower.

callisthenia, *n.* Plural of *callisthenium*.

callisthenic (kal-is-then'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *σθένος*, strength.] Relating or pertaining to callisthenics; designed to promote health or bodily development and symmetry. Also spelled *calisthenic*.

When the . . . morning occupations are concluded, these unfortunate young women perform what they call *callisthenic* exercises in the garden. I saw them to-day . . . pulling the garden roller.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxvii.

callisthenics (kal-is-then'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *callisthenic*: see *-ics*.] The art or practice of exercising the muscles for the purpose of gaining health, strength, or grace of form and movement; a kind of light gymnastics. Also spelled *calisthenics*.

callisthenium (kal-is-thē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *callisthenia* (-ä). [NL., < *callisthen-ics* + *-ium*.] A place for the practice of callisthenics. Also spelled *calisthenium*.

After the play the *calisthenium* was thrown open, and the girls danced until supper-time. *N. Y. Tribune.*

Callithamnion (kal-i-tham'ni-on), *n.* [< Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *θαμνίον*, dim. of *θάμνος*, a small shrub.] A large genus of marine algæ, belonging to the subclass *Floridæ* and family *Ceramiaceæ*. They consist of branching filaments, each of which is usually a single row of cells. This genus contains some of the most delicate and beautiful species of the order.

Callithrix (kal'i-thriks), *n.* [NL. (L., a plant used for coloring the hair; also in pl. *callitriches*, a kind of ape in Ethiopia); less correctly *Callitrix*; < Gr. *καλλίθριξ* (*καλλιτριχ-*), with beautiful hair or mane, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] **1.** A genus of South American platyrrhine monkeys, of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Nyctipithecinæ*, having the tail not prehensile; the sagouins or saguins, of which there are numerous species. *C. personatus*, the masked sagouin, is an example. *C. torquatus* is the collared teetee.

2. [*l. c.*] An African green monkey, *Cercopithecus sabæus*.

callithumpian (kal-i-thum'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also spelled *calithumpian*; humorously formed < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + E. *thump* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the noisy concert or serenade so called.

II. *n.* 1. A noisy concert, characterized by beating of tin pans, blowing of horns, shouts, groans, catcalls, etc.: usually given as a serenade to persons who have excited local ridicule or hostility; a charivari.—2. One who takes part in such a concert. [U. S.]

Callitriche (ka-lit′ri-kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **καλλιτρίχη*, assumed fem. of *καλλίτριχος* (fem. also *-ος*), later form of *καλλίθριξ*, with beautiful hair: see *Callithrix*.] 1. In *bot.*, a small, widely distributed genus of slender, apetalous, monœcious, dicotyledonous aquatic herbs. Its affinities are obscure, and it is considered by the majority of modern authorities as constituting a distinct family, *Callitrichaceæ*. The common species are known as *water-starwort*.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks. Originally *Callitrichus*. *Poli*, 1791.

Callitris (kal′i-tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful; the element *-tris* is obscure.] A genus of coniferous trees, nearly related to *Cupressus*, consisting of 15 species, natives of Africa, Madagascar, Australia, and New Caledonia. The best-known species is *C. quadrivalvis*, the arar-tree of Algeria, yielding a highly prized wood, the citrous or thyine wood of the Romans, which is very beautiful, and is much used by the Turks for the floors and ceilings of their mosques, because they believe it to be imperishable. It supplies the aromatic gum-resin called sandarac.

calliver†, *n.* See *caliver*.

call-loan (kâl′lōn), *n.* A loan of money repayable on demand.

call-me-to-you (kâl′mē-tō′yö), *n.* A name given to the pansy, *Viola tricolor*. Also called *cuddle-me-to-you* and *cull-me-to-you*.

call-note (kâl′nōt), *n.* The call or cry of a bird or other animal to its mate or its young.

The chirping *call-note* of the gecko. *Owen*, Anat.

Callocephalon (kal-ō-sef′a-lon), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1837) (prop. *Calli-* or *Calo-*), < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus (or subgenus of *Calyptorhynchus*) of Australian cockatoos, subfamily *Cacatuinæ*. *C. galeatum*, the ganga cockatoo, is the only species. Also *Callicephalus*.

Callorhinus (kal-ō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (prop. *Calli-* or *Calo-*), < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίν*, nose.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidæ*, including the northern seabear, the well-known fur-seal of Alaska, *C. ursinus*.

callosal (ka-lō′sal), *a.* [< *callosum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the callosum, or corpus callosum.—**Callosal gyrus.** See *gyrus*.

callose (kal′ōs), *a.* [< L. *callosus*: see *callous*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having callosities or hard spots; callous; hardened.

callosity (ka-los′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *callosities* (-tiz). [= F. *callosité* = Sp. *callosidad* = Pg. *callosidade* = It. *callosità*, < L. *callosita(t-)s*, < *callosus*, callous: see *callous*.] 1. The state or quality of being hardened or callous.—2. In a concrete sense, any thickened or hardened part on the surface of the human body or that of any animal, such as the hard and often somewhat bony lumps that arise in places exposed to constant pressure and friction, the cicatrized surfaces of old ulcers or wounds, etc., the natural cutaneous thickenings on the buttocks of gibbons and other monkeys, etc.—3. In *bot.*, any part of a plant unusually hard.—4. In *entom.*, an elevated, rounded portion of the surface, generally smooth, and paler than the surrounding parts, appearing like a swelling.—**Ischial callosity**, in *zoöl.*, the naked, indurated, and usually gayly colored buttock of a monkey.

Callosoma, *n.* See *Calosoma*.

callosomarginal (ka-lō″sō-mär′ji-nal), *a.* [< *callosum* + *marginal*.] In *anat.*, lying between the convolution of the corpus callosum and the marginal convolution of the brain: as, the *callosomarginal* sulcus or fissure.

callosum (ka-lō′sum), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *callosus*: see *callous*.] Same as *corpus callosum* (which see, under *corpus*).

The brain of the cat, lacking the *callosum*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IV. 513.

callot[1] (kal′ọt), *n.* Same as *calotte*.

callot[2]†, *n.* and *v.* See *callet*.

callotechnics (kal-ō-tek′niks), *n. pl.* [Prop. *calli-* or *calo-*; < Gr. *καλλίτεχνος* (later *καλο-*), making beautiful works of art, < *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *τέχνη*, art.] The fine or ornamental arts. [Rare.]

callous (kal′us), *a.* [Also *callose*; = F. *calleux* = Sp. Pg. It. *calloso*, < L. *callosus*, hard-skinned, thick-skinned, hard, < *callum*, also *callus*, hard skin. Cf. *callid*.] 1. Hard; hardened; indurated, as an ulcer, or the skin on some part of the body from exposure to continuous pressure or friction: as, "a *callous* cicatrice," *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 31; "a *callous* ulcer," *Dunglison*.

First of the train the patient rustic came,
Whose *callous* hand had form'd the scene.
Goldsmith, Threnodia, ii.

2. Hardened in mind or feelings; insensible; unfeeling: as, "the *callous* diplomatist," *Macaulay*.

In prosperous times, when men feel the greatest ardor in their pursuits of gain, they manifest the most *callous* apathy to politics. *Ames*, Works, II. 137.

It is an immense blessing to be perfectly *callous* to ridicule. *Dr. Arnold*.

3. In *entom.*, swollen and smooth: as, a *callous* margin, one very thick and irregularly rounded or lumpy.—Syn. 2. *Hardened*, etc. (see *obdurate*), unsusceptible, unimpressible, indifferent, deaf, dead, etc.

callous (kal′us), *v. t.* To harden or make callous.

The *calloused* sensibilities of people of fashion. *Science*, X. 96.

callous-beaked (kal′us-bēkt), *a.* Having a callous beak: applied to the tanagers of the genus *Rhamphocœlus*, from the callosity at the base of the bill.

callously (kal′us-li), *adv.* In a callous, hardened, or unfeeling manner.

callousness (kal′us-nes), *n.* The state of being callous. (*a*) Hardness; induration: applied to the body.

A *callousness* of his feet. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, vii. 8.

(*b*) Insensibility of mind or heart.

A *callousness* and numbness of soul. *Bentley*, Sermons, i.

Great vindictiveness is often united with great tenderness, and great *callousness* with great magnanimity. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 140.

★**callow**[1] (kal′ō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *calowe*, *calew*, *calu*, < AS. *calu* (*calw-*) = D. *kaal* = OHG. *calo*, *chalo* (*calaw-*), MHG. *kal* (*kalw-*), G. *kahl* = Sw. *kal*, bald, bare (cf. Dan. *kullet*, polled, *en kullet ko*, a cow without horns: *ko* = E. *cow*[1]), prob., with loss of orig. initial *s* (cf. *scall*), = L. *calvus* (orig. **scalvus*?), bald (> It. Sp. Pg. *calvo* = Pr. *calv* = OF. *chau*, F. *chauve*: see *Calvary*, *Calvinism*, and *chauvin*).] **I.** *a.* 1†. Bald; without hair.

A man of whos heed heeris fleten awei is *calu*. *Wyclif* (ed. Purv.), Lev. xiii. 40.

Calu3 was his heuede. *King Alisaunder*, l. 5950.

2. Without feathers; that has not yet put forth feathers; naked; unfledged, as a young bird: as, "*callow* young," *Milton*, P. L., vii. 420.

My *callow* wing, that newly left the nest. *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, i.

They [the young of the partridge] are not *callow* like the young of most birds, but more perfectly developed and precocious even than chickens. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 244.

3. Pertaining to an unfledged bird: as, "*callow* down," *Drayton*, The Owl.—4. Youthful; juvenile; very immature: as, a *callow* youth.

Ah, if we had possessed these in our *callow* days. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together.

II.† *n.* A bald person; a baldhead.

What hath the *calewe* ido. *Life of St. Dunstan*, Early Eng. Poems [(ed. Furnivall), p. 34.

callow[2] (kal′ō), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial., appar. *callow*[1], bare.] **I.** *n.* 1. An alluvial flat along a river-course: a term used by writers on Irish geology and agriculture.—2. In *coal-mining*, the baring, or cover, of open workings. *Gresley*. [Eng.]

II. *a.* Having the character of an alluvial flat: as, *callow* land; a *callow* meadow.

Calluella (kal-ū-el′ä), *n.* [NL., dim., < Gr. *κάλλος*, beauty, *καλός*, beautiful.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Calluellidæ*. Also spelled *Caluella*.

calluellid (kal-ū-el′id), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Calluellidæ*.

Calluellidæ (kal-ū-el′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calluella* + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternial salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Calluella*. They have teeth in the upper jaw, dilated sacral apophyses, precoracoids resting upon coracoids, no omosternum, and a small cartilaginous sternum.

Calluna (ka-lū′nä), *n.* [NL. (so called from its use in making brooms), irreg. < Gr. *καλλύνειν*, sweep, clean, beautify, < *καλός*, beautiful.] A genus of plants of the family *Ericaceæ*, nearly allied to *Erica*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the structure of its capsule and the small number of its seeds. There is but one species, *C. vulgaris*, the common heather, which covers and ornaments much of the heath and moorland districts of Great Britain, and is found in the northern temperate and boreal regions of the old world. It also occurs in North America,



Common Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), with branch on larger scale.

though very sparingly and only in a few localities near the coast, from Newfoundland to Martha's Vineyard, ★Massachusetts.

callus (kal′us), *n.*; pl. *calli* (-ī). [L., also *callum*, hard skin: see *callous* and *callid*.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) Hard skin; a callosity. (*b*) A new growth of osseous tissue between and around the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them.—2. In *bot.*, any unusually hard excrescence upon a plant; also, the thickening of the substance of the perforated septa between sieve-cells, and the close cellular structure which is formed over wounds, by which the inner tissues are protected and healing is effected.—3. In *hort.*, the cap or thickening formed over the end of a cutting before it sends forth rootlets.—4. In *conch.*, a callosity or indurated thickening of a shell by the deposit of some hard substance different from the rest of the shell.

The columellar lip is covered with a thick deposit of *callus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 351.

callys (kal′is), *n.* Same as *killas*.

calm[1] (käm), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* Early mod. E. ★also *caulm*, *caum*, *cawm*, < ME. *calme* (= D. *kalm-te* = LG. *kalm*, > G. *kalm*), < OF. *calme*, F. *calme* = Sp. It. Pg. *calma*, calm, calmness, still weather, = Pr. *chaume*, the time when the flocks rest (cf. F. *chômer*, formerly *chaumer*, rest), orig., as still in Sp. and Pg., heat, the hot part of the day (cf. F. dial. *caumas*, hot—Cotgrave), < LL. *cauma*, the heat of the sun, < Gr. *καῦμα*, great heat, < *καίειν*, burn: see *cauma* and *caustic*. The *l* is unoriginal, being due to conformation with L. *calor*, heat, or with words like *palm* (L. *palma*), etc. II. *a.* < ME. *calme* (= D. *kalm*), < OF. *calme*, F. *calme* (ML. *calmus*); from the noun.] **I.** *n.* 1. The condition of being without motion, agitation, or disturbance; stillness: properly of the air, and hence of the sea and of the weather in general.

A blont hede in a *caulme* or downe a wind is very good. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 137.

And thus fonde the wynde agens vs or ellys such *calmys* that we sped but lytyll of our waye. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 57.

While we lay in the *calms* we caught several great sharks. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 79.

2. Freedom from mental agitation or passion; tranquillity; quiet; serenity.

Each perturbation smooth'd with outward *calm*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 120.

The unnatural excitement was succeeded by an unnatural *calm*. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

Too near to God for doubt or fear,
She shares the eternal *calm*.
Whittier, Battle Autumn of 1862.

A despotic *calm* is usually the triumph of error. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 298.

3. The scum of liquor. [Prov. Eng.]—**Dead calm, stark calm, flat calm**, terms used by seamen to denote the greatest possible calm.—**Region of calms**, or **calm latitudes**, the tracts in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans on the confines of the trade-winds, where calms of long duration prevail. At the winter solstice its average northern limit is in 5° N., and in the months about the summer solstice 12° N. The southern limit lies nearly always to the north of the equator, varying between 1° and 3° N.

II. *a.* 1. Without motion; still; not stormy; undisturbed; not agitated; serene.

Be *calm*, good wind. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2.

Calm is the morn without a sound. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xi.

The bay was oily *calm*. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

2. Free from mental agitation; undisturbed by passion; not agitated or excited; quiet; serene; tranquil, as the mind, temper, or attention: as, "*calm* words," *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

With gentle breath, *calm* look, knees humbly bow'd. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

The temper of Hastings was equal to almost any trial. It was not sweet; but it was *calm*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Quiet and *calm*, without a fear
Of danger darkly lurking near,
The weary laborer left his plough.
Whittier, Pentucket.

=Syn. 2. *Calm*, *Placid*, *Tranquil*, *Serene*, *Quiet*, *Cool*, *Composed*, *Collected*, smooth, peaceful, unruffled, imperturbable. All the italicized words, when applied to the mind, still suggest the physical phenomena which they primarily denote. *Calm* implies that the mind remains unagitated, even by care and anxiety. There is a tendency to use the word to express the most complete mastery of the emotions; but it is also used for the mere outward manner: as, in spite of his anger, he remained *calm*. *Placid* is by derivation associated with the notion of pleasure; it generally applies to that which belongs to the nature, but is also especially used of the face: as, a *placid* smile. *Tranquil* implies not so much a mastery of self amid disturbing circumstances as freedom from that which agitates, a settled calm. *Serene*, by its association with the aspects of the sky, implies an exalted calm, a tranquillity that rises above clouds or storms. *Quiet*, when applied to the disposition, implies that the person is naturally silent and undemonstrative; externally it implies that one is free from annoyances: as, to leave him in *quiet*. Like *tranquil*, but unlike the rest, it is not suggestive of a triumph of self-control over natural agitation of feelings or confusion of mind. *Cool* is the opposite of *heated;* it indicates that state in which the heat of feeling is perfectly kept down, so that the intellectual faculties are not hindered from their best operation. *Composed* is applicable to the state of both thoughts and feelings, while *collected*, gathered together, can be used only with reference to the thoughts. *Composed* differs from *collected* also in expressing, like *calm*, merely a frame of mind; while *collected*, like *cool*, expresses a readiness for action with the full and unimpeded force of the mind. See *apathy*.

Calm me, my God, and keep me *calm*, . . .
Yes, keep me *calm*, though loud and rude
The sounds my ear that greet,
Calm in the closet's solitude,
Calm in the bustling street.
H. Bonar, The Inner Calm.

In proportion as the mental energies go out in restless and multitudinous perception, they cannot go out in *calm* and deliberate thought. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 40.

The *placid* marble Muses, looking peace.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Farewell the *tranquil* mind! farewell Content!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Cloudless forever is her brow *serene*,
Speaking *calm* hope and trust within her.
Lowell, Irene.

For mine own part, I could be well content
To entertain the lag-end of my life
With *quiet* hours. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

There is the glib tongue and *cool* self-possession of the salesman in a large shop, which, as is well known, overpower the prudence and resolution of housekeepers of both sexes. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

His [Dante's] gait was grave and gentlemanlike; and his bearing, whether public or private, wonderfully *composed* and polished.
Quoted in *Lowell's* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 18.

Early and provident fear is the mother of safety; because in that state of things the mind is firm and *collected*, and the judgment unembarrassed. *Burke*, Unitarians.

calm[1] (käm), *v.* [< ME. *calmen* (= F. *calmer* = Sp. Pg. *calmar* = It. *calmare*), intr., become still; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To still; quiet, as the wind or elements. — **2.** To still, appease, allay, or pacify, as the mind or passions.

Time's glory is to *calm* contending kings.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 939.

Scarce was her head laid on the pillow, ere a deep, refreshing sleep closed her eyes and *calmed* her senses.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xx.

3†. To becalm.

Like to a ship that, having 'scap'd a tempest,
Is straightway *calm'd* and boarded with a pirate.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

II. *intrans.* To become calm or quiet: as, the tempest now began to *calm*.

calm[2] (käm), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. also *caum*, *caulm;* appar. a var. of *cam*[1], a comb, cog, etc.: see *cam*[1].] **1.** A cog of a wheel. [North. Eng.] — **2.** *pl.* A mold; a frame, etc. — **3.** *pl.* The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom. — **In the caulms,** in the state of being framed or modeled. *Jamieson.*

calm[3]†, *n.* A dialectal form of *qualm*.

Sick of a *calm*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

calmant (kal'mant), *n.* [< F. *calmant*, ppr. of *calmer*, to calm: see *calm*[1].] A quieting medicine or other therapeutic agent.

calmative (kal'ma-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *calm* + *-ative.*] **I.** *a.* Quieting excessive action of any organ; relieving nervous agitation; sedative.

II. *n.* A quieting drug or other therapeutic agent; a soothing remedy.

Where there is exhaustive mania, with high excitement and cerebral anæmia, wine or whiskey I have always found to be the best *calmative* and soporific.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 233.

calm-belt (käm'belt), *n.* A zone or region embracing from four to six degrees of latitude parallel to the equator, characterized by the prevalence of calms during the greater part of the year.

Panama is within the equatorial *calm-belt*, where the periodical calms continue ten or eleven months in the year. *Science*, IV. 435.

calmer (kä'mėr), *n.* One who or that which calms, or has the power to still and make quiet; one who or that which allays, pacifies, or soothes.

Angling was . . . a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 1.

calmly (käm'li), *adv.* Quietly; peacefully; without passion, agitation, tumult, disturbance, or violence.

And *calmly* run on in obedience. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 4.

The gentle stream which *calmly* flows. *Sir J. Denham.*

A man coole and temperate in his passions, not easily betraid by his choller: That vies not oath with oath, nor heat with heat; but replies *calmly* to an angry man, and is too hard for him too.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

calmness (käm'nes), *n.* The state of being calm. (*a*) Quietness; stillness; tranquillity, as of the elements.

The gentle *calmness* of the flood. *Sir J. Denham.*

When mighty rivers gently creep,
Their even *calmness* does suppose them deep.
Dryden, Epistles, i. 10.

(*b*) Quietness; mildness; unruffled state of the mind, passions, or temper.

Sir, 'tis fit
You make strong party, or defend yourself
By *calmness*, or by absence; all's in anger.
Shak., Cor., iii. 2.

Even the gambling-table fosters . . . a capacity for bearing losses with *calmness*, and controlling the force of the desires. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 155.

=Syn. *Indifference*, *Insensibility*, etc. (see *apathy*), quietude, serenity, repose, composure, placidness, peacefulness.

Calmuck, *n.* See *Kalmuck*.

calmy (kä'mi), *a.* [A poet. extension of *calm*[1], *a.*; or < *calm*[1], *n.* Cf. *stilly*, *a.*] Calm; tranquil; peaceful. [Poetical.]

A still and *calmy* bay. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 30.

Tezcuco's *calmy* lake. *Southey.*

calo-. [NL., < Gr. *καλο-*, a less usual form for *καλλι-*, combining form of *καλός*, beautiful: see *calli-*.] See *calli-*.

Calochortus (kal-ō-kôr'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *χόρτος*, grass, any fodder, prop. an inclosed space, = L. *hortus*, a garden: see *hortus*.] A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, allied to the tulip and fritillary. It contains over 30 species, natives of the western United States and Mexico. The flowers are large and showy, and very variously colored.

Calochroma, *n.* See *Callichroma*.

Calodendron (kal-ō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of beautiful Diosma-like Cape Colony trees, natural order *Rutaceæ*. *C. Capense* is an evergreen tree 40 feet high, with beautiful flowers and foliage. Its shining black seeds are used for necklaces, etc.

Calœnas (ka-lē'nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *οἰνάς*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes (the wild pigeon, *Columba œnas*, or the rock-dove, *C. livia*), < *οἰνη*, the (grape-) vine; cf. *olvoς*, wine: see *vine*, *wine*.] A remarkable genus of pigeons, containing a single species, *Calœnas nicobarica*, the Nicobar pigeon, with long, acuminate, pendulous feathers on the neck like the hackles of a cock, a very tumid bill, greenish coloration, 12 rectrices, and the epithelial lining of the gizzard ossified. It is sometimes made the type of a family *Calœnadidæ* or subfamily *Calœnadinæ*, but the characters hardly warrant this distinction from the family *Columbidæ*. Also *Calliœnas*, and erroneously *Calœnas*, *Calliœnas*.



Nicobar Pigeon (*Calœnas nicobarica*).

calography (ka-log'ra-fi), *n.* Another form of *calligraphy*.

calomel (kal'ō-mel), *n.* [Formation uncertain, being variously given; appar. < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, fair, + *μέλας*, black (or *μέλι* = L. *mel*, honey, in allusion to its name *mercurius dulcis*, 'sweet mercury').] Hemi-, sub-, or protochlorid of mercury, or mercurous chlorid, Hg_2Cl_2. It was formerly prepared by grinding in a mortar mercury sulphate with as much mercury as it already contained, and heating the mixture with salt until it sublimed. It is now prepared by subliming corrosive sublimate with the proper quantity of mercury. It also occurs native in tetragonal crystals, which are white gray or yellowish in color and have an adamantine luster. It is sectile, and is hence called *horn-mercury* or *horn-quicksilver*. It is usually sold in the form of a white powder, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether. Calomel is extensively used in medicine, especially in inflammations of serous membranes and as a purgative. Also called *subchlorid* and *protochlorid of mercury*, and *corneous mercury*.

Calophyllum (kal-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *καλλίφυλλος*, with beautiful leaves), < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] **1.** In *bot.*, a genus of plants of the family *Clusiaceæ*. The species are large timber-trees of the tropics, rich in balsamic resins, with oily seeds, and shining leaves which have numerous transverse parallel veins, giving the plants a very beautiful appearance. *C. Galba*, the galba- or calaba-tree of tropical America, yields a medicinal resin known as tacamahac. The seeds yield an oil which is in high repute for rheumatic complaints and bruises. The keena, *C. tomentosum*, of Ceylon, the *C. Tacamahaca* of the Isle of Bourbon and Madagascar, and other species, furnish resins and oils, while *C. Inophyllum*, of the East Indies, is noted for its strong and durable timber. The fruits of some species are edible.

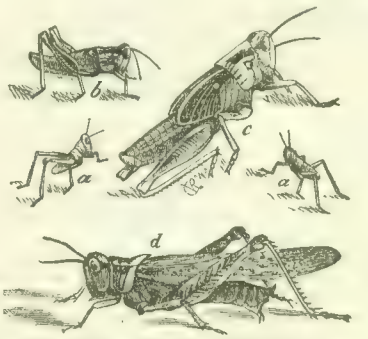
2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of rugose stone-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Calopsitta (kal-op-sit'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *ψιττακός*, a parrot (abbr. after *ψίττα*, collateral form of *σίττα*, a nuthatch).] A genus of cockatoos, sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Calopsittinæ*, the cockateels: usually restricted to a single species, the Australian cockateel, *Calopsitta novæ-hollandiæ*. Also *Callipsittacus*.

Calopsittinæ (kal"op-si-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calopsitta* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cacatuidæ*, represented by the genus *Calopsitta;* the cockateels.

Caloptenobia (kal"op-te-nō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Caloptenus* + Gr. *βίος*, life.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, founded by Riley in 1877. The only species whose habits are known is parasitic upon the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust and the Carolina locust, *Œdipoda carolina*. It often occurs in great numbers. *Caloptenobia* is synonymous with *Scelio* (Latreille), which contains many egg-parasites.

Caloptenus (kal-op-tē'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *πτηνός*, feathered, winged, akin to *πτερόν* = E. *feather*.] A genus of grasshoppers, of the family *Acrididæ*. *C. femur-rubrum* is the common red-legged grasshopper of the United States; *C. spretus* (Thomas) is the Rocky Mountain grasshopper or locust, which does incalculable damage to vegetation.



Rocky Mountain Grasshopper (*Caloptenus spretus*).
a, *a*, newly hatched larvæ; *b*, full-grown larva; *c*, pupa; *d*, female locust. (All natural size.)

calor (kal'ôr or kā'lôr), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, < *calere*, be hot.] Heat. [Rare.]

calorescence (kal-ō-res'ens), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *-escence;* cf. *calescence*, etc.] A name given by Tyndall to a luminous phenomenon, observed when the invisible heat-rays from an appropriate source are converged to a focus by a lens or mirror upon a piece of charcoal, which is thus heated to incandescence.

In *calorescence* the atoms of the refractory body are caused to vibrate more rapidly than the waves which fall upon them. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 67.

caloric (ka-lor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *calorique*, < L. *calor*, heat: see *calor*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to heat or the principle of heat.

The velocity of an asteroid when it strikes the sun measures from 445,750 to 630,400 metres: the *caloric* effect of the percussion is consequently equal to from 27½ to 55 millions of degrees of heat.
J. R. Mayer (trans.), in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 275.

Caloric engine, a name given by Ericsson to his improved air-engine, to distinguish it from other air-engines on the same principle. The smaller motors of his design have been used to a considerable extent in situations where but little power has been required. The term *caloric engine* has been popularly applied to hot-air engines as a class. See *air-engine.* — **Caloric paradox.** See *spheroidal state*, under *spheroidal*.

II. *n.* The name given to a supposed subtle imponderable fluid to which the sensation and

phenomena of heat were formerly attributed; hence, heat.—**Sensible** and **insensible caloric**, obsolete terms for *sensible* and *latent heat*. See *heat*.

caloricity (kal-ō-ris′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *caloricité*, < *calorique* = E. *caloric*.] The power in animals of developing the quantity of heat necessary to life and to enable them to resist atmospheric cold, so as to preserve at all times and in every part an internal temperature nearly equal.

caloriduct (ka-lor′i-dukt), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *ductus*, a leading, < *ducere*, lead. Cf. *aqueduct*, and see *caliduct*.] A tube or passage for conveying heat. See *caliduct*.

calorie, *n.* [F.] See *calory*.

calorifacient (kal″ō-ri-fā′shient), *a.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] Heat-producing. Also *calorificient*, *calorifiant*, and *calorifient*.

calorifiant (kal″ō-ri-fī′ant), *a.* [Also written *calorifient*; < L. *calor*, heat, + F. *-fiant*, ppr. of *-fier*, E. *-fy*, make.] Same as *calorifacient*.

calorific (kal-ō-rif′ik), *a.* [< L. *calorificus*, heat-producing, < *calor*, heat, + *facere*, make.] Capable of producing heat; causing heat; heating; calorifacient.

> We distinguish . . . the gravitative, luminiferous, and *calorific* properties of the sun. *J. S. Mill*, Logic.

> Broad golden-white day, with *calorific* beams, beating strongly upon us. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 166.

Calorific rays, heat-rays. See *heat* and *spectrum*.

calorification (ka-lor″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *calorification*, < L. *calor*, heat, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The production of heat, especially animal heat.

calorificient (kal″ō-ri-fish′ient), *a.* Same as *calorifacient*.

calorifics (kal-ō-rif′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *calorific*: see *-ics*.] The science of heating.

calorifient (kal″ō-ri-fī′ent), *a.* Same as *calorifacient*.

calorimeter (kal-ō-rim′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *metrum*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the quantity of heat given off by a body under different conditions: used in determining the specific heat of different substances, the latent heat of fusion, expansion, or vaporization, and the heat of combustion, or of chemical combination in general.

> In the ice-calorimeter the substance to be operated on is inclosed in a cavity of ice, and the quantity of heat is determined by observing the increase of volume due to the melting of a portion of the ice. In other forms the rise in temperature of a known quantity of some liquid, as water or mercury, or the amount of expansion caused in a known volume of mercury, is noted.

calorimetric, calorimetrical (kal″ō-ri-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* Of or belonging to the calorimeter or to calorimetry.

> There are two methods of measuring the intensity of a beam of light: 1. *Calorimetrical*. . . . 2, Photometrical. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 463.

calorimetrically (kal″ō-ri-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the calorimeter; in accordance with the principles and methods of calorimetry.

> The total intensity of radiation may be measured *calorimetrically*. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 463.

calorimetry (kal-ō-rim′e-tri), *n.* [< *calorimeter*.] The measurement of the quantity of heat in thermal units (see *thermal* and *calory*) which a body absorbs or gives out in passing through a certain range of temperature, or in changing its state (as in fusion or vaporization), or the heat which is produced by chemical combination; the art or process of using the calorimeter.

calorimotor (kal″ō-ri-mō′tor), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *motor*, mover: see *motor*.] A form of voltaic battery, consisting of one or more cells in which the plates used are large, so that the internal resistance is very small.

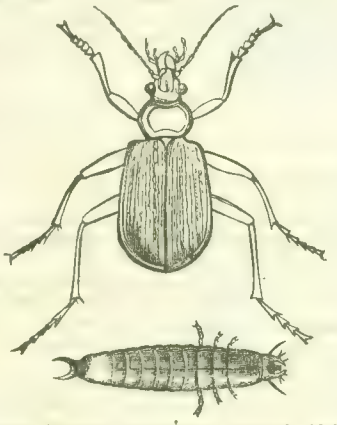
> The current produced may have a low electromotive force while the quantity of electrical energy is large, and hence can produce considerable heating effects in a short external circuit. Hare's deflagrator was an early form.

calorist (kal′ō-rist), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *-ist*.] One of those who upheld the theory that the sensation and phenomena of heat are attributable to a fluid called caloric.

> The theory of the *calorists*, as those who held this view were called, and called themselves, is now utterly disproved. *Pop. Encyc.*

★**calory** (kal′ō-ri), *n.* [< F. *calorie*, < L. *calor*, heat.] In *phys.*, the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogram of water from 0° to 1° centigrade. It is the unit of heat ordinarily employed in calorimetry by modern physicists, instead of the thermal unit based on the English measures. (See *thermal*.) The small calory or thermal unit on the C. G. S. system is the heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water from 0° to 1° C. Although this particular degree of the scale is always specified in formal definitions, yet it is practically assumed that the specific heat of water is constant; so that if the calory were defined in terms of the degree from 20° to 21°, it would more accurately represent the meaning in use. Also spelled *calorie*. The small calory at 20° C., according to the generally accepted value of Rowland, is 4.181 joules or 4.181×10^7 ergs.

★**Calosoma, Callosoma** (kal-ō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *σῶμα*, body.] A large genus of beautiful adephagous *Coleoptera*, or carnivorous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*. *C. sycophanta*, about an inch in length, is the largest and handsomest British insect of the family. *C. inquisitor*,



Rummaging Ground-beetle (*Calosoma scrutator*), with larva of *C. calidum*. (Natural size.)

C. scrutator, and *C. calidum* are other species of this widely distributed genus, commonly called *ground-beetles*. Also spelled *Callisoma*.

calote, *n.* Same as *calotte*.

Calotermes (kal-ō-tėr′mēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + L. *termes*, *tarmes*, a woodworm: see *termes*.] One of the principal genera of white ants or termites, of the family *Termitidæ* or isopterous *Neuroptera*. It contains both winged sexual individuals and apterous, fully developed, but sexually aborted individuals. *C. flavicollis* of southern Europe is an example.

> The nests of species of *Calotermes* are the most incomplete; they only gnaw passages in wood, which mainly run in the direction of the axis of the tree. There is no special place for the queen. *Claus*, Zoöl. (trans.), p. 560.

Calotropis (ka-lot′rō-pis), *n.* [NL. (in allusion to the keel of the flower), < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *τρόπις*, a ship's keel, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] A small genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs. The bark, which is known as *mudar* and *yercum* (names also given to the plants themselves), is a medicine famous among Oriental physicians. It is employed in many diseases, especially in dysentery, as an alterative tonic and diaphoretic, and as a substitute for ipecac. *C. procera* occurs in the tropics of both hemispheres, and *C. gigantea* from India to Borneo and China. The silky fiber of the latter is finer in quality, and is used for the robes of the native princes, for bowstrings, and for fishing-lines and -nets, as it is almost indestructible in water. The wood of both species is made into charcoal for gunpowder, the acrid milky juice mixed with salt is used to remove hair from hides, and the hairs of the seeds are employed for ★stuffing mattresses.

calotte (ka-lot′), *n.* [< F. *calotte*, a skull-cap, dim. of OF. *cale*, a kind of little cap, > E. *caul*[1], q. v.] **1.** A plain skull-cap or coif of haircloth, satin, or other fabric, worn (*a*) by the Roman Catholic clergy to cover the tonsure when exposed to drafts; (*b*) in England, by serjeants-at-law on their wigs.—**2.** In *armor* and *costume*, that part of any head-dress which covers closely the crown of the head: as, the *calotte* of the helmet.—**3.** Anything having the form of a small cap, as the cap of a sword-hilt.—**4.** In *arch.*, a dome or cupola, or something of similar form, as a cup-shaped ceiling, the head of an alcove, etc.—**5.** In *ornith.*, a hood or cap of color upon the top of a bird's head.

Also written *calote* and *callot*.

calottist (ka-lot′ist), *n.* [< F. *calottiste*, < *calotte*: see def.] A member of a society which sprang up at Paris in the last years of the reign of Louis XIV., under the name of the Régiment de la Calotte: so called from the cap which formed the symbol of the society. It exercised a satirical criticism by sending its emblem and other symbols and medals to those who made themselves in any way ridiculous, and had extended its operations to the highest ranks of society before it was suppressed.

calotype (kal′ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] A photographic process devised by Fox Talbot about 1840, but not now in use. In this process a reflected image is impressed on sensitized paper by exposure in a camera, developed by gallonitrate of silver, and fixed by hyposulphite of soda. The paper used is prepared by being saturated with iodide of potassium and then washed with nitrate of silver, thus forming an iodide of silver, which is rendered very sensitive to light by a wash of gallic acid and nitrate of silver.

> After due instructions, we seated ourselves at the open windows,—Storg to sketch, and I to take a mental *calotype* of the view. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 257.

calotypist (kal′ō-tī-pist), *n.* [< *calotype* + *-ist*.] One who takes photographs by the calotype process.

> I imprint her fast
> On the void at last,
> As the sun does whom he will
> By the *calotypist's* skill.
> *Browning*, Mesmerism.

caloyer (ka-loi′ėr), *n.* [< F. *caloyer* = OBulg. *kalugerŭ*, Bulg. *kaloger* = Serv. *kaludjer* = Russ. *kalogerŭ* = Alb. *kalojer*, < LGr. *καλόγηρος*, *καλόγηρως*, NGr. *καλόγερος*, a monk, lit. good in old age, venerable, < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, good, + *γῆρας*, old age; cf. *γέρων*, NGr. *γέρος*, an old man.] A monk of the Greek Church. See *monk*.

calp (kalp), *n.* [Prob. of Ir. origin.] The local Irish designation of certain beds of shales, sandstones, and clays, containing thin, unworkable seams of coal. The calp belongs to the Lower Carboniferous series. See *culm*.

calpac (kal′pak), *n.* [Turki *qalpāk*.] A large black cap of sheepskin worn by Turks and others; an oriental cap in general.

calpar (kal′pär), *n.* [L., a vessel for liquids. Cf. Gr. *κάλπη*, an urn, *κάλπις*, a pitcher.] A form of large Roman jar. See *dolium*.

calpe[1] (kalp), *n.* [Gael. **calpa*, *colpa*, a cow or horse, *calpach*, *colpach*, a heifer, a steer, a colt.] A tribute, commonly a horse or cow, paid by a member of a Highland clan, or a vassal, to the chief, in return for his protection.

Calpe[2] (kal′pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάλπη*, an urn.] A genus of *Noctuidæ*, founded by Treitschke in 1825.

> The subfamily *Calpidi* was founded on this genus by Guenée in 1841, and the family *Calpidæ* by the same author in 1852. They have the body stout, not crested; palpi long, ascending; second joint robust, pilose, the third usually short; antennæ acuminate; abdomen hardly extending beyond hind wings; hind tibiæ with long spurs; and fore wings with interior border excavated and more or less dentate.

Calpidæ (kal′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calpe*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Calpe*. *Guenée*, 1852.

calque, *v. t.* See *calk*[2].

calsons† (kal′sonz), *n. pl.* [Also *calsounds*, *calzoons*; < F. *calsons*, now *caleçons*, = NGr. *καλτζούνιον*, < It. *calzoni*, aug. of *calza*, a stocking, < L. *calceus*, a shoe.] Drawers; hose.

> They wear . . . a smocke of callico . . . ; under this, a paire of *calsounds* of the same, which reach to their ancles. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 63.

> The better sort of that sex here wear linen drawers or *calzoons*. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 115.

calstok†, *n.* See *kalestock*.

caltetepon (käl-te-tep′ōn), *n.* [Nahuatl *acaltetepon*.] The Mexican varanian or venomous monitor lizard, *Heloderma horridum*.

Caltha (kal′thä), *n.* [< L. *caltha*, a plant, prob. pot-marigold, *Calendula officinalis*; origin unknown.] A genus of ranunculaceous plants, with stout creeping root-stocks, flowers having showy yellow sepals but no petals, and fruit consisting of many-seeded pods in clusters.

> The species are marsh-herbs, found in the temperate and cold regions of both hemispheres, flowering in early spring. The common marsh-marigold, *C. palustris*, known in the United States as *cowslips*, is frequently used as a pot-herb.

calthrop†, *n.* See *caltrop*.

caltrap, *n.* and *v.* See *caltrop*.

caltrop, caltrap (kal′trop, -trap), *n.* [Also ★written *calthrop*, early mod. E. also *caltrappe*, *caltroppe*, *calteroop*, < ME. *caltrap*, *calletrappe*, *calketrappe*, *-treppe*, *kalketrappe*, *calcetreppe*, a caltrop (def. 1), also a plant, sea-thistle (glossed *tribulus marinus saliunca*), < AS. (as a plant-name) *calcatrippe* (glossed *heraclea*), contr. *coltræppe* (glossed *rhamnus*, whin), = OF. *caudetrap* for **caucetrape*, F. *chausse-trape*, a caltrop, star-thistle, = It. *calcatrippa*, star-thistle, < ML. *calcatrippa*, *calcatripa*, *calcatrepa*, also *calcitripa*, *calcitrapa*, *calcarippa*, *calatrippa*, a caltrop, also applied to several plants (> NL. *calcitrapa*, applied to the star-thistle), supposed to stand for **calcitrappa*, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel, + ML. *trappa*, a snare, of Teut. origin, E. *trap*[1]. Cf. ML. *calcitrare*, cause to stumble, in classical L. kick.] **1.** Formerly, a military instrument with four iron points disposed in such a manner that, three of them being on the



Caltrop.

ground, the fourth pointed upward. Caltrops were scattered on the ground where an enemy's cavalry were to pass, to impede their progress by wounding the horses' feet.

Also fulle of *caltrappys* hyt was sette,
As meschys beth made wythinne a nette.
Archæologia, XXI. 51.

I think they ha' strew'd the highways with *caltraps*, I;
No horse dares pass 'em.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

2. *pl.* Broken pottery or coarse pots of easily broken earthenware, or other things adapted to wound horses' feet, used in place of caltrops proper. *Archæol. Jour.*, XI. 388.—**3.** In *bot.*, a name of several plants. The name was applied first to the spiny heads or fruits of the plants, from their resemblance to the military instrument, and then to the plants themselves. The common caltrop or caltrops is *Centaurea Calcitrapa* (the star-thistle), found in waste places in the south of England. The heads are covered with long yellow spines. The name is also given to *Tribulus terrestris*, a plant of the Mediterranean region, with a spiny pentagonal fruit. The water-caltrop is *Trapa natans*, the fruit of which has several horns formed of the indurated lobes of the calyx.

caltrop†, caltrap†, *v. t.* [ME. *caltrappyn;* from the noun.] To entangle with caltrops.

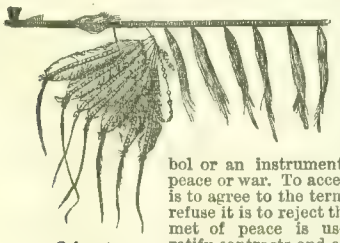
Caltrappyn, hamo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 59.

Caluella, *n.* See *Calluella.*

calumba (ka-lum'bä), *n.* See *columbo.*

★ Columbo . . . the root formerly so called is now termed *calumba* in the London pharmacopœia. . . . As an antiseptic, *calumba* root is inferior to the bark.
Hooper, Med. Dict. *N. E. D.*

calumet (kal'ū-met), *n.* [< F. *calumet*, prop. a dial. form (used in Canadian F. and thence introduced into E. and literary F.) parallel to *chalumeau*, a reed-pipe, < OF. *chalemel*, < LL. *calamellus*, a little reed, dim. of L. *calamus*, a reed: see *calamus.*] A kind of tobacco-pipe used by the Indians of North America. Its bowl is usually of soft red soapstone, and the tube a long reed ornamented with feathers. The calumet is used as a symbol or an instrument for declaring peace or war. To accept the calumet is to agree to the terms of peace; to refuse it is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, in the friendly reception of strangers, and as a safeguard in peaceful traveling. The calumet of war, differently made, is used in the proclamation of war. The reed or stem is the important part of the pipe, and is held to have a sacred signification.


Calumet.

When passed the sacred *calumet*
From lip to lip with fire-draught wet.
Whittier, Truce of Piscataqua.

Calumet eagle, any eagle having black and white tail-feathers suitable for decorating the calumet of the Indians. Both the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtus*) and the bald eagle (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*) furnish the required feathers at certain stages of their plumage.

calumner (ka-lum'nėr), *n.* [< **calumn*, v. (< F. *calomnier*, < L. *calumniari*), calumniate, + *-er*[1].] A calumniator. [Rare.]

To the *calumners* of Lysimachus he promiseth he will not recriminate. *Christian Religion's Appeal*, ii. 38 (Ord MS.).

calumniate (ka-lum'ni-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calumniated*, ppr. *calumniating.* [< L. *calumniatus*, pp. of *calumniari* (> It. *calunniare, calonniare, calognare* = Sp. Pg. *calumniar* = F. *calomnier*, OF. *chalonger, chalenger*, > E. *challenge*, q. v.), slander, < *calumnia*, slander: see *calumny*, and cf. *challenge*, *v.*] To utter calumny regarding; charge falsely and knowingly with some crime or offense, or something disreputable; slander.

Calumniated by apostates. *Macaulay.*

I pray'd them, being so *calumniated*,
They would commission one of weight and worth
To judge between my slander'd self and me.
Tennyson, Columbus.

=Syn. *Defame, Calumniate*, etc. See *asperse.*

calumniation (ka-lum-ni-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **calumniatio(n-)*, < *calumniari:* see *calumniate.*] The act of calumniating; calumny.

The slander and *calumniation* of her principal counsellors agreed best with the humours of some malecontents within the realm. *Bacon*, Obs. on a Libel.

These descriptions . . . are delivered dispassionately, and not thrown out in the heat of controversy and *calumniation.* *T. Warton*, Milton's Silvarum Liber.

calumniator (ka-lum'ni-ā-tor), *n.* [L., < *calumniate:* see *calumniate.*] One who calumniates or slanders; one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of anything of a disgraceful character, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports.

The devil, the father of all *calumniators* and liars.
Abp. Ussher, Ans. to a Jesuit, p. 98.

The *calumniators* of Epicurus's philosophy.
Cowley, Liberty.

A wicked thing is a *calumniator.* *Brougham.*

=Syn. Slanderer, defamer, backbiter, libeler, detractor, traducer.

calumniatory (ka-lum'ni-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **calumniatorius*, < *calumniator.*] Slanderous: as, "*calumniatory* information," *Bp. Montagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 17.

calumnious (ka-lum'ni-us), *a.* [< L. *calumniosus*, < *calumnia:* see *calumny.*] Using calumny; containing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation; slanderous: as, "*calumnious* knave," *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3; "*calumnious* misstatements," *Motley.*

Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

The weak stroke of their *calumnious* tongues.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

calumniously (ka-lum'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a calumnious manner; slanderously.

calumniousness (ka-lum'ni-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being calumnious; slanderousness; defamatory quality.

The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not *calumniousness.* *Bp. Morton*, Discharge of Imput. (ed. 1633), p. 227.

calumnize (kal'um-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calumnized*, ppr. *calumnizing.* [< *calumny* + *-ize.*] To calumniate. *Davies.* [Rare.]

calumny (kal'um-ni), *n.*; pl. *calumnies* (-niz). [< F. *calomnie* (OF. *chalonge, chalenge*, > ME. *chalenge:* see *challenge*, *n.*, which is a doublet of *calumny*) = Pr. *calonja, calumpnia* = Sp. Pg. *calumnia* = It. *calonnia, calunnia, calogna*, < L. *calumnia*, OL. *kalumnia*, trickery, artifice, a false accusation, < *calvi, calvere*, deceive, intrigue against.] False accusation of crime, misconduct, or defect, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; untruth maliciously spoken, to the detraction of another; a defamatory report; slander.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape *calumny.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

The last days of Tillotson were altogether embittered by the stream of *calumny*, invective, and lampoons of which he was the object. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

=Syn. Lying, falsehood, libel, aspersion, detraction, backbiting, defamation, evil-speaking.

Calurus (ka-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of trogons, the paradise trogons, the most magnificent birds of the family *Trogonidæ.* They are rich-green and carmine in color, with the upper tail-coverts projecting like delicate sprays a foot or two beyond the tail. Also called *Pharomacrus* or *Pharomachrus.*

calva (kal'vä), *n.*; pl. *calvæ* (-vē). [NL., fem. of L. *calvus*, bald: see *callow*[1].] In *entom.*: (*a*) The upper part of the epicranium of an insect, including the front and vertex. (*b*) With some writers, the whole head-case or cranium.

calvair† (kal'vār), *n.* [ME., < L. *calvaria*, the skull: see *Calvary.*] A skull.

An other thinge that lightly may be founde,
The *calvair* of an horsed asse or mare,
Sette that uppe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

calvaria (kal-vā'ri-ä), *n.*; pl. *calvariæ* (-ē). [L., the skull: see *Calvary.*] The calvarium (which see).

calvarian (kal-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< *calvarium* + *-an.*] Pertaining to the calvarium.—**Calvarian hook,** a stout hook used in removing the calvarium in autopsies.

calvarium (kal-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *calvaria* (-ä). [NL., neut., < L. *calvaria*, fem.: see *Calvary.*] That part of the cranium which is above the orbits, temples, and occipital protuberance; the skull-cap. See cut under *cranium.*

Calvary (kal'va-ri), *n.* [< L. *calvaria*, a skull (used in the Vulgate to translate the Heb. *Golgōtha*), < *calva*, the scalp without hair, fem. of *calvus*, bald: see *callow*[1].] **1.** A place of skulls; Golgotha; specifically, the place where Christ was crucified. It was probably a small hill in the vicinity of ancient Jerusalem; its assumed site, covered by the church of the Holy Sepulcher within the modern city, is disputed.

2. [*l. c.*] In Roman Catholic countries, a representation of the passion of Christ, often of life-size, erected sometimes on a hill near a city, sometimes near a church or in a churchyard, and sometimes in a chapel. The various scenes of Christ's sufferings and crucifixion are represented by statuary and carving often highly colored. Stone calvaries are a special feature of medieval and Renaissance art in Brittany, and calvaries in wax, placed in churches, are much in vogue in Italy and elsewhere.

3. [*l. c.*] A rocky mound or hill on which three crosses are erected: an adjunct to some religious houses.—**Calvary cross,** or **cross of Calvary.** See *cross.*—**Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary.** See *congregation.*

calve (käv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calved*, ppr. *calving.* [< ME. *calven*, < AS. *cealfian* (= D. *kalven* = East Fries. *kalfen* = MHG. G. *kalben* (dial. *kälbeln*) = Icel. *kelfa* = Norw. *kalva*, also *kjelva, kjæve* = Sw. *kalfva* = Dan. *kalve*, also *kælve*, calve), < *cealf*, calf: see *calf*[1]. In the derived senses 2 and 3, cf. Dan. *kalve* (in sense 2) = Flem. *in-kalven* = East Fries. *in-kalfen*, cave in; in E. now *cave:* see *cave*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bring forth a calf or calves: sometimes used contemptuously of human beings, and by Milton of the earth at the creation of cattle, etc.

Knowest thou the time when the wild goats of the rock bring forth? or canst thou mark when the hinds do *calve?* Job xxxix. 1.

The grassy clods now *calved.* *Milton*, P. L., vii. 463.

2. To become separated from or lose a portion of itself: said of a glacier when icebergs are broken off from it.—**3†.** To become detached and fall inward, as earth or rock from the walls of a cutting: with *in.* Now *cave in.*

The rock *calved in* upon him.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., XII. 166.

II. *trans.* To give birth to, as a cow to a calf; bring forth.

Not Romans, . . .
Though *calv'd* i' the porch o' the Capitol.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1.

calver (kal'vėr), *a.* [< ME. *calvur, calwar*, fresh (applied to fish); appar. a corruption of *caller, callour*, fresh: see *caller*[2].] Fresh; newly caught, as fish: applied particularly to fish, and especially to salmon, dressed as soon as caught. The term was also applied to fish dressed in a particular way, as with oil, vinegar, and spices. See *calver*, *v.* [Now only prov. Eng.]

Calvur as samoon, or othyr fysshe. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 59.

calver† (kal'vėr), *n.* The flaky or fat flesh of calver fish.

Calver of samon, escume de saumon. *Palsgrave.*

calver (kal'vėr), *v. t.* [Orig. only in p. a. *calvered*, for *calver:* see *calver*, *a.*] **1†.** In *cookery*, to prepare (fish) in a certain way, apparently by a kind of pickling and spicing.

My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, *calver'd* salmons, knots, godwits, lampreys. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Great lords sometimes
For change leave *calver'd* salmon, and eat sprats.
Massinger, The Guardian, iv. 2.

2. To crimp (fish). *Nares.*

calves, *n.* Plural of *calf*[1], *calf*[2].

calves'-snout (kävz' snout), *n.* [For *calf's-snout.*] A name of the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*, from a fancied resemblance in the seed-vessel to a calf's head.

calves'-tongue (kävz'tung), *n.* An early medieval molding consisting of a series of pointed, tongue-shaped elements, all pointing in the same direction, usually downward or inward. It occurs as a modification of a label or roll molding surrounding an arched door or window.


Calves'-tongue Molding, Kenilworth Church, England.

calville (kal'-vil), *n.* [F., appar. adapted (as if < It. *carovelle* (Florio), *caravella*, a sort of pear) < L. *calvus*, bald, with a smooth skin.] A sort of apple.

calving (kä'ving), *n.* [< ME. *calvyng;* verbal n. of *calve*, *v.*] **1.** The act of bringing forth a calf: said of cows, whales, and seals.

The Russians providently prohibit bay-whaling, a practice destructive to the cow whales about the time of *calving.* *E. Forbes.*

2. The separation of masses of ice from a glacier from time to time as it extends itself into the sea, giving rise to icebergs.

Calvinian (kal-vin'i-an), *a.* [See *Calvinism.*] Pertaining or relating to Calvin; Calvinistic.

Calvinism (kal'vin-izm), *n.* [= F. *Calvinisme*, < *Calvin*, equiv. to F. *Chauvin* (see *chauvinism*) and derived from L. *Calvinus*, a Roman cognomen, lit. 'bald,' < *calvus*, bald: see *callow*[1].] The theological tenets or doctrines of John Calvin, a French Protestant theologian (1509–64). The peculiar characteristics of his system, as derived from

his "Institutes," are his doctrines of original sin, namely, that we derive from Adam "not only the punishment, but also the pollution to which the punishment is justly due"; of freedom of the will, namely, that man "in his present state is despoiled of freedom of will and subject to a miserable slavery"; of grace, or that "the Lord both begins and completes the good work in us," and gives us "both will and power"; of predestination, or "the eternal decree of God, by which he has determined in himself what he would have become of every individual of mankind"; and of perseverance, or the doctrine that all the elect will certainly be saved. Calvinism has, however, been materially modified since Calvin's day, and the name is applied to modern systems of theology which differ more or less widely from his system in each of these particulars. (See *Calvinist.*) Generally, Calvinism may be said to rest upon the absolute sovereignty of God over all his creatures. It is in a modified form the theological system of most Baptists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists.

If Arminianism most commends itself to our feelings, *Calvinism* is nearer to the facts, however harsh and forbidding these facts may seem.

Froude, Short Studies on Great Subjects, II. 12.

Calvinist (kal'vin-ist), *n.* [= F. *Calviniste:* see *Calvinism.*] Primarily, an adherent of the theological system of John Calvin. See *Calvinism.* The name is also given to theologians who hold the doctrine of the Divine Sovereignty as the central truth of their system, but depart more or less widely from the conclusions of Calvin, particularly as regards unconditional election and reprobation and free will. *Strict Calvinists* hold substantially the original views of Calvin; *hyper-Calvinists* add some corollaries which he denied, including a denial of all validity to the use of human means; *moderate Calvinists* modify his views, and hold that man possesses free will notwithstanding the fall, and that his responsibility is limited to his voluntary acts. American Congregationalists and the so-called New School Presbyterians are generally moderate Calvinists.

Calvinistic (kal-vin-is'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calvin, or to Calvinism.

The most complete, interlinked, compact, and self-consistent theology in the world is the *Calvinistic.*

H. W. Beecher, Statement of Belief.

Calvinistical (kal-vin-is'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *Calvinistic.*

Calvinize (kal'vin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Calvinized*, ppr. *Calvinizing.* [< *Calvin* + *-ize.* See *Calvinism.*] To convert to Calvinism.

calvish (kä'vish), *a.* [More prop. *calfish;* < *calf*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a calf. *Sheldon.*

calvities (kal-vish'i-ēz), *n.* [L., baldness, < *calvus*, bald: see *callow*[1].] Diffused or general baldness, appearing usually first on the crown, or on the forehead and temples.

calvity† (kal'vi-ti), *n.* [< F. *calvitie*, < L. *calvities.*] Baldness; calvities.

calvous (kal'vus), *a.* [< L. *calvus*, bald: see ★*callow*[1].] Bald.

calx[1] (kalks), *n.*; pl. *calxes* or (as if L.) *calces* (kalk'sez, kal'sēz). [< L. *calx* (plural **calces* not used), a small stone, a counter (> dim. *calculus*, q. v.), limestone, lime (> AS. *cealc*, E. *chalk*, q. v.), prob. = Gr. *χάλιξ*, a small stone, limestone.] **1.** Lime or chalk.—**2.** The ashy substance which remains after metals, minerals, etc., have been calcined. Metallic calxes are now generally called *oxids.*—**3.** Broken and refuse glass, which is restored to the pots.—**Calx chlorata** or **chlorinata,** chlorinated lime, a white powder obtained by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine gas until absorption ceases: used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent. Also called *chlorid of lime.*

calx[2] (kalks), *n.*; pl. *calces* (kal'sēz). [L., the heel. Hence *calcitrate, calcar*[1].] In *anat.*, the heel: commonly used in the Latin genitive (*calcis*), as in *os calcis*, the heel-bone or calcaneum.

calybite (kal'i-bīt), *n.* [< Gr. *καλυβίτης*, living in a hut, < *καλύβη*, a hut, cell, < *καλύπτειν*, cover.] One of a class of early Christians who lived in huts.

Calycanthaceæ (kal″i-kan-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calycanthus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous plants, allied to the *Magnoliaceæ.* The name, first used by Lindley, was based on the calycanthus, treated by Linnæus as a genus, although earlier named *Butneria* by Duhamel. It contains only two genera: *Butneria*, of the United States, and *Chimonanthus*, of Asia. See cut under *calycanthus.*

calycanthemous (kal-i-kan'the-mus), *a.* [< NL. *calycanthemus*, < Gr. *κάλυξ* (*καλυκ-*), calyx, + *ἄνθεμον*, a flower. Cf. Gr. *καλυκάνθεμον* (of same formation), a kind of honeysuckle.] In *bot.*, having petal-like sepals.

calycanthemy (kal-i-kan'the-mi), *n.* [< NL. **calycanthemia*, < *calycanthemus:* see *calycanthemous.*] An abnormity of form in a flower, in which the calyx-lobes have become petaloid, as in some varieties of primrose.

calycanthus (kal-i-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (so-called from the cup-shaped receptacle inclosing the pistils), < Gr. *κάλυξ* (*καλυκ-*), a cup, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Butneria*, comprising the sweet shrub or Carolina allspice of the United States, with lurid purple flowers. The flowers have the odor of strawberries, and the bruised leaves and bark are also fragrant. The most common species is *B. floridus.* Also called *strawberry-plant.*

calycate (kal'i-kāt), *a.* [< NL. *calycatus*, < L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx.] In *bot.*, provided with a calyx.

calyces, *n.* Plural of *calyx.*

calyciferous (kal-i-sif'-ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous:* see *calix, calyx,* and cf. *calycophorous.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing or supporting the calyx. Also *caliciferous.*



Flowering branch of *Calycanthus floridus.*

Calycifloræ (ka-lis-i-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *calyciflorus*, < L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, corolla.] In De Candolle's classification, a subclass of polypetalous dicotyledons, in which the corolla and stamens are inserted upon a disk which is coherent with the calyx, and which is sometimes, with the calyx, adnate to the ovary. It included the *Rosales*, and many groups not otherwise related.

calycifloral (ka-lis-i-flō'ral), *a.* [As *Calycifloræ* + *-al.*] Same as *calyciflorate.*

calyciflorate (ka-lis-i-flō'rāt), *a.* [< NL. *calyciflōratus:* see *Calycifloræ.*] In *bot.*, having the petals and stamens borne upon the calyx; specifically, pertaining to the *Calycifloræ.*



Calyciflorate.

Section of peach-blossom, showing the stamens and petals inserted on the throat of the calyx.

calyciflorous (ka-lis-i-flō'rus), *a.* [< NL. *calyciflorus:* see *Calycifloræ.*] Same as *calyciflorate.*

calyciform (ka-lis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form of or resembling ★a calyx.

calycinal (ka-lis'i-nạl), *a.* Same as *calycine.*

calycine (kal'i-sin), *a.* [< L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *-ine*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, pertaining to a calyx; situated on a calyx.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Resembling the calyx of a plant. (*b*) Specifically, in crinoids, of or pertaining to the calyx: as, *calycine* perisome.—**Calycine pores,** in crinoids, orifices of canaliculi which traverse the interradii of the perisome and place the cœlomatic cavity in communication with the exterior.

calycle (kal'i-kl), *n.* [< L. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx* (*calyc-*), a calyx: see *calyx*, and cf. *caliculа.*] **1.** In *bot.*, an outer accessory calyx, or set of leaflets or bracts looking like a calyx, as in the pink. Also called *calyculus.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a calice or little calyx; some part of a zoöphyte like or likened to the calyx of a plant. Specifically—(*a*) In corals, the cup-cell or corallite in which each polypite or individual polyp of a polypidom is lodged. (*b*) In *Hydrozoa*, the receptacle in which a polypite is lodged, as in the calyptoblastic hydrozoans; a hydrotheca.

Also *calice, calicle,* and *calycule.*

calycled (kal'i-kld), *a.* [< *calycle* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *calyculate.*

calycoid, calycoideous (kal'i-koid, kal-i-koi'-dē-us), *a.* [< Gr. **καλυκοειδής*, contr. *καλυκώδης*, like a budding flower, < *κάλυξ* (*καλυκ-*), calyx, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, like a calyx in form, color, or appearance.

Calycophora (kal-i-kof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *calycophorus*, < Gr. *κάλυξ* (*καλυκ-*), a calyx, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] An order or suborder of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, having a long stem with a somatocyst or body-sac at the proximal end, but no pneumatophore. The *Calycophora* are very delicate organisms of specially composite structure, and so transparent that they are rendered visible at a little distance only by their bright tints. They are mostly found floating or swimming on the surface of tropical seas, trailing their long chain of appendages after them as they dart forward with a rhythmical movement according with the simultaneous contractions of the nectocalyces or swimming-bells with which they are provided. There are several families, of which *Diphyidæ* and *Hippopodiidæ* are the leading ones. The *Calycophora* constitute with the *Physophora* the subclass *Siphonophora* (which see). Also *Calycophoridæ.*

Calycophoræ (kal-i-kof'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Calycophora.*

calycophoran (kal-i-kof'ō-rạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycophora.*

II. *n.* One of the *Calycophora.*

calycophorid (kal-i-kof'ō-rid), *n.* One of the *Calycophoridæ.*

Calycophoridæ (kal″i-kō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Calycophora.*

calycophorous (kal-i-kof'ō-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycophora.*

Calycozoa (kal″i-kō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *calycozoön*, < Gr. *κάλυξ* (*καλυκ-*), a calyx, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] An order of discophorous hydrozoans, the lucernarian acalephs: so called because of their cup-shape, having the umbrella or disk without a velum, pedunculated aborally, and capable of attachment at the aboral pole. They have four wide vascular pouches with narrow septa, and eight tentaculiferous processes around the edge of the umbrella, dividing it into as many lobes, the generative products being discharged into the body-cavity. There is but one family, *Lucernariidæ.* These organisms are of gelatinous consistency, variously colored, and semi-transparent; when detached, they swim, like all medusoids, by contractions of the umbrella. They are regarded by some as the most generalized type of the class. *Leuckart.* See *Lucernaria.*

calycozoan (kal″i-kō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycozoa.*

II. *n.* One of the *Calycozoa.*

calycozoic (kal″i-kō-zō'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycozoa.*

calycozoön (kal″i-kō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Calycozoa*, q. v.] One of the *Calycozoa.*

calycular (ka-lik'ū-lär), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, belonging to or of the nature of a calycle.

★**calyculate, calyculated** (ka-lik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *calyculatus*, < L. *calyculus*, a calycle: see *calycle.*] **1.** In *bot.*, having bracts which resemble an additional external calyx.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having a calycle.

Also *calycled.*

calycule (kal'i-kūl), *n.* [< *calyculus*, q. v.] Same as *calycle.*

calyculus (ka-lik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *calyculi* (-lī). [L., dim. of *calyx* (*calyc-*), a calyx.] Same as *calycle*, 1.

Calymma (ka-lim'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάλυμμα*, a covering, as a hood, a veil, a net, the skull, a shell, etc., < *καλύπτειν*, cover.] **1.** A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.—**2.** The typical genus of ctenophorans of the family *Calymmidæ. Eschscholtz*, 1829.

Calymmene (ka-lim'e-nē), *n.* [NL., appar. intended to represent Gr. *κεκαλυμμένη*, fem. of *κεκαλύμμενος*, pp. pass. of *καλύπτειν*, cover, hide.] A genus of trilobites found in the Silurian and Devonian rocks. *C. blumenbachi* is known as the Dudley trilobite. *Brongniart*, 1822. Also *Calymene* and *Calymena.*

Calymmenidæ (kal-i-men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calymmene* + *-idæ.*] A family of trilobites, named from the genus *Calymmene.*

Calymmidæ (ka-lim'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calymma*, 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of lobate ctenophorans.

calymna (ka-lim'nä), *n.* [NL. Cf. *Calymene, Calymma.*] The principal part of the extracapsular body of a radiolarian, a structureless, clear, and transparent jelly-envelop, which includes the whole central capsule and often also the whole extracapsular skeleton.

calyon†, *n.* [< ME. *calioun*, < OF. *caillau, caillo*, F. *caillou*, a pebble: see *calliard.*] Flint or pebble-stone, used in building walls, etc. *Palsgrave; Prompt. Parv.*

calyphyomy (kal-i-fī'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κάλυξ*, a calyx, + *φύειν*, grow.] In *bot.*, the adhesion of the sepals of a flower to the petals.

Calypso (ka-lip'sō), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Καλυψώ*, a name borne by several female personages in mythology, particularly by the nymph who held Ulysses (Odysseus) captive in her island on his return from Troy: traditionally so named from the story that she hid Ulysses from men, < *καλύπτειν*, hide.] **1.** In *bot.*, an untenable name for *Cytherea*, a genus of beautiful orchids of a single species, *Cytherea bulbosa* (*Cypripedium bulbosum* of Linnæus). It is a small tuberous plant found in high latitudes throughout the northern hemisphere, and having only a single thin, many-nerved leaf, and a variegated purple and yellow flower with a large lip somewhat like that of the lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium.* It grows in cold bogs and wet woods, appearing as soon as the snow melts.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of crustaceans. *Risso*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, subfamily *Pireninæ*, founded by Haliday in 1841: now called *Euryophrys* (which see).

Calypte (ka-lip'tē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλυπτός*, covered, verbal adj. of *καλύπτειν*, cover.] A subgenus of humming-birds, the helmet hummers, having metallic scales on the crown as well

as on the throat, and the gorget prolonged into a ruff. Two species, *C. annæ* and *C. costæ*, inhabit California and Mexico.



Helmet Humming-bird (*Calypte costæ*).

calypter (ka-lip′tėr), *n.* Same as *calyptra*, 1.

Calypteratæ (ka-lip-tę-rā′-tē), *n. pl.* See *Calyptratæ*.

calypteria (kal-ip-tē′ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *καλυπτήριον*, a covering, ⟨ *καλύπτειν*, cover.] In *ornith.*, tail-coverts; the feathers, usually small, at the base of a bird's tail, underlying and overlying the rectrices. *Illiger; Sundevall.* See *covert.*

calypto-. [⟨ Gr. *καλυπτός*, covered, verbal adj. of *καλύπτειν*, cover, hide.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning hidden, covered; specifically, hooped; hidden by being invested or covered over with a calyptra or something like one: synonymous with *crypto-*, but more specific, *crypto-* denoting any mode of concealment.

Calyptoblastea (ka-lip-tō-blas′tē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *καλυπτός*, covered, + *βλαστός*, germ.] An order of permanently attached hydroid hydrozoans, with a hydriform trophosome, and hydrothecæ and gonangia. The polypites are united by a cœnosarc, and are invested with a chitinous polypary or perisarc. Synonymous with *Campanulariæ*.

calyptoblastic (ka-lip-tō-blas′tik), *a.* [As *Calyptoblast-ea* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Calyptoblastea;* having the generative buds in a capsule.—**Calyptoblastic hydroids**, those hydroids whose gonophores are covered with a gonotheca. They include the campanularian and sertularian hydroids and their allies, as distinguished from the tubularian hydroids.

Calyptocephalus (ka-lip-tō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *καλυπτός*, covered, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. A genus of toads, of the family *Cystignathidæ*, having the skull most extensively ossified, the ossification involving the derm and overarching the temporal fossæ, whence the name. *C. gayi*, the type-form, is a large, green, web-footed Chilian species.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of lampyrid beetles, founded by Gray in 1832, having the head entirely covered by the prothorax, and from 3 to 10 bipectinate antennal joints. The few species, averaging about 10 millimeters in length, inhabit the tropical and subtropical regions of the new world; one, *C. bifarius*, is found in the United States.

calyptocrinid (ka-lip-tō-krin′id), *n.* A crinoid of the family *Calyptocrinidæ* or *Eucalyptocrinidæ*.

Calyptocrinidæ (ka-lip-tō-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., abbr. of *Eucalyptocrinidæ*.] Same as *Eucalyptocrinidæ*.

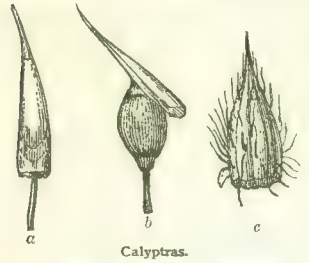
Calyptomena (kal-ip-tom′e-nä), *n.* [NL. (so called because their green plumage hides them in the foliage), ⟨ Gr. *καλυπτομένη*, fem. of *καλυπτόμενος*, ppr. pass. of *καλύπτειν*, cover, hide.] A genus of birds, of the family *Eurylæmidæ*. *C. viridis*, the only species, inhabits Java and Borneo. The genus is sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Calyptomeninæ*.

Calyptomera (ka-lip-tō-mē′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *καλυπτός*, covered, + *μηρός*, thigh.] A division of cladocerous crustaceans, a suborder of *Cladocera*, having a well-developed shell including the limbs, and broad lamellar ambulatory feet, not distinctly segmented: contrasted with *Gymnomera*. It contains such families as *Daphniidæ* and *Lynceidæ*.

calyptomerous (ka-lip-tō-mē′rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calyptomera*.

calyptopis (ka-lip′tō-pis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *καλυπτός*, covered, + *ὄψ*, eye, face.] The zoëa-stage of a schizopodous crustacean, as in members of the genus *Euphausia*. *Dana.*

Calyptorhynchus (ka-lip-tō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *καλυπτός*, covered, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak, bill.] A genus of cockatoos having the beak buried in the feathers, whence the name. It contains the black cockatoos or cocktees of Australia, such as *C. banksi*, *C. funereus*, etc.



Calyptras.

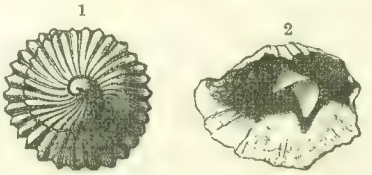
a, conical; *b*, dimidiate; *c*, mitriform.

The genus sometimes gives name to a subfamily *Calyptorhynchinæ*, including the genus *Callocephalon* (which see).

calyptra (ka-lip′trä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *καλύπτρα*, a veil, ⟨ *καλύπτειν*, cover, hide.] 1. A hood; a covering; a lid. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) The hood of the theca or capsule of mosses. It is the archegonium which has continued to grow and has been carried up by the elongation of the peduncle of the capsule. In liverworts the archegonium is burst through by the growing peduncle, and remains at its base. (*b*) Any hood-like body connected with the organs of fructification in flowering plants. In *Pileanthus* it covers over the flower and is formed of united bracts; in *Eucalyptus* and *Eudesmia* it is simply a lid or operculum to the stamens. Also called *calypter*. See cut in preceding column.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *Calyptræa*. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. (*c*) A genus of cœlenterates.

Calyptræa (kal-ip-trē′ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *καλύπτρα*, a veil, ⟨ *καλύπτειν*, cover.] The typical genus of the family *Calyptræidæ*, containing the



1. *Calyptræa* (*Trochita*) *radians.* 2. *Calyptræa dillwynni.*

cup-and-saucer limpets. *Lamarck*, 1799. See also cut under *limpet*.

calyptræid (kal-ip-trē′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Calyptræidæ*.

Calyptræidæ (kal-ip-trē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Calyptræa* + *-idæ*.] A family of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, including the bonnet-shells, chambered limpets, slipper-limpets, and cup-and-saucer limpets.

Calyptratæ (kal-ip-trā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *calyptratus*, ⟨ Gr. *καλύπτρα*, a veil.] A division of the family *Muscidæ*, containing flies with alulets or membranous scales above the halteres: contrasted with *Acalyptratæ*. Also *Calyptoratæ*.

calyptrate (ka-lip′trāt), *a.* [⟨ *calyptra* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, furnished with a calyptra, as a capsule or a flower; resembling a calyptra, as a calyx that comes off like a lid or an extinguisher. See cut under *calyptra*.—2. In *zoöl.*, invested or covered with some part or organ like a calyptra or calyx; operculate.

calyptriform (ka-lip′tri-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *calyptra*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a calyptra; opercular.

calyptrimorphous (ka-lip-tri-môr′fus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *καλύπτρα*, a veil, + *μορφή*, shape.] Having the form of a hood or lid; calyptriform.

★**calyptrogen** (ka-lip′trō-jen), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *καλύπτρα*, a veil, cover, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen.*] In *bot.*, a layer of cells outside of the united dermatogen and periblem from which, in a class of roots, the root-cap takes its origin.

★**calyx** (kā′liks), *n.*; pl. *calyxes*, *calyces* (kā′lik-sez, kal′i-sēz). [⟨ L. *calyx*, pl. *calyces*, ⟨ Gr. *κάλυξ*, pl. *κάλυκες*, the cup of a flower, the calyx, a husk, seed-vessel, ⟨ *καλύπτειν*, cover; cf. *κύλιξ*, a cup, and L. *calix*, a cup (> E. *calice* and *chalice*, q. v.). In modern use the L. *calyx*, Gr. *κάλυξ*, a calyx, and its derivatives, are often confused with L. *calix*, a cup, and its derivatives.] 1. In *bot.*, in general, the outer set of the envelops which form the perianth of a flower. It is usually more herbaceous and leaf-like than the corolla, but it is often highly colored and corolla-like, and is sometimes the



Calyxes.

a, *a*, *a*, trisepalous calyx of *Actæa*; *b*, gamosepalous calyx of *Bryophyllum*; *c*, *c*, bilabiate calyx of *Salvia*.

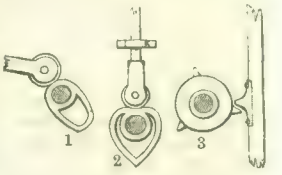
first to fall. It may form the entire perianth, no corolla being present; or when there are several whorls of envelops, they may so grade into each other that the calyx cannot be strictly separated from the bracts without and the petals within. The parts of a calyx when distinct are called sepals, and it is disepalous, trisepalous, etc., according to their number. When they are more or less coalescent into a cup or tube, it is said to be gamosepalous or monosepalous, and may be regular or irregular, or variously toothed, cleft, or divided, and either free from the ovary or adnate to it.

2. In *human anat.*, one of the cup-like or infundibuliform beginnings of the ureter in the pelvis of the kidney, surrounding the apices of the Malpighian pyramids, each receiving usually more than one pyramid. There are from seven to thirteen such calyces, converging and uniting in three infundibula, which in turn combine to form the pelvis. [In this sense *calyx* is generally found in the plural form, *calyces* or (incorrectly) *calices*.]

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The cup at the base of the ciliated tentacles on the lophophore or oral disk of polyzoans. See *Plumatella*. (*b*) The pedicellated Graafian follicle, ovarian capsule, or ovisac of a bird, consisting of two membranes of lax tissue and blood-vessels, rupturing at a point called the stigma to discharge the ovum, then collapsing, and finally becoming absorbed. (*c*) In crinoids, the cup at the summit of the stalk or stem, whence the brachia radiate and on the surface of which is the mouth. The base of the calyx is the summit of the stem, which may be a modified joint or ossicle composed of confluent joints. See cut under *Crinoidea*. (*d*) In *Hydrozoa*, a generative capsule developed in the axils of a branched hydroid stock, containing either medusa-buds or sexual organs. (*e*) Some other calyciform or cup-shaped part or organ of an animal.

calzoons†, *n. pl.* See *calsons*.

cam[1] (kam), *n.* [A dial. form of *comb*[1], ⟨ ME. *camb*, ⟨ AS. *camb* = D. *kam* = G. *kamm* = Dan. Sw. *kam*, etc., a comb; also applied to several mechanical devices, as D. *kam*, a bridge, sley, = G. *kamm*, a cog (*kamm-rad*, a cog-wheel), = Dan. *kam*, a cog, bit, ridge (*kam-hjul*, a cog-wheel): see *comb*[1].] 1. A comb. [Prov. Eng.] —2. A ridge, hedge, or long earthen mound. [North. Eng.]—3. In *mach.*, a device for converting a regular rotary motion into an irregular, fast and slow, intermittent rotary or reciprocating motion. It properly includes the cam-wheel, plain or geared, the cam-shaft, the heart-wheel, the wiper, the wiper-wheel, and the eccentric. The simplest form is that of a heart-shaped, lobe-shaped, or otherwise eccentric wheel, which imparts motion to another wheel either by means of gearing or by rolling contact. Instead of following the irregular face of the cam-wheel, the friction-wheel may travel in a curved race or guiding path on the side of a cam-disk, as in the cam-wheel of a harvester. In another form of cam the face of the wheel is cut into gears or into projecting teeth that may engage another gear, or an arm or a pinion upon a shaft, to give a quickly changing rising and falling motion. Such cams are also called *wiper-wheels*, and are used to operate stamps and tilt-hammers. The heart-wheel accomplishes the same object, but in a less abrupt manner, while eccentric cams of various shapes may impart a slow thrust and quick return, as in many machine-tools. The wiper, a cam-shaped arm, is very generally used to operate the valves of beam-engines. The cam in some of its forms appears in a great variety of machines, wherever an irregular speed or motion or a rapid reciprocating motion is required, as in the harvester, printing-press, sewing-machine, etc. A cam-shaft is a shaft having tumblers or wipers. The heart-wheel is a heart-shaped cam. (See *eccentric.*) Cams for determining motion for cutting and tracing, as in certain machines, are called *shaper-plates.*—**Solid cam**, a form of cam employed when the series of changes in velocity and direction required are too numerous to be included in a single rotation of a cam-plate. The cam is formed on the surface of a cone, either parallel to the axis or spirally, and the cone as it revolves is made to travel also in the direction of its axis by means of a screw.



Cams.

1. Elliptical cam, used for giving motion to the levers of punching- and shearing-machines. 2. The heart-cam or heart-wheel, much used in cotton-machinery to produce a regular ascent and descent of the rail on which the spindles are situated. 3. Form of cam much used in iron-works for setting in motion the tilt-hammers.

cam[2]† (kam), *a.* [Also written *kam*; ⟨ W. Ir. Gael. *cam*, crooked. Cf. *gamb*, *jamb*.] Crooked; bent or bending.—**Clean cam**, wholly awry; entirely away from the purpose.

> This is *clean kam.* *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

Cama, *n.* See *Chama*.

Camacea (ka-mā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* See *Chamacea*.

camaieu (kam′ī-ū), *n.* [Also written *camayeu*; ⟨ F. *camaïeu* = It. *cammeo*, > E. *cameo*, q. v.] 1. A cameo.—2. In the *arts*: (*a*) A painting executed in a single color, varied only by shades, as of gray, when it is called *en grisaille*, or in yellow, *en cirage*; a monochrome painting. (*b*) A painting in two or three tints, as of brown, red, yellow, or green, in which the natural hues of the objects represented are not rendered. (*c*) A species of printing with several blocks, of uniform tint, or of two or three pale tints, and tones of different degrees of intensity, which produces the effect of a stump- or pencil-draw-

ing. (*d*) An imitation of pen-and-ink drawings on colored paper by means of two blocks, one having the design engraved upon it in outline with cross-hatchings, and the other colored in bister, with all the lights taken out, so as to leave the ground of the paper white. The impression may be finished with brush or pencil. —**Costume en camaieu** [F.], a costume composed of several shades of the same color.

camail (ka-māl′), *n.* [F., a camail, also a headdress worn by priests in winter, < Pr. *capmalh* (= It. *camaglio* = Sp. *camal*), < *cap* (< L. *caput*), head, + *malha* = F. *maille*, > E. *mail*[1].] 1. A hood of chain-mail, whether attached to the hauberk or separate; specifically, that form



Camails, 14th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

of hood which was attached to the edge of the basinet. See *basinet*.—2. A tippet or small mantle worn by some Roman Catholic clergy, with different edgings of fur to mark different ranks: sometimes confounded with the *amice*.

Also called *chap-de-mail*.

camailed (ka-māld′), *a.* [< *camail* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a camail; attached to a camail: said of the steel cap to which the camail was fastened at its lower edge.

camaille†, *n.* A Middle English form of *camel*.

camak†, **camaka**†, *n.* Same as *camoca*.

Camaldolite (ka-mal′dō-līt), *n.* [< *Camaldoli* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of a nearly extinct fraternity of monks founded in the vale of Camaldoli in the Apennines, near Arezzo, in 1018, by St. Romuald, a Benedictine monk. They were hermits at first, but afterward they associated in convents. They were originally distinguished for their extreme asceticism, their rules in regard to fasting, silence, and penances being most severe. They wear white robes. Also called *Camaldulian*, *Camaldolensian*, *Camaldolese*, and *Camaldule*.

Camaldule, Camaldulian (ka-mal-dūl′, -dū′li-an), *n.* Same as *Camaldolite*.

camaraderie (kam-a-rad-rē′), *n.* [F., < *camarade*, comrade: see *comrade*.] Companionship; good-fellowship; intimacy.

Unlimited *camaraderie* with scribblers and daubers, Hegelian philosophers and Hungarian pianists, waiting for engagements. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 225.

camarage (kam′a-rāj), *n.* [< Sp. *camaraje*, < *camara*, a storehouse, < L. *camara*, *camera*, a vault: see *camera*.] Rent paid for storage.

Camarasaurus (kam″a-ra-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Camarosaurus*, < Gr. *καμάρα*, a vaulted chamber, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of colossal dinosaurian reptiles, from the Jurassic formation of Colorado. The species *C. supremus* is one of the largest known land-animals, about 80 feet long, the thigh-bone 6 feet, and a dorsal vertebra 3 feet wide. Both fore and hind limbs are well developed, and the huge reptile probably wandered along the shores or in shallow water, and was able to browse on the tops of trees. *E. D. Cope*, 1877.

Camarata (kam-a-rā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *camaratus*, var. of L. *cameratus*, vaulted, arched: see *camerate*.] A suborder proposed for such forms of crinoids as have the lower arm-plates incorporated into the calyx by interradial plates, and in which all component parts of the test, dorsally and ventrally, are solidly connected by sutures. It comprises such families as the *Platycrinidæ*, *Rhodocrinidæ*, *Acrocrinidæ*, and *Calyptocrinidæ*.

camarate (kam′a-rāt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Camarata*.

camara-wood (kam′a-ra-wůd), *n.* [< Arawak *cumaru*, the Braz. name, + E. *wood*[1].] A hard, tough, and durable wood obtained from several South American species of *Coumarouna*, ★especially *C. odorata*. See *Dipteryx*.

camarilla (kam-a-ril′ä), *n.* [Sp., a small room, dim. of *cámara*, a room, < L. *camara*, *camera*, a vault: see *camera*, *chamber*.] A company of secret counselors or advisers; a cabal; a clique. From meaning the private chamber of the king, the word came to signify a body of courtiers, sycophants, priests, etc., acting as unaccredited and secret counselors, as distinguished from a legitimate ministry or council.

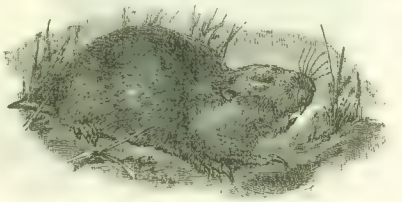
Encircled with a dangerous *camarilla*. *London Times*.

=**Syn.** *Faction*, *Junto*, etc. See *cabal*[1].

★**camass** (kam′as), *n.* [Also *camas*, *kamas*, *quamash*, < Nootka *chamas*, sweet, through Chinook jargon.] The Indian name of the western species of *Quamasia*, especially of *Q. Quamash*, which is found growing in moist meadows from northern California to British Columbia and eastward to western Montana. Its bulbs are collected in large quantities for food; they are about an inch in diameter, and are sweet and nutritious.—**Death camass**, the poisonous root of *Zigadenus venenosus*, of the same region.

Camassia (ka-mas′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *camass*, *quamash*, q. v.] A name given by Lindley in 1832 to the genus *Quamasia* of Rafinesque (1818). They are bulbous liliaceous plants of North America, having scapes bearing racemes of blue or white flowers. *Q. hyacinthina* is found in the eastern States, and there are several others west of the Rocky Mountains. See *camass*.

camass-rat (ka-mas′rat), *n.* A rodent quadruped of the family *Geomyidæ* and genus *Thomomys* (which see): so called from its fondness



Camass-rat (*Thomomys talpoides*).

for the bulbs of the camass. *T. talpoides*, one of the pouched rats or pocket-gophers, inhabits the northwestern United States and the adjoining portions of British America.

camata (kam′a-tä), *n.* The commercial name of the half-grown acorns of the *Quercus Ægilops*, dried and used for tanning. In a still younger condition they are called *camatina*.

camatina (kam-a-tē′nä), *n.* See *camata*.

camaurum (ka-mâ′rum), *n.*; pl. *camaura* (-rä). [ML.] A conical cap worn by the popes of Rome in the tenth century; an early form of the miter, perhaps the origin of the papal tiara.

camayeu, *n.* See *camaieu*.

cambarine (kam′ba-rin), *a.* [< *Cambarus* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to crawfishes of the genus *Cambarus*: correlated with *astacine*.

The *cambarine* region takes in most of the Palæarctic region, with the Neotropical region as far as Guatemala and the West Indies. *Huxley*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1878, p. 786.

cambaroid (kam′ba-roid), *a.* [< *Cambarus* + *-oid*.] Resembling crawfishes of the genus *Cambarus*.

Cambarus (kam′ba-rus), *n.* [NL., var. of L. *cammarus*, *camarus*, also *gammarus*, a sea-crab: see *Gammarus*.] A genus of fluviatile crawfishes, of the family *Astacidæ*, having no pleurobranchiæ. The species are numerous. *C. pellucidus* is the blind crawfish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

cambaye (kam-bā′), *n.* [Named from *Cambay* in India.] A kind of cotton cloth made in Bengal and elsewhere in India.

Cambay stone. See *carnelian*.

cambee (kam′bē), *n.* An aromatic resin of India, obtained from *Gardenia lucida* and resembling elemi.

camber[1] (kam′bėr), *n.* [E. dial. (cf. Gael. *camag*, a bay: see *cammock*[2]); ult. < *cam*[2], bent.] A harbor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

camber[2] (kam′bėr), *v. t.* [< F. *cambrer*, arch, vault, bend, < L. *camerare*, arch, < *camera*, an arch, vault. Cf. *chamber*, *v.*] To arch; bend; curve, as ship-planks.

camber[2] (kam′bėr), *n.* [< *camber*[2], *v.*] 1. A convexity upon an upper surface, as of a deck amidships, a bridge, a beam, or a lintel.—2. The curve of a ship's plank.—3. A small dock or part of a dock, protected by a breakwater, where boats and small craft may lie quietly.

camber-beam (kam′bėr-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, a beam that is slightly crowned in the center to allow for sagging or, when used as a roof-beam, to conform to the pitch of a nearly flat roof: originally a beam to support a queen-post in a roof-truss.

cambered (kam′bėrd), *p. a.* [< *camber*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Bent upward in the middle; arched; convex.—**Cambered deck.** See *deck*.

cambering (kam′bėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *camber*[2], *v.*] Bending; arched.

cambering-machine (kam′bėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine used for bending beams or iron rails to a curve in a vertical plane.

camber-keeled (kam′bėr-kēld), *a.* Having a keel slightly arched upward in the middle of the length, but not so much as to be hogged.

camber-slip (kam′bėr-slip), *n.* A slightly curved guide and support of wood, used as a centering in laying straight arches of brick.

Camberwell beauty. See *beauty*.

camber-window (kam′bėr-win″dō), *n.* A window arched at the top.

cambial[1] (kam′bi-al), *a.* [< ML. *cambialis*, < *cambium*, exchange: see *cambium*[1].] Relating to exchange in commerce. [Rare.]

cambial[2] (kam′bi-al), *a.* [< *cambium*[2] + *-al*.] In *bot.*, formed of or pertaining to cambium.

cambiale (kam-bi-ā′lē), *n.* [It., < ML. *cambialis*, of exchange: see *cambial*[1].] A bill of exchange.

cambiform (kam′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< *cambium*[2] + L. *forma*, shape.] In *bot.*, resembling cambium-cells. Applied to elongated thin-walled cells which are found in sieve-tissue, and have the markings but not the perforations of sieve-disks. They are also known as *laticed cells*.

cambio (kam′bi-ō), *n.* [It., < ML. *cambium*, exchange: see *cambium*[1].] 1. Barter; the giving or taking of bills of exchange.—2. A bill of exchange.—3. A bourse or exchange.

cambist (kam′bist), *n.* [< F. *cambiste*, < It. *cambista* = Sp. *cambista*, < L. *cambire*, exchange, trade: see *change*.] One versed in the operations of exchange and the value of foreign moneys; a dealer in notes and bills of exchange.

The word *cambist*, though a term of antiquity, is even now a technical word of some use among merchant traders and bankers. *Rees*, Cyc.

cambistry (kam′bis-tri), *n.* [< *cambist* + *-ry*.] The science of exchange, weights, measures, etc.

cambium[1] (kam′bi-um), *n.* [ML., also *cambia*, exchange, commerce, < L. *cambire*, exchange, whence ult. E. *change*: see *change*.] In *civil law*, exchange; the exchange of lands, money, or evidences of debt.

cambium[2] (kam′bi-um), *n.* [NL., a particular application of ML. *cambium*, exchange: see *cambium*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, a layer of tissue formed between the wood and the bark of exogenous plants. It was believed by the older botanists to be a mucilaginous fluid exuded between the wood and the bark, and organized into new wood and new bark. It is now known to be not a fluid, but a layer of extremely delicate thin-walled cells, filled with protoplasm and organizable nutrient matter, and appearing like a thin film of mucilage. These cells develop on the one side into a layer of new wood, and on the other of new bark, while at the same time fresh cambium is formed for the continuation of the work. It is by the renewal of this process year after year that the increase of growth in the stem is effected, as indicated by its concentric rings. In the primary fibrovascular bundles of the stem a similar layer of cambium, with the same function, is always found between the woody and cribrose portions.

2†. A name formerly given to a fancied nutritious humor which was supposed to repair the materials of which the body is composed.

camblet†, *n.* Same as *camlet*.

camboge (kam-bōj′ or -bōj′), *n.* Same as *gamboge*.

cambok†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cammock*[2].

camboose (kam-bös′), *n.* Same as *caboose*.

cambrai (kam′brā), *n.* [< F. *Cambrai*: see *cambric*.] A textile fabric of fine quality made in Cambrai, France. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Cambray stone, moss-agate.

cambrel (kam′brel), *n.* Same as *gambrel*.

cambresine (kam′bre-zēn), *n.* [< F. *cambrésine*. Cf. *cambric*.] A name given to batiste and cambric of fine quality.

Cambrian (kam′bri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cambria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Wales or Cambria; Welsh.

The *Cambrian* mountains, like far clouds,
That skirt the blue horizon, dusky rise. *Thomson.*

Cambrian group, or **system,** in *geol.*, the name originally given by Sedgwick to certain strata which he found to underlie the Silurian of Murchison, but which since that time have proved to contain, in their upper portions, fossils of Silurian age. The term is now generally applied to all rocks bearing a fauna more ancient than the Silurian, and is equivalent to the Taconic of Emmons, who was the first to recognize the presilurian age of the fossils, and to the Primordial of Barrande. In America it is generally subdivided into the Lower or Georgian, Middle or Acadian, and Upper or Saratogian divisions. Also *Cambric*.—**Cambrian pottery,** a name given to the productions of the factory of Swansea in Wales, established about 1783. The mark was a trident.

II. *n.* A Welshman.

cambric (kām′brik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cambrick*, *camerick*; = Flem. *kameryk*, *kamerykdoek*, cambric (cf. D. *kamerdoek* = G. *kammertuch* = Dan. *kammerdug* = Sw. *kammarduk* (Flem. D. *doek* = G. *tuch*, etc., = E. *duck*[3], cloth), cambric), = Sp. *cambray* = Pg. *cambraia* = It.

cambraja, formerly *cambrai* (Florio), < F. *cambray, toile de Cambray*, cambric (Cotgrave): so called from D. *Kamerijk*, Flem. *Kameryk*, ML. *Cameracum*, F. *Cambrai, Cambray*, a town in the department of Nord, France.] **1.** A thin, fine linen, said to have been first manufactured at Cambrai in France, introduced in the sixteenth century for the fine ruffs worn at that period, as well as for bands, kerchiefs, etc.; in modern times, the finest linen made. See *batiste*. An imitation of cambric is made of fine cotton yarn, hard-twisted. The importation of French cambric into England was several times prohibited in the 17th and 18th centuries.

I would your *cambric* were as sensible as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity.
Shak., Cor., i. 3.

2. Same as *cambric-muslin*, 2.

cambric-grass (kām'brik-gràs), *n.* The silk-grass or ramie-plant of China, *Bœhmeria nivea*. See cut under *Bœhmeria*.

cambric-muslin (kām'brik-muz″lin), *n.* **1.** Fine cotton cloth made in imitation of linen cambric.—**2.** A somewhat coarser cotton cloth, finished with a glaze, much used for linings.

cambril (kam'bril), *n.* Same as *gambrel*.

Cambro-Briton (kam'brō-brit″ọn), *n.* A Welshman.

Cambro-Silurian (kam'brō-si-lū'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Cambr(ian)* + *Silurian*.] In *geol.*, a term formerly used by some English geologists as in a greater or less degree equivalent to *Lower Silurian*.

cambuca (kam-bū'kạ), *n.* [ML., also *cambutta*: see *cambuck*², *cammock*².] **1.** The curved club used in the game of golf or pall-mall. See *cammock*².—**2.** A pastoral staff: commonly used for its earlier and more simple shape, in which the crook at the top does not curve inward spirally, but forms approximately a half-circle. Also *cambutta*.

cambuck¹ (kam'buk), *n.* [E. dial., also spelled *kambuck* (Prior), var. of *cammock*¹, q. v.] Same as *cammock*¹. [Prov. Eng.]

cambuck² (kam'buk), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *cammock*², < ME. *cambok*: see *cammock*². Cf. *cambuca*.] **1.** Same as *cammock*². *Stow*, Survey (ed. 1720), i. 251. (*Halliwell.*)—**2.** The dry stalks of dead plants, as of hemlock. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

cambutta (kam-but'ạ), *n.* [ML.] Same as *cambuca*.

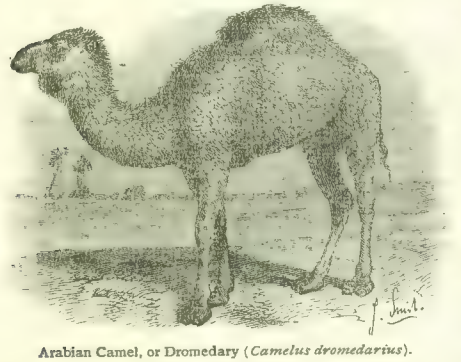
cam-cutter (kam'kut″ėr), *n.* A machine-tool specially adapted for cutting and finishing cams of small sizes and of all curves.

came¹ (kām). Preterit of *come*.

came² (kām), *n.* [Sc., also *kame, kaim*; var. of *cam*¹, *comb*¹, q. v.] **1.** A comb.—**2.** A ridge. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

came³ (kām), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *came*² = *cam*¹ = *comb*¹.] **1**†. The batch or amount of lead necessary to make sash-bars for 100 square feet of glazing; also, this amount cast into small rods or bars 12 or 14 inches long, and ready for drawing. Hence—**2.** The prepared sash-bar itself, having a section like an I, more or less rounded at each end, and called in technical language *glaziers' turned lead* or ★*window-lead*.

camel (kam'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cammel*; < ME. *camel, kamel*, also *chamel*, < OF. *camel, chamel*, F. *chameau* = Pr. *camel* = Sp. *camello* = Pg. *camelo* = It. *cammello* = ONorth. *camel, camal* (see AS. word below) = D. *kameel* = G. *kamel* = Dan. *kamel* = Sw. *kamel* = Icel. *kamell* (rare) = OBulg. Bulg. Serv. *kamila* = Hung. *gamila*, < L. *camēlus*, < Gr. *κάμηλος*, m. and f. (NGr. *κάμηλος*, m., *καμήλα*, f.), < Heb. *gāmāl* = Ar. *jamal, jemel* = Coptic *gamul*, a camel. In the older Teut. languages the camel was called by a name derived from that of the elephant: Goth. *ulbandus* = OHG. *olbentā*, MHG. *olbente* = AS. *olfend* = OS. *olbhunt* = Icel. *ūlfaldi*, a camel.] **1.** A large ruminant quadruped of the family *Camelidæ*, genus *Camelus*, used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden. There are two distinct species of camels: (1) The Arabian camel, *C. dromedarius*, with one hump, and four callosities on the fore legs and two on the hind legs. It is a native of Arabia, and is now known only in the domesticated state; it is used chiefly in Arabia and Egypt. There are several breeds or artificial varieties. The dromedary is one of these, being simply a "blooded" or thoroughbred camel of great speed and bottom, used as a saddle-animal, and comparing with the heavier and slower varieties as a race-horse does with a cart-horse; it is not a different animal zoölogically speaking. (2) The Bactrian camel, *C. bactrianus*, with two humps, of which there are also different breeds. The name *camel* is sometimes applied to the species of the American genus *Auchenia*, as the llama, alpaca, and vicuña, collectively known as the camels of the new world. The Arabian camel is poetically called the ship of the desert. Camels constitute the riches of an Arabian; without them he could not subsist, carry on trade, or travel over sandy deserts. Their milk and flesh are used for food and their hides for leather, and their hair is a valuable article of trade and manufacture. By the camel's power of sustaining abstinence from drink for many days, due to the reserve it can carry in its peculiarly constructed cellular stomach, and of subsisting on a few coarse, dry, prickly plants, it is especially fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa. Camels carry from 600 to 1,000 pounds burden.



Arabian Camel, or Dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*).



Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*).

2. A water-tight structure placed beneath a ship or vessel to raise it in the water, in order to assist its passage over a shoal or bar, or to enable it to be navigated in shallow water. It is first filled with water and sunk alongside the vessel, to which it is then secured. As the water is pumped out, the camel gradually rises, lifting the vessel with it. Camels have also been used for raising sunken vessels.—**Camel's hair**, the hair of the camel, from which very fine fabrics, especially shawls, are made in the East, and also carpets, tent-cloths, etc. In Europe it is used chiefly for mixing with silk. The best comes from Persia. The so-called camel's-hair pencils or brushes used in painting are not made of camel's hair, but commonly of hair from the tails of Russian and Siberian squirrels. See *brush*.—**Camel's-hair cloth.** (*a*) An Oriental fabric. See *putto*. (*b*) A French imitation of this fabric; a warm and light woolen cloth with a gloss, but having long hairs standing up upon it. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Camel's-hair shawl**, a name often given in the United States to the cashmere shawl.—**Camel's hay.** Same as *camel-grass*.—**Camel's wool**, mohair.

camelaucium (kam-e-lâ'si-um), *n.*; pl. *camelaucia* (-ạ). [ML. *camelacium, camelaucium*, more frequently *camelaucum, calamaucum*, etc., < LGr. *καμελαύκιον*; origin uncertain; usually referred to Gr. *κάμηλος*, camel: see *camel*, and cf. *calamanco*.] A low-crowned cap formerly worn, chiefly in the East, by royal persons and ecclesiastics, especially bishops and monks.

camel-backed (kam'el-bakt), *a.* Having a back like that of a camel; humpbacked.

Not that he was crook-shouldered or *camel-backed*.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 215.

camel-bird (kam'el-bėrd), *n.* A book-name of the African ostrich, *Struthio camelus*. See *camelornithes*.

camelcade (kam-el-kād'), *n.* [Irreg. < *camel* + *-cade*, as in *cavalcade*.] A body of troops mounted on camels. [Humorous.]

camel-cricket (kam'el-krik″et), *n.* Same as *camel-insect*.

cameleer (kam-e-lēr'), *n.* [< *camel* + *-eer*. Cf. equiv. F. *chamelier*.] A camel-driver.

A number of Arab *cameleers*, who had come with travellers across the Desert from Egypt, were encamped near us.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 51.

cameleon† (ka-mē'lē-ọn), *n.* An older English spelling of *chameleon*.

camel-grass (kam'el-gràs), *n.* A fragrant grass of the warmer regions of Asia, including several species of *Andropogon*. Also called *camel's hay*.

camelid (kam'el-id), *n.* A ruminant mammal of the family *Camelidæ*.

Camelidæ (ka-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ruminant artiodactyl tylopod mammals. They have incisor teeth in both jaws, specialized canines in the lower jaw, a diffuse placenta, imperfectly quadripartite stomach, the upper lip cleft, the hind limbs largely free from the common integument, so that the lower part of the thigh and the knee project from the belly, broad elastic feet, and no horns. The family includes two living genera, *Camelus* or true camels of the old world, and *Auchenia* or llamas of the new, with many fossil ones, chiefly American. See cuts under *camel* and *llama*.

camelina¹ (kam-e-lī'nạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *camelinus*; with ref. to ML. *camelinum*, cameline: see *cameline*².] A woolen material with small basket-pattern and loose upstanding hairs. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Camelina² (kam-e-lī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelus* + *-ina*².] Same as *Camelidæ* or *Cameloidea*.

camelina³ (ka-mel'i-nạ), *n.* [NL., said to be formed (if so, prop. **Chamælina*) < Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground (dwarf), + *λίνον*, flax. Hence *cameline*³.] **1**†. Treacle-mustard; wormseed. *Kersey*, 1708.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of plants of the family *Brassicaceæ*. The most common species, *C. sativa*, gold-of-pleasure or false flax, is a native of southern Europe and western Asia, but is widely naturalized as a weed. It is an annual, with obovoid pods and yellow flowers, and has been cultivated for the fiber of its stems and the oil expressed from its seeds. There are 4 other species.

cameline¹ (kam'e-lin), *a.* [< L. *camelinus*, pertaining to a camel, < *camelus*, a camel: see *camel*. Cf. *cameline*².] Pertaining to or resembling camels or the *Camelidæ*; cameloid.

cameline²†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *cameline, camelin* = Pr. *camelin* = It. *cammellino*, < ML. *camelinum*, also *camelinus*, a stuff made of camel's hair, < L. *camelinus*, pertaining to a camel, < *camelus*, a camel: see *camel*. Cf. *camlet*.] A stuff used in the middle ages as a material for dress. It is commonly said to have been made of camel's hair, and imported from the East; but as it is repeatedly mentioned as a common and cheap stuff, it is probable that it was an imitation of the Eastern fabric. It was made as early as the thirteenth century in Flanders and Brabant, of many colors.

And dame Abstinence-streyned
Toke on a robe of *kamelyne*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7367.

cameline³ (kam'e-lin), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *cameline* = Sp. Pg. *camelina*, < NL. *camelina*: see *camelina*³.] **I**.† *n.* Treacle-mustard; wormseed.

Cameline [F.], the herb *cameline*, or treacle mustard.
Cotgrave.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Camelina*: as, *cameline* oil.

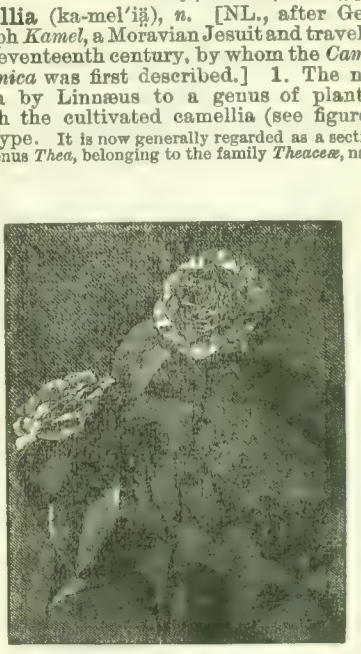
camel-insect (kam'el-in″sekt), *n.* An orthopterous insect of the genus *Mantis*, or praying-insects: so called from the resemblance of the long thorax to the elongated neck of the camel. In the United States these insects are known as *rear-horses*. Also called *camel-cricket* and *camel-locust*.

camelion†, *n.* An old spelling of *chameleon*.

camellert†, *n.* A camel-driver.

Our companions had their cradles struck down through the negligence of the *Camellers*.
Sandys, Travels (ed. 1652), p. 107.

Camellia (ka-mel'iạ), *n.* [NL., after George Joseph *Kamel*, a Moravian Jesuit and traveler of the seventeenth century, by whom the *Camellia Japonica* was first described.] **1.** The name given by Linnæus to a genus of plants of which the cultivated camellia (see figure) is the type. It is now generally regarded as a section of the genus *Thea*, belonging to the family *Theaceæ*, natives of Asia and the Indian archipelago. The section *Camellia* has erect flowers and deciduous sepals, while the other



Camellia (*Thea Japonica*).

section, to which the tea-plant (*Thea Sinensis*) belongs, has pendulous flowers and persistent sepals. The various species of the genus hybridize freely with one another. They are all distinguished by the shining evergreen leaves and white or pink flowers. The name is often mispronounced ka-mē'li-ą.

2. [*l. c.*] The plant *Thea Japonica*, or its flower.

camel-locust (kam'el-lō″kust), *n.* Same as *camel-insect.*

camel-necked (kam'el-nekt), *a.* Having a neck like or likened to a camel's.—**Camel-necked flies**, neuropterous insects of the family *Sialidæ.*

cameloid (kam'e-loid), *a.* [< Gr. **καμηλοειδής*, contr. *καμηλώδης*, camel-like, < *κάμηλος*, camel, + *εἶδος*, form.] Of or pertaining to the *Cameloidea*; phalangigrade, as a ruminant.

Cameloidea (kam-e-loi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelus* + *-oidea.*] The *Camelidæ* regarded as a superfamily group: equivalent to *Tylopoda*, or *Pecora phalangigrada.*

camelopard (ka-mel'ō- or kam'e-lō-pärd), *n.* [= F. *camélopard*, *caméléopard* = Sp. *camaleopardo*, < LL. *camelopardus*, ML. also *cameleopardalus*, a shortened form of L. *camelopardalis*, ML. also *camelopardalus*, < Gr. *καμηλοπάρδαλις*, a giraffe, < *κάμηλος*, a camel, + *πάρδαλις*, later *πάρδος*, a pard (leopard or panther).] 1. The giraffe: so called from a certain resemblance in form to a camel, and from its spotted coloration, like that of the pard or leopard.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a creature like a giraffe, but with long and generally curved horns, borrowed from the medieval bestiaries. Also formerly *camelopardal*, *camelopardel.*

camelopardal†, **camelopardel**†, *n.* [Also *camelopardall*; = Sp. *camellopardal* = Pg. *camelopardal* = It. *cammellopardalo*, < L. *camelopardalis*, ML. also *camelopardalus*: see *camelopard.*] A camelopard. *Minsheu.*

Camelopardalidæ (ka-mel″ō- or kam″e-lō-pär-dal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelopardalis* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Camelopardidæ.*

Camelopardalis (ka-mel-ō- or kam″e-lō-pär'da-lis), *n.* [NL.: see *camelopard.*] 1. A genus of ruminant quadrupeds: same as *Giraffa.*—2. A northern constellation formed by Bartsch and named by Hevelius. It is situated between Cepheus, Perseus, Ursa Major and Minor, and Draco. As given by Hevelius, the name was *Camelopardalus.*

camelopardel†, *n.* See *camelopardal.*

Camelopardidæ (ka-mel-ō- or kam″e-lō-pär'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Camelopardus* (cf. *Camelopardalis*) + *-idæ.*] A family of ruminant quadrupeds: same as *Giraffidæ.* Also called *Camelopardalidæ.*

camelornithes (kam″el-ôr-nī'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κάμηλος*, camel, + *ὄρνις*, pl. *ὄρνιθες*, bird.] The camel-birds: a name, not technical, sometimes applied to ostriches, from their points of resemblance to the camel in appearance and habit.

camelot†, *n.* An old spelling of *camlet.*

camelry (kam'el-ri), *n.*; pl. *camelries* (-riz). [< *camel* + *-ry*; formed on the model of *cavalry.*] 1. A place where camels are brought to be laden or unladen.—2. Troops mounted on camels.

The English General there and then abandoned his boats and dismounted his *camelry.* *Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 581.

camel's-thorn (kam'elz-thôrn), *n.* 1. A spiny leguminous shrub, *Alhagi Alhagi*, of which the camel is very fond, and which yields a manna-like exudation from its leaves and branches.—2. Erroneously, a spiny rhamnaceous shrub, *Zizyphus nummularia*, of Persia and India, which bears an edible berry, and the leaves of which are used as fodder for sheep and goats.—3. In South Africa, several species of *Acacia* which are browsed upon by the giraffe, especially *A. Giraffæ.*

Camelus (ka-mē'lus), *n.* [L.: see *camel.*] The typical genus of *Camelidæ*, having the back humped. It contains two species, both of the old world, *C. dromedarius*, the Arabian camel, and *C. bactrianus*, the Bactrian camel; the latter has two humps, the former one. See *camel.*

Camembert cheese. See *cheese*[1].

Camenæ (ka-mē'nē), *n. pl.* [L., sing. *camena*, OL. *casmena*; akin to *carmen*, a song: see *charm*[1].] In *Rom. myth.*, prophetic nymphs, of whom there were four, the most celebrated being Ægeria. The poets frequently applied the name to the Muses.

Camenet†, *n.* [< L. *camena*: see *Camenæ.*] One of the Camenæ.

Deuyne *Camenes*, that with your sacred food
Have fed and fosterde op from tender yeares
A happye man that in your fauour stoode.
Googe, Sonette of Edwardes of the Chappell.

camenes (kam'en-ēz), *n.* [See def.] In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the fourth figure of syllogism, of which the major premise is a universal affirmative, the minor a universal negative, and the conclusion a universal negative proposition: as, Whatever is expedient is conformable to nature; nothing conformable to nature is hurtful to society; therefore, nothing hurtful to society is expedient. This mood was formerly considered by all (as it is still by some) logicians as belonging to the first figure, and as such was called *celantes.* When put into the fourth figure it was called *clamentes*, then *camentes*, then *camenes*, also *calemes.* Of the seven letters of the word *camenes*, six are significant. *C* signifies reduction to *celarent*; *a*, *e*, *e* indicate the quantity and quality of the premises and conclusion; *m* signifies transposition of the premises in reduction, and *s* the simple conversion of the conclusion.

cameo (kam'ē-ō), *n.* [< It. *cammeo*, a cameo, = F. *camée* (> G. *camee* = Dan. *kamee* = Sw. *kamé*) and *camaïeu* (see *camaieu*) = Sp. *camafeo* = Pg. *camafeo*, *camafeio*, *camafeu* (cf. MHG. *gamahiu*, *chammachiu*, a kind of diamond), < ML. *cammæus*, *camahutus*, *camahotus*; of unknown origin.] 1. An engraving in relief upon a gem, a hard stone of moderate size, or a similar material, or the object itself so engraved, as distinguished from an *intaglio*; specifically, such an engraving upon a stone or a shell having two or three layers differing in color, such as an onyx, agate, etc., and so treated as to utilize the effect of the variety of coloring. Cameos on stone are called *stone cameos*, in contradistinction to the *shell cameos*, or those cut on shells which have superposed layers varying in color, such as the *Cassis rufa*, which gives red on sardonyx, the *Cassis madagascariensis*, white on dark claret, the *Cassis cornuta* white on orange, the *Strombus gigas*, white on pink, and other tropical shells. Cameos in distinct bands of colors have been produced since about 150 B. C.; and some of the ancient examples, as the Sainte Chapelle agate, in Paris (13 by 11 inches), representing the apotheosis of Augustus, and the Vienna onyx (9 by 8 inches), representing allegorically the coronation of Augustus, surpass in size and in delicacy of execution the best modern specimens.

Hence—2. Raised or anaglyphic work in art on a miniature scale; specifically, the art of engraving small figures in relief: opposed to *intaglio*: as, a stone or shell cut in *cameo*; a vase ornamented in *cameo.*—**Cameo incrustation**, the production of casts in relief within a coating of flint-glass. The process consists in forming the design to be incrusted of less fusible material than the glass coating, which is welded upon the design while in a soft condition.—**In cameo.** See *cameo*, 2, above.

cameo-glass (kam'ē-ō-glàs), *n.* 1. Same as *cased glass.* See also *cameo glass*, under *glass.*—2. A convex glass used in the mounting of hand-painted photographs.

cameo-press (kam'ē-ō-pres), *n.* A small screw-press used to give a convex roundness to photographic portraits. The card is pressed between the bed and platen, which are respectively convex and concave. *E. H. Knight.*

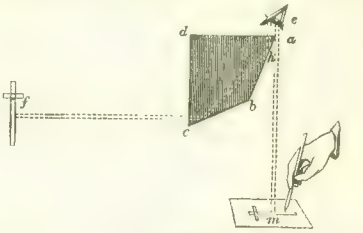
cameo-shell (kam'ē-ō-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Cassididæ*, *Cassis madagascariensis* (so called by mistake), or *C. cameo.* The species is an inhabitant of the Caribbean and neighboring seas.

cameotype (kam'ē-ō-tīp), *n.* [< *cameo* + *type*, as in *daguerreotype*, etc.] A name formerly given to a small vignette daguerreotype for mounting in a jeweled setting.

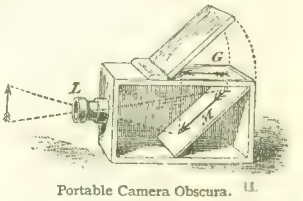
cameo-ware (kam'ē-ō-wār), *n.* A class of fine pottery ornamented with figures in relief, of a different color from the ground, and usually on a small scale. The so-called Wedgwood ware is of this class. See *jasper-ware*, and *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware.*

camera (kam'e-rą), *n.*; pl. *cameras*, *cameræ* (-rąz, -rē). [< L. *camera*, *camara*, a vault (ML. a chamber), < Gr. *καμάρα*, a vaulted chamber, anything with an arched cover; akin to L. *camur*, curved, crooked, W. Ir. Gael. *cam*, crooked, Gr. *κάμπτειν*, bend: see *cam*[2], *camber*[2], *chamber*, *comrade.*] 1. In *anc. arch.*, an arched roof, ceiling, or covering; a vault.—2. *Naut.*, a small vessel used on the coasts of the Bosporus and the Black Sea. Also *camara.*—3. The variety of camera obscura used by photographers. It is made usually in the form of a box in two parts, connected by an extensible bellows-like arrangement serving to adjust the focus, and having one or more lenses fixed in the front. Photographic cameras are made in a great variety of shapes and sizes, according to use, as the *pocket-camera*, *copying camera*, *landscape-camera*, and *portrait-camera*; and many different forms of lenses, some of highly specialized types, are used. Provision is made for inserting in the back of the camera carriers or plate-holders containing the dry or wet sensitive plates or the paper films, etc., on which the photographs are taken. See *camera obscura*, below, and *photography.*

4. In *anat.*: (*a*) The so-called fifth ventricle of the brain, between the laminæ of the septum lucidum. (*b*) Some other chambered or vaulted part or organ, as the pericardium (*camera cordis*, chamber of the heart), the cranial cavity (*camera cranii*), etc.—**Camera aquosa** (Latin, humid chamber), the anterior aqueous chamber of the eyeball, bounded in front by the cornea, behind by the iris and crystalline lens.—**Camera lucida** (Latin, clear chamber), an invention of the chemist Wollaston, designed to facilitate the delineation of distant objects. It consists of a solid prismatic piece of glass mounted upon a brass frame. The prism has its angles so arranged that the rays from the object appear reflected as shown below, and is covered at the top by a metallic eyepiece, the hole in which lies half over the edge of the prism, so as to afford a person looking through it a view of the picture reflected through the glass, and a direct view of his pencil or tracing-point. In the figure the object to be traced, *f*, is opposite the perpendicular surface of the prism, *d c*, and the rays proceeding from *f* pass through this surface and fall on the inclined plane *c b*, which makes an angle with *d c* of 67½°; from this they are totally reflected to the plane *b a*, which makes an angle of 135° with *b c*, and are again reflected to the eye at *e* above the horizontal plane, which makes an angle of 67½° with the plane *a b*. The rays of light from the object proceeding upward from *h* toward the eye of the observer, he sees the image at *m*, and by placing the paper below in this place the image may be traced with a pencil. The brass frame of the prism has usually two lenses, one concave and the other convex, the former to be used in front between *f* and *d c* for near-sighted persons, and the latter at *e* for those who are far-sighted. The size of the picture may also be increased or diminished by lengthening or shortening brass tubes connected with the frame. This instrument has undergone various modifications. It is extremely convenient on account of its portability.—**Camera obscura** (Latin, dark chamber), an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a convex lens, are exhibited distinctly and in their natural colors on a white surface placed at the focus of the lens. The simplest form of this instrument consists of a darkened chamber, into which no light is permitted to enter except by a small hole in the window-shutter. An image of the objects opposite the hole will then appear on the wall, or on a white screen so placed as to receive the light coming from the opening. A convex lens may be fixed in the hole of the shutter. Portable cameras are constructed of various forms, but the design of them all is to throw the images of external objects, as persons, houses, trees, landscapes, etc., upon a plane or curved surface, for the purpose of drawing, the making of photographic pictures, or mere amusement. The surface on which the image is thrown may be covered with a sheet of paper, on which the figure may be traced by hand with a pencil; but the picture is most distinctly seen when the image is formed on the back of a silvered mirror. The figure represents a portable camera obscura. The camera obscura is often made in the form of a circular building capable of holding a number of people, who stand about a plain white table which is placed in the center of the structure, and on which the luminous image is projected by a lens on the roof. By turning the lens around, a panorama of the neighboring scenery is exhibited on the table. Cameras for use in sketching are made in the shape of a cone, with a lens and a reflecting mirror at the apex and a drawing-table inside. One side of the box is cut out, and at this opening the artist sits, partly excluded by a dark curtain which serves to shut out extraneous light. See *optigraph.*



Camera Lucida.

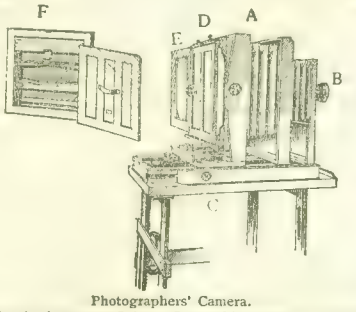


Portable Camera Obscura.

L, lens; *M*, reflecting mirror; *G*, ground glass, upon which the image is formed.

The human eye is a small *camera obscura* of wonderfully perfect construction. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 102.

Copying camera, a camera used for copying and enlarging photographs from negatives. The solar camera, for copying by direct solar light, is usually erected out of doors



Photographers' Camera.

A, swing-back camera; B, lens; C, movable stand; D, plate-holder; E, ground glass; F, improved plate-holder for plates of different sizes.

and directed toward the sun, the negative being placed near the lens and sheets of sensitive paper in the plane of focus. Copying cameras used with electric lights are also made of very great size, for producing life-size copies of portraits, the camera consisting essentially of a dark room in which the easel holding the prepared paper travels along the plane of focus on rails laid on the floor.—**Detective camera,** a portable photographic camera adapted for making instantaneous pictures, especially of moving objects, while it is carried in the hand or otherwise about the person. The exposure is made by means of a spring, the object to be photographed being brought within the range of the lens by means of a finder variously devised.—**In camera,** in *law*, in chambers; in private: applied to a trial conducted with closed doors for some special reason touching the nature of the case or the evidence. —**Multiplying camera,** in *photog.*, a camera fitted with a number of small lenses, so that it can take a number of pictures at one exposure. It is used for taking ferrotypes. —**Solar camera.** See *copying camera.*—**Stereoscopic camera,** a double camera giving two pictures upon the same plate, or a camera with a single lens and a shifting device for effecting the same end.

camerade†, *n.* [< F. *camerade:* see *comrade.*] An obsolete form of *comrade.*

These are his *camerades*, his walking mates!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

cameræ, *n.* Latin plural of *camera.*

cameral (kam'ẹ-ral), *a.* [G. *kameral*, It. *camerale*, < ML. *cameralis*, < L. *camera*, in late sense of 'bureau.'] Of or pertaining to a camera or bureau for the management of state property, especially in Germany; hence, of or pertaining to public finances or revenue.

cameralist (kam'ẹ-ral-ist), *n.* [< NL. *cameralista*, a financier: see *cameral.*] One who is skilled in the principles of public finance and in the methods of raising public revenue.

Frederick William I., himself a clever *cameralist*, and author of the masterly financial system of Prussia, took the important step of founding, at Halle and Frankfort on the Oder, special chairs of economy and cameralistic science. *W. Roscher*, Pol. Econ. (trans.), § 19.

cameralistic (kam″ẹ-ra-lis'tik), *a.* [< *cameralist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

Chairs of *cameralistic* science were founded in universities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 363.

cameralistics (kam″ẹ-ra-lis'tiks), *n.* [< *cameralist* + *-ics;* = F. *caméralistique* = G. *cameralistik.*] The science of state finance.

camerard†, *n.* A variant of *camerade. Greene.*

camerarius (kam-ẹ-rā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *camerarii* (-ī). [ML., < *camera*, a chamber, public office, treasury, etc.: see *camera*, *cameral*, and *chamber.*] A chamberlain; a keeper of public money; a treasurer.

camera-stand (kam'ẹ-ra-stand), *n.* A support for a photographic camera. For indoor work a usual form is an adjustable table mounted on casters, and having various devices of racks and pinions, levers, hinges, screws, etc., to enable the operator to raise, lower, or tilt it with ease and rapidity, according to the nature of his work. In outdoor photography some form of tripod is commonly used as a camera-stand.

camerate (kam'ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camerated*, ppr. *camerating.* [< L. *cameratus*, pp. of *camerare*, arch over, < *camera*, an arched roof. Cf. *camber*[2] and *chamber, v.*] To build in the form of an arch or vault. [Rare.]

camerated (kam'ẹ-rā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *camerate, v.*] 1. In *arch.*, arched; vaulted: as, a *camerated* roof. *Weale.*—2. In *zoöl.*, divided by partitions into a series of chambers; chambered; hollowed out; fornicated; vaulted.

There are no buccal teeth [in *Trocheta subviridis*, Dutrochet], and the alimentary tube is only slightly *camerated.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 405.

cameration (kam-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *camera-tio(n-)*, < *camerare:* see *camerate.*] 1. An arching or vaulting. *Evelyn.* [Rare.]—2. A division into compartments or chamberlets. Also called *chambering.*

These nuclei [in *Foraminifera*, etc.] may be simple or multiple; in the latter case, they have no special relation to the *cameration* of the skeleton. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 563.

camerick†, **cameriket**, *n.* Old spellings of *cambric. Planché.*

camerine (kam'ẹ-rin), *n.* [< L. *camera*, a vault: see *camera.*] A nummulite; one of the foraminiferous shells found in nummulitic limestone.

cameritelous (kam″ẹ-ri-tē'lus), *a.* [< L. *camera*, a vault, + *tela*, a web: see *toil*[2].] Characterized by the habit of making intricate webs in which to hide: applied to certain spiders.

camerlingo (kam-ẹr-ling'gō), *n.* [It., formerly *camerlengo*, = E. *chamberlain*, q. v.] The chamberlain of the pope, having charge of the secular interests of the papacy. He ranks as one of the four chief officers of the pope, the others being the cardinal vicar, the cardinal patron, and the cardinal penitentiary. He is always chosen from the college of cardinals, and is therefore usually called *cardinal camerlingo.* During a vacancy in the Holy See he takes charge of all the temporalities and presides over the apostolic chamber or palace. Also *camerlengo.*

Cameronian (kam-ẹ-rō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Richard Cameron (see II.) or to the Cameronians: as, a *Cameronian* clergyman.

II. *n.* 1. One of the followers of Richard Cameron in Scotland, who refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy in the persecuting times of Charles II., lest by so doing they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority. They were known at first as *The Societies*, but were afterward organized as the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, most of which in 1876 was merged in the Free Church.

2. *pl.* A name given to the 26th regiment of British infantry, from its having been originally composed of the Cameronians who flocked to Edinburgh during the revolution of 1688. Their nucleus consisted of the men who fought under Richard Cameron at Aird's Moss in 1680, when he was killed.

camerostoma (kam-ẹ-ros'tọ-mä), *n.* [NL., < L. *camera* (Gr. καμάρα), a vault, + Gr. στόμα, a mouth.] In *zoöl.*, the anterior part of the body of *Arachnida*, forming a vault over the manducatory organs.

camery† (kam'ẹ-ri), *n.* A certain disease in horses, characterized by warts on the palate and soft parts of the mouth. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

camese (ka-mēz'), *n.* An irregular spelling, in the following passage, of *kamis.*

Oh, who is more brave than a dark Suliote
In his snowy *camese* and his shaggy capote?
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 72, song.

camestres (ka-mes'trēz), *n.* [See def.] In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism. The letters of the word have these significations: *C*, that the mood is to be reduced to *celarent*; *a*, that the major premise is a universal affirmative; *m*, that the premises are to be transposed in reduction; *e*, that the minor premise is a universal negative; *s*, that this premise is to be simply converted in reduction; *e*, that the conclusion is a universal negative; *s*, that the conclusion is to be simply converted in reduction. The following is an example of this mood, with an implied reduction: He that is of God heareth my words; ye hear them not; this is, then, because ye are not of God.

camil (kam'il), *n.* A dialectal form of *camomile.* [Somerset, Eng.]

camion (kam'iọn), *n.* [F., a dray, truck, pin; origin unknown.] A truck or wagon used for transporting cannon.

camist (kam'is), *n.* [Also written *camise, camus, camese* (cf. ME. *kemes*, < AS. *cemes*, < ML. *camisa*); < OF. *camise*, F. *chemise* (> E. *chemise*, q. v.) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *camisa* = It. *camiscia, camicia* = Ar. Pers. Hind. *qamis*, a shirt, < LL. *camisia*, ML. *camisia, camisa*, a shirt, tunic, prob. from the orig. form (**hamithja*) of OHG. *hemidi*, MHG. *hemede, hemde*, G. *hemd* = OFries. *hemethe*, a shirt, connected with OHG. *hamo* = AS. *hama* (in comp.) = Icel. *hamr*, a skin, *hams*, a snake's skin, = Goth. **hama*, covering, clothing, > *gahamōn*, cover, *anahamōn*, clothe, etc.: see *hame*[1], *hem*[1].] 1. A shirt. Compare *chemise.*—2. A light morning-gown or similar loose garment.

All in a *Camis* light of purple silk.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 2.

camisade† (kam-i-sād'), *n.* [Also *camisado;* < F. *camisade*, a sudden assaulting or surprisal of the enemy, < It. *camisciata, incamisciata* (Florio), now *camiciata, incamiciata* (= Sp. **camisada, encamisada*, lit. a 'shirted' attack: see *camisated*), < *camiscia, camicia* = Sp. *camisa* = OF. *camise*, F. *chemise*, a shirt: see *camis, chemise.*] 1. An attack by surprise at night or at break of day: probably so called because made by soldiers wearing shirts over their armor, in order that they might be recognized by their friends in the dark.

They had appointed the same night . . . to have given a *camisado* upon the English. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. A shirt worn by soldiers over their armor in a night attack to enable them to recognize one another. [A mistaken use of the term.]

Two thousand of our best men, all in *camisadoes* with scaling ladders.
Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 82.

Camisard (kam'i-zärd), *n.* [F., < OF. *camise*, a shirt. Cf. *camisade.*] One of the French Protestants of the Cévennes who took up arms in defense of their civil and religious liberties early in the eighteenth century: so called from the white blouses worn by the peasants who were the chief actors in the insurrection.

camisated† (kam'i-sā-ted), *a.* [< ML. **camisatus, camisiatus*, < *camisa*, a shirt: see *camis*, and cf. *camisade.*] Dressed with a shirt above the other garments. *Johnson.*

camiset†, *n.* See *camis.*

camisia† (ka-mis'iä), *n.* [LL. (ML. also *camisa*): see *camis.*] 1. A shirt; a tunic.—2. An alb.—3. A shrine in which the Book of the Gospels used at high mass was formerly preserved. It was frequently made of gold, richly jeweled. Many such existed in the English cathedrals and parish churches before the Reformation. *Lee*, Glossary.

camisole (kam'i-sōl), *n.* [F., < It. *camiciuola*, dim. of *camicia* = F. *chemise:* see *chemise.*] 1. A short light garment with sleeves, usually of material that will wash, worn by women as a dressing-sack or in morning-dress.

Mrs. O'Dowd, the good housewife, arrayed in curl-papers and a *camisole*, felt that her duty was to act and not to sleep. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxx.

2. A strait-jacket.

camister (kam'is-tėr), *n.* [Appar. < *camis* + *-ster.*] A clergyman; a minister. [Vagabonds' slang.]

camlet (kam'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *camblet, chamlet, camelot*, < F. *camelot* = Pr. *chamalote* = Sp. *camelote, chamelote* = Pg. *camelão* = It. *cambellotto, ciambellotto* = D. *kamelot* = G. *camelot, kamelot* = Dan. *kamelot*, < ML. *camelotum*, camlet, popularly understood as a deriv. of L. *camelus*, camel, but in fact < Ar. *khamlat, khamalat*, camlet (silk and camel's hair, also all silk or velvet; cf. *mikhmal*, > Hind. *makhmal*, velvet), < *khaml*, pile, plush, a carpet with a long pile, a cushion, etc.] 1. A rich stuff used for dress as early as the thirteenth century. It was more costly and finer than cameline. It is frequently mentioned as in use in both England and France down to the end of the seventeenth century.

The Cadilescher is clothed in *Chamlet*, Satten, Silke, Damaske, or Veluet of seemely colour.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 314.

After dinner I put on my new *camelott* suit, the best that I ever wore in my life, the suit costing me above £24.
Pepys, Diary, June 1, 1664.

2. A very durable plain cloth used for cloaks and the like; a water-proof material in common use before the introduction of india-rubber. All the kinds of camlet are in a certain sense imitations of Oriental camel's-hair cloth; they are made of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk, and present a veined or wavy appearance.

camlet (kam'let), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camleted, camletted*, ppr. *camleting, camletting.* [< *camlet, n.*] To cause to resemble wavy or watered camlet. [Rare.]

I also inspected the manner of *chambletting* silk and grograms at one Mons[r] La Dorées in Morefields.
Evelyn, Diary, May 30, 1652.

camletteen (kam-le-tēn'), *n.* [< *camlet* + *-een.*] An inferior kind of camlet; imitation camlet.

camletto (kam-let'ō), *n.* Same as *camletteen.*

cammaka†, *n.* Another spelling of *camoca.*

cammaron (kam'ạ-ron), *n.* [< Sp. *camarón*, a shrimp, < L. *cammarus, camarus*, var. *gammarus*, a sea-crab: see *Gammarus.*] A fresh-water shrimp or prawn, resembling the crawfish. *Huxley.*

cammas (kam'as), *n.* Same as *camass.*

cammed (kamd), *a.* [E. dial., < ME. *cammed, cammyd;* < *cam*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Crooked.—2†. Crooked-nosed; short-nosed.—3. Cross; ill-natured. [Prov. Eng.]

cammerell†, *n.* A dialectal variant of *gambrel.*

cammish (kam'ish), *a.* [E. dial., < *cam*[2] + *-ish.*] Awkward; clumsy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

cammock[1] (kam'ọk), *n.* [E. dial. also *cambuck, kambuck;* < ME. *cammok*, < AS. *cammoc, cammocc, cammuc, commuc* (also once *cammoce*, perhaps miswritten for *cammocc*), a plant, glossed *peucedanum.*] 1. A leguminous plant, the rest-harrow, *Ononis repens.*

Cammokes and wedes
Fouleth the fruite in the felde.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 309.

2†. An umbelliferous plant, probably the shepherd's-needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris.*

cammock[2] (kam'ọk), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; E. dial. also *cambuck*, Sc. *camack;* < ME. *cambok* (ML. *cambuca, cambuta, cambutta*), of Celtic origin. Cf. Gael. *camag*, anything crooked or curved, a club, crook, curl, bay, etc.; cf. equiv. Sc. *cammon*, < Gael. Ir. *caman*, a club for golf or cricket, < *cam*, crooked, bent: see *cam*[2].] 1. A crooked stick or club; a crooked beam; specifically, a crooked club used in the game of hockey or shinny.

Though the *cammock*, the more it is bowed, the better it serveth, yet the bow, the more it is bent and occupied, the worse it waxeth. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 46.

Crokyd as a *camoke*. *Skelton* (ed. Dyce), I. 117.

Airlie crooks the tree, that good *cammok* should be.
Ray, Proverbs (ed. 1678), p. 361.

2. The game played with such a club; hockey or shinny.

cammocky (kam′ǫk-i), *a.* [E. dial., < *cammock*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like or due to cammock; having a disagreeable goat-like smell: applied to cheese, from the notion that this smell is due to the cows eating cammock. [South. Eng.]

camocat†, camacat†, *n.* [ME. *camaca, cammaka,* < ML. *camoca, camuca,* OF. *camocas,* MGr. *καμουχᾶς.*] A thick silk fabric, the name of which first appears in the fourteenth century. It was used in the manufacture of armor (such as the gambeson), for church vestments (in which case white camoca is especially mentioned), for civic robes, and for bed-hangings.

My great bed of blue *camaka* with griffins, also another bed of *camaka* striped with white and black.
Will of Lord Despenser (1375), quoted in Rock.

★**camomile, chamomile** (kam′ō-mīl), *n.* [The spelling *chamomile* is recent, and in imitation of the Latin; early mod. E. *camomil, camamel* (E. dial. *camil*), < ME. *camamyle, camamelle, camomylle* = D. MHG. G. *kamille* = Dan. *kamille* (*-blomst*) = Sw. *kamill* (*-blomma*), < OF. *camamille,* F. *camomille* = Pr. It. *camomilla* = Sp. *camomila* = Pg. *camomele,* < ML. *camamilla, camomilla,* < L. *chamomilla* and prop. *chamæmēlon,* < Gr. *χαμαίμηλον,* lit. earth-apple (from the apple-like smell of the flower), < *χαμαί,* on the earth (= L. *humi:* see *humble*[2]), + *μῆλον,* an apple, = L. *malum.* Cf. *chameleon.*] The common name of *Anthemis nobilis,* a low creeping composite plant of Europe, with strongly scented foliage, which has long been in cultivation and of popular repute as a bitter stomachic and tonic. The camomile-flowers of commerce are the product of a cultivated double variety, known as the *garden* or *Roman camomile.* The single form is distinguished as *Scotch camomile.* It was formerly imagined that the more the plant was trodden upon the more luxuriantly it grew, and this was a favorite subject of allusion in ancient writers. The corn- or field-camomile, *Anthemis arvensis,* is sparingly naturalized in the United States. The dog's or stinking camomile, *A. Cotula,* is more usually known as *mayweed.* The yellow camomile, *A. tinctoria,* with yellow-rayed flowers, is sometimes cultivated for ornament and yields a yellow dye. The German camomile of trade consists of the flower-heads of *Matricaria Chamomilla.* Wild camomile is the *feverfew.*


Camomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).

For though the *camomile,* the more it is trodden the faster it grows, yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

camooch†, *n.* [Also *camouccio,* used in the same sense, appar. repr. It. *camoscio,* a chamois, wild goat (see *chamois*), perhaps affected in E. use by It. *camuso,* a person with a flat nose: see *camous.*] A term of abuse equivalent to *goat* (see etymology).

Whoever says you have a black eye, is a *camooch.*
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 2.

Speak not, I will not hear thee: away, *camouccio!*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

Camorra (ka-mor′ä), *n.* [It.; cf. obs. It. "*camorra,* an Irish rugge, also an upper cassock," "*camorro,* a woman's frock" (Florio), now *camorro,* an ugly person (applied to a woman).] A secret organization formed in the kingdom of Naples under the Bourbon government, first publicly known about 1820, partly political and partly of the nature of a standing vigilance committee, which exercised great power at times among the lower classes, settling disputes and acting as referee, punishing real or imaginary crimes, and exacting payment for all such services. It became guilty of many violent acts in the interest of private vengeance or avarice. Although for political reasons tolerated under Ferdinand II. (1830–59), it was attacked by the government of Francis II., in revenge for which it united with the opponents of the Bourbons and aided in the overthrow of that dynasty. At present the organization, though retaining an existence, is of less importance than formerly.

Camorrism (ka-mor′izm), *n.* [< *Camorra* + *-ism.*] The system and mode of action of the Camorra; hence, organized mob-law; systematic rejection or abrogation of the regular forms of law.

Camorrist (ka-mor′ist), *n.* [< It. *camorrista:* see *Camorra.*] A member of the Camorra; one who favors the principles or practises the methods of the Camorra.

camoucciot, *n.* See *camooch.*

camouche, *n.* Same as *kamichi.*

camouflet (F. pron. ka-mö′flā), *n.* [F., smoke puffed into a sleeper's face; origin unknown.] *Milit.,* a mine with a charge so small as not to produce any crater when exploded. Such a mine is often sunk in the wall of earth between two parallel galleries, in order, by blowing the earth into one of them, to suffocate or cut off the retreat of the miner who is at work in it. When used for this purpose it is also called a *stifler.*

camoust, camust, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *camoys,* < ME. *camois, camoys,* < OF. *camus,* F. *camus* = Pr. *camus, camusat* = It. *camuso, camoscio,* flat-nosed. Cf. E. dial. and ME. *cammed,* Sc. *camow-nosed,* ult. connected with *cam*[2], q. v.] Depressed; flat; crooked: said of the nose: pug-nosed.

Round was his face and *camois* was his nose.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 14.

camoused†, camused†, *a.* [< *camous, camus,* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *camous.*

And though my nase be *camused,* my lips thick,
And my chin bristled, Pan, great Pan, was such.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

camously†, *adv.* Awry. *Skelton.*

camoys†, *a.* Same as *camous. Sir T. Browne.*

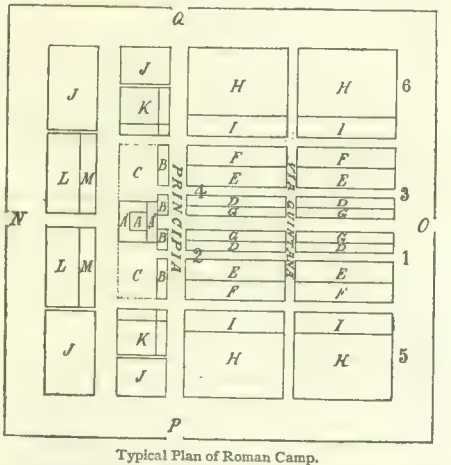
camp[1]† (kamp), *n.* [< ME. *camp, comp,* battle, conflict (cf. *campynge,* foot-ball), < AS. *camp, comp,* battle, conflict, = OFries. *kamp, komp* = D. *kamp* = MLG. *kamp* = OHG. *camp, kamph, champf,* MHG. G. *kampf,* a fight, battle, esp. in older use, of a fight between two, = Sw. Dan. *kamp,* battle, conflict, = Icel. *kapp* (assimilated from **kamp*), contest, zeal, eagerness, vehemence, a race (cf. ODan. *kap,* zeal, now only in the phrase *om kap,* in competition); regarded by some as an orig. Teut. word, but prob. < L. *campus,* a field, a plain, later sometimes a battle-field, in ML. also a camp, battle: see *camp*[2].] 1. Conflict; battle.

Alle the kene mene of *kampe,* knyghtes and other.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3702.

2. An English form of the game of foot-ball. It was played by two parties of twelve men, ranged in two lines 120 yards apart. A ball was laid in the middle, and on a given signal each party rushed forward to kick ★or throw it to the opposite goal.

camp[1] (kamp), *v. i.* [< ME. *campen,* < AS. *campian* (= OFries. *kampa, kempa* = D. *kampen* = OHG. *champfan, chemfan,* MHG. *kempfen,* G. *kämpfen* = Dan. *kæmpe* = Sw. *kämpa*), fight, contend, < *camp,* a conflict: see the noun. In def. 2, cf. freq. *cample.*] 1. To fight; contend in battle or in any kind of contest; hence, to strive with others in doing anything.—2. To wrangle; argue. [Obs. or dial. in both senses.]—3. To play at the game of camp. *Tusser.*

camp[2] (kamp), *n.* [< F. *camp,* a camp, formerly also a field, a parallel form to *champ,* a field, = Pr. *camp* = Sp. Pg. It. *campo,* < L. *campus,* a field, a plain, a place of action, in ML. also a camp, a battle, = Gr. *κῆπος,* Dor. *κᾶπος,* a garden, orchard, plantation: see *camp*[1].] 1. A place where an army or other body of men is or has been encamped; the collection of tents or other temporary structures for the accommodation of a number of men, particularly troops in a temporary station; an encampment. When an army in the field is to remain for some time at a particular spot, it may be stationed in an *intrenched camp,* surrounded by earthworks, redoubts, etc. A *flying camp* is an encampment occupied for a very brief period. The camps of the ancient Roman soldiers, even though for a stay of only a night, were of the intrenched class, customarily in the shape of a rectangle surrounded by a foss (*fossa*), with a stake-faced embankment (*vallum*) on the inside. In the typical Roman camp there were four gates, one at each side and one at each end, and the interior was divided into streets. The broadest street, 100 feet wide, ran between the side gates. The other streets, 50 feet wide, ran at right angles to this from end to end of the camp. A *camp of instruction* is a camp formed for the reception of troops who are sent to be trained in manœuvering in large bodies and in campaigning duties in general. There are permanent camps of this kind at Aldershot in England, and at Châlons-sur-Marne in France.



Typical Plan of Roman Camp.

A, prætorium; *A′,* quæstor and prefects; *A″,* tribunal, etc.; *B,* tribunes; *C,* forum; *D, E, F,* legionaries (Triarii, Principes, and Hastati); *G,* cavalry; *H, I,* allies, foot and horse; *K,* auxiliary troops; *K,* picked cohorts; *L,* special or extraordinary cohorts; *M,* special or extraordinary squadrons of horse; *N,* Decuman gate; *O,* prætorian gate; *P,* porta principalis dextra; *Q,* porta principalis sinistra; 1, 2, 3, 4, first, second, third, and fourth legions; 5, 6, right and left wings.

2. A body of troops or other persons encamping together; an army with its camp-equipment.

For I shall sutler be
Unto the *camp,* and profits will accrue.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

The whole had the appearance of a splendid court rather than of a military armament; and in this situation, carrying more show than real force with it, the *camp* arrived at Bernice.
Hume, Hist. Eng., V. 319.

3. In *British agri.,* a heap of turnips, potatoes, or other roots laid up in a trench and thickly covered with straw and earth for preservation through the winter. In some places called a *pit,* in others a *bury.*—**To break camp.** See *break.*

camp[2] (kamp), *v.* [< *camp*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put into or lodge in a camp, as an army; encamp. [Rare.]—2. To afford camping-ground for; afford rest or lodging to. [Rare.]

Had our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this host, we all would sup together.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

3. To bury in pits, as potatoes; pit. *Loudon.* [Local, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To establish or make a camp; go into camp: sometimes with *down.*—2. To live in a camp, as an army: as, we *camped* there three days.—3. To live temporarily in a tent or tents or in rude places of shelter, as for health or pleasure: generally with *out.*

camp[3]†, *n.* [< L. *campa, campe,* < Gr. *κάμπη,* a caterpillar.] A caterpillar. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

campable (kam′pa-bl), *a.* [E. dial., appar. a perversion of *capable.*] Able to do. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

campagi, *n.* Plural of *campagus.*

campagnol (kam-pa-nyol′), *n.* [F. (= It. *campagnuolo*), < *campagne* = It. *campagna,* a field, open country: see *campaign.*] A French name of various species of field-mice or voles, as *Arvicola arvalis* and *A. agrestis;* hence, any vole or meadow-mouse of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ,* family *Muridæ.*

campagus (kam′pa-gus), *n.*; pl. *campagi* (-jī). [LL., perhaps < L. *campus,* a field: see *camp*[2].] In *Rom. antiq.,* a low shoe or slipper covering the toes, having the heel-piece carried around on each side nearly to the ankle-bone, but leaving the instep and the sides of the foot uncovered, and secured on the foot by ribbons or straps. It was peculiar to the wealthy and ★official classes.

campaign (kam-pān′), *n.* [< F. *campaigne,* now *campagne* (assibilated *champagne,* > E. *champaign*), an open field, a military campaign, = Sp. *campaña* = Pg. *campanha* = It. *campagna,* < ML. *campania,* a level country, in classical L. used only as the name of the level country near Naples, *Campania,* now *Campagna* (*Campanus,* of Campania, a Campanian), < **campanus* (LL. *campaneus* or *campanius*), of a field, < *campus,* a field: see *camp*[2].] 1†. An open field; a large open plain. Now *champaign.*—2. The operations of an army during one season, or in a definite enterprise: as, the Vicksburg *campaign.*—3. Continued or sustained aggressive operations directed to the accomplishment of some particular object: as, the temperance *campaign;* especially, in *U. S. politics,* organized action in influencing voters in an election, etc.: as, the last presidential *campaign.*

We should get those amendments out of the way before we strike out for the summer *campaign.*
S. Bowles, Letter to H. L. Dawes, Feb. 16, 1857.

4. In *metal.,* the time during which a furnace remains in operation without stoppage.—**Campaign wig.** See *wig.*

campaign (kam-pān′), *v. i.* [< *campaign, n.*] To serve in a campaign.

The officers who *campaigned* in the late rebellion.
Sir R. Musgrave, Irish Rebellion, p. 6.

campaigne (kam-pān′), *n.* [Prop. **campane*, < F. *campane*, a bell, a fringe, tuft, etc.: see *campane*.] A narrow kind of pillow-lace, used especially as an edging to broader laces.

campaigner (kam-pā′nėr), *n.* [< *campaign* + *-er*[1].] One who is or has been in active service in a campaign or campaigns.

Both horse and rider were old *campaigners*, and stood without moving a muscle. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

The plain before the town was full of tents, and, long before the town or the tents were within sight, the sight of actual *campaigners* gave a keen feeling of what was going on. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 265.

campana (kam-pā′nạ), *n.* [= F. *campane* = Pr. Sp. It. *campana*, < ML. *campana*, a bell.] 1. *Eccles.*, a church-bell.—2. A bell-like dish or cover used in making sulphuric acid.—3. In *bot.*, the pasque-flower, *Pulsatilla Pulsatilla*.

Campana here he crops. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 227.

campanal (kam-pā′nal), *a.* [< **campana* for *Campanula* + *-al*.] Related to the *Campanulaceæ*: applied by Lindley to one of the largest of his alliances of plants, of which the bellworts may be regarded as the type.

campane (kam-pān′), *n.* [F. *campane*, a bell, tuft, fringe, etc.: see *campana*.] In *her.*, a bell.

campaned (kam-pānd′), *a.* [< *campane* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, bearing campanes or bells.

campanero (käm-pä-nā′rō), *n.* [Sp., a bellman, < *campana*, a bell: see *campana*.] A Spanish name of the South American bell-birds, as the arapunga and others of the genus *Chasmorhynchus*: so called from the bell-like sound of their voice. See *arapunga*.

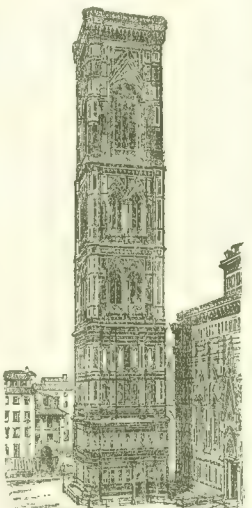
campania† (kam-pā′ni-ạ), *n.* [ML.: see *campaign*.] A large open plain; champaign.

In vast *campanias* there are few cities. *Sir W. Temple.*

Forerunners of that great day of battle; which shall, like light horsemen, scour the *campania*.
Jer. Taylor, Works, I. 371.

Campanian (kam-pā′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Campania* (see *campaign*, *n.*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of Campania, an ancient province of southern Italy, including the Neapolitan plain.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Campania.



Campanile of Giotto, Florence.

campaniform (kam-pan′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *campaniformis*, < ML. *campana*, a bell, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or shape of a bell; campanulate; bell-shaped.

campanile (kam-pạ-nē′le), *n.*; pl. *campaniles*, *campanili* (-lēz, -li). [It., = Sp. Pg. *campanil* = F. *campanile*, < ML. *campanile*, < *campana*, a bell: see *campana*.] In *arch.*, a bell-tower; especially, in some parts of Italy, a detached building erected for the purpose of containing bells; also, in the Renaissance style, a particular form of bell-turret, such as the two western towers of St. Paul's cathedral in London, St. Peter's and the Pantheon in Rome, etc. Many of the campaniles of Italy are lofty and magnificent structures; that in Cremona is 395 feet high, and that in Florence, designed by Giotto early in the fourteenth century for the cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, is the most perfect work of the Pointed style in Italy.

campaniliform (kam-pạ-nil′i-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a campanile.

campanologist (kam-pạ-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *campanology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in the art of campanology.

campanology (kam-pạ-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< ML. *campana*, a bell, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The art or the principles of bell-founding, bell-ringing, etc.

The enthusiastic notices which the London papers give of the casting of a new big bell for St. Paul's may justify the publication here of a few notes on the subject of *campanology*. *Philadelphia Record*, Jan. 14, 1882, p. 8.

2 A treatise on this art.

Campanula (kam-pan′ū-lạ), *n.* [ML., dim. of *campana*, a bell; from the form of the corolla. Cf. *campana*, pasque-flower.] 1. A large genus of plants, which gives its name to the family *Campanulaceæ*; the bell-flower genus. The species are herbaceous plants, with bell-shaped flowers usually of a white or blue color. The most common and best-known wild species is the delicate harebell, *C. rotundifolia*, the bluebell of Scotland, which is found growing in rocky places around the globe in the northern temperate and arctic zones. Many species are cultivated for their showy flowers, the most frequent being *C. Medium*, known as canterbury-bells. *C. Ranunculus* is frequently cultivated in southern Europe for its edible tuberous roots.



Flowering Branch of *Campanula Medium*.

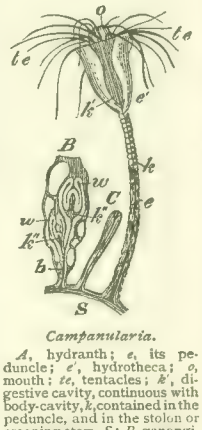
2. [*l. c.*] A chasuble: so called from its conical shape when put about the body.—3. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some campanulate or bell-shaped part or organ.—**Campanula Halleri**, in *ichth.*, the swollen end of the falciform process in the eye of a fish. See extract.

A vascular darkly-pigmented process . . . is found in the eyes of many Teleostei, and . . . its end . . . is provided with a swelling (*campanula Halleri*), which is attached to the hinder part of the capsule of the lens.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 531.

Campanulaceæ (kam-pan-ū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campanula* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, the bellworts, mostly herbaceous, with bland milky juice, alternate leaves, a regular bell-shaped or rotate corolla, distinct stamens, and numerous seeds in a capsule usually opening by valves or lateral slits. They are natives chiefly of northern temperate regions, and are of little value except for ornament. The principal genus is *Campanula*. The family is now regarded as including the *Lobeliaceæ*. See cuts under *Campanula* and *harebell*.

campanulaceous (kam-pan-ū-lā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the family *Campanulaceæ*.

Campanularia (kam-pan-ū-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < ML. *campanula*, a little bell.] The typical genus of the family *Campanulariidæ*, having cup-shaped hydrothecæ at the ends of ringed stalks and polypites with a circlet of tentacles below the conical proboscis.



Campanularia.

A, hydranth; *e*, its peduncle; *e′*, hydrotheca; *a*, mouth; *te*, tentacles; *k′*, digestive cavity, continuous with body-cavity, *k*, contained in the peduncle, and in the stolon or creeping-stem, *S*; *B*, gonangium containing two medusiform zoöids or gonophores, *w*, *w′*; *b*, blastostyle or peduncle of the gonophore; *k″*, the somatic cavity in connection with that of the stolon; *C*, a bud.

Campanulariæ (kam-pan-ū-lā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. Cf. *Campanularia*.] In Claus's system of classification, a suborder of *Hydromedusæ*, characterized by the chitinous skeletal tubes widening out round the polyp-head to form cup-like hydrothecæ: same as *Calyptoblastea*. Also called *Vesiculata*.

campanularian (kam-pan-ū-lā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Campanulate; calyptoblastic; having bell-shaped hydrothecæ: said only of the *Calyptoblastea* or *Campanulariæ*. Also *campanularidan*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Campanularia*.

Campanularida (kam-pan-ū-lar′i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campanularia* + *-ida*.] A suborder or other division of the calyptoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, distinguishing the campanularian from the sertularian forms of the *Calyptoblastea*.

campanularidan (kam-pan-ū-lar′i-dạn), *a.* Same as *campanularian*.

campanulariid (kam-pan-ū-lar′i-id), *n.* A polyp of the family *Campanulariidæ*.

Campanulariidæ (kam-pan″ū-la-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campanularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of calyptoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, having the cells terminal, pedunculate, and campanulate, and the polypites with a large trumpet-shaped proboscis. *Campanularia*, *Clytia*, *Obelia*, etc., are genera of this family. Also written *Campanulariдæ*, *Campanulariadæ*. See cut under *Campanularia*.

campanulate (kam-pan′ū-lāt), *a.* [< ML. *campanulatus*, < *campanula*, a little bell, dim. of *campana*, a bell: see *campana*.] Having the form of a bell; bell-shaped. In *bot.*, applied to many parts of plants, particularly to the corolla. In *entom.*, said of surfaces which are rounded at one end, with the sides somewhat incurved and then spreading out to the other end; applied especially to the metanotum, the broader end being the base. The abdomen of an insect is said to be *campanulate* when the basal joint is slender and the second dilated and hollowed at the apex, so that the third joint is received within it.

Campanulina (kam-pan-ū-lī′nạ), *n.* [NL., < ML. *campanula*, dim. of *campana*, a bell.] The typical genus of the family *Campanulinidæ*.

campanulinid (kam-pan-ū-lin′id), *n.* A polyp of the family *Campanulinidæ*.

Campanulinidæ (kam-pan-ū-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campanulina* + *-idæ*.] A family of sertularian or calyptoblastic hydroid hydrozoans. They are colonies of polyps, which are differentiated into alimentary zoöids, with one verticil of filiform tentacles, and generative polyps, having the polypostyles without mouth or tentacles. Both kinds of zoöids are invested by chitinous capsules. The polypostyles only produce by budding sexual zoöids, which are rudimentary medusæ and never become free. *Campanulina* is the typical genus.

Campbellite (kam′bel-īt), *n.* [< *Campbell* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A member of the body of Christians known as the Disciples of Christ, founded by the Rev. Alexander Campbell. [U. S.]—2. One of the followers of the Rev. John McLeod Campbell, who, when deposed in 1831 for teaching the universality of the atonement of Jesus Christ, founded a separate congregation. [Scotch.]—3. [*l. c.*] A local name of a sunfish, *Pomoxis annularis*, abundant in the Mississippi. Also called *new-light*.

The names new-light and *Campbellite* are due to the fact that it became abundant and the subject of observation when the religious denomination bearing those names originated. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 235.

camp-ceiling (kamp′sē″ling), *n.* In *arch.*, a ceiling sloping on either side from the vertical walls toward a plane surface in the middle, so as somewhat to resemble a coved ceiling. It is most frequently used in garrets, giving the roof a resemblance to the top of a tent.

camp-chair (kamp′chār), *n.* A light chair constructed like a camp-stool, but with a back.

camp-drill (kamp′dril), *n.* A portable drill having two arms which extend outward from the ends of a connecting piece, the upper arm carrying the drill, and the lower serving as a rest for the work which lies between the two.

Campeachy wood. Same as *logwood*.

Campephaga, Campephagidæ, etc. See *Campophaga*, etc.

camper[1]† (kam′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *campar*; < *camp*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who plays at the game of camp. *Tusser*.

camper[2] (kam′pėr), *n.* [< *camp*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who camps out, or lives in a camp.

A true and circumstantial delineation of the *camper's* life in the Maine forests. *The American*, VII. 169.

camperknowst, *n.* [E. dial., prop. **campernolls*, lit. mushrooms (of which in part the dish was prob. composed), = MD. *kampernoelie*, D. *kampernoelje* = MLG. *kampernōl*, mushroom, < It. *campignuolo*, > F. *champignon*, a mushroom: see *champignon*.] Ale pottage, made with sugar, spices, etc. *Grose*.

campesont, *n.* Same as *gambeson*. *Wright*.

campestral (kam-pes′tral), *a.* [< L. *campestris*, < *campus*, a field: see *camp*[2].] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or on open ground.

The *campestral* or wild beech is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer*.

★**campestrian, campestrine** (kam-pes′tri-ạn, -trin), *a.* Same as *campestral*.

camp-fight† (kamp′fīt), *n.* [< *camp*[1] + *fight*; cf. ML. *campus*, a duel: see *camp*[1].] In *old law*, a trial by duel, or the combat of two champions, for the decision of a controversy.

camp-fire (kamp′fīr), *n.* 1. A fire in a camp for warmth or cooking: as, a soldier's or a hunter's *camp-fire*. It is commonly built in the open air and on the ground.

A huge *camp-fire* blazing up beneath the forest arches. *Forest and Stream*, XXI. 5.

2. Among the members of the society called the Grand Army of the Republic, a meeting or reunion of the members of a post. [U. S.]

camp-follower (kamp′fol″ō-ėr), *n.* One who follows a camp or an army without being officially connected with it, as a sutler, washerwoman, etc.

The troops were attended by a great multitude of *camp-followers*. *Macaulay*.

In the moment of failure [at Bannockburn], the sight of a body of *camp-followers*, whom they mistook for reënforcements to the enemy, spread panic through the English host. *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng. People, iv. § 6.

★**camphene, camphine** (kam-fēn′ or kam′fēn), *n.* [<*camph(or)* + *-ene, -ine*[2].] 1. The name given to a hydrocarbon having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, and which is isomeric with oil of turpentine. It melts at 51° C. Camphene exists ready formed in plants, as in citronella oil, oil of camphor, etc. It is best prepared by heating bornyl chlorid, $C_{10}H_{17}Cl$, with sodium acetate and glacial acetic acid. The name was formerly used by some authorities as synonymous with terpene, but the latter is now used as the generic name of all the hydrocarbons having the empirical formula C_5H_8. Camphene exists in two forms, one of which is dextrorotatory, the other levorotatory.

2†. The commercial term for purified oil of turpentine, obtained by distilling the crude oil over quicklime to free it from resin. It gives a brilliant light in lamps having a very strong draft for the prevention of smoke, and was extensively used before the introduction of petroleum.

camphic (kam′fik), *a.* [<*camph(or)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to camphor: as, *camphic* acid.

camphine, *n.* See *camphene.*

camphire† (kam′fīr), *n.* [See *camphor.*] 1. An old form of *camphor.*

Wood of aloes, *camphire* and many other things.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 56.

2. In the authorized version of the Bible (Cant. i. 14, iv. 13), a faulty rendering of the Hebrew name of the henna-plant, *Lawsonia alba.*

camphired† (kam′fīrd), *a.* [<*camphire* for *camphor* + *-ed*[2].] Impregnated with camphor; camphorated.

Wash-balls perfumed, *camphired,* and plain.
Tatler, No. 101.

camphogen (kam′fō-jen), *n.* [< ML. *campho-(ra),* camphor, + L. *-gen,* producing: see *-gen.*] A colorless liquid ($C_{10}H_{14}$) produced by distilling camphor with phosphorous pentoxid. Also called *cymene.*

camphol (kam′fol), *n.* [<*camph(or)* + *-ol.*] Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

campholic (kam-fol′ik), *a.* [<*camphol* + *-ic.*] Related to or containing camphol.—**Campholic acid,** an acid ($C_{10}H_{18}O_2$) produced from camphor by the action of alcoholic potash solution. It is a white volatile ★solid, insoluble in cold water.

camphor (kam′fọr), *n.* [Now spelled to imitate the ML. form, but until recently, and still dial., *camphire,* early mod. E. *camphire, campher, camfere,* < F. *camphre* = Sp. *canfor, canfora, alcanfor* = Pg. *canfora, alcanfor* = It. *canfora* = D. *kamfer* = MHG. *campher* (also *gaffer*), G. *kampfer* = Dan. Sw. *kamfer* = Pol. *kamfora* = Bohem. *kamfora, kamfr, kafr* = Russ. *kamfara,* < ML. *camphora, canfora, camforum,* also *cafura,* NL. *camphora* = MGr. NGr. *κάφουρα* = Turk. *kāfūr,* < Ar. and Pers. *kāfūr* = Skt. *karpūra* = Hind. *kāpura,* camphor, < Malay *kāpūr,* camphor, lit. chalk, lime; *kāpūr barūs,* Barus camphor, the camphor of Sumatra and Java (*Barūs,* a place on the west coast of Sumatra); *kāpūr tohōri,* Japan camphor.] A whitish, translucent, volatile substance closely related to the ethereal oils, with a tough crystalline texture, a peculiar penetrating odor, and an aromatic cooling taste, the product of various trees and plants of eastern Asia and the adjacent islands. See *camphor-tree.* Common or laurel camphor ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) is distilled from the wood of a lauraceous tree, *Cinnamomum camphora,* and is obtained in its crude state from Formosa and Japan and afterward refined by sublimation. It is of frequent use in medicine as a nervous stimulant and antispasmodic in typhoid and hysterical states.—**Alant camphor,** $C_{10}H_{16}O$, a camphor resembling peppermint in taste and smell, found in the roots of *Inula Helenium.*—**Artificial camphor,** $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$, or *hydrochlorate of turpentine-oil,* a solid obtained by treating oil of turpentine with gaseous hydrochloric acid. It has the odor and taste of common camphor, but is less pungent, and is somewhat terebinthinate.—**Blumea camphor,** or **ngai,** a substance having the same composition as Borneo camphor, but differing from it in turning polarized light to the left. It is obtained by distillation from a tall herbaceous composite, *Blumea balsamifera,* growing abundantly in tropical eastern Asia, and is used by the Chinese in medicine and in perfuming the finer kinds of ink.—**Borneo camphor,** also known as *Barus, Malayan,* or *Sumatra camphor,* $C_{10}H_{18}O$, a substance very similar in its properties to common camphor. It is found in a solid crystalline state in fissures in the trunk of *Dryobalanops aromatica,* a gigantic forest-tree of Sumatra and Borneo. It sometimes occurs in masses several pounds in weight. Also called *borneol* and *camphol.*—**Camphora monobromata,** $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$, a substance obtained by replacing one hydrogen atom in camphor with bromine. It is used in medicine as a sedative. Also called *monobromated camphor, bromated camphor, brominated camphor.*—**Camphor-julep** or **-water,** a saturated solution of camphor in water.—**Cedrene camphor,** $C_{15}H_{26}O$, the crystalline portion of oil of red cedar, obtained by cooling the oil until the crystals separate, and afterward pressing out the liquid.—**Tobacco camphor,** a name given by Gmelin to nicotianin. *Ure,* Dict., III. 416. [Other so-called camphors (stearoptenes) are obtained from various volatile oils, constituting the least volatile portion of the oil and crystallizing at ordinary temperatures.]

camphor (kam′fọr), *v. t.* [<*camphor, n.*] To impregnate or wash with camphor; camphorate. [Rare.]

camphoraceous (kam-fọ-rā′shius), *a.* [<*camphor* + *-aceous.*] Of the nature of or resembling camphor.

camphorate (kam′fọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camphorated,* ppr. *camphorating.* [< NL. *camphoratus,* pp. of *camphorare,* < *camphora,* camphor: see *camphor* and *-ate*[1].] To treat or impregnate with camphor: as, "a *camphorated* draught," *Dunglison.*

camphorate (kam′fọ-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *camphoratus,* pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to camphor or impregnated with it: as, "*camphorate* liquors," *Boyle,* Works, I. 433.

II. *n.* [=NL. *camphoratum,* neut.] In *chem.,* a compound of camphoric acid with different bases.

camphoric (kam-for′ik), *a.* [<*camphor* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from camphor.—**Camphoric acid,** $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, a dibasic acid produced from camphor by digestion with nitric acid. It forms crystalline colorless flakes, which are not readily soluble in cold water.

camphor-oil (kam′fọr-oil), *n.* 1. A yellowish-brown liquid which drains from the crude camphor of commerce, having a camphor-like odor and taste, and containing a considerable quantity of camphor in solution.—2. A reddish volatile oil, isomeric with oil of turpentine ($C_{10}H_{16}$), obtained from the *Dryobalanops Camphora* by tapping the tree, and from reservoirs which form in the trunk. It is but rarely met with in commerce. Also called *camphor-wood oil.*

camphoronic (kam-fọ-ron′ik), *a.* [<*camphor* + *-one* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from camphor.—**Camphoronic acid,** $C_9H_{12}O_6$, a tribasic acid formed by the oxidation of camphor or camphoric acid by nitric acid. It forms colorless microscopic needles, which are readily soluble in water.

camphor-tree (kam′fọr-trē), *n.* 1. A lauraceous tree, *Cinnamomum Camphora,* which yields the camphor of commerce, found in Japan, along the southern maritime regions of China, and especially in Formosa. The timber is excellent and much prized for making clothes-chests and



Branch of Camphor-tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*).

cabinets. Camphor is obtained from the root, trunk, and branches by exposing the chips in closed vessels to the vapor of boiling water. The hot steam volatilizes the camphor, which is deposited in the upper part of the vessels. 2. The *Dryobalanops aromatica,* a tree of Sumatra and Borneo, yielding Borneo camphor (which see, under *camphor*). See *Dryobalanops.*

camphor-wood (kam′fọr-wụd), *n.* The wood of the camphor-tree.—**Camphor-wood oil.** Same as *camphor-oil,* 2.

camphrene (kam-frēn′), *n.* [<*camphor* + *-ene.*] A volatile product, to which the formula $C_9H_{14}O$ has been given, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on camphor. It may be simply phorone (a condensation product of acetone) with slight impurities. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

campion (kam′pi-ọn), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; prob. ult. < L. *campus,* a field: first applied to the rose- and the red and white campions. Cf. *champion*[2], *champaign.*] The name of certain plants belonging chiefly to the genera *Lychnis* and *Silene* (which see). Bladder-campion is *Silene vulgaris;* sea-campion, *S. maritima;* moss-campion, *S. acaulis;* starry campion, *S. stellata;* red alpine campion, *Viscaria alpina;* rose-campion, *Lychnis Coronaria* and *L. Flos-Jovis;* red campion, *L. dioica;* white campion, *L. alba;* meadow-campion, *L. Flos-cuculi;* corn-campion, *Agrostemma Githago.*

camp-kettle (kamp′ket″l), *n.* A pot for the use of soldiers or others in a camp.

cample (kam′pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *campled,* ppr. *campling.* [E. dial., also *camble* (and *campo*); freq. of *camp*[1].] To contend; argue; talk noisily. [Prov. Eng.]

If they be incensed, angry, chid a little, their wives must not *cample* again, but take it in good part.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 591.

camp-meeting (kamp′mē″ting), *n.* A religious gathering for prayer, instruction, exhortation, etc., held in an encampment formed in a wood, grove, or field, generally continued for a week or more. The practice of holding such meetings originated in the United States in 1799, and is still common, especially in the Methodist denomination. Called by Mormons *wood-meeting.*

campo (käm′pō), *n.* [Pg. Sp. It. *campo,* < L. *campus,* a field: see *camp*[2].] 1. A field; a plain; an open place; specifically applied in Brazil to patches of land in the midst of dense forests which are either entirely bare of trees or are only sparsely covered with them.

The country around Santarem is a *campo* region; a slightly elevated and undulating tract of land, wooded only in patches, or with single scattered trees.
H. W. Bates, Naturalist on the River Amazon, p. 176.

2. The Italian acre, a measure of land varying in different states from ¾ of an English acre to 1¾ acres.

Campodea (kam-pō′dē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάμπη,* a caterpillar, + *εἶδος,* form.] The typical genus of the family *Campodeidæ. C. staphylinus* is an example.



Campodea staphylinus.

Campodea is supposed to be "the representative of a form from which many other groups have been derived."
Packard, Zool. Class., p. 106.

Campodeæ (kam-pō′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Campodeidæ. A. S. Packard.*

campodeid (kam-pō′dē-id), *n.* An insect of the family *Campodeidæ.*

Campodeidæ (kam-pọ-dē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campodea* + *-idæ.*] A remarkable family of thysanurous insects, typified by the genus *Campodea,* illustrating a generalized or synthetic type from which other groups may have been derived. They are of elongated form, the abdomen having 10 segments and ending in 2 long filaments, and have 3 pairs of legs, simple tracheæ, and no eyes. In general aspect the *Campodeidæ* recall some of the myriapods; they are related to *Poduridæ,* and especially to *Lepismidæ.* The family contains the genus *Nicoletia* besides *Campodea,* and to it the genus *Iapyx* is sometimes referred. Also *Campodeæ,* and less correctly *Campodidæ.*

campoi (kam-poi′), *n.* [The Cantonese pron. of Chin. *kien,* selected, + *pei,* fire.] A selected and carefully fired variety of Congou tea.

campong (kam′pong), *n.* [Malay *kampong,* an inclosure.] The same as *kampong* (which see).

All islands are liable to the linguistic difficulty of their littoral being occupied by a superior seafaring and commercial race, either continuously or in detached *campongs,* while the interior and unexplored mountains become the refuge of shy and uncivilized indigenes.
R. N. Cust, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 132.

Campophaga (kam-pof′ạ-gạ), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *κάμπη,* caterpillar, + *φαγεῖν,* eat.] A genus of birds, typical of the subfamily *Campophaginæ* (which see); the caterpillar-catchers proper, such as *C. nigra* of Africa. Also *Campephaga.*

Campophagidæ (kam-pọ-faj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campophaga* + *-idæ.*] A family of old-world turdoid passerine birds, named from the genus *Campophaga,* containing more or less shrike-like birds with soft plumage, that of the rump usually with stiffened shafts, the bill grypanian with covered nostrils, and the wings moderate or long. The family is better known by its conventional composition than by its intrinsic character, consisting, according to the latest authority, of the genera *Artamides, Campochæra, Pteropodocys, Graucalus, Edolisoma, Lobotus, Campophaga, Pericrocotus, Lalage,* and *Symmorphus.* Many of the species are called *caterpillar-catchers.* Also written *Campephagidæ.*

Campophaginæ (kam″pọ-fā-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campophaga* + *-inæ.*] A group of old-world dentirostral oscine passerine birds of uncertain position, sometimes referred to the *Laniidæ* or shrikes, oftener to the *Muscicapidæ* or flycatchers, or raised to the rank of a family, *Campophagidæ;* the caterpillar-catchers. *Campophaga* is the leading genus. Also written *Campephaginæ, Campephaginæ.*

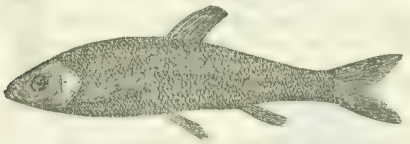
campophagine (kam-pof'a-jin), *a.* [< *Campophaga* + *-ine*[1].] Feeding upon caterpillars; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Campophaginæ* or *Campophagidæ*. Also written *campephagine*.

Campophilus (kam-pof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (first *Campephilus*—G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *κάμπη*, a caterpillar, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of woodpeckers of the largest size, of the family *Picidæ*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America; the ivory-billed woodpeckers. They have a long, straight, truncate, beveled and ridged bill of ivory-like hardness and whiteness, a very slender neck, the head crested, and the coloration black, white, and scarlet. The best-known species is *C. principalis* of the southern United States, about 20 inches long and 30 or more in extent of wings. Another, *C. imperialis*, is still larger. See *ivorybill*. Also written *Campephilus*.



Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campophilus principalis*).

Campostoma (kam-pos'tō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1855), < Gr. *καμπή*, a bending, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of American cyprinoid fishes, of the family *Cyprinidæ*, characterized



Stone-roller (*Campostoma anomalum*).

by the enormous length of the intestine, which is six or seven times as long as the body, and is wound in many spiral coils around the air-bladder. The species swarm in the spring in brooks of the southern and western United States, and are known as *stone-rollers*. The genus is the type of the *Campostominæ*.

Campostominæ (kam-pos-tō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campostoma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyprinidæ*, typified by the genus *Campostoma*.

campostomine (kam-pos'tō-min), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Campostominæ*.

II. *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the subfamily *Campostominæ*.

camp-sheathing (kamp'shē″ᵺing), *n.* [Also in modified forms *camp-sheeting, campsheet, campshed, campshot;* < *camp* (perhaps a corruption of *cam*, Dan. *kam*, a ridge: see *cam*[1]) + *sheathing* (or *sheeting*, or *shed*, taken in the same sense).] A structure consisting of a guide-pile, a wale, or a horizontal piece of timber, and a series of planks about three inches thick and placed vertically, erected at the foot of an embankment or a soft cutting to resist the outward thrust of the earthwork.

campsheet, campshed, campshot, camp-sheeting (kamp'shēt, -shed, -shot, -shē″ting), *n.* Same as *camp-sheathing*.

camp-stool (kamp'stōl), *n.* A seat or stool with cross-legs and a flexible seat, so made as to be folded up and packed away when not in use.

campterium (kamp-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *campteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *καμπτήρ*, a bending, turning (cf. *καμπτός*, bent), < *κάμπτειν*, bend.] In *ornith.*, the bend of the wing; the fore and outer border of the wing, as far as the bones extend. *Coues.*

Camptolæmus (kamp-tō-lē'mus), *n.* [NL. (first *Camptolaimus*—G. R. Gray, 1841), < Gr. *καμπτός*, flexible, + *λαιμός*, the throat.] A notable genus of sea-ducks, of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, having as type the pied or Labrador duck, *C. labradorius*. They have a leathery expansion of the edges of the upper mandible, a distinct nail, slight frontal angles, slight teeth in the upper mandible (those of the lower being prominent and vertical), bristly cheeks, short and vaulted wings, a short and 14-feathered tail, and the coloration of the male entirely black and white. The genus is supposed to be on the point of extinction. The steamer-duck of South America is sometimes placed in this genus.

Camptosorus (kamp-tō-sō'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καμπτός*, bent, + *σωρός*, a heap, mound (fruit-dot): see *sorus*.] A genus of ferns, of the family *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising two species, one of which is found in eastern North America, the other in eastern Asia; the walking-fern. It has fruit-dots both parallel and oblique to the midrib, and the tip of the frond bends over and takes root, giving origin to a new plant.

camptotropal (kamp-tot'rō-pal), *a.* [< Gr. *καμπτός*, flexible, taken as equiv. to *καμπύλος*, bent, curved, + *τρέπειν*, turn. Cf. *campylotropal*.] In *bot.*, same as *campylotropal*.

camptulicon (kamp-tū'li-kon), *n.* [An artificial trade-name, < Gr. *καμπτός*, flexible, + *οὖλος*, woolly, thick, crisp, curled.] A kind of cloth resembling india-rubber, made of a compound of inferior india-rubber and powdered cork. It is used for various purposes, such as facings for knife-boards, floor-mats for steamers, shields on door-steps, and the like.

campulitropal, campulitropous (kam-pū-lit'rō-pal, -pus), *a.* Same as *campylotropal*.

cam-pump (kam'pump), *n.* A steam-pump in which the motion is regulated by the action of cams.

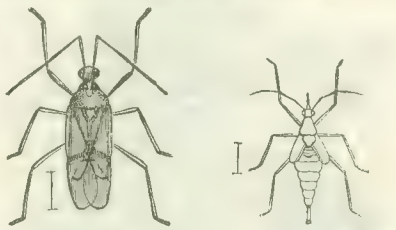
campus (kam'pus), *n.* [L., a field: see *camp*[2].] The green upon or about which the buildings of an American college or university generally stand; the college-yard.

camp-vinegar (kamp'vin″ē-gär), *n.* A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-catchup, anchovies, and garlic.

campylite (kam'pi-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *καμπύλος*, bent, curved (connected with *κάμπτειν*, bend, curve), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral, a variety of mimetite or arsenate of lead, in which phosphorus largely replaces arsenic. It is found in Cumberland, England. The crystals are curved; hence the name.

campylometer (kam-pi-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *καμπύλος*, bent, curved, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the length of lines, straight or curved, on maps or plans. It is so divided that the actual length, corresponding to the given scale, may be read from it.

Campyloneura (kam″pi-lō-nū'rä), *n.* [NL. (Fieber, 1861), < Gr. *καμπύλος*, curved, + *νεῦρον*, vein.] A genus of true bugs, or *Heteroptera*, of the family *Phytocoridæ*. The *Phytocoridæ*, as the name indicates, feed on vegetables, but *Campyloneura* and some allied genera form an exception to this rule. *C. vitripennis* (Say), the glassy-winged soldier-bug, is known



Glassy-winged Soldier-bug and Pupa (*Campyloneura vitripennis*). (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

to be predaceous and to attack leaf-hoppers. It is pale greenish-yellow, and has delicately transparent wing-covers ornamented with a rose-colored or brownish cross. The larva and pupa are more opaque, and are of a uniform bluish-white color.

Campylorhynchinæ (kam″pi-lō-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campylorhynchus* + *-inæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Troglodytidæ* or wrens. The feet are not strictly laminiplantar, the lateral tarsal plates being divided or not perfectly fused in one, and the tail is broad and fan-shaped, with the individual feathers widening toward the end, whence the name *fan-tailed wrens*, which is applied to the group. It is confined to the warmer parts of America, and is represented chiefly by the genera *Campylorhynchus, Salpinctes*, and *Catherpes*. The species are numerous, especially those of the first-named genus, and are known as *cactus-wrens, cañon-wrens*, and *rock-wrens*. See cuts under *Campylorhynchus* and *cañon-wren*.

campylorhynchine (kam″pi-lō-ring'kin), *a.* In *ornith.*, having the bill bent; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Campylorhynchinæ*.

Campylorhynchus (kam″pi-lō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1824), < Gr. *καμπύλος*, bent, curved, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] The typical and largest genus of the *Campylorhynchinæ* or fan-tailed wrens, including the numerous species of cactus-wrens which inhabit the warmer parts of America. They are of large size, having a length of 7 or 8 inches, with the tarsus scutellate behind, the lateral toes of equal length, the wings and tail of about equal length, and the tail broad with plane feathers. The upper parts are brown, with sharp white streaks; the under parts white, boldly spotted with black; and the tail-feathers barred with black and white. Two species occur

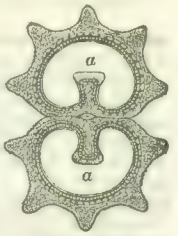


Brown-headed Cactus-wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*).

in the southwestern United States, *C. brunneicapillus*, the brown-headed cactus-wren, and *C. affinis*, the St. Lucas cactus-wren.

campylospermate (kam″pi-lō-spėr'māt), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *campylospermous*.

campylospermous (kam″pi-lō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *καμπύλος*, curved, + *σπέρμα*, a seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, having the albumen of the seed curved at the margin so as to form longitudinal furrows, as the fruits of some umbelliferous plants, as in sweet cicely.



Transverse Section of Campylospermous Fruit of *Conium maculatum*. *a, a*, seeds, channeled upon the inner face.

campylotropal (kam-pi-lot'rō-pal), *a.* [< Gr. *καμπύλος*, curved, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, curved in such a manner as to bring the true apex close to the base: applied to an ovule or seed. Also *camptotropal, campulitropal, campulitropous, campylotropous*.



Campylotropal Seed of *Caparis*.

campylotropous (kam-pi-lot'rō-pus), *a.* Same as *campylotropal*.

cam-shaft (kam'shȧft), *n.* A shaft with cams or wipers used to lift the pestles of stamping-mills.

camsterie (kam-stē'ri), *a.* [Also *camsteary, camsteerie, camstairie, camstrairy;* cf. *camstrudgeous*, of same sense; perhaps corruptions of Gael. *comh-strī, -strīgh, -strīth*, strife, broil, quarrel (*comh-stritheach*, contentious), < *comh-* (= L. *con-, com-*), together, + *strī*, strife, contention.] Froward; perverse; unmanageable. [Scotch.]

He's a *camsteary* chield, and fasheous about marches, . . . but deil o' me if I wad wrang Jock o' Dawston neither. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, II. xvii.

camstrudgeous (kam-struj'us), *a.* Same as *camsterie*. [Scotch, colloq.]

camus[1]†, **camused**†, *a.* See *camous, camoused*.

camus[2]†, *n.* See *camis*.

cam-wheel (kam'hwēl), *n.* A disk carrying projections or grooves which produce a reciprocating rectilinear or interrupted motion in some other part of the machinery connected with it. See *cam*[1], 3.

camwood (kam'wůd), *n.* [Nat. African *kambi* (Mandingo *kamu*, Timne *kam*) + E. *wood*.] Same as *barwood*, the better-known commercial name. It is originally white, but turns red.

★**can**[1] (kan), *v.*; pret. *could*. [The forms are: (1) Ind. pres. 1st pers. *can*, 2d *canst*, 3d *can*, pl. *can*, < ME. *can, canst, can* (also *con*, etc.), pl. *cunnen, cunne* (also *connen, conne*), < AS. *cann* or *can, canst, cann* or *can* (also *conn*, etc.), pl. *cunnon*. (2) Pret. *could* (the *l* being inserted in ignorant imitation of *should* and *would*, where the *l* is radical), < ME. *coude, couthe*, earlier *cuthe*, pl. *coude, couden, couthe, couthen*, earlier *cuthen*, < AS. *cūthe*, pl. *cūthon* (for **cunthe*, **cunthon*, the *n* being lost, as in *mūth*, mouth, *tōth*, tooth, etc.). (3) Inf. *can* (*to can*), assumed from the ind. form, occasionally used in mod. E. as a convenient substitute for *to be able*, or, as in the example cited from Bacon, analogously with *will* as an independent verb; ME. inf. *cunnen, cunne*, also *connen, conne* (usually 'to know,' rarely 'to can'), < AS. *cunnan*, scarcely used. (4) The ppr., ME. *cunning, kun-*

nynge, etc., earlier and north. form *cunnand*, is mod. E. *cunning*, with a partly deflected sense: see *cunning*, *a.*, and *cunning*, *n.* (5) The pp. *couth* is found in mod. E. only in comp. *uncouth*, and deriv. *kith*, *kithe*, q. v.; ME. *couth*, *coud*, *cuth*, < AS. *cūth* (for **cunth*, like pret. *cūthe* above), known. The ME. and AS. sense of *can* as an independent verb is 'know'; as an auxiliary, 'be able'; but the latter use is rare in AS., being supplied by *mæg*, E. *may*. The cognate forms (1st and 3d pers. pres. and pret. ind., and inf.) are: OS. *kan*, *konsta*, *kunnan* = OFries. *kan*, *kunda*, *kunna*, *konna* = D. *kan*, *konde*, *kunnen* = MLG. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunnen*, *konnen*, *konen*, LG. *kan*, *kunde*, *könen* = OHG. *chan*, *kan*, *chunda*, *chonda*, *konda*, *chonsta*, *konsta*, *chunnan*, MHG. *kan*, *kunde*, *konde*, *kunnen*, *künnen*, G. *kann*, *konnte*, *können* = Icel. *kann*, *kunni*, *kunna* = Sw. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunna* = Dan. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunne* = Goth. *kann*, *kunntha*, *kunnan*, know; prop. a preterit present, AS. *cann* being orig. a strong pret. (with pp. **cunnen*, whence the later weak pret. *cūthe*, and weak pp. *cūth*) of an assumed inf. **cinnan* (whence the factitive *cennan*, make known, = Icel. *kenna*, make known, know: see *ken*[1]), Teut. √ **kin*, **ken* (= Lith. *zinaú*, know, recognize, = OIr. *adgein*, perf., knew), orig. 'perceive, get knowledge of' (pret. 'have perceived, have gotten knowledge of,' and hence, in indefinite or present time, 'know'), this root being parallel with the ult. related **knā*, **knō* in AS. *cnāwan*, E. *know*, L. *gno-scere*, etc. (see *know*); in another view orig. 'beget, get' (pret. 'have gotten'), connected with AS. *cennan*, beget, produce, *cynn*, kin, *ge-cynd*, kind, etc., √ **ken*, L. **gen*, etc., but this root, though equally widely extended, appears to be fundamentally distinct from the root **ken*, know: see *ken*[2], *kin*[1], *kind*, *genus*, etc. Hence ult. *con*[1] (= *can*[1]), *con*[2], *cun*[1], *cun*[2], *cunning*, *couth*, *uncouth* (= *unco*), *kith*, *kithe*, etc.] **A.** As an independent verb.

I.† *trans.* **1.** To know; understand.

And Pounces and Antonye, that moche *cowde* of werre, issed oute of the hoste all armed in to the foreste of Bryoke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 386.

For Latine ne *canst* thou nat yet but smale, my litel Sonne. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, Pref.

Clerkys that *canne* the scyens seuene
Seys that curtasy came fro heuen.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

She *could* the Bible in the holy tongue,
And read it without pricks.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

And *can* you these tongues perfectly?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 4.

O, she *could* the art of woman most feelingly.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

2. To know how to do; be able to do.

We are mortal;
And *can* but deeds of men.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

I know your fiery temper,
And that you *can*, and dare, as much as men.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

Thou little wotest what this right-hand *can*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 16.

To can or con thank or thanks† [AS. *thonc cunnan;* also *thonc witan*, = OS. *thank witan*, etc.: see *wit*], literally, to know thanks; hence, to recognize obligation; give thanks.

Y *con* thee gret *thonke*. *William of Palerne*, l. 297.

I *con* him no *thanks* for 't. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

[So in early use the negative, *to con unthank*, to give no thanks.

Al that goud we hem doth,
Heo hit bluthe leiche underfoth [blithely receive],
And *cunnen* vs *unthonc*. *Layamon*, I. 140.]

To con magre† [**magre**], to show displeasure at; blame. See *maugre*, *n.*

Yef I wiste the kynge looth wolde *conne* me no *maugre*, I wolde sey that he sholde go. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 505.

II.† *intrans.* To have ability; be able. Still so used in Scotch: as, I'll no *can* go.

He sceal him *conne* sculde [he *shall can* (be able to) shield him well].
Moral Ode, st. 167 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 22).

In evil the best condition is not to will, the second not to *can*. *Bacon*, Of Great Place.

And now that we understand each other, ye'll *can* name your business. *R. L. Stevenson*, Kidnapped, xxix.

B. As an auxiliary. **1.** To be able; properly, to be able physically; hence, by extension, to be able mentally, morally, or legally; possess the qualities, qualifications, or resources necessary for the attainment of any end or the accomplishment of any purpose, the specific end or purpose being indicated by the verb to which *can* is auxiliary.

Can the fig-tree . . . bear olive berries? Jas. iii. 12.

Thou *canst* not say I did it: never shake
Thy gory locks at me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Thy love doth plead so prettily to stay,
That, trust me, I *could* weep to part with thee.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

What *can* we suppose this will come to?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

It is a contradiction to imagine that Omnipotence *can* do that, which, if it *could* be done, would render all power insignificant. *Tillotson*, Works, II. xcix.

All that Adam had, all that Cæsar *could*, you have and *can* do. *Emerson*, Nature.

[Formerly used also in the infinitive.

He feigneth him to *conne* arede
Of thing which afterward shuld falle.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 158.

I shall not *conne* answere. *Chaucer.*]

2. May: noting merely permission: as, you *can* have it if you wish; *can* I speak to you a moment? [Chiefly colloq.]—**Can but, cannot but.** See *but*[1], *conj.*

can[1] (kan), *n.* [< *can*[1], *v.*] Knowledge; skill; ★ability. [Scotch.]

can[2] (kan), *n.* [< ME. *canne*, < AS. *canne* (translating L. "*crater* vel *canna*") = D. *kan*, a pot, mug, = OHG. *channa*, MHG. G. *kanne*, a can, tankard, mug, = Icel. *kanna* = Sw. *kanna* = Dan. *kande*, a can, tankard, mug, also measure, > ML. *canna*, *cana*, a vessel or measure for liquids, > OF. *canne*, *cane*, F. dim. *canette*, a jug. By some the Teut. forms are derived from L. *canna*, a reed, cane: see *cane*[1].] **1.** A vessel of small or moderate size and made of any material, but now generally of sheet-metal, such as tin, and used as a drinking-cup or to contain liquids, preserves, etc. Cans are generally cylindrical in form, as drinking- and preserving-cans; but in some cases they are square or conical, and are sometimes provided with a handle and spout, as oil-cans for lubricating purposes, watering-cans, etc.

There weren sett sixe stonun *cannes*. *Wyclif*, John ii. 6.

I hate it as an unfilled *can*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

Fill the cup, and fill the *can*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

2. A measure of liquids in the Shetland islands, containing about an English gallon. *Jamieson.* —**3.** The revolving cylindrical holder into which the sliver falls from a carding-machine. —**Cup and can.** See *cup*.

can[3] (kan), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canned*, ppr. *canning*. [< *can*[2], *n.*] To put into a can; especially, to put into sealed metal cans or glass jars, for preservation, as prepared vegetables, fruits, and meats.

can[3]† (kan). A frequent Middle English corruption of *gan*, began, preterit of *ginnen*, begin (see *gin*[1]): often equivalent, with the infinitive of a principal verb, to the preterit of that verb.

Allace! Aurora, the syllie Larke *can* cry.
Sir D. Lyndsay, Prol. to Dreme.

With gentle wordes he *can* her fayrely greet.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 46.

can[4] (kan), *n.* [Chin. *kin.*] **1.** The catty or pound of Cochin China, equal to 1 pound 6 ounces avoirdupois.—**2.** A liquid measure of Siam, equal to nearly one third of a wine gallon.

cana (kä'nä), *n.* [Sp.; cf. *caña*, a cane, reed: see *cane*[1].] A measure of length used throughout Spain, and varying from 1.7 yards at Barcelona to 2.3 in Aragon.

Canaanite (kā'nan-īt), *n.* [< *Canaan* + *-ite*[2].] **1.** A descendant of Canaan, son of Ham (Gen. x. 15–19); more generally, one of the primitive inhabitants of the land of Canaan, named from him, lying between the Jordan and the Mediterranean, and included in modern Palestine. The Canaanites proper (Gen. xvi. 21, etc.) were one of a number of tribes to which the name was collectively applied, severally governed by so-called kings, and which were conquered by the Israelites after a prolonged struggle.

2. A title of one of the twelve apostles ("Simon the Canaanite," Mat. x. 4), called elsewhere (Luke vi. 15, Acts i. 13) Zelotes, that is, the zealot: it is a transliteration of an Aramaic word signifying zeal, or a zealot.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A variety of massive white pyroxene occurring in limestone at Canaan, Connecticut.

Canaanitish (kā-nan-ī'tish), *a.* [< *Canaanite* + *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites.

Shattered portions of the *Canaanitish* nations escaped. *Gotch.*

canabert, *n.* [A var. of *canevas* (OF. *canevas*, *canevers*, etc.), canvas: see *canvas.*] A linen cloth mentioned in the wardrobe accounts of Henry VII. *Fairholt.*

canabyt, *n.* An old spelling of *canopy*.

Canace (kan'a-sē), *n.* [NL. (Von Reichenbach, 1853), after *Canace*, Gr. Κανάκη, daughter of Æolus.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of which the type is the Canada grouse or spruce-partridge, *Canace canadensis*. It is characterized by feathered tarsi, absence of a crest, a short tail of 16 or 20 obtuse feathers, the absence of peculiarly lengthened feathers of the neck, and dark blended or conspicuously variegated coloration. The species are woodland and arboricole, and are confined to North America. The most notable species, after the one named, is the dusky grouse of the Rocky Mountains, *C. obscura*. There are several other species or varieties. Also called *Dendragapus*.



Canada Grouse (*Canace canadensis*).

canaclet, conaclet, *n.* [ME.] A word of uncertain origin and meaning, found only in the following passages:

The coperounes of the *canacles* that on the cuppe reres. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1461.

Clatering of *conacles* that kesten tho burdes. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1515.

cañada (kan-yä'dä), *n.* [Sp., < *caña*, cane, reed, passage, tunnel: see *cane* and *cañon, canyon.*] A valley: the common name in Spain of rather narrow valleys, and especially of such as are walled in by precipitous slopes. This word was used by early Spanish writers on California (as Venegas), and occurs in the name of one well-known locality in that State, Cañada de las Uvas. In general, however, all valleys (excepting quite broad ones) and most defiles, as well as deep and well-marked ravines or gorges, are throughout the Cordilleran region of the United States called cañons. See *cañon*.

canada (ka-nä'dä), *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese liquid measure. It is equal in Lisbon to 1.47 United States quarts, 1.23 English quarts, or 1.395 liters, in Oporto to 2.23 United States quarts or 2.114 liters, in Rio to 2.81 liters, in Bahia to 7.25 United States quarts, and in Ceylon to 1.60 United States quarts. Also *cavada*.

Canada balsam, rice, etc. See the nouns.

Canadian (ka-nā'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Canada* + ★*-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Canada, a British possession in America north of the United States. The Dominion of Canada includes all of British America except Newfoundland; but the name Canada is also restricted so as to include only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada, or Canada West and East).—**Canadian embroidery,** a name given to a kind of embroidery made with small pieces of fur, of the skins of reptiles, and the like, applied to the surface of the stuff, and combined with needlework done with porcupine-quills split so fine that they are flexible, and dyed in various colors. *Dict. of Needlework.*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Canada.

canadium (ka-nā'di-um), *n.* [< *Canada.*] A supposed new metallic element discovered in ★British Columbia in 1911.

canaigre (ka-nī'grā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] In Texas, a species of dock, *Rumex hymenosepalus*, the ★root of which is used in tanning.

canaille (ka-nāl'), *n.* [< F. *canaille*, < It. *canaglia*, < *cane*, < L. *canis*, a dog: see *Canis.*] **1.** The lowest orders of the people collectively; the rabble; the vulgar.

To keep the sovereign *canaille* from intruding on the retirement of the poor king of the French. *Burke.*

2. Originally, a mixture of the coarser particles of flour and fine bran or shorts for feed; now occasionally used for the grade known as "fine feed" or "finished middlings." Also spelled *canail*, *canal*, and *canell*.

canakin (kan'a-kin), *n.* Same as *cannikin*, 1.

canal[1] (ka-nal'), *n.* [= D. *kanaal* = G. Dan. ★Sw. *kanal*, < F. *canal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *canal* = It. *canale*, < L. *canalis*, a channel, trench, pipe, canal; cf. Skt. √ *khan*, dig. See *channel*[1] and *kennel*[2], doublets of *canal*[1].] **1.** An artificial waterway for irrigation or navigation. Canals appear to have been first used for conveying water, and were merely shallow ditches with a slight fall. They naturally became, when large enough, a roadway for boats, and eventually for ships. A canal may be a mere cutting to unite bodies of water for the passage of boats, as in some of the chains of lakes in the eastern United States; or a continuous waterway formed by a series of long levels united by locks and carried over rivers and valleys by means of bridges, as the Erie canal; or a canalized river; or a navigable passage connecting lakes or seas, as the Welland canal in Canada, or the Suez canal. Among the longest canals are the Ganges canal in India, about 350 miles long, the Grand Canal in China, about 800 miles, and the Erie canal in New York, 363 miles. The James and Kanawha Rivers Navigation canal, 147 miles long, over-

came by its locks a grade of 1,916 feet, and the Morris canal in New Jersey, 101 miles long, one of 1,674 feet. The Suez canal (opened in 1869) is 87 miles long, and is level throughout. The Panama ship-canal is to be about 50 miles in length. The Chicago drainage canal (completed in 1899) is about 29 miles long: it can also be used by shipping. On ordinary narrow canals boats are usually drawn by horses or mules traveling on a tow-path, though steam-propulsion and steam and electric towing are now used to some extent; larger ones, called *ship-canals*, as the Suez, the North Holland, the Welland, etc., are navigated by vessels of different sizes, up to the largest under sail or steam.

2. In *arch.*, a channel; a groove; a flute: thus, the *canal* of the volute is the channel on the face of the circumvolutions inclosed by a list in the Ionic capital.—**3.** In *anat.*, a duct; a channel through which a fluid is conveyed or solids pass; a tubular cavity in a part, or a communication between parts. See *duct.*—**4.** In *zoöl.*, the name of sundry grooves, furrows, apertures, etc., as: (*a*) the channels of various actinozoans; (*b*) the afferent and efferent pores of sponges; (*c*) the groove observed in different parts of certain univalve shells, and adapted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphon or breathing-tube possessed by those animals.—**5.** In *bot.*, an elongated intercellular or intrafascicular space, either empty or containing sap, resin, or other substances.—**Abdominal canal,** in *anat.*, same as *inguinal canal.*—**Alimentary canal, alisphenoid canal, alveolodental canal.** See the adjectives.—**Alveolar canal.** (*a*) *Anterior*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the anterior superior dental nerve. (*b*) *Inferior*, the inferior dental canal. (*c*) *Median*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the middle superior dental nerve. (*d*) *Posterior*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the posterior superior dental nerve.—**Ambulacral neural canal.** See *ambulacral.*—**Anterior palatine canal.** (*a*) The canal formed by the union of the canales incisivi. It opens on the palate just behind the incisor teeth. Also called *anterior palatine fossa.* (*b*) The canalis incisivus on either side. (*c*) The canales incisivi with the anterior palatine canal in sense *a.*—**Aquiferous canals.** See *aquiferous.*—**Arachnoid canal,** a portion of the subarachnoid space, where the arachnoid crosses, without dipping into, the longitudinal and transverse fissures of the brain.—**Atrial canal, auditory canal.** See the adjectives.—**Auricular canal,** the constriction between the auricular and ventricular portions of a fetal heart.—**Axial canal.** See *axial.*—**Bernard's canal,** a supplementary duct of the pancreas. Also called *Santorini's canal.*—**Canal of Bartholin.** Same as *duct of Bartholin.*—**Canal of Cloquet.** Same as *hyaloid canal.*—**Canal of Corti,** the space lying between the tectorial membrane and basilar membrane of the cochlea.—**Canal of Cotunnius,** the aquæductus vestibuli (which see, under *aquæductus*).—**Canal of Fontana,** an annular series of spaces, which lie in the sclerotic, just in front of the place of attachment of the iris, and communicate freely with the anterior chamber of the eye. Also called *canal of Hovius, ciliary canal,* and *Fontana's spaces.*—**Canal of Gartner.** Same as *Gartnerian canal.*—**Canal of Guidi.** Same as *Vidian canal.*—**Canal of Hovius.** Same as *canal of Fontana.*—**Canal of Huguier.** Same as *Huguierian canal.* See below.—**Canal of Löwenberg,** the canal in the cochlea bounded by the membrane of Reissner, the tectorial membrane, and the outer wall of the cochlear canal. It is the upper free portion of that canal.—**Canal of Müller.** Same as *duct of Müller.*—**Canal of Nuck,** the pouch of peritoneum (processus vaginalis) which in the female embryo extends down along the round ligament of the uterus, and which may persist to a greater or less extent in the adult.—**Canal of Petit,** the annular series of connected spaces in the suspensory ligament encircling the crystalline lens of the eye.—**Canal of Reissner.** Same as *cochlear canal.*—**Canal of Rivinus.** Same as *duct of Rivinus.*—**Canal of Rosenthal.** Same as *spiral canal of the modiolus.*—**Canal of Schlemm,** a circular canal, of elliptical cross-section, lying in the substance of the sclerotic slightly anterior to the canal of Fontana.—**Canal of Stenson.** Same as *duct of Stenson.*—**Canal of Stilling.** Same as *hyaloid canal.*—**Canal of Wharton.** Same as *duct of Wharton.*—**Canal of Wirsung,** the pancreatic duct.—**Canals of Breschet,** canals in the diploë of the cranial bones, in which Breschet's veins run.—**Canals of Recklinghausen,** the system of canals in the cornea; the communications between the cell-spaces of the cornea.—**Carotid canal.** See *carotid.*—**Central canal,** the median canal of the spinal cord.—**Central canal of the modiolus,** the largest of the canals in the modiolus of the cochlea of the ear.—**Cerebrospinal canal.** (*a*) The neural or craniovertebral canal formed by the skull and the spine, and containing the brain and spinal marrow. (*b*) The primitive common and continuous cavity of the brain and spinal cord, not infrequently more or less extensively obliterated in the latter, but in the former modified in the form of the several ventricles and other cavities.—**Ciliary canal.** Same as *canal of Fontana.*—**Cochlear canal,** the proper cavity of the cochlea, connected by the canalis reuniens with the cavity of other parts of the labyrinth of the ear. Also called *canal of Reissner.*—**Dental canal.** (*a*) *Anterior*, a small canal branching off from the infraorbital canal in the floor of the orbit, and descending in the front wall of the antrum. It transmits vessels and nerves to the front teeth of the upper jaw. (*b*) *Inferior*, the channel in the inferior maxillary or lower jaw-bone, which transmits the inferior dental nerves and vessels. (*c*) *Posterior*, one or more fine canals entering the superior maxillary bone about the middle of its posterior surface, and transmitting the posterior dental vessels and nerves.—**Digestive canal.** Same as *alimentary canal.*—**Ejaculatory canal.** Same as *ejaculatory duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Eustachian canal,** the bony canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which forms part of the Eustachian tube.—**Facial canal,** the aquæductus Fallopii (which see, under *aquæductus*): so called because it transmits the facial nerve through the temporal bone.—**Gartnerian canal,** or *duct of Gartner,* the remains in the female of the obliterated archinephric canal or Wolffian duct, forming a cæcal appendage or cul-de-sac of the genital passages, or a cord connecting the latter with the parovarium.—**Gastrovascular canal, genital canal.** See the adjectives.—**Haversian canal,** the track or trace of a blood-vessel in bone; a cylindrical hollow in bone in which an artery or a vein runs. These canals are mostly of minute or microscopic size; on transsection of compact bone-tissue they appear as round holes, but in longisection they are seen to be branching and anastomosing canals. When large and irregular, as they often are, in growing bone and in the cancellous tissue of adult bone, they are called *Haversian spaces.* The medullary cavity or marrow-cavity of a long bone, as a humerus or femur, is really a gigantic Haversian canal, filled with fat, numerous blood-vessels, and connective tissue. See cut under *bone.*—**Hepatic canal.** Same as *hepatic duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Huguierian canal,** a small passage for the chorda tympani nerve through the temporal bone between its squamosal and petrosal elements, parallel with the Glaserian fissure. Also called *canal of Huguier.*—**Hunter's canal,** the canal formed by the vastus internus muscle on one side and the adductor longus and adductor magnus on the other, together with a strong fibrous band passing over from the vastus to the tendons of the adductors. The femoral artery runs through this canal to become the popliteal.—**Hyaloid canal,** the fine canal in the vitreous humor of the eye, extending from the optic papilla to the lens capsule, which contains in the embryo the hyaloid artery, but persists for a time after the disappearance of that vessel. Also called *canal of Cloquet* and *canal of Stilling.*—**Incisor canal.** See *anterior palatine canal.*—**Infraorbital canal,** the canal leading from the infraorbital groove on the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, and opening at the infraorbital foramen. It transmits the infraorbital nerve and artery.—**Inguinal canal,** a canal in the groin, about two inches long, passing from the internal to the external abdominal ring. It lies just above and parallel to Poupart's ligament, and transmits the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament in the female. Also called *abdominal canal.*—**Lacrymal canal.** (*a*) Same as *nasal canal.* (*b*) One of the canaliculi lacrymales (which see, under *canaliculus*).—**Madreporic canals, mucous canals.** See the adjectives.—**Nasal canal,** the bony canal lodging the nasal duct, and formed by the superior maxillary, lacrymal, and inferior turbinated bones.—**Nasopalatine canal.** Same as *anterior palatine canal.*—**Neural canal.** (*a*) The tube formed by the centra and neural arches of vertebræ, in which the brain and spinal cord lie. (*b*) In echinoderms, a canal of which a part of the wall is formed by the ambulacral nerve and its connections; the track or trace of the ambulacral nerve and its connections.

This band-like nerve [ambulacral nerve of a starfish] constitutes the superficial wall of a canal, which extends through the whole length of the ambulacrum, and may be termed the ambulacral *neural canal.* It is divided by a longitudinal septum. At its oral end . . . each ambulacral nerve, when it reaches the oral membrane, divides into two divergent branches, which unite with the corresponding branches of the other ambulacral nerves to form the oral ring. Answering to the latter is a wide circular *neural canal,* into which the ambulacral *neural canals* open. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 478.

Obturator canal, a funnel-shaped opening in the upper part of the obturator membrane, transmitting the obturator vessels and nerves.—**Pterygopalatine canal.** Same as *canaliculus pharyngeus* (which see, under *canaliculus*).—**Sacral canal,** the sacral portion of the neural canal.—**Santorini's canal.** Same as *Bernard's canal.*—**Semicircular canal,** one of the three membranous canals leading off from and returning into the utriculus of the inner ear: also applied to the bony channels in which these lie. A vertical superior, a vertical posterior, and a horizontal or external semicircular canal are distinguished. See cut under *ear.*—**Sheathing canal** (*canalis vaginalis*), the communication of the cavity of the tunica vaginalis testis with the general peritoneal cavity of the abdomen. In man it soon closes, leaving the tunica vaginalis a shut sac.—**Spinal canal,** the canal formed by the series of vertebræ containing the spinal cord. Also called *vertebral canal.*—**Spiral canal of the cochlea,** the spiral channel in the petrous bone in which the cochlear portion of the membranous labyrinth is contained.—**Spiral canal of the modiolus,** a minute spiral canal at the base of the osseous lamina spiralis of the ear, winding spirally about the modiolus or columella of the cochlea. It contains the ganglion spirale of the cochlear nerve.—**Sternal canal.** See *sternal.*—**Stiebel's canal,** a tube observed in certain molluscan embryos, and regarded as probably an evanescent embryonic nephridium.—**Vertebral canal.** Same as *spinal canal.*—**Vidian canal,** a canal running in the sphenoid bone from the foramen lacerum medium to the sphenomaxillary fossa, and containing the Vidian nerve and artery. Also called *canal of Guidi.*

canal[1] (ka-nal′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canalled*, ppr. *canalling.* [< *canal*[1], *n.*] To intersect or cut with canals.

Engineers, like kobolds and enchanters,—tunnelling Alps, *canalling* the American Isthmus, piercing the Arabian desert. *Emerson,* Works and Days.

canal[2] (ka-nal′), *n.* Same as *canaille*, 2.

canal-boat (ka-nal′bōt), *n.* A comparatively ★long and narrow boat used on canals for the conveyance of goods or passengers, and commonly moved by traction.

canal-coal (kan′al-kōl), *n.* A corrupt form of *cannel-coal.*

canales, *n.* Plural of *canalis.*

canalicular (kan-a-lik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *canaliculus*, dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *canal*[1], *n.*, *channel*[1].] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, resembling a small canal; canal-shaped.

A dividing of the mesoderm occurs, which takes the form either of *canalicular* cavities, or of a complete splitting of the mesoderm into an outer plate attached to the ectoderm, and an inner one attached to the endoderm. *Gegenbaur,* Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 50.

2. Of or pertaining to canaliculi; canaliculate.

The reticulated tissue of Lover is then seen to be a system of canals, which is but a modified form of the *canalicular* spaces of the spines. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 80.

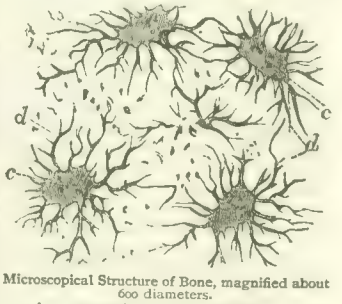
Canalicular abscess, an abscess of the breast which communicates with the lactiferous ducts.

canaliculate, canaliculated (kan-a-lik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *canaliculatus*, < *canaliculus*, a little channel, dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *canal*[1], *n.*] Channeled; furrowed; grooved. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, having a central longitudinal furrow, which is broad and well defined, but not very deep: said of the lower surface of the thorax when it is grooved for the reception of the rostrum. (*b*) Shaped into a canal or canaliculus; being a channel, groove, gutter, or spout, as the lip of a whelk. (*c*) In *bot.*, having a deep ★longitudinal groove, as a petiole of a leaf, etc.

canaliculus (kan-a-lik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *canaliculi* (-lī). [L., dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *channel*[1], *canal*[1], *n.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a little groove, furrow, pipe, tube, or other small channel.

The *canaliculi* which originate in one lacuna most frequently run into a neighboring lacuna, or else into a neighboring Haversian canal. *H. Gray,* Anat., p. 46.

Canaliculi biliferi, the bile-ducts.—**Canaliculi calcophori.** See *calcophorous.*—**Canaliculi caroticotympanici,** two or three short canals leading from the carotid canal into the tympanum and transmitting branches of the carotid plexus.—**Canaliculi dentium,** the minute canals of the dentine.—**Canaliculi lacrymales,** the lacrymal canals, small tubes beginning at the puncta lacrymalia, and opening into the lacrymal sac either separately or by a common opening.—**Canaliculi of bone,** the microscopic branching tubules radiating from the lacunæ of bone, and connecting one lacuna with another.—**Canaliculi petrosi,** two very small canals, or in some cases channels, on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, transmitting the large and small superficial petrosal nerves.—**Canaliculi vasculosi,** the nutritious and Haversian canals of bone.—**Canaliculus pharyngeus,** a groove on the under surface of the vaginal process of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, more or less completely converted into a canal by the sphenoid process of the palatine bone. It transmits the pterygopalatine vessels and the pharyngeal or pterygopalatine nerve. Also called *pterygopalatine canal.*—**Canaliculus pterygopalatinus, sphenopalatinus, sphenopharyngeus.** Same as *canaliculus pharyngeus.*—**Canaliculus tympanicus,** the minute canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which transmits Jacobson's nerve.



Microscopical Structure of Bone, magnified about 600 diameters.
c, c, bone-corpuscles in their lacunæ; *d, d*, canaliculi of bone.

Canalifera (kan-a-lif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *canaliferus*: see *canaliferous.*] A family of gastropods, characterized by the extension of the anterior extremity of the shell and mouth into a canal-like spout. It was formed by Lamarck (1809) for the genera *Cerithium, Turbinella, Fasciolaria, Pyrula, Fusus, Murex,* and *Pleurotoma,* which have been accepted by modern conchologists as types of different families. [Obsolete.]

canaliferous (kan-a-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *canaliferus*, < L. *canalis*, canal, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a channel or canal.

Canalirostra (ka-nal-i-ros′trä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *canalis*, a canal, + *rostrum*, pl. *rostra*, a beak, mod. rostrum.] A superfamily of hemipterous insects, consisting of the *Tingitidæ, Aradidæ,* and *Phymatidæ*, having a deep, long groove on the prosternum into which fits the rostrum. Also, incorrectly, *Canalirostri. Amyot and Serville,* 1843.

canalirostrate (ka-nal-i-ros′trāt), *a.* [< *Canalirostra* + *-ate*[1].] Having a channeled beak or rostrum; specifically, having the characters of the *Canalirostra.*

canalis (ka-nā′lis), *n.*; pl. *canales* (-lēz). [L., a channel, pipe, groove, etc.: see *canal*[1], *n.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, same as *canal*, 3 and 4.—**Canales laqueiformes,** the loops of Henle in the kidneys.—**Canalis caroticus.** See *carotid canal,* under *carotid.*—**Canalis Cloqueti,** the hyaloid canal.—**Canalis cochleæ osseus,** the entire spiral osseous canal of the cochlea, containing the scala vestibuli, scala cochleæ or canalis cochlearis, and scala tympani.—**Canalis condyloideus,** the canal opening at the posterior condyloid foramen. It transmits a vein to the lateral sinus.—**Canalis craniopharyngeus,** the craniopharyngeal canal, connecting the cerebral with the buccal cavity. See *craniopharyngeal.*—**Canalis gynæcophorus,** a gynæcophore.—**Canalis hypoglossi,** the anterior condyloid foramen, which transmits the twelfth or hypoglossal nerve.—**Canalis incisivus,** the canal leading down from the nasal fossa on either side to join its fellow and form or open into the anterior palatine canal or fossa. It transmits the anterior palatine vessels. Also called *incisor canal, anterior palatine canal,*

incisor foramen, and *foramen of Stenson*.—**Canalis musculotubarius**, the joint canals for the Eustachian tube and the tensor tympani.—**Canalis nasolacrymalis**. See *nasal canal*, under *canal*[1].—**Canalis reuniens**, the canal by which the sacculus of the internal ear communicates with the canalis cochlearis.—**Canalis vaginalis**. See *sheathing canal*, under *canal*[1].

★**canalization** (ka-nal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *canalize*, after F. *canalisation*.] 1. The construction of canals, or the establishment of communication by means of canals.

Canalisation on a grand scale—the uniting of seas and oceans by navigable canals—had been "in the air" ever since the middle of the century.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 9.

Specifically—2. The conversion of a natural stream or a chain of lakes or marshes into a continuous canal, suitable for navigation, by means of weirs, barrages, locks, short cuttings, etc. Canalized rivers are common in France; in the United States the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers afford instances. The Suez canal is in part the result of the canalization of natural bodies of water.

★Also spelled *canalisation*.

canalize (ka-nal′īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canalized*, ppr. *canalizing*. [< *canal* + *-ize*; after F. *canaliser*.] 1. To make a canal through; provide with a canal or canals.—2. To convert into a canal: as, to *canalize* a river.

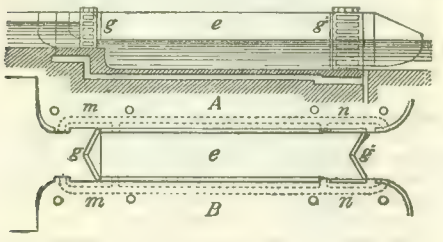
The Blavet is *canalized* throughout its course through the department. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 813.

Also spelled *canalise*.

canal-lift (ka-nal′lift), *n.* 1. A hydraulic elevator for raising a tank filled with water in which a canal-boat may float. Such an appliance is used on the canal near Manchester, England, to transfer boats from one level to another.

2. A cradle on which a canal-boat may rest and be drawn up by cable along an inclined railroad. A lift of this kind is in use on the Morris canal in New Jersey.

canal-lock (ka-nal′lok), *n.* An inclosure with gates at each end, forming a connection between the upper and lower levels of a canal, enabling boats to pass from one to the other. See *lock*. In the accompanying cut *e* represents the inclosure technically called a *lock-chamber*. A boat having entered this chamber from *g′*, the gates at *g′* are closed, the gate-chamber is filled with water to the height of the upper level through the conduits *m*, *n*, the gates at *g* are opened, and the boat proceeds.



Canal-lock.
A, vertical longitudinal section; *B*, plain; *e*, lock-chamber; *g*, *g′*, gates; *m*, *n*, underground conduits.

canam (ka-nam′), *n.* A dry measure of Pondicherry, India, equal to 72 liters, or 2 United States bushels.

Cananeet, *a.* [ME.] An obsolete form of *Canaanitish*.

The woman *Cananee*. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 59.

Canangium (ka-nan′ji-um), *n.* [NL., from the Malayan name.] A genus of large anonaceous evergreen trees, including three species, all Malayan. The most common species is *C. odoratum*, the ylang-ylang, which is cultivated throughout India and in other tropical countries. The large fragrant flowers yield an attar, and an oil is expressed from the seeds.

Canara butter. See *butter*[1].

canard (ka-närd′ or ka-närd′), *n.* [< F. *canard*, a hoax, a broadside, a quack, a particular use of *canard*, m. or f., a duck, prop. only m., a drake, < *cane*, f., a duck (cf. ML. *canardus*, a kind of boat). Origin unknown; supposed by some to be connected with MLG. LG. *kane* (> G. *kahn*) = D. *kaan*, a boat. The connection of the sense 'a hoax, cheat' with the orig. sense 'a duck' is prob. to be explained from the old phrase *vendeur de canard à moitié*, a cozener, guller, liar, lit. one who half-sells a duck, that is (appar.), pretends to sell, and cheats in the operation; an expression prob. due to some local incident. In def. 2, cf. Parisian F. *canard*, a newspaper, *canardier*, a journalist.] An absurd story or statement intended as an imposition; a fabricated story to which currency is given, as by a newspaper; a hoax.

canard (ka-närd′), *v. i.* [From the noun.] To fly about as a false report. *N. E. D.*

Canarese, Kanarese (kan-a-rēs′ or -rēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Canara*, *Kanara* (see def.), + *-ese*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to either of two districts in western India, called respectively North and South Canara (or Kanara).

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of either of these districts.—2. A language of the Dravidian group, nearly allied to Telugu, being one of several languages spoken in these districts, and over a large tract as far north as Bidar. Also called *Karnata*.

canarin, canarine (kan′a-rin), *n.* [< *canary* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A compound ($C_3N_2S_3H$) used in dyeing, formed by oxidizing sulphocyanide of potassium with chlorate of potassium in the presence of sulphuric and hydrochloric acid. It produces very fast yellow shades on cotton.

Canarium (ka-nā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *canari*, an E. Ind. name.] A genus of large evergreen trees, of the family *Balsameaceæ*, chiefly of tropical Asia and the adjacent islands. There are many species, abounding in fragrant resins, though the larger number are but little known. The black dammar-tree of India, *C. strictum*, yields a brilliant black gum which is used medicinally and for other purposes. Manila elemi, or pili-pitch, is the product of *C. commune*, a species cultivated in the Moluccas and elsewhere for its fruit, which is edible and furnishes a pleasant oil.

★**canary** (ka-nā′ri), *n.* and *a.* [< Sp. Pg. *canario* (dance and bird) = F. *canari* (bird), *canarie* (dance); cf. G. *kanarienvogel*, canary-bird; named with reference to the *Canary* islands, which take their name from Gran *Canaria*, one of the principal islands of the group, L. *Canaria insula*, so called because of its large dogs, *canaria* being fem. of *canarius*, pertaining to dogs, < *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*.] I. *n.*; pl. *canaries* (-riz). 1. Wine made in the Canary islands. In the eighteenth century, and as late as 1820, it was in special demand in England. The principal brands are *Teneriffe* and *Vidonia*.

Canary was the Drink of our wise Forefathers, 'tis Balsamick, and saves the charge of 'Pothecaries' Cordials.
Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, iii.

2†. A lively French and English dance, of disputed origin, similar to the jig: named from the Canary islands. Often written *canaries*.

I have seen a medicine
That's able to breathe life into a stone,
Quicken a rock, and make you dance *canary*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

I'll make you a dish of calves' feet dance the *Canaries*,
And a consort of cramm'd capons fiddle to 'em.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

3†. A melody intended for such a dance, written in sextuple (or sometimes quadruple) rhythm.—4. A canary-bird (which see).—5. A sovereign (gold coin): so called from its color. [Prov. Eng.]—6. A kept mistress. [Prov. Eng.]—7†. A word put by Shakspere in its singular and plural forms into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly, in the explanation of which commentators differ. It is probably an intentional blunder for *quandary*.

You have brought her into such a *canaries*, as 'tis wonderful. The best courtier of them all . . . could never have brought her to such a *canary*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

II. *a.* Of the color of the domestic canary-bird; bright-yellow.

canary† (ka-nā′ri), *v. i.* [< *canary*, *n.*, 2.] To dance; frolic; perform the old dance called a canary.

Jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

canary-bird (ka-nā′ri-bėrd), *n.* An oscine passerine bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, so called because indigenous to the Canary islands; a kind of finch, *Fringilla canaria*, or *Carduelis canaria*, one of the commonest and best-known cage-birds, everywhere kept and bred in confinement. The native bird is dark and streaked, somewhat resembling a linnet or siskin, the uniformly bright- or pale-yellow color which commonly distinguishes the plumage of the cage-bird being the result of artificial selection. The cultivated varieties are numerous, with considerable diversity of color, and there are many hybrids with allied species, as the goldfinch, linnet, siskin, and bullfinch. The birds were introduced into Europe in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.—**Canary-bird flower.** (*a*) A species of *Tropæolum*, *T. peregrinum*, with deeply cut leaves and bright canary-yellow flowers, the lower petals of which are small and fringed. Also called *canary-creeper*. (*b*) Same as *bird-plant*.

canary-creeper (ka-nā′ri-krē′pėr), *n.* The canary-bird flower (which see, under *canary-bird*).

canary-finch (ka-nā′ri-finch), *n.* The canary-bird.

canary-grass (ka-nā′ri-gràs), *n.* *Phalaris Canariensis*, a grass, a native of the Canary islands. Its seed is used as food in the Canaries, Barbary, and Italy, and is extensively cultivated elsewhere for canary-birds. The reed canary-grass, *P. arundinacea*, is a common species, a variegated form of which is the ribbon-grass of gardens.

canary-moss (ka-nā′ri-môs), *n.* A name of the lichens, *Roccella tinctoria*, etc., which yield archil and litmus. Also called *canary-weed*. See cut under *archil*.

canary-seed (ka-nā′ri-sēd), *n.* The seed of canary-grass, used for feeding birds.

canary-stone (ka-nā′ri-stōn), *n.* A very beautiful and somewhat rare variety of carnelian, so named from its yellow color.

canary-weed (ka-nā′ri-wēd), *n.* Same as *canary-moss*.

canary-wood (ka-nā′ri-wùd), *n.* The handsome, dark-colored, mahogany-like wood of *Phœbe Indica* and *Apollonias Canariensis*, lauraceous trees of the Azores and Madeira: so called because it was brought originally from the Canaries. Also called *Madeira mahogany*.

canaster (ka-nas′tėr), *n.* [= MLG. *kanaster* = F. *canastre*, < Pg. *canastra* = Sp. *canastro*, *canasto*, usually *canasta*, a large basket, < Gr. *κάναστρον*, a wicker basket: see *canister*.] 1. A rush basket made in the Spanish countries of South America and used for packing tobacco for exportation. The tobacco sent to Europe packed in these baskets takes from them the name of *canaster* tobacco. Hence—2. A kind of tobacco for smoking, consisting of the dried leaves coarsely broken.

Meanwhile I will smoke my *canaster*,
And tipple my ale in the shade.
Thackeray, Imitation of Horace.

canatillo (kan-a-tēl′yō), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A plant of the genus *Ephedra*. It has been used medicinally as a styptic and as a remedy in syphilitic complaints.

can-bottle (kan′bot′l), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse. [Prov. Eng.]

can-buoy (kan′boi), *n.* A large cylindrical or conical floating buoy, used as a mark for shoals, etc. See *buoy*.

cancan (kan′kan), *n.* [< F. *cancan*, a dance (see def.); a slang or cant term, perhaps a particular use of *cancan*, tittle-tattle, gossip, scandal, said to be < L. *quamquam*, although (because "in the schools of the middle ages the proper pronunciation of this word was the subject of fierce contention, one party pronouncing it *can-can*, and the other *quanquam*"), but prob. < *cancaner*, tattle, chatter, gossip, appar. an imitative reduplication, to be compared with the E. *cackle*, *quack*, etc.] A kind of dance performed in low resorts by men and women, who indulge in extravagant postures and lascivious gestures; hence, a quadrille or a similar dance performed in this manner.

can-cart (kan′kärt), *n.* A light two-wheeled vehicle with a bent axle for supporting a large can hung on trunnions between the wheels, ★used for carrying milk, etc.

cancel (kan′sel), *n.* [In older E. form *chancel*, q. v., < OF. *chancel* = Sp. *cancel* = Pg. *cancello*, *cancella* = It. *cancello*, a lattice, grating, < ML. *cancellus*, *cancella*, L. **cancellus*, always in pl. *cancelli*, a lattice, grating, railing, bar in a court of justice, barrier in public spectacles (see *cancelli*), dim. of *cancer*, pl. *cancri*, a lattice: a word scarcely used. See the verb.] 1†. Latticework, or one of the cross-bars in latticework; a latticework or grated inclosure; hence, a barrier; a limit.

A prison is but a retirement, and opportunity of serious thoughts to a person whose spirit . . . desires no enlargement beyond the *cancels* of the body.
Jer. Taylor, Life of Christ, III., Disc. xv. § 9.

2. [< *cancel*, *v.*] In *printing*, a page, sheet, or other part of a printed work suppressed and destroyed before publication; the act of rejecting a part of a printed work. The cancel ordered on the discovery of a fault in unpublished printed matter is usually followed by correct reprinting; but a cancel is sometimes made without reprinting.

3. [< *cancel*, *v.*] In *music*, the sign ♮, when used to nullify the effect of a sharp or a flat previously occurring either in the signature or as ★an accidental.

cancel (kan′sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *canceled* or *cancelled*, ppr. *canceling* or *cancelling*. [Formerly also *cancell*; < F. *canceller*, OF. *canceller*, *canceler* = Pr. Pg. *cancellar* = Sp. *cancelar* = It. *cancellare*, < L. *cancellare*, make like a lattice, esp. to strike out a writing by drawing lines across in the form of latticework, < *cancelli*, pl., a lattice, grating, railing, bar in a court of justice, barrier in public spectacles: see *cancel*, *n.* Hence ult. (< L. *cancelli*) also *chan-*

cel, chancellor, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To inclose with latticework or a railing.

A little obscure place *cancelled* in with iron-work is the pillar or stump at which . . . our Saviour was scourged. *Evelyn.*

2. To draw lines across (something written) so as to deface; blot out or obliterate: as, to *cancel* several lines in a manuscript.

The sums you borrow'd are return'd, the bonds
Cancell'd, and your acquittance formally seal'd.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

The indentures were *cancelled*, *Thackeray.*

3. To annul or destroy; make void; set aside: as, to *cancel* a debt or an engagement.

Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4.

His subjects slain,
His statutes *cancell'd*, and his treasure spent.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4.

4. (*a*) In *math.*, to strike out or eliminate, as a number or quantity constituting a common factor in a dividend and divisor or the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or a common term in the two members of an equation. (*b*) In *printing*, to strike out, reject, or throw aside, as some portion of a printed work. (*c*) In *music*, to suspend the power of (a sharp or a flat) by inserting the sign ♮. = **Syn. 2.** *Erase, Expunge*, etc. (see *efface*), strike out; destroy, scratch out, rub out, wipe out. —3. *Repeal, Rescind*, etc. See *abolish*.

II.† *intrans.* To become obliterated or void. [Rare.]

A rash oath that *cancell'd* in the making. *Cowley.*

cancelation, cancellation (kan-se-lā′shọn), *n.* The act of canceling; specifically, in *math.*, the striking out or removal of a common factor or term. See *cancel, v. t.*, 4 (*a*).

canceleer†, cancelier† (kan-se-lēr′), *n.* [< F. **canceler*, assibilated *chanceler* (**eschanceler*) (= Pr. *cancheler, chancelar*), reel, stagger, waver, lit. go in zigzags, being the same word as *canceler*, draw lines across in the form of latticework: see *cancel, v.*] The turn of a hawk upon the wing to recover itself, after missing in the first stoop. Also written *canceller*.

The fierce and eager hawks, down thrilling from the skies,
Make sundry *canceleers* ere they the fowl can reach.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xx. 229.

★**canceleer†, cancelier†** (kan-se-lēr′), *v. i.* [< *canceleer, n.*] In *falconry*, to turn two or three times on the wing before seizing the prey, as a hawk in stooping, especially when it misses. Also written *canceller*.

He [the hawk] makes his stoop; but, wanting breath, is forced
To *cancelier*. *Massinger*, The Guardian, ii. 1.

The partridge sprung,

canceler, canceller[1] (kan′sel-ėr), *n.* One who or that which cancels; specifically, a hand-stamp or stamping-machine for the cancelation of postage-stamps; a canceling-stamp.

cancelier†, *n.* and *v.* See *canceleer*.

canceling-stamp (kan′sel-ing-stamp), *n.* A hand-stamp for defacing and canceling postage-stamps or checks.

Cancellaria (kan-se-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801; cf. ML. *cancellarius:* see *chancellor*), < L. *cancelli*, a grating: see *cancel, v.*] The typical genus of *Cancellariidæ*, having an oval cancellated shell with the last whorl ventricous, aperture oblong and canaliculated, canal short, and columella obliquely plicate. There are many species, of which *C. reticulata* is an example.

The shell is almost always marked off into squares by transverse ribs and revolving lines, which gives rise to the name of the principal genus *Cancellaria*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 337.

cancellarian[1] (kan-se-lā′ri-ąn), *a.* [< ML. *cancellarius:* see *chancellor.*] Relating or pertaining to a chancellor; cancellariate. Also spelled *cancellarean*. [Rare.]

cancellarian[2] (kan-se-lā′ri-ąn), *a.* [< *Cancellaria* + *-an.*] In *conch.*, pertaining to the *Cancellaria* or to the *Cancellariidæ*.

cancellariate (kan-se-lā′ri-āt), *n.* [< ML. *cancellarius:* see *chancellor.*] The office of chancellor; chancellorship; the period during which a chancellor holds office.

cancellariid (kan-se-lā′ri-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cancellariidæ*.

Cancellariidæ (kan″se-lā-ri′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancellaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of toxoglossate prosobranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cancellaria*, having the proboscis rudimentary, the teeth two-rowed, and the shell cancellated and inoperculate. They are vegetarians.

cancellarioid (kan-se-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Cancellaria* + *-oid.*] Resembling the members of the genus *Cancellaria;* cancellarian.

cancellate, cancellated (kan′se-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cancellatus*, pp. of *cancellare*, make like or provide with a lattice: see *cancel, v.*] Separated into spaces or divisions, as by cancelli. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, marked by lines crossing each other; marked latticewise; reticulated; showing a network of lines. The shell of *Cancellaria reticulata* is a good example.

The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancellated* with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. *N. Grew*, Museum.

(*b*) In *anat.*, same as in zoölogy, but especially said of the light spongy or porous texture of bone resulting from numerous thin osseous laminæ with intervening spaces large enough to be readily seen by the naked eye. Such texture occurs in the ends of long bones, as the humerus and femur, and in the interior of most short, flat, or irregular bones. The spaces are chiefly vascular channels, filled with connective tissue, fat, etc., between plates or layers of more compact bone-tissue. (*c*) In *bot.*, applied to leaves consisting entirely of veins, without connecting parenchyma, so that the whole leaf looks like a sheet of open network; in mosses, applied to cell-structure having such appearance.



Cancellate Structure of Bone.—Upper part of femur, in section.

★Also *cancellous*.

cancellation (kan-se-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *cancellatio(n-)*, < *cancellare*, pp. *cancellatus:* see *cancel, v.*] **1.** See *cancelation*.—**2.** In *anat.*, reticulation; the state of being cancellated: as, the *cancellation* of bone.

canceller[1], *n.* See *canceler*.

canceller[2]**†**, *n.* and *v.* Same as *canceleer*.

cancelli (kan-sel′ī), *n. pl.* [L., a lattice, etc.: see *cancel, n.*] Cross-pieces or reticulations forming a latticework or grating. Specifically—(*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the parts of a latticework partition between the choir and the body of the church, so arranged as not to intercept the view.

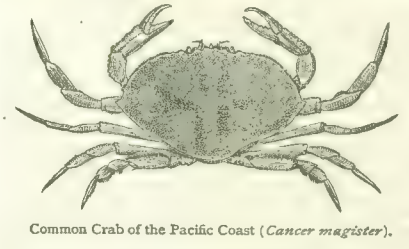
The Altar is inclos'd with *Cancelli* so as not to be approach'd by any one but the Priest, according to the fashion of the Greek Churches.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 27.

(*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the reticulations or intersections constituting cancellated structure or reticulated texture; a composition of many spaces bounded by lines or surfaces forming a network or lattice-like arrangement, such as the light, spongy, cancellated tissue of bones. The word is little used except for this kind of osseous texture, and the singular, *cancellus*, is not in use. See *cancellate, (b)*.

cancellous (kan′se-lus), *a.* [< L. *cancellosus*, < *cancelli:* see *cancel, v.*] Same as *cancellate*.

On examining a section of any bone, it is seen to be composed of two kinds of tissue, one of which is dense and compact in texture, like ivory; the other consisting of slender fibres and lamellæ, which join to form a reticular structure; this, from its resemblance to lattice-work, is called *cancellous*. *H. Gray*, Anat., p. 45.

★**cancer** (kan′sėr), *n.* [L. *cancer* (*cancr-*) = Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab, also in astronomical and medical senses; cf. in same senses Skt. *karkata, karkataka*, > Hind. *kark*, Hindi *kekra*, a crab, also in astronomical sense. Hence (from L.), through AS., *canker*, q. v., and, through F., *chancre*, q. v.] **1.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of brachyurous decapodous

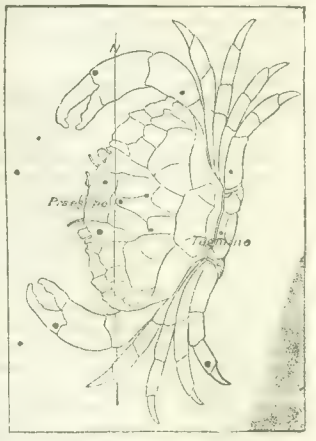


Common Crab of the Pacific Coast (*Cancer magister*).

crustaceans of the family *Cancridæ:* formerly more than conterminous with the order *Decapoda*, now restricted to the common edible crab of Europe, *C. pagurus*, and its immediate congeners. See *crab*[1].—**2.** [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation and also a sign of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and showing the limits of the sun's course northward in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice (marked ♋).—**3.** In *pathol.*, a malignant tumor technically named *carcinoma* (which see); also, by extension, any malignant tumor, as one of certain adenomata and sarcomata. —**4†.** A plant, possibly cancerwort.

Who taught the poore beast having poison tasted,
To seek th' hearbe *cancer*, and by that to cure him.
Great Britaine's Troye, l. 1609.

Adenoid cancer, an adenocarcinoma.—**Alveolar cancer, colloid cancer, encephaloid cancer.** See the adjectives.—**Tropic of Cancer.** See *tropic*.



The Constellation Cancer.

cancerate (kan′sẹ-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cancerated*, ppr. *cancerating*. [< L. *canceratus*, adj., prop. pp. of **cancerare*, inceptive *cancerascere*, become cancerous, < *cancer*, a cancer: see *cancer.*] To grow into a cancer; become cancerous.

canceration (kan-sẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **canceratio(n-)*, < *canceratus:* see *cancerate.*] A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

cancer-bandage (kan′sėr-ban″dāj), *n.* A bandage so arranged as to resemble the legs of a crab. Also called the *split-cloth of eight tails*.

cancer-cell (kan′sėr-sel), *n.* In *pathol.*, a cell characterized by a large nucleus, bright nucleolus, and irregular form, frequently occurring in malignant tumors.

cancerine (kan′sẹ-rin), *n.* [< L. *cancer*, a crab, + *-ine*[2].] An artificial guano prepared from horseshoe and other crabs in Newfoundland, New Jersey, and elsewhere.

cancerite (kan′sẹ-rīt), *n.* [< L. *cancer*, a crab, + *-ite*[2].] A petrified crab; a fossil brachyurous crustacean.

cancer-juice (kan′sėr-jös), *n.* A milky liquid which can be squeezed out of a divided cancer.

cancer-mushroom (kan′sėr-mush″röm), *n.* The mushroom-shaped mass produced by cancer of the uterus when it affects the parts about the os and leaves the cervix intact.

cancerous (kan′sẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *cancereux*, < ML. *cancerosus*, < L. *cancer*, a cancer.] Like cancer; virulent; also, affected with cancer.

There is a *cancerous* malignity in it which must be cut forth. *Hallam.*

cancerously (kan′sẹ-rus-li), *adv.* In the manner of a cancer.

cancerousness (kan′sẹ-rus-nes), *n.* The state of being cancerous.

cancer-root (kan′sėr-röt), *n.* A name in the United States of several plants belonging to the family *Orobanchaceæ*, more particularly *Leptamnium Virginianum, Conopholis Americana*, and *Thalesia uniflora*. All are low herbs without green color, white, pale-brown, or purplish, and parasitic on the roots of trees.

cancer-weed (kan′sėr-wēd), *n.* The rattlesnake-root, *Nabalus albus*, of the United States, a milky-juiced composite having an intensely bitter root, which is used as a domestic tonic.

cancerwort (kan′sėr-wėrt), *n.* **1.** A name for various scrophulariaceous European annual weeds of the genus *Kickxia*, especially *K. spuria*. —**2†.** An old name for a species of *Veronica*.

canch (kanch), *n.* [E. dial.] **1†.** A small quantity of corn in the straw put into the corner of a barn; a small mow.—**2†.** A short turn or spell at anything.—**3†.** A trench cut sloping to a very narrow bottom.—**4†.** A certain breadth in digging or treading land.—**5.** In *coal-mining*, that part of the floor or roof of a gangway which has to be removed in order to equalize the grade, when there has been a slight fault or break in the strata.

canchalagua (kan-cha-lä′gwą), *n.* [Sp., also *canchelagua.*] The Spanish name in California and Spanish America of species of the genus *Centaurium*, used as bitter tonics.

canciller (kän-thēl-yär′), *n.* [Sp.: see *chancellor.*] A chancellor.

cancra, *n.* Plural of *cancrum*.

cancred† (kang′kėrd), *a.* An obsolete form of *cankered*.

cancrid (kang′krid), *n.* A crab of the family *Cancridæ*.

Cancridæ (kang'kri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancer* (*Cancr-*) + *-idæ*.] The family of crabs of which the genus *Cancer* is the type; the central family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans. Its definition varies with different systems of classification, but in any case the genera are many. The species are mostly littoral and numerous, being represented in almost every region. See cut under *cancer*.

cancriform (kang'kri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cancriforme*, < L. *cancer*, a crab, a cancer, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Having the form of a crab; resembling or related to a crab in structure; brachyurous and decapod, as a crustacean; carcinomorphic. Also *cancroid*.—2. Cancerous.

cancrine (kang'krin), *a.* [< L. as if **cancrinus*, < *cancer*, a crab: see *cancer*.] Having the qualities of a crab.

Cancrinea (kang-krin'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancer* (*Cancr-*) + *-inea*.] A group or legion of cancroidean crustaceans, containing the typical marine representatives of the superfamily *Cancroidea*, and especially the families *Cancridæ* and *Portunidæ*.

cancrinite (kang'kri-nīt), *n.* [< *Cancrin* (a Russian minister of finance, 1773–1845) + *-ite*2.] In *mineral.*, a silicate related to nephelite, but peculiar in containing carbon dioxid. It occurs massive and in indistinct crystals, white to yellow and red in color. It is found in the Ural mountains, Norway, Transylvania, and Maine.

cancrisocial (kang-kri-sō'shal), *a.* [< L. *cancer* (*cancr-*) + E. *social*.] Social with crabs; associated with a crab in vital economy: applied to sea-anemones and other animals which grow on the shell of a crab, or on a shell of which a hermit-crab has also taken possession. In some cases the association seems to be not merely fortuitous, but to involve some community of vital interest.



Cancrisocial Animals.—Sea-anemone (*Sagartia parasitica*) on a whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) inhabited by a hermit-crab (*Pagurus bernhardus*).

cancrivorous (kang-kriv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *cancer* (*cancr-*), a crab, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Crab-eating; carcinophagous: applied to sundry animals. Also *cancrophagous*.

cancrizans (kang'kri-zanz), *a.* [< ML. *cancrizans*, ppr. of *cancrizare*, walk backward like a crab, < L. *cancer* (*cancr-*), a crab.] Going or moving backward, like a crab: in *music*, used of a canon the subject of which is repeated in the answer backward instead of forward.

★**cancroid** (kang'kroid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cancer* (*cancr-*), a cancer, crab, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *pathol.*, of the nature of or resembling cancer.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *cancriform*, 1.

II. *n.* In *pathol.*: (*a*) An epithelioma. (*b*) An adenoma. (*c*) A keloid.

Cancroidea (kang-kroi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancer* (*Cancr-*) + *-oidea*. Cf. *cancroid*.] A superfamily or tribe of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, containing the families *Cancridæ* and *Portunidæ*: it corresponds to *Cyclometopa*. They have the carapace usually transverse and the anterolateral margins arched, the mouth-cavity subquadrate, 9 branchiæ with efferent channels terminating at the palate, and the male organs in the bases of the fifth pair of legs.

cancroidean (kang-kroi'dē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cancroidea*.

Cancroma (kang-krō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), named with reference to F. *crabier*, crab-eater (in zoöl. and ornith.), < L. *cancer* (*cancr-*), a crab. For the form, cf. L. *cancroma*, *canceroma*, under *carcinoma*.] A genus of altricial grallatorial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and family *Ardeidæ*; the boatbills or boat-billed herons of tropical America, characterized by the dilatation and inflation of the cochleariform bill. There is but one well-established species, *C. cochlearia*. The genus is typical of a subfamily *Cancrominæ*. Also called *Cancrophagus*. See *boatbill*.

Cancromidæ (kang-krom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancroma* + *-idæ*.] The boat-billed herons, or *Cancrominæ*, elevated to the rank of a family. See *Cancrominæ*.

Cancrominæ (kang-krō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancroma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of herons, of the family *Ardeidæ*, represented by the single genus *Cancroma*, characterized not only by the form of the bill (see *Cancroma*), but also by the possession of 4 instead of 3 or 2 powder-down tracts: a group sometimes elevated to the rank of a family. See cut under *boatbill*.

cancrophagous (kang-krof'a-gus), *a.* [< L. *cancer* (*cancr-*), a crab, + Gr. *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Same as *cancrivorous*.

cancrum (kang'krum), *n.*; pl. *cancra* (-krä). [NL., a neut. form of L. *cancer* (masc.), a cancer.] A rapidly progressive ulcer.—**Cancrum oris** (gangrenous stomatitis) and **cancrum nasi** (gangrenous rhinitis), very fetid destructive ulcerations of the walls of the buccal and nasal cavities, usually seen in ill-fed, delicate children. Also called *noma*.

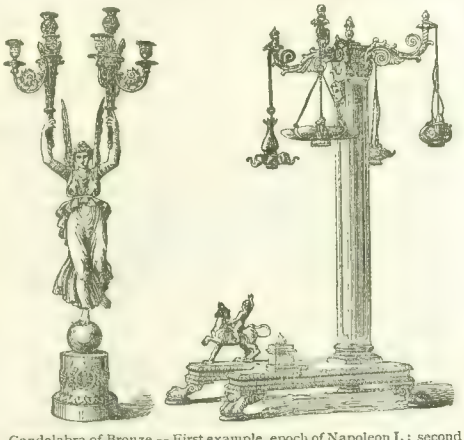
cand (kand), *n.* [Cf. W. *can*, brightness.] In Cornwall, England, fluor-spar or fluorite occurring as a veinstone: called by the Derbyshire miners *blue-john*. Not used in America, where this kind of veinstone is of rare occurrence, although abundant in certain mining regions of Europe.

candareen (kan-da-rēn'), *n.* [< Malay *kandūri*.] The name given by foreigners in China and the far East to the Chinese fun, the 100th part of a liang or ounce. As a weight it is equal to about 5.8 grains troy, and as a money of account it may be considered equal to 1.4 cents. See *liang* and *tael*.

candavaig (kan'da-vāg), *n.* [Sc., perhaps < Gael. *ceann*, head, + **dubhach*, < *dubh*, black; foul salmon being called 'black fish' (Jamieson).] A foul salmon; one that remains in fresh water till summer, without going into the sea. [Local, Scotch.]

candelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *candle*.

candelabrum (kan-de-lā'brum), *n.*; pl. *candelabra* (-brä). [L., < *candela*, a candle: see *candle*.] 1. In *antiq.*: (*a*) A candlestick. (*b*) A lamp-stand; a kind of stand used among the Romans to support a lamp or lamps. Such stands vary in height from those of only a few inches, and intended to rest upon a table or shelf, to those of 4 feet or more, which raised the lamps to a height sufficient to illuminate an apartment. In general, such candelabra consist of a long shaft or rod rising from a base with three feet, and supporting a circular cap or disk with elaborate ornamentation. Some examples are of enormous size and weight, covering at the base a triangle of 6 or 7 feet on each side, and rising to a proportionate height; these, often made of marble, were used in connection with religious observances, and were rather monuments or votive offerings than utensils.



Candelabra of Bronze.—First example, epoch of Napoleon I.; second example, Roman, from Pompeii.

2. Any branched candlestick differing from a chandelier or bracket in resting upon a foot. Some very beautiful candelabra exist in churches, most commonly made to hold seven candles. One in Milan cathedral, of bronze, dating from the twelfth century, is perhaps the richest in existence. The "seven-branched candlesticks" of the Hebrews (see *candlestick*) are properly candelabra.

3. A variety of arabesque in which a strongly marked vertical motive is present. Thus, a shaft or a sort of pilaster from which the scrollwork of the design is given off is called a *candelabrum*, and gives the name of *candelabrum* to the design itself.

4. *pl.* In sponges, branching terminal spines. *Encyc. Brit.*

candencyt (kan'den-si), *n.* [< L. *candentia*, whiteness, < *canden(t-)s*: see *candent*.] Heat; fervor.

candent (kan'dent), *a.* [< L. *canden(t-)s*, ppr. of *candere*, be white or hot: see *candid*.] 1. Whitening; making white. [Rare.]

> Civilizing the stems of his trees annually with liquid lime, and meditating how to extend that *candent* baptism even to the leaves. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 26.

2. Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with white heat.

> The *candent* vessel. *Boyle*, Works, I. 482.

canderos (kan'dē-ros), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian gum resembling amber, but rather white in color and more pellucid. It is sometimes fashioned into toys of various kinds, which are very light and take a good polish.

candescence (kan-des'ens), *n.* [< L. *candescen(t-)s*: see *candescent*.] Same as *incandescence*. [Rare.]

candescent (kan-des'ent), *a.* [< L. *candescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *candescere*, become white, begin to glow, inceptive of *candere*, be white or hot, glow: see *candid*.] Same as *incandescent*. [Rare.]

> At sight of the star yet above the cave, though less *candescent* than before. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 75.

candicant† (kan'di-kant), *a.* [< L. *candican(t-)s*, ppr. of *candicare*, be whitish, < *candere*, be white: see *candid*.] Waxing white. *Bailey*.

★**candid** (kan'did), *a.* [< F. *candide* = Sp. Pg. It. *candido*, < L. *candidus*, bright, radiant, pure, clear, sincere, frank, < *candēre*, shine, glitter, glisten, be bright, be white, glow, glow with heat (in comp. *accendĕre* and *incendĕre*, set on fire: see *accend*, *incense*, *incendiary*, etc.), akin to Gr. *ξανθός*, golden-yellow (see *xantho-*), *καθαρός*, clear, clean, pure (see *cathartic*), LGr. *κάνδαρος*, a coal, and to Skt. *çchandra*, *chandra*, shining, *chandra*, *chandramas*, the moon, < √ *çchand*, *chand*, orig. **skandh*, shine. Hence also (< L. *candēre*) *candle*, q. v.] 1†. Bright; white.

> The box receives all black: but pour'd from thence,
> The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence.
> *Dryden*.

2. Honest and frank; open and sincere; ingenuous; outspoken: of persons: as, to be *candid* with you, I think you are wrong.

> Open, *candid*, and generous, his heart was the constant companion of his hand, and his tongue the artless index of his mind. *Canning*.
>
> I must be *candid* with you, my dear Jeffrey, and tell you that I do not like your article on the Scotch Courts. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

3. Free from undue bias; fair; just; impartial: of persons or their acts: as, a *candid* view or construction.

> *Candid* and dispassionate men. *Irving*.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Candid*, *Fair*, *Open*, *Frank*, *Ingenuous*, *Naïve*, *Sincere*, unprejudiced, unbiased. The first seven words apply to the spirit, expression, or manner. The *candid* man is able to look impartially on both sides of a subject, especially giving due weight to arguments or opinions opposed to his own, and due credit to the motives of opponents; *candid* speech is essentially the same as *frank* speech, sometimes going so far as to be blunt. *Fair* belongs primarily to conduct, but in regard to speech and thought it is the same as *candid*: as, a man preëminently *fair* in dealing with opposing views. *Open* is opposed to concealment; the *open* man does not cultivate a politic reserve, but expresses his opinions freely, without stopping to think of their effect upon his own interests. *Frank*, literally, *free*; the freedom may be in regard to one's own opinions, which is the same as *openness*, or in regard to things belonging to others, where the freedom may go so far as to be unpleasant, or it may disregard conventional ideas as to reticence. Hence, while *openness* is consistent with timidity, *frankness* implies some degree of boldness. *Ingenuous* implies a permanent moral quality, an elevated inability to be other than honest or open, even to one's own loss; there is a peculiar subjective cast to the word, as though the man stood most in awe of the disapprobation of his own judgment and conscience; hence the close connection between *ingenuousness* and *modesty*. *Naïve* expresses a real or an assumed unconsciousness of the way in which one's words meet conventional rules, or of the construction which may be put upon them by others; *naïveté* is thus an openness or frankness proceeding from native or assumed simplicity or artlessness. *Sincere* expresses the spirit and language that go with the love of truth; the *sincere* man is necessarily candid and fair, and as open and frank as seems required by truth.

> He [Dryden] was, moreover, a man of singularly *open* soul, and of a temper self-confident enough to be *candid* even with himself. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 7.
>
> I like not *fair* terms and a villain's mind.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.
>
> True, some are *open*, and to all men known.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 51.
>
> O Truth is easy, and the light shines clear
> In hearts kept *open*, honest and sincere!
> *A. Coles*, The Evangel.
>
> With *frank* and with uncurbed plainness
> Tell us the dauphin's mind. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.
>
> If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke*.
>
> Infuse into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as will not fail to make many of them renounced. *Milton*, Education.
>
> He makes no secret of his view that poetry stands highest among the arts, and that he [William Wordsworth] is at the head of it. He expresses such opinions in the most *naïve* manner. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 143.

But had thy love, still odiously pretended,
Been, as it ought, *sincere*, it would have taught thee
Far other reasonings. *Milton*, S. A., l. 874.

candidacy (kan'di-dā-si), *n.* [< *candida(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being a candidate, especially for an elective office; candidature.

★**candidate** (kan'di-dāt), *n.* [= F. *candidat*, < L. *candidatus*, a candidate, lit. 'white-robed' (so called because in Rome those who sought office wore a glittering white toga), < *candidus*, white, shining: see *candid*, which has thus an etymological connection with *candidate*.] A person who seeks or is put forward by others for an office or honor; one who offers himself or is proposed for office or preferment, by election or appointment: as, a *candidate* for the office of sheriff, or for a degree.

He had anticipated having all the mixed and miserable feelings of one about making his appearance in the pulpit as a *candidate* on exhibition.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 155.

candidate (kan'di-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *candidated*, ppr. *candidating*. [< *candidate*, *n.*] **I.**† *trans.* To render qualified as a candidate.

Without quarrelling with Rome, we can allow this purgatory, to purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better *candidated* for the court of heaven and glory.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 57.

II. *intrans.* To become a candidate; seek or aspire to some office; offer one's self or one's services as a candidate, as a clergyman seeking a parish or a charge; compete with others as a candidate.

Let him put the question to some [choir-singers] who every spring have to *candidate* for a situation.
The Century, XXVIII. 308.

candidateship (kan'di-dāt-ship), *n.* [< *candidate* + *-ship*.] Candidature.

candidature (kan'di-dā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *candidature*, < *candidat*, candidate.] The state of being a candidate; candidateship; candidacy.

candidatus (kan-di-dā'tus), *n.* [L.: see *candidate*, *n.*] A candidate for a public office at Rome. *Shak.*

candidly (kan'did-li), *adv.* In a candid manner; openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously.

Not so fairly and *candidly* as he ought.
Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1598.

No doubt an overestimate of ourselves and of our own doings is a very common human failing, as we are all ready to admit when we *candidly* consider our neighbors.
Lowell, Stanley.

candidness (kan'did-nes), *n.* The quality of being candid; openness of mind or manner; frank honesty or truthfulness; fairness; ingenuousness.

The *candidness* of an upright judge.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 26.

candied (kan'did), *p. a.* [Pp. of *candy*[1], *v.*] 1. Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; covered with crystals of sugar, or with matter resembling it: as, *candied* raisins.—2. Wholly or partly crystallized or congealed: as, *candied* honey.—3. Figuratively, honeyed; flattering; glozing.

Why should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
Where thrift may follow fawning.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

candify (kan'di-fī), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *candified*, ppr. *candifying*. [< *candy*[1] + *-fy*.] To make or become candied; candy. [Rare.]

Candiot, Candiote (kan'di-ot, -ōt), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Candia*, Crete (< Ar. *Khandeh*: see def.), + *-ot*[2], *-ote*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Candia, the name given by the Venetians to the island of Crete and its chief city, from the Arabic name of the latter; Cretan. [Now little used.]

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Candia or Crete; a modern Cretan.

candite (kan'dīt), *n.* [< *Candy* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of spinel from Candy, Ceylon. Also called *ceylonite* or *ceylanite*.

canditeer (kan-di-tēr'), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *fort.*, a frame used to lay brushwood or fagots ★upon, to protect or cover a working party.

candle (kan'dl), *n.* [< ME. *candel*, *candele*, < AS. *candel* = F. *chandelle* = Pr. Sp. *candela* = Pg. *candea* = It. *candela* = Wall. *candel* = OIr. *cainel*, *cainnel*, Ir. *coinneal* = Gael. *coinnell* = W. *canwyll* = OBulg. *kanŭdilo*, Bulg. *kandilo* = Serv. *kandilo* = Russ. *kandilo*, *kandelĭ* = NGr. κανδήλα = Ar. *qandīl* (> Turk. *gandīl*, Sp. *candil*, a lamp), < L. *candela*, a candle, < *candere*, be white, bright, shining: see *candid*. Hence (through F.) *chandler*, *chandelier*, *chandry*, etc.] 1. A taper; a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, or other fatty material, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads woven or twisted loosely, or (as formerly) of the pith of a rush, and used as a source of artificial light.

Miche of my *candel* in waaste y spende,
Manye wickid windis hath wastid it away.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Neither do men light a *candle*, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick. Mat. v. 15.

2. One candle-power: used as a standard of comparison. See *candle-power*.—3. In *soda-manuf.*, a name given to the jets of sulphureted hydrogen and carbonic oxid which escape from various parts of the roasted mixture of sodium sulphate, coal, and limestone, during the process of manufacture.—**Bell, book, and candle.** See *bell*[1].—**Candles' ends.** See *candle-end*.

Faith! 'tis true, Sir,
We are but spans and *candles' ends*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

Electric candle, a form of the electric-arc lamp, as the Jablochkoff candle, which resembles an ordinary candle in form. See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Excommunication by candle**, a form of excommunication in which the offender was allowed time to repent only while a candle burned out.—**Flat candle**, the candle burned in a flat candlestick (which see, under *candlestick*).

The idea of a girl with a really fine head of hair, having to do it by one *flat candle* and a few inches of looking-glass. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv.

Mineral candle, a kind of candle made from a semi-fluid naphtha obtained from wells sunk in the neighborhood of the Irrawaddy river in Burma.—**Not fit to hold a** (or **the**) **candle to (one)**, very inferior. The allusion is to link-boys who held torches or candles to light passengers.

Some say, compared to Buononcini
That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny;
Others aver that he *to* Handel
Is scarcely *fit to hold a candle*.
Byrom, Feuds between Handel and Buononcini.

Rush candle, a candle made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in tallow.—**Sale by candle.** See *auction by inch of candle*, under *auction*.—**The game is not worth the candle** (*le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*), the object is not worth the pains requisite for its attainment: a phrase of French origin.—**To burn the candle at both ends**, to be reckless and extravagant; live too fast, especially by the exhaustion of vitality by overwork, the combination of hard work with dissipation or fatiguing pleasures, or the like.

You can't *burn the candle at both ends*, and make anything by it in the long run; and it is the long pull that you are to rely on. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam's Bowles, I. 299.

To drink off candles' ends† (that is, the melted tallow at the burning ends of candles), a feat at one time practised by amorous gallants to afford a strong testimony of zeal for the lady whose health was drunk.

Drinks off candles' ends for flapdragons.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Carouse her health in cans
And *candles' ends*.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

Yellow candle, a Russian tallow prepared from the fat of oxen.

candle-balance (kan'dl-bal'ans), *n.* A device used in photometric research for measuring the rate of consumption of a burning candle. It consists of a balanced lever or scale, on the shorter arm of which the candle is supported, while a weight is hung on the longer arm or scale-beam in such a way as to balance it exactly. The candle is then lighted, and the weight is shifted to a known weight, say one ounce. When the candle has lost one ounce in weight, the scale again balances, and this closes an electric circuit and gives a signal.

candle-bark (kan'dl-bärk), *n.* A candle-case. [Prov. Eng.]

candle-beam (kan'dl-bēm), *n.* In old churches, a horizontal bar, rail, or beam furnished with prickets for holding candles, around each of which was a saucer to catch the drippings. Candle-beams were placed over or near the altar, and also at the entrance to the choir or chancel, where the rood-beam or rood-screen was placed in richer churches.

candle-bearer (kan'dl-bār'ėr), *n.* A candle-beam.

There shall be a *candle-bearer*, enriched with a carving of the Holy Trinity; on the top of which three candles shall be burnt, on Sundays and Feast-days, so long as the means of the Gild allow it.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 263.

candleberry (kan'dl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *candleberries* (-iz). 1. The fruit of *Aleurites Moluccana*, the candleberry-tree: so named because the kernels, when roasted and stuck on a skewer, are used by the Polynesians as candles. Also called *candlenut*.—2. The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, and its fruit. See *Myrica*.

candleberry-tree (kan'dl-ber'i-trē), *n.* The tree *Aleurites Moluccana*. See *Aleurites*.

candle-bomb (kan'dl-bom), *n.* A small glass bubble filled with water, which when placed in the flame of a candle explodes from the force of the steam that is generated.

candle-case (kan'dl-kās), *n.* A cylindrical box used for holding candles.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin; a pair of old breeches, thrice turned; a pair of boots that have been *candle-cases*, one buckled, another laced.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

candle-coal, *n.* See *cannel-coal*.

candle-end (kan'dl-end), *n.* The fag-end of a candle burned down; hence, a petty saving; a scrap; a fragment; a worthless trifle: chiefly in the plural. [Archaic.]

candle-fir (kan'dl-fėr), *n.* Fir that has been buried in a moss- or peat-bog for a long time. It is split and used in some places, especially in the rural parts of Ireland, to burn for light.

candle-fish (kan'dl-fish), *n.* 1. The eulachon, *Thaleichthys pacificus*, an anadromous, edible,



Candle-fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*).

salmonoid fish of the smelt family, *Argentinidæ*, resembling a smelt in form, but with weaker dentition, smaller scales, dusky coloration, and attaining a length of nearly a foot. It occurs in immense shoals off the northwest coast of America in the spring, and ascends all the rivers north of the Columbia to spawn. At the time of the runs the fish is extremely fat, and is not only used for food, as a favorite pan-fish, but for the manufacture of eulachon-oil, proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil in medicine; and it is also made to serve as a natural candle by inserting in it the pith of a rush or a strip of bark as a wick (whence the name).

2. An acanthopterygian fish of the west coast of North America, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, type of the family *Anoplopomidæ*, resembling a pollock,



Candle-fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*).

and attaining a length of 20 inches and a weight of 5 pounds. See *Anoplopomidæ*. Also called *black candle-fish*, *horse-mackerel*, and *beshow*.

candle-fly (kan'dl-flī), *n.* 1†. A moth. *Florio*. —2. A Chinese and East Indian lantern-fly, of the family *Fulgoridæ* and genus *Fulgora*, such as *F. candelaria*. See cut under *lantern-fly*.

candle-holder (kan'dl-hōl'dėr), *n.* A person who holds a candle; hence, one who remotely assists, but is otherwise not a sharer, in some affair or undertaking.

I'll be a *candle-holder* and look on.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

candle-light (kan'dl-līt), *n.* [< ME. *candel-liht*, < AS. *candel-leóht*, < *candel*, candle, + *leóht*, light.] 1. The light of a candle; illumination by candles.

That children hath bi *candel-liht*
Heore [their] shadowe on the wall isen [seen].
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall, 1862), p. 138.

In darkness *candle-light* may serve to guide men's steps, which to use in the day were madness.
Hooker, Eccles. Pol., II. iv. § 7.

2. The time at which candles or lamps are lighted: an expression much used in places or regions where no correct standard of time is easily accessible: as, the evening service will begin at early *candle-light*.

Between daylight and *candle-light*. *Swift.*

Candlemas (kan'dl-mas), *n.* [< ME. *candelmasse*, *-messe* (cf. Dan. *kyndelmisse* = Sw. *kyndelsmessa*, after E.), < AS. *candel-mæsse*, < *candel*, candle, + *mæsse*, mass. The ML. terms were *candelaria*, *candelatio*, *candelosa*, also *candela*.] An ecclesiastical festival held on the second day of February in honor of the presentation of the infant Christ in the temple and the purification of the Virgin Mary. It seems to have been instituted in the first half of the fifth century, though some authorities believe it to be older. It was first observed in the East. The feast takes its name from the custom, as old as the seventh century, of carrying lighted candles in procession in memory of Simeon's words at the presentation of the infant (Luke ii. 32), "a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel." On this day Roman Catholics consecrate the candles and tapers to be used in their churches throughout the ensuing year. The feast is retained in the Anglican Church, and is also observed by the Lutherans. It is also called the *Purification*, and in the Greek Church the *Hypapante*. In Scotland the date of this festival, February 2d, is one of the quarter-days for paying and receiving rents, interest, school-fees, etc.

Candlemas-bell (kan'dl-mas-bel), *n.* The snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*: so called from the time of its flowering.

candle-mine (kan'dl-mīn), *n.* A mine of grease or tallow: a term which Shakspere makes Prince Henry apply to Falstaff on account of his fatness.

candle-mold (kan'dl-mōld), *n.* A cylindrical metal mold, or frame of such molds, used in making candles.

candlenut (kan'dl-nut), *n.* Same as *candleberry*, 1.

★**candle-power** (kan'dl-pou″ėr), *n.* A practical unit of illuminating power; the illuminating power of a candle of prescribed composition and rate of burning, taken as a standard in measuring the intensities of sources of light: as, a gas-jet of 16 *candle-power*. The British standard candle is defined as a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains of sperm per hour.

candle-quenchers†, *n. pl.* Candle-snuffers.

> *Candelquenchers*, and forsothe where the snoffes ben quenchid, be thei maad of moost puyr gold.
> *Wyclif*, Ex. xxv. 33 (Oxf.).

candle-rush (kan'dl-rush), *n.* A popular name of *Juncus effusus*, from the fact that its pith is used in Europe for rush-lights.

candle-shears† (kan'dl-shērz), *n. pl.* [< late ME. *candelschers*.] An old name for snuffers.

candlestick (kan'dl-stik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also contr. *canstick;* < ME. *candelstik, -stikke,* < AS. *candel-sticca,* < *candel*, candle, + *sticca*, a stick.] An instrument or utensil for holding a candle. Candlesticks are of several sorts: those with a pricket upon which the candle is set, and usually having a saucer or bowl surrounding the pricket to catch the drippings; those with a forceps (see *clip-candlestick*); and those made with a socket or nozle. The last is the common form.—**Flat candlestick**, a bedroom candlestick with a broad flat foot or dish.—**Seven-branched candlestick**, a candelabrum having a central shaft and three branches on each side, common in the churches of the middle ages, in allusion to the candlestick of the tabernacle (Ex. xxv. 31) and the seven lamps of the Apocalypse.

candle-tree (kan'dl-trē), *n.* [Tr. of the Sp. *palo de velas: palo*, a cudgel, pole, etc., < L. *palus* (see *pale*[1]); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *velas*, pl. of *vela*, watchfulness, also candle, < L. *vigil*, watchful: see *vigilant*.] 1. A bignoniaceous tree of the isthmus of Panama, *Parmentiera cerifera*, the fruit of which, nearly 4 feet long, has the appearance of a yellow wax candle and a peculiar apple-like smell, and is eaten by cattle.—2. In the United States, the *Catalpa* ★*bignonioides*, from its long round pods.

candle-waster (kan'dl-was″tėr), *n.* One who wastes candles; specifically, in contempt or reproach, one who wastes or consumes candles in occupations considered unprofitable or harmful, as dissipation or excessive or late study. [Now rare.]

> Patch grief with proverbs; make misfortune drunk
> With *candle-wasters*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

> A whoreson book-worm, a *candle-waster*.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

★**candlewood** (kan'dl-wůd), *n.* 1. A name given in the British West Indies to several trees, as (*a*) to *Amyris balsamifera* or rhodeswood, (*b*) to *Ochna Guianensis*, and (*c*) to *Oreopanax capitatus*.—2. The genus *Fouquieria* of northern Mexico and the adjacent United States, including several species with erect, slender, very resinous, and often leafless stems, and large bright-scarlet flowers.

candling†, *n.* [< *candle* + *-ing*[1].] A supper given by landlords of ale-houses to their customers on Candlemas eve. *Wright.*

cando (kan'dō), *n.* A measure of length used in Goa, formerly equal to 47 English inches, but now usually taken as equal to the Portuguese vara (43.2 inches).

candock (kan'dok), *n.* [< *can*[2] + *dock*[1]. Cf. equiv. G. *kannen-kraut*, lit. 'canwort.'] 1. A local English name for the white water-lily, *Castalia alba*, the partially folded leaves of which floating on the water resemble cans. Also called *can-leaves*.—2. The yellow water-lily, *Nymphæa lutea:* the plant is so named from its dock-like leaves and flagon-shaped seed-vessels.

> Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, . . . to kill the water weeds, as water lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

candor, candour (kan'dor), *n.* [The latter spelling still used in England; < F. *candeur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *candor* = It. *candore*, < L. *candor*, acc. *candorem*, brightness, radiance, purity, clearness, sincerity, frankness, < *candēre*, be white or bright: see *candid*.] 1†. Whiteness; clearness; brilliancy.—2†. Honor; reputation; estimation.

> Ere I see thee perish,
> Dispensing with my dignity and *candour*,
> I will do something for thee, though it savour
> Of the old Squire of Troy [Pandarus].
> *Massinger*, The Guardian, iii. 1.

3. Openness of heart; a disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from reserve or disguise; frankness; ingenuousness; sincerity.

candred†, *n.* See *cantred*.

candroy (kan'droi), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing.

canduc (kan'duk), *n.* [N. African.] The name of a North African fox, *Vulpes adusta*.

candy[1] (kan'di), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *candi* (also *sucre candi*, where *candi* is regarded as pp. of the verb), < It. *candi* (*zucchero candito*) = Sp. *candi, azucar candi*, or *cande*, = Pg. *candi, candil* (*assucar candi*), < Ar. *qandī*, made of sugar, < *qand, qanda* (*sokker qanda*) = Pers. *qand*, sugar, sugar-candy, < Hind. *khānd*, sugar, prob. < *khand*, a piece (cf. *khandat, khandit*, broken), < Skt. *khanda*, a piece, a portion (cf. *khandava*, sweetmeats), < √ *khand*, break.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *candies* (-diz). A solid preparation or confection of sugar or molasses, or both, boiled, inspissated, and worked by pulling to a crystalline consistence, either alone or combined with flavoring and coloring substances; hence, any confection having sugar as its basis, however prepared. Candy made of or with molasses is specifically called *molasses candy* and *taffy*.—**Candy-pull**, a gathering of young people for the purpose of making and eating molasses candy. The name is derived from the process of pulling required in making the candy. [U. S.]

II.† *a.* Sugared; sweet.

> Why, what a *candy* deal of courtesy
> This fawning greyhound then did proffer me!
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

> It is a cordial of a *candy* taste.
> *Middleton*, Micro-Cynicon, Prol. to bk. i.

candy[1] (kan'di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *candied*, ppr. *candying*. [The verb seems to appear in E. before the noun, but is due to the noun: F. *candir*, < It. *candire*, to make into candy, < *candi:* see *candy*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form into congelations or crystals; congeal in a crystalline form or inspissated concretion: as, to *candy* sugar, honey, etc.—2. To preserve or incrust with sugar, as fruits, by immersing them in it while boiling and removing them separately or in mass.—3. To cover or incrust with concretions or crystals, as of ice.

> The cold brook,
> *Candied* with ice. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

> Now no more the frost
> *Candies* the grass. *Carew*, Spring.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take the form of, or become incrusted by, candied sugar: as, preserves *candy* with long keeping.—2. To become crystallized or congealed.

> In manufacturing candy from molasses, . . . the *candying* results from boiling the molasses to free it from water, and then . . . pulling it by the hands, so as to develop the colorless saccharine crystals which serve to hide the dark impurities. *Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 99.

candy[2], **kandy** (kan'di), *n.*; pl. *candies* (-diz). [< Tamil *kaṇḍi* = Marāthī *khaṇḍī*, a measure of weight, < Skt. *khaṇḍa*, a portion, piece: see *candy*[1].] An East Indian unit of weight, usually 20 maunds, but sometimes 21 or 22, and varying in different localities and for every commodity. The most usual value is from 494 to 560 pounds avoirdupois. The candy is sometimes considered as a dry measure, varying from 15 to 30 United States bushels.

> In an ordinary season the yield of a plot—or, as the natives call it, poda—of an acre and three quarters [of madder] will be about eight *candies* of 500 lbs. each.
> *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, p. 118.

candy-sugar (kan'di-shůg″ăr), *n.* Same as *rock-candy* or *Gibraltar rock*. [Great Britain.]

candytuft (kan'di-tuft), *n.* [< *Candy*, F. *Candie*, Candia, the ancient Crete, + *tuft*.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Iberis*, especially *I. umbellata*, having tufted flowers, brought from the island of Candia. See ★*Iberis*.

cane[1] (kān), *n.* [< ME. *cane, canne,* < OF. *cane, canne* (also assibilated *chane, channe*), F. *canne* = Pr. *cana* = Sp. *caña* = Pg. *canna, cana* = It. *canna*, a reed, a cane (and hence, as a measure of length, F. *canne* = Sp. *cana*, perhaps directly < Heb. *qāneh*, as a measure of length: see *caneh*), < L. *canna*, in ML. also *cana*, < Gr. *κάννα, κάνναξ*, a reed, cane, perhaps of Eastern origin: cf. Heb. *qāneh*, a reed.] 1. A rather long and slender jointed woody stem, more or less rigid, hollow or pithy, as that of some palms, grasses, and other plants, such as the ratan, bamboo, and sugar-cane; also, the stems of raspberries, blackberries, and grape-vines.

> He spoke of his tropical home in the *canes* by the purple tide. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

2. Sugar-cane: as, a plantation of *cane; cane*-sugar.—3. The plant *Arundinaria macrosperma* of the southern United States, forming canebrakes. See *Arundinaria*.—4. The stem of a plant, as the bamboo, used as a walking-stick; hence, any walking-stick. The word was not applied to a walking-stick earlier than the sixteenth century; a cane "garnished with gold having a perfume in the top" and other conveniences attached to it is mentioned in an inventory of Henry VIII.'s time; but it was not until the reign of Louis XIV. that the cane became almost universal in the hands of men of quality. At this time canes were generally made of the length now common, that is, 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet; but in the eighteenth century it became usual to have them very long, 4 feet or more, and ornamented with a great bunch of ribbons tied near the top. Such canes were carried by women as well as men. The heads of these canes frequently contained perfume-bottles or vinaigrettes; they were sometimes fitted with eye-glasses, which could be opened and shut; and occasionally a crutch-shaped handle was utilized as a small telescope, the cross-piece being made tubular and fitted with lenses. The heads were of porcelain, enameled metal, and other rich materials. See *sword-cane* and *pistol-cane*.
5. A lance or dart made of cane. [Rare.]

> The flying skirmish of the darted *cane*. *Dryden.*

Cane chair. (*a*) A chair made of ratan, the main supports, arms, back, and the like being composed of the solid canes, deprived of their smooth siliceous surface, either singly, or grouped in twos and threes, the parts being bound together by split or shaved cane, and the seat and back formed of woven-work of the same material. (*b*) A chair having the seat, or the seat and back, made of thin strips of cane, retaining their natural smooth surface, interlaced or woven together.—**Clouded cane.** Same as *Malacca cane*.

> Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly vain,
> And the nice conduct of a *clouded cane*.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 124.

Collecting-cane, a cane-gun used by naturalists for collecting specimens. See *cane-gun*.—**Hydraulic cane.** See *hydraulic*.—**Malacca cane**, a cane made of the brown mottled or clouded stem of the palm *Calamus Scipionum*, without removal of the bark, brought from Singapore and Malacca, but produced chiefly in Sumatra. Also called *clouded cane*.—**Syn. 4.** See *staff*.

cane[1] (kān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caned*, ppr. *caning*. [< *cane*[1], *n.*] 1. To beat or flog with a cane or walking-stick.

> I know you have too much respect for yourself to *cane* me in this honourable habit. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 88.

2. To furnish or complete with cane; fill the center of the back or the seat with interwoven strips of cane: as, to *cane* chairs.

cane[2], **cain** (kān), *n.* [Also *kain*. Sc. and Ir., < Celtic *cain*, orig. statute law; in mod. Ir., rent, tribute, fine. *N. E. D.*] 1. Rent paid in kind, as in poultry, eggs, etc.; hence, any tax, tribute, or duty exacted.—2. A fine or penalty. [Ireland.]

cane[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *can*[2].

cane[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*[1].

cane-brake (kān'brāk), *n.* A thicket of ★canes; in the United States, a tract of land thickly overgrown with *Arundinaria*.

> Slow work it was, something like hacking and hewing and squeezing one's way through a *cane-brake* after a bear.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 118.

cane-colored (kān'kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of cane; straw-colored.

caned (kānd), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Mothery: said of vinegar. *Halliwell.*

cane-game† (kān'gām), *n.* The game of quintain: so called because hollow canes were sometimes used instead of lances. *Strutt.*

cane-gun (kān'gun'), *n.* A weapon comprising a gun-barrel with its discharging devices, arranged so as to present the appearance of an ordinary walking-stick. *E. H. Knight.*

caneh, kaneh (kā'ne), *n.* [Heb. *qāneh*, a reed: see *cane*[1].] A Hebrew measure of 6 cubits, translated *reed* in the authorized version of the Bible, equal to 10 feet 11 inches.

cane-harvester (kān'här″ves-tėr), *n.* A machine, resembling in form the common corn-harvester, used to cut and gather sugar-cane or sorghum.

cane-hole (kān'hōl), *n.* A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane on sugar-plantations.

cane-killer (kān'kil″ėr), *n.* In Jamaica, an annual scrophulariaceous plant, *Alectra Brasiliensis*, which is parasitic upon the roots of sugar-cane, etc.

canel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cannel*[1].

canel[2]†, *n.* See *cannel*[2].

canel[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *kennel*[1].

canel-bone†, *n.* An obsolete form of *channel-bone*.

canell (ka-nel′), *n.* Same as *canaille*, 2.

Canella[1] (ka-nel′ä), *n.* [NL. (> F. *canelle, caneller* (> E. *cannel*[2], q. v.) = Sp. *canela* = Pg. *canela, canella* = It. *cannella*, formerly also *canella*), < ML. *canella, cannella*, cinnamon: see *cannel*[2].] **1.** A genus of low aromatic trees, the type of the family *Canellaceæ*, of only two species. The principal species is *C. Winterana*, the whitewood or wild cinnamon of the West Indies and southern Florida, which yields canella or white cinnamon bark. This bark has a pleasant cinnamon-like odor and a bitter pungent taste, and is used in the West Indies as a condiment and in medicine as an aromatic stimulant. **2.** [*l. c.*] [Pg.] A common name in Brazil for various lauraceous and other aromatic trees. The canella preta (black cinnamon) is *Damburneya reticulata*.—**3.** [*l. c.*] The bark of *Canella Winterana*. See def. 1.

canella[2] (ka-nel′ä), *n.* [Genoese dial., < It. *cannella*, dim. of *canna*: see *cane*[1] and *canna*[1], and cf. *Canella*[1].] A Genoese measure of length, of 9, 10, 10½, or 12 palmi of 9.81 inches each.

Canellaceæ (kan-e-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canella*[1] + *-aceæ*.] A small family of dicotyledonous plants, consisting of fragrant and aromatic trees belonging to the genera *Canella* and *Cinnamodendron* of tropical America, *Cinnamosma* of Madagascar, and *Warburgia* of East Africa. The affinities of the family are now known to be with the *Bixaceæ* and *Violaceæ*.

canellaceous (kan-e-lā′shius), *a.* [< *Canellaceæ*: see *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the family *Canellaceæ*.

canella-wood (ka-nel′ä-wụd), *n.* A beautiful cabinet-wood from Guiana, the product of a lauraceous tree, *Acrodiclidium Canella*. Also written *cannela-wood*.

canellé† (ka-nel′ā), *a.* [OF., pp. of *caneller*, fluted, grooved, channeled: see *canel*[1], *cannel*[1], *v.*, *channel*[1].] In *her.*, same as *invected*.

canelle-brown (ka-nel′broun′), *n.* [< F. *canelle, cannelle*, cinnamon (see *cannel*[2]), + *brown*.] Cinnamon-brown; also, a dye of this color. See *phenylene brown*, under *brown*, *n.*

cane-mill (kān′mil), *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-canes for the manufacture of sugar. See *sugar-mill*.



Canephore from the Parthenon frieze.

canephore (kan′e-fōr), *n.* [< L. *canephora*, also *canephoros*, < Gr. κανηφόρος, basket-bearer, < κάνεον, a basket of reed or cane (< κάννα, a reed: see *cane*[1]), + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** One of the bearers of the baskets containing the implements of sacrifice in the processions of the Dionysia, Panathenæa, and other ancient Grecian festivals. The office was one of honor, much coveted by virgins.—**2.** In *arch.*, a female figure bearing a basket on her head. Sometimes improperly confounded with *caryatid*.

canephoros (ka-nef′ō-ros), *n.*; pl. *canephori* (-rī). [L.] Same as *canephore*.

canescence (ka-nes′ens), *n.* [< *canescent*: see *-ence*.] A whitish or hoary color.

canescent (ka-nes′ent), *a.* [< L. *canescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *canescere*, become white or hoary, inceptive of *canēre*, be white or hoary, < *canus*, white or hoary.] Growing white or hoary; tending or approaching to white; whitish: applied to hoary, whitish pelage, plumage, or other covering of animals, and to plants with gray or hoary pubescence.

cane-scraper (kān′skrā″pėr), *n.* A machine for removing the woody bark of ratan canes.

cane-splitter (kān′split″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for cutting and riving splints from ratan. *E. H. Knight*.

cane-stripper (kān′strip″ėr), *n.* A knife for stripping the stalks of the sugar-cane and cutting off their tops.

cane-sugar (kān′shụg″ăr), *n.* **1.** Sugar obtained from the sugar-cane, as distinguished from beet-root sugar, grape-sugar, starch-sugar, etc. See *sugar*.—**2.** A general name for saccharose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, whether derived from cane, sorghum, sugar-beet, or maple, to distinguish it from the glucoses, milk-sugar, maltose, etc.

canet (kā′net), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A name of the bamboo mole-rats of the genus *Rhizomys*, as *R. sumatranus*. *E. Blyth*.

cane-trash (kān′trash), *n.* **1.** In *sugar-making*, refuse of canes or macerated rinds of canes, used as fuel in boiling the cane-juice; bagasse.—**2.** The dead leaves of the sugar-cane torn off to allow the stalk to ripen.

canette (ka-net′), *n.* [F., a beer-jug, dim. of OF. *cane*, a can: see *can*[2].] A pitcher or jug with a cover, holding from 1½ to 3 pints. In shape it is cylindrical or nearly so, and sometimes has the cylindrical body raised on a sort of foot. By far the greater number of canettes are of stoneware or fine earthenware, with a cover of pewter or the like.

> The *canette* of white ware . . . is richly ornamented.
> *Wheatley and Delamotte*, Art Work in Earthenware, p. 60.

canevast, *n.* An obsolete form of *canvas*.

can-frame (kan′frām), *n.* A cotton-roving machine in which the roving is received into cans.

canful (kan′fụl), *n.* [< *can*[2] + *full*.] As much as a can will hold.

cangt, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *kang*. Cf. *cank*[1].] **I.** *a.* Foolish.

> Nis he a *cang* knit [knight] thet secheth reste ithe uihte [in the fight]? *Ancren Riwle*, p. 358.
>
> To kesten *kang* eien upon gunge wummen. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 56.

II. *n.* A fool.

> Thet is al thes *canges* blisse. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 214

canga (kang′gä), *n.* [The name is said by Eschwege to be an abbr. of an African word *tapanhoacanga*, meaning 'negro's head,' and applied to the rock on account of its rough surface, as it weathers in round, concretionary forms.] A breccia composed chiefly of massive brown iron ore, irregularly mixed with ferruginous mica-slate, clay-slate, and quartz, and sometimes containing fine crystals of gold. [A term used by writers on Brazilian geology and mining.]

cangan, kangan (kang′gan), *n.* A kind of coarse cotton cloth manufactured in China, in pieces 19 inches broad and 6 yards long. *Imp. Dict.*

cangt, *v. t.* [ME. *cangen*, also *acangen*; < *cang*, *n.*] To befool.

> We arn *cangede*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 362.

cangeant†, *a.* [OF., ppr. of *canger*, unassibilated form of *changer*, change: see *change*, *v.*] Changing.

> Rich gold tissue, on a ground of green,
> Where th' artfull shuttle rarely did encheck
> The *cangeant* colour of a mallard's neck.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas, The Decay, l. 107.

cangle (kang′gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cangled*, ppr. *cangling*. [Sc., appar. freq. of *cank*[1], q. v.] **1.** To quarrel.—**2.** To cavil. *Jamieson*.

cangly†, *adv.* [< ME. *cangliche*; < *cang*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Foolishly.

> Forthui thet te wummen lokede *cangliche* o weopmen [on men]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 338.

cango (käng′ō), *n.* [Jap.] Same as *kago*.

cangue (kang), *n.* [F. *cangue*, Pg. *cangue*, prob. < Pg. *canga*, yoke: the Chinese origin of the word (< *kang*, bear on the shoulders, + *kia*, a cangue) is disputed.] The name given by foreigners to the Chinese kia, or portable pillory, which persons convicted of certain petty crimes are condemned to *kang*, or carry on the shoulders, for periods varying from a few days to three months. It consists of a square wooden collar from 20 to 60 pounds in weight, with a round hole for the neck. As it usually measures 3 or 4 feet across, the convict is unable to reach his mouth or defend himself from insects, and is thus dependent on the good offices of his friends.

cangy (kan′ji), *a.* [E. dial., also *caingy*; prob. < *cang* + *-y*[1].] Cross; crabbed; peevish; ill-humored. [Prov. Eng.]

can-hook (kan′hụk), *n.* A contrivance for slinging a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by reeving a piece of rope through two flat hooks and fastening the ends, the tackle being hooked in the middle of the bight.



Can-hook.

Canicula (ka-nik′ū-lä), *n.* [L. (> Pr. Sp. Pg. *Canicula* = It. *Canicola*) (also in E. and F. form *Canicule*), dim. of *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Major, the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. Also called the *dog-star* and ★*Sirius*. See first cut under *Canis*.

canicular (ka-nik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< late ME. *canicular*, < L. *canicularis*, < *Canicula*, the dog-star (*dies caniculares*, dog-days): see *Canicula*.] Pertaining to Canicula, the dog-star, or to the dog-days.

> The sun, incens'd by eastern wind,
> Afflicts me with *canicular* aspect.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.
>
> I'll never dig in quarry of an heart
> To have no part;
> Nor roast in fiery eyes, which always are *canicular*.
> *Donne*, Dialogue.

Canicular days, a certain number of days before and after the heliacal rising of Canicula. See *dog-days*.

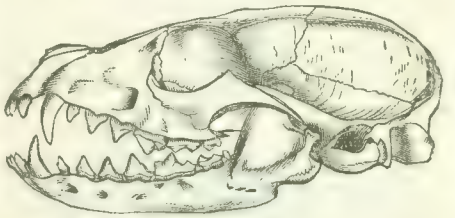
> Unto some [such as are south of the equinox] the *canicular days* are in the winter. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

Canicular year, the Egyptian natural year, which was computed from one heliacal rising of Canicula to the next.

Canicule (kan′i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *Canicule*, < L. *Canicula*: see *Canicula*.] Same as *Canicula*.

canid (kan′id), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Canidæ*.

Canidæ (kan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-idæ*.] A family of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, of the order *Feræ*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and series *Cynoidea*; the dog tribe, *Canina*, or canine quadrupeds, such as dogs, wolves, and foxes. The paroccipital processes of the skull are closely applied to the auditory bulla; the mastoid process is small or obsolete; the external auditory meatus is short or imperfect; the carotid canal is well developed, opening into the posterior lacerate foramen; the condyloid and glenoid foramina are distinct; there is an intestinal cæcum; the prostate gland is salient and the penis-bone large; the teeth are typically 42 in number, but range from



Skull of a Fox (*Urocyon littoralis*), illustrating canine, cranial, and dental characters.

38 to 46, according to the varying number of molars, the molars being ½ to ⅔, the premolars ⅔, the canines ¼, and the incisors ⅔; the claws are non-retractile; the muzzle is produced; and the belly is usually pinched. The leading genera are *Canis, Cyon, Lycaon, Icticyon, Lycalopex, Pseudalopex, Vulpes, Urocyon*, and *Nyctereutes*, constituting the subfamily *Caninæ*, and *Megalotis* (or *Otocyon*), representing a subfamily *Megalotinæ*.

Canina (ka-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-ina*[2]. Cf. L. *caninus*, pertaining to a dog: see *canine*.] A group of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, coincident with the family *Canidæ*; the dog tribe. See *Cynoidea*.

Caninæ (ka-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-inæ*. Cf. *canine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Canidæ*, embracing all of the family excepting the genus *Megalotis*, having the upper molars 2 or only 1 (3 in *Megalotis*) and the sectorial teeth elongated. See *Canidæ*.

caninal†, (ka-nī′nal), *a.* [< *canine* + *-al*.] Canine.

> *Caninal* anger, vented by snapping and snarling spirits on both sides. *Fuller*.

★**canine** (ka-nīn′ or kā′nīn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *caninus*, pertaining to a dog, < *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a dog; having the character or qualities of dogs; characteristic of dogs; like or likened to a dog.—**2.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Canidæ*.—**3.** Affecting or derived from dogs: as, *canine* rabies; *canine* virus.—**4.** Pertaining to a canine or dog-tooth.—**Canine appetite**, a morbidly voracious appetite; an inordinate or insatiable desire for food; bulimia.

> An exorbitant *appetite* of usual things, which they will take in such quantities till they vomit them up like dogs; whence it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot*.
>
> His foible is a *canine appetite* for popularity and fame. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 89.

Canine eminence, a vertical prominence on the outer surface of the superior maxillary bone, caused by the root of the canine tooth. Also called *canine prominence*.—**Canine fossa**, a shallow fossa between the alveolar prominence of the canine tooth and the base of the malar process of the superior maxilla.—**Canine laugh**, in *pathol.*, a facial expression resulting from spasm of the canine muscle, or levator anguli oris (elevator of the corner of the mouth), the corners of the mouth being drawn up and showing the side teeth, as is done by a dog in snarling. Also called the *sardonic smile* (*risus sardonicus*).—**Canine letter**, the letter R. See *R*.—**Canine madness**, rabies; hydrophobia: so called because it most frequently affects dogs and other canine quadrupeds, and is usually communicated by them by inoculation with saliva in the act of biting.—**Canine muscle**, the levator anguli oris. See *levator*.—**Canine prominence.** Same as *canine eminence*.—**Canine teeth.** (*a*) The canines. See II., 3. (*b*) The conical processes on the inside of the mandible of an insect, toward its apex.

II. *n.* **1.** A dog. [Colloq. or humorous.]—**2.** Technically, in *zoöl.*, one of the *Canidæ* or

Canina; a dog, wolf, fox, fennec, or jackal; a cynoid, thoöid, or alopecoid.—**3.** One of the four sharp-pointed tearing-teeth of most mammals, situated one on each side of each jaw, opposite one another, between the incisors or cutting-teeth and the molars or grinders. They are long and especially efficient in the dog, whence the name In the wild boar they are developed into two pairs of projecting tusks. The upper canines in the human jaw are called *eye-teeth*, and the lower ones *stomach-teeth*.

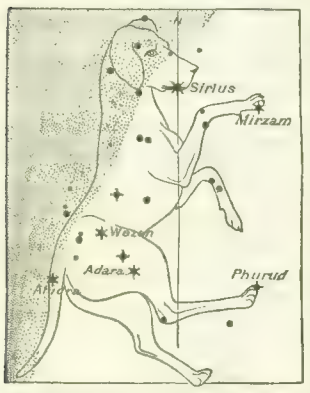
caniniform (ka-nin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *caninus* (sc. *dens* = E. *tooth*), canine, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a canine tooth.

No *caniniform* premolars in either jaw [of *Tragulidæ*]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 430.

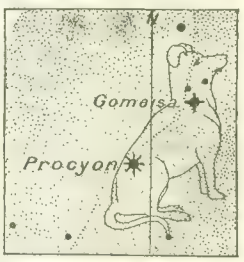
canions† (kan'yonz), *n. pl.* See *cannon, n.*, 7.

caniple† (kan'i-pl), *n.* [A corruption of OF. *canivel*, also *canivet*, dim. of *canif*, knife: see *knife*.] A small knife or dagger.

Canis (kā'nis), *n.* [L., a dog, = Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*) = E. *hound*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Canidæ* and subfamily *Caninæ*. The name is used with varying latitude; it was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now usually restricted to the dogs and the true wolves and jackals having 42 teeth, the typical canine dentition. The genus is cosmopolitan. The common dog is *Canis familiaris;* it is not, however, a species which exists in nature, but is an artificial product, the result of domestication, including the descendants of probably several feral stocks. The common wolf is *Canis lupus;* the jackal, *Canis aureus*. The foxes and the fox-like or hyena-like canine quadrupeds are now usually placed in other genera than *Canis*, as *Vulpes*, *Lycaon*, *Icticyan*, etc. See *dog*, and cut under *Canidæ*.—**Canis Major**, the Great Dog, a constellation following Orion, and containing the great white star Sirius, the brightest in the heavens.—**Canis Minor**, the Little Dog, a small ancient constellation following Orion and south of Gemini. It contains the star Procyon, of the first magnitude.



The Constellation Canis Major, according to ancient descriptions and figures.



The Constellation Canis Minor.

canister (kan'is-tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *cannister*, < L. *canistrum*, a basket woven from reeds, = MLG. *kanaster*, < Gr. *κάνιστρον*, *κάναστρον*, a wicker basket, also an earthen vessel (cf. F. *canastre*, < Pg. *canastra* = Sp. *canastre*, usually *canasto*, a basket: see *canaster*), < *κάννα*, a reed: see *cane*[1].] **1**†. Properly, a small basket made of reeds, twigs, or the like.

White lilies in full *canisters* they bring. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues.

2. A small box or case for tea, coffee, etc.—**3.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the metallic vessel used to contain the altar-breads or wafers before consecration. See *altar-bread*.—**4.** Canister-shot.

canister-shot (kan'is-tėr-shot), *n.* Same as *case-shot*, 1.

canities (ka-nish'i-ēz), *n.* [L., white, hoary, esp. of the hair of the aged, < *canus*, white, white-haired, *cani*, n. pl., white hair.] In *pathol.*, whiteness or grayness of the hair.

canitude†, *n.* [< L. *canitudo*, hoariness, < *canus*, hoary: see *canous*.] Hoariness. *Blount*, 1656.

canjica-wood (kan'ji-kä-wůd), *n.* A South American wood, lighter and of a yellower brown than rosewood. It is exported from Brazil in trimmed logs from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, for the use of cabinet-makers and turners. Also *angica-wood*.

cank[1] (kangk), *v. i.* To cackle as geese; talk rapidly; chatter. [Prov. Eng.]

The *canking* of some Spanish geese . . . threw poor Jerry into the utmost consternation. *Graves*, Spir. Quixote, IV. iii. *N. E. D.*

cank[2] (kangk), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To overcome; conquer; overpower: as, to *cank* competition in a race; to be *canked* with ale. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Prov. Eng.]

cank[3] (kangk), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown.] A useless mixture of clay, stone, and iron, found in quarries; hence, *canky* (of stone), rotten, decayed. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire)].

canker (kang'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *canker*, *kankir*, < AS. *cancer* = D. *kanker* = OHG. *chanchar*, *cancur*, G. *kanker* (ME. also *cancre*, < OF. dial. *cancre* (F. *chancre*, > E. *chancre*, q. v.) = Sp. Pg. *cancro*, also *cancer*, = It. *cancro*, *canchero*, formerly also *cancaro*), a canker, < L. *cancer*, a crab, a cancer: see *cancer*.] **1.** A cancerous, gangrenous, or ulcerous sore or disease, whether in animals or plants; hence, any corroding or other noxious agency producing ulceration, gangrene, rot, decay, etc.

And their word will eat as doth a *canker*. 2 Tim. ii. 17.

Specifically—(*a*) Cancrum oris (which see, under *cancrum*). (*b*) A disease or fungus attacking trees or other plants and causing slow decay. (*c*) In *farriery*, a disease sometimes occurring in horses' feet, which causes a discharge of fetid matter and tends to destroy the horn of the sole and frog.

2. A canker-worm or insect-larva that injures plants by feeding on them.

To kill *cankers* in the musk-rose buds. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 3.

3. Figuratively, anything that corrodes, corrupts, destroys, or irritates; irritation; pain; grief; care.

Banish the *canker* of ambitious thoughts. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Grief, that's beauty's *canker*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

What is this but a new learning, a new *canker* to rust and corrupt the old truth? *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

The worm, the *canker*, and the grief
Are mine alone!
Byron, On my Thirty-sixth Year.

4. Rust. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The canker-rose or field-poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*. (*b*) The wild dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

He held out a rose,
To draw the yielding sense, which, come to hand,
He shifts, and gives a *canker*.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iii. 2.

(*c*) A toadstool. [Prov. Eng.]—**Black canker**, a disease in turnips and other crops produced by a species of caterpillar. See *Athalia*.

canker (kang'kėr), *v.* [< ME. *cancren* (after ML. *cancerare*), < *canker*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To infect with canker, either literally or figuratively; eat into, corrode, or corrupt; infect as with a poisonous influence; render ill-conditioned or venomous; make sour and ill-natured.

Restore to God His due in tithe and time;
A tithe purloined *cankers* the whole estate.
G. Herbert, Church Porch, xv.

The bramble
No wise man ever planted by the rose,
It *cankers* all her beauty.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 4.

May this angel
New mould his *cankered* heart. *Coleridge*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To corrode; grow corrupt; be infected with some poisonous or pernicious influence; be or become ill-conditioned or malignant.

And as, with age, his body uglier grows,
So his mind *cankers*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

2. To fret; become peevish. *Jamieson.*—**3**†. To decay or waste away by means of any noxious cause; grow rusty or discolored by oxidation, as a metal.

Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding. *Bacon*, Phys. and Med. Remains.

cankerberry (kang'kėr-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *canker-berries* (-iz). In Jamaica, the fruit of *Solanum Bahamense*.

canker-bit (kang'kėr-bit), *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth. *Shak.*

canker-bloom† (kang'kėr-blöm), *n.* [= D. *kankerbloem*, wild rose, wild poppy.] **1.** A bloom or flower eaten by canker.—**2.** A bloom or flower of the dogrose.

The *canker-blooms* have full as deep a dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses.
Shak., Sonnets, liv.

canker-blossom (kang'kėr-blos″um), *n.* **1.** A canker-bloom.—**2.** That which causes canker in a blossom.

O me! you juggler! you *canker-blossom!*
You thief of love! *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

canker-dort†, *n.* [ME., < *canker* + *dort*.] Anxiety; distress.

Was Troilus naught in a *canker-dort*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1752.

cankered (kang'kėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *canker*, *v.*] **1.** Affected with canker: as, a *cankered* tree.—**2.** Ill-natured; cross; crabbed; venomous; malignant; wicked.

The baser mind it selfe displayes
In *cancred* malice and revengefull spight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 1.

A *canker'd* grandame's will! *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

The Governor . . . assured His Majesty that never were courtesy and gentleness so ill requited as his had been by this ingrate and *cankered* Duke. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 460.

cankeredly (kang'kėrd-li), *adv.* In a cankered manner; crossly; crabbedly. *Mir. for Mags.*

cankeredness (kang'kėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being cankered; crabbedness.

canker-fly (kang'kėr-flī), *n.* Any fly that preys on fruit.

cankerfret† (kang'kėr-fret), *v. t.* [< ME. *cancrefrete*, eaten into by a canker, < *canker* + *frete*, pp. of *freten*, fret, eat: see *canker* and *fret*[1].] To eat into like a canker.

If God break off the soul betimes from this sin, ere it have *cankerfretted* the soul. *D. Rogers*.

cankerfret† (kang'kėr-fret), *n.* [< *cankerfret*, *v.*] **1.** A cankerous sore or blister in the mouth.—**2.** Copperas.

cankerly† (kang'kėr-li), *a.* [< *canker* + *-ly*[1].] Cankered.

canker-nail (kang'kėr-nāl), *n.* A hangnail. [Scotch.]

cankerous (kang'kėr-us), *a.* [< *canker* + *-ous;* after *cancerous*, q. v.] **1.** Of the nature of or resembling canker; corrosive; ulcerous; gangrenous: as, a *cankerous* sore or eruption.—**2.** Causing canker; chafing; corroding; ulcerating.

Tyrannic rule
Unknown before, whose *cankerous* shackles seiz'd
The envenom'd soul. *Thomson*, Liberty, iv.

Hither may come the prisoner, escaping from his dark and narrow cell and *cankerous* chain. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

canker-rash (kang'kėr-rash'), *n.* In *pathol.*, a variety of scarlet fever complicated with ulcerations in the throat.

canker-root (kang'kėr-röt), *n.* A name of various astringent or bitter roots used as a remedy for aphthæ, as *Limonium Carolinianum*, *Coptis trifolia*, etc.

cankert (kang'kėrt), *a.* A Scotch form of *cankered*.

Nor anxious fear, nor *cankert* care,
E'er mair come near him.
Burns, Elegy on Robert Ruisseaux.

canker-weed† (kang'kėr-wēd), *n.* An old name of the plant ragwort.

canker-worm (kang'kėr-wėrm), *n.* A name given to certain caterpillars which are very destructive to fruit- and shade-trees. The *spring canker-worm*, *Paleacrita vernata*, is found in the United States from Maine to Texas. The eggs are deposited upon trees. The larvæ, after feeding upon the foliage for about a month, sometimes entirely destroying it, descend by threads to the ground, in which they burrow and undergo transformation, the moths issuing in April, or sometimes in March. The male is winged, but the female is wingless, and is obliged to climb up the tree-trunk in order to deposit her eggs. Hence, an obstructive bandage, oil-trough, or tarred band placed about trees is a common mode of protecting them. The *fall canker-worm*, *Alsophila pometaria*, is more distinctively a northern species. The moths issue mainly in the fall, and the eggs are exposed. See *geometrid*, *measurer*, and *span-worm*.

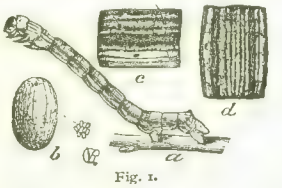


Fig. 1.

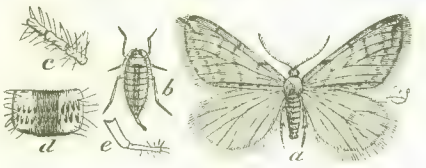


Fig. 2.

Spring Canker-worm (*Paleacrita vernata*).

Fig. 1. *a*, full-grown larva; *b*, egg, enlarged (natural size shown in small mass at the side); *c*, *d*, one joint, enlarged, side and dorsal views. Fig. 2. *a*, *b*, male and female moths, both natural size; *c*, joints of antenna of female moth; *d*, joint of her abdomen, showing spines; *e*, her ovipositor. (*c*, *d*, and *e* enlarged.)

And oft he lets his *cancker-wormes* light
Upon my braunches, to worke me more spight.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

That which the locust hath left hath the *canker-worm* eaten. Joel i. 4.

cankery (kang'kėr-i), *a.* [< *canker* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Cankered; corroded; rusty.—**2.** Ill-natured; crabbed; venomous; vexing: as, "O *cankrie* care," *Burns.*

canking (kang'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cank*[1], *v.*] Whining; dissatisfied. [Prov. Eng. (Derbyshire).]

canna[1] (kan'ä), *n.* [L., a reed, cane: see *cane*[1].] **1.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of reed-like plants, of the family *Cannaceæ*, several species of which are known by the name of *Indian shot*, from their round, shining, hard, heavy seeds. They are natives of the tropics, and there are many species and varieties in cultivation for their singular showy



Indian Shot (*Canna Indica*).
a, foliage; *b*, flower; *c*, fruit, dehiscing.

flowers and very ornamental foliage. The common Indian shot of gardens is *C. Indica*. The rootstocks are farinaceous, and the tuberous roots of some species are used as a vegetable. A species cultivated in the West Indies, supposed to be the *C. edulis* of South America, yields a kind of starch or arrowroot known as *tous-les-mois*. **2.** The upright shaft or stem of any ornamental object or utensil, especially when of metal, as of a candlestick.—**3.** *Eccles.*, the pipe or tube by which the sacred wine was taken from the chalice. See *calamus*, 4. These tubes were made of precious material, frequently of silver. In a few cases the canna seems to have been fixed to the chalice. **4.** A linear measure in use in some parts of Italy. Its length varies from 44 to 118 inches, according to the locality in which it is used and the material to which it is applied. The canna of Malta is 82.2 inches. **5.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1865.—**6.** A name of the eland, *Oreas canna*.

canna[2] (kan'ä), *n.* [< Gael. *canach*, cotton, cotton-grass, cat's-tail, = Ir. *canach*, cotton, down.] Cotton-grass, a plant of the genus *Eriophorum*.

Still is the *canna's* hoary beard.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 15.

canna[3] (kan'ä). [Sc., prop. *can na*, cannot: *na* = E. *no*[1].] Cannot. [Scotch.]

cannabene (kan'a-bēn), *n.* [< *Cannabis* + *-ene*.] A colorless oil ($C_{18}H_{20}$) obtained from *Cannabis Indica*.

cannabic (kan'a-bik), *a.* [< L. *cannabis*, hemp, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hemp.—**Cannabic composition**, a substitute for papier mâché, made of a mixture of hemp and resin.

cannabin, cannabine[1] (kan'a-bin, -bīn), *n.* [< *Cannabis* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A resin obtained from the plant *Cannabis Indica*. It is probably the active principle of the drug hashish.

Cannabinaceæ (kan"a-bi-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cannabis*, hemp, + *-aceæ*.] Lindley's name for the hemp family, now included in the *Moraceæ*, or mulberry family.

cannabine[1], *n.* See *cannabin*.

cannabine[2] (kan'a-bin), *a.* [< L. *cannabinus*, < *cannabis* = E. *hemp*.] Pertaining to hemp; hempen. [Rare.]

Cannabineæ (kan-a-bin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cannabis*, hemp, + *-eæ*.] In some classifications, a subfamily of plants, of the family *Moraceæ*; the hemp family as a subfamily.

Cannabis (kan'a-bis), *n.* [L., = E. *hemp*, q. v.] A genus of moraceous plants, of two species, *C. Indica* and *C. sativa*. See *hemp*.

canne[1] (kan), *n.* [F., cane: see *cane*[1].] **1†.** An old spelling of *cane*[1].—**2.** A French measure of length, varying according to locality from 1.78 to 2.62 meters, or 1.95 to 2.87 yards.

canne[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *can*[2].

canne[3], *n.* See *kanne*.

cannel[1] (kan'el), *n.* [< ME. *canel* (also assibilated *chanel*, > mod. E. *channel*), < OF. *canel*, *chenal*, < L. *canalis*, a channel: see *channel*[1], *kennel*[2], and *canal*[1], doublets of *cannel*[1].] **1†.** A channel; a stream of water; the bed of a stream.

Thei grutchiden agens this water, and dronken podel water of the *canel*.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 335.

Again he did the waters ga,
Til thair *canels* that thai comen fra.
Cursor Mundi, i. 1866.

2†. A conduit; a pipe.

Canels or pipes wynes forth to lede
Into the vat.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

3†. The throat.

So now thou hatȝ thi hert holle, hitte me bihou[e]s;
Halde the now the hyȝe hode, that Arthur the raȝt,
& kepe thy *kanel* at this kest, if hit keuer may.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2298.

4. The lowest part of the edge of a tool, which has received the finishing; the finishing bevel of a knife, ax, or other edged tool.

It [a pocket-knife] must be held [in honing] at an angle of 20 to 25 degrees, and have an edge similar to a chisel. This is technically called the *cannel*, and is marked on all new knives by a fine white line, which does not remove or touch the polished surface. *A Trade Circular*, 1887.

5. [< *cannel*[1], *v.*] A style of weaving, making a corded or rep tissue. *E. H. Knight.*

cannel[1] (kan'el), *v. t.* [< F. *canneler*, formerly *caneler*, *caneller*, channel, flute, groove, < *canel*, a channel, groove: see *cannel*[1], *n.*, and cf. *channel*[1], *v.*] To channel; groove; chamfer. *Jamieson.*

cannel[2]† (kan'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *canel*, < ME. *canel*, *canele*, *canelle* = MD. D. *kaneel* = MLG. *kannēl*, LG. *kaneel*, *kneel* = late MHG. *kanēl*, G. *caneel*, *kanel* = Sw. Dan. *kanel*, < OF. *canelle*, F. *cannelle* = Pr. Sp. *canela* = Pg. *canela*, *canella* = It. *canella*, now *cannella*, < ML. *canella*, *cannella*, cinnamon, so called from the form of a roll or quill which it assumes in drying, lit. a little pipe (OF. *canelle*, F. *cannelle*, a quill, faucet, cock, spout, etc.), dim. of (L.) *cana*, *canna* (OF. *cane*, F. *canne*, etc.), a cane, reed: see *cane*[1], and cf. *cannon*.] Cinnamon.

In Arabia is store, mir and *canel*.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 99.

Alle maner of spicerie, . . . as of gyngevere, clowe-gylofres, *canelle*, zedewalle, notemuges, and maces.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 187.

cannel[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *kennel*[1].

cannela-wood, *n.* Same as *canella-wood*.

cannel-coal, candle-coal (kan'el-, kan'dl-kōl), *n.* A highly bituminous coal, very compact, and burning readily with a bright flame. It is not so distinctly stratified as ordinary bituminous coal, but breaks into more or less regularly formed cubical fragments. The term is said to be applied to coals of this kind because they burn like a candle. See *coal*. Also written *canal-coal*, *kennel-coal*.

cannellated (kan'e-lā-ted), *a.* [< *cannel*[1] + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *arch.*, channeled or fluted: as, "*cannellated* pilasters," *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xlvii.

cannelure (kan'e-lūr), *n.* [F., < *canneler*, groove, flute: see *cannel*[1], *v.*] **1.** A groove or channel on a decorative surface, as the channeling on Doric columns. Much of the decoration of the eighteenth century is in scroll-formed or spiral cannelures. **2.** A shallow groove cut around the cylindrical part of a bullet to contain the lubricant, which consists generally of bayberry tallow or Japan wax.—**3.** A truncated V-shaped groove cut in the rotating-band of projectiles for large cannon.

cannelure (kan'e-lūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cannelured*, ppr. *canneluring*. [< *cannelure*, *n.*] To form a groove or channel on: as, a *cannelured* bullet.

cannequin (kan'e-kin), *n.* [F., also *canequin*; origin unknown.] White cotton cloth from the East Indies. *E. H. Knight.*

cannery (kan'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *canneries* (-riz). [< *can*[2] + *-ery*.] An establishment for canning or preserving meat, fish, or fruit in cans or tins hermetically sealed.

Several new *canneries* have been established, one on Bristol Bay, where four hundred cases of canned and thirty-two hundred and fifty barrels of salted salmon were put up during the season. *Science*, IV. 475.

cannet† (kan'et), *n.* [= F. *canette*, < OF. *canet*, m., *canette*, f., a young duck, dim. of *cane*, a duck: see *canard*.] In *her.*, a bearing representing a duck without beak or feet. It is distinguished from the *martlet* in being without the forked tail of the latter.

cannetet†, *n.* [ME., = It. *canneto*, < L. *canetum*, a thicket of reeds, < *canna*, a reed.] A reed.

Cannetes olde eke tyme is nowe to wede
And of to kytte it that thaire root uneseth.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

cannibal (kan'i-bal), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *canibal*; = F. *cannibale* = G. *canibale*, now *cannibale*, < Sp. *canibal* = Pg. *canibal* (NL. *canibalis*), a cannibal, a savage, a corruption of *Caribal* (NL. *Caribalis*), a Carib, the form used by Columbus (Oct., 1498), and afterward changed to *canibal*, "propter rabiem *caninam* anthropophagorum gentis," to express the canine voracity of the Caribs, who were said to be man-eaters; as if from L. *canis*, a dog. The more correct form is preserved in Sp. *Caribe*, a Carib, also a cannibal, savage, > E. *Caribbee*: see *Carib*. In the Carib tongue the word is said to have signified 'a valiant man.'] **I.** *n.* **1.** A human being who eats human flesh; a human man-eater or anthropophagite.

That face of his the hungry *cannibals*
Would not have touch'd. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Is there anything here to eat
But one another, like a race of *cannibals*?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

Hence—**2.** Any animal that eats the flesh of members of its own or kindred species.

They [worms] are *cannibals*, for the two halves of a dead worm placed in two of the pots were dragged into the burrows and gnawed. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 36.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of cannibals or cannibalism: as, "*cannibal* ferocity," *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

cannibalism (kan'i-bal-izm), *n.* [< *cannibal* + *-ism*.] **1.** The eating of human flesh by human beings.

It is rather startling to find that just two hundred years ago in London the Physician in Ordinary to the King recommended *cannibalism* to Englishmen without the smallest apology or hesitation.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 179.

Hence—**2.** The eating of any animal by another individual of the same species.

cannibalistic (kan"i-ba-lis'tik), *a.* [< *cannibal* + *-istic*.] Characterized by cannibalism; given to eating its own kind.

cannibally (kan'i-bal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal: as, "*cannibally* given" (addicted to cannibalism), *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. [Rare.]

cannie, *a.* and *adv.* See *canny*.

cannikin (kan'i-kin), *n.* [< *can*[2] + euphonic *-i-* + dim. *-kin*.] **1.** A little can or cup. Also written *canakin*.

And let me the *canakin* clink.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3 (song).

2. A wooden bucket for holding sugar, rice, etc.

cannily (kan'i-li), *adv.* [Sc., also written *cannilie*; < *canny* + *-ly*[2].] In a canny manner.

He lean'd him ower his saddle bow,
And *cannilie* kiss'd his dearie.
Duke of Athol's Nurse, in Child's Ballads, VIII. 228.

canniness (kan'i-nes), *n.* [< *canny* + *-ness*.] Caution; shrewdness.

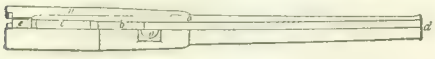
cannionst, *n. pl.* See *cannon*, *n.*, 7.

canniper† (kan'i-pėr), *n.* A corruption of *caliper*.

cannoid (kan'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *κάννα*, a reed, a tube, + *εἶδος*, form, shape: see *cane*[1] and *-oid*.] Tubular; having tubes: applied to the skeleton of certain radiolarians.

cannon (kan'ọn), *n.*; pl. *cannons* (-ọnz) or *cannon*. [Early mod. E. also *canon*; = D. *kanon* = G. *canone*, now *kanone*, = Dan. Sw. *kanon*, a cannon (gun), < F. *canon*, a gun (cannon), barrel of a gun, any tube or pipe (*canon parfumatoire*, a surgical tube), a graft, a cannon-bit, a roll or cuff (*canon de chausses*, or simply *canons*, pl., E. *canons*, *cannons*, *canions*, *cannions*) (Cotgrave), cannon-bone, OF. *canon*, a tube, pipe, conduit, bobbin, = Sp. *cañón*, a gun (cannon), tube, pipe, funnel, quill, lamp-chimney, cannon-bit, spindle, roller-fold in cloth (> E. *cañon*, *canyon*, q. v.), = Pg. *canhão*, a gun (cannon), cannon-bit, pl. rolls (cannons), = It. *cannone*, a gun (cannon), barrel of a gun, pipe, conduit, cannon-bit (Florio), tube, bobbin (> NGr. *κανόνι*, a cannon), < ML. *canon*, a tube, pipe, gun (cannon) (*canonus*, a bobbin), prop. aug. of L. *canna*, ML. *canna*, *cana*, a reed, pipe, tube, but mixed with the nearly related *canon*, a rule, in its lit. sense of 'a straight rod,' < Gr. *κανών*, a straight rod, a rule, < *κάνη*, a rare form of *κάννη*, *κάννα*, L. *canna*, a reed: see *cane*[1] and *canon*[1]. In the minor senses 2, 3, 4, etc., also spelled *canon*, but prop. *cannon*. In the sense of 'cannon-bone,' cf. It. *cannoli* (Florio), cannon-bones, *cannella*, arm-bone (cf. *cannel*[2]).] **1.** An engine, supported on a stationary or movable frame called a *gun-carriage*, for throwing balls and other missiles by the force of gunpowder; a big gun; a piece of ordnance. Cannon are made of iron, brass, bronze, steel, or steel wire, and their projectiles weigh from 1 pound up to 2,000 pounds and more. The caliber or power of cannon may be expressed (1) by the weight of the

shot fired: as, a 32-pounder; (2) by the diameter of the bore: as, a 12-inch gun; or (3) by the weight of the gun itself: as, an 8-hundredweight gun; a 25-ton gun. Cannon may be classified according to the service for which they are intended into mountain, field, siege, or sea-coast guns; according to the kind of fire they deliver, into guns, howitzers, and mortars; according to the kinds of projectiles used, into smooth-bore and rifled; and according to the methods of loading, into muzzle- and breech-loaders. All modern guns are breech-loading rifles. Cannon

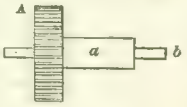


Steel field-gun, 3.2-inch

a, tube; *b-d*, bore; *c*, chamber; *e*, recess for breech-block and obturator; *n*, jacket; *o*, trunnion.

weighing more than 100 tons have seldom been constructed. Cannon of the smaller calibers are mounted on wheeled carriages for service as field-pieces. In the United States army the cannon in service are 3-, 3.2-, 3.6-, 5-, 7-, 8-, 10-, and 12-inch breech-loading rifled guns, and 3.6-, 7-, and 12-inch breech-loading mortars. A breech-loading, rifled, coast-defense gun of 16-inch caliber has been built. The charge for this gun is 640 pounds of smokeless powder, and the projectile weighs 2,400 pounds. The 3.2-inch gun is a steel field-piece. In the United States navy, 6-, 8-, 10-, 12-, and 14-inch steel guns have been adopted for ships of recent design. The principal parts of a cannon of old pattern are: 1st, the *breech*, which is the mass of metal behind the bottom or end of the bore; 2d, in muzzle-loading cannon, the *cascabel*, a projection in rear of the base-ring, including the *knob*, the spherical part between the knob and the base-ring being called the *base of the breech*; 3d, the *reinforce*, the thickest part of the cylinder, extending from the base-ring forward; 4th, the *trunnions*, which project on each side, and serve to support the cannon; 5th, the *bore*, the interior of the cylinder, wherein the powder and shot are lodged, and which may be smooth or rifled; 6th, the *muzzle* or *mouth* of the bore. In modern breech-loading ordnance we have also the *breech-plug* with its mechanism. Cannon were formerly classed as whole cannons, demi-cannons, culverins, sakers, etc. See *gun*.

2. In *mach.*, a hollow cylindrical piece through which a revolving shaft passes, and which may revolve independently, and with a greater or less speed than that of the shaft. Such, for example, is the prolongation of the eye of a wheel when bored to fit a spindle or shaft on which it is intended to work loose, as the part *a* of the wheel *A*, loose on the shaft *b*.



3. That part of a bit let into the horse's mouth. Also *canon*, *cannon-bit*, *canon-bit*.—**4.** The cannon-bone.—**5.** The ear or loop of a bell by which it is suspended. Also spelled *canon*.

Church bells used always to be hung by 6 long ears, called *canons*, which cut a large piece out of the stock, and weakened it very much.

Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 368.

6. In *surg.*, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.—**7†.** *pl.* Ornamental rolls which terminated the breeches or hose at the knee. *Minsheu*, 1617. Also written *canions*, *cannions*, and *canons*.

'Tis pity that thou wast ever bred to be thrust through a pair of *canions;* thou wouldst have made a pretty foolish waiting-woman.

Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 4.

Chausses à queuë de merlus, round breeches with strait *cannions*, having on the seat a piece like a fishes tail, and worn by old men, scholars, and such niggardly or needy persons. *Cotgrave.*

(Lord's Day.) This morning I put on my best black cloth suit, . . . with my black silk knit *canons* I bought a month ago. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 69.

8. [< *cannon*, *v.*, 2.] In *billiards*, a carom: little used in the United States, but common in Great Britain. See *carom*.—**Cannon of seven†, cannon of eight†,** cannon with a 7- or 8-inch bore. The latter was termed a cannon royal (which see, below).

In the morning come Mr. Chichly to Sir W. Coventry, to tell him the ill success of the guns made for the Loyall London; which is, that in the trial every one of the great guns, the whole *cannon of seven*, as I take it, broke in pieces. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 404.

Cannon royal, a cannon or big gun formerly in use. It weighed 8,000 pounds, and was 12 feet long, the diameter of the bore being 8 inches. It carried a charge of 32½ pounds of powder, and a ball weighing 48 pounds. Also called *cannon of eight* (that is, 8-inch bore). *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Rifled cannon,** or **rifle cannon,** a piece of ordnance in the surface of whose bore spiral grooves or rifles are cut to impart rotation to the projectile.

★**cannon** (kan'ọn), *v. i.* [< F. *canonner* = Sp. *cañonear* = Pg. *canhonear* = It. *cannonare;* from the noun.] **1.** To discharge cannon; cannonade.—**2.** In *billiards*, to make a cannon or carom; hence, to strike one thing and then rebound and strike another; carom. [Great Britain.]

The first [torpedo] struck one of the iron-clads just abaft the fore-chains, . . . did not explode, but *cannoned* off as it were to the shore. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 386.

The train sent her violently forward against a woman, from whom she *cannoned* off against the brick-layer.

Miss Toosey's Mission, p. 80.

cannonade (kan-ọn-ād'), *n.* [= G. *canonade*, *kanonade*, < F. *canonnade* (= Pg. *canhonada* = It. *cannonata*), < *canon*, cannon: see *cannon* and *-ade*[1].] A continued discharge of cannon or artillery; specifically, such a discharge directed against an enemy.

cannonade (kan-ọn-ād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cannonaded*, ppr. *cannonading*. [< *cannonade*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To attack with ordnance or artillery; batter with cannon.

II. *intrans.* To discharge cannon; fire large guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day. *Tatler*, No. 63.

cannon-ball (kan'ọn-bâl), *n.* A ball or missile, originally of stone, but now usually of cast-iron or steel, designed to be thrown from a cannon. Spherical projectiles are now to a great extent superseded by elongated ones, so that the term *ball* as applied to them is not literally correct.—**Cannon-ball mill,** a mill for grinding certain kinds of dry materials. It consists of a cylinder in which revolving cannon-balls effect the desired grinding.—**Cannon-ball tree,** the *Couroupita Guianensis*, of tropical America, bearing a large globose fruit with a woody shell.



Cannon-bone of left hind leg of horse, seen from behind.

1, the cannon-bone, being the middle metatarsal bone, bearing 2 and 3, the two splint-bones, or reduced metatarsal bones. The whole is the metatarsus of the horse, extending between the hock and fetlock. The corresponding cannon-bone and splint-bones of the fore limb are the metacarpus.

cannon-basket† (kan'ọn-bas″ket), *n.* A gabion.

cannon-bit (kan'ọn-bit), *n.* Same as *cannon*, 3.

cannon-bone (kan'ọn-bōn), *n.* In *farriery* and *vet. surg.*, one of the functional and complete metacarpal or metatarsal bones of a hoofed quadruped, supporting the weight of the body upon the feet. The former, in the fore leg, extends from the carpus or so-called "knee" to the fetlock-joint, and the latter, in the hind leg, from the tarsus or "hock" to the fetlock-joint. In a solidungulate, as the horse, the cannon-bone is the single (third) metacarpal or metatarsal; in cloven-footed quadrupeds, as the ox, it is composed of two metacarpals or metatarsals fused in one. The rudimentary or incomplete lateral metacarpals or metatarsals, on either side of the cannon-bone, are called *splint-bones*. The cannon-bone represents the extent of the limb from the carpo-metacarpal or tarsometatarsal articulation to the metacarpo- or metatarsophalangeal articulation. Also spelled *canon-bone*.

cannon-bullet (kan'ọn-bůl″et), *n.* A cannon-ball. [Rare.]

cannoned (kan'ọnd), *p. a.* Furnished with or defended by cannon.

There, where Gibraltar's *cannon'd* steep
O'erfrowns the wave.
M. Arnold, Southern Night, st. 6.

cannoneer (kan-ọn-ēr'), *n.* [Also written *cannonier;* < F. *canonnier* (= It. *cannoniere*), < *canon*, cannon: see *cannon* and *-eer*.] One who takes part in the loading and discharging of cannon; an artilleryman.

Let the kettle to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the *cannoneer* without.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

cannoneering (kan-ọn-ēr'ing), *n.* [< *cannoneer* + *-ing*[1].] The act or art of using cannons; practice with cannons. Also *cannoniering*.

Gunnery, *cannoneering*, bombarding, mining.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

cannoning† (kan'ọn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cannon*, *v.*] A loud noise, as of cannon.

cannon-lock (kan'ọn-lok), *n.* A contrivance placed over the touch-hole of a cannon to explode the charge.

cannon-pinion (kan'ọn-pin″yọn), *n.* In a clock or watch, a squared tubular piece, placed on the arbor of the center-wheel, and adapted to hold the minute-hand. *E. H. Knight.*

cannon-proof (kan'ọn-prōf), *a.* Proof against cannon-shot.

cannon-range (kan'ọn-rānj), *n.* The range of a cannon; the whole field that can be reached with projectiles from a cannon, or the cannon of a given battery or port; cannon-shot: as, to come within *cannon-range*.

cannonry (kan'ọn-ri), *n.* [< *cannon* + *-ry.*] Artillery; cannon in general. [Rare.]

cannon-shot (kan'ọn-shot), *n.* **1.** A ball or shot for cannon.—**2.** The range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

cannon-stove (kan'ọn-stōv), *n.* A tall cylindrical stove, somewhat resembling a cannon set up on its breech.

Cannopylea (kan″ō-pī-lē'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κάννα*, a reed, + *πύλη*, a gate.] A group or legion of radiolarians: same as *Phæodaria*.

Cannoraphididæ (ka-nor-a-fid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cannoraphis* (*-phid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of phæodarian radiolarians with a skeleton consisting of detached hollow tubes or reticulated pieces of silex, deposited tangentially around the central capsule. Also called *Cannorhaphida*. *Haeckel.*

Cannoraphis (ka-nor'ạ-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάννα*, a reed, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle, also a needle-shaped fish, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] The typical genus of the family *Cannoraphididæ*. Also *Cannorhaphis*.

Cannosphæra (kan-ō-sfē'rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάννα*, a reed, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The typical genus of the family *Cannosphæridæ*.

Cannosphæridæ (kan-ō-sfē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cannosphæra* + *-idæ*.] A family of phæodarian radiolarians with a fenestrated shell, spherical or subspherical, and double. The inner shell (medullar layer) is composed simply of solid beams; the outer (cortical layer), of hollow tubes with radial spicules at the nodes of junction. The two layers are connected by hollow radial rods. Also *Cannospherida*. *Haeckel.*

cannot (kan'ot). A way of writing *can not*, due to the silencing in pronunciation of one of the *n*'s.

cannula (kan'ū-lạ), *n.* [L. (ML. also *canula*), dim. of *canna*, a reed, pipe: see *cane*[1].] **1.** A small tube used by surgeons for various purposes, as for a sheath to a stylet or other sharp instrument, along with which it is thrust into a cavity or tumor containing a fluid. The perforation being made, the sharp instrument is withdrawn and the tube left, in order that the fluid may pass through it. Also *canula*.

2. *Eccles.*, a cruet for use at the altar. See *cruet*.—**Bellocq's cannula,** an instrument for plugging the posterior nares to stop bleeding from the nose.

cannular (kan'ū-lạr), *a.* [< *cannula* + *-ar*[3].] Tubular; having the form of a tube. Also *canular*.

cannulate (kan'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cannulated*, ppr. *cannulating*. [< *cannula* + *-ate*[2].] To make hollow, like a cannula.—**Cannulated needle,** a surgeon's needle made hollow to allow a wire or thread to pass through its entire length.

canny, cannie (kan'i), *a.* [Sc., of uncertain origin; popularly associated with *can*[1], *n.*, skill, knowledge, ability, and *cunning*[1], knowing, and thus ult. with *can*[1], *v.*, know; but perhaps ult. due to Icel. *kœnn* (for *kœnn*, i. e., *koenn*), wise, skilful, expert, clever, = AS. *cēne*, bold, E. *keen*, sharp (cf. E. *sharp* in a similar sense): see *keen*[1].] A term of commendation of various application. **1.** Knowing; cautious; prudent; wary; watchful; cunning; artful; crafty.

I trust in God to use the world as a *canny* and cunning master doth a knave servant. *Rutherford*, Letters.

Whate'er he wins I'll guide with *canny* care.
Ramsay.

White-tail [deer] are very *canny*, and know perfectly well what threatens danger and what does not.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 113.

2. Skilled; handy; expert.

His wife was a *cannie* body, and could dress things very well for ane in her line o' business. *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

3. Moderate; reasonable. (*a*) In expense: Frugal; not extravagant. (*b*) In charges or exactions: Not extortionate. (*c*) In conduct: Not severe.

4. Quiet; easy; soft. (*a*) Quiet in disposition; gentle; tractable. (*b*) Quiet in movement; still; slow.

I'll be her nurse, and I'll gang aboot on my stockin' soles as *canny* as pussy.
Dr. John Brown, Rab and his Friends.

(*c*) Snug; comfortable; neat.

Edge me into some *canny* post. *Ramsay.*

5. Safe; not dangerous; fortunate; lucky.—**6.** Good; worthy.—**7.** Possessed of supernatural power; skilled in magic.

Canny Elshie, or the Wise Wight o' Muckelstane Moor.
Scott, Black Dwarf, p. 39.

canny, cannie (kan'i), *adv.* [Sc.] In a canny manner; cannily; cautiously; gently; slowly.—**Ca' cannie** (literally, drive gently), proceed with caution; don't act rashly. [Scotch.]

Chaps like them suld *ca' canny.*
Saxon and Gael, III. 73.

canoa†, *n.* See *canoe*.

Canobic (ka-nō'bik), *a.* Same as *Canopic*.

canoe (ka-nō'), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *canoa*, ★*cannoa*, *canow*, *canowe*, *canoo*, *cano;* = Pg. It. *canoa* = F. *canot* = D. *kanoo*, < Sp. *canoa*: prob. from a Carib name. It has also been surmised to be a "misreading of L. *scapha*, a boat." *Int. Dict.*] **I.** *n.* A light boat designed to be propelled by a paddle or paddles held in the hands without fixed supports. The canoes of savage races are constructed of bark (as the birch-bark canoe of the American Indians) or hides, or formed of the trunks of trees, excavated by burning or cutting them into a suitable shape. The birch-bark canoes are light and can be carried on the shoulders, one large enough for four per-

sons sometimes weighing no more than 40 or 50 pounds. The modern canoe, employed chiefly for pleasure, is a light boat, carvel- or clinker-built, sharp at both ends and with a beam one eighth or one sixth its length; it is usually



War-canoe of the Thlinket Indians, Alaska.

built of wood, but sometimes of canvas, paper, galvanized iron, or other material, and often provided with sails. The typical wooden cruising canoe is about 14 feet long, 27 to 30 inches beam, decked over, and fitted with water-tight compartments. The paddle is 8 or 10 feet long, and the sails are usually lugs.

I encountered with two *Canowes* of Indians, who came aboord me. *Capt. John Smith*, Works (Arber), p. 10.

To paddle one's own canoe, to make one's own way in life; depend upon one's own unaided exertions for success. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Canoe-shaped. (*a*) Applied by Pennsylvania geologists to the mountains of that State whose structure gives them a resemblance in form to an Indian canoe. There are anticlinal and synclinal *canoe* mountains, the one being like the other inverted. (*b*) Applied in embryology to an early state of a vertebrate embryo, when it has acquired a definite long axis and bilaterally symmetrical sides curved in over the yolk-sac, as in man.

canoe (ka-nö′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *canoed*, ppr. *canoeing*. [< *canoe*, *n.*] To paddle a canoe; sail in a canoe.

canoe-birch (ka-nö′bėrch), *n.* A tree, *Betula papyrifera* or *papyracea*, also known as the paper-birch, and sometimes as the white birch, the tough durable bark of which is used for making canoes in North America by the Indians and others. The bark of the young trees is chalky-white.

canoe-cedar (ka-nö′sē″dăr), *n.* See *cedar*, 2.

canoeing (ka-nö′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *canoe*, *v.*] The art or practice of managing a canoe.

Canoeing, as the term is now [1883] understood, dates back, in the United States, to 1871, when the New York Canoe Club was organized. *Forest and Stream*, XXI. 5.

canoeist (ka-nö′ist), *n.* [< *canoe* + *-ist*.] One who paddles a canoe; one skilled in the management of a canoe.

All this country lies within the reach of the *canoeist*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 226.

canoeman (ka-nö′man), *n.*; pl. *canoemen* (-men). One occupied or skilled in managing a canoe.

canoe-wood (ka-nö′wụd), *n.* The tulip-tree, ★*Liriodendron Tulipifera*.

canon[1] (kan′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *canon*, *canoun*, a rule, < AS. *cānon*, a rule, canon (*canones bōc*, the book of the canon), = D. *canon* = G. *canon*, *kanon* = Sw. Dan. *kanon* = F. *canon* = Sp. *canon* = Pg. *canon* = It. *canone* = W. *canon* = Russ. *kanonŭ*, < L. *canon*, a rule, in LL. also the catalogue of sacred writings, < Gr. *κανών*, a rule, the catalogue of the sacred writings, a rule of the church; the orig. sense being 'a straight rod,' < *κάνη*, a rare form of *κάννη*, *κάννα*, a reed: see *cane*[1]. Cf. *cannon*, a doublet of *canon*[1], and *canon*[2], a deriv.] **1.** A rule or law in general.

Contrary to thy established proclaimed edict and continent *canon*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
His *canon* 'gainst self-slaughter! *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

She shocked no *canon* of taste. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

The scientific *canon* of excluding from calculation all incalculable data places Metaphysics on the same level with Physics. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 54.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A law or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council or other competent ecclesiastical authority.

Various *canons*, which were made in councils held in the second century. *Hook.*

In the wording of a *canon*, it is not enough to admonish or to express disapprobation; its wording must be explicitly permissive or prohibitory, backed by the provision, expressed or admittedly understood, that its infringement will be visited with punishment. *The Churchman*, LIV. 462.

(*b*) In *liturgics*, that part of the liturgy or mass which includes the consecration, great oblation, and great intercession. It begins after the Sanctus (in the Roman liturgy, and other Latin liturgies influenced by the Roman, with the words *Te igitur*), and ends just before the Lord's Prayer, sometimes counted a part of it. The Roman canon is divided into ten portions or paragraphs, generally named from their initial words. See *liturgy*.

3. The books of the Holy Scripture accepted by the Christian church as containing an authoritative rule of religious faith and practice. With the exception of the books called *antilegomena*, the canonicity of which was not at first universally recognized, the canon of the New Testament has always consisted of the same books. The books comprised in the Hebrew Bible, and constituting the Hebrew canon, that is to say, the books of the Old Testament as given in the authorized version from Genesis to Malachi inclusive, are universally recognized as canonical. The canonical character of the books not found in the Hebrew, but contained in the Septuagint or Vulgate, was disputed by many in the early church; and although they are received without distinction by the Greek Church, and, with the exception of some among the number, by the Roman Catholic Church, they are not accounted canonical by the Anglican Church (which, however, treats them as *ecclesiastical books*, that is, books to be read in the church), nor by any of the Protestant churches. See *antilegomena*, *apocrypha*, 2, *deuterocanonical*, and *ecclesiastical*.

4. The rules of a religious order, or of persons devoted to a strictly religious life, as monks and nuns; also, the book in which such rules are written.—**5.** A catalogue or list; specifically, the catalogue of members of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church.—**6.** A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized, as in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches.—**7.** In *art*, a rule or system of measures of such a character that, the dimensions of one of the parts being given, those of the whole may be deduced, and vice versa. A canon is established, for instance, when it is shown that the length of any well-proportioned figure is a certain number of times that of the head taken as a unit, and that the length of the head is contained a certain number of times in the torso or the legs.

8. In *music*, a kind of fugal composition in two or more parts, constructed according to the strict rules of imitation. One voice or instrument begins a melody, and after a few beats, the number depending upon the character of the melody, a second takes up the same melody at the beginning, at the same pitch or at some definite interval, and repeats it note for note, and generally interval for interval. The principle of the canon is that the second voice or instrument, when it begins the melody, must combine continuously, according to the strict rules of harmony, with that part at which the first voice has arrived, and when the third voice begins it must combine in the same manner with those parts at which the other two have arrived, and so on for any number of voices. A *round* is sometimes improperly called a *canon*.

Here we had a variety of brave Italian and Spanish songs, and a *canon* for eight voices, which Mr. Lock had lately made on these words: "Domine salvum fac Regem." *Pepys*, Diary, I. 26.

9. In *math.*: (*a*) A general rule for the solution of cases of similar nature. (*b*) An extensible table or set of tables. (*c*) A collection of formulas.—**10.** In *logic*, a fundamental and invariable maxim, such as, Nothing ought to be done without a reason.—**11.** In the *Kantian philosophy*, the science which determines the right use of any faculty of cognition: as, pure logic is the *canon* of the formal use of the understanding and reason; transcendental analytics is the *canon* of the use of the understanding a priori, and so on.—**12.** In *phar.*, a rule for compounding medicines.—**13.** In *Gr. hymnology*, a hymn consisting normally of a succession of nine odes, but usually of eight (sometimes of only three or four), the second being omitted, except in Lent, the numbers of the third, fourth, etc., however, remaining unaltered. See *ode*, *tetraodion*, *triodion*.—**14†.** Annual charge for use of land; rent; a quit-rent.—**15.** In *printing*, a large text printing-type, in size about 17½ lines to the linear foot: so called from its early employment in printing the canon of the mass and the service-books of the church.—**Ancyrene canons.** See *Ancyrene*.—**Apostolic canons.** See *apostolic*.—**Boole's canon**, in *math.*, a certain rule according to which a differential equation can be integrated if certain sufficient but not necessary conditions are fulfilled.—**Canon cancrizans.** See *cancrizans*.—**Canon law**, rules or laws relating to faith, morals, and discipline, enjoined on the members of any church communion by its lawful ecclesiastical authority; specifically, a collection of rules of ecclesiastical order and discipline embodied in the Corpus Juris Canonici (body of canon law). It is a compilation from the canons of councils, the decrees of the popes and fathers, and the decretals and canonical replies made to questions put at various times to the Roman pontiffs. The principal parts of which it consists are the Decretum, or collection of decrees made by Gratian A. D. 1151, and the decretals of Gregory IX., to which are added the decretals of Boniface VIII., the Clementine constitutions, and the books called the Extravagantes of John xxii. and the Extravagantes Communes. The canon law of the Church of England consists of canons passed in national and provincial synods and foreign canons adopted by custom and common law. The canon law of the Greek Church is embodied in the collections called the Syntagma Canonum, Nomocanon, and Synagoge Canonum of Photius. See *nomocanon*.—**Canon lawyer**, a person versed in the canon law.

Ovid was not only a fine poet, but (as a man may speak) a great *Canon lawyer*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 85.

Canon of Lysippus, in *Gr. art*, a system of typical proportions for the human body, based upon the works of the sculptor Lysippus of Sicyon. Lysippus made the head smaller than his predecessors, and sought to express a strongly marked muscular development.—**Canon of Polycletus**, in *Gr. art*, the system of typical proportions for the human body elaborated by the sculptor Polycletus, or deduced from his works. It is held to be particularly illustrated in his figure called the *doryphorus* (which see).—**Canons of inheritance**, in *law*, rules directing the descent of real property.—**Circular canon**, in *music*: (*a*) A canon whose subject returns into itself; an infinite or perpetual canon. (*b*) A canon whose subject ends in a key one semitone above that in which it began, so that twelve repetitions traverse the circle of keys.—**Enigmatical canon, canon ænigmaticus, riddle canon**, in *old music*, a canon in which one part was written out in full and the number of parts was given; the remaining parts were to be written out by the student in accordance with the requirements of an enigmatical inscription written upon the music. See *inscription*.—**Perpetual canon**, in *music*, a canon so constructed that it may be repeated any number of times without break in time or rhythm.—**Syn.** *Ordinance*, *Regulation*, etc. See *law*[1].

canon[2] (kan′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *canon*, *canoun*, *canun*, assibilated *chanoun*, < OF. *canone*, assibilated *chanone*, *chanoinne*, F. *chanoine* = Pr. *canonge* = Sp. *canónigo* = Pg. *conego* = It. *canonico* = AS. *canonic*, ME. *kanunk* = MD. *kanonick*, D. *kanoniek* = late MHG. *kanonike*, G. *canonich*, now usually *canonicus*, = Icel. *kanoki*, *kanuki* = Sw. *kanik*, also *kanonicus*, = Dan. *kannik* = Russ. *kanonikŭ*, < LL. ML. *canonicus* (also *canonius*), a canon or prebendary (prop. adj., pertaining to the rules or institutes of the church canonical: see *canonic*, *canonical*), later also (ML.) simply *canon* (LGr. *κανών*, a canon, prebendary), < L. *canon*, < Gr. *κανών*, a rule: see *canon*[1].] A dignitary who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church; a member of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church. In the Roman Catholic Church in England and elsewhere canons were formerly divided into three classes, *regular*, *secular*, and *honorary*. The *regular canons* lived in monasteries, and added the profession of vows to their other duties. *Secular* or *lay canons* did not live in monasteries, but they kept the canonical hours. *Honorary canons* were not obliged to keep the hours. The name *foreign canons* was given to such as did not officiate in their canonries: opposed to *mansionary* or *residentiary canons*. Canons of the English cathedrals must be in residence for three months each year. Collectively, with the dean at their head, they form the chapter. There are also canons of a lower grade, called *minor canons*, who assist in performing the daily choral service in the cathedral. *Honorary canons* may also be appointed, but receive no emolument.

In the Chirche of Seynt Sepulchre was wont to ben *Chanouns* of the ordre of seynt Augustyn, and hadden a Priour: but the Patriark was here Sovereygne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 79.

Because they were enrolled in the list of clergy belonging to the church to which they became associated, the cathedral and collegiate clergy of the higher grades continued to be, and are yet, called *canons*. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 83.

cañon (kan′yọn; Sp. kän-yōn′), *n.* [Also, as English, *canyon*, the *ny* transliterating the Spanish *ñ*: Sp. *cañón*, tube, pipe, conduit, aug. of *caño*, a tube, gutter.] The name given throughout the Cordilleran region of the United States to any rather narrow valley with more or less precipitous sides; also a defile, ravine, or gorge. This use of the word *cañon* is peculiar to the United States, it being rare in Mexico, and not at all known in Spain or in Spanish South America. The word used in Spain and the Argentine Republic is *cañada*; in Peru, *quebrada*; and in Chile, *garganta*. A small and steep cañon, called in English *ravine*, *gorge*, or *gulch*, is known in Spain and Spanish America as *barranca* and *quiebra*. A cañon is a valley in its young stage of development; the work of erosion there exhibited is great and impressive, but it is small in comparison with that accomplished in many regions where the valleys have reached an old stage of development.

★**cañon** (kan′yọn), *v. i.* [Also *canyon*. See *cañon*, *n.*] To enter a defile or gorge: said of a stream. [Western U. S.]

canon-bit (kan′ọn-bit), *n.* Same as *cannon*, 3.

canon-bone, *n.* See *cannon-bone*.

canoness (kan′ọn-es), *n.* [< ML. *canonissa* (> F. *chanoinesse*), a fem. form of *canon*: see *canon*[2] and *-ess*.] *Eccles.*, a member of a community of women living under a rule, but not obliged to make any vows or to renounce the world.

There are in popish countries women they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

canonial†, *a.* [< ME. *canoniel*, < ML. as if **canonialis*, < *canonia*, a canonicate, < *canon*, a canon: see *canon*[2].] Same as *canonical*.

★**canonic** (ka-non′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *canonicus*, pertaining to a canon or rule, esp. (in ML.) to the Scriptural or ecclesiastical canons, < Gr.

κανονικός, < *κανών* (*κανον-*), > L. *canon*, a rule, etc.: see *canon*[1] and *canon*[2].] **I.** *a.* Same as *canonical*.

You are my learned and *canonic* neighbour.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 3.

Canonic imitation, in *music*, the exact or methodical imitation of one voice-part by another. See *canon*[1], 8.

II. *n.* [Gr. *τὸ κανονικόν*, neut. of *κανονικός*: see above.] In the *Epicurean philosophy*, a name for logic, considered as supplying a norm or rule to which reasoning has to conform.

★**canonical** (ka-non'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [As *canonic* + *-al*. Cf. ML. *canonicalis*, pertaining to a canon, < *canonicus*, a canon or prebendary: see *canon*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or constituting a canon or rule; accepted as a norm or rule: as, *canonical* writings.

The term *canonical* signified normal, as constituting a rule and source of faith, or it was used as a synonym of authorized, or approved in this character.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 573.

2. Forming a part of the sacred canon. See *canon*[1], 3.—**3.** Conformed or conforming to rule; fixed or determined by rule; specifically, regulated by or in accordance with the canons of the church; authorized: as, *canonical* age; *canonical* hours.

These two prelates [Giso of Wells and Walter of Hereford], having doubts about the *canonical* competency of Archbishop Stigand, went to Nicolas II. in 1061, and received consecration at his hands.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 704.

We have one [successful epic] here, subdivided into ten distinct poems, each of which suits the *canonical* requirement, and may be read at a single sitting.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 177.

Canonical age. See *age*.—**Canonical books**, or **canonical Scriptures**, those books or writings which are received by the church as the rule of faith and practice. (See *apocrypha*, 2.)—**Canonical dissection**, in *math.*, a standard mode of cutting up a Riemann's surface.—**Canonical epistles**, an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called *general* or *catholic*. They are the epistles of Peter, John, James, and Jude.—**Canonical form**, in *alg.*, the simplest form to which a quantic can be reduced without loss of generality. Thus, a binary quantic of the $(2m + 1)$th degree can be expressed as the sum of $m + 1$ powers.—**Canonical hours**, certain stated times of the day, fixed by ecclesiastical laws, appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. In the Roman Catholic Church the canonical hours are the seven periods of daily prayer, viz., matins (consisting of nocturns with lauds), prime, terce, sext, nones, evensong or vespers, and complin. In England the same name is also sometimes given to the hours from eight o'clock in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, before and after which marriage cannot be legally performed in a parish church without a special license.—**Canonical letters**, letters formerly interchanged by the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics.—**Canonical life**, the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community. It was less rigid than the monastic life.—**Canonical obedience**, the obedience, as regulated by the canons, of an ecclesiastic of lower rank to his superior, as of a presbyter to his bishop.—**Canonical punishments**, such punishments as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, etc.—**Canonical scholar**, a scholar in a cathedral school who is supported upon an episcopal foundation.—**Canonical sins**, in the ancient church, those sins for which capital punishment was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, etc.

II. *n. pl.* [Cf. ML. *canonicæ vestes*, canonicals.] The dress or habit prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they officiate; hence, the prescribed official costume or decoration of any functionary, as, in English usage, the pouch on the gown of an M.D., the coif of a serjeant-at-law, the lambskin on the hood of a B. A., the strings of an Oxford undergraduate, the tippet on a barrister's gown, proctors' and subproctors' tippets, etc.

An ecclesiastic in full *canonicals*. *Macaulay*.

canonically (ka-non'i-kal-i), *adv.* In conformity with a canon or rule; specifically, in conformity with, or in the manner prescribed by, the canons of a church: as, "*canonically* admitted bishops." *Bp. Bale*, Apology, p. 23.

canonicalness (ka-non'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being canonical.

The *canonicalness* of the Apostolic Constitutions.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1711.

canonicate (ka-non'i-kāt), *n.* [= F. *canonicat*, < ML. **canonicatus*, n., office of a canon; cf. *canonicatus*, pp. of *canonicare*, make a canon, < *canonicus*, a canon: see *canonic*, *canon*[2].] The office of a canon; a canonry.

canonicity (kan-o-nis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *canonicité*, < ML. **canonicita(t-)s*, < *canonicus*, canonical.] The quality of being canonical; canonicalness.

The *canonicity*, that is, the divine authority, of the books of the New Testament.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doct., iii. 4.

canonisation, canonise, etc. See *canonization*, *canonize*, etc.

canonism (kan'on-izm), *n.* [< *canon*[1] + *-ism*.] ★Adherence to canon or rule.

canonist (kan'on-ist), *n.* [= F. *canoniste*; < *canon*[1] + *-ist*.] One skilled in ecclesiastical or canon law.

He must be a *canonist*: that is to say, one that is brought up in the study of the pope's laws and decrees.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

West and Clark, the Bishops of Ely and of Bath, . . . were both celebrated *canonists* and devoted adherents of the old religion. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

All through the Middle Ages the lawyer who was avowedly a priest held his own against the lawyer who professed to be a layman; and ours [England] is the only country in which, owing to the peculiar turn of our legal history, it is difficult to see that, on the whole, the *canonist* exercised as much influence on the course of legal development as the legist or civilian.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 27.

canonistic (kan-o-nis'tik), *a.* [< *canonist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to canonists.

They became the apt scholars of this *canonistic* exposition. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

canonizant (ka-non'i-zant), *n.* [< *canonize* + *-ant*[1].] In *math.*, a certain covariant used in reducing quantics to the canonical forms. The canonizant of a quantic of odd order is the catalecticant of the penultimate emanant. Thus, the canonizant of the quantic $(a, b, c, d, e, f)(x, y)^5$ is

$$\begin{matrix} ax+by, & bx+cy, & cx+dy \\ bx+cy, & cx+dy, & dx+ey \\ cx+dy, & dx+ey, & ex+fy. \end{matrix}$$

canonizate† (ka-non'i-zāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *canonizatus*, pp. of *canonizare*, canonize: see *canonize*.] To canonize.

canonization (kan″on-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *canonisation*, < ML. *canonizare*, canonize: see *canonize*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the act of enrolling a beatified person among the saints. See *beatification*. Originally each bishop was accustomed to declare that particular deceased persons should be regarded as saints; but the exercise of this power was gradually assumed by the popes, who since 1179 have exercised the exclusive right of canonization. In order to canonization, it must be shown that two miracles have been wrought by the candidate before beatification, and two more after it by his intercession. The pope, on application, resumes the case of the beatified person, with the view of testing his qualifications for the higher rank which is claimed for him. A secret consistory is summoned, at which three cardinals are appointed to inquire into the matter, who make their report at a second private meeting. In the third, which is a public consistory, one person, called the *advocatus diaboli*, or devil's advocate, attacks the person to be canonized, raises doubts as to the miracles said to have been wrought by him, and exposes any want of formality in the procedure; while another person, called *advocatus Dei*, or God's advocate, supports his claim. Lastly, a fourth consistory is held, in which the votes of the prelates are taken for or against the canonization. If a plurality of votes are cast in favor of the candidate, the pope announces the day appointed for the ceremony, which takes place at St. Peter's. Also spelled *canonisation*.

canonize (kan'on-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canonized*, ppr. *canonizing*. [= F. *canoniser*, < ML. *canonizare*, canonize, put into the canon or catalogue of the saints, < *canon*, a canon, catalogue of the saints, etc.: see *canon*[1].] **1.** To enroll officially in the canon or catalogue of the saints; declare to be a saint; regard as a saint. See *canonization*.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to Pope Julius, to *canonize* King Henry VI. for a saint. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

The best of them will never be *canonized* for a saint when she's dead. *Goldsmith*, Good-Natured Man, i.

And has a Champion risen in arms to try
His Country's virtue, fought, and breathes no more;
Him in their hearts the people *canonize*.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 32.

2. To admit into the canon, as of Scripture. [Rare.]

Bathsheba was so wise a woman that some of her counsels are *canonized* for divine. *Bp. Hall*, David's End.

3. To embody in canons. [Rare.]

Planting our faith one while in the old convocation house; and another while in the chapel at Westminster; when all the faith and religion that shall be there *canonized* is not sufficient without plain convincement, and the charity of patient instruction. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 55.

Also spelled *canonise*.

canonizer (kan'on-ī-zėr), *n.* One who canonizes. Also spelled *canoniser*.

canonly† (kan'on-li), *a.* [< *canon*[1] + *-ly*[1].] According to the canon; canonically.

canonry (kan'on-ri), *n.*; pl. *canonries* (-riz). [< *canon*[2] + *-ry*.] The benefice filled by a canon.

The patronage of the *canonries* was secured to the Archbishop of York by the Act 13 and 14 Vict., c. 98, s. 25.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 479.

canons† (kan'onz), *n. pl.* See *cannon*, *n.*, 7.

canonship (kan'on-ship), *n.* [< *canon*[2] + *-ship*.] The position or office of canon; canonry.

canon-wise† (kan'on-wīz), *a.* Versed in the canon law: as, "*canon-wise* prelate," *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

cañon-wren (kan'yon-ren), *n.* A bird of the family *Troglodytidæ* and genus *Catherpes*, as



Cañon-wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*).

C. mexicanus: so called from its frequenting cañons. *Coues*. See *Catherpes*.

canooskie (ka-nös'ki), *n.* A local name in Alaska of the crested auklet, *Simorhynchus cristatellus*. *H. W. Elliott*.

can-opener (kan'ō″pn-ėr), *n.* An implement for cutting open one end of a sealed tin can.

Canopic (ka-nō'pik), *a.* [< L. *Canopicus*, < *Canopus*: see *Canopus*.] Of or pertaining to Canopus, an ancient city of Egypt. Also written *Canobic*. —**Canopic vases**, vases of a special type, with tops in the form of heads of human beings or divinities, used in ancient Egypt to hold the entrails of embalmed bodies, four being provided for each body. They were made in large numbers at Canopus, whence their name. Their form is



Etruscan Canopic Vases.

that of a reversed truncated cone rounded off above hemispherically, with the opening in the top, which is closed by the head as a lid. Their material is generally terra-cotta, but frequently some valuable stone. The name is also given to vases of similar form containing the ashes of the dead found in Etruscan tombs of the eighth and seventh centuries B. C. The Etruscan examples have handles, and bear human arms as well as the head, represented either in low relief along the body of the vase, or in complete relief, and sometimes articulated to the handles.

Against the walls [of the mummy-chamber] were piled . . . libation jars of bronze and terra cotta, and *canopic vases* of precious Lycopolitan alabaster.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 187.

Canopus (ka-nō'pus), *n.* [L., the brightest star in the constellation Argo, named from *Canopus*, < Gr. *Κάνωπος*, earlier *Κάνωβος*, a town in Lower Egypt.] The brightest star but one in the heavens, one magnitude brighter than Arcturus and only half a magnitude fainter than Sirius. It is situated in one of the steering-paddles of Argo, about 35° south of Sirius and about the same distance east of Achenar; it is of a white or yellowish color, and is conspicuous in Florida in winter. Astronomers call it *α* or *alpha Argus*, or *α* or *alpha Carinæ*. See cut under *Argo*.

★**canopy** (kan'ō-pi), *n.*; pl. *canopies* (-piz). [Early mod. E. also *canapy*, *canapie*; = D. *kanapee* = G. *canapee*, *kanapee*, a canopied couch, sofa, < F. *canapé* (after It.), prop. *conopée* (Cotgrave) = OPg. *ganapé* = Sp. Pg. *canape* = It. *canope* = Wall. *canapeu*, a canopy, canopied couch, < ML. *canapeum*, *canapeium*, *canapium*, *canopium*, prop. *conopeum*, a mosquito-net, a tent, pavilion, < Gr. *κωνωπεῖον*, *κωνωπεών*, an Egyptian bed with mosquito-curtains, a pavilion, < *κώνωψ* (*κωνωπ-*), a gnat, mosquito, perhaps an accom. of a foreign (Egyptian?) word, but appar. 'cone-faced,' as if from some fancied likeness to a cone, < *κῶνος*, a cone, + *ὤψ*, face: see *cone* and *optic*.] **1.** In general, any suspended covering

that serves as a protection or shelter, as an awning, the tester of a bed, or the like; especially, an ornamental covering of cloth suspended on posts over a throne or the seat of a high dignitary, or any covering of cloth so disposed.

He was escorted by the military of the city under a royal *canopy* borne by the deputies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

2. In specific figurative use, the sky: as, anywhere under the *canopy*, or the *canopy* of heaven.

But, of what substance shall I, after thee
(O Matchless Maker), make Heav'ns *Canapey?*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas, Weeks, i. 2.

And now
The forest's solemn *canopies* were changed
For the uniform and lightsome evening sky.
Shelley, Alastor.

3. In *arch.*, a decorative hood or cover supported or suspended over an altar, throne, chair of state, pulpit, and the like; also the ornamented projecting head of a niche or tabernacle. The label-molding or dripstone which surrounds the head of a door or window, if ornamented, is also called a canopy.



Canopy.
Portal of the church of St. Père-sous-Vézelay, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

4. *Naut.*: (*a*) A light awning over the sternsheets of a boat. (*b*) The brass framework over a hatch.—**5.** A large smoke-bell. See *smoke-bell. Car-Builder's Dict.*

canopy (kan′ō-pi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canopied*, ppr. *canopying*. [< *canopy*, *n.*] To cover with a canopy, or as with a canopy.

Trees . . .
Which erst from heat did *canopy* the herd.
Shak., Sonnets, xii.

Canopied with golden clouds. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiii.

A bank
With ivy *canopied*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 544.

Beneath thy pinions *canopy* my head. *Keats.*

canoræ (ka-nō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *aves*, birds: see *Aves*) of L. *canorus:* see *canorous.*] The singing birds. See *Cantatores* and *Cantores.*

canorous (ka-nō′rus), *a.* [< L. *canorus*, singing, musical, < *canere*, sing: see *cant*[2].] Musical; tuneful. [Rare.]

Birds that are *canorous* . . . are of little throats and short necks. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

The Latin has given us most of our *canorous* words, only they must not be confounded with merely sonorous ones, still less with phrases that, instead of supplementing the sense, encumber it.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 75.

canorously (ka-nō′rus-li), *adv.* Melodiously; tunefully.

canorousness (ka-nō′rus-nes), *n.* Musicalness.

Spenser . . . chooses his language for its rich *canorousness* rather than for intensity of meaning.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 184.

canous†, *a.* [< L. *canus*, white, hoary, esp. of the gray hair of the aged.] Hoary; gray.

cansh (kansh), *n.* A small mow of corn, or a small pile of fagots, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

canstick† (kan′stik), *n.* A contraction of *candlestick.*

I had rather hear a brazen *canstick* turn'd.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

canstow†. An old abbreviation of *canst thou.*

cant[1] (kant), *n.* [= D. *kant*, border, edge, side, ★brink, margin, corner, = OFries. *kant* (in comp.), side, = MLG. *kant*, *kante*, LG. *kqnte* (> G. *kante* = mod. Icel. *kantr* = Dan. Sw. *kant*), border, edge, margin, prob. < OF. *cant*, corner, angle, = Sp. Pg. It. *canto*, side, edge, corner, angle, < ML. *cantus*, side, corner. Of uncertain and prob. various origin: (1) in part, like W. *cant*, the rim of a circle, < L. *canthus*, ML. *cantus*, *contus*, the tire of a wheel (in ML. also explained as the nave or spokes of a wheel, in L. also poet. a wheel); cf. Gr. *κανθός*, the felly of a wheel (a late word, perhaps due to the L., which was, according to Quintilian, a barbarous Hispanian or African word); (2) cf. Gr. *κανθός*, the corner of the eye (see *canthus*); (3) cf. OBulg. *kantŭ* = Bulg. *kŭt* = Sloven. *kót* = Serv. *kut* = Bohem. *kout* = Pol. *kant* = Russ. *kutŭ* = Lett. *kante*, a corner. In some senses the noun is from the verb. Hence, *cantle*, *canton*[1].] **1**†. A corner; an angle; a niche.

The . . . principal person in the temple was Irene or Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant.*
B. Jonson, Coronation Entertainment.

2. The corner of a field.—**3.** An external or salient angle: as, a six-canted bolt, that is, one of six *cants*, or of which the head has six angles.—**4.** One of the segments forming a side piece in the head of a cask.—**5.** A ship's timber or frame near the bow or stern whose plane makes an acute angle with the vertical longitudinal plane of the vessel. [Eng.]—**6.** A log that has received two side cuts in a sawmill and is ready for the next cut.—**7.** An inclination from a horizontal line; a sloping, slanting, or tilted position.

When the berg first came in contact with the ship, a large tongue of ice below the water was forced under the bows of the vessel, raising her somewhat, and with the help of the wind giving her a *cant.*
C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 245.

8. A toss, thrust, or push with a sudden jerk: as, to give a ball a *cant.*—**9.** In *whale-fishing*, a cut in a whale between the neck and fins. *E. D.*

cant[1] (kant), *v.* [= D. *kanten*, cut off an angle, square, = G. *kanten*, cant, tilt, = Sw. *kanta*, bevel, = LG. freq. *kanteln*, *kantern*, turn over, tilt, *af-kanteln*, cut off an angle, = Dan. *kantre*, upset, capsize, cant; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put or set at an angle; tilt or move from a horizontal line: as, to *cant* or *cant up* a plank; to *cant over* a pail or cask.—**2.** *Naut.*, to turn (something) so that it is no longer fair and square; give (a ship) an inclination to one side, as in preparing her to be careened.—**3.** To set upon edge, as a stone.—**4.** To throw with a sudden jerk; toss: as, to *cant* a ball.

The sheltie *canted* its rider into the little brook.
Scott, Pirate.

5. To cut off an angle of, as of a square piece of timber.

II. *intrans.* To tilt or incline; have a slant.

The table is made to *cant* as usual, being clamped in position by a nut screwed up against a quadrant underneath. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 963.

cant[2] (kant), *v.* [First at the end of the 16th century; usually referred to L. *cantare* (> ult. E. *chant*, q. v.), sing (in form a freq. of *canere*, pp. *cantus*, sing, from a root represented in E. by the noun *hen*, q. v.), in eccl. use (ML.) also perform mass or divine service, and, as a noun, an anniversary service for the dead, alms, esp. when given as an anniversary observance (see *cant*[2], *n.* and *a.*). The word *cant* may thus have become associated with beggars; but there may have been also an allusion to a perfunctory performance of divine service, and hence a hypocritical use of religious phrases.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To speak with a whining voice or in an affected or assumed tone; assume a particular tone and manner of speaking for the purpose of exciting compassion, as in begging; hence, to beg.

You are resolved to *cant*, then? where, Savil,
Shall your scene lie?
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

2. To make pharisaical, hypocritical, or whining pretensions to goodness; affect piety without sincerity; sham holiness.

I could not *cant* of creed or prayer.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 18.

3. To talk in a certain special jargon; use the words and phraseology peculiar to a particular sect, party, profession, and the like.

A merry Greek, and *cants* in Latin comely.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

The Doctor here,
When he discourseth of dissection,
Of vena cava and of vena porta,
Of miseraics and the mesenterium,
What does he else but *cant?*
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

II. *trans.* To use as a conventional phraseology or jargon.

Is it so difficult for a man to *cant* some one or more of the good old English cants which his father and grandfather *canted* before him, that he must learn, in the schools of the Utilitarians, a new sleight of tongue, to make fools clap and wise men sneer?
Macaulay, On West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

★ **cant**[2] (kant), *n.* and *a.* [< *cant*[2], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A whining or singing manner of speech; specifically, the whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms.—**2.** The language or jargon spoken by gipsies, thieves, professional beggars, or the like, and containing many words different from ordinary English; a kind of slang or argot.—**3.** The words and phrases peculiar to or characteristic of a sect, party, or profession; the dialect of a class, sect, or set of people: used in an unfavorable sense.

Of all the *cants* which are canted in this canting world, though the *cant* of hypocrites may be the worst, the *cant* of criticism is the most tormenting.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

The *cant* of party, school, and sect
Provoked at times his honest scorn.
Whittier, My Namesake.

4. A pretentious or insincere assumption, in speech, of a religious character; an ostentatious or insincere use of solemn or religious phraseology.

That he [Richard Cromwell] was a good man, he evinced by proofs more satisfactory than deep groans or long sermons, by humility and suavity when he was at the height of human greatness, and by cheerful resignation under cruel wrongs and misfortunes; but the *cant* then common in every guard-room gave him a disgust which he had not always the prudence to conceal. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

Supplied with *cant* the lack of Christian grace.
Whittier, Daniel Neall.

Hence—**5.** Any insincerity or conventionality in speech, especially insincere assumption or conventional pretense of enthusiasm for high thoughts or aims.

But enthusiasm, once cold, can never be warmed over into anything better than *cant.*
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 157.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Cant*, *Slang*, *Colloquialism.* *Cant* belongs to a class; *slang* to no one class, except where it is specified: as, college *slang*; parliamentary *slang.* *Slang* is generally over-vivid in metaphor and threadbare from use, and is often vulgar or ungrammatical; *cant* may be correct, but unintelligible to those outside of the class concerned. *Cant* has also the meaning of insincere or conventional use of religious or other set phrases, as above. A *colloquialism* is simply an expression that belongs to common conversation, but is considered too homely for refined speech or for writing.

The *Cant* or flash language, or thieves' jargon, was scarcely known even by name in the United States until . . . some forty years ago. *Science*, V. 380.

The use of *slang*, or cheap generic terms, as a substitute for differentiated specific expressions, is at once a sign and a cause of mental atrophy.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 275.

Colloquialisms have a place in certain departments of literature, namely, familiar and humorous writing, but in grave compositions they are objectionable.
J. De Mille, Rhetoric, § 270.

II. *a.* Of the nature of cant or jargon.

The affectation of some late authors to introduce and multiply *cant* words is the most ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

cant[3] (kant), *n.* [Said to be vagabonds' slang. Cf. ML. *cantare*, pl. *cantaria*, alms: see *cant*[2], *v.*] Something given in charity. *Imp. Dict.*

cant[4] (kant), *n.* [Short for OF. *encant*, F. *encan* = Pr. *enquant*, *encant* = OSp. *encante* = It. *incanto* (ML. *incantum*, *incantus*, *inquantus*), an auction, orig. a call for bids at an auction, < L. *in quantum*, for how much? See *quantum*, *quantity*, etc.] An auction; sale by auction. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

Numbers of these tenants are now offering to sell their leases by *cant.* *Swift*, Hist. Eng., Wm. II.

cant[4] (kant), *v. t.* [< *cant*[4], *n.* Cf. equiv. ML. *incantare*, *inquantare.*] **1.** To sell by auction.

Is it not the general method of landlords to . . . *cant* their land to the highest bidder?
Swift, Against the Bishops.

2†. To enhance or increase, as by competitive bidding at an auction. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

When two monks were outvying each other in *canting* the price of an abbey, he [William Rufus] observed a third at some distance, who said never a word: the king demanded why he would not offer; the monk said he was poor, and besides would give nothing if he were ever so rich; the king replied, Then you are the fittest person to have it, and immediately gave it him.
Swift, Hist. Eng., Wm. II.

cant[5] (kant), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *canty*; < ME. *cant*, *kant*, *kaunt*, bold, brave; origin obscure.] Bold; strong; hearty; lusty. Now usually *canty* (which see).

And Nestor anon, with a nowmber grete
Of knightes & *cant* men, cairyt him with
Lyuely to his londe, & leuyt hym noght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3573.

The king of Beme was *cant* and kene,
Bot there he left both play and pride.
Minot, Poems, p. 30.

cant[5] (kant), *v. i.* [E. dial., < *cant*[5], *a.*] To recover or mend; grow strong.

can't (känt or kant). A colloquial contraction of *cannot.*

Cantab. (kan′tab). **1.** An abbreviation of the Latin adjective *Cantabrigiensis* (see *Cantabri-*

gian): as, John Jones, M. A. *Cantab.* (that is, Master of Arts of Cambridge University).—2. [As a noun.] A member or graduate of the University of Cambridge in England.

The rattle-pated trick of a young *cantab.* *Scott.*

Cantabs are sketched in a series of Academical portraits, and University life then was apparently much the same as it is now. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 65.

3. [As an adjective.] Of or belonging to the University of Cambridge.

How oft the *Cantab* supper, host and guest,
Would echo helpless laughter to your jest!
Tennyson, To the Rev. W. H. Brookfield.

cantabank (kan'ta-bangk), *n.* [A pl. *cantabanqui* is cited in Halliwell; < It. *cantambanco*, formerly *cantinbanco* (Florio), a mountebank, a ballad-singer, lit. one who sings on a bench, < *cantare*, sing, + *in*, on, + *banco*, bench: see *cant*[2], *in*[1], *bank*[2]. Cf. *mountebank*, *saltimbanco*.] A strolling singer; a common ballad-singer: used in contempt. [Rare.]

He was no tavern *cantabank* that made it,
But a squire minstrel of your Highness' court.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., iii. 2.

★**cantabile** (kän-tä'bē-le), *a.* [It., < L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung: see *cantable*.] In *music*, executed in the style of a song; flowing; sustained; lyrical.

cantable†, *a.* [< L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung, < *cantare*, sing: see *cant*[2]. Cf. *chantable*.] That may be sung. *Bailey*, 1727.

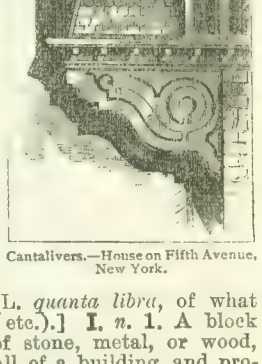
Cantabrian (kan-tā'bri-an), *a.* [L. *Cantabria*, Cantabria, in northern Spain.] Pertaining to the Cantabri, an ancient people of northern Spain, or to Cantabria, the region formerly inhabited by them.

Cantabrigian (kan-ta-brij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Cantabrigiensis*, pertaining to Cambridge, < *Cantabrigia*, Cambridge.] I. *a.* Relating to Cambridge, England, or to its university. Also incorrectly spelled *Cantabridgian*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant or a native of Cambridge.—2. A student or graduate of Cambridge University. Abbreviated *Cantab.*

Cantabrigically (kan-ta-brij'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of the students in Cambridge University. [Humorous and rare.]

cantaliver, cantilever (kan'ta-liv-ėr, kan'ti-lev-ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *cantiliver*, *cantalever*, *canteliver*; a reduction, simulating a Latin form, of **cantle-lever*, < *cantle*, a corner, corner-piece, + *lever*, one of the supports of the timbers of a roof. Being a technical word involving two vernacular terms in senses not generally known, the origin was not recognized among architects, and the word, with its two adjacent l's run together, was spelled in a Latin fashion, leading to several false etymologies (L. *quanta libra*, of what weight or balance, etc.).] I. *n.* 1. A block or large bracket of stone, metal, or wood, framed into the wall of a building, and projecting from it, to support a molding, a balcony, eaves, etc. Cantalivers serve the same end as modillions and brackets, but are not so regularly applied.



Cantalivers.—House on Fifth Avenue, New York.

Candilivers about eighteen inches deep and eight inches broad. *Primatt*, City and C. Build., p. 71. *N. E. D.*

2. One of two long brackets or arms projecting toward each other from opposite banks or piers, serving to form a bridge when united directly or by a girder.

A combination of two *cantilevers* with a central girder. *American*, IV. 70. *N. E. D.*

II. *a.* Formed on the principle of the cantaliver, or with the use of cantalivers.—**Cantaliver bridge**. See *bridge*[1].

cantaloup (kan'ta-lōp or -lōp), *n.* [Also written *cantaloupe*, *cantaleup*, *canteloup*, *canteloupe*, etc.; < F. *cantaloup*, < It. *cantalupo*, a cantaloup, so called from *Cantalupo*, a town in Italy where it was first grown in Europe.] A variety of muskmelon, somewhat ellipsoidal in shape, ribbed, of pale-green or yellow color, and of a delicate flavor.

cantankerosity (kan-tang-ke-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< *cantankerous* + *-ity*.] Cantankerousness. [Humorous.]

Sir, the gentleman from South Carolina made a speech; and if I may be allowed to coin a word, I will say it had more *cantankerosity* in it than any speech I ever heard on this floor.
A. Burlingame, Speech in House of Repr., June 21, 1856.

cantankerous (kan-tang'ke-rus), *a.* [Prop. dial., with suffix *-ous*, < E. dial. *cantanker*, **contanker*, a corruption (by assimilation of adjacent syllables) of ME. *conteckour*, *contekour*, prob. also **contackour*, **contakour*, a quarrelsome person, < *conteck*, *contack*, *contek*, *contak*, contention, quarreling: see *conteck*, *conteckour*.] Given to or marked by ill-tempered contradiction or opposition; contradictory; mulish; contentious; cross; waspish; ill-natured: as, "a *cantankerous* humour," *Thackeray*. [Colloq.]

There's not a more bitter *cantankerous* toad in all Christendom. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

I hope, Mr. Falkland, as there are three of us come on purpose for the game, you won't be so *cantankerous* as to spoil the party by sitting out. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

cantankerously (kan-tang'ke-rus-li), *adv.* In a cantankerous manner; ill-naturedly; waspishly; crossly. [Colloq.]

cantankerousness (kan-tang'ke-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cantankerous; ill-tempered opposition; crossness; waspishness. [Colloq.]

By all means tell the truth, we reply, but we refuse to believe that the truth is to be found in *cantankerousness*. *London Times*, Aug. 14, 1863.

cantar, kantar (kan'tär), *n.* [= It. *cantaro* = Bulg. *kantar* = Serv. *kantar*, < Turk. *qantār* (*kantār*), < Ar. *qintār*, a hundredweight, quintal (> It. *quintale* = Sp. Pg. Pr. F. *quintal*, > E. *kintal*, *quintal*, q. v.), < L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred (pounds, feet, years, etc.): see *centenary*, *centner*, and *quintal*, all ult. doublets of *cantar*.] An Arabian and Turkish unit of weight, a hundred rotls or pounds. Many different rotls are in use in Mohammedan countries, for different commodities, and each has its cantar. The cantar thus varies from 95 pounds avoirdupois (Abyssinia) to 880 pounds (the great cantar of Aleppo). The cantar of Constantinople is 124.65 pounds (but the metric cantar or quintal of 110 pounds is displacing it), that of Smyrna 127.43 pounds.

cantara (kän'tä-rä), *n.* [< Sp. *cántara* = Pg. *cantara*, also *cantaro*, a liquid measure (see def.), < *cantara*, *cantaro* = It. *cantaro*, a jar or pitcher, < L. *cantharus*, a drinking-vessel: see *cantharus*.] In Spain and Portugal, same as *arroba*.

cantata (kan-tä'tä), *n.* [It., < *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing: see *cant*[2].] Originally, a musical recitation of a short drama or story in verse by one person, without action, accompanied by a single instrument, and later with airs or melodies interspersed; now, a choral composition, either sacred in the manner of an oratorio, but shorter, or secular, as a lyric drama or story adapted to music, but not intended to be acted.

Cantate (kan-tā'tē), *n.* [L., 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *cantare*, sing: see *cant*[2].] The ninety-eighth psalm, so called from the first words in Latin, *Cantate* (O sing), more fully *Cantate Domino* (Sing ye unto the Lord). It is appointed in the Book of Common Prayer to be used as a canticle after the first lesson at Evening Prayer, except when it is read in the ordinary course of the Psalter on the nineteenth day of the month. In the English book it is the alternate of the *Magnificat*. In the American book it has the *Bonum est confiteri* as its alternate, and is itself, since 1886, an alternate of the *Magnificat*.

cantation† (kan-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cantatio(n-)*, < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*, sing: see *cant*[2].] A singing. *Cockeram*.

Cantatores (kan-ta-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cantator*, singer, < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*, sing: see *cant*[2].] In *ornith.*, a group of passerine perching birds, more or less nearly coextensive with *Passeres*, *Cantores*, or *Oscines*; the singing birds or songsters. In Macgillivray's system (1839), where the term is first technically used, the *Cantatores* are the fifth order of birds; the order as there constituted, however, is not exactly conterminous with any now recognized group of birds, but includes some heterogeneous non-oscine forms.

cantatory (kan'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **cantatorius*, < *cantator*, singer: see *Cantatores*.] Of or pertaining to singing or to singers. *Dr. S. Miller*. [Rare.]

cantatrice (kan'ta-trēs; It. pron. kän-tä-trē'che), *n.* [F. *cantatrice*, < It. *cantatrice*, < L. *cantatricem*, acc. of *cantatrix*, fem. of *cantator*, a singer: see *Cantatores*.] A female singer: applied especially to one who sings in opera or public concerts.

cant-block (kant'blok), *n.* A large block used in canting whales, that is, turning them over in flensing. *E. H. Knight.*

★**cant-board** (kant'bōrd), *n.* A division made in the conveyor-box of a flour-bolt to separate different grades.

cant-body (kant'bod″i), *n.* In *ship-building*, the portion of a vessel which contains the cant-frames.

The square body ends and the *cant-body* commences just where the angles between the level lines and square stations in the half-breadth plan begin to deviate greatly from right angles, or where a difficulty is found in obtaining suitable timber owing to the bevelling required. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 54.

cant-chisel (kant'chiz″el), *n.* A large strong chisel having a rib and the basil on one side.

cant-dog (kant'dog), *n.* 1. A hand-spike with a hook. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Same as *cant-hook*, 1. [Local, U. S.]

Wade, with his *cant-dog*, threw the hawser hard against the stump. *Holman Day*, King Spruce, p. 314.

canted (kan'ted), *a.* [< *cant*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having cants or angles: in *arch.*, applied to pillars, turrets, or towers the plan of which is a polygon.—2. Tilted to one side.

canteen (kan-tēn'), *n.* [Also *cantine*; < F. *cantine*, < It. *cantina*, a cellar, cave, grotto, = Sp. *cantina*; dim. of It. Sp. *canto*, a side, corner, angle: see *cant*[1].] 1. A sort of sutler's shop in barracks, camps, garrisons, etc.; a place in a military reservation where alcoholic drinks are sold to enlisted men, by permission of the military authorities.

2. A vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or liquor for drink. In the British army the canteen is a small vessel capable of containing 3 pints, which is carried by each soldier on the march, on foreign service, or in the field. In the United States army the regulation canteen is of tin, covered with a woolen fabric, is circular in shape, with sharp periphery and bulging sides like a double-convex lens, fitted with a cylindrical spout stopped by a cork, and holds about 3 pints; it is slung over the shoulder. A much larger kind, of the same materials, but with flat sides, and holding a gallon or more, is sometimes used, but not commonly carried on the person.

3. A square box, fitted up with compartments, in which British officers on foreign service pack a variety of articles, as spirit-bottles, tea and sugar, plates, knives, forks, etc.

cantelt, *n.* See *cantle*.

canteleup, canteloup, *n.* See *cantaloup*.

canter[1] (kan'tėr), *n.* [An abbr. of *Canterbury gallop*: see *gallop*.] 1. A moderate running pace of a horse; a moderate or easy gallop.

The *canter* is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot, though probably a more artificial pace. *Youatt*, The Horse, p. 547.

2. Figuratively, a brisk but easy movement of any kind; a running over or through; a run; a scamper.

A rapid *canter* in the "Times" over all the topics of the day. *Sir J. Stephen.*

To win in a canter, in *horse-racing*, to distance all the other horses so much that urging toward the end of the race is unnecessary; hence, figuratively, to overcome an opponent easily.

canter[1] (kan'tėr), *v.* [< *canter*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To move in a canter: said of horses.—2. To ride a cantering horse.

II. *trans.* To cause to canter.

canter[2] (kan'tėr), *n.* [< *cant*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who uses thieves' or beggars' cant; a rogue; a vagabond.

Jugglers and gypsies, all the sorts of *canters*, and colonies of beggars. *B. Jonson.*

Astrologers, soothsayers, *canters*, Gypsies, juglers. *Gaule*, Magastrom., 131. *N. E. D.*

2. One who talks cant, in any sense of the word; especially, a canting preacher; formerly a nickname of the Puritans.

You are the second part of the society of *canters*, outlaws to order and discipline, and the only privileged church-robbers of Christendom. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

On Whitsunday I went to the church (wch is a very faire one), and heard one of the *canters*, who dismiss'd the assembly rudely and without any blessing. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 4, 1652.

The days when he [Lauderdale] was a *canter* and a rebel. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., I. 213.

canterbury (kan'tėr-ber-i), *n.* [< *Canterbury* (a city of England), in AS. *Cantwaraburh*, gen. and dat. *-byrig*, < *Cantwara*, gen. pl. of *Cantware*, people of Kent (< *Cant*, *Cent*, Kent, + *ware*, pl., inhabitants, related to *wer*, a man: see *wer*), + *burh*, city: see *borough*[1], *bury*[1].] A stand with divisions, for holding music, portfolios, loose papers, etc., usually made some-

what ornamental as a piece of furniture, and mounted on casters.

canterbury-bell (kan'tėr-ber-i-bel'), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Campanula Trachelium*, given to it by Gerard because of its abundance about Canterbury, England. The common canterbury-bell of the gardens is *C. Medium*, a native of central Europe, of which there are several varieties. See cut under *Campanula*.

Canterbury gallop. See *gallop*.

canterinet, *a.* [ME. *canteryne*, < L. *canterinus*, *cantherinus*, of a horse (*hordeum canterinum*, horse-barley, winter barley), < *canterius*, *cantherius*, a gelding.] Of a horse.—**Canterine barley**, horse-barley.

> This moone is sowe eke *barly canteryne;*
> Lande lene, or fatte, or drie, is for it digne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

cant-fall (kant'fâl), *n.* The fall rove through the cant-blocks at the mainmast-head of a whaler, forming a purchase for turning a whale over while flensing, or cutting off the blubber.

cant-file (kant'fīl), *n.* A file the cutting faces of which form an obtuse angle. It is used for filing interior faces in machine-work, as of spanners or wrenches.

cant-frames (kant'frāmz), *n. pl.* In *ship-building*, the frames or ribs of a ship which are near the extremities, and are canted away from the perpendicular.

Cantharellus (kan-tha-rel'us), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), dim. of L. *cantharus*, a drinking-cup (see *cantharus*), with ref. to the shape of the fungus; but prob. suggested by the F. *chanterelle*, a mushroom (*Agaricus cantharellus*, Linnæus, 1753): see *chanterelle*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to *Agaricus*. The chanterelle, *Cantharellus cibaris*, is a well-known edible species.

canthari, *n.* Plural of *cantharus*.

cantharid (kan'tha-rid), *n.* [< ME. *cantharide*, *cantaride* = F. *cantharide* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cantarida* = It. *cantaride*, < L. *cantharis* (*-rid-*): see *Cantharis*.] 1†. Some worm-insect injurious to plants.

> Bestes forto sle
> That dooth thi vynes harm let sle the flie,
> The *cantharide* in roses that we se.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

2. A beetle of the genus *Cantharis* or group *Cantharides;* especially, *C. vesicatoria*. See cut under *Cantharis*.

Cantharidæ (kan-thar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cantharis* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, the type of which is the genus *Cantharis*. Other genera are *Meloë* and *Mylabris*.

cantharidal (kan-thar'i-dal), *a.* [< *cantharides*, 2, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cantharides; composed of or treated with cantharidin.

cantharidate (kan-thar'i-dāt), *n.* [< *cantharid-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cantharidic acid.

Cantharides (kan-thar'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cantharis* (*-rid-*), the Spanish fly; or F. pl. of *cantharide:* see *Cantharis*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a group of beetles containing the genus *Cantharis* and a number of closely related genera.—2. [*l. c.*] A medicinal preparation of Spanish flies, used for blistering and other purposes.

cantharidian (kan-tha-rid'i-an), *a.* [< L. *cantharis* (*-rid-*), the Spanish fly, + *-ian*.] Pertaining to beetles of the genus *Cantharis;* made of cantharides.

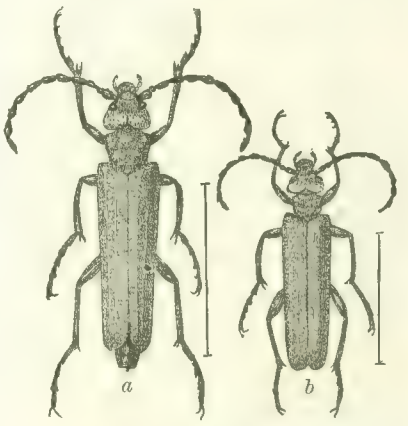
> Oh, how they fire the heart devout,
> Like *cantharidian* plasters. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

cantharidic (kan-tha-rid'ik), *a.* [< *cantharid-in* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cantharidin.

cantharidin, cantharidine (kan-thar'i-din), *n.* [< L. *cantharis* (*-rid-*), the Spanish fly, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A peculiar poisonous substance ($C_{10}H_{12}O_4$) found in *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Spanish fly) and other insects, and causing vesication. It is a volatile crystalline body, very soluble in ether, alcohol, and essential oils. Cantharidin is even better prepared from *Mylabris cichorii* than from the Spanish fly, as the former insect contains less fat. It is only in solution that this substance possesses blistering powers.

Cantharina (kan-tha-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cantharus*, 3, + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Sparidæ*, having more or less broad trenchant teeth in front of the jaws, no molars nor vomerine teeth, and the lower pectoral rays branched. The species are mostly vegetable-feeders. Also *Cantharinæ*, *Cantharini*.

Cantharis (kan'tha-ris), *n.* [L. (> E. *cantharid*, q. v.), < Gr. *κανθαρίς*, a blistering fly, < *κάνθαρος*, a kind of beetle. Cf. *cantharus*.] 1. A genus of coleopterous insects having the head separated from the thorax by a neck; the type of the family *Cantharidæ*. The best-known species is that which is called the *Spanish* or *blistering fly*, *C. vesicatoria*. This



Spanish Fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*).
a, female; *b*, male. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

insect is 9 or 10 lines in length, of a shining green color mixed with azure. It has a nauseous smell, and is when bruised extensively used as the active element in vesicatory or blistering plasters. It feeds upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. The flies are collected in Spain, Italy, Hungary, and southern Russia; the Russian ones are the largest and most esteemed.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *cantharides* (kan-thar'i-dēz).] A ★member of the genus *Cantharis*.

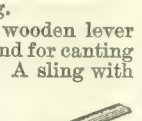
cantharus (kan'tha-rus), *n.*; pl. *canthari* (-rī). [L. *cantharus* (ML. also *cantharum*, *cantarus*, *cantarius*, a tankard, > It. *cantaro* = Sp. *cántaro*, *cántara:* see *cantara*), a large drinking-cup with handles, a tankard, pot, also a kind of sea-fish, etc., < Gr. *κάνθαρος*, a sea-fish, the sea-bream, a kind of beetle, etc., also a kind of drinking-cup, a tankard, a pot.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, a wide-mouthed cup or vase, with a foot, and two handles rising above the rim. It was used especially for drinking wine.—2. [LL.] A fountain or cistern in the atrium or courtyard before ancient and some Oriental churches, where persons could wash before entering the church; a laver. Now generally called *phiale*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of the family *Sparidæ*. *C. griseus*, a British species, is known as the *black bream*, or *black sea-bream*. *Cuvier*, 1829.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1808.

canthi, *n.* Plural of *canthus*.

canthitis (kan-thī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *canthus* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of one or both canthi of the eye.

Canthon (kan'thon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάνθων*, a pack-ass, applied humorously in Aristophanes (Pax 82) to a beetle; cf. *κάνθαρος*, a kind of beetle: see *cantharus*.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, containing dung-beetles resembling those of the genus *Copris* in having narrow epipleuræ, hornless head and prothorax, and slender curved hind tibiæ. *C. lævis* is a common United States species, black, and half an inch long.

cant-hook (kant'hůk), *n.* 1. A wooden lever with an iron hook hinged at the end for canting or turning over heavy logs.—2. A sling with hooks, used to empty casks by raising and tipping them.

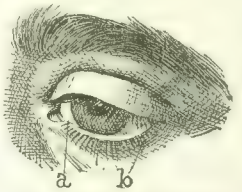


Cant-hook.

canthoplastic (kan-thō-plas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in canthoplasty: as, a *canthoplastic* operation.

canthoplasty (kan'thō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *κανθός*, the corner of the eye (see *canthus*), + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] The operation of slitting up the outer canthus, or corner of the eye, so as to enlarge the opening between the lids.

★**canthus** (kan'thus), *n.*; pl. *canthi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. *κανθός*, the corner of the eye: see *cant*[1].] 1. The angle formed by the junction of the eyelids. The two canthi of the human eye are distinguished as the *outer*, *temporal*, or *lesser*, and the *inner*, *nasal*, or *greater*. In most animals the corresponding canthi are called the *posterior* and *anterior*.



a, inner Canthus; *b*, outer Canthus.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) One of the upper and lower or anterior and posterior extremities of the compound eyes of insects. (*b*) A corneous process of the clypeus, completely or partly dividing the compound eye. It is found in certain beetles, which thus appear to have four eyes.

cantict, cantickt, *n.* [< L. *canticum*, q. v.] A song.

> [He] gave thanks unto God in some fine *canticks* made in praise of the Divine bounty.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

cantica, *n.* Plural of *canticum*.

cantickt, *n.* See *cantic*.

cantick-quoin (kan'tik-koin), *n.* Same as ★*canting-coin*.

canticle (kan'ti-kl), *n.* [< ME. *canticle*, < L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum* (> also AS. *cantic*), a song, < *cantus*, a singing, < *canere*, sing: see *cant*[2], *chant*.] 1. One of the non-metrical hymns recorded in the Bible as sung on some special occasion, and expressive of joy, thanksgiving, or confidence in God's help.—2. One of these hymns, or a composition of similar character, arranged for chanting, and so used in church service. Both the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches use as canticles the songs of Moses (Ex. xv. 1-19 and Deut. xxxii. 1-43), Hannah (1 Sam. ii. 1-10), and Habakkuk (iii. 2-19). In Isaiah the Roman Catholic Church has canticles taken from chapters xii. and xxxviii. (10-20), and the Greek from chapter xxvi. (9-20). The Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches all use the *Benedicite* as found in the third chapter of Daniel in the Septuagint and Vulgate, comprising verses 35-66 of the Song of the Three Holy Children in the English Apocrypha; the Greek Church also employs the preceding verses (3-34) as a separate canticle. The three taken from the gospels, and accordingly known as the *Evangelical Canticles* (namely, the *Magnificat*, the *Benedictus*, and the *Nunc Dimittis*), are also used by all the three churches just named. The *Te Deum* is accounted a canticle, although not found in the Bible. The English and American Books of Common Prayer also use certain psalms as canticles, namely, psalms lxvii. (*Deus Misereatur*), xcviii. (*Cantate*), and c. (*Jubilate*), to which the American book adds xcii. (*Bonum est*) and ciii. (*Benedic*). Some writers also account the *Venite* (psalm xcv.), the *Gloria in Excelsis*, and the *Trisagion* canticles.

Specifically—3. [*cap.*] *pl.* The Songs, otherwise called the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon (LL. *Canticum Canticorum Salomonis*), one of the books of the Old Testament. Until the nineteenth century it was universally ascribed to Solomon, but some critics now think it of later date.

4†. A division of a song or poem; a canto. *Spenser*.

canticum (kan'ti-kum), *n.*; pl. *cantica* (-kä). [L.: see *canticle*.] 1. In the ancient Roman drama, any passage sung by the actors; especially, in comedy, a solo accompanied by dancing and music.—2. [LL.] A canticle.—**Canticum Canticorum**, the Song of Songs, or Canticles.

cantilate, cantilation, etc. See *cantillate*, etc.

cantilet, *v. t.* An erroneous spelling of *cantle*.

cantilena (kan-ti-lē'nä), *n.* [= F. *cantilène* = Sp. *cantilena*, *cantinela* = Pg. *cantilena* = It. *cantilena*, < L. *cantilena*, a song, in classical use an old song, gossip, < *cantillare*, dim. of *cantare*, sing: see *cant*[2], *chant*.] 1. In *medieval music:* (*a*) A singing exercise or solfeggio. (*b*) A cantus firmus, or melody for church use.—2. In *modern music*, a ballad or light popular song.

cantilever, *n.* See *cantaliver*.

cantillate (kan'ti-lāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *cantillatus*, pp. of *cantillare*, sing low, hum, dim. of *cantare*, sing, chant: see *cant*[2].] To chant, intone, or recite in a half-singing style, as in Jewish synagogues. Also spelled *cantilate*. [Rare.]

cantillation (kan-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **cantillatio(n-)*, < *cantillare:* see *cantillate*.] A chanting, intoning, or recitation in a half-singing style: especially used in Jewish synagogues. Also spelled *cantilation*. [Rare.]

cantillatory (kan'ti-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Chanted, or arranged for chanting: as, *cantillatory* responses. Also spelled *cantilatory*.

cantily (kan'ti-li), *adv.* In a canty manner; cheerfully; livelily. [Scotch.]

cantine (kan-tēn'), *n.* See *canteen*.

canting (kan'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cant*[2], *v.*] 1. ★Affectedly or hypocritically pious; whining: as, a *canting* hypocrite; a *canting* tone of voice.

> A pedant, *canting* preacher, and a quack,
> Are load enough to break one ass's back.
> *Dryden*, Prol. to Pilgrim, l. 49.

2. In *her.*, allusive; descriptive of the bearer's name, estate, or the like. See *allusive arms*, under *arm*[2].—**Canting coat**, a coat of arms in which allusive bearings are used.

canting-coin (kan'ting-koin), *n.* A triangular wooden block with which a cask is chocked to keep it from rolling when stowed. Also called *cantick-quoin*.

cantingly (kan′ting-li), *adv.* In a canting manner; whiningly; hypocritically.

canting-wheel (kan′ting-hwēl), *n.* A star-wheel for an endless chain, the cogs having the corners cut off or canted. *E. H. Knight.*

cantinière (kan-tē-nyär′), *n.* [F., fem. of *cantinier*, sutler, < *cantine*, a sutler's shop, a canteen: see *canteen.*] A female sutler to a regiment; a vivandière.

cantino (kan-tē′nō), *n.* [It., < *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing: see *cant*², *chant.*] The treble string of a violin.

★**cantion**† (kan′shon), *n.* [= F. *chanson* (see *chanson*), < L. *cantio*(*n*-), a song, < *canere*, pp. *cantus*, sing: see *cant*², *v.*] A song; anything that is sung.

Singing a *Cantion* of Colins making.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October, Glosse.

cantle (kan′tl), *n.* [< ME. *cantel*, *cantil*, < OF. *cantel* (F. *chanteau*) = Pr. *cantel*, a corner, a piece, bit (cf. Sp. *cantillo*, a little stone), < ML. *cantellus*, dim. of *cantus*, side, corner: see *cant*¹. Hence ult. *scantle*, *scantlet*, *scantling*, q. v.] **1.** A corner; fragment; piece; portion.

See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Do you remember
The *cantle* of immortal cheese you carried with you?
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

2. The protuberant part of a saddle behind; the hind bow. In the war-saddles of the middle ages, after the thirteenth century, the cantle was made high and strong enough to bear the weight and pressure of the person of the rider, who, when he put lance in rest to charge, stood up in the stirrups and braced himself against it.

cantle† (kan′tl), *v. t.* [< *cantle*, *n.*] To cut into pieces; cut a piece out of.

The Duke of Lorraine was for *cantling* out some part of France, which lay next his territories.
Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

cantlet (kant′let), *n.* [Dim. of *cantle*, *n.* Cf. *scantlet.*] A corner; piece; fragment; a cantle.

Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

Thanks to his clasp-knife, he was able to appropriate a wing of fowl and a slice of ham; a *cantlet* of cold custard-pudding he thought would harmonize with these articles.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxiii.

cantling (kant′ling), *n.* [< *cant*¹ + *-ling*¹.] The lower course of bricks inclosing a brick-clamp.

cantly†, *adv.* [< *cant*⁵, *a.*, + *-ly*².] Boldly.

Then criet he full *cantly* the knightes vpon,
And the tyde men of Troy, with a tore steuyn,
In hast for to hye to there hed prinse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6504.

cant-molding (kant′mōl″ding), *n.* A molding with a beveled face.

canto (kan′tō), *n.* [< It. *canto* (= Pg. Sp. *canto* = F. *chant*, > E. *chant*), < L. *cantus*, a song, < *canere*, sing: see *cant*², *chant.*] **1.** A part or division of a poem of some length: as, the six *cantos* of "The Lady of the Lake."—**2.** In *music*, the highest voice-part in concerted music; soprano.

canto fermo (kan′tō fėr′mō). [It., < ML. *cantus firmus*: L. *cantus*, song; *firmus*, firm: see *chant*, *canto*, and *firm.*] **1.** Firm or fixed song; the ancient traditional vocal music of the Christian church: so called because, its form being settled and its use prescribed by ecclesiastical authority, it was not allowable to alter it in any manner. It was originally sung in unison, or in octaves only, and in its strictest form one note was assigned to each syllable of the words. After the third century it was allowable to add other parts in harmony with the canto fermo, which was then assigned to the tenor voice and sung without change, the other parts moving above and below it in counterpoint more or less free, the composer being at liberty to give to each syllable as many notes, and to arrange them in such manner, as his taste and his ideas of harmony and fitness dictated. These additional parts, being more elaborate and ornamental than the canto fermo, were called, in contradistinction to it, *canto figurato.*

2. A theme or subject taken by a composer from the ancient canto fermo of the church, for contrapuntal treatment. The term is also technically applied to themes written in imitation of the ancient canto fermo, and treated contrapuntally. See *plain-song.*

canto figurato (kan′tō fig-ū-ra′tō). [It., < ML. *cantus figuratus*: L. *cantus*, song; *figuratus*, figured, florid: see *chant*, *canto*, and *figured.*] ★Figured or florid song. See *canto fermo.*

canton¹ (kan′ton), *n.* [= G. *canton* (but Swiss G. usually *ort*: see *ord*), < F. *canton* = Sp. *cantón* = Pg. *cantão* = It. *cantone*, < ML. *canto*(*n*-) (also *cantonum*), a region, district, quarter of a city, also a squared stone, < *cantus* (> OF. *cant* = Sp. Pg. It. *canto*), a corner: see *cant*¹.] **1.** An angle or corner; also, an angular space or nook.

In a *canton* of the wall, right against the North end of the Sepulchre, there is a clift in the rock.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 148.

2. A portion of space; a parcel of ground.

There are no grotesques in nature; not any thing framed to fill up empty *cantons*, and unnecessary spaces.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 15.

3. A small district; a subdivision of a country. Specifically—(*a*) In Switzerland, one of the separate territorial members of the confederation, constituting a distinct state or government.

The *canton* of Underwald consists only of villages and boroughs, although it is twenty-five miles in length and seventeen in breadth. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 316.

(*b*) In France, the territorial division below an arrondissement and above a commune. See *arrondissement.*


Argent, a Canton ermine.

4. In *her.*, a part of the chief, cut off on either the left- or the right-hand upper corner. It is always bounded by straight horizontal and vertical lines, and is generally considered one of the subordinaries. See *ordinary.*

The King gave us the armes of England to be borne in a *canton* in our armes. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 21, 1662.

5. A distinct part or division: as, the *cantons* of a painting or other representation, or of a flag.

A square piece or *canton* of the fish Tuny salted and condited. *Holland*, Pliny, II. 434.

★**canton**¹ (kan′ton), *v. t.* [= F. *cantonner*; from the noun.] **1.** To divide into cantons or districts, as territory; divide into distinct portions; with *out*, to cut out and separate.

They *canton* out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world. *Locke*, Conduct of Understanding, § i.

You shall hear how I have *canton'd* out the day.
Mrs. Centlivre, Love at a Venture, i.

2. To allot separate quarters to the different divisions or parts (usually regiments) of: as, to *canton* an army or a detachment. [In this sense pronounced kan-ton′ and kan-tōn′.]

The practice of *cantoning* a body of soldiers near the plain where the kings are elected, has been adopted by several foreign powers for near a century.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 376.

canton²†, *n.* A variant of *canto.*

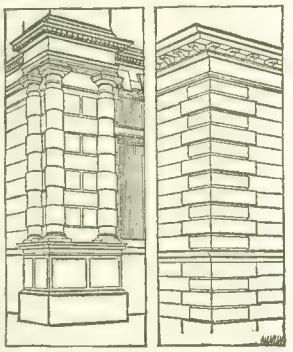
Write loyal *cantons* of contemned love,
And sing them loud even in the dead of night.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

cantonal (kan′ton-al), *a.* [< F. *cantonal* (= Pr. *cantonal*), < *canton*: see *canton*¹.] Pertaining to or consisting of a canton or cantons.

Canton crape. See *crape.*

cantoné (kan-ton-ā′), *a.* [F. *cantonné*, pp. of *cantonner*: see *canton*¹, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *cantoned*, 1.

cantoned (kan′tond), *a.* [< *canton*¹ + *-ed*²; after F. *cantonné.*] **1.** In *her.*, between or surrounded by charges which occupy the corners: said of a cross when depicted of the full size of the field, as an honorable ordinary. —**2.** Furnished at the angles or sides with some projecting part: in *arch.*, applied to a building of which the corners are decorated with projecting pilasters or coins. The expression is more particularly employed in describing pillars such as those of the Renaissance style, which have a projecting shaft on each of their faces or on each of their angles.


Cantoned Building.
1. Hôtel de Ville, Arras, France.
2. College of the Sapienza, Rome.

Canton flannel. See *flannel.*

cantonite (kan′ton-īt), *n.* [< *Canton* (see def.) + *-ite*².] Copper sulphid (covellite) in cubic crystals, probably pseudomorphous, from the Canton mine in Georgia.

cantonize (kan′ton-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cantonized*, ppr. *cantonizing.* [< *canton*¹ + *-ize.*] To canton or divide into small districts.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

★**cantonment** (kan′ton- or kan-ton′ment; in India, kan-tōn′ment), *n.* [< F. *cantonnement*, < *cantonner*, canton: see *canton*¹, *v.*] **1.** A part or division of a town or village assigned to a particular regiment of troops; especially, in India, a permanent military station forming the nucleus of the European quarter of a city.

You find by degrees that an Indian station consists of two parts: the *cantonments* of the Europeans, the native city and bazaar. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 180.

2. *pl.* The dwelling-places occupied by an army during any suspension of active operations in the field; the temporary shelter, other than that of tents, which an army may occasionally take, as when, during a season of excessive heat, the troops are distributed in villages, houses, etc., but so as not to be widely scattered; military quarters; specifically, the winter quarters of an army.

The troops lay principally in *cantonments* about the mouth of the Thames. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 89.

cantoon (kan-tön′), *n.* A strong cotton cloth smooth on one side and corded on the other.

★See *corded.*

★**cantor** (kan′tor), *n.* [L., a singer, < *canere*, sing: see *cant*², *v.*] *Eccles.*, an officer whose duty is to lead the singing in a cathedral or in a collegiate or parish church; a precentor.

cantoral (kan′tō-ral), *a.* [< *cantor* + *-al.*] Relating or pertaining to a cantor or precentor: as, a *cantoral* staff.

Cantores (kan-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *cantor*, a singer, < *canere*, sing: see *cant*², *v.*] In Blyth's classification (1849), the fourth order of birds, including the restricted *Passerinæ*, or the *Passerinæ* of Cuvier divested of all their heterogeneous elements: it was thus equivalent to the order *Passeres* of modern naturalists. See *Cantatores*, *Oscines*, and *Passeres.*

cantoris (kan-tō′ris), *a.* [L., gen. of *cantor*, a singer: see *cantor.*] *Eccles.*, of or belonging to the cantor or precentor: as, the *cantoris* side of the choir, the side on the left or north of one facing the altar: opposed to the *decani* side.

Cantor's theorem. See *theorem.*

cant-piece (kant′pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the pieces of timber secured to the angles of fishes and sidetrees, to take the place of any piece that may prove deficient. *Weale.*

★**cant-rail** (kant′rāl), *n.* **1.** A triangular rail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A fire-pole. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A timber running along the tops of the upright pieces in the sides of the body of a railway-carriage and supporting the roof and roof-sticks. [Eng.] Called in the United States a *plate.* *Car-Builder's Dict.*

cantraip, cantrap, *n.* See *cantrip.*

cantred (kan′tred), *n.* [Also *cantref*, *cantrev*, *kantry*; < ME. *candrede* (ML. *cantredus*, *candredus*, *cantaredus*), < W. *cantref*, a hundred (i. e., a district so called), < *cant* (= L. *centum* = E. *hund-red*) + *tref*, also *tred*, *tre*, a dwelling-place, homestead, town.] A hundred; a territorial division containing a hundred townships.

The principal land measure [of Wales] was the erw, which seems to have contained about the same area as our English acre. Four erws constituted a tyddyn or tenement; 12,800 erws formed the territorial division called a cymwd, and about double that number a *cantrev.*
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 75.

cantrip, cantrap (kan′trip, -trap), *n.* [Sc., also written *cantraip*; origin unknown. According to one conjecture, < Icel. *gandr*, witchcraft, + *trapp*, tramping; according to another, < *cant*², in sense of 'charm or incantation,' + Sc. *raip* = E. *rope*, a cord, and orig. meaning 'magic cord,' cords knotted in various ways figuring frequently in old spells or charms. Cf. *contraption.*] **1.** A charm; a spell; an incantation. *Ramsay.*

And by some deev'lish *cantrip* slight
Each in its cauld hand held a light.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. A piece of mischief artfully or adroitly performed; a trick.

As Waverley passed him, . . . approaching his stirrup, he bade "Tak' heed the auld Whig played him nae *cantrip.*" *Scott*, Waverley, xxix.

cant-robin (kant′rob″in), *n.* The burnet-rose, *Rosa spinosissima.* [Scotch.]

cant-spar (kant′spär), *n.* *Naut.*, a small pole or spar fit for making a small mast or yard, a boom, or the like.

cant-timber (kant′tim″bėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the timbers at the end of a ship which rise obliquely from the keel. The pair at the stem (called *knight-heads*) form a bed for the reception of the bowsprit, and incline forward, while the pair at the stern incline aft.

Cantuarian (kan-tū-ā′ri-an), *a.* [< ML. *Cantuarius*, *Cantuarensis*, of Canterbury, < AS.

Cantware, pl., the inhabitants of Kent (or Canterbury): see *canterbury*.] Of or pertaining to Canterbury, especially as the archiepiscopal see of the primate of the Church of England.

cantus (kan'tus), *n.*; pl. *cantus*. [L.: see *chant*, *canto*.] A song or melody; especially, an ecclesiastical melody or style of music.—**Cantus Ambrosianus** [LL.], the style of church music instituted by Ambrose, the first style of plain-song (which see).—**Cantus ecclesiasticus** [ML.]. (*a*) Church music in general. (*b*) Plain-song in particular. (*c*) A musical rendering of a liturgy, as contrasted with mere reading.—**Cantus figuratus** [ML.], figurated plain-song, or counterpoint. See *canto figurato*.—**Cantus firmus** [ML.], the melody in plain-song (originally given to the tenor voice), or a melody taken as the theme or subject for contrapuntal composition. See *canto fermo*.—**Cantus Gregorianus** [ML.], the style of church music instituted by Gregory the Great, the second style of plain-song.—**Cantus mensurabilis** [ML.], measured or metrical melody, having all its notes commensurate in duration: invented about the twelfth century.—**Cantus planus** [ML.], plain-song.

canty (kan'ti), *a.* [North E. and Sc., also *cant*; < ME. *cant*, *kant*, spirited, bold: see *cant*[5].] Lively; sprightly; cheerful: applied to persons and things.

Contented wi' little and *cantie* wi' mair. *Burns*, Song.

Then at her door the *canty* dame
Would sit, as any linnet gay.
Wordsworth, Goody Blake.

There were the bailie's wife, and the bailie's three daughters, and the bailie's grown-up son, and three or four stout, bushy eyebrowed, *canty* old Scotch fellows.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlix.

Canuck, Kanuck (ka-nuk'), *n.* and *a.* [Of Amer. Ind. origin.] **I.** *n.* A Canadian: a nickname in the United States.

II. *a.* Canadian.

canula, *n.* See *cannula*.

canut (ka-nūt'), *n.* [< NL. *canutus*, specific name of the knot: see *knot*[2].] A book-name of a sandpiper, the knot, *Tringa canutus*. See *knot*[2]. *Edwards*.

cañutillo (kän-yō-tēl'yō), *n.* [Sp. *cañutillo*, lit. a small pipe or tube, dim. of *cañuto*, a pipe, part of a cane from knot to knot, < *caño*, a pipe: see *cañon*.] In the United States of Colombia, one of the fine separate crystals of emerald found in that country.

The *canutillos*, or the crystallized and more valuable stones. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 170.

★**canvas** (kan'vas), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *canvesse*, *canmesse*, < ME. *canvas*, *kanvas*, *canevas* = D. *kanefas* = G. *cannevas*, *kanevas* = Sw. *kanfass* = Dan. *kannevas* = Russ. *kanva*, < OF. *canevas*, *canevers*, also (in deriv.) **canabas*, also assibilated *chanevas*, *chanevaz*, *chanvenas*, mod. F. *canevas* = Pr. *canabas* = Sp. *cañamazo* = Pg. *canhamaço* = It. *canavaccio*, formerly also *canevaccio*, *cannevaccio*, *canapazzo*, canvas, hempen cloth, < ML. *cannevasium*, *canabacius*, prop. **cannabaceum*, **cannabaceus*, neut. or masc. of adj. *cannabaceus* (> OF. *chanevace*), of hemp, < L. *cannabis* = E. *hemp*: see *hemp*, *Cannabis*, and *-aceous*. Hence *canvas*, *v.*, and *canvass*, *v.* and *n.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *canvases*, sometimes *canvasses*. 1. A closely woven, heavy cloth of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for any purpose for which strength and durability are required (formerly for clothing).

The fashion that . . . allows our gallants to wear fine laces upon *canvass* and buckram.
Boyle, Occas. Refl., Pref. 21.

Specifically—(*a*) Sail-cloth (which see). (*b*) A carefully woven fabric used as a surface or support for oil-painting. It is prepared by stretching it on long frames, and covering it with one or two coats of neutral-colored paint. Various kinds are known in trade.

2. Hence, an oil-painting.

Touch'd the *canvas* into life.
Addison, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

3. *Naut.*, cloth in sails, or sails in general: as, to spread as much *canvas* as the ship will bear.

In the north, her *canvas* flowing,
Rose a ship of France.
Tennyson, The Captain.

Boll of canvas. See *boll*[2].—**Chess-board canvas.** See *chess-board*.—**To be** or **live under canvas,** to be or live in tents.—**To give one the canvas, to receive the canvas,** to dismiss a person, or to be dismissed: old phrases equivalent respectively to *to give one the sack* and *to get the sack*, said to be in allusion to the canvas used for mechanics' tool-bags.

Rid. If she would affect one of us, for my part I am indifferent.
Vent. So say I too, but to *give us* both *the canvas!*
Shirley, Hyde Park, i. 1.

II. *a.* Made of canvas.

Where-e'er thy navy spreads her *canvas* wings,
Homage to thee and peace to all she brings.
Waller, To the King.

canvas (kan'vas), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canvased* or *canvassed*, ppr. *canvasing* or *canvassing*. [< *canvas*, *n.*] 1. To provide or cover with canvas.

The door had been nailed up and *canvassed* over.
Dickens.

2†. To toss as in canvas; shake; take to task.

I'll *canvas* thee between a pair of sheets.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

3. To sift; examine; discuss: in this sense now usually spelled *canvass* (which see).

canvasback (kan'vas-bak), *n.* A North American duck of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, the *Fuligula* (or *Aristonetta*) *vallisneria*, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh. It is found in North America at large, breeding from the Northern States northward, and wintering in the Middle States and southward, being especially abundant in winter along the Atlantic coast, where it feeds much on



Canvasbacks (*Fuligula* (*Aristonetta*) *vallisneria*).

the wild celery, *Vallisneria spiralis*, and is then in the best condition for the table. The name is derived from the color of the back, which is white, very finely vermiculated with narrow, zigzag, blackish bars or rows of dots. In general, the canvasback closely resembles the common pochard or redhead, *Fuligula ferina*, but the bill and head are differently shaped. The head is not coppery-red, as in the pochard, but dusky reddish-brown, and the size is greater.

canvas-climber† (kan'vas-klī'mėr), *n.* A sailor who goes aloft to handle sails. [Rare.]

From the ladder-tackle washes off
A *canvas-climber*. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 1.

canvas-cutter (kan'vas-kut'ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting canvas, cardboard, and other fabrics into strips.

canvass (kan'vas), *v.* [Formerly *canvas*, being merely a particular use of *canvas*, *v.* (cf. OF. *canabasser*, "to canvas, curiously to examine, search or sift out the depth of a matter"—Cotgrave), lit. sift as through canvas, this fabric in its coarser texture having been used as a sifting-cloth; < *canvas*, *n.* Cf. *bolt*, *v.*, sift, examine, of similar origin.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To examine; scrutinize.

The . . . merits of the petitioners are *canvassed* by the people. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxiii.

As if life offered nothing but a variety of diversions, and it was incumbent upon one who appreciated life at its true value to *canvass* that variety in the shortest space possible. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 288.

Specifically—2. To sift or examine by way of discussion; discuss; debate.

An opinion that we are likely soon to *canvass*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

To *canvass* with official breath
The future and its viewless things.
M. Arnold, A Wish.

The very undue disposition of what is questionably called "good society" to *canvass* in an ill-natured manner the character and position of one who did not stoop to flatter its many vulgar fancies.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 83.

3. To sift or investigate by inquiry; examine as to opinions, desires, or intentions; apply to or address for the purpose of influencing action, or of ascertaining a probable result: as, to *canvass* the people of a city with reference to an approaching election, for the promotion of a public undertaking, or the like.—4. To traverse for the purpose of inquiry or solicitation; apply to or address the inhabitants of with reference to prospective action: as, to *canvass* a district for votes, for subscriptions, etc.—5†. To shake; take to task. See *canvas*, *v. t.*, 2.

II. *intrans.* To solicit or go about soliciting votes, interest, orders, subscriptions, or the like: followed by *for*: as, to *canvass for* an office or preferment; to *canvass for* a friend; to *canvass for* a mercantile firm.

canvass (kan'vas), *n.* [< *canvass*, *v.*] 1. Examination; close inspection; scrutiny: as, a *canvass* of votes. Specifically—2. An examination or scrutiny of a body of men, in order to ascertain their opinions or their intentions, especially whether they will vote for or against a given measure or candidate; an estimate of the number of votes cast or to be cast for or against a candidate or bill: as, a *canvass* of the legislature disclosed a majority of six in favor of the measure.—3. A seeking; solicitation; specifically, systematic solicitation for the votes and support of a district or of individuals by a candidate for office or by his friends.

No previous *canvass* was made for me.
Burke, Speech at Bristol, Nov. 3, 1774.

The fall campaign in this city has been begun already by the organization of a great anti-Tammany movement, with a general committee of twelve hundred and all the appliances of an active *canvass*. *The Nation*, XXVII. 18.

4. Discussion; debate.

Worthy the *canvass* and discussion of sober and considerate men. *Dr. H. More*, Pre-existence of the Soul, Pref.

canvasser (kan'vas-ėr), *n.* 1. One who solicits votes, mercantile orders, etc.

As a *canvasser* he [Wharton] was irresistible.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

2. One who examines the returns of votes cast for a public officer; a scrutineer.

canvas-stretcher (kan'vas-strech''ėr), *n.* A wooden frame consisting of four strips mortised together, upon which canvas is stretched for artists to paint upon.

canvas-work (kan'vas-wėrk), *n.* 1. Embroidery upon cloth over which canvas has been laid to guide the stitches, the threads of the canvas being then pulled out.—2. A kind of embroidery done in Berlin wool upon silk canvas with plush-stitch, which when completed has the appearance of velvet pile. Also called *raised canvas-work*. *Dict. of Needlework*.

cany (kā'ni), *a.* [< *cane*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting or made of cane.

Of Sericana, where Chineses drive
With sails and wind their *cany* waggons light.
Milton, P. L., iii. 439.

2. Abounding with canes: as, *cany* brakes.

canyon, *n.* and *v.* See *cañon*.

canzon†, *n.* [< It. *canzona*, *canzone*, a song, ballad: see *canzona*.] A poem; a song.

Cannot the body weep without the eyes?
Yes, and frame deepest *canzons* of lament.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvii.

canzona, canzone (kän-zō'nä, -ne), *n.* [It., a song, ballad, ode, = F. *chanson* = E. *cantion*, < L. *cantio*(*n-*), a song: see *chanson* and *cantion*.] 1. A particular variety of lyric poetry in the Italian style, and of Provençal origin, which closely resembled the madrigal. *Grove*.

The Canzoniere includes also a few political poems—a *canzone* to Italy, one supposed to be addressed to Cola di Rienzi, and several sonnets against the court of Avignon.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 504.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A setting of such poetry, differing from the madrigal in being less elaborate and artistic. (*b*) An instrumental piece resembling a madrigal.

canzonet (kan-zō-net'), *n.* [< It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*: see *canzona*.] 1. A little or short song, shorter and less elaborate than the aria of oratorio or opera.

The *canzonet* and roundelay.
Rogers, An Italian Song.

I amused the fair Discretion with some *canzonets*, and other toys, which could not but be ravishing to her inexperienced ears. *Scott*, Monastery, II. 96.

He drank a few cups of claret, and sang (to himself) a strophe or two of the *canzonettes* of the divine Astrophel.
Scott, Monastery, II. 131.

Poor soul! I had a maid of honour once;
She wept her true eyes blind for such a one,
A rogue of *canzonets* and serenades.
Tennyson, The Princess, iv.

2. In *music*, a short concerted air; a madrigal.

canzonette, *n.* Same as *canzonet*.

caouane, caouanne (kä-wän'), *n.* [A F. spelling of a native W. Ind. name (NL. *caouana*).] A name of the loggerhead turtle, *Thalassochelys caretta* or *T. caouana*. *J. E. Gray*.

caoutchin, caoutchine (kö'chin), *n.* [< *caoutch*(*ouc*) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An inflammable volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature. Also *caoutchoucin* and ★*caoutchoucine*.

★**caoutchouc** (kö'chūk, Brit. kou'chuk), *n.* [= G. *caoutschuck*, < F. *caoutchouc*, formerly also *caoutchou*, < nat. S. Amer. name (Carib *cahuchu*, *Littré*).] 1. Same as *india-rubber* and *rubber*, I. 3. See also ★*rubber*.—2. The hydrocarbon which occurs in the form of minute globules in the latex of many plants, especially those yielding rubber.—**Artificial caoutchouc,** a thick solution of glue to which sodium tungstate and hydrochloric acid are added. A precipitate of glue and tungstic acid is formed, which, when cool, can be made into sheets.—**Caoutchouc cement.** Same as *rubber cement*, (*b*). See *cement*.—**Mineral caoutchouc.** See *mineral*.—**Vulcanized caoutchouc.** See *vulcanization*.

caoutchoucin, caoutchoucine (kö'chö-sin), *n.* ★Same as *caoutchin.*

cap[1] (kap), *n.* [(1) Early mod. E. also *cappe,* < ME. *cappe, coppe, keppe,* < AS. *cæppe,* also *cappe,* = OFries. *kappe* = MD. *kappe,* D. *kap* = MLG. LG. *kappe* = OHG. *chappa,* MHG. G. *kappe* = Norw. *kappa* = Sw. *kappa* = Dan. *kappe* = OF. *cape,* F. *cape,* also *chape* (< ML. *cappa*), a cap, hood, cowl; parallel with (2) E. *cope*[1], < ME. *cope,* earlier *cāpe,* < AS. **cāpe* = Icel. *kāpa* = Norw. *kaapa* = Sw. *kåpa* = Dan. *kaabe* (< ML. *cāpa*); (3) E. *cape*[1], < ME. *cape,* < Pr. Sp. Pg. *capa* = It. *cappa,* a hood, cape, cloak; all < ML. *cappa,* also *cāpa,* a cape, a hooded cloak, a word of uncertain origin; said to be < L. *capere,* take, take in, "quia quasi totum capiat hominem," because it envelops, as it were, the whole person (Isidorus of Seville, 19, 31); by others referred to L. *caput,* head; but neither derivation is satisfactory. See *cape*[1] and *cope*[1], doublets of *cap*[1], and the deriv. *chapel, chaplet, chaplain, chaperon,* etc.] **1.** A covering for the head; a hood; now, especially, a head-covering or head-dress made of soft material and usually fitting more closely to the head than a hat. Men's caps are usually made of cloth, silk, or fur, are without a brim, except sometimes a peak in front, cover the crown or top of the head, and are worn as an outdoor covering. Women's caps are made of lace, muslin, ribbons, and other light materials, and sometimes cover both the back and sides of the head, as well as the top. They are worn as an indoor covering or ornament. Caps are in many cases made to serve, by their form, color, ornamentation, etc., as insignia of rank or dignity, or emblems of particular principles or occupations, as the ecclesiastical cap (see *biretta*), the cap of liberty (see *Phrygian cap,* below), the fool's cap, the nurse's cap, etc.

2. Anything resembling a cap in appearance, position, or use. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.,* the pileus of a mushroom. See *pileus.* (*b*) In *ornith.,* the pileum or top of a bird's head, especially when in any way notable, as by special coloration. See *pileum.* (*c*) A percussion-cap. (*d*) An inner plate secured as a cover over the movement or "works" of some kinds of watches: now nearly disused. (*e*) *Naut.*: (1) A covering of metal or of tarred canvas for the end of a rope, to prevent fraying. (2) A large thick block of wood, strengthened by iron bands, and having a square and a round hole in it, used to confine the heel of one mast to the head of another above which it is erected. The square hole of the lower cap is fixed firmly on the tenon in the head of the lower mast, while the topmast traverses through the round hole. The topmast-cap is secured in the same way on the head of the topmast, the topgallantmast passing through the round hole. The bowsprit also is fitted with a cap, through which the jib-boom passes. (3) One of the square blocks of wood laid upon others on which the keel of a vessel rests in the process of building. (*f*) In *bookbinding,* the envelop of paper which the binder puts around the edges of a book-cover to protect it from injury while he is at work on other parts of the book. (*g*) In *mach.*: (1) The upper half of a journal-box: the lower half is called the *pillow. E. H. Knight.* (2) The tire or face of a glaze-wheel. (3) The terminal section of a pipe having a plug at the end. (4) The part connecting a pump-rod with a working-beam. (5†) The band connecting the handstaff and swingel of a flail; the capling. (*h*) The movable top of the house of a windmill. (*i*) In *carp.,* the uppermost of any assemblage of parts, as the lintel of a door or window-frame, a horizontal beam joining the heads of a row of piles, etc. (*j*) In *mining,* as sometimes used, any kind of rock beneath which miners expect or hope to find ore in paying quantities. Sometimes, though rarely, it is used for *outcrop,* especially when this is comparatively barren of ore. Any unproductive rock, whether it be a portion of a vein or not, may be called *cap* or *capping* if valuable ore is found beneath it. In such cases the lode might be said by some to be *capped.* (*k*) In *coal-mining,* the bluish halo of ignited gas appearing above and around the flame of a safety-lamp when a dangerous amount of fire-damp is present. Also called *blue-cap.* (*l*) In *her.,* the figure of a cap used in charges, and as part of a crest or an accessory in a coat of arms, sometimes of very conventional shape.

3. [< *foolscap,* orig. used with ref. to the old water-mark of the fool's cap and bells.] A name given, with distinctive qualifications, to several sizes of writing-paper. *Foolscap,* usually folded the narrow way, ranges from 12 × 15 to 12½ × 15½ inches. *Law cap,* folded the long way, is of the same size. *Pot cap* and *legal cap,* always flat or unfolded, are 13 × 16 inches. *Flat cap,* or *full cap,* is 14 × 17 inches. *Double cap* is 17 × 28 inches. In England pot is 12½ × 15½ inches, and foolscap or cap is 13½ × 16½ inches. *Exchange cap* is a thin, highly calendered paper of good quality, made of new stock, and used for printing bills of exchange, etc.

4. The head, chief, or top; the acme.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

5. Head, chief, or master. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** An act of respect performed by uncovering the head.

Give a *cap* and make a leg in thanks. *Fuller.*

7. A cap-sheaf (which see).—**8.** *pl.* Fungi. [Prov. Eng.]—**9†.** A cape. See *cape*[1].—**A feather in one's cap.** See *feather.*—**Belt-rail cap.** See *belt-rail.*—**Black cap.** (*a*) The cap worn by a judge when passing sentence of death. [British.] (*b*) The cap drawn over the head of a criminal immediately before he is hanged.—**Cap copped,** in *her.,* a bycocket used as a bearing.—**Cap in crown,** in *her.,* the cap within the rim or circle of the crown, and covering the head. Such caps are represented of different colors, which are mentioned in the blazon.—**Cap of a cannon,** a piece of lead laid over the vent to keep the priming dry. Also called an *apron.*—**Cap of dignity.** Same as *cap of maintenance.*—**Cap of estate.** Same as *cap of maintenance.*—**Cap of fence,** any defensive head-dress; specifically, one quilted, stuffed, or lined with iron, or having plates of iron sewed between the thicknesses. See *coat of fence,* under *coat.*—**Cap of liberty.** See *Phrygian cap,* below.—**Cap of mail.** Same as *coif of mail* (which see, under *coif*).—**Cap of maintenance.** See *maintenance.*—**Four-cornered cap,** the square-topped cap worn in English and some American universities and public schools. The cap part is surmounted by a square flat board measuring about a foot diagonally across.—**Phrygian cap,** the pointed cap, with its apex turned over toward the front, commonly worn by some of the peoples of Asia Minor in classical times, and considered by the Greeks as a distinctive part of Oriental as contrasted with Hellenic costume. This form of cap is now received as the type of the cap of liberty. See cut under *bracæ.*—**Statute cap,** a woolen cap enjoined to be worn by an English statute passed in 1571 in the interest of the cap-makers: as, "plain *statute-caps,*" *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2.—**To set one's cap†,** to deceive, beguile, or cheat one.

Yit this maunciple *sette* here aller [= of them all] *cappe.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 586.

To set one's cap at or **for,** to use measures to gain the regard or affections of; aim to secure in marriage: said of a woman in regard to a man.

★**cap**[1] (kap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *capped,* ppr. *capping.* [< *cap*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put a cap on; cover with or as with a cap, in any sense of that word; cover the head, top, end, or some particular part of: as, to *cap* a dunce at school; to *cap* (the nipple of) a gun.

The cloud-*capp'd* towers. *Shak.,* Tempest, iv. 1.

Bones *capped* by a layer of hard cement.
Owen, Anat. Vert.

Hampstead Heath is . . . formed of London clay *capped* by Lower Bagshot sand. *Huxley,* Physiography, p. 25.

The snow has *capped* yon distant hill.
O. W. Holmes, An Old Year Song.

2. To complete; consummate; crown; bring to a climax; follow up with something more remarkable than what has previously been done: as, to *cap* a story with its moral; he *capped* this exploit by another still more audacious.—**3.** To puzzle. [North. Eng.]—**4†.** To deprive of the cap.

As boys sometimes used to *cap* one another.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

5. To salute by taking off the cap: as, to *cap* a proctor.

You would not *cap* the Pope's commissioner.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

Capped quartz. See *quartz.*—**Capped rail,** an iron rail with a steel cap or tread. See *rail.*—**To cap a rope** (*naut.*), to cover the end of it with tarred canvas or metal.—**To cap off,** in *glass-making,* to detach (a cylinder of blown glass) by drawing a circle around the closed end.—**To cap texts** or **proverbs,** to quote texts or proverbs alternately in emulation or contest. See *to cap verses,* below.

I will *cap* that *proverb* with—There is flattery in friendship. *Shak.,* Hen. V., iii. 7.

Henderson and th' other masses,
Were sent to *cap texts* and put cases.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1240.

To cap the climax, to go to the utmost limit in words or action; exceed expectation or belief: as, that story *caps the climax;* his conduct in this affair *caps the climax* of absurdity.

In due time the old gentleman *capped the climax* of his favors by dying a Christian death.
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, I. 445.

To cap verses, to quote alternately verses each beginning with the same letter with which the last ended. The capping of Latin verses is a common game in classical schools. No verse may be used twice, and no hesitation or delay is permitted; so that a moderate proficiency in the game supposes several thousand verses arranged in the memory alphabetically. If the correctness of a verse is challenged, the player who gave it must show where it occurs.

II. *intrans.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility.

Still *capping,* cringing, applauding—waiting at men's doors with all affability. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel.

★**cap**[2] (käp), *n.* [Same as *cop*[2] = E. *cup,* q. v.] A wooden bowl: as, a *cap* of porridge and milk. Also *caup.* [Scotch.]

cap[3] (kap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capped,* ppr. *capping.* [< D. *kapen* (= Sw. *kapa*), seize, catch, make prize of, as a privateer or pirate (> D. *kaap,* privateering); appar. < L. *capere,* take, seize, capture: see *capable, captive, capture,* etc. Hence *caper*[3] and *capper*[3], *v.*] **1.** To arrest.

Twelve shillings you must pay, or I must *cap* you.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

Ralph has friends that will not suffer him to be *capt* for ten times so much.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

2. To seize; lay hold of violently; specifically, to seize (a vessel) as a prize; hence, to entrap or insnare. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

cap[4] (kap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *capped,* ppr. *capping.* [Unassibilated form of *chap*[1], *chop*[1], q. v.] **1.** To chap, as the hands.—**2.** To wrinkle.—**3.** To coagulate. [Prov. Eng.]

cap. An abbreviation (*a*) of *capital*[1]; (*b*) of Latin *caput* or *capitulum,* chapter; (*c*) in *printing,* of *capitalize.*

capa (kä'pä), *n.* [Sp., a cloak, cape: see *cape*[1], *cap*[1].] **1.** A Spanish cape or cloak.—**2.** A Cuban tobacco of fine quality, specially suited for the outsides or wrappers of the best cigars.

capability (kā-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *capabilities* (-tiz). [< LL. as if **capabilitā(t-)s,* < *capabilis,* capable: see *capable.*] The quality of being capable; ability to receive, or power to do; capacity of undergoing or of doing; capacity; ability; capableness.

There are nations in the East so enslaved by custom that they seem to have lost all power of change except the *capability* of being destroyed. *W. K. Clifford,* Lectures, I. 105.

We have arrived at the stage where new *capabilities* are no longer imperiously demanded by the advancement of culture. *Welsh,* Eng. Lit., I. 296.

capable (kā'pa-bl), *a.* [< F. *capable,* capable, able, sufficient, able to hold, < LL. *capabilis,* comprehensible, susceptible (the modern senses in part coinciding with those of L. *capax,* capacious), < L. *capere,* take hold of, seize, hold, etc. (whence ult. a great number of E. words, as *capacious, captious, captive* = *caitiff, capture, accept, except, intercept, precept, conceive, deceive, perceive, receive, conception, deception,* etc., *receptacle, recipient, occupy,* etc.), = Goth. *hafjan* = AS. *hebban,* E. *heave,* lift, raise, orig. 'hold': see *heave.*] **1†.** Able to hold or contain; sufficiently capacious (for): followed by *of.*

The place chosen was the cathedral church, *capable of* about 400 persons. *Lord Herbert.*

2†. Capacious; extensive; comprehensive: as, "a *capable* and wide revenge," *Shak.,* Othello, iii. 3.—**3.** Able to receive; open to influences; impressible; receptive; susceptible; admitting: usually followed by *of*: as, *capable of* pain and grief; *capable of* long duration; *capable of* being colored or altered: sometimes used absolutely.

His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,
Would make them *capable.* *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 4.

If thou be'st *capable of* things serious, thou must know the king is full of grief. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3.

To his *capable* ears
Silence was music from the holy spheres.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

We have no right to conclude, then, that the order of events is always *capable of* being explained.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 149.

4†. Able to be received. [Rare.]

Lean upon a rush,
The cicatrice and *capable* impressure
Thy palm some moment keeps.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

5†. Fitted or deserving to receive: as, "*capable* of mercy," *Lord Herbert.*

That place in the world's account which he thinks his merit *capable* of.
B. Jonson, Pref. to Every Man out of his Humour.

6. Sufficiently able (to do something): as, a man *capable* of judging.

Every mind seems *capable* of entertaining a certain quantity of happiness which no institutions can increase, no circumstances alter, and entirely independent of fortune. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xliv.

7. Having legal power or capacity: as, a bastard is not *capable* of inheriting an estate.

Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy, I'll work the means
To make thee *capable.* *Shak.,* Lear, ii. 1.

8. Possessing a good degree of intelligence or ability; qualified; able; competent: as, a *capable* judge; a *capable* instructor.

To be born rich and feeble is as bad a fate as to be born poor and *capable.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXV. 487.

=**Syn. 8.** Qualified, fitted, adapted, efficient, clever, skilful, gifted, accomplished.

capableness (kā'pa-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capable; capability; capacity.

capably (kā'pa-bli), *adv.* In a capable manner.

capacify† (kā-pas'i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *capax* (*capac-*), capable, + *-fy,* q. v.] To qualify.

Wisdom *capacifies* us to enjoy pleasantly and innocently all good things. *Barrow,* Sermons, I. i.

capacious (kā-pā'shus), *a.* [< L. *capax* (*capac-*), able to contain, able to contain much, wide, large, spacious, also capable, susceptible (< *capere,* hold, contain: see *capable*), + *-ous.* For the term., cf. *audacious, fallacious.*] **1†.** Capable of receiving or holding: as, a jar *capacious* of 20 gallons.—**2.** Capable of holding much; roomy; spacious: as, a *capacious* vessel; a *capacious* bay or harbor; a *capacious* mind or memory.

Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton,* P. L., vii. 290.

The fancy which he [Edmund Burke] had in common with all mankind, and very probably in no eminent degree, in him was urged into unusual activity under the necessities of his *capacious* understanding.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

3†. Disposed to receive or take comprehensive views (of).

For I write not to such translators, but to men *capacious* of the soul and genius of their authors, without which all their labour will be of no use but to disgrace themselves, and injure the author that falls into their slaughter-house.
Dryden, Life of Lucian.

capaciously (kā-pā′shus-li), *adv.* In a capacious manner or degree.

capaciousness (kā-pā′shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capacious. (*a*) Wideness; largeness; extensiveness. (*b*) Comprehensiveness; power of taking a wide survey: applied to the mind.

capacitate (kā-pas′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capacitated*, ppr. *capacitating*. [< *capacity* + *-ate*[2]. Cf. the equiv. It. *capacitare*, from an assumed L. **capacitare*.] 1. To make capable; enable.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe these errors.
Dryden.

Specifically — 2. To furnish with legal powers; qualify: as, to *capacitate* one for an office.

capacitation (kā-pas-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< *capacitate*: see *-ation*.] The act of making capable. ★[Rare.]

capacity (kā-pas′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *capacities* (-tiz). [< F. *capacité* = Pr. *capacitat* = Sp. *capacidad* = Pg. *capacidade* = It. *capacità*, < L. *capacita(t-)s*, < *capax* (*capac-*), able to contain: see *capacious*.] 1. The power of receiving or containing; specifically, the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents.

Our globe is sailing on through space, like some huge ocean steamer, whose *capacity* for coal is strictly limited.
R. D. Hitchcock, Address 48th Anniv. Un. Theol. Sem.

2. Receptivity; susceptibility to being passively affected in any way; power of receiving impressions, or of being acted upon.

Faculty . . . is properly limited to active power, and, therefore, is abusively applied to the mere passive affections of mind. *Capacity*, on the other hand, is more properly limited to these. Its primary signification, which is literally room for, as well as its employment, favors this; although it cannot be denied that there are examples of its usage in an active sense. Leibnitz, as far as I know, was the first who limited its psychological application to the passivities of mind. . . . The active [power] may be called faculty, and perhaps the passive might be called *capacity*, or receptivity.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, Bowen's Abridgment, viii.

Capacity signifies greater passiveness or receptivity than . . . [power or faculty]. Hence it is more usually applied to that in the soul by which it does or can suffer, or to dormant and inert possibilities to be aroused to exertions of strength or skill, or to make striking advances through education and habit. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 36.

3. Active power; ability: as, mental *capacity*; the *capacity* of a substance to resist pressure.

Hate, and fear, and remorse, and crime have in them the *capacity* of stirring in us a horror of moral repugnance such as pagan art had no means of awakening. *J. Caird.*

Man's *capacities* have never been measured.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 12.

Powhatan gaue him Namontack his trustie servant, and one of a shrewd, subtill *capacitie*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 167.

4. Ability in a moral or legal sense; legal qualification; legal power or right: as, a man or a corporation may have a *capacity* to give or receive and hold estate; A was present at the meeting in his *capacity* of director (that is, in virtue of his legal qualification as a director).

Ouer that, that the same Master and Wardeyns, and their successours, shuld be perpetuall and haue *capacite*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

He had been restored to his *capacity* of governing by renouncing the errors of Popery. *Brougham.*

Hence — 5. Character; profession; occupation; function.

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*.
Swift.

6†. A license; authorization.

They gave the monks leave to depart, and most of them, they said, desired *capacities* or licenses to depart to be granted to them, though some desired to be assigned to other places of religion.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., v.

Breathing capacity. Same as *differential capacity*. — **Capacity for heat,** the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of any object one degree, being the product of its mass into its specific heat: sometimes expressed in terms of the amount of water which would be raised one degree by the heat in question. — **Capacity of a conductor,** in *elect.*, the quantity of electricity required to raise its potential from zero to unity. The capacity of a sphere is proportional to its radius, and in the C. G. S. system of electrostatic units is numerically equal to its radius expressed in centimeters. The capacity is increased by proximity to a charge of an opposite kind, as is shown by a condenser like the Leyden jar. The capacity of a condenser is proportional to the surface of the plates and to the dielectric constant or specific inductive capacity of the insulating medium, and inversely proportional to the distance between the plates. The *unit of capacity* is the farad, or, practically, the microfarad. See *farad*. — **Differential capacity, extreme differential capacity,** or **vital capacity,** the amount of air which can be expelled from the lungs by the greatest possible expiration after the greatest possible inspiration. It is usually about 214 cubic inches. — **Specific inductive capacity,** or **dielectric constant,** in *elect.*, the ratio of the capacity of a condenser using the substance spoken of as a dielectric, to the capacity of a similar condenser using air as the dielectric. — **Standard measure of capacity.** See *measure*. — **Thermal capacity** of a body, in *thermodynamics*, the quantity of heat required to raise its temperature by one degree on the absolute thermodynamic scale; also, capacity for heat.

capade (ka-pād′), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *hat-making*, a bat. *E. H. Knight.*

cap-a-pie (kap-ą-pē′), *adv.* [Earlier also *cap-a-pe*, *cap-a-pee*, *capapee*, *cape-a-pe*; < OF. *de cap a pie*, from head to foot (now *de pied en cap*, from foot to head): *cap*, head (see *cape*[2]); *pie*, *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*, q. v.] From head to foot; all over. Also written *cap-à-pie*. See cuts under *armor*.

Arm'd at all points, exactly, *cap-a-pe*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

A yellow ointment, with which, after they [the Indians] have bathed, they anoint themselves *capapee*.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 42.

Far from being disheartened, however, he was seen, armed *cap-a-pie*, on horseback from dawn to evening.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 4.

caparison (ka-par′i-son), *n.* [< OF. *caparasson*, *caperasson*, F. *caparaçon*, < Sp. *caparazón* = Pg. *caparazão*, a cover for a saddle, a cover for a coach, a kind of aug. of *capa*, a cloak, cover, < ML. *capa*, *cappa*, a cape: see *cap*[1] and *cape*[1].] 1. A cloth or covering, more or less ornamented, laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially of a sumpter-horse or horse of state.

What cares he now for curb or pricking spur?
For rich *caparisons* or trapping gay?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 286.

Hence — 2. Clothing, especially sumptuous clothing; equipment; outfit.

My heart groans
Beneath the gay *caparison*.
Smollett, The Regicide, iii. 4.

caparison (ka-par′i-son), *v. t.* [< *caparison*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a caparison, as a horse. — 2. To dress sumptuously; adorn with rich dress.

caparisoned (ka-par′i-sond), *p. a.* [Pp. of *caparison*, *v.*] 1. Covered with a caparison or decorated cloth, as a horse; decked; adorned.



War-horse Caparisoned, from seal of Philip of Burgundy.

The steeds, *caparison'd* with purple, stand
With golden trappings, glorious to behold. *Dryden.*

2. In *her.*, harnessed: used of a horse when saddled and prepared for the field. — **Caparisoned ancient,** in *her.*, covered with barding and housse. — **Caparisoned modern,** in *her.*, having saddle, etc., like a modern cavalry charger.

capcase† (kap′kās), *n.* A case for containing articles of apparel; a traveling-case or bag; also, a receptacle of any kind; a box, chest, or case. In the seventeenth century it seems to have become a receptacle for papers, etc.

A *capcase* for your linen and your plate.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

Shut up in a silver *capcase*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 602.

cape[1] (kāp), *n.* [< ME. *cape*, < OF. *cape*, F. *cape*, also assibilated *chape*, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *capa* = It. *cappa*, a cloak, cape, < ML. *cāpa*, *cappa*, a cape, whence also by different channels E. *cap*[1] and *cope*[1], which are thus doublets of *cape*[1]: see *cap*[1], *cope*[1].] 1. A circular covering for the shoulders and adjacent parts, either separate or attached to the top of a garment, as that of a gown or an overcoat. — 2. A short circular garment hanging from the shoulders, worn for protection against the weather. — 3. The coping of a wall. [North. Eng.] — 4. *pl.* Ears of corn broken off in thrashing. [North. Eng.]

★**cape**[2] (kāp), *n.* [< F. *cap*, a cape, headland, head of a ship, also lit. a head, < It. *capo* = Sp. Pg. *cabo*, a cape, headland, end, extremity, It. also lit. a head, < L. *caput*, head: see *caput*, *capital*[1], etc.] 1. A piece of land jutting into a sea or a lake beyond the adjoining coast-line. — 2. [*cap.*] A wine resembling sherry or canary, from the Cape of Good Hope. — **Cape ash.** See *ash*[1]. — **Cape chestnut, jasmin,** etc. See the nouns.

cape[2] (kāp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caped*, ppr. *caping*. [< *cape*[2], *n.*, after the orig. F. *cap*, in sense of 'head of a ship'; cf. F. *mettre le cap au nord* (*sud*, etc.), bear north (south, etc.).] *Naut.*, to keep a course; head or point: as, how does she *cape*?

cape[3] (kā′pē), *n.* [ML., 2d pers. sing. pres. impv. of L. *capere*, take: see *capable*.] In England, a judicial writ, now abolished, used in proceedings by the king or a feudal lord to recover land on the default of a tenant: called *cape* from its initial word. The *cape magnum*, or *grand cape*, was the writ for possession when the tenant failed to appear. The *cape parvum*, or *petit cape*, was the shorter writ issued when the plaintiff prevailed after the tenant had appeared.

Grand *cape* lyeth before apparance, and petit *cape* after. . . . By the grand *cape* the tenant is summoned to answer to the default, and over to the demandant: petit *cape* summoneth the tenant to answer to the default onely. *Termes de la Ley. N. E. D.*

Replevyne of land upon a grand *cape*. *Fraunce.*

cape-a-pet, *adv.* See *cap-a-pie*.

cape-cloak† (kāp′klōk), *n.* A cloak with a cape.

caped (kāpt), *a.* [< *cape*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a cape or tippet.

He [Lord Kilmarnock] wears a *caped* riding coat, and has not even removed his laced hat.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 422.

capel[1]†, **caple**[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *capul*, etc., = Icel. *kapall*, < Gael. *capull* = Ir. *capull*, *capal*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*[2] and *cheval*.] A horse.

And gaf hym *capeles* to hws cart.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 333.

Bothe hey and cart and eek his *caples* thre.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 256.

capel[2], **caple**[2] (kā′pl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *mining*, a wall of a lode: so called by Cornish miners, and chiefly when the country closely adjacent to the lode itself has been more or less altered by those chemical agencies under the influence of which the latter was formed. This alteration usually shows itself in a silicification and hardening of the rock. The capels are sometimes themselves so impregnated with metalliferous particles as to be worth working; in such cases they are usually recognized as forming a part of the lode. If barren of ore, they are considered as belonging to the country. At the Mary Ann wheal (or mine) in Cornwall, and perhaps in other mines, the capel is called the *cab*; it is there described as consisting of chalcedonic quartz, and is considered as being a part of the lode, although barren of ore. The word is rarely heard outside of Cornwall. In the United States *casing* takes its place to some extent.

capel[3] (kā′pl), *n.* [Cf. *cap*[1], *n.*, 2, and *capling*.] The horn joint which connects the two parts of a flail. [Prov. Eng.]

capelan (kap′e-lan), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Gadidæ*, *Gadus minutus*, the poor. — 2. Same as *caplin*[2].

capelin (kap′e-lin), *n.* Same as *caplin*[2].

capeline, capelline (kap′e-lin), *n.* [< F. *capeline* = Sp. Pg. *capellina* = It. *cappellina*, < ME. *capellina*, *capelina*, *cappilina*, dim. of *capella*, itself a dim. of *capa*, *cappa*, a cap, hood: see *cap*[1], *cape*[1].] A small skull-cap of iron worn by light-armed men, such as archers, in the middle ages. Also written *cappeline*, *chapeline*.



Capeline, 13th century, placed upon the camail but not attached to it. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Capella (ka-pel′ä), *n.* [L., a star so called, lit. a she-goat, dim. of *capra*, a she-goat: see *caper*[1].] A star, the fifth in the heavens in order of brightness. It is situated on the left shoulder of Auriga, in front of the Great Bear, nearly on a line with the two northernmost of the seven stars forming Charles's Wain; and it is easily recognized by the proximity of "the Kids," three stars of the fourth magnitude forming an isosceles triangle. The spectrum of Capella is nearly the same as that of the sun. See cut under *Auriga*.

capellane† (kap′e-lān), *n.* [< ML. *capellanus*: see *chaplain*.] A chaplain; a curate of a chapel. *Fuller.*

capellet (kap′e-let), *n.* [< F. *capelet*, < LL. *capelletum, capelletus*, a little cap, dim. of *capella*, a cap, cape, hood, dim. of *capa, cappa*, a cap, cape: see *cap*[1], *cape*[1].] A kind of swelling like a wen, growing on the back part of a horse's hock, or on the point of the elbow. Also written *capulet*.

capellina (kä-pe-lyē′nä), *n.* [Sp., an iron helmet, the headpiece of a helmet: see *capeline*.] In the patio process, the bell-shaped hood of copper or iron beneath which the amalgam is distilled. *E. Halse*, Dict. of Mining. [Mex.]

capelline, *n.* See *capeline*.

capellmeister, *n.* See *kapellmeister*.

cape-merchant†, cap-merchant†, *n.* [An E. accom. of It. *capo*, head (see *cape*[2]), + *mercante*, merchant (see *merchant*).] A master merchant. Specifically—(*a*) The purser or supercargo of a ship. (*b*) The chief manager of a trading expedition or of a factory.

Euery of the pettie marchants to shewe his reckoning to the *cape marchant*, when they, or any of them, shall be required. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

The president and Captain Martin's sickness compelled me to be *cape-merchant*.
Captain John Smith, Quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 23.

caper[1] (kā′pėr), *v. i.* [Short for equiv. *capriole*, formerly spelled *capreall*, < It. *capriolare*, caper, leap about as a goat or kid (*capriola*, > F. *capriole*, now *cabriole*, a caper, a capriole), < *capriolo*, a kid (as dim. of *caprio*, a roebuck, a wild goat), < L. *capreolus*, a kind of wild goat, dim. of (ML.) *capreus*, in fem. form *caprea*, a wild goat, prop. adj., < *caper*, m. (ML. also *cabro(n-)*), a he-goat, *capra*, f., a she-goat (> It. *capro*, m., *capra*, f., = Sp. *cabrón*, m., *cabra*, f., = Pg. *cabro*, m., *cabra*, f., = Pr. *cabra*, f., = F. *cabri* (< ML. *capritus*), m., OF. *chevre, chievre*, F. *chèvre*, f., > ult. E. *cheveril, chevrette, chevron*, etc.). Cf. Gr. *κάπρος*, a boar; AS. *hæfer* = Icel. *hafr*, a buck, a he-goat. See *capret, capriole*.] To leap; skip or jump; prance; spring: as, to *caper* about (as a lamb or a child); "making a roan horse *caper*," *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

He *capers*, he dances, he has eyes of youth.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2.

caper[1] (kā′pėr), *n.* [< *caper*[1], *v.*] A leap; a skip or spring, as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a kid or lamb, or a child; hence, a sportive or capricious action; a prank.

We that are true lovers run into strange *capers*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4.

To cut capers. See *cut*.

caper[2] (kā′pėr), *n.* [Of the product, usually in pl. *capers;* ME. *caperis, cappares, capperis*, after L.; < F. *capre, cappre*, now *câpre* = It. *cappero* (= Sp. Pg. with Ar. article *alcaparra*) = D. *kapper* = G. *kaper* = Dan. *kapers* = Sw. *kapris*, < L. *capparis*, < Gr. *κάππαρις*, the caper-plant, a caper, < Ar. *kabbār, qabbār* = Pers. *kabar*, capers.] A plant, *Capparis spinosa*, the buds of which (called *capers*) are much used as a condiment. The bush is a low shrub, growing on old walls, in fissures of rocks, or among rubbish, in the countries bordering the



Caper-bush (*Capparis spinosa*).

Mediterranean. The buds are collected and preserved in vinegar. In some parts of Italy the unripe fruit is employed in the same way. Also called *caper-bush* or *caper-plant*, and formerly *caper-tree*.

The *caper plant*, with its white-and-purple blossoms, flourishes among the piles of rubbish.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 206.

Bean-caper, the *Zygophyllum Fabago*, the flower-buds of which are used as capers.—**Wild caper**, the caper-spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*, whose immature capsules are used as a substitute for real capers.

caper[3] (kā′pėr), *n.* [= G. *kaper* = F. *capre*, < D. *kaper* (= Dan. *kaper* = Sw. *kapare*), a privateer, < *kapen* = Sw. *kapa* (cf. G. *kapern* = Dan. *kapre*, from the noun), take, seize, make a prize of at sea: see *cap*[3].] *Naut.*, a light-armed vessel of the seventeenth century, used by the Dutch for privateering.

The trade into the Straight can neither be secured by our own convoys, nor by the French fleets in the Mediterranean, from the Dutch *capers*.
Sir W. Temple, To the Duke of Ormond, Works, I. 122.

caperate†, *v.* [< L. *caperatus*, pp. of *caperare*, wrinkle, draw together in wrinkles.] To frown. *Coles*, 1717.

caper-bush (kā′pėr-bůsh), *n.* Same as *caper*[2].

capercaillie, capercailzie (ka-pėr-kāl′yē), *n.* [A book-word of uncertain etym., and hence of unstable form; also written *capercally*, and formerly *capercaille, -cayllie, -caile, -callie, -cali, -caly, -kally, -caleg, -cail, -kaillie, cobber-kely;* also *capercailyie*, "*capercailye* or wilde horse" (Boece, tr., A. D. 1536), *capercalyeane*, and (with *z* repr. the old form of *y*, and properly pronounced *y*) *capercailzie* (A. D. 1621), *-calze* (said to have been first used A. D. 1578), *-kailzei*, etc.;



Capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*).

Latinized *capricalca;* a Sc. word of Gael. origin, the Gael. form being *capull-coille*, explained as the 'cock of the wood,' or lit. the 'horse of the wood' (appar., like the NL. name *urogallus*, 'ox-cock,' in ref. to its size), < *capull*, horse, or rather mare (see *capel*[1]), + *coille*, a wood, forest. But the Gael. form may be an accom. one, and the word is otherwise explained as < Gael. *cabhar*, a hawk, any old bird, + *coileach*, a cock. Cf. Gael. comp. *coileach-coille*, a woodcock (*coille*, a wood); *coileach-dubh*, a blackcock (*dubh*, black); *coileach-fraoich*, a moorcock or red-grouse cock (*fraoch*, heath, moor); *coileach-oidhche*, an owl, lit. night-cock (*oidhche*, night).] The Scotch name for the wood-grouse, *Tetrao urogallus*, the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe, the male sometimes weighing 12 to 13 pounds. It is most frequently found in the northern parts of the continent of Europe, Norway and Sweden being its favorite homes. For some time it was almost or wholly extinct in Great Britain; but it now again holds a place in the British fauna, and constitutes one of its greatest ornaments. The male is commonly called the *mountain-cock* or *cock-of-the-woods*.

capercalzet, *n.* Same as *capercaillie*.

caperclaw†, capperclaw†, *v. t.* [Erroneous forms of *clapperclaw*.] To tear with the nails; clapperclaw; abuse.

He *capercla*[*w*]*eth* Beza very sore. *Birch.*

caper-cutting (kā′pėr-kut″ing), *a.* Dancing in a frolicsome manner; flighty. *Beau. and Fl.*

caperdewsie†, *n.* [Origin unknown.] The stocks.

I here engage myself to loose ye,
And free your heels from *caperdewsie*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 831.

★**caperer** (kā′pėr-ėr), *n.* One who capers, leaps, and skips about, or dances frolicsomely.

The nimble *caperer* on the cord.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

caperkaillie† (ka-pėr-kāl′yē), *n.* Same as *capercaillie*.

caperlash (kā′pėr-lash), *n.* [E. dial.] Abusive language. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

caperlonger (kā-pėr-long′gėr), *n.* [< It. *cappa longa* (now *lunga*), pl. "*cappelonghe*, a kinde of long skallops or cockles" (Florio): *cappa*, a cape; *longa, lunga*, fem. of *longo, lungo*, long: see *cape*[1] and *long*[1].] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pinnidæ* or wing-shells, *Pinna pectinata*, having a wedge-shaped shell gaping at the broad end: the largest of British bivalves. [Local at Plymouth in England.]

capernoity (kap-ėr-noi′ti), *a.* [Also *capernoity, -noitie, -nutie, -noited;* formation uncertain.] Crabbed; irritable; peevish. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

capernoity (kap-ėr-noi′ti), *n.* [Cf. *capernoity, a.*] The noddle. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

caperon†, *n.* [< It. *capperone*, aug. of *capparo*, caper.] A kind of caper. See extract.

Capperoni [It.], a kind of great capers for sallets, called *caperons*. *Florio.*

caper-plant (kā′pėr-plant), *n.* Same as *caper*[2].

capers (kā′pėrz), *n. pl.* The buds of the caper-plant. See *caper*[2].

caper-sauce (kā′pėr-sâs), *n.* A sauce seasoned with or containing capers: usually a white sauce.

caper-spurge (kā′pėr-spėrj), *n.* A plant, *Euphorbia Lathyris*, also called *wild caper*. See *caper*[2] and *spurge*.

caper-tea (kā′pėr-tē), *n.* A peculiar kind of black tea, with a knotty curled leaf, so named from its fancied resemblance to the caper.

★**caper-tree** (kā′pėr-trē), *n.* The *Capparis nobilis*, a small tree of Australia, with a pulpy fruit of the size of a large orange.

Capetian (ka-pē′shian), *a.* [After F. *Capétien*, < *Capet*.] Pertaining or relating to the posterity of Hugh Capet, founder of the dynasty which succeeded the Frankish Carolingians on the throne of France (A. D. 987): as, the *Capetian* family or dynasty; *Capetian* documents. The succeeding royal houses (that of Valois, 1328, and that of Bourbon, 1589) being of the same blood, Capet was popularly considered their family name; hence Louis XVI. was arraigned before the National Convention under the name of Louis Capet.

capeuna (kap-e-ö′nä), *n.* [Braz.] A fish of the family *Hæmulonidæ, Hæmulon trivittatum* or *quadrilineatum*. It has a more slender body and smaller mouth than most of its congeners, and the body has three or four distinct longitudinal golden streaks on the sides. It inhabits the Caribbean sea and Brazilian coast. Also called *white grunt*.

cape-weed (kāp′wēd), *n.* **1.** The archil lichen, *Roccella tinctoria:* so called from the Cape Verd islands, whence the article is exported. —**2.** In Australia, the *Cryptostemma calendulacea*, a composite plant of South Africa (the Cape), allied to the marigold, which has become extensively naturalized in some districts.

capful (kap′fůl), *n.* [< *cap*[1] + *-ful*.] As much as fills a cap; a small quantity.

There came a *capful* of grape right in our faces.
W. H. Russell.

A capful of wind (*naut.*), a moderate gale lasting only a short time.

I warrant you you were frightened, wa'n't you, last night, when it blew but a *capful of wind*.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

caph, kaph (kaf), *n.* [Heb. *kaph*.] An ancient Jewish liquid measure, equal to about 2½ pints.

caphar (kaf′ăr), *n.* [Ar. *khafar*, road-guard, road-toll, < *khafārah*, defense, guard.] **1.** A post or station where money is collected from passengers for maintaining the security of the roads.

I and my horse swam separately ashore; at a small distance from thence was a *caphar*, or turnpike.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. lvi.

2. The tax so collected.

These *Caphars* are certain duties which Travellers are obliged to pay, at several passes upon the Road, to Officers, who attend in their appointed Stations to receive them. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 4.

In the self same place a Temple was erected, . . . unto which the Arabians would not suffer us to ascend, . . . untill we had payed the *caphar* they demanded.
Sandys, Travailes (1652), p. 135.

★**capias** (kā′pi-as), *n.* [L., take (impv.), 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (an impv. use) of *capere*, take: see *capable*.] In *law*, a writ in a civil action directing that the person of the defendant be taken into custody. The commonest kinds are the *capias ad respondendum* (take to answer), which is issued to arrest before judgment (this is the usual sense when the word *capias* is used alone), and the *capias ad satisfaciendum* (take to satisfy, usually abbreviated to *ca. sa.*), which is issued after judgment, for execution against the person. A *testatum capias* was a second or further writ, allowed in certain cases where the return of the first attested the absence of the defendant.

capibara (kap-i-bä′rä), *n.* [Pg. *capibara, capybara*, < Tupi *capiguara*, 'grass-eater.' Cf. *cabiai*.] The cabiai or water-cavy of South America, *Hydrochærus capibara*, the largest living quadruped of the hystricomorphic series of the simplicident rodents; the only known representative of the family *Hydrochæridæ*. It is related to the *Caviidæ*, but distinguished from them by certain cranial and dental characters. The animal is 3

or 4 feet long, has a massive body, a heavy flat head, broad obtuse muzzle, small eyes and ears, short stout legs with hoof-like claws, a mere stump of a tail, coarse pelage, and brownish coloration, and weighs about 100 pounds. It abounds in tropical rivers, and is especially common in



Capibara, or Water-cavy (*Hydrochærus capibara*).

Brazil and among the islands of the La Plata, living generally in small companies in the heavy vegetation of the banks, and on alarm taking to the water, in which it swims and dives with ease. It is mild and inoffensive in disposition, and is easily tamed. The flesh is edible. Also called *water-hog* and *water-pig*. Also written *capybara*, *capibar*, *capivara*.

In shaded nooks beneath the boughs, the *capybaras*, rabbits as large as sheep, went paddling sleepily round and round. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, p. 356.

capidgi (kap'i-ji), *n.* [< Turk. *qapiji*, lit. a porter, doorkeeper, < *qapi*, door, gate.] An executioner in Turkey and Persia.

In Turkey and Persia, when the enemies of a great man have sufficient influence to procure a warrant for his death, a *capidgi* or executioner is despatched with it to the victim, who quietly submits to his fate.

T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., III. 140.

capillaceous (kap-i-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *capillaceus*, hair-like, of hair, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] Hair-like in dimensions or appearance; capillary.

capillaire (kap-i-lār'), *n.* [F., the maidenhair fern (= E. *capillary*, *n.*, 3), and a syrup made from it, < LL. *capillaris* (sc. *herba*, herb), maidenhair: see *capillary*.] 1. The maidenhair fern, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.—2. A kind of syrup prepared with maidenhair fern; also, by extension, any simple syrup, as of sugar or honey, flavored with orange-flowers or orange-flower water.

capillament (ka-pil'ą-ment), *n.* [< L. *capillamentum*, the hair, hairy fibers of plants, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] A filament or fine fiber; specifically, in *bot.*, the filament forming the stalk of the stamen; a small fine thread like a hair.

The solid *capillaments* of the nerves.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 224.

capillarimeter (kap″i-lą-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *capillaris* (see *capillary*) + *metrum*, measure.] A device for testing oils by the size of the drops which fall from a point of standard size under fixed conditions of temperature, etc.

capillariness (kap'i-lā-ri-nes or ka-pil'ą-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being capillary; capillarity. [Rare.]

★**capillarity** (kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *capillaris* (see *capillary*) + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being capillary; capillary attraction.

I was already perfectly familiar with the notion of a skin upon the surface of liquids, and I had been taught by means of it to work out problems in *capillarity*.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 147.

★**capillary** (kap'i-lā-ri or ka-pil'ą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *capillaris*, pertaining to the hair (LL. *herba capillaris*, maidenhair fern), < *capillus*, the hair, prop. of the head (for **capitlus*?), < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling hair: as, a *capillary* lotion; *capillary* fibers or threads.—2. Specifically, in *bot.*, resembling hair in the manner of growth: applied in this sense by Ray, Boerhaave, and other early botanists to ferns.

Capillary or capillaceous plants are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. *Quincy.*

3. Resembling a single hair; specifically, in *anat.*, having (as a tube) so small a bore that water cannot be poured into it, and will not run through it.—4. Pertaining to a capillary or to capillaries: as, *capillary* circulation.

The quickness with which a withered slip revives on being placed in water, shows us the part which *capillary* action plays. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 12.

5. Pertaining to the phenomena of the rise of fluids in tubes and chinks, and, more generally, to the collecting of liquids in drops, their spreading over surfaces (as oil on water), and various other phenomena explicable proximately by surface-tension and ultimately by cohesion and adhesion, considered as forces acting at finite but insensible distances.—6. In *surg.*, linear: descriptive of a fracture of the skull without separation of the parts of the injured bones.—**Capillary antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the joints are long, slender, and very loosely articulated, the outer ones being generally a little longer; this is regarded as a modification of the clavate type.—**Capillary attraction, capillary repulsion**, attraction or repulsion due to surface tension, that is, to the forces between the particles of the surface film of a liquid and between it and any body with which it is in contact. Floating bodies, as particles of sawdust, are drawn together and to the walls of the containing vessel by capillary attraction; two bodies, one of which is wet by the liquid while the other is not, repel each other. The rise of a liquid along the walls of a vessel wet by it and the elevation or depression of liquids in tubes are due to capillary action.—**Capillary bottle**, a bottle with a dropping-tube, used in preparing objects for the microscope.—**Capillary bronchitis**. See *bronchitis*.—**Capillary electrometer**. See *electro-capillary*.—**Capillary filter**, a simple water-filter, consisting of a cord of loose fiber, as a cotton candle-wick, one end of which is placed in the water, while the other end hangs over the edge of the vessel. The water is drawn through the cord by capillary action, without its impurities.—**Capillary repulsion**. See *capillary attraction*.—**Capillary tubes**, tubes with very small bores, of which the diameter is only a fraction of a centimeter. If a tube of this sort, open at both ends, is taken and one of its ends immersed in water, the water will rise within the tube to a sensible height above the surface of the water in the vessel, the height being inversely as the diameter of the bore; that is, the smaller the bore the greater the height. Different liquids rise in capillary tubes to different heights. The rise is explained by the action of cohesion as a force acting at insensible distances (hence called *capillary attraction*), which produces a tension of the superficial film of the liquid (see *surface-tension*) that exerts a pull upward where the surface is concave, as when the tube is moistened by the liquid (as glass or metal by water, alcohol, etc.), but a pressure downward where the surface is convex; consequently, those liquids which do not adhere to or wet the surface of the tube immersed in them stand lower within than without. Mercury, for example, is depressed in a glass tube, but rises in one of tin, to which it can adhere. The oil rises in the wick of a lamp or candle by this principle.—**Capillary vessels**, in *anat.*, the capillaries.

II. *n.*; pl. *capillaries* (-riz). 1. A tube with a small bore. Specifically—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) One of the minute blood-vessels which form a network between the terminations of the arteries and the beginnings of the veins. They are formed of a single endothelial coat, and the finer ones may be no larger in diameter than is sufficient to allow the passage of a blood-corpuscle. (*b*) One of the minute lymphatic ducts. (*c*) One of the intercellular passages in the liver which unite to form the bile-ducts.—3†. In *bot.*, a fern: especially applied to such ferns as grow like tufts of hair on walls. *Sir T. Browne.* See I., 2.

capillation† (kap-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *capillatio*(*n*-), prop. being hairy, < *capillatus*, hairy, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] 1. A blood-vessel like a hair; a capillary. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Hairiness; a making a thing hairy. *Bailey*, 1727.

capillature† (ka-pil'ą-tūr), *n.* [< L. *capillatura*, the hair, esp. false hair, < *capillatus*, hairy: see *capillation*.] A bush of hair; frizzling of the hair. [Rare.]

capilli (ka-pil'ī), *n. pl.* [L. (NL.), pl. of *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] In *entom.*, hairs on the upper part or front and vertex of an insect's head.

capillifolious (ka-pil-i-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *capillus*, hair, + *folium*, leaf: see *folio*.] Having hair-like leaves.

capilliform (ka-pil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *capillus*, hair, + *forma*, form.] In the shape or form of a hair or hairs: as, a *capilliform* fiber.

capillitium (kap-i-lish'i-um), *n.* [L., the hair collectively, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The variously constituted intricate filamentous structure which together with the spores fills the spore-case in many of the genera of the *Myxomycetes*. (*b*) The stout hyphæ which are found at maturity in the spore-mass of some genera of *Gasteromycetes*, as *Lycoperdon*, *Geaster*, and *Bovista*.

capillose (kap'i-lōs), *a.* [< L. *capillosus*, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] Hairy; abounding with hair.

capirote (kap'i-rōt), *n.* A name of the common blackcap warbler of Europe, *Sylvia atricapilla*.

capistra, *n.* Plural of *capistrum*.

capistrate (ka-pis'trāt), *a.* [< L. *capistratus*, pp. of *capistrare*, tie with a halter, bind, fasten, < *capistrum*, a halter: see *capistrum*.] In *ornith.*, cowled or hooded; masked; having the front of the head covered, as if by a mask, with marked color.

capistrum (ka-pis'trum), *n.*; pl. *capistra* (-trą). [L., a halter, a muzzle, a band, < *capere*, hold: see *capable*.] 1. A bandage worn by ancient flute-players to prevent the undue distention of the cheeks in blowing their instruments.—2. In *surg.*, a bandage for the head.—3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Properly, the face of a bird; the part of the head about the bill, especially when distinguished in any way, as by a mask of color. *Sundevall.* (*b*) A mask of color enveloping more or less of the head like a hood, as in the hooded gull, *Larus capistratus*.

capita, *n.* Latin plural of *caput*.

capitaine (kap'i-tān), *n.* [F. *capitaine*, a captain.] A labroid fish, *Lachnolæmus maximus* or *falcatus*, better known as *hogfish*. See cut under *hogfish*.

capital[1] (kap'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *capital*, < OF. and F. *capital* (AS. *capitol*, in comp. *capitol-mæsse*, first mass) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *capital* = It. *capitale*, < L. *capitalis*, relating to the head, and hence to life, dangerous, capital, also chief, preëminent, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Relating to the head; situated on the head.

Needs must the serpent now his *capital* bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 383.

2. Used at the head or beginning, as of a sentence, line, or word. See *capital letters*, below.—3. Affecting the head or life; incurring or involving the forfeiture of life; punishable with death: as, treason and murder are *capital* offenses or crimes; hence, fatal; most serious: as, a *capital* mistake.

By the lawes of all kingdomes it is a *capitall* crime to devise or purpose the death of the king.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

The law which made forgery *capital* in England was passed without the smallest reference to the state of society in India. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

4. First in importance; chief; principal.

This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* seat, from whence had spread
All generations. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 343.

Whatever is *capital* and essential in Christianity.

Is. Taylor.

The *capital* peculiarity of the eloquence of all times of revolution . . . is that the actions it persuades to are the highest and most heroic which men can do.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 173.

A ministry which has been once defeated on a *capital* question rarely recovers its moral force.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

5. Very good; excellent; first-class: as, a *capital* singer or player; a *capital* dinner; a *capital* fellow.

When the reading was over, nobody said *capital*, or even good, or even tolerable. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. ii.

In a dirty little inn, ill-kept by friendly, simple people, I had a *capital* breakfast.

C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 52.

Capital cross. See *cross*[1].—**Capital letters** (capital A, B, C, etc.), in *writing* and *printing*, letters of a larger face than, and differing more or less in form from, the letters constituting the bulk of the text (small or lower-case letters), and corresponding in the main (especially in printing) to the majuscules of ancient inscriptions and manuscripts, which were wholly written in such letters: so called because used in headings, and at the beginning or head of sentences, lines of poetry, proper names, etc.—**Capital manse**†. See *manse*.—**Capital offense, crime, or felony**, a crime or offense which involves the penalty of death. All the more serious offenses against society were punishable with death until comparatively recent times (the number in England in Blackstone's time, without benefit of clergy, being 160); but now the only civil crimes generally treated as capital are murder, piracy, and treason, to which rape, arson, and one or two others are added in some countries or states.—**Capital stock**. See *capital*[2], *n.*, and *stock*.=**Syn. 4.** Leading, prominent, important, essential.—5. Prime, splendid, perfect.

II. *n.* 1. The city or town which is the official seat of government in a country, state, or province, or of justice in a county.—2. A capital letter (which see, under I.). Abbreviated *cap.*—**Rustic capitals**, in early Roman manuscripts, a form of letters differing from the square capitals in that the lines are more free and the forms more slender and less angular.—**Square capitals**, in early Roman manuscripts, a form of letters in which the horizontal lines are carefully made at right angles with the vertical strokes. The forms are based on those of the lapidary inscriptions. The rustic and square capitals were used contemporaneously, and were generally superseded by the uncial characters as early as the sixth century.

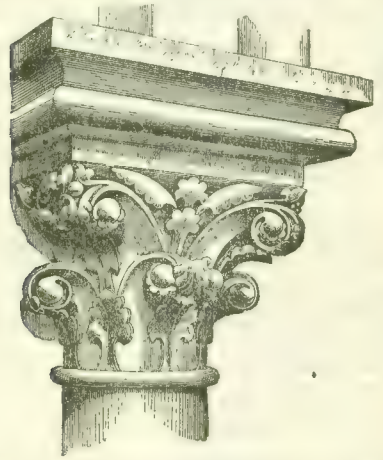
capital[2] (kap'i-tal), *n.* [= D. *kapitaal* = G. Dan. *kapital* = Sw. *capital*, < F. *capital* = Sp. Pg. *capital* = It. *capitale*, < ML. *capitale*, wealth, stock (whence also ult. the earlier E. forms *chattel* and *cattle*, q. v.), prop. neut. of L. *capitalis*, principal, chief: see *capital*[1].] 1. In *polit. econ.*: (*a*) That part of the produce of industry which, in the form either of national or of in-

dividual wealth, is available for further production; an accumulation of the products of past labor capable of being used in the support of present or future labor. (*b*) All forms of wealth employed as means of further production; "that part of [a man's] wealth which he devotes to acquiring an income in the form of money, or, more generally, to acquisition . . . by means of trade." *Marshall*, Principles of Economics (3d ed.), p. 144. (*c*) The permanent fund of productive wealth. 'Capital' in this sense is contrasted with 'capital goods,' the concrete, perishable or imperishable objects in which it is embodied. (*d*) Material means of production owned by one person and used to produce goods for the market by means of the hired labor of other persons. This is the conception of Marx and the Marxian socialists.—2. Specifically, the wealth employed in carrying on a particular trade, manufacture, business, or undertaking; stock in trade; the actual estate, whether in money or property, which is owned and employed by an individual, firm, or corporation in business; also, capitalization. As commonly used to indicate financial resources, it implies ownership, and does not, without qualification, include borrowed money. With reference to a corporation, it is the aggregate of the sum subscribed and paid in, or secured to be paid in, by the shareholders, with the addition of all undivided gains or profits realized in the use and investment of those sums; or if losses have been incurred, then it is the residue after deducting such losses. See *stock*. 3. Figuratively, productive resources of any kind, whether physical or moral.—**Active capital.** See *active*.—**Circulating capital**, that part of capital which is consumed in, or assumes a new form by the effect of, a single use, or, having been once used, ceases to be directly available for the same service, as the raw materials used in the manufacture of any article.—**Fixed capital**, capital which is of a permanent character, and is available for more than a single use, as the buildings in which and the machinery by which articles are manufactured.

Capital which exists in any of these durable shapes, and the return to which is spread over a period of corresponding duration, is called *Fixed Capital*.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. vi. § 1.

To make capital of, to seize and use for the furtherance of private advantage or party purposes.

capital[3] (kap'i-tal), *n.* [< ME. *capitale*, prop. **capitel*, = OF. *chapitel*, F. *chapiteau* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *capitel* = It. *capitello* = G. *capitäl, kapitäl* = D. *kapiteel* = Dan. *kapitæl* = Sw. *kapitäl*, < L. *capitellum*, the head of a column or pillar, also lit. a little head (see *capitellum* and *cadet*), dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *capital*[1], *caput*.] 1. The head or uppermost member of anything. Specifically, in *arch.*, the uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, which serves as the crown of the shaft,



Medieval Capital.—Abbey of Vézelay, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

and as a member of transition between it and the entablature, or other portion of the structure above the pillar. In classical architecture the different orders have their respective appropriate capitals; but in the Egyptian, Indian, Moorish, Byzantine, and medieval styles the capitals are endlessly diversified. 2. In *fort.*, the line which bisects the salient angle of a ravelin.—3. The head of a still, a chimney, etc.—**Angular capital**, a term applied to the modern Ionic capital, which has four similar sides and all its volutes placed at an angle of 135° with the plane of the frieze. See *angle-capital*.—**Axis of the Ionic capital.** See *axis*[1].

capital[3] (kap'i-tal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitaled* or *capitalled*, ppr. *capitaling* or *capitalling*. [< *capital*[3], *n.*] To furnish or crown with a capital, as a pillar or column. [Rare.]

The white column *capitalled* with gilding.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

capital[4]† (kap'i-tal), *n.* [< ME. *capitel, capille* (partly < AS. *capitul*), also assibilated *chapitel, chapitle, chapitre*, < OF. *capitle, chapitle, chapitre*, F. *chapitre* = Sp. *capítulo* = Pg. *capitulo* = It. *capitolo* = D. *kappitel* = G. *capitel* = Dan. *kapitel* = Sw. *capitel*, < L. *capitulum*, a chapter, lit. a little head, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, and cf. *chapter, chapiter*, doublets of *capital*[4].] A chapter or section of a book.

capitalisation, capitalise. See *capitalization, capitalize*.

capitalism (kap'i-tal-izm), *n.* [< *capital*[2] + *-ism*.] 1. The state of having capital or property; possession of capital.

The sense of *capitalism* sobered and dignified Paul de Florac. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlvi.

2. The concentration or massing of capital in the hands of a few; also, the power or influence of large or combined capital.

Industry is carried on by the concentration of large sums of capital; it is there [in England] that *capitalism* has developed most largely, and has thus prepared the causes of its own destruction.
Orpen, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 209.

The working-men find the journals out of sympathy with their aims and aspirations, and have learnt to regard them as hopelessly subservient to what they call *capitalism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 312.

capitalist (kap'i-tal-ist), *n.* [< *capital*[2] + *-ist*; = F. *capitaliste*.] One who has capital; especially, a man of large property which is or may be employed in business.

I take the expenditure of the *capitalist*, not the value of the capital, as my standard. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

I wish to see workmen becoming by degrees their own *capitalists*,—sharers in all the profits and all the advantages which capital confers. *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 119.

capitalistic (kap″i-ta-lis'tik), *a.* [< *capitalist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to capital or capitalists; representing or carried on by capital or capitalists; founded on or believing in capitalism: as, *capitalistic* production; *capitalistic* opinions.

He [Lassalle] tells the workingmen . . . that the great industrial centres are the germs of the future state, in which the *capitalistic* shall be superseded by the socialistic method of production. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 63.

The characteristic feature of the *capitalistic* system of production is that industry is controlled by capitalists employing free wage-labour; that is, while the capitalist owns and controls the means of production, the free labourer has lost all ownership in land and capital and has nothing to depend on but his wage.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 212.

capitalization[1] (kap″i-tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *capitalize*[1] + *-ation*.] The use of capital letters at the beginning of words in writing or printing. Also spelled *capitalisation*.

capitalization[2] (kap″i-tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *capitalize*[2] + *-ation*; = F. *capitalisation*.] 1. The act of capitalizing. (*a*) The application of wealth as capital, especially in large amounts, to the purposes of trade, manufactures, etc.

Economics . . . is also the science of *Capitalisation*.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 241.

(*b*) The act of computing or realizing the present value of a periodical payment. (*c*) Conversion into capital: as, the creditors consented to the *capitalization* of half their claims. Also spelled *capitalisation*.
2. The aggregate of capital stock, authorized or outstanding, of a corporation.

capitalize[1] (kap'i-tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitalized*, ppr. *capitalizing*. [< *capital*[1] + *-ize*.] To begin with a capital letter: as, to *capitalize* the first word of a sentence.

capitalize[2] (kap'i-tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitalized*, ppr. *capitalizing*. [< *capital*[2] + *-ize*; = F. *capitaliser*.] To convert into capital or into an equivalent capital sum. (*a*) To convert (wealth or other property) into capital which may be used for purposes of trade, manufactures, etc. (*b*) To compute or realize the present value of in money: applied to the conversion of a periodical payment for a definite or an indefinite length of time into a single payment or capital sum: as, to *capitalize* a pension; to *capitalize* rents. (*c*) To convert (floating debt) into stock or shares. Also spelled *capitalise*. (*d*) To issue shares of capital stock representing productive property, or a privilege through which an income may be obtained.

capitally (kap'i-tal-i), *adv.* 1. By the loss of one's head or life.

He was punished *capitally*.
Bp. Patrick, Paraphrases and Com., Gen. xlii. 15.

2. In a capital manner; in a preëminent degree; excellently; finely: as, she sang *capitally*.

Away here in the wild Balkan mountains, there is old Mr. Somebodypoff's son, . . . who talks English *capitally*.
J. Baker, Turkey, p. 221.

capitalness (kap'i-tal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capital; preëminence. [Rare.]

capitan-pacha, *n.* See *captain-pasha*.

capitata, *n.* Plural of *capitatum*.

capitate (kap'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *capitatus*, having a head, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. In *bot.*, head-shaped, or collected in a head, as a dense terminal cluster of sessile or nearly sessile flowers; having a rounded head: as, a *capitate* stigma.—2. In *ornith.*, having an enlarged extremity: as, the *capitate* feather of a peacock's tail.—3. In *entom.*, suddenly enlarged at the end so as to form a ball or oval mass: applied to the antennæ of insects when this form is produced by several expanded terminal joints, as in most of the *Curculionidæ*.

capitation (kap-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *capitation*, poll-tax, < LL. *capitatio(n-)*, the poll-tax, < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons, as the inhabitants of a city.

"Baptize all nations" must signify all that it can signify, all that are reckoned in the *capitations* and accounts of a nation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 127.

2. A tax or imposition upon each head or person; a poll-tax. *Sir T. Browne*. Also called a *capitation-tax*.

No *capitation* or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken. *Const. of U. S.*

Capitation grant, a grant of so much per head; specifically, in Great Britain, a grant annually paid by government to schools on account of each pupil who passes a certain test examination, and to volunteer military companies on account of such members as reach the stage of "efficients."

capitatum (kap-i-tā'tum), *n.*; pl. *capitata* (-tä). [NL., neut. of L. *capitatus*, headed: see *capitate*.] The large capitate bone of the carpus, more fully called *os capitatum*; the os magnum. See cut under *hand*.

Capitella (kap-i-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., fem. dim. of L. *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Capitellidæ*: synonymous with *Lumbriconais*.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *capitellum*.

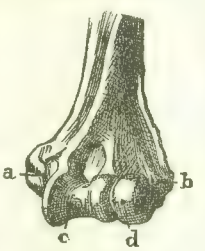
capitellar (kap-i-tel'är), *a.* [< L. *capitellum*, a small head, the capital of a column, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *capitellum*.] Of or pertaining to a capitellum.

capitellate (kap-i-tel'āt), *a.* [< NL. *capitellatus*, < L. *capitellum*, a little head: see *capitellum*.] 1. In *bot.*, growing in small heads.—2. Having a capitellum or capitulum.

Capitellidæ (kap-i-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capitella* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine polychætous annelids, typified by the genus *Capitella*, lacking parapodia, and having the vascular system reduced or wanting. Other genera of this family are *Notomastus* and *Dasybranchus*.

capitelliform (kap-i-tel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *capitellum* (see *capitellum*) + *forma*, form.] Same as *capituliform*.

capitellum (kap-i-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *capitella* (-ä). [L., a small head, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, *capital*[3], and *cadet*[1].] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The rounded convex articular eminence upon the distal extremity of the humerus (*capitellum humeri*), which is received in the cup-shaped head of the radius. (*b*) The head of a rib (*capitellum costæ*), as distinguished from the tuberculum or shoulder. Also called *capitulum*.—2. In *zoöl.*, the tentacular portion of the body or the hydranth of a hydroid polyp; that part of the hydranth which bears tentacles and appears to be analogous to a head.



Lower end of Left Human Humerus (front view).

a, internal epicondyle; *b*, external epicondyle; *c*, trochlea; *d*, capitellum.

The aboral pole grows out into a stalk-like part, which carries the head, and is distinguished as the *capitellum* or hydranth. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 92.

Capitibranchia, Capitibranchiata (kap″i-ti-brang'ki-ä, -brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *capitibranchiate*.] Same as *Cephalobranchia*.

capitibranchiate (kap″i-ti-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *capitibranchiatus*, also *capitobranchiatus*, < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *cephalobranchiate*.

In the tubicolous *capito-branchiate* forms.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 377.

In some *capito-branchiate* Chætopods cartilage forms a skeletal support for the gill-plumes.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 676.

Capito (kap′i-tō), *n.* [L., a fish with a large head, prop. adj., large-headed, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput.*] A genus of barbets, typical of the subfamily *Capitoninæ* as restricted by G. R. Gray in 1841 to the American scansorial barbets or thickheads. The word was originally used in this connection by Vieillot in 1816; it was transferred



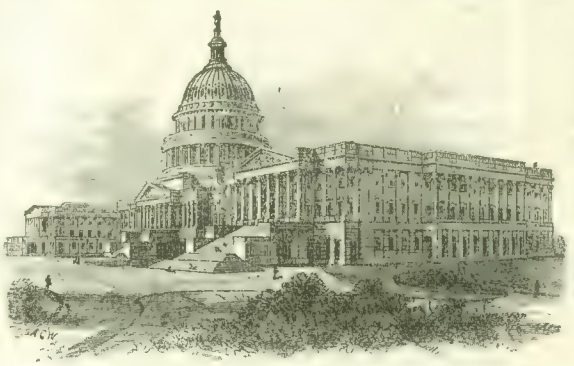
Peruvian Barbet (*Capito peruvianus*).

in 1820 by Temminck to the puff-birds, or American fissirostral barbets, of the family *Bucconidæ*, and subsequently became, at the hands of other writers, a loose synonym of various genera of old- as well as new-world barbets, included in families known as *Megalæmidæ*, *Capitonidæ*, etc. Its proper and now current sense is that here indicated. See *barbet*2, *Bucconidæ*, *Capitonidæ*.

Capitol (kap′i-tol), *n.* [(ME. **capitoile*, *capatoylle*) = F. *capitole* = Sp. Pg. It. *capitolio*, < L. *capitolium*, < *caput* (*capit-*), the head: see *caput.*] **1.** In Rome, and in Roman cities and colonies, the precinct and temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, the protector of the city. The Capitol at Rome, situated on the southwestern summit of the Capitoline hill, was the center of the official religion of the state. In it the cult of Juno and of Minerva was associated with that of Jupiter. It was three times destroyed by fire, and each time restored with augmented magnificence; the last edifice continued to exist, though despoiled, till about the tenth century. The whole of the Capitoline hill (originally Mons Saturnius or Tarpeius) was also called the Capitol; on the second of its two summits was the citadel. The modern Capitol, or museum of the Capitol, stands in the space between the summits. Meetings of the senate and other legislative bodies have been held in or on the Capitol in both ancient and modern times. Literary references or inscriptions prove the existence of a capitol on the model of that in Rome in more than twenty provincial cities of Italy, Gaul, Spain, Africa, and the East; and there can be no doubt that a similar foundation was established in every regularly constituted Roman colony. The Roman capitol of Toulouse, which has been more than once renewed, has been the chief seat of authority in that city from medieval times to the present day.

The cake-bakers, being returned to Lerné, went presently, before they did either eat or drink, to the *Capitol*, and there before their king, called Picrochole, . . . made their complaint, showing their panniers broken, their coats torn, etc.
Rawelais (tr. by Urquhart), Gargantua, xxvi.

2. In the United States, the edifice occupied by Congress at Washington; also, in the separate States, the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions.



Capitol of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Capitolian (kap-i-tō′li-an), *a.* Same as *Capitoline.*

Capitoline (kap′i-tō-līn), *a.* [< L. *Capitolinus*, < *Capitolium*, the Capitol.] Pertaining to any Roman Capitol, or to Jupiter the Protector, of whose worship the Capitol was the official seat; specifically, pertaining to the Capitol at Rome, or to the hill on which it stood: as, the *Capitoline* Museum.—**Capitoline games**, in ancient Rome, annual games originally instituted by Camillus in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in commemoration of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls. They were reinstituted, after having fallen into disuse, by Domitian, and were thereafter celebrated every fifth year.

Capitonidæ (kap-i-ton′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capito*(*n-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of non-passerine zygodactyl birds, the scansorial barbets, inhabiting the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Leading genera are *Pogonorhynchus*, *Megalæma*, *Calorhamphus*, etc., of the old world, and *Capito* of the new. The family name is almost inextricably confused with *Bucconidæ*. See *barbet*2 and *Megalæmidæ*, and cuts under *Capito* and *Pogonorhynchus.*

Capitoninæ (kap″i-tō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capito*(*n-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Megalæmidæ*, typified by the genus *Capito;* the thickheads, or American scansorial barbets, confined to Central and South America, and represented by about 12 species of the genera *Capito* and *Tetragonops.* See cut under *Capito.*

capitonine (kap′i-tō-nīn), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Capitonidæ* proper or *Capitoninæ.*

capitopedal (kap″i-tō-ped′al), *a.* [< L. *caput* (*capit-*), head, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + *-al.*] Pertaining to the head and foot.

Right and left of the neck [in *Patella*] are seen a pair of minute oblong yellow bodies, which were originally described by Lankester as orifices possibly connected with the evacuation of the generative products. On account of their position they were termed by him the *capitopedal* orifices, being placed near the junction of head and foot. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 646.

capitula, *n.* Plural of *capitulum.*

capitulant (ka-pit′ū-lant), *n.* [< ML. *capitulan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *capitulare:* see *capitulate.*] One who capitulates or surrenders. *Alison*, Hist. Europe.

capitulante (Sp. pron. kä-pē-tö-län′te), *n.* [Sp., prop. pp. of *capitular*, < ML. *capitulare*, arrange in heads or chapters: see *capitulate.*] A contractor. [Use in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico.]

capitular (ka-pit′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *capitulaire* = It. *capitolare*, a. and n., < ML. *capitularis*, pertaining to a chapter (cf. LL. *capitulare*, neut., a poll-tax), < L. *capitulum*, a chapter (section of a book, or a council), lit. a little head: see *capitulum*, *chapter*, and *capital*4.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to a chapter, in any sense of that word. Also *capitulary.*

The next step would have been to impose monastic vows upon all the *capitular* clergy.
E. A. Freeman, Hist. Norm. Conq., II. 301.

2. In *bot.*, growing in a capitulum or head. See *capitate.*—**3.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, pertaining to a capitulum.—**Capitular mass.** See *mass*1.—**Capitular process,** in *anat.*, a small process or prominence on a vertebra, with which the capitulum of a rib articulates; the articular facet for the head of a rib. See cuts under *atlas* and *cervical.*

II. *n.* **1.** An act passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons.—**2.** *pl.* The body of laws or statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council. This name is also given to the laws, civil and ecclesiastical, made by Charlemagne and other princes in general councils and assemblies of the people. They are so called because divided into chapters or sections.

That great legislator knew too well the importance attached by all mankind to local customs, to allow his imperial *capitulars* to interfere, unnecessarily, with the Frisian laws. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 22.

3. A member of a chapter.

Statutes which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members, or *capitulars.* *Aylyffe*, Parergon.

In the preceding senses also *capitulary.*

4. [Sp., < ML.: see above.] In parts of America settled by Spaniards, a regidor elected to the ayuntamiento or town council, as distinguished from one appointed by the executive authority.

capitularly (ka-pit′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In the form or manner of a chapter, as of a religious order.

The keeper, Sir Simon Harcourt, alleged you could do nothing but when all three were *capitularly* met.
Swift, To Mr. St. John.

capitulary (ka-pit′ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *capitular*, 1.

The *capitulary* acts of York Cathedral.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. § 35.

II. *n.*; pl. *capitularies* (-riz). Same as *capitular*, 1, 2, and 3.

More than one law was made, forbidding all Sunday labour, and this prohibition was reiterated by Charlemagne in his *Capitularies.* *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 259.

capitulate (ka-pit′ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *capitulated*, ppr. *capitulating.* [< ML. *capitulatus*, pp. of *capitulare*, arrange in heads or chapters, hence arrange conditions (esp. of surrender), < L. *capitulum*, a chapter: see *capitulum*, *capitular*, and *chapter.*] **1.** To draw up a writing in chapters, heads, or articles; hence, to draw up articles of agreement; arrange terms of agreement; treat; also, to enter into an agreement; confederate.

Do not bid me
Dismiss my soldiers, or *capitulate*
Again with Rome's mechanics. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbishop's Grace of York, Douglas, Mortimer,
Capitulate against us. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

He who took so hainously to be offer'd nineteen Propositions from the Parlament, *capitulates* heer with God almost in as many Articles. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxv.

2. To surrender to an enemy on stipulated conditions. Used especially regarding an army or a garrison, when the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties.

Mondragon was determined not to yield at discretion, although very willing to *capitulate.*
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 528.

I am ashamed to think how easily we *capitulate* to badges and names, to large societies and dead institutions.
Emerson, Self-reliance.

capitulate, capitulated (ka-pit′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *capitulatus*, < L. *capitulum:* see *capitulum.*] **1.** Having a capitulum or knob. Specifically—**2.** In *bot.*, head-like: applied to the apothecium of a lichen when it is irregularly rounded or globular and seated on the apex of a stem-like portion of the thallus, as in *Cladonia.* *Lindsay.*

capitulation (ka-pit-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [= D. *kapitulatie* = F. *capitulation* (> G. *capitulation* = Dan. *kapitulation*) = Sp. *capitulación* = Pg. *capitulação* = It. *capitolazione*, < ML. **capitulatio*(*n-*) (cf. *capitulatio*(*n-*), an index of chapters), < *capitulare*, capitulate: see *capitulate.*] **1.** An article or articles of agreement; formal agreement. [Rare.]

With special *capitulation* that neither the Scots nor the French shall refortify. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, No. 50, i. 2.

Specifically—**2.** The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions; also, the treaty or instrument containing the conditions of such a surrender.

My idea was, that all persons taken in war were to be deemed prisoners of war. That those who surrender on *capitulation* (or convention) are prisoners of war also.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 164.

3. (*a*) In the Holy Roman Empire, the contract or pledge entered into by the elected emperor, before receiving coronation, with the electors, in which the latter generally secured some concession as the price of their votes. (*b*) *pl.* (1) The name given by Europeans to those treaties and concessions of the early sultans of Turkey which secure to foreigners residing there rights of exterritoriality, in continuation of similar privileges granted to foreign residents by the Byzantine empire.

These privileges are in general called *Capitulations;* not in the sense now usual of a surrender of right, for they were a free grant, but in the old sense of an agreement under heads and articles—"Capitula." The word was not unusual in such a sense in old French treaties and conventions, for we read of a "*Capitulation* and Contract of Marriage" between Dom Pedro of Portugal and the Princess Marie of Savoy.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, pp. 59, 60.

(2) Conventions formerly entered into by the Swiss cantons to regulate the employment of Swiss troops by the popes, the Netherlands, and the kings of Spain, Naples, and France.

capitulator (ka-pit′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< ML. as if **capitulator*, < *capitulare:* see *capitulate.*] One who capitulates.

capitulatory (ka-pit′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *capitulate* + *-ory.*] **1.** Briefly stated; drawn up in heads or chapters.—**2.** Relating to or of the nature of a capitulation or surrender on conditions.

capitule (kap′i-tūl), *n.* [< L. *capitulum*, a chapter: see *capitulum* and *chapter.*] †. A chapter.

The contents of this *capitule* [are] by you much to be pondred. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 229.

2. In *bot.*, same as *capitulum*, 3.

capituliform (ka-pit′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *capitulum*, a little head, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a small head or capitulum. Also *capitelliform.*

capitulum (ka-pit′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *capitula* (-lą). [L., a small head, a capital or head of a column, a chapter, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, and cf. *capitellum*, *capitular;* see also *capital*4, *chapiter*, *chapter.*] **1.** In *anat.*, the head of a bone; especially, the head of a rib, as distinguished from its shoulder or tuberculum. Also called *capitellum.* See cut under *endoskeleton.*—**2.** In *Cirripedia*, specifically, the valves of the shell collectively, in-

closing more or less of the body of the animal, as distinguished from the peduncular part of the creature. When a peduncle exists, as in *Lepas*, it is the hinder part of the body which is inclosed in the capitulum.

3. In *bot.*, a close head of sessile flowers, as in the *Compositæ;* also, as used by some early botanists, the receptacle of various fungi; in mosses, a close, dense cluster of leaves. Also called *capitule.*—**4.** In *entom.*: (*a*) The enlarged terminal portion of the halter or poiser of a dipterous insect. (*b*) The enlarged terminal portion of the sucking mouth of a fly, formed by two suctorial flaps called *labella.* (*c*) The knob at the end of a capitate antenna.—**5.** One of the stalked spheroidal sporangia of certain mycetozoans.

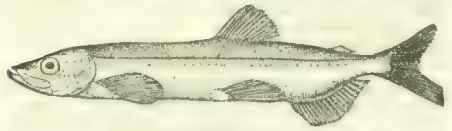
capivara, *n.* Same as *capibara.*

capivi (ka-pē′vi), *n.* Same as *copaiba.*

caple[1], **caple**[2]. See *capel*[1], *capel*[2].

caplin[1] (kap′lin), *n.* [< *cap*[1] + dim. *-lin.*] The cap or band of leather on a flail through which the thongs pass that connect the swingel to the staff. Also *capling.*

caplin[2] (kap′lin), *n.* [Also *capelin, caplan, capelan,* and, by corruption, *kibling, kibbling;* < F. *caplan, capelan;* origin unknown.] A fish, formerly referred to the *Salmonidæ* under the name *Salmo arcticus,* now known as *Mallotus villosus,* and assigned to the smelt family, *Argentinidæ.* It is 6 or 8 inches long, and resembles a smelt in appearance, but is more closely related to the



Caplin (*Mallotus villosus*).

eulachon or candle-fish, from which it differs chiefly in the broader many-rayed pectoral fins and the peculiar scales of the male. In that sex there is a raised band along the sides of the body above the lateral line, consisting of elongated imbricated scales with free projecting points, giving a villous appearance like the pile of velvet. The caplin occurs in immense shoals in all the northern seas, and is an important food-fish to the natives, though its chief use is as bait for cod.

capling (kap′ling), *n.* Same as *caplin*[1].

cap-merchant†, *n.* See *cape-merchant.*

cap-money† (kap′mun″i), *n.* In *fox-hunting,* the money formerly collected for the huntsman on the death of the fox.

capnomancy (kap′nō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *capnomantie* (Cotgrave) = Sp. Pg. *capnomancia,* < Gr. *καπνός,* smoke (akin to Lith. *kvapas,* vapor, = L. *vapor,* etc.: see *vapor*), + *μαντεία,* divination.] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

capnomor, kapnomor (kap′nō-môr), *n.* [< Gr. *καπνός,* smoke, + *μοῖρα,* a part (or stem **μορ-*), < *μείρεσθαι,* divide, apportion, allot.] A transparent, colorless, oil-like fluid ($C_{20}H_{22}O_2$) obtained from the smoke of organic bodies or from the tar of wood.

capo (kā′pō), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *capel*[1].] A working-horse. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. (Cheshire).]

capoc, kapok (kap′ok), *n.* [Malay *kāpoq.*] A fine short-stapled cotton of the East Indies, used chiefly to stuff cushions, line palanquins, etc.

capocchia† (ka-pok′iä), *n.* [It., fem. of *capocchio,* dull, heavy, silly, lit. big-headed, aug. of *capo,* the head: see *cape*[2].] The feminine form of *capocchio,* a fool: used coaxingly in the following passage.

> Alas, poor wretch! a poor *capocchia.*
> *Shak.,* T. and C., iv. 2.

capocht, *n.* and *v. t.* See *capouch.*

capon (kā′pon), *n.* [< ME. *capon, capun* (also assibilated *chapoun,* after F. *chapon*), < AS. *capūn* = MD. *kappoen,* D. *kapoen, kapuin* = LG. Sw. Dan. *kapun* = MHG. *kapūn,* G. *kapaun* = F. *chapon* = Pr. Sp. *capon* = Pg. *capão* = It. *cappone,* < L. *capo*(*n-*) (also *capus,* > OHG. *chappo,* MHG. *kappe*) (ML. also *caponus*), < Gr. *κάπων,* a capon, prob. < √ **καπ,* repr. by *κόπτειν,* cut.] **1.** A castrated cock; a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table.

> Oh, a *capon,*
> A bird of grace, an 't be thy will! I honour it.
> *Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, v. 2.

2†. [Compare French *poulet,* a fowl, also a love-letter, a billet-doux.] A love-letter; a billet-doux.

> O, thy letter, thy letter; he's a good friend of mine: Stand aside, good bearer. Boyet, you can carve; Break up this *capon.* *Shak.,* L. L. L., iv. 1.

Norfolk capon, a red herring. [Local, Eng.]

capon (kā′pon), *v. t.* [= G. *kapaunen* = F. *chaponner* = Pr. *caponar* = It. *capponare;* from the noun.] To make a capon of; caponize.

caponet† (kā′pon-et), *n.* [< *capon* + dim. *-et*[2].] A young capon.

caponiere, caponniere (kap-ō-nēr′), *n.* [< F. *caponnière* = It. *capponiera,* < Sp. *caponera,* a covered lodgment: see *capon.*] In *fort.*: (*a*) A small bomb-proof or casemate with loopholed walls of wood, masonry, or metal, constructed in the ditch of a fortification at its middle point, to sweep the surface of the ditch in both directions and thus protect the fortification against assault. The roof is low enough to be protected against the assailants' artillery fire. A *demi-caponiere* is constructed at an angle, and sweeps the ditch in only one direction. (*b*) A passage-way across the ditch of a bastion fortification protected by infantry parapets. A *single caponiere* has a parapet on one side only, a *double caponiere* on both sides. (*c*) One of a series of bomb-proof arched structures for receiving cannon which fire through embrasures pierced in the front or mask-wall of the casemates: used for flanking ditches. *Mahan.*

caponize (kā′pon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caponized,* ppr. *caponizing.* [< *capon* + *-ize.*] To make a capon of. Also spelled *caponise.*

caponniere, *n.* See *caponiere.*

capon's-feather (kā′pon-feth″ėr), *n.* Same as *capon's-tail.*

capon's-tail (kā′pon-tāl), *n.* **1.** A species of valerian: so called from its spreading white flowers.—**2.** The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris.*—**Capon's-tail grass,** a species of fescue, *Festuca Myurus.*

caporcianite (ka-pôr′shian-īt), *n.* [< *Caporciano* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral related to, or perhaps identical with, laumontite, from Monte de Caporciano, Tuscany.

capot (ka-pot′), *n.* [F., of uncertain origin, perhaps connected with *capote:* see *capote.*] A winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet. It counts 40.

capot (ka-pot′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capotted,* ppr. *capotting.* [< *capot, n.*] In the game of piquet, to win all the tricks from.

> That last game I had with my sweet cousin I *capotted* her. *Lamb,* Mrs. Battle on Whist.

capo tasto (It. pron. kä′pō täs′tō). [It.: *capo,* < L. *caput,* head (see *cape*[2]); *tasto,* key, touch, < *tastare,* touch, feel: see *taste.*] A contrivance attached to stringed instruments with frets, like the guitar, for the purpose of raising the pitch of all the strings at once. Also *capo di tasto.*

★**capote** (ka-pōt′), *n.* [F. *capote,* f. (formerly also *capot, cappot,* m.) (= Sp. Pg. *capote* = It. *cappotto,* > Turk. *qaput, qapud*), dim. of *cape,* a hood or cape: see *cape*[1].] **1.** A large coarse cloak, properly with a hood. Specifically—(*a*) In some military uniforms, the regulation outer garment, consisting of a very long and full cloth coat. (*b*) An outer garment for women, made of camlet or cloth, covering the person completely and reaching nearly to the ground. (*c*) An outer garment forming a usual part of the costume, and worn by both women and men, among many tribes of the Levant. It is made either of rough cloth or of skins retaining their hair.

> She [an Albanian woman] went and put on a new *capote,* a sort of white frock coat, without sleeves, embroidered in bright colours down the seams, which showed her figure to advantage. *R. Curzon,* Monast. in the Levant, p. 211.

2. The hood or top of a wagon, as of a buggy, or any similar protection for a vehicle.

capouch (ka-pōsh′), *n.* [Also *capoch, capuche* = G. *kapuze* = Dan. *kabuds;* < F. *capuche,* also *capuce,* < It. *cappuccio,* < ML. *caputium, capitium, capuccium, cappucium,* etc., a cowl or hood: see *caputium.*] A monk's hood or cowl; especially, a hood of peculiar pointed form worn by the Capuchin monks.

capouch† (ka-pōsh′), *v. t.* [Also *capoch, capuche;* < *capouch, n.*] **1.** To cover with a hood.

> Between the cicada and that we call a grasshopper the differences are very many, for first, they are differently cucullated or *capouched* upon the head and back.
> *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., v. 3.

2. To blind or hoodwink.

cappadine (kap′a-din), *n.* [Cf. *capiton.*] A sort of silk flock taken from the upper part of the silkworm's cocoon after the true silk has been wound off, used for shag in making rugs.

Cappadocian (kap-a-dō′shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cappadocia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Cappadocia, an ancient province and kingdom of Asia Minor, now part of Asiatic Turkey.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cappadocia.

Cappagh brown. See *brown.*

cap-paper (kap′pā″pėr), *n.* **1.** A coarse paper, so called from being used to make caps to hold commodities.—**2.** A kind of writing-paper in large sheets. See *cap*[1], *n.*, 3.

capparid (kap′a-rid), *n.* [< *Capparis* (*-rid-*), q. v.] In *bot.*, a plant of the family *Capparidaceæ.*

Capparidaceæ (kap″a-ri-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capparis* (*-rid-*) + *-aceæ.*] A family of plants, chiefly shrubs or trees, nearly related to the *Brassicaceæ,* from which they differ in having six or more stamens which are not tetradynamous, the pod without a partition and often stalked, and kidney-shaped seeds with a coiled embryo. They are natives chiefly of tropical and subtropical regions, and possess more or less acrid qualities. The principal genera are *Capparis* and *Cleome.* Some species of *Sinapistrum* and *Polanisia,* genera of this family, are cultivated for ornament. See cuts under *caper*[2] and *Cleome.*

capparidaceous (kap″a-ri-dā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to the *Capparidaceæ.*

cappariderous (kap-a-rid′ē-us), *a.* Same as *capparidaceous.*

Capparis (kap′a-ris), *n.* [L., the caper-bush, the caper: see *caper*[2].] A genus of shrubby plants, of tropical and warm regions, of which the most familiar species is the caper, *C. spinosa.* See *caper*[2]. The products of some species are used as irritants or as antispasmodics, and some tropical American species are said to be poisonous. The berries of *C. Sodada decidua,* which is abundant in tropical Africa, are used for food.

cap-peak (kap′pēk), *n.* The peak or stiff projecting front piece of some kinds of caps.

cappeline, *n.* See *capeline.*

capper[1] (kap′ėr), *n.* [< *cap*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One ★whose business is the making or selling of caps. [Rare.]—**2.** A tool for fitting percussion-caps to shells.

capper[2]**†** (kap′ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *cupper,* a cupbearer. See *cap*[2] and *cupper.*

capper[3] (kap′ėr), *v. t.* [Cf. Dan. *kapre* = G. *kapern,* seize; from the noun *caper*[3] (Dan. *kaper,* etc.) or freq. of the verb *cap*[3], seize: see *cap*[3] and *caper*[3].] To seize; lay hold of violently; specifically, to seize (a vessel) as a prize. [Scotch.]

capper[4] (kap′ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *cap*[3] + *-er*[1], lit. 'seizer'; but in def. 1 perhaps associated with *attercap* = *attercop,* a spider, and in def. 2 perhaps a particular use, in allusion to "the spider and the fly."] **1.** A spider.—**2.** A stool-pigeon in a gambling-house, or a person employed at auctions to raise bids deceptively. [Slang.]

capperclawt, *v. t.* See *caperclaw.*

cappernoity, *a.* See *capernoity.*

cap-piece (kap′pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, a piece of timber covering the heads of a series of uprights or other vertical structure.

capping-plane (kap′ing-plān), *n.* In *joinery,* a plane used for working the upper surface of staircase-rails.

cap-pot (kap′pot), *n.* In *glass-making,* a crucible having a lid or cap.

cap-pudding (kap′půd″ing), *n.* A pudding with a rounded top of currants, raisins, or the like: named from the fact that the top resembles a cap.

Capra (kā′prä), *n.* [L., a she-goat: see *caper*[1].] A genus of hollow-horned ruminants, of the family *Bovidæ,* typical of the subfamily *Caprinæ,* and typified by the common goat, *Capra hircus.* There are several other species, among them the ibexes, *Capra ibex, C. pyrænica,* etc. See *goat,* and cuts under *ægagrus* and *ibex.*

caprantilopine (kap-ran-til′ō-pin), *a.* [< L. *capra,* a she-goat, + NL. *antilopinus:* see *caper*[1] and *antilopine.*] Partaking of the characters of both a goat and an antelope; nemorhædine.

caprate (kap′rāt), *n.* [< *capr*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of capric acid.

capreall†, caprel†, *n.* Old forms of *capriole.*

Caprella (ka-prel′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. from L. *capra,* a she-goat: see *caper*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Caprellidæ. C. linearis* is a sluggish inhabitant of rocky tide-pools of the Atlantic coast of Europe, preying on various animals, as hydroids and polyzoans. See *mantis-shrimp* and *specter-shrimp.*

Caprellidæ (ka-prel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprella* + *-idæ.*] A family of edriophthalmous læmodipodous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Caprella,* characterized by the attenuate form, the rudimentary abdomen, and the cervically placed anterior legs. Some of the forms are called *mantis-shrimps,* from their superficial resemblance to the insect known as *mantis,* and *specter-shrimps,* from their strange aspect.

The *Caprellidæ* are long and slender forms with well-developed antennæ and antennulæ. They live in salt water, walking around on submarine plants in a very deliberate manner, and progress by a doubling up of the body in about the same way that the measuring-worm does. The most common species on the Atlantic coast received its name (Caprella geometrica) from this habit.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 73.

caprelline (ka-prel′in), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caprellidæ*.

capreol†, **capreole**†, *n.* [= MF. *capreole, capreolle, capriole*, a tendril, < L. *capreolus:* see *capreolus.*] **1.** A roebuck or some other kind of deer.—2. A tendril; a capreolus.

capreolary (kap′rē-ō-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *capreolarius*, < L. *capreolus*, a tendril: see *capreolus.*] Same as *capreolate*, 2.

capreolate (kap′rē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *capreolus*, a tendril (see *capreolus*), + *-ate*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, provided with tendrils.—2. In *anat.*, resembling tendrils: applied to the spermatic vessels, or vasa capreolaria, from their twisted appearance.

capreoli, *n.* Plural of *capreolus.*

capreoline (ka-prē′ō-lin), *a.* [< *Capreolus*, 3, + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the subgenus *Capreolus;* specifically, relating or akin to the roebuck.

capreolus (ka-prē′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *capreoli* (-lī). [L. *capreolus*, ML. also *capriolus*, a wild goat, roebuck, chamois, a tendril of a plant, dim. of **capreus*, fem. *caprea*, a wild goat: see *caper*[1] and *capriole.*] **1**†. Same as *capreole*, 1. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. The tendril of a plant.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A subgenus of deer, including the roebuck, *Capreolus capræa. Hamilton Smith*, 1827.

capret†, *n.* [ME. (translating L. *caprea* in Vulgate), = OF. **chevret*, m., *chevrete, chevrette*, a kid (as dim. of *chevre*, a goat), a wild goat, F. *chevrette*, f., a doe, roe (see *chevrette*), = It. *capretto*, m., *capretta*, f., < ML. *capretus*, m., **capreta*, f., equiv. to *capreolus, capreola*, a wild goat: see *capreolus, caper*[1].] A roebuck; a roe.

As *capret* and hert thou shalt ete. *Wyclif*, Deut. xii. 15.

A moost swift renner, as oon of the *caprettis* [var. *capretis*] that dwellen in wodis.
Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] ii. 18.

capric (kap′rik), *a.* [< L. *caper*, a goat: see *caper*[1].] Of or pertaining to a goat. Also *caprinic.*—**Capric acid**, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, a peculiar acid first discovered by Chevreul in the butter of cows' milk. It occurs also in goats' milk, in cocoanut-oil, and in several kinds of fusel-oil. It is crystalline, somewhat soluble in hot water, and has a faint goat-like smell when cold, which becomes more offensive on heating. Also called *rutic acid.*

capriccio (ka-prich′iō), *n.* [< It. *capriccio:* see *caprice.*] **1**†. A caprice; a whim. Also *caprichio.*

Will this *capricio* hold in thee, art sure?
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

Sometimes
(In quite opposed *capriccios*) he climbs
The hardest rocks and highest, every way
Running their ridges. *Chapman*, Homeric Hymns.

2. A musical composition in a free, irregular, and often whimsical style: first applied to deviations from strict forms, like the fugue, especially when in quick tempo, but now extended to any fancifully irregular piece. Also *caprice.*

capriccioso (kȧ-prē-chiō′sō), *adv.* [It., < *capriccio*, caprice: see *capriccio, caprice*, and *capricious.*] In *music*, in a free, fantastic style.

caprice (kȧ-prēs′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *capriche, capritch*, and *caprichio, capriccio*, after It.; < F. *caprice*, < It. *capriccio* = Sp. Pg. *capricho*, a caprice, whim; of disputed origin; usually, but without sufficient evidence, derived from It. *caprio*, a goat (as if orig. 'a goat-leap') Cf. *caper*[1] and *capriole.*] **1.** A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion or humor, without apparent or adequate motive; a whim, freak, or particular fancy.

I found the night as full of beauty as the day, when *caprice* led me from the brilliancy of St. Mark's.
Howells, Venetian Life, ii.

2. The habit of acting according to varying impulses; capriciousness.

Everywhere I observe in the feminine mind something of beautiful *caprice*, a floral exuberance of that charming wilfulness which characterizes our dear human sisters, I fear through all worlds. *De Quincey.*

3. Same as *capriccio*, 2.—**Syn. 1.** Vagary, humor, whim, crotchet.—**2.** Fickleness.

caprichet, **capritcht**, *n.* [See *caprice.*] A caprice.

Shall a man fear *capriches?*
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

O hold, for pity, Sir,
I am too great a sufferer,
Abus'd as you have been b' a witch,
But conjur'd int' a worse *capritch.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 310.

caprichio†, *n.* See *capriccio*, 1.

capricious (kȧ-prish′us), *a.* [Formerly also *capriccious;* = F. *capricieux* = Sp. Pg. *caprichoso* = It. *capriccioso*, capricious; from the noun: see *caprice.*] Characterized by caprice; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to deviate from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; subject to change or irregularity: as, a man of a *capricious* temper.

Nor unnoted pass
The sycamore, *capricious* in attire,
Now green, now tawny, and ere autumn yet
Have chang'd the woods, in scarlet honours bright.
Cowper, The Task, i. 318.

The king, . . . under the influence of *capricious* passions, suddenly dissolved . . . parliament.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 379.

A bud taken from any one of the branches, and grafted on another tree, produces either one of the pure kinds or a *capricious* tree producing the three kinds.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 357.

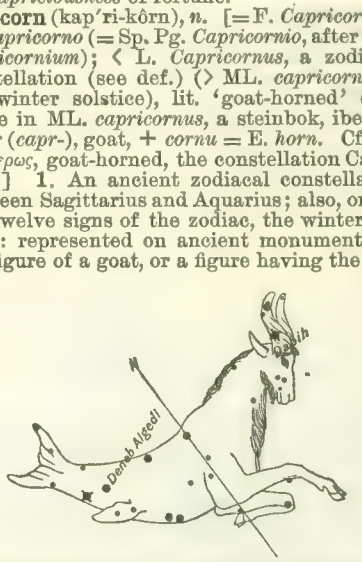
=**Syn.** Freakish, unsteady, fanciful, whimsical, fitful, crotchety, uncertain.

capriciously (kȧ-prish′us-li), *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically; irregularly.

The unskilled laborer has ceased to be at the mercy of a master; but the force that the master once applied to him *capriciously* is now applied to him instead by his whole social environment, and that not *capriciously*, but with the regularity of a natural law.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 191.

capriciousness (kȧ-prish′us-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being capricious; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion: as, "great *capriciousness* of taste," *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., Class 4; "the *capriciousness* of a sickly heart," *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 94.—**2.** Unsteadiness; liableness to sudden changes; irregularity: as, ★the *capriciousness* of fortune.

Capricorn (kap′ri-kôrn), *n.* [= F. *Capricorne* = It. *Capricorno* (= Sp. Pg. *Capricornio*, after ML. *Capricornium*); < L. *Capricornus*, a zodiacal constellation (see def.) (> ML. *capricornium*, the winter solstice), lit. 'goat-horned' (and hence in ML. *capricornus*, a steinbok, ibex), < *caper* (*capr-*), goat, + *cornu* = E. *horn.* Cf. Gr. *αἰγόκερως*, goat-horned, the constellation Capricorn.] **1.** An ancient zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius; also, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice: represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore



The Constellation of Capricorn, according to ancient descriptions and figures.

part like a goat and the hind part like a fish. Its symbol is ♑.—**2**†. [*l. c.*] An ibex; a steinbok.

He shew'd two heads and hornes of the true *capricorne*, which animal, he told us, was frequently kill'd among the mountaines. *Evelyn*, Diary (1646), p. 189.

Capricorn beetles, beetles of the family *Cerambycidæ* (which see).—**Tropic of Capricorn.** See *tropic.*

capricornify† (kap-ri-kôr′ni-fī), *v. t.* [< *capricorn* (with allusion to *horn, v.*) + *-i-fy.*] To horn; cuckold. [Low.]

caprid (kap′rid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Capridæ* or *Caprinæ;* relating to a goat; hircine.

Capridæ[1] (kap′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capra* + *-idæ.*] The *Caprinæ*, or goat tribe, elevated to the rank of a family of hollow-horned ruminants.

Capridæ[2] (kap′ri-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Caproidæ.*

caprificate (kap′ri-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caprificated*, ppr. *caprificating.* [< L. *caprificatus*, pp. of *caprificare:* see *caprify.*] To ripen by caprification; caprify.

caprification (kap″ri-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *caprificatio(n-)*, < *caprificare:* see *caprify.*] A horticultural operation which consists in suspending branches of the wild fig (see *caprifig*) in the cultivated fig-trees and thus subjecting the fruit of the latter to the visits of an insect, *Blastophaga grossorum*, which carries the pollen of the caprifig. The object of caprification is to produce seeds in the edible figs, and to induce them to set and come to maturity.

caprificus (kap-ri-fī′kus), *n.* [L., the wild fig-tree, lit. 'goat-fig,' < *caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *ficus*, fig: see *caper*[1] and *fig.*] The caprifig.

caprifig (kap′ri-fig), *n.* [< L. *caprificus*, a wild fig, the second element being accom. to E. *fig:* see *caprificus.*] The uncultivated male form of the common fig, *Ficus Carica*, which is practically dicœcious, though staminate and pistillate flowers are found upon the same tree. The fruit of the caprifig is hard and useless, but is the home of a small gnat-like gall-insect, *Blastophaga grossorum*, which in escaping from the orifice covers itself with pollen and thus becomes a means for effecting the fertilization of the edible fig. See *caprification.*

caprifole†, **caprifoly**† (kap′ri-fōl, -fō-li), *n.* [= D. *kamperfoelie* = Dan. *kaprifolium* = F. *chèvrefeuille* = It. *caprifoglio*, < ML. *caprifolium*, woodbine, honeysuckle: see *caprifolium.*] Woodbine; honeysuckle.

There was a pleasaunt Arber, not by art
But of the trees owne inclination made, . .
With wanton yvie twine entrayld athwart,
And Eglantine and *Caprifole* emong.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 44.

Caprifoliaceæ (kap-ri-fō-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprifolium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, allied to the *Rubiaceæ.* It includes a number of erect or twining shrubs and herbaceous plants, comprising the honeysuckle, elder, viburnum, and snowberry. The family is characterized by opposite leaves without stipules, an inferior ovary, 4 or 5 stamens upon the tube of the regular or irregular corolla, and the fruit usually a berry or drupe. Many species are cultivated for ornament, but the family is otherwise of little value.

caprifoliaceous (kap-ri-fō-li-ā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to the *Caprifoliaceæ.*

caprifolium (kap-ri-fō′li-um), *n.* [ML., woodbine, honeysuckle, lit. 'goat-leaf,' < L. *caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *folium*, leaf: see *caper*[1] and *foil*[1]. Sometimes erroneously explained as for **capparifolium*, < L. *capparis*, caper, + *folium*, leaf, with ref. to the likeness of its leaf to that of the caper: see *caper*[2].] **1.** The woodbine or honeysuckle.—**2.** [*cap.*] A pre-Linnæan name for the genus of plants to which the honeysuckle belongs. See *Lonicera.*

caprifoly†, *n.* See *caprifole.*

capriform (kap′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a goat, or of something belonging to a goat; goat-like: as, *capriform* horns.

caprify (kap′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caprified*, ppr. *caprifying.* [< ME. *caprifien*, < F. as if **caprifier* = Sp. *caprihigar* = Pg. *caprificar*, < L. *caprificare*, subject figs to the stinging of the gall-insect, < *caprificus*, the wild fig-tree: see *caprificus.*] To subject to caprification (which see).

In Juyn, as sonne is hiest, to *caprifie*
The fig-tree is, that is to signifie
The figges grene of caprifigtree rende
With tree made like a sawe on hem suspende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

caprigenous (kap-rij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *caprigenus*, < *caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *-genus*, -born: see *-genous.*] Produced by a goat; belonging to the goat kind.

Caprimulgidæ (kap-ri-mul′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprimulgus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fissirostral cypseliform non-passerine birds, of the conventional order *Picariæ;* the goatsuckers or night-jars. They are chiefly of nocturnal or crepuscular habits, have a broad, flattened head, large eyes and ears, and a very small bill with deeply cleft rictus generally provided with long bristles. They have very small feet, frequently of an abnormal number of phalanges, the hind toe being short and usually elevated, the front toes webbed at the base, and the middle claw usually pectinate. Their plumage is soft and lax, and the wings and tail are variable in development. There are about 14 genera and upward of 100 species, of the temperate and tropical portions of both hemispheres. They are divided into 4 subfamilies, *Podarginæ, Steatornithinæ, Nyctibiinæ*, and *Caprimulginæ.*

Caprimulginæ (kap″ri-mul-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprimulgus* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Caprimulgidæ*, including the true goatsuckers and night-jars. These birds are of nocturnal or crepuscular habits, insectivorous, and in temperate countries migratory; the young are downy at birth, contrary to the rule among *Altrices.* The *Caprimulginæ* are very generally distributed in both hemispheres. *Caprimulgus*, the leading genus, is confined to the old world. Leading American genera are *Nyctidromus, Antrostomus*, and *Chordeiles.* See cuts under *Antrostomus* and *goatsucker.*

caprimulgine (kap-ri-mul′jin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Caprimulgidæ* or the genus *Caprimulgus.*

II. *n.* One of the *Caprimulgidæ;* a bird of the goatsucker family.

Caprimulgus (kap-ri-mul'gus), *n.* [L., a milker of goats; also a bird so called, the goatsucker (see *goatsucker*); < *caper*, fem. *capra*, a goat, + *mulgere* = E. *milk*.] The typical and most extensive genus of goatsuckers, of the subfamily *Caprimulginæ*, formerly conterminous with the family *Caprimulgidæ*, but now commonly restricted to species strictly congeneric with the European goatsucker, nightjar, night-churr, or fern-owl, *Caprimulgus europæus*. In this acceptation of the genus, none of the species are American, the American whippoorwills, etc., being now usually included in the genus *Antrostomus*. There are upward of 30 species of *Caprimulgus* proper.

caprin, caprine[2] (kap'rin), *n.* [< *capr(ic)* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A substance found in butter, which, with butyrin and caprone, gives the butter its peculiar taste and odor. It is a compound of capric acid and glycerin, or a caprate of glycerin.

Caprina (ka-prī'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *caprinus*, relating to a goat; in allusion to the shell, which resembles a goat's horn.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks of the Cretaceous period, by some regarded as a member of the *Rudistæ*, or family *Hippuritidæ*, and by others as the type of a family *Caprinidæ*.

Caprinæ (ka-prī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capra* + *-inæ*.] The goat tribe considered as a subfamily of *Bovidæ*, characterized by having horns which are subangular in section, curved backward, with an anterior rectilinear ridge continuous around the convex curve.

caprine[1] (kap'rin), *a.* [< L. *caprinus*, < *caper* (*capr-*), a goat: see *caper*[1].] Like a goat; hircine; pertaining to the *Caprinæ*.

> Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, *caprine*.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Life of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 236.

caprine[2], *n.* See *caprin*.

Caprinella (kap-ri-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Caprina*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Caprinellidæ*.

Caprinellidæ (kap-ri-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprinella*. The typical forms have a subconical right valve with a ligamental furrow on its convex side and a large hinge-tooth supported by an oblique plate, while the left valve is spiral and provided with two teeth, of which the anterior is borne on a plate that longitudinally traverses the umbonal cavity. By some the species are referred to the *Caprinidæ*, and by others to the *Chamidæ*. They lived during the Cretaceous epoch.

caprinic (ka-prin'ik), *a.* [< *caprin* + *-ic*.] Same as *capric*.

Caprinidæ (ka-prin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprina* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprina*, to which different limits have been given. By some it is restricted to the genus *Caprina*; by others it is extended to embrace the genera *Caprina*, *Caprinella*, and *Caprotina*. All the species lived in the Cretaceous seas.

capriole (kap'ri-ōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *capriol*, *caprioll*, *capreall* (whence by abbr. *caper*: see *caper*[1]), also later *cabriole* (and Sc. *caprel*); = D. *capriool* = G. *capriole* = Sw. *kapriol* = Dan. *kapriole*, < F. *capriole* (16th century), now *cabriole* = Sp. Pg. *cabriola*, < It. *capriola*, also *cavriola*, *cavriuola*, a caper, capriole, frisk, leap, lit. a leap like that of a kid or goat, < *capriolo*, *cavriolo*, m., *capriola*, *cavriola*, f., a kid, a fawn (Florio), also, without dim. force, a wild goat, a roebuck, = Cat. Pr. *cabirol* = OF. *cheverol*, *chevroil*, F. *chevreuil*, m., OF. *chevrolle*, *chevreulle*, f., < L. *capreolus*, m., LL. *capreola*, f., ML. also *capriolus*, *capriola*, a wild goat, roebuck, roe: see *capreolus* and *caper*[1]. Cf. F. *capriot*, n., *caprioter*, v., caper (Cotgrave).] **1.** A caper or leap, as in dancing; a sudden bound; a spring. [Archaic.]

> With lofty turnes and *capriols* in the ayre
> Which with the lusty tunes accordeth faire.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing, st. 68.
>
> His teeth doe caper whilst he eates his meat,
> His heeles doe caper whilst he takes his seate;
> His very soule, his intellectual,
> Is nothing but a mincing *capreall*.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, xi.

Permitting no *caprioles* of fancy, but with scope enough for the outbreak of savage instincts.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, ix.

2. In the *manège*, an upward spring or leap made by a horse without advancing, the hind legs being jerked out when at the height of the leap.—**3†.** A kind of head-dress worn by women.

capriole (kap'ri-ōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caprioled*, ppr. *caprioling*. [Early mod. E. also *capreall*, and by abbr. *caper* (see *caper*[1]); < F. *cabrioler* = Sp. Pg. *cabriolar*, < It. *capriolare*, caper, leap; from the noun: see *capriole*, *n.*] To execute a capriole; leap; skip.

> Far over the billowy sea of heads may be seen Rascality *caprioling* on horses from the royal stud.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 10.

capriped (kap'ri-ped), *a.* [< L. *capripes* (*-ped-*), < *caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Having feet like those of a goat.

capritch†, *n.* See *capriche*.

caprizant (kap'ri-zant), *a.* [< F. *caprisant* = Pg. *caprizante* = It. *caprizzante*, < ML. *caprizan(t-)s*, ppr. of **caprizare*, leap like a goat, < L. *caper*, a goat. Cf. *caprice*.] Leaping: used of the pulse when it seems to leap, an imperfect dilatation of the artery being succeeded by a fuller one.

caproate (kap'rō-āt), *n.* [< *capro(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of caproic acid with a base.

cap-rock (kap'rok), *n.* In *lead-mining*, a stratum immediately under which the lead-bearing crevices begin to widen and become productive. [Lead regions of the upper Mississippi.]

caproic (ka-prō'ik), *a.* [< *capro-*, assumed stem of L. *caper*, a goat, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a goat; derived from a goat. Also *capronic*.—**Caproic acid**, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, the sixth in the series of fatty acids, a clear mobile oil which together with capric acid may be prepared from butter, from cocoanut-oil, and from various other sources; its salts are termed *caproates*. It is a mobile fluid, colorless, inflammable, and has a very acid and penetrating taste.

caproid (kap'rō-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Caproidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Caproidæ*.

Caproidæ (ka-prō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capros* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Capros*, and related to the *Zenidæ*. They have a compressed body, projecting snout, very protractile upper jaw, ctenoid scales, and many vertebræ. The principal species is the *Capros aper* or boar-fish. Also *Capridæ*. See cut under *boar-fish*.

Both the Zenidæ and the *Caproidæ* exhibit a very singular mode of locomotion. This is to a large extent effected by a scarcely perceptible vibratory motion of the dorsal and anal fins, and they are thus enabled to steal upon their victims unnoticed. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 209.

capromyan (kap-rō-mī'an), *n.* [< *Capromys* + *-an*.] A rodent quadruped of the group represented by the genus *Capromys*.

Capromys (kap'rō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάπρος*, a wild boar (cf. L. *caper*, a goat: see *caper*[1]), + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodent mammals, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomyinæ*, or hedgehog-rats, containing half a dozen species found in Cuba, Jamaica, Plana Key, and Little Swan Island. These rodents are popularly known as *hutias*.

caprone (kap'rōn), *n.* [< *capr(ic)* + *-one*.] A clear colorless oil obtained by the distillation of calcium caproate. It solidifies at a low temperature and melts at 14.6° C.

capronic (kap-ron'ik), *a.* [< *caprone* + *-ic*.] Same as *caproic*.

Capros (kap'ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάπρος*, a wild boar, also a sea-fish.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of the family *Carangidæ*, or the type of a distinct family *Caproidæ*. *C. aper* is the boar-fish. *Lacépède*, 1804. See cut under *boar-fish*.

Caprotina (kap-rō-tī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Caprotina*, a cognomen of Juno.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks, considered by some to be typical of a family *Caprotinidæ*.

Caprotinidæ (kap-rō-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprotina* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprotina*. The valves are nearly alike in form, but dissimilar in sculpture,



Right valve. Left valve.

Caprotina striata.

a, *a'*, positions of adductor muscles; *c*, *c*, cartilage-pits; *l*, *l*, ligamental inflections; *t*, *t'*, teeth.

the right being striated or ribbed, and the left flat or convex with a marginal umbo. The interior is shown in the annexed cuts. The species have been referred variously to the families *Hippuritidæ*, *Chamidæ*, and *Caprinidæ*; all are confined to the Cretaceous seas.

Caprovis (kap'rō-vis), *n.* [NL., < L. *caper*, a goat, + *ovis*, a sheep, = E. *ewe*.] A subgenus of the genus *Ovis*, including several species of wild sheep, as the moufflon of Sardinia and Corsica and the argali of Asia. See cut under *argali*.

caproyl (kap'rō-il), *n.* [< *capro(ic)* + *-yl*, < Gr. *ὕλη*, matter.] The radical ($C_6H_{11}O$) of caproic acid and its derivatives.

capryl (kap'ril), *n.* [< *capr(ic)* + *-yl*.] An organic radical (C_8H_{17}) not existing in the free state, but found in a number of compounds.

caprylic (ka-pril'ik), *a.* [< *capryl* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing the radical capryl, C_8H_{17}.—**Caprylic acid**, $C_7H_{15}CO.OH$, a volatile fatty acid found combined as an ether in cows' butter, and in much larger quantity in cocoanut-oil. At ordinary temperatures it is a liquid, soluble in boiling water.

capsaicin (kap-sā'i-sin), *n.* The crystalline active principle ($C_{18}H_{27}NO_3$) of Spanish and Cayenne pepper.

Capsaria (kap-sā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capsus* + *-aria*.] A division of heteropterous insects containing broadly ovate forms. See *Capsidæ*.

cap-screw (kap'skrö), *n.* A screw-bolt used to fasten a smaller piece to a more massive one. Usually called a *tap-bolt*.

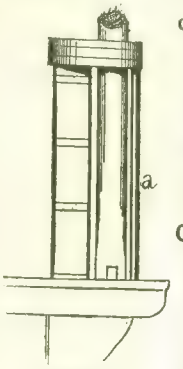
cap-scuttle (kap'skut'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a covering for a hatch made so as to fit over the outside of the coaming, to keep out water.

Capsella (kap-sel'ä), *n.* [L., a small box or coffer, dim. of *capsa*, a box: see *case*[2].] A small genus of cruciferous plants; shepherd's-purse (which see).

cap-sheaf (kap'shēf'), *n.* **1.** The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, the summit; the extreme degree of anything: as, this letter is the *cap-sheaf* of his impudence.

> Success in foreign commerce will be the *cap-sheaf*, the crowning glory, of Philadelphia.
> *Buchanan*, in Curtis, II. 29.

cap-shore (kap'shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small spar supporting the forward edge of the cap of a lower mast.



Cap-shore (*a*).

capsicin, capsicine (kap'si-sin), *n.* [< *Capsicum* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the fruit of several species of the genus *Capsicum*, appearing in colorless crystals and extremely acrid. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystallizable salts with acetic, nitric, and sulphuric acids.

Capsicum (kap'si-kum), *n.* [NL. (so called from the shape of the fruit), < L. *capsa*, a box: see *case*[2].] **1.** A genus of herbaceous or shrubby South American plants, of the family *Solanaceæ*, with a wheel-shaped corolla, projecting and converging stamens, and a many-seeded berry. Many of the species are very extensively cultivated for their fruit, which contains an exceedingly pungent principle, capsicin. The fruit or pod is fleshy and very variable in shape and color, sometimes inflated and as large as an orange. It is used for pickles, sauces, etc., and also in medicine as a valuable local and general stimulant. Cayenne or red pepper consists of the ground pods of various species, especially of *C. minimum*, the African or Guinea pepper, or spur-pepper, and of the common red pepper of the garden, *C. annuum*. The pods of both of these species are also known as *chillies*, and before they are ground as *pod peppers*. *C. baccatum* is the berry-bearing capsicum, or bird-pepper, and *C. frutescens* is the goat-pepper. The cherry-pepper, *C. ceraziforme*, with small round fruit, is sometimes cultivated for ornament. The bell-pepper is a large-podded variety of *C. annuum*, of which there are many varieties, all commonly cultivated in the tropics of both hemispheres.



Red Pepper (*Capsicum annuum*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus or its fruit.

capsid (kap'sid), *n.* One of the *Capsidæ*.

Capsidæ (kap'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capsus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the series *Geocores* or land-bugs, typified by the genus *Capsus*, and founded by Westwood in 1840. It is of large extent, containing many small prettily colored species of convex form. The antennæ are long, often with the second joint thickened at the tip, and very slender terminal joints; the labrum is long; ocelli are wanting; the legs are long and slender, with 3-jointed tarsi sometimes provided with pulvilli. The females have a long slender ovipositor received in a slit under the abdomen. They are active bugs, and subsist on the juices of plants and trees; some are particularly fond of ripe fruit. Several groups, corresponding more or less nearly with *Capsidæ*, are called *Capsaria*, *Capsida*, *Capsina*, and *Capsini*.

cap-sill (kap′sil), *n.* The upper horizontal beam in the timber-framing of a bridge, viaduct, etc.

Capsina (kap-sī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Capsus* + *-ina.*] A group of heteropterous insects. See ★*Capsidæ.*

capsize (kap-sīz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *capsized*, ppr. *capsizing.* [Origin unknown; the Dan. *kapsejse* is from E.] **I.** *intrans.* To turn over or upset: as, take care that the boat does not *capsize.*

> The boat swept sheer over the dam with all on board, filling and *capsizing* instantly.
> *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 299.

II. *trans.* **1.** To upset; overturn (a boat or vessel).

> What if carrying sail *capsize* the boat?
> *Byron*, Don Juan, ix. 18.

2. To move (a hogshead or other vessel) forward by turning it alternately on the heads. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

capsize (kap-sīz′), *n.* [⟨ *capsize*, *v.*] An upset; an overturn.

cap-square (kap′skwār), *n.* In *gun.*, one of the strong plates of iron or brass which are fitted over the trunnions of a gun and secure it on ★the carriage. See cut under *gun-carriage.*

capstan (kap′stan), *n.* [Formerly also *capstane*, *capstand* (simulating *stand*), *capstern* (simulating *stern*), once *capstring* (simulating *string*), *capisten*, *caston* (dial. *capsal*, q. v.); = MD. *kapestant*, D. *kaapstander* (simulating *kaapstander*, a lighthouse, ⟨ *kaap*, MD. *kape*, = E. *cape*[2], + *stander*, axletree, MD. *stander*, *standaerd*, a column, pillar, mill-post, standard, D. *standaard*, a banner, = E. *standard*) = G. *kabestan*, ⟨ F. *cabestan* = Pr. *cabestan*, ⟨ Sp. *cabestrante*, usually *cabrestante* (= Pg. *cabrestante*) (simulating *cabra*, a goat, an engine for throwing stones, + *estante*, a shelf, naut. a prop of a cross-beam, as adj. fixed, lit. standing, ⟨ L. *stan(t-)s*, ppr. of *stare*, stand), a capstan, prob. ⟨ *cabestrar*, ⟨ L. *capistrare*, tie with a halter, ⟨ *capistrum* (> Sp. *cabestro* = Pg. *cabresto* = It. *capestro* = Pr. *cabestre* = OF. *chevestre*, F. *chevêtre*), a halter, muzzle, band, ⟨ *capere*, hold: see *capistrum* and *capable.*] An apparatus working on the principle of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights or applying power. It consists of an upright barrel, either smooth or having ribs called whelps, which are arranged about a spindle. Above the barrel is the capstan-head, which has holes to receive the ends of levers or bars by which the barrel is revolved. At the bottom of the barrel is a pawl-head, with pawls to catch a ratchet-ring or pawl-rim, which is secured to the floor or platform. A capstan differs from a windlass in having a vertical instead of a horizontal axis. The capstan employed to draw coal from pits is usually called a *gin*, and when worked by horses a *whim-gin.* On board ship it is used for weighing the anchor, warping ship, etc.—**Chinese capstan**, a differential device for hoisting or hauling. It is the same as the differential windlass (which see, under *windlass*), except that its axis is vertical.—**Power-capstan**, a capstan in which, by the application of cog-wheels, great power may be gained at the expense of speed.—**Steam-capstan**, a capstan turned by a steam-engine.—**To come up with the capstan**, to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it.—**To heave at the capstan**, to cause it to turn by pushing with the breast against the bars.—**To man the capstan**, to place the sailors at it in readiness to heave.—**To pawl the capstan**, to fix the pawls so as to prevent the capstan from recoiling.—**To rig the capstan**, to prepare it for heaving by fixing the bars in the holes or otherwise.—**To surge the capstan**, to slacken the rope wound round upon it.



Capstan.
a, capstan-head; *b*, barrel; *c*, pawl-rim and pawls; *d*, capstan-bar.

capstan-bar (kap′stan-bär), *n.* One of the levers, generally of wood, by which a capstan is turned.—**To swifter the capstan-bars**, to fasten a small rope round the outer ends of all the capstan-bars before heaving round, so that they cannot be accidentally unshipped.

capstan-barrel, *n.* See *capstan.*

capstane†, **capstand**†, *n.* See *capstan.*

capstern†, *n.* See *capstan.*

capstone (kap′stōn), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, the uppermost or finishing stone of a structure, as of a parapet, a turret, etc. Flat capstones, or flags, are often laid upon walls of bricks or small stones to protect the joints from infiltration of water, as well as to bind the structure together.

2. In *zoöl.*, a fossil echinite (sea-urchin) of the genus *Conulus:* so named from its resemblance to a cap.

capstring†, *n.* See *capstan.*

capsula (kap′sū-lä), *n.*; pl. *capsulæ* (-lē). [L.] Same as *capsule.*

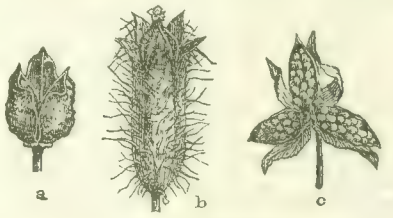
capsulæscic (kap-sū-les′ik), *a.* [⟨ L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *æsc-ulus*, horse-chestnut (see *esculin*), + *-ic.*] Derived from capsules of the horse-chestnut.—**Capsulæscic acid**, an acid found ★in the capsules of horse-chestnuts.

capsular (kap′sū-lär), *a.* [⟨ L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-ar*[3].] Hollow, like a chest or capsule; pertaining to or having the structure of a capsule.—**Capsular artery**, the middle suprarenal artery.—**Capsular ligament**, the ligament which surrounds every movable articulation, and contains the synovia like a bag. See *diarthrosis.*—**Capsular vein**, the suprarenal vein.

capsulary (kap′sū-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *capsular.*

capsulate, capsulated (kap′sū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [⟨ *capsule* + *-ate*[1].] Inclosed in a capsule, or ★as in a chest or box. Also *capsuled.*

capsule (kap′sūl), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kapsel*, ⟨ F. *capsule* = Sp. Pg. It. *capsula*, ⟨ L. *capsula*, a small box or chest (cf. *capsella*), dim. of *capsa*, a box: see *case*[2].] **1.** A small casing, envelop, covering, etc., natural or artificial, usually thin or membranous; a cover or container of some small object or quantity of matter. Specifically—**2.** In *bot.*, a dehiscent pod or seed-vessel, either membranous or woody, composed of



Capsules, after dehiscence.
a, asphodel; *b*, prickly-poppy; *c*, violet.

two or more carpels, which at maturity becomes dry and opens by regular valves corresponding in number to the carpels, or twice as numerous. Sometimes applied to dry dehiscent fruits, the thecæ of mosses, and formerly to the spore-cases of fungi. **3.** In *chem.*: (*a*) A small saucer made of clay for roasting samples of ores, or for melting them. (*b*) A small shallow vessel made of Berlin ware, platinum, etc., for evaporations, solutions, and the like.—**4.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a membrane or ligament inclosing some part or organ as in a bag or sac; a saccular envelop or investment: as, the *capsule* of the crystalline lens of the eye; the *capsule* of a joint, as the hip.—**5.** In *anat.*, some part or organ likened to a capsule: as, the adrenal *capsules.*—**6.** In *Protozoa*, the included perforated test of a radiolarian.—**7.** In *entom.*, a horny case inclosing the eggs of an insect, as those of the cockroach. Also called *oötheca.*—**8.** A cap of thin metal, such as tin-foil, put over the mouth of a corked bottle to preserve the cork from drying. Wine of good quality when bottled was formerly sealed with wax upon the cork, but the use of the capsule is now almost universal, the grower's or dealer's name or device being commonly stamped upon it.

9. A small gelatinous case or envelop in which nauseous medicines are inclosed to be swallowed.—**10.** The shell of a metallic cartridge or of a fulminating tube.—**Adrenal capsule**, an adrenal (which see).—**Atrabiliary capsule**, the suprarenal capsule, or adrenal.—**Bonnet's capsule**, the posterior part of the tunica vaginalis of the eye, behind the point of perforation of the tendons of the muscles of the eyeballs.—**Bowman's capsule**, the capsule of a Malpighian body of the kidney.—**Capsule of Glisson**, the sheath of connective tissue enveloping the branches of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct as they ramify in the liver.—**Capsule of the kidney**, the smooth fibrous membrane closely investing the kidney, and forming its outer coat.—**Capsule of the lens**, the transparent, elastic, brittle, and structureless membrane inclosing the lens of the eye.—**Central capsule**, the capsule of a radiolarian.—**External capsule**, the layer of white nervous substance between the claustrum and the putamen of the brain.—**Internal capsule**, the layer of nerve-fibers passing upward in the brain from the crura cerebri to the cortex, between the caudate nucleus and the optic thalamus on the one side and the lenticular nucleus on the other.—**Marsupial capsule**, in *Polyzoa* (or *Bryozoa*), an individual of a colony serving only for the reception of ova.—**Nidamental capsule**, in *conch.*, a case in which the embryos of certain mollusks are contained.

> The *nidamental capsules* [of the whelk, *Buccinum*] are aggregated in roundish masses which, when thrown ashore and drifted by the wind, resemble corallines. Each capsule contains five or six young.
> *S. P. Woodward*, Mollusca, 2d ed., p. 219.

suprarenal capsule, a small flattened body, somewhat glandular in appearance, but with no duct, which in many animals surmounts the kidney. Also called *suprarenal body* and *adrenal.* See cut under *kidney.*—**Urticating capsule**, a nematocyst, cnida, or thread-cell.

capsuled (kap′sūld), *a.* Same as *capsulate.*

capsuliferous (kap-sū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [⟨ L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing capsules.

capsuligerous (kap-sū-lij′e-rus), *a.* [⟨ L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *gerere*, bear.] Same as *capsuliferous.*

capsulitis (kap-sū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

capsulogenous (kap-sū-loj′e-nus), *a.* [⟨ L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous.*] Producing a capsule: specifically applied to certain glands of earthworms, opening on the surface by papillæ and supposed to assist in the secretion of the capsule or cocoon of those animals.

capsulotomy (kap-sū-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [⟨ L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + MGr. τομία, a cutting: see *anatomy.*] In *surg.*, incision of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

Capsus (kap′sus), *n.* [NL.: said to be ⟨ Gr. κάπτειν, gulp down; cf. κάψις, a gulping down.] A genus of insects, typical of the family *Capsidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1803. As now restricted, it contains bugs usually of medium size and broadly ovate form, with moderate or narrow neck, perfect wings and hemelytra, and second antennal joint longest and clavate. *C. trifasciatus* is an example.

capt† (kapt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cap*[1], *v.*] Overcome in argument.

capt. An abbreviation of *captain.*

captain (kap′tān), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ ME. *captain*, ★*capitain*, *-ein*, *-eyn*, = D. *kapitein* = Dan. *kaptejn*, *kapitajn* = Sw. *kapten*, ⟨ OF. *capitain*, *capitaine* (vernacular form *chevetaine*, > E. *chieftain*, q. v.), F. *capitaine* = Pr. *capitani* = Sp. *capitán* = Pg. *capitão* = It. *capitano*, ⟨ ML. *capitaneus*, *-anius*, *-anus*, a captain (also, and prop., an adj., principal, chief), ⟨ L. *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *capital*[1], etc. Cf. *headman* and *hetman.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who is at the head of or has authority over others; a chief; a leader; a commander, especially in military affairs. In the Bible the term is applied to a king or prince, to a general or commander of an army, to the governor of a province, etc.

> *Captain* of the host of the Lord. Jos. v. 14.
>
> Anoint him to be *captain* over my people. 1 Sam. ix. 16.
>
> Great Mars, the *captain* of us all.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.
>
> Great in council and great in war,
> Foremost *captain* of his time.
> *Tennyson*, Duke of Wellington.

More specifically—(*a*) In the army, the officer who commands a company, whether of infantry, cavalry, or artillery. (*b*) In the navy, an officer next in rank above a commander, and ranking in the United States service with a colonel, and in the British with a lieutenant-colonel, and after three years' service with a colonel, in the army. Officers of this grade in the British service were formerly designated *post-captains.* (*c*) The commander or master of a merchant vessel. (*d*) In some of the public schools of England, a title given to the senior scholar. (*e*) In *base-ball*, *rowing*, etc., the head or leader of the nine, the crew, or the body of players on one side. (*f*) In *mining*, the head man or superintendent of the mining operations; the person who directs and is responsible for the miners' work. As a title, often abbreviated *capt.*

2. A name commonly given, in the form *long-finned captain*, to the fish otherwise known as the lanthorn gurnard.—**Captain en pied**†, a captain kept in pay, that is, not reformed. See *captain reformed*, below. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Captain of the poll**, in the University of Cambridge, England, the first in rank among those who graduate without honors, known as the *polloi* or *poll.*

> There are also many men every year contending for the *Captaincy of the Poll*, some for the honor, such as it is, others because it will help them to get Poll pupils afterwards. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 310.

Captain reformed†, a captain who upon the reducing of forces lost his company, but was continued as captain, either as second to another or without a post. See *reformado.* *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Captains of tops, captains of the forecastle, captains of the afterguard**, and **captains of the hold**, ratings of petty officers in the United States navy, whose duties are to superintend the men in their different departments.—**Fleet captain**, in the United States navy, an officer temporarily appointed by the Navy Department to act as chief of staff to the commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron. Also called *flag-captain.*

II.† *a.* [The orig. (ML.) use, but in E. later than the noun use.] **1.** Of chief rank, excellence, or value; chief; principal.

> Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,
> Or *captain* jewels in the carcanet. *Shak.*, Sonnets, liii.

2. Of commanding character; fitted to lead.

> Why then women are more valiant
> That stay at home, if bearing carry it,
> And the ass more *captain* than the lion.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5.

captain (kap′tān), *v. t.* [< *captain, n.*] To act as leader to; be captain over; command.

It was natural that men who *captained* or accompanied the exodus from existing forms and associations into the doubtful wilderness that led to the promised land should find more to their purpose in the Old Testament than in the New. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238.

captaincy (kap′tān-si), *n.* [< *captain* + *-cy.*] The rank, post, or commission of a captain.

captaincy-general (kap″tān-si-jen′e-ral), *n.* [< *captaincy* + *general.* Cf. Sp. *capitanía general.*] The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general; specifically, one of the military divisions of Spain. Also *captain-generalcy.*

captainess (kap′tān-es), *n.* [< *captain* + *-ess.* Cf. *chieftainess.*] A female commander. [Rare.]

Out! traitor Absence! Darest thou counsel me
From my dear *Captainess* to run away?
Sir P. Sidney, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 547.

captain-general (kap″tān-jen′e-ral), *n.* [< *captain* + *general.* Cf. Sp. *capitán general.*] The commander-in-chief of an army or of the militia; specifically, the commander of a military division in Spain.

The magnanimous and most illustrious . . . *captain-general* of the Grecian army, Agamemnon.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

[The governor of Rhode Island is by title captain-general and commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State.]

captain-generalcy (kap″tān-jen′e-ral-si), *n.* [< *captain-general* + *-cy.*] Same as *captaincy-general.*

captain-lieutenant† (kap″tān-lū-ten′ant), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain, an officer who, with the rank of captain and pay of a lieutenant, commanded a company or troop. The first or colonel's company of a regiment of infantry was commanded by a captain-lieutenant.

captainly† (kap′tān-li), *a.* [< *captain* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or befitting a captain.

captain-pasha, capitan-pacha (kap″tān-, kap″i-tan-pash′ä), *n.* [< *captain* or *capitan* (repr. Turk. *qaptan* or *qapudān* (*kaptan, kapudān*) *-pashā*) + *pasha:* see *captain* and *pasha.*] Formerly, the colloquial title of the Turkish minister of marine, and of the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet. Also written *capudan-pasha.*

captainry† (kap′tān-ri), *n.* [< F. *capitainerie,* < ML. *capitaneria,* captainship, < *capitanus:* see *captain.*] The power or command over a certain district; chieftainship. *Spenser.*

captainship (kap′tān-ship), *n.* [< *captain* + *-ship.*] 1. The office of captain, or of chief commander.

Therefore, so please thee to return with us,
And of our Athens (thine and ours) to take
The *captainship*. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

2†. The command of a clan or government of a certain district; chieftainship.

To diminish the Irish lords he did abolish their . . . usurped *captainships*. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

3. Skill as a captain or leader: as, he displayed good *captainship.*

captal (kap′tal), *n.* [Pr., < L. *capitalis,* chief: see *capital*[1].] A medieval title of dignity and military authority in the south of France: as, the *Captal* de Buch fought on the English side in Gascony, etc., under Edward III.

Captantes (kap-tan′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *captan(t-)s,* ppr. of *captare,* take, catch: see *captation.*] Same as *Raptores.* *A. E. Brehm.*

captation (kap-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *captatio(n-),* a reaching after something, < *captare,* pp. *captatus,* reach after, desire eagerly, allure, freq. of *capere,* pp. *captus,* take, seize: see *capable.*] 1†. The act or practice of gaining favor or applause by flattery or address. *Eikon Basilike.* —2. A name given by Descourtis to the opening stage of the hypnotic or mesmeric trance. Sometimes called *fascination.*

caption (kap′shon), *n.* [< L. *captio(n-),* a taking, seizing, fraud, deceit, fallacy, < *capere,* pp. *captus,* take: see *capable.*] 1. Seizure; capture; taking; catching. [Rare.]—2†. Captious or specious arguments or caviling; the act of caviling or taking exception; sophism; quibble or quibbling.

It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for *caption* and contradiction. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

I beseech you, sir, to consider with what strange *captions* you have gone about to delude your king and country. *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestants, i. 2.

3. The act of taking or apprehending by a judicial process. [Rare.]—4. In *law*, a certificate stating the time and place of executing a commission in chancery, or of taking a deposition, or of the finding of an indictment, and the court or authority before which such act was performed, and such other particulars as are necessary to render it legal and valid, written upon or attached to the document to which it relates.—5. The heading or title of a legal instrument or of a chapter, article, section, or page: as, the *caption* of Genesis i.; an editorial under the *caption* "A new Force in Politics." [U. S.] —**Letters of caption,** in *Scots law*, a writ (now obsolete) issued at the instance of a creditor, commanding an officer to take and imprison a debtor or obligant till he pays the debt or performs the obligation. See *horning.* —**Process caption,** in *Scots law*, a summary warrant of incarceration for the purpose of forcing back a process, that is, the documents or any document belonging to a lawsuit, which may have been unduly and contumaciously retained by the party whose receipt stands therefor in the court books.

captious (kap′shus), *a.* [< F. *captieux* = Pr. *capcios* = Sp. Pg. *capcioso* = It. *capzioso,* < L. *captiosus,* deceptive, fallacious, sophistical, < *captio(n-),* deception, fallacy, sophism: see *caption.* In def. 3 associated with *capacious* or *capable,* in the orig. sense 'taking': see *capacious.*] 1. Apt to notice and make much of unimportant faults or defects; disposed to find fault or raise objections; prone to cavil; difficult to please; faultfinding; touchy: as, a *captious* man.

A vulgar man is *captious* and jealous. *Chesterfield.*

A *captious* skeptic in love, a slave to fretfulness and whim—who has no difficulties but of his own creating—is a subject more fit for ridicule than compassion.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

2. Proceeding from a faultfinding or caviling disposition; fitted to harass or perplex; censorious; carping; hence, insidious; crafty: as, a *captious* question.

Captious or fallacious ways of talking. *Locke.*

With these modifications and with all branches of the Government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan incentive to *captious* obstruction, the law as it was left by the amendment of 1869 was much less destructive of executive discretion. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 244.

3†. Capable of receiving; capacious.

Yet, in this *captious* and intenible sieve,
I still pour in the waters of my love.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3.

4†. Alluring; plausible.—5. Noting a captious disposition. [Rare.]

Little *captious* short pipes . . . which . . . could be stuck in one corner of the mouth.
Irving, Knickerbocker, 134.

=**Syn. 1.** *Captious, Carping, Caviling,* faultfinding, hypercritical, crabbed, testy, pettish, splenetic, all express unamiable temper and behavior, with wrongheadedness. *Captious* expresses a disposition to catch at little or inoffensive things, and magnify them into great defects, affronts, etc. *Carping* is a strong word noting faultfinding that is both unreasonable and unceasing; it applies more to criticism on conduct, while *caviling* applies to objections to arguments, opinions, and the like: as, it is easier to *cavil* than to disprove. See *petulant.*

He frequently found fault, was *captious*, and seemed ready for an outbreaking. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 92.

Avoid the censures of the *carping* world.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5.

I write not to content each *cavilling* brain,
But eyes of noblest spirits.
Ford, Ded. of Honour Triumphant.

captiously (kap′shus-li), *adv.* 1. In a captious, critical, or faultfinding manner.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. *Locke.*

2. So as to catch or insnare; insnaringly; captivatingly. [Rare.]

captiousness (kap′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being captious; disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Captiousness is another fault opposite to civility.
Locke, Education, § 143.

captivance†, *n.* [Also written *captivaunce;* < L. *captivan(t-)s,* ppr. of *captivare,* take captive: see *captivate, v.*] Captivity.

At length he spyde whereas that wofull Squyre,
Whom he had reskewed from *captivaunce*
Of his strong foe, lay tombled in the myre.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 45.

captivate (kap′ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *captivated,* ppr. *captivating.* [< L. *captivatus,* pp. of *captivare,* take captive, < *captivus,* captive: see *captive, a.* and *v.*] 1†. To seize by force, as an enemy in war, or anything belonging to an enemy; capture; take captive.

The French king *captivated* to
The English monarcke.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 28.

It does not institute a magnificent auction of finance, where *captivated* provinces come to general ransom, by bidding against each other.
Burke, Conciliation with America.

2†. To bring into bondage; subdue; place in subjection.

Let us Christian men grant nothing contrary to the Scripture, but ever *captivate* our reason unto that.
Fryth, Works, p. 18.

He deserves to be a slave that is content to have the liberty of his will so *captivated.* *Eikon Basilike.*

God uses not to *captivate* [a man] under a perpetuall childhood of prescription, but trusts him with the gift of reason to be his own chooser. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 17.

3. To overpower and hold by excellence or beauty; charm or lure by any means; engage the regard, esteem, or affections of; fascinate.

Anon he rears upright, curvets and leaps,
As who should say "Lo, thus my strength is tried;
And this I do to *captivate* the eye."
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 281.

Wisdom so *captivates* him with her appearance that he gives himself up to her. *Addison*, Guardian.

I was *captivated* with the beauty and retirement of the place. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 514.

It is not merely what he [Chaucer] has to say, but even more the agreeable way he has of saying it, that *captivates* our attention and gives him an assured place in literature. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 260.

=**Syn. 3.** To enslave, enchant, lead captive, enamour, bewitch.

captivate† (kap′ti-vāt), *a.* [< L. *captivatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Taken captive; made prisoner; fascinated; insnared.

What though I be enthrall'd? . . .
Tush! women have been *captivate* ere now.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

captivating (kap′ti-vā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *captivate, v.*] Having power to engage the regard, esteem, or affections; winning; fascinating; bewitching.

Her understanding excellent, her mind improved, and her manners *captivating.*
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 160.

captivation (kap-ti-vā′shon), *n.* [< L. *captivatio(n-),* < *captivare,* take captive: see *captivate, v.*] The act of captivating; the state or condition of being captivated.

The *captivation* of our understanding.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 21.

captive (kap′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [In earlier E. *caitiff,* now with different sense (see *caitiff*); = F. *captif,* fem. *captive,* OF. *chetif,* etc. (see *caitiff*), = Pr. *captiu, caitiu* = OCat. *caitiu* = OSp. *captivo,* Sp. *cautivo* = Pg. *cativo, captivo* = It. *cattivo,* < L. *captivus,* a captive, prop. adj., taken prisoner, < *captus,* pp. of *capere,* take, seize, capture, etc.: see *capable.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Made prisoner, as in war; kept in bondage or confinement.

When many times the *captive* Grecians fall,
Even in the fan and wind of your fair sword,
You bid them rise and live. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3.

The *captive* bird that sings within thy bow'r.
Pope, Summer, l. 46.

2. Bound or held by other than physical means, as by the ties of love or other passion; captivated.

My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

3. Holding in confinement: as, *captive* chains. —**Captive balloon.** See *balloon*[1].—**To take captive,** to capture; make a prisoner of.

II. *n.* 1. One who is taken prisoner, especially a prisoner taken in war by an enemy; one taken and kept in confinement.

Like *captives* bound to a triumphant car.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. Figuratively, one who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence, by the lower passions of his own nature, or by the wiles of others; one whose affections are seized, or who is held by strong ties of love or any other passion.

Yet hath he been my *captive* and my slave,
And begg'd for that which thou unask'd shalt have.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 101.

=**Syn. 1.** *Prisoner, Captive.* The word *prisoner* emphasizes the idea of restraint of liberty, but is not rhetorical or especially associated with feeling: the *prisoner* of war and the *prisoner* for crime may be shut up in a prison, kept by guards within defined limits, or given a restricted liberty on parole. The word *captive* suggests being completely in the power of another, whether confined or not; it has come to be a rhetorical word, suggesting helplessness and resulting unhappiness. Captured soldiers under guard are strictly *prisoners,* but are often and properly called *captives.* When we speak of a *captive* bird, we suggest its longing for liberty. The rights and interests of a *prisoner* are likely to be respected, but the *captive* may be abused or even sometimes sold into slavery. See *captivity.*

Come, Sleep: O Sleep! the certain knot of peace,
The baiting-place of wit, the balm of woe,
The poor man's wealth, the *prisoner's* release,
Th' indifferent judge between the high and low.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, st. 39.

Go, see the *captive* bartered as a slave!
Crushed till his high, heroic spirit bleeds.
Rogers, Pleasures of Memory, ii.

captive (kap′tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *captived,* ppr. *captiving.* [= F. *captiver* = Pr. *captivar* =

Sp. *cautivar* = Pg. *cativar*, *captivar* = It. *cattivare*, < L. *captivare* (see *captivate*, *v.*), < *captivus*, captive: see *captive*, *a.* and *n.*] 1†. To make captive; bring into subjection.

Captiv'd eternally in yron mewes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 27.

2. To captivate; insnare. [Rare.]

Love now *captiv'd* his heart, which erst was free.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, i.

Beauty, which *captives* all things, sets me free.
Dryden, Epistles, iii. 38.

She who *captived* Anthony,
The Serpent of old Nile.
R. H. Stoddard, Shakespeare.

captivity (kap-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *captivité* = Pr. *captivitat* = Sp. *cautividad* = Pg. *cativeiro* = It. *cattività*, < L. *captivita(t-)s*, < *captivus*, captive: see *captive*.] 1. The state of being a prisoner, or of coming into the power of an enemy by force or the fortune of war.

And but for Owen Glendower had been king,
Who kept him in *captivity* till he died.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

2. Subjection; the state of being under control; bondage; servitude.

Bringing into *captivity* every thought to the obedience of Christ. 2 Cor. x. 5.

Thou hast led *captivity* captive. Ps. lxviii. 18.

3†. Captives collectively; a body of captives.

When God bringeth back the *captivity* of his people, Jacob shall rejoice, and Israel shall be glad. Ps. liii. 6.

=Syn. *Imprisonment*, *Captivity*, *Confinement*, *Incarceration*, *Immurement*. There is the same distinction between *imprisonment* and *captivity* as between *prisoner* and *captive*. (See *captive*.) *Confinement* is the most general word for being kept within bounds against one's will, as by force or sickness; we speak of solitary *confinement*, and, figuratively, of too great *confinement* (though voluntary) to one's books. *Incarceration* is the being put into a jail or prison; the word is rhetorical, suggesting ignominy, with narrow range and great safeguards against escape. *Immurement*, literally shutting within walls, is now freely figurative; in either sense it suggests depth of separation or seclusion from friends, home, or the world, and small likelihood of getting or coming out. (See *servitude* and *serf*.)

Even like a man new haled from the rack,
So fare my limbs with long *imprisonment*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

But made hereby obnoxious more
To all the miseries of life,
Life in *captivity*
Among inhuman foes. *Milton*, S. A., l. 108.

Though my person is in *confinement*, my mind can expatiate on ample and useful subjects with all the freedom imaginable. *S. Johnson*, Life of Savage.

Enforced detention, *incarceration* within four walls, was another method of coercion which grew and gained favour under the feudal system. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 747.

The chains of earth's *immurement*
Fell from Ianthe's Spirit.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

captor (kap'tor), *n.* [< L. *captor*, < *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, capture: see *capable*, and cf. *capture*.] One who captures or takes (a person or thing) by force, stratagem, or surprise; one who takes a prisoner or a prize.

captorial (kap-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *captor*, one who takes (see *captor*), + *-ial*.] In *zoöl.*, adapted for taking, seizing, or holding; raptorial.

capturable (kap'tūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *capture* + *-able*.] Capable of being captured; liable to capture. *Carlyle.*

capture (kap'tūr), *n.* [< F. *capture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *captura* = It. *cattura*, < L. *captura*, a taking, catching (of animals), < *capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *capable*, *captive*.] 1. The act of taking or seizing; seizure; arrest: as, the *capture* of an enemy, of a ship, or of booty, by force, surprise, or stratagem; the *capture* of a criminal.

The *capture* of Alclwyd by his [Eadberht's] allies, the Picts, in 756, seemed to leave the rest of Strath-Clyde at his mercy. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 263.

2. The thing taken; a prize.

capture (kap'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *captured*, ppr. *capturing*. [< *capture*, *n.*] 1. To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; take captive; make a prize or prisoner of: as, to *capture* a vessel or a fortress; to *capture* prisoners.

The absorption of animal matter from *captured* insects explains how Drosera can flourish in extremely poor peaty soil. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 17.

2. To win by ingenuity or skill against resistance or competition: as, to *capture* a prize for marksmanship.

Capuan (kap'ū-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Capua* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Capua, an ancient city of Campania in Italy.

To the enervating contagion of *Capuan* effeminacy historians have always attributed the want of success which subsequently attended the Carthaginian commander in his Italian campaigns. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 79.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Capua.

capuccio† (ka-pùch'iō), *n.* [It., prop. *cappuccio*: see *capouch*, *n.*] A capuchin or hood. *Spenser.*

capuce†, **capuche**†, *n.* Same as *capouch*.

Capuchin[1] (kap'ū-chin or kap-ö-shēn'), *n.* [= F. *capucin* = Sp. *capuchino* = Pg. *capuchinho*, m., a monk, and F. *capucine* = Sp. *capuchina* = Pg. *capuchinha*, f., a nun, of the order of St. Francis, < It. *cappuccino*, a Franciscan monk, so called from the cowl he wore, dim. of *cappuccio*, a cowl, > F. *capuche*, *capuce*, > E. *capuche*, *capouch*: see *capouch*.] 1. A member of a mendicant order of Franciscan monks, founded in Italy in 1528 by Matteo di Bassi, and named from the long pointed capouch or cowl which is the distinguishing mark of their dress. According to the statutes of the order, drawn up in 1529, the monks were to live by begging; they were not to use gold or silver or silk in the decoration of their altars, and the chalices were to be of pewter. The Capuchins are most numerous in Austria. In the United States they have convents in the dioceses of Green Bay, Milwaukee, Leavenworth, and New York. See *Franciscan*.

2. [*l. c.*] A variety of pigeon with a range of inverted feathers on the back of the head, like the cap or cowl of a monk.—3. [*l. c.*] A South American monkey, *Cebus capucinus*, having black on the head, like the hood or cowl of a Capuchin; hence, any sapajou or monkey of the genus *Cebus*. Also written *capucine*. See cut under *Cebinæ*.—4. [*l. c.*] One of the bald-headed fruit-crows of South America, *Gymnocephalus calvus*.—**Capuchin cross.** See *cross*.

capuchin[2]† (kap'ū-chin or kap-ū-shēn'), *n.* [Prop. **capuchon* = Dan. *capuchon*, < F. *capuchon*, < *capuche*, a hood: see *capouch*, and cf. *Capuchin*[1].] 1. A large loose hood worn by women in the eighteenth century.—2. A hooded cloak of the same period.

My aunt pulled off my uncle's shoes, and carefully wrapped his poor feet in her *capuchin*.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

capucinade†, *n.* [F., < *capucin*, Capuchin, + *-ade*, -ade[1].] A Capuchin's tirade; a weak sermon or discourse.

It was a vague discourse, the rhetoric of an old professor, a mere *Capucinade*. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 4.

capucine[1] (kap'ū-sin), *n.* [< F. *capucin* (NL. *capucinus*), lit. a Capuchin monk: see *Capuchin*[1].] Same as *capuchin*[1], 3.

capucine[2] (kap'ū-sin), *n.* [< F. *capucine*, nasturtium, also the color of its flower, < It. *cappuccina*, nasturtium (so called from the form of the corolla), < *cappuccio*, a hood: see *capouch*.] A rich reddish-orange color; the color of the flower of the nasturtium.—**Capucine madder**, a madder lake of the above color.

capudan-pasha (kap''ū-dan-pash'ä), *n.* Same as *captain-pasha*.

capul†, *n.* See *capel*[1].

capulet (kap'ū-let; F. pron. ka-pü-lā'), *n.* 1. A hood worn by the peasant women of the French slope of the Pyrenees. It is made of fine white or red cloth, sometimes bordered with black velvet.—2. Same as *capellet*.

capulid (kap'ū-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Capulidæ*.

Capulidæ (ka-pū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capulus* + *-idæ*.] The subfamily *Capulinæ* elevated to the rank of a family. *P. P. Carpenter*, 1861.

Capulinæ (kap-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gastropods, typified by the genus *Capulus*. The animal closely resembles the slipper-limpet, but the muscle is not fixed to any shelly support in the form of a cup or deck. The shell is irregularly conical, and more or less twisted at the apex.

Capulus (kap'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *capulus*, a handle, also a sepulcher, tomb, < *capere*, hold, contain: see *capable*.] A genus of pectinibranchiate gastropods with a pyramidal shell, belonging to the subfamily *Capulinæ* and family *Calyptræidæ*: synonymous with *Pileopsis*.

caput (kap'ut), *n.*; pl. *capita*, rarely *caputs* (-i-tä, -utz). [L., the head, prob. = AS. *héafod*, E. *head*, q. v. Hence *capital*[1], *capital*[2], etc., *captain*, *chief*, *chieftain*, *chef*, *chieve*[1], *achieve*, etc.] 1. In *anat.*, the head; the head or upper extremity of some part of the body.—2†. An abbreviation of the phrase *caput senatus* (literally, head of the senate), a council or ruling body in the University of Cambridge, England.

Your *caputs*, and heads of colleges.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

3. In *Rom. law*, the standing before the law, or the personal status, of a citizen. A deprivation of liberty or civic rights, or a modification of family relation by adoption, etc., was termed *capitis diminutio*, which was characterized as *maxima*, *media*, or *minima*, according as it affected the first, second, or third of the elements above named.—**Caput coli**, the head of the colon; the cæcum.—**Caput cornu**, **caput cornu posterioris**, the expanded extremity of the posterior horn of gray substance in the spinal cord.—**Caput gallinaginis**, the snipe's head; the crista urethræ (which see, under *urethra*).—**Caput medusæ**, the network of dilated veins radiating from the umbilicus, seen when the portal circulation is obstructed in the liver, as in cirrhosis, and this collateral circulation is developed in compensation.—**Caput mortuum**, literally, a dead head. (*a*) A fanciful term used by the old chemists to denote the residuum of chemicals when all their volatile matters had escaped; specifically, oxid of iron, which is the residue left when sulphate of iron is distilled at a red heat. Hence—(*b*) Anything from which all that rendered it valuable has been taken away.

"Everything of life and beauty," writes the critic, "has been extracted, and a *caput mortuum*—that is, Charles Kean's Mephistopheles—remains."
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 66.

Caput obstipum spasticum, spasm in the region of the external branch of the spinal accessory nerve; wryneck.—**Caput succedaneum**, an edematous swelling of the presenting portion of the scalp of the new-born.

caputal (kap'ut-al), *a.* [Improp. < *caput* + *-al*; distinguished from the proper form *capital*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to or situated on the head. [Rare.]

caputia, *n.* Plural of *caputium*.

Caputiati (ka-pū-shi-ā'tī), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of *caputiatus*, pp. of *caputiare*, cover the head with a hood, < *caputium*, prop. *capitium*, a hood, capouch: see *caputium*, *capouch*, *n.*] A short-lived semi-political and communistic sect devoted to the Virgin Mary, which appeared in the interior of France about 1182: so called from their hood or capouch.

caputium (ka-pū'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *caputia* (-shi-ä). [ML., also *capucium*, *capuccium*, *cappuccium* (after the Rom. forms, It. *cappuccio*, formerly also *capuccio*, = Sp. Pg. *capucho* = F. *capuce*, whence E. *capuche*, *capouch*, q. v.), also *capitium*, as if < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head (cf. *cabbage*[1], *cabbage*[2], *caboche*), but prop. < *capa*, *cappa*, a cape, hood, cowl: see *cap*[1], *cape*[1], *cope*[1]. Hence (from *caputium*) *capouch*, *capuche*, *Capuchin*, etc.] 1. In general, a hood attached to a garment in ecclesiastical or other canonical costume, as the hood of a Bachelor of Arts, or of a fellow of an English university, or that attached to a monk's gown, a cope, or the like.—2. A short hooded cloak similar to the armilausa.

capybara, *n.* See *capibara*.

car[1] (kär), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carre*, < ME. **carre* (also assibilated *char*, *charre*, *chare*, cf. *charet*, *chariot*), < OF. *car*, also *carre* (assibilated *char*, > F. *char*), = Pr. *car* = Sp. Pg. It. *carro* = D. *kar* = MLG. *kare* = OHG. *carra*, *charra*, *charro*, MHG. G. *karre* (also OHG. *garra*, *garro*, MHG. *garre*) = Icel. *kerra* = Dan. *karre* = Sw. *kärra* = Bohem. *kára* = Pol. *kara* = Lith. *karas*, < ML. *carrus*, m., *carra*, f., a wheeled vehicle, L. *carrus*, a two-wheeled vehicle for transporting burdens; of Celtic origin: Bret. *karr*, a chariot, = W. *car*, a raft, frame, drag, = OGael. *car*, a car, cart, or raft, = Ir. *carr*, a cart, drag, wagon; perhaps akin to L. *currus*, a chariot, *currere*, run, Skt. √ *char*, move. Hence ult. *carack* (*carick*, *carrick*), *career*, *cargo*[1], *caricature*, *caroche*, *carriage*, *carry*, *carruca*, *cart*, *charge*, *charet*, *chariot*, *discharge*, etc.] 1. A wheeled vehicle or conveyance, especially one having only two wheels. (*a*) The two-wheeled passenger-conveyance much used in Ireland and specifically called a *jaunting-car*. (*b*) The low-set two-wheeled vehicle of burden used in many parts of Great Britain, especially for hogsheads and the like. (*c*) In Birmingham and other towns of England, a four-wheeled hackney-carriage, as distinguished from a *hansom*, which is called a *cab*.

Did ye not hear it?—No; 'twas but the wind,
Or the *car* rattling o'er the stony street.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

2. A chariot of war, triumph, or pageantry; in poetic and figurative usage, any elaborate conveyance used in proceedings characterized by dignity, solemnity, or splendor: as, Phœbus's *car*; the *car* of Juggernaut; a triumphal *car*.

Let the bell be toll'd:
And a reverent people behold
The towering *car*, the sable steeds.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington.

3. A vehicle running upon rails. See *horse-car*, *railway-car*. [U. S.]—4. The basket of a balloon, in which the aëronaut sits.—**Adhesion-car.** See *adhesion*.—**Aërial car.** See *aërial*.—**Bobtailed car.** See *bobtailed*.—**Cabin-car**, a conductor's car on a freight-train; a caboose.—**Drawing-room car**, a railroad passenger-car more luxurious in its appointments than an ordinary car. It generally contains arm-chairs, footstools, sofas, etc. Also called *parlor-car* and *palace-car*. [U. S. and Canada.]—**Irish jaunting-car.** See *jaunting-car*.—**Pneumatic car**, a car driven on rails or tramways by compressed air contained in reservoirs filled by means of air-pumps.—**Revolving car**, a cylindrical receptacle or car which revolves as it travels.—**The Northern Car**, a name for the constellation of the Great Bear, commonly known in England as *Charles's Wain*, and in the United States as the *Great Dipper*. See cut under *Ursa*.

car[2] (kär), *n.* [ME. *ker*, < Icel. *kjarr*, pl. *kjörr*, copse, brushwood (cf. *kjarrmýrr*, a marsh over-

grown with brushwood: *mȳrr* = E. *mire*), = Norw. *kjerr, kjarr*, a marsh, esp. a marsh overgrown with brushwood, = Sw. *kärr*, a marsh, fen, morass, moor, = Dan. *kær*, formerly *kjær*, a marsh, bog, thicket, pool. Cf. *carse*[2].] **1.** A wood or grove, generally of alders, on a moist soil.—**2.** Any hollow place or marsh. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

car[3]† (kär), *a.* [Sc., also written *kar, ker, cair, caar, carry*, < ME. *car, kerre*, < Gael. *caerr*, left, left-handed, awkward.] Left, as opposed to *right*.

> In a knot, bi a clyffe, at the *kerre* side,
> Ther as the rogh rocher vn-rydely watȝ fallen,
> Thay ferden to the fyndyng, & frekeȝ hem after.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1431.

car[4] (kär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carred*, ppr. *carring*. [E. dial., abbr. of *carry*.] To carry. [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

car[5] (kär), *n.* [< ME. **car*, **carre*, < AS. (ONorth.) *carr*, a rock, appar. < Gael. *carr*, a rocky shelf or projecting part of a rock. Cf. *cairn*.] A rock. [Prov. Eng.]

car. An abbreviation of *carat*.

car-. See *caer-*.

Carabaya bark. See *bark*[2].

Carabici (ka-rab'i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **Carabicus*, dim. of *Carabus*, q. v.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous or adephagous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, embracing the caraboid beetles.

carabid (kar'a-bid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Carabidæ*; a caraboid; a ground-beetle.

Carabidæ (ka-rab'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carabus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* or beetles whose metasternum has an antecoxal piece separated by a well-marked suture, reaching from one side to the other, and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxæ, with the antennæ 11-jointed, and the hind coxæ movable and small. The antennæ arise at the side of the head between the base of the mandibles and the eyes. The species are usually large and adorned with brilliant metallic colors, and are either wingless or have wings not adapted for flying. There are more than 6,000 known species, all of which are commonly called *ground-beetles*, varying from a very minute size up to 2 or 3 inches in length. The bombardier-beetle, *Brachinus crepitans*, belongs to this family. Other names of the caraboid group of insects are *Carabi, Carabici, Carabida, Carabini, Caraboidæ, Carabites, Carabidea, Carabides, Carabina*. See cuts under *bombardier-beetle* and *ground-beetle*.

carabideous (kar-a-bid'ē-us), *a.* [< *Carabidæ* + *-eous*.] Of or pertaining to or having the characters of the *Carabidæ*.

carabidoid (ka-rab'i-doid), *a.* Same as *caraboid*, 2.

Carabinæ (kar-a-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carabus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Carabidæ*, containing large handsome species whose mesosternal epimeron reaches the coxa, and whose middle coxal cavities are not entirely closed by the sterna.

carabinet†, *n.* See *carbine*.

carabineer, *n.* See *carbineer*.

caraboid (kar'a-boid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *καραβοειδής*, like a carabus, < *κάραβος*, a carabus, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the genus *Carabus*; resembling a carabus.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the second larval stage of insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles, *Meloidæ*. The caraboid stage succeeds the triunguline and precedes the scarabæoid stage. Also *carabidoid*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Carabus*, or of the family *Carabidæ*; a carabus.

Carabus (kar'a-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάραβος*, a horned beetle, also the sea-crawfish or spiny lobster (also a kind of light ship). See *carvel*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Carabinæ*, now restricted to species of medium or large size and handsome coloration, having the third antennal joint cylindrical, the labrum not furcate, the mandibles with no external setigerous puncture, the posterior coxæ contiguous, and the anterior coxal cavities open behind. There are many species, especially in Europe, where the genus reaches its highest development. *C. serratus* is the commonest American species, ⅜ to ½ of an inch long, black, with bluish edges of the prothorax and elytra, the latter being punctate.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus, or of the family *Carabidæ*.—**3**†. [*l. c.*] A caravel.

caract†, *n.* See *carack*.

caracal (kar'a-kal), *n.* [< F. *caracal*, said to be < Turk. *qara qulaq: qara*, black; *qulaq*, ear.] A carnivorous digitigrade quadruped of the *Felidæ*, or cat family, and genus *Lynx*, *L. caracal*, inhabiting portions of northern Africa and southwestern Asia. It is about the size of a fox, is of a uniform deep-brown or wine-red color above, except a spot under each eye, and has tufts of long black hair which terminate the ears, whence its name. It possesses great strength and ferocity, and is sometimes used



Caracal (*Lynx caracal*).

in the chase of the smaller quadrupeds and of the larger kinds of birds. It has been supposed to be the lynx of the ancients, and is sometimes called *Persian lynx*. Also called *anak-el-ard*.

caracara (kä-rä-kä'rä), *n.* [Tupi *caracará*, from its hoarse cry.] The popular name of the hawks of the subfamily *Polyborinæ* and genera *Polyborus, Phalcobænus, Senex, Milvago, Ibycter*, and *Daptrius*, all of which are confined to America. The name is specially applicable to the species of *Polyborus*, of which there are several, as *P. cherivay, P. audubóni*, and *P. lutosus*, of the southern United States and warmer parts of America. These are large, vulture-like hawks, of terrestrial, ambulatory, not saltatory, habits, preying chiefly upon carrion. The head



Caracara (*Polyborus cherivay*).

and neck are extensively denuded; the legs and wings are comparatively long; the beak is toothless, with the cere ending vertically, the nostrils high up, linear, and oblique, with concealed tubercle. Though vulturine in general aspect and economy, the caracaras approach the typical falcons in some anatomical characters, as in the peculiar structure of the shoulder-joint, the extensively ossified nasal bones with central nasal tubercle, and the anterior keel of the palate. The common caracara is much varied with white and black barring of the plumage, and is about 22 inches long. Also called *carcara* and *carrancha*.

Caraccesque, Carraccesque (kär-a-chesk'), *a.* In *art*, resembling or characteristic of the Caracci or Carracci, Italian painters of the latter part of the sixteenth and the earlier part of the seventeenth century, founders of the eclectic or Bolognese school of painting.

carack, carrack (kar'ak), *n.* [Also written *carac, carick, carrick, carrock*, < ME. *caracke, carrik*; = D. *kraak* = G. *karacke, kracke*, < OF. *carraque*, F. *caraque* = Sp. Pg. *carraca* = It. *caracca*, < ML. *carraca, caraca* (also *caracata* (i. e., *carricata*) *navis*, 'laden ship'), prop. *carrica*, a ship of burden, < *carricare*, load a car, < L. *carrus*, a car: see *car*[1], *caricature, cargo*[1], and *charge*.] A large round-built vessel of considerable depth, fitted for fighting as well as for burden, such as were used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in trading with America and the East Indies.

> The Genuois comen in sundry wises
> Into this land with diuers marchandises
> In great *Caracks*, arrayed withouten lacke
> With cloth of gold. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 193.
>
> On corsair's galley, *carack* tall,
> And plundered Christian caraval.
> *Whittier*, Derne.

caracol[1] (kar'a-kol), *n.* Same as *caracole*, 2.

caracol[2]† (kar'a-kol), *n.* An obsolete form of *caracora*.

caracole (kar'a-kōl), *n.* [Also written *caracol* (esp. in sense 2), < F. *caracole*, a caracole, a gambol, a spiral staircase, formerly *caracol*, a snail, < Sp. *caracol* = Cat. *caragol* = Pg. *caracol*, a snail, a winding staircase, a caracole, = It. *caragolo*, also *caragnolo, caragnola*, a snail, winding stair, *caracollo*, a caracole, = OF. *caquerole*, F. dial. *coquereulle*, a snail. Origin uncertain; erroneously derived by the Spanish Academy from L. *cochlea, coclea*, a snail, snail-shell: see *cochlea*.] **1.** In the *manège*, a semi-round or half-turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or to the left.—**2.** In *arch.*, a spiral staircase.

caracole (kar'a-kōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caracoled*, ppr. *caracoling*. [< *caracole*, *n.*; = F. *caracoler* = Sp. *caracolear* = Pg. *caracolar* = It. *caracollare*.] **1.** To move or advance in a series of caracoles; prance.

> Prince John *caracoled* within the lists at the head of his jovial party. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, I. 92.
>
> Gay youths, in rich brilliant dresses, *caracole* up to the carriages on fiery steeds.
> *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, II. xxi.

2. To wheel, as cavalry.

caracoli, *n.* See *caracoly*.

caracolite (kar'a-kō-līt), *n.* [< *Caracoles* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A rare mineral from Caracoles, Chili, consisting of oxychlorid of lead and sulphate of sodium. It occurs in colorless orthorhombic crystals, which are hexagonal in aspect through twinning.

caracolla (kar-a-kol'ä), *n.* [NL.; also written, less prop., *carocolla*; < Sp. *caracol*, a snail: see *caracole*.] **1.** A snail of the family *Helicidæ*, with the whorls of the shell flattened toward and keeled at the edges.—**2**†. [*cap.*] A genus of such land-snails.

caracoly, caracoli (kar'a-kol-i), *n.* [Origin unknown.] An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, of which an inferior kind of jewelry is made by the Caribs.

caracora (kar-a-kō'rä), *n.* [In various forms: Malay *kōrakōra*.] A proa of Borneo and other islands of the East Indies.

caract[1]†, *n.* [Also *charact*, < ME. *caract, carect*, < OF. *caract, charact*, m., *caracte, carecte, karecte, carate*, f. (= Pr. *carecta*, f.), character, sign, mark, shortened from *caracter*, ME. *caracter*: see *character*.] **1.** A distinctive mark, especially as indicating character or value.

> They are men that set the *caract* and value upon things as they love them. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. Worth; value: by confusion with *carat*.

> No, beauty, no; you are of too good *caract*
> To be left so, without a guard.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

3. Estimate of character.

> You do mistake
> My *caract* of your friendship all this while,
> Or at what rate I reckon your assistance.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

4. A formula of enchantment.

> He shulde make his sacrifice
> And rede his *caract* in the wise,
> As she him taught.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 247.
>
> Whan that a man
> With his *carecte* him wolde enchaunte.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 57.

caract[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carat*.

> A mark, being an ounce troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*. *Cocker*.
>
> Diamonds, two whereof
> Do double the twelfth *caract*. *Cartwright*.

character†, *n.* An earlier form of *character*.

Caradoc sandstone. See *sandstone*.

carafe, caraffe (ka-räf'), *n.* [= D. *karaf* = G. *karaffe* = Dan. *karaffe, karaffel*, < F. *carafe*, < It. *caraffa* = Sp. Pg. *garrafa*, a vessel for cooling liquids, prob. < Ar. *ghirāf*, a vessel, < *gharafa*, draw, as water.] A glass water-bottle or decanter.

Caragana (kar-a-gā'nä), *n.* [NL., < *caragan*, the name of the original species among the Mogul Tatars.] A genus of leguminous trees or shrubs, all Asiatic and chiefly Siberian, with feathery pale-green foliage and yellow flowers appearing in early spring. The species are all ornamental, and several are in cultivation.

carageen, *n.* See *carrageen*.

caragenin, *n.* See *carrageenin*.

caragheen, *n.* See *carrageen*.

caraingt, *n.* An obsolete form of *carrion*.

caraipe (kä-rä-i-pā'), *n.* [Tupi.] The pottery-tree of Pará, *Moquilea utilis*, the powdered bark of which is mixed with clay for making vessels for domestic use. Pottery thus made is capable of withstanding a high degree of heat.

Caraite, *n.* See *Karaite*.

carajara, carajura (kar-a-jä'rä, -jö'rä), *n.* [< Tupi *carajurú*.] A red coloring matter obtained from *Arrabidæa Chica*. See *chico*.

Caramania gum. Same as *Barbary gum* (which see, under *gum*[2]).

caramba (ka-ram′bä), *n.* Same as *carambola.*

carambola (ka-ram′bō-lä), *n.* [Pg.: poss. of Malayan origin.] The acid fruit of the *Averrhoa Carambola* of tropical Asia, which resembles the bilimbi, and is often cultivated. It is used for making tarts, etc.

★**carambole**† (kar-am-bōl′), *n.* [< F. *carambole* = Sp. Pg. It. *carambola;* origin unknown. In E. now shortened to *carom,* q. v.] In *billiards:* (*a*) The red ball placed on the mark. (*b*) A carom (which see).

carambole† (kar-am-bōl′), *v. i.* [< F. *caramboler* (= G. *karambolieren* = Dan. *karambolere* = Sp. *caramblear* = Pg. *carambolar*), carom, < *carambole,* carom (in billiards). In E. now shortened to *carom,* q. v.] In *billiards,* to carom.

caramel (kar′ą-mel), *n.* [< F. *caramel,* burnt sugar, = It. *caramella* = Sp. Pg. *caramelo,* a lozenge, sugar-candy, prob. a corruption of ML. *calamellus* (*mellitus*), sugar-cane (also by simulation *canamella, cannamella,* and separately *cana mellis,* 'cane of honey'), *calamellus* being prop. dim. of *calamus,* a reed, cane: see *calamus.*] **1.** Anhydrous or burnt sugar, a product of the action of heat upon sugar. When cane-sugar is heated in an oil or metal bath to between 210° and 220° C., it begins to assume a brown color of continually increasing depth, and when the tumefaction has ceased the vessel contains a black substance to which the name of *caramel* has been given. It has a high luster, like anthracite, and dissolves readily in water, giving it a fine sepia tint. It contains caramelan, caramelene, and other substances in varying proportions. It is used for giving a brown color to spirits, soups, gravies, etc.

2. A sweet, variously composed and flavored, but generally consisting of chocolate, sugar, and butter, and dark-colored.

Sometimes spelled *caromel.*

caramelization (kar-ą-mel-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *caramelize* + *-ation.*] The transformation of sugar into caramel.

caramelize (kar′ą-mel-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caramelized,* ppr. *caramelizing.* [< *caramel* + *-ize.*] To transform or convert into caramel: as, *caramelized* sugar.

caramote (kar′ą-mōt), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *caramuyo* = Pg. *caramujo,* a kind of sea-snail, = It. *caramogio,* a dwarf, a shrimp.] A rather large species of shrimp, *Penæus caramote,* common in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in great numbers and salted for exportation.

carangid (ka-ran′jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Carangidæ.*

Carangidæ (ka-ran′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caranx* (*-rang-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Caranx,* to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii cottoscombriformes,* with the skeleton firm, no bony stay for the preoperculum, teeth conical or triangular if present, the spinous portion of the dorsal present (sometimes rudimentary), the body compressed, oblong or elevated, with 10 abdominal and 14 caudal vertebræ. In this sense it has been used by most European ichthyologists since 1862. It includes fishes which have been distributed by others in the families *Carangidæ, Pomatomidæ, Psettidæ, Zanclidæ, Caproidæ, Equulidæ,* etc. (*b*) In Gill's system restricted to *Scombroidea* with 10 abdominal and from 14 to 16 caudal vertebræ, a short or atrophied first dorsal fin, second dorsal and anal long, opposite, and nearly alike, generally two anal spines detached and forming a finlet, and non-protractile jaws. These limits have been adopted by most recent American ichthyologists. It embraces numerous species of tropical fishes, the best-known of which are the cavallies, pompanos, and pilot-fish.

Carangidæ is the family name for the fishes generally known as cavally or crevalle, jack, pompano, scad, etc.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 186.

carangine (ka-ran′jin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caranginæ* or *Carangidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the subfamily *Caranginæ.*

carangoid (ka-rang′goid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Caranx* (*-rang-*) + Gr. *εἶδος,* shape.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to or resembling the *Carangidæ.*

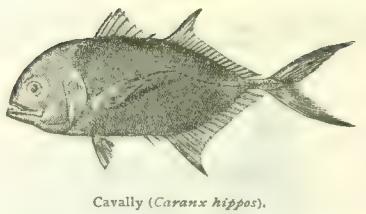
II. *n.* One of the *Carangidæ.*

caranna (ką-ran′ä), *n.* [Also *carana, caraña,* < Sp. *carañá:* from a native name.] A soft, greenish-brown, balsamic oleo-resin produced by the burseraceous trees *Protium Carana* and *P. altissimum,* natives of South America. It is exported in little masses, rolled up in leaves of flags. It has an agreeable aromatic smell, and a bitterish slightly pungent taste. It was formerly used in plasters.

carantot†, *n.* Same as *coranto.*

Come, gallants, who'le run a *caranto,* or leape a levalto?
Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.

Caranx (kar′anks), *n.* [NL., appar. < Sp. *carangue, caranga,* a kind of flatfish in the West Indies.] The typical genus of the family *Carangidæ. Caranx chrysos, C. hippos,* and *C. latus* are



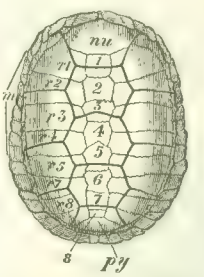
Cavally (*Caranx hippos*).

visitors to the coast of the United States, and are known as *cavallies.*

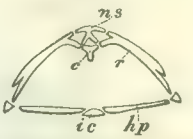
Carapa (kar′ą-pä), *n.* [NL. (Pg. *caraipa*), < *caraipi,* a native Guiana name.] **1.** A genus of tropical trees, of the family *Meliaceæ.* A South American species, *C. Guianensis,* is a fine large tree, the bark of which is in repute as a febrifuge. Oil made from its seeds (called carap-oil or crab-oil) is used for lamps. The wood, called carapa-wood or crab-wood, is light and takes a good polish; it is used for making furniture, and also for the spars of ships. The oil of the African species, *C. procera,* called coondi, kundah, or tallicoona oil, is used by the negroes for making soap and anointing their bodies, its taste being so bitter that it serves as a defense against bites of vermin. The oil of the South American carapa is used for the same purpose.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree belonging to this genus.

carapace (kar′ą-pās), *n.* [Also *carapax;* < F. *carapace,* < Cat. *carabassa* = Sp. *carapacho* = It. dial. *caravazza,* a gourd: see *calabash.*] **1.** The shell of a turtle or tortoise; specifically, the upper shell, the under shell being called the *plastron.* See also cut under *Chelonia.*—**2.** In *Mammalia,* the shell of an armadillo.—**3.** In *Cirripedia,* the multivalvular shell, test, or case.—**4.** In higher *Crustacea,* the shield covering the cephalothorax, sometimes separable into a cephalostegite and an omostegite. See cut under *Apus.*—**5.** One of the many hard cases, tests, or shells which are likened to a carapace, as those of certain infusorians; a lorica.



1. Carapace of Tortoise (*Emys*), dorsal surface, outside. The heavy lines indicate the divisions of the epidermal plates or scutes forming the tortoise-shell; the light lines show the sutures of the bony plates underlying and supporting the shell. *1–8,* expanded neural spines of vertebræ; *r1–r8,* expanded costal plates of ribs; *nu,* nuchal plate; *py,* pygal plate; *m,* series of marginal plates.



2. Cross-section of Carapace and Plastron of Tortoise. *c,* centrum of a vertebra; *ns,* its expanded neural spine; *r,* expanded rib, forming one mass with a lateral scute and ending at a marginal plate; *ic,* interclavicular scute, or entoplastron; *hp,* hyosternal scute, or epiplastron.

carapacial (kar-ą-pā′shal), *a.* [< *carapace* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a carapace.

The lateral portions of the *carapacial* ridge, becoming deeper, are converted into branchiostegites, and the cavities which they overarch are the branchial chambers.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 217.

carapax (kar′ą-paks), *n.* Same as *carapace.*

carap-oil (kar′ąp-oil), *n.* Oil obtained from *Carapa Guianensis.* See *Carapa,* 1.

carasow, *n.* See *curassow.*

Carassius (ka-ras′i-us), *n.* [NL., < F. *carassin,* a carp: see *crucian.*] A genus of carps or cyprinoid fishes containing the common goldfish, *C. auratus.* See *goldfish.*

carassow, *n.* See *curassow.*

carat, karat (kar′ąt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also ★*caract* (simulating *caract, character,* a character, mark, stamp); = D. *karaat* = G. *karat* (MHG. *karāt, garāt*) = Dan. Sw. *karat,* < F. *carat* = Pr. *carat* = It. *carato* = Sp. Pg. *quilate,* OPg. *cuirate* = Turk. Pers. *qīrāt,* < Ar. *qīrāt, qirrāt,* a carat, the twenty-fourth of an ounce, four barleycorns, also a pod, husk (= LL. *cerates*), < Gr. *κεράτιον,* the fruit of the locust-tree, also, like L. *siliqua* (see *siliqua*), a weight, the carat, also and lit. a little horn, dim. of *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, akin to E. *horn:* see *cerato-* and *horn.*] **1**†. An old weight equal to a scruple, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce troy.—**2**†. A unit of mass formerly used in various countries for weighing gold. It was generally the 24th part of a mark of gold, and was subdivided into 12 grains. It was commonly equal to about 150.5 troy grains.

Hence—**3.** A twenty-fourth part: specifically used in expressing the fineness of gold when used as jewelry. Thus, pure gold being considered as 24 carats fine, if two, six, or ten twenty-fourths of alloy (commonly copper or silver) is present, the gold is said to be 22, 18, or 14 carats fine, and so on. The gold used by jewelers is seldom over 18 carats fine, except in wedding-rings, the standard fineness of which is 22 carats. Gold of 18 carats fine is almost invariably used in mounting diamonds, while 14-carat gold is said to be ordinarily used in the United States for gold chains, etc.

4. A unit of weight for precious stones, divided by jewelers into 4 grains, called *diamond-grains,* but equal to about $3\frac{1}{6}$ troy grains, $151\frac{1}{4}$ English carats being taken as equal to an ounce troy. In 1877 the weight of the carat was fixed by a syndicate of London, Paris, and Amsterdam jewelers at 205 milligrams, or 151.72 carats to the troy ounce. Under the translated form *κεράτιον,* or *ceratium,* siliqua was adopted by Constantine into the system of weights of the empire as $\frac{1}{144}$ of an ounce, equal to 189 milligrams. In Italy it remained as a part of the system of weights, in general with the same relation to the ounce and with nearly the same value. The Arabic *qirat* was the 24th part of the *mithkal,* and was subdivided sometimes into 4, sometimes into 3 grains, its value for gems being very nearly 3 grains troy. The Castilian carat, $\frac{1}{170}$ of a Castilian ounce, or 3.164 troy grains, was, like the rest of the Castilian system, adopted from the Arabs. From Spain this has passed to the rest of Europe and to America, with only small modifications, less than unlegalized units commonly undergo, under the name of the *Amsterdam* or *diamond carat,* which is usually divided into 64ths. Pearls are sold by the diamond-grain and not by the carat, while small baroque pearls, coral, rough garnets, and the inferior kinds of stones are sold by the ounce troy. The subdivisions of the carat are always expressed in fourths, eighths, sixteenths, etc. Since 1905 the new international carat of 200 milligrams has been adopted by most European countries, by Japan, and by leading associations in the United States (in effect July 1, 1913). Abbr. *car.* or *K.*

carat (kar′ąt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *caract;* < *carat, caract, n.*] To try or refine (gold).

carate (ka-rä′te), *n.* [S. Amer.] A cutaneous disease occurring in South America, which produces scarlet, brown, or blue blotches, especially on the face, hands, and feet.

carat-goods (kar′ąt-gụdz), *n. pl.* Parcels of diamonds which are of an average weight of about one carat each. *M. Bauer* (trans.), Precious Stones, p. 242.

carau (kä-rä-ö′), *n.* [Tupi *caraú,* otherwise recorded as *coraú, carao, carão.*] A South American bird, the courlan. See *courlan* and *Aramus.*

caravan (kar′ą-van or kar-ą-van′), *n.* [= D. *karavaan* = G. *karawane* = Dan. *karavane* = Sw. *karavan,* < F. *caravane,* < Sp. *caravana* = Pg. *caravana* = It. *carovana* (ML. *caravanna, caravenna, carvanna, carvanus* = MGr. *καρβάνον,* NGr. *καρβάνι* = Turk. *kārwān* (*kyārwān*) = Ar. *kairawān* = Hind. *kārwān,* < Pers. *kārwān, kārawān,* a caravan. Prob. orig. Pers., but by some considered orig. Ar.; cf. Pers. *kār,* business, work, Ar. *kair,* trade, profession, *kirā, kirwa,* hire, hiring. In sense 3 shortened to *van:* see *van*[3].] **1.** A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, in many parts of Asia and Africa, who associate together that they may travel with greater security, especially through deserts or regions infested by robbers. Nearly all commerce in these countries was formerly carried on by caravans, using camels chiefly for transportation; and they are still numerous, though largely superseded by other methods.

Men who pass
In troop or *caravan.* *Milton,* P. R., i. 323.

Great *caravans,* formerly composed of Pagans, now of Mahometans, passed from west to east, in the same manner as in ancient times, to buy and disperse India goods through Africa. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 61.

2. Figuratively, any large number of persons traveling together, especially when moving slowly or with much baggage; poetically, any large number of persons, or even animals, considered as traveling together to a common destination.

Their aery *caravan,* high over seas
Flying. *Milton,* P. L., vii. 428.

When thy summons comes to join
The innumerable *caravan,* which moves
To that mysterious realm . . . of death.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. A large covered carriage used for conveying passengers, or a company of people traveling together, or a traveling exhibition or show; hence, any large covered wagon or cart for travel or transport: often abbreviated to *van.*

Alike, gay widow, virgin, wife,
Ingenious to diversify dull life,
In coaches, chaises, *caravans,* and hoys,
Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys.
Cowper, Retirement.

He had never seen such a fat boy in or out of a travelling *caravan.* *Dickens,* Pickwick, II. xxvi.

4†. A number of vessels or barks in company, or an expedition with such vessels.

Their galleys still spread over the Levant and came back victorious from their *caravans,* as their cruises against the Moslems were called. *Prescott.*

5†. A hood with hoops or springs of whalebone and an adjustable veil for the face. *Fairholt.*

caravan-boiler (kar′a-van-boi″lėr), *n.* An old form of steam-boiler, resembling a wagon.

caravaneer (kar″a-van-ēr′), *n.* [< F. *caravanier* (= Sp. *caravanero* = Pg. *caravaneiro*), < *caravane*, caravan.] One who leads the camels, etc., of a caravan.

caravansary (kar-a-van′sa-ri), *n.*; pl. *caravansaries* (-riz). [= F. *caravanserai*, *-serail* = It. *caravanserai* = Sp. *caravanserrallo* = Pg. *caravançara* = Turk. *kerwānsaray* = Hind. *kārwānsarā*, < Pers. *kārwānsarāi*, < *kārwān*, caravan, + *sarāi*, a palace, a public edifice, an inn: see *seraglio*.] In the East, a place appointed for receiving and lodging caravans; a kind of inn



Interior of Caravansary at Aleppo.

where the caravans rest at night, being a large square building, with a spacious court in the middle. Here travelers find shelter and accommodations, but are obliged, if they have not brought their own supplies, to procure provisions and all necessaries for both men and beasts at the neighboring bazaar. Also written *caravanserai*, *caravansera*.

It is a mere *caravansary*, fit for a man of genius to lodge in, but not to live in. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

★**caravel, carvel** (kar′a-vel, kär′vel), *n.* [= D. *karveel* = G. *krafeel*, *cravel* = F. *caravelle* = It. *caravella* (> Turk. *qaravela*), < Sp. *caravela*, also *carabela* (= Pg. *caravela*), a caravel, dim. of *caraba* = Pg. *caravo*, also *carebo*, *crevo*, a small vessel, < ML. *carabus*, a kind of boat, < Gr. *κάραβος*, a kind of light ship (NGr. *καράβι*); prob. a particular use of *κάραβος*, a beetle, a sea-crawfish: see *Carabus*.] *Naut.*, the name of several kinds of vessels.



Caravel, 15th century.

One variety, used in Portugal, is a vessel of from 100 to 150 tons burden; another is a fishing-vessel of from 10 to 15 tons; and a third is a large Turkish ship of war. The name was also given to a small ship used by the Spaniards and Portuguese in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for long voyages. It was narrow at the poop and wide at the bow, and carried a double tower at its stern and a single one at its bows. It had four masts and a bowsprit, and the principal sails were lateen sails. Two of the vessels with which Columbus crossed the Atlantic and discovered America were of this description.

The king of Portingal minded to arme certaine *Caruels* to discouer this Spicerie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 217.

The armament consisted of two *caravels*, or light vessels without decks, and a third of larger burden. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 16.

The seas of our discovering over-roll
Him and his gold; the frailer *caravel*,
With what was mine, came happily to the shore.
Tennyson, Columbus.

carawala (kar-a-wä′lä), *n.* A venomous serpent of southern India and Ceylon, *Hypnale nepa*, a viviparous species of the viperine series.

caraway (kar′a-wā), *n.* [Also written *carraway*, early mod. E. also *caroway*, < Sp. *alcarahueya*, caraway, < Ar. *al*, the, + *karwīyā*, *karawīyā*, caraway-seeds, caraway-plant, prob. < Gr. *κάρον*, caraway, > L. *careum*, NL. *carum* (> It. *caro*—Florio), cumin, caraway. Another form is E. dial. and Sc. *carvy*, *carvey*, < F. *carvi* = It. *carvi* = D. *karwei* = MLG. *karwe*, G. *karve*, *karbe*, *karwei* = Dan. *karve*, < Sp. *carvi*, short for *alcaravea* = Pg. *alcaravia*, variants of the forms before mentioned, or directly from the Ar. without the article.] **1.** A biennial plant, *Carum Carui* of the family *Apiaceæ*, having a parsnip-like tapering root, which when young is used as food, but has a very strong flavor. It is a native of Europe and Asia, and is frequently cultivated for its fruit, or so-called seeds, which have an aromatic smell and a warm pungent taste. They are used as a carminative in medicine, and for flavoring cakes, etc., and a volatile oil is obtained from them by distillation. **2.** A ranunculaceous plant of southern Europe, *Nigella sativa* or black caraway, the seeds of which are aromatic and used for the same purposes as common caraway. — **3.** Collectively, the seeds of the caraway.

Blaunderelle, or pepyns, with *carawey* in confite. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

4†. A kind of sweet cake or comfit containing caraway-seeds.

Then cheese with fruite On the table set,
With Bisketes or *Carowayes*, As you may get.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 343.

A dish of *caraways*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

caraynet†, *n.* An old form of *carrion*.

carbamate (kär′ba-māt), *n.* [< *carbam(ic)* + ★*-ate*[1].] A salt of carbamic acid.

carbamic (kär-bam′ik), *a.* [< *carb(onic)* + *am(ide)* + *-ic*.] Relating to a substituted carbonic acid containing the amide radical NH_2. — **Carbamic acid**, $CONH_2OH$, an acid not known in the free state, but forming salts and ethers, as methyl carbamate, $CONH_2OCH_3$. Its ammonium salt occurs in commercial ammonium carbonate.

carbamide (kär′ba-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *carb(on)* + *amide*.] **1.** A compound identical with urea, having the formula $CO(NH_2)_2$. It is found in many of the animal juices, and occurs most abundantly in urine. **2.** A general name for the derivatives of urea.

carbazotate (kär-baz′ō-tāt), *n.* [< *carbazot(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of carbazotic acid with a base.

carbazotic (kär-bā-zot′ik), *a.* [< *carb(on)* + *azote* + *-ic*.] Composed of or pertaining to carbon and azote. — **Carbazotic acid**, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$, trinitrophenol or picric acid; a crystallizable acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on phenol, indigo, and other animal and vegetable substances. It forms shining yellow crystals, sparingly soluble in cold water, and having an intensely bitter taste. It was largely used in dyeing, giving to silk which had been treated with a mordant of alum or cream of tartar a beautiful permanent yellow color. Used with indigo it gives various shades of green. Its salts explode violently when struck and it is now largely used in manufacturing smokeless powders.

carberry (kär′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *carberries* (-iz). The gooseberry. [North. Eng.]

carbhydrate (kärb-hī′drāt), *n.* Same as ★*carbohydrate*.

carbide (kär′bid or -bīd), *n.* [< *carb(on)* + *-ide*[1].] A compound of carbon with a more electropositive element or radical.

carbine[1]† (kär′bīn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carabine*, *carabin*, *carbeene*, a musketeer, < F. *carabin*, "a carbine or curbeene [misprinted for *carbeene*], an arquebuzier armed with a murrian and breastplate, and serving on horseback" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *carabin*, a surgeon's apprentice, earlier OF. *calabrin*, *calabrien*, orig. one who worked a war-engine, < *calabre*, a war-engine: see *calabre*[2]. In this sense obsolete, being replaced by *carbineer*.] A soldier armed with a carbine; a carbineer; a musketeer.

Nay, I knew,
However he wheel'd about like a loose *carbine*,
He would charge home at length like a brave gentleman.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 1.

carbine[2] (kär′bīn), *n.* [Formerly also *carabine*, = D. *karabijn* = G. *karabiner* = Dan. *karabin* = Sw. *karbin*, < F. *carabine*, < It. *carabina* = Sp. Pg. *carabina* (> Ar. *quarabīna*, *qarbāna*), a carbine; from *carbine*[1].] **1.** In the sixteenth century, a firearm; one of the many names given to the lighter form of harquebuse. — **2.** In modern times, a short rifle, especially one adapted to the use of mounted troops.

carbineer (kär-bi-nēr′), *n.* [= D. *karabinier* = Dan. *karabiner* = Sw. *karbinerare*, < F. *carabinier* (= Sp. *carabinero* = Pg. *carabineiro* = It. *carabiniere*, *carabino*), < *carabine*: see *carbine*[2].] A soldier armed with a carbine. Also formerly written *carabineer*.

carbine-thimble (kär′bīn-thim″bl), *n.* A stiff socket of leather fastened to a D-ring on the right side of a saddle, to hold the muzzle of a ★carbine.

carbo (kär′bō), *n.* [NL. (L.); so called from their coal-black color: see *carbon*.] A name of several black water-birds. (*a*) The black guillemot of the North Pacific, *Uria carbo*. (*b*) The common cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*. (*c*†) [*cap.*] A genus of cormorants, giving name to the *Carbonidæ*. *Lacépède*, 1800.

carboclet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *carbuncle*. *Chaucer*.

carbohydrate (kär-bō-hī′drāt), *n.* [< *carbon* + *hydrate*.] A general name for a group of organic bodies, mostly of vegetable origin, which contain hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion in which they form water (H_2O), that is, twice as many hydrogen as oxygen atoms, as starch, sugar, and cellulose. Also *carbhydrate*.

carbohydrous (kär-bō-hī′drus), *a.* [< *carbohydr(ate)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a carbohydrate.

Borodin . . . maintains . . . that the energy of the respiration in leafy shoots under constant external conditions is a function of the *carbohydrous* material which is present in the plant. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 393.

carbolated (kär′bō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *carbol(ic)* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Impregnated with carbolic acid.

carbolic (kär-bol′ik), *a.* [< *carb(on)* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal. — **Carbolic acid**, a substance (C_6H_5OH) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distils over between 329° and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*. — **Carbolic-acid paper**, wrapping-paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

carbolize (kär′bol-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbolized*, ppr. *carbolizing*. [< *carbol-ic* + *-ize*.] To impregnate with carbolic acid. Also spelled *carbolise*.

carboluria (kär-bō-lū′ri-ä), *n.* [< *carbolic* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] A condition of the urine characterized by dark discoloration, symptomatic of ★poisoning by carbolic acid.

★**carbon** (kär′bon), *n.* [= F. *carbone* = Sp. *carbono* = Pg. *carbone* = It. *carbonio*, < NL. *carbo(n-)*, carbon, mod. forms, in chem. sense; cf. F. *charbon* = Pr. *carbo* = Sp. *carbón* = Pg. *carvão* = It. *carbone*, a coal, coal, older forms, in orig. sense; < L. *carbo(n-)*, a coal, whether a glowing coal or a dead coal, charcoal.] **1.** Chemical symbol, C; atomic weight, 12. An element found in nature in two distinct forms: the diamond, which is extremely hard, of high specific gravity (3.5), usually colorless and transparent, with brilliant adamantine luster, and crystallizes in octahedrons; and graphite, which is very soft, of low specific gravity (2), black and opaque, with metallic luster, and crystallizes in hexagonal plates. See *diamond* and *graphite*. Its physical properties vary greatly with its different forms. It is combustible, burning to carbonic acid (CO_2). In combination it is universally distributed through the animal and vegetable kingdoms being a constituent of every living tissue. By the action of heat on such tissues, with partial or complete exclusion of air, carbon is procured in amorphous form more or less mixed with other matters. Such products are animal charcoal, lampblack, wood charcoal, coke, and gas-carbon. The number of its compounds with the other elements is endless; and at present more compounds of carbon are known, probably, than of all other elements taken together. It is present in the atmosphere as carbon dioxid, or carbonic-acid gas, and in the same form in some mineral waters; it also appears in the salts called carbonates, as calcium carbonate in coral, in the shells of many sea-animals, in the common mineral calcite, including chalk, limestone, marble, etc., and as iron carbonate in the mineral siderite, etc.

2. The form of the diamond generally called *carbonado;* the black diamond. — **3.** In *electric lighting*, a carbon-point (see below). — **Bisulphid of carbon.** See *bisulphid*. — **Carbon dioxid.** Same as *carbonic acid* (which see, under *carbonic*). — **Carbon-points**, in *electric lighting*, two rods of very hard, compact carbon, between which the electric arc is formed, producing a light of great brilliancy. See *voltaic arc*, under *arc*, and *electric light*, under *electric*. — **Carbon process**, in *photog.*, a process of producing photographic positive pictures in a pigment composed of carbon, in order to insure their permanency. The thin paper on which the impression from the negative is taken is coated with gelatin colored with the carbon pigment, and sensitized, usually with bichromate of potash. After exposure to light under the negative it is affixed face downward upon another sheet of paper, and is plunged with it into a hot-water bath, which detaches the first paper and leaves the gelatin film uncovered. The water dissolves those portions of the film which have not been rendered insoluble by the action of light through the transparent portions of the negative upon the sensitizing medium, and the more or less insoluble portions of the film form a positive picture, which is, however, reversed in its relations of right and left. If a second transfer of the film from its support, to restore these relations in the finished print, is required, the first transfer is not made to a paper surface, but to a sheet of glass, zinc, or caoutchouc. The same end may be accomplished without the second transfer, by stripping the negative film from the glass, and printing with its face outward, by reversing the right and left of the negative by the use of a prism, or by other de-

vices.—**Carbon spar**, a name given to several mineral carbonates, as carbonate of magnesium, of zinc, etc.—**Carbon telephone**, a form of telephone invented by Edison, in which the vibrations of the diaphragm of the mouthpiece produce, by variable pressure upon a piece of compressed carbon placed in the circuit, variations in the electric current which induce sonorous vibrations in the receiver.—**Gas-carbon**, a form of amorphous carbon which is produced in the retorts where coal is heated for the manufacture of illuminating gas. It forms an iron-gray deposit on the sides and upper part of the retort. It is extremely hard, and is a good conductor of heat and electricity. It is used in the preparation of carbon battery-plates, and also for the carbon-points used with the electric arc-light. Also called *coal-gas charcoal* and *gas-graphite*.

carbona (kär-bō′nä), *n.* [NL.: see *carbon*.] In *mining*, a mass of stanniferous rock, irregular in form, and not possessing the general character of a lode. Such a mass, however, is ordinarily subordinate to a lode in its immediate vicinity. The carbona is in some respects analogous to the "pipes" and "flats" of the North of England lead-mines. The carbona of the St. Ives lode in Cornwall, England, was one of the most remarkable of these occurrences, and one of the first to which this name was given. It was composed of feldspar, quartz, black tourmalin (schorl), tin ore (cassiterite), and some cupriferous ore. It also contained fluor-spar, which was not present in the lode itself.

carbonaceous (kär-bō-nā′shius), *a.* [< *carbon* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to or consisting of carbon; containing carbon or coaly matter.—**Carbonaceous shale**, a soft shaly rock through which coaly or bituminous matter is abundantly diffused in fine particles. Such shales are abundant in some parts of the United States, especially in the Devonian and Silurian series.

carbonade† (kär-bō-nād′), *n.* [= G. Dan. *karbonade*, < F. *carbonade, carbonnade*, < It. *carbonata* (= Sp. *carbonada* = Pg. *caravonada*), carbonade, < *carbone* (= Sp. *carbón* = Pg. *carvão*), a coal: see *carbon*.] In *cookery*, a piece of meat, fowl, or game cut across, seasoned, and broiled; a chop. Also *carbonado*.

> I will make thee slice the brawns of thy arms into *carbonades*, and eat them.
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iv. 4.
>
> If I come in his [way] willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 3.
>
> Broil them on the coals
> For *carbonadoes*.
> *Massinger*, The Bondman, iii. 3.

carbonade†, **carbonado**²† (kär-bo-nād′, -nā′dō), *v. t.* [< *carbonade, n.*] 1. To make a carbonade of; score across and grill.

> Will he have a brace,
> Or but one partridge, or a short legg'd hen,
> Daintyly *carbonadoed*?
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

2. To cut or hack, as in fighting.

> Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonado* your shanks.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.
>
> With his keen-edged spear
> He cut and *carbonaded* them.
> *Massinger*, Picture, ii. 1.
>
> Who could surmise a man ever could rise
> Who'd been thus *carbonado'd*, cut up, and dissected?
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 230.

carbonado¹ (kär-bō-nā′dō), *n.* [Sp., < *carbono*, carbon: see *carbon*.] Same as *bort*, 2.

carbonado²† (kär-bō-nā′dō), *n.* and *v.* Same as *carbonade*.

Carbonari, *n.* Plural of *Carbonaro*.

Carbonarism (kär-bō-nä′rizm), *n.* [< *Carbonari* + *-ism*.] The principles, deeds, or cause of the Carbonari; sympathy with or support of them.

> The determination, the self-forgetfulness, the audacity of the Nihilists, compared with whose conspiracies the plots of *Carbonarism* are merely child's play, are a fact so foreign to our nature that we can hardly understand it.
> *Orpen*, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 196.

Carbonaro (kär-bō-nä′rō), *n.*; pl. *Carbonari* (-ri). [It., lit. (as *carbonajo*), a charcoal-burner, < L. *carbonarius*, a charcoal-burner, a collier, < *carbo(n-)* (> It. *carbone*), coal, charcoal: see *carbon*.] One of the members of a secret political society called the *Carbonari*, formed in the kingdom of Naples during the reign of Murat (1808–14) by republicans and others dissatisfied with the French rule. They were originally refugees among the mountains of the Abruzzi provinces, and took their name from the mountain charcoal-burners. Their aim was to free their country from foreign domination. After having aided the Bourbons in the expulsion of the French, the organization spread over all Italy as the champions of the national liberal cause against the reactionary governments. At one time the Carbonari numbered several hundred thousand adherents. They were concerned in the various revolutions of the times until crushed out by the Austrian power in Italy. About 1820 they spread into France, and played an important part in French politics until the revolution of 1830.

Louis Napoleon began as a *Carbonaro* and conspirator, and narrowly escaped the fate which terminated the course of his elder brother and removed at least one rival out of his way. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 154.

carbonatation (kär″bo-nā-tā′shon), *n.* Same as *carbonation*.

carbonate¹ (kär′bo-nāt), *n.* [< *carbon(ic)* + *-ate*¹; = F. *carbonate* = Sp. Pg. *carbonato*.] 1. In *chem.*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base: as, calcium *carbonate*; copper *carbonate*.—2. *pl.* The common name in the Cordilleran mining region of ores consisting in large part of carbonate of lead, and usually containing silver. This is an important class of ores in Colorado and Utah.—3. Same as *carbonado* or *bort*. [Rare.]—**Hard carbonates**, salts containing carbonic acid with iron for a base; in *mining*, silicified carbonate ores of lead.—**Soft carbonates**, salts containing carbonic acid with a base of lead; earthy carbonate ores of lead.

carbonate² (kär′bo-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbonated*, ppr. *carbonating*. [< *carbon(ic)* + *-ate*²; = F. *carbonater* = Sp. *carbonatar*.] To impregnate or saturate with carbonic acid.—**Carbonated springs**, springs of water impregnated with carbonic-acid gas. They are common in volcanic countries.

carbonation (kär-bo-nā′shon), *n.* [< *carbonate*²: see *-ation*.] The act or process of causing combination with carbonic acid; specifically, a process of defecating beet-, sorghum-, or cane-juice by the addition of milk of lime, and subsequently precipitating the lime as carbonate by leading into the solution a stream of carbonic-acid gas. Also *carbonatation*.

carbon-black (kär′bon-blak), *n.* A fine lampblack used in making printing-inks and paints. It is made by directing the flames of gas-lamps, fed by natural gas from wells, against cold surfaces, and collecting by machinery the sooty deposit. It is almost pure carbon in a finely divided form.

carbon-bronze (kär′bon-bronz), *n.* An antifriction alloy of which the principal constituent is copper. It was invented by Baldman and Weisman, and is used for journal-bearings, etc.

carbon-button (kär′bon-but″n), *n.* A small disk of carbon, usually of compressed lampblack, used in a form of telephone invented by Edison. The resistance which it offers to the passage of an electric current depends upon the pressure to which it is subjected, so that when it forms a part of a circuit of constant electromotive force the current strength will vary with variations of pressure on the disk. See *carbon telephone*, under *carbon*.

carbonic (kär-bon′ik), *a.* [= F. *carbonique* = Sp. Pg. It. *carbonico*, < NL. *carbonicus*, < *carbo(n-)*, carbon: see *carbon* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it.—**Carbonic acid**, CO_2, more properly called *carbonic anhydrid* or *carbon dioxid*, a gaseous compound of 12 parts by weight of carbon and 32 of oxygen, colorless, with pungent smell, 22 times as heavy as hydrogen, and existing in the atmosphere to the extent of 1 volume in 3,400. It is reduced to a liquid by high pressure and cold; and it is obtained as a solid white substance by means of the intense cold produced by the sudden evaporation of the liquid when allowed to escape from pressure. It has a pleasant, acidulous, pungent taste, and aërated beverages of all kinds—beer, champagne, and carbonated mineral water—in part owe their refreshing qualities to its presence; for, though poisonous when taken into the lungs, it is harmless when taken into the stomach in moderate quantity. Dissolved in water, it forms a dibasic acid, $CO(OH)_2$, whose salts, the carbonates, are widely and abundantly distributed in nature. It is incapable of maintaining combustion or animal life, acting as a narcotic poison when present in the air to the extent of only 4 or 5 per cent. It is disengaged from fermenting liquors and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances, and is largely evolved from fissures in the earth, constituting the choke-damp of mines. From its weight it has a tendency to subside into low places, vaults, and wells, rendering some low-lying places, as the upas valley of Java, and many caves, uninhabitable. This gas is formed and given out during the respiration of animals, and in all ordinary combustion, from the oxidation of carbon in the fuel. It is evolved from the colored parts of the flowers of plants both by night and day, and from the green parts of plants during the night. In direct or diffuse daylight, plants absorb it energetically from the atmosphere through their leaves, and decompose it, assimilating the carbon, and returning most of the oxygen to the air.—**Carbonic-acid engine**. (*a*) A fire-engine from which water is ejected by the pressure of carbonic-acid gas, which is evolved in a chamber connected with the water-reservoir. (*b*) An engine which is moved by the expansive force of condensed carbonic acid.—**Carbonic-acid water**. See *aërated waters*, under *aërate*.—**Carbonic or carbon monoxid**, a substance (CO) obtained by allowing carbonic acid to pass over red-hot fragments of charcoal, contained in a tube of iron or porcelain, and also by several other processes. It is a colorless, inodorous gas, a little lighter than air, has neither acid nor alkaline properties, is very poisonous, and burns with a pale-blue flame. This substance is produced when a coal-fire burns with a smokeless flame, and the pale-blue flame produced by its combustion may often be observed playing over such a fire.

Carbonidæ (kär-bon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carbo(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A name of the cormorant family. *J. F. Brandt*, 1839. See *Phalacrocoracidæ*.

carboniferous (kär-bo-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *carbo(n-)*, coal, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing or yielding carbon or coal. In *geol.*, almost exclusively used in designating that assemblage of strata from which the coal of England, France, Germany, and the United States is for the most part obtained. The Carboniferous series of limestones, sandstones, and shales belongs to the later era of the Paleozoic age. It is overlain by the Permian rocks, which represent the closing era of the Paleozoic age, and is underlain by the Devonian. The Carboniferous, over large areas both in Europe and North America, is separable into three more or less distinct groups: the coal-measures, the millstone-grit, and the mountain limestone. The first of these three is a series of shales and clays, with which the coal-beds themselves are interstratified. This part of the series is sometimes several thousand feet in thickness, and the number and thickness of the intercalated coal-beds differ greatly in different regions. The millstone-grit is a detrital rock ordinarily quite silicious, and assuming all degrees of fineness, from that of a fine-grained gritstone to that of a coarse conglomerate. Its thickness varies greatly in various regions. The mountain limestone is a calcareous rock, often rich in fossils of marine origin, and sometimes having a thickness of over 3,000 feet. See *coal, coal-measures, millstone-grit*, and *mountain limestone* (under *limestone*). [In technical use, commonly with a capital.]

carbonisation, carbonise, etc. See *carbonization*, etc.

carbonization (kär″bo-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *carbonize* (see *-ation*); = F. *carbonisation* = Sp. *carbonización* = Pg. *carbonização*.] 1. The operation of converting wood or other organic substance into coal or charcoal. The volatile constituents are driven off by heat, and a more or less pure carbon remains behind. The term is also used for the slow transformation of wood into coal by natural processes.

2. Same as *carburization*.—3. Same as *carbonation*. Also spelled *carbonisation*.

carbonization-bed (kär″bo-ni-zā′shon-bed), *n.* In *charcoal-burning*, a rectangular wooden box, higher at the rear than at the front, containing wood covered with a layer of earth. It has a hearth at the front or lower end, and forms a kind of kiln; the fire gradually extends backward from the hearth, and the charcoal is withdrawn as fast as it is made.

carbonize (kär′bo-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbonized*, ppr. *carbonizing*. [< *carbon* + *-ize*; = F. *carboniser* = Sp. Pg. *carbonizar* = It. *carbonizzare*.] 1. To convert into carbon by partial combustion or the action of fire, or by other processes.—2. To cover with carbon (in the form of charcoal or lampblack).—3. To carburize.

Also spelled *carbonise*.

Carbonizing-furnace, an apparatus for carbonizing wood, disintegrating rocks, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

carbonizer (kär′bo-nī-zėr), *n.* A tank of benzol or other hydrocarbon, through which air is passed to carry off an inflammable vapor. *E. D.* Also spelled *carboniser*.

carbon-light (kär′bon-līt), *n.* An electric arc-light.

carbonohydrous (kär″bo-nō-hī′drus), *a.* [< *carbon* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ous*.] Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

carbonometer (kär-bo-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *carbo(n-)*, carbon, + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for detecting the presence of carbonic acid by its action on lime-water.

carbonous (kär′bo-nus), *a.* [< *carbon* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing carbon.—**Carbonous oxid**. Same as *carbonic oxid* (which see, under *carbonic*).

carbon-paper (kär′bon-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper faced with carbon or lampblack: used between two sheets of paper for the purpose of reproducing upon the lower sheet anything which may be written or drawn upon the upper sheet, or printed upon it by a type-writer.

carbon-point (kär′bon-point), *n.* See *carbon-points*, under *carbon*.

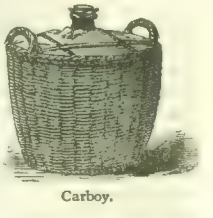
carbon-print (kär′bon-print), *n.* A photograph in permanent inks or colors. See *carbon process*, under *carbon*, and *woodburytype*.

carbonyl (kär′bon-il), *n.* [< *carbon* + *-yl*.] A hypothetical organic radical having the formula CO.

carborundum (kär-bō-run′dum), *n.* Silicon carbide, a product of the electric furnace used as an abrasive material. The reaction of the furnace is $SiO_2+C_3=SiC+2CO$.

carbovinate (kär-bō-vī′nāt), *n.* [< NL. *carbo(n-)*, carbon, + L. *vin(um)*, wine (for 'alcohol'), + *-ate*¹.] See *carbovinate of potassium*, under *potassium*.

carboxyl (kär′bok-sil), *n.* [< *carb(on)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-yl*.] A hypothetical organic radical having the formula COOH. It may be regarded as a compound radical made up of carbonyl (CO) and hydroxyl (OH). This carboxyl group (COOH) exists in all organic acids, its hydrogen being replaceable by a basic element or group, thus forming a salt, as acetic acid (CH_3COOH), sodium acetate (CH_3COONa), etc.



Carboy.

carboy (kär′boi), *n.* [Ult. < Hind. Pers. *qarāba*, a large flagon.] 1†. A demijohn.

> Six *carboys* of Isphahan Wine.
> *Hanway*, 1754, quot. in Yule [and Burnell's Glossary.

2. A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by an outside covering consisting either

of basketwork or of a wooden box: used chiefly for containing certain acids (such as vitriol or sulphuric acid) and other highly corrosive liquids likely to act chemically upon stoneware.

car-brake (kär'brāk), *n.* A brake used to arrest the motion of a railroad-car. When operated by hand, it comprises a brake-wheel, brake-shaft, brake-chain, brake-lever, and brake-shoe, with their various parts. (See *brake-shaft*, *brake-shoe*, and *brake-wheel*.) Where other than hand-power is used, the brake consists essentially of the shoe and lever and some means (as a coiled spring, steam, compressed air, or the pressure of the air acting in a vacuum) for developing power and applying it to operate the brake-lever. When all the brakes of a train are operated together by a single application of power, the apparatus is called a *continuous brake*. The most important forms of such brakes are the Westinghouse brake and the vacuum-brake. (See *air-brake*.) Some continuous brakes, as the improved Westinghouse, are operated by the breaking apart of the cars in the train, and are called *automatic* or *self-setting brakes*. See cut under *brake*[3].

car-bumper (kär'bum″pėr), *n.* A buffer.

carbuncle (kär'bung-kl), *n.* [< ME. *carbuncle*, ★*-boncle*, also assibilated *charbuncle*, *-boncle*, *-bocle*, *-bucle*, < OF. *carbuncle*, *-boucle*, assibilated *charbuncle*, *-bucle*, *-boucle*, *-bocle*, *scherboncle*, F. *escarboucle* = Pr. *carbuncle*, *carboncle* = Sp. Pg. *carbunclo* = It. *carbonchio* = D. *karbonkel* = MHG. *karbunkel*, also *karfunkel*, G. *karfunkel* (as if connected with *funke*, a spark) = Dan. *karfunkel* (prob. < G.) = Sw. *karbunkel*, < L. *carbunculus* (ML. also *carvunculus*, *carvuculus*), a gem, an inflamed tumor or boil, a disease of plants caused by hoar-frost, also lit. a little coal, dim. of *carbo(n-)*, a glowing coal: see *carbon*.] 1. A beautiful gem of a deep-red color, inclining to scarlet, found chiefly in the East Indies. When held up to the sun it loses its deep tinge, and becomes of the color of a burning coal. It was formerly believed to be capable of shining in darkness. The carbuncle of the ancients is believed to have been a garnet, some varieties of which still go by that name, though the name included also the ruby and the spinel.

2. In *pathol.*, a circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue, resulting in suppuration and sloughing, and having a tendency to extend itself, undermining the skin. It is somewhat similar to a boil, but more serious in its effects.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*. *Bacon.*

3. In *her.*: (*a*) A charge or bearing generally consisting of 8 radiating staffs or scepters, 4 of which are vertical and horizontal and 4 diagonal or saltierwise, and supposed to represent the precious stone carbuncle. Also called *escarbuncle*. (*b*) The tincture red, when describing a nobleman's escutcheon according to the system of blazoning by precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—4. A whelk or "toddy-blossom" on a drunkard's face.

carbuncled (kär'bung-kld), *a.* [< *carbuncle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Set with carbuncles.

He has deserv'd it [armour], were it *carbuncled*
Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

2. Afflicted with carbuncle, or having the color of a carbuncle; glowing like a carbuncle, as from drink: as, "a *carbuncled* face," *Brome*, The Good Fellow.

carbuncular (kär-bung'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *carbunculus*, carbuncle, + *-ar*[2].] Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.—**Carbuncular fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

carbunculate (kär-bung'kū-lāt), *a.* Same as *carbuncular*.

carbunculation (kär-bung-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *carbunculatio(n-)*, < *carbunculare*, pp. *carbunculatus*, have a carbuncle, or (of plants) the disease called *carbunculus*: see *carbuncle*.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants by excessive heat or cold.

carbunculine† (kär-bung'kū-lin), *a.* [Cf. equiv. L. *carbunculosus*, containing red sandstone, < *carbunculus*, red sandstone.] Containing red sandstone.

In sandy lande thai [chestnuts] stande if that it wepe
Blacke erthe is apte, and londe *carbunculyne*
And ragstoon all to rapte is for hem digne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

carburet† (kär'bū-ret), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *carbureto*, Pg. also *carburo*, = F. *carbure*, < NL. *carbo*: see *carbon*.] Same as *carbide*.

carburet (kär'bū-ret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbureted*, *carburetted*, ppr. *carbureting*, *carburetting*. [< *carburet*, *n.*] Same as *carburize*.

carbureted, carburetted (kär'bū-ret-ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *carburet*, *v.*] Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet or carbide: as, *carbureted* hydrogen.—**Heavy carbureted hydrogen.** Same as *ethylene*.—**Light carbureted hydrogen**, a compound of carbon and hydrogen (CH_4) which occurs in coal-mines (fire-damp) and about stagnant pools.

★**carbureter, carburetor** (kär'bū-ret-ėr, -or), *n.* [< *carburet* + *-er*[1], *-or*.] 1. An apparatus for adding hydrocarbons to non-luminous or poor gases, for the purpose of producing an illuminating gas. This is effected by the addition of volatile hydrocarbons, or by placing material rich in hydrocarbons in the charge in the gas-retort, or by causing the gas to pass through liquid hydrocarbons to take up the more volatile vapors. Air-carbureters are of this last class. Various devices are employed to saturate the air with the vapor, but all are essentially alike.

2. A hydrocarbon used for this purpose.

The lightest distillates of American petroleum, Sherwood oil, or shale, have been much investigated in regard to use as anæsthetics or as *carburetters*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 399.

Also *carburetter*, *carburettor*.

carburetted, *p. a.* See *carbureted*.

carburisation, carburise. See *carburization*, *carburize*.

carburization (kär″bū-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *carburize* + *-ation*.] The process of adding carbon, especially to iron; any process which has as its chief result the increasing of the amount of carbon present in a metal. Thus, cement-steel is iron which has been changed to steel by being carburized by the so-called cementation process. Also spelled *carburisation*.

carburize (kär'bū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carburized*, ppr. *carburizing*. [< *carbur(et)* + *-ize*.] To cause to unite with carbon or a hydrocarbon, as when the illuminating power of a gas is increased by mingling with it the vapor of volatile hydrocarbons. Also *carburise*, *carburet*.

carburometer (kär-bū-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *carbur(et)* + *-o-meter*, < L. *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus invented by M. Coquillon for determining the amount of carbonic oxid, hydrogen, etc., in gases contained in fuels. *E. H. Knight.*

carbyl (kär'bil), *n.* [< *carb(on)* + *-yl*.] A name given by Magnus to the hydrocarbon ethylene when it acts as a basic radical, as carbyl sulphate, $C_2H_4(SO_3)_2$.

carcajou (kär-ka-zhö'), *n.* [Can. F., < Montagnais *karkajoo*, the wolverene. Cf. *kinkajou* and *quickhatch*.] 1. The American wolverene, *Gulo luscus*.—2. Erroneously—(*a*) the American badger, *Taxidea americana*; (*b*) the cougar.

The wolverene has been confused not only with the lynx and cougar in early times, but also quite recently with the American badger, *Taxidea americana*. Thus F. Cuvier (supp. to Buffon, ed. 1831, I. 267) treats at length of "le *carcajou* ou blaireau américain," . . . to which he misconceives the name *carcajou* to belong.
Coues, Fur-bearing Animals, p. 45.

carcan (kär'kạn), *n.* [< F. *carcan*: see *carcanet*.] Same as *carcanet*.

carcanet (kär'ka-net), *n.* [Formerly also *carkanet*, sometimes *carquenet* (with dim. *-et* or for **carcant*), = D. *karkant*, < OF. *carcant*, *carcan*, *carchant*, *charchant*, *cherchant*, mod. F. *carcan* = Pr. *carcan* = It. *carcame* (ML. *carcannum*, *carchannum*), a collar of jewels, an iron collar; (1) perhaps, with suffix *-ant* (cf. OF. *carcaille*, a carcanet, with suffix *-aille*, = E. *-al*), < OHG. *querca* = Icel. *kverk* = Dan. *kvœrk*, the throat: see *querken*. (2) Less prob. ML. *carcannum* = *crango*, a collar, appar. < OHG. *crage*, *chrage*, throat, neck, MHG. *krage*, throat, neck, collar, G. *kragen*, collar, cape, gorget, dial. neck: see *crag*[2]. (3) Some refer to Bret. *kerchen*, the bosom, breast, the circle of the neck, same as *kelchen*, collar, < *kelch*, a circle, circuit, akin to W. *celch*, round, encircling.] 1. A necklace or collar of jewels.

Jewels in the *carcanet*. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lii.

About thy neck a *carkanet* is bound,
Made of the Rubie, Pearle, and Diamond.
Herrick, To Julia.

Then in the light's last glimmer Tristram show'd
And swung the ruby *carcanet*.
Tennyson, The Last Tournament.

2†. A circlet of gold and jewels worn as an ornament for the hair.

Curled hairs hung full of sparkling *carcanets*. *Marston.*

carcara (kär-kar'ạ), *n.* Same as *caracara*.

carcass, carcase (kär'kas), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carcasse*, *carkass*, *carkis*, < ME. *carkes*, *carkeys*, *karkeis*, *carcays*: (1) < OF. *carcas*, *carcois*, also assibilated *charcois*, *charcos*, *charquois*, *charchois*, mod. F. dial. *charcois*, *charquois*, m., OF. also *carquasse*, mod. F. *carcasse*, f., carcass, skeleton, frame, OF. also flesh, = Sp. *carcasa* = Pg. *carcassa*, carcass, = It. *carcassa*, f., a shell, bomb, skeleton, hulk (ML. *carcasium*, *carcoisium*, a carcass; cf. It. *carcame*, a carcass—a corrupt form, or diff. word), associated with, and perhaps derived from (as the 'shell' or 'case' left by the departed spirit), (2) OF. *carquais*, *carcois*, *carquois*, F. *carquois*, m., = Sp. *carcax* = Pg. *carcaz* = It. *carcasso*, m. (ML. *carcassum*; Croatian *karkash*), a quiver, prob. a corruption (appar. simulating initially L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh; cf. *carrion*) of ML. *tarcasius*, MGr. *ταρκάσιον*, a quiver, = Turk. Hind. *tarkash*, < Pers. *tarkash*, a quiver.] 1. The dead body of an animal; a corpse: not now commonly applied to a dead human body, except in contempt.

Wheresoever the *carcase* is, there will the eagles be gathered together. Mat. xxiv. 28.

Beside the path the unburied *carcass* lay.
Bryant, The Ages, x.

2. The body of a living animal, especially of a large animal; in contempt, the human body.

To pamper his own *carcass*. *South*, Sermons, IV. ii.

3. Figuratively, the decaying remains of a bulky thing, as of a boat or ship.

The Goodwins, . . . a very dangerous flat and fatal, where the *carcases* of many a tall ship lie buried.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

Some ruinous bones . . . and stonie Reliques of the *carkasses* of more than foure thousand Places and Cities.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

4. The frame or main parts of a thing unfinished, or without ornament, as the timberwork of a house before it is lathed or plastered or the floors are laid, or the keel, ribs, etc., of a ship.—5. An iron case, shell, or hollow vessel filled with combustible and other substances, as gunpowder, saltpeter, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, etc., thrown from a mortar or howitzer, and intended to set fire to a building, ship, or wooden defense. It has two or three apertures, from which the fire blazes, and is sometimes made to serve by its light as a guide in throwing shells. It is sometimes equipped with pistol-barrels loaded with powder to the muzzle, which explode as the composition burns down to them.—**Carcass-flooring**, in *building*, a grated frame of timberwork which supports the boarding or floor-boards above and the ceiling below.—**Carcass-roofing**, a grated frame of timberwork which spans the building, and carries the boarding and other covering.—**Carcass-saw**, a kind of tenon-saw, having a backing of metal bent over and hammered down to strengthen the back.


Carcass.

Carcavelhos (kär-kạ-vāl'yōs), *n.* [Pg., < *Carcavelhos*, a village in Portugal. Commoner forms in England are *calcavella* and *calcavellos*.] A sweet wine grown in the district of the same name in Portugal.

carcel (kär-sel'), *n.* [See *Carcel lamp*.] A French unit of illuminating power, equal to the light emitted by a standard lamp with a flame 40 millimeters high and burning 42 grams of colza-oil an hour.

carcelage† (kär'se-lāj), *n.* [< OF. *carcelage* = Sp. *carcelaje*, *carceraje* = Pg. *carceragem*, prison fees, incarceration, < ML. *carcelagium*, equiv. to *carcerarium*, prison fees, < L. *carcer*, a prison.] Prison fees. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Carcel lamp (kär-sel' lamp). [From the name of the inventor.] A lamp in which the oil is fed to the wick by means of a pump operated by clockwork, sometimes used in lighthouses and as a domestic lamp.

carceral†, *a.* [< L. *carceralis*, < *carcer*, a prison, = Sicilian Gr. *κάρκαρον*.] Of or belonging to a prison: as, "*carceral* endurance," *Foxe*.

carcerate† (kär'se-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *carceratus*, pp. of *carcerare*, imprison, < L. *carcer*, prison: see *carceral*. Cf. *incarcerate*.] To imprison; incarcerate.

carcerular (kär-ser'ö-lär), *a.* [< *carcerule* + *-ar*[2]; = F. *carcérulaire*.] Pertaining to or resembling a carcerule.

carcerule (kär'se-röl), *n.* [= F. *carcérule*, < NL. *carcerula*, dim. of L. *carcer*, a prison.] In *bot.*: (*a*†) A now obsolete name for one of the component parts of a schizocarp (which see). (*b*) A dry indehiscent pericarp with several cells and many seeds.

carchariædian (kär″ka-ri-ē'di-ạn), *n.* A shark of the family *Carchariidæ* or *Galeorhinidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Carcharias (kär-kā'ri-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρχαρίας*, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp or jagged teeth, < *κάρχαρος*, sharp, jagged.] 1. The typical genus of selachians of the family *Carchariidæ*.—2. Same as *Carcharinus*.—3. An early name of the genus *Odontaspis*. *Rafinesque*, 1810.

carchariid (kär-kar'i-id), *n.* A shark of the family *Carchariidæ*.

Carchariidæ (kär-ka-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carcharias* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, exemplified by the genus *Carcharias*,

to which different limits have been assigned by various ichthyologists. (*a*) In Günther's system of classification it is a family of *Selachoidei*, characterized by the nictitating membrane of the eye, the presence of an anal fin, and two developed dorsal fins. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert it was substituted for *Odontaspidæ* (which see).

Carchariinæ (kär″ka-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carcharias* + *-inæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a subfamily of *Carchariidæ*, having the teeth unicuspid, sharp-edged, smooth or serrate, and erect or oblique, and the snout produced longitudinally.

Carcharinus (kär-ka-rī′nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *carcharus*, a kind of shark or dogfish (cf. Gr. *καρχαρίας*, a kind of shark), < Gr. *κάρχαρος*, sharp, jagged. Cf. *Carcharias*.] A genus of



Blue Shark (*Carcharinus glaucus*).

sharks, of the family *Carchariidæ*, comprising some of the largest and most voracious of selachians. The blue shark is *C. glaucus*. Also *Carcharias*.

The genus *Carcharinus* embraces the blue sharks, the sharks of story. . . . The species of *Carcharinus* share with the species of Carcharodon the name man-eater sharks. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 82.

carcharioid (kär-kar′i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *καρχαρίας*, a kind of shark, + *εἶδος*, shape.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Carchariidæ*.

II. *n.* A carchariid.

Carcharodon (kär-kar′ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *carcharodont*.] A genus of man-eater sharks of enormous size and with serrate teeth, of the family *Lamnidæ*. The only living species, *C. carcharias*, attains a length of 40 feet, and is found in all tropical and temperate seas. Teeth of extinct members of this genus indicate species of still more enormous dimensions.

carcharodont (kär-kar′ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *carcharodon(t-)*, < Gr. *καρχαρόδων*, commonly *καρχαρόδους*, with sharp or jagged teeth, < *κάρχαρος*, sharp, jagged, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** Having compressed trenchant teeth, like those of members of the genus *Carcharias*. —**2.** Having acute or pointed teeth: as, "all snakes are *carcharodont*," *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 432.

carchesium (kär-kē′si-um), *n.* [L., < Gr. *καρχήσιον*, a drinking-cup, the masthead of a ship.] **1.** Pl. *carchesia* (-ä). In *classical antiq.*, a drinking-vase, resembling the cantharus, but having its bowl narrower in the middle than above and below, and its projecting handles strengthened by being connected with the bowl at about the level of the rim. Also *karchesion*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidæ*. The animalcules are associated in dendriform colonies. *C. polypinum* is an example.

In *Carchesium* the zoöids are united in social tree-like clusters, but the muscle of the pedicle does not extend through the main trunk; the individuals can withdraw themselves to the point of branching of their stock, but the colony cannot withdraw itself from its position. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 45.

carcini, *n.* Plural of *carcinus*.

Carcininæ (kär-si-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carcinus*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of crabs, of the family *Portunidæ*, typified by the genus *Carcinus*. The carapace is but slightly if at all transverse, and the chelipeds are rather small. Its best-known representatives belong to the genera *Portunus*, *Carcinus*, and *Platyonychus*, which last includes the lady-crab of the United States. See cuts under *Carcinus* and *Platyonychus*.

carcinoid (kär′si-noid), *a.* [= F. *carcinoïde*, < Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab, + *εἶδος*, shape.] **1.** Crablike; specifically, pertaining to the *Carcinoida*. —**2.** Cancroid; carcinomorphic.

Carcinoida (kär-si-noi′dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *carcinoid*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his *Branchiopoda*, incongruously composed of the zoëæ of various crustaceans, the genera *Nebalia*, *Cuma*, *Condylura*, and certain copepods, as *Cyclops*. [Not now in use.]

carcinological (kär″si-nō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *carcinology* + *-ical*; = Sp. *carcinológico*.] Pertaining to carcinology.

carcinologist (kär-si-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *carcinology* + *-ist*.] One versed in the science of carcinology.

The sanction of many eminent *carcinologists*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 655.

carcinology (kär-si-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *carcinologie* = Sp. *carcinologia*, < Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab (= L. *cancer*: see *cancer*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of zoology which relates to crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, etc. Also called *crustaceology* and *malacostracology*.

carcinoma (kär-si-nō′mä), *n.*; pl. *carcinomata* (-ma-tä). [L. (also in accom. form *canceroma*, *cancroma*) (> F. *carcinome* = Sp. Pg. It. *carcinoma*), < Gr. *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer, < *καρκινοῦν*, affect with cancer, < *καρκίνος*, a crab, cancer: see *carcinus* and *cancer*.] A tumor which grows more or less rapidly, tends to break down and ulcerate in its later stages, propagates itself in neighboring or more distant parts, and after excision very frequently recurs; a cancer, in the stricter sense of that word. A carcinoma is characterized microscopically by trabeculæ and nodular masses of cells of epithelial form and origin, running in a stroma of tissue of mesoblastic origin. Several types are distinguished: (1) flat-celled epithelioma; (2) cylinder-celled epithelioma; (3) simple carcinoma (carcinoma simplex), a variety of glandular carcinoma forming nodular tumors of considerable consistency; (4) carcinoma scirrhosum, or scirrhous cancer, a variety forming very hard nodules of almost the consistency of cartilage; (5) carcinoma gelatinosum, or cancer with colloid degeneration of the epithelial parts; colloid cancer; (6) carcinoma myxomatodes, or cancer with the stroma consisting of mucous tissue; (7) cylindroma carcinomatodes; (8) carcinoma gigantocellulare; (9) melanocarcinoma. Certain pathologists exclude the epitheliomata from the carcinomata, and hold that the latter are not of epithelial origin, but are purely a mesoblastic formation. Some, again, founding the definition of carcinomata entirely on anatomical features, independently of histogenetic considerations, include in them the sarcomata alveolaria. The softer carcinomata are as a rule the more rapidly fatal. The earlier a cancer is removed, the greater is the prolongation of life and the chance of escaping a return. See *cylindroma*, *epithelioma*, *sarcoma*.—**Alveolar carcinoma.** See *alveolar*.

carcinomatous (kär-si-nom′a-tus), *a.* [< *carcinoma(t-)* + *-ous*; = F. *carcinomateux* = Pg. *carcinomatoso*.] Pertaining to carcinoma; cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to become one.

Carcinomorpha (kär″si-nō-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification, the cancroid or carcinoid crustaceans, as crabs and crablike, short-tailed, 10-footed, stalked-eyed crustaceans. It is nearly the same as *Brachyura* in an ordinary sense, but includes such forms as *Ranina*, *Homola*, and *Dromia*.

carcinomorphic (kär″si-nō-môr′fik), *a.* [As *Carcinomorpha* + *-ic*.] Carcinoid or cancroid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Carcinomorpha*.

carcinophagous (kär-si-nof′a-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating crabs and other crustaceans; cancrivorous.

carcinus (kär′si-nus), *n.*; pl. *carcini* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab, cancer, = L. *cancer*: see *cancer*. Cf. *carcinoma*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, a cancer or carcinoma.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans; the shore-crabs. *C. mænas*, the green crab, is a very common British species of small size, much used for food.



Green Crab (*Carcinus mænas*).

car-coupling (kär′kup″ling), *n.* An arrangement for connecting the cars of a railroad-train. See *coupling*.

card[1] (kärd), *n.* [< ME. *card* = D. *kaart* = G. *karte* = Dan. *kort*, a card, a map, = Sw. *kort*, a card, *karta*, a chart, < F. *carte*, a card, ticket, bill, map, chart, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *carta*, < ML. *carta*, also *charta*, a card, paper, a writing, chart, charter, < L. *charta*, a leaf of paper, paper, a writing, a tablet, < Gr. *χάρτη*, also *χάρτης*, a leaf of paper, a separated layer of the papyrus-bark, any thin leaf or sheet, as of lead. See *chart*, a doublet of *card*[1], and *cartel*, *charter*, etc.] **1**†. A paper; a writing; a chart; a map.

I haue caused that your Lordship shall receiue herewith a little Mappe or *Carde* of the world. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 215.

The places are Modon and Coron, which are but twelve miles distant the one from the other; and do stand in our way to Scio, as you may plainly see by the *card*. *Campion*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 53.

He is the *card* or calendar of gentry. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

2. A piece of thick paper or pasteboard prepared for various purposes. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of cardboard on which are various figures, spots, names, etc., used in playing games; especially, one of a set of 52 such pieces of cardboard (distinctively called *playing-cards*) arranged in 4 suits of 13, each suit consisting of 10 pieces on which are printed colored spots varying in number from 1 to 10, different in form in the different suits, and called spades, clubs, diamonds, and hearts, according to their shape, and 3 face-cards, called the king, queen, and knave or jack. The color of the spades and clubs is black; that of the diamonds and hearts, red. An additional card, the joker, is sometimes used in euchre. See *euchre*, *whist*, etc.

Sche seyd that ther wer non dysgysyngs, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner syngyn, ner non lowde dysports, but pleyng at the tabyllys, and schesse, and *cards*. *Paston Letters* (ed. 1875), III. 314.

The European world is, I think, here at an end: there is surely no *card* left to play. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

(*b*) A piece of cardboard on which is written or printed the name, or the name, address, etc., of the person presenting it, as in making a social visit, announcing the nature and place of one's business, etc. Cards intended for the former use are called *visiting-cards*, and for the latter *business cards*. (*c*) A paper on which the points of the compass are marked: used with a movable magnetic needle to form a compass. See *compass* and *compass-card*.

All the quarters that they know
I' the shipman's *card*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

The *card* of goodness in your minds, that shews ye
When ye sail false; the needle touch'd with honour,
That through the blackest storm still points at happiness.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 2.

On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 108.

(*d*) A piece of pasteboard or heavy note-paper on which is written or printed an invitation to a public or private entertainment, especially an invitation to or announcement of a wedding.

3. A short advertisement of one's business, or a personal statement of any kind, in a newspaper or other periodical.—**4.** Anything resembling a card in shape or use: as, a *card* of matches; "*cards* of yellow gingerbread," *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 393.—**5.** A frame filled with honeycomb; a sheet of honeycomb. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 20.—**6.** A perforated sheet of cardboard or metal, used in a Jacquard loom as a guide for the threads in weaving a pattern.—**7.** An eccentric person, or any one who has some notable peculiarity; a character. [Slang.]

A *card* in our Northern parts signifies a brawling vagabond. *Goldsmith*, Works (ed. 1885), IV. 454.

Such an old *card* as this, so deep, so sly. *Dickens.*

Commanding cards, in *whist* and other games, the best cards unplayed in their respective suits.—**Cooling card**†, probably, a card the playing of which is so decisive of the game as to cool the courage of the adversary; hence, figuratively, something to damp one's hopes or ardor. Other explanations are given.

There all is marr'd; there lies a *cooling card*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

These hot youths,
I fear, will find a *cooling card*.
Beau. and Fl., Island Princess, i. 3.

On the cards, publicly made known as likely to take place: said in reference to "events" in horse-racing, as inscribed or written down in proper form; hence, anything likely or possible to happen: as, it is quite *on the cards* that the ministry may go out.—**To call a card.** See *call*[1], *v.*—**To speak by the card,** to speak with precision, as from exact information.

We must *speak by the card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

card[1]† (kärd), *v. i.* [< ME. **carden* (in verbal n. *cardying*, *cardinge*, *cardyng*); from the noun.] To play at cards.

card[2] (kärd), *n.* [< ME. *carde* = D. *kaarde* = MLG. *karde* = OHG. *kartā*, *chartā*, MHG. *karte*, G. *karde*, dial. *kardel*, *kartel* = Dan. *karte*, *karde* = Sw. *karda* (cf. Icel. *karri*) = F. *carde* = Sp. Pg. *carda* = It. *cardo*, a card (cf. Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cardo*, a thistle; cf. F. *chardon*, a plant the head of which is used as a flax-comb, G. *kardendistel* (also *kardetschdistel*), the thistle which is used as a flax-comb: see *cardoon*), < ML. *cardus*, a thistle, a card, for L. *carduus*, a thistle (used for carding), < *carĕre*, card; cf. Gr. *κείρειν*, shear, = E. *shear*.] **1.** A brush with wire teeth, used in disentangling fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, and laying them parallel to one another preparatory to spinning. In hand-cards the wires are short and are passed slantingly through leather, which is then nailed upon a board. Two of these brushes are used, one in each hand, and in use are drawn past each other, the fibers being between them. In the carding-machine, which has superseded hand-carding, the cards are formed by hard-drawn wire staples, each furnishing two teeth, drawn through leather and bent at a certain angle. The material thus prepared is called *card-clothing*. See *carding-machine*.

2. A carding-machine.—**3.** A currycomb made from a piece of card-clothing.

card[2] (kärd), *v. t.* [< ME. *carden* (= D. *kaarden* = LG. *kaarten* = G. *karden* = Dan. *karte, karde* = Sw. *karda* (cf. Icel. *karra*) = F. *carder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cardar* = It. *cardare*); < *card*[2], *n.*] **1.** To comb or open, as wool, flax, hemp, etc., with a card, for the purpose of disentangling the fibers, cleansing from extraneous matter, separating the coarser parts, and making fine and soft for spinning.

> Go *card* and spin,
> And leave the business of the war to men.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.
>
> Perhaps to *card*
> Wool for the Housewife's spindle.
> *Wordsworth*, Michael.
>
> We don't *card* silk with comb that dresses wool.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 74.

2†. To mingle; mix; weaken or debase by mixing.

> You *card* your beer, if you see your guests begin to be drunk, half small, half strong.
> *Greene*, Quip for an Upst. Courtier.
>
> The skipping king . . . *carded* his state.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Cardamine (kär-dam'i-nē), *n.* [NL. (cf. F. *cardamine* = Sp. *cardamino* = Pg. *cardamina* = It. *cardamine*), < L. *cardamina*, < Gr. *καρδαμίνη*, also *καρδαμίς*, a cress-like herb, prop. adj. 'cress-like,' < *κάρδαμον*, a kind of cress, nasturtium, = Skt. *kardama*, a certain plant. Cf. *cardamom*.] A genus of annual or perennial pungent herbs, of the family *Brassicaceæ*, natives of the cooler regions of the northern hemisphere, with leaves usually pinnate and racemes of white or purple flowers. It includes the cuckoo-flower or lady's-smock (*C. pratensis*), bitter-cress (*C. amara*), and other species, the leaves of which are pleasantly pungent, are eaten as a salad, and have had a reputation as an antiscorbutic and purifier of the blood. The genus is sometimes made to include the toothwort, *Dentaria*.

cardamom (kär'da-mom), *n.* [Also *cardamum*, and formerly *cardamome, cardamon*; = D. *kardamom* = MHG. *kardamuome, kardemuome, kardemome*, G. *kardamomen* (dim. *kardamumel*) = Dan. *kardemome* = Sw. *kardemumma*, < F. *cardamome* (OF. *cardemoine*) = Sp. Pg. It. *cardamomo* (Pg. also *cardamo*, It. also *cardamone*), < L. *cardamomum*, < Gr. *καρδάμωμον*, cardamom, for **καρδαμάμωμον*, < *κάρδαμον*, a kind of cress, + *ἄμωμον*, a kind of Eastern spice-plant: see *Cardamine* and *Amomum*.] One of the capsules of different species of plants of the genera *Amomum* and *Elettaria*, of the family *Zinziberaceæ*: generally used in the plural. These capsules are thin and filled with brown aromatic seeds, which are used in medicine as a carminative and stomachic, as well as in making sauces, curries, and cordials, seasoning cakes, etc. The cardamoms of commerce are the product of *Elettaria Cardamomum*, a native of the forests of southern India, where it is also cultivated, and of a larger-fruited variety of the same species found in Ceylon. The plant is reed-like, with large lanceolate leaves, and grows to the height of from 6 to 10 feet. Various other kinds are used in the East Indies and in China, chiefly the round or cluster cardamoms of Siam and Java, the fruit of *Amomum Cardamom*; the wild or bastard cardamoms of Siam, obtained from *A. xanthioides*; the Bengal cardamoms, from *A. Subulatum*; the Javan, from *A. maximum*, etc.

Cardan's rule. See *rule*.

cardass (kär-das'), *n.* [= G. *kardetsche*, formerly *kartätsche*, < F. *cardasse*, < It. *cardasso*, also aug. *cardassone* (obs.) (cf. Sp. *carduza* = Pg. *carduça*), a card (to card wool with), < *cardo*, a card: see *card*[2].] A card to card wool with.

card-basket (kärd'bȧs″ket), *n.* An ornamental basket for holding visiting-cards which have been received.

cardboard (kärd'bōrd), *n.* A stiff kind of paper made by pasting together two or more thicknesses of paper, drying and pressing; a ★thin pasteboard.

card-case (kärd'kās), *n.* A small pocket-case, generally of an ornamental kind, for holding the visiting-cards of the bearer.

card-catalogue (kärd'kat″a-log), *n.* A catalogue, as of books in a library, in which the entries are made on separate cards, which are then arranged in order in boxes or drawers.

card-clothing (kärd'klō″ᴛʜing), *n.* Wire card used to cover the cylinders and slats of a carding-machine and for other purposes. See *card*[2].

★**card-cutter** (kärd'kut″ėr), *n.* A machine or an instrument for trimming, squaring, and cutting cardboard.

cardecu†, **cardicue**† (kär'de-kū), *n.* [< F. *quart d'écu: quart*, fourth part (see *quart*); *de*, of; *écu*, shield, crown-piece, < OF. *escu* = Sp. Pg. *escudo* = It. *scudo*, shield, kind of coin, < L. *scutum*, shield: see *scudo* and *escutcheon*.] A quarter-crown (*quart d'écu*), an old French silver coin. The weight of the specimen represented in the above cut is 146 grains.



Obverse. Reverse.

Cardecu (quart d'écu) of Henry IV. of France, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

You see this *cardecu*, the last and the only quintessence of fifty crowns. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

I could never yet finger one *cardicue* of her bounty.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

A set of hilding fellows. . . . The bunch of them were not worth a *cardecu*. *Scott.*

cardel (kär'del), *n.* A hogshead containing 64 gallons, in use among whalers.

Cardellina (kär-de-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (cf. Sp. *cardelina* = It. *cardellino, carderino, cardello* (Florio), also *cardelletto*, goldfinch, thistle-finch), < L. *carduelis*, goldfinch (see *Carduelis*), + *-ina*[1].] A genus of beautiful American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Mniotiltidæ* and subfamily *Setophaginæ*; the rose fly-catching warblers. The bill is parine in shape and scarcely notched, the wings are long and pointed, the tail is short and even, and the plumage is richly colored. *C. amicta* or *C. rubrifrons* is the red-fronted warbler; *C. rubra* is the rose warbler, entirely red with silvery auriculars; both are found in Texas and southward. *C. versicolor* inhabits Guatemala.

carder[1]† (kär'dėr), *n.* [< *card*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who plays at cards; a gamester: as, "coggers, *carders*, dicers," *Bp. Woolton*, Christian Manual, ★I. vi.

carder[2] (kär'dėr), *n.* [< *card*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1]; = D. *kaardster* (suffix *-ster*) = G. *karder* = F. *cardeur* = Pr. *cardaire* = Sp. *cardador* = It. *cardatore*.] **1.** One who or that which cards wool; specifically, the machine employed in carding wool.

> The spinsters, *carders*, fullers, weavers.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. [*cap.*] One of an association of Irish rebels who tortured their victims by driving a wool- or flax-card into their backs and then dragging it down along the spine.

> This shall a *Carder*, that a White-boy be;
> Ferocious leaders of atrocious bands. *Hood.*

carder[3] (kär'dėr), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a corruption of *caddow*, q. v.] A jackdaw. [Prov. Eng.]

carder-bee, carding-bee (kär'dėr-, kär'ding-bē), *n.* A name given to several species of large bees of the genus *Bombus*, especially the European *Bombus muscorum*, from their habit of carding and plaiting the moss with which their nests are constructed. When building, the bees form a line from the nest to the moss which is to be used, all of them facing toward the moss. The first bee bites off some sprigs of moss, cards and rolls it with the jaws and feet, and passes it to the second, who further manipulates it before passing it to the third, and so on until the material reaches the nest, where other bees are employed in felting and plaiting the bits with wax into a dome-like form made to harmonize with the irregularities of the ground, so that it is hardly distinguishable. In the beginning of the year the bees work singly, each female starting a new colony.

card-grinder (kärd'grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for sharpening the teeth of the cards used in carding wool, flax, and cotton. See *card*[2].

cardia (kär'di-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (> F. Sp. Pg. It. *cardia*, the cardiac orifice), < Gr. *καρδία* = L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*, q. v.] **1.** The heart. *Wilder.* —**2.** The upper part of the stomach, where the ★esophagus or gullet enters it. See *cardiac*.

cardiac (kär'di-ak), *a.* and *n.* [In ME. *cardiacle*, *n.*, q. v.; = F. *cardiaque* = Sp. *cardíaco* = Pg. It. *cardiaco*, < L. *cardiacus*, < Gr. *καρδιακός*, < *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the heart.—**2.** Exciting action in the heart; having the quality of stimulating action in the circulatory system. Hence—**3.** Cordial; producing strength and cheerfulness.—**4.** Pertaining to the esophageal portion of the stomach: opposed to *pyloric*.—**Cardiac aorta.** See *aorta*.—**Cardiac arteries and veins**, the coronary arteries and veins of the heart.—**Cardiac asthma**, dyspnœa due to imperfect action of the heart.—**Cardiac cæcum**, the cardiac end of the stomach, when it is elongated and convoluted like a cæcum, as in the blood-sucking bats, *Desmodidæ*.—**Cardiac crisis**, an attack of angina pectoris and irregular pulse, especially such as occurs in the course of locomotor ataxia.—**Cardiac dullness**, the dullness of the sound produced by percussion over that part of the chest where the heart lies. The area of superficial dullness may be marked out by light percussion, and represents the space where the heart is uncovered by the lung. The area of deep dullness, which marks the outlines of the heart itself, can be distinguished only by strong percussion.—**Cardiac ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Cardiac glands**, tubular glands of the mucous membrane of the stomach, most numerous in the cardiac region. The portion next the orifice, lined with epithelium like that of the surface of the gastric mucous membrane, is short, and two or more tubules open into it. These are lined with short, columnar, coarsely granular cells called principal or central cells, and between these and the basement membrane the so-called parietal cells are found.—**Cardiac line**, in *chiromancy*, the line of the heart, which runs across the palm from the outer side toward the base of the first finger.—**Cardiac orifice**, the esophageal opening of the stomach.—**Cardiac passion**†, an old name for heartburn. See *cardialgia*.—**Cardiac plate, cardiac ossicle**, a transverse arched calcification extending across the stomach in some crustaceans, as a crawfish, and articulating at each end with a pterocardiac ossicle. See cut under *Astacidæ*.—**Cardiac plexus**, the plexus formed by the anastomosis of pneumogastric and sympathetic and other nerves going to the heart.—**Cardiac sacs**, in echinoderms, radial dilatations or diverticula of the stomach, as of a starfish. Each may be more or less sacculated, and extend some way into the ray or arm to which it corresponds.—**Cardiac tube**, a primitive, rudimentary, or embryonic heart, in a simply tubular stage.—**Cardiac vessels**, the arteries and veins of the heart.—**Cardiac wheel**, in *mech.*, a heart-wheel; a cam-wheel in the form of a heart. See *heart-cam*.—**Middle cardiac nerve**, the largest of the three cardiac nerves, arising from the middle cervical sympathetic ganglion, and proceeding to the deep cardiac plexus. Also called *nervus cardiacus magnus*.

II. *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits; a cordial.

cardiacal (kär-dī'a-kal), *a.* Same as *cardiac*.

cardiacet, *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *καρδιακή*, fem. of *καρδιακός*, relating to the heart: see *cardiac*.] A ★heart-shaped precious stone. *Crabb.*

Cardiacea (kär-di-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-acea*.] **1.** In Cuvier's system of classification, the fourth family of his testaceous acephals, approximately corresponding to the modern family *Cardiidæ*.—**2.** A superfamily of bivalve mollusks, formed for the families *Cardiidæ, Adacnidæ, Veniliidæ*, and *Glossidæ*.

Cardiaceæ (kär-di-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Cardiidæ*.

cardiaclet, *n.* [ME., with unorig. term. *-le*, < OF. *cardiaque*, n., < L. *cardiacus*, having pain about the heart: see *cardiac*.] A pain about the heart. *Chaucer.*

cardiac-pulmonic (kär″di-ak-pul-mon'ik), *a.* Same as *cardiopulmonary*.

Cardiadæ (kär-dī'a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-adæ*.] Same as *Cardiidæ*.

cardiagra (kär-di-ag'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἄγρα*, a catching. Cf. *chiragra, podagra*.] In *pathol.*, pain or gout of the heart.

cardiagraphy (kär-di-ag'ra-fi), *n.* A less correct form of *cardiography*, 1.

cardialgia (kär-di-al'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδιαλγία*, heartburn, < *καρδιαλγής*, having the heartburn, < *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, the heartburn; a burning sensation in the upper, left, or cardiac orifice of the stomach, rising into the esophagus, due to indigestion; gastralgia.

cardialgy (kär-di-al'ji), *n.* [= F. *cardialgie* = Sp. Pg. It. *cardialgia*, < NL. *cardialgia*, q. v.] Same as *cardialgia*.

cardianastrophe (kär″di-a-nas'trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἀναστροφή*, a turning back: see *anastrophe*.] A malformation in which the heart is placed upon the right instead of the left side.

cardiasthma (kär-di-ast'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἆσθμα*, asthma: see *asthma*.] In *pathol.*, dyspnœa caused by disease of the heart; cardiac dyspnœa.

cardiatrophia (kär″di-a-trō'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἀτροφία*, want of nourishment: see *atrophy*.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the heart.

cardicentesis (kär″di-sen-tē'sis), *n.* Same as *cardiocentesis*.

cardicuet, *n.* See *cardecu*.

Cardiidæ (kär'di-di-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cardiidæ*.

cardiectasis (kär-di-ek'ta-sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cardiectasie*), < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἔκτασις*, stretching out, dilatation: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of the heart.

cardiform (kär'di-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. *cardus*, a card (see *card*[2]), + L. *forma*, shape.] In *ichth.*, having the appearance of a card (see *card*[2]); having slender teeth closely set like those of a card.

cardigan (kär'di-gan), *n.* [Named from the Earl of *Cardigan* (1797–1868).] A close-fitting knitted woolen jacket or waistcoat. Also called *cardigan jacket*.

cardiid (kär'di-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cardiidæ*.

Cardiidæ (kär-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cardium* + *-idæ*.] The family of cockles, typified by the genus *Cardium*. It is a group of siphonate headless mollusks or tracheate lamellibranchs, consisting of the cockles and their allies, having equivalve convex shells, with prominent umbones or beaks curved toward the hinge, which, viewed sidewise, give a heart-shaped figure. See *Cardium*. Other forms are *Cardiaceæ*, *Cardiadæ*, *Cardidæ*.

cardinal (kär'di-nal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* ⟨ ME. *cardinal* = D. *kardinaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *kardinal-* (used only in comp.) = F. *cardinal* = Pr. *cardenal* = Sp. *cardinal* = Pg. *cardeal* = It. *cardinale*, important, chief, ⟨ L. *cardinalis*, pertaining to a hinge, hence applied to that on which something turns or depends, important, principal, chief (cf. a somewhat similar use of E. *pivotal*). II. *n.* ⟨ ME. *cardinal, cardenal* (after OF.), late AS. *cardinal* = D. *kardinaal* = MHG. *kardenāl*, G. *kardinal* = Dan. Sw. *kardinal* = OF. *cardinal, cardenal*, F. *cardinal* = Pr. Sp. *cardenal* = Pg. *cardeal* = It. *cardinale* = Russ. *kardinalŭ*, ⟨ ML. *cardinalis*, a chief presbyter, a cardinal, from the adj.; ⟨ L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge; cf. Gr. *κραδάν*, swing.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a hinge; noting that on which something else hinges or depends; hence, chief; fundamental; preëminent; of special importance: as, *cardinal* virtues or sins; the *cardinal* doctrines of a creed; the *cardinal* points.

Thise uour uirtues byeth y-cleped *cardinals*, uor thet hi byeth heghest amang the uirtues, huer-of the yealde [old] filosofes speke. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

Every man gradually learns an art of catching at the leading words, and the *cardinal* or hinge-joints of transition, which proclaim the general course of a writer's speculation. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Even in societies like our own, there is maintained in the army the doctrine that insubordination is the *cardinal* offence. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 532.

2. In *conch.*, of or relating to the hinge of a bivalve shell: as, *cardinal* teeth.—**3.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the cardo or base of the maxilla, which is sometimes called the *cardinal piece*.—**4.** [See II., 3.] Of a rich deep-red color, somewhat less vivid than scarlet.—**Cardinal abbot.** See *abbot*.—**Cardinal bishop, priest, deacon.** See II., 1.—**Cardinal finch, cardinal grosbeak.** See *cardinal-bird*.—**Cardinal margin,** the upper margin or hinge of a bivalve shell, containing the teeth.—**Cardinal numbers,** the numbers *one, two, three*, etc., in distinction from *first, second, third*, etc., which are called *ordinal numbers*.—**Cardinal points.** (*a*) In *geog.*, north and south, east and west, or the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian and the prime vertical circle. (*b*) In *astrol.*, the rising and setting of the sun, the zenith, and the nadir.—**Cardinal redbird.** See *cardinal-bird*.—**Cardinal signs,** in *astron.*, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.—**Cardinal tanager,** a North American tanager of the genus *Piranga*, as the scarlet tanager or the summer redbird, *P. rubra* or *P. æstiva*: so called from the red color.—**Cardinal teeth,** the hinge-teeth of a bivalve close to the umbones, as distinguished from those further away, called the *lateral teeth*. See cut under *bivalve*.—**Cardinal trilost,** a local English (Cornwall) name of sting-rays with two spines. See *trilost*.—**Cardinal virtues,** the most important elements of good character; specifically, in *ancient philosophy*, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

As there are four *cardinal virtues*, upon which the whole frame of the court doth move, so are these the four cardinal properties, without which the body of compliment moveth not. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Cardinal winds, those which blow from the cardinal points.

II. *n.* **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of the Sacred College, a body of ecclesiastics who rank in dignity next to the pope and act as his counselors in the government of the church. In case of a vacancy in the papal office they maintain order in the church and protect its interests till a new pope is elected by themselves from their own number. They are appointed by the pope, and are divided into three classes or orders, called in full *cardinal bishops* (6), *cardinal priests* (50), and *cardinal deacons* (14). A cardinal priest may be a bishop or an archbishop, and a cardinal deacon may be of any ecclesiastical grade below bishop. The college of cardinals is seldom full, vacancies nearly always existing. The dress of a cardinal is a red soutane or cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a low-crowned, broad-brimmed red hat (not actually worn), with two cords depending from it, one from either side, each having fifteen tassels at its extremity. **2.** A cloak, originally of scarlet cloth, with a hood, much worn by women at the beginning of the eighteenth century: so named from its similarity in shape and color to one of the vestments of a cardinal. At a later period the material as well as the color varied. Malcolm, writing in 1807, says the cardinal was almost always of black silk richly laced. See *mozetta*.



Cardinal's Hat used heraldically as part of the armorial achievement of a cardinal.

Sir, I must take leave of my mistress; she has valuables of mine: besides, my *cardinal* and veil are in her room. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

3. A rich deep-red color, somewhat less vivid than scarlet: named from the color of the vestments of a cardinal.—**4.** A hot drink similar to bishop, but usually made with claret instead of port, of which bishop is compounded.—**5.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the genus *Cardinalis* (which see), as the cardinal redbird, *Cardinalis virginianus*, and some related species, as *C. igneus* and others. (*b*) A name applied to several other crested finches of America, as the species of the genus *Paroaria*, and the *Gubernatrix cristatella*.—**Cardinal's hat,** in *her.* See *hat*, and cut above.—**Texas cardinal,** *Pyrrhuloxia sinuata*. See *Pyrrhuloxia*.

cardinalate[1] (kär'di-nal-āt), *n.* [= D. *kardinalaat* = F. *cardinalat* = Sp. *cardenalato* = Pg. *cardinalado, cardealado* = It. *cardinalato*, ⟨ ML. *cardinalatus*, ⟨ *cardinalis*, a cardinal: see *cardinal* and *-ate*[3].] The office, rank, dignity, or incumbency of a cardinal. Also *cardinalship*.

An old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Beaufort had made the great mistake of his life in 1426, in accepting the *cardinalate*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 657.

cardinalate[2]† (kär'di-nal-āt), *v. t.* [⟨ *cardinal*, *n.*, + *-ate*[2].] To make a cardinal of; raise to the office of cardinal. *Bp. Hall*.

cardinal-bird (kär'di-nal-bėrd), *n.* The cardinal, cardinal grosbeak, or cardinal redbird, *Cardinalis virginianus*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, called by Cuvier the *cardinal finch*. It is from 8 to 9 inches in length, and of a fine red color, including the bill, the female being duller in color than the male. Its face is black and the head crested. It is sometimes called the *Virginia nightingale*, on account of its song, and also *scarlet grosbeak*. It is common in many parts of the United States, especially in the south. The name is extended to other species of the genus *Cardinalis* and to some related genera. See *cardinal*, *n.*, 5. See cut under *Cardinalis*.

cardinal-flower (kär'di-nal-flou″ėr), *n.* The name commonly given to *Lobelia cardinalis*, because of its large, very showy, intensely red flowers: it is a native of North America, and is often cultivated in gardens. A similar species, *L. syphilitica*, with bright-blue flowers, is sometimes called *blue cardinal-flower*.

When fades the *cardinal-flower*, whose heart-red bloom
Glows like a living coal upon the green
Of the midsummer meadows.
R. W. Gilder, An Autumn Meditation.

Cardinalis (kär-di-nā'lis), *n.* [NL.: see *cardinal*.] **1.** A genus of cardinal-birds, or cardinal grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having red as the chief color. The bill is stout, conical, and red, the wings are very short and rounded, and the tail is rounded and longer than the wings. It includes several species of the warmer parts of America. See *cardinal*, *n.*, 5, and *cardinal-bird*.



Cardinal-bird (*Cardinalis virginianus*).

2. [*l. c.*] In brachiopods, a muscle which opens the shell.

cardinalitial (kär″di-na-lish'ial), *a.* [⟨ *cardinal* + *-itial*. Cf. Sp. *cardenalicio* = Pg. *cardinalicio* = It. *cardinalizio*.] Of or pertaining to a cardinal; of the rank of a cardinal. [Rare.]

Raised him to the *cardinalitial* dignity.
Card. Wiseman, Lives of the Last Four Popes.

cardinalize (kär'di-nal-īz), *v. t.* [⟨ *cardinal* + *-ize*; = F. *cardinaliser* = Sp. *cardenalizar*.] **1.** To make a cardinal of. *Sheldon*. [Rare.]—**2.** To make cardinal in color. [Rare.]

Shrimps, lobsters, crabs, and cray-fishes, which are *cardinalized* with boiling. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 39.

cardinal-red (kär'di-nal-red), *a.* Of a cardinal color.

cardinalship (kär'di-nal-ship), *n.* [⟨ *cardinal* + *-ship*.] Same as *cardinalate*[1]. *Bp. Hall*.

cardines, *n.* Plural of *cardo*.

carding[1]† (kär'ding), *n.* [⟨ ME. *cardyng*; verbal n. of *card*[1], *v.*] Card-playing.

Use not dyceing nor *carding*; the more yow use them the lesse yow wil be esteemed.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 360.

My Lord is little at home, minds his *carding* and little else, takes little notice of any body. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 113.

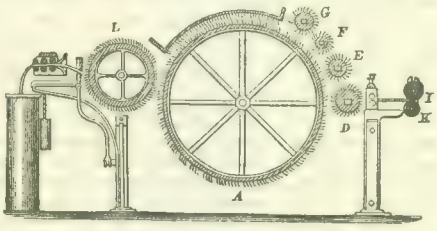
carding[2] (kär'ding), *n.* [⟨ ME. *cardyng*; verbal n. of *card*[2], *v.*] **1.** The process of combing wool, flax, or cotton.—**2.** A loose roll of cotton or wool as it comes from a carding-machine: chiefly in the plural.

The motion thus communicated to the *carding* twisted it spirally; when twisted it was wound upon the spindle; another *carding* was attached to it, drawn out and twisted. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 384.

carding-bee, *n.* See *carder-bee*.

carding-engine (kär'ding-en″jin), *n.* Same as *carding-machine*.

carding-machine (kär'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for carding fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, preparatory to drawing and spinning. In the earlier carding-machines the fibers were fed by hand to a cylinder upon which card-clothing was laid in strips parallel to the axis, and were removed from these strips by hand as they became full. In modern cotton-carding machines a loose roll of fibers, called a *lap*, is placed in guides and rests upon a roller, which as it revolves unwinds the lap and delivers it to the *feed-roll*, on passing through which it is seized by the card-teeth upon a small cylinder, called the *licker-in*, from which it is drawn by the teeth of the clothing of the main cylinder. Other small cylinders successively remove the fibers from and deliver them to the main cylinder. The tufts, tangles, or knots which are not loosened by the action of these cylinders project beyond the teeth of the main cylinder, and are caught by the teeth of a succession of wooden slats called *card-tops*, *top-cards*, or *top-flats*, from which they are cleared or stripped by hand or by mechanical devices. The fibers upon the main cylinder are laid parallel upon it, and are removed by means of the *doffer*, a cylinder moving in an opposite direction from the main cylinder and at a very much slower rate, and whose whole surface is covered by card-clothing. The cotton is stripped from the doffer in a thin continuous sheet of its full width, by means of a comb vibrating vertically in contact with the teeth of the doffer. This sheet of fibers is drawn together into a ribbon, traverses a funnel or trumpet, and is passed between successive pairs of rolls, which draw out and condense the sliver, and finally deliver it into the can ready for the *drawing-frame*, where it is doubled and drawn preparatory to twisting or spinning. For fine work, the operation of carding is repeated. The preparatory card or cards are called *breakers*, and those machines on which the carding is completed are called *finishers*. The principle of the wool-carding machine is identical with that of the cotton-carding machine, and it is chiefly distinguished from the latter by a great number of small cylinders called *urchins*, which work in pairs and are called *workers* and *cleaners*. The worker is the larger of the two; it strips the wool from the large main cylinder, and is itself cleaned by the smaller cylinder or cleaner, which delivers the wool back to the main cylinder, when it is again seized by the next worker. Wool-fibers are oiled to facilitate carding and to prevent felting.



Carding-machine.
A, main cylinder; *D*, *E*, *F*, *G*, toothed rollers; *I*, bearings; *K*, roller; *L*, toothed drum, or doffer.

cardio-. [NL., etc., *cardio-*, sometimes less prop. *cardia-*, ⟨ Gr. *καρδιο-*, combining form of *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning heart.

cardiocele (kär'di-ō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, the protrusion of the heart through a wound of the diaphragm.

cardiocentesis (kär″di-ō-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *κέντησις*, a pricking, ⟨ *κεντεῖν*, prick, puncture: see *center*.] In *therapeutics*, intentional puncture of the walls of the heart, as for the purpose of aspiration. Another form is *cardicentesis*.

cardiodynia (kär″di-ō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the heart.

cardiogmus†, *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ὄγμος*, a furrow.] In *pathol.*, cardialgia;

aneurism of the heart or aorta; dilatation of the heart; angina pectoris.

cardiognostic, *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *γνωστικός*, knowing.] Knowing the heart; knowing the secret thoughts of men. *Kersey*, 1708.

cardiogram (kär'di-ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] In *physiol.*, a tracing taken with the cardiograph from the beating of the heart.

cardiograph (kär'di-ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *physiol.*, an apparatus for recording by a tracing the movements of the heart. It consists essentially of a device (as a hollow cup containing a spring pressed against the chest) for producing in an elastic diaphragm vibrations which correspond to the movements of the heart, these vibrations being recorded by means of a lever in a tracing upon a revolving cylinder. It was invented by Marey; in his original experiments he introduced hollow sounds ending in elastic ampullæ into the auricles and ventricles of the heart of a horse.

cardiography (kär-di-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Also written (in sense 1) less correctly *cardiagraphy*; = F. *cardiographie*, and less correctly *cardiagraphie*, < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An anatomical description of the heart.—2. Examination with the cardiograph.

Cardiography, in which a tracing is obtained of the pulsations of the heart. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 193.

cardioid[1] (kär'di-oid), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδιοειδής*, heart-shaped, < *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *εἶδος*, form.] A curve which may be considered as the path of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls on another circle of equal size.



The Cardioid.

cardioid[2] (kär'di-oid), *a.* [< *Cardium* + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the characters of the *Cardiidæ*.

Cardioidea (kär-di-oi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-oidea*.] A group of cardioid bivalves.

cardio-inhibitory (kär"di-ō-in-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *inhibitory*.] In *physiol.*, stopping the pulsations of the heart or diminishing their frequency and strength.

cardiology (kär-di-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cardiologie* (cf. Sp. Pg. *cardialogia*), < NL. *cardiologia*, < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a discourse or treatise on the heart; a scientific statement of the facts relating to the heart.

cardiomalacia (kär"di-ō-ma-lā'shi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] In *pathol.*, morbid softening of the muscular tissue of the heart, especially from obstruction of a branch of the coronary arteries.

cardiometry (kär-di-om'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *anat.*, the process of ascertaining the dimensions of the heart without dissection, as by means of percussion or auscultation.

cardiopalmus (kär"di-ō-pal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *παλμός*, palpitation, quivering, < *πάλλειν*, poise, sway, swing, quiver.] In *pathol.*, palpitation of the heart.

cardiopericarditis (kär"di-ō-per"i-kär-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium: see *pericardium*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the heart-muscle and pericardium.

cardiopneumatic (kär"di-ō-nū-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *πνεῦμα(τ-)*, lung: see *pneumatic*.] Pertaining both to the heart and to the air of the lungs and air-passages: as, *cardiopneumatic* movement, the movement of the air in the air-passages by the beating of the heart.

cardiopulmonary (kär"di-ō-pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + L. *pulmo(n-)*, lung: see *pulmonary*.] Pertaining both to the heart and to the lungs. Also *cardiac-pulmonic*.

cardiopyloric (kär"di-ō-pi-lor'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *πυλωρός*, pylorus: see *pylorus*, *pyloric*.] Of or pertaining to the cardiac and pyloric portions of the stomach.—**Cardiopyloric muscle** (of the stomach of certain crustaceans, as the crawfish), one of a pair of muscles which pass, one on each side, beneath the lining of the stomach, from the cardiac to the pyloric ossicles.

cardiorhexis (kär"di-ō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, rupture, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Rupture of the heart.

cardiostenosis (kär"di-ō-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *στένωσις*, a narrowing, < *στενοῦν*, make narrow, < *στενός*, narrow.] A narrowing of the conus arteriosus of the heart.

cardiotomy (kär-di-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *cardiotomie*, < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] Dissection of the heart.

cardiotromus (kär-di-ot'rō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *τρέμειν* = L. *tremere*, tremble: see *tremble*.] In *pathol.*, fluttering of the heart, especially a slight degree of that affection.

carditis (kär-dī'tis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cardite*), < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart; myocarditis.

Cardium (kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Cardiidæ*, embracing the true cockles, of which the best-known species is the common edible one, *C. edule*. The large prickly cockle is *C. aculeatum*. In this genus the foot is largely developed, and used not only in progression, but also in the excavation of hollows in the sand or mud. By some authors the *C. costatum* of Africa is considered as the type, while by others it is regarded as representing a distinct genus, *Tropidocardium*. See cut under *cockle*.

card-maker (kärd'mā"kėr), *n.* One who makes cards; specifically, one who makes cards for combing wool or flax.

Am not I Christopher Sly, old Sly's son, of Burton-heath; by birth a pedler, by education a *card-maker*, by transmutation a bear-herd, and now by present profession a tinker? *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

card-match (kärd'mach), *n.* One of the matches formerly made by dipping in melted sulphur (now in the usual preparation for friction-matches) a thin strip of wood in the form of a toothed card.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of these itinerant tradesmen, . . . and to take care in particular that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the venders of *card-matches*. *Addison*, London Cries.

cardo (kär'dō), *n.*; pl. *cardines* (-di-nēz). [L., a hinge: see *cardinal*.] 1. In *conch.*, the hinge of a bivalve shell.—2. In *entom.*, the basal joint of the maxilla, a narrow transverse piece, articulating with the lower side of the head. See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Insecta*.—3. In *Myriapoda*, the distal or exterior one of two pieces of which the protomala or so-called mandible consists, the other piece being the stipes. See *protomala*, and cut under *epilabrum*. *A. S. Packard.*

cardol (kär'dol), *n.* [< NL. (*ana*)*card*(*ium*), q. v., + *-ol*.] An oily liquid ($C_{21}H_{30}O_2$) contained in the pericarp of the cashew-nut, *Anacardium occidentale*. It is a powerful blistering agent.

cardoon, chardoon (kär-, chär-dōn'), *n.* [< ME. *cardoun*, < OF. *cardon*, *chardon*, F. *cardon* = Sp. *cardón*, *cardo*, cardoon, lit. thistle, < ML. *cardo(n-)*, another form of *cardus*, *carduus*, a thistle: see *card*[2].] 1†. A thistle.—2. The *Cynara Cardunculus*, a perennial plant belonging to the same genus as the artichoke, and somewhat resembling it. It is a native of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Its thick fleshy stalks and the ribs of its leaves are blanched and eaten in Spain and France as a vegetable.

cardophagus (kär-dof'ạ-gus), *n.*; pl. *cardophagi* (-jī). [< Gr. *κάρδος* (= L. *carduus*), a thistle (see *card*[2]), + *φάγειν*, eat.] An eater of thistles; hence, a donkey. [Humorous.]

Kick and abuse him, you who have never brayed; but bear with him all honest fellow *cardophagi*; long-eared messmates, recognize a brother donkey!
Thackeray, Virginians, xix.

card-party (kärd'pär"ti), *n.* A number of persons met for card-playing.

card-player (kärd'plā"ėr), *n.* One who plays at games of cards.

card-playing (kärd'plā"ing), *n.* Playing at games of cards.

card-rack (kärd'rak), *n.* 1. A rack or frame for holding cards, especially visiting-cards.

The empty *card-rack* over the mantelpiece. *Thackeray.*

2. A small shelf or case on the outside of a freight-car, used to hold the shipping directions. [U. S.]

card-sharper (kärd'shär"pėr), *n.* One who cheats in playing cards; one who makes it a business to fleece the unwary in games of cards.

card-table (kärd'tā"bl), *n.* A table on which cards are played.

card-tray (kärd'trā), *n.* A small salver for a servant to receive and deliver visiting-cards on.

carduet, *n.* [ME. *cardue*, < L. *carduus*, a thistle: see *card*[2].] A thistle.

The *cardue*, that is, a low erbe, and ful of thornes. *Wyclif*, 4 [2] Ki. xiv. 9 (Purv.).

Carduelis (kär-dū-ē'lis), *n.* [L., the thistle-finch, goldfinch, < *carduus*, a thistle: see *card*[2].] A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having as type *Fringilla carduelis*, the European goldfinch, now usually called *Carduelis elegans*. The limits of the genus vary greatly; to it are often referred the siskin, *Carduelis spinus*, and the canary, *C. canaria*. It has been extended to include the American goldfinches, now usually referred to *Chrysomitris* or *Astragalinus*. See *goldfinch*.

Carduus (kär'dụ-us), *n.* [L., a thistle: see *card*[2].] A genus of erect herbs, of the family *Asteraceæ*, including the true thistles, characterized by their prickly foliage and straight involucral bracts. There are about 250 species, widely distributed in the northern hemisphere. The Canada thistle, *C. arvensis*, is one of the most pernicious of weeds. The genus has sometimes been united with the related genus *Cnicus* (which see).

care (kār), *n.* [< ME. *care*, sorrow, anxiety, < AS. *cearu*, *caru*, sorrow, anxiety, grief, = OS. *kara*, lament, = OHG. *kara*, *chara*, lament (esp. in comp. *chara-sang*, a lament, MHG. *Kartac* (*tac* = E. *day*), also *Karvrītac*, G. *Kar-*, *Charfreitag*, Good Friday, MHG. *Karwoche*, G. *Kar-*, *Char-woche*, Passion week; cf. E. *Care Sunday*, *Chare Thursday*), = Goth. *kara*, sorrow; cf. Icel. *kæra*, complaint, murmur; akin to OHG. *quëran*, sigh. The primary sense is that of inward grief, and the word is not connected, either in sense or form, with L. *cura*, care, of which the primary sense is pains or trouble bestowed upon something: see *cure*. Doublet *chare* (in *Chare Thursday*); deriv. *chary*, q. v.] 1†. Grief; sorrow; affliction; pain; distress.

He was feeble and old,
And wyth *care* and sorwe ouercome.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 301.

Fro pointe to pointe I wol declare
And writen of my woful *care*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i. 44.

"Phoebus, that first fond art of medicine,"
Quod she, "and coude in every wightes *care*
Remede and rede, by herbes he knew fyne."
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 660.

2. Concern; solicitude; anxiety; mental disturbance, unrest, or pain caused by the apprehension of evil or the pressure of many burdens.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,
And where *care* lodges sleep will never lie.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

If I have *cares* in my mind I come to the Zoo, and fancy they don't pass the gate.
Thackeray, Round about the Christmas Tree.

3. Attention or heed, with a view to safety or protection; a looking to something; caution; regard; watchfulness: as, take *care* of yourself.

I am mad indeed,
And know not what I do. Yet have a *care*
Of me in what thou dost.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Want of *Care* does us more Damage than Want of Knowledge. *Franklin*, Poor Richard's Almanack, 1758.

4. Charge or oversight, implying concern and endeavor to promote an aim or accomplish a purpose: as, he was under the *care* of a physician.

That which cometh upon me daily, the *care* of all the churches. 2 Cor. xi. 28.

In most cases the *care* of orthography was left to the printers. *Southey*, Life of Bunyan, p. 40.

The musical theatre was very popular in Venice as early as the middle of the seventeenth century; and the *care* of the state for the drama existed from the first.
Howells, Venetian Life, v.

5. An object of concern or watchful regard and attention.

Is she thy *care*? *Dryden.*

His first *care* is his dresse, the next his bodie, and in the vniting of these two lies his soule and its faculties.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Gallant.

Extraordinary care, ordinary care. See the adjectives.—**Take care**, be careful; beware.—**To have a care.** See *have*.—**To have the care of**, to have charge of.—**Syn.** *Care*, *Concern*, *Solicitude*, *Anxiety*. *Care* is the widest in its range of meaning; it may be with or without feeling, with or without action: as, the *care* of a garden. In its strongest sense, *care* is a painful burden of thought, perhaps from a multiplicity and constant pressure of things to be attended to: as, the child was a great *care* to her. *Concern* and *solicitude* are a step higher in intensity. *Concern* is often a regret for painful facts. *Care* and *concern* may represent the object of the thought and feeling; the others represent only the mental state: as, it shall be my chief *concern*. *Solicitude* is sometimes tenderer than *concern*, or is attended with more manifestation of feeling. *Anxiety* is the strongest of the four words; it is a restless dread of some evil. As compared with *solicitude*, it is more negative: as, *solicitude* to obtain preferment, to help a friend; *anxiety* to avoid an evil. We speak of *care* for an aged parent, *concern* for her comfort, *solicitude* to leave nothing undone for her welfare, *anxiety* as to the effect of an exposure to cold. (For *apprehension* and higher degrees of *fear*, see *alarm*.)

It was long since observed by Horace that no ship could leave *care* behind. *Johnson.*

He [Sir Thomas More] thought any unusual degree of sorrow and *concern* improper on such an occasion [his death] as had nothing in it which could deject or terrify him.
Addison, Spectator, No. 349.

Can your *solicitude* alter the cause or unravel the intricacy of human events? *Blair*, Sermons.

Education is the only interest worthy the deep, controlling *anxiety* of the thoughtful man.
W. Phillips, Speeches, Idols.

care (kãr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cared*, ppr. *caring*. [< ME. *caren*, *carien*, be anxious, be grieved, < AS. *cearian*, be anxious, = OS. *karōn*, lament, complain, = OHG. *karōn*, *charōn*, complain, = Goth. *karōn*, be anxious; cf. Icel. *kæra* = Sw. *kära* = Dan. *kære*, complain; from the noun.] **1†.** To feel grief or sorrow; grieve.

Ther ne ne schulen hèo neuer *karien* ne swinken.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), I. 193.

Be ay of chier as light as lef on lynde,
And let hem *care* and wepe and wryng and wayle.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1135.

2. To be anxious or solicitous; be concerned or interested: commonly with *about* or *for*.

Master, *carest* thou not that we perish? Mark iv. 38.

Our cause then must be intrusted to and conducted by its own undoubted friends, those whose hands are free, whose hearts are in the work, who do *care for* the result.
Lincoln, Speech before Ill. State Convention, 1858.

3. To be inclined or disposed; have a desire: often with *for*.

Not *caring* to observe the wind. *Waller*.

An author, who, I am sure, would not *care for* being praised at the expense of another's reputation. *Addison*.

I will only say that one may find grandeur and consolation in a starlit night without *caring* to ask what it means, save grandeur and consolation.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 376.

4. To have a liking or regard: with *for* before the object.—**5.** To be concerned so as to feel or express objection; feel an interest in opposing: chiefly with a negative: as, He says he is coming to see you. I don't *care*. Will you take something? I don't *care* if I do. [Colloq.] —**To care for.** (*a*) See 2. (*b*) Same as 3. (*c*) To look to; take care of; perform what is needed for the well-being or good condition of: as, the child was well *cared for*. (*d*) Same as 4.

careaway†, *n.* A reckless fellow.

But [such] as yet remayne without eyther forcast or consideration of anything that may afterward turn them to benefit, playe the wanton yonkers and wilfull *Careawayes*. *Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 99.

care-cloth†, *n.* [In Palsgrave (1530), *carde clothe*, appar. for *carre cloth*: OF. *carre*, square, broad, *carré*, squared, square, mod. F. *carre*, a (square) side, *carré*, square.] A cloth held over the heads of a bride and bridegroom during the marriage ceremony as performed in England in the middle ages. See the extracts.

At the "Sanctus," both the bride and bridegroom knelt near the altar's foot; and then, if neither had been married before, over them a pall, or, as it used to be called, the *care-cloth*, was held at its four corners by as many clerics. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 173.

In the bridal mass, the York varied somewhat from the Sarum use: only two clerics held the *care-cloth*, and a blessing was bestowed by the priest with the chalice upon the newly married folks.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 175.

care-crazed (kãr'krāzd), *a.* Crazed or maddened by care or trouble.

A *care-craz'd* mother to a many sons.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

carect†, *n.* Same as *caract*[1].

careen (kạ-rēn'), *v.* [Formerly *carine*, < F. *carener*, now *caréner* (= Sp. *carenar* = Pg. *querenar* = It. *carenare*), careen, < *carene*, *carine*, now *carène*, = It. *carena*, < L. *carina*, the keel of a ship: see *carina*.] **I.** *trans. Naut.*; to cause (a ship) to lie over on one side for the purpose of examining, or of calking, repairing, cleansing, paying with pitch, or breaming the other side.

II. *intrans.* To lean to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

Sloops and schooners constantly come and go, *careening* in the wind, their white sails taking, if remote enough, a vague blue mantle from the delicate air.
T. W. Higginson, Oldport, p. 199.

Such a severed block will be found by the geologist to have *careened*, one side or edge going down while the other came up. *Science*, III. 481.

★**careen** (kạ-rēn'), *n.* [< *careen*, *v.*] A slanting position in which a ship is placed, that the keel may be repaired.

They say there are as many Gallies and Galeasses of all sorts, belonging to St. Mark, either in Course, at Anchor, in Dock, or upon the *Careen*, as there be Days in the Year.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 28.

And they say it [the galeas] is the self-same Vessel still, though often put upon the *Careen* and trimmed.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 31.

careenage (kạ-rē'nāj), *n.* [< *careen* + *-age*; after F. *carénage*.] **1.** A place in which to careen a ship.

The scourings of slave-ships had been thrown out at the ports of debarkation to mix with the mud of creeks, *careenages*, and mangrove swamps.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 340.

2. The cost of careening.

career (kạ-rēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *careere*, *carreer*, *carrier*, *careire*, < F. *carriere*, now *carrière*, road, race-course, course, career, < OF. *cariere*, a road (= Pr. *carriera* = Sp. *carrera* = Pg. *carreira* = It. *carriera*, career), < *carier*, transport in a vehicle, carry: see *carry*.] **1.** The ground on which a race is run; a race-course; hence, course; path; way.

They had run themselves too far out of breath to go back again the same *career*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. A charge or run at full speed, as in justing.

Make a thrust at me, . . . come in upon the answer, control your point, and make a full *career* at the body.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Full merrily . . .
Hath this *career* been run. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

Such combat should be made on horse,
On foaming steed, in full *career*.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 31.

3. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding; a specific course of action or occupation forming the object of one's life: as, "honour's fair *career*," *Dryden*.

Brief, brave, and glorious was his young *career*. *Byron*.

This pressing desire for *careers* is enforced by the preference for *careers* which are thought respectable.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 29.

[Sometimes used absolutely to signify a definite or conspicuous career of some kind: as, a man with a *career* before him.]

4. In the *manège*, a place inclosed with a barrier, in which to run the ring.—**5.** In *falconry*, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards.

career (kạ-rēr'), *v. i.* [< *career*, *n.*] To move or run rapidly, as if in a race or charge.

When a ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and *careering* gaily over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she appears!
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 22.

Thus the night fled away, as if it were a winged steed, and he *careering* on it. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xx.

careering (kạ-rēr'ing), *p. a.* In *her.*, running, but placed bendwise on the field: said of a horse used as a bearing.

careful (kãr'fụl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *careful*, *carful*, < AS. *cearful*, *carful*, anxious, < *cearu*, anxiety, + *full*, full: see *care* and *-ful*, 1.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Full of care or grief; grieving; sorrowful.

This . . . wyf that *careful* widue was.
St. Edm. Conf. (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 465.

Ac the *careful* may crye and carpen atte gate,
Bothe afyngred and a-thurst; and for chele quake.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 58.

2. Full of care; anxious; solicitous. [Archaic.]

Martha, thou art *careful* and troubled about many things.
Luke x. 41.

Be not so *careful*, coz; your brother's well.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, ii. 4.

3†. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety, or trouble; care-causing; painful.

Either loue, or sor[r]ow, or both, did wring out of me than certaine *carefull* thoughtes of my good will towardes him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 90.

By Him that rais'd me to this *careful* height
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

4†. Excited; eager; vehement.

Then was the King *carefull* & kest for wrath
For too bring that beurde in baile for euer.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 671.

5. Attentive to aid, support, or protect; provident: formerly with *for*, now generally with *of*, before the object.

Thou hast been *careful for* us with all this care.
2 Ki. iv. 13.

Are God and Nature then at strife,
That Nature lends such evil dreams?
So *careful of* the type she seems,
So careless of the single life.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

6. Giving good heed; watchful; cautious: as, be *careful* to maintain good works; be *careful* of your conversation.

Have you been *careful* of our noble prisoner,
That he want nothing fitting for his greatness?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

A luckier or a bolder fisherman,
A *carefuller* in peril did not breathe.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

7. Showing or done with care or attention: as, *careful* consideration.—**Syn. 2.** Concerned, disturbed, troubled.—**5.** Provident, thoughtful, heedful.—**6.** Prudent, wary, etc. See list under *cautious*.

II.† *n.* One full of care or sorrow.

Thus haue I ben his heraude here and in helle,
And conforted many a *careful* that after his comynge wayten. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 248.

carefully (kãr'fụl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *carfulli*, *carefulliche*, etc., < AS. *carfullīce*, < *carful*: see *careful* and *-ly*[2].] **1†.** Sorrowfully.

Carfulli to the king criande sche saide (etc.).
William of Palerne, l. 4347.

2. With care, anxiety, or solicitude; with painstaking.

He found no place of repentance, though he sought it *carefully* with tears. Heb. xii. 17.

3. Heedfully; watchfully; attentively; cautiously; providently.

If thou *carefully* hearken unto the voice of the Lord.
Deut. xv. 5.

carefulness (kãr'fụl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *care-*, *carfulness*, < AS. *carfulnys*, **cearfulnes*, < *cearful*, careful, + *-nes*, -ness: see *careful* and *-ness*.] **1.** Anxiety; solicitude. [Archaic.]

Drink thy water with trembling and with *carefulness*.
Ezek. xii. 18.

He had a particular *carefulness* in the knitting of his brows, and a kind of impatience in all his motions.
Addison, The Political Upholsterer.

2. Heedfulness; caution; vigilance in guarding against evil and providing for safety.

care-killing (kãr'kil″ing), *a.* Destroying or preventing care; removing anxiety.

careless (kãr'les), *a.* [< ME. *careles*, < AS. *carleás*, **cearleás*, without anxiety (= Icel. *kærulauss*, quit, free), < *caru*, *cearu*, anxiety, + *-leás*, -less: see *care* and *-less*.] **1.** Free from care or anxiety; hence, undisturbed; cheerful.

In blessed slumbers
Of peaceful rest he *careless* rests in peace.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay,
Cheerful he played.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 11.

The jocund voice
Of insects chirping out their *careless* lives
On these soft beds of thyme-besprinkled turf.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

2. Giving no care; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful.

A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless* about her house. *B. Jonson*.

O ye gods,
I know you *careless*, yet, behold, to you
From childly wont and ancient use I call.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. Done or said without care; unconsidered: as, a *careless* act; a *careless* expression.

With such a *careless* force, and forceless care,
As if that luck, in very spite of cunning,
Bade him win all. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5.

He framed the *careless* rhyme.
Beattie, The Minstrel, ii. 6.

4†. Not receiving care; uncared for. [Rare.]

Their many wounds and *carelesse* harmes.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 38.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Supine*, *Indolent*, etc. (see *listless*); incautious, thoughtless, remiss, forgetful, inconsiderate.

carelessly (kãr'les-li), *adv.* In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.

An ant and a grasshopper, walking together on a green, the one *carelessly* skipping, the other carefully prying what winter's provision was scattered in the way.
Greene, Conceited Fable.

carelessness (kãr'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being careless; heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

care-lined (kãr'līnd), *a.* Marked by care; having lines deepened by care or trouble, as the face.

That swells with antic and uneasy mirth
The hollow, *care-lined* cheek. *J. Baillie*.

carency† (kā'ren-si), *n.* [= F. *carence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *carencia* = It. *carenza*, *carenzia*, < ML. *carentia*, < L. *caren(t-)s*, ppr. of *carēre*, want, be without. Cf. *caret*[1].] Want; lack; deficiency. *Bp. Richardson*.

carene[1]† (ka-rēn'), *n.* [< ME. *carene*, *carine*, *karine*, *karin* = MLG. *karene*, *karine*, < ML. *carena*, a fast of forty days, Lent, corrupted (after the OF. form, and prob. by association with L. *carere*, want, lack, ML. *carentia*, want, penury: see *carency*) from *quadragintana*, equiv. to *quadragesima* (> OF. *caresme*, F. *carême* = Pr. *caresma*, *carema*, *carama*, *quaresme*, *quareme* = Cat. *quaresma* = Sp. *cuaresma* = Pg. *quaresma* = It. *quaresima*), Lent, lit. (L.) fortieth, < L. *quadraginta*, forty: see *quadragesima*, *quarantine*.] A forty days' fast formerly imposed by

a bishop upon clergy or laity, or by an abbot upon monks. *Smith's Dict. Christ. Antiq.*

Also Pope Siluester grauntyd to all theym yt dayly gothe to the chirche of Saint Peter the iij. part of alle his synnes releced, . . . and aboue this is grauntyd xxviij C. yere of pardon, and the merytis of as many lentis or *karyns*.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 146).

Here folow^t the knowelege of what a *karyne* ys. It is too goo wulward and barfott vij. yere. Item, to fast on bred and watter the Fryday vij. yere. Item, in vij. yere not too slepe oon nyght there ne slepith a nother. Item, in vij. yere nott to com vndir noo couered place but yf it bee too here masse in the chyrch dore or porche. Item, in vij. yere not to ete nor dryncke out of noo vessel but in the same that he made hys auow in. Item, he that fulfilleth alle thes poyntis vij. yere during, dothe and wynnethe a *Karyne*, that ys to sey a Lenton. Thus may a man haue at Rome gret pardon and soule helth.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 150).

carene²† (ka-rēn′), *n.* [< L. *carenum, carœnum*, < Gr. *κάρηνον, καρῦνον, κάρυνον.*] A sweet wine boiled down.

Carene is boyled nere
From three til two.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

carentane† (kar′ẹn-tān), *n.* [< ML. *quarentena, carentena*, also *carena*, an indulgence or exemption from the fast of forty days: see *carene*¹ and *quarantine*.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

caress (ka-res′), *n.* [< F. *caresse*, < It. *carezza* = Sp. *caricia* = Pg. *caricias* (pl.), endearment, fondness, < ML. *caritia*, dearness, value, < L. *cārus*, dear (whence also ult. E. *cheer*², *charity, cherish*, q. v.), prob. orig. **camrus* = Skt. *kamra*, beautiful, charming, < √ *kam*, love, desire, perhaps = L. *amare* (for **camare*?), love: see *amor*, etc. Cf. W. *caru*, love, = Ir. *caraim*, I love, *cara*, a friend.] An act of endearment; an expression of affection by touch, as by stroking or patting with the hand: as, "conjugal *caresses*," *Milton*, P. L., viii. 56.

Chilling his *caresses*
By the coldness of her manners.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 1.

caress (ka-res′), *v. t.* [< F. *caresser* (= It. *carezzare*; cf. Sp. *a-cariciar* = Pg. *cariciar, a-cariciar*), < *caresse*, a caress.] 1. To bestow caresses upon; fondle.

Caress'd or chidden by the dainty hand.
Tennyson, Sonnets to a Coquette.

Hence—2. To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness.

Caressed at court and at both the universities.
Baker, Charles II., an. 1683.

caressing (ka-res′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *caress, v.*] Treating with endearment; fondling; affectionate; fond: as, a *caressing* manner.

caressingly (ka-res′ing-li), *adv.* In a caressing manner.

Care Sunday (kār sun′dā). [< *care*, grief, + *Sunday*. Compare the similar G. *Char-, Karfreitag*, Good Friday. See *care*, *n.*] A provincial name for the fifth Sunday in Lent; Passion Sunday. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] See *Carling*.

caret¹ (kā′ret), *n.* [< L. *caret*, there is wanting, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *carere*, want, lack: see *carency*.] A mark (∧) used in writing, in correcting printers' proofs, etc., to indicate the proper place of something that is interlined or written in the margin.

caret² (kā′ret), *n.* [< NL. *caretta*, name of a turtle, < Sp. *careta*, a mask of pasteboard, a wire mask used by bee-keepers, dim. of *cara*, the face: see *cheer*¹.] A name of the hawkbill sea-turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata*.

caretaker (kār′tā″kėr), *n.* One who takes care of something. Specifically—(*a*) One who is employed at a wharf, quay, or other exposed place, or in a building or on an estate during the absence of the owner, to look after goods or property of any kind. (*b*) A person put upon the premises of an insolvent to take care that none of the property is removed.

care-tuned (kār′tūnd), *a.* Tuned or modulated by care or trouble; mournful.

More health and happiness betide my liege,
Than can my *care-tun'd* tongue deliver him.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

care-worn (kār′wōrn), *a.* Worn, oppressed, or burdened with care; showing marks of care or anxiety: as, he was weary and *care-worn;* a *care-worn* countenance.

And Philip's rosy face contracting grew
Careworn and wan. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Carex (kā′reks), *n.* [L., a sedge or rush.] 1. A vast genus of plants, of the family *Cyperaceæ;* the sedges. They are perennial, grass-like herbs, growing chiefly in wet places, with triangular solid culms and unisexual flowers aggregated in spikelets. The herbage is coarse and innutritious, and the genus is of comparatively little value. A variety of *C. acuta*, however, which is abundant in some parts of Oregon, is remarkable for yielding an excellent quality of hay; and the roots of the sea-sedge, *C. arenaria*, found on the shores of the Baltic, are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Over 1,000 species are known, distributed all over the world, though they are rare in tropical regions.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *carices* (kā′ri-sēz).] A plant of this genus.

A sand-bank covered with scanty herbage, and imperfectly bound together by bent-grass and *carices*.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 631.

careyne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carrion*.

carf†. A Middle English (Anglo-Saxon *cearf*) preterit of *kerven*, carve.

carfax† (kär′faks), *n.* [< ME. *carfax, carphax, carfans*, corruptions of *carfoukes*, also *carfowgh*, < OF. *carrefourgs, carrefor, carrefour, quarrefour*, F. *carrefour* (whence also E. *carrefour*) = Pr. *carreforc*, < ML. *quadrifurcus*, having four forks, < L. *quatuor*, = E. *four*, + *furca*, > AS. *forc*, > E. *fork*.] A place where four (or more) roads or streets meet: now used only as the name of such a place, as in Oxford, England.

Then thei enbusshed hem a-gein a *carfowgh* of vj weyes.
Merlin (ed. Wheatley), ii. 273.

carfoukes†, *n.* See *carfax*.

carfuffle (kär-fuf′l), *v.* and *n.* Same as *curfuffle*. [Scotch.]

carga (kär′gä), *n.* [Sp., a load: see *cargo*¹ and *charge, n.*] A Spanish unit both of weight and of measure, varying in different places and for different commodities, but generally about 275 pounds avoirdupois as a weight and 48 gallons as a measure.

There are two kinds of *carga*—the "burro" or donkey *carga* of 150 lbs., and the "mule" *carga* of 300.
L. Hamilton, Mex. Handbook, p. 28.

cargazon† (kär′gạ-zọn), *n.* [Also written *cargason;* Sp. *cargazón* (> F. *cargaison*), a cargo, aug. of *cargo, carga*, a load: see *cargo*¹.] A cargo.

The ship Swan was sailing home with a *cargazon* valued at £80,000. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 42.

cargeese, *n.* Plural of *cargoose*.

cargo¹ (kär′gō), *n.*; pl. *cargoes* or *cargos* (-gōz). [Sp., also *carga*, a burden, load, freight, cargo (= Pg. *cargo*, a charge, office, *carga*, a burden, load, = It. *carico, carica*, also *carco*, = OF. *charge* (AF. **cark, kark*, > ME. *kark*, cark: see *cark*), F. *charge*, a burden, etc., > E. *charge, n.*), < *cargar* = F. *charger*, load, > E. *charge, v.*: see *charge*.] 1. The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel. The lading within the hold is called the *inboard cargo*, in distinction from freight, such as horses and cattle, carried on deck. The term is usually applied to goods only, but in a less technical sense it may include persons.

Vessels from foreign countries have come into our ports and gone out again with the *cargoes* they brought.
S. Adams, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 457.

2. [Appar. a slang use, perhaps of other origin. Cf. *cargo*².] A term of contempt applied to a man, usually explained as "bully" or "bravo": found only in the following passage.

Will the royal Augustus cast away a gentleman of worship, a captain and a commander, for a couple of condemned caitiff calumnious *cargos?*
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

To break out a cargo. See *break*.

cargo²† (kär′gō), *interj.* [Appar. a corruption of It. *cancro*, a canker, used also, like E. *pox*, as an imprecation: see *canker*. Less prob. based on It. *coraggio*, courage, used as an encouraging exclamation: see *courage*.] An exclamation of surprise or contempt.

But *cargo!* my fiddlestick cannot play without rosin.
Wilkins, Miseries of Enforced Marriage (1607).

Twenty pound a year
For three good lives? *Cargo!* hai Trincalo!
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar.

cargo-block (kär′gō-blok), *n.* A tackle for hoisting bales and packages, which disengages itself automatically.

cargoose (kär′gös), *n.*; pl. *cargeese* (-gēs). [< *car-* (perhaps < Gael. *cir*, a cock's comb or crest) + *goose*.] The gaunt or great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*. [Prov. Eng.]

cariacou (kar′i-a-kö), *n.* [Tupi *cariacú*.] The native name of some kind of South American deer, extended to all American deer of the genus *Cariacus* (which see).

Cariacus (ka-rī′ạ-kus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < *cariacou*.] The genus of deer (*Cervidæ*) of which the Virginia or common white-tailed deer of North America, *Cariacus virginianus*, is typical. It also includes the black-tail or mule-deer (*C. macrotis*), the Columbian deer (*C. columbianus*), and others, all of which are smaller than the stags (the genus *Cervus*) and otherwise different. See also cut under *mule-deer*.



Doe of the Virginia Deer (*Cariacus virginianus*).

çariama, siriema (sär-i-ä′mä, sir-i-ä′mä), *n.* [Tupi *cariama* (Brisson, Marcgrave), later written *çariama, ceriema, sariama, seriema.*] 1. The native name of a grallatorial bird of South America, the seriema.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of birds (Brisson, 1760), the type being the seriema, the *Palamedea cristata* (Linnæus), *Microdactylus marcgravii* (Geoffroy St. Hilaire), *Dicholophus cristatus* (Illiger), now usually called *Cariama cristata:* a bird of uncertain affinities, sometimes classed with cranes, sometimes with hawks, and again left by itself.

Cariamidæ (kar-i-am′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < *Cariama* + *-idæ*.] The family of birds formed for the reception of the *Cariama cristata*, or seriema. The form *Cariaminæ* (G. R. Gray, 1871) is found as a subfamily name. Besides the seriema, the family contains a related though quite distinct species, *Chunga burmeisteri*. Also called *Dicholophidæ*.

cariamoid (kar′i-a-moid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cariamoideæ*.

Cariamoideæ (kar″i-a-moi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cariama* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily provided for the accommodation of the *Cariamidæ*, upon the supposition that these birds are either crane-like hawks or hawk-like cranes.

Carian (kā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Caria* (Gr. *Καρία*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the ancient kingdom and province of Caria, in the southwestern part of Asia Minor.

II. *n.* A native of Caria, or the language of the primitive people of Caria, who were dispossessed by the Greeks.

cariated† (kā′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *cariatus*, pp. of *cariare*, < L. *carian(t-)s*, adj., decaying, rotten, < *caries*, decay: see *caries*.] Same as *carious*.

Carib, Caribbee (kar′ib, -i-bē), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *Caribe*, a Carib. See *cannibal*.] A member of any one of a group of tribes inhabiting certain portions of the northern part of South America and the Caribbean islands. —**Black Caribs,** descendants of the ancient Caribs and of negroes.

Caribbean (kar-i-bē′an), *a.* [NL. *Caribæus, Caribbæus;* < *Caribbee* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Caribs or Caribbees, or to the Lesser Antilles, formerly inhabited by them, comprising the eastern and southern chains of the West Indies, or to the sea between the West Indies and the mainland of America. Also spelled *Carribbean*.—**Caribbean bark.** See *bark*².

Caribbee, *n.* See *Carib*. Also spelled *Caribee, Carribbee*.

caribe (kä-rē′bā), *n.* [Sp., a Carib, a cannibal: see *Carib* and *cannibal*.] The vernacular name of a very voracious South American fish, *Serrasalmo piraya*, and other characins of the subfamily *Serrasalmoninæ* (which see).

In some localities it is scarcely possible to catch fishes with the hook and line, as the fish hooked is immediately attacked by the *caribe* . . . and torn to pieces before it can be withdrawn from the water. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 134.

Caribee, *n.* See *Caribbee*.



Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*).

★**caribou, cariboo** (kar'i-bö), *n.* [Can. F. *caribou;* Micmac *kalibu,* pawer, scratcher.] The American woodland reindeer, *Rangifer caribou* or *R. tarandus,* inhabiting northerly North America as far as the limit of trees, where it is replaced by the barren-ground reindeer, to which the name is also extended. It is a variety of the reindeer, and has never been domesticated, but is an object of chase for the sake of its flesh.

Carica (kar'i-kạ), *n.* [NL., a new use of L. *carica,* a kind of dry fig (sc. *ficus,* fig), lit. Carian; fem. of *Caricus,* < *Caria* · see *Carian.*] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Papayaceæ,* consisting of about 20 species, which are natives of tropical America. The best-known is *C. Papaya,* the papaw (which see).—2†. A kind of dry fig; a lenten fig. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

caricature (kar'i-kạ-tūr), *n.* [Formerly in It. form *caricatura* = D. *karikatuur* = G. *caricatur, karikatur* = Dan. Sw. *karikatur,* < F. *caricature,* < It. *caricatura* (= Sp. Pg. *caricatura*), a satirical picture, < *caricare,* load, overload, exaggerate, = F. *charger,* load, > E. *charge,* q. v.] A representation, pictorial or descriptive, in which beauties or favorable points are concealed or perverted and peculiarities and defects exaggerated, so as to make the person or thing represented ridiculous, while a general likeness is retained.

Now and then, indeed, he [Dryden] seizes a very coarse and marked distinction, and gives us, not a likeness, but a strong *caricature,* in which a single peculiarity is protruded, and everything else neglected.

Macaulay, Dryden.

Perhaps a sketch drawn by an alien hand, in the best faith, might have an air of *caricature.*

Howells, Venetian Life, xx.

=**Syn.** *Caricature, Burlesque, Parody, Travesty.* The distinguishing mark of a *caricature* is that it absurdly exaggerates that which is characteristic, it may be by picture or by language. A *burlesque* renders its subject ludicrous by an incongruous manner of treating it, as by treating a grave subject lightly, or a light subject gravely. *Burlesque* may be intentional or not. A *parody* intentionally burlesques a literary composition, generally a poem, by imitating its form, style, or language. In a *parody* the characters are changed, while in a *travesty* they are retained, only the language being made absurd. (See *travesty.*) In a *burlesque* of a literary work the characters are generally changed into others which ludicrously suggest their originals.

caricature (kar'i-kạ-tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caricatured,* ppr. *caricaturing.* [< *caricature, n.*; = F. *caricaturer* = Sp. *caricaturar.*] To make or draw a caricature of; represent in the manner of a caricature; burlesque.

Hogarth *caricatured* Churchill under the form of a canonical bear, with a club, and a pot of beer.

Walpole, Anecdotes, IV. iv.

So much easier it is to *caricature* life from our own sickly conception of it, than to paint it in its noble simplicity.

Lowell, Among my Books, [1st ser., p. 376.

caricature-plant (kar'i-kạ-tūr-plant), *n.* An acanthaceous plant of the Indian archipelago, *Graptophyllum hortense:* so called from the curious variegation of the leaves, which are often so lined as to present grotesque likenesses to the human profile.



Caricature-plant (*Graptophyllum hortense*).

caricaturist (kar'i-kạ-tūr-ist), *n.* [< *caricature* + *-ist;* = F. *caricaturiste* = Sp. *caricaturista.*] One who draws or writes caricatures; specifically, one who occupies himself with drawing pictorial caricatures.

carices, *n.* Plural of *carex,* 2.

caricin, caricine (kar'i-sin), *n.* [< *Carica* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A proteolytic ferment contained in the juice of the green fruit of the papaya-tree, *Carica Papaya.* Also called *papain* and *papayotin.*

caricography (kar-i-kog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< L. *carex* (*caric-*), sedge, + Gr. *-γραφία,* writing, < *γράφειν,* write.] A description or an account of sedges of the genus *Carex.*

caricologist (kar-i-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [< **caricology* (< L. *carex* (*caric-*), sedge, + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology*) + *-ist.*] A botanist who especially studies plants of the genus *Carex.*

caricous (kar'i-kus), *a.* [< L. *carica,* a kind of dry fig (see *Carica*), + *-ous.*] Resembling a fig: as, a *caricous* tumor.

Carida (kar'i-dạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Caridea.*

Caridea (ka-rid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καρίς* (*καριδ-*), a shrimp or prawn: see *Carides.*] A series or division of macrurous decapod crustaceans, containing the shrimps, prawns, etc. It is a large and varied group, characterized by the separation of the carapace from the mandibular and antennal segments, by the large basal scale of the antennæ, and by only one or two pairs of chelate limbs. It corresponds to Latreille's *Carides,* or fourth section of such crustaceans, and is divided into several modern families, as *Alpheidæ, Crangonidæ, Palæmonidæ,* and *Penæidæ.*

caridean (ka-rid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caridea;* caridomorphic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Caridea* or *Caridomorpha.*

Carides (kar'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **Caris,* < Gr. *καρίς,* pl. *καρίδες,* later *καρῖδες,* a small crustacean, prob. a shrimp or prawn.] A synonym of *Crustacea. Haeckel.*

Caridida (ka-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Caris* (see *Carides*) + *-idæ.*] In some systems of classification, a family of macrurous decapod crustaceans; the prawns and shrimps. It contains such genera as *Palæmon, Penæus, Crangon, Pontonia, Alpheus,* and is conterminous with *Caridea.*

Caridomorpha (kar″i-dō-môr'fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καρίς* (*καριδ-*), a shrimp or prawn, + *μορφή,* form, shape. See *Caridea, Carides,* etc.] A division of macrurous *Crustacea;* caridean crustaceans proper, as prawns and shrimps. *Huxley.*

caridomorphic (kar″i-dō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Caridomorpha* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caridomorpha;* caridean.

★**caries** (kā'ri-ēz), *n.* [= F. *carie* = Sp. *caries* = Pg. *carie, caries* = It. *carie,* < L. *caries* (ML. also *caria*), decay, prop. a hard, dry decay, as of wood, bones, walls, etc.] 1. A destructive disease of bone, causing a friable condition and worm-eaten appearance, attended with suppuration. It is probable that several distinct pathological processes lead to this morbid condition.—2. A disease of the teeth, resulting in the disintegration of their substance and the formation of cavities. In man and carnivorous animals it is supposed to be caused by one of the bacteria, *Leptothrix buccalis.* See *Leptothrix.*—3. In *bot.,* decay of the walls of the cells and vessels.

carillon (kar'i-lọn), *n.* [< F. *carillon,* formerly also *carrillon, quarillon* (Cotgrave) (> It. *cariglione* (Florio) = Pg. *carrilhão* = ML. *carillonus*), a var. of OF. **carignon, carenon, quarregnon,* a chime of bells, a carillon, orig. appar. a set of four bells, being identical with OF. *carillon, carrillon, quarillon, karillon,* also *carignon, carrignon, carrinon, carenon, carrenon, carregnon, carreignon, quarreignon,* etc., a square, a square of parchment, parchment or paper folded square, < ML. *quaternio(n-),* a paper folded in four leaves, a quire (prop., as in LL. *quaternio(n-),* a set of four), equiv. to *quaternium, quaternus, quaternum,* paper folded in four leaves, a quire, > OF. *quaer, quaier, quayer* (> E. *quire*[1]), *cayer,* mod. F. *cahier,* < L. *quaterni,* four each, < *quater,* four times, < *quatuor* = E. *four:* see *quaternion,* a doublet of *carillon, quire*[1] and *cahier,* approximate doublets, and *quadrille, carrel*[2], etc., *square,* etc., related words.] 1. A set of stationary bells tuned so as to play regularly composed melodies, and sounded by the action of the hand upon a keyboard or by machinery. It differs from a chime or peal in that the bells are fixed instead of swinging, and are of greater number. The number of bells in a chime or peal never exceeds 12; a carillon often consists of 40 or 50. The carillons of the Netherlands were formerly famous, but the best are now found in England. The carillon of Antwerp cathedral consists of 60 bells; that of Bruges is much larger.

2. A small instrument furnished with bells, properly tuned, and with finger-keys like those of the pianoforte.—3. A simple air adapted to be performed on a set of bells.—4. The rapid ringing of several large bells at the same time, with no attempt to produce a tune or the effect of tolling.

★**carina** (ka-rī'nạ), *n.*; pl. *carinæ* (-nē). [L., the keel of a boat: see *careen.*] 1. A keel. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.,* same as *keel,* 4. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* a median, inferior part of a thing, like or likened to a keel: especially applied in ornithology to the keel of the breast-bone which most birds possess, such birds being called *carinate,* and constituting a prime division, *Carinatæ.* See *carinate.*

2. An intermediate piece, between the tergum and the scutum, of the multivalve carapace of a cirriped, as a barnacle or an acorn-shell. See cuts under *Balanus* and *Lepas.*—**Carina fornicis,** the keel of the fornix, a median longitudinal ridge upon the under surface of that part of the brain.

carinal (ka-rī'nal), *a.* [< *carina* + *-al;* = F. *carinal.*] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a carina.—2. In *bot.,* having the keel or two lower petals of a flower inclosing the others: applied to a form of estivation which is peculiar to the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ.*

Carinaria (kar-i-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *carina,* a keel; from the shape. See *careen.*] A genus of nucleobranchiate molluscous animals, of the order *Heteropoda,* referable to the family *Firolidæ,* or *Pterotracheidæ,* or made the type of a family *Carinariidæ.* The visceral sac is a projecting saccular mass, placed at the limit of the hinder region of the foot, covered with the mantle and a hat-shaped shell. The shells are known to collectors under the names of *Venus's-slipper* and *glass-nautilus.* The gills are protected by a small and very delicate shell of glassy translucence. The animal itself is about 2 inches long, and is of oceanic habits. It is so transparent that the vital functions may be watched with the aid of a microscope.



Carinaria cymbium.

carinarian (kar-i-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Carinaria* or family *Carinariidæ.*

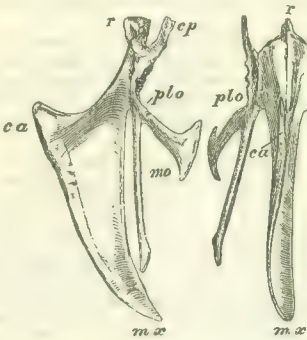
II. *n.* A member of the genus *Carinaria* or family *Carinariidæ;* a carinariid.

carinariid (kar-i-nā'ri-id), *n.* A heteropod of the family *Carinariidæ.*

Carinariidæ (kar″i-nā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carinaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropod mollusks, of the order *Heteropoda,* represented by the genera *Carinaria* and *Cardiapoda.* They have a greatly reduced visceral mass and a hyaline shell, well-developed tentacles, projecting gills beneath the margin of the shell, and a prominent mesopodium or middle lobe of the foot, produced like a keel or vertical fin from the under surface of the body, whence the name. See cut under *Carinaria.*

Carinatæ (kar-i-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *carinatus,* keel-shaped: see *carinate.*] One of two prime divisions of birds instituted by Merrem in 1813; his *Aves carinatæ,* including all birds then known to have a carinate sternum, as opposed to *Aves ratitæ,* or "flat-breasted" birds, consisting of the struthious or ratite birds. The division was adopted in 1867 by Huxley, who ranged the class *Aves* in the three "orders" of *Saururæ, Ratitæ,* and *Carinatæ,* and it is now generally current. The *Carinatæ* include all ordinary birds (all living birds excepting the *Ratitæ*). They have no teeth; a carinate sternum (see cut under *carinate*); few caudal vertebræ ending in a pygostyle; wings developed, and with rare exceptions fit for flight; metacarpals and metatarsals ankylosed; normally in adult life no free tarsal bones and only two free carpal bones; heterocœlous or saddle-shaped vertebræ; the scapula and coracoid (with few exceptions) meeting at less than a right angle; and the furculum usually perfected. The *Carinatæ* are made by Coues one of five subclasses of *Aves.*

carinate (kar'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *carinatus,* keel-shaped, pp. of *carinare,* furnish with a keel or shell, < *carina,* keel, shell, etc.: see *careen.*] Shaped like or furnished with a keel; keeled. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.,* having a longitudinal ridge like a keel, as the glume of many grasses. (*b*) In *zoöl.,* ridged lengthwise beneath, as if keeled: specifically applied in ornithology to the keeled sternum of most birds, and to the birds possessing such a sternum.



Carinate Sternum of Common Fowl, side and front views, showing *ca,* the carina or keel characteristic of *Carinatæ,* borne upon the lophosteon, which extends from *r,* the rostrum or manubrium, to *mx,* the middle xiphoid process or xiphisternum; *plo,* pleurosteon, bearing *cp,* the costal process; and *mo,* the bifurcated metosteon.

carinated (kar'i-nā-ted), *a.* Having a keel; keeled.

carinet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *careen.*

Carinella (kar-i-nel'ạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *carina,* keel, vessel, shell, etc.: see *carina, careen.*] The typical genus of the family *Carinellidæ.*

Carinellidæ (kar-i-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carinella* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhynchocœlous turbellarians, or nemertean worms, represented by the genus *Carinella,* having the lowest type of structure among the *Nemertea.* The family

typifies a prime division of the *Nemertea*, called *Palæonemertea* (which see).

cariniform (ka-rin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *carina*, keel, + *forma*, shape.] Carinate in form; having the shape or appearance of a carina or keel: specifically applied to the long, thin, sharp adipose fin of certain siluroid fishes.

carinolateral (ka-rī-nō-lat'ę-ral), *a.* [< L. *carina*, a keel, + *latus*, side: see *lateral*.] In *Cirripedia*, lying on each side of the carina. See cut under *Balanus*.

On each side of the carina is a compartment termed *carino-lateral*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 254.

Carinthian (ka-rin'thi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Carinthia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Carinthia, a crown-land and duchy of the Austrian empire lying to the east of the Tyrol and northeast of Italy: as, the *Carinthian* Alps.—**Carinthian process**, in *metal.*, a process in use in Carinthia for converting pig- into wrought-iron, the metal being treated in the form of thin disks which are worked into blooms, ready to be hammered out into bars.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Carinthia.

cariole (kar'i-ōl), *n.* [= Dan. *kariol*, < F. *cariole*, now *carriole*, = Pr. *carriol*, m., *carriola*, f., < It. *carriuola* = Sp. *carriola*, a small vehicle, dim. of It. Sp. Pg. *carro*, a vehicle, car: see *car*[1]. Hence by simulation E. *carryall*.] **1.** A small open carriage; a kind of calash.—**2.** A covered cart.

cariopsis, *n.* See *caryopsis*.

cariosity (kā-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *cariosus*, carious, + *-ity*.] The state of being carious.

carious (kā'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *carieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *carioso*, < L. *cariosus*, < *caries*, decay: see *caries*.] **1.** Affected with caries; decayed or decaying, as a bone.—**2.** Having a corroded appearance: applied in entomology to surfaces which are thickly covered with deep and very irregular depressions, with jagged ridges between them, like a metal plate that has been exposed to a strong acid.

cariousness (kā'ri-us-nes), *n.* Same as *cariosity*.

caritative (kar'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *caritativo*, < ML. *caritativus*, < L. *carita(t-)s*, love, charity: see *charity*.] Benevolent; beneficent; charitable. [Rare.]

Then follows the *caritative* principle, . . . the principle of brotherly love, as seen in voluntary action in behalf of others. *R. T. Ely*, Past and Present of Pol. Econ., p. 53.

car-jack (kär'jak), *n.* A screw or hydraulic jack used in lifting cars or locomotives, or in replacing them on the track when derailed.

carjacou, *n.* See *cariacou*.

cark (kärk), *n.* [< ME. *cark*, trouble, anxiety (the alleged AS. **carc*, **cearc*, **be-carcian*, **be-cearcian* are not found), < AF. **cark*, *kark*, a load, burden, weight, the unassibilated form of OF. *charge*, > ME. *charge* (which varies with *cark* in some instances), a load, burden; cf. *cark*, *chark*[3], *v.*, also *charge* and *cargo*. The W. *carc*, care, anxiety (> *carcus*, solicitous), = Gael. *carc*, care, = Bret. *karg*, a load, burden, are prob. from E. or F. The resemblance to *care*, with which *cark* is alliteratively associated, is accidental.] **1**†. A load; a burden; a weight; specifically, an old measure of weight for wool, equal to the thirtieth part of a sarplar.—**2.** A burden of care; a state of anxious solicitude; care; concern; trouble; distress. [Archaic.]

Now I see that al the *cark* schal fallen on myn heed. *Gamelyn*, l. 754.

And what then follows all your *carke* and caring
And self-affliction? *Massinger*, Roman Actor, ii. 1.

And at night the swart mechanic comes to drown his *cark* and care,
Quaffing ale from pewter tankards, in the master's antique chair. *Longfellow*, Nuremberg.

cark (kärk), *v.* [< *cark*, *n.*; < ME. *carken*, also *charken*, varying with *chargen*, load, burden, < AF. **carker* (in comp. *sorkarker*, surcharge, *deskarker*, discharge), unassibilated form of OF. *charger*, load: see *cark*, *n.*, and *charge*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To load; burden; load or oppress with grief, anxiety, or care; worry; perplex; vex. [Archaic.]

Carkid [var. *charkid*] wit care. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 23994.

Thee nor *carketh* care nor slander. *Tennyson*, A Dirge.

2†. To bring to be by care or anxiety; make by carking.

Care and *cark* himself one penny richer. *South*.

II.† *intrans.* To be full of care, anxious, solicitous, or concerned.

Carking and caring all that ever you can to gather goods and rake riches together. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 5.

Hark, my husband, he's singing and hoiting,—and I'm fain to *cark* and care. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

★**carking** (kär'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cark*, *v.*] Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety: now scarcely used except in the phrase *carking care* or *cares*.

Thrice happy and ever to be envied little Burgh, . . . without vainglory, without riches, without learning, and all their train of *carking cares*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 162.

carkled (kär'kld), *a.* [E. dial.] Crumpled; wavy.

And the blades of grass that straightened to it turned their points a little way; . . . yet before their *carkled* edges bent more than a driven saw, down the water came again. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 118.

carl (kärl), *n.* [(1) Early mod. E. and Sc. also *carle*, < ME. *carl*, *carle*, < AS. *carl*, a man, churl, as a proper name *Carl* (after OHG.), in *carles wæn*, 'the carl's or churl's wain,' now *Charles's Wain* (q. v., under *wain*), and (after Scand.) in comp., '-man,' in *butse-carl*, ship-man, *hūs-carl*, *hūs-karl*, 'house-carl,' one of the king's bodyguard (= OFries. *hūs-kerl*, a man (vassal), = Icel. *hūs-karl*, a man (vassal), one of the king's body-guard), or 'male,' 'he-,' as in *carl-man*, ME. *carman* (Icel. *karl-madhr*), a man (as opposed to a woman), **carl-cat* (North. E. *carl-cat*), a male cat, **carl-fugel* (= Icel. *karl-fugl*), a male bird (the last two forms in Somner, but not found in use), OD. *kaerle*, a man, husband, churl, fellow, D. *karel*, a fellow, = OHG. *karl*, *karal*, *charl*, *charal*, MHG. *karl* (OHG. also *charlo*, *charle*, MHG. *charle*, *karle*), a man, husband, G. (after LG.) *kerl*, a fellow, = Icel. *karl*, a man (as opposed to a woman), a churl, an old man (also in comp., 'male,' 'he-'), = Norw. Sw. Dan. *karl*, a man, fellow; used also as a proper name, AS. *Carl*, E. *Carl*, *Karl* (after G.) = D. *Karel* = Dan. *Karl*, *Carl* = Sw. *Karl* = OHG. *Karl*, *Karal*, MHG. *Karl*, *Karel*, *Karle*, G. *Karl*, *Carl*, whence (from OHG.) ML. *Carlus*, *Carolus*, *Karlus*, *Karolus*, *Karulus*, NL. *Carolus*, > It. *Carlo* = Sp. Pg. *Carlos* = OF. *Karlus*, F. *Charles*, > E. *Charles* (see *carolus*, *carolin*, *Caroline*, etc.); the same, but with diff. orig. vowel, as (2) MLG. *kerle*, LG. *kerl*, *kerel*, *kirl* (> G. *kerl*) = OD. *keerle*, D. *kerel*, a man, churl, fellow, = OFries. *kerl* (in comp. *hūs-kerl*, above mentioned), Fries. *tzerl*, *tzirl* = AS. *ceorl*, a churl, E. *churl*, q. v.; appar., with formative *-l*, from a root **kar*, **ker*, and by some connected, doubtfully, with Skt. *jāra*, a lover.] **1.** A man; a robust, strong, or hardy man; a fellow. [Now only poetical, or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The mellere was a stout *carl* for the nones. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 545.

Why sitt'st thou by that ruined hall,
Thou aged *carle* so stern and gray? *Scott*.

2. A rustic; a boor; a clown; a churl.

Therein a cancred crabbed *Carle* does dwell,
That has no skill of Court nor courtesie. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 3.

It seems as if you had fallen asleep a *carle*, and awakened a gentleman. *Scott*, Monastery, I. 223.

3. Same as *carl-hemp*. [Scotch.]

carl† (kärl), *v. i.* [< *carl*, *n.*] To act like a churl.

They [old persons] *carle* many times as they sit, and talk to themselves; they are angry, waspish, displeased with themselves. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 132.

carl-cat (kärl'kat), *n.* A male cat; a tomcat. *Grose*. [North. Eng.]

carl-crab (kärl'krab), *n.* A local Scotch name of the male of the common black-clawed seacrab, *Cancer pagurus*.

carle[1], *n.* and *v.* See *carl*.

carle[2], *n.* Same as *caurale*.

Carle Sunday (kärl sun'dā). See *Carling*[1], 1, and *Care Sunday*.

carlet (kär'let), *n.* [< F. *carrelet*, a square file, a three-edged sword (> Sp. *carrelet*, a straight needle with a triangular point), dim. of OF. *carrel*, F. *carreau*, a square, tile, pane: see *carrel*[2] and *quarrel*[2].] A single-cut file with a triangular section, used by comb-makers.

carl-hemp (kärl'hemp), *n.* Female hemp: so called because, from its greater coarseness and robustness, it was supposed to be the male.

Come, firm Resolve, take thou the van,
Thou stalk o' *carl-hemp* in man! *Burns*, To Dr. Blacklock.

carlick (kär'lik), *n.* [E. dial. form of *charlock*, q. v.] Same as *charlock*. [Local, Eng.]

carlie (kär'li), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *carl*.] **1.** A little carl.—**2.** A boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man. *Jamieson*.

carlin, carline[1] (kär'lin), *n.* [Also *carling*, < Icel. *karlinna*, a woman, = Dan. *kælling*, prop. **kærling*, = Sw. *kärung*, an old woman, a crone; cf. *karl*, a man: see *carl*.] An old woman: a contemptuous term for any woman. [Scotch.]

The *carline* she was stark and sture,
She aff the hinges dang the dure. *Cospatrick* (Child's Ballads, I. 155).

Carlina (kär-lī'nā), *n.* [NL. (> F. *carline* = Sp. It. *carlina*); so called, it is said, after the emperor *Charlemagne* (OHG. *Karl*), whose army, according to the doubtful story, was saved from a plague by the use of this root.] A genus of *Asteraceæ* differing from the true thistles in having the scales of the involucro scarious and colored. The species are all natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region. The most common is the carline thistle, *C. vulgaris*, the scales of which are so hygroscopic that the heads are used as a natural weather-glass. The root of *C. acaulis*, also called carline thistle, had formerly a high reputation for medicinal virtues in various diseases.

carline[1], *n.* See *carlin*.

carline[2] (kär'lin), *n.* [< F. *carlin*, < It. *carlino*: see *carlino*.] Same as *carlino*, 1.

carline[3] (kär'lin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *carline*, the thistle, so called: see *Carlina*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the genus *Carlina*: as, the *carline* thistle.

II. *n.* A kind of thistle, *Carlina vulgaris* or *C. acaulis*. See *Carlina*.

carline[4], **carling**[2] (kär'lin, -ling), *n.* [< F. *carlingue* = Sp. Pg. *carlinga* = Russ. *karlinsŭ*; origin unknown.] **1.** A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft from one deck-beam to another, and forming with the beams a framing for the deck-planks to rest upon.—**2.** A transverse iron or wooden bar placed across the top of a railroad-car from side to side to support the roof-boards. Sometimes called a *rafter*.—**Carline knees.** See *knee*.

Carling[1]† (kär'ling), *n.* [Also *carline*, *carlin*: supposed by some to be connected with *Care Sunday*.] **1.** The Sunday before Palm Sunday; the fifth Sunday in Lent, commonly known as Passion Sunday. It was an old custom to eat a certain kind of peas on that day. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] *pl.* The peas eaten on Passion Sunday; "grey peas steeped all night in water, and fried next day in butter" (*Brockett*).

carling[2], *n.* See *carline*[4].

Carling Sunday (kär'ling sun'dā). Same as *Carling*[1], 1.

carlino (kär-lē'nō), *n.* [It., also *carolino* (> F. Sp. *carlin* = Pg. *carlim*, *carlino*): named from the emperor Charles (It. *Carlo*: see *carl*) VI., in whose time the coin was first issued, about 1730.] **1.** An Italian silver coin formerly current in Naples, Sicily, and Rome. The Roman carlino here represented weighs nearly 43 grains. The value of the carlino of Rome was about 16 United States cents, of that of Naples 8, and of that of Sicily 4. Also called *carline*.



Obverse. Reverse.

Carlino of Pope Clement XIV., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

2. A Sardinian gold coin of Charles Emmanuel I. (1735), of the value of 120 lire, or about $28.

carlish† (kär'lish), *a.* [< ME. *carlisch*, *karlische*, common; < *carl* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *churlish*.] Churlish. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Her father hath brought her a *carlish* knight,
Sir John of the north countrÿe. *Percy's Reliques*, p. 88.

carlishness† (kär'lish-nes), *n.* Churlishness.

Carlism (kär'lizm), *n.* [< F. *Carlisme* = Sp. *Carlismo* = It. *Carlismo*, < NL. **Carlismus*, < *Carlus*, *Carolus* (> F. *Charles* = Sp. *Carlos* = It. *Carlo*, Charles): see *carl* and *-ism*.] The claims or opinions of, or devotion to, the Carlists of France, or of Spain. See *Carlist*.

Carlist (kär'list), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Carliste* = Sp. *Carlista* = It. *Carlista*, < NL. **Carlista*, < *Carlus*, *Carolus*, Charles: see *Carlism*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Formerly, one of the partizans of Charles X. of France, and of the elder line of the French Bourbons, afterward called *Legitimists*.—**2.** A follower of the fortunes of Don Carlos de Borbon, second son of Charles IV. of Spain; a supporter of the claims of Don Carlos, and of his successors of the same name, to the Spanish throne, based upon his asserted right of succession in 1833, in place of his niece Isabella II., which has caused several outbreaks of civil war.

II. *a.* Pertaining to Carlism, or to the Carlists.

car-load (kär'lōd), *n.* The load carried, or that can be carried, by a car, especially a freight-car.

As a unit of measure for freight it varies on different railroads from 24,000 to 100,000 pounds. The following are, approximately, the amounts of various commodities commonly designated by the word: salt, 75 barrels; flour, 150 barrels; corn, 300 bushels; wheat, 340 bushels.

carlock (kär'lok), *n.* [= F. *carlock*, < Russ. *karlukă*.] A sort of isinglass obtained from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

carlot† (kär'lot), *n.* [A dim. of *carl*, q. v.] A countryman; a churl; a clown.

The cottage . . .
That the old *carlot* once was master of.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

Carlovingian (kär-lō-vin'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Carolingian*.

The *Carlovingian* dynasty ended and that of the Capets commenced. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 53.

Carlsbad twins. See *twin*.

carl-tangle (kärl'tang″gl), *n.* Same as *cairn-tangle*. [Scotch.]

Carludovica (kär″lū-dō-vī'kă), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Charles (Sp. *Carlos*) IV. of Spain and his consort, Maria Louisa (ML. *Ludovica*) of Parma.] 1. A small genus of palm-like plants, of the family *Cyclanthaceæ*. They are natives of tropical America, and are either stemless or have climbing stems which cling to the trunks of trees by aërial roots. The large fan-like leaves of *C. palmata* are the material of which the well-known Panama hats are made, each hat being plaited from a single leaf.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A name sometimes given to a Panama hat. *Imp. Dict.*

Carlylean, Carlyleian, *a.* See *Carlylian*.

Carlylese (kär-lī-lēs' or -lēz'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *Carlylian*.

II. *n.* Same as *Carlylism*, 1.

Carlylian (kär-lī'li-an), *a.* Relating to or resembling the opinions or style of Thomas Carlyle, a noted Scotch writer (1795–1881). Also *Carlylean, Carlyleian*.

He [Thomas Hughes] is *Carlyleian* in his view, plus a deep and earnest faith in the people.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 104.

Carlylism (kär-lī'lizm), *n.* 1. The style or a peculiarity of the style of Thomas Carlyle. It is characterized by conversational and irregular sentences and a copious diction abounding in metaphor and allusion. It is marred by the forced use of words, the coinage of uncouth terms to suit the purpose of the moment, and the introduction of many foreign idioms.

2. The leading ideas or teachings of Thomas Carlyle, who inculcated especially the importance of individual force of character, and men's need of rulers and leaders of strong character.

carmagnole (kär-ma-nyōl'), *n.* [F. *carmagnole* (> Sp. *carmañola*), of uncertain origin, but prob. < *Carmagnola* in Piedmont.] 1. [*cap.*] A popular dance and song among republicans in the first French revolution.—2. A garment and costume worn in France during the revolution, and considered as identified with the revolutionary party. The name first became known in 1792 as that of the coat worn by the Marseillese in Paris, and generally adopted by the revolutionists, having short clinging skirts, a broad collar and lapels, and several rows of buttons. It was afterward extended to a costume, comprising in addition large black woolen pantaloons, a red cap, and a tricolored girdle. The name of the song and dance was taken from that of the garment.

3. The wearer of such a dress; any violent revolutionist.—4. A bombastic report of the successes and glories of the French arms during the revolutionary wars; hence, any bombastic address or document.

carman[1] (kär'man), *n.*; pl. *carmen* (-men). A man who drives a car or cart.

The *carmen* and coachmen in the city streets, mutually look upon each other with ill-will.
Steele, Spectator, No. 174.

carman[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *careman*, for **carlman*, < AS. *carlman*, < Icel. *karlmadhr*, a man, < *karl*, a man (male), + *madhr*, man (person). See *carl*, and cf. *carlin*.] A man.

Carefulle *caremane*, thow carpez to lowde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

carmele, carmylie (kär'mēl, kär-mē'li), *n.* [Also written *carameil* and *cormeille*, < Gael. *cairmeal, carra-meille*, Ir. *carra-mhilis*.] The heath-pea, *Orobus tuberosus*. [Scotch.]

Carmelint, *a.* Same as *Carmelite*.

Carmelite (kär'mel-īt), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *carmelita* = It. *carmelito* (*carmelitano*) (cf. F. *carme*: see *carmes*), < LL. *Carmelites*, fem. *Carmelitis*, < Gr. Καρμηλίτης, fem. Καρμηλίτις, an inhabitant of Mount Carmel (ML. *Carmelites*, a friar of the Carmelite order), < Κάρμηλος, L. *Carmelus*, Carmel.] **I.** *n.* 1. A mendicant friar of the order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

This mountain, overlooking the bay of Acre in northwestern Palestine, has been from early times a resort for hermits, and in 1156 Berthold, a Calabrian monk, in obedience to a professed revelation from the prophet Elijah, built there a tower and a church and gathered around him about ten companions. From this small beginning arose the Carmelite order. According to an early rule, the monks were to live in separate cells, to abstain from meat, and to observe a strict fast from the Exaltation of the Cross (September 14th) to Easter, Sundays being excepted. Owing to Mohammedan persecutions, the Carmelites abandoned Mount Carmel and established themselves in 1238 in Cyprus and elsewhere. In the sixteenth century St. Theresa, a Spanish lady of noble family, built a convent at Avila and established a discalced or reformed branch of the order, consisting of both monks and nuns, sometimes called *barefooted Carmelites*. The habit of the order is a cassock, scapular, and hood of brown color, and a white cloak, the hood covering the head and face and having holes for the eyes. There are convents of the order in the dioceses of New York, Leavenworth, Newark, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, St. Louis, and New Orleans. The three convents last named follow the rule of St. Theresa.

2. [*l. c.*] A variety of pear.—3. [*l. c.*] A woolen material similar to beige cloth.

II. *a.* Belonging to the order of Carmelites.

Carmest, *n. pl.* [ME., < OF. *carme*, pl. *carmes*, contr. of **carmelite*.] Carmelite friars. *Rom. of the Rose*.

carminate (kär'mi-nāt), *n.* [< *carmin-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of carminic acid.

carminated (kär'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *carmine* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Mixed with or made of carmine: as, *carminated* color.—**Carminated lake.** See *lake*.

carminative (kär-min'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *carminatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *carminativo*, < NL. (A. D. 1622) *carminativus*, < **carminare* (Sp. *carminar*), expel wind, prob. a particular use of L. *carminare*[1], card, as wool, hence cleanse, < *carmen*[1] (*carmin-*), a card for wool, < *carere*, card (see *card*[2]); or, less prob., of ML. *carminare*[2], use incantations, charm, L. make verses, < *carmen*[2] (*carmin-*), a song, verse, incantation, charm.] **I.** *a.* Expelling, or having the quality of expelling, wind from the alimentary canal.

II. *n.* A medicine which tends to expel wind, and to remedy colic and flatulence. Carminatives are chiefly obtained from the vegetable kingdom, the principal being ginger, cardamoms, aniseed, and caraway-seeds. Several of the essential oils are also used as carminatives, as those of peppermint, anise, caraway, and juniper; also ardent spirits, especially in the form of aromatic tinctures. —**Dalby's carminative,** a preparation used especially for children, for which the following is a common formula: oil of peppermint 1 part, oil of nutmeg 2, oil of aniseed 3, tincture of castor 30, tincture of asafetida 15, compound tincture of cardamoms 30, peppermint-water 960.

★**carmine** (kär'min or -mīn), *n.* [= D. *karmijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *karmin* = Russ. *karminŭ*, < F. *carmin* = It. *carminio*, < Sp. *carmín* (= Pg. *carmim*), a contr. form of *carmesin* (now *carmesi*, after the Ar. form) = Pg. *carmesim* = It. *carmesino* (also *cremisi, cremisino*) = OF. **cramoisin, cramoisyne* (> ME. *cramosin, cremosyn, crimisine, crimosin*, E. *crimson*, q. v.), F. *cramoisi* = G. *karmesin* = D. *karmezijn* = Dan. *karmesin* = Russ. *karmazinŭ*, < ML. *carmesinus, kermesinus*, crimson, carmine, < *kermes* (Sp. *carmes*, also with Ar. art. *alkermes, alquermes*), the cochineal insect (see *kermes*), < Ar. and Pers. *qirmizī*, crimson, *qirmiz*, crimson, < Skt. *krimija*, produced by an insect, < *krimi*, a worm, an insect (= E. *worm*, q. v.), + √ *jan*, produce, = Gr. √ **γεν* = L. √ **gen* = AS. *cennan*, etc., produce: see *genus, generate*, etc., and *ken*[2].] 1. The pure coloring matter or principle of cochineal, to which the formula $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$ has been assigned. It forms a purple mass soluble in water.—2. That one of two or more lakes of different strengths prepared from the same coloring matter which contains the greatest proportion of coloring matter to the base, which is generally alumina. Specifically—3. A pigment made from cochineal. It is a transparent crimson of considerable luminosity and intense chroma. It is prepared from a decoction of cochineal, the coloring matter being precipitated by some aluminous salt, forming a lake.—**Burnt carmine,** a pigment obtained by partially charring carmine. It is a reddish purple of extreme richness.—**Carmine of indigo, indigo carmine.** See *indigo*.—**Carmine spar.** Same as *carminite*.

carminic (kär-min'ik), *a.* [< *carmine* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or derived from carmine, the coloring principle of cochineal.—**Carminic acid,** $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$, an acid found in the buds of some plants, but most abundantly in the cochineal insect. It forms a red amorphous mass, and with the alkalis produces carmine-colored salts.

carminite (kär'min-īt), *n.* [< *carmine* + *-ite*[2].] An arseniate of iron and lead, occurring in clusters of needles having a carmine-red color. Also called *carmine spar*.

carmot (kär'mot), *n.* The name given by the alchemists to the matter of which they supposed the philosopher's stone to be constituted.

carmylie, *n.* See *carmele*.

carn (kärn), *n.* [The proper Celtic (nom.) form of *cairn*, q. v.] A rock, or heap of rocks. See *cairn*. [Prov. Eng.]

carnadine† (kär'na-dēn), *n.* [Miswritten *carnardine*; < It. "*carnadino*, a carnation colour" (Florio), < L. as if **carnatus* (see *carnation*[1]), < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. *incarnadine*.] Carnation, or something having that color.

The rosy-coloured *carnardine*.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.

carnage (kär'nāj), *n.* [< F. *carnage* = Pr. *carnatge* = Sp. *carnaje* = Pg. *carnagem* = It. *carnaggio*, slaughter, butchery, < ML. *carnaticum*, a kind of tribute of animals, also prob. used, like its equiv. *carnatum*, in the additional sense of 'time when it is lawful to eat flesh' (> F. *charnage* = Pr. *carnatgue* (cf. Sp. Pg. *carnal*), season when it is lawful to eat flesh; cf. ML. reflex *carnagium*, a dinner of flesh), < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] 1†. The flesh of slain animals; heaps of flesh, as in shambles.

His ample maw with human *carnage* filled.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 352.

2†. The flesh that is given to dogs after the chase.—3. Great destruction of men or animals by bloody violence; slaughter; butchery; massacre.

In the *carnage* of Sedgemoor, or in the more fearful *carnage* of the Bloody Circuit. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

Inspiring appetites which had tasted of blood with a relish for more unlicensed *carnage*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

A battle was attempted by a large miscellaneous mass of students, peasantry, and burghers. It soon changed to a *carnage*, in which the victims were all on one side.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 89.

=**Syn.** 3. *Butchery*, etc. See *massacre*, *n.*

carnage (kär'nāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carnaged*, ppr. *carnaging*. [< *carnage*, *n.*] To strew or cover with carnage or slaughtered bodies: as, "that *carnaged* plain," *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ix.

carnal (kär'nal), *a.* [< ME. *carnal* = OF. *carnel*, F. *charnel* = Pr. *carnel* = Sp. Pg. *carnal* = It. *carnale*, < L. *carnalis*, fleshly, of the flesh (ML., natural, of the same blood or descent), < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh of animals or man, also the pulp of fruits, also, fig., the body, = Umbrian *karne, karnus* (oblique cases) = Ir. *carna*, flesh, prob. orig. (like E. *meat*) 'what is divided (as food),' being the same as Umbrian *karn* = Oscan *carneis* (gen.), a part. From L. *carnalis* comes also E. *charnel*, q. v.] 1. Pertaining to the flesh; hence, flesh-eating; ravenous; bloody.

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

2†. Of the same blood or descent; natural; kindred; german.

In the next territories adioyning doe inhabite two *carnall* brothers, dukes of the Tartars, namely, Burin and Cadan, the sonnes of Thyaday. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 66.

3. Pertaining to the flesh or the body, its passions and its appetites; fleshly; sensual; lustful; gross; impure.

Our *carnal* stings, our unbitted lusts.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Not sunk in *carnal* pleasure. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 593.

4. Not spiritual; merely human; not partaking of anything divine or holy; unregenerate; unsanctified.

The *carnal* mind is enmity against God. Rom. viii. 7.

Meats and drinks, and divers washings, and *carnal* ordinances. Heb. ix. 10.

All appearances of mirth and pleasantry, which were looked upon as marks of a *carnal* mind.
Addison, Spectator, No. 494.

Carnal knowledge, sexual intercourse.=**Syn.** 3 and 4. See *worldly* and *sensual*.

carnalism (kär'nal-izm), *n.* [< *carnal* + *-ism*.] Carnality; the indulgence of carnal appetites.

carnalist (kär'nal-ist), *n.* [< *carnal* + *-ist*.] One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.

They are in a reprobate sense, mere *carnalists*, fleshly minded men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 633.

carnalite (kär'nal-īt), *n.* [< *carnal* + *-ite*[2].] A worldly-minded man; a carnalist. *Ant. Anderson.* [Rare.]

carnality (kär-nal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *carnalities* (-tiz). [= OF. *carnaliteit*, F. *charnalité* = Sp. *carnalidad* = Pg. *carnalidade* = It. *carnalità, -tade, -tate*, < L. *carnalita(t-)s*, < *carnalis*, carnal: see *carnal*.] The state of being carnal; fleshliness; fleshly lusts or desires, or the indulgence of them; sensuality; want of spirituality.

They wallow . . . in all the *carnalities* of the world.
South, Sermons, I. x.

If the forme of the Ministry be grounded in the worldly degrees of autority, honour, temporall jurisdiction, we see it with our eyes it will turne the inward power and purity of the Gospel into the outward *carnality* of the law.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 3.

carnalize (kär'nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carnalized*, ppr. *carnalizing*. [< *carnal* + *-ize*.] To make carnal; debase to carnality. [Rare.]

A sensual and *carnalized* spirit.
J. Scott, Christian Life, i. § 2.

carnallite (kär'nal-īt), *n.* [Named after Von *Carnall*, a Prussian mineralogist (1804–74).] A milk-white or pink-colored mineral obtained from the salt-mines of Stassfurt, Prussia. It is a hydrous chlorid of magnesium and potassium, containing small quantities of sodium, rubidium, cæsium, and bromine.

carnally (kär'nal-i), *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; not spiritually.

The Apostle doth very fitly take the law . . . either spiritually or *carnally*, according to the differing sentiments of those to whom he wrote the epistles.
R. Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull.

carnal-minded (kär'nal-mīn″ded), *a.* Having a carnal or fleshly mind; unspiritual.

carnal-mindedness (kär'nal-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* Carnality of mind.

Concupiscence and *carnal-mindedness*.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 3.

carnardine†, *n.* See *carnadine*.

Carnaria (kär-nā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *carnarius*, pertaining to flesh, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*. Cf. *Carnassia*.] In Cuvier's system of classification as altered by his editors, the flesh-eaters or third order of mammals, containing not only the *Carnivora* proper, as now understood, but also the *Insectivora*, the *Chiroptera*, and sundry carnivorous marsupials; the carnassiers. The marsupials were subsequently placed in a separate group, *Marsupiata*. Also called *Carnassia*. [Disused.]

carnary† (kär'na-ri), *n.* [Also written *carnarie*, < ML. *carnaria*, also *carnarium*, < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] A bone-house attached to a church or burial-place; a charnel-house.

Carnassia (kär-nas'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., adapted from F. *carnassiers* (Cuvier), carnivora (see *carnassier*); afterward changed by his editors to *Carnaria*.] Same as *Carnaria*.

carnassial (kär-nas'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *carnassière*, the sectorial tooth (orig. fem. (sc. *dent*, tooth) of *carnassier*, carnivorous: see *carnassier*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Sectorial; adapted for cutting and tearing flesh: applied to the specialized trenchant or cutting molar or premolar of the *Carnivora*.

It . . . appears that the sectorial or *carnassial* teeth in the two jaws [of the dog] differ in their nature, the upper being the last premolar, the lower the anterior molar.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 357.

II. *n.* A sectorial tooth; the last upper premolar or first lower molar tooth of those *Carnivora* which have a typically carnivorous dentition, as the cat or dog. *Owen*.

carnassier (kär-nas'i-ā), *n.* [F., a carnivorous mammal, < *carnassier*, fem. *carnassière*, formerly *carnacier*, < Pr. *carnacier* (= Sp. *carnicero* = Pg. *carniceiro*), carnivorous, fleshly, < *carnaza* (= Sp. *carnaza* = Pg. *carnaz*, *carniça*), flesh, < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] 1. One of the *Carnaria*; a carnivorous mammal. See *Carnaria*.—2. [< F. *carnassière*: see *carnassial*.] A carnassial tooth.

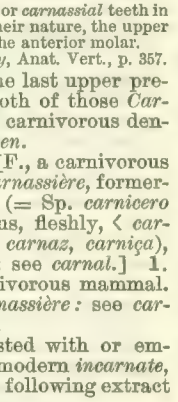
carnate† (kär'nāt), *a.* Invested with or embodied in flesh: same as the modern *incarnate*, which, however, is used in the following extract as if the *in-* were privative.

I fear nothing . . . that devil *carnate* or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, v. 46.

★**carnation**[1] (kär-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *carnation*, < It. *carnagione*, flesh-color, also fleshiness, = Sp. *carnación* (cf. Pg. *encarnação*), flesh-color, < L. *carnatio*(*n-*), fleshiness, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] 1. Flesh-color; pink.

Her complexion of the most dazzling *carnation*. *Bulwer*, Pelham.

2. In *painting*, the representation of flesh; the nude or undraped parts of a figure.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) The common name of the pink *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, a native of southern Europe, but cultivated from very ancient times for its fragrance and beauty. Under cultivation, in place of the original lilac-purple of the wild state, it has assumed a wide variety of tints, and numberless combinations of form and color. These varieties are grouped by florists into three classes, viz., bizarres, flakes, and picotees. Also called *carnation pink*. (*b*) *Poinciana pulcherrima*, the Spanish carnation, a leguminous shrub with very showy flowers, often cultivated in tropical regions. Also formerly, by corruption, *coronation*.



Carnation (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

Bring *Coronations*, and Sops in wine,
Worne of Paramoures.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

carnation[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *carnacion*, short for *incarnacion*: see *incarnation*.] Incarnation.

These beleuid not in vergyn Marie,
Ne treuly in Cristes *carnacione*.
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 216.

carnationed (kär-nā'shond), *a.* [< *carnation* + *-ed*[2].] Having a color like carnation; pink. *Lovelace*.

carnation-grass (kär-nā'shon-gràs), *n.* Certain sedges, especially *Carex glauca* and *C. panicea*, so called from the resemblance of their leaves to those of the carnation.

carnauba (kär-nä-ō'bä), *n.* [Pg.] 1. The Brazilian name of the palm *Copernicia cerifera*. See *Copernicia*.—2. The wax obtained from this palm.

carneity (kär-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *carneus*, of flesh: see *carneous*.] Fleshiness. [Rare.]

carnel† (kär'nel), *n.* [ME., also *kernel*, *kirnel*, *kyrnel*, < OF. *carnel*, later *carneau*, F. *créneau* = Pr. *carnel* (ML. reflex *carnellus*, *quarnellus*), < ML. *crenellus*, an embrasure, battlement: see *crenelle*.] A battlement; an embrasure; a loop-hole.

So harde sautes to the cite were zeuen,
That the komli *kerneles* were to-clatered with engines.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2858.

And alle the walles beth of Wit, to holde Wil theroute;
The *carnels* beth of Cristendam, the kuynde to saue.
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 78.

★**carnelian, cornelian** (kär-, kôr-nē'lyan), *n.* [More correctly *cornelian* (changed to *carnelian* in simulation of L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh), < F. *cornaline*, < It. *cornalina* = Pr. Pg. *cornelina* = Sp. *cornerina*, carnelian; It. also *corniola* (> E. *carneol*, q. v.); a dim. form, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; so called from its horny appearance; cf. *onyx*, which means lit. 'a finger-nail or claw.'] A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony, of a deep-red, flesh-red, or reddish-white color. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and is used for seals, etc. The finest specimens come from Cambay (hence also called *Cambay stones*) and Surat, in India, where they are found as nodules of a blackish-olive color, in peculiar strata, 30 feet below the surface. The nodules, after two years' exposure to the sun, are boiled for two days, and thereby acquire the beautiful colors for which they are prized.

carneol†, *n.* [= D. *karneool* = G. *karniol* = Sw. Dan. *karneol*, < It. *corniola*: see *carnelian*.] Carnelian. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Carneospongiæ (kär″nē-ō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *carneus*, fleshy (see *carneous*), + *spongia*, a sponge.] Fleshy sponges: a class of *Porifera* contrasted with *Calcispongiæ*. It contains the multitude of sponges having as common characters a very thick mesoderm, a supply and drainage system like that of ordinary commercial sponges, the ectoderm and endoderm as in the *Leucones*, and the skeleton, when present, either ceratodous or siliceous, with its elements radiately or irregularly disposed. Most sponges belong to this class, which is divided by Hyatt into the orders *Halisarcoidea*, *Gummininæ*, *Ceratoidea*, *Cerato-Silicoidea*, and *Silicoidea*.

carneospongian (kär″nē-ō-spon'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Fleshy, as a sponge; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Carneospongiæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Carneospongiæ*; a fleshy sponge.

carneous (kär'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *carneus*, of flesh, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*, and cf. *carnous*.] 1. Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh: as, "*carneous* fibres," *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.—2. Flesh-colored; pink with a tinge of yellow.

carney[1] (kär'ni), *n.* [Prob. < L. *carneus*, fleshy: see *carneous*.] A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

carney[2] (kär'ni), *n.* [Also spelled *carny*; a slang word, of unknown origin.] Flattering, hypocritical talk; flattery. [Slang.]

carney[2] (kär'ni), *v.* [< *carney*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To insinuate one's self into the good graces of; flatter; wheedle. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To interlard one's discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of flattery or endearment. [Slang.]

carnifex (kär'ni-feks), *n.* [L., also *carnufex*, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh (see *carnal*), + *facere*, make.] 1. A public executioner; a hangman; hence, as a term of abuse, a wretch.

Let the *carnifexes* scour their throats!
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 4.

2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of hawks: same as *Micrastur*. *Lesson*, 1842. [Not in use.] (*b*) A genus of birds: same as *Phœnicercus*. *Sundevall*, 1835. [Not in use.]

carnification (kär″ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *carnification* = Sp. *carneficatio*, *carnificación* = Pg. *carnificação* = It. *carnificazione*, < L. as if **carnificatio*(*n-*), < *carnificare*, pp. *carnificatus*: see *carnify*.] The act of carnifying; in *pathol.*, a state of certain organs in which the tissue becomes changed so as to resemble that of fleshy parts. In the lungs it is equivalent either to the condition seen in atelectasis or to hepatization.

carnify (kär'ni-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *carnified*, ppr. *carnifying*. [< F. *carnifier* = Sp. Pg. *carnificar-se* (refl.) = It. *carnificare*, < L. *carnificare*, also *carnuficare*, only in sense of 'behead,' < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *facere*, make. See *carnifex*.] 1. To form flesh; grow fleshy. [Rare.]

I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

2. In *pathol.*, to lose the normal structure and become fleshy. See *carnification*.

carnin, carnine (kär'nin), *n.* [< L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh (see *carnal*), + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A substance ($C_7H_8N_4O_3$) found in muscular tissue, and hence in the extract of meat. It is a white crystalline powder, not readily soluble in cold water. It forms a distinctly crystalline salt with hydrochloric acid.

carnival (kär'ni-val), *n.* [Formerly *carnaval* = D. *karnaval* = Dan. Sw. G. *karneval*, < F. *carnaval* = Sp. Pg. *carnaval*, < It. *carnovale*, *carnevale*, the last three days before Lent; understood in popular etymology as made up of It. *carne*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell, as if 'farewell, flesh!' but prob. a corruption of ML. *carnelevamen*, also *carnelevarium*, *carnilevaria*, *carnelevale*, Shrovetide, lit. the 'solace of the flesh,' permitted in anticipation of the Lenten fast, for L. *carnis levamen* (or ML. **levarium*): *carnis*, gen. of *caro*, flesh (see *carnal*); *levamen*, solace, lightening, < *levare*, lighten, < *levis*, light: see *alleviate*. The season was also called *carnem-laxare*, 'flesh-relaxing,' *carniscapium*, 'flesh-taking,' *carnivora*, 'flesh-eating,' as well as *carniprivium*, 'flesh-privation,' prop. applied to the beginning of Lent.] 1. The feast or season of rejoicing before Lent, observed in Roman Catholic countries with public merriment and revelry, feasts, balls, operas, concerts, etc. Hence—2. Figuratively, feasting or revelry in general.

Love in the sacred halls
Held *carnival*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Carnival lace, a variety of reticella lace made in Italy, Spain, and France during the sixteenth century.

carnivalesque (kär″ni-va-lesk'), *a.* [< *carnival* + *-esque*; after It. *carnovalesco*.] Pertaining to or resembling a carnival; suitable to or in keeping with a carnival. [Rare.]

I ought fairly to confess that my last impression of the Carnival was altogether *carnivalesque*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 133.

Carnivora (kär-niv'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *carnivorus*: see *carnivorous*.] 1. [*l. c.*] In general, carnivorous animals; animals that feed on flesh.—2. In Cuvier's system of classification, the carnivorous mammals proper; the *Carnaria* or *Carnassia* of Cuvier without the *Insectivora*, the *Chiroptera*, and the carnivorous *Marsupialia*, forming the third family of his *Carnaria*, and divided into the tribes *Plantigrada*, *Digitigrada*, and *Amphibia* (or *Pinnigrada*, the seals, etc.). The term was long almost universally used in this sense, and is still current; but it is now usually superseded by *Feræ* as an order of mammals, divided into *Fissipedia* and *Pinnipedia*, or terrestrial and amphibial carnivores. The technical characters of the order are given under *Feræ* (which see).—3. In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the first family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, or beetles: synonymous with *Adephaga*.

carnivoracity (kär″ni-vō-ras'i-ti), *n.* [< *carnivorous*; the term. after *voracity*.] Greediness of appetite for flesh. *Pope*. [Rare.]

Carnivoræ (kär-niv'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *carnivorus*: see *carnivorous*.] In *ichth.*, a division of cyprinodont fishes. See *Cyprinodontidæ*.

carnivoral (kär-niv'ō-ral), *a.* [< *Carnivora* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mammalian order *Carnivora* or *Feræ* (which see). *B. G. Wilder*, Amer. Neurol. Ass. Trans., 1882.

carnivore (kär'ni-vōr), *n.* [= F. *carnivore*, < L. *carnivorus:* see *carnivorous.*] A carnivorous animal; one of the *Carnivora.*

That the *carnivore* may live herbivores must die.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 17.

carnivority (kär-ni-vor'i-ti), *n.* Same as *carnivorousness.* [Rare.]

carnivorous (kär-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *carnivore* = Sp. Pg. It. *carnivoro*, < L. *carnivorus*, flesh-eating, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh (see *carnal*), + *vorare*, eat, devour.] **1.** Eating or feeding on flesh; subsisting upon animal food: applied to animals which naturally seek animal food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, etc.; also to plants which feed upon insects, as the *Drosera* or sundew, the *Pinguicula*, the *Dionæa* or Venus's flytrap, and the various pitcher-bearing plants.

Semper states that Dr. Holmgrin has been able to transform the gizzard of a pigeon into a *carnivorous* stomach by feeding the bird on meat for a long time.
W. K. Brooks, Law of Heredity, p. 93.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *mammal.*, of or pertaining to the *Carnivora;* carnivoral; carnassial. (*b*) In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the *Carnivora;* adephagous; predatory.—**3.** In *odontog.*, trenchant; sectorial; carnassial: as, a *carnivorous* molar or premolar.

carnivorously (kär-niv'ō-rus-li), *adv.* In a carnivorous manner.

carnivorousness (kär-niv'ō-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being carnivorous or flesh-eating.

G. Arcangeli has observed the rise of temperature in several species of Araceæ, but does not consider that there is sufficient evidence to warrant the assumption of carnivorous habits in these plants. . . . It seems as if some other explanation than that of *carnivorousness* would have to be sought for.
Jour. of Bot., Brit. and Foreign, 1883, p. 266.

carnok†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A measure of four bushels, or half a quarter of corn.

Every sak [of coal] be tryed and provid to be and holde a *carnok;* and the ij. sakkes to holde a quarter, whatsoevir the price be, vpon peyne of brennyng of the sakkes and parte of the colys. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 426.

carnose (kär'nōs), *a.* Same as *carnous.*

carnosity (kär-nos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *carnosities* (-tiz). [= F. *carnosité* = Pr. *carnositat* = Sp. *carnosidad* = Pg. *carnosidade* = It. *carnosità*, < ML. *carnosita(t-)s*, fleshiness, < L. *carnosus*, fleshy: see *carnous.*] **1**†. Fleshiness.

The olives, indeed, be very small there, and no bigger than capers; yet commended they are for their *carnosity.*
Holland.

2. A fleshy growth.

Carnot's theorem. See *theorem.*

carnous (kär'nus), *a.* [= F. *charneux* = Pr. *carnos* = Sp. Pg. It. *carnoso*, < L. *carnosus*, fleshy, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*, and cf. *carneous.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to flesh; fleshy: as, "*carnous* matter," *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xv. 3.—**2.** In *bot.*, of a fleshy consistence: said of succulent leaves, stems, etc.

Also *carnose.*

carn-tangle, *n.* See *cairn-tangle.*

carny, *n.* and *v.* See *carney*[2].

caroach†, *n.* See *caroche.*

carob (kar'ob), *n.* [Also called *carob-tree;* = F. *caroube*, OF. *carobe* = Pr. *carobla*, < It. *carrubo, carrubbio* = Sp. *garrobo, al-garrobo* = Pg. *alfarrobeira*, carob-tree; It. *carruba* = Sp. *garroba, al-garroba, garrofa* = Pg. *alfarroba*, carob-bean, St. John's bread; < Ar. *kharrūb*, bean-pods.] The common English name of the plant *Ceratonia Siliqua.* See *Ceratonia.*

The path led through a grove of *carob* trees, from which the beans known in Germany as St. John's bread are produced. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 42.

carob-bean (kar'ob-bēn), *n.* The pod or fruit of the carob; St. John's bread. See *Ceratonia.*

carochet, caroach† (ka-rōch'), *n.* [Also *caroch, caroce, carosse;* = MHG. *karrāsche, karrotsche, karrutsch, karrosche*, G. *karosse, karotze* = Dan. *karosse*, < OF. *caroche*, F. *carrosse* = Sp. dim. *carrocilla* and *carrocin* = Pg. *carroça*, dim. *carrocim*, < It. *carroccio, carrozza*, formerly also *carroccia*, a carriage, < *carro*, a car: see *car*[1]. This word seems to have helped to give a concrete sense to *carriage*, q. v.] A carriage or chariot; a coach: as, "coaches and *caroches,*" *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

His *caroches* shining with gold, and more bright than the chariot of the sun, wearing out the pavements.
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, iii.

The *carosse* of the Marquis of Rosny
Conducted him along to th' arsenal.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

Let the *caroch* go on, and 'tis his pleasure
You put out all your torches and depart.
Webster, White Devil, i. 2.

carocheda† (ka-rōcht'), *a.* [< *caroche* + *-ed*[2].] Placed in a caroche.

Old honour goes on crutches, beggary rides *caroched.*
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

caroignet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *carrion.*

carol[1] (kar'ol), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carrol, carroll*, < ME. *carol, carolle, carole*, a dance, a song, < OF. *carole*, a kind of dance, also a carol or Christmas song (> ML. It. Sp. *carola*), < Bret. *koroll*, a dance, *korolla, korolli*, dance, move in cadence, = Corn. *carol*, a choir, concert, = W. *carol*, a carol, song, *caroli*, carol, *coroli*, dance, move in a circle, = Manx *carval*, a carol, = Gael. *carull, caireall*, harmony, melody: from the root seen in Gael. *car, cuir*, a turn, a bar of music, movement, = Ir. *car*, a turn, *cor*, a turn, music, circular motion, = W. *cōr*, a circle, choir; and in E. *car*[1], q. v.] **1**†. A kind of circular dance.

For-thy wonderly thay woke, & the wyn dronken,
Daunsed ful dregly wyth dere *carolez.*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

Festes, instruments, *caroles*, daunces.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1073.

[It is often difficult to tell from the context whether *carol* is the dance or the song that seems to have been sung as an accompaniment to it; but in Chaucer it usually means simply the dance.]

2. A song, especially one expressive of joy; often, specifically, a joyous song or ballad in celebration of Christmas.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* bless'd.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

They heard her singing her last song, .
Heard a *carol*, mournful, holy.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iv.

carol[1] (kar'ol), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caroled* or *carolled*, ppr. *caroling* or *carolling.* [< ME. *carolen*, < OF. *caroler* = Pr. *carolar* = It. *carolare;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To sing; warble; sing in joy or festivity.

Hark! how the cheerefull birds do chaunt theyr laies,
And *carroll* of Loves praise.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 79.

II. *trans.* **1.** To sing joyously.

Hovering swans, their throats releas'd
From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious.
Prior, Second Hymn to Callimachus.

2. To praise or celebrate in song.

The shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness. *Milton*, Comus, l. 849.

carol[2]†, **carrol**† (kar'ol), *n.* [< ME. *karole*, a wreath, < ML. *carola*, a lattice, railing, inclosure, lit. 'a circle'; same word as *carola*, a dance: see *carol*[1].] **1.** A ring of leaves or flowers; a garland; a wreath.

Scho putte ilke resche in other
And made a *karole* in a stounde;
The ton [*the tone*, the one] bende touched the grounde
And the other scho helde on heygh.
Seven Sages, l. 2384.

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) A small closet or inclosure in which to sit and read. (*b*) A bay-window. *Oxford Glossary.*

Also written *carrel, carrell, carrall.*

carola (kar'ō-lä), *n.* [It., a dance, ring-dance: see *carol*[1].] A dance resembling the carmagnole, popular in France during the revolution.

caroli, *n.* Plural of *carolus.*

carolin (kar'ō-lin), *n.* [< ML. *Carolinus*, adj., < *Carolus*, Charles: see *carl*, and cf. *carlino.*] **1.** A gold coin first issued in 1732 by Charles Philip, Elector of the Palatinate, and afterward



Obverse.



Reverse.

Carolin of Frederick of Würtemberg, 1810, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

adopted in various parts of Germany. It was worth slightly less than the American half-eagle and a little more than the British sovereign. There were 24 carolins to the Cologne mark.

2. A Swedish gold coin, worth about two dollars.

Carolina bark, pink, etc. See the nouns.

Caroline (kar'ō-lin or -līn), *a.* [< ML. *Carolinus:* see *carolin.*] Of or relating to a person named Carolus or Charles. Specifically—(*a*) Belonging to or characteristic of the times of Charles I. and II. of England: as, the *Caroline* divines.

He discovers that this venerable clergyman of the *Caroline* age had no idea of his own language.
The Churchman (New York), LII. 2.

(*b*) Same as *Carolingian.*

Caroling[1] (kar'ō-ling), *a.* Same as *Carolingian.*

caroling[2], **carolling** (kar'ol-ing), *n.* [< ME. *carolinge, carolyng;* verbal n. of *carol*[1], *v.*] The act of one who carols; a song of joy, praise, or devotion.

Ophelia's wild snatches and the sweet *carolings* of "As you Like it." *Coleridge*, Lit. Remains, I. 82.

Carolingian (kar-ō-lin'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Carlovingian*, after F. *Carlovingien;* = Sp. *Carlovingeo* = It. *Carolingio, Carlovingio, Carolino*, < ML. *Carolingi*, the successors of Charlemagne, < OHG. *Karling, Charling*, MHG. *Kärlinc, Kerlinc*, patronymic deriv. of *Karel, Karl*, Charles: see *carl* and *-ing*[3].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Frankish royal and imperial family or dynasty which succeeded the Merovingians: so called from Charles Martel, duke of the Franks and mayor of the palace. Charles exercised royal power without the royal title. His son Pepin the Short deposed the last of the Merovingians and made himself king A. D. 751 or 752. Pepin's son Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, renewed the Western Empire by conquest, and was crowned emperor over Germany, France, and Italy in 800. The empire was subsequently divided into subordinate kingdoms, and was finally broken up in 888, though the title emperor was not at once abandoned. Carolingian kings continued to reign in Germany till 911 (Louis the Child), and in France till 987 (Louis V.).

II. *n.* A member or one of the sovereigns of the Carolingian family or dynasty.

Carolinian (kar-ō-lin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Carolina* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Carolinas, or to either of the two States of North and South Carolina.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of either North or South Carolina.

carolino (kar-ō-lē'nō), *n.* See *carlino.*

Carollia (ka-rol'i-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of small South American phyllostomine bats, connecting the genus *Vampyrus* with *Glossophaga. C. brevicauda* so closely resembles species of *Glossophaga* as to have been often confounded with it.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Unite or Carolus of Charles I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

carolling, *n.* See *caroling*[2].

carolus (kar'-ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *caroli* (-lī). [ML. form of *Charles:* see *carl.*] The common name of a gold coin of Charles I. of England, worth 20*s.*, officially called the *unite.*

carolwise†, *adv.* [ME. *carolewyse;* < *carol*[1] + *wise*[2].] In the manner of a carol.

Aftyr that they wentyn in cumpas
Daunsynge aboute this flour an esy pas,
And songyn, as it were, in *carolewyse.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 201 (1st version).

carom (kar'om), *n.* [Short for *carambole*, *n.*, q. v.] In *billiards*, the hitting of two or three balls in succession by the cue-ball from one stroke of the cue: in Great Britain sometimes called *cannon.* Also spelled *carrom.*

carom (kar'om), *v. i.* [< *carom*, *n.*, or short for *carambole*, *v.*, q. v.] **1.** In *billiards*, to make a carom (which see).—**2.** To strike or collide against a thing and then rebound or glance off again; cannon: usually with *on*, and common in racing slang: as, Eclipse *caromed on* Highflyer and injured his chance of winning.

Also spelled *carrom.*

caromel (kar'ō-mel), *n.* See *caramel.*

caroome†, *n.* A corruption of *carroon*[2].

caroon (ka-rön'), *n.* [Prob. < Gael. *caorunn*, the mountain-ash or rowan-tree, *caorunn, caorann*, and in simple form *caor*, the berry of the same, = Ir. *caor*, a berry, grape, > *caorthainn*,

the mountain-ash.] A species of cherry. *Simmonds.* Also spelled *carroon.*

carosse[1]†, *n.* Same as *caroche.*

carosse[2], *n.* See *kaross.*

carotel, caroteel (kar-ō-tel′, -tēl′), *n.* [Perh. < Ar. *qirṭāl.*] 1. An Oriental weight varying from 5 to 9 pounds.—2. In Eastern commerce, a bundle, generally of dried fruits, weighing about 7 hundredweight. A carotel of mace is 3 hundredweight.

carotic (ka-rot′ik), *a.* [= F. *carotique* = Sp. *carótico,* < Gr. καρωτικός, stupefying, < καροῦν, stupefy, < κάρος, stupor, torpor, heavy sleep: see *carus.*] 1. Relating to or of the nature of stupor or carus.—2. Same as *carotid.*

caroticotympanic (ka-rot″i-kō-tim-pan′ik), *a.* [< *carotic* + *tympanic.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the carotid canal and the tympanum.

carotid (ka-rot′id), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *carotide,* n., *carotidien,* a., = Sp. *carótida,* n., *carotideo,* a., = Pg. *carotidas,* n. pl., = It. *carotidi,* n. pl., < NL. *carotis,* pl. *carotides* (cf. ML. *caroticæ,* carotids), < Gr. καρωτίς, usually in pl. καρωτίδες, the two great arteries of the neck, so called, it is said, from a belief that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these vessels, < καρόειν, καροῦν, plunge into sleep, stupefy, < κάρος, stupor: see *carotic.*]

I. *n.* The principal artery of the neck of the higher vertebrates. There are usually two carotids, right and left, giving off few if any branches in the neck itself, but supplying the head. In man, the right carotid arises in common with the right subclavian from the innominate artery; the left arises directly from the arch of the aorta; both ascend the neck nearly vertically, but somewhat divaricating from each other, in front of the spinal column and on each side of the trachea, inclosed with the pneumogastric nerve and internal jugular vein in the carotid sheath, and divide opposite the upper border of the thyroid cartilage into the *internal* and *external carotids;* up to this division the right and left carotids are termed the *common carotids.* The *external carotids* are the outer of the terminal branches of the common carotids, supplying mainly parts of the head outside the brain-cavity; their branches are the superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, ascending pharyngeal, internal maxillary, and temporal arteries. The *internal carotids* are the inner of the terminal branches of the common carotids, ascending deeply along the side of the neck and entering the cavity of the cranium through the carotid canal in the temporal bone, supplying the brain and associate structures. (See cuts under *embryo* and *lung.*) A similar arrangement of the carotids is substantially repeated in mammals. In birds the disposition of these arteries varies much, but in most cases there is but one carotid, the left, or sinistrocarotid. Also *carotis.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck: as, the *carotid* canal. Also *carotic.*—**Carotid arteries.** See I.—**Carotid canal,** the passage by which the internal carotid artery enters the cavity of the cranium; in man, a sinuous canal through the petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**Carotid foramen.** See *foramen.*—**Carotid ganglion,** a small sympathetic ganglion occasionally found on the under surface of the internal carotid artery while in the carotid canal.—**Carotid gland,** in *embryol.*, the termination of the first or anterior primitive aortic arch, whence the internal and external carotids arise.—**Carotid groove,** the sigmoid groove on either side of the body of the sphenoid bone where the internal carotid artery and cavernous sinus lie. Also called *cavernous groove.*—**Carotid nerve.** (*a*) A branch of the glossopharyngeal which accompanies the internal carotid artery. (*b*) The large deep petrosal nerve. (*c*) The sympathetic nerve running up along the internal carotid artery from the first cervical ganglion.—**Carotid plexus,** the plexus of sympathetic fibers lying on the outer side of the internal carotid while in the carotid canal.—**Carotid sheath,** a membranous envelop ensheathing the common carotid artery, internal jugular vein, and pneumogastric nerve.—**Carotid tubercle,** the prominent anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra, against which the common carotid artery may be compressed.—**Cerebral carotid artery.** Same as *internal carotid.* See I.

carotidal (ka-rot′i-dal), *a.* Carotid. [Rare.]

carotides, *n.* Plural of *carotis.*

carotin, carotine (kar′ō-tin), *n.* [< L. *carota,* carrot, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The coloring matter of the carrot.

carotis (ka-rō′tis), *n.*; pl. *carotides* (ka-rot′i-dēz). [NL.: see *carotid.*] Same as *carotid.*

carouge (ka-röj′), *n.* [Appar. the F. form of a native name. F. *carouge* is otherwise a var. of *caroube,* carob: see *carob.*] Cuvier's name for a bird of his genus *Xanthornus:* applied to various American orioles, hangnests, or banana-birds of the family *Icteridæ,* as the Baltimore bird and orchard-oriole.

carousal[1] (ka-rou′zal), *n.* [< *carouse* + *-al;* the form being suggested perhaps by the older word *carousal*[2], *carousel.*] A feast or festival; a noisy drinking-bout or revel.

> The swains were preparing for a *carousal.*
> *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, vii. 43.

=Syn. *Revel, Carousal, Wassail, Spree, Debauch, Saturnalia, Orgy* agree in expressing times of excess in drinking; some of them include other sensual pleasures. They are in the order of strength and consequent reprobation implied. A *revel* is accompanied with some drunkenness, disorder, and noise. A *carousal* is by derivation a time of drinking deeply; it may be a bacchanalian feast, a noisy, unrestrained drinking-bout. *Wassail* is limited by its associations with the past so as to be chiefly poetic or to express deep drinking. *Spree* is considered a colloquial word, but seems likely to win recognition as a convenient word for a period of drunkenness which incites to wild and reckless action. *Debauch* is distinctively excess, having less reference now than formerly to eating, applying chiefly to gross lewdness or drunkenness, which is often prolonged. *Saturnalia,* like *wassail,* has historical associations; it is a strong word for license, noisy revelry, gross and continued debauchery. *Orgy* is by derivation a secret nocturnal debauch, and by usage a time of joining in a wild or frantic abandonment to drunkenness or lust, or both—the extreme in that kind of misconduct. See *feast.*

> O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! that we should, with joy, pleasance, *revel,* and applause, transform ourselves into beasts!
> *Shak.,* Othello, ii. 3.

> The *carousals* in the castle-halls; the jollity of the banquet tables. *I. D'Israeli,* Curios. of Lit., IV. 322.

> We did but talk you over, pledge you all
> In *wassail.* *Tennyson,* Princess, Prol.

> Fat Luxury, sick of the night's *debauch,*
> Lay groaning. *Pollok,* Course of Time, vii. 69.

> Among the dependencies of Athens seditions assumed a character more ferocious than even in France, during the reign of terror—the accursed *Saturnalia* of an accursed bondage.
> *Macaulay,* Mitford's Hist. Greece, p. 188.

> Amid its fair broad lands the abbey lay,
> Sheltering dark *orgies* that were shame to tell.
> *Bryant,* The Ages, xx.

carousal[2], **carousel** (kar′ō-zal, -zel), *n.* [Prop. *carousel,* < F. *carrousel,* a tilt, tilting-match, < It. *carosello,* a form altered (by confusion with *carricello,* dim. of *carro,* a car, chariot) from *garosello,* a festival, a tournament, lit. a fight, quarrel, < *garosello,* quarrelsome, dim. from *garoso,* quarrelsome, < *gara,* strife, contention, perhaps another form of *guerra,* war, < OHG. *werra* = E. *war,* q. v.] 1†. A tilting-match or similar pageant; military exercises; a tournament in which cavaliers executed various evolutions, sometimes intermingled with allegorical dances and scenic representations.

> Before the crystal palace, where he dwells,
> The armed angels hold their *carousels.*
> *Marvell,* Lachrymæ Musarum (1650).

> A royal *carousal* given by Charles the Fifth of France to the Emperor Charles the Fourth.
> *T. Warton,* Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 245.

> Leaving out the warlike part of the *carousals.*
> *Dryden,* Pref. to Albion and Albanius.

2. See *carrousel,* 2.

carouse (ka-rouz′, formerly ka-rous′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carowse* and *garouse;* < OF. *carous,* later *carousse,* F. *carrousse,* a drinking-bout, = Sp. *caraos,* formerly *carauz,* drinking a full bumper to one's health, orig. an adv., < G. *garaus,* adv., quite out, all out, as substantive a finishing stroke (cf. *allaus,* E. *all out,* formerly used in the same way, of emptying a bumper), < *gar,* quite, completely (= E. *yare*), + *aus* = E. *out.*] 1†. A hearty drink or full draught of liquor: as, to quaff or drink *carouse.*

> And here with a *carowse* after a blessing begins the feast.
> *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 206.

> A full *carouse* of sack. *Davies,* State of Ireland.

> With my poniard will I stab my flesh,
> And quaff *carouses* to thee of my blood.
> *Lust's Dominion,* i. 1.

> The Prelats revell like Belshazzar with their full *carouses* in Goblets and vessels of gold snatcht from Gods Temple. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. A carousal; a noisy banquet.

> The early feast and late *carouse.* *Pope.*

=Syn. 2. See *carousal*[1].

carouse (ka-rouz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caroused,* ppr. *carousing.* [Early mod. E. also *carowse* and *garouse;* < OF. *carousser,* drink, quaff, swill, < *carous,* a carouse: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To drink freely and with jollity; revel noisily or intemperately.

> "A health," quoth he, as if
> He had been aboard, *carousing* to his mates
> After a storm. *Shak.,* T. of the S., iii. 2.

> Having all day *carous'd* and banqueted.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

> I said, O soul, make merry and *carouse,*
> *Tennyson,* Palace of Art.

II.† *trans.* To drink up; drink to the bottom.

> He in that forest did death's cup *carowse.*
> *Mir. for Mags.,* p. 646.

> [Roderigo] To Desdemona hath to-night *carous'd*
> Potations pottle-deep. *Shak.,* Othello, ii. 3.

> Homer, to whom the Muses did *carouse*
> A great deep cup with heavenly nectar fill'd.
> *Sir J. Davies,* Dancing.

carousel, *n.* See *carousal*[2] and *carrousel.*

carouser (ka-rou′zėr), *n.* [< *carouse, v.,* + *-er*[1]. Formerly also *garouser.*] One who carouses; a drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler or bacchanalian.

carousingly (ka-rou′zing-li), *adv.* In a carousing manner.

carp[1] (kärp), *v.* [< ME. *carpen,* speak, say, tell, < Icel. *karpa,* boast, brag (*karp,* bragging), = Sw. dial. *karpa,* brag, boast, appar. the same as Sw. dial. *garpa* = Norw. *garpa,* brag, boast; cf. Icel. *garpr* = OSw. *garp* = Norw. *garp,* a warlike or boastful man, also a term applied in the middle ages to the Hanseatic traders in Sweden and Norway. The orig. sense 'speak' or 'talk' has taken in mod. use a sinister addition, 'talk censoriously,' appar. by association with the L. *carpere,* carp at, slander, calumniate, revile, also, figuratively, pluck, pick, crop, gather, tear off, pull in pieces, perhaps akin to Gr. καρπός, fruit (that which is gathered), and to E. *harvest,* q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To speak; tell.

> When he told hade his tale tomly [leisurely] to the ende,
> He enclinet the kyng, and *carpit* no more.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2448.

> Now we leven Joseph, and of the kyng *carpen.*
> *Joseph of Arimathie,* l. 175.

> Hwen thu art on eise, *carpe* toward Ihesu and seie thise wordes. *Old Eng. Homilies,* 1st ser. (ed. Morris), p. 287.

> I will now *carp* of kings. *Percy MS.*

2†. To talk; babble; chatter.

> In felaweschipe wel cowde sche lawghe and *carpe.*
> *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 474.

> Kepe thi knyfe both clene & scherpe,
> And be not besy forto *kerpe.*
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

3. To censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason or petulantly: used absolutely or followed by *at.*

> Other of your insolent retinue
> Do hourly *carp* and quarrel. *Shak.,* Lear, i. 4.

> No, not a tooth or nail to scratch
> And *at* my actions *carp* and catch. *G. Herbert.*

II.† *trans.* 1. To utter; speak.

> With corage kene he *carpes* thes wordes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1725.

> Then our king full of courage *carped* these words.
> *Percy MS.*

2. To blame; find fault with; chide.

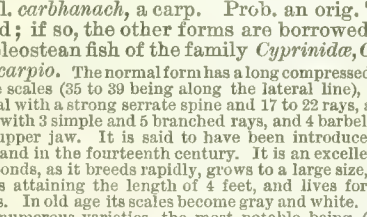
> Suspecting that Euphues would be *carped* of some curious Reader. *Lyly,* Euphues and his England, p. 214.

> My honest homely words were *carp'd* and censured.
> *Dryden.*

carp[1]† (kärp), *n.* [ME.: see *carp*[1], *v.*] Speech; talk; conversation.

> When non wolde kepe hym with *carp* he cozed ful hyge,
> Ande rimed hym ful richley, & ryzt hym to speke.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 307.

★ **carp**[2] (kärp), *n.* [< ME. *carpe* (not found in AS.) = D. *karper* = OHG. *charpho, carfo,* MHG. *carphe, karpe,* G. *karpfen, karpfe* = Icel. *karfi* = Sw. *karp* = Dan. *karpe;* hence (from Teut.) ML. (LL.) *carpa* (> F. *carpe* = Pr. *escarpa* = Sp. Pg. It. *carpa* = Wall. *crap*), later *carpo(n-), carpio(n-)* (> It. *carpio, carpione*), and prob. Pol. *karp* = Serv. *karpa* = Russ. *karpŭ* = Bohem. *kapr* = Lett. *karpa;* also W. *carp,* Gael. *carbhanach,* a carp. Prob. an orig. Teut. word; if so, the other forms are borrowed.] 1. A teleostean fish of the family *Cyprinidæ, Cyprinus carpio.* The normal form has a long compressed body, large scales (35 to 39 being along the lateral line), a long dorsal with a strong serrate spine and 17 to 22 rays, a short anal with 3 simple and 5 branched rays, and 4 barbels upon the upper jaw. It is said to have been introduced into England in the fourteenth century. It is an excellent fish for ponds, as it breeds rapidly, grows to a large size, sometimes attaining the length of 4 feet, and lives for many years. In old age its scales become gray and white. There are numerous varieties, the most notable being (*a*) the normal form or *scale-carp* just described, (*b*) the *mirror-carp,* distinguished by very large scales below the dorsal,



Mirror-Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

above the anal, and in a median posterior row, and (*c*) the *leather-carp,* characterized by its almost or quite naked skin. The last two have long been the subjects of special culture, and have been widely distributed in the United States.

2. A fish related to the common carp. The best-known is the gold carp or goldfish, *Carassius auratus.* See cut under *goldfish.*

3. A name on the northeast coast of Ireland for the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus.*—4. An English name of the opah.—5.

In the United States, a carp-sucker; a catostomoid fish of the subfamily *Ictiobinæ* and genus *Carpiodes*.—**Norwegian carp**, a name of the *Sebastes marinus*.—**Prussian carp**, an English book-name of the *Carassius vulgaris* or *gibelio*.

carpadelium (kär-pa-dē'li-um), *n.*; pl. *carpadelia* (-ä). [NL. (> F. *carpadèle*), < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + ἄδηλος, not manifest: see *Adela*.] In ★*bot.*, same as *cremocarp*.

carpal (kär'pal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *carpalis*, < *carpus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the carpus or wrist.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the carpus or pterostigma of an insect's wing.—**Carpal angle**, in *ornith.*, the bend of the wing; the salience formed at the wrist-joint or carpus when the wing is closed. It is an important point in descriptive ornithology, since the regular measurement, called "length of wing," or "the wing," is from the carpal angle to the end of the longest quill-feather.—**Carpal ossicles.** See *ossicle*.

II. *n.* Any one of the bones of the wrist or carpus; a carpale.

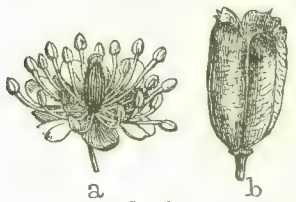
carpale (kär-pā'lē), *n.*; pl. *carpalia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *carpalis*: see *carpal*.] **1.** Any bone of the carpus or wrist.—**2.** A bone of the distal row of the carpus, articulating directly ★with the metacarpal bones. See *carpus*.

Carpathian (kär-pā'thi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the range of mountains in the northern and eastern parts of the Austrian empire, called the *Carpathians*, forming the northern and northeastern boundary of Hungary and inclosing Transylvania.

carp-bream (kärp'brēm), *n.* An English name of the bream when its color resembles that of the carp. *Day*.

carpe diem (kär'pē dī'em). [L., seize the day: *carpe*, 2d pers. pres. impv. of *carpere*, seize (see *carp*[1]); *diem*, acc. of *dies*, day: see *dial*.] Enjoy the present day; take advantage of, or make the most of, the present: a maxim of the Epicureans.

carpel (kär'pel), *n.* [= F. *carpelle*, < NL. *carpellum*, dim., < Gr. καρπός, fruit: see *carp*[1].] In *bot.*, a simple pistil, or one of the several members composing a compound pistil or fruit. In its most general sense it is that organ of a plant which bears ovules. A carpel is regarded as a modified leaf; hence the term *carpophyl*, which has been proposed as a substitute. Also called *carpid* or *carpidium*.



Carpels.

a, flower of *Actæa*, with simple pistil; *b*, tricarpellary fruit of aconite.

carpellary (kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *carpellum*, carpel, + *-ary*[1]; = F. *carpellaire*.] Belonging to or having some relation to a carpel.

These structures, which may be called *carpellary* leaves, show their relationship to ordinary foliage leaves in having pinnæ toward their summits. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 400.

The *carpellary* leaves are the foliar structures of the flower which stand in the closest genetic and functional relationships to the ovules. They either produce and bear the ovules or are constructed so as to enclose them in a chamber. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 429.

carpent† (kär'pent), *n.* [ME. *carpent*, < L. *carpentum*, a two-wheeled covered carriage, coach, or chariot, a cart, ML. also timber- or carpenter-work, framing (in this sense also *carpenta*, > F. *charpente*; cf. *carpenter*), prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. and Gael. *carbad*, a carriage, chariot, litter, Ir. and OGael. *carb*, a basket, carriage, Ir. *cairbh* = Gael. *cairb*, a chariot, a ship; perhaps akin to L. *corbis*, a basket.] A cart.

And for an acre lande, saithe Columelle,
Carpentes XXIIII is to telle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 179.

carpente†, *n.* An erroneous form of *carpet*.

Laye *carpentes* aboute the bedde, or wyndowes.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 283.

carpented† (kär'pen-ted), *a.* Carpeted.

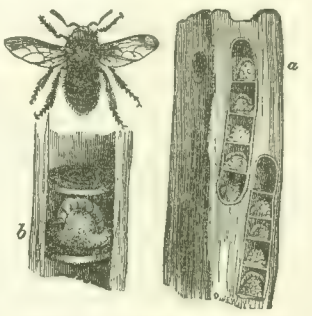
carpenter (kär'pen-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *carpenter*, ★< OF. *carpentier*, F. *charpentier* = Pr. *carpentier* = Sp. *carpintero* = Pg. *carpinteiro*, < It. *carpentiere*, < ML. *carpentarius*, a carpenter, L. a wagon-maker, carriage-maker, later also a coachman, prop. adj., pertaining to a carriage or cart, < L. *carpentum*, a two-wheeled carriage, coach, or chariot, a cart: see *carpent*.] **1.** An artificer who works in timber; one who executes by hand the woodwork of houses, ships, or similar constructions. The occupations of carpenter and joiner are often combined. See *joiner*.—**2.** An officer of a ship, whose duty it is to keep under supervision and maintain in order the frame of the ship and all the wooden fittings about her.—**Carpenter's crew** (*naut.*), a set of men employed under the carpenter. See 2.—**Carpenter's mate**, a petty officer of a vessel of war who assists the carpenter. See 2.—**Carpenter's rule**, a graduated scale with slides, used to measure timber and cast up the contents of carpenters' work.

carpenter (kär'pen-tėr), *v. i.* [< *carpenter*, *n.*] To do carpenters' work; practise carpentry.

He varnished, he *carpentered*, he glued.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, xi.

Mr. Grimwig plants, fishes, and *carpenters* with great ardour. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, liii.

carpenter-bee (kär'pen-tėr-bē), *n.* The common name of the different species of hymenopterous insects of the genus *Xylocopa*. One species, *X. violacea*, inhabits the south of Europe; in Asia, Africa, and America the species are numerous. They resemble common bumblebees in general appearance. They usually form their nests in pieces of half-rotten wood, cutting out various apartments for depositing their eggs. They have sharp-pointed triangular mandibles, well adapted to bore holes in wood.



Carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa violacea*), one half natural size.

a, a piece of wood bored by the bee, showing grubs and food deposited in the cells; *b*, two cells on larger scale.

carpentering (kär'pen-tėr-ing), *n.* [< *carpenter* + *-ing*[1].] The employment or work of a carpenter; carpentry.

carpenter-moth (kär'pen-tėr-môth), *n.* A name given to certain large bombycid moths of the subfamily *Cossinæ*. The larvæ are wood-borers, and often do great damage to forest-trees. The larva of the locust carpenter-moth, *Prionoxystus robiniæ* (Peck), bores into the wood of the locust-tree, *Robinia*. It remains in the larval state three years, and attains a length of 2½ inches. It transforms to a pupa within a silk-lined cell in its burrow, and issues as a moth in the spring and summer. The European carpenter-moths are called *goat-moths* by English writers, on account of their characteristic odor.



Male Locust Carpenter-moth (*Prionoxystus robiniæ*), natural size.

★**carpenter's-herb** (kär'pen-tėrz-ėrb), *n.* The plant heal-all, *Prunella vulgaris*. Its corolla when seen in profile resembles a bill-hook, and, in accordance with the doctrine of signatures, the plant was believed to heal wounds from edged tools.

carpentry (kär'pen-tri), *n.* [< ME. *carpentrie*, *-tarye*, < OF. *carpenterie*, F. *charpenterie* = Pr. *carpentaria* = Sp. *carpentería*, *carpintería* = Pg. *carpentaria* = It. *carpenteria*, < ML. *carpentaria*, a carpenter-shop, L. a carriage-maker's shop, prop. fem. of *carpentarius*, pertaining to a carriage or cart: see *carpenter*.] **1.** The art of cutting, framing, and joining the timbers or woodwork of buildings and similar constructions by means of hand-tools.

Idealism is a hypothesis to account for nature by other principles than those of *carpentry* and chemistry.
Emerson, Misc., p. 56.

2. Carpenters' work; any work of the kind done by carpenters.

A handsome, panelled door, the most finished piece of *carpentry* in Silverado.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 145.

carper (kär'pėr), *n.* [ME. *carpare*, a talker; < *carp*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1**†. A talker.—**2.** One who carps; a caviler. *Shak.*

The *carpers* against feminine eccentricity.
Philadelphia Telegraph, XL. 1.

★**carpet** (kär'pet), *n.* [ME. *carpette*, < OF. *carpite*, a carpet, a sort of cloth, F. *carpette*, a rug, = Sp. *carpeta*, a table-cover, = It. *carpita*, a rug, < ML. *carpita*, *carpeta*, a kind of thick woolen cloth, cf. *carpia* (> It. *carpia* = F. *charpie* (> E. *charpie*) = G. *scharpie*), lint, < L. *carpere*, pluck, pull in pieces: see *carp*[1].] **1.** A thick fabric, usually woven of wool, or of wool on a linen ground or back, and in more or less ornamental designs, used for covering floors, stairs, etc. Formerly the carpet (usually in a single piece, like the Persian carpet) was also used (as it still is in the East) for covering beds, couches, tables, etc., and for hangings. (See *tapestry*.) The first woven carpets were produced in Egypt, Babylonia, Persia, and Hindustan, whence they were introduced into Europe, where they are supposed to have been first manufactured by the French in the reign of Henry IV., and next in England, at Mortlake in Surrey, in the reign of James I. The smaller carpets of the East are now commonly called *rugs*. See *rug*.

Wyndowes & cupbordes layde with *carpettes* and cuysshyns. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 283.

Cast on a feather-bed, and spread on the sheets
Under a brace of your best Persian *carpets*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

A *Carpet* to cover the Table.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

2. Especially, a covering of this material for a floor or stair, made of several widths sewed together and intended to cover all the floor-space of a room, as distinguished from a *rug*, which is usually woven in one piece of a definite shape (either oblong or square), and is designed to cover a part of the floor only.

Take care my house be handsome,
And the new stools set out, and boughs and rushes,
And flowers for the window, and the Turkey *carpet*.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 3.

3. Figuratively, anything used as a carpet, or serving the purpose of a carpet.

The grassy *carpet* of this plain. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3.

To cover the wet earth with a thick *carpet* of fern.
Macaulay.

Aubusson carpet, a carpet made at Aubusson in France. It is made in one piece, in the hand or needlework style of the Indian carpets, and is highly esteemed for the elegance of its designs and coloring.—**Axminster carpet**, a variety of Turkish carpet with a chain of flax or jute, and a woolen or worsted filling made into a pile: so named from the town of Axminster in Devonshire, England, where it was formerly manufactured.—**Brussels carpet**, a carpet of a kind originally made in Brussels, having a heavy linen web inclosing worsted yarns of different colors, which are raised in loops to form the pattern. In the ordinary Brussels carpet both the pattern and the ground are left with the loops uncut; in the imperial Brussels carpet the pattern is raised above the ground, and its loops are cut so as to form a pile, those of the ground being uncut.—**Chenille carpet**, a carpet in which the weft is of chenille instead of yarn. The pattern is dyed in the chenille itself, nothing showing at the surface of the carpet but the ends of the chenille fringe.—**Felt carpet**, a carpet in which the fibers are matted or felted together without spinning or weaving.—**Ingrain carpet**, a carpet made of wool dyed in the grain, or before it is manufactured. It is called *Scotch* or (in England) *Kidderminster*, from the place where it is made, and *two-ply* or *three-ply*, according to the number of webs composing the fabric.—**Paper carpet**, a floor-covering (plain or in imitation of ornamental woods) made of a hard and tenacious paper called *hessian*, which is made by subjecting the paper-pulp to the action of chlorid of zinc and then to strong pressure, by which means the product is rendered hard and tough like leather.—**Persian carpet**, a carpet made in one piece, instead of in breadths or strips to be joined. The warp and weft are of linen or hemp, and the tufts of colored wool are inserted by twisting them around the warp all along the row according to the weaver's taste, no pattern being used. A line of tufts being inserted, a shoot of the weft is made, and then beaten up to close the fabric.—**Pile carpet**, a carpet made in the same way as Brussels carpet, but having its loops cut, thus forming a pile or soft surface.—**Printed carpet**, a carpet dyed or printed in colors; it is either woven in undyed colors and printed like calico, or the yarn is dyed in sections, which are adjusted according to their future position in the fabric.—**Scotch carpet.** Same as *ingrain carpet*.—**To be on the carpet** (more commonly *on the tapis*: see below), literally, to be on the tablecloth or table, as for consideration; hence, to be under discussion; be the subject of deliberation or of intended action: a translation of the French phrase *être sur le tapis* (*tapis*, table-cloth, carpet, etc.: see *tapestry*).—**Turkish** or **Turkey carpet**, a carpet similar to the Persian, distinguished by the selection of the tufts of colored wool according to the pattern followed, and the manner of their attachment to the back. The cutting of the yarn gives it the appearance of velvet.—**Venetian carpet**, a carpet with a warp or chain of worsted, generally arranged in different-colored stripes.—**Wilton carpet**, a variety of Brussels carpet in which the loops are cut open into an elastic velvet pile: so named from being made originally at Wilton in England.

carpet (kär'pet), *v. t.* [< *carpet*, *n.*] **1.** To cover with or as with a carpet; spread with carpets: as, to *carpet* a room.—**2.** To bring upon the carpet or under consideration; make a subject of investigation; hence, to reprimand; "haul over the coals."

carpet-bag (kär'pet-bag), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A traveling-bag made of carpeting on a frame; hence, by extension, a traveling-bag of any kind similarly formed.

II. *a.* Of or characteristic of carpet-baggers: as, *carpet-bag* government; *carpet-bag* politics. [U. S. slang.]

carpet-bag (kär'pet-bag), *v. i.* [< *carpet-bagger*.] To act or live in the manner of a carpet-bagger. [U. S. slang.]

carpet-bagger (kär'pet-bag″ėr), *n.* One who travels with a carpet-bag; specifically, a person who takes up his residence in a place, with no more property than he brings in a carpet-bag, with a view of making his way by enterprise.

(*a*†) In the western United States, a "wildcat" banker, that is, one who had no local abiding-place, and could not be found when wanted. (*b*) In the Southern States, after the civil war, a new-comer from the North: an opprobrious term applied properly to a class of adventurers who took advantage of the disorganized condition of political affairs in the earlier years of reconstruction to gain control of the public offices and to use their influence over the negro voters for their own selfish ends. The term was often extended to include any unpopular person of Northern origin living in the South.

A good deal of bitterness of feeling has been shown in all the conventions in regard to the presence, and great prominence as members, of what the Louisiana people call *carpet-baggers*—men, that is, who are new-comers in the country. *The Nation*, VI. 123 (1868).

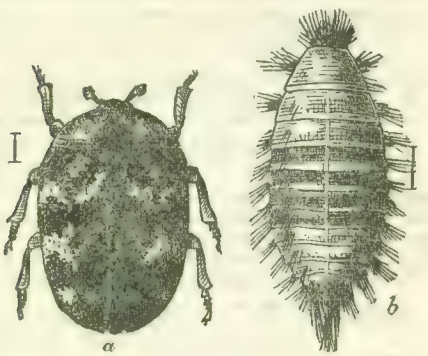
carpet-baggism (kär'pet-bag″izm), *n.* [< *carpet-bag* + *-ism.*] Government by carpet-baggers; the practices or methods of carpet-baggers. See *carpet-bagger*, (*b*). [U. S. slang.]

Whichever party is successful this year, the vile scandal known as *carpet-baggism* is doomed, and the states lately in rebellion are sure at last of being left to themselves.
C. F. Adams, quoted in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 195.

carpet-beater (kär'pet-bē″tėr), *n.* 1. A person employed in cleaning carpets by beating the dust out of them.—2. A carpet-cleaning machine. It consists usually of vibrating rods that shake the dust from the fabric, and revolving cylinders covered with brushes to complete the process.

carpet-bedding (kär'pet-bed″ing), *n.* In *hort.*, a system of bedding in which neat dwarf-growing foliage-plants alone are used in the form of mosaic, geometrical, or other designs. Also called *ribbon-bedding* in the United States.

carpet-beetle (kär'pet-bē″tl), *n.* A popular name of *Anthrenus scrophulariæ*, a beetle of the



Carpet-beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*). *a*, beetle; *b*, larva. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

family *Dermestidæ:* so called from its destructiveness to carpets and other woolen fabrics. It was brought into the United States from Europe at a recent period. The beetle is about 3 millimeters in length, short-oval in form, moderately convex, and black; the under side is densely covered with white scales, while the upper side is beautifully variegated with patches of red and white scales. The larva is more elongate, dirty-white in color, and easily recognized from the tufts of rather long, stiff hair on the sides, and especially at the end of the body. The edges of carpets lying in dark places are especially liable to be damaged by these larvæ. Also known as *buffalo-bug*. See *Anthrenus*.

carpet-broom, carpet-brush (kär'pet-bröm, -brush), *n.* A broom or brush for sweeping or cleaning carpets.

carpet-dance (kär'pet-dàns), *n.* A dance or a dancing-party of an easy and unceremonious character, the carpet not being lifted for the occasion, as for a ball. *Dickens.*

carpet-friend (kär'pet-frend), *n.* One whose friendship has no strength or sincerity.

Max. Shall I forsake you in my doubts?
Aëcius. You must.
Max. I must not, nor I will not. Have I liv'd
Only to be a *carpet-friend*, for pleasure?
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iv. 2.

carpeting (kär'pet-ing), *n.* [< *carpet, n.*, + *-ing*[1].] Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

carpet-knight (kär'pet-nīt), *n.* A person knighted on some ground other than that of military service or distinction; a knight who has not known the hardships of the field. So Shakspere speaks of "a knight dubbed with unhacked rapier and on *carpet* consideration."

You are women,
Or, at the best, loose *carpet-knights*.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii. 5.

His square-turned joints, and strength of limb,
Showed him no *carpet-knight* so trim,
But, in close fight, a champion grim,
In camps a leader sage. *Scott*, Marmion, i. 5.

carpet-monger (kär'pet-mung″gėr), *n.* 1. A dealer in carpets.—2 One most at home on a carpet; a lover of ease and pleasure.

A whole book full of these quondam *carpet-mongers*, whose names yet run smoothly in the even road of a blank verse. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

carpet-moth (kär'pet-môth), *n.* A name of sundry geometrid moths, from their variegated coloration.

carpet-rod (kär'pet-rod), *n.* One of the rods used to keep a stair-carpet in its place.

carpet-snake (kär'pet-snāk), *n.* A large Australian serpent, *Morelia variegata*, a kind of python or boa: so called from its variegated coloration.

carpet-strainer (kär'pet-strā″nėr), *n.* Same as *carpet-stretcher.*

carpet-stretcher (kär'pet-strech″ėr), *n.* A tool for stretching a carpet and holding it firmly while being tacked to the floor.

carpet-sweeper (kär'pet-swē″pėr), *n.* A mechanical sweeper or broom for cleaning carpets and collecting the dust in a closed pan. It is sometimes operated by means of a crank on the handle, but commonly a cylindrical brush is moved by the roller-wheels that support the apparatus on the floor, the pushing forward of the machine by the handle serving to keep it in operation.

carpet-thread (kär'pet-thred), *n.* A heavy, three-cord thread of linen with a soft satin-like finish, used for sewing breadths of carpet together.

carpet-walk† (kär'pet-wâk), *n.* A walk on smooth turf. *Evelyn.*

carpet-way† (kär'pet-wā), *n.* A green way; a strip or border of greensward left round the margin of a plowed field. *Ray.*

carpet-weed (kär'pet-wēd), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Mollugo*, inconspicuous annuals, somewhat resembling plants of the genus *Galium* in their habit, found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres. *M. verticillata* is most widely distributed.

carpet-worsted (kär'pet-wûrs″ted), *n.* A coarse kind of worsted sewing-thread, sold in balls. *Dict. of Needlework.*

carpholite (kär'fō-līt), *n.* [Also written *karpholite;* < Gr. *κάρφος*, a dry stalk, straw (< *κάρφειν*, dry up, wither), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and manganese, occurring in delicate radiating tufts of a straw-yellow color at the Bohemian tin-mines.

carphologia (kär-fō-lō'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρφολογία*, a gathering of dry sticks (or bits of wool, etc.), < *κάρφος*, straw, dry sticks, bits of wool, etc., + *λέγειν*, gather, pluck.] In *pathol.*, a delirious picking at the bedclothes in sickness; floccillation.

carphology (kär-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *carphologie* = Sp. *carfología* = Pg. *carphologia*, < NL. *carphologia:* see *carphologia.*] Same as *carphologia.*

Carphophis (kär'fō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρφος*, a small dry body, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of small harmless worm-like serpents, of the family *Calamariidæ*, containing the common worm-snake of the United States, *C. amœna*, formerly called *Celuta amœna*.

carphosiderite (kär-fō-sid'ę-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κάρφος*, straw, + *σιδηρίτης*, of iron, < *σίδηρος*, iron.] A hydrous iron sulphate, occurring in straw-yellow incrustations.

carpi, *n.* Plural of *carpus.*

carpid (kär'pid), *n.* [= F. *carpidie*, < NL. *carpidium*, < Gr. as if **καρπίδιον*, dim. of *καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *carpel.*

carpidium (kär-pid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *carpidia* (-ą). [NL.: see *carpid.*] Same as *carpel.*

carpincho (kär-pin'chō), *n.* [Native name in Uruguay.] A name of the giant water-cavy or capibara.

carping (kär'ping), *n.* [< ME. *carpinge;* verbal n. of *carp*[1], *v.*] 1†. Speech; talk; conversation.

Ther *carpinge* comynliche of conceill arisith.
Richard the Redeless, i. 87.

When thou sest any man drynkyng
That taketh hede of thy *karpyng*,
Soon a-non thou sece thy tale,
Whethur he drynke wyne or Ale.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

2. The act of caviling; a cavil; unreasonable criticism or censure.

Those . . . *carpings* . . . made as to the passage through the Red Sea. *C. Leslie*, Short Method with Deists.

carping (kär'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *carp*[1], *v.*] Faultfinding; over-critical. =**Syn.** *Caviling*, etc. See *captious.*

carpingly (kär'ping-li), *adv.* In a carping manner; captiously.

carpintero (kär-pin-tā'rō), *n.* [Sp. *pájaro carpintero*, woodpecker, lit. 'carpenter-bird'; *carpintero real*, the ivory-billed woodpecker, lit. 'royal carpenter': see *carpenter.*] A name of several species of woodpeckers in the southwestern United States, from their tapping and boring wood. One of the commonest species to which the name is given is the California woodpecker, *Melanerpes formicivorus;* another is the Gila woodpecker, *Centurus uropygialis.*

Carpinus (kär-pī'nus), *n.* [L., hornbeam.] A small genus of trees or tall shrubs belonging to the *Betulaceæ.* The species have deciduous leaves, like those of the beech, and hard tough wood, and are natives of Europe, the Levant, and North America. The hornbeam of Europe, *C. Betulus*, and the hornbeam or blue beech of the United States, *C. Caroliniana*, are small trees with heavy, very hard, and strong wood, which is sometimes used for levers, the handles of tools, cogs, etc.



Carpinus Betulus.
a, fruiting branch; *b*, single nutlet, with bract, on a larger scale.

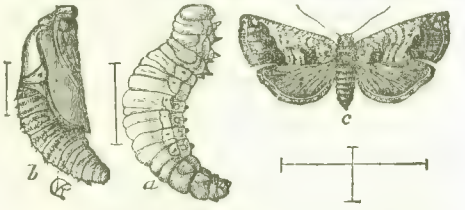
carp-lice (kärp'līs), *n. pl.* A general name of the small parasitic crustaceans or fish-lice of the family *Argulidæ*, forming with some authors a suborder *Branchiura*, by others referred to the *Branchiopoda:* so called because they infest carp or cyprinoid fishes.

carpmeal†, *n.* [Origin unknown; cf. *carpet.*] A kind of coarse cloth formerly made in the north of England.

carpo-. [< Gr. *καρπο-*, combining form of *καρπός*, fruit: see *carp*[1].] An element in certain compound words, meaning fruit.

carpobalsamum (kär-pō-bâl'są-mum), *n.* [NL. (> F. *carpobalsame* = Sp. Pg. It. *carpobalsamo*), < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *βάλσαμον*, balsam.] 1. The dried fruit of *Balsamea Opobalsamum*, the burseraceous tree which yields balm of Gilead.—2. An aromatic volatile oil resembling oil of cloves, obtained from this fruit.

Carpocapsa (kär-pō-kap'są), *n.* [NL. (> Sp. *carpocapso*), < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *κάψις*, the act of devouring, < *κάπτειν*, gulp down, devour.] 1. A genus of tortricid moths, or lepidopterous



Jumping-seed Carpocapsa (*C. saltitans*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, moth. (Cross and perpendicular lines show natural sizes.)

insects, of the family *Tortricidæ*, whose larvæ are highly destructive to fruit. *C. pomonana* or *pomonella* infests apples and pears wherever these are cultivated, depositing its eggs in the fruit as soon as it is set. Its larvæ come to their full size in July, when the fruit is about two thirds grown, and then escape by boring their way to the outside. The larva of *C. saltitans* (West.), the jumping-seed carpocapsa, infests the seed of a species of *Sebastiania.* When heat is applied, the motion of the larva within makes the seed jump; hence the name.

2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus.

carpocephalum (kär-pō-sef'ą-lum), *n.*; pl. *carpocephala* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *Hepaticæ*, a cephalate structure upon which the spore-cases are borne.

Carpocephalum entire at margin, or nearly so.
Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 31.

carpocerite (kär-pos'ę-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *καρπός*, the wrist, carpus, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *Crustacea*, that one of the joints of an antenna which is borne upon the ischiocerite.

Carpocratian (kär-pō-krā'shiąn), *n.* [= F. *Carpocratien*, < *Carpocrates:* see def.] A member of a sect of Gnostics of the second century, followers of Carpocrates or Carpocras of Alexandria. He taught the doctrine of metempsychosis and the preëxistence of the soul, and maintained that the world was created by inferior spirits; that Jesus was the son of Joseph, and like other men, except that his soul was pure and steadfast; that he received from the Great First Cause special power to overcome the evils of the world through intimate recollection of his previous existence in an exalted state; and that in proportion as men attain to this recollection in their own case they are freed from the restraints of the moral law, faith and charity being the only necessary virtues.

Carpodacus (kär-pod′a-kus), *n.* [NL. (J. J. Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *δάκος*, a bite, a sting, < *δάκνειν*, bite.] An extensive genus of beautiful oscine passerine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ;* the purple finches or purple bull-



Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*).

finches, species of which are found in both hemispheres. Some shade of red is the principal color of the males. The common European species is *C. erythrinus;* the common purple finch of the United States is *C. purpureus;* the burion or house-finch of the southwestern United States is *C. frontalis.*

Carpodectes (kär-pō-dek′tēz), *n.* [NL. (O. Salvin, 1864), < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *δέκτης*, a receiver, a beggar, < *δέχεσθαι*, *δέκεσθαι*, receive, take.] A genus of beautiful tropical American birds, of the subfamily *Cotinginæ*, the type of which is *C. nitidus* of Costa Rica.

carpogenic (kär-pō-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *-γενης*, producing (see *-genous*), + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, fruit-producing: applied to a cell, or system of cells, in the red algæ, which develops after fertilization into carpospores or indirectly gives rise to them.

carpogenous (kär-poj′e-nus), *a.* [As *carpogenic* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, producing fruit: same as *carpogenic.*

One or more of the cells termed *carpogenous* cells divide. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 425.

carpogon, carpogone (kär′pō-gon, -gōn), *n.* Same as *carpogonium.*

carpogonium (kär-pō-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *carpogonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *-γονος*, producing: see *-gony.*] In *bot.*, the cell in the female organ of the *Rhodophyceæ* which is fertilized and gives rise, indirectly, to the carpospores. It is still further distinguished from similar bodies in other *Algæ* by remaining in connection with its tissues and retaining the original cell-wall.

carpolite (kär′pō-līt), *n.* [= F. *carpolithe* = Sp. *carpolito* = Pg. *carpolithos*, < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil fruit. Also *carpolith.*

carpological (kär-pō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *carpology* + *-ical.* Cf. F. *carpologique* = Sp. *carpológico.*] Pertaining to carpology. *Balfour.*

I trust that in the sequel the critical botanist will excuse me for having neglected the strict terminology of *carpological* science, and made no distinction between seeds and fruits. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 603.

carpologist (kär-pol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *carpology* + *-ist.*] One who studies or treats of carpology.

carpology (kär-pol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *carpologie* = Sp. *carpología* = It. *carpologia*, < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That division of botany which relates to the structure of fruits in general.

carpometacarpal (kär″pō-met-a-kär′pal), *a.* [< *carpus* + *metacarpus* + *-al.*] Pertaining both to the carpus and to the metacarpus: as, the *carpometacarpal* articulation.

carpopedal (kär-pō-ped′al), *a.* [= F. *carpopédal*, < NL. *carpus*, carpus, + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] Affecting both the hands (or wrists) and the feet.—**Carpopedal spasm.** (*a*) Spasm of the feet and hands, occurring in children in laryngismus stridulus and in other diseases. (*b*) Laryngismus stridulus. [Rare.] See *laryngismus.*

Carpophaga (kär-pof′a-gä), *n.* [NL. (P. J. Selby, 1835) (> Sp. *carpófago*), < Gr. *καρποφάγος*, living on fruit, < *καρπός*, fruit, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] 1. A genus of fruit-pigeons, giving name to a subfamily *Carpophaginæ.*—2. *pl.* A group of fruit-eating marsupial mammals, consisting chiefly of the phalangers or *Phalangistidæ. Owen*, 1839.

carpophagous (kär-pof′a-gus), *a.* [< *Carpophaga* + *-ous.* Cf. F. *carpophage*, carpophagous.] Fruit-eating; frugivorous; specifically, of or pertaining (*a*) to the genus of pigeons of which *Carpophaga* is the type; (*b*) to the marsupial *Carpophaga.*

The typical group of the *carpophagous* marsupials is that of the Phalangistidæ or phalangers. *Nicolson*, Manual of Zoöl., p. 638.

Carpophilus (kär-pof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (F. *carpophile*, a., fruit-loving), < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidæ*, having a bilobed labrum, 11-jointed antennæ with a 3-jointed oval club, legs moderate, tibiæ widening at tip, dilated tarsi, simple claws, and 2 or 3 dorsal segments beyond the elytra. *C. hemipterus* is a small species of wide geographical distribution.

carpophore (kär′pō-fōr), *n.* [= F. *carpophore* = Sp. *carpóforo*, < NL. *carpophorum*, < Gr. *καρποφόρος*, bearing fruit, < *καρπός*, fruit, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, the prolongation of the floral axis which bears the carpels of some compound fruits, as in *Geranium* and many *Umbelliferæ.* It is sometimes applied, but less properly, to any stipe supporting an ovary, as in the *Capparidaceæ.*



Carpophore (with carpels) of an umbellifer.

carpophyl (kär′pō-fil), *n.* [= F. *carpophylle*, < NL. *carpophyllum*, < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit (see *carp*[1]), + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, same as *carpel.*

carpopodite (kär-pop′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *καρπός*, the wrist, carpus, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In *Crustacea*, the fifth joint of a developed endopodite, between the meropodite and the propodite. *Milne-Edwards.* See cut under *endopodite.*

carpopoditic (kär-pop-ō-dit′ik), *a.* [< *carpopodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a carpopodite. *Huxley.*

carpospore (kär′pō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *σπορά*, seed.] One of the spores in red algæ (*Florideæ*) that are produced in the cystocarp as a result of sexual fertilization.

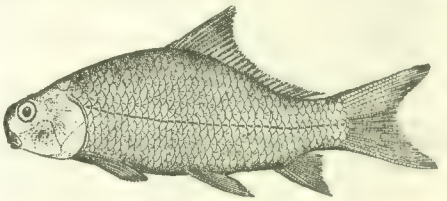
The cystocarpic spores, or *carpospores*, are always pyriform and undivided, and accompanied by paraphyses. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 178.

Carposporeæ (kär-pō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *carpospore* + *-eæ.*] In *bot.*, a proposed division of thallophytes in which sexual reproduction takes place, the product of fertilization being a number of spores (carpospores or ascospores), usually within an envelop, the whole forming a sporocarp (cystocarp). It includes the *Florideæ* among algæ, and according to some authors the *Ascomycetes* and *Basidiomycetes* among fungi.

carpostome (kär′pō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *bot.*, a narrow opening formed in the cortex of the frond of some algæ, by which the cystocarp discharges its spores.

The cystocarps discharge their spores through *carpostomes* or narrow canals formed in the cortex of the fronds. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 144.

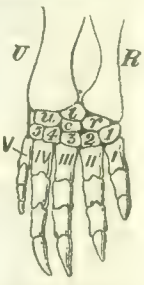
carp-sucker (kärp′suk″ėr), *n.* A catostomoid fish of the subfamily *Ictiobinæ*, having a small



Carp-sucker (*Ictiobus carpio*).

mouth protractile downward, and narrow pharyngeal bones with numerous thin teeth. The species attain a large size, and abound in the Mississippi valley and Great Lake region; one, *Carpiodes cyprinus*, also occurs in the Atlantic watershed. They superficially resemble the European carp, and are sometimes called ★*carp;* they are also known as *buffalo-fish.*

carpus (kär′pus), *n.*; pl. *carpi* (-pī). [NL. (> F. *carpe* = Sp. Pg. It. *carpo*), < Gr. *καρπός*, the wrist.] 1. The wrist, wrist-joint, or carpal articulation; the proximal segment of the manus or hand, corresponding to the tarsus of the foot; the joint by which the hand or distal division of the fore limb is connected with the forearm. Thus, in a horse, the so-called "knee" is the carpus.—2. Especially the carpal bones or carpalia, collectively considered; a number of small irregularly nodular bones intervening between the bones of the antebrachium and those of the metacarpus, and constituting the proximal division of the skeleton of the manus or hand. In man the carpus consists of 8 bones in 2 rows of 4 each, viz.: in the proximal row from the radial to the ulnar side, the scaphoid, semi-lunar, cuneiform, and pisiform; in the distal row, the trapezium, trapezoid, magnum, and unciform. In other vertebrates the number of bones varies much; in birds the free carpals are normally reduced to two. See *hand.* 3. In *Crustacea*, the fifth joint of the normally 7-jointed leg, between the meros and the propodos.—4. In *entom.*, a name sometimes applied to the pterostigma or colored spot on the anterior edge of the wings in many insects.



Right Carpus of a Chelonian (*Chelydra*), showing nearly symmetrical disposition of the carpal bones. *R*, radius; *U*, ulna. The proximal series are: *r*, radiale; *u*, ulnare; *i*, intermedium; *c*, centrale; 1–5, the five carpalia, or distal carpals, known as carpale I, carpale II, etc.; I–V, the corresponding metacarpals.

carquaise (kär-kāz′), *n.* [F., also *carcaise:* see *carcass.*] An annealing-arch used in the manufacture of plate-glass. *E. H. Knight.*

carquenet†, *n.* See *carcanet.*

Carraccesque, *a.* See *Caraccesque.*

carrack, *n.* See *carack.*

carrageen, carragheen (kar′a-gēn), *n.* [From *Carragheen*, near Waterford in Ireland, where it abounds.] A marine alga very common on rocks and stones on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. It is a very variable weed, with a flat dichotomously branching frond of a deep purple-brown color and of a cartilaginous texture. When dried and exposed to sunlight it becomes whitish, and in this condition is known as *Irish moss*, and is used for making soups, blanc-mange, size, etc. Also spelled *carageen, caragheen, carrigeen.*

carrageenin (kar-a-gē′nin), *n.* [< *carrageen* + *-in*[2].] The mucilaginous constituent of carrageen, represented by some chemists under the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$, and, like starch, sugar, etc., appearing to be a carbohydrate. Also *caragenin, lichinin.*

carragheen, *n.* See *carrageen.*

carraine†, *n.* A Middle English form of *carrion.*

carrall†, *n.* An old form of *carol*[2].

Carrarese (kar-a-rēs′ or -rēz′), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Carrara in Italy.

Obstacles were thrown in Michelangelo's way, and the hostility of the *Carrarese* workmen was excited against him. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 276, note.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Carrara.

carrat†, *n.* A former spelling of *carat.*

carraway, *n.* See *caraway.*

carrawitchet, *n.* See *carriwitchet.*

carre[1]†, **carre**[2]†, etc. See *car*[1], etc.

carré (ka-rā′), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *carrer*, make ★square: see *quadrate.*] A vegetable tracing-★paper, in size 18 by 22 inches.

carreau (ka-rō′), *n.*; pl. *carreaux* (-rōz′). [F., < OF. *carrel:* see *carrel*[1], *quarrel*[2].] 1†. A dart; a quarrel.—2. An old French game, similar to bowls. *Strutt.*—3. A square of glass, especially a small one, used in ornamental glazing.

carrel[1]†, *n.* [OF. *carrel*, also *quarrel* (> ME. *quarel*, E. *quarrel*[2]), later *carreau, quarreau*, F. *carreau* = Pr. *cairel* = OCat. *quadrel* = Sp. *cuadrillo* = It. *quadrello*, < ML. *quadrellus*, a square tile, a dart: see *quarrel*[2]. Cf. *carlet.*] Same as *quarrel*[2].

carrel[2]†, *n.* [Also *carrell, carell;* origin obscure.] A mixed fabric of silk and worsted used in the sixteenth century. *Fairholt.*

carrel[3]† (kar′el), *n.* Same as *carol*[2].

carrelage (kar′el-āj), *n.* [F., < OF. *carrel*, a square, pane (see *carrel*[1]), + *-age.*] Tiling in general; specifically, the decorated tiling in terra-cotta in use in the middle ages for floors and the like, and imitated in modern times. See *tile*, and *encaustic tile*, under *encaustic.*

carrell† (kar′el), *n.* Same as *carol*[2].

carriable (kar′i-a-bl), *a.* [< *carry* + *-able.*] ★Capable of being carried. *Sherwood.*

carriage (kar′āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cariage*, < ME. *cariage*, burden, baggage, transport, < OF. *cariage, chariage*, mod. F. *charriage* (> Pg. *carruagem*, a carriage, cart, = It. *carriagio*, baggage; ML. *cariagium*, act or price of transporting), < *carier*, carry: see *carry.* The concrete sense of 'vehicle' is partly due to *caroche*, q. v.] 1. The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying.

Fil nat thy spone, lest in the *cariage*
It went beside, whiche were nat commendable.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

The *carriage* of sounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The Streets be appointed and set forth very commodious and handsome, both for *carriage*, and also against the winds. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

Specifically—**2.** The carrying of goods, persons, etc.; the business of transportation.

I then affirm that, if in time of war our business had the good fortune to increase, and at the same time a large, nay the largest proportion of *carriage* had been engrossed by neutral nations, it ought not in itself to have been considered as a circumstance of distress. *Burke*, Late State of Nation.

3†. That which is carried; goods transported; load; burden; freight; baggage.

After those days we took up our *carriages*, and went up to Jerusalem. Acts xxi. 15.

David left his *carriage* in the hand of the keeper of the *carriage*. 1 Sam. xvii. 22.

The marchants of Constantinople aduised me . . . to by uncouered cartes of mine owne (such as the Russians carrie their skins in), and to put all our *carriages*, which I would daylie take out, into them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 94.

The coachman rashly driving on,
Till coach and *carriage* both are quite o'erthrown.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iii 1.

4. In *Scots law*, the service of a horse and cart. —**5.** The price or expense of carrying.

The *carriage* of letters will be very cheap. *Addison*, The Newspaper.

6. That which is used for carrying or transporting, especially on or over a solid surface. (*a*) A wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of persons.

A landau drove up, a magnificent yellow *carriage*. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxxvi.

(*b*) A wheeled stand or support: commonly in composition: as, a gun-*carriage*, a block-*carriage* for mortars, etc. See *gun-carriage*.

Six 6-in. 4½-ton broadside guns, mounted on Vavasseur *carriages*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8695.

(*c*) Any part of a machine which carries another part: as, the *carriage* of a mule-spinner, a shafting, a type-writer, etc. (*d*) That part of the frame of the old hand printing-press which supported and carried the form of types on the bed (or coffin, as it was then called), in its movement to and from the platen or impressing surface. Hand-presses are now made without carriage-frames, and with ribs running in grooved rails. (*e*) In *carp.*, the timber-frame which supports the steps of a wooden stair. (*f*) The straps or bands by which the sword was hung from the waist-belt in the sixteenth century. See *hanger*.

Ham. What call you the *carriages*? . . .
Osr. The *carriages*, sir, are the hangers.
Ham. The phrase would be more german to the matter, if we could carry cannon by our sides. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

7†. The act of carrying or taking from an enemy; conquest; acquisition.

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that by the *carriage* . . . of that the other cities would . . . be yielded. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

8†. Tax; imposition.

By pryvey raveyns or by comune tributus or *cariages*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

9. The manner of carrying or managing one's person; hence, behavior; conduct; deportment; manners.

A grave face, a reverend *carriage*, a slow tongue. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

This afternoon Mr. Waith was with me, and did tell me much concerning the Chest, which I am resolved to look into; and I perceive he is sensible of Sir W. Batten's *carriage*; and is pleased to see any thing work against him. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 308.

But, sir, your air is noble — something so liberal in your *carriage*, with so penetrating an eye, and so bewitching a smile! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

10†. The act or manner of carrying out business; management.

The violent *carriage* of it
Will clear, or end, the business. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1.

They observed in the sachem much state, great command over his men, and marvellous wisdom in his answers and the *carriage* of the whole treaty. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 229.

11†. Bearing; import; tenor; meaning.

The Hebrew text hath no other *carriage*. *Time's Storehouse*, p. 112.

As, by the same cov'nant
And *carriage* of the article design'd,
His [moiety] fell to Hamlet. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Well, now you know the *carriage* of the business,
Your constancy is all that is required. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

12. In *equity practice*, control or conduct. It implies the priority of right to go forward with a proceeding in the prosecution of which others also are interested.

The party which is entrusted with the execution of the dedimus is said to have the *carriage* of the commission, and if the first commission is lost by reason of the default or neglect of the party who had the *carriage* of it, the *carriage* of the second will be given to the adverse party. *D. G. Lubé.*

13. A drain; a furrow cut for the purpose of carrying off water. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—**14.** A customary dry measure used for lime, consisting of 64 heaped bushels.—**Composite carriage**, a railway-carriage made up of compartments of different classes, as first, second, and third: in use in England and on the continent of Europe.—**Motor carriage**, an automobile carriage.—**Sea-coast carriage**, a carriage for supporting heavy guns, used on the seaboard. These carriages are not used for transportation.—**State carriage**, the carriage of a prince or sovereign, used when he appears publicly in state.—**Syn. 9.** *Deportment, Demeanor*, etc. See *behavior*.

carriageable (kar′āj-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *carriage* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being conveyed in a carriage or carriages.—**2.** Passable by carriages.

We drove on for some distance over an old Roman road, as *carriageable* as when it was built. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 232.

carriage-bridge (kar′āj-brij), *n.* *Milit.*, a bridge made to be moved on wheels, for use in attacking fortifications.

carriage-company (kar′āj-kum″pạ-ni), *n.* People who keep their carriages; persons wealthy enough to pay visits, etc., in their own carriages.

There is no phrase more elegant and to my taste than that in which people are described as "seeing a great deal of *carriage-company*." *Thackeray*, Newcomes, ix.

carriaged† (kar′ājd), *a.* [< *carriage*, *n.*, 9, + *-ed*².] Behaved; mannered. See *carriage*, 9.

A fine lady, . . . very well *carriaged* and mighty discreet. *Pepys*, Diary, June 14, 1664.

carriage-free (kar′āj-frē), *a.* Free of charge for carriage.

carriage-guard (kar′āj-gärd), *n.* A plate on the bed of a carriage where the fore wheel rubs when the carriage is turned.

carriage-lock (kar′āj-lok), *n.* A brake for a carriage. *E. H. Knight.*

carriage-piece (kar′āj-pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the slanting pieces on which the steps of a wooden staircase are laid.

carriage-spring (kar′āj-spring), *n.* A spring fitted to the gearing of a carriage. The term is applied especially to fine springs used on light vehicles, as distinguished from wagon-springs and car-springs. When of metal they are usually classed as elliptical and C springs, the two kinds being combined and used in a great variety of ways. Wood is used for springs in the side-bar system of suspension and in the buckboard, and is sometimes combined in both cases with steel springs. See *side-bar* and *buckboard*.

carriageway (kar′āj-wā), *n.* The part of a road, street, or bridge intended to be used by wheeled vehicles; a roadway.

In 1845 the area of the *carriage-way* of the city was estimated at 418,000 square yards. *Mayhew.*

carriboo, *n.* See *caribou*.

carrick[1] (kar′ik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** The ball or block of wood used in the game of shinty.—**2.** The game of shinty. [Scotch.]

carrick[2] (kar′ik), *n.* See *carack*.

carrick-bend (kar′ik-bend), *n.* *Naut.*, a particular kind of knot for joining two cables or hawsers.



Carrick-bend.

carrick-bitt (kar′ik-bit), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the bitts which support the windlass.

carried (kar′id), *p. a.* **1.** So abstracted as to lose the power of attention to matters at hand.—**2.** In an impaired state of mind; not in full possession of one's mental powers, as an effect of fever.

He [David Deans] was heard to mutter something about national defections, right-hand extremes, and left-hand fallings-off; but, as May Hettly observed, his head was *carried* at the time. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlix.

3. Elevated in mind; transported with joy or some other strong emotion; beside one's self. [Obsolete or Scotch in these uses.]

They lose their own souls, whilst covetously *carried*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 596.

★**carrier**[1] (kar′i-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carryer*, *carryar*, *carier*, < ME. *caryare*; < *carry* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which carries or conveys; in *pathol.*, a person in apparent health who harbors, without injury to himself, the germs of some infectious disease, as typhoid fever, cholera, or diphtheria, these germs being constantly given off in the excretions and liable to contaminate food or water and so cause disease in other persons. Also called *bacilli-carrier* and *bacteria-carrier*. Specifically—**2.** One who for hire undertakes the conveyance of goods or persons. The law distinguishes between *common carriers* and *private* or *special carriers*. One who carries not as a business, but only on occasion by special agreement, is termed a *private* or *special carrier*. One who holds himself out as a carrier, inviting the employment of the public generally, is a *common carrier*. He is bound to serve without favoritism all who desire to employ him, and is liable for the safety of goods intrusted to him, except by losses from the act of God or from public enemies, or unless special exemption has been agreed upon; and in respect to the safety of passengers carried he is liable for injuries which he might have prevented by special care. The most familiar classes of common carriers are railroad companies, stage-coach proprietors, expressmen, truckmen, ship-owners, steamboat-lines, lightermen, and ferrymen. The special rules of liability which the law, for reasons of public policy, imposes on common carriers have not been applied in their full extent to the business of drovers, owners of tow-boats, log-drivers, and others who do not literally carry the property intrusted to them; nor are telegraph companies deemed common carriers in respect to the messages they transmit.

3. A carrier-pigeon.—**4†.** One who manages or arranges affairs.

A master of the duel, a *carrier* of the differences. *B. Jonson*, Mercury Vindicated.

5. In *mach.*: (*a*) A piece of iron fixed by a set-screw on the end of a shaft or spindle to be turned in a lathe, or to a mandrel on which a round object is driven for the purpose of being turned; a lathe-dog. A projection in the center-chuck or face-plate drives the carrier around. (*b*) The distributing-roller of a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) A roller between the drum and the feeding-rollers of a scribbling-machine, for spinning wool. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) In a braiding-machine, a spool- or bobbin-holder which follows in a curved path intersecting the paths of other bobbins, and so lays up the thread into a braid. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) A hoist, as the mold-carrier in sugar-works. (*f*) Part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun. See *carrier-ring*.—**6.** An oyster that will bear transportation well. [U. S.]—**Barbary carrier.** Same as *barb*[3], 2.—**Carrier's sauce**, poor man's sauce. See *sauce*.

carrier[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *career*.

carrier-bird (kar′i-ėr-bėrd), *n.* Same as *carrier-pigeon*.

As light as *carrier-birds* in air. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxv.

★**carrier-pigeon** (kar′i-ėr-pij″ọn), *n.* A pigeon of a particular breed trained to convey from one place to another written messages tied to the neck or wing, or more commonly to the leg. The destination of the message must be some point near the pigeon's home, whither it will fly back from any place to which it has been carried; hence it is also called the *homing-pigeon*. The distance from which it will return to its home, when in perfect condition, may be a thousand miles or more.

Prayer is Innocence's friend; and willingly flieth incessant
'Twixt the earth and the sky, the *carrier-pigeon* of heaven. *Longfellow*, Children of the Lord's Supper.

carrier-ring (kar′i-ėr-ring), *n.* A steel ring for supporting the breech-screw of a steel field-piece when it is withdrawn from its position in the breech and is swung round to open the breech for loading.

The stops, which are fitted into the *carrier-ring* . . . and hold the plug when the *carrier-ring* is swung back. *Report of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.*, 1884, p. 512.

carrier-shell (kar′i-ėr-shel), *n.* A name of shells of the family *Phoridæ*, as *Xenophora conchylophora*, given because they attach to themselves foreign bodies, as shells, stones, and corals. Also called *conchologist* and *mineralogist*.



Carrier-shell (*Xenophora conchylophora*).

carrik†, carrike†, *n.* Middle English forms of *carack*.

carrion (kar′i-ọn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *carion*, *caryon*, also *caroin*, *caroyne*, *careyne*, *carayne*, *caraigne*, *caren*, etc., < OF. *caroigne*, *charoigne*, *carongne*, F. *carogne* = Pr. *caronha* = Sp. *carroña* = It. *carogna*, < ML. *caronia*, a carcass, < L. *caro*, flesh: see *carnal*.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A dead body; a corpse; a carcass; flesh.

The chirche schal haue my *careyne* and kepe mi bones. *Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 84.

They did eat the dead *carrions* and one another soon after. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Ravens are seen in flocks where a *carrion* lies. *Sir W. Temple.*

Hence—**2.** A mere carcass: used of a living person, as a term of contempt.

That foolish *carrion*, Mistress Quickly. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Yon island *carrions*, desperate of their bones,
Ill-favour'dly become the morning field. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2.

3. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.

As one
That smells a foul-flesh'd agaric in the holt,
And deems it *carrion* of some woodland thing. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

II.† *a.* Dead and putrefying, as a carcass.

Carrion men groaning for burial. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

★**carrion-beetle** (kar'i-ọn-bē″tl), *n.* A necrophagous coleopter; a beetle that feeds upon or deposits its eggs in carrion.

carrion-crow (kar'i-ọn-krō), *n.* **1.** The common crow of Europe, *Corvus corone:* so called because it often feeds on carrion. See cut under *crow.*—**2.** The urubu or black vulture of America, *Catharista atrata*, a common bird of the southern United States, resembling the turkey-buzzard, and feeding entirely upon carrion.—**3.** The common crow of America, *Corvus americanus.*—**4.** A name of the European rook, *Corvus frugilegus.*

carrion-feeder (kar'i-ọn-fē″dėr), *n.* An animal that feeds upon carrion: said especially of vultures and caracaras. *Darwin.*

carrion-flower (kar'i-ọn-flou″ėr), *n.* A name given to various plants the flowers of which have an offensive carrion-like odor, especially to species of the genus *Stapelia* and to *Smilax herbacea.*

carrion-hawk (kar'i-ọn-hâk), *n.* A hawk or other bird of prey that feeds upon carrion; one of the *Cathartidæ* or *Polyborinæ*, as a condor, turkey-vulture, or caracara. *Darwin.*

carrion-vulture (kar'i-ọn-vul″tụr), *n.* A vulture that feeds on carrion; especially, an American vulture of the family *Cathartidæ:* as, "condors, like other *carrion-vultures*," *Darwin.*

★**carritch** (kar'ich), *n.* [Also written *caritch*, and in quasi-plural form *caritches*, a humorous perversion of *catechism*, q. v.] A catechism. [Scotch.]

carriwitchet (kar'i-wich-et), *n.* [Also spelled *carrawitchet, carawitchet, carwhichet*, prob., like *carritch*, a humorous perversion of *catechism*, q. v.] An absurd question; a quibble; a conundrum; a pun; a piece of jocularity or facetiousness. [Obsolete or rare.]

A bare clinch will serve the turn; a *carwichet*, a quarter-quibble, or a pun. *Dryden*, The Wild Gallant, i. 1.

He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, chronograms, etc., besides *carwhichets*, clenches, and quibbles. *Butler.*

Sir John had always his budget full of punns, conundrums, and *carrawitchets.* *Arbuthnot.*

Fun, pun, conundrum, *carriwitchet.*
Garrick, Correspondence, etc., II. 296.

carro (kär'ō), *n.* [It., prop. a cart-load: see *car*[1].] A wine measure of Italy, varying from 130 United States gallons to nearly twice this volume.

carroccio (ka-roch'iō), *n.* [It., a car, carriage, coach, aug. of *carro*, a car: see *caroche* and *car*[1].] The car of war, on which the standard was borne into battle, peculiar to the Italian republics of the middle ages.

The *carroccio*, or "great car," that bore the standard of the commune, was a symbol of independence widely in use among the free cities of Italy. Its invention is ascribed to Eriberto, Archbishop of Milan in the eleventh century.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 110.

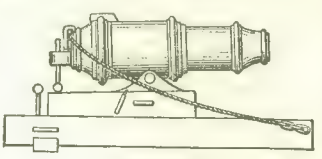
carrock, *n.* See *carack.*

carrolt, *n.* See *carol*[1], *carol*[2].

carrollite (kar'ọ-līt), *n.* [< *Carroll* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of copper and cobalt obtained from Carroll county, Maryland.

carrom, *n.* and *v.* See *carom.*

carronade (kar-ọ-nād'), *n.* [< *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made, + *-ade*[1], as in *grenade*, etc.; hence F. *caronade* = Sp. Pg. *caronada.*] A short piece of ordnance having a large caliber and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar.


Carronade.

carron-oil (kar'ọn-oil), *n.* A liniment composed of linseed-oil and lime-water: so called from being much used for burns at the Carron Iron Works in Stirlingshire, Scotland.

carroon[1], *n.* See *caroon.*

carroon[2] (ka-rön'), *n.* [Also in corrupt form *caroome;* prob. < OF. *carron*, F. *charron*, < ML. *caro(n-)* for **carro(n-)*, a wagon-maker, cartwright, prob. also (like the similar L. *carpentarius*, a wagon-maker: see *carpenter*) a cart-driver, < L. *carrus*, a car, cart: see *car*[1].] A license from the lord mayor of London to keep a cart. *Wharton.*

carrosset, *n.* See *caroche.*

★**carrot** (kar'ọt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carot, carote;* = G. *carotte, karotte*, < F. *carote*, now *carotte* = It. *carota*, < L. *carota*, prob. < Gr. *καρωτόν*, a carrot.] **1.** The common name of plants of the umbelliferous genus *Daucus*, the best-known species, *D. Carota*, yielding in cultivation the vegetable of the same name. It is a native of Europe and northern Asia, and was used as a vegetable in early times. The wild carrot is the same species growing spontaneously in the fields, where it becomes a noxious weed with a small and tough white root. The seeds are used as a diuretic and stimulant. The native carrot of Australia is *D. brachiatus.* See cut under *Daucus.*

2. The tap-root of *Daucus Carota*, cultivated for the table and for cattle. There are numerous varieties, differing much in size and shape. The grated root is used in poultices for ulcers, and the juice for the coloring of butter.

3. A solid round piece of rock, cut out in a hole made by a machine-drill: called in the United States, and often in England, a *core.*—**4.** *pl.* Rolls of tobacco formed by placing the moist prepared leaves together in large handfuls, and winding about them grasses or strips of dry fibrous wood, thus partially consolidating the leaves, so that they require only to be ground, or rasped and sifted, to make the finest and purest snuff, called *rappee.*—**5.** *pl.* [From the resemblance of color.] Yellowish-red hair on a human being. [Slang.]—**Candy or Cretan carrot,** the *Athamanta Cretensis*, an umbelliferous species of the Levant, the seeds of which have properties similar to those of *Daucus Carota.*—**Deadly carrot,** the *Thapsia Garganica*, an umbellate of southern Europe, an acrid irritant, formerly used in plasters for the relief of rheumatic and other local pains.—**Oil of carrot,** a volatile oil, whose composition is not known with certainty, obtained in small quantity by distilling the roots of carrots with water.

★**carrot** (kar'ọt), *v. t.* [< *carrot*, *n.*, the oil of carrot being one of the preparations used for this purpose.] Among furriers, to dress, as a pelt, by rubbing a preparation into it designed to preserve it from the ravages of insects.

Staple furs . . . dressed, *carroted*, and cut from the skin.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 837.

carrotiness (kar'ọt-i-nes), *n.* [< *carroty* + *-ness.*] The condition of being of a carroty or reddish-yellow color; especially, this condition of the hair.

carrot-tree (kar'ọt-trē), *n.* A curious woody, umbelliferous plant, *Melanoselinum edule*, found only upon the uninhabited islands lying southeast of Madeira, on high cliffs overhanging the sea. The roots are sometimes used for food in case of need by temporary sojourners upon the islands.

carroty (kar'ọt-i), *a.* [< *carrot* + *-y*[1].] Like a carrot in color: an epithet given to yellowish or reddish hair.

carrousel (kar'ö-zel), *n.* [F.] **1.** See *carousal*[2], 1.—**2.** A merry-go-round (which see). Also written *carousal, carousel.*

carrow[1]† (kar'ō), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *carach*, cunning, deceitful, < *car*, a twist, turn, trick.] In Ireland, one who wandered about and made his living by cards and dice; a strolling gamester. *Spenser.*

carrow[2] (kar'ō), *n.* [Cf. *caruca, carue.*] An ancient Irish subdivision of land.

The Ceathran-hadh, *carrow* or quarter.
W. K. Sullivan, O'Curry.

carr-swallow, *n.* See *car-swallow.*

carruca, *n.* See *caruca.*

carrucage†, *n.* See *carucage.*

carrucate†, *n.* See *carucate.*

★**carry** (kar'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *carried*, ppr. *carrying.* [Early mod. E. also *carrie, cary, carie*, < ME. *carien*, < OF. *carier, caroier* (> F. *charrier*, also *charroyer*) = Pr. *carregar* = OCat. *carrejar* = OSp. *carrear* = It. *carreggiare* (ML. *carricare*), carry, orig. transport in a vehicle, < L. *carrus* (> OF. *car*, etc.), a cart, car: see *car*[1]. Hence, from ML. *carricare*, ult. E. *caricature, cark, cargo, charge*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bear or convey from a starting-point, or in going; take along or transport by the use of physical strength or means; move or cause to be moved along with one: as, to *carry* a cane in the hand, or goods in a ship.

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away.
Ps. xlix. 17.

They will *carry* their riches upon the shoulders of young asses. Isa. xxx. 6.

Nay, daughter, *carry* the wine in; we will drink within.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

2. To be the means of conveying; serve as the vehicle of, or as a transporting or transmitting agency for: as, a ship or a wagon *carries* goods to market; the wind *carried* the ship out of her course; the atmosphere *carries* sounds.

Her own feet shall *carry* her afar off to sojourn.
Isa. xiii. 7.

I must *carry* her word quickly.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

We shall probably not be far wrong in saying that the Thames *carries* down to the sea, every year, 14 million cubic feet of solid matter. *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 148.

3. To lead or conduct in going; escort, urge, or drive along: as, to *carry* off a friend, or a squad of prisoners.

And he *carried* away all his cattle. Gen. xxi. 18.

Why hast thou dealt thus with us, to *carry* us forth out of Egypt? Ex. xiv. 11.

I *carried* him home to dinner with me.
Smollett, Roderick Random, lxviii.

4. To lead or project in a specified direction, physically or mentally; direct or continue to or toward some point in space, time, or contemplation: as, to *carry* forward a line of survey, or an undertaking; he *carried* his history, or his readers, back to the remotest times; he *carried* his theory to its logical result.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible distance.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

War was to be diverted from Greece by being *carried* into Asia. *Mitford.*

Nothing short of a miracle could *carry* far the improvements which have been attempted and in part begun.
Brougham.

Like all beliefs found successful in one subject, it was *carried* over into another. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 143.

Hence—**5.** To impel; drive: as, the gale *carried* the fleet out of its course.—**6.** To put or place forward; transfer to an advanced position or stage: as, to *carry* a case into court, or up to the supreme court; in adding, we set down the units and *carry* the tens (that is, transfer them to the next column in advance).—**7.** To conduct; manage: often with an indefinite *it:* as, to *carry* matters with a high hand; he *carried it* bravely: archaic, except with *on:* as, to *carry on* business. See phrases below.

Will the elephant Ajax *carry it* thus?
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

We have *carried* the business nobly.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, i. 2.

He being reconciled the day before, all things were *carried* very lovingly amongst all.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 91.

8. To bear to a consummation; conduct to a desired or a successful issue; gain or achieve by management: as, to *carry* a legislative measure, or an election; to *carry* out one's purpose.

I look by her means for a reformation,
And such a one, and such a rare way *carried*,
That all the world shall wonder at.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, i. 2.

You must either *carry* the Bill, or make it as clear as day that you have done all in your power to do so.
Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey.

9. To gain by effort or contest; gain possession or control of; succeed in gaining or taking; take or win from or as from an enemy; capture: as, to *carry* a fortress by assault; to *carry* a district in an election; to *carry* off a prize.

Gonsalvo, availing himself of these friendly dispositions, pushed forward his successes, *carrying* one stronghold after another. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

The Republicans had *carried* the country upon an issue in which ethics were more distinctly and visibly mingled with politics than usual. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 157.

Hence—**10.** To succeed in electing: as, to *carry* a candidate. [Eng.]—**11.** To lead or draw mentally; transport, urge, or impel the mind of; influence to a course of action, thought, or feeling: as, the speaker *carried* his audience with him; his passion *carried* him away or astray; he was *carried* out of himself.

Why doth thine heart *carry* thee away? Job xv. 12.

Ill-nature, passion, and revenge will *carry* them too far in punishing others. *Locke.*

12. To bear up and support, whether in motion or at rest; move, hold, or sustain the mass or weight of: as, to *carry* the body gracefully; he *carries* his wounded arm in a sling; the bridge *carries* a permanent load of so many tons; the wall cannot *carry* such a weight.

To *carry* up the body faire, is decent, and doth shew
A comely grace in any one, Where ever he doth goe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 295.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

13. To bear, or bear about, as a fixed or inherent accompaniment, physical or moral; hold as an appurtenance, quality, or characteristic: as, he *carries* a bullet in his body; his opinions *carry* great weight.

No man hath . . . an attaint but he *carries* some stain of it. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

The name
Of friend's too narrow for him, and I want
A word that *carries* more divinity.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 1.

In some vegetables we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

14. To hold or bear the charge of; keep in possession or on hand for disposal or management: as, to *carry* a large stock of goods; to *carry* stocks or bonds for a customer.—**15.** Reflexively, to behave; demean; deport. [Now rare in this sense, *bear* being used instead.]

He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious.
Clarendon.

16†. To hold or entertain as an opinion; uphold.

Divers other foul errors were discovered, which had been secretly *carried* by way of inquiry, but after were maintained by Mrs. Hutchinson and others.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 304.

17†. To bear up under; endure; undergo.

Is it in the power
Of flesh and blood to *carry* this, and live?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

Carry arms (*milit.*), an order to a company or regiment directing the musket or rifle to be held in the right hand, the barrel nearly vertical and resting in the hollow of the shoulder with the guard to the front, the arm hanging its full length near the body, the thumb and forefinger embracing the guard, the stock just under the hammer being grasped by the remaining fingers, with the little finger resting on the hammer.—**To carry a bone in the mouth.** See *bone*[1].—**To carry a scent,** in *fox-hunting*, to follow the scent.—**To carry away.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to break off: as, the ship has *carried away* her jib-boom (that is, has broken it off). Also said of a rope or chain parted by violence.

A spar is *carried away* when it is broken or disabled.
Qualtrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 244.

(*b*) Figuratively, to transport; absorb the attention of; lead astray or beyond bounds: as, to be *carried away* by music; his passion *carried* him *away*.

Carried away by the delusions of fancy, I almost imagine myself surrounded by the shades of the departed, and holding sweet converse with the worthies of antiquity.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

To carry a weather helm (*naut.*), to keep the helm, or have it kept, as a ship, a little to the windward side in steering a straight course, close-hauled.—**To carry coals†,** to bear injuries; put up with an affront.

Gregory, o' my word, we'll not *carry coals*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1.

To carry coals to Newcastle, to take things to a place where they already abound, Newcastle being in a great coal-producing region; hence, to perform unnecessary labor; lose one's labor.—**To carry it off,** to bear out; face through; brazen a thing out.—**To carry off.** (*a*) To remove to a distance. (*b*) To kill: as, to be *carried off* by sickness.

This was followed by a fit of sickness, which had like to have *carried* her *off* last winter. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

To carry on, to manage or be engaged in; continue to prosecute; keep in progress: as, to *carry on* husbandry or war; to *carry on* a person's business in his absence.

They endeavoured in the War time to have Printed Monthly Transactions or Memoires after the manner of ours in London; but could not *carry* them *on* above two Volumes or Years, for without great Correspondence this can hardly be done. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 78.

To carry one's bat, in *cricket*, not to be put out: said of that one of the last two batsmen on one side who, though not put out, has to cease playing when his partner is put out.—**To carry out.** (*a*) To bear from within.

When I have said good-night for evermore,
And you see me *carried out* from the threshold of the door.
Tennyson, May Queen, ii.

(*b*) To prosecute to the end; bring to a consummation; accomplish; finish; execute: as, he *carried out* his purpose.—**To carry the day,** to be successful against opposition; triumph, as or as if in battle.

In the mind of a mental pathologist the progress of spiritualism, with its revived thirst for miracles, might awaken unpleasant recollections of the second century—the eve of the era when St. Gregory Thaumaturgus *carried the day* against the protests of the Roman Huxleys and Carpenters. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 475.

To carry the house (*theat.*), to gain enthusiastic applause from all parts of the house; gain the favor or approval of all present.—**To carry the wind,** in the *manège*, to toss the nose as high as the ears: said of a horse.—**To carry the world before one,** to meet with uninterrupted success; be very successful in spite of opposition.

Gentlemen with broad chests and ambitious intentions do sometimes disappoint their friends by failing to *carry the world before them*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

To carry through, to support to the end; sustain or keep from falling or failing; accomplish.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act as a bearer; be employed in transportation.

A horse cannot fetch, but only *carry*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

2. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. When a horse holds his head high, with an arching neck, he is said to *carry well*; when he lowers his head too much, he is said to *carry low*.

3. To act as a conductor; be a guiding or impelling agent.

Those flames of lusts which haue come from hell, and *carrie* thither. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

4. To propel a missile; exert propelling force: as, a gun or mortar *carries* well or ill.

If any man impute these victories of ours to the longbow, as *carrying* further, piercing more strongly, and quicker of discharge than the French crossbow; my answer is ready. *Raleigh*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 71.

5†. To behave or deport one's self.

He *carried* so mutinously and seditiously, as that he was for the same, and for his turbulent carriages towards both magistrates and ministers, in the presence of the court, sentenced to find sureties for his good behaviour.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 203.

6. In *falconry*, to fly away with the quarry: said of a hawk.—**7.** In *hunting*, to run on ground or hoar frost which sticks to the feet, as a hare.—**8†.** To ride.

Thus in peryl, & payne, & plytes ful harde,
Bi contrary *caryez* this knyȝt, tyl kryst-masse euen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 734.

To carry on. (*a*) *Naut.*, to continue carrying a large spread of canvas.

A vessel close hauled could have shown no more than a single close-reefed sail; but as we were going before it [the wind], we could *carry on*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 386.

(*b*) To conduct one's self in a wild, frolicsome, or thoughtless manner; riot; frolic. [Colloq.]

Master Jeremy *carried on* so and laughed.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 380.

To fetch and carry. See *fetch*.

carry (kar'i), *n.*; pl. *carries* (-iz). [< *carry*, *v.*] **1.** Land which separates navigable waters and across which a canoe or other boat must be carried; a detour around obstructions in a stream; a portage.—**2.** The act of carrying a canoe or boat and its freight over land separating navigable waters, or around obstructions in a stream.—**3.** The motion of the clouds as they are carried by the wind; the clouds themselves thus carried; cloud-drift. [Scotch.]

The *carry* is now brisk from the west.
Caledonian Mercury.

Hence—**4.** The firmament or sky. [Scotch.]

Mirk and rainy is the night,
No a starn in a' the *carry*. *Tannahill.*

5. A wagon. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** In *falconry*, the manner in which a hawk flies away with the quarry.—**7.** The position of a weapon when the military command to carry arms is complied with: as, to bring a rifle to the *carry*.—**8.** In *golf*, the distance from the spot from which a ball is driven to the place where it first alights. *W. Park, Jr.*

carryall (kar'i-âl), *n.* [Altered from *cariole*, simulating *carry* + *all*.] A light, covered, four-wheeled family carriage, with two seats, drawn by one horse. [U. S.]

carrying (kar'i-ing), *a.* and *n.* [Ppr. and verbal n. of *carry*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Bearing; conveying; supporting: as, the *carrying* capacity of a vessel.—**2.** Requiring or necessitating portage.

The waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the *carrying* places between them, . . . were made common highways and forever free.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 114.

II. *n.* The act of bearing or conveying; the business of transportation.—**Carrying-cloth.** Same as *bearing-cloth*.—**Carrying-trade,** the trade or business of transporting goods, especially by water, from country to country, or from place to place.

carrying-on (kar'i-ing-on), *n.* **1.** Frolicsome or riotous behavior: usually in the plural, *carryings-on*. [Colloq.]—**2.** *Naut.*, the keeping of an excessive press of sail on a ship.

carry-tale† (kar'i-tāl), *n.* A tale-bearer.

Some *carry-tale*, some please-man, some slight zany, . . .
Told our intents before. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

carsackie (kär-sak'i), *n.* A coarse loose jacket with a waist-band, worn by workmen over their clothes; a jumper. [Scotch.]

carse[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cress*.

carse[2] (kärs), *n.* [Sc., formerly *kers*, *kerss*; perhaps a pl. form of *car*, a bog or fen, low wet land: see *car*[2]. Cf. W. *cors*, bog, fen, *corsen* = Bret. *cors*, *corsen*, bog-plant. The Gael. *cars*, *carse*, seems to be borrowed from Sc.] In Scotland, a stretch of fertile alluvial land along the side of a stream; the low-lying part of a valley that is watered by a river, as distinguished from the higher grounds: as, the *carse* of Gowrie; the *carse* of Stirling. Carses are now regarded by geologists as raised beaches or terraces.

carse[3] (kärs), *n.* A dry measure formerly used in some parts of France.

car-seal (kär'sēl), *n.* A clasp of soft metal designed to bind the ends of a wire passed through the lock of the door of a freight-car. By means of a hand-tool the clasp is firmly joined to the ends of the wire, thus sealing the door, which cannot be opened without cutting the wire or breaking the seal.

car-spring (kär'spring), *n.* A spring serving to lessen the jar of a railroad-car. The devices used for this purpose are exceedingly numerous, consisting of elastic cushions, levers, or plates like ordinary carriage-springs, crimped plates, spiral and helical springs, etc.

car-standard (kär'stan″dărd), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a standard borne on a four-wheeled car. See *carroccio*.

car-starter (kär'stär″tėr), *n.* **1.** A device by which the momentum of a street-car in stopping is utilized to overcome its inertia in starting again: this is usually effected by means of springs.—**2.** One who gives the order or signal for starting a street-car or railway-train at a station; a car- or train-despatcher.

car-swallow, carr-swallow (kar'swol″ō), *n.* [Prob. < *car*[2], a marshy place (where it always breeds), + *swallow*[2].] A name of the black tern, ★*Sterna* or *Hydrochelidon fissipes*.

cart (kärt), *n.* [< ME. *cart*, *kart*, < AS. *crœt*, transposed from **cært*, = D. *krat*, *kret* = Icel. *kartr*; of Celtic origin: < W. *cart* = Gael. and Ir. *cairt*, a cart, dim. of Ir. *carr* = Gael. *car*, a car: see *car*[1], and cf. *charet*, *chariot*.] **1†.** A car or chariot.

What the sonnes sonne . . .
That highte Phetoun [Phaëthon] wolde lede
Algate his fader *carte*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, ii. 433.

2. A two-wheeled vehicle, shorter and higher set than a car, usually for one horse and often without springs, for the conveyance of goods.

Provide some *carts*,
And bring away the armour that is there.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

Packing all his goods in one poor *cart*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

3. A cart-load. A cart of coals was formerly in England 8¾ hundredweight by statute.—**4.** An open, two-wheeled pleasure carriage for one horse: as, a village *cart*, a dog-*cart*.—**To put (or set) the cart before the horse,** to reverse the proper order of (two) things.

Nowe, hitherto the chiefe care of governaunce hath bin to the land, being the meaneste; and to the bodie, being the better, very small; but to the mynde, being the best, none at all, which methinkes is playnely to *sett the carte before the horse*.
Quoted in Forewords to *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxiii.

Village cart, an uncovered two-wheeled carriage for one horse, with a low body and but one seat.—**Whitechapel cart,** a light two-wheeled spring-cart, such as is used by butchers, etc., for delivering goods to their customers: so named from being a style of vehicle originally much used about Whitechapel in London. Often called *chapel-cart*.

cart (kärt), *v.* [< ME. *carten*, < *cart*, n.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To carry or convey in a cart: as, to *cart* goods.

Thespis was first, who, all besmear'd with lee,
Began this pleasure for posterity:
And with his *carted* actors, and a song,
Amus'd the people as he pass'd along.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 495.

2†. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

Thou shalt therefore bee taken out of thy proude Charlot, and bee *carted*. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 29.

She chuckled when a bawd was *carted*. *Pope.*

II. *intrans.* To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught where you have occasion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

cartaceous, *a.* See *chartaceous*.

cartage (kär'tāj), *n.* [< *cart* + *-age*.] **1.** The act of carrying in a cart.—**2.** The price paid for carting.

cartaret (kär'ta-ret), *n.* [Appar. from the proper name *Carteret*.] A sleeping-cot. *Stephens.*

cart-aver (kärt'ā″vėr), *n.* A cart-horse. [Scotch.]

cart-body (kärt'bod″i), *n.* [< ME. *cartebody*; < *cart* + *body*.] That portion of a cart which rests on the axle, and contains or supports the burden.

cart-bote (kärt'bōt), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, wood to which a tenant was entitled for making and repairing agricultural implements.

carte[1] (kärt), *n.* [F., a card: see *card*[1].] **1.** A bill of fare at a hotel or restaurant. See *à la carte*.—**2.** An abbreviation for *carte-de-visite*: usually called *card*.

carte[2] (kärt), *n.* [Also written *quarte*, < F. *quarte*: see *quart*.] The fourth in series of eight parries; also, a thrust; in fencing, a quick movement of the hilt of the sword to the left, the nails upward and the point of the sword toward the adversary's breast.

The mystery of *carte* and tierce.
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 119.

High carte, a thrust given inside the arm and aimed at the right breast, the wrist, in supination, raised about

three inches above the crown of the head, during the allongement of the right foot. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Low carte**, a thrust differing from high carte in that the wrist is raised only as high as the mouth, and the point aimed at the pit of the stomach. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

carte blanche (kärt blonsh). [F., = Sp. *carta blanca* = Pg. *carta branca* = It. *carta bianca*, lit. blank paper: see *card*[1] and *blanch*[1].] **1.** A blank paper; specifically, a paper duly authenticated with signature, etc., and intrusted to a person to be filled up at his discretion; hence, figuratively, permission or authority in a particular matter, without condition or qualification; unrestricted power to act or decide.

Lord Grey was armed with . . . a *carte blanche* to create any number of peers necessary to insure its success. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 2.

2. In the game of piquet, a hand without a king, queen, or knave.

carte-de-visite (kärt'dė-vi-zēt'), *n.* [F., lit. a visiting-card: see *card*[1] and *visit*.] A photographic likeness mounted on a card, formerly of the size of a visiting-card. Also called *card-picture* and *card*.

A *carte-de-visite* portrait of the hon. member for Chelsea as he appears when addressing the House of Commons. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 37.

cartel (kär'tel), *n.* [< F. *cartel*, < It. *cartello* = Sp. Pg. *cartel*, < ML. *cartellus*, equiv. to *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, *carta*, a paper, a writing: see *card*[1], *chart*, and *charter*.] **1.** A writing or an agreement between states, especially when at war, as for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage.

A *cartel* for the exchange of prisoners had been a subject of negotiation. *Prescott.*

2. A letter of defiance or challenge; a challenge to single combat.

He is cowed at the very idea of a *cartel*, though it come but from a fool and a swine-herd. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxv.

To the unknown libeller who had reflected on the origin of the Dudleys, . . . Sir Philip Sydney, in the loftiest tone of chivalry, designed to send a *cartel* of defiance. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 102.

Formerly also *chartel*.

Cartel-ship, a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in communicating with an enemy.

cartel† (kär'tel), *v. t.* [< *cartel*, *n.*] To defy; challenge to a duel. Also *chartel*.

Come hither, you shall *chartel* him, I'll shew you a trick or two . . . you shall kill him with at pleasure. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

carter (kär'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *carter*, *cartere*; < *cart* + *-er*[1].] **1**†. A charioteer.

The *cartere* overryden with his carte. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1164.

2. A man who drives a cart, or one whose occupation is to drive a cart or transport goods in carts.

Let me be no assistant for a state, and keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

3. A kind of fish. See *whiff*.—**4**†. A kind of insect. *Kennett.* (*Halliwell.*)

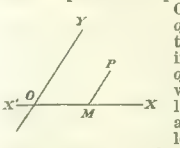
Carteria (kär-tē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after H. J. *Carter* of Bombay, who wrote on the natural history of the lac-insect (1861).] A genus of scale-insects, family *Coccidæ*. The East Indian *C. lacca* is of great commercial value, yielding the lac which is used for making varnishes, sealing-wax, etc.

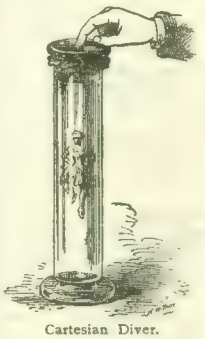
carterly (kär'tėr-li), *a.* [< *carter* + *-ly*[1].] Rude, like a carter, or like a carter's occupation. [Rare.]

Aristippus a Philosopher, yet who more courtly? Diogenes a Philosopher, yet who more *carterly*? *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 40.

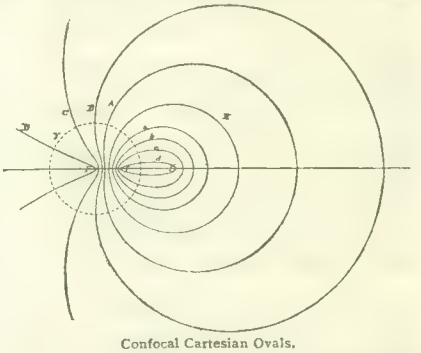
A *carterly* or churlish trick. *Cotgrave.*

Cartesian (kär-tē'zian), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Cartésien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Cartesiano*, < *Cartesius*, Latinized form of *Cartes* in the name *Descartes* (*Des Cartes*), of which the first element is a removable prefix.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the French philosopher René Descartes (1596–1650), to his philosophy, or to his geometrical method. In order to put philosophy on a sound basis, Descartes professed to begin by doubting all things. But the doubt, the thought, could not be doubted; hence the fundamental proposition of his philosophy, *Cogito, ergo sum* (I think, therefore I am). This proposition (which is not a syllogism nor any formal mode of inference) means that, recognizing the fact that I think, I am irresistibly led to believe and clearly to discern that I exist, without being able to account for the inference. According to Descartes, the consideration that the conception of a deity involves the conception of a reality surpassing my own leads to the irresistible belief and clear perception of the existence of a God. Also, since veracity is an attribute of God, all that is clearly and distinctly apprehended must be true. This is the so-called *Cartesian criterion of truth*. Substances, he taught, are of two radically different kinds: the *material*, which are extended and not conscious, and the *spiritual*, which are conscious and not extended—a doctrine which is called *Cartesian dualism*. The *Cartesian doctrine of divine assistance*, or *occasionalism*, which was not fully developed by Descartes himself, is that whenever the soul makes a volition God intervenes to cause the corresponding motion of the body. He also taught that brutes are mere machines without consciousness (the *Cartesian automatism*), and that all space is filled with matter, which turns about in vortices, and so produces the motions of the heavenly bodies.—**Cartesian coördinates**, in *geom.*, the lines introduced (1637) by René Descartes for defining the positions of points in a plane. Two straight lines, OX and OY, are adopted arbitrarily as *axes of coördinates*, to which all positions are referred. Their point of intersection, O, is called the *origin of coördinates*. From any point, P, whose position is to be defined, a line, MP, is drawn parallel to OY, and meeting the axis OX in M. The length PM, or the *ordinate*, and the length OM, or the *abscissa*, being given, the position of P is determined; these lines are called the *Cartesian coördinates of the point P*. The term is sometimes extended to a similar system for three dimensions.—**Cartesian curve.** See II., 2.—**Cartesian devil, Cartesian diver**, or **bottle-imp**, a philosophical toy used to illustrate the principle of Archimedes, the law of equilibrium of submerged bodies, the transmission of pressure by fluids, etc. It consists of a hollow figure, usually in the fancied form of a demon, with a hole at some distance from the top. The figure is filled with air in the upper part and with water in the lower, and floats in a tall glass vessel of water covered air-tight with india-rubber or a piece of bladder. When this cover is pressed down, water enters the figure by the hole, compressing the air within. The figure consequently sinks, and does not rise again until the pressure is removed. Sometimes called the *Cartesian devil*.—**Cartesian geometry**, geometry treated by means of coördinates; analytical geometry. See *Cartesian coördinates*, above.—**Cartesian lens**, a lens so shaped that there is no spherical aberration; especially, a concavoconvex lens having one surface spherical and the other ellipsoidal. Such lenses were proposed by Descartes, but never successfully executed, and were shown later to be needless.—**Cartesian measure of force**, the measure of force as proportional to the velocity, founded on the observation that the same force is required to raise one pound two feet as to raise two pounds one foot. Owing to the confused notions of force of Descartes and his followers, it is impossible to say whether the principle as enunciated by them is correct or not; but its errors appear, at any rate, to have been corrected in the final development of the doctrine, though it is now superseded.—**Cartesian oval**, a curve, the locus of a point whose distances from two fixed points are connected by any given linear equation. A Cartesian oval is a real branch of a Cartesian curve. These ovals were first imagined by Descartes in connection with the theory of optics.





Cartesian Diver.



Confocal Cartesian Ovals.

F, *F*, *F'* are the foci; the ovals *a* and *A* form one quartic curve, likewise *b* and *B*, *c* and *C*, *d* and *D*; *x* is the intermediate circle, *y* the orthogonal circle.

II. *n.* **1.** One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes; a follower of Descartes.—**2.** Any curve of the fourth order having two cusps on the absolute. There are three genera of Cartesians. The first consists of curves of the sixth class, composed of a pair of Cartesian ovals, one inside the other. The second genus consists of curves of the fourth class, which are limaçons. Curves of this kind generally have an acnode which may become a crunode. The third genus consists of the cardioid, which is a curve of the third class with a real cusp. Every Cartesian has a single bitangent.—**Twisted Cartesian**, a curve in space, the locus of a point whose distances from three fixed points are connected by two linear equations.



Cartesians.

The full-line curve is a limaçon: without it and within the loop is a Cartesian of two ovals. On the other side of the limaçon is a Cartesian having only one real oval.

Cartesianism (kär-tē'zian-izm), *n.* [< F. *Cartésianisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Cartesianismo*: see *Cartesian* and *-ism*.] The philosophy of Descartes as set forth by him, and as further developed by his followers. See *Cartesian*, *a.*

cartful (kärt'fůl), *n.* [< *cart* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a cart will hold; a cart-load.

Carthagena bark. See *bark*[2].

Carthaginian (kär-tha-jin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [After equiv. L. *Carthaginiensis*, < *Carthago* (*Carthagin-*), also *Karthago*, *Kartago* (Gr. Καρχηδών), Carthage.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a city and state on the northern coast of Africa, near the modern Tunis, founded by the Phenicians of Tyre in the ninth century B. C. See *Punic*.—**Carthaginian faith.** See *faith*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Carthage.

carthamic (kär-tham'ik), *a.* [< *carthamin* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to carthamin: as, "*carthamic* acid, a red colouring matter of safflower," *Ure*, Dict., I. 660.

carthamin, carthamine (kär'tha-min), *n.* [< *Carthamus* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]; = F. *carthamine* = Sp. *cartamina*.] A preparation from safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*. In thin films it appears of a gold-green hue; against the light it appears red. It is used for surface coloring or dyeing. When repeatedly dissolved and precipitated it becomes safflower-carmine. Mixed with French chalk it forms rouge, which is used as a cosmetic.

Carthamus (kär'tha-mus), *n.* [NL. (> F. *carthame* = Sp. *cártamo* = Pg. It. *cartamo*), < Ar. *qurtum*, *qirtim*, < *qartama*, paint: so called because the flowers yield a fine color.] A small genus of annual plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. The best-known species is *C. tinctorius*, safflower or bastard saffron, extensively cultivated for its yellow flowers, which are employed in dyeing. See *safflower*.

cart-horse (kärt'hôrs), *n.* [< ME. *carthors*, *cartehors*, < AS. *crætehors*, < *crœt*, cart, + *hors*, horse.] A horse that draws a cart, or is intended or suitable for such work.

Carthusian (kär-thū'zian), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Chartreux*, Sp. *Cartujano*, a., *Cartujo*, n., Pg. *Cartuxo*, It. *Certosano*, *Certosino*; cf. D. *Karthuizer*, G. *Karthäuser*, Dan. *Kartheuser*, < ML. *Cartusiensis*, also *Carturiensis*, *Cartunensis*, a Carthusian, < *Catorissium*, *Caturissium*, Chartrousse, name of the village near which the first Carthusian monastery was built.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of a contemplative order of monks founded in 1086 by St. Bruno near Grenoble in France: their monastery, La Grande Chartreuse, lies among mountains. They are noted for their austerity. They support themselves by manual labor, mendicancy being forbidden. Their habit is a haircloth shirt, a white tunic, and, when out of doors, a black cloak and a cowl. The order was introduced into England about 1180, and built the Charterhouse (corruption of *Chartreuse*, used as the generic name of any Carthusian monastery) in London in 1371. The monks of Chartreuse now derive a considerable revenue from the sale of the well-known cordial, of their invention, which bears the name of the monastery. (See *chartreuse*, 2.) The Carthusian nuns originated about 1230, and, with some modifications, follow the rules of the Carthusian monks.

2. A scholar of the Charterhouse in London. See *Charterhouse*.

Here [in the chapel of the Charterhouse] is the handsome memorial of the *Carthusians* slain in the wars, and on the walls is a commemorative tablet to Thackeray. *The Century*, XXVI. 834.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the order of monks above named.

cartilage (kär'ti-lāj), *n.* [< F. *cartilage* = Pr. *cartilage* = Sp. *cartílago* = Pg. *cartilagem* = It. *cartilagine*, < L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), gristle; origin unknown.] A non-vascular animal tissue belonging to the connective-tissue group; gristle. Typical hyaline cartilage is a translucent substance, of firm elastic consistence, constructed of roundish cells embedded in a nearly homogeneous intercellular substance. Fibrocartilage differs in that the intercellular substance becomes fibrillated; it thus approaches ordinary connective tissue. Reticular, yellow, or elastic cartilage, as that constituting in man the epiglottis, the cornicula laryngis, the Eustachian tube, and gristly parts of the outer ear, contains interlacing elastic fibers in considerable quantity. In the two latter forms the homogeneous substance remains unchanged in the immediate vicinity of the cells, forming their hyaline capsules. Chondrin, a substance resembling gelatin, may be extracted from cartilage by boiling. Cartilage usually persists in parts of the skeleton of adult vertebrates, as on the articular ends of bones, in the thorax, and in various passages which require to be kept open, as the windpipe, nostrils, and ears.—**Alar cartilage.** See *alar*.—**Articular cartilage**, an incrustation of hyaline cartilage on the articular ends or surfaces of bones, not covered by perichondrium on its free surface, with a finely granular matrix and small cells, showing no tendency to ossify, its density, smoothness, and elasticity contributing to the free movement of the parts.—**Arytenoid cartilages**, two triangular pyramidal cartilages, seated, one on each side, on the summit of the posterior portion of the cricoid cartilage. To them are attached the posterior ends of the vocal cords.—**Cartilage of Wrisberg**, a small cartilage on either side in the arytenoepiglottic fold. Also called *cuneiform cartilage*.—**Carti-**

lages of Santorini, the horns of the larynx, or cornicula laryngis, borne upon the arytenoid cartilages.—**Cellular cartilage**, a variety of cartilage of which the notochord chiefly consists, composed almost entirely of large cells with the intercellular matrix at a minimum.—**Circumferential cartilage**, an annular piece of fibrocartilage forming a rim around and deepening some articular cavity, as in the shoulder-joint or hip-joint.—**Connecting cartilage**, a kind of fibrocartilage occurring in joints of slight mobility or none, as the pubic symphysis, the sacroiliac synchondrosis, and the intervertebral articulations.—**Costal cartilage**, the piece of cartilage which prolongs the bony part of a rib to or toward the sternum; a hemapophysis; a sternal rib when unossified. In man all the ribs have costal cartilages; 7 of these reach the sternum, 3 are connected only with one another, and 2 form cartilaginous tips of the floating ribs.—**Cricoid cartilage**, the cricoid.—**Cuneiform cartilage**. Same as *cartilage of Wrisberg*.—**Dental cartilage**, the maxillary ridge (which see, under *maxillary*).—**Ensiform cartilage**, the xiphoid appendage of the sternum; the last segment of the sternum, or the xiphisternum when unossified, as in man.—**Fibrous cartilage**, cartilage mixed with inelastic white or elastic yellow fibrous tissue: usually called *fibrocartilage* (which see).—**Hyaline cartilage**, true or pure cartilage or gristle. It is of a pale-livid or pearly-bluish color, and consists of roundish cells embedded in a nearly homogeneous intercellular substance, that is, unmixed with fibrous tissue. The articular and costal cartilages, and the temporary cartilages of the fetal skeleton, are of this kind.—**Interarticular cartilage**, a meniscus; a cartilaginous discoidal, crescentic, annular, or otherwise shaped piece occurring free in the interior of certain joints, and consisting of fibrocartilage, such as the semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint. In man interarticular cartilages occur in the temporomaxillary, sternoclavicular, acromioclavicular, ulnocarpal, and femorotibial articulations.—**Interosseous cartilage**, a piece of interarticular cartilage.—**Meckel's cartilage**. See *Meckelian rod*, under *rod*.—**Palpebral cartilage**. Same as *tarsal cartilage*.—**Permanent cartilage**, that which remains unossified throughout life.—**Semilunar cartilage**, one of the pair of large, free, crescentic interarticular cartilages of the knee-joint. See cut under *knee*.—**Sesamoid cartilage**, one of several small lateral cartilages of the nose.—**Siphon-hinge cartilage**, in cephalopods, one of two cartilaginous sockets on either side of the funnel, into which fleshy knobs of the mantle-skirt are fitted.—**Stratiform cartilage**, a layer of fibrocartilage in an osseous groove along which a tendon glides.—**Tarsal cartilage**, a piece of fibrocartilage embedded in the eyelid, contributing to preserve its shape. Also called *palpebral cartilage*.—**Temporary cartilage**, that cartilage which is replaced by bone in the process of ossification.

cartilage-bone (kär'ti-lāj-bōn), *n.* Bone that is developed or preformed in cartilage, as distinguished from membrane-bone.

Cartilaginei (kär″ti-lā-jin'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cartilagineus*: see *cartilagineous*.] The cartilaginous fishes. See *Chondropterygii*.

cartilagineous† (kär″ti-lā-jin'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *cartilagineus*, of cartilage, < *cartilago*: see *cartilage*.] Same as *cartilaginous*.

Cartilagines (kär-ti-laj'i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), cartilage: see *cartilage*.] An order of fishes having or supposed to have a cartilaginous skeleton: nearly the same as *Chondropterygii*.

cartilaginification (kär″ti-lā-jin″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cartilaginification*, < NL. as if **cartilaginificatio*(*n-*), < L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), cartilage, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The act or process of converting into cartilage; chondrification.

cartilaginoid (kär-ti-laj'i-noid), *a.* [< L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), cartilage, + *-oid*.] Hard and gristly, like cartilage; cartilaginous in appearance or consistency.

A well-developed *cartilaginoid* skeleton.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 431.

cartilaginous (kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *cartilagineux* = Pr. *cartillaginos* = Sp. Pg. It. *cartilaginoso*, < L. *cartilaginosus*, full of cartilage, < *cartilago*, cartilage: see *cartilage*.] 1. Gristly; consisting of cartilage; being in the state or form of cartilage.—2. In *ichth.*, having a gristly skeleton; chondropterygian: as, a *cartilaginous* fish.—3. Like or likened to cartilage. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, an epithet applied to a substance thicker than a membrane (but not so thick as to be termed *carneous*), somewhat transparent, flexible, and whitish. (*b*) In *bot.*, firm and tough; parchment-like, as the carpels of the apple.—**Cartilaginous branchial basket**. See *Marsipobranchii*.

cartisane† (kär'ti-zān), *n.* [F.] A small strip of parchment or vellum covered with thread of silk or gold, or the like, wound closely around it, used in the making of some old varieties of passement, guipure, or their imitations. See *passement* and *guipure*.

Cartist (kär'tist), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *carta*, charter, + *-ist*. Cf. *Chartist*.] A supporter of the constitutional charter in Spain or Portugal.

cart-jade (kärt'jād), *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only to draw, a cart. *Sir P. Sidney*.

cart-load (kärt'lōd), *n.* [< ME. *cartlode*; < *cart* + *load*.] A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it. It is an indefinite unit of weight.

cartman (kärt'man), *n.*; pl. *cartmen* (-men). A carter; one engaged in carting.

cartographer, cartographic, etc. See *chartographer*, etc.

cartomancy (kär'tō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *cartomancie* = Sp. Pg. *cartomancia*, < ML. *carta*, a card, + Gr. *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of playing-cards.

In *cartomancy*, the art of fortune-telling with packs of cards, there is a sort of nonsensical sense in such rules as that two queens mean friendship and four mean chattering, or that the knave of hearts prophesies a brave young man who will come into the family to be useful, unless his purpose be reversed by his card being upside down. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 114.

carton (kär'ton), *n.* [F.: see *cartoon*.] 1. A kind of thin pasteboard.—2. A box made from such pasteboard.—3. Same as *cartoon*.—4. In *rifle practice*: (*a*) A white disk fixed on the bull's-eye of a target. It is of much smaller size than the bull's-eye, and is chiefly used in deciding ties and at a pool. (*b*) A shot striking the carton: as, to make two bull's-eyes and a *carton*.

cartonnage (kär'ton-āj), *n.* [F., < *carton*, pasteboard: see *cartoon*.] Pasteboard; boards such as are used in bookbinding. Specifically, in *Egyptology*, a thin layer or coat of a material of the nature of paper-pulp, applied over the body of the most costly mummies, painted over the face to represent the features of the dead, and otherwise ornamented elsewhere. The material was also used for mummy-cases.

The *cartonnage* of Queen Ahmes Nofretari is impressed in parts with a reticulated sexagonal pattern.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 192.

carton-pâte (F. pron. kär-tôn'pät'), *n.* [F., pasteboard: see *cartoon* and *paste*.] Same as *carton-pierre*.

carton-pierre (F. pron. kär-tôn'piär'), *n.* [F., lit. stone pasteboard: see *cartoon* and *pier*.] Statuary pasteboard; a kind of papier-maché, made of a mixture of paper-pulp, bole, chalk, and animal glue, in imitation of stone or bronze. It is well adapted for molding, and is largely used for statuary and architectural decorations.

cartoon (kär-tön'), *n.* [< F. *carton*, < It. *cartone* = Sp. *carton* = Pg. *cartão*, < ML. **carto*(*n-*), pasteboard, a cartoon, aug. of *carta*, paper: see *card*[1].] 1. In *art*, a design of the same size as an intended decoration or pattern to be executed in fresco, mosaic, or tapestry, and transferred from the strong paper on which it is usually drawn either by cutting out the figure and outlining it on the surface to be decorated with a sharp point, or, in the case of a composition, by pricking, and pouncing with a bag of muslin filled with charcoal-dust. Colored cartoons intended to be woven in tapestry are cut in strips, placed under the web, and exactly copied by the weaver; the seven by Raphael, purchased by Charles I. of England, are well-known examples.

2. A picture, either a caricature or a symbolical composition, designed to advocate or attack some political or other idea of present interest or some prominent person: as, the *cartoons* of "Punch."

Sometimes written *carton*.

cartoon (kär-tön'), *v. t.* [< *cartoon*, *n.*] 1. In *painting*, to make a working design. See *cartoon*, *n.*, 1.

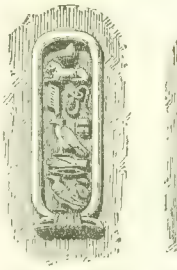
The quality of finish in poetic execution is of two kinds. The first and highest is that where the work has been all mentally *cartooned*, as it were, beforehand.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 410.

2. To caricature or ridicule by a cartoon; make the subject of a cartoon.

cartoonist (kär-tön'ist), *n.* [< *cartoon* + *-ist*.] An artist who draws cartoons.

The *cartoonist* first prepared his sketch on a small scale, then made his studies from nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 774.

cartouche, cartouch (kär-tösh'), *n.* [In first sense formerly written *cartrage*, now *cartridge*, q. v.; = D. *kartets* = G. *karduse*, *kartätsche* = Dan. *kartæske* = Sw. *kartusch*, < F. *cartouche*, formerly *cartoche*, *cartuche*, = Sp. *cartucho* = Pg. *cartuxo* = Turk. *qartūj* = Ar. *qartās* = Hind. *kartūs*, < It. *cartoccio*, a cartridge, an angular roll of paper, aug. of *carta*, paper: see *card*[1].] 1. A roll or case of paper holding a charge for a firearm; a cartridge.—2. A cartridge-box (which see).—3†. A case of wood bound about with marline, containing several iron balls of a pound each and about 400 musket-balls, to be fired from a cannon or howitzer. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—4. An oval or oblong figure on ancient Egyptian monuments and in papyri, containing groups of characters expressing the names or titles of royal personages and, rarely, of deities: a name given by Champollion. By extension it now commonly signifies both the inclosing ring and its contents. From a very early date, if not from the beginning, an Egyptian king at the moment of coronation assumed, in addition to his family or personal name, an official, regal, or throne name, which took its place beside the former, generally preceding it, and thus gave occasion to a double cartouche. In imitation of the German *schilde* employed in a heraldic sense, the cartouche is in English sometimes styled a *shield* or *escutcheon*, or more often merely an *oval*.



Cartouche of Cleopatra.



Cartouche of Rameses II.

Two names in an oblong inclosure called a *cartouche*.
S. Sharpe, Hist. Egypt.

An elliptical curve, or oval, inclosing a name, always signified that the inclosed name was that of a king or queen; and Champollion gave it the name of *cartouche*, by which it is now called.
H. S. Osborn, Ancient Egypt, p. 21.

5. A painted, engraved, or sculptured ornament of irregular or fantastic form, inclosing a plain central space used as a field for inscriptions, etc. Such ornaments were much used during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to decorate wainscotings and the title-pages of books.

6. In *her.*, a name given in England to the oval escutcheon often seen in Italian heraldry, and generally considered to be peculiar to ecclesiastics. Italian escutcheons are often egg-shaped; but the shield designated by the word *cartouche* has both ends equally curved, and therefore approximates to an ellipse.

cartouse†, *n.* A variant of *cartouche*. *Bailey*, 1731.

cartridge (kär'trij), *n.* [Formerly *cartrage*, a corruption of *cartouche*, q. v.] A case of pasteboard, parchment, copper, tin, serge, or other material, holding the exact charge of gunpowder, in the case of big guns, and of powder and bullet or shot for other firearms.—**Blank cartridge**, a cartridge without ball or shot.—**Blasting cartridge**. See *blasting-cartridge*.—**Center-fire cartridge**, a cartridge having the fulminate in an axial position instead of being about the periphery of the flanged capsule. Sometimes called *center-primed cartridge*.—**Lime cartridge**, a cartridge containing compressed lime, designed to act by its expansion when wet.—**Seminal or spermatic cartridge**, in cephalopods. See *spermatophore*.



Center-fire Cartridge.

A, metallic case of copper or brass; *B*, bullet; *R*, primer; *F*, fulminate; *P*, powder.

cartridge-bag (kär'trij-bag), *n.* In *gun.*, a bag, made of serge or some similar material, containing the powder charge for a cannon.

cartridge-belt (kär'trij-belt), *n.* A belt worn about the waist or over the shoulder, having pockets or loops for cartridges.

cartridge-block (kär'trij-blok), *n.* A wooden block arranged to receive cartridges, and which can be secured to the gun in a convenient position for loading.

cartridge-box (kär'trij-boks), *n.* A portable case or box of leather, with cells for holding cartridges. Its use followed very closely on the introduction of the cartridge itself. It was certainly in use before 1677. *Planché*.—**Magazine cartridge-box**. See *magazine*.

cartridge-capper (kär'trij-kap″ėr), *n.* An implement used to place caps on center-fire cartridge-cases. It consists of a pivoted lever with a stud below, which presses the cap firmly into its seat.

cartridge-case (kär'trij-kās), *n.* 1. A cartridge-box.—2. The tube in which the powder of a cartridge is contained. See *cartridge*.

cartridge-gage (kär'trij-gāj), *n.* 1. In *firearms*, a flat steel gage for verifying the dimensions of metallic ammunition for small arms. The gage is pierced with holes giving the maximum and minimum diameters of the head and body of the shell, and the diameters of the projectile; on the edges are cut profiles for verifying the length and form of the cartridge-case and the thickness of the head, the length and form of the bullet, and the number and position of the cannelures.

2. A gun-metal ring of the required size, with a handle, on which is stamped the nature and size of the cartridge. They were of two kinds: one for testing the diameter of the filled cartridge, the other for showing the length of the cartridge.

cartridge-loader (kär'trij-lō″dėr), *n.* An apparatus for loading cartridge-shells.

cartridge-paper (kär'trij-pā″pėr), *n.* A thick sort of paper originally manufactured for soldiers' cartridges, but extensively used in the arts, its rough surface being well adapted for

drawing and for other purposes, such as wall-paper.

cartridge-pouch (kär'trij-pouch), *n.* A leather pouch lined with sheepskin with the wool on, formerly used by mounted soldiers to carry metallic cartridges. It was attached to the waist-belt.

cartridge-primer (kär'trij-prī″mėr), *n.* The percussion-cap used in firing metallic cartridges, set in a recess in the head of the shell. See *cartridge*.

car-truck (kär'truk), *n.* The wheeled carriage which supports a railroad-car. In Europe the pedestals for the axle-boxes are commonly attached to the body of the car. In the United States the car-body is supported upon two independent trucks placed beneath it. Each of these may have two, but usually four, and occasionally six wheels fixed upon revolving axles, whose journal-boxes vibrate vertically in pedestals secured to the framework of the truck. The bolster or cross-beam which directly supports the car-body is in the middle of the framework, and is suspended from it by equalizing bars and suspension-straps, in such a way as to distribute the weight upon all the wheels and allow for the sway, or freedom of motion, essential to easy riding. Springs and brake mechanism are attached to the truck. —**Side bearings of a car-truck.** See *bearing*.

cart-saddle (kärt'sad″l), *n.* The small saddle put upon the back of a draft-horse when harnessed. *Skeat.*

cart-saddle† (kärt'sad″l), *v. t.* [< ME. *cart-sadelen;* from the noun.] To harness; yoke.

Let *cart-sadele* vr Commissarie; vr Cart he schal drawe. *Piers Plowman* (A), ii. 154.

cart-tail (kärt'tāl), *n.* The tail or back part of a cart.

If a poor Quaker was to be scourged at the *cart-tail*, . . . they waited in Dedham for orders from the metropolis.
Everett, Orations, II. 183.

cartulary, *n.*; pl. *cartularies.* [< ML. *cartularium:* see *chartulary.*] See *chartulary.*

The Duke of Devonshire will publish at his own expense the *cartularies* of Furness Abbey. . . . *Cartularies* were the official records of monasteries.
The American, VIII. 267.

cartway (kärt'wā), *n.* [< ME. *carteway, cartwey;* < *cart* + *way.*] A way along which carts or other wheeled vehicles may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

cartwright (kärt'rīt), *n.* [< ME. *cartwright* (spelled *kartwryght*), < *cart* + *wright.*] An artificer who makes carts.

caruage†, *n.* [Also misread and miswritten *car-vage;* but the *u* is prop. a vowel: see *carue.*] Same as *carucage.*

caruca†, **carruca**† (ka-rō'kä), *n.* [ML., a plow, L. *carruca*, a four-wheeled carriage, < *carrus*, a car: see *car*[1]. Cf. *carue.*] In ancient village communities in England—(*a*) A plow. (*b*) A plow-team of oxen, yoked four abreast.

Information from the same source [Statistical Account of Scotland] also explains the use of the word *caruca* for plough. For the construction of the word involves not 4 yoke of oxen, but 4 oxen yoked abreast, as are the horses in the *caruca* so often seen upon Roman coins. And the "statistical account" informs us that in some districts of Scotland in former times "the ploughs were drawn by 4 oxen or horses yoked abreast; one trod constantly upon the tilled surface, another went in the furrow, and two upon the stubble, or white land. The driver walked backwards, holding his cattle by halters, and taking care that each beast had its equal share in the draught."
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 63.

carucage, carrucage (kar'ö-kāj), *n.* [< ML. *carrucagium* (for **carrucaticum*), also *carruagium* (after OF. *carruage*), < *carruca*, a plow: see *caruca.*] A former tax on land or landholders, fixed at a specified sum on each carucate, or about 100 acres of land. It succeeded the Danegeld (which see).

The other remarkable matter of the year 1198 is the imposition of a *carucage*—a tax of five shillings on each carucate or hundred acres of land.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 150.

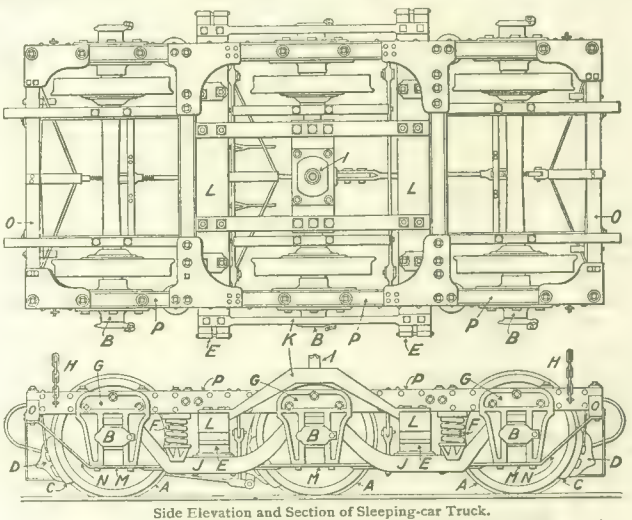
Also formerly *caruage.*

carucate, carrucate (kar'ö-kāt), *n.* [< ML. *carucata, carrucata,* < *carruca*, a plow: see *caruca.*] Formerly, as much land as could be cultivated by one caruca: usually about 100 acres, but the quantity varied according to the nature of the soil and the practice of husbandry in different districts. Also *carue.*

A trace at least of the original reason of the varying contents and relations of the hide and virgate is to be found in the Hundred Rolls, as, indeed, almost everywhere else, in the use of another word in the place of hide, when, instead of the anciently assessed hidage of a manor, its more modern actual taxable value is examined into and expressed. This new word is *carucate*—the land of a plough or plough team.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 40.

carue† (kar'ö), *n.* [Later misread and miswritten *carve;* < ME. *carue*, < OF. *carue, caruee,* < ML. *carucata, carrucata*, a certain portion of land: see *carucate.*] A carucate (which see).

And a *Carve* of Land, Carucata terræ, or a Hide of Land, Hida terræ (which is all one), is not of any certain content, but as much as a Plough can plough in a Year, and therewith agrees Lambard verbo Hyde. And a *Carve* of Land may contain an House, Wood, Meadow, and Pasture, because by them the Ploughman and the Beasts of the Plough are maintained.
Anthony Lowe's Case (1610), 9 Coke, 123, 124.



Side Elevation and Section of Sleeping-car Truck.

A, flange of wheel; *B*, journal-box; *C*, brake-shoe; *D*, brake-head; *E*, bolster-spring; *F*, equalizing-bar spring; *G*, pedestal; *H*, check-chain; *I*, center-pin or king-pin; *J*, equalizing-bar; *K*, center-bearing inverted arch-bar; *L*, spring-beam; *M*, pedestal tie-bar; *N*, pedestal brace; *O*, end piece of truck-frame; *P*, wheel-piece.

And it was agreed that common way be appendant to a *Carve* of Land, . . . and so a *Carve* of Land consists of Land, Meadow, and Pasture, as it appears by Tirringham's case, 4 Coke, 37 b.
Mors v. Webbe (1652), 2 Brownlow (& Goldsborough), p. 297.

Carum (kā'rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρον*, caraway: see *caraway.*] A considerable genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferæ.* The species are glabrous herbs with perennial fusiform edible roots, pinnate or more divided leaves, and white or yellow flowers. *C. Carui* is the caraway-plant, the fruit of which is the so-called caraway-seed. (See *caraway.*) Three species are found in the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, the tuberous roots of which are an important article of food to the Indians.

★ **caruncle** (kar'ung-kl), *n.* [Also *carunculà;* = Sp. *carúncula* = Pg. *caruncula* = It. *caruncola,* < L. *caruncula*, a caruncle, dim. of *caro*, flesh: see *carnal.*] **1.** A small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid. Specifically—**2.** In *ornith.*, a fleshy excrescence on the head of a bird, as the comb or one of the wattles of a hen.

It is especially important that the fresh colors of the [bird's] bill, cere, gums, eyes, and feet, or *caruncles*, or bare skin, if there be any, should be noted, as the colors of these parts all change after the preparation of a specimen. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp., 1876, p. 654.

3. In *bot.*, a protuberance surrounding the hilum of a seed. Strictly, it is an outgrowth of the micropyle, or external orifice of the ovule.

4. In *entom.*, a naked, more or less rounded, fleshy elevation of the surface, especially on the body of a caterpillar or other insect-larva.—**Lacrymal caruncle**, a small, reddish, fleshy papilla at the inner canthus of the eye, filling the lacus lacrymalis, consisting of a cluster of follicles like the Meibomian, and covered with mucous membrane. See cut under *eye.*



Caruncle.

Carunculate Seed of *Ricinus communis*, entire and cut longitudinally.

caruncula (ka-rung'kū-lä), *n.*; pl. *carunculæ* (-lē). [L.] Same as *caruncle.*—**Carunculæ myrtiformes**, the slight elevations on the margin of the vaginal orifice, the remains of the hymen.—**Caruncula mammillaris**, a small low eminence of gray matter between the external and internal roots of the olfactory nerve or tract. Also called *tuber olfactorium* or *olfactory tubercle.*—**Caruncula sublingualis**, a small papilla under the tongue, on either side of the frenum, on which Wharton's duct opens. Also called *caruncula salivaris*

caruncular (ka-rung'kū-lär), *a.* [= Sp. *caruncular,* < L. *caruncula:* see *caruncle.*] Pertaining to or having the form of a caruncle.

carunculate, carunculated (ka-rung'kū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *carunculado,* < L. *caruncula:* see *caruncle.*] Having a fleshy excrescence or soft fleshy protuberance; caruncular.

carunculous (ka-rung'kū-lus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *carunculoso,* < L. *caruncula:* see *caruncle.*] Caruncular; carunculate.

carus (kā'rus), *n.* [NL. (> F. Pg. *carus*), < Gr. *κάρος*, heavy sleep, torpor, stupor.] In *pathol.*, complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove; the last degree of coma.

caruto (ka-rö'tō), *n.* [Sp. Amer. name of the plant.] A beautiful dye of a bluish-black color, obtained from the fruit of *Genipa Americana*, of the family *Rubiaceæ*, a shrub of the West Indies and Guiana.

carvacrol (kär'va-krol), *n.* [< *carvy* (F. Sp. It. *carvi*), caraway, + L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp, + *-ol.*] A viscid oily substance, of a very disagreeable odor and strong taste, made from oil of caraway. In medicine it has been found serviceable in relieving toothache.

carvage† (kär'vāj), *n.* See *caruage.*

carval (kär'val), *n.* [Manx, = E. *carol*[1], q. v.] A song, carol, or ballad, especially one on a sacred subject, among the peasantry of the Isle of Man. Also *carvel.*

The Manx have a literature—a native vernacular Gaelic literature. . . . This literature consists of ballads on sacred subjects, which are called *carvals.* . . . It was formerly the custom in the Isle of Man for the young people who thought themselves endowed with the poetic gift to compose carols some time before Christmas, and to recite them in the parish churches. Those pieces which were approved of by the clergy were subsequently chanted by their authors through their immediate neighbourhoods, both before and after the holy festival. Many of these songs have been handed down by writing to the present time. . . . The *carvals* are preserved in uncouth-looking, smoke-stained volumes, in low farm-houses and cottages situated in mountain gills and glens.
Quoted in *Introd. to Kelly's Manx Gram-mar*, p. xiv.

★ **carve**[1] (kärv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *carved*, old and poetical pp. *carven*, ppr. *carving.* [Early mod. E. also *kerve*, < ME. *kerven* (pret. sing. *carf, karf*), < AS. *ceorfan* (pret. *cearf*, pl. *curfon*, pp. *corfen*), carve, cut, = OFries. *kerva* = D. *kerven*, cut, = OHG. **kerban* (not recorded), MHG. G. *kerben*, notch, indent, = Icel. *kyrfa* = Sw. *karfva*, cut, = Dan. *karve*, cut; prob. = Gr. *γράφειν*, write, orig. scratch: see *graphic.* *Carve* is the older word for 'cut'; in the general sense it is now displaced by *cut.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut with an edged tool or sharp instrument. [Obsolete or archaic.]

As a coltour in clay *cerues* the forges [furrows].
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1547.

Or they will buy his sheepe out of the cote,
Or they will *carven* the shepheards throte.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

My good blade *carves* the casques of men.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

Specifically—**2.** To cut into pieces or slices, as meat at table; divide by cutting, or, figuratively, by parceling out: as, to *carve* a fowl; to *carve* up an estate.

He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers; who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food. *South.*

3. To cut (some solid material) in order to produce the representation of an object or a design; fashion by cutting: as, to *carve* a block of marble into a statue.

Carved with figures strange and sweet,
All made out of the carver's brain.
Coleridge, Christabel, i.

4. To produce by cutting; form by cutting or hewing; grave or engrave; sculpture: as, to *carve* an image; to *carve* a design in boxwood.

We *carved* not a line, we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone with his glory.
Wolfe, Burial of Sir J. Moore.

The names he loved to hear
Have been *carved* for many a year
On the tomb.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

5. To decorate by carving; produce cut or sculptured designs upon: as, to *carve* a capital; to *carve* a cherry-stone.

The Stone that made the Canopy was five yards and three quarters square, and *carv'd* round with a handsome Cornish. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 21.

The *carven* cedarn doors.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

Amid the *carven* gray stone-work of the cathedral.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 5.

6. To mark as with carving.

A million wrinkles *carved* his skin.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

To carve out. (*a*) To make or form by carving or parceling; cut out: as, to *carve out* a smaller estate from a larger one.

With his brandish'd steel . . .
Carv'd out his passage. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

The bright share *carved out* the furrow clean.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 202.

(*b*) Figuratively, to achieve by exertion or skill: as, to *carve out* a career for one's self.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exercise the trade of a carver; engrave or cut figures.—2. To cut up meat: as, to *carve* for all the guests.

And *carf* before his fader at the table.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 100.

To carve for one's self, to do as one pleases; act independently.

Those up the river have *carved* largely *for themselves*, which . . . they will after repent, when they see what helps they have deprived themselves of.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 469.

carve[2] (kärv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *carved*, ppr. *carving*. [E. dial.; origin obscure.] To grow sour; curdle: said of cream. *Grose; Halliwell.* [Cheshire, Eng.]

carve[3]†, *n.* See *carue*.

carvel[1] (kär'vel), *n.* [Contr. of *caravel*, q. v.] 1. See *caravel*.—2†. A jelly-fish.

The *carvel* is a sea-fome, floating upon the surface of the ocean, of a globous form.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 26.

3. A basket; also, a chicken-coop. [Prov. Eng.]

carvel[2] (kär'vel), *n.* See *carval*.

carvel-built (kär'vel-bilt), *a.* Built with the planks all flush and not overlapping: said of a ship or boat.

carvel-joint (kär'vel-joint), *n.* A flush joint; specifically, one between the planks or plates of a ship or boat.

carvel-work (kär'vel-wėrk), *n.* In *ship-building*, the putting together of the planking or plates with flush joints, as distinguished from *clincher-work*.

carven[1] (kär'vn). Old and poetical past participle of *carve*.

carven[2]†, *v. t.* [Spenser's imitation of ME. *kerven*, inf., carve: see *carve*[1].] To cut; carve.

carvene (kär'vēn), *n.* [< *carvy* (F., etc., *carvi*), caraway, + *-ene*.] An almost tasteless and odorless liquid ($C_{10}H_{16}$) found in oil of caraway.

carver (kär'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *kerver*, < *kerven*, carve: see *carve*[1].] 1. One who carves. (*a*) One who cuts up meat into portions for the table. (*b*) One who cuts ivory, wood, or the like in a decorative way; a sculptor.

The master painters and the *carvers* came. *Dryden.*

(*c*) Figuratively, one who makes, shapes, or molds, in any sense.

Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way
To find out right with wrong.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

2. A large table-knife used for carving meat.

carving (kär'ving), *n.* [< ME. *kervinge*, verbal n. of *kerven*, carve: see *carve*[1].] 1. The act or art of carving. Specifically—2. A branch of sculpture consisting of work of decorative character rather than statuary or monumental relief.—3. A device or figure carved; a design produced by carving: as, a tomb ornamented with *carvings*.

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk
Beneath the *carving* of the curious work.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 59.

4. In *coal-mining*, nearly the same as *cutting* (which see). [Leicestershire, Eng.]—**Carving-chisel.** See *chisel*.

carving-fork (kär'ving-fôrk), *n.* A large fork used to hold meat while it is being carved, and generally provided with a guard to prevent cutting the hand if the knife slips.

carving-knife (kär'ving-nīf), *n.* A large knife used for carving meat at table.

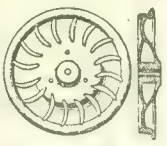
carving-lathe (kär'ving-lāтн), *n.* A lathe adapted for the grooving, channeling, and ornamenting of columns, balusters, legs of tables, etc.

carvist† (kär'vist), *n.* [Etym. unknown; hardly "a corruption of *carry-fist*" (from being carried on the hand), as usually guessed.] In *falconry*, a young hawk.

carvol (kär'vol), *n.* [< *carvy* (F., etc., *carvi*), caraway, + *-ol*.] A liquid ($C_{10}H_{14}O$) of pleasant odor contained in oil of caraway.

carvy (kär'vi), *n.* [< F. *carvi*, caraway: see *caraway*.] Caraway. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

car-wheel (kär'hwēl), *n.* A wheel of a car, especially of a railroad-car. In railroad-cars the wheel has a cylindrical tread and a flange projecting beyond the tread at its inner edge, to prevent derailment. A coning of the tread or rim gives a greater diameter on the inner or flange side than at the outer edge, which diminishes slipping of wheels on rails of unequal length, as on curves.—**Paper car-wheel,** a car-wheel with a steel tire and a web of compressed paper between plates which are bolted to the hub and the tire. *E. H. Knight.*



Washburn Car-wheel; side elevation and diametric section.

carwhichet† (kär'hwich-et), *n.* Same as *carriwitchet*.

Carya (kar'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρία*, the walnut-tree, < *κάρυα*, prop. *κάρυα βασιλικά* or *περσικά*, royal (i. e., Persian) or Persian nuts (cf. E. *peach*[1], ult. < Gr. *περσικόν*), pl. of *κάρυον*, a nut (of any kind), prob. akin to *κέρας*, horn, E. *horn*, etc.] The name given by Nuttall, in 1818, to the genus *Hicoria* of Rafinesque, belonging to the family *Juglandaceæ*, and comprising the hickories and pecans. They are trees of eastern North America, with heavy, hard, and tough wood extensively used as fuel and in manufactures. The bark yields a yellow dye. There are about 15 species, of which the pecan (*Hicoria Pecan*) and the shagbark hickory (*H. ovata*) are familiar examples.

caryatic (kar-i-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *Caryates*, Caryans; in architectural sense, < L. *Caryatides*: see *caryatid*.] Pertaining to the Caryans (in this sense with a capital) or to caryatids: as, "Persian and *Caryatic* figures," *R. Stuart.*—**Caryatic order,** in *arch.*, an order in which the entablature is supported by female figures instead of columns.

caryatid (kar-i-at'id), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *caryatide*, *cariatide* = Sp. *cariátide* = Pg. It. *cariatide*, < L. pl. *Caryatides*, < Gr. *καρυάτιδες*, caryatids (cf. *Καρυάτιδες*, the priestesses of Artemis at Caryæ, pl. of *Καρυᾶτις*, a name of Artemis), lit. 'women of Caryæ,' < *Κάρυαι*, Caryæ, a place in Laconia, Greece, with a famous temple of Artemis. Cf. *atlantes*, *canephore*, 2, and *telamon*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *caryatids*, *caryatides* (-idz, -i-dēz). In *arch.*, a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving as a column to support an entablature or to fill any other office of a column. Vitruvius relates that the city of Caryæ sided with the Persians after the



Caryatids.
Porch of the Erechtheum at Athens.

battle of Thermopylæ, and that it was on this account sacked by the other Greeks, who took the women captive, and to perpetuate this event erected trophies in which figures of women dressed in the Caryatic manner were used to support entablatures. This story is probably imaginary, but no doubt the name and perhaps the idea of the caryatids were derived from Caryæ.

Two great statues, Art
And Science, *Caryatids*, lifted up
A weight of emblem. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or of the form of a caryatid; caryatic.

caryatidean (kar^{ā}i-at-i-dē'an), *a.* [< *caryatid* + *-ean*.] Supported by caryatids.

This *Caryatidean* portico [of the Erechtheum] displays very clearly the arrangement of the ceiling.
Encyc. Brit., II. 408.

caryatides, *n.* Latin plural of *caryatid*.

caryin, caryine (kar'i-in), *n.* [< *Carya* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A crystalline principle found in the bark of *Hicoria* (*Carya*) *alba* (the mockernut or white-heart hickory), believed to be identical with quercitrin.

caryinite (ka-rī'i-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *καρύινος*, nut-brown, < *κάρυον*, a nut.] An arseniate of lead, manganese, and calcium, occurring massive, of a brown color, at the lead-mines of Långban.

Caryoborus (kar-i-ob'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, + *βορός*, eating.] A genus of rhynchophorous coleopters or weevils, of the family *Bruchidæ*, differing from *Bruchus* by having the fore coxæ separated by the prosternum. *C. arthriticus* is a species of the southern United States, infesting the palmetto.

Caryobranchia (kar^{ā}i-ō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut (nucleus), + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of gastropods: proposed as a substitute for *Nucleobranchiata* (which see): same as *Heteropoda*. *Menke*, 1828; *Swainson*, 1839.

Caryocar (ka-rī'ō-kär), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut (see *Carya*), + *κάρα*, head; the globose fruit is often as large as a child's head.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Caryocaraceæ*, consisting of 10 species of lofty trees, natives of tropical America. They produce good timber, and their fruits contain 3 or 4 large kidney-shaped seeds inclosed in an extremely hard woody shell, reddish-brown in color and covered with roundish protuberances. They are called *souari-nuts* or *butternuts*, have a pleasant nutty flavor, and yield a bland oil. The chief source of these nuts is *C. nuciferum*, a tree frequently reaching the height of 100 feet, common in the forests of British Guiana, particularly on the banks of the rivers Essequibo and Berbice. Its flowers are large and of a deep purplish-red color.

caryocinesis (kar^{ā}i-ō-si-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut (nucleus), + *κίνησις*, movement, change: see *kinesis*.] In *embryol.*, the series of active changes taking place in the nucleus of a living cell in the process of division. Also written *karyokinesis*.

Caryophyllaceæ (kar^{ā}i-ō-fi-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caryophyllus* + *-aceæ*.] The name given by Reichenbach to the family *Silenaceæ*, the pink family, a group of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous herbs of wide distribution: they are known by the opposite leaves, the stems swollen at the joints, and the regular flowers, the petals of which are often clawed. The genera *Silene*, *Dianthus*, and *Lychnis* include many ornamental garden plants, the pink, carnation, and sweet-william; other genera, as *Arenaria*, *Alsine*, and *Paronychia*, consist of inconspicuous weeds, as the chickweed, spurry, sandwort, etc.

caryophyllaceous (kar^{ā}i-ō-fi-lā'shius), *a.* [< *Caryophyllaceæ*.] Pertaining to the *Caryophyllaceæ*: especially applied to flowers having five petals with long claws in a tubular calyx. Also *caryophyllous*, *caryophylleous*.



Caryophyllaceous Flower (*Dianthus*).

Caryophyllæidæ (kar^{ā}i-ō-fi-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caryophyllæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cestode platyhelminths, or tapeworms, characterized by having only one proglottis, the body elongated and unsegmented, the head-armature weak, consisting of a lobed fringe without hooks, and eight sinuous longitudinal canals of the excretory system.

Caryophyllæus (kar^{ā}i-ō-fi-lē'us), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1790), < *Caryophyllus*, q. v.] A genus of *Cestoidea*, or tapeworms, the species of which are endoparasitic in cyprinoid fishes. It represents the simplest cestoid form, resembling a trematode in structure, having no trace of alimentary canal, but being furnished with a single set of hermaphrodite reproductive organs and a water-vascular system; the body is elongated, dilated, and lobate at one end, like a clove, whence the name. It is the typical genus of the family *Caryophyllæidæ*. *C. mutabilis* is found in the intestine of cyprinoid fishes. Originally *Caryophyllus*.

caryophylleous (kar^{ā}i-ō-fil'ē-us), *a.* Same as *caryophyllaceous*.

caryophyllin, caryophylline (kar^{ā}i-ō-fil'in), *n.* [< *Caryophyllus* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A crystalline substance obtained from cloves by treating them with alcohol.

caryophylloid (kar^{ā}i-ō-fil'oid), *n.* [< *Caryophyllus* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, having the form of the *Caryophyllus*; clove-shaped.

caryophyllous (kar^{ā}i-ō-fil'us), *a.* Same as *caryophyllaceous*.

Caryophyllus (kar^{ā}i-ō-fil'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*, the clove-tree, lit. 'nut-leaf,' < *κάρυον*, a nut, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf. Hence ult., from the Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*, E. *gilliflower*, q. v.] 1. A genus established by Linnæus in 1753 to include a single species, *C. aromaticus*, which furnishes the clove of commerce. About 120 species have since been described, nearly all of them under the generic name *Jambosa*, to which the clove has also been referred by many authors. 2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *Caryophyllæus*, of which it is the original form. (*b*) A genus of crinoids: synonymous with *Eugeniacrinus*. *Scheuchzer*. Also *Caryophyllites*. *Knorr.*

caryopsis (kar-i-op'sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *caryopse*), < Gr. *κάρυον*, a nut, + *ὄψις*, appearance, < √**ὀπ*, see: see *optic*.] In *bot.*, a small, one-celled,

one-seeded, dry, indehiscent fruit, in which the thin pericarp is adherent throughout to the thin seed-coat or testa, as in wheat and other cereal grains and grasses. Also *cariopsis*.

Caryota (kar-i-ō′tä), *n.* [NL. (L., in Gr. sense) (> F. *caryote*), < Gr. *καρυωτὸς φοῖνιξ*, a palm with walnut-like fruit, lit. nut-like palm: *καρυωτός*, nut-like, < *κάρυον*, a nut, walnut; *φοῖνιξ*, palm: see *phenix*.] A genus of large palms, natives of India and the Malay archipelago, with bipinnate leaves and wedge-shaped leaflets, strongly toothed at the extremity. The best-known species, *C. urens*, called the *bastard sago*, is a native of India, and is of great value. By severing the ends of the successive flowering stems a sweet sap is obtained, which is either boiled down into syrup and sugar, or made by fermentation into toddy, which yields arrack by distillation. The soft pith abounds in sago-like farina, which is made into bread or eaten as gruel. The outer part of the stem is hard, strong, and durable, and is much used for building and for agricultural implements; and the sheaths of the leaves yield a very strong fiber, known as *kittul fiber*, which is said to be indestructible.

cast†, *n.* A Middle English form of *case*[1].

casa (kā′sạ), *n.* [L., a cottage, hut, cabin, shed, ML. also a house in general (> It. Sp. Pg. *casa*, a house, = (as if < L. neut. **casum*) F. *chez*, in prep. *chez*, abbr. of *en chez*, = OSp. *en cas* = It. *in casa* or *a casa*, in the house (of), at (my, his, etc.) house, with); prob. akin to *castrum*, a castle, fort, pl. a camp (see *castrum*, *chester*), and to *cassis*, a helmet; orig. a cover or shelter; cf. Skt. √ *chhad*, cover, cover over. Hence ult. *casale*, *cassock*, *casula*, *chasuble*, etc.] A house.

ca. sa. In *law*, the usual abbreviation of *capias ad satisfaciendum*. See *capias*.

casal (kā′sạl), *a.* [< *case*[1], 6, + *-al*.] In *gram.*, of or belonging to case. [Rare.]

The *casal* termination of the Saxon possessive is *es* or *is*, as appears in such phrases as 'Godes sight,' 'kingis crown.'
J. M. McCulloch.

casalet†, *n.* [< It. *casale*, a hamlet, village, formerly also a farm-house, manor-house, dairy, = Sp. Pg. *casal*, a farm-house, < ML. *casale*, also *casalis*, a farm-house, villa, hamlet, village, < L. *casa*, a house.] A hamlet; a village.

And Saterday in ye mornynge we landyd there, and wente to suche *casales* as we founde and refresshed vs.
Syr R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 56.

casarca (ka-sär′kä), *n.* [NL., < Russ. *cacharka*, the sea-swallow.] A name, specific or generic (in this case with a capital), of the ruddy sheldrake, *Anas casarca* or *Casarca rutila*, a bird of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, inhabiting Europe, Asia, and Africa. As a generic term it includes several other species, as *C. tadornoides*, *C. variegata*, etc.

casava, casave (ka-sä′vä, -ve), *n.* See *cassava*.

casbald†, *n.* [Late ME., also *casbalde*; origin uncertain.] A term of contempt. *York Plays.*

casban (kas′ban), *n.* A cotton fabric similar to jaconet, but stouter, sometimes having a glossy surface like satin, and used chiefly for linings.

cascabel (kas′ka-bel), *n.* [Sp., a little bell, the button at the breech of a cannon, also *cascabillo*, = Pg. Pr. *cascavel*; origin uncertain.] That part of a cannon which is behind the base-ring, including the base and knob.

cascade[1] (kas-kād′), *n.* [< F. *cascade* = Sp. *cascada* = Pg. *cascata*, < It. *cascata*, a waterfall, < *cascare*, fall, appar. associated in thought with L. *cadere*, pp. *casus*, fall, but prob. (like Sp. *cascar*, break in pieces, beat, strike, = Pg. *cascar*, strike) an extension of L. *casare*, *cassare*, variant of *quassare*, shake, shatter, shiver, freq. of *quatere*, pp. *quassum*, shake: see *quash*, *concuss*, *discuss*, etc. Cf. *cascalho*, *cascarilla*, *cask*, *casque*, etc.] **1.** A fall or flowing of water over a precipice or steep rocky declivity in a river or other stream; a waterfall, whether natural or artificial, but smaller than a cataract.

The river Teverone throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several *cascades* from one rock to another.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

2. In *elect.*, a peculiar arrangement of Leyden jars in which the outer coating of the first jar which receives the charge is connected to the inner coating of the second, and so on.— **3.** A trimming of lace or other soft material, folded in a zigzag fashion so as to make a broken or irregular band, as down the front of a gown. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**4.** The falling water in the constellation Aquarius. See *Aquarius*.— **Charged or discharged in cascade.** See *battery*, 8.= Syn. 1. *Cascade*, *Cataract*. A *cataract* is greater than a *cascade*, but may not be so steep; one descent of water may be by several *cascades*, as in the quotation above from Addison. The distinguishing marks of a cataract are volume of water and rapidity of descent.

cascade[1] (kas-kād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cascaded*, ppr. *cascading*. [< *cascade*[1], *n.*] To form cascades; fall in cascades.

In the middle of a large octagon piece of water stands an obelisk of near seventy feet, for a Jet-d'Eau to *cascade* from the top of it. *Defoe*, Tour thro' G. Britain, II. 218.

The town [of Subiaco] . . . is built on a kind of cone rising from the midst of a valley, . . . with a superb mountain horizon around it, and the green Anio *cascading* at its feet. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 271.

cascade[2] (kas-kād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cascaded*, ppr. *cascading*. [Appar. a perverted use of *cascade*[1]. Cf. E. dial. *cast*, vomit.] To vomit. [Colloq.]

cascalho (kas-kal′yō), *n.* [Pg. (= Sp. *cascajo*), pebbles, gravel, < *cascar*, strike, Sp. break in pieces, shatter: see *cascade*[1], *n.*, and *cascarilla*, and as to meaning cf. *brash*[1], *breccia*, *debris*.] Gravel, coarse or fine, mixed with more or less sand; detrital material in general; the material in which Brazilian diamonds are found, as also gold to some extent.

cascan, cascane (kas-kan′, -kān′), *n.* [F. *cascane*.] In *fort.*, a hole or cavity, resembling a well, made near a rampart, from which an underground gallery extends, or which serves to give vent to an enemy's mine and diminish its destructive effect.

cascara amarga, sagrada. See *bark*[2].

cascarilla (kas-ka-ril′ä), *n.* [= F. *cascarille*, < Sp. *cascarilla* (= Pg. *cascarilha* = It. *cascarilla*, *cascariglia*), dim. of *cascara*, bark, rind, peel, husk (cf. *casca*, husks, bark, *casco*, a skull, shard, helmet, cask, etc., > E. *cask*[1]), < *cascar*, break, burst open: see *cascade*[1], *n.*, and *cask*[1].] The aromatic bitter bark of *Croton Eluteria*, a West Indian shrub or small tree belonging to the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, and a native of the Bahama islands. It occurs in small thin fragments and brittle rolls like quills, and is used in medicine for its mild stimulating, tonic properties. Also called *Eleuthera* or *sweetwood bark*.



Cascarilla-plant (*Croton Eluteria*).
a, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, fruit.

cascarillin, cascarilline (kas-ka-ril′in), *n.* [< *cascarilla* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A white, crystalline, odorless, bitter substance ($C_{12}H_{18}O_4$) obtained from cascarilla.

caschrom (kas′krom), *n.* [Also improp. written *gascromh*; Gael. *caschrōm*, < *cas*, a foot, leg, shaft, haft, handle, + *crōm*, crooked: see *cromlech*.] A long pick with a cross-handle and projecting foot-piece; a foot-pick: used in the Scottish Highlands for digging in stony ground where no other instrument can be introduced.

casco (kas′kō), *n.* [Pg., prop. the keel or bottom of a ship, = Sp. *casco*, the hull of a ship; same as Pg. Sp. It. *casco*, helmet, casque, cask: see *cask*[1], *casque*.] A boat of the Philippines, used


Casco of Manila.

chiefly on the river at Manila, almost rectangular in form, very flat and very durable, and much used for conveying cargoes to and from ships.

case[1] (kās), *n.* [< ME. *cas*, *caas*, *case*, < OF. *cas*, F. *cas* = Pr. *cas* = Pg. Sp. It. *caso*, circumstance, event, hap, chance, < L. *casus* (*casu-*), a falling, change, event, accident, misfortune, < *cadere*, pp. *casus*, fall (> also *cadent*, *cadence*, *chance*, *accident*, etc.): see *cadent*.] **1.** Literally, that which happens or befalls. (*a*) Hap; contingency; event; chance.

Than he tolde hem alle worde for worde how the *cas* was be-fallen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 560.

Wisdom behouith to lete go and passe
Which that men mow noght amend in no *cas*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6223.

(*b*) State; condition; state of circumstances.

Cumforteth him in his *caas*, coueiteth not his goodes.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 52.

Like Angels life was then mens happy *cace*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 16.

Tib. I come to have thee walk.
Ovid. No, good Tibullus, I'm not now in *case*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

They lay, therefore, all day on Saturday, in lamentable *case*, as before. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 177.

2. A particular determination of events or circumstances; a special state of things coming under a general description or rule.

The ceremonies attendant upon death and burial are nearly the same in the *cases* of men and women.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 286.

3. In *med.*, an instance of disease under or requiring medical treatment, or the series of occurrences or symptoms which characterize it: as, the doctor has many *cases* of fever in hand; the patient explained his *case*.—**4.** A state of things involving a question for discussion or decision.

Tell hym how the *caas* stant all as it is.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 491.

Acres. I don't choose to mention names, but look on me as on a very ill-used gentleman.
Sir Luc. Pray, what is the *case*?
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

The plainest *case* in many words entangling. *J. Baillie.*

Specifically—**5.** In *law*: (*a*) A cause or suit in court; any instance of litigation: as, the *case* was tried at the last term. In this sense *case* is nearly synonymous with *cause*, which is the more technical term. *Case* includes special proceedings, as well as actions at law, suits in equity, and criminal prosecutions; and it implies not only a controversy, but also legal proceedings. More loosely, however, it is used for cause of action: as, he has a good *case*.

This false juge . . . sat in his Consistorie,
And gaf his doomes upon sondry *cas*.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 163.

Force a composition or wrangle out some broken Title, or breake the necke of the *Case* with a Prohibition.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

(*b*) The state of facts or the presentation of evidence on which a party to litigation relies for his success, whether as plaintiff or defendant: as, in cross-examining plaintiff's witness, defendant has no right to go beyond the limits of the direct examination, for such inquiries are part of his own *case*. (*c*) Under American procedure, a document prepared by the appellant on an appeal, containing the evidence, or the substance of it, and the proceedings on the trial in the court below. It is intended to enable the appellate court to review the evidence and the facts, as well as to pass upon alleged errors of law, and in this differs from a *bill of exceptions*, which presents only alleged errors of law. Called specifically *case on appeal*.

6. In *gram.*, in many languages, one of the forms having different offices in the sentence which together make up the inflection of a noun: as, the *nominative case*, that of the subject of the verb, as *he*, *dominus* (Latin); the *accusative* or *objective case*, as *him*, *dominum*; the *genitive* or *possessive case*, as *his* (John's), *domini*. These are the only cases in modern English, and the objective is not distinguished in form from the nominative except in a few pronouns. In addition to the three cases found in English, Greek and German have a dative, Latin has a dative, an ablative, and a vocative, and Sanskrit further an instrumental and a locative. The French has lost all case-distinction in nouns. Some languages, as the Finnish and Hungarian, have many more cases, even fifteen or twenty. All the cases but the nominative are called *oblique cases*.

7. A person who is peculiar or remarkable in any respect: as, a queer *case*; a hard *case*: sometimes used without qualification: as, he is a *case*. [Colloq.]

"Well, the General can tell you," says the hunter, glancing at that individual, "what a terrible hard *case* I've been." *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 114.

8. In *logic*, a proposition stating a fact coming under a general rule; a subsumption.— **Action on the case**, in *law*, a general form of action (the phrase being originally equivalent to *action on the circumstances*) adopted to enlarge the legal remedies at a time when forms of action existed for trespasses with violence and for debts resting in bond, but no form had been provided for wrongs without violence, such as negligence, or oral or implied promise. It became the most widely used of all common-law forms, and equally applicable to consequential injury to the real or personal property and to the personal character of the party by whom it was brought. — **Amistad case**, a noted case in the courts of the United States, in which Spaniards claimed as their slaves negroes who had been kidnapped in Africa, and who while

being carried to Cuba (in 1839) rose against their captors, took possession of the vessel, and after changing her course were taken by a United States vessel off the American coast. The courts held that they were free, and not pirates or robbers.—**Bankers' case,** or **case of the bankers,** the petition of Hornblee and others to the barons of the exchequer in 1691 (14 How. St. Tr., 1) for the payment of certain annuities granted by Charles II. to repay money originally loaned to him on the security of the revenues. On appeal, the House of Lords decided that the grant was binding upon his successor, and continued a charge upon the revenue.—**Bates's case,** an English prosecution (1606) of a merchant, in which the claim of James I. to impose duties as a personal prerogative was sustained: a question afterward settled the other way under Cromwell. Also called the *case of the impositions.*—**Bradlaugh's case,** a prolonged controversy (1881–86) over the claim of Charles Bradlaugh (*a*) to take a seat in the House of Commons without taking the oath required of members, he declaring that he did not acknowledge or believe in its obligation; and later (*b*) to have the oath administered. Two notable legal decisions were reached in the course of the controversy: first, that courts cannot control the House in its administration of laws relating merely to its internal procedure, nor inquire into the propriety of a resolution restraining a member from doing in the House what he had a lawful right to do, and that action will not lie against the sergeant-at-arms for obeying such resolution; second, that a member who does not believe in a Supreme Being, and upon whom an oath is binding only as a promise, is incapable of taking the prescribed oath; and if he goes through the form of taking it by administering it to himself he is liable for violation of the act.—**Burr's case,** the prosecution of Aaron Burr for treason against the United States, tried before Chief Justice Marshall in 1807.—**Calvin's case,** also called the *cases of the postnati,* 1608 (2 How. St. Tr., 559; 7 Coke, 1), an action turning on questions of allegiance and natural-born subjects. It was brought to recover lands by Robert Calvin against Richard and Nicholas Smith, to which defendants pleaded that the plaintiff was an alien, and incapable of bringing the action, because he was born in Scotland, though after the crown of England descended to James I., who was also king of Scotland. It was argued by lawyers and judges of the greatest renown, including Lords Bacon, Coke, Ellesmere, Yelverton, and Warburton, and was decided in favor of the plaintiff.—**Case agreed,** or **case stated,** in *law,* a statement of facts agreed on by the parties, or made by another court, to be submitted merely for decision of a point of law.—**Case law.** See *law.*—**Case of conscience.** See *conscience.*—**Case of the Caroline.** See *McLeod case,* below.—**Case of the claimant.** See *Tichborne case,* below.—**Case of the seven bishops.** See *bishop.*—**Case reserved, case made,** a statement presenting points of law reserved by the judge or parties for decision by the full court.—**Civil rights cases.** See *civil.*—**Clinton Bridge case,** an important litigation in the United States Supreme Court (1870), which established the doctrine by which railroad bridges may be said to have gained clear recognition of their rights of way in preference to the navigable waters crossed by them, through the power of Congress to regulate inter-state commerce.—**Criminal cases.** See *criminal.*—**Crown cases reserved.** See *crown.*—**Darnell's case,** a noted case in English constitutional law (1627), in which the imprisonment of Sir Thomas Darnell and four others, for refusing to subscribe to a forced loan, was sanctioned, the agitation resulting from which was followed by the granting of the Petition of Right.—**Dartmouth College case,** the leading American case (1819) on the vested rights of corporations, reported as Trustees of Dartmouth College *v.* Woodward (4 Wheaton, 518), deciding that a corporate charter, even though it be a British charter granted before the revolution, cannot be materially altered by a State legislature, it being a contract within the meaning of the provision of the United States Constitution which deprives the States of the power to impair the obligation of a contract.—**Dr. Bonham's case,** an important decision upon English constitutional law, rendered in 1609, in the case of Thomas Bonham *v.* the College of Physicians (8 Coke, 107), for false imprisonment. It was held that an act of Parliament which is against common right and reason, or is impossible to be performed, is void by the common law; also, that where the power to commit to prison is vested by patent or act of Parliament in parties not being a court, their proceedings ought to be of record, and the facts upon which such power is exercised are traversable.—**Dred Scott case,** a case of great historical importance among the events which preceded the abolition of slavery in the United States, in which the Supreme Court held (in 1857) that a free negro of slave ancestry was not a citizen, and could not sue or be protected as such in the United States courts. The statement that the Africans in America had long been considered a subordinate race having "no rights which the white man is bound to respect," which was contained in the opinion of the chief justice, gained universal attention as a point of attack in the controversy about slavery.—**Five per cent. cases,** a decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1884 (110 U. S., 471), holding that an act of Congress by which a percentage of the proceeds of land "sold by Congress" is reserved to certain public uses of a State does not include lands disposed of by the United States in satisfaction of military land-warrants.—**General case,** in *math.,* that special state of things which is considered when, in studying an analytical expression, it is assumed that there is no peculiar relation between the constants denoted by letters. The general case may be very exceptional. Thus, in linear associative algebra, in the general case the vanishing of a product implies the vanishing of one of the factors, yet among the innumerable possible algebras there are but three in which such an inference is valid.—**Hampden's case.** See *case of ship-money,* under *ship-money.*—**In case,** in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen that; supposing.—**Irreducible case,** in *math.,* the case in which a cubic equation has three real roots, when Cardan's method of solution involves imaginaries.—**Kendall's case,** a decision of the United States Supreme Court (1838), noted in American constitutional law, that the court may compel a cabinet officer to perform a ministerial duty.—**Knight case,** a decision by the United States Supreme Court in 1895, in which the E. C. Knight Co. and other companies subsidiary to the American Sugar Refining Co. were allowed to continue in combination on the ground that they were manufacturers and not engaged in trade or commerce and were therefore outside the Antitrust Act of July 2, 1890.—**Koszta's case,** the facts and resulting diplomatic correspondence (1853) by which the United States government maintained the claim that Martin Koszta, a native of Hungary, was entitled to protection as an American citizen from seizure by the Austrian government while in Turkish jurisdiction, he having previously legally declared his intention to become an American citizen.—**Marbury's case,** a decision of the United States Supreme Court (1803), noted in American constitutional history, which established the power of that court to declare an act of Congress void for contravening the United States Constitution, and defined the extent to which members of the cabinet are amenable to the courts.—**McLeod case,** a controversy between the United States and Canada, arising out of the incident of the destruction of the American steamer Caroline by the Canadian authorities (1837), in the course of which a man was killed. McLeod was arrested as one of the attacking party, and was indicted (1841) in New York State for murder; but he proved an alibi, and was acquitted. Also called the *case of the Caroline.*—**Negro case.** See *Sommersett's case,* below.—**Northern Securities case,** a leading decision, March 14, 1904, by the United States Supreme Court, wherein the Antitrust Act of July 2, 1890, was held to forbid the control of two competing railroads by a holding company, and such holding company (the Northern Securities Co.) was prohibited from acquiring further stock in such railroads and the exercise of voting or dividend rights on stock already held.—**Shelley's case,** the decision in 1581 (1 Coke, 89–106), by all the judges of England, of the case of Nicholas Wolfe against Henry Shelley, in ejectment, involving questions upon the law of common recoveries. It is chiefly celebrated for a precise and clear statement by defendant's counsel of a previously well-established rule of law concerning the effect of the word "heirs" in certain conveyances, since known as the rule in Shelley's case. This rule, which is now regarded as a rule of interpretation rather than a rule of law, is to the effect that wherever there is a limitation to a man, which if it stood alone would convey to him a particular estate of freehold, followed by a limitation to his heirs or to the heirs of his body (or equivalent expressions), either immediately or after the interposition of one or more particular estates, the apparent gift to the heir or heirs of the body is to be construed as a limitation of the estate; that is to say, not a gift to the heir, but a gift to the person first named of an estate of inheritance, such as his heir may take by descent.—**Sommersett's case,** a famous habeas corpus case in England in 1772, before Lord Mansfield, brought on behalf of Thomas Sommersett, a negro. It established the principle that a slave brought upon English soil became thereby free. Also called the *negro case.*—**Special case,** a statement of facts agreed to on behalf of two or more litigant parties, and submitted for the opinion of a court of justice as to the law bearing on the facts so stated. In Scots law, in civil jury causes, a special case differs from a special verdict only in this, that the special verdict is returned by the jury, whereas the special case is adjusted by the parties themselves, or by their counsel, and sets forth the special facts on which they are agreed without the evidence.—**Standard Oil Case,** one brought in 1906 by the United States against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and sixty-two other corporations and seven individuals to dissolve the holding company or combination formed by them, known as the Standard Oil Trust, for the control of the output of petroleum and its products. The decision, May 15, 1911, found the Standard Oil Trust to be a combination in restraint of interstate trade and commerce and directed its dissolution within six months. This decision of the Supreme Court is notable for its emphasis on the standard of reason in dealing with cases subject to the Antitrust Act of July 2, 1890.—**Taltarum's case,** a noted decision in 1473, establishing the power of a tenant in tail to convert the estate into a fee simple absolute by suffering a common recovery.—**Tennessee bond cases,** a name given to seventeen cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1885 (114 U. S. Sup. Ct., 663), wherein it was held that the statutory lien upon railroads created by act of the Tennessee Legislature, February 11, 1852, was for the benefit of the State, and not of the holders of State bonds issued under that act.—**Tichborne case,** also called the *case of the claimant,* the name given to the history and proceedings of Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, in his claim to be Sir Roger Tichborne, and heir to the estate and baronetcy of Tichborne in England (1868–74), which he prosecuted by suits in Chancery and in the Courts of Probate and of Common Pleas, and which culminated in his trial and sentence to fourteen years' imprisonment for perjury. The case is celebrated for the conflicting nature of the testimony as to his identity, and for the great public interest excited by it.—**Tobacco case,** a Supreme Court decision in a suit brought by the United States in 1907 against the American Tobacco Company, a combination of tobacco concerns having a capitalization of $180,000,000, which consumed 45 per cent. of the tobacco made up in the country. The decision (May, 1911) found the combination unlawful under the Antitrust Act, and directed its dissolution.—**To put the case,** to suppose the event or a certain state of things; state a question, especially in a manner to invite decision.—**Tweed's case,** the proceedings against William M. Tweed and others, known as the Tweed Ring, for frauds perpetrated while they were municipal officers of New York, by which they obtained over six million dollars from the county of New York. In a civil case it was decided in 1874 that an action for money fraudulently obtained from a county could not be brought in the name of the people of the State. This was subsequently remedied by statute, and a judgment obtained. In a criminal case, Tweed was found guilty on twelve counts for similar offenses in one indictment, and was separately sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each, with the direction that service of one sentence should not begin until the completion of service on a prior sentence. After completing the term of his first sentence, a writ of habeas corpus was served on his jailer, and in 1875 it was decided that cumulative sentences in such cases were not lawful, and he was discharged, but he was immediately imprisoned in default of bail in preceding civil suits. Other minor decisions on questions of procedure are also included under this term.—**Twyne's case,** the leading case in English law (1603) holding that a conveyance intended to defraud creditors is void as against them, if not taken in good faith and for valuable consideration.—**Tyrrel's case,** a noted decision in English law (1558), in which after Parliament, by the statute of uses, had thought to put an end to the holding of land in the name of one person to the use of another, the courts introduced the doctrine of a use upon a use, leading to the present law of trusts.—**Virginia coupon cases,** the generic name under which are known a number of suits determined by the United States Supreme Court in 1884, enforcing a Virginia statute which declared coupons on bonds of that State receivable in payment of State taxes, notwithstanding the repeal of that statute.—**Wheeling bridge case,** the case of Pennsylvania *v.* Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Co., decided by the United States Supreme Court (in 1851 and 1855), concerning a bridge across the Ohio river at Wheeling, Virginia. After holding in 1851 (13 How., 518), by a divided court, that a bridge, though entirely within the jurisdiction of the State that authorized its construction, could be enjoined as a nuisance by the courts of the United States if it obstructed inter-state navigation, the court held in 1855 (18 How., 421), that Congress, under the constitutional power to regulate commerce between the States, may determine what shall or shall not be deemed an obstruction to navigation, and may declare a bridge, when erected, to be a lawful structure so as to avoid the effect of its having been judicially declared a nuisance.—**Wild's case,** an English decision, in 1599 (6 Co. Rep., 16 b), in the case of Richardson *v.* Yardley, in ejectment: so called because involving a devise to one Rowland Wild, which established the rule for the construction of wills known as the rule in Wild's case, viz., "that if A devises his lands to B and his children or issues, and he hath not any issue at the time of the devise, that the same is an estate tail."=**Syn.** Situation, condition, state, circumstances, plight, predicament.

case[1]† (kās), *v. i.* [< *case*[1], *n.*] To put cases; bring forward propositions.

They fell presently to reasoning and *casing* upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

case[2] (kās), *n.* [< ME. *casse, kace* = D. *kas* = G. *kasse* = Sw. *kassa* = Dan. *kasse,* < OF. *casse* (F. *caisse,* a chase, *caisse,* a case, also *châsse,* a chase, shrine) = Pr. *cayssa, caissa* = Cat. *capsa* = Sp. *caja,* obs. *caxa* = Pg. *caixa,* obs. *caxa* = It. *cassa,* < L. *capsa,* a chest, box, receptacle, < *capere,* receive, contain, hold: see *capable, capacious.* The same word, in later forms, appears as *cask*[2] and *chase*[2].] **1.** That which incloses or contains; a covering, box, or sheath: as, a *case* for knives; a *case* for books; a watch-*case;* a pillow-*case.* Specifically—**2**†. A quiver.

The arwes in the *caas*
Of the goddesse clatren faste and rynge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1500.

3. The skin of an animal; in *her.,* the skin of a beast displayed with the head, feet, tail, etc. —**4.** The exterior portion of a building; an outer coating for walls.

The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed and executed by great masters. *Addison,* Travels in Italy.

5. A box and its contents; hence, a quantity contained in a box. Specifically—(*a*) A pair; a set.

Pray thee, corporal, stay; the knocks are too hot; and for mine own part, I have not a *case* of lives.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 2.

(*b*) Among glaziers, 225 square feet of crown-glass; also, 120 feet of Newcastle or Normandy glass.—**6.** In *printing,* a shallow tray of wood divided by partitions into small boxes of different sizes, in which the characters of a font of printing-types are placed for the use of the compositor. The ordinary case is about 16 inches wide, 32 inches long, and has boxes 1 inch deep. Two forms of case are required for a full font of Roman type: the *upper case* (so called from its higher position on the inclined composing-frame), of 98 boxes, which contains the capitals, small capitals, reference-marks, fractions, and other types in small request; and the *lower case,* of 55 boxes of unequal size, which contains the small-text types, spaces, and points most frequently required. The cases and boxes are arranged so that the types oftenest used are most easily reached by the compositor. For music, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as for display or jobbing type, or for any font of printing-types that has more or fewer characters than those of Roman-text type, cases of special form are made. **7.** In *bookbinding,* a book-cover made separately from the book it is intended to inclose.—**8.** A triangular sac or cavity in the right side of the nose and upper portion of the head of a sperm-whale, containing oil and spermaceti, which are together called head-matter.—**9.** In *milit. engin.,* a square or rectangular frame made from four pieces of plank joined at the corners, used (in juxtaposition to similar frames) to form a lining for a gallery or branch.—**10.** In *loam-molding,* the outer portion of a mold. Also called *cope.*—**11.** In *porcelain-making,* same as *saggar.*—**12.** *Milit.,* same as *case-shot.* —**13.** In *mining,* a fissure through which water finds its way into a mine. [Cornwall. Rarely used.]—**14.** The wooden frame in which a door is hung. Also called *casing.*—**15.** The wall surrounding a staircase. Also called *casing.*

—**Case-smoothing machine**, a machine for smoothing the cases or corners of books.—**Limp case**, or **flexible case**, in *bookbinding*, a case stretched over paper doublets instead of boards.—**To work at the case**, in *printing*, to set type by hand.

case[2] (kās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cased*, ppr. *casing*. [< *case*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover or surround with a case; surround with any material that incloses or protects; incase.

To be *cased* up and hung by on the wall.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

The jewel is *cas'd* up from all men's eyes.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, to face or cover (the outside wall of a building) with material of a better quality than that of the wall itself.

The wall [of the Hatym] is built of solid stone, about five feet in height and four in thickness, *cased* all over with white marble.
Burckhardt, in Burton's El-Medinah, p. 374.

(*b*) In *plastering*, to plaster (as a house) with mortar on the outside, and strike a ruler laid on it while moist with the edge of a trowel, so as to mark it with lines resembling the joints of freestone. (*c*) In *glass-making*, to "plate" or cover (glass) with a layer of a different color. (*d*) In *bookbinding*, to cover with a case. See *case*[2], *n.*, 7.

After stitching, books which are to be *cased* up with uncut edges have their face and tail cut square by means of a trimming-machine. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 44.

2. In *printing*, to put into the proper compartments of compositors' cases; lay: as, to *case* a font of type.—**3**†. To remove the case or skin of; uncase; skin.

We'll make you some sport with the fox, ere we *case* him.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6.

Cased glass, glass made in several layers, usually of different colors, by cutting through which to different depths an effect like that of cameo is produced. The ancient Roman glass of this kind was cut by hand in the manner of gem-cutting. The process in use at the present day consists in covering the outside of a colorless glass ball with a thin case of colored glass, and fusing the two together, repeating the operation as often as desired; the whole is then blown into the shape required before the cutting is done. Also called *cameo-glass*.—**Cased sash-frames**, sash-frames which have their interior vertical sides hollow to admit the weights which balance the sashes, and at the same time conceal them.

II. *intrans.* To cover one's self with something that constitutes a casing.

Case ye; on with your visors. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Casearia (kas-ē-ā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named from J. *Casearius*, a Dutch botanist of the 17th century, and missionary to Cochin China.] The principal genus of the family *Flacourtiaceæ*, including over 120 species of tropical trees or shrubs, chiefly American, of little value. The leaves and bark of some species have medicinal properties, and the fruit of some is used in India to poison fish.

caseate[1] (kā′sē-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caseated*, ppr. *caseating*. [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-ate*[2].] In *pathol.*, to undergo caseous degeneration; become like cheese.

caseate[2] (kā′sē-āt), *n.* [< *case(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt resulting from the union of caseic acid with a base.

caseation (kā-sē-ā′shon), *n.* [< *caseate*[1] (see *-ation*); = F. *caséation* = Sp. *caseación* = Pg. *caseação* = It. *caseazione*.] **1.** The coagulation of milk.—**2.** In *pathol.*, transformation into a dull cheese-like mass, as in pus, tubercle, etc.

case-bay (kās′bā), *n.* In *carp.*, the space between a pair of girders in naked flooring.

case-bearer (kās′ bār″ėr), *n.* A case-bearing larva.

case-bearing (kās′bār″ing), *a.* In *entom.*, provided with a case or covering: applied to certain larvæ, both aquatic and terrestrial, that conceal themselves within a case which they form, and from which they protrude the anterior portion of the body when moving about. See cuts under *Acrobasis* and *Coscinoptera*.

case-binding (kās′bīn″ding), *n.* A form of bookbinding in which the finished case (including the back) is made apart from the book. The case is made first, and the sewed book is afterward inserted in it. The term *case-binding* in the United States is usually applied to cloth-bound books.

case-bottle (kās′bot″l), *n.* A bottle, often square in form, made so as to fit into a case with others.

case-char (kās′chär), *n.* A name of the common char, *Salmo salvelinus*, or *Salvelinus alpinus*.

case-divinity† (kās′di-vin″i-ti), *n.* Casuistry. *Fuller*.

case-ending (kās′ en″ding), *n.* In *gram.*, the letter or syllable added in inflected languages to the root or stem of a noun to indicate its case. See *case*[1], *n.*, 6.

casefied (kā′sē-fīd), *p. a.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-fy* + *-ed*[2].] Cheesy in consistence or appearance.

case-harden (kās′här″dn), *v. t.* To harden the outer part or surface of, as anything made of iron, by converting the iron into steel. See *case-hardening*.

case-hardened (kās′här″dnd), *p. a.* **1.** Having the outside hardened, as iron tools, etc.—**2.** Figuratively, not sensitive; having no sense of ★shame; indifferent to reproof or dishonor.

case-hardening (kās′härd″ning), *n.* In *metal.*, a rapid process of cementation, in which the surface of wrought-iron is converted into steel by heating the article to be treated in an iron box, in contact with some animal matter, such as bone, parings of horses' hoofs, or leather. This is done in a smith's forge, or in any suitable furnace.

caseic (kā′sē-ik), *a.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-ic*; = F. *caséique* = Sp. *caséico*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from cheese.—**Caseic acid**, an ★acid obtained from cheese.

casein, caseine (kā′sē-in), *n.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]; = F. *caséine* = Sp. *caseína*.] The chief nitrogenous ingredient of milk. It does not coagulate spontaneously, like fibrin, nor by heat, like albumen, but by the action of acids and of rennet. Cheese made from skimmed milk and well pressed is nearly pure coagulated casein. It is closely allied to, if not identical with, legumin, which occurs in many vegetables. Casein is one of the most important elements of animal nutrition as found in milk and leguminous plants. Its chemical constitution is not fully understood. It contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, a little sulphur, and about 15.5 per cent. of nitrogen. Also called *caseum*.—**Casein glue**, a glue made by dissolving casein in a strong solution of borax, used as a substitute for ordinary glue by bookbinders and joiners.

case-knife (kās′nīf), *n.* **1.** A knife carried in a case or sheath.

The poet, being resolved to save his heroine's honour, has so ordered it that the king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

2. An old name for a table-knife, still sometimes used.

caseling (kās′ling), *n.* [E. dial., < *case*[2] + *-ling*.] The skin of a beast that has died by accident or violence. [Prov. Eng.]

Casella's anemometer. See *anemometer*.

case-lock (kās′lok), *n.* A box-lock fastened to the face of a door by screws.

case-maker (kās′mā″kėr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a maker of cases or covers for books.

caseman (kās′man), *n.*; pl. *casemen* (-men). [< *case*[2] + *man*.] One who works at case or sets type; a compositor. [Rare.]

casemate[1] (kās′māt), *n.* [Formerly also *casamate*, *casamat* (after It.); = D. *kazemat* = G. *casematte*, *kasematte*, formerly *casamat* (after It.), = Dan. *kasematte* = Sw. *kasematt* = Russ. *kazematŭ*, < F. *casemate*, formerly also *chasmate*, = It. *casamatta* = Sp. Pg. *casamata* (ML. *casamalta*, for **casamatta*), a casemate; of uncertain formation: explained as (1) orig. It., < It. (Sp. Pg.) *casa* (< L. *casa*), a house, a little house, + *matta*, fem. of *matto*, foolish, mad, weak, dial. also false, and dim, dark (as if 'false,' 'dark,' or 'concealed chamber'†); or (2) orig. Sp., as if *casa de* **mata*, for *matanza*, 'a house of slaughter,' like the equiv. E. *slaughter-house*, a casemate (see quotations from Florio and Cotgrave), or the G. *mord-keller* ('murdering-cellar'), a casemate: *casa*, a house; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *matanza*, slaughter, < *matar* = Pg. *matar*, < L. *mactare*, slaughter: see *mactation*, *mactator*, *matador*.] **1.** In *fort.*: (*a*) A vault of stone or brickwork, usually built in the thickness of the rampart of a fortress, and pierced in front with embrasures, through which artillery may be fired.

Casamatta [It.], a kinde of fortification called in English a *Casamat* or a slaughter house, and is a place built low under the wall or bulwarcke, not arriuing vnto the height of the ditch, seruing to skoure the ditch, annoying the enemie when he entreth into the ditch to skale the wall. *Florio* (1598).

Chasmate [F.], a *casemate* in fortification: a murthering house placed in the ditch, to plague the assailants of a fortress. *Cotgrave*.

Each bastion was honeycombed with *casemates* and subterranean storehouses. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 151.

(*b*) A shell-proof vault of stone or brick designed to protect troops, ammunition, etc.

Take a garrison in of some two hundred,
To beat those pioneers off, that carry a mine
Would blow you up at last. Secure your *casamates*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

(*c*†) An embrasure.

Casemate [F.], a *case-mate*; a loop, or loop-hole in a fortified wall. *Cotgrave*.

2. The armored bulkhead surrounding guns in iron-clad ships of war, and pierced with port-holes through which the guns are run out.—**Barrack casemate.** See *barrack*.—**Defensible casemate**, a casemate having embrasures or loopholes.

casemate[2]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *casement*, (*c*).

casemate-carriage (kās′māt-kar″āj), *n.* A carriage used in mounting casemate-guns.

casemated (kās′mā-ted), *a.* [< *casemate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a casemate or casemates.

casemate-gun (kās′māt-gun), *n.* A gun so placed as to be fired through the embrasure of a casemate.

casemate-truck (kās′māt-truk), *n.* A heavy low carriage mounted on three wheels, the forward wheel being pivoted to facilitate changes of direction: used for transporting cannon and ammunition within the galleries of permanent ★works.

casement (kās′- or kāz′mėnt), *n.* [Short for *incasement*, < OF. *encassement*, later assibilated *enchassement* (> E. *enchasement*, q. v.), lit. a setting in or incasing: see *incase* and *-ment*.] In *arch.*: (*a*) A frame for glass, as forming a window or part of a window, and made to open by swinging on hinges which are generally affixed to a vertical side of the opening into which it is fitted.

I released
The *casement*, and the light increased
With freshness in the dawning east.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

(*b*) A compartment between the mullions of a window. (*c*†) A deep hollow molding used chiefly in cornices, and similar to the scotia of classical or cavetto of Italian architecture. *Oxford Glossary*. Sometimes, erroneously, *casemate*.

casemented (kās′- or kāz′mėn-ted), *a.* [< *casement* + *-ed*[2].] Having casements.

caseous (kā′sē-us), *a.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-ous*; = F. *caséeux* = Sp. Pg. *caseoso* = It. *caciooso*.] Pertaining to cheese; resembling or having the qualities of cheese.—**Caseous degeneration** or **transformation**, in *pathol.*, the transformation of a tissue into a dead, cheese-like mass, as in pus, tubercle, etc.

case-paper (kās′pā″pėr), *n.* The outside quires of a ream. *E. H. Knight*. See *casse-paper*.

caser (kā′sėr), *n.* [< *case*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who cases.

case-rack (kās′rak), *n.* In *printing*, a square upright frame of wood with parallel cleats, made to hold type-cases which are not in use. Most composing-stands have the lower part fitted up as a case-rack.

casern (ka-zėrn′), *n.* [= D. *kazerne* = G. *kaserne* = Dan. *kaserne* = Sw. *kasern*, < F. *caserne*, < Pg. *caserna* (= Sp. *caserna* = It. *caserma*, > G. dial. *kasarme*, *kasarm*), orig. appar. a room for four (cf. E. *quarters*), < L. *quaterna*, fem. of *quaternus*, pl. *quaterni*, four each, four together: see *quaternary*, *quaternion*, and cf. *carillon*, *quire*[2].] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the ramparts; a barrack.

case-shot (kās′shot), *n.* **1.** A collection of small projectiles, such as musket-balls, grape-shot, etc., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon. Also called *canister-shot*.

A continual storm, not of single bullets, but of chain-shot and *case-shot*. *Camden*.

2. In a more modern sense, a shrapnel-shell, that is, a spherical iron case inclosing powder and a number of bullets and exploded by a fuse. Also called *case*.

caseum (kā′sē-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *caseus*, cheese.] Same as *casein*.

caseweed (kās′wēd), *n.* [Formerly also *casse-weed*; < *case*[2] (= *cash*[2], a money-box, a purse) + *weed*[1].] A name of the shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

case-work (kās′wėrk), *n.* **1.** In *bookbinding*: (*a*) The making of cases or covers in which sewed books are bound. (*b*) A book glued on the back and stuck into a cover prepared beforehand to receive it.—**2.** In *printing*, type-setting; composition.

case-worm (kās′wėrm), *n.* Same as *caddis-worm*.

cash[1]† (kash), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cass*[1] (q. v.), < ME. *cassen*, < OF. *casser*, discharge, cashier, = Pg. *cassar* (obs.) = It. *cassare*, annul, < L. *cassare*, bring to naught, destroy, annul, < *cassus*, empty, void. This is the same word as *quash*, annul (see *quash*[2]), but different from *quash*[1], ult. < L. *quassare*, break: see *quash*[1]. *Cashier*[1] is also the same word, with G. suffix: see *cashier*[1].] To discard; disband; cashier.

Cashing the greatest part of his land army, he only retained 1000 of the best soldiers.
Sir A. Gorges, in Purchas's Pilgrimage.

cash[1]†, *n.* [< *cash*[1], *v.*] Disbandment.

cash[2] (kash), *n.* [= D. *kas*, cash, also box, ★chest, = Sw. *kassa* = Russ. *kassa*, money, < F. *casse* (E. *-sh*, < F. *-sse*, cf. *quash*, *abolish*, etc.), a box, case, chest, money-box, counter, now a printer's case, a crucible: same word as *caisse*, a case, etc.: see *case*[2] and *chase*[2], of which *cash*[2] is a doublet.] 1†. A receptacle for money; a money-box.

Twenty thousand pounds are known to be in her *cash*.
Sir R. Winwood, Memorials, iii. 281.

This bank is properly a general *cash* where every one lodges his money. *Sir W. Temple*, United Provinces, ii.

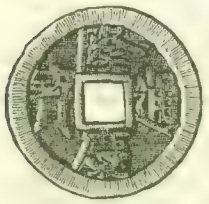
2. Money; primarily, ready money; money on hand or at command.

The real wealth of a nation, consisting in its labor and commodities, is to be estimated by the sign of that wealth —its circulating *cash*. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 225.

Hard cash. (*a*) Hard money; coin; specie. (*b*) Money in hand; actual money, as distinguished from other property. =**Syn. 2.** See *money*.

cash[2] (kash), *v. t.* [< *cash*[2], *n.*] 1. To turn into money, or to exchange for money: as, to *cash* a note or an order.—2. To pay money for: as, the paying teller of a bank *cashes* notes when presented.

cash[3] (kash), *n.* [An E. corruption of an E. Ind. word, Telugu and Canarese *kāsu*, Tamil *kās*, a small copper coin, also coin-money in general. The Pg. *caixa*, a name applied to tin coins found by the Portuguese at Malacca in 1511, brought thither from the Malabar coast in India, is perhaps the same word, accom. to Pg. *caixa*, a case, box, chest, also a cashier, = E. *cash*[2] = *case*[2], q. v.] 1. The name given by foreigners to the only coin in use among the Chinese, and called by them *tsien* (pronounced chen). It is a round disk of copper alloy, with a square hole in the middle for convenience in stringing, and is of the value of one tenth to one fourteenth of a cent. The characters above and below the square hole indicate the reign in which the coin was cast; those on each side (reading from right to left) are called *t'ung pao*, and mean current coin, or money. A *string of cash* is a sum of 500 or 1,000 cash, according to locality, strung together, in divisions of 50 or 100. The name is also applied to a similar coin (called a *rin*) in circulation in Japan, one thousand being equal to a yen or dollar. 2. The name sometimes given by foreigners to a li (pronounced lē), or thousandth part of a Chinese liang or ounce.—3. A copper coin used for currency in Madras under the East India Company.—4. A coin of Pondicherry, having a value of one third of a cent.—5. A money of account in Sumatra, worth about 3 cents.


Chinese Cash of the reign Lung-K'ing (1567–73), the last but four of the Ming dynasty. (Size of the original.)

cash[4] (kash), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *coislighe*, Gael. *coisich*, a path, < Ir. Gael. *cos*, foot.] A prehistoric wooden road, resembling an American plank-road, or corduroy road. Roads of this kind have been found in Ireland in many localities, and in some cases are evidently connected with the crannogs.

cash[5] (kash), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *coal-mining*, soft shale or bind. [Scotland.]

cash-account (kash'a-kount″), *n.* 1. An account of money received, paid, or on hand.—2. In *banking*, a credit given by a bank to an amount agreed upon to any individual or house of business on receipt of a bond with securities, generally two in number, for the repayment on demand of the sums actually advanced, with interest on each advance from the day on which it was made. Persons having such accounts draw upon them for whatever sums within their amount they have occasion for, repaying these advances as they find opportunity, but generally within short periods. Interest is charged only on the average balance which may be due to the bank. Also called *bank-credit* and *cash-credit*, *cash-account* being more especially a Scotch name. The system of granting such credits seems to have been initiated by the Scotch banks.

cashaw (ka-shâ′), *n.* A name of the algarroba or honey-mesquite, *Prosopis juliflora*.

cash-book (kash'bůk), *n.* [< *cash*[2] + *book*; = D. *kasboek*.] A book in which is kept a register or an account of money received and paid. —**Petty cash-book**, a book in which small receipts and payments are entered.

cash-box (kash'boks), *n.* A metal or wooden box for keeping money.

cash-boy (kash'boi), *n.* A boy employed in a shop or store to carry the money received by salesmen from customers to a cashier and bring back the proper change.

cash-carrier (kash'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A device for conveying the money received at the counters of a shop or store to the cashier and returning the change. It usually consists of a car or receptacle traveling upon an overhead track or wire extending from the counters to a central office or desk. Another common form is that of a pneumatic tube.

cash-credit (kash'kred″it), *n.* Same as *cash-account*, 2.

cash-day (kash'dā), *n.* A day on which cash is regularly paid; a pay-day or settling-day.

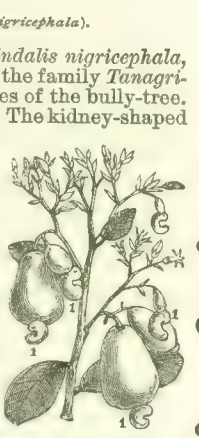
casher-box (kash'ėr-boks), *n.* [< **casher* (perhaps < F. *casier*, a pigeonhole, case of pigeonholes, < *case*, < L. *casa*, a house) + *box*[2].] A table used in the manufacture of glass. It is covered with coal-cinders, and on it the globe of glass is rested while the blowing-tube is disconnected and a rod attached to the other pole of the globe preparatory to the operation of flashing. *E. H. Knight.*

cashew (ka-shō′), *n.* [Also written *cadju* (= F. *cachou* in special sense, a sweetmeat: see *cachou*); = Pg. *caju* = Sp. *cayou* (E. also *acajou* = G. *acajou-*, *acajanuss*, after F. *acajou à pommes*, the cashew-tree, *noix d'acajou*, the cashew-nut, by confusion with *acajou*, mahogany: see *acajou*[1]), < Hind. *kājū*, *kānjū*, the cashew-nut.] 1. The *Anacardium occidentale* and its fruit. See *Anacardium* and *cashew-nut*.—2. Same as *cachou*.—**Cashew gum.** See *gum*.

cashew-bird (ka-shō'bėrd), *n.* The name given in Jamaica to one of the tanagers, the *Tanagra zena* of Gosse, now *Spindalis nigricephala*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Tanagridæ*, which feeds on the berries of the bully-tree.


Cashew-bird (*Spindalis nigricephala*).

cashew-nut (ka-shō'nut), *n.* The kidney-shaped nut of the *Anacardium occidentale* (see *Anacardium*), consisting of a kernel inclosed in a very hard shell, which is borne upon a swollen pear-shaped edible stalk. The shell is composed of two hard layers, between which is contained an acrid and almost caustic juice, producing on the skin a very painful and persistent vesicular eruption. This acrid quality is removed by heat, and the kernel then becomes edible and is much esteemed, furnishing also a sweet oil.—**Oriental cashew-nut**, or *marking-nut*, a similar fruit of an allied tree of the East Indies, *Semecarpus Anacardium*. The juice becomes black on exposure, and is employed in marking cotton cloths and as a remedy for warts.


Anacardium occidentale. 1, 1, 1, cashew-nuts.

cashew-tree (ka-shō'trē), *n.* The tree, *Anacardium occidentale*, producing the cashew-nut.

Cashgar cloth. Same as *putto*.

cash-girl (kash'gėrl), *n.* A girl who performs the same duties as a cash-boy.

cashie (kash'i), *a.* [Sc.; cf. Icel. *karskr*, brisk, bold, hale, hearty, = Sw. Dan. *karsk*, hale, hearty.] 1. Luxuriant and succulent: applied to vegetables and shoots of trees.—2. Growing very rapidly; hence, delicate; unable to endure fatigue.—3. Flaccid; soft. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

cashielawst, *n.* [Sc.] An old Scotch instrument of torture, said to have been invented by the 'Master of Orkney' in 1596. Its action appears to have been forcibly to draw together the body and limbs of the victim, and hold him in this cramped position. *N. E. D.*

The three principal tortures that were habitually applied, were the pennywinkis, the boots, and the *caschielawis*.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 147.

cashier[1] (kash-ēr′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *casseere* (cf. *cash*[1] = *cass*[1]), < D. *casseren* = G. *cassieren* = Dan. *kassere* = Sw. *kassera*, cast off, discharge, discard, cashier, annul, < OF. *casser*, discharge, cashier, > E. *cash*[1], q. v.] 1. To dismiss from an office or place of trust by annulling the commission by virtue of which it is held.

He had the insolence to *cashier* the captain of the lord-lieutenant's own body-guard. *Macaulay.*

Hence—2. Figuratively, to dismiss or discard from service or from association.

The king that expelled the Tartars about two hundred yeares since, established this their present Politie, . . . *casseering* all the ancient Nobilitie and Magistrates, that none is now great but the King.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

Your son, an't please you, sir, is new *cashier'd* yonder,
Cast from his mistress' favour.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 4.

They have already *cashiered* several of their followers as mutineers. *Addison.*

3. To reject; put out of account; disregard. [Rare.]

Some *cashier*, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments. *Locke.*

4†. To abolish; do away with; get rid of. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

cashier[2] (kash-ēr′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *casheer*; = D. *kassier* = G. *kassierer*, *kassirer*, prop. *kassier*, = Dan. *kasserer* = Sw. *kassör*, < F. *caissier* (= Sp. *cajero* = Pg. *caixeiro* = It. *cassiere*), a cashier, < *caisse*, a money-box: see *cash*[2], *case*[2], and *-ier*, *-eer*.] 1. One who has charge of cash or money; one who superintends the routine monetary transactions of a bank or other commercial concern; a cash-keeper.—2†. A money-box; a cash.

cashierer (kash-ēr'ėr), *n.* One who cashiers, rejects, or discards: as, "a *cashierer* of monarchs," *Burke*.

cash-keeper (kash'kē″pėr), *n.* One intrusted with the keeping of money and money-accounts; a cashier.

cashmere (kash'mēr), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *cachemere* (and with altered form and sense *casimire*, *cassimere*, *kerseymere*, q. v.); = F. *cachemire* = D. *kashemire* = G. *Kaschmir* (*-schawls*) = Dan. *kasimir* = Turk. *qāzmīr*, cashmere, so called because first made in *Cashmere* (F. *Cachemire*, G. *Kaschmir*), now commonly written *Kashmir*, repr. *Kashmīr*, the native name (Skt. *Kaçmīra*), a state and valley in the Himalaya mountains north of the Panjab.] **I.** *n.* A fine and soft woolen fabric used for dress-goods. It differs from merino in being twilled on one side only.

II. *a.* Made of the dress-fabric so named. —**Cashmere shawl**, or *India shawl*, a shawl originally made in the valley of Cashmere, and afterward in the Panjab, from the fine downy wool found about the roots of the hair of the wild goat of Tibet and the Himalayas. It is also known as the *camel's-hair shawl*, from the popular notion that the finest were formerly made of that material.

cashmerette (kash-mē-ret′), *n.* [Dim. of *cashmere*.] A textile fabric for women's dresses, made with a soft and glossy surface, in imitation of cashmere.

Cashmerian (kash-mē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Cashmere* (see *cashmere*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Cashmere, a valley and tributary state of India, in the Himalaya mountains north of the Panjab. Also spelled *Kashmirian*.

cash-note (kash'nōt), *n.* A note for the payment of money.

cashoo, *n.* See *catechu*.

cash-register (kash'rej″is-tėr), *n.* A cash-box ★comprising a mechanism for recording automatically the sums of money deposited in it.

Casia, *n.* See *Cassia*.

casimiret, *n.* See *cassimere*.

casing (kā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *case*[2], *v.*] 1. The act or process expressed by the verb *case*. Specifically—(*a*) The process of blowing one piece of glass within another of a different color, while plastic, and then uniting them by firing. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, the operation of inserting the sewed sections of a book into its case or cover. The work of pasting down the cover-leaves, clearing out the waste, and pressing the book is a part of the process of casing.

2. A case; a covering; an inclosure. Specifically—(*a*) The framework around a door or window. Also called *case*. (*b*) A wooden tunnel for powder-hose in blasting. (*c*) A covering surrounding the smoke-stack or funnel of a steamboat to protect the deck from the heat. (*d*) The cast-iron body of a tubed or converted gun. (*e*) That portion of the wall of a blast-furnace which lies between the stuffing and the mantle. (*f*) In *mining*, the altered portion of the "country" not closely adjacent to the lode: almost the exact equivalent of the Cornish *capel* (which see). See also *gouge* and *selvage*. [Cordilleran mining region.]

casings (kā'singz), *n. pl.* [E. dial., also *cassons*, *cazzons*, and formerly *caseng*, < ME. *casen* (also *casard*), cow-dung, prob. < Dan. *kase*, dung (*ko-*

kase, cow-dung).] Dried cow-dung, used for fuel. Also called *cow-blakes*. [North. Eng.]

★**casino** (ka-sē′nō), *n.* [It., a house, summer-house, gaming-house, dim. of *casa*, a house, < L. *casa*, a cottage, hut: see *casa*.] 1. A small country-house; a lodge; a summer-house or retreat.—2. A club-house or public room used for social meetings, gaming, dancing, music, etc.; a public dancing-saloon.

The times are such that one scarcely dares allude to that kind of company which thousands of our young men of Vanity Fair are frequenting every day, which nightly fills *casinos* and dancing-rooms. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

3. A game of cards, in which the players, two or more in number, strive to obtain as many cards as possible, especially certain cards of a counting value, as the ten of diamonds and two of spades. Tricks are taken by *pairing*, that is, by matching a card on the table with one in the hand; *combining*, or grouping together from the board, cards the number of pips on which equals the number on that played from the hand; and *building*, or combining cards on the board with one in the hand, the trick to be taken at the player's next turn. In this sense also spelled *cassino*.—**Big or great casino**, the ten of diamonds, which in the game of casino counts two.—**Little or small casino**, the two of spades, which in the game of casino counts one.

cask[1] (kàsk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *caske*, < F. *casque*, a cask, a helmet, = It. *casco*, a helmet, < Sp. Pg. *casco*, a cask, wine-vat, also helmet, casque, hull, coat of an onion, shard, skull, < *cascar*, break in pieces, burst: see *cascade*[1], *n.*, and *quash*[1].] 1. A close, water-tight vessel formed like a barrel with staves, headings, and hoops, and used for containing liquids or substances which may become liquid: a generic term comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, etc.—2. An irregular measure of capacity. A cask of almonds is 3 hundredweight; a cask of cloves, etc., 300 pounds; a cask of pilchards, 50 gallons. The name is also applied to various foreign measures of capacity, as the Russian *bochka*, the Polish *beczka*, etc.

3. In *dyeing*, an apparatus for steaming and thus fixing the colors of cloths which are printed with a mixture of dyestuffs and mordants. It consists of a hollow cylinder, within which the cloth is suspended, the steam being admitted to the interior of the drum.

4. A helmet. [In this sense now usually spelled *casque* (which see).]—**Bulged cask**, a cask swelling in the middle.—**Splayed cask**, a cask having a flaring or conical form.

cask[1] (kàsk), *v. t.* [< *cask*[1], *n.*] 1. To put into a cask.—2. To provide with or put on a casque or helmet.

Royally *casked* in a helme of steele.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v.

cask[2]†, *n.* [An irreg. var. of *cash*[2], 1, a chest, appar. by confusion with *cask*[1].] A casket; a case or shell.

A jewel, lock'd into the woefull'st *cask*
That ever did contain a thing of worth.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Onely the heart and soule is cleane, yet feares the taincture of this polluted *caske*, and would have passage [by thy revenging hand] from this loathsome prison and filthy truncke. *Speed*, Hist. Great Britain (1611), p. 379.

casket[1]† (kàs′ket), *n.* See *casquet*[1].

casket[2] (kàs′ket), *n.* [Formerly also *casquet* (cf. *casket*[1] = *casquet*[1]), < late ME. *casket*, < OF. and F. *cassette* (= Pr. *caisseta* = Cat. *capseta* = It. *cassetta*), a casket, coffer, chest, dim. of *casse*, a chest, box, > E. *cash*[2], and, earlier, E. *case*[2]: see *cash*[2], *case*[2].] 1. A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles.

The same quayer to be put in a boxe called a *Casket*, loken. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 379.

Here, catch this *casket*; it is worth the pains.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

Caskets full of pardons. *Strype*, Edw. VI., an. 1549.

2. A fanciful name applied to a book consisting of a number of selected literary or musical pieces: as, a *casket* of literary gems. [Rare.]—3. A coffin, especially a costly one: used as a softened synonym of *coffin*. [U. S.]—4. A stalk or stem. [North. Eng.]

casket[2] (kàs′ket), *v. t.* [< *casket*[2], *n.*] To put into a little chest.

I have writ my letters, *casketed* my treasure.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 5.

The jewel safely *casketed*. *Keats.*

casket[3] (kàs′ket), *n.* Same as *gasket*.

casknet, *n.* A corruption of *casket*[2].

casmalos (kas′ma-los), *n.* [Native.] A name of the long-billed crested black parrot, *Microglossus aterrimus*, of New Guinea.

caspiecawst, caspieclawst, caspielawst†, *n.* Same as *cashielaws*.

casque (kàsk), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *cask*, *caske*, < F. *casque*, a helmet, < It. *casco*, a helmet, < Sp. *casco*, a helmet, skull, etc.: see *cask*[1].] 1. A helmet of any kind. [Chiefly poetic.]

My good blade carves the *casques* of men,
My tough lance thrusteth sure.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

2. In *zoöl.*, some process or formation on the head resembling a helmet; a galea. Especially applied in ornithology to the horn of the bill of the hornbills, and to the frontal boss or shield of various birds, as coots, gallinules, and sundry species of the family *Icteridæ*. The head of the cassowary, *Casuarius galeatus*, offers a good example. See cut under *cassowary*.

casquet[1]† (kàs′ket), *n.* [Early mod. E. *casket* = D. *kasket* = G. *casquet* = Dan. *kaskjet*, a cap, < F. *casquet*, < It. *caschetto*, a little helmet, dim. of *casco*, a helmet: see *cask*[1], *casque*.] A headpiece without a movable vizor, worn in the sixteenth century and later.



Casquetel, time of Edward IV., side and back views.

casquet[2]†, *n.* See *caske*.

casquetel†, *n.* [F., dim. of *casque*.] A small steel cap or open helmet without beaver or vizor, but having a projecting umbril and overlapping plates behind for ease in throwing the head back.

cass[1]† (kas), *v. t.* [Older form of *cash*[1], q. v.] 1. To quash; defeat; annul.—2. To dismiss; cashier.

To *cass* all old and unfaithful bands.
Raleigh, Arts of Empire, p. 14.

cass[2]†, *n.* [Contr. of *caddis*, as *case-worm* for *caddis-worm*.] A caddis-worm.

Lumbrici [It.], little *easses* [corrected *casses*, ed. 1611] or earth-wormes. *Florio* (1598).

cassada, cassado, *n.* Same as *cassava*.

Cassandra (ka-san′drä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cassandra*, < Gr. Κασσάνδρα, in Greek legend a daughter of Priam and Hecuba.] In *bot.*, a name given by David Don in 1834 to the genus *Chamædaphne* of Moench. It is an ericaceous monotype, the species, *C. calyculata*, being a low shrub of the cooler portions of the north temperate zone. It has coriaceous leaves (hence called *leatherleaf*) and small white flowers.

cassareep, cassireepe (kas-a-, kas-i-rēp′), *n.* [Of Carib origin: Galibi *cassiripó* (Martius).] The inspissated juice of the cassava, an ingredient in the dish called 'pepper-pot.'

cassate (kas′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cassated*, ppr. *cassating*. [< L. *cassatus*, pp. of *cassare*, annul, > E. *cass*[1] = *cash*[1] = *quash*[2] = *cashier*[1]: see these words.] To vacate, annul, or make void.

This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best medium we have. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

The laws must not so tolerate, as by conserving persons to destroy themselves, and the public benefit: but if there be cause for it, they must be *cassated*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 387.

cassation[1] (ka-sā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *cassation* = Sp. *casación* = Pg. *cassação* = It. *cassazione* (cf. D. *cassatie*), < L. as if **cassatio*(*n*-), < *cassare*, annul, quash: see *cassate*.] The act of annulling, reversing, or canceling; annulment. The Court of Cassation is the highest court of France, and receives appeals from all other courts.

The confederacy of nobles, too, was dissolved, having accomplished little, . . . and having lost all credit with the people by the formal *cassation* of the Compromise in consequence of the Accord of August.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 38.

cassation[2] (ka-sā′shọn), *n.* In *music*, during the eighteenth century, a song or an instrumental piece similar to the serenade, intended for performance in the open air.

cassava (ka-sä′vä), *n.* [Formerly also *casava*, *casave*, *cassada*, *cassado*; NL. *cassava*; < F. *cassave*, < Sp. *casabe*, *cazabe* = Pg. *cassave*, < Haytian *kasabi*.] 1. The name of several species of *Manihot*, a euphorbiaceous genus of stout herbs, extensively cultivated for food in tropical America and on the coast of Africa, from the tuberous roots of which cassava-bread, cassava-starch, and tapioca are made. The kinds that are chiefly used are *M. Manihot* (bitter cassava), *M. Aipi* (sweet cassava), and *M. Carthagenensis*. Also known as *mandioc*, *manioc*, or *manicocca*. See *manioc* and *tapioca*.



Branch of Cassava (*Manihot Manihot*).

2. The starch prepared from the roots of the cassava-plant. The roots, which are sometimes a yard in length, are grated, and the pulp is freed from its milky juice. This is done by means of sacks made of matting, which are filled and suspended from a beam, weights being attached to the lower end. The meal thus dried is often made immediately into bread by baking it in broad thin cakes. Starch is obtained by washing the meal in water and allowing the farinaceous portion to settle. This starch, when dried upon heated plates, is converted into tapioca. The juice itself, especially that from the bitter cassava, contains a considerable amount of hydrocyanic acid, and is very poisonous.

cassava-wood (ka-sä′vä-wụd), *n.* The *Turpinia occidentalis*, a staphyleaceous tree of the West Indies.

casset†, *v. t.* See *cass*[1].

cassedoinet†, *n.* An old form of *chalcedony*.

casseeret†, *v. t.* An earlier form of *cashier*[1].

Cassegrainian (kas-e-grā′ni-an), *a.* Relating to one Cassegrain, who in 1672 described a new form of reflecting telescope essentially different from those of Newton and Gregory. There is a hole at the center of the large mirror (as in the Gregorian form), but the rays leaving that mirror, before coming to a focus, strike a small convex mirror, and are reflected through the hole to the eyepiece. The telescope is shorter than the Gregorian, the spherical aberration is partly eliminated, and the loss of light is about that of the Newtonian. The form of the surface of the large mirror should be paraboloidal, and that of the small convex mirror hyperboloidal. See *telescope*.

Cassel brown, green, etc. See the nouns.

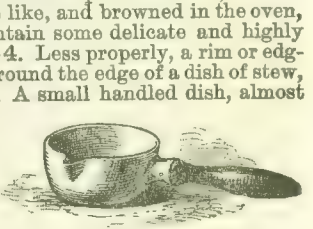
Casselmann's green. See *green*.

cassena (ka-sē′nä), *n.* [Also *cassina*, NL. *Cassine*.] A name of the yaupon, *Ilex vomitoria*.

casse-paper (kas′pā″pėr), *n.* [= D. *kaspapier*; < *casse*, F. *cassé*, broken, pp. of *casser*, break (see *cascade*[1], *n.*, and *quash*[1]), + *paper*.] Broken, wrinkled, or imperfect paper set aside by the paper-maker.

Casserian (ka-sē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* See *Gasserian*.

casserole (kas′e-rōl), *n.* [= G. *kasserol* = Dan. *kasserolle* = It. *casseruola* = Pr. *cassarola*, < F. *casserole*, a stew-pan (also dial. *castrole*, > G. dial. *kastrol*, *kastrolle* = Sw. *kastrull* = D. *kastrol*), dim. of OF. *casse* = Cat. *cassa* = It. *cazza* (ML. *caza*, *cazia*, *cazeola*, *catiola*), a crucible, ladle, = Sp. *cazo* = Pg. *caço*, a frying-pan, saucepan, < OHG. *chezzi* (**kazzi*), a kettle, with dim. *chezzil* = E. *kettle*, q. v.] 1. A stew-pan or saucepan. Hence—2. A dish prepared in such a pan; a sort of stew: as, a *casserole* of mutton.—3. A sort of cup made of rice, mashed potatoes, or the like, and browned in the oven, designed to contain some delicate and highly flavored dish.—4. Less properly, a rim or edging, as of rice, around the edge of a dish of stew, or the like.—5. A small handled dish, almost as deep as it is wide, made of porcelain, and holding from 5 to 20 ounces, used in chemical laboratories for evaporating solutions to dryness and for other purposes.



Casserole.

casserole-fish (kas′e-rōl-fish), *n.* A Creole name of the horseshoe crab or king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*: from its resemblance to a saucepan.

★**cassette** (ka-set′), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *caisseta* = Cat. *capseta* = It. *cassetta*), a casket, box: see *casket*[2].] In the manufacture of chinaware, a utensil made of potters' clay with sand, in which the ware is baked. It is usually round, with a flat bottom. Also called *coffin*.

cassetur breve (ka-sē′tėr brē′vē). [L., let the brief be annulled: *cassetur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *cassare*, annul; *breve*, a short writing: see *cassate* and *brief*.] In *old law*, an entry on the record, made by a plaintiff who is met by a well-founded plea in abatement, whereby an end is put to the action, and he can begin anew.

casseweed† (kas′wēd), *n.* An obsolete form of *caseweed*.

Cassia (kash′iä), *n.* [L., more correctly *casia*, < Gr. *κασία*, *καττία*, < Heb. *getsī'ōth*, cassia, a pl. form, < *getsī'ān*, cassia-bark, < *qatsa'*, cut.] 1. A very large genus of leguminous herbs, shrubs, and trees, mostly of tropical or warm regions. They have abruptly pinnate leaves, nearly regular flowers, and distinct stamens with the anthers opening by pores. The leaves of several species constitute the well-known cathartic drug called *senna*. The purging cassia, *C. Fistula*, an ornamental tree of the old world, but frequently planted in tropical America, has very long cylindrical pods containing a sweetish pulp which is used in medicine as a mild laxative. The seeds of *C. occidentalis* are

used in the tropics as a substitute for coffee, and are known as *negro* or *Mogdad coffee*, though they contain no caf-



Flowers and Fruit of *Cassia Fistula*.

fein. Some species furnish ornamental woods, and several are in cultivation, many having handsome foliage and conspicuous yellow flowers.

2. [*l. c.*] The cinnamon cassia, wild cassia, or cassia-bark. See *cassia-lignea*.—**Clove cassia**, the bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*, a little-known lauraceous tree of Brazil. It has a clove-like odor and the taste of cinnamon, and is used for mixing with other spices.

cassia-buds (kash'iă-budz), *n. pl.* The commercial name for the immature fruit of the Chinese tree which yields cassia-lignea. They are used as a spice.

cassia-lignea (kash'iă-lig'nē-ă), *n.* [NL., lit. ligneous or woody cassia: see *Cassia* and *ligneous*.] Cassia-bark, or wild cassia, also known as Chinese cinnamon, a species of cinnamon obtained chiefly from the *Cinnamomum Cassia* of southern China. It closely resembles Ceylon cinnamon, and is used for the same purposes. Inferior kinds are largely exported from southern India, Sumatra, and other East Indian islands, the product of *C. iners* and other species.

cassia-oil (kash'iă-oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained from cassia-lignea, resembling oil of cinnamon.

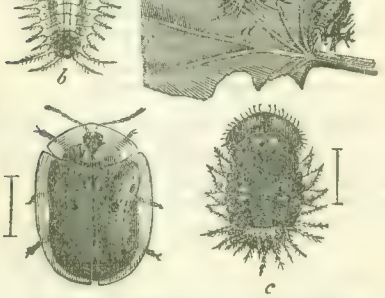
cassia-pulp (kash'iă-pulp), *n.* The sweet pulp which exists in the pods of *Cassia Fistula*. It is used in medicine as a mild purgative. See *Cassia*, 1.

cassican (kas'i-kan), *n.* [= F. *cassican*; < *Cassicus* + *-an*.] 1. A bird of the genus *Cassicus*. *Cuvier*.—2. An Australian and Papuan corvine bird of either of the genera *Gymnorhina* and *Strepera*; a piping-crow. See *Barita*, (*c*).

Cassicinæ (kas-i-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassicus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, typified by the genus *Cassicus*; the caciques. They have naked exposed nostrils and the mesorhinium expanded into a frontal shield.

Cassicus (kas'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760): see *Cacicus*, *cacique*.] See *Cacicus*.

Cassida (kas'i-dă), *n.* [NL., < L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), also *cassida*, a helmet.] A genus of mo-



Black-legged Tortoise-beetle (*Cassida nigripes*).
a, larva; *b*, larva, cleaned and enlarged; *c*, pupa. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

nilicorn beetles, giving name to the family *Cassididæ*[1]; the tortoise-beetles.

Species of *Cassida* and allied forms are recognized by the excessively wide margins of the prothorax and elytra, and by the head being partly or wholly concealed beneath the forward margin of the prothorax, the whole insect thus presenting a flattened, roundish, scale-like aspect. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 314.

Cassidæ (kas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cassididæ*.

cassideous (ka-sid'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet, + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, helmet-shaped, as the upper sepal in the genus *Aconitum*.

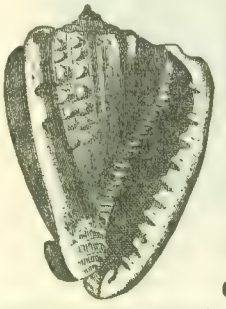


Cassideous Flower of *Aconitum*.

cassidid (kas'i-did), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cassididæ*.

Cassididæ[1] (ka-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassida* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of phytophagous tetramerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, having a rounded body, whence the name of the group, *Cyclica*, in which they were formerly ranged. They are known as *tortoise-beetles* and *helmet-beetles*, the dilated thorax forming a sort of helmet covering the head. The genera and species are numerous. Also written *Cassidæ* and *Cassidiadæ*. See cut under *Cassida*.

Cassididæ[2] (ka-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassis* (*Cassid-*) + *-idæ*.] In *conch.*, a group of gastropod mollusks, typified by the genus *Cassis*, formerly referred to the *Buccinidæ*, now forming a separate family; the helmet-shells, or cameos.



Helmet-shell (*Cassis flammea*).

They are characterized by a generally thick heavy shell, with a short spire, a canaliculate aperture, a callous columellar lip, and both lips toothed or ribbed; and by a large head and foot, and a protrusile proboscis. The lingual ribbon has 7 rows of teeth; the median rows are transverse and multidentate, the inner lateral broad and multidentate, and the outer lateral unguiculate. The genera are *Cassis*, *Cassidaria*, and *Oniscia*. Also written *Cassidiadæ*, *Cassidæ*. See *helmet-shell* and *cameo-shell*.

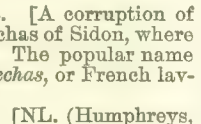
Cassidina (kas-i-dī'nă), *n.* [NL., < L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet, + *-ina*[1].] A genus of isopod crustaceans, the species of which are known as *shield-slaters*. *Edwards*, 1840.

Cassidix (kas'i-diks), *n.* [NL. (Lesson), appar. made out of a F. **cassidiques*, pl., < L. as if **cassidicus*, adj., < *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] 1. A genus of grackles, or American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, having thick bills and boat-shaped tails: same as *Scaphidurus* (Swainson, 1831). *R. P. Lesson*, 1831.—2. [*l. c.*] The specific name of the hornbill of Celebes, *Buceros cassidix*. *C. J. Temminck*, 1820.—3. A generic name of the same. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1849.

cassidony[1] (kas'i-dō-ni), *n.* A corruption of *chalcedony*.

cassidony[2] (kas'i-dō-ni), *n.* [A corruption of L. *stœchas Sidonia*, the stœchas of Sidon, where the plant is indigenous.] The popular name of the plant *Lavandula Stœchas*, or French lavender.

Cassidula (ka-sid'ū-lă), *n.* [NL. (Humphreys, 1797), dim. of L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] 1. The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Cassidulidæ*[1]. Also *Cassidulus*; *Lamarck*, 1816.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Auriculidæ*, having a squarish body-whorl, very short spire, and toothed lips. The species inhabit the sea-shores of the Indo-Pacific region. Also *Cassidulus*; *Latreille*, 1825.



Cassidula auris-felis.

Cassidulidæ[1] (kas-i-dū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassidula*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of exocyclic or petalostichous echinoderms, or irregular sea-urchins, known as *heart-urchins*, having a rounded or oval form, very fine spines, and no fascioles. It includes the subfamilies *Echinoneinæ* and *Nucleolinæ*.

Cassidulidæ[2] (kas-i-dū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassidulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of proboscis-bearing pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cassidulus*. They are characterized by a long neck and small head, tentacles small and near the end of the head, and teeth on the lingual ribbon in 3 rows, the central moderately broad, and the lateral versatile and bidentate; the shell is pear-shaped or obconic, and with a produced canal. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas.

Cassidulus (ka-sid'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] 1. A name of a genus of gastropods taken for the type of the family *Cassidulidæ*[2]: synonymous with *Melongena*.—2. Same as *Cassidula*.

cassimere (kas'i-mēr), *n.* [Also *casimire*; corrupted to *kerseymere*, q. v.; = D. *kazimier* = G. Dan. Sw. *kasimir*, < F. *casimir*, prob. < Sp. *casimiro* = Pg. *casimira* = It. *casimiro*, > Turk. *qāzmīr*, cassimere; ult. the same word as *cashmere*, q. v.] A woolen cloth 27 or 54 inches in width, used for men's wear; specifically, a plain, twilled, or figured cloth of the above description, used principally for suitings.

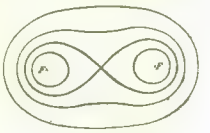
cassina (ka-sī'nă), *n.* Same as *cassena*.

cassine (ka-sēn'), *n.* [F., < It. *casino*, a country-house, etc.: see *casino*.] A small house, especially in the open country; specifically, a house standing alone, where soldiers may lie hid or take a position.

cassinet, *n.* Same as *cassinette*.

cassinette (kas-i-net'), *n.* [= G. *cassinet*, Sp. *casinate*; a sort of dim. of *cassimere*.] A cloth made of a cotton warp and a woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk, used for waistcoats. Also called *kerseynette*. *E. H. Knight*.

Cassinian (ka-sin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a member of the Italian and French family Cassini, which produced four generations of astronomers, 1625–1845. Also *Cassinoid*.



Four Confocal Cassinian Ovals.
F, *F*, foci. Putting 2*a* for the distance between them, the equations of the ovals represented are $\sqrt{\rho\rho'} = 0.8a$, $\sqrt{\rho\rho'} = a$ (the lemniscate, or figure-8 curve), $\sqrt{\rho\rho'} = 1.2a$, $\sqrt{\rho\rho'} = 1.5a$.

If we wish the plane of motion to be of limited extent, we must make its boundary one of the *Cassinian* ellipses. *Minchin*, Uniplanar Kinematics, VI. iii. 130.

Cassinian oval, or **Cassinian**, a bicircular quartic curve, the locus of a point the product of whose distances from two fixed points is constant. The Cartesian equation is $(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^2 - 4a^2x^2 = m^4$. If $m^2 < a^2$, the real curve consists of two ovals; if $m^2 > a^2$, it consists of one; and if $m^2 = a^2$, it becomes the lemniscate. Cassinians are curves of the eighth class (except the lemniscate, which is of the sixth), and have four stationary tangents on the absolute.

II. *n.* A Cassinian oval.

cassinite (kas'i-nīt), *n.* [For J. *Cassin*.] A feldspar from Delaware county, Pennsylvania, containing several per cent. of baryta.

cassino, *n.* See *casino*, 3.

cassinoid (kas'i-noid), *n.* and *a.* [As *Cassin-ian* + *-oid*; = F. *cassinoïde*.] **I.** *n.* In *math.*, a plane curve, the locus of a point the product of whose distances from a number of fixed points is constant; a logarithmic potential curve. See *Cassinian*.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Same as *Cassinian*.

Cassiope (ka-sī'ō-pē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cassiope*, < Gr. Κασσιόπη, a fem. proper name. Cf. *Cassiopeia*.] A small genus of ericaceous plants, low evergreen shrubs, resembling heaths, natives of alpine and arctic regions, chiefly of North America. *C. hypnoides*, of Labrador and Greenland and the mountains of New York and New England, is also a native of Lapland and arctic Siberia.

Cassiopeia (kas″i-ō-pē'yă), *n.* [L., also written *Cassiopea*, *Cassiepeia*, *-pēa*, and *Cassiope* (> F. *Cassiopée* = Sp. *Casiopea* = Pg. It. *Cassiopea*), < Gr. Κασσιόπεια, Κασσιέπεια, and Κασσιόπη, in myth. the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda; afterward placed



The Constellation Cassiopeia, according to the description of Ptolemy.

among the stars.] **1.** A beautiful circumpolar constellation, supposed to represent the wife of Cepheus seated in a chair and holding up both arms. It contains 30 stars brighter than the sixth magnitude, and is always found opposite the Great Bear on the other side of the pole-star. In this constellation appeared in 1572 a temporary star brighter than Venus at its brightest. **2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of the family *Cassiopeiidæ*. *C. borbonica* of the Mediterranean is an example. *C. frondosa* inhabits the Florida keys. Originally *Cassiopea*. *Péron and Lesson*, 1809.

Cassiopeiidæ (kas″i-ō-pē′yi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassiopeia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizostomous discophorous hydrozoans, represented by the genus *Cassiopeia*. The species are attached in the adult state instead of free-swimming, being usually found upon coral mud.

cassique, *n.* See *cacique*.

cassireepe, *n.* See *cassareep*.

Cassis (kas′is), *n.* [NL. (Klein, 1734 in echinoderms, and 1753 in mollusks), < L. *cassis*, helmet.] A large genus of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, known as *helmet-shells*, formerly placed with the *Buccinidæ* or whelks, or with the *Doliidæ*, but now made the type of a family *Cassididæ*. See cut under *Cassididæ*[2].

cassiterite (ka-sit′ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< L. *cassiterum* (< Gr. *κασσίτερος*, tin; prob. of Phenician origin: cf. Ar. *qasdīr*, pewter, tin, Skt. *kastīra*, tin) + *-ite*[2]; = F. *cassitéride*.] Native tin dioxid, SnO_2, a mineral crystallizing in tetragonal forms, usually of a brown to black color, and having a splendent adamantine luster on the crystalline faces. Its specific gravity is very high, nearly equal to that of metallic iron; it generally occurs in irregular masses and grains, disseminated in granite, gneiss, clay slate, mica slate, and porphyry; also in reniform shapes with fibrous radiated structure (wood-tin), and in rolled pieces or grains, as sand, in which last condition it is known as stream-tin. It is the principal source of metallic tin, occurring in many localities, the most important of which are Cornwall in England, the Erzgebirge in Saxony and Bohemia, Finland, the island of Banca near Sumatra, and Queensland in Australia. It has recently been found in some quantity in Dakota. The supply at present is chiefly drawn from Australia.

cassius (kash′ius), *n.* [Named from its discoverer, Andreas *Cassius*, a German chemist of the 17th century.] A certain purple pigment. See *purple*.

cassock (kas′ọk), *n.* [< F. *casaque*, a cassock (> *casaquin*, a small cassock, a corset, > Dan. *kasseking*, a jacket, jerkin), < It. *casacca* (= Sp. Pg. *casaca*), a great-coat, surtout, lit. a house (cf. *casaccia*, a large, ugly old house), < *casa*, a house: see *casa*, *casino*, and cf. *chasuble*, from the same ult. source.] **1.** Any loose robe or outer coat, but particularly a military one.

> The muster-file, rotten and sound, upon my life, amounts not to fifteen thousand poll; half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their *cassocks*, lest they shake themselves to pieces. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

> This small piece of service will bring him clean out of love with the soldier for ever. He will never come within the sign of it, the sight of a *cassock*, or a musket-rest again. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

2. A long clerical coat, buttoned over the breast and reaching to the feet, and confined at the waist by a broad sash called a circline. In the Roman Catholic Church its color varies with the dignity of the wearer: priests wear black; bishops, purple; cardinals, scarlet; and popes, white. In the Anglican Church black is worn by all the three orders of the clergy, but bishops upon state occasions often wear purple.

> The custom was, both here and in the other northern parts of Christendom, for all clergymen, whether secular or of a religious order, to have the gown we now call a *cassock*, lined, like the garments of the laity, throughout with furs, in Latin, pelles: hence this vesture got its name, "pellicea" or pelisse. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 20.

cassocked (kas′ọkt), *a.* [< *cassock* + *-ed*[2].] Clothed with a cassock.

> A *cassock'd* huntsman and a fiddling priest! *Cowper*, Prog. of Err., l. 111.

cassolette (kas′ō-let), *n.* [F., < Sp. *cazoleta*, pan of a musket-lock, a kind of perfume, lit. a little pan, dim. of *cazo*, a saucepan: see *casserole*.] **1.** A censer; a vessel with a pierced cover for burning perfumes.—**2.** A vessel or box for holding perfumes and provided with a perforated cover to permit the diffusion of them.

cassonade (kas-ọ-nād′), *n.* [< F. *cassonade* (> Pg. *cassonada*), < OF. *casson*, mod. F. *caisson* = Pg. *caixão*, a large chest (cf. Sp. *cazón*, brown sugar, because the sugar is imported in large chests): see *caisson* and *case*[2].] Raw sugar; sugar not refined.

cassone (kȧ-sō′ne), *n.*; pl. *cassoni* (-ni). [It., aug. of *cassa*, a chest: see *cassoon*, *caisson*.] A great chest; specifically, one of the Italian bridal chests or richly decorated coffers which were made in Italy in the middle ages and later to contain the more costly part of the bridal outfit.

> The *Cassoni*, or large trousseau coffers, on which the most costly and elaborate decorations were often lavished. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 855.

cassons (kas′ọnz), *n.* Same as *casings*.

cassoon (ka-sön′), *n.* [< It. *cassone* (= OF. *casson*, F. *caisson* (> E. *caisson*) = Pg. *caixão*), a large chest, aug. of *cassa*, a chest: see *case*[2], *cash*[2].] A deep panel or coffer in a ceiling or soffit.

cassoumba (ka-söm′bä), *n.* [Native name.] A pigment made in Amboyna, Moluccas, from the burnt capsules of the plant *Sterculia Balanghas*.

cassowary (kas′ọ-wā-ri), *n.*; pl. *cassowaries* (-riz). [= F. *casoar* = Sp. *casoario*, *casobar*, *casuel* = It. *casuario* = D. *casuaar*, *kasuaris* = G. Dan. Sw. *kasuar* (NL. *casuarius*), < Malay *kasuwāri*, the cassowary.] A large struthious bird



Cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*).

of the genus *Casuarius*, subfamily *Casuariinæ*, and family *Casuariidæ*, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan islands. It resembles the ostrich, and is nearly as large, but has shorter and thicker legs in proportion, and three toes. It is characterized by a ratite sternum, plumage with large aftershafts, rudimentary wings represented externally by several spine-like processes, fleshy caruncles or lappets upon the throat, and a large casque or helmet upon the head. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest horse. The cassowary leaves its few eggs to be hatched by the heat of the sun.

cassumunar (kas-ụ-mū′nạr), *n.* [E. Ind.] An aromatic root used as a tonic and stimulant, obtained from *Zingiber Cassumunar*.

★**cast**[1] (kȧst), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cast*, ppr. *casting*. [< ME. *casten*, *kesten*, < Icel. *kasta* = Sw. *kasta* = Dan. *kaste*, throw; a purely Scand. word, not found in the other Teut. tongues, where the orig. word for 'throw' is *warp* with its cognates.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw, either literally or figuratively: as, to *cast* a stone at a bird; to *cast* light on a subject; to *cast* a shadow; to *cast* a slur on one's reputation.

> Thei brought thre mantels furred with ermyn, and the cloth was scarlet, and thei *caste* hem vpon the two kynges. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

> Uzziah prepared for them . . . slings to *cast* stones. 2 Chron. xxvi. 14.

> Both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep. Ps. lxxvi. 6.

> Sir, I forgive you heartily,
> And all your wrong to me I *cast* behind me.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 3.

> I shall desire all indifferent eyes to judge whether these men do not endeavour to *cast* unjust envy upon me. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> Round his soul her net she strove to *cast*,
> Almost despite herself.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 107.

2. To throw with violence or force; fling; hurl: usually with some adjunct, such as *away*, *down*, *into*, *off*, *out*, etc. See phrases below.

> On the heighte of that Pynacle, the Jewes setten Seynt Jame, and *casted* him *down* to the Erthe, that first was Bisschopp of Jerusalē. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 87.

> Noting thereon the *casting downe* of the Forts on Tigris, and amongst them the Temple of Belus there erected. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 77.

> And the Lord turned a mighty strong west wind, which took away the locusts, and *cast* them *into* the Red Sea. Ex. x. 19.

Specifically—**3.** To throw to the ground, as in wrestling; especially, to throw a horse or other animal to the ground, as in training, or for a surgical operation or slaughter.

> I made a shift to *cast* him. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

> Eying him,
> As eyes the butcher the *cast* panting ox
> That feels his fate is come, nor struggles more.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 25.

4†. To decide or bring in a verdict against, as in a lawsuit; condemn as guilty; hence, to defeat.

> If the whole power of my estate can *cast* him,
> He never shall obtain me.
> *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, ii. 1.

> The Commons by far the greater number *cast* him; the Lords, after they had been satisfied in a full discourse by the Kings Solicitor, and the opinions of many Judges delivered in their House, agreed likewise to the Sentence of Treason. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

> Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast*. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

> His father left him fourscore pounds a year; but he has *cast* and been *cast* so often, that he is not now worth thirty. *Addison*, Sir Roger at the Assizes.

5†. To disband or break up (a regiment or company); hence, to dismiss; reject; cashier; discard.

> When a company is *cast*, yet the captain still retains the title of captain. *Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

> The state . . .
> Cannot with safety *cast* him. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

> His regiment is *cast*, that is most certain,
> And his command in the castle given away.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 1.

6. To shed or throw off; part with; lose: as, trees *cast* their fruit; a serpent *casts* his skin; "to *cast* the rags of sin," *Dryden*; "*casted* slough," *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

> He *cast* al his colour and bi-com pale, and eft red as rose in a litel while. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 881.

> Your colt's tooth is not *cast* yet. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

> You likewise will do well,
> Ladies, in entering here, to *cast* and fling
> The tricks which make us toys of men.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

7†. To throw out or up; eject; vomit.

> We all were sea-swallow'd, though some *cast* again. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

> His filth within being *cast*, he would appear
> A pond as deep as hell. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

8. To form by throwing up earth; raise.

> Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee. Luke xix. 43.

> The blind mole *casts*
> Copp'd hills toward heaven. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1.

9†. To emit or give out.

> This *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Woodward.*

10. To bestow; confer (upon) or transfer (to).

> The government I *cast* upon my brother. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

11. To turn; direct: as, to *cast* a look or glance of the eye.

> She kneel'd, and, saint-like,
> *Cast* her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd devoutly. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

> In *casting* his eyes about, the commodore beheld that the shore abounded with oysters. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 123.

12†. Reflexive: To think or propose to (one's self); intend.

> And *cast him* to lyue
> In ydelnesse and in ese and by others trauayle. *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 151.

> Who that *cast hym* thys reule for to kepe,
> Mot conforme hym like in euery thyng,
> Where he shall byde, vnto the felyshype. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 26.

13†. To consider; think out; hence, to plan; contrive; arrange.

> He that *casteth* all doubts, shal neuer be resolued in any thing. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 354.

> *Cast* it also that you may have rooms both for summer and winter. *Bacon*, Building.

> I'll do't with ease, I have *cast* it all. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

> The plot was *cast* by me, to make thee jealous. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

> I serv'd you faithfully,
> And *cast* your plots but to preserve your credit. *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, v. 2.

> The cloister . . . would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose. *Sir W. Temple.*

> I shall *cast* what I have to say under two principal heads. *Addison*, Charge to the Jury.

14. *Theat.*: (*a*) To distribute or allot the parts among the actors: said of a play: as, to "*cast* the 'Merchant of Venice,'" *Addison*.

> I should have thought, now, that it [the piece] might have been *cast* (as the actors call it) better at Drury-lane. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

(*b*) To assign a certain part or rôle to: as, to *cast* an actress for the part of Portia.—**15.** To find or ascertain by computation; compute; reckon; calculate: as, to *cast* accounts; to *cast* a nativity.

> She *cast* my destiny,
> I being but a child. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

He is the Faustus,
That *casteth* figures and can conjure.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

You *cast* the event of war, my noble lord,
And summ'd the account of chance.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

The mariner was left to creep along the coast, while the astronomer was *casting* nativities.
Everett, Orations, I. 248.

16. To bring forth abortively.

Thy ewes and thy she goats have not *cast* their young.
Gen. xxxi. 38.

17. To found; form into a particular shape or object, as liquid metal, by pouring into a mold.

Whom I've power to melt,
And *cast* in any mould. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

18. To form by founding; make by pouring molten matter into a mold.

Thou shalt *cast* four rings of gold for it. Ex. xxv. 12.

19. In *falconry*, to place (a hawk) upon his perch.—**20.** To winnow (grain) by throwing in the air, or from one side of a barn or threshing-floor to the other.—**To be cast down,** to be depressed or dejected.

Why *art* thou *cast down*, O my soul? Ps. xlii. 5.

Tell your master not to *be cast down* by this.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

To cast a ballot. See *ballot*.—**To cast a colt's tooth.** See *colt*.—**To cast a nativity.** See *nativity*.—**To cast anchor,** to moor a vessel by letting the anchor or anchors drop. See *anchor*[1].—**To cast a point of traverse,** in *navigation*, to prick down on a chart the point of the compass any land bears from you. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**To cast aside,** to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient.

This poor gown I will not *cast aside*
Until himself arise a living man,
And bid me cast it. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

To cast away. (*a*) To reject. Lev. xxvi. 44. (*b*) To throw away; lavish or waste by profusion; turn to no use: as, to *cast away* life; to *cast away* a golden opportunity.

She has *cast away* herself, it is to be fear'd,
Against her uncle's will, nay, any consent,
But out of a mere neglect, and spite to herself,
Married suddenly without any advice.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

(*c*) To wreck: as, the ship was *cast away* on the coast of Africa.

Cast away, and sunk, on Goodwin Sands.
Shak., K. John, v. 5.

The last of Nouember, saith May, we departed from Laguna in Hispaniola, and the seuenteenth of December following, we were *cast away* vpon the North-west of the Bermudas. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 118.

To cast behind the back. See *back*[1].—**To cast by,** to reject; fling or throw by.—**To cast forth,** to throw out or reject, as from an inclosed place or confined space; emit or send out.

He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Lebanon. Hos. xiv. 5.

To cast in, to throw into the bargain.

Such an omniscient church we wish indeed;
'Twere worth both Testaments, *cast in* the creed.
Dryden, Religio Laici.

To cast in one's lot with, to share the fate or fortune of.—**To cast in the teeth of,** to upbraid with; charge or twit with.—**To cast lots.** See *lot*.—**To cast off.** (*a*) To discard or reject; drive away.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

He may *cast* you *off*, and with you his life.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to unloose or let go: as, to *cast off* a vessel in tow. (*c*) In *hunting*, to leave behind, as dogs; set loose or free.

Away he scours, . . . *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

His falconer *cast off* one falcon after the heron, and the earl another. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 87.

(*d*) In *knitting*, to finish (the work) at any part by working off the stitches, so that it remains firm and permanent. (*e*) In *printing*, to compute the space required for each column or division of, as a table, a piece of music, or the like, so that the matter furnished may properly fit the space at command.—**To cast off copy,** in *printing*, to compute the number of words in written copy, in order to find the space, or the number of pages, which the matter will fill when in type.—**To cast on.** (*a*) To refer or resign to. *South.* (*b*) In *knitting*, to begin (the work) by putting the yarn, cotton, or the like upon the needles in loops or stitches.—**To cast out.** (*a*) To reject or turn out.

Thy brat hath been *cast out*, . . .
No father owning it. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

(*b*) To speak or give vent to. *Addison.*—**To cast the balance.** See *balance*.—**To cast the cavel** or **kevel.** See *cavel*.—**To cast the draperies,** in the *fine arts*, to dispose the folds of the garments with which the figures in a picture are clothed; dispose the main lines of a picture generally.—**To cast the fly,** to angle with rod and artificial lure, in distinction from fishing with bait or a hand-line.—**To cast the lead,** to heave the lead. See *lead*.—**To cast up.** (*a*) To compute; reckon; calculate.

Casting up the cost beforehand. *Dryden.*

The Mindanaians are no good Accomptants; therefore the Chinese that live here, do *cast up* their Accompts for them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 360.

Now *casting vp* the Store, and finding sufficient till the next harvest, the feare of starving was abandoned.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 222.

(*b*) To eject; vomit.

Their villany goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must *cast* it *up*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To twit or upbraid with; recall to one's notice for the purpose of annoying: with *to*.

Lady W.'s maid is always *casting up to* me how happy her lord and ladyship is. *Lever.*

(*d*) To raise; throw up.

Throws down one mountain to *cast up* a higher.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4.

Buried him in the ground, and *cast vp* an high hill ouer him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 87.

To cast upon, to refer to.

If things were *cast upon* this issue, that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin and sin for ever. *South.*

To cast (a person's) **water†,** to examine urine in diagnosing a disease.

If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The *water* of my land, find her disease.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

=**Syn.** *Fling*, etc. See *hurl*.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To throw; shoot.

At louers, lowpes, Archers had plente,
To *cast*, draw, and shete, the diffence to be
That non wordly man myght no wyse it take.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1176.

2†. To throw up; vomit.

These verses too, a poison on 'em! I cannot abide them, they make me ready to *cast*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

3. To turn or revolve something in the mind; ponder; consider; scheme.

Hast thou *cast* how to accomplish it?
Marlowe, Edward II., v. 4.

The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship is to *cast* and see how many things there are which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon*, Friendship.

This way and that I *cast* to save my friends. *Pope.*

4. To make calculations; sum up accounts.

Oh! who would *cast* and balance at a desk?
Tennyson, Audley Court.

5. To warp; become twisted or distorted.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp when . . . it alters its flatness or straightness. *J. Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

6. To lose color; fade. [Scotch.]—**7.** To receive form or shape in a mold.

A mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould. *Woodward*, Fossils.

8. *Naut.*: (*a*) To fall off or incline, so as to bring the side to the wind: applied particularly to a ship riding with her head to the wind when her anchor is first loosened in getting under way. (*b*) To tack; put about; wear ship.

I *cast* to seaward again to come with the island in the morning betimes.
Roger Bodenham, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 35.

9. In *hunting*, to search for the scent or trail of game.

In his work the foxhound is peculiar for dash, and for always being inclined to *cast* forwards, instinctively appearing to be aware that the fox makes his point to some covert different from that in which he was found.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 62.

10. Of bees, to swarm. [Scotch.]—**11.** Of the sky, to clear up. [Scotch.]—**To cast about.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to tack; put about; wear ship.

My pilot, having a son in one of those small vessels, entreated me to *cast about* towards them.
Roger Bodenham, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 35.

(*b*) In *hunting*, to go about in different directions in order to discover a lost scent.

But not a sign of them [the hares in the game of hare-and-hound] appears, so now . . . there is nothing for it but to *cast about* for the scent.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

(*c*) To consider; search in the mind for some contrivance by which to accomplish one's end; scheme.

To *cast about* how to perform or obtain. *Bacon.*

Let 's *cast about* a little, and consider.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

Contrive and *cast about* how to bring such events to pass. *Bentley.*

I . . . began to *cast about*, with my usual care and anxiety, for the means of obtaining feasible and safe methods of repeating the famous journey to Palmyra.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. li.

To cast back. (*a*) To throw the memory back; refer to something past.

You *cast back* for hundreds of years, and rake up every bit of pleasure I ever had in my life. *Mrs. Riddell.*

(*b*) To return toward some ancestral type or character; show resemblance to a remote ancestor.—**To cast beyond the moon,** to indulge in wild conjectures; conjecture.

Bellaria, . . . marualling at such vnaccustomed frownes, began to *cast beyond the moone*, and to enter into a 1000 sundry thoughts, which way she should offend her husband. *Greene*, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time, 1588.

To cast off. (*a*) To loosen a boat from its connection with a pier, ship, or the like, and start it toward another place. (*b*) In *knitting*, to slip and bind the last loops from the needles, thus releasing the finished work from them; bind off.—**To cast on,** in *knitting*, to begin by slipping the loops or stitches on the needle.—**To cast out,** to quarrel; fall out. [Scotch.]—**To cast up,** to turn up or be forthcoming.

Others may be Unionists . . . by fits and starts; . . . Unionists when nothing more exciting, or more showy, or more profitable, *casts up*. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 442.

cast[1] (kȧst), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cast*[1], *v.*] **1.** Thrown aside as useless; rejected; cast-off: as, *cast* clothes.

He hath bought a pair of *cast* lips of Diana.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4.

You never yet had a meal's meat from my table,
Nor, as I remember, from my wardrobe
Any *cast* suit.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 3.

I deny not but that he may deserve for his pains a *cast* Doublet. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Condemned: as, "a *cast* criminal," *South.*—**3†.** Cashiered; discarded.

He's the son
Of a poor *cast* captain, one Octavio.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

4. Faded in color. [Scotch.]—**5.** Made by founding or casting: as, *cast*-iron or -steel. See *cast-iron*.—**6†.** Rank; vile.

Neuer kyld no Kyng, ne no knight yet,
That a-counted was kene, but with *cast* treson.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10448.

★**cast**[1] (kȧst), *n.* [< *cast*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of casting. Specifically—(*a*) In *fishing:* (1) The act of throwing the line on the water. (2) The act of throwing a net.

A fisherman stood on the beach, . . . the large square net, with its sinkers of lead, in his right hand, ready for a *cast*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 41.

(*b*) In *hunting*, a search for the scent or trail of game. (*c*) *Naut.*, the act of heaving the lead.

2. The leader with flies attached, used in angling. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—**3.** A throw; the distance to which a thing may be thrown; reach; extent.

These other com ridinge a softe pase till thei com as nygh as the *caste* of a ston. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

Frome thens descendynge aboute a stones *caste*, we come to a place where our Sauyour Criste lefte Peter, James, and John. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 32.

Specifically—**4.** A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard.

I have set my life upon a *cast*,
And I will stand the hazard of the die.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

If thou canst not fling what thou wouldst, play thy *cast* as well as thou canst. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 365.

In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast* whether the army should march this way or that way?
South.

5†. Occasion; opportunity.

The end whereof Ile keepe untill another *cast*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 51.

6†. A contrivance; plot; design.

The derke tresoun and the *castes* olde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1610.

Hadde thei knowe the *kast* of the Kyng stern,
They had kept well his cumme with carefull dintes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 146.

7†. A stroke; a touch; a trick.

It hath been the *cast* of all traitors to pretend nothing against the king's person.
Latimer, 4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Another *cast* of their politicks was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady. *Swift.*

8. Motion or turn (of the eye); direction, look, or glance; hence, a slight squint: as, to have a *cast* in one's eye.

They . . . let you see with one *cast* of an eye.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

9. A twist or contortion. [Scotch.]—**10.** Bent; tendency.

There is such a mirthful *cast* in his behaviour, that he is rather beloved than esteemed. *Addison.*

11. Manner; outward appearance; air; mien; style.

New names, new dressings, and the modern *cast*.
Sir J. Denham, To Sir R. Fanshaw.

12. A tinge; a shade or trace; a slight coloring, or a slight degree of a color: as, a *cast* of green.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

There was a soft and pensive grace,
A *cast* of thought upon her face,
That suited well the forehead high,
The eyelash dark, and downcast eye.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 5.

13. That which is formed by founding; anything shaped in or as if in a mold while in a fluid or plastic state; a casting: often used figuratively.

Something of a neat *cast* of verse. *Pope*, Letters.

Cunning *casts* in clay. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxx.

14. An impression formed in a mold or matrix; in *geol.*, the impression of an animal of a former epoch left in soft earth which has become stone: as, a *cast* of a man's face taken in plaster; a *cast* of a trilobite.

At Valdivia there is some sandstone with imperfect *casts* of shells, which possibly may belong to the recent period. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 414.

Hence—15. An impression in general; an imparted or derived appearance, character, or characteristic; stamp.

Weepest thou to take the *cast*
Of those dead lineaments that near thee lie?
Tennyson, Sonnets to a Coquette, iii.

16. One of the worm-like coils of sand produced by the lugworm.—17. In *founding:* (*a*) A tube of wax fitted into a mold. (*b*) A hollow cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit in a mold for conveying metal. (*c*) A small brass funnel at one end of a mold for casting pipes, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold. (*d*) The type or plate made from melted type-metal by a type-founder or stereotyper. (*e*) The act of founding or making printing-types or electroplates.—18. A mass of feathers, fur, bones, or other indigestible matters ejected from the stomach by a hawk or other bird of prey. Also called *casting*.

The coarser parts of the useless matters are probably rejected by the mouth, as a hawk or an owl rejects his *casts*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 67.

And where the two contrived their daughter's good,
Lies the hawk's *cast*, the mole has made his run.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

19. An assignment of the parts of a play to the several actors; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned: as, the play was produced with a very strong *cast*.—20. An allowance; an amount given, as of food: as, a *cast* of hay for the horses.

I hope she'll be ruled in time, . . . and not be carried away with a *cast* of manchets, a bottle of wine, or a custard. *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

21. A couple; a pair: used especially of hawks.

It sprung
From a mere trifle first, a *cast* of hawks,
Whose made the swifter flight, whose could mount highest.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

Yonder's a *cast* of coach-mares of the gentlewoman's, the strangest cattle! *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

22. Assistance; a lift; especially, a seat accorded a pedestrian or wayfarer in a vehicle or other conveyance for a part of the way.

We therefore bargained with the driver . . . to give us a *cast* to the next stage. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xi.

In literature, quotation is good only when the writer whom I follow . . . gives me a *cast*.
Emerson, Quotation and Originality.

23. In *beer-making*, the amount of water used in preparing any given amount of beer, or in any stage of the process of brewing. The quantity of water in the mash-tun into which the crushed malt is thrown is the *first cast;* subsequent additions are the *second cast*, *third cast*, etc.

24. In *apiculture*, an after-swarm of bees led by a maiden queen.—25. Yield: applied to grain-crops. [Prov. Eng.]—26. Four, as a unit of tale in counting herrings, haddocks, oysters, etc., as being the number lifted at once (two in each hand). [Scotch.]—27. An irregular unit of capacity, about 8 gallons.—28†. A breed; race; species.—**Bridling cast**, a stirrup-cup; a parting drink.

Let's have a *bridling cast* before you go.
Fill 's a new stoop. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

Cast after cast, a method of raising excavated material from the bottom of a mine or other working, by shoveling it up from one platform to another.—**Measuring cast**, in a game, a cast or throw that requires to be measured, or that cannot be distinguished from another without measuring.

When lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
So far, but that the best are *measuring casts*,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller*.

Renal or **urinary cast**, a microscopic subcylindrical cast of a portion of a uriniferous tubule, found in the urine in renal disease. Hyaline, granular, fatty, epithelial, blood, and waxy-looking casts are distinguished.—**The last cast.** (*a*) The last throw of the dice; the last stake; the venturing of all that remains to one on one throw or one effort; the last chance.

So Euphues, which at the first increasing of our familiaritie, was very zealous, is now at *the last cast* become most faithlesse. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 89.

Will you turn recreant at *the last cast?* *Dryden*.

(*b*†) The last gasp; the last extremity.

Where's this man now
That has took all this care and pains for nothing?
The use of him is at *the last cast* now.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

Sir Thomas Bodley is even now at *the last cast*, and hath lain speechless and without knowledge since yesterday at noon. *Letter dated* 1612.

[Spenser uses *utmost cast* in the same sense.

Whereas he last
Had left that couple nere their *utmost cast*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 9.]

To make a cast, to search for the scent of game.

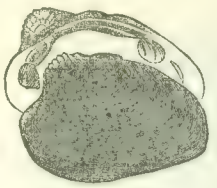
Notwithstanding the strong scent of the otter, he often escapes the hounds, and then a *cast* has to *be made*.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 396.

cast[2]† (kȧst), *n.* The older English spelling of *caste*[2].

cast. Contracted form of *casteth*, third person singular present tense of *cast*.

castaldy†, *n.* [Also *castaldie* (Minsheu), and improp. *castaldick* (Kersey), < ML. **castaldia*, *gastaldia* (> It. *castaldia*), the office of a prefect or steward, < *castaldus*, *gastaldus* (> It. *castaldo*, dial. *gastaldo*), also *gastaldius*, *castaldio(n-)*, *gastaldio(n-)* (> It. *castaldione*), a prefect, steward, prob. < Goth. **gastalds*, in comp. striving to obtain or possess (possessing), < *gastaldan*, obtain, possess (cf. AS. *gestealdan*, an abode, dwelling), < *ga-* (see *ge-*) + **staldan* = AS. *stealdan*, possess.] Stewardship.

Castalia (kas-tā′li-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: see *Castalian*.] 1. A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Iridinidæ*, confined to the fresh waters of South America. The best-known species is *C. ambigua*. The genus was founded by Lamarck in 1819.—2. A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Hesionidæ*.—3. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1838.—4. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1858.—5. In *bot.*, see *Nymphæa*, 2.


Castalia ambigua.

Castalian (kas-tā′liȧn), *a.* [< L. *Castalis*, belonging to *Castalia*, Gr. Κασταλία, a mythical fountain of inspiration on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses, whose waters had the power of inspiring those who drank them; perhaps akin to καθαρός, L. *castus*, pure: see *caste*[2].] Pertaining to Castalia.

Castanea (kas-tā′nē-ȧ), *n.* [L., the chestnut-tree, a chestnut: see *chesten*, *chestnut*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Fagaceæ*, consisting of trees or shrubs with straight-veined leaves and naked unisexual flowers, the male in catkins and the female solitary. The nuts are contained in a prickly 4-valved envelop. About 5 species are known, including the common chestnut, *C. dentata*, and the chinkapin, *C. pumila*. See cut under *chestnut*.

Castanella (kas-ta-nel′ȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *castanea*, a chestnut, + dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Castanellidæ*.

Castanellidæ (kas-ta-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castanella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripylean radiolarians with a fenestrated shell which is spherical, simple, and composed of solid rods, and has at one point a large principal opening, often armed with coronal spicules, and with or without radial spicules. It contains such genera as *Castanella*, *Castanidium*, etc.

castaneous (kas-tā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. as if **castaneus*, < *castanea*, a chestnut: see *Castanea*.] Chestnut-colored; of a reddish or brownish-red color.

castanet (kas′ta-net), *n.* [= F. *castagnette*, < Sp. *castañeta* (= Pg. *castanheta*), a castanet, < *castaña* = Pg. *castanha*, < L. *castanea*, a chestnut; from the resemblance.] One of a pair of slightly concave spoon-shaped shells of ivory or hard wood, loosely fastened together at the base, and used (slung over the thumb) in beating time to music or dancing. Castanets are used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars, and are now widely introduced among other nations, with some variations of form.


Castanets.

Castanopsis (kas-ta-nop′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάστανος, the chestnut-tree, + ὄψις, appearance.] A genus of shrubs and trees intermediate between the oak and chestnut, of a dozen species, natives of eastern Asia, with one or two species on the Pacific slope of North America. See *chinkapin*, 1.

castaway (kȧst′ȧ-wā), *n.* and *a.* [< *cast*, pp. of *cast*[1], *v.*, + *away*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who or that which has been cast away or lost; specifically, a ship wrecked or lost on an unfrequented coast, or a person shipwrecked on such a coast.

A *castaway*
Upon the lonely rocks of life.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 331.

Hence—2. An outcast; a reprobate; one morally lost or ruined.

But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection; lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*. 1 Cor. ix. 27.

II. *a.* In or pertaining to the state of being a castaway; wrecked; ruined: as, a *castaway* ship.

We . . . only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul. *Raleigh*, Hist. of World.

cast-by (kȧst′bī), *n.* A discarded person or thing; a castaway. [Scotch.]

Wha could tak interest in sic a *cast-by* as I am now?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.

caste[1]†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *chaste*.

caste[2] (kȧst), *n.* [Formerly *cast*, only recently as F. *caste*, < Pg. *casta* (> Sp. *casta*), breed, race, caste; first applied to the classes of the Hindus by the Portuguese, who were the earliest colonists in India; prop. fem. of *casto*, < L. *castus*, pure, > OF. *chaste*, E. *chaste*, q. v.] 1. One of the artificial divisions or social classes into which the Hindus are rigidly separated according to the religious law of Brahmanism, and of which the privileges or disabilities are transmitted by inheritance. The original castes were four in number: 1st, the Brahmans, or the sacerdotal caste; 2d, the Kshatriyas, modern Rajputs, or military caste; 3d, the Vaisyas, or husbandmen and merchants, who have now in many districts become merged in the second and fourth castes; 4th, the Sudras, or laborers and mechanics. The Brahmans are supposed to have sprung from the mouth of Brahma, the Kshatriyas from his arms, the Vaisyas from his belly and thighs, and the Sudras from his feet. The Brahman represents religion; the Kshatriya, war; the Vaisya, commerce and wealth; and the Sudra, labor. There are many subdivisions of caste, and although the Sudras are degraded far below the Brahmans, Kshatriyas, and Vaisyas, there are reckoned thirty-six subdivisions lower than the Sudras. Lowest of all are the Pariahs, who are supposed to be of no caste, and mere outcasts from humanity. Of the castes, the first three are the natural and gradually established divisions of the Aryan invaders and conquerors of India; the fourth was made up of the subjugated aborigines. The Sanskrit name for caste is *varna*, color, the different castes having been at first marked by differences of complexion, according to race, and in some degree according to occupation and consequent exposure. Besides the original castes, numerous mixed classes or castes have sprung up in the progress of time, and are dependent upon trade, occupation, or profession; in fact, the essential principle in the system of caste is the confining of employments to hereditary classes. Castes are, according to Indian social standards, either "high" or "low." The same term is also used of somewhat similar classes in other countries.

The system of *caste* involves the worst of all wrongs to humanity—that of hallowing evil by the authority and sanction of religion. *Faiths of the World*, p. 30.

To be subjugated by an inferior *caste* was a degradation beyond all other degradation. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

Offensive as is the *low-caste* Indian, . . . I had rather see the lowest Pariahs of the low, than a single trim, smooth-faced, smooth-wayed, clever *high-caste* Hindoo on my lands or in my colony.
W. G. Palgrave, in Fortnightly Rev.

Hence—2. A division of society, or the principle of grading society, according to external conditions; a class or grade separated from others by differences of wealth, hereditary rank or privileges, or by profession or employment.

Where the operations became hereditary, a system of *castes* arose. This system has never been rigid in Western Europe, however, as it has been in India and other countries of the East.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 134.

Her manner had not that repose
Which stamps the *caste* of Vere de Vere.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

The spirit of *caste* morally tortures its victims with as much coolness as the Indian tortures his enemy.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 221.

To lose caste, to be degraded from the caste to which one belongs; lose social position.

castellan (kas′te-lan), *n.* [< ME. *castellain*, *castelein*, < OF. *castellain*, *chastelain*, F. *chatelain* (cf. *chatelaine*) = Pr. Sp. *castellan* = Cat. *castellā* = Pg. *castellão* = It. *castellano*, < ML. *castellanus*, keeper of a castle, < L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle*.] A governor or constable of a castle. Also written *castellain*.

castellano (kas-tel-yä′nō), *n.* [Sp., an ancient Spanish coin, the fiftieth part of a mark of gold, etc., prop. adj., Castilian, Spanish. See *Castilian*.] An old Spanish gold coin; also, a weight for gold, equal to 71.07 grains.

castellany (kas′te-lā-ni), *n.*; pl. *castellanies* (-niz). [Same as *chatellany* (< F. *chatellenie*); = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *castellania*, < ML. *castellania*, < *castellanus*, a castellan: see *castellan*.] The jurisdiction of a castellan; the lordship belonging to a castle, or the extent of its land and jurisdiction. Also called *chatellany*.

Earl Allan has within his *castellany*, or the jurisdiction of his castle, 200 manors, all but one.
Kelham, Domesday Book, p. 147.

castellar (kas′te-lär), *a.* [< ML. as if **castellaris*, < L. *castellum*, castle: see *castle*.] Belonging or pertaining to a castle.

Ancient *castellar* dungeons. *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 480.

castellate (kas'te-lāt), *n.* [< ML. *castellatum*, the precinct of a castle, < L. *castellum*, a castle.] A lordship or castellany.

Here we entered into the province of Candia, and the *castellate* of Kenurio.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 249.

castellated (kas'te-lā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *castellatus*, pp. of *castellare*, furnish with turrets or battlements, fortify, < L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle*.] 1. Furnished with turrets and battlements, like a castle; built in the style of a castle: as, a *castellated* mansion.

The room lay in a high turret of the *castellated* abbey.
Poe, Tales, I. 461.

2. Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern. *Johnson.*

castellation (kas-te-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *castellatio(n-)*, < *castellare:* see *castellated.*] 1. The state of being castellated.—2. The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle, or of giving it the appearance of a castle by providing it with battlements, etc.

castellet (kas'te-let), *n.* [< ME. *castelet*, < OF. *castelet*, F. *châtelet* = Pr. *castelet* = Sp. *castillejo* = Pg. *castellejo*, *castellete* = It. *castelletto*, < ML. *castelletum*, like *castellulum*, dim. of L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle* and *-et.*] A small castle; a peel-tower or other fortified residence too small to rank as a castle. Also written *castlet.* [Rare.]

castelry†, *n.* See *castlery.*

casten†. Obsolete past participle of *cast*[1]. ★*Chaucer.*

caster (kȧs'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *castere;* < *cast*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who casts. (*a*) One who throws dice; a gambler.

The jovial *caster's* set, and seven's the nick,
Or—done!—a thousand on the coming trick.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

(*b*) One who computes; a calculator; especially, a calculator of nativities.

In licnesse of a deuynour and of a fals *castere* he eymeth that he knowith not. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxiii. 7 (Oxf.).

(*c*) One who assigns the parts of a play to the actors. (*d*) One who makes castings; a founder.

2. A vessel used to contain things in a powdered, liquid, or vaporous form, and to cast them out when needed; specifically, a bottle, vial, cruet, or other small vessel used to contain condiments for the table; also, a stand containing a set of such vessels. See *casting-bottle, pepper-caster,* etc.

Thuribulus, a *castere* of cense.
A. S. and Old Eng. Vocab. (2d ed. Wright), [col. 616, l. 21.

3. A small wheel on a swivel, attached to the leg of a piece of furniture, in order to facilitate moving about without lifting. In this sense also improperly spelled *castor.*—4†. A cloak. *Dekker.*—5. A horse sold out of a regiment as useless. [Anglo-Ind.]

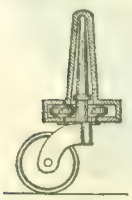


Table-leg Caster, having antifriction rollers, *c, c.*

-caster. A suffix in place-names, appearing in several other forms, as *-cester, -chester.* See *chester.*

caster-wheel (kȧs'tėr-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which turns about an axis held in a stock, which itself turns on a pivot or vertical spindle placed at a considerable distance in front of the bearing-point of the face of the wheel: a construction which enables the wheel to swerve readily to either side of the line of draft. It is a very common attachment to agricultural implements, as plows, harvesters, etc.

castete†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chastity.*

cast-gate (kȧst'gāt), *n.* In *founding*, the channel through which the metal is poured into a mold.

castice (kas'tis), *n.* [= F. *castice* = Sp. *castizo*, < Pg. *castiço*, prop. an adj., *castiço*, fem. *castiça*, of good birth, < *casta*, race, family: see *caste*[2].] A person of Portuguese parentage born and living in the East Indies. Compare *creole.* Also spelled *castees.*

castification† (kas″ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **castificatio(n-)*, < *castificare*, pp. *castificatus*, purify, < L. *castus*, pure, chaste, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The process of making chaste; purification in a moral sense; chastity; purity.

Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and "*castifications* of the soul," as St. Peter's phrase is.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 708.

castigate (kas'ti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *castigated*, ppr. *castigating.* [< L. *castigatus*, pp. of *castigare*, purify, correct, chastise, < *castus*, pure (> E. *chaste*), + *agere*, do, make; cf. *purgare* (> E. *purge*), < *purus*, pure, + *agere.* Older E. forms from *castigare* are *chasten* and *chastise*, q. v.] 1. To chastise; punish by stripes; correct or punish, in general.

If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on
To *castigate* thy pride, 't were well.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

2. To subject to a severe and critical scrutiny; criticize for the purpose of correcting; emend: as, to *castigate* the text of an author.

He had adjusted and *castigated* the then Latin Vulgate.
Bentley, Letters, p. 237.

A *castigated* copy of it [a work of Cervantes] was printed by Arrieta. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 122.

castigation (kas-ti-gā'shọn), *n.* [< *castigate:* see *-ation.*] The act of castigating. (*a*) Punishment by whipping; correction; chastisement; discipline.

Violent events do not always argue the anger of God; even death itself is, to his servants, a fatherly *castigation.*
Bp. Hall, The Seduced Prophet.

The keenest *castigation* of her slanderers. *Irving.*

(*b*) Critical scrutiny and emendation; correction of textual errors.

castigator (kas'ti-gā-tọr), *n.* [= Pr. *castigador* = Sp. Pg. *castigador*, < L. *castigator*, < *castigare:* see *castigate.*] One who castigates or corrects.

castigatory (kas'ti-gā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *castigatorius*, < *castigator*, a corrector: see *castigator.*] I. *a.* Serving to castigate; tending to correction; corrective; punitive.

Penalties . . . either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary. *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

II. *n.*; pl. *castigatories* (-riz). Something that serves to castigate; specifically, an apparatus formerly used in punishing scolds. Also called *ducking-stool* and *trebucket.*

Castile soap. See *soap.*

Castilian (kas-til'iạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Castillan* = Pg. *Castelhano*, < Sp. *Castellano*, < *Castilla*, Castile; so called from the numerous forts (*castillos:* see *castle*) erected on the frontiers.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Castile (formerly written *Castille*), a former kingdom in the central part of Spain, now divided into the provinces of Old and New Castile.—**Castilian furnace.** See *furnace.*

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Castile.

Castilla (kas-til'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *Castilla*, Castile: see *Castilian.*] A genus of plants, of two or three arboreous species, natives of tropical America, belonging to the family *Moraceæ*, and allied to the breadfruit. *C. elastica* is valuable as



Flowering Branch of *Castilla elastica.*

the source of the India-rubber of Central America. The milky juice of the tree is obtained by incisions in the bark, and is coagulated by the addition of alum or of a decoction of the moon-plant, *Calonyction Bona-nox.* A large tree is said to yield eight gallons of milk when first cut, each gallon making about two pounds of rubber.

Castilleja (kas-ti-lē'yạ), *n.* [NL., < *Castillejo*, a Spanish botanist.] A large genus of herbaceous plants, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, mostly perennials, natives of North America and Asia. There are about 45 species in the United States. Their yellow, purple, or scarlet flowers are in terminal spikes, with large colored bracts often more showy than the flowers. *C. coccinea*, the common species of the Atlantic States, is popularly known as *painted-cup.*

★**casting** (kȧs'ting), *n.* [ME. *casting;* verbal n. of *cast*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or process of founding.

It is no coining, sir,
It is but *casting.* *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. In the *fine arts*, the process of taking casts or impressions of statues, medals, etc., in clay, pitch, plaster, or fused metal.—3. That which has been cast, or formed by running melted metal into a mold of any desired form. When used without qualification, the word usually denotes a casting of iron.—4. Anything appearing as if cast in a mold; specifically, a string-shaped mass of earth voided by an earthworm; a worm-cast.

I resolved . . . to weigh all the *castings* thrown up within a given time in a measured space, instead of ascertaining the rate at which objects left on the surface were buried by worms. *Darwin*, The Earth-worm.

5†. Vomiting; vomit.

The hound turnyde agen to his *castyng.*
Wyclif, 2 Pet. ii. 22.

6. Same as *cast*[1], 18.—7†. A purge consisting of pellets of hemp, cotton, feathers, or the like, given to hawks.

Ric. We have been used too long like hawks already.
Ubald. We are not so high in our flesh now to need *casting.* *Massinger*, The Picture, v. 1.

8†. Contrivance; distribution; arrangement.

Distributio is that useful *casting* of all rooms for office, entertainment, or pleasure. *Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

9. In *sail-making*, the calculated dimensions and shape of each cloth in a sail.—10†. Luck, as in casting dice.

Tai. I'd beastly *casting*, Jack.
Jack. O, abominable, sir! you had the scurviest hand. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iv. 2.

Chilled casting, a casting which has been chilled, either by casting it in contact with something which will rapidly conduct heat from it, as a cool iron mold, or by sudden cooling from high temperatures by exposure to air or water. The effect, in the case of iron, is to produce a surface of great hardness which will withstand wear. Such castings are used for many purposes, as for railroad car-wheels, rolls, anvils, jaws of crushing-machines, stamps, etc.—**Cliché casting.** See *cliché.*—**Compression casting,** a method of casting in molds of potters' clay, with sufficient pressure to force the metal into the most delicate tracery left by the pattern. It is used in casting stamps, letters and numbers for houses, house-builders' hardware, etc.—**Dry casting,** a method of casting in which the molds are made of sand and afterward dried.

casting-bottle† (kȧs'ting-bot″l), *n.* A vial for holding or for sprinkling perfumes; a caster. Also called *casting-glass.*

Enter Secco with a *casting-bottle*, sprinkling his hat and face, and a little looking-glass at his girdle, setting his countenance. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 2.

Hast thou no perfumes and sweet bags, or any handsome *casting bottles* of the newest mode?
Scott, Kenilworth, II. 6.

casting-box (kȧs'ting-boks), *n.* 1. In *founding*, a flask which holds the mold.—2†. Probably, a small box used like a casting-bottle.

They have a chain,
My rings, my *casting-box* of gold, my purse too.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 5.

casting-glass† (kȧs'ting-glȧs), *n.* Same as *casting-bottle.*

His civet and his *casting-glass*
Have helpt him to a place amongst the rest.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

casting-ladle (kȧs'ting-lā″dl), *n.* An iron ladle with handles, used to pour molten metal into a mold.

casting-net (kȧs'ting-net), *n.* A net which is cast and immediately drawn, in distinction from one which is set.

We Govern this War as an unskilful Man does a *Casting-Net.* *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 116.

casting-pit (kȧs'ting-pit), *n.* The space in a foundry in which the molds are placed and the castings made. In Bessemer and open-hearth steel-works the casting-pit is the space utilized for casting the molten steel into the cast-iron ingot-molds. In modern practice these ingot-molds are carried on carefully covered iron cars, which are brought in at one end of the casting-pit and led out at the other end, on tracks, carrying the solidifying steel ingot.

casting-pot (kȧs'ting-pot), *n.* A pot or crucible of plumbago, fire-clay, or other material, in which metals or other fusible substances are melted.

casting-press (kȧs'ting-pres), *n.* A press in which metal is cast under pressure.

casting-slab (kȧs'ting-slab), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the slab or plate of a casting-table.

casting-table (kȧs'ting-tā″bl), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a table on which molten glass is poured in making plate-glass. Its top is a large polished plate of metal, commonly iron, having metal flanges of the same depth as the thickness of the glass, to keep the glass from running off at the sides. A massive copper cylinder extends entirely across the table, resting on the side flanges, and this, being set in motion, spreads the glass out into a sheet of uniform breadth and thickness.

casting-vote (kȧs'ting-vōt'), *n.* The vote of a presiding officer in an assembly or council, thrown to decide a question when the votes cast by the members are equally divided. If the presiding officer is a member of the body, he may give the casting-vote, although he has, by already voting as a member, created the tie or equal division. [Commonly written as two words.]

In the time of Hastings the Governor had only one vote in council, and, in case of an equal division, a *casting vote.* *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

casting-weight (kȧs'ting-wāt), *n.* A weight that turns the scale of a balance, or makes one side preponderate.

A man's true merit 'tis not hard to find;
But each man's secret standard in his mind,
That *casting-weight* pride adds to emptiness,
This, who can gratify, for who can guess?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 177.

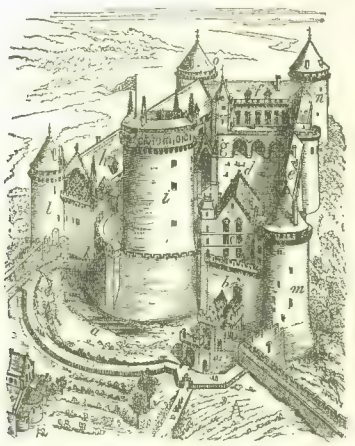
★**cast-iron** (kȧst′ī″ėrn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Iron which has been cast, that is, melted and run into a mold in which it assumes the desired form. Most cast-iron is pig-iron which has been remelted in a cupola furnace; but some castings for special purposes are made by remelting in a reverberatory furnace, and occasionally direct from the blast-furnace. The iron made from ore by smelting in the blast-furnace is in fact cast-iron, and its properties are not altered by remelting, but it is commonly known as *pig-iron*, or simply as *pig*. See *foundry* and *iron*.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of cast-iron: as, a *cast-iron* pot.—**2.** Having the qualities of or resembling cast-iron; hence, inflexible; unyielding: as, a *cast-iron* rule.

His [Spenser's] fine ear, abhorrent of barbarous dissonance, . . . made possible the transition from the *cast-iron* stiffness of "Ferrex and Porrex" to the Damascus pliancy of Fletcher and Shakespeare.
Lowell, N. A. Rev., CXX. 361.

cast-knitting (kȧst′nit″ing), *n.* That kind of knitting in which the needle is passed through the mesh from the inside of the piece of hosiery which is being knitted, and the yarn with which the new mesh is made is held on the outside.

★**castle** (kȧs′l), *n.* [< ME. *castle, castel*, a castle, village, < AS. *castel*, a village, = D. *kasteel* = Icel. *kastali* = Sw. *kastell* = Dan. *kastel* = OF. *castel, chastel*, F. *castel, château* (> E. *chateau*) = Pr. *castelh* = Cat. *castell* = Sp. *castillo* = Pg. It. *castello*, < L. *castellum*, a castle, fort, citadel, stronghold, dim. of *castrum*, a castle, fort, fortified place, usually in pl. *castra*, an encampment, a camp, a military station, a town of military origin (> AS. *ceaster:* see *-caster* and *chester*); connected with *casa*, a cottage, hut: see *casa, casino, cassock*, etc.] **1.** A building, or series of connected buildings, fortified for defense against an enemy; a fortified residence; a fortress. Castles, in the sense of fortified residences, were an outgrowth or institution of feudalism, and were first brought to a high pitch of strength and completeness by the Normans. In England there were few



Castle of Coucy, Aisne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

or no castles, properly speaking, till the time of William the Conqueror, after which a great many were constructed on the Norman model. At first the donjon or keep was the only part of the castle of great strength, and the other buildings in connection with it were of a more or less temporary nature. In the thirteenth century, however, the design of the castle became more fully developed, and the keep formed only the central part of a group of buildings, all supporting one another, and mutually contributing to the strength and commodiousness of the whole. The cut shows the castle of Coucy, near Laon, France, built in the thirteenth century. In the foreground is the outer bailey or esplanade, fortified, and containing a chapel, stables, and other buildings. The outer entrance to this was formed by a barbican or antemural (see plan under *antemural*). *a* is the foss, 20 yards broad; *b*, the gate, approached by two swing-bridges, defended by two guard-rooms, and having a double portcullis within, giving entrance to vaulted guard-rooms with sleeping-apartments, etc., above, *c*; *d*, inner bailey or courtyard; *e*, covered buildings for the men defending the walls or curtains; *f*, apartments for the family, entered by the grand staircase, *g*; *h*, great hall, with storerooms and vaults below; *i*, donjon or keep (the chapel is seen behind it), the strongest part of the castle, with walls of immense thickness, suited to form the last retreat of the garrison. At *k* is a postern leading from the donjon and communicating with an outer postern, drawbridge, etc.; *l, m, n, o* are the chief towers flanking the outer walls.

At the foot of the Mount Syon is a faire *Castelle* and a strong, that the Soudan leet make.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 92.

Our *castle's* strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

The house of every one is to him as his *castle* and fortress, as well for defence against injury and violence as for his repose.
Sir E. Coke, Reports, Semayne's Case, v. fol. 91a.

2. In *her.*, a representation of two or more towers connected by curtains, often having a gateway in one of the curtains, and always embattled. When the towers are represented with the windows and the joints between the stones of colors different from that of the wall, they are said to be masoned or windowed *gules, or*, or the like. When the windows are shown of the color of the field, the castle is said to be *voided of the field*, or sometimes *ajouré*. The door is called the *port;* if it has a portcullis, this and its color are mentioned in the blazon.

3. The house or mansion of a person of rank or wealth: somewhat vaguely applied, but usually to a large and more or less imposing building.—**4.** A piece made in the form of a castle, donjon, or tower, used in the game of chess; the rook.—**5.** A kind of helmet.—**6.** *Naut.*, a kind of fighting-tower formerly erected on war-galleys, etc., near the bow and stern, and called respectively *forecastle* and *aftcastle*. See cut under *cadenas.*—**A castle in the air,** or **in Spain,** a visionary project; a vague imagination of possible wealth, fame, happiness, or the like; a day-dream. (See below.)—**To build castles in Spain,** to build castles in the air. (See below.) The origin of this phrase (which is traced back in French literature to the thirteenth century, and in English to the fourteenth) is doubtful. It has been attributed to the boasting by Spanish adventurers in France of their lordly residences, which existed only in their imaginations; and less probably to a supposed prohibition at some time against the erection of fortifications in Spain. Littré thinks the idea is simply that of an imaginary castle in any foreign country, other names having been similarly used, and that of Spain prevailing as most familiar; to which may be added that its real origin is probably to be found in the notion, always prevalent, of the attainment of great wealth through emigration or foreign adventure.

Thou shalt make *castels* thanne *in Spayne*,
And dreme of joye, alle but in vayne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2573.

To build (or **make†**) **castles in the air,** to form schemes that have no practical foundation; entertain projects that cannot be carried out; indulge, either seriously or in mere play of the imagination, in pleasing day-dreams, especially of great wealth or power.

When I *build castles in the aire*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., Author's Abstract.

I *build* great *castles in the skies*,
. . . rear'd and raz'd yet without hands.
E. of Stirling, Sonnets, vi.

We had no right to *build castles in the air* without any material for building, and have no ground for complaint when the airy fabric tumbles about our ears.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 21.

=Syn. 1. See *fortification*.

castle (kȧs′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *castled*, ppr. *castling*. [< *castle, n.*, 4.] In *chess*, to move the king from his own square two squares to the right or left, and bring the rook or castle to the square the king has passed over. Castling is allowed only when neither the king nor the castle has moved, when there is no piece between them, and when the king is not in check and does not, in castling, move over or to a square which is attacked by an enemy's man, that is, through or into check.

castle-builder (kȧs′l-bil″dėr), *n.* **1.** One who builds castles.—**2.** Especially, one who builds castles in the air; a visionary; a day-dreamer.

I . . . am one of that species of men who are properly denominated *castle-builders*, who scorn to be beholden to the earth for a foundation.
Steele, Spectator, No. 167.

castle-building (kȧs′l-bil″ding), *n.* **1.** The act of building castles.—**2.** Especially, building castles in the air; day-dreaming.

The pleasant languor, the dreamy tranquillity, the airy *castle-building* which in Asia stand in lieu of the vigorous, intensive, passionate life of Europe.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 23.

castled (kȧs′ld), *a.* [< *castle* + *-ed*².] Furnished with a castle or castles.

The *castled* crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 55.

castle-garth† (kȧs′l-gärth), *n.* The precincts of a castle; a castle-yard.

castle-guard (kȧs′l-gärd), *n.* **1.** The guard which defends a castle.—**2.** A feudal charge or duty due from a tenant to his lord, payable either in personal service in defending the lord's castle or by commutations in money in certain cases. Hence—**3.** The tenure or hold which such a tenant had on the land granted him by his lord.—**4.** The circuit around a castle subject to taxation for its maintenance.
Also called *castle-ward*.

castlery, castelry† (kȧs′l-ri, -tel-ri), *n.*; pl. *castleries, castelries†* (-riz). [< OF. *castellerie*, < ML. *castellaria*, equiv. to *castellania:* see *castellany.*] **1.** The government of a castle; tenure of a castle.

The said Robert and his heirs . . . are chief bannerbearers of London in fee, for the *castelry* which he and his ancestors have, of Baynard's castle in the said city.
Blount, Ancient Tenures, p. 116.

2. A demain or fief maintaining a castle.

castle-stead (kȧs′l-sted), *n.* A castle and the buildings belonging to it.

castlet (kȧst′let), *n.* Same as *castellet*.

castle-town (kȧs′l-toun), *n.* [ME. *casteltun*, < *castel*, castle, + *tun*, town.] The hamlet close by or under the walls or protection of a castle: hence *Castletown, Castleton*, the names of several towns and villages in Great Britain and Ireland.

castle-ward (kȧs′l-wârd), *n.* Same as *castle-guard*.

castlewick (kȧs′l-wik), *n.* The territory attached to or under the jurisdiction of a castle.

castling† (kȧst′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *cast*¹, *v.*, I., 16, + dim. *-ling*¹.] **I.** *n.* An abortion.

We should rather rely on the urine of a *castling's* bladder.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

II. *a.* Abortive. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Castnia (kȧst′ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1807).] The typical genus of moths of the family *Castniidæ*.

castnian (kȧst′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Castnia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Castnia*.

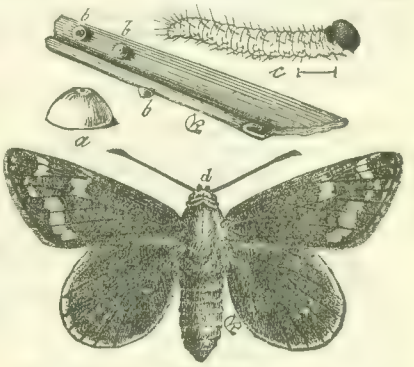
II. *n.* A member of the genus *Castnia* or family *Castniidæ*.

Castniidæ (kȧst-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castnia* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Lepidoptera*, comprising the moths which connect the sphinxes with the butterflies, typified by the genus *Castnia*. They are sometimes called *moth-sphinxes*.

castnioid (kȧst′ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Castnia* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a moth of the genus *Castnia:* as, a *castnioid* butterfly.

II. *n.* A hesperian butterfly of the tribe *Castnioides*.

Castnioides (kȧst-ni-oi′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castnia* + *-oides.*] A tribe of hesperian lepidopterous insects combining in some respects the characters both of moths and of butterflies,



Yucca-borer (*Megathymus yuccæ*).
a, egg, enlarged; *b, b, b*, eggs, natural size; *c*, larva, just hatched (line shows natural size); *d*, female moth.

but justly regarded as having most affinities with the latter. They are characterized by a small head, a very large abdomen, unarmed front tibiæ, and very small spurs of the middle and hind tibiæ. The tribe was typified by the yucca-borer, *Megathymus yuccæ*, formerly *Castnia yuccæ*.

castock (kȧs′tok), *n.* Same as *custock*.

cast-off¹ (kȧst′ôf), *a.* [< *cast*¹ (pp.) + *off.*] Laid aside; rejected: as, *cast-off* livery.

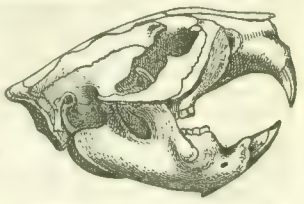
We are gathering up the old *cast-off* clothes of others intellectually above us, it is said.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 154.

cast-off² (kȧst′ôf), *n.* [< *cast*¹ (inf.) + *off.*] **1.** In *firearms*, the outward bend of a gun-stock, by which the line of sight is brought inward to meet the eye more readily.—**2.** In *printing*, the computation of the particular space to be allowed for each column or division of a table, a piece of music, or the like: as, to pass the *cast-off* (that is, to communicate to other compositors the result of such a computation).

caston†, *n.* An obsolete form of *capstan*.

castor¹ (kȧs′tor), *n.* and *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *castor* = It. *castro, castore*, < L. *castor*, a beaver (for which the native L. is *fiber* = E. *beaver*¹), < Gr. *κάστωρ*, a beaver, a word of Eastern origin: cf. Skt. *kastūri*, > Hind. Malay *kastūri*, musk; Pers. *khāz*, a beaver.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A beaver.—**2.** [*cap.*] Among French Canadians, one of the

party which called itself the national party, the beaver being the national emblem of Canada.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of sciuromorphic rodent mammals, typical of the family *Castoridæ*. The type and only living representative is the beaver, *Castor fiber*, of aquatic habits, having the feet 4-toed, the fore feet small, the hinder large, webbed, with the second toe double-clawed; the tail broad, flat, oval, naked, and scaly; and the body thick-set, especially behind. On each side, above and below, the incisors are 1, canines 0, premolars 1, and molars 3, making 20 teeth in all. The skull resembles that of the *Sciuridæ*, but lacks postorbital processes. See *beaver*[1].



Skull of Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

4. A beaver hat; by extension, a silk hat.

I have always been known for the jaunty manner in which I wear my *castor*. *Scott.*

"Even so," replied the stranger, making diligent use of his triangular *castor* to produce a circulation in the close air of the woods. *Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, ii.

5. A heavy quality of broadcloth used for overcoats.

II. *a.* Made of beaver-skin or -fur, or of the cloth called beaver.

castor[2] (kas'tor), *n.* [Also called *castoreum*, of which *castor* is a shortened form; = F. *castoréum* = Sp. *castóreo* = Pg. It. *castoreo*, < L. *castoreum*, < Gr. καστόριον, castor, a secretion of the beaver, < κάστωρ, the beaver: see *castor*[1].] A reddish-brown substance consisting of the preputial follicles of the beaver and their contents, dried and prepared for commercial purposes. It has a strong, penetrating, enduring odor, and was formerly of high repute in medicine, but is now used chiefly by perfumers.

castor[3] (kas'tor), *n.* [Named from *Castor* in Gr. myth.: see *Castor and Pollux*.] A mineral found in the island of Elba associated with another called *pollux*. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium, and probably a variety of petalite. It is colorless and transparent, with a glistening luster. Also called *castorite*.

castor[4], *n.* See *caster*, 3.

Castor and Pollux (kas'tor and pol'uks). [Named from *Castor* (Gr. Κάστωρ) and *Pollux* (Gr. Πολυδεύκης), in Gr. myth. twin sons of Zeus or Jupiter, in the form of a swan, and Leda, wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta; or produced from two eggs laid by her, one containing Castor and Clytæmnestra, the other Pollux (or Polydeuces) and Helen; or all, according to Homer, children of Leda and Tyndareus, and hence called *Tyndaridæ*. Castor and Pollux are jointly called the *Dioscuri*, sons of Zeus or Jupiter.] **1.** In *astron.*, the constellation of the Twins, or Gemini, and also the zodiacal sign named from that constellation, although the latter has moved completely out of the former. Castor, α Geminorum, is a greenish star of the magnitude 1.6, the more northerly of the two that lie near together in the heads of the Twins. Pollux, β Geminorum, is a very yellow star of the magnitude 1.2, the more southerly of the same pair. See cut under *Gemini*.

2. An ancient classical name of the corposant, or St. Elmo's fire.—**3.** [*l. c.*] The name given to two minerals found together in granite in the island of Elba. See the separate names.

castorate (kas'tō-rāt), *n.* [< *castor*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt produced from the combination of castoric acid with a salifiable base.

castor-bean, *n.* See *bean*[1].

castoreum (kas-tō'rē-um), *n.* [L.] Same as *castor*[2].

castoric (kas-tor'ik), *a.* [< *castor*[2] + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from castoreum: as, *castoric* acid.

Castoridæ (kas-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castor*[1], 3, + *-idæ*.] A family of sciuromorphic simplicident rodent quadrupeds, typified by the genus *Castor*, the beaver, its only living representative. There are, however, several fossil genera, as *Eucastor* and *Steneofiber*, and probably others. The tibia and fibula unite in old age, contrary to the rule in the sciurine series of rodents; the skull is massive, without postorbital processes; the dentition is powerful, with rootless or only late-rooting molars; clavicles are present; there is an accessory carpal ossicle; the salivary glands are enormous, and the stomach has a glandular appendage; the urogenital system opens into a cloaca, and the Weberian bodies are developed as a uterus masculinus; and large preputial glands or scent-bags secrete the substance known as *castor*. See *castor*[1] and *beaver*[1].

castorin, castorine[2] (kas'tō-rin), *n.* [< *castor*[2] + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]; = Sp. *castorina*.] An animal principle obtained by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquid, from which the castorin is deposited.

Castorina (kas-tō-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *castorinus*, of the beaver, < L. *castor*: see *castor*[1].] The beaver tribe: a family of rodent animals, comprising the beaver, the coypu, and the muskrat or musquash. [Not in use.]

castorine[1] (kas'tō-rin), *n.* [= F. *castorine*, < LL. *castorinus*, of the beaver: see *Castorina*.] A cotton-velvet fabric.

castorine[2], *n.* See *castorin*.

castorite (kas'tō-rīt), *n.* [< *castor*[3] + *-ite*[2].] Same as *castor*[3].

Castoroides (kas-tō-roi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (J. W. Foster, 1838), < Gr. κάστωρ, castor, + εἶδος, form.] The typical genus of the family *Castoroididæ*. There is but one species, *C. ohioensis*, the so-called fossil beaver of North America, which was of about the size of the black bear, and hence somewhat exceeded in size the capibara, the largest of living rodents. The skull alone was about a foot long. The known remains are all from Quaternary deposits, in localities from Texas and South Carolina to Michigan and New York.

Castoroididæ (kas-tō-roi'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castoroides* + *-idæ*.] A family of rodents, instituted for the reception of the genus *Castoroides*, related on the one hand to the *Castoridæ* or beavers, and on the other to the chinchillas, cavies, and capibaras. Other genera, as *Amblyrhiza* and *Loxomylus*, are considered to be probably referable to this family. The skull resembles that of the *Castoridæ*, but the dentition is entirely different, resembling that of chinchillas and capibaras.

castor-oil (kas'tor-oil'), *n.* [< *castor*[2] (from some supposed resemblance to that substance) + *oil*.] The oil yielded by the seeds of *Ricinus communis* (the castor-oil plant), a native of India, but now distributed over all the warmer regions of the globe. The oil is obtained from the seeds by bruising them between rollers and then pressing them in hempen bags in a strong press. The oil that first comes away, called *cold-drawn castor-oil*, is reckoned the best; an inferior quality is obtained by heating or steaming the pressed seeds, and again subjecting them to pressure. The oil is afterward heated to the boiling-point, in order to separate the albumen and impurities. Castor-oil is used medicinally as a mild but efficient purgative. It is also used as a fixing agent in cotton-dyeing, especially in dyeing a Turkey-red color from madder. In its saponified state it is sold under various names, as *Turkey-red oil, alizarin oil, sulphated oil, soluble oil*, etc.—**Castor-oil plant**, the plant *Ricinus communis*, which produces castor-oil. It is often cultivated for ornament under the name of *Palma Christi*, grows to a height of 6 or 8 feet or more, with broad palmate leaves, and varies much in the color of its stem, leaves, etc.



Castor-oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*).



a, fruit of castor-oil plant; *b*, seed; *c*, section of same.

castory† (kas'tō-ri), *n.* [< Gr. καστόριον, a certain color, neut. of καστόριος, pertaining to the beaver, < κάστωρ, the beaver: see *castor*[1], and cf. *castor*[2].] A color of an unknown shade.

As polisht yvory
Which cunning Craftesman hand hath overlayd
With fayre vermilion or pure *Castory*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 41.

castra, *n.* Plural of *castrum*.

castrametation (kas″trą-mē-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *castramétation* = Sp. *castrametación* = Pg. *castrametação* = It. *castrametazione*, < ML. *castrametatio*(*n-*), < LL. *castrametari*, pp. *castrametatus*, pitch a camp, < L. *castra*, a camp (see *castle*), + *metari*, measure.] The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

castrate (kas'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *castrated*, ppr. *castrating*. [< L. *castratus*, pp. of *castrare* (> OF. **castrir*, **castrer* (cf. *castri*, castrated), F. *châtrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *castrar* = It. *castrare*), castrate, prune, curtail, expurgate; akin to Skt. *çastra*, a knife.] **1.** To deprive of the testicles; geld; emasculate.—**2.** In *bot.*, to deprive (a flower) of its anthers. *Darwin.*—**3.** To remove something objectionable from, as obscene parts from a writing; expurgate; destroy the strength or virility of; emasculate.

The following letter, which I have *castrated* in some places. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 179.

4. To take out a leaf or sheet from, and render imperfect; mutilate.

A *castrated* set of Holinshed's chronicles. *Todd.*

5. Figuratively, to take the vigor or spirit from; mortify.

Ye *castrate* the desires of the flesh, and shall obtain a more ample reward of grace in heaven.
T. Martin, Marriage of Priestes, Sig. Y, i. b.

castrate (kas'trāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F *castrat*, n., = Sp. *castrado*, a. and n., = Pg. *castrado*, n., = It. *castrato*, n., < L. *castratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Gelded; emasculated.—**2.** In *bot.*, deprived of the anthers; anantherous: applied to stamens or flowers.

II. *n.* One who or that which has been castrated, gelded, or emasculated; a eunuch.

castrater (kas'trā-tėr), *n.* [= F. *châtreur* = Sp. Pg. *castrador* = It. *castratore*, < LL. *castrator*, < L. *castrare*: see *castrate*, *v.*] One who castrates.

castrati, *n.* Plural of *castrato*.

castration (kas-trā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *castracioun*, < F. *castration* = Pr. *castracio* = Sp. *castración* = Pg. *castração* = It. *castrazione*, < L. *castratio*(*n-*), < *castrare*, castrate: see *castrate*, *v.*] The act of castrating, or state of being castrated.

castrato (kȧs-trä'tō), *n.*; pl. *castrati* (-tē). [It.: see *castrate*, *a.* and *n.*] A male person emasculated during childhood for the purpose of preventing the change of voice which naturally occurs at puberty; an artificial or male soprano. The voice of such a person, after arriving at adult age, combines the high range and sweetness of the female with the power of the male voice.

castrel†, *n.* Same as *kestrel*. *Beau. and Fl.*

castrensial (kas-tren'shiąl), *a.* [< L. *castrensis* (> Sp. Pg. It. *castrense*), pertaining to a camp, < *castra*, a camp.] Belonging to a camp. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

castrensian (kas-tren'shiąn), *a.* Same as *castrensial*. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

castril†, *n.* Same as *kestrel*.

castrum (kas'trum), *n.*; pl. *castra* (-trä). [L., a castle, fort, fortress, a fortified town, in pl. *castra*, a camp; hence ult. E. *-caster*, *chester*, and (through dim. *castellum*) *castle*, q. v.] A Roman military camp. See *camp*[2].

The ancient castle occupies the site of a Roman *castrum*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 254.

cast-shadow (kȧst'shad″ō), *n.* In *painting*, a shadow cast by an object within the picture, and serving to bring it out against the objects behind it.

cast-steel (kȧst'stēl), *n.* Steel which has been rendered homogeneous by remelting in crucibles or pots: for this reason sometimes called *crucible* or *homogeneous steel*. This process was invented by Benjamin Huntsman (born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1704), and brought to perfection some time before 1770. Cast-steel is made by the melting of blister-steel, bar-iron, or puddled steel, with the addition of bar-iron, carbon, manganese ore, or spiegeleisen, in small quantities, according to the character of the steel desired to be produced. The finest cast-steel is made from Swedish bar-iron manufactured from ore practically free from sulphur and phosphorus. See *iron* and *steel*.

casual (kaz'ū-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *casuel*, < F. *casuel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *casual* = It. *casuale*, < LL. *casualis*, of or by chance, < L. *casus* (*casu-*), chance, accident, event, > E. *case*[1], q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Happening or coming to pass without (apparent) cause, without design on the part of the agent, in an unaccountable manner, or as a mere coincidence or accident; coming by chance; accidental; fortuitous; indeterminate: as, a *casual* encounter.

Eny brother of this ffraternyte, that hath don hys dewteys well and trewly to the ffraternite, come or fall to pouerte by the visitacion of god, or by *casuell* auenture, and hath not wher-of to leve, that he maye haue, every weke, of the almys. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune is yet disposed by the ordinance of God.
Raleigh, Hist. of World.

He tells how *casual* bricks in airy climb
Encountered *casual* cow-hair, *casual* lime.
H. and J. Smith, Rejected Addresses.

There is an expression, evidently not *casual* or accidental, but inserted with design. *D. Webster*, Oct. 12, 1832.

2. Occasional; coming at uncertain times, or without regularity, in distinction from *stated* or *regular;* incidental: as, *casual* expenses.

Is it a certain business or a *casual?*
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 2.

The revenue of Ireland certain and *casual*.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Any one may do a *casual* act of good nature.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 53.

Casual ejector, in *law*, the name given to the defendant in the fictitious action of ejectment formerly allowed by the common law, where the real object of the action was to determine a title to land. To form the ground of such an action, the person laying claim to the land granted a lease of it to a fictitious person, usually designated John Doe, and an action was then brought in the name of John Doe against another fictitious person, usually designated Richard Roe (the casual ejector), who was stated to have illegally ejected John Doe from the land which he held on lease. The landholder was permitted to defend in place of Richard Roe, and thus the determination of the action involved the proving of the lessor's right to grant a lease. This fiction is now everywhere abolished. = **Syn. 1.** *Accidental, Chance*, etc. See *occasional*.

II. *n.* **1.** A person who receives relief and shelter for one night at the most in a workhouse or police-station, or who receives treatment in a hospital for an accidental injury.— **2.** A laborer or an artisan employed only irregularly. *Mayhew.*— **Casual ward**, the ward in a workhouse or a hospital where casuals are received.

casualism (kaz′ū-al-izm), *n.* [< *casual* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that all things are governed by chance or accident. [Rare.]

casualist (kaz′ū-al-ist), *n.* [< *casual* + *-ist.*] One who believes in the doctrine of casualism.

casuality (kaz-ū-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *casual* + *-ity.* Cf. *casualty.*] The quality of being casual.

casually (kaz′ū-al-i), *adv.* [ME. *casuelly*, < *casuel:* see *casual.*] In a casual manner; accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance: as, to meet a person *casually;* to remark *casually*.

Their gettings in this voyage, other commodities, & their towns, were *casually* consumed by fire.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 757.

That it might *casually* have been formed so.
Bentley, Sermons, v.

The squash-vines were clambering tumultuously upon an old wooden framework, set *casually* aslant against the fence. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

casualness (kaz′ū-al-nes), *n.* [< *casual* + *-ness.*] ★The state of being casual; casuality.

casualty (kaz′ū-al-ti), *n.*; pl. *casualties* (-tiz). [< ME. *casuelte*, < OF. **casuelte*, F. *casualité* = Sp. *casualidad* = Pg. *casualidade* = It. *casualità*, < ML. *casualitas* (*-tat-*), < LL. *casualis*, of chance, casual: see *casual.*] **1.** Chance, or what happens by chance; accident; contingency.

Losses that befall them by mere *casualty*.
Raleigh, Essays.

There were some . . . who frankly stated their impression that the general scheme of things, and especially the *casualties* of trade, required you to hold a candle to the devil. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 170.

2. An unfortunate chance or accident, especially one resulting in bodily injury or death; specifically, disability or loss of life in battle or military service from wounds, etc.: as, the *casualties* were very numerous.

The Colonel was, early in the day, disabled by a *casualty*.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the *casualties* of the existing war, have already been made.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 174.

3. In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events.— **Casualty of wards**, the mails and duties due to the superiors in ward-holdings.— **Casualty ward**, the ward in a hospital in which patients suffering from casualties or accidents are treated.

Casuariidæ (kas″ū-a-ri′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Casuarius* + *-idæ.*] **1.** A family of struthious birds, of the order or subclass *Ratitæ*, having three toes, the wings rudimentary, and the aftershafts of the feathers highly developed. It is confined to the Australian and Papuan regions, and is divided into the *Casuariinæ* and the *Dromœinæ*, two subfamilies which contain the cassowaries and the emus respectively. See cuts under *cassowary* and *emu*.

2. The *Casuariinæ* alone, elevated to the rank of a family, the emus in this case being separated as another family, *Dromœidæ*.

Casuariinæ (kas-ū-ar-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Casuarius* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of the family *Casuariidæ*, containing the cassowaries only, as distinguished from the emus, and coextensive with the genus *Casuarius*.

Casuarina (kas″ū-a-rī′nä), *n.* [NL., < *casuarius*, the cassowary; from the resemblance the branches bear to the feathers of that bird.] **1.** A genus of peculiar plants, of tropical India, Australia, and islands of the Malay archipelago, and constituting the family *Casuarinaceæ*. They are jointed leafless trees and shrubs, very much like gigantic horsetails or equisetums. Some of the species afford wood of extreme hardness, as the forest oak of Australia, *C. suberosa*, etc., and the she-oak, *C. stricta*. See *beefwood*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Casuarinaceæ (kas-ū-ar-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Casuarina* + *-aceæ.*] A family of plants, of which *Casuarina* is the typical and only genus.

Casuarius (kas-ū-ā′ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735): see *cassowary.*] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Casuariinæ;* the cassowaries. About 12 different species are known, one of them being the *Struthio casuarius* of Linnæus, now known as the *Casuarius galeatus*, or *C. emeu*, of the island of Ceram in the Moluccas. *Emu* is said to be the native name of this species; but the bird now called *emu* belongs to a different genus (*Dromœus*) and subfamily. The common Australian cassowary is *C. australis*. *C. bicaruneulatus* inhabits New Guinea. *C. bennetti* is from New Britain. See *cassowary*.

Casuaroideæ (kas″ū-a-roi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Casuarius* + *-oideæ.*] A superfamily of birds containing both the emus and the cassowaries: same as *Casuariidæ*, 1.

casuary (kas′ū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *casuaries* (-riz). [< NL. *casuarius:* see *cassowary.*] A cassowary or an emu; any bird of either of the subfamilies *Casuariinæ* and *Dromœinæ*. *P. L. Sclater.* [Rare.]

casuist (kaz′ū-ist), *n.* [< F. *casuiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *casuista* (It. also *casista*), < NL. *casuista*, a casuist, < L. *casus*, a case.] **1.** One versed in or using casuistry; one who studies and resolves cases of conscience, or nice points regarding conduct.

The judgment of any *casuist* or learned divine concerning the state of a man's soul is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

Those spiritual guardians, . . . the only *casuists* who could safely determine the doubtful line of duty.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 17.

Hence— **2.** An over-subtle reasoner; a sophist.

To call a man a mere *casuist* means that he is at best a splitter of hairs; to call a chain of argument casuistical is a rather less unpolite way of saying that it is dishonest.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 91.

casuist† (kaz′ū-ist), *v. i.* [< *casuist, n.*] To play the part of a casuist. *Milton.*

casuistic, casuistical (kaz-ū-is′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *casuist* + *-ic, -ical;* = F. *casuistique* = Sp. Pg. *casuistico.*] Pertaining to casuists or casuistry; relating to cases of conscience, or to doubts concerning conduct; hence, over-subtle; intellectually dishonest; sophistical.

casuistically (kaz-ū-is′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a casuistic manner.

casuistics (kaz-ū-is′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *casuistic:* see *-ics.*] Casuistry.

The question is raised in the *casuistics* of Mohammedan ritual, whether it is right to eat the flesh of the Nesnâs.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 660.

casuistry (kaz′ū-ist-ri), *n.*; pl. *casuistries* (-riz). [< *casuist* + *-ry.*] **1.** In *ethics*, the solution of special problems of right and duty by the application of general ethical principles or theological dogmas; the answering of questions of conscience. In the history of Jewish and Christian theology, casuistry has often degenerated into hair-splitting and sophistical arguments, in which questions of right and wrong were construed to meet selfish aims.

All that philosophy of right and wrong which has become famous or infamous under the name of *casuistry* had its origin in the distinction between mortal and venial sin. *Cambridge Essays*, 1856.

May he not have thought that he found there some stupendous exemplifications of what we read of, in books of *casuistry*, the "dialectics of conscience," as conflicts of duties? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 329.

Hence— **2.** Over-subtle and dishonest reasoning; sophistry.

casula (kas′ö-lạ), *n.* [ML. (> E. *casule*), dim. of L. *casa*, a house; cf. *cassock, chasuble.*] A priest's vestment; a chasuble.

casulet, *n.* [< ML. *casula*, q. v.] A chasuble.

casus belli (kā′sus bel′ī). [L.: *casus*, a case, matter; *belli*, gen. of *bellum*, war: see *case*[1] and *bellicose.*] A matter or occasion of war; an excuse or a reason for declaring war: as, the right of search claimed by Great Britain constituted ★a *casus belli* in 1812.

cat[1] (kat), *n.* [< ME. *cat, catt, kat, katt*, < AS. *cat, catt* (only in glosses), m., = OFries. *katte*, f., = MD. D. *kater*, m., MD. *katte*, D. *kat*, f., = MLG. *kater*, m., *katte*, f., LG. *kater*, m., *katte*, f., = MHG. *kater, katero*, G. *kater*, m., OHG. *chazzā, cazzā, cazā*, MHG. G. *katze*, f., = Icel. *köttr*, m., *ketta*, f., = Norw. *katt*, m., *katta*, f., = Sw. *katt*, m., *katta*, f., = Dan. *kat*, m., f. (not recorded in Goth.); cf. W. *cath* = Corn. *cath* = Ir. *cat* = Gael. *cat* = Manx *cayt* = Bret. *kaz;* OBulg. *kotelĭ*, m., *kotŭka*, f., = Bohem. *kot, kocour*, m., *kote, kochka*, f., = Pol. *kot, koczor* = Russ. *kotú*, m., *koshka*, f., = OPruss. *catto* = Lett. *kakjis;* Hung. *kaczer* = Finn. *katti* = Turk. *qadi* = Ar. *qitt, qutt*, a cat; Hind. *katās*, a wildcat, polecat; LGr. *κάττα*, f., NGr. *κάτα, γάτα*, f., *κάτος, γάτος*, m.; OF. *cat*, F. *chat*, m., *chatte*, f., = Pr. *cat*, m., *cata*, f., = Cat. *gat, cat*, m., *cata*, f., = Sp. Pg. *gato*, m., *gata*, f., = It. *gatto*, m., *gatta*, f., a cat; the oldest known forms being L., namely, LL. *catus* (*cătus* or *cātus: cătus* occurs in Palladius, about A. D. 350), m., L. *catta* (once in Martial), f., ML. *cattus*, m., *catta*, f., a cat (a domestic cat, as opposed to *felis*, prop. a wildcat: see *Felis*), a word found earlier in the dim. *catulus*, in common classical use in the extended sense of 'the young of an animal, a kitten, whelp, cub, pup,' etc. (of a cat, lion, tiger, panther, wolf, bear, hog, and esp. of a dog, being regarded in this sense as a dim. of *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*). The original source of the name is unknown. It is supposed, as the cat was first domesticated in Egypt, that the word arose there, and, being established in Italy, spread thence throughout Europe. Hence *kitten, kitling, kittle*[2], q. v. In the naut. sense the word is found in most of the languages cited (cf. D. Dan. *kat*, naut. cat, *katblok*, catblock, D. *katrol*, 'cat-roller,' pulley, etc.), and is generally regarded as a particular use of *cat*, the animal; cf. *dog* and *horse*, as applied to various mechanical contrivances. The connection is not obvious.] **1.** A domesticated carnivorous quadruped of the family *Felidæ* and genus *Felis, F. domestica*. It is uncertain whether any animal now existing in a wild state is the ancestor of the domestic cat; probably it is descended from a cat originally domesticated in Egypt, though some regard the wildcat of Europe, *F. catus*, as the feral stock. The wildcat is much larger than the domestic cat, strong and ferocious, and very destructive to poultry, lambs, etc.

2. In general, any digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Felidæ*, as the lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar, etc., especially (*a*) of the genus *Felis*, and more particularly one of the smaller species of this genus; and (*b*) of the short-tailed species of the genus *Lynx*.— **3.** A ferret. [Prov. Eng.]— **4.** A gossipy, meddlesome woman given to scandal and intrigue. [Colloq.]— **5.** A catfish.— **6.** A whip: a contraction of *cat-o'-nine-tails*.— **7.** A double tripod having six feet: so called because it always lands on its feet, as a cat is proverbially said to do.— **8**†. In the middle ages, a frame of heavy timber with projecting pins or teeth, hoisted up to the battlements, ready to be dropped upon assailants. Also called *prickly cat*.— **9.** A piece of wood tapering to a point at both ends, used in playing tip-cat.— **10.** The game of tip-cat. Also called *cat-and-dog*.

In the midst of a game of *cat*.
Bunyan, Grace Abounding.

11. In *faro*, the occurrence of two cards of the same denomination out of the last three in the deck.— **12.** In *coal-mining*, a clunchy rock. See *clunch*. [South Staffordshire, Eng.]— **13.** [Apparently in allusion to the sly and deceitful habits of the cat.] A mess of coarse meal, clay, etc., placed on dovecotes, to allure strangers. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]— **14.** In *plastering*, that portion of the first rough coat which fills the space between the laths, often projecting at the back, and serving to hold the plaster firmly to the walls.— **15.** The salt which crystallizes about stakes placed beneath the holes in the bottom of the troughs in which salt is put to drain.— **16.** [Perhaps a different word; cf. Icel. *kati*, a small vessel.] A ship formed on the Norwegian model, having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.— **17.** *Naut.*, a tackle used in hoisting an anchor from the hawse-hole to the cat-head.— **A cat in the meal**, a danger prepared and concealed: drawn from a fable of Æsop, in which a cat hides herself in meal to catch certain mice.— **A cat in the pan**, a falsehood given out as coming from one who did not originate it.— **Angora cat**, one of the finest varieties of the domestic cat, distinguished for its size and beautiful long silky hair. It was originally from Angora in Asia Minor. Also called *Persian cat*, and sometimes, erroneously, *Angola cat*.— **Blue cat.** (*a*) A Siberian cat, valued for its fur. (*b*) A name for the Maltese cat: so given from the blue-gray color of its fur. (*c*) A local name in the United States of the channel catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus*.— **Cat and dog.** See *cat-and-dog*.— **Cat of the Mediterranean**, a fish, the *Chimæra monstrosa*.— **Enough to make a cat speak or laugh**, something astonishing or out of the way.

Old liquor able *to make a cat speak*, and man dumb.
The Old and Young Courtier (Percy's Reliques).

Talk, miss! It's *enough to make a* Tom *cat speak* French grammar, only to see how she tosses her head.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby.

Maltese cat, a variety of cat distinguished by its fur, which is of a blue-gray color. Sometimes called *blue cat*. —**Manx cat**, a tailless variety of cat from the Isle of Man. —**Persian cat**. Same as *Angora cat*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*— **To bell the cat**. See *bell*[1].— **To grin like a Cheshire cat**, to show the gums and teeth in laughing: a local English proverbial expression, of unknown origin.

"Please, would you tell me," said Alice, a little timidly, . . . "why your cat *grins like* that?" "It's *a Cheshire cat*," said the Duchess, "and that's why."
L. Carroll, Alice in Wonderland, vi.

Lo! *like a Cheshire cat* our court will *grin*.
Wolcot (P. Pindar).

To let the cat out of the bag, to disclose a trick; let out a secret: said to have had its origin in a trick practised by country people of substituting a cat for a young pig and bringing it to market in a bag to sell to some one thoughtless enough to "buy a pig in a poke." The purchaser sometimes thought, however, of opening the bag before the bargain was concluded, and thus let out the cat and disclosed the trick.— **To rain cats and dogs**, to pour down rain violently and incessantly.— **To turn a cat-in-pan**, to make a sudden change of party in politics or religion from interested motives. "The phrase seems to be the French *tourner côte en peine* (to turn sides in trouble)." *Brewer*.

When George in pudding-time came o'er,
And moderate men looked big, sir,
I *turned a cat-in-pan* once more,
And so became a Whig, sir. *Vicar of Bray*.

★**cat**[1] (kat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *catted*, ppr. *catting*. [< *cat*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw (an anchor) up to the cat-head.

All hands—cook, steward, and all—laid hold to *cat* the anchor. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 123.

Everything was now snug forward, the anchor *catted* and fished, and the decks clear.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

2. [Cf. *cat*[1], *n.*, 14.] To fill with soft clay, as the intervals between laths: as, a chimney well *catted*.

II. *intrans.* To fish for catfish. [Colloq., western U. S.]

cat[2] (kat), *n.* An abbreviated form of *catamaran*. [Newfoundland.]

cat-. The form of *cata-* before a vowel.

cata-. [L., etc., *cata-*, < Gr. *κατα-* (before a vowel *κατ-*, before an aspirate *καθ-*), prefix, *κατά*, prep., down, downward, through, on, against, concerning, according to, etc.] A prefix of words of Greek origin, meaning down, downward, against, in accordance with, sometimes merely intensive, and sometimes (like English *be-*[1]) giving a transitive force. See words following. Also sometimes *kata-*.

cataballitive (kat-a-bal'i-tiv), *a.* [< Gr. *καταβάλλειν*, throw down (< *κατά*, down, + *βάλλειν*, throw), + *-itive*.] Depressing. [Rare.]

catabaptist (kat-a-bap'tist), *n.* [< LGr. *καταβαπτιστής*, lit. 'one who drowns,' coined by Gregory of Nazianzus, as opposed to *βαπτιστής*, a baptizer, < Gr. *καταβαπτίζειν*, dip under water, drown, < *κατά*, down (here used in the sense of 'against'), + *βαπτίζειν*, dip.] One who opposes baptism.

catabasia (kat-a-bā'si-ą), *n.*; pl. *catabasiæ* (-ē) (or, as Gr., *catabasiai*). [Gr. *καταβασία*, also *καταιβασία*, equiv. to *κατάβασις*, a coming down, descent (cf. *καταβάσιος*, also *καταιβάσιος*, coming down, descending), < *καταβαίνειν*, come down: see *catabasis*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a kind of troparion or short hymn sung by the two sides of the choir united in the body of the church. It is so called from their descending from their places for that purpose.

A sticheron, in which the two choirs come down (*καταβαίνουσι*), and join together in the body of the church. The hirmos are sometimes said at the end of their respective odes as *catabasiai*.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 845.

catabasion (kat-a-bā'si-on), *n.*; pl. *catabasia* (-ą). Same as *catabasis*.

catabasis (ka-tab'ą-sis), *n.*; pl. *catabases* (-sēz). [L. *catabasis*, < Gr. *κατάβασις*, a going down, descent, declivity, also in MGr. like *καταβάσιον*, a place for relics under the altar, < *καταβαίνειν*, go down, descend, < *κατά*, down, + *βαίνειν*, go, > *βάσις*, a going: see *basis*. Cf. *anabasis*.] **1.** A going down; descent: opposed to *anabasis* (which see).—**2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, a chamber or vault situated under the altar, and used as a chapel to contain relics.

catabolic (kat-a-bol'ik), *a.* [< *catabol-ism* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of catabolism.

This total change which we denote by the term "metabolism" as consisting on the one hand of a downward series of changes (*katabolic* changes).
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 13.

catabolism (ka-tab'ǫ-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *καταβολή*, a throwing or laying down (< *καταβάλλειν*: see *cataballitive*), + *-ism*.] In *physiol.*, that phase of metabolism which consists in "a downward series of changes in which complex bodies are broken down with the setting free of energy into simpler and simpler waste bodies" (*M. Foster*): opposed to *anabolism*.

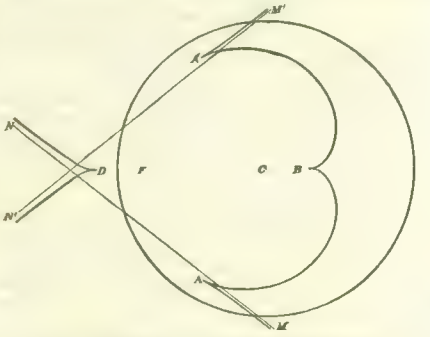
The ingenious speculations of Hering, that specific colour-sensations are due to the relation of assimilation (anabolism) to dissimilation (*katabolism*) of protoplasmic visual substances in the retina or in the brain.
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 22.

catacathartic (kat″a-ka-thär'tik), *n.* See *catocathartic*.

catacatholict, *a.* Catholic by a perversion of the name. *N. E. D.*

catacaustic (kat-a-kâs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against, + *καυστικός*, caustic: see *caustic*.] **I.** *a.* In *geom.*, belonging to caustic curves formed by reflection.

II. *n.* In *optics*, a caustic curve formed by the reflection of the rays of light: so called



The Catacaustic of a Circle, with its Asymptotes.

The curve runs from *M* to the cusp *A*, thence to the cusp *B*, thence to the cusp *A'*, thence to *M'*, and through infinity to *N'*, thence to the cusp *D*, thence to *N*, and through infinity back to *M*; *C*, center; *F*, focus.

to distinguish it from the diacaustic, which is formed by refracted rays. See *caustic*, *n.*, 3.

catachresis (kat-a-krē'sis), *n.*; pl. *catachreses* (-sēz). [L. (> F. *catachrèse* = Sp. *catacresis* = Pg. *catachrese* = It. *catacresi*), < Gr. *κατάχρησις*, misuse of a word, < *καταχρῆσθαι*, misuse, < *κατά*, against, + *χρῆσθαι*, use.] **1.** In *rhet.*: (*a*) A figure by which a word is used to designate an object, idea, or act to which it can be applied only by an exceptional or undue extension of its proper sphere of meaning: as, to *stone* (pelt) a person with *bricks*; a *palatable tone*; to display one's *horsemanship* in riding a *mule*; to drink from a *horn* of *ivory*. Catachresis differs from metaphor in that it does not replace one word with another properly belonging to a different act or object, but extends the use of a word in order to apply it to something for which the language supplies no separate word. (*b*) A violent or inconsistent metaphor: as, to bend the knee of one's heart; to take arms against a sea of troubles. (*c*) In general, a violent or forced use of a word.—**2.** In *philol.*, the employment of a word under a false form through misapprehension in regard to its origin: thus, *causeway* and *crawfish* or *crayfish* have their forms by *catachresis*.

catachrestic, catachrestical (kat-a-kres'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *καταχρηστικός*, misused, misapplied (of words and phrases), < *καταχρῆσθαι*, misuse: see *catachresis*.] In *rhet.*: (*a*) Pertaining to, consisting in, or characterized by catachresis; applied in an improper signification. (*b*) Wrested from the right meaning or form; contrary to proper use; forced; far-fetched.

catachrestically (kat-a-kres'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a catachrestical manner; by catachresis.

There are . . . collections of beings, to whom the notion of number cannot be attached, except *catachrestically*, because, taken individually, no positive point of real agreement can be found between them, by which to call them. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 46.

catachthonic (kat-ak-thon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, below, + *χθών*, earth, + *-ic*.] Situated beneath the surface of the earth; underground.

Professor Milne of Japan, says the "Athenæum," has established in the Takashima coal-mine, near Nagasaki, an underground, or, as he prefers to call it, a *catachthonic*, observatory. *Science*, IV. 266.

cataclysm (kat'ą-klizm), *n.* [= F. *cataclysme* = Sp. It. *cataclismo* = Pg. *cataclysmo*, < L. *cataclysmos*, < Gr. *κατακλυσμός*, a flood, deluge, < *κατακλύζειν*, dash over, flood, inundate, < *κατά*, down, + *κλύζειν*, wash, dash, as waves; cf. L. *cluere*, cleanse.] **1.** A deluge or an overflowing of water; a flood; specifically, the Noachian flood.—**2.** In *geol.*, an inundation or deluge, or other violent and sudden physical action of great extent, supposed to have been the efficient cause of various phenomena (as of the deposition of different formations of diluvium or drift) for which the gradual action of moderate currents, or that of ice, is considered to have been inadequate.

This war is no accident, but an inevitable result of long-incubating causes; inevitable as the *cataclysms* that sweep away the monstrous births of primeval nature.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 82.

3. Figuratively, a sudden or violent action of overwhelming force and extended sweep.

In minds accustomed to philosophic thought a change of opinion does not come by abrupt *cataclysm*, but by gradual development. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 231.

Theory of cataclysms, or **of catastrophes**, also called the *doctrine of violent upheavals*, the view that there has been in geological time a succession of catastrophes which destroyed all living things, and necessitated repeated creative acts to repeople the earth. See *catastrophe*.

cataclysmal (kat-a-kliz'mąl), *a.* [< *cataclysm* + *-al*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cataclysm.

The question is not yet settled whether they [elevations and subsidences] were of a slow and gradual nature like some now in progress, or whether, like others that have occurred in connection with earthquakes, they may have been rapid and *cataclysmal*.
J. W. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 161.

The French Revolution has been so often lifted by sensational writers into the region of *cataclysmal* and almost superhuman occurrences, that a narrative is especially acceptable which tends to range it among the facts which appeal to our ordinary experience.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 568.

2. Of or pertaining to cataclysmists; holding the doctrine of violent upheavals: as, the *cataclysmal* school of geologists.

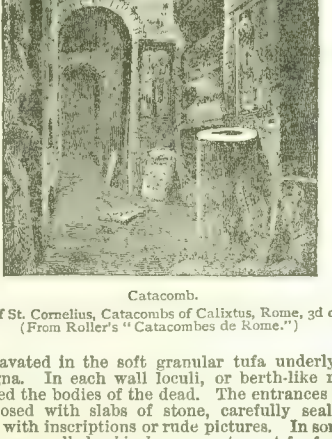
★**cataclysmic** (kat-a-kliz'mik), *a.* [< *cataclysm* + *-ic*; = F. *cataclysmique*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by cataclysms.

In the reign of his [Frederick's] grandnephew, whose evil lot fell on the *cataclysmic* times of Napoleon.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 43.

There has always been in Geology a tendency to *cataclysmic* theories of causation; a proneness to attribute the grand changes experienced by the earth's crust to extraordinary causes. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 11.

cataclysmist (kat-a-kliz'mist), *n.* [< *cataclysm* + *-ist*.] One who believes that many important geological phenomena are due to cataclysms.

catacomb (kat'a-kōm), *n.* [= G. *katakombe* = Sw. Dan. *katakomb* = Russ. *katakombui*, pl., < F. *catacombe* = Pr. *cathacumba* = Sp. *catacumba* = Pg. *catacumba* (usually in plural), < It. *catacomba* (Sp. also occasionally *catatumba*, It. dial. *catatomba*, simulating Sp. *tumba*, It. *tomba*, tomb: see *tomb*), < ML. *catacumba*, a sepulchral vault, LL. *catacumbas*, *catecumbas*, *catecumpas*, in full *cimeterium catecumbas*; origin undetermined.] Originally, the name of a locality near Rome (in the fourth century) in which the church of St. Sebastian, with extensive burial-vaults, was built; but afterward applied to the vaults themselves, and to similar underground burial-places. The most celebrated of these subterranean vaults are those in and about this spot, the work of the early Christians. They consist of a labyrinth of narrow galleries, from 4 to 5 feet wide, at different levels, excavated in the soft granular tufa underlying the Campagna. In each wall loculi, or berth-like recesses, contained the bodies of the dead. The entrances to these were closed with slabs of stone, carefully sealed, and marked with inscriptions or rude pictures. In some cases small rooms, called *cubicula*, were set apart for families of distinction in the church, especially for martyrs. Though



Catacomb.
Tomb of St. Cornelius, Catacombs of Calixtus, Rome, 3d century. (From Roller's "Catacombes de Rome.")

these catacombs probably served to some extent as places of refuge and concealment for Christians during the earlier persecutions, the original idea of their construction was undoubtedly that they should be used only as burial-vaults. The length of the galleries in the Roman catacombs has been variously estimated at from 350 to 900 miles, and the number of bodies there interred is said to be over 6,000,000. Similar underground burial-places are found at Naples, Cairo, Paris, etc. Those of Paris are abandoned quarries extending under a large portion of the city, to which in 1786, when the intramural cemeteries of the city were condemned, the bones were removed.

catacorolla (kat″a-kō-rol′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, against, + *corolla*, q. v.] A second corolla formed in a flower outside of and inclosing the primary corolla, thus producing a kind of "hose-in-hose" flower.

catacoustics (kat-a-kös′tiks or -kous′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against (with ref. to reflection), + *acoustics*. Cf. F. *catacoustique* = Sp. *catacústica* = Pg. It. *catacustica*.] That part of the science of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds, or of the properties of echoes; catophonics.

catacrotic (kat-a-krot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, + *κρότος*, a beating, knocking.] In *physiol.*, noting that form of pulse-tracing in which the secondary elevations appear on the descending portion of the curve.

catadioptric, catadioptrical (kat″a-dī-op′trik, -tri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, against (with ref. to reflection), + *dioptric*. Cf. F. *catadioptrique* = Sp. *catadióptrico* = It. *catadiottrico*.] Pertaining to or involving both the refraction and the reflection of light.—**Catadioptric telescope**, a reflecting telescope.

catadioptrics (kat″a-dī-op′triks), *n.* [Pl. of *catadioptric*: see *-ics*.] That branch of optics which embraces phenomena in which both the reflection and the refraction of light are involved.

catadrome (kat′a-drōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κατάδρομος*, a race-course, < *καταδραμεῖν* (second aor. associated with pres. *κατατρέχειν*), run down, < *κατά*, down, + *δραμεῖν*, run. Cf. *hippodrome*.] **1.** A race-course.—**2.** A machine like a crane, formerly used by builders for raising and lowering heavy weights.—**3.** A fish that goes down to the sea to spawn.

catadromous (ka-tad′rō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κατάδρομος*, overrun (taken in the sense of 'running down'), < *κατά*, down, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] Running down; descending: applied to certain fishes which descend streams to the sea to spawn: opposed to *anadromous*.

The eel is . . . an example of a *catadromous* fish—that is, one descending from the fresh water into the sea to breed. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1880, p. 372.

catadupe† (kat′a-dūp), *n.* [< F. *catadupe*, *catadoupe* = Sp. Pg. It. *catadupa*, a cataract, < L. *Catadūpa*, the cataracts of the Nile, *Catadūpi*, those dwelling near, < Gr. *Κατάδουποι*, a name given to the cataracts of the Nile, < *καταδουπεῖν*, fall with a loud, heavy sound, < *κατά*, down, + *δουπεῖν*, sound, < *δοῦπος*, a dull, heavy sound.] **1.** A cataract or waterfall.

As to the *catadupes*, those high cataracts that fell with such a noise that they made the inhabitants deaf, I take all those accounts to be fabulous. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 122.

2. A person living near a cataract.

The Egyptian *katadupes* never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus, because the noise was so familiar unto them. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iii. 7.

Catadysas (ka-tad′i-sas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατάδυσις*, a dipping under water, setting, < *καταδύειν*, dip under water, go down, sink, < *κατά*, down, + *δύειν*, get into, dive.] The typical genus of the family *Catadysidæ*. *C. pumilus* is an example.

Catadysidæ (kat-a-dis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catadysas* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders, represented by the genus *Catadysas*. They have the palpi inserted near the extremity of the maxillæ, and the mandibular claw longitudinally directed, as in the *Theraphosidæ*, but are said to have only two pulmonary sacs and otherwise to resemble the *Lycosidæ*. The species are North American.

catafalco† (kat-a-fal′kō), *n.* Same as *catafalque*.

catafalque (kat′a-falk), *n.* [Also in It. form *catafalco*; = D. Dan. G. *katafalk* = Russ. *katafalkŭ*, < F. *catafalque*, < It. *catafalco*, a funeral canopy, stage, scaffold, = Sp. Pg. *catafalco*, a funeral canopy, = Pr. *cadafalc* = OF. *escafaut*, **escafalt* (> E. *scaffold*), F. *échafaud* (ML. *catafaltus*, etc.), a scaffold: see *scaffold*, which is a doublet of *catafalque*.] A stage or scaffolding, erected usually in the nave of a church, to support a coffin on the occasion of a ceremonious funeral. In the middle ages it was common to erect a canopy upon this, covering the coffin; the whole structure was made somewhat to resemble an ecclesiastical edifice of the style then prevailing, and was allowed to remain for some little time after the ceremony. The modern catafalque is generally without a canopy, and in Roman Catholic countries is surrounded by large tapers, which are burned during a day or two preceding the burial. The catafalque is sometimes used as a hearse in carrying the body to the grave or tomb at a public or ceremonious funeral.

The tomb was a simple *catafalque*, covered with the usual cloth. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 471.

catagenesis (kat-a-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*, creation by retrograde metamorphosis of energy. *E. D. Cope*.

catagmatic (kat-ag-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catagmatique* = Sp. *catagmático* = Pg. *catagmatico*, < Gr. *κάταγμα*(τ-), a breakage, < *καταγνύναι*, break in pieces, < *κατά* intensive + *ἀγνύναι*, break.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, having the property of consolidating broken parts; promoting the union of fractured bones.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy believed to promote the union of fractured parts. *Dunglison*.

catagmatical (kat-ag-mat′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to catagmatics. *Coles*.

catagraph† (kat′a-gráf), *n.* [< L. *catagrapha*, n. pl., profile paintings, < Gr. *καταγραφή*, a drawing, outline, < *κατάγραφος*, drawn in outline, < *καταγράφειν*, draw in outline, write down, < *κατά*, down, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** The first draft of a picture.—**2.** A profile.

Cataian, Cathaian (ka-tā′an, -thā′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cathay*, formerly pronounced *Catay*, called *Kitai* by Marco Polo; said to be a Persian corruption of *Ki-tan*, the name of a Tatar tribe who ruled the northern part of China from A. D. 1118 to 1235, under the title of the *Kin*, or golden dynasty.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cathay.

II. *n.* A native of Cathay (an early, and now only a poetic, name for China); a foreigner generally; hence, in old writers, an indiscriminate term of reproach.

I will not believe such a *Cataian*, though the priest o' the town commended him for a true man. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

Catalan (kat′a-lan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Catalan*, < Sp. *Catalan*, pertaining to *Cataluña*, Catalonia, < *Gothalania*, the land of the Goths and Alans, who settled in it in the 5th century.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Catalonia, a former province of Spain (now a geographical division comprising several provinces), or to its inhabitants or language.—**Catalan forge** or **furnace.** See *furnace*.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Catalonia, Spain; especially, one belonging to the indigenous race or people of Catalonia, wherever found, as distinguished from other Spaniards.—**2.** The language of Catalonia, Valencia, and the Balearic isles. It holds a position similar to the Provençal, to which it is closely related, Catalonia having been ruled by a line of French counts for several centuries before its union with Aragon in 1137. The language was early cultivated and had a considerable literature.

catalectic (kat-a-lek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catalectique* = Sp. *catalético* = Pg. *catalectico* = It. *catalettico*, < LL. *catalecticus*, < Gr. *καταληκτικός*, leaving off, < *καταλήγειν*, leave off, < *κατά* intensive + *λήγειν*, leave off, cease.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*: (*a*) Wanting part of the last foot: as, a *catalectic* line or verse: opposed to *acatalectic*. In the following couplet the second line is catalectic, the first acatalectic.

Tell mĕ | nŏt, In | mournfŭl | numbĕrs,
Life ĭs | but ăn | emptў | drĕam!

Verses consisting of feet of three or more syllables are described as *catalectic* in a *syllable*, a *disyllable*, or a *trisyllable*, according to the number of syllables in the last or incomplete foot.

If the first half of the line has its 12 short times, the second or *catalectic* part would seem to have but 11; but Aristoxenus, as we have seen, rejects the foot of 11 shorts as being unrhythmical. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 105.

(*b*) In a wider sense, wanting part of a foot or measure: as, a *catalectic* colon; a verse doubly *catalectic*. See *brachycatalectic*, *dicatalectic*, *hypercatalectic*, and *procatalectic*.

II. *n.* A catalectic verse.

catalecticant (kat-a-lek′ti-kant), *n.* [< Gr. *καταλεκτέον*, to be reckoned up or counted, verbal adj. of *καταλέγειν*, lay down, pick out, count, < *κατά*, down, + *λέγειν*, lay.] In *math.*, the invariant whose vanishing expresses that a quantic of order $2n$ can be reduced to the sum of n powers of order $2n$. The catalecticant of the sextic $(a, b, c, d, e, f, g)(x, y)^6$ is

$$\begin{matrix} a, & b, & c, & d \\ b, & c, & d, & e \\ c, & d, & e, & f \\ d, & e, & f, & g, \end{matrix}$$

and those of other orders are formed in the same way.

catalepsy (kat′a-lep-si), *n.* [Also, as LL., *catalepsis* (> F. *catalepsie* = Sp. Pg. *catalepsia* = It. *catalessia*), < Gr. *κατάληψις*, a grasping, seizing, < *καταλαμβάνειν*, seize upon, < *κατά*, down, + *λαμβάνειν* (√ **λαβ*), seize, take. Cf. *epilepsy*.] An affection, generally connected with hysteria, characterized by attacks resembling hysterical coma, with a peculiar muscular rigidity of the limbs; a similar abnormal state produced artificially in the healthy body in certain mesmeric states.

cataleptic (kat-a-lep′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cataleptique* = Sp. *cataléptico* = Pg. *cataleptico* = It. *catalettico*, < LL. *catalepticus*, < Gr. *καταληπτικός*, < *κατάληψις*: see *catalepsy*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with catalepsy.

Silas's *cataleptic* fit occurred during the prayer-meeting. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, i.

The young lady was able to execute [on the pianoforte], in the *cataleptic* state, what she apparently had not learned and could not execute when out of that state. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 450.

II. *n.* A person affected with catalepsy.

cataleptiform (kat-a-lep′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *catalepsis* (*-lept-*) + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling catalepsy.

cataleptize (kat-a-lep′tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cataleptized*, ppr. *cataleptizing*. [< *catalept-ic* + *-ize*.] To render cataleptic.

A most remarkable phenomenon may be observed in some instances: by merely opening one eye of the lethargic patient the corresponding side of the body is *cataleptized*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 733.

We read of priests being *cataleptized* at the altar in the attitude of elevating the sacrament. Quoted in *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 739.

cataleptoid (kat-a-lep′toid), *a.* [< *catalepsis* (*-lept-*) + *-oid*.] Resembling catalepsy.

catalexis (kat-a-lek′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κατάληξις*, an ending, termination (in prosody as in def.), < *καταλήγειν*, leave off: see *catalectic*.] In *pros.*, incompleteness of the last foot or measure of a verse; in a wider sense, incompleteness of any foot in a verse. Catalexis is not the suppression of any rhythmical element, but the want of a corresponding syllable or syllables in the words to fill out a time (mora) or times necessary to the metrical completeness of the line. This space is filled out by a pause—in the quantitative poetry of the Greeks and Romans, either by a pause or by prolonging the preceding syllable.

Lines therefore will be so divided into feet that the ictus shall always fall on the first syllable of each foot, admitting anacrusis and *catalexis* wherever necessary. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 84.

Catallacta (kat-a-lak′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. **κατάλλακτος*, verbal adj. of *καταλλάσσειν*, change, exchange: see *catallactics*.] A group of endoplastic *Protozoa*, the type of which is the genus *Magosphæra*, established by Haeckel in 1871: now called *Catallactidæ* (which see). See cut under *Magosphæra*.

catallactically (kat-a-lak′ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< **catallactic*, implied in *catallactics*, q. v.] In exchange; in return. [Rare.]

You may grow for your neighbour, at your liking, grapes or grapeshot; he will also *catallactically* grow grapes or grapeshot for you, and you will each reap what you have sown. *Ruskin*, Unto this Last, iv.

catallactics (kat-a-lak′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *καταλλακτικός*, easy to reconcile, but taken in its literal sense of 'changeable, having to do with exchange,' < **κατάλλακτος*, verbal adj. of *καταλλάσσειν*, change (money), exchange, also reconcile, < *κατά*, down, against, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἄλλος* = L. *alius*, other: see *else*.] A term proposed by Whately as a substitute for 'political economy.' In modern economics the term is sometimes used to designate a limited field of political economy, namely, the laws operative in an economy in which exchange is the predominant factor.

Catallactidæ (kat-a-lak′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catallacta* + *-idæ*.] A family of pelagic polymastigate pantostomatous infusorians, corresponding to Haeckel's group of *Catallacta*, coherent in social clusters, with their anterior and exposed border clothed with long vibratile flagella, and with no distinct oral aperture.

catalog (kat′a-log), *n.* A recent spelling of *catalogue*.

catalogue (kat′a-log), *n.* [Also recently *catalog*; = D. *kataloog* = G. *catalog*, *katalog* = Dan. Sw. *katalog* = Russ. *katalogŭ*, < F. *catalogue* = Pr. *cathalogue* = Sp. *catálogo* = Pg. It. *catalogo*, < LL. *catalogus*, < Gr. *κατάλογος*, a list, register, < *καταλέγειν*, reckon up, tell at length, < *κατά*, down, + *λέγειν*, tell, say.] A list or register of separate items; an itemized statement or enumeration; specifically, a list or enumeration of the names of men or things, with added particulars, disposed in a certain order, generally alphabetical: as, a *catalogue* of the students

of a college, of the stars, or of a museum or a library. See *card-catalogue*.

Myself could show a *catalogue* of doubts, never yet imagined or questioned.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 21.

She is to be added to the *catalogue* of republics, the inscription upon whose ruin is, "They were, but they are not." *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Ugly *catalogues* of sins and oaths and drunkenness and brutality. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 47.

Catalogue raisonné (F., literally reasoned catalogue), a catalogue of books, paintings, or the like, classed according to their subjects, usually with more or less full comments or explanations. = Syn. *List*, *Catalogue*. *List* means a mere enumeration of individual persons or articles, while *catalogue* properly supposes some description, with the names in a certain order. Thus we speak of a subscription *list*, but of the *catalogue* of a museum or a library.

catalogue (kat'a-log), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catalogued*, ppr. *cataloguing*. [< *catalogue*, *n.*; = F. *cataloguer*.] To make a catalogue of; enter in a catalogue.

It [Scripture] cannot, as it were, be mapped or its contents *catalogued*. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct.

cataloguer (kat'a-log-èr), *n.* [< *catalogue* + *-er*[1]; = F. *catalogueur*.] One who arranges and prepares a catalogue, as of books, plants, stars, etc.

The supposed cases of disappearance [of stars] arose from *cataloguers* accidentally recording stars in positions where none existed. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 446.

cataloguist (kat'a-log-ist), *n.* [< *catalogue* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in making catalogues; a professional cataloguer. [Rare.]

Though not made by *cataloguists*, let me mention a somewhat similar mistake caused by a misleading title.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 166.

cataloguize (kat'a-log-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cataloguized*, ppr. *cataloguizing*. [< *catalogue* + *-ize*.] To insert or arrange in a catalogue; catalogue. [Rare.]

Catalonian (kat-a-lō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Catalonia* (Sp. *Cataluña*) + *-ian*. Cf. *Catalan*.] Of or pertaining to Catalonia. See *Catalan*.

catalpa (ka-tal'pä), *n.* [Amer. Ind.: said to be from Creek *kutuhlpa*, winged head.] **1.** A tree of the genus *Catalpa*. — **2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of bignoniaceous trees, with large simple leaves, terminal panicles of showy flowers, and long linear pods with winged seeds. The species *C. Catalpa* and *C. speciosa* are natives of the United States, and are common in cultivation as ornamental trees. The wood is light and soft, but durable, and is much used for railroad-ties, fence-posts, etc. The bark is bitter, and has been employed as a vermifuge. Two similar species from China and Japan are occasionally cultivated. The other species are West Indian; one of these, *C. longissima*, is known as French oak, and its bark is rich in tannin.

catalysis (ka-tal'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *catalyses* (-sēz). [= F. *catalyse* = Sp. *catalísis*, < NL. *catalysis*, < Gr. *κατάλυσις*, dissolution, < *καταλύειν*, dissolve, < *κατά*, down, + *λύειν*, loose. Cf. *analysis*.] **1.** Dissolution; destruction; degeneration; decay. [Rare or obsolete.]

Sad *catalysis* and declension of piety. *Evelyn*.

2. The causing or accelerating of a chemical change by contact or admixture with a substance which is itself not consumed or permanently affected by the chemical change. See *catalytic agent* and *catalytically*. Catalysis has been shown in many, but not all, cases to be due to the temporary formation of a compound between the catalyzer and one of the reacting substances, which compound then reacts more readily than the original substance with the other reacting substance in such a way as to regenerate the catalyzer and give rise to the ordinary product of the reaction. —**Negative catalysis**, the retardation of a chemical change by admixture with a substance which is itself not consumed or permanently affected thereby.

catalysotype (kat-a-lis'ō-tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < *catalysis* + *type*.] In *photog.*, a calotype process in which iron iodide is used in the preparation of the paper, in place of potassium iodide.

★**catalytic** (kat-a-lit'ik), *a.* [= F. *catalytique* = Sp. *catalítico*, < Gr. *καταλυτικός*, able to dissolve, < **κατάλυτος*, verbal adj. of *καταλύειν*, dissolve: see *catalysis* and *-ic*.] Giving rise to or characterized by catalysis. — **Catalytic agent**, a substance which produces or accelerates a chemical change without being itself consumed or permanently altered thereby. The most important classes of catalytic agents are: (1) solid contact agents, for example, finely divided platinum in causing the union of oxygen and sulphur dioxid gases or the decomposition of hydrogen peroxid in solution; (2) carriers, or substances which are known to act by forming with one of the reacting substances an intermediate compound which then acts upon the other substance, regenerating the catalyzer; (3) water, which even in minute amount often causes reactions to take place which do not occur at all between the dry substances, as the combustion of sodium in chlorin; (4) acids and bases in aqueous solution, which accelerate many hydration-reactions; (5) enzyms or unorganized ferments, each of which has a specific effect in causing the hydration, oxidation, reduction, splitting, or synthesis of some organic substance or group of substances.

catalytical (kat-a-lit'i-kal), *a.* Same as *catalytic*.

catalytically (kat-a-lit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a catalytic manner; as a catalytic agent.

Platinum black . . . absorbs 800 times its volume of oxygen from the air, and in virtue thereof is a most active oxidizing agent, which, in general, acts *catalytically*, because the black, after having given up its oxygen to the oxidizable substance present, at once takes up a fresh supply from the atmosphere. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 191.

★**catamaran** (kat'a-ma-ran'), *n.* [= F. *catimaron*, < Hind. *katmaran*, < Malayalam *kettamaram* (Tamil *kattumaram*), lit. 'tied logs,' < *ketta* (= Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese *kattu*, a binding, a bond, tie, < *kattu* (cerebral *tt*), bind) + *maram* = Tamil *maram*, a tree, wood, timber.] **1.** A kind of float or raft used by various peoples. It consists usually of several pieces of wood lashed together, the middle piece or pieces being longer than the others, and having one end turned up in the form of a bow. It is used on the coasts of Coromandel, and particularly at Madras, for conveying letters, messages, etc., through the surf to the shipping in the roads. Catamarans are also used in short navigations along the sea-shore in the West Indies, and on the coast of South America very large ones are employed. The name was also applied to the flat-bottomed fire-boats built by the English in 1804, and despatched, without success, against the French flotilla collected in Boulogne and neighboring harbors for the invasion of England. **2.** Any craft with twin hulls, the inner faces of which are parallel to each other from stem to stern, and which is propelled either by sail or by steam. Sometimes shortened to *cat*. — **3.** A quarrelsome woman; a vixen; a scold: a humorous or arbitrary use, with allusion to *cat* or *catamount*. See *cat*[1], 4.

At his expense, you *catamaran!* *Dickens*.

She was such an obstinate old *catamaran*.
Macmillan's Mag.

catamenia (kat-a-mē'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καταμήνια*, prop. neut. pl. of *καταμήνιος*, monthly, < *κατά*, according to, + *μήν*, a month, = L. *mensis*, a month (see *menses*), akin to E. *month*, q. v.] The monthly flowings of women; the menses.

catamenial (kat-a-mē'ni-al), *a.* [< *catamenia* + *-al*; = F. *cataménial*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the catamenia.

Catametopa (kat-a-met'ō-pä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *Metopa*, a genus of crustaceans.] In De Blainville's system of classification, one of four families of brachyurous decapod crustaceans; the *Ocypodidæ* in a broad sense: now called *Ocypodoidea* (which see). Also spelled *Catometopa*.

catamite (kat'a-mīt), *n.* [< F. *catamite*, < L. *catamitus*, so called from *Catamitus*, *-meitus*, corrupt form of *Ganymedes*: see *Ganymede*.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

catamount (kat'a-mount), *n.* [Also *catamountain*; for *cat o' mount*, *cat o' mountain*: *a*, *o'*, for *of*, as in *akin*, *anew*, *cat-o'-nine-tails*, *o'clock*, etc.: see *cat*[1], *a*[4], *mount*[1].] **1.** The cat of the mountain; the European wildcat. — **2.** In *her.*, this animal when used as a bearing. It is generally represented nearly like a panther, and is always guardant, and therefore its position is not mentioned in the blazon. **3.** In the United States and Canada: (*a*) A wildcat; a lynx; any species of the genus *Lynx*, which contains several large wildcats with short tails, penciled ears, and reddish or reddish-gray coloration, much variegated with lighter and darker markings, as the bay lynx, *Lynx rufus*, or the Canada lynx, *L. canadensis*. See cut under *Lynx*. (*b*) The cougar, puma, or mountain lion, *Felis concolor*. See *cougar*.

catamountain (kat'a-moun'tān), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Same as *catamount*.

The owl is abroad, the bat, and the toad,
And so is the *cat-a-mountain*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

The glaring *catamountain* and the quill-darting porcupine. *Martinus Scriblerus*.

II. *a.* Like a wildcat; ferocious; wildly savage: as, "*cat-a-mountain* looks," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. [Rare.]

catanadromous (kat-a-nad'rō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, + *ἀνάδρομος*, running up: see *anadromous*.] Passing at fixed intervals from salt water into fresh, and returning: applied to such fishes as the salmon and the shad. Also written *catandromous*.

Catananche (kat-a-nang'kē), *n.* [NL., prop. **Catanance*, < L. *catanance*, < Gr. *κατανάγκη*, a plant of the vetch kind, from which love-potions (*ἐρωτικαὶ κατανάγκαι*) were made, a particular use of *κατανάγκη*, force, < *κατά*, down, + *ἀνάγκη*, compulsion, force, necessity.] A genus of cichoriaceous plants of southern Europe. The blue cupidone, *C. cærulea*, is cultivated for its flowers.

cat-and-dog (kat'and-dog'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Quarrelsome, as a cat and a dog; disposed to disagree or fight; inharmonious: as, to lead a *cat-and-dog* life.

II. *n.* Same as *tip-cat*.

catandromous (ka-tan'drō-mus), *a.* See *catanadromous*.

catapan (kat-a-pan'), *n.* [F. *catapan*, etc., < ML. *catapanus*, *catipanus*, < MGr. *κατέπανος* = ORuss. *kotopanŭ* = OServ. *kotopanĭ*, a catapan, a transposition of It. *capitano* (> Turk. *qapudān*, *qapïan*, etc.), ML. *capitanus*, a leader, captain: see *captain*.] A high official of the Byzantine empire; the governor of a south Italian province under the Greek emperors.

A late unsuccessful revolt against the Greek *Catapan*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxx.

catapasm (kat'a-pazm), *n.* [= F. *catapasme* = Sp. *catapasma*, < Gr. *κατάπασμα*, powder, < *καταπάσσειν*, sprinkle over, < *κατά*, down, over, + *πάσσειν*, sprinkle.] A dry powder employed by the ancients to sprinkle on ulcers, absorb perspiration, etc.

catapeltic† (kat-a-pel'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *καταπελτικός*, pertaining to a catapult, < *καταπέλτης*, a catapult: see *catapult*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the catapult.

II. *n.* A catapult.

catapetalous (kat-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against, + *πέταλον*, a leaf, mod. a petal, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the petals united only through their cohesion to the base of a column of united stamens, as in the mallow.

cataphasia (kat-a-fā'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *φάσις*, a saying, speaking, < *φάναι*, speak; cf. *κατάφασις*, an affirmation.] In *pathol.*, a disturbance of speech in which the patient repeats the same word several times in answer to a question.

cataphonic (kat-a-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against, + *φωνή*, sound.] Of or pertaining to cataphonics.

cataphonics (kat-a-fon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *cataphonic*; = F. *cataphonique* = Sp. *catafónica*, cataphonics.] The theory of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics; catacoustics.

cataphora (ka-taf'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cataphora* = Sp. *catáfora*), < Gr. *καταφορά*, a lethargic attack, a bringing down, a fall, < *καταφέρειν*, bring down, < *κατά*, down, + *φέρειν*, bring, bear, = E. *bear*[1].] In *pathol.*, a kind of lethargy or somnolency attended with short remissions or intervals of imperfect waking.

★**cataphoric** (kat-a-for'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καταφορικός*, violent, < *κατάφορος*, rushing down, < *καταφέρειν*, bring down: see *cataphora*.] Having the power to produce motion, as of a liquid, through a diaphragm in the phenomenon sometimes called electrical endosmose (see *endosmose*): said of an electric current.

cataphract (kat'a-frakt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *cataphracte*, < L. *cataphracta*, *-tes*, < Gr. *καταφράκτης*, a coat of mail, < *κατάφρακτος*, mailed, protected, < *καταφράσσειν*, cover with mail, < *κατά*, against, + *φράσσειν* (√ **φρακ*), fence in, protect.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An ancient defensive armor composed of scales of metal or other material sewed to a garment of leather or stuff, and covering often the whole body and the limbs, but not the head, upon which a helmet of another material was placed. Horses were also covered with the same defensive armor. This dress was associated by Romans of the early empire with eastern nations, such as the Parthians and Sarmatians.

Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears.
Milton, S. A., l. 1619.

2. In *zoöl.*, the armor of plates or strong scales protecting some animals. *J. D. Dana*.

II. *a.* **1.** Fenced in; provided with bulwarks or a protecting covering; covered; protected: as, a *cataphract* war-galley. — **2.** Same as *cataphracted*.

Cataphracta (kat-a-frak'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *cataphractus*, mailed: see *cataphracti*.] In *herpet.*, a systematic name for the shield-reptiles. (*a*) In Latreille's classification, a division of reptiles composed of the chelonians and crocodilians. (*b*) In J. E. Gray's classification (1831), a large group or section of reptiles with the quadrate bone immovably united with the cranium and the body generally covered with angular embedded plates. It comprises the orders or groups *Emydosauri* (crocodilians), *Rhynchocephalia*, *Chelonia* (tortoises), and *Amphisbænia*.

cataphracted (kat'a-frak-ted), *a.* [< *cataphract* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, covered with horny or bony plates or scales closely joined together, or with a thick hardened skin. Also *cataphract*.

cataphracti (kat-a-frak′tī), *n. pl.* [L. *cataphracti*, mailed soldiers, pl. of *cataphractus*, ⟨ Gr. *κατάφρακτος*, mailed: see *cataphract*.] 1. A name given by the Romans to men wearing the cataphract; specifically, a body of troops introduced into the Roman army itself in the fourth century A. D., and forming at a later time perhaps the most formidable part of the Byzantine armies.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In Müller's and Günther's systems of classification: (*a*) A family of acanthopterygian fishes, having a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed, and the body completely cuirassed by bony-keeled plates or scales. (*b*) The fourth group of *Triglidæ*, with the body completely cuirassed by bony-keeled plates or scales, and having pyloric appendages in small or moderate number.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A family of plectognathous fishes: same as *Ostraciontidæ*. *Fitzinger*, 1873.

cataphractic (kat-a-frak′tik), *a.* [⟨ *cataphract* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a cataphract; resembling a cataphract.

Cataphrygian (kat-a-frij′i-an), *n.* [⟨ LL. *Cataphryges*, pl. (⟨ Gr. *κατά*, according to, + *Φρυγία*, Phrygia, the native country of Montanus), + *-ian*.] One of the ancient sect of heretics now commonly called *Montanists*. See *Montanist*.

cataphyl (kat′a-fil), *n.* Same as *cataphyllum*.

cataphylla, *n.* Plural of *cataphyllum*.

cataphyllary (kat-a-fil′a-ri), *a.* [⟨ *cataphyllum* + *-ary*[1].] Of the nature of a cataphyllum.

The two most common forms of leaves are the scales or "*cataphyllary* leaves" and the foliage leaves.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 193.

cataphyllum (kat-a-fil′um), *n.*; pl. *cataphylla* (-ä). [NL. (cf. Gr. *κατάφυλλος*, leafy), ⟨ Gr. *κατά*, down, upon, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, one of the rudimentary leaves which precede a stage of growth, as the cotyledons of an embryo, the scales of a bud, the scales of a rhizome, etc. Also *cataphyl*.


Corm of Crocus with Cataphylla.

cataphysic, cataphysical (kat-a-fiz′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κατά*, down, against, + *φύσις*, nature: see *physical*.] Contrary or opposed to nature: as, *cataphysical* laws.

cataplasm (kat′a-plazm), *n.* [= F. *cataplasme* = Sp. Pg. It. *cataplasma*, ⟨ L. *cataplasma*, a plaster, poultice, ⟨ Gr. *κατάπλασμα*, poultice, ⟨ *καταπλάσσειν*, spread over, ⟨ *κατά*, down, + *πλάσσειν*, form, shape: see *plaster*.] In *med.*, a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body; a poultice.

cataplectic (kat-a-plek′tik), *a.* [= F. *cataplectique*, ⟨ Gr. *καταπληκτικός*, fitted to strike, ⟨ *κατάπληκτος*, astonishing, lit. 'striking down,' verbal adj. of *καταπλήσσειν*, strike down: see *cataplexy* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to cataplexy; causing cataplexy. [Rare.]

The *cataplectic* effect of massive stimulation.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886.

catapleiite (kat-a-plē′īt), *n.* A silicate of zirconium and sodium, occurring in tabular hexagonal crystals of a yellowish-brown color.

cataplexy (kat′a-plek-si), *n.* [= F. *cataplexie*, ⟨ NL. **cataplexia*, ⟨ Gr. *καταπλήξ*, stricken, struck, ⟨ *καταπλήσσειν*, strike down, ⟨ *κατά*, down, + *πλήσσειν* (√ **πληγ*, **πλαγ*), strike: see *plectrum*, *plague*.] The temporary paralysis or immobilization exhibited in the hypnotic trance: first applied to animals.

A state which our ancestors called Sideration, and which we now call *cataplexy*. . . . This word was coined, I believe, by Preyer, and applied to the condition of hens staring at a chalk-line.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, p. 143.

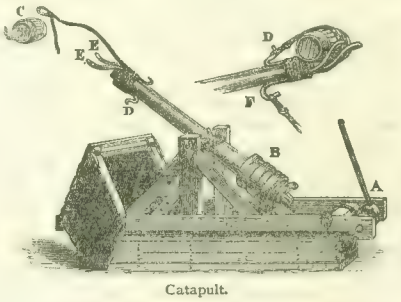
catapotion†, catapotium†, *n.* [L. *catapotium*, ⟨ Gr. *καταπότιον*, *κατάποτον*, a pill, orig. that which can be gulped down (cf. *κατάποσις*, deglutition), ⟨ *καταπίνειν*, gulp down, ⟨ *κατά*, down, + *πίνειν* (√ **πι*, **πο*), drink: see *potion*.] 1. A pill.

Here he began to taste the fragrant smack,
The *catapotion* of heart-easing love.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

2. Deglutition.

catapuce† (kat′a-pūs), *n.* [ME., also *catapus*, ⟨ F. *catapuce* = Sp. Pg. *catapucia* = It. *catapuzza*, spurge, prob. ⟨ L. *catapotium*: see *catapotion*.] The herb spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*. *Chaucer*.

★**catapult** (kat′a-pult), *n.* [= F. *catapulte* = Sp. Pg. It. *catapulta*, ⟨ L. *catapulta*, ⟨ Gr. *καταπέλτης* (occasionally *-πάλτης*), an engine for throwing stones, prob. ⟨ **καταπάλλειν*, throw down, in pass. *καταπάλλεσθαι*, leap down, ⟨ *κατά*, down, + *πάλλειν*, brandish, swing, hurl.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military engine used to throw darts of great size, called *phalarica* or *trifax*.


Catapult.

Its construction is nowhere explained with any fullness, and it is uncertain whether its action was that of a crossbow or whether springs were the propelling power. By later authors the catapult and ballista seem to be confounded. In the middle ages the name is hardly used, except where a writer is evidently seeking to give a classical form to his composition. In the annexed cut, which represents a catapult of the later period when no distinction was made between it and the ballista, *F* is the end of a strong lever, which revolves on an axis and is held down by a windlass, *A*. At the extremity is a fork, *E E*, with the prongs curving slightly upward so as to afford a bed for a barrel of combustible matter or a heavy missile confined by a rope with a loop at the end, the loop being passed through a hook, *D*. When the lever was released it bounded suddenly upward, the centrifugal force causing the loop *C* to slip off the hook, whereupon the barrel held on the fork was liberated and projected toward its object. *B* shows rings of iron, stone, or lead, intended to increase the rebound due to the stretched cables or other devices which furnished the propelling force.

Bring up the *catapults*, and shake the wall.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

All the bombards and *catapults*, and other engines of war, thundered furiously upon the city, doing great damage. *Irving*, Granada, p. 409.

2. A small forked stick to each prong of which is attached an elastic band, generally provided with a piece of leather in the middle, used by boys for throwing small missiles, such as stones, peas, paper pellets, and the like.

catapultic (kat-a-pul′tik), *a.* [⟨ *catapult* + *-ic*. Cf. *catapeltic*.] Pertaining to a catapult.

catapultier (kat′a-pul-tēr′), *n.* [⟨ *catapult* + *-ier*, as in *grenadier*, etc.] One who discharges missiles from a catapult. *C. Reade*.

★**cataract** (kat′a-rakt), *n.* [⟨ ME. *cateracte* = F. *cataracte* = Pr. *cataracta* = Sp. Pg. *catarata* = It. *cateratta* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *katarakt* = Russ. *kataraktŭ*, ⟨ L. *cataracta*, also *catarracta* and *catarractes*, ⟨ Gr. *καταρράκτης*, a waterfall, also a portcullis (as adj., down-rushing): either (1) ⟨ *καταρρηγνύναι* (second aor. *καταρραγῆναι*), break down, in pass. rush down, ⟨ *κατά*, down, + *ῥηγνύναι*, break; or (2), being also spelled *καταράκτης*, ⟨ *καταράσσειν*, dash down, break in pieces, fall headlong, ⟨ *κατά*, down, + *ἀράσσειν*, strike hard, dash in pieces.] 1. A descent of water over a steeply sloping but not perpendicular surface, as the cataracts of the Nile and the Orinoco; hence, especially in poetical use, any large waterfall, as that of the Niagara.

You *cataracts* and hurricanoes, spout!
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

The tremendous *cataracts* of America thundering in their solitudes. *Irving*.

2. Any furious rush or downpour of water.

The hollow ocean-ridges roaring into *cataracts*.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. A disease of the eye, characterized by opacity of the lens. It is produced in various ways, often as a senile change, being then a sclerosis of the lens. *Capsular cataracts*, so called, do not involve an opaqueness of the capsule of the lens itself, but of that part of the lens which is next to the capsule, or are due to a deposit of opaque matter externally upon the capsule. A *secondary cataract* is one due to an earlier disease of the eye. Cataracts are probably incurable except by surgical treatment. The lens is commonly entirely removed by an incision into the eye, or it is broken up with a fine needle and left to be absorbed.

Almost blind
With ever-growing *cataract*.
Tennyson, The Sisters.

4. In *fort.*, a herse.—5. A regulator for single-acting steam-engines, invented by Smeaton. *E. H. Knight*.—6†. The plungeon, a kind of cormorant: so called because of its violent downward flight in seizing its prey. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Discission of cataract.** See *discission*.

= **Syn. 1.** *Cascade*, *Cataract*. See *cascade*[1].

cataractine (kat-a-rak′tin), *a.* [⟨ *cataract* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to a cataract or waterfall; giving rise to a fall of water. [Rare.]

The plain below these *cataractine* glaciers was piling up with the débris, while torrents of the melted rubbish found their way, foaming and muddy, to the sea, carrying gravel and rocks along with them. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 334.

cataractous (kat′a-rak-tus), *a.* [⟨ *cataract* + *-ous*.] Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

cataract-spoon (kat′a-rakt-spön), *n.* A spoon or curette for removing the lens of the eye in operations for cataract.

Catarhina, *n. pl.* See *Catarrhina*.

catarhine, *a.* and *n.* See *catarrhine*.

Catarhini (kat-a-rī′nī), *n. pl.* Same as *Catarrhina*.

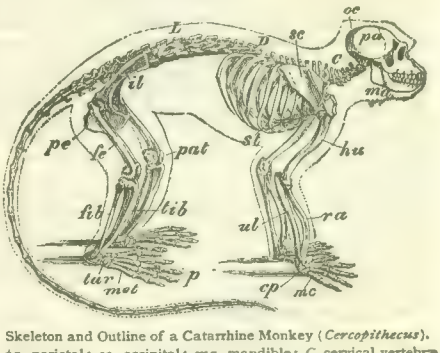
cataria (ka-tā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ LL. *catus* (see *cat*[1]) + *-aria*, q. v.] A name of the catnip, ★*Nepeta Cataria*.

★**catarrh** (ka-tär′), *n.* [= F. *catarrhe* = Pr. *catar* = Pg. *catarrho* = Sp. It. *catarro*, ⟨ L. *catarrhus*, ⟨ Gr. *κατάρροος*, a catarrh, lit. a flowing down, ⟨ *καταρρεῖν*, flow down, ⟨ *κατά*, down, + *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially of the air-passages of the head and throat, with an exudation on its free surface containing mucin and epithelial cells, but not involving a destruction of the epithelial layer or the formation of patches of false membrane, as occurs in diphtheritic inflammation: as, gastric *catarrh*; vaginal *catarrh*.

catarrhal (ka-tä′ral), *a.* [⟨ *catarrh* + *-al*; = F. *catarrhal* = Sp. *catarral* = Pg. *catarrhal* = It. *catarrale*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of catarrh; produced by or attending catarrh: as, a *catarrhal* fever. Also *catarrhous*.—**Catarrhal pneumonia.** Same as *bronchopneumonia*. See also *pneumonia*.

catarrheous (ka-tä′rē-us), *a.* [⟨ *catarrh* + *-eous*; cf. *catarrhous*.] Same as *catarrhal*.

Catarrhina, Catarhina (kat-a-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κατά*, down, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίν*, the nose.] A section of quadrumanous mammals, including those monkeys and apes which have the nostrils approximated, the aperture pointing downward, and the intervening septum narrow, as all the apes of the old world. The Barbary ape, gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, etc., are included in this section. Opposed to *Platyrrhina*. Also written *Catarrhini*, *Catarhini*.



Skeleton and Outline of a Catarrhine Monkey (*Cercopithecus*).

pa, parietal; *oc*, occipital; *ma*, mandible; *C*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *L*, lumbar vertebræ; *st*, sternum; *hu*, humerus; *ra*, radius; *ul*, ulna; *cp*, carpus; *mc*, metacarpus; *il*, ilium; *pe*, pelvis; *fe*, femur; *pat*, patella; *fib*, fibula; *tib*, tibia; *tar*, tarsus; *met*, metatarsus; *p*, phalanges.

catarrhine, catarhine (kat′a-rīn or -rin), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Catarrhina*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the monkeys classed as *Catarrhina*.

The *catarhine* monkeys are restricted entirely to the Old World. *H. A. Nicholson*.

II. *n.* A monkey of the section *Catarrhina*.

Catarrhini (kat-a-rī′nī), *n. pl.* Same as *Catarrhina*.

catarrhish (ka-tä′rish), *a.* [⟨ *catarrh* + *-ish*[1].] Like catarrh; catarrhal.

catarrhous (ka-tä′rus), *a.* Same as *catarrhal*.

catasarca[1]†, *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κατά*, upon, + *σάρκα*, acc. of *σάρξ*, skin.] Same as *anasarca*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

catasarca[2] (kat-a-sär′kä), *n.* [⟨ MGr. (*τὸ*) *κατάσαρκα*, that which is *κατὰ σάρκα*, next the skin, inside or beneath the outer covering: see *catasarca*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the inner or lower altar-cloth, spread immediately upon the top of the altar, and covered by the ependytes, or outer altar-cloth.

At the angles of the mensa are placed four small pieces of cloth, symbolizing the four evangelists, called from them, and adorned with their respective emblems; over these the *catasarka* of silk or stuff is spread, having four strings or tassels at its extremity.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 187.

catastagmus†, *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατασταγμός*, a running at the nose, < *καταστάζειν*, drop down, < *κατά*, down, + *στάζειν*, drop, trickle.] In *med.*, an old term for coryza and pharyngeal and bronchial catarrh.

catastaltic (kat-a-stal'tik), *a.* [= Sp. *catastáltico*, < LL. *catastalticus*, < Gr. *καταστολτικός*, fitted for checking, < *καταστέλλειν*, keep down, check, < *κατά*, down, + *στέλλειν*, arrange, send.] Having power to check, repress, or restrain; inhibitory: applied to medicines which repress abnormal action, as astringents, styptics, and sedatives.

catastasis (ka-tas'ta-sis), *n.*; pl. *catastases* (-sēz). [NL. (> F. *catastase*), < Gr. *κατάστασις*, a settling, arranging, setting forth, < *καθιστάναι*, settle, constitute, < *κατά*, down, + *ἱστάναι*, set up, mid. stand, = E. *stand*.] 1. In *rhet.*, that part of the exordium in which the speaker seeks to dispose his hearers to a view of the case favorable to his own side, especially by removing from their minds what might prejudice them against it.—2. That part of the Greek drama in which the action, initiated in the epitasis, is sustained, continued, and prepared for the catastrophe.—3. In *med.*, constitution, state, or condition.

catastate (ka-tas'tāt), *n.* [< Gr. **κατάστατος*, verbal adj. of *καθίστασθαι*, settle down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἵστασθαι*, stand.] Any one of the successive states in a continuous series of catabolic processes. In such a series each state differs from the preceding in exhibiting greater stability, less complexity, and less contained energy. The corresponding term regarding an anabolic process is *anastate*. Also *katastate*.

In the animal-cell the initial anastates seem always or at least generally more complex than the final *katastates*.
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 19.

catastatic (kat-a-stat'ik), *a.* [< *catastate* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to catastates.

catasterism (ka-tas'te-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *καταστερισμός*, a placing among the stars (*Καταστερισμοί* being the name of a treatise attributed to Eratosthenes, giving the legends of the different constellations), < *καταστερίζειν*, place among the stars, < *κατά*, down, + *ἀστερίζειν*, make into a star, < *ἀστήρ*, a star: see *asterism*.] A placing among the stars; a cataloguing or catalogue of the stars.

His catalogue contains no bright star which is not found in the *catasterisms* of Eratosthenes.
Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences, I. iv. § 1.

catastomid, Catastomidæ, etc. See *catostomid*, etc.

catastrophe (ka-tas'trō-fē), *n.* [Formerly also *catastrophy*; = F. *catastrophe* = Sp. *catástrofe* = Pg. *catastrophe* = It. *catastrofe* = D. *katastrofe* = G. *katastrophe* = Dan. *katastrofe* = Sw. *katastrof*, < L. *catastropha*, < Gr. *καταστροφή*, an overthrowing, a sudden turn or end, < *καταστρέφειν*, overturn, turn suddenly, end, < *κατά*, down, + *στρέφειν*, turn: see *strophe*.] 1. The arrangement of actions or interconnection of causes which constitutes the final event of a dramatic piece; the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play; the dénouement. The ancients divided a play into the protasis, epitasis, catastasis, and catastrophe; that is, the introduction, continuance, heightening, and development or conclusion.

Pat, he comes, like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

All the actors must enter to complete and make up the *catastrophe* of this great piece.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 47.

The *Catastrophe* of the Poem is finely presaged on this occasion.
Addison, Spectator, No. 327.

The *catastrophe*, indeed the whole of the last act, is beautifully written.
Gifford, Int. to Ford, p. xxix.

2. A notable event terminating a connected series; a finishing stroke or wind-up; specifically, an unfortunate conclusion; hence, any great calamity or disaster, especially one happening suddenly or from an irresistible cause.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw.
Woodward, Ess. towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

He fell, but one sufferer in a common *catastrophe*.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 6.

3. In *geol.*, an occurrence of geological importance not in harmony with preceding events, and not the result of causes acting always in a given direction; a cataclysm. It was once generally believed that the earth has "undergone a succession of revolutions and aqueous *catastrophes* interrupted by long intervals of tranquillity" (*Lyell*). The deluge was one of these great catastrophes. A similar view is the once common idea that all the living organisms on the earth's surface had been again and again exterminated, to be succeeded by new creations of plants and animals.

Great changes of a kind and intensity quite different from the common course of events, and which may therefore properly be called *catastrophes*, have taken place upon the earth's surface.
Whewell.

The old notion of all the inhabitants of the earth having been swept away by *catastrophes* at successive periods is very generally given up, even by those geologists, as Élie de Beaumont, Murchison, Barrande, etc., whose general views would naturally lead them to this conclusion.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 299.

Theory of catastrophes. See *theory of cataclysms*, under *cataclysm*. =**Syn. 2.** *Disaster*, *Calamity*, etc. (see *misfortune*); consummation, finale.

catastrophic (kat-as-trof'ik), *a.* [< *catastrophe* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a catastrophe; cataclysmic.

Revolution seems to contain in every syllable of its terrifying name something *catastrophic*.
Contemporary Rev., L. 436.

2. Relating to or in conformity with the views of the catastrophists; cataclysmal.

The hypothesis of uniformity cannot possess any essential simplicity which, previous to inquiry, gives it a claim upon our assent superior to that of the opposite *catastrophic* hypothesis.
Whewell.

3. Subversive in a momentous degree of settled usage or law.

The *catastrophic* creation of Peers for the purpose of swamping the upper house is . . . a power only to be used on great occasions, when the object is immense, and the party strife unmitigated.
Bagehot, Eng. Const. (Boston ed.), p. 305.

catastrophism (ka-tas'trō-fizm), *n.* [< *catastrophe* + *-ism*; = F. *catastrophisme*.] The theoretical view of geological events which has as its essential basis the idea of a succession of catastrophes: the opposite of *uniformitarianism*. See *catastrophe*, 3, and *cataclysm*, 2.

I find three, more or less contradictory, systems of geologic thought, each of which might fairly enough claim these appellations, standing side by side in Britain. I shall call one of them *Catastrophism*, another Uniformitarianism, the third Evolutionism. By *Catastrophism*, I mean any form of geological speculation which, in order to account for the phenomena of geology, supposes the operation of forces different in their nature, or immeasurably different in power, from those which we at present see in action in the universe.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 229.

catastrophist (ka-tas'trō-fist), *n.* [< *catastrophe* + *-ist*.] One who believes in catastrophism; a cataclysmist. The term is used in geology by writers on theoretical dynamic geology as the opposite of *uniformitarian*, that is, of one who considers that geological causes now in action are, and have been, essentially the same from the beginning. The catastrophist maintains that there have been catastrophes, or sudden violent changes in the order of nature, such, for instance, as would cause the extermination of all forms of life upon the globe, or cover it with ice.

The *catastrophist* is affirmative, the uniformitarian is negative in his assertions.
Whewell.

For a generation after geologists had become uniformitarians in Geology, they remained *catastrophists* in Biology.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 17.

catastrophy† (ka-tas'trō-fi), *n.* Obsolete spelling of *catastrophe*.

Catawba (ka-tâ'bä), *n.* 1. A variety of native grape, with red fruit, much cultivated in the middle United States, taking its name from the Catawba river in the Carolinas, where it was first raised.—2. The wine made from this grape. It is a light wine, of rich muscadine flavor, much used in the United States. Both still and sparkling Catawba wines are made.

Very good in its way
Is the Verzenay,
Or the Sillery soft and creamy;
But *Catawba* wine
Has a taste more divine,
More dulcet, delicious, and dreamy.
Longfellow, Catawba Wine.

cat-back (kat'bak), *n.* *Naut.*, a small rope fastened to the hook of the cat-block to facilitate hooking into the ring of the anchor.

cat-beam† (kat'bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, the longest beam of a ship, and one of the principal ones.

catbill (kat'-bil), *n.* A woodpecker. [North. Eng.]

catbird (kat'-bêrd), *n.* A well-known oscine passerine bird of North America, *Mimus carolinensis*, one of the mocking-thrushes, related to the mocking-bird. It is of a dark slate-color, with a black cap and a red vent, and is so called because its cry of alarm resembles the mewing of a cat. Its proper song is voluble, varied, and highly musical. It abounds in the shrubbery of the eastern United States, builds a coarse nest in bushes, lays from 4 to 6 dark-green eggs, and is migratory and insectivorous.


Catbird (*Mimus carolinensis*).

cat-blash (kat'blash), *n.* Anything thin or sloppy, as weak tea. [Prov. Eng.]


Cat-block.

cat-block (kat'blok), *n.* [= D. Dan. *katblok*: see *cat*[1] and *block*[1].] *Naut.*, a two- or three-fold block with an iron strap and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head. See also cut under *cat-head*.

cat-boat (kat'bōt), *n.* A boat having a cat-rig. In England cat-boats are known as *Una-boats*, probably from the name of the first cat-rigged boat used there.

The impudence with which a *cat-boat* will point into the wind's eye is simply marvellous.
Qualtrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 39.

catbrain (kat'brān), *n.* A kind of rough clay mixed with stone. [Prov. Eng.]

cat-brier (kat'brī″ėr), *n.* A name given in the United States to species of *Smilax*.

catcall (kat'kâl), *n.* [< *cat*[1] + *call*[1].] A squeaking instrument used in playhouses to express disapprobation or weariness of the performance, or a sound made in imitation of the tone of this instrument.

The *cat-call* has struck a damp into generals and frightened heroes off the stage.
Addison, The Cat-Call.

He [play-writer] sees his branded name, with wild affright,
And hears again the *catcalls* of the night.
Crabbe.

catcall (kat'kâl), *v. t.* [< *catcall*, *n.*] To express disapprobation of by sounds produced by or like those of the catcall.

His cant, like Merry Andrew's noble vein,
Catcalls the sects to draw 'em in again.
Dryden, Prol. to Pilgrim, l. 40.

She had too much sense not to know that it was better to be hissed and *catcalled* by her daddy than by a whole sea of heads in the pit of Drury Lane theatre.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

cat-castle (kat'kâs-l), *n.* In the military engineering of the middle ages, a kind of movable tower to cover the sappers as they advanced to a besieged place.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc.

catch[1] (kach), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caught* (obsolete or vulgar *catched*), ppr. *catching*. [< ME. *catchen*, *cachen*, *cacchen*, *kachen*, *kacchen* (also *kecchen*, > E. dial. *ketch*) (pret. *caught*, *cought*, *caughte*, *cauzte*, *cahte*, *cazte*, *kagte*, etc., rarely *cached*, *katched*, pp. *caught*, *caght*, *kauht*, *caht*, *cazt*, etc., rarely *cached*, *cachet*) = D. *kaatsen* = MLG. *katzen*, play at tennis, < OF. *cacher*, *cachier*, *cacier* (Picard), reg. assibilated *chacier*, F. *chasser* (> E. *chase*[1], q. v.) = Pr. *cassar* = OSp. *cabzar*, Sp. *cazar* = Pg. *caçar* = It. *cacciare*, chase, hunt, < ML. **captiare* (for which only *caciare* is found), an extended form of L. *captare*, catch, catch at, chase, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *capable*, *captive*, etc. Cf. *chase*[1], a doublet of *catch*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To chase; drive; hunt.

Ase thet hote weter [hot water] *cacheth* thane hond [hound] out of the kechene [kitchen].
Ancren Riwle, p. 171.

Likes nan of thaim my play
Bot alle thar *kache* [var. *chasse*] me away.
Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 151.

As thow seest in the sauter in psalme one or tweyne,
How contricioun is commended; for it *caccheth* awey synne.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 178.

Nowe kyngis, to *cache* all care away
Sen ze ar comen oute of youre kytht,
Loke noght ye legge agayne oure lay,
Uppon peyne to lose both lyme and litht.
York Plays, p. 131.

2†. To approach; go to seek speech with.

The knyghte coueride on his knees with a kaunt herte,
And *caughte* his Creatoure that comfurthes us alle.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2195.

3†. To reach; arrive at.

The comely coste of Normandye they *cachene* fulle evene,
And blythely at Barflete theis bolde are arryfede,
And fyndys a flete there of frendez ynewe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 834.

4. To reach in pursuit or by special effort, as a moving object or one about to move; come up to: as, I *caught* my friend on the road, or just starting; to *catch* the train.—5. To lay hold of; grasp; seize; take: as, to *catch* a sword by the handle.

William curtesli *cauzt* the quen of hire palfray.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4302.

The mild hind
Makes speed to *catch* the tiger.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Ready to *catch* each other by the throat.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Giving my book to my servant when I measured, a young man *caught* it out of his hand and ran away with it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 113.

Specifically—6. To intercept and seize (something approaching or passing, especially in the

air): as, to *catch* a ball.—**7.** To take captive, as in a snare or trap; take with a lure or bait; insnare; entrap: as, to *catch* mice or birds; to *catch* fish: often used figuratively in this sense.

Vn-to my discipillis will I go agayne,
Kyndely to comforte thare
That *kacchid* are in care. *York Plays*, p. 243.

They send unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. Mark xii. 13.

I did eat a dish of mackarel, newly *catched*, for my breakfast. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 77.

This North American species [*Drosera filiformis*] . . . *catches*, according to Mrs. Treat, an extraordinary number of small and large insects.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 281.

8. To seize after pursuit or search; apprehend; arrest: as, to *catch* a thief or a runaway horse.

This year, I hope, my friends, I shall 'scape prison,
For all your cares to *catch* me.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 3.

9. To get; obtain; gain possession of; acquire.

Therfore, lady, & it like you, lighten your chere;
Comford you kyndly, *kacches* sum rest.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3303.

No couert migt thei *kacche*, the cuntre was so playne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2217.

This Kingdome was diuersly rent, euery one *catching* so much as his might could bestow on his ambition.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 281.

Torment myself to *catch* the English crown.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

10. To seize upon by attraction or impression; take and fix the attention of; hence, to gain influence over; captivate.

You think you have *caught* me, lady; you think I melt now, like a dish of May-butter, and run all into brine and passion. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

The soothing arts that *catch* the fair. *Dryden.*

The fluency and the personal advantages of the young orator instantly *caught* the ear and the eye of his audience. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

The gross and carnal temper in man is far more easily *caught* by power than by love.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 60.

11. To seize or apprehend by the senses or the intellect: as, to *catch* sight of something.

In an yll tyme
Kaughtst thou in that craft cunnyng of happes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1087.

Cleopatra, *catching* but the least noise of this, dies instantly. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

I *caught* a glimpse of his face. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

Men remark figure: women always *catch* the expression. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 338.

12. To get; receive.

He that *cacchith* to him an yuel name,
It is to him a foule fame.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Fight closer, or, good faith, you'll *catch* a blow.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

The Church of Carnac by the strand
Catches the westering sun's last fires.
M. Arnold, Stanzas from Carnac.

13. To be affected or influenced by; become affected by or infected with; take: as, to *catch* cold or the measles; to *catch* fire.

A man takes mercury, goes out of doors and *catches* cold.
J. S. Mill, Logic, iii. 5.

14. To entangle with or entrap in: as, she *caught* the fringe of her shawl on the door-knob. —**15.** To seize upon or attack; fasten upon; become communicated to: as, the fire *caught* the adjoining buildings.—**16.** To come on suddenly, unexpectedly, or accidentally: as, they were *caught* in the act.

We shall *catch* them at their sport;
And our sudden coming there
Will double all their mirth and chere.
Milton, Comus, l. 953.

Catch me! (catch him! catch her!) an emphatic phrase meaning that there is no likelihood or possibility of one's doing something suggested: as, Will you lend him the money? *Catch me!* [Colloq.]—**Catch the ten,** a game of cards common in Scotland, so named from the desirability of catching the ten of trumps, which counts 10 and can be taken by any honor-card. The game resembles whist, except that the knave counts 11, the ace 4, the king 3, and the queen 2; it is played with 36 cards, all below the six-spot being thrown out, and 100 points make game. —**First catch your hare,** a direction occurring in later editions of the well-known cookery-book attributed to Mrs. Glasse, and used as an aphorism to the effect that, before disposing of a thing, you ought to make sure of the possession of it. In reality the saying arose from a misprint, *catch* being an error for *case*, in the sense of to skin. Properly, therefore, the direction is, "First *case* (skin) your hare," etc. See *case*², *v. t.*—**To catch a crab.** See *crab*¹. —**To catch a Tatar.** See *Tatar*.—**To catch hold of,** to take or lay hold of.—**To catch it,** to get a scolding, a beating, or other unpleasant treatment or experience. [Colloq.]

We *caught it*, though, on reaching the Bay of Biscay, for we came in for the roll left by a big Atlantic storm.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 2.

To catch leave†, to take leave.

Redeli as swithe
Ful curteisle of the couherde he *cacces* his *leue*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 353.

Thanne seig thei no socour but sunder thanne thei moste;
With clipping & kessing thei *kaugt* here *leue*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1053.

To catch one a blow, to inflict a blow on one. [Colloq.] —**To catch one on the hip,** to get the advantage of one; get one under one's power. See *hip*¹.—**To catch out,** in *base-ball*, *cricket*, and similar games, to put (the striker) out by catching a batted ball before it has touched the ground. See *base-ball*.—**To catch up.** (*a*) To take up suddenly; snatch up.

I *caught up* a little garden-girl, . . . put a napkin in her hand, and made her my butler.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, I. vii.

(*b*) To lift or raise to a higher elevation.

I knew a man . . . *caught up* to the third heaven.
2 Cor. xii. 2.

Her child was *caught up* unto God, and to his throne.
Rev. xii. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take hold with the hand or hands; grasp. Specifically—**2.** To act as catcher in the game of base-ball.—**3.** To acquire possession.

Have is have, however men do *catch*.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

4. To be entangled or impeded; become fixed; remain fast: as, his clothes *caught* in the briers; the lock *catches*.

Don't open your mouth as wide as that, young man, or it'll *catch* so and not shut again some day.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 16.

The little island has such a celebrity in travel and romance, that I feel my pen *catching* in the tatters of a threadbare theme. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

5. To take proper hold so as to act: as, the bolt does not *catch*.—**6.** To be communicable or infectious; spread by or as if by infection.

Does the sedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among their ranks? *Addison*, Cato, ii. 6.

His eloquence *caught* like a flame,
From zone to zone of the world.
Tennyson, Dead Prophet.

7. To endeavor to lay hold of; be eager to get, use, or adopt: with *at*.

Saucy lictors
Will *catch at* us, like strumpets.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

Now, like those that are sinking, they *catch* round *at* that which is likeliest to hold them up.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

He can receive no pleasure from a casual glimpse of Nature, but must *catch at* it as an object of instruction.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Catch as catch can, in *wrestling*, to grapple in any ordinary and legitimate manner.—**To catch on,** to apprehend; understand. [Slang, U. S.]—**To catch up,** to get to the same point (in place or in work); get even or abreast, usually by special effort, as in a race, a journey, study, etc.: absolute, or with *with*.

★**catch**¹ (kach), *n.* [< *catch*¹, *v.* Cf. *chase*¹, *n.*] **1†.** The act of catching or seizing; seizure.

She would faine the *catch* of Strephon flie.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Specifically—**2.** In *base-ball* and similar games, the catching and holding of a batted or thrown ball before it touches the ground.—**3.** Anything that seizes or takes hold, that checks motion or the like, as a hook, a ratchet, a pawl, a spring-bolt for a door or lid, or any other contrivance employed in machinery for the purpose of stopping or checking certain movements.—**4.** A choking or stoppage of the breath.

Heard the deep *catches* of his labouring breath.
Macmillan's Mag.

5. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an opportunity to seize. [Archaic.]

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

6. Anything caught; especially, a prize or booty; something valuable or desirable obtained or to be obtained; a gain or an advantage; often, colloquially, one desirable as a husband or wife on account of wealth or position.

Hector shall have a great *catch* if he knock out either of your brains. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

She entered freely into the state of her affairs, asked his advice upon money matters, and fully proved to his satisfaction that, independent of her beauty, she would be a much greater *catch* than Frau Vandersloosh.
Marryat, Snarleyyow, I. xx.

Specifically—**7.** In *fishing*, the quantity of fish taken: as, the *catch* on the Banks during the season.

In order to arrive at a measure of the increase or decrease of the shad fisheries of the Atlantic coast rivers, it is necessary to compare the aggregate *catch* in the principal rivers. *Science*, VI., No. 145, Supp.

8. A snatch; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*. *Locke.*

9. A hold; a grasp; a grip.—**10†.** A slight or partial recollection.

We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

11. A trick; something by which one may be entrapped.

To [too] Kynde, ne to Kepyng, and warre Knavis *cacches*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

12. In *music*, originally, an unaccompanied round for three or more voices, written as a continuous melody, not in score. Later, a round the words of which were so selected that it was possible, either by means of the pronunciation or by the interweaving of the words and phrases, to give to the different voices or parts ludicrous effects. *Grove.*

Shall we rouse the night-owl in a *catch* that will draw three souls out of one weaver? *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

catch²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ketch*².

The fleete did sail, about 103 in all, besides small *catches*.
Pepys, Diary, April 25, 1665.

catchable (kach′a-bl), *a.* [< *catch*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being caught.

The eagerness of a knave maketh him often as *catchable* as the ignorance of a fool. *Lord Halifax.*

catch-all (kach′âl), *n.* [< *catch*¹ + obj. *all*.] **1.** Something used as a general receptacle for odds and ends, as a table, bureau, chest, etc.; especially, a basket or bag provided for the purpose. [Colloq.]—**2.** A tool for recovering broken tools from a boring.

catch-bar (kach′bär), *n.* A bar which depresses the jacks of a knitting-machine.

catch-basin (kach′bā″sn), *n.* **1.** A reservoir placed at the point of discharge of a pipe into a sewer, to retain matter which would not pass readily through the sewer. Such basins are arranged so that they can be emptied as often as is necessary.—**2.** A reservoir, especially for catching and retaining surface-drainage over large areas.

It may fairly be questioned . . . whether any extension of forests, or system of *catch-basins* or reservoirs, could possibly retain or mitigate to any considerable extent such general and overwhelming floods.
Science, III. 372.

★**catch-bolt** (kach′bōlt), *n.* A door-bolt which is pressed backward as the door closes, but when the door is shut springs forward into a socket in the jamb.

catch-club (kach′klub), *n.* A club or society formed for singing catches, etc.

catch-drain (kach′drān), *n.* **1.** A drain along the side of a canal or other conduit to catch the surplus water.—**2.** A drain running along sloping ground to catch and convey the water flowing over the surface. When a meadow is of considerable extent, and has an abrupt descent, the water is often stopped at intervals by catch-drains, so as to spread it over the adjoining surface.

catcher (kach′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *cachere*, a hunter; < *catch* + *-er*¹. Cf. *chaser*¹.] **1†.** A chaser; a hunter.

Thus thise *cacheres* that couthe cowpled hor houndeg.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1139.

2. One who catches; that which catches, or in which anything is caught.

That great *catcher* and devourer of souls.
South, Sermons, x.

Specifically—(*a*) In *base-ball* and similar games, the player who stands behind the bat or home-base to catch the ball when pitched. See *base-ball*. (*b*) In *mining:* (1) An arrangement to prevent overwinding, or raising the cage too high as it comes out of the shaft. Also, in Leicestershire, England, the equivalent of *cage-shuts* (which see). (2) In general, any arrangement at the mouth of the shaft, or on the pump, by means of which accidents may be prevented in case a part of the machinery gives way. (*c*) *pl.* In *ornith.*, the raptorial birds, or birds of prey: a term translating *Captantes*, one of the names of the order.

3†. One who sings catches.

But where be my *catchers?* Come, a round, and so let us drink. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iv.

catcherel†, *n.* [ME. *cacherel* (ML. reflex *cacharellus*), < *cachen*, *catchen*, catch, + term. *-erel*, as in *cockerel*. Cf. *catchpoll*.] A catchpoll. *Wright.*

catch-feeder (kach′fē″dėr), *n.* A ditch for irrigation.

catch-fly (kach′flī), *n.* The popular name of species of plants belonging to the genus *Silene*, and of *Viscaria Viscaria*, given on account of their glutinous stems, which sometimes retain small insects. The sleepy catch-fly is *Silene antirrhina*.

catch-hook (kach′hůk), *n.* An iron bar with a hinged tongue, used in hauling large iron pipes. The hinged end is pushed into the bore of the pipe, and the tongue jams and is firmly held against its inner surface when the bar is pulled.

catching (kach′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *catch*¹, *v.*] **1.** Communicating, or liable to be communicated, by contagion; infectious.

'Tis time to give them physic, their diseases
Are grown so *catching*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

Your words are a grenadier's march to my heart! I believe courage must be *catching*!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

2. Captivating; charming; attracting: as, a *catching* melody; a *catching* manner.

That Rhetorick is best which is most seasonable and most *catching*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 95.

3†. Acquisitive; greedy.

Thei made be brought Iuellis and alle othir richesse, and yaf it to hym to se whedir he wolde be couetouse and *cacchynge*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

catching-bargain (kach'ing-bär″gān), *n.* In *law*, a bargain made with the heir apparent or expectant of a succession for the purchase of his expectancy at an inadequate price.

catch-land (kach'land), *n.* Formerly, in England, land the tithes of which for any year fell to the minister who first claimed them for that year, because it was not known to which of two parishes the land belonged.

catch-line (kach'līn), *n.* In *printing*, a short line of small-sized type between two longer lines of larger displayed type.

catch-match (kach'mach), *n.* An agreement concluded hastily, so that one party is taken at a disadvantage.

catch-meadow (kach'med″ō), *n.* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the declivity of a hill.

catchment (kach'mẹnt), *n.* [< *catch*[1] + *-ment.*] Drainage: rarely used except in the following phrases.—**Area of catchment,** among hydraulic engineers, the area the rainfall or drainage of which is to be made available for furnishing water at a desired point.—**Catchment-basin.** Same as *drainage-basin.*—**Catchment-basin map,** a map on which the water-shed limiting the whole of each subdivision of any river-system is accurately laid down, so that the position and acreage of any particular area of catchment may be determined from it.

cat-chop (kat'chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembrianthemum felinum*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

catchpenny (kach'pen″i), *n.* and *a.* [< *catch*[1] + obj. *penny.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *catchpennies* (-iz). Something of little value, adapted to attract popular attention and thus secure a quick sale; anything externally attractive, made merely to sell.

You know already by the title, that it is no more than a *catch-penny*. *Goldsmith*, Letter to Rev. Henry Goldsmith.

The whole affair is a manifest *catchpenny*.
Hawthorne, Main Street.

II. *a.* Made or got up to gain money; put forth merely to sell: as, a *catchpenny* pamphlet.

I call this the popular or utilitarian aspect, because it belongs to the *catchpenny* theory of human life according to which the value of a thing is just as much as it will bring. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 106.

catchpole[1], *n.* See *catchpoll.*

catchpole[2] (kach'pōl), *n.* [< *catch*[1] (attrib.) + *pole*[1].] An implement formerly used for seizing and securing a man who would otherwise be out of reach. It was carried by foot-soldiers in combats with horsemen, and later by civil officers in apprehending criminals. The head, made of light metal bars, was provided with strong springs, so arranged as to hold firmly anything, as the neck or a limb of one pursued, over which it was forced.

catchpole[3] (kach'pōl), *n.* [Sc., also *catchpule*, *cachepole*, < D. *kaatsspel*, tennis (cf. *kaatsbal*, tennis-ball), < *kaats*, chase (= E. *chase*[1], *catch*[1]), + *spel*, game.] The game of tennis. [Scotch.]

catchpoll (kach'pōl), *n.* [Also *catchpole*, early mod. E. *catchpol*, < ME. *catchepoll*, *cachepol*, a bailiff, earlier a tax-gatherer, < OF. **cacipol*, *chacipol*, *chacepol*, *chassipol* (ML. reflex *cachepolus*, *cacepollus*, *chacipollus*, *cacipulcus*), also **chacipolier*, *chassipoier*, a tax-gatherer (cf. *chassipolerie*, defined as a tribute paid by vassals to their lord for the privilege of asylum in his castle in time of war, ML. *chacipoleria*, the office and emoluments of a tax-gatherer); of uncertain formation, appar. < *cacier*, *cacher* (> ME. *cachen*, E. *catch*[1]), *chacier* (> ME. *chacen*, E. *chase*[1]), in the sense of 'catch, take,' or 'chase, hunt,' + **pol*, of uncertain meaning. Usually explained as *catch*[1] + obj. *poll*, the head; but the earliest sense known is 'tax-gatherer,' and *poll* as associated with 'tax' does not seem to occur in ME., and it is not found in any sense in OF. or ML. The W. *ceisbwl*, a bailiff, catchpoll, is prob. an accom. of the E. word. Cf. ME. *cacherel*, equiv. to *cachepol.*] **1†.** A tax-gatherer.

Matheus, thet wes *cachepol* [in orig. AS. text *tollere*, toller], thene he iwende to god-spellere.
Old. Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 97.

2. A sheriff's officer, bailiff, constable, or other person whose duty is to make arrests.

Saul sente *catchepollis* [L. *lictores*] for to take David.
Wyclif, 1 Ki. xix. 20.

Quikliche cam a *cacchepol* and craked a-two here legges.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 76.

Let not thy scores come robbe thy needy purse,
Make not the *catchpol* rich by thine arrest.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas, p. 67. (*Arber.*)

There shall be two Serjeants at Mace, of whom the first named serjeant at mace shall execute all writs, mandates, processes and such like within the said borough and liberties of the same, and shall be called the *Catchpole*, according to the name anciently given in that place to the same officer. *Municip. Corp. Reports*, 1835, p. 2651.

catchup, ketchup (kach'up, kech'up), *n.* [< Malay *kechap* (D. spelling, *ketjap*).] A name common to several kinds of sauce much used with meat, fish, toasted cheese, etc. Also written *catsup*, *katsup*.—**Mushroom catchup,** a sauce made from the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, by breaking the fungi into small pieces, salting, straining, spicing, and boiling.—**Tomato catchup,** a sauce made from tomatoes by straining them (after cutting and heating) and then boiling with vinegar and spices.—**Walnut catchup,** a sauce made from unripe walnuts before the shell is hardened. They are beaten to a pulp, and the juice is separated by straining; salt, vinegar, and spices are added, and the whole is boiled.

catchwater (kach'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *catch*[1] + obj. *water.*] Same as *catchwork.*

catchweed (kach'wēd), *n.* [< *catch*[1] + *weed*[1].] A weed which readily catches hold of what comes in contact with it; cleavers.

catchweight (kach'wāt), *n.* [< *catch*[1] + *weight:* that is, the weight one has at the moment.] In *horse-racing*, a weight left to the option of the owner of a horse, who naturally puts up the lightest weight possible.

catchweight (kach'wāt), *adv.* [< *catchweight*, *n.*] In *horse-racing*, without being handicapped: as, to ride *catchweight.*

Come, I'll make this a match, if you like: you shall ride *catchweight*, which will be about 11 st. 7 lb. *Lawrence.*

catchword (kach'wėrd), *n.* [< *catch*[1] + *word.*] **1.** In *old writing* and *printing*, a word of the text standing by itself in the right-hand corner of the bottom of a page, the same as the first word of the next page, to mark the connection or proper sequence. In old manuscript books a catchword was at first inserted only at the end of a sheet or quire (that is, the quantity folded together); in printing it was the practice until the nineteenth century to insert one at the foot of every page.

Catch-words to connect the quires date back to the 12th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 144.

2. In the *drama*, the last word of a speaker, which serves to remind the one who is to follow him of what he is to say; a cue.—**3.** A word caught up and repeated for effect; a taking word or phrase used as a partizan cry or shibboleth: as, the *catchword* of a political party.

The *catch-words* which thrilled our forefathers with emotion on one side or the other fall with hardly any meaning on our ears. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, v.

Liberty, fraternity, equality, are as much as ever the party *catch-words*. *Quarterly Rev.*

catchwork (kach'wėrk), *n.* [< *catch*[1] + *work.*] An artificial watercourse or series of watercourses for irrigating such lands as lie on the declivities of hills; a catch-drain. Also called *catchwater.*

catchy (kach'i), *a.* Same as *catching*, 2. [Colloq.]

cate (kāt), *n.* [By apheresis from *acate*, q. v.] An article of food; a viand; more particularly, rich, luxurious, or dainty food; a delicacy; a dainty: a later form of *acate:* most commonly used in the plural. [Archaic or poetic.]

I had rather live
With cheese and garlic in a windmill, far,
Than feed on *cates*, and have him talk to me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Not the ale, nor any other *cates* which poor Elspeth's stores afforded, could prevail on the Sub-Prior to break his fast. *Scott*, Monastery, I. 118.

That day a feast had been
Held in high hall, and many a viand left,
And many a costly *cate*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

catechetic (kat-ē-ket'ik), *a.* [= F. *catéchétique*, < Gr. *κατηχητικός*, < *κατηχητής*, an instructor, < *κατηχεῖν*, instruct, teach by word of mouth: see *catechize.*] Consisting of question and answer: applied to a method of teaching by means of questions put by the teacher and answered by the pupil, whether the questions are addressed to the understanding, as by Socrates in his dialogical method, or to the memory.

catechetical (kat-ē-ket'i-kal), *a.* Same as *catechetic.*

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing.
Addison, Spectator.

Catechetical schools, schools established in the early church for the instruction of catechumens.

catechetically (kat-ē-ket'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a catechetical manner; by question and answer.

catechetics (kat-ē-ket'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *catechetic:* see *-ics.*] The art or practice of teaching by means of question and answer. See ★*catechetic.*

catechin (kat'e-chin), *n.* [< *catechu* + *-in*[2].] A principle ($C_{21}H_{20}O_9 + 5H_2O$) extracted from catechu, having a snow-white silky appearance, and crystallizing in fine needles. Also called *catechuic acid* and *catechuin.*

catechisation, catechise, etc. See *catechization*, etc.

catechism (kat'ē-kizm), *n.* [= F. *catéchisme* = Sp. *catecismo*, *catequismo* = Pg. *catechismo* = It. *catechismo*, *catecismo* = D. *catechismus* = G. *katechismus* = Dan. *katekismus* (cf. Sw. *kateches*), < LL. *catechismus*, < Gr. **κατηχισμός*, < *κατηχίζειν*, catechize: see *catechize.*] **1.** A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, particularly in the principles of religion.—**2.** An elementary book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but especially in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers, and sometimes with notes, explanations, and references to authorities. The following are the principal authoritative church catechisms: The *Lutheran*, prepared by Luther (1529), still in general use in the German Protestant churches; the *Genevan*, prepared by Calvin (1536); the *Heidelberg*, published at Heidelberg (1563), and still a recognized doctrinal standard in the Reformed (Dutch) Church; the *Anglican* (1549–1604), contained in the Book of Common Prayer and directed by rubric to be taught systematically to children; the *Westminster Assembly's*, in two forms, Shorter and Larger Catechisms (1647), in use in the Presbyterian and to some extent in Congregational churches; the *Methodist* (United States, 1852), in three forms. The *Tridentine* catechism (1566) is a statement of doctrines prepared in obedience to a decree of the Council of Trent, and is of high though not absolute authority in the Roman Catholic Church, but is not intended for use in the instruction of children. The *Cracovian* and *Racovian* catechisms (1574, 1605) are Polish in origin and Socinian in doctrine. Numerous other catechisms have been prepared by individuals, but they possess no ecclesiastical authority.

catechismal (kat-ē-kiz'mal), *a.* [< *catechism* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or in the style of a catechism; interrogatory; catechizing; catechetical.

Children hate to be bothered with questions, . . . and yet how we bore them with *catechismal* demands.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 124.

catechist (kat'ē-kist), *n.* [= F. *catéchiste* = Sp. *catequista* = Pg. It. *catechista*, < LL. *catechista*, < Gr. **κατηχιστής*, < *κατηχίζειν*, catechize: see *catechize.*] One who instructs orally, or by question and answer; a catechizer; specifically, one appointed to instruct catechumens in the principles of religion as a preparation for baptism. This was a special function in the early church, as it has also been to some extent in later times; but catechists have never constituted a distinct ecclesiastical order.

The word *Catechist* implied . . . a function, not a class.
Smith, Dict. Christ. Antiq.

In the absence of the regular clergyman the *catechist* conducts the service [at Godhavn, Greenland].
C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., 1876, p. 54.

catechistic, catechistical (kat-ē-kis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *catechist* + *-ic*, *-ical.* Cf. F. *catéchétique* = Sp. *catequístico* = Pg. It. *catechistico.*] Pertaining to a catechist or a catechism; of a catechizing character.

Some of them are in the *catechistical* method.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 2.

catechistically (kat-ē-kis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a catechistic manner; by question and answer.

catechization (kat″ē-ki-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *catechize* + *-ation;* = F. *catéchisation* = Pg. *catechização* = G. *katechisation.*] The act of catechizing; examination by questioning. Also spelled *catechisation.*

The *catechisation* of the man born blind.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

catechize (kat'ē-kīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catechized*, ppr. *catechizing.* [= F. *catéchiser* = Pr. *cathezizar* = Sp. *catequizar* = Pg. *catechizar* = It. *catechizzare* = D. *catechiseren* = G. *katechisieren* = Dan. *katekisere*, < LL. *catechizare*, catechize, < Gr. *κατηχίζειν*, catechize, a later extended form of *κατηχεῖν*, catechize, instruct, teach by word of mouth, particularly in religion, also resound, < *κατά*, down, + *ἠχεῖν*, sound; cf. *ἠχή*, a sound, *ἠχώ*, echo, > E. *echo.*] **1.** To instruct orally by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections; specifically, so to instruct on points of Christian doctrine.

Catechize gross ignorance.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 59.

2. To question; interrogate, especially in a minute or impertinent manner; examine or try by questions.

I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet
And *catechised* in every street. *Swift.*

Also spelled *catechise.*

catechize†, *n.* [< *catechize, v.* Cf. *catechism.*] A catechism. [Colloq.]

They are carefull to instruct their children, that so when I come they might be ready to answer their *Catechize.* *T. Shepard*, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 27.

catechizer (kat′ē-kī-zėr), *n.* One who catechizes; one who instructs by question and answer, particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion. Also spelled *catechiser.*

catechu (kat′e-chö), *n.* [NL. *catechu*, Sp. *catecu*, F. *cachou*, etc. (cf. *cutch*); Malay *kāchu.* Cf. Hind. *katthā*, catechu.] A name common to several astringent extracts prepared from the wood, bark, and fruit of various plants. The true catechu, or cutch, of commerce is a dark-brown, hard, and brittle substance, extracted by decoction and evaporation from the wood of *Acacia Catechu* and *A. suma*, East Indian trees. It is one of the best astringents to be found in the materia medica, and is largely used in tanning, calico-printing, etc. *Pale* or *gambier catechu* is obtained from a rubiaceous climber, *Ouvouparia Gambier* (see *gambier*). A kind of catechu is also made from the nut of the betel-palm, *Areca Cathecu*, but it is not an article of commerce. An artificial catechu, serviceable in dyeing, is obtainable from mahogany and similar woods. Also *cashoo.*

catechuic (kat-e-chö′ik), *a.* [< *catechu* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from catechu.—**Catechuic acid.** Same as *catechin.*

catechuin (kat-e-chö′in), *n.* [< *catechu* + *-in*2.] Same as *catechin.*

catechumen (kat-ē-kū′men), *n.* [(Cf. ME. *catecumeling*, simulating *cumeling*, a comer) = F. *catéchumène* = Sp. *catecúmeno* = Pg. *catechumeno* = It. *catecumeno*, < LL. *catechumenus*, < Gr. *κατηχούμενος*, one instructed, ppr. pass. of *κατηχεῖν*, instruct: see *catechize.*] 1. One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity; a neophyte. In the primitive church catechumens were the children of believing parents, or Jews or pagans not fully initiated in the principles of the Christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands and the sign of the cross, were divided into two or more classes, and in public worship were dismissed or retired to an outer court of the church before the liturgical or communion service.

The heavens open, too, upon us; and the Holy Ghost descends, to sanctify the waters, and to hallow the *catechumen.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 98.

The prayers of the church did not begin, in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed. *Stillingfleet.*

Of these *Catechumens* there were two kinds, the Auditores, who had merely expressed a wish to become Christians, and the Competentes, who were thought worthy of holy Baptism. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 209.

2. Figuratively, one who is beginning to acquire a knowledge of any doctrines or principles.

The same language is still held to the *catechumens* in Jacobitism. *Bolingbroke*, To Windham.

catechumenal (kat-ē-kū′me-nal), *a.* [< *catechumen* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a catechumen.

He had laid aside his white *catechumenal* robes. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. liv.

catechumenate (kat-ē-kū′me-nāt), *n.* [< *catechumen* + *-ate*3; = F. *catéchuménat* = Sp. *catecumenado* = Pg. *catechumenado, -nato.*] The state or condition of a catechumen.

catechumenical (kat″ē-kū-men′i-kal), *a.* [< *catechumen* + *-ical.* Cf. Sp. *catecuménico.*] Belonging to catechumens; catechumenal.

catechumenist† (kat-ē-kū′me-nist), *n.* [< *catechumen* + *-ist.*] A catechumen. *Bp. Morton.*

categorem (kat′ē-gor-em), *n.* [= F. *catégorème* = Sp. *categoremo*, < Gr. *κατηγόρημα*, a predicate, < *κατεγορεῖν*, predicate, assert: see *category.*] Originally, a predicate; in *logic*—(*a*) as used by the Stoics, a term which can be made the subject, or more especially the predicate, of a proposition; (*b*) as used by the Peripatetics, the thing corresponding to a category.

categorema (kat-ē-gō-rē′mą), *n.*; pl. *categoremata* (-ma-tą). Same as *categorem.*

categorematic (kat-ē-gor-ē-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catégorématique* = Sp. *categorematico*, < Gr. *κατηγόρημα*(τ-), a predicate: see *categorem.*] I. *a.* Conveying a whole term, that is, either the subject or the predicate of a proposition, in a single word. Sometimes incorrectly written *categoreumatic* or *cathegreumatic.*

It is not every word that is *categorematic*, that is, capable of being employed by itself as a term. *Whately*, Logic, II. i. § 3.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a word which is capable of being employed by itself as a term.

categorematical (kat-ē-gor-ē-mat′i-kal), *a.* Same as *categorematic.*

categorematically (kat-ē-gor-ē-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a categorematic manner; as a categorematic.

categorical (kat-ē-gor′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catégorique* = Sp. *categórico* = Pg. It. *categorico*, < LL. *categoricus*, < Gr. *κατηγορικός*, < *κατηγορία*, a category: see *category* and *-ic, -ical.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a category or the categories: opposed to *transcendental.*—2. Stated unconditionally; not limited to a hypothetical state of things: as, a *categorical* proposition (that is, a simple, unconditional proposition).—3. Applicable to the actual circumstances; stating the fact; pertinent; positive; precise; clear: as, a *categorical* answer (that is, an answer that clearly meets the question).—**Categorical imperative**, the unconditional command of conscience.—**Categorical syllogism**, a syllogism containing only categorical propositions.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a proposition which affirms a thing absolutely and without any hypothesis. Categoricals are subdivided into *pure* and *modal.* A *pure* categorical asserts unconditionally and unreservedly: as, I live; man is mortal. A *modal* categorical asserts with a qualification: as, the wisest man may possibly be mistaken; a prejudiced historian will probably misrepresent facts.

categorically (kat-ē-gor′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a categorical manner; absolutely; directly; expressly; positively: as, to affirm *categorically.*

categoricalness (kat-ē-gor′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being categorical, positive, or absolute.

categorist (kat′ē-gō-rist), *n.* [< *category* + *-ist.*] One who classifies or arranges in categories. *Emerson.*

categorization (kat-ē-gor-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *categorize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of placing in a category or list; a classification. [Rare.]

categorize (kat′ē-gō-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *categorized*, ppr. *categorizing.* [< *category* + *-ize*; = F. *catégoriser.*] To place in a category or list; classify. [Rare.]

category (kat′ē-gō-ri), *n.*; pl. *categories* (-riz). [= F. *catégorie* = Sp. *categoría* = Pg. It. *categoria*, < LL. *categoria*, < Gr. *κατηγορία*, an accusation, charge, later also a predicate or predicable, usually, in Aristotle and later writers, a category, predicament, head of predicables, < *κατηγορεῖν*, accuse, declare, assert, predicate, < *κατά*, against, + *ἀγορεύειν*, declaim, address an assembly, < *ἀγορά*, an assembly: see *agora.*] 1. In *logic*, a highest notion, especially one derived from the logical analysis of the forms of proposition. The word was introduced by Aristotle, who applies it to his ten predicaments, things said, or summa genera, viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, where, when, posture or relative position of parts, habit or state. These are derived from such an analysis of the proposition as could be made before the developed study of grammar. The *categories* or highest intellectual concepts of Kant are: *categories of quantity*—unity, plurality, totality; *categories of quality*—reality, negation, limit between these; *categories of relation*—substance and accident, cause and effect, action and reaction; *categories of modality*—possibility, impossibility, actuality, non-actuality, necessity, non-necessity. Modern formal logic furnishes this list: (1) qualities, or singular characters; (2) simple relations, or dual characters; (3) complex relations, or plural characters. Many lists of categories have been given not founded on formal logic.

The *categories*, or forms and conditions of human understanding, though doubtless innate in the naturalist's sense of the term, that is inherited, are only the ways and facilities of the higher exercise of the faculty of reflection. *C. Wright.*

The *categories* are not instruments which the mind uses, but elements in a whole, or the stages in a complex process, which in its unity the mind is. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 157.

2. A summum genus, or widest class.—3. Any very wide and distinctive class; any comprehensive division or class of persons or things.

Shakespeare is as much out of the *category* of eminent authors as he is out of the crowd. *Emerson*, Shakespeare.

catel†, *n.* Middle English form of *cattle.*

catelectrode (kat-ē-lek′trōd), *n.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, + *electrode.*] Faraday's name for the negative electrode or cathode of a voltaic battery. See *cathode* and *electrode.*

catelectrotonic (kat-ē-lek-trō-ton′ik), *a.* [< *catelectrotonus* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting catelectrotonus.

catelectrotonus (kat″ē-lek-trot′ō-nus), *n.* [< *cat*(*hode*) + *electrotonus.*] The changed physical and physiological condition in the neighborhood of the cathode when a constant electrical current is passed through a piece of nerve or muscle. Also *cathelectrotonus.* See *electrotonus.*

catena (ka-tē′nä), *n.*; pl. *catenæ* (-nē). [L., a chain, > ult. E. *chain*, q. v.] 1. A chain; a connected series of notions, arguments, or objects generally; a series of which each part or member has a close connection, like that of a link, with the preceding and following parts.

We possess therefore a *catena* of evidence reaching back continuously from the date of the Moabite stone to that of the stone tables of the law. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 139.

That great poem of aphoristic epigrams, the Essay on Man, that has never, perhaps, in any language been equalled as a *catena* of pithy wit and philosophic quotability. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 287.

2. A methodized series of selections from different authors to elucidate a doctrine or a system of doctrines; specifically, such a set of quotations from the church fathers to assist in the study of Christian dogmatics or biblical exegesis: as, the *Catena* Aurea of St. Thomas Aquinas.—3. An Italian measure of length, a chain, equal in Naples to 52.07 feet, and in Palermo to 26.09 feet.

Catenaria (kat-ē-nā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of L. *catenarius:* see *catenary.*] The typical genus of *Catenariidæ.*

catenarian (kat-ē-nā′ri-an), *a.* [< *catenary* + *-an.*] Same as *catenary.*

To say another word of the *catenarian* arch. . . . Its nature proves it to be in equilibrio in every point. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 416.

Catenariidæ (kat″ē-nā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catenaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Chilostomata* with zoœcium radicate, segmented, and each internode (except at a bifurcation) formed of a single zoœcium. Also *Catenicellidæ.*

catenary (kat′ē-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *catenarius*, < *catena*, a chain: see *chain.*] I. *a.* Relating to a chain; like a chain. Also *catenarian.* — **Catenary** or **catenarian curve**, in *geom.*, the curve of a perfectly flexible, inextensible, infinitely fine cord when at rest under the action of forces. The *common catenary* is what the catenary becomes when the forces are parallel and proportional to the length of the cord, as in the case of a heavy cord of uniform weight under the influence of gravitation. It is interesting on account of the light it throws on the theory of arches, and also by reason of its application to the construction of suspension-bridges.



The Catenary.
The cord, *a*, *c*, *b*, hangs in a portion of the common catenary.

II. *n.*; pl. *catenaries* (-riz). A catenary curve.

catenate (kat′ē-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catenated*, ppr. *catenating.* [< L. *catenatus*, pp. of *catenare*, chain, < *catena*, a chain: see *catena* and *chain.*] To chain, or connect in a series of links or ties; concatenate.

catenate, catenated (kat′ē-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *catenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having the structure or appearance of a chain: applied in zoölogy to impressed lines which are broken at regular intervals, to double striæ connected by numerous short lines, etc.

catenation (kat-ē-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *caténation*, < L. *catenatio*(*n-*), < *catenare:* see *catenate, v.*] Connection of links; union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection; concatenation.

Which *catenation* or conserving union. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

Catenipora (kat-ē-nip′ō-rą), *n.* [NL., < L. *catena*, a chain, + *porus*, a pore.] Chain-coral, occurring fossil in Silurian and Devonian strata: so called from the chain-like arrangement of its pores or cells in transverse sections. Also called *Halysites.*

Catenula (ka-ten′ū-lą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *catena*, a chain: see *chain.*] The typical genus of the family *Catenulidæ. C. lemnæ* is an example.

catenulate (ka-ten′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *catenula*, dim. of *catena*, a chain. Cf. *catenate.*] 1. Consisting of little links or chains.—2. In *bot.*, formed of parts united end to end, like the links of a chain.

Catenulidæ (kat-ē-nū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catenula* + *-idæ.*] A family of aproctous rhabdocœlous turbellarians, in which reproduction takes place asexually by transverse fission. The animals when incompletely separated swim about in chains, whence the name.

cater1† (kā′tėr), *n.* [By apheresis from *acater*, as *cate*, q. v., from *acate:* see *acater, acate.*] A caterer; a purveyor; an acater.

I am cook myself and mine own *cater.* *Fletcher*, Women Pleased

[He] has but a *cater's* place on 't, and provides
All for another's table. *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, iii. 3.

cater1 (kā′tėr), *v. i.* [< *cater*1, *n.*] To make provision, as of food, entertainment, etc.; act

as a purveyor: as, to *cater* to a depraved appetite.

And He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, providently *caters* for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3.

We have had a regular feed all round, and exult to think we need no *catering* for the morrow.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 90.

cater[2] (kā′tėr), *n.* [Also *quater;* < F. *quatre,* < L. *quatuor* = E. *four:* see *four,* and *quater, quaternary,* etc.] The four-spot of cards or dice.

cater[2] (kā′tėr), *v. i.* [< *cater*[2], *n.*] To cut diagonally. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

cateran (kat′ėr-an), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *ceathairneach,* a soldier, = Ir. *ceatharnach,* a soldier (> E. *kern,* which is thus the same word as *cateran*), < Gael. and Ir. *cath,* battle, = AS. *heaðu,* battle.] 1. A kern; a Highland or Irish irregular soldier.—2. A Highland freebooter or reaver. [Scotch.]

cater-cornered (kā′tėr-kôr″nėrd), *a.* [< *cater*[2], *n.*, + *corner* + *-ed*[2].] Diagonal; set diagonally. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

cater-cousin (kā′tėr-kuz″n), *n.* [Also written *quater-, quatre-cousin;* perhaps < *cater*[2], F. *quatre,* four (fourth), + *cousin.*] A cousin; a remote relation; hence, a friend.

His master and he . . . are scarce *cater-cousins.*
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

cater-cousinship (kā′tėr-kuz″n-ship), *n.* [< *cater-cousin* + *-ship.*] The state of being cater-cousins, or of being distantly related.

Thank Heaven he [the second-rate Englishman] is not the only specimen of *cater-cousinship* from the dear old Mother Island that is shown to us!
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 69.

caterer (kā′tėr-ėr), *n.* A provider or purveyor of food or provisions; one who provides for any want or desire.

That [sect] called Chenesia is the principall: whose Priests doe feed on Horse-flesh. Such Horses as are unfit for service, their *Caterers* doe buy and fat for their palats.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 96.

cateress (kā′tėr-es), *n.* [< *cater*[1] + *-ess.*] A woman who caters; a female provider.

She, good *cateress,*
Means her provision only to the good.
Milton, Comus, l. 764.

caterfoilt, *n.* Same as *quatrefoil.*

caterpillar (kat′ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *caterpiller, caterpiler,* < ME. **caterpeler,* found only once, in the abbr. form *catyrpel,* < OF. **cattepeleure* or a similar form represented by mod. Guernsey dial. *catte-pelaeure,* a woodlouse, a weevil, otherwise by the assibilated forms OF. *chatepelose, chatepelouse, chattepelouse, chatepeleuse, chattepelleuse,* also *chateplue,* a caterpillar, also a weevil, a mite, mod. dial. (Picard) *capleuse, capeluche, caplure, carplure,* (Norm.) *carplouse,* (Bret.) *charpelouse;* appar. (by popular etymology) 'hairy cat' (OF. **pelos, pelous,* fem. *pelouse,* < L. *pilosus,* hairy: see *pilous*), but prob. orig. 'pill-cat,' < OF. *catte,* assibilated *chatte,* mod. F. *chatte,* f., a cat, + **peleure, pilleure, pilleuse* (Palsgrave), F. dial. *pilure, pélure,* a pill, < L. *pilula,* > also E. *pill*[1]: 'cat' being a fanciful name applied to the caterpillar (cf. It. dial. *gatta, gattola,* a caterpillar, < *gatto,* a cat; G. dial. (Swiss) *teufelskatz* (lit. devil's cat), a caterpillar; F. *chenille,* a caterpillar (see *chenille*), < L. *canicula,* a little dog), and 'pill' having reference to its rolling itself up in a little ball (cf. E. *pill-bug* and *pill-beetle*).] 1. Properly, the larva of a lepidopterous insect, but also applied to the larvæ of other insects, such as members of the family *Tenthredinidæ,* or saw-flies. Caterpillars are produced immediately from the egg; they are furnished with three pairs of true feet and a number of fleshy abdominal legs named *proleg*s, and have the shape and appearance of a worm. The old idea of Swammerdam that the pupa and imago are already concealed under the skin of the caterpillar is only partially founded in truth. The pupal skin is formed from the hypodermis of the larva, and the muscles contract and change its form. The larval skin is then thrown off, and the insect remains quiescent for some time, the imago or perfect insect forming beneath the pupal envelop. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves or succulent vegetables, and are sometimes very destructive. See *larva.* 2. A cockchafer. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. An envious person who does mischief without provocation. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4†. One who preys upon the substance of another; an extortioner.

They that be the children of this world, as . . . extortioners, . . . *caterpillars,* usurers, think you they come to God's storehouse? *Latimer.*

5. The popular name of plants of the genus *Scorpiurus.*—**Caterpillar point-lace.** (*a*) A needle-made lace produced in Italy during the seventeenth century, and named from the resemblance of the sprig which formed its pattern to the bodies of caterpillars. (*b*) A light fabric spun by caterpillars in the process of eating food spread for them upon a smooth stone, while they avoid the oil with which a pattern has been drawn upon it; this so-called lace is of remarkable lightness, a square yard weighing only 4¾ grains. *Dict. of Needlework.*

caterpillar-catcher (kat′ėr-pil-ăr-kach″ėr), *n.* A bird of the family *Campophagidæ.* Also called *caterpillar-eater, caterpillar-hunter,* and *cuckoo-shrike.*

caterpillar-eater (kat′ėr-pil-ăr-ē″tėr), *n.* 1. A name given to the larvæ of certain ichneumon-flies, from their being bred in the bodies of caterpillars and eating their way out.—2. Same as *caterpillar-catcher.*

caterpillar-fungus (kat′ėr-pil-ăr-fung″gus), *n.* A fungus of the genus *Cordyceps,* which grows upon the larvæ of insects. See *Cordyceps.*

caterpillar-hunter (kat′ėr-pil-ăr-hun″tėr), *n.* Same as *caterpillar-catcher.*

cater-pointt, *n.* The number four at dice. *Kersey*, 1708.

caters (kā′tėrz), *n. pl.* [Also written *quaters,* < F. *quatre,* four: see *cater*[2].] The collective name of the changes which can be rung upon nine bells: so called because four pairs of bells change places in the order of sounding every time a change is rung.

caterwaul (kat′ėr-wâl), *v. i.* [A var. of earlier *caterwaw,* after *waul:* see *caterwaw* and *waul.*] To cry as cats under the influence of the sexual instinct; make a disagreeable howling or screeching.

The very cats *caterwauled* more horribly and pertinaciously there than I ever heard elsewhere.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

caterwauling (kat′ėr-wâ-ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *caterwaul, v.*] The crying of cats; a howling or screeching.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here!
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

caterwawt, *v. i.* [ME. *caterwawen,* < *cater-* (cf. D. *kater,* m., a cat; cf. also *caterpillar*) for *cat* (see *cat*[1]) + *wawen,* howl, waul; an imitative word: see *waul* and *caterwaul.*] Same as *caterwaul.*

caterwawedt, *n.* [ME. (appar. a pp., but really a verbal noun), < *caterwaw,* q. v.] Caterwauling.

But forth she [the cat] wol, er any day be dawed,
To shewe hir skyn and gon a *caterwawed.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 354.

cateryt (kā′tėr-i), *n.* [By apheresis from *acatery,* q. v.] The office concerned with the supply of the provisions of a royal household.

cat-eyed (kat′īd), *a.* Having eyes like a cat; hence, seeing well in the dark.

cat-fall (kat′fâl), *n.* *Naut.,* the rope which, being rove in the cat-block and cat-head, forms the tackle for heaving up the anchor from the water's edge to the cat-head. Also called *cat-tackle fall.* See cut under *cat-head.*

catfish (kat′ fish), *n.* [< *cat*[1] + *fish.*] 1. A name of the wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus,* from its dentition and its ferocity when caught. See *wolf-fish.*—2. A name generally given in the United States to species of the family *Siluridæ,* which when taken out of the water emit a sound like the purring of a cat. The North American species are robust fusiform fishes with 8 barbels, a short dorsal with a strong pointed spine in front, a posterior adipose fin, and a moderate anal. They have been referred to five genera, *Amiurus, Ictalurus, Leptops, Schilbeodes,* and *Noturus.* The species of the first three are of some economical importance, and contribute considerably to the food of the poorer classes at least. The most common in the eastern streams are the *A. nebulosus* and *A. catus,* and in the west the *A. melas.* The



Catfish (*Amiurus melas*).

largest are the *A. nigricans* of the great lakes and the *A. ponderosus* of the Mississippi, the latter sometimes attaining a weight of 100 pounds. The most esteemed is the *I. punctatus* of the great lakes and the Mississippi valley, recognizable by its slender head and forked tail. The name has been also extended to similar fishes in various parts of the world, and even to species of different but related families.

3. A name given in some parts of England to the weever, *Trachinus draco.*—4. A local English name of the scyllioid shark, *Catulus catulus.*—5. A local English name of the torsk, *Brosme brosme.*—6. A name in New Zealand for fishes of the family *Uranoscopidæ,* especially the *Ichthyscopus monopterygius.*

cat-foot (kat′fůt), *n.* A short, round foot, having the toes arched and the knuckles high.

cat-footed (kat′fůt″ed), *a.* 1. Having feet like a cat's; specifically, in *zoöl.,* digitigrade, with sharp, retractile claws, as a cat; æluropodous. *J. E. Gray.*—2. Noiseless; quiet; stealthy.

I stole from court
With Cyril and with Florian, unperceived,
Cat-footed thro' the town. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

cat-gold (kat′gōld), *n.* A variety of mica of a yellowish color. The name is sometimes applied to iron pyrites.

catgut (kat′gut), *n.* [Appar. < *cat*[1] + *gut* (cf. equiv. *catling,* 2); but, as catgut does not seem ever to have been prepared from cats' intestines, the word is supposed to stand for **kitgut* (cf. equiv. *kitstring*), by confusion of *kit*[1], a little cat, with *kit*[2], a fiddle.] 1. The intestines of sheep (sometimes of the horse, the ass, or the mule), dried and twisted, used for strings of musical instruments and for other purposes; a string of this kind.—2. A sort of linen or canvas with wide interstices.—3. (*a*) A name for one of the olive seaweeds, *Chorda filum,* which is allied to *Laminaria.* (*b*) The plant *Cracca Virginiana:* so called on account of its long, slender, and very tough roots.

catgut-scraper (kat′gut-skrā″pėr), *n.* A derisive name for a violinist; a fiddler.

Cath. An abbreviation of *Catholic.*

cath-. A form of *cat-* for *cata-* before the aspirate, occurring in words of Greek origin.

Catha (kath′ä), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *kat, khat.*] A genus of plants, belonging to the family *Celastraceæ,* mostly natives of Africa. The most interesting species of the genus is *C. edulis,* cultivated by the Arabs, and known as *khat* or *kafta.* It is a shrub growing to about 10 feet in height, with smooth leaves of an elliptical form about 2 inches in length by 1 inch in width. The leaves and twigs are used in the preparation of a beverage possessing properties analogous to those of tea and coffee. The use of khat is of great antiquity, having preceded that of coffee, and it forms a considerable article of commerce among the Arabs.

cathag (kat′aċh), *n.* [Gael. *cathag,* a daw, jackdaw.] A name for the jackdaw, *Corvus monedula. Macgillivray.* [Scotch.]

Cathaian, *a.* and *n.* See *Cataian.*

cat-hammed (kat′hamd), *a.* Having hams like those of a cat: applied especially to horses. [Prov. Eng.]

Cathari (kath′a-rī), *n. pl.* [< ML. *Catharus,* a puritan, < Gr. *καθαρός,* pure.] An appellation of different early and medieval religious sects; the Catharists. See *Catharist.*

Catharian (ka-thā′ri-an), *n.* A Catharist.

Catharina, *n. pl.* Same as *Catarrhina.*

catharine-wheel (kath′a-rin-hwēl), *n.* [So called from St. *Catharine* of Alexandria, who is represented with a wheel, in allusion to her martyrdom.] 1. In *arch.,* a window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes. See *rose-window.*—2. In *her.,* a wheel with sharp hooks projecting from the tire, supposed to represent the wheel upon which St. Catharine suffered martyrdom.—3. A kind of firework having a spiral tube which revolves as the fire issues from it; a pin-wheel.—4. In *embroidery,* a round hole in muslin or other material filled by twisted or braided threads radiating like the spokes of a wheel.

Also spelled *catherine-wheel.*

catharism (kath′a-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *καθαρισμός,* a cleansing, < *καθαρίζειν,* cleanse: see *catharize.*] The process of making a surface chemically clean.

Catharist (kath′a-rist), *n.* [= F. *cathariste,* < ML. *catharistæ,* pl., < Gr. *καθαρός,* pure: see *cathartic.*] Literally, a puritan; one who pretends to more purity than others possess: used as a distinctive ecclesiastical name. This name has been specifically applied to or used by several bodies of sectaries at various periods, especially the Novatians in the third century, and the antisacerdotal sects (Albigenses, etc.) in the south of France and Piedmont in the twelfth century. They differed considerably among themselves in doctrine and in the degree of their opposition to the Church of Rome, but agreed in denying its supreme authority.

Catharista (kath-a-ris′tä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. as if **καθαρίστης,* < *καθαρίζειν,* cleanse: see *catharize.*] A genus of American vultures, of the family *Cathartidæ,* the type of which is the black vulture or carrion-crow, *C. atrata.*

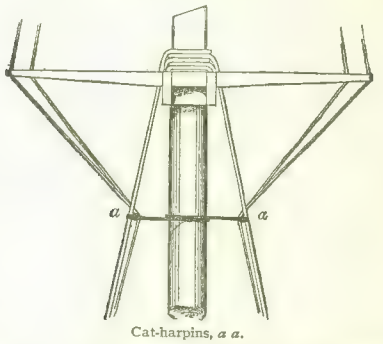
catharization (kath″a-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< *catharize* + *-ation.*] The act of cleansing; the process of making chemically clean.

catharize (kath′a-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catharized,* ppr. *catharizing.* [< Gr. *καθαρίζειν,* cleanse,

< *καθαρός*, clean, pure: see *cathartic.*] To render absolutely clean, as a glass vessel, by the use of solvents.

catharma (ka-thär'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάθαρμα*, refuse, residuum, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse, purge: see *cathartic.*] In *med.*, excrement; anything purged from the body, naturally or by art.

cat-harpin, cat-harping (kat'här″pin, -ping), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, one of the short



Cat-harpins, *a a.*

ropes or (now more commonly) iron cramps used to bind in the shrouds at the masthead, so that the yards may be braced up sharply.

Our ship was nothing but a mass of hides, from the *cat-harpins* to the water's edge.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 264.

★**catharsis** (ka-thär'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάθαρσις*, purification, purgation, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse, purify: see *cathartic.*] In *med.*, a natural or artificial purgation of any passage, especially the bowels. Also called *apocatharsis.*

cathartate (ka-thär'tāt), *n.* [< *cathart(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cathartic acid.

Cathartes (ka-thär'tēz), *n.* [NL. (> F. *catharte*), < Gr. *καθαρτής*, a cleanser, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse: see *cathartic.*] A genus of American


Turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes aura*).

vultures, giving name to the family *Cathartidæ.* Formerly applied to all the species indiscriminately; now usually restricted to the turkey-buzzard, *C. aura*, and its immediate congeners.

cathartic (ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cathartique*, < Gr. *καθαρτικός*, cleansing, purgative, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse, purify, < *καθαρός*, pure, clean, akin to L. *castus*, pure, > E. *chaste*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Purgative; purifying. In medicine often restricted to the second grade of purgation, *laxative* being used for the first, and *drastic* for the third. Also *apocathartic.*

The civil virtues — wisdom, courage, temperance, and justice — are retained; but higher than these are placed the purifying or *cathartic* virtues, by which the soul emancipates itself from subjection to sense.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 179.

2. Pertaining to or derived from cathartin. — **Cathartic acid**, a glucoside of weak acid character, black and uncrystallizable. It is the active purgative principle of senna.

II. *n.* A cathartic medicine; a purge; a purgative.

cathartical (ka-thär'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *cathartic.*

cathartically (ka-thär'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cathartic.

catharticalness (ka-thär'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels.

Cathartidæ (ka-thär'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-idæ.*] A family of vultures, of the order *Raptores* and suborder *Cathartides.* They are confined to America, and chiefly inhabit its warmer parts. The Andean condor (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*), the Californian condor (*Pseudogryphus californianus*), the king-vulture (*Sarcorhamphus papa*), the turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes aura*), and the carrion-crow (*Catharista atrata*) are the leading species. They are characterized by having the head and part of the neck more or less completely bare of feathers, and sometimes caruncular; the eyes flush with the side of the head and without superciliary shield; the plumage somber in color; the wings long and ample; the tail moderate; the plumage without aftershafts; two carotids and a large crop; the beak toothless, contracted in the continuity, with large perforate nostrils; the index-digit clawed; the oil-gland tufted; no syrinx nor cæca; and diurnal habits and gressorial gait. They subsist entirely on carrion. See cut under *Cathartes.*

Cathartides (ka-thär'ti-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-ides.*] A superfamily or suborder of raptorial birds, conterminous with the family *Cathartidæ;* the American vultures.

Cathartinæ (kath-är-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-inæ.*] The American vultures as a subfamily of the family *Vulturidæ.* [Not in use.]

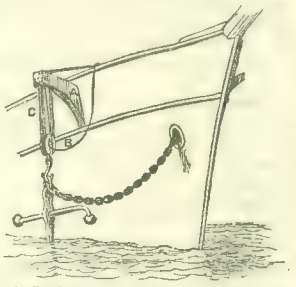
cathartogenic (ka-thär-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *cathart-ic* + *-genic*, < L. √ **gen*, produce.] Derived from cathartic acid. — **Cathartogenic acid**, a yellowish-brown powder produced from cathartic acid by boiling with acids.

cathartomannit (ka-thär-tō-man'it), *n.* [< *cathart-ic* + *manna.*] A peculiar non-fermentable crystalline saccharine principle found in senna.

Catharus (kath'a-rus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *καθαρός*, clear, pure, clean: see *cathartic.*] A genus of thrushes, of the family *Turdidæ*, containing a number of species peculiar to the warmer parts of America. *C. melpomene* is an example.

cat-haws (kat'hâz), *n. pl.* The fruit of the ★whitethorn. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

cat-head (kat'hed), *n.* **1.** A large timber or heavy iron beam projecting from each bow of a ship, and having sheaves in its outer end. Its use is to afford a support by which to lift the anchor after it has been raised to the water's edge by the chain. The inner end of the cat-head, which is fastened to the ship's beam or frame, is called the *cat-tail.*



A, Cat-head; *B*, Cat-block; *C*, Cat-fall.

We pulled a long, heavy, silent pull, and . . . the anchor came to the *cat-head* pretty slowly.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 123.

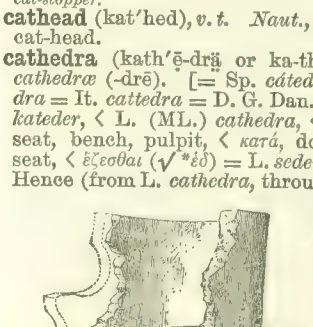
2. In *mining*, a small capstan. — **3.** Nodular or ball ironstone. [North. Eng.]

The nodules with leaves in them, called *cat-heads*, seem to consist of a sort of ironstone. *Woodward*, Fossils.

Cat-head stopper (*naut.*), a piece of rope or chain by which the anchor is hung at the cat-head. Also called *cat-stopper.*

cathead (kat'hed), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to attach to the cat-head.

cathedra (kath'ē-drä or ka-thē'drä), *n.*; pl. *cathedræ* (-drē). [= Sp. *cátedra* = Pg. *cathedra* = It. *cattedra* = D. G. Dan. *katheder* = Sw. *kateder*, < L. (ML.) *cathedra*, < Gr. *καθέδρα*, a seat, bench, pulpit, < *κατά*, down, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, < *ἕζεσθαι* (√ **ἑδ*) = L. *sedere* = E. *sit*, q. v. Hence (from L. *cathedra*, through F.) E. *chair* and *chaise:* see *chair.* Cf. *cathedral.*] **1.** The throne or seat of a bishop in the cathedral or episcopal church of his diocese. Formerly the bishop's throne or cathedra was generally situated at the east end of the apse, behind the altar, and was often approached by a flight of steps; but it is now almost universally placed on one side of the choir, usually the south side. That of St. Peter's at Rome is especially honored as reputed to have been the chair of St. Peter, and it is now inclosed in a bronze covering.


Cathedra in the Cathedral of Augsburg, Germany. Probably of 9th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

Hence — **2.** The official chair of any one entitled or professing to teach with authority, as a professor. — **Ex cathedra**, literally, from the chair; hence, with authority; authoritatively.

cathedral (ka-thē'dral), *a.* and *n.* [First in the phrase *cathedral church* (so in ME.), translating ML. *ecclesia cathedralis*, a church containing the bishop's throne: L. *ecclesia*, an assembly, ML. a church; ML. *cathedralis*, adj., < *cathedra*, a chair, esp. a bishop's throne, also applied to the cathedral church itself: see *cathedra.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing a bishop's seat, or used especially for episcopal services; serving or adapted for use as a cathedral: as, a *cathedral* church.

The parish church of those days has become the *cathedral* church of the new diocese of Newcastle.
Churchman (New York), Dec. 17, 1887.

2. Pertaining to a cathedral; connected with or suggesting a cathedral; characteristic of cathedrals: as, a *cathedral* service; *cathedral* music; the *cathedral* walks of a forest.

Huge *cathedral* fronts of every age,
Grave, florid, stern, as far as eye could see.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

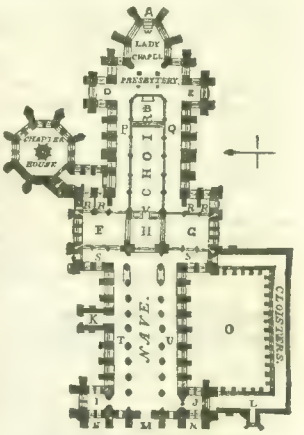
3. Emanating from or relating to a chair of office or official position; hence, having or displaying authority; authoritative.

Hood an ass in rev'rend purple,
So you can hide his two ambitious ears,
And he shall pass for a *cathedral* doctor.
B. Jonson.

A writer must be enviably confident of his own perceptive inerrancy, thus to set up, with scornful air and *cathedral* dogmatism, his individual aversion and approbation as criteria for the decisions of his fellow-beings.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 196.

Cathedral beard†, a style of beard worn by clergymen in the sixteenth century in England, long, full, and flowing on the breast. *Fairholt.* — **Cathedral church.** See II. — **Cathedral music**, music composed to suit the form of service used in cathedrals.

II. *n.* The principal church in a diocese, which is specially the church of the bishop: so called from the fact that it contains the episcopal chair or cathedra. Many cathedrals, particularly the French and Italian, furnish the most magnificent examples of the architecture of the middle ages. Those in England are among the most interesting, though, unlike the continental cathedrals, they were designed originally, almost without exception, not as metropolitan, but as monastic churches. The cut shows the arrangement of the various parts in Wells cathedral, one of the most beautiful in England. For the official establishment of a cathedral, see *chapter*, 2.



Plan of Wells Cathedral, England.
A, apse or apsis; *B*, altar, altar-platform, and altar-steps; *D*, *E*, eastern or lesser transept: *F*, *G*, western or greater transept; *H*, central tower; *I*, *J*, western towers; *K*, north porch; *L*, library or register; *M*, principal or western doorway; *N*, *N*, western side doors; *O*, cloister-yard or garth; *P*, *Q*, north and south aisles of choir; *S*, *S*, east and west aisles of transept; *T*, *U*, north and south aisles of nave; *R*, *R*, chapels; *V*, rood-screen or organ-loft; *W*, altar of lady chapel.

cathedralic (kath-ē-dral'ik), *a.* [< *cathedral* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a cathedral.

cathedrated† (kath'ē-drā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *cathedratus*, placed in the cathedra, < *cathedra:* see *cathedra.*] Pertaining to or vested in the chair or office of a teacher.

With the *cathedrated* authority of a prælector or publick reader. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 385.

cathedratic (kath-ē-drat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *cathedraticus*, belonging to the cathedra, < *cathedra:* see *cathedra.*] **I.** *a.* Promulgated ex cathedra, or as if with high authority. [Rare.]

There is the prestige of antiquity which adds the authority of venerability to *cathedratic* precepts. *Frazer's Mag.*

II. *n.* [< ML. *cathedraticum.*] A sum of two shillings paid to the bishop by the inferior clergy in token of subjection and respect. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cathegumen (kath-ē-gū'men), *n.* [< Eccl. Gr. *καθηγούμενος*, an abbot: see *hegumen.*] Same as *hegumen.*

cathelectrotonus (kath″ē-lek-trot'ō-nus), *n.* Same as *catelectrotonus.*

catheretic (kath-ē-ret'ik), *n.* [= F. *cathérétique*, < Gr. *καθαιρετικός*, destructive, < *καθαιρεῖν*, destroy, < *κατά*, down, + *αἱρεῖν*, grasp.] A substance used as a mild caustic in eating down or removing warts, exuberant granulations, etc.

catherine-wheel, *n.* See *catharine-wheel.*

Catherpes (ka-thėr'pēz), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *καθέρπειν*, creep, steal down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἕρπειν*, creep.] A genus of cañon-wrens, of the subfamily *Campylorhynchinæ*, family *Troglodytidæ*, found in the southwestern United States and southward. *C. mexicanus* is an example. See cut under *cañon-wren.*

cathetal (kath'e-tạl), *a.* [< *cathetus* + *-al.*] Relating to a cathetus.

catheter (kath'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *cathéter* = Sp. *catéter* = Pg. *catheter* = It. *catetere* = D. G. Dan. *katheter* = Sw. *kateter*, < LL. *catheter*, < Gr. *καθετήρ*, a catheter, a plug, < *κάθετος*, let down, perpendicular, < *καθιέναι*, send down, let down, thrust in, < *κατά*, down, + *ἱέναι*, send, caus. of *ἰέναι* = L. *ire*, go: see *go.*] In *surg.*: (*a*) A tubular instrument introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to draw off the urine when its discharge is arrested by disease or accident. (*b*) A tube for introduction into other canals: as, a Eustachian *catheter.*—**Catheter-gage,** a plate having graduated perforations forming measures of the diameters of catheters.

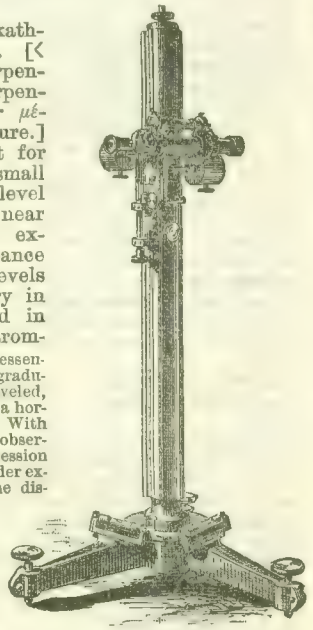
catheterism (kath'e-tėr-izm), *n.* [= F. *cathétérisme* = Sp. *cateterismo* = Pg. *catheterismo*, < LL. *catheterismus*, < Gr. *καθετηρισμός*, a putting in of the catheter, < *καθετήρ*, catheter.] The operation of using a catheter; catheterization.

catheterization (kath'e-tėr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *catheterize* + *-ation.*] The passing of a catheter through or into a canal or cavity.

catheterize (kath'e-tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catheterized*, ppr. *catheterizing.* [= F. *cathétériser* = Sp. *cateterizar*, < Gr. **καθετηρίζειν* (implied in *καθετηρισμός*, catheterism): see *catheter* and *-ize.*] To operate on with a catheter.

catheti, *n.* Plural of *cathetus.*

cathetometer (kath-e-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κάθετος*, perpendicular, a perpendicular line, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring small differences of level between two near points, as, for example, the distance between the levels of the mercury in the cistern and in the tube of a barometer. It consists essentially of a vertical graduated rod carefully leveled, upon which slides a horizontal telescope. With the telescope the observer sights in succession the two objects under examination, and the distance on the graduated rod traversed by the telescope is the measure of the difference of height between the two objects. As constructed for the physicist, with numerous arrangements to insure accuracy, the cathetometer is an instrument of a high degree of accuracy.



Cathetometer.

cathetus (kath'e-tus), *n.*; pl. *catheti* (-tī). [L., < Gr. *κάθετος*, perpendicular, a perpendicular line: see *catheter.*] 1†. In *geom.*, a line falling perpendicularly on another line or a surface, as the two sides of a right-angled triangle.—2. In *arch.*: (*a*) A perpendicular line supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body. (*b*) The axis or middle line of the Ionic volute.

cathism (kath'izm), *n.* Same as *cathisma.*

cathisma (ka-thiz'mą), *n.*; pl. *cathismata* (-ma-tą). [< Gr. *κάθισμα*, a portion of the psalter (see def.), a seat, the seat, < *καθίζειν*, sit down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἵζειν*, sit, akin to *ἕζεσθαι* = L. *sedere* = E. *sit:* see *sit.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) A portion of the psalter, containing from three to eleven (usually about eight) psalms. The 119th psalm constitutes a single cathisma. There are altogether twenty cathismata, and each is subdivided into three stasei. See *stasis* and *psalter.* (*b*) A troparion or short hymn used as a response at certain points in the offices.

The Greeks rarely sit in church: the *cathismata* are therefore pauses for rest; and are longer than the usual troparia. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 844.

cathodal (kath'ō-dạl), *a.* [< Gr. *κάθοδος*, a going down (see *cathode*), + *-al.*] 1. In *bot.*, lower; on the side furthest from the summit. [Rare.]—2. [< *cathode* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the cathode.

★ Also spelled *kathodal.*

cathode (kath'ōd), *n.* [< Gr. *κάθοδος*, a going down, a way down, < *κατά*, down, + *ὁδός*, way.] The negative pole of an electrolytic cell, electric battery, electric discharge, etc.: opposed to ★*anelectrode* or *anode.*—**Cathode rays.** See *ray.*

cathodic (ka-thod'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κάθοδος*, a going down (see *cathode*), + *-ic.*] Proceeding downward: applied to the efferent course of action of the nervous influence. *G. S. Hall.* Also spelled *kathodic.* [Rare.]

cathodograph (ka-thō'dō-grȧf), *n.* [< *cathode* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A photograph taken with the X-rays. See *ray.*

cat-hole (kat'hōl), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two small holes astern above the gun-room ports, for the ★passage of a hawser or cable in heaving astern.

catholic (kath'ọ-lik), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME. or earlier (in AS. the ML. *catholicus* is translated *geleáfful* or *geleáflic*, i. e., believing, faithful, orthodox); = D. *katholijk, katholijk, katholiek, katholisch* = G. *katholisch*, adj., *katholik*, n., = Dan. *katholsk, katholik*, = Sw. *katolsk, katolik*, = F. *catholique* = Pr. *catolic* = Sp. *católico* = Pg. *catholico* = It. *cattolico* (= Russ. *katolikŭ*, n., *katolicheskiĭ*, adj., = Turk. *qatolik*, n.), < L. *catholicus*, universal, general (neut. pl. *catholica*, all things together, the universe), in LL. and ML. esp. eccles., general, common, that is, as applied to the church (*catholica ecclesia*) or to the faith (*catholica fides*), orthodox (in ML. commonly used synonymously with *Christianus*, Christian); < Gr. *καθολικός*, general, universal (*ἡ καθολικὴ ἐκκλησία*, the universal church), < *καθόλου*, adv., on the whole, in general, also as if adj., general, universal, prop. two words, *καθ' ὅλου*: *καθ'* for *κατά*, according to; *ὅλου*, gen. of *ὅλος*, whole, = L. *sol-idus,* > E. *solid:* see *cata-, holo-,* and *solid.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Universal; embracing all; wide-extending.

> If you, my son, should now prevaricate,
> And to your own particular lusts employ
> So great and *catholic* a bliss, be sure
> A curse will follow. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. Not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; free from prejudice; liberal; possessing a mind that appreciates all truth, or a spirit that appreciates all that is good.

> With these exceptions I can read almost anything. I bless my stars for a taste so *catholic*, so unexcluding. *Lamb*, Books and Reading.

There were few departments into which the *catholic* and humane principles of Stoicism were not in some degree carried. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 315.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) Originally, intended for all parts of the inhabited world; not confined to one nation, like the Jewish religion, but fitted to include members of all human races: applied to the Christian religion and church.

Catholic in Greek signifies universal: and the Christian Church was so call'd, as consisting of all Nations to whom the Gospel was to be preach't, in contradistinction to the Jewish Church, which consisted for the most part of Jews only. *Milton*, True Religion.

(*b*) [*cap.*] Constituting, conforming to, or in harmony with the visible church, which extended throughout the whole Roman empire and adjacent countries, possessed a common organization and a system of intercommunion, and regulated disputed questions by ecumenical councils, as distinguished from local sects, whether heretical or simply schismatic, but especially from those which did not accept the decrees of ecumenical councils: as, the *Catholic* Church; the *Catholic* faith. In this sense it is regularly applied to the ancient historical church, its faith and organization down to the time of the great schism between the sees of Rome and Constantinople: as, a *Catholic* bishop or synod, as distinguished from a Nestorian or Jacobite prelate or council.

The importunity of heretics made them [the Church of Christ] add another name to this [Christian], viz., that of *catholic;* which was, as it were, their surname or characteristic, to distinguish them from all sects, who, though they had party names, yet sometimes sheltered themselves under the common name of Christians. *Bingham*, Antiq., I. i. § 7.

The test of *Catholic* doctrine, the maintenance of which distinguishes the *Catholic* Church in any place from heretical or schismatical communions, has been described as that which has been taught always, everywhere, by all. *Blunt*, Theol. Dict. (Episcopal).

(*c*) [*cap.*] Historically derived from the ancient undivided church before the great schism, and acknowledging the decrees of its councils as recognized by the Greek or Eastern Church. The official title of that church is, The Holy Orthodox *Catholic* Apostolic Oriental Church (*ἡ ἁγία ὀρθόδοξος καθολικὴ ἀποστολικὴ ἀνατολικὴ ἐκκλησία*). (*d*) [*cap.*] Claiming unbroken descent (through the apostolic succession) from and conformity to the order and doctrine of the ancient undivided church, and acknowledging the decrees of its councils as received by both the Greek and the Latin Church. In this sense the word *Catholic* is applied by Anglican writers to their own communion. (*e*) [*cap.*] Claiming to possess exclusively the notes or characteristics of the one, only, true, and universal church—unity, visibility, indefectibility, succession, universality, and sanctity: used in this sense, with these qualifications, only by the Church of Rome, as applicable only to itself and its adherents, and to their faith and organization; often qualified, especially by those not acknowledging these claims, by prefixing the word *Roman.* (*f*) More specifically, an epithet distinguishing the faith of the universal Christian church from those opinions which are peculiar to special sects. (*g*) A designation of certain of the epistles in the New Testament which are addressed to believers generally and not to a particular church. The catholic epistles are James, Peter I. and II., John I., and Jude. John II. and III. are also usually included. (*h*) Belonging as property to the church at large, as distinguished from a parish or a monastic order: in ancient ecclesiastical literature used to designate certain church buildings, as a bishop's church in contrast with a parish church, or a parish church which was open to all in distinction from monastic churches.—**Catholic apostolate.** See *apostolate.*—**Catholic Apostolic Church.** See *Irvingite.*—**Catholic creditor,** in *Scots law*, a creditor whose debt is secured over several subjects, or over all the subjects belonging to his debtor.—**Catholic Majesty,** a title or style assumed by the kings and queens of Spain. It was conferred by the pope as a recognition of devotion to the Roman Catholic religion, and was first given to the Asturian prince Alfonso I., about the middle of the eighth century.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A member of the universal Christian church.—**2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Roman Catholic Church.—**3.** Same as *catholicos.*

The orthodox monarchs of Georgia and Abkhasia each supported his own *Catholic.* *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 9.

Catholic Emancipation Act, an English statute of 1829 (10 Geo. IV., c. 7), repealing former laws which imposed disabilities upon Roman Catholics, and allowing them (except priests) to sit in Parliament, and to hold civil and military offices with certain exceptions. The measure was urged with special reference to the Roman Catholics of Ireland.—**Old Catholics.** (*a*) The name used by a small body of believers in Jansenism in Holland, with an archiepiscopal see in Utrecht. They have continued since 1723 to recognize the authority of the pope by sending him notice of each new election of a bishop, which he always disregards. (*b*) A reform party in the Roman Catholic Church, founded after the proclamation of, and in opposition to, the dogma of papal infallibility proclaimed by the Vatican Council in 1870. A schism with the Roman Catholic Church was not intended, but it resulted; the leaders were excommunicated and new congregations formed. No bishop having joined the movement, the ordination of a bishop was obtained from the Old Catholic bishop of Deventer in Holland. Old Catholics have departed in few respects from their former ecclesiastical customs as Roman Catholics. Auricular confession and fasting are, however, voluntary with them, and priests are allowed to marry. Mass is permitted to be said in the vernacular. They are found chiefly in Germany and in Switzerland, where they call themselves *Christian Catholics.*—**Roman Catholic Relief Acts,** a series of English statutes removing the political disabilities of Roman Catholics: as, 1829 (10 Geo. IV., c. 7), permitting them to sit in Parliament and to hold offices, with certain exceptions; 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 102), enabling their clergymen to celebrate marriages between Protestants, etc., extended to Scotland in 1834 (4 and 5 Wm. IV., c. 28); 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 28), abolishing a certain oath as a qualification for Irish voters; 1844 (7 and 8 Vict., c. 102) and 1846 (9 and 10 Vict., c. 59), repealing statutes against them; 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 62), abolishing the declaration against transubstantiation, etc., and (*id.*, c. 75) making all subjects eligible to the office of lord chancellor of Ireland. The term also includes the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868 (which see, under *oath*).

catholical† (ka-thol'i-kạl), *a.* [< *catholic* + *-al.*] Catholic.

> The Potent Kyng of kyngis all
> Preserue all Prencis *Catholicall.*
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 540.

catholicate (ka-thol'i-kāt), *n.* [< ML. *catholicatus*, < *catholicus*, the prelate so called: see *catholicos* and *-ate*[3].] The region under the jurisdiction of a catholicos: as, the *catholicate* of Ethiopia.

It is certain that, in the vast *Catholicate* of Chaldæa, monarchs were sometimes invested with the priestly dignity. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 114.

Catholicise, *v.* See *Catholicize.*

catholicism (kạ-thol'i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *catholicisme* = Sp. *catolicismo* = Pg. *catholicismo* = It. *cattolicismo* = D. *catholicismus* = G. *katholicismus*, < NL. **catholicismus:* see *catholic* and *-ism.*] **1.** Same as *catholicity*, 1 and 2.

Not an infallible testimony of the *catholicism* of the doctrine. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, ii., Int.

2. [*cap.*] Adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic faith: as, a convert to *Catholicism.*

catholicity (kath-ọ-lis'i-ti), *n.* [< *catholic* + *-ity;* = F. *catholicité.*] **1.** The quality of being

catholic or universal; catholic character or position; universality: as, the *catholicity* of a doctrine. Also sometimes *catholicism*.

An appeal to the *catholicity* of the church in proof that its doctrines are true. *J. H. Newman*, Occ. Serm., p. 118.

The wide range of support given to the institution [Edinburgh infirmary] only corresponds to the *catholicity* of the charity it dispenses. *Scotsman.*

2. The quality of being catholic or liberal-minded; freedom from prejudices or narrow-mindedness: as, the *catholicity* of one's taste for literature. Also sometimes *catholicism*.— **3.** [*cap.*] The Roman Catholic Church, or its doctrines and usages.

Catholicize (ka-thol'i-sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Catholicized*, ppr. *Catholicizing*. [< *Catholic* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become a Catholic. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

Also spelled *Catholicise*.

catholicly (kath'ọ-lik-li), *adv.* In a catholic manner; universally. [Rare.]

That marriage is indissoluble is not *catholicly* true. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

catholicness (kath'ọ-lik-nes), *n.* Universality; catholicity.

One may judge of the *catholickness* which Romanists brag of. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 10.

catholicon† (ka-thol'i-kon), *n.* [= F. *catholicon*, < ML. *catholicon, catholicum*, a universal remedy, also a general or comprehensive work, as a dictionary, < Gr. *καθολικόν* (sc. *ἰαμα*, remedy), neut. of *καθολικός*, universal: see *catholic*.] A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a panacea; specifically, a kind of soft purgative electuary so called.

catholicos, catholicus (ka-thol'i-kos, -kus), *n.* [ML., usually *catholicus*, < MGr. *καθολικός*, a procurator, a prelate (see def.), prop. adj., Gr. *καθολικός*, general, universal: see *catholic*.] **1.** In the later Roman empire, a receiver-general or deputy-receiver in a civil diocese.—**2.** *Eccles.*, in Oriental countries: (*a*) A primate having under him metropolitans, but himself subject to a patriarch. (*b*) The head of an independent or schismatic communion. The general force of the title seems to have been that of a superintendent-general of missions or of churches on and beyond the borders of the Roman empire. It is also the title of the head of the Armenian Church, and has been used by the Jacobites, and for the metran of Ethiopia (Abyssinia). See *maphrian*. Also called *catholic*.

cathood (kat'hůd), *n.* [< *cat*[1] + *-hood*.] The state of being a cat. [Rare.]

Decidedly my kitten should never attain to *cathood*. *Southey*, Doctor, xxv.

cat-hook (kat'hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, the hook of a cat-block.

cathoscope (kath'ọ-skōp), *n.* [< *catho(de)* + *-scope*, as in tele*scope*.] A machine for exhibiting the optical effects of the X-rays. It comprises a fluoroscope, a vacuum-tube, batteries, etc.

cat-ice (kat'īs), *n.* A very thin layer of ice from under which the water has receded.

Catilinarian (kat″i-li-nā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Catilinarius*, < *Catilina*, a proper name, orig. dim. adj., < *catus*, sharp, shrewd, cunning.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Catiline (died 62 B. C.), a Roman conspirator: as, the *Catilinarian* war.

II. *n.* One who resembles or imitates Catiline.

Catilinism (kat'i-li-nizm), *n.* [< *Catiline* + *-ism*.] The practices or principles of Catiline, the Roman conspirator, or practices and principles resembling his; conspiracy.

cat-in-clover (kat'in-klō'vẽr), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*, which has the foliage of a clover and claw-shaped pods.

cation, kation (kat'i-on), *n.* [< Gr. *κατίων*, going down, ppr. of *κατιέναι*, go down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἰέναι*, go: see *go*.] The name given by Faraday to the element or elements of an electrolyte which in electrochemical decompositions appear at the negative pole or cathode. See *ion*.

catkin (kat'kin), *n.* [< MD. *katteken* = G. *kätzchen*, catkin, lit. a little cat (cf. D. *katje*, F. *chat* and *chaton*, E. *cattail*, catkin), in allusion to its resemblance to a cat's tail: as *cat*[1] + dim. *-kin*. Cf. *catling*, 3.] In *bot.*, a scaly spike of unisexual flowers, usually deciduous after flowering or fruiting, as in the willow and birch; an ament. Also called *cattail*.



Catkins of Birch (*Betula pumila*). *a*, male; *b*, *b*, female.

And from the alder's crown
Swing the long *catkins* brown.
C. Thaxter, March.

cat-lap (kat'lap), *n.* A thin, poor beverage (usually tea), fit only to give to cats.

cat-like (kat'līk), *a.* [< *cat*[1] + *like*.] Like a cat; feline; watchful; stealthy.

A lioness, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching, head on ground, with *catlike* watch.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

catling (kat'ling), *n.* [< *cat*[1] + dim. *-ling*. Cf. *kitling*.] **1.** A little cat; a kitten.

For never cat nor *catling* I shall find,
But mew shall they in Pluto's palace blind.
Drummond, Phillis on the Death of her Sparrow.

2†. Catgut; the string of a lute, violin, etc.

What music will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not; but, I am sure, none, unless the fiddler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* on. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

3. The down or moss which grows about certain trees and resembles the hair of a cat. *Harris.*—**4.** A double-edged knife used by surgeons for dismembering. Also *catlin*.

catlinite (kat'li-nīt), *n.* [After George *Catlin*, an American traveler.] A red clay-stone used by the North American Indians for making pipes. It is allied to agalmatolite, but is rather a rock than a mineral species. It is obtained from Pipestone county in southwestern Minnesota.

catmallison (kat'mal-i-son), *n.* [Appar. < *cat*[1] + *malison*: a place cursed by the cat because it keeps the food out of his reach!] A cupboard near the chimney in which dried beef and provisions are kept. *Grose; Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

catmint (kat'mint), *n.* [Formerly *cat's mint*, ME. *kattes minte*; the alleged AS. *cattes mint* (Somner) is not authenticated; < *cat*[1] + *mint*[2]; = Dan. *kattemynte* = Sw. *kattmynta*.] A plant of the genus *Nepeta*, *N. Cataria*: so called because cats are fond of it. It is stimulant and slightly tonic, and is a domestic remedy for various ailments. Malabar catmint is *Anisomeles Malabarica*, a similar labiate, used by the natives of India as a tonic and febrifuge. Also *catnip*.

cat-nap (kat'nap), *n.* A short light sleep; a brief nap.

The anecdotes told of Brougham, Napoleon, and others, who are said to have slept but four or five hours out of the twenty-four, but who, we suspect, took a good many *cat-naps* in the day-time, have done much harm. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 267.

catnar (kat'när), *n.* A class of sweet wines, both red and white, produced in Moldavia. Also spelled *cotnar*.

A cup of our own Moldavia fine,
Cotnar, for instance, green as May sorrel,
And ropy with sweet. *Browning.*

catnip (kat'nip), *n.* [Prob. < *cat*[1] + *nep*. Some have suggested a perversion of *catmint*.] A common name in the United States for catmint (*Nepeta cataria*).

cat-nut (kat'nut), *n.* The round tuberous root of *Bunium flexuosum*.

Catoblepas (ka-tob'le-pas), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < L. *catoblepas* (Pliny), < Gr. *κατωβλέψ*, also *κατωβλέπων*, *-βλέπον* (with ppr. suffix), name of an African animal, perhaps the gnu, lit. 'down-looker,' < *κάτω*, adv., down (< *κατά*, prep., down: see *cata-*), + *βλέπειν*, look.] A genus of ruminating quadrupeds, with large soft muzzle, and horns bent down and again turned up. It belongs to the antelope subfamily, and contains the gnu of South Africa: same as *Connochætes*. See cut under *gnu*.

catocathartic (kat″ọ-ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κάτω*, down, + *καθαρτικός*, cathartic.] **I.** *a.* Purging downward, or producing alvine discharges.

II. *n.* A purging medicine; a cathartic.

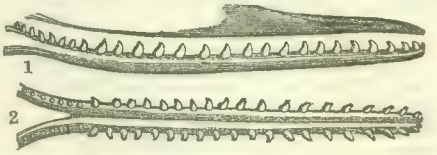
catochet, catochus†, *n.* [< Gr. *κατοχή*, *κάτοχος*, catalepsy, lit. a holding down or fast, < *κατέχειν*, hold down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] A variety of catalepsy in which the body is kept rigid.

Catodon (kat'ọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735): see *catodont*.] **1.** A genus of cetaceans; the sperm-whales: so called from having under teeth only, or teeth only in the lower jaw: now superseded by *Physeter*. The sperm-whale or cachalot, formerly *Physeter catodon*, or *Catodon macrocephalus*, is now usually called *Physeter macrocephalus*.

2. A genus of ophidians, giving name to the *Catodonta*. *Duméril and Bibron*, 1844.

catodont (kat'ọ-dont), *a.* [< NL. *catodon(t-)*, < Gr. *κάτω*, down, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having teeth in the lower jaw only, as a serpent or a cetacean; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Catodonta*, *Catodontidæ*, or *Physeteridæ*.

Catodonta (kat-ọ-don'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catodon(t-)*, 2, + *-a*[2].] In *herpet.*, a suborder of *Ophidia*, conterminous with the family *Stenostomidæ*. It includes angiostomatous serpents having the opisthotic bone intercalated in the cranial walls, no ectopterygoid bone, the maxillary fixed to the prefrontal and premaxillary, and a pubis present.



Catodont Dentition of *Physeter macrocephalus*.
1. Side view of lower jaw, with portion of upper jaw. 2. Top view of lower jaw.

Catodontidæ (kat-ọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catodon(t-)*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of cetaceans, named from the genus *Catodon*, now usually called *Physeteridæ*; the sperm-whales or cachalots.

Catometopa (kat-ọ-met'ọ-pạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Catametopa*.

cat-o'-mountain (kat'ọ-moun'tạn), *n.* Same as *catamount*.

And in thy wrath, a nursing *cat-o'-mountain*
Is calm as her babe's sleep compared with thee!
Halleck, Red Jacket.

Catonian (kā-tō'ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Catonianus*, < *Cato(n-)*, a Roman cognomen, < *catus*, sagacious, wise, shrewd.] Pertaining to or resembling either Cato the censor (died 149 B. C.) or Cato Uticensis (95–46 B. C.), Romans, both remarkable for severity of manners and morals; hence, grave; severe; inflexible.

cat-o'-nine-tails (kat-ọ-nīn'tālz), *n.* **1.** A nautical and sometimes military instrument of punishment, generally consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, used to flog offenders on the bare back. Also called *cat*.

I'll tell you what—if I was to sit on a court-martial against such a fellow as you, . . . you should have the *cat o' nine tails*, and be forced to run the gauntlet, from Coxheath to Warley Common. *Sheridan*, The Camp, i. 1.

2. Same as *cattail*, 1.

catoose (ka-tös'), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of F. *cartouche*, a roll of paper, etc.: see *cartouche, cartridge*.] In *her.*, an ornamental scroll with which any ordinary or bearing may be decorated.

catoosed (ka-tōst'), *a.* [< *catoose* + *-ed*[2].] Decorated with catooses. See *cross catoosed*, under *cross*.

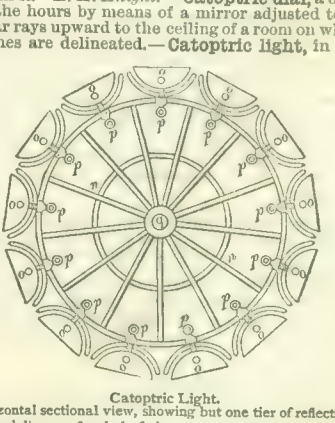
Catopsilia (kat-op-sil'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *κάτω*, downward, + *ψιλός*, smooth.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ* and subfamily *Pierinæ*, containing many showy species, mostly yellow and of large size. *C. philea*, a golden and orange species, expands 4 or 5 inches; it inhabits tropical America. *C. eubule*, a citron-yellow species, is found from Canada to Patagonia.

catopter (ka-top'tẽr), *n.* [< Gr. *κάτοπτρον*, a mirror, < *κατοπ-*, stem of fut. of *καθορᾶν*, look down, look upon, < *κατά*, down, + *ὁρᾶν*, see, in part supplied from √**ὀπ*, see, > E. *optic*, etc.] A reflecting optical glass or instrument; a mirror. Also *catoptron*.

catoptric (ka-top'trik), *a.* [= F. *catoptrique* = Sp. *catóptrico* = Pg. *catoptrico*; < Gr. *κατοπτρικός*, of or in a mirror, < *κάτοπτρον*, a mirror: see *catopter* and *-ic*.] Relating to the branch of optics called catoptrics; pertaining to incident and reflected light.

In his dedication to the Prince he [Myles Davies] professes "to represent writers and writings in a *catoptrick* view." *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Auth., I. 51.

Catoptric cistula, a box with several sides lined with mirrors, so as to reflect and multiply images of any object placed in it. *E. H. Knight.*—**Catoptric dial**, a dial that shows the hours by means of a mirror adjusted to reflect the solar rays upward to the ceiling of a room on which the hour-lines are delineated.—**Catoptric light**, in a light-



Catoptric Light.
Horizontal sectional view, showing but one tier of reflectors.
n, *n*, chandelier; *g*, fixed shaft in center to support the whole; *o*, *o*, reflectors, and *p*, *p*, fountains of their lamps.

house, a form of light in which reflectors are employed instead of the usual arrangement of lenses and prisms.—**Catoptric telescope**, a telescope which exhibits objects by reflection. More commonly called *reflecting telescope*.

catoptrical (ka-top'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *catoptric*.

catoptrically (ka-top'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a catoptric manner; by reflection.

catoptrics (ka-top'triks), *n.* [Pl. of *catoptric*: see *-ics*. Cf. It. *catottrica*, etc.] That branch of the science of optics which explains the properties of incident and reflected light, and particularly the principles of reflection from mirrors or polished surfaces.

catoptromancy (ka-top'trō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κάτοπτρον*, a mirror (see *catopter*), + *μαντεία*, divination.] A species of divination among the ancients, performed by letting down a mirror into water for a sick person to look at his face in it. If the countenance appeared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy, it was favorable.

catoptron (ka-top'tron), *n.* Same as *catopter*.

catostome (kat'os-tōm), *n.* [< *Catostomus*.] A fish of the family *Catostomidæ*. Also *catastome*.

Catostomi (ka-tos'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Catostomus*.] A tribe of cyprinoid fishes: same as the family *Catostomidæ*. Also *Catastomi*.

catostomid (ka-tos'tō-mid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Catostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Catostomidæ*. Also *catastomid*.

Catostomidæ (kat-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catostomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of eventognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Catostomus*, having the margin of the upper jaw formed at the sides by the supramaxillary, numerous pharyngeal teeth, and two basal branchihyals. The species are mostly peculiar to North America, and are popularly known as *suckers*, *carp*, *buffalo-fish*, etc. The family is by some authors divided into three subfamilies, *Catostominæ*, *Cycleptinæ*, and *Ictiobinæ*. Also *Catastomidæ*.

Catostomina (ka-tos-tō-mī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catostomus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Cyprinidæ*, having the air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion, not inclosed in an osseous capsule, and the pharyngeal teeth in a single series, and extremely numerous and closely set. Also *Catastomina*.

Catostominæ (ka-tos-tō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catostomus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Catostomidæ* with the dorsal fin short. Most of the representatives of the family belong to it, and are known in the United States chiefly as *suckers* and *mullets* or *mullet-suckers*. Also *Catastominæ*.

catostomine (ka-tos'tō-min), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Catostominæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Catostominæ*. Also *catastomine*.

catostomoid (ka-tos'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Catostomus*, q. v., + Gr. *εἶδος*, shape.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Catostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Catostomidæ*. Also *catastomoid*.

Catostomus (ka-tos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάτω*, down, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of eventognathous fishes, giving name to the family *Catostomidæ*. By Lesueur and the old authors it was made to embrace all the *Catostomidæ*, but it was gradually restricted, and is now generally limited to the species like the *C. commersoni* or common sucker of the United States. Also *Catastomus*.

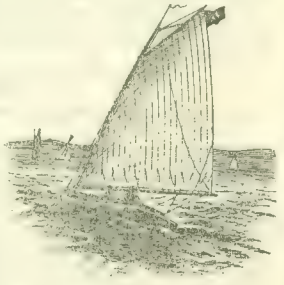
catotretous (ka-tot'rē-tus), *a.* [< NL. *catotretus*, < Gr. *κάτω*, down, + *τρητός*, verbal adj. of *τετραίνειν*, perforate.] In *zoöl.*, having inferior or ventral apertures; hypostomous, as an infusorian.

cat-owl (kat'oul), *n.* A name of the large horned owls of the genus *Bubo*, as the great horned owl, *Bubo virginianus*: so called from their physiognomy. See cut under *Bubo*.

cat-pipe (kat'pīp), *n.* 1. A catcall.—2. Figuratively, one who uses a cat-pipe or catcall.

cat-rake (kat'-rāk), *n.* A ratchet-drill. *E. H. Knight.*

cat-rig (kat'rig), *n.* *Naut.*, a rig consisting of a single mast, stepped very near the stem, and a sail laced to a gaff and boom and managed in the same manner as the mainsail of a sloop. The cat-rig is the typical rig of small American sail-boats.



Cat-boat.

cat-rigged[1] (kat'rigd), *a.* Having the cat-rig.

cat-rigged[2] (kat'rigd), *a.* Ridged; badly creased, as linen. [Prov. Eng.]

cat-rope (kat'rōp), *n.* Same as *cat-back rope*. See *cat-back*.

cat-rush (kat'rush), *n.* A name of plants of the genus *Equisetum*.

catry†, *n.* Same as *catery*.

cat-salt (kat'sâlt), *n.* A sort of beautifully granulated salt formed from the bittern or leach-brine used for making hard soap.

cat's-brains (kats'brānz), *n. pl.* Sandstones traversed in every direction by little branching veins of calcite. [Eng.]

★**cat's-claw** (kats'klâ), *n.* 1. A name given in the West Indies (*a*) to the *Bignonia Unguis-cati*, a climbing vine with claw-shaped tendrils, and (*b*) to the *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*, on account of its curved pod.—2. In western Texas, a name of several species of *Acacia* with hooked thorns, as *A. Greggii* and *A. Wrightii*.

cat's-cradle (kats'krā″dl), *n.* A children's game in which one player stretches a looped cord over the fingers of both hands in a symmetrical figure, and the other player has to insert his fingers and remove it in such a way as to produce a different figure. Also called *cratch-cradle* and *scratch-cradle*.

cat's-ear (kats'ēr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Hypochœris*, weedy chicory-like composites of Europe: so called from the shape of the leaves. The name is also applied to *Antennaria dioica*.

★**cat's-eye** (kats'ī), *n.* 1. A variety of quartz, very hard and semi-transparent, and from certain points exhibiting a yellowish opalescent radiation or chatoyant appearance, whence the name. Also called *sunstone*. The same name is also given to other gems exhibiting like chatoyant effects, more especially to chrysoberyl, which is sometimes called the true cat's-eye.

2. A species of the plant scabious, *Scabiosa stellata*.

cat's-foot (kats'fût), *n.* A name sometimes given to ground-ivy or gill, from the shape of its leaves, and to any species of *Antennaria*, from its soft flower-heads.

cat-shark (kat'shärk), *n.* A shark of the family *Carchariidæ*, *Triacis semifasciatus*, occurring along the coast of California.

★**cat's-head** (kats'hed), *n.* 1. The Newbury apple.—2. A nodule of hard gritstone in shale. [Leinster, Ireland.]—**Cat's-head hammer** or **sledge**. Same as *bully-head*.

cat-shipt (kat'ship), *n.* A ship with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.

cat-silver (kat'sil″vėr), *n.* [= Sw. *kattsilfver*.] A name sometimes given to a variety of silvery mica.

Catskill (kats'kil), *a.* In *geol.*, noting a local upper division of the Devonian series, characterized by the red sandstone of eastern New York and the Appalachian region.

catskin (kat'skin), *n.* [= Icel. *kattskinn* = Dan. *katteskind*.] The fur or furry pelt of the cat. This is often dyed in imitation of costly furs, and in the Netherlands and elsewhere cats are bred for the sake of their fur, which is an article of commerce. The fur of the wild cat of Hungary is prettily mottled, and is used without dyeing.

cat's-milk (kats'milk), *n.* A plant, the *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. Also called *sun-spurge* and *wartweed* or *wartwort*.

catsot (kat'sō), *n.* [< It. *cazzo* (pron. kät'sō), an obscene term of contempt, also used as an exclamation.] A base fellow; a rogue; a cheat.

These be our nimble-spirited *catsos*, that have their evasions at pleasure.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

cat's-paw, catspaw (kats'pâ), *n.* 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) A light air perceived in a calm by a slight rippling of the surface of the water.

We were now in the calm latitudes, the equatorial belt of baffling *cat's-paws* and glassy seas.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, ix.

(*b*) A peculiar twist or hitch in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on.

When the mate came to shake the *catspaw* out of the downhaul, and we began to boom-end the sail, it shook the ship to her center.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 387.

2. One whom another makes use of to accomplish his designs; a person used by another to serve his purposes and to bear the consequences of his acts; a dupe: as, to make a person one's *cat's-paw*. An allusion to the story of the monkey which, to save its own paw, used the paw of the cat to draw the roasted chestnuts out of the fire. They took the enterprise upon themselves, and made themselves the people's *cat's-paw*. But now the chestnut is taken from the embers, and the monkey is coming in for the benefit of the cat's subserviency. *London Times*.

He refrained from denouncing the peculators whose witless *cat's-paw* he claimed to have been.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 408.

3. In *bot.*, same as *cat's-foot*.—4. In *bookbinding*, the mark made on the covers or edges of a book by a sponge containing color or staining-fluid.

cat's-purr (kats'pėr), *n.* In *pathol.*, a peculiar purring thrill or sound heard in auscultation of the chest.

cat-squirrel (kat'skwur″el), *n.* 1. A name of the fox-squirrel. [Local, eastern U. S.]—2. A name of the ring-tailed bassaris, *Bassaris astuta*. [Southwestern U. S.]

★**cat's-tail** (kats'tāl), *n.* 1. Same as *cattail*, 1.—2. A name for the plant *Equisetum arvense* and other species of that genus.—3. Same as *cirrus cloud*. See *cloud*.—**Cat's-tail grass**, in Europe, the common name of the grasses belonging to the genus *Phleum*, because of their dense spikes of flowers. Also called *cattail*. See *Phleum*.

cat-stane (kat'stān), *n.* [Sc., appar. < *cat*[1] + *stane* = E. *stone*; but the first element is uncertain, being referred by some to Gael. *cath*, a battle (see *cateran*).] 1. A conical cairn or monolith found in various parts of Scotland, and supposed to mark the locality of a battle.—2. One of the upright stones which support a grate, there being one on each side. "The term is said to originate from this being the favorite seat of the *cat*" (*Jamieson*).

cat-stick (kat'stik), *n.* A stick or flat bat employed in playing tip-cat.

Prithee, lay up my cat and *cat-stick* safe.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

He could not stay to make my legs too, but was driven To clap a pair of *cat-sticks* to my knees.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

cat-stopper (kat'stop″ėr), *n.* Same as *cat-head stopper* (which see, under *cat-head*).

catsup (kat'sup), *n.* Same as *catchup*.

cat-tackle (kat'tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, tackle used for raising the anchor to the cat-head.—**Cat-tackle fall.** Same as *cat-fall*.

★**cattail** (kat'tāl), *n.* [< *cat*[1] + *tail*[1].] 1. The common name of the tall reed-like aquatic plant *Typha latifolia*: so called from its long cylindrical furry spikes: often popularly called *bulrush* and *cat-o'-nine-tails*. Also *cat's-tail*.—2. Same as *cat's-tail grass* (which see, under *cat's-tail*).—3. Same as *catkin*.—4. *Naut.*, that end of a cat-head which is fastened to the ship's frame. [Properly *cat-tail*.]

catter (kat'ėr), *v. i.* To thrive. *Grose; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

cattery (kat'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *catteries* (-riz). [< *cat*[1] + *-ery*. Cf. *piggery*, *camelry*, *fernery*, *pinery*, etc.] A place for the keeping and breeding of cats. *Southey.* [Rare.]

cat-thrasher (kat'thrash″ėr), *n.* A clupeoid fish, *Clupea æstivalis*. [Maine, U. S.]

cattimandoo (kat-i-man'dö), *n.* [Telugu *kattimandu*, the plant.] A kind of gum obtained in the East Indies from an angular columnar species of *Euphorbia*, *E. Cattimandoo*. It is used as a cement and in medicine.

cattish (kat'ish), *a.* [< *cat*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities or ways of a cat; cat-like; feline.

The *cattish* race.
Drummond, Phillis on the Death of her Sparrow.

★**cattle** (kat'l), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [< ME. *catel*, *katel*, assibilated *chatel* (> *chattel*, q. v.), property, capital, = MLG. *katel*, *katele*, < OF. *catel*, *katel*, assibilated *chatel*, *chateil*, *chaptel*, *chatal*, *chastal*, *chetel*, *chatei*, etc., = Sp. *caudal* (cf. Pg. *caudal*, a., abundant), < ML. *captale*, *capitale*, capital, property, goods (*vivum capitale*, live stock, cattle), whence mod. E. *capital*[2], q. v. Thus *cattle* = *chattel* = *capital*[2].] 1†. Property; goods; chattels; stock: in this sense now only in the form *chattel* (which see).

His tythes payede he ful fayre and wel,
Bothe of his owne swinke, and his *catel*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 540.

2. Live stock; domestic quadrupeds which serve for tillage or other labor, or as food for man. The term may include horses, asses, camels, all the varieties of domesticated beasts of the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds, goats, and even swine. In this general sense it is used in the Scriptures. In common use, however, the word is restricted to domestic beasts of the cow kind. In the language of the stable it means horses.

The first distinction made of live stock from other property was to call the former quick *cattle*.
Sir J. Harington, Epig. i. 91.

They must have other *cattle*, as horses to draw their plough, and for carriage of things to markets.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

In a guarantee of drafts against shipments, *cattle* may include swine.
Decatur Bank v. St. Louis Bank, 21 Wall., 294.

It was well known that Lord Steepleton Kildare had lately ridden from Simla to Umballa one night and back the next day, ninety-two miles each way, with constant change of *cattle*. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, p. 254.

3. Human beings: in contempt or ridicule.

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Last year, a lad hence by his parents sent
With other *cattle* to the city went.
Swift, To Mr. Congreve.

Neat cattle. See *neat*[1].

cattle-feeder (kat′l-fē″dėr), *n.* A device for supplying feed in regulated quantities to racks or mangers.

cattle-guard (kat′l-gärd), *n.* A device to prevent cattle from straying along a railroad-track at a highway-crossing.

cattle-heron (kat′l-her″ǫn), *n.* A book-name of the small herons of the genus *Bubulcus*, as *B. ibis*. See ★*heron*.

cattle-pen (kat′l-pen), *n.* A pen or inclosure for cattle.

cattle-plague (kat′l-plāg), *n.* A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle; rinderpest (which see).

cattle-range (kat′l-rānj), *n.* An uninclosed tract of land over which cattle may range and graze.

cattle-run (kat′l-run), *n.* A wide extent of grazing-ground. [U. S. and the British colonies.]

cattle-show (kat′l-shō), *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, with a view to the promotion of their improvement and increase: in the United States usually combined with a sort of agricultural fair.

cattle-stall (kat′l-stâl), *n.* An arrangement other than a halter or tie for securing cattle to their racks or mangers. *E. H. Knight.*

Cattleya (kat′lē-ạ), *n.* [NL.; named after William *Cattley*, an English collector of plants.] A genus of highly ornamental epiphytic orchids, natives of tropical America from Mexico to Brazil. Many of the species are highly prized by orchid-growers, and their flowers are among the largest and handsomest of the order.

catty (kat′i), *n.*; pl. *catties* (-iz). [< Malay *kāti*, a "pound," of varying weight. See *caddy*[4].] The name given by foreigners to the Chinese kin or pound. The value of the catty was fixed by the East India Company in 1770 at 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois. The usual Chinese weight is 1.325 pounds; that fixed by the Chinese custom-house in 1858 is 1.3316 pounds; that of the royal mint at Peking is 1.348 pounds. The name is also given to other weights, as the Burmese catty of 1⅓ troy pounds and the Siamese of 2⅔ troy pounds.

Iron ores sufficient to smelt ten *catties* of tin.
Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XV. 288.

Catullian (ka-tul′i-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Catullianus*, < *Catullus*, a proper name.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the Roman lyrical poet Catullus, celebrated for his amatory verses and the eleganee of his style; resembling the style or works of Catullus.

Herrick, the most *Catullian* of poets since Catullus.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 341.

Caturidæ (ka-tū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caturus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct amioid ganoid fishes of the Oölitic and Cretaceous periods, having a persistent notochord, but the vertebræ partially ossified, a homocercal tail, fins with fulcra, and small, pointed teeth in a single row.

Caturus (ka-tū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1834), < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Caturidæ*.

catyogle (kat′i-ō-gl), *n.* [Also *katogle*; < Sw. *kattugla*, < *katt*, = E. *cat*[1], + *ugla* = E. *owl*.] A name ★in Shetland of the eagle-owl, *Bubo maximus*.

Caucasian (kâ-kā′zi̯ạn or kâ-kash′i̯ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **Caucasianus* (L. *Caucasius*, < Gr. Καυκάσιος), < MGr. Καυκασιανός, pl. Καυκασιανοί, inhabitants of Caucasus, < Gr. Καύκασος.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Caucasus, a range of mountains between Asia and Europe; specifically, appellative of one of the races into which Blumenbach divided the human family. See II.

II. *n.* In Blumenbach's ethnological system, the highest type of the human family, including all Europeans except the Lapps and Finns, the inhabitants of western Asia (including part of India), and those of northern Africa.

cauchiet, *n.* See *causeway*.

Cauchy's formula. See *formula*.

cauciont, *n.* An obsolete form of *caution*.

caucus (kâ′kus), *n.* [This word originated in Boston, Massachusetts. According to a common account it is a corruption of *calkers' meeting*, a term said to have been applied in derision by the Tories to meetings of citizens, among whom were calkers and ropemakers, held to protest against the aggressions of the royal troops, and especially against the "Boston Massacre" of March 5th, 1770. But such a corruption and forgetfulness of the orig. meaning of a word so familiar as *calkers* is improbable, and, moreover, the word *caucus* occurs at least 7 years earlier, in the following passage in the diary of John Adams: "Feb. . . . , 1763—This day learned that the *Caucus* Club meets at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the adjutant of the Boston (militia) regiment." This indicates the origin of the term *caucus*, as a private meeting for political purposes, in the name of a club of that nature, called the "Caucus Club." A club is mentioned in 1760 as "the New and Grand *Corcas*," in distinction from "the old and true Corcas" (Boston-Gazette and Country Journal, suppl., May 5, 1760). The name is prob. Algonkin, answering to the Virginian form *caw-cawwassough*, mentioned by Captain John Smith (Wks., repr. 1884, pp. 51 and 347) as the name of the "Elders" of the "Chickhamanians" or "Chickahamanians" of Virginia (cf. *cockarouse*).] **1.** In *U. S. politics:* (*a*) A local meeting of the voters of a party to nominate candidates for local offices, or to elect delegates to a convention for the nomination of more important officers. In the latter sense, caucuses are now generally called *primaries*. Admission to a party caucus is generally open only to known and registered members of the party. (*b*) A similar congressional, legislative, or other gathering of leading members of a party for conference as to party measures and policy. Candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States were nominated by party caucuses of members of Congress from 1800 to 1824.

More than fifty years ago, Mr. Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others, one or two from the north end of the town, where all the ship business is carried on, used to meet, make a *caucus*, and lay their plan for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power.
Gordon, Hist. of the Revolution (1788), I. 365.

A *caucus* (excuse the slang of politics) was held, as I am informed, by the delegations [of three Western States] for the purpose of recommending some character to the President [for Judge of Supreme Court].
John Randolph, quoted in H. Adams, p. 210.

Hence—**2.** Any meeting of managers or of interested persons for the purpose of deciding upon a line of policy, an arrangement of business, etc., to be brought before a larger meeting, as a convention.—**3.** In *Eng. politics*, a large local committee of voters for the management of all electioneering business of its party: called the *Birmingham system*, from its introduction at Birmingham about 1880.

caucus (kâ′kus), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caucused* or *caucussed*, ppr. *caucusing* or *caucussing*. [< *caucus*, *n.*] To meet in caucus; come together and confer.

They, too, had conferred or *caucused* and had decided.
Philadelphia Times, No. 2894, p. 2.

caud (kâd), *a.* A dialectal form (like *cauld*) of ★*cold*.

cauda (kâ′dạ), *n.*; pl. *caudæ* (-dē). [L., also written *coda* (see *coda*), a tail.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a tail or tail-like appendage.—**2.** In *bot.*, a tail-like appendage.—**Cauda equina** (mare's tail), the leash of nerves, chiefly lumbar or sacral and coccygeal, in which the spinal cord terminates, excepting, usually, the terminal filament of the cord itself: so called from the great length of these nerves, and the appearance their roots present within the spinal column.—**Cauda galli**, a term applied in American geology to one of the lower Devonian formations, characterized by the Cauda galli grit of eastern New York: so called in allusion to a common fossil of this name (literally, cock's tail) having a feathery form and supposed to be a seaweed. Same as *Esopus grit*.—**Cauda helicis**, the inferior and posterior portion of the helix of the external ear.—**Cauda navicularis**, a boat-shaped tail. See *boat-shaped*.—**Cauda striati**, the tail or narrow posterior part of the caudate nucleus of the brain. Also called *surcingle*.

caudad (kâ′dad), *adv.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *-ad*, to: see *-ad*[3].] Toward the tail; backward in the long axis of the body; in the opposite direction from cephalad. It is downward in man, backward in most animals, but is used without reference to the posture of the body, and said of any part of the body: thus, in man, the mouth is *caudad* with respect to the nostrils; the lower eyelid is *caudad* with respect to the upper one.

caudæ, *n.* Plural of *cauda*.

caudal (kâ′dal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *caudal* = ★It. *codale*, < NL. *caudalis*, < L. *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or situated near the tail; having the nature or appearance of a tail. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.*, having a position or relation toward the tail when compared with some other part: the opposite of *cephalic* (which see). Thus, the neck is a *caudal* part of the body with reference to the head. See *caudad*.—**3.** In *entom.*, pertaining to or on the end of the abdomen: as, a *caudal* style; a *caudal* spot.—**Caudal fin**, the tail-fin, or that at the posterior end of the body. See cut under *fin*.—**Caudal flexure.** See *flexure*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *ichth.*, the caudal fin of a fish.—**2.** In *anat.*, a caudal or coccygeal vertebra.

Abbreviated *cd.* in ichthyological formulas.

caudalis (kâ-dā′lis), *n.*; pl. *caudales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *caudal*.] In *ichth.*, the caudal fin. *Günther*, 1859.

Caudata (kâ-dā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *caudatus*: see *caudate*.] In *herpet.*, the tailed or urodele batrachians: same as *Urodela*: opposed to *Ecaudata* or *Anura*[2]. *Oppel*, 1811.

caudatal (kâ-dā′tal), *a.* [< *caudatum* + *-al*.] ★Pertaining to the caudatum of the brain.

caudate (kâ′dāt), *a.* [< NL. *caudatus*, < L. *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda*.] **1.** Having a tail.—**2.** Having a tail-like appendage. (*a*) In *bot.*, applied to seeds or other organs which have such an appendage. (*b*) In *entom.*, having a long, tail-like process on the margin, as the posterior wings of many *Lepidoptera*.—**Caudate lobe of the liver**, in *human anat.*, the lobus caudatus, a small elevated band of hepatic substance continued from the under surface of the right lobe to the base of the Spigelian lobe.—**Caudate nucleus**, in *anat.*, the caudatum or nucleus caudatus, the upper gray ganglion of the corpus striatum, projecting into the lateral ventricle and separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule.

caudated (kâ′dā-ted), *a.* Same as *caudate*.

caudation (kâ-dā′shọn), *n.* [< *caudate* + *-ion*.] The condition of having a tail.

He really suspected premature *caudation* had been inflicted on him for his crimes.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, lxxvi.

caudatum (kâ-dā′tum), *n.* [NL., neut. (sc. L. *corpus*, body) of *caudatus*: see *caudate*.] The caudate nucleus of the striatum or striate body of the brain; a part of this ganglion distinguished from the lenticulare.

caudex (kâ′deks), *n.*; pl. *caudices*, *caudexes* (-di-sēz, -dek-sez). [L., later *codex*, the stem of a tree: see *codex* and *code*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The main axis of a plant, including both stem and root. (*b*) As used by early writers, the stem of a tree: hence applied particularly to stems bearing the remains or scars of leaf-stalks, as palms, etc. (*c*) The woody or thickened base of a herbaceous perennial.—**Caudex cerebri**, the middle trunk-like portion of the brain, comprising the corpora striata, the thalamencephalon, the mesencephalon, the pons, and the medulla oblongata.

caudicle (kâ′di-kl), *n.* [= F. *caudicule*, < NL. *caudicula*, dim. of L. *caudex* (*caudic-*): see *caudex*.] In *bot.*, the stalk attached to the pollen-masses of orchidaceous plants.

caudicula (kâ-dik′ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *caudiculæ* (-lē). [NL.] Same as *caudicle*.

caudiduct (kâ′di-dukt), *v. t.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, draw: see *duct*.] To draw toward the tail; retroduct; carry backward or caudad.

Secure the arm *caudiducted*, so as to stretch the muscles. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 231.

Caudisona (kâ-dis′ō-nạ), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), < L. *cauda*, tail, + *sonus*, sound: see *sound*[5], *n.*] A genus of rattlesnakes: same as *Crotalus* or *Crotalophorus*.

caudisonant (kâ-dis′ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5], *v.*] Making a noise with the tail, as a rattlesnake. [Rare.]

cauditrunk (kâ′di-trunk), *n.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *truncus*, trunk.] In fishes and pisciform mammals, the combination of the trunk or abdominal portion and the caudal portion, including all the body behind the head. *Gill.*

caudle (kâ′dl), *n.* [< ME. *caudel*, < OF. *caudel*, *chaudel* (F. *chaudeau*), a warm drink, dim. from **caud*, *caut*, *chaud*, *chaut*, *chald* (F. *chaud*, dial. *caud*), warm (cf. Sp. Pg. *caldo*, broth, ML. *calidum*, a warm drink), < L. *calidus*, *caldus*, warm, hot: see *calid*, and cf. *caldron*.] A kind of warm drink made of wine or ale mixed with bread, sugar, and spices, and sometimes eggs, given to sick persons, to a woman in childbed, and her visitors.

Wan ich am ded, make me a *caudel*.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 561.

He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like.
Wiseman, Surgery.

Hark ye, master Holly-top, your wits are gone on woolgathering; comfort yourself with a *caudle*; thatch your brain-sick noddle with a woolen night-cap.
Scott, Abbot, I. 230.

Hempen caudle. See *hempen*.

caudle (kâ′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caudled*, ppr. *caudling*. [< *caudle*, *n.*] **1.** To make into caudle.—**2.** To serve as a caudle for; refresh, comfort, or make warm, as with caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit?
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

caudle-cup (kâ'dl-kup), *n.* A vessel or cup for holding caudle. A caudle-cup and a set of apostle-spoons formerly constituted the sponsor's gift to the child at a christening.

Still in Llewellyn Hall the jests resound,
For now the *caudle-cup* is circling there;
Now, glad at heart, the gossips breathe their prayer,
And, crowding, stop the cradle to admire.
Rogers, Human Life.

Caudle lecture. See *lecture*.

caudotibial (kâ-dō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< NL. *caudotibialis*, q. v.] Pertaining to or connecting the caudal portion of the body, or the tail, with the lower leg or tibia: as, a *caudotibial* muscle.

caudotibialis (kâ″dō-tib-i-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *caudotibiales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *cauda*, tail, + *tibia*, shin-bone (cf. *tibialis*, belonging to the shin-bone): see *cauda*, *tibia*, *tibial*.] A muscle which in some animals, as seals, connects the tibia with the anterior caudal vertebræ, and is considered to replace the semi-membranosus and semi-tendinosus muscles.

caudula (kâ'dū-lă), *n.*; pl. *caudulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda*.] In *entom.*, a little tail-like process of a margin.

cauf (kâf), *n.* [A corruption of *corf* for *corb*, a basket: see *corf* and *corb*[1].] **1.** A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.—**2.** Same as *corb*[1], 1.—**3.** In *mining*, same as *corf*. Also spelled *cawf*.

caufle (kâ'fl), *n.* Same as *coffle*.

cauf-ward (kâf'wârd), *n.* Same as *calf-ward*.

caught (kât). Preterit and past participle of *catch*[1].

cauk[1] (kâk), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. unassibilated form of *chalk*, q. v.] **1.** Chalk; limestone. Also spelled *cawk*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] —**2.** An English miners' name for sulphate of baryta or heavy-spar.

cauk[2] (kâk), *v. t.* [ME. *cauken*: see *calk*[1].] **1.** To tread, as a cock.—**2.** To calk. See *calk*[1].

cauk[3], *n.* See *calk*[3].

cauker[1] (kâ'kėr), *n.* [Sc., also written *cawker* and *caulker*. Origin uncertain; perhaps < Icel. *kalkr* = Sw. Dan. *kalk*, a cup, < L. *calix*, > E. *chalice*, q. v.] **1.** A dram; any small quantity of spirits to be drunk. [Slang.]

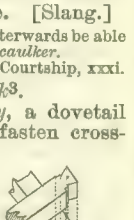
Take a *caulker?* . . . No? Tak' a drap o' kindness yet for auld langsyne. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxi.

2. An astonishing falsehood; a lie. [Slang.]

I also took care that she should never afterwards be able to charge me with having told her a real *caulker*.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxi.

cauker[2] (kâ'kėr), *n.* Same as *calk*[3].

cauking (kâ'king), *n.* In *joinery*, a dovetail tenon-and-mortise joint used to fasten cross-timbers together: employed in fitting down the beams or other timbers upon wall-plates. *E. H. Knight*.


Cauking.

cauky (kâ'ki), *a.* [< *cauk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to cauk; like cauk. Also spelled *cawky*.

caul[1] (kâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *call*; < ME. *calle*, *kalle* (also *kelle*, > E. *kell*, q. v.), < OF. *cale*, a kind of cap; of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *calla* = OGael. *call*, a veil, hood, akin to L. *cella*, a cell: see *callot*[1], *calotte*, and *cell*.] **1.** In the middle ages, and down to the seventeenth century—(*a*) A net for confining the hair, worn by women.

The proudest of hem alle,
That werith on a coverchief or a *calle*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 162.

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound.
Dryden, Æneid, vii.

(*b*) More rarely, a head-dress like a flat turban. —**2.** Any kind of small net; a net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *N. Grew*, Museum.

The very spider weaves her *cauls* with more art and cunning to entrap the fly. *Middleton*, Mad World, i. 1.

3. A popular name for a membrane investing the viscera, such as the peritoneum or part of it, or the pericardium.

The *caul* that is above the liver. Ex. xxix. 13.
The *caul* of their heart. Hos. xiii. 8.
The reins and the *caul*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

4. In *anat.*, the great or gastrocolic omentum; the large loose fold of peritoneum which hangs like an apron in the abdominal cavity in front of the intestines, depending from the stomach and transverse colon.—**5.** A portion of the amnion or membrane enveloping the fetus, which sometimes encompasses the head of a child when born. This caul was (and still is by some) supposed to betoken great prosperity for the person born with it, and to be an infallible preservative against drowning, as well as to impart the gift of eloquence. During the eighteenth century seamen often gave from $50 to $150 for a caul.

You were born with a *caul* on your head.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

caul[2] (kâl), *n.* [< F. *cale*, a wedge, of uncertain origin; perhaps < G. *keil*, a wedge, < OHG. *chīl* = Icel. *keilir*, a wedge.] A form used in gluing veneers to curved surfaces. It is shaped to the exact curve or form of the piece to be veneered, and is clamped against the veneer until the glue has set.

caul[3]† (kâl), *n.* [ME. *caule*, < L. *caulis*, a stalk, stem: see *caulis* and *cole*[2].] **1.** A stalk; stem.

An esy wyne a man to make stronge,
Take leef, or roote, or *caule* of malowe agrest,
And boyle it, kest it so thyne wyne amonge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

2. A cabbage.

cauld[1] (kâld), *a.* and *n.* A form representing the Scotch pronunciation of *cold*.

cauld[2] (kâld), *n.* [Also written *caul*, a dam-head; as a verb in the expression "*caul* the bank" of a river, that is, lay a bed of loose stones from the channel backward (Jamieson). Origin obscure.] A dam in a river or other stream; a weir. [Scotch.]

cauldrife (kâld'rīf), *a.* [= *coldrife*, q. v.] **1.** Chilly; cold; susceptible to cold.—**2.** Without animation: as, a *cauldrife* sermon. [Scotch.]

cauldron, *n.* See *caldron*.

Caulerpa (kâ-lėr'pă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καυλός* (= L. *caulis*: see *caulis*), a stalk, + *ἕρπειν*, creep.] A large genus of green single-celled algæ, peculiar to warm climates, and much eaten by sea-turtles.

caules, *n.* Plural of *caulis*.

caulescent (kâ-les'ent), *a.* [= F. *caulescent*, < L. *caulis*, a stalk (see *caulis*), + *-escent*, as in *adolescent*, etc.] In *bot.*, having an obvious stem rising above the ground. Also *cauliferous*.

caulicle (kâ'li-kl), *n.* [= F. *caulicule*, < L. *cauliculus*, also *coliculus*, dim. of *caulis*, a stalk: see *caulis*.] In *bot.*, a little or rudimentary stem: applied to the initial stem (more frequently but incorrectly called the *radicle*) in the embryo, to distinguish it from the cotyledons. Also *caulicule* and *cauliculus*.

caulicole (kâ'li-kōl), *n.* Same as *cauliculus*, 1.

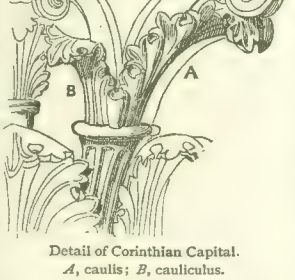
caulicolous (kâ-lik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *caulis*, a stalk (see *caulis*), + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing or living upon a stem: as, a *caulicolous* fungus.

Cauliculata (kâ-lik-ū-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *cauliculatus*: see *cauliculate*.] A systematic name for the black or antipatharian corals: synonymous with *Antipatharia*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1850.

cauliculate (kâ-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *cauliculatus*, furnished with a stem, < L. *cauliculus*: see *caulicle*.] Pertaining to or having the characters or quality of the *Cauliculata*; antipatharian, as a coral.

caulicule (kâ'li-kūl), *n.* Same as *cauliculus*.

cauliculus (kâ-lik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cauliculi* (-lī). ★[L., dim. of *caulis*, a stalk: see *caulis*.] **1.** In *arch.*, one of the lesser branches or leaves in the typical Corinthian capital, springing from the caules or main stalks which support the volutes. They are sometimes confounded with the main stalks from which they spring, or with the helices in the middle of the sides of the capital. Also *caulicolus*, *caulicole*, and *caulicule*.



Detail of Corinthian Capital.
A, caulis; *B*, cauliculus.

2. In *bot.*, same as *caulicle*.

cauliferous (kâ-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *caulifère*, < L. *caulis*, a stalk, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, same as ★*caulescent*.

cauliflower (kâ'li-flou-ėr), *n.* [Earlier *colliflower*, *collyflory*, *colieflorie*, *cole florie*, modified, in imitation of E. *cole*[2], L. *caulis*, and E. *flower*, from the F. name *choux floris* or *fleuris* (Cotgrave): *choux*, pl. of *chou* = E. *cole*, cabbage, < L. *caulis*, a cabbage, orig. a stalk (see *cole*[2], *caulis*); *floris*, *fleuris*, pp. pl. of *florir*, later *fleurir*, flourish: see *flourish*. The present F. form is *choufleur* = Sp. *coliflor* = Pg. *couveflor* = It. *cavol fiore*, lit. 'cole-flower': see *cole*[2] and *flower*.] A garden variety of *Brassica oleracea*, or cabbage, the inflorescence of which is condensed while young into a depressed fleshy head, which is highly esteemed as a vegetable. —**Cauliflower excrescence**, epithelial cancer of the mouth of the uterus.—**Cauliflower wig.** See *wig*.

cauliform (kâ'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *caulis*, a stalk, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a stem.

cauligenous (kâ-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *caulis*, a stalk, + *-genus*, -producing, -borne: see *-genous*.] In *bot.*, borne upon the stem.

caulinary (kâ'li-nā-ri), *a.* [< *cauline* + *-ary*; = F. *caulinaire* = Sp. *caulinario*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the stem: specifically applied to stipules which are attached to the stem and free from the base of the petiole.

cauline (kâ'lin), *a.* [< L. as if **caulinus*, < Gr. *καύλινος*, < *καυλός*, a stalk, stem: see *caulis*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to a stem: as, *cauline* leaves.

When fibro-vascular bundles are formed in the stem having no connection with the leaves, they are termed by Nägeli *cauline* bundles. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 134.

caulis (kâ'lis), *n.*; pl. *caules* (-lēz). [L., also *colis* (> E. *cole*[2], q. v.), < Gr. *καυλός*, a stalk, a stem.] **1.** In *arch.*, one of the main stalks or leaves which spring from between the acanthus-leaves of the second row on each side of the typical Corinthian capital, and are carried up to support the volutes at the angles. Compare *cauliculus*, 1.—**2.** In *bot.*, the stem of a plant.

caulk, *v. t.* See *calk*[1].

caulker[1], *n.* See *calker*[1].

caulker[2], *n.* See *cauker*[1].

caulking[1], *n.* See *calking*[1].

caulking[2], *n.* See *calking*[2].

caulocarpic (kâ-lō-kär'pik), *a.* [As *caulocarpous* + *-ic*.] Same as *caulocarpous*.

caulocarpous (kâ-lō-kär'pus), *a.* [= F. *caulocarpe*, < Gr. *καυλός* (= L. *caulis*), a stem, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing fruit repeatedly upon the same stem: applied to such plants as have perennial stems.

caulome (kâ'lōm), *n.* [< Gr. *καυλός*, a stem: see *caulis* and *cole*[2].] In *bot.*, the stem or stem-like portion of a plant; the stem-structure or axis.

caulophyllin (kâ-lō-fil'in), *n.* [< *Caulophyllum* + *-in*[2].] A resinous substance precipitated by water from the tincture of the plant *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

Caulophyllum (kâ-lō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καυλός* (= L. *caulis*), stem, stalk, + *φίλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of plants, of the family *Berberidaceæ*, including one North American and two Asiatic species, perennial tuberous-rooted herbs, bearing usually a single leaf and a raceme of flowers, succeeded by blue berries. The American species, *C. thalictroides*, known as *blue cohosh*, is reputed to have medicinal properties.

Caulopteris (kâ-lop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καυλός*, a stem, + *πτερίς*, a fern, < *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] One of the generic names given by paleobotanists to fragments of the trunks of fossil tree-ferns, the outer surface of which is characterized by four ormore longitudinal rows of oval or roundish impressions or foliar scars. Each scar contains a linear cicatrix concentrically disposed either in horseshoe form, with the ends curved inward, or a complete ellipse, the upper portion of which surrounds a transverse trace somewhat like an inverted U. These inner scars mark the exit of the vascular bands of the petioles. *Caulopteris* is distantly related to the *Marattiaceæ*. It is characteristic of the Carboniferous, especially the higher coal-measures.

cauma† (kâ'mă), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *καῦμα*, heat: see *calm*[1].] In *med.*, heat; inflammation; fever: a word formerly used in the designation of various diseases, especially those exhibiting inflammation and fever, as *cauma pleuritis*, pleurisy; *cauma podagricum*, gout; but also *cauma hæmorrhagicum*, so-called active hemorrhage.

caumatic† (kâ-mat'ik), *a.* [< *cauma*(*t*-) + *-ic*.] In *med.*, of the nature of cauma.

caunter, caunter-lode (kân'tėr, -lōd), *n.* [Dial. var. of *counter*(*-lode*).] Same as *counter-lode*.

caup[1] (kâp), *v. t.* [E. dial. var. of *cheap*, *v.*, after Icel. *kaupa*, buy or sell, bargain, = D. *koopen*, buy, etc.: see *cheap*, *v.*] To exchange. [North. Eng.]

There is a wonderful sameness about the diet on board a smack, but the quantity consumed is prodigious. It certainly is sometimes a little varied by *kauping*, or exchanging on board of passing ships, and occasional parcels by the carrier. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 165.

caup[2] (kâp), *n.* [Same as *cap*[2], q. v.] A cup or wooden bowl. [Scotch.]

caup[3]† (kâp), *n.* and *v.* See *coup*[1].

cauponate† (kâ′pō-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *cauponatus*, pp. of *cauponari*, traffic, < *caupo*(*n*-), a petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper. See *cheap*.] To keep a victualing-house or an inn; hence, to engage in petty trafficking; huckster.

cauponation† (kâ-pō-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **cauponatio*(*n*-), < *cauponatus*: see *cauponate*.] Low trafficking; huckstering.

> Better it were to have a deformity in preaching, so that some would preach the truth of God, and that which is to be preached, without *cauponation* and adulteration of the word, . . . than to have such a uniformity that the silly people should be thereby occasioned to continue still in their lamentable ignorance.
> *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, ii. 347.

> I shall now trace and expose their corruptions and *cauponations* of the gospel. *Bentley.*

cauponize† (kâ′pō-nīz), *v. i.* [< L. *caupon*(*ari*) + *-ize*. See *cauponate*.] To sell wine or victuals.

> The rich rogues who *cauponized* to the armies in Germany. *Warburton*, To Hurd, Letters, clxxi.

caurale (kâ′rāl), *n.* A name of the sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helias*. Also called *carle*.

Caurus (kâ′rus), *n.* [L., also *Corus*, the northwest wind; prob. for **scaurus* = Goth. *skūra*, a storm (*skūra windis*, a storm of wind), = AS. *scūr*, E. *shower;* related to L. *obscūrus*, obscure: see *shower* and *obscure*.] The classical name of the northwest wind, which in Italy is a stormy one.

> A swifte wynde that heyhte *Chorus*.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 3.

> The ground by piercing *Caurus* sear'd.
> *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, st. 76.

causable (kâ′zą-bl), *a.* [< *cause* + *-able*.] Capable of being caused, produced, or effected.

> For that may be miraculously effected in one which is naturally *causable* in another.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

★ **causal** (kâ′zal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *causal* = It. *causale*, < L. *causalis*, < *causa*, cause: see *cause*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Constituting or being a cause; producing effects or results; causative; creative: as, *causal* energy.

> In quietness yield thy soul to the *causal* soul.
> *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 20.

2. Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.

> *Causal* propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* words, as . . . that . . . or . . . because. *Watts*, Logic.

Causal definition, a definition which expresses the causes essential to the existence of the thing defined.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces a reason.

causalgia (kâ-zal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καυσός*, burning, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, an intense burning pain.

causality (kâ-zal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *causalities* (-tiz). [= F. *causalité* = Sp. *causalidad* = Pg. *causalidade* = It. *causalità*, < L. as if **causalitas*, < *causalis*, causal: see *causal*.] **1.** That which constitutes a cause; the activity of causing; the character of an event as causing.

> As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. The relation of cause to effect, or of effect to cause; the law or principle that nothing can happen or come into existence without a cause. See *law of causation*, under *causation*.

> Although, then, the law of *causality* permits us to say that for every given event there is a series of events from which it must follow, it does not permit us to say what these events are. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

3. In *phren.*, the faculty, localized in an organ or division of the brain, to which is attributed the tracing of effects to their causes.—**Principle of causality.** See *law of causation*, under *causation*.

causally (kâ′zal-i), *adv.* As a cause; according to the order of causes; by tracing effects to causes. *Sir T. Browne.*

> The world of experience must be for intelligence a system of things *causally* connected. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

> He was appeased *causally* and efficiently by God, yet proximately and intermediately by the presents . . . laid before him. *Chalmers*, Posth. Works, I. 22.

causation (kâ-zā′shon), *n.* [< *cause*, *v.*, + *-ation*; = F. *causation*. L. *causatio*(*n*-) has only the deflected sense of 'a pretext, excuse,' ML. also 'controversy,' < *causari*, plead, pretend: see *cause*, *v.*] The act of causing or producing; the principle of causality; the relation of cause to effect, or of effect to cause.

> In contemplating the series of causes which are themselves the effects of other causes, we are necessarily led to assume a Supreme Cause in the order of *causation*, as we assume a First Cause in the order of succession.
> *Whewell*, Nov. Org. Renovatum, III. x. § 7.

> Physics knows nothing of *causation* except that it is the invariable and unconditional sequence of one event upon another. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 127.

> An adequate consciousness of *causation* yields the irresistible belief that from the most serious to the most trivial actions of men in society there must flow consequences which, quite apart from legal agency, conduce to well-being or ill-being in greater or smaller degree.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 19.

Law of causation, or *principle of causality*, the law or doctrine that every event is the result or sequel of some previous event or events, without which it could not have taken place, and which being present it must take place.

causationism (kâ-zā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *causation* + *-ism*.] The theory or law of causation. See *causation*.

causationist (kâ-zā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *causation* + *-ist*.] A believer in the law of causation.

> All successful men have agreed in one thing,—they were *causationists*. They believed that things went not by luck, but by law. *Emerson*, Power.

causative (kâ′zą-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *causatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *causativo*, < L. *causativus*, causative, pertaining to a lawsuit, accusative, < *causa*, cause: see *cause*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Effective as a cause or an agent; causal.

> The notion of a Deity doth expressly signify a being . . . potential or *causative* of all beings beside itself.
> *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

2. In *gram.*, expressing causation: as, a *causative* verb: for example, to fell (cause to fall), to set (cause to sit); the *causative* conjugation of a verb, such as is common in Sanskrit. Also sometimes applied to the case by which cause is expressed, as the Latin ablative.

II. *n.* A form of verb or noun having causative value.

causatively (kâ′zą-tiv-li), *adv.* In a causative manner.

causativity (kâ-zą-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *causative* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being causative.

causator† (kâ-zā′tor), *n.* [Cf. ML. *causator*, a party to a suit; < L. *causare*, cause.] One who causes or produces an effect.

> The invisible condition of the first *causator*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

★ **cause** (kâz), *n.* [< ME. *cause*, < OF. *cause*, also *cose*, a cause, a thing (F. *cause*, a cause, *chose*, a thing: see *chose*[2]), = Pr. *causa* = Sp. It. *causa*, *cosa* = Pg. *causa*, *cousa*, *coisa*, < L. *causa*, also spelled *caussa*, a cause, reason, in ML. also a thing; origin uncertain. See *accuse*, *excuse*.] **1.** That by the power of which an event or thing is; a principle from which an effect arises; that upon which something depends per se; in general, anything which stands to something else in a real relation analogous to the mental relation of the antecedent to the consequent of a conditional proposition. Nominalist philosophers commonly hold that every effect is the result not of one but of many causes (see *total cause*, below); but the usual doctrine is that the effect is an abstract element of a thing or event, while the cause is an abstract element of an antecedent event. Four kinds of causes are recognized by Aristotelians: the *material*, *formal*, *efficient*, and *final cause*. *Material cause* is that which gives being to the thing, the matter by the determination of which it is constituted; *formal cause*, that which gives the thing its characteristics, the form or determination by which the matter becomes the thing; *efficient cause*, an external cause preceding its effect in time, and distinguished from *material* and *formal cause* by being external to that which it causes, and from the end or *final cause* in being that by which something is made or done, and not merely that for the sake of which it is made or done; *final cause*, an external cause following after that which it determines (called the *means*), the end for which the effect exists. Other divisions of causes are as follows: *subordinate* or *second cause*, one which is itself caused by something else; *first cause*, that which is not caused by anything else; *proximate* or *immediate cause*, one between which and the effect no other cause intervenes, or, in *law*, that from which the effect might be expected to follow without the concurrence of any unusual circumstances; *remote cause*, the opposite of *proximate cause; total cause*, the aggregate of all the antecedents which suffice to bring about the event; *partial cause*, something which tends to bring about an effect, but only in conjunction with other causes; *emanative cause*, that which by its mere existence determines the effect; *active cause*, that which brings about the effect by an action or operation, termed the *causation; immanent cause*, that which brings about some effect within itself, as the mind calling up an image; *transient cause*, that whose effect lies outside itself; *free cause*, that which is self-determined and free to act or not act: opposed to *necessary cause; principal cause*, that upon which the effect mainly depends; *instrumental cause*, a cause subservient to the principal cause. The above are the chief distinctions of the Aristotelians. The physicians, following Galen, recognized three kinds of causes, the *procatarctic*, *proëgumenal*, and *synectic*. The *procatarctic cause* is an antecedent condition of things outside of the principal cause, facilitating the production of the effect; the *proëgumenal cause* is that within the principal cause which either predisposes or directly excites it to action; and the *synectic*, *containing*, or *continent cause* is the essence of the disease itself considered as the cause of the symptoms; thus typhoid fever might be referred to as the *continent cause* of ocher-stools or a quickened pulse. Other varieties are the *occasional cause* (see *occasionalism*); *moral cause*, the person inciting the agent to action; *objective cause*, the ideas which excite the imagination of the agent; and *sufficient cause*, one which suffices to bring about the effect (see *sufficient reason*, under *reason*).

> In virtue of his character as knowing, therefore, we are entitled to say that man is, according to a certain well-defined meaning of the term, a free *cause*.
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 74.

> *Cause* is the condensed expression of the factors of any phenomenon, the effect being the fact itself.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 19.

> Of these two senses of the word *cause*, viz., that which brings a thing to be, and that on which a thing under given circumstances follows, the former is that of which our experience is the earlier and more intimate, being suggested to us by our consciousness of willing and doing.
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 65.

Specifically—**2.** An antecedent upon which an effect follows according to a law of nature; an efficient cause. The common conception of a cause, as producing an effect similar to itself at a later time and without essential reference to any third factor, is at variance with the established principles of mechanics. Two successive positions of a system must be known, in addition to the law of the force, before a position can be predicted; but the common idea of a cause is that of a single antecedent determining a consequent of the same nature. Moreover, the action of a force is strictly contemporaneous with it and comes to an end with it; and no known law of nature coördinates events separated by an interval of time.

3. The reason or motive for mental action or decision; ground for action in general.

> I have full *cause* of weeping; but this heart
> Shall break into a hundred thousand flaws,
> Or ere I'll weep. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

> This was the only Funeral Feast that ever I was at among them, and they gave me *cause* to remember it.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 92.

4. In *law*, a legal proceeding between adverse parties; a case for judicial decision. See *case*[1], 5.

> Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. Deut. i. 16.

> Remember every *cause*
> Stands not on eloquence, but stands on laws.
> *Story*, Advice to a Young Lawyer.

5. In a general sense, any subject of question or debate; a subject of special interest or concern; business; affair.

> What counsel give you in this weighty *cause?*
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

> The *cause* craves haste. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1295.

> I think of her whose gentle tongue
> All plaint in her own *cause* controll'd.
> *M. Arnold*, A Southern Night.

6. Advantage; interest; sake.

> I did it not for his *cause* that had done the wrong.
> 2 Cor. vii. 12.

7. That side of a question which an individual or party takes up; that object to which the efforts of a person or party are directed.

> They never fail who die
> In a great *cause*. *Byron*, Marino Faliero, ii. 2.

> A *cause* which is vigorous after centuries of defeat is a *cause* baffled but not hopeless, beaten but not subdued.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 7.

Cause of action, in *law*, the situation or state of facts which entitles a party to sustain an action; a right of recovery.—**Country cause**, in *Eng. legal practice*, a suit against a defendant residing more than twenty miles from London.—**Degrading causes**, in *geol.* See *degrading*.—**Entitled in the cause.** See *entitle*.—**Fallacy of false cause.** See *fallacy*.—**For cause**, for a legally sufficient reason: as, some officers are not removable except *for cause* (used in contradistinction to *at pleasure*).—**Matrimonial causes.** See *matrimonial*.—**Onerous cause.** See *onerous*.—**Probable cause** (used with reference to criminal prosecutions), such a state of facts and circumstances as would lead a man of ordinary caution and prudence, acting conscientiously, impartially, reasonably, and without prejudice, upon the facts within his knowledge, to believe that the person accused is guilty.—**The First Cause**, God. See def. 1, above.—**To make common cause with**, to join with for the attainment of some object; side with strongly; aid and support.

> She found I was a devil and no man,—
> *Made common cause with* those who found as much.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 613.

To show cause, to present a reason: as, an order of court requiring a person to *show cause* why he should not be punished for contempt.—**Town cause**, in *Eng. legal practice*, a suit against a defendant residing not more than twenty miles from London.

cause (kâz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caused*, ppr. *causing*. [< ME. *causen* = F. *causer* = Sp. Pg. *causar* = It. *causare*, cause (cf. L. *causari*, give as a reason, pretend, ML. *causare*, litigate, plead, > F. *causer*, etc., talk: see *causeuse*); from the noun: see *cause*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To act as a cause or agent in producing; effect; bring about; be the occasion of.

They *caused* great joy unto all the brethren. Acts xv. 3.

You cannot guess who *caused* your father's death.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

July does not *cause* August, though it invariably precedes it. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 154.

2. To make; force; compel: with an infinitive after the object: as, the storm *caused* him to seek shelter.

I will *cause* him to fall by the sword. 2 Ki. xix. 7.

And so ever ony Sarazin comyth by that Sepulcre he cast a stonne ther att with grett violence and Dispite by cause the seyd Absolon pursued hys father, king David, and *cause* hym to flee.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

II.† *intrans.* To show cause; give reasons.

But he, to shifte their curious request,
Gan *causen* why she could not come in place.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 26.

causeful† (kâz'fůl), *a.* [< *cause* + *-ful*, 1.] Having a real or sufficient cause. *Spenser.*

Wail thyself! and wail with *causefull* tears.
Sir P. Sidney, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 550.

causeless (kâz'les), *a.* [< *cause* + *-less.*] **1.** Having no cause or producing agent; self-originated; uncreated.

Reach the Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* power the cause of all things known.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

2. Without just ground, reason, or motive: as, *causeless* hatred; *causeless* fear.

Your *causeless* hate to me I hope is buried.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Causeless wars that never had an aim.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 332.

causelessly† (kâz'les-li), *adv.* Without cause. *Chaucer.*

causelessly (kâz'les-li), *adv.* In a causeless manner; without cause or reason

Carelessly and *causelessly* neglect it.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, x. § 4.

causelessness (kâz'les-nes), *n.* [< *causeless* + *-ness.*] The state of being causeless.

causer (kâ'zėr), *n.* One who or that which causes; the agent or act by which an effect is produced.

Is not the *causer* of the timeless deaths
Of these Plantagenets . . .
As blameful as the executioner?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

causeuse (kō-zėz'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *causeur*, talkative, a talker, < *causer*, talk: see *cause*, *v. i.*] A small sofa or settee for two persons.

causeway, causey (kâz'wā, kâ'zi), *n.* [Prop. *causey* (the form *causeway*, < ME. *cawcewey*, *cawcy wey* (Prompt. Parv.), being a popular perversion, in simulation of *way*, a road), early mod. E. also *causay*, *coasay*, < ME. *cauci*, *kauce*, *cawse*, *cawsee*, also *cauchie*, *cawchie*, < OF. **caucie*, *cauchie*, *cauchiee*, *chaucie*, F. *chaussée* = Pr. *caussada* = Sp. *calzada*, < ML. *calceata*, rarely *calciata* (also *calcea*, *calceia*, after the OF. form), a paved road (sc. L. *via*, a way, road; cf. E. *street*, ult. < LL. *strata* (sc. L. *via*), a paved road), prop. fem. of **calceatus*, **calciatus*, pp. of **calceare*, *calciare*, pave, make a road or causeway (Pg. *calçar*, pave; cf. OF. *cauchier*, *chaucier*, traverse a road), < L. *calx* (*calc-*, *calci-*), limestone, lime, chalk, the verb having reference to the use of broken limestone, and, appar. in a more general application, of any broken stone, or of gravel (cf. L. dim. *calculus*, a pebble, gravel, *calculosus*, calculous, gravelly), or less prob. to the use of lime or mortar, in making such roads: see *calx*, *chalk*, *calculus*. The verb is by some identified with L. *calceare*, also *calciare* (> OF. *cauchier*, *caucher*, *caucer*, F. *chausser* = Pr. *caussar* = Sp. *calzar* = Pg. *calçar* = It. *calzare*), shoe, provide with shoes, < L. *calceus*, a shoe: see *calceate*. *Causeway*, being now known to be a false form, is beginning to be avoided by some writers.] **1.** A road or path raised above the natural level of the ground by stones, earth, timber, fascines, or the like, serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, over shallow water, or along the top of an embankment.

At the foote of the castell was the maras, depe on alle sides, and ther-to was noon entre saf a litill *cawchie* that was narowe and straite of half a myle of lengthe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 380.

Such are the making and repayring of Bridges, *Causeyes*, Conduits to conuey water to their Hospitalls or Temples.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 297.

It is strange to see the chargeable pavements and *causeways* in the avenues and entrances of towns abroad beyond the seas.
Bacon, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

The other way Satan went down
The *causey* to hell-gate. *Milton*, P. L., x. 415.

A narrow girdle of rough stones and crags,
A rude and natural *causeway*, interposed
Between the water and a winding slope
Of copse and thicket.
Wordsworth, Naming of Places, iv.

The old and ponderous trunks of prostrate trees
That lead from knoll to knoll a *causey* rude.
Bryant, Entrance to a Wood.

2. A sidewalk, or path at the side of a street or road raised above the carriageway.—**Crown of the causey.** See *crown.*—**Giant's Causeway**, a promontory of columnar basalt covering large flat areas on the coast of Antrim, in the north of Ireland, where the formations are finely displayed in the close-fitting hexagonal pillars, distinctly marked, and varying in diameter from 15 to 20 inches, with a height of 20 feet in some places. See *basalt.*

causeway, causey (kâz'wā, kâ'zi), *v. t.* [< *causeway, causey, n.*] To provide with a causeway; pave, as a road or street, with blocks of stone.

The white worn stones which *causewayed* the middle of the path. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

causey, *n.* and *v.* See *causeway.*

causia (kâ'siạ), *n.* [< Gr. *καυσία*, < *καίω*, *καῦσις.*] A broad-brimmed felt hat, with a very low crown, or sometimes no distinct crown, forming part of the national costume of the ancient Macedonians and of related peoples, as the Illyrians. It was worn by kings, dyed purple and surrounded by a white or gold embroidered diadem in the form of a narrow band, of which the fringed ends hung down at the back.

The *kausia* . . . had a very broad brim and a very low crown, and belonged to the Macedonian, Ætolian, Illyrian, and also perhaps Thessalian costume.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 338.

causid (kâ'sid), *n.* A snake of the family *Causidæ.*

Causidæ (kâ'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Causus* + *-idæ.*] A family of solenoglyph *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Causus*, having the maxillary bone not excavated, the poison-fang grooved in front, and a postfrontal bone present. The genera besides *Causus* are *Heterophis* and *Dinodipsas.* They are venomous serpents, most nearly related to the *Viperidæ* or vipers.

causidical (kâ-sid'i-kạl), *a.* [< LL. *causidicalis*, < L. *causidicus*, an advocate or pleader, < *causa*, a cause, + *dicere*, say.] Pertaining to an advocate, or to pleading or the defense of suits.

causson†, *n.* Same as *cavezon.*

caustic (kâs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *caustique* = Sp. *cáustico* = Pg. *caustico* = It. *caustico*, < L. *causticus*, < Gr. *καυστικός*, caustic, corrosive, capable of burning, < *καυστός*, verbal adj. of *καίειν*, burn: see *calm*[1], *cauma*, *causus*, and cf. *encaustic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of burning, corroding, or destroying the tissue of animal substances. See *causticity.*—**2.** Figuratively, severely critical or sarcastic; cutting: as, a *caustic* remark.

Let their humour be never so *caustic.*
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

Those illusions of fancy which were at length dispelled by the *caustic* satire of Cervantes.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Caustic alcohol, barley, etc. See the nouns.—**Caustic curve,** in *math.* See II., 3.—**Caustic potash,** potassium hydrate, KOH, a hard, white, brittle substance, easily soluble in water and deliquescent in air. It is a strong base, forming stable crystalline compounds with all acids. It is a powerful caustic, quickly destroying animal and vegetable tissues. Caustic potash is used in medicine as a cautery, and in numberless ways in the arts, as a detergent, as a base for making salts of potash, and in the manufacture of soap.—**Caustic soda,** sodium hydrate, NaOH, a white, brittle solid, having much the same chemical and physical properties as caustic potash, and similar uses in the arts. The soaps made with caustic soda are hard; those made with caustic potash are soft.—**Syn. 2.** Stinging, pungent, acrid, sarcastic.

II. *n.* **1.** In *med.*, any substance which burns, corrodes, or disorganizes the tissues of animal structures; an escharotic.—**2.** Figuratively, something pungent or severely critical or sarcastic. See *causticity.*

Your hottest *causticks*. *B. Jonson*, Elegy on Lady Pawlet.

When we can endure the *caustics* and correctives of our spiritual guides, in those things in which we are most apt to please ourselves, then our obedience is regular and humble. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

3. In *math.*, an envelop of rays of light proceeding from a fixed point and reflected or refracted by a surface or a curve. Caustics are consequently of two kinds, *catacaustics* and *diacaustics*, the former being caustics by reflection and the latter caustics by refraction.—**Lunar caustic,** a name given to silver nitrate when cast into sticks for the use of surgeons, etc. See *nitrate.*—**Secondary caustic,** the orthogonal trajectory of the reflected or refracted rays; an involute of a plane caustic.—**Vienna caustic,** a mixture of potassium hydrate and lime in equal proportions, forming a powder used in medicine as a caustic, and milder than potassium hydrate alone.

caustical (kâs'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *caustic.* [Rare.]

caustically (kâs'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a caustic or severe manner: as, to say something *caustically.*

causticity (kâs-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *caustic* + *-ity*; = F. *causticité* = Sp. *causticidad* = Pg. *causticidade* = It. *causticità.*] **1.** The property of being caustic, that is, of corroding or disorganizing animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances so as to destroy the tissue; corrosiveness. This property belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalis, and some metallic salts.—**2.** Figuratively, severity of language; pungency; sarcasm.

He was a master in all the arts of ridicule; and his inexhaustible spirit only required some permanent subject to have rivalled the *causticity* of Swift.
I. D'Israeli, Quarrels of Authors, p. 218.

I shall be sorry to miss his pungent speech. I know it will be all sense for the Church, and all *causticity* for Schism. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xviii.

He had, besides, a ready *causticity* of tongue.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

causticness† (kâs'tik-nes), *n.* The quality of being caustic; causticity.

caustify (kâs'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caustified*, ppr. *caustifying.* [< *caustic*: see *-fy.*] To render caustic; convert into caustic. For example, soda ash or carbonate of soda is caustified by boiling with milk of lime, which removes the carbonic acid and converts the sodium into caustic soda.

causus (kâ'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καῦσος*, burning heat, causus, < *καίειν*, burn. Cf. *cauma.*] **1.** In *med.*, a highly ardent fever.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Causidæ. J. Wagler.*

cautel† (kâ'tel), *n.* [= Sc. *cautele*, < ME. *cautel*, *cautele*, < OF. *cautele* = F. *cautèle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cautela*, < L. *cautela*, caution, precaution, < *cautus*, pp. of *cavere*, take heed: see *caution.*] **1.** Caution; wariness; prudence.

But in all things this *cautel* they use, that a less pleasure hinder not a bigger; and that the pleasure be no cause of displeasure, which they think to follow of necessity, if the pleasure be unhonest.
Robinson, tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia, ii. 7.

2. Subtlety; craftiness; cunning; deceit; fraud.

Thus ȝoure *cautell* to the comoune hath combred ȝou all.
Richard the Redeless, i. 78.

No soil, nor *cautel*, doth besmirch
The virtue of his will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

3. *Eccles.*, a detailed caution or written direction concerning the proper manner of celebrating the holy communion.

cautelly†, *adv.* [ME. *cautely*; < *cautel* + *-ly*[2].] Cautiously.

Make a crye, and *cautely* thou call!
York Plays, p. 328.

cautelous† (kâ'te-lus), *a.* [< ME. *cautelous* = F. *cauteleux* = Pr. *cautelos* = Sp. Pg. *cauteloso*, < ML. *cautelosus*, < L. *cautela*: see *cautel* and *-ous.*] **1.** Cautious; wary; provident: as, "*cautelous* though young," *Drayton*, Queen Margaret.

Mar. Danger stands sentinel:
Then I'll retire.
Ger. We must be *cautelous.*
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 4.

My stock being small, no marvel 'twas soon wasted;
But you, without the least doubt or suspicion,
If *cautelous*, may make bold with your master's.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 1.

Swear priests, and cowards, and men *cautelous*,
Old feeble carrions, and such suffering souls
That welcome wrongs. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

2. Cunning; treacherous; wily.

They are (for the most part) soe *cautelous* and wylyeheaded, specially being men of soe small experience and practize in lawe matters, that you would wonder whence they borrowe such subtiltyes and slye shiftes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

cautelously† (kâ'te-lus-li), *adv.* **1.** Cautiously; warily.—**2.** Cunningly; slyly; craftily.

cautelousness† (kâ'te-lus-nes), *n.* Cautiousness; prudence.

These two great Christian virtues, *cautelousness*, repentance. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 254.

cauter† (kâ'tėr), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *καυτῆρ*, a searing-iron, < *καίειν*, burn.] A searing-iron. *Minsheu.*

cauterant (kâ'tėr-ant), *n.* [For **cauteriant*, < ML. *cauterian(t-)s*, ppr. of *cauteriare*, cauterize: see *cauterize.*] A cautery; a caustic.

cauterisation, cauterise. See *cauterization, cauterize.*

cauterism (kâ'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *cautery* + *-ism.* Cf. *cauterize.*] The application of a cautery.

cauterization (kâ''tėr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *cauterize* + *-ation*; = F. *cautérisation* = Pr. *cauterizacio* = Sp. *cauterización* = Pg. *cauterização* = It. *cauterizzazione.*] **1.** In *surg.*, the act of cauterizing or searing some morbid part by the application of a hot iron, or of caustics, etc.—**2.** The effect of the application of a cautery or caustic.

Also spelled *cauterisation.*

cauterize (kâ'tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cauterized*, ppr. *cauterizing*. [= F. *cautériser* = Pr. *cauterisar* = Sp. Pg. *cauterizar* = It. *cauterizzare*, < ML. *cauterizare*, also *cauteriare*, < Gr. *καυτηριάζειν*, cauterize, < *καυτήριον*, a searing-iron: see *cautery*.] **1.** To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, or with caustics, as morbid flesh.

Fugitive slaves are marked and *cauterized* with burning irons. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 387.

The flame from the pistol had been so close that it had actually *cauterized* the wound inflicted by the ball. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 539.

2. To sear, in a figurative sense.

They have *cauterised* consciences. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 195.

The more *cauterized* our conscience is, the less is the fear of hell. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 603.

★ Also spelled *cauterise*.

cautery (kâ'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cauteries* (-iz). [= F. *cautère* = Pr. *cauteri* = Sp. Pg. It. *cauterio*, < L. *cauterium*, < Gr. *καυτήριον*, a branding-iron, a brand, dim. of *καυτήρ*, a branding-iron, a burner: see *cauter*.] **1.** A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic substances that burn, corrode, or destroy the solid parts of an animal body. The burning by a hot iron is termed *actual* cautery; that by caustic medicines, *potential* cautery.

His discourses, like Jonathan's arrows, may shoot short, or shoot over, but not wound where they should, nor open those humours that need a lancet or a *cautery*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 586.

The mad bite
Must have the *cautery*. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

2. The instrument or drug employed in cauterizing.—**Corrigan's cautery.** Same as *Corrigan's button* (which see, under *button*).—**Galvanic cautery,** an instrument for cauterizing which is heated by the passage through it of an electric current.

cautery-electrode (kâ'tėr-i-ē-lek″trōd), *n.* A name applied to any of the various forms of wires and bands of platinum which constitute the heated and cauterizing part of a galvanic cautery.

cauting-iron (kâ'ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* [Appar. short for *cautering-* or *cauterizing-iron*. See *cauter*.] A searing-iron. *E. H. Knight.*

caution (kâ'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *caucion*, *caucioun* (def. 7) = F. *caution* = Pr. *cautio* = Sp. *caución* = Pg. *caução* = It. *cauzione* (cf. D. *cautie* = G. *caution* = Dan. Sw. *kaution*, chiefly in legal senses), < L. *cautio(n-)*, caution, precaution, security, bond, warranty, < *cautus*, pp. of *cavere*, be on one's guard, take heed, look out, beware, ult. = AS. *sceawian*, look at, behold, E. *show*: see *show*.] **1.** Prudence in regard to danger; wariness, consisting in a careful attention to probable and possible results, and a judicious course of conduct to avoid failure or disaster.

In the afternoon we walked out to see the City. But we thought fit, before we enter'd, to get License of the Governour and to proceed with all *caution*. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 134.

The first thing I did at Alexandria was to pace round the walls, and take the bearings; which I did with so much *caution*, that I thought I could only have been observed by the Janizary that attended me. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 3.

2. Anything intended or serving to induce wariness; a warning given either by word of mouth or in any other way; monitory advice.

In way of *caution*, I must tell you,
You do not understand yourself so clearly
As it behooves my daughter and your honor.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

Indulge, my son, the *cautions* of the wise. *Pope*, Odyssey, xxiii. 114.

3†. Provision or security against something; provident care; precaution.

In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. In *recent Eng. law*, a written warning or caveat filed with the registrar of land-titles against dealings with the land without notice to the cautioner, or person who files the warning.—**5.** Security; guaranty; pledge; bail. [Now confined to Scotch law.]

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon.*

6. A person who gives security; a surety; a cautioner. [Scotch, and generally pronounced kā'zhọn, as also in sense 5.]

The King of Spain now offers himself for *Caution*, for putting in Execution what is stipulated in behalf of the Roman Catholics throughout his Majesty of Great-Britain's Dominions. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 21.

7†. Bond; bill.

Take thi *caucion*, and sitte down soone and write fifti. *Wyclif*, Luke xvi. 6.

8. Something to excite alarm or astonishment; something extraordinary: absolutely or with some fanciful addition: as, the way they scattered was a *caution to snakes*. [Slang.]—**Bond of caution.** See *bond*[1].—**Syn. 1.** Forethought, forecast, heed, vigilance, watchfulness, circumspection.—**2.** Admonition.

caution (kâ'shọn), *v. t.* [< *caution*, *n.*] To give notice of danger to; warn; exhort to take heed.

You *cautioned* me against their charms. *Swift.*

cautionary (kâ'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *caution* + *-ary*; = F. *cautionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *caucionar*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing a caution, or warning to avoid danger: as, *cautionary* advice.

You will see that these ways are made *cautionary* enough. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Waved his unoccupied hand with a *cautionary* gesture to his companions. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 148.

2. Given as a pledge or in security.

Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and seaports, to give us for securing trade? *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

Cautionary town, a town the control and revenues of which are granted by the government to a foreign power to secure the payment of a debt or the performance of an obligation; notably, certain strongholds in the Netherlands which were thus pledged to the English crown in the time of Elizabeth, particularly the cities of Flushing, Briel, and Rammekens.

And it is resolved that it [a benevolence raised for the crown in Devon] shall only be employed for the payment of his debts, as namely for Ireland, the Navy, and the *Cautionary Towns* in the Low Countries; and so, leaving the carriage of this business to your discretions and wisdoms, we bid you heartily farewell. *Letter from the Lords in Council of James I.*

By the treaty of peace between James and Philip III., although the king had declared himself bound by the treaties made by Elizabeth to deliver up the *cautionary towns* to no one but the United States, he promised Spain to allow those States a reasonable time to make peace with the Archdukes. *Motley*, John of Barneveld, II. 67.

II. *n.* Same as *cautionry*.

cautioner (kâ'shọn-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who cautions or advises.—**2.** In *recent Eng. law*, one who files a caution with the registrar of land-titles. See *caution*, *n.*, 4.—**3.** [Generally pronounced kā'zhọn-ėr.] In *Scots law*, the person who is bound for another to the performance of an obligation.

cautionize† (kâ'shọn-īz), *v. t.* [< *caution* + *-ize*.] To promote caution in; make prudent; place under security or guaranty.

The captaine of the Janissaries rose and slew the Bullar, and gave his daughter in marriage to one Aslan Begh . . . of a bordering province, to *cautionize* that part. *Continuation of Knolles*, 1414 (Ord MS.).

caution-money (kâ'shọn-mun″i), *n.* Money deposited as security; specifically, a sum paid as security by a student on his matriculation in an English university.

The genteel amercements of a young man of fashion in a silver tankard or his *caution money* ought not, in any wise, to be considered as part of his education. *Remarks on the Expence of Education*, 1788.

cautionry (kâ'shọn-ri), *n.* [< *caution* + *-ry*.] In *Scots law*, the act of giving security for another; the promise or contract of one, not for himself, but for another. Also written *cautionary*.

cautious (kâ'shus), *a.* [< *caution*, on type of *ambitious*, < *ambition*, etc.; the older E. adj. was *cautelous*, q. v., and the L. adj. is *cautus*, prop. pp. of *cavere*, take heed. See *caution*.] **1.** Possessing or exhibiting caution; attentive to probable effects and consequences of actions with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect; wary; watchful: as, a *cautious* general; a *cautious* advance.

These same *cautious* and quick-sighted gentlemen. *Bentley*, Sermons, ii.

Like most men of *cautious* tempers and prosperous fortunes, he had a strong disposition to support whatever existed. *Macaulay.*

2. With *of* before the object of caution: wary in regard to the risks of; afraid or heedful of the dangers involved in.

Having one Man surprized once by some Spaniards lying there in ambush, and carried off by them to Panama, we were after that more *cautious of* Straggling. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 177.

By night he fled, and at midnight return'd
From compassing the earth; *cautious of* day. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 59.

3†. Over-prudent; timorous; timid.

You shall be received at a postern-door, if you be not *cautious*, by one whose touch would make old Nestor young. *Massinger.*

=**Syn.** Prudent, careful, wary, vigilant, heedful, thoughtful, scrupulous.

cautiously (kâ'shus-li), *adv.* In a cautious manner; with caution; warily.

Then know how fickle common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are *cautiously* believed;
For few there are but have been once deceived. *Dryden.*

Entering the new chamber *cautiously*,
The glory of great heaps of gold could see. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 327.

cautiousness (kâ'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger.

cautor (kâ'tọr), *n.* [< L. *cautor*, one who is on his guard or is wary, also one who is security or bail, < *cavere*, be on one's guard, etc.: see *caution*.] A cautioner. [Rare.]

A caution means that a sale cannot be effected without notice to the *cautor* and opportunity of objection. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 201.

cauzi, *n.* See *cazi*.

cava[1] (kā'vä), *n.*; pl. *cavæ* (-vē). [NL., fem. (sc. *vena*, vein) of L. *cavus*: see *caval* and *vein*.] A caval vein; one of the venæ cavæ. See *caval*, *n.*

The division of the heart into which these *cavæ* open. *Huxley.*

cava[2], *n.* Plural of *cavum*.

cava[3], **kawa** (kā'vä, -wä), *n.* The Polynesian name of an intoxicating beverage prepared from the shrub *Piper methysticum*.

cavæ, *n.* Plural of *cava*[1].

caval (kā'val), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cavus*, hollow (see *cave*[1]), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.*, hollow and comparatively large: as, a *caval* sinus. Specifically—**2.** Pertaining to the cavæ. See *vena* and *cava*[1].

II. *n.* A cava, or caval vein; either one of the two largest veins of the body, emptying blood into the right auricle of the heart. In man these veins are commonly called *superior* and *inferior cavals*, or *vena cava superior* and *inferior*; their more general names are *precaval* and *postcaval*. See these words, and cuts under *heart* and *lung*.

cavalcade (kav-al-kād'), *n.* [< F. *cavalcade*, < It. *cavalcata* (= Pr. *cavalcada* = Sp. *cabalgada*, *cabalgata* = Pg. *cavalgada*), a troop of horsemen, < *cavalcare*, ride, < *cavallo*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*[2], *capel*[1], *cavalry*, *chevalier*, *chivalry*, and cf. *chevachie*, a doublet of *cavalcade*.] A procession or train, as of persons on horseback or in carriages.

We went from Sienna, desirous of being present at the *cavalcade* of the new Pope Innocent X., who had not yet made the grand procession to St. John de Laterano. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 2, 1644.

Onward came the *cavalcade*, illuminated by two hundred thick waxen torches, in the hands of as many horsemen. *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. 117.

He [King James] made a progress through his kingdom, escorted by long *cavalcades* of gentlemen from one lordly mansion to another. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xviii.

cavalcade† (kav-al-kād'), *v. i.* [< *cavalcade*, *n.*] To ride in or form part of a procession.

He would have done his noble friend better service than *cavalcading* with him to Oxford. *North*, Examen, p. 112.

cavalero† (kav-a-lē'rō), *n.* [Also *cavaliero*, repr. Sp. *cavallero*, now *caballero*: see *cavalier*.] A cavalier; a gay military man; a gallant.

I'll drink to master Bardolph, and to all the *cavaleroes* about London. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

cavalier (kav-a-lēr'), *n.* and *a.* [Also formerly *cavalero* and *cavaliero*, after Sp. or It.; = D. *kavalier* = G. *cavalier* = Dan. *kavaler* = Sw. *kavaljer* = Ar. *kewālīr*, < F. *cavalier* = Pr. *cavallier*, < It. *cavaliere* = Sp. *caballero* = Pg. *cavalheiro*, *cavalleiro* = F. *chevalier* (> E. *chevalier*), < ML. *caballarius*, a horseman, knight, < LL. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*[2], *cavalcade*, etc., and *chevalier*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight.

Nineteen French marquesses and a hundred Spanish *cavaliers*. *Tatler*, No. 260.

Hence—**2.** One who has the spirit or bearing of a knight; especially, a bold, reckless, and gay fellow.

Who is he . . . that will not follow
These cull'd and choice-drawn *cavaliers* to France? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

3. [*cap.*] The appellation given to the partizans of Charles I. of England in his contest with Parliament.

During some years they were designated as *Cavaliers* and Roundheads. They were subsequently called Tories and Whigs. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

4. A man attending on or escorting a woman, or acting as her partner in dancing; a gallant; a beau.

I'll take a dance, said I; so stay you here. A sunburnt daughter of Labour rose up from the group to meet me as I advanced towards them. . . . We want a *cavalier*, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them.—And a *cavalier* ye shall have, said I, taking hold of both of them. *Sterne.*

5. In *medieval fort.*, a mound defended by walls and the like, raised so as to command the neighboring ramparts; hence, in *modern fort.*,

a raised work commonly situated within the bastion, but sometimes placed in the gorges, or on the middle of the curtain. It is 10 or 12 feet higher than the rest of the works, and is used to command all the adjacent works and the surrounding country. It is designed chiefly to bring a plunging fire to bear on the assailants' works exterior to the enceinte.

6. In the *manège*, one who understands horsemanship; a skilled or practised rider.—**Cavalier battery.** See *battery*.

II. *a.* **1†.** Knightly; brave; warlike.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*. *Suckling.*

2. Gay; sprightly; easy; offhand; frank; careless.

The plodding, persevering, scrupulous accuracy of the one, and the easy, *cavalier* verbal fluency of the other, form a complete contrast. *Hazlitt.*

3. Haughty; disdainful; supercilious: as, a rude and *cavalier* answer.

Here's the house: Ile knock at the door.—What, shall I do't in the *cavalier* humour, with, Whose within there, ho! or in the Puritan humour, with, By your leaue, good brother? *Heywood*, If you Know not Me, ii.

4. [*cap.*] Belonging or relating to the party of Charles I. of England.

'Tis an old *Cavalier* family. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iii. 3.

cavalier (kav-ạ-lēr'), *v. i.* [< *cavalier*, *n.*] To act as a cavalier; ape the manners of a cavalier; carry one's self in a disdainful or high-handed fashion: sometimes followed by *it*: as, to try to *cavalier it* over one's associates.

An old drunken, *cavaliering* butler. *Scott*, Old Mortality, i.

cavalierish (kav-ạ-lēr'ish), *a.* [< *cavalier* + *-ish*[1].] Of or belonging to a cavalier, or to the party of Charles I. of England.

The *cavalierish* party. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, II. 168.

The land is full of discontents, & the *Cavaleerish* party doth still expect a day & nourish hopes of a Revolution. Quoted in *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 259.

cavalierism (kav-ạ-lēr'izm), *n.* [< *cavalier* + *-ism*.] The practice or principles of cavaliers. *Scott.*

cavalierly (kav-ạ-lēr'li), *adv.* In a cavalier manner; arrogantly; disdainfully; superciliously.

He has treated our opinion a little too *cavalierly*. *Junius*, Letters.

I protest I do not understand all this; . . . you treat me very *cavalierly*. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iv.

Those who *cavalierly* reject the Theory of Evolution, as not adequately supported by facts, seem quite to forget that their own theory is supported by no facts at all. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 377.

cavalierness (kav-ạ-lēr'nes), *n.* [< *cavalier*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being cavalier; arrogance; a disdainful manner. [Rare.]

cavalieroț, *n.* [Intended for It. *cavaliere*: see *cavalier*.] A cavalier; a gallant.

Then this brave *cavaliero*
Is openly baffled in his mistress' sight,
And dares not fight himself.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

It occurred to him [the author] that the more serious scenes of his narrative might be relieved by the humour of a *cavaliero* of the age of Queen Elizabeth. *Scott*, Monastery, Int.

cavallard (kav-al-yärd'), *n.* [< Sp. *caballada*, a drove of horses, < *caballo*, a horse: see *cabal*[2].] A name in some parts of the western United States for a drove of horses or mules. Also *cavayard*.

cavalleria (kä-väl-yā-rē'ä), *n.* [Sp. *cab(v)allería*.] A measure of land, equal to 33.1 acres, being a little less than the Castilian **zugada**. The Mexican cavalleria is 131 acres.

cavalli, *n.* See *cavally*.

cavallo (It. pron. kä-väl'lō), *n.* [It., lit. a horse: see *cabal*[2], *capel*[1].] A Neapolitan coin, equal to about $\frac{1}{75}$ of a United States cent.

cavally, cavalli (ka-val'i), *n.*; pl. *cavallies, cavallis* (-iz). [Also *cavalle*, and *crevally, crevalle*, < Sp *caballa* (= Pg. *cavalla*), a horse-mackerel, < *caballo* = Pg. *cavalho*, a horse: see *cabal*[2].] A fish of the genus *Caranx*. See *Caranx* and *horse-mackerel*.

The *cavalli* has a pointed head and snout, with moderately large conical and pointed teeth. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 392.

cavalotț, *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old form of cannon made of wrought-iron, and firing a charge consisting of one pound of lead bullets.

cavalry (kav'ạl-ri), *n.* [Formerly *cavallerie*, < F. *cavallerie*, now *cavalerie*, < It. *cavalleria*, cavalry, knighthood (= Sp. *caballería* = Pg. *cavallaria* = OF. *chevalerie*, > E. *chivalry*), < *cavaliere*, a horseman, knight: see *cavalier*.] A class of soldiers who march and fight on horseback; that part of an army, or of any military force, which consists of troops that serve on horseback, as distinguished from infantry, or foot-soldiers. Their efficacy and general importance arise from their adaptation to rapid movements, thus enabling a commander to avail himself of decisive opportunities, as in the exposure of weak points in the enemy's lines, or the occurrence of disorder in his ranks. They are also employed for intercepting the enemy's supplies, furnishing detachments and escorts, procuring intelligence, protecting the center or wings of an army, or covering a retreat. The uses of cavalry, however, are necessarily limited by the nature of the ground. Modern cavalry consists of two grand classes, *heavy* and *light* (distinguished by weight of men, horses, and equipments), which are susceptible of subdivision according to the service required, as *cuirassiers, dragoons, lancers, hussars*, etc.

cavalryman (kav'ạl-ri-man), *n.*; pl. *cavalrymen* (-men). A soldier trained to fight on horseback; a member of a cavalry regiment.

Each *cavalryman* had been required to start with ten pounds of grain for his horse. *The Century*, XXVIII. 138.

cavan (ka-van'), *n.* Same as *caban*.

cavas, *n.* See *cavass*.

cavasina (kav-ạ-sī'nä), *n.* A fish of the family *Carangidæ, Seriola dorsalis*; a kind of amberfish. [California.]

cavass, kavass (ka-vas'), *n.* [Turk. *qawas, qawās* (*kawas, kawwās*).] **1.** An armed and uniformed attendant attached to the suite of a person of distinction in Turkey.

Their *cavass* brought up a native who told them that Gjölbaschi was only about three leagues off, and offered to guide them. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 813.

2†. A Turkish police-officer.

Also *cavas, cawass, kawass*.

cavassonț, *n.* See *cavezon*.

cavate (kā'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cavated*, ppr. *cavating*. [< L. *cavatus*, pp. of *cavare*, make hollow, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1].] To make hollow; dig out; excavate. [Rare.]

cavatina (kȧv-a-tē'nä), *n.* [It., > F. *cavatine*.] In *music*, a melody of simpler character than the aria, and without a second part and a da capo or return part. The term is occasionally applied, however, to airs of any kind.

cavation (kā-vā'shọn), *n.* [< It. *cavazione*, < L. *cavatio(n-)*, an excavation, < *cavare*: see *cavate*.] **1.** The act of hollowing or excavating; specifically, in *arch.*, the digging or excavating of the earth for the foundation of a building; the trench or excavation so dug. In the specific use also spelled *cavazion*.—**2.** In *fencing*, a method of evading a low thrust by drawing the haunch backward, thus withdrawing the abdomen and chest from the reach of the adversary's weapon. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

cavazionț, *n.* A form of *cavation*, 1, occurring in Phillips' and other early dictionaries.

cave[1] (kāv), *n.* [< ME. *cave*, < OF. *cave, caive*, a cave (var. *cage*, a cage, > E. *cage*), = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cava*, < L. *cavea*, a cave, also a cage, < *cavus*, hollow (neut. *cavum*, a cave), akin to Gr. *κύαρ*, a hole (cf. Gr. *κοῖλος*, orig. **καϝιλος* (?), hollow, = L. *cælum*, orig. **cavilum*, the sky: see *ceil*, *n.*, *celestial*, etc.), < *κίνειν, κυεῖν*, conceive, swell, orig. contain. Hence *cavern, cage, concave, excavate*, etc.] **1.** A hollow place in the earth; especially, a natural cavity of considerable size, extending more or less horizontally into a hill or mountain; a cavern; a den. Some caves are formed by the erosive action of shore waves; of these the most famous is Fingal's Cave in Staffa, on the west coast of Scotland, the entrance to which is formed by columnar ranges of basalt supporting an arch 60 feet high and 33 feet wide. Some, as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which incloses an extent of about 40 miles of subterraneous windings, result from the solvent action of underground water in limestone rocks; these are celebrated for their great extent and subterranean waters, or for their stalactites and stalagmites. Some are found in volcanic rocks, where the roof of a narrow lava flow remains after the molten core of the flow has run out. Shallow caves or "rock houses" are formed where a weak stratum is worn out beneath a roof of harder rock. Many caves are of interest to the geologist and archæologist from the occurrence in them of osseous remains of animals of the Pleistocene period, or for the evidence their clay floors and rudely sculptured walls, and the implements found in them, offer of the presence of prehistoric man.

And Lot went up out of Zoar, . . . and he dwelt in a *cave*, he and his two daughters. Gen. xix. 30.

2. A cellar; a subterranean chamber. [Obsolete or local.]

But nowe there stondeth neuer a house, but oonly two Towres and certayne *caues* vnder the grounde. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

3†. Any hollow place or part; a cavity.

The *cave* of the ear. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4. The ash-pit of a glass-furnace.—**5.** [*cap.*] A name given to a party in the British Parliament who seceded from the Liberals on the reform bill introduced by them in 1866. See *Adullamite*. Hence—**6.** Any small faction of seceders or dissidents in Parliament.

cave[1] (kāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caved*, ppr. *caving*. [< *cave*, *n.*; = F. *caver* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cavar* = It. *cavare*, < L. *cavare*, make hollow, hollow out, excavate, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1], *n.*, from which the E. verb is in part directly derived. In def. II., 2, as in the phrase *cave in*, the verb, though now completely identified with *cave*[1], *v.*, with ref. to the noun *cave*[1], is in its origin an accommodation of the dial. *calve, calve in*, < *calf*, a detached mass of earth: see *calve*, *v.*, 2, and *calf*[1], *n.*, 7, 8, 9.] **I.** *trans.* To make hollow; hollow out.

The mouldred earth had *cav'd* the banke. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 33.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To dwell in a cave. [Rare.]

It may be heard at court that such as we
Cave here, hunt here, are outlaws.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. To fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit: absolutely, or with *in*: as, the earth began to *cave*.—**3.** Figuratively, to break down; yield; give up; submit; knock under: absolutely, or with *in*: as, at this he *caved*. [Slang.]

A puppy, three weeks old, joins the chase with heart and soul, but *caves in* at about fifty yards, and sits him down to bark. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxviii.

cave[2], **kave** (kāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caved, kaved*, ppr. *caving, kaving*. [Sc. also *keave, keve*, < ME. *caven, keven*, < Norw. *kava*, throw, toss, snatch, move the hands as in scattering, stirring, rowing, etc., also *kaava*, snatch, stir, shake (cf. *kafsa* in similar sense), appar. a particular use of or confused with *kava* = Icel. *kafa*, dip, dive, swim, plunge, tr. dip, plunge, refl. dip, dive, impers. sink, founder, also der. *kefja*, < Norw. *kav*, a dive, plunge, the sea, the deep, also stir, agitation, quick motion of the hands, = Icel. *kaf*, a dive, a plunge, poet. the deep, the sea. Hence *cavie*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To toss or pitch: as, to *cave* hay.—**2.** To toss in a threatening or haughty manner: as, to *cave* the horns (said of horned cattle); to *cave* the head.—**3.** To clean (threshed grain) by tossing or raking (it) on a barn-floor or a threshing-floor. [Old and prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

And nygh it make a place high, plain, and pure,
When nede is therto *cave* upon thi corne,
This wol availle, and make it longe endure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To move; rush.

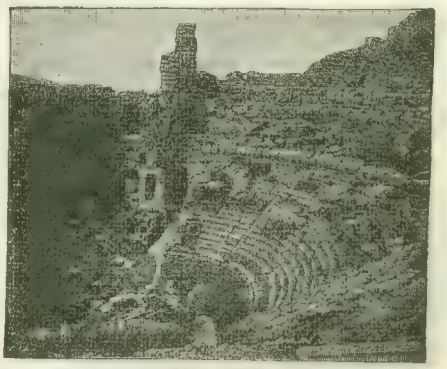
I . . . blusched [looked] on the burghe as I forth dreued [hastened]
Bygonde the brok fro me warde *keued*.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), i. 979.

2. To sink; be plunged or buried.

Thou wylneȝ ouer this water to weue,
Er moste thou ceuer to other counsayl,
Thy corse in clot mot calder [colder] *keue*.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), i. 318.

cave[2], **kave** (kāv), *n.* [< *cave*[2], *kave*, *v.*] A toss, as of the head. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

cavea (kā'vē-ä), *n.*; pl. *caveæ* (-ē). [L., a cage: see *cage, cave*[1].] Among the ancient Romans: (*a*) A cage or den for wild beasts, etc.; literally, any cavity or hollow place. (*b*) In general, the auditorium of a theater or amphithea-



Cavea.—Odeum of Regilla, Athens.

ter: so called from its concave form, and by analogy with the similar application by the Greeks of the word *κοῖλον*, a hollow.

A very rude low wall divides the *cavea*, cut entirely out of the side of the hill, from the orchestra below, partly formed on made ground, and another runs across where the stage should be. *Athenæum*, No. 3084, p. 751.

[By synecdoche, the word *cavea* was often used to denote the whole theater or amphitheater.]

caveach (ka-vēch'), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *escabeche*, pickle for fish.] Mackerel, or other fish, cut up, salted, spiced, fried, and packed in a

jar: a method employed in the West Indies.

caveach (ka-vēch′), *v. t.* [< *caveach, n.*] To make caveach of.

caveæ, *n.* Plural of *cavea.*

caveat (kā′vē-at), *n.* [L., let him beware; 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *cavere,* beware, take heed: see *caution.*] **1.** In *law,* a notice filed or noted in a public office to prevent some proceeding being had except after warning to the caveator, or person making the caveat: as, a *caveat* filed with the probate court against the probate of a will. A *caveat* filed in the United States Patent Office by one who is engaged upon an invention entitles him to notice of any application for a patent for an interfering invention during one year, while he is perfecting his own.

2. Figuratively, intimation of caution; warning; admonition; hint.

Let our bands take this *caueat* also, if the enemie retire, not to make any long pursuit after him.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 63.

To giue a *Caueat* to al parents, how they might bring their children vp in vertue.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 122.

In the midst of his prosperity, let him remember that *caveat* of Moses, "Beware that he do not forget the Lord his God." *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 87.

caveat (kā′vē-at), *v. i.* [< *caveat, n.*] **1.** To enter a caveat.—**2.** In *fencing,* to shift the sword from one side of an adversary's sword to the other.

caveator (kā′vē-ā-tor), *n.* [< *caveat* + *-or.*] One who enters a caveat.

cave-bear (kāv′bār), *n.* A fossil bear, *Ursus spelæus,* of the Quaternary epoch, contemporary with man in the caves of Europe.

cave-cricket (kāv′krik″et), *n.* A cricket of the genus *Hadenœcus,* inhabiting caverns. *S. H. Scudder.*

cave-dweller (kāv′dwel″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who dwells in a cave; a troglodyte; specifically, a member of the prehistoric race of men who dwelt in natural caves, subsisting on shell-fish and wild animals. Many of the caves which they inhabited contain their rude implements and sculptured drawings, together with animal and sometimes human bones, in superimposed layers, separated by limestone or other deposits. See *bone-cave.* Also called *caveman.*

Our knowledge of primitive man in Europe, during the paleolithic age, is mainly confined to what has been learned in regard to the life and habits of the so-called *cave-dwellers.* *Science,* III. 489.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] A name given to the Bohemian Brethren (which see, under *Bohemian*), because they hid in caves to escape persecution.

cave-fish (kāv′fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Amblyopsidæ* that inhabits caves. There are several species, all viviparous, some of them blind, inhabiting cave-streams of the southern and western United States, as *Amblyopsis spelæus* and *Typhlichthys subterraneus. Chologaster papilifer, C. agassizi,* and *C. cornutus,* of the same family, are found in open ditches in South Carolina. See cut under *Amblyopsis.*

cave-hyena (kāv′hī-ē″nạ), *n.* A species of fossil hyena, *Hyæna spelæus,* remains of which occur in bone-caves.

cave-keeper (kāv′kē″pėr), *n.* One who lives in a cave. [Rare.]

I thought I was a *cave-keeper,*
And cook to honest creatures.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

cave-keeping (kāv′kē″ping), *a.* Dwelling in a cave; hidden. [Rare.]

In men, as in a rough-grown grove, remain
Cave-keeping evils that obscurely sleep.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1250.

cavel[1], **cavil**[1], **kevel**[1], **kevil**[1] (kav′el, -il, kev′-el, -il), *n.* [Also written *kavel,* and formerly assibilated *chevil;* < ME. **cavel* (not recorded in this sense, but see *cavel*[2]), *kevel, kevil,* a cleat, clamp, gag, < (1) Icel. *kefli,* a piece of wood, a stick, a gag, a cylinder, a mangle (also in comp. *rūnkefli,* a rune-staff), = Norw. *kjevle,* a round stick, cylinder, roller, rolling-pin, gag, = Sw. dim. *käfling,* a small roundish billet; (2) Icel. *kafli,* a piece, a bit, a buoy for a cable or net (*medhalkafli,* a sword-hilt), = Norw. *kavle,* a roller, cylinder, rolling-pin, gag, *kavl,* a buoy for a cable or net, = Sw. *kafle,* a roller, cylinder, roller of a mangle, hilt, = MD. D. *kavel* = MLG. LG *kavel* = G. *kabel,* lot, part, share (whence E. *cavel*[2]), orig. a stick or rune-staff used in casting lots.] **1†.** A bit for a horse.

In *kevil* and bridel [*in fræno et camo*] thair chekes straite.
Ps. xxxi. 9 (ME. version).

2†. A gag.

Hwan Grim him [Havelok] hauede faste bounden,
And sithen in an eld cloth wounden,
A *keuel* of clutes ful unwraste [foul]
That he [ne] moucte speke ne fnaste [breathe].
Havelok, l. 545.

3. *Naut.,* a large cleat of wood or iron to which sheets, tacks, or braces are belayed. Also *chevil. E. Phillips,* 1706.—**4.** A stone-masons' ax, with a flat face for knocking off projecting angular points, and a pointed peen for reducing a surface to the desired form; a jedding-ax.—**To cast the cavel,** to throw the hammer.

cavel[2], **cavil**[2], **kevel**[2], **kevil**[2] (kav′el, -il, kev′-el, -il), *n.* [< ME. *cavel,* pl. *caflis,* < MD. D. *kavel* = MLG. LG. *kavel* = G. *kabel,* lot, part, share: see *cavel*[1].] **1†.** Originally, the stick or rune-staff used in casting lots; a lot: as, to cast *cavels.*

O we cuist *cavels* us amang.
William Guiseman (Child's Ballads, III. 52).

2. A part or share; lot.

No one, not being a brother of the gild, shall buy wool, hides, or skins, to sell again, or shall cut cloths, save stranger-merchants in the course of trade. Such a one shall have neither Lot nor *Cavil* with any brother.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

3. A parcel or allotment of land. [Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

cave-lion (kāv′lī″on), *n.* A lion the remains of which occur in European bone-caves. It is closely related to if not identical with the living lion, *Felis leo.*

caveman (kāv′man), *n.*; pl. *cavemen* (-men). Same as *cave-dweller,* 1.

The bones and implements of the *Cave-men* are found in association with remains of the reindeer and bison, the arctic fox, the mammoth, and the woolly rhinoceros.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 45.

cavendish (kav′en-dish), *n.* [From the proper name *Cavendish.*] Tobacco which has been softened, pressed into quadrangular cakes, and sweetened with syrup or molasses, for chewing or smoking. Also called *negro-head.*—**Cut cavendish,** cavendish tobacco cut into small shreds.

cave-pika (kāv′pī″kạ), *n.* A kind of pika or calling-hare, fossil remains of which are found in bone-caves. See *Lagomys.*

caver[1] (kā′vėr), *n.* [Uncertain.] **1.** A person stealing ore from the mines in Derbyshire, England, and punishable in the barmote or miners' court.—**2.** An officer belonging to the Derbyshire mines.

caver[2], **kaver** (kav′ėr), *n.* A gentle breeze. [West coast of Scotland.]

cavern (kav′ėrn), *n.* [= F. *caverne* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *caverna,* < L. *caverna,* < *cavus,* hollow: see *cave*[1], *n.*] A large natural cavity under the surface of the earth; a cave; a den.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shak.,* J. C., ii. 1.

The oracular *caverns* of darkness.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 3.

cavern (kav′ėrn), *v. t.* [< *cavern, n.*] To hollow out; form like a cave by excavating: with *out.*

But I find the gayest castles in the air that were ever piled far better for comfort and for use than the dungeons in the air that are daily dug and *caverned out* by grumbling, discontented people.
Emerson, Considerations by the Way.

cavernal† (kav′ėr-nạl), *a.* [< *cavern* + *-al.*] Cavernous. *Faber.*

caverned (kav′ėrnd), *a.* [< *cavern, n.,* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Full of caverns or deep chasms; having caverns; formed like a cavern: as, "the *cavern'd* ground," *Philips.*

Beneath the *caverned* cliff they fall.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 19.

2. Inhabiting or found in a cavern: as, "*cavern'd* hermit," *Pope,* Essay on Man, iv. 42; "*caverned* gems," *Hemans,* A Tale of the Fourteenth Century.

cavernicolous (kav-ėr-nik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *caverna,* cavern, + *colere,* dwell in, inhabit.] Inhabiting caverns; dwelling in caves.

cavernose (kav′ėr-nōs), *a.* Same as *cavernous.* ★*M. C. Cooke.*

cavernous (kav′ėr-nus), *a.* [= F. *caverneux* = Pr. *cavernos* = Sp. Pg. It. *cavernoso,* < L. *cavernosus,* < *caverna,* a cavern.] **1.** Formed into a cavern or caverns; containing caverns; hence, deeply hollowed out; deep-set: as, *cavernous* mountains or rocks, *cavernous* eyes.—**2.** Filled with small cavities, as a sponge; reticulated; honeycombed. Applied in anatomy to vessels or vascular structures in which the blood-vessels are traversed by numerous trabeculæ dividing them up, or in which they form frequent and close anastomoses with one another. In either case a structure of sponge-like texture is produced.—**Cavernous bodies** (*corpora cavernosa*), the highly vascular and nervous fibrocellular structures which compose the greater part of the erectile tissue of the penis and of the clitoris, the rest being known as the *spongy body.*—**Cavernous groove,** in *anat.,* the carotid groove (which see, under *carotid*).—**Cavernous nerves,** nerves coming from the prostatic plexus, and distributed to the erectile or cavernous tissue of the penis.—**Cavernous râle,** a gurgling râle sometimes heard in auscultation over a pulmonary cavity of considerable size, especially in inspiration, when the cavity is partly filled with liquid, through which the air bubbles as it enters.—**Cavernous respiration,** the respiratory sounds sometimes heard in auscultation over a cavity in a lung. The inspiration is blowing, neither vesicular nor tubular in quality, and lower in pitch than tubular breathing; the expiration is of the same quality as the inspiration, but lower in pitch.—**Cavernous sinus,** a venous sinus of the cranial cavity, lying on the side of the body of the sphenoid bone. It receives the ophthalmic vein in front, and communicates with the cavernous sinus of the other side through the transverse and circular sinuses.—**Cavernous texture,** in *geol.,* that texture of aggregated compound rocks which is characterized by the presence of numerous small cavities, as in lava.—**Cavernous tissue,** the substance of the cavernous bodies of the penis and clitoris.—**Cavernous whisper,** in auscultation, whispering resonance as modified by transmission through a cavity, characterized by a non-tubular blowing quality of low pitch.

Cavernulariдæ (kav″ėr-nū-lar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavernularia,* the typical genus (< L. *cavernula* (see *cavernule*) + *-aria*), + *-idæ.*] A family of veretillous pennatuloid polyps with long calcareous bodies.

cavernule (kav′ėr-nūl), *n.* [< L. *cavernula,* dim. of *caverna,* a cavern.] A small cavity.

cavernulous (ka-vėr′nū-lus), *a.* [< *cavernule* + *-ous.*] Full of little cavities; alveolar: as, *cavernulous* metal.

cavesson, *n.* See *cavezon.*

cave-swallow (kāv′swol″ō), *n.* A West Indian swallow, *Hirundo pœciloma,* which affixes its nest of mud to the roofs and walls of caves.

cave-tiger (kāv′tī″gėr), *n.* A species of fossil tiger or jaguar, *Felis spelæus,* remains of which occur in the bone-caves of South America.

cavetto (ka-vet′ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *cavo,* hollow: see *cave*[1], *n.*] **1.** In *arch.,* a hollow member, or round concave molding, containing at least the quadrant of a circle, used in cornices, between the tori of bases, etc.—**2.** In *decorative art,* a hollow or recessed pattern: the reverse of *relief* and *rilievo.*—**In cavetto,** said of any design stamped or impressed, and differing from *intaglio* in not being incised as with a sharp instrument. Thus, a design impressed in tiles, clay, or plaster is properly said to be *in cavetto.* The field may also be recessed, with a device in relief upon it, as in the style of work known as *cavo-rilievo;* in this case the field is said to be *in cavetto.*

A design in relief was impressed upon them, leaving the ornamental pattern *in cavetto.*
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 412.

cavey, *n.* See *cavie*[1].

cavezon, cavesson (kav′e-zọn, -sọn), *n.* [Formerly also *cavasson;* < F. *cavesson, caveçon,* < It. *cavezzone,* aug. of *cavezza,* a halter, = OF. *chevece,* neck, = Pr. *cabeissa,* wig, = Sp. *cabeza* = Pg. *cabeça,* head, < L. *caput,* head: see *caput,* and cf. *cabeça.*] A sort of nose-band of iron, leather, or wood, sometimes flat and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to wring it, in order to facilitate breaking him. Also called *causson.*

Cavia (kā′vi-ạ), *n.* [NL. from Galibi *cabiai.*] The typical genus of the family *Caviidæ* and subfamily *Caviinæ,* containing the cavies proper, as the guinea-pig. See *cavy, Caviidæ.*

cavian (kā′vi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cavien;* < *Cavia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Cavia* or the family *Caviidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the cavies; a caviid.

caviar, caviare (kav-i-är′ or ka-vēr′), *n.* [Also formerly *caviary;* = D. *kaviaar* = G. Dan. Sw. *kaviar,* < F. *caviar,* formerly *cavial,* < It. *caviale,* formerly also *caviaro,* = Sp. *caviar,* caviar, *cabial,* sausage made with caviar, = Pg. *caviar, cavial,* caviar (ML. *caviarium,* NGr. *καβιάρι*), < Turk. *havyār,* caviar; said to be of Tatar origin. The Russ. name is *ikra.*] A preparation for the table of the roe of certain large fish preserved by salting. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, sevruga, and beluga. Caviar was regarded as a delicacy too refined to be appreciated by the vulgar taste; hence Shakspere's application of the word to a play which the vulgar could not relish.

'Twas *caviare* to the general. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2.

A pill of *caviary* now and then,
Which breeds choler adust.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted, and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians and called *caviare.* *N. Grew,* Museum.

Hark ye! a rasher of bacon, on thy life! and some pickled sturgeon, and soure krcut and *caviar,* and good strong cheese. *Landor,* Peter the Great.

caviary†, *n.* Same as *caviar.*

cavicorn (kav′i-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cavicornis,* < L. *cavus,* hollow (see *cave*[1]), + *cornu* = E. *horn.*] **I.** *a.* Hollow-horned, as a ruminant; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cavicornia.*

II. *n.* A hollow-horned ruminant; specifically, one of the *Cavicornia.*

Cavicornia (kav-i-kôr'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), neut. pl. of *cavicornis:* see *cavicorn.*] The hollow-horned ruminants considered as a family or other zoölogical group of mammals, contrasting with the solid-horned ruminants, or deer, *Cervidæ.* The *Cavicornia* are the oxen, sheep, goats, and antelopes; and the group is exactly conterminous with *Bovidæ* in the now current extended sense of the latter term. The horns are permanent and two or four in number, appear in both sexes or in the male only, and consist of a sheath of horn upon a bony core formed by a process of the frontal bone. The pronghorn of North America, *Antilocapra americana,* is anomalous, having horns of this description and being thus truly cavicorn, yet shedding its horns annually like a deer.

Cavidæ (kav'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Caviidæ.*

cavie[1], **cavey** (kā'vi), *n.* [Sc., = D. *kevie* = G. *käfig, käfe,* OHG. *chevia,* < ML. *cavia* for L. *cavea,* a cage, a cave: see *cave*[1] and *cage.*] A hencoop.

Ahint the chicken *cavie.* *Burns,* Jolly Beggars.

cavie[2] (kā'vi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cavied,* ppr. *cavying.* [Sc.: see *cave*[2].] 1. To rear or prance, as a horse.—2. To toss the head, or to walk with an airy and affected step. *Jamieson.* See *cave*[2], *v. t.*, 2.

caviid (kav'i-id), *n.* A rodent of the family *Caviidæ.*

Caviidæ (ka-vī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-idæ.*] A family of hystricomorphic simplicident mammals, of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires,* peculiar to South America; the cavies. Excluding the capibara as type of a separate family *Hydrochœridæ,* the *Caviidæ* are characterized by comparatively short incisors and by other dental and cranial peculiarities, imperfect clavicles (commonly said to be wanting), very short or rudimentary tail, uncleft upper lip, and 4-toed fore feet and 3-toed hind feet, both ending in somewhat hoof-like claws. The leading genera are *Cavia* and *Dolichotis.* See *cavy.* Also, less correctly, *Caviadæ, Cavidæ.*

Caviinæ (kav-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of the family *Caviidæ,* containing the cavies proper, when the giant cavy or capibara is retained in the family: equivalent to *Caviidæ* without the genus *Hydrochœrus.*

caviine (kav'i-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cavies or *Caviidæ.*

cavil[1], *n.* See *cavel*[1].

cavil[2], *n.* See *cavel*[2].

cavil[3] (kav'il), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caviled* or *cavilled,* ppr. *caviling* or *cavilling.* [< OF. *caviller* = Sp. *cavilar* = Pg. *cavillar* = It. *cavillare,* < L. *cavillari,* jeer, mock, quibble, cavil, < *cavilla,* also *cavillum,* a jeering, scoffing.] **I.** *intrans.* To raise captious and frivolous objections; find fault without good reason; carp: frequently followed by *at.*

But in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Let's fight it out, and not stand *cavilling* thus.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

He says much that many may dispute,
And *cavil at* with ease, but none refute.
Cowper, Truth.

II.† *trans.* To receive or treat with objections; find fault with.

Wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions? *Milton,* P. L., x. 759.

cavil[3] (kav'il), *n.* [< *cavil*[3], *v.* Cf. L. *cavilla,* n.] A captious or frivolous objection; an exception taken for the sake of argument; a carping argument.

That's but a *cavil;* he is old, I young.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

The *cavils* of prejudice and unbelief. *South.*

I cannot enlarge on every point which brings conviction to my own mind, nor answer at length every *cavil* or even every serious argument.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 131.

caviler, caviller (kav'il-ėr), *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a carping disputant.

Socrates held all philosophers *cavilers* and madmen.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 167.

The candour which Horace shows is that which distinguishes a critick from a *caviller.* *Addison,* Guardian.

caviling, cavilling (kav'il-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cavil*[3], *v.*] The act of raising captious and frivolous objections; an objection of a captious nature: as, "*cavillings* and menacings," *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 66.

caviling, cavilling (kav'il-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cavil*[3], *v.*] Raising frivolous objections; fault-finding.—**Syn.** *Carping,* etc. See *captious.*

cavilingly, cavillingly (kav'il-ing-li), *adv.* In a caviling manner.

cavillation† (kav-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [ME. *cavillacioun, cavilacion,* < OF. *cavillacion, cavillation* = F. *cavillation* = Pr. *cavilhatio* = Sp. *cavilación* = Pg. *cavillação* = It. *cavillazione,* < L. *cavillatio(n-),* < *cavillari,* pp. *cavillatus:* see *cavil*[3], *v.*] The act or practice of caviling or raising captious objections; a caviling or quibbling objection or criticism.

Withouten fraude or *cavillacioun.*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 428.

Who should doe thus, I confesse, should requite the objections made against Poets, with like *cavillations* against Philosophers. *Sir P. Sidney,* Apol. for Poetrie.

Parma signified his consent to make use of that treaty as a basis, "provided always it were interpreted healthily, and not dislocated by *cavillations* and sinister interpretations." *Motley,* Dutch Republic, III. 420.

caviller, cavilling, etc. See *caviler,* etc.

cavilous†, **cavillous**† (kav'il-us), *a.* [< L. *cavillosus,* < *cavilla:* see *cavil*[3], *n.*] Captious; apt to object or criticize without good reason; quibbling. *Ayliffe.* [Rare.]

cavilously†, **cavillously**† (kav'il-us-li), *adv.* In a cavilous or carping manner; captiously: as, "*cavillously* urged," *Milton,* Art. of Peace with Irish. [Rare.]

cavilousness†, **cavillousness**† (kav'il-us-nes), *n.* Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections. [Rare.]

cavin (kav'in), *n.* [< F. *cavin,* < *cave,* < L. *cavus,* hollow: see *cave*[1], *cage.*] *Milit.,* a hollow way or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops and facilitate their approach to a place.

caving-rake (kā'ving-rāk), *n.* [< *caving-s* + *rake.*] In *agri.,* a rake for separating the chaff or cavings from grain spread out on a barn-floor or a threshing-floor. [Prov. Eng.]

cavings (kā'vingz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *caving,* verbal n. of *cave*[2], *v.*] The short broken straw separated from threshed grain by means of the caving- or barn-rake; chaff. [Prov. Eng.]

Cavitaria (kav-i-tā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **cavitarius:* see *cavitary.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, a group of intestinal worms, one of the divisions of *Entozoa;* the *Cœlelmintha* of Owen. See *cavitary, a.*, 2.

cavitary (kav'i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **cavitarius,* < L. as if **cavitas:* see *cavity* + *-ary*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Hollow; caval; cavernous; having a cavity; specifically, in *biol.,* cœlomatous; of or pertaining to the cœloma, or the perivisceral space or body-cavity; having a body-cavity.

Certain portions of the hollow *cavitary* system, which forms the hæmal passages, are converted into contractile vessels by the development of muscles in their walls.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 51.

2. Having an enteric cavity or intestinal tract; enteric; intestinal. Formerly specifically applied to the cavitaries, or certain intestinal parasitic worms (intestinal in the sense of having an intestine of their own, not as inhabiting the intestines of other animals), as the threadworms or *Nematoidea,* as distinguished from the anenterous worms, as the tapeworms and flukes, which have no intestinal cavity.

II. *n.* A worm or entozoön having an intestinal canal in a distinct abdominal cavity; one of the *Cavitaria.*

cavitied (kav'i-tid), *a.* [< *cavity* + *-ed*[2].] Having cavities; specifically, having an intestinal cavity; cavitary, as the nematoid worms or cavitaries. *Owen.*

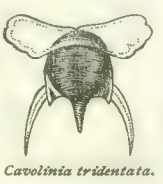
★**cavity** (kav'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *cavities* (-tiz). [< F. *cavité* = Sp. *cavidad* = Pg. *cavidade* = It. *cavità,* < L. as if **cavitas,* < *cavus,* hollow: see *cave*[1].] 1. A hollow place; a hollow; a void or empty space in a body: as, the abdominal *cavity;* the thoracic *cavity;* the *cavity* of the mouth.—2†. The state of being hollow; hollowness.

The *cavity* or hollowness of the place.
Goodwin, Works, III. 565.

Amniotic cavity. See *amniotic.*—**Arachnoid cavity,** an old name for the subdural space.—**Axial cavity, branchial cavity, buccal cavity.** See the adjectives.—**Cleavage cavity.** See *cleavage.*—**Consonating cavities.** See *consonating.*—**Digital cavity, hemal cavity, medullary cavity,** etc. See the adjectives.

caviuna-wood (kav-i-ö'nä-wụd), *n.* A species of rosewood obtained from *Dalbergia nigra,* a tall leguminous tree of Brazil.

Cavolinia (kav-ō-lin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Cavolini,* an Italian naturalist.] The typical genus of the family *Cavoliniidæ:* synonymous with *Hyalæa. C. tridentata* is an example.



Cavolinia tridentata.

cavoliniid (kav-ō-lin'i-id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Cavoliniidæ.*

Cavoliniidæ (kav″ō-li-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1842), < *Cavolinia* + *-idæ.*] A family of thecosomatous pteropods with large lobate fins, an abdominal branchial pouch, no operculigerous lobe, three rows of teeth, the lateral unciform, and an inoperculate non-spiral symmetrical shell: synonymous with *Hyalæidæ.*

cavolinite (kav-ō-lē'nīt), *n.* [< *Cavolini,* an Italian naturalist, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *nephelite.*

cavo-rilievo (kä'vō-rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [It., < *cavo,* hollow, + *rilievo,* relief: see *cave*[1] and *relief.* Cf. *alto-rilievo, basso-rilievo, bas-relief.*] In *sculp.,* a kind of relief in which the highest surface is level with the plane of the original stone, which is left around the outlines of the design. Sculpture of this kind is much employed in the decoration of the walls of Egyptian temples. Also written *cavo-relievo,* and also called *cœlanaglyphic sculpture.*

Porphyritic monoliths, skilfully filled in *cavo-relievo* with symbolic groups. *Encyc. Amer.,* I. 281.

cavort (ka-vôrt'), *v. i.* [Said to be a corruption of *curvet.*] 1. To curvet; prance about: said of a horse. Hence—2. To bustle about nimbly or eagerly: said of a person. [Amer. slang.]

They [the soldiers] have *cavorted* around the suburbs in sufficient numbers to pillage with impunity.
Richmond Dispatch, copied in N. Y. Herald, June 9, 1862.

cavum (kā'vum), *n.*; pl. *cava* (-vạ). [L., neut. of *cavus,* hollow: see *cave*[1].] In *anat.,* a hollow; the cavity of any organ: chiefly used with reference to the cavities or sinuses of the heart, with a Latin adjective.

In all Reptilia, except crocodiles, there is but one ventricular cavity [of the heart], though it may be divided more or less distinctly into a *cavum venosum* and a *cavum arteriosum.* . . . The aortic arches and the pulmonary artery all arise from the *cavum venosum,* or a special subdivision of that cavity called the *cavum pulmonale.*
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 88.

cavy (kā'vi), *n.*; pl. *cavies* (-viz). [See *Cavia.*] A rodent of the genus *Cavia* or family *Caviidæ.* There are several species, of which the guinea-pig, *C. cobaya,* is the best known.—**Giant cavy,** or **water-cavy,** the capibara (which see).—**Mountain cavy,** *Cavia boliviensis.*—**Patagonian cavy,** or *mara, Dolichotis patachonica.*—**Restless cavy,** *Cavia aperea.*—**Rock-cavy,** *Cavia rupestris,* of Brazil.—**Southern cavy,** *Cavia australis.*

caw[1], **kaw** (kâ), *v. i.* [Formerly also *kaa;* imitative of the sound. Similar imitative forms occur in many and diverse languages to express the cry of or as a name for the crow and other corvine birds. Cf. *croak,* and see *caddow, coe*[1], *chough,* and *daw*[2].] To cry like a crow, rook, raven, or jackdaw.

Like a jackdaw, that when he lights upon
A dainty morsel, *kaa's* and makes his brag.
Chapman, All Fools, iii. 1.

The building rook 'ill *caw* from the windy tall elm-tree,
And the tufted plover pipe along the fallow lea.
Tennyson, May Queen, ii.

caw[1], **kaw** (kâ), *n.* [< *caw*[1], *kaw, v.*] The cry of the crow, rook, raven, or jackdaw.

caw[2] (kâ), *v. t.* [Sc., = *ca*[2].] To drive: as, to *caw* a nail; to *caw* cattle to market. Often abbreviated to *ca'.* [Scotch.]—**To caw one's hogs to the hill,** to snore.

cawass, *n.* See *cavass.*

cawchie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *causeway.*

cawf, *n.* See *cauf.*

cawk, *n.* See *cauk*[1], 1.

cawker (kâ'kėr), *n.* Same as *calk*[3].

cawky, *a.* See *cauky.*

cawl†, *n.* An old spelling of *caul*[1].

cawney, cawny (kâ'ni), *n.* [Tamil *kāni,* property, < *kan,* see.] An East Indian measure of land, varying slightly according to locality. In the Madras presidency it is equal to 1.322 acres.

cawquaw (kâ'kwâ), *n.* [From a Cree name.] The urson, or Canadian porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatum,* whose spines are often used for ornamentation by the Indians. Its chief food consists of living bark, which it strips from the branches as cleanly as if a sharp knife had been used. It begins with the highest branches and eats its way regularly down. One cawquaw will destroy a hundred trees in a single season. See cut under *porcupine.*

caxo, caxon[1] (kak'sō, -sọn), *n.* [< Sp. *cajón,* formerly *caxon,* a chest (= Pg. *caixão* = F. *caisson* = It. *cassone:* see *caisson* and *cassoon*), aug. of *caja,* formerly *caxa* = Pg. *caixa,* a chest, = E. *case*[2], q. v.] A chest of burnt and ground ores. *McElrath,* Com. Dict.

caxon[2] (kak'sọn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old cant term for a wig.

He had two wigs, both pedantic, but of different omen. The one serene, smiling, fresh powdered, betokening a mild day. The other, an old, discoloured, unkempt, angry *cazon,* denoting frequent and bloody execution.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

★**Caxton** (kaks'tọn), *n.* The name applied to any book printed by William Caxton (died 1491 or 1492), originally an English merchant in the Netherlands, who in advanced age learned the art of printing and introduced it into England. The Caxtons are all in black-letter. The "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," translated from the French and printed by Caxton either at Bruges or Cologne, probably in 1474,

is considered the earliest specimen of typography in the English language. "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," printed by him in 1474–5, was the second English book printed, and "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," printed by him at Westminster in 1477, was probably the first work printed in England. The list of known publications printed by him from 1474 to 1490 includes seventy-one titles. Some of them were translated by himself from the French and Dutch.



A Device of William Caxton.

W. C. represent the initials of his name. The rude form of the figures 74, in the center, is supposed to mean the year 1474, when he began as a printer. The small letters *s, r, c,* are interpreted by some as *Sancta Colonia* (Cologne, the city alleged as the one in which he was taught printing); by others as *sigillum Caxtonii*, the seal of Caxton. (From Hansard's "Typographia.")

cay (kā), *n.* [< Sp. *cayo;* E. usually written *key:* see *key*[3], *quay.*] Same as *key*[3]. [Rare.]

Its harbour is formed by a long *cay*, called Hog Island, which stretches for three miles from east to west, about half a mile from the shore.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., [XXXIX. 176.

caya (kä'yä), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of satinwood obtained from San Domingo.

cayagium†, *n.* [ML.] In *old Eng. law*, a toll or duty exacted by the king for landing goods at a quay.

Cayenne pepper. See *pepper*.

Cayleyan (kā'lē-an), *n.* [< *Cayley* (see def.) + *-an.*] In *math.*, a curve of the sixth order and third class, invented by the English mathematician Arthur Cayley (1853), and called by him the *pippian*. It is the envelop of the pairs of right lines which constitute polar conics relative to any cubic curve.

Cayley's theorem. See *theorem*.

cayman (kā'man), *n.* [< Sp. *caimán* = Pg. *caimão* = F. *caïman;* probably from the Carib name.] A name applied popularly to crocodilians of the West Indies and South America, but properly only to such species as *Caiman palpebrosus* and *C. trigonatus* (Cuvier). See *alligator*.

caynard†, **kaynard**†, *n.* [ME.] A wretch; a rascal; a good-for-nothing.

cayote (kä-yō'te), *n.* Same as *coyote*.

caytive†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *caitiff*.

cayuse (kā-yös'), *n.* [From the *Cayuse* Indians of Oregon.] An Indian pony or small horse; specifically, an Indian pony of the breed in use among the Cayuse Indians of the northern Rocky Mountains. [Northwestern U. S.]

With one last wicked shake of the head the wiry *cayuse* breaks into his easy lope, and away go horse and rider.
Harper's Mag., LXXI. 190.

A common Indian pony is called a *cayuse*, one of the few terms which stock-men have inherited from the tribes. It has come to be used in a depreciative sense, being applied to any poor, broken-down jade. *L. Swinburne.*

cazi, cauzi (kä'zi), *n.* [Variously written *cauzy, cauzee, kazy, qazee*, etc., more precisely *kāzī*, Hind. dial. *kājī*, repr. Turk. *qadi, qāzī*, Ar. *qadi* (palatal *d*, resembling *z*), a judge, the source also of E. *kadi* and *alcalde*, q. v.] One of two high officers of the Turkish government who preside in the high court of Moslem sacred law at Constantinople, and are the next in authority to the sheikh ul Islam, who is the chief religious and doctrinal authority.

cazimi (ka-zē'mi), *n.* [Perhaps of Ar. origin: cf. Ar. *qalb*, heart, *shams*, sun.] In *astrol.*, the heart of the sun; the part of the zodiac within 17 minutes of the center of the sun.

cazique (ka-zēk'), *n.* See *cacique*.

cazo (Sp. pron. kä'thō), *n.* [Sp., of Teut. origin, from same ult. source as E. *kettle:* see *casserole* and *kettle*.] A copper vessel or caldron in which ores of silver are treated in the hot process.

cazzon (kaz'on), *n.* Same as *casings*.

Cb. The chemical symbol for *columbium*.

C. B. An abbreviation of *Companion of the Bath*. See *bath*[1].

C. C. An abbreviation of *County Commissioner* and of *County Court*.

C. C. P. An abbreviation of *Court of Common Pleas*.

Cd. The chemical symbol for *cadmium*.

cd. In *anat.*, an abbreviation used in vertebral formulas for *caudal*, or coccygeal: as, *cd.* 12 (that is, 12 caudal vertebræ).

-ce[1]. [< ME. *-s, -es,* < AS. *-es:* see *-s*[1] and *-es*[1].] A disguised modern spelling of the genitive suffix *-s*[1], *-es*[1], as used adverbially in *hence, thence, whence, once, twice, thrice:* erroneously spelled *-ce* in conformity with that termination in words of French origin. See *-ce*[2], *-ce*[3], and *-ce*[4].

-ce[2]. [< ME. *-s, -es:* see *-s*[2], *-es*[2].] A disguised spelling (*a*) of original final *-s* (of the root) in *ice, advice, device*, etc., and the plurals *lice, mice*, or (*b*) of the original plural suffix *-s*[2], *-es*[2], in *dice, pence:* erroneously spelled *-ce* in conformity with that termination in words of French origin. See *-ce*[3], etc.

-ce[3]. [ME. *-ce*, often *-se*, < OF. *-ce*, < L. *-tius, -tia, -tium*, or *-cius, -cia, -cium*, as in *tertius, tertia, tertium, justitia, solatium*, etc.] The terminal element of many words derived through French from Latin, as in *tierce, justice, solace, absence*, etc., occurring especially in the suffixes *-ace, -ice, -ance* (which see). See also *-cy*.

-ce[4]. A termination of other origin than as above, particularly in *fence, defence, offence, pretence, expence*, etc. The first remains unchanged; the last is now always and the others are frequently, according to their etymology (*-ense*, < F. *-ense*, < L. *-ensa*), spelled with *s*.

Ce. The chemical symbol for *cerium*.

C. E. An abbreviation of *Civil Engineer*.

Cean (sē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ceus*, pertaining to *Cea* (Gr. *Κέως*, later *Κία*), now *Zia*, one of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Simonides.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Grecian island of Ceos: specifically applied to the poet Simonides, born in Ceos in the sixth century B. C.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ceos.

Ceanothus (sē-a-nō'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεάνωθος*, a name applied by Theophrastus to a kind of thistle.] A genus of rhamnaceous shrubs, natives of North America, and especially of California. They are free bloomers, and some species are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The leaves of the common species of the Atlantic States, *C. Americanus*, known as *New Jersey tea* or *red-root*, have been used as a substitute for tea. The root is a useful astringent and furnishes a reddish dye. The blue myrtle of California, *C. thyrsiflorus*, becomes a small tree.

cease (sēs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ceased*, ppr. *ceasing.* [< ME. *ceesen, cesen* (also *cessen, sessen*, whence obs. *cess*[1], q. v.), < OF. *cesser*, F. *cesser* = Pr. *cessar, sessar* = Sp. *cesar* = Pg. *cessar* = It. *cessare*, < L. *cessare*, loiter, go slowly, cease, freq. of *cedere*, pp. *cessus*, go away, withdraw, yield: see *cede*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To stop moving, acting, or speaking; leave off; give over; desist; come to rest: followed by *from* before a noun: as, *cease from* anger, labor, strife.

He walketh round about from place to place and *ceaseth* not. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

We *cease* to grieve, *cease* to be fortune's slaves,
Nay, *cease* to die by dying. *Webster*, White Devil, v. 2.

The lives of all who *cease from* combat, spare. *Dryden.*

The ministers of Christ have *ceased from* their labors.
Bp. Sprat.

2. To come to an end; terminate; become extinct; pass away: as, the wonder *ceases;* the storm has *ceased.*

For naturall affection soone doth *cesse,*
And quenched is with Cupids greater flame.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 2.

I would make the remembrance of them to *cease* from among men. Deut. xxii. 26.

The inhabitants of the villages *ceased*, they *ceased* in Israel. Judges v. 7.

Preaching in the first sence of the word *ceas'd* as soon as ever the Gospels were written. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 91.

II. *trans.* To put a stop to; put an end to; bring to an end: as, *cease* your clamor; he *ceased* debate. [Now chiefly used with reference to self-restraining or self-limiting action.]

And in the Gulfe aforseyd, Seynt Elyne kest on of the holy nayles in to the see to *sease* the tempest.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 57.

I go thus from thee, and will never *cease*
My vengeance till I find thy heart at peace.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

But he, her fears to *cease*,
Sent down the meek-eyed Peace.
Milton, Nativity, l. 45.

cease† (sēs), *n.* [< *cease, v.*] Cessation; extinction; failure.

The *cease* of majesty
Dies not alone; but, like a gulf, doth draw
What's near it with it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

ceaseless (sēs'les), *a.* [< *cease* + *-less.*] **1.** Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; that never stops or intermits; unending; never ceasing.

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold.
Milton, P. L., iv. 679.

Wearying with *ceaseless* prayers the gods above.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

The victim of *ceaseless* intrigues, who neither comprehended his position, nor that of their country.
Disraeli, Coningsby, ii. 1.

2. Endless; enduring forever: as, the *ceaseless* joys of heaven.

Thou *ceaseless* lackey to eternity.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 967.

ceaselessly (sēs'les-li), *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually.

Flowers
Still blooming *ceaselessly.*
Drummond, The Fairest Fair.

ceaselessness (sēs'les-nes), *n.* [< *ceaseless* + *-ness.*] **1.** The state or condition of being ceaseless, or without cessation or intermission; incessancy.—**2.** The state or condition of enduring forever; endlessness.

cebadilla, *n.* See *cevadilla*.

cebell†, *n.* In *music*, a melody for the lute or violin in quadruple rhythm and in phrases of four bars each, distinguished by more or less alternation of very high and very low notes.

cebid (seb'id), *n.* A monkey of the family *Cebidæ*.

Cebidæ (seb'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebus* + *-idæ.*] A family of new-world monkeys, the platyrhine simians, distinguished by their dentition from the old-world monkeys, having one premolar more on each side of each jaw than the latter, or 36 teeth in all. The nose is flattened and has a broad septum, thus rendering the nostrils proportionally discrete; the bony meatus of the external ear is reduced to an annular tympanic bone; the thumb is undeveloped, or not perfectly apposable; the tail in most cases is prehensile; and both cheek-pouches and ischial callosities are absent. In current usage all American *Quadrumana* except the marmosets, or *Midida*, are included in the *Cebidæ*. They are divided into the subfamilies *Mycetinæ, Cebinæ, Nyctipithecinæ*, and *Pitheciinæ*. There are eleven living genera, and the species are numerous.

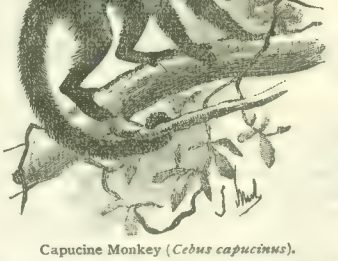
cebidichthyid (seb-i-dik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cebidichthyidæ*.

Cebidichthyidæ (seb″i-dik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebidichthys* + *-idæ.*] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Cebidichthys*. The only species, *C. violaceus*, belongs to the superfamily *Blennioidea*, and has an elongated body with numerous vertebræ, the dorsal fin divided into spinous and soft portions, no ventrals, and pyloric cæca. The species is Californian.

Cebidichthyinæ (seb-i-dik-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebidichthys* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fishes, represented by the genus *Cebidichthys*, referred to the family *Blenniidæ:* same as *Cebidichthyidæ*.

Cebidichthys (seb-i-dik'this), *n.* [NL. (W. O. Ayres, 1856), < Gr. *κῆβος*, a monkey (see *Cebus*), + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cebidichthyidæ:* so called because the face was supposed to resemble a monkey's.

Cebinæ (sē-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebus* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Cebidæ*, containing the prehensile-tailed monkeys of America. They have the hyoid bone and associate structures moderate (thus excluding the *Mycetinæ* or howlers); the incisors not



Capucine Monkey (*Cebus capucinus*).

proclivous; the posterior cerebral lobes overlapping the cerebellum; and the cerebral convolutions well marked. The genera are *Cebus, Sapajou* (or *Ateles*), *Eriodes* (or *Brachyteles*), and *Lagothrix*.

Ceblepyrinæ (seb-lep-i-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Ceblepyris* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of birds, the caterpillar-hunters: a loose synonym of *Campophaginæ*.

ceblepyrine (seb-lep'i-rin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ceblepyrinæ;* campophagine.

Ceblepyris (seb-lep'i-ris), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *κεβλήπυρις*, the redcap, redpoll, a bird, < *κεβλή*, contr. of *κεφαλή*, head, + *πῦρ* = E. *fire.*] A generic name given by Cuvier to the birds he called caterpillar-hunters: a loose synonym of *Campophaga*, sometimes still employed for some section of that large genus. Also written *Ceblephyris, Ceblepyrus*.

Cebrio (seb'ri-ō), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cebrionidæ*, having the labrum separate from the front, and the fore tibiæ entire. *C. bicolor* inhabits the southern United States.

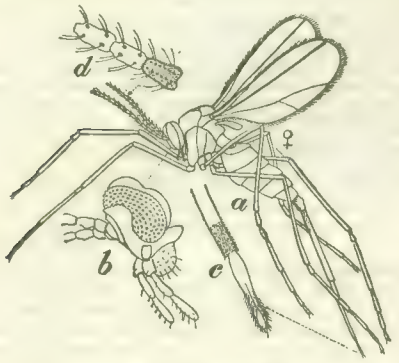
Cebrionidæ (seb-ri-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebrio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacodermatous pentamerous coleopterous insects, related to the *Elateridæ* (which see), but having six abdominal segments, well-developed tibial spurs, anterior tibiæ expanded at the apex, and the labrum close to the front.

Cebus (sē'bus), *n.* [NL. (Erxleben, 1777), < Gr. *κῆβος*, also *κῆπος*, a long-tailed monkey: see *ape*.] The typical genus of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Cebinæ*, containing the ordinary prehensile-tailed and thumbed South American monkeys. The monkeys carried about by organ-grinders generally belong to this genus. See cut under *Cebinæ*.

cecal, cecally. See *cæcal, cæcally*.

cecchin†, *n.* See *sequin*.

Cecidomyia (ses″i-dō-mī'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Meizen, 1803), < Gr. *κηκίς* (*κηκιδ-*), a gallnut (produced by the oozing of sap from punctures made by insects; cf. *κηκίς*, juice, *κηκίειν*, gush forth), + *μυῖα*, a fly.] A genus of nemocerous *Diptera*, or small two-winged flies, typical of the family *Cecidomyiidæ*, containing such as the Hessian-fly, *C. destructor*, noted for the ravages of its larvæ upon wheat in the United States and Europe. The genus comprises a vast number of minute, slender-bodied midges, which are of special interest on account of their



Clover-seed Midge (*Cecidomyia leguminicola*).
a, female fly, highly magnified; *b*, *c*, *d*, head, tip of ovipositor, and antennal joints, on still larger scale.

mode of life, the peculiar structure exhibited in the larvæ, and the economic importance attached to several species. In most cases the female lays her eggs in the stems, leaves, or buds of various plants, producing gall-like excrescences of various forms, inhabited by the larvæ. These are subcylindrical, legless grubs, mostly of a reddish or yellow color, and are furnished on the ventral side of the thoracic joints with a corneous plate, usually forked, called the breast-bone. Some species, however, do not produce galls, and among these the most familiar are the Hessian-fly and the clover-seed midge, *C. leguminicola* (Lintner), which latter infests the seeds of clover, causing great damage in the more northern parts of the United States. See also cut under *fly*².

cecidomyian (ses″i-dō-mī'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cecidomyia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Gall-making, as a fly of the family *Cecidomyiidæ*; of or pertaining to this family of insects.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Cecidomyia*; ★a cecidomyiid.

cecidomyiid (ses″i-dō-mī'i-id), *n.* A member of the family *Cecidomyiidæ*.

Cecidomyiidæ (ses″i-dō-mi-ī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cecidomyia* + *-idæ*.] The family of nemocerous dipterous insects of which the genus *Cecidomyia* is the type; the gall-gnats. They are mostly gall-makers, producing excrescences by piercing soft vegetation with their ovipositors and laying their eggs in the punctures.

cecidomyiidous (ses″i-dō-mi-ī'i-dus), *a.* [< *cecidomyiid* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or produced by the *Cecidomyiidæ* or gall-flies: as, a *cecidomyiidous* gall.

Cecilia, Ceciliæ, etc. See *Cæcilia*, etc.

cecils (sē'silz), *n. pl.* [Appar. from the name *Cecil*.] In *cookery*, minced meat, crumbs of bread, onions, chopped parsley, etc., with seasoning, made up into balls and fried.

cecity (sē'si- or ses'i-ti), *n.* [Also *cæcity*, after the L.; < F. *cécité* = Pr. *cecitat, ceguetat* = Sp. *ceguedad* (cf. Pg. *cegueira*) = It. *cecità*, < L. *cæcitas*, blindness, < *cæcus*, blind: see *cæcum*.] Blindness. [Now rare.]

There is in them [moles] no *cecity*, yet more than a cecutiency. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.

Here [in Arabia], as in Egypt, a blind Muezzin is preferred, and many ridiculous stories are told about men who for years have counterfeited *cecity* to live in idleness. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 383.

cecograph (sē'kō-gràf), *n.* [< F. *cécographe*, < L. *cæcus*, blind, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A writing-machine for the blind. *E. H. Knight.*

cecomorph (sē'kō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Cecomorphæ*.

Cecomorphæ (sē-kō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. *κήξ* (*κηκ-*), var. *καίναξ, καίηξ, κῆνξ* (see *Ceyx*), a sea-bird, perhaps the tarn or gannet, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily group of palmiped schizognathous carinate birds, including the short-winged, long-winged, and tube-nosed swimming and diving birds of the current orders *Pygopodes, Longipennes*, and *Tubinares*, or the *Alcidæ, Colymbidæ, Podicipedidæ, Procellariidæ*, and *Laridæ*.

cecomorphic (sē-kō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Cecomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Having the characters of the *Cecomorphæ*; of or pertaining to the *Cecomorphæ*.

Cecropia (sē-krō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *Cecrops*.] **1.** A genus of beautiful tropical American trees, with milky juice, of the family *Moraceæ*. *C. peltata*, the trumpet-tree, is remarkable for its hollow stem and branches, the former being made by the Indians into a kind of drum and the latter into wind-instruments. The light porous wood is used by them for procuring fire by friction. The inner bark is fibrous and strong, and is used for cordage.

2. [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, a moth, *Samia cecropia*.

Cecrops (sē'krops), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1813), after *Cecrops*, the mythical founder and first king of Athens.] A genus of siphonostomous crustaceans, of the family *Caligidæ*, parasitic upon the skin or gills of marine fishes. *C. latreillei* is an example.


Cecrops latreillei.

cecum, *n.* See *cæcum*.

cecutiency†, (sē-kū'shien-si), *n.* [< L. *cæcutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *cæcutire*, be blind, < *cæcus*, blind.] Cloudiness of sight; partial blindness or tendency to blindness. See first extract under *cecity*.

cedant arma togæ. [L., from a Latin poem quoted by Cicero: *cedant*, 3d pers. pl. pres. subj. of *cedere*, yield; *arma*, arms; *togæ*, dat. of *toga*, a gown: see *cede*, *arm*², and *toga*.] Literally, let arms yield to the gown; that is, let war give way to peace, and military operations to peaceful pursuits: it was used as the motto of ★Wyoming before it became a State.

cedar (sē'där), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ceder*, < ME. *ceder, cedre*, < OF. *cedre*, F. *cèdre* = Pr. *cedre* = Sp. Pg. It. *cedro* = AS. *ceder* (also in comp. *ceder-beám, ceder-treów*, cedar-tree) = D. *ceder* = MHG. *cēder, zēder*, G. *ceder, zeder* = Sw. Dan. *ceder* = Bohem. *cedr* = Pol. *cedr*, cedar, < L. *cedrus* = Russ. *kedrŭ*, cedar, = Pol. *keder, kieder*, a kind of larch, < Gr. *κέδρος*, a cedar-tree. Theophrastus uses the word both for the *Cedrus Libani* of Syria and (as also prob. Homer) for the juniper (*Juniperus Oxycedrus*).] **I.** *n.* **1.** A tree of the coniferous genus *Cedrus*, of which three species are known. The most noted is the cedar of Lebanon, *C. Libani*, native among the mountains of Syria, Asia Minor, and Cyprus. On Lebanon itself there still remains a grove of about 400 trees, some of them exceeding 40 feet in girth. The other


Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus Atlantica*).

representatives of the genus are the Atlas cedar, *C. Atlantica*, a native of Algeria, and the deodar or Himalayan cedar, *C. Deodara*. In their native forests they are of very slow growth, and form hard, durable timber.

They have taken *cedars* from Lebanon to make masts for thee. Ezek. xxvii. 5.

Under the covert of some ancient oak
Or *cedar* to defend him from the dew.
Milton, P. R., i. 306.

2. The name given, usually with qualifying terms, to various coniferous trees, chiefly North American, and of genera nearly allied to *Cedrus*. The white cedar of the eastern United States is the *Chamæcyparis thyoides*, of swamps near the coast, and also the arbor-vitæ, *Thuja occidentalis*; on the Pacific coast it is the *Libocedrus decurrens* (also known as *bastard, post*, or *incense cedar*), and also *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*, the Port Orford or Oregon cedar. The red cedar is usually the *Juniperus Virginiana*, the odorous wood of which is often called *pencil-cedar*, from its extensive use in the manufacture of lead-pencils; west of the Rocky Mountains the red cedar is the *Thuja plicata*, also called *canoe-cedar*. The cedar of Bermuda and Barbados is *Juniperus Bermudiana*; the Japan cedar, *Cryptomeria Japonica*. The stinking cedars of the United States are species of *Tumion*. The Himalayan cedar is the *Juniperus excelsa*; its wood resembles that of the pencil-cedar, but is harder, and has less of its peculiar odor. Washington cedar is the big-tree of California, *Sequoia Washingtoniana*. The wood of most of these trees is soft, fine-grained, of a reddish color, and often fragrant.

3. A name popularly given in tropical regions to a considerable number of trees, mostly of the family *Meliaceæ*, in no way related to the preceding. That known variously as the West Indian cedar, the bastard or sweet-scented Barbados cedar, the Jamaica red cedar, and the Spanish, Havana, or Honduras cedar is the *Cedrela odorata*. The cedar of India and New South Wales is *Toona Toona* (*Cedrela Toona* of Roxburgh); the red cedar of India, *Soymida febrifuga*; and the bastard cedar of India, *Melia Azedarach*. (See *azedarach*.) The white cedar of Australia is a variety of *M. Azedarach*. Among trees of other groups, the bastard cedar of the West Indies is *Guazuma tomentosa* or *G. guazuma*; the white cedar of Guiana, *Protium altissimum*; the white cedar of Dominica, *Tecoma leucoxylon*; and the red cedar of Australia, *Flindersia Australis*. In India the name *red cedar* is sometimes given to the euphorbiaceous *Bischofia trifoliata*.

4. The wood of the cedar-tree (*Cedrus*), or (with or without a qualifying term) of any kind of tree called a cedar.

The wisest man
Feasted the woman wisest then in halls
Of Lebanonian *cedar*. *Tennyson*, Princess.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the cedar; made of cedar: as, a *cedar* twig.

He shall uncover the *cedar* work. Zeph. ii. 14.

cedar-apple (sē'där-ap″l), *n.* A fungus belonging to the genus *Gymnosporangium*. Species of this genus are parasitic upon cedar-trees. Some of them form globular distortions with appendages, and develop into yellow gelatinous masses during the spring rains. Also called *cedar-ball*. See *Gymnosporangium*.


Cedar-apple (*Gymnosporangium macropus*) growing upon red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*).

cedar-bird (sē'där-bėrd), *n.* The popular name of the common American waxwing, *Ampelis cedrorum* or *Bombycilla carolinensis*: so called in the United States from its fondness for juniper-berries, the fruit of *Juniperus Virginiana*, commonly called cedar. Also called *cedar-lark*. See *Ampelis* and *waxwing*.

cedared (sē'därd), *a.* [< *cedar* + *-ed*².] Covered or furnished with cedars: as, a *cedared* mountain-slope.

We did not explore the Malahoodus far, but left the other birch to thread its *cedared* solitudes, while we turned back to try our fortunes in the larger stream.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 140.

cedar-gum (sē'där-gum), *n.* A yellow, transparent, fragrant resin obtained from *Callitris arborea*, a coniferous tree of the mountains of South Africa. It is used in making varnish, and in preparing plasters and various medicinal articles.

cedar-lark (sē'där-lärk), *n.* Same as *cedar-bird*.

cedarn (sē'därn), *a.* [< *cedar* + *-n* for *-en*², as in *oaken*, etc.] Of cedar; made of cedar.

West winds, with musky wing,
About the *cedarn* alleys fling
Nard and cassia's balmy smells.
Milton, Comus, l. 990.

The carven *cedarn* doors. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

cedar-tree (sē'där-trē), *n.* Specifically, a tree of the genus *Cedrus*; also (with or without a qualifying term), a tree of any of the genera known as cedars. See *cedar*.

cedar-wood (sē'där-wůd), *n.* **1.** The wood of the cedar, in any use of the name.—**2.** A wood or assemblage of cedar-trees.

Thou wert born, on a summer morn,
A mile beneath the *cedar-wood*.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

Cedar-wood oil, an aromatic oil distilled from the wood of the *Cedrela odorata*.

cede (sēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ceded*, ppr. *ceding*. [= OF. *ceder*, F. *céder* = Pr. *cedar* = Sp. Pg. *ceder* = It. *cedere*, < L. *cedere* (pp. *cessus*), intr. go, withdraw, pass away, yield, tr. yield, grant, give up: related to *cadere*, fall: see *cadent, case*¹, etc. L. *cedere* is the ult. source of many E. words, as *cede, accede, concede, exceed, pre-*

cede, proceed, recede, secede, abscess, access, etc., *cession, accession, concession,* etc., *cease, decease, antecedent, decedent,* etc., *ancestor, antecessor, predecessor,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To yield; give way; submit.—2. To pass; be transferred; lapse. [Archaic or obsolete in both senses.]

> This fertile glebe, this fair domain,
> Had well-nigh *ceded* to the slothful hands
> Of monks libidinous. *Shenstone,* Ruined Abbey.

II. *trans.* 1. To yield or formally resign and surrender to another; relinquish and transfer; give up; make over: as, to *cede* a fortress, province, or country by treaty.

> Of course, Galicia was not to be *ceded* in this summary manner. *H. S. Edwards,* Polish Captivity, II. ii.
>
> The people must *cede* to the government some of their rights. *Jay.*

2. To yield; grant. [Rare.]

> Back rode we to my father's camp, and found
> He thrice had sent a herald to the gates,
> To learn if Ida yet would *cede* our claim.
> *Tennyson,* Princess.

=**Syn.** To transfer, deliver, convey, grant.

cedent (sē′dent), *a.* [< L. *ceden(t-)s,* ppr. of *cedere,* yield: see *cede.*] Yielding; giving way. See extract under *cessionary.* [Rare.]

cedilla (sē-dil′ä), *n.* [= F. *cédille,* < Sp. *cedilla,* now *zedilla* = Pg. *cedilha* = It. *zediglia,* the mark cedilla, the letter *c* with this mark, orig. *cz,* dim. of Sp. *ceda,* now *zeda,* etc., < L. *zeta,* Gr. *ζῆτα,* the Gr name of *z*: see *z, zed, zeta.* The character ç is thus a contraction of *cz,* a former mode of indicating that *c* had the sound of *s* in certain positions; thus, F. *leczon,* now *leçon* (> E. *lesson*).] A mark placed under the letter *c* (thus, ç), especially in French and Portuguese, and formerly in Spanish, before *a, o,* or *u,* to indicate that it is to be sounded like *s,* and not like *k,* as it usually is before those vowels.

cedrate, cedrat (sē′drāt, -drat), *n.* [< F. *cédrat* = It. *cedrato,* < *cedro,* the citron (prop. **citro,* confused in form with *cedro,* cedar), < L. *citrus,* citron: see *Citrus, citron.*] The citron, *Citrus medica.*

cedratiꝟ (se-drä′ti), *n.* [< It. *cedrato,* lime, lime-tree, lime-water: see *cedrate.*] A perfume derived from the citron.

> If we get any nearer still to the torrid zone, I shall pique myself on sending you a present of *cedrati* and orange-flower water. *Walpole,* Letters, II, 199.

Cedrela (sed′rē-lä), *n.* [NL., shortened from L. *cedrelate,* < Gr. *κεδρελάτη,* a cedar fir-tree, < *κέδρος,* a cedar, + *ἐλάτη,* the silver fir.] A genus of plants, of the family *Meliaceæ,* allied to the mahogany, and consisting of large trees, natives of the tropics. The principal species of tropical America is the Spanish cedar, *C. odorata,* a valuable timber-tree. All parts of the tree are bitter, the bark being employed as a febrifuge. The wood, which is handsome and fragrant, is extensively used in the manufacture of cigar-boxes and for ornamental work. See *cedar,* 3.

cedrelaceous (sed-rē-lā′shius), *a.* [< *Cedrela* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.,* resembling or related to *Cedrela.* same as *meliaceous.*

cedrene (sē′drēn), *n.* [< L. *cedrus,* cedar, + *-ene.*] In *chem.,* a volatile hydrocarbon ($C_{15}H_{24}$) found in the oil of red cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana.*—**Cedrene camphor.** See *camphor.*

cedrin, cedrine[2] (sē′drin), *n.* [< *cedr(on)* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A neutral crystallizable body yielded to alcohol by the cedron after it has been exhausted by ether. The crystals resemble silky needles. It is intensely and persistently bitter, and is regarded by some as the active principle of the fruit.

cedrine[1] (sē′drin), *a.* [< L. *cedrinus,* < Gr. *κέδρινος,* of cedar, < *κέδρος,* cedar: see *cedar,* and cf. *cedarn.*] Belonging to or resembling cedar. *Johnson.*

cedrine[2], *n.* See *cedrin.*

cedrium (sē′dri-um), *n.* [L., cedar-oil, < Gr. *κέδριον* (also *κεδρέλαιον*), cedar-oil, < *κέδρος,* cedar: see *cedar.*] The pitch of the cedar-tree, *Cedrus.* It is rubbed on woolens to preserve them from moths, and was one of the ingredients used by the ancient Egyptians in embalming.

cedrol (sē′drol), *n.* [NL., < L. *cedrus,* cedar: see *cedar.*] A solid crystalline compound distilled from the oil of cedar-wood.

cedron (sē′drǫn), *n.* [NL., < L. *cedrus,* cedar, + *-on.*] The seed of the tree *Simaba Cedron,* of the family *Simaroubaceæ,* a native of the United States of Colombia. The fruit is a pear-shaped drupe, of the size of a lemon, containing a single large seed, which, like other parts of the tree, is very bitter. In its native country this seed is used as a remedy for serpent-bites, hydrophobia, and intermittent fever. Its qualities are supposed to depend on the presence of the principle cedrin.

Cedrus (sē′drus), *n.* [L.: see *cedar.*] A genus of coniferous trees closely allied to the larch, which they resemble in having the leaves growing in tufts or bunches, but from which they are distinguished by being evergreen (the leaves not falling in autumn), and by the form of the cones. It includes only three species, the *C. Libani,* or cedar of Lebanon; *C. Deodara,* or deodar; and *C. Atlantica,* or Atlas cedar. See *cedar,* 1.

cedryꝟ (sē′dri), *a.* [For **cedary,* < *cedar* + *-y*[1].] Resembling cedar; cedrine.

> *Cedry* colour. *Evelyn,* Sylva, II. iii. § 2.

★**cedula** (sed′ū-lä, Sp. pron. thā′dö-lä), *n.* [Sp., = E. *cedule,* schedule: see *schedule.*] A name sometimes used for certain securities issued by one of the South American governments.

ceduleꝟ, *n.* [< OF. *cedule*: see *schedule.*] An obsolete form of *schedule. Cotgrave.*

ceduousꝟ, *a.* [< L. *cæduus,* fit for cutting, < *cædere,* cut.] Fit to be felled.

> Greater and more *ceduous,* fruticant, and shrubby. *Evelyn,* Sylva, Int.

ceel[1]ꝟ, *n.* and *v.* See *ceil.*

ceel[2]ꝟ, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *seal*[2].

ceel[3], *v.* See *seel.*

ceiba (sā′i-bä; Sp. pron. thā′i-bä), *n.* [Sp. *ceiba,* Amer. Sp. *seiba*; a Haytian word.] Any one of the silk-cotton trees, particularly *Bombax Ceiba* and *Ceiba pentandra.*

ceilꝟ, *n.* [Early mod. E. *cele, seele,* late ME. *cele, cyll, syll, syle*; associated with the verb (see *ceil, v.*), but supposed to have meant orig. 'canopy,' < OF. *ciel* = Pr. *cel* = Cat. *cel* = Sp. *cielo* = Pg. *ceo* = It. *cielo,* heaven, a canopy, tester, roof, ceiling, etc., < L. *cælum,* less prop. *cœlum* (ML. also *celum*), OL. also *cœl,* L. and LL. also *cælus,* the sky, heaven, in ML. also a canopy, tester, roof, ceiling, etc., perhaps orig. **cavilum* (= Gr. *κοῖλος,* dial. *κόϊλος, κώϊλος, κοίλος,* orig. **κοϝιλος,* hollow), < *cavus,* hollow: see *cave*[1], *cage,* and (from L. *cælum*) *celest, celestial,* etc., and (from Gr. *κοῖλος*) *cœlia, cœlo-,* etc. The noun *ceil,* earlier *cele, seele, cyll, syll,* seems to have been confused with *sill, syll,* AS. *syl,* the base of a door or window; cf. Sc. *cyle, syle,* the foot of a rafter, a rafter, North. Eng. *syles,* the principal rafters of a building.] A canopy of state.

> The chammer was hanged of red and of blew, and in it was a *cyll* of state of cloth of gold. *Fyancells of Margaret.*
>
> In this wise the king shall ride opyn heded undre a *seele* of cloth of gold baudekyn, with four staves gilt. *Rutland Papers* (Camden Soc.), p. 5.
>
> And seik to your soverane, semely on *syll.* *Gawan and Gologras.*

ceil, ciel (sēl), *v. t.* [(1) Early mod. E. *ceel, seel, seile, syle,* prop. to canopy or provide with a canopy or hangings, < *ceil, ciel, cele, seele, cyll, syle,* a canopy (see the noun), but confused in sense and spelling with another verb, (2) ME. *ceelen, celen, selen,* wainscot, cover the sides or roof of a room with carved or embossed work, lit. emboss, < L. *cælare* (ML. also written *celare*), engrave in relief upon metals or ivory, carve, emboss, later also embroider, < *cælum,* a chisel, burin, graver, < *cædere,* cut, hew; and perhaps with (3) ME. *seelen, selen,* < OF. *seeler,* F. *sceller,* < L. *sigillare,* ornament with figures or images, < *sigillum,* a seal, pl. little figures or images: see *seal*[2]. The first two verbs are merged in definitions 2 and 3. From the second are derived *celature, celure,* q. v.] 1ꝟ. To canopy; provide with a canopy or hangings.

> All the tente within was *syled* with clothe of gold and blew velvet. *Hall,* Henry VIII., p. 32.

2. To overlay or cover the interior upper surface of (a room or building) with wood, plaster, cloth, or other material. See *ceiling,* 2. Formerly with special reference to ornamental hangings, or, as in the first quotation, to carved woodwork, either on the roof or the sides of a room: in the latter use, same as definition 3.

> *Ceelyn* with syllure, celo. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 651.
>
> These wallys shal be *celyd* with cyprusse. The rofe shal be *celed* vautwyse and with cheker work. *Horman,* Vulgaria (Way).
>
> And the greater house he *cieled* with fir-tree. 2 Chron. iii. 5.
>
> How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? *Decay of Christian Piety.*

3ꝟ. To wainscot; also, by extension, to floor.

> *Lambrisser* [F.], to wainscot, *seel*; fret, embow. *Cotgrave.*
>
> *Plancher* [F.], to plank or floor with planks, to *seel* with bords. *Cotgrave.*

ceiled (sēld), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *cieled, ceeled, seeled, syled*; pp. of *ceil, v.*] 1ꝟ. Canopied. See *ceil, v.,* 1.—2. Provided with a ceiling.

> The place itself [a kitchen] is weird and terrible, low-*ceiled,* with the stone hearth built far out into the room, and the melodramatic implements of Venetian cookery dangling tragically from the wall. *Howells,* Venetian Life, vii.

★3ꝟ. Wainscoted.

ceiling, cieling (sē′ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ceeling, seeling,* earlier *cyling, siling, syling*; verbal n. of *ceil, v.*] 1ꝟ. A canopy; hangings; properly, hangings overhead, but by extension also side-hangings; tapestry.

> The French kyng caused the lorde of Countay to stande secretly behynde a *silyng* or a hangyng in his chamber. *Hall,* Edward IV., p. 43.
>
> And now the thickened sky
> Like a dark *ceiling* stood. *Milton,* P. L., xi. 742.

2. The interior overhead surface of an apartment, usually formed of a lining of some kind affixed to the under side of joists supporting the floor above, or to rafters; the horizontal or curved surface of an interior, opposite the floor. In ordinary modern buildings it is usually finished with or formed of lath-and-plaster work.—3. Wainscoting; wainscot. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> *Lambris* [F.], wainscot, *seeling*; also a frettized or embowed *seeling.* *Cotgrave.*
>
> *Menuiserie* [F.], *cieling,* wainscotting, joyners work. *Cotgrave.*

4. The lining of planks on the inside of a ship's frame.—**Ceiling-joists,** small beams to which the ceiling of a room is attached. They are mortised into the sides of the binding-joists, nailed to the under side of these joists, or suspended from them with straps.—**Cofferwork ceiling,** a ceiling divided into ornamental panels or soffits; a coffered ceiling. See cut under *cofer.*—**Compartment ceiling,** in *arch.,* a ceiling divided into panels, which are usually surrounded by moldings.—**Groined ceiling, groined vaulting.** See *groin* and *vaulting.*

ceilinged (sē′lingd), *a.* [< *ceiling* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a ceiling.

> The low-*ceilinged* room was full of shadows. *F. W. Robinson.*

ceintꝟ, *n.* [ME. *ceinte,* < OF. *ceinte, cinte* = Pr. *cintha* = Sp. Pg. It. *cinta,* < ML. *cincta,* also (after Rom.) *cinta,* fem., also *cinctum,* neut., a girdle, < L. *cincta,* fem. (*cinctum,* neut.) of *cinctus,* pp. of *cingere,* gird: see *cincture.*] A girdle. *Chaucer; Gower.*

ceintureꝟ, *n.* [ME., < OF. *ceinture,* later *ceincture,* mod. F. *ceinture,* < L. *cinctura,* a girdle: see *cincture.*] Same as *ceint.*

celadeꝟ, *n.* [< F. *celade,* < It. *celata* (cf. *celate*): see *sallet*[2].] An old spelling of *sallet*[2], a helmet.

★**celadon** (sel′a-don), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *céladon,* a sea-green color, also a sentimental lover: so called from *Céladon,* the sentimental hero of a once popular romance, "L'Astrée," by Honoré d'Urfé (died 1625), < L. *Celadon,* in Ovid, a companion of Phineus, also one of the Lapithæ, < Gr. *κελάδων,* roaring (used as the name of a river), < *κελάδειν, κελαδεῖν,* sound, roar, shout, *κέλαδος,* a noise, shout.] **I.** *n.* A pale and rather grayish green color occurring especially in porcelain and enameled earthenware. The shades are numerous. In Oriental wares the celadon glaze is often crackled; and the Japanese and Chinese porcelain decorated in this way, without other ornamentation, is particularly esteemed. It is also one of the favorite colors of the porcelain of Sèvres. Compare *sea-green.*

> To all the markets of the world
> These porcelain leaves are wafted on,—
> Light yellow leaves with spots and stains
> Of violet and of crimson dye, . . .
> And beautiful with *celadon.*
> *Longfellow,* Kéramos.

★**II.** *a.* Having the color celadon.

celandine (sel′an-dīn), *n.* [Formerly *celadine,* < ME. *celidoine, celydon, celydoun, seladony,* etc., < OF. *celidoine,* F. *chélidoine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *celidonia,* < L. *chelidonia* (NL. *chelidonium*), < Gr. *χελιδόνιον,* swallowwort, < *χελιδών* (*-δον-*) = L. *hirundo*(*n-*), a swallow: see *Chelidon, Hirundo.*] 1. The *Chelidonium majus,* a papaveraceous plant of Europe, naturalized in the United States, having glaucous foliage, bright-yellow flowers, and acrid yellow juice, which is sometimes employed as a purgative and as a remedy for warts. To distinguish it from the following plant, it is often called the *greater celandine.*—2. The pilewort, *Ficaria Ficaria,* called in England the *lesser* or *small celandine.*

> There is a flower, the *Lesser Celandine,*
> That shrinks like many more from cold and rain;
> And the first moment that the sun may shine,
> Bright as the sun himself, 'tis out again!
> *Wordsworth,* A Lesson.

Tree-celandine, a cultivated species of *Bocconia* from the West Indies, *B. frutescens.*

celantes (sē-lan′tēz), *n.* In *logic,* the mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of

syllogism, having the major premise and conclusion universal negatives and the minor premise a universal affirmative. It is the same argument as *camenes* (which see), but with transposed premises. Five of the letters of the word are significant: *c* signifies reduction to *celarent* and *s* the simple conversion of the conclusion, while the three vowels show the quantity and quality of the three propositions. See *mood*[2].

celarent (sē-lā′rent), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the first figure of syllogism. Its major premise is a universal negative, its minor a universal affirmative, and its conclusion a universal negative proposition. For example: No one enslaved by his appetites is free; every sensualist is enslaved by his appetites; therefore, no sensualist is free. See *mood*[2].

Celastraceæ (sel-as-trā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Celastrus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous plants, consisting of shrubs or trees of temperate and tropical regions, allied to the *Rhamnaceæ*, from which they differ especially in having the stamens opposite to the sepals, and in the arillate seeds. The most prominent genera are *Celastrus* and *Euonymus*, the staff-tree and spindle-tree (which see).

celastraceous (sel-as-trā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the family *Celastraceæ*.

celastrin, celastrine (sē-las′trin), *n.* [⟨ *Celastrus* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A bitter principle obtained from the leaves of the Abyssinian *Celastrus serratus*.

Celastrus (sē-las′trus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κηλάστρα, κήλαστρος*, commonly *κήλαστρον*, an evergreen tree, privet or holly.] A genus of shrubby climbers or trees, of the family *Celastraceæ*, natives of America and of the mountains of India, China, Japan, and parts of Africa: commonly called *staff-trees*. The common species of the United States, *C. scandens*, known as *climbing bittersweet* or *waxwork*, has a very ornamental fruit, the orange-colored capsules disclosing on dehiscence reddish-brown seeds coated with a scarlet aril.

celatet, *n.* [⟨ It. *celata*: see *sallet*[2]; cf. *celade*.] An old spelling of *sallet*[2], a helmet.

celature† (sel′a-tūr), *n.* [⟨ L. *cælatura*, ⟨ *cælare*, pp. *cælatus*, carve, engrave, emboss: see *ceil*, *v.* Doublet, *celure*, q. v.] **1.** The act or art of engraving, chasing, or embossing metals. —**2.** Engraved, chased, or embossed decoration on metal.

They admitted, even in the utensils of the church, some *celatures* and engravings.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 205.

-cele. [⟨ Gr. *κήλη*, Attic *κάλη*, a tumor.] The final element in many medical terms, signifying a tumor: as, bronch*ocele*, varic*ocele*.

celebrable† (sel′ē-bra-bl), *a.* [ME., ⟨ OF. *celebrable*, F. *célébrable* = Pg. *celebravel* = It. *celebrabile*, ⟨ L. *celebrabilis*, ⟨ *celebrare*: see *celebrate*.] That may be, or is proper to be, celebrated. [Rare.]

Hercules is *celebrable* for his hard travaile. *Chaucer.*

celebrant (sel′ē-brant), *n.* [= F. *célébrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *celebrante*, ⟨ L. *celebran(t-)s*, ppr. of *celebrare*: see *celebrate*.] One who celebrates; specifically, in the Roman and Anglican churches, the chief officiating priest in offering mass or celebrating the eucharist, as distinguished from his assistants.

celebrate (sel′ē-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *celebrated*, ppr. *celebrating*. [⟨ L. *celebratus*, pp. of *celebrare* (> F. *célébrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *celebrar* = It. *celebrare*), frequent, go to in great numbers, celebrate, honor, praise, ⟨ *celeber*, also *celebris*, frequented, populous.] **1.** To make known, especially with honor or praise; extol; glorify.

For the grave cannot praise thee, death cannot *celebrate* thee. Isa. xxxviii. 18.

The Songs of Sion . . . were . . . psalms and pieces of poetry that . . . *celebrated* the Supreme Being.
Addison, Spectator, No. 405.

To *celebrate* the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

The reproach so often brought against the literature of classic times, that the great poets of Greece and Rome never *celebrate* the praises of natural scenery, does not lie at the door of the Persian bards. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 330.

2. To commemorate or honor with demonstrations of joy, sorrow, respect, etc.: as, to *celebrate* a birthday or other anniversary; to *celebrate* a victory.

From even unto even shall ye *celebrate* your sabbath.
Lev. xxiii. 32.

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is *celebrated*,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

3. To perform solemnly or with appropriate rites and ceremonies: as, to *celebrate* mass; to *celebrate* a marriage or a public funeral.

Yet there, my queen,
We'll *celebrate* their nuptials. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** To laud, magnify, glorify. —**2, 3.** *Keep*, *Observe*, *Solemnize*, *Celebrate*, *Commemorate*. *Keep* is an idiomatic word for *observe*: as, to *keep* the Sabbath; to *keep* Lent or feast-days. To *observe* is to pay regard to, in a reverent and especially a religious way. (See *observance*.) We speak of *observing* the Sabbath, of *observing* the wishes of one's father. To *solemnize* is to celebrate religiously. To *celebrate* is to mark, distinguish, or perform with joy and honor: as, to *celebrate* an anniversary; to *celebrate* a marriage. To *commemorate* is to keep in memory public and solemn acts: as, to *commemorate* the resurrection by *observing* Easter.

The holiest of all holidays are those
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart.
Longfellow, Holidays.

With twenty popish tricks and ceremonies,
Which I have seen thee careful to *observe*.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

And when your honours mean to *solemnise*
The bargain of your faith, I do beseech you,
Even at that time I may be married too.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

On theatres of turf, in homely state,
Old plays they act, old feasts they *celebrate*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 286.

Sir, we are assembled to *commemorate* the establishment of great public principles of liberty.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

celebrated (sel′ē-brā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *celebrate*, *v.*] Having celebrity; distinguished; mentioned with praise or honor; famous; well-known.

The *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages. *Addison.*

=**Syn.** *Noted*, *Renowned*, etc. See *famous*.

celebratedness (sel′ē-brā-ted-nes), *n.* [⟨ *celebrated* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being celebrated. *Scott.* [Rare.]

celebrater, celebrator (sel′ē-brā-tėr, -tor), *n.* One who celebrates.

I am really more a well-wisher to your felicity, than a *celebrater* of your beauty.
Pope, To Mrs. A. Fermor on her Marriage.

celebration (sel-ē-brā′shon), *n.* [= F. *célébration* = Sp. *celebración* = Pg. *celebração* = It. *celebrazione*, ⟨ L. *celebratio(n-)*, a numerous assemblage, a festival, a praising, ⟨ *celebrare*: see *celebrate*.] **1.** The act of celebrating. (*a*) The act of praising or extolling; commemoration; commendation; honor or distinction bestowed, whether by songs and eulogies or by rites and ceremonies.

His memory deserving a particular *celebration*.
Lord Clarendon.

(*b*) The act of performing or observing with appropriate rites or ceremonies: as, the *celebration* of a marriage; the *celebration* of mass.

Celebration of mass is equivalent to offering mass.
Cath. Dict.

2. That which is done to celebrate anything; a commemorative, honorific, or distinguishing ceremony, observance, or performance: as, to arrange for or hold a *celebration*; the ode is a *celebration* of victory.

What time we will a *celebration* keep
According to my birth. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

celebrator, *n.* See *celebrater*.

celebrious† (sē-leb′ri-us), *a.* [⟨ L. *celebris*, celebrated, + *-ous*.] Famous; renowned. *Strype.*

celebriously† (sē-leb′ri-us-li), *adv.* With praise or renown. [Rare.]

celebriousness† (sē-leb′ri-us-nes), *n.* Fame; renown. [Rare.]

celebrity (sē-leb′ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *celebrities* (-tiz). [= F. *célébrité* = Pr. *celebritat* = Sp. *celebridad* = Pg. *celebridade* = It. *celebrità*, ⟨ L. *celebrita(t-)s*, a multitude, fame, renown, ⟨ *celeber*: see *celebrate*.] **1.** The condition of being celebrated; fame; renown; distinction: as, the *celebrity* of George Washington; the *celebrity* of Homer or of the Iliad.

An event of great *celebrity* in the history of astronomy.
Whewell.

Egypt has lost the *celebrity* which it enjoyed in ancient times for its fine linen.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 3.

2. A celebrated person or (very rarely) thing: as, a *celebrity* at the bar or in the church; what are the *celebrities* of this town? —**3**†. Celebration.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

celebrous† (sel′ē-brus), *a.* [⟨ L. *celeber*, celebrated, + *-ous*; cf. F. *célèbre* = Sp. *célebre* = Pg. It. *celebre*.] Celebrated.

celemin (Sp. pron. thel-ā-mēn′), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *celamim*, *selamim*.] **1.** Same as *almud*. —**2.** A Spanish measure of land, equal to 48 square estadals, or about one eighth of an acre.

celeomorph (sel′ē-ō-môrf), *n.* A celeomorphic bird, as a woodpecker.

Celeomorphæ (sel″ē-ō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), ⟨ *Celeus* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The woodpeckers as a superfamily of birds of desmognathous affinities but uncertain morphological position, the group being defined with special reference to its peculiarities of palatal structure, and comprehending only the families *Picidæ* and *Iyngidæ*. Also called *Saurognathæ*.

celeomorphic (sel″ē-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [⟨ *Celeomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Picine; of or pertaining to the *Celeomorphæ*.

celer[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar*[1].

celer[2]†, *n.* See *celure*.

celerer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cellarer*.

celeres (sel′e-rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *celer*, swift: see *celerity*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a body of knights or horsemen of the patrician order, numbering originally, according to tradition, 300, first organized by Romulus, 100 being selected, 10 from each curia, from each of the three tribes. Their commander was, from the time of Tullus Hostilius, the second officer of the state. Their number was gradually increased, and at the close of the dynasty of the Tarquins they were merged in the equites. The title was resumed under Augustus by the knights, as the body-guard of the emperor.

2†. [*cap.*] An old division of domestic dogs, including swift-footed kinds, of which the greyhound is the type: distinguished from *Sagaces* and *Pugnaces*.

celeriac (sē-ler′i-ak), *n.* [⟨ *celery* + *-ac*.] A variety of celery raised, especially on the continent of Europe, for the root, which is enlarged like a turnip. Also called *turnip-rooted celery*. See *celery*.

celerity (sē-ler′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *célérité* = Pr. *celeritat* = Sp. *celeridad* = Pg. *celeridade* = It. *celerità*, ⟨ L. *celerita(t-)s*, ⟨ *celer*, swift, quick, akin to Gr. *κέλης*, a racer, Skt. √ *kal*, drive, urge on.] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; quickness; speed.

No less *celerity* than that of thought.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

When things are once come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to *celerity*. *Bacon*, Delays.

The bigness, the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Sir K. Digby.*

The tidings were borne with the usual *celerity* of evil news. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

★=**Syn.** *Velocity*, *Swiftness*, etc. See *quickness*.

celery (sel′e-ri), *n.* [Prop. with initial *s*, as in early mod. E. *selery*, *sellery*; = D. *selderij* = G. *sellerie*, *selleri* = Dan. Sw. *selleri*, ⟨ F. *céleri*, ⟨ It. dial. *seleri*, It. *sedano*, celery, ⟨ L. *selinon*, parsley, ⟨ Gr. *σέλινον*, a kind of parsley, in MGr. and NGr. celery. See *parsley*, ult. ⟨ Gr. *πετροσέλινον*, rock-parsley.] An umbelliferous plant, *Apium graveolens*, a native of Europe, and long cultivated in gardens for the use of the table. The green leaves and stalks are used as an ingredient in soups, but ordinarily the stems are blanched. There are many varieties in cultivation, the stems blanching pink, yellow, or white. See *celeriac*.

celest† (sē-lest′), *a.* [⟨ F. *céleste* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *celeste*, ⟨ L. *cælestis*, of heaven, of the sky, ⟨ *cælum*, heaven: see *ceil*, *n.* Cf. *celestial*.] Heavenly; celestial.

To drynke of this, of waters first and best,
Licoure of grace above, a thyng *celest*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

celeste (sē-lest′), *a.* [An abbrev. of F. *bleu céleste*, sky-blue: see *blue* and *celest*.] In *ceram.*, sky-blue.

celestial (sē-les′tial), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ ME. *celestial*, *celestiall*, ⟨ OF. *celestial*, *celestiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *celestial* = It. *celestiale*, ⟨ L. *cælestis*, of heaven, ⟨ *cælum*, heaven: see *celest*, *ceil*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heaven: as, the *celestial* globe; "the twelve *celestial* signs," *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

So to glorifie God, the author of time and light, which the darkened conceits of the Heathens ascribed to the Planets and bodies *cœlestiall*, calling the moneths by their names. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

2. Heavenly; belonging or relating to, or characteristic of, heaven; dwelling in heaven; hence, of superior excellence, delight, purity, etc.: as, a *celestial* being; *celestial* felicity.

Thys lady hym saide that it myght not bee,
Hit please ne wold the king *celestiall*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3795.

Desire of power, on earth a vicious weed,
Yet sprung from high is of *celestial* seed:
In God 'tis glory; and when men aspire,
'Tis but a spark too much of heavenly fire.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 305.

Thus far, nations have drawn their weapons from the earthly armories of Force, unmindful of these others of *celestial* temper from the house of Love.
Sumner, Orations, I. 104.

Celestial crown, in *her.*, a bearing resembling the antique crown, and having each of its rays charged with a

star at the point.—**Celestial globe, magic,** etc. See the nouns.—**The Celestial Empire,** a common name for China, probably due to the Chinese custom of speaking of the reigning dynasty as *Tien-chao*, or Heavenly Dynasty, a designation based no doubt on the claim of the founder of each successive dynasty to have received the command of Heaven to punish and supersede a line of wicked rulers, he and his successors thus becoming *Tien-tsu*, or Sons of Heaven.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of heaven.

The unknown *celestial.* *Pope*, Odyssey, i. 166.

2. [*cap.*] A popular name for a native of China, the "Celestial Empire."

celestialize (sē-les′tiăl-īz), *v. t.* [< *celestial* + *-ize.*] To make celestial. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

celestially (sē-les′tiăl-i), *adv.* In a celestial or heavenly manner.

celestialness (sē-les′tiăl-nes), *n.* [< *celestial* + *-ness.*] The quality of being celestial.

celestify† (sē-les′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< OF. *celestifier*, make heavenly or divine, < L. *cœlestis*, heavenly (see *celest*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] To communicate something of a heavenly nature to; make heavenly. [Rare.]

Heaven but earth *celestified*, and earth but heaven terrestrified. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

celestina (sel-es-tī′nä), *n.* [< L. *cœlestinus*, ★heavenly: see *Celestine.*] Same as *bifara.*

Celestine (sel′es-tin), *n.* [< L. *Cœlestinus*, pertaining to *Cœlestius*, a proper name; lit. heavenly, < *cœlestis:* see *celestial.*] **1.** An adherent of Pelagianism: so called from Cœlestius, one of the early supporters of Pelagius.—**2.** One of an order of Benedictine monks, now nearly extinct, so named when their founder became pope as Celestine V. in 1294. He was Pietro Angelerier, and was known as Pietro da Murrone, from the mountain he inhabited as a hermit, whence the monks (organized about 1254) were originally called Murronians. The brethren rise two hours after midnight to say matins, eat no flesh, fast often, and wear a white gown and a black capouch and scapular. For several centuries the Celestines were very numerous and prosperous, especially in Italy and France.

3. A member of an extinct order of Franciscan hermits.

Celestinian (sel-es-tin′i-an), *n.* Same as *Celestine.*

celestite (sel′es-tīt), *n.* [< L. *cœlestis*, of heaven (see *celest*), + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, native strontium sulphate. It is found in orthorhombic crystals resembling those of barite in form, also massive and fibrous. The color is white, or a delicate blue (whence the name). It occurs finely crystallized in Sicily, with native sulphur, at many other localities in Europe, and in America on Strontian island in Lake Erie, at Lockport in New York, etc. Also *celestin, celestine, cœlestin, cœlestine.*

celestitude (sē-les′ti-tūd), *n.* [< L. *cœlestis, celestis*, of or pertaining to the heavens, + *-tude*, on the analogy of *altitude.*] Celestial Highness. [Humorous.]

Would your *Celestitude* [King of Ava] believe it! *Landor*, Works, I. 492.

Celeus (sel′ē-us), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1831), < Gr. *κελεός*, the green woodpecker, *Picus viridis.*] A genus of South American woodpeckers, containing such as *C. flavus* and *C. flavescens* of Brazil. It gives name to the *Celeomorphæ.*

celia, *n.* See *cœlia.*

celiac, cœliac (sē′li-ak), *a.* [< L. *cœliacus*, < ★Gr. *κοιλιακός*, < *κοιλία*, the belly, < *κοῖλος*, hollow.] **1.** Pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen; abdominal or ventricular. Now chiefly used in the phrase *celiac axis.*—**2.** Same as *cœlian.*—**3.** In *med.*, an old term applied, in the phrase *celiac passion*, to a flux or diarrhea.—**Celiac axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Celiac canal,** in crinoids, a continuation of the cœloma or body-cavity into the arms, separated by a transverse partition from the subtentacular canal, as in species of *Antedon* or *Comatula.*

celiadelphus, *n.* See *cœliadelphus.*

celiagra, *n.* See *cœliagra.*

celialgia, *n.* See *cœlialgia.*

celian, *a.* See *cœlian.*

celibacy (sel′i-bā-si), *n.* [< *celibate:* see *-acy.*] The state of being celibate or unmarried; a single life; voluntary abstention from marriage: as, the *celibacy* of the clergy.

[St. Patrick] informs us that his father was a Deacon, and his grandfather a Priest—a sufficient proof that the *Celibacy*, which Rome now enforces on her Clergy in Ireland, was no part of Ecclesiastical discipline in the age and country of Ireland's Apostle. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 32.

A Monk (Ra'hib) must have submitted to a long trial of his patience and piety, and made a vow of *celibacy*, before his admission into the monastic order. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 316.

No part of the old system had been more detested by the Reformers than the honours paid to *celibacy.* *Macaulay.*

celibatarian† (sel″i-bā-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *celibate* + *-arian.*] Same as *celibate*, 2.

celibate (sel′i-bāt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *célibat* = Sp. Pg. It. *celibato*, < L. *cœlibatus*, celibacy, a single life, < *cœlebs* (*cœlib-*), unmarried: see *cœlebs.*] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A single life; celibacy.

The forced *celibate* of the English clergy. *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 312.

He . . . preferreth holy *celibate* before the estate of marriage. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 273.

2. One who adheres to or practises celibacy; a bachelor, especially a confirmed bachelor.

II. *a.* Unmarried; single: as, a *celibate* life.

celibate (sel′i-bāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *celibated*, ppr. *celibating.* [< *celibate, n.*] To lead a single life. *Fortnightly Rev.*

celibatist (sel′i-bā-tist), *n.* [< *celibate* + *-ist.*] One who lives unmarried; a celibate. [Rare.]

celibian (sē-lib′i-an), *a.* [Also spelled *cœlibian*, < L. *cœlebs, cœlebs*, a bachelor, + *-i-an.*] Unmarried; celibate. [Rare.]

celidography (sel-i-dog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κηλίς* (*κηλιδ-*), a spot, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the spots on the disk of the sun or on planets.

celine, *a.* See *cœline.*

cell (sel), *n.* [< ME. *celle, selle* = D. *cel* = G. ★*celle, zelle* = Dan. *celle* = Sw. *cell*, < OF. *celle*, mod. F. *celle* = Pr. *cella* = Sp. *celda* = Pg. *cella* = It. *cella*, < L. *cella*, a small room, a hut, barn, granary (NL., in anatomy, biology, etc., a cell), = AS. *heall*, E. *hall*, a room, house, etc., = Gr. *καλιά*, a hut, barn, granary, = Skt. *kal, çālā*, a hut, house, room, stable (cf. *çarana*, a shed, hut, as adj. protecting), and related to L. *celare* = AS. *helan*, cover, conceal, = Skt. **çar, *çal*, cover, protect: see *hall, hele*[1], *hole*, and *conceal.*] **1.** A small or close apartment, as in a convent or a prison.

It was more dark and lone that vault,
Than the worst dungeon *cell.*
Scott, Marmion, ii. 17.

2. A small or mean place of residence, such as a cave or hermitage; a hut.

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
In empty airy contemplations dwell.
Sir J. Denham.

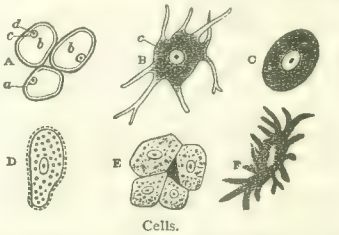
In cottages and lowly *cells*
True piety neglected dwells.
Somerville, Epitaph upon H. Lumber.

3. In *eccles. hist.*, a dependent religious house founded on the estate of an abbey under the jurisdiction of the abbot of the mother church. About the middle of the eleventh century, owing to the creation of a new dignitary (the prior, in the abbey of Cluny), such establishments received the designation of *priories.* *Walcott*, Sacred Archæology.

This lord was kepere of the *selle.* *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 172.

A place called Woodkirk, where there was a *cell* of Austin Friars, in dependance on the great house of St. Oswald at Nostel. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 35.

4. In *arch.* See *cella*, 1.—**5.** In *biol.*: (*a*) The fundamental form-element of every organized body. It is a bioplastic mass of protoplasm, varying in size and shape, generally of microscopic dimensions, capable under proper conditions of performing the functions of sensation, nutrition, reproduction, and automatic or spontaneous motion, and constituting in itself an entire organism, or being capable of entering into the structure of one. Such a cell as a rule has a nucleus, and is usually also provided with a wall or definite boundary; but neither cell-nucleus nor cell-wall necessarily enters into its structure. In ultimate morphological analysis, all organized tissue is resolvable into cells or cell-products. See *protoplasm*, and *cell theory*, below. (*b*) Specifically, a nucleated capsulated form-element of any structure or tissue; one of the independent protoplasmic bodies which build up an animal fabric; a body consisting of cell-substance, cell-wall, and cell-nucleus: as, bone-*cells*, cartilage-*cells*, muscle-*cells*, nerve-*cells*, fat-*cells*, *cells* of connective tissue, of mucous and serous membrane, etc., of the blood, lymph, etc. This is the usual character of cells in animals, and is the ordinary technical anatomical sense of the word.



Cells.

A, a few cells from the chorda dorsalis of the lamprey: *a*, cell-wall; *b*, cell-contents; *c*, nucleus; *d*, nucleolus. *B*, multipolar nerve-cell (with many processes) from human spinal cord: *c*, nucleus and nucleolus. *C*, an oval nerve-cell. *D*, cartilage-cell. *E*, hepatic or liver cells. *F*, pigmentary cell, from skin of frog. (All magnified.)

If a single *cell*, under appropriate conditions, becomes a man in the space of a few years, there can surely be no difficulty in understanding how, under appropriate conditions, a *cell* may in the course of untold millions of years give origin to the human race. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 118.

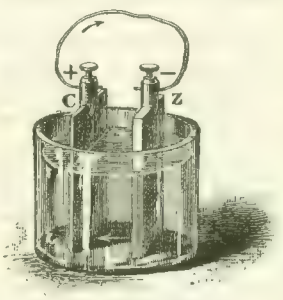
However complicated one of the higher animals or plants may be, it begins its separate existence under the form of a nucleated *cell.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 19.

(*c*) In *Polyzoa*, one of the cases or cups of the ectocyst or exoskeleton of a polyzoarium, containing an individual zoöid or polypid. See cuts under *Plumatella* and *Polyzoa.*—**6.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some little cavity, compartment, camera, or hollow place; a cella or cellula; a vesicle; a capsule; a follicle; a corpuscle, etc.: as, the *cells* of honeycomb; the *cells* (not osteoblasts) of cancellous bone-tissue; the *cells* (compartments, not form-elements) of cellular or connective tissue; the *cells*, or cancelli, of the reticulated structure of an insect's wing (that is, the spaces between the nervures or veins); the *cells* of a foraminiferous or radiolarian shell; the *cells* (ventricles, cavities) of the brain; specifically, in *entom.*, the basal inclosed space of the wing of a lepidopterous insect, bounded by the subcostal and median veins, which are joined exteriorly.—**7.** A division of the brain as the seat or abode of a particular faculty. [Poetical.]

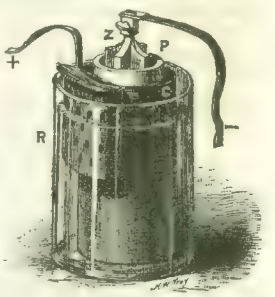
Manye [mania]
Engendered of humour malencolyk
Byforen in his *selle* fantastyk.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 518.

Mine eyes he closed, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my internal sight. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 469.

8. In *elect.*, a single jar or element of a voltaic battery. A *simple cell* ordinarily consists of plates of two different metals joined by a wire and immersed in a liquid (called the exciting liquid) which acts chemically upon one plate; this, the positive or generating plate, at the expense of which the electrical current is maintained, is usually zinc; the negative plate is often copper, but may be platinum, carbon, silver, etc. The exciting liquid is commonly dilute sulphuric acid, but solutions of sal ammoniac, common salt, etc., are also used. The current flows through the liquid from the positive plate (zinc) to the copper, and through the wire from the positive pole to the negative pole. (See figure.) The current from a simple voltaic cell soon loses its strength, because hydrogen bubbles, liberated in the chemical action on the negative plate, form a film over it. This polarization of the negative plate (see *polarization*) may be partially avoided by mechanical means in a *single-fluid cell*, by using platinum, or silver covered with finely divided platinum, as in the *Smee cell*, or platinized carbon, as in the *Walker cell.* It is more effectually prevented in a *two-fluid cell* by the addition of a second liquid (the depolarizing liquid), with which the hydrogen combines chemically. In the *Grenet cell*, or *bottle-cell*, bichromate of potash is mixed with the sulphuric acid (being hence called a *bichromate cell*) in a vessel of bottle form, and the zinc and carbon are immersed in them; the zinc, however, is raised out of the liquid when the cell is not in use. Practically, the depolarizing liquid is usually separated from the exciting liquid, as in the *compound cell.* One of the best of these is the *Daniell cell*, which consists of a zinc plate immersed in dilute sulphuric acid contained in a porous vessel, outside of which is a perforated copper plate surrounded by a solution of copper sulphate. The action is as follows: The reaction between the zinc and sulphuric acid produces zinc sulphate and hydrogen; the latter, however, instead of collecting on the copper plate, unites with the copper sulphate, forming sulphuric acid and metallic copper. The former goes to keep up the supply of acid in the inner vessel, and the latter is deposited on the copper plate. The consumption of copper sulphate is made good by a supply of crystals in a receptacle at the top. A modified form of the Daniell cell is the *gravity cell*, in which the porous vessel is done away with, and the two liquids are separated by their specific gravities; the copper sulphate surrounds the copper plate at the bottom, and the zinc sulphate the zinc plate at the top. This is the form of cell most used for telegraphic purposes in the United States. Other forms of the compound cell are the *Grove*, in which platinum and nitric

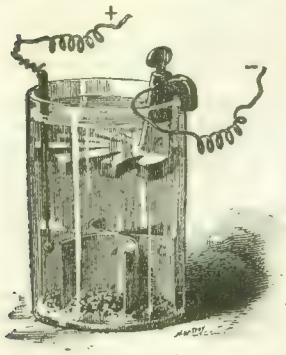


Simple Voltaic Cell.
C, copper plate; *Z*, zinc plate.



Daniell Cell.
Z, zinc plate; *P*, porous vessel; *C*, copper plate; *R*, receptacle for crystals of copper sulphate.

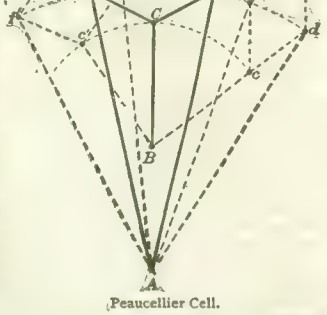
acid take the place of the copper and copper sulphate of the Daniell; the *Bunsen*, which is like the Grove except in the use of carbon instead of platinum; and there are many others. The *Leclanché cell*, much used in connection with electric call-bells (as also with the telephone), consists of a rod of zinc immersed in a solution of sal ammoniac, and a plate of carbon, sometimes, though not necessarily, in a separate porous vessel packed about with powdered manganese dioxid and carbon. This cell rapidly becomes polarized, but if left to itself soon regains its strength, and hence is especially valuable for intermittent use; it has also the advantage that there is no waste of the zinc by local action when not in use. The *silver-chlorid cell*, as devised by De la Rue, consists of zinc acted upon by sal ammoniac and a rod of silver surrounded by a cylinder of silver chlorid. The *Latimer-Clark standard cell* consists of zinc and pure mercury separated by a paste made from sulphates of zinc and mercury; when suitably arranged it maintains a very constant electromotive force, and hence has been used as a standard.



Gravity Cell.

C, copper plate; *Z*, zinc plate.

9. A structure of wrought iron, consisting usually of four plates riveted to angle-irons. **—10.** A small frame or box employed to hold or inclose a microscopic object. **—11.** One of the water-tight compartments into which the space between the inner and outer shells of a war-vessel, or other metal ship, is divided. **—Adelomorphous cells.** Same as *principal cells*. **—Alar cells.** See *alar*. **—Amœboid cell, amœbiform cell,** a cell which has no determinate form, or which is capable of executing amœboid movements, and so of changing its form, and even of moving about, like an amœba. Corpuscles of chyle and lymph are of this character; so likewise are the white corpuscles of the blood. **—Antipodal cells.** See *antipodal*. **—Apical cell.** See *apical*. **—Beaker-cells.** Same as *goblet-cells*. **—Beale's ganglion-cells,** the bipolar cells of the abdominal sympathetic nerve of the frog, in which one process is coiled spirally around the other. **—Cell family,** a row or group of unicellular plants which have originated from a parent cell and still remain attached; a colony. **—Cells of Purkinje,** large branching cells in the cerebellar cortex. **—Cell theory,** the doctrine that the bodies of all animals and plants consist either of a cell or of a number of cells and their products, and that all cells proceed from cells, as expressed in the phrase *omnis cellula e cellula:* a doctrine foreshadowed by Kaspar Friedrich Wolff, who died in 1794, and by Karl Ernst von Baer (born 1792); it was established in botany by Schleiden in 1838, and in zoölogy by Theodor Schwann about 1839. Its complete form, including the ovum as a simple cell also, is the basis of the present state of the biological sciences. **—Chalice-cells.** Same as *goblet-cells*. **—Collared cell,** a cell one end of which has a raised rim or border, like a collar, as that of a collar-bearing monad, or choanoflagellate infusorian. **—Condemned cell.** See *condemned*. **—Daughter-cell.** See *mother-cell*, below. **—Deiters's cells,** certain cells intimately connected with the external hair-cells of the cochlea; also, the cells of the neuroglia: sometimes applied to the large cells of the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, which give off Deiters's processes. Named from Deiters, a German anatomist (1834–63). **—Electrolytic cell,** a name sometimes given to the vessel in which a liquid is placed for electrolysis. **—Flagellate cell,** a cell with only one flagellum. **—Goblet-cells,** columnar epithelial cells in which the free end is distended with mucin, so that the cell presents the form of a goblet. Also called *chalice-* or *beaker-cells*. **—Granule-cell.** See *granule*. **—Gustatory cells.** See *gustatory*. **—Hair-cells,** in *anat.*, cells having on their upper surfaces very fine hair-like processes, lying on the outer (external hair-cells) or inner (internal hair-cells) side of the rods of Corti (which see, under *rod*). **—Indifferent cells** or **tissues,** cells or tissues not differentiated into any of the definite permanent forms. **—Langerhans' cell,** a certain peculiar structure embedded in the epithelium, in which the nerve-fibers terminate. **—Latticed cells.** See *cambiform*. **—Mother-cell,** a cell which multiplies itself by the division of its protoplasmic contents and the secretion of a wall of cellulose about each portion. The new cells are called *daughter-cells*. **—Peaucellier cell,** in *mech.*, a plane linkage discovered by Lieut. Peaucellier in 1864, which first solved the celebrated problem of parallel motion. It is composed of two long links of equal length, pivoted together at one end and at the other pivoted to the opposite angles of a rhombus composed of four equal and shorter links. For use, the junction, *A*, of the two long links is fixed in position, and an extra link, *BC*, is attached to the angle of the rhombus nearest to *A*. The other end, *B*, of the extra link is fixed in position, usually at a distance from *A* equal to *BC*. In this case, when *BC* turns about *B* as a center, the vertex, *E*, of the rhombus most distant from *A* will describe a right line. The production of this effect by link-work alone had been much sought after since the invention of the steam-engine. **—Principal cells,** the central cells of the cardiac glands of the stomach. Also called *adelomorphous cells*. **—Selenium cell.** See *resistance* and *photophone*.

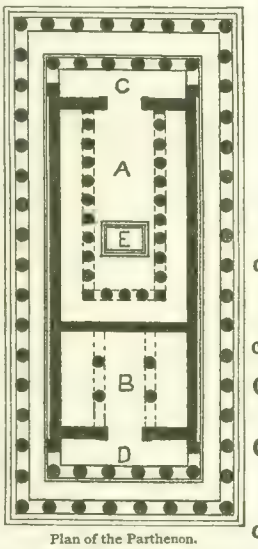


Peaucellier Cell.

CD, DE, EF, FC, AF, AD, BC, are stiff bars jointed at *A, C, D, E, F*. *A* and *B* are fixed in position at a distance equal to *BC*, and there is a pencil at *E*. As *C* turns about *B*, describing the arc *cC'*, the point *E* describes the right line *eE'*; *cdef* and *c'd'e'f'* are two positions of *CDEF*.

cell (sel), *v. t.* [< *cell*, *n.*] To shut up in a cell; place in a cell. [Rare.]

cella (sel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *cellæ* (-ē). [L.: see *cell*, *n.*] **1.** The room or chamber which formed the nucleus of an ancient Greek or Roman temple and contained the image of the deity, as distinguished from the additional rooms, porticos, etc., often combined with the cella to form the complete temple. The word is now often applied to the corresponding part of the temples of other peoples, as of the ancient Egyptians. Also *cell*.



Plan of the Parthenon.

A, cella; *B*, opisthodomus (or Parthenon); *C*, pronaos; *D*, epinaos (or opisthodomus); *E*, site of the statue of Athena.

The next class of temples, called pseudo-peripteral (or those in which the *cella* occupies the whole of the after part), are generally more modern, certainly more completely Roman, than these last. . . . But the finest specimen now remaining to us, the so-called Maison Carrée at Nîmes, which is indeed one of the most elegant temples of the Roman world, owing probably a great deal of its beauty to the taste of the Grecian colonists long settled in its neighborhood. It is hexastyle, with 11 columns in the flanks, 3 of which stand free and belong to the portico; the remaining 8 are attached to the walls of the *cella*.

Fergusson, Hist. Architecture, I. 307.

The front of the *cella* includes a small open peristyle, with two composite Corinthian columns at the entrance, making, with those of the outer colonnade, eighteen columns standing.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 296.

2. [NL.] In *anat.*, *biol.*, and *zoöl.*, a cell; a cellula. [Rare.] **—Cella media,** in *anat.*, the central part of the lateral ventricles of the brain, from which the cornua proceed.

cell-animal (sel'an″i-mal), *n.* A cell as an individual animal or organism; an animal that is a single cell, or a number of cells not histologically differentiated.

cellar[1] (sel'ạr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *celler*, < ME. *celler*, *celer*, < OF. *celier*, F. *cellier* = Pr. *celier* = Cat. *celler* = Pg. *celleiro* = It. *celliere* = D. *kelder* = OHG. *chellari*, MHG. *kelre*, *keller*, G. *keller* = Icel. *kjallari* = Sw. *källare* = Dan. *kjælder*, < L. *cellarium*, a pantry, prop. neut. of *cellarius*, pertaining to a cell, < *cella:* see *cell*, *n.* In the comp. *saltcellar*, q. v., *-cellar* is of different origin.] **1.** A room under a house or other building, either wholly or partly under ground, not adapted for habitation, but for the storage of provisions, wine, lumber, fuel, etc. In some of the overcrowded parts of large towns, however, cellars are converted into habitations for people of the poorest classes.

By nyȝte sette it in a soft cleer eir, or ellis in a coold *seler*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

She's brought them down to yon *cellar*,
She brought them fifty steps and three.
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

2†. A receptacle or case for bottles.

Run for the *cellar* of strong waters quickly.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 1.

His wife afterwards did take me into my closet, and give me a *cellar* of waters of her own distilling.
Pepys, Diary, April 1, 1668.

cellar[2] (sel'ạr), *a.* [< L. *cellarius*, pertaining to a cell: see *cellar*[1].] Of or pertaining to a cell; cellular: as, *cellar* walls. [Rare.]

cellar[3]†, *n.* See *celure*.

cellarage (sel'ạr-āj), *n.* [< *cellar*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The space occupied by a cellar or cellars; a cellar or cellars collectively.

Come on — you hear this fellow in the *cellarage* —
Consent to swear. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

2. Room or storage in a cellar. **—3.** A charge for storage in a cellar.

cellar-book (sel'ạr-bůk), *n.* A book containing details regarding the wines or other liquors received into and given out from a wine-cellar; a book kept by a butler showing the general state of the wine-cellar.

Here he checked the housekeeper's account, and overhauled the butler's *cellar-book*. *Thackeray.*

cellarer (sel'ạr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *celerer*, *celerere*, < OF. *celerier*, F. *cellérier* = Pr. *cellarier* = OCat. *cellerer* = Sp. *cillerero* = Pg. *cellereiro*, *celleireiro* = It. *cellerajo*, *cellerario* (ML. *cellarius*, *cellerarius*), < L. *cellarius*, a steward, butler, < *cellarium*, a pantry: see *cellar*[1].] **1.** An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions; also, an officer in a chapter who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of the distribution of bread, wine, and money to canons on account of their attendance in the choir.

The *cellarer* was a sly old fellow with a thin grey beard, and looked as if he could tell a good story of an evening over a flagon of good wine.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 347.

2. Same as *cellarman*. **—3.** One who keeps wine- or spirit-cellars; a spirit-dealer or wine-merchant.

Also *cellarist*.

cellaret (sel'ạr-et), *n.* [< *cellar*[1] + dim. *-et*.] A case for holding bottles or decanters, as of wine, cordials, etc., sometimes also several liqueur-glasses.

cellar-flap (sel'ạr-flap), *n.* A wooden lifting door covering the descent to a cellar. [U. S.]

Cellaria (se-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cellarius*, < *cella*, a chamber, cell: see *cell*, *n.*] The typical genus of the family *Cellariidæ*.

Cellariidæ (sel-ạ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnolæmatous chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cellaria*. Also *Cellariadæ*.

cellaring (sel'ạr-ing), *n.* [< *cellar*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** A range or system of cellars; cellarage.

Ah! how blessed should I be to live with you in a retired and peaceful cottage, situated in a delightful sporting country, with attached and detached offices, roomy *cellaring*, and commodious attics.
Morton, Secrets worth Knowing, iii. 4.

2. The act or practice of storing goods in cellars.

cellarino (It. pron. chel-lä-rē'nō), *n.* [It.] In the Roman or Renaissance Tuscan and Doric orders of architecture, the neck or necking beneath the ovolo of the capital.

cellarist (sel'ạr-ist), *n.* [< *cellar*[1] + *-ist*.] Same as *cellarer*.

cellarman (sel'ạr-man), *n.*; pl. *cellarmen* (-men). A person employed in a wine-cellar; a butler; also, a spirit-dealer or wine-merchant. Also called *cellarer*.

cellarous (sel'ạr-us), *a.* [< *cellar*[1] + *-ous*.] Belonging to or connected with a cellar; subterranean; excavated. [Rare.]

Certain *cellarous* steps.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, ix.

cellar-rat (sel'ạr-rat), *n.* A contemptuous name for a custom-house officer employed in looking after the storage of imported goods.

There was to be a standing army kept up in time of peace: custom-house officers, tide-waiters, and *cellar-rats*.
J. B. McMaster, People of the United States, I. 461.

cellar-snail (sel'ạr-snāl), *n.* A land-snail, *Hyalina cellaria*, of the family *Vitrinidæ* and subfamily *Zonitinæ*, having a small, depressed, polished shell: so called from being found in cellars. It is a European species which has been introduced into the United States, and is common in the Atlantic seaport towns.

cell-capsule (sel'kap″sūl), *n.* A thick cell-wall or readily separable cell-membrane.

When such membranes attain a certain degree of thickness and independence as regards the body of the cell, they are known as *cell-capsules*.
Frey, Histol. and Histo-chem. (trans.), p. 83.

celled (seld), *a.* [< *cell* + *-ed*[2].] Having a cell or cells; composed of a cell or cells; cellular: used separately or in compounds: as, a *celled* organ; one-*celled;* many-*celled*.

cell-enamel (sel'e-nam″el), *n.* Cloisonné enamel. [Rare.]

Cellepora (se-lep'ọ-rä), *n.* [NL., better *Cellipora*, < NL. *cella*, a cell, + L. *porus*, a passage: see *pore*.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Celleporidæ*, having a median avicularium behind the posterior lip of the mouth of the cell. Also *Cellipora*.

Celleporidæ (sel-e-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cellepora* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans with zoœcia urceolate, erect or suberect, irregularly heaped together, and often forming several superimposed layers.

Celleporina (sel″e-pō-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cellepora* + *-ina*².] A superfamily group of chilostomatous polyzoans, having the zoœcium calcareous, rhomboid or oval, and a terminal mouth. It contains the families *Celleporidæ* and *Reteporidæ*. *Claus.*

celler¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar*¹.

celler²†, *n.* See *celure*.

cellerer† (sel′ėr-ėr), *n.* Older form of *cellarer*.

celliferous (se-lif′e-rus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cella*, a cell, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Bearing or producing cells.

celliform (sel′i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cella*, a cell, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form but not the morphological nature of a cell.

Cellipora (se-lip′ọ-rä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Cellepora*.

cellist (chel′ist), *n.* An abbreviated form of *violoncellist:* often written *'cellist*.

Cellite (sel′īt), *n.* [F. *Cellite* = Sp. *Celito*, ⟨ ML. *Cellitæ*, pl., ⟨ L. *cella*, a cell.] Same as *Lollard*, 1.

cell-membrane (sel′mem″brān), *n.* In *biol.*, the investing membrane or wall of a cell.

A distinct, independent pellicle, separable from the cell-body, and known as the *cell-membrane*.
Frey, Histol. and Histo-chem. (trans.), p. 64.

cell-mouth (sel′mouth), *n.* The oral opening of a unicellular animal; a cytostome.

cello (chel′ō), *n.* An abbreviation of *violoncello:* often written *'cello*.

cell-parasite (sel′par″a-sīt), *n.* An extremely minute parasite which lives within a single cell of the tissues of its host, as a coccidium.

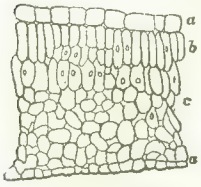
cell-parasitism (sel′par″a-sī-tizm), *n.* Intracellular parasitism; parasitic life within a cell.

cell-sap (sel′sap), *n.* Fluid or semi-fluid cell-substance; fluidic protoplasm.

cell-substance (sel′sub″stans), *n.* The protoplasm composing the body of a cell; cytoplasm as distinguished from the nucleus.

cellula (sel′ụ-lä), *n.*; pl. *cellulæ* (-lē). [NL. use of L. *cellula*, a small storeroom, dim. of *cella*, a cell, storeroom: see *cell*, *n.*] A little ★cell; a cellule.

cellular (sel′ụ-lär), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ F. *cellulaire* = Sp. *celular* = Pg. *cellular* = It. *cellulare*, ⟨ NL. *cellularis*, ⟨ L. (NL.) *cellula:* see *cellula*, *cell*.]



Cellular Structure.
Section of Leaf of the Apple. *aa*, epidermal cells; *b*, palisade cells; *c*, spongy parenchyma; *b*, *c*, cellular tissue of the leaf.

I. *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling cells; pertaining to a cell or to cells: as, *cellular* structure; a *cellular* appearance.

A very good example of such a *cellular* parenchyma is to be found in the substance known as Rice-paper.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 351.

Cellular beam. See *beam*.—**Cellular cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Cellular system,** in *bot.*, that portion of the structure of plants which is composed of fundamental cellular tissue, or parenchyma, in distinction from the fibrovascular and epidermal systems.—**Cellular theory.** Same as *cell theory* (which see, under *cell*).—**Cellular tissue,** in plants, parenchyma (which see).—**Cellular tissue, cellular membrane,** in animals, areolar tissue (which see, under *areolar*). See *cell* and *tissue*.

II. *n.* In *bot.*, a plant having no spiral vessels. *Lindley*.

Cellulares (sel-ụ-lā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cellularis:* see *cellular*.] **1.** A name given by A. P. de Candolle to that portion of the vegetable kingdom which consists of the non-vascular cryptogamous plants, including the liverworts, mosses, lichens, etc. [Obsolete.] —**2.** All multicellular plants, as distinguished from non-cellular or unicellular forms.

Cellularia (sel-ụ-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier), neut. pl. of *cellularis*, cellular: see *cellular*.] **1.** In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of the *Corallifera*, defined as having each polyp adhering to a horny or calcareous cell with thin walls, and no apparent connection with one another except by a very thin epidermis or by pores in the walls of the cells. [Not in use.]—**2.** [Used as a singular.] The typical genus of the family *Cellulariidæ*. *C. peachi* is an example.

Cellulariidæ (sel″ụ-lā-ri-ī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cellularia*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cellularia*. The polyzoary is erect, jointed, phytoid, dichotomously branched, with zoœcia alternate and all facing the same way, the apertures large, oval, and membranous, and the avicularia, when present, sessile, and either lateral or anterior. Also *Cellulariadæ*, *Cellulariadæ*.

Cellularina (sel″ụ-lā-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cellularia*, 2, + *-ina*².] A superfamily group of chilostomatous polyzoans, having the zoœcium corneous and infundibulate. It contains the families *Æteidæ*, *Cellulariidæ*, and *Bicellariidæ*.

cellulated (sel′ụ-lā-ted), *a.* [⟨ *cellula* + *-ate*² + *-ed*².] Having a cellular structure.

cellule (sel′ūl), *n.* [= F. *cellule* = It. *cellula*, ⟨ L. (NL.) *cellula:* see *cellula*.] A little cell. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, one of the little spaces, surrounded by veins, on the wing of an insect, especially of the *Neuroptera* and *Pseudoneuroptera*. (*b*) In *bot.*, one of the cells which constitute the areolar structure of a moss, or of a leaf or similar vegetable organ.

Cellulicolæ (sel-ụ-lik′ọ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *cellula*, q. v., + L. *colere*, inhabit: see *cult*.] A group of spiders, of the order *Pulmonaria*, which form their nests in slits beneath the bark of trees, in the cavities of stones and rocks, or in burrows in the ground. [Not in use.]

Cellulifera (sel-ụ-lif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *celluliferus:* see *celluliferous*.] A systematic name of the polyzoans or moss-animalcules.

celluliferous (sel-ụ-lif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *cellulifère*, ⟨ NL. *celluliferus*, ⟨ *cellula*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing or producing little cells; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cellulifera*.

celluline (sel′ụ-lin), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ *cellula* + *-ine*².] Same as *cellulose*².

cellulitis (sel-ụ-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *cellula*, q. v., + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of cellular or connective tissue, especially in its looser forms.

celluloid (sel′ụ-loid), *n.* [⟨ *cellul*(*ose*²) + *-oid*.] A substance made of guncotton, camphor, and some other ingredients, imitating ivory, or, when colored, tortoise-shell, coral, amber, malachite, etc. Many articles, useful and ornamental, are manufactured from it.

cellulose¹ (sel′ụ-lōs), *a.* [⟨ NL. as if **cellulosus*, ⟨ *cellula*, q. v.] Containing cells.

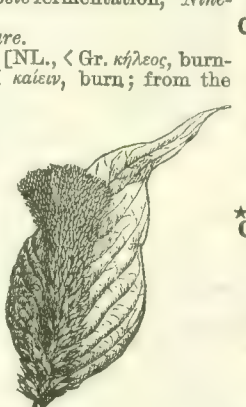
cellulose² (sel′ụ-lōs), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ *cellula* + *-ose*.] **I.** *n.* In *bot.*, the essential constituent of the primary wall-membrane of all cells, a secretion from the contained protoplasm, isomerous with starch in its composition, and allied to starch, sugar, and inulin. It rarely or never exists in a simple condition unmixed with coloring or mineral matters, etc.; and with age it becomes largely transformed into lignin, suberin, or mucilage. Cotton and the bleached fiber of flax and hemp are nearly pure cellulose, and in some filter-paper it is almost chemically pure. Cellulose is remarkable for its insolubility, being dissolved without change only by an ammoniacal solution of oxid of copper, from which it may be again precipitated. Under the action of concentrated or boiling acids, or of caustic alkalis, many different products are obtained, according to the method of treatment. It is changed to glucose by long boiling with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid; a substance resembling parchment is obtained by treating unsized paper with cold sulphuric acid; strong nitric acid, or a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, converts forms of cellulose into guncotton, etc. In its unchanged condition it is not colored by iodine except usually with a faint yellowish tint, which becomes a bright blue on the addition of strong sulphuric acid. Cellulose is also said to exist in the tunics of *Ascidia* and in other invertebrates.—**Starch-cellulose,** the delicate skeleton of cellulose which remains when starch-granules are dissolved in saliva or pepsin.

II. *a.* Formed of cellulose.

cellulosic (sel-ụ-lō′sik), *a.* [⟨ *cellulose*² + *-ic*.] Of or relating to cellulose; produced by or made of cellulose: as, "*cellulosic* fermentation," *Nineteenth Century*.

celor†, *n.* Same as *celure*.

Celosia (sē-lō′si-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κήλεος*, burning, later *κηλός*, dry, ⟨ *καίειν*, burn; from the burned appearance of the flowers of some species.] A genus of plants, of the family *Amarantaceæ*, for the most part tropical. The cockscomb common in cultivation is *C. cristata*; but the cultivated form of this plant, with a broad flattened stem and a terminal crest, is very unlike its natural condition, being a monstrosity formed by the union or fasciation of the branches.


Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*).

celostomy (sē-los′tọ-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κοιλο-στομία*, ⟨ *κοῖλος*, hollow (see *ceil*, *n.*), + *στόμα*, the mouth.] The act of speaking with a hollow voice.

celotomy (sē-lot′ọ-mi), *n.* [= F. *célotomie* = Sp. *celotomía*, ⟨ Gr. *κηλοτομία*, ⟨ *κήλη*, a tumor, + *-τομία*, ⟨ *τέμνειν* (√ **ταμ*), cut.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The operation of cutting the constriction in strangulated hernia. (*b*) An operation formerly employed for the radical cure of inguinal hernia. (*c*) Castration.

celsitude† (sel′si-tūd), *n.* [ME. *celcitude*, ⟨ OF. *celsitude* = Sp. *celsitud* = Pg. *celsitude* = It. *celsitudine*, ⟨ L. *celsitudo* (*-tudin-*), a lofty bearing, later a title equiv. to 'Highness,' ⟨ *celsus*, raised high, lofty, pp. of **cellere*, rise high, in comp. *excellere*, etc.: see *excel*, *excelsior*.] **1.** Height; elevation; altitude.—**2.** Highness; excellency: sometimes used humorously.

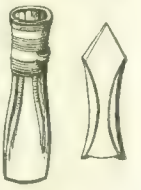
Honor to the . . . and to thy *celcitude*.
Court of Love, l. 611.

In most lamentable forme complaineth to your . . . *celsitude*, your distressed orators. *Marston*, The Fawne, v.

Celsius thermometer. Same as *centigrade thermometer* (which see, under *centigrade*).

Celt¹, **Kelt** (selt, kelt), *n.* [F. *Celte* = Sp. Pg. It. *Celta*, usually in pl., ⟨ L. *Celtæ*, pl., sing. **Celta*, ⟨ Gr. Κέλται (sing. ***Κέλτης), earlier Κελτοί (sing. ***Κελτός), a name at first vaguely applied to a Western people, afterward the regular designation of the Celtic race. Origin unknown; perhaps akin to the equiv. L. *Galli*, the 'Gauls,' and to the Celtic *Gael*, q. v. The W. *Celtiad* (as if 'a dweller in coverts,' ⟨ *celt*, a covert, shelter, ⟨ *celu*, hide, conceal, ⟨ L. *celare*, hide: see *cell* and *conceal*), a Celt, Gael. *Ceiltich* and *Coiltich*, pl., Celts, are prob. due to the L. *Celtæ*. The reg. Eng. spelling is *Celt* and the reg. Eng. pron. selt; but the spelling *Kelt*, after G. *Kelt*, Gr. Κέλται, W. *Celtiad* (pron. kel′ti-ad), is preferred by some recent writers.] A member of one of the peoples speaking languages akin to those of Wales, Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland, and Brittany, and constituting a branch or principal division of the Indo-European family. Formerly these peoples occupied, partly or wholly, France, Spain, northern Italy, the western parts of Germany, and the British islands. Of the remaining Celtic languages and peoples there are two chief divisions, viz., the *Gadhelic*, comprising the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, and the Manx, and the *Cymric*, comprising the Welsh and Bretons; the *Cornish*, of Cornwall, related to the latter, is only recently extinct.

celt², **kelt** (selt), *n.* [ML. NL. *celtes*, celt.] In *archæol.*, an implement or weapon widely used among primitive and uncivilized races, and having the general form of a chisel or an ax-blade. In the eighteenth century the name was given to the stone and bronze implements of this general shape, without careful consideration of their probable uses. The stone celts are all of a form more or less closely resembling the head of a hatchet, differing only in being sometimes flatter and with a longer cutting edge, sometimes of a section nearly circular, pointed at one end, and coming abruptly to an edge at the other. The bronze celts, the forms of which are very varied, may be divided into three principal classes: First, chisel-shaped blades without sockets, but with raised rims on each side forming a pair of grooves, apparently intended to retain a wooden handle fitted on in the direction of the length of the blade; these may be considered as spades intended for agricultural labor. Second, chisel-shaped blades, having a deep socket at the end opposite the cutting edge, and usually fitted with a loop or pierced ear on one side. Third, blades, also with a socket, but shorter and broader; these, which have often been called ax-heads, are thought rather to be ferrules for the butt-end of spear-shafts and the like, the edge enabling them to be driven into the ground. See *amgarn*, *paalstab*, *pot-celt*, and *socket-celt*.


Celts.

Celtiberian (sel-ti-bē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *Celtiberi* (Gr. Κελτίβηρες), the inhabitants of *Celtiberia*, ⟨ *Celtæ*, the Celts, + *Iberi*, the Iberians, the supposed original inhabitants of Spain.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Celtiberia and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, an ancient people of Spain formed by a union of Celts and Iberians.

II. *n.* A member of the dominant race of ★ancient Celtibéria, a region in central Spain.

Celtic, Keltic (sel′-, kel′tik), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *Celticus* (Gr. Κελτικός), ⟨ *Celtæ*, Gr. Κελται: see *Celt*¹.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language: as, *Celtic* tribes; *Celtic* tongues; *Celtic* customs; of *Celtic* origin.—**Celtic monuments.** See *megalithic monuments*, under *megalithic*.—**Celtic pipe.** See *fairy pipes*.—**Celtic pottery.** See *pottery*.

II. *n.* The language or group of dialects spoken by the Celts, including Welsh, Armoric or Breton, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx.

Celticism, Kelticism (sel′-, kel′ti-sizm), *n.* **1.** The manners and customs of the Celts.—**2.** A Celtic idiom or mode of expression. Also *Celtism*, *Keltism*.

Celticize, Kelticize (sel'-, kel'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Celticized, Kelticized*, ppr. *Celticizing, Kelticizing*. [< *Celtic, Keltic,* + *-ize.*] To render Celtic.

The Norse element in the upper end of the island has been thoroughly *Celticized* in speech and social habits.
The American, IX. 101.

Celtis (sel'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *celtis*, an African species of lotus.] A genus of trees of over 60 species, of the family *Ulmaceæ*, nearly related to the elm, but bearing a small fleshy edible drupe instead of a winged samara. *C. australis*, the nettle-tree or tree-lotus, is a native of the Mediterranean region. The principal American species is *C. occidentalis*, the hackberry. Several species occur in northern Asia. See *nettle-tree* and *hackberry*.

Celtish, Keltish (sel'-, kel'tish), *a.* [< *Celt*[1], *Kelt*, + *-ish*[1].] Celtic. [Rare.]

Celtism, Keltism (sel'-, kel'tizm), *n.* [< *Celt*[1], *Kelt*, + *-ism.*] Same as *Celticism*.

Celtist, Keltist (sel'-, kel'tist), *n.* [< *Celt*[1], *Kelt*, + *-ist.*] One engaged or versed in the study of Celtic language, literature, antiquities, etc.

Celtomania, Keltomania (sel-, kel-tō-mā'-ni-ạ), *n.* [= F. *celtomanie*, < L. *Celtæ* (see *Celt*[1]) + *mania*, madness.] A strong tendency to exaggerate the antiquity and importance of Celtic civilization, language, and literature, and to derive the words of various languages from Celtic originals.

Celto-Roman (sel″tō-rō'man), *a.* Relating to the mixed population of Celts and Romans in southern and western Europe.

celure†, celer²†, celler²†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cellar* (also *cillerie, cilery*, q. v.), < ME. *celure, cylure, seler, sylure*, < OF. **celeüre*, < L. *cælatura*, ML. also *celatura* (> ME. *celature*: see *celature*) and *celura*, carving in relief, later sculptured or painted decoration, < *cælare*, ML. also *celare*, carve in relief, later of other ornamental work, < *cælum*, a chisel, graver, < *cædere*, cut: connected with *ceil, n.* and *v.*, and *ceiling*, in which are confused the notions of ornamental carving or vaulted work (ult. < L. *cælum*, a chisel) and ornamental hanging or canopy (ult. < L. *cælum*, the sky): see *ceil* and *ceiling*.] **1.** Carved work in relief; sculptured decoration for the walls or ceiling of a room; wainscoting.

Sylure of valle [var., of a walle] or of a nother thynge, celatura, celamen. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 456.

2. A canopy; a ceiling.

Vnder a *seler* of sylke with dayntethis dizte.
Anturs of Arthur, st. 27.

Hur bede was off aszure,
With testur and *celure*,
With a bryȝt bordure
Compasyd ful clene. *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1474.

celured†, *a.* [< ME. **celured, sylured*; < *celure* + *-ed*[2].] Ceiled; canopied.

cembalist (sem'bạ-list), *n.* [< *cembalo* + *-ist.*] A performer upon a cembalo, usually a harpsi-

★**chord** or a pianoforte.

cembalo (sem'bạ-lō), *n.* [It., orig. a cymbal: see *cymbal.*] **1.** A musical instrument of the harp family; a dulcimer. Formerly a general name for many instruments having several wire strings which were struck with hammers. The term doubtless is derived from the bell-like tone thus produced.

2. Such an instrument played by means of keys or digitals; a harpsichord, and, later, a piano-

★**forte or organ keyboard**: short for *clavicembalo*.

cement (sē-ment' or sem'ent), *n.* [Early mod. E., and later also *ciment*, < ME. *ciment, cyment, syment*, < OF. *ciment, cement*, F. *ciment* = Pr. *cimen* = Sp. Pg. It. *cimento*, cement, < L. *cæmentum*, a rough stone, rubble, chippings of stone, prop. contr. from **cædimentum*, < *cædere*, cut. The noun is prop. pronounced, as being of ME. origin, sem'ent (formerly, in the spelling *ciment*, sim'ent); but the pron. sē-ment', after the verb, is now more common.] **1.** Any composition which at one temperature or one degree of moisture is plastic and at another is tenacious. Cements are used for uniting materials of the same kind or of different kinds, or for forming smooth and impervious surfaces or coatings. The term properly includes papier-maché, gums, glues, mucilages, limes, mortars, and a great number of compounds of such nature as to admit of their assuming, under certain conditions, sticky, tenacious, or stone-like consistency. Cements are divided into classes, according to their use, as *glass-cement*, etc. The materials forming the cement are mixed with water, acids, oils, etc., to a paste, and applied to the surfaces to be joined together or coated, and then dried; or, either wet or dry, are applied hot, or are applied and then heated, when they become hard and tenacious. This hardening is called the "setting" of the cement. The cements in use in the arts are exceedingly numerous, and are composed of a great variety of materials.

This hadden tiles for stoons, and towgh cley for *syment*.
Wyclif, Gen. xi. 3.

This *syment*, bryk, stoon, cley togeder drie,
And knytte into oon til noon humoure be therin.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

Specifically—**2.** A kind of mortar which sets or hardens under water: hence often called *hydraulic cement*. It is, however, often used in superior masonwork not intended to be covered by water. There are two kinds of cement, *Portland* and *natural-rock* cement. Portland cement (named from its resemblance in color to Portland stone) is an artificial mixture, based on chemical analysis, of limestone and clay, or marl and chalk, shale and limestone, etc. Natural-rock cement is made from an argillaceous limestone which has the proper composition. In Europe cements are also made from volcanic ashes, and are called *trass* or *pozzuolana*. Much of the cement used in the United States is that known as *Rosendale*. See *cement-stone*.

3. A name sometimes given by placer and hydraulic miners to any rather firmly compacted mass of detrital auriferous material. Usually, however, the application of the word is limited to detrital material of volcanic origin, consisting of fragmentary substances mixed with ashes and caused to cohere somewhat firmly by pressure, or by silicious or calcareous matter.

4. In *anat.*, the cortical substance which forms the outer crust of a tooth from the point where the enamel terminates to the apex of the root, resembling bone in anatomical structure and chemical composition. Also called *cementum*. See cut under *tooth*.

As age advances, the *cement* increases in thickness, and gives rise to those bony growths, or exostoses, so common in the teeth of the aged. *H. Gray*, Anat.

5. In *zoöl.*, a substance which cements or glues, as the secretion by which a barnacle adheres.

—**6.** Figuratively, bond of union; that which firmly unites persons or interests.

Truth is the foundation of all knowledge, and the *cement* of all societies. *Dryden*, Character of Polybius.

Friendship! mysterious *cement* of the soul!
Sweet'ner of life! and solder of society.
Blair, The Grave, l. 88.

7. A compound made of pitch, brick-dust, plaster of Paris, etc., used by chasers and other artificers to put under their work that it may lie solid and firm, for the better receiving of the impression made by the punches and other tools. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Amber cement,** a solution of hard copal in pure ether, of the consistency of castor-oil. *E. H. Knight.*—**Armenian cement.** See *Armenian.*—**Bituminous cement.** See *bituminous.*—**Cement-substance,** the sparse intercellular substance of endothelium which stains with nitrate of silver.—**Chalcedony cement,** a cement composed of one volume of burnt chalcedony, one volume of lime, and two volumes of white sand. It has a glaze like polished marble.—**Glycerin cement,** a cement made of glycerin and litharge, used for metals and for packing joints. It is useful for galvanoplastic purposes, as it reproduces a surface very delicately and accurately.—**Hydraulic cement.** See 2.—**Iron cement,** a cement used for luting the sockets and spigots or flanges of cast-iron pipes, and for calking the seams of steam-boiler plates. It consists of sal ammoniac, sulphur, and finely pulverized castings or borings made into a paste.—**Portland cement, Roman cement.** See 2.—**Royal cement†,** a composition consisting of 1 part of sal ammoniac, 2 parts of common salt, and 4 parts of potters' earth or powdered bricks, the whole moistened with urine, and used in the cementation or purifying of gold. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Rubber cement.** (*a*) Clean caoutchouc triturated with a small quantity of sulphur and dissolved in benzine or some other hydrocarbon. It is used for covering cloth of which boots, shoes, coats, belting, etc., are made. (*b*) A cement for securing rubber rings or plates to metal or wood. It consists of a solution of shellac in ten times its own weight of strong ammonia, left for a considerable time to soften without heat. Also called *caoutchouc cement*. *E. H. Knight.*

cement (sē-ment'), *v.* [< ME. **cementen* (in verbal n. *cementynge*) = F. *cimenter* = Sp. Pg. *cimentar* = It. *cimentare* (cf. ML. *cæmentare*, build); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unite by cement, as by mortar which hardens, or by other matter that produces cohesion of bodies.

The gates, that Kyng Alisandre leet make of grete Stones and passynge huge, wel *symented* and made stronge for the maystrie. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 268.

2. Figuratively, to unite morally or socially in close or firm union.

The fear of us
May *cement* their divisions.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1.

Reverend sirs,
Think on your ancient friendship, *cemented*
With so much blood.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 3.

No lovers in romance ever *cemented* a more instantaneous friendship. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

Cemented gravel, gravel caused to cohere by infiltrated calcareous or siliceous matter, or by the effect of such infiltration combined with that of pressure.

II. *intrans.* To unite or become solid; unite and cohere.

They [the parts of a wound] will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another.
Sharpe, Surgery.

cemental (sē-men'tạl), *a.* [< *cement* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to cement, as of a tooth: as, *cemental* tubes. *Owen.*

★**cementation** (sem-en-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *cement* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act of cementing; the act of uniting by an adhesive substance.—**2.** A metallurgical process in which two substances are heated in contact for the purpose of effecting some important chemical change in one of them. Iron may be carburized or decarburized by cementation. Thus, bar-iron, embedded in charcoal-powder and exposed to a temperature above redness, is gradually converted into steel, and in this way steel was formerly made in large quantity. This is carburization by cementation. Again, if cast-iron be embedded in the powder of red hematite and kept for some time at a red heat, it is decarburized, and acquires a considerable degree of malleability. This is the method in use for producing what is known as *malleable cast-iron*. Malleable iron is also converted into steel by keeping it immersed in molten pig-iron. This is a very ancient process, and is a kind of cementation. Silver is also separated from gold by cementation with salt and with potassium nitrate. These last methods of separation of the two precious metals are also very ancient, but are now nearly obsolete. See *case-hardening*.

cementation-box (sem-en-tā'shọn-boks), *n.* The box of wrought-iron in which case-hardening is effected. See *case-hardening*.

cementatory (sē-men'tạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< *cement* + *-atory.*] Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.

cement-copper (sē-ment'kop″ėr), *n.* Copper precipitated from solution by iron.

cement-duct (sē-ment'dukt), *n.* The duct of a cement-gland of a cirriped. *Darwin.* See second cut under *Balanus*.

cementer (sē-men'tėr), *n.* A person or thing that cements.

Language, the great instrument and *cementer* of society.
Locke.

★**cement-gland** (sē-ment'gland), *n.* The gland which secretes the cement of a cirriped. *Darwin.* See *cement, n.*, 5.

cementing-furnace (sē-men'ting-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace used in the process of cementation.

cementing-oven (sē-men'ting-uv″n), *n.* An oven used for the same purpose as the cementing-furnace.

cementitious (sem-en-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *cæmentitius*, prop. *cæmenticius*, pertaining to quarried stones, < *cæmentum*: see *cement, n.*] Pertaining to cement; having the property of cementing; of the nature of cement.

A small quantity of lime, starch, or other *cementitious* substance is added. *Sci. Amer.*, July 19, 1884.

cement-mill (sē-ment'mil), *n.* A mill for crushing the stony concretions from which a form of cement is obtained.

cement-stone (sē-ment'stōn), *n.* Any rock which is capable of furnishing cement when properly treated. Much of the rock used in the United States for cement comes from the uppermost strata of the Upper Silurian system, and the product takes the name of *Rosendale cement* from the town of Rosendale in Ulster county, New York, where it is chiefly worked. The rock which furnishes cement is a more or less impure limestone, or mixture of carbonate of lime with sand and clay. Pure limestone will not make a mortar which will set under water; but some magnesian limestones have hydraulic properties. The theory of the hydraulicity of cement is not clearly understood, although much has been written in regard to it. Also *cement-rock*.

cementum (sē-men'tum), *n.* [NL., prop. *cæmentum*: see *cement.*] In *anat.*, same as *cement*, 4.

cemeterial (sem-ē-tē'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *cemetery* + *-i-al.*] Of or pertaining to a cemetery: as, "*cemeterial* cells," *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, iii. [Rare.]

Though we decline (says Dr. Browne, in his Urne-burial) the religious Consideration, yet in *cœmeterial* and narrower burying Places, to avoid Confusion and cross Position, a certain Posture were to be admitted.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 52.

cemetery (sem'ē-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *cemeteries* (-iz). [Also formerly *centerie, centry*, < ME. **cemetery, semetory*, < OF. *cemetiere*, F. *cimetière* = Pr. *cementeri* = Sp. *cementerio* = Pg. *cemiterio* = It. *cimeterio*, < LL. *cœmeterium*, ML. also *cemeterium*, < Gr. κοιμητήριον, a sleeping-room, a sleeping-place, in eccles. writers a cemetery, < κοιμᾶν, put to sleep, pass. fall asleep, < κεῖσθαι, lie down, related to L. *quies*, rest: see *quiet.*] A place set apart for interment; a graveyard; specifically, a burial-ground not attached to any church; a necropolis: as, to be interred in a public *cemetery*.

In the holy grounde called the *semetory*,
Harde by the place where kynge Arthur was founde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

cenanthy (se-nan'thi), *n.* [< Gr. κενός, empty, + ἄνθος, flower.] In *bot.*, the entire suppression of stamens and pistils within the perianth.

cenatical (sē-nat'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *cenaticus* (< *cena*, dinner, supper: see *cenation*) + *-al.*] Relating to dinner or supper. [Rare.]

cenation, cœnation (sē-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cenatio(n-)*, < *cenare*, pp. *cenatus*, dine, eat, < *cena* (also improp. *cœna*, *cœna*), OL. *cœsna* = Umbrian *cesna*, dinner, supper, the principal meal of the Romans.] The act of dining or supping. *Sir T. Browne.* Also *cœnation.* [Rare.]

cenatory (sen'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *cenatorius*, < *cenare*, dine: see *cenation*.] Pertaining to dinner or supper. [Rare.]

> The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

cenchri, *n.* Plural of *cenchrus.*

Cenchrina (seng-krī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cenchris* + *-ina*².] A group of American venomous serpents, of the family *Crotalidæ*, taking name from the genus *Cenchris.*

Cenchris (seng'kris), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κεγχρίς*, also *κεγχριάς, κέγχρος, κεγχρίνης*, a serpent with millet-like protuberances, < *κέγχρος*, a kind of millet (*Holcus sorghum*).] In *herpet.*: (*a*) A genus of tropical American venomous serpents, of the family *Crotalidæ.* (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of some serpent, as a boa. See *aboma.*

cenchrus (seng'krus), *n.*; pl. *cenchri* (-krī). [NL., < Gr. *κέγχρος*, a kind of millet, anything in small grain.] In *entom.*, one of two small (often white) points situated superiorly and laterally on the metathorax, especially noticeable in certain saw-flies.

cendal†, cendelt, cendel†, *n.* See *sendal.*

cenegild†, *n.* [An old law form, intended for AS. **cyngild*, < *cyn* (ME. *kin*, rarely *ken*), kin, + *gild*, payment: see *kin* and *yield.*] In *old law*, an expiatory mulct exacted from one who had killed another and paid to the kindred of the deceased.

ceno-¹. [NL. *ceno-*, < Gr. *κενός*, empty.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning empty, as in *cenotaph.*

ceno-². [NL. *ceno-*, prop., as LL., *cœno-*, < Gr. *κοινός*, common.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning common, as in *cenobite*, etc. For words not found under this form, see *cœno-.*

ceno-³. [NL. *ceno-*, *cæno-*, < Gr. *καινός*, new, fresh, recent. The NL. spelling is prop. *cæno-*, the E. prop. *ceno-.*] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, chiefly scientific, meaning new, recent. For words not found under this form, see *cæno-.*

Cenobita, Cœnobita (sen-ō-bī'tä), *n.* [NL., (prop. *Cœno-*), < LL. *cœnobita*, a hermit: see *cenobite.*] A genus of hermit-crabs, of the family *Paguridæ* or giving name to the family *Cenobitidæ. C. rugosa* is an example.

cenobite, cœnobite (sen'ō-bīt), *n.* [= F. *cénobite* = Sp. Pg. It. *cenobita*, < LL. *cœnobita*, < *cœnobium*, a convent, monastery, < Gr. *κοινόβιον*, a convent, neut. of *κοινόβιος*, living in common, < *κοινός*, common, + *βίος*, life.] **1.** One of a religious order living in a convent or in community; a monk: opposed to *anchoret* or *hermit* (one who lives in solitude).

> He pushed his quarrels to the death, yet prayed
> The saints as fervently on bended knees
> As ever shaven *cenobite.* *Bryant*, Knight's Epitaph.

2. A social bee. *Shuckard.*

cenobitic, cœnobitic (sen-ō-bit'ik), *a.* [< *cenobite, cœnobite*, + *-ic*; = F. *cénobitique*, etc.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a cenobite, or to cenobitism.

> The other [instance] is in the *cenobitic* life of the first Christians and apostles: they had all things in common, which was that state of nature in which men lived charitably and without injustice. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 15.
>
> The second stage of monasticism was *cenobitic* or cloister life, a substitution of the social for the solitary form of devotion. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 336.

2. Living in community, as men belonging to a convent.

cenobitical, cœnobitical (sen-ō-bit'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cenobitic.*

> Religious orders, black and gray, eremitical and *cenobitical.* *Stillingfleet.*

Cenobitidæ, Cœnobitidæ (sen-ō-bit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (prop. *Cœno-*), < *Cenobita, Cœnobita*, + *-idæ.*] A family of hermit-crabs, resembling the *Paguridæ*, but with long antennulæ and of terrestrial habits. It consists of the genera *Cenobita* and *Birgus.*

cenobitism, cœnobitism (sen'ō-bī-tizm), *n.* [< *cenobite, cœnobite*, + *-ism.*] The state of being a cenobite; the principles or practices of cenobites. *Milman.*

cenobium, *n.* See *cœnobium.*

cenoby† (sen'ō-bi), *n.* [< LL. *cœnobium*: see *cenobite.*] A place where persons live in community. *Sir G. Buck.*

Cenogæa, Cenogæan. See *Cœnogæa, Cœnogæan.*

cenogamous, cœnogamous (sē-nog'a-mus), *a.* [< *cenogamy, cœnogamy*, + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or characterized by cenogamy.

cenogamy, cœnogamy (sē-nog'a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *γάμος*, marriage.] The state of having husbands or wives in common; a community of husbands or wives, such as exists among certain primitive tribes.

cenogonous (sē-nog'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *γόνος*, generation.] In *entom.*, a term applied to certain insects which are oviparous at one season of the year and ovoviviparous or viviparous at another, as the *Aphides.*

cenosity (sē-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *cœnosita(t-)s*, < L. *cœnosus*, filthy, < *cœnum*, dirt, filth.] Filthiness. [Rare.]

cenosphæra (sen-ō-sfē'rä), *n.*; pl. *cenosphæræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *κενός*, empty, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] A protozoan lattice-sphere; the spherical skeleton developed in certain radiolarians.

cenotaph (sen'ō-taf), *n.* [= F. *cénotaphe* = Sp. It. *cenotafio* = Pg. *cenotaphio*, < L. *cenotaphium*, < Gr. *κενοτάφιον*, an empty tomb, < *κενός*, empty, + *τάφος*, a tomb.] An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person; a sepulchral monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

> A *cenotaph* his name and title kept.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 3.
>
> Perhaps this building [tomb of Zechariah] should properly be called a *cenotaph*, as it is perfectly solid, and no cave or sepulchral vault has been found beneath it.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 356.

cenotaphy† (sen'ō-taf-i), *n.* Same as *cenotaph.*

Cenozoic, *a.* See *Cœnozoic.*

cens (F. pron. sons), *n.* [F., < L. *census*: see *censel*, *census.*] In *French-Canadian law*, an annual payment by a tenant to the seignior or lord, in recognition of his superiority.

censel† (sens), *n.* [< OF. *cens, censse*, mod. F. *cens* = Sp. Pg. It. *censo*, rent, rate, tax, < L. *census*, a registering and rating of persons and property, a census, registered property, wealth: see *census.*] **1.** A public rate or tax.

> The *censse* or rates of Christendom are raised since ten times, yea, twenty times told. *Bacon.*

2. A census; an enumeration.

> The number of graffs which sprung at one time in and about her walls, in a famous *censse* that was made, amounted to above three millions.
> *Howell*, Dodona's Grove (ed. 1640), p. 73.

3. Condition as to property; rank.

> A man whose state and *censse* . . . you are familiar with. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

cense² (sens), *v.*; pret. and pp. *censed*, ppr. *censing.* [< ME. *censen, sensen*, by apheresis for *encensen*, incense: see *incense²*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To perfume with odors from burning gums and spices; burn incense before or about.

> *Censinge* the wives of the parish faste.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 155.
>
> The Salii sing, and *censse* his altars round. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* To burn incense.

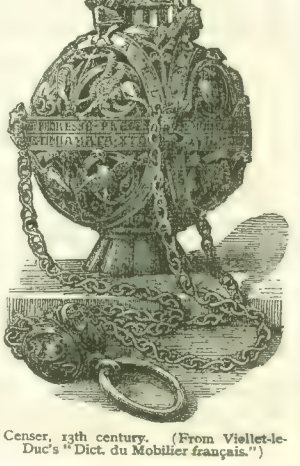
> Where the devil is resident, that he may prevail, up with all superstition and idolatry,—*censing*, painting of images, candles, palms, ashes, holy water, and new service of men's inventing; as though man could invent a better way to honour God with, than God himself hath appointed. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.
>
> He *censeth*: the boy strews flowers. *B. Jonson*, Every [Man out of his [Humour, ii. 2.

cense²† (sens), *n.* [< ME. *cense, cens*, by apheresis for *encense*, incense: see *incense²*, *n.*] Incense.

> The smel of thi clothingus as the smel of *cens.* *Wyclif*, Cant. iv. [11 (Oxf.).

cense-money† (sens'mun"i), *n.* Money paid as tax. See *censure*, *n.*, 5.

censer¹ (sen'sèr), *n.* [< ME. *censer, senser*, by apheresis for *encenser*, < OF. *encenser, encensier* = Sp. *incensario* = It. *incensiere*, < ML. *incensarium* (also *incensorium*, > F. *encensoir*), < *incensare*, burn incense: see *incense²*, and cf. *censel²*.] **1.** A vessel in which incense is burned before an altar. Censers are now usually made of metal in the shape of a cup with a perforated cover, and contain burning charcoal or other material capable of producing sufficient heat to burn the fragrant gums used as incense. The censer is swung in the hand by chains. In ancient Roman usage incense was carried to the altar in a square box called an *acerra*, from which it was taken and sprinkled on the flame. A similar practice prevailed among the Greeks. The ecclesiastical term for a censer is *thurible.* The only distinct biblical precepts regarding the use of the censer are found in Num. iv. 14 and Lev. xvi. 12. According to Bingham, neither incense nor censers were used in the Christian church during the first three centuries. They are now used in the Greek Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Catholic Apostolic Church, and in some Anglican and other churches.



Censer, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> Ther be also iij grett *Sensurys* of gold as hye as the Chalys ys. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.
>
> Antonius gave piety in his money, like a lady with a *censer* before an altar. *Peacham*, Compleat Gentleman.
>
> Like two streams of incense free
> From one *censer*, in one shrine.
> *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

2†. A fire-pan in which perfumes were burned to sweeten the atmosphere, having its lid perforated, and sometimes decorated with figures and designs in open-work.

> And other two after hem with *sencers* soone,
> Set with riche stones; and a viole of sence.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

censer²† (sen'sèr), *n.* [< *censel* + *-er¹*.] One who formerly paid cense-money. See *censure*, *n.*, 5.

cension† (sen'shon), *n.* [< L. *censio(n-)*, < *censere*, value, tax: see *census.*] A rate, tax, or assessment. *Bp. Hall.*

censitaire (F. pron. soⁿ-si-tãr'), *n.* [F., a copyholder, < ML. **censitarius*, < L. *census*, tax: see *cens, censel, census.*] In *French-Canadian law*, a tenant holding under a seignior by virtue of payment of cens.

censo (Sp. pron. then'sō), *n.* [Sp.: see *censel*.] In *Spanish-American law*, a ground-rent; an annuity charged upon specific property; the right to a periodical payment out of a particular fund or estate.

censor (sen'sor), *n.* [L. (> Gr. *κήνσωρ*), a Roman magistrate, a rigid judge of morals, < *censere*, pp. *census*, tax, assess, value, judge, consider, etc.] **1.** One of two superior magistrates of ancient Rome, who in the latter half of the fifth century B. C. succeeded to certain powers which had before been exercised by the consuls. Their functions included—(*a*) the keeping of a register (census) of all Roman citizens, with the amount of their property, for the ends of taxation, and for the classification of the citizens according to their possessions, from the rank of senator down; (*b*) the disciplinary control of manners and morals, in which their power was absolute, both in sumptuary matters and in the degradation of any citizen from his proper class for reasons affecting the moral or material welfare of the state, or in the imposition of fines at will upon those deemed by them to be offenders; (*c*) the practical administration of the public finances, including the control under the senate of both direct and indirect taxation, the determining of the expenditures of the state other than fixed charges, the letting of public contracts, and the supreme direction of public works. The magistracy of the censors was interrupted at the time of the civil wars, and under Augustus and succeeding emperors was reëstablished at various times, but with greatly diminished powers.

2. An officer empowered to examine manuscripts, books, pamphlets, plays, etc., intended for publication or public performance, in order to see that they contain nothing heretical, immoral, or subversive of the established order of government. See *censorship.* Formerly called *licenser.*

> The oldest mandate for appointing a book *censor* is, as far as I know at present, that issued by Berthold, Archbishop of Mentz, in the year 1486.
> *Beckmann*, quoted in Introd. to Hales's ed. of Milton's [Areopagitica, p. xvii.

3. One who censures, blames, or reproves; one addicted to censure or faultfinding; one who assumes the functions of a critic.

> Ill-natur'd *censors* of the present age. *Roscommon.*
>
> Let me tell my youthful *censor* that the necessities of that time required something very different from what others then suggested. *Burke.*

4. (*a*) In old universities, the title of certain masters chosen by the nations to visit the colleges and reform the administration, discipline, and instruction. (*b*) In the university of Cambridge, a college officer whose duties are similar to those of dean; at Christ Church, Oxford, one of two fellows having similar functions, called *senior* and *junior censor.*— **5.** In China, one of a body of officials stationed at Peking, under the presidency of a Chinese and a Manchu, who are charged with the duty of inspect-

ing the affairs of the empire, and, if need be, of censuring any of the officials, and even the emperor himself, for any act which they consider illegal, extravagant, or unjust. They are called the "eyes and ears" of the emperor.—**Council of censors**, a council provided for by the Constitution of Pennsylvania from 1776 to 1790, and by that of Vermont from 1790 to 1870, to be elected once in seven years, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of State officers and into violations of the Constitution.

censorate (sen'sọr-āt), *n.* [< *censor* + *-ate*[3].] A body of censors; specifically, in China, the college of censors stationed at Peking. See *censor*, 5.

censorial (sen-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< *censor* + *-ial*; = F. *censorial*.] 1. Belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals: as, the *censorial* office in ancient Rome.

The authority of the Senate, the dignity of the equestrian order, and the manners of the people in general, were guarded, and in a great measure preserved, by the integrity and strict exercise of the *censorial* power.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 535.

2. Full of censure; censorious; severe: as, "*censorial* declamation," *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iv. 6. [Rare.]

censorian (sen-sō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *censorius* (< *censor*, censor) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a censor; censorial.

The *censorian* power. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 64.

II. *n.* A censor; a critic.

But thus it is when petty priscians
Will needs step up to be *censorians*.
Marston, Satires, iv.

censorious (sen-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *censorius*, pertaining to a censor, < *censor*: see *censor*.] 1. Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in commenting on others or on their actions, manners, writings, etc.; captious; carping: as, a *censorious* critic.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious* of his neighbours. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

2. Implying or expressing censure: as, *censorious* remarks.

My imperfections, which haue no helpe but the shrine of your glorious Name to be sheltered from *censorious* condemnation. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 58.

=**Syn.** Hypercritical, faultfinding, carping, captious.

censoriously (sen-sō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a censorious manner.

It is often said, *censoriously*, to be a great advantage possessed by the clergy, that no one can answer them.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 152.

censoriousness (sen-sō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being censorious or faultfinding; disposition to blame or condemn; the habit of censuring or severely criticizing.

Censoriousness and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy. *Tillotson.*

censorship (sen'sọr-ship), *n.* [< *censor* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.—**Censorship of the press**, a regulation which formerly prevailed in most countries of Europe, and is still in force in some, according to which manuscripts, printed books, pamphlets, plays, and newspapers are examined by officials, civil or ecclesiastical, appointed for the purpose, who are empowered to prevent publication or suppress any parts of the text if they find anything in such books or writings obnoxious to the prevailing political or religious system. A general censorship of the press was established by the Roman Catholic Church as early as 1515, and is still enforced so far as its authority extends. In England there were "licensers" of books, who were for the most part bishops; a general system of censorship, established by a decree of the Star Chamber in 1637, remained in force during the civil war, and was confirmed by act of Parliament in 1643. Against this act Milton protested in his "Areopagitica: a speech for the liberty of Unlicensed Printing." The censorship, or license system, was abolished in England in 1694. In France a general censorship of the press existed from the introduction of printing till 1789, when it was abolished; and it has since been several times restored with various ameliorations and again abolished, finally in 1830, though a modified censorship of newspapers was afterward established and still exists. In Russia there is a very rigid censorship of the press. In Spain the censorship was abolished by the Constitution of 1837. In Germany, after great vicissitudes, the censorship has remained abolished since 1848. There is no authoritative censorship in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, or Belgium, but penalties are imposed upon those who offend through the press. In the United States the press is, and always has been, absolutely free from any form of political or ecclesiastical censorship.

censual† (sen'shọ-al), *a.* [= F. *censuel* = Sp. *censual* = Pg. *censual* = It. *censuale*, < L. *censualis*, < *census*, census.] Relating to or containing a census.

A *censual* roll or book.
Sir W. Temple, Int. to Hist. Eng., ii. 574 (Ord MS.).

censurable (sen'shọr-a-bl), *a.* [< *censure*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Deserving censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible: as, a *censurable* person; *censurable* conduct or writings.

censurableness (sen'shọr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being censurable or blamable; fitness to be censured.

This, and divers others, are alike in their *censurableness* by the unskilful, be it divinity, physic, poetry, etc.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 493.

censurably (sen'shọr-a-bli), *adv.* In a censurable manner; in a manner worthy of blame.

censural† (sen'shọr-al), *a.* [< *censure*, *n.*, 5, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a cense, valuation, or assessment: as, a *censural* book or roll. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

censure (sen'shọr), *n.* [= F. *censure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *censura* = D. *censuur* = G. Dan. Sw. *censur*, < L. *censura*, the office of a censor, a judgment, opinion, a severe judgment, in ML. also tax, assessment, < *censere*, judge, etc.: see *censor*, and cf. *cense*[1].] 1†. Judgment; opinion.

Take each man's *censure*, but reserve thy judgment.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

Your charitable *censures* I beseech.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 2.

This work and myself I humbly present to your approved *censure*, it being the utmost of my wishes to have your honourable self my weighty and perspicuous comment.
Webster, Ded. to Duchess of Malfi.

2†. Judicial sentence; formal condemnation.

To you, lord governor,
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain;
The time, the place, the torture.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

3. *Eccles.*, a penalty imposed upon an offender. It may consist in public rebuke or in temporary or permanent suspension from communion or from office. See *discipline*.

The time being expired that Mr. John Lyford's *censure* was to take place, he was so far from answering their hopes by amendment, as he had doubled his evil.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 122.

4. The act of criticizing, especially of finding fault; criticism; expression of blame or disapprobation; faultfinding; condemnation; animadversion.

What ever the actions of Princes are, they are liable to the *censures* of the people.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vii. (1670).

To 'scape my *censure*, not expect my praise.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 113.

In minds unstrengthened by right culture there is a perverse belief that they can only raise themselves by lowering whatever stands beside them. Therefore, when all the world turned critical before the schoolmaster was well abroad, *censure*, that simply meant expression of opinion, with a sense even of some admitted value to be ascertained, came to mean chiefly or only condemnation.
J. Morley.

5†. A custom which formerly prevailed in several manors in Cornwall and Devonshire, England, by which all the inhabitants above the age of sixteen were summoned to swear fealty to the lord of the manor, to pay eleven pence per poll, and a penny a year ever after as cense-money or common fine. The persons thus sworn were called *censers*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Absolution from censures.** See *absolution*.=**Syn. 4.** *Admonition*, *Monition*, etc. (see *admonition*), stricture, reprobation, disapproval, reflection, dispraise, reproval.

censure (sen'shọr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *censured*, ppr. *censuring*. [< *censure*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To estimate; reckon; regard; consider.

Should I say more, you well might *censure* me
(What yet I never was) a flatterer.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, i. 2.

But Scalinger *censureth* our Sibyls to be counterfeit.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

2†. To judge; adjudge; pass judgment on; sentence.

Censure me in your wisdom, and awake your senses, that you may the better judge. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

Quoth Roberto, I tooke you rather for a Gentleman of great liuing, for if by outward habite men should be *censured*, I tell you, you would bee taken for a substantiall man. *Greene*, Groats-worth of Wit.

Some were *censured* to the whipping post, some burned in the hand, but two were condemned to die.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 154.

3. *Eccles.*, to discipline by public rebuke, etc. See *censure*, *n.*, 3.—4. To criticize, especially adversely; find fault with and condemn; blame; express disapprobation of: as, to *censure* a man, or his manners or conduct; to *censure* a book.

Shee is a maine derider to her capacitie of those that are not her Preachers, and *censures* all Sermons but bad ones. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Shee Precise Hypocrite.

We laugh at vanity oftener than we *censure* pride.
Buckminster.

Clarendon *censures* the continental governments with great bitterness for not interfering in our internal dissensions. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=**Syn. 4.** *Reprove*, *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, *Censure*, *Remonstrate with*, *Expostulate with*, *Reproach*, chide, reprehend, take to task, rate, berate, scold, upbraid, lecture. To *reprove* is to admonish with disapprobation. To *rebuke* is to reprove strongly or sharply. To *reprimand* is to reprove officially; it is the act of one having authority. To *censure* is to express an unfavorable opinion; it is less personal than the previous terms. *Remonstrate with* and *expostulate with* are more argumentative and imply more of advice than either *reprove* or *censure*; they also apply only to acts now taking place or about to take place, while *censure* applies only to what is past. To *reproach* a person is to lay blame upon him in direct address, and with feeling, to endeavor to shame him with what he has done. The words advance in the degree of likelihood that the person *reproved*, etc., does not admit the fault for which he is taken to task. See the distinction of corresponding nouns under *admonition*.

II.† *intrans.* To pass an opinion, especially a severe opinion; judge: followed by *of* or *on*.

Amongst the rest that *censured of* her curious fauours, there was one Signor Bernardo.
Greene, Never too Late (Dyce ed.), Int., p. xxi.

'Tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should *censure* thus *on* lovely gentlemen.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

censurer (sen'shọr-ẽr), *n.* One who censures.

A statesman, who is possessed of real merit, should look upon his political *censurers* with the same neglect that a good writer regards his critics. *Addison.*

★**census** (sen'sus), *n.* [L., a registering and rating of persons and property, a census, a censor's list, registered property, wealth, < *censere*, tax, rate, assess. Cf. *cense*[1].] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A registered statement of the particulars of a citizen's property for the purposes of taxation. (*b*) An enumeration and register of the Roman citizens in their appropriate classes, with reference to tribe, family, children, slaves, freedmen, etc. (*c*) The drawing up of such a register. See *censor*, 1.—2. In modern times, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or country, with details of sex and age, family, occupation, possessions, etc. A census has been taken by the United States once in ten years, beginning with 1790; and many of the States take an intermediate census. The first actual enumeration of the peoples of England and Scotland was made in 1801. Since then a census, including Ireland, has been taken every ten years. In some countries a census is taken at intervals of three, five, or six years.

By the first *census*, taken in 1790—three years after the call—the population of the United States amounted to 3,394,563. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 170.

census-paper (sen'sus-pā″pẽr), *n.* A schedule or form left with the head of each household on an occasion of taking the census, to be filled up with the names, ages, occupations, etc., of all the members of the household, and to be given up to the enumerators on the statutory day.

★**cent** (sent), *n.* [< ME. *cent*, < OF. *cent*, F. *cent* = Sp. *ciento* = Pg. It. *cento*, < L. *centum* = AS. *hund*, *hund-red*, E. *hund-red*, q. v.] 1†. A hundred.

And broght with hem many stout *cent*
Of greet lordynges. *Octavian*, l. 1463.

2. [Cf. *centavo*, *centime*.] The hundredth part of a dollar, a rupee, or a florin; especially, in the United States, a coin of copper, or copper and nickel, whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar, or about the same as an English halfpenny. Other dollars are divided in the same way, as the Spanish dollar, duro, or piastre, though not in Spain; also, the Dutch florin and the East Indian rupee in Ceylon and the Mauritius. Abbreviated *c.* or *ct.*



United States Cent, size of the original.

3†. An old superficial measure of Belgium, the hundredth part of the bonnier. *Simmons.*—4†. An old game at cards: so called "because 100 was the game" (*Nares*). Also spelled *sant* and *saint*.—**Bar cent**, in the early federal coinage of the United States, a cent the reverse of which was simply


Link Cent, size of the original.

marked with horizontal bars.—**Link cent**, a cent coined by the United States in 1793, the reverse of which bore a circular device of a chain of thirteen links.

★**cent.** An abbreviation of Latin *centum*, a hundred: used in *per cent.* for *per centum* (in or by the hundred): as, interest at 10 *per cent.*; fifty *per cent.* of the population.

centage (sen'tāj), *n.* [< *cent* + *-age.* Cf. *per-centage.*] Rate by the cent or hundred; per-centage. [Rare.]

cental (sen'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centum*, = E. *hundred*, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a hundred; reckoning or proceeding by the hundred.

II. *n.* A weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois, used at Liverpool for corn, and to some extent adopted in the trade and commerce of Great Britain.

centaur (sen'târ), *n.* [< L. *centaurus*, < Gr. *κένταυρος*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a monster, half man and half horse, descended from Ixion and Nephele, the cloud. The myth is probably of Eastern origin. The centaurs, supposed to have inhabited Thessaly, were rude and savage beings, embodying the destructive and ungovernable forces of nature. Chiron, the wise instructor of Achilles, and Pholus, the friend of Hercules, were beneficent centaurs. In art the centaur was originally represented as a complete man, to whose body were attached, behind, the barrel and hind quarters of a horse; later this ungainly combination was abandoned, and was universally replaced by the form in which the human body to the waist took the place of the head and neck of the horse. Examples of the primitive type of centaur survive on archaic painted vases, in a few small bronzes, terra-cottas, etc., among the reliefs from the temple of Assos, and in certain wall-paintings.



Centaur.—Museo Capitolino, Rome.

Come, come, be every one officious
To make this banquet, which I wish may prove
More stern and bloody than the *Centaurs'* feast.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2.

2. [*cap.*] The constellation Centaurus.—**3.** In *her.* See *sagittary.*

Centaurea (sen-tâ'rē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < ML. *centauria*, for L. *centaureum*, *-ion*, < Gr. *κενταύρειον*, *-ιον*, centaury, < *κένταυρος*, centaur: its medicinal properties were said to have been discovered by the centaur Chiron.] **1.** A large genus of plants, of the family *Asteraceæ*, allied to the thistles. The species are annual or perennial herbs, with alternate leaves and single heads, all the florets of which are tubular. They are found in Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa, with a single species in the United States, and two or three in Chile. The annuals, *C. Cyanus* (corn-bluebottle), *C. moschata* (purple or white sultan), and *C. Amberboi* (yellow sultan), are sometimes cultivated in gardens, as are also some perennials, especially for their foliage; but the species in general are of very little importance, and many are mere weeds. **2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

centauress (sen'tâ-res), *n.* [< *centaur* + *-ess.*] A female centaur.

His [Zeuxis's] picture of a *centauress* suckling her young, the spectators of which forgot the painter in the subject.
Encyc. Brit., II. 363.

centaurian (sen-tâ'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *centaur* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to a centaur. *C. O. Muller*, Manual of Archæol.

centauriet, *n.* An obsolete form of *centaury.*

centaurize (sen'tâ-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *centaurized*, ppr. *centaurizing.* [< *centaur* + *-ize.*] To act like a centaur; make a brute of one's self. *Young.* [Rare.]

centauromachia (sen-tâ″rō-mak'i-ạ), *n.* [L.] Same as *centauromachy.*

The seventeen known antique illustrations of this *centauromachia.*
J. T. Clarke, Archæol. Investigations at Assos, 1881, p. 108.

centauromachy (sen-tâ-rom'ạ-ki), *n.* [< L. *Centauromachia*, name of a poem, < Gr. *κενταυρομαχία*, < *κένταυρος*, centaur, + *μάχη*, fight, contest.] In *art* and *archæol.*, a contest in which centaurs take part; especially, a fight between centaurs and men; in *Gr. myth.*, a battle between Hercules and the centaurs, or between the Lapithæ, aided by the Athenians, and the centaurs.

Centaurus (sen-tâ'rus), *n.* [L.: see *centaur.*] An ancient southern constellation, situated between Argus and Scorpio, pictured to represent a centaur holding a Bacchic wand. Its brightest star, a Centauri, is the third brightest in the heavens, being somewhat brighter than Arcturus. It is the nearest of the fixed stars as yet ascertained, its parallax being 0.75″, and its distance 4.3 light-years. Its second star, β, a white star, is about as bright as Betelgeuse, and is reckoned the eleventh in the heavens in order of brightness. These two stars are situated near each other on the parallel of



The Constellation Centaurus.

60° south, a little east of the Southern Cross. Centaurus has, besides, two stars of the second magnitude and seven of the third, and is a splendid constellation.

centaury (sen'tâ-ri), *n.* [< ME. *centaurie*, *century*, < L. *centauria:* see *Centaurea.*] The popular name of various plants, chiefly of the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra.* The greater centaury of the old herbals was a gentianaceous plant, *Blackstonia perfoliata*, and the lesser centaury was *Centaurion Centaurium.* In the United States the name is given to species of the genus *Sabbatia.*

centavo (Sp. pron. thān-tä'vō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *centum*, a hundred: see *hundred.*] A cent, or hundredth part of a dollar or peso, in Chile, Paraguay, Venezuela, Manila, etc.

centen (then-tān'), *n.* [Sp. *centén*, < L. *centeni*, pl., a hundred each: see *centenary.*] A Spanish gold coin, the doblon de Isabella, first struck in 1854, and worth $5.30 in United States currency.

centenaar (sen'te-nār), *n.* [D., = G. Dan. Sw. *centner*, < L. *centenarius*, of a hundred: see *centenary*, *centner*, and cf. *cantar* and *quintal*, all ult. identical.] The Amsterdam hundredweight or quintal, equal to 109 pounds avoirdupois. See *centner.*

centenarian (sen-te-nā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *centenaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *centenario*, < L. *centenarius:* see *centenary* and *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a centenary, or to a person one hundred years old.

II. *n.* A person a hundred years old or older.

These [census] lists are revised at irregular intervals, and all males alive at the time of the "revision," from the new-born babe to the *centenarian*, are duly inscribed.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 123.

centenarianism (sen-te-nā'ri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *centenarian* + *-ism.*] The condition or state of living to the age of one hundred years or more.

Facts concerning *centenarianism* are still more abundant in the nineteenth century [than in the eighteenth].
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 100.

centenarii, *n.* Plural of *centenarius.*

centenarious (sen-te-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *centenarius:* see *centenary.*] Belonging to a hundred years. [Rare.]

centenarius (sen-te-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *centenarii* (-ī). [ML., < L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred: see *centenary.*] In the Salic and other Teutonic legal systems, the president of the court of the hundred.

The *centenarius* or thungimus of the Frank law was the elected head of his hundred, and exercised his jurisdiction in company with the king's sacebaro.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

centenary (sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred, < *centeni*, a hundred each, distributive adj., < *centum* = E. *hundred:* see *cent*, and cf. *centenaar*, *centner*, *cantar*, and *quintal*, all ult. < L. *centenarius.* In popular use *centenary*, by confusion with *centennial*, is usually regarded as connoting a hundred years.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or consisting of a hundred; relating to a period of a hundred years; recurring once in every hundred years: as, a *centenary* festival or celebration.

Centenary solemnities which occurred but once in a hundred years.
Fuller.

II. *n.*; pl. *centenaries* (-riz). **1.** The space of a hundred years.

One inch of decrease in the growth of men for every *centenary.*
Hakewill, Apology, p. 49.

What I call by this name has grown up in the last *centenary* — a word I may use to signify the hundred years now ending. *De Morgan*, in Correspondent of Oct. 28, 1865.

2. The commemoration or celebration of the hundredth anniversary of any event, as the birth of a great man: as, the *centenary* of Burns; the *centenary* of the Constitution of the United States. [Now the usual meaning.]—**3.** A centenarian.

Centenaries, he thought, must have been ravens and tortoises.
Southey, Doctor, cxxxii.

centenier†, *n.* [< F. *centenier* = Pr. *centenier*, a centurion, < ML. *centenarius*, a centurion, a minor judge: see *centenarius.*] One of a division containing a hundred.

They are an hundred chosen out of every town and village, and thereon were termed *centeniers* or centurians.
Time's Storehouse.

centennial (sen-ten'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *centennis*, a hundred years old, < L. *centum*, = E. *hundred*, + *annus*, a year: see *cent* and *annual.* Cf. *biennial.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or lasting a hundred years; completing a hundred years: as, a *centennial* epoch; the *centennial* year.

To her alone I rais'd my strain,
On her *centennial* day.
Mason, Palinodia, Ode x.

2. Existing for a century or more. [Poetical.]

That opened through long lines
Of sacred ilex and *centennial* pines. *Longfellow.*

3. Happening every hundred years; relating to or marking a centenary: as, a *centennial* celebration.

II. *n.* The commemoration or celebration of an event which occurred a hundred years before: as, the *centennial* of American independence. [Recent (1876).]

centennially (sen-ten'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in every hundred years: as, to celebrate an event *centennially.*

center[1], **centre**[1] (sen'tėr), *n.* [*Centre* is the regular spelling in England; early mod. E. usually *center*, but also *centre*, < OF. *centre*, F. *centre* = Pr. *centre* = Sp. Pg. It. *centro* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *centrum*, < L. *centrum*, < Gr. *κέντρον*, any sharp point, a goad, spur, peg, pin, quill, the stationary point of a pair of compasses, hence the center of a circle, < *κεντεῖν*, prick, goad.] **1.** That point from which all the points of a circumference or of the superficies of a sphere are equally distant: in a regular figure or body the center is a point so situated with reference to the circumscribed circle or sphere.—**2.** The middle point or part of any surface or solid.

The market-place,
The middle *centre* of this cursed town.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

From the *centre* all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute. *Cowper.*

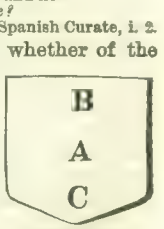
The *center* of the glacier, like that of a river, moves more rapidly than the sides. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 61.

3†. The fixed point once supposed to exist in the middle of the universe. In the ancient astronomy this was the earth, or more strictly its middle point, either of which was therefore often called simply the *center* by the older poets.

I will find
Where truth is hid, though it were hid indeed
Within the *centre.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Is there a justice,
Or thunder, my Octavio, and he
Not sunk unto the *centre?*
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 2.

4. In *her.*, the middle point, whether of the whole field or of the chief or base. Thus, in the illustration, *A* is the center of the shield, or the fesse-point, *B* is the middle chief-point, *C* is the middle base-point, and all three are called *centers.*



Heraldic Center.
A, center of the shield, or fesse-point; *B*, middle chief-point; *C*, middle base-point.

5. One of the points of the two lathe-spindles on which an object to be turned is placed, distinguished as the *front* or *live center*, on the spindle of the head-stock, and the *dead center*, on that of the tail-stock; also, one of two similar points for holding an object to be operated on by some other machine, as a planing-machine, and enabling the object to be turned round on its axis.—**6.** A point of concentration or diffusion; the nucleus about which or into which things are collected or from which they diverge or emerge: as, a *center* of attraction; a *center* of power.

These institutions collected all authority into one *centre*, kings, nobles, and people. *J. Adams.*

The *centre* of a world's desire.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxiv.

7. The central object; the principal point; the point of chief interest: as, the *center* of a diplomatic negotiation.—**8.** *Milit.*: (*a*) In an army, the body of troops occupying the middle place in the line, between the wings. (*b*) In a fleet, the division between the van and rear of the

line of battle, or between the weather and lee divisions in the order of sailing.—**9.** In *marksmanship:* (*a*) The part of a target next the bull's-eye. Hence—(*b*) A shot striking the target within the circle or square next the bull's-eye. —**10.** The title given to the leaders of the organization of Fenians. The *head center* is at the head of the whole, and he has under him various subordinates named *district centers*, etc.

11. In the French and some other legislative assemblies, the name given to the group of deputies who hold moderate views, intermediate between the *Right*, or conservatives, and the *Left*, of which the extreme is the radical party. In the German Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag the Center consists of the Ultramontane party. [Usually with a capital letter.]

12. (*a*) The mean position of a figure or system: as, the *center* of mass or of inertia. (See below.) (*b*) A point such that, if the whole mass considered were concentrated there, some important result would remain unchanged: as, the *center* of gravity.—**Center of a bastion.** See *bastion.* —**Center of a curve,** formerly, the point where two diameters concur; now, a point such that every radius vector from it to the curve is accompanied by an equal and opposite one.—**Center of a dial,** the point from which the hour-lines radiate.—**Center of a door,** the pivots on which the door turns.—**Center of a flat pencil,** of rays, the point from which the lines of the pencil radiate.—**Center of an involution,** a point, O, such that, if A and B be any pair of corresponding points of the involution, OA × OB is constant.—**Center of a sheaf,** the point through which all the lines or planes of the sheaf pass.—**Center of attraction,** an attracting point, whether fixed or movable.—**Center of buoyancy.** Same as *center of displacement.*—**Center of cavity,** a metacenter (which see).—**Center of collineation.** Same as *center of perspective.*—**Center of conversion.** See *conversion.*—**Center of curvature** of a plane curve at any point, or **center of absolute curvature** of a twisted curve, the center of the osculating circle. —**Center of displacement** or **of buoyancy,** the center of mass of the water displaced by a ship or other floating body.—**Center of effort,** a point on the sails of a vessel the impingement upon which of the whole force of the wind produces the same effect as that caused by the wind when uniformly distributed on the system of sails. Also called *center-velic* and *velic point.*—**Center of equilibrium,** of bodies immersed in a fluid, a point such that, if the system were suspended from it, the whole would remain in equilibrium.—**Center of figure,** a point whose distance from every plane equals the average distance of the whole figure from the same plane.—**Center of force,** an attracting or repelling point.—**Center of friction,** of a body resting on a base and turning round a vertical axis, a point on the base at such a distance from the axis of rotation that, if the mass of the body were concentrated there while it continued to revolve about the same axis, the retardation would be the same as in the actual case.—**Center of gravity,** a point such that, if the whole mass of the body were concentrated there, the attraction of gravity would remain unchanged. Originally and still often used for *center of mass* and for *center of figure.*—**Center of gyration.** See *gyration.*—**Center of homology.** Same as *center of perspective.*—**Center of inertia,** that point in a body which is so situated that the force requisite for producing motion in the body, or bringing it to rest, is equivalent to a single force applied at this point. It is coincident with the *center of mass.*—**Center of magnitude,** that point in a body which is equally distant from all the similar external parts of it. In the regular solids this point coincides with the center of gravity.—**Center of mass,** of a material system, a point whose distance from every plane is equal to the average distance of the whole mass from the same plane. This is commonly, but inconveniently, called the *center of gravity* (which see, above).—**Center of mean distances,** of points on a right line, such a point on the line that the algebraic sum of its distances from the former points vanishes.—**Center of motion,** a point which remains at rest while all the other parts of a body move round it.—**Center of oscillation,** a point in a pendulum such that, if the whole mass of the pendulum were concentrated there, the time of oscillation would remain unchanged. It coincides with the *center of percussion.*—**Center of ossification.** See *ossification.*—**Center of percussion,** of a body rotating about an axis, a point such that, if part of the mass were concentrated there and the remainder on the axis, the statical moment of the weight and the moment of inertia would be the same as in the actual case.—**Center of perspective,** the point which is collinear with every pair of corresponding points of two figures in perspective. Also called *center of collineation* and *center of homology.*—**Center of principal curvature,** of a surface, the centers of the maximum or minimum osculating circles at any point.—**Center of projection,** a point from which are projected right lines to every point of a figure, and planes to every line of the figure.—**Center of resistance,** of a joint, the point where the resultant stress traverses the joint.—**Center of similarity** or **similitude,** of two loci, a point from which the radii vectores to the two loci in the same direction are in a constant ratio; the vertex of a cone of which two similar and similarly placed figures are sections.—**Center of spherical curvature,** the center of the osculating sphere of a twisted curve.—**Center of stress** or **of pressure,** in any surface, the point where the resultant stress traverses the surface. —**Center of symmetry,** a point which bisects the distance between any two corresponding points of a figure having the requisite kind of symmetry.—**Center of the harmonic mean.** See *harmonic.*—**Equation of the center.** See *equation.*—**General center,** the old name for that which is now called the *center of a curve.*—**Harmonic center of the *n*th order.** See *harmonic.*—**Instantaneous center of rolling,** the point of contact. —**Nervous centers.** See *nervous.*—**Phonocamptic center,** a virtual focus of sound.—**Surface of centers,** the locus of the centers of principal curvature of a given surface.=**Syn.** *Midst, etc.* See *middle, n.*

center[1], **centre**[1] (sen′tėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *centered* or *centred*, ppr. *centering* or *centring*. [< *center*[1], *centre*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place on a center; fix on a central point.

> One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
> Round through the vast profundity obscure.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 228.

2. To collect to a point.

> Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be placed in a center or in the middle.

> As God in heaven
> Is centre, yet extends to all; so thou [earth],
> *Centring*, receiv'st from all those orbs.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 109.

2. To meet or be collected in one point; be concentrated or united in or about a focus, literally or figuratively.

> Our hopes must *centre* on ourselves alone. *Dryden.*
> Life's choicest blessings *centre* all in home. *Cowper.*
> Religion is not an exclusive impulse. It does not grow from an emotion that is *centred* wholly upon God and seeks no other object. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 5.

center[2], **centre**[2] (sen′tėr), *n.* [Also formerly *centry;* a modification, in simulation of *center*[1] (with which the word is now confused), of the earlier *cinter, cintre,* < ME. *cynter,* < OF. *cintre,* F. *cintre,* "a centry or mould for an arch, the frame of wood whereon it is built, and whereby it is upheld in building" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *cintre,* center, centering, an arch, semicircle (ML. *cintrum, cintorium*), = Cat. *cindria* = Sp. *cimbra,* formerly also *cimbria,* = It. *centina,* a center, centering, frame for arch-work; from the verb, F. *cintrer* = Sp. *cimbrar* = It. *centinare,* arch, < ML. **cincturare,* girdle, inclose as with a girdle, < *cinctura,* OF. *ceinture, cinture,* a girdle: see *ceinture, cincture.* By the confusion with *center*[1] (L. *centrum*), and for other reasons, the word has suffered unusual changes of form. Cf. *centering*[2].] An arched frame on which the arch of a bridge or any vaulted work is supported during its construction: same as *centering*[2].

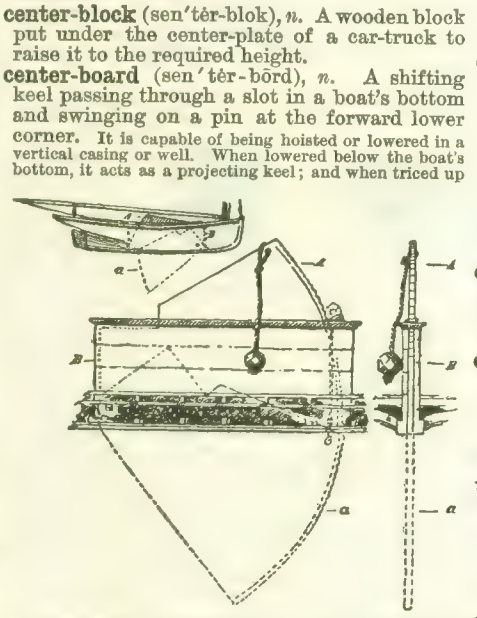
> *Cynter* or [read *of*] masunry [var. *cyynt* of masonryе], cintorium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 78.

center-bar (sen′tėr-bär), *n.* In a drilling- or boring-machine, an arbor to which the cutting-tools are made fast; a boring-bar.

center-bit (sen′tėr-bit), *n.* A carpenters' boring-tool, having a central point or gimlet and two wings, called a scriber, or vertical cutting edge for severing the fibers in a circular path, and a router, which cuts horizontally and removes the wood within the circle of the scriber. See *bit*[1], 5.—**Plug center-bit,** a wood-boring bit used to enlarge a hole already bored. A plug takes the place of the gimlet-point of the bit and serves as a guide for the tool. It is used to enlarge holes in order to countersink the head of a screw-bolt.

center-block (sen′tėr-blok), *n.* A wooden block put under the center-plate of a car-truck to raise it to the required height.

center-board (sen′tėr-bōrd), *n.* A shifting keel passing through a slot in a boat's bottom and swinging on a pin at the forward lower corner. It is capable of being hoisted or lowered in a vertical casing or well. When lowered below the boat's bottom, it acts as a projecting keel; and when triced up



A, center-board up; *a*, center-board down; *B*, center-board trunk.

by a tackle at the after end, it is completely housed within the boat, reducing her draft to that of the keel proper. In England often called *drop-keel.* The center-board is a characteristic feature of the racing-craft of the United States, constituting a peculiar type in yachts and cat-boats.

center-chisel (sen′tėr-chiz″el), *n.* A cold-chisel with a sharp point, used for marking the center of work in boring metals.

center-chuck (sen′tėr-chuk), *n.* A chuck which can be screwed on the mandrel of a lathe, and has a hardened steel cone or center fixed in it; also, a projecting arm or driver.

center-drill (sen′tėr-dril), *n.* A small drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe-centers.

center-fire (sen′tėr-fīr), *a.* Having the primer or fulminate in the center of the base: opposed to *rim-fire:* used of cartridges. Also *central-fire.*

center-gage (sen′tėr-gāj), *n.* A guide or gage used in centering work in a lathe.



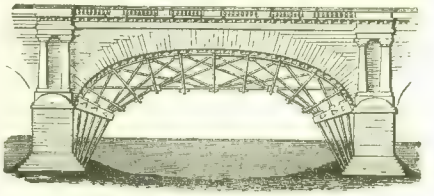
Center-gage.

At *A* is shown the manner of gaging the angle to which a lathe-center should be turned; at *B*, the angle to which a screw-thread cutting-tool should be ground; and at *C*, the correctness of the angle of a screw-thread already cut.

center-guide (sen′tėr-gīd), *n.* A channel or course for guiding the chain of a differential pulley.

centering[1], **centring**[1] (sen′tėr-ing, -tring), *n.* [< *center*[1], *centre*[1], + *-ing*[1].] The act of focusing; specifically, the operation of bringing the centers of a set of lenses into line.

centering[2], **centring**[2] (sen′tėr-ing, -tring), *n.* [< *center*[2], *centre*[2], + *-ing*[1].] The framing of timber by which an arch, as of a bridge or any vaulted work, is supported during its erection. The centering of a bridge, like that of any other arch or vault, serves to keep the stones or voussoirs in position



Centering, Waterloo Bridge, London.

till they are keyed in, that is, fixed by the placing of the requisite number of stones in the center. The construction of the centering is a matter demanding the utmost care of the architect or builder. The removal of the wooden framework is called *striking the centering,* and on this being done what is called the settlement of the arch takes place, the central voussoirs sinking a little, and those in the flanks rising. Also *center, centre,* and formerly *cinter, cintre.*

> If a framework for the *centring* of the dome were to be built up from the ground, they stood aghast at the quantity of timber required for it.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 244.

Common centering, centering without a truss, but with merely a tie-beam.

centering-tool (sen′tėr-ing-tōl), *n.* A tool with a trumpet-shaped mouth into which the end of a shaft may be inserted, and the axis of which is occupied by a drill or punch, which may be driven forward to drill or punch a hole in the exact axial center of the shaft.

center-lathe (sen′tėr-lāтн), *n.* **1.** A lathe in which the work is supported on centers, one, called the *front* or *live center,* on the end of the mandrel in the head-stock, and the other, called the *back* or *dead center,* on the axis in the tail-stock, the latter being adjustable.—**2.** A lathe having two posts from which centers project and hold the work. It is driven by a band making one or more turns about it, and secured at its ends to a spring-bar above the lathe and a treadle below it. Also called *pole-lathe.*

center-mold (sen′tėr-mōld), *n.* A templet used in making circular stucco ornaments. It is pivoted at the center of the proposed figure and swept round over the plastic material, thus forming a figure according to the pattern used.

centerpiece (sen′tėr-pēs), *n.* An ornament intended to be placed in the middle or center of something, as of a table, ceiling, or mantel-shelf, or between other ornaments.

center-pin (sen′tėr-pin), *n.* The pivot on which the needle of a compass oscillates.

center-plate (sen′tėr-plāt), *n.* A circular pressed-steel plate at the center of the bolster of a car-truck, which supports the weight of the car-body and holds the king-pin in place. See *car-truck.*—**Body center-plate.** See *body.*—**Center-plate block.** See *block*[1].

center-punch (sen′tėr-punch), *n.* A tool consisting of a small piece of steel with a hardened point at one end, used for making an indentation, such as to mark the center of a hole to be drilled or a circle to be struck, or as a center of revolution in a lathe. Also called *dot-punch* and *prick-punch.*

center-rail (sen′tėr-rāl), *n.* In railways and tramways, a rail placed between the ordinary

rails in a track. It is used on inclined planes for the ascent or descent of steep grades, in connection with special wheels on the locomotive.

center-saw (sen′tėr-sâ), *n.* A machine for splitting logs into bolts for ax-handles, spokes, etc.

center-second (sen′tėr-sek″ond), *a.* Having the second hand mounted on the central arbor: applied to a watch, clock, or other timepiece so constructed.

center-table (sen′tėr-tā″bl), *n.* A table placed or intended to be placed in the center of a room; specifically, a parlor or drawing-room table.

A book . . . for the student, and . . . more likely to find its place on the library-shelf than the *centre-table*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 276.

center-tools (sen′tėr-tōlz), *n. pl.* The tools used by bookbinders for the decoration of the centers of ornamented squares.

center-valve (sen′tėr-valv), *n.* A four-way gas-cock or distributer, used to distribute the gas to the purifiers.

center-velic (sen′tėr-vē″lik), *n.* Same as *center of effort* (which see, under *center*[1]).

centesimal (sen-tes′i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centesimus*, hundredth (ordinal of *centum*, a hundred: see *cent*, and cf. *centime*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hundredth: as, a *centesimal* part.—**2.** By the hundred: as "*centesimal* increase," *Sir T. Browne*, Tracts, p. 40.—**Centesimal division** of the circle, a division of the circumference into 400 equal parts. Each centesimal degree is the hundredth part of the quadrant, and is divided into *centesimal minutes*, and each of these into *centesimal seconds*.

II. *n.* In *arith.*, a hundredth; the next step of progression after decimal in dividing by ten.

The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of the cube would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

centesimally (sen-tes′i-mal-i), *adv.* By hundredths; in or into a hundred parts.

The great French tables of logarithms of numbers, sines and tangents, and natural sines, called Tables du Cadastre, in which the quadrant was divided *centesimally*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 413.

centesimate (sen-tes′i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centesimated*, ppr. *centesimating*. [< L. *centesimatus*, pp. of *centesimare*, take out the hundredth for punishment, < *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*. Cf. *decimate*.] To pick out one in a hundred of; inflict the punishment of centesimation upon. *De Quincey*.

centesimation (sen-tes-i-mā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **centesimatio*(*n-*), < *centesimare*, take out the hundredth for punishment: see *centesimate*. Cf. *decimation*.] The punishment of one man in a hundred, as in cases of mutiny or wide-spread desertion from an army.

Sometimes the criminals were decimated by lot, as appears in Polybius, Tacitus, Plutarch, Julius Capitolinus, who also mentions a *centesimation*.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 122.

centesimo (It. pron. chen-tes′ē-mō; Sp. then-tes′ē-mō), *n.* [It. and Sp., < L. *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*.] **1.** In the monetary system of Italy, the hundredth part of a lira; in that of Spain, the hundredth of a peseta: in both equal to the French centime, the hundredth part of a franc, or about one fifth of a United States cent.—**2.** A money of account in some South American countries, about equal to a United States cent. In the Argentine Republic and Uruguay it is the hundredth part of a peso; in Peru, of a sol.

centesm†, *n.* [< L. *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*. Cf. *centime*.] The hundredth part of a thing, as of an integer. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Centetes (sen-tē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κεντητής*, one who pierces, < *κεντεῖν*, pierce, prick: see *center*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Centetidæ*, having long, highly specialized canines in both jaws, no external tail, and the pelage spiny. It contains the tenrec, or Madagascan groundhog or hedgehog, *C. ecaudatus*, which is from 12 to 16 inches long, and is one of the largest animals of the order. The genus has often been referred to the family *Erinaceidæ*.

centetid (sen-tet′id), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Centetidæ*.

Centetidæ (sen-tet′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centetes* + *-idæ*.] A family of Madagascan mammals, of the order *Insectivora;* the tenrecs or Madagascan groundhogs or hedgehogs. They have a squat form, rudimentary tail, and spines in the pelage; the skull is cylindroconic and without interorbital constriction, zygomatic arches, or postorbital processes. There are several genera, all confined to Madagascar and related to the West Indian *Solenodontidæ*.

Centetinæ (sen-te-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centetes* + *-inæ*.] The centetids as a subfamily of *Erinaceidæ*. Also *Centetina*.

centiare (sen′ti-ãr; F. pron. soṅ-tyãr′), *n.* [F., < L. *centum*, a hundred, + *area:* see *are*[2], *n.*] A square meter; the hundredth part of the French are, equal to 1.19 square yards.

centicipitous (sen-ti-sip′i-tus), *a.* [< L. *centiceps* (*centicipit-*), hundred-headed, < *centum*, a hundred, + *caput*, a head.] Having a hundred heads. *Smart.* [Rare.]

centifidous (sen-tif′i-dus), *a.* [< L. *centifidus*, < *centum*, a hundred, + *findere* (√ **fid*), cleave, = E. *bite*.] Divided into a hundred parts. [Rare.]

centifolious (sen-ti-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. **centifolius* (in fem. *centifolia* (sc. *rosa*), a hundred-leafed rose), < *centum*, a hundred, + *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

centigrade (sen′ti-grād), *a.* [< F. *centigrade* = Sp. *centígrado* = Pg. It. *centigrado*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + *gradus*, a degree: see *grade*.] **1.** Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts: often placed after the noun which it qualifies, like *troy, avoirdupois*, etc.—**2.** Pertaining to the scale which is divided into a hundred degrees: as, a *centigrade* degree.

Its abbreviation is *C.*: as, 35° *C.*

Centigrade thermometer, a thermometer introduced by Celsius, and universally used by physicists, which divides the interval between the melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water into one hundred equal parts called degrees. Since the zero of the centigrade thermometer is at the melting-point of ice, which corresponds to the 32°-point of Fahrenheit, and the boiling-point of the Fahrenheit scale is 212°, one hundred degrees centigrade equal one hundred and eighty degrees Fahrenheit, or 1° C. = 1.8° F. To convert a temperature of the Fahrenheit scale to centigrade, subtract 32, on account of the difference in the zero points, and multiply the remainder by §. To reduce centigrade temperatures to Fahrenheit, multiply by § and add 32 to the product. The centigrade thermometer is the established household instrument in France and the other Latin countries, and it is rapidly superseding the Réaumur thermometer for common as well as scientific purposes in Germany.

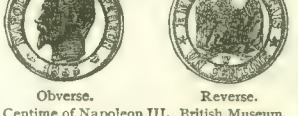
centigram (sen′ti-gram), *n.* [= Sp. *centigramo* = Pg. It. *centigrammo*, < F. *centigramme*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + F. *gramme:* see *gram*[2].] A measure of weight in the metric system, the hundredth part of a gram, or 0.15432 grain troy. See *gram*[2]. Also spelled *centigramme*.

centiliter (sen′ti-lē-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *centilitro* = Pg. It. *centilitro*, < F. *centilitre*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + F. *litre:* see *liter*.] A liquid measure in the metric system, the hundredth part of a liter, a little more than three fifths of a cubic inch. Also spelled *centilitre*.

centillion (sen-til′ion), *n.* In the French enumeration, used in the United States, the hundredth power of 1000: in England the hundredth power of 1,000,000.

centiloquy† (sen-til′ō-kwi), *n.* [= Sp. *centiloquio* = Pg. *centiloquy*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *soliloquy*.] A hundred sayings: as, the *Centiloquy* of Ptolemy, a work containing a hundred astrological aphorisms. ★*Burton*.

centime (F. pron. soṅ-tēm′), *n.* [F., < L. *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*.] In the French system of coinage, the hundredth part of a franc, or about one fifth of a United States cent. Its abbreviation is *c.* Coins of a single centime have been struck in copper and bronze, though little used. There are also coins of 2, 3, 5, and 10 centimes.



Obverse. Reverse.
Centime of Napoleon III., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

centimeter (sen′ti-mē-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *centímetro* = Pg. It. *centimetro*, < F. *centimètre*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + F. *mètre*, a meter: see *meter*[2].] In the *metric system*, a measure of length, the hundredth part of a meter, equal to 0.3937+ of an English inch: that is, one inch equals 2.54 centimeters, as nearly as possible. Also spelled *centimetre*, and abbreviated *cm.*—**Centimeter-gram-second system,** a system of physical units introduced in 1874, in which the *centimeter* is taken as the fundamental unit of length, the *gram* of mass, and the mean solar *second* of time. In this system the *dyne* is the unit of force, the *erg* of work, etc. See *unit*. It is abbreviated to *c. g. s. system*.

centinel†, *n.* A former spelling of *sentinel*.

centiped, centipede (sen′ti-ped, -pēd), *n.* [< L. *centipeda* or *centupeda*, a worm (also called *millepeda* or *multipeda*), < *centum*, a hundred, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] The popular name of an articulated arthropod animal of the class *Myriapoda* and order *Chilopoda:* so called from having many legs (indefinitely called a hundred), there being a pair to each segment or somite of the body. Species of the temperate countries are mostly small and quite harmless, but in tropical regions some of the centipeds attain great size and are very poisonous, as those of the genus *Scolopendra*, which are sometimes nearly a foot long.—**House centiped.** See *Scutigera*.



Centiped (*Scolopendra bourbonica*).

centipedal (sen′ti-ped-al), *a.* [< *centiped* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the centipeds.

centnar (sent′när), *n.* [Pol., = G. *centner*, etc., < L. *centenarius:* see *centner*.] The Polish centner, equal to 89.4 pounds avoirdupois.

centner (sent′nėr), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *centner* = D. *centenaar* = Pol. *centnar*, < L. *centenarius:* see *centenary*.] **1.** In *metal.* and *assaying*, a weight divisible first into a hundred parts and then into smaller parts. Metallurgists use a weight divided into a hundred equal parts, each being equal to one pound, calling the whole a *centner;* the pound is divided into thirty-two parts or half-ounces, the half-ounce into two quarters, and each of these into two drams. But the assayers use different weights; with them a centner is one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned. **2.** A common name in many European countries for a hundredweight. It is now fixed at 50 kilos or 110.23 pounds avoirdupois throughout Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland. The centner was generally 100 local pounds; but this was not always the case. Thus, the Cassel light centner was 108 light pounds, or 111.1 pounds avoirdupois; the old Prussian centner was usually 110 pounds, or 113.3 pounds avoirdupois; the Hamburg centner was 112 pounds, or 119.6 pounds avoirdupois; and the Bremen centner was 116 pounds, or 127.5 pounds avoirdupois. The Austrian centner is 123.47 pounds avoirdupois. See *centenaar, cantar*, and *quintal*. The British cental has also been called *centner*.

The Liverpool corn measure of 100 lb., called a *centner*, he proposes as the unit of measure.
Standard (London), March 30, 1881.

cento (sen′tō), *n.* [= F. *centon* = Sp. *centón* = Pg. *centões* = It. *centone*, < L. *cento*(*n-*), patchwork, a cento, prob. for **centro*(*n-*), < Gr. *κέντρων*, patchwork, a cento, < *κέντρον*, a pin, point, etc.: see *center*[1].] **1**†. A patchwork.

His apparel is a *cento*, or the ruins of ten fashions.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, ii. 2.

It is a mere *cento* of blunders.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 190.

Hence—**2.** In *music* and *literature*, a composition made up of selections from the works of various authors or composers; a pasticcio; a medley.

I have laboriously collected this *Cento* out of divers writers. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 20.

It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a *cento*. *Camden*, Remains.

A *cento* primarily signifies a cloak made of patches. In poetry it denotes a work wholly composed of verses or passages promiscuously taken from other authors, only disposed in a new form or order, so as to compose a new work and a new meaning. Ausonius has laid down the rules to be observed in composing *centos*. The pieces may be taken either from the same poet, or from several, and the verses may be either taken entire, or divided into two, one half to be connected with another half taken elsewhere, but two verses are never to be taken together.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 392.

centoculated (sen-tok′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *centoculus*, having a hundred eyes (< L. *centum*, a hundred, + *oculus*, eye), + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a hundred eyes.

centoist (sen′tō-ist), *n.* [< *cento* + *-ist*.] One who compiles centos; a compiler. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

centon†, *n.* [F.: see *cento*.] A patched coat. *Coles*, 1717.

centone (It. pron. chen-tō′ne), *n.* [It., < L. *cento*(*n-*), a cento: see *cento*.] A musical cento.

centonism (sen′tō-nizm), *n.* [< L. *cento*(*n-*), cento, + *-ism*.] The practice of constructing centos, or making compilations from various authors. *Hallam.* [Rare.]

centonizing (sen′tō-nī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **centonize*, < ML. *centonizare*, < L. *cento*(*n-*): see *cento*.] The practice of compiling; specifically, in *music*, the practice of adapting songs to music already known. [Rare.]

centra, *n.* Plural of *centrum*.

centrad (sen′trad), *adv.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *-ad*[3].] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, to or toward the center; from the periphery or surface to the center or an interior part.

centradiaphanes (sen″tra-dī-af′a-nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ἀ-* priv., + *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] In *pathol.*, cataract caused by opacity of the central portion of the crystalline lens of the eye.

central (sen′tral), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *central* = It. *centrale*, < L. *centralis*, < *centrum:* see *cen-*

ter[1].] **1.** Pertaining to or constituting the center: as, the *central* point of a circle; a *central* country of Europe.

Palmyra, *central* in the desert, . . . fell.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

2. Nuclear in constitution or principle; constituting that from which other related things proceed, or upon which they depend: as, the *central* facts of history; a *central* idea.

The ducal palace of Venice contains the three elements in exactly equal proportions—the Roman, Lombard, and Arab. It is the *central* building of the world.
Ruskin, Stones of Venice, I. 17.

The Roman dominion is the *central* fact in the history of the world. . . . Rome is the lake in which all the streams of older history lose themselves, and out of which all the streams of later history flow.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 312.

3. Passing through or near the center or middle; median: as, a *central* line; the New York *Central* Railroad.—**Central artery and vein of retina**, the artery and vein passing in the optic nerve to the middle of the optic papilla, where they subdivide.—**Central canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Central capsule.** See *capsule*.—**Central eclipse**, an eclipse, total or annular, in which the centers of the sun and moon, or of the moon and earth's shadow, coincide.—**Central ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.—**Central force**, in *mech.*, a force of attraction or repulsion.—**Central ligament**, the filum terminale of the spinal cord.—**Central lobe of the brain**, the island of Reil; that part of the superficies of the cerebral hemisphere which lies deeply within the beginning of the fissure of Sylvius. It is triangular in shape, and consists of 5 or 6 straight gyri.—**Central projection**, a representation in perspective.

★**centrale** (sen-trā'lē), *n.*; pl. *centralia* (-li-ą). [NL., neut. of L. *centralis*, central: see *central*.] A bone situated in the middle of the typical carpus and tarsus of the higher *Vertebrata*, between the proximal and distal rows of carpal and tarsal bones. It is often wanting. See cuts under *carpus* and *tarsus*.

centralisation, centralise, etc. See *centralization*, etc.

centralism (sen'tral-izm), *n.* [< *central* + *-ism*.] Centralizing tendency or tendencies; the principle of centralization, especially in regard to political and governmental influence and control.

It is the true mission of Democracy to resist *centralism* and the absorption of unconstitutional powers by the President and Congress. *J. Buchanan*, in Curtis, II. 23.

centralist (sen'tral-ist), *n.* [< *central* + *-ist*; = Sp. *centralista*.] One who favors or promotes political centralization, or the control of all the functions of government by a central authority.

centrality (sen-tral'i-ti), *n.* [< *central* + *-ity*.] The quality of being central.

centralization (sen"tral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *centralize* + *-ation*; = F. *centralisation* = Sp. *centralizacion* = Pg. *centralização* = It. *centralizzazione*.] **1.** The act of centralizing or bringing to one center: as, the *centralization* of commerce in a city; the *centralization* of control, as in stock companies.

The *centralisation* of labour in cities has assisted the birth of the trade-union and the co-operative society, which are among the best agencies for diffusing wealth.
Rae, Contemporary Socialism, p. 404.

While his [Charlemagne's] policy of *centralization* was abandoned as impossible, the civilizing influences of his rule and his example were never forgotten.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 97.

Specifically—**2.** In *politics*, the concentration of administrative power in the central government at the expense of local self-government.

The Constitution raises a powerful barrier against the tide of *centralization* which threatens to ingulf our liberties. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 137.

Also spelled *centralisation*.

centralize (sen'tral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centralized*, ppr. *centralizing*. [< *central* + *-ize*; = F. *centraliser* = Sp. Pg. *centralizar* = It. *centralizzare*.] To draw to a central point; bring to a center; render central; concentrate in some particular part as an actual or a conventional center: generally applied to the process of transferring local administration to the central government. Also spelled *centralise*.

The first task of a modern despot is to *centralise* to the highest point, to bring every department of thought and action under a system of police regulation, and, above all, to impose his shackling tyranny upon the human mind.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 475.

centralized (sen'tral-īzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *centralize*, *v.*] Centered in one point or on the authority of one person, party, etc.; vested in a central authority. Also spelled *centralised*.

Spain is not, and never has been, one of those *centralised* countries in which the capture of the capital implies the subjugation of the nation. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

Bad as the old poor-law was in many of its aspects, it gave a far greater freedom to those who had to work its provisions than the present *centralized* system allows.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 260.

centralizer (sen'tral-ī-zėr), *n.* One who centralizes or is in favor of administrative centralization. Also spelled *centraliser*.

If Calhoun had become President he would in all probability have been as strong a *centralizer* as Jefferson.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 360.

centrally (sen'tral-i), *adv.* In a central manner or position; with regard to the center; along a central line: as, to be *centrally* situated; to flow *centrally*, as a river through a region of country.

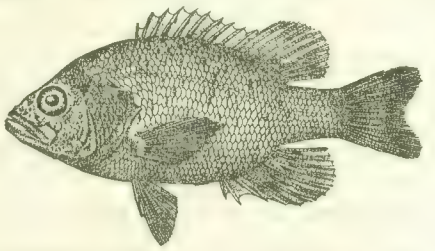
centralness (sen'tral-nes), *n.* [< *central* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being central; centrality.

Centranthus (sen-tran'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέντρον, a spur (see *center*[1]), + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of plants, of the family *Valerianaceæ*, distinguished from the true valerian by having a spur to the corolla and a single stamen. The species are perennial smooth herbs, with white or red flowers. *C. ruber* (spur valerian) is a sweet-scented plant from southern Europe, often cultivated for ornament.

centrarchid (sen-trär'kid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Centrarchidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Centrarchidæ*.

Centrarchidæ (sen-trär'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrarchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Centrarchus*, containing the forms known as *sunfish*, *rock-bass*, and *black-bass*, all of which are inhabitants of the United States. The *Chænobryttus gulosus* is abundant in the southern streams, where it is known as the *warmouth*. They are all fresh-water fishes, with compressed oval body, continuous lateral line concurrent with the back, head of moderate size with nostrils normally double and scaly cheeks and gill-covers, the operculum ending in a colored lobe or point, a long dorsal fin usually with 10 spines and 10 rays, and the anal fin opposite the soft part of the dorsal. There are 10 genera and nearly 50 species.



Warmouth (*Chænobryttus gulosus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

Centrarchinæ (sen-trär-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrarchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of centrarchoid fishes, including those of a compressed ovate form, and with the dorsal and anal fins nearly equally developed and obliquely opposite each other. It embraces only the genera *Centrarchus* and *Pomoxys*, of which the former is a southern United States type and the latter common to the southern and western United States.

centrarchine (sen-trär'kin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the *Centrarchinæ* or *Centrarchidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Centrarchinæ*.

centrarchoid (sen-trär'koid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Centrarchidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish belonging to or resembling the *Centrarchidæ*.

Centrarchus (sen-trär'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέντρον, spine, + ἀρχός, rectum (anus).] A genus of percoideous fishes, typical of the family *Centrarchidæ*, having many spines in the anal fin, whence the name.

centration† (sen-trā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **centratio*(*n*-), < *centrum*, center: see *center*[1].] Centering; location at the center. *Dr. H. More.*

★**centraxonial** (sen-trak-sō'ni-ąl), *a.* [< Gr. κέντρον, center, + ἄξων, axis, + *-ial*.] Having a median axial line; having the center of the body definable by a line: the correlative of *monaxonial* and *stauraxonial*. *Encyc. Brit.*

centre[1], *n.* and *v.* See *center*[1].

centre[2], *n.* See *center*[2].

centreity† (sen-trē'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *-e-ity*.] The state of being a center, as of attraction or action, or of being situated in a center; centrality.

In everything compost,
Each part of th' essence its *centreity*
Keeps to itself; it shrinks not to a nullity.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 20.

★**centric** (sen'trik), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *centrico*, < NL. *centricus*, < Gr. κεντρικός, of or from the center, < κέντρον, center: see *center*[1], and cf. *central*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Central; basic; fundamental. [Rare.]

Some that have deeper digg'd Love's mine than I,
Say, where his *centric* happiness doth lie.
Donne, Love's Alchemy.

2. Originating at or connected with a central point: as, a *centric* nervous disease (that is, one depending on a brain-lesion, for example, as contrasted with a peripheral disease affecting the nerves in their course).

II.† *n.* A circle the center of which is the same as that of the earth.

The sphere
With *centric* and eccentric scribbled o'er.
Milton, P. L., viii. 83.

centrical (sen'tri-kąl), *a.* Same as *centric*.

The popular fervour of the drama had now a *centrical* attraction; a place of social resort, with a facility of admission, was now opened.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 171.

centrically (sen'tri-kąl-i), *adv.* In a centric position; centrally. [Rare.]

The city of Herat is . . . very *centrically* situated, great lines of communication radiating from it in all directions.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 713.

centricalness (sen'tri-kąl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being situated in a central position.

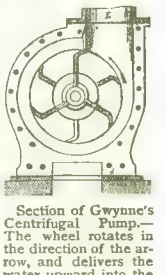
centricipital (sen-tri-sip'i-tąl), *a.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *caput* (in comp. *-cipit*), head, + *-al*.] Situated in the middle part, region, or segment of the head, between the sincipital and occipital portions; of or pertaining to the centriciput; parietal, as a cranial segment.

His [Carus's] three principal cranial vertebræ correspond to the three cerebral masses, and are the occipital, *centricipital*, and sincipital.
S. Kneeland, Jr., Amer. Cyc., XIII. 424.

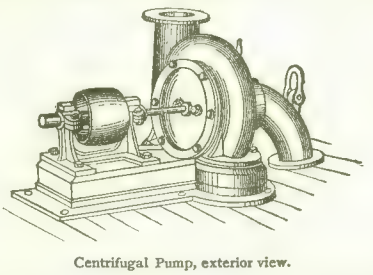
centriciput (sen-tris'i-put), *n.* [For *centricaput*, < L. *centrum*, center, + *caput*, head.] In *anat.*, the mid-head, between the sinciput and the occiput, or fore-head and hind-head; a part of the head, or segment of the skull, corresponding to the mesencephalon, and constituting the second cranial segment counting from behind forward. See *centricipital*.

centricity (sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* [< *centric* + *-ity*.] ★The state of being centric; centricalness.

centrifugal (sen-trif'ū-gąl), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. F. *centrifuge* = Sp. *centrífugo* = Pg. It. *centrifugo*; < NL. *centrifugus*, < L. *centrum*, the center, + *fugere*, flee: see *fugacious*, *fugue*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Flying off or proceeding from a center; radiating or sent outward from a focus or central point: opposed to *centripetal*: as, *centrifugal* force or energy; *centrifugal* rays or spokes.—**2.** Operating by radial action; producing effects by centrifugal force: as, a *centrifugal* filter, pump, or machine. (See phrases below.)—**3.** In *psychol.*, moving from the brain to the periphery.—**Centrifugal drier, centrifugal drill.** See the nouns.—**Centrifugal filter**, a filter having a hollow, perforated, rotary cylinder, in which a saturated substance can be placed. When the cylinder is revolved rapidly, the fluid contained in the substance to be filtered is forced by centrifugal action through the perforations.—**Centrifugal force.** See *force*.—**Centrifugal gun**, a kind of machine-cannon having a chambered disk revolving very rapidly, from which balls are discharged by centrifugal force. [Not in use.]—**Centrifugal inflorescence**, a form of inflorescence, otherwise called *definite* or *determinate*, in which the central axis is terminated by a flower-bud, which is the first to open, the lower or outer ones following in succession. The elder and valerian furnish examples.—**Centrifugal machine**, a name given to many machines for raising water, ventilating mines, drying yarn, clothes, sugar, etc. In centrifugal drying-machines the material is placed in a cylinder of wire gauze, the rapid rotation of which causes the water (or in the case of sugar the molasses) to fly off by centrifugal action.—**Centrifugal pump**, a rotary pump in which water is raised by centrifugal action, by means of a fan-wheel operating directly upon the mass of water.



Section of Gwynne's Centrifugal Pump.—The wheel rotates in the direction of the arrow, and delivers the water upward into the eduction-pipe, *L*.



Centrifugal Pump, exterior view.

There are numerous devices for the application of this principle.—**Centrifugal radicle**, in *bot.*, an embryonic radicle turned away from the center of the seed.—**Centrifugal sugar**, a trade-name for sugar prepared in a centrifugal machine.

II. *n.* **1.** *pl.* Sugars made in a centrifugal machine.

Centrifugals [ranged in price] from 4⅝ for "seconds" to 6¼ cents. *The Century*, XXXV. 119.

2. A centrifugal machine.

Next the "masse cuite" falls into the "*centrifugals*," which are small drums holding about 120 pounds of sugar. *The Century*, XXXV. 114.

centrifugally (sen-trif'ū-gal-i), *adv.* In a centrifugal manner; from the center outward.

At some perihelion of the planet . . . the tidal swell would be lifted bodily from connection with the central mass and move *centrifugally* to such distance that a state of equilibrium would be reached. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 213.

centrifugence (sen-trif'ū-jens), *n.* [< *centrifug(al)* + *-ence*. The strict form would be **centrifugience*.] A tendency to fly off from the center; centrifugal force or tendency.

centrimanent (sen-trim'a-nent), *a.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *manen(t-)s*, ppr. of *manere*, remain.] Remaining in the center, especially in the brain.

Centrina (sen-trī'na), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of sharks, taken as the type of a family *Centrinidæ*.

centring[1], *n.* See *centering*[1].

centring[2], *n.* See *centering*[2].

Centrinidæ (sen-trin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrina* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Centrina:* same as *Spinacidæ*. *Lowe*, 1843.

centripetal (sen-trip'e-tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *centripète* = Sp. *centrípeto* = Pg. It. *centripeto;* < NL. *centripetus*, < L. *centrum*, center, + *petere*, seek, move toward.] **1.** Tending or moving toward the center: opposed to *centrifugal*.— **2.** Progressing by changes from the exterior of an object to its center: as, the *centripetal* calcification of a bone. *Owen*.— **Centripetal force.** See *force*.— **Centripetal inflorescence**, a form of inflorescence, otherwise called *acropetal*, in which the lower or outer flowers are the first to open, as in spikes, racemes, umbels, the heads of composites, etc.— **Centripetal press**, a device for applying pressure in an inward direction in radial lines.— **Centripetal pump**, a rotary pump in which revolving blades collect the water and draw it to the axis, where it enters the discharge-tube.— **Centripetal radicle**, in *bot.*, an embryonic radicle turned toward the center of the seed.— **Centripetal railway**, a railway having a single bearing-rail to support the car, with side rails and wheels to steady it.

centripetalism (sen-trip'e-tal-izm), *n.* [< *centripetal* + *-ism*.] Tendency toward a center; centripetal motion or tendency.

The plague of *centripetalism* is a curse which has come to us [New Zealand] across the seas from older countries. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 409.

centripetally (sen-trip'e-tal-i), *adv.* In a centripetal manner; with tendency toward a center; by centripetal force.

Cartilaginous process ascending from the cartilaginous margin of the disc *centripetally* in the outer surface of the jelly-like disc. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XII. 562.

centripetence, centripetency (sen-trip'e-tens, -ten-si), *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *peten(t-)s*, pp. of *petere*, seek, + *-ence*, *-ency*. See *centripetal*.] Tendency toward a center; centripetal force or tendency.

The *centripetence* augments the centrifugence. We balance one man with his opposite, and the health of the state depends on the see-saw. *Emerson*, Uses of Great Men.

centriscid (sen-tris'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Centriscidæ*.

Centriscidæ (sen-tris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centriscus* + *-idæ*.] **1.** A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Centriscus*, having a short ovate body with bony plates in front and on the back, the mouth drawn out into a long tubular snout, a small spinous dorsal fin, and the ventrals near the middle of the abdomen with a spine and 7 rays each. These fishes are variously known as *sea-snipe*, *snipe-fishes*, and *woodcock-fishes*, in consequence of the length of the beak. The body is compressed, and covered with small rough scales; there is no lateral line; bony strips are found on the side of the back, sometimes confluent into a shield, and other bony strips occur on the margin of the thorax and abdomen. There are no teeth. The gill-openings are wide, and the branchiostegals are 4 in number. Of the two dorsal fins, the first bears 4 to 7 spines, the second of which is very long and strong, and the soft dorsal is of moderate size, like the anal; the pectorals are short; the caudal is emarginate, and its middle rays are not produced. The family is also and more properly called *Macrorhamphosidæ*.

2. A family extended to include not only the true *Centriscidæ*, but also the *Amphisilidæ*.

centrisciform (sen-tris'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *centrisciformis*, < *Centriscus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like a fish of the genus *Centriscus;* of or pertaining to the *Centrisciformes*.

Centrisciformes (sen-tris-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *centrisciformis:* see *centrisciform*.] In Günther's system of classification, the thirteenth division of *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by two dorsal fins with short spines, the soft anal of moderate extent, and the ventrals truly abdominal and imperfectly developed.

Centriscus (sen-tris'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεντρίσκος*, a kind of fish, dim. of *κέντρον*, a spine, spur: see *center*[1].] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Centriscidæ*. *C. scolopax* is the trumpet-fish, bellows-fish, snipe-fish, or sea-snipe of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, now called *Macrorhamphosus scolopax*.

Centrist (sen'trist), *n.* [< *center*[1] + *-ist*.] In the political history of France or Germany, one of the members of a so-called Center party.

centro-. In modern scientific compound words, the combining form of Latin *centrum* or Greek *κέντρον*, center, also spine.

centro-acinal (sen-trō-as'i-nal), *a.* In *anat.*, in the center of an acinus: applied specifically to certain spindle-shaped shells found in the middle of the acini of the pancreas and in some other glands.

centro-acinar (sen-trō-as'i-när), *a.* Same as *centro-acinal*.

centrobaric (sen-trō-bar'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, the center, + *βάρος*, weight.] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the method of finding it.— **Centrobaric body**, a body which attracts as if its whole mass were concentrated in a point, its center of gravity.

If the action of terrestrial or other gravity on a rigid body is reducible to a single force in a line passing always through one point fixed relatively to the body, whatever be its position relatively to the earth or other attracting mass, that point is called its center of gravity, and the body is called a *centrobaric body*. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 534.

Centrobaric method, a method of measuring the extent of a surface or the contents of a solid by means of certain relations subsisting between the center of inertia (or gravity) of a line and surfaces generated by it, and between the center of inertia of a plane surface and solids generated by it.

centrobaricalt, *a.* [Formerly also *centrobarycal* (E. Phillips, 1706); as *centrobaric* + *-al*.] An obsolete form of *centrobaric*.

Centrocercus (sen-trō-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *κέντρον*, point, center, + *κέρκος*, tail.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the



Sage-cock, or Cock-of-the-plains (*Centrocercus urophasianus*).

Tetraonidæ or grouse family, the typical and only species of which is the great sage-cock or cock-of-the-plains of western America, *C. urophasianus*. The genus is so named from the stiff, narrowly acuminate tail-feathers, which are 20 in number and equal or exceed the length of the wing. The neck is susceptible of enormous inflation by means of air-sacs beneath the skin, which when distended is extensively naked, and forms an irregular bulging mass surmounted by a fringe of filamentous feathers, several inches long, springing from a mass of erect white feathers, and covered below with a solid set of sharp, white, horny feathers like fish-scales. The tarsus is feathered to the toes, and the gizzard is only slightly muscular.

★**centrodorsal** (sen-trō-dôr'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *dorsum*, back, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Central and dorsal or aboral: applied to the central ossicle of the stem of crinoids, as members of the genus *Comatula*.

The centre of the skeleton is constituted by a large *centro-dorsal* ossicle. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 500.

II. *n.* In crinoids, a centrodorsal ossicle which unites the skeleton of the stalk with the body.

centrodorsally (sen-trō-dôr'sal-i), *adv.* In a centrodorsal position or relation.

Centrogonida (sen-trō-gon'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *γόνος*, generation, + *-ida*.] An order of degraded suctorial crustaceans, represented by such genera as *Sacculina* and *Peltogaster*. Also called *Suctoria* and *Rhizocephala*.

★**centroid** (sen'troid), *n.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *math.*, the center of mass. See *center*[1].

★**centrolecithal** (sen-trō-les'i-thal), *a.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *λέκιθος*, yolk of an egg, + *-al*.] In *embryol.*, having the food-yolk (deutoplasm) central in position, surrounded by peripheral protoplasm.

The food yolk may . . . have a central position. In such *centrolecithal* eggs the segmentation is confined to the periphery. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 112.

Centrolepis (sen-trō-lē'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, point, + *λεπίς*, scale.] **1.** In *bot.*, a genus of monocotyledonous plants, the type of the family *Centrolepidaceæ*. They are small tufted plants, mostly annuals, with linear-filiform radical leaves. There are about 20 species, natives of Australia and Tasmania, with one in eastern Asia.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Egerton*, 1843.

centrolinead (sen-trō-lin'ē-ad), *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *linea*, line, + *-ad*[3].] An instrument for drawing lines converging toward a point, though the point be inaccessible.

centrolineal (sen-trō-lin'ē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *linea*, line, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Converging to a center.

II. *n.* Same as *centrolinead*.

Centrolophinæ (sen″trō-lō-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrolophus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Stromateidæ*, typified by the genus *Centrolophus*. They have complex elongated gill-rakers extending backward from the epibranchials of the last branchial arch, 11 abdominal and 14 caudal vertebræ, protractile premaxillaries, and normally developed ventral fins persistent through life.

centrolophine (sen-trol'ō-fin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Centrolophinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Centrolophinæ*.

Centrolophus (sen-trol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Centrolophinæ*, including the blackfish of England, *Centrolophus niger*. This fish is chiefly of a black color; the vent is advanced in position, the ventral fin is small, and the anal is half as long as the dorsal.

centronelt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *centinel*, for *sentinel*.

Centroniæt (sen-trō'ni-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, a point, spine.] A large group of animals, the radiates, zoöphytes, or cœlenterates: an inexact synonym of *Radiata*.

Centronotidæ (sen-trō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centronotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Centronotus:* same as *Pholididæ*.

Centronotus (sen-trō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of fishes with the entire dorsal fin composed of spines, typical of the *Centronotidæ*. Now *Pholis*.

Centrophanes (sen-trof'a-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *κέντρον*, a goad, sting, spur, + *-φανής*, evident, < *φαίνειν*, appear.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, inhabiting northerly parts of both hemispheres: so called from the long, straight, spur-like hind claw. The Lapland longspur, *C. lapponicus*, common to Europe, Asia, and America, is the type-spe-



Lapland Longspur (*Centrophanes lapponicus*).

cies. Others are *C. ornatus*, the chestnut-collared lark-bunting, and *C. pictus*, the painted lark-bunting, both of North America.

centropipedon (sen-trō-pip'e-don), *n.*; pl. *centropipeda* (-dä). [NL., prop. **centrepipedon*, < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ἐπίπεδος*, level, plane, superficial, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πέδον*, ground. Cf. *parallelopipedon*.] In *morphology*, a complicated form, in which the poles of at least the dorsoventral axis are unlike, and in which the body is thus defined not with reference to a line, but to a median plane. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 844.

centropipedonal (sen″ trō-pi-ped'ō-nal), *a.* [< *centropipedon* + *-al*.] Having the morphological form of a centropipedon.

Centropodinæ (sen″trō-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centropus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of picarian birds, of the family *Cuculidæ;* the coucals or spurred cuckoos: so called from the long, straight hind claw. They include many species of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies, some of them also known as *pheasant-cuckoos*. Also *Centropinæ*.

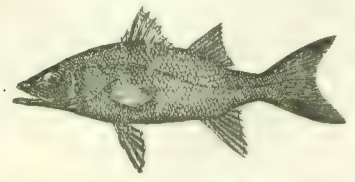
centropomid (sen-trō-pō'mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Centropomidæ*.

Centropomidæ (sen-trō-pom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centropomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Centropomus*, peculiar to the tropical and subtropical waters of America. They have an elongate body with distinct lateral line continued on to the caudal fin, small ctenoid scales, separate dorsal fins, of which the first has 7 or 8 spines, the third being the longest, short anal fin with 3 spines, and forked caudal.

centropomoid (sen-trō-pō'moid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Centropomidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Centropomidæ*.

Centropomus (sen-trō-pō'mus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède), < Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *πῶμα*, lid, cover, i. e., operculum.] A genus of fishes, typical of



Robalo (*Centropomus undecimalis*).

the family *Centropomidæ*, having a long preopercular spine, whence the name. It includes a number of species of moderate size found in the tropical American seas, known as snooks and robalos, and esteemed for food.

Centropristes (sen-trō-pris'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, a spine, sting, + *πρίστις*, a large fish, supposed to be (as in early NL.) the saw-fish.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Serranidæ*, containing the sea-basses, such as *C. striatus*, *C. ocyurus*, and *C. philadelphicus*.

Centropus (sen'trō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κέντρον*, a spur, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of birds, typical of the subfamily *Centropodinæ*: in a restricted sense, covering only the African coucals, like *C. senegalensis*; in other usages, more or less nearly the same as the subfamily *Centropodinæ*.

centrostigma (sen-trō-stig'mä), *n.*; pl. *centrostigmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *στίγμα*, a point, spot.] In *morphology*, a form or body of which all the axes radiate from a central point; a protaxonial organism which is defined by its central point.

centrostigmatic (sen″trō-stig-mat'ik), *a.* [As *centrostigma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Consisting of a centrostigma; definable as to figure by a center: said of protaxonial figures only.

centrosurface (sen-trō-sėr'fās), *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *surface*.] In *geom.*, the locus of centers of principal curvature of a surface.

centrotriæne (sen″trō-trī-ē'nē), *n.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *τρίαινα*, a three-pronged fish-spear, a trident: see *triæne*.] A kind of sponge-spicule having the form of a cladose rhabdus or triæne, whose cladome arises from the middle of the rhabdome. *W. J. Sollas.*

The shaft may also become trifid at both ends, amphitriæne, and the resulting rays all bifurcate, or the cladome may arise from the centre of the rhabdome, *centrotriæne*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

centrotylote (sen-trot'i-lōt), *a.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *τυλωτός*, knobbed, < *τυλοῦν*, make knobby, < *τύλος*, a knot, knob.] Swollen in the middle: a term applied by Sollas to a form of sponge-spicule which is an oxyaster of two rays produced from a central swelling: as, "a ★*centrotylote* microxea," *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

centrum (sen'trum), *n.*; pl. *centra* (-trä). [L., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center: see *center*[1].] **1.** A center. Specifically—**2.** [NL.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The body of a vertebra; the solid piece to which the arches and some other parts are or may be attached. Morphologically, however, the centrum is not exactly what is ordinarily called the body of a vertebra; for the latter usually includes the bases of the neural arches, from which the centrum proper is separated for a period by the neurocentral suture. See cuts under *cervical*, *dorsal*, and *endoskeleton*. (*b*) The basis or fundamental portion of one of the cranial segments, regarded as analogous to vertebræ. Thus, the basioccipital is the centrum of the occipital segment of the skull. —**Centrum ovale**, the large white central mass displayed by removing the upper portions of the cerebral hemispheres at the level of the corpus callosum. Also called *centrum ovale majus* and *centrum ovale of Vieussens*.—**Centrum ovale minus**, the white central mass of the cerebral hemispheres as displayed by a transverse cut at any level. Also called *centrum ovale of Vicq-d'Azyr*.

centry[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *center*[2].

centry[2]†, *n.* A contracted form of *cemetery*.

centry[3]†, *n.* A former spelling of *sentry*.

The *centry's* box. *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 298.

centum (sen'tum), *n.* [L., = E. *hundred*: see *cent*, *hundred*.] A hundred: used in the phrase *per centum*, by the hundred.

centumpondium (sen-tum-pon'di-um), *n.*; pl. *centumpondia* (-ä). [L., < *centum*, a hundred, + *pondus*, weight.] The ancient Roman hundredweight, equal to 72 pounds avoirdupois.

centumvir (sen-tum'vėr), *n.*; pl. *centumvirs*, *centumviri* (-vėrz, -vi-rī). [L. *centumviri*, prop. separately *centum viri*, < *centum* (= AS. *hund*, E. *hund-red*, q. v.) + *viri*, pl. of *vir* = AS. *wer*, a man.] In ancient Rome, one of a body of 105 (called in round numbers 100) judges, 3 from each of the 35 tribes, appointed to decide common causes among the people. The office of the centumvirs was annual, the presidency of the tribunal belonging to the pretor. The court sat in the Julian basilica, in four sections, each presided over by a decemvir or an exquestor. Under the empire their number was increased to 180, or perhaps more.

centumviral (sen-tum'vi-ral), *a.* [< L. *centumviralis*, < *centumviri*: see *centumvir*.] Pertaining to the centumvirs.

centumvirate (sen-tum'vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *centumviri* + *-ate*[3].] **1.** The office or dignity of a centumvir.—**2.** Any body of a hundred men.

Finding food and raiment all that term for a *centumvirate* of the profession. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 198.

centumviri, *n.* Latin plural of *centumvir*.

centuple (sen'tū-pl), *a.* [< F. *centuple* = Sp. *céntuplo* = Pg. It. *centuplo*, < L. *centuplus*, hundred-fold, < *centum*, a hundred, + *-plus* (= Gr. *-πλόος*), a multiplicative suffix, related to *plus*, more, and ult. to E. *full*.] A hundred-fold greater; multiplied by a hundred.

I wish his strength were *centuple*.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

centuple (sen'tū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centupled*, ppr. *centupling*. [< *centuple*, *a.*] To make a hundred times more; multiply by a hundred.

centuplicate (sen-tū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centuplicated*, ppr. *centuplicating*. [< L. *centuplicatus*, pp. of *centuplicare*, increase a hundred-fold, < *centuplex* (*centuplic-*), a hundred-fold, < *centum*, a hundred, + *plicare*, fold.] To multiply a hundred times; centuple.

I performed the civilities you enjoined me to your friends, who return you the like *centuplicated*.
Howell, Letters, iv. 2.

centuply† (sen'tū-plī), *v. t.* [< L. *centuplicare*: see *centuplicate*.] To centuple.

Though my wants
Were *centuplied* upon myself, I could be patient.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 2.

centuria (sen-tū'ri-ą), *n.*; pl. *centuriæ* (-ē). [L.: see *century*[1].] An ancient Roman measure of land, said to have been originally 100 times the quantity Romulus distributed to each citizen, and equal to 200 jugera: but it seems to have varied from 50 to 400 jugera. See *jugerum*.

centurial (sen-tū'ri-ąl), *a.* [< L. *centurialis*, < *centuria*, a century: see *century*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to a century or centuries; existing for a century or centuries of years.

Quadrangles mossy with *centurial* associations.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 70.

2. Consisting of or regulated by centuries; arranged by or divided into hundreds, or hundreds of years: as, a *centurial* organization of troops; a *centurial* history.

The *centurial* plan, which prevailed from Flaccus to Mosheim, is an improvement [on the purely chronological or annalistic method of writing history].
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.

3. Occurring once in a century or a hundred years; centennial: as, a *centurial* sermon. [Rare.]—**4.** Completing a century.

Every year of which the number is divisible by four without a remainder is a leap-year, excepting the *centurial* years, which are only leap-years when divisible by four after omitting the two ciphers. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 667.

Centurial stones, boundary-stones; stones marking the limits of an old Roman century or allotment of land. See *century*[1], 2 (*c*).

centuriate† (sen-tū'ri-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *centuriatus*, pp. of *centuriare*, divide into hundreds, < *centuria*, a hundred: see *century*[1].] To divide into centuries or hundreds.

centuriate† (sen-tū'ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *centuriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into or consisting of centuries or hundreds: as, *centuriate* assemblies. *Holland*.

centuriation (sen-tū-ri-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *centuriatio(n-)*, < *centuriare*, divide into centuries: see *centuriate*, *v.*] The custom of dividing land into centuries. See *century*[1], 2 (*c*).

It is obvious that formal *centuriation* in straight lines and rectangular divisions, by the Agrimensores, produced something entirely different from the open field system as we have found it in England.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 277.

centuriator (sen-tū'ri-ā-tor), *n.* [NL. (> F. *centuriateur* = Pg. *centuriador*), < L. *centuriare*, divide into hundreds: see *centuriate*, *v.*] One of the writers of the Protestant ecclesiastical history known as the Centuries of Magdeburg. Also *centurist*.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture. *Aylife*, Parergon.

centuried (sen'tū-rid), *a.* [< *century* + *-ed*[2].] Lasting for a century or centuries; centurial.

His *centuried* silence to those hearers frank
With joy he broke. *C. De Kay*, Vision of Nimrod, ii.

Centurio (sen-tū'ri-ō), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842): see *centurion*.] A genus of American phyllostomine bats, notable in its family for the absence of a distinct nose-leaf, but having various extraordinary excrescences upon the face, which produce a most grotesque physiognomy. *C. senex* is the type.



Centurio senex.

centurion (sen-tū'ri-ọn), *n.* [< ME. *centurion* = F. *centurion* = Sp. *centurión* = Pg. *centurião* = It. *centurione*, < L. *centurio(n-)*, < *centuria*, a company of a hundred: see *century*[1].] In *Rom. antiq.*, a military officer who commanded a century or company of infantry. The centurion was appointed by the commander-in-chief, and corresponded to the captain in modern military service.

centurist (sen'tū-rist), *n.* [< *century*[1] + *-ist*.] Same as *centuriator*.

Centurus (sen-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), prop. *Centrurus*, < Gr. *κέντρον*, a spine, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of banded woodpeckers of



Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*).

the warmer parts of America, of which the red-bellied woodpecker, *C. carolinus*, is the type: so called from the acute tail-feathers. They are also known as *zebra-woodpeckers*, from the ★transversely striped plumage.

century[1] (sen'tū-ri), *n.*; pl. *centuries* (-riz). [< F. *centurie* = Sp. Pg. It. *centuria*, < L. *centuria*, an assemblage or division consisting of a hundred units, as a company of a hundred soldiers, a division of the people, etc. (not in the sense of 'a hundred years,' for which *sæculum* was used: see *secular*), < *centum* = E. *hundred*.] **1.** In a general sense, a hundred; anything consisting of a hundred in number.

And when
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave,
And on it said a *century* of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

How many of the *century* of graduates sent forth from our famous University every year . . . are able to read with moderate relish and understanding one of the Tusculan Disputations?
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 44.

Specifically—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A division of the people (originally so called, probably, with reference to the approximate number of its members, though there was no fixed limit), instituted by Servius Tullius, formed with reference to taxation and to the election of magistrates and enactment of laws. All the citizens were divided into classes according to their wealth, and each of the classes was divided into from 10 to 40 senior and junior centuries, according to age, in all 193 or 194. Each century had one vote in the comitia centuriata, the wealthier classes voting first and generally controlling the others. (*b*) A subdivision of the legion, corresponding to a modern military company of infantry, and consisting nominally of a hundred men. Prior to the rule of Marius the century was half of a maniple, and contained normally 100 men, each century having in addition 20 light-armed troops. After the military reform of Marius the old distinctions of arms in the legion were abolished; the century was still the half

of the maniple, but its normal quota of men was increased. Under the empire the regular force of the century was 110 men. See *legion*.

Mac. Know you what store of the prætorian soldiers
Sejanus holds about him for his guard?
Lac. I cannot the just number; but I think
Three *centuries*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 3.

(*c*) An allotment of land of varying size; especially, the area of land allotted to soldiers in a conquered country.—**3.** A period of one hundred years, reckoned from any starting-point: as, a *century* of national independence; a *century* of oppression. Specifically, one of a number of hundred-year periods, reckoned either forward or backward from some recognized era. Thus the *first century* of the Christian era began with the year A. D. 1 and extended to the end of the year 100; the *third century* began with 201 and ended with 300; and the *eighteenth century* began with 1701 and ended with 1800, the year completing the hundred-year period in each instance giving name to the century. When used absolutely, without explanatory adjunct of any kind, the centuries of the Christian era are always meant. The centuries before Christ are reckoned backward in their order from the Christian era, and those after Christ are reckoned forward: as, the fourth *century* B. C. (from 301 B. C. backward to 400).

One crash, the death-hymn of the perfect tree,
Declares the close of its green *century*.
Emerson, Woodnotes, i.

Centuries of Magdeburg, a title given to an ecclesiastical history of the first 1,300 years of the Christian era, in which the records of each century occupy a volume, compiled by a number of Protestants at Magdeburg. It was published at Basel, 1560–74.

century[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *centaury*.

century-plant (sen'tū-ri-plant), *n.* A name given to various long-lived species of *Agave*, which were formerly supposed to flower only after the lapse of a century. See *Agave*.

centussis (sen-tus'is), *n.* [L., < *centum*, a hundred, + *as* (*ass-*), an as.] An ancient Roman unit of weight, consisting of 100 asses. See *as*[4].

ceorl†, *n.* [The AS. original of E. *churl*, q. v.] A freeman of the lower rank among the Anglo-Saxons; a churl.

-ceous. An adjective termination of Latin origin. See *-aceous*.

cepa (sē'pä), *n.* [L., also written *cæpa*, *cepe*, *cæpe*, an onion, > F. *cive*, > E. *cive*, q. v.] The common onion, the *Allium Cepa* of botanists.

cepaceous (sē-pā'shius), *a.* [< *cepa* + *-aceous*.] Alliaceous; having the odor of onions.

cepevorous (sē-pev'ō-rus), *a.* [Prop. **cepivorous*, < L. *cepa*, *cepe*, an onion, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Feeding on onions. [Rare.]

Cephaëlis (sef-a-ē'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *εἰλειν* (√ **ἐλ*), compress.] A name given by Swartz to *Evea*, a genus of plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*, including about 150 species of shrubs or perennial herbs, natives of tropical regions, chiefly in America. Their flowers grow in close involucrate heads. The most interesting species is *Evea Ipecacuanha*, which yields the ipecacuanha-root of the druggists. It is found in shady woods in Brazil. The root has a characteristic ringed structure. See *ipecacuanha*.



Evea Ipecacuanha.

cephal-. See *cephalo-*.

Cephalacanthidæ (sef″a-la-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalacanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cephalacanthus:* a synonym of *Dactylopteridæ*.

Cephalacanthus (sef″a-la-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine.] A genus of fishes: a synonym of *Dactylopterus*. *C. volitans* is the flying-fish, flying-robin, or bat-fish.

cephalad (sef'a-lad), *adv.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ad*[3].] In *anat.*, toward the head; forward in the long axis of the body; in the opposite direction from caudad. In man it is upward, and in most animals forward; but in any case it is used without reference to the posture of the body. Thus, the carotid arteries run *cephalad* from the chest; the cerebrum is situated *cephalad* of the cerebellum; the fundus of the bladder is *cephalad* with reference to its neck.

cephalæa (sef-a-lē'ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κεφαλαία*, a persistent headache, prop. fem. of *κεφάλαιος*, of the head, < *κεφαλή*, head.] In *pathol.*, headache, especially one of those forms of headache which do not seem to be part of some more general disorder, and which do not exhibit the typical features of neuralgia or of megrim.

cephalæmatoma (sef-a-lē-ma-tō'mä), *n.*; pl. *cephalæmatomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-oma*.] A swelling formed in new-born children by an effusion of blood—(*a*) between the aponeurotic structures of the cranium and the pericranium; (*b*) between the pericraniun and the skull; or (*c*) between the dura mater and the skull. Also *cephalhematoma* and *cephalohematoma*.

cephalagra (sef-a-lag'rä), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἄγρα*, a catching; cf. *chiragra*, *podagra*.] Severe pain in the head; especially, gout in the head.

★**cephalalgia** (sef-a-lal'ji-ä), *n.* [L., also *cephalargia*, < Gr. *κεφαλαλγία*, later also *κεφαλαργία*, headache, < *κεφαλαλγής*, having headache, < *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἄλγος*, pain, ache.] In *pathol.*, headache. Also called *cephalalgy*, *encephalalgia*.

cephalalgic (sef-a-lal'jik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cephalalgicus*, < Gr. *κεφαλαλγικός*, < *κεφαλαλγία*: see *cephalalgia*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to cephalalgia or headache.

II. *n.* A medicine for headache.

cephalalgy (sef'a-lal-ji), *n.* [< F. *céphalalgie* = Sp. *cefalalgia* = Pg. *cephalalgia* = It. *cefalalgia*, *cefalargia*, < L. *cephalalgia:* see *cephalalgia*.] Same as *cephalalgia*.

cephalanthium (sef-a-lan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *cephalanthia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, the head or capitate inflorescence of a composite plant.

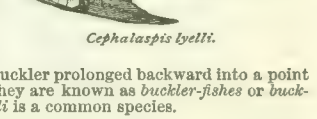
Cephalanthus (sef-a-lan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants, of the family *Rubiaceæ*. The species are shrubs, with small white flowers densely aggregated in spherical peduncled heads. The best-known species is *C. occidentalis*, the button-bush of North America.

Cephalaspidæ, *n. pl.* See *Cephalaspididæ*.

Cephalaspidea (sef″a-las-pid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalaspis* (*-pid-*) + *-ea*.] A group of tectibranchiate gastropods, characterized by the development of a cephalic disk distinct from the back. It comprises the *Bullidæ* and related families.

Cephalaspididæ, Cephalaspidæ (sef″a-las-pid'i-dē, sef-a-las'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalaspis* (*-pid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil fishes, of which the genus *Cephalaspis* is typical.

Cephalaspis (sef-a-las'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of fossil fishes, typical of the family *Cephalaspididæ*. The very large head which characterizes these fishes bears a close resemblance in shape to a saddlers' knife, and is covered with a buckler prolonged backward into a point on either side. They are known as *buckler-fishes* or *buckler-heads*. *C. lyelli* is a common species.



Cephalaspis lyelli.

Cephalata (sef-a-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cephalatus:* see *cephalate*.] A prime division of mollusks, including those with a head, generally provided with tentacles, eyes, and a mouth armed with jaws, as gastropods, pteropods, and cephalopods: same as *Cephalophora*, 1, or *Encephala:* the opposite of *Acephala*. [Not now in use.]

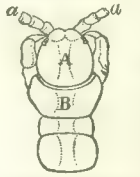
cephalate (sef'a-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cephalatus*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] **I.** *a.* Having a head, as a mollusk; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cephalata*.

II. *n.* A mollusk having a head; specifically, one of the *Cephalata*.

cephaletron (sef-a-lē'tron), *n.*; pl. *cephaletra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἤτρον*, the abdomen.] Owen's name (1872) of the head, cephalon, or anterior division of the body of some crustaceans, as the king-crab: correlated with *thoracetron* and *pleon*.

cephalhematoma, *n.*; pl. *cephalhematomata*. ★Same as *cephalæmatoma*.

cephalic (se-fal'ik or sef'a-lik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *céphalique* = Sp. *cefálico* = Pg. *cephalico* = It. *cefalico*, < L. *cephalicus*, < Gr. *κεφαλικός*, of or for the head, < *κεφαλή*, dial. *κεβαλή*, *κεβλή*, head, prob. not connected with L. *caput*, head, or AS. *heáfod*, E. *head*, or, it appears, with AS. (poet.) *hafela*, *hafala*, *heafola*, the head, but perhaps connected with *gable*[1]: see *caput*, *head*, *gable*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the head in any way.—**2.** Situated or directed toward the head; connected with or constituting the front or fore part of a body or organ: opposed to *caudal:* as, the *cephalic* surface of the liver or diaphragm; the *cephalic* end of a vertebra; the *cephalic* segment of a centiped.



Head of a Centiped (*Scolopendra*), showing cephalic segment, *A*, followed by basilar segment, *B*; *a*, *a*, antennæ.

Now that the extended study of comparative anatomy and embryonic development is largely applied to the elucidation of the human structure, it is very desirable that descriptive terms should be sought which may without ambiguity indicate position and relation in the organism at once in man and [other] animals. Such terms as *cephalic* and caudal, dorsal and ventral, are of this class, and ought, whenever this may be done consistently with sufficient clearness of description, to take the place of those which are only applicable to the peculiar attitude of the human body. *Quain*, Anat., I. 6.

Cephalic aura, peculiar sensations, referred to the head, preceding epileptic or hysterical attacks.—**Cephalic enteron,** the cephalic portion of the enteron; so much of the alimentary canal as is in the head.—**Cephalic flexure.** (*a*) In *Arthropoda*, the upward inclination of the longitudinal axis of the cephalic sternites in respect to the same axis of the thoracic sternites. (*b*) In *human anat.*, the bending of the head of the embryo forward or downward upon the trunk.—**Cephalic ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Cephalic index,** in *craniom.*, the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the skull multiplied by 100. It varies from 62 to 98 or 99; in pathological cases, from 52 to 106.

Those people who possess crania with a *cephalic index* of 80 and above are called brachycephali; those with a lower index are dolichocephali. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 420.

Cephalic medicines, remedies for disorders of the head.—**Cephalic shield,** in trilobites, the large buckler which surrounds and protects the head and extends over all the body in front of the thorax. See *Trilobita* and *Limulus*.—**Cephalic souffle,** a blowing murmur which may be heard on auscultation of the head in some anemic states, as well as in some cases of aneurism of an artery of the head.—**Cephalic vein,** a large superficial vein on the front of the arm, running from the elbow to the shoulder: so named because the ancients used to open it as a remedy for disorders of the head.—**Cephalic version,** in *obstet.*, the operation of turning the fetus in the uterus in such a manner that the head is made to present at the os uteri: distinguished from *podalic version*.

II. *n.* A remedy for headache or other disorders in the head.

cephalical† (se-fal'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cephalic*.

When I had passed the superficial parts, and digged a little more than skin-deepe into the Minerall of *Cephalicall* Motion, I came to the Muscles, the instruments of voluntary motion.

Quoted in *F. Warner's* Physical Expression, p. 324.

Cephalinæ (sef-a-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of plectognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Cephalus:* synonymous with *Molidæ*.

cephalis (sef'a-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλίς*, a little head, a capital, dim. of *κεφαλή*, head.] A lattice-head in the skeleton of certain radiolarians of the group *Monopylea;* a simple subspherical lattice-shell, inclosing the central capsule and standing in connection with it at the basal pole of its main axis.

cephalistic (sef-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ist-ic*.] Same as *cephalic*. [Rare.]

There is a cranium, the *cephalistic* head-quarters of sensation. *Is. Taylor.*

cephalitis (sef-a-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ★brain or its membranes.

cephalization (sef″a-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *cephalize* + *-ation*.] In *biol.*, a term first used by J. D. Dana to denote a tendency in the development of animals to localization of important parts in the neighborhood of the head, as by the transfer of locomotive members or limbs to or near to the head (in decapod crustaceans, for example), or the concentration of plastic force in parts composing the head, or subserving cephalic functions. It is accomplished in various ways: by the transfer of members from the locomotive to the cephalic series; by participation of anterior locomotive organs in cephalic functions; by increased abbreviation, condensation, and perfection of structure anteriorly, with the opposite qualifications posteriorly; or by the uprising of the cephalic end, till at last the body becomes vertical.

cephalize (sef'a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cephalized*, ppr. *cephalizing*. [< *cephal-ic* + *-ize*.] To make or render cephalic; favor or cause cephalization in or of: as, to *cephalize* legs of a crustacean by modifying them into mouth-parts; to *cephalize* the nervous system by developing a brain.

cephalized (sef'a-līzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cephalize*, *v.*] Exhibiting cephalization; having the head and anterior members of the body well developed or well distinguished.

cephalo-. [NL., etc., *cephalo-*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning the head, referring to the head, skull, or brain. Also *cephal-*, before a vowel.

Cephalobranchia, Cephalobranchiata (sef″a-lō-brang'ki-ä, -brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr.

κεφαλή, head, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of *Annelida* with cephalic branchiæ, including the sedentary or tubicolous polychætous annelids. They are worm-like marine animals, for the most part protected by a tube; have distinct sexes and a segmented body; respire by branchiæ situated on or near the head; and undergo metamorphosis, the embryo being free-swimming and ciliate. The tubes are usually secreted by the animals themselves, and in some cases have been mistaken for the shells of mollusks; they may be either calcareous or membranous, or composed of grains of sand agglutinated together, and are either free or adherent to some fixed foreign body, but not organically attached to the animals inhabiting them. To this order belong such families as *Amphictenidæ*, *Terebellidæ*, *Sabellidæ*, and *Serpulidæ*. Also called *Capitibranchia*, *Capitibranchiata*, *Capitobranchia*, *Capitobranchiata*. See *Sedentaria* and *Tubicolæ*.

cephalobranchiate (sef″ą-lō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ate*[1].] Having tufts of external gills on or near the head; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cephalobranchia*. Also *capitibranchiate*, *capitobranchiate*.

cephalocaudal (sef″ą-lō-kâ′dąl), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + L. *cauda*, the tail, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, same as *cephalocercal*.

cephalocele (sef′ą-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, the protrusion of more or less of the cranial contents through an abnormal opening in the cranial walls; hernia of the brain.

cephalocercal (sef″ą-lō-sėr′kąl), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *κέρκος*, tail, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, extending from head to tail: applied to the long axis of the body. Also *cephalocaudal*.

cephalochord (sef′ą-lō-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *χορδή*, string, cord, chord.] In *embryol.*, the cephalic or intracranial portion of the chorda dorsalis of the embryo: correlated with *notochord* and *urochord*.

Cephalochorda (sef″ą-lō-kôr′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *χορδή*, string, cord, chord.] A name given by E. R. Lankester to the lancelets (*Amphioxus*) considered as a prime division of *Vertebrata*, contrasted on one hand with *Urochorda* (tunicates or ascidians), on another with *Hemichorda* (acorn-worms), and also with *Craniota* (all other vertebrates collectively).

cephalochordal (sef″ą-lō-kôr′dąl), *a.* [< *cephalochord* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the cephalochord.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Cephalochorda*.

cephalocone (sef′ą-lō-kōn), *n.* Same as *cephaloconus*.

cephaloconi, *n.* Plural of *cephaloconus*.

cephaloconic (sef″ą-lō-kon′ik), *a.* [< *cephalocone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a cephaloconus.

cephaloconus (sef″ą-lō-kō′nus), *n.*; pl. *cephaloconi* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *κῶνος*, a wedge, cone.] In pteropods, a process on the head in addition to the superior tentacles. Also *cephalocone*.

cephalodia, *n.* Plural of *cephalodium*.

cephalodiiferous (sef-ą-lō-di-if′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalodium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing cephalodia.

cephalodine (sef-ą-lō′din), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλώδης*, like a head (see *cephalodium*), + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, forming a head. *R. Browne*.

cephalodium (sef-ą-lō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *cephalodia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλώδης*, like a head, < *κεφαλή*, head, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, an orbicular granular concretion which occurs on the thallus of lichens, and in which gonidia are localized.

cephalodynia (sef″ą-lō-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the head; cephalalgia; myalgia in the muscles of the head.

cephalogenesis (sef″ą-lō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The formation or development of the head or brain.

cephalogenetic (sef″ą-lō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *cephalogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cephalogenesis.

cephalography (sef-ą-log′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the head. *Dunglison*.

cephalohematoma (sef″ą-lō-hem-ą-tō′mä), *n.*; pl. *cephalohematomata* (-mą-tä). Same as *cephalæmatoma*.

cephalohumeral (sef″ą-lō-hū′mę-rąl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cephalohumeralis*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + L. *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, the humerus.] **I.** *a.* Connecting the head with the fore limb: as, the *cephalohumeral* muscle.

II. *n.* A muscle of some animals connecting the skull with the fore limb; the cephalohumeralis.

cephalohumeralis (sef″ą-lō-hū-mę-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *cephalohumerales* (-lēz). [NL., adj. as n.: see *cephalohumeral*.] In *anat.*, a large muscle of some animals, as the horse, representing the clavicular portions of the human sternocleidomastoid and deltoid combined.

cephaloid (sef′ą-loid), *a.* [= F. *céphaloïde* = Sp. *cefaloídeo*, < Gr. *κεφαλοειδής*, < *κεφαλή*, head, + *εἶδος*, form.] Shaped like or resembling the head.

Cephaloidæ (sef-ą-lō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephaloön* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera* with the anterior coxal cavities open behind, and the head strongly constricted at the base, prolonged behind, and gradually narrowed.

cephalology (sef-ą-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the head.

Cephalolophus (sef-ą-lol′ō-fus), *n.* Same as *Cephalophus*.

cephaloma (sef-ą-lō′mä), *n.*; pl. *cephalomata* (-mą-tä). [NL. (from its resemblance to brain-substance), < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a soft carcinoma.

cephalomeningitis (sef″ą-lō-men-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + NL. *meningitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the membranes of the brain: distinguished from *spinal meningitis*.

cephalometer (sef-ą-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] **1.** An instrument formerly used for measuring the fetal head during parturition.—**2.** An instrument for measuring the various angles of the skull; a craniometer.

cephalometric (sef″ą-lō-met′rik), *a.* [< *cephalometry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cephalometry.

cephalometry (sef-ą-lom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *céphalométrie*: see *cephalometer*.] Measurement of the head.

Cephalonian (sef-ą-lō′ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cephalonia (the ancient Cephallenia), the largest of the Ionian islands, now belonging to the kingdom of Greece.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cephalonia.

cephalonomancy (sef-ą-lon′ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ὄνος*, an ass, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A kind of divination formerly practised in detecting guilt. Lighted coals having been placed on the head of an ass, prayers were recited, and the names of suspected persons pronounced at random. The one whose name happened to be called at the moment that the ass brayed with pain was presumed to be guilty.

cephalont (sef′ą-lont), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *ens* and *be*[1].] In *zoöl.*, the phase or stage of a septate or dicystidan gregarine in which the anterior cyst or protomerite bears an epimerite: the opposite condition is called *sporont*.

Cephaloön (sef-ą-lō′on), *n.* [NL. (Newman, 1838), < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ᾠόν* = L. *ovum*, an egg.] The typical genus of the family *Cephaloidæ*.

cephalo-orbital (sef″ą-lō-ôr′bi-tąl), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the head and to the orbits.—**Cephalo-orbital index**, the ratio of the cubic contents of the two orbits taken together to the cubic contents of the cranial cavity multiplied by 100.

Cephalopeltinæ† (sef″ą-lō-pel-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalopeltis* + *-inæ*[2].] A group of amphisbænians, typified by the genus *Cephalopeltis*, named by Gray for species having the head depressed and covered above by a flat and slender nail-like shield, either simple or transversely divided. It included a few African and South American species.

Cephalopeltis (sef″ą-lō-pel′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Cephalopeltinæ*, including amphisbænians with a shield-like plate on the head.

cephalopharyngeal (sef″ą-lō-fa-rin′jē-ąl), *a.* [As *cephalopharyngeus* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the head or skull and to the pharynx: as, a *cephalopharyngeal* muscle.

cephalopharyngeus (sef″ą-lō-fa-rin′jē-us), *n.*; pl. *cephalopharyngii* (-ji-ī). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx.] **1.** The superior constrictor of the pharynx.—**2.** A muscle, occasionally found in man, springing from the base of the skull, and inserted among the fibers of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx.

Cephalophinæ (sef″ą-lō-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalophus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of African antelopes, represented chiefly by the genus *Cephalophus*.

cephalophine (se-fal′ō-fin), *a.* Tufted on the poll, as an antelope; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalophinæ*.

Cephalophora (sef-ą-lof′ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cephalophorus*: see *cephalophorous*.] **1.** A division of mollusks, including those which have a head: synonymous with *Cephalata*. *De Blainville*, 1817.—**2.** One of the three classes of *Mollusca*, the other two being *Acephala* and *Cephalopoda*. It is divided into the subclasses *Scaphiopoda*, *Gastropoda*, and *Pteropoda*.

cephalophoran (sef-ą-lof′ō-ran), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Cephalophora*.

II. *a.* Same as *cephalophorous*.

cephalophore (se-fal′ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *Cephalophora*.] A cephalophoran.

cephalophorous (sef-ą-lof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalophorus*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Having a head, as a cephalate mollusk.—**2.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalophora*.

There are various reasons for supposing that this ancestry [of the lamellibranch] is to be found in the stock of the *cephalophorous* mollusca.
Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins, III. 37.

Also *cephalophoran*.

cephalophragm (se-fal′ō-fram), *n.* [< NL. *cephalophragma*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *φράγμα*, division: see *phragma*.] A Y-shaped internal partition which divides the head of some insects, as certain orthopterans, into an anterior and a posterior chamber.

cephalophragma (sef″ą-lō-frag′mä), *n.*; pl. *cephalophragmata* (-mą-tä). [NL.] Same as *cephalophragm*.

cephalophragmatic (sef″ą-lō-frag-mat′ik), *a.* [< *cephalophragma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] Forming a partition or diaphragm in the head, as of some insects; of or pertaining to a cephalophragm.

Cephalophus (se-fal′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), contr. from *Cephalolophus*; so called from the tuft of hair on the head; < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *λόφος*, a crest.] An extensive genus of African antelopes, with short conical



Duyker, or Impoon (*Cephalophus mergens*).

horns set far back, a large muzzle, and a crested poll. It contains such species as the duyker or impoon, *C. mergens*; the roodebok or redbuck, *C. natalensis*; and the philantomba, coquetoon, and many others, which are much hunted for their hides and flesh. Also written more correctly *Cephalolophus*, and incorrectly *Cephalopus*.

cephalopod (sef′ą-lō-pod or se-fal′ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Cephalopoda*. Also *cephalopodan*, *cephalopodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the class *Cephalopoda*. Also *cephalopodan*, *cephalopode*.

Cephalopoda (sef-ą-lop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A class of the *Mollusca*, the highest in organization in that division of the animal kingdom, characterized by having the organs of prehension and locomotion, called tentacles or arms, attached to the head. They are divided into two sections, *Tetrabranchiata* and *Dibranchiata*. The nautilus and the fossil genera *Orthoceras*, *Ammonites*, *Goniatites*, etc., belong to the *Tetrabranchiata*, in which the animal has an external shell. The dibranchiate group includes the argonaut, the octopus or eight-armed cuttlefish, and the ten-armed forms, as the calamaries, the fossil belemnites, etc. The shell is in all these internal, in some rudimentary, but the female argonautids develop an egg-case as a sort of external papery shell. The fossil *Cephalopoda* are multitudinous. See cuts under *Dibranchiata* and *Tetrabranchiata*.

cephalopodan (sef-ą-lop′ō-dąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cephalopoda* + *-an*.] Same as *cephalopod* and *cephalopodous*.

cephalopode (sef′ą-lō-pōd or se-fal′ō-pōd), *n.* Same as *cephalopod*.

cephalopodic (sef″ą-lō-pod′ik), *a.* [< *cephalopod* + *-ic*.] Same as *cephalopod*.

cephalopodous (sef-ą-lop′ō-dus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalopoda*.

The apparent resemblances between the *cephalopodous* and the vertebrate eye are merely superficial and disappear on detailed comparison. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 452.

Cephaloptera (sef-a-lop'te-rä), *n.* [NL. (Risso, 1826), fem. of *cephalopterus:* see *cephalopterous.*] The typical genus of the family *Cephalopteridæ:* so called from having a pair of projections like horns upon the head. Also *Cephalopterus.*

Cephalopteræ (sef-a-lop'te-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cephaloptera.*] Same as *Cephalopteridæ. Müller and Henle,* 1841.

cephalopterid (sef-a-lop'te-rid), *n.* A selachian of the family *Cephalopteridæ.*

Cephalopteridæ (sef″a-lop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephaloptera* + *-idæ.*] A family of oblique-mouthed fishes, of the group *Batoidei,* or rays, typified by the genus *Cephalopterа.* They have very broad, laterally pointed, wing-like pectorals, distinct cephalic fins, subterminal mouth, and fine teeth in one or both jaws, or none at all. The largest of the rays belong to this family, and among them is the devil-fish, *Manta birostris,* of the American seas.

cephalopteroid (sef-a-lop'te-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cephaloptera* (*Cephalopterus,* 2) + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Cephalopteridæ.*

II. *n.* A cephalopterid.

cephalopterous (sef-a-lop'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalopterus,* < Gr. *κεφαλή,* head, + *πτερόν,* wing.] Having the head alate; provided with wing-like cephalic appendages; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalopteridæ.*

Cephalopterus (sef-a-lop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1809): see *cephalopterous.*] **1.** A remarkable genus of South American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Cotingidæ* and subfamily *Gymnoderinæ,* including those fruit-crows which are known as umbrella-birds: so called from their singular crests. There are three species, *C. ornatus, C. penduliger,* and *C. glabricollis.* They are related to the bell-birds or arapungas.

2. Same as *Cephaloptera.*

cephalorachidian (sef″a-lō-ra-kid'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή,* head, + *ῥάχις* (*ῥαχιδ-*), spine, + *-ian.*] In *anat.,* pertaining to the head and spine.

cephalostegite (sef-a-los'te-jit), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή,* head, + *στέγος,* a roof, + *-ite*[2].] In *Crustacea,* that part of the carapace which covers the head; an anterior division of the carapace, in any way distinguished from the posterior division, or omostegite. See *Apus,* 2, and *Daphnia.*

cephalot, cephalote (sef'a-lot, -lōt), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλωτός,* headed, with a head, < *κεφαλή,* head.] A yellow, elastic, fatty substance, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, obtained from the brain. It is probably cerebrin in an impure state. Also *cerebrot.*

Cephalotaxus (sef″a-lō-tak'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή,* head, + *τάξος* (< L. *taxus*), a yew-tree.] A genus of coniferous trees, resembling and nearly related to the yew, but with clustered inflorescence and large plum-like fruit. There are four species, of China and Japan, two of which attain a height of about 10 feet, and the others of 50 and 60 feet. They are sometimes planted for ornament, and are easy of cultivation.

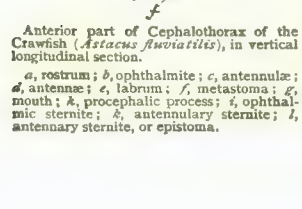
cephalote, *n.* See *cephalot.*

cephalotheca (sef″a-lō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *cephalothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή,* head, + *θήκη,* a case: see *theca.*] In *entom.,* the head-case, or that part of the integument of an insect-pupa which covers the head.

cephalothecal (sef″a-lō-thē'kal), *a.* [< *cephalotheca* + *-al.*] Casing or sheathing the head; having the character of a cephalotheca.

cephalothoracic (sef″a-lō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [< *cephalothorax* (*-rac-*) + *-ic.*] In *anat.,* pertaining to or situated on the cephalothorax.—**Cephalothoracic scutum** or **shield,** the plate covering the cephalothorax. See cut under *Eurypterida.*

cephalothorax (sef″a-lō-thō'raks), *n.* [= F. *céphalothorax,* < NL. *cephalothorax,* < Gr. *κεφαλή,* head, + *θώραξ,* a breastplate: see *thorax.*] The anterior division of the body in arthropods, as crustaceans, spiders, scorpions, etc., consisting of the head and thorax blended together. The term is also applied to the entire anterior division of the body of members of the genus *Limulus,* by those who hold the view of its morphology thus implied.



Anterior part of Cephalothorax of the Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*), in vertical longitudinal section.

a, rostrum; *b,* ophthalmite; *c,* antennulæ; *d,* antennæ; *e,* labrum; *f,* metastoma; *g,* mouth; *h,* procephalic process; *i,* ophthalmic sternite; *k,* antennulary sternite; *l,* antennary sternite, or epistoma.

Cephalothricidæ, Cephalothrichidæ (sef″a-lō-thris'i-dē, -thrik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Cephalotrichidæ,* < *Cephalothrix* (*-trich-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of rhynchocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Cephalothrix,* having an indistinct head elongated and pointed, and no cephalic slits or lateral organs. Also *Cephalotrichidæ.*

Cephalothrix (sef'a-loth'riks), *n.* [NL. (*Cephalotrich-*), < Gr. *κεφαλή,* head, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] The typical genus of the family *Cephalothricidæ* or *Cephalothrichidæ. C. bioculata* is an example. Also *Cephalotrix.*

cephalotome (sef'a-lō-tōm), *n.* [= F. *céphalotome,* < Gr. *κεφαλοτόμος,* cutting (off) the head, < *κεφαλή,* head, + *τομός,* cutting, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] In *obstet.,* an instrument for cutting into the fetal head as a preliminary to its forcible compression in order to facilitate delivery.

cephalotomy (sef-a-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *céphalotomie* = Sp. *cefalotomía,* < Gr. *κεφαλή,* head, + *τομή,* a cutting, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut: see *anatomy,* and cf. *cephalotome.*] **1.** In *anat.,* the dissection or opening of the head.—**2.** In *obstet.,* the act or practice of operating with the cephalotome.

cephalotribe (sef'a-lō-trīb), *n.* [= F. *céphalotribe,* < Gr. *κεφαλή,* head, + *τρίβειν,* bruise.] In *obstet.,* an instrument for crushing the head of the infant in the womb in cases of difficult delivery. It consists of a strong forceps, with a powerful screw, by which the blades are forcibly pressed together so as to crush anything that is between them.

Cephalotrichidæ (sef″a-lō-trik'i-dē), *n. pl.* The correct form for *Cephalothricidæ, Cephalothrichidæ.*

cephalotripsy (sef'a-lō-trip-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή,* head, + *τρῖψις,* a rubbing, bruising, < *τρίβειν,* rub, bruise.] In *obstet.,* the use of, or the act of operating with, the cephalotribe; the operation of crushing the head of the fetus in the womb to facilitate delivery. *Dunglison.*

Cephalotrix (sef-a-lot'riks), *n.* Same as *Cephalothrix.*

cephalotroch (sef'a-lō-trok), *n.* [< NL. *cephalotrochum,* neut. of *cephalotrochus:* see *cephalotrochous.*] In *zoöl.,* the preoral or cephalic division of a trochosphere (which see), as distinguished from the postoral branchiotroch: thus, the velum of an embryonic mollusk in the veliger stage is a cephalotroch.

Cephalotrocha (sef-a-lot'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cephalotrochus:* see *cephalotrochous.*] A group of polychætous annelids, the ciliated free-swimming larvæ of which have a row of cilia in front of the mouth at some distance from the anterior end of the body, as the larva of *Polynoë. Claus.*

cephalotrochal (sef-a-lot'rō-kal), *a.* [< *cephalotroch* + *-al.*] Having a cephalic circlet of cilia; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cephalotroch.

cephalotrochic (sef″a-lō-trok'ik), *a.* [< *cephalotroch* + *-ic.*] Same as *cephalotrochal:* as, the *cephalotrochic* tufts of *Rotifera. Encyc. Brit.,* XXI. 4.

cephalotrochous (sef-a-lot'rō-kus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalotrochus,* < Gr. *κεφαλή,* head, + *τροχός,* a wheel, a round cake: see *trochee.*] Having a cephalic circlet of cilia; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalotrocha.*

Cephalotus (sef-a-lō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλωτός,* headed, < *κεφαλή,* head.] A genus of plants of a somewhat anomalous structure, type of a distinct family, *Cephalotaceæ.* Only one species is known, *C. follicularis* (the Australian pitcher-plant), a curious herb with radical leaves, of which some are elliptic and entire, but others are altered into pitchers with a thickened notched rim, closed with lids like the true pitcher-plants, *Nepenthes.* The small white flowers are borne on a long spike. The generic name has reference to the capitate hairs which cover the base of the calyx.



Australian Pitcher-plant (*Cephalotus follicularis*).

cephalous (sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή,* head.] **1.** Having a head: opposed to *acephalous.*—**2.** Pertaining to or resembling the *Cephalata:* as, the *cephalous Mollusca.*

Cephalus (sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Shaw, about 1804), < Gr. *κεφαλή,* head: see *cephalic.*] A genus of plectognathous fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. (1) Originally proposed by Shaw (in 1804) for the same species previously called by Cuvier *Mola,* and by Bloch and Schneider *Orthogoriscus.* (2) Later used by Ranzani (in 1837) for the typical species of *Mola,* but a monstrous specimen of the species. (3) Subsequently restricted by Swainson (in 1839) to the species typical of the genus now called *Ranzania.* In the last sense it became the basis of the subfamily *Cephalinæ* of the family *Balistidæ* in Swainson's classification of fishes.

Cephea (sē'fē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Péron and Lesson, 1809): see *Cepheus.*] A genus of discophorous hydrozoans, of the order *Rhizostomea* and family *Cepheidæ.* See cut under *Discophora.*

cepheid (sē'fē-id), *n.* A jelly-fish of the family *Cepheidæ.*

Cepheidæ (se-fē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephea* + *-idæ.*] The family of hydrozoans represented by the genus *Cephea.* Subsequently the family was reduced to the rank of a subfamily, which was named, from the associate genus (*Polyrhiza*) of *Cephea, Polyrhizidæ,* and referred to the family *Toreumidæ. Haeckel,* 1879, 1880.

Cepheus (sē'fūs), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Κηφεύς,* in myth. a king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus,



The Constellation Cepheus.

placed with these three among the stars.] **1.** One of the ancient northern constellations, preceding Cassiopeia. It is figured to represent the Ethiopian king Cepheus wearing a tiara and having his arms somewhat extended. Its brightest stars are of the third magnitude.

2. A genus of moss-mites, or acarids of the family *Oribatidæ. Koch,* 1835.

Cepola (sep'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (in ref. to the resemblance of the fish to the leaves of the plant), < ML. *cepola,* also *cepula,* a little onion, dim. of L. *cepa:* see *cepa* and *cibol.*] The typical genus of the family *Cepolidæ,* instituted by Linnæus in 1766. A species of this genus is *C. rubescens,* found on the British coast, and known in England by the names *red band-fish* and *red snake-fish.*

cepolid (sep'ō-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cepolidæ.*

Cepolidæ (se-pol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cepola* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cepola,* to which varying limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. In Günther's system of classification the *Cepolidæ* form a family of his *Acanthopterygii blenniiformes,* and are characterized by the elongated band-like body, which is much compressed; by the absence of a bony stay for the preoperculum; and by the thoracic position of the ventral fins, which are composed of a spine and five soft rays. The species are called *ribbon-fish, band-fish,* and sometimes *snake-fish,* in allusion to their elongated and attenuated form. Some other forms of the family name are *Cepolidi, Cepolidia,* and *Cepolini.*

cepoloid (sep'ō-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cepola* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Cepolidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Cepolidæ;* a cepolid.

Cepphi (sep'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cepphus,* q. v.] A group of diving birds: an inexact synonym of *Pygopodes* or *Urinatores.*

cepphic (sep'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *κέπφος,* a light sea-bird, prob. the stormy petrel; hence, a feather-brained simpleton, a booby: see *Cepphus.*] Very light; trifling. [Rare.]

Cepphus (sep'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέπφος,* a light sea-bird, prob. the stormy petrel.] In *ornith.:* (*a*†) A genus of diving birds, the loons: sy-

nonymous with *Colymbus* or *Urinator*. *Moehring*, 1752. (*b*) A genus of *Alcidæ* founded by P. S. Pallas in 1769, now commonly called *Uria*; the black guillemots. There are several species, inhabiting the North Atlantic, North Pacific, and Arctic oceans. The common black guillemot is *C. grylle*; the pigeon-guillemot is *C. columba*; the sooty guillemot is *C. carbo*. (*c*†) A genus of altricial grallatorial birds, the ★umbrettes: now called *Scopus*. *J. Wagler*, 1827.

cera (sē′rä), *n.* [L., wax: see *cere*.] Same as *cere*.

cera-. See *cerato-*.

Cerabranchia (ser-ą-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* Same as *Ceratobranchia*.

ceraceous (sē-rā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *ceraceus*, < L. *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] In *bot.*, waxy: applied to bodies which have the texture and color of new wax, as the pollen-masses of many orchids.

cerago (sē-rā′gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *cera*, wax.] Bee-bread, a substance consisting chiefly of the pollen of flowers, used by bees as food.

cerain (sē′rą-in), *n.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *-in*[2]. Cf. *cerin*.] That portion of beeswax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol and is not saponified ★by potash.

ceral (sē′ral), *a.* [< *cera* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to wax or to the cere.

cerambycid (se-ram′bi-sid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cerambycidæ*.

Cerambycidæ (ser-am-bis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerambyx* (*-byc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera*, with antennæ having a diffused sensitive surface, the tarsi generally dilated and spongy beneath, the submentum not pedunculate, the antennæ usually long or greatly developed, frequently inserted upon frontal prominences, the front often vertical, large and quadrate, and the tibial spurs distinct.

Cerambycinæ (se-ram-bi-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerambyx* (*-byc-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Cerambycidæ*, in which the prothorax is not margined, the palpi are not acutely pointed, and the fore tibiæ are without grooves on the inner side.

cerambycine (se-ram′bi-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cerambycinæ* or *Cerambycidæ*.

Cerambycini (se-ram-bi-sī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerambyx* (*-byc-*) + *-ini*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a prime division of longicorn beetles, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Cerambycidæ*.



Musk-beetle (*Cerambyx moschata*), natural size.

Cerambyx (se-ram′biks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεράμβυξ*, a kind of horned beetle, perhaps < *κάραβος*, a beetle, with simulation of *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of longicorn beetles, typical of the family *Cerambycidæ*, formerly of great extent, but now restricted to the typical musk-beetles.

ceramia, *n.* Plural of *ceramium*, 2.

Ceramiaceæ (se-rā-mi-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceramium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of the red sea-★weeds.

ceramic, keramic (se-, ke-ram′ik), *a.* [= F. *céramique* = Sp. *cerámico* = Pg. It. *ceramico*, < NL. *ceramicus*, < Gr. *κεραμικός*, < *κέραμος*, potters' clay, a piece of pottery, jar, etc.] Of or belonging to pottery or to the fictile arts; pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain, stoneware, earthenware, and terra-cotta: as, *ceramic* decoration.

ceramics, keramics (se-, ke-ram′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *ceramic, keramic*: see *-ics*.] The fictile arts collectively; the art or industry of making jars, vases, etc., from clay which is molded and baked; also, collectively, the things so made. See *ceramic*.

ceramidium (ser-ą-mid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ceramidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *κεραμίδιον*, dim. of *κεραμίς*, a vase, a tile, < *κέραμος*, potters' clay, pottery: see *ceramic*.] In *bot.*, an ovate or urn-shaped conceptacle found in certain algæ, having an apical pore and containing a tuft of pear-shaped spores arising from the base. *Harvey*.

Ceramieæ (ser-ą-mī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceramium* + *-eæ*.] A large tribe of red seaweeds, consisting of single-branched filaments forming corticating cells only at the nodes. The spores are external, surrounded by a gelatinous envelop. See *Ceramiaceæ*.

ceramioid (se-ram′i-oid), *a.* [< *Ceramium* + *-oid*.] Having the character or appearance of algæ of the tribe *Ceramieæ*.

ceramist (ser′ą-mist), *n.* [< *ceram-ic* + *-ist*.] A person devoted to the ceramic art, whether as a manufacturer, a designer and decorator, or as a student or connoisseur.

Archeologists, *ceramists*, musicians. *Science*, IX. 534.

Ceramium (se-rā′mi-um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the incurved tips of the forked filaments, which resemble the handles of a pitcher), < Gr. *κεράμιον*, a jar or pitcher, dim. of *κέραμος*, potters' clay, pottery, a jar.] 1. A large genus of delicate red seaweeds, typical of the tribe *Ceramieæ*. The plant consists of branching filaments, each having a single row of cells and a cortical band at the nodes. The tips of the filaments are incurved. In some species, as the common *Ceramium rubrum*, the cortical layer may extend throughout.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ceramia* (-ą).] An ancient liquid measure. In Egypt under the Ptolemies it was equal to the artab, or 39.4 liters; later, to the cube of a Roman cubit, or 88.6 liters. In Greece the name was used for the Roman amphora.

ceramographic (ser″ą-mō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *ceramography* + *-ic*; = F. *céramographique* = Sp. *ceramográfico*.] Pertaining to ceramography.

ceramography (ser-ą-mog′rą-fi), *n.* [= F. *céramographie*, < Gr. *κέραμος*, pottery, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The study of ceramics; a description of ceramic ware, as of porcelain or terra-cotta.—2. Decoration of fictile ware, as pottery, porcelain, etc.

Painting, or rather colouring, as it would be more properly described in its earliest phase, in which it was entirely subservient to architecture and *ceramography*, is said to have been first elevated to an art by Cleanthes of Corinth. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 353.

There is no progress and no promise in Cyprian *ceramography*; it would seem to have mechanically reproduced the same patterns, century after century. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 227.

Ceraphron (ser′ą-fron), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn (antenna), + *ἄφρων*, senseless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φρήν*, mind.] A genus of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, of minute size and parasitic habits. Some of them prey on injurious insects. *C. pusillus* lives on the larvæ of bark-boring beetles. It is calculated that not more than one in ten escapes these enemies. *C. carpenteri* deposits its eggs in female plant-lice. About 60 species are described.

Ceraphroninæ (ser″ą-frō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceraphron* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Proctotrypidæ*, typified by the genus *Ceraphron*, and characterized by the two-spurred front tibiæ.

Cerapus (ser′ą-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *ποῦς* = E. *foot*.] A genus of amphipod crustaceans which live in a tube, like the caddis-worms among insects; the caddis-shrimps. They belong to the family *Corophiidæ*. *C. tubularis* is a species which is found among sertularians on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

cerargyrite (se-rär′ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *ἀργυρίτης*, of silver, < *ἄργυρος*, silver.] Native silver chlorid, a mineral occurring crystallized in cubes, also more commonly massive. When fused it looks like horn, and is so sectile that it may be cut with a knife. The color is nearly white when fresh, but on exposure to the light it darkens and becomes brown. It is an important ore of silver. Also called *horn-silver*.

ceras (ser′as), *n.*; pl. *cerata* (-ą-tą). [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn, akin to L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, and the source of *carat*: see *horn*, *carat*, *cerato-*, etc.] In *zoöl.*, a horn, or a horn-like part, process, or organ; specifically, one of the dorsal papillæ or false gills of a pygobranchiate or notobranchiate mollusk, as a sea-slug.

These diverticula extend usually one into each of the dorsal papillæ or *cerata* when these are present. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 659.

★**cerasin** (ser′ą-sin), *n.* [= F. *cérasine* = Sp. *cerasina*, < NL. *cerasina*, < L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree: see *Cerasus*, *cherry*[1].] A kind of gum which exudes from cherry-trees and plum-trees. It is distinguished from gum arabic by being insoluble in cold water.

cerasine (ser′ą-sin), *a.* [< Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *-ine*[1].] In *mineral.*, horny; corneous. Often *kerasine*.

cerasinous (se-ras′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *cerasinus*, < Gr. **κεράσινος*, pertaining to the cherry, < *κερασός*, cherry: see *Cerasus*, *cherry*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or containing cerasin.—2. Cherry-colored; deep-red. [Rare.]

cerasite (ser′ą-sīt), *n.* [< L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree, + *-ite*[2].] A cherry-like petrifaction.

cerastes (se-ras′tēz), *n.* [= F. *céraste* = Sp. *cerasta*, *ceraste*, *cerastes* = Pg. It. *cerasta*, < L. *cerastes*, < Gr. *κεράστης*, a horned serpent, prop. adj., horned, < *κέρας*, horn: see *ceras*, *cerato-*.] 1. Some horned viper.

Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear. *Milton*, P. L., x. 525.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Laurenti, 1768).] A genus of very venomous African and Indian serpents,



Horned Viper (*Cerastes vipera* or *hasselquisti*).

the horned vipers, of the suborder *Solenoglypha* and family *Viperidæ*, having a horn over each eye, and the tail distinct from the body. *C. vipera* or *hasselquisti* is the horned viper of northern Africa, a species known to the ancients.

Cerastium (se-ras′ti-um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the horn-shaped capsules of many of the species), < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of plants, of the family *Silenaceæ*, consisting of pubescent herbs with small leaves and white flowers, the petals bifid, and the cylindrical capsules,



Branch of Mouse-ear Chickweed (*Cerastium longipedunculatum*), with flower and dehiscent capsule on larger scale. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

often curved, opening regularly by twice as many teeth as there are styles. The species, known as *mouse-ear chickweed* and *field-chickweed*, are numerous and widely distributed, but are of no economic value. A few are cultivated for ornament, and several are very common weeds in all temperate and cool regions.

Cerasus (ser′ą-sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerasus*, < Gr. *κερασός*, the cherry-tree: see *cherry*[1].] The generic name given by Linnæus to the cherries and their allies, now considered to belong to the genus *Prunus*. See *cherry*[1].

cerata, *n.* Plural of *ceras*.

cerate[1] (sē′rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ceratus*, pp. of ★*cerare*, wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] **I.** *a.* In *ornith.*, cered; having a cere.

II. *n.* [< L. *ceratum*, prop. neut. of *ceratus*, pp.] A thick ointment composed of wax, lard, or oil, with other ingredients, applied externally for various medical purposes.—**Simple cerate.** Same as *ceratum*.—**Turner's cerate,** cerate composed of prepared calamin, yellow wax, and olive-oil.

cerate[2] (ser′āt), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn: see *ceras*.] Chlorid of silver; horn-silver. See ★*cerargyrite*. Also *kerate*.

cerated (sē′rā-ted), *a.* [< L. *ceratus*, pp. of *cerare*, cover with wax: see *cerate*[1].] Covered with wax.

ceratheca (ser-ą-thē′kä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ceratotheca*.

ceratia, *n.* Plural of *ceratium*, 1.

Ceratiaceæ (se-rā-ti-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of *Myxomycetes*, characterized by the fused and exosporous plasmodium. Same as *Ceratiomyxaceæ*.

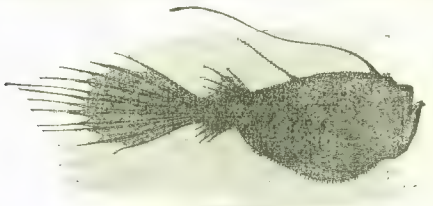
ceratiaceous (se-rā-ti-ā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceratiaceæ*.

Ceratias (se-rā′ti-as), *n.* [NL. (Kröyer, 1845), < L. *ceratias*, < Gr. *κερατίας*, < *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the family *Ceratiidæ*.

ceratiid (se-rā′ti-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceratiidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ceratiidæ*.

Ceratiidæ (ser-a-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratias* + *-idæ*.] In Gill's system of classification, a family of pediculate fishes, with the branchial apertures in or behind the inferior axillæ of the pectoral fins, the anterior dorsal rays superior, mouth opening more or less upward, lower jaw generally projecting beyond or closing in front



Ceratias holbölli.

of the upper, and pseudobrachia with three actinosts. It is one of the most characteristic of the deep-sea types of fishes, and unusual variation occurs among its representatives.

ceratin, ceratine[3] (ser'a-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The proper substance of horn or horny tissue; the organic substance of the ceratina, entering largely into the composition of epithelial or cuticular structures, as horns, hoofs, nails, etc. Also *keratin, keratine.*

★**ceratina** (se-rat'i-nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεράτινος*, of horn, < *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn: see *ceras.*] 1. In *anat.*, the horn-plate or horn-layer of the skin; the epidermis or cuticle: in the most general sense including all epidermal parts or structures, as horns, nails, hoofs, claws, etc.— 2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of bees, family *Apidæ* and subfamily *Dasygastrinæ*. *C. dupla* is an example. *Latreille*, 1804. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Menge*, 1867.

ceratine[1] (ser'a-tin), *a.* [< Gr. *κεράτινος*, of horn, < *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn.] Epidermal; cuticular; consisting of or pertaining to ceratina.

ceratine[2] (ser'a-tin), *a.* [= F. *cératine*, < L. *ceratina*, < Gr. *κερατίνης*, the name of a sophistical dilemma (the Horns) celebrated among ancient rhetoricians, < *κεράτινος*, of a horn, < *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn. The dilemma is thus stated: in Greek, Εἰ τι οὐκ ἀπέβαλες, τοῦτο ἔχεις· κέρατα δὲ οὐκ ἀπέβαλες· κέρατα ἄρα ἔχεις (Diogenes Laertius, 7, 187); in Latin: *Quod non perdidisti, habes; cornua non perdidisti; habes igitur cornua* (Gellius, 18, 2, 8); that is: What you have not lost, you have; you have not lost horns; therefore you have horns.] Sophistical; fallaciously subtle. [Rare.]

Ceratine, horny, as *ceratine* arguments, horny and subtile arguments. *Phillips.*

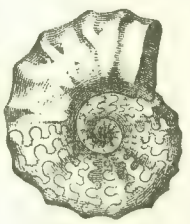
ceratine[3], *n.* See *ceratin.*

ceratioid (se-rat'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ceratias* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Ceratiidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ceratiidæ*.

ceratite (ser'a-tīt), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Ceratites.*

Ceratites (ser-a-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Haan, 1825), < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-ites.*] 1. A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate cephalopods, characteristic of the Triassic formation, and typical of the family *Ceratitidæ*. The sutures have lobes ending in a few small denticulations, and similar but entire saddles. *C. nodosus* is an example.



Ceratites nodosus.

2. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*. *MacLeay*, 1829.

Ceratitidæ (ser-a-tit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratites*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ceratites*. The last chamber of the shell is short, the lobes are finely denticulated, the denticulations being shallow and subequal, and the saddles are generally simple and rounded. The surface of the shell is ribbed and tuberculated. The species lived during the Permian and Triassic epochs.

ceratitis (ser-a-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-itis.* Cf. L. *ceratitis*, < Gr. *κερατῖτις*, horned poppy.] Inflammation of the cornea. Also *keratitis.*

ceratitoid (se-rat'i-toid), *a.* [< *Ceratites*, 1, + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Ceratitidæ* or of *Ceratites.*

ceratium (se-rā'shium), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεράτιον*, dim. of *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn: see *ceras.*] 1. Pl. *ceratia* (*-shiä*). In *bot.*, a capsule like that of *Hypecoum*, which is slender, one-celled, and two-valved, and resembles an ordinary silique, but does not possess a septum.— 2. [*cap.*] A genus of flagellate infusorians, related to *Peridinium*, by some referred to a family *Peridiniidæ*. *C. tripos* is an example: so called from the three processes besides the flagellum. *F. von Paula Schrank*, 1793.



Ceratium tripos, greatly magnified.

cerato-. [NL., etc., also by contr. *cera-, cerao-, cero-* (and irreg. *ceras-, ceri-, cerio-*), in some words also or more commonly with initial *k, kerato-*, etc., before a vowel *cerat-, cer-, kerat-*, < Gr. *κερατο-* (rarely also *κερο-*), combining form of *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, a horn: see *ceras.*] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning horn, or a part likened to a horn. See the following words.

ceratoblast (ser'a-tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A spongoblast (which see). Also *keratoblast.*

The spongoblasts of Schultze, which should, we think, be styled *keratoblasts.*

Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 83.

Ceratobranchia (ser″a-tō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having the branchiæ cylindrical, fusiform, or club-shaped, whence the name. Also *Cerabranchia.*

★**ceratobranchial** (ser″a-tō-brang'ki-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Noting the principal and median piece of a branchial arch in fishes.

II. *n.* 1†. In Owen's nomenclature of the parts of a hyoid bone, that bone which, in vertebrates below mammals, is borne upon the end of the hypobranchial, and, in a bird for instance, forms the terminal portion of the greater cornu of the hyoid, the hypobranchial and ceratobranchial together forming the so-called thyrohyal, which curves up behind the skull. In fishes it contains on its convex margin most of the gill-filaments, and on the concave one most of the rakers. Now called *epibranchial.*

2. In later nomenclature, same as the *apohyal* of some authors and the *hypobranchial* of Owen.

ceratobranchiate (ser″a-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Ceratobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Ceratobranchia.*

ceratocele (ser'a-tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the cornea, or protrusion of the membrane of Descemet, with more or less of the inner corneal layers, through an opening in the outer corneal layers. Also *keratocele.*

ceratocricoid (ser″a-tō-krī'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *ceratocricoideus.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, connected with the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage and with the cricoid ring.

II. *n.* An occasional muscle of the human larynx, connected with the posterior crico-arytenoid muscle, passing from the cricoid ring to the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage. Also *keratocricoid.*

ceratocricoideus (ser″a-tō-kri-koi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *ceratocricoidei* (-ī). [NL., < *cerato-* + *cricoideus.*] The ceratocricoid muscle. Also *keratocricoideus.*

Ceratoda (ser-a-tō'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κερατώδης*: see *ceratode.*] The horny or fibrous sponges; the *Ceratospongiæ* or *Fibrospongiæ*. See *Ceratoidea.* Also written *Keratoda.*

ceratode (ser'a-tōd), *n.* [< Gr. *κερατώδης*, contr. of *κερατοειδής*, horn-like, < *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *εἶδος*, form.] The horny or fibrous skeletal substance of sponges. Also *ceratose, keratode.*

We have heard that *keratode* was found in the invaginations of the ectoderm [of certain sponges].

Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 82.

Ceratodidæ (ser-a-tod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratodus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipnoans, or so-called mudfish, characterized by possessing but one lung, and so considered to represent a suborder, *Monopneumona*, of the order *Dipnoi.* Also called, more correctly, *Ceratodontidæ.*

ceratodon (se-rat'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] 1†. An old name of the narwhal: so called from the horn-like tusk.— 2. [*cap.*] The genus of narwhals: now called *Monodon.* *Brisson*, 1756; *Illiger*, 1811.

ceratodont (se-rat'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Ceratodontidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the genus *Ceratodus* or family *Ceratodontidæ.*

ceratodontid (ser″a-tō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Ceratodontidæ.*

Ceratodontidæ (ser″a-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of dipnoöus fishes, represented by the genus *Ceratodus.* See *Ceratodidæ.*

ceratodous (se-rat'ō-dus), *a.* [< *ceratode* + *-ous.*] Consisting of ceratode; ceratofibrous, as the skeleton of a sponge.

Ceratodus (ser'a-tō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of the family *Ceratodontidæ:* so called from the horn-like ridges of the teeth. *Ceratodus* is extinct. *Neoceratodus forsteri* is the barramunda of Australia. It is from 3 to 6 feet long, and its body is covered with cycloid scales. The head is wide and bony, the dorsal and anal fins are confluent with the caudal, and the pectoral and ventral paddle-like, but pointed at the ends. The dentition is especially characteristic; in each jaw is a lateral molar with transverse ridges diverging outward, and in advance of the palatal ones are incisor-like teeth. The family is remarkable for its antiquity, having survived from the Triassic and Jurassic periods to the present time. In the early ages the group was widely distributed, but it is now represented by only two fresh-water species in Australia.

ceratofibrous (ser″a-tō-fī'brus), *a.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *fibrous.*] Consisting of horny fibers, as the skeleton of most sponges.

ceratogenous (ser-a-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + √ **γεν*: see *-genous.*] Producing horn or a horny substance: as, *ceratogenous* cells. Also *keratogenous.*

ceratoglobus (ser″a-tō-glō'bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + L. *globus*, ball.] Same as *buphthalmos.*

ceratoglossal (ser″a-tō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [As *ceratogloss-us* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the greater cornu of the hyoid bone and to the tongue: specifically said of the ceratoglossus.

II. *n.* The ceratoglossus.

ceratoglossus (ser″a-tō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *ceratoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] In *anat.*, that portion of the hyoglossus which arises from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone in man. It is sometimes described as a distinct muscle. *Albinus.*

ceratohyal (ser″a-tō-hī'al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + E. *hy*(*oid*) + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or noting (*a*) certain lateral portions of the hyoid skeletal arch; (*b*) the smaller and anterior cornu of the hyoid bone in man.

II. *n.* In *anat.*: (*a*) In mammals, including man, the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone; that by which the bone is slung to the skull, situated at the junction of the greater cornu or thyrohyal with the body of the bone or basihyal. *Flower.* See cut under *skull.* (*b*) In birds, the corresponding part of the hyoid bone, which, however, does not connect the bone with the skull, and is borne upon the glossohyal, not the basihyal: it is always small, often wanting. (*c*†) In *ornith.*, formerly, the bone of the compound hyoid, now known as the *epibranchial;* that bone which is borne upon the apohyal (of former nomenclature, now the *ceratobranchial*), and forms the terminal portion of the greater cornu. *Macgillivray.* (*d*) In fishes, the chief element of the branchiostegal arch, which bears most of the branchiostegal rays.

Ceratohyla (ser″a-tō-hī'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *Hyla.*] A genus of arciferous salient batrachians, of the family *Hemiphractidæ*, having a well-ossified skull developing horn-like processes, whence the name. *C. bubalus* is an example.

ceratohyoid (ser″a-tō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ceratohyoideus*, < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + NL. *hyoideus:* see *hyoid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the horns of the hyoid bone: as, a *ceratohyoid* muscle.

II. *n.* The ceratohyoideus.

ceratohyoideus (ser″a-tō-hī-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *ceratohyoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *ceratohyoid.*] A muscle connecting the hyoidean and branchial arches of some of the lower vertebrates, as reptiles of the genus *Menobranchus.*

★**ceratoid** (ser'a-toid), *a.* [= F. *cératoïde*, < Gr. *κερατοειδής*, horn-like: see *ceratode.*] 1. Horn-like; horny.— 2. Fibrous or horny, as a sponge; specifically, belonging to the *Ceratoidea.*

Also *keratoid.*

Ceratoidea (ser-a-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κερατοειδής*, horn-like: see *ceratode.*] The horny sponges or *Ceratoda;* in Hyatt's system, the third order of the second class, *Carneospongiæ*,

of the *Poriferata* or sponges; the true horny sponges, whose skeleton consists of ceratode, forming a network in the mesoderm. They are the only sponges of practical importance and commercial value. They are usually found on rocky ground or coral-reefs at a depth of not more than 75 fathoms. Also *Keratoidea.*

ceratomandibular (ser″a-tō-man-dib′ū-lăr), *a.* [< NL. *ceratomandibularis,* < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + LL. *mandibula,* a mandible.] Pertaining both to a portion of the hyoid bone and to the mandible: as, the *ceratomandibular* muscle of reptiles.

ceratome (ser′a-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn (cornea), + *τομός,* cutting, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea in the operation for cataract by extraction of the lens. Also *keratome.*

Ceratonia (ser-a-tō′ni-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κερατωνία,* also *κερατέα,* the carob-tree (so called from the horn-shaped pods), < *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn.] A genus of plants, of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ,* remarkable from the fact that the flowers lack the corolla. The only species is *C. Siliqua,* a native of the countries skirting the Mediterranean. The pods, often called locust-beans, are supposed by some to have been the food of John the Baptist in the wilderness. They contain a sweet nutritious pulp, are extensively used for feeding animals, and are sometimes seen in fruiterers' shops.



Branch of Carob-tree (*Ceratonia Siliqua*), with flower and fruit.

Ceratonota (ser″a-tō-nō′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ceratonotus:* see *ceratonotous.*] A division of non-palliate or nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having the ctenidia atrophied and replaced by cerata which serve as gills, as the sea-slugs of the family *Æolidæ.*

ceratonotal (ser″a-tō-nō′tal), *a.* [As *ceratonot-ous* + *-al.*] Having cerata or false gills on the back; notobranchiate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ceratonota.*

ceratonotous (ser″a-tō-nō′tus), *a.* [< NL. *ceratonotus,* < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, + *νῶτος,* back.] Same as *ceratonotal.*

ceratonyxis (ser″a-tō-nik′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *νύξις,* a puncturing.] In *surg.,* the operation of removing a cataract by thrusting a needle through the corner of the eye and breaking up the opaque mass. Also *keratonyxis.*

Ceratophrys (ser-a-tof′ris), *n.* [NL. (Boie), < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὀφρύς* = E. *brow.*] A genus of arciferous salient batrachians, of the family *Cystignathidæ,* containing toads with a horn-like process over the eye, whence the name. The Brazilian *C. fryi* is an example.

Ceratophthalma (ser″a-tof-thal′mă), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὀφθαλμός,* eye.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his phyllopodous branchiopods, equivalent to the modern families *Branchipodidæ* and *Estheriidæ,* of the order *Phyllopoda.* Properly *Ceratophthalmata.*

Ceratophyllaceæ (ser″a-tō-fi-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratophyllum* + *-aceæ.*] A family of plants, containing one genus with three species, the best known being the hornwort (*C. demersum*). It is a slender aquatic herb, with whorled, finely dissected, rigid leaves, and small, solitary, monœcious flowers, without calyx or corolla. It is common in pools or slow streams over a great part of the world.



Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*).

Ceratophyllum (ser″a-tō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium,* a leaf.] The type and sole genus of the family *Ceratophyllaceæ.*

Ceratophyta† (ser″a-tō-fī′tă), *n. pl.* [NL. (orig. *Keratophyta*—Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *φυτόν,* a plant.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a tribe of corticate *Corallifera,* having an interior fibrous axis resembling horn in substance and texture. It includes such genera as *Antipathes* and *Gorgonia.*

ceratophyte† (ser′a-tō-fīt), *n.* A member of the *Ceratophyta.* Also *keratophyte.*

ceratoplastic (ser″a-tō-plas′tik), *a.* [< *ceratoplasty* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of ceratoplasty. Also *keratoplastic.*

ceratoplasty (ser′a-tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *πλαστός,* verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν,* form, mold.] In *surg.,* the artificial restoration of the cornea by replacing it by one taken from an animal. Also spelled *keratoplasty.*

Ceratoptera (ser-a-top′te-rä), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle, 1837), < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *πτερόν,* wing or fin.] A genus of rays with cephalic fins developed as horn-like appendages toward the front of the head, typical of a group *Ceratopterina.*

Ceratopterina (ser-a-top-te-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratoptera* + *-ina.*] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Myliobatidæ,* characterized by the very small size of the teeth and the development of cephalic fins, forming a pair of separated appendages of the head in front of the snout: synonymous with *Cephalopteridæ.*

Ceratorhina (ser″a-tō-rī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1828, in the form *Ceratorhyncha*), < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, + *ῥίς, ῥίν,* nose.] **1.** A genus of auks, of the family *Alcidæ:* so called from the large deciduous horn which surmounts the base of the bill. The type and only species is the rhinoceros auk, *C. monocerata,* of the northern Pacific ocean. Also *Ceratorhyncha, Cerorhynca, Cerorhina, Cerorhyncha, Cerorhinca.*

2. [Spelled *Ceratorrhina.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Westwood,* 1843.

Ceratorhyncha (ser″a-tō-ring′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ῥύγχος,* snout.] Same as *Ceratorhina,* 1. *Bonaparte,* 1828.

Ceratornis (ser-a-tôr′nis), *n.* Same as *Ceriornis.*

Ceratosa (ser-a-tō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ceratosus:* see *ceratose.*] **1.** The horny or fibrous sponges; the *Ceratoda.* Also *Keratosa. Bowerbank.*—**2.** As restricted by Lendenfeld, a suborder of sponges, of the order *Cornacuspongiæ,* supported by a skeleton of spongin (exceptionally without any skeleton at all), the fiber without spicules proper, but with or without foreign bodies. In this sense it is composed of the families *Spongidæ, Aplysinidæ, Hircinidæ, Spongeliidæ, Aplysillidæ,* and *Halisarcidæ.* Also *Keratosa.*

ceratose (ser′a-tōs), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ceratosus,* < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-osus:* see *-ose.*]

I. *a.* Horny.

When the living matter is removed from a *Ceratose* sponge a network of elastic horny fibres, the skeleton of the animal, remains behind. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 428.

II. *n.* Same as *ceratode.* Also *keratose.*

ceratosilicious (ser″a-tō-si-lish′ius), *a.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, + L. *siliceus,* silicious.] Containing or composed of mixed horny fibers and silicious spicules, as a sponge. Also *keratosilicious.*

ceratosilicoid (ser″a-tō-sil′i-koid), *a.* [As *ceratosilic-ious* + *-oid.*] Same as *ceratosilicious.* Also *keratosilicoid.*

Ceratosilicoidea (ser″a-tō-sil-i-koi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerato(idea)* + *Silicoidea.*] An order or other group of sponges, intermediate between the *Ceratoidea* on the one hand and the *Silicoidea* on the other; the siliciceratous sponges. They have skeletons of mixed ceratose fibers and silicious spicules. Most sponges are of this character. Also *Keratosilicoidea.*

Ceratospongiæ (ser″a-tō-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, + *σπόγγος,* a sponge.] In Claus's system of classification, the second order of the class *Spongiæ;* the horny sponges, for the most part branched or with massive sponge-stocks, with a framework of horny fibers in which grains of silex and sand are embedded. Also *Keratospongiæ.*

ceratospongian (ser″a-tō-spon′ji-an), *a.* and *n.*

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceratospongiæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Ceratospongiæ.*

ceratostoma (ser-a-tos′tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *ceratostomata* (ser″a-tō-stō′ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, + *στόμα,* a mouth.] **1.** In *bot.,* a perithecium with an elongated neck, occurring in certain fungi.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi.

ceratotheca (ser″a-tō-thē′kă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *θήκη,* case: see *theca.*] In *entom.,* an antenna-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers and shows the outline of the antenna. Kirby and Spence called it *ceratheca.*

ceratothecal (ser″a-tō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *ceratotheca* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a ceratotheca; casing antennæ.

ceratotome (se-rat′ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *τομός,* cutting, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] In *surg.,* a kind of scalpel used in operations for cataract for making incisions in the cornea. Also *keratotome.*

ceratotomy (ser-a-tot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *τομή,* a cutting: see *anatomy,* and cf. *ceratome.*] In *surg.,* an incision in the cornea. Also *keratotomy.*

ceratum (sē-rā′tum), *n.* [L.: see *cerate*[1], *n.*] The pharmacopœial name for simple cerate, consisting of 30 parts of white wax and 70 of lard; ceratum adipis.

ceraunic (se-râ′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *κεραυνός,* a thunderbolt, thunder and lightning, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or accompanied by thunder and lightning.

ceraunics (se-râ′niks), *n.* [Pl. of *ceraunic:* see *-ics.*] That branch of natural philosophy which investigates the laws and describes the phenomena of heat and electricity. [Rare.]

ceraunite (se-râ′nīt), *n.* [= F. *céraunite,* < Gr. *κεραυνίτης* (sc. *λίθος,* stone), a kind of precious stone, lit. a thunder-stone, < *κεραυνός,* a thunderbolt.] Same as *belemnite.*

ceraunoscope (se-râ′nō-skōp), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *κεραυνοσκοπία,* the observation of thunder and lightning in divination, < *κεραυνός,* thunder and lightning, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] An apparatus or instrument used in the mysteries of the ancients to imitate thunder and lightning.

Cerbera (sėr′be-rä), *n.* [NL., after the fabled dog *Cerberus,* in allusion to the poisonous qualities of the trees.] An apocynaceous genus of small trees, consisting of five maritime species of tropical Asia and Polynesia. The best known species are *Cerbera Odollam* and *C. Manghas.* The seeds of all the species are emetic and poisonous.

Cerberean (sėr-bē′rē-an), *a.* [Also *Cerberian,* < L. *Cerbereus,* pertaining to Cerberus.] Relating to or resembling Cerberus.

> A cry of hell hounds never ceasing bark'd
> With wide *Cerberean* mouths full loud.
> *Milton,* P. L., ii. 655.

cerberin, cerberine (sėr′be-rin), *n.* [< *Cerbera* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A glucoside, $C_{27}H_{40}O_8$, found in *Cerbera Odollam.*

Cerberus (sėr′be-rus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κέρβερος.] **1.** In *class. myth.,* the watch-dog of the infernal regions, the offspring of the giant Typhaon and the serpent-woman Echidna. He is usually represented with three heads, with the tail of a serpent, and with serpents round his neck. **2.** [NL.] In *herpet.,* a genus of East Indian serpents, related to the pythons, having the head entirely covered with small scales.—**3.** A constellation of Hevelius, formed out of four small stars of the constellation Hercules, and now obsolete.



Cerberus.—Antique bronze.

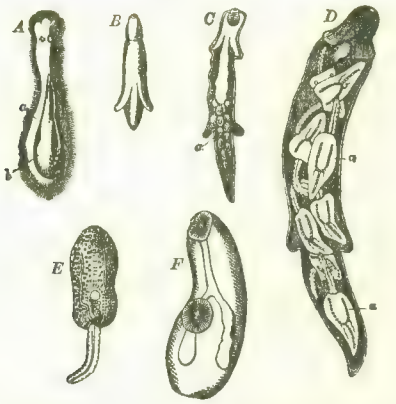
cerca (sėr′kä), *n.*; pl. *cercæ* (-sē). [NL.] An incorrect form of *cercus.*

cercal (sėr′kal), *a.* [< *cercus* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the tail; caudal; coccygeal. [Little used.] Specifically—**2.** Of or pertaining to the cerci of an insect.

cercar, *n.* See *sircar.*

cercaria (sėr-kā′ri-ä), *n.*; pl. *cercariæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κέρκος,* the tail of a beast: see *cercus.*] In *zoöl.,* the second larval stage of a trematoid worm or fluke, named by O. F. Müller in 1786 as a genus of infusorians. It is a tadpole-like body, which becomes encysted and gives rise to the sexual forms. The cycle of forms is: 1, distoma, parent form; 2, redia; 3, cercaria; 4, encysted cercaria; 5, distoma. The larvæ are chiefly found in the bodies of mollusks, and the adults in vertebrated animals, as birds. See *redia, Distoma.*

> The Redia . . . has a mouth and a simple cæcal intestine, but no other organ. In its cavity a process of internal gemmation takes place, giving rise to bodies resem-



Embryonic and Larval Forms (Rediæ and Cercariæ) of *Trematoda*, all highly magnified. *A*, *Monostomum mutabile*, the ciliated embryo, *a*, inclosing the zoöid, *b*, which is represented free at *B*. *C*, redia, or King's yellow worm of *Distoma pacificum*, containing germs (*a*) of other rediæ. *D*, redia, containing cercariæ, *a*, *a*. *E*, cercaria. *F*, the distoma resulting from the cercaria.

bling the parent in shape, but destitute of reproductive organs, and furnished with long tails, by which they are propelled. These creatures, called *Cercariæ*, escape by bursting through the Redia, and, after a free-swimming existence, penetrate the body of some other animal, their tails dropping off. They then become encysted, and . . . assume the adult form. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 179.

Cercariadæ† (sėr-ka-rī′a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercaria* (see *cercaria*) + *-adæ*.] A family of worms, named from the supposed genus *Cercaria*.

cercarian (sėr-kā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *cercaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of cercarians.

II. *n.* A trematoid worm or fluke in its second larval stage. See *cercaria*.

cercariform (sėr-kar′i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cercaria* + L. *forma*, shape.] Like or likened to a cercaria: as, the *cercariform* larva of a trematoid. *Huxley*.

cercelt, *n.* [⟨ F. *cercelle*, also *sarcelle*, ⟨ ML. *circella*, a teal, found also in various other forms, appar. ult. ⟨ L. *querquedula*, a teal: see *querquedula*.] A teal. *Coles*, 1717.

cerchet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *search*.

cerchneis (sėrk-nē′is), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κερχνηίς*, contr. *κερχνής*, also transposed *κεγχρηίς*, etc., the kestrel.] An old name of some small hawk of Europe, sometimes generically applied to the group of which the kestrel, *Falco* (or *Tinnunculus*) *alaudarius*, is the type.

cerchnus (sėrk′nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέρχνος*, roughness, hoarseness, ⟨ *κέρχνος*, rough, hoarse.] In *pathol.*, noisy respiration; hoarseness of voice.

cerci, *n.* Plural of *cercus*.

Cercidiphyllum (sėr″si-di-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (so called because the leaves resemble those of the Judas-tree), ⟨ Gr. *κερκίς*, Judas-tree (see *Cercis*), + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of trees of the family *Trochodendraceæ*. Two species are known, natives of Japan, of which *C. Japonicum* has been introduced into cultivation. It has cordate leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

Cercis (sėr′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κερκίς*, a kind of poplar (according to others, the Judas-tree), so called from its rustling motion; ⟨ *κερκίς*, a shuttle.] A small genus of trees or shrubs, belonging to the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*. They have simple, broad, generally cordate leaves, and rose-colored flowers, appearing before the leaves. The best-known species in the old world is *C. Siliquastrum*, commonly called the *Judas-tree*, from the tradition that it was upon a tree of this sort, standing near Jerusalem, that Judas Iscariot hanged himself. It is common on the shores of Asia Minor and in all the East. *C. Canadensis*, of the United States, is known as the *red-bud*.

cerclet, *n.* and *v.* The older English form of *circle*.

cerclé (sėr′klā), *a.* [F., circled, pp. of *cercler*, circle.] 1. In *her.*, crowned, or surrounded by a crown, wreath, or the like.—2. Ornamented with circles, as a jug or bottle: most commonly applied to vessels decorated with circles drawn around them by a brush or point held stationary while the vessel is revolved on the potters' wheel.

Cercocarpus (sėr-kō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (so called with ref. to the long and caudate achenes), ⟨ Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A rosaceous genus of shrubs or small trees of the western United States and northern Mexico. There are four or five species, with thick evergreen leaves and hard, heavy, dark-colored wood. *C. ledifolius* attains the greatest size, and is known as *mountain mahogany*.

Cercocebidæ (sėr-kō-seb′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercocebus* + *-idæ*.] A family of monkeys, named from the genus *Cercocebus*.

Cercocebus (sėr-kō-sē′bus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέρκος*, a tail, + *κῆβος*, an ape: see *Cebus*.] A genus of long-tailed Asiatic and African monkeys, of the family *Cynopithecidæ*, with large cheek-pouches and ischial callosities: formerly often included in the genus *Cercopithecus*, but more nearly related to the macaques. It includes the malbrouk or dog-tailed monkey, and the mangabeys and green monkeys. Species of this genus are frequent inmates of menageries, and are remarkable for their suppleness and agility.

Cercolabes (sėr-kol′a-bēz), *n.* [NL. (J. F. Brandt, 1835), ⟨ Gr. *κέρκος*, a tail, + *λαμβάνειν* (√ **λαβ*), seize.] A genus of hystricomorph rodents, typical of the subfamily *Cercolabinæ*. *C. prehensilis* is the South American prehensile-tailed porcupine, or coendoo. The name is a synonym of both *Sphingurus* and *Synetheres*.

Cercolabidæ (sėr-kō-lab′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercolabes* + *-idæ*.] The American or arboricole porcupines considered as a family of rodents, including the North American tree-porcupines of the genus *Erethizon*, as well as the prehensile-tailed *Cercolabinæ*. See cut under *porcupine*. Also called *Synetherina* (Gervais, 1852).

Cercolabinæ (sėr″kō-lā-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercolabes* + *-inæ*.] A South American subfamily of rodents, the prehensile-tailed porcupines, of the family *Hystricidæ*, typified by the genus *Cercolabes*. Also called *Sphingurinæ*.

cercolabine (sėr-kol′a-bin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Seizing or holding with the tail; prehensile-tailed; of or pertaining to the *Cercolabinæ*.

II. *n.* A porcupine of the subfamily *Cercolabinæ*.

Cercoleptes (sėr-kō-lep′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), ⟨ Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *λῆπτης*, one who takes, ⟨ *λαμβάνειν*, take.] The typical and only genus of the family *Cercoleptidæ*, containing the kinkajou, *C. caudivolvulus*. See cut under *kinkajou*.

Cercoleptidæ (sėr-kō-lep′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercoleptes* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous mammals, of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, related to the *Procyonidæ* or racoons, and to the *Bassarididæ*. They have well-developed auditory bullæ with a short bony floor in the auditory meatus; short, blunt paroccipital processes; a very stout mandible with high coronoid process and extensive symphysis; 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 2 molars, above and below on each side, the last upper premolar and first lower molar tuberculous; the snout short and declivous; the tail long and somewhat prehensile; and the alisphenoid canal wanting. The only genus is *Cercoleptes*. See *kinkajou*. Also, erroneously, *Cercoleptididæ*.

Cercoleptinæ (sėr″kō-lep-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercoleptes* + *-inæ*.] The *Cercoleptidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Procyonidæ*. Also *Cercoleptina*.

cercomonad (sėr-kom′ō-nad), *n.* A member of the genus *Cercomonas*; one of the *Cercomonadidæ*.

cercomonadid (sėr-kō-mon′a-did), *n.* A member of the *Cercomonadidæ*.

Cercomonadidæ (sėr″kō-mō-nad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercomonas* (*-nad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of monomastigate flagellate *Infusoria*, named by Saville Kent from the genus *Cercomonas*. These animalcules are naked, either free-swimming or adherent, with no distinct oral aperture, one terminal vibratile flagellum, and a permanent or temporary caudal filament. There are several genera, species of which inhabit both fresh and salt infusions. The many species of *Bodo* are parasites in the intestines of various animals, *B. hominis* being found in the dejections of persons suffering from cholera and typhoid fever.

Cercomonas (sėr-kom′ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1841), ⟨ Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *μονάς*, unit: see *monad*.] A genus of flagellate infusorians, of the family *Monadidæ*, having a long caudal filament: sometimes made the type of a family *Cercomonadidæ*. *C. intestinalis* is an example.

cercomyd (sėr′kō-mid), *n.* [Prop. *cercomyid*, ⟨ *Cercomys* + *-id*2.] An animal of the genus *Cercomys*. *E. Blyth*.

Cercomys (sėr′kō-mis), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1829), ⟨ Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of South American rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomyinæ*. *C. cunicularius* of Brazil is curiously similar to the common house-rat, having a long scaly tail and no spines in the pelage.

Cercopidæ (sėr-kop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercopis* + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Hemiptera*, founded by Leach in 1818 upon the Fabrician genus *Cercopis*, characterized by prominent front of head, two conspicuous ocelli, six-sided or trapezoidal prothorax truncate in front, membranous apical area and thick or leathery basal area of wing-covers, stout legs, and one or two stout teeth on hind tibiæ. It is a very extensive and wide-spread family, including several genera and numerous species known as *cuckoo-spits* and *frog-hoppers*.

Cercopis (sėr-kō′pis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), ⟨ Gr. *κέρκωψ* (*κερκωπ-*), a long-tailed monkey, one of a fabled race of men-monkeys, ⟨ *κέρκος*, tail, + *ὤψ*, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Cercopidæ*.

Cercopithecidæ (sėr″kō-pi-thē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercopithecus* + *-idæ*.] A family of old-world catarrhine quadrumanous quadrupeds, taking name from the genus *Cercopithecus*. Now usually called *Cynopithecidæ*.

cercopithecoid (sėr″kō-pi-thē′koid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Cercopithecus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the family *Cercopithecidæ*; belonging to that group of catarrhine *Quadrumana* which contains the tailed monkeys of the old world.

II. *n.* One of the *Cercopithecidæ*.

Cercopithecus (sėr″kō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL. (Brünnich, 1772), ⟨ L. *cercopithecus*, ⟨ Gr. *κερκοπίθηκος*, a long-tailed ape, ⟨ *κέρκος*, a tail, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of African monkeys, with long tails, well-developed thumbs, cheek-pouches, and ischial callosities. The species are very agile, and are often prettily variegated. Among them is the mona monkey, *Cercopithecus mona*. See cut under *Catarrhina*.



Mona Monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*).

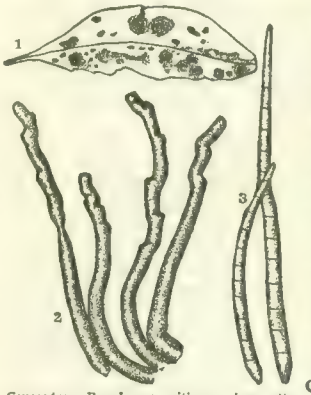
cercopoda (sėr-kop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The jointed anal appendages of certain insects and crustaceans, such as those of the genus *Apus*.

Cercosaura (sėr-kō-sâ′rä), *n.* Same as *Cercosaurus*.

Cercosauridæ (sėr-kō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cyclosaurian lizards, taking name from the genus *Cercosaurus*.

Cercosaurus (sėr-kō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1838), ⟨ Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Ecpleopodidæ*, or made the type of a family *Cercosauridæ*. There are several species, all South American. *C. gaudichaudi* inhabits the Andes of Ecuador. *C. rhombifer* is about 7 inches long, of a brownish-gray color. Also *Cercosaura*.

Cercospora (sėr-kos′pō-rä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *σπορά*, seed.] A large genus of hyphomycetous fungi, growing mostly on living leaves, producing dark-colored erect hyphæ, which emerge in clusters from the stomates of the leaf, and bear at their tips elongated septate spores (conidia). Some of the species are injurious to cultivated plants.



Cercospora Resedæ, parasitic on mignonette-leaves. (From "American Florist.")
1, infested leaf, natural size; 2, fertile hyphæ, which bear easily deciduous conidia at the nodules; 3, conidia.

cercus (sėr′kus), *n.*; pl. *cerci* (-sī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέρκος*, the tail of a beast (*οὐρά* being the generic word), used also of birds, etc.] 1. In *entom.*, one of the feelers which project from the hinder parts of some insects; one of the more or less antenniform appendages of some insects, the anal limbs or anal forceps (also called *anal cerci*), usually jointed, as in the cockroach. The cerci resemble the antennæ of the same insects. In *Lepidoptera* and *Hymenoptera* they are inarticulate and greatly aborted. See cuts under *Amara* and *Blattidæ*.

2. In *anat.*, a bristle or bristle-like structure.—3. [*cap.* (Latreille, 1796.)] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidæ*. It is easily recognized by the combination of the following characters: claws without distinct tooth at base; elytra margined and with distinct epipleuræ. The species are all of small size and occur on flowers.

Cerdale (sėr′da-lē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κερδαλῆ*, a fox-skin, fem. contr. of *κερδαλέος*, of the fox, wily.

cunning, < κέρδος, gain.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Cerdalidæ*.

Cerdalidæ (sėr-dal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerdale* + *-idæ*.] In some systems of classification, a family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cerdale*, embracing eel-like lycodoid forms with small slit-like gill-apertures and anisocercal tail. *Cerdale* and *Microdesmus* are western American genera.

Cerdonian (sėr-dō'ni-an), *n.* A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century, deriving its name from Cerdo, a Syrian teacher, who held that there were two first causes, one good and one evil, and that one was not subject or inferior to the other. The evil principle is revealed by the law and the prophets, and known to men as the Creator of the world, the good principle being the unknown Father of Jesus Christ. The system of Cerdo was very similar to that of Marcion, his pupil. See *Marcionite*.

Cerdonist (sėr'dō-nist), *n.* Same as *Cerdonian*.

cere (sēr), *n.* [< F. *cire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cera*, wax, < L. *cera*, wax, = Gr. κηρός, wax, = W. *cwyr* = Corn. *coir* = Ir. and Gael. *ceir*, wax.] **1.** Wax. —**2.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) Properly, a fleshy cutaneous or membranous, sometimes feathered, covering of the base of the upper mandible of a bird, as of all birds of prey and parrots: so called from its waxy appearance. It differs from the rest of the sheath of the bill in texture, and usually shows a plain line of demarkation. When such a structure is present, the nostrils are always pierced in its substance, or at least open at its edge. When feathered, as in sundry parrots, it appears to be wanting, but its presence is recognized by the opening of the nostrils among the feathers which grow upon it. (*b*) A bare space about the base of the upper mandible, or a fleshy prominence in that situation, or a distinct part of the covering of the upper mandible, though of the same texture as the rest.

A sort of false *cere* occurs in some water-birds, as the jaegers or skua-gulls. . . . The tumid nasal skin of pigeons is sometimes called a *cere*; but the term had better be restricted to the birds first above named.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 102.

Also *cera* and *ceroma*.

cere (sēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cered*, ppr. *cering*. [Early mod. E. also *cear*, *sear*; = F. *cirer* (Sp. Pg. *en-cerar* = It. *in-cerare*), < L. *cerare*, cover with wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cere*, and cf. *cerement*.] To wax, or cover with wax, or with a cerecloth.

Then was the bodye bowelled [*i. e.*, disemboweled], embawmed and *cered*. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 5.

Let the silent years
Be closed and *cered* over their memory,
As yon mute marble where their corpses lie.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

cereal (sē'rē-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *céréale* = Sp. Pg. *cereal* = It. *cereale*, cereal, < L. *Cerealis*, pertaining to *Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture: see *Ceres*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to edible grain; producing farinaceous seeds suitable for food.—**Cereal grasses**, grasses which produce edible grain.

II. *n.* A gramineous plant cultivated for the use of its farinaceous seeds as food; any one of the annual grain-plants, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, millet, or maize.

Cerealia (sē-rē-ā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Cerealis*, pertaining to *Ceres*: see *cereal*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, festivals in honor of the goddess Ceres.—**2.** A systematic name of those *Gramineæ*, or grasses, which produce edible grains; the cereals.

Cerealian (sē-rē-ā'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Cerealis* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Ceres or to the Cerealia: as, *Cerealian* worship.

cerealin, cerealine (sē'rē-ą-lin), *n.* [< *cereal* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A nitrogenous substance obtained from bran, closely resembling diastase in its power of transforming starch into dextrin, sugar, and lactic acid.

cerealious† (sē-rē-ā'li-us), *a.* [< L. *Cerealis* (see *cereal*) + *-ous*.] Cereal.

The Greek word "spermata," generally expressing seeds, may signify any edulious or *cerealious* grains.
Sir T. Browne, Tracts, p. 16.

Cereanthidæ, Cereanthus, etc. See *Cerianthidæ*, etc.

cerebel†, *n.* [< L. *cerebellum*: see *cerebellum*.] The cerebellum. *Derham*.

cerebella, *n.* Plural of *cerebellum*.

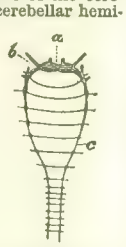
cerebellar (ser-ē-bel'ăr), *a.* [< *cerebellum* + ★*-ar*.] Pertaining or relating to the cerebellum. —**Cerebellar fossa, ganglion**, etc. See the nouns.

cerebellitis (ser″ē-be-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cerebellum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cerebellum.

cerebellospinal (ser-ē-bel-ō-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *cerebellum*, a small brain, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*.] Pertaining to both the cerebellum and the spinal cord.

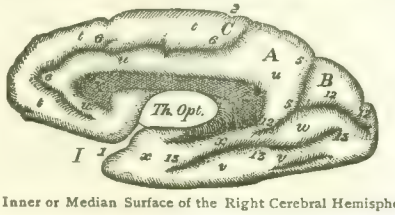
cerebellous (ser-ē-bel'us), *a.* [< *cerebellum* + *-ous*.] Relating to the cerebellum, especially to its vessels. [Rare.]

cerebellum (ser-ē-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *cerebella* (-ą). [= F. *cervelle* = Pr. *cervela*, *servela* (< L. *cerebella*, pl.) = Sp. *cerebelo* = Pg. It. *cerebello*, < L. (NL.) *cerebellum*, a small brain, dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] **1.** The little brain or hind-brain of a vertebrate animal; a lobe of the brain developed on the dorsal side of the cerebrospinal axis, between the corpora quadrigemina in front and the medulla oblongata behind, and forming part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. The pons Varolii is the corresponding ventral portion of the cerebrospinal axis, and these two parts together are sometimes called the *epencephalon*. In man the cerebellum is a well-developed mass, having an average weight of about 5½ ounces, occupying the inferior occipital fossa, and separated from the posterior portions of the cerebral hemispheres above by the tentorium. A median portion or vermis and two lateral hemispheres are distinguished, and these are divided by transverse clefts into thin, closely packe llaminæ. The cerebellum has three pairs of peduncles by which it is connected with the rest of the brain: the superior peduncles, which join it with the cerebrum; the middle peduncles, which pass down on either side to form the pons Varolii; and the inferior peduncles or restiform bodies, which connect it with the medulla oblongata. The surface of the laminæ is of gray matter, while the interior is white, so that a section at right angles to the lamellæ presents a foliaceous appearance, which has received the name of *arbor-vitæ*. There are other masses of gray matter within, namely, the corpus dentatum, nucleus emboliformis, nucleus globosus, and nucleus fastigii. (See *corpus* and *nucleus*.) The cerebellum seems to be principally concerned with the coördination of voluntary movements. See cuts under *brain* and *corpus*. **2.** In *Insecta*, the subesophageal ganglion, situated in the lower part of the head, and connected with the supra-esophageal ganglion or cerebrum by two nerve-chords surrounding the gullet. [Rare.]—**Digastric lobe of the cerebellum**, a lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere on either side, on the lower surface, lying outside of the tonsil. Also called *lobus biventer* or *biventral lobe*, and *lobus cuneiformis*.—**Ganglion of the cerebellum.** Same as *corpus dentatum*, (*a*) (which see, under *corpus*).—**Great horizontal fissure of the cerebellum**, a continuous fissure which separates the cerebellum into upper and lower portions. It begins in front at the middle peduncles, and extends around the outer and posterior border of each hemisphere.—**Incisura cerebelli anterior**, the anterior median notch of the cerebellum, into which the corpora quadrigemina are received.—**Incisura cerebelli posterior**, the median notch on the posterior outline of the cerebellum, formed by the projection of the cerebellar hemispheres beyond the vermis.—**Ventricle of the cerebellum**, the fourth ventricle or epicœle, a space between the medulla and pons in front and the cerebellum behind.

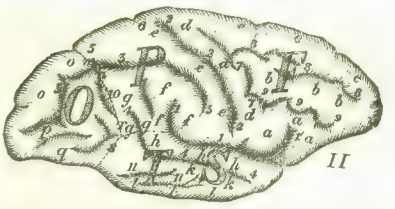


Anterior End of Nervous System of *Sabella flabellata*, a polychætous annelid.
a, cerebral ganglia, united by *b*, esophageal commissures continued into the ventral ganglia, *c*, by a series of transverse commissures.

cerebral (ser'ē-bral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cérébral* = Sp. Pg. *cerebral* = It. *cerebrale*, < NL. *cerebralis*, < L. *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the brain of a vertebrate animal, whether to the whole brain or to the brain proper or cerebrum.—**2.** Pertaining to the anterior or preoral ganglia of the nervous system in invertebrate animals, regarded as the analogue or homologue of the vertebrate brain. These ganglia are commonly connected with the rest of the nervous system by an esophageal ring, or commissural fibers encircling the anterior part of the alimentary canal. See *esophageal ring*, under *esophageal*.—**Cerebral carotid artery.** Same as *internal carotid*. See *carotid*, *n.*—**Cerebral ganglia**, in any invertebrate, ganglia of the nervous system situated in the head, or a part of the body considered as the head.—**Cerebral hemisphere**, one of the two lateral halves forming the prosencephalon, or cerebrum in its most restricted sense. In man the cerebral hemispheres are highly developed, overlapping the cerebellum behind and the olfactory lobes in front, and the surface is highly convoluted with gyri and sulci. Each hemisphere is primarily divided into frontal, parietal, temporosphenoidal, and occipital lobes. The two hemispheres are connected with each other by the corpus callosum or great white commissure, and with the cerebellum by the parts below. They consist chiefly of white matter invested with gray matter, and contain ganglia of the latter in the interior. See



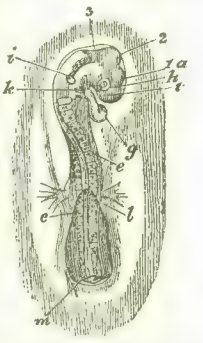
I. Inner or Median Surface of the Right Cerebral Hemisphere.



II. Outer Convex Surface of the Right Cerebral Hemisphere.

Letters indicate convolutions, or gyri; numbers, fissures, or sulci.
A, quadrate lobule, or præcuneus; *B*, cuneus; *C*, paracentral lobule, being the extension of the anterior and posterior central convolutions on to the median surface; *F*, frontal lobe, separated from the parietal lobe by the central fissure, 2, 2, 2; *O*, occipital lobe; *P*, parietal lobe; *T S*, temporosphenoidal lobe; *Th. Opt.*, thalamus opticus; *X Z*, corpus callosum; *X*, genu, or anterior extremity, and *Z*, splenium, or posterior extremity, of corpus callosum.
1, Sylvian fissure; 1′, anterior branch of Sylvian fissure; 2, central fissure, or fissure of Rolando; 3, intr. parietal fissure; 4, first temporosphenoidal fissure, or parallel fissure; 5, parieto-occipital fissure; 6, callosomarginal fissure; 7, precentral fissure; 8, superior frontal fissure; 9, inferior frontal fissure; 10, anterior occipital fissure; 11, inferior temporosphenoidal fissure; 12, calcarine fissure; 13, collateral fissure.
a, inferior frontal convolution; *b*, middle frontal convolution; *c*, superior frontal convolution; *d*, anterior central or ascending frontal convolution; *e*, posterior central or ascending parietal convolution; *f*, supramarginal convolution; *g*, angular convolution; *h*, superior or first temporosphenoidal convolution; *k*, middle or second temporosphenoidal convolution; *l*, inferior or third temporosphenoidal convolution; *m*, first annectent or bridging convolution; *n*, second annectent or bridging convolution; *o*, superior occipital convolution; *p*, middle occipital convolution; *q*, inferior occipital convolution; *r*, third annectent convolution; *s*, fourth annectent convolution; *t*, marginal convolution; *u*, gyrus fornicatus, or callosal convolution; *v*, lobulus fusiformis, or external occipitotemporal convolution; *w*, lobulus lingualis, or median occipitotemporal convolution; *x*, uncinate gyrus.

brain.—**Cerebral index**, the ratio of the transverse to the anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity multiplied by 100.—**Cerebral letters**, in *philol.*, a name often used for certain consonants which occur especially in the Sanskrit alphabet, and are formed by bringing the tip of the tongue backward and placing its under surface against the roof of the mouth: an improper translation of the Sanskrit term *mūrdhanya*, literally, 'head-sounds,' cephalics (from *mūrdhan*, the head, skull). They are also called *lingual* or *cacuminal letters*.—**Cerebral localization.** See *localization*.—**Cerebral maculæ**, blotches of red following on slight irritation of the skin, extending beyond the area irritated, and persisting for several minutes. They have been observed in a variety of nervous affections. Also called by the French name *taches cérébrales*.—**Cerebral vesicles**, anterior, middle, and posterior, the three primitive hollow dilatations of the embryonic brain; the brain-bladders.—**Primitive cerebral cleft.** See *cleft*[1].



Vertebrate Embryo (chicken, third day of incubation), showing 1, 2, 3, first, second, and third cerebral vesicles; 1*a*, vesicle of the third ventricle; *e*, numerous protovertebræ; *g*, heart; *h*, eye; *i*, ear; *k*, viscera! arches and clefts; *l*, *m*, anterior and posterior folds of amnion, not yet united over the body.

II. *n.* A cerebral sound or letter. See I.

cerebralism (ser'ē-bral-izm), *n.* [< *cerebral* + *-ism*.] In *psychol.*, the theory or doctrine that all mental operations arise from the activity of the cerebrum or brain.

Cerebralism professes to be a science of the brain and its functions, both vital and psychical, . . . the more exact and comprehensive knowledge of the brain on which the cerebralists build. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 41.

cerebralist (ser'ē-bral-ist), *n.* [< *cerebral* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine or theory of cerebralism.

cerebralization (ser″ē-bral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *cerebralize* + *-ation*.] In *philol.*, enunciation by bringing the tip of the tongue upward against the palate.

cerebralize (ser'ē-bral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cerebralized*, ppr. *cerebralizing*. [< *cerebral* + *-ize*.] To pronounce as a cerebral, that is, by bringing the tip of the tongue upward against the palate; treat, consider, or mark as a cerebral.

cerebrasthenia (ser″ē-bras-thē-nī'ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + NL. *asthenia*, q. v.] Nervous debility of the brain.

cerebrasthenic (ser″ē-bras-then'ik), *a.* [< *cerebrasthenia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resulting from, or affected with cerebrasthenia: as, *cerebrasthenic* insanity.

cerebrate (ser'ē-brāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cerebrated*, ppr. *cerebrating*. [< *cerebrum* + *-ate*[2].] To have the brain in action; exhibit brain-action. Also *cerebrize*.

The mind is never wholly idle and never fully under control; in response to external or internal suggestions we are always *cerebrating*. *N. A. Rev.*

cerebration (ser-ē-brā'shon), *n.* [< *cerebrate*: see *-ation*.] Exertion or action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.

This principle of action was expounded by Dr. Carpenter under the designation of "unconscious *cerebration*" in the fourth edition of his "Human Physiology," published

early in 1853—some months before any of the phenomena developed themselves to the explanation of which we now deem it applicable, and it has of late been frequently referred to under that name. The lectures of Sir W. Hamilton not having then been published, none but his own pupils were aware that the doctrine of "unconscious *cerebration*" is really the same as that which had long previously been expounded by him as "latent thought." *Quarterly Rev.*

Cerebratulus (ser-ē-brat′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < *cerebr-um* + pp. suffix *-at-* (see *cerebrate*) + dim. *-ulus*.] A notable genus of nemertean worms. *C. ingens* is an enormous species, sometimes from 10 to 12 feet long and over an inch thick, of flattened form and pale color, found under stones on sandy bottoms. *C. rosea* is a similar but smaller, more rounded, and reddish species found in like places.

cerebric (ser′ē-brik), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the brain; cerebral.

The English naturalists defined identity as a *cerebric* habit. *The American*, VI. 410.

Cerebric acid, a substance extracted by ether from the brain, after it has been exposed to the action of boiling alcohol. It is probably cerebrin in an impure state.

cerebriform (se-reb′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + *forma*, form.] Brain-shaped.

cerebriformly (se-reb′ri-fôrm-li), *adv.* In such a way as to resemble the brain: as, a *cerebriformly* plicate surface. [Rare.]

cerebrin, cerebrine[2] (ser′ē-brin), *n.* [< *cerebrum* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A normal decomposition product, $C_{70}H_{140}N_2O_{13}$, of protagon. It may be obtained from nerve tissue, the yolk of birds' eggs, leucocytes, etc. Pure cerebrin is a crystalline powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in acetic ether, benzene, and boiling alcohol.

cerebrine[1] (ser′ē-brin), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the brain; cerebral.

cerebrine[2], *n.* See *cerebrin*.

cerebritis (ser-ē-brī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *cerebrum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cerebrum; encephalitis.

cerebrize (ser′ē-brīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cerebrized*, ppr. *cerebrizing*. [< *cerebrum* + *-ize*.] Same as *cerebrate*.

The normal process of *cerebrising*. *Science*, X. 269.

cerebro-. In modern scientific compound words, the combining form of Latin *cerebrum*, the brain, or, in its New Latin modified sense, a part of the brain, as distinguished from *cerebellum*.

cerebroganglion (ser″ē-brō-gang′gli-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + NL. *ganglion*.] In *Invertebrata*, the cerebral or preoral ganglion, when simple; when composite, one of the ganglia of which the cerebrum consists.

cerebroganglionic (ser″ē-brō-gang-gli-on′ik), *a.* [< *cerebroganglion* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cerebroganglion.

cerebroid (ser′ē-broid), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *-oid*.] Resembling the cerebrum.

cerebromedullary (ser″ē-brō-mē-dul′ą-ri), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *medulla* + *-ary*[1]: see *medullary*.] Pertaining to both the brain and the spinal cord; cerebrospinal.—**Cerebromedullary tube**, in *embryol.*, the embryonal tube of inverted epiblast from which the whole cerebrospinal axis is developed.

cerebroparietal (ser″ē-brō-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *parietes* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, connecting the cerebrum or cerebral ganglia with the parietes: as, a *cerebroparietal* muscle or ligament.

cerebropathy (ser-ē-brop′ą-thi), *n.* [< L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + Gr. *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, a hypochondriacal condition, approaching insanity, which sometimes supervenes in persons whose brains have been overtaxed. *Dunglison*.

cerebropedal (ser″ē-brō-ped′al), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *pedal*.] In *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to both the cerebral and the pedal nervous ganglia.

cerebrophysiology (ser″ē-brō-fiz-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< *cerebrum* + *physiology*.] The physiology of the cerebrum.

cerebropleurovisceral (ser″ē-brō-plō″rō-vis′ę-ral), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *pleura* + *viscera* + *-al*.] Representing the cerebral, pleural, and visceral ganglia, as a single pair of ganglia in some mollusks. [Rare.]

The typical pedal ganglia . . . are joined to the *cerebropleurovisceral* ganglia by connectives. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 693.

cerebrorachidian (ser″ē-brō-rā-kid′i-an), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *rachis* (*rachid-*) + *-ian*.] Same as *cerebrospinal*.

cerebrose, cerebrous (ser′ē-brōs, -brus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *cerebroso*, < L. *cerebrosus*, brain-sick, hot-brained, mad, < *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] In *pathol.*, brain-sick; mad; headstrong; passionate. [Rare.]

cerebrosensorial (ser″ē-brō-sen-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *sensorium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the brain and to sensation.

cerebrosity (ser-ē-bros′i-ti), *n.* [< NL. **cerebrosita(t-)s*, < L. *cerebrosus*, hotheaded: see *cerebrose*.] Hotheadedness; brain-sickness. [Rare.]

cerebrospinal (ser″ē-brō-spī′nal), *a.* [< L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to both the brain and the spinal cord; consisting of the brain and spinal cord; cerebromedullary: as, the *cerebrospinal* system. Also *cerebrorachidian*.—**Cerebrospinal axis**, the brain and spinal cord taken together.—**Cerebrospinal canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Cerebrospinal fluid**, a fluid between the arachnoid and the pia mater membranes investing the brain and spinal cord.—**Cerebrospinal meningitis**, inflammation of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord.—**Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis**, a malignant zymotic, non-contagious febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the cranial and spinal meninges, the appearance in many cases of small red or purplish spots called petechiæ, and profound general disturbance showing itself in many ways. Also called *spotted fever*.

cerebrot (ser′ē-brot), *n.* [< *cerebrum*.] Same as *cephalot*.

cerebrous, *a.* See *cerebrose*.

cerebrovisceral (ser″ē-brō-vis′ę-ral), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *viscera* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cerebral and visceral nervous ganglia of mollusks: as, a *cerebrovisceral* commissure.

★**cerebrum** (ser′ē-brum), *n.*; pl. *cerebra* (-brą). [L. (NL.), the brain, prob. akin to Gr. *κάρα*, the head (see *cheer*[1]), to *κρανίον*, cranium, and to AS. *hærnes*: see *barns*. Cf. *cerebellum*.] **1.** The entire brain; the encephalon.—**2.** That portion of the brain which lies in front of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. This is the ordinary meaning of the term in human anatomy, the cerebrum in this use comprising the prosencephalon or cerebral hemispheres and the olfactory lobes, the thalamencephalon or optic thalami and other parts about the third ventricle, and the mesencephalon, consisting of the corpora quadrigemina above and the crura cerebri below. See cuts under *brain*, *corpus*, and *cerebral*.

The *cerebrum* is generally recognized as the chief organ of mind; and mind, in its ordinary acceptation, means more especially a comparatively intricate co-ordination in time—the consciousness of a creature "looking before and after," and using past experiences to regulate future conduct. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 22, note.

3. The two cerebral hemispheres taken together, with the olfactory lobes; the prosencephalon. See *cerebral hemisphere*, under *cerebral*.—**4.** In insects, the supra-esophageal ganglion, formed by the union of several ganglia in the upper part of the head, and often called the *brain*.—**5.** In invertebrates generally, the principal nervous ganglion or ganglia of the head.—**Cerebrum Jovis** (literally, Jupiter's brain), a name given by old chemists to burnt tartar.—**Cerebrum parvum**, the little brain; the cerebellum.—**Cistern of the cerebrum.** See *cistern*.—**Testudo cerebri** (literally, the tortoise of the brain), a name of the fornix: so called because it seems to support or bear up the cerebrum, as a tortoise was fabled to support the world.

cerecloth (sēr′klôth), *n.* [< *cere* + *cloth*.] A linen or other cloth saturated or coated with wax in such a way as to be proof against moisture, used as an under-cover for an altar, as a wrapping or bandage in medical treatment, etc., and especially (in this case also called *cerement*) as a wrapper for a corpse.

It [lead] were too gross
To rib her *cerecloth* in the obscure grave.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7.

His honourable head
Seal'd up in salves and *cerecloths*, like a packet,
And so sent over to an hospital.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

So to bed, and there had a *cere-cloth* laid to my foot, but in great pain all night long. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 191.

Antiseptic cerecloth, cloth or thin calico saturated with solid paraffin, to which oil, wax, and carbolic acid are added, used for the treatment of wounds. *Dunglison*.

cereclothed†, *a.* Wrapped in a cerecloth. *Sir T. Browne*.

cerectomy (se-rek′tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας*, horn (cornea), + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, the excision of the outer layers of the cornea. Also *kerectomy*.

cered (sērd), *a.* [< ME. *cered;* < *cere*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1†.** Waxed.

Cered pokets, sal peter, vitriole.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 255.

2. In *ornith*, having a cere; cerate.

cerement (sēr′ment), *n.* [< F. *cirement* (Cotgrave), a waxing, a dressing or covering with wax, < *cirer*, wax: see *cere*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] **1.** Cloth dipped in melted wax and used in wrapping dead bodies when they are embalmed; hence, any grave-cloth; in the plural, grave-clothes in general.

Let me not burst in ignorance! but tell,
Why thy canoniz'd bones, hearsed in death,
Have burst their *cerements!* *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

A *cerement* from the grave. *Mrs. Browning*.

2. The under-cover of an altar-slab.

★**ceremonial** (ser-ē-mō′ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cérémonial* = Sp. Pg. *ceremonial* = It. *ceremoniale*, < LL. *cærimonialis*, < L. *cærimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony* and *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to ceremonies or external forms or rites; ritual; pertaining to or consisting in the observance of set forms or formalities.

The *ceremonial* rites of marriage.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

It is certain that books, in any language, will tend to encourage a diction too remote from the style of spoken idiom; whilst the greater solemnity and the more *ceremonial* costume of regular literature must often demand such a non-idiomatic diction, upon mere principles of good taste. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Daily intercourse among the lowest savages, whose small loose groups, scarcely to be called social, are without political or religious regulation, is under a considerable amount of *ceremonial* regulation.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 343.

Specifically—**2.** Pertaining to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion: as, the *ceremonial* law, as distinguished from the *moral* law.

There is no elaborate imitation of classical antiquity, no scrupulous purity, none of the *ceremonial* cleanness which characterizes the diction of our academical Pharisees.
Macaulay.

3†. Observant of forms; precise in manners; formal: as, "the dull, *ceremonial* track," *Dryden*. [*Ceremonious* is now used in this sense.]

Very magnifical and *ceremonial* in his outward comportment. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

=**Syn. 1.** *Ceremonious, Formal*, etc. See *ceremonious*.

II. *n.* **1.** A system of rites or ceremonies enjoined by law or established by custom, as in religious worship, social intercourse, etc.; rites, formalities, or requirements of etiquette, to be observed on any special occasion.

I have known my friend Sir Roger's dinner almost cold before the company could adjust the *ceremonial*, and be prevailed upon to sit down. *Addison*, Country Manners.

The next year saw me advanced to the trust and power of adjusting the *ceremonial* of an assembly.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 109.

The forever-fickle creeds and *ceremonials* of the parochial corners which we who dwell in them sublimely call The World. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

Specifically—**2.** The order for rites and forms in the Roman Catholic Church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

ceremonialism (ser-ē-mō′ni-al-izm), *n.* [< *ceremonial* + *-ism*.] Adherence to or fondness for ceremony; ritualism.

In India, as elsewhere, we find an elaborate and debasing *ceremonialism* taking the place of a spiritual religion.
Faiths of the World, p. 27.

ceremoniality (ser-ē-mō-ni-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *ceremonial* + *-ity*.] Ceremonial character.

The whole *ceremoniality* of it is confessedly gone.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, i. 287.

ceremonially (ser-ē-mō′ni-al-i), *adv.* In a ceremonial manner; as regards prescribed or recognized rites and ceremonies: as, a person *ceremonially* unclean; an act *ceremonially* unlawful.

ceremonialness (ser-ē-mō′ni-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being ceremonial.

ceremonious (ser-ē-mō′ni-us), *a.* [= F. *cérémonieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ceremonioso*, < LL. *cærimoniosus*, < L. *cærimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony* and *-ous*.] **1†.** Consisting of or relating to outward forms and rites; conformable to prescribed ceremony. [In this sense *ceremonial* is now used.]

God was . . . tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part of his worship. *South*.

2. Full of ceremony or formality; marked by solemnity of manner or method.

O, the sacrifice!
How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly
It was i' the offering! *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1.

They [the Puritans] rejected with contempt the *ceremonious* homage which other sects substituted for the pure worship of the soul. *Macaulay*, Milton.

3. According to prescribed or customary formalities or punctilios; characterized by more elaborate forms of politeness than are commonly used between intimate acquaintances; formal in manner or method: as, *ceremonious* phrases. *Addison*.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewell, of our several friends.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

In her own circle, it was regarded as by no means improper for kinsfolk to visit one another without invitation, or preliminary and *ceremonious* warning.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

Very reverend and godly he [Winthrop] truly was, and a respect not merely *ceremonious*, but personal, a respect that savors of love, shows itself in the letters addressed to him. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 246.

4. Observant of conventional forms; fond of using ceremony; punctilious as to outward observances and ceremonies.

You are too senseless-obstinate, my lord,
Too *ceremonious* and traditional.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Ceremonious, Ceremonial, Formal.* *Ceremonious*, full of ceremony, fond of ceremony; *ceremonial*, consisting in or having the nature of ceremony, or bearing upon ceremonies: as, *ceremonious* manners, persons; *ceremonial* law, rites, uncleanness. *Formal* differs from *ceremonious* in that a *formal* person tries too hard to conform to rule in his whole bearing as well as in his bearing toward others, while a *ceremonious* person magnifies too much the conventional rules of social intercourse; thus both are opposed to *natural*, *formal* to *easy*, and *ceremonious* to *hearty* or *friendly*.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, *ceremonious*, and reserved. *Addison.*

The Roman *ceremonial* worship was very elaborate and minute, applying to every part of daily life.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, viii. § 3.

Especially [ceremonies] be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures. *Bacon*, Ceremonies and Respects.

ceremoniously (ser-ē-mō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms: as, to treat a person *ceremoniously*.

After this great work of reconciling the kingdom was done most *ceremoniously* in the parliament.
Strype, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

ceremoniousness (ser-ē-mō′ni-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ceremonious; the practice of much ceremony; formality: as, *ceremoniousness* of manners.

ceremony (ser′ē-mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *ceremonies* (-niz). [< ME. *cerimonie* = D. G. *ceremonie* = Dan. Sw. *ceremoni*, < OF. *ceremonie*, F. *cérémonie* = Pr. *ceremonia*, *cerimonia* = Sp. Pg. *ceremonia* = It. *ceremonia*, *cerimonia*, *cirimonia*, < L. *cærimonia* or *cæremonia*, later often *cerimonia*, sacredness, reverence, a sacred rite; perhaps akin to Skt. *karman*, action, work, < √*kar*, do; cf. L. *creare*, create, etc.: see *create* and *Ceres*.]

1. A religious observance; a solemn rite.

Bring her up to th' high altar, that she may
The sacred *ceremonies* there partake.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 216.

There I heard them in the darkness, at the mystical *ceremony*,
Loosely robed in flying raiment, sang the terrible prophetesses. *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

2. The formalities observed on some solemn or important public or state occasion in order to render it more imposing or impressive: as, the *ceremony* of crowning a king, or of laying a foundation-stone; the *ceremony* of inaugurating the President of the United States.

A coarser place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatness was shut out, and highness well forgot.
Dryden, Fables.

3. A usage of politeness, or such usages collectively; formality; a punctilious adherence to conventional forms; punctilio.

When love begins to sicken and decay,
It useth an enforced *ceremony*.
There are no tricks in plain and simple faith.
Shak., J. C., iv. 2.

She made little *ceremony* in discovering her contempt of a coxcomb. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

All *ceremonies* are in themselves very silly things; but yet a man of the world should know them. *Chesterfield.*

I met the janissary Aga going out from him [the Bey], and a number of soldiers at the door. As I did not know him, I passed him without *ceremony*, which is not usual for any person to do. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 87.

4†. A ceremonial symbol or decoration.

No *ceremony* that to great ones 'longs,
Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword,
The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace
As mercy does. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

Disrobe the images,
If you do find them deck'd with *ceremonies*.
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

5†. A rite from which omens are drawn.

For he is superstitious grown of late;
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Master of ceremonies. (*a*) A person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion; specifically, an officer of the royal household of England who superintends the reception of ambassadors. (*b*) An officer in many European cathedrals whose business it is to see that all the ceremonies, vestments, etc., peculiar to each season and festival are observed in the choir.—**Military ceremonies**, stated military exercises, such as guard-mounting, inspections, parades, reviews, funeral escorts and honors, color escorts, etc. =**Syn. 1.** *Form, Ceremony, Rite, Observance.* *Form* is the most general of these words; it is impossible to join in worship without the use of some *forms*, however simple; we speak of legal *forms*, etc. *Ceremony* is a broader word than *rite*, in that a *rite* is always solemn and either an act of religion or suggestive of it, as marriage-*rites*, the *rites* of initiation, while *ceremony* goes so far as to cover forms of politeness. A *rite* is generally a prescribed or customary form, while a *ceremony* may be improvised for an occasion: as, the *ceremony* of laying a corner-stone or opening a new bridge. *Observance* is primarily a compliance with a requirement, as in religion, where the word was applied to the act of compliance; as, the *observance* of the sabbath.

Heavy persecution shall arise
On all who in the worship persevere
Of spirit and truth; the rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward *rites* and specious *forms*
Religion satisfied. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 534.

Nay, my lords, *ceremony* was but devis'd at first
To set a gloss on faint deeds, hollow welcomes,
Recanting goodness, sorry ere 'tis shown;
But where there is true friendship, there needs none.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2.

Little as we should look for such an origin, we meet with facts suggesting that fasting as a religious *rite* is a sequence of funeral *rites*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 140.

With the [Hebrews'] advance from the pre-pastoral state, there was probably some divergence from their original *observances* of burial and sacrifice.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 138.

ceremonyt, *v. t.* [< *ceremony*, *n.*] To confirm or join by a ceremony. [Rare.]

Or if thy vows be past, and Hymen's bands
Have *ceremonied* your unequal hands,
Annul, at least avoid, thy lawless act.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 8.

Cereopsinæ (sē″rē-op-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cereopsis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Anatidæ*, represented by the genus *Cereopsis*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

Cereopsis (sē-rē-op′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *cereus*, waxen, < *cera*, wax (> E. *cere*, q. v.), + Gr. *ὄψις*, appearance.] **1.** A genus of Australian geese, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anserinæ*, having a small and extensively membranous bill, and notably long legs, bare above the suffrago. They are so named from the remarkable size of their cere. There is but one species, *C. novæ-hollandiæ*, sometimes called the *pigeon-goose*. It has been made the type of a subfamily *Cereopsinæ*.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects.—**3.** A genus of cœlenterates.

cereous (sē′rē-us), *a.* [< L. *cereus*, of wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cere*, *Cereus*, *cerge*.] Waxen; like wax. [Rare.]

What is worth his observation goes into his *cereous* tables. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, ii. 5.

Ceres (sē′rēz), *n.* [L., the goddess of agriculture, esp. of the cultivation of grain; prob. from the root of *creare*, create: see *create*. Cf. *ceremony*.] **1.** In *class. myth.*, the name given by the Romans to the Greek goddess Demeter, whose worship they adopted with some subordinate differences. She was the mother of Proserpine and, according to some phases of the myth, of Bacchus. She was the goddess of the earth in its capacity of bringing forth fruits, especially watching over the growth of grain (whence the adjective *cereal*). The Romans celebrated in her honor the festival of the Cerealia. Ceres was always represented fully draped. Her attributes were ears of corn and poppies, and on her head she sometimes wore a corn-measure. Her sacrifices consisted of pigs and cows.



Ceres.—Wall-painting from Pompeii, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

2. An asteroid discovered by Piazzi at Palermo, Sicily, in 1801. It is the first discovered of the telescopic planets or asteroids which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Its diameter is about 500 miles, and, when brightest, it presents the appearance of a star of between the seventh and eighth magnitudes.

ceresin, ceresine (sē′rē-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *cera*, wax, + *-in*², *-ine*².] A white waxy substance consisting of a mixture of paraffins prepared from the mineral ozocerite, and used as an adulterant of and substitute for beeswax.

Cereus (sē′rē-us), *n.* [NL. (so called from the resemblance of some species to a wax torch), < L. *cereus*, a wax candle, orig. an adj., of wax: see *cereous*, *cerge*, *cere*.] **1.** A large genus of cactaceous plants, of the tropical and warm regions of America, including 120 species, 8 of which are found in the United States. They are oval or columnar plants, with spiny ribs or angles, large tubular funnelform flowers, and small black exalbuminous seeds. They vary greatly in form and habit, the columnar species being either erect or climbing, and the flowers are often very large, as in the night-blooming cereus group, *C. grandiflorus*, *C. Macdonaldiæ*, etc., which is well known in cultivation. Among the species longest and best known in European cultivation is the South American *C. hexagonus*. The most remarkable species are those with tall columnar stems, from 25 to 50 feet high, found chiefly in northwestern Mexico and Arizona, some of them bearing large edible fruit. The best-known of this group is the giant cactus, *C. giganteus*, of Arizona. See cuts under *Cactaceæ*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the genus *Cereus*.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of sea-anemones, of the family *Actiniidæ*.

cerevis (ser′ē-vis), *n.* [< L. *cerevisia*, beer.] The small cap worn by members of students' societies in German universities. It is a low cloth cylinder, too small to fit the head; the society's monogram is usually embroidered on the crown.

cerevisia, *n.* See *cervisia*.

cerevisial (ser-ē-vis′i-al), *a.* [See *cervisia*.] Of or pertaining to beer.

cerevisious, *a.* Same as *cerevisial*.

cerfoilt, *n.* See *chervil*.

cerge, serge² (sėrj), *n.* [< ME. *cerge*, *serge*, *cierge*, < OF. *cerge*, *cierge*, *sierge*, *cirge*, F. *cierge* = Pr. *ceri* = Sp. Pg. *cirio* = It. *cerio*, *ceri*, now *cero*, < L. *cereus*, a wax candle, taper, prop. adj., of wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cereous* and *cere*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a large wax candle burned before the altar.

Ceria (sē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *κέρας*, horn.] **1.** A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Syrphidæ*, having elongate antennæ with a terminal style.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An old name of some cestoid worm.

cerialt, *a.* An obsolete form of *cerral*.

ceriama (ser-i-ā′mạ), *n.* Same as *seriema*.

Cerianthea (ser-i-an′thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerianthus* + *-eæ*.] A group of *Actiniaria*, with numerous unpaired septa and a single ventral esophageal groove. The septa are longest on the ventral side, and gradually diminish toward the dorsal aspect; the two septa attached to the bottom of the esophageal groove (directive septa) are remarkably small, and are distinguished in this way from the other ventral septa. Also *Cereantheæ*.

Cerianthidæ (ser-i-an′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerianthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacodermatous actinozoans, represented by the genus *Cerianthus*. It contains hermaphrodite forms of sea-anemones, the skin of which secretes a glutinous mass filled with nematocysts or a kind of membrane. Also *Cereanthidæ*.

Cerianthus (ser-i-an′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn, mod. tentacle, + *ἄνθος*, a flower. The allusion seems to be to the circles of tentacles.] A remarkable genus of hexamerous *Anthozoa*, having two circlets of numerous tentacles, one immediately around the mouth, the other on the margin of the disk, and one pair of the diametral folds of the mouth much longer than the other and produced as far as the pedal pore usually found on the apex of the elongated conical foot. The larva at one stage is tetramerous, with four mesenteries. The genus is typical of the family *Cerianthidæ*, and belongs to the same order (*Malacodermata*) as the sea-anemones. Also *Cereanthus*.

ceric (sē′rik), *a.* [< *cer*(*ium*) + *-ic*.] Containing cerium as a quadrivalent element: as, *ceric* oxid, CeO_2.

ceriferous (sē-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing wax.

cerin, cerine (sē′rin), *n.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *-in*², *-ine*².] **1.** The name given to that portion of beeswax (from 70 to 80 per cent. of the whole) which is soluble in alcohol. That part of cerin which is not saponified by potash was formerly called *cerain*. Probably cerin is merely impure cerotic acid.

2. A waxy substance extracted from grated cork by digestion in alcohol.—**3.** An ore of cerium, a variety of the mineral allanite.

Cerinthian (sē-rin′thi-an), *n.* One of a sect of early heretics, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew believed to have been born before the crucifixion, and one of the first heresiarchs in the church. The Gospel of John is by some supposed to have been written against his system, which was a mixture of Judaism and Gnosticism.

Cerioporа (ser-i-op′ō-rạ), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *πόρος*, a passage.] The typical genus of the family *Cerioporidæ*.

Cerioporidæ (ser″i-ō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerioporа* + *-idæ*.] A family of cyclostomatous polyzoans, of the order *Gymnolæmata*.

Ceriornis (ser-i-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), irreg. < Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of pheasants, of the family *Phasianidæ*, the tragopans or satyrs, of which there are several species, as *C. satyra* and *C. melanocephala* of the Himalayas, *C. temminckі* and *C. caboti* of China. More correctly *Ceratornis*.

ceriph, *n.* See *serif*.

Ceriphasia (ser-i-fā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Ceri*(*thium*) + Gr. *φάσις*, aspect.] The typical genus of the *Ceriphasiidæ*. More correctly *Ceriphasis*. *Swainson*, 1840.

Ceriphasiidæ (ser″i-fā-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceriphasia* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water

gastropods, typified by the genus *Ceriphasia*. The species are closely related to the *Melaniidæ*, but the margin of the mantle is entire, and the females are oviparous. The shell varies from an elongate turreted to a subglobular form. The operculum is subspiral. About 500 species have been described, all of which are inhabitants of North America and the West Indies.

Ceriphasis (se-rif′a-sis), *n.* Same as *Ceriphasia*.

cerise (se-rēz′), *n.* and *a.* [F., < L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree: see *cherry*[1].] **I.** *n.* Cherry color.

II. *a.* Cherry-colored.

cerite[1] (sē′rīt), *n.* [< *cer(ium)* + *-ite*[2].] A rare mineral, a hydrated silicate of cerium, of a pale rose-red or clove-brown color, and having a dull resinous luster, occurring only in an abandoned copper-mine at Riddarhyttan in Sweden. It is the chief source of cerium, and is the mineral from which that metal was first obtained. It contains also lanthanum and didymium.

cerite[2] (sē′rīt), *n.* [< *Ceritium*, *Cerithium*, q. v.] A gastropod of the genus *Cerithium* or family *Cerithiidæ*.

Cerithiidæ (ser-i-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerithium* + *-idæ*.] A family of holostomatous tænioglossate pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, or sea-snails, typified by the genus *Cerithium*, to which different limits have been assigned; the club-shells. As now generally understood, it includes mollusks with a short muzzle, eyes on short pedicles connate with the slender tentacles, and with shells elongate, turreted and having a short, wide anterior spout to the aperture or a sinuous anterior margin. The species are very numerous and mostly of small size. They are generally distributed, but most abundant in tropical seas. Also written *Cerithiadæ*. See cut under *Cerithium*.

cerithioid (se-rith′i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cerithium* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Cerithium*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cerithiidæ*.

cerithiopsid (se-rith-i-op′sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cerithiopsidæ*.

Cerithiopsidæ (se-rith-i-op′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerithiopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Cerithiopsis*. They have shells very similar to those of the *Cerithiidæ*, but the animal has a retractile proboscis. The few species are mostly confined to the northern seas.

Cerithiopsis (se-rith-i-op′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Cerithium* + Gr. *ὄψις*, aspect.] The typical genus of the family *Cerithiopsidæ*.

Cerithium (se-rith′i-um), *n.* [NL., also *Ceritium*; a modification of Gr. *κεράτιον*, a little horn, dim. of *κέρας*, a horn.] The typical genus of club-shells of the family *Cerithiidæ*. The species are numerous. *C. obtusum* is an example.



Club-shell (*Cerithium obtusum*).

cerium (sē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., named by Berzelius in 1803 from the planet *Ceres*.] Chemical symbol, Ce; atomic weight, 140.25; specific gravity, 6.7. A metal discovered in 1803 by Klaproth, Hisinger, and Berzelius independently. It is a metal of steel-gray color and luster, moderately hard, malleable and ductile, gradually tarnishing in moist air. It does not occur native, but exists in combination in the mineral cerite, in which it was first found, as also in allanite, gadolinite, and some others.

Cermatia (sėr-mā′ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρμα*(*τ*-), a slice, a mite, a small coin, < *κείρειν*, shear: see *shear*.] The typical genus of the family *Cermatiidæ*, having large faceted eyes: synonymous with *Scutigera*. *C.* or *S. coleoptrata* of Europe is an example. *C. forceps* is a common species of the middle and southern United States.

Cermatiidæ (sėr-ma-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cermatia* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilopod myriapods or centipeds, represented by the genus *Cermatia*. The filiform antennæ are at least as long as the body; the legs are long, and increase in length from before backward; and the free terga are few. They have faceted eyes instead of ocelli. Also called *Scutigeridæ*.

cernt (sėrn), *v. t.* [Abbreviation of *concern*.] To concern.

> What *cerns* it you if I wear pearl and gold?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1.

cernet, *n.* [ME., < OF. and F. *cerne*, a circle, ring, compass, < L. *circinus*, a pair of compasses, < Gr. *κίρκινος*, a circle, < *κίρκος*, a circle: see *circus*, *circle*.] A circle; a ring; a magic circle.

> She a-roos softly, and made a *cerne* with hir wymple all a-boute the bussh and all a-boute Merlin.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 681.

cernuous (sėr′nū-us), *a.* [< L. *cernuus*, stooping or bending forward.] Drooping; hanging; having the apex curved or bent down: specifically, in *bot.*, noting less inclination than *pendulous*; in *entom.*, said of the head when it is bent down so as to form a right angle with the thorax, as in the crickets.

cero (sē′rō), *n.* [< Sp. *sierra*, saw, sawfish.] A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus regalis*, with elongated body and of silvery color relieved by a broken brownish band along the side, above and below which are numerous brownish spots, the anterior portion of the spinous dorsal fin being black. It is closely related to the well-known Spanish mackerel, but reaches a much larger size, sometimes weighing 20 pounds.

cerograph (sē′rō-gràf), *n.* [See *cerography*.] A writing or engraving on wax; a painting in wax-colors; an encaustic painting.

cerographic, cerographical (sē-rō-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *cerography* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to cerography.

cerographist (sē-rog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *cerography* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or who practises cerography.

cerography (sē-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρογραφία*, encaustic painting, < *κηρογραφεῖν*, paint with wax, < *κηρός*, wax, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** The art or act of writing or engraving on wax.—**2.** Wax-painting; encaustic painting.

cerolein (sē-rō′lē-in), *n.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *-ol* + *-e-in*.] A substance obtained from beeswax by treating the wax with boiling alcohol. It is very soft, dissolves readily in cold alcohol and ether, and is acid to litmus. It is probably a mixture of fatty bodies.

cerolite (sē′rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *λίθος*, stone.] A hydrous magnesium silicate, occurring in reniform masses with conchoidal fracture. Also *kerolite*.

ceroma (sē-rō′mä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κήρωμα*, a wax tablet, a wax salve, < *κηρός*, wax: see *cere*.] **1.** In *class. antiq.*, an unguent used by wrestlers.—**2.** In *ornith.*, same as *cere*.

ceromancy (sē′rō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination from the forms assumed by drops of melted wax let fall into water.

ceromel (sē′rō-mel), *n.* [< L. *cera* (= Gr. *κηρός*), wax, + *mel* = Gr. *μέλι*, honey.] An ointment composed of 1 part of yellow wax and from 2 to 4 parts of made honey: used in India and other tropical countries as an application for wounds and ulcers.

ceroon, *n.* See *seroon*.

ceropherary† (sē-rof′e-rā-ri), *n.* [A mixed form, = F. *cerofféraire* = Sp. Pg. *ceroferario*, < ML. *ceroferarius*, also corruptly *ceroferagius*, an acolyte who carried candles (neut. *ceroferarium*, *ceroferale*, *cerofarium*, a stand to hold candles), < L. *cera*, wax, *cereus*, a wax candle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]; or < Gr. *κηρός*, wax, pl. *κηροί*, wax tapers, + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. See *cere*, *cereous*.] **1.** *Eccles.*, an acolyte; one who carries candles in religious processions. *Fuller*.—**2.** A stand to hold candles.

ceroplastic (sē-rō-plas′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κηροπλαστικός*, modeling in wax (fem. *ἡ κηροπλαστική*, the art), < *κηρόπλαστος*, molded in wax, < *κηρός*, wax, + *πλάσσειν*, mold, verbal adj. *πλαστός*: see *plastic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the art of modeling in wax; modeled in wax.

II. *n.* The art of modeling or of forming models in wax. It probably originated in Egypt and Persia, where wax was used in embalming. The Greeks derived it from the Egyptians and applied it to portraiture in the time of Alexander the Great. The Romans decorated the vestibules of their houses with wax busts of their ancestors.

cerosin, cerosine (sē′rō-sin), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρός*, wax (with unusual retention of nom. case-ending *-ος*; cf. *kerosene*), + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A wax-like substance forming a white or grayish-green coating on some species of sugar-cane. When purified, it yields fine light pearly scales.

Cerostoma (sē-ros′tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of moths, the caterpillars of one species of which, *C. xylostella*, the turnip diamond-back moth, are very destructive to turnip-crops by eating the leaves. These caterpillars are about half an inch long, green in color, and tapering to both ends. This species is now called *Plutella cruciferarum*.

cerotate (sē′rō-tāt), *n.* [< *cerot(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cerotic acid.

cerotet (sē′rōt), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρωτή*, a salve, cerate, fem. of *κηρωτός*, covered with wax (= L. *cerātum*, a cerate), < *κηρός*, wax: see *cere*.] Same as *cerate*.

cerotic (sē-rot′ik), *a.* [< *cerote* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from beeswax.—**Cerotic acid**, $C_{26}H_{52}O_2$, a fatty acid existing in the free state in beeswax, and combined with ceryl as an ester in Chinese wax. It crystallizes from alcohol in delicate needles.

Ceroxylon (sē-rok′si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of tree-palms, natives of South America. They have pinnate leaves and small berries with one hard seed. The wax-palm of South America, *C. andicola*, is one of the tallest of American



Wax-palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*).

palms, reaching a height of over 150 feet, and often grows on the mountains at the limit of perpetual snow. A secretion consisting of two parts of resin and one part of wax is produced in great abundance on the stem, and is also exuded from the leaves, each tree yielding on an average 25 pounds. It is used with tallow in candle-making. The genus has also been named *Iriartea*.

cerrial (ser′i-al), *a.* [< ME. *cerial* (see first extract), prop. **cerreal*, < L. *cerreus*, of or pertaining to the *cerrus*, the Turkey oak: see *cerris*.] Pertaining to the cerris or bitter oak.

> A corone of a grene ok *cerial*
> Upon hir heed was set ful faire and meete.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1432.
>
> Chaplets green of *cerrial* oak.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 230.

cerris (ser′is), *n.* [NL., improp. form of L. *cerrus*, a kind of oak, the Turkey oak.] The European bitter oak, *Quercus Cerris*.

cert (sėrt), *adv.* [< ME. *cert*, < OF. *cert*, < L. *certo*, *certe*, adv., < *certus*, certain: see *certain*, and cf. *certes*.] Certainly. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> So hy ben delited in that art
> That wery ne ben hy neuere, *cert*.
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 5802.

For cert, for certain; certainly. [Scotch.]

certain (sėr′tān), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *certayn*, *certen*, < ME. *certain*, *-tayn*, *certein*, *-teyn*, *-ten*, etc., < OF. *certain*, *certein*, F. *certain* = Pr. *certan* = OSp. It. *certano*, < ML. **certanus*, extended form of L. *certus* (> Sp. *cierto* = Pg. *certo* = Pr. *cert* = OF. *cert*: see *cert*, *certes*), fixed, determined, of the same origin as *cretus*, pp. of *cernere*, separate, perceive, decide, = Gr. *κρίνειν*, separate, decide, akin to Icel. *skilja*, separate: see *skill*. From the same L. source come also *ascertain*, *concern*, *decern*, *decree*, *discern*; from the Gr., *critic*, *diacritic*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fixed; determinate; definite; specified; prescribed; settled beforehand: as in the phrase "at a time *certain*."

> Alle the bretheren and sisteren paien a *certein* somme of seluer to leghte of Trinite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.
>
> The people shall go out and gather a *certain* rate every day. Ex. xvi. 4.
>
> In France a person is compelled to make a *certain* distribution of his property among his children. *Brougham*.

2. Indefinite in the sense of not being specifically named; known but not described: applied to one or more real individual objects or characters, as distinguished from a class of objects or an order of characters; coming under particular observation, but undefined, as to kind, number, quantity, duration, etc.; some particular: as, a lady of a *certain* age.

> Therby in the rokkes be *certayne* Caues where the apostelles hyd theym in the tyme of the passyon of our Lorde.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 34.
>
> We returnyd to the Mounte Syon to reffressh us and ther restyd us for a *Certeyn* tyme.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 34.
>
> Then came a *certain* poor widow. Mark xii. 42.
>
> The priests and monks concluded the interview with *certain* religious services. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 145.
>
> About everything he wrote there was a *certain* natural grace and decorum. *Macaulay*.

[Formerly *some* was occasionally used before *certain* in this sense with a plural noun.

And now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some strait decrees.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.]

3. Some (known but unspecified): followed by *of*.

Certain also *of* your own poets have said. Acts xvii. 28.

The count of Cifuentes followed, with *certain of* the chivalry of Seville. *Irving*, Granada, p. 85.

4. Established as true or sure; placed beyond doubt; positively ascertained and known; unquestionable; indisputable.

'Tis most *certain* your husband's coming.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Virtue, that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise.
Dryden.

It is *certain* that, when Murat and Poncet were returned from Abyssinia, there was a missionary of the minor friars who arrived in Ethiopia, had an audience of the king, and wrote a letter in his name to the pope.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 521.

This is the earliest *certain* mention of the place.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 45.

5. Capable of being depended on; trustworthy.

Nothing so *certain* as your anchors.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

What they say, is *certaine:* but an oath they hate no lesse then periury. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 145.

6. Unfailing; unerring; sure; positive: as, a *certain* remedy for rheumatism.

Such little arts are the *certain* and infallible tokens of a superficial mind. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 138.

7. Assured; free from doubt regarding: used absolutely, or with *of*, and formerly sometimes with *on*.

And, brethren, I myself am *certain of* you, that also ye ben full of love. *Wyclif*, Rom. xv. 14.

Be *certain* what you do, sir; lest your justice
Prove violence. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

I am *certain on't*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

A prophet *certain of* my prophecy.
Tennyson, Geraint.

8. Sure: with an infinitive: as, he is *certain* to be there to-morrow.

Were it fire,
And that fire *certain* to consume this body,
If Cæsar sent, I would go.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iv. 2.

=Syn. 4. Undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, indubitable, indisputable, incontrovertible, inevitable.—**7.** *Sure, Positive, Certain, Confident*, etc. (see *confident*); unhesitating, undoubting.

II.† *n.* **1.** A definite but unstated quantity.

Of unces a *certain* [a certain number of ounces].
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 223.

2. Certainty.

Whereof the *certaine* no man knoweth.
Gower, Conf. Amant. (ed. Pauli), I. x.

In this massacre, about 70 thousand Romans and thir associats in the places above-mention'd, of a *certaine*, lost their lives. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, prayers said daily at mass for specified persons, as for the members of a guild unable to keep a priest of its own, but who paid so much to a church to have a daily remembrance. Also *certainty*.

A *certain* consisted of saying, for certain persons, every day, at or after Mass, those same prayers which by the use of Sarum each parish priest was enjoined to put up to God, on Sundays, for all souls departed.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 127.

For certain, certainly; of a certainty: now only colloquial: as, I do not know *for certain*. [A phrase still current.]

For certain,
This is of purpose laid by some that hate me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

In certain†, with certainty; with assurance. *Chaucer.*

To know *in sertayn* ho fourged and wrought
Roial lesigne[n], the noble castell.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 134.

In good certain†, certainly; beyond all doubt.

In good certain, madam, it makes you look most heavenly.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

certain† (sėr'tān), *adv.* [< ME. *certain, -tayn*, etc., adj. as adv.] Certainly; assuredly.

And elles *certeyn* were thei to blame.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 375.

'Tis *certain* so;—the Prince woos for himself.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

certainly (sėr'tān-li), *adv.* [< ME. *certainly, certeinliche*, etc.; < *certain* + *-ly*[2].] With certainty; without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without fail; inevitably; assuredly; undoubtedly; unquestionably; of a certainty.

He said, I will *certainly* return unto thee. Gen. xviii. 10.

For *certeynly* he that hathe a litille there of upon him, it helethe him of the fallynge Evylle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

The discontented Whigs were, not perhaps in number, but *certainly* in ability, experience, and weight, by far the most important part of the Opposition.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

certainness (sėr'tān-nes), *n.* Same as *certainty*.

certainty (sėr'tān-ti), *n.*; pl. *certainties* (-tiz). ★[< ME. *certeinte, certeynte*, < OF. *certainete* (= Pr. *certanetat* = OSp. *certanedad*), < *certain*, certain.] **1.** The quality or fact of being certain, fixed, determinate, or sure; the possession, as by a judgment or proposition, of certain marks which place it in the class of true propositions; exemption from failure or liability to fail; infallibility; inevitability: as, the *certainty* of an event, or of the success of a remedy.

Nature assureth us by never-failing experience, and reason by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth have neither *certainty* nor durability.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. 54.

The *certainty* of punishment is the truest security against crimes. *Ames.*

Certitude is a mental state: *certainty* is a quality of propositions. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 331.

2. A clearly established fact, truth, or state; that which is positively ascertained, demonstrated, or intuitively known, or which cannot be questioned.

Know for a *certainty* that the Lord your God will no more drive out any of these nations. Josh. xxiii. 13.

I speak from *certainties*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 2.

But I haue litle *certaintie* to say of him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 81.

Certainties are uninteresting and sating. *Landor.*

3. That which is sure to be or occur; an assured event or result; an unerring forecast.

An event had happened in the north which had changed the whole fortune of the war [the American revolution], and made the triumph of the Revolution a *certainty*.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

4. Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt; certitude.

Such sober *certainty* of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton*, Comus, l. 263.

I therefore share Augustine's repugnance to Probability as the sole goal of human truth-search, and believe with him that the human reason is destined to attain positive indubitable *certainty*.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 358.

Certainty is not in sensation, though sensation is so constantly our means of acquiring it. *Certainty* belongs to thought and to thought only. Self-conscious, reflective thought is then our ultimate and absolute criterion.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 46.

5†. Same as *certain*, 3.

The vicarye of the forsayde chirche of seynt Clement schal haue iiij. s. and iiij. d. for his *certeyntee* of messes.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

Demonstrative (or **derivative**) **certainty,** that which is produced by demonstration: opposed to *intuitive certainty*.—**Empirical certainty,** certainty founded on experience.—**Esthetic certainty.** See *esthetic*.—**Immediate certainty,** the certainty of what is undemonstrable.—**Intuitive certainty,** certainty depending upon intuition.—**Moral certainty,** a probability sufficiently strong to justify action upon it: as, there is a *moral certainty* that the sun will rise to-morrow.—**Principle of certainty,** in *logic*, the formula "*A* is *A*," whatever logical term *A* may be; the principle of identity.—**Rational certainty,** certainty founded on reason.—**Subjective certainty,** firm confidence in a belief.

certes (sėr'tēz), *adv.* [< ME. *certes, certez, certis, certys*, < OF. *certes*, F. *certes* (prop. fem. pl., as in phrase *à certes, par certes*) = Pr. OSp. *certas*, < L. *certas*, fem. acc. pl. of *certus*, certain: see *cert, certain*.] Certainly; in truth; verily.

But therof *certes* nedid noght haue doute,
All redy was made a place ful solain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 863.

Owe! *certes!* what I am worthely wroghte with wyrschip, i-wys! *York Plays*, p. 4.

Certes, Madame, ye have great cause of plaint.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 52.

Certhia (sėr'thi-ą), *n.* [NL., formerly also *certhias, certhius* (Gesner, 1555), < Gr. *κέρθιος*, a little bird, the common tree-creeper.] **1.** An old Linnean genus of birds, of indefinite character, containing many small slender-billed species later referred to different families and orders.—**2.** As now restricted, the typical genus of the small family *Certhiidæ*. The type is the common tree-creeper of Europe, Asia, and America, *C. familiaris*. See *creeper*, 4 (*a*).

Certhidea (sėr-thid'ē-ą), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1837), < *Certhia* + *-idea*.] A genus of remarkable fringilline birds, peculiar to the Galapagos islands, and related to *Cactornis, Camarhynchus*, and *Geospiza*. The type-species is *C. olivacea*.

Certhiidæ (sėr-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Certhia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tenuirostral oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Certhia;* the creepers, properly so called. It is a small group of about a dozen species and four or five genera, falling into two sections, commonly called subfamilies, one of which, *Tichodrominæ*, contains the wall-creepers and some others, and the other, *Certhiinæ*, the typical tree-creepers of the genus *Certhia* and its immediate allies. Also written *Certhiadæ*.

Certhiinæ (sėr-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Certhia*, 2, + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Certhiidæ*.

Certhilauda (sėr-thi-lâ'dą), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), prop. **Certhialauda*, < *Certhia* + *Alauda*, q. v.] A genus of larks, chiefly African, of the family *Alaudidæ*, the type of which is *C. capensis* of South Africa. There are several other species.

Certhiola (sėr-thī'ō-lą), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1835), dim. of *Certhia*, q. v.] A genus of honey-creepers, of the family *Cœrebidæ*, containing about 15 species or varieties, chiefly of the West Indies. The bill is but little shorter than the head, stout at the base, but curved and rapidly tapering to the acute tip; the rictus is without bristles; the wings are long; and the tail is short and rounded. *C. flaveola* is a leading species. *C. bahamensis*, the Bahaman honey-creeper, occurs in Florida.

Certhiomorphæ (sėr"thi-ō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Certhia* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of laminiplantar oscine passerine birds, containing the tree-creepers, nuthatches, and some others: synonymous with *Scansores* of the same author.

certie, certy (sėr'ti), *n.* [Due to ME. *certis, certes*, certainly: see *certes* and *cert*.] A word used only in the phrases *by my certie, my certie*, a kind of oath, equivalent to *by my faith, by my conscience*, or *in good troth*. [Scotch.]

My certie! few ever wrought for siccan a day's wage.
Scott.

★**certificate** (sėr-tif'i-kāt), *n.* [= F. *certificat* = Sp. Pg. *certificado* = It. *certificato*, < ML. *certificatus*, pp. of *certificare*, certify: see *certify*.] **1.** In a general sense, a written testimony to the truth of something; a paper written in order to serve as evidence of a matter of fact.

I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly before company. *Addison.*

I wrote a simple *certificate*, explaining who he was and whence he came. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 28.

2. In a more particular sense, a statement written and signed (usually by some public officer), but not necessarily nor usually sworn to, which is by law made evidence of the truth of the facts stated, for all or for certain purposes. Such are, for example, a *certificate of discharge*, issued by a bankruptcy court to show that a bankrupt has been duly released from his debts; a *certificate of naturalization*, issued by the proper court to show that the holder has been duly made a citizen; a *certificate of registry*, issued by a custom-house collector to show that a vessel has complied with the navigation laws. A certificate is the usual mode of evidencing those acts of ministerial and executive officers which are done for the benefit of particular persons who may desire to possess evidence of them independently of official record.—**Allotment certificate.** See *allotment*.—**Certificate lands,** in Pennsylvania, in the period succeeding the revolution, lands set apart in the western portion of the State which might be bought with the certificates which the soldiers of that State in the revolutionary army had received in lieu of pay.—**Certificate of deposit,** a written acknowledgment of a bank that it has received from the person named a sum of money as a deposit.—**Certificate of origin,** a British custom-house document required from importers of cocoa, coffee, spirits, and sugar imported from any British colony, to certify the place of production of the commodity in question.—**Clearing-house certificate.** See *clearing-house*.—**Continuous-service certificate.** See *continuous*.—**Gold and silver certificates,** certificates issued by the United States government, circulating as money, on the security of gold deposited with the government for the purpose, or of silver coin belonging to itself. The smallest denomination of the former is twenty dollars, and of the latter one dollar.

certificate (sėr-tif'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *certificated*, ppr. *certificating*. [< *certificate*, *n.*] **1.** To give a certificate to, as to one who has passed an examination; furnish with a certificate: as, to *certificate* the captain of a vessel. [In this sense used chiefly in the past participle.]

By the 12th of Queen Anne, it was further enacted, that neither the servants nor apprentices of such *certificated* man should gain any settlement in the parish where he resided under such certificate.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. x.

The teacher, a gentleman, was *certificated* for one of the lower grades. *Jour. of Education*, XIV. 345.

2. To attest, certify, or vouch for by certificate: as, to *certificate* a fact.

certification (sėr"ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *certification* = Sp. *certificación* = Pg. *certificação* = It. *certificazione*, < ML. *certificatio(n-)*, < *certificare*, pp. *certificatus*, certify: see *certify*.] **1.** The act of certifying or informing; notification of a fact.

Of the whiche ridinge that other knight had *certificacion*. *Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 174.

He was served with a new order to appear, . . . with this *certification*, that if he appeared not they would proceed. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, ii.

2. A making sure or certain; certain information; means of knowing.

There can be no *certification* how they stand.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 219.

3. An explicit or formal notice; specifically, in *law*, a certificate attesting the truth of some statement or event; the return to a writ.—**4.** The writing on the face of a check by which it is certified. See *certify*.

certifier (sėr'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who certifies or assures.

certify (sėr'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *certified*, ppr. *certifying*. [< ME. *certifien*, < OF. *certifier*, *certefier*, F. *certifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *certificar* = It. *certificare*, < ML. *certificare*, certify, < L. *certus*, certain, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *certain* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To assure or make certain (of); give certain information to; tell positively: applied to persons, and followed by *of* before the thing told about, or by *that* before a verb and its nominative: as, I *certified* you *of* the fact.

And returne to telle how Merlin departed from the kynge Arthur, and how he *certified* the kynge Ban and his wif *of* dyuers dremes that thei hadden mette.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 416.

In a iournay, to *certefy* you all,
An hundered knightes of this said contre
Distroed and slain, put to deth mortall.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4068.

We sent and *certified* the king. Ezra iv. 14.

I go to *certify* her, Talbot's here. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

You are so good, 'tis a shame to scold at you; but you never till now *certified* me *that* you were at Casa Ambrosio.
Gray, Letters, I. 126.

2. To give certain information of; make clear, definite, or certain; vouch for: applied to things.

This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

The disease and deformity around us *certify* the infraction of natural, intellectual, and moral laws.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 226.

3. To testify to or vouch for in writing; make a declaration of in writing under hand, or hand and seal; make known or establish as a fact.

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate the decree is usually founded.
Blackstone.

Certified check, a check which has been recognized by a competent officer of a bank as a valid appropriation of the amount of money specified therein to the payee, and bearing the evidence of such recognition.—**To certify a check**, to acknowledge in writing upon it that the bank on which it is drawn has funds of the drawer sufficient to pay it. This is done by writing across the face of the check the name of the officer deputed by the bank for that purpose, and the word "good," or any customary equivalent; when done by authority of the bank this has the same effect as the acceptance of a bill of exchange, binding the bank to pay the amount of the check, whether in funds of the drawer or not.

II. *intrans.* To testify; declare the truth; make a certification or certificate. [Rare.]

And thei seide that thei were with Julius Cezar, Emperour of Rome, and ledde to hym that sauage man that thei hadde founded in the foreste, for to *certefie* of a vision that was shewed hym slepinge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 426.

The trial by certificate is allowed in such cases where the evidence of the person *certifying* is the only proper criterion of the point in dispute.
Blackstone, Commentaries, III. xxii. 3.

certiorari (sėr″shi-ō-rā′rī), *n.* [< LL. *certiorari*, be informed of, inf. pass. of *certiorare*, inform, lit. make more certain, < L. *certior*, compar. of *certus*, certain: see *certain*.] In *law*, a writ issuing from a superior court to call up the record of a proceeding in an inferior court or before any body or officer exercising judicial power, that it may be tried or reviewed in the superior court. This writ is usually obtained upon complaint of a party that he has not received justice, or that he cannot have an impartial trial in the inferior court or body. It is now to a great extent superseded by the appeal.

certiorate† (sėr'shi-ō-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *certioratus*, pp. of *certiorare*, inform: see *certiorari*.] To inform; assure.

As I am this instant *certiorated* from the court at Whitehall. *Scott*, Peveril, xli.

certitude (sėr'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *certitude* = Pr. *sertetut* = Cat. *certitut* = Sp. *certitud* = It. *certitudine*, < ML. *certitudo* (*-din-*), < L. *certus*, certain: see *certain*.] Certainty; complete assurance; freedom from doubt.

The world . . .
Hath really neither joy, nor light, nor love,
Nor *certitude*, nor peace, nor help for pain.
M. Arnold.

Certitude, as I have said, is the perception of a truth with the perception that it is a truth.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 187.

cert-money (sėrt'mun″i), *n.* [< ME. *cert* (see *cert*) + *money*.] In *old Eng. law*, head-money, paid yearly by the residents of several manors to the lords thereof, for the certain keeping of the leet, and sometimes to the hundred.

certosa (cher-tō′sä), *n.* [It.; cf. *Carthusian*.] A monastery of Carthusian monks, especially in Italy. The most celebrated is the great establishment near Pavia in Lombardy, founded by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, first duke of Milan, in 1396, the decorations of which are of extraordinary architectural richness.

certosina-work (cher-tō-sē′nä-wėrk), *n.* [< It. *certosina* (< *certosa*, a convent of Carthusian monks) + *work*.] An inlay of wood and other materials, usually light upon dark, as ivory, satinwood, and the like on walnut or other dark wood. Compare *tarsia*.

certy, *n.* See *certie*.

cerulet, *a.* [< L. *cærulus*, dark-blue: see *cæruleous*.] Cerulean. Also spelled *cærule*.

Then gan the shepheard gather into one
His stragling Goates, and drave them to a foord,
Whose *cærule* streame, rombling in Pible stone,
Crept under mosse as greene as any goord.
Spenser, Virgils Gnat.

The bark,
That silently adown the *cerule* stream
Glides with swift sails. *J. Dyer*, The Fleece, ii.

★**cerulean** (sē-rö′lē-an), *a.* [< L. *cæruleus* (see *cæruleous*) + *-an*.] Sky-colored; clear light-blue; blue. Also spelled *cærulean*.

It stands like the *cerulean* arch we see,
Majestic in its own simplicity.
Cowper, Truth, l. 26.

Blue — blue — as if that sky let fall
A flower from its *cerulean* wall.
Bryant, Fringed Gentian.

Cerulean blue. See *blue*.—**Cerulean warbler**, *Dendræca cærulea*, a small insectivorous migratory bird of North America, 4½ inches long, belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, of an azure-blue color varied with black and white.

ceruleated (sē-rö′lē-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cæruleus* (see *cæruleous*) + *-ate*² + *-ed*².] Painted blue. Also spelled *cæruleated*. [Rare.]

cerulein (sē-rö′lē-in), *n.* [< L. *cæruleus* (see *cæruleous*) + *-in*².] **1.** Same as *azulene*.—**2.** A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by treating gallein with strong sulphuric acid. It is mostly used in dyeing or printing cotton fabrics, although applicable to wool and silk. It produces fast olive-green shades. Sometimes called *anthracene green*.

ceruleous† (sē-rö′lē-us), *a.* [< L. *cæruleus*, poet. also *cærulus*, dark-blue, dark-green, dark-colored; perhaps for **cælulus*, < *cælum*, the sky: see *ceil*, *celest*.] Cerulean. Also spelled *cæruleous*.

This *ceruleous* or blue-coloured sea that overspreads the diaphanous firmament.
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica, p. 3 b.

cerulescent (ser-ö-les′ent), *a.* [< *cerule* + *-escent*.] Somewhat blue; approaching in color to blue. Also spelled *cærulescent*.

ceruleum (sē-rö′lē-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cæruleum*, neut. of *cæruleus*, blue: see *ceruleous*.] A blue pigment, consisting of stannate of protoxid of cobalt, mixed with stannic acid and sulphate of lime. *Ure*, Dict. Also spelled *cæruleum*.

cerulific (ser-ö-lif′ik), *a.* [< L. *cæruleus* (see *ceruleous*) + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Of or producing a blue or sky-blue color. Also spelled *cærulific*. [Rare.]

The several species of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others, are . . . separated one from another.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 2.

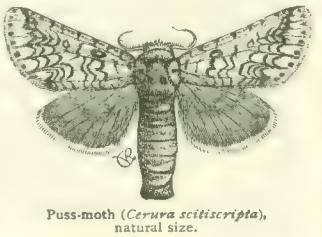
cerumen (sē-rö′men), *n.* [NL., < L. *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] Ear-wax; the wax-like substance secreted by numerous glands situated in the external meatus of the ear. It is a mixture mainly of fats and soaps, with some coloring matter. It acts as a lubricant, and by its peculiar bitterness is supposed to prevent the entrance of insects.

cerumenous, *a.* See *ceruminous*.

ceruminiferous (sē-rö-mi-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cerumen* (*-min-*) + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Producing cerumen.

ceruminiparous (sē-rö-mi-nip′a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cerumen* (*-min-*) + *parere*, bring forth, + *-ous*.] Same as *ceruminiferous*.

ceruminous (sē-rö′mi-nus), *a.* [< *cerumen* (*-min-*) + *-ous*.] Relating to or containing cerumen. Also written *cerumenous*.—**Ceruminous glands.** See *gland*.



Puss-moth (*Cerura scitiscripta*), natural size.

Cerura (se-rö′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of arctiid moths: so called from the extensile anal appendages of the larvæ. The species are known as puss-moths; *C. vinula*, which feeds on the willow, poplar, and other trees, is an example. See *puss-moth*.

ceruse (sē′rös), *n.* [< ME. *ceruse*, < OF. *ceruse*, F. *ceruse* = Pr. *ceruza* = Sp. Pg. *cerusa* = It. *cerussa*, < L. *cerussa*, white lead, prob. < *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] White lead; a mixture or compound of hydrate and carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapor of vinegar. It is much used in painting, and a cosmetic is prepared from it. Lead is sometimes found native in the form of ceruse, but in this case it is generally called *cerusite*.

Ther was quyksilver, litarge, ne bremstoon,
Boras, *ceruse*, ne oille of tartre noon,
Ne oynement that wolde clense and lyte,
That him mighte helpen of his whelkes white.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 629.

Lend me your scarlet, lady. 'Tis the sun
Hath giv'n some little taint unto the *ceruse*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 1.

Your ladyship looks pale;
But I, your doctor, have a *ceruse* for you.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

Ceruse of antimony, a white oxid of antimony, which separates from the water in which diaphoretic antimony has been washed.

ceruse (sē′rös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cerused*, ppr. *cerusing*. [< *ceruse*, *n.*] To wash with ceruse; apply ceruse to as a cosmetic.

Here's a colour!
What lady's cheek, though *cerus'd* o'er, comes near it?
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

cerusite, cerussite (ser'ö-sīt), *n.* [< *ceruse* (L. *cerussa*) + *-ite*².] A native carbonate of lead, $PbCO_3$; a common lead ore, found in England, Siberia, the Harz, etc., often in conjunction with galena or sulphid of lead. It occurs crystallized, fine granular, or earthy. Its color is white, yellowish, or grayish, and its luster adamantine. It is often derived from the decomposition of galena. Sometimes called *ceruse*.

cervalat, **cervelat**, *n.* [F. *cervelat*, a kind of sausage, whence ult. E. *saveloy*, q. v.] **1.** A kind of sausage. See *saveloy*.—**2.** An obsolete musical instrument of the clarinet kind, producing tones similar to those of the bassoon.

Cervantist (sėr-van′tist), *n.* [< *Cervantes* + *-ist*.] A student of the works of Cervantes (1547–1616), a Spanish novelist, author of "Don Quixote."

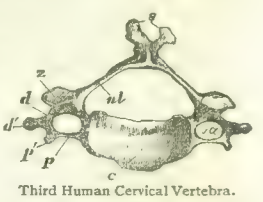
Mr. Gibson's versions of the almost forgotten dramatic and lyrical works of the author of "Don Quixote" have won the applause of all true *Cervantists*, both in England and in Spain. *Athenæum*, No. 3077, p. 499.

cervantite (sėr-van′tīt), *n.* [< *Cervantes*, a locality in Spanish Galicia, + *-ite*².] A native oxid of antimony of a white to yellow color, occurring in acicular crystallizations or massive.

cervelat, *n.* See *cervalat*.

cervelière (sėr-ve-liär′), *n.* [< OF. *cerveliere*, *cervelliere*, < *cerveau*, *cervelle*, the brain: see *cerebellum*.] A skull-cap of steel, worn by medieval foot-soldiers. See *coif*, 3 (*c*).

★**cervical** (sėr'vi-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *cervical* = It. *cervicale*, < L. **cervicalis* (only as neut. n. *cervical*, *cervicale*, a pillow or bolster), < *cervix* (*cervic-*), the neck.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the neck: as, the *cervical* nerves; *cervical* vessels; *cervical* vertebræ.—**2.** In *med.*, pertaining to the cervix or neck of the uterus: as, *cervical* endometritis.—**3.** In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the cervix, scruff, or back of the neck, or to the auchenium, just behind the nape of the neck: as, a *cervical* collar.—**Cervical fold**, in *Crustacea*, a depression on the sides of the body, representing the union of the maxillary with the maxillipedary segments. It represents the neck of such an animal, or the demarkation between the head and the thorax, and contains the scaphognathite, an appendage of the second maxilla.—**Cervical ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Cervical groove**, in *Crustacea*, an impression on the carapace parallel with the cervical fold.—**Cervical sclerites**, in *entom.*, small chitinous pieces in the membrane which connects the head of an insect with the body. *Huxley*. See cut under *Insecta*.



Third Human Cervical Vertebra.

c, centrum; *s*, bifid neural spine; *nl*, neural lamina; *d*, diapophysis proper, being the posterior or tubercular transverse process; *p*, parapophysis, being the anterior or capitular transverse process; *d'*, *p'*, so-called tubercles; *z*, prezygapophysis; *va*, vertebrarterial foramen.

II. *n.* A cervical part or organ; especially, a cervical vertebra.

Cervicapra (sėr-vi-kap′rä), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < *Cervus* + *Capra*.] A genus of African

antelopes, including such species as the bohor, *C. bohor*, and the isabelline antelope, *C. isabellina:* used synonymously with *Kobus*. See cut under *bohor*.

Cervicaprinæ (sėr″vi-ka-prī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervicapra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of African antelopes, including such genera as *Cervicapra*, *Kobus*, *Neotragus*, etc.

cervicaprine (sėr-vi-kap′rin), *a.* Combining characters of the deer and the goat; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cervicaprinæ*.

cervices, *n.* Plural of *cervix*.

cervicicardiac (sėr″vi-si-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] Pertaining both to the neck and the heart.—**Cervicicardiac nerves,** several branches from the cervical portion of the pneumogastric nerve to the cardiac plexus.

cervicide (sėr′vi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *cervus*, a deer, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of deer: as, "a wanton *cervicide*," *B. Taylor*. [Rare.]

cerviciplex (sėr′vi-si-pleks), *n.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *plexus*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the cervical plexus of nerves. See *plexus*. [Rare.]

cervicispinal (sėr″vi-si-spī′nạl), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*. Cf. *spinal*.] Of or pertaining to the cervical region of the spinal column, or to vertebræ of the neck.

cervicitis (sėr-vi-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the neck (cervix) of the uterus.

cervicobrachial (sėr″vi-kō-brā′ki-ạl), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *brachium*, arm, + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the neck and the arm.

Cervicobranchia (sėr″vi-kō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *branchia*, gills.] A suborder of heteroglossate scutibranchiate gastropods, with lamellar gills in a single row on the side of the gill-cavity at the back of the neck, and the shell conical and symmetrical. It was framed by Gray for the families *Tecturidæ*, *Lepetidæ*, and *Gadiniidæ*. [Not in use.]

Cervicobranchiata (sėr″vi-kō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cervicobranchiatus:* see *cervicobranchiate*.] In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of *Mollusca* forming a subclass, *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, and including two families, *Retifera* and *Branchifera*. [Not in use.]

cervicobranchiate (sėr″vi-kō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *cervicobranchiatus*, < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + NL. *branchia*, gills.] Having cervical branchiæ or gills; of or pertaining to the *Cervicobranchia* or *Cervicobranchiata*.

cervicodynia (sėr″vi-kō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, myalgia or cramp of the neck.

cervicofacial (sėr″vi-kō-fā′shiạl), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *facies*, face, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to both the neck and the face: as, the *cervicofacial* division of the facial nerve.

cervico-occipital (sėr″vi-kō-ok-sip′i-tạl), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *occiput* (*occipit-*) + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the neck and the back of the head.

cervico-orbicular (sėr″vi-kō-ôr-bik′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *cervico-orbicularis*, q. v.] Connecting the cervix with an orbicular muscle: specifically applied to the cervico-orbicularis.

cervico-orbicularis (sėr″vi-kō-ôr-bik-ū-lā′ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *orbicularis:* see *orbicular*.] A muscle of the hedgehog, connecting the cervical fascia with the anterior dorsal part of the orbicularis panniculi, the sphincterial action of which it assists in counteracting.

cervicorn (sėr′vi-kôrn), *a.* [< L. *cervus*, a deer, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] Branching like the antlers of a deer.

This type . . . being sometimes globular, sometimes stellate, sometimes *cervicorn*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 473.

cerviculate (sėr-vik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *cervicula*, a little neck, dim. of *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, forming a slender neck: applied to the prothorax when it is unusually long and cylindrical, as in certain *Hymenoptera* and *Neuroptera*.

cervid (sėr′vid), *n.* A ruminant of the family *Cervidæ*, as a deer.

Cervidæ (sėr′vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ungulate artiodactyl ruminant mammals; the deer tribe. It is characterized by a polycotyledonary placenta and a fourfold stomach; a skull with the auditory bulla but little produced downward, and applied only to the inner surface of the paroccipital process; a styloid process directed downward between the bulla and the paroccipital, and not inclosed in a fold of the bulla; a palatine axis nearly parallel with the occipitosphenoid axis; and diversiform horns, generally present in the male sex only, solid, caducous, usually branched, and known as antlers. The family formerly included the small deer-like animals of the genus *Tragulus*, but these are now regarded as a separate family. The *Cervidæ* are divided into the *Cervinæ*, the *Cervulinæ*, and the *Moschinæ*, or the deer proper, muntjacs, and musk-deer. The leading genera are *Alces*, *Rangifer*, *Dama*, *Cervus* (with many subgenera), *Capreolus*, *Cervulus*, *Moschus*, and *Hydropotes*, represented by such animals as the elk or moose, the reindeer, caribou, wapiti, stag, roebuck, fallow-deer, muntjac, musk-deer, etc. The *Cervidæ* are first found fossil in the Miocene.

Cervinæ (sėr-vī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervus* + *-inæ*. Cf. *cervine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cervidæ*, having horns in one or both sexes, and the canine teeth small or wanting, characters distinguishing the typical deer from the muntjacs (*Cervulinæ*) and the musk-deer (*Moschinæ*).

cervine (sėr′vin), *a.* [< L. *cervinus*, < *cervus*, a deer: see *Cervus*.] 1. Pertaining to deer, or animals of the family *Cervidæ*.—2. Of a deep-tawny or fawn color; dun.—**Cervine anoplothere.** See *Dichobune*.

cervisia, cerevisia (sėr-, ser-ē-vis′i-ä), *n.* [L., also *cervesia*, beer: a word of Gallic origin.] Beer.

cervix (sėr′viks), *n.*; pl. *cervices* (-vi-sēz). [L., the neck.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The neck; the constricted part of the body between the head and the chest. [Little used.] (*b*) The back of the neck; the scruff of the neck, regarded either as to its surface or its deep parts. (*c*) That part of a rib which is situated between its head and shoulder; the neck of a rib, between the capitellum and the tuberculum. (*d*) In *entom.*, the upper part of the occiput or back of the head, over the occipital foramen, and adjoining the vertex. (*e*) Part of an organ likened to a neck: as, the *cervix* of the womb or bladder.—2†. In *bot.*, a rhizome or rootstock.—**Cervix cornu,** or **cervix cornu posterioris,** the constricted part of the posterior horn of gray substance in the spinal cord.—**Cervix glandis,** the constriction behind the corona glandis of the penis.—**Cervix uteri,** the neck of the womb; the narrower and lower part of the uterus, nearly an inch in length.—**Cervix vesicæ,** the neck of the bladder.

Cervulinæ (sėr-vū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of small deer, of the family *Cervidæ;* the muntjacs, having horns and enlarged tusk-like canine teeth in the male. See *muntjac*.

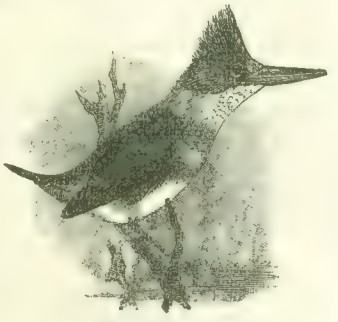
cervuline (sėr′vū-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Cervulinæ* or muntjacs.

Cervulus (sėr′vū-lus), *n.* [NL. (cf. LL. *cervulus*, a little chevaux-de-frise), dim. of L. *cervus*, a deer (also a chevaux-de-frise).] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Cervulinæ;* the muntjacs.

Cervus (sėr′vus), *n.* [L., a stag, a deer, = AS. *heoro-t*, E. *har-t:* see *hart*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Cervidæ* and subfamily *Cervinæ:* formerly coextensive with the family, but now restricted to such species as the stag or red-deer of Europe (*C. elaphus*), the wapiti or elk of America (*C. canadensis*), and their immediate congeners.

ceryl (sē′ril), *n.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, an organic radical ($C_{27}H_{55}$) found in combination in beeswax.

Ceryle (ser′i-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828), < Gr. *κηρύλος*, a sea-bird of the halcyon kind.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ*



Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*).

and subfamily *Alcedininæ*, of which the type is *C. rudis* of Africa and Europe. The species are, however, mostly American, and are such as the common belted kingfisher of North America, *C. alcyon*, together with a number of smaller kinds, as *C. americana*.

cerylic (sē-ril′ik), *a.* [< *ceryl* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing ceryl: as, *cerylic* alcohol.

cesare (sē′zạ-rē), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism, consisting of three universal propositions, the major premise and conclusion being negative and the minor premise being affirmative: as, No false religion produces good moral results; all kinds of Christianity produce good moral results; therefore, no kind of Christianity is a false religion. Five of the six letters composing the word *cesare* are significant. *C* means that the mood is reducible to *celarent; e*, that the major premise is a universal negative; *s*, that this premise is simply converted in the reduction; *a*, that the minor premise is a universal affirmative; *e*, that the conclusion is a universal negative. See *barbara* and *mood*[2].

Cesarean, Cesarian, *a.* See *Cæsarean*.

cesarowitch (sē-zar′ọ-vich), *n.* Same as *czarevitch*.

cese[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

cese[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *seize*.

cesious, *a.* See *cæsious*.

cespitate† (ses′pi-tāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *cespitatus*, pp. of *cespitare*, prop. *cæspitare*, stumble, < L. *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] To stumble. *Coles*, 1717.

cespititious (ses-pi-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *cæspiticius*, < *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] Made of turf; turfy: as, *cespititious* ramparts. *Gough*. [Rare.]

cespitose, cæspitose (ses′pi-tōs), *a.* [< L. as if **cæspitosus*, for which occurs *cæsposus*, < *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), a turf or sod.] 1. In *bot.*, growing in low tufty patches.—2. In *entom.*, matted; tangled: applied to a surface when it is thickly covered with long and irregularly commingled hairs.

Also *cespitous*.

cespitosely, cæspitosely (ses′pi-tōs-li), *adv.* In a cespitose manner.

Filaments . . . *cæspitosely* aggregated into a sort of thallus. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 51.

cespitous (ses′pi-tus), *a.* Same as *cespitose*.

A *cespitous* or turfy plant has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close thick carpet or matting. *Martyn*.

cespitulose (ses-pit′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. as if **cæspitulosus*, < L. *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] In *bot.*, growing in small tufts.

cess[1]† (ses), *v. i.* [< ME. *cessen*, *sessen*, another form of *cesen* (*cēsen*) (whence the usual mod. form *cease*), < OF. *cesser*, < L. *cessare*, cease: see *cease*.] 1. To cease.

O nature, *cesse*. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

2. To neglect a legal duty. *Cowell*.

cess[2] (ses), *v. t.* [A misspelling of *sess*, *v.*, short for *assess*.] To impose a tax upon; assess.

A man of two thousand a year is not *cessed* at so many weapons as he has on. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

The English garrisons *cessed* and pillaged the farmers of Meath and Dublin. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., II. vii.

cess[2] (ses), *n.* [A misspelling of *sess*, *n.*; from the verb: see *cess*[2], *v.*] 1. A rate or tax; a public imposition.

Cesse is none other but that which your selfe called imposition, but it is in a kind perhaps unacquaynted unto you. For there are *cesses* of sundrye sortes; one is, the cessing of souldiours upon the countrey. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. In Scotland, the land-tax; a permanent tax fixed at £47,954 per annum, to be levied out of the land-rent of Scotland forever, subject, however, to a power of redemption.—3†. Estimation; measure.

The poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

cess[3] (ses), *n.* [Perhaps a contraction of *success*.] Luck: used chiefly in the imprecation *bad cess to you* (*it*, *them*, etc.). [Irish.]

cessant (ses′ạnt), *a.* [< L. *cessan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cessare*, cease: see *cess*[1], *cease*.] Resting; discontinuing motion or action; inactive; dormant.

cessation (se-sā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *cessatio(n-)*, < *cessare*, pp. *cessatus*, cease: see *cess*[1], *cease*.] 1. A ceasing; a stop; a rest; discontinuance of motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.

The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Sir J. Hayward*.

The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politicks. *Addison*, Freeholder.

2†. An armistice.=**Syn. 1.** *Pause*, *Stay*, etc. See *stop*, *n.*

cessavit (se-sā′vit), *n.* [L., he has ceased; 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *cessare*, cease: see *cess*[1], *cease*.] In *Eng. law*, formerly, a writ given by statute to recover lands when the tenant or occupier had ceased for two years to perform the service which constituted the condition of his tenure, and had not sufficient goods

or chattels to be distrained, or when the tenant had so inclosed the land that the lord could not come upon it to distrain. This writ was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., xxvii.

cesse[1]†, **cesse**[2]†. See *cess*[1], *cess*[2].

cesser (ses'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *cesser*, a ceasing, < *cesser*, cease: see *cease*.] In *law*, a ceasing; a neglect to perform services or make payment for two years. See *cessavit*.

cessibility† (ses-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *cessible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of giving way or yielding without resistance. *Sir K. Digby.*

cessible† (ses'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *cessible*, transferable, < L. *cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, yield, cede: see *cede* and *-ible*.] Giving way; liable to give way; yielding.

If the parts of the strucken body be so easily *cessible* as without difficulty a stroke can divide them. *Sir K. Digby.*

cessio bonorum (sesh'iō bō-nō'rum). [L.: *cessio*, yielding; *bonorum*, gen. of *bona*, goods: see *cession* and *bona*.] The surrender of one's assets; in *Scots law*, a yielding or surrender of property or goods, a legal proceeding by which a debtor is entitled to be free from imprisonment, if innocent of fraud, on surrendering his whole means and estate to his creditors. Any property accumulated after this surrender is, however, liable to attachment so long as the debt is not wholly paid off.

cession (sesh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *cession* = Sp. *cesión* = Pg. *cessão* = It. *cessione*, < L. *cessio(n-)*, a yielding, < *cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, yield, give way, cede: see *cede*.] **1**†. The act of yielding or giving way; concession.

For excusations, *cessions*, modesty itself, well governed, are but arts of ostentation. *Bacon*, Vain Glory.

No wise man ever lost anything by *cession*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 253.

2†. A yielding to physical force or impulse.

If there be a mere yielding or *cession* [in a body struck] it produceth no sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. The act of ceding, yielding, or surrendering, as territory, property, or rights; a giving up, resignation, or surrender.

A *cession* of Flanders to that crown [France] in exchange for other provinces. *Sir W. Temple.*

The *cession* of her claims on the earldom of Angus by Lady Margaret had won to Darnley's side the powerful and dangerous Earl of Morton, and had alienated from Murray the kindred houses of Ruthven and Lindsay. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., II. ix.

4. In *civil law*, a voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors to avoid imprisonment. See *cessio bonorum*.—**5.** *Eccles.*, the leaving of one benefice in consequence of accepting another, the incumbent not having a dispensation entitling him to hold both.

cessionary (sesh'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cessionnaire* = Sp. *cesionario* = Pg. It. *cessionario*, < ML. *cessionarius*, < L. *cessio(n-)*: see *cession*.] **I.** *a.* Giving up; yielding.—**Cessionary bankrupt**, one who has surrendered his estate to be divided among his creditors.

II. *n.*; pl. *cessionaries* (-riz). In *Rom. law*, one to whom property has been assigned or conveyed; a transferee, assignee, or grantee.

The parties, cedent and *cessionary*, appeared before the magistrate; the *cessionary*, taking the position of plaintiff, declared the thing his in quiritary right. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 690.

cessment† (ses'mẹnt), *n.* [< *cess*[2] + *-ment*.] An assessment or tax.

cessor[1] (ses'ọr), *n.* [< OF. as if **cessour*, < L. *cessator*, < *cessare*, pp. *cessatus*, cease, be inactive: see *cess*[1], *cease*.] In *Eng. law*, formerly, one who neglected for two years to perform the service by which he held lands, so that he incurred the danger of the writ of cessavit. See *cessavit*.

cessor[2]† (ses'ọr), *n.* [A misspelling of **sessor*, short for *assessor*: see *cess*[2].] An assessor or taxer.

cess-pipe (ses'pīp), *n.* A pipe for carrying off drainage from cesspools, sinks, or drains.

cesspit (ses'pit), *n.* [< *cess* (in *cesspool*) + *pit*[1].] Same as *cesspool*. [Rare.]

Of the deposit of such refuse in *cesspits* and privy-pits. *Premature Death*, p. 88.

cesspool (ses'pöl), *n.* [The orig. and correct spelling is *sesspool*; E. dial. *suspool*, < E. dial. *suss*, *soss*, a puddle, hog-wash, anything foul or muddy, a dirty mess (< Gael. *sos*, any unseemly mixture of food, a coarse mess), + E. *pool*[1].] **1.** A sunk chamber, cistern, or well in a drain or privy, to receive the sediment or filth.—**2.** Figuratively, any foul or fetid receptacle.

The *cess-pool* of agio, now in a time of paper-money, works with a vivacity unexampled, unimagined. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. v. 1.

cest (sest), *n.* [< L. *cestus*, a girdle: see *cestus*[1].] A lady's girdle. *Collins.* [Rare and poetical.]

cesti, *n.* Plural of *cestus*[1].

Cestidæ (ses'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cestum* + *-idæ*.] A family of ctenophorans, constituting the order *Tæniata*, of which *Cestum* is the typical and only genus. See cut under *Cestum*.

Cestoda (ses-tō'dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., var. of *Cestoidea*, q. v.] Same as *Cestoidea*.

cestode (ses'tōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *cestoid*.

cestoid (ses'toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** In general, of or pertaining to the *Cestoidea*; being or resembling a tapeworm; tæniate.—**2.** More particularly, applied to the adult in distinction from the cystic state of a tænia, not cysticercoid nor hydatid, as a tapeworm.

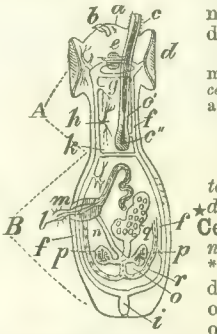


Diagram of Structure of a Cestoid Worm with only one Joint, magnified.

A, head and neck; *B*, a segment of the body or attached proglottis; *a*, rostellum; *b*, rostellar spines, as of a tænia; *c*, *c'*, *c''*, spinose eversible proboscis, as of *Tetrarhynchus*; *d*, sucker or bothrium; *e*, ganglion; *f*, *g*, lateral and circular water-vessels; *h*, ramifications, and *k*, anastomosing trunk of these vessels; *i*, contractile vacuole; *l*, genital vestibule; *m*, penis and vas deferens; *n*, vagina; *o*, common cavity and interior seminal vesicle; *p*, ovary; *q*, uterus; *r*, vitellarian duct.

The tape-worms are rarely met with in both the cystic and *cestoid* conditions in the same animal. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 186.

Also *cestoideous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cestoidea*. Also called *cestoidean*.

Cestoidea (ses-toi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. as if **κεστοειδής*, < *κεστός*, a girdle, + *εἶδος*, form.] An order of platyhelminths or flatworms, having no intestinal cavity; the tapeworms; *Tæniata* or *Agastreæ*. They are internal parasites, without digestive or blood-vascular systems, hermaphrodite, mostly of an elongated and flattened form, like a piece of tape, and with the anterior end of the body, or head, provided with hooks, suckers, spines, or other armature for adhering. In the typical forms the animal is segmented, and in the tapeworm *Tænia solium* there may be as many as 800 joints; but the head alone is the true animal, the joints or proglottides being merely hermaphroditic reproductive organs budded from the head. The embryo is called a *proscolex*, and at a later stage a *scolex*; in the encysted state the animals are known as *hydatids*. The chain of reproductive segments is the *strobila*. There are several families of cestoids, as the *Tæniidæ*, *Dibothriidæ*, *Diphyllidæ*, *Tetraphyllidæ*, *Tetrarhynchidæ*, and *Caryophyllæidæ*. Also called *Cestoda*.

cestoidean (ses-toi'dē-ạn), *n.* Same as *cestoid*.

cestoideous (ses-toi'dē-us), *a.* Same as *cestoid*.

cestont†, *n.* [< OF. *ceston*, < L. *cestus*, a girdle: see *cestus*[1].] Same as *cestus*[1], 1.

The Paphian queen
(The flood Eurotas passing) laid aside
Her glass, her *ceston*, and her amorous graces.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, ii. 1.

This, this that beauteous *ceston* is
Of lovers' many-coloured bliss.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

cestra, *n.* Plural of *cestrum*[2].

Cestraciidæ (ses-trạ-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cestracion* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks: same as *Cestraciontidæ* and *Heterodontidæ*.

Cestracion (ses-trā'si-on), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, from Klein, 1742), < Gr. *κέστρα*, a weapon.] **1.** A generic name originally employed for the hammer-headed sharks: synonymous with *Sphyrna*. *Klein*, 1742.—**2.** A generic name of the Port Jackson sharks, giving name to the family *Cestraciontidæ*: synonymous with *Heterodontus*.

cestraciont (ses-trā'si-ont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cestraciontidæ*.

II. *n.* A shark of the family *Cestraciontidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Cestraciontes (ses-trā-si-on'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cestracion(t-)*.] Same as *Cestraciontidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1833.

Cestraciontidæ (ses-trā-si-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cestracion(t-)* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Selachoidei*, having an anal fin and two dorsal fins, of which the first is opposite the space between the pectoral and ventral fins, and the second opposite that between the ventral and anal fins. The nasal and buccal cavities are confluent; the teeth are of several kinds, the molars being arranged in oblique rows which vary in form and character, and form the basis of the division into genera; there is no nictitating membrane. It contains the Port Jackson sharks. See *shark*. Also called *Heterodontidæ*.

cestraphoran (ses-traf'ọ-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cestraphori*; cestraciont.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cestraphori*; a cestraciont.

Cestraphori (ses-traf'ọ-rī), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Owen, 1866), < Gr. *κέστρα*, a weapon, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A group of selachians, including the living *Cestraciontidæ* and sundry fossil sharks, such as those whose remains chiefly furnish the fossils known as *ichthyodorulites*. In Owen's system the group was defined as a suborder of *Plagiostomi* having obtuse back teeth and spines in front of each dorsal fin. [Not in use.]

Cestrian (ses'tri-ạn), *n.* [< *Cestria*, Latinized form of *Chester*: see *chester*.] An inhabitant of Chester, England.

The good *Cestrians* may boast of their walls, without a shadow of that mental reservation on grounds of modern ease which is so often the tax paid by the picturesque. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 8.

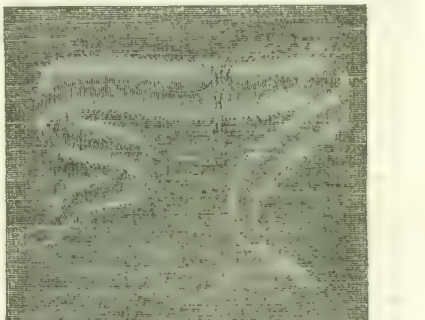
cestront†, *n.* A corrupt form of *cistern*.

Cestrum[1] (ses'trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέστρον*, betony.] A genus of plants, of the family *Solanaceæ*, natives of tropical America. They have funnel-shaped, yellow, fragrant flowers, and a few species are common in conservatories.

cestrum[2] (ses'trum), *n.*; pl. *cestra* (-trạ). [L., also *cestron*, < Gr. *κέστρον*, a graving-tool used in encaustic painting, < *κεντεῖν*, prick, puncture: see *cestus*[1].] An implement formerly used in encaustic painting. It was of metal and of various forms. When heated and passed near the surface of the painting, it fused the wax and set the color.

cestui, cestuy (ses'twi), *n.* [OF., he, that one, ult. < L. *ecce*, lo, ML. **isti-huic*, dat. of **iste-hic*, < L. *iste*, that (man), + *hic*, this.] He; a person. Used in law expressions such as the following: *cestui que trust*, the person who is entitled to the benefit of a trust, the beneficiary; *cestui que use*, the person who is entitled to a use (see *use*); *cestui que vie*, the person for whose life any lands, tenements, or hereditaments may be held.

Cestum (ses'tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *cestus*, a girdle.] The typical and only genus of tæniate ctenophorans constituting the family *Cestidæ*. They have a ribbon-like body without oral lobes, and two tentacles near the mouth; each half of the ctenophoral system is represented by four very long canals. *Cestum veneris*, Venus's-girdle, the common Mediterranean species, is a gelatinous ribbon-like organism several feet long and about two inches across; it exhibits phosphorescence. Also *Cestus*.



Venus's-girdle (*Cestum veneris*).

cestus[1] (ses'tus), *n.*; pl. *cesti* (-tī). [L.; also improp. written *cæstus*; < Gr. *κεστός*, a girdle, prop. adj., stitched, embroidered (sc. *ἱμάς*, a strap, girdle), < *κεντεῖν*, prick, stitch.] **1.** In *Gr. and Rom. antiq.*, a girdle of any kind, whether worn by men or by women; particularly, the Greek girdle for confining the tunic, and specifically the girdle or zone of Venus, which was said to be decorated with everything that could awaken love.

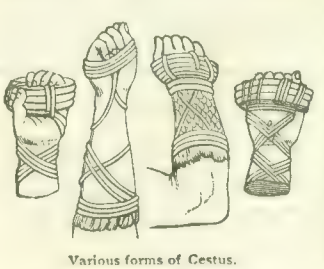


Cestus.—Figure of Ariadne, from a Greek red figured amphora found at Perugia.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus*. *Addison*, Spectator.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A ctenophoran; one of the *Cestidæ*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Same as *Cestum*.

cestus[2], **cæstus** (ses'tus), *n.*; pl. *cestus*, *cæstus*. [L., prop. *cæstus*, a boxer's glove, < *cædere*, strike.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a kind of boxing-glove or gauntlet, consisting of stout leather thongs or straps, often loaded with lead or iron, fastened on the hands and arms of boxers (call-



Various forms of Cestus.

ed *cestuarii*) to render their blows more effective. At first the cestus was worn reaching no higher than the wrist, but it was afterward extended to the elbows, was more heavily weighted, and became, particularly among the Romans, a terrible weapon.

cestuy, *n.* See *cestui.*

cestvaen (kest′vā-en or -vān), *n.* Same as *cist*[2].

cesura, cæsura (sē-zū′rą), *n.*; pl. *cesuras, cæsuræ* (-rāz, -rē). [= F. *césure* = Sp. Pg. It. *cesura* = D. *caesuur* = G. *cäsur* = Dan. *cæsur*, < L. *cæsura*, lit. a cutting, < *cædere*, pp. *cæsus*, cut.] In *pros.*, a division made in a line by the termination of a word, especially when this coincides with a pause in delivery or recitation. Strictly, cesura is the division made by the termination of a word within a foot, the division occasioned by the concurrence of the end of a word with the end of a foot being called *dieresis*. This distinction of terms is not, however, generally observed in treating of modern poetry. A *masculine cesura* is one which immediately follows a syllable bearing the ictus or metrical accent; a *feminine cesura* is one which succeeds a metrically unaccented syllable. A cesura is called *tritheмimeral, pentheмimeral,* or *hephthemimeral*, according as it occurs in the middle of the second, third, or fourth foot. In the dactylic hexameter the cesura after the first of the two short syllables of the dactyl is called the *trochaic cesura* or *cesura after the trochee* (of the second, third, or fourth foot, as the case may be). In the same kind of verse a division at the end of the fourth foot is called a *bucolic cesura*, more accurately a *bucolic dieresis*. In the following examples the cesura is marked by a dagger (†), the dieresis by a parallel (‖). Thus, in the lines of English heroic verse (iambic pentapody) given below there is a dieresis after the third foot of the first line, and a cesura in the fourth and third feet of the second and third lines respectively.

Bĕfōre | thĕ hĭlls | ăppēar'd, ‖ ōr fōun | tain flōw'd,
Thōu with | Ētĕr | năl Wĭs | dōm † dĭdst | cōnvērse,
Wĭsdōm | thў sĭs | tĕr, † ănd | with hĕr | dĭdst | plāy.
Milton, P. L., vii. 8.

A cesura occurs in the fourth foot of this iambic hexapody (trimeter):

Tō dēath's | bĕnūm | mĭng ō | pīum † ās | mў ōn † | lў cūre.
Milton, S. A., l. 630.

The remaining examples show different cesuras in the dactylic hexameter. One of the most usual is the penthemimeral: as,

Nāught būt trā | dītiōn rĕ | māins † ōf thĕ | beaūtīfūl | vīllāge ōf | Grānd-Prĕ. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Int.

The trochaic cesura of the third foot is also very frequent: as,

Thīs ĭs thĕ | fōrĕst prĭ | mēvăl. † Thĕ | mūrmūrĭng | pīnes ănd thĕ | hĕmlōcks. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Int.

An example of the bucolic cesura (dieresis) combined (as is frequent) with the penthemimeral is:

Wĕ ōur | cōuntrў | flў, † thōu, | Tītўrŭs, ‖ strĕtched ĭn thĕ | shādōw. *Longfellow*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogue, i.

The hephthemimeral is generally preceded by a tritheмimeral as secondary cesura: as,

Bēardĕd with | mōss, † ănd ĭn | gārmĕnts | grēen, † ĭndĭs- | tĭnct ĭn thĕ | twĭlīght. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Int.

cesural, cæsural (sē-zū′rąl), *a.* [< *cesura, cæsura*, + *-al.*] Pertaining to or constituting a cesura.

It is but a *cæsural* pause, and anon the curtain lifts.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

cesuret, *n.* [Cf. F. *cesure*, cutting, section, now *césure*, cesura, < L. *cæsura*: see *cesura.*] Same as *cesura.*

Vulgar languages that want
Words, and sweetness, and be scant
Of true measure,
Tyrant rhyme hath so abused,
That they long since have refused
Other *cesure.*
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xlviii.

cesuric, cæsuric (sē-zū′rik), *a.* [< *cesura, cæsura*, + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by cesura or pause.

The great goal before the poet is to compel the listener to expect his *cæsuric* effects. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 262.

Ceta (sē′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Cete* or *Cetea*, < Gr. *κήτεα*, contr. *κήτη*: see *Cete*[3].] Same as *Cete*[3].

Cetacea (sē-tā′sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blumenbach, 1799), neut. pl. of *cetaceus*: see *cetaceous.*] 1. Formerly, the systematic name of animals of the whale kind in general, including the sirenians or herbivorous cetaceans and the cetaceans proper: same as *Cetomorpha.*—2. Same as *Cete*[3], 1.

cetacean (sē-tā′shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cetacea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the whale, or to the *Cetacea.*

II. *n.* An animal of the order *Cete;* a whale, or one of the whale kind.—**Herbivorous cetaceans.** See *herbivorous.*

cetaceous (sē-tā′shius), *a.* [= Sp. *cetáceo* = Pg. It. *cetaceo*, < NL. *cetaceus*, < L. *cetus*, < Gr. *κῆτος*, a whale: see *cete*[2] and *cetus.*] Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the *Cetacea* or whale kind.

cetaceum (sē-tā′sē-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of *cetaceus*: see *cetaceous.*] An oily, semi-transparent crystalline matter obtained from the cavity of the cranium of spermaceti and other whales.

cetate (sē′tāt), *n.* [< *cet(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cetic acid.

cete[1] (sēt), *n.* [< L. *cœtus*, an assembly, gathering: see *coitus.*] A company; a number together: said of badgers. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

cete[2]† (sēt), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, < Gr. *κῆτος*, a whale: see *cetus*, and cf. *Cete*[3].] A whale.

Cete[3] (sē′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κήτη*, uncontr. *κήτεα*, pl. of *κῆτος*, any sea-monster or large fish, particularly a whale: see *cetus*, and cf. *cete*[2], *Cetacea.*] 1. An order of monodelphian *Mammalia*, superorder *Educabilia*, containing the true cetaceans, as whales, dolphins, etc. It is naturally divisible into three suborders: the *Zeuglodontes*, mostly extinct; the *Denticete*, or toothed cetaceans, as the sperm whales, dolphins, and porpoises; and the *Mysticete*, or whalebone whales. The genera and species are very numerous, and are arranged under 10 families. The *Cete* are characterized by having the pelvis and hind limbs more or less completely atrophied; a fish-like body, specialized for aquatic progression, and ending in a horizontal tail or flukes; short fore limbs like fins or flippers, one at least of the digits having more than 3 phalanges; the neck usually short; and a greater or less number of the cervical vertebræ ankylosed together. The dentition is monophyodont, and the teeth are conic or compressed when present. Also *Ceta, Cetacea.*

2. In some systems of zoölogical classification, a suborder of *Cetomorpha.* Also *Ceta.*

cetene (sē′tēn), *n.* [For *cetylene*, < *cetyl* + *-ene.*] A colorless, oily, liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{16}H_{32}$) obtained from cetylic alcohol. Also called *cetylene.*

Ceteosaurus, *n.* See *Cetiosaurus.*

ceterach (set′e-rak), *n.* [= F. *cétérac* = It. *cetracca*, < ML. *ceterach* = MGr. *κιταράκ*; of Eastern origin.] The scaly fern or miltwaste, *Ceterach Ceterach*, a native of Europe and western Asia.

ceteris paribus (set′e-ris par′i-bus). [L.: *ceteris*, abl. pl. of *ceterum*, neut. of *ceterus*, other; *paribus*, abl. pl. of *par*, equal: see *par.*] Literally, other things being equal; being evenly matched in other respects; other conditions corresponding, etc.: as, *ceteris paribus*, a large man is generally stronger than a small one.

cetewalet, *n.* An obsolete name of zedoary. *Chaucer.*

cetic (sē′tik), *a.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the whale.—**Cetic acid,** an acid produced, according to Heintz, in very small quantity in the saponification of spermaceti. It crystallizes in nacreous scales, grouped in stars, melting at 53.5° C.

ceticide (sē′ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A whale-killer. *Southey.* [Rare.]

cetin, cetine (sē′tin), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The fatty crystallizable matter which forms the essential part of spermaceti.

cetin-elaic (sē″tin-e-lā′ik), *a.* Derived from cetin-elaine.—**Cetin-elaic acid,** a fatty acid obtained from cetin-elaine by saponification with an alkali. It resembles but is distinct from oleic acid. *U. S. Disp.*, p. 396.

cetin-elaine (sē″tin-e-lā′in), *n.* A fat dissolved by alcohol from spermaceti, and obtained by evaporating the alcoholic solution.

cetiosaurian (sē″ti-ọ-sâ′ri-ąn), *n.* [< *Cetiosaurus.* Cf. *saurian.*] A member of the genus *Cetiosaurus.*

Cetiosaurus, Ceteosaurus (sē″ti-, sē″tē-ọ-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κήτειος*, of sea-monsters, monstrous (< *κῆτος*, a sea-monster, a whale: see *cetus*), + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of gigantic fossil dinosaurian reptiles, the species of which attained a length of from 60 to 70 feet, found in the Oölite and Wealden formations.

cetochilid (sē-tō-kil′id), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Cetochilidæ.*

Cetochilidæ (sē-tō-kil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetochilus* + *-idæ.*] A family of copepods, taking name from the genus *Cetochilus.*

Cetochilus (sē-tō-kī′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῆτος*, a whale, + *χιλός*, fodder, forage.] A genus of copepod crustaceans, typical of a family *Cetochilidæ*, or referred to a family *Calanidæ:* so called because a species, *Cetochilus septentrionalis*, forms a principal part of the food of whales.

cetological (sē-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *cetology* + *-ical:* see *logical.*] Pertaining to cetology.

cetologist (sē-tol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *cetology* + *-ist.*] One versed in cetology.

cetology (sē-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κῆτος*, a whale, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The description or natural history of cetaceous animals.

Cetomorpha (sē-tọ-môr′fą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κῆτος*, a whale, + *μορφή*, form.] A series of whale-like mammals, including the *Sirenia*, or herbivorous cetaceans, as they were formerly called (the manatee, halicore, dugong, etc.), with the *Cete* or *Cetacea* proper, as the whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc.


Rose-beetle (*Cetonia aurata*). Vertical line shows natural size.

cetomorphic (sē-tọ-môr′fik), *a.* [As *Cetomorpha* + *-ic.*] Formed like a whale; having cetacean structure or affinities; of or pertaining to the *Cetomorpha.*

Cetonia (sē-tō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, referred to the *Scarabæidæ*, and made type of a subfamily *Cetoniinæ*, or furnishing the name of a distinct family *Cetoniidæ. C. aurata* is the rose-beetle or rose-chafer.

cetonian (sē-tō′ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cetonia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cetoniinæ.*

II. *n.* A scarabæoid beetle of the subfamily *Cetoniinæ.*

Cetoniidæ (sē-tọ-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetonia* + *-idæ.*] The subfamily *Cetoniinæ* elevated to the rank of a family. Also written *Cetoniadæ.*

Cetoniinæ (sē-tō-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetonia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of the *Scarabæidæ*, typified by the genus *Cetonia;* a group of beautiful beetles, the floral beetles, living among plants and flowers. They have short 10-jointed antennæ, the last three joints being elongated and lamelliform. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the colors with which many of them are adorned. The typical genus is *Cetonia.*

The sub-family *Cetoniinæ* is often treated as a distinct family; it is differentiated chiefly by the position of the mesothoracic epimera. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 141.

cetorhinid (sē-tọ-rin′id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Cetorhinidæ.*

Cetorhinidæ (sē-tọ-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetorhinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Cetorhinus.* The teeth are excessively small; the branchiæ have long fringes; the five branchial apertures are extremely cleft, almost girdling the neck, and the eyes are very small. The only certain species is the basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus.*

cetorhinoid (sē-tọ-rī′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cetorhinus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or resembling the *Cetorhinidæ.*

II. *n.* A cetorhinid.

Cetorhinus (sē-tọ-rī′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῆτος*, a whale, + *ῥίνη*, a shark with a rough skin used like shagreen for polishing wood, etc., lit. a file or rasp.] The typical genus of sharks of the family *Cetorhinidæ*, containing a species of great size, approaching a whale in dimensions, whence the name. This is the basking-shark, *C. maximus*, which attains a length of 30 feet. See cut under *basking-shark.*

cetotolite (sē-tot′ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κῆτος*, a whale, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), an ear, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A name of certain fossil cetaceous ear-bones, occurring in such profusion in the Upper Tertiary formation, as the red crag of Suffolk, England, that superphosphate of potash is prepared from them on an extensive scale, and used as manure for land. The ear-bones are the tympanic and petrosal, a characteristic and very durable part of the skull of cetaceans, readily detached from the rest.

cetrarate (sē-trā′rāt), *n.* [< *cetrar(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A compound formed by the combination of cetraric acid with another substance.—**Ammonium cetrarate,** a compound of cetraric acid with ammonia.

Cetraria (sē-trā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (so called from the shape of the apothecia), < L. *cetra*, better *cætra*, a short Spanish shield, prob. of Hispanic origin.] A genus of lichens, related to *Lecidea.* They have a rigid, erect, and branching brown thallus, with lateral apothecia. The best-known species is *C. Islandica*, or Iceland moss, which is abundant in high northern latitudes and found in many other parts of the globe. It has a slightly bitter taste, and when wet becomes soft and mucilaginous. Boiling water extracts a large proportion of lichenin or lichen-starch, which is a modification of cellulose. Iceland moss had repute formerly as a remedy in pulmonary complaints, and is still used as a mild mucilaginous tonic and as a nutritious article of diet.


Cetraria.

cetrariæform (sē-trā′ri-ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cetraria* + L. *forma*, shape.] Like plants of the genus *Cetraria*. Also *cetrarioid*.

cetraric (sē-trar′ik), *a.* [< *Cetraria* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to the genus *Cetraria;* existing in or derived from plants of the genus *Cetraria*, as Iceland moss, *C. Islandica*.—**Cetraric acid**, a crystallizable acid constituting the bitter principle of the lichen *Cetraria*. *Lindsay*.

cetrarin, cetrarine (sē-trā′rin), *n.* [< *Cetraria* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A vegetable substance extracted by alcohol from several lichens, as *Cetraria Islandica* (Iceland moss) and *Sticta pulmonacea*. It forms a fine white powder, very bitter to the taste.

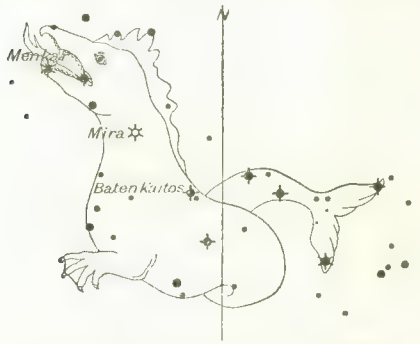
cetrarioid (sē-trā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Cetraria* + *-oid*.] Same as *cetrariæform*.

Cettia (set′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Cetti*, a proper name.] One of the most remarkable and anomalous genera of passerine birds, having only ten rectrices. There are about 10 European and Asiatic species, the best-known of which is *Cettia cetti*, or Cetti's bush-warbler, found in the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Also called *Horeites*, *Hornis*, *Neornis*, *Herbivox*, and *Urosphena*.



Bush-warbler (*Cettia cetti*).

cetus (sē′tus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κῆτος*, any sea-monster or large fish, especially a whale; as a constellation, the Whale. Hence *cete*², *Cete*³, *Cetacea*, etc.] **1.** A whale.—**2.** [*cap.*] A southern constellation, the Whale, west of Orion.



The Constellation Cetus.—From Ptolemy's description.

It was anciently pictured as some kind of marine animal, possibly a seal.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of whales. *Brisson*, 1756.

cetyl, cetyle (sē′til), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-yl*.] An alcoholic radical ($C_{16}H_{33}$) supposed to exist in a series of compounds obtained from spermaceti and beeswax.

cetylene (sē′ti-lēn), *n.* Same as *cetene*.

cetylic (sē-til′ik), *a.* [< *cetyl* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing cetyl: as, *cetylic* alcohol.

Ceuthorhynchus (sū-thō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κεύθειν*, hide, bury (= E. *hide*¹), + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* or weevils. The larvæ are very destructive to the turnip. *C. assimilis* is the turnip-seed weevil; *C. contractus*, the charlock weevil; *C. pleurostigma*, the turnip-gall weevil. Also *Ceutorhynchus*.

cevadic (sē-vad′ik), *a.* [Abbr. form of *cevadillic*, q. v.] **1.** Relating or pertaining to cevadilla.—**2.** Existing in or derived from cevadilla: as, *cevadic* acid.—**Cevadic acid**, a volatile fatty acid obtained from *Schœnocaulon officinale* (*Veratrum Sabadilla*). It appears in needle-like crystals. Also called *cevadillic acid* and *methylcrotonic acid*.

cevadilla, cebadilla (sev-, seb-ạ-dil′ạ), *n.* [= F. *cévadille*, < Sp. *cevadilla*, usually *cebadilla*, = Pg. *cevadilha* (NL. *sabadilla*), cevadilla, dim. of Sp. *cevada*, usually *cebada*, = Pg. *cevada* = Cat. *civada* = Pr. *civada*, barley; < Pg. *cevar* = Sp. *cebar*, feed, < L. *cibare*, feed, < *cibus*, food.] The seeds of *Schœnocaulon officinale*, a bulbous liliaceous plant of Mexico and Central America, with long grass-like leaves. The seeds have a bitter acrid taste, are poisonous to dogs and cats, and have been used as a remedy in various complaints. They are now chiefly used as a source of veratrin. Also *sabadilla*.

cevadillic (sev-ạ-dil′ik), *a.* [< *cevadilla* + *-ic*.] Same as *cevadic*.

cevadillin, cevadilline (sev-ạ-dil′in), *n.* [< *cevadilla* + *-in*², *-ine*².] An uncrystallizable alkaloid ($C_{34}H_{53}NO_8$) obtained from cevadilla.

cevadin, cevadine (sev′ạ-din), *n.* [As *cevad(ic)* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A crystallizable alkaloid ($C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$) obtained from cevadilla.

Ceva's theorem. See *theorem*.

cevin, cevine (sē′vin), *n.* [< *cev(adin)* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A decomposition product ($C_{27}H_{43}NO_8$) of cevadin.

ceylanite (sē-lan′īt), *n.* [F., = E. *ceylonite*.] See *ceylonite*.

Ceylonese (sē-lon-ēs′ or -ēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ceylon*, otherwise written *Zeylan*, F. *Ceylan*, etc., + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Ceylon, a large island lying to the south of Hindustan, now a colony of Great Britain.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Ceylon; specifically, a member or members of the principal native race of Ceylon. See *Singhalese*.

Also *Cingalese*, *Singhalese*, and *Sinhalese*.

ceylonite (sē-lon′īt), *n.* [< *Ceylon* + *-ite*².] A dark-colored ferruginous variety of spinel from Ceylon. Also *candite*, *ceylanite*, *zeylanite*.

Ceylon moss, stone, etc. See the nouns.

Ceyx (sē′iks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κήϋξ*, also *καίηξ*, *καναξ*, *κής*, a sea-bird, perhaps the tern or gannet. Cf. *Cecomorphæ*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ* and subfamily *Daceloninæ*, characterized by having only three developed toes. The type is *C. tridactyla*. There are several species in India and the East Indies.



Ceyx melanura.

cf. [Contr. of L. *confer*, impv. of *conferre*, compare, collate: see *confer*, *collate*.] A contraction of the Latin *confer*, compare.

C. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *commissary-general*, and (*b*) of *consul-general*.

c. g. s. The usual abbreviation of *centimeter-gram-second* (which see, under *centimeter*): as, the *c. g. s.* system of physical units.

ch. [(1) < ME. *ch* initial, *ch*, *cch*, later *tch*, medial (in earlier ME. never final, being in its origin due to a following *e* or *i*), < AS. *c* (orig. or inflexive), followed by vowel *e* (*æ*, *ea*, *eá*), *i*, or *y*, the *c* in such case being usually pron. as a palatalized *k*, as in *ceaster*, E. *chester*, *cist*, E. *chest*, *cild*, E. *child*, *wicce*, E. *witch*, *hwylc* (*hwylce*), E. *which*, etc. (2) < ME. *ch* initial, *ch*, rarely *cch* (or later *tch*) medial (see above), < OF. *ch* (pron. as mod. E. *ch*, i. e., *tsh*, but in mod. F. simply *sh*: see below), < L. *c*, under conditions like those mentioned above. (3) < mod. F. *ch*, pron. *sh*. (4) < L., etc., *ch*, < Gr. *χ*, an aspirated form of *κ*, L. *c*, whence the L. spelling *ch*. (5) Sc., var. *gh*, repr. ME. *gh*, *h*, *z*, AS. *h*, etc., or Gael. or other forms of this palatal sound, like G. *ch*, aspirated form of orig. *c* or *k*, as in G. *krachen* = AS. *cearcian*, E. *crack*, etc. (6) In Skt. Hind., etc., see def.] A common English digraph, of various origin and pronunciation. In native English words it is always pronounced *tsh*, being a compound sound consisting of a *t* produced at the *sh*-point, followed by an *sh* in intimate union, so that the sound is commonly regarded as one, and is in many languages, as in Sanskrit, Hindustani, Russian, etc., provided with a simple character. In Spanish it is denoted by *ch* as in English, but the symbol is regarded and named (*che*, pronounced chā) as a single character in separate alphabetical place. *Ch* = *tsh* is the surd correlate of *j* = *dzh*. (See *j*.) The digraph *ch* occurs—(1) in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, being in such words usually initial, as in *child*, *choose*, *chest*, etc., but sometimes final, as in *each*, *such*, *which*, but then usually in the combination *tch* (see *tch*); (2) in words of old French origin, as in *chair*, *change*, *chase*, *chamber*, etc.; (3) in words of modern French origin, in which it has the modern French sound, *sh*, as in *chaise*, *champagne*, and in some of older French origin, with original *ch*-sound, assimilated to modern *sh*, as in *champaign*, *chivalry*, etc.; (4) in words of Greek origin, representing the Greek *χ*, as in *chorus*, *chyle*, etc., being in older words of this origin often a modern substitution for Middle English, Old French, Middle Latin, etc., *c* or *k*, as in *Christian*, *chameleon*, *chamomile*, *alchemy*, *chirurgeon*, etc.; (5) in Scotch words, as *loch*, in which the *ch* is a guttural spirant or fricative uttered through the narrowed throat, like the German *ch* in *doch*, *ach*, etc.; (6) in words of Sanskrit, Hindustani, etc., origin, in which *ch* has the same sound as in English. So in words of Spanish and Portuguese origin, as *chinch*, *chinchilla*, and in Russian and other Slavic words, in which the spelling *tch*, *tsh*, or (as in German) *tsch* is often employed for the single original Russian or Slavic character. See *assibilation*.

ch. An abbreviation (*a*) of *chapter*, and (*b*) of *church*.

C. H. An abbreviation (*a*) of *court-house*, very common in the southern United States, and as far north as southern Pennsylvania, as a part of town-names: as, Spottsylvania *C. H.*; and (*b*) of *custom-house*.

cha (chä), *n.* [Chinese *ch'a*, *ts'a*, etc., tea: see *tea*.] The Chinese word for *tea*.—**Cha sze**, a tea-expert; a tea-taster.

chabasie (kab′ạ-si), *n.* Same as *chabazite*.

chabazite, chabasite (kab′ạ-zīt, -sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χαβαζίος*, one of twenty species of stones mentioned in the poem Περὶ λίθων ("About stones"), ascribed to Orpheus (Webster's Dict.).] A mineral of the zeolite group which occurs in rhombohedral crystals of a white or flesh-red color. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium. A reddish variety from Nova Scotia is called *acadialite;* a yellowish variety from the neighborhood of Baltimore, Maryland, has been called *haydenite*.

Chablis (sha-blē′), *n.* A dry white French wine of excellent quality, taking its name from the town of Chablis, near Auxerre, in the department of Yonne.

chabouk, chabuk (chä′bùk), *n.* [Also written *chawbuck*, repr. Pers. and Urdu *chābuk*, a whip.] A horsewhip: often used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

> Drag forward that Fakir, and cut his robe into tatters on his back with your *chabouk*.
>
> *Scott*, Surgeon's Daughter, xiv.

Chaca (kā′kạ), *n.* [NL., from native E. Ind. name.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Chacidæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus. Also *chaka*.

chacet, *v.* and *n.* A former spelling of *chase*.

chachalaca (chä-chä-lä′kạ), *n.* [Nahuatl *chachalaca*.] The Texan guan, *Ortalis vetula maccalli;* a gallinaceous bird of the family *Cracidæ* and subfamily *Penelopinæ*, the only representative of the family in the United States. It is 23 inches long and 26 in extent of wings, of a dark-olive color, brightening to lustrous green on the tail, and changing to plumbeous on the head; the lower parts are of a dingy, undefinable color. It is easily domesticated, and is said to be sometimes used as a game-fowl. It inhabits the valley of the Rio Grande and thence southward. The name is variously spelled, the orthography here given being the usual one.

chacid (kā′sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chacidæ*.

Chacidæ (kā′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Chaca*. The head and front of the body are much depressed; the true dorsal fin is short and anterior; the adipose is replaced by a rayed dorsal, which is confluent with the caudal; the true anal is short, and there is a second anal corresponding to the second dorsal and also confluent with the caudal; each pectoral fin has a strong spine, and the ventrals are moderately far back. The family is represented by an Indian fresh-water fish, *Chaca lophioides*. By most ichthyologists the species is referred to the family *Siluridæ*, and variously regarded as representative of a subfamily (*Chacinæ*), a group (*Chacina*), or a cohort (*Chacini*).

Chacina (kā-sī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-ina*².] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Siluridæ homalopteræ*, having the gill-membranes confluent with the skin of the broad isthmus, the dorsal and anal fins divided into two portions, the anterior portion of the former with a strong spine, the posterior and the anal united with the caudal, and the ventrals six-rayed. The group is the same as the family *Chacidæ*.

Chacinæ (kā-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-inæ*.] The *Chacidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Siluridæ:* same as *Chacidæ*.

Chacini (kā-sī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-ini*.] In Bleeker's system of classification, a cohort of the family *Siluridæ:* same as *Chacidæ*.

chack[1] (chak), *v. t.* [Sc.; cf. *chock*[3], *chuck*[3], and *check*[1], *v.*] **1.** To bruise, nip, or pinch by jamming or squeezing accidentally: as, to *chack* one's finger in shutting a door.—**2.** To cut by a sud-

den stroke.—3. To take hold of suddenly.—4. In the *manège*, to jerk or toss (the head), as a horse, in order to slacken the strain of the bridle.

chack[2] (chak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A slight repast; luncheon; a snack: as, "a *chack* of dinner," *Galt.* Also *check, chatt.* [Scotch.]—**Family chack**, a family dinner; a dinner or luncheon *en famille*, or without special preparation or formality.

> He seasoned this dismission by a kind and hospitable invitation, "to come back and take part o' his *family-chack*, at ane preceesely." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiv.

chack[3], **chacker, chack-bird** (chak, chak'ėr, chak'bėrd), *n.* [Sc. *chack*, also *check*, and comp. *stane-chacker, -checker*, the wheatear, also the stonechat; var. of *chat*[2].] Local British names of the wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe. Montagu.*

chack[4] (chak), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *check.*

chackle (chak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chackled*, ppr. *chackling.* [Var. of *chatter*; cf. *chack*[1], *chat*[1].] To chatter. [Prov. Eng.]

chackstone (chak'stōn), *n.* A jackstone. [Eng.]

chacma (chak'mą), *n.* The Hottentot name of a South African baboon, *Cynocephalus porcarius.*

chaco (chak'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of an unctuous earth found at La Paz, Bolivia, which is made into pats and eaten with chocolate.

chaconne, chacone (sha-kon', -kōn'), *n.* [< F. *chaconne* = It. *ciaconna*, < Sp. *chacona*, a dance, an air.] 1. An old dance or saraband, probably of Moorish or Spanish origin.—2. A musical composition in the movement of such a dance, in slow tempo, usually in triple rhythm, and properly consisting of a series of variations upon a ground-bass of eight bars' length. It closely resembles the passacaglia.

chacuru (cha-kö'rö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of *Bucco chacuru*, a South American barbet or puff-bird, barred above with brown and black, having two black stripes on each side of the head and a very stout red beak.

chad[1] (chad), *n.* †. An obsolete form of *shad.*—2. The name in Cornwall, England, of the young of the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus.*

chad[2] (chad), *n.* [Compare *chat*[4].] 1. Gravel; small stones which form the bed of a river. *E. D. D.*—2. Dry, husky fragments found among food. [Prov. Eng. in both senses, usually in plural.]

chadam (chad'am), *n.* [E. Ind.] An imaginary money of account in some parts of Asia, representing 25 cowries, or 2½ mills. *Simmonds.*

chadar, *n.* See *chudder.*

chaddy (chad'i), *a.* [*chad*[2], *n.*, + *-y*[3].] Made of imperfectly sifted meal: said of bread. [Prov.]

chadlock (chad'lok), *n.* A dialectal variant of *charlock.*

chad-penny (chad'pen'i), *n.* A contribution made at Whitsunday to aid in keeping in repair Lichfield cathedral, England, which is dedicated to St. Chad. [Local, Eng.]

chænichthyid (kē-nik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chænichthyidæ.*

Chænichthyidæ (kē-nik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chænichthys* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Chænichthys*, and including those *Notothenoidea* which have the snout produced and spatuliform, the body mostly naked, and two dorsal fins, the first of which is short and the second long. The few species known are confined to the antarctic seas.

Chænichthys (kē-nik'this), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *χαίνειν*, gape, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Chænichthyidæ.*

chænopsid (kē-nop'sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chænopsidæ.*

Chænopsidæ (kē-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chænopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of blennioid fishes, represented by the genus *Chænopsis.* The body is elongated, compressed, and naked; the head elongated and with the postocular region much developed; the branchiostegal membrane conspicuous externally and free from the throat; the dorsal fin long, with the anterior rays inarticulate and the remainder articulate; and the ventrals a little in advance of the pectorals and having two or three rays. The only known species is the *Chænopsis ocellatus*, a rare fish of the Caribbean sea.

Chænopsis (kē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1865), irreg. < Gr. *χαίνειν*, yawn, + *ὄψις*, look, face.] The typical genus of the family *Chænopsidæ.*

Chærophyllum (kē-rō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., in L. *chærephylum* (usually *cærefolium*, > ult. E. *chervil*), < Gr. *χαιρέφυλλον*, chervil: see *chervil.*] A genus of plants, of the family *Apiaceæ*, consisting of about 30 species, natives of the northern hemisphere. The more common European species are popularly called *chervil* (which see).

chæta (kē'tą), *n.*; pl. *chætæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, long, loose, flowing hair, a horse's mane, etc.] In *zoöl.*, a bristle; a seta: used chiefly in composition.

Chætetes (kē-tē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, hair (NL. *chæta*, bristle).] The typical genus of fossil corals of the family *Chætetidæ.* Also *Chætites.*

Chætetidæ (kē-tet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætetes* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil tabulate corals occurring in several geological formations, from the Silurian to the Cretaceous. Also *Chætitidæ.*

Chætifera (kē-tif'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætiferus*: see *chætiferous*, and cf. *Chætophora*[1].] An ordinal or other group of gephyreans which have chætæ or setæ. They are characterized by having two strong ventral bristles, the mouth at the base of the proboscis, and the anus terminal. The group contains the families *Echiuridæ* and *Bonelliidæ*, and is distinguished from *Achæta.* Also called *Armata.*

Chætiferi (kē-tif'ę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *chætiferus*: see *chætiferous.*] Same as *Chætifera.*

chætiferous (kē-tif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chætiferus*, < *chæta*, q.v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *chætophorous.*] Bearing chætæ or bristles; setiferous or setigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chætifera.*

Chætites (ket'i-tēz), *n.* Same as *Chætetes.*

Chætitidæ (kē-tit'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chætetidæ.*

Chætocercus (kē-tō-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *κέρκος*, tail.] 1. A genus of humming-birds. *G. R. Gray*, 1853.—2. A genus or subgenus of kangaroorats, of the family *Dasyuridæ* and subfamily *Dasyurinæ* or *Phascologalinæ.* It is detached from *Phascologale* on account of the crested compressed tail and the lack of one lower premolar tooth. *C. cristicauda* is the type. *Krefft*, 1866.

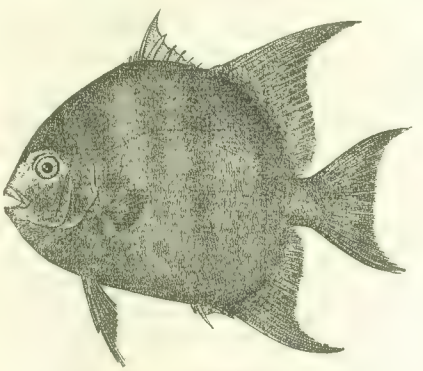
Chætoderma (kē-tō-dėr'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *δέρμα*, skin.] 1. A genus of supposed gephyrean worms having minute calcified spines in the integument, whence the name: now regarded as a genus of gastropodous mollusks, and made the type of an order *Chætodermata. Loven*, 1845.—2. [Used as a plural.] Same as *Chætodermata. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit.

Chætodermata (kē-tō-dėr'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Chætoderma*(*t-*).] An order of shell-less isopleural gastropods, represented by the genus *Chætoderma.*

Chætodermatidæ (kē″tō-dėr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætoderma*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] The family of gastropods which is represented by the genus *Chætoderma.* The body is vermiform and subcylindrical, with a swelling at each end, the anterior oral and the posterior anal; the intestine has a hepatic sac; there are two anal branchiæ; and there is a median, strong, chitinous pharyngeal tooth, corresponding to the radula of typical gastropods. The only known species is the *Chætoderma nitidulum* of the European seas.

chætodermatous (kē-tō-dėr'mą-tus), *a.* [< *Chætoderma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Having a chætiferous integument; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chætodermata.*

Chætodipterus (kē-tō-dip'tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < *Chæto*(*don*) + Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-finned: so named because it was considered to be like *Chætodon*, but distinguished by having two dorsal fins.]



Moonfish, or Porgy (*Chætodipterus faber*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

A genus of chætodontoid fishes, of the family *Ephippiidæ. C. faber* is a species of the Atlantic coast of North America, locally known as the *moonfish* and *porgy* (but very different from the porgy of New York). *C. zonatus* is a species of the Pacific coast.

Chætodon (kē'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Chætodontidæ:* so named from the slender bristle-like character of the teeth, which are closely crowded together. To it have been referred at times not only all the *Chætodontidæ*, but some other forms little related to it. By most late writers it is restricted to such species as *C. capistratus* and *C. lunula.*

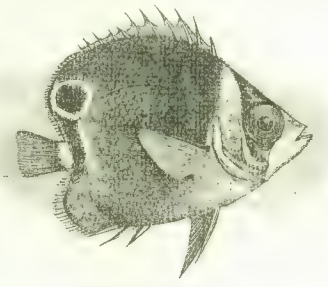
Chætodonidæ (kē-tō-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chætodontidæ* as used by former writers. *Swainson*, 1839.

chætodont (kē'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Chætodontoidea* or *Chætodontidæ. Sir J. Richardson.*

II. *n.* Same as *chætodontid.*

chætodontid (kē-tō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chætodontidæ.*

Chætodontidæ (kē-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian or spiny-finned fishes, typified by the genus *Chætodon*, of varying limits with different writers. By former writers it was used for a group corresponding to that called by many ichthyologists *Squamipinnes.* By late ichthyologists it is restricted to *Chætodontoidea*, with a single entire dorsal fin, branchial apertures confluent below, and the post-temporal bones undivided and articulating by a single process with the cranium. It includes numerous tropical sea-fishes of rather small or moderate size, most of which frequent coral reefs. They are generally remarkable for the contrast and beauty of their colors.



Chætodon lunula.

Chætodontina (kē″tō-don-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodon*(*t-*) + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Squamipinnes*, characterized by the absence of palatine and vomerine teeth: nearly the same as the family *Chætodontidæ* of recent authors.

chætodontoid (kē-tō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Chætodontoidea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Chætodontoidea.*

Chætodontoidea (kē″tō-don-toi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodon*(*t-*) + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of chætodont fishes. It contains several families, having peculiarly modified vertebræ and basioccipital bone, vertically extended lamellar upper pharyngeal bones, and a much compressed body with its integument encroaching upon the dorsal and anal fins.

chætognath (kē'tog-nath), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chætognatha*; chætognathous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Chætognatha.*

Chætognatha (kē-tog'nā-thą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætognathus*: see *chætognathous.*] A group of transparent animals consisting of the family *Sagittidæ*, the affinities of which are still undetermined. They resemble the nematoid worms and oligochætous annelids in structure, while their mode of development is peculiar, presenting some points of resemblance to that of brachiopods and echinoderms. The group is now made a separate class of the branch *Vermes.*

chætognathous (kē-tog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *chætognathus*, < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chætognatha.*

Chætomium (kē-tō'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle).] A genus of ascomycetous fungi which grow upon paper (sometimes in books), straw, and similar substances, frequently producing red or yellow spots. The fructification consists of superficially borne perithecia, clothed with hairs or minute bristles and containing asci and spores. The asci are very delicate, and are easily ruptured, so that only the spores are commonly seen.

Chætonotus (kē-tō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *νῶτος*, the back.] A genus of minute aquatic worm-like animals of uncertain position, referred by Ehrenberg to the rotifers, by Dujardin to the infusorians; and they are placed by some writers with *Ichthyidium* in the order of oligochætous annelids, and by others with *Ichthyidium* and some related genera in a separate class *Gastrotricha.*

Chætophora[1] (kē-tof'ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætophorus*: see *chætophorous.*] In *zoöl.*, a division of annelids including those which

move by means of setigerous feet or parapodia, or by suctorial disks, as the oligochætous and polychætous forms of worms, and the suctorial forms, or leeches. The group is nearly equivalent to the class *Annelida* in the usual acceptation of that term.



Chætophora elegans. In one branch a zoöspore is being produced in each cell. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Chætophora[2] (kē-tof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *chætophorus:* see *chætophorous.*] In *bot.*, the principal genus of the *Chætophoraceæ.*

Chætophoraceæ (kē-tof-ō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætophora*[2] + *-aceæ.*] A family of filamentous green fresh-water or rarely terrestrial algæ, belonging to the *Chlorophyceæ*, and characterized by bristle-like tips on terminal appendages. *Chætophora* is the principal genus, and *C. elegans* a common species.

chætophorous (kē-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chætophorus* (cf. *chætiferous*), < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing bristles; setigerous or setiferous; chætiferous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chætophora.*

chætopod (kē'tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chætopoda.* Also *chætopodous.*

II. *n.* An annelid or worm of the order *Chætopoda.*

Chætopoda (kē-top'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **1.** In some systems of zoölogical classification, a prime division or branch of a phylum of the animal kingdom called *Appendiculata*, consisting of two classes, *Oligochæta* and *Polychæta:* in this sense contrasted with *Rotifera* (alone) and *Gnathopoda* (*Arthropoda* indiscriminately). *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]—**2.** Ordinarily, an order or subclass of the class *Annelida*, with dorsal branchiæ and non-suctorial mouth. They are marine worm-like annelids not distinctly segmented, and with tubular setigerous feet or parapodia, whence the name. There is a metamorphosis in most forms, and the sexes are generally distinct. This order is a large and important group of about 20 families, which has received many names, and to which varying limits have been assigned; it is now usually divided into *Oligochæta* and *Polychæta.*

chætopodous (kē-top'ō-dus), *a.* [< *Chætopoda* + *-ous.*] Same as *chætopod.*

Chætops (kē'tops), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *ὄψ*, eye, face.] A notable genus of turdoid passerine birds of Africa: so called from the bristly rictus which they possess. *C. frenatus* is an example.

Chætopteridæ (kē-top-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætopterus*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of annelids, usually referred to the order *Chætopoda*, sometimes to the *Cephalobranchia.* The body is elongated and segmented into several dissimilar regions; the dorsal appendages of the middle segments are alate and often lobate, and they usually have 2 or 4 very long tentacular cirri. The animals live in parchment-like tubes.

Chætopterus (kē-top'tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *πτερόν*, wing.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Chætopteridæ. C. pergamentaceus* is a West Indian species.—**2.** A genus of lutianoid fishes.

Chætosoma (kē-tō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *σῶμα*, body.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Chætosomidæ*, having a double row of short knobbed rods on the ventral surface in front of the anus.—**2.** A genus of coleopterous insects.

Chætosomidæ (kē-tō-sō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætosoma*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of marine worms of uncertain position, usually referred to the order *Nematoidea*, and considered to have relationship with the *Chætognatha* (*Sagitta*).

Chætospira (kē-tō-spī'rä), *n.* [NL. (Lachmann, 1856), < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire.] A genus of heterotrichous infusorians, of the group of the stentors or trumpet-animalcules, having a slender, spirally twisted, ribbon-like extension of the anterior region, and a lateral hyaline expansion along the peristome. It includes sedentary loricate infusorians, the zoöids of which are not attached to the sheath, as *C. muelleri.*

Chætura (kē-tū'rä), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1825), < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *οὐρά*, tail.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ;* the spine-tailed swifts: so called because the shafts of the tail-feathers project beyond the webs in a hard, sharp point



Chimney-swift (*Chætura pelagica*).

or mucro. There are many species, the best-known of which is the common black chimney-swift of the United States, *Chætura pelagica.*

2. A genus of gastrotrichous *Nematorhyncha.*—**3.** A genus of dipterous insects. *Macquart*, 1851.—**4.** A genus of protozoans.

Chæturinæ (kē-tū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætura*, 1, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of non-passerine fissirostral birds, of the family *Cypselidæ* or swifts; the spine-tailed swifts, differing from the typical swifts or *Cypselinæ* in having the normal ratio of the phalanges (2, 3, 4, 5). The genera are *Chætura, Collocalia, Dendrochelidon, Cypseloides*, and *Nephœcetes.*

chæturine (kē-tū'rin), *a.* Spine-tailed, as a swift; of or pertaining to the *Chæturinæ.*

chafe (chāf), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chafed*, ppr. *chafing.* [< ME. *chaufen*, warm, heat, < OF. *chaufer*, F. *chauffer*, warm, = Pr. *calfar*, < L. *calefacere*, make warm, < *calere*, be warm, + *facere*, make. Cf. *calefacient, calefy*, and see *chaff*[2].]

I. *trans.* **1†.** To heat; make warm.

That the flamme upbende
The celles forto chere and *chaufe* oloffe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

2. To excite heat in or make warm by friction; stimulate to warmth by rubbing, as with the hands: as, to *chafe* the limbs.

At last, recovering hart, he does begin
To rub her temples, and to *chaufe* her chin.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 21.

Fain would I go to *chafe* his paly lips
With twenty thousand kisses.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

But she . . . laid his head upon her lap,
And loosed the shatter'd casque, and *chafed* his hands.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. To fret and wear by friction; abrade; especially, abrade (the skin) by rubbing; make sore by rubbing; gall: as, the coarse garments *chafed* his skin.

The ground for anchorage is of the very best kind, sand without coral, which last *chafes* the cables all over the Red Sea. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 310.

Two slips of parchment . . . she sewed round it to prevent its being *chafed.* *Scott.*

The opposite hill, which hems in this romantic valley, and, like a heavy yoke, *chafes* the neck of the Aar.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 2.

4. To irritate; annoy; vex; gall; make angry.

These foughten full harde, that sore were *chaufed* with wrath oon a-gein a-nother. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

Her intercession *chaf'd* him so,
When she for thy repeal was suppliant,
That to close prison he commanded her.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Nay—yet it *chafes* me that I could not bend
One will; nor tame and tutor with mine eye
That dull cold-blooded Cæsar. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

5. To stimulate, as by pungent odors; perfume. [Rare.]

Lilies . . .
Whose scent so *chafed* the neighbour air, that you
Would surely swear Arabick spices grew. *Suckling.*

6†. To animate; revive; inspirit; encourage.

That he wolde . . .
. . . cherisch hem alle with his cher, & *chaufen* her Ioye.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 128.

=**Syn. 3.** To rub, wear.—**4.** To gall, vex, irritate, heat, ruffle, exasperate.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To be or become heated.

The day be-gan to *chaufe*, and the sonne was risen right high as a-boute the houre of pryme, and the duste be-gan to rise right thikke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 283.

2. To be fretted and worn by rubbing: as, the cable *chafed* against a rock.—**3.** To be irritated or annoyed; fret; fume.

And take no care
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Strode about in the chamber,
Chafing and choking with rage; like cords were the veins on his temples. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, iv.

4. To be in violent agitation; rage or boil; dash, as in anger; fret.

The troubled Tiber *chafing* with her shores.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

She too is strong, and might not *chafe* in vain
Against them. *Bryant*, The Ages, st. 34.

chafe (chāf), *n.* [< *chafe*, *v.*] **1.** Heat excited by friction. [Rare.]—**2.** An irritated mental condition arising from continued provocation or annoyance; heated impatience or anger, especially under restraint or a sense of injury; a fretful tendency or state; vexation.

But she, in *chafe*, him from her lap did shove.
Sir P. Sidney, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 511.

Stalking with less unconscionable strides,
And lower looks, but in a sultry *chafe.*
Milton, S. A., l. 1246.

chafer[1] (chā'fėr), *n.* [< ME. **chafer*, < AS. *ceafor, ceafer*, a beetle (tr. of L. *bruchus:* see *Bruchus*), = D. *kever* = OS. *kever* (gloss.) = OHG. *chevar, chevaro*, MHG. *kever, kefere*, G. *käfer*, a chafer; root uncertain; cf. MHG. *kifen, kiffen*, gnaw.] A name commonly given to several species of lamellicorn beetles, *Scarabæidæ.* The melancholy rose-chafer, *Euphoria melancholica*, a familiar example, feeds upon flowers or upon the sap exuded from wounded trees, but in the autumn, and especially in dry seasons, not infrequently attacks and injures ripe fruit of all descriptions, as grapes, figs, and cotton-bolls. The European cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*, is in habit and position the analogue of the American May-beetle or June-bug.



Melancholy Rose-chafer (*Euphoria melancholica*), natural size.

chafer[2] (chā'fėr), *n.* [< *chafe* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which chafes.—**2†.** A vessel for heating water, food, etc.; a chafing-dish.

Water in *chafer* for laydyes fre.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

Chafowre, to make whote a thynge, as watur, calefactorium. *Prompt. Parv.*

Hence—**3†.** Any dish or pan. [Rare.]

A *chafer* of water to cool the ends of the irons.
Baker, Hen. VIII., an. 1541.

4. A small portable furnace; a chauffer. *E. H. Knight.* Also *chaffer.*

chafery† (chā'fėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chaferie*, < F. (OF.) *chaufferie*, a forge, < *chaufer*, OF. *chaufer*, heat: see *chafe*, *v.*] A sort of blacksmiths' forge formerly used in manufacturing iron in England, for reheating the blooms intended to be drawn out into bars.

chafe-wax (chāf'waks), *n.* [< *chafe*, heat, + obj. *wax*[1]. Cf. equiv. F. *chauffe-cire.*] Formerly, in England, an officer in chancery who prepared the wax for the sealing of writs and other documents about to be issued. Also written *chaff-wax.*

chafeweed (chāf'wēd), *n.* A name for *Gnaphalium sylvaticum* and related plants. [Eng.]

chaff[1] (chaf), *n.* [= Sc. *caff*, < ME. *chaf, caffe*, < AS. *ceaf* = D. *kaf*, > MHG. *kaf*, G. *kaff*, chaff, prob. akin to OHG. *cheva*, MHG. **keve*, G. *käfe*, pod, husk, G. dial. (Swiss) *kefen* (also *kifel*, Bav. *kif-erbes*), green peas in the pod; cf. MHG. *kefach*, pods collectively.] **1.** The glumes or husks of wheat, oats, or other grain and grasses, especially when separated from the seed by threshing and winnowing.

Ley hem [pomegranates] feire in *chaf* that never oon other Touche, and ther thai heeth save ynough.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Straw cut small for the food of cattle.—**3.** Figuratively, paltry refuse; worthless matter, especially that which is light and apt to be driven by the wind.

Here es cury un-clene, carle, be my trowthe,
Caffe of creatours alle, thow curssede wriche!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1064.

Gods defend us!
We are *chaff* before their fury else.
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 4.

Not meddling with the dirt and *chaff* of nature.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

4. In *bot.*, the scales or bracts which subtend the individual flowers in the heads of many *Compositæ.*—**5.** A name among fishermen for the finer kinds of seaweed.

chaff[2] (chaf), *v.* [A dial. form of *chafe*, preserving the older sound of the *a* (namely ä, à), as also in *chaff-wax* for *chafe-wax:* see *chafe*, *v. t.*, 4.] **I.** *trans.* To assail with sarcastic banter or raillery; banter; make game of; ridicule; tease; quiz; worry. [Colloq.]

Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him. *Thackeray.*

=**Syn.** See *taunt.*

II. *intrans.* To use bantering or ironical language by way of ridicule, teasing, or quizzing. [Colloq.]

chaff[2] (chaf), *n.* [< *chaff*[2], *v.* Cf. *chafe, n.*, 2.] Banter; sarcastic or teasing raillery.

In banter, in repartee, in *chaff*, the almost constant trait is some display of relative superiority—the detection of a weakness, a mistake, an absurdity, on the part of another. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 534.

chaffare†, chaffar†, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *chaffer*[1].

chaff-cutter, chaff-engine (chaf'kut″ėr, -en″jin), *n.* An agricultural machine for cutting up hay, straw, etc., as food for cattle. See *chaff*[1], 2.

chaffer[1] (chaf'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *chaffere, chaffare, chaffar, cheffare*, earlier *chapfare, cheapfare*, bargaining, trade, merchandise (= Icel. *kaupför*, a journey), < *cheap, chep*, a bargain, trade, + *fare*, a going, journey, doing, affair, business: see *cheap, n.*, and *fare, n.*] **I.†** Merchandise; wares; goods; traffic.

No regratour ne go owt of towne for to engrosy the *chaffare*, vpon payne for to be fourty-dayes in the kynges prysone. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

But these Marchandes with their shippes great,
And such *chaffare* as they bye and get
By the weyes, must nede take on hand
By the coasts to passe of our England.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 188.

2. Bargaining; haggling in buying and selling.

chaffer[1] (chaf'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *chaffaren, cheffaren*, bargain, negotiate, < *chaffare*, etc., bargaining, trade: see *chaffer*[1], *n.*] **I.†** *trans.* **1.** To buy or sell; trade or deal in.

Where is the fayre flocke thou was wont to leade?
Or bene they *chaffred*, or at mischiefe dead?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. To exchange; bandy.

Approching nigh, he never staid to greete,
Ne *chaffar* words. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To treat about a purchase or contract; bargain; haggle: as, to *chaffer* with a fishwoman or a hackman.

Nor rode himself to Paul's, the public fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
Where bishoprics and sinecures are sold.
Dryden, Character of a Good Parson, l. 70.

2. To talk much and idly; chatter: as, "the *chaffering* sparrow," *Mrs. Browning.*

chaffer[2] (chaf'ėr), *n.* Same as *chafer*[2], 4.

chaffer[3] (chaf'ėr), *n.* [< *chaff*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who employs chaff or light raillery. [Colloq.]

She was considered the best *chaffer* on the road; not one of them could stand against her tongue. *Mayhew.*

chafferer (chaf'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

chaffering (chaf'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chaffer*[1], *v.*] **1.** Bargaining; trading.—**2.** Wordy talk and haggling.

Long ere heat of noon,
From byre or field the kine were brought; the sheep
Are penned in cotes; the *chaffering* is begun.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

If the Florentines had laid aside their niggardly *chaffering* about the price, they might have diverted the storm. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 119.

chaffery† (chaf'ėr-i), *n.* [< *chaffer*[1] + *-y.*] Traffic; buying and selling.

chaff-flower (chaf'flou″ėr), *n.* The *Alternanthera Achyrantha*, a prostrate weed with chaffy flowers, common in warm regions.

chaff-halter (chaf'hâl″tėr), *n.* A bridle with double reins used by women.

chaffinch (chaf'inch), *n.* [< ME. *chaffynche*, var. *caffynche*: so called from its delighting in *chaff*, or rather in grain (so the ML. name *furfurio*, also *furfuris*, < L. *furfur*, bran); < *chaff*[1] + *finch.*] **1.** A common European bird of the genus *Fringilla, F. cœlebs*, whose pleasant short and oft-repeated song is heard from early spring to the middle of summer. The plumage of the male is very pretty. Chaffinches are useful in destroying aphids and caterpillars, though they injure various kinds of garden-plants. In winter they feed mostly on seeds. Also called *chaffy, beech-finch, horse-finch, shell-apple, shelly, twink, spink, pink*, etc.



Chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*).

2. A name of the Australian birds of the genus *Chloëbia*, as *C. gouldiæ.*

chaffless (chaf'les), *a.* [< *chaff*[1] + *-less.*] Without chaff; free from worthless matter, rubbish, or refuse. [Rare.]

The gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

chaffo (chaf'ō), *v.* [E. dial., var. of *chavel*, q. v.] To chew. *Grose.*

chaffron (chaf'ron), *n.* Same as *chamfron.*

chaffs (chafs), *n. pl.* [Var. of *chafts*: see *chaft.*] The jaws; jaw-bones; chops. [North. Eng.]

chaff-seed (chaf'sēd), *n.* The *Schwalbea Americana*, a scrophulariaceous plant with yellowish flowers, allied to the eyebright, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States: so called from its loose thin seed-coats.

chaff-wax (chaf'waks), *n.* Same as *chafe-wax.*

chaffweed (chaf'wēd), *n.* [< *chaff*[1] + *weed*[1].] **1.** A small annual primulaceous plant, *Centunculus minimus*, widely distributed throughout Europe and America.—**2.** Same as *chafe-weed.*

chaffy[1] (chaf'i), *a.* [< *chaff*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Like chaff; full of chaff.

Chaffy grain beneath the thresher's flail. *Coleridge.*

2. In *bot.*, furnished with chaff, as the receptacle in some compound flowers; paleaceous.—**3.** Figuratively, light; frivolous; unstable.

A very thief in love, a *chaffy* lord,
Nor worth the name of villain!
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

Slight and *chaffy* opinion. *Glanville*, Van. of Dogmat., xv.

chaffy[2] (chaf'i), *a.* [< *chaff*[2] + *-y*[1].] Given to chaffing; bantering; ironical. [Rare.]

The time is off-hand, *chaffy*, and must be taken in its mood. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 24.

chaffy[3] (chaf'i), *n.* [Dim. of *chaffinch.*] A chaffinch. *Macgillivray.*

chafing-board (chā'fing-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a batten fastened upon the rigging of a ship to prevent chafing.

chafing-check (chā'fing-chek), *n.* *Naut.*, a cleat containing a sheave, sometimes fastened on the after side of topgallant yard-arms for reeving the royal-sheets.

chafing-dish (chā'fing-dish), *n.* **1.** A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it; a portable grate for coals.—**2.** A dish fitted with such a vessel for hot coals, or with lamps or the like beneath, and having a cover, used for cooking food or keeping it hot.

chafing-gear (chā'fing-gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, mats or other soft substances fastened on the rigging, spars, etc., to prevent chafing.

Wherever any of the numberless ropes or the yards are chafing or wearing upon the rigging, there *chafing-gear*, as it is called, must be put on. This *chafing-gear* consists of worming, parcelling, roundings, battens, and service of all kinds—rope-yarns, spun-yarn, marline, and seizing-stuffs. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 15.

chafing-plate (chā'fing-plāt), *n.* In *mech.*, any metal guard or plate put between two parts moving one upon the other: as, the bolster *chafing-plate* of a car-truck.

chafront†, *n.* See *chamfron.*

chaft (chaft), *n.* [North. E. and Sc., also *cheft*, usually in pl. *chafts, chefts*, corruptly *chaffs*, < ME. *chaft, chafte*, < Icel. *kjaptr, kjöptr* (*pt* pron. as *ft*) = Sw. *käft* = Dan. *kjæft*, the jaw, with formative *-t*, connected with Dan. *kjæve*, the jaw, with OS. *kaflos*, pl., = AS. *ceafl*, pl. *ceaflas*, ME. *chavel, chavyl, chawylle, chaule*, early mod. E. *chaul, chawl, chowl, chole*, now *jowl*: see *chavel* = *chawl* = *chowl* = *jowl*, and cf. *chaw*[2] = *jaw.* The form *chaft* is in general use corrupted to *chap, chop*: see *chap*[2], *chop*[3].] A jaw.

chagant†, *n.* [ML. *chaganus, caganus*, etc., ult. < Pers. *khān.*] An obsolete form of *khan*[1].

For *Chagan* is not a proper name, but a Princely title, which in those parts and the Countries adioyning is still continued. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 397.

chagigah (ha-gē'gä), *n.* [Heb.] The voluntary sacrifices offered by the Jews with the paschal lamb at the passover. It is supposed by some that in the time of Christ they were offered on the morning following the sacrifice of the paschal lamb. *Strauss.*

chagrin[1]**†,** *n.* [F. *chagrin*, a kind of leather, shagreen: see *chagrin*[2] and *shagreen.*] See *shagreen.*

chagrin[2] (sha-grin' or sha-grēn'), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *shagreen*, a spelling now confined to the other sense; < F. *chagrin*, grief, sorrow, formerly (OF. *chagrin*) vexation, melancholy; prob. a metaphorical use of *chagrin*, a kind of roughened leather (*chagrin*[1], *shagreen*), sometimes used (it is supposed) for rasping wood, and hence taken as a type of corroding care. Cf. It. dial. (Genoese) *sagriná*, gnaw, *sagrinàse*, consume one's self with anger; It. *limare*, file, gnaw, fret. Similar turns of thought are seen in similar uses of E. *corrode, gnaw, nag*[1], *fret*[1].] Mental disquiet and pain from the failure of aims or plans, want of appreciation, mistakes, etc.; mortification; vexation.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*,
That single act gives half the world the spleen.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 77.

=**Syn.** *Vexation*, etc. See *mortification.*

chagrin[2] (sha-grin' or sha-grēn'), *v. t.* [< F. *chagriner*; from the noun.] To excite a feeling of chagrin in; vex; mortify.

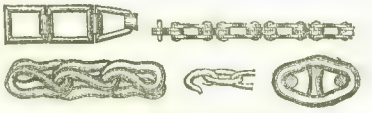
O! trifling head and fickle heart,
Chagrined at whatsoe'er thou art.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

chagul (chä'göl), *n.* [Hind. *chāgal.*] In the East Indies, a canteen, usually made of leather, used for carrying drinking-water.

chai-mui (chī'mū-i or -mā), *n.* [Chinese.] A game played at dinner-parties and convivial gatherings in China. It is played by two persons, who, while looking each other steadily in the face, simultaneously extend a hand showing some or none of the fingers, crying out at the same time the probable number of fingers thus stretched out by both. The unsuccessful guesser has to drink a cup of wine as a forfeit. It is the same as the Italian game of *mora*, with some differences of method.

Every person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Dollars who shall utter Shouts or Cries or make other Noises while playing the game known as *Chai-Mui*, between the hours of 11 p. m. and 6 a. m.
Hong Kong Ordinance, No. 2, of 1872 (quoted in [Giles's Glossary of Reference).

★**chain** (chān), *n.* [< ME. *chaine, chayne, cheine, cheyne*, < OF. *chaine, chaene*, F. *chaîne* = Pr. Sp. *cadena* = Pg. *cadea* = It. *catena* = MD. *ketene*, D. *keten, ketting* = MLG. *kedene, kede*, LG. *kede* = OHG. *chetinna, chetina* (> Sloven. *ketina*), MHG. *ketene*, G. *kette* = Icel. (mod.) *kedhja* = Sw. *kedja, ked* = Dan. *kjæde* = W. *cadwyn, cadwen*, a chain, < L. *catena*, a chain: see *catena, catenary*, etc., and cf. *chignon.*] **1.** A connected series of links of metal or other material, serving the purposes of a band, cord, rope,



Different forms of Chains.

or cable in connecting, confining, restraining, supporting, drawing, transmitting mechanical power, etc., or for ornamental purposes. In heraldry the chain, as a bearing, may be borne in a single piece bend-wise, fesse-wise, or the like, or in a cross or saltier, or in a more elaborate arrangement. It is sometimes represented flat, like a bar or ribbon invected or indented on the edge, and pierced with holes.

3itt there schewethe in the Roche ther, as the Irene *Cheynes* were festned, that Andromade a gret Geaunt was bounden with, and put in Presoun before Noes Flode.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 30.

2. Figuratively, that which binds, confines, restrains, fetters, or draws; specifically, in the plural, fetters; bonds; bondage; slavery: as, bound by the *chains* of evil habit.

The melting voice through mazes running,
Untwisting all the *chains* that tie
The hidden soul of harmony.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 143.

3. In *surv.*, a measuring instrument, generally consisting of 100 links, each 7.92 inches (see *Gunter's chain*, below), or, as commonly in the United States, one foot, in length.—**4.** In *weaving*, the warp-threads of a web: so called because they form a long series of links or loops.—**5.** A series of things, material or immaterial, linked together; a series, line, or range of things connected or following in succession; a concatenation or coördinate sequence: as, a *chain* of causes, events, or arguments; a *chain* of evidence; a *chain* of mountains or of fortifications.

Nothing is so apt to break even the bravest spirits as a continual *chain* of oppressions.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

6. In *chem.*, a group of atoms of the same kind assumed to be joined to one another by chemical force without the intervention of atoms of a different kind.—**7.** *pl. Naut.*, strong bars or plates of iron bolted at the lower end to the

ship's side, and at the upper end secured to the iron straps of the wooden blocks called deadeyes, by which the shrouds supporting the masts are extended. Formerly, instead of bars, chains were used; hence the name. Same as *chain-plates*.—**Albert chain**, a short chain attaching a watch to a buttonhole, where it is secured by a bar or hook: named (1849) from Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria.—**Alderman in chains.** See *alderman*.—**Angular chain-belt.** See *angular*.—**Chain-belt.** See *belt*.—**Chain cable.** See *cable*, 2.—**Chain harrow.** See *harrow*[1].—**Chain-mail.** See *mail*.—**Chain of locks**, in *canal navigation*, a series of locks contiguous one to another, the upper gate of one forming the lower gate of the one next above it.—**Chain of reasoning**, a series of arguments of which each one after the first uses as a premise the conclusion of the one that precedes it, or such that the conclusion of each is a premise of that which precedes it.—**Endless chain.** See *endless*.—**Gunter's chain**, the chain formerly in common use for measuring land. It has a length of 66 feet, or 22 yards, or 4 poles of 5½ yards each, and is divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each. 100,000 square links make 1 acre.—**To back a chain.** See *back*[1].=**Syn.** See *shackle*.

chain (chān), *v. t.* [< ME. *chaynen*, *cheynen*, etc.; from the noun.] 1. To fasten, bind, restrain, or fetter with a chain or chains: as, to *chain* floating logs together; to *chain* a dog; to *chain* prisoners.

A chayne for *chayne* a boke, by the gefte of Mawte Kent. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

The mariners he *chained* in his own gallies for slaves. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) To unite firmly; link.

In this vow [I] do *chain* my soul to thine. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

(*b*) To hold by superior force, moral or physical; keep in bondage or slavery; enthrall; enslave.

And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 147.

I am *chained* to Time, and cannot thence depart.
Shelley, Adonais, xxvi.

(*c*) To restrain; hold in check; control.

He could stay swift diseases in old days,
Chain madmen by the music of his lyre.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, i. 1.

3. To block up or obstruct with a chain, as a passage or the entrance to a harbor.

chain-ball (chān′bâl), *n.* Same as *chain-shot*.

chain-bearer (chān′bār″ėr), *n.* A man who carries the chain used in surveying land; a chainman.

chain-bit (chān′bit), *n.* A bridle-bit in which the mouthpiece is a chain.

chain-boat (chān′bōt), *n.* Same as *anchor-hoy*.

chain-bolt (chān′bōlt), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, one of the large bolts by which the chain-plates are fastened to a vessel's sides. Also called *chain-plate bolt*.—2. A door-bolt which is held or drawn by a chain.

chain-bond (chān′bond), *n.* In *arch.*, a bond formed by building an iron chain, a bar, or a heavy scantling into the masonry. Hoop-iron is often used, since it is so thin that it does not disturb the joints.

chain-bridge (chān′brij), *n.* A suspension-bridge in which the roadway is suspended by chains instead of by wire cables. See *bridge*[1].

chain-chest (chān′chest), *n.* *Naut.*, a locker in the channels for the storage of wash-deck gear. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 4.

chain-coral (chān′kor″al), *n.* A kind of fossil coral, *Catenipora escharoides*.

chain-coupling (chān′kup″ling), *n.* 1. A supplementary coupling between railroad-cars, etc., used for security in case the main coupling should accidentally give way or become unfastened.—2. A hook or other device attached to the end of a chain for the purpose of connecting it with another chain or of fastening it to any object.

★**chain-fern** (chān′fėrn), *n.* The common name of ferns of the genus *Woodwardia*, from the chain-like rows formed by the fruit-dots on each side of the midrib and midveins, and parallel to them.

chain-gang (chān′gang), *n.* A gang or number of convicts chained together, as during outdoor labor or while in transit.

I'd take my place with a *chain-gang*, and eat Norfolk Island biscuit. *Lever*.

chain-gear (chān′gēr), *n.* A device for transmitting motion by means of a chain that engages the cogs or sprockets of a wheel.

chain-grate (chān′grāt), *n.* A feeding-device for furnaces. The fuel is placed in a hopper, and is slowly carried forward by an endless apron formed of cross-bars attached at each end to moving chains. These bars form the grate. The motion is so timed that when the fuel reaches the rear of the fire-box all combustible matter has been consumed, and the ashes are thrown off by the downward motion of the grate-apron as it returns in its circuit.

chain-guard (chān′gärd), *n.* In *watch-making*, a mechanism, provided with a fusee, to prevent the watch from being over-wound. *E. H. Knight*.

chain-hook (chān′hůk), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, an iron rod, with a handling-eye at one end and a hook at the other, for hauling the chain cables about.—2. A hook which grips a link of a chain cable and serves as a cable-stopper.—3. In *surg.*, a light chain with hooks attached, used for retracting the parts in dissecting.

chain-knot (chān′not), *n.* 1. A series of loops on a cord, in which each loop successively locks the one above it, and the last loop is secured by passing the cord itself through it.—2. A knot used in splicing the loop-stitch in certain sewing-machines.

★**chainless** (chān′les), *a.* [< *chain* + *-less*.] Having no chains; incapable of being chained or bound down.

Eternal spirit of the *chainless* mind.
Byron, Sonnet on Chillon.

chainlet (chān′let), *n.* [< *chain* + dim. *-let*.] A little chain.

The spurs and ringing *chainlets* sound. *Scott*.

chain-lightning (chān′līt′ning), *n.* Lightning visible in the form of wavy or broken lines.

chain-locker, chain-well (chān′lok″ėr, -wel), *n.* *Naut.*, a receptacle below deck for the chain cable. The deck-pipe, through which the chain passes, is made of iron. Small vessels have frequently a movable box on deck for this purpose.

chain-loom (chān lōm), *n.* A loom in which patterns upon a chain control the harnesses, as distinguished from one governed by cams or by a Jacquard attachment. *E. H. Knight*.

chainman (chān′man), *n.*; pl. *chainmen* (-men). A man who carries the chain used in surveying land; a chain-bearer.

chain-molding (chān′mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*,



Chain-molding.—From St. William's Chapel, York, England.

a species of molding cut to represent a chain. It occurs in the Romanesque style.

chain-pier (chān′pēr), *n.* A pier running into the sea, supported by chains like a suspension-bridge.

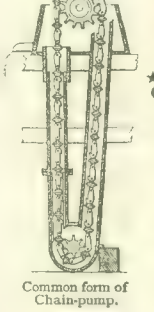
chain-pin (chān′pin), *n.* An iron pin used by surveyors for marking the length of a chain; a measuring-pin.

★**chain-pipe** (chān′pīp), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron pipe or casing in the deck of a ship through which the chain cable is led.

chain-plate (chān′plāt), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the iron plates used for securing the shrouds of the lower rigging to a vessel's sides. Also called *channel-plate*. See *chain*, 7.—**Chain-plate bolt.** Same as *chain-bolt*, 1.

chain-pulley (chān′půl″i), *n.* A pulley having depressions in its periphery, in which lie the links or alternate links of a chain which passes over it and gives motion to or receives motion from it. *E. H. Knight*.

chain-pump (chān′pump), *n.* A form of pump employing an endless chain, armed at intervals with buckets or with flat valves or disks, to raise water for short distances. The chain is carried over two sprocket-wheels, one of them submerged, and turns with them. If buckets are used, the water is lifted in them by turning the upper wheel, each bucket discharging its load as it passes over the wheel. When valves or disks are employed, the chain passes upward through a tube, which discharges the water forced into it by the disks.



Common form of Chain-pump.

chain-rule (chān′röl), *n.* A rule of arithmetic, by which, when a succession or chain of equivalents is given, the last of each being of the same kind as the first of the next, a relation of equivalence is established between numbers of the first and last kind mentioned.

chain-saw (chān′sâ), *n.* A surgical saw, consisting of a chain the links of which have a serrated edge, used in amputations between small bones on account of its adjustability.

chain-shot (chān′shot), *n.* Two balls or halves of a ball connected by a chain, chiefly used in old naval ordnance to cut down the masts or spars of vessels or to destroy the shrouds and rigging. It is not used with modern ordnance. In heraldry it is represented in various fantastic ways. Also called *chain-ball*.



Chain-shot.

Thys argument, though it bee leaueld against Poetrie, yet is it indeed a *chaine-shot* against all learning. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

chainsmith (chān′smith), *n.* One who makes chains.

chain-snake (chān′snāk), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Ophibolus getulus*: so called from the concatenation of its bold black and white markings.

chain-stitch (chān′stich), *n.* A stitch used in various kinds of ornamental needlework, in ordinary sewing (in contrast with the *lock-stitch*) by some sewing-machines, and as the characteristic method in tambour-work. To form chain-stitches in sewing, a loop is made on the right side of the stuff, and the thread, being passed backward through the stuff, is brought out again in the middle of this loop, and then pulled tight; another loop is then formed; and so on. In tambour-work the fabric itself is formed by such stitches made with a crochet-hook.—**Chain-stitch embroidery**, embroidery done with a chain-stitch, whether with a needle or a hook. Some of the most ancient embroidery is of this character, and the stitch has been in use in all periods.

chain-stopper (chān′stop″ėr), *n.* A device for holding a chain cable or keeping it from running out too rapidly.

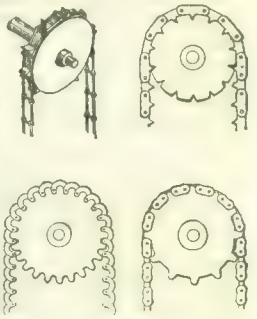
chain-syllogism (chān′sil″ō-jizm), *n.* A sorites. It is a complex syllogism or argumentation having more than two premises and capable of being analyzed into a series of true syllogisms: as, Bucephalus is a horse; a horse is a quadruped; a quadruped is an animal; an animal is a substance; therefore, Bucephalus is a substance. Also called *complex syllogism*. See *sorites*.

chain-timber (chān′tim″bėr), *n.* Same as *bond-timber*.

chain-wale (chān′wāl), *n.* [< *chain* + *wale*[1]; usually contr. to *channel*[2], q. v.] *Naut.*, a channel. See *channel*[2].

chain-well, *n.* See *chain-locker*.

chain-wheel (chān′hwēl), *n.* 1. A wheel having sprockets or teeth which catch the links of a chain, used for transmitting power.—2. An inversion of the chain-pump, by which it is converted into a recipient of water-power. It consists of a bucket-chain which passes over a pulley and through a pipe of such a size that the buckets very nearly fill its section. The water flows into the pipe at the upper end, and, descending, carries the buckets with it, thus setting the whole chain and therefore the pulley in motion. This wheel is also known as Lamolière's piston-wheel, the application having been first made by a French mechanician of that name.



Chain-wheels for transmitting power.

chainwise (chān′wīz), *adv.* [< *chain* + *-wise*.] Connected in a sequence, like the links of a chain.

★**chain-work** (chān′wėrk), *n.* 1. A style of textile fabric consisting of a succession of loops, used in hosiery and tambour-work. *E. H. Knight*. See *chain-stitch*.—2. In *decorative art*: (*a*) An ornament of chains meeting one another and interlinking, so as to form a sort of net. (*b*) Any carved or embossed work resembling intersecting links or overlapping chains.

Wreaths of *chain work*, for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. 1 Ki. vii. 17.

★**chair** (chār), *n.* [< ME. *chaire*, *chaiere*, *chaere*, *chayre*, *chayere*, etc., < OF. *chaiere*, *chaere*, F. *chaire*, < L. *cathedra* (with reg. F. suppression of medial consonants *th* and *d*), a chair, a throne, < Gr. *καθέδρα*, a chair, seat: see *cathedra*. Cf. *chaise*, a doublet of *chair*.] 1. A seat having a back, and sometimes arms, intended for the accommodation of one person. Chairs are usually movable, and made of wood, cane, or other light material, but are sometimes fixed, and sometimes made of stone or metal. The seats are usually and the backs frequently made of some soft material, often upholstered.

The Jewes setten him in a *Chayere* and cladde him in a Mantelle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 14.

2. A seat of office or authority: as, the *chair* of a judge, a professor, the presiding officer of a meeting or an assembly, etc. Hence—(*a*) The

office itself; especially, the office of a professor; a professorship: as, to hold the *chair* of logic or divinity; to found a *chair* in a university. [In the medieval universities the lecturer alone sat in a chair, and the hearers on the rushes.]

> The *chairs* of justice
> Supplied with worthy men. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

Nor does it follow, even when a *chair* is founded in connection with a well-known institution, that it has either a salary or an occupant. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 87.

(*b*) The incumbent of a seat of authority; a professor or the like; now, specifically, the chairman or presiding officer of an assemblage: as, to address or support the *chair*.

> Let our universities, my Lord, no longer remaine thus silent. . . . Let it not be said, your *Chaires* take no notice of a more pernicious plot than any that yet has alarm'd us. *Evelyn*, To the Bishop of Oxford.

3. One of four conventions connected with the eisteddfod of Wales, in which bardic matters are discussed and disciples trained in preparation for the great gorsedd or assembly.

The great day of the Eisteddfod is the *chair* day — usually the third or last day — the grand event of the Eisteddfod being the adjudication on the *chair* subject and the chairing and investiture of the fortunate winner. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 792.

4†. A sedan-chair.

> Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
> And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 46.

5†. A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; a chaise; a gig.

> E'en kings might quit their state to share
> Contentment and a one-horse *chair*.
> *T. Warton*, Phaeton.

6. One of the iron blocks forming a kind of clutch by which, according to a common English system, the rails in a railroad are supported and secured to the sleepers or ties. A *joint-chair* is a chair that secures the connection of two rails at their ends.—**Bath chair**, an invalid's chair on wheels, intended to be pushed along by an attendant: so called from Bath in England, where invalids are conveyed to the springs in such chairs.—**Cane chair.** See *cane*[1].—**Chair of St. Peter**, the see of Rome, or the office of the papacy: so called from the tradition that St. Peter was the first bishop of Rome, and hence the founder of the papacy.—**Chair of state**, a throne; the seat or dignity of any chief executive: as, Washington was unanimously called to the *chair of state*.—**Curule chair.** See *curule*.—**Easy chair.** See *easy-chair*.—**Folding chair**, a chair having the seat, legs, and back hinged and jointed in various ways, so that it can be folded up into a small space when not in use; a camp-chair; also, a sea-chair.—**Oculist's chair.** See *oculist*.—**St. Peter's Chair**, the name of two Roman Catholic festivals, held on February 22d and January 18th, in celebration of St. Peter's traditional founding of the episcopacies of Antioch and of Rome on those dates respectively.—**Windsor chair.** (*a*) A kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood.

> He got up from his large wooden-seated *windsor-chair*. *Dickens.*

(*b*) A sort of low wheeled carriage.

chair (chãr), *v. t.* [< *chair*, *n.*] **1.** To place or carry in a chair; especially, carry publicly in a chair in triumph.

The day the member was *chaired* several men in Coningsby's rooms were talking over their triumph. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, v. 2.

2. To place in a chair of office; install; enthrone.

He took a big, grizzled, docile-looking fellow patronizingly by the arm . . . and *chaired* him on a large cylinder-head. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

chair-bearer (chãr'bãr″ėr), *n.* Same as *chairman*, 2.

chair-bed (chãr'bed), *n.* Same as *bed-chair*.

chair-bolt (chãr'bōlt), *n.* A screw-bolt used for fastening a railroad-chair to the sleeper or tie. [Seldom used in the United States.]

chair-days (chãr'dāz), *n. pl.* The evening of life; the time of repose for old age. [Poetical and rare.]

> In thy reverence, and thy *chair-days*, thus
> To die in ruffian battle. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

★**chairman** (chãr'man), *n.*; pl. *chairmen* (-men). **1.** The presiding officer of an assembly, association, company, committee, or public meeting.—**2.** One who assists in carrying a sedan-chair. *Prior.* Also called *chair-bearer*.

chairmanship (chãr'man-ship), *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer, as of a committee or board; the performance of the duties of a chairman.

A great meeting was held in the Town Hall, under Mr. Carter's *chairmanship*. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 94.

chair-organ (chãr'ôr″gan), *n.* The original name of the 'choir-organ': but the form is now obsolete.

chair-rail (chãr'rāl), *n.* In *carp.*, a board or plate of wood fastened to a wall at the proper height to prevent the plastering from being injured by the backs of chairs.

chair-web (chãr'web), *n.* A scroll-saw. *E. H. Knight.*

★**chaise** (shāz), *n.* [F.; a variant of *chaire*, a chair: see *chair*. In the 16th century the Parisians in many words substituted the sound of *z* for that of *r*, and in this case, as a distinct meaning was attached to each form, the modification was adopted as a new word.] **1.** Properly, a two-wheeled carriage for two persons, drawn by one horse, and generally furnished with a hood or top that may be let down. In dialectal speech often *shay*.—**2.** A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage drawn by two or more horses.

> Within the low-wheel'd *chaise*,
> Her mother trundled to the gate
> Behind the dappled grays.
> *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

3. [< F. *chaise*, a chair, from the representation on the coin of the king seated on his throne.] A French gold coin first issued by Louis IX. in the thirteenth century. It was equal to about three United States gold dollars. The specimen illustrated weighs about 73 grains. Chaises were also coined in England in the reign of Edward III.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Chaise of Philip VI., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

chaisel†, *n.* [ME., also *chaysel*, *cheisel*, *cheysel*, < OF. *chaisel*, *chainsil*, *cheinsil*, also *chamsil* (> ME. *chaunsel*), assibilated forms of *cainsil*, *camsil* = Pr. *cansil*, *camsil*, < ML. *camisile*, < *camisa*, a shirt, camis: see *camis* and *chemise*.] A fine linen used in the middle ages.

chaitya (chīt'yä), *n.* [Skt. *chaitya*, any large tree in a village held in peculiar sanctity, an altar, a monument, a Buddhist temple.] Among Buddhists, a place or an object deserving of worship or reverence. Specifically—(*a*) A place rendered sacred by association with a Buddha, such as the spot where he was born, or attained Buddhaship, or entered into Nirvana, etc. (*b*) A relic belonging to a Buddha, such as a tooth, his girdle, alms-bowl, etc. (*c*) A temple, pagoda, dagoba, shrine, etc., erected in honor of a Buddha or an Arhat, or to contain relics.

chaja (chä'jä), *n.* A name of the crested screamer, *Chauna chavaria*. Also *chaha*.

chaka (cha'kä), *n.* Same as *chaca*, 2.

chaki (chä'ki), *n.* Cotton and silk piece-goods made in Egypt.

chalandre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*.

chalastic (ka-las'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *chalastique*, < Gr. χαλαστικός, making supple, laxative, < *χαλαστός, verbal adj. of χαλᾶν, let down, loosen, relax, slacken.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of removing stiffness in the fibers of the body; relaxing; emollient.

II.† *n.* A relaxing or emollient medicine; also, a laxative.

chalaza (ka-lā'zä), *n.*; pl. *chalazæ* (-zē). [< NL. *chalaza*, < Gr. χάλαζα, hail, a hailstone, a pimple, a tubercle.] **1.** In *bot.*, that part of the ovule or seed where the integuments cohere with each other and with the nucleus. It is the true base of the seed, but corresponds to the hilum or scar only in some cases.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, one of the two albuminous twisted cords which bind the yolk-bag of an egg to the lining membrane at the two ends of the shell, and keep it near the middle as it floats in the albumen, so that the cicatricula or germinating point is always uppermost, and consequently nearest the source of heat during the process of incubation.—**3.** Same as *chalazion*.

chalazal (ka-lā'zäl), *a.* [< *chalaza* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chalaza; containing the chalaza.

chalaze (ka-lāz'), *n.* [= F. *chalaze*, < NL. *chalaza*: see *chalaza*.] A chalaza.

chalazia, *n.* Plural of *chalazion*.

chalaziferous (kal-ą-zif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *chalazifère*, < NL. *chalaza*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing chalazæ: applied to the layers of condensed albumen surrounding the yolk of an egg, which when twisted into strings form the chalazæ.

The first deposit upon the yelk-ball consists of a layer of dense and somewhat tenacious albumen, called the *chalaziferous* membrane. . . . As the egg is urged along by the peristaltic action of the tube [oviduct], it acquires a rotation about the axis of the tube; the successive layers of soft albumen it receives are deposited somewhat spirally; and the *chalaziferous* membrane is drawn out into threads at opposite poles of the egg. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 222.

chalazion, chalazium (ka-lā'zi-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *chalazia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. χαλάζιον, dim. of χάλαζα, a sty: see *chalaza*.] In *pathol.*, a transparent swelling on the eyelid, due to inflammation of a Meibomian gland with obstruction of its duct. Also *chalaza*.

chalcanthite (kal-kan'thīt), *n.* [< L. *chalcanthum* (< Gr. χάλκανθον, a solution of blue vitriol, sulphate of copper, < χαλκός, copper, + ἄνθος, a flower; cf. the origin of *copperas*) + *-ite*[2].] Native copper sulphate or blue vitriol. Also called *cyanosite*.

Chalcedonian[1] (kal-sē-dō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Chalcedonius* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Chalcedon, a city of Bithynia, opposite Constantinople, or to the council held there and its teachings.—**Chalcedonian Council**, the fourth ecumenical council, held at Chalcedon A. D. 451, which condemned Eutychianism, and gave distinct expression to the doctrine of the inseparable union, without mutation or confusion, of two perfect and complete natures, divine and human, in the one person of Christ. A portion of this council attempted to confer high privileges on the see of Constantinople, and to put it nearly on an equality with the see of Rome. The act was reproved by Pope Leo.

chalcedonian[2] (kal-sē-dō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *chalcedonic*.

chalcedonic (kal-sē-don'ik), *a.* [< *chalcedony* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the nature or appearance of chalcedony. Also spelled *calcedonic*.

Many pines [fossils] have wood well preserved; others are completely silicified and *chalcedonic*. *Science*, IV. 73.

chalcedonous (kal-sed'ō-nus), *a.* [< *chalcedony* + *-ous*.] Having the character or appearance of chalcedony.

chalcedony (kal-sed'ō-ni or kal'sē-dō-ni), *n.* [Altered, with immediate ref. to the L., from ME. *calcidoine*, *cassidoine*, *cassedony* (> E. *cassidony*[1]), < OF. *calcedoine*, F. *calcédoine* = Sp. It. *calcedonia* = Pg. *chalcedonia*, < L. *chalcedonius* (prop. adj. 'of Chalcedon'), chalcedony, < Gr. χαλκηδών, a precious stone found at Chalcedon, Χαλκηδών, an ancient Greek town in Asia Minor nearly opposite to Byzantium or Constantinople.] A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, resembling in color milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opaque with veins, circles, or spots. It is used in jewelry. There are several varieties, as common chalcedony, chrysoprase, sard, and sardonyx. Also called *white agate*. Also spelled *calcedony*. See cut under *botryoid*.

> Above was had a knightly armed kyng,
> Off *cassedony* will formed and made.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4510.

Chalcedony cement. See *cement*.

chalcedonyx (kal-sed'ō-niks), *n.* [< *chalcedony* + *onyx*.] A variety of agate in which white and gray layers alternate. Also *calcedonyx*.

chalchihuitl (chal-chi-ö-ētl'), *n.* [Also *chalchiuite*: Nahuatl.] Properly jade; also a bluish-green turquoise found in New Mexico.

chalcid (kal'sid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *chalcidian*[2] and *chalcidian*[3].

Chalcidæ (kal'si-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chalcididæ*[1].

Chalcidea (kal-sid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcis*[2] (*Chalcid-*) + *-ea*.] A small group of existing *Lacertilia*.

Chalcides (kal'si-dēz), *n.* [NL., taken as sing., prop. pl. of L. *chalcis*, < Gr. χαλκίς, a kind of lizard: see *Chalcis*[2].] The typical genus of lizards of the family *Chalcididæ*.

Chalcidian[1] (kal-sid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Chalcis* (*Chalcid-*), Gr. Χαλκίς (Χαλκιδ-) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Chalcis, the chief city of the Greek island sometimes called Egripo and Negropont, but now bearing its ancient name Eubœa.

The alphabet used by the Romans is identical with that of the *Chalcidian* colonies in southern Italy and Sicily. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 125.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Chalcis.

★**chalcidian**[2] (kal-sid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chalcis*[1] (*Chalcid-*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the insects called *Chalcididæ*. See *Chalcididæ*[1].

The male insect is unknown, two insects mistaken for it being, according to Planchon, parasitic hymenoptera of the *chalcidian* group, living in the kermes grains. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 49.

II. *n.* An insect of the family *Chalcididæ*. Also *chalcid*.

chalcidian[3] (kal-sid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chalcides* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the lizards called *Chalcididæ*. See *Chalcididæ*[2].

II. *n.* A lizard of the family *Chalcididæ*. Also *chalcid*.

Chalcidic (kal-sid'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the district of Chalcidice, on the coast of ancient Macedonia.

chalcidica, *n.* Plural of *chalcidicum*.

Chalcidici (kal-sid'i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcides*, q. v.] In Oppel's system (1811), a family of squamate saurians, containing the chalcid or chalcidiform lizards.

chalcidicum (kal-sid'i-kum), *n.*; pl. *chalcidica* (-kä). [L., prop. neut. of *Chalcidicus*, < Gr. Χαλκιδικός, belonging to Chalcis, < Χαλκίς, L. *Chalcis*, a Greek city: see *Chalcis*[2].] A portico, or a hall supported by columns, or any addition of like character connected with an ancient basilica; hence, a similar addition to a Christian church.

> Beyond the aisles there is an additional aisle of annexed buildings or *chalcidica*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 414.

Chalcididæ[1] (kal-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcis*[1] (*Chalcid-*) + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a large family of pupivorous spiculiferous hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Chalcis*, composed mainly of minute species most of which are parasitic on the larvæ or eggs of other insects. Some of them attack other parasites of the same or related families. The female chalcid, like the ichneumon-fly, deposits her eggs on the larva or egg which she infests, sometimes on the surface, sometimes beneath it, and often many together. The larvæ which emerge feed on the egg or on the soft parts of the infested larva; the latter is unable to complete its transformations, and eventually dies, when the chalcid emerges either as a perfect insect or as a larva, in the latter case sometimes spinning a rough cocoon in which to pass the pupa state. The *Chalcididæ* in their perfect state have usually hard and often brilliantly metallic bodies, from which the typical genus, *Chalcis*, takes its name; the antennæ are elbowed; the ovipositor issues before the tip of the abdomen; the pronotum does not reach the tegulæ; and the wings are almost devoid of veins. Many species are yet undescribed. Also *Chalcidæ*.

Chalcididæ[2] (kal-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcides* + *-idæ*.] In *herpet.*, a family of lizards, typified by the genus *Chalcides*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By some it is extended to include leptoglossate lizards having a distinct lateral fold, hidden ears, very short limbs, and elongated body. The species are tropical American. (*b*) By others the species are referred to the family *Teiidæ*.

chalcidiform[1] (kal-sid'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chalcis*[1] (*Chalcid-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the appearance of an insect of the family *Chalcididæ*.

chalcidiform[2] (kal-sid'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chalcides* + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the appearance of a lizard of the family *Chalcididæ*.

chalcidine (kal'si-din), *a.* [< *Chalcides* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to or having the characters of lizards of the family *Chalcididæ*; like a chalcid lizard.

Chalcis[1] (kal'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαλκός, copper: see *Chalcis*[2].] In *entom.*, the typical genus of the great parasitic family *Chalcididæ*, of the order *Hymenoptera*. It was founded by Fabricius in 1787. The insects of this genus are parasites, and are characterized by their swollen hind thighs and sessile abdomen. They infest many injurious insects, and transform within the bodies of their hosts without spinning a cocoon. *Chalcis albifrons* (Walsh) belongs to the closely allied genus *Spilochalcis*.



Chalcis albifrons.
(Line shows natural size.)

Chalcis[2] (kal'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαλκίς, a kind of lizard, also called χαλκιδική (σαῦρα χαλκιδική, i. e., Chalcidian lizard — Dioscorides), also ζιγνίς and σήψ; named from Χαλκίς, Chalcis, a city in Eubœa, or more prob. (as also Χαλκίς, Chalcis) < χαλκός, copper.] A genus of lizards, originally identical with *Chalcides*, but by some modern herpetologists limited to such teioid lizards as are by others referred to the genus *Cophias*.

chalcites (kal-sī'tēz), *n.* [L., copper ore, a precious stone of a copper color, < Gr. χαλκῖτις, containing copper (λίθος χαλκῖτις, copper ore), rock-alum, etc., < χαλκός, copper.] Sulphate of copper.

Chalcochloris (kal-kō-klō'ris), *n.* [NL. (Mivart, 1867), < Gr. χαλκός, copper, + χλωρός, greenish-yellow.] Same as *Amblysomus*.

chalcocite (kal'kō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *-c-* inserted, + *-ite*[2].] A native copper sulphid (Cu_2S), a mineral of a lead-gray to black color and metallic luster. It is commonly massive, but is also found in fine crystals, frequently hexagonal in form from twinning. It is an important ore of copper. Also called *chalcosin*, *copper-glance*, and in Cornwall *redruthite*, from the locality Redruth, where it occurs.

chalcodite (kal'kō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκώδης, contr. of χαλκοειδής, like copper (< χαλκός, copper, + εἶδος, form), + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the iron silicate stilpnomelane, occurring in scaly velvety coatings of a brass-like luster.

chalcograph (kal'kō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + γράφειν, write, grave; cf. NGr. χαλκογράφος, an engraver (orig. formed to translate 'printer').] An engraving on copper or brass.

chalcographer (kal-kog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *chalcography* + *-er*[1].] An engraver on brass or copper. Also *chalcographist*.

chalcographic, chalcographical (kal-kō-graf'-ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *chalcography* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to chalcography: as, *chalcographic* artists.

chalcographist (kal-kog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *chalcography* + *-ist*.] Same as *chalcographer*.

★**chalcography** (kal-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write, grave.] The art of engraving on copper or steel plates. Commonly called *line-engraving*, because it is chiefly by combinations of lines, simple or crossed, that the engraver imitates textures, etc.

chalcomenite (kal-kō-mē'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + μήνη, = E. *moon*, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous copper selenite, occurring in monoclinic crystals of a bright-blue color.

chalcomorphite (kal-kō-môr'fīt), *n.* [A bad spelling of *calcomorphite*: < L. *calx*, lime, + Gr. μορφή, form.] A hydrous calcium silicate found in minute hexagonal crystals in the lava of Nieder-Mendig in the Eifel.

chalcophanite (kal-kof'a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *-φανής* (< φαίνειν, appear) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous oxid of manganese and zinc, occurring in druses of minute tabular crystals of a bluish-black color and metallic luster at Stirling Hill in New Jersey. It assumes a bronze color when heated before the blowpipe, whence the name.

chalcophyllite (kal-kō-fil'īt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + φύλλον, a leaf, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous copper arseniate, occurring in thin tabular crystals or foliated masses of a bright-green color. Also called *copper mica*.

chalcopyrite (kal-kop'i-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *pyrites*, q. v.] Copper pyrites, or yellow copper ore. It is a sulphid of copper and iron, and occurs in tetragonal crystals or more commonly massive. It has a bright brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster on the fresh fracture. It is readily distinguished from pyrite, or iron pyrites, by its deeper color and inferior hardness.

chalcosiderite (kal-kō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + σιδηρίτης, of iron: see *siderite*.] A hydrous phosphate of iron and copper, occurring in crystalline aggregates of a siskin-green color.

chalcostibite (kal-kos'ti-bīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + στίβι, antimony (see *stibium* and *antimony*), + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of antimony and copper, of a lead-gray color. Also called *wolfsbergite*.

chalcotrichite (kal-kot'ri-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of cuprite or red oxid of copper, occurring in capillary crystals.

Chaldæism (kal'dē-izm), *n.* A combined science of astronomy and magic attributed to the Chaldeans: out of it probably grew astrology, to which the term is often extended.

> *Chaldæism* and Magism appear . . . mixed up together. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 248.

Chaldaic (kal-dā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Chaldaicus*, < Gr. Χαλδαϊκός, < Χαλδαία, Chaldea, prop. fem. of Χαλδαῖος, Chaldean.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Chaldean*.

II. *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans, one of the two dialects or branches of the Aramaic, Syriac being the other. Also *Chaldee*.

Chaldaism (kal'dā-izm), *n.* [< Gr. Χαλδαισμός, < Χαλδαΐζειν, follow the Chaldeans, < Χαλδαῖος, Chaldean.] An idiom or a peculiarity of the Chaldee dialect.

Chaldean (kal-dē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chaldea* + *-an*: see *Chaldaic*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Chaldea, the rich plain of southern Babylonia: the name *Chaldea* was also often applied to the whole of that country, from the dominance of the Chaldean race over it for a long period. It was in Chaldea that the important Mesopotamian civilization was developed from the primitive Accadian. Also *Chaldæan*, *Chaldaic*, and *Chaldee*. — **Chaldean art**, the earliest development of Accadian or Mesopotamian art, from which the later art of Babylon and Assyria was directly derived. Though still imperfectly known, this art clearly contains the germs of all the later developments from it, including the substructural mounds, terraced temples of brick, enamels, use of bright colors, and engraved gems. Such stone sculptures as have been found, particularly those excavated from 1877 to 1881 from the mound of Tello in southern Chaldea, indicate a much less conventional conception of the human form, and much more artistic promise, than was fulfilled in this branch of art by the Babylonian and Assyrian sculptors. — **Chaldean cycle.** See *cycle*. — **Chaldean era.** See *era*.



Chaldean Art. — Sculptured head from Tello, in the Louvre Museum.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Chaldea; specifically, a member of the Semitic race from whom Chaldea took its name, who were celebrated as warriors, astrologers, magicians, etc., and constituted the priestly caste of Babylonia. Hence — **2.** In the Bible, sometimes, an astrologer, soothsayer, or fortune-teller.

Chaldee (kal'dē), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Chaldæus*, < Gr. Χαλδαῖος, Chaldean.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Chaldean*. — **Chaldee language.** See *Chaldaic*, *n.* — **Chaldee Paraphrases,** commentaries, called by the Jews *Targums*, made for those Jews who spoke the Chaldee language and did not understand Hebrew.

II. *n.* **1.** Same as *Chaldean*, 1. — **2.** Same as *Chaldaic*.

chalder[1] (châl'dėr), *n.* [< OF. **chaudiere, caudiere*, F. *chaudière* = Pr. *caudiera* = Sp. *caldera* = Pg. *caldeira* = It. *caldaja, caldara*, < L. (LL. ML.) *caldaria*, a kettle for hot water: see *chaldron*[1], *caldron*.] **1.** A caldron. [North. Eng.] — **2.** The Scotch form of *chaldron*[1]. The Scotch chalder was nearly 12 quarters Winchester measure, or 16 bolls of corn.

chalder[2] (châl'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a rudder-band or gudgeon. [Eng.]

chalder[3] (châl'dėr), *n.* Same as *chaldrick*.

chaldern† (châl'dėrn), *n.* Same as *chaudron*.

chaldese†, *v. t.* [< *Chaldee* (pl. *Chaldees*), q. v., with allusion to magic. See *Chaldæism*.] To trick; injure by trickery. Also *caldese*. [Old slang.]

chaldrick (châl'drik), *n.* [E. dial., also *chalder*; origin obscure.] A name in the Orkney islands for the oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*. *Montagu*.

chaldron[1] (châl'drọn), *n.* [Assibilated form of *caldron*, < OF. **chaldron*, F. *chaudron*, a kettle: see *chalder*[1] and *caldron*.] A dry measure equal to four quarters or 32 bushels; as a measure of coals equal, by a statute of Charles II., to 36 coal bushels, or 25½ hundredweight. The Newcastle chaldron is 52½ or 53 hundredweight. In American ports the weight is very various, but the ordinary weight in the United States is 26¼ hundredweight.

chaldron[2]†, *n.* See *chaudron*.

chalet (sha-lā'), *n.* [F., < Swiss *chalet*, prop. ★a little castle, < ML. *castelletum*, > E. *castellet, castlet*, q. v.] **1.** A hut or cabin in which cattle and herdsmen are housed for the night on the Swiss mountains.

> *Chalets* are summer huts for the Swiss herdsmen. *Wordsworth*.

Hence — **2.** A dwelling-house of the Swiss peasantry similarly constructed, that is, low, with very wide eaves, and with the roof weighted down with large stones to secure it against the mountain winds. — **3.** A country residence built in the general style of a Swiss mountain cottage, but generally of ornamental character. — **Chalet-horn,** a horn used by Swiss mountaineers in ★calling together their herds or flocks.

chalice (chal'is), *n.* [< ME. *chalice*, also *calice*, < OF. **chalice, calice*, mod. F. *calice* = Pr. *calitz* = Sp. *caliz* = Pg. *calis, calix* = It. *calice* = AS. *calic* = OS. *kelik* = D. *kelk* = OHG. *chelih, kelih*, MHG. G. *kelch* = Icel. *kālkr* = Dan. *kalk*, < L. *calix* (*calic-*), a cup, = Skt. *kalaça*, a cup, waterpot; cf. Gr. κύλιξ, a cup: see *calix* and *calyx*.] **1.** A drinking-cup or -bowl.

> This even-handed justice
> Commends the ingredients of our poison'd *chalice*
> To our own lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

> Tulips, dark purple and cream-color, burning scarlet and deep maroon, held their gay *chalices* up to catch the dew. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 39.

2. The cup in which the wine is administered in the celebration of the eucharist or Lord's supper. It is now generally made of silver, gilt inside; but gold chalices are not infrequent, while less costly materials have been used at all periods. The rubrics of the Roman Catholic Church require the chalice to be of gold or silver. The shape of the chalice varies very greatly; but in general the foot is wide-spreading, and a knop is introduced in the stem, sometimes half-way up, sometimes nearer the bowl, the object being to prevent all chance of spilling the consecrated wine, the knop affording a firm hold for the hand.



Chalice, from Treasury in Mayence Cathedral.

There is a grete *chales* of fyne gold of curious werke, set with many precious stones.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

Mixed chalice, in the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek and other Oriental churches (except the Armenian), and in many Anglican churches: (*a*) The wine mingled with a little water for use at the eucharist. (*b*) The custom or rite of adding water to the eucharistic wine. See *krasis*.

chalice-case (chal'is-kās), *n.* A permanent cover for the chalice, whether made of a textile fabric like a bag, or in the form of a cylindrical box.

chalice-cells (chal'is-selz), *n. pl.* See *goblet-cells*, under *cell*.

chaliced (chal'ist), *a.* [< *chalice* + *-ed*2.] Having a cup, as a flower.

Chalic'd flowers. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3 (song).

chalice-pall (chal'is-pâl), *n.* In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a piece of cardboard about eight inches square, covered with linen, or with silk on top and lawn underneath, placed before and after celebration upon the paten.

chalice-spoon (chal'is-spön), *n.* **1.** A spoon with a perforated bowl for removing insects or other impurities from the chalice.—**2.** A spoon for measuring out the water to be mixed with the eucharistic wine.

chalice-veil (chal'is-vāl), *n.* **1.** In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a piece of silk, varying in color according to the ecclesiastical season, used, over the chalice-pall, to cover the paten and chalice at certain times during the celebration of the mass or holy communion. —**2.** In the Anglican Church, a piece of linen or lawn used to cover the chalice and paten after the communion of the people.

Chalicomys (ka-lik'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χάλιξ* (*χαλικ-*), pebble, gravel, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of fossil rodents related to the beavers: synonymous with *Steneofiber*.

chalicosis (kal-i-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χάλιξ* (*χαλικ-*), gravel, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a pulmonary affection produced by the inhalation of silicious particles, as by stone-cutters. These particles are taken up into the tissues of the lungs, and are apt to produce more or less inflammation, in the form of bronchitis or diffuse pneumonitis.

chalicotheriid (kal″i-kō-thē'ri-id), *n.* A mammal of the family *Chalicotheriidæ*.

Chalicotheriidæ (kal″i-kō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalicotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl ungulates, typified by the genus *Chalicotherium*. They were large quadrupeds, with the upper molar teeth surmounted by subequal crescentoid crests separated by an external ridge, and with the lower molars surmounted by crescents; the upper premolars were different from the molars, and had each only one internal cusp; the anterior feet had 4 digits and the posterior 3. The species were quite numerous during the Eocene period, and a few lived till the Pliocene.

chalicotherioid (kal″i-kō-thē'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Chalicotheriidæ*.

II. *n.* A chalicotheriid.

Chalicotherioidea (kal″i-kō-thē-ri-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalicotherium* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of ungulate quadrupeds, established for the reception of the family *Chalicotheriidæ* and related forms.

Chalicotherium (kal″i-kō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Kaup), < Gr. *χάλιξ* (*χαλικ-*), gravel, rubble, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the extinct family *Chalicotheriidæ*, remains of which occur in the Pliocene formation of Europe, Asia, and America.

chalifate (kā'li-fāt), *n.* Same as *califate*.

chalil (ha-lēl'), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew musical instrument, probably a direct flute or flageolet, though possibly having a reed like a clarinet. The word is translated "pipe" in both the authorized and the revised versions of the Bible.

Chalina (ka-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαλινός*, a bridle, bit, strap, thong, = Skt. *khalīnas*, *khalinas*, a bridle-bit.] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chalinidæ*.

Chalineæ (ka-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalina* + *-eæ*.] A general name of the siliciceratous sponges. *Claus*.

Chalinidæ (ka-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalina* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Fibrospongiæ* or fibrous sponges, represented by the genus *Chalina*.

Chalininæ (kal-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalina* + *-inæ*.] A group of sponges, typified by the genus *Chalina*, having a considerable quantity of spongin in the form of distinct horny fibers containing spicules. It is referred by some to the family *Homoraphidæ* of Ridley and Dendy.

chalinoid (kal'i-noid), *a.* [< *Chalina* + *-oid*.] Resembling a sponge of the genus *Chalina*; as, "a true *chalinoid* larva," *A. Hyatt*.

Chalinopsidæ (kal-i-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalinopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Fibrospongiæ* or fibrous sponges, typified by the genus *Chalinopsis*.

Chalinopsis (kal-i-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Oscar Schmidt, 1870), < Gr. *χαλινός*, a bridle, a strap, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chalinopsidæ*.

Chalinorhaphinæ (kal″i-nō-ra-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalinorhaphis* + *-inæ*.] A group of sponges, represented by the genus *Chalinorhaphis*. *Lendenfeld*.

Chalinorhaphis (kal-i-nor'a-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαλινός*, a bridle, a strap, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] The typical genus of *Chalinorhaphinæ*, having many large spicules axially situated. *Lendenfeld*.

★**chalk** (châk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chaulk*, < ME. *chalk*, < AS. *cealc*, chalk, lime, = D. *kalk* = OHG. *chalch*, MHG. *kalc* (*kalk-*), G. *kalch*, *kalk* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *kalk* = F. *chaux* = Pr. *calz*, *caus* = Sp. Pg. *cal* = It. *calce* = Ir. Gael. *cailc* = W. *calch*, lime, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), limestone, lime, chalk: see *calx*1 and *calk*2, and cf. *calcareous*, *causey*, etc.] **1.** In *geol.*, a soft white rock, consisting almost entirely of carbonate of lime in a pulverulent or only slightly consolidated state, and readily soiling the fingers when handled. It is seen, when examined through the microscope, to be made up in large part of minute fragments of the shells of *Foraminifera*, mollusks, and echinoderms, and also of spicules of sponges. It does not exactly resemble any deep-sea deposit at present known to be in process of formation. This rock is a very important and conspicuous formation on the south coast of England (which on account of the whiteness of its cliffs is poetically styled Albion) and in the north of France. Under the city of London it has a thickness of from 600 to 800 feet. The chalk gives its name to the so-called Cretaceous formation. It has a limited distribution in other parts of the world, but the best known localities are the Paris and London basins. Chalk, being a nearly pure carbonate of lime in a pulverized condition, is an article of great commercial importance, and is used in a large number of operations. For such purposes it is crushed and levigated. One of its principal uses is for whitening walls, or whitewashing. It is not used with oil, as it has no body with that vehicle; but, on account of its being very much cheaper than lead paint, it supersedes that article to a great extent. There are many names for the various preparations of chalk, as *whiting*, *Spanish white*, *Paris white*, etc. Chalk is not a desirable material for ordinary mortar, but it is used to some extent as one of the ingredients of hydraulic cement. See *cement*, 2.

2. A piece of prepared chalk used for marking on a dark surface.—**3.** A point scored in a game: so called from its being recorded with chalk. [Local and prov. Eng.]

One *chalk* or score is reckoned for every fair pin; and the game of skittles consists in obtaining thirty-one *chalks* precisely. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 366.

4. An account. See *to chalk up*, below.

"I tell you, we can't and won't trust you. Your drunken dad has run up a long *chalk* already. Look there, I guess you know enough to count twelve;—twelve gallons he owes now." *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

A long chalk, a long way; many degrees. To beat one by *a long chalk* or *long chalks* is to beat him by a long way, or to excel him in a high degree: in allusion to the custom of making marks, as in a score, with chalk, or to the marking of distances by lines drawn with a chalk. [Colloq.]

Sir Alured's steed was by *long chalks* the best
Of the party, and very soon distanced the rest.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 294.

Hence—**Not by a long chalk**, not on any account; not by any means; not at all.—**Black chalk.** (*a*) Slate sufficiently colored by carbonaceous particles to answer the purpose of black-lead in pencils for coarse work, such as marking stone. [Eng.] (*b*) A preparation of ivory-black and fine clay.—**Chalk for cheese**, an inferior article for a good one; one thing for another.

Lo! how they feignen *chalke for cheese*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Chalk style, in *engraving*. See *stippling*.—**French chalk**, scaly talc; a variety of indurated talc, in masses composed of small scales of a pearly-white or grayish color, much used by tailors for drawing lines on cloth, and for removing grease-spots.—**Red chalk**, or *ruddle*, a natural clay containing from 15 to 20 per cent. of the protoxid and carbonate of iron.—**Spanish chalk**, a variety of steatite or soapstone obtained from Aragon in Spain.—**To know chalk from cheese**, to have one's wits about one; know a poor or spurious article from a good or genuine one.—**To walk one's chalks**, to go away; leave unceremoniously. [Slang.]

Cut his stick, and *walked his chalks*, and is off to London. *Kingsley*.

To walk the chalk, to keep in a straight line; submit to strict discipline.

chalk (châk), *v. t.* [< *chalk*, *n.* Cf. *calk*2.] **1.** To rub or mark with chalk.

Some two or three yards off
I'll *chalk* a line. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

2. To manure with chalk.

In Dorsetshire the land is usually *chalked* once in twenty years. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 372.

3. Figuratively, to make chalky-white; blanch; make pale.

Fear
Stared in her eyes, and *chalk'd* her face, and wing'd
Her transit to the throne. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

4. To mark; trace out; describe: from the use of chalk in marking lines.

It is you that have *chalk'd* forth the way
Which brought us hither! *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

To chalk out. (*a*) To sketch, as a plan of work or of operations, roughly, or in general outlines; mark out.

I knew all this before, sir;
I *chalk'd* him *out* his way.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 3.

This is indeed a very pretty career that has been *chalked out* for you. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

(*b*) In Scotland, to mark the door of a burgh tenant with chalk, an old mode of notice to quit, which is still competent.—**To chalk up**, to charge; put down to one's account: in allusion to the old custom, prevalent especially among publicans and milk-sellers, of writing a score in chalk on a door or wall.

She has *chalked up* twenty shillings already, and swears she will chalk no more. *Chapman*, May-Day, i. 2.

chalk-box (châk'boks), *n.* A box containing powdered chalk, in which public dancers and acrobats rub the soles of their feet to prevent them from slipping.

chalk-cutter (châk'kut″ėr), *n.* A man who digs chalk.

chalkiness (châ'ki-nes), *n.* [< *chalky* + *-ness*.] The state of being chalky.

chalk-line (châk'līn), *n.* **1.** A light cord rubbed with chalk and stretched over a surface to mark a straight line. When stretched, it is pulled upward and allowed to spring down by its elasticity, and thus marks a line of chalk on the surface, to serve as a guide, as for a needle or a saw.

2. A vulgar name of the small green heron of the United States, *Butorides virescens*: so called in allusion to the white excrement voided when the bird starts to fly.

chalk-pit (châk'pit), *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

chalkstone (châk'stōn), *n.* [< ME. *chalkston*, < AS. *cealc-stān*, calculus (= Dan. *kalksten* = Sw. *kalksten*), < *cealc*, lime, + *stān*, stone: see *chalk* and *stone*.] **1.** In *med.*, a concretion, for the most part of sodium urate, deposited in the tissues and joints, especially of the ears, hands, and feet, of persons affected with gout.—**2.** A lump of chalk.

Goth, walketh forth, and bryngе us a *chalkstoon*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 196.

When he maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalkstones* that are beaten in sunder, the groves and images shall not stand up. Is. xxvii. 9.

chalky (châ'ki), *a.* [< *chalk* + *-y*1.] **1.** Consisting of or containing chalk: as, "thy *chalky* cliffs," *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.—**2.** Resembling chalk in any way: as, a *chalky* taste; a *chalky* fracture.

As deposited from the cyanide bath just described, the surface of the precipitated silver has a mat or dead appearance, which is well described as *chalky*.
Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 304.

★**challenge** (chal'enj), *n.* [< ME. *chalenge*, assibilated form of *calenge*, *calange*, an accusation, claim, < OF. *chalenge*, *chalonge*, assibilated form of *calenge*, *calonge* = It. *calogna*, an accusation, claim, dispute, < L. *calumnia*, a false accusation (in ML. also an action upon a claim), > E. *calumny*, q. v. Thus *challenge* is a doublet of *calumny*.] **1**†. Accusation; charge.

Then muste make thy *chalenge* agens God.
Bp. Pecock, Repressor, I. iii. 152.

But she that wrongfull *challenge* soone assoyled,
And shew'd that she had not that Lady reft
(As they suppos'd), but her had to her liking left.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 36.

2†. A claim or demand; pretension.

Accept the title thou usurp'st,
Of benefit proceeding from our king,
And not of any *challenge* of desert.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

3. A summons or invitation to a duel; a calling upon one to engage in single combat, as for the vindication of the challenger's honor; a defiance.

Bene. Shall I speak a word in your ear?
Claud. God bless me from a *challenge!*
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

Hence—**4.** An invitation to a contest or trial of any kind: as, a *challenge* to a rubber at whist; a *challenge* to a public debate; "a *challenge* to controversy," *Goldsmith.*—**5.** The letter or message containing the summons to a combat or contest.

Here's the *challenge*, read it; I warrant there's vinegar and pepper in't. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

6. *Milit.*, the act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from any one who approaches his post.—**7.** In *hunting*, the opening cry of hounds on first finding the scent of their game.—**8.** A calling in question; an exception taken, as to the tenability of a proposition, or a person's right to do something or to hold something.

Rather assume thy right in silence and de facto than voice it with claims and *challenges*. *Bacon*, Great Place.

9. In *law*, an objection to a juror; the claim of a party that a certain juror shall not sit in the cause. The right of challenge is given in both civil and criminal trials, for certain reasons which are supposed to disqualify a juror to be an impartial judge. The challenge may extend either to the whole panel or body of jurors, called a *challenge to the array*, or only to particular jurors, called a *challenge to the polls*. Both of these challenges are subdivided into *principal challenges* (or challenges for principal cause) and *challenges to the favor*. A *principal challenge* is a challenge which alleges a fact of such a nature that, if proved, the juror is disqualified as a matter of law, without inquiring whether he is actually impartial: as, that one or more of the jury are returned at the nomination of the other party, or are nearly related to the other party. A *challenge to the favor* consists in the allegation by the party of a cause that might probably bias, and the raising of the question whether the juror is in fact impartial: as, a statement that a juror has already formed an opinion, or is prejudiced against the party. A *peremptory challenge*, allowed by statute in many jurisdictions, is a challenge of jurors, to a limited number, to be taken without showing any cause at all.

I do believe . . .
You are mine enemy: and make my *challenge*,
You shall not be my judge. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

challenge (chal'enj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *challenged*, ppr. *challenging*. [< ME. *chalengen*, accuse, claim, < OF. *chalengier*, *chalongier*, etc., = It. *calognare*, < L. *calumniari;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To accuse; call to answer; censure.

The next day the two Kings with their people came aboord vs, but brought nothing according to promise; so that Ensigne Saluage *challenged* Namenacus the breach of three promises.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 62.

Dishonour'd thus and *challenged* of wrongs.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

2. To lay claim to; demand as due or as a right: as, the Supreme Being *challenges* our reverence and homage.

"Charite," quod he, "ne chaffareth nought, ne *chalengeth*, ne craueth!" *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 160.

Mortals can *challenge* not a ray, by right,
Yet do expect the whole of Cynthia's light.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

The Pope *challenges* all Churches to be under him, the King and the two Arch-Bishops *challenge* all the Church of England to be under them. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 57.

Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addison*, Cato, i. 3.

In this night of death I *challenge* the promise of thy word!
Whittier, Swan Song of Parson Avery.

3. To call, invite, or summon to single combat or duel.

Whosoe'er gainsays King Edward's right,
By this I *challenge* him to single fight.
[*Throws down his gauntlet.*]
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

4. To call to a contest; call into opposing activity; invite to a trial; defy: as, to *challenge* a man to prove what he asserts (implying defiance).

Thus formed for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden.*

All within us that is bad *challenges* the bad in our brother; distrust engenders distrust. *Sumner*, Orations, I.

5. To take exception to; object to (a person or thing); call in question: as, to *challenge* the accuracy of a statement. Specifically—**6.** In *law*, to object or take exception to, as a juror or jury panel. See *challenge*, *n.*, 9.—**7.** *Milit.*, to demand the countersign from: as, a sentry is bound to *challenge* every person appearing near his post. See *challenge*, *n.*, 6.

II. *intrans.* In *hunting*, to whimper or cry when the scent of game is first discovered: said of a hound.

challengeable (chal'en-ja-bl), *a.* [< ME. *chalangeable;* < *challenge* + *-able*.] Capable of being challenged, or called to an account.

A chartre is *chalengeable* byfor a chief iustice.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 296.

How lords are *challengeable* by their vassals.
J. Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, p. 30.

challengee (chal-en-jē'), *n.* [< *challenge* + *-ee*[1].] One who receives a challenge. [Rare.]

The challenger and *challengee*,
Or, with your Spaniard, your provocador
And provocado, have their several courses.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

challenger (chal'en-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *chalengere;* < *challenge* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who challenges or defies another to a duel or contest of any kind.

Ros. Have you challenged Charles the wrestler?
Orl. No, fair princess; he is the general *challenger*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

The impious *challenger* of Pow'r divine
Was now to learn that Heav'n, though slow to wrath,
Is never with impunity defied. *Cowper*, The Task, vi.

2. An objector; one who calls in question.—**3.** A claimant; one who demands something as of right.

Earnest *challengers* there are of trial, by some publick disputation. *Hooker.*

Challengeria (chal-en-jē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Wyville Thomson, 1877), < *Challenger*, an English vessel in which a voyage of scientific research and exploration was made in 1873–76.] The typical genus of tripyleans of the family *Challengeriidæ*.

Challengerida (chal-en-jer'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Challenger-ia* + *-ida*.] An order of tripyleans having a monothalamous shell richly sculptured and filled with a nucleated sarcode.

A group of extremely minute forms, "approaching, but in many important points differing from, the Radiolarians," has been brought to light by the "Challenger" expedition. They have received the ordinal name of *Challengerida*. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 10.

Challengeriidæ (chal″en-je-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Challengeria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripyleans having single-chambered shells, with porous glass-like walls, and very fine, perfectly regular, hexagonal pores varying greatly in form. Genera of this family are *Challengeria*, *Gazelletta*, and *Porcupinia*.

challis (shal'i), *n.* [Also *challi*, *chally*, *chalis*†; origin undetermined.] A name originally given to a choice fabric of silk and wool first manufactured at Norwich, England, about 1832. It was thin, soft, fine, and without gloss. The name is now applied to a fabric resembling muslin-de-laine, a light all-wool material, woven without twill, and either plain or figured. French challis is sometimes made with a glossy finish resembling that of alpaca.

chalon†, chaloun†, *n.* [ME.; the orig. form of *shalloon*, q. v.] A blanket or other form of bed-covering.

Also, non of the Citee ne shal don werche [work] qwyltes ne *chalouns* hy-thoute the walles of the Citee, vp-on peyne to lese that good. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 350.

A bed
With shetes and with *chalons* faire y-spred.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 220.

chalumeau (shal-ū-mō'), *n.* [F. *chalumeau*, < OF. *chalemel* = Pr. *calamel*, *caramel*, *calmeilh* = Sp. *caramillo* (also F. dial. **calumet*, > E. *calumet*, q. v.), < ML. *calamellus;* also in fem. form, OF. *chalemelle* (> Pg. *charamela* = It. *cennamella*), < ML. *calamella*, also *calamaula* (also OF. *chalemie*, > MHG. *schalemie*, G. *schalmei* = Dan. *skalmeje* = ME. *shalmie*, later *shalme*, *shaume*, mod. E. *shawm* (ML. reflex *scalmeia*), < L. as if **calamia*), a pipe, flute, flageolet, < LL. *calamellus*, a little pipe or reed, dim. of L. *calamus*, a pipe, a reed: see *calamus*, and cf. *shawm*.] **1.** An obsolete musical instrument, probably of the clarinet class. See *shawm*.—**2.** The lowest portion or register of the scale of the clarinet and of the basset-horn.

chaly (cha'li), *n.* An old copper coin of Ceylon, equal to about one fourth of a United States cent.

Chalybean[1] (kā-lib'ē-an), *a.* [Cf. L. *chalybeius*, of steel; < *Chalybes:* see def., and cf. *chalybean*[2].] Pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient people of Pontus in Asia Minor famed as workers in iron and steel; similar to the work or products of the Chalybes: as, "*Chalybean* temper'd steel," *Milton*, S. A., l. 133.

chalybean[2] (kā-lib'ē-an), *n.* [< NL. *chalybæus*, < L. *chalybs:* see *chalybeate*.] A bird of Paradise of the genus *Chalybæus* or *Manucodia;* a manucode.

chalybeate (kā-lib'ē-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **chalybeatus*, < L. *chalybs*, < Gr. *χάλυψ* (*χαλυβ-*), steel, so called from the Χάλυβες, Chalybes: see *Chalybean*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Qualified by the presence of iron: applied to a medicine containing iron, and especially to springs and waters impregnated with iron, or holding iron in solution. Chalybeate springs exist in many parts of the world. The iron is generally present in the form of carbonate, and is held in solution by the carbonic acid contained in the water; on exposure to the air the carbonic acid escapes and the iron is partly precipitated.

2. Relating to or characteristic of a spring or medicine containing iron: as, a *chalybeate* taste; *chalybeate* effects.—**3.** Steel-blue; chalybeous.

II. *n.* A mineral water or other liquid impregnated with iron.

chalybeous (kā-lib'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *chalybeius*, of steel, < *chalybs*, < Gr. *χάλυψ* (*χαλυβ-*), steel: see *chalybeate*.] Of a steel-blue color; very dark blue with a metallic luster.

chalybite (kal'i-bīt), *n.* [< L. *chalybs* (*chalyb-*), steel (see *chalybeate*), + *-ite*[2].] Native iron protocarbonate, $FeCO_3$. Also called *spathic* or *sparry iron ore*, or *siderite*. See *siderite*.

cham[1]†, *v.* An older form of *champ*[1].

cham[2], *a.* [Assibilated form of *cam*[2].] Awry; cam. [North. Eng.]

cham[3]† (kam), *n.* A former spelling of *khan*[1].

I will . . . fetch you a hair off the great *Cham's* beard.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

In Tartary I freed the *Cham*,
Last June, from his huge swarm of gnats.
Browning, Pied Piper, vi.

Chama (kā'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίνειν*, gape: see *chasm*.] **1.** A generic name formerly used for bivalve shells of different kinds, but now restricted to typical species of the family *Chamidæ*. Also spelled *Cama*. See cut under *Chamidæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A shell of the genus *Chama* in its widest sense: as, the giant *chama*, a species of the family *Tridacnidæ*.

Chamacea, Chamaceæ (ka-mā'sē-ä, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Chamacea*, Lamarck, 1809; *Chamaceæ*, Menke, 1828), < *Chama* + *-acea, -aceæ*.] A family of conchiferous mollusks, including and represented by the genus *Chama* and others. It is essentially the same as *Chamidæ*, but various heterogeneous genera were likewise referred to it by old authors. Also written *Camacea*. [Not in use.]

chamacean (ka-mā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chamacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chamacea*.

II. *n.* A gaping cockle; one of the *Chamacea*.

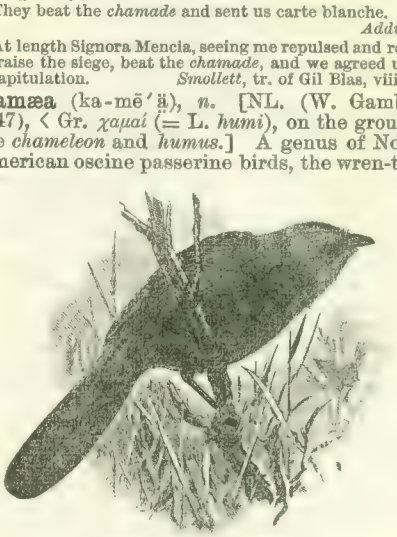
Chamadæ (kam'a-dē), *n. pl.* See *Chamidæ*.

chamade (sha-mād'), *n.* [F., < It. *chiamata* (= Sp. *llamada* = Pg. *chamada*), a calling, < *chiamare* (= Sp. *llamar* = Pg. *chamar*, *clamar* = OF. *clamer*, *claimer*, > E. *claim*[1]), < L. *clamare*, call out: see *claim*[1].] *Milit.*, the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley.

They beat the *chamade* and sent us carte blanche.
Addison.

At length Signora Mencia, seeing me repulsed and ready to raise the siege, beat the *chamade*, and we agreed upon a capitulation. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, viii. 10.

Chamæa (ka-mē'ä), *n.* [NL. (W. Gambel, 1847), < Gr. *χαμαί* (= L. *humi*), on the ground: see *chameleon* and *humus*.] A genus of North American oscine passerine birds, the wren-tits,



Wren-tit (*Chamæa fasciata*).

combining certain characteristics of wrens and titmice. It is the type of a family *Chamæidæ*, having the plumage extremely lax and soft; rounded wings much shorter than the long, narrow, graduated tail; 10 primaries, the sixth being the longest; tarsal scutella obsolete; feet as in *Paridæ;* and the bill much shorter than the head, with scaled linear nostrils and bristled gape. There is but one species, *C. fasciata*, of California. See *wren-tit*.

chamæcephalic (kam′ē-se-fal′ik or kam-ē-sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *chamæcephaly* + *-ic.*] Characterized by or exhibiting chamæcephaly.

chamæcephaly (kam-ē-sef′a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, low, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *ethnol.*, a formation or development of the skull the vertical index of which is 70 or less: opposed to *hypsicephalic.*

Chamæcyparis (kam-ē-sip′a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *κυπάρισσος*, cypress.] A genus of large coniferous timber-trees, represented in the eastern United States by the white cedar (*C. thyoides*), on the Pacific coast by the yellow or Sitka cypress (*C. Nootkatensis*) and the Port Orford cedar (*C. Lawsoniana*), and by four or five species in Japan and eastern Asia. The wood of most of the species is light, hard, and very durable, with an agreeable resinous odor, and is used for many purposes. Several of the species are frequently planted for ornament. The genus is nearly related to *Thuya* and *Cupressus* (in which the species are often included), differing from the former in its globose cone of peltate scales, and from the latter in its flattened two-ranked foliage and in the thin scales of the cone and the smaller number of seeds.

chamæform (kam′ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *chama* + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of or related to a chama; chamacean.

Chamæidæ[1] (ka-mē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæa* + *-idæ.*] A family established by Baird in 1864 for the reception of the genus *Chamæa.* Also written *Chamæadæ.*

Chamæidæ[2] (ka-mē′i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Chamidæ.*

chamæleo (ka-mē′lē-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *chameleon.*] 1. Same as *chameleon.*—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Chamæleon*, 2.

Also *chameleo.*

chamæleon (ka-mē′lē-on), *n.* [L., a chameleon: see *chameleon.*] 1. See *chameleon.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chamæleontidæ*, containing the chameleons. See *chameleon.*—3. A name given by Theophrastus and other early writers to certain plants, because their leaves change color frequently. The black chamæleon is believed to have been *Broteroa corymbosa*, a thistle-like plant of the Mediterranean region. The white chamæleon was *Carlina gummifera.* The roots of both contain an acrid resin and were used medicinally.

Chamæleonida (ka-mē-lē-on′i-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæleon* + *-ida.*] In Huxley's system of classification, one of the major divisions of the *Lacertilia*, distinguished from all the *Cionocrania* by the absence of the columella and of an interorbital septum, and from all known lizards by the disunion of the pterygoid and quadrate bones: same as *Rhiptoglossa.* In several respects the *Chamæleonida* may be contrasted with all other *Lacertilia.* There is but one family. Also *Chameleonida.* See *Chamæleontidæ* and *Chamæleon*, 2.

Chamæleonidæ (ka-mē-lē-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chamæleontidæ.*

chamæleontid (ka-mē-lē-on′tid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Chamæleontidæ.*

Chamæleontidæ (ka-mē-lē-on′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæleon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] The family represented by the genus *Chamæleon*, having, besides the characters of the major group *Chamæleonida*, numerous other cranial characters. The structure of the carpus, tarsus, and digits is very singular; the tail is prehensile; there is no tympanum; the skin is soft, tuberculated, and of changing hues; the tongue is remarkable for its extreme extensibility, and is sheathed at the base, club-shaped and viscose at the end. All but 3 of the 81 species are confined to Africa and Madagascar. They are generally referred to 3 genera, *Chamæleon, Brookesia*, and *Rhampholeon.* Also *Chamæleonidæ, Chameleontidæ.* See *chameleon.*

Chamæpelia (kam″ē-pē-lī′ă), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *πέλεια*, the wild pigeon, rock-pigeon, stock-dove, < *πελός*, dark, dusky, ash-colored.] A genus of very small ground-doves of the warmer parts of America; the dwarf doves. The type is *C. passerina*, the common dwarf ground-dove of the southern United States; there are several others. The genus is now often called *Columbigallina.* See cut under *ground-dove.*

Chamærops (ka-mē′rops), *n.* [L., < Gr. *χαμαίρωψ* (in Pliny), < *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *ῥώψ*, a bush, shrub.] A genus of palms, consisting of dwarf trees with fan-shaped leaves borne on prickly petioles and bearing a small berry-like fruit with one seed. Only two species are known, natives of the Mediterranean region, *C. humilis* being the only native European palm.

Chamæsaura (kam-ē-sâ′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *σαῦρα*, a lizard.] A genus of South African lacertilians, of the family *Zonuridæ*, containing the snake-lizard, *C. anguina*, having only rudimentary limbs and little distinction between tail and body.

Chamæsauridæ (kam-ē-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæsaura* + *-idæ.*] A family of leptoglossate lizards, represented by the genus *Chamæsaura.* The species have rounded sides, with similar scales on back and sides, rudimentary limbs, and a serpentiform body. By most modern herpetologists they are associated with the *Zonuridæ.*

chamar[1] (cha-mär′), *n.* [Also *chumar*: Hind. *chamār*, Beng. *chāmār*, etc., < Skt. *charmakāra*, a worker in skins, < *charman*, a skin, pelt, + *kāra*, making, doing, < √ *kar*, make, do.] A member of a low Indian caste, the nominal occupation of which is shoemaking.

chamar[2] (cha-mär′), *n.* [E. Ind.; cf. Beng. and Marathi *chāmara*, the tail of an ox used as a fly-flap.] 1. A fan of feathers or similar material used in the East Indies as one of the insignia of royalty, and also in temples.—2. A fly-flap.

chamarre (sha-mär′), *n.* [OF.] A loose outer garment for men, worn in Europe in the early part of the sixteenth century, and preceding the cassock. It is said by some to have been purely ornamental, not cut in solid cloth, but made of strips or bands of velvet or silk held together by galoon.

Chamarre, a loose and light gown (and less properly, a cloak), that may be worn a swash or skarf-wise; also a studded garment. *Cotgrave.*

chamaylet, *n.* A Middle English form of *camel.*

chamber (chām′bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also ★*chaumber*, Sc. *chalmer*, etc.; < ME. *chamber, chambre, chaumbre*, < OF. *chambre, cambre*, mod. F. *chambre* = Pr. *cambra* = Sp. Pg. *camara* = It. *camera* = D. *kamer* = OHG. *chamara*, MHG. *kamere, kamer*, G. *kammer* = Dan. *kammer* = Sw. *kammare*, a chamber, room, < ML. *camera*, a chamber, room, < L. *camera, camara*, a vault, an arched roof, an arch, < Gr. *καμάρα*, anything with an arched cover, a covered carriage or boat, a vaulted chamber, a vault: see *camera* and *camber*[2].] 1. A room of a dwelling-house; an apartment; specifically, a sleeping-apartment; a bedroom.

And beside tho Welles, he had lete make faire Halles and faire *Chambres*, depeynted alle with Gold and Azure. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

The *chamber* where the good man meets his fate
Is privileged beyond the common walk
Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of heaven.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 633.

High in her *chamber* up a tower to the east.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. *pl.* (*a*) A room or rooms where professional men, as lawyers, conduct their business; especially, any place out of court (usually a room set apart for this purpose) where a judge may dispose of questions of procedure of a class not sufficiently important to be heard and argued in court, or too urgent to await a term of court: distinctively called *judges' chambers.* (*b*) Furnished rooms hired for residence in the house of another; lodgings: as, "a bachelor life in *chambers*," *Thackeray.*—3. A place where an assembly meets: as, a legislative *chamber*, ecclesiastical *chamber*, privy *chamber*, etc.—4. The assembly itself; sometimes, specifically, one of the branches of a legislative assembly: as, the New York *Chamber* of Commerce; a meeting of the legislative *chamber.*

That no brewer breke it, upon payne of xl. s., forfeitable to the *chambre* of the Toune.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar answer is not admitted. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

5. A compartment or inclosed space; a hollow or cavity: as, the *chambers* of the eye (see below); the *chamber* of a furnace.

The *chambres* in the bathes may be wrought
As cisterne is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

And all the secret of the Spring
Moved in the *chambers* of the blood.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxiii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *hydraulic engin.*: (1) The space between the gates of a canal-lock. (2) The part of a pump in which the bucket of a plunger works. (*b*) *Milit.*: (1) That part of a barrel, at the breech of a firearm or piece of ordnance, which is enlarged to receive the charge or cartridge; also, a receptacle for a cartridge in the cylinder of a revolver or of a breech-loading gun. (2) An underground cavity or mine for holding powder and bombs, where they may be safe and dry. Distinctively called *powder-chamber* and *bomb-chamber.* (*c*) The indentation in an axle-box, designed to hold the lubricant. (*d*) That part of a mold containing the exterior part of a casting and covering the core in hollow castings. (*e*) In *anat.*: (1) A cavity representing the urogenital sinus of the embryo undifferentiated into a prostatic and bulbous urethra. (2) See *chambers of the eye*, below. (*f*) In *conch.*: (1) The interval between the septa of the camerated shell of a cephalopod, such as species of *Nautilus* or *Ammonites*, as well as the portion of the shell in which the animal rests. (2) A cavity separated from another or the main part of the interior of the shell by a septum. (*g*) In *coal-mining*, same as *breast* or *room.* See *breast.* [Pennsylvania.]

6†. A short piece of ordnance without a carriage and standing on its breech, formerly used chiefly for rejoicings and theatrical purposes.

For the close of this their honourable entertainment, a peal of *chambers.*
Middleton, Entertainment at Opening of New River.

A gallant peal of *chambers* gave a period to the entertainment. *Howell*, Londinopolis, p. 11.

7. A bedroom utensil, used for containing urine; a chamber-pot.—**Branchial chamber.** See *branchial.*—**Chamber of Agriculture.** See *agriculture.*—**Chamber of assurance.** (*a*) A company organized in France for the purpose of carrying on the business of insurance. (*b*) A court in the Netherlands where cases relating to insurance are tried.—**Chamber of commerce**, a voluntary association of the merchants and traders of a city or town for the protection and promotion of their commercial interests. See *board of trade*, under *trade.*—**Chamber of Deputies.** See *deputy.*—**Chambers of Rhetoric**, the literary guilds that flourished in the Netherlands during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. They were medieval in taste, middle-class in tone and ideas, and famous for their wealth and influence. The Amsterdam guild, known as the "Eglantine," was the most celebrated.—**Chambers of the eye**, the space between the cornea and anterior surface of the iris, called the *anterior chamber*, and the space between the posterior surface of the iris and the crystalline lens, called the *posterior chamber*, both spaces being filled with the aqueous humor. See cut under *eye.*—**Chambers of the king**†, the ports or havens of England: so called in old records. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Ciliated chambers.** See *ciliated.*—**Clerk of the chamber.** See *clerk.*—**Drying-chamber**, a hot closet for drying printed stuffs. It has a series of rollers near the top and bottom of the room, and over these the cloth passes, after which it goes to the folding-room.—**Judges' chambers.** See 2 (*a*), above.—**Star Chamber.** See *star-chamber.*—**To sit at chambers**, to despatch summary business in chambers: said of a judge.

chamber (chām′bėr), *v.* [< *chamber*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To reside in or occupy a chamber.—2. To fit snugly, as layers of buckshot in the barrel of a gun or in a cartridge. See extract under II., 3.

II. *trans.* 1. To shut up in or as in a chamber.

The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1.

Thy cold pale figure,
Which we have commission but to *chamber* up
In melancholy dust. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, v. 3.

2. To furnish with a chamber, as the barrel of a breech-loading firearm. Guns are often chambered in order to enlarge the rear portion of the bore, so as to increase the powder-capacity behind the projectile.

3. To fit into the barrel of a gun or into a cartridge, as buckshot.

One should be careful to *chamber* the buckshot at the choke of the gun, and to choose the size that most nearly chambers. *Forest and Stream*, XXII. 225.

chamber-council (chām′bėr-koun″sil), *n.* Private or secret council.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,
With all the nearest things to my heart, as well
My *chamber-councils.* *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

chamber-counsel (chām′bėr-koun″sel), *n.* Same as *chamber-counselor.*

chamber-counselor (chām′bėr-koun″sel-ọr), *n.* A counselor or person learned in the law who gives opinions in private, and does not advocate causes in court.

chamber-deacon†, **chamberdekin**†, *n.* [ME. *chambre decon, chaumberdeakyn*, etc.; < *chamber* + *deacon.*] 1. In the University of Oxford, a student not living in a scholars' hall, but rooming with others; especially, one of certain mendicant students banished by a statute of Henry V.

A certain sort of scholars called *chamberdekins*, no other, as it seems, than Irish beggars, who, in the habit of poor scholars, would often disturb the peace of the university, live under no government of principals, keep up for the most part in the day, and in the night-time go abroad to commit spoils and manslaughter, lurk about in taverns and houses of ill-report, commit burglaries and such like. *Anthony à Wood.*

2. A chamberlain attendant upon a nobleman or other person while at court.

★**chambered** (chām′bėrd), *a.* [< *chamber*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Divided into compartments by walls or partitions.

And every *chambered* cell
Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell.
O. W. Holmes, The Chambered Nautilus.

Specifically, in *bot.*, applied to compound ovaries in which the placentas project inward but do not meet in the axis, as in the poppy.

2. Provided with a chamber for gunpowder: said of cannon.—**Chambered shells**, a name invented as a vernacular equivalent for the family *Calyptræidæ. Adams*, 1854.

chamberer† (chām′bėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *chamberere, chambrere*, < OF. *chamberere*, fem. *chamberiere*, < *chambre*, chamber.] 1. One who frequents ladies' chambers; especially, one who intrigues; a gallant.

Haply, for I am black,
And have not those soft parts of conversation
That *chamberers* have. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

2. A mistress; a concubine.

I ne held me never digne in no manere
To be your wif, ne yet your *chamberere*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 766.

Abraham hadde another sone Ysmael, that he gat upon Agar his *Chambrere*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 102.

3. One who attends in a chamber; a groom of a chamber; a chamberlain.

There parfit treuthe and pouere herte is and pacience of tonge,
There is Charitee, the chief *chaumbrere* for god hymselue!
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 100.

4. A chambermaid; a lady's-maid.

Ladies faire, with their gentelwomen *chamberers* also.
Arnold's Chronicle, fol. 193.

chamber-fellow (chām'bėr-fel″ō), *n.* One who occupies the same apartment with another.

chamber-gage (chām'bėr-gāj), *n.* An instrument used to verify the form and dimensions of the chambers of small arms and of cannon.

chamber-hangings (chām'bėr-hang″ingz), *n. pl.* Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

chambering (chām'bėr-ing), *n.* **1.** Same as *camération*, 2.

The *chambering* of the test does not express a corresponding cell-segmentation of the protoplasm.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 846.

2†. Lewd, dissolute behavior.

Let us walk honestly, . . . not in rioting and drunkenness, not in *chambering* and wantonness. Rom. xiii. 13.

chamber-kiln (chām'bėr-kil), *n.* A brick- or tile-kiln having chambers or compartments, sometimes so arranged that they can be heated successively.

★**chamberlain** (chām'bėr-lān), *n.* [Formerly *chamberlin*, < ME. *chamberlayn, -laine, -leyn, -lein*, etc., once *chaumberling*, < OF. *chambrelein, chambrelenc*, later *chamberlain*, F. *chambellan* (after ML. *cambellanus*) = Pr. *camarlenc* = Sp. *camarlengo* = Pg. *camerlengo* = It. *camarlingo, camerlengo, camerlingo* (> F. *camerlingue*), < ML. *camarlingus, camerlingus, camerlengus* (also *camerlanus, camberlanus, cambellanus*, after OF.), < OHG. *chamarlinc, -ling*, MHG. *kemerlinc*, G. *kämmerling* (= D. *kamerling*), < OHG. *chamara*, G. *kammer* (= F. *chambre*, E. *chamber*, q. v., < L. *camera*), chamber, + *-ling* = E. *-ling*[1]: see *chamber* and *-ling*[1].] **1.** A person charged with the direction and management of a chamber or chambers. Specifically—(*a*†) An attendant, sometimes a male, sometimes a female, at an inn; a head waiter or upper chambermaid, or a person discharging duties analogous to those of such attendants.

Think'st thou
That the bleak air, thy boisterous *chamberlain*,
Will put thy shirt on warm? *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

I had . . . as lieve the *chamberlaine* of the White Horse had called me up to bed. *Peele*, Old Wives' Tale, i. 1.

(*b*) An officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman. The *lord great chamberlain* of Great Britain is the sixth officer of the crown. His functions, always important, have varied in different reigns. The duties which now devolve upon him are the robing and attending on the king at his coronation; the care of the ancient palace of Westminster; the provision of furniture for the houses of Parliament, and for Westminster Hall when used on great occasions; and attending upon peers at their creation, and upon bishops when they perform their homage. The office is now jointly held by the families of Cholmondeley and Willoughby de Eresby, and the honors are enjoyed in each alternate reign by each family successively. The office of *lord chamberlain of the household*, generally called simply the *lord chamberlain*, is quite distinct from that of the lord great chamberlain, and is changed with the administration. This officer has the control of all parts of the household (except the ladies of the queen's bedchamber) which are not under the direction of the lord steward, the groom of the stole, or the master of the horse. The king's (queen's) chaplains, physicians, surgeons, etc., as well as the royal tradesmen, are in his appointment; the companies of actors at the royal theaters are under his regulation; and he is also the licenser of plays. He has under him a vice-chamberlain.

As likewise, divers others made their Claims: Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, to have the Office of *Chamberlain*, and to pour out Water for the King to wash.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 136.

2. Originally, the keeper of the treasure-chamber; hence, a receiver of rents and revenues; a treasurer: as, the *chamberlain* of a corporation. The name is given in some of the larger cities and towns both of Great Britain and of the United States to the treasurer or officer who has charge of the moneys of the municipal corporations.

Erastus the *chamberlain* of the city saluteth you.
Rom. xvi. 23.

The *Chamberlain* receives all the rents and dues belonging to the corporation, except those received for charities, and makes all payments. He attends on the admission of freemen, and examines the evidence. The property of the corporation is under his care and superintendence.
Municip. Corp. Reports (1835), p. 2464.

chamberlainship (chām'bėr-lān-ship), *n.* [< *chamberlain* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a chamberlain.

The profits of his *chamberlainship* being moderate, . . . he had eked it out a little with some practice in his original profession. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 78.

chamberlet (chām'bėr-let), *n.* [< *chamber* + dim. *-let*.] A small chamber, as one of the divisions of the test of a foraminiferous animalcule.

The principal chambers are subdivided into *chamberlets*, as in Orbiculina. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 376.

Thus, . . . if we compare Orbitolites with Cycloclypeus, we recognize the same plan of growth in each, the *chamberlets* being arranged in concentric rings around the primordial chamber. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 461.

chamberleted, chamberletted (chām'bėr-let-ed), *a.* [< *chamberlet* + *-ed*[2].] Divided into or supplied with chamberlets or small chambers.

The division of the chamber-segments of the body into *chamberletted* sub-segments. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, CLX. 328.

chamber-lye (chām'bėr-lī), *n.* [Also *chamberlie*; < *chamber* + *lye*.] Urine. *Shak.*

chambermaid (chām'bėr-mād), *n.* **1†.** A maid or female servant who dresses a lady and waits on her in her own room; a lady's-maid.

Whereas they [the chaplains] petition to be freed from any obligation to marry the *chamber-maid*, we can by no means assent to it; the Abigail, by immemorial custom, being a deodand, and belonging to holy Church.
Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition, 1694 [(Harl. Misc., IV. 440).

2. A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds and cleaning the rooms.

Readers are respectfully requested to notice that Mrs. Pratchett was not a waitress, but a *chambermaid*.
Dickens, Somebody's Luggage.

3. A theatrical name for an actress who plays the more broadly comic parts; a soubrette.

In sprightly parts, in genteel comedy, in all *chambermaids*, in melodramatic characters, especially where pantomimic action was needed, she [Mrs. Charles Kemble] was excellent. *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, II. 282.

chamber-master (chām'bėr-mās″tėr), *n.* A shoemaker who makes up his own material at home, and disposes of it to the shops. *Mayhew.*

chamber-music (chām'bėr-mū″zik), *n.* Music, either instrumental or vocal, which is specially suited for performance in a small room: opposed to *concert-music*, and also to *church music* and *operatic music*. The term is commonly applied to concerted music for solo instruments, such as string quartets, etc. It was first used early in the seventeenth century to designate all music not adapted to the uses of the church or the theater. Originally, therefore, it included concert-music.

chamber-organ (chām'bėr-ôr″gan), *n.* A small portable organ; a cabinet organ, or one designed for use in a small room, public or private.

chamber-piece (chām'bėr-pēs), *n.* In *her.*, a short cannon or mortar, represented either mounted or dismounted. See *chamber*, 6.

chamber-pot (chām'bėr-pot), *n.* A vessel for urine, used in bedrooms.

chamber-practice (chām'bėr-prak″tis), *n.* The practice of a chamber-counselor.

S. had the reputation . . . of excellent discernment in the *chamber practice* of the law. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

chamber-story (chām'bėr-stō″ri), *n.* The story or one of the stories of a house appropriated for bedrooms. *Gwilt.*

Chambertin (F. pron. shoṅ-ber-taṅ'), *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [F.: see def.] A red wine made in Burgundy, in the department of Côte-d'Or, and named from the vineyard of Chambertin, of about 60 acres, near Dijon, on the celebrated hillside which gives the name to the department. The wine ranks among the first six or seven of Burgundy, and therefore among the chief red wines of the world.

The *chambertin* with yellow seal.
Thackeray, Bouillabaisse.

We will try a bottle of the *Chambertin* to-day, Vincent.
Bulwer, Pelham, [xxviii.

chamblet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *camlet*. *Beau. and Fl.*

chambranle (sham-branl'), *n.* [F.; etym. uncertain.] In *arch.*, a structural feature, often ornamental, inclosing the sides and top of a doorway, window, fireplace, or similar opening. The top piece or beam is called the *traverse*, and the two side pieces or posts are called the *ascendants*.



Chambranle.
North door of the Erechtheum, Athens.

chambray (sham'brā), *n.* [Cf. *cambric*.] A kind of gingham in plain colors with linen finish, used for women's gowns. *E. H. Knight.*

chambrel (kam'brel), *n.* A variant of *gambrel*.

chameck (cha-mek'), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian monkey of the genus *Ateles* and family *Cebidæ*. The head is round and small; the limbs are long and slender; and the thumb of the fore hands is wanting. It is a very gentle creature, and susceptible of a high degree of training. The length of the body is about 20 inches, and of the tail over 2 feet.

chameleo, *n.* See *chamæleo*.

★**chameleon** (ka-mē'lē-ọn), *n.* [The mod. spelling *chameleon*, sometimes *chamæleon*, imitates the L. (like *chamomile* for *camomile*); early mod. E. *cameleon, camelion*, < ME. *camelion*, < L. *chamæleon* (= Ar. Pers. *qalamūn*), < Gr. *χαμαιλέων*, lit. 'ground-lion,' that is, low or dwarf lion, < *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *λέων*, lion.] **1.** A lizard-like reptile of the family *Chamæleontidæ*, having a naked body, a prehensile tail, feet suited for grasping branches, and the eye covered by a single circular eyelid with an aperture in the center. There are about 68 species, of which the best-known is *Chamæleon vulgaris*, a native of Africa, extending into Asia and the south of Europe. Its body is 6 or 7 inches long, and the tail 5 inches. The skin is cold to the



Chameleon (*Chamæleon vulgaris*).

touch, and contains small grains or eminences which are of a bluish-gray color in the shade, but in the light of the sun all parts of the body become of a grayish-brown or tawny color. The extraordinary faculty which the chameleon possesses of changing its color, in accordance with that of the objects by which it is surrounded or with its temper when disturbed, is due to the presence of clear or pigment-bearing contractile cells placed at various depths in the skin, their contractions and dilatations being under the control of the nervous system. Its power of fasting and habit of inflating itself gave rise to the fable that it lives on air. It is in reality insectivorous, its tongue, which is long and covered with a viscid saliva, being darted at its prey and securing it when touched.

Snakes that cast your coats for new,
Chameleons that alter hue.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves.
Dryden.

As a lover or *chamelëon*
Grows like what it looks upon.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

2. In the southern United States and West Indies, a true lizard of the family *Anolididæ* or *Iguanidæ*. Also *chamæleo*.—**3.** [*cap.*] A constellation invented by Bayer, situated beneath the feet of the Centaur.—**Chameleon mineral,** a name formerly given to a mass produced by fusing oxid of manganese with niter or potash, and consisting essentially of the manganate of potassa. It is readily converted into the reddish-purple permanganate, and also into salts having manganese as the base and possessing no strong color. When dissolved in water it assumes a variety of colors, passing rapidly from green to blue, purple, and red.

Chameleonida, Chameleonidæ, etc. See *Chamæleonida*, etc.

chameleonize (ka-mē'lē-ọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chameleonized*, ppr. *chameleonizing*. [< *chameleon* + *-ize*.] To change into various colors. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

chamelott†, *n.* Same as *camlet*. *Spenser.*

chamfer (cham'fėr), *n.* [Also *chamfret*, early ★mod. E. *chamfre, chanfer*, < OF. *chamfrein, chamfrain*, F. *chanfrein* (= Sp. *chaflán*), a chamfer; origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of *chanfrein*, a chamfron: see *chamfron*.] **1.** In *carp.*, a groove or furrow.—**2.** A bevel or slope; the corner of anything originally right-angled cut away so as to make an angle with the sides which form it. Also *chamfering*.

chamfer (cham'fėr), *v. t.* [< *chamfer*, *n.*] **1.** In *carp.*, to cut a furrow in; flute; channel.—**2.** To cut or grind in a sloping manner, as the edge of anything square, so as to form a bevel.

chamfered (cham′fêrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *chamfer*, *v.*] Grooved; furrowed; figuratively, wrinkled.

But eft, when ye count you freed from feare,
Comes the breme Winter with *chamfred* browes.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

chamfering (cham′fêr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chamfer*, *v.*] Same as *chamfer*, 2.

The roof . . . is exceeding beautiful, . . . vaulted with very sumptuous frettings or *chamferings*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 31.

chamfret†, *v.* [See *chamfer*.] Same as *chamfer*.

chamfreting (cham′fret-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chamfret*, *v.*] The splay of a window, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

chamfron (cham′frọn), *n.* [< OF. *chanfrain*; F. *chanfrein*; origin uncertain.] The defensive armor of the front part of the head of a war-horse. In the fifteenth century, when bards had attained their greatest development, it was fitted with earpieces covering the horse's ears, and protected the whole head between the eyes and as far down as the nostrils. It was often fitted with a spike or boss between the eyes. Also *chanfrin*, *charfron*, *chaffron*, *chamfrin*, *chanfron*. See cuts under *armor* (fig. 2) and *bard*.

chamid (kam′id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Chamidæ*.

Chamidæ (kam′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chama* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Chama*. They have a thick, irregular, inequivalve shell, with strong hinge-teeth, two in one



Right and Left Valves of *Chama macrophylla*.

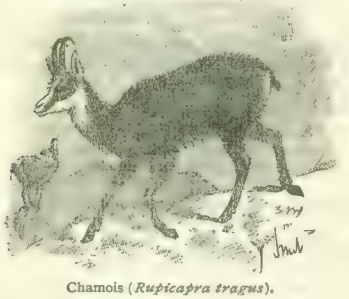
valve and one in the other; an external hinge-ligament; siphonal orifices far apart; and united mantle-margins, leaving but a small opening for the foot. The species occur in tropical seas of both hemispheres, attached usually by one of the umbones to some support. Also *Chamadæ* and *Chamacidæ*.

chamisal (chä-mi-säl′), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < *chamiso*.] A dense growth of the Californian chamiso; a chaparral.

chamiso (chä-mē′sō), *n.* [Mex. Sp.; cf. Sp. *chamiza*, a kind of wild cane or reed; Pg. *chamiça*, a small rope made of matweed.] A plant of the genus *Adenostoma*, of the family *Rosaceæ*. The species are evergreen shrubs with clustered, short, rigid, awl-shaped leaves, and numerous small white flowers borne in dense racemose panicles, sometimes very fragrant. There are two species, natives of California, which clothe great areas of the dry coast-ranges and foothills with a dense and sometimes almost impenetrable chaparral, called locally *chamisal*. Ordinarily these shrubs grow in scattered clumps from 4 to 8 feet high, but sometimes much higher.

chamlet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *camlet*.

chamois (sham′wo or sham′i), *n.* [Also spelled, ★esp. in second sense, *shamoy* and *shammy*; < F. *chamois* = Pr. *camous* = Sp. *camuza*, *gamuza* = Pg. *camuça*, *camurça* = It. *camozza*, f., *camoscio*, m., < OHG. **gamuz*, *gamz*, MHG. *gamz*, G. *gemse*, > D. *gems* = Dan. *gemse*, chamois: see *gemsbok*. Cf. Pg. *gamo*, fallow-deer, perhaps < Goth. **gama*, akin to OHG. **gamuz*, *gamz*, etc.] **1.** A species of goat-like or capriform antelope, *Rupicapra*



Chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*).

tragus, formerly *Antilope rupicapra*, inhabiting high inaccessible mountains in Europe and western Asia. Its size is about that of a well-grown goat, and it is so agile that it can clear at a bound crevices 16 or 18 feet wide. The chamois is one of the most wary of antelopes, and possesses the power of scenting man at an almost incredible distance, so that the hunting of it is an occupation of extreme difficulty and much danger. Its skin is made into a soft leather.

2. A kind of soft leather made from various skins dressed with fish-oil: so called because first prepared from the skin of the chamois. In recent times it has been largely used for warm underclothing. See *wash-leather*.

chamoisite (sham′oi-zīt), *n.* [< *Chamoison* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A hydrous silicate of iron and aluminium, occurring in greenish-gray to black compact or oölitic masses. It forms beds in the limestone at Chamoison, near Ardon in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, and has been used as an iron ore.

chamolet†, *n.* Same as *camlet*.

Natolia affording great store of *Chamolets* and Grogerams; made about Angra, . . . before such time as the goats were destroyed by the late Rebells.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 12.

chamomile, *n.* See *camomile*.

champ[1] (champ), *v.* [Sometimes pron. and written *chomp*; a later form of early mod. E. *cham*, chew (prob. used in ME., but not found), of Scand. origin: cf. Sw. dial. *kämsa*, chew with difficulty.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bite repeatedly and impatiently, as a horse his bit.

But, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 859.

2. To bite into small pieces; craunch; chew; munch: sometimes followed by *up*.

After dinner came a fellow who eate live charcoal, glowingly ignited, quenching them in his mouth, and then *champing* and swallowing them down.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 2, 1684.

I . . . *champed up* the remaining part of the pipe.
Steele, Spectator, No. 431.

And *champing* golden grain, the horses stood
Hard by their chariots. *Tennyson*, Iliad, viii. 560.

3. To pound; crush; mash: as, to *champ* potatoes. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To perform the action of biting repeatedly and impatiently: generally followed by *on* or *upon*.

Champing as though his cud had troubled him.
Sir P. Sidney.

The noble animal, . . . arching his stately neck, *champed on* the silver bits which restrained him.
Scott, Kenilworth, II. 117.

champ[1] (champ), *n.* [< *champ*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of biting repeatedly, as a horse on his bit. *Byron.*—**2.** Mashed potatoes. [Scotch.]

champ[2], **champe** (champ), *n.* [< F. *champ*, a field: see *camp*[2].] A field. Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, a field or ground on which carving is raised. *Oxford Glossary.* (*b*†) In *her.*, the field of a shield or banner.

Kay the stiward hadde brought the grete baner wherof the *champe* was white as snowe, and the dragon was a-boue the crosse, ffor thus comaunded Merlin.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 575.

(*c*) In *lace-making*: (1) The ground upon which the pattern is embroidered or applied. (2) The filling of brides or links between the figures of the pattern of lace that has no ground or bottom.

champ[3] (champ), *n.* [Hind. *champak*: see *champak*.] A valuable timber, the product of *Michelia excelsa*, a tall magnoliaceous tree of the eastern Himalaya. It is soft but very durable, and is of an olive-brown color.

champac, *n.* See *champak*.

champagne (sham-pān′), *n.* [Formerly also ★*champaigne*, *champaign*, < F. *champagne*, so named from the former province of *Champagne*, lit., like It. *campagna*, a champaign, or flat open country: see *champaign* and *campaign*.] **1.** The effervescent or so-called sparkling wine made within the limits of the old province of Champagne in northeastern France, chiefly in the region about Reims, Épernay, Avize, Ay, and Pierry, in the department of Marne. The vineyards are all situated within a district about twenty miles long, from Reims on the north to Vertus on the south, and are generally classed as "of the Hill" (*montagne*) and "of the River," namely, along the Marne; but great quantities of new wine are brought from other regions, and each manufacturer makes a mixture or blend according to his own system, to produce the brand of wine known by his name. The effervescence is artificially produced, and is of the nature of an arrested or incomplete fermentation. The greater or less sweetness of the wine is produced by the addition of a liqueur consisting of sugar-candy dissolved in old wine; the different degrees of sweetness are indicated by the terms *sec*, 'dry,' *doux*, 'sweet,' and *brut*, which last term, denoting originally the new or unmanipulated wine, is now used for the manufactured wines having from 1 to 3 per cent. of liqueur. The sweeter wines are generally the more effervescent.

As is the wit it gives, the gay *Champaign*.
Thomson, The Seasons, Autumn.

2. Effervescent wine, wherever made: as, Swiss *champagne*; California *champagne*.—**Champagne brandies**, the French brandies most in repute of the cognac class. These are, in general, classified as *grandes champagnes* and *fines champagnes*. The *grandes champagnes* are distilled from the wine produced in a level district called Champagne, in the department of Charente, west of Angoulême and south of Cognac. The *fines champagnes* are the product of a blending of the brandies produced in this and neighboring regions of southwestern France with alcohols derived from grain or from beet-roots, the two kinds of alcohol giving rise to distinct flavors in the brandy. An inferior grade, known as *petite champagne*, is made from grapes grown in the southern part of the district.—**Champagne rosé**, champagne having a slightly pink or ruddy tint. This color is usually produced by the addition of a little red wine.—**Still champagne**, properly, non-effervescent wine made in Champagne, of which the best-known is *sillery sec*; improperly, slightly effervescent champagne, as distinguished from the *grand mousseux* or frothing variety.—**Tisane de Champagne**. See *tisane*.

champaign (sham-pān′; formerly cham-pān′), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *champain*, *champaine*, and by corruption *champian*, *champion*, < ME. *champeyne*, < OF. *champaigne*, assibilated form of *campaigne* = It. *campagna*, a flat open country: see *campaign*.] **I.** *n.* A flat open country.

In place eke hoote and drie,
In *champeyne* eke, and nygh the sees brynke
Betyme upon thi werk in vynes hie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

The Canaanites, which dwell in the *champaign* over against Gilgal. Deut. xi. 30.

The mountaines [of Cephalonia] intermixed with profitable vallies, and the woods with *champian*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 4.

Many miles of Woodlands and *champion*, which he divided into several Hundreds.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 14.

Many a vale
And river-sunder'd *champaign* clothed with corn.
Tennyson, Œnone.

II. *a.* Level; open.

The whole Countrey is plaine and *champion*, and few hils in it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 248.

A wide, *champaign* country filled with herds and flocks.
Addison.

champak, champac (cham′pak), *n.* [< NL. *champaca*; < Skt. *champaka*, > Beng. *champaka*, Hind. *champak*.] A beautiful Indian tree, *Michelia Champaca*, of the family *Magnoliaceæ*, held in high esteem by Brahmans and Buddhists, and planted about their temples. Images of Buddha are made of its wood, which is olive-colored or dark-brown and often beautifully mottled, takes a fine polish, and is much prized for furniture. Its flowers are of a beautiful golden color and very fragrant, their perfume being much celebrated in Hindu poetry. They are worn in the hair by the native women.

The wandering airs they faint
On the dark, the silent stream—
The *champak* odours fail,
Like sweet thoughts in a dream.
Shelley, Indian Serenade.

champarty, *n.* See *champerty*.

champe, *n.* See *champ*[2].

champer (cham′pėr), *n.* One who champs.

champert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *champerty*.

champertor (cham′pėr-tọr), *n.* [< OF. *champarteur*, < *champart*: see *champerty*.] In *law*, one who is guilty of champerty.

champertous (cham′pėr-tus), *a.* Of the nature of champerty.

champerty (cham′pėr-ti), *n.* [Also *champarty*, *champert* (obs.), < ME. *champartie*, *champertie*, champerty, also a partnership in power, < OF. *champart*, < ML. *campipars* (also *campartum*, *campartagium*), i. e., *campi pars*, lit. part of the field, a certain portion of the crop exacted by the lord: *campi*, gen. of L. *campus*, field; L. *pars*, a part: see *camp*[2] and *part*.] **1.** In *law*, a species of maintenance, being a bargain which a person not otherwise interested makes with a plaintiff or defendant to receive a share of the land or other matter in suit in the event of success, the champertor carrying on or assisting to carry on the party's suit or defense at his own expense; the purchase of a suit or the right of suing. Champerty is a punishable offense by common law, and in some jurisdictions by statute.

Foreyn attornes to be admitted and sworn in lyke wise, truly to execute ther office as the lawe requirith w'out mayntenaunce, or *champertye*, or conseilynge ther cliauntors to vse eny fals accyons.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

The practice of *champerty* was common, whereby the lawyer did his work in consideration of a percentage on the sum which was at last forcibly collected.
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII. 382.

2†. A partnership in power.
Also written *champarty*.

champian†, **champion**[2]†, *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** Same as *champaign*.—**2.** One who lives in or farms the open fields.

During the 15th century . . . the extensive wastes which covered a large part of England began to be enclosed, to the consequent disturbance of a number of squatters (called at the time *champions*, from champs) who had settled on them, and derived a not very sufficient subsistence from feeding a few animals on the commons.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 264.

II. *a.* Same as *champaign*.

champignon (sham-pin′yọn), *n.* [F. (cf. It. *campignuolo*), a mushroom, < ML. as if **campinius*, for LL. *campanius*, *campaneus*, equiv. to

L. *campestris*, of the field, < *campus*, F. *champ*, etc., field: see *camp*[2]. Cf. *camperknows*.] A mushroom: the French name for mushrooms in general, but in England applied only to the *Marasmius* (or *Agaricus*) *oreades*, an edible species growing in fairy rings.

He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

★**champion**[1] (cham'pi-ọn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *champion*, *-iun*, *-ioun*, < OF. *champion*, *-iun*, *campion* (> D. *kampioen*), F. *champion* = Sp. *campeón* = Pg. *campeão* = It. *campione*, < ML. *campio(n-)*, a champion, combatant in a duel, < *campus*, a battle, duel (cf. AS. *cempa*, ME. *kempe* (= OHG. *chemphio*, *chempho*, MHG. *kempfe*, G. *kämpfe* = Dan. *kæmpe* = Sw. *kämpe* = Icel. *kappi*), a warrior, champion, < *camp*, fight): see *camp*[1] and *camp*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who undertakes to defend any cause; especially, one who engages in combat or contention in behalf of another, or in any representative capacity: as, the *champion* of an army or of a party; a *champion* for the truth, or of innocence.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another. *Cowell.*

The statutes of our state
Allow, in case of accusations,
A *champion* to defend a lady's truth.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

But choose a *champion* from the Persian lords
To fight our *champion* Sohrab, man to man.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. More generally, a hero; a brave warrior.

Renown'd
For hardy and undoubted *champions*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

3. One who holds first place as a prize-fighter, runner, rower, sculler, golfer, or the like, and is ready to maintain it by meeting all comers.—**Champion of the king**, a person whose office it is at the coronation of a king in England to ride armed into Westminster Hall while the king is at dinner there, and by the proclamation of a herald to make challenge to this effect, "that if any man should deny the king's title to the crown, he was ready to defend it in single combat." This ceremony was last performed at the coronation of George IV., in 1821, but the office, which has been held by a family named Dymocke since 1377, still exists.—**Champions' game.** See *billiards*.

II. *a.* **1.** First among all competitors or contestants: as, a *champion* oarsman. Hence—**2.** By extension, of the first rank or highest excellence in any respect; unexcelled. [Colloq.]

champion[1] (cham'pi-ọn), *v. t.* [< *champion*[1], *n.*] To maintain or support by contest or advocacy; act as champion for.

Come, fate, into the list,
And *champion* me to the utterance!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

Championed or unchampioned, thou diest by the stake or faggot. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, II. 201.

The safety of the nation will one day, and ere long, demand that universal education shall be made compulsory. Does any friend of education believe that this reform will be *championed* by the Democratic party?
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 504.

champion[2]†, *n.* and *a.* See *champian*.

championess (cham'pi-ọn-es), *n.* [< *champion*[1] + *-ess*.] A female champion. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

championship (cham'pi-ọn-ship), *n.* [< *champion*[1] + *-ship*.] The state or honor of being a ★champion.

Champlain (sham-plān'), *a.* [< Lake *Champlain*, bordering on New York, Vermont, and Canada.] In *Amer. geol.*, a term first employed by Emmons, and recently revived, to designate the Lower Siluric series of New York State.

Later suggested by Dana as the name of a division of the superficial (Post-tertiary) deposits of northeastern North America, connected in origin, according to the prevalent glacial theories (see *glacial*), with the melting of the great ice-sheet which once extended over that region. This application of the term has become general, but it is without the sanction of priority, and there is a disposition at present to abandon it in favor of the earlier meaning.

Large bodies of water, discharged across the land, levelled down the detritus that had formed below or in the under part of the ice. This remodelled drift has been called the *Champlain* group. *Geikie*, 1885.

champlevé (shamp-le-vā'), *a.* and *n.* [F., pp. of *champlever*, < *champ*, surface, + *lever*, lift: see *champ*[2], *camp*[2], and *lever*.] **I.** *a.* Having the ground originally cast with depressions, or engraved or cut out, or lowered: said of a kind of enameling upon metal, of which the hollows are filled with the enamel pastes, which are afterward fired. Champlevé enamel can be recognized by the unbroken surface of the metal divisions or parting-strips, and generally by their varying widths; whereas a surface of cloisonné enamel shows parting-strips of uniform width, and with solutions of continuity. Champlevé enamel is in common use in Europe and America for jewelry, but is more rare in the decorative work of China and Japan.

II. *n.* The art or method of producing such work in enamel: as, a plaque in *champlevé*.

In *champlevé* the enamelling substance is applied to the surface of the gold as ornamental details, and is "fired" in a muffle or furnace under the eye of the enameller.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 679.

chant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*.

chana (chä'nä), *n.* An East Indian name for the ★chick-pea or gram, *Cicer arietinum*.

★**chance** (chans), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chaunce*, < ME. *chance*, *chaunce*, *cheance*, *cheaunce* = MHG. *schanze*, *schantz*, < OF. *cheance*, *chaance*, F. *chance*, chance, hazard, risk, luck, = Pr. *cazensa* = It. *cadenza*, < ML. *cadentia*, that which falls out, esp. favorably (particularly used in dice-playing), < L. *caden(t-)s*, ppr. of *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *cadence*, *cadenza*, and *case*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Fall; falling.

The daie is go, the nightes *chaunce*
Hath derked all the brighte sonne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 307.

2†. A throw of dice; the number turned up by a die.

Seven is my *chaunce*, and thyn is cink and treye.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 191.

Also next thys place ys an Auter wher the Crucyfyers Devydyd hys Clothes by *Chaunce* of the Dyce.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 42.

The very dice obey him,
And in our sports my better cunning faints
Under his *chance*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 3.

Hence—**3.** Risk; hazard; a balanced possibility of gain or loss, particularly in gaming; uncertainty.

There is a divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity, *chance*, or death. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1.

And I another,
So weary with disasters, tugg'd with fortune,
That I would set my life on any *chance*,
To mend it, or be rid on 't. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Gambling and usury are also prohibited, and all games of *chance*. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 114.

4. A contingent or unexpected event; an event which might or might not befall.

For ill *chaunce* me fell unfortunatly
At my firste gynnyng and commencement.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3976.

Then we shall know that it was not his hand that smote us; it was a *chance* that happened to us. 1 Sam. vi. 9.

Had I but died an hour before this *chance*,
I had liv'd a blessed time. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

I am very glad that the *chances* of life have brought us two hundred miles nearer together.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

Many a *chance* the years beget.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

5. Vicissitude; contingent or unexpected events in a series or collectively.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; . . . but time and *chance* happeneth to them all.
Eccl. ix. 11.

6. Luck; fortune; that which happens to or befalls one.

Than gan the *chaunce* to chaunge fro hem that hadde the better. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406.

Yit wil I sue this matier faithfully
Whils I may live, what euer be my *chaunce*;
And if it happe that in my trouthe I dye,
That deth shal not doo me noo displesaunce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 68.

Prithee, go hence;
Or I shall show the cinders of my spirits
Through the ashes of my *chance*.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

Tell them your *chance*, and bring them back again
Into this wood. *Greene*, Alphonsus, ii.

7. Opportunity; a favorable contingency: as, now is your *chance*.

And some one day, some wondrous *chance* appears,
Which happened not in centuries of years.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 825.

They [Roman shipmen] had learned that men who lived on the western coast of Spain had no real *chance* of daily hearing the sun hiss as his fiery ball sank into the waters of the giant stream. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 106.

8. Probability; the proportion of events favorable to a hypothesis out of all those which may occur: as, the *chances* are against your succeeding.

No more *chance* of a Whig administration than of a thaw in Zembla. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, ii.

A single occurrence opposed to our general experience would tell for very little in our calculation of the *chances*.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

An urn has two white balls and five black ones: there are seven equally likely drawings, two white; therefore the *chance* or probability of drawing a white ball is two-sevenths. *De Morgan.*

9. Fortuity; especially, the absence of a cause necessitating an event, or the absence of any known reason why an event should turn out one way rather than another, spoken of as if it were a real agency; the variability of an event under given general conditions, viewed as a real agency.

So we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of *chance*, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

If *chance* will have me king, why, *chance* may crown me.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

Next him, high arbiter,
Chance governs all. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 910.

It is strictly and philosophically true in nature and reason that there is no such thing as *chance* or accident.
Clarke, Sermons, I. xcviii.

The Bible takes quite as strong ground as the physicist on the side of law. The weather is not with it a matter of *chance*, or the sport of capricious demons. God arranged it all far back in the work of creation.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 60.

The amount of a nation's savings is no affair of *chance*; it is governed much more by commercial reasons than is sometimes supposed. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 334.

Chance is a term by which we express the irregularities in phenomena, disregarding their uniformities.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 90.

Absolute chance, the (supposed) spontaneous occurrence of events undetermined by any general law or by any free volition. According to Aristotle, events may come about in three ways: first, by necessity or an external compulsion; second, by nature, or the development of an inward germinal tendency; and third, by chance, without any determining cause or principle whatever, by lawless, sporadic originality.—**By chance**, without design; accidentally.

As I happened *by chance* upon mount Gilboa, behold, Saul leaned upon his spear. 2 Sam. i. 6.

But those great actions others do *by chance*
Are, like your beauty, your inheritance.
Dryden, Epistles, iv. 21.

'Tis hard if all is false that I advance;
A fool must now and then be right *by chance*.
Cowper, Conversation.

Even chance, probability equally balanced for and against an event.—**Main chance**, the chance or probability of most importance or greatest advantage; hence, the end or stake to be kept most in view; the chief personal advantage.

That habit of forethought for the *main chance* grew with his years, and finally placed him in the first line of millionaires in America. *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 59.

He has made his money by looking after the *main chance*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 25.

Theory or doctrine of chances. See *probability*.—**To take one's chance**, to accept the risks incident to an undertaking or venture.

II. *a.* Resulting from or due to chance; casual; unexpected: as, a *chance* remark; a *chance* customer.

They met like *chance* companions on the way. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** *Casual*, *Fortuitous*, etc. See *accidental*.

chance (chans), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chanced*, ppr. *chancing*. [< *chance*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To happen; fall out; come or arrive without design or expectation.

Ay, Casca; tell us what hath *chanc'd* to-day.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

Our discourse *chanced* to be upon the subject of death.
Steele, Tatler, No. 114.

Surely I shall *chance* upon some Thyrsis piping in the pine-tree shade, or Daphne flying from the arms of Phœbus. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 6.

[This verb is sometimes used impersonally.

How *chances it* they travel? *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Sometimes the *it* is omitted.

How *chance* the king comes with so small a number?
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To befall or happen to. [Rare.]

What would have *chanced* me all these years,
As boy and man, had you not come . . .
From your Olympian home?
T. B. Aldrich, At Twoscore.

2. To risk; hazard; take the chances of: as, the thing may be dangerous, but I will *chance* it. [Colloq.]

chance (chans), *adv.* [Short for *perchance* or *by chance*.] By chance; perchance.

If, *chance*, by lonely contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate.
Gray, Elegy.

Lest some mischief may *chance* befall them.
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

★**chanceable**† (chan'sa-bl), *a.* [< *chance* + *-able*.] Accidental; casual; fortuitous.

So farre were they carried into the admiration thereof, that they thought in the *chaunceable* hitting vppon any such verses great fore-tokens of their following fortunes were placed. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

chanceably† (chan'sa-bli), *adv.* Casually; by chance. *Sir P. Sidney.*

chanceful (chans'fụl), *a.* [< *chance* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of chances or accidents; hazardous. [Rare and poetical.]

All are not lost who join in *chanceful* war. *J. Baillie.*

chancel (chan'sel), *n.* [< ME. *chauncel*, *chauncell*, < OF. *chancel*, *cancel*, < ML. *cancellus*, a

chancel, L. *cancelli*, pl., a grating, latticework: see *cancel*.] **1.** *Eccles.*, the inclosed space in a church surrounding the altar, and railed off from the choir; the sanctuary. In small churches having no separate choir the altar-rails (and in some churches the screen or latticework) divide the chancel immediately from the body of the church. In a wider sense the words *chancel* and *choir* are sometimes used to include both the sanctuary and the choir proper. In Greek churches the *bema* answers to the chancel or sanctuary, and the *iconostasis* (as the choir does not intervene between sanctuary and nave) corresponds in some measure to both altar-rails and rood-screen, to the former as separating the altar from the rest of the church, and to the latter as constituting a marked boundary to the nave.

2. An inclosed space railed off in courts of judicature.

chancelert, *n.* An obsolete form of *chancellor*.

chanceless (chans'les), *a.* [< *chance* + *-less*.] Without chance or opportunity; hopeless; unavailing: as, a *chanceless* struggle. [Rare.]

chancellery (chan'sel-ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *chancelleries* (-riz). **1.** The office or position of a chancellor; a chancellor's court or office, with its officials.—**2.** The office of a court secretary or notary.

chancellor (chan'sel-ọr), *n.* [< ME. *chanceler, chaunceler, chaunseler* (always with one *l*), < OF. *chanceler, -lier*, F. *chancelier* = Pr. *cancelier, chancellier* = Cat. *caceller* = OSp. *canceller, canciller*, Sp. *cancelario* = Pg. *chanceller, cancellario* = It. *cancelliere* = D. *kanselier* = MLG. *kenselere* = OHG. *chancilāri, chenzilāri*, MHG. *kanzelære*, G. *kanzler* = Dan. Sw. *kansler* = Icel. *kanzellari, kanselleri* = Russ. *kantslerŭ*, < ML. *cancellarius*, a chancellor, orig. (LL.) an officer in charge of records, who stood at the latticed railing inclosing the judgment-seat, and acted as an intermediary between the suitors and the judge; < L. *cancelli*, a latticed railing: see *chancel* and *cancel*, and cf. *chancery*.] **1.** Originally, under the later Roman emperors, a doorkeeper or usher, who stood at the latticed railing inclosing the judgment-seat, to keep off the crowd and to introduce such persons as were entitled to pass inside. Later and naturally he became a sort of intermediary between petitioners and the judges, and arranged about their business. In the Eastern Empire, the Roman-German empire, and the kingdoms established on the ruins of the Roman empire, this intermediary doorkeeper became a notary or scribe on whom devolved the duty of preparing and sealing all important documents, such as charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown; hence he became keeper of the great seal, and in consequence of the influence of his position his office came to be one of the most important. From the Roman empire the ecclesiastical court at Rome introduced the office, and the chancery at the Vatican was repeated throughout the several bishoprics, where each diocese, and frequently each of the great monastic houses, had its chancellor.

Hence—**2.** A secretary; a notary.

> One Gilbert Peck, his [the Duke of Buckingham's] *chancellor*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

3. In Great Britain: (*a*) The highest judicial officer of the crown, law adviser of the ministry, and keeper of the great seal: more fully designated *lord high chancellor*. He is a cabinet minister and privy councilor by virtue of his office, and prolocutor of the House of Lords by prescription, and ranks next after the princes of the blood and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The writs for the convocation of Parliament are issued by him. To him belongs the appointment of all justices of the peace, and he is the patron of all livings of the crown under the value of twenty marks in the king's books; he is keeper of the sovereign's conscience, visitor of all hospitals and colleges founded by the king, guardian of all charitable uses, and judge of the High Court of Chancery, now called the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court. There is also a lord high chancellor in Ireland at the head of the equity system of that country, and Scotland had a chancellor until the treaty of union with England in 1707. (*b*) An officer, officially styled *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*, who presides in person or by deputy over the courts of law and equity in the duchy of Lancaster. He is usually a cabinet minister, and seldom a lawyer. (*c*) The finance minister of the British government, more fully styled *chancellor of the exchequer*. He is invariably a member of the House of Commons (that division of the legislature having the sole right of laying taxes and originating money bills) and also of the cabinet. The chancellor of the exchequer was formerly a judge *ex officio* in the equity department of the Court of Exchequer, taking precedence of all the barons; but when the equitable jurisdiction of this court was transferred by 5 Vict. v. to the Court of Chancery his judicial functions became obsolete. (*d*) In the jury system of Scotland, the preses or foreman of a jury, who announces the verdict when it is a verbal one, and who, when it is in writing, hands it in and indorses it, in the name of the jury, along with the clerk of the court.—**4.** In France: (*a*) The chief officer of the crown, charged with the custody of the great seal, the administration of justice, and the duty of presiding over the councils of the king. The office was abolished in 1790, revived in name by Napoleon I., and finally abolished in 1848. (*b*) The chief officer of the palace of a queen or prince. (*c*) A secretary, especially of an embassy or a consulate.—**5.** In the new German empire, the president of the Federal Council, who is also charged with the supreme direction, under the emperor, of all imperial affairs.—**6.** The chief officer, next to the honorary head, of a military or honorable order, who guards its seal, administers its property, and preserves its records: as, the *chancellor* of the Order of the Garter.—**7.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) An officer learned in canon law, who acts as vicar-general to a bishop, holds his courts, and directs and advises him in all matters of ecclesiastical law, and is the keeper of his seals. More fully styled *chancellor of a bishop* or *of a diocese*. (*b*) An officer belonging to a cathedral, who arranges the celebration of religious services, hears lessons, lectures in theology, writes letters of the chapter, applies the seal, keeps the books, etc.—**8.** The titular head of a university, from whom all degrees are supposed to emanate. The chancellor was originally the notary of the chapter of the cathedral. But nobody could preach without the authorization of the bishop; and the pope as the chief of the bishops undertook to regulate this authorization. He made the chancellors of certain cathedrals his deputies for this purpose, and thus they alone could grant the degree of master of theology, the highest of the university, which carried with it the right to preach. The chancellors seldom took an active part in the government of the university. In Great Britain the office is now a merely honorary one, and is usually held by a nobleman or some statesman of eminence. The duties of the chancellor of Oxford or Cambridge are usually discharged by a vice-chancellor. There is an officer with similar functions in several of the colleges of the United States.

9. In Delaware, New Jersey, and some others of the United States, a judge of the Court of Chancery or Equity. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee there are district chancellors chosen by popular vote.—**10.** In *Scrip.*, a master of the decrees, or president of the council. Ezra iv. 8.

chancellorship (chan'sel-ọr-ship), *n.* [< *chancellor* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a chancellor; the period during which a chancellor holds office.

chancel-rail (chan'sel-rāl), *n.* The rail which separates the chancel or sanctuary of a church from the choir, or, where there is no choir, from the nave.

chancel-screen (chan'sel-skrēn), *n.* The screen or railing separating the chancel from the body of the church. It is often richly carved and adorned.

chancel-table (chan'sel-tā″bl), *n.* A communion-table within the chancel.

chancely† (chans'li), *adv.* [< ME. **chauncely, chaunselich*; < *chance* + *-ly*².] By chance; accidentally.

> And [gif it] be so that eny debat *chaunselich* falle among eny of hem, that god defende, they beynge in debat shul shawe and come the cause of her debat to the wardeins of the forsaide brotherhede. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S), p. 4.

chance-medley (chans'med″li), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** In *law*, accident or casualty not purely accidental: (*a*) Originally, a casual affray or riot, accompanied with violence, and without deliberate or preconceived malice. (*b*) The killing of another in self-defense, upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter.

> The prisoner pleaded inadvertency; and the jury were going to bring it in *chancemedley*, had not several witnesses been produced against the said Elizabeth Makebate, that she was an old offender. *Addison*, Cases of False Delicacy.
>
> May he cut a collier's throat with his razor, by *chance-medley*, and yet be hanged for't. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

2. A haphazard mixture; a fortuitous combination.

> Wherefore they are no twain, but one flesh; this is true in the general right of marriage, but not in the *chance-medley* of every particular match. *Milton*, Tetrachordon (Ord MS.).
>
> Who there will court thy friendship, with what views,
> And, artless as thou art, whom thou wilt choose, . . .
> Is all *chance-medley*, and unknown to me.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium.

II. *a.* Haphazard.

> The Moors' line was broken by the shock, squadron after squadron was thrown into confusion, Moors and Christians were intermingled, until the field became one scene of desperate *chance-medley* fighting. *Irving*, Moorish Chronicles, p. 73.

chancert (chan'sėr), *v. t.* [Formed from *chancery*.] To adjust according to principles of equity, as would be done by a court of chancery: as, to *chancer* a forfeiture. *Mass. Prov. Laws.*

chancery (chan'sę-ri), *n.* [Contr. from earlier **chancelry, chancelery*, < ME. *chancelerie, chauncellerie*, < OF. *chancellerie*, F. *chancellerie* = Pr. *cancellaria* = Cat. *cancelleria* = Sp. *cancelleria* (*cancelaria*, the papal chancery) = Pg. *chancellaria* = It. *cancelleria* = D *kanselarij* = G. *kanzlei, kanzelei* = Dan. *kancelli* = Sw. *kansli* = Russ. *kantsellariya, kantselyariya*, < ML. *cancellaria*, a chancery court, orig. the record-office of a chancellor: see *chancellor*.] **1.** The office of a chancellor, notary, or secretary, where the records are kept and official documents are prepared, sealed, and despatched.

> As soon as the day and place of session were fixed, the writs of summons were prepared in the royal *chancery* and issued under the great seal. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 739.
>
> That class of clerks of the King's chapel or *chancery* who had so large a share in the administration of the kingdom. *E. A. Freeman*, Hist. Norm. Conq., V. 89.

2. In England, formerly, the highest court of justice next to Parliament, presided over by the lord chancellor, but since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice. It once consisted of two distinct tribunals—one ordinary, or legal; the other extraordinary, or a court of equity.

3. In Scotland, an office in the general register-house at Edinburgh, in which are recorded charters, patents of dignities, gifts of office, remissions, legitimations, and all other writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal. Also *chancellery*.—**4.** In the United States, a court of equity. See *equity*.—**5.** In *pugilism*, the position of a boxer's head when it is under his adversary's arm, so that it may be held and pommeled severely, the victim meanwhile being unable to retaliate effectively: in the phrase *in chancery*. So called because of its supposed resemblance to the position of a suitor among the chancery lawyers. [Slang.]—**In chancery.** (*a*) In litigation, as an estate, in a court of equity. (*b*) In an awkward predicament. [Slang.] (*c*) See 5, above.—**Inns of chancery.** See *inn*.—**Master in chancery.** See *master*.—**Ward in chancery.** See *ward*.

chançon (F. pron. shoṅ-sôṅ'), *n.* See *chanson*.

chancre (shang'kėr), *n.* [F.: see *canker*.] A sore or ulcer arising from the direct application of syphilitic poison. Chancres are of two kinds: (1) the true chancre, consisting of an ulcer with a hard indurated base, occurring at the point of infection; the initial lesion of syphilis; (2) the soft chancre. See *chancroid*.

chancrelle (shang'krel), *n.* Same as *chancroid*.

chancroid (shang'kroid), *a.* and *n.* [< *chancre* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a chancre.

II. *n.* A virulent ulcer, almost always situated on the genitals, and communicated in sexual intercourse by contact of its pus, usually with a breach of surface. It does not infect the system, though it often gives rise to suppurating inguinal lymphadenitis. It is the *chancre* of German authors. Also called *local, soft, non-indurating, non-infecting*, or *simple chancre, venereal sore*, and *chancrelle*.

chancroidal (shang-kroi'dal), *a.* [< *chancroid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a chancroid.

chancrous (shang'krus), *a.* [< *chancre* + *-ous*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

chancy (chan'si), *a.* [< *chance* + *-y*¹.] **1.** Uncertain; changeful. [Rare or colloq.]

> By a roundabout course even a gentleman may make of himself a *chancy* personage, raising an uncertainty as to what he may do next. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxviii.

2. Fortunate; lucky; propitious; foreboding good. applied to either persons or things, and generally used with a negative in the sense of uncanny: thus, persons suspected of possessing magical arts are regarded as *not* (or *no*) *chancy*. [Scotch.]—**3.** Favorable; safe: as, a *chancy* wind: generally used with a negative: as, *not chancy* (that is, dangerous). [Scotch.]

chandala, chandaul (chan-dä'lä, -dâl'), *n.* [Hind. *chandāl*, Skt. *candāla*.] In India, a person of mixed caste, whose touch, breath, or presence is a pollution; theoretically, one sprung from a Sudra father and a Brahman mother; an outcast. *Wilson.* The chandalas are the scavengers and executioners of India, and, like lepers, live in separate villages.

chandelier (shan-de-lēr'), *n.* [< F. *chandelier* = Pr. *candelier, candelar* = Sp. *candelero* = Pg. *candeeiro, candieiro* = It. *candelliere* = D. *kandelaar*, < ML. *candelarius*, m., *candelaria*, f., a candlestick, < L. *candela*, a candle: see *candle*. Cf. *chandler*, which is the older E. form.] **1.** A branched cluster of lights suspended from a ceiling by means of a tubular rod (as is usual when gas is used), or by a chain or other device. Originally the word signified a candlestick, then a cluster of candlesticks; finally the distinction became established between a candelabrum, which is a standard, and a chandelier, which is a pendant. Compare *luster*.

2. In *fort.*, a movable shield of posts or fascines to cover sappers.—3†. A candlestick.

chandelier-tree (shan-de-lēr'trē), *n.* The *Pandanus candelabrum* of tropical Africa: so named on account of its mode of branching.

chandla (chand'lä), *n.* [Hind. *chāndla*, < *chānd*, the moon.] In India, a small circular ornament worn by women on the forehead, between the eyes. It may be of metal or fine stone, or merely a mark made with an unguent or cosmetic.

chandler (chand'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *chandeler*, *chaundeler*, a candle-seller, candle-maker, candlestick, < OF. *chandelier*, a candle-maker, also a candlestick, F. *chandelier* = Pr. *candelier* = OSp. *candelero* = It. *candelajo*, < ML. *candelarius*, a candle-maker, also, as well as in fem. *candelaria*, a candlestick, orig. adj., < L. *candela*, a candle: see *candle*. The term *tallow-chandler* would orig. signify a person who sold candles made of tallow, as opposed to those made of wax, but *chandler* came to mean 'dealer' in general: hence *ship-chandler*, q. v.] 1†. An officer in a household who supplied and took care of candles, etc.

> Now speke I wylle a lytulle whyle
> Of tho *chandeler*, with-outen gyle,
> That torches and tortes and preketes con make,
> Perchours, smale condel, I vnder-take;
> Of wax these candels alle that brennen.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

> The sack that thou hast drunken me would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest *chandler's* in Europe. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

2. One who makes or sells candles; a huckster; a retailer of provisions.

> *Pizzacagnolo*, a retailer, a regrater or huckster of all maner of victuals, as our *chandlers* be or our fruterers. *Florio.*

3. In composition, a dealer; a merchant: the particular application being determined by the other element of the compound: as, tallow-*chandler*, ship-*chandler*, corn-*chandler*, etc.—4†. A candlestick. See *chandelier*.

chandlerly (chand'lėr-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chaunlerly*; < *chandler* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to a chandler. [Rare.]

> To be taxt by the poul, to be scons't our head money, our tuppences in their *Chaunlerly* Shop-book of Easter. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

chandlery (chand'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *chandleries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *chaundlery*, contr. *chaundry* (see *chandry*); < *chandler* + *-ery*.] 1. The commodities sold by a chandler.—2. A chandler's warehouse.—3. A store-room for candles.

> The serjeant of the *chandlery* was ready at the same chamber door to deliver the tapers. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1557.

chandoo (chan-dō'), *n.* [Hind. *chandū*.] Opium prepared for smoking.

chandry† (chan'dri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *chaundry*, *chaundrie*, contr. of *chandlery*. Cf. *chancery* for **chancelry*.] A place where candles are kept.

> One of the said groomes of the privy chamber to carry to the *chaundrie* all the remaine of morters, torches, quarries, pricketts, wholly and intirely, withoute imbesseling or purloyning any parte thereof. Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index.

> Torches from the *chandry*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

chane†, *n.* Another form of *chan*, now *khan*[1].

> Thanne entren men agen in to the Lond of the grete *Chane*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 211.

chanfreint, *n.* Same as *chamfron*.

chanfrin (chan'frin), *n.* [See *chamfron*.] 1. The fore part of a horse's head.—2. Same as *chamfron*.

chanfron (chan'fron), *n.* Same as *chamfron*.

chang[1] (chang), *n.* [E. dial.; an imitative word; cf. *chank*[1], *channer*[1], and *clang*.] The humming noise of the conversation of a great number of persons, or the singing of birds.

> Then doubly sweet the laverock sang,
> Wi smiling sweets the cowslips sprang,
> And all the grove in gladsome *chang*
> Their joy confessed.
> *J. Stagg*, Cumberland Ballads.

chang[2] (chang), *n.* [Chinese.] A Chinese measure of length, equal to 10 chih (called by foreigners *feet*), or about 11⅓ English feet. See *chih*.

change (chānj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *changed*, ppr. *changing*. [Early mod. E. also *chaunge*, < ME. *changen*, *chaungen*, < OF. *changier*, *changer*, F. *changer* = Pr. *cambiar*, *camjar* = Sp. Pg. *cambiar* = It. *cambiare*, *cangiare*, < ML. *cambiare*, extended form of LL. *cambire*, change, exchange; whence also *cambial*[1], *cambium*[1], etc. The form *change* is in part an abbr. of *exchange*: see *exchange*.] I. *trans.* 1. To substitute another thing or things for; shift; cause to be replaced by another: as, to *change* the clothes, or one suit of clothes for another; to *change* one's position.

> Be clean, and *change* your garments. Gen. xxxv. 2.

> Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that for another without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South.*

> Sancho Panza am I, unless I was *changed* in the cradle. *Cervantes*, Don Quixote (trans.), II. ii. 13.

Specifically—2. To give or procure an equivalent for in smaller parts of like kind; make or get change for: said of money: as, to *change* a bank-note (that is, to give or receive coins or smaller notes in exchange for it).

> He called me aside, and requested I would *change* him a twenty-pound bill. *Goldsmith.*

> Here, my honest Rowley, here, get me this *changed* directly, and take a hundred pounds of it immediately to old Stanley. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

3. To give and take reciprocally; barter; exchange.

> Amintor, we have not enjoy'd our friendship of late,
> For we were wont to *change* our souls in talk.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

> Those thousands with whom thou would'st not . . . *change* thy fortune and condition. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

> Here stood a wretch, prepared to *change*
> His soul's redemption for revenge.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 9.

> But if you speak with him that was my son,
> Or *change* a word with her he calls his wife,
> My home is none of yours. *Tennyson*, Dora.

4. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; alter or make different; vary in external form or in essence: as, to *change* the color or shape of a thing; to *change* countenance.

> With charmes & enchantmens sche *chaunged* my sone
> In-to a wilde werwolf.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4104.

> Can the Ethiopian *change* his skin, or the leopard his spots? Jer. xiii. 23.

> Changes will befall, and friends may part,
> But distance only cannot *change* the heart.
> *Cowper*, Epistle to J. Hill.

5. To render acid or tainted; turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity: as, the wine is *changed*; thunder and lightning are said to *change* milk.—**To change a horse**, or **to change hand**, in the *manège*, to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right or from the right to the left.—**To change color.** See *color*.—**To change face†**, to blush.—**To change hands.** See *hand*.—**To change one's coat.** See *coat*.—**To change one's mind**, to alter one's opinions, plans, or purposes.—**To change one's tune.** See *tune*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be altered; undergo variation; be partially or wholly transformed: as, men sometimes *change* for the better, often for the worse.

> And thus Descendyd we come to the botome of the Vale of Josophat and begynnyth the Vale of Siloe, And they both be but on vale, but the name *Chaungeth*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

> I am the Lord, I *change* not. Mal. iii. 6.

> The face of brightest heaven had *changed*
> To grateful twilight. *Milton*, P. L., v. 644.

> All things must *change*
> To something new, to something strange.
> *Longfellow*, Kéramos.

2. To pass from one phase to another, as the moon: as, the moon will *change* on Friday.—★3. To become acid or tainted, as milk.

change (chānj), *n.* [< ME. *change*, *chaunge*, < OF. *change*, *canje*, F. *change* = Pr. *camje*, *cambi* = Sp. Pg. It. *cambio*, It. also *cangio* (obs.), < ML. *cambium*, change; from the verb. In some senses, as 9, 10, 11, short for *exchange*, q. v.] 1. Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; a passing from one state or form to another: as, a *change* of countenance or of aspect; a *change* of habits or principles.

> Your thoughts are woven
> With thousand *changes* in one subtle web,
> And worn so by you. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 2.

> Whatever lies
> In earth, or flits in air, or fills the skies,
> All suffer *change*, and we, that are of soul
> And body mixed, are members of the whole.
> *Dryden*, Pythagorean Philos., l. 672.

2. Specifically—(*a*) The passing from life to death; death.

> All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come. Job xiv. 14.

> She labour'd to compose herselfe for the blessed *change* which she now expected. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1635.

(*b*) In *vocalics*, the mutation of the male voice at puberty, whereby the soprano or alto of the boy is replaced by the tenor or bass of the man. (*c*) In *harmony*, a modulation or transition from one key or tonality to another.—3. Variation or variableness in general; the quality or condition of being unstable; instability; transition; alteration: as, all things are subject to *change*; *change* is the central fact of existence.

> *Change* threatens them [existing institutions], modifies them, eventually destroys them; hence to *change* they are uniformly opposed. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 373.

4. A passing from one thing to another in succession; the supplanting of one thing by another in succession: as, a *change* of seasons or of climate; a *change* of scene.

> Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair. *Dryden.*

> *Change* was life to them. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 163.

> Men stupefy themselves by staying all day in their shops or counting-rooms. Every human being needs a *change*, and God has meant that a part of our life shall be spent out of doors. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 121.

5. The beginning of a new monthly revolution; the passing from one phase to another: as, a *change* of the moon (see below).—6. Alteration in the order of a series; permutation; specifically, in *bell-ringing*, any arrangement or sequence of the bells of a peal other than the diatonic. See *change-ringing*.

> Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing. *Holder*, Elem. of Speech.

7. Variety; novelty.

> The mind
> Of desultory man, studious of *change*,
> And pleased with novelty.
> *Cowper*, Task, The Sofa, l. 506.

> Perhaps you would like a kidney instead of a devil? It would be a little *change*. *Disraeli*, Henrietta Temple, xx.

8. That which makes a variety or may be substituted for another: as, "thirty *change* of garments," Judges xiv. 12, 13.—9. Money of the lower denominations given in exchange for larger pieces.

> Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises. *Swift.*

10. The balance of money returned after deducting the price of a purchase from the sum tendered in payment.—11. A place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions: in this sense an abbreviation of *exchange*, and often now written *'change*.

> The bar, the bench, the *'change*, the schools, and the pulpit, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiaries. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> A country-fellow distinguishes himself as much in the church-yard as a citizen does upon the *Change*, the whole parish-politics being generally discussed in that place either after sermon or before the bell rings. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Church.

12†. Exchange: as, "maintained the *change* of words," *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

> Give us a prince of blood . . .
> In *change* of him. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

13. A public house; a change-house. [Scotch.]

> They call an ale-house a *change*, and think a man of good family suffers no diminution of his gentility to keep it. *Burt.*

14†. A round in dancing.

> In our measure vouchsafe but one *change*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

15†. In *hunting*, the mistaking of a stag met by chance for the one pursued. *Kersey*, 1708.—**Book of changes**, one of the five classics of the Chinese. It is called *Yih-king* by the Chinese, and consists of 64 short essays, based on 64 hexagrams, and embodies, or is supposed to embody, a system of moral, social, and political philosophy. (See *hexagram*.) The text is supposed to have been composed by Wǔn Wang, about 1150 B. C. It is accompanied by commentaries called the "ten wings," said to have been added by Confucius.—**Change of life**, the constitutional disturbance attending the final cessation in females of the menstrual discharge and the power of child-bearing. It occurs between the fortieth and fiftieth years of life. Also called *climacteric epoch* and *menopause*.

> In the most healthily constituted individuals the *change of life* expresses itself by some loss of vigour. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 102.

Change of the moon, the coming of the moon to quadrature or opposition with the sun: also used more generally to include the coming of a new moon.—**Change-ratio**, the number by which a certain quantity must be multiplied to change it from a system involving one set of units to another involving a different set: thus, a velocity expressed in miles per hour may be reduced to feet per second by multiplying it by the change-ratio $\frac{5280}{60 \times 60}$ or $\frac{22}{15}$.—**Chemical change.** See *chemical*.—**Chops and changes.** See *chop*[2].—**Secular change**, a change requiring many years to run its course.—**To put the change on** or **upon†**, to trick; mislead; deceive; humbug.

> I have *put the change upon* her that she may be otherwise employed. *Congreve*, Double Dealer, v. 17.

You cannot *put the change on* me so easy as you think, for I have lived among the quick-stirring spirits of the age too long to swallow chaff for grain.
Scott, Kenilworth, I. 32.

To ring changes or **the changes on**, to repeat in every possible order or form.

He could have amazed the listener, . . . and have astounded him by *ringing changes upon* Almugea, Cazimi, etc. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxxvi.

Who never once would let the matter rest
From that night forward, but *rang changes* still
On this . . . and that.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 39.

To ring the changes, to go through the various permutations in ringing a chime of bells. See 6, above. = **Syn. 1** and **3**. Variety, modification, deviation, transformation, mutation, transition, vicissitude, innovation, novelty, transmutation, revolution, reverse.

changeability (chān-ja-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *chaungeablete*, < OF. *changeablete*, < *changeable*, changeable: see *-bility*.] Liability to change; changeableness. *Addison.*

changeable (chān′ja-bl), *a.* [< ME. *changeable, chaungeable*, < F. *changeable*, OF. *canjable* (= Sp. *cambiable* = It. *cambiabile*), < *changer*, change: see *change*, *v.*, and *-able*.] **1.** Liable to change; subject to alteration or variation; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable: as, a person of a *changeable* mind.

A *changeable* and temporal effect.
Raleigh, Hist. of World, Pref.

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*. *Dryden.*

2. Having the quality of varying in color or external appearance: as, *changeable* silk; the *changeable* chameleon.

Now, . . . the tailor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffata, for thy mind is a very opal! *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

Changeable chant. See *chant.* = **Syn. 1.** Unstable, uncertain, wavering, vacillating.

changeableness (chān′ja-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; instability; mutability.

The *changeableness* or immutability of them.
Hooker, Eccles. Pol., iii. § 10.

changeably (chān′ja-bli), *adv.* In a changeable manner; inconstantly.

changeful (chānj′fûl), *a.* [< *change*, *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration or variation.

As *changefull* as the Moone. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

Fickle as a *changeful* dream. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 30.

changefully (chānj′fûl-i), *adv.* In a changeful manner.

changefulness (chānj′fûl-nes), *n.* [< *changeful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being changeful.

The reconciliation of its [the human form's] balance with its *changefulness*. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing, p. 175.

★**change-house** (chānj′hous), *n.* An ale-house; a public house. [Scotch.]

Ye'll dow ye doun to yon *change-house*,
And drink till the day be dawing.
Duke of Athol's Nource (Child's Ballads, VIII. 231).

changeless (chānj′les), *a.* [< *change* + *-less*.] Constant; not admitting alteration or variation; steadfast.

That chill, *changeless* brow, . . .
Where cold Obstruction's apathy
Appals the gazing mourner's heart. *Byron.*

The stream ran down
The green slope to the sea-side brown,
Singing its *changeless* song.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 140.

changelessness (chānj′les-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being changeless.

The Chinese idea of the Infinite was that of *changelessness*. *Education*, III. 560.

changeling (chānj′ling), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chaungeling*; < *change* + dim. *-ling*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A child left or taken in the place of another; especially, in popular superstition, a strange, stupid, ugly child left by the fairies in place of a beautiful or charming child that they have stolen away.

Her base Elfin brood there for thee left:
Such men do *Chaungelings* call, so chaung'd by Faeries theft. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 65.

Thou art a *changeling* to him, a mere gipsy,
And this the noble body.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

2†. Figuratively, anything changed for or put in the place of another, or the act of so changing.

I . . . folded the writ up in form of the other,
Subscrib'd it; gave 't the impression; plac'd it safely,
The *changeling* never known. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

Fickle *changelings* and poor discontents,
Which gape, and rub the elbow, at the news
Of hurlyburly innovation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

I will play the *changeling*;
I'll change myself into a thousand shapes,
To court our brave spectators.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

II. *a.* **1.** Exchanged: specifically applied to a child fancied to have been exchanged for another by the fairies.

I do but beg a little *changeling* boy.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

2†. Given to change; inconstant; fickle: as, "studiously *changeling*," *Boyle*, Works, I. 35.

Away, thou *changeling* motley humourist.
Donne, Satires.

changement (chānj′ment), *n.* [< *change* + *-ment*.] Change; variation. [Rare.]

More enticing from the variety of *changements* they admit of. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 47.

★**changer** (chān′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *changer, chaunger* (a money-changer) (after OF. *cangeour, chongeor, chaunjur*, F. *changeur* = Pr. *cambiaire, camjaire, cambiador, camjador* = Sp. Pg. *cambiador* = It. *cambiatore*, < ML. *cambiator*), < *changen*, change.] **1.** One who changes or alters the form of anything.

Changer of all things, yet immutable,
Before and after all, the first and last.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph, ii. 40.

2†. One who is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer.

He drove them all out of the temple, . . . and poured out the *changers'* money. John ii. 15.

3. One given to change; one who is inconstant or fickle.

change-ringing (chānj′ring″ing), *n.* The art of ringing a peal of bells in a regularly varying order, so that all the possible combinations may be made.

changerwife (chān′jėr-wīf), *n.* An itinerant female huckster. [North. Eng.]

change-wheel (chānj′hwēl), *n.* One of a set of cog-wheels having varying numbers of teeth of the same pitch, used to vary the angular velocity of the feed-mechanism of a machine in any required degree. Every lathe for cutting screws, etc., is provided with such a set of wheels, by means of which screws of different pitch can be cut.

changing (chān′jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *change*, *v.*] Variable; unsettled; inconstant; fickle.

One Julia, that his *changing* thoughts forget,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4.

changing-house (chān′jing-hous), *n.* The room or building in which miners dress and undress before going to or after returning from the mine.

changingly (chān′jing-li), *adv.* Alternately. [Prov. Eng.]

Chanina (ka-nī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chanos* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the seventh group of *Clupeidæ*. The mouth is small, anterior, transverse, and toothless; the intermaxillary is juxtaposed to the upper edge of the maxillary; the abdomen is flat; and the gill-membranes are entirely united. The group is coextensive with the family *Chanoidæ*.

chank[1] (changk), *n.* [E. dial.; perhaps ult. imitative, like *chough*. Cf. *chang*[1].] The chough, or red-legged crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. *Montagu.* [Local, British.]

chank[2] (changk), *n.* [Hind. *chank*, more correctly *çankh*, < Skt. *çankha*, a conch-shell: see *conch*.] The most generally known species of the family *Turbinellidæ*, *Turbinella pyrum*. It has a top-like shell with a long slender canal, and under the epidermis is marked by revolving lines suggesting bars of music. It is especially sought for about Ceylon, in the gulf of Manar, and other places, in water about two fathoms deep, and is obtained by diving. It is also found fossilized in extensive beds. The chank is the sacred shell of the Hindus, and the god Vishnu is represented with one in his hand. It is also the emblem of the kingdom of Travancore. Sinistral or left-handed shells are held in high estimation and are rare. Much use is also made of chank-shells for ornamental purposes, and they are sewed into narrow rings or bracelets called bangles, and worn as ornaments by the Hindu women. The shells are also used as horns, and they were formerly employed by Indian warriors as trumpets.


Chank (*Turbinella pyrum*).

chank-shell (changk′shel), *n.* Same as *chank*[2].

Channa (kan′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1763), < Gr. *χαίνειν*, gape: see *chasm*.] A genus of ophiocephaloid fishes destitute of ventral fins, whose name has been taken as a component of the name *Channiformes*.

★**channel**[1] (chan′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chanel*, < ME. *chanel, chanelle*, < OF. *chanel*, assibilated form of *canel* (> ME. *canel*, mod. E. *cannel*[1] and *kennel*[2]), < L. *canalis*, a water-pipe, canal, > E. *canal*[1]: see *canal*[1], *cannel*[1], and *kennel*[2], which are thus doublets of *channel*[1].] **1.** The bed of a stream of water; the hollow or course in which a stream flows.

It is not so easy . . . to change the *channel*, and turn their streams another way. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. The deeper part of a river, or of an estuary, bay, etc., where the current flows, or which is most convenient for the track of a ship. — **3.** As specifically applied in certain cases: (*a*) A part of the sea constituting a passageway between a continent and an island, or between two islands; a strait: as, the English *channel*, between France and England, leading to the strait of Dover; St. George's *channel*, between Great Britain and Ireland, leading to the Irish sea; the Mozambique *channel*. (*b*) A wide arm of the sea extending a considerable distance inland: as, Bristol *channel* in England. — **4.** That by which something passes or is transmitted; means of passing, conveying, transmitting, reaching, or gaining: as, the news was conveyed to us by different *channels*; *channels* of influence.

This reputation [of being a Fakir] opened me, privately, a *channel* for purchasing many Arabic manuscripts.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 25.

He has neither friends nor enemies, but values men only as *channels* of power. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

5. The trough used to conduct molten metal from a furnace to the molds. — **6.** A furrow or groove.

My face was lined
With *channels*, such as suffering leaves behind.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 29.

Specifically — (*a*) The cut or depression in the sole of a shoe in which the thread is sunk. (*b*) A groove cut in a stone in the line along which it is to be split. (*c*) In *arch.*, one of a series of shallow vertical curved furrows, of elliptical section, of which each is separated from that adjoining only by a sharp edge or arris. The channel is distinguished from the *flute*, of which the section is an arc of a circle, and is a characteristic feature of shafts of the Doric order.


Channels.—Archaic Doric Capital, Temple of Assos.

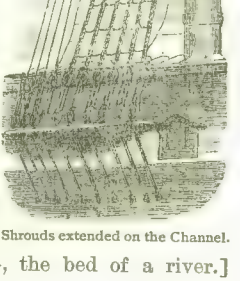
7†. The windpipe; the throat. *Marlowe.* (*Halliwell.*) — **8.** The hollow between the two nether jaw-bones of a horse, where the tongue is lodged. — **Channel-stone.** (*a*) A stone used for forming gutters in paving. (*b*) The stone used in the game of curling; a curling-stone. [Scotch.]

channel[1] (chan′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *channeled* or *channelled*, ppr. *channeling* or *channelling*. [< *channel*[1], *n.*] To form or cut a channel or channels in; groove.

No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

The hideous red rags have covered even the four columns of the baldacchino, columns fluted and *channelled* in various ways and supporting pointed arches.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 130.

channel[2] (chan′el), *n.* [A corruption of *chainwale*, q. v. Cf. *gunnel* for *gunwale*.] In *shipbuilding*, a plank of considerable thickness bolted edgewise to a vessel's side, nearly abreast of a mast, and serving to extend the shrouds of the lower rigging and keep them clear of the gunwale, the chain-plates being carried through notches on its outer edge. Also called *chain-wale* and *channel-board*.


Shrouds extended on the Channel.

channel[3] (chan′el), *n.* [Also *channer*[2], *channers*; perhaps a particular use of *channel*[1], the bed of a river.] Gravel. [Scotch.]

channel-bass (chan′el-bàs), *n.* A sciænoid fish, *Sciæna ocellata*, the redfish.

channelbill (chan′el-bil), *n.* The Australian giant cuckoo, *Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ*. Also called *hornbill cuckoo*.

★**channel-board** (chan′el-bōrd), *n.* Same as *channel*[2].

channel-bone† (chan′el-bōn), *n.* [Also *cannel-bone*, < *channel*[1] (*cannel*[1], 4) + *bone*[1].] The collar-bone or clavicle.

Hit [her neck] was white, smothe, streght, and pure flatte, Withouten hole, or *canel-boon*, As by seminge, hadde she noon.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 942.

Chianicola [It., < L. *clavicula*], the *chanelbone* of the throte, the neckbone or crawbone. *Florio.*

channel-cat (chan′el-kat), *n.* A name common in the United States to several species of catfish: so called from being found in the channels of rivers. (*a*) The *Ictalurus punctatus*, a slender, small-headed, fork-tailed species, abounding in the larger western and southern streams, attaining a weight of from 5 to 10 pounds, and generally esteemed for the table. (*b*) The *Amiurus albidus*, a robust large-headed species, with an emarginate caudal fin, and of a light color, common in the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers.

channel-duck (chan′el-duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

channeled, channelled (chan′eld), *a.* [< *channel*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having one or more channels; worn into channels; grooved longitudinally; fluted.

Torrents, and loud impetuous Cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channelled* sides.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. In *bot.*, hollowed out; trough-like; canaliculate: applied to petioles, leaves, etc.—3. In *entom.*, canaliculate; having a central longitudinal furrow.

channeler, channeller (chan′el-ėr), *n.* A machine used in quarrying for cutting grooves or channels in the rock.

channel-goose (chan′el-gös), *n.* The solan-goose or white gannet, *Sula bassana:* so called from its frequenting the channel between England and Ireland. See cut under *gannet.*

channeling, channelling (chan′el-ing), *n.* [< *channel*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. A system of channels or gutters.

All parts of the premises [a tannery] should be firmly and evenly paved with appropriate materials, and duly sloped to good *channelling*, and well drained throughout.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 309.

2. In *arch.*, channels or grooves, taken collectively: as, the *channeling* of the Doric column. See *channel*[1], 6 (*c*).

★**channeling-machine** (chan′el-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting grooves or channels in quarrying stone.—2. A machine for cutting channels in the soles of shoes and boots, into which the thread is sunk.

★**channel-iron** (chan′el-ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. A form of angle-iron having two flanges, both placed on the same side of the web.—2. A hook to support a gutter.

channel-leafed (chan′el-lēft), *a.* In *bot.*, having leaves folded together, so as to resemble a channel. *Loudon.*

channelled, etc. See *channeled*, etc.

channelly (chan′el-i), *a.* [< *channel*[3] + *-y*[1].] Gravelly. [Scotch.]

channel-plate (chan′el-plāt), *n.* [< *channel*[2] + *plate.*] Same as *chain-plate.*

channel-wale (chan′el-wāl), *n.* A strake between the ports of the gun-deck and the upper deck of a large war-vessel.

channer[1] (chan′ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.; cf. *chanter*[2].] To fret; grumble; complain.

The cock doth craw, the day doth daw,
The *channerin'* worm doth chide.
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

channer[2], **channers** (chan′ėr, -ėrz), *n.* [Var. of *channel*[3], q. v.] Gravel. [Scotch.]

channery (chan′ėr-i), *a.* [< *channer*[2] + *-y*[1].] Gravelly. [Scotch.]

channest†, *v. t.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *change* or *challenge.*] 1. To exchange. *Halliwell.*—2. To challenge. *Grose.*

chanoid (kā′noid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Chanoidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to fishes of the family *Chanoidæ.*

Chanoidæ (kā-nō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chanos* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Chanos.* It embraces *Clupeoidea* with subfusiform body, small adherent scales, distinct lateral line, premaxillaries joined to the upper edge of the maxillaries, and gill-membranes broadly connected, but free. Although containing only two Pacific-ocean species, it is a well-marked group.

chanon† *n.* An obsolete form of *canon*[2].

I demede hym som *chanon* for to be.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 573.

Chanos (kā′nos), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède), < Gr. *χάνος*, the open mouth, < *χαίνειν* (√ **χαν-*), gape, yawn: see *chasm.*] A genus of clupeoid fishes, which represents the family *Chanoidæ.* These fishes somewhat resemble herrings; they have the mouth small and toothless, the abdomen flattened below, and the gill-membranes united below the isthmus. Two species are known, one of which has an unusually wide range, being found in the Gulf of California in the Red Sea, and in several intermediate regions. *C. chanos* or milk-fish is common in the Pacific ocean, is highly esteemed for the table, and sometimes attains a length of about 4 feet.

chanount†, *n.* An obsolete form of *canon*[2].

chanson (shan′sọn; F. pron. shoṅ-sôṅ′), *n.* [F., < OF. *cançun, chançun, chançon* = Pr. *canso, chanso* = OSp. *chanzon*, Sp. *canción* = Pg. *canção* = It. *canzone*, < L. *cantio(n-)*, a song: see *cantion* and *canzone.*] A song. (*a*) Originally, a short poem in a simple, natural style, in stanzas called couplets, each usually accompanied by a refrain, intended to be sung. (*b*) Later, any short lyric poem, and the music to which it is set.

The first row of the pious *chanson* will show you more.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

These [Christmas carols] were festal *chansons* for enlivening the merriments of the Christmas celebrity.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 142.

Gentle poet, would that thou hadst some *chanson* or courtly compliment. *Disraeli*, Vivian Grey, vii.

chansonnette (shan-sọ-net′), *n.* [F., < OF. *chançonnete* (= Pr. *cansoneta, chansoneta* = Pg. *cançoneta* = It. *canzonetta*), < *chançon:* see *chanson, canzonet*, etc.] A little song.

chant (chânt), *v.* [< ME. *chanten, chaunten*, < OF. *canter, chanter*, F. *chanter* = Pr. *cantar, chantar* = Sp. Pg. *cantar* = It. *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing, freq. of *canere*, sing: see *cant*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To sing; warble; utter with a melodious voice.

The chearefull birds of sundry kynd
Doe *chaunt* sweet musick. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 3.

2. To celebrate in song: as, to *chant* the praises of Jehovah.

Wherein is the so *chanted* fountain of Arethusa.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 188.

One would *chant* the history
Of that great race, which is to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.

3. To sing, as in the church service, in a style between air and recitative. See *chant, n.*

The *chanted* prayer of men, now low, now loud,
Thrilled through the brazen leaves of the great door.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 97.

To chant a horse, to advertise it by qualities which on trial are found wanting. [Slang.]

Jack Firebrace and Tom Humbold of Spotsylvania was here this morning *chanting horses* with 'em.
Thackeray, The Virginians.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sing; make melody with the voice.

That *chant* to the sound of the viol. Amos vi. 5.

2. To sing psalms, canticles, etc., as in the church service, after the manner of a chant.—3. To go in full cry: said of hounds.

★**chant** (chânt), *n.* [< *chant, v.* Cf. F. *chant* = Pr. *cant, chant* = Sp. Pg. It. *canto*, < L. *cantus*, song: see *canto.*] A vocal melody; a song; especially, now, one that is solemn, slow, or monotonous.

A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud.
Milton, P. R., ii. 290.

Specifically—(*a*) A melody composed in the Ambrosian or Gregorian style, following one of the ecclesiastical modes, having often a note for each syllable, and without a strict rhythmical structure: sometimes called a *tone;* when used in contrapuntal composition, called a *canto fermo.* (*b*) A Gregorian melody, usually of ancient origin, intended to be used with a prose text in several verses, several syllables in each verse being recited or intoned upon a single note. A Gregorian chant of this kind has five parts: the intonation, the first dominant or reciting-note, the mediation, the second dominant or reciting-note, and the ending or cadence. (*c*) A short composition in seven measures, the first and fourth of which contain but one note, whose time-value may be extended at will so as to accompany several syllables or words, while the remaining measures are sung in strict rhythm: commonly called an *Anglican chant*, because most extensively used in the services of the Anglican Church for the canticles and the psalms. An Anglican chant consists of two parts, the first of three and the second of four measures; each half begins with a reciting-note and ends with a cadence; the first cadence is also called the *mediation.* A *double chant* is equal in length to two typical or single chants, that is, contains fourteen measures, four reciting-notes, etc. The distribution of the words of a text for use with a chant is called *pointing* (which see). The Anglican chant is probably a modernized form of the Gregorian, without an intonation, having the mediation and cadence made strictly rhythmical, and following the modern ideas of tonality and harmony. (*d*) Any short composition one or more of whose notes may be extended at will so as to accompany several syllables or words.

Formerly also spelled *chaunt.*

Ambrosian chant. See *Ambrosian*[2].—**Changeable chant,** a chant that can be sung in either the major or minor mode.—**Free chant,** a form of recitative for the psalms and canticles, invented by John Crowdy, an Englishman. It consists of two chords only to each hemistich of the words. See above.

chantable† (chân′ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *chauntable*, < L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung: see *chant* and *-able*, and *cantable.*] Worthy to be sung.

Chauntable weren to me thi iusteiflynges.
Wyclif, Ps. cxviii. [cxix.] 54.

chantant (chân′tant; F. pron. shoṅ-toṅ′), *a.* and *n.* [F., ppr. of *chanter*, sing: see *chant, v.*] **I.** *a.* Singing. [Rare.]—**Café chantant.** See *café.*

II. *n.* Instrumental music of an easy, smooth, and singing style. *Moore.* [Rare.]

chantepleure†, *n.* [ME. *chantepleure*, < OF. *chantepleure, chanteplure, chanteplore*, f., lamentation, mourning, the chanting of the office of the dead, prop. 'she who sings and weeps,' the name of a famous poem of the 13th century (also called *Pleurechante*), addressed to those who sing in this world but will weep in the next (cf. *chantepleure*, m., the singer who started the tune in the songs sung in comedies); hence, with the notion of 'weeper,' the latter application to a gardener's water-pot, and, as in mod. F., to a funnel, tap, outlet, vent; < *chanter* (< L. *cantare*), sing, + *pleurer, plurer*, mod. F. *pleurer* (< L. *plorare*), weep.] 1. Alternate singing and weeping. See etymology.

I fare as doth the song of *chantepleure;*
For now I pleyn, and now I pley.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 323.

2. In *arch.*, a narrow vertical hole or slit in a wall, to let the overflow of a stream or any other water that may collect pass through.

chanter[1] (chân′tėr), *n.* [Also *chantor, chaunter*, early mod. E. *chaunter*, < ME. *chantour*, < OF. *chantur*, F. *chanteur* = Pr. *cantaire, chantaire, cantador, chantador* = Sp. *cantador* = It. *cantatore*, < L. *cantator*, a singer, < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus:* see *chant, v.*] 1. One who chants; a singer, minstrel, or songster.

Yon curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays.
Sir H. Wotton, To the Queen of Bohemia.

2. The chief singer or priest of a chantry; a cantor.

The rulers of the choir, or, as they are now called, *chanters*, were arrayed in silken copes and furred amices, and bore each one a staff of beautiful workmanship in his hand. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 163.

3. One who chants, sings, or sounds the praise of anything, especially with the design to deceive: as, a horse-*chanter* (a fraudulent horse-dealer at country fairs). [Slang.]

"Oh, him!" replied Neddy: "he's nothing exactly. He was a horse-*chaunter;* he's a leg now."
Dickens, Pickwick, II. xiv.

4. A street-vender of ballads or other broadsides, who sings or bawls the contents of his papers. [Slang.]—5. In bagpipes, the pipe with finger-holes on which the melody is played.—6. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

chanter[2] (chan′tėr), *v. t.* and *i.* [E. dial., also *chunter, chounter;* cf. *channer*[1], *chooner;* partly imitative, but perhaps with ref. to *chant*, q. v.] To mutter. [Prov. Eng.]

★**chanterelle** (shân-tėr-el′), *n.* [< F. *chanterelle*, a treble string, the first string, a decoy-bird (> E. *chantrel*), also a mushroom, in OF. also a treble bell, a small bell for a chime (whence, in ref. to the shape, the later application to a mushroom) (= Sp. *cantarela*, treble string, a mushroom, = It. *cantarella*, a treble string, a young frog, a bird-call (Florio), now a call-bird), < *chanter*, sing: see *chant, v.* See *Cantharellus.*]


Chanterelle (*Cantharellus cibarius*).

1. The shortest or highest string of a musical instrument of the violin or the lute class; the string on which the melody or chant is usually played; especially, the E-string of the violin.—2. An edible mushroom, *Cantharellus cibarius*, resembling *Agaricus.* It is of a bright-orange color and has a fragrant fruity smell. Also *chantarelle* and *chantarella.*

chanterie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chantry.*

chantership† (chân′tėr-ship), *n.* [< *chanter*[1] + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a chanter, or chief singer of a chantry. *Blackstone.*

chantery†, *n.* [< ME. *chaunterye;* by apheresis from *enchantery* (prob. after OF. *chanterie*, singing: see *chantry*): see *enchantery.*] Enchantment.

How that lady bryght
To a warm [worm] was dyght
Thorugh kraft of *chaunterye.*
Lybeaus Disconus, l. 2056.

★**chantey** (chân′ti), *n.* [Cf. *chant, n.*] See *shanty*[3].

Then give us one of the old *chanteys.* . . . Why, the mere sound of those old songs takes me back forty years.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, iii.

chanticleer (chan′ti-klēr), *n.* [Also accom. *chant-it-clear* (B. Jonson), < ME. *chanteclere, chauntecleer*, < OF. *Chantecler*, the name of the cock in the epic of Renart (Reynard the Fox), <

chanter, sing, + *cler*, clear: so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing: see *chant*, *v.*, and *clear*, *a.*] **1.** A cock: a quasi-proper name used like *reynard*, *bruin*, and other similar appellatives.

This *chaunteclere* his wynges gan to bete
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 501.

The feathered songster, *chanticleer*,
Hath wound his bugle-horn;
And tells the early villager
The coming of the morn.
Chatterton, Bristowe Tragedie.

2. A local English name of the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus draco*.

chantie, *n.* See *chanty*.

Chantilly lace, porcelain. See the nouns.

chant-it-clear†, *n.* [See *chanticleer*.] An adapted form of *chanticleer*. [Rare.]

Brave *chant-it-clear*, his noble heart was done,
His comb was cut. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.

chantlate (chant'lāt), *n.* [< OF. *chanlette*, F. *chanlate*, *chanlatte*, a little gutter, in pl. guttertiles on a roof (cf. ML. *canaleta*, a funnel), dim. of *chanel*, gutter, channel: see *channel*[1].] In *arch.*, a piece of wood fastened at the end of rafters and projecting beyond the wall, to support several rows of slates or tiles, so placed as to prevent rain-water from trickling down the face of the wall. *Gwilt.*

chantment†, *n.* [ME. *chantement*, *chauntement*; by apheresis from *enchantment*, q. v.] Enchantment.

Tho halp hym naght hys armys,
Hys *chauntement* ne hys charmys.
Lybeaus Disconus, l. 1900.

chantont, *n.* [< OF. **chanton*, appar. assibilated form of *canton*, a corner: see *canton*.] A piece of armor in use at the end of the thirteenth century, perhaps the ailette.

chantrel†, *n.* [< F. *chanterelle*, a decoy-bird: see *chanterelle*.] A decoy-partridge. *Howell.* (*Halliwell.*)

chantress (chan'tres), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chauntress*, < *chanter* + *-ess*, after OF. *chanteresse*, fem. of *chanteor*, a singer.] A female singer.

Thee, *chauntress*, oft, the woods among,
I woo, to hear thy even-song.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 63.

chantry (chan'tri), *n.*; pl. *chantries* (-triz). [< ME. *chanterie*, *chaunterie*, < OF. *chanterie*, *chaunterie*, later *chantrerie*, a chantry (as in defs.), also singing (> Sp. *chantría*, precentorship, ML. *cantaria*, a benefice or chapel for saying mass), < OF. *chanter*, L. *cantare*, etc., sing, ML. say mass: see *chant*, *v.*] **1.** A church or chapel which in former times was endowed with lands or other revenue for the maintenance of one or more priests to sing or say mass daily for the soul of the donor or for the souls of persons named by him. Chantries were often attached to or formed a part of parish churches, generally containing the tomb of the founder, and many such still exist in England; but they were more frequently connected with abbeys and monasteries.

And ran to Londone, unto Seynte Poules,
To seeken him a *chaunterie* for soules.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 511.

I have built
Two *chantries*, where the sad and solemn priests
Sing still for Richard's soul. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. A chapel attached to a church, in which minor services for prayer, singing, etc., Sunday-school meetings, and the like are held.

chanty, chantie (chan'ti), *n.* A chamber-pot. [Scotch.]

chaology (kā-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χάος*, chaos, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on chaos. *Crabb.* [Rare.]

chaomancy† (kā'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *χάος*, chaos (applied by Paracelsus to the atmosphere), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of the atmosphere or by aërial visions.

★**chaos** (kā'os), *n.* [= F. Pg. *chaos* = Sp. It. *caos* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *chaos* = Russ. *khaosŭ*, < L. *chaos*, < Gr. *χάος*, empty space, abyss, chaos (cf. *χάσμα*, a yawning hollow, abyss, chasm, E. *chasm*), < √ **χa* in *χαίνειν*, gape, yawn, akin to L. *hiscere*, gape, *hiare*, gape, and to E. *yawn*: see *chasm*, *hiatus*, and *yawn*.] **1.** A vacant space or chasm; empty, immeasurable space.

Between us and you there is fixed a great *chaos*.
Rheims N. T., Luke xvi. 26.

Death keeps suicides shivering in *Chaos* . . . until the allotted dying hour they vainly tried to anticipate comes around. *Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xiii.

2. The confused or formless elementary state, not fully existing, in which the universe is supposed to have been latent before the order, uniformities, or laws of nature had been developed or created: the opposite of *cosmos*.

All being a rude and vnformed *Chaos*, Tayn (say they) framed and setled the Heauen and Earth.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 445.

Where eldest Night
And *Chaos*, ancestors of Nature, hold
Eternal anarchy. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 895.

3. A confused mixture of parts or elements; confusion; disorder.

Chaos of thought and passion, all confused.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 13.

Trieste has ever since remained Austrian in allegiance, save during the *chaos* of the days of the elder Buonaparte.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 77.

4. In the language of the alchemists, the atmosphere: first so used by Paracelsus. =Syn. 3. *Anarchy*, *Chaos*. See *anarchy*.

chaotic (kā-ot'ik), *a.* [Irreg., < *cha-os* + *-ot-ic*, as in *erotic*, *demotic*, etc.; = D. G. *chaotisch* = Dan. Sw. *kaotisk* = F. *chaotique* = Sp. *caótico*.] Resembling or of the nature of chaos; confused; without order.

The *chaotic* tumult of his mind. *Disraeli.*

Opinions were still in a state of *chaotic* anarchy, intermingling, separating, advancing, receding.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

The "Drama of Exile" . . . is a *chaotic* mass, from which dazzling lustres break out.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 128.

chaotically (kā-ot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chaotic state or manner; in utter confusion.

chao-ting (chou'ting'), *n.* [Chin., < *chao*, morning, + *ting*, hall. Cf. *chotei*.] In China, the hall of audience; the court; hence, by metonymy, the emperor.

chaoucha (chou'chä), *n.* Same as *chavicha*.

chap[1] (chap), *v.*; pret. *chapped*, pp. *chapped* and *chapt*, ppr. *chapping*. [< ME. *chappen*, cleave, crack, a variant of *choppen*, cut, chop. *Chap*[1] and *chop*[1] are now partly differentiated in use. See *chop*[1] and *chip*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to cleave, split, crack, or break in clefts: used of the effect of extreme cold followed by heat on exposed parts of the body, as the hands and lips, and sometimes of similar effects produced in any way on the surface of the earth, wood, etc. Also *chop*.

My legys they fold, my fyngers ar *chappyd*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 98.

Like a table, . . . not rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*.
B. Jonson.

The voluminous sleeves were pinned up, showing a pair of wasted arms, *chapped* with cold and mottled with bruises. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 150.

2. To strike, especially with a hammer or the like; beat. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To crack; open in slits, clefts, or fissures: as, the earth *chaps*; the hands *chap*. Also *chop*.—**2.** To knock, as at a door; strike, as a clock. [Scotch.]

O whae is this at my bower door,
That *chaps* sae late, or kens the gin?
Erlinton (Child's Ballads, III. 221).

chap[1] (chap), *n.* [< *chap*[1], *v.*] **1.** A fissure, cleft, crack, or chink, as in the surface of the earth or in the hands or feet: also used figuratively. Also *chop*.

There were many clefts and *chaps* in our counsel.
Fuller.

What *chaps* are made in it [the earth] are filled up again.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. A stroke of any kind; a blow; a knock; especially, a tap or rap, as on a door, to draw attention. Also *chaup*. [Scotch.]

chap[2], **chop**[3] (chop), *n.* [Always written *chop* in the third sense given below; usually, in lit. sense, in the pl., *chaps*, *chops*; a Southern E. corruption (appar. in simulation of *chap*[1], *chop*[1]) of Northern E. *chafts*, the jaws: see *chaft*.] **1.** The upper or lower part of the mouth; the jaw: commonly in the plural.

He, mistaking the weapon, lays me over the *chaps* with his club-fist. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

His *chaps* were all besmeared with crimson blood.
Cowley, Pyramus and Thisbe.

The Crocodiles the countrey people do often take in pitfals, and grappling their *chaps* together with an iron, bring them alive unto Cairo. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 79.

2. A jaw of a vise or clamp.—**3.** *pl.* The mouth or entrance of a channel: as, the *chops* of the English channel. Sometimes applied to the capes at the mouth of a bay or harbor: as, the *East Chop* and *West Chop* of Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard.

chap[3] (chap), *n.* [An abbrev. of *chapman*, q. v. For the second sense, cf. the similar use of *customer*, and formerly of *merchant*; cf. also G. *kunde*, a customer, purchaser, chapman, fellow, chap.] **1**†. A buyer; a chapman.

If you want to sell, here is your *chap*. *Steele.*

2. A fellow; a man or a boy: used familiarly, like *fellow*, and usually with a qualifying adjective, *old*, *young*, *little*, *poor*, etc., and loosely, much as the word *fellow* is.

Poor old *chap*, . . . poor old Joey, he was a first-rater.
G. A. Sala, The late Mr. D.

chap[4] (chap), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *chapped*, ppr. *chapping*. [< ME. *chappen*, *chapien*, var. of *chepen*, *chepien*, E. *cheap*: see *chop*[2] and *cheap*, *v.*, and cf. *chap-book*, *chapman*, *chapfare*, etc.] To buy or sell; trade: a variant of *chop*[2] and *cheap* (which see).

chap[5] (chap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chapped*, ppr. *chapping*. [Sc., also *chaupen*, appar. a particular use of *chap*[4] = *chop*[2], bargain, or of *chap*[1], strike (a bargain).] **1.** To choose; choose definitely; select and claim: as, I *chap* this.—**2.** To fix definitely; accept and agree to as binding; hold to (a proposal, or the terms of a bargain): as, I *chaps* that; I *chap* (or *chaps*) you. [Scotch in both senses, and in common use among children during play.]

★**chap.** An abbreviation of *chapter*.

chapapote (Sp. pron. chä-pä-pō'tā), *n.* [Cuban Sp., < (?) Sp. *chapar*, cover, coat, plate, + *pote*, jar, pot.] A kind of asphalt or bitumen brought from Cuba. Also called *Mexican asphalt*.

Bitumen is likewise found in Cuba, and is brought into commerce under the name of *chapapote*, or Mexican asphalt. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 189.

chaparral (chap-ä-räl'), *n.* [Sp., < *chaparro* (*chaparra*), an evergreen oak, said to be < Basque *achaparra*, < **acha*, **atza* for *aitza*, rock, stone, + *abarra*, an evergreen oak.] **1.** A close growth, more or less extensive, of low evergreen oaks.—**2.** Any very dense thicket of low thorny shrubs which exclusively occupy the ground; sometimes, a thick growth of cacti. [Western and southwestern U. S.]

Even the low, thorny *chaparral* was thick with pea-like blossom. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 268.

chaparral-cock (chap-ä-räl'kok), *n.* The ground-cuckoo, road-runner, or paisano; a large terrestrial bird of the family *Cuculidæ*,



Chaparral-cock (*Geococcyx californianus*).

the *Geococcyx californianus*, a common species of the southwestern United States. See *Geococcyx*.

chapati, *n.* See *chupatty*.

chap-book (chap'bůk), *n.* [< *chap* for *chapman* + *book*.] One of a class of tracts upon homely and miscellaneous subjects which at one time formed the chief popular literature of Great Britain and the American colonies. They consisted of lives of heroes, martyrs, and wonderful personages, stories of roguery and broad humor, of giants, ghosts, witches, and dreams, histories in verse, songs and ballads, theological tracts, etc. They emanated principally from the provincial press, and were hawked about the country by chapmen or peddlers.

Such a dream-dictionary as servant-maids still buy in penny *chap-books* at the fair.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I 111.

No *chap-book* was so poor and rude as not to have one or two prints, however inartistic.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 481.

chap-de-mail†, *n.* Same as *camail*. *Meyrick.*

chape (chāp), *n.* [< ME. *chape*, sheath of a sword, etc., < OF. *chape*, a catch, hook, chape, cope, assibilated form of *cape*, > E. *cape*[1] and *cope*[1], q. v.] **1.** A metal tip or case serving to strengthen the end of a scabbard.

A whittle with a silver *chape*.
Greene, Description of the Shepherd and his Wife.

The whole theorick of war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

2. A similar protection for the end of a strap or belt.—**3.** In *bronze-casting*, the outer shell or case of the mold, sometimes consisting of a

sort of composition which is applied upon the wax, and sometimes of an outer covering or jacket of plaster in which the pieces of the earthen mold are held together.—**4.** A barrel containing another barrel which holds gunpowder. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**5.** That part of an object by which it is attached to something else, as the sliding loop on a belt to which a bayonet-scabbard is secured, or the back-piece by which a buckle is fixed to a strap or a garment.—**6.** The end of a bridle-rein where it is buckled to the bit.—**7†.** Among hunters, the tip of a fox's tail. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

chape† (chāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chaped*, ppr. *chaping*. [< ME. *chapen*; from the noun.] To furnish with chapes.

Here knyfes were *i-chaped* nat with bras.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 366.

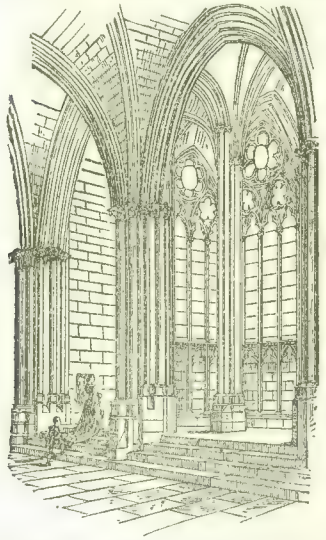
★**chapeau** (sha-pō′), *n.*; pl. *chapeaux* (-pōz′). [F., < OF. *chapel* = Pr. *capel* = Sp. *capelo* = Pg. *chapeo* = It. *cappello*, < ML. *capellus*, a headdress, hat, dim. of *capa*, *cappa*, a hood: see *cap*[1], *cape*[1], *cope*[1]. Cf. *chapel*, *chaplet*[1].] A hat: used in English to denote a plumed hat forming part of an official costume or uniform. Specifically, in the United States army, a military hat pointed in front and behind, which may be folded flat and carried under the arm, worn by officers of the staff corps and departments.—**Chapeau bras**, a hat meant to be carried under the arm, and commonly so carried in the eighteenth century, when first introduced, at the time that large and warm wigs were in use.—**Chapeau de poil**, a beaver hat.

It was a *chapeau de poil* [a fur hat], a mark of some distinction in those days, and which gave name to Rubens's famous picture, now in Sir Robert Peel's collection, of a lady in a beaver hat, or "*chapeau de poil*." This having been corrupted into *chapeau de paille* [a straw hat] has led to much ignorant conjecture. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 230, note.

Chapeau Montaubyn. (*a*) A certain kind of hat worn in the sixteenth century. (*b*) A steel cap or helmet, without vizor, worn in the fifteenth century. It was undoubtedly a variety of the chapel-de-fer.

chaped (chāpd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *chappé*.

chapel (chap′el), *n.* [< ME. *chapele*, *chapelle*, ★< OF. *chapele*, *capele*, F. *chapelle* = Pr. *capella* = Sp. *capilla* = Pg. *capella* = It. *cappella* = D. *kapel* = OHG. *chapella*, MHG. *kapelle*, *kappelle*, G. *kapelle* = Dan. *kapel* = Sw. *kapell* = Icel. *kapella*, < ML. *capella*, a chapel, sanctuary for relics, canopy, hood (fem.; cf. *capellus*, masc., a hood: see *chapeau*), dim. of *capa*, *cappa*, a hood, cope (> E. *cap*[1], *cape*[1], *cope*[1]). The particular sense 'chapel' of ML. *capella* is said to be an extension of the sense 'canopy,' referring to the canopy or covering of the altar when mass was said; traditionally, *capella* was the sanctuary in which was preserved the *cappa* or hat of St. Martin. Hence ult. *chaplain*.] **1.** A subordinate place of worship forming an addition to or



Choir Chapel, 14th century.—Cathedral of Mantes, France.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

a part of a large church or a cathedral, but separately dedicated, and devoted to special services. A chapel is often a recess with an altar in an aisle of a church, usually dedicated to the Virgin or to some saint, as, the Lady *chapel*; St. Cuthbert's *chapel*, etc. See also cut under *cathedral*.

And ffyrst at the procedyng owt of the seyd *Chapell* of ower blyssyd lady, They Shewyd on to vs that ther the hye Auter ys of the same *Chapell*, ys the very self place wher our Savyor Crist aftyr hys Resurreccion ffyrst apperyd vnto hys blyssyd mother, And seyd, Salve Sancta Parens. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

Where God hath a temple, the Devil will have a *chapel*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., iii. 4.

2. A separate building subsidiary to a parish church: as, a parochial *chapel*; a free *chapel*. —**3.** A small independent church-edifice devoted to special services.

There ben many Oratories, *Chapelles*, and Heremytages, where Heremytes weren wont to dueile.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 93.

4. A place of worship connected with a royal palace, a private house, or a corporation, as a university or college.—**5.** In Scotland and Ireland, any Roman Catholic church or place of worship.—**6.** An Anglican church, usually small, anywhere on the continent of Europe.—**7.** A place of worship used by non-conformists in England; a meeting-house. [Eng.]—**8.** In *printing:* (*a*†) A printing-house; a printers' workshop: said to be so designated because printing was first carried on in England, by Caxton, in a chapel attached to Westminster Abbey.

Every Printing-house is by custom of time out of mind called a *Chapel*; and all the workmen that belong to it are members of the Chapel; and the oldest freeman is father of the Chapel. I suppose the style was originally conferred upon it by the courtesy of some great churchman or men, doubtless when chapels were in more veneration. *J. Moxon*, Mechanick Exercises, p. 356.

(*b*) The collective body of journeymen printers in a printing-house. In Great Britain it has been customary for the chapel to be permanently organized, under the presidency of the "father of the chapel," for mutual benefit, the regulation of work, the maintenance of order, etc. The chapel of a large establishment in the United States is also sometimes organized, under a chairman, for similar purposes.

9. A choir of singers or an orchestra attached to a nobleman's or ecclesiastic's establishment or a prince's court.

When the bishope is come thedir, his *chapell* there to synge, and the bishope to geve them his blissyng, and then he and all his *chapell* to be serued there with brede and wyne. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 422.

Apsidal chapel. See *apsidal*.—**Chapel of ease**, in England and Scotland, a subordinate church established for the ease and accommodation of those parishioners who live too far away to be able to attend the parish church: in Scotland commonly called a *quoad sacra church*. See *parish*.

The "Garden" is the most elaborate part of the mosque. Little can be said in its praise by day, when it bears the same relation to a second-rate church in Rome as an English *chapel-of-ease* to Westminster Abbey.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah and Meccah, p. 201.

Chapel royal, a place of worship specially designated in connection with the court of a Christian monarch; a chapel attached to a royal palace, as at St. James's Palace and at Windsor in England.—**Chapel-text**, a type like church-text in general appearance, but with more floriation in the capital letters.—**Dean of the chapel royal.** See *dean*.—**Free chapel**, in England, a chapel founded by the king and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel.—**Gentleman of the chapel royal.** See *gentleman*.—**Mission chapel**, a place for missionary services, either in a foreign country or at home, in the latter case often established and maintained by a particular church for the supply of a destitute part of a city.—**To call a chapel**, to summon a meeting of the journeymen printers of a particular printing-house. See above, 8 (*b*).

chapel (chap′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chapeled* or *chapelled*, ppr. *chapeling* or *chapelling*. [< *chapel*, *n.*] **1.** To deposit or bury in a chapel; enshrine. [Rare.]

Give us the bones
Of our dead kings, that we may *chapel* them.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to turn (a ship) completely about in a light breeze of wind, when close-hauled, so that she will lie the same way as before.

chapel-cart (chap′el-kärt), *n.* An abbreviation of *Whitechapel cart* (which see, under *cart*).

chapel-clerk (chap′el-klėrk), *n.* In certain colleges, an official who sees that the proper lessons from the Bible are read each day in the chapel, and that they are read by the duly appointed students. In some colleges he marks each day upon a list the names of those who attend.

chapel-de-fer (sha-pel′dė-fer′), *n.* [F.: *chapel*, now *chapeau*, a cap; *de*, of; *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *chapeau* and *ferrum*.] In medieval times—(*a*) An iron skull-cap: sometimes popularly called *chaplet*. See *coif*, 3, and *secret*. (*b*) A helmet having nearly the form of an ordinary hat, that is, having a brim surrounding a more or less well-defined crown. It was worn over a coif of mail, or (in the fifteenth century) was adjusted to an elaborate couvre-nuque and gorgerin, or even a beaver of steel, so that the head was covered as completely with forged iron as in the vizored basinet or the armet.

chapeless (chāp′les), *a.* [< *chape* + *-less*.] Without a chape: said of a scabbard worn out and battered, exposing the point of the sword.

An old rusty sword, . . . with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

chapelet (chap′el-et), *n.* [< F. *chapelet*, a stirrup-leather, a chaplet: see *chaplet*[1].] **1.** A pair of stirrup-leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top in a sort of leather buckle, by which they are made fast to the pommel of the saddle.—**2.** In *hydraul. engin.*, a dredging or water-raising machine, consisting of a chain provided with buckets or with pallets traversing in a trough. —**3.** A metallic chuck or bonnet for holding one end of a cannon in the turning-lathe.—**4.** In *founding*, a device for holding the core of a mold in position; a grain; specifically, a mass of wrought-iron with projecting arms, used to center the core-barrel in making gun-castings, with the breech downward, when the Rodman method of cooling is employed.

Also *chaplet*, *chapellet*.

chapeline (chap′el-in), *n.* Same as *capeline*.

chapellage (chap′el-āj), *n.* [< *chapel* + *-age*.] The precincts or immediate vicinity of a chapel.

chapellany (chap′el-ā-ni), *n.*; pl. *chapellanies* (-niz). [< F. *chapellenie* = Sp. *capellanía* = Pg. *capellania*, < ML. *capellania*, chaplaincy, < *capellanus*, chaplain: see *chaplain*.] A chapel subject to a more important church; an ecclesiastical foundation subordinate to some other. *Ayliffe*.

chapellet (chap′el-et), *n.* See *chapelet*.

chapel-master (chap′el-mâs″tėr), *n.* [Lit. trans. of G. *kapellmeister*.] Same as *kapellmeister*.

chapelry (chap′el-ri), *n.*; pl. *chapelries* (-riz). [< *chapel* + *-ry*, after OF. *capelerie*, < ML. *capellaria*, < *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel*.] The nominal or legal territorial district assigned to a chapel dependent on a mother church; the jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

His abode
In a dependent *chapelry* that lies
Behind yon hill, a poor and rugged wild.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

In 1650, the *chapelry* of Newchurch alone contained 300 families, and was then declared by the Inquisition fit to become a parish. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 47.

★**chaperon** (shap′ė-rōn), *n.* [F., aug. of *chape*, a hood: see *chape*.] **1.** A hood: a name given to hoods of various shapes at different times.

My factors' wives
Wear *chaperons* of velvet.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

The Executioner stands by, clad in a close dark garment, his head and face cover'd with a *Chaperon*, out of which there are but two holes to look thro'.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 42.

Specifically—**2.** A hood or cap worn by the Knights of the Garter when in full dress. *Camden.*—**3.** A small shield containing crests, initials, etc., formerly placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the hearse in pompous funerals. Also written *chaperonne*.—**4.** Formerly, one who attended a lady to public places as a guide or protector; a duenna; now, more especially, a married woman who, in accordance with the rules of etiquette, accompanies a young unmarried woman to public places or social entertainments.

Our heroine's entrée into life could not take place till after three or four days had been spent in learning what was mostly worn, and her *chaperon* was provided with a dress of the newest fashion.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 7.

5. In *entom.*, the clypeus of the head of an insect; the part which supports the labrum or upper lip; the nasus; the epistoma.

The denomination of *chaperon* being equivocal, I have changed it to epistoma; it supports the labrum.
Latreille, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom (trans., ed. 1849), p. 473.

chaperon (shap′ė-rōn), *v. t.* [< *chaperon*, *n.*] To attend (an unmarried girl or woman) in public: said of an older woman or a married woman.

Fortunately Lady Bell Finlay, whom I had promised to *chaperon*, sent to excuse herself. *Mrs. H. More.*

chaperonage (shap′ė-rōn-āj), *n.* [< *chaperon* + *-age*.] The protection or countenance of a chaperon.

Under the unrivalled *chaperonage* of the Countess, they had played their popular parts without a single blunder.
Disraeli, Young Duke, i. 2.

chaperonne (shap′ė-ron), *n.* [Fem. form of *chaperon*, q. v.] Same as *chaperon*, 3.

chaperoont, *n.* Same as *chaperon*, 1.

chapewet, *n.* Same as *chapeau*, *chapel-de-fer*.

chapfallen, chopfallen (chop′fâln), *a.* [< *chap*[2], = *chop*[3], + *fallen*, pp. of *fall*.] Having the lower chap or jaw depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced; chagrined.

Whate'er they seem, or howsoe'er they carry it,
Till they be *chap-faln*, and their tongues at peace,
Nail'd in their coffins sure, I'll ne'er believe 'em.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

They be indeed a couple of *chap-fallen* curs.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Where be your gibes now? . . . Not one now, to mock your own jeering? quite *chap-fallen*? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lips,
Alas! how *chapfall'n* now! *Blair*, The Grave.

chapin†, *n.* Same as *chopine*.

Chapins, or high patins richly silver'd or gilt. *Howell*.

chapiney†, *n.* Same as *chopine*.

chapiter[1]† (chap'i-tėr), *n.* [ME. **chapitre*, *chapytur*, < OF. *chapitre*, variant of *chapitle* (> ME. *chapitle*), < L. *capitulum*, a chapter, also a capital: see *chapter*.] The upper part or capital of a column or pillar. See *capital*[3].

Some . . . do slise from quarrye the *chapters*.
Stanyhurst.

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their fillets with gold.
Ex. xxxvi. 38.

chapiter[2], **chapitre** (chap'i-tėr), *n.* [The earlier form of *chapter*, q. v.] In *law*: (*a*) A summary of matters to be inquired of by, or presented before, justices in eyre, justices of assize, or justices of the peace. (*b*) Articles delivered either orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest. *Wharton*.

chapitlet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chapter*.

Of the commodities of Pruce, and High Dutch men, and Easterlings. The fifth *Chapitle*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 192.

chapitral (chap'i-tral), *a.* [< F. *chapitre*, chapter, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chapter; chapteral. *Brougham*.

chapitre, *n.* See *chapiter*[2].

chaplain (chap'lān), *n.* [< ME. *chapelayn*, *chapeleyn*, earlier *capelein* (late AS. *capellane*, after ML.), < OF. *chapelain*, F. *chapelain* = Pr. *capelan* = Sp. *capellán* = Pg. *capellão* = It. *cappellano* = D. *kapelaan* = G. *capellan* = Dan. Sw. *kapellan*, < ML. *capellanus*, < *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel*.] 1. An ecclesiastic attached to a chapel; especially, one officiating in the private chapel of a king or nobleman, or other person of wealth or distinction. Forty-eight clergymen of the Church of England hold office as chaplains of the sovereign in England, and are entitled *chaplains in ordinary*, four of them being in attendance each month. There are six chaplains in Scotland, clergymen of the Church of Scotland, but their only duty is to conduct prayers at the election of Scottish representative peers.

Ther by Also ys a parte of a stone upon the whych Seynt John Evangeliste sayd often Masse be fore that blyssyd lady as her *Chapleyn* aftyr the assencion of ower lorde.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 35.

2. An ecclesiastic who renders service to one authorized to employ such assistance, as to an archbishop, or to a family; a confessor.—3. A clergyman who occupies an official position, and performs certain religious functions, in the army or navy, in a legislative or other public body, in a charitable institution, or the like: as, the *chaplain* of the House of Representatives. —4. A private secretary to the lady superior of a convent.

Another nonne with hire hadde she
That was hire *chapeleyn*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 164.

Auxiliary chaplain, an assistant to a parish priest.—**Cathedral chaplain**, formerly, an ecclesiastic appointed to perform the functions of a non-resident canon, a practice checked by the Council of Trent.—**Episcopal chaplain**, an ecclesiastic who officiates in the chapel of a bishop, and who now generally serves as the private secretary of the bishop.

chaplaincy (chap'lān-si), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-cy*.] The office, post, station, or incumbency of a chaplain.

The *chaplaincy* was refused to me and given to Dr. Lambert. *Swift*, Letters.

He [Maurice] held at the same time the *chaplaincy* of Lincoln's Inn. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 638.

chaplainry (chap'lān-ri), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-ry*.] Same as *chaplaincy*.

chaplainship (chap'lān-ship), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-ship*.] The office or post of a chaplain.

The Bethesda of some knight's *chaplainship* where they bring grace to his good cheer. *Milton*, Colasterion.

The *chaplainship* of Chelsea Hospital. *Macaulay*.

chaplet†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *chaple*, *chapple*, *chaiple*, *chapel*, *caple*, a felling of timber, the violent shock of battle, battle, carnage, < *chapler*, *chappler*, *chappeler*, *chappeller*, *chabler*, *capeler*, strike violently, cut down, cut to pieces, fight with, mod. F. *chapeler*, chip or rasp bread, F. dial. *chapler*, *chápler*, *chapier*, *chapla*, cut to pieces, < ML. *capulare*, cut, cut off, cut up, perhaps an accom. freq. of *cappare*, *coppare*, *copare*, cut, chop, of Teut. origin: see *chop*[1].] The violent shock of battle; battle; carnage.

The two kynges were remounted, and than be-gan the *chaple* full dolerouse and crewell and full mortal.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

chapless (chop'les), *a.* [< *chap*[2] + *-less*.] Lacking the lower jaw. [Rare.]

Yellow *chapless* skulls. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1.

★**chaplet**[1] (chap'let), *n.* [< ME. *chapelet*, < OF. *chapelet*, F. *chapelet*, head-dress, a wreath, dim. of *chapel*, a head-dress, > F. *chapeau*: see *chapeau*. Cf. *chapelet*.] 1. A wreath, as of natural flowers, worn on the head, especially as a mark of festivity or distinction.

An odorous *chaplet* of sweet summer buds.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear. *Suckling*.

Her loose locks a *chaplet* pale
Of whitest roses bound. *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 17.

2†. In the middle ages, a circlet of gold or other precious material, more or less ornamented, worn by both men and women.

Of fyn orfrays hadde she eke
A *chapelet*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 563.

3. In *her.*, any garland or wreath, whether of leaves alone, as of laurel or oak, or of flowers. The wreath must be described at length in the blazon. A *chaplet of roses* should have four roses only at equal distances from one another, the rest of the wreath being composed of leaves.

4. Any head-dress; a hood or cap.

He hadde a grete beerde and a longe that couered all his breste and was all white, and a *chapelet* of coton vpon his hede, and clothed in a robe of blakke, and for age heilde hym by the sadill bowe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 294.

5. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics in counting their prayers; a rosary, but strictly only a third of the beads of a rosary.

Her *chaplet* of beads and her missal. *Longfellow*.

The rosary is divided into three parts, each consisting of five decades, and known as a corona or *chaplet*.
Cath. Dict.

6. Anything resembling in form a string of beads.

The collogonidia pass into *chaplets*.
E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 74.

7. Same as *chapel-de-fer*, (*a*).—8. In *arch.*, a small round molding, carved into beads, pearls, olives, or some similar design.—9. The tuft or crest of feathers on a fowl's head.—10. In *oyster-culture*, a row of shells or other objects suspended on wire to collect the spat.—11. Same as *chapelet* in any of its senses.

chaplet[1] (chap'let), *v. t.* [< *chaplet*[1], *n.*] To crown or adorn with a chaplet.

His forehead *chapleted* green with wreathy hop.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

chaplet[2]† (chap'let), *n.* [Dim. of *chapel*; cf. ML. *capelleta*.] A small chapel or shrine.

That is the *chaplet* where that image of your false god . . . was enshrined or dwelt. *Hammond*, On Acts vii. 43.

chapman (chap'man), *n.*; pl. *chapmen* (-men). [< ME. *chapman*, *chepman*, < AS. *ceápman*, also in umlauted forms *cēpe-*, *cȳpe-*, *cȳp-man* (= OFries. *kāpman*, *kōpman* = D. *koopman* = OHG. *chouf-man*, MHG. *koufman*, G. *kaufmann* = Icel. *kaup-madhr* = Sw. *köpman* = Dan. *kjöbmand*), a buyer or seller, a merchant, < *ceáp*, a bargain, trade, + *man*, man: see *cheap*, *n.* (and cf. *chap*[4], *v.*), and *man*. Hence, by abbr., *chap*[3], q. v.] 1†. A merchant; a trader; a dealer.

Ther weore *chapmen* i-chose the chaffare to preise.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 174.

A companye of *chapmen* riche.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 37.

Fair Diomed, you do as *chapmen* do,
Dispraise the thing that you desire to buy.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1.

2. An itinerant merchant; a peddler.

When *chapman* billies leave the street.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter, l. 1.

Not like a petty *chapman*, by retaile, but like a great marchant, by wholesale. *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, i. 2.

The rest of the trade of the country was in the hands of the *chapman*, or salesman, who journeyed from hall to hall. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 322.

chapmanhood† (chap'man-hud), *n.* [ME. *chapmanhode*, < *chapman* + *-hode*, -hood.] The condition of a chapman or tradesman; mercantile business; trade.

chapmanry† (chap'man-ri), *n.* [ME. *chapmanrye*; < *chapman* + *-ry*.] Trade; business; custom. *Catholicon Anglicum*, 1483.

He is moderate in his prices, . . . which gets him much *chapmanry*. *Document*, dated 1691 (*Archæol.*, XII. 191).

chapmanware†, *n.* [ME., < *chapman* + *ware*[2].] Merchandise. *Catholicon Anglicum*, 1483.

chap-money (chap'mun″i), *n.* [< *chap*[4] + *money*.] A sum abated or given back by a seller on receiving payment. [Prov. Eng.]

chapote (chä-pō'tä), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] The Mexican name for the black persimmon, *Brayodendron Texanum*.

chapournated (sha-pör'nā-ted), *a.* [< *chapournet* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, charged with a chapournet: said of the escutcheon or ordinary upon which the chapournet is charged.

chapournet (sha-pör'net), *n.* [A corruption of F. **chaperonnet*, dim. of *chaperon*, a hood: see *chaperon*.] In *her.*, a bearing consisting of a part cut off from an ordinary, as the chief, and bounded by a curved line, as if in partial resemblance of a hood. Thus, the illustration shows argent on a chief vert, a chapournet ermine.—**Chapournet crested**, in *her.*, a chapournet having in the middle a secondary or minor curve also convex. It is explained as the representation of a hood worn over a helmet-crest, which causes it to rise in the middle.—**Chapournet reversed**, in *her.*, a chapournet with the convex curve downward. It is sometimes charged upon the field directly, and then resembles the hood of a cloak or cope hanging down the back.



Argent on a Chief vert, a Chapournet ermine.

chappe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chape*.

chappé (sha-pā'), *a.* [F., < *chappe*, *chape*, a chape: see *chape*.] In *her.*, having a chape or boterol: said of the scabbard of the sword, the tincture being mentioned: as, a sword scabbarded red, *chappé* or. Also *chaped*.

chappie (chap'i), *n.* See *chappy*[2].

chappin (chap'in), *n.* A Scotch form of *chopin*.

chapping† (chap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chap*[1].] Ground full of chinks and crevices, arising from drought. *Halliwell*.

chappy[1] (chap'i), *a.* [< *chap*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of chaps; cleft. Also written *choppy*. *Shak.*

chappy[2], **chappie** (chap'i), *n.* A familiar or affected diminutive of *chap*[3].

chapras (cha-präs'), *n.* [Hind. *chaprās*, a plate worn on a belt as a mark of office; the badge of a peon.] Same as *chuprassy*.

chapt. Another spelling of *chapped*, past participle of *chap*[1].

★**chapter** (chap'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chapiter*, occasionally *chapitle*, < ME. *chapiter*, *chapiture*, *chapitre*, < OF. *chapitre* (F. *chapitre*) for **chapitle*, *capitle*, < L. *capitulum*, a chapter of a book, in ML. also a synod or council, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), a head: see *chapiter*[2], *capital*[4], which are doublets of *chapter*.] 1. A division or section, usually numbered, of a book or treatise: as, Genesis contains fifty *chapters*. Abbreviated *c.*, *ch.*, or *chap*.

Of the whiche sepulcre is wryten more largely at the begynnynge of this *chaptre*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

2. The council of a bishop, consisting of the canons or prebends and other ecclesiastics attached to a collegiate or cathedral church, and presided over by a dean.

The archbishop [of York] too, since Becket's death, has been under a cloud, so the *chapter* is at sixes and sevens.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 149.

3. An assembly of the monks in a monastery, or of those in a province, or of the entire order.

Summoned to Lindisfarne, she came,
There with Saint Cuthbert's Abbot old,
And Tynemouth's Prioress, to hold
A *chapter* of Saint Benedict.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 4.

It was and is the common practice of monks to assemble every morning to hear a chapter of the rule read, and for other purposes. Both the meeting itself and the place of meeting gradually obtained the name of Capitulum or *chapter* from this practice. The assembly of the monks of one monastery being thus designated "the *chapter*," it is easy to understand that assemblies of all the monks in any province, or of the whole order, came to be called "provincial" or "general" *chapters*. A general *chapter*, in the case of most of the orders, is held once in three years. *Cath. Dict.*

4. The place in which the business of the chapter of a cathedral or monastery is conducted; a chapter-house.—5. A name given to the meetings of certain organized orders and societies: as, to hold a *chapter* of the Garter, or of the College of Arms.—6. A branch of some society or brotherhood, usually consisting of the members resident in one locality: as, the grand *chapter* of the royal order of Kilwinning; a *chapter* of a college fraternity.—7. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe*.—**Chapter of accidents**. (*a*) A series of chances; chance in general.

Let us trust to time and the *chapter of accidents*.
Smollett.

Leaving everything to the day and the *chapter of accidents*. *Keatinge*, Travels, I. 160.

(*b*) A series of mishaps; a succession of mischances.

The chapter of knowledge is a very short, but the *chapter of accidents* is a very long one.
Lord Chesterfield, Letter to S. Dayrolles, Feb. 16, 1753.

To read (one) **a chapter**, to reprove (one) earnestly; reprimand.—**To the end of the chapter**, throughout; to

the end; wholly; entirely; to the close, as of life or of a course of action.

chapter (chap'tėr), *v. t.* [< *chapter*, *n.*, after F. *chapitrer* (< *chapitre*), reprimand in presence of the whole chapter, censure: see *chapter*, *n.*] **1†.** To bring to book; tax with a fault; correct; censure.

He more than once arraigns him for the inconstancy of his judgment, and *chapters* even his own Aratus on the same head. *Dryden*, Char. of Polybius.

2. To arrange or divide into chapters, as a literary composition. [Rare.]

chapteral (chap'tėr-al), *a.* [< *chapter* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a chapter of a religious body, an order, or a society.

There was held at Dijon only one out of the twenty-three chapters [Order of the Golden Fleece] which took place before the Papal authority dispensed altogether with the obligation of *chapteral* elections. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 81.

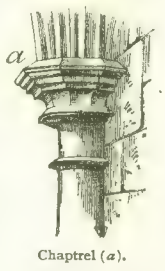
★**chapter-house** (chap'tėr-hous), *n.* [< ME. *chapitre-hous*, also *chapitel-hous*; < *chapter* + *house.*] A building attached to a cathedral or religious house in which the chapter meets for the transaction of business. Chapter-houses are of different forms, some being parallelograms, some octagonal, and others decagonal. Many have a vestibule, and crypts are frequently found under them, chapter-houses serving not unfrequently as burial-places for clerical dignitaries. Many are among the most notable monuments of medieval architecture. See cut under *cathedral.*

That mighty Abbey, whose *chapter-house* plays so great a part in the growth of the restored freedom of England. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 333.

In 1352 the *chapterhouse* is regarded as the chamber of the commons. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 749.

chapter-lands (chap'tėr-landz), *n. pl.* Lands belonging to the chapter of a cathedral, etc.

Chaptia (chap'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1837); from a native name.] A genus of drongo-shrikes, of the family *Dicruridæ*. The tail is forked and has only 10 rectrices; the plumage has a scaly or spangled appearance, due to the metallic luster of the tips of the feathers; and dense frontal plumules are extended on the base of the upper mandible. There are several species, as *C. ænea*, *C. malayensis*, and *C. brauniana*, ranging throughout India, Burma, the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Formosa. Also called *Prepopterus* (Hodgson, 1844) and *Entomolestes* (Sundevall, 1872).


Chaptrel (*a*).

chaptrel (chap'trel), *n.* [Dim. of *chapiter*[1].] The capital of a pillar or pilaster which supports an arch: more commonly called *impost.*

chapwoman (chap'wům″-an), *n.*; pl. *chapwomen* (-wim″en). [< *chap*, as in *chapman*, + *woman.*] A woman who buys and sells; a female trader. *Massinger.* [Rare.]

char[1], **chare**[1] (chär, chãr), *n.* [< ME. *char*, *charr*, *cher*, *cherre*, pl. *charres*, *cherres*, also *chare*, *chere*, pl. *chares*, *cheres* (the form *chare* being due rather to the verb form *chare*), a particular time, a particular thing to do, also, rarely, a turn or turning, < AS. *cerr*, *cierr*, *cirr*, *cyrr*, m., a particular time, a particular thing to do, an affair (with short vowel, but orig. long, *cērr*), = MD. D. *keer*, m., a turn, circuit, tour, time, = MLG. *kēre*, LG. *kēr*, f., a turn, direction, = OHG. *chēr*, MHG. *kēr*, m., also OHG. *chēra*, MHG. *kere*, f., G. *kehr*, f., a turn, turning, direction; not found in Scand. or Gothic. See *char*[1], *chare*[1], *v.* In the sense of 'a particular thing to do, a job,' the word exists also in the form *chore*, formerly also spelled *choar*, with a var. *choor*, also spelled *chewer*, early mod. E. *chewre*, pointing to a ME. **chore* or **chōre*. See *chore*[1], *n.* Hence in comp. *ajar* for **achar*; cf. *char*[6].] **1†.** A turn.

Thanne he maketh therto *char*.
Bestiary, l. 643 (Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris).

2†. A particular time.

The thridde time riht also, and [the] feorthe *cherre*, & te vifte *cherre*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 36.

3†. A motion; an act.

Bote as tou [thou] bere me aboute, ne migt I do the leste *char*.
Debate of Body and Soul, l. 157 (Latin Poems attrib. to [Walter Mapes, ed. Wright, p. 334).

While thou holdes mete in mouthe, be war
To drynke, that is un-honest *char*,
And also fysike for-bedes hit,
And sais thou may be choket at that byt.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

4. [In this use regularly, in the U. S., *chore:* see etym.] A particular thing to do; a single piece of work; a job; in the plural, miscellaneous jobs; work done by the day. See *chore*[1].

For beof ne for bakoun, ne for swich stor of house,
Unnethe [hardly] wolde eny don a *char*.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 341.

And drowge his swerde prively,
That the childe were not war
Ar he had done that *char*.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

The maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chares*.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 13.

Intellectual ability is not so common or so unimportant a gift that it should be allowed to run to waste upon mere handicrafts and *chares*. *Huxley*, Universities.

char[1], **chare**[1] (chär, chãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *charred*, *chared*, ppr. *charring*, *charing.* [< ME. *charren*, *cherren*, also *charen*, *cheren*, < AS. *cerren*, *cierran*, *cyrran*, orig. *cērran*, turn, return, = OFries. *kēra* = MD. *keren*, D. *keeren* = LG. *kēren* = OHG. *chēran*, *chēren*, *kēran*, *kēren*, *chērran*, *chērren*, MHG. *kēren*, G. *kehren*, turn, return: see *char*[1], *chare*[1], *n.* For the senses cf. *turn* and *wend.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To turn; give another direction to.

Satenas [Satan] our wai will *charre*;
Forthi behoues us be waire
That we ga bi na wrange sties.
Metrical Homilies, p. 52.

2†. To lead or drive.

The lorde hym *charred* to a chambre.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 850.

Take good eyd to our corn
And *chare* away the crowe.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 325.

3. To stop or turn back: in this sense only *chare.* [North. Eng.]

Charyn, or geynecopyn [var. *azen stondyn*], sisto.
Prompt. Parv., p. 70.

4. [See *char*[1], *chare*[1], *n.*, 4, and cf. *chore*[1], *v.*] To do; perform; execute; also, to do chores or odd jobs of work, especially of housework.

All's *char'd* when he is gone.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To turn; return.

He *charde* azein sone eft in to Rome.
Layamon, III. 182.

2†. To go; wend.

Tharvore anan to hire *cherde*
Thrusche and throstle.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 1656.

Leue askede hem hom to faren
With wiues and childre thethen [thence] *charen*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1611.

3. [In this sense usually *chare.*] To work in the house of another by the day; do chares or chores; do small jobs.

"Mother goes out *charing*, sir," replied the girl.
Thackeray, The Curate's Walk.

★**char**[2] (chär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *charred*, ppr. *charring.* [Due to *char-* in *charcoal*, rather than to *char*[1], ME. *charren*, turn, return, which does not occur in ME. in a sense connected with that of *char*[2]. See *chark*[2] and *charcoal.*] **1.** To burn or reduce to charcoal.

A way of *charring* sea-coal wherein it is in about three hours or less . . . brought to charcoal.
Boyle, Works, II. 141.

2. To burn the surface of more or less: as, to *char* the inside of a barrel (a process regularly employed for some purposes); the timbers were badly *charred.* =**Syn.** See *scorch.*

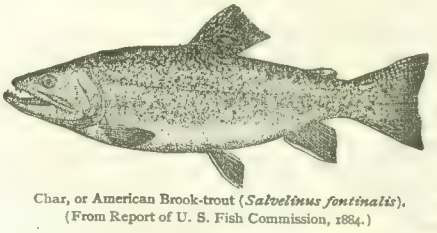
★**char**[2] (chär), *n.* [See *char*[2], *v.*, and *charcoal.*] Charcoal.

The sun itself will become cold as a cinder, dead as a burned-out *char*. *H. W. Warren*, Astronomy, p. 21.

A filter is a big iron drum containing ten thousand pounds of animal bone-black. The "*char*" must be washed with hot water every two days and dried in a kiln.
The Century, XXXV. 113.

char[3] (chär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *charred*, ppr. *charring.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of *char*[1] or *char*[2].] In *building*, to hew; work, as stone. *Oxford Glossary.*

★**char**[4] (chär), *n.* [Formerly also written *charr*, *chare*, < Gael. *ceara* = Ir. *cear*, red, blood-colored; cf. Gael. and Ir. *cear*, blood. The W. name is *torgoch*, lit. red-bellied, < *tor*, belly, + *coch*, red.] A fish of the family *Salmonidæ* and


Char, or American Brook-trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

genus *Salvelinus.* All the species were formerly ranged in the genus *Salmo*, and several fishes which are properly chars are called salmon or trout. There is but one generally recognized species in Europe, *Salvelinus alpinus*, the common red char, formerly called *Salmo umbla*, of which the so-called Windermere char and the Welsh torgoch or redbelly are by most considered to be varieties. It inhabits clear cold waters of Switzerland, Germany, Scandinavia, and Great Britain. The American char nearest the European is known as the *Rangeley lake* (in Maine) *trout*, *Salvelinus oquassa.* The Floeberg char of arctic America is *S. arcturus.* The common American brook-trout, *S. fontinalis*, is also a char. Chars are among the most beautiful and delicious of the salmon family. They are distinguished from the true trouts by having the vomer boat-shaped and without teeth in its shaft. The colors also are characteristic.

char[5†], **chare**[3†], *n.* [ME., also *charre*, an assibilated form of *car*[1], q. v.] A car; a chariot.

About his *char* ther wenten white alauns.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1290.

[She] passes owte of the palesse with alle hir price maydenys,
Towarde Chestyre in a *charre* thay chese hir the wayes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3917.

Therby also, not ferre frome Jordan, is the place where Elyas the prophete was rauysshed into heuyn in a golde *chare*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 42.

char[6] (chär), *adv.* and *a.* [Short for **achar* for *ajar:* see *ajar.*] Ajar. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

char[7] (chär), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of F. *char*, a car, wagon.] An old wine-measure. In Geneva it was about 145 United States gallons.

char[8] (chär), *n.* [E. Ind.] An island or sandbank formed in a stream.

The great Indian rivers, therefore, not only supply new ground by depositing *chars* or islands in their beds, etc.
W. W. Hunter, The Indian Empire, p. 44.

The gradual formation of *chars* and bars of sand in the upper part of its [the Brahmaputra's] course has diverted the main volume of water into the present channel of the Jamuná. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 295.

Chara[1] (kā'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαρά*, delight, < *χαίρειν*, rejoice.] **1.** A genus of cellular cryptogamous plants, natural order *Characeæ* (which see). They grow in pools and slow streams, rooting in the ground and growing erect. Some species, as *Chara fœtida*, when taken out of the water emit a very disagreeable odor, like that of sulphureted hydrogen. They occur all over the world, but chiefly in temperate countries.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.


Chara fœtida.

Chara[2] (kā'rä), *n.* The name of the southernmost of the two hounds in the constellation Canes Venatici.

char-à-bancs (shär-ä-boṅ'), *n.* [F. *char-à-bancs: char*, a car; *à*, with; *bancs*, benches: see *car*[1], *bank*[1], and *bench.*] A long and light vehicle furnished with transverse seats, and generally open at the sides or inclosed with curtains. Sometimes *charabanc.*

We were met by a sort of *char-à-bancs*, or American wagon, with three seats, one behind the other, all facing the horses. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv

Characeæ (kā-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chara* + *-aceæ.*] A small group of submerged chlorophyll-bearing cryptogamous plants, nearly related to the algæ and consisting of slender-jointed stems which bear whorls of leaves at regular intervals. The leaves bear leaflets and the organs of fructification. The antheridia are spherical bodies composed externally of eight triangular shield-shaped segments, inclosing a great number of filaments. In each joint or cell of the latter is produced one antherozoid coiled spirally. The carpogonium consists of a central cell which, after fertilization, becomes the fruit and is inclosed by 5 cells twisted spirally around it. The species are usually grouped in two families, each containing two genera. In the *Chareæ*, represented by *Chara*, the stem and leaves are sometimes covered with a cortical layer of cells and are sometimes naked. The leaves are in whorls of from 6 to 12, and the leaflets are always one-celled. In *Nitelleæ*, represented by *Nitella*, the stems are never corticated, and the leaflets are in whorls of from 5 to 8, and often more than one-celled. The circulation of the protoplasm is easily observed in the cells of many *Characeæ*. Several species are incrusted with lime and are very brittle.

characeous (kā-rā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the *Characeæ.*

characin (kar'a-sin), *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidæ.*

Characinæ (kar-a-sī'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Characininæ.*

characine (kar'a-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Characininæ* or *Characinidæ.*

characinid (ka-ras'i-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidæ.*

Characinidæ (kar-a-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Characinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of plectospondylous fishes, typified by the genus *Characinus*. The body is scaly; the head is naked; the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries in the middle and the maxillaries laterally; the pyloric appendages are more or less numerous; and the air-bladder is divided transversely into two portions. An adipose fin is generally developed, and there are no pseudobranchiæ. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of Africa and tropical America, and are very numerous.

Characininæ (kar″a-si-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Characinus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of characinoid fishes to which different limits have been assigned. Also *Characinæ*.

characinoid (kar'a-si-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Characinus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Characinidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidæ*.

Characinus (kar-a-sī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. *χάραξ* (*χαρακ-*), a sea-fish, perhaps the rud; a particular use of *χάραξ*, a pointed stake, < *χαράσσειν*, make sharp or pointed. See *character.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Characinidæ*.

charact† (kar'akt), *n.* [A restored spelling of ME. *caract, caracte, carect*, a mark, < OF. *caracte, carate* = Pr. *caracta*, shortened from L. *character*: see *character.*] A character; a distinctive mark.

> Even so may Angelo,
> In all his dressings, *charact*, titles, forms,
> Be an arch-villain. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

character (kar'ak-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *caracter* (usually shortened *caract*, a mark: see *charact*) = F. *caractère* = Sp. *carácter* = Pg. *caracter, character* = It. *carattere* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *karakter*, < L. *character*, < Gr. *χαρακτήρ*, prop. an instrument for marking or graving, commonly a mark engraved or impressed, a figure, any distinctive mark, a personal feature, peculiar nature or character, < *χαράσσειν*, furrow, scratch, engrave.] **1.** A mark made by cutting, stamping, or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; hence, a mark or figure, written or printed, and used to communicate thought, as in the formation of words; a letter, figure, or sign.

> He [Dante] is the very man . . . who has read the dusky *characters* on the portal within which there is no hope. *Macaulay*, Milton.
>
> She looked into an illuminated countenance, whose *characters* were all beaming, though the page itself was dusk. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxvii.

Hence—**2.** The peculiar form or style of letters used by a particular person; handwriting; any system of written, engraved, or printed symbols employed by a particular race or nation of people to record or communicate thought: as, the Greek *character*; the Runic *character*; the Hebrew *character*.

> Alas, Malvolio, this is not my writing,
> Though, I confess, much like the *character*. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.
>
> Another letter you must frame for me
> Instantly, in your lady's *character*,
> To such a purpose as I'll tell thee straight. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 3.
>
> I will have his name
> Formed in some mystic *character*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.
>
> He . . . made notes of all that I told him, in the quaint *character* used by the Mughrebbins, or Arabs of the West, which has considerable resemblance to the ancient Cufic. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

3†. A cipher.

> For Sir H. Bennet's love is come to the height, and his confidence, that he hath given my Lord a *character*, and will oblige my Lord to correspond with him. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 148.

4. A distinguishing mark or characteristic; any one of the properties or qualities which serve to distinguish one person or thing from others; a peculiarity by which a thing may be recognized, described, and classified. In modern English *character* is the most general designation for that which an abstract noun denotes.

> I will not name him,
> Nor give you any *character* to know him. *Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, i. 3.
>
> Fear and sorrow are the true *characters* and inseparable companions of most melancholy. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 109.
>
> The bandages and draperies of the grave still imparted their charnel *character* to the figure. *Poe*, Tales, I. 467.
>
> The importance, for classification, of trifling *characters*, mainly depends on their being correlated with several other *characters* of more or less importance. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 367.

5. The combination of properties, qualities, or peculiarities which distinguishes one person or thing, or one group of persons or things, from others; specifically, the sum of the inherited and acquired ethical traits which give to a person his moral individuality.

> A *character*, or that which distinguishes one man from all others, cannot be supposed to consist of one particular virtue, or vice, or passion only; but it is a composition of qualities which are not contrary to one another in the same person. *Dryden*, Criticism in Tragedy.
>
> A *character* is only formed through a man's conscious presentation to himself of objects as his good, as that in which his self-satisfaction is to be found. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 108.

6. The moral qualities assigned to a person by repute; the estimate attached to an individual by the community in which he lives; good or bad reputation; standing: as, a *character* for veracity or mendacity.

> The people of Alexandria have a very bad *character*, especially the military men, and among them particularly the janizaries. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 10.
>
> *Character* is the slow-spreading influence of opinion arising from the deportment of a man in society. *Erskine.*

Specifically—**7.** Good qualities, or the reputation of possessing them; good reputation: as, a man of worth and *character*.

> They are tenacious of reputation with a vengeance; for they don't choose any body should have a *character* but themselves! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.
>
> There was a certain shyness about his greeting, quite different from his usual frank volubility, that did not, however, impress us as any accession of *character*. *Bret Harte*, Argonauts, p. 169.

8. The qualities, course of action, or rôle appropriate to a given person, station in life, profession, etc.

> The missionaries came here at first under the *character* of physicians. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 77.
>
> 'Twould not be out of *character*, if you went in your own carriage. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

9. Strongly marked distinctive qualities of any kind: as, a man with a great deal of *character*.

> To put it in a single word, I think that his [Dryden's] qualities and faculties were in that rare combination which makes *character*. This gave flavor to whatever he wrote—a very rare quality. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 78.

10. An account or statement of the qualities or peculiarities of a person or thing; specifically, an oral or a written statement with regard to the standing or qualifications of any one, as a servant or an employee.

> It was your *character* that first commended
> Him to my thoughts. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 3.
>
> Mr. Selden was a Person whom no *Character* can flatter, or transmit in any Expressions equal to his Merit and Virtue. *Clarendon*, Autobiog. (ed. 1759), p. 16.

11. A person; a personage: as, the noble *characters* of ancient history; a disreputable *character*; specifically, one of the persons represented in a drama, or in fiction.

> In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero . . . must outshine the rest of all the *characters*. *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.
>
> The friendship of distinguished *characters*. *Roscoe.*
>
> I went down to the Turkish houses, to cultivate the acquaintance of a singular *character* I met on board the steamer. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

12. A person of marked peculiarities; an odd person: used absolutely: as, he was a *character*.—**13**†. A stamp or representation; type. [Rare.]

> And thou, in thy black shape and blacker actions,
> Being hell's perfect *character*, art delighted
> To do what I, though infinitely wicked,
> Tremble to hear. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

Arabic characters, arrow-headed or **cuneiform characters, baptismal character, epistolographic characters,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Character-actor.** See *actor.*—**Character of scales and keys,** in *music*, the peculiar quality or individuality that is thought to inhere in certain scales and keys. Thus, keys having sharps in the signature are thought to be brighter and stronger than those having flats; and certain moods are said to be more appropriately expressed by certain keys than by others. The existence of such differences, except so far as they result from the inequality of the voice or an accidental or traditional irregularity of tuning, is denied by many musicians.—**Derivative character,** a character that is deducible from another.—**Generic character,** a mark distinguishing genera.—**Musical characters,** the conventional forms or marks used for signs of clefs, notes, rests, etc.—**Real character,** a graphical sign which signifies something directly and ideographically, and not phonetically or by representing a spoken word or speech; also, a complete system of such signs serving as a written language.—**Specific character,** a specific difference; a mark distinguishing species.=**Syn. 4.** *Characteristic, Attribute*, etc. See *quality.*—**5.** Disposition, turn, bent, constitution.

character (kar'ak-tėr, formerly ka-rak'tėr), *v. t.* [< *character, n.*] **1.** To engrave; inscribe; write.

> Show me one scar *character'd* on thy skin. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.
>
> The laws of marriage *character'd* in gold
> Upon the blanched tablets of her heart. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

2†. To ascribe a certain character to; characterize; describe.

> She's far from what I *character'd*. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, v. 1.
>
> Thuanus . . . thus *charactereth* the Con-Waldenses. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 145.

3. To give expression to, as mental qualities to the countenance. [Rare.]

> Such mingled passions *character'd* his face
> Of fierce and terrible benevolence
> That I did tremble as I looked on him. *Southey.*

charactered (kar'ak-tėrd), *a.* [< *character* + *-ed*[2].] Having a character. *Tennyson.*

characterially (kar-ak-tē'ri-al-i), *adv.* Characteristically. *Halliwell-Phillipps.*

characterisation, characterise. See *characterization, characterize.*

characterism (kar'ak-tėr-izm), *n.* [= F. *caractérisme*, < L. *characterismus*, < Gr. *χαρακτηρισμός*, a characterizing, < *χαρακτηρίζειν*, characterize: see *characterize.*] **1.** A distinctive character; a characteristic.

> The *characterism* of an honest man: He looks not to what he might do, but what he should. *Bp. Hall*, Characters.
>
> Simplicity in discourse, and ingenuity in all pretences and transactions, became the *characterisms* of christian men. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

2†. A description of the character or peculiarities of a person or thing; a characterization.

> Some short *Characterism* of the chief Actors. *B. Jonson*, The New Inn, Dramatis Personæ.

characteristic (kar″ak-tę-ris'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *caractéristique* = Sp. *característico* = Pg. *caracteristico* = It. *caratteristico* = D. *karakteristiek* = Sw. *karakteristik* (cf. G. *karakteristisch* = Dan. *karakteristisk*), < Gr. *χαρακτηριστικός*, < *χαρακτηρίζειν*, designate, characterize: see *characterize.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, constituting, or indicating the character; exhibiting the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; peculiar; distinctive: as, a *characteristic* distinction; with *characteristic* generosity, he emptied his purse.

> I saw the mouldering ruin of an abbey overrun with ivy, and the taper spire of a village church rising from the brow of a neighboring hill—all were *characteristic* of England. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 23.

2. Relative to a characteristic or characteristics in sense II., 2 (*b*) or (*c*).—**Characteristic angle of a curve,** in *geom.*, a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypothenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line.—**Characteristic formula,** in *math.*, a formula expressing how many of an *i*-way spread of figures satisfy any *i*-fold condition, the formula being of the form shown under II., 2 (*b*).—**Characteristic function of a moving system.** See *function.*—**Characteristic letter, characteristic sound,** in *gram.*, the last letter or sound of the stem, to which the termination must be accommodated, thus determining or characterizing the inflection of the word. Also called the *characteristic, character,* or *stem-character.*—**Characteristic number,** the number of characteristics of a given spread of figures, for a condition of a given dimensionality.—**Characteristic piece,** in *music*, a composition intended to depict or suggest a definite scene, event, object, or quality, as Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony.—**Characteristic problem,** the problem of determining the characteristic numbers of a given spread of figures.—**Characteristic tone,** in *music*: (*a*) The seventh tone of the scale: so called because it specially emphasizes the supremacy of the tonic or key-note; the leading-tone. (*b*) In any key, that tone by which it is distinguished from the most nearly related keys, as the F♯ that distinguishes the key of G from that of C.

II. *n.* **1.** That which serves to characterize, or which constitutes or indicates the character; anything that distinguishes one person or thing or place from another; a distinctive feature.

> This vast invention exerts itself in Homer in a manner superior to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes him from all others. *Pope.*
>
> It is a *characteristic* of wisdom not to do desperate things. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 11.
>
> To become crystallized, fixed in opinion and mode of thought, is to lose the great *characteristic* of life, by which it is distinguished from inanimate nature: the power of adapting itself to circumstances. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 105.

2. In *math.*: (*a*) [NL. *characteristica*, which was used in this sense by Henry Briggs in 1628.] The integer part of an artificial or Briggsian logarithm. See *logarithm.* (*b*) A number, one of a set of numbers, μ, ν, etc., referring to an *i*-way spread of figures of a given kind, and such that the number of these figures which satisfy any *i*-fold condition is equal to $a\mu + b\nu +$, etc., where *a*, *b*, etc., are whole numbers depending upon the nature of this condition. This definition, given by Schubert in 1879, is a

generalization of that given by Chasles in 1864. (*c*) Any number related in a remarkable way to a figure: a use of the term not allowed by careful writers. (*d*) A number referring to a higher singularity of an algebraical curve or surface, and expressing how many simple singularities of a given kind it replaces. (*e*) The rational integral function (in its lowest terms) whose vanishing expresses the satisfaction of the condition of which it is the characteristic.—**3.** In *philol.* See *characteristic letter* or *sound*, above.—**Characteristic of a cubic**, in *geom.*, the invariable anharmonic ratio of the four tangents which can be drawn to a plane cubic from any one of its own points.—**Characteristics of dynamo-electric** or **magneto-electric machines** or **apparatus**, curves showing the performance of the machine or apparatus under different conditions of operation. The quantities which are plotted against each other usually are: terminal voltage, induced voltage, total current, field current, electrical and mechanical power input or output, speed. *External characteristic* is the relation between current output and terminal volts, *internal characteristic* the relation between current output and induced volts of a machine.=**Syn. 1.** *Character, attribute*, etc. See *quality*.

characteristical (kar″ak-te-ris′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *characteristic*. [Rare.]

But the general beauty of them all is, that they [Sir Philip Sidney's sonnets] are so perfectly *characteristical*.
Lamb, Elia, p. 360.

characteristically (kar″ak-te-ris′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a characteristic manner; in a manner that expresses the character; distinctively.

Each of us looks at the world in his own way, and does not know that perhaps it is *characteristically* his own.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 361.

characteristicalness (kar″ak-te-ris′ti-kal-nes), *n.* [< *characteristical* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being characteristic.

characterization (kar″ak-tėr-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *characterize* + *-ation*.] The act of characterizing; representation or description of salient qualities or characteristics, as by an actor, painter, writer, or speaker. Also spelled *characterisation*.

"Society" in this representative town of the Pacific Coast is somewhat difficult of *characterization*.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 7.

characterize (kar′ak-tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *characterized*, ppr. *characterizing*. [= F. *caractériser* = Sp. Pg. *caracterizar* = It. *caratterizzare* = D. *karakteriseren* = G. *karakterisiren* = Dan. *karakterisere* = Sw. *karakterisera*, < ML. *characterizare*, < Gr. *χαρακτηρίζειν*, designate by a characteristic mark, < *χαρακτήρ*, a mark, character: see *character*.] **1.** To impart a special stamp or character to; constitute a characteristic or the characteristics of; stamp or distinguish; mark; denote.

A spirit of philosophy and toleration . . . now seems to *characterize* the age.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

2. To describe the character or give an account of the qualities of; describe by distinguishing qualities.

One of that species of women whom you have *characterized* under the name of jilts.
Spectator, No. 401.

Under the name of Tamerlane he intended to *characterize* King William.
Johnson, Life of Rowe.

3†. To engrave, stamp, or imprint. [Rare.]

Sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Also spelled *characterise*.

=**Syn. 2.** To mark, designate.

characterized (kar′ak-tėr-īzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *characterize*, *v.*] Stamped with a specific character or constitution; having characteristic or typical qualities.

The coast presents a coarse red sandstone, which continues well *characterized* as far as Cape Saumarez.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 46.

characterless (kar′ak-tėr-les), *a.* [< *character* + *-less*.] **1.** Lacking a definite or positive character; commonplace; uninteresting; weak.

He [Shakspere] viewed with the prophetic eye of genius the old play or the old story, and at once discovered all its capabilities; . . . its *characterless* personages he was confident that he could quicken with breath and action.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 188.

2†. Unrecorded, as in history.

Mighty states *characterless* are grated
To dusty nothing. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

characterlessness (kar′ak-tėr-les-nes), *n.* [< *characterless* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being without a well-marked character, or distinctive features or marks.

character-monger (kar′ak-tėr-mung″gėr), *n.* One given to criticizing the actions and characters of other people; a gossip. [Rare.]

She was his [Johnson's] pet, his dear love, . . . his little *character-monger*.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

charactery (kar′ak-tėr-i), *n.* [< *character* + *-y*.] **1.** That which constitutes or indicates character; that in anything which indicates its qualities; a character or characteristic.

Here is a shell; 'tis pearly blank to me,
Nor marked with any sign or *charactery*. *Keats.*

2. The act or art of characterizing; characterization by means of words or representation.

Faeries use flowers for their *charactery*.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

A third sort bestowed their time in drawing out the true lineaments of every virtue and vice, so lively that who saw the medals might know the face: which art they significantly termed *charactery*.
Bp. Hall, Characters.

charade (sha-rād′), *n.* [F.; a mod. word of unknown origin.] An enigma whose solution is a word of two or more syllables, each of which is separately significant in sound, and which, as well as the whole word, must be discovered from a dialogue or description in which it is used, or from dramatic representation.

Charades and riddles as at Christmas.
Tennyson, Prol. to Princess.

charadrian (ka-rad′ri-an), *a.* Same as *charadrine*.

Charadriidæ (kar-a-drī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + *-idæ*.] A family of præcocial pressirostral grallatorial birds, of the order *Limicolæ*; a group of small limicoline wading birds, or shore-birds, comprising the plovers and certain plover-like forms, related within family limits to the genus *Charadrius*. It is a large and important cosmopolitan group of nearly 100 species. Its limits are, however, unsettled, several genera being sometimes made types of distinct families. Also *Charadriadæ*.

Charadriiformes (ka-rad″ri-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + L. *forma*, form.] In Garrod's arrangement, one of four orders of homalogonatous birds, including the pigeons, plovers, cranes, gulls, etc. They are distinguished by the schizorhinal structure of the nasal bones.

Charadriinæ (ka-rad-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Charadriidæ*, including the true plovers. Normally they have but 3 toes; the tarsi reticulate, and longer than the toes, which usually have basal webbing; the tibiæ naked below; the wings long and acute; and the tail short, generally even, and composed of 12 feathers. The bill is typically pressirostral, is not longer than the head, and is shaped somewhat like that of a pigeon. The group contains several genera and perhaps 60 species, of all parts of the world.

charadrine, charadriine (ka-rad′rin, -ri-in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Charadriinæ*; resembling a plover; pluvialine. Also *charadrian, charadroid, charadrioid*.

charadrioid (ka-rad′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Charadrius* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Charadriidæ*. Also *charadroid*.

II. *n.* A bird of the family *Charadriidæ*.

charadriomorph (ka-rad′ri-ō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Charadriomorphæ*.

Charadriomorphæ (ka-rad″ri-ō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Charadrius* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] A group of birds including the plovers and snipes; the limicoline waders or *Limicolæ*; a superfamily of schizognathous carinate birds, nearly equivalent to the pressirostral and longirostral grallatorial præcocial birds. They have an elongated and comparatively slender rostrum; prominent basipterygoid processes; lamellar concavoconvex maxillopalatines; the angle of the mandible recurved; the hallux small or absent; and the crus bare above the suffrago. The group includes the *Charadriidæ, Scolopacidæ*, and related families.

charadriomorphic (ka-rad″ri-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Charadriomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Plover-like; charadrine; pluvialine; specifically, having the characters of the *Charadriomorphæ*.

Charadrius (ka-rad′ri-us), *n.* [NL., a mod. application of L. *charadrius*, < Gr. *χαραδριός*, a yellowish bird dwelling in clefts, supposed to be the stone-curlew, < *χαράδρα*, a ravine, cleft, gully.] The typical genus of the family *Charadriidæ* and subfamily *Charadriinæ*. Formerly it was more extensive than the family now is, but it has been variously restricted, and is now usually confined to certain spotted three-toed species, like the common golden plover of Europe, *C. pluvialis*. See cut under *plover*.

charadroid (ka-rad′roid), *a.* Same as *charadrine* and *charadrioid*.

charas, *n.* Same as *churrus*.

charbocle†, charboncle†, *n.* Middle English forms of *carbuncle*.

The tempull is atyret all with tryet clothes,
Bassons of bright gold, & other brode vessell,
Chaundelers full chefe, & *charbokill* stones,
And other Riches full Rife that we may rad haue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3170.

★**charbon** (shär′bon), *n.* [F., lit. a coal: see *carbon*.] **1.** A little black spot or mark remaining after the large spot in the cavity of the corner-tooth of a horse is gone.—**2.** In *pathol.*, anthrax; malignant pustule. See *anthrax*.

His labors upon *charbon* (splenic fever or malignant pustule) had been suggested by my studies.
Pasteur (trans.), Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 801.

Charbon de garance, a substance obtained from madder by heating it with strong sulphuric acid, converting it into a black mass, which on being heated yields a sublimate of orange crystals of alizarin.

charbuncle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carbuncle*.

charcoal (chär′kōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *charcole*, ★also *charke-cole* (see below), < ME. *charcole, charkole, *chark-cole*, on its face a compound of *charken*, mod. E. *chark*[1], creak, crack (*chark*[1] being ult. a var. of *crack*[1]), + *cole*, coal (like MD. *krick-kool*, later *krik-kool*, pl. *krick-kolen*, charcoal, < *kricken*, = E. *crick, creak*, + *kool* = E. *coal*), the verb being used attributively, in qualification of the noun, with ref. to the creaking or clinking of the coals in their friction against one another (cf. *clinker*, a cinder, named for a like reason; cf. also E. dial. *chark, cherk*, a cinder, a piece of charcoal, prob. due to the compound), or to their cracking or crackling in the fire: see *chark*[1] and *coal*. But the original form was prob. **chalk-cole*, **chalkole* (pron. chäl′kōl), the dissimilation of the sequent *l*'s and popular etym. producing the form *charkole*. The word *chalk*, esp. in its northern form *calk* (*colk, cowk, coke*, etc.), was often applied to various light and porous stones, and in the dial. form *coke* has become the name of a form of mineral coal similarly produced by smothered combustion: see *coke*. Hence, from *charcoal* analyzed as *chark* + *coal* (early mod. E. *charke-cole*, as above), but without recognition of the orig. sense of *chark* (*chark*[1]), the new verb *chark*[2] and the noun *chark*[2] (which cannot be derived directly from *chark*[1]); or, from *charcoal* analyzed as *char* + *coal*, the new verb *char*[2] and the noun *char*[2] equiv. to *chark*[2], and now the usual form: see *chark*[2], *char*[2].] **1.** Coal made by subjecting wood to a process of smothered combustion; more generally, the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or combustible mineral substances which have been subjected to smothered combustion. Wood-charcoal is used as fuel and in the manufacture of gunpowder, and, from its power of absorbing gases, as a disinfectant and also as a filter. The different kinds of charcoal are employed for many purposes in the arts.

A cheyer by-fore the chemne ther *charcole* brenned
Watz graythed for syr Gawan.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 875.

She burned no lesse through the cinders of too kinde affection than the logge dooth with the help of *charke-coales*.
Tell-troth (1593, New Shak. Soc.), p. 80.

2. A pencil of charcoal, used by artists.—**Animal charcoal.** Same as *bone-black*.—**Coal-gas charcoal.** Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).—**Fossil** or **mineral charcoal.** See *mother-of-coal*, under *coal*.—**Molded charcoal**, an artificial fuel made of charcoal-refuse and coal-tar, molded into cylinders, dried, and carbonized.

charcoal-black (chär′kōl-blak′), *n.* A black pigment prepared from vine-twigs, almond-shells, and peach-stones.

charcoal-burner (chär′kōl-bėr″nėr), *n.* A man employed in the manufacture of charcoal.

charcoal-drawing (chär′kōl-drâ″ing), *n.* **1.** A picture or drawing executed with crayons of charcoal.—**2.** The art of producing drawings with charcoal.

This art of *charcoal-drawing*, which now occupies a very high position in the opinion of artists as an independent means of expression, is a most curious example of what may be called promotion amongst the graphic arts.
Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 157.

charcoal-furnace (chär′kōl-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace used in the preparation of charcoal. The furnace used for wood has a large chamber which is completely filled with the wood, with air-passages distributed about it, and with provision for regulating the supply of air.

charcoal-iron (chär′kōl-ī″ėrn), *n.* A superior quality of pig-iron made with the use of charcoal as a fuel.

charcoal-paper (chär′kōl-pā″pėr), *n.* An uncalendered paper with a soft texture and a tooth, used in charcoal-drawing. It is made in various tints.

★**charcoal-pencil** (chär′kōl-pen″sil), *n.* A crayon consisting of a charred twig of willow, or of sawdust from willow-, lime-, or poplar-wood, pressed in a mold, dried in the air, and charred in a retort.

charcoal-pit (chär'kōl-pit), *n.* A charcoal-furnace in the form of a pit, usually conical in shape. It is made by piling up wood and covering it with earth and sod.

charcoal-plates (chär'kōl-plāts), *n. pl.* The name given to the best quality of tin-plates, made from charcoal-iron. An inferior quality of tin-plates is made from coke-iron.

charcoal-tree (chär'kōl-trē), *n.* An urticaceous tree of India, *Trema orientalis*, allied to the elm.

Charcot's crystals, disease. See *crystal, disease.*

chard[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chart* or its doublet *card*[1].

chard[2] (chärd), *n.* [< F. **charde, carde* (cf. *chardon*, < F. *chardon*), < L. *carduus*, a thistle or artichoke: see *card*[2].] A leaf of artichoke, *Cynara Scolymus*, blanched by depriving it of light.—**Beet-chards**, the leaf-stalks and midribs of a variety of beet, *Beta vulgaris*, in which these parts are greatly developed. Often called *Swiss chard.*

chardoon, *n.* See *cardoon.*

chare[1], *n.* and *v.* See *char*[1].

chare[2] (chär), *n.* [Also *chore;* perhaps a particular use of *chare*[1], *char*[1], a turn: see *char*[1].] A narrow lane or passage between houses in a town. [North. Eng.]

chare[3]†, *n.* See *char*[5].

charet†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *charet, charette*, < OF. *charette, charete* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *carreta* = It. *carretta*), < ML. *carreta*, a two-wheeled car, dim. of L. *carrus*, chariot: see *car*[1].] 1. A wheeled vehicle: a carriage, cart, or wagon.

> Riche *charettes* . . . furnysshed with diverse auncient old lades. *Cranmer.*

2. A war-chariot.

Chare Thursday. A mistake for *Sheer Thursday.*

charewoman, *n.* See *charwoman.*

charework, *n.* See *charwork.*

charfron (shär'fron), *n.* Same as *chamfron.*

charge (chärj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *charged*, ppr. ★*charging*. [< ME. *chargen*, rarely *charchen*, < OF. *charger, chargier*, F. *charger*, load (also, without assibilation, OF. *carkier*, AF. **carker* (in comp.), > ME. *carken*, load, burden, mod. E. *cark*), = Pr. Sp. *cargar* = Pg. *carregar* = It. *caricare*, < ML. *carricare, caricare*, load (a car), < L. *carrus*, a car, wagon: see *car*[1]. Hence also (< ML. *carricare*) E. *cark, cargo, carack* = *carick* = *carrick, caricature*, etc., and in comp. *discharge, surcharge:* see these words, and cf. *charge, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put a load or burden on or in; fill, cover, or occupy with something to be retained, supported, carried, etc.; burden; load: as, to *charge* a furnace, a gun, a Leyden jar, etc.; to *charge* an oven; to *charge* the mind with a principle or a message.

> They ran to the cliff and cried to their company aboard the Flemings to come to their succour; but finding the boat *charged* with Flemings, yielded themselves and the place. *Raleigh*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 16.
>
> Unluckily, the pistols were left *charged.*
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.
>
> The table stood before him, *charged* with food.
> *M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.
>
> A body when electrified is said to be *charged.*
> *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 8.
>
> For cutting the facets, the laps are *charged* with fine washed emery. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 75.

2. Figuratively, to fill or burden with some emotion.

> What a sigh is there! the heart is sorely *charged.*
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

3†. To subject to a charge or financial burden.

> And zif eny hows is more worth than an other, be hit *y-charched* to hys worthy [worth].
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 357.
>
> *Fal.* Good Master Brook, I desire more acquaintance of you.
> *Ford.* Good Sir John, I sue for yours: not to *charge* you; for I must let you understand I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. To impute or register as a debit; place on the debit side of an account: as, the goods were *charged* to him.—5. (*a*) To fix or ask as a price; require in exchange: as, to *charge* $5 a ton for coal. (*b*) To fix or set down at a price named; sell at a given rate: as, to *charge* coal at $5 a ton.—6. To hold liable for payment; enter a debit against: as, A *charged* B for the goods.—7. To accuse: followed by *with* before the thing of which one is accused: as, to *charge* a man *with* theft.

> In all this Job sinned not nor *charged* God foolishly.
> Job i. 22.
>
> If he did that wrong you *charge* him *with*,
> His angel broke his heart. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

8. To lay to one's charge; impute; ascribe the responsibility of: with a thing for the object, and *on, upon, to*, or *against* before the person or thing to which something is imputed: as, I *charge* the guilt of this *on* you; the accident must be *charged to* or *against* his own carelessness.

> What he *charges* in defect of Piety, Charity, and Morality, hath bin also *charg'd* by Papists *upon* the best reformed Churches. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xx.
>
> Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
> *Charge* all their woes *on* absolute decree.
> *Pope*, Iliad, i. 161.

9. To intrust; commission: with *with*.

> And the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph *with* them, and he served them. Gen. xl. 4.
>
> Hee *charges* you at first meeting *with* all his secrets, and on better acquaintance growes more reseru'd.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Weake Man.
>
> The dean was *charged with* the government of a greater number of youths of high connections and of great hopes than could then be found in any other college.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. To command; enjoin; instruct; urge earnestly; exhort; adjure: with a person or thing as object.

> And he straitly *charged* them that they should not make him known. Mark iii. 12.
>
> Satan, avoid! I *charge* thee, tempt me not!
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3.
>
> The king hath strictly *charg'd* the contrary.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1.
>
> Weep not, but speak, I *charge* you on obedience;
> Your father *charges* you.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

11. To give directions to; instruct authoritatively: as, to *charge* a jury.

> In Hathaway's case, 1702, Chief-Justice Holt, in *charging* the jury, expresses no disbelief in the possibility of witchcraft, and the indictment implies its existence.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 236.

12. To call to account; challenge.

> *Charge* us there upon inter'gatories,
> And we will answer all things faithfully.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

13. To bear down upon; make an onset on; fall on; attack by rushing violently against.

> Himself,
> Lord Clifford, and Lord Stafford, all abreast,
> *Charg'd* our main battle's front.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

14. To put into the position of attack, as the spear in the rest.—15†. To value; think much of; make account of.

> We loue noght his lede, ne his land nowther;
> Ne *charge* noght his chateryng, thogh he chide euer.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1931.

Charge bayonets! the order given to infantry soldiers to lower the muskets with fixed bayonets into the position of attack.—**Syn. 7** and **8.** *Accuse, Charge, Indict*, etc. (see *accuse*); *Attribute, Ascribe, Refer*, etc. (see *attribute*).

II. *intrans.* 1†. To import; signify; be important.

> I passe al that which *chargeth* nought to say.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1576.

2†. To take to heart; be concerned or troubled.

> Esau *chargide* litil that he hadde seld the right of the firste gendrid child. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxv. 34.

3. To place the price of a thing to one's debit; ask payment; make a demand: as, I will not *charge* for this.—4. To make an onset; rush to an attack.

> *Charge*, Chester, *charge!* On, Stanley, on!
> Were the last words of Marmion.
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 32.
>
> I have been at his right hand many a day when he was *charging* upon ruin full gallop. *Dickens.*

5. To lie down in obedience to a command: said of dogs: commonly used in the imperative.—**Charging order**, an order obtained under English statutes by a judgment creditor to have his claim made a charge on the stock of the debtor in any public company or funds.—**Charging part** (of a bill in equity), the part alleging either evidence or matters in anticipation of the defense, or to which the complainant wishes the defendant's answer.

★**charge** (chärj), *n.* [< ME. *charge*, < OF. *charge, carge*, F. *charge* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *carga* = It. *carica* (ML. **carrica, carga*), f., a load (also without assibilation, OF. (AF.) **carc, kark*, > ME. *cark*, a load, anxiety, mod. E. *cark*, anxiety), = Sp. *cargo* (> E. *cargo*), a load, = Pg. *cargo*, a charge, office, = It. *carico, carco*, a load, etc. (see *cargo*); from the verb.] 1. A load; a weight; a burden: used either literally or figuratively.

> Of fruit it [the tree] bore so ripe a *charge*
> That alle men it might fede.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 137.
>
> It is noo worschip, but a *charge*, lordschip to taaste.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.
>
> 'Tis a great *charge* to come under one body's hand.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

2. The quantity of anything which an apparatus, as a gun, an electric battery, etc., is intended to receive and fitted to hold, or what it actually contains as a load. Specifically—(*a*) The amount of ore, flux, and fuel, in due proportion, to be fed into a furnace at any one time. (*b*) In *elect.*, the quantity of statical electricity distributed over the surface of a body, as a prime conductor or Leyden jar. The charge of a body may be either free to pass off to another body (as the earth) with which it is connected, or bound by the inductive action of a neighboring charge of an opposite kind. See *induction.*

> If a hollow closed conducting body be charged, however highly, with electricity, the whole of the *charge* is found upon the outside surface, and none whatever on the inside. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 15.

Hence—3†. The case or tube used to contain the charge of a gun; a cartridge-case.

> Souldiers . . . levied in the Lowe Countries, . . . called by the generall name of Wallownes, have used to hang about their neckes upon a baudrick or border, or at their girdles, certain pipes, which they call *charges*, of copper and tin, . . . which they thinke in skirmish to be the most ready way. Quoted in *Grose's Military Antiq.*, II. 294, note.

4. In England, a quantity of lead of somewhat uncertain amount, but supposed to be 36 pigs, each pig containing 6 stone of 12 pounds each.—5. A unit of weight used in Brabant up to 1820, being 400 Brabant pounds, equal to 414 pounds avoirdupois.—6. A corn-measure used in southern France. The old charge of Marseilles was 154.8 liters; the new charge (still used, and also at Nice) is 159.96 liters, or 4¼ United States bushels. In other places the charge varied, being generally less than at Marseilles. Thus, at Tarascon it was only 1.6 bushels, but at Toulon it is said to have exceeded 13 bushels. The charge of oil at Montpellier was 48¾ United States gallons.

7. A pecuniary burden, encumbrance, tax, or lien; cost; expense.

> Mouths without hands; maintained at vast expense,
> In peace a *charge*, in war a weak defence.
> *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 402.
>
> From his excellent learning, and some relation he had to Sr R. Browne, I bore his *charges* into England.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 1, 1652.
>
> He had been at a considerable *charge* in white gloves, periwigs, and snuff-boxes.
> *Addison*, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

8. That which constitutes debt in commercial transactions; the sum payable as the price of anything bought or any service rendered; an entry; the debit side of an account.—9. A duty enjoined upon or intrusted to one; care; custody; oversight.

> I gave my brother Hanani . . . *charge* over Jerusalem.
> Neh. vii. 2.
>
> He inquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.
>
> A hard division, when the harmless sheep
> Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge.*
> *Fairfax.*

10. Anything committed to another's custody, care, concern, or management; hence, specifically, a parish or congregation committed to the spiritual care of a pastor: as, he removed to a new *charge.*

> He hath shook hands with time; his funeral urn
> Shall be my *charge.* *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.
>
> Sure you have injur'd Her, and Phylax too;
> For she's my *Charge*, and you shall find it so.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 121.
>
> He will enter on a system of regular pastoral visiting among his *charge*—will explore his field to its utmost limits. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 324.

11†. Heed; attention. *Chaucer.*

> To doe this to any purpose, will require both *charge*, patience and experience.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 85.

12†. A matter of importance, or for consideration; importance; value.

> To him that meneth wel, it were no *charge.*
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1429.
>
> Because . . . the sayd Chest is of *charge*, we desire you to haue a speciall regard vnto it.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 341.

13. An order; an injunction; a mandate; a command.

> This Prince [Richard I.] not favouring the Jews, as his Father had done, had given a strict *Charge*, that no Jew should be admitted to be a Spectator of the Solemnity.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 62.

14. (*a*) An address delivered by a bishop to the clergy of his diocese, or in ordination services by a clergyman to the candidate receiving ordination, or to the congregation or church receiving him as pastor; also, any similar address delivered for the purpose of giving special instructions or advice.

> The bishop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy. *Dryden.*

(*b*) An address delivered by a judge to a jury at the close of a trial, instructing them as to the legal points, the weight of evidence, etc., affecting their verdict in the case: as, the judge's *charge* bore hard upon the prisoner.—

15. In *Scots law:* (*a*) The command of the sovereign's letters to perform some act, as to enter an heir. (*b*) The messenger's copy of service requiring the person to obey the order of the letters, or generally to implement the decree of a court: as, a *charge* on letters of horning, or a *charge* against a superior.—**16.** What is alleged or brought forward by way of accusation; imputation; accusation.

We need not put new matter to his *charge.*
Shak., Cor., iii. 3.

The *charge* of confounding together very different classes of phenomena. *Whewell.*

17. *Milit.*, an impetuous attack upon the enemy, made with the view of fighting him at close quarters and routing him by the onset.

The English and Dutch were thrice repulsed with great slaughter, and returned thrice to the *charge.*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

O the wild *charge* they made!
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

18. An order or a signal to make such an attack: as, the trumpeters sounded the *charge.*

Gives the hot *charge* and bids them do their liking.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 434.

19†. The position of a weapon held in readiness for attack or encounter.

Their armed staves in *charge.* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

20. In *her.*, a bearing, or any figure borne or represented on an escutcheon, whether on the field or on an ordinary. The ancient charges were far more simple than the modern, and this is so generally the case that the age of an achievement may almost be known by its relative simplicity; thus a shield simply divided into a few large parts, that is, charged with ordinaries and subordinaries only, is generally older than one charged with mullets, allerions, and the like; and a shield having only these is generally older than one having more pictorial representations.

21. Of dogs: (*a*) The act of lying down. (*b*) The word of command given to a dog to lie down.—**22.** In *farriery*, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.—**Charge and discharge**, a method of taking accounts in chancery, the complainant delivering his account of charges to the master, and the defendant his discharge, objections, or counterclaim.—**Charge and specifications**, a general allegation of guilt of an offense, followed by details of particular instances of its commission.—**Conjoined** or **conjunct charges**, in *her.*, charges in arms borne linked together.—**Free charge**, in *elect.*, a charge on an isolated surface not under the influence of a charge of opposite polarity.—**General charge, general special charge.** See *general.*—**Outward charges** (*naut.*), the pilotage or other charges incurred by a vessel on leaving port.=**Syn. 17.** *Attack, Assault*, etc. See *onset.*

chargeability (chär-jạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *chargeable:* see *-bility.*] The quality or condition of being chargeable; capability of being charged; chargeableness.

There is nothing in the Union *Chargeability* Act to undo the mischief that has been done.
W. L. Newman, Quest. for Ref. Parl., 112.

chargeable (chär'jạ-bl), *a.* [< *charge* + *-able.* Cf. OF. *chargeable, charchable*, etc.] **1.** Capable of being charged. (*a*) Capable of being or liable to be set, laid, or imposed: as, a duty *chargeable* on sugar. (*b*) Subject to a charge or tax: as, sugar *chargeable* with a duty.

The town is an inseparable part of the State, and *chargeable* with many State duties, and unless properly governed may cause mischief to the commonwealth at large.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 509.

(*c*) Capable of being laid to one's charge; that may be imputed to one.

Some fault *chargeable* upon him. *South.*

His failure, though partly *chargeable* on himself, was less so than on circumstances beyond his control.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 15.

(*d*) Subject to accusation; liable to be accused.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral. *Spectator.*

He complies with the terms of the conditions accepted by him, and is not *chargeable* with bad faith.
Contemporary Rev., L. 16.

2†. Expensive; costly; causing expense, and hence burdensome.

Whereof ensued greate trobles, longe and *chardgeble* suetes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

Small boates be neither verie *chargeable* in makyng, nor verie oft in great ieopardie.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 65.

That we might not be *chargeable* to any of you.
2 Thes. iii. 8.

A bloody and *chargeable* civil war. *Burke.*

3†. Weighty; involving care and trouble.

Charles was at that time letted with *chargeable* business.
Fabyan.

chargeableness (chär'jạ-bl-nes), *n.* [< *chargeable* + *-ness.*] **1.** Liability to a charge or charges; capability of being charged.—**2†.** Expensiveness; cost; costliness. *Whitlock; Boyle.*

chargeably† (chär'jạ-bli), *adv.* Expensively; at great cost. *Ascham.*

chargeant†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *chargeant*, ppr. of *charger*, load: see *charge, v.*] Burdensome.

A gret multitude of peple, ful *chargeant*, and ful anoyous. *Chaucer*, Melibeus.

★**charged** (chärjd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *charge, v.*] **1.** In *her.*: (*a*) Bearing a charge: as, a fesse *charged* with three roses. (*b*) Serving as a charge: as, three roses *charged* upon a fesse.—**2.** Overcharged or exaggerated. [Rare.]

★**chargé d'affaires** (shär-zhā' da-fâr'); pl. *chargés d'affaires* (shär-zhā' da-fâr'). [F., lit. charged with affairs: *chargé*, pp. of *charger*, charge; *de*, < L. *de*, of, with; *affaire*, affair: see *charge, v.*, and *affair.*] **1.** One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of his superior, the ambassador or minister.—**2.** An envoy to a state to which a diplomatist of a higher grade is not sent. Chargés d'affaires of this class constitute the third grade of foreign ministers, and are not accredited to the sovereign, but to the department for foreign affairs. See *ambassador.*

chargeful† (chärj'fûl), *a.* [< *charge, n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Expensive; costly.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat;
The fineness of the gold, and *chargeful* fashion.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

charge-house† (chärj'hous), *n.* A schoolhouse.

Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house?*
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

chargeless (chärj'les), *a.* [< *charge* + *-less.*] **1.** Free from charge or burden.—**2†.** Not expensive; free from expense.

A place both more publick, roomy, and *chargeless.*
Bp. Hall, Hard Measure.

chargeous† (chär'jus), *a.* [ME., < OF. *chargeux*, < *charge:* see *charge, n.*] Costly; expensive; burdensome.

And when I was among you and had need I was *chargeous* to no man. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. xi. 9.

charger[1] (chär'jėr), *n.* [< *charge* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which charges.—**2.** A war-horse.

Some who on battle *charger* prance.
Byron, The Giaour.

He rode a noble white *charger*, whose burnished caparisons dazzled the eye with their splendor.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

3. In *mining*, an implement for charging horizontal bore-holes with powder.—**4.** In *gun.*, a contrivance for measuring and placing in a gun a certain quantity or charge of powder or shot.

charger[2] (chär'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *chargeour, charioure, chargere*, < *chargen*, load; with F. suffix. Cf. OF. *chargeoire, cherjouere*, a sort of trap, an instrument used in loading guns, *chargeor*, a place for loading vessels; < *charger*, load: see *charge, v.*] **1.** A large flat dish or platter.

He sowppes alle this sesone with sevene knave childre,
Choppid in a *chargour* of chalke whytt sylver.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

And she, being before instructed of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a *charger.*
Mat. xiv. 8.

I was that cheef *chargeour,*
I bar flesch for folkes feste;
Ihesu crist vre saueour
He fedeth bothe lest and meste.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

2. A large flat vessel for the wort in brewing. *N. E. D.*

charger-pit (chär'jėr-pit), *n.* *Milit.*, a shelter-pit to cover the horse of a mounted officer when exposed to the enemy's fire. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

charge-sheet (chärj'shēt), *n.* A paper kept at a police-station to receive each night the names of the persons arrested or taken into custody, with the nature of the accusation and the name of the accuser in each case; a blotter. [Eng.]

chargéship (shär-zhā'ship), *n.* [< *chargé* + *-ship.*] The office of a chargé d'affaires.

charily (chär'i-li), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully; warily; sparingly; frugally.

Whose provident arm else but God's did bring to nought the power-undermining, which was carried so warily and *charily?* *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 316.

Charina (ka-rī'nạ), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1849).] **1.** A genus of boa-like serpents, typical of the family *Charinidæ.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; specifically, *Charina plumbea*, an American species.

chariness (chär'i-nes), *n.* [< *chary* + *-ness.*] **1.** The quality of being chary; caution; care; frugality; sparingness; parsimony; disposition to withhold or refrain from bestowing.—**2†.** Nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

charinid (kar'i-nid), *n.* A snake of the family *Charinidæ.*

Charinidæ (ka-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charina* + *-idæ.*] A family of peropodous serpents with toothless premaxillaries, and without postfrontal, superorbital, or coronoid bones. Only one species, the *Charina plumbea* of California and Mexico, is known.

Charinina (kar-i-nī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charina* + *-ina*[2].] A group or subfamily referred to the *Boidæ*, represented by the genus *Charina:* same as *Charinidæ.*

charinoid (kar'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Charina* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Charinidæ.*

II. *n.* A charinid.

chariot (char'i-ọt), *n.* [< ME. *chariot, charyot, charott*, < OF. *chariot*, dim. of *char*, a car: see *car*[1], *char*[1]. Cf. *charet.*] **1.** A two-wheeled car or vehicle, used in various forms by the ancients in war, in processions, and for racing, as well as in social and private life. The Roman chariot was called a *biga*, a *triga*, or a *quadriga*, according as it was drawn by two, three, or four horses, all abreast. The triumphal chariot was a quadriga; it was very richly ornamented, and sometimes made of ivory. Greek and Roman chariots for war and racing were usually closed in front and open behind, and without seats. The war-chariots of the ancient Persians and Britons were armed with weapons like scythe-blades or sickles projecting from the hubs, and are hence called *scythe-chariots.*



Greek Chariot.
Pelops and Hippodamela.—From a red-figured vase.

And also suche another *Charyot*, with suche Hoostes, ordeynd and arrayd, gon with the Empresse, upon another syde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 242.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall set thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1.

2. In modern times: (*a*) A somewhat indefinite name for a more or less stately four-wheeled carriage.

All this while Queen Mary had contented her self to be Queen by Proclamation; but now that things were something settled, she proceeds to her Coronation; for, on the last of September, she rode in her *Chariot* thro' London towards Westminster. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 317.

(*b*) A pleasure-carriage, of different forms.

The lady charged the boy to remember, as a means of identifying the expected green *chariot*, that it would have a coachman with a gold-laced hat on the box.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, vi.

chariot (char'i-ọt), *v.* [< *chariot, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convey in a chariot. [Rare.]

An angel . . . all in flames ascended, . . .
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence. *Milton*, S. A., l. 27.

O thou
Who *chariotest* to their dark wintry bed
The winged seeds. *Shelley*, To the West Wind, i.

II. *intrans.* To ride in a chariot.

chariotee (char″i-ọ-tē'), *n.* [< *chariot* + *-ee*[2].] A small light pleasure-chariot, with two seats and four wheels.

charioteer (char″i-ọ-tēr'), *n.* [< *chariot* + *-eer;* a modification of ME. *charieter, -ere*, after OF. *charretier*, a charioteer.] **1.** One who drives or directs a chariot.

Mounted combatants and *charioteers.*
Cowper, Iliad, xxiii. 165.

2. [*cap.*] The constellation Auriga (which see).—**3.** A serranoid fish, *Dules auriga*, having a filamentous dorsal spine like a coachwhip. It is a rare Brazilian and Caribbean seafish. Also called *coachman.*

charioteer (char″i-ọ-tēr'), *v. i.* [< *charioteer, n.*] To drive a chariot, or as if in a chariot; act the part of a charioteer. [Poetical.]

To *charioteer* with wings on high,
And to rein in the tempests of the sky.
Southey, Ode to Astronomy.

charioteering (char″i-ọ-tēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *charioteer, v.*] The act or art of driving a chariot.

Good *charioteering* is exhibited, not by furious lashing of the horses, but by judicious management of the reins. *Aird.*

chariot-man† (char'i-o̤t-man), *n.* The driver of a chariot.

He said to his *chariot man*, Turn thine hand, that thou mayest carry me out of the host. 2 Chron. xviii. 33.

chariot-race (char'i-o̤t-rās), *n.* A race with chariots; an ancient sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize.

charism (kar'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *χάρισμα*, a gift, < *χαρίζεσθαι*, favor, gratify, give, < *χάρις*, favor, grace, < *χαίρειν*, rejoice, be glad, akin to L. *gratus*, pleasant, *gratia*, grace: see *grateful* and *grace*.] *Eccles.*, a special spiritual gift or power divinely conferred, as on the early Christians. These gifts were of two classes, the gift of healing and the gift of teaching, the latter again being of two kinds, the gift of prophecy and the gift of tongues. Such gifts have been claimed in later ages by certain teachers and sects in the church, as the Montanists and the Irvingites, and in recent times by some of those who practise the so-called faith-cure.

They [spiritual gifts] are called *charisms* or gifts of grace, as distinguished from, though not opposed to, natural endowments. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 45.

charisma (ka-riz'mä), *n.*; pl. *charismata* (-ma-tä). [NL.] Same as *charism*.

Schleiermacher was accustomed to say of Bleek that he possessed a special *charisma* for the science of "Introduction." *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 823.

As yet the church constitution was not determined by the idea of office alone, that of *charismata* (spiritual gifts) still having wider scope alongside of the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 675.

charitable (char'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *charitable*, < OF. *charitable*, F. *charitable* = It. *caritatevole*, < ML. **caritatabilis*, *caritabilis*, irreg. < L. *carita(t-)s*, charity: see *charity*.] Pertaining to or characterized by charity. (*a*) Disposed to exhibit charity; disposed to supply the wants of others; benevolent and kind; beneficent.

She was so *charitable* and so pitous
She wolde wepe if that she sawe a mous
Caught in a trappe, if it were deed or bledde.
Chaucer.

A man may bestow great sums on the poor and indigent without being *charitable*, and may be *charitable* when he is not able to bestow anything.
Addison, A Friend of Mankind.

(*b*) Pertaining to almsgiving or relief of the poor; springing from charity, or intended for charity: as, a *charitable* enterprise; a *charitable* institution.

How shall we then wish . . . to live our lives over again in order to fill every moment with *charitable* offices!
Atterbury.

(*c*) Lenient in judging of others; not harsh; favorable: as, a *charitable* judgment of one's conduct.

Those temporizing proceedings to some may seeme too *charitable*, to such a daily daring trecherous people.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 220.

Charitable Trusts Acts, English statutes establishing a board for the control of the administration of charities and for regulating them: one in 1853 (16 and 17 Vict., c. 137), another in 1855 (18 and 19 Vict., c. 124), and another in 1860 (23 and 24 Vict., c. 136).—**Charitable uses**, in *law*, uses such as will sustain a gift or bequest as a charity. See *charity*, 8.—**Charitable Uses Act**, an English statute of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 9), amending the law relating to the conveyance of land for charitable uses. It makes such conveyances valid even if the deed is not indented, or if it contains reservations to the donor, or if, in cases of copy-holds, etc., there is no deed.=**Syn.** Generous, indulgent.

charitableness (char'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* [< *charitable* + *-ness*.] The quality of being charitable; the disposition to be charitable; the exercise of charity.

A less mistaken *charitableness*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

He seemed to me, by his faith and by his *charitableness*, to include in his soul some grains of the golden age.
Boyle, Works, I. 76.

charitably (char'i-ta-bli), *adv.* 1. In a charitable manner; liberally; beneficently.

How can they *charitably* dispose of anything, when blood is their argument? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. Indulgently; considerately; kindly; with leniency in judgment: as, to be *charitably* disposed toward all men.

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 597.

charitative† (char'i-ta-tiv), *a.* [After Sp. Pg. It. *caritativo*, < ML. *caritativus*, < L. *carita(t-)s*, charity: see *charity* and *-ive*.] Arising from or influenced by charity; charitable.

Charitative considerations, a respect to which was strictly had in all the doctor's writings.
Bp. Fell, Life of Hammond, § 1.

charitous†, *a.* [ME. *charitous*, < ML. *caritosus*, < L. *caritas*: see *charity*.] Charitable.

To him that wroughte charite
He was ayeinward *charitous*,
And to pite he was pitous.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 172.

charity (char'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *charities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *charitie*, < ME. *charite*, < OF. *charite*, *chariteit*, *cariteit*, F. *charité* (OF. also in vernacular form *cherte*, > ME. *cherte*) = Pr. *caritat* = Sp. *caridad* = Pg. *caridade* = It. *carità*, < L. *carita(t-)s*, dearness, love, in LL. esp. Christian love, benevolence, charity, < *cārus*, dear, prob. orig. **camrus*, related to *amare* (orig. **camare*?), love: see *amor*, and see *cheer*[2] (obs.), the orig. adj. accompanying *charity*.] 1. In New Testament usage, love, in its highest and broadest manifestation.

Neither deeth, neither lyfe, . . . neither noon other creature mai departe us fro the *charite* of God that is in jesu crist oure lord. *Wyclif*, Rom. viii. 39.

This I think *charity*, to love God for himself, and our neighbour for God. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 14.

Our whole practical dutie in religion is contained in *charitie*, or the love of God and our neighbour.
Milton, Civil Power.

2. In a general sense, the good affections men ought to feel toward one another; good will.

First Gent. But, i' faith, dost thou think my lady was never in love?
Sec. Gent. I rather think she was ever in love; in perfect *charity*, I mean, with all the world.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 2.

I would the great world grew like thee,
Who grewest not alone in power
And knowledge, but by year and hour
In reverence and in *charity*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxiv.

Specifically—3. Benevolence; liberality in relieving the wants of others; philanthropy.

And it ys callyd so be cause Duke Philipp of Burgone byldyd it of hys grett *Charitie* to Receye Pylgryms therin.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

She is a poor wench, and I took her in
Upon mere *charity*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 3.

But the active, habitual, and detailed *charity* of private persons, which is so conspicuous a feature in all Christian societies, was scarcely known in antiquity, and there are not more than two or three moralists who have noticed it.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 84.

4. Any act of kindness or benevolence; a good deed in behalf of another: as, it would be a *charity* to refrain from criticizing him.

At one of those pillars an arch is turned, and an earthen vase is placed under it; which, by some *charity*, is kept full of Nile water, for the benefit of travellers.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 13.

Specifically—5. Alms; anything bestowed gratuitously on a person or persons in need.

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It was not in dress, nor feasting, nor promiscuous *charities* that his chief expenses lay. *Macaulay.*

Let us realize that this country, the last found, is the great *charity* of God to the human race.
Emerson, Fortune of the Rep., p. 421.

6. Liberality or allowance in judging others and their actions; a disposition inclined to favorable judgments.

The highest exercise of charity is *charity* towards the uncharitable. *Buckminster.*

7. A charitable institution; a foundation for the relief of a certain class of persons by alms, education, or care; especially, a hospital.

A patron of some thirty *charities*.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

8. In *law*, a gift in trust for promoting the welfare of the community or of mankind at large, or some indefinite part of it, as an endowment for a public hospital, school, church, or library, as distinguished from a gift which, being for the benefit of particular persons, gives them a right to its enjoyment. Early in the history of English law, the chancellors established the rule that informalities and illegalities which by the common law would invalidate a private trust should not be allowed to defeat a public charity, and that therefore chancery should intervene to prevent the heirs or next of kin from defeating such a gift, should appoint a trustee if none existed, and, if any of the directions of the founder were impracticable, should supply others approximate thereto. The most familiar application of the rule is in the doctrine that the prohibition against perpetuities does not affect a charity. (See *perpetuity*.) The question what constitutes a charity within this rule has been the subject of much litigation.—**Brothers of Charity.** (*a*) A religious order founded by St. John of God at Seville in Spain about 1540, and extended over Spain and France, now having about 100 houses. (*b*) An order founded by Cardinal Rosmini-Serbati, in Italy, in 1828. It has a number of houses in England.—**Charity commissioner.** See *commissioner*.—**Knights of Christian Charity.** See *knight*.—**Sisters of Charity,** nuns who minister to and instruct the poor and nurse the sick; specifically, a congregation with annual vows founded by Vincent de Paul in France about 1633, and since widely spread; also, a congregation with perpetual vows founded at Dublin in Ireland in 1815, by Mrs. Mary Frances Aikenhead, distinctively called the *Irish Sisters of Charity*.=**Syn.** *Liberality*, *Generosity*, etc. (see *beneficence*), indulgence, forbearance.

charity-boy (char'i-ti-boi), *n.* A boy brought up at a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

charity-child (char'i-ti-child), *n.* A child brought up in a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

charity-girl (char'i-ti-gėrl), *n.* A girl brought up at a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

charity-school (char'i-ti-skōl), *n.* A school maintained by voluntary contributions or bequests, for educating, and in many cases for lodging, feeding, and clothing, poor children.

charivari (shar-i-var'i), *n.* [Also, in U. S., *chiravari*, *chivaree*, < F. *charivari*, < OF. *chalivari*, *caribari*, *calivaly*, *chalivali* = Pr. *caravil* (ML. *carivarium*, *charavaritum*, *charavaria*, *charavallium*, *chalvaricum*, *chalvaritum*, etc.); cf. G. *krawall*; orig. form uncertain, the word being, like others supposed to be imitative, fancifully varied.] A mock serenade, with kettles, horns, etc., intended as an annoyance or insult. Serenades of this sort were formerly inflicted in France upon newly married couples and upon politically unpopular persons, and are still occasionally heard in the United States, where they are also known as *callithumpian concerts*.

We . . . played a *charivari* with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

There is a respectable difference . . . between a mob and a *charivari*. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 203.

chark[1] (chärk), *v. i.* [< ME. *charken*, *cherken*, *chorken*, < AS. *cearcian*, creak, crack (e. g., as the teeth when gnashed together); a var., by transposition, of *cracian*, crack: an imitative word: see *crack*[1], and cf. *chirk*. Cf. *chark*[2], *charcoal*.] 1. To creak; crack; emit a creaking sound. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

Y schal *charke* vndur gou, as a wayn chargid with hei *charkith*. *Wyclif*, Amos ii. 13 (Purv.).

Charkyn, as a carte or barow or othyr thynge lyke, arguo; alii dicunt stridere. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 70.

Cherkyn, or *chorkyn*, or fracchyn, as newe cartes or plowys, strideo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 76.

2. To crack open; chap; chop. [Prov. Eng.]

chark[2] (chärk), *v. t.* [< *charcoal*, early mod. E. *charke-cole*, analyzed as *chark* (taken to mean 'char') + *coal*; but orig. < *chark*, creak, + *coal*: see *charcoal*, and cf. *char*[2], of similar origin.] 1. To subject to a process of smothered combustion, for the production of charcoal; char. See *char*[2], which is the usual word.

Oh, if this coale could be so *charcked* as to make iron melt out of the stone! *Fuller*, Worthies, Shropshire.

If it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

Like wood *charked* for the smith. *Johnson.*

2. [Appar. a particular use of the preceding; cf. *burn*[1], *v.*, I., 7.] To expose (new ale) to the air in an open vessel until it acquires a degree of acidity and therewith becomes clearer and sourer, fit for drinking. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chark[2]† (chärk), *n.* [See *chark*[2], *v.*, and *charcoal*, and cf. *char*[2], *n.*] Charcoal.

I contrived to burn some wood here, as I had seen done in England, under turf, till it became *chark* or dry coal.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

charka (chär'kä), *n.* [Russ., lit. a glass (= Lith. *cherka*, a glass), dim. of *chara* = Pol. *czara*, a cup.] A Russian liquid measure, a little smaller than a gill. It was formerly one eighty-eighth of a wedro, but since 1818 is one one-hundredth of a wedro, or 0.135 United States quart.

charker (chär'kėr), *n.* [< *chark* (cf. *chirk*) + *-er*[1].] A cricket. [Scotch.]

charlatan (shär'la-tan), *n.* [< F. *charlatan*, < Sp. *charlatán* = Pg. *charlatão* = It. *ciarlatano*, a quack, < It. *ciarlare* = Sp. Pg. *charlar*, prate, chatter, jabber, gabble, prob. an alteration (originating in Sp.) of It. *parlare* = Sp. Pg. *parlar* = F. *parler*, talk: see *parle*, *parley*.] One who pretends to knowledge, skill, importance, etc., which he does not possess; a pretender; a quack, mountebank, or empiric.

Saltimbancoes, Quacksalvers, and *Charlatans* deceive them [the people] in lower degrees.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every *charlatan*,
And soil'd with all ignoble use.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.

=**Syn.** Impostor, cheat, pretender; *Mountebank*, etc. (see *quack*).

charlatanic (shär-la-tan'ik), *a.* [< *charlatan* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the character of a charlatan; quackish: as, *charlatanic* tricks; a *charlatanic* boaster.

charlatanical (shär-la-tan'i-kal), *a.* Same as *charlatanic*.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley.*

charlatanically (shär-la-tan'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a charlatanic manner; like a charlatan.

charlatanism (shär'la-tan-izm), *n.* [< F. *charlatanisme* = Sp. Pg. *charlatanismo* = It. *ciarlatanismo:* see *charlatan* and *-ism.*] The conduct or practices of a charlatan; quackery; charlatanry.

Not the least of the benefits likely to follow the better diffusion of physiological and sanitary information will be the protection of the community from the numberless impostures of *charlatanism.*
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 373.

charlatanry (shär'la-tan-ri), *n.* [< F. *charlatanerie* = Sp. *charlatanería* = Pg. *charlataneria* = It. *ciarlataneria:* see *charlatan* and *-ry.*] The practices of a charlatan; fraudulent or impudent pretension to knowledge or skill; quackery. Formerly written *charlatanery.*

Henley was a charlatan and a knave; but in all his *charlatanerie* and his knavery he indulged the reveries of genius. *I. D'Israeli,* Calam. of Authors, p. 100.

To expose pretentious *charlatanry* is sometimes the unpleasant duty of the reviewer.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 373.

Charles's law. See *law.*

Charles's Wain. See *wain.*

charlet†, *n.* [ME., also *charlyt;* origin obscure.] A sort of omelet or custard. According to one recipe, it was made of milk colored with saffron, mingled with minced boiled pork and beaten eggs, boiled, stirred ★and mixed with ale.

Charley† (chär'li), *n.* A slang name for a watchman under the old patrol system in England: given, it is said, because Charles I. in 1640 extended and improved the patrol system of London.

The physicians being called in, as some do call in the *Charleys* to quell internal riot when all the mischief is done, they prescribed for him air.
Jon Bee, Ess. on Samuel Foote, p. clxi.

Bludyer, a brave and athletic man, would often give a loose to his spirits of an evening, and mill a *Charley* or two, as the phrase then was.
Thackeray, Sketches in London (Friendship).

charlin (chär'lin), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A dowel.

charlock (chär'lok), *n.* [E. dial. *carlock, carlick, kerlock, kellock, kedlock, kilk;* < ME. *carlok,* < AS. *cerlic* (twice), charlock.] A common name of the wild mustard, *Brassica Sinapistrum,* a common pest in grain-fields. Also written *carlick.*

In either hand he bore
What dazzled all, and shone far-off as shines
A field of *charlock* in the sudden sun
Between two showers, a cloth of palest gold.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Jointed or white charlock, *Raphanus Raphanistrum.*

charlotte (shär'lot), *n.* [F., a marmalade of apples covered with pieces of toasted bread; a particular use of the proper name *Charlotte,* fem. of *Charlot:* see *carl.*] A dish made of fruit or cream with gelatin, sugar, eggs, water, and flavoring, served in a mold of cake.—**Charlotte russe** (French *russe,* Russian), whipped cream prepared and served similarly.

charly-mufti (chär'li-muf'ti), *n.* [A humorous name; appar. < *Charley, Charlie,* dim. of *Charles,* a proper name (see *carl*), + *mufti,* civilian dress.] A name of the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea. Macgillivray.* [Eng.]

charm[1] (chärm), *n.* [< ME. *charme,* < OF. *charme,* F. *charme,* a charm, enchantment, < L. *carmen,* a song, poem, charm, OL. *casmen,* a song, akin to *camena,* OL. *casmena,* a muse, Goth. *hazjan* = AS. *herian,* praise, Skt. *çans,* praise.] **1†.** A melody; a song.

Favourable times did us afford
Free libertie to chaunt our *charms* at will.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 244.

2. Anything believed to possess some occult or supernatural power, such as an amulet, a spell, or some mystic observance or act.

She works by *charms,* by spells, by the figure.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Hast thou a *charm* to stay the morning star
In his steep course?
Coleridge, Hymn in the Vale of Chamouni.

And still o'er many a neighboring door
She saw the horseshoe's curvéd *charm.*
Whittier, Witch's Daughter.

Hence—**3.** A trinket, such as a locket, seal, etc., worn especially on a watch-guard.—**4.** An irresistible power to please and attract, or something which possesses this power; fascination; allurement; attraction.

All the *charms* of love. *Shak.,* A. and C., ii. 1.

If a fair skin, fine eyes, teeth of ivory, with a lovely bloom, and a delicate shape—if these, with a heavenly voice, and a world of grace, are not *charms,* I know not what you call beautiful. *Sheridan,* The Duenna, ii. 3.

Charm is the glory which makes
Song of the poet divine;
Love is the fountain of *charm!*
M. Arnold, Heine's Grave.

=**Syn. 2.** Spell, enchantment, witchery, magic.

charm[1] (chärm), *v.* [< late ME. *charmen,* < F. *charmer,* < LL. *carminare,* enchant, L. make verses; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To subdue, control, or bind, as if by incantation or magical influence; soothe, allay, or appease.

No witchcraft *charm* thee!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

Music the fiercest grief can *charm.*
Pope, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 118.

2. To fortify or make invulnerable with charms.

I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shak.,* Macbeth, v. 7.

3. To give exquisite pleasure to; fascinate; enchant.

They, on their mirth and dance
Intent, with jocund music *charm* his ear.
Milton, P. L., i. 787.

If the first opening page so *charms* the sight,
Think how the unfolded volume will delight!
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 108.

4. To affect by or as if by magic or supernatural influences: as, to *charm* a serpent out of his hole or into a stupor; to *charm* away one's grief; to *charm* the wind into silence.—**5†.** To play upon; produce musical sounds from.

Charming his oaten pipe unto his peres.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 5.

Here we our slender pypes may safely *charme.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

=**Syn. 1, 2,** and **3.** *Fascinate,* etc. (see *enchant*), delight, transport, bewitch, ravish, enrapture, captivate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To produce the effect of a charm; work with magic power; act as a charm or spell.

No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to *charm.*
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

2. To give delight; be highly pleasing.

We went back to the Abbey and sat on,
So much the gathering darkness *charmed.*
Tennyson, The Princess, Conclusion.

3†. To give forth musical sounds.

And all the while harmonious airs were heard,
Of chiming strings or *charming* pipes.
Milton, P. R., ii. 363.

charm[2] (chärm), *n.* [Also *chirm* and *churm* (commonly *chirm,* q. v.), < ME. *chirme,* < AS. *cierm, cirm, cyrm,* noise, clamor, < *cirman, cyrman,* cry out, shout, clamor, = MD. *kermen, karmen,* cry out, lament. The form *charm* for the murmuring or clamoring of birds is still in dial. use, but in literary use is appar. merged in *charm*[1], with ref. to the orig. sense 'a song': see *charm*[1].] **1.** The confused low murmuring of a flock of birds; chirm.

With *charm* of earliest birds. *Milton,* P. L., iv. 642.

2†. In *hawking,* a company: said of goldfinches.

A *charm* of goldfinches.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

charmel (kär'mel), *n.* [Heb.] A garden, an orchard, or a park. [The word is found only in the Douay version of Isa. xxix. 17.]

charmer (chär'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *charmer;* < *charm*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who charms, or has power to charm. (*a*) One who uses or has the power of enchantment, or some similar power.

There shall not be found among you . . . an enchanter, or a witch, or a *charmer,* or a consulter with familiar spirits. Deut. xviii. 10, 11.

(*b*) One who delights and attracts the affections.

Oh, you heavenly *charmers,*
What things you make of us!
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear *charmer* away.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, ii. 2.

2†. One who plays upon a musical instrument; a musician.

charmeress† (chär'mėr-es), *n.* [ME. *charmeresse;* < *charmer* + *-ess.*] An enchantress. [Rare.]

Phitonisses [Pythonesses], *charmeresses,*
Olde wyches, sorceresses.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1261.

charmful (chärm'fûl), *a.* [< *charm*[1] + *-ful,* 1.] Abounding with charms or melodies; charming; melodious. [Rare.]

And with him bid his *charmful* lyre to bring.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

charming (chär'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *charm*[1], *v.*] Having the effect of a charm; fascinating; enchanting; hence, pleasing in the highest degree; delightful.

To forgive our enemies is a *charming* way of revenge.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

Harmony divine
So smoothes her *charming* tones, that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton,* P. L., v. 626.

He saw her *charming,* but he saw not half
The charms her downcast modesty conceal'd.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 229.

=**Syn.** Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, delightful, lovely.

charmingly (chär'ming-li), *adv.* In a charming manner; delightfully.

She smiled very *charmingly,* and discovered as fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison.*

charmingness (chär'ming-nes), *n.* [< *charming* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being charming; the power to please.

charmless (chärm'les), *a.* [< *charm*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of charms; unattractive. [Rare.]

Saw my mistress, . . . who is grown a little *charmless.*
Swift, To Stella, Sept. 10, 1710.

charn (chärn), *n.* A dialectal form of *churn.*
Grose. [North. Eng.]

charn-curdle (chärn'kėr″dl), *n.* A churn-staff.
Grose. [North. Eng.]

charneco†, charnico† (chär'nē-kō, -ni-kō), *n.* [Prob. from *Charneco,* a village near Lisbon.] A kind of sweet Portuguese wine.

Here's a cup of *Charneco.* *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Where no old *Charnico* is, nor no anchoves.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii.

charnel (chär'nel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *charnelle,* < OF. *charnel, carnel,* < ML. *carnale,* a charnel, neut. of *carnalis,* > OF. *carnel, charnel,* adj., of flesh (see *carnal*) (OF. and F. also *charnier,* < ML. *carnarium,* a charnel), < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. AS. *flæschus,* lit. 'flesh-house,' a charnel.] **I.** *n.* A common repository for dead bodies; a place for the indiscriminate or close deposit of the remains, and especially of the bones, of the dead; a charnel-house. [Now little used separately.]

In *charnel* atte chirche cherles ben yuel to knowe,
Or a knizte fram a knaue; there knowe this in thin herte.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 50.

Toward the Est, an 100 Pas, is the *Charnelle* of the Hospitalle of seynt John, where men weren wont to putte the Bones of dede men. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 94.

I have made my bed
In *charnels* and on coffins, where black Death
Keeps record of the trophies won from thee.
Shelley, Alastor.

Where the extinguished Spartans still are free,
In their proud *charnel* of Thermopylæ.
Byron, Childe Harold.

II. *a.* Containing or designed to contain flesh or dead bodies.

Those thick and gloomy shadows damp,
Oft seen in *charnel* vaults and sepulchres.
Milton, Comus, l. 471.

All stood together on the deck,
For a *charnel* dungeon fitter.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

charnel-house (chär'nel-hous), *n.* A place, usually under or near a church, where the bones of the dead are deposited; formerly, and still in parts of Brittany, a kind of portico or gallery, in or near a churchyard, over which the bones of the dead were laid after the flesh was consumed.

charnico†, *n.* See *charneco.*

char-oven (chär'uv″n), *n.* A furnace for charring turf.

charpie (shär'pi), *n.* [F., orig. pp. of OF. *charpir,* tear out, pick to pieces, = It. *carpire,* seize, < L. *carpere,* seize: see *carp*[1], and cf. *carpet.*] A form of lint made by completely raveling pieces of old linen or by tearing them into very narrow strips.

charpoy (chär'poi), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *chārpāī,* lit. four-footed, < *chār* (< Skt. *chatur* = E. *four*) + *pāī;* cf. Skt. *pad,* foot (= E. *foot*); thus *charpoy* = (L.) *quadruped* = (Gr.) *tetrapod* = (E.) *four-foot-ed.*] In India, a pallet-bed; the common portable bedstead of the natives, adopted by Europeans. It consists of a light frame with four legs, the support for the mattress being provided by bands of webbing, or tapes, which cross from side to side of the frame.

In one corner of this court, stretched on a *charpoy,* lay a young man of slight figure and small stature.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 58.

charqui (chär'kē), *n.* [Quichua *charqui, charki,* from which the E. term *jerked* (beef) is derived.] Jerked beef; beef cut into strips about an inch thick and dried by exposure to the sun.

charr†, *n.* See *char*[4].

charras, *n.* See *churrus.*

charre[1]**†,** *n.* See *char*[4].

charre[2]**†,** *n.* See *char*[5].

charrière (sha-ri-ãr'), *n.* [F., from a proper name *Charrière.*] In *anat.,* a small scalpel employed for fine dissection.

charry (chär'i), *a.* [< *char*[2] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

chart (chärt), *n.* [< F. *charte*, a charter, partly < OF. *chartre*, a charter (see *charter*), and partly (as the assibilated form of the older *carte*) < ML. *carta*, L. *charta*, a paper, map, card, etc.: see *card*[1].] **1.** A map; a draft or projection on paper of some part of the earth's surface; specifically, a hydrographical or marine map showing the coasts, islands, rocks, banks, channels, or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points of the compass, soundings or depth of water, etc., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages.

The examiner will find on *charts* drawn more than a century ago, with bearings and leading-marks, many of the rocks supposed to be recent discoveries.
Smyth, The Mediterranean.

2. A sheet of any kind on which information is exhibited in a methodical or tabulated form: as, a historical *chart;* a genealogical *chart;* a *chart* of the kings of England.—**3.** A written deed or charter.

In old *charts* we find the words *Angli* and *Anglici* contradistinguished to *Franci*.
Brady, Introd. to Old Eng. Hist., Gloss., p. 11.

Conical, globular, gnomonic, isocylindric, parallelogrammatic, polyconic, sinusoidal, stereographic, etc., **chart.** See *projection*.—**Mercator's chart** (named from Gerardus Mercator, a Flemish chartographer, 1512–94), a chart on which the meridians are straight lines, parallel and equidistant; the parallels of latitude are straight lines, the distance between which increases from the equator toward either pole, in the ratio of the secant of the latitude to the radius. See *projection*.—**Plane chart,** a representation of some part of the surface of the globe in which the meridians are supposed to be parallel to one another, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course the degrees of latitude and longitude everywhere equal to one another.—**Ptolemaic chart.** See *projection*.—**Selenographic chart,** a map of the moon.—**Topographic chart,** a chart showing the topography of a particular place or a small part of the earth's surface.—**Syn.** *Chart, Map.* As the words are commonly used, a *chart* is a draft of some navigable water with its connected land-surface; a *map* is a draft of some portion of land with its connected water-surface, either as a separate work or as a division of a general geographical atlas.

chart (chärt), *v.* [< *chart, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To lay down or delineate on a chart or map; map out: as, to *chart* a coast.

What ails us, who are sound,
That we should mimic this raw fool the world,
Which *charts* us all in its coarse blacks and whites?
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

In *charting* rainfall records, which depend so largely upon the location of gauges and the local topography.
Science, VII. 256.

II. *intrans.* To make charts.

The rapid rotation of this planet . . . makes it imperative that the work both of observing and *charting* should be very hastily performed. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 8774.

charta (kär'tä), *n.*; pl. *chartæ* (-tē). [L.: see *card*[1], *chart, carte*[1].] Literally, a paper or parchment; a charter. See *chart*.—**Magna Charta** (or **Magna Carta**). (*a*) The great charter of the liberties (*Magna Charta Libertatum*) of England, signed and sealed by King John in a conference between him and his barons at Runnymede, June 15th, 1215. Its most important articles are those which provide that no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or proceeded against, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or in accordance with the law of the land, and that no scutage or aid shall be imposed in the kingdom (except certain feudal dues from tenants of the crown), unless by the common council of the kingdom. The remaining and greater part of the charter is directed against abuses of the king's power as feudal superior. The charter granted by Henry III. is only a confirmation of that of his father, King John. Hence —(*b*) A general term for any fundamental constitution which guarantees personal rights and civil privileges.

chartaceous (kär-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *chartaceus*, < *charta*, paper: see *card*[1].] Papery; resembling writing-paper. Also spelled *cartaceous*.

chartæ, *n.* Plural of *charta*.

chartelt, *n.* See *cartel*.

charter (chär'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *chartre, chartere,* < OF. *chartre, cartre,* < L. *chartula*, a little paper or writing (in ML., a charter, etc., equiv. to *charta*), dim. of *charta*, a paper, charter, etc.: see *chart* and *card*[1]. For the ending *-ter*, ult. < L. *-tula*, cf. *chapter*.] **1.** A written instrument, expressed in formal terms and formally executed, given as evidence of a grant, contract, etc.; any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights and privileges. In modern use the name is ordinarily applied only to government grants of powers or privileges of a permanent or continuous nature, such as incorporation, territorial dominion, or jurisdiction. As between private persons it is also loosely applied to deeds and instruments under seal for the conveyance of lands; a title-deed. *Royal charters* are such as are granted by sovereigns in conveying certain rights and privileges to their subjects, such as the Great Charter granted by King John (see *Magna Charta*, under *charta*), and charters granted by various sovereigns to boroughs and municipal bodies, to universities and colleges, or to colonies and foreign possessions; somewhat similar to which are charters granted by the state or legislature to banks and other companies or associations, etc. In *Scots law* a charter is the evidence of a grant of heritable property made under the feudal condition that the grantee shall annually pay a sum of money or perform certain services to the grantor, and it must be in the form of a written deed. The most common charters are feu charters. (See *feu.*) In *American law* a charter is a written grant from the sovereign power conferring rights or privileges upon a municipality or other corporation. The term is generally applied to the statute, letters patent, or articles of association sanctioned by statute, creating a corporation, as a city, college, stock-company, benevolent society, or social club.

Let the danger light
Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Christianity, in its miracles and doctrines, is the very *charter* and pledge which I need of this elevation of the Human Soul. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 249.

2. Privilege; immunity; exemption. [Rare.]

I gyf 3ow *chartire* of pes, and 3oure cheefe maydens.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3059.

I must have liberty
Withal, as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I please.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

3. In *com.*: (*a*) The letting or hiring of a ship by special contract: as, a ship is offered for sale or *charter*. (*b*) The limits or terms of such a contract. (*c*) The written instrument embodying the terms of the contract.—**4.** In *Eng. politics*, a sort of claim of rights, or document embodying the demands or principles of the Chartists. See *Chartist*.—**Bank-charter Act.** See *bank*[2].—**Blank charter,** a document given to the agents of the crown in the reign of Richard II., with power to fill it up as they pleased; hence, figuratively, liberty to do as one pleases; complete freedom of action.—**Charter member,** a member of a club, or other chartered organization, whose name is mentioned in its charter as one of its founders.—**Charter of confirmation.** See *confirmation*.—**Charter of the Forest,** an English statute of 1297 (25 Edw. I.), which restored lands, not of the royal demain, that had been taken by former kings for forests. It also affected the administration of the forest laws.—**Dongan charter,** a charter for the city of New York granted by Thomas Dongan, "Lieutenant-Governor and Vice-Admiral of New York and its dependencies," under James II. of England, dated April 27th, 1686. It remained in force until 1730. An early charter of the city of Albany, by the same authority, is known by the same name.—**Great Charter.** See *Magna Charta*, under *charta*.—**Montgomery Charter,** a charter granted to the city of New York by John Montgomery, "Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of the Province of New York and the Province of New Jersey and territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same," under George II., dated January 15th, 1730. It succeeded the Dongan charter, and was not essentially changed until 1831.—**Open charter,** in *Scots law*, a charter from the crown, or from a subject, containing a precept of sasine which has not been executed.—**Original charter,** in *Scots law*, a charter which is granted first to the vassal by the superior.

charter (chär'tėr), *v. t.* [< *charter, n.*] **1.** To hire or let by charter, as a ship. See *charter-party*.—**2.** To establish by charter: as, to *charter* a bank.

charterable (chär'tėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *charter, v.,* + *-able*.] Capable of being, or in a condition to be, chartered or hired, as a ship.

charterage (chär'tėr-āj), *n.* [< *charter* + *-age*.] The act or practice of chartering vessels.

Charter-boy (chär'tėr-boi), *n.* In England, a boy educated in the Charterhouse. See *Charterhouse*.

Charter-brother (chär'tėr-bruᵺ″ėr), *n.* One of the inmates and pensioners of the Charterhouse in London.

chartered (chär'tėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *charter, v.*] **1.** Hired or let by charter-party, as a ship.—**2.** Invested with privileges by or as if by charter; privileged.

When he speaks,
The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

It can hardly be supposed that the smaller *chartered* cities whose privileges were modelled on those of London would follow these changes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

3. Granted or secured by charter: as, *chartered* liberties or privileges; *chartered* power.

Speculations regarding the sufficiency of *chartered* rights.
Palfrey.

charterer (chär'tėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who charters; particularly, in *com.*, one who hires a ship by charter-party.—**2.** A freeholder. [Prov. Eng. (Cheshire).]

Charterhouse (chär'tėr-hous), *n.* [Corruption perhaps of F. *Chartreuse*, a Carthusian monastery, formed from the name of a waste and savage valley said to have been anciently called *Chartrousse*, in Dauphiné, in which the first monastery of the Carthusians, la Grande Chartreuse, was founded. See *Carthusian*.] A charitable institution or hospital and celebrated public school in London, founded in 1611 by Sir Thomas Sutton. It maintains eighty poor brothers (chiefly soldiers and merchants), and forty-four scholars, "the sons of poor gentlemen to whom the charge of education is too onerous." The reputation of its educational department (now at Godalming in Surrey) attracts a large number of other pupils. The house was originally a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371.

Charterist (chär'tėr-ist), *n.* [< *charter* + *-ist*.] Same as *Chartist*. *Gent. Mag.*

charter-land (chär'tėr-land), *n.* Land held by charter or in socage; bookland.

charter-master (chär'tėr-mäs″tėr), *n.* In the midland districts of England, a contractor who undertakes to raise coal from the mines at a stated price.

charter-party (chär'tėr-pär'ti), *n.* [< F. *charte partie*, lit. a divided charter, with reference to the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors: *charte*, a charter; *partie*, fem. of *parti*, pp. of *partir*, divide: see *chart, part, v.*, and *party*.] In *com.*, a written agreement by which a shipowner lets a vessel to another person, usually for the conveyance of cargo, either retaining control of the vessel or surrendering it to the charterer. It usually contains stipulations concerning the places of loading and delivering, the freight payable, the number of lay-days, and the rate of demurrage.

Chartism (chär'tizm), *n.* [< *chart* (F. *charte*), charter, + *-ism*.] The political principles and opinions of the Chartists.

Chartist (chär'tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *chart* (F. *charte*), charter, + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One of a body of political reformers (chiefly working men) that sprang up in England about the year 1838. The Chartists advocated as their leading principles universal suffrage, the abolition of the property qualification for a seat in Parliament, annual parliaments, equal representation, payment of members of Parliament, and vote by ballot, all of which they demanded as constituting the people's charter. The members of the extreme section of the party, which favored an appeal to arms or popular risings if the charter could not be obtained by legitimate means, were called *physical-force men*. The Chartists disappeared as a party after 1849. Also *Charterist*.

The attempt to apply the law of supply and demand to human labour, as rigorously as to cotton, coal, and mere commodities, had brought on in France the French revolution; in this country Luddite riots, *Chartists*, and rick-burning. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 117.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chartists; connected with Chartism.

The distress of the labouring class was manifested in England by bread-riots, by threatening *Chartist* processions, and by demands for help addressed to Parliament.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 263.

The *Chartist* movement represented one wing of that activity [the Reform agitation], and the more popular or radical one. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 58.

chartless (chärt'les), *a.* [< *chart* + *-less*.] Not charted, or not provided with a chart; hence, without a guide or guidance: as, a *chartless* rover.

chartographer, cartographer (kär-tog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *chartography, cartography,* + *-er*[1].] One who prepares or compiles maps or charts, either from existing geographical materials or from investigation or description.

I write this letter to explain the problem of the Tanganika, which has puzzled Livingstone and so many explorers, and indeed so many able *cartographers*. *H. M. Stanley*.

Far in the distance rose . . . Saker Bair, a great syenite mountain, which seems to have done something to offend *cartographers*, for although it rises to a height of 3,000 feet above the sea, it is not noticed in most maps.
J. Baker, Turkey, p. 200.

chartographic, cartographic (kär-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *chartography, cartography,* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to chartography.

In particular, we may notice the careful delineation of the vast basin of the Amazon, as showing a considerable advance in *chartographic* certainty.
Saturday Rev., July 23, 1864.

chartographical, cartographical (kär-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *chartographic*.

chartographically, cartographically (kär-tō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chartographic manner; by chartography.

chartography, cartography (kär-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *charta* (or ML. *carta*), a map, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of drawing maps or charts.

Undoubtedly Miletus was the birthplace of *cartography*.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 160, note.

chartomancy (kär'tō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *χάρτης*, a leaf of paper (see *card*[1]), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination or fortune-telling by means of cards or written papers.

chartometer (kär-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *charta* (ML. *carta*), a map, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances on maps and charts.

chartreuse (shär-trėz'), *n.* [F.: see *Charterhouse*.] **1.** [*cap.*] A monastery of Carthusian monks, especially in France. The Grande Chartreuse, near Grenoble in Dauphiné, is the most famous and the earliest of the order.

2. A highly esteemed tonic cordial, obtained by the distillation of various aromatic plants, espe-

cially nettles, growing on the Alps. It derives its name from the celebrated monastery of the Grande Chartreuse, in France, where it is made.—**Chartreuse pottery**, an enameled pottery made in the neighborhood of Bordeaux in the early part of the eighteenth century, for the use of the Carthusian monastery in that neighborhood. It resembles the finer pottery of Rouen, and especially that of Nevers.

chart-room (chärt'röm), *n.* The apartment in a ship (steamer or sailing vessel) in which the charts, maps, instruments, etc., are kept.

chartulary (kär'tū-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *chartularies* (-riz). [< ML. *chartularius, cartularius*, in second sense from ML. *chartularium, cartularium*: masc. and neut. respectively of adj. *chartularius, cartularius*, < *chartula*, a charter, record: see *charter*.] **1.** An officer in the ancient Latin Church who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature.—**2.** A record or an account-book of the temporal possessions of a monastery.

The *chartulary* or leger-book of some adjacent monastery. *Blackstone.*

The *chartulary* of Winchester Abbey, compiled early in the 12th century, and containing numerous documents of the time before the Conquest, is in the British Museum. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 253.

3. The room in which such records are kept.—**4.** The officer who had the records in charge. Also spelled *cartulary*.

charwoman, charewoman (chär'-, chär'wụm″-an), *n.*; pl. *charwomen, charewomen* (-wim″en). [< *char*[1], *chare*[1], + *woman*.] A woman hired to do chares or odd work, or to work by the day.

There is a *chare-woman* in the house, his nurse,
An Irish woman, I took in a beggar.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 1.

charwork, charework (chär'-, chär'wėrk), *n.* [< *char*[1], *chare*[1], + *work*.] In England, chares or odd work; work, usually menial, done by the job or by the day.

She, harvest done, to *char-work* did aspire;
Meat, drink, and twopence were her daily hire.
Dryden, tr. from Theocritus.

chary (chār'i), *a.* [< ME. *charig*, < AS. *cearig*, full of care or sorrow, sad (= OS. *karag* = OHG. *charag*, full of care or sorrow, = MLG. *karich, karch, kerch*, shrewd, sparing), < *cearu*, care, sorrow. *Chary* is thus the assibilated adj. of *care*: see *care*, and cf. *Chare Thursday*.] **1.** Careful; disposed to cherish with care; cautious: often with *of*.

I Send you my humble Thanks for the curious Sea-chest of Glasses you pleased to bestow on me, which I shall be very *chary* to keep as a Monument of your Love.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 10.

His rising reputation made him more *chary of* his fame.
Jeffrey.

2. Sparing; not lavish; not disposed to give freely; frugal: absolute or with *of*: as, *chary of* compliments; *chary of* favors.

The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

Prodigal of all brain-labour he,
Charier of sleep, and wine, and exercise.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Nature of sameness is so *chary*. *Lowell*, Nomades.

Charybdæa (kar-ib-dē'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *Charybdis*, q. v.] The typical genus of acalephs of the family *Charybdæidæ*. *C. marsupialis* is an example.

charybdæid (kar-ib-dē'id), *n.* An acaleph of the family *Charybdæidæ*.

Charybdæidæ (kar-ib-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charybdæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of four-rayed acalephs. They have a 4-sided pouch-like form, an undivided marginal membrane or velarium, containing prolongations of the gastrovascular system, 4 lobe-like vertical appendages of the margin of the disk, 4 covered sense-organs, and 4 vascular pouches separated by narrow partitions. They represent a suborder *Marsupialida* (or *Lobophora*). Also written *Charybdeidæ*.

Charybdis (ka-rib'dis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Χάρυβδις; etym. uncertain.] See *Scylla*.

chasable (chā'sạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *chaceable* (cf. OF. **chacable, cachavle*, adapted for hunting); < *chase*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being chased or hunted; fit for the chase. Also spelled *chaseable*. [Rare.]

Of bestes which ben *chaceable*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant.

chasbow, *n.* See *cheese-bowl*.

chase[1] (chās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chased*, ppr. *chasing*. [Also formerly spelled *chace*, < ME. *chacen, chasen*, < OF. *chacier* (F. *chasser*), chase, assibilated form of *cacier, cachier*, > ME. *cacchen*, E. *catch*, which is thus a doublet of *chase*: see *catch*[1]. Hence in comp. (in OF.) *purchase*, q. v.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To pursue for the purpose of capturing or killing, as game; hunt.

Like to the *chaced* wild bore
The houndes whan he feleth sore.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 268.

Mine enemies *chased* me sore, like a bird. Lam. iii. 52.

Rose
To *chase* the deer at five. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

They saw the swallow *chase* high up in air
The circling gnats.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 352.

2. To pursue for any purpose; follow earnestly, especially with hostile intent; drive off by pursuing: as, to *chase* an enemy.

But another, that had to Name Elphy, *chaced* him out of the Contree, and made him Soudan.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 37.

'Tis a meritorious fair design
To *chase* injustice with revengeful arms;
Knights, by their oaths, should right poor ladies' harms.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1693.

The following morn had *chased* away
The flying stars, and light restored the day. *Dryden.*

Life is a running shade, with fettered hands,
That *chases* phantoms over shifting sands.
O. W. Holmes, The Old Player.

3. To pursue; continue.

And schortly forth this tale for to *chase*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 338.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pursue; follow in pursuit.

To *chase*
At Love in scorn. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 908.

Specifically—**2.** Of a hunting-dog, to leave a point for the purpose of pursuing the game.—**3.** To move briskly or steadily along; hasten: as, the dog kept *chasing* ahead of us.

Comynge fro a cuntre that men called Ierico;
To a Iustes in Iherusalem he *chaced* awey faste.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 51.

★**chase**[1] (chās), *n.* [Also formerly spelled *chace*, < ME. *chace, chase, chas*, < OF. *chace, cace*, F. *chasse* = Pr. *cassa* = Sp. *caza* = Pg. *caça* = It. *caccia*, chase, the chase; from the verb: see *chase*[1], *v.* Cf. *catch*[1], *n.*] **1.** Pursuit for the purpose of obtaining, capturing, or killing; specifically, hunting: as, to be fond of the *chase*; beasts of the *chase*.

In the contre of Canterburi mest plente of fysch is,
And mest *chase* of aboute Salesburi of wylde bestes.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 6.

The *chase* I sing; hounds and their various breeds.
Somerville, The Chase, i. 1.

2. Pursuit, as of one's desires; eager efforts to attain or obtain: as, the *chase* of pleasure, profit, fame, etc.

What suttle and unpeaceable designes he then had in *chace*, his own Letters discover'd.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

Mad *chase* of fame. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

3. That which is pursued or hunted. Specifically—(*a*) Game which is pursued.

Like some poor exiled wretch,
The frightened *Chase* leaves her late dear abodes.
Somerville, The Chase, ii. 178.

(*b*) A vessel pursued by another: as, the *chase* outsailed us.

4. The body of men pursuing game.

The kynge Aguysans wente in to his Cite disconfited, ffor the *chace* lefte of hym for to fight with the kynge vrien and his peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 239.

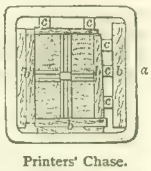
5. An open piece of ground or other place reserved for animals to be hunted as game, and belonging to a private proprietor: properly differing from a forest, in that the latter is not private property and is invested with privileges, and from a park, in that the latter is inclosed. [Eng.]

A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, verderers, agisters, &c.; whereas a *chase* or park hath only keepers or woodwards.
Howell.

6†. In the game of tennis, the place of second impact of a ball, which the opponent has not returned, and beyond which (that is, nearer the wall), on changing sides, he must strike his ball or lose a point.—**7.** In *old Eng. law*, a franchise authorizing a subject to whom it was granted to hunt.—**Beasts of the chase,** in *Eng. law*, properly, the buck, doe, fox, marten, and roe; but in a common sense, all wild beasts of venery and hunting.—**Knights of the Chase.** See *knight*.—**To give chase,** to pursue: absolute or followed by *to* with an object: as, the squadron immediately *gave chase to* the enemy's fleet.—**Wild-goose chase,** the pursuit of anything in ignorance of the direction it will take; hence, a foolish pursuit or enterprise. According to Dyce, the name *wild-goose chase* was applied to a kind of horse-race, in which two horses were started together, the rider who gained the lead forcing the other to follow him wherever he chose to go.

★=Syn. 5. *Park, Woods*, etc. See *forest*.

chase[2] (chās), *n.* [< OF. *chasse*, F. *châsse*, a frame, a shrine, assibilated form of OF. *casse* (F. *caisse*), a box, chest, > E. *case*[2]: see *case*[2], of which *chase*[2] is a doublet.] **1.** In *printing*, a square and open framework of iron, in which forms of type are secured by furniture and quoins for moving and for working on the press. For large forms of type, chases are made with crossing and movable centerbars, to give greater strength.



Printers' Chase.

a, frame; *b*, *b*, *b*, furniture of wood or metal; *c*, *c*, *c*, quoins.

2. The part of a gun between the trunnions and the swell of the muzzle, or, in modern guns in which the muzzle has no swell, the whole of that part of the gun which is in front of the trunnions.—**3.** A groove cut in any object: as, the *chase* of a water-wheel; a *chase* in the face of a wall of masonry; the *chase* or groove for the arrow in a crossbow.—**4.** In *ship-building*, that kind of joint by which the overlapping joints of clincher-built boats are gradually converted at the stem and stern into flush joints, as in carvel-built boats.—**5.** The circular trough of a cider-mill, in which the apples are placed to be crushed by a revolving stone called the runner.—**6.** A trench made to receive drain-tiles.

chase[3] (chās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chased*, ppr. *chasing*. [Shortened from *enchase*, q. v.] **1.** To decorate (metal-work, especially work in the precious metals) by tooling of any kind on the exterior. It is usual to support the metal, when thin, upon a slightly yielding substance; thus in the case of a hollow vessel the interior is filled with pitch before the chasing is begun.

2. To cut so as to make into a screw; cut, as the thread of a screw.

chaseable, *a.* See *chasable*.

chase-gun (chās'gun), *n.* In war-ships, a gun used in chasing an enemy, or in defending a ship when chased; a chaser.

chase-mortise (chās'môr″tis), *n.* A mode of securing a ceiling-joist to a binding-joist, so that their lower surfaces shall be flush. The end of the ceiling-joist has a tenon which is let into a mortise in the binding-joist. Also called *pulley-mortise*. *E. H. Knight.*

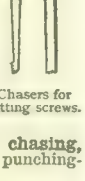
chase-port (chās'pōrt), *n.* The porthole at the bow or the stern of a vessel, through which the chase-gun is fired.

★**chaser**[1] (chā'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *chasur*, a hunter (horse), < OF. *chaceour, chaceor* (F. *chasseur*), a hunter, < *chacier*, hunt: see *chase*[1], *v.*, and *-er*[1]. Cf. *chasseur*.] **1.** One who chases; a pursuer; a hunter; a driver.—**2.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A vessel which pursues another. (*b*) A chase-gun; a gun on a vessel mounted especially for service when in chase or being chased: called a *bow-chaser* when pointed from the bow, and a *stern-chaser* when from the stern.—**3.** A short strap used to keep the curtain of a carriage in place when it is rolled up.

★**chaser**[2] (chā'sėr), *n.* [< *chase*[3] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who chases or enchases; an enchaser.

All the tools and appliances of professional *chasers*.
The American, VII. 120.

2. A hand-tool of steel used for cutting or finishing the threads of screws; the tool used as the cutting instrument in a chasing-lathe.



Chasers for cutting screws.

chase-ring (chās'ring), *n.* A band placed around a piece of ordnance near the muzzle.

chasible (chas'i-bl), *n.* See *chasuble*.

Chasidean (kas-i-dē'ạn), *n.* Same as *Assidean*.

chasing (chā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chase*[3], *v.*] The art of engraving designs on metallic surfaces with a chisel or a burin. See *toreutics*.—**Flat chasing,** a method of ornamenting silverware with a punching-tool which forms the design by dots or lines.

chasing-chisel (chā'sing-chiz″el), *n.* One of the tools used in chasing. See *chase*[3].

chasing-hammer (chā'sing-ham″ėr), *n.* The implement, usually a wooden mallet, used by the chaser to strike upon the butt of the chasing-tool.

chasing-lathe (chā'sing-lāᵺe), *n.* A lathe adapted to cut screws.

chasing-staff†, *n.* A weapon or an instrument of offense: apparently the same as *catchpole*[2]. *Grose.*

chasing-tool (chā'sing-tōl), *n.* A tool used in chasing. Such tools are either punches, gravers, or chisel-shaped tools with blunt edges; they are applied by being held in contact with the metal and struck lightly with a hammer or mallet.

Chaslesian (shäl'zi-ạn), *a.* Pertaining to the French geometer Michel Chasles (1793–1880).—**Chaslesian shell,** an infinitely thin shell of homogeneous matter, coinciding with an equipotential surface and having a thickness everywhere proportional to the attraction.

chasm (kazm), *n.* [< L. *chasma*, < Gr. χάσμα, a yawning hollow, gulf, chasm, any wide space or expanse (cf. χάσμη, a yawning), < √ *χα in χάσκειν, χαίνειν, yawn: see *chaos*.] **1.** An open-

ing made by disruption or erosion, as a breach in the earth or a rock; a cleft; a fissure; a gap; especially, a wide and deep cleft.

That deep romantic *chasm* which slanted down the green hill. *Coleridge.*

The little elves of *chasm* and cleft. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

Hence—2. An interruption; a hiatus; any marked breach of continuity.

There is a whole chapter wanting here, and a *chasm* of ten pages made in the book by it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 25.

There are great *chasms* in his facts. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 66.

The bloody chasm, a rhetorical phrase used for some time after the civil war of 1861–65 to designate the division between the North and the South produced by the war. [U. S.]

chasma (kaz′mă), *n.* [L.: see *chasm.*] 1†. A chasm. *Dr. H. More.*—2. In *pathol.*, an attack of yawning; a succession of yawns.

chasmed (kazmd), *a.* [< *chasm* + *-ed*[2].] Having a gap or chasm: as, a *chasmed* hill. [Rare.]

chasmogamy (kaz-mog′ą-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *χάσμα*, opening, chasm, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the opening of the perianth at the maturity of the flower: distinguished from *clistogamy*, in which fertilization is effected while the flower remains closed.

Chasmorhynchus (kas-mō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1820, in the improper form *Casmarhynchus*), < Gr. *χάσμη*, a yawning, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] A genus of fruit-crows of South America, of the family *Cotingidæ*, including the bell-birds, averanos, or arapungas, of which there are several species, as *C. variegatus*, *C. nudicollis*, *C. niveus*, and *C. tricarunculatus*. See cut under *arapunga*.

chasmy (kaz′mi), *a.* [< *chasm* + *-y*[1].] Abounding with chasms. [Rare.]

The *chasmy* torrent's foam-lit bed. *Wordsworth.*

chasselas (shȧs-lä′), *n.* [From *Chasselas*, a village near Mâcon, France, where a fine variety is grown.] A white grape, highly esteemed for the table.

chasse-marée (shȧs′mȧ-rā′), *n.* [F., < *chasser*, chase, + *marée* (> It. *marea*), tide, ult. < L. *mare*, sea: see *mere*[1], *marine*. See *chase*[1], *v.*] A French shallop or coasting-vessel, generally lugger-rigged and with two or three masts.

chassepot (shȧs′pō), *n.* [F., after *Chassepot*, the inventor, born 1833.] The breech-loading rifle officially introduced into the French army in 1866–68.

chasseur (shȧ-sėr′), *n.* [F., a huntsman, < *chasser*, hunt, chase: see *chase*[1], *v.*, and *chaser*[1].] 1. A huntsman.—2. A soldier. Specifically—(*a*) In the eighteenth century, a soldier chosen with others to form a company of light troops attached to a battalion. (*b*) In modern times, one of a body of light troops designed for rapid movements, especially in pursuit of an enemy. In the French army there are both mounted and foot chasseurs.

3. A domestic in the households of persons of rank in Europe, who wears a huntsman's or a semi-military livery, and performs the duties of a footman.

The great *chasseur* who had announced her arrival. *Irving.*

★**chassis** (shȧ′sē), *n.*; pl. *chassis* (shȧ′sēz). [< F. *châssis*, < *châsse*, a frame.] A traversing frame or movable railway, on which the carriages of guns move backward and forward in action.

chaste (chāst), *a.* [< ME. *chaste*, *chast*, < OF. *chaste*, *caste*, F. *chaste* = Pr. *casi* = Sp. Pg. It. *casto*, < L. *castus*, chaste, pure, for **cadtus*, akin to Gr. *καθαρός*, Dor. *κοθαρός*, pure: see *cathartic*; cf. Skt. *çuddha*, pure, pp., < √ *çudh* or *çundh*, purify.] 1. Possessing chastity or sexual purity; continent; virtuous; pure.

That they may teach the young women to love their children, to be discreet, *chaste*, keepers at home. Tit. ii. 4, 5.

Early, bright, transient, *chaste* as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 600.

2†. Celibate; unmarried.

Iblessid be God that I have weddid fyve:
Welcome the sixte whan that ever he schal!
Forsothe I nyl not kepe me *chast* in al.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 46.

3. Free from obscenity or impurity: as, *chaste* conversation.—4. In a figurative sense: (*a*) As applied to language and literary style, free from uncouth or equivocal words and phrases, and from affected or extravagant expressions; not affected or grandiloquent.

That great model of *chaste*, lofty, and pathetic eloquence, the Book of Common Prayer. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

(*b*) In *art*, free from meretricious ornament or affectation; severely simple.

Her thick brown hair . . . seemed to drape her head with a covering as *chaste* and formal as the veil of a nun. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 295.

Chaste week, the week beginning with Quinquagesima Sunday: so named from the injunction to observe strict continence at this time. Also called *Cleansing week.*

=Syn. 4. Simple, classic, refined.

chastet, *v. t.* [< ME. *chasten*, *chastien*, *chastyen*, often (without inf. suffix *-en*) *chasty*, *chasti*, < OF. *chastier*, *castier*, F. *châtier* = Pr. *castiar*, *chastiar* = Sp. Pg. *castigar* = It. *castigare* (also introduced as an ecclesiastical word into early Teut., OHG. *chestigōn*, MHG. *kestigen*, *kastīgen*, G. *kasteien* = D. *kastijden*), < L. *castigare*, make pure, chasten, chastise: see *castigate* and *chastise*, and cf. *chasten*[1].] 1. To chasten; discipline; punish; chastise. See *chasten*[1] and *chastise*, which have taken the place of this verb.

The said William un-lawfulli *chasted* hym, in brusyng of his arme and broke his hedd. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

I ne herde never in my lyve
Old man *chasty* 3ong wyf.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 1664.

By the whelp *chasted* is the leoun. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 483.

2. To reduce to submission; tame.

They were the firste that *chastede* hors and ladde hem with brydels. *Trevisa*, tr. Higden's Polychronicon, II. 357.

3. To bring or keep under control; restrain, as the passions.

Luke nowe for charitee, thow *chasty* thy lyppes,
That the no wordez eschape, whate so be-tydez;
Luke that presante be priste, and presse hym bott lytille.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1019.

With loue and awe thi wyfe thou *chastys*,
And late feyre wordes be thi 3erd [yard, rod].
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 53.

chaste-eyed (chāst′īd), *a.* Having chaste or modest eyes.

The oak-crown'd sisters and their *chaste-eyed* queen. *Collins*, Ode on the Passions.

chastelaint, *n.* [ME., also spelled *chartlayn*, etc., *chasteleyne*, < OF. *chastelain*, *cartelein*, m., *chartelaine*, f., mod. F. *châtelain*, m., *châtelaine*, f.: see *chatelaine.*] A castellan; a castellan's wife: with reference to the rank.

Now am I knyght, now *chastelene*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6330.

chastelet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *chastelet*, dim. of *chastel*, a castle: see *castle*, *castellet.*] A castle.

The erldome of enuye and wratthe togideres,
With the *chastelet* of chest and chateryng-oute-of-resoun.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 84.

chastely (chāst′li), *adv.* [ME. *chastliche*, < *chaste* + *-liche*, -ly[2].] In a chaste manner. (*a*) With sexual purity; purely. (*b*) Without obscenity; decently. (*c*) Without barbarisms or uncouth phrases; tastefully: as, a composition *chastely* written.

The style [Bryant's] always pure, clear, and forcible, and often *chastely* elegant. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 171.

(*d*) Without meretricious ornament; not gaudily: as, a picture *chastely* designed.

chasten[1] (chā′sn), *v. t.* [< *chaste*, *a.*, + *-en*[1]. See *chaste*, *v.*, and *chastise.*] 1. To inflict pain, trouble, or affliction on for the purpose of reclaiming from evil; correct; chastise; punish: formerly of corporal punishment, but now, chiefly with a moral reference, of disciplinary affliction. [Now rarely or never used for *chastise* in a physical sense.]

If he commit iniquity, I will *chasten* him with the rod of men. 2 Sam. vii. 14.

As many as I love, I rebuke and *chasten*. Rev. iii. 19.

And fear not, Enid, I should fall upon him,
Who love you, Prince, with something of the love
Wherewith we love the Heaven that *chastens* us.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To purify by discipline, as the taste; refine; make chaste: as, to *chasten* the imagination, the taste, or one's style.

They [classics] *chasten* and enlarge the mind and excite to noble actions. *Layard.*

It is certainly the duty of every one who has a good telescope, a sharp eye, and a *chastened* imagination, to watch them [the rings of Saturn] carefully, and set down exactly what he sees. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 56.

=Syn. 1. *Punish*, etc. See *chastise.*

chasten[2]†, *n.* See *chesten.*

chastener (chās′nėr), *n.* One who or that which chastens.

In our day, the great *chastener* and corrector of all investigation, and of the whole business of inference from the known to the unknown, is scientific inquiry into the facts of nature. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 327.

chasteness (chāst′nes), *n.* [< *chaste* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being chaste.

chastening (chās′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *chasten*[1], *v.*] Corrective by means of punishment or discipline.

The father's *chastening* hand. *Rowe.*

The tyrant is altered, by a *chastening* affliction, into a pensive moralist. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

chaste-tree (chāst′trē), *n.* The *Vitex Agnus-castus*. See *agnus castus*, under *agnus.*

chastiet, *v. t.* See *chaste.*

chastisable (chas-tī′zą-bl), *a.* [< *chastise* + *-able.*] Deserving chastisement. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

chastise (chas-tīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chastised*, ppr. *chastising.* [< ME. *chastisen*, an extended form with suffix *-isen*, *-ise*, of *chastien*, chasten: see *chaste*, *v.*, and cf. *chasten*[1].] 1. To inflict pain upon by stripes, blows, or otherwise, for the purpose of punishing and recalling to duty; punish for the purpose of amending; correct or reclaim by punishment.

Let the wiues keepe their husbands secrets, or else let them be *chastised*, and kept in house and bed, till they be better. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

How fine my master is! I am afraid
He will *chastise* me. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Heaven is not always angry when he strikes,
But most *chastises* those whom most he likes.
Pomfret, To his Friend in Affliction.

2†. To discipline; instruct; correct the errors or faults of.

And so atte the begynning a man ought to lerne his doughters with good ensaumples, yeunge as dede the quene Proues of Hongrie, that faire and goodly *chastised* and taught her doughters, as it [is] contened in her boke. *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 2.

3†. To reduce to submission; tame.

Thilke men *chastised* and temede hors firste with bridels. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 187.

4. To restrain or refine by discipline; free from faults or excesses. [In this sense now *chasten.*]

Behold the beauty of her person *chastised* by the innocence of her thoughts. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

The gay social sense, by decency *chastised*. *Thomson.*

=Syn. 1. *Punish*, *Chasten*, *Chastise*. To *punish* is primarily and chiefly to inflict pain upon, as a retribution for misdeeds, the notion of improving the offender being absent or quite subordinate. *Chasten*, on the other hand, implies that the reformation of the offender is the aim of the punishment inflicted. The word is not now often used of human acts; it is a biblical word for the providential discipline of man: as, "Whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth*" (Heb. xii. 6); and such expressions as "the *chastening* influence of sorrow" are in use. *Chastise* is a dignified word for corporal punishment, combining in nearly equal degrees the notions of desert and correction.

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass to and fro
To tempt or *punish* mortals.
Milton, P. L., ii. 1032.

That good God who *chastens* whom he loves.
Southey, Madoc, I. iii. 163.

Under whose warrant I impeach thy wrong,
And by whose help I mean to *chastise* it.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

chastisement (chas′tiz-mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *chastisement*; < *chastise* + *-ment.*] Correction; punishment; pain or suffering inflicted for punishment and correction.

I have borne *chastisement*, I will not offend any more. Job xxxiv. 31.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement*?
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

chastiser (chas-tī′zėr), *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

A *chastiser* of too big a confidence. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. § 3.

chastity (chas′ti-ti), *n.* [< ME. *chastite*, *chastete*, < OF. *chasteit*, *chastete*, F. *chasteté* = Pr. *castitat*, *castetat* = Sp. *castidad* = Pg. *castidade* = It. *castità*, < L. *castita(t-)s*, < *castus*, chaste: see *chaste*, *a.*] 1. The state or quality of being chaste; the state of being guiltless of unlawful sexual intercourse; sexual purity.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow . . .
To force a spotless virgin's *chastity*?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

2†. Celibacy; the unmarried state.

I schal for evermore,
Emforth my might, thi trewe servaunt be,
And holden werre alway with *chastite*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1378.

The forenamed church . . . was wont to be occupied of old time by married men and hereditary succession; the Lateran Council held at that time [A. D. 1215] preventing it, by imposing *chastity* upon all clerks and rectors of churches.
"*De Statu Blagbornshire*," quoted in Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 2.

3. Abstinence from lawful indulgence of sexual intercourse; continence due to a religious motive. [Rare.]

Chastity is either abstinence or continence; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Freedom from obscenity, depravity, or impurity, as in thought, language, or life; moral purity.

That *chastity* of honour which felt a stain like a wound. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

5. Purity and simplicity of style in writing.—**6.** In *art*, freedom from meretricious ornament or affectation.

Again, at a coronation, what can be more displeasing to a philosophic taste than a pretended *chastity* of ornament, at war with the very purposes of a solemnity essentially magnificent? *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

[In the last two senses *chasteness* is more commonly used.]

chastont, *n.* [OF. *chaston*, F. *chaton*, the bezel of a ring, = It. *castone:* OHG. *chasto*, G. *kasten*, chest.] The broad part of a ring in which the stone is set; the collet. *N. E. D.*

chasty†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *chaste.*

chasuble (chas′ū-bl), *n.* [Also written *chasible, chesible;* < ME. *chesible, chesuble*, etc., < OF. **chasible, chasuble*, F. *chasuble* (= Sp. *casulla;* cf. MHG. *kasugele, kasuckel*, D. *kasuifel*), < ML. *casubula, casubla*, equiv. to *casula*, a mantle, a chasuble, lit. a little house (cf. It. *casupola*, a shanty), dim. of L. *casa*, a house: see *casa.* Cf. *casula* and *cassock*, of the same ult. origin.] *Eccles.*, a sleeveless vestment, originally circular in outline, but in medieval and modern use of an elliptical shape, or modified from this so as to be nearly rectangular, and provided with an aperture in the center through which to pass the head. It is worn so as to fall in front and at the back of the wearer to an equal or nearly equal distance, showing only one of its halves at a time. The chasuble is the principal vestment worn by a priest when celebrating the mass or holy communion, and is put on over the alb. It is held to represent the seamless coat of Christ, or charity symbolized by it. The material is usually rich stuff—silk, brocade, or velvet. In its oldest form it was very full and long, reaching nearly to the feet. The medieval or elliptical form, which is sometimes worn in Roman Catholic churches, reaches below the knees, and is generally ornamented with a Y-cross. The shape commonly worn in the Roman Catholic Church, however, does not reach much below the hips, and is nearly rectangular at the back, the part which falls in front being cut away at the sides so as not to impede the movement of the arms, and the two parts are frequently united merely by straps at the shoulders. The chasuble generally has a pillar or vertical stripe at the front, a Y-cross or Latin cross on the back, or on both front and back, and sometimes an edging on both sides. These ornaments are added in a different material with gold or other embroidery, and are known as the *orphreys of the chasuble.* Among the different names of the chasuble, *pænula*, identifying it with the ancient Roman garment of that name, is probably the oldest. The same word occurs also in various Greek forms. It is translated "cloke" in 2 Tim. iv. 13, and is the accepted name for the chasuble in the Greek Church, generally in the form *phelonion.* The name *planeta* has also been in use from early times, and is still the term preferred in the official use of the Roman Catholic Church. The *amphibalus*, worn at one time in Gaul, seems to have been similar to or identical with the chasuble. In England the name *vestment* was in use at the time of the Reformation, both for the chasuble alone and for the chasuble with its subsidiary vestments or adjuncts, the stole, amice, and maniple. The use of the chasuble in Anglican churches continued long after the Reformation, and is maintained by certain of them (on authority claimed from the Ornaments rubric) at the present day. It is also worn in the Greek Church. See *ornament.*



Embroidered Chasuble, in the Cathedral of Siena (late 16th century).

And ȝe, louely ladyes, with ȝoure longe fyngres,
That ȝe han silke and sendal to sowe, whan tyme is,
Chesibles for chapelleynes cherches to honoure.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 12.

chat[1] (chat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chatted*, ppr. *chatting.* [< late ME. *chatte*, a shortened form, appar. taken as the base, of *chatter*, q. v. Reduplicated *chitchat*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To converse in a familiar manner; talk without form or ceremony.

But what a fool am I, to *chat* with you,
When I should bid good-morrow to my bride.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

To *chat* awhile on their adventures passed. *Dryden.*

Sir Launcelot at her side
Laughed and *chatted*, bending over,
Half her friend and all her lover.
T. B. Aldrich, The Queen's Ride.

II.† *trans.* To talk of; converse about.

Your prattling nurse
Into a rupture lets her baby cry,
While she *chats* him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

★**chat**[1] (chat), *n.* [< *chat*[1], *v.*] **1.** Free, informal speech; familiar conversation.

O, how I long to have some *chat* with her!
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. Idle talk; chatter.

This bald unjointed *chat* of his, my lord,
I answered indirectly. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

=**Syn.** See *prattle, n.*

chat[2] (chat), *n.* [< *chat*[1], with reference to their chattering cries. Cf. *chatterer*, 2, and *chack*[3].] A name of several different birds. (*a*) Any bird of the family *Saxicolidæ*, as a stonechat, whinchat, or wheatear. There are many species, chiefly African. (*b*) Specifically, the yellow-breasted chat of the United States, an oscine passerine bird, *Icteria virens*,



Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*).

of the family *Mniotiltidæ*. It is about 7½ inches long, green above, white below, has a golden-yellow breast, and is remarkable for the volubility and mimicry of its song, as well as for the evolutions which the male performs on the wing during the mating season.

chat[3] (chat), *n.* [< ME. *chat*, a cat, also a catkin, < OF. *chat*, a cat (cf. *chaton, chatton*, a catkin): see *cat*[1], and cf. *catkin, catling.*] **1.** A cat. See *cat*[1].

The firy *chat* he slouge withoute more
And of Archadie the cruel tusshy bore.
MS. Digby, 230. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A catkin.

The long Peper comethe first, whan the Lef begynnethe to come; and it is lyche the *Chattes* of Haselle, that comethe before the Lef, and it hangethe lowe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 168.

3. A key or samara of the ash or maple. [Prov. Eng.]

★**chat**[4] (chat), *n.* [A particular use of *chat*[3], a catkin, or a var. of *chit*[1], a little twig, a child, etc.: see *chit*[1].] **1.** A twig; a little stick; a fragment.—**2.** A child. [Prov. Eng.]—**Chat potatoes**, small potatoes.

★**château** (sha-tō′), *n.*; pl. *châteaux* (-tōz′). [F., < OF. *chastel, castel*, < L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle.*] A castle; a manor-house; a large and stately residence, usually in the country: chiefly with reference to France or southern Europe. The word is very frequent in French use in local names. Such names are often attached to wines. See phrases below.—**Château Chignon**, a red wine made in the department of Nièvre, France.—**Château en Espagne.** Same as *castle in Spain.* See *castle.*—**Château Haut-Brion**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the district of Haut Médoc. It is often classed in the first grade of Bordeaux red wines, or may be considered as the first of the second grade.—**Château Laffitte**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of Pauillac, in the district of Médoc. It belongs to the first grade of Bordeaux red wines.—**Château La Rose**, a red Bordeaux wine, the first growth of the La Rose wines (which see, under *wine*). It is usually considered a wine of the second grade, but the vintage of some years ranks with the first.—**Château La Tour**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of St.-Lambert, in the district of Médoc. It is one of the first grades of Bordeaux red wines, and ranks after Château Laffitte and Château Margaux.—**Château La Tour Blanche**, a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac. It ranks with Château Suduirant, being second only to Château Yquem.—**Château Margaux**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of Margaux. It is one of the first grade of Bordeaux red wines, ranking either first of all or second only to Château Laffitte.—**Château Suduiraut**, a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac.—**Château Yquem**, a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac. It is considered the chief of the white wines of Bordeaux commonly called Sauternes.

chatelain (shat′e-lān), *n.* [< F. *châtelain*, < OF. *chastelain*, < ML. *castellanus:* see *castellan.*] **1.** A castellan.—**2.** In France, formerly, a territorial lord who had the right of possessing a castle.

The *chatelaines* and mayors [of Neuchâtel], who preside in the several courts of justice, are also of his [the king's] nomination. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 376.

chatelaine (shat′e-lān), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *chastelaine*, < ME. *chasteleyne*, < OF. *chastelaine*, F. *châtelaine*, fem. of *châtelain:* see *chatelain* and *castellan.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A female castellan; the lady of the castle or château. See *chatelain.*—**2.** A chain, or group of chains, worn by castellans, by which the keys of a castle were suspended from the girdle; hence, a similar modern device for suspending watch-keys, seals, trinkets, etc.; and so, by extension, the trinkets themselves.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a chatelaine: as, a *chatelaine* watch.

chatelet†, *n.* [< F. *châtelet:* see *chalet* and *castellet, castlet.*] A little castle.

chatellany (shat′e-lā-ni), *n.*; pl. *chatellanies* (-niz). [< F. *châtellenie*, < ML. *castellania:* see *castellany.*] Same as *castellany.*

This princely republic [Neuchâtel] is divided into four *chatellanies* and fifteen mayories.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 375.

chathamite (chat′am-īt), *n.* [< *Chatham* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of chloanthite, from Chatham, in the State of Connecticut.

chati (cha-tē′), *n.* [Appar. a native South American name, assimilated to F. *chat*, a cat.] A name of the *Felis mitis*, a small spotted South American cat.

Chatoëssina (kat″ō-e-sī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chatoëssus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, the second group of *Clupeidæ*, having the mouth transverse and inferior, narrow, and toothless, the upper jaw overlapping the lower, and the abdomen serrated: a synonym of *Dorosomidæ* (which see).

chatoëssine (kat-ō-es′in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chatoëssina.*

Chatoëssus (kat-ō-es′us), *n.* [NL.; also written *Chatoessus, -esus;* appar. erroneously formed < Gr. *χαιτήεις*, fem. *χαιτήεσσα*, with a long mane, < *χαίτη*, long flowing hair, a mane: see *chæta.*] A genus of isospondylous fishes, of the family *Dorosomidæ* or gizzard-shads. See *Dorosoma.*

chaton (F. pron. sha-tôṅ′), *n.* [F., < OF. *chaston, caston* = It. *castone* (ML. *chasto*), bezel, prob. < OHG. *chasto*, MHG. G. *kasten*, a box, chest, also applied to a bezel: see *chest*[1].] The head or top of a ring; the part which receives a stone, device, or ornament of any kind; also, the whole top, including the stone or seal. See *bezel.*

The double-headed axe is also engraved on the famous *chaton* of the ring discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Mykenæ.
A. H. Sayce, Pref. to Schliemann's Troja, p. 20.

The intaglio on the oval *chaton* of the other gold ring presents an equally strange subject.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 269.

chatoyancy (sha-toi′an-si), *n.* [< *chatoyant:* see *-ancy.*] The quality of being chatoyant.

chatoyant (sha-toi′ant; F. pron. sha-two-yoṅ′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *chatoyant*, ppr. of *chatoyer*, change luster like the eye of a cat, < *chat*, cat: see *cat*[1].] **I.** *a.* Changing in luster or color, like a cat's eye in the dark.

Deluded little wretch, . . . going to your first party, . . . now for the first time swimming into the frothy, *chatoyant*, sparkling, undulating sea of laces and satins, and white-armed, flower-crowned maidens.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

II. *n.* A kind of hard stone or gem having when cut and polished a chatoyant luster; cat's-eye.

chatoyment (sha-toi′ment), *n.* [< F. *chatoiement*, < *chatoyer:* see *chatoyant.*] Exhibition of changeable colors, or changeableness of color, as in a mineral; play of colors.

chatra (chat′rä), *n.* Same as *chattah.*

chat-roller (chat′rō″lėr), *n.* An ore-crushing machine, consisting of a pair of cast-iron rollers, for grinding roasted ore. *E. H. Knight.*

chatsome (chat′sum), *a.* [< *chat*[1] + *-some.*] Chatty; full of gossip. *Mackay.*

chatt (chat), *n.* Same as *chack*[2].

chattah (chat′ä), *n.* [Hind. *chhātā*, also *chhātū, chhatr*, < Skt. *chhattra*, < √ *chhad*, cover.] In India, an umbrella. See *umbrella.* Also *chatra.*

chattation (cha-tā′shon), *n.* [< *chat*[1] + *-ation.*] Chat; idle talk; gossip. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

chattel (chat′el or -l), *n.* [< ME. *chatel, chetel* (with pl. *chateus, chatews, chateux*, after OF.), < OF. *chatel*, assibilated form of *catel* (> ME. *catel*), cattle, goods, property: see *cattle* and *capital*[2].] **1.** Property; wealth; goods; stock. See *cattle*, 1.

Aiwher with *chatel* mon mai luue cheape [anywhere with wealth one may buy love].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), p. 271.

To dealen his feder [father's] *chetel* to neodfule.
Ancren Riwle, p. 224.

2. An article of personal property; a movable: usually in the plural, goods; movable assets.

In *law* the term includes also (for most purposes, at least) any interest in land other than an estate for life or of inheritance.

Godes and *chateux*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Honour's a lease for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant: 'tis a *chattel*
Not to be forfeited in battle.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

No wiser than their mothers, household stuff,
Live *chattels*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Are flesh and blood a ware?
Are heart and soul a *chattel*?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 215.

Chattel mortgage, a transfer of chattels from one person, usually a debtor, to another, usually his creditor, on condition that it is to be void on the future payment of a sum of money, or in some other specified contingency, and that in the mean time, and usually also only until some default or danger intervenes, the transferror may retain the possession of the property.—**Chattel personal**, an article of tangible personal property, such as an animal, furniture, grain, etc., including evidences of debt. Chattels personal are usually spoken of simply as chattels, or tautologically as *goods and chattels*.—**Chattel real**, or **chattel interest**, an estate in land other than one for life or of inheritance, as a lease for years.—**Chattel vegetable**, a designation sometimes applied to trees when severed from the ground, to the fruit and produce of trees when severed from the body of the tree, and to emblements.=**Syn.** *Effects*, *Goods*, etc. See *property*.

chattel (chat'el or -l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chatteled* or *chattelled*, ppr. *chatteling* or *chattelling*. [< *chattel*, *n.*] To regard as a chattel; reduce to the condition of a chattel. [Rare.]

chattelism (chat'el-izm or -l-izm), *n.* [< *chattel* + *-ism*.] **1.** The condition of holding chattels.—**2.** The state of being a chattel.

chattelize (chat'el-īz or -l-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chattelized*, ppr. *chattelizing*. [< *chattel* + *-ize*.] To consider or class as a chattel or chattels; reduce to the rank of a chattel.

This system of *chattelized* humanity [negro slavery] rested upon that false relation of arbitrary power upon the one side, and dependence and helplessness on the other, which is the life of every form of oppression.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 251.

chatter (chat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *chateren*, *chatren*, *cheateren*, chatter, with a dim. form *chiteren* (> E. *chitter*[1]; cf. *chitchat*), appar. an imitative variation of a form **cwiteren*, **quiteren*, mod. E. *quitter* = Sc. *quhitter*, twitter, = Sw. *qvittra* = Dan. *kvidre*, twitter, chirp, = D. *kwetteren*, chatter, warble: prob. a variation of what is prop. a freq. form connected with AS. *cwethan*, say, speak: see *bequeath* and *quoth*, and cf. *twitter*. Shortened to *chat*[1], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a succession of quick, shrill, inarticulate sounds, as a magpie or a monkey.

Sparuwe is a *cheaterinde* brid, *cheatereth* ever ant chirmeth. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 152.

Thu *chaterest* so doth on [an] Irish preost.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 322.

Apes that moe and *chatter* at me. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

Yes: they are Birds, and let them sing, they're Birds, and let them *chatter*.
Constantine and Arete (Child's Ballads, I. 309).

2. To make a rapid rattling noise, as the teeth, from cold or fright.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me *chatter*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Oh! what's the matter? what's the matter?
What is't that ails young Harry Gill?
That evermore his teeth they *chatter*,
Chatter, *chatter*, *chatter* still!
Wordsworth, Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

3. To talk thoughtlessly, idly, or rapidly; jabber; gabble.

How we *chattered* like two church daws!
Browning, A Lovers' Quarrel.

People still *chatter* about the mythical exploits of Tell, but hardly any one has heard of this little piece of successful resistance to oppression, done only twelve years back. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 237.

4†. To argue.

If Wratthe wrastel with the pore he hath the worse ende;
For if they bothe pleyne the pore is but fieble,
And if he chyde or *chatre* hym chieuth the worse.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 226.

5. To jar, so as to form a series of nicks or notches, as a cutting-tool.

If a tool for use in a slide rest is too keen for its allotted duty, the only result under ordinary circumstances is, that it will jar or *chatter* (that is, tremble and cut numerous indentations in the work).
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 152.

II. *trans.* To utter as one who or that which chatters: as, to *chatter* nonsense.

Their service consisted in precipitate and very irreverent *chattering* of certain Prayers and Hymns to our blessed Saviour and to the blessed Virgin.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 27.

Your birds of knowledge that, in dusky air,
Chatter futurity. *Dryden*.

They *chatter'd* trifles at the door.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxix.

chatter (chat'ėr), *n.* [< *chatter*, *v.*] **1.** A succession of quick, shrill, inarticulate sounds, especially if discordant or jarring, like those uttered by a magpie or a monkey; rapid and imperfectly articulated utterance.

The mimic ape began his *chatter*.
Swift, The Beasts' Confession.

2. The noise made by the teeth striking together repeatedly and rapidly, as under the influence of cold or fright.—**3.** Idle or foolish talk.

The murmuring multitude beneath me, on whom his spasmodic *chatter* fell like a wet blanket.
Wendell Phillips, Speeches and Lectures, p. 61.

=**Syn. 3.** See *prattle*, *n.*

chatteration† (chat-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [< *chatter* + *-ation*.] The act of chattering; the disposition or habit of talking much. *Johnson*. [Colloq.]

chatter-basket (chat'ėr-bâs″ket), *n.* A prattling child. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

chatterbox (chat'ėr-boks), *n.* One who talks incessantly: applied chiefly to children.

chatterer (chat'ėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who chatters; a prater; an idle talker.—**2.** The popular name of birds of the genus *Ampelis* in the most restricted sense, or *Bombycilla*. The Bohemian chatterer is *A. garrulus*; the chatterer of Carolina, or cedar-bird, *A. cedrorum*; the chatterer of Japan, *A. phœnicopterus*. The name is sometimes given to some related birds. See cut under *waxwing*.

chatterster†, *n.* [ME. *chaterestre*; < *chatter* + *-ster*.] One who chatters; a chatterer.

Site nu stille, *chaterestre*!
Owl and Nightingale, l. 655.

chatter-water (chat'ėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* [With allusion to tea-party gossiping.] Tea. [Prov. Eng.]

chattery† (chat'ėr-i), *n.* [< *chat*[1] + *-ery*, or < *chatter* + *-y*. Cf. *chattation*.] Chat; idle talk; light conversation.

Easy and cheerful *chattery*. *Mme. D'Arblay*.

chat-thrush (chat'thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Cossyphus*.

chattiness (chat'i-nes), *n.* [< *chatty* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being chatty; talkativeness.

chattocks (chat'oks), *n. pl.* [< *chat*[4] + dim. *-ock-s*.] Refuse wood, left in making fagots. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

chatty[1] (chat'i), *a.* [< *chat*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Given to free conversation or chatting; talkative.

As *chatty* as your parrot.
Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, i. 35.

He found her as handsome as she had been last year; as good-natured, and as unaffected, though not quite so *chatty*. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 287.

2. Conversational and entertaining in style; unconventional; easy: as, a *chatty* letter.

chatty[2] (chat'i), *n.*; pl. *chatties* (-iz). [Hindi *chāti*.] In India, an earthen pot, nearly spherical in shape, used for carrying water and other liquids.

chat-wood (chat'wůd), *n.* Little sticks; fuel. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

chau (chou), *n.* A unit of weight in Cochin China, equal to three fifths of a grain troy.

Chaucerism (châ'sėr-izm), *n.* [< *Chaucer* + *-ism*.] A word or an expression peculiar to or characteristic of the writings of Chaucer (about 1340–1400).

Thus I should question the employment of such *Chaucerisms*, to use Ben Jonson's phrase.
Trench, Study of Words, p. 154.

chaud-medley (shōd'med″li), *n.* [Also *chaud-melee*, *chaud-mille*; < OF. *chaude*, hot (< L. *calidus*: see *calid*), + *medlee*, fight: see *medley*, *mellay*, *mêlée*.] In *law*, the killing of a man in an affray in the heat of blood or passion: a word often erroneously used as synonymous with *chance-medley*. *Mozley and Whitely*.

chaud-mille†, *n.* See *chaud-medley*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

chaudron†, **chaldron**[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chauldron*, *chawdron*, *chaundron*, *chawtherne* (not found in ME.), < OF. *chaudun*, *chaudin*, *caudun*, *caldun* (ML. *calduna*), < MLG. *kaldūne*, *koldūne*, *kallūne*, usually in pl. *kaldunen*, etc., LG. *kaldunen*, *koldunen* = MHG. *kaldūne*, pl. *kaldūnen*, G. *kaldaunen* (> Dan. *kallun*), entrails, guts (= Pol. and Little Russ. *kaldun* (barred *l*), belly, paunch, = Bohem. *kaldoun*, entrails, = Croatian *kalduni*, lungs); perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. W. *coluddyn*, gut, bowel, *coludd*, guts, bowels.] Entrails.

Add thereto a tiger's *chaudron*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Lapet. Sheep-heads will stay with thee?
Gal. Yes, sir, or *chauldrons*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Nice Valour, iii. 2.

chaufe†, *v.* A Middle English form of *chafe*.

chauffer, chaufer (shâ'fėr), *n.* [< F. *chauffer*, heat, make hot (see *chafe*); or < F. *chaufour*, a lime-kiln, < *chaux*, lime (see *chalk*, *calx*[1]), + *four*, oven, furnace.] In *chem.*, a small furnace, a cylindrical box of sheet-iron, open at the top, ★with a grating near the bottom. See *chafer*[2], 4.

chauffeur (shō-fėr'), *n.* [F., fireman, stoker.] The driver of an automobile.

chauk-daw (châk'dâ), *n.* [< *chauk*, = *chough*, + *daw*[1]. Cf. *caddow*.] A local British name for the chough or red-legged crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*.

chault, *n.* An obsolete form of *jowl*.

chauldron†, *n.* Same as *chaudron*.

Chaulelasmus (kâ-le-las'mus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1838), < Gr. *χανλ-*, as in *Chauliodus*, q. v., + *ἔλασμα*, a (metal) plate.] A genus of *Anatinæ* or fresh-water ducks; the gadwalls: so



Gray Duck, or Gadwall (*Chaulelasmus streperus*).

called from the prominent lamellæ of the bill. The common gadwall is *C. streperus*; another species, *C. couesi*, inhabits the Fanning islands in Polynesia. Also called *Chauliodus*.

Chauliodon (kâ-lī'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χανλιόδων*, *χανλιόδους* (*-οδοντ-*), with outstanding teeth: see *Chauliodus*.] Same as *Chauliodus*, 1.

chauliodont (kâ-lī'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chauliodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Chauliodontidæ*. *Jordan and Gilbert*.

Chauliodontidæ (kâ″li-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chauliodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous fishes, typified by the genus *Chauliodon*. They have an elongated body covered with thin deciduous scales; the head compressed; the mouth deep, its upper margin bounded by the intermaxillaries mesially and the supramaxillaries laterally; no barbels or pseudobranchiæ; and the dorsal fin anterior. The few species are deep-sea fishes with phosphorescent eye-like spots in rows along the lower or under surface of the body.

Chauliodus (kâ-lī'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χανλιόδους*, also *χανλιόδων* (*-οδοντ-*), with outstanding teeth or tusks, < *χανλ-* (< (appar.) *χαίνειν* (√**χα*), yawn, gape: see *chaos*, *chasm*) + *ὀδούς*, Ionic *ὀδών* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*.] **1.** A genus of fishes with a few very large exserted anterior teeth, typical of the family *Chauliodontidæ*. Also called *Chauliodon*.—**2.** Same as *Chaulelasmus*.

chaulmugra, chaulmaugra (châl-mug'rä, -mâ'grä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A handsome East Indian bixaceous tree, *Gynocardia odorata*, with fragrant flowers and a large fruit resembling a shaddock. The seeds yield an oil that has long been highly valued in India and China as a remedy for leprosy and other skin-diseases, rheumatism, etc.; for leprosy it has been considered a specific.

chaum (châm), *n.* [See *chawn*.] Same as *chawn*. [Prov. Eng.]

chaumontelle (shō-moṅ-tel'), *n.* [F.] A fine pear which is much grown and attains a large size in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and in the southern parts of England.

chaun†, *v.* and *n.* See *chawn*.

Chaunacidæ (kâ-nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaunax* (*Chaunac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of pediculate fishes, typified by the genus *Chaunax*: same as *Chaunacinæ*.

Chaunacinæ (kâ-na-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaunax* (*Chaunac-*) + *-inæ*.] In Gill's system, a subfamily of *Antennariidæ*, typified by the genus *Chaunax*, with cuboid head, only a rostral spine or tentacle, and low soft dorsal fin.

Chaunax (kâ'naks), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Chaunacinæ*.

chauncel†, **chaunceler**†. Obsolete forms of *chancel*, *chancellor*.

chaundler†, **chaundeler**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *chandler*.

chaundry†, *n.* See *chandry.*

chaunge†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *change.*

chaungeling†, *n.* An obsolete form of *changeling.*

chaunler†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chandler.*

chaunt†, *v.* and *n.* See *chant.*

chaunter†, *n.* See *chanter*[1].

chauntress†, *n.* See *chantress.*

chauntry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chantry.*

chaup (châp), *n.* [= *chap*[1], 2. Cf. *caup*[3] = *coup*[1].] A Scotch form of *chap*[1], 2.

chauro, chauros (chä-ō′rō, -rōs), *n.* [Mex.] Same as *churro.*

chaus[1] (chous), *n.* [Also written *chiaus, chiaous,* and more recently *chaoush,* repr. Turk. *chāʻush,* an interpreter, a messenger: see *chouse.*] Same as *chouse,* 1.

chaus[2] (kā′us), *n.* [NL., appar. from a native name.] 1. The marsh-lynx, *Felis chaus,* inhabiting portions of Asia and Africa.—2. [*cap.*] A generic name of the aquatic lynxes resembling the above: as, *Chaus libyæus,* the Libyan chaus, and *C. caffer,* the Kafir cat. They live on birds or small quadrupeds, on which they spring like the domestic cat. They are somewhat larger than the cat, have the peculiarity of being fond of the water, and are excellent swimmers.

chaussée (shō-sā′), *n.* [F., abbr. of *rez de chaussée,* the ground floor: *rez,* on a level with, level (= *ras,* close-shaven, < L. *rasus,* pp. of *radere,* shave: see *rase, raze*); *de,* of; *chaussée,* an embankment, a road: see *causeway.*] A causeway; a highway.

chausses (shō′sez; F. pron. shōs), *n. pl.* [F. *chausse,* pl. *chausses,* = Pr. *calsa, caussa* = Cat. *calsas* = Sp. *calza* = Pg. *calças* = It. *calzo, calza,* < L. *calceus,* a shoe: see *calceate, v.,* and cf. *calsons.*] 1. Formerly, the clothing of the legs and feet and of the body below the waist.—2. In *medieval armor,* the defensive covering of the legs, used before the introduction of cuisses and leg-pieces of plate-armor. The chausses of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries were either of linked mail or made not unlike the gambeson; in either case the defensive part did not cover the lower portion of the body and the back of the thighs, for this would have interfered with the seat on the saddle, but was attached to a sort of short breeches of linen, leather, or other similar material. See first cut (fig. 1) under *armor.*

chaussont†, *n.* [F. *chausson* (= It. *calzone,* in pl. *calzoni* (see *calsons*), < *chausse,* hose: see *chausses.*] In *medieval armor:* (*a*) The covering for the foot: a general term, applied as well to the solleret (which see) as to the stocking of chain-mail of the early middle ages. (*b*) A secondary or additional leg-piece, as the leather garment covering the thigh, whether over the chausses of mail or replacing them for the convenience of the seat on the saddle; also, a similar garment of gamboised work. *Hewitt.*

chauvin (F. pron. shō-vaṅ′), *n.* [F., said to be "after a soldier named Nicolas *Chauvin,* so enthusiastically devoted to Napoleon I., and so demonstrative in his manifestations of his adoration of him, that his comrades turned him into ridicule." The name *Chauvin* is the same as *Calvin:* see *Calvinism.*] One of those veterans of the first French empire who, after the fall of Napoleon, professed the most unbounded admiration of his person and his acts; hence, any one possessed by an absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm, or by passionate and unreasonable devotion to any cause.

chauvinism (shō′vi-nizm), *n.* [< *chauvin* + *-ism,* after F. *chauvinisme.*] The sentiments of a chauvin; enthusiastic, unreflecting devotion to any cause; especially, absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm.

Sir, I have no sympathy with *chauvinism* of any kind, but, surely, of all kinds that is the worst which obtrudes pitiful national jealousies and rivalries into the realm of science. *Huxley,* Address at Harvey Tricentenary, p. 397.

chauvinist (shō′vi-nist), *n.* [< *chauvin* + *-ist.*] A person imbued with chauvinism; a chauvin.

During the Crimean War they [the Slavophils] were known to be among the extreme *Chauvinists* who urged the necessity of planting the Greek cross on the desecrated dome of St. Sophia in Constantinople, and hoped to see the Emperor proclaimed "Panslavonic Tsar."
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 411.

The Russian *Chauvinists* were flattered by seeing that the "true German Baron," which Bismarck affected to be, followed with much closer attention than any of his colleagues the new liberal movement in our [Russia's] Press and literature. Translated in *Lowe's* Bismarck, I. 244.

chauvinistic (shō-vi-nis′tik), *a.* [< *chauvinist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by chauvinism; fanatically devoted to any cause.

Considerations which are not advanced in anything like a *chauvinistic* spirit. *Athenæum,* No. 3076, p. 470.

The somewhat threatening attitude of France toward Italy—or rather the possibility of France relapsing into her *chauvinistic* proclivities, as soon as she is freed from the German incubus. *The Nation,* Sept. 14, 1871, p. 171.

chave†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chaff*[1].

chavel† (chav′el), *n.* [(1) < ME. *chavel, chavyl,* < AS. *ceafl,* pl. *ceaflas,* = OS. *kafl,* pl. *kaflōs,* jaw, = MLG. *kavel, kovel,* jaw, gums, palate; with formative *-l* (and equiv. to Icel. *kjaptr, kjöptr* (*pt* pron. as *ft*) = Norw. *kjeft, kjæft, kjept, kjaft* = Sw. *käft* = Dan. *kjæft* (> E. *chaft, chap*[2], *chop*[3]), jaw, with formative *-t*); cf. MLG. *kiwe, kewe,* jaw of a fish, gill, = OHG. *chiwa, chewa, chiwe,* MHG. *kewe,* also *kiuwel,* also OHG. *chouwe,* MHG. *chouwe, kouwe, kôuwe,* jaw, the cavity of the mouth, = MD. *kouwe,* the cavity of the mouth; with formatives as mentioned, and change of *w* to *v* or *f,* < AS. *ceówan* (pret. *ceáw*), ME. *chewen,* E. *chew* = OHG. *chiuwan,* MHG. *kiuwen,* G. *kauen,* etc., chew: see *chew,* and cf. *chaw*[1], *chaw*[2]. With these words are confused in part the forms and senses of (2) D. *kevel,* gum, = MHG. *kivel, kievel, kiefel,* also *kiver,* G. *kiefer* (with formative *-el* or *-er*), jaw, gill, also MHG. *kieffe,* gill, G. *kiefe,* jaw, gill, = LG. *kiffe,* jaw, *keve,* gill, = Dan. *kjæve,* jaw, prop. from the verb represented by MHG. *kifen, kiffen,* gnaw, chew: see *chafer*[1]. The ME. form *chavel,* commonly in pl. *chaveles* (written *chaueles*), passed over into the forms *chauele, chawel, chawle, choul, chowle,* whence mod. E. *jowl.* To the same form through *chawl* is due in part the mod. E. *chaw*[2] = *jaw:* see *chaw*[2], *jaw,* and *jowl,* and cf. *chap*[2], *chop*[3], *chaft.*] The jaw; especially, the jaw of a beast.

He strake the dragon in at the *chavyl,*
That it come out at the navyl.
Ywaine and Gawin, l. 1991.

I scok [var. *shook*] tham be the berdes sua [var. *so*]
That I thair *chaftes* [var. *chauelis, chaules, chaulis*] raue [reft, var. *i-wraste*] in tua [var. *two*].
Cursor Mundi, l. 7510.

chavel (chav′el), *v. t.* [Also *chawel;* < *chavel, n.,* with ref. to *chaw*[1], *chew:* see *chavel, n., chaw*[1], *chew.*] To chew. [Prov. Eng.]

chavel-bone†, *n.* [ME. *chavyl-bon;* < *chavel* + *bone.*] A jaw-bone.

With this *chavyl-bon* I xal [shall] the sle.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 87.

chavender (chav′en-dėr), *n.* [See *cheven.*] The fish otherwise called the *chub* or *cheven.*

The bream, the cap, the chub and *chavender,*
And many more that in fresh waters are.
John Dennys, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 167.

These are a choice bait for the chub or *chavender.*
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

Chavica (kav′i-kä), *n.* [NL., from the name of the plants in the South Sea islands.] A genus of climbing shrubs, of the family *Piperaceæ,* containing 5 species. The genus is closely related to *Piper,* and has been united with it by some authors.

chavicha (chav′i-chä), *n.* [Russ. *chavycha.*] The king-salmon or quinnat, *Oncorhynchus tchawytcha.* Also *tchawytcha, choweecha, chouicha,* and *tsavicha.*

chavicic (cha-vis′ik), *a.* [< *Chavica* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Chavica.*—**Chavicic acid,** an acid found in pepper, and forming when extracted from it an amorphous resinous mass.

chavicin, chavicine (chav′i-sin), *n.* [< *Chavica* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An organic principle analogous to piperine, found in pepper.

chavish[1] (chav′ish), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *chatter.*] A confused chattering; a chattering, prattling, or murmuring noise. [Prov. Eng.]

chavish[2] (chav′ish), *a.* [E. dial.] Peevish; fretful. [Prov. Eng.]

chaw[1] (châ), *v.* [A var. of *chew,* q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. Same as *chew,* 1. [Now only dialectal or vulgar.]

I am in love: revenge is now the cud
That I do *chaw.*
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

[Love] swallows us and never *chaws;* . . .
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry.
Donne, The Broken Heart.

2†. Same as *chew,* 2.

Chawing vengeaunce all the way I went.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 29.

Chawed up, demolished; badly discomfited. [U. S. slang.]

II. *intrans.* To be sulky. [Prov. Eng.]

chaw[1] (châ), *n.* [< *chaw*[1], *v.*] As much as is put in the mouth at once; a chew, especially of tobacco; a quid. [Vulgar.]

chaw[2]† (châ), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *chawe;* now *jaw,* q. v.] The jaw.

The *chaws* and the nape of the necke.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 2.

[This form occurred twice in the original edition (1611) of the authorized version of the Scriptures (Ezek. xxix. 4, xxxviii. 4), but in modern editions has been changed.]

chaw-bacon (châ′bā″kn), *n.* [< *chaw*[1] + obj. *bacon.*] A country lout; a bumpkin. [Colloq., Eng.]

The *chawbacons,* hundreds of whom were the Earl's tenants, raised a shout. *Savage,* Reuben Medlicott, ii. 10.

chaw-bone†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jaw-bone.*

chawcers†, *n. pl.* [< F. *chaussure* or OF. *chaussoire,* shoes, foot-gear, < *chausser,* shoe: see *chausses.*] Shoes.

chawdron†, *n.* See *chaudron.*

chawel†, *n.* Same as *chavel.*

chawel†, *v. t.* Same as *chavel.*

chawl†, *n.* A contracted form of *chavel.* See *chavel, n.,* and *jowl.*

chawm†, *v.* and *n.* See *chawn.*

chawn† (chân), *v.* [Early mod. E. also written *chaun, chawne, choan, choane,* and erroneously *chaum, chaume;* perhaps for **jawn,* a dial. form of *yawn,* q. v. (cf. *chaw*[2], obs. form of *jaw,* and *chawl, chaul,* obs. forms of *jowl*); or perhaps (through *choan*) ult. < ME. *chinen* (pret. *chon*), < AS. *cīnan* (pret. *cān*), chine, gape: see *chine*[1], and cf. *shone* (pron. shōn or shon), ult. < AS. *scān,* pret. of *scīnan,* shine.] I. *intrans.* To gape; open; yawn. *Sherwood.*

II. *trans.* To cause to yawn; open.

O thou all-bearing earth, . . .
O *chaune* thy brest,
And let me sinke into thee.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

chawn† (chân), *n.* [Also written *chaun* (and erroneously *chawm, chaum*); from the verb.] A gape; a gap.

The sun, with its mighty heat, so parched and filled it with chops and *chauns.*
Bp. Craft, On Burnet's Theory of the Earth, p. 113.

Fendasse [F.], a cleft, rift, chop, *choane.* *Cotgrave.*

chay[1], **shay** (shā), *n.* [A false sing. for the supposed pl. *chaise.*] A chaise. [Colloq.]

Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss *shay?*
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

chay[2], **chaya-root** (chā, chā′ä̤-röt), *n.* Same as *shaya-root.*

chayer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chair.*

chayote (chä-yō′tā), *n.* [Sp., < Nahuatl *chayotli.*] The fruit of *Chayota edulis,* a cucurbitaceous plant. It is eaten as a vegetable. Also *cheyote.*

chaysel†, *n.* See *chaisel.*

cheap† (chēp), *v.* [Also (chiefly dial.) *chap, chop* (see *chap*[4], *chop*[2]); < ME. *chepen, cheapien, chapien,* < AS. *ceápian,* traffic, trade, buy or sell, buy, bribe (*ge-ceápian,* buy) (also *cȳpan,* sell), = OS. *kōpōn* = OFries. *kāpia* = D. *koopen* = MLG. *kōpen,* LG. *kopen* = OHG. *choufōn, coufōn, koufōn, choufen, coufen, koufen,* MHG. *koufen, keufen,* traffic, trade, buy or sell, G. *kaufen,* buy (G. *ver-kaufen* = OS. *far-kōpon,* sell), = Icel. *kaupa,* trade, bargain, = Sw. *köpa* = Dan. *kjöbe,* buy, = Goth. *kaupōn,* traffic, trade (cf. OBulg. *kupiti* = Serv. *kupiti* = Bohem. *koupiti* = Pol. *kupic* = Russ. *kupitĭ;* Hung. *kupecz,* buy; Finn. *kauppata,* trade; from Teut.), in form appar. from the noun (AS. *ceáp,* etc.: see *cheap, n.*), but the verb is found earlier and is appar. not orig. Teut., but derived at an early period, through the traffic with Italy, < L. *cauponari,* traffic, trade, < *caupo*(*n*-), also *copo*(*n*-), later also *cupo*(*n*-), a petty tradesman, a huckster, an innkeeper (> OHG. *choufo,* a tradesman, trader, merchant); cf. *caupōna,* a female huckster, a landlady, *caupona,* a retail shop, a tavern, inn; cf. Gr. *κάπηλος,* a huckster, *καπηλεύειν,* drive a petty trade, *καπηλεία,* retail trade, *καπηλεῖον,* a tavern. According to Grimm and others, the verb (Goth. *kaupōn*) is connected with Goth. *kaupatjan,* strike, with ref. to striking a bargain, orig. make an agreement by striking hands. But the Goth. *kaupatjan* means 'strike' only in the sense of 'buffet, slap,' in assault, and has no cognates (in that form and sense) in the other tongues. The figure of 'striking' a bargain or agreement occurs in Latin (*fœdus ferire* or *percutere*) and in AS. (*wedd sleán,* as a translation of the Latin), but appar. not otherwise in the early Teut. The verb *cheap* is now superseded by *cheapen,* q. v. See *cheap, n., chaffer*[1].] I. *intrans.* To trade; traffic; bargain; chaffer; ask the price of goods; cheapen goods.

Were I worth al the wone of wymmen alyue,
& al the wele of the worlde were in my honde,
I schulde *chepen* & chose, to cheue [obtain] me a lorde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1271.

I see you come to *cheap* and not to buy.
Heywood, Edw. IV., p. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *trans.* **1.** To bargain for; chaffer for; ask the price of; offer a price for; cheapen.

Who so *cheped* my chaffare chiden I wolde,
But he profred to paye a peny or tweyne
More than it was worth.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 380.

2. To buy; purchase.

Such chaffare I *chepe* at the chapitre.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 159.

As a spanyel sche wol on him lepe,
Til that sche fynde som man hir to *chepe*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 268.

3. To sell.

Ancre [anchoress] that is cheapild, heo *cheapeth* hire soule [to] the chepmon of helle. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 418.

cheap† (chēp), *n.* [< ME. *cheep, chepe, chep, cheap*, trade, traffic, bargain, price, < AS. *ceáp*, trade, traffic, price, also cattle (cf. *fee*), = OS. *kōp* = OFries. *kāp* = D. *koop* = MLG. *kōp*, LG. *koop* = OHG. *chouf, couf, kouf*, MHG. *kouf*, G. *kauf*, trade, traffic, bargain, purchase, = Icel. *kaup* = Sw. *köp* = Dan. *kjöb*, bargain, purchase; from the verb: see *cheap, v.* Hence in comp. *chapfare*, now *chaffer, chapman*, also abbr. *chap*. In ME. the noun is esp. common in the phrases *god chep*, early mod. E. *good cheap* (= D. *goed koop* = LG. *göd köp* = North Fries. *göd küp* = Icel. *gōtt kaup* = Sw. *godt köp* = Dan. *godt kjöb*), lit., like F. *bon marché*, a good price or bargain; and *gret chep*, early mod. E. *great cheap*, a great bargain, whence by abbr. *cheap, a.*, q. v.] **1.** Trade; traffic; chaffer; chaffering.

Al for on [one] y wolde yeve threo withoute *chep*.
Spec. of Lyr. Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 39.

2. A market; a market-place: in this sense extant in several place-names, as *Cheapside* and *Eastcheap* in London, *Chepstow*, etc.

The Walbrook, then and for centuries to come a broad river-channel, . . . deep enough to float the small boats used in the traffic up from the Thames to the very edge of the *Cheap*, or market-place.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 438.

3. Price.

Heo was a cheuese, hire *cheap* was the wrse.
Layamon, I. 17.

Cheep, precium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 72.

To no man schuld hyt be sold
Half swych a *chepe*. *Octovian*, l. 819.

4. A low price; a bargain: especially in the phrases *good cheap* and *great cheap* (see below). —**5.** Cheapness; lowness of price; abundance of supply.

Of plente and of grete famyne.
Of *chepe*, of derthe.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1974.

Good cheap (see etymology), literally, good bargain or price, or (as in *great cheap*) market or trade, with reference to the abundance of the supply. (*a*) An abundant supply; cheapness.

The god ger was icome and *god chep* of corn.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 341.

(*b*) In abundant supply; at a low price; cheap: used adjectively or adverbially. [Now simply *cheap*. See *cheap, a.*]

I wille that my brothere William haue the landes and rentys *bettir chepe* than any othir man, by a resonable some. *Wills and Inventories* (ed. Tymms), p. 63.

Victuals shall be so *good cheap* upon earth, that they shall think themselves to be in good case. 2 Esd. xvi. 21.

But here's one can sell you Freedom *better cheap*.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, v. 14.

The planters put away most of their goods within a small matter as *good cheep* as they pay for yt.
Trelawny Papers, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 405.

Great cheap (see etymology, and compare *good cheap*), literally, great or large market-trade. (*a*) An abundant supply; cheapness.

Greet pres at market makith deer chaffare,
And to *gret chep* is holden at litel pris.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 522.

Men han gret plentee and *gret chep* of all wynes and vitailles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 208.

(*b*) In abundant supply; at a low price; cheap.

Clothes of Gold and of Sylk ben *gretter chep* there a gret del, than ben Clothes of Wolle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

cheap (chēp), *a.* [Short for *good cheap:* see under *cheap, n.*] **1.** Rated at a low price or cost; purchasable or obtainable at a low price or cost, either as compared with the usual price or cost, or with the real value, or, more vaguely, with the price of other things; relatively inexpensive.

It is *cheaper* to hire the labour of freemen than to compel the labour of slaves. *Bacon.*

The *cheap* defence of nations [chivalry], the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise, is gone.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The modern *cheap* and fertile press, with all its translations, has done little to bring us nearer to the heroic writers of antiquity. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 109.

2. Of small intrinsic value or esteem; common; commonplace; mean; costing little effort to obtain, practise, influence, etc.: as, to make one's self *cheap*.

So common hackneyed in the eyes of men,
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

That low, *cheap*, unreasonable, and inexcusable vice of customary swearing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208.

Be admonished by what you already see, not to strike leagues of friendship with *cheap* persons, where no friendship can be. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

The Count had lounged somewhat too long in Rome,
Made himself *cheap*. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 54.

3. Getting off cheaply, or without losing much (or so much as one deserves): as, to be *cheap* o't. [Scotch.]

If he loses by us a'thegither, he is e'en *cheap* o't, he can spare it brawly. *Scott.*

Cheap Jack, cheap John, a traveling hawker; a seller of cheap articles; a chapman; one who sells by Dutch auction.

Of all the callings ill used in Great Britain, the *Cheap Jack* calling is the worst used.
Dickens, Doctor Marigold's Prescriptions.

cheapen (chē′pn), *v. t.* [< *cheap, v.* or *a.*, + *-en*[1]. In the first sense it supersedes the orig. verb *cheap*, q. v.] **1.** To ask the price of; chaffer or bargain for. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

I *cheapened* sprats. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy.
Swift, A City Shower.

2. To beat down the price of.

I *cheapen* all she buys, and hear the curse
Of honest tradesmen for my niggard-purse.
Crabbe, Works, V. 56.

3. To reduce in price or cost; make cheaper: as, to *cheapen* the cost of production; to *cheapen* the necessaries of life.

Oxidizing and combustible agents to *cheapen* the cost and modify the force of the explosive. *Science*, IV. 14.

4. To lessen the value of; depreciate or belittle; make too common: as, to *cheapen* one's self by being too officious.

I find my proffered love has *cheapened* me. *Dryden.*

Here might the red-bird come his plumes to cool,
And court the flower that *cheapens* his array.
Emerson, The Rhodora.

cheapener (chēp′nėr), *n.* One who cheapens, in any sense.

cheaping†, *n.* [< ME. *chepinge*, < AS. *cȳping, ceápung*, trade, business, market-place, verbal n. of *cȳpan, ceápian*, trade: see *cheap, v.*] A market; a market-place.

He meyneteneth his men to morther myne hewen,
Forstalleth my feyres and fi3teth in my *chepynge*.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 56.

Wait 3if any wei3h comes wending alone,
Other cherl other child fro *chepinge* or feyre.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1882.

cheaply (chēp′li), *adv.* **1.** In a cheap manner; at a small price; at a low cost: as, "*cheaply* bought," *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

Thoughts that great hearts once broke for, we
Breathe *cheaply* in the common air. *Lowell*, Masaccio.

No fear lest praise should make us proud!
We know how *cheaply* that is won;
The idle homage of the crowd
Is proof of tasks as idly done.
O. W. Holmes, St. Anthony the Reformer.

2. At a low estimate of value; as of little value or importance; with depreciation or disesteem.

There have appeared already among Roman Catholics symptoms of a tendency to hold *cheaply* by Holy Scripture, as being comparatively unimportant to them, who have the authority of an infallible Church, forgetting that the authority of the Church depends upon Holy Scripture.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 94.

cheapness (chēp′nes), *n.* [< *cheap* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being cheap; lowness in price or value.

cheart†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cheer*[1].

cheason†, *n.* [ME. *chesoun*, by apheresis for *enchesoun:* see *encheson.*] Encheson; occasion.

We [the devils] schulen ordeyne bi oon assent
A priuey councell al of tresoun,
And clayme ihesu [Jesus] for oure rent:
For that he is kinde [nature] of man, it is good *chesoun*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

★**cheat**[1] (chēt), *n.* [< ME. *chete*, a clipped form of *eschete*, an escheat: see *escheat, n.* In senses 2–6, the noun is from the verb *cheat.*] **1**†. An escheat; an unexpected acquisition; a windfall.

Thorw 3owre lawe, as I leue I lese many *chetes;*
Mede ouer-maistrieth lawe and moche treuthe letteth.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 175.

And yet, the taking off these vessels was not the best and goodliest *cheat* of their victory; but this passed all, that with one light skirmish they became lords of all the sea along those coasts. *Holland.*

2. A fraud committed by deception; a trick; an imposition; an imposture.

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

The pretence of public good is a *cheat* that will ever pass. *Sir W. Temple.*

Nothing dies but the *cheats* of time.
Whittier, The Preacher.

In *law*, a fraud is punishable as a cheat only (1) when it deprives another of property (thus, fraudulently inducing a marriage is not termed a cheat); (2) when it is not such as to amount to a felony (for then it is more severely punishable); and (3) when it is effected by some practice or method, other than mere words, which affects or may affect numbers of persons or the public at large, such as the use of false weights.

3. A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices; a swindler.

No man will trust a known *cheat*. *South.*

4. A game at cards, in which the cards are played face downward, the player stating the value of the card he plays (which must always be one higher than that played by the previous player), and being subjected to a penalty if he is discovered stating it wrongly.—**5.** Anything which deceives or is intended to deceive; an illusion; a false shirt-front; a waistcoat ornamental in front but plain behind.=**Syn. 2.** Deceit, deception, fraud, delusion, artifice, guile, finesse, stratagem.

cheat[1] (chēt), *v.* [< ME. *cheten*, confiscate, seize as an escheat, a clipped form of *escheten*, escheat: see *escheat, v.* and *n.*, and cf. *cheat*[1], *n.* The sense of 'defraud,' which does not occur until the latter part of the 16th century, arose from the unscrupulous actions of the *escheaters*, the officers appointed to look after escheats: see *escheator, cheater.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To confiscate; escheat.

Chetyn, confiscor, fisco. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 73.

2. To deceive and defraud; impose upon; trick: followed by *of* or *out of* before the thing of which one is defrauded.

A sorcerer that by his cunning hath *cheated* me
Of the island. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

To thee, dear schoolboy, whom my lay
Has *cheated of* thy hour of play,
Light task, and merry holiday!
Scott, Marmion, L'Envoi.

Another is *cheating* the sick *of* a few last gasps, as he sits To pestle a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights.
Tennyson, Maud, i. 11.

3. To mislead; deceive.

Power to *cheat* the eye with blear illusion.
Milton, Comus, l. 155.

All around
Are dim uncertain shapes that *cheat* the sight.
Bryant, Journey of Life.

4. To elude or escape.

A fancy pregnant with resource and scheme
To *cheat* the sadness of a rainy day.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

We an easier way to *cheat* our pains have found.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

5†. To win or acquire by cheating: as, to *cheat* an estate from one. *Cowley.*—**6.** To effect or accomplish by cheating: as, to *cheat* one's way through the world; to *cheat* one into a misplaced sympathy.

Selfishness finds out a satisfactory reason why it may do what it wills — collects and distorts, exaggerates and suppresses, so as ultimately to *cheat* itself into the desired conclusion. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 179.

To cheat the gallows, to escape the punishment due to a capital crime; escape the gallows though deserving hanging.

The greatest thief that ever *cheated the gallows*. *Dickens.*

=**Syn. 2.** To cozen, gull, chouse, fool, outwit, circumvent, beguile, dupe, inveigle.

II. *intrans.* To act dishonestly; practise fraud or trickery: as, he *cheats* at cards.

cheat[2] (chēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] See second and third extracts under *cheat-bread.*

cheat[3] (chēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thing: usually with a distinctive word: as, a cackling *cheat*, a fowl; *belly-cheat*, an apron. [Old slang.]

cheatable (chē′ta-bl), *a.* [< *cheat*[1], *v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being cheated; easily cheated.

cheatableness (chē′ta-bl-nes), *n.* [< *cheatable* + *-ness.*] Liability to be cheated.

Not faith but folly, an easy *cheatableness* of the heart.
Hammond, Works, IV. 554.

cheat-bread† (chēt′bred), *n.* [< ME. *chetbred.*] A kind of wheaten bread, ranking next to manchet.

Manchet and *chet bred* he shalle take,
Tho pantere assayes that hit be bake.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Pain rousset [F.], *cheat* or booted *bread;* household bread, made of wheat and rie mingled. *Cotgrave.*

There were two kinds of *cheat-bread*, the best of fine cheat, mentioned in Ord. and Reg., p. 301, and the coarse cheat, ravelled bread, ib. 307. The second sort was, as Harrison [p. 168] expressly tells us, "used in the halles of the nobilitie and gentrie onelie. . . ." "The second is the cheat or wheaton bread, so named bicause the colour therof resembleth the graie or yellowish wheat, being cleane and well dressed, and out of this is the coarsest of the bran taken." *Halliwell.*

cheatee (chē-tē′), *n.* [< *cheat*[1] + *-ee*[1].] One who is cheated. [Rare.]

Believe me, credit none; for in this city
No dwellers are but cheaters and *cheatees*.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, v. 1.

★**cheater** (chē′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *chetour* (spelled *chetowre*—Prompt. Parv.), < OF. *eschetour, escheiteur*, an escheater: see *escheater*. In the 2d sense, < *cheat*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1], the two forms and senses being mingled: see *cheat*[1].] **1†.** An escheater.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

2. One who cheats; a cheat.

Disguised *cheaters*, prating mountebanks.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2.

That old bald *cheater*, Time. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

cheatery (chē′tėr-i), *n.* [< *cheat*[1] + *-ery*.] Fraud; imposition; deception. [Colloq.]

cheating (chē′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cheat*[1], *v.*] **1.** Disposed to cheat or associated with cheating; fraudulent; dishonest: applied to persons.

To haggle like a *cheating* housewife.
Froude, Hist. Eng., viii.

2. False; deceptive; made or fitted to defraud: applied to things.

His *cheating* yardwand. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 13.

cheatingly (chē′ting-li), *adv.* In a cheating manner.

cheat-loaf† (chēt′lōf), *n.* A loaf of cheat-bread.

Passing away the time with a *cheat loaf* and a bombard of broken beer. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

Chough. Why is it called the *Cheat-loaf?*
Col.'s Fr. This house was sometimes a baker's, sir, that served the court, where the bread is called cheat.
Middleton and Rowley, A Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

Chebacco-boat (shē-bak′ō-bōt), *n.* [Origin obscure: said to be from *Chebacco*, given as the name of Essex, Massachusetts, where these boats were built. Poss. < Pg. *xabeco*.] A type of vessel formerly much employed in the Newfoundland fisheries. See *pinkie*.

chebbo (keb′bō), *n.* An old Venetian measure of length, equal to 4⅓ Venetian feet, or 61.6 English inches.

chebec, chebek (shē′bek), *n.* Same as *xebec*.

chechinquamin†, *n.* An early form of *chinkapin*. *Kersey*, 1708.

★**check**[1] (chek), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *chek, chekke*, a check at chess, also as an exclamation, check!, any sudden stop, repulse, defeat, < OF. *eschec, eschek, eschac, echec, achec, echaic*, etc., F. *échec*, a check at chess, repulse, defeat, pl. *échecs*, chess, = Pr. *escac* = Sp. *jaque* = Pg. *xaque* = It. *scacco* (ML. *scacci*, pl., chess) = D. *schaak* = OHG. *schāh*, MHG. G. *schach* = Icel. *skāk* = Sw. *schack* = Dan. *schak*, < Pers. *shāh*, a king, the principal piece in the game of chess: see *shah*. The literal sense of *check!* is 'king!' implying that the king is in danger (see *chess*[1]). In sense 8 *check* is rather an abbreviation of *checker*, a square on a chess-board, prop. the chess-board itself (see *checker*[1]). The later senses are chiefly from the verb. In sense 13 *check* is in England also written *cheque*, in imitation of *exchequer*, with which it is remotely connected.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *chess*, an exposure of the king to a direct attack from an opposing piece, as a result either of a move made by this piece or of the removal of a piece that interposed. Warning of such an attack must be given to the player whose king is in danger by the word *check!* If the king cannot be protected, he is "checkmated." The king cannot be moved into a position in which he will be in check. See *chess*[1].

The fair'st jewel that our hopes can deck,
Is so to play our game t' avoid your *check*.
Middleton, Prol. to Game at Chess.

2†. A hostile movement; an attack; hence, disaster.

This is a chapel of meschaunce, that *chekke* hit by-tyde!
Hit is the corsedest kyrk that euer I com inne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2195.

He watz mayster of his men & mygty him seluen,
The chef of his cheualrye his *chekkes* to make,
He brek the bareres as bylyue, & the burg after.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1238.

3. A reprimand; rebuke; censure; slight.

So we are sensible of a *check*,
But in a brow, that saucily controls
Our actions. *Shirley* (*and Fletcher*?), Coronation.

Let me implore your majesty not to give
His highness any *check* for worthless me.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

4. The act or means of checking or restraining; a stop; hindrance; restraint; obstruction.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their consciences much breaketh their spirit.
Sir J. Hayward.

I have no remorse, and little fear,
Which are, I think, the *checks* of other men.
Shelley, The Cenci, i. 1.

No *check*, no stay, this streamlet fears:
How merrily it goes. *Wordsworth.*

Climate plays an important part in determining the average numbers of a species, and periodical seasons of extreme cold or drought seem to be the most effective of all *checks*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 75.

5. A means of detecting or exposing error; an obstruction to the effect or acceptance of anything erroneous: as, one author serves as a *check* upon another in seeking the truth; a *check* upon the accuracy of a computation or an experiment. —**6.** In *falconry*, the act of a hawk when she forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, magpies, or other birds that cross her in her flight: as, the hawk made a *check*, or flew at or on *check*. Hence—**7.** Base game, such as rooks, small birds, etc.—**8.** A pattern of squares of alternating colors. Properly a check should have no divisions between the squares more than a thin boundary line; that is, it should resemble the ordinary chess-board. See *plaid*. Hence—**9.** A fabric having such a pattern.—**10.** A mark put against names or items on going over a list, to indicate that they have been verified, compared, or otherwise examined.—**11.** Any counter-register used as a security, as the correspondent cipher of a bank-note, a corresponding indenture, etc.; a counterfoil.—**12.** A token, usually in the form of a written or printed slip of paper or a stamped piece of metal, given as a means of identification, as to a railroad-passenger to identify his baggage, or (by a conductor) as a substitute for his ticket, or to a person leaving a theater with the intention of returning, as a means of showing his right to admission on his return and of identifying his seat. Checks for baggage are generally of brass and in duplicate, one being attached to the piece of baggage checked and the other given to the owner.

13. A written order for money drawn on a bank or private banker or bank-cashier, payable to a person named, or to his order, or to bearer. In legal effect it is a bill of exchange. [In England commonly spelled *cheque*.]—**14.** A roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants. Also called *check-roll, checker-roll*.—**15.** Same as *check-rein*. —**16.** A pad on the back part of a pianoforte-key, which catches the head of the hammer as it falls and prevents it from rebounding.—**17.** In *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation of the strata. See *fault*.—**18.** An alphabetic sound produced with complete stoppage of the current of breath; a mute.—**Certified check.** See *certify*.—**Clerk of the check.** (*a*) In the household of the British sovereign, an officer who has the control of the yeomen of the guard and all the ushers belonging to the royal family, the care of the watch, etc. (*b*) In the British royal dockyards, an officer who keeps a register of all the men employed in the public service at the port where he is stationed.—**Crossed check,** in Great Britain, a bank-check having the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof (usually "& Co.") written between two parallel lines across its face. In this form it is *crossed generally*, and can be used only by paying it into some bank. When the name of a bank is inserted before the words "& Co.," the check is *crossed specially*, and can be used only by paying it into that bank, drawing against it by ordinary check if need be. Sometimes the words "not negotiable" are added. The object of this proceeding is to facilitate the tracing of checks if lost when sent by mail.—**Crossed Checks Act,** an English statute of 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 81), which introduced "non-negotiable" checks, that is to say, instruments which are freely negotiable, but to which a bona-fide holder for value does not acquire a new and independent title, but can have only such title as his transferror had. A thief or finder can have no title, and therefore cannot convey one. *Byles on Bills*, 7th ed., 26.—**Recoil-check,** any device used to check the recoil of a piece of ordnance, such as hydraulic, pneumatic, or rubber buffers, friction-plates, friction-clamps, spiral or other springs, check-ropes, etc.—**To certify a check.** See *certify*.—**To take check†,** to take offense. [Rare.]

Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects
Take check, and think it strange? perhaps revolt?
Dryden.

II. *a.* Ornamented with a checkered pattern; checkered: as, a *check* shirt.

★**check**[1] (chek), *v.* [< ME. *chekken*, offer check (at chess: in other senses mod.); cf. OF. *eschequier, eschecquier*, play chess, check, checkmate, later also *eschequer*, mark with checks; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *chess*, to place (one's adversary's king) in danger by a direct attack from any piece. See *check*[1], *n.*, **1.** The word is sometimes used of similar attacks upon other important pieces, as the queen.

2. To stop suddenly or forcibly; curb; restrain.

Gently he raised her—and the while
Checked with a glance the circle's smile.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 27.

The spoiler came, yet paused, as though
So meek a victim *checked* his arm.
Barham, On the Death of a Daughter.

Said the good nuns would *check* her gadding tongue.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) To ease off (a little of a rope which is too tightly strained). (*b*) To stop or regulate the motion of, as a cable when it is running out too violently.—**4.** To restrain by rebuke; chide or reprove.

Richard—with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland—
Did speak these words. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Some men in the Fair, that were more observing and less prejudiced than the rest, began to *check* and blame the baser sort, for their continual abuses done by them to the Men. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 156.

5. To mark in checks or small squares.—**6.** To compare with a counterfoil or something similar, with a view to ascertain authenticity or accuracy; control by a counter-register; test the accuracy of by comparison with vouchers or a duplicate: as, to *check* an account.—**7.** To note with a mark as having been examined, or for some other purpose; mark off from a list after examination or verification: as, to *check* the items of a bill; to *check* the names on a voting-list.—**8.** To attach a check to, for the purpose of identification: as, to *check* baggage.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a stop; stop; pause: generally with *at*.

And she, that dar'd all dangers to possess him,
Will *check at* nothing to revenge the loss
Of what she held so dear.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

The miller perceived his wheel to *check* on the sudden, which made him look out, and so he found the child sitting up to the waist in the shallow water beneath the mill.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 326.

2†. To clash or interfere.

They do best, who if they cannot but admit love, yet . . . sever it wholly from their serious affairs and actions of life; for if it *check* once with business, it troubleth men's fortunes. *Bacon*, Of Love.

3†. To exercise a check.

I'll avoid his presence,
It *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*

4. In *falconry*, to forsake the prey and follow small birds, as a hawk: with *at*.

Flatterers are kites
That *check at* sparrows.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

Like the haggard, *check at* every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

5. To split, crack, or seam in seasoning or drying, or by becoming too dry, as timber, painted or varnished surfaces, and the like.

check[2] (chek), *n.* Same as *check*, 2 (*l*).

check[3] (chek), *n.* Same as *chack*[2]. [Scotch.]

check-book (chek′bůk), *n.* A book containing ★blank checks on a bank or banker, or on the cashier of a business establishment. The check-forms are commonly so printed that opposite each one there is a stub which is left in the book when the check is detached, and on which the date and amount of the check and the name of the payee may be entered, for the purpose of keeping an account of the transaction.

check-bridge (chek′brij), *n.* See *bridge*[1].

check-chain (chek′chān), *n.* A chain connecting the body of a car to its truck, and designed to keep the latter from swinging transversely to the track if the wheels leave the rails.

check-clerk (chek′klėrk), *n.* A clerk whose business it is to check the accounts of others, their time of attendance at work, etc.

check-cord (chek′kôrd), *n.* **1.** A long cord attached to the collar of a hunting-dog to bring him to a sudden stop at the word of command from the trainer.—**2.** In a carriage or other vehicle, a cord to be pulled as a signal; a check-string.

checked (chekt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *check*[1], *v.*, for *checker*[1]. Cf. *check*[1], *n.*, 8.] Checkered or variegated. *Spenser.*

Bring rich carnations, flower-de-luces, lilies,
The *checqued* and purple-ringed daffodillies.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

check-end (chek′end), *n.* An ornamental device often printed on the end of a bank-check, draft, or money-order, intended to make counterfeiting difficult and its detection easy. The check is sometimes irregularly torn or cut through the check-end, and will accordingly fit exactly the part left, while the counterfeit will not.

★**checker**[1] (chek′ėr), *n.* [Also written in England *chequer*, a recent and imperfect "restoration" of the F. form; < ME. *cheker, chekker, chekkere*, a chess-board, the exchequer, shortened from *escheker*, the exchequer, < AF. *escheker, eschekier*, OF. *eschequier, eschekier, eschiquier, eschakier*, a chess-board, hence the checkered cloth on which accounts were calcu-

lated, a court of revenue, exchequer, F. *échiquier* = Pr. *escaquier* = It. *scacchiere*, < ML. *scacarium*, *scaccarium*, a chess-board, a court of revenue, exchequer, < *scacci*, chess: see *check*[1], *n.*, and cf. *exchequer*, a doublet of *checker*.] **1†.** A checker-board; a chess-board. See *checker-board*.

A *cheker* he fond bi a cheire. *Sir Tristrem*, l. 29.

Than Guynebans hym-self made with his owne handes a *Chekier* of golde and Ivory half parted.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 362.

2†. The game of chess.

Mony gaumes were begonnen the grete for to solas.
The *chekker* was choisly there chosen the first,
The draghtes, the dyse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 162.

3. *pl.* A game played with twenty-four pieces or men on a board divided into sixty-four checks or squares. Each of the two players is provided with twelve pieces, which are placed on alternate squares on the first three rows on one of two opposite sides of the board. The men are moved forward diagonally to the right or left one square at a time, or over an opposing piece if there is an empty space beyond it on the same diagonal; in the latter case the man thus "jumped" is "taken"—that is, removed from the board. Two or more pieces can be taken at once if similarly exposed, with one intervening empty square between each pair into which the adversary can "jump." The object of each player is to capture all his opponent's men, or to hem them in so that they cannot move. When a player succeeds in moving a piece to the further end of the board (the crown-head or king-row), that piece is crowned or becomes a "king," and has the power to move or capture diagonally backward or forward. In *Polish checkers* there are one hundred squares on the board, and forty counters; the men can move in taking either backward or forward, and kings can move the whole length of the board on the diagonals when no pieces intervene. Also called *draughts*.

4. A piece or man in the game of checkers.—**5†.** A treasury; a court or bureau of revenue; an exchequer (which see).

Somme seruen the kynge and hus seluer tellen,
In the *chekkere* and the chauncelrie chalengynge hus dettes,
Of wardes and of wardemotes, wayues and strayues.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 91.

Tribute that the swoln floods render,
Into her *chequer*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

6†. A check-roll or list.

It ys ordeyned at this present yeld, how be it euery citezein of the old *cheker* pay at this tyme but vij. d., and euery citezein of the newe *cheker* but xiij. d., etc.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 406.

Item, that the citezeins of the old *cheker* & of the newe, ther payment at this yelde be no precedent, etc.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

7. One of the squares of a checkered pattern; the pattern itself.

Now in a plentious Orchard planted rare
With vn-graft trees, in *checker*, round, and square.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

8. One of a number of spots giving to a surface a checkered appearance.

The late afternoon light was gilding the monstrous jars and suspending golden *checkers* among the golden-fruited leaves. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 191.

9. *pl.* In *arch.*, stones in the facings of walls which have all their joints continued in straight lines without interruption or breaking of joints, thus presenting the appearance of checker-work.—**10†.** An inn the sign-board of which was marked with checkers, probably to announce that draughts and backgammon were played within. Several houses marked with signs of this kind have been exhumed in Pompeii. [Commonly in the plural.]

Story! God bless you, I have none to tell, sir,
Only last night a-drinking at the *Chequers*,
This poor old hat and breeches, as you see, were
Torn in a scuffle.
Canning, Knife-Grinder.

Anallagmatic checker. See *anallagmatic*.—**Checker-type**, printing-type made to illustrate the game of checkers.

checker[1] (chek'ėr), *v. t.* [Also written *chequer*; < *checker*[1], *n.*] **1.** To mark or decorate with squares of alternate color, like a checker-board; mark with different colors.

The gray-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Checkering the eastern clouds with streaks of light.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

2. Figuratively, to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events; diversify; impart variety to; give a character of both good and evil or happiness and unhappiness to.

Our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 237.

Happy the man who sees a God employ'd
In all the good and ill that *checker* life!
Cowper, The Task, ii.

checker[2] (chek'ėr), *n.* [< *check*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who checks, in any sense of the word.

checkerberry (chek'ėr-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *checkerberries* (-iz). [Also *chequerberry*, *chickaberry*; < *checker* (origin uncertain; cf. *checker-tree*) + *berry*[1].] **1.** A small creeping plant, the *Mitchella repens*, growing in North America.—**2.** The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

Our American plant Gaultheria is called in some sections Wintergreen, in others *Chequerberry*.
T. Hill, True Order of Studies, p. 81.

★**checker-board** (chek'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A board divided into sixty-four small squares, thirty-two of one color and thirty-two of another, and arranged so that no two of the same color are side by side, on which checkers and chess are played. Also called *draught-board*, *chess-board*.

★**checkered** (chek'ėrd), *p. a.* [< *checker*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Marked with squares or checkers, like a checker-board; exhibiting squares of different colors; hence, broken into different colors or into lights and shadows.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund rebecks sound
To many a youth, and many a maid,
Dancing in the *chequer'd* shade.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 96.

2. Figuratively, variegated with different qualities, scenes, or events; crossed with good and bad fortune.

A *checkered* day of sunshine and of showers,
Fading to twilight and dark night at last.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 42.

The struggles of his curiously *checkered* early life . . . furnish the materials of a biography possessing all the interest of a romance. *Everett*, Orations, II. 2.

checker-roll (chek'ėr-rōl), *n.* [Also *check-roll*.] Same as *check*[1], 14.

checker-tree, chequer-tree (chek'ėr-trē), *n.* [Said to be < *checker* (< *cheke*, old form of *choke*), equiv. to *choker*, + *tree*: so called from the extreme austerity of the immature fruit.] A name in some parts of England of the service-tree, *Sorbus domestica*.

checkerwise (chek'ėr-wīz), *adv.* [< *checker*[1] + *-wise*.] In the form of checkers; of checkered pattern. Also spelled *chequerwise*.

I observed the bars both of iron and brass they make *chequerwise* to put before their windows, were of very good workmanship. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 39.

★**checkerwork** (chek'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Any pattern of which the general effect is that of alternating squares of different colors. The word *plaid* is generally limited to textile fabrics and what may be considered imitations of them, as in color-printing on paper; but *checkerwork* is somewhat more general. Thus, a pattern of metal chains crossing one another at equal intervals would be called *checkerwork* or *checkered pattern*. Also used figuratively. Also spelled *chequerwork*.

Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars.
1 Ki. vii. 17.

How strange a *chequer-work* of Providence is the life of man! *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe.

A *chequer-work* of beam and shade.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

check-hook (chek'hůk), *n.* **1.** A device for arresting too rapid motion in any form of hoisting apparatus.—**2.** In a harness, a hook on the saddle for holding the end of the check-rein.

★**checking** (chek'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *check*[1], *v. t.*, 5.] Lines engraved on certain portions of a gun-stock, enabling one to grasp it more surely.

check-key (chek'kē), *n.* A latch-key. [Great Britain.]

checklatoun†, *n.* Same as *ciclaton*.

checkle (chek'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *checkled*, ppr. *checkling*. [Var. of *chackle*, or *cackle*. Cf. *chuckle*.] To cackle; talk noisily; scold. [Prov. Eng.]

checkless (chek'les), *a.* [< *check*[1] + *-less*.] Incapable of being checked or restrained.

The hollow murmur of the *checkless* winds
Shall groan again.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 5.

check-line (chek'līn), *n.* Same as *check-rein*.

checkling (chek'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *checkle*, *v.*] Cackling; noisy talking.

check-list (chek'list), *n.* **1.** An alphabetical or systematic list of names of persons or things, intended for purposes of reference, registration, comparison, or verification: as, a *check-list* of birds; the Smithsonian *check-list* of shells. Specifically—**2.** In *U. S. politics*, a list of all the qualified voters in a town, ward, or voting precinct, on which, in order to prevent frauds at elections, primary meetings, or caucuses, the names of voters may be checked or marked as they vote. Also called *hand-list*.

The use of the *check-list* as a protection against fraud was voted, but was almost ignored; although twelve hundred votes were cast, only a hundred and twenty names were checked. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 107.

check-lock (chek'lok), *n.* A lock of which the bolts do not themselves fasten the door, but hold the bolts which do secure it.

checkmate (chek'māt), *n.* [< ME. *chekmate*, *chekmat*, < OF. *eskiec et mat*, *echec et mat*, later *eschequemat*, F. *échec et mat* = Pr. *escac mat* = Sp. *jaque y mate* = Pg. *xaque e mate* (the conjunction *et* = *y* = *e*, and, being intrusive) = It. *scaccomatto* = D. *schaakmat* = G. *schachmatt* = Dan. *schakmat* = Sw. *schackmatt*, < Pers. *shāh-mat*, checkmate, lit. the king is helpless, < *shāh*, king, + *māt*, helpless: see *check*[1], *n.*, and *mate*[2].] **1.** In *chess*, originally, an exclamatory sentence, literally, 'the king is helpless': said of the opponent's king when he is in check, and cannot be released from it; hence, the position of being unable to escape from a check. This position brings the game to a close, since the capture of the checkmated king at the next move is inevitable. See *chess*[1].

Shal noon housebonde seyn to me "*chek mat*."
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 754.

Therwith Fortune seyde *chek* here,
And *mate* in the myd point of the chekkere.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 658.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, defeat; overthrow.

Love they him called that gave me *checkmate*,
But better mought they have behote him Hate.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December

checkmate (chek'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *checkmated*, ppr. *checkmating*. [< ME. *chekmaten*; < *checkmate*, *n.*] **1.** In *chess*, to put in check (an opponent's king), so that he cannot be released. See *checkmate*, *n.*, 1.—**2.** Figuratively, to defeat; thwart; frustrate; baffle.

'Tis not your active wit or language,
Nor your grave politic wisdoms, lords, shall dare
To *check-mate* and control my just commands.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

check-nut (chek'nut), *n.* In *mach.*, a nut used as a stop for adjusting the length of a screw, or to prevent the turning of the main nut when once properly adjusted.

★**check-rail** (chek'rāl), *n.* In railroads, a contrivance at the crossing from one line of rails to another, or at a siding, for allowing trains to run on to or move into the other line or siding.

check-rein (chek'rān), *n.* **1.** A short rein joining the bit of one of a span of horses to the driving-rein of the other.—**2.** A short rein fastened to the saddle of a harness to keep the horse's head up. See cut under *harness*.
Also called *check* and *check-line*.

check-roll (chek'rōl), *n.* Same as *check*[1], 14.

He take a survey of the *checkroll* of my servants.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

check-rope (chek'rōp), *n.* In *gun.*, a strong rope employed to diminish the recoil of a gun by increasing the frictional resistances. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

check-rower (chek'rō″ėr), *n.* An attachment fitted to a corn-planter to cause the seed to drop at regular intervals.

check-stop (chek'stop), *n.* A device used in deep-sea dredging to prevent the breakage of the dredge-line in case the dredge fouls on the bottom.

★**check-strap** (chek'strap), *n.* **1.** In a harness, a strap passing between the fore legs of the horse and connecting the collar with the belly-band, designed to prevent the collar from riding up when the horse backs. See cut under *harness*.—**2.** In an omnibus or other vehicle, a strap to be pulled as a signal for stopping.

check-string (chek'string), *n.* A string in a coach or public conveyance by pulling which an occupant may call the attention of the driver.

check-taker (chek'tā″kėr), *n.* An official at a theater, concert-hall, etc., who receives the checks or tickets given by the money-taker.

check-valve (chek'valv), *n.* A valve placed in a receiving- or supply-pipe to prevent the backward flow of a liquid. Thus, the check-valve of a steam-boiler prevents the pressure of the steam from forcing the water out of the boiler.

To prevent all the water and steam in the boiler from escaping in case of accident to either the feed-pipe or pump, another valve, . . . called a *check-valve*, is placed between the feed-pipe and the boiler.
Forney, Locomotive, p. 117.

Alarm check-valve. See *alarm*.

checky (chek'i), *a.* [Also written *chequy*, *chequey*, formerly *checkie*; < OF. *escheque*, pp. of *eschequer*, check: see *check*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, divided

by transverse lines vertically and horizontally into equal parts or squares, alternately of different tinctures, like a chess-board. On ordinaries a checky field should consist of at least three ranges of square pieces.



Checky argent and azure.

Cheddar cheese. See *cheese*[1].

chee, *n.* See *chih*.

cheecha (chē′chä), *n.* [Native name.] A gecko-lizard of Ceylon, *Hemidactylus frenatus*.

cheechee (chē′chi), *n.* 1. In India, a nickname for the half-castes or Eurasians, probably in allusion to their mincing pronunciation.—2. The mincing speech of the half-castes.

cheef†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chief*.

cheek (chēk), *n.* [< ME. *cheke, cheoke, choke,* < ★AS. *ceáce,* also *ceóce,* ONorth. *ceica,* Mercian *cēke* = OFries. *kēke* = MLG. *kake, keke,* LG. *koek, kek,* cheek, = MD. *kāke,* D. *kaak,* cheek, jaw, = Sw. *käk,* jaw. Origin uncertain; in one view derived from AS. *ceówan,* etc., chew (see *chew*, and cf. *chavel,* jaw, *chaft, chap*[2] = *chop*[3], jaw, and ult. *jowl,* from the same source), but the mode of formation is not clear.] 1. Either of the two sides of the face below the eyes.

> Human *cheeks*,
> Channels for tears.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, ii. 31.

2. Something regarded as resembling the human cheek in form or position; one of two pieces, as of an instrument, apparatus, framework, etc., which form corresponding sides or which are double and alike. Specifically—(*a*) In *founding*, one of the side-parts of a flask consisting of more than two parts. (*b*) In *mining*, one of the walls of a vein. [North. Eng.] (*c*) One of the sides of an embrasure. (*d*) One of the jaws of a vise. (*e*) One of the expanded sides of the eye of a hammer, designed to give a better hold to the handle. A hammer so made is said to be *in cheek*. (*f*) One of the side-pieces of a gun-carriage, on which the trunnions immediately rest. See cut under *gun-carriage*. (*g*) One of the shears or bed-bars of a lathe, on which the puppets rest. (*h*) One of the side-pieces of a window-frame. (*i*) One of the projections on the side of a mast, on which the trestle-trees rest. (*j*) The solid part of a timber on the side of a mortise. (*k*) One of the branches of a bridle-bit. (*l*) In the *manège*, that portion of the bit outside of the horse's mouth. Also called *check*. (*m*) One of the sides of a pillow-block, which hold the boxing. (*n*) One of the standards or supports, arranged in pairs, of the copperplate printing-press and many similar machines. (*o*) The handle of a balance or pair of scales. *E. Phillips*, 1706. (*p*) One of two or more projecting, buttress-like pieces of a wall.

> The gatehouse presents two lateral *cheeks* of wall projecting on either side of the bridge and thus forming a covered way. *G. T. Clark*, Military Architecture, II. 52.

(*q*) The miter-sill of a lock-gate. (*r*) *Naut.*, one of the pieces of a block which form the sides of the shell.

3†. A cheek-bone; a jaw-bone.

> A thousand men he slow eek with his hond,
> And had no wepen but an asses *cheek*.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 48.

4. In *entom.*, the gena, or that part of an insect's head which lies between the eye and the mouth-cavity. This region sometimes becomes very prominent, as in certain of the *Diptera*.—5. The edible portion of the large sea-clam, *Mactra solidissima*. [Cape Cod.]—6. Cool confidence; brazen-faced impudence; an impudent or self-confident manner: as, he has plenty of *cheek*. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

> "You don't know how willing she may be to overlook everything that is past."
> "If she were, I am not fit to go near her. I couldn't have the *cheek* to try." *W. Black*, Princess of Thule.

7. Share; portion; allowance. [Eng., colloq. or vulgar.]

> I remember the time when I have drunk to my own *cheek* above two quarts between dinner and breakfast. *Trollope.*

Cheek by jowl, with cheeks close together; exceedingly intimate.

> We are your honest neighbours, the cobbler, smith, and botcher, that have so often sat snoring *cheek by joll* with your signiory in rug at midnight.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, ii. 1.
>
> Sit thee down, and have no shame,
> *Cheek by jowl*, and knee by knee:
> What care I for any name?
> What for order or degree?
> *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin.

Cheeks and ears†, a head-dress worn in England in the seventeenth century.

cheek (chēk), *v. t.* [< *cheek, n.*] 1†. To bring up to the cheek.

> His pike *cheek'd*, to guard the tun
> He must not taste. *Cotton*, Epistles.

2. To face; confront in a bold or impudent manner; assail with impudent or insulting language. [Slang.]

> What does he come here *cheeking* us for? *Dickens.*

[Sometimes with an indefinite *it* for the object.

> They . . . persuaded me to go and beg with them, but I couldn't *check it*. *Mayhew.*
>
> Just you *cheek it* out and say it was a bet.
> *The Century*, XXVIII. 549.]

cheek-band (chēk′band), *n.* 1. Part of a head-dress passing under the chin and covering the cheeks. The head-dress of women in the thirteenth century in Europe consisted of a broad band or folded kerchief passing from the top of the head to the chin, and covering both cheeks, over which was worn the veil, and sometimes a round cap. Also called *chin-band*.

2. Same as *cheek-strap*.

cheek-blade (chēk′blād), *n.* The cheek-bone. [Scotch.]

cheek-block (chēk′blok), *n.* A pulley attached to the side of an object which itself forms one cheek of the pulley-block, the other being formed by the strap or piece which secures the block.

> *Cheek-blocks* are half shells which bolt against a mast or spar. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 13.

cheek-bone (chēk′bōn), *n.* [< ME. *chekebon, chekbone,* etc., < AS. *ceácbān* (= D. *kaakbeen*), < *ceáce,* cheek, + *bān,* bone.] 1. The malar bone, forming the prominence below the outer angle of the eye. Persons, or races, in whom this bone is specially prominent are said to have "high cheek-bones." It also becomes prominent in emaciated or hollow-cheeked persons, from the absorption of the fat of the soft parts of the cheek. See cuts under *orbit* and *skull*.

2. The superior maxillary or upper jaw-bone, forming most of the bony basis of the upper jaw.

cheek-lap†, *n.* [ME.] A jaw.

> A cokedril, . . . a beest of foure feete, hauynge the nether *chekelap* vnmeuable, and meuynge the ouere.
> *Wyclif*, Lev. xi. 29 (Oxf.).
>
> A founden cheekboon, that is, the *cheeklap* of an ass.
> *Wyclif*, Judges xv. 15 (Oxf.).

★**cheek-piece** (chēk′pēs), *n.* 1. A part of anything forming a cheek, or a piece intended to pass over or cover a cheek. Specifically—2. In *armor*, that part of a defensive head-covering which defends the cheeks. (*a*) The fixed wing, forming one piece with the skull-piece, or firmly riveted to it, separated by the eye-opening from the nasal, such as are common in representations of Greek warriors and in medieval helmets before 1250. (*b*) A movable plate, such as was attached to the Roman legionary helmet by a hinge, or a strap covered with scales of metal, serving as a chin-strap while also protecting the cheek. In modern cavalry helmets the chin-strap answers this purpose.

cheek-pouch (chēk′pouch), *n.* A special dilatation of the skin or of the skin and mucous membrane of the cheek, forming a pouch or bag outside the teeth, in many animals, as monkeys, squirrels, and various other rodents. An *external cheek-pouch* is a reduplication of the skin of the cheeks, entirely outside the mouth, lined with fur, forming a bag, as in the rodents of the family *Geomyidæ* (which see). In the case of ordinary cheek-pouches, the entrance is in the cavity of the mouth; but the opening of external cheek-pouches is entirely outside the mouth.

cheek-strap (chēk′strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap of a bridle or head-stall passing down the side of a horse's head. Also called *cheek-band*.

cheek-tooth (chēk′tōth), *n.* A molar tooth or grinder. [Rare.]

> He hath the *cheek-teeth* of a great lion. Joel i. 6.

cheeky (chē′ki), *a.* [< *cheek, n.*, 6, + *-y*[1].] Impudent; brazen-faced; presumptuous; self-confident: as, he is a *cheeky* little fellow. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

> "You will find, Sir," said Lee, "that these men in this here hut are a rougher lot than you think for; very like they'll be *cheeky*." *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvi.

cheela[1], **chela**[2] (chā′lạ), *n.* [< Hind. *chelā*, a pupil, a disciple, a slave brought up in the house.] A pupil; a disciple of a guru.

cheela[2] (chē′lạ), *n.* [E. Ind.] The name of a spotted Indian eagle, *Spilornis cheela*.

cheelaship (chē′lạ-ship), *n.* [< *cheela*[1] + *-ship*.] The state, quality, or condition of a cheela. Also *chelaship*.

cheep (chēp), *v.* [Cf. *chip*[2], *chipper*[3], *chipping-bird;* also *cheet* and *peep*, all ult. imitative of a thin crisp sound.] I. *intrans.* To peep, as a chick; chirp; squeak; creak; make a sound resembling "cheep."

> The maxim of the Douglases, that it was "better to hear the lark sing than the mouse *cheep*," hence, was adopted by every border chief. *Scott.*
>
> In a minute we were ahead of the brig with our tow-rope taut, and our oars *cheeping* bravely as they ground against the thole-pins. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, xvi.

II. *trans.* To utter in a chirping or peeping tone; pipe; chirp.

> O Swallow, Swallow, if I could follow, and light
> Upon her lattice, I would pipe and trill,
> And *cheep* and twitter twenty million loves.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.
>
> They [birds] *cheep* a good-morning to one another in soft, cheerful voices. *The Century*, XXVI. 487.

cheep (chēp), *n.* [< *cheep, v.*] A squeak, as of a mouse; a chirp; hence, a creak.

> Come, screw the pegs in tunefu' *cheep*. *Burns.*

cheeper (chē′pėr), *n.* One who or that which cheeps, as a young chick; specifically, among sportsmen, the young of the grouse and some other game-birds.

cheer[1] (chēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chear;* < ME. *chere,* the face, look, demeanor, also, occasionally (*glad* or *fair* being understood), friendly reception or entertainment, < OF. *chere, chiere,* F. *chère* (> It. *cera*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cara,* the face, look, < ML. *cara,* the face, < Gr. *κάρα,* the head, = Skt. *çiras,* the head, akin to L. *cerebrum,* the brain. See *cerebrum*.]

1†. The face; countenance.

> In the swoot of thi *chere*, or face [*cheer*, Purv.] thou shalt ete thi brede. *Wyclif*, Gen. iii. 19 (Oxf.).
>
> But he that king with eyen wrothe,
> His *chere* awaiward for me caste.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 46.

2†. Look; demeanor.

> And he lowted his lege with a low *chere*,
> And grauntid to go with a goode wille.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1778.
>
> Ech rackle dede and ech unbrideled *chere*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 429.

3. Expression of countenance, as noting the state of feeling. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Be symple of *chiere*, cast nat thyn ye [eye] aside,
> Agenst the post lete nat thy bak abyde.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.
>
> Our dole more deadly looks than dying;
> Balms, and gums, and heavy *cheers*,
> Sacred vials fill'd with tears,
> And clamours through the wild air flying!
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 5.
>
> A moment changed that ladye's *cheer*,
> Gush'd to her eye the unbidden tear.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 22.

4. State or temper of the mind as indicated by expression or demeanor; state of feeling or spirits.

> Son, be of good *cheer*: thy sins be forgiven thee.
> Mat. ix. 2.
>
> He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
> Enlighten'd, and their languished hope revived.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 496.

5. A state of gladness or joy; gaiety; animation.

> I have not that alacrity of spirit,
> Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.
>
> Naked I go and void of *cheer*. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

6. That which makes cheerful or promotes good spirits; entertainment; provisions for a feast; viands; fare.

> We return'd to London, having been treated with all sorts of *cheere* and noble freedom by that most religious and vertuous lady. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1685.
>
> The Tonquineers in general are very free to their Visitants, treating them with the best *cheer* they are able to procure. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 83.

7. A shout of joy, encouragement, applause, or acclamation.

> Welcome her, thundering *cheer* of the street!
> *Tennyson*, Welcome to Alexandra.
>
> Loud was the *cheer* which, full and clear, swept round the silent bay. *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

8. Fortune; luck; also, report; tidings.

> What *cheer?* *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1.
>
> Shipmet, what *cheer?* *Dickens*, Dombey and Son.

To do or **make** (one) **cheer**†, to entertain (one) in a friendly manner.

> Thy honourable queene *doth* him *cheere*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2451.

To make good cheer†, to make entertainment; be festive; be cheerful.

> And array the to *make gode chere*, and to yeve grete yeftes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 60.

cheer[1] (chēr), *v.* [< ME. *cheren,* < *chere,* cheer: see the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To dispel despondency, sorrow, or apathy from; cause to rejoice; gladden; make cheerful: often with *up*.

> *Cheer* thy heart, and be not thou dismayed.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.
>
> I'll minister all cordials now to you,
> Because I'll *cheer* you *up*, sir.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, ii. 1.
>
> Sing, little bird! thy note shall *cheer*
> The sadness of the dying year.
> *O. W. Holmes*, An Old-Year Song.

2†. To cure; recover.

> Achilles thurgh chaunse was *cherit* of his wond.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10416.

3. To incite; encourage.

> Here's the heart that triumphs in their death,
> And *cheers* these hands that slew thy sire and brother,
> To execute the like upon thyself.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 4.
>
> He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled.
> *Dryden*, Theodore and Honora, l. 123.

4. To salute with shouts of joy or cheers; applaud: as, to *cheer* a public speaker.=**Syn. 1.** To inspirit, comfort, console, solace, enliven, animate, exhilarate.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To be in any state or temper of mind; fare.

How *cheer'st* thou, Jessica? *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

2. To grow cheerful; cast off gloom or despondency; become glad or joyous: often with *up*.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers up*. *Philips.*

Come Annie, come, *cheer up* before I go.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. To utter a cheer or shout of acclamation or joy.

And even the ranks of Tuscany
Could scarce forbear to *cheer*.
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 60.

4. To fare; prosper.

If thou *chear* well to thy supper,
Of mine thou takes no care.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 190).

cheer[2]**†**, *a.* and *n.* [ME. *cheere, chere,* < OF. *cher, chier,* F. *cher* = Pr. *car* = Sp. Pg. It. *caro,* < L. *carus,* dear, loved, loving, precious, costly: see *caress, cherish,* and *charity.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Dear; loved.

Archilagon, the choise knight, was *chere* to his fader,
The noble Duke Nestor, that noyet full sore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10564.

A lond more *cheere* to thee of alle.
Wyclif, Wisdom, xii. 7 (Oxf.).

2. Worthy; fit.

The *chere* men of lond.
Robert of Gloucester (ed. Hearne), p. 166.

He chese hym a *chere* man, the charge for to beire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1772.

II. *n.* A dear one; a friend.

Then Achilles to that *chere* [Telephus, his companion] choisly can say.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5286.

cheer[3], *n.* English dialectal and former literary form of *chair*. *Shak.*, Hamlet (folio ed., 1623).

cheer[4] (chēr), *n.* [Native name.] A name of Wallich's pheasant, *Phasianus wallichi*.

The *cheer* . . . is a native of the western Himmalehs to the borders of Nepal. . . . The *cheer* is a local species, dwelling at from 4000 to 8000 feet of elevation and haunting grassy hills covered with oak and pine.
Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 221.

cheerer (chēr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who gives cheer or utters cheers; one who or that which gladdens.

Thou *cheerer* of our days.
Wotton, Hymn on the Birth of Prince Charles.

2. A glass of spirit and warm water. [Prov. Eng.]

cheerful (chēr'fůl), *a.* [< *cheer, n.,* + *-ful,* 1.] **1.** Of good cheer; having good spirits; gay; lively: said of persons.

You do look, my son, in a mov'd sort,
As if you were dismay'd: be *cheerful*, sir.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

True piety is *cheerful* as the day,
Will weep indeed and heave a pitying groan
For others' woes, but smiles upon her own.
Cowper, Truth, l. 177.

2. Cordially willing; genial in action; hearty; ungrudging.

God loveth a *cheerful* giver. 2 Cor. ix. 7.

A *cheerful*-giving hand, as I think, madam,
Requires a heart as *cheerful*.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, i. 1.

3. Characterized by or expressive of good spirits; associated with agreeable feelings; lively; animated: as, *cheerful* songs.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance.
Prov. xv. 13.

If what you sent me last be the product of your melancholy, what may I not expect from your more *cheerful* hours? *Gray*, Letters, I. 8.

A man he seems of *cheerful* yesterdays
And confident to-morrows.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

4. Promoting or causing cheerfulness; gladdening; animating; genial: as, the *cheerful* sun; a *cheerful* fire.

In the afternoon to St. Lawrence's church, a new and *cheerful* pile. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 28, 1682.

He now hears with pain
New oysters cry'd, nor sighs for *cheerful* ale.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

=**Syn.** Lightsome, gleeful, blithe, airy, sprightly, jocund, jolly, buoyant. See *cheery*.

cheerfully (chēr'fůl-i), *adv.* In a cheerful manner. (*a*) With pleasure, animation, or good spirits. (*b*) With alacrity or willingness; readily.

The Corporal did not approve of the orders, but most *cheerfully* obeyed them. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 20.

cheerfulness (chēr'fůl-nes), *n.* [< *cheerful* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being cheerful. (*a*) A state of moderate joy or gaiety.

Health is the condition of wisdom, and the sign is *cheerfulness*—an open and noble temper. *Emerson*, Success.

(*b*) Alacrity; readiness; geniality.

He that sheweth mercy, with *cheerfulness*. Rom. xii. 8.

=**Syn.** *Mirth, Cheerfulness,* etc. See *mirth*.

cheerily (chēr'i-li), *adv.* In a cheery manner; with cheerfulness; with good spirits; heartily: as, to set to work *cheerily*.

Come, *cheerily*, boys, about our business.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer.

cheeriness (chēr'i-nes), *n.* [< *cheery* + *-ness.*] The quality or state of being cheery; cheerfulness; gaiety and good humor: as, his *cheeriness* was constant.

He [Bryant] fills the mind with the breezy *cheeriness* of springtime. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 203.

cheering (chēr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cheer*[1], *v.*] Imparting joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating: as, *cheering* news.

The sacred sun . . . diffused his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

cheeringly (chēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a cheering manner.

cheerishness† (chēr'ish-nes), *n.* [< **cheerish* (not used; < *cheer*[1] + *-ish*[1]) + *-ness.*] Cheerfulness. [Rare.]

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with *cheerishness*. *Milton*, Divorce.

cheerless (chēr'les), *a.* [< *cheer*[1] + *-less.*] Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of anything to enliven or animate the spirits.

All's *cheerless*, dark, and deadly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

cheerlessly (chēr'les-li), *adv.* In a cheerless manner; dolefully.

The loneliness of the situation, the night, the uncertainty cloaking the object of his coming, all affected him *cheerlessly*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 409.

cheerlessness (chēr'les-nes), *n.* [< *cheerless* + *-ness.*] The state of being cheerless.

cheerly[1]**†** (chēr'li), *a.* [< *cheer*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.

Hurdles to weave, and *cheerly* shelters raise.
Dyer, The Fleece, i.

Their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Ray*, Wisdom of God.

cheerly[1] (chēr'li), *adv.* [< *cheerly*[1], *a.*] Cheerily; cheerfully; heartily; briskly.

Lusty, young, and *cheerly* drawing breath.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

cheerly[2]**†**, *adv.* [< ME. *cherli, chereliche, cherlich;* < *cheer*[2] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Lovingly; tenderly.

The cherl ful *cherli* that child tok in his armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 62.

And Achilles the choise kyng *cherly* he prayit,
To let the lorde haue his lyffe for lewté of hym,
That woundit was wickedly to the wale dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5265.

2. Worthily; fitly.

Cherelich [var. *cherlich*] as a cheueteyn his chambre to holden. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 582.

cheerup[1] (chēr'up), *v. t.* [For *cheer up;* suggested by *chirrup,* which in turn is sometimes changed to *cheerup:* see *cheerup*[2] and *chirp*[1].] To make cheerful; enliven. [Rare.]

To drink a *cheeruping* cup.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

cheerup[2]**†** (chēr'up), *v. i.* [A variation of *chirrup,* ult. of *chirp*[1], q. v. Cf. *cheerup*[1].] To chirrup; chirp.

cheery (chēr'i), *a.* [< *cheer*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Showing cheerfulness or good spirits; blithe; gay; sprightly; jocund: as, a *cheery* tone of voice; always *cheery* and in good humor.

They were set in their places, and were a little *cheery* after their journey. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 315.

And though you be weary,
We'll make your heart *cheery*
And welcome our Charlie
And his loyal train.
Jacobite Song, Come o'er the Stream, Charlie.

On what I've seen or pondered, sad or *cheery*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 11.

2. Having power to make gay; promoting cheerfulness; enlivening.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 9.

The house had that pleasant aspect of life which is like the *cheery* expression of comfortable activity in the human countenance. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

One [painting] is constrained, sad, depressing, autumnal; the other free, *cheery*, summer-like.
T. Hill, True Order of Studies, p. 136.

=**Syn.** *Cheerful, Cheery.* When *cheerful* means producing cheer, it is only by what seems distinct metonymy, as in such phrases as 'the *cheerful* beams of the sun,' 'a *cheerful* fire.' *Cheery* is coming into increasing use, representing cheerfulness in its more active forms or manifestations, and especially that cheerfulness which is contagious.

What then so *cheerful* as the holly-tree?
Southey, The Holly-Tree.

cheese[1]**†**. Preterit of *chese*[1], the common Middle English form of *choose*.

And *chees* hire of his owen auctoritie. *Chaucer.*

★**cheese**[1] (chēz), *n.* [< ME. *chese,* < AS. *cēse, cȳse,* also *cȳsa* = OS. *kāsi, kiesi* = OFries. *tzise* = D. *kaas* = MLG. *kēse,* LG. *kese* = OHG. *chāsi,* MHG. *kæse,* G. *käse* = Sp. *queso* = Pg. *queijo* = It. *cacio* (also prob. = Ir. *cais* = Gael. *caise* = W. *caws*), cheese, < L. *caseus,* ML. *casius,* cheese. See *casein,* etc. The Scand. word is different: Icel. *ostr* = Sw. Dan. *ost,* cheese.] **1.** The curd or casein of milk, coagulated by rennet or some acid, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop, or mold. All the acids separate the cheese from the whey; neutral salts, and likewise all earthy and metallic salts, produce the same effect; but rennet, which is made by macerating in water a piece of the last stomach of a calf, salted and dried for this purpose, is most efficient. The flowers of the *Galium verum,* or yellow lady's-bedstraw, and the juice of the fig-tree very readily coagulate milk. There are many kinds of cheese, which differ from one another according to the quality of the milk employed and the mode of preparation. *Soft cheeses,* such as cream-cheese, Bath and Yorkshire cheese, will not keep long. *Hard cheeses,* as Cheshire, Gloucester, Cheddar, Parmesan, and Dutch, can be kept a long time. There is also an intermediate class, as Gruyère, Stilton, etc. Cheese is composed of from 30 to 50 per cent. of water, 20 to 35 per cent. of casein, 30 to 40 per cent. of fat, and 4 to 6 per cent. of mineral matter.

2. A mass of pomace or ground apples pressed together in a cider-press.—**3.** The inflated appearance of a gown or petticoat resulting from whirling round and making a low courtesy, supposed to resemble a large cheese; hence, a low courtesy.

What more reasonable thing could she do than amuse herself with making *cheeses?* that is, whirling round . . . until the petticoat is inflated like a balloon and then sinking into a curtsey. *De Quincey,* Autobiog. Sketches, vi.

It was such a deep ceremonial curtsey as you never see at present. She and her sister both made these *cheeses* in compliment to the new-comer, and with much stately agility. *Thackeray,* Virginians, xxii.

4. *pl.* Same as *cheese-cake,* 3.—**Banbury cheese,** a cheese formerly made at Banbury, England, and supposed to be dry, with a thick rind. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.—**Brickbat cheese,** a cheese made chiefly in Wiltshire, England, of new milk and cream, and sold in square pieces.—**Brie cheese,** a soft, salted, white cream-cheese made in the region about the city of Meaux, in the district of Brie, France.—**Camembert cheese,** a rich sweet cream-cheese of a yellowish color, made in the region about the village of Camembert in Normandy.—**Chalk for cheese.** See *chalk.*—**Cheddar cheese,** a rich fine-flavored cheese made at Cheddar in Somersetshire, England.—**Cottage cheese,** a preparation of pressed curds, made without rennet, and served with salt or sugar and cream. Also called *Dutch cheese, pot-cheese,* and *smear-case* (Dutch *smeer-kaas*). [U. S.]—**Cream-cheese.** (*a*) A cheese of soft, buttery consistency, such as the Brie and Neufchâtel cheeses. (*b*) Same as *cottage cheese.*—**Dunlop cheese,** a cheese made in Ayrshire, Scotland.—**Dutch cheese.** (*a*) A small, hard cheese, made in globular molds from skimmed milk. The outside is colored red with a preparation of madder. (*b*) Same as *cottage cheese.*—**Filled cheese,** a trade-name for adulterated cheese.—**Gloucestershire cheese,** a rich mild variety of cheese, of two qualities, *single* and *double,* the former containing half and the latter all the cream of the milk.—**Groaning cheese†,** a cheese forming part of the blithemeat or entertainment provided at the birth and christening of a child.

It is customary at Oxford to cut what we in the North call the *Groaning Cheese* in the Middle when the Child is born, and so, by degrees, form with it a large Kind of Ring, through which the Child is passed on the Christening Day. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 403.

Gruyère cheese, a kind of cheese made in the Jura region of both Switzerland and France, and also among the Vosges mountains: so called from Gruyère, canton of Fribourg, Switzerland. The curd is pressed in large and comparatively shallow cylindrical molds, and while in the mold is heavily salted during a month or more. The cheese is intermediate between the hard and the soft cheeses, is of a pale-yellowish color, and is traversed by abundant air-bubbles and passages.—**Limburger cheese,** a cheese made at Herve, near Limburg in Belgium, and imitated in the United States. It is eaten in a state of putrefaction.—**Lincolnshire cheese,** a small soft cheese made of new milk and cream.—**Neufchâtel cheese,** cream thickened by heat and then pressed in a small mold, made at Neufchâtel-en-Bray in Normandy. It is esteemed a great delicacy.—**Parmesan cheese,** a hard, dry, grainy, and high-flavored Italian cheese colored with saffron. A considerable degree of heat is used in its manufacture.—**Pineapple cheese,** a hard yellow cheese molded into somewhat the form of a pineapple.—**Pont l'Evêque cheese,** an esteemed soft cream-cheese of much the character of Neufchâtel cheese, made about Pont l'Evêque in Normandy.—**Pot-cheese.** Same as *cottage cheese.*—**Roquefort cheese,** a French cheese made at Roquefort in Guienne, from the milk of ewes. When sufficiently dried and compacted the cheeses are placed in a recess of a deep cavern in the limestone rock at Roquefort, in which the temperature is always about 40° F. While in the cave the cheeses are salted, and the mold which forms upon them is scraped off from time to time, passing successively in color, in the course of about 40 days, from white through blue to a reddish tint, when the cheese is ready for use.—**Sage** or **green cheese,** cheese colored by means of sage or other leaves. In Scotland lovage-seeds are also added.—**Slipcoat cheese,** a rich variety of cheese made from milk

warm from the cow; it resembles white butter. *Simmonds.*—**Stilton cheese**, a solid, rich, white English cheese, originally made at Stilton in Huntingdonshire, but now made chiefly in Leicestershire.

cheese[2] (chēz), *n.* [Appar., through Anglo-Ind. or, less prob., Gipsy use, < Hind. (< Pers.) *chīz*, a thing, anything.] The thing; the correct or proper thing; the finished or perfect thing: always with the definite article. [Slang.]

Some years ago the mashers of the day indulged in a slang expression by speaking of what pleased them as "being quite *the cheese*." A friend who had just returned from India after forty years' absence from England used this phrase to me, prefacing his remarks by the words "as we should say in India," and was not a little astonished to learn that the Hindustani word *chīz*, thing, had taken root for a season in England.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 446.

cheesebowl (chēz′bōl), *n.* [< ME. *chesebolle, chesbolle*, poppy, appar. < *chese*, cheese, + *bolle*, bowl, as if named from the likeness of the capsule in shape to a round cheese; but the formation is uncertain.] The poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, etc. Also *chasbow*.

The violet her fainting head declin'd
Beneath a sleeping *chasbow*. *Drummond*, 1791.

cheese-cake (chēz′kāk), *n.* [< ME. *chese-cake* (cf. D. *kaaskoek*), < *chese*, cheese, + *cake*[1].] **1.** A cake or tart, originally filled with cheese, now with a jelly made of soft curds, sugar, butter, eggs, etc.—**2.** A small cake or tart made with a variety of ingredients: as, lemon *cheese-cake*, apple *cheese-cake*, etc.

As soon as the tarts and *cheesecakes* made their appearance, he quitted his seat and stood aloof.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

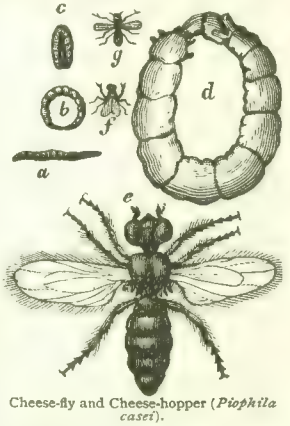
3. *pl.* A child's name for the immature fruit of the common mallow, *Malva rotundifolia*, on account of its shape, which is somewhat like that of a round, flat cheese. Also *cheeses*.

cheese-cement (chēz′sē-ment″), *n.* A kind of glue, probably casein and an alkaline carbonate, used for mending broken glass and crockery, joining wood that is exposed to the wet, etc.

cheese-cloth (chēz′klôth), *n.* A coarse cotton fabric of an open texture, used in cheese-making for wrapping the cheese. It is also used for other purposes, as for a ground for embroidery, etc., and, when made with a finer texture, for women's gowns.

cheese-fat (chēz′fat), *n.* Same as *cheese-vat*. *Scott.*

cheese-fly (chēz′flī), *n.* A small black dipterous insect bred in cheese, the *Piophila casei*, of the family *Muscidæ*, to which the house-fly, blow-fly, etc., belong. It has a very extensible ovipositor, which it can sink to a great depth in the cracks of cheese, where it lays its eggs. The maggot, well known as the *cheese-hopper*, is furnished with two horny claw-shaped mandibles, which it uses both for digging into the cheese and for moving itself, having no feet. It has two pairs of spiracles, one pair near the head and the other near the tail, so that when one is obstructed the other can be used. In leaping it first brings itself into the form of a circle, and then by a jerk projects itself from twenty to thirty times its own length.



Cheese-fly and Cheese-hopper (*Piophila casei*).
a, maggot, extended; *b*, *c*, same, in leaping positions; *d*, *e*, hopper and fly, magnified; *g*, *f*, fly, natural size, with wings expanded and folded.

cheese-hoop (chēz′höp), *n.* A wooden cylinder in which curds are pressed to drive out the whey.

cheese-hopper (chēz′hop″ėr), *n.* The maggot of the cheese-fly. Also called *cheese-maggot*.

cheese-knife (chēz′nīf), *n.* **1.** A wooden spatula used to break down the curd in the process of cheese-making.—**2.** A curved knife or scoop used to cut cheese at the table.

cheeselip, cheeselep (chēz′lip, -lep), *n.* [Also *cheeslip, cheslip*; < ME. *cheslepe, cheslippe*, < AS. *cȳslybb, cȳslyb* (= OD. *kaeslibbe*, D. *kaasleb* = OHG. *chesiluppa*, MHG. *kæseluppe*, G. *käseluppe, käsluppe, käselipp*), rennet, < *cȳse*, cheese, + *lybb*, a drug, poison, = OHG. *luppa*, deadly juice, = Icel. *lyf*, medicine, = Goth. *lubja*, poison. Cf. Dan. *ostelöbe*, rennet, < *ost*, cheese, + *löbe*, rennet.] **1†.** Rennet.—**2.** The dried stomach of an animal, used to curdle milk.—**3†.** The hog-louse. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cheese-maggot (chēz′mag″ọt), *n.* Same as *cheese-hopper*.

cheese-maker (chēz′mā″kėr), *n.* The *Withania coagulans*, a solanaceous shrub of Afghanistan and northern India, the fruit of which has the property of coagulating milk, and is employed instead of rennet, the latter being objectionable to the natives on religious grounds.

cheese-mite (chēz′mīt), *n.* A mite of the family *Acaridæ* and subfamily *Tyroglyphinæ*, *Tyroglyphus* (formerly *Acarus*) *siro*. It occurs not only in cheese, but in flour, when it is known as the *flour-mite*, and in milk, when it is called the *milk-mite*.

cheese-mold (chēz′mōld), *n.* A mold or form in which cheese is pressed.

cheesemonger (chēz′mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.

cheese-pale (chēz′pāl), *n.* A sharp instrument of a semicircular concave form, like a small scoop, for piercing cheese to sample it. Also called *cheese-scoop* and *cheese-taster*.

cheese-paring (chēz′pār″ing), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A paring of the rind of cheese.—**2.** Hence, figuratively, a mean or parsimonious disposition or practice.

II. *a.* Meanly economical; parsimonious: as, *cheese-paring* economy.

cheese-press (chēz′pres), *n.* A press for expelling the whey from curds in cheese-making. The curds are placed in a cheese-hoop and this is put in the press. In one form of press a vacuum is created below the cheese-hoop, and the pressure of the atmosphere drives the whey out. In more common forms, screws, toggle-joints, and other devices are used to obtain pressure.

cheese-rennet (chēz′ren″et), *n.* [< *cheese* + *rennet*. Cf. AS. *cȳs-gerunn*, rennet.] A name given to the yellow lady's-bedstraw, *Galium verum*, used for coagulating milk. See *cheese*[1], 1. Also called *cheese-running*.

cheese-room (chēz′rōm), *n.* [< *cheese* + *-room* in *mushroom*.] The common name in some parts of England of the horse-mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*.

cheese-running (chēz′run″ing), *n.* Same as *cheese-rennet*.

cheese-scoop (chēz′sköp), *n.* Same as *cheese-pale*.

cheese-taster (chēz′tās″tėr), *n.* Same as *cheese-pale*.

cheese-toaster (chēz′tōs″tėr), *n.* **1.** A fork, broach, or other contrivance for toasting cheese before a fire. Hence—**2.** A sword. [Slang.]

With a good oaken sapling he dusted his doublet, for all his golden *chease-toaster*.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, i. 126.

I'll drive my *cheese-toaster* through his body.
Thackeray, Virginians, x.

cheese-turner (chēz′tėr″nėr), *n.* A shelf upon which cheeses are placed while ripening, and so arranged that by turning it they can be inverted.

cheese-vat (chēz′vat), *n.* [Also written *cheese-fat*, and formerly, by corruption, *chesford*; < ME. *chesefat*, < AS. *cȳsefæt* (= OS. *kiesefat* (*-vat*) = D. *kaasvat* = MLG. *kesevat*, LG. *kēsfat, kēsefat* = G. *käsefasz*), < *cȳse*, cheese, + *fæt*, fat, vat: see *fat*[2] and *vat*.] The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing.

cheesiness (chē′zi-nes), *n.* [< *cheesy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being cheesy, or resembling cheese in consistence, taste, or odor.

cheesy (chē′zi), *a.* [< *cheese*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having the consistence, taste, odor, etc., of cheese; resembling cheese in any respect; caseous.—**Cheesy degeneration** or **transformation**, caseous degeneration (which see, under *caseous*).

cheet (chēt), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *cheep*.] To chatter or chirrup.

cheeta, cheetah, *n.* See *chetah*.

cheetal (chē′tal), *n.* [Hind. *chītal*.] The common spotted deer of India, *Cervus axis*.

chef[1]**†,** *n.* A Middle English variant of *chief*.

chef[2] (shef), *n.* [F. *chef*, head: see *chief*.] **1.** A head or chief; specifically, a head cook in a large household, etc.—**2.** A reliquary in the shape of a human head with or without the shoulders, either standing alone or placed upon a substructure or base, formerly made to receive the whole or a portion of the head of a saint or martyr. Chefs were commonly made of metal, as copper, fashioned by the repoussé process, gilded, chased, and otherwise ornamented; but they were sometimes carved in wood and covered with thin plates of silver or gold. See cut in next column.—**Chef d'attaque**, the leader of an orchestra (first violin) or of a chorus.—**Chef d'orchestre**. (*a*) The leader of an orchestra. (*b*) The director or conductor of an orchestra.

chef-d'œuvre (she-dē′vr), *n.*; pl. *chefs-d'œuvre* (she-dē′vr). [F., a trial-piece, a masterpiece: *chef*, head; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *œuvre*, < OF. *oevre*, *ovre*, < L. *opera*, work: see *chief*, *ure*[1], and *manœuver, manure*.] A masterpiece; a superlatively fine work in art, literature, etc.

The contest of Ajax and Ulysses, for the arms of Achilles, in one of the latter Books of the Metamorphoses, is a *chef-d'œuvre* of rhetoric, considering its metrical form.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.


Silver Chef in the cathedral of Florence, containing part of the skull of Saint Zenobius. By Andrea di Ardito, 1330.

chefe†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *chief*.

chefford (chef′ord), *n.* A dry measure formerly used at Archangel, equal to about two United States bushels.

cheft (cheft), *n.* Same as *chaft*.

chego (cheg′ō), *n.* A unit of weight for pearls in Goa. It seems to be from an eighth to a quarter of a carat.

chegoe (cheg′ō), *n.* Same as *chigoe*.

cheh, *n.* See *chih*.

Cheilanthes (kī-lan′thēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείλος*, a lip, + *ἄνθος*, a flower; in allusion to the form of the indusium.] A genus of ferns having roundish sori at or near the ends of the veins, each sorus being covered by an indusium formed from the reflexed margin of the frond. The genus includes more than fifty species, widely distributed in tropical and temperate zones, the greater number growing in the warmer parts of North and South America.

cheilo-. See *chilo-*.

cheir (kīr), *n.* A shortened form of *Cheiranthus*. The wild cheir is the wallflower, *C. Cheiri*.

Cheiranthus (kī-ran′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, a hand, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants, of the family *Brassicaceæ*, consisting of pubescent herbs or small shrubs with large yellow or purple sweet-scented flowers. The wallflower, *C. Cheiri*, is the best-known species.

cheiro-. See *chiro-*.

chek†, *n.* An obsolete form of *check*[1].

cheke[1]**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *cheek*.

cheke[2]**†,** *v.* An obsolete form of *choke*[1].

chekeful†, *a.* An obsolete form of *choke-full*.

chekelatount†, *n.* See *ciclaton*.

chekelew†, *a.* See *chokelew*.

cheke-mate†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *checkmate*.

cheken (chek′en), *n.* The Chilian name of a myrtaceous shrub, *Eugenia Cheken*, the bark of which is astringent and is sometimes used as a remedy in catarrh.

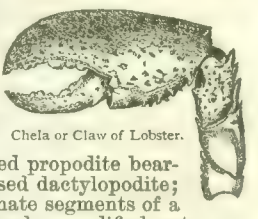
chekert, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *checker*[1]

cheki (che-kē′), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish unit of weight, probably derived from the Roman pound. Careful determinations at different dates have given the following values in grains troy: 1767, 4,933; 1797, 4,942; 1801, 4,963; 1821, 4,950. It now weighs from 4,942 to 4,943 grains troy, or about 320¼ grams.

chekie†, *a.* An obsolete form of *checky*.

chekmak (chek′mak), *n.* A Turkish fabric of mixed silk and cotton, with golden threads interwoven.

★**chela**[1] (kē′lä), *n.*; pl. *chelæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *χηλή*, a claw, hoof.] **1.** The pair of pincers or nippers, or the so-called claw, which terminates some of the limbs of most *Crustacea*, as crabs and lobsters, formed by an enlarged propodite bearing a movably apposed dactylopodite; the last and penultimate segments of a chelate limb or cheliped so modified as to constitute a prehensile organ like a pair of pincers. [Rare.]


Chela or Claw of Lobster.

A three-jointed appendage, the second joint of which is prolonged in such a manner as to form with the third a pincer or *chela*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 229.

2. The similar nipper- or pincer-like claw terminating the chelicera of an arachnidan, as a scorpion. In these two senses also *chele*.—**3.** [*cap.*] A genus of cyprinoid fishes.

chela[2], *n.* See *cheela*[1].

chelandret, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*.

chelaship, *n.* See *cheelaship*.

chelate (kē'lāt), *a.* [< NL. *chelatus*, < *chela*, q. v.] Having a chela; terminated by a chela or forceps-joint.

By being *chelate*, that is, by having the posterior distal angle of the propodite produced so as to equal the dactylopodite in length, and thus constitute a sort of opposable finger for it. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 270.

Chelate joint or **appendage**, in *entom.*, one which can be turned back on the supporting part, as the ungues or claws of certain insects.

chelaundret, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*.

cheldt, *v. i.* [ME. *chelden*, < AS. **cealdian*, also in comp. *ācealdian*, become cold, < *ceald*, cold: see *cold*, *a.* and *v.*] To become cold; chill.

Rymenhild him gan bihelde,
Hire heorte bigan to *chelde*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1143.

chele[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chill*[1].

chele[2] (kē'lē), *n.* Same as *chela*[1], 1 and 2.

chelerythria (kel-e-rith'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., as *chelerythr-in* + *-ia*[1].] Chelerythrin.

chelerythrin, chelerythrine (kel-e-rith'rin), *n.* [< *Chel(idonium)* + Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{17}NO_4$) found in the plants *Chelidonium majus*, *Glaucium luteum*, and *Sanguinaria Canadensis*. It is difficultly soluble in alcohol and ether.

chelicera (kē-lis'ę-rą), *n.*; pl. *cheliceræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. χηλή, a claw, + κέρας, a horn.] **1.** One of the anterior pair of appendages of a scorpion; a short, three-jointed organ ending in a prehensile claw. See cut under *scorpion*.—**2.** The corresponding organ in a spider, which terminates in a sharp joint folding down on the preceding one like the blade of a pocket-knife on the handle, and having at its extremity the opening of a poison-gland. This gland is not found in the cheliceræ of the scorpions. These organs are supposed by some naturalists to be the homologues of the antennæ of insects, but others believe that they correspond to the mandibles.



Terminal joint, *At*, of a Chelicera of a Spider (*Mygale*), with poison-gland, *G*.

In the Arachnida these antennæ are converted into mouth organs; in the Scorpions and Spiders they are known as *cheliceræ*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 244.

Also in English form *chelicere*.

cheliceral (kē-lis'ę-ral), *a.* [< *chelicera* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a chelicera, or prehensile claw.

The two palpi are developed from the pedipalpal portion of the proboscis; two horny hooks from the *cheliceral* portion; and, finally, the hinder pair of thoracic limbs is added. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 331.

chelicere (kel'i-sēr), *n.* Same as *chelicera*.

chelichnite (ke-lik'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. χέλυς, a tortoise, + ἴχνος, track, + *-ite*[2].] The fossilized impression of a chelonian.

Chelididæ, *n. pl.* See *Chelydidæ*.

chelidon (kel'i-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χελιδών, a swallow, also (in allusion to the forking of the swallow's tail) the frog in the hollow of a horse's foot, a hollow above the bend of the elbow, etc.; = L. *hirundo*(*n*-), a swallow.] **1.** In *anat.*, the hollow at the bend of the elbow.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of swallows, the type of which is the common European house-swallow, *Chelidon urbica*. *Boie*, 1822.

chelidonia (kel-i-dō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Chelidonium*.] Same as *chelidonine*.

chelidonic (kel-i-don'ik), *a.* [< *Chelidon-ium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to plants of the genus *Chelidonium* or celandine; existing in or derived from celandine.—**Chelidonic acid**, $C_7H_4O_8$, an acid obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*. It crystallizes in silky needles.

chelidonine (ke-lid'ō-nin), *n.* [< *Chelidon-ium* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{19}NO_5 + H_2O$) obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*. Also *chelidonia*.

chelidoninic (kel″i-dō-nin'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *chelidonin* + *-ic*.] Derived from plants of the genus *Chelidonium*.—**Chelidoninic acid**, an acid found in *Chelidonium majus*, crystallizing in white rhomboidal prisms.

Chelidonium (kel-i-dō'ni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *celandine*.] A papaveraceous genus of plants, of only two species, of Europe and Asia. *C. majus* is the common celandine. See *celandine*.

chelidonize (kel'i-don-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chelidonized*, ppr. *chelidonizing*. [< Gr. χελιδονίζειν, sing the "swallow-song" (χελιδόνισμα), < χελιδών, a swallow: see *chelidon*.] To sing the "swallow-song"; go from house to house singing and soliciting gifts: a custom among boys in ancient Greece about the time when the swallows returned. [Rare.]

Chelidonomorphæ (kel-i-dō-nō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χελιδών, a swallow, + μορφή, form.] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, the swallows, considered as a superfamily group of one family, *Hirundinidæ*: synonymous with *Longipennes* of the same author.

Chelidoptera (kel-i-dop'tę-rą), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. χελιδών, a swallow, + πτερόν, a wing.] A notable genus of American fissirostral barbets or puff-birds, of the family



Smaller Swallow-wing (*Chelidoptera tenebrosa*).

Bucconidæ, similar to *Monasa* (which see), but with a short square tail, comparatively longer wings, and smaller, slenderer bill. There are two species, *C. tenebrosa* and *C. brasiliensis*, known as the smaller and the larger swallow-wing.

chelidoxanthin, chelidoxanthine (kel″i-dok-san'thin), *n.* [< *Chelid(onium)* + Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, + ἄνθος, flower, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A neutral bitter principle, crystallizing in small yellow needles, obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*.

Chelidridæ (ke-lid'ri-dē), *n. pl.* An improper spelling of *Chelydridæ*.

chelifer (kel'i-fėr), *n.* [NL. *chelifer*, < *chela*[1], q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** One of the *Cheliferidea*; a false scorpion.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of pseudoscorpions, typical of the family *Cheliferidæ*, including book-scorpions with two eyes, as *C. cancroides*, a small species often found in musty old books.

Cheliferidæ (kel-i-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelifer*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of pseudoscorpions, or false scorpions, of the order *Cheliferidea* or *Pseudoscorpiones*, typified by the genus *Chelifer*. They are minute harmless forms resembling a scorpion in front, but with a body flat and rounded behind and destitute of a tail. They live in moist dark places, and feed chiefly on mites and wood-lice.

Cheliferidea (kel″i-fe-rid'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelifer*, 2, + *-idea*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, containing the false scorpions or pseudoscorpions, having the abdomen segmented, indistinctly separated from the cephalothorax, and without the appendage with its poisonous sting which characterizes the true scorpions. The maxillary palpi or pedipalps are longer than the thoracic limbs, and end in a chela or pincer-like prehensile claw. There are two families, the *Obisiidæ* with four eyes, and the *Cheliferidæ* with two eyes. The order includes the book-scorpions. Generally called *Pseudoscorpiones*.

Like the Spiders the *Cheliferidea* are provided with silk-glands, and unlike the Scorpions, which they externally resemble, they have neither a postabdomen nor poison-glands. They breathe by tracheæ. These Arachnids are of small size, and are found chiefly in caverns and damp places in temperate countries. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 95.

cheliferous (kē-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [As *chelifer* + *-ous*.] Having chelæ: said of the chelate limbs of crustaceans, and of animals which have chelæ.—**Cheliferous abdomen**, one furnished at the apex with strong and thick forceps, somewhat resembling the great claw of a scorpion.—**Cheliferous slaters**, the cursorial isopod crustaceans of the genus *Tanais*.

cheliform (kē'li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *chela*[1], q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a chela, cheliped, or chelicera; like the great claw of a lobster or crab; pincer-like.

chelingo, chelinga, *n.* [F. *chelingue*: poss. of Ar. origin.] Same as *masoola-boat*.

cheliped (kē'li-ped), *n.* [< NL. *chela*[1], q. v., + L. *pes* (*ped*-) = E. *foot*.] One of the large specialized chelate limbs of a crustacean, as the great claw of a lobster, modified to form a prehensile rather than a natatorial organ. See *chela*[1].

chelis[1] (kē'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χηλή, a claw: see *cheloid*[2].] Same as *cheloid*[2].

chelis[2], *n.* An erroneous form of *kelis*.

Chelodina (kel-ō-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χέλυς, a tortoise, + δεινός, terrible, mighty, large.] A genus of turtles, related to *Chelys*, typical of the group *Chelodines* (which see). *C. longicollis* is an example.

chelodine (kel'ō-din), *n.* [< *Chelodina*.] A turtle or river-tortoise of Australia, of the genus *Chelodina*. The long-necked chelodine, *C. longicollis*, has a long, flexible, non-retractile neck, and a flat, narrow, pointed head. It is an active species, traversing rapidly the rivers and pools in which it lives.

Chelodines (kel-ō-dī'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Chelodina*. Cf. *chelodine*.] In *zoöl.*, a name given by Huxley to a subdivision of *Emydea*, in which the pelvis is fixed to the carapace and plastron, the neck bends sidewise, and the head cannot be completely withdrawn beneath the carapace. Same as *Pleurodira*.

cheloid[1] (kel'oid), *a.* [< Gr. χέλυς, a tortoise, + εἶδος, form. But cf. *chelydoid*.] Same as *chelydoid*.

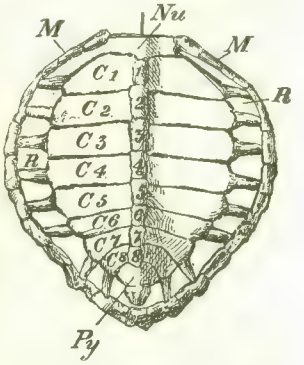
cheloid[2] (kē'loid), *n.* [< Gr. χηλή, a claw, hoof, + εἶδος, form; according to some, < χέλυς, a tortoise; cf. *cheloid*[1]. Also written *keloid*, for F. *kéloïde*, after *kelis*, as if < Gr. κήλη, a tumor.] A raised fibrous tumor (fibroma) of the skin, with spurred contours, apt to return in its site if cut out, but not dangerous. Also called *Alibert's cheloid*, *Alibert's cheloma*, *chelis*, and formerly sometimes *cancroid*.—**Addison's cheloid**, a misnomer for *Addison's kelis*. See *kelis*.

cheloma (kē-lō'mą), *n.*; pl. *chelomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. χηλή, a claw, + *-oma*. See *cheloid*[2].] Same as *cheloid*[2].

Chelone (ke-lō'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χελώνη, a tortoise.] **1.** A genus of turtles; the green turtles, such as *Chelone midas*, and the hawk's-bill or tortoise-shell turtle, *Chelone imbricata*. Also written *Chelonia*. See cut under *Chelonidæ*.—**2.** In *bot.*, a small genus of scrophulariaceous perennial plants, in which the corolla is inflated, arched, and nearly closed, so as to resemble the head of a tortoise, whence the name: related to *Pentstemon*. The species are natives of the United States, and the most common one, *C. glabra*, is occasionally cultivated and popularly known as *snake-head* or *turtle-head*.

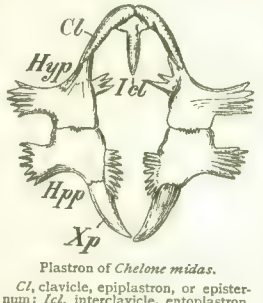
Chelonea (ke-lō'nē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822).] Same as *Chelonia*, 1.

Chelonia (ke-lō'ni-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χελώνη, a tortoise. Cf. *Chelys*.] **1.** The *Testudinata* or shield-reptiles; the turtles and tortoises; an order of *Reptilia*, in which the body is inclosed in a shell consisting of a carapace and a plastron, from between which the head, tail, and four limbs protrude. These animals have the bones of the skull united to such a degree that the quadrates and pterygoids form part of the same mass as the rest; there are no teeth, the jaws being incased in horn and forming a beak; the eyes are provided with eyelids; and a sacrum is developed. In consequence of the formation of the shell, the cervical and caudal regions are the only movable parts of the spinal column; the dorsal vertebræ are devoid of transverse processes; the ribs are not movable upon the vertebræ; and the union of the vertebræ and ribs by means of superficial bony plates almost always forms the carapace or upper shell, the lower shell or plastron being composed of dermal bones, usually 9 in number, 1 median, and 4 lateral and paired. Tortoise-shell is the peculiar epidermal or exoskeletal integument of the bony case. The lungs extend into the abdominal cavity with the other viscera. The *Chelonia* are generally sluggish, cold-blooded animals, very tenacious of life, and able to pass



Carapace of *Chelone midas*, dorsal view.

1–8, neural plates; C1–C8, costal plates; *R*, *R*, ribs; *M*, *M*, marginal plates; *Nu*, nuchal plate; *Py*, one of the two pygal plates.



Plastron of *Chelone midas*.

Cl, clavicle, epiplastron, or episternum; *Icl*, interclavicle, entoplastron, or entosternum; *Hyp*, hyoplastron or hyosternum; *Hpp*, hypoplastron or hyposternum; *Xp*, xiphiplastron or xiphisternum.

long periods without food. Some, however, are quite active. They are oviparous. Most of the species are carnivorous and predatory, but the true land-tortoises are mainly herbivorous. There are over 200 species, among them a few gigantic ones, as the tortoises of the Galapagos and Mascarene islands: one of the fossil species is said to have been about 20 feet long. The living genera are very numerous. The *Chelonia* are variously subdivided. They were formerly generally distributed among four families, the club-footed land-tortoises, the related fresh-water tortoises, the soft tortoises, and the sea-turtles. Huxley called these four groups *Testudinea, Emydea, Trionychoidea,* and *Euereta.* These groups have, however, been long discarded, and the species are now segregated among many families which have been variously combined. Most of the species of the southern hemisphere belong to a peculiar old-fashioned group, the pleurodirous, while those of the northern are cryptodirous. Also *Chelonides, Chelonii.*

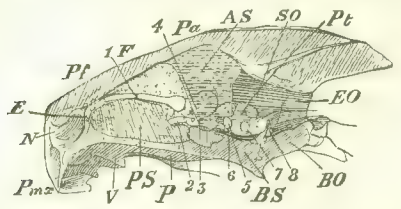
2. [Used as a singular.] Same as *Chelone,* 1.

chelonian (ke-lō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chelonia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Chelonia;* testudinate.

II. *n.* One of the *Chelonia* or *Testudinata;* a turtle or tortoise.

chelonid, cheloniid (kel′ō-nid, ke-lō′ni-id), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Chelonidæ.*

Chelonidæ, Cheloniidæ (ke-lon′i-dē, kel-ō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelone, Chelonia,* 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of marine *Chelonia,* having the fore limbs longer than the hind, and converted into paddles or flippers for swimming by the union and webbing of the digits; the sea-turtles, or turtles proper. Its type is the genus *Chelone* or *Chelonia,* containing the green turtle (*C. midas*) and the



Longitudinal Section of Skull of Turtle (*Chelone midas*), showing outline of brain in situ, with 1–8, first eight cranial nerves, and the following bones: *BO*, basioccipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *SO*, supraoccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *PS*, presphenoid; *AS*, alisphenoid; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Pa*, enormously expansive parietal; *F*, frontal; *Pf*, prefrontal; *E*, ethmoid; *N*, nasal; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *V*, vomer; *P*, palatine.

hawk's-bill turtle (*C. imbricata*). Another leading form is the loggerhead, *Caouana* (or *Thalassochelys*) *caretta.* Formerly the *Dermatochelys* (or *Sphargis*) *coriacea* was referred by some to the family, but it has long been universally isolated as the representative of a very distinct family (*Dermatochelyidæ* or *Sphargididæ*), and even suborder (*Athecæ*). The members of the family are confined to tropical or warm seas, and are especially abundant in the Gulf of Mexico. The group is the same as *Euereta* (which see). See *turtle.*

Chelonides (ke-lon′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < *Chelone.*] Same as *Chelonia,* 1.

Chelonii (ke-lō′ni-ī), *n. pl.* 1. Same as *Chelonia,* 1.—2. A suborder of *Testudinata,* comprising all the land and fresh-water forms. *Oppel; Agassiz.*

Cheloniidæ, *n. pl.* See *Chelonidæ.*

chelonite (kel′ō-nīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χελώνη,* a ★tortoise, + *-ite*[2].] A name of certain fossil sea-urchins of the family *Cidaridæ.*

Chelonobatrachia (ke-lō″nō-ba-trā′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χελώνη,* tortoise, + *βάτραχος,* a frog.] Same as *Anura*[2].

chelonography (kel-ō-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χελώνη,* a tortoise, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] A treatise on turtles; a description of chelonians.

chelonologist (kel-ō-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *chelonology* + *-ist.*] One versed in the study of the chelonians.

chelonology (kel-ō-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *χελώνη,* a tortoise, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of zoölogy which relates to the chelonians or tortoises.

Chelonura (kel-ō-nū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χελώνη,* tortoise, + *οὐρά,* tail.] Same as *Chelydra.*

Chelophora (kē-lof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χηλή,* a hoof, claw, talon, + *-φόρος,* -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A series of deciduate mammals with a zonary placenta, consisting of the orders *Proboscidea* and *Hyracoidea.* The word is scarcely used, except to distinguish these two orders collectively from the *Carnivora,* all three forming the *Zonoplacentalia.*

Chelsea porcelain. See *porcelain.*

Chelura (kē-lū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χηλή,* claw, + *οὐρά,* tail.] A genus of amphipod crustaceans, typical of the family *Cheluridæ* or wood-shrimps. *C. terebrans* gnaws into submerged wood, and is one of the most destructive crustaceans, owing to its immense numbers, though it is of diminutive size, being only about a third of an inch long.



Boring Amphipod (*Chelura terebrans*), magnified. (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

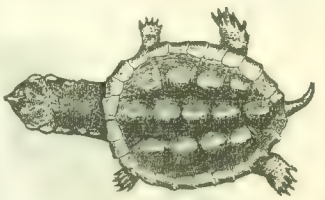
Cheluridæ (kē-lū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelura* + *-idæ.*] A family of amphipods, represented by the genus *Chelura,* having several of the abdominal segments united, and much modified ★abdominal limbs; the wood-shrimps. They bore tunnels beneath the surface of submerged wood, and are nearly as destructive to timber as the ship-worm.

chely† (kē′li), *n.* An obsolete form of *chela*[1], 1 and 2.

It happeneth often, I confesse, that a lobster hath the *chely* or great claw of one side longer then the other, but this is not properly their leg, but a part of apprehension. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

Chelydæ (kel′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydidæ.*

Chelydidæ (ke-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (properly *Chelyidæ*), < *Chelys* + *-idæ.*] A family of pleurodirous *Chelonia,* typified by the genus *Chelys.* The head is not completely retractile, and is much depressed; it has very large temporal muscles, and is covered with soft skin, which on the beak takes the form of broad, fleshy lips. The matamata, *Chelys matamata,* is the representative of the family. Also *Chelididæ, Chelyidæ, Chelyoidæ.*



Matamata (*Chelys matamata*).

chelydoid (kel′i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [Properly *chelyoid,* < *Chelys* + *-oid.* Cf. *cheloid*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chelydidæ.* Also *chelyoid, cheloid.*

II. *n.* A tortoise of the family *Chelydidæ.*

It may be seen from this list that no *Chelydoid* passes northward beyond the Isthmus of Panama. *Günther,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 471.

Chelydra (kel′i-drä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χέλυδρος,* an amphibious serpent, also a kind of tortoise.] The typical genus of the family *Chelydridæ. C. serpentina* is the common snapper or snapping-turtle of America. Also *Chelonura.* See cut under *alligator-terrapin.*

Chelydradæ (ke-lid′ra-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelydra* + *-adæ.*] A group of cryptodirous tortoises in Gray's system, including the *Chelydridæ* and the *Cinosternidæ* of other authors.

Chelydridæ (ke-lid′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelydra* + *-idæ.*] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Chelydra,* having a long tail, large non-retractile head, and a long neck. It embraces the two largest fresh-water chelonians of the United States, the snapping-turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) and the alligator-turtle (*Macrochelys lacertina*). Also spelled, improperly, *Chelidridæ.*

Chelydrinæ (kel-i-drī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelydra* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of tortoises, typified by the genus *Chelydra:* same as the family *Chelydridæ.*

chelydroid (kel′i-droid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chelydra* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chelydridæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the family *Chelydridæ.*

chelydron (kel′i-dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χέλυδρος:* see *Chelydra.*] A turtle of the genus *Chelydra* or some related genus; an alligator-tortoise.

Chelyetes (ke-lī′e-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χέλυς,* a tortoise, + (?) *ἔτης,* a kinsman, neighbor.] The typical genus of mites of the family *Chelyetidæ.*

Chelyetidæ (kel-i-et′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelyctes* + *-idæ.*] A family of mites, with the skeleton composed of sclerites embedded in a soft skin, stigmata near the rostrum, and legs of five joints, the first pair being tactile organs. They are remarkable for the enormously developed palpi and sharp rostrum, well suited for plunging into the body of their victims, upon whose juices they subsist. The family contains predatory species, such as *Chelyetes parasitivorax, C. heteropalpus,* etc., which it has been shown are strictly parasitic, although with a form of parasitism not contemplated in Van Beneden's classification, namely, a parasitism beneficial to the host, as the guest lives upon other parasites which are injurious to the host. *Michael.*

Chelyidæ (ke-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydidæ.*

chelynge†, *n.* An old form of *keeling.*

chelyoid (kel′i-oid), *n.* The proper form of *chelydoid.*

Chelyoidæ (kel-i-oi′dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydidæ.*

chelys (kel′is), *n.* [< Gr. *χέλυς,* a tortoise, a lyre, the constellation Lyra. Cf. *Chelone.*] 1. The ancient Greek lyre: so called because first made of tortoise-shell.—2. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a lute or viol.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of tortoises, the type of the family *Chelydidæ,* containing only one species, *C. matamata* or *C. fimbriata.* See *matamata,* and cut under *Chelydidæ.*

cheme (kē′mē), *n.* [LL. *cheme,* ML. *chema,* a measure for liquids, L. *chema* (Pliny), a gaping mussel, < Gr. *χήμη,* a yawning, a shell, a cockle, a measure, < √ *χα* in *χάσκειν, χαίνειν,* gape: see *chasm, chaos.*] A Roman weight, equal to about ★35 grains troy.

chemic (kem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also recently *chemick,* early mod. E. *chimic, chimick, chymic, chymick;* after F. *chimique* = Sp. *químico* = Pg. It. *chimico,* < ML. **chemicus,* **chimicus,* < *chimia,* chemistry: see *chemy, alchemy.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to chemistry (or, formerly, to alchemy): same as *chemical,* but now used chiefly in poetry.

Analysis is carried into everything. Even Deity is subjected to *chemic* tests. *Lowell,* Fireside Travels, p. 169.

The wicked broth
Confused the *chemic* labour of the blood.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2†. Imitative; adulterated; not the genuine thing. See *alchemy,* 3.

World, thou'rt a traitor; thou hast stamp'd thy base
And *chymic* metal with great Cæsar's face.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 5.

II. *n.* **1**†. A chemist or an alchemist.

Chimicho [It.], a *chimicke* or an alchimist. *Florio.*

2. In *bleaching,* a dilute solution of chlorid of lime.

Chloride of lime is generally termed *chemick* in the dye-house. . . . There is the danger of rotting the cloth when very strong *chemick* is employed.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 49.

Blue chemic. Same as *chemic blue* (which see, under *blue, n.*).

chemic (kem′ik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chemicked,* ppr. *chemicking.* [< *chemic, n.,* 2.] In *bleaching,* to steep, as cotton goods, in a dilute solution of chlorid of lime in stone vats, the liquor being pumped up and strained through the goods until the action is complete.

★chemical (kem′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier *chymical;* < *chemic* + *-al.* See *chemistry.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to chemistry: as, a *chemical* experiment.—2. Pertaining to the phenomena with which chemistry deals and to the laws by which they are regulated; accordant with the laws of chemistry.

Not only do worms aid indirectly in the *chemical* disintegration of rocks, but there is good reason to believe that they likewise act in a direct and mechanical manner on the smaller particles. *Darwin,* Vegetable Mould, p. 246.

Also *chemic.*

Chemical acetification. See *acetification.*—**Chemical action.** See *action.*—**Chemical affinity, elective affinity,** names formerly used for chemical force, and implying a property inherent in atoms of selecting other atoms with which to unite, or of preferring one combination to another.—**Chemical analysis,** the resolution of complex bodies into their elements. It is either qualitative or quantitative. Qualitative analysis consists in the determination of the component parts merely as respects their nature, and without regard to their relative proportions. Quantitative analysis consists in the determination of the relative proportions of the components.—**Chemical black, bronze.** See *black, bronze.*—**Chemical change,** as distinguished from *physical change,* a change which destroys the identity of the substance affected. A physical change is manifested without loss of identity by the substance. Thus, a mass of copper may be reduced to fine particles, drawn into wire, melted and cast into ingots or charged with electricity, without losing its identity as copper. But if copper is put into nitric acid, it dissolves and is converted into another substance, copper nitrate. The copper, in consequence, has lost its identity, and has undergone a chemical change.—**Chemical combination,** the intimate union by chemical force of two or more elements or compounds to form a new compound differing in properties from either of its constituent bodies. It differs from *mechanical mixture* in that each element of a chemical combination has a certain fixed and invariable combining proportion, whereas a mixture of substances can be made with varying amounts of its ingredients. In a mechanical mixture the particles of each of its ingredients can usually be identified and separated by mechanical means; in a chemical combination the constituents are so blended that they cannot be identified. Thus, if chlorin and hydrogen gas are mixed in any desired proportion, the chlorin in the mixture will be evident by its characteristic color and odor. But if this mechanical mixture is exposed to strong light, a chemical combination takes place rapidly between the two gases, with evolution of heat. They combine, however, only in exactly equal volumes, and if an excess of either is present it remains uncombined. In the new compound, hydrochloric acid, chlorin cannot be detected by either color or smell, nor be isolated except by chemical means.—**Chemical decomposition,** the separation by chemical force of the component parts of bodies from one another, or the resolution of bodies into their elements.—**Chemical equation,** a symbolic expression used to represent a chemical reaction. The reagents, or bodies which enter into the reaction, form the left-hand member of the equation, and the resultants of the reaction form the right-hand member. Thus, the fact that calcium chlorid and sodium carbonate when brought together in solution react on each other, forming calcium carbonate and sodium chlorid, is expressed by the following equation:

$$CaCl_2 + Na_2CO_3 = CaCO_3 + 2NaCl.$$

This is a true equation in the algebraic sense, because the value of the two members is the same. Since matter is indestructible, nothing is lost in the reaction, and the weights of calcium chlorid and sodium carbonate which reacted must be precisely the same as the combined

weights of the resultant calcium carbonate and sodium chlorid.—**Chemical equivalent, extinguisher, ferment, fire-engine,** etc. See the nouns.—**Chemical force,** the force which binds together the atoms in a molecule, and causes chemical changes when dissimilar molecules are brought within the sphere of its action under proper conditions.—**Chemical formula,** a symbolic expression used to represent the composition of a substance. In the formulas now generally adopted by chemists each elementary substance is indicated by the first letter or letters of its name, called its chemical symbol; and to express the compounds of the elements, their symbols are arranged together, each denoting a single atom, and small numbers are written after a symbol and a little below (sometimes, and formerly always, above) the line, indicating how many atoms of the element exist in the compound. Thus, H means 1 atom of hydrogen; H_2O means 2 atoms of hydrogen united with 1 of oxygen, forming the compound water; KHO means 1 atom of potassium (kalium), 1 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen, forming the compound potassium hydrate; and so on. If a number is placed at the beginning of the formula, it multiplies the entire formula like an algebraic coefficient; thus, $2H_2O$ means 2 parts or 2 molecules of water. So, too, a small number placed after a parenthesis multiplies the portion included; thus, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ denotes 3 atoms of calcium combined with 2 equivalents of the radical PO_4, forming tricalcium phosphate or bone phosphate. Chemical formulas are of two kinds, *empirical* and *rational*. An empirical formula expresses simply the relative number of atoms of the elements present; a rational formula expresses not only the relative number of atoms, but also some conception of the mode of union of the atoms, the groups of radicals contained in the substance, the class to which it belongs, etc. Thus, the empirical formula of acetic acid is $C_2H_4O_2$. Its rational formula ($CH_3CO.OH$) indicates that it may be regarded as made up of the radicals methyl (CH_3), carbonyl (CO), and hydroxyl (OH), and so suggests to the chemist many of its properties and reactions. See *graphic formula*, under *graphic*.—**Chemical harmonicon, hygrometer.** See the nouns.—**Chemical kinetics,** the science which treats of the phenomena of bodies or systems of bodies when chemically active.—**Chemical match.** See *match*.—**Chemical paper,** paper used or suitable for use in the operations of chemistry, as litmus paper, etc.—**Chemical rays of the spectrum.** See *spectrum*.—**Chemical statics,** the science which treats of the phenomena exhibited by chemical bodies or systems of bodies in equilibrium.

II. *n.* A substance produced by a chemical process; a chemical agent prepared for scientific or economic use: as, the manufacture of *chemicals*.

chemicaled (kem'i-kạld), *a.* [< *chemical, n.*, + *-ed*².] Treated or impregnated with chemicals. [Rare.]

> Washing compounds and soap recommended to be used in cold water . . . are highly *chemicaled*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 3.

★**chemically** (kem'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a chemical manner; according to chemical principles; in a chemical sense; by a chemical process or operation: as, a *chemically* active substance; a surface *chemically* clean.

chemick, *a.* and *n.* See *chemic*.

chemico-algebraic (kem″i-kō-al-jē-brā'ik), *a.* Relating at once to the modern theory of chemistry (valency, bonds, etc.) and to the algebraical theory of invariants and other concomitants.

chemico-electric (kem″i-kō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* Noting electrical phenomena attended by chemical changes, or having a chemical relation.

chemicogalvanic (kem″i-kō-gal-van'ik), *a.* Same as *chemico-electric*.

chemicograph (kem'i-kō-gråf), *n.* [< NL. *chemicus*, chemic, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A diagram representing the constitution of a chemical substance by means of bonds connecting symbols of the atoms. See *bond*¹, 11.

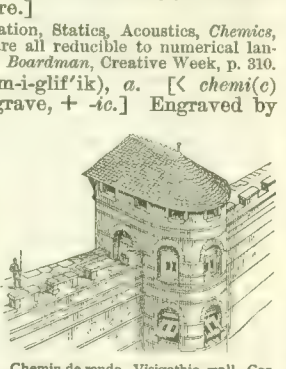
chemicotechnical (kem″i-kō-tek'ni-kạl), *a.* Related to or depending on technical applications of chemical science: as, the *chemicotechnical* industries.

chemics (kem'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *chemic*: see *-ics*. Cf. Sp. *química* = Pg. It. *chimica* (< NL. **chimica*), chemics, chemistry, prop. fem. of the adj.: see *chemic, a.* and *n.*] Chemistry; chemical phenomena. [Rare.]

> The laws of Gravitation, Statics, Acoustics, *Chemics*, etc., etc., . . . these are all reducible to numerical language. *Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 310.

chemiglyphic (kem-i-glif'ik), *a.* [< *chemi(c)* + Gr. *γλύφειν*, engrave, + *-ic*.] Engraved by ★chemical action.

chemin-de-ronde (F. pron. shė-maṅ'-dė-rôṅd'), *n.* [F.: *chemin*, road, way; *de*, of; *rond*, round.] In *medieval milit. arch.*, a continuous footway upon the top of the ramparts, protected by the battlements, and affording means of communication between towers and bastions. In the earlier castles the system of defense adopted involved almost complete separation of each tower or post from the others, and the *chemin-de-ronde* was intercepted by each of these; this caused the loss of many fortresses, a sudden attack often shutting up the defenders in their isolated posts. The castles of the fourteenth century were free from this defect, the *chemin-de-ronde* becoming spacious and uninterrupted, so that the garrison could be massed readily at ★any point.



Chemin-de-ronde, Visigothic wall, Carcassonne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

chemise (shę-mēz'), *n.* [< F. *chemise*, < LL. *camisia*, ML. *camisa*, a shirt, a thin dress: see *camis*, which is the older form, with the more general sense.] **1.** A shift or undergarment worn by women; a smock.—**2.** A short, loose-fitting gown worn by women in the early part of the nineteenth century.—**3.** In *fort.*: (*a*) A wall built parallel to and outside of the main wall of a fortress, or concentric with and surrounding a tower, intended to prevent the approach of sappers to the foot of the main defense. A postern in the latter provides for the access of defenders to the chemise and of their retreat in case it is stormed. (*b*) The space between the chemise-wall and the main work which it protects, sometimes covered with a penthouse roof.—**4.** A sleeve or an envelop of sheet-iron placed on a mandrel to receive the coils of steel ribbon used in making shot-gun barrels. In the Belgian barrels this sleeve remains to hold the coils in place upon the withdrawal of the mandrel.

5†. Any covering or envelop, especially one of flexible material, as the parchment bag in which seals of wax were inclosed.—**Fire-chemise†,** a piece of linen cloth steeped in a composition of petroleum, camphor, and other combustible matters, formerly used at sea to fire an enemy's vessel.—**Rectal chemise,** an instrument for tamponing the rectum. It consists of a large catheter, the end of which is passed through the middle of one or more pieces of cloth, and fastened. It is then introduced into the rectum, and the space between the catheter and its envelop is packed with pledgets of cotton.

chemisette (shem-i-zet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *chemise*.] **1.** A garment for covering the neck, made of some light fabric, as lace, muslin, or cambric, and worn under a waist, especially under one cut low at the throat.—**2.** In *medieval fort.*, a chemise covering a very small part of the main wall.

chemism (kem'izm), *n.* [< *chem(ical)* + *-ism*.] Chemical power, influence, or effects.

> The animal organism transfers solar heat and the *chemism* of the food (protoplasm) to correlated amounts of heat, motion, electricity, light (phosphorescence), and nerve-force. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 190.

★**chemist** (kem'ist), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *chymist* (= F. *chimiste* = Sp. *quimista*, etc.); short for *alchemist, alchymist*: see *alchemist*, and cf. *chemic, n.*] **1†.** An alchemist.

> The starving *chemist* in his golden views
> Supremely blest. *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 269.

2. A person versed in chemistry; one whose business is to make chemical examinations or investigations, or who is engaged in the operations of applied chemistry.—**3.** Loosely, one who deals in drugs and medicines.—**Chemist and druggist,** in Great Britain, one who is registered as such under the act of July 31st, 1868, relating to the sale of poisons. Chemists and druggists are eligible as members of the Pharmaceutical Society, but are not entitled to a place on the register as pharmaceutical chemists.—**Pharmaceutical chemist,** a person acquainted with the chemistry of drugs; one engaged in the practice of chemistry in its relation to pharmacy; in Great Britain, a person who, after passing an examination in Latin, botany, materia medica, and pharmaceutical and general chemistry, with other cognate subjects, is registered as such by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

chemistical† (ke-mis'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *chemist* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to chemistry. *Burton*.

★**chemistry** (kem'is-tri), *n.* [Also recently *chymistry*, by apheresis for earlier *alchemistry, alchymistry*; now regarded as < *chemist* + *-ry*: see *chemist, alchemy*, and *alchemistry*. Other names for the science are *chemics* and *chemy*: see these words.] The science of the different kinds of matter, and their mutual relations so far as these depend upon such difference in kind. It regards all substances as made up of atoms (see *atom*) which are indivisible and have certain unchanging properties. An elementary substance consists of atoms or groups of chemically united atoms of the same kind; a compound substance, of groups of chemically united atoms of two or more different kinds. All compound substances, and most elementary ones, consist of definite groups of chemically united atoms which are called *molecules*. Each molecule has exactly the same chemical composition and properties as the whole mass of the substance, and is the smallest mass into which the substance can be divided without losing its identity. The laws, causes, and effects of changes in the kind, and the number and arrangement, of atoms within the molecule are the subject-matter of the science. See *chemical*.—**Agricultural chemistry.** See *agricultural*.—**Analytical chemistry.** See *analytical*.—**Applied chemistry.** Same as *practical chemistry*.—**Medical chemistry,** that department of chemistry which has direct and intimate relations to the medical art, including physiological and pharmaceutical chemistry.—**Metallurgic chemistry.** See *metallurgic*.—**Organic chemistry,** formerly defined as the chemistry of those substances which are the products of vital force, which are produced by organized beings, but cannot be artificially prepared; but since many of them have been prepared in the laboratory from inorganic materials, the term has lost its original meaning, and is now applied to the chemistry of all the carbon compounds.—**Physiological chemistry,** the chemistry of the tissues and functions of animals and plants.—**Practical chemistry,** the application of chemical laws to the arts; the preparation of chemical compounds, their analysis, and their use in arts and manufactures. Also called *applied chemistry*.—**Theoretical chemistry,** the study of the general laws governing chemical action, and of their bearing on the theories of matter.—**Thermal chemistry,** or **thermo-chemistry,** treats of the phenomena and laws of the development and disappearance of heat induced by chemical reactions.

chemitype (kem'i-tīp), *n.* [< *chemi(cal)* + *type*.] A process for obtaining casts in relief from engravings. A polished zinc plate is covered with an etching-ground, on which the design is etched with a point and bitten in with dilute aqua fortis. The etching-ground is then removed, and every particle of the acid well cleaned off. The plate is covered with filings of a fusible metal, and heated until the metal has melted and filled the engraving. When cold it is scraped away to the level of the zinc plate in such a manner that none of it remains except what has entered the engraved lines. The plate is next submitted to the action of a weak solution of muriatic acid; and, as the one of these metals is negative and the other positive, the zinc alone is eaten away by the acid, so that the fusible metal which has entered the hollows of the engraving is left in relief, and may be printed from in a press. Chemitype is particularly adapted for the production of maps.

chemitypy (kem'i-tī-pi), *n.* Same as *chemitype*.

chemolysis (ke-mol'i-sis), *n.* [< *chem(ic)* + Gr. *λύσις*, solution, < *λύειν*, solve.] The analysis or separation of a compound into its constituent parts by chemical means; chemical analysis.

chemolytic (kem-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [As *chemolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to chemolysis, or chemical analysis.

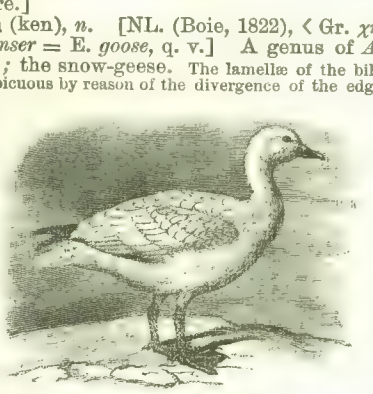
chemosis (kē-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χήμωσις*, "an affection of the eyes, when the cornea swells like a cockle-shell (*χήμη*)." *Liddell and Scott*.] In *pathol.*, infiltration, usually inflammatory, of the conjunctiva and of the cellular tissue connecting it with the eyeball, in which the conjunctiva rises up around the cornea.

chemosmosis (kem-os-mō'sis), *n.* [< *chem(ic)* + *osmosis*.] Chemical action transmitted through an intervening membrane, as parchment, paper, etc.

chemosmotic (kem-os-mot'ik), *a.* [As *chemosmosis* (*-mot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to chemosmosis.

chemy (kem'i), *n.* [= F. *chimie* = Sp. *quimia* = G. *chemie*, etc., chemistry, < ML. *chimia*, alchemy, the same, without the prefix (orig. art.), as *alchimia*, alchemy: see *alchemy*. Cf. *chemics* and *chemistry*.] Chemistry. *Dr. G. Cheyne*. [Rare.]

Chen (ken), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), < Gr. *χήν* = L. *anser* = E. *goose*, q. v.] A genus of *Anserinæ*; the snow-geese. The lamellæ of the bill are conspicuous by reason of the divergence of the edges of the mandibles, and the plumage is generally white, with black tips on the wings. *C. hyperboreus* inhabits northerly regions of both hemispheres.



Snow-goose (*Chen hyperboreus*).

chena (chē'nä), *n.* [Hind.] A fresh-water fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*, *Ophiocephalus striatus*, found especially in swamps and grassy tanks in India. It attains a length of 3 feet or more.

chenar-tree, *n.* See *chinar-tree*.

chendi (chen'di), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a drink made of the fermented juice of the date-palm. *Simmonds*.

chenet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chine*¹.

chenevixite (shen'e-vik-sīt), *n.* [After the British chemist and mineralogist Richard *Chenevix* (1774–1830).] An arseniate of copper and iron, occurring massive, of a dark-green color.

cheng (shung), *n.* Same as *săng*.

★**chenille** (she-nēl′), *n.* [F., lit. a caterpillar (= Pr. *canilha*), prob. < L. *canicula*, a little dog, dim. of *canis* (> F. *chien*), a dog. Cf. *caterpillar*.] 1. A soft, velvety cord of silk or worsted, used in embroidery and for fringes and other ornamental parts of women's dresses, etc.—2. A name for *Dasya elegans*, one of the red marine algæ, order *Florideæ*. See *Dasya*.

A beautiful species [*Dasya elegans*], known to lady collectors by the name of *chenille*, at once recognized by its long, cylindrical, branching fronds, densely fringed with fine lake-colored filaments. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 177.

Chenille carpet. See *carpet*.—**Chenille cloth,** a fabric made with a fringed silken thread used as the weft in combination with wool or cotton. A fur-like surface is thus produced, whence the name.—**Chenille embroidery,** a kind of embroidery in which chenille is used like thread or braid, either laid upon the surface, as in couching, or drawn through the material with the needle: in the latter case a canvas with large meshes, or perforated cardboard, is commonly used. The chenille used for the purpose is finer than the ordinary kinds.—**Chenille lace,** a kind of lace made in France in the eighteenth century, with a ground of silk net and the pattern outlined with fine chenille.—**Chenille-needle,** a needle with a very large eye and a sharp point, used for making chenille embroidery.—**Chenille rollo,** a twisted silk chenille stiffened by wire, used as an edging for glass shades and for different ornaments. It is also made into a soft cylindrical cord used in rich fringes.

chenomorph (kē′nō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Chenomorphæ*.

Chenomorphæ (kē-nō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. χήν, = E. *goose*, + μορφή, form.] The duck tribe considered as a prime division of desmognathous carinate birds having the same technical characters as, and being conterminous with, the family *Anatidæ*.

chenomorphic (kē-nō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Chenomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chenomorphæ;* anserine or anatine; lamellirostral.

chenopod (kē′nō-pod), *n.* A plant of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*.

Chenopodiaceæ (kē-nō-pō-di-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chenopodium* + *-aceæ*.] A large family of dicotyledonous plants containing about 75 genera and 550 species of more or less succulent herbs or shrubs, for the most part peculiar to maritime or saline localities and to dry desert regions. It is extensively represented in the alkaline regions of central Asia and western America, and includes most of the so-called greasewoods of America. It furnishes the beet and mangel-wurzel, the spinach, and the garden-orach. Some of the succulent species contain large quantities of alkaline salts; some possess aromatic and medicinal qualities; and some are cosmopolitan weeds. The principal genera are *Chenopodium*, *Atriplex*, *Dondia*, and *Salsola*.

chenopodiaceous (kē-nō-pō-di-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the family *Chenopodiaceæ*.

Chenopodidæ (kē-nō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chenopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Chenopus:* synonymous with *Aporrhaidæ*.

Chenopodium (kē-nō-pō′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χήν = E. *goose* + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of plants of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*. It is widely distributed in temperate regions, and includes various common weeds, known as *goosefoot, pigweed, good-King-Henry,* etc., frequently eaten as greens when young. Some aromatic species are used in medicine, as the Jerusalem oak (*C. Botrys*) and wormseed (*C. anthelminticum*). Some species, as *C. ambrosioides*, are characterized by a very strong and unpleasant odor. *C. Quinoa* is extensively cultivated in parts of South America for its seeds, which are an article of food. The genus is sometimes made to include the species now generally referred to *Blitum*, having densely clustered flowers with a calyx which becomes fleshy and colored in fruit.

Chenopsis (kē-nop′sis), *n.* [NL. (J. Wagler, 1832), < Gr. χήν, = E. *goose*, + ὄψις, aspect, appearance.] A genus of swans, belonging to the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Cygninæ*. *C. atratus* is the well-known black swan of Australia. Also written *Chenopis*. See *swan*.

Chenopus (kē-nō′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χήν, = E. *goose*, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Chenopodidæ:* same as *Aporrhais*.

Chenorhamphus (kē-nō-ram′fus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. χαίνειν, gape, + ῥάμφος, beak, bill.] Same as *Anastomus*, 1.

Chenot process. See *process*.

cheoh, *n.* See *chih*.

chep[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cheap*.

chep[2] (chep), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *chape*.] The part of a plow on which the share is placed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chepet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *cheap*.

chepinget, *n.* Same as *cheaping*.

chepster (chep′stėr), *n.* [E. dial., < *cheep*, Sc. *cheip, chepe*, chirp, peep, as a bird, + *-ster*.] A local British name of the starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. *Montagu.*

cheque, *n.* See *check*[1], 13.

chequer (chek′ėr), *n.* and *v.* A more recent spelling (in England) of *checker*[1].

chequerberry, *n.* See *checkerberry*.

chequer-tree, *n.* See *checker-tree*.

chequey, *a.* See *checky*.

chequint, *n.* An obsolete form of *sequin*.

chequy, *a.* See *checky*.

cherassi (che-ras′i), *n.* A kind of gold medal struck in Persia for distribution on the occasion of a coronation, and often used as a coin. The value varies from $1 to $7.

cherch†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *church*.

cherchet†, *n.* See *kercher, kerchief*. *Wright.*

chere†. A Middle English form of *cheer*[1] and *cheer*[2].

cherelichet†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *cheerly*[2].

chericet†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *cherish*.

cherif, *n.* A French spelling of *sherif*.

cherimoya (cher-i-moi′ä), *n.* [Also *cherimoyer, chirimoya:* from the native (Quichua) name. F. *cherimolier*.] The fruit of *Anona Cherimolia*, a native of Peru. It is a heart-shaped fruit, with a scaly exterior and numerous seeds buried in a pulp. It is as much esteemed in the western parts of South America as the custard-apple, to which it bears a strong resemblance, is in the West Indies.

cherisaunce†, *n.* An error for *chevisance*.

cherish (cher′ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *cherischen, cherisen, chericen,* < OF. *cheris-*, stem of certain forms of *cherir*, F. *chérir* (*chériss-*), hold dear, cherish, < *cher*, < L. *carus*, dear: see *cheer*[2], *charity*, and *caress*.] 1. To hold as dear; treat with tenderness and affection; foster; nurture; support and encourage; shelter fondly; nurse; caress.

We were gentle among you, even as a nurse *cherisheth* her children. 1 Thes. ii. 7.

No man ever yet hated his own flesh; but nourisheth and *cherisheth* it, even as the Lord the Church. Eph. v. 29.

And undre that tytle alle Kynges and Lordes *cherisschen* hem the more with ziftes and alle thing.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 238.

You that do abet him in this kind,
Cherish rebellion, and are rebels all.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

For what doth *cherish* weeds, but gentle air?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

2. To indulge and encourage in the mind; harbor; cling to: as, to *cherish* forgiveness; to *cherish* revenge.

His valour . . .
Hath taught us how to *cherish* such high deeds,
Even in the bosom of our adversaries.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5.

To *cherish* virtue and humanity. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Am I mad, that I should *cherish* that which bears but bitter fruit?
I will pluck it from my bosom, tho' my heart be at the root. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3†. To give physical comfort or pleasure to; invigorate; strengthen; warm; hence, to provide for; entertain hospitably.

Wherefore his servants said unto him, Let there be sought for my lord the king a young virgin: and let her stand before the king, and let her *cherish* him, and let her lie in thy bosom, that my lord the king may get heat. 1 Ki. i. 2.

They burn sweet gums and spices or perfumes, and pleasant smells, and sprinkle about sweet ointments and waters, yea, they leave nothing undone that maketh for the *cherishing* of the company.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

=**Syn.** *Foster, Cherish, Harbor.* "To *foster* is to sustain and nourish with care and effort. To *cherish* is to hold and treat as dear. To *harbor* is to provide with shelter and protection, so as to give opportunity for working to something that might be and often ought to be excluded." *Angus*, Handbook of the Eng. Tongue, p. 378.

cherisher (cher′ish-ėr), *n.* One who cherishes; a supporter; an encourager; an entertainer.

He that comforts my wife is the *cherisher* of my flesh and blood. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

He [Pepys] was universally belov'd, . . . a very greate *cherisher* of learned men of whom he had the conversation.
Evelyn, Diary, May 26, 1703.

cherishingly (cher′ish-ing-li), *adv.* In an affectionate or cherishing manner.

cherishment (cher′ish-ment), *n.* [< *cherish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of giving physical comfort or pleasure.

Those parts neere (and perhaps vnder) the Pole are habitable, the continuance of the Sunnes presence in their Summer heating and warming with liuely *cherishment* all Creatures. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 741.

2. Encouragement; support. [Rare.]

One onelie lives, her ages ornament,
And myrrour of her Makers majestie,
That with rich bountie, and deare *cherishment*,
Supports the praise of noble Poësie.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

cherisly†, *adv.* [ME., < *cherisen*, cherish, + *-ly*, *-ly*[2]; equiv. to *cheerly*[2], q. v.] Dearly.

Raymound full *cherisly* was hold also.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5338.

cherk†, *v. i.* See *chirk*[1].

cherl†, **cherlish**†. Middle English forms of *churl, churlish*.

chermany (chėr′ma-ni), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In the southern United States, a variety of the game of base-ball. *The Century.*

chermes (kėr′mēz), *n.* [NL.: see *kermes*.] 1†. An old spelling of *kermes*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.]



Chermes abieticoleus. (Cross shows natural size.)

A genus of bark-lice, of the family *Aphididæ*, species of which affect firs and larches.

Chermes affords an example of heterogamy in that two different oviparous generations follow one another: a slender and winged summer generation, and an apterous generation which is found in autumn and spring and lives through the winter. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 543.

Chermesinæ (kėr-me-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chermes*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bark-lice, of the family *Aphididæ*, typified by the genus *Chermes*, having only two discoidal veins on the fore wings, and the antennæ usually 5-jointed, but exceptionally 3-jointed. It consists of minute forms usually black or yellow, including the vine-pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix*.

chermesine (kėr′me-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chermesinæ*.

cherna (chär′nä), *n.* [Sp. Pg.] A name adopted from the Portuguese and Spanish for various species of serranoid fishes. (*a*) *Polyprion cernium*, generally called *stone-bass* or *wreck-fish*. Also *cherne*. (*b*) *Epinephelus morio*, better known as the *red grouper*.

cherne (chėr′ne), *n.* [Same as *cherna*.] A local (Madeira) name of the stone-bass. See *cherna*, (*a*).

Chernes (kėr′nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χερνής, a day-laborer, as adj. poor, needy.] A genus of two-eyed book-scorpions, of the family *Cheliferidæ*, or giving name to a family *Chernetidæ*.

chernetid (kėr′ne-tid), *n.* A false scorpion of the family *Chernetidæ*.

Chernetidæ (kėr-net′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chernes* (*Chernet-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of false scorpions, of the order *Pseudoscorpiones* or *Cheliferidea*. It is restricted to the book-scorpions with two eyes, in which case it is synonymous with *Cheliferidæ*, or contains the four-eyed forms also, and is then coextensive with the order.

chernette (chėr-net′), *n.* [Dim. of *cherne*.] A young cherne.

chernozem (chėr′nō-zem), *n.* [Also written *tchernozem;* repr. Russ. *chernozemŭ*, < *chernuiĭ*, black, + *zemlya*, earth, land.] The local name of a black earth of extraordinary fertility, covering at least 100,000,000 acres, from the Carpathian to the Ural mountains, to the depth of from 4 to 20 feet, and yielding an almost unlimited succession of similar crops without preparation. It consists chiefly of silica with a little alumina, lime, and oxid of iron, and about 7 per cent. of vegetable mold, of which 2.45 is nitrogen gas. The nitrogen and other organic matter are no doubt the cause of its fertility.

cheroot (she-röt′), *n.* [Also spelled *sheroot, sharute;* = Pg. *charuto*, a cigar, tobacco-leaves, < Hind. *churūt*, a cigar, < Tamil *shuruṭṭu*, Malayalam *churuṭṭu*, a roll (of tobacco).] A kind of cigar not pointed at either end, and commonly thicker at one end than at the other. Cheroots were first made at Manila.

The valleys of Luzon, . . . send us more *cheroots* than spices. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 179.

ché-root (shā′röt), *n.* Same as *shaya-root*.

cherry[1] (cher′i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. ★also *chery, cherie,* < ME. *chery, chere*, in comp. *cheri-, chiri-* (pl. *cherys, cheries, chiries*), a new singular developed from the supposed pl. **cheris, *chiris,* < AS. *ciris, cyrs* (in *ciris-bēam, cyrstreów*, cherry-tree) = D. *kers, kerse* = MLG. *kerse, kars, kas(-bere)* = OHG. *chirsa*, MHG. *kirse, kerse, kersche*, G. *kirsche* = Dan. *kirse(-bær)* = Sw. *kers(-bär)* = F. *cerise* = Pr. *serisia, cereira* = Cat. *cirera* = Sp. *cereza* = Pg. *cereja* = It. *ciriegia, ciliegia* = Wall. *ciriashŭ*, a cherry (cf. F. *cerisier* = Pr. *serier* = Cat. *cirer, cirerer* = Sp. *cerezo* = Pg. *cerejeira* = It. *ciriegio, ciliegio* = Wall. *cireshu*, a cherry-tree), < ML. *cerasea, cerasia,* < MGr. κερασέα, κερασία, the cherry-tree, < L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree, *cerasus, cerasum*, a cherry (= Ar. *keraz* = Turk. *kirāz*), < Gr. κεράσος, a cherry-tree, κέρασον, a cherry, cherry-tree, < κέρας, a horn, prob. with reference to

the horny pit (cf. *cornel*). Traditionally, the name is referred to *Cerasus*, L. *Cerasūs*, Gr. Κερασοῦς, an ancient town in Pontus, where the cherry-tree was native.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *cherries* (-iz). **1.** The fruit of species of *Prunus* (subgenera *Cerasus* and *Padus*), consisting of a globose pulpy drupe inclosing a one-seeded smooth stone; also, a tree producing this fruit. The cultivated varieties of the garden-cherry probably all belong to two species, *Prunus Cerasus* and *P. avium*, both doubtless natives of Europe. It is related by Pliny that this fruit or a cultivated variety of it was brought from Cerasus in Pontus to Italy after the defeat of Mithridates by Lucullus, about 70 B.C. It was introduced into England by the Romans about 120 years afterward. The sweet cherries (*P. avium*) are divided into four classes: mazards, natural seedlings of *P. avium*, used as stocks; hearts, heart-shaped sorts with soft, sweet flesh; bigarreaus, heart-shaped, firm-fleshed, sweet cherries; and dukes, mostly light-colored, with somewhat acid flesh. The sour cherries, *P. cerasus*, have two subdivisions: amorelles, light-colored, sour cherries with colorless juice, and morellos, dark-colored, with dark juice. To this group of cherries, distinguished by having their flowers and fruits in clusters, belong also the mahaleb cherry (*P. Mahaleb*), extensively used as a stock, and the ground-cherry (*P. Chamæcerasus*), as well as the wild red cherry (*P. Pennsylvanica*) and the dwarf cherry (*P. pumila*) of North America. A second section of the genus has the flowers in racemes, and the fruit smaller and less palatable. To this belong the bird-cherry (*P. Padus*) of Europe, and the wild black cherry, also called the rum- or cabinet-cherry (*P. serotina*), and the choke-cherry (*P. Virginiana*) of America. Still a third section consists of evergreen trees, with the flowers in racemes and the fruit inedible, including the bastard cherry, bay-cherry, or laurel-cherry (*P. Lauro-Cerasus*) of Europe, and the Carolina laurel-cherry (*P. Caroliniana*) of the southern United States.

2. A name given to many different kinds of fruit which bear some resemblance to the common cherry. See phrases below.— **3.** (*a*) The wood of the cherry-tree. That of the wild black cherry, *Prunus serotina*, of the United States is a light, hard, strong wood of a reddish color, largely used and highly esteemed for cabinet-work, interior finishing, etc. (*b*) In Australia, the fine-grained wood of *Caryophyllus myrtifolius*, and especially the very hard, compact, and durable wood of *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, used in ship-building and other strong work.— **4.** A cutter or countersink used in making bullet-molds.—**Barbados, cowhage,** or **West Indian cherry,** the fruit of species of *Malpighia* and *Bunchosia*.—**Bastard cherry,** of Jamaica, *Ehretia tinifolia*.—**Beech-** or **brush-cherry,** of Australia, *Trochocarpa laurina*.—**Broad-leaved cherry,** of Jamaica, *Cordia macrophylla*.—**Clammy cherry,** *Cordia Collococca*.—**Cornelian cherry,** the fruit of *Cornus mas*, the cornel-tree. It is a small, acid, cherry-like, edible berry.—**Dog-cherry,** the fruit of a species of dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.—**Dwarf cherry,** the fruit of *Lonicera*, or honeysuckle.—**Hottentot cherry,** the fruit of *Maurocenia Maurocenia*, a South African plant related to the American yaupon, *Ilex vomitoria*. It is a trispermous berry of a dark-purple color.—**Jamaica cherry,** *Ficus lævigata*.—**Jerusalem cherry,** an ornamental plant, *Solanum Pseudocapsicum*, and its fruit. Also called *winter-cherry*.—**Winter-cherry.** (*a*) The fruit of *Physalis Alkekengi*. See *alkekengi*. (*b*) Same as *Jerusalem cherry*.—**Zulu cherry,** of South Africa, *Assonia Burgessiæ*.

II. *a.* **1.** Like a red cherry in color; red; ruddy; blooming: as, a *cherry* lip; *cherry* cheeks.

> Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
> A *cherry* lip, a bonny eye, a passing pleasing tongue.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.

2. Made of cherry-wood: as, a *cherry* table.

cherry[1] (cher'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cherried*, ppr. *cherrying*. [< *cherry*[1], *n.*] To impart a cherry color to; redden.

> Close in her Closet, with her best Complexions,
> Shee mends her Faces wrinkle-full defections,
> Her Cheek shee *cherries*, and her Ey shee cheers,
> And fains her (fond) a Wench of fifteen yeers.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Decay.

cherry[2]† (cher'i), *v. t.* [As if directly < OF. *cherir*: see *cherish*.] A modification of *cherish*.

> Sweet Goddesses all three, which me in mirth do *cherry!*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. x. 22.

cherry-bird (cher'i-bėrd), *n.* **1.** A book-name of the European oriole or pirol, *Oriolus galbula*.—**2.** The Carolina waxwing, or cedar-bird, *Ampelis cedrorum*. See *Ampelis* and *waxwing*.

cherry-blight (cher'i-blīt), *n.* An ascomycetous fungus, *Podosphæra Oxyacanthæ*, of the family *Erysiphaceæ*. The white mycelium grows over the surface of the leaf, and the perithecia produced upon it have radiating appendages branched at the tips. Each perithecium contains one ascus, in which several spores are formed.

cherry-bounce (cher'i-bouns'), *n.* A popular cordial, consisting of burned brandy in which cherries have been steeped with sugar. Also called *cherry-cordial*.

> Yea, of *cherry-bounce* quantum suff. and old Oporto a couple of magnums: that's my physic.
> *Morton*, Secrets worth Knowing, ii. 1.

cherry-brandy (cher'i-bran'di), *n.* **1.** Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.—**2.** A cordial made of spirit flavored with syrup of cherries.

cherry-coal (cher'i-kōl), *n.* A variety of bituminous coal which is moderately lustrous, has a somewhat conchoidal fracture, and readily breaks up into cuboidal fragments. It is intermediate in character between coking coal and splint coal, retaining its shape until thoroughly consumed, and not coking.

cherry-cob (cher'i-kob), *n.* A cherry-stone. [Prov. Eng.]

cherry-coffee (cher'i-kof″ē), *n.* The coffee-berry as it comes from the tree, before the pulp has been removed or the seeds have been dried.

cherry-colored (cher'i-kul″ord), *a.* Of a reddish color resembling that of the common red cherry; cerise.

> She wore one of her own round-ear'd caps, and over it a little straw-hat, lined with *cherry-colour'd* silk, and tied with a *cherry-colour'd* ribbon. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

cherry-cordial (cher'i-kor″di̯al), *n.* Same as *cherry-bounce*.

cherry-gum (cher'i-gum), *n.* Cerasin.

cherry-laurel (cher'i-lâ″rel), *n.* The English name of *Prunus Lauro-Cerasus*, of the family *Amygdalaceæ*, a native of Asia Minor. It is commonly called *laurel*, but must not be confounded with the sweet-bay or other true species of *Laurus*. The leaves yield by distillation hydrocyanic acid and an oil resembling that obtained from bitter almonds. The distilled water from the leaves is used in medicine in the same way as diluted hydrocyanic or prussic acid.

cherry-pepper (cher'i-pep″ėr), *n.* A species of *Capsicum*, *C. cerasiforme*, of the West Indies, whose fruit is small and cherry-shaped.

cherry-pie (cher'i-pī'), *n.* **1.** A pie made of cherries.—**2.** A popular name for the common heliotrope.

> "Did you ever smell *cherry-pie* so sweet before?" Heliotrope was a passion with old Andros Bartrand.
> *Annie Edwardes*, A Girton Girl.

cherry-pit (cher'i-pit), *n.* **1.** The stone or pit of a cherry.—**2.** A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a small hole.

> 'Tis not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit* with Satan.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

> In the Eldorado, where urchins play at *cherry-pit* with diamonds. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. i.

cherry-rum (cher'i-rum'), *n.* Rum in which wild cherries have been steeped.

cherry-stick (cher'i-stik), *n.* A tobacco-pipe tube, used with the Turkish chibouk, made of a young stem of the mahaleb cherry, bored and with the reddish-brown bark retained. Sometimes these stems are five feet long, and as straight and smooth as if turned.

cherry-stone (cher'i-stōn), *n.* The stone-like seed of a cherry.

★**cherry-tree** (cher'i-trē), *n.* [< ME. *cherytre, cheritre, chiritre*, < AS. **ciris-treów, cyrs-treów* (cf. *ciris-bedm*), cherry-tree, < *ciris, cyrs*, cherry, + *treów*, tree.] A tree producing cherries. See *cherry*[1].

> I preved have encrece of *Chiritree*.
> The yerdes [rods] that my vyne I sette unto
> Anoon hath growen up an huge tree.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 194.

cherry-wine (cher'i-wīn'), *n.* A fermented liquor made from cherry-juice with the addition of sugar and sometimes of flavoring ingredients.

chersett, *n.* See *churchesset*.

chersian (kėr'si-an), *n.* [< *Chersus* + *-ian*.] A land-tortoise of the family *Chersidæ*. Also *chersite*.

chersid (kėr'sid), *n.* Same as *chersian*.

Chersidæ (kėr'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chersus* + *-idæ*.] The land-tortoises as a family of *Chelonia*: synonymous with *Testudinidæ*.

chersite (kėr'sīt), *n.* [NL., as *Chersus* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *chersian*.

Chersobatæ (kėr-sob'a-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χέρσος, dry land, + *-βατης*, < βαίνειν (√**βα-*), go.] Another name of the *Anabantidæ*.

chersonese (kėr'sō-nēs or -nēz), *n.* [< L. *chersonesus*, < Gr. χερσόνησος, < χέρσος, land, dry land (as adj., dry), + νῆσος, an island.] A peninsula; a tract of land of any extent which is nearly surrounded by water, but is united to a larger tract by an isthmus. The ancient Thracian Chersonese was the peninsula of Gallipoli in European Turkey, between the Hellespont and the Ægean sea; the Tauric Chersonese, the Crimea; the Cimbric Chersonese, the peninsula of Jutland in Denmark; and the Golden Chersonese, in India, probably the peninsula of Malacca. These are the most prominent instances of the ancient use of the word in names; but it was applied to many smaller bodies of land. Formerly also written *chersoness*.

> The sea so circles there that it becomes a *chersoness*.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 35.

> And, on the other side, Hayle's vaster mouth doth make
> A *chersonese* thereof. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 83.

Chersus (kėr'sus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. χέρσος, adj., dry, χέρσος, n., dry land, > χερσαῖος, of dry land, living or found thereon, χελώνη χερσαία, a land-tortoise.] The typical genus of the family *Chersidæ*.

Chersydrus (kėr-sid'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χερσύδρος, an amphibious serpent, < χέρσος, dry land, + ὕδρος, a water-snake, < ὕδωρ, water.] A genus of aquatic wart-snakes, family *Acrochordidæ*, having the hinder part of the body compressed, with a fold of skin beneath the abdomen and the tail. *C. granulatus* is an East Indian species, resembling in habits the very venomous water-snakes, *Hydrophidæ*, though it is perfectly harmless.

chert (chėrt), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. (Kentish) *chart*, common rough ground overrun with shrubs; *charty, churty*, = *cherty*, rough or rocky; Sw. dial. *kart*, a pebble. Prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *ceart*, a pebble, *carrach*, rocky, Gael. *carr*, a shelf of rock, W. *careg*, a stone: see *car*[3], *cairn*, and *crag*[1].] A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, also called *hornstone, petrosilex*, or *rock-flint*. It is less hard than quartz crystal, has usually a conchoidal or slightly splintery fracture, is commonly gray-brown or black in color, and is often somewhat translucent. It frequently occurs in layers or concretionary nodules, especially in limestone rocks. The name is also applied to any impure flinty rock, including the jaspers.

cherty (chėr'ti), *a.* [< *chert* + *-y*[1].] Like chert; full of chert; flinty.

cherub (cher'ub), *n.*; pl. *cherubim, cherubs* (-ö-bim, -ubz). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *cherub* (in Rom. in dim. form: see *cherubin*[1]), < LL. *cherub*, pl. *cherubim*, < Heb. *k'rūbh*, pl. *k'rūbhīm*, a cherub: supposed to be of foreign origin; connected by some with Assyrian *kirubu*, a name of the steer-god, the winged guardian at the entrance of Assyrian palaces. The pl. *cherubim* occurs earlier in the accom. form *cherubin*. A double E. pl. *cherubims* occurs in the Bible and elsewhere.] **1.** One of an order of angels variously represented at different times, but generally as winged spirits with a human countenance (often simply as winged heads), and distinguished by their knowledge from the seraphs, whose distinctive quality is love. In the celestial hierarchy cherubs are represented as next in order to seraphs. The first mention of cherubs is in Gen. iii. 24, where their figure is not described, but their office was, with a flaming sword, to keep or guard the way of the tree of life. Figures of a pair of cherubs were placed on the mercy-seat of the ark, and a pair of colossal size overshadowed it in Solomon's temple with the canopy of their contiguously extended wings. They are called "the cherubims of glory" (Heb. ix. 5), as on them the glory, when visible, rested. They were anointed with the holy oil, like the ark itself and the other sacred furniture. Their wings were stretched upward, and their faces turned "toward each other, and toward the mercy-seat." The cherubs seen in Ezekiel's vision had each four heads or faces, the hands of a man, and wings. The four faces were the face of a cherub, that of a man, that of a lion, and that of an eagle. They had the bodily form of a man. (Ezek. x.) The hieroglyphical and emblematical figures embroidered on the veils of the tabernacle were called "cherubims of cunning work" (Ex. xxvi. 1).

> And he stegh [ascended] over *cherubin*.
> *O. E. Psalter*, Ps. xviii. 10.

> But first and chiefest with thee bring
> Him that yon soars on golden wing,
> Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
> The *Cherub* Contemplation.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 54.

> On the entablature of the walls were seen the *cherubim* with outstretched wings, the symbol of the power and immediate presence of Jehovah.
> *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 54.

2. A beautiful child: so called because in painting and sculpture cherubs are generally represented as beautiful winged children. [In this sense the plural is always *cherubs*.]

★**cherubic** (che-rö'bik), *a.* [< *cherub* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cherubs; angelic: as, *cherubic* host; *cherubic* watch; *cherubic* songs. *Milton*.—**Cherubic hymn,** a hymn beginning with the words "We who mystically represent the Cherubim," and concluding with a triple "Alleluiah," sung at the great entrance in the liturgy of Constantinople, and in other liturgies as modified by that. It is said to have been introduced into the service at the command of Justinian about the middle of the sixth century. Sometimes used as a name of the Sanctus or Tersanctus, properly called the *seraphic hymn*.

cherubical (che-rö'bi-kal), *a.* Same as *cherubic*.

> The *cherubical* angel. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 162.

cherubim, *n.* Plural of *cherub*.

cherubimic (cher-ö-bim'ik), *a.* [< *cherubim* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to cherubim.

cherubin[1]† (cher'ö-bin), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cherubyn*, < OF. *cherubin*, F. *chérubin* = Sp. *querubin* = Pg. *cherubim* = It. *cherubino*, a cherub, dim. of LL. *cherub*: see *cherub*.] **I.** *n.* A cherub.

> A sompnour was ther with us in that place,
> That hadde a fyr-reed *cherubynes* face.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 624.

He, when wee least deserv'd, sent out a gentle gale, and message of peace from the wings of those his *Cherubins*, that fanne his Mercy-seat.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Whose face is paradise, but fenc'd from sin,
For God in either eye hath plac'd a *cherubin*.
Dryden, To the Duchess of Ormond.

II. *a.* Cherubic; angelic: as, "her *cherubin* look," *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

cherubin[2]†, *n.* Obsolete plural of *cherub*.

cherup (cher'up), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cheruped* or *cherupped*, ppr. *cheruping* or *cherupping*. [A form of *chirrup* for *chirp*[1]. Cf. *cheerup*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To chirp or chirrup: as, "*cherupping* birds," *Drayton*.

II. *trans.* To excite or urge on by chirruping. [Rare.]

He *cherups* brisk his ear-erecting steed.
Cowper, Task, iii. 9.

cherup (cher'up), *n.* [< *cherup*, *v.*] A chirp or chirrup. [Colloq.]

chervice (chėr'vis), *n.* A fine kind of tallow imported into Turkey from the ports of the Black Sea for use in cookery.

★**chervil** (chėr'vil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chervel*, < ME. *chervelle*, < AS. *cerfille* = D. *kervel* = MLG. *kervelde* = OHG. *chervola*, *-ella*, *-illa*, MHG. *kervele*, *kervel*, G. *kerbel* = Icel. *kerfill* = Sw. *kyrfvel* = Dan. *kjörvel* = OF. *cherfuel*, F. *cerfeuil* = Sp. *cerafolio* = Pg. *cerefolio* = It. *cerfoglio*, < L. *cærefolium*, ML. also *cerefolium*, *cerifolium*, prop., as in NL., *chærophyllum*, < Gr. *χαιρέφυλλον*, chervil, < *χαίρειν*, rejoice, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf: with reference to the pleasant odor of the leaves.] **1.** A garden pot-herb, *Anthriscus Cerefolium*, belonging to the family *Apiaceæ*. The bur or hemlock chervil is *A. vulgaris;* the wild or cow chervil, *A. sylvestris*. Both are natives of Europe.—**2.** A name of several other plants of different genera.—**Needle chervil**, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*, a corn-field weed like chervil, but with slender-beaked fruit.—**Rough chervil**, *Chærophyllum temulum*.—**Sweet chervil**, or *sweet cicely*, *Myrrhis odorata*, an aromatic and stimulant umbellifer formerly used as a pot-herb.

chesable†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chasuble*.

chesbolle[1]†, *n.* Same as *cheesebowl*.

chesbolle[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chibol*, *cibol*. See *cibol*.

chese[1]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *choose*.

chese[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cheese*[1].

Cheshire cat. See *cat*[1].

chesible†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chasuble*.

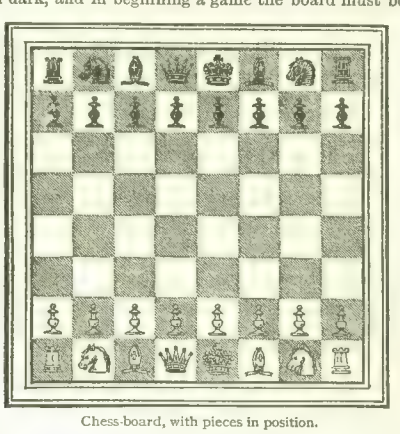
chesil, *n.* See *chisel*[1].

cheslip (ches'lip), *n.* Same as *cheeselip*.

chesnut, *n.* See *chestnut*.

cheson†, **chesoun**†, *n.* See *cheason*, *encheson*.

chess[1] (ches), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chesse*, ★*chests*, < ME. *ches*, *chesse*, < OF. *esches*, *eschas*, *eschecs*, plural of *eschec*, *eschac*, check; F. pl. *échecs*, chess, = It. *scacchi* (ML. *scacci*), pl., = D. *schaak* = G. *schach* = Dan. *schak* = Sw. *schack* = Icel. *skāk*, chess, ult. < Pers. *shāh*, king: see *check*[1], *n.*, and *shah*.] A very ancient game played by two persons or parties with thirty-two pieces on a checkered board divided into sixty-four squares. The squares are alternately light and dark, and in beginning a game the board must be so



Chess-board, with pieces in position.

placed that the square at the right-hand corner is a light one. The vertical rows of squares are called *files*, those which run from right to left, *ranks* or *lines*, and those (of the same color) which run obliquely, *diagonals*. Each party has sixteen pieces, differently colored to distinguish those of one side from those of the other, viz., a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks or castles, placed on the squares of the end line of the board, and eight pawns placed on the next line in front. The king and queen are placed on the two middle squares, the queen on her own color (light or dark), and by the side of each are placed a bishop, a knight, and a rook, in this order. The pieces move according to certain laws over unoccupied squares, the knight alone being free from this latter restriction (see below). The king moves one square in any direction (except into check); the queen in any direction and to any distance along the rows of squares, and also along the diagonals; the rooks or castles in any direction along the files or ranks of squares; the bishops (of which there is one on each color) in any direction along the diagonals of the color on which they are originally placed; the knights one square on one row and then two squares on the row at right angles to it (or two squares and then one) in any direction, without reference to interposing pieces; and the pawns one square ahead on the files. A piece is taken by removing it from the board and placing the capturing piece in its place. In taking, each piece makes some one of its ordinary moves, except the pawn, which takes by moving one square forward on a diagonal; the knight alone can take by jumping over an intervening piece. The object of the game is to capture the king of the opposing party; and this is effected by an attack so planned that it is impossible, either by moving the opposing king or by interposing another piece, to prevent him from being taken on the next move—that is, by placing the opposing king in a check from which he cannot escape. (See *check*[1], *checkmate*, and *stalemate*.) The squares of the board are commonly numbered along the files, forward from either party, from the principal pieces placed upon them at the beginning of a game: as, the queen's rook's square (abbreviated Q. R. sq.), queen's rook's second square (Q. R. 2), etc.

Four and twenty ladies fair
Were playing at the *chess*.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 117).

Chess has been known to the Chinese for many centuries under a form not very unlike our own game. The board has 64 squares, is played with 16 men on each side, the two at the corners having equal power, and the next two (called horses) having a move equivalent to that of our knight. The chief differences are that the Chinese adversaries are separated by a river, over which some pieces cannot pass, while the "King" is confined to a square of nine moves only; and that the pieces are placed upon the intersections of the lines forming the board, instead of on the squares. *Giles*, Glossary of Reference, p. 38.

The origin of the game of *chess* is lost in obscurity, a fact which has rather invited than repelled learned speculations on the subject. The invention of the pastime has been variously ascribed to the Greeks, Romans, Babylonians, Scythians, Egyptians, Jews, Persians, Chinese, Hindus, Arabians, Araucanians, Castilians, Irish, and Welsh. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 596.

Chess-type, printing-type made to illustrate the game of chess.

★**chess**[2] (ches), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *cheat*[2].] The common name in the United States of several species of *Bromus*, especially *B. secalinus*, which bears some resemblance to oats, and is frequently more or less abundant as a weed in wheat-fields. Also called *cheat*.

chess[3] (ches), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *chessex*, and see *chess-tree*. Appar. a corruption of *chestnut;* cf. Sp. *castañuelas*, chess-trees, < *castaña*, chestnut.] One of the planks forming the roadway of a military bridge. The chesses lie upon the balks, which are longitudinal timbers resting upon the bateaux or pontoons.

The *chesses* or planks which form the roadway should be made of a shorter length for a bridge which is designed for light traffic than for one which is designed for heavy traffic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 458.

chess[4]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chase*[1].

Perchance that they may tak the *chess*,
Ere they come to the stonnes.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 222).

chess[5]†, *n.* Obsolete form of *jess*.

chess-apple† (ches'ap l), *n.* An old name for *Sorbus Aria*.

chess-board (ches'bōrd), *n.* The board used in the game of chess; a checker-board.

Cards are dealt, and *chess-boards* brought
To ease the pain of coward thought.
Prior, Alma, iii.

Chess-board canvas, a thick cotton canvas used as a foundation for embroidery, and divided into squares, like a chess-board, in alternating patterns.

chessel (ches'el), *n.* [Also *cheswell*, *chessil:* appar. < *cheese* + *well*. *N. E. D.*] A mold or vat in which cheese is formed.

chesses (ches'ez), *n. pl.* [See *chess*[2].] A species of peony, *Pæonia officinalis*, naturalized in England.

chessex (ches'eks), *n.* Same as *chess*[3].

chessman (ches'man), *n.*; pl. *chessmen* (-men). [< *chess*[1] + *man*.] One of the pieces used in the game of chess.

chessner† (ches'nėr), *n.* [< *chess*[1] + *-n-* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *citiner*.] A chess-player.

Yonder's my game, which, like a politic *chessner*,
I must not seem to see. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iv.

chessom† (ches'um), *a.* [Also *chessome:* origin obscure.] Mellow, soft, free from stones, as soil.

The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

chess-player (ches'plā″ėr), *n.* One who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.

chess-rook (ches'rūk), *n.* In *her.*, a representation of the rook or castle in the game of chess, used as a bearing. It is a modern bearing, and is drawn in various fantastic ways.

chess-tree (ches'trē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a beam of wood formerly bolted to the side of a ship abaft the fore-chains, to which the main-tack was hauled down.

Chessy copper. See *copper*.

chessylite (ches'i-līt), *n.* [< *Chessy-les-Mines*, a town near Lyons in France, where the mineral occurs, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Same as *Chessy* ★*copper* (which see, under *copper*).

★**chest**[1] (chest), *n.* [Also dial. and early mod. E. *chist;* < ME. *chest*, *chist*, *cheste*, *chiste*, assibilated forms of *kist* (North. E. and Sc. *kist*), a box, coffin, ark, < AS. *cist*, *cyst*, *cest*, a box, coffin, = OFries. *kiste* = D. *kist*, *kast* = OHG. *kista*, MHG. G. *kiste* = Dan. *kiste* = Sw. Icel. *kista*, < L. *cista*, < Gr. *κίστη*, a box, chest. Hence also (from L.) *cist*[1], *cist*[2].] **1.** A box, properly one of considerable size, made of wood, iron, or other material, with a hinged lid, used as a depository for treasure, papers of record, clothing, or other articles.

Ye sd *chest* to be locked with three seuerall lockes at the least, wch shal be kept by three of the said ffeoffees.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

Specifically—**2.** In *com.*, a box-shaped case in which certain kinds of goods, as tea, indigo, opium, etc., are packed for transit. Hence—**3.** The quantity such a case contains; a customary but uncertain measure of capacity for a few commodities: as, a *chest* of isinglass is 3½ hundredweight; a *chest* of cochineal is 1½ hundredweight.—**4**†. A coffin.

He is now deed and nayled in his *chest*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, I. 29.

When Darius in hope of treasure opened the sepulchre of Semiramis, he found a *chist* which being opened, a venomous pestilence issued. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

5. The trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax (which see).—**Bridal chest**†, an ornamental box or coffer made to contain the robes and laces of a bride, either brought with her as a part of her outfit or presented by the bridegroom. See *cassone*.—**Chest of drawers.** See *drawer*.—**Chest of viols**, a set of instruments of the viol kind, comprising two trebles, two tenors, and two basses; primarily, the case in which they were kept, the name being transferred to the viols themselves.—**Middle chest**, the front chest on the body of an artillery caisson, so called from its position between the rear chest on the body and the chest on the limber.—**Seaman's chest**, the wooden box usually forming all the luggage of a sailor in the merchant service. It is fitted with one or more tills, and is usually long and very narrow, the back sloping or battering a little, so that the cover is narrower than the bottom, in order that the chest may fit against the ship's side in the forecastle.

chest[1] (chest), *v. t.* [< *chest*[1], *n.*] **1.** To deposit in a chest; hoard. [Rare.]—**2**†. To place in a coffin.

We *chested* our late commander.
E. Terry, Voyage to East Indies (1655), p. 41.

chest[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *cheast*, < AS. *ceást*, also (without the formative *-t*) *ceás* = OFries. *kāse*, strife, contention.] Debate; quarrel; strife; enmity.

Holy wryt telleth
What *cheste*, and meschaunce to the children of Israel,
Ful on hem that free were thorwe two false precetes.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 105.

The sinne of contumelie or strif and *cheste*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

chest-bellows (chest'bel″ōz), *n.* A piston-★bellows.

chested (ches'ted), *a.* [< *chest*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having a chest (of a specified kind): used chiefly in composition: as, broad-*chested*, narrow-*chested*.

chesteine†, *n.* See *chesten*.

chesten†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *chesten*, *chesteine*, *chesteyne*, *cheston*, *chestan*, *chasten*, *chastein*, *chestein*, *chasteyn*, etc., also unassibilated *kesteyn*, *casteyn*, *castany* (after L.); (*a*) partly < AS. *cisten-bedm*, *cyst-bedm*, also *cystel*, = OHG. *chestinna*, *kestinna*, MHG. *kestene*, *kesten*, G. dial. *keste*, MHG. also *kastānie*, *kastāne*, G. *kastanie* = D. *kastanje* = Dan. Sw. *kastanje*, a chestnut; and (*b*) partly < OF. *chastaine*, *chastaigne*, *castaigne*, F. *châtaigne* = Pr. *castanha*, *castagna* = Cat. *castanya* = Sp. *castaña* = Pg. *castanha* = It. *castagna*, chestnut; < L. *castanea*, ML. also *castania*, *castenia*, a chestnut, the chestnut-tree, < Gr. *καστανέα*, a chestnut, usually in pl. *κάστανα*, *καστάνια*, *καστάνεια*, chestnuts (*κάστανος*, a chestnut-tree), also prop. *κάρυα Καστάνεια*, or *κάρυα Καστανάϊα* or *Καστανάϊκά*, nuts of Castana, < *Κάστανα*, *Καστανάϊα*, a city in Pontus where chestnut-trees abounded. Hence *chesten-nut*, contr. *chestnut*, q. v.] **1.** A chestnut.—**2.** The chestnut-tree.

Chasten wol uppe of plauntes that alone
Upgrowe, or of his seedes multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

And there ben grete Forestes of *Chesteynes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 307.

chesten-nut†, *n.* See *chestnut*.

chester (ches'tėr), *n.* [As a suffix in place-names, *-chester*, *-cester*, *-caster*, disguised *-ter*; < ME. *chestre*, a town, a city, as suffix *-chestre*, *-cestre*, *-castre*, < AS. *ceaster*, a town or city, chiefly in place-names, either in comp. or preceded by the independent gen. of the distinctive name (see def.). This is one of the few words recognized as inherited from the Roman invaders of Britain (see *street*): < L. *castra*, a camp, a military station, hence in AS. a town: see *castrum*, *castle*.] Originally, a town; now, the proper name of several towns and cities in England and the United States, the most ancient being *Chester* [ME. *Chestre*, AS. *Ceaster*], the capital of Cheshire [*Chester-shire*, AS. *Ceasterscīr*], on the river Dee, in England. The term more frequently occurs as a suffix (*-chester*, *-cester*, *-caster*, *-ter*) in place-names: as, *Colchester* [ME. *Col-chestre*, AS. *Colneceaster*], on the river Colne; *Cirencester* [ME. *Cirecestre*, *Circestre*, AS. *Cirenceaster*], the station of Ciren (*Corinium*); *Exeter* [ME. *Excestre*, etc., AS. *Exanceaster*, *Exacester*], on the river Exe [AS. *Exa*]; *Doncaster*, on the river Don, etc.

chesterfield (ches'tėr-fēld), *n.* A kind of top-coat, named after the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield.

Chesterfieldian (ches'tėr-fēl″di-an), *a.* [< *Chesterfield* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Characteristic of the Earl of Chesterfield (1694–1773), an English courtier and politician distinguished for the elegance of his manners, and as the author of a series of letters addressed to his son containing maxims of conduct, together with many suggestions as to manners.

Few young people, it has been truthfully said, can lay themselves out to please after the *Chesterfieldian* method, without making themselves offensive or ridiculous to persons of any discernment.
W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 157.

chesterlite (ches'tėr-līt), *n.* [< *Chester* (see def.) + *-lite*.] A variety of potash feldspar, occurring in small white crystals implanted on dolomite, from Chester county, Pennsylvania.

chesteyn†, *n.* See *chesten*.

chest-founder (chest'foun″dėr), *n.* Chest-foundering.

chest-foundered (chest'foun″dėrd), *a.* Suffering from chest-foundering: said of a horse.

chest-foundering (chest'foun″dėr-ing), *n.* A rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest and fore legs in horses, impeding both respiration and the motion of the limbs.

chest-lock (chest'lok), *n.* A mortise-lock inserted vertically into the body of a box or chest. The plate which is set into the under side of the lid has a staple or staples, into which the bolt enters by a horizontal movement. *E. H. Knight.*

chest-measure (chest'mezh″ūr), *n.* The greatest girth of the chest.

chest-measurer (chest'mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the mobility of the chest by its expansion and contraction; a form of stethometer.

chestnut (ches'nut), *n.* and *a.* [Contr. of earlier *chesten-nut* (prop. applied to the nut, the tree being also called in ME. *chesten-tree*, or simply *chesten*), < *chesten*, q. v., + *nut*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The fruit of trees of the genus *Castanea*. See 2. The chestnuts of commerce known as *Spanish* or *sweet chestnuts* are obtained from Spain and Italy, and are larger though less sweet than the American variety.

2. *Castanea vesca*, of the family *Fagaceæ*, a native of western Asia and southern Europe, and also *C. dentata*, of the eastern United States. They are stately trees, attaining a height of from 80 to 100 feet, bearing staminate flowers in long slender aments, and nuts inclosed two or three together in a globose prickly envelop called the bur. The wood is light, soft, coarse-grained, and brittle; it is largely used in cabinet-making, and for railway-ties, fencing, etc. The young wood is more elastic, and is used for hoops and similar purposes.



Flowering Branch and Nut of Chestnut (*Castanea vesca*).

3. A name given to certain trees or plants of other genera, and to their fruit. See below.—**4.** The color of a chestnut; a reddish-brown color.

Ros. His hair is of a good colour.
Cel. An excellent colour; your *chestnut* was ever the only colour. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4.

5. In *farriery*, the bur or horny wart-like excrescence on the inner side of a horse's leg.—**6.** [In allusion to a stale or worm-eaten chestnut.] (*a*) An old joke; a trite jest; a stale pun or anecdote; a "Joe Miller." (*b*) A worn-out phrase or catchword; a phrase or expression serious in form and intent, but which has ceased, through futile repetition, to command interest or respect. [U. S. newspaper slang.]—**Cape chestnut**, the *Calodendron capense*, a large ornamental rutaceous tree of southern Africa.—**Earth-chestnut**, the earthnut.—**Horse-chestnut**, the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. See *Æsculus*.—**Moreton Bay chestnut**, of Queensland, the seed of the *Castanospermum australe*, which somewhat resembles the chestnut in flavor.—**Tahiti chestnut**, the fruit of *Inocarpus edulis*, a leguminous tree of the islands of the Pacific.—**Wild chestnut**, of Cape Colony, the seed of *Brabejum stellatum*, which is eaten and used as a substitute for coffee. (See also *water-chestnut*.)

II. *a.* Of the color of a chestnut; of a reddish-brown color; castaneous.

His *chestnut* curls clustered over his open brow.
Disraeli, Coningsby, i. 1.

Also spelled *chesnut*.

Chestnut-brown. See *brown*.

chestnut-bur (ches'nut-bėr), *n.* The bur or prickly envelop of a chestnut.

chestnut-coal (ches'nut-kōl), *n.* A size of anthracite coal small enough to pass through a square mesh of an inch to an inch and an eighth in size, but too large to pass through a mesh of five eighths or one half of an inch. It is known in the trade as *No.* 5 *coal*.

cheston[1]†, *n.* See *chesten*.

cheston[2]† (ches'ton), *n.* [Perhaps a use of *chesten*, *cheston*, etc., a chestnut-tree; from some resemblance.] A kind of plum.

chest-register (chest'rej″is-tėr), *n.* In *music*, the lower portion of the compass of both male and female voices, which most easily arouses sympathetic vibration in the cavity of the chest or thorax.

chest-saw (chest'sâ), *n.* A kind of hand-saw without a back. *E. H. Knight.*

chest-tone (chest'tōn), *n.* Same as *chest-voice*.

chest-trap†, *n.* A kind of box or trap used to take polecats, fitches, and the like vermin. *Kersey*, 1708.

chest-voice (chest'vois), *n.* A tone of the voice which arouses sympathetic vibration in the chest or thorax. Also called *chest-tone*. See *head-voice*.

chestworm†, *n.* A pill-milleped or wood-louse.

chesuble†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chasuble*.

chet (chet), *n.* [Assibilated var. of *kit*[1]. Cf. *chat*[3], a cat.] A kitten. [Prov. Eng.]

chetah, cheeta, cheetah (chē'tä), *n.* [< Hind. *chītā*, the hunting-leopard; cf. *chital*, *chitta*, Skt. *chitra*, spotted, variegated, < Skt. √ *chit*, look at, perceive. Cf. *chintz*[1], from the same ult. source.] The native name of the guepard or hunting-leopard of India, *Felis jubata*, now

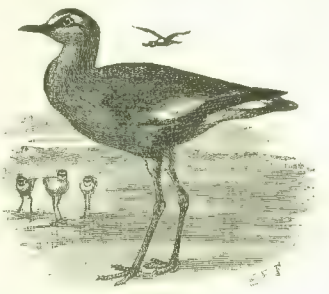


Chetah (*Gueparda jubata*).

Gueparda jubata or *Cynœlurus jubatus*, a large spotted cat, somewhat like a dog in shape, with long legs, non-retractile claws, and the upper sectorial tooth without an internal lobe. It is the type of the subfamily *Guepardinæ*. It is called *jubata* (maned or crested) from the short mane-like crest of hairs passing from the back of the head to the shoulders. When used for hunting, it is hooded and transported on a car. When a herd of deer or other game is seen, its keeper turns its head in the proper direction and removes the hood; the chetah slips from the car, and, approaching its prey in a stealthy manner, springs on it at one bound.

chettik (chet'ik), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of Java, the *Strychnos Tieuté*, and the poison obtained from it, called *upas tieuté*, which is the principal ingredient of an arrow-poison.

Chettusia (ke-tū'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1839); also written *Chetusia*, *Chœtusia*, *Chœtusia*, the last appar. based on Gr. *χαίτη*, long, flowing hair, a mane: see *chæta*.] A genus of plovers, of the subfamily *Charadriinæ*; the spur-winged plovers. The wing is armed with a horny tubercle or



Spur-winged Plover (*Chettusia gregaria*).

spine, sometimes rudimentary; the base of the bill in most species is wattled; and the toes are four in number. There are about 15 species, all inhabitants of the old world, and chiefly of warm countries. Those with the spines and wattles best developed constitute the section *Lobivanellus*. The type of the genus is *C. gregaria*.

chetverik (chet-ve-rik'), *n.* [Russ. *chetverikŭ*, < *chetvero*: see *chetvert*.] A Russian dry measure, equal to 8 garnetses, or 4 chetvertkas, or ½ chetvert, and fixed by a ukase of 1835 at the volume of 64 Russian pounds of water at 62° F., or 1601.22 cubic inches, equal to about 3 United States pecks. It was previously about 25.8 liters. The old measures of Novgorod, Pscov, etc., were at least half as large again. Also written *chetwerik*, *tschetwerik* [G.], *czetwericka*.

chetvert (chet'vėrt), *n.* [< Russ. *chetvertŭ*, prop. a quarter, a fourth part, < *chetvero* = L. *quatuor* = E. *four*.] A Russian dry measure, equal to 8 chetveriks. Also written *tzetuer*, *tschetwert* [G.].

chetvertak (chet'vėr-tak), *n.* [Russ. *chetvertakŭ*, < *chetvertuiĭ*, fourth, quarter, < *chetvero*: see *chetvert*.] A Russian silver coin, worth 24 copecks, or about 12 cents. Also written *tschetwertak* [G.], *tchetverka*.

chetvertka (chet-vėrt'kä), *n.* [Russ. *chetvertka*, < *chetvertuiĭ*, fourth: see *chetvertak*.] A Russian dry measure, equal to ¼ chetverik. Also written *tschetwertka* [G.], etc.

chevachie†, *n.* [ME., also *chivachie*, *chivache*, *chevache*, < OF. *chevauchee*, *-chie*, *chivalchee*, < *chevaucher*, ride on horseback, < *cheval*, a horse. See *cavalcade*, which is a doublet.] An expedition on horseback or with cavalry; in a wider sense, any military expedition. *Chaucer.*

Ye knowe well that we heue loste in this *chyuachie* that we have made vpon the kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 173.

chevage†, *n.* Same as *chiefage*.

cheval (shė-val'), *n.*; pl. *chevaux* (-vō'). [Now as mere F., in early mod. E. *chival*, < F. *cheval*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*[2], *capel*[1]. In the sense of support or frame, cf. *easel* and *clothes-horse*. Hence *chevalier*, and ult. *chivalry*, etc.] **1.** A horse.—**2.** In composition, a support or frame: as, a *cheval*-glass.—**À cheval** (*milit.*), astraddle; on both sides simultaneously; in such a manner as to command any intermediate space. Troops are arranged *à cheval* when they command two roads, as the British army at Waterloo, which, being posted at their junction, commanded the road between Charleroi and Brussels and that to Mons.

The Western Powers will assuredly never permit Russia to place herself *à cheval* between the Ottoman Empire and Persia. *London Times.*

cheval-de-frise (shė-val'dė-frēz'), *n.* **1.** Same as *chevaux-de-frise*.—**2.** A kind of trimming in a pattern of radiating and crossing straight lines.

chevalement (shė-val'moṅ), *n.* [F., < *chevaler*, prop, bear up, < *cheval*, a horse, prop: see *cheval*.] In *arch.*, a prop, usually consisting of a shaft of timber with a head formed of one or more pieces placed transversely to distribute the pressure. It is used to support temporarily portions of an edifice of which the lower parts are being rebuilt or are undergoing repairs or modifications of such character as to affect their stability.

chevalet (shev'a-lā), *n.* [F., dim. of *cheval*, a horse, prop: see *cheval*.] The bridge of a violin, pianoforte, or other stringed instrument.

cheval-glass (shē-val′glȧs), *n.* A looking-glass mounted so as to swing in a frame, which may move on wheels or rollers, and large enough to reflect the whole figure.

Mr. Scaley . . . walking up to one of the *cheval-glasses*, gave it a hard poke in the centre with his stick.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxi.

★**chevalier** (shev-ȧ-lēr′), *n.* [< ME. *chivaler, chevalere*, < OF. *chevalier*, mod. F. *chevalier*, a horseman, knight, cavalier: see *cavalier*, which is a doublet.] **1.** A horseman; a knight; a cavalier; a gallant soldier.

Knyghtis, I comaunde, who to dule drawes,
Thas churles as *cheueleres* ye chastise and chase,
And drede ȝe no doute. *York Plays*, p. 125.

Mount, *chevaliers!* to arms! *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

The French *chevaliers*, after they had broken their lances, came to handy blows. *Time's Storehouse.*

2. A cadet in the old French nobility: a courtesy title.

It was rumoured that a young gentleman of French extraction, the *Chevalier* de Magny, equerry to the reigning duke, . . . was the intended of the rich Countess Ida.
Thackeray, Barry Lyndon, xi.

3. A member or knight of an honorable order, especially one who holds the lowest rank in such an order when there are more ranks than one: as, a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honor. The word in this sense is not used as a title of address. Compare *cavalier.*—**4.** In *her.*, an armed knight, usually mounted. If mounted, the blazon should state the fact.—**5†.** In *ornith.*, an old and disused name of the greenshank, redshank, and other birds of the genus *Totanus.* Also called *gambet* and *horseman.*—**Chevalier d'industrie** (F., knight of industry), a man who lives by his wits; a swindler; a sharper.

chevalry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chivalry.*

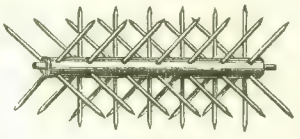
cheval-screen (shē-val′skrēn), *n.* A screen mounted in a frame, having a broad base for its support, and therein differing from a folding screen. See *screen.*

chevaster (shē-vas′tėr), *n.* Same as *chevestre.*

chevauchement (she-vōsh-moṅ′), *n.* [F., < *chevaucher*, ride on horseback, < *cheval*, a horse: see *chevachie, cheval.*] In *surg.*, the riding of one bone over another after fracture, giving rise to shortening of the limb.

chevaux, *n.* Plural of *cheval.*

chevaux-de-frise (shē-vō′dē-frēz′), *n. pl.* [F., lit. Friesland horses: *chevaux*, pl. of *cheval*, horse; *de*, of; *Frise*, Friesland: said to have been first employed at a siege of Groningen, in ancient Friesland, against the enemy's cavalry.] Pieces of timber traversed with spikes of iron, or of wood pointed with iron, 5 or 6 feet long, used to defend a passage, stop a breach, form an obstacle to the advance of cavalry, etc. A similar contrivance is placed on the top of a wall to prevent persons from climbing over it. Also *cheval-de-frise.* See *caltrop.*


Chevaux-de-frise.

These staircases received light from sundry windows placed at some distance above the floor, and looking into a gravelled area bounded by a high brick wall, with iron *chevaux-de-frise* at the top. *Dickens.*

The impassable mud below bristled with *chevaux de frise* of the dwarf palmetto.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 180.

chevet†, *v.* See *chieve*[1].

chevelé (shev-e-lā′), *a.* [F., < L. *capillatus*, hairy: see *chevelure.*] In *her.*, streaming with rays: said of a comet or blazing-star.

chevelure (shev′e-lūr), *n.* [F., head of hair, < OF. *cheveleure* = It. *capellatura*, < L. *capillatura*, hair, esp. false hair, < *capillatus*, hairy, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary.*] **1.** A head of hair.—**2.** A periwig; a peruke.—**3.** In *astron.*, the coma or nebulous part of a comet or other nebulous body.

cheven (chev′ėn), *n.* [Formerly also *chevin*; also *chevenden, chavender*, q. v.; < OF. *chevesne, cheviniau*, F. *chevin, chevanne*, a chub, prob. < *chef*, head: see *chief.*] An old name of the chub. Also *chiven, chiving.*

Go to the same hole in which I caught my Chub, where, in most hot days, you will find a dozen or twenty *Chevens* floating near the top of the water.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

chevenden (chev′en-den), *n.* [See *cheven, chavender.*] A local English name of the chub.

cheventeint†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chieftain.*

chevert†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *chiver*, now *shiver*, tremble. See *shiver*[2].

Achilles at tho choise men *cheuert* for anger.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9370.

cheverel†, cheveril† (chev′ėr-el, -il), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *chevrel*, F. *chevreau*, a kid, dim. of *chevre*, F. *chèvre*, < L. *capra*, a goat: see *caper*[1], *capriole*, and cf. *chevron.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A kid.

He hath a conscience like a *cheverel's* skin. *Ray.*

2. Kid leather, used especially for gloves in the middle ages and later.

Here's a wit of *cheverel*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

3. Any flexible leather similar to kid.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of kid leather.

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward!
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

2. Figuratively, pliable; yielding.

Your soft *cheveril* conscience. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

No tough hides limiting our *cheveril* minds.
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, i.

cheverilize† (chev′ėr-il-īz), *v. t.* [< *cheveril* + *-ize.*] To make as pliable as kid leather.

I appeal to your own, though never so much *cheverilized*, consciences, my good calumniators.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 23.

cheveron, *n.* See *chevron.*

cheveronny (shev-ę-ron′i), *a.* [Accom. of *chevroné*, < F. *chevronné*, < *chevron*: see *chevron.*] In *her.*, divided into several equal parts by lines having the direction of the chevron: said of an escutcheon. Also written *chevronny.*

chevesaile†, chevesalt†, *n.* [ME. *chevesaile*, < OF. *chevesaille, cheveçaille*, neck-band, < *chevece*, the neck, = Sp. *cabeza* = Pg. *cabeça*, the head: see *cabeça.*] An ornamental collar, either a necklace or more probably the collar of a gown or upper garment, which when opened exposed the bosom. It is described as richly adorned. *Rom. of the Rose.*

chevestre, chevêtre (she-ves′tėr, shē-vā′tr), *n.* [< OF. *chevestre*, F. *chevêtre*, a bandage, < L. *capistrum*: see *capistrum.*] In *surg.*, a bandage for the head, used in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw. Also written *chevaster.*

chevet (she-vā′), *n.* [F., apse, head of a bed, dim. of *chef*, head: see *chief.*] **1.** The eastern extremity or the termination of the apse, both exterior and interior, of a church, with the chapels, aisles, etc., if present, immediately connected with it.

The *chevet* . . . is an apse, always enclosed by an open screen of columns on the ground-floor, and opening into an aisle, which again always opens into three or more apsidal chapels. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 475.

2. A small block or coin sometimes used for giving the proper elevation to a mortar in firing.

chevetaint†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chieftain.*

chevêtre, *n.* See *chevestre.*

chevey, *v.* and *n.* See *chevy.*

chevice†, *v. t.* See *chevise.*

chevil†, *n.* Same as *cavel*[1], 3. *Kersey*, 1708.

cheville (she-vēl′), *n.* [< F. *cheville* = Pr. ★*villa* = Sp. *cabilla* = Pg. *cavilha*, a peg, pin, bolt, = It. *caviglia* (also *caviglio*), a peg, pin, < L. *clavicula*, a small key, bar, bolt, > E. *clavicle*, q. v.] The peg to which a string of a violin, guitar, or other stringed instrument is attached.

chevin†, *n.* See *cheven.*

Cheviot (chev′i-ọt), *n.* **1.** A sheep of a breed ★so called from the Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland. Cheviots are noted for their large carcass and valuable wool, qualities which, combined with a hardiness second only to that of the black-faced breed, make them the most valuable race of mountain sheep in Great Britain. The fleece weighs from 3 to 4 pounds, and the carcass of ewes varies from 12 to 16 pounds per quarter, that of wethers from 16 to 20 pounds.

2. [*l. c.*] A loosely woven woolen cloth made from coarse wool, as that of the Cheviot sheep.

chevisance†, *n.* [ME. *chevisance, -aunce*, etc., < OF. *chevisance, chevissance*, < *chevir*, come to an end, perform, prevail, < *chef*, head, extremity, end: see *chieve*[1], *achieve*, and *chief.*] **1.** Accomplishment; achievement; result; outcome.

Whan Henry herd telle this of that gode *chevysance.*
Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 105.

2. Means.

Almesdede shal make a *chevisaunce*
T' exclude by grace the rigour of vengeaunce.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 77.

3. A bargain; negotiation for a loan; a loan.

And tellith hir that chaffar is so deere
That needes most he make a *chevisaunce.*
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 328.

Eschaunges and *cheuesances* with suche chaffare I dele,
And lene folke that lese wol a lyppe at euery noble.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 249.

4. Profit; gain.

Right as a thefe maketh his *chevesance*,
And robbeth mennes goodes about
In wode and felde. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 332.

5. In *law*: (*a*) A making of contracts; agreement. (*b*) An unlawful agreement or contract. (*c*) An agreement or a composition, as an end or order set down between a creditor and his debtor.

chevise†, chevish†, *v. t.* [Also written *chevice*; ME. *chevisen, chevesen, chevyschen, chevesshen*, < OF. *cheviss-*, stem of certain parts of *chevir*, accomplish, obtain, etc.: see *chieve*[1], and cf. *chevisance.*] **1.** To get; provide.

Chevysen [var. *chevyschen, chevesshen*] or purveyn, provideo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 74.

Thof tho haue *cheuesed* thee a chylde, . . .
For it is geten of a god, thy gilt is the lasse.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 966.

2. To care for; help.

Your honour and your emperise,
Negh ded for drede, ne can her not *chevise.*
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 289.

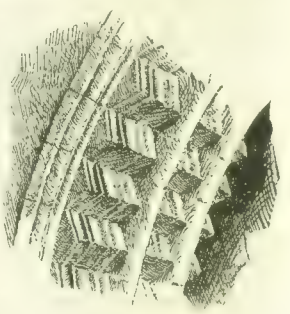
chevrette (shev-ret′), *n.* [F., doe, roe, trivet, shrimp, dim. of *chèvre*, a goat: see *cheverel.*] A machine used for raising guns or mortars upon their carriages.

★**chevron, cheveron** (shev′ron, -ę-ron), *n.* [< F. *chevron*, OF. *chevron* = Pr. *cabrion* = Sp. *cabrio*, a rafter, a chevron, < ML. *capro(n-)*, a rafter, < L. *caper, capra*, a goat; rafters being appar. so named because they are reared on end like butting goats; cf. *capreoli*, props, stays, lit. goats: see *capriole, caper*[1].] **1.** In *her.*, one of the honorable ordinaries. It is supposed to represent two rafters, as of a roof, leaning against each other at the top; but it may more properly be described as the lower half of a saltier completed to a point at the top. The two arms of the chevron rest upon the sinister and dexter bases of the field, and are joined in the center. It occupies one fifth of the surface of the field.


Gules a Chevron accompanied by three crosses argent.

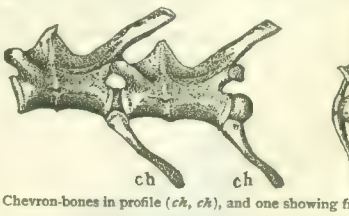
2. A variety of fret ornament common in Norman and other Romanesque architecture. When systematically repeated it forms a *chevron-molding.* Also called *zigzag, chevron-work*, and *dancette.*

3. *Milit.*, a badge consisting of stripes meeting at an angle, worn on the coat-sleeves of non-commissioned officers, above the elbow. The number of stripes indicates the rank of the bearer: as, for a sergeant-major, three bars and an arc; for a quartermaster-sergeant, three bars and a tie of three bars; for a sergeant, three bars; for a corporal, two bars.


Chevron-molding.
Galilee, Cathedral of Durham, England.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a chevron-bone (which see).—**Chevron couched**, in *her.*, a chevron lying sidewise, its two ends being turned to one side of the field.—**Chevron in chief**, in *her.*, a chevron out of its usual place, and set very high in the field.

chevron-bone (shev′ron-bōn), *n.* One of a pair of bones which form a subvertebral V-shaped arch beneath the spinal column of many animals, especially in the caudal region. This arch is regarded by some as a hemal arch, by others as homologous with an intercentrum (which see). The series of such bones forms a canal in which blood-vessels may run.


Two Chevron-bones in profile (*ch, ch*), and one showing front view.

chevroné (shev-ro-nā′), *a.* [< F. *chevronné*, < *chevron*: see *cheveronny* and *chevron.*] In *her.*, charged with several chevronels, separated one from another by the field.

chevroned (shev′rond), *a.* [< *chevron* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Decorated or covered with chevrons, or with chevron-like ornamentations; marked with zigzag lines or stripes.

Watchet cloth of silver *cheveroned* all over with lace.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

2. In *her.*, same as *chevroné.*

chevronel (shev′ro-nel), *n.* [Dim. of *chevron.*] In *her.*, a bearing like the chevron, but of only half its width; a half-chevron. See *cheveronny.*

chevron-molding (shev′ron-mōl′ding), *n.* See *chevron*, 2.

chevronny (shev-ron′i), *a.* Same as *cheveronny.*

chevronways (shev′ron-wāz), *adv.* Same as *chevronwise.*

chevronwise (shev′ron-wīz), *adv.* [< *chevron* + *-wise.*] In *her.*, divided by lines having the direction of a chevron.

chevron-work (shev′ron-wėrk), *n.* In *arch.*, see *chevron*, 2.

chevrotain (shev′ro-tān), *n.* [Also formerly *chevrotin*; < F. *chevrotain*, < OF. *chevrot*, dim. of *chevre*, < L. *capra*, a goat: see *caper*[1].] A name of the napu and other species of hornless pygmy deer of the genus *Tragulus*, resembling the musk-deer and often confused with it, but belonging to a different family, *Tragulidæ.*

chevrotin† (shev′ro-tin), *n.* Same as *chevrotain.*

The *chevrotin*, or little guinea deer, which is the least of all cloven-footed quadrupeds, and perhaps the most beautiful. *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, II. 56.

chevy, chivy (chev′i, chiv′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chevied, chivied*, ppr. *chevying, chivying.* [Also written *chevey, chivey, chivvy*; origin obscure. See first extract.] To chase about or hunt from place to place; throw or pitch about; worry. [Slang.]

Chivvy is a common English word, meaning to goad, drive, vex, hunt, or throw as it were here and there. It is purely Gypsy. Chiv in Romany means anything sharp-pointed, as a dagger or goad, or knife. The old Gypsy word chiv, among its numerous meanings, has exactly that of casting, throwing, pitching, and driving. *C. G. Leland.*

One poor fellow was *chevied* about among the casks in the storm for about ten minutes. *London Times.*

A gleaming green body that might have passed for a huge wedge of emerald, and that I reckoned to be a dolphin, which kept pace with us to the windward in the wake of a timid, lovely prey it was *chivying.* *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xlvi.

★**chevy, chivy** (chev′i, chiv′i), *n.* [< *chevy, chivy, v.*] A halloo; a shout; a cheer. [Slang.]

chevynt, *n.* See *cheven.*

chew (chö), *v.* [Early mod. E. and mod. colloq. ★and dial. also *chaw*; < ME. *chewen, cheowen*, < AS. *ceówan* (pret. *ceáw*, pl. *cuwon*, pp. *cowen*) = D. *kaauwen* = MLG. *keuwen* = OHG. *chiuwan*, MHG. *kiuwen*, G. *kauen*, prob. (with change of *c* to *t*, cf. *crane* = Icel. *trani*, etc.) = Icel. *tyggja* = Sw. *tugga* = Dan. *tygge*, chew, = Russ. *zhevati* = OBulg. *zivati*, chew. Cf. *chavel, chawl, chowl, jowl.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bite and grind with the teeth; masticate, as food, preparatory to swallowing and digestion.

And while the flesh was yet between their teeth, ere it was *chewed*, the wrath of the Lord was kindled against the people. Num. xi. 33.

2. Figuratively, to ruminate on in the thoughts; meditate on.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested. *Bacon*, Studies.

To chew the cud, to ruminate; figuratively, to meditate.

These shall ye not eat of them that *chew the cud*, or of them that divide the hoof: as the camel, because he *cheweth the cud*, but divideth not the hoof. Lev. xi. 4.

=**Syn. 1.** *Bite, Gnaw*, etc. See *eat.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perform the act of biting and grinding with the teeth; champ; ruminate. Specifically—**2.** To press or grind tobacco between the teeth for the sake of its flavor or stimulating effects. [Colloq.]—**3.** Figuratively, to meditate; reflect.

Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Let 'em rest there,
And *chew* upon their miseries. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 3.

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 228.

chew (chö), *n.* [< *chew, v.*] That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at one time; especially, a quid of tobacco.

chewagh (chē-wä′) *n.* [Chinook.] The Dolly Varden trout, *Salvelinus malma*: so called in British Columbia.

chewer (chö′er), *n.* One who chews; specifically, one in the habit of chewing tobacco.

chewet[1]† (chö′et), *n.* [Perhaps formed from *chew.*] A kind of pie made from chopped substances.

Chewettes were small pies of chopped-up livers of pigs, hens, and capons, fried in grease, mixed with hard eggs and ginger, and then fried or baked. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), note, p. 287.

Bottles of wine, *chewets*, and currant-custards. *Middleton*, The Witch, ii. 1.

chewet[2]† (chö′et), *n.* [< F. *chouette*, an owl, a daw, dim. of OF. *choue, choe*, an owl, prob. < MHG. *chouch* = E. *chough*: see *chough* and *coe.*] An impertinent chatterer.

Peace, *chewet*, peace. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

chewing-ball (chö′ing-bâl), *n.* A medicinal ball or bolus administered to a horse to promote or restore its appetite.

chewing-gum (chö′ing-gum), *n.* See *gum*[2].

chewink (chē-wingk′), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note.] A name of the towhee bunting, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, a fringilline bird of the United States. Also called *ground-robin* and *marsh-robin.* [Local, U. S.]

During the first week of the month [May] I heard the whippoorwill, the brown thrasher, the veery, the wood-pewee, the *chewink*, and other birds. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 340.

★**chew-stick** (chö′stik), *n.* A twig of *Gouania Domingensis*, used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice.

Chewstick, the branches and sticks of *Gouania Domingensis*, used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice. *Simmonds*, Dict. Trade.

cheyote, *n.* Same as *chayote.*

cheyotilla (chā-yō-tēl′yä), *n.* [Mex. Sp., dim. of *cheyote.*] A cucurbitaceous plant of Mexico, *Hanburia Mexicana*, bearing a four-seeded spiny fruit of the size of an orange, which at maturity bursts suddenly and throws the seeds to a considerable distance.

chi (kī), *n.* The twenty-second letter of the Greek alphabet, Χ, χ, corresponding to the English *ch.*

chia (chē′ä), *n.* [Sp. *chia*, the lime-leafed sage, *Salvia tiliæfolia.*] The name among the Indians of Mexico and Arizona of several species of *Salvia*, especially *S. Columbariæ*, the seeds of which are used for making a pleasant mucilaginous drink, and also as food.

Chian (ki′an), *a.* [< L. *Chius* (Gr. Χῖος), pertaining to *Chios, Chios, Chius*, Gr. Χίος, Chios, now *Scio.*] Pertaining to Chios, an island in the Ægean sea, now belonging to Turkey.

That blind bard, who on the *Chian* strand . . .
Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssey
Rise to the swelling of the voiceful sea. *Coleridge*, Fancy in Nubibus.

Chian earth, a dense compact kind of earth from Chios, used anciently in medicine as an astringent and as a cosmetic.—**Chian** or **Cyprus turpentine**, turpentine procured from the *Pistacia Terebinthus.* It is of the consistence of honey, clear, and yellowish-white.

Chianti (kē-an′ti), *n.* [It.] Properly, a red wine of Tuscany, grown in the region between Siena and Arezzo; as used in Great Britain and the United States, any dry red wine of Tuscany, or any Italian wine of different color which has a similar flavor.

chiaous†, *n.* See *chouse.*

chiaroscurist (kiä″ros-kö′rist), *n.* and *a.* [< *chiaroscuro* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* An artist who draws in chiaroscuro.

The most perfect discipline is that of the colourists; for they see and draw everything, while the *chiaroscurists* must leave much indeterminate in mystery or invisible in gloom. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 159.

II. *a.* Executed in chiaroscuro, or by a chiaroscurist. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 160.

★**chiaroscuro, chiaro-oscuro** (kiä″ros-kö′rō, kiä″rō-os-kö′rō), *n.* and *a.* [It. (= F. *clair-obscur*, > E. *clair-obscure*), lit. clear-obscure: *chiaro*, < L. *clarus*, clear; *oscuro*, < L. *obscurus*, obscure: see *clear, a.*, and *obscure.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Light and shade; specifically, the general distribution of light and shade in a picture, whether painted, drawn, or engraved—that is, the combined effect of all its lights, shadows, and reflections. Strictly speaking, however, every object on which light strikes has its own chiaroscuro.

According to the common acceptation of the term in the language of Art, *chiaro-oscuro* means not only the mutable effects produced by light and shade, but also the permanent differences in brightness and darkness. *Fairholt*, Dict. of Art.

[Vase-painters] abstained, as a rule, in their designs from all combinations and groupings which could not be expressed without more *chiaroscuro* than was compatible with their simple monochrome outlines. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 386.

2. A drawing in black and white.—**3.** A method of printing engravings from several blocks representing lighter and darker shades, used especially in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; also, an engraving so printed.

Between 1722 and 1724, Kirkall published by subscription twelve *chiaroscuros* engraved by himself, chiefly after designs by old Italian masters. In these *chiaroscuros* the outlines and the darker parts of the figures are printed from copper-plates, and the sepia-coloured tints are afterward impressed from wood blocks. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 451.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to light and shade in painting, drawing, or engraving.

The Greek or *Chiaroscuro* school . . . is directed primarily to the attainment of the power of representing form by pure contrast of light and shade. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 159.

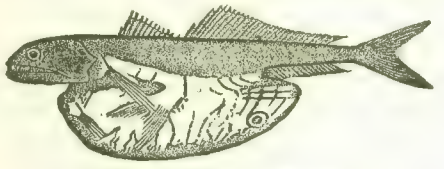
Also *clair-obscure, clare-obscure.*

chiasm (kī′azm), *n.* [< NL. *chiasma*, < Gr. *χίασμα*, two lines crossed, < *χιάζειν*, marked with two lines crossed as in the letter X, *χ*, < *χί*, the letter X, *χ*, *chi*, represented by L. *ch*, in form by L. X, *x.* Cf. *decussate.*] In *anat.*, a decussation or intersection; specifically, the decussation of the optic nerves which occurs in nearly all vertebrates. See second cut under *brain.*

The optic *chiasm* doubtless is a sign of some kind of sympathetic relation between the two eyes; but whether this necessarily reaches the degree which produces corresponding points is uncertain. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 262.

chiasma (kī-az′mä), *n.*; pl. *chiasmata* (-ma-tä). [NL.] Same as *chiasm.*

Chiasmodon, Chiasmodus (kī-as′mō-don, -dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χίασμα*, two lines placed crosswise (see *chiasm*), + *ὀδών* (Ionic), *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fishes, constituting the family *Chiasmodontidæ*, noted for



Black Swallower (*Chiasmodon niger*).

voracity and for the enormous distensibility of their stomach and integuments, which permits them to swallow fishes larger than themselves. *C. niger*, the black swallower, is the only known species.

chiasmodontid (kī-as-mō-don′tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chiasmodontidæ.*

Chiasmodontidæ (kī-as-mō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiasmodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by *Chiasmodon*, its only genus. They have an elongated subcylindric or slightly tapering form; subconic head; deeply cleft mouth reaching beyond the eyes, with numerous long, sharp, and in part movable teeth; naked skin; two dorsal fins; anal fin like the second dorsal; and thoracic ventral fins. Only one species is known, *Chiasmodon niger*, a deep-sea fish of wide distribution in the Atlantic ocean. See *black swallower*, under *swallower.*

Chiasmodus, *n.* See *Chiasmodon.*

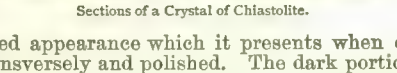
chiasmus (kī-as′mus), *n.* [< Gr. *χιασμός*, < *χιάζειν*, mark with two cross-lines: see *chiasm.*] In *rhet.*, the arrangement of repeated, parallel, or contrasted words or phrases in two pairs, the second of which reverses the order of the first: as, do not *live* to *eat*, but *eat* to *live*; or as in the following quotation:

The *children* ought not to lay up for the *parents*, but the *parents* for the *children.* 2 Cor. xii. 14.

chiastic (kī-as′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *χιαστός*, arranged diagonally (verbal adj. of *χιάζειν*: see *chiasm, chiasmus*), + *-ic.*] In *rhet.*, of the nature of chiasmus.

Noticeable in Sallust is the *chiastic* arrangement citus modo modo tardus incessus, which found few imitators. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 503.

chiastolite (kī-as′tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *χιαστός*, arranged diagonally (see *chiastic*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A variety of andalusite, peculiar in the tessel-



Sections of a Crystal of Chiastolite.

lated appearance which it presents when cut transversely and polished. The dark portions are due to symmetrically arranged impurities in the crystal. Also called *macle.*

Chiastoneura (kī-as-tō-nū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χιαστός*, arranged diagonally (see *chiastic*), + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, including the two series of the *Zeugobranchia* and the *Anisobranchia.* The former are represented by such genera as *Fissurella* and *Haliotis*, the latter by *Patella, Trochus, Littorina*, etc.

chiastoneural (kī-as-tō-nū′ral), *a.* [< *Chiastoneura* + *-al.*] Same as *chiastoneurous.*

chiastoneurous (kī-as-tō-nū′rus), *a.* [< *Chiastoneura* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chiastoneura.*

chiastre (ki-as′tėr), *n.* [F. form, < Gr. *χιαστός*, arranged diagonally: see *chiastic.*] In *surg.*, a

bandage shaped like a cross or the Greek letter X, used for stopping hemorrhage from the temporal artery.

chiaust†, *n.* See *chouse*.

chibalt, **chibbalt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cibol*.

chibe (chīb), *n.* [Cf. *chive*[2], *cive*, with related *chibol*, *cibol*.] A variant of *chive*[2].

chibia (chib′i-ä), *n.* [The native E. Ind. name.] 1. An East Indian drongo-shrike of the family *Dicruridæ*: called *Corvus hottentottus* by Linnæus.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of drongo-shrikes. *Hodgson*, 1837.

chibolt, **chibbolt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cibol*.

chibouk, **chibouque**, **chibuk** (chi-bōk′), *n.* [< Turk. *chibuq*, > Pers. *chibuq*, a pipe.] A Turkish pipe having a stiff stem 4 or 5 feet long, usually wound with silk or other thread, which is sometimes wet to cool the smoke by evaporation. The mouthpiece is usually of amber, but sometimes of glass; the bowl usually of baked clay, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top, like the flower of the morning-glory. It is customary in smoking to rest the bowl upon a small tray of wood or brass.

> The long *chibouques* dissolving cloud supply,
> While dance the Almas to wild minstrelsy.
> *Byron*, Corsair, ii. 2.

> Once a Wahhabi stood in front of us, and by pointing with his finger and other insulting gestures, showed his hatred to the *chibouque*, in which I was peaceably indulging. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 349.

chic (shik), *a.* and *n.* [A French word, usually explained from G. *geschick*, aptness, skill, address, *geschickt*, apt, clever, < *schicken*, adapt (one's self), bring about, caus. of *ge-schehen*, happen; otherwise referred to OF. *chic*, small: see *chicane*.] **I.** *a.* Stylish; effective in style.

II. *n.* 1. In the *fine arts*, the faculty of producing effective works with rapidity and ease; cleverness and skill combined with great facility.

> To use *chic*, in artistic parlance, is to produce effects by means of the imagination and by means of analogy—as, for instance, to create from one model's face a dozen of different ages, or by a few skillful strokes to transform the cloth garment on the model into a fur one on the paper or canvas, or to make a straw hat over into a beaver.
> *The Century*, XXV. 575.

2. Parisian elegance and fashionableness combined with originality: said of fashion or of style in dress.—3. Adroitness; cunning; knowingness.

chica[1] (chē′kä), *n.* Same as *chico*.

chica[2] (chē′kä), *n.* [OSp.; cf. Sp. *chico*, fem. *chica*, little.] An old Spanish dance, said to have been introduced by the Moors, and to be the source of the fandango, the chaconne, the cachucha, the bolero, etc.

chicalote (chē-kä-lō′tä), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Nahuatl *chicalotl*.] A species of prickly-poppy, *Argemone platyceras*.

★**chicane** (shi-kān′), *n.* [< F. *chicane*, trickery, sharp practice, caviling, wrangling, < *chicaner*, use trickery, cavil, quibble, wrangle, pettifog, prob. < OF. *chic*, small, little (*de chic à chic*, from little to little); as a noun, a little piece, finesse, subtlety; = Cat. *chic* = Sp. *chico*, small, little. Cf. *chich*[2]. According to some, *chicane* meant the game of mall, then a dispute in that or other games, and then sharp practice in lawsuits; < ML. **zicanum*, < MGr. τζυκάνιον, < Pers. *chaugān*, a club or bat used in polo: see def. 2.] 1. The art of gaining an advantage by the use of evasive stratagems or petty or unfair tricks and artifices; trickery; sophistry; chicanery.

> He strove to lengthen the campaign,
> And save his forces by *chicane*. *Prior*.

> His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane*. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

> You, a born coward, try a coward's arms,
> Trick and *chicane*.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 184.

2. A game similar to pall-mall, played on foot, in Languedoc and elsewhere, with a long-handled mallet and a ball of hard wood. It is played in an open field, like polo.

chicane (shi-kān′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chicaned*, ppr. *chicaning*. [< F. *chicaner*, use trickery: see *chicane*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use chicane; employ shifts, tricks, or artifices. [Rare.]

> Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and *chicane* about the motives. *Chesterfield*.

II. *trans.* To treat with chicane; deceive; cheat; bamboozle.

> The "strong hand" of the Bonapartist government did its utmost to *chicane* those whose ideas were not acceptable in high places. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 53.

chicaner (shi-kā′nėr), *n.* [< *chicane*, *v.*, + *-er*[1], after F. *chicaneur*.] One who employs chicane or chicanery; a sophistical or tricky opponent or disputant.

> This is the way to distinguish . . . a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke*.

chicanery (shi-kā′nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *chicaneries* (-iz). [< F. *chicanerie*, < *chicaner*, use trickery: see *chicane*, *v.*] Chicane; mean or petty artifices; trickery; sophistry.

> Manors got by rapine and *chicanery*.
> *Lamb*, Popular Fallacies, ii.

> Men who, by legal *chicanery*, cheat others out of their property. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 249.

=Syn. Quibbling, stratagem, duplicity.

chicaric (chik′a-rik), *n.* [Imitative.] A name of the bird *Strepsilas interpres*, or turnstone.

> The names *Chicaric* and Chickling have reference to their rasping notes. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 164.

chiccory, *n.* See *chicory*.

chich[1] (chich), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cich*; < ME. *chiche*, < OF. *chiche*, F. *chiche* (*pois chiche*), chick-pea, = It. *cece* = Pr. *cezer* = Sp. Pg. *chicharo* = OHG. *chihhira*, MHG. G. *kicher* (cf. D. *siererwt*, Pg. *cizirão*), < L. *cicer*, the chich, chick-pea.] A dwarf pea: same as *chick-pea*.

> Her either *chiche* is sowen in this moone,
> Ther aier is moist, and lande is ronke and stepe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

> *Chiches* and the other pulses.
> *B. Googe*, Husbandrie, fol. 18 b.

> Him that buys *chiches* blanched.
> *B. Jonson*, Horace's Art of Poetry.

chich[2]†, *a.* and *n.* [ME. *chiche*, also *chinche*, *chince*, < OF. *chiche* (masc. prop. *chic*), F. *chiche*, niggardly, miserable, mean, lit. 'small' (see *chicane*), = Sp. *chico*, small. Cf. It. *cica*, nothing, < L. *ciccus*, a trifle, a thing of no value.] **I.** *a.* Niggardly; sparing. *Chaucer*.

II. *n.* A miser; a niggard.

> For ther is vch mon payed in-liche,
> Whether lyttel other much be hys rewarde,
> For the gentyl cheuentayn is no *chyche*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 604.

chich[3]†, *v.* [ME. *chichen*, assibilated form of *chicken*, chick, a var. of *chuck*: see *chick*[2], *chuck*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To chuck; cluck, as a hen.

II. *trans.* To call by clucking, as a hen her young.

> She [the hen] clocketh hem, but when she fynt a corne,
> She *chicheth* hem and loith it hem before.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

chicha (chē′chä), *n.* [Amer. Sp.: Taino *chicha*, Quichua *chica*, Galibi *huicú*.] A fermented drink made from maize, or cane-sugar, etc.

chicheree (chich′e-rē), *n.* [Imitative.] A name of the gray kingbird or petchary flycatcher, *Tyrannus dominicensis*, a clamatorial passerine bird of the family *Tyrannidæ*. See *petchary*.

> Nearly akin to the King-bird is the Petchary or *Chicheree*, . . . one of the most characteristic and conspicuous birds of the West Indies. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 81.

chichling (chich′ling), *n.* [< *chich*[1] + *-ling*; now commonly *chickling*.] Same as *chickling*[2].

chichling-vetch (chich′ling-vech), *n.* Same as *chickling*[2].

chick[1] (chik), *n.* [< ME. **chikke*, *chike*, short for *chiken*: see *chicken*[1], of which *chick* is now regarded as a dim. form.] A chicken; particularly, the young of the domestic hen, and of some other birds, as partridges. At exhibitions of poultry, a specimen less than one year old, whether cockerel or pullet, is termed a *chick*. When over one year old, the chick becomes a *fowl*. See *chicken*[1].

> While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it.
> *Sir M. Hale*.

chick[2]† (chik), *v. i.* [ME. *chikken*, also assibilated *chichen* (see *chich*[3]), a variation of *chuck*: see *chuck*[1]. Prob. mentally associated with *chick*[1], which is ult. from the same imitative root.] To peep; cheep; make the characteristic cry of a young chick.

> *Chykkyn* [var. *chycke*], as hennys byrdys [var. *henne birdes*], pipio, pululo.
> *Chykkynge* [var. *chickyng*] or wyppynge [var. *gippyng*, *yeppinge*] of yonge byrdys, pupulatus, pupulacio.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 74.

chick[3] (chik), *v. i.* [< ME. *chikken* (*chykkyn*, Prompt. Parv.), sprout, prob. a variant of **chinken*, related to *chinen*, chine, chink, crack: see *chine*[1], *chink*[1]. Appar. not connected with *chick*[1], but cf. L. *pullulare*, sprout, < *pullulus*, a chick, a sprout, dim. of *pullus*, a young fowl (see *pullet*). The resemblance to *chit*[1], *v.*, sprout, would thus be accidental; but there may have been some association of thought between the two words.] 1. To sprout, as seed in the ground; vegetate.

> *Chykkyn*, as corne, or spyryn, or sp[r]owtyn, pulilo [pululo]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 74.

2. To crack. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

chick[3] (chik), *n.* [< *chick*[3], *v.* Cf. *chink*[1], *n.*] A crack; a flaw. [Prov. Eng.]

chick[4] (chik), *n.* [Also *cheek*; Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *chiq*.] In India, a screen or curtain made of thin slips of bamboo with very narrow openings between them, allowing the admission of air and light, while excluding the view from the outside: it is hung in doorways and windows, both in houses and tents, and is the original of a kind of blind or shade now common in Europe and America.

> Glass is dear, and scarcely purchasable; . . . therefore their Windows are usually folding doors, screened with *cheeks*, or latises.
> *Fryer*, A New Account of East India and Persia.

chick[5] (chik), *n.* [E. Ind.] A name for the thick juice of the poppy, three pounds of which will make about one pound of opium.

chick[6] (chik), *n.* An abbreviated form of *chickcen*.

chickaberry (chik′a-ber″i), *n.* A corruption of *checkerberry*. [U. S.]

chickabiddy (chik′a-bid″i), *n.*; pl. *chickabiddies* (-iz). [< *chick*[1] + *-a-* + *biddy*.] A young chicken: also used as a pet name for children. Also *chuckabiddy*. [Colloq.]

chickadee (chik′a-dē), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's usual call-note.] The popular name of



Chickadee, or Blackcap (*Parus atricapillus*).

the American black-capped titmouse, *Parus atricapillus*, and related species. The chickadees are small birds from 4½ to 5½ inches long, leaden-gray above and whitish below. They have a black cap and black throat.

chickaree (chik′a-rē), *n.* [Imitative of the squirrel's cry.] A popular name of the American red squirrel, *Sciurus hudsonius*, which inhabits



Chickaree, or Red Squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonius*).

British America and the northerly parts of the United States. It is a small species, about 7 inches long, with a tail of about the same length; the ears are tufted, the back is reddish, and the sides have a black stripe. The name is also extended to some subspecies of the same section of the genus *Sciurus*.

Chickasaw plum. See *plum*.

chickchack (chik′chak), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *gecko*.] A gecko lizard, *Ptyodactylus gecko*. *Collingwood*.

chickeen (chik′ēn), *n.* [Same as *chequin*, *sequin*.] In India, a sum of four rupees. Often shortened to *chick*. *Yule and Burnell*.

chicken[1] (chik′en), *n.* [< ME. *chiken*, *chekin* (also shortened *chike*, > mod. *chick*: see *chick*[1]), < AS. *cicen* for **cycen* (= D. *kuiken*, *kieken* = LG. *küken* = G. dial. *küchen*; cf. equiv. G. *küchlein* and E. *chickling*[1]), neut., a chicken, in form dim. of *coc*, *cocc*, a cock, but in sense more general: see *cock*[1]. Cf. ME. *chikken*, peep, cheep, as young chickens: see *chick*[2].] 1. The young of the domestic hen: in this sense now less exact than *chick*.—2. A domestic or barn-yard fowl, especially one less than a year old.—3. The young of some birds other than the domestic

hen.—4. A common name of (*a*) the pinnated grouse or prairie-hen (prairie-chicken), *Cupidonia cupido* (see cut under *Cupidonia*), and of (*b*) the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*. [Local, U. S.]—5. A person of tender years; a child: sometimes used as a term of endearment, or with a negative (*no chicken*), in satirical implication of mature years.

Why, now you are my *chicken* and my dear.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, iv. 4.

Stella is *no chicken*. *Swift*, Stella's Birthday, 1720.

6. A name applied with a qualifying adjective to various fishes, as in the north of Ireland to the *Atherina presbyter*, called the *Portaferry chicken*.—7. A kind of turtle whose shell is used in commerce.—**Blue Hen's Chicken**, a slang name for a resident of the State of Delaware, said to have arisen from the members of a Delaware regiment distinguished in the revolution being so called on account of the famous game-cocks raised by their colonel (Caldwell) from a breed of blue hens.—**Chicken cholera**. See *cholera*, 3.—**Chicken hazard**. See *hazard*.—**Mother Carey's chicken**, a name given by sailors to the stormy petrel and other small oceanic species of petrel.—**Pharaoh's chicken**. See *Egyptian vulture*, under *vulture*.—**To count one's chickens before they are hatched**, to anticipate too confidently the obtaining or doing of something that one may never receive or be able to do. [Colloq.]

chicken[2], **chickun** (chik'en, -un), *n.* [< Hind. *chikan*, < Pers. *chakin*, embroidery. Cf. *chikandozi*.] Embroidery, especially embroidery upon muslin. [Anglo-Indian.]—**Chicken walla**, an itinerant dealer in embroidered handkerchiefs and the like. *Yule and Burnell*. [India.]

chicken-bird (chik'en-bȅrd), *n.* [Prob. for **chickingbird*, < *chicking*, ppr. of *chick*[2] (cf. *chicaric* and *chickling*[1]), + *bird*[1].] A name of the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [New Eng.]

chicken-breasted (chik'en-bres″ted), *a.* Having that form of chest in which the costal cartilages are carried inward and the sternum is thrown forward, so that the thorax resembles somewhat that of a carinate bird. In pathology it is characteristic of rickets.

chicken-feeder (chik'en-fē″dėr), *n.* Same as *épinette*.

chicken-halibut (chik'en-hol″i-but), *n.* A small halibut, weighing from 10 to 20 pounds.

chicken-hawk (chik'en-hâk), *n.* Same as *henhawk*.

chicken-heart (chik'en-härt), *n.* A coward.

These flaxen-haired men are such pulers, and such pidlers, and such *chicken-hearts*.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

chicken-hearted (chik'en-här″ted), *a.* Having no more courage than a chicken; timid; cowardly.

He was himself so *chicken-hearted* a man.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 295.

chicken-pox (chik'en-poks), *n.* A mild contagious eruptive disease, generally appearing in children; varicella.

chicken's-meat (chik'enz-mēt), *n.* [Prop. *chickens' meat*; < ME. *chiknemete, chicnemete*, later also *chekynmete, chekynmette*, < AS. *cicena mete*, lit. 'chickens' food': *cicena*, gen. pl. of *cicen*, chicken; *mete*, food: see *chicken*[1] and *meat*.] 1. Chickweed.—2. The endive.—3. Dross corn. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

chicken-snake (chik'en-snāk), *n.* A popular name of certain American snakes, as *Coluber quadrivittatus* and *Ophibolus eximius*. *Baird and Girard*, 1853.

chicken-tortoise (chik'en-tôr″tis), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Clemmyidæ*, *Chrysemys reticulata*, with dark-brown head and neck marked by narrow yellow lines, and a dusky yellow throat traversed by three yellow streaks. A streak from each nostril extends along the sides of the neck. The shell is generally about 9 or 10 inches long. They are found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially in North Carolina.

chickenweed, *n.* See *chickweed*, 1.

chickera, *n.* See *chikara*[2].

chickerberry (chik'ėr-ber″i), *n.* Same as *checkerberry*.

chicket (chik'et), *a.* Cheerful. [Prov. Eng. (Devonshire).]

Here's a nice *chicket* woman. *E. D. D.*

chick-house (chik'hous), *n.* [< *chick*[4] + *house*.] In India, a light structure of chicks, or slips of bamboo, used for the protection of plants unable to bear full exposure to the heat and dry winds.

chickling[1] (chik'ling), *n.* [< *chick*[1] + *-ling*[1]; = Icel. *kyklingr, kjūklingr* = Sw. *kyckling*, dial. *kökling, kjukkling* = Dan. *kylling*; cf. G. *küchlein*: see *chicken*[1].] 1. A small chick or chicken.—2. [Cf. *chicaric*.] A name of the bird *Strepsilas interpres*, or turnstone.

chickling[2] (chik'ling), *n.* [An accom. of *chichling*, in imitation of *chickling*[1], *chick*[1]. Cf. *chick-pea*.] A vetch or pea, *Lathyrus sativus*, extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for its seed, which is eaten like the chick-pea, and is said to be of superior quality. Also called *chichling, chickling-vetch, chichling-vetch*.

chickore (chi-kōr′), *n.* [Hind. *chakor*, < Skt. *chakora*.] The hill-partridge of India, *Caccabis chukar*. It is found all over the Himalayas from Cashmere to Nepâl, not extending to Sikkhim, and prefers rocky hill to scrub jungle. The hen lays from 10 to 15 eggs. *Fallon*. Also *chuckore*.

At a little distance beyond the bridge we heard a covey of *chickore*, or hill-partridge, in full conversation down the valley. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 163.

chick-pea (chik'pē), *n.* [For *chich-pea* (see *chich*[1]); accom. to *chick*[1]. Cf. *chickweed*.] The popular name of the plant *Cicer arietinum*. It grows wild around the shores of the Mediterranean and in many parts of the East, producing a short puffy pod, containing one or generally two small netted seeds with two



Chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*).

swellings on one side. It is much used in olios in Spain, is an important article in French cookery, and has been cultivated from a very early period in the warmer regions of the old world. When roasted it is the common parched pulse of the East. The plant contains much acid oxalate of potash, and is covered with glandular acid hairs. Also called *chich*.

chickstone (chik'stōn), *n.* [For **checkstone* or **chackstone*, transposition of *stonechack, stanechack*: see *chack*[3], *stonechack*, and *stonechat*.] A name for the bird *Saxicola* or *Pratincola rubicola*, or stonechat. *Montagu*. [Eng.]

chickun, *n.* See *chicken*[2].

chickweed (chik'wēd), *n.* [< *chick*[1] + *weed*[1]. ★In Scotland it is often called *chickenwort* or *chuckenwort*. Cf. *chicken's-meat*.] 1. The popular name of *Alsine media*, a common weed in cultivated and waste grounds, flowering throughout the year. It has a procumbent more or less hairy stem, with ovate pointed leaves, and many small white flowers. It is much used for feeding cage-birds, which are very fond of both leaves and seeds. Also called *chickenweed*.

2. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Forked chickweed**, the *Anychia dichotoma*.—**Indian chickweed**, the carpetweed, *Mollugo verticillata*.—**Jagged chickweed**, *Holosteum umbellatum*.—**Mouse-ear chickweed**, the popular name of various species of *Cerastium*.—**Red chickweed**, the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.—**Silver chickweed**, the *Paronychia argyrocoma*: so called from its silvery stipules.—**Wintergreen chickweed**, the common name of *Trientalis Europæa*. (See also *water-chickweed*.)

chickwitt, *n.* Same as *chigwit*.

chicle-gum (chik'l-gum), *n.* An elastic gum obtained from the naseberry, *Sapota zapotilla*, a sapotaceous tree of tropical America. It is used as a masticatory.

chico (chē'kō), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. An orange-red coloring matter obtained by the Indians from the leaves of *Arrabidæa Chica*, which grows on the banks of the Meta and the Orinoco, and is employed by them, like arnotto, to dye their bodies. It is also used in the United States to produce red and orange shades on cotton and wool, the process followed being similar to that for arnotto. *Calvert*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 291.

2. A fermented liquor or beer derived from Indian corn, mashed in hot water, used by the natives of Chili.

Also *chica, chicha*.

chicoriaceous (chik-ō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* [< *chicor(y)* + *-aceous*, after *cichoriaceous*.] Same as *cichoriaceous*.

chicory (chik'ō-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cichory* and *cykory*, and, by corruption, *succory* (see *succory*), which is still used; = D. *chicorei* = G. *cichorie* = Dan. *cikorie*, < F. *chicorée, cichorée* = Sp. *achicoria* = Pg. *chicorea* = It. *cicorea*, < L. *cichorium, cichorea*, < Gr. κιχόριον, also κιχόρη, better κίχορα, κιχόρεια, pl., chicory.] The popular name of *Cichorium Intybus*, a composite plant common in waste places, found throughout Europe and Asia as far as India, and naturalized in the United States. It has a fleshy tapering root, a stem from 1 to 3 feet high, with spreading branches and lobed and coarsely toothed leaves. The flowers are bright-blue. The roots are extensively employed as a substitute for coffee, or to mix with coffee, being roasted and ground for this purpose. Chicory is also cultivated as feed for cattle, and the blanched leaves are sometimes used as a salad. Also spelled *chiccory*.



Chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*).

chide (chīd), *v.*; pret. *chid* (formerly *chode*), pp. *chidden, chid*, ppr. *chiding*. [< ME. *chiden* (weak verb, pret. *chidde*, pp. *chid, chidde*, the much later pret. *chode* and pp. *chidden* being due to the analogy of verbs like *ride, rode, ridden*, cf. *hide*[1], also a weak verb), < AS. *cīdan* (weak verb, pret. *cīdde*, pp. *cīded, cīdd*), chide, blame (with dat.), intr. quarrel; connections unknown.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To reprove; rebuke; reprimand; find fault with; blame; scold: as, to *chide* one for his faults; to *chide* one for his delay.

Almost *chide* God for making you that countenance you are. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

But Kirk was only *chid* for it; and it was said that he had a particular order for some military executions, so that he could only be *chid* for the manner of it.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1655.

2. To find fault about; blame; reproach: applied to things: as, to *chide* one's own folly.

'Tis not because the ring they ride,
And Lindesay at the ring rides well,
But that my sire the wine will *chide*,
If 'tis not fill'd by Rosabelle.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

3. To strike by way of punishment or admonition.

Caressed or *chidden* by the slender hand.
Tennyson, Sonnets, vii.

4. To drive or impel by chiding.

How churlishly I *chid* Lucetta hence!
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

With loud screams
Chiding his mate back to her nest.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

5. Figuratively, to fret; chafe.

Clipped in with the sea
That *chides* the banks of England.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

=Syn. To blame, censure, reproach, upbraid, reprimand.

II. *intrans.* 1. To scold; find fault; contend in words of anger; wrangle; grumble; clamor.

I lyken the to a sowe, for thou arte ever *chyding* at mete. *Palsgrave*, p. 611.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban.
Gen. xxxi. 36.

Incredible number of partridges, like to those of Scio, here run on the rocks, and flie *chiding* about the vineyards. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 22.

2. Figuratively, to make a clamorous or murmuring noise.

Yet my duty,
As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

3. To bay, as hounds in full cry.

chide (chīd), *n.* [Cf. ME. *chide*, < AS. *gecīd*, contention, < *cīdan*, chide, contend: see *chide*, *v.*] 1. A reproof; a rebuke. *Bunyan*.—2. A murmuring, complaining, or brawling sound. [Rare.]

Nor bleating mountains, nor the *chide* of streams,
And hum of bees. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1267.

chider (chī'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *chidere, chyder*; < *chide* + *-er*[1].] One who chides, scolds, clamors, or rebukes.

Men most enquere . . .
Wher sche be wys, or sobre, or dronkelewe, . . .
A *chyder* [var. *chidester*, Tyrwhitt], or a wastour of thy good. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 291.

Whether any be brawlers, slanderers, *chiders*, scolders, and sowers of discord between one and another.
Abp. Cranmer, Articles of Visitation.

chideresst, *n.* [ME. *chideresse*; < *chider* + *-ess*.] A woman who chides; a scold.

An angry wight, a *chideresse*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 150.

chidester†, *n.* [ME., < *chide* + *-ster;* a var. of *chider*, where see first extract.] A female scold. *Chaucer.*

chiding (chī'ding), *n.* [< ME. *chiding*, < AS. *cīdung*, verbal n. of *cīdan*, chide: see *chide, v.*] 1. The act of reproving, rebuking, berating, or scolding; utterance of reproof or reproach.

And churlish *chiding* of the winter's wind.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

You see us friends now,
Heartily friends, and no more *chiding*, gentlemen.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

2. A murmuring or brawling noise.

The *chidings* of the headlong brook.
Mallet, A Fragment.

3. In *hunting*, the sound made by hounds in full cry; baying.

They bay'd the bear
With hounds of Sparta: never did I hear
Such gallant *chiding*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

chidingly (chī'ding-li), *adv.* In a scolding or ★wrangling manner.

chief (chēf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cheef, chefe, chef*, rarely *chief*, head, head man, = Sp. *jefe* = Pg. *chefe*, < OF. *chef, chief*, F. *chef* = Sp. Pg. *cabo* = It. *capo*, < L. *caput*, head: see *caput, capital*, and cf. *cape*[2], a doublet of *chief*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A head; the head or upper part of anything.

In the *cheffe* of the choise halle, chosen for the kyng,
Was a grounde vp graid with gresis [steps] of Marbill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1663.

Where bene the nosegayes that she dight for thee?
The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chiefe?*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

2. The person highest in authority; the head or head man. Specifically—(*a*) A military commander; the person who leads an army.

And David said, Whosoever smiteth the Jebusites first shall be *chief* and captain. 1 Chron. xi. 6.

Such *chiefs*, as each an army seemed alone. *Dryden.*

(*b*) A principal, leader, or director in general; especially, the hereditary or the chosen head of a clan or tribe: used as a title particularly for the heads of Scottish Highland clans, and for the controlling or governing heads of uncivilized or semi-civilized tribes.

Hail to the *chief* who in triumph advances!
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

In Tonga it is supposed that only the *chiefs* have souls.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 99.

(*c*) The principal officer of a bureau or division of the civil service, or of an editorial staff, newspaper office, mercantile establishment, or other organized body.

3. The principal or most important part or portion; the bulk or larger part of one thing or of many.

The people took of the spoil, sheep and oxen, the *chief* of the things which should have been utterly destroyed. 1 Sam. xv. 21.

The *chief* of my conversation.
Hervey, Meditations, I. 129.

4. In *her.*, the head or upper part of the escutcheon, from side to side, cut off horizontally by a straight line, and containing properly a third part of the dimensions of the escutcheon. It is one of the honorable ordinaries, and is commonly considered as divided into dexter, sinister, and middle, the charges upon it being thus blazoned.


Argent a Chief Gules.

5†. The prime; the most important part.

In the *chief* of his youth, he was taken from school into the court, and there passed all his time in much trouble and business. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, i.

In chief [ME. *in chief, in chef*, < OF. *en chef*, < L. (ML.) *in capite*]. (*a*) At the head; in the principal or highest position or office: as, the commander-*in-chief*. (*b*) In *her.*, charged upon the upper part of the shield: a term generally used when the chief itself is not indicated. (*c*) Directly: said of land tenure: as, to hold land *in chief* (to hold it directly from the sovereign by honorable personal services). (*d*) In direct or original procedure: as, an examination *in chief*. See *examination.*—**Little chief hare.** See *Lagomys* and *pika.*—**Per chief,** in *her.*, divided by the horizontal line which separates the chief from the rest of the field. Thus, an escutcheon may be blazoned as *per chief argent* and *gules;* but this form is rare, it being usual to say *gules a chief argent.*=**Syn. 2.** *Chief, Chieftain, Commander, Leader, Head. Chief*, literally the head, is applied to one who occupies the highest rank in military or civil matters: as, an Indian *chief;* a military *chief;* the *chief* of a department in the civil service; a party *chief. Chieftain* is now mostly poetic, and is sometimes used in prose where the leadership is peculiarly suggestive of the past: as, a Highland *chieftain*. A *commander* is one who issues commands to a body or organization of a military or naval character, or has authority over it: as, the *commander* of the army in the East; the *commander* of the Asiatic squadron. A *leader* is the head of a party or faction, or one who conducts some special undertaking, perhaps actually going at the head: as, the *leader* of the House of Commons; the *leader* of the Conservative or Republican party; the *leader* of the storming party or forlorn hope; a *leader* of fashion. *Head* is applied to the chief of a tribe or family or profession: as, the *head* of the house of Cavendish; the *head* of the church; the *head* of the bar.

The Governor, together with the Arab *chiefs* and about twenty of their men, came up to my room.
O'Donovan, Merv, x.

The pibroch sounds, the bands advance,
The broad-swords gleam, the banners dance,
Obedient to the *Chieftain's* glance.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 8.

Bid our *commanders* lead their charges off
A little from this ground. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 2.

Let a people's voice . . .
Attest their great *commander's* claim.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington, vi.

Each [member of Clan Chattan] as he was led to the gallows . . . was offered a pardon if he would reveal the hiding-place of his *Chief*, but . . . no sort of punishment could induce them to be guilty of treachery to their *leader*.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.

There arises first a temporary and then a permanent military *head*, who passes insensibly into a political *head*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 250.

II. *a.* 1. Highest in office, authority, rank, or estimation; placed above the rest; principal: as, a *chief* priest; the *chief* butler. [*Chief* is not now regarded as admitting of degrees of comparison, but formerly the superlative *chiefest* was often used.]

Our kyng which we hild moste *chefe* vs among
Litell hath fro hym deffended our wrong.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4421.

Doeg, an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen.
1 Sam. xxi. 7.

Among the *chief* rulers also many believed on him.
John xii. 42.

Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Hence—2. Principal or most eminent, in any quality or action; such that others (things, persons, particulars of any kind) are by comparison inferior or subordinate; most important; leading; main; most conspicuous.

He was he (you say verray certainly),
That euer ther was moste *chef* of goodnesse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5302.

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass. Ezra ix. 2.

From this *chief* cause these idle praises spring,
That themes so easy few forbear to sing.
Crabbe, The Village.

3. Intimate; near; close. [In this sense obsolete except in Scotland, where it is still used: as, they are very *chief* wi' ane anither.]

He [Rab] came limping up, and laid his great jaws in her lap: from that moment they were *chief*, as she said, James finding him mansuete and civil when he returned.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab and his Friends.

Chief baron. See *baron*, 2.—**Chief burgess.** See *burgess*, 4.—**Chief cone.** See *cone.*—**Chief constructor, engineer, justice, magistrate,** etc. See the nouns.—**Chief tangent.** See *tangent.*—**Chief tenant,** or *tenant in capite.* See *in capite.*=**Syn. 2.** First, paramount, supreme, cardinal, capital, prime, vital, especial, essential, great, grand.

chief (chēf), *adv.* [< *chief, a.*] Chiefly. *Thomson.* [Rare.]

chiefage† (chē'fāj), *n.* [Also written *chevage*, < OF. *chevage*, < *chef*, head: see *chief* and *-age.*] A tribute by the head; a poll-tax.

chiefdom (chēf'dum), *n.* [< *chief* + *-dom.*] Sovereignty. [Rare.]

Zephyrus, . . . being in love with her [Chloris], . . . gave her for a dowrie the *chiefedom* and soveraignetye of all flowres and greene herbs.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Gloss.

chiefery† (chē'fe-ri), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ery.*] A body of chiefs; chiefs taken collectively. *Holland.*

chiefess (chē'fes), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ess.*] A female chief. *Carver.* [Rare.]

Upon the mat sat, or reclined, several *chiefesses.*
C. W. Stoddard, South-Sea Idyls, p. 289.

chief-justiceship (chēf'jus'tis-ship), *n.* The office or incumbency of a chief justice.

chiefless (chēf'les), *a.* [< *chief* + *-less.*] Without a chief or leader.

Chiefless armies. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 617.

chieflet (chēf'let), *n.* [< *chief* + dim. *-let.*] A petty chief. [Rare.]

chiefly (chēf'li), *a.* [< *chief, n.*, + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to a chief; proper to a chief.

The habitual existence of chieftainship, and the establishment of *chiefly* authority by war.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 76.

Inside the house are priceless treasures, rare Maori weapons of jade, long heirlooms in *chiefly* families.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 419.

chiefly (chēf'li), *adv.* [< *chief, a.*, + *-ly*[2].] 1. Principally; above all; in the first place; eminently.

And *chiefly* thou, O Spirit, that dost prefer
Before all temples the upright heart and pure.
Milton, P. L., i. 17.

2. For the most part; mostly: as, his estates were *chiefly* situated in Scotland.

The vices of the administration must be *chiefly* ascribed to the weakness of the king and to the levity and violence of the favorite. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

The causes of this change lie *chiefly* (the Venetians would be apt to tell you wholly) in the implacable anger, the inconsolable discontent, with which the people regard their present political condition. *Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

=**Syn.** Mainly, especially, eminently, primarily.

chief-rent (chēf'rent), *n.* Same as *quit-rent.*

chiefrie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chiefry.*

chiefry (chēf'ri), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ry*, formerly *-rie.*] 1. A rent or duty paid to the lord paramount.

My purpose is to rate the rents of all those landes of her Majestie in such sorte, unto those Englishmen which shall take them, as they may be well able to live thereupon, to yeeld her Majestie reasonable *cheverye.*
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. The landed property of a chief or lord; a demain.

When . . . the eldest son had once taken the place of his uncle as the heir to the humbler chieftaincies, he doubtless also obtained that portion of land attached to the Signory or *Chiefry* which went without partition to the Tanaist. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 204.

chiefship (chēf'ship), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ship.*] The office or rank of chief.

In many tribes the *chiefship* was prudently made hereditary through the female line. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

chieftain (chēf'tān), *n.* [< ME. *chefetain, cheftain, chevetein, cheventein,* etc., < OF. *chevetaine*, < ML. *capitanus*, whence also ult. E. *captain*, which is thus a doublet of *chieftain:* see *captain.*] A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan.

A *chieftain*, to the Highlands bound,
Cries, "Boatman, do not tarry."
Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

It [the tribe] is of sufficient size and importance to constitute a political unit, and possibly at its apex is one of the numerous *chieftains* whom the Irish records call Kings. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 92.

=**Syn.** *Commander, Leader,* etc. See *chief.*

chieftaincy (chēf'tān-si), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-cy.*] The rank, dignity, or office of a chieftain.

The laird of Raarsa has sometimes disputed the *chieftaincy* of the clan with Macleod of Skie.
Johnson, Letter to Mrs. Thrale.

chieftainess (chēf'tān-es), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-ess.*] A female chieftain. [Rare.]

chieftainry† (chēf'tān-ri), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-ry.*] Chieftainship.

chieftainship (chēf'tān-ship), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-ship.*] The office or rank of a chieftain; chiefship.

The tribal *chieftainship* and the religious organization of the Druids were both of them inherited from antiquity. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 218.

chiefty† (chēf'ti), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ty*, equiv. to *-ship.*] Headship; authority.

A Bishop is a minister of God, unto whom with permanent continuance there is given . . . a power of *chiefty* in government over Presbyters as well as Laymen, a power to be by way of jurisdiction a Pastor even to Pastors themselves. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 2.

chiel (chēl), *n.* [Sc., also *chield*, = E. *child*, which was also formerly applied to a young man: see *child*, 8, *childe.*] A young man; a fellow: used in either a good or a bad sense. [Scotch.]

Buirdly *chiels* an' clever hizzies. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

chievance†, *n.* [< ME. *chevaunce*, gain, < OF. *chevance*, F. *chevance* (> It. *civanza, civanzo;* ML. *chevancia*), gain, < *chevir*, attain: see *chievel*[1]. Cf. *chevisance.*] An unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted as discount.

Against unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury. *Bacon.*

chieve[1]†, *v.* [< ME. *cheven*, < OF. *chevir*, come to an end, make an end, bring to an end, compound, < *chef*, head, extremity, end: see *chief*, and cf. *achieve, chevise, chevish, chevisance,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To come to an end.

Yvel mote he *cheve!*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 214.

2. To come to a head; grow; prosper; succeed; speed; thrive.

"Allas," said syr Arthure, "so lange have I lyffede,
Hade I wytene of this, wele had me *chefede.*"
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 869.

Sette hem southwarde sonner wol thai preve,
Septentrion wol make hem latter *cheve.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

3. To hasten.

Hee graythed [prepared] hym a greate oste grym to beholde,
And *cheued* forthe, with the childe what chaunse so betide. *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 78.

Foul chieve him†, foul fall him; ill betide him; may he have foul fortune, or ill speed.

II. *trans.* To bring to an end; accomplish; achieve; do.

I shall plainly do your commaundement,
What-someuer cost it for to *cheue*
Sin it pleassith yow me it commaunde to hent.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 597.

chieve[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chive*[2].

chiff-chaff (chif'chaf), *n.* [Also called *chip-chop*, and with humorous variation *choice-and-cheap*; imitative of its note.] A common European bird of the subfamily *Sylviinæ* or warblers, the *Sylvia hippolais* (Latham), *S. rufa* (Bechstein), now *Phylloscopus rufus:* a near relative of the willow-warbler and wood-warbler, which it much resembles.



Chiff-chaff (*Phylloscopus rufus*).

The little *chiff-chaff* was chiff-chaffing in the pine woods.
The Century, [XXVII. 779.

chiff-chaff (chif'chaf), *v. i.* [See *chiff-chaff*, *n.*] To utter the notes of the chiff-chaff. [Rare.]

chiffon (shif'on; F. pron. shē-fôn'), *n.* [F., a rag or scrap, a bit of old stuff, < *chiffe*, a rag, flimsy stuff.] 1. A bit of feminine finery; something used by women purely for adornment.

The love of *chiffons* ingrained in the female mind is amply satisfied on every opportunity by elaborate descriptions of the toilettes of Court beauties, singers, and dancers. *The Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 583.

2. A thin gauze.

chiffonnier (shi-fon'iā), *n.* [< F. *chiffonier*, a rag-picker, a kind of cabinet, < *chiffon*, a rag, scrap: see *chiffon*.] 1. Properly, a small cabinet with drawers; in general, any ornamental piece of furniture used for containing ornaments and curiosities. It differs from an étagère in being closed, having drawers or doors instead of open shelves.

2. A case of drawers resembling a bureau, but higher in proportion to its width and less often provided with a mirror.—3. A rag-picker: in this sense used by English writers merely as a French word, with a feminine *chiffonnière*.

chiffon-work (shif'on-wėrk), *n.* A variety of patchwork in which very small pieces of silk, etc., are used. A solid material forms the foundation, and the scraps of silk, velvet, etc., are sewed upon the surface in various patterns.

chiffre (shē'fr), *n.* [F., a figure, cipher: see *cipher*.] In *music*, a figure used to denote the harmony, as in figured bass.

chig (chig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chigged*, ppr. *chigging*. [A var. of *chew*. The guttural occurs in some of the cognate forms: see *chew*, *v.*] 1. To chew.—2. To ruminate upon. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

chig (chig), *n.* [< *chig*, *v.*] A chew; a quid. [Prov. Eng.]

chigga, chiggre (chig'ä, -ėr), *n.* See *chigoe*.

chignon (F. pron. shē'nyôn), *n.* [F., a chignon, prop. the nape of the neck, < OF. *chaignon* (> also F. *chaînon*, a link), < *chaîne*, F. *chaîne*, a chain: see *chain*.] A woman's hair gathered behind the head, or at the nape of the neck, in a roll or mass; specifically, such a roll when made very large, as by arranging the hair over a cushion. Chignons have been made with false hair as a separate article of trade.

She had a small blue eye, a massive *chignon* of yellow hair, and a mouth at once broad and comely.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 53.

Chignon-fungus, a microscopic organism of doubtful nature, sometimes found upon false hair. *Amer. Nat.*, I. 379.

chigo (chig'ō), *n.* [Also written *chigoe*, *chegoe*, *chigga*, *chiggre*, *jigger*, etc.; = F. *chique*, < Galibi *chico*, in Pg. spelling *xique*.] A very curious insect of the order *Siphonaptera*, or fleas, and family *Pulicidæ*, *Pulex* or *Sarcopsylla penetrans*, closely resembling the common flea, but of more minute size, found in the West Indies and South America. The female burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and soon acquires the size of a pea, its abdomen becoming distended with eggs. If these eggs remain to be hatched beneath the skin, great irritation and even troublesome sores result. The insect must be extracted entire, and with great care, as soon as its presence is indicated by a slight itching. See *jigger*, 2.



Chigo (*Sarcopsylla penetrans*).
1, Anterior part of female before development of eggs (magnified); *a*, *a*, rudimentary wings; 2, male (natural size); 3, female, full of eggs (natural size), as taken from a human toe; 4, male (magnified).

chigre (chig'ėr), *n.* Same as *chigoe*.

chigwit† (chig'wit), *n.* [Amer. Ind.; cf. Algonkin *squeteague*.] An obsolete name of the squeteague or weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis*. *Harriott*, 1590. Also *chickwit*.

chih (chē), *n.* [Chinese *ch'ih*.] A Chinese measure of length, equal to 10 Chinese tsun or inches, and to 11.9 to 14.1 English inches. Also written *chee*, *cheh*, and *chik*, the last representing the Cantonese pronunciation of the word.

chi-heen, *n.* See *chih-hien*.

chih-fu, chih-foo (chē'fö'), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'he who knows the *fū* or department,' < *chih*, know, + *fū*, prefecture, department.] In China, the official in charge of a prefecture or department; a prefect, having general supervision of all the civil business of the hiens comprising his prefecture. See *fu*.

chih-hien, chi-heen (chē'hyen'), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'he who knows the district,' < *chih*, know, + *hien*, an administrative district.] In China, an official in charge of a hien or administrative district: in consular and diplomatic documents commonly styled *district magistrate*. He is responsible for the peace and order of his district, and has summary jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. All transfers of land must be stamped with his seal. Also written *chih-hsien*.

chikandozi (chik-an-dō'zi), *n.* [Hind. *chikandozī*, embroidery, < *chikandoz*, an embroiderer, < Pers. *chakindūz*, an embroiderer, < *chakin* (> Hind. *chikan*, embroidery: see *chicken*[2]) + *dūkhtan*, sew.] In India, hand-embroidery in muslin. *Whitworth*.

chikara[1] (chi-kä'rä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of a small four-horned goat-like antelope of Bengal, *Antilope chikara* of Hardwicke, or *Tetraceros quadricornis*. Also called *chousingha*.

chikara[2], **chickera** (chik'a-rä, -e-rä), *n.* [Hind. *chihārā*.] A Hindu musical instrument of the violin class, having four or five horsehair strings.

chikary, *n.* See *shikaree*.

chike†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chick*[1].

chikie, *n.* A name given in Alaska to the glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus*. *H. W. Elliott*.

chiksa (chik'sä), *n.* [Hind. *chiksā*.] The East Indian name of a fragrant powder composed of sandal-wood, benzoin, and other ingredients; a kind of sachet-powder.

chilacayote (chil-ä-kä-yō'tā), *n.* [Nahuatl *chichic*, bitter, + *ayotli*, gourd.] See the supplement.

chilam (chē'lam), *n.* [Hind. *chilam*.] Same as *chillum*.

chilblain (chil'blān), *n.* [< *chill*[1] + *blain*.] A blain or sore produced by cold; an erythematous condition of the hands or feet, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and sometimes ulceration; erythema; pernio.

My feet are full of *chilblains* with travelling.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

chilblain (chil'blān), *v. t.* [< *chilblain*, *n.*] To afflict with chilblains; produce chilblains in: as, my feet were *chilblained*.

child (child), *n.*; pl. *children* (chil'dren), formerly (and still dialectally) *childer* (-dėr). [= Sc. *chield*, *chiel*, q. v.; < ME. *child*, *childe* (the latter form being prop. dat.), pl. *childre*, *childere*, *childer*, also extended with second pl. suffix *-en*, *children*, *childeren*, and even with a third pl. suffix *-e*, *childrene*, *childerne*, < AS. *cild*, pl. *cild*, also *cildru* and *cildra*, a child; prob. a modification of **cind* = OS. OFries. MD. D. *kind* = MLG. *kint*, *kind*, LG. *kind* = OHG. MHG. *chind*, G. *kind*, a child, akin to Icel. *kundr*, son, and Goth. *-kunds* = AS. *-cund*, an adj. suffix meaning lit. 'born (of)'; all orig. from pp. of √ **kun*, **kan*, seen in E. *ken*[2], *kin*[1], *kind*, *king*, etc.. see *ken*[2], *kin*[1], *kind*, *can*[1], *genus*, *genesis*, etc. The modification of Teut. *kind* to AS. *cild* may have been due to the influence of Goth. *kilthei*, the womb; cf. *inkiltho*, with child.] 1. A male or female descendant in the first degree; the immediate progeny of human parents; a son or daughter: used in direct reference to the parentage of the person spoken of, without regard to sex.

And Jephthah came to Mizpeh unto his house, and, behold, his daughter came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances; and she was his only *child*. Judges xi. 34.

Charles II. of Spain was sinking rapidly to the grave, leaving no *child* to inherit his vast dominions, and there were three rival claimants for the succession.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. A descendant more remote than the first degree; a descendant, however remote: as, the *children* of Israel.—3. *pl.* The inhabitants of a country: as, "the *children* of Seir," 2 Chron. xxv. 11.—4. Specifically, a very young person; one not old enough to dispense with maternal aid and care. See *childhood*.

When I was a *child*, I spake as a *child*, I understood as a *child*, I thought as a *child:* but when I became a man, I put away childish things. 1 Cor. xiii. 11.

5. Figuratively, a childish man or woman; one who resembles a child in lack of knowledge, experience, or judgment.—6. In general, anything regarded as the offspring or product of something which is specified; product; result: as, disease is the *child* of intemperance; *children* of darkness.

Be a *child* o' the time. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

I talk of dreams,
Which are the *children* of an idle brain.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

Our annals are full of splendid instances of the success attending such personal effort to further the progress of the struggling *child* of poverty and even of shame.
The Century, XXX. 277.

7. A girl. [Prov. Eng.]

A barne, a very pretty barne! A boy or a *child*, I wonder?
Shak., W. T., iii. 3.

8. [Now spelled archaically *childe*, as sometimes in ME. This particular use of *child* occurs in late ME. ballads; the best-known modern instance of it is in Byron's "Childe Harold." Cf. a similar use of Sp. Pg. *infante*.] In old and poetical usage, a noble youth; a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honor of knighthood; a squire: also applied to a knight.

The noble *childe*, preventing his desire,
Under his club with wary boldnesse went.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 15.

Childe Rowland to the dark tower came.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

9. A person in general.

And he was moche and semly, and ther-to the beste shapen *chielde* to have sought thourgh eny reame.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 264.

A mery *child* he [the parish clerk] was, so God me save.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 139.

A *chiel's* amang ye takin' notes.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

Child-bishop. See *boy-bishop*, under *boy*[1].—**Children of Light**, a name assumed by the early Quakers, from John xii. 36, etc. *Rev. Orby Shipley.*—**Child's play**, a trivial matter of any kind; anything easily accomplished or surmounted.

No *child's play* was it—nor is it!
Carlyle, French Rev., II. vi. 7.

Natural child. (*a*) One who is actually the child of the supposed parent, whether born in wedlock or not: distinguished from the spurious offspring of adultery, which, though it may be reputed to be, is not the child of the other spouse. (*b*) More especially, an illegitimate child; one who is actually the child but not the lawful issue of the suggested parent.—**Parish child**, a child brought up at the expense of a parish; a pauper child.—**To get with child**, to render pregnant.—**To go with child**, to be pregnant.—**With child**, in a state of pregnancy.—**Syn.** *pl.* Offspring, issue, progeny.

child† (child), *v.* [< ME. *childen* (tr. and intr.), < AS. **cildian* (inferred from *cildung*, its verbal noun, E. *childing*), < *cild*, child. Cf. OHG. *chindōn*, MHG. *kinden*, G. *kinden*, *kindeln* (= D. *kinderen*), bear a child (< *kind*, a child), remotely allied to E. *kindle*[2], < *kind*, nature.] **I.** *intrans.* To produce children; bring forth offspring.

They were two harlots and dwelled together in one house, and it chanced within two daies they *childed* both.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

II. *trans.* To bring forth as a child.

That yere *childed* she the secunde sonne truly.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1193.

A little mayde, the which ye *chylded*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 17.

childage† (chīl'dāj), *n.* [< *child* + *-age* (or less prob. *age*?). Cf. *nonage*.] Childhood; infancy.

For in your very *chyldage* there appeared in you a certaine strange and marvellous towardness.
J. Udall, On John, Pref.

child-bearing (chīld'bār'ing), *n.* [< ME. *childbering*; < *child* + *bearing*, verbal n. of *bear*[1].] The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.

The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred till she is past *childbearing*. *Addison*.

child-bearing (chīld'bār'ing), *a.* [< *child* + *bearing*, ppr. of *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing children.

childbed (chīld'bed), *n.* [< ME. *childbed*; < *child* + *bed*[1]. Cf. OHG. *chintpetti*, G. *kindbett*.] Literally, the bed in which a woman gives birth to a child; hence, the act of bringing forth a child

or the state of being in labor; parturition: as, "women in *child-bed*," *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower. *Bacon.*

childbirth (chīld'bėrth), *n.* [< *child* + *birth*[1].] The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor: as, "pains of *child-birth*," *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

child-crowing (chīld'krō″ing), *n.* In *pathol.*, a nervous affection resulting in spasm of the muscles closing the glottis; laryngismus stridulus.

childe, *n.* See *child*, 8.

childed† (chīl'ded), *a.* [< *child*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Provided with or having a child or children.

How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that, which makes me bend, makes the king bow;
He *childed*, as I father'd! *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6.

childer (chil'dėr), *n. pl.* The older plural of *child*. [Now only dialectal.]

Thay ere lyke vn-to the *childir* that rynnes aftire butyrflyes. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Childermas (chil'dėr-mas), *n.* [< ME. **childermesse*, < AS. *cilda mæsse* (*-dæg*): *cilda*, also *cildra*, gen. pl. of *cild*, child; *mæsse*, mass: see *child* and *mass*[2].] The popular name of Holy Innocents' day, a feast-day observed in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches on the 28th of December in commemoration of the slaughter of the children in and near Bethlehem by order of Herod soon after the birth of Christ, as narrated in Mat. ii. 16–18. Also *Childermas day*.

So according to them [monks], it is very unlucky to begin any Work upon *Childermass*.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 211.

child-great† (chīld'grāt), *a.* Pregnant. *Sylvester.*

★**childhood** (chīld'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *childhod*, *-hode*, *-hade*, *-hede*, < AS. *cildhād* (cf. OHG. *chindheit*, G. *kindheit* = D. *kindschheid*), < *cild*, child, + *hād*, state: see *child* and *-hood*.] The state of being a child, or the time during which a person is termed a child; the time from birth to puberty; in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to boyhood or girlhood; the period during which constant maternal care continues to be needed.

A very clere fontayne, . . . where or blessyd Lady was wonte many tymes to wasshe ye clothes of our blessyd Sauyour in his *childehode*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 34.

The *childhood* shows the man,
As morning shows the day. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 220.

childing (chīl'ding), *n.* [< ME. *childinge*, < AS. *cildung*, verbal n. of **cildian*, ME. *childen*, E. *child*: see *child*, *v.*] Child-bearing.

Thilke ymage
Which the goddesse of *childing* is,
And cleped was by name Ysis.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 69.

childing (chīl'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *child*, *v.*] **1.** Bearing children; with child; pregnant.

Many a *childing* mother then,
And new-born baby died.
Southey, Battle of Blenheim.

2. Figuratively, productive; fruitful: as, "the *childing* autumn," *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2. [Rare and archaic in both uses.]—**Childing cudweed.** See *cudweed*.

childish (chīl'dish), *a.* [< ME. *childisch*, < AS. *cildisc* (cf. OS. *kindisc* = MD. *kintsch*, D. *kindsch* = MLG. *kindesch*, LG. *kindsk*, *kindsch* = OHG. *chindisc*, MHG. *kindisch*, *kindesch*, G. *kindisch*), childish, < *cild*, child, + *-isc*: see *child* and *-ish*[1].] **1.** Of or belonging to a child or to childhood: as, "sweet *childish* days," *Wordsworth*, To a Butterfly.

"What is Charite?" quod I tho, "a *childissh* thinge," he seide. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 145.

2. Like or characteristic of a child or what is peculiar to childhood; especially, in disparaging use, trifling, puerile, silly, weak, etc.: as, *childish* amusements; *childish* fear.

A *childish* waste of philosophic pains. *Cowper.*

=Syn. *Childlike*, *Infantile*, etc. See *childlike*.

childishly (chīl'dish-li), *adv.* In a childish manner; like a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.

childish-minded (chīl'dish-mīn″ded), *a.* Of a childlike disposition; artless; simple.

childish-mindedness (chīl'dish-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state of being childish-minded; extreme simplicity. *Bacon.*

childishness (chīl'dish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being childish; puerility; simplicity; weakness of intellect: most frequently used in a disparaging sense.

Speak thou, boy:
Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

child-killing (chīld'kil″ing), *n.* Infanticide.

child-learnt (chīld'lėrnt), *a.* Learned when a child. [Rare.]

By silly superstition's *child-learnt* fears. *J. Baillie.*

childless (chīld'les), *a.* [< ME. *childles*; < *child* + *-less*. Cf. *childrenless*.] Destitute of children or offspring.

Childless thou art, *childless* remain.
Milton, P. L., x. 989.

The *childless* mother went to seek her child.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

childlessness (chīld'les-nes), *n.* [< *childless* + *-ness*.] The state of being without children.

childlike (chīld'lik), *a.* [< *child* + *like*, *a.* Cf. *childly*.] Resembling a child or that which is proper to childhood; becoming to or characteristic of a child; hence, submissive, dutiful, trustful, artless, inexperienced, etc.

Childlike obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker.*

There is something pathetic in the patient content with which Italians work, partly because the ways of the people are so *childlike* and simple in many things.
Howells, Venetian Life, xx.

=Syn. *Childlike*, *Childish*, *Infantile*, *Infantine*. *Childlike* and *childish* express that which is characteristic of a child, the former applying to that which is worthy of approbation, or at least does not merit disapproval, and the latter usually to that which is not: as, a *childlike* freedom from guile; a *childish* petulance. To express that which belongs to the period of childhood, without qualifying it as good or bad, *child* or *childhood* is often used in composition: as, *child*-toil, *childhood*-days. *Infantile* and *infantine* are applied to the first stages of childhood; no clear distinction between them has yet been established. See *youthful*.

Let any one ask himself what would be his thought if, in a state of *child-like* ignorance, he were to pass some spot and to hear repeated a shout which he uttered.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 58.

It is, therefore, true, as has been said, that antiquity is the real infancy of man; it is then that he is immature, ignorant, wayward, *childish*. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 52.

We cannot, it is true, follow with entire comprehension all the steps of evolution of the *infantile* and childish powers. *W. D. Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., ii.

The peculiar simplicity [of the old Tuscan language] gives even to the most forcible reasoning and the most brilliant wit an *infantine* air. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

childlikeness (chīld'līk-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being childlike; simplicity; artlessness.

It sets forth *childlikeness* itself as one of the things with which none of us can dispense. *The American*, VII. 164.

childly (chīld'li), *a.* [< ME. *childly*, *childli*, < AS. *cildlīc* (cf. MLG. *kindlīch* = OHG. *chintlīh*, G. *kindlich* = D. *kinderlijk*), < *cild*, child, + *-līc*: see *child* and *-ly*[1].] Like a child; childlike; acquired or learned when a child. [Rare.]

A *childly* way with children, and a laugh
Ringing like proven golden coinage true.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

There be who love not Nature, souls forlorn, . . .
Not such the little child, nor such the youth
Who has not done his *childly* nature wrong.
R. H. Stoddard, Carmen Naturæ Triumphale.

childness† (chīld'nes), *n.* [< *child* + *-ness*, irreg. suffixed to a noun.] Childish humor or playfulness; sportive gayety of a child.

He, . . . with his varying *childness*, cures in me
Thoughts that would thick my blood.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

children, *n.* Plural of *child*.

childrenite (chil'dren-īt), *n.* [Named after J. G. *Children*, an English mineralogist (1777–1852).] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and iron, with a little manganese, occurring in small brown implanted crystals at Tavistock in Devonshire, and at a few other localities. Eosphorite (which see) is a related mineral.

childrenlesst, *a.* [ME. *childrenles*; < *children* + *-less*.] Childless.

childshipt (chīld'ship), *n.* [< *child* + *-ship*.] The condition of being a child; the relationship implied in the word *child*.

child-wife (chīld'wīf), *n.* **1.** A very young wife.—**2**†. A woman who has borne children.

But the law selfe doth openly discharge and deliver this holy *childwife* from the band of the law, whan it sayeth in the third boke of Moses, entitled Leviticus: If a woman have conceived and borne a manchilde, &c.
Paraphrase of Erasmus (1548).

childwite†, *n.* [< *child* + *wite*[1].] A fine or penalty imposed for getting a bondwoman unlawfully with child.

chile (chil'e), *n.* [Sp.] See *chilli*.

chilenite (chil'e-nīt), *n.* [< Sp. *Chileño*, Chilian, + *-ite*[2].] A silver-white massive mineral from Copiapó in Chili, consisting of silver and bismuth.

chili (chil'i), *n.* See *chilli*.

chiliad (kil'i-ad), *n.* [< L. *chilias* (*chiliad-*), < Gr. χιλιάς (χιλιαδ-), a thousand in the aggregate, < χίλιοι, dial. χέλλιοι, χείλιοι, χηλίοι, pl., a thousand, perhaps = Skt. *sahásra*, a thousand. See *kilo-*.] **1.** A thousand; the numbers from one multiple of a thousand to the next.

The logarithms of so many *chiliads* of absolute numbers. *Brande and Cox.*

Specifically—**2.** The period of a thousand years.

We make cycles and periods of years; as, decads, centuries, *chiliads*. *Holder*, Time.

The Arabian race planted their colonies with the Mosaic worship in Palestine and the Mysteries in Phœnicia, and after *chiliads* of years commissioned the destroyers to go over those lands like locusts to consume and eradicate the product of their own planting.
A. Wilder, Knight's Anc. Art and Myth., 1876, p. xxvii.

chiliaëdron, chiliahedron (kil″i-a-ē′dron, -hē′dron), *n.* [A more correct form would be **chiliedron*; < Gr. χίλιοι, a thousand, + ἕδρα, a seat, base, < ἕζ-εσθαι = E. *sit*.] In *geom.*, a solid having a thousand sides. [Rare.]

If a man speaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct. *Locke.*

chiliagon (kil'i-a-gon), *n.* [< Gr. χιλιάγωνος, with a thousand angles, < χίλιοι, a thousand, + γωνία, an angle.] A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides.

chiliahedron, *n.* See *chiliaëdron*.

Chilian (chil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chili* + *-an*. Cf. Sp. *Chileño*, Chilian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Chili or to its inhabitants: as, a *Chilian* manufacture.—**Chilian pine.** See *pine*.—**Chilian snail,** *Chilina puelcha*. See *Chilina*, *Chilinidæ*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Chili, a South American republic lying between the Pacific ocean and the watershed of the Andes, and west of the Argentine Republic.

chiliarch (kil'i-ärk), *n.* [< L. *chiliarches*, *-archus*, < Gr. χιλίαρχης, *-αρχος*, < χίλιοι, a thousand, + ἄρχειν, rule, ἀρχός, a leader.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men; specifically, an ancient Greek military officer of varying rank; in the modern Greek army, a colonel.

★**chiliarchy** (kil'i-är-ki), *n.*; pl. *chiliarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. χιλιαρχία, < χιλίαρχος, a chiliarch: see *chiliarch*.] A body consisting of a thousand men.

The *chiliarchies* . . . or regiments . . . of the Lamb.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 195.

chiliasm (kil'i-azm), *n.* [< Gr. χιλιασμός, the doctrine of the millennium, < χιλιάζειν, be a thousand years old, < χίλιοι, a thousand.] The doctrine, suggested by the 20th chapter of Revelation, of a visible and corporeal government of Christ and the saints on earth in the last days, continuing for a thousand years, preceded by a first resurrection of the righteous only, and succeeded by a final struggle between good and evil, a second resurrection, and the last judgment. See *millenarianism*.

chiliast (kil'i-ast), *n.* [< Gr. χιλιασταί, pl., < χιλιάζειν, be a thousand years old: see *chiliasm*.] A believer in the chiliasm; a millenarian.

chiliastic (kil-i-as'tik), *a.* [< *chiliast* + *-ic*.] Relating to the chiliasm or millennium; millenarian.

chilifactive, *a.* See *chylifactive*.

Chilina (ki-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1828), < *Chili* (see *Chilian*) + *-ina*[1].] A genus of pond-snails, referred to the family *Limnæidæ*, or made typical of a family *Chilinidæ* (which see).

chilindret, *n.* An obsolete form of *cylinder*.

chilinid (kil'i-nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Chilinidæ*.

Chilinidæ (ki-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilina* + *-idæ*.] A family of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, with wide flattened tentacles, eyes sessile on the hinder surfaces of the tentacles, no jaw, peculiar lingual teeth (the median small, cuspidate, the marginal pectiniform or palmate, with an external superior prolongation), and a spiral shell with rapidly increasing whorls and a plicated columella. The species are peculiar to the fresh waters of South America.


Chilian Snail (*Chilina puelcha*).

chill[1] (chil), *n.* and *a.* [< (1) ME. *chil*, *chile* (rare), < AS. *ciele*, *cele*, *cyle*, n., cold, coldness, orig. **cali*, < *calan* (= Icel. *kala*), be cold, whence also *cōl*, E. *cool*, and *ceald*, E. *cold*, q. v.; mixed with (2) ME. *chēle*, < AS. *cēle*, n., cold, coldness (= OHG. *chuoli*, MHG. *küle*, G. *kühle*, coolness, = Dan.

köle, coolness, = Sw. *kyla*, a chill; Icel. *kylr*, a gust of cold air, may go with either form), < *cōl*, adj., cool, < *calan*, be cold: see *cool* and *cold*. The D. *kil*, a., MD. *kilde*, n., chill, belong to *cold*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sudden or intense sensation of cold; especially, such a sensation accompanied with shivering or shaking, as a result of exposure to the cold or as the precursor or accompaniment of certain fevers; a cold fit; rigor.

A sort of *chill* about his præcordia and head.
Derham, Physico-Theology.

A *chill* affects different men in an indefinite manner, according to their state of body or constitution, causing coughs or colds, rheumatism, or inflammations of various organs. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 24.

2. A degree of cold; that condition of the atmosphere or of any object which produces the sensation of cold; coldness such as that caused by the proximity of ice; chilliness: as, there is a *chill* in the air.—**3.** Figuratively, a feeling as of coldness produced by anything that discourages, annoys, or offends; a depressing influence; a check to warmth of feeling, as to sympathy or enthusiasm.

The early *chill* of poverty never left my bones. *Sheil.*

4. A metal mold in which certain kinds of iron-castings, as car-wheels, are made. The surfaces in contact with the mold are hardened by sudden chilling.—**5.** In *painting*, dullness or dimness in a picture.—**Chills and fever**, fever and ague; intermittent fever: sometimes simply *chills*. [Local, U. S.]

II. *a.* [An adj. use of the noun, not found in ME.; the old adjectives are *cool* and *cold*.] **1.** Cold; tending to cause shivering: as, the *chill* air of night. See *chilly*[1], 2.

Noisome winds, and blasting vapours *chill*.
Milton, Arcades, l. 49.

2. Experiencing cold; shivering with cold.

The many will be too *chill* and tender, and they'll be for the flowery way, that leads to the broad gate and the great fire. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

My *chill* veins freeze with despair. *Rowe.*

3. Figuratively—(*a*) Depressing; dispiriting; discouraging.

Chill penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.
Gray, Elegy.

(*b*) Distant; formal; not warm, hearty, or affectionate: as, a *chill* reception. See *chilly*[1], 4. (*c*) Insensible in death. [Rare.]

He is *chill* to praise or blame.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

★**chill**[1] (chil), *v.* [< ME. *chillen*, be cold, become cold, < AS. **cylian* or **cyllan*, only in twice-occurring comp. pp. pl. *for-cillede*, chilled (= Sw. *kyla* = Dan. *kōle*, make cold, chill), < *cyle*, n., chill, cold: see *chill*[1], *n.*] **I.**† *intrans.* **1.** To be cold; shiver with cold. [Rare.]—**2.** To become cold rapidly or suddenly.

He that ruffleth in his sables . . . is more ready to *chill* for cold than the poor labouring man.
Homily Against Excess of Apparel.

II. *trans.* **1.** To affect with cold; make chilly; strike or blast with severe cold.

Age has not yet
So shrunk my sinews, or so *chill'd* my veins,
But conscious virtue in my breast remains. *Dryden.*

The hearth, except when winter *chilled* the day,
With aspen boughs, and flowers, and fennel gay.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

She spoke in a low voice that *chilled* his blood,
So worn and far away it seemed.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 300.

2. Figuratively, to check in enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; discourage; dispirit; depress.

Alas, poor boy!—the natural effect
Of love by absence *chill'd* into respect.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

Chilling his caresses
By the coldness of her manners.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 1.

Ere visions have been *chilled* to truth,
And hopes are washed away in tears.
O. W. Holmes, From a Bachelor's Private Journal.

3. In *metal.*, to reduce suddenly in temperature, as a mass of molten iron, so as to harden it by causing a change of crystallization at or near the surface. See *casting*.—**4.** To remove the chill from, as liquor, by warming it. [Prov. Eng.]—**Chilled casting.** See *casting*.—**Chilled shot**, armor-piercing projectiles made by pouring molten iron into cast-iron molds. The head or point only is brought into contact with the cast-iron and thus chilled, the body of the shot being surrounded by sand.—**Chilled varnish**, in *painting*, the varnish of a picture on the surface of which the cloudiness or dimness called blooming appears.—**Chilled wheel**, a car-wheel the tread of which has been chilled in casting.

chill[2] (chil), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornish).] A lamp peculiar to Cornwall and the extreme west of England, consisting of an open saucer bent up on four sides so as to leave at the corners depressed spouts or gutters for holding wicks. Such lamps are made of earthenware or of metal, and are often fitted with a hanging support.

chiller (chil'ėr), *n.* One who or that which chills.

chill-hardening (chil'härd″ning), *n.* A mode of tempering steel cutting instruments by exposing them, when heated to redness, to a blast of cold air. *E. H. Knight.*

★**chilli** (chil'i), *n.*; pl. *chillies* (-iz). [Also *chili*, *chilly*, *chile*. Nahuatl *chilli* (Molina, 1570). The word has been mistakenly referred to a South American and to an Asiatic origin.] The pod or fruit of *Capsicum annuum* or Guinea pepper.

chilliness (chil'i-nes), *n.* [< *chilly* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chilly. (*a*) A sensation of shivering; a painful or disagreeable feeling of coldness.

A *chilliness* or shivering affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

(*b*) A degree of cold that causes shivering: as, the *chilliness* of the wind. (*c*) Lack of cordiality; coldness; intentional reserve or distance: as, the *chilliness* of his welcome.

chillingly (chil'ing-li), *adv.* In a chilling manner; coldly.

chilli-pepper (chil'i-pep″ėr), *n.* Same as *chilli*. See *chilli* and *pepper*.

chillish (chil'ish), *a.* [< *chill*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat chilly; chilly.

chillness (chil'nes), *n.* [< *chill*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chill or chilled. (*a*) The feeling of sudden coolness or coldness; chilliness.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into the shade, there followeth a *chillness* or shivering in all the body. *Bacon.*

(*b*) An unpleasant degree of coldness: as, the *chillness* of the air.

Also spelled *chilness*.

chillo (chil'ō), *n.* [< Sp. *chillas*, pl. of *chilla*, a cotton fabric, adj. *chillón*, showy, tawdry (of colors).] A colored cotton fabric manufactured in England for the African trade.

chillum (chil'um), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chilam*.] The part of a prepared hookah which contains the tobacco and fire, used by itself by poor people who cannot afford the luxury of a hookah. *Fallon.* Also *chilam*.

chillumchee (chil'um-chē), *n.* [Hind. *chilamchī*, a metal wash-basin, < *chilam*: see *chillum*.] A brass or copper basin for washing the hands.

A *chillumchee* of water, sans soap, was provided.
Mawson, Command of Sir C. Napier.

chilly[1] (chil'i), *a.* [< *chill*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Experiencing the sensation of chilliness; chilled.

I'm as *chilly* as a bottle of port in a hard frost.
Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, iv. 1.

2. Producing the sensation of cold; chilling; especially, so cold as to produce the sensation of shivering.

By vicinity to the *chilly* tops of the Alps.
Sir H. Wotton.

3. Cold; chill.

A *chilly* sweat bedews
My shuddering limbs. *J. Philips.*

4. Wanting zeal, animation, or heartiness; indifferent; cold; frigid: as, a *chilly* reception.

chilly[2] (chil'i), *adv.* [< *chill*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a chill or chilly manner; coldly; with coldness.

chilly[3], *n.* See *chilli*.

chilo-. [NL. *chilo-*, < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'lip.' Sometimes written *cheilo-*.

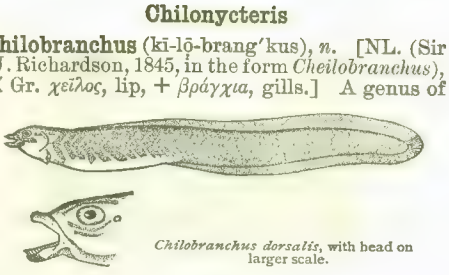
chiloangioscope (kī-lō-an'ji-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus designed by Dr. Hütter for observing microscopically the circulation of the blood in the human under lip.

chilobranchid (kī-lō-brang'kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chilobranchidæ*.

Chilobranchidæ (kī-lō-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of symbranchious fishes, exemplified by the genus *Chilobranchus*, and embracing those *Symbranchia* which have an eel-like form, a short abdomen, a long tail, and the anus advanced considerably in front of the middle of the abdomen. Two species are known as inhabitants of the Australasian seas.

Chilobranchina (kī″lō-brang-kī'na), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilobranchus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, a subfamily of *Symbranchidæ*, having the vent in the anterior half of the length: same as the family *Chilobranchidæ*.

Chilobranchus (kī-lō-brang'kus), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. Richardson, 1845, in the form *Cheilobranchus*), < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A genus of



Chilobranchus dorsalis, with head on larger scale.

fishes whose branchial apertures are close together below, and are surrounded by a lip-like margin. In some systems they represent a family *Chilobranchidæ*.

chilodipterid (kī-lō-dip'tę-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chilodipteridæ*.

Chilodipteridæ (kī″lō-dip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilodipterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of percoid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Chilodipterus*: synonymous with *Apogonidæ*.

Chilodipterus (kī-lō-dip'tę-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802, in the form *Cheilodipterus*), < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *δίπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] A genus of fishes, having two distinct dorsal fins and somewhat fleshy lips. They inhabit the Pacific and Indian oceans, and are typical of the family *Chilodipteridæ*.

Chilodon (kī'lō-don), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1834), < *χεῖλος*, lip, + *ὀδών*, Ionic for *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Chlamydodontidæ*. *C. cucullulus* is a common form both of fresh and salt water, having a flattened subovate body laterally deflected in front, the ventral cilia disposed in parallel lines, and the pharynx encircled by rod-like teeth.

chilognath (kī'log-nath), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *chilognathous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Chilognatha*; a chilognathous myriapod; a milleped or thousand-legs.

Chilognatha (kī-log'na-thą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chilognathus*: see *chilognathous*.] An order of the class *Myriapoda*; the myriapods or millepeds proper, or thousand-legs. They have a cylindric or subcylindric segmented body with a hard crustaceous integument, and 2 pairs of legs to each segment or somite (excepting certain anterior ones); no foot-jaws; and a 4-lobed plate behind the mandibles, which are without palpi. The antennæ rarely have more than 7 joints. The genital openings are on the coxal joint of the second pair of legs. They are sluggish animals, living on decomposing animal and vegetable matters, and depositing their eggs in the ground. They have the appearance of hard round worms with numberless legs, and some can roll themselves up in a ball, circle, or spiral, like some of the wood-lice. There are several families, with numerous genera and species. *Diplopoda* is a synonymous term. The term is contrasted with *Chilopoda*. Also written *Cheilognatha*. See cut under *milleped*.

chilognathan (kī-log'na-than), *n.* [< *chilognath* + *-an*.] A chilognath or milleped.

chilognathiform (kī-log-nath'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chilognatha* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling the *Chilognatha* in form. Chilognathiform larvæ are long and cylindrical, with a distinct head, and several pairs of prolegs in addition to the thoracic legs. This is the commonest type in the *Lepidoptera*, and is found also in the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*.

chilognathomorphous (kī-log-nath-ō-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *Chilognatha* + Gr. *μορφή*, shape, + *-ous*.] Same as *chilognathiform*.

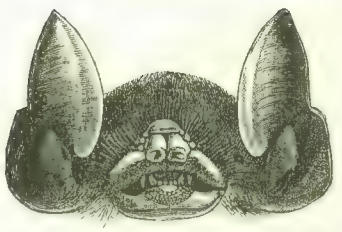
chilognathous (kī-log'na-thus), *a.* [< NL. *chilognathus*, < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Of or pertaining to the *Chilognatha*; having the characters of a chilognath; milleped. Also *chilognath*.

chiloma (kī-lō'mą), *n.*; pl. *chilomata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < Gr *χείλωμα*, a lip, rim, < *χειλοῦν*, surround with a lip or rim, < *χεῖλος*, a lip.] In *zoöl.*, the upper lip or muzzle of a quadruped, when tumid and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril, as in the camel.

Chilomonadidæ (kī″lō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilomonas* (*-nad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of animalcules. They are free-swimming or temporarily adherent and illoricate, with the oral aperture conspicuously developed, giving to the anterior border a bilabiate or excavate appearance, and one of the two flagella convolute and adherent. They inhabit salt and fresh water.

Chilomonas (kī-lom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *μονάς*, a unit (monad), < *μόνος*, one.] The typical genus of the family *Chilomonadidæ*.

Chilonycteris (kī-lō-nik'tę-ris), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *νυκτερίς*, a bat: see *Nycteris*.] A genus of phyllostomine bats, of the subfamily *Lobostominæ*, containing several South American species with the nose simple and the chin appendaged. They differ from *Mormops* in the depression of the skull, the basicranial axis being nearly in line with the facial.



Head of *Chilonycteris subspinosa*, slightly enlarged.

chiloplasty (kī'lō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *χεῖλος*, a lip, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, the operation of supplying deficiencies of the lip by transplanting to it a sufficient quantity of the healthy surrounding surface.

chilopod (kī'lō-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *chilopodous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Chilopoda;* a centiped. Also *chilopodan*.

Chilopoda (kī-lop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chilopodus:* see *chilopodous*.] An order of the class *Myriapoda;* the centipeds, or hundred-legs. They are myriapods of elongated and usually flattened form, and submembranous or somewhat coriaceous integument, with only one pair of appendages to each somite of the many-jointed body. The two anterior pairs of legs are modified into foot-jaws or maxillipeds (whence the name); the long antennæ have 14 or more joints; each mandible has a palpiform appendage; and the second pair of foot-jaws are perforated for the passage of a poisonous secretion. The *Chilopoda* are for the most part very active, voracious, and predacious, and the bite of the larger species of centipeds is highly poisonous. There are three or four families, several genera, and numerous species. Also called *Syngnatha*. The term is contrasted with *Chilognatha*. See cuts under *centiped* and *basilar*.

chilopodan (kī-lop'ō-dan), *n.* [< *chilopod* + *-an*.] Same as *chilopod*.

chilopodiform (kī-lō-pod'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chilopoda* + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a centiped in shape; scolopendriform: specifically, in *entom.*, applied to certain butterfly-larvæ which are long and flattened, and have lateral appendages on their bodies resembling the legs of a centiped.

chilopodomorphous (kī-lō-pod-ō-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *Chilopoda* + Gr. *μορφή*, shape, + *-ous*.] Same as *chilopodiform*. *Kirby and Spence*. [Rare.]

chilopodous (kī-lop'ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *chilopodus*, < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] Of or pertaining to the *Chilopoda;* having the characters of a chilopod; centiped. Also *chilopod*.

Chilostomata (kī-lō-stom'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chilostomatus:* see *chilostomatous*.] A suborder or an order of infundibulate or gymnolæmatous marine *Polyzoa*, containing those which have the cell-opening or mouth provided with a movable lip or operculum (whence the name), and usually avicularia and vibracula: opposed to *Cyclostomata*. The families and genera are numerous. The group is sometimes divided into two, *Articulata* and *Inarticulata;* or into four, *Cellularina, Flustrina, Escharina*, and *Celleporina*.

chilostomatous (kī-lō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *chilostomatus*, < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *στόμα* (*τ-*), mouth.] Of or pertaining to the suborder *Chilostomata;* possessing the characteristics of the *Chilostomata;* having the mouth furnished with a movable lip. Also *chilostomous*.

Chilostomella (kī″lō-stō-mel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Reuss, 1861), < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *στόμα*, mouth, + (L.) dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Chilostomellidæ*.

Chilostomellidæ (kī″lō-stō-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilostomella* + *-idæ*.] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Chilostomella*, with the test calcareous, finely perforate, and polythalamous; segments which follow one another from the same end of the long axis, or alternately at the two ends, or in cycles of three, more or less embracing; and an aperture in the form of a curved slit at the end or margin of the final segment.

Chilostomellidea (kī-lō-stom-e-lid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilostomella* + *-idea*.] The *Chilostomellidæ* advanced to the rank of an order. *Brady*.

chilostomous (kī-los'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *chilostomatous*.

Chiltern Hundreds. See *hundred, n.*

chilver (chil'vėr), *n.* [< ME. **chilver*, < AS. **cilfor* (in comp. *cilfor-lamb*, a ewe-lamb) = OHG. *chilburra*, MHG. *kilbere*, a ewe-lamb, G. dial. (Swiss) *kilber*, a young ram: see *calf*1.] **1.** A ewe-lamb; a ewe, properly one year old. **—2.** Ewe mutton. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Chimæra1 (ki-mē'rä), *n.* [See *chimera*.] **1.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A less usual spelling of *chimera*. **—2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of fishes of strange aspect, representing the family *Chimæridæ*. *Linnæus*, 1766. (*b*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Poli*, 1791. (*c*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. (*d*) A genus of fossil organisms of uncertain character. *Hitchcock*, 1858.

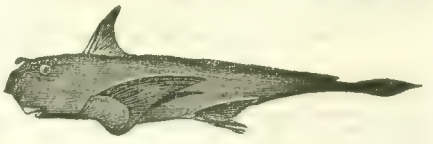
chimæra2 (shi-mē'rä), *n.* Same as *chimere*.

chimærid, chimerid (ki-mē'rid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Chimæridæ;* chimæroid.

A *chimærid* fish new to the western Atlantic.
Science, IV. 466.

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Chimæridæ*.

Chimæridæ (ki-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chimæra*1, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of holocephalous fishes, represented by the genus *Chimæra*. The body is elongate; the pectoral fins are broad; there is an



Chimæra affinis.

anterior dorsal fin above the pectorals; the mouth is inferior; the dental organs are confluent into two pairs of laminæ in the upper jaw and into one pair in the lower; and there are no spiracles. The males have a peculiar prehensile organ on the upper part of the snout.

chimæroid, chimeroid (ki-mē'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chimæra*1, 2 (*a*), + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or like the *Chimæridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the genus *Chimæra* or family *Chimæridæ*.

Chimaphila (kī-maf'i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χεῖμα*, winter, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of low, evergreen perennial plants of the family *Pyrolaceæ*, with shining leaves on a short stem, and a raceme of fragrant flowers. There are three species in North America and one in Japan; and the common pipsissewa or prince's-pine, *C. umbellata*, is also found in Europe. The leaves are used medicinally as a diuretic, tonic, and astringent, and are especially efficacious in dropsy and scrofula.

chimaphilin (kī-maf'i-lin), *n.* [< *Chimaphila* + *-in*2.] A substance found in the leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*. It appears in yellow acicular crystals, tasteless and odorless.

chimb1†, *v.* An obsolete form of *chime*1.

chimb2, *n.* and *v.* See *chime*2.

chimble1 (chim'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chimbled*, ppr. *chimbling*. [E. dial. also *chumble*, appar. for **chemple*, **chample*, freq. of *champ*1, q. v.] To crumble into small fragments. *Mackay*.

chimble2†, *v. t.* [ME., < Icel. *kimbla*, truss up; cf. *kimbill*, a bundle.] To cover.

That other [lady] wyth a gorger watz gered ouer the swyre [neck],
Chymbled ouer hir blake chyn with mylk-quyte vayles.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 958.

chimbley (chim'bli), *n.* A dialectal form of *chimney*.

chime1 (chīm), *n.* [< ME. *chimbe, chymbe, chime, chim*, a cymbal, a bell, shortened (prob. through the accom. form *chimbe-belle, chymme-belle*, as if < *chimbe* + *belle*, bell) from **chimbel* (cf. OF. **chimbe, chinbe*, for **chimbale, cimbale*, and so ML. *cimba* for *cymbalum*), < AS. *cimbal, cimbala*, a cymbal, < L. *cymbalum*, a cymbal, in ML. (with a fem. form, *cymbala*) also a bell. The same L. word, through OF. *cimbale*, ME. *cimbale, cymbale*, is the source of mod. E. *cymbal:* see *cymbal*.] **1**†. A cymbal; probably also a bell.

Ch[y]mme belle [var. *chyme*], cimbalum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 75.

As a *chymbe* [var. *chime, chim*] or brasen belle
That nouther con vnderstand ny telle
What tokeneth her owne soun.
Cursor Mundi, l. 12193.

His *chymbe* belle he doth rynge
And doth dassche gret taborynge.
King Alisaunder, l. 1852.

2. A set of bells (regularly five to twelve) tuned to a musical scale: called *chimes*, or *a chime of bells*. When the bells are stationary, and are struck by hammers instead of tongues, the set is more properly called a *carillon*. Carillons sometimes consist of from 40 to 50 bells, the smaller bells rising in chromatic succession, while the larger are generally limited to such fundamental basses as the tonic, dominant, and subdominant. Wires or bars are occasionally used instead of bells.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight, Master Shallow.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

With their strange, unearthly changes, rang the melancholy *chimes*. *Longfellow*, Belfry of Bruges.

3. The harmonious sound of bells, or (rarely) of musical instruments.

You're a fair viol, and your sense the strings; . . .
But, being play'd upon before your time,
Hell only danceth at so harsh a *chime*.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1.

Instruments that made melodious *chime*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 559.

4. An arrangement of bells and strikers in an organ, musical box, clock, etc.— **5.** Correspondence of sounds in general; rarely, proportion or harmonious relation: as, "*chimes* of verses," *Cowley*.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph.

★**chime**1 (chīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chimed*, ppr. *chiming*. [Early mod. E. also *chimb*, < ME. *chimben, chimen*, sound as a bell, < *chimbe, chime*, a bell: see *chime*1, *n.* Cf. Sw. *kimba*, ring (an alarm-bell), toll, = Dan. *kime*, ring, chime.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To ring as a bell; jingle; jangle.

Chymyn, or chenkyn [chink] with bellys, tintillo.
Prompt. Parv., p. 75.

The sely tonge may well rynge and *chimbe*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 42.

2. To ring as bells in unison; sound in consonance, rhythm, or harmony; give out harmonious sounds; accord.

The song of those who *chime* for ever,
After the chiming of the eternal spheres. *Keats*.

3. To agree; suit; harmonize: absolutely or with *with*.

Set her sad will no less to *chime with* his.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

There is nothing eccentric, that will not fall into the general aim of the plan, and *chime with* it.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 395.

To chime in with, to be in harmony with; share or take part in approvingly.

He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed in with* the discourse.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

Everything *chimed in with* such a humor. *Irving*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to sound harmoniously, as a set of bells; strike with or move to measure.

With lifted arms they order every blow,
And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 252.

2. To utter harmoniously; recite with rhythmical flow.

Let simple Wordsworth *chime* his childish verse.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

★**chime**2, **chimb**2 (chīm), *n.* [Also by alteration *chine;* < ME. *chymbe*, edge, brim, prob. < AS. **cime* or **cimbe*, in comp. *cim-stān* (*stān*, stone), the base of a column (an unauthenticated form in Somner), = MD. *kime, kimme, kieme*, D. *kim*, the chime of a cask, border, brim, horizon, = MLG. *kimme*, chime, brim, horizon, LG. *kimm*, > G. *kimme*, edge, border, *kimm*, horizon, = Sw. *kim*, chime of a cask, cf. Norw. *kime*, a strip; cf. AS. *cimbing*, a joining, = G. *kimmung*, edging, looming, mirage, = Dan. *kiming, kimming*, horizon.] **1.** The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves projecting beyond the head or bottom.

And whan ye sette a pype on broche, do thus: set it foure fynger brede aboue ye nether *chyme* vpwardes aslaunte; and than shall ye lyes neuer a-ryse.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.

She had a false deck, which was rough and oily, and cut up in every direction by the *chimes* of oil casks.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 244.

2. In *ship-building*, that part of the waterway or thick plank at the side left above the deck and hollowed out to form a watercourse.

chime2, **chimb**2 (chīm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chimed, chimbed*, ppr. *chiming, chimbing*. [< *chime*2, *chimb*2, *n.*] *Naut.*, to make a chime or chimb in.

chime-barrel (chīm'bar″el), *n.* A revolving barrel or cylinder so fitted with pegs or knobs as to operate the levers by which a chime or carillon is played.

chime-bell†, *n.* See *chime*1.

chimer (chī'mėr), *n.* One who chimes.

chimera1, **chimæra**1 (ki-mē'rä), *n.* [As an E. word now usually *chimera*, formerly often *chimæra, chymæra;* = D. *chimera* = G. *chimäre* = Dan. *chimære* = Sw. *chimär* = F. *chimère* = Sp. *quimera* = Pg. *quimera, chimera* = It. *chimera*, a chimera, a vain fancy, < L. *Chimæra*, < Gr. *Χίμαιρα*, a fabled monster (see def. 1), supposed to have been orig. a personification of the snow or winter (the name being formally identical with *χίμαιρα*, a she-goat, fem. form of *χίμαρος*, a goat, lit. a winterling, i. e., a yearling), < **χίμος*, winter (cf. *δύσχιμος*, very wintry), = Skt. *hima*, winter; cf. *χειμών*, winter, *χείμα*, wintry weather, *χιών*, snow, L. *hiems*, winter, *bīmus* (contr. of **bihimus*), of two winters or years.

The sense 'yearling,' as applied to a goat or sheep, appears in G. dial. *einwinter*, a one-winter-old goat, and in E. *wether*, a ram, = L. *vitulus*, a calf, > E. *veal:* see *wether* and *veal*. Cf. Icel. *gymbr*, mod. *gimbr*, a yearling ewe-lamb, *gymbr-, gymbrar-lamb* (= Dan. *gimmer, gimmerlam* = Sw. *gimmer*), > E. dial. and Sc. *gimmer* or *gimmer-lamb:* see *gimmer*[2].] **1.** [*cap.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a fire-breathing monster, the fore part of whose body, according to the Iliad, was that of a lion, the middle that of a goat,



Chimera.—Lycian terra-cotta, British Museum.

and the hinder that of a dragon, or which, according to Hesiod, had three heads, one of each of these animals: supposed by the ancients to represent a volcanic mountain of that name in Lycia, the top of which was said to be the resort of lions, the middle that of goats, and the foot that of serpents. The Chimera, a symbol of storms and other destructive natural forces, was overcome and slain by the solar hero Bellerophon.

Gorgons, and hydras, and *chimæras* dire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 628.

Hence—**2.** In *ornamental art*, etc., a fantastic assemblage of animal forms so combined as to produce a single complete but unnatural design.

He did not indeed produce correct representations of human nature; but he ceased to daub such monstrous *chimeras* as those which abound in his earlier pieces.
Macaulay, Dryden.

3. An absurd or impossible creature of the imagination; a vain or idle fancy; a fantastic conceit.

We forged a sevenfold story. Kind? what kind?
Chimeras, crotchets, Christmas solecisms,
Seven-headed monsters only made to kill
Time by the fire in winter.
Tennyson, Prol. to Princess.

All contributed to stimulate the appetite for the incredible *chimeras* of chivalry. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 18.

What a wonderful gauge of his own value as a scientific critic does he afford, by whom we are informed that phrenology is a great science, and psychology a *chimæra*.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 155.

chimera[2] (shi-mē′rä), *n.* Same as *chimere*.

chimere (shi-mēr′), *n.* [One of the forms of *simar*, q. v.] The outer robe worn by a bishop, to which the lawn sleeves are usually attached. In the English Church the chimere, which until the accession of Elizabeth was of scarlet silk, is now of black satin. During episcopal convocations and when the sovereign attends Parliament, however, the color is scarlet. English prelates of the Roman Catholic Church wear chimeres of purple silk; cardinals, of scarlet. Also *chimera, chimæra, chimmar*.

Fox has some well-known pleasantries on Hooper, when he preached before the King, feeling like a strange player in the scarlet *chimere* (which now is of black silk), the white rochet, and the barett, or "square mathematical cap, dividing the world into four parts," which he wore, "though his head was round."
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii., note.

chimeric (ki-mer′ik), *a.* [< *chimera* + *-ic;* = F. *chimérique* = Sp. *quimérico* = Pg. *chimerico* = It. *chimerico.*] Same as *chimerical*.

chimerical (ki-mer′i-kal), *a.* [< *chimeric* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a chimera; wholly imaginary; unreal; fantastic.

Chimerical fancies, fit for a shorn head.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy.

I cannot think that Persons of such a *Chymerical* Existence are proper Actors in an Epic Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 273.

2. Incapable of realization; fantastically imaginative; preposterous: as, *chimerical* ideas, notions, projects, or fancies.

Think not . . . that there is anything *chimerical* in such an attempt. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxiv.

All wise statesmen have agreed to . . . reject as *chimerical* all notions of a public interest of the community distinct from the interest of the component parts.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

3. Given to or entertaining chimeras or fantastic ideas or projects: as, a *chimerical* enthusiast; the work of a *chimerical* brain.=**Syn.** Wild, unfounded, vain, fantastic, delusive, visionary, utopian.

chimerically (ki-mer′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chimerical manner; wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

chimerid, *a.* and *n.* See *chimærid*.

chimerize (ki-mē′rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chimerized*, ppr. *chimerizing*. [< *chimera* + *-ize.*] To entertain, raise, or create chimeras or wild fancies. [Rare.]

Sophistical dreams and *chimerizing* ideas of shallow imaginative scholars. *Boccalini* (trans.), 1626, p. 226.

chimeroid, *a.* and *n.* See *chimæroid*.

chimict, chimicalt, etc. Obsolete forms of *chemic, chemical*, etc.

chiminaget, *n.* [OF., < *chemin*, F. *chemin*, a way, road.] In *old law*, a toll for passage through a forest.

chiming-machine (chī′ming-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine consisting of a drum with projecting pins, which is turned by a crank, thus pulling the ropes of a chime of bells in such a way as to produce tunes mechanically.

chimist†, chimistry†. Obsolete forms of *chemist, chemistry*.

chimla (chim′lä), *n.* A Scotch form of *chimney*.—**Chimla-lug, chimla-neuk, chimla-cheek,** the chimney-side; the hearth.

While frosty winds blaw in the drift,
Ben to the *chimla-lug*.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

chimlay, chimley, chimlie (chim′lā, -li), *n.* Dialectal forms of *chimney*.

chimmar (shi-mär′), *n.* Same as *chimere*.

chimming (chim′ing), *n.* In *mining*, same as ★*tossing*.

chimney (chim′ni), *n.*; pl. *chimneys*, formerly *chimnies* (-niz). [Cf. dial. *chimlay, chimley, chimlie, chimly, chimbly, chembly, chimbler*, etc.; < ME. *chimny, chymney, chimne, chymeney, chimenee, cheminey*, etc., a fireplace, furnace, < OF. *cheminee, chimenee*, F. *cheminée* = It. *camminata* = OHG. *cheminâta*, MHG. *kemenāte* (MHG. also *kamīn, kemīn*, G. *kamin* = Dan. *kamin* = Russ. *kaminŭ* = Pol. *komin*, < L. *caminus*), < ML. *caminata*, a fireplace, prop. (sc. *camera*) a room with a fireplace, < L. *caminus*, a hearth, furnace, stove, flue, < Gr. *κάμινος*, an oven, furnace.] **1†.** A fireplace or hearth.

Whan Gawein entred the halle, as ye harde, his moder lay in a chamber by a *chymney* wherynne was a grete fiere, and she was right pensif for her brother the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 182.

The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2†. A furnace; a forge. *Chaucer*.

And his feet like to latoun [brass] as in a brenning *chymeney*. *Wyclif*, Rev. i. 15.

3. A vertical structure containing a passage or main flue by which the smoke of a fire or furnace escapes to the open air, or other vapors are carried off; in a steam-engine, the funnel. When several chimneys are carried up together, the mass is called a *stack of chimneys*, or a *chimney-stack*. The part of the chimney carried above the roof for discharging the smoke is the *chimney-shaft*, and the upper part of the shaft is the *chimney-top* or *-head*. Chimneys are commonly built of brick or stone. (The manner in which a chimney and fireplace are often connected, and the names of the different parts, are shown in the cut under *throat*.) The chimneys of some kinds of factories, as chemical



1 2 3

Chimneys.

1. Fifteenth century, Strasburg. 2. Sixteenth century, Château de Chambord, France. 3. Modern, New York.

works, are built to a great height, sometimes several hundred feet, and often as independent structures. They are designed not only to secure a very strong draft, but for the diffusion in the upper air of deleterious fumes, drawn into them through connecting flues.

Item, that no *chimneys* of tre [wood], ner thached houses, be suffred wtyn the cyte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

4. Anything resembling a chimney. (*a*) A glass cylinder surrounding the flame of a lamp to promote combustion and keep the flame steady. (*b*) In *mining*, a rich portion of a vein, especially when it has considerable vertical extension. The ore in a vein is said to occur "in chimneys" when the rich portions are somewhat continuous and have a definite direction. If there are several such chimneys, they are expected to be, and occasionally are, roughly parallel with one another. A chimney of ore may be a *bonanza*, if large and rich enough; but the latter term carries no idea of expected regularity, while *chimney* does. (*c*) A lofty head-dress worn by women in the fourteenth century. See *hennin*. (*d*) A small tube that passes through the cap of certain stopped pipes in an organ.—**Draft of a chimney.** See *draft*.—**To hovel a chimney.** See *hovel, v. t.*

chimney-board (chim′ni-bōrd), *n.* Same as *fireboard*.

chimney-can (chim′ni-kan), *n.* Same as *chimney-pot*.

chimney-cap (chim′ni-kap), *n.* **1.** An abacus or cornice forming a crowning termination for a chimney.—**2.** A rotary device, moved by the wind, which facilitates the escape of smoke from a chimney by turning the exit-aperture away from the wind; a cowl.

chimney-corner (chim′ni-kôr″nėr), *n.* The corner of a fireplace, or the space between the fire and the sides of the fireplace; hence, the fireside, or a place near the fire.

That [rectitude] the zealot stigmatizes as a sterile *chimney-corner* philosophy. *Emerson*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

If it was difficult to read the eleven commandments by the light of a pine-knot, it was not difficult to get the sweet spirit of them from the countenance of the serene mother knitting in the *chimney-corner*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 13.

chimneyed (chim′nid), *a.* [< *chimney* + *-ed*[2].] Having a chimney or chimneys; furnished with chimneys.

Where *chimney'd* roofs the steep ridge cope,
There smoked an ancient town. *J. Baillie*.

chimney-head (chim′ni-hed), *n.* Same as *chimney-top*.

Lo! as great Sol scatters his first fire-handful, tipping the hills and *chimney-heads* with gold, Herault is at great Nature's feet. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 4.

chimney-hook (chim′ni-hůk), *n.* A hook, hanging from the back-bar or crane, for holding pots and kettles over an open fire.

chimney-jack (chim′ni-jak), *n.* A movable cowl or wind-shelter placed on top of a chimney to assist the draft; a chimney-cap.

chimney-jamb (chim′ni-jam), *n.* One of the two vertical sides of a fireplace-opening.

chimney-money (chim′ni-mun″i), *n.* A crown duty formerly paid in England for each chimney in a house. Also called *hearth-money*.

The business of buying off the *Chimney-money* is passed in the House: and so the King to be satisfied some other way, and the King supplied with the money raised by this purchasing off of the chimnies. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 476.

chimneypiece (chim′ni-pēs), *n.* **1.** The architectural facing or ornamental work over and around a fireplace; a mantel or mantelpiece. —**2†.** A picture or other work of art placed over a fireplace as an ornament.

The *chimney-piece*, chaste Dian, bathing.
Shak., Cymb., ii. 4.

chimney-pot (chim′ni-pot), *n.* A nearly cylindrical pipe of earthenware, brick, or sheet-metal placed on the top of a chimney to increase the draft and prevent smoking. Also called *chimney-can*.

What tiles and *chimney-pots*
About their heads are flying!
William Pitt, The Sailor's Consolation.

Chimney-pot hat. See *hat*.

chimney-shaft (chim′ni-shâft), *n.* That part of a chimney which is carried above the roof of the building of which it forms a part. See *chimney*, 3.

chimney-stack (chim′ni-stak), *n.* A group of chimneys carried up together.

chimney-stalk (chim′ni-stâk), *n.* A very tall chimney, such as is commonly connected with factories. See *chimney*, 3.

chimney-swallow (chim′ni-swol″ō), *n.* **1.** The *Hirundo rustica*, one of the most common European species of swallow.—**2.** In the United States, a species of swift, *Chætura pelagica* or *pelasgica*. Also *chimney-swift*. See cut under *Chætura*.

★**chimney-sweep, chimney-sweeper** (chim′ni-swēp, -swē″pėr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is the sweeping of chimneys, in order to rid them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

Golden lads and girls all must,
As *chimney-sweepers*, come to dust.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. An apparatus for cleaning chimneys.—**3.** The smut of wheat, *Ustilago carbo*. [Local, Eng.]

chimney-swift (chim′ni-swift), *n.* Same as *chimney-swallow*, 2. See *swift, n.*, and *Chætura*.

chimney-top (chim′ni-top), *n.* **1.** The top of a chimney. Also called *chimney-head*.—**2.** An organ-pipe having a small open tube in the middle of the top plate, the effect of which is to sharpen the note. The same effect is sometimes produced in stopped wooden pipes by boring a little hole through the tompion.

chimney-valve (chim′ni-valv), *n.* A device for ventilating an apartment by means of the upward draft in the chimney.

chimney-work (chim′ni-wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, a system of working the thick beds of clay ironstone by first working out the bottom

beds, and then the higher ones, the miners standing on the fallen debris. It is much like the bell-work of Derbyshire. [Midland coalfields, Eng.]

Chimonanthus (kī-mō-nan'thus), *n.* [NL. (in allusion to their time of flowering), < Gr. *χειμών*, winter (< *χεῖμα*, wintry weather; cf. *χιών*, snow, = L. *hiems*, winter), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of shrubs, of the family *Calycanthaceæ*, consisting of two species. *C. præcox*, a native of Japan, and popularly called *Japan allspice* or *winter-flower*, was introduced into England in 1766, and is a great favorite because of its sweet-scented flowers, which open in early winter. The other species has but recently been discovered in China.

chimpanzee (chim-pan'zē or -pan-zē'), *n.* [Also written *chimpansee*, and formerly *chimpenza*; = F. Pg. *chimpanzé* = Sp. *chimpancé*; from the native Angola name.] A large West African ape, *Troglodytes* (or *Anthropopithecus* or *Mimetes*) *niger*, belonging to the anthropoid or man-like monkeys, of the family *Simiidæ* and suborder *Anthropoidea*, with dark blackish-brown hair, flesh-colored hands and feet, arms reaching to the knee, and very large ears, and like the orang in having the hair on its forearm



Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes niger*).

turned backward, but differing from it in having an additional dorsal vertebra and a thirteenth pair of ribs. In its organization and form it presents a close resemblance to man. The structure of its lower extremities enables it to walk erect better than most of the apes, although its habits are in reality arboreal, and when on the ground it usually goes on all-fours. It feeds on fruits and nuts, lives in small societies, and constructs a sort of nest among the branches of trees. The height of a full-grown male chimpanzee is about four feet. This animal is most nearly related to the gorilla.

chimpings (chim'pingz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; cf. *chimble*[1] and *champ*[1].] Grits; rough-ground oatmeal. *Grose; Halliwell.*

chimy (shim'i), *n.* [E. dial., also *shimmy*, < F. *chemise:* see *chemise* and *camis.*] A smock; shift. [Prov. Eng.]

chin (chin), *n.* [< ME. *chin*, < AS. *cin*, **cinn* = OS. *kinni* = OFries. *kin*, *ken* = OD. *kinne*, D. *kin* = MLG. *kinne*, *kin*, LG. *kinn* = OHG. *chinni*, MHG. *kinne*, *kin*, G. *kinn*, the chin, also in comp. the cheek or jaw, = Icel. *kinn* = Sw. Dan. *kind* = Goth. *kinnus*, the cheek, = L. *gena* = Bret. *gen*, the cheek, = W. *gen*, the chin, = Gr. *γένυς*, the chin, the jaw, also the edge of an ax (> *γένειον*, the chin, jaw, cheek, also the beard), = Skt. *hanu*, the jaw.] **1.** The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw in man, or a corresponding part in other animals.

> If you did wear a beard upon your *chin*,
> I'd shake it on this quarrel. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

2. In *zoöl.*, the mentum. —**3.** In *Rotifera*, a ciliated muscular part or process just below the mouth. —**To wag one's chin**, to talk; especially, to talk ★rapidly, tediously, or with little sense; jabber. [Colloq.]

chin (chin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chinned*, ppr. *chinning*. [< *chin*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To talk.

II. *trans.* To talk to, especially with assurance or impudence. [Slang in both uses.]

★**china** (chī'nä), *n.* [Short for *chinaware*, where *china* is the European name (*China*) of the country (called by its own people *Chung Kwoh*, the Middle Kingdom or Country, or *Chung Hwa Kwoh*, the Central Flowery Country) used attributively. Cf. Sp. *china*, chinaware, China silk, china-root; Hind. Pers. *chīnī*, china.] The common name of porcelain and of porcelain-ware. See *porcelain.* —**Blue china**, specifically, Chinese porcelain decorated with blue laid on the paste before the glazing. Also called *Nankin porcelain* and *blue and white*. See *porcelain.* —**Clobbered china**. See *clobber*.

china-ale (chī'nä-āl), *n.* A drink composed of ale flavored with china-root and bruised coriander-seed, added before fermentation. An imitation of this was made by beer flavored after fermentation with spice, lemon-peel, and sugar. *Bickerdyke.*

China aster, bark, blue, etc. See the nouns.

china-clay (chī'nä-klā), *n.* Clay suited for the manufacture of chinaware or porcelain. See *kaolin.*

china-grass (chī'nä-gràs), *n.* The *Bœhmeria nivea*, which yields the rhea- or ramie-fiber. See *Bœhmeria* and *grass-cloth.*

Chinaman[1] (chī'nä-man), *n.*; pl. *Chinamen* (-men). [< *China* + *man.*] A native of China, or a man of Chinese origin.

> The *Chinaman* can live and accumulate a surplus where a Caucasian would starve. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 522.

chinaman[2]† (chī'nä-man), *n.*; pl. *chinamen* (-men). [< *china*(*ware*) + *man.*] A manufacturer of china.

> For some time the manufactory was successful and employed 300 hands; but before long one of the partners died, and the survivor, "John Crowther, *chinaman*," was gazetted bankrupt in 1763, and the whole stock was sold off. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 641.

chinaman's-hat (chī'nä-manz-hat), *n.* A collectors' name for a shell of the family *Calyptræidæ*, *Calyptræa sinensis.*

chinampa (chi-nam'pä), *n.* [Nahuatl *chinampan*, < *chinamitl*, inclosure among reeds, + *-pan.*] A floating garden, of the kind once common on the Mexican lakes. The plants were rafts covered with earth.

> *Chinampas* or floating gardens of mud heaped on rafts of reeds and brush, which in later times were so remarkable a feature of Mexico. *E. B. Tylor*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 209.

chinar (chi-när'), *n.* Same as *chinar-tree.*

china-root (chī'nä-röt), *n.* **1.** The root or ★rhizome of the *Smilax China*, a climbing shrubby plant, a native of eastern India, China, and Japan. It is closely allied to sarsaparilla, and was formerly much esteemed for the purposes for which the latter drug is now used. The tuberous roots of several species of smilax of the United States and tropical America have been used as a substitute, and are sometimes called *American* or *bastard china-root*. In Jamaica the name is given to *Cissus sicyoides.*

2. Galangal.

chinar-tree (chi-när'trē), *n.* [< Hind. *chinar* (< Pers. *chenār*), the plane-tree, + *tree.*] The Oriental plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis.* Also spelled *chenar-tree.*

> Like a *chenar-tree* grove, when winter throws
> O'er all its tufted heads his feathering snows.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Ded.

china-shell (chī'nä-shel), *n.* A collectors' name of the *Ovulum ovum*, given in allusion to the white porcelain-like surface of the shell. See *Ovulum.*

china-shop (chī'nä-shop), *n.* A shop in which china, crockery, glassware, etc., are sold.—**A bull in a china-shop**, a person who commits great destruction or does great harm through ignorance, carelessness, or blind rage: from a story of a runaway bull breaking into a china-shop and smashing its contents in his furious movements.

> Now they are all away, let us frisk at our ease, and have at everything, like *the bull in the china-shop.*
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xviii.

china-stone (chī'nä-stōn), *n.* **1.** An old name for kaolin or porcelain-clay. —**2.** A stone found in Cornwall, and used for the making of porcelain. It is a partially decomposed granitic rock having still more quartz, mica, etc., than the kaolin of China.

china-token (chī'nä-tō″kn), *n.* A small piece of porcelain or fine earthenware upon which is inscribed the promise to pay a sum of money, or some similar memorandum: used in pottery- and porcelain-factories in the intercourse between the workmen and their employers. Those of the Worcester Porcelain Company are small flat disks with the letters W. P. C. on one side and the promise or agreement on the other. *Jewitt.*

china-tree (chī'nä-trē), *n.* The pride-of-India, *Melia Azedarach*, a native of India, widely cultivated in warm countries for shade.

> Shaded by *china-trees*, in the midst of luxuriant gardens, Stood the houses of planters, with negro-cabins and dovecots. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 2.

Wild china-tree, the soapberry, *Sapindus marginatus*, a native of northern Mexico, the West Indies, and adjacent United States: so called from its resemblance to the cultivated china-tree.

chinaware (chī'nä-wār), *n.* [< *China* + *ware*[2]. See *china.*] Porcelain-ware.

china-withe (chī'nä-with), *n.* In Jamaica, the plant *Smilax celastroides.*

chin-band (chin'band), *n.* Any portion of apparel passing under the chin, whether for protection or to hold the head-dress in place. Specifically—(*a*) Same as *cheek-band*, 1. (*b*) In *armor*, the strap or series of metal plates that holds the helmet on the head, passing under the chin. Also called *chin-piece.*

chincapin, *n.* See *chinkapin.*

chincery†, *n.* Same as *chinchery.*

chinch[1]†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chince*; < ME. *chinche*, *chynche*, var. of *chiche*, < OF. *chiche*, niggard, mean, miserly: see *chich*[2].] **I.** *a.* Same as *chich*[2].

II. *n.* Same as *chich*[2].

chinch[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *chinchen*; from the adj.] To be niggardly.

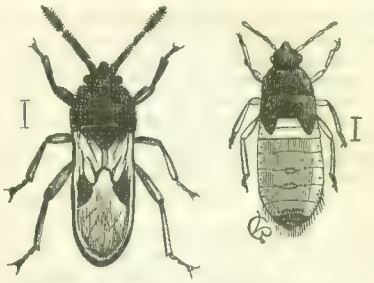
> *Chynchyn*, or sparyn mekylle, perparcus. *Prompt. Parv.*

chinch[2] (chinch), *n.* [Also improp. *chintz*; < Sp. Pg. *chinche* = It. *cimice*, < L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), a bug: see *Cimex.*] **1.** Same as *chinch-bug*, 1.—**2.** The common bedbug, *Cimex lectularius.*

chincha[1] (chin'chä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American rodent quadruped, *Lagidium cuvieri.* See *Lagidium.*

chincha[2], *n.* See *chinche*[2].

chinch-bug (chinch'bug), *n.* **1.** The popular ★name of certain fetid American hemipterous insects of the genus *Blissus*, somewhat resembling the bedbug, very destructive to wheat, maize, etc., in the southern and western United States. Also *chinch*, *chink-bug.*—**2.** The bedbug.



Chinch-bug and Pupa (*Blissus leucopterus*).
(Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

chinche[1]†, *a.* See *chinch*[1].

chinche[2], **chincha**[2] (chin'che, -chä), *n.* [NL. *chinche*, *chincha*, *chinga*, applied to the skunk; perhaps a native Amer. name, but cf. Sp. Pg. *chinche*, a bedbug: see *chinch*[2].] A name of the common American skunk, *Mephitis mephitica.* Also *cinche.*

chincher†, *n.* [ME. *chynchyr*, *chynchare*; < *chinch*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A niggard.

chinchery†, *n.* [ME. *chincherie*, *chyncery*; < *chincher*, a niggard: see *chincher*, *chinch*[1].] Niggardliness. *Chaucer.*

chinchilla (chin-chil'ä), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *chinchilha*; app. dim. of *chinche*, bug. *N. E. D.*] **1.** A small South American rodent quadruped of the genus *Chinchilla*, especially *C. lanigera*; a



Chinchilla lanigera.

pika-squirrel. The common chinchilla is 9 or 10 inches long, with large rounded ears, long hind legs, 5 toes on the fore feet, a long bushy tail, and beautifully fine pearly-gray pelage, in great repute in furriery.

2. Some related animal of the family *Chinchillidæ:* as, Cuvier's *chinchilla* (*Lagidium cuvieri*). —**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chinchillidæ:* synonymous with *Eriomys.* —**4.** The fur of these animals, which is used for tippets, muffs, linings to cloaks, pelisses, etc.—**5.** A thick heavy cloth for women's winter cloaks, with a long napped surface rolled into little tufts, in imitation of chinchilla fur.

chinchillid (chin-chil'id), *n.* A rodent mammal of the family *Chinchillidæ.*

Chinchillidæ (chin-chil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chinchilla*, 3, + *-idæ.*] A family of the hystricomorphic series of simplicident rodents, confined to South America, and related to the cavies. It contains the genera *Lagostomus*, *Lagidium*, and *Chinchilla*, or the viscachas and the chinchillas. See cuts under *chinchilla* and *viscacha.*

Chinchillina (chin-chi-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chinchilla*, 3, + *-ina*[2].] A group of rodents corresponding to the family *Chinchillidæ.*

chinching-iront, *n.* [Appar. assibilated form of **chinking-iron:* see *chinsing-iron.*] An iron used in calking chinks.

Also take good hede of your wynes euery nyght with a candell, bothe rede wyne and swete wyne, & loke they reboyle nor leke not, & wasshe ye pype hedes euery nyght with colde water, & loke ye haue a *chynchynge yron*, addes, and lynen clothes, yf nede be.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 267.

Chinchona (chin-chō′nä), *n.* Same as *Cinchona*.

chin-cloth (chin′klôth), *n.* A sort of muffler worn by women in the time of Charles I.

chin-clout† (chin′klout), *n.* Same as *chin-cloth*.

There hangs the lower part of a gentlewoman's gown, with a mask and a *chinclout*.
Middleton, Mad World, iii. 3.

chin-cough† (chin′kôf), *n.* [For **chink-cough*, < *chink*⁴, = *kink*², + *cough*. See *kink*² and *kink-host*.] Same as *whooping-cough*.

It shall ne'er be said in our country
Thou diedst o' th' *chin-cough*. *Fletcher*, Bonduca.

She ran to the assistance of the good man, rubbed his forehead, and clapped him on the back, as is practised with children when they have the *chin-cough*.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 1.

chine¹† (chīn), *v.* [< ME. *chinen*, *chynen* (pret. *chon*), < AS. **cīnan*, in comp. *tō-cīnan* (*tō-*, E. *to-*², apart), split, crack, chink, = OS. *kīnan* = MD. D. *kenen*, split, germinate, sprout, dawn, = OHG. *kīnan*, *chīnen*, MHG. *kīnen*, split, germinate, sprout, = Goth. *keinan*, germinate, sprout, in comp. *us-keinan*, sprout, grow; with present-formative *-n*, from the Teut. √ **ki*, in Goth. **kijan*, ppr. *kijans*, in comp. *us-kijan*, sprout, grow, whence also ult. OS. *kīmo* = OHG. *chīmo*, MHG. *kīme*, G. *keim*, a sprout, shoot, bud, germ (> G. *keimen*, sprout, germinate), and OHG. **chīdi*, **kīdi* (in comp. *frumi-kīdi*), MHG. *kīde*, G. dial. *keid* = OS. *kīth* = AS. *cīth*, E. *chit*, a sprout, shoot: see *chit*¹; perhaps ult. connected with the root of *kin*, *kind*, etc.: see *kin*¹, *kind*¹, *ken*².] **I.** *intrans.* To split open; crack; chink; chap.

Thet gles ne breketh ne *chineth* and the sunne schineth ther thurh. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 83.

Druize drinkeles was his tonge
His lippes to clouen and *chyned*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 142.

Now brik is maade of white erthe, or rubrike,
Or cley, for that is made in somer heete
To sone is drie, an forto *chyne* is like.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

II. *trans.* To split; crack; burst; lay open.

And growen [read *gnowen*, gnaw] bothe gras and ston
Tho that deth her hert *chon*.
Rom. of Arthour and Merlin, l. 7763.

Chyne that samon. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

So deadly it imprest,
That quite it *chynd* his backe behind the sell.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 13.

chine¹ (chīn), *n.* [< ME. *chine*, *chyne*, *chene*, < AS. *cinu*, also *cine* (not **cīne*), = MD. *kene*, D. *keen*, a chink, rift, crack, D. also a germ; from the verb: see *chine*¹, *v.*] **1**†. A crack; chink; rift; cleft; crevice; fissure.

My culuer [dove] in the holis of the ston, in the *chyne* of a ston wal. *Wyclif*, Cant. ii. 14 (Oxf.).

There was somtyme in the myddel of Rome a greet *chene* in the erthe. *Trevisa*, I. 233.

In a *chine* of the Roch made he entry,
For gret doubte had of Gaffrayes uiolens.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4343.

2. A ravine or large fissure in a cliff: a term especially common in the Isle of Wight and Hampshire, England: as, Black-gang *chine*.

chine² (chīn), *n.* [< ME. *chine*, *chyne*, < OF. *eschine*, F. *échine*, the spine, = Pr. *esquina*, *esquena* = Sp. *esquena* = It. *schiena*, the chine, backbone, < OHG. *skinā*, MHG. *schine*, the shinbone, a needle, a prickle, G. *schiene*, shin, shinbone, splint, = AS. *scina*, E. *shin*, q. v.] **1.** The backbone or spine: now commonly used only of an animal.

Arthur smote hym a-gein so sore that he perced the shelde and the haubreke that the shafte shewed thourgh the *chyne* be-hynde an arme lengthe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

These eighteene thankesgiuings are for the eighteene bones in the *chine* or backe-bone, which must in saying hereof be bended. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

They shew us the bone or rib of a wild boare said to have been kill'd by Sir Guy, but which I take to be the *chine* of a whale. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 3, 1654.

At this presents her with the tusky head
And *chine* with rising bristles roughly spread.
Dryden, Meleager and Atalanta, l. 217.

2. A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.

I do honour a *chine* of beef, I do reverence a loin of veal.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

I learned from him that he had killed eight fat hogs for this season, that he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongst his neighbours. *Addison*, Sir Roger in Town.

3. Figuratively, a ridge of land.

Northwards . . . is Jebel Ohod; a hill somewhat beyond Ohod; these are the last ribs of the vast primitive and granitic *chine* that, extending from Lebanon to near Aden, and from Aden again to Muscat, fringes the Arabian trapezium. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 231.

The *chine* of highland, whereon we stood, curved to the right and left of us. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 99.

Mourning of the chine. See *mourning*.—**To mose in the chine.** See *mose*.

chine³ (chīn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chined*, ppr. *chining*. [< *chine*², *n.*] To cut through the backbone or into chine-pieces.

Chine or slit him [the chub] through the middle.
Walton, Complete Angler, p. 67.

chine³ (chīn), *n.* [A corruption of *chimb*² = *chime*², by confusion with *chine*¹ or *chine*².] **1.** An erroneous form for *chime* (of a cask).

The old and mouldy casks had rotted away at their *chines*. *The American*, VI. 206.

2. A part of a ship. See *chime*², 2.

chiné (shē-nā′), *a.* [F., prop. pp. of *chiner*, color, dye, orig. in Chinese fashion, < *Chine*, China.] Literally, colored in Chinese fashion: applied to fabrics in which the warp is dyed in different colors, so that a mottled effect is produced, or in which a double thread, formed of two smaller threads of different colors twisted together, is used to produce a similar mottled or speckled appearance. Figured chiné silks have a plain ground, but the flowers and bouquets forming the pattern have an indistinct and cloudy appearance, produced by the breaking of minute particles of color into one another.

chined (chīnd), *a.* [< *chine*² + *-ed*².] Backboned: used in composition: as, "steel-*chined* rascals," *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 1.

Chinee (chī-nē′), *n.* [< *Chinese*, adj. as noun, sing. and pl., and as pl. regarded as **Chinees*, as if from a sing. *Chinee*. So *aborigine* has been developed from the L. pl. *aborigines*; and *cherry*, *sherry*, etc., from singulars in *-s* taken for plurals.] A Chinaman. [Colloq.]

For ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen *Chinee* is peculiar.
Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

chine-hoop (chīn′höp), *n.* The last hoop at the ★end of a cask.

Chinese (chī-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *China* + *-ese*; = F. *chinois* = Sp. *chino* = Pg. *chinez* = G. *chinesisch*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to China.—**Chinese Act.** See *act*.—**Chinese art**, the art of China; one of the chief branches of Oriental art. Chinese architecture makes extensive use of the bamboo; and its forms and methods of construction, even in brick and stone, are



Chinese Art.—The Fuhkien Temple, Ningpo.

largely influenced by this material. The roofs are usually tiled, and have characteristically a hollow dip, as if copied from the form of a tent. When rectangular, the lower corners are sharply turned up. Roofs in several projecting tiers, one over the other, are usual in temples and towers. The tiling of the roofs is often glazed in various colors, and the walls are frequently incrusted with porcelain tiles, and sometimes with marble slabs. The porcelain tower or *ta* of Nanking, destroyed in 1853, was a building of this nature; it was 200 feet high, had 9 stories, and was surmounted by an iron spire or finial. The *pailow*, or carved memorial gateway, is another feature of Chinese architecture. A peculiarity of Chinese building is the practice of beginning with the roof, which is supported on posts, and the walls are then built beneath it. Chinese drawing and painting are often of great delicacy, but show no knowledge of perspective. In the decorative branches of art, much of the work of the Chinese is of high merit. Their small bronzes, and carvings in wood and ivory, are of great technical excellence, and as makers and decorators of porcelains they are unsurpassed. They are fond of the grotesque, and are very successful in decorative treatment of it, as, for instance, in their favorite carved and painted figures of dragons and kindred fantastic creations.—**Chinese blue, capstan, classics, crossbow, duck, fire, lantern, wax, white, yellow,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** *sing.* and *pl.* (plural also formerly *Chineses*). A native or natives of China; specifically, a member or members of the principal indigenous race of China proper, as distinguished from other Mongoloids, such as the Manchus, the race ruling the Chinese Empire from 1644 to 1912.

The barren plains
Of Sericana, where *Chineses* drive
With sails and wind their cany waggons light.
Milton, P. L., iii. 439.

We have seen them [writers of fiction] apparelled in the caftan of a Persian, and the silken robe of a *Chinese*, and are prepared to suspect their real character under every disguise. *Scott*, Monastery, I. 36.

2. The language of China. It is a monosyllabic tongue, and on this ground is generally classed with the other languages of the same character in southeastern Asia, in Further India and the Himalayas, as constituting the monosyllabic family. It exists in many dialects, of which the so-called Mandarin is the leading and official one. It is composed of only about 500 words, as we should distinguish them in writing, all of them ending in a vowel-sound or in a nasal, although some of the dialects still retain final mutes, lost in Mandarin. This small body of words, however, is raised to 1,500 by differences of the tone of utterance, as rising, falling, even, abrupt, and so on. The language is without inflection, and even without distinction of parts of speech; but words are classed as "full" or "empty," according as they are used with their full meaning or as auxiliaries in forming phrases: like our *will* and *have* in "I *will* it," "they *have* it," on the one hand, and in "they *will have* seen it," on the other. Chinese records go back to about 2000 B. C., and the literature is immense and varied. The mode of writing is by signs that represent each a single word in one of its senses or in a certain set of senses. The signs are of ideographic or hieroglyphic origin; but the greater part of them at present are compound, and many contain a phonetic element along with an ideographic. They number in the dictionaries about 40,000; but only the smaller part of these are in current and familiar use. They are written in perpendicular columns, and the columns follow one another from right to left. The language and mode of writing have been carried to the neighboring nations that have received their culture from China, especially Japan, Corea, and Annam, and have been more or less borrowed or adopted by such nations.

chingle (ching′gl), *n.* [A dial. variant of *shingle*², q. v.] **1.** Gravel free from dirt; shingle (which see).—**2.** In *coal-mining*, a portion of the coal-seam stowed away in the goaves to help in supporting the roof of the mine. [Scotch.]

chingly (ching′gli), *a.* A variant of *shingly*. *Scott.*

Chiniant†, *a.* [< *China* + *-ian*.] Same as *Chinese*.

Of Iewes I remember not the mention of them in any *Chinian* relation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 408.

chining† (chī′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chine*¹, *v.*] A chine; a crack.

Ther as *chyning*, clifte or scathe is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

chin-jerk (chin′jėrk), *n.* The spasmodic contraction of the muscles which close the jaws when the lower jaw is suddenly and involuntarily depressed, as by a blow on something resting on the lower teeth. Also called *jaw-jerk*.

chink¹ (chingk), *n.* [An extension, with *-k*, of ME. *chine*, < AS. *cinu*, *cine*, a crack, chine, chink: see *chine*¹, *n.*] A crack; a cleft, rent, or fissure of greater length than breadth; a gap: as, the *chinks* of a wall.

Yet is this glimpse of this bright shining Sun comfortable throw this *chinke* and key-hole of our bodily prison. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

Looked at in reference to this globe, an earthquake is no more than a *chink* that opens in a garden walk of a dry day in summer. *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons.

chink¹ (chingk), *v.* [Not found in ME. except as in *chinse*: see *chink*¹, *n.*, and cf. *chinse*. Cf. *chine*¹, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To crack; split; gape.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to open or part and form a fissure; make chinks in.

The skin of that great body is chopped and *chinked* with drought. *Bp. Hall*, Seasonable Sermons, p. 15.

Here they rode singly in a green twilight *chinked* with golden lights. *The Century*, XXXI. 73.

2. To fill up chinks in: as, to *chink* a wall or a pavement.

The intervals between the beds being *chinked* with stones of the minutest thinness.
L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 157.

3. To put into a chink or chinks: as, to *chink* in mortar.

chink² (chingk), *v.* [< ME. **chinken*, *chenken*, an imitative word, a var. of *clinken*, E. *clink*: see *clink*, and cf. *jingle* (practically = **chinkle*, freq. of *chink*²), *tinkle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a fine sharp sound, as that produced by the collision of small pieces of metal.

Chymyn, or *chenken* wythe bellys [var. *clinke* bell], tintillo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 75.

Not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards. *Swift.*

II. *trans.* To cause to emit a sharp, clear metallic sound, as by shaking coins together.

He *chinks* his purse and takes his seat of state.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 197.

chink[2] (chingk), *n.* [< *chink*[2], *v.*] **1.** A short, sharp, clear metallic sound.

Half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate *chink*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

The *chink* of the dropt half-penny no more consoles their forlorn bereavement. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

2. Coin: so called from its metallic ring. [Vulgar.]

The keeping of an inn:
Where every jovial tinker, for his *chink*,
May cry, Mine host! *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

chink[3] (chingk), *n.* [Prop. imitative, like the equiv. *fink*, *finch*, *spink*. Cf. *chink*[2].] **1.** The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schœniculus*.

chink[4]† (chingk), *n.* [Assibilated form of *kink*[2], q. v. Cf. *chin-cough*.] A fit, as of coughing or laughing.

Here my lord and lady took such a *chink* of laughing that it was some time before they could recover.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, i. 35.

His [the rector's] kind face was all agape with broad smiles, and the boys around him were in *chinks* of laughing. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ix.

chink[5]†, *n.* [A var., perhaps a misprint, of *chinch*[2].] An obsolete form of *chinch*[2].

Theod. I thank you, hostess.
Pray you, will you shew me in?
Hostess. Yes, marry, will I, sir;
And pray that not a flea or a *chink* vex you.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

chinka (ching'kä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A suspension-bridge with a single cable, often made of stout grass, used in the East Indies. From the cable a moving seat, shaped like an ox-yoke, is slung for the passenger.

chinkapin, chincapin (ching'ka-pin), *n.* [Also *chinquapin*, *chincomen*, *chechinquamen*: of Amer. Ind. origin (cf. Delaware *chinqua*, great).] **1.** The dwarf chestnut of the United States, *Castanea pumila*, a shrub or tree, ranging from Pennsylvania to Texas, and bearing a nut similar to that of the chestnut, but smaller and solitary in the bur.

They [the Virginians] have . . . many goodly groves of *Chincomen* trees, that have husks like a chestnut, and are good meat either raw or boiled.
S. Clarke, Plantations of the English in America (1670), [p. 12.

2. On the Pacific coast of the United States, the *Castanopsis chrysophylla*, a tree or shrub of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains. This is more nearly allied to the oak than to the chestnut, though the small nut, which is not edible and does not mature till the second year, is inclosed in a similar spiny bur. See *water-chinkapin*.

3. The nut of *Castanea pumila*.

Of their Chesnuts and *Chechinquamens* boyled 4 houres, they make broath and bread for their chiefe men.
Capt. John Smith, Works (ed. Arber), p. 58.

Chinkapins have a taste something like a chestnut, and grow in a husk or bur, being of the same sort of substance, but not so big as an acorn. They grow upon large bushes, some about as high as the common apple trees in England, and either in the high or low, but always barren ground. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 14.

chink-bug (chingk'bug), *n.* A corrupt form of *chinch-bug*.

chinkers† (ching'kėrz), *n. pl.* [< *chink*[2] + *-er*[1] + *-s*[1]. Cf. *chink*[2], *n.*, 2.] Coins; money. [Slang.]

Are men like us to be entrapped and sold
And see no money down, Sir Hurly-Burly? . . .
So let us see your *chinkers*.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 1.

chinking (ching'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chink*[1], *v.*] **1.** The process of filling the interstices between the logs of log houses preparatory to plastering them over with clay. The double process is known as *chinking and daubing*.—**2.** The material used for filling chinks.

The interstices of the log wall were "chinked," the *chinking* being large chips and small slabs . . . and the daubing yellow clay. *Carlton*, The New Purchase, I. 61.

chinky (ching'ki), *a.* [< *chink*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of chinks or fissures; gaping; opening in clefts or crevices.

Plaister thou the *chinky* hives with clay.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 63.

chinned (chind), *a.* [< *chin* + *-ed*[2].] Having a chin of the kind specified: as, double-*chinned*.

Like a faire yong prince,
First downe *chinned*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiv. 307.

chinoidine (ki-noi'din), *n.* [< NL. *china*, var. of *quina* (see *quinine*), + *-oid* + *-ine*[2].] An amorphous dark-brown brittle substance, obtained in the manufacture of quinine by precipitating the brown mother-liquors with ammonia, and consisting chiefly of the remaining amorphous alkaloids. It is used as a substitute for quinine.

chinoline (kin'ō-lin), *n.* [< NL. *china*, quinine (see *quinine*), + *-ol* + *-ine*[2].] An artificial alkaloid, C_9H_7N, which is obtained by distilling quinine or cinchonine with potash, or synthetically from aniline and nitrobenzene by treatment with sulphuric acid and glycerin. It is a colorless liquid with a penetrating odor, is a powerful antiseptic, and has been used in medicine as an antiperiodic in intermittent fevers. Also spelled *quinoline*.

Chinook (chi-nůk'),[n] *n.* [Amer. Ind. tribal name.] **1.** A jargon of Indian, French, and English used in communicating with the native tribes in British America, and now employed, especially on the northwestern Pacific coast, not only between the whites and the Indians, but also between the Indians of tribes having different languages. It is similar in character to "Pidgin English," being made of native and foreign words grossly corrupted and often fancifully used. For example, the Chinook name for a male "Indian" is *siwash*, from the French *sauvage*; an Englishman is a *King George man*; a *Boston man* is a person from the United States; and clouds are *smock* (English *smoke*).

All words in *Chinook* are very much aspirated, gutturalized, sputtered, and swallowed.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle.

2. [*l. c.*] The name given to the warm, dry wind which blows at intervals down the slopes of the Rocky mountains. In the winter and early spring it causes a very rapid disappearance of the snow. It is similar to the foehn of Switzerland. It may be a west wind in Montana, or a descending easterly wind in Oregon or Washington or Idaho.—**Wet Chinook**, a warm moist southwest wind on the Pacific coast of Washington and Oregon, spoken of as blowing over the country of the Chinook Indians at the mouth of the Columbia river. *Amer. Met. Jour.*, III. 1887.

chin-piece (chin'pēs), *n.* Same as *chin-band*, (*b*).

chinquapin, *n.* See *chinkapin*.

chinquis (chin'kwis), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the peacock-pheasant of the East Indies, *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*, having two spurs on each tarsus, and beautiful ocelli on the feathers of the back and tail. See *Polyplectron*.

chin-scab (chin'skab), *n.* A disease in sheep, called by shepherds *dartars*.

chinse (chins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chinsed*, ppr. *chinsing*. [Appar. for **chinch*, < ME. **chinchen* (which appears in *chinching-iron* for *chinsing-iron*); an assibilated form of *chink*[1], *v.*, 2.] *Naut.*, to calk temporarily, as the seams of a ship, by forcing in the oakum with a chisel or the point of a knife.

The ends and edges are *chinsed* or lightly caulked.
Thearle, Naval Architecture, § 230.

chinsing-iron (chin'sing-ī″ėrn), *n.* [Earlier *chinching-iron*, ME. *chynchynge-yron*; < **chinching*, *chinsing*, verbal n. of **chinch*, *chinse*, + *iron*.] An edged tool or chisel used to chinse the seams of a vessel.

★**chin-strap** (chin'strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap connecting the throat-strap and nose-band of a halter. *E. H. Knight*.

chint†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chintz*[1].

chintz[1], **chints** (chints), *n.* [Formerly also *chint*, < Hind. *chhint*, chintz, also *chhīt* = Beng. *chhit*, chintz, a spot (cerebral *t*), > D. *sits*, G. *zitz*, chintz; cf. Hind. *chitra*, spotted, also chintz, < Skt. *chitra*, spotted, variegated, bright, < √ *chit*, perceive, look at. Cf. *chetah*.] Cotton cloth printed with flowers or other patterns in different colors, and now generally glazed. Its production was formerly confined to the East Indies, but it is now largely manufactured in Europe, especially in Great Britain, where the glazed kind is also frequently called *furniture-print*, from its extensive use in covering furniture, etc.

Let a charming *chintz* and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 248.

Chintz braid, a cotton galloon printed with a small pattern in colors.—**Chintz style.** Same as *madder style* (which see, under *madder*).

chintz[2] (chints), *n.* A corruption of *chinch*[2].

chin-whelk, chin-welk (chin'hwelk, -welk), *n.* Same as *sycosis*.

Chiococca (kī-ō-kok'ä), *n.* [NL., prop. **Chionococca* (a translation of E. *snowberry*, q. v.), < Gr. *χιών*, snow (see *chimera*), + *κόκκος*, a berry; in allusion to the white color of the berries.] A genus of tropical plants, of the family *Rubiaceæ*, consisting of small, often climbing shrubs, natives of America, with funnel-shaped yellowish flowers. The fruit is a white berry with two seeds. The plants possess purgative and emetic properties, and the root of *C. racemosa*, known as *cahinca-root*, has been of repute as a diuretic.

chiolite (kī'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *χιών*, snow, + *λίθος*, stone.] A rare fluorid of aluminium and sodium, occurring in snow-white tetragonal crystals near Miask, in the government of Ufa, Russia.

Chion (kī'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χιών*, snow: see *chimera*, *hiemal*, etc.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the group *Cerambyci*, characterized by the rounded cavities of the front coxæ, an acutely triangular scutellum, a lateral spine, but no dorsal callosities on the thorax, and elytra and thighs spinose at the tip. One of the North American species constituting this genus, *C. cinctus* (Drury), is very variable in size and color, but is usually brownish-gray, and is covered with short whitish-gray hair, each wing-case having an oblique ocher-colored band. Sometimes the beetle is uniformly brownish-yellow. It is very abundant in the eastern parts of the United States, its larvæ tunneling in the solid wood of hickory-trees. *Practical Entomologist*, I. 30.



Banded Hickory-borer (*Chion cinctus*), natural size.

Chionanthus (kī-ō-nan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χιών*, snow, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of low trees or shrubs, belonging to the family *Oleaceæ*, natives of eastern North America and eastern Asia. The principal species is *C. Virginica*, the fringe-tree of the United States. See *fringe-tree*.

Chionididæ (kī-ō-nid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* (*Chionid-*) + *-idæ*.] A remarkable family of wading birds, related both to the plovers and to the gulls, in some respects near the oyster-catchers, and in some systems ranged with the lark-plovers, *Thinocoridæ*, in a superfamily *Chionoideæ*; the sheathbills. See *sheathbill*.

Chioninæ (kī-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* + *-inæ*.] The only subfamily of the *Chionididæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1841.

Chionis (kī-ō'nis), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1788), < Gr. *χιών*, snow.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Chionididæ*. *C. alba* inhabits the Falklands and some other antarctic islands, is snow-white in color, and as large as a small chicken. *C. minor* is a smaller and perfectly distinct species inhabiting Kerguelen island in the Indian ocean. The term is synonymous with *Vaginalis* and *Coleorhamphus*. See *sheathbill*.

Chionoideæ (kī-ō-noi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, in which the *Thinocoridæ* are included with the *Chionididæ*.

chionomorph (kī-on'ō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Chionomorphæ*; a sheathbill.

Chionomorphæ (kī-ō-nō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues and Kidder, 1876), < *Chionis* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The sheathbills, or *Chionididæ*, as a superfamily of birds.

chionomorphic (kī-ō-nō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Chionomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chionomorphæ*.

★**chip**[1] (chip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chipped*, ppr. *chipping*. [< ME. *chippen*, *chyppen*, cut into small pieces (not in AS.) (= D. *kippen*, pick out, hatch, MD. strike, knock, cut (> G. *kippen*, clip money), = MLG. *kippen*, hatch out, = OSw. *kippa*, chop), derived with reg. vowel-change from *chop*[1]; but the forms and senses are partly mixed with those of other verbs: see *chop*[1] and *chip*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut into small pieces or chips; diminish or disfigure by cutting away a little at a time or in small pieces; hack away. See *chipping*.

Chyppe the breed at ones, for our gestes be come.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 71.

There are two doors, and to each a single *chipped* and battered marble step. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 3.

2. In *poker*, *faro*, and other games at cards, to bet; lay a wager: as, to *chip* five dollars (that is, to stake chips representing five dollars).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To break or fly off in small pieces, as the glazing in pottery.—**2.** In *poker*, to bet a chip: as, I *chip*.—**3**†. To carp; gibe; sneer.

In wordys men weren never so wyce
As now, to *chyppe* at wordys of reson.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, fol. 33. (*Halliwell.*)

To chip in, to put in chips, as into the pool in gambling; hence, to contribute; supply one's share or part: as, they all *chipped in* to buy it. [Slang.]

★**chip**[1] (chip), *n.* [< ME. *chip*, *chippe*, *chyppe*, a chip (AS. *cyp*, *cypp*, a stock, post (L. *stipes*), occurring in glosses, is a different word, < L. *cippus*: see *cippus*); from the verb.] **1.** A small fragment of wood, stone, or other substance, separated from a body by a blow of an instrument, particularly a cutting instrument, as an ax, an adz, or a chisel.

Full ofte he heweth up so highe,
Tat *chippes* fallen in his eye.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 106.

2. Wood, coarse straw, palm-leaves, or similar material split into thin slips and made by weaving into hats and bonnets.

The ladies wear jackets and petticoats of brown linen, and *chip* hats. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

3. Anything dried up and deprived of strength and character.

He was . . . a *chip*, weak water-gruel, a tame rabbit.
Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, iii. 1.

Specifically—**4.** The dried dung of the American bison; a buffalo-chip. [Colloq.]—**5.** *Naut.*, the quadrant-shaped piece of wood attached to the end of the log-line. See *log*.

Had it not been for the sea from aft which sent the *chip* home, and threw her continually off her course, the log would have shown her to have been going somewhat faster.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 388.

6. One of the small disks or counters used in poker and some other games at cards, usually of ivory or bone, sometimes marked to represent sums of money.—**7.** A carpenter: commonly in the plural. [Naut. slang.]—**8.** A small wedge-shaped piece of ivory used in rough-tuning a piano.—**A chip of the old block**, a familiar phrase applied to a child or an adult who, either in person or in disposition and character, resembles his father.

"Yes, yes, Chuffey; Jonas is *a chip of the old block*. It's a very old block now, Chuffey," said the old man.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xviii.

chip[2] (chip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chipped*, ppr. *chipping*. [Imitative; cf. *cheep*, and see *chip*[2], *n.*, *chip-bird*, *chipper*[2], *v.*, *chipmunk*, etc.] To utter a short, dry, crisp sound, as a bird or a bat; cheep; chirp.—**Chipping sparrow.** See *next column*.

chip[2] (chip), *n.* [< *chip*[2], *v.*] The cry of the bat.

chip-ax (chip'aks), *n.* A small ax used to chip a block or timber to nearly the shape to which it is to be dressed.

chip-bird (chip'bėrd), *n.* A popular name of the *Spizella socialis* or *domestica*, a small fringilline bird of North America, very common and familiar in most parts of the United States. It is about 6 inches long, has a reddish cap, streaked back, and plain grayish under parts; builds a neat hair-lined nest in bushes, and lays greenish eggs with dark spots. Also called *hair-bird*, *chipping-bird*, *chipping sparrow*, and *chippy*.

chip-breaker (chip'brā'kėr), *n.* **1.** A metal plate placed at the front of the bit of a carpenters' plane, to bend up the chip and prevent the splitting of the board.—**2.** In a matching-machine, a piece fastened to the side cutter-head frame, to break off the chips and thus prevent the edge of the board from splitting.

chip-chop[1] (chip'chop), *a.* [Reduplication of *chop*[1].] Broken; unmusical. [Rare.]

The sweet Italian and the *chip-chop* Dutch.
John Taylor.

chip-chop[2] (chip'chop), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note; cf. *chip*[2], *cheep*, and *chiff-chaff*.] A name of the chiff-chaff. *Montagu*.

chipmonk, *n.* Same as *chipmunk*.

chipmunk (chip'mungk), *n.* [Also *chipmonk*, *chipmuck*, *chipmuk*, variants (perhaps due to association with *chip*[2], *v.*) of *chitmunk*, < Chippewa *achitamo*[n], in a former vocabulary (1791) *chetamon*, the red squirrel.] A small squirrel, *Tamias striatus* (and other species); the hackee; the chipping squirrel. The common chipmunk is a small striped species, about 6 inches long, with the tail 4 inches; it is reddish-brown in the upper parts, and has two white stripes and four black ones on the sides. It is very abundant in eastern North America.



Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*).

★**chipper**[1] (chip'ėr), *n.* [< *chip*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *chopper*[1].] One who or that which chips or cuts.

Ye must haue thre pantry knyues, one knyfe to square trenchour loues, an other to be a *chyppere*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.

chipper[2] (chip'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial., freq. of *chip*[2], q. v.] To chip; chirp; chirrup.

chipper[3] (chip'ėr), *a.* [Assibilated form of E. dial. *kipper*, lively, brisk: see *kipper*[2].] Active; cheerful; lively; brisk; pert. [Colloq., U. S.]

He turned up at last all alive, and *chipper* as a skunk-blackbird.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 37.

chipping (chip'ing), *n.* [< ME. *chippinge;* verbal n. of *chip*[1].] **1.** The act of cutting or knocking off in small pieces. It is an operation frequently resorted to with cast-iron when it is taken from the mold, in order to remove the dark rind or outside crust, which is harder than the rest and would destroy the file. The operation is performed with the chipping-chisel.

2. The flying or breaking off in small pieces of the edges of pottery and porcelain.—**3.** A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument or by a blow; a fragment.

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

chipping-bird (chip'ing-bėrd), *n.* Same as *chip-bird*.

chipping-chisel (chip'ing-chiz″el), *n.* The chisel employed in the operation of chipping; a cold-chisel having a face somewhat convex, and an angle of about 80°. See *chipping*, 1.

★**chipping-machine** (chip'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A planing-machine used for cutting dyewoods into chips. *E. H. Knight*.

chipping-piece (chip'ing-pēs), *n.* In *founding:* (*a*) An elevated cast or forged surface, affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools. (*b*) The projecting piece of iron cast on the face of a piece of iron framing, when intended to be rested against another piece.

chipping sparrow (chip'ing spar″ō), *n.* Same as *chip-bird*.

chipping squirrel (chip'ing skwur″el), *n.* Same as *chipmunk*.

chipping-up (chip'ing-up'), *n.* The process of rough-tuning a piano with a chip.

chippy[1] (chip'i), *a.* [< *chip*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in chips; produced by chips.

Here my chilled veins are warmed by *chippy* fires.
Savage, The Wanderer, i.

chippy[2] (chip'i), *n.*; pl. *chippies* (-iz). [< *chip*[2] + dim. *-y*.] **1.** A familiar name of the chip-bird.—**2.** A female gamin; a young prostitute. [Slang.]

chir (chėr), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Pinus longifolia*, a large pine-tree of the northwestern Himalayas. The wood is not durable; but the tree yields a larger amount of resin than any other of the Himalayan pines.

The *chir*, or three-leaved Himalayan pine.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 155.

chir-. See *chiro-*.

chira (chē'rä), *n.* Same as *chiru*.

Chiracanthus (kī-ra-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, the hand, + *ἄκανθα*, a thorn.] **1.** A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone formation, covered with small brightly enameled scales, and having all its fins armed with defensive spines. It abounds at Gamrie, in Banffshire, Scotland, and other localities in Great Britain.—**2.** A genus of nematoid worms or threadworms, entirely covered with spines. *C. hispidum* is an example. Also *Cheiracanthus*.

chiragon (kī'ra-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, the hand, + *ἀγων*, ppr. of *ἄγειν*, lead, drive: see *act*, *n.*] A writing-machine for the blind; a cecograph. *E. H. Knight*.

chiragra (kī-rag'rä or kī'ra-grä), *n.* [< L. *chiragra*, < Gr. *χειράγρα*, < *χείρ*, the hand, + *ἄγρα*, seizure. Cf. *podagra*.] Gout in the hand.

chiragric, chiragrical (kī-rag'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *chiragricus*, < Gr. **χειραγρικός*, < *χειράγρα*, chiragra.] Pertaining to or having gout in the hand; of the nature of chiragra.

Chiranthodendreæ (kī-ran-thō-den'drē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiranthodendron* (< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *ἄνθος*, flower, + *δένδρον*, tree) + *-eæ*.] A disused name for a somewhat anomalous group of sterculiaceous plants comprising the two monotypic genera *Fremontodendron*, of California, and *Chiranthodendron*, of Mexico. They are now regarded as constituting the tribe *Fremontiæ* of the family *Sterculiaceæ*.

chiravari (chir-a-var'i), *n.* See *charivari*.

chirche†, *n.* A Middle English form of *church*.

Chirella (kī-rel'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, the hand.] The typical genus of *Chirellidæ*. *Lendenfeld*.

Chirellidæ (kī-rel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirella* + *-idæ*.] A family of sponges, named by Lendenfeld from the genus *Chirella:* same as *Spirastrellidæ* of Ridley and Dendy.

chiretta (chi-ret'ä), *n.* [Hindi *chirāītā*, *chiraita*, a species of gentian, and the bitter derived from it.] An East Indian bitter derived from the dried stems of *Swertia Chirata*, a gentianaceous plant from the north of India. It is very similar in its properties to gentian, and is used medicinally for similar purposes, especially in India, where it is much valued. Several other species of *Swertia* and allied genera are known in India by the same name and have the same virtues.

chirid (kī'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chiridæ*.

Chiridæ (kī'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Chirus*, to which different limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. In Gill's system it includes those *Cottoidea* which have the dorsal elongated, consisting of nearly equal acanthopterous and arthropterous portions, a long anal (about equal to the arthropterous dorsal), well-developed thoracic ventrals, compressed head, lateral eyes, branchial apertures extensive, but with the membranes more or less united, an antrorsiform compressed body, and a moderate number of vertebræ.

Chiridota (kī-ri-dō'tä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Chirodota*. *Wiegmann*, 1836.

chirie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cherry*[1].

chirimoya, *n.* Same as *cherimoyer*.

Chirinæ (ki-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chiridæ*, typified by the genus *Chirus*, with the anal spines obsolete or reduced to one, the head blunt forward, and the preopercle entire.

chirk[1]† (chėrk), *v. i.* [< ME. *chirken* (in the second sense with a var. *chirpen*, > mod. E. *chirp*[1]), appar. regarded as directly imitative (= G. dial. *zirken*, *schirken*, chirp), but in form a variant of *charken* (*cherken*, *chorken*, E. dial. *chark*), creak, < AS. *cearcian*, creak, crack, metathesis of *cracian*, > E. *crack:* see *chark*[1], *crack*, and cf. *chirp*[1], *chirm*, *chirr*.] **1**†. To creak: shriek; groan.

Al ful of *chirkyng* was that sory place.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 1146.

2. To make a noise, as a bird; chirp.

And kiste hire swete and *chirketh* [var. *chirteth*] as a sparwe.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 96.

Also spelled *cherk*.

chirk[2] (chėrk), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *chirp;* cf. *chirk*[1], *v.* Cf. *chirp*[2].] To be or become cheerful. [Colloq., New Eng.]—**To chirk up**, to cheer up.

chirk[2] (chėrk), *a.* Lively; cheerful; pert; in good spirits. [Colloq., New Eng.]

She was just as *chirk* and chipper as a wren, a-wearin' her little sun-bunnet, and goin' a-huckleberryin'.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 34.

chirm (chėrm), *v.* [Also *charm* (see *charm*[2]), formerly written *cherm*, *churm*, < ME. *chirmen*, < AS. *cirman*, *cyrman* (= MD. MLG. *kermen*, *karmen*), cry out, shout, make a loud noise; cf. *cirm*, *cyrm*, clamor, noise. See *charm*[2], and cf. *chirk*[1], *chirp*[1], and *chirr*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To chirp as a bird.

The bird *chirms* as it is whistled to.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Grammar (1623), p. 505.

Now listening to the *chirming* of the birds.
W. W. Story, He and She, p. 1.

2. To emit a mournful sound, as birds collected together before a storm.

II. *trans.* To utter as with a chirp.

chirm (chėrm), *n.* [Also *charm*, formerly written *cherm*, *churm*, < ME. *chirm*, *chyrm*, < AS. *cirm*, *cyrm*, clamor, noise: see the verb.] **1**†. Clamor; confused noise.

The *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches.
Bacon, Hen. VII., p. 186.

2. Specifically, the mournful sound emitted before a storm by birds collected together.

chiro-, cheiro-. [L., NL., etc., *chiro-*, before a vowel *chir-*, NL. sometimes less prop. *cheiro-*, < Gr. *χειρο-*, before a vowel *χειρ-*, combining form of *χείρ* = OL. *hir*, the hand.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'hand,' 'the hand.'

Chirocentri (kī-rō-sen'trī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Chirocentrus*.] A group of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Chirocentridæ*.

chirocentrid (kī-rō-sen'trid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chirocentridæ*.

Chirocentridæ (kī-rō-sen'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirocentrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Chirocentrus*. The body is covered with thin deciduous scales; the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries mesially, and by the maxillaries laterally (both bones being firmly united by juxtaposition); the opercular apparatus is complete; the dorsal fin belongs to the caudal portion of the vertebral column; the intestine is short, the mucous membrane forming a spiral fold; and there are no pyloric appendages. Also *Chirocentri*.

Chirocentrodon (kī-rō-sen'trō-don), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fishes founded by Günther in 1868.

chirocentroid (kī-rō-sen'troid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chirocentrus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chirocentridæ*.

II. *n.* A chirocentrid.

Chirocentroidei (kī-rō-sen-troi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1859), < *Chirocentrus* + *-oidei*.] In Bleeker's system, a family of the herring order, associated with two others in a tribe called *Pseudoclupeini:* same as *Chirocentridæ*.

Chirocentrus (kī-rō-sen'trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *κέντρον*, spine, center.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chirocentridæ*. It is so named from a lanceolate process of the pectoral fin. *C. dorab*, the only species known, is a large her-

ring-like fish occurring in the Indian ocean and eastward to Japanese waters.

Chirocephalus (kī-rō-sef′ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *Branchipus*.

Chirocolus (kī-rok′ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *κόλος*, docked, curtal.] A genus of Brazilian lizards, having the hind feet 5-toed, and the fore feet 4-toed with a rudimentary thumb. *C. imbricatus* is an example. It is synonymous with *Heterodactylus*, and belongs to the family *Teiidæ*, though sometimes made type of a family *Chirocolidæ*.

Chirodota (kī-rod′ō-tą), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829).] A genus of apneumonous or apodous holothurians, of the family *Synaptidæ*, having the skin studded with rows of small tubercles bearing calcareous wheel-shaped bodies. *C. violacea* is an example. Also *Chiridota*.

chirogale (kī′rō-gāl), *n.* An animal of the genus *Chirogaleus*.

Chirogaleus (kī-rō-gā′lē-us), *n.* [NL. (Commerson), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *γαλέη*, *γαλῆ*, a weasel, *γαλεός*, a kind of shark.] A genus of lemurs,



Brown Mouse-lemur (*Chirogaleus milii*).

including the small species known as dwarf makis or mouse-lemurs. *C. milii* is the brown mouse-lemur of Madagascar.

Chirogidæ (kī-roj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirox* (*Chirog-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct monotreme animals, typified by the genus *Chirox*. They were of small size, and had in the upper jaw on each side about 3 quadrituberculate or trituberculate premolars and 2 molars with many tubercles in two or three imperfect longitudinal rows. Only one species has been described, from the Upper Jurassic of North America.

chirognomic (kī-rog-nom′ik), *a.* [< *chirognomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from chirognomy.

chirognomy (kī-rog′nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *γνώμη*, understanding: see *gnome*.] A so-called art or science which professes to judge of mental character from the form and markings or lines of the hand; palmistry. = **Syn.** *Chirognomy*, *Chiromancy*. These are technically two departments of palmistry: the former is the pretended art or science of determining an individual's character from the hand, the latter the attempt to foretell from the appearance of the hand what is likely to befall one.

★**chirograph** (kī′rō-gråf), *n.* [= F. *chirographe* = Sp. *quirógrafo* = Pg. *chirographo* = It. *chirografo*, < L. *chirographus* (*-um*, *-on*), < Gr. *χειρόγραφον*, m., also *χειρόγραφον*, neut., a handwriting, a deed or bond, prop. adj., written with the hand, < *χείρ*, hand, + *γράφειν*, write.] A deed which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment with a space between, in which was written a word or words, or the capital letters of the alphabet, through which the parchment was cut and one part given to each party, so that the correspondence of the two might be easily shown. This practice was retained in England for the forms of agreement called *fines of land* until such agreements were abolished, in 1833.

chirographer (kī-rog′rą-fėr), *n.* [< *chirography* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who exercises or professes the art or business of writing; a writer; a transcriber.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographer's*, to be engrossed. *Bacon*, Office of Alienation.

2. One who tells fortunes by examining the hand. Also *chirographist*.—**Chirographer of fines**, in *old Eng. law*, an officer in the Common Pleas who engrossed fines of land. See *chirograph*.

chirographic, chirographical (kī-rō-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *chirography* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to chirography.

chirographist (kī-rog′rą-fist), *n.* [< *chirography* + *-ist*.] Same as *chirographer*, 2.

Let the *chirographists* behold his palm. *Arbuthnot*, Pope.

chirographosophic (kī-rō-graf-ō-sof′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *χειρόγραφον*, handwriting (see *chirograph*), + *σοφός*, wise, + *-ic*.] An expert in chirography; a judge of handwriting. *Kingsley*. [Rare.]

chirography (kī-rog′rą-fi), *n.* [= Sp. *quirografía* = Pg. *chirographia*, < Gr. as if **χειρογραφία*, < *χειρόγραφος*, handwriting, written with the hand: see *chirograph*.] **1.** The art of writing; handwriting.—**2.** A particular or individual style of handwriting.—**3.** The art of telling fortunes by examining the hand.

chirogymnast (kī-rō-jim′nast), *n.* [= F. *chirogymnaste*, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *γυμναστής*, a gymnast.] Any mechanical apparatus for strengthening the muscles of the hand for pianoforte- or organ-playing; especially, a set of rings attached by springs to a cross-bar.

chiroid (kī′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chirus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Chirus*; belonging to the family *Chiridæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Chirus* or family *Chiridæ*.

Chirolepis (kī-rol′e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1833), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, of the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone formation, with minute scales and greatly developed pectoral and ventral fins, generally referred to the family *Palæoniscidæ*. Also *Cheirolepis*.

chirologia (kī-rō-lō′ji-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *chirology*.

chirological (kī-rō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to chirology.

chirologist (kī-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *chirology* + *-ist*.] One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.

chirology (kī-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *chirologie* = Sp. *quirología* = Pg. *chirologia*, < NL. *chirologia*, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art or practice of using the manual alphabet—that is, of communicating thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers, as by deaf-mutes. See *deaf-mute*. Also *chirologia*.

chiromachy† (kī-rom′ą-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *χειρομαχία*, hand-labor (lit. hand-fighting), < *χειρομάχος*, fighting with the hand, < *χείρ*, hand, + *μάχη*, fight.] A hand-to-hand fight. *Gauden*. [Rare.]

chiromancer (kī′rō-man-sėr), *n.* [< *chiromancy* + *-er*[1].] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting their hands. Also *chiromant*, *chiromantist*.

The practical *cheiromancer* wields a power the subtlest and, be it added, the most dangerous of which the world has heard. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 528.

chiromancy (kī′rō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *chiromancie* = Sp. *quiromancia* = Pg. *chiromancia* = It. *chiromanzia*, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *chiromant*.] Divination by the hand; the art or practice of attempting to foretell the future of a person by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand; palmistry practised with reference to the future; also, palmistry in general.

The thumb, in *chiromancy*, we give Venus. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

Chiromancy traces in the markings of the palm a line of fortune and a line of life, finds proof of melancholy in the intersections on the saturnine mount, presages sorrow and death from black spots in the finger-nails, and at last, having exhausted the powers of this childish symbolism, it completes its system by details of which the absurdity is no longer relieved by even an ideal sense. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 113.

=**Syn.** *Chiromancy*, *Chirognomy*. See *chirognomy*.

chiromant (kī′rō-mant), *n.* [< Gr. *χειρόμαντις*, < *χείρ*, hand, + *μάντις*, divination.] Same as *chiromancer*.

chiromantic, chiromantical (kī-rō-man′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [As *chiromant* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or practising chiromancy, or divination by the hand.

With what equity *chiromantical* conjecturers decry these decussations in the lines and mounts of the hand! *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus.

chiromantist (kī′rō-man-tist), *n.* [As *chiromant* + *-ist*.] Same as *chiromancer*.

Chiromeles (kī-rō-mē′lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + L. *mēles*, a badger.] A remarkable genus of molossoid bats, containing one Indo-Malayan species, *C. torquatus*, of large size, having a nearly naked body, a large gular pouch secreting an offensive sebaceous substance, and singular cutaneous nursing-pouches containing the mammæ. The dental formula is 1 incisor, 1 canine, and 3 molars in each half jaw; and 1 premolar in each half upper and 2 premolars in each half under jaw.

Chiromyidæ (kī-rō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiromys* + *-idæ*.] A family of lemuroid quadrupeds or *Prosimiæ*, represented by the genus *Chiromys*: in current usage, but a synonym of *Daubentoniidæ* (which see). Also *Chiromydæ*, *Chiromydidæ*, *Cheiromyidæ*.

Chiromyini (kī″rō-mi-ī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiromys* + *-ini*.] A group of lemuroid quadrupeds, corresponding to the family *Chiromyidæ*.

Chiromys (kī′rō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Chiromyidæ*, containing the aye-aye (which see). It is the current name of the genus, but is a synonym of the prior *Daubentonia*. Also *Cheiromys*.

Chironectes (kī-rō-nek′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer, < *νήχειν*, swim.] **1.** A genus of marsupial mammals, of the family *Didelphyidæ*, containing the yapok or water-opossum of South America, *C. variegatus* or *C. yapok*. *Illiger*, 1811.—**2.** A genus of pediculate fishes: same as *Antennarius*. *Cuvier*, 1817. Also *Cheironectes*.

Chironectidæ (kī-rō-nek′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chironectes*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of pediculate fishes, typified by the genus *Chironectes*: synonymous with *Antennariidæ*. *Swainson*, 1839.

chironomer (kī-ron′ō-mėr), *n.* [< *chironomy* + *-er*[1].] A teacher of chironomy or gesticulation.

chironomic (kī-rō-nom′ik), *a.* [< *chironomy* + *-ic*.] Relating to chironomy or the art of gesticulation.

Chironomidæ (kī-rō-nom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chironomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Chironomus*. They resemble gnats, and the group is sometimes called *Culiciformes*. The larvæ live in water, moist earth, and rotten wood, and have four tracheal vesicles and a circlet of anal setæ. There are many genera and about 800 species. They have no ocelli; the antennæ are plumose, especially in the males; there is no transverse thoracic suture; and the costal vein ends near the tip of the wing. They greatly resemble mosquitoes, but as a rule do not bite. They may be observed in early spring in swarms often of immense extent.

Chironomus (kī-ron′ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Meigen), so called in allusion to the symmetrical manner in which these insects spread out their feet when they are at rest; < Gr. *χειρονόμος*, one who moves the hands in gesticulation: see *chironomy*.] An extensive genus of dipterous insects, formerly referred to the family *Tipulidæ*, or crane-flies, but now forming the type of the family *Chironomidæ*. The species frequent marshy places and resemble gnats. The blood-worm, used for bait, is the larva of *C. plumosus*. *C. oceanus* is a common New England species. Also *Cheironomus*.



Midge (*Chironomus plumosus*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)

chironomy (kī-ron′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *chironomie* = Sp. *quironomía* = Pg. *chironomia*, < L. *chironomia*, < Gr. *χειρονομία*, gesticulation, pantomime, < *χειρονόμος*, one who moves his hands in gesticulation, < *χείρ*, hand, + *νέμειν*, manage, use: see *nome*.] **1.** The science which treats of the rules of pantomimic gesticulation or of significant gesture. Specifically—**2.** The art of indicating a melody to a choir by motions of the hands, instead of by printed or written notes. This method of conducting was common in the early Western Church.

chironym (kī′rō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄννμα*, name: see *onym*.] A manuscript-name of an animal or of a plant; an unpublished name. *Coues*, The Auk, I. 321. [Rare.]

chiroplase (kī′rō-plāz), *n.* Same as *chiroplast*.

chiroplast (kī′rō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form. Cf. *χειρόπλαστος*, formed by hand.] An apparatus

invented by J. B. Logier in London, about 1810, for training the hands of beginners in pianoforte-playing. It consisted of complex arrangements to sustain and guide the wrist and the fingers. A simplification of the machine, invented by Kalkbrenner in 1818, is still in occasional use.

chiropod (kī'rō-pod), *n.* [< NL. **Chiropus*, pl. *Chiropoda*, < Gr. χείρ, hand, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] One of the *Chiropoda;* a mammal with hands, or feet resembling hands.

Chiropoda (kī-rop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **Chiropus:* see *chiropod*.] Hand-footed mammals: a name given by Ogilby to an artificial group of the *Mammalia* containing those whose limbs terminate in hands, or feet that may be used as hands. They are divided into *Bimana*, *Quadrumana*, and *Pedimana* or 'foot-handed' animals, such as some of the monkeys, the lemurs, and the opossums. [Not in use.]

chiropodist (kī-rop'ō-dist), *n.* [< Gr. χείρ, hand, + πούς (ποδ-), = E. *foot*, + *-ist*.] One who treats diseases or malformations of the hands or feet; especially, a surgeon for the feet, hands, and nails; a cutter or extractor of corns and callosities; a corn-doctor.

chiropodous (kī-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *chiropod* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Chiropoda;* having feet like hands; hand-footed.

chiropody (kī-rop'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. χείρ, hand, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*. Cf. *chiropodist*.] The art of treating diseases, callosities, or excrescences of the hands and feet.

chiropompholyx (kī-rō-pom'fō-liks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χείρ, hand, + πομφόλυξ, a bubble (blister), < πομφός, a blister.] In *pathol.*, a skin-disease affecting the hands and sometimes the feet, characterized by itching and burning followed by the appearance of vesicles on the fingers and palms. It chiefly affects women, and has a strong tendency to recur.

chiropter (kī-rop'tėr), *n.* A mammal of the order *Chiroptera;* a bat.

Chiroptera (kī-rop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blumenbach, 1799), neut. pl. of *chiropterus*, wing-handed: see *chiropterous*.] The bats; an order of ineducabilian placental mammals, having the fore limbs modified for true flight by the enormous development of the manus or hand, upon the elongated and divaricated metacarpal and phalangeal bones of which a wing-membrane is spread out and connected with the sides of the body and with the hind limbs. The forearm is also elongated, and consists of a long, slender, curved radius, with a rudimentary ulna often ankylosed at one end; the thumb is short and has a claw; the second digit is also clawed in *Pteropidæ;* the hind limbs are peculiarly rotated outward so that the knee is directed backward, and connected together by an interfemoral membrane, which also incloses a part or the whole of the tail, and is supported in part by a peculiar tarsal process, the calcar (which is occasionally wanting). The order is also characterized by a discoid deciduate placenta. The teeth are heterodont and diphyodont, consisting of specialized incisors, canines, premolars, and molars, 38 or fewer in number; the body is furry; the wings are more or less naked; the penis pendent; the testes inguinal or abdominal; the mammæ thoracic; and the cerebral hemispheres smooth and small, leaving the cerebellum exposed. The *Chiroptera* are extremely modified *Insectivora* whose organization is adapted for flight; they are among the most volitant and aërial of all creatures, being scarcely able to move except on the wing. Most of the bats are insectivorous or carnivorous, but some are frugivorous. The order is divided into the *Megachiroptera* or *Frugivora*, and the *Microchiroptera* or *Animalivora*. The number of species is about 600, of which those of the microchiropteran family *Vespertilionidæ* constitute considerably more than one third (about 150); the macrochiropterans, frugivorous bats, or *Pteropodidæ*, are about 70 in number. The order is nearly cosmopolitan, being absent only from arctic and antarctic regions, but is most numerously represented in the tropical regions of both hemispheres; the fruit-eating bats are not found in America. See *bat*2. Also *Cheiroptera*.

chiropteran (kī-rop'te-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chiroptera*.

II. *n.* A chiropter; a bat.

chiropterous (kī-rop'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chiropterus*, wing-handed, < Gr. χείρ, hand, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather*. Cf. *Chiroptera*.] Wing-handed, as a bat; specifically, belonging to the *Chiroptera;* having the characters of a chiropter or bat.

Dr. G. E. Dobson pointed out that many of the most characteristic species of the *chiropterous* fauna of Australia have their nearest allies not in the Oriental but in the Ethiopian region. *Science*, IV. 261.

chiropterygian (kī-rop-te-rij'i-an), *a.* [< *chiropterygium* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of the chiropterygium.

chiropterygious (kī-rop-te-rij'i-us), *a.* [< *chiropterygium* + *-ous*.] Same as *chiropterygian*.

chiropterygium (kī-rop-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *chiropterygia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. χείρ, hand, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing (< πτερόν = E. *feather*), + NL. *-ium*.] The fore limb or anterior member of a vertebrate animal developed in a hand-like manner, or having the same morphological elements as a hand: contrasted with *ichthyopterygium*.

chirosophical (kī-rō-sof'i-kal), *a.* [< *chirosophy* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to chirosophy; chirognomic or chiromantic.

chirosophist (kī-ros'ō-fist), *n.* [< *chirosophy* + *-ist*. Cf. *sophist*.] One versed in chirosophy; a palmist; a chiromancer.

chirosophy (kī-ros'ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. χειροσόφος, skilled with the hands, < χείρ, hand, + σοφός, wise.] Knowledge of a person's character and probable future asserted to be derived from inspection of the hand; the so-called science of palmistry; chirognomy or chiromancy. Also spelled *cheirosophy*.

The author seeks to divorce *cheirosophy* from all association with astrology and other studies of the kind, and to bring it to the test of truth. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 528.

Chirotes (kī-rō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron) (cf. Gr. χειρωτός, verbal adj. of χειροῦν, subdue), < Gr. χείρ, the hand.] The typical genus of the family *Chirotidæ*. *C. canaliculatus* is a species of subterranean habits, like the other amphisbænoids, about the thickness of the little finger, and 8 or 10 inches long. It is a native of Mexico. Also *Cheirotes*.

chiroteuthid (kī-rō-tū'thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Chiroteuthidæ*.

Chiroteuthidæ (kī-rō-tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Chiroteuthididæ*, < *Chiroteuthis* (*-thid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of teuthidoid decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Chiroteuthis*. They have free arms; lacrymal sinuses; a small siphon destitute of valve or dorsal bridle, and no nuchal or auditory crests; very elongated clavigerous arms, tipped with a spoon-shaped organ opening backward and with rows of singular small suckers; a swollen bulb on a long pedicel on the club; the buccal membrane 7-angled; and 6 buccal aquiferous openings.

Chiroteuthis (kī-rō-tū'this), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny), < Gr. χείρ, hand, + τευθίς, a squid.] A genus of cephalopods, typical of the family *Chiroteuthidæ*.

chirotheca (kī-rō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *chirothecæ* (-sē). [ML., < Gr. χείρ, hand, + θήκη, the case.] **1.** The episcopal glove. See *glove*.—**2.** In *armor*, a gauntlet, either the early glove of chain-mail or the later elaborate one of wrought steel.

Chirotidæ (kī-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Chirotes* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphisbænoid lizards, characterized by the presence of a small pair of fore limbs. It is typified by the genus *Chirotes*.

chirotony (kī-rot'ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *chirotonie*, < Gr. χειροτονία, an extending of the hands, < χειρότονος, stretching out the hands, < χείρ, hand, + τείνειν, stretch: see *tone*, *tension*, etc.] In *Gr. antiq.*, voting by show of hands. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, III. 262.

Chirox (kī'roks), *n.* [NL. (so called from the cross-shaped fissure of the crowns of the premolar teeth), < Gr. χῖ, the letter X (a cross), + ῥώξ (ῥωγ-), a cleft, fissure, < ῥηγνύναι (√ *ῥαγ), break.] A genus of extinct mammals, typical of the family *Chirogidæ*. *E. D. Cope*.

chirp[1] (chėrp), *v.* [< ME. *chirpen*, *chyrpen* (= G. *zirpen*, *schirpen*), chirp, an imitative word, a variation of *chirken:* see *chirk*[1], and cf. *cheep*, *chip*[2], etc. Lengthened forms are *chirrup*[1], *cherup*, *cheerup*[2]: see these words, and *chirr*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a short, sharp, cheery sound, as is done by small birds and various insects.

A mocking-bird perching on a chimney-top . . . was carolling, whistling, mewing, *chirping*, screaming, and trilling with the ecstasy of a whole May in his throat. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 231.

2. To utter inarticulate sounds expressive of satisfaction or pleasure.

How would he *chirp* and expand over a muffin! *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

II. *trans.* To sound or utter in a chirping manner. [Rare.]

That she might sound
Her Mother's counsels, in whose joyfull ear
She *chirps* the favor Herod offer'd her.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 182.

Whilst happier birds can spread their nimble wing
From shrubs to cedars, and there *chirp* and sing,
In choice of raptures, the harmonious story
Of man's redemption and his Maker's glory.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 10.

chirp[1] (chėrp), *n.* [< *chirp*[1], *v.*] A short, sharp, cheerful note, as of certain birds and insects.

I hear a *chirp* of birds. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxix.

chirp[2] (chėrp), *v. i.* [Cf. *chirp*[1], *v.*, *cheerup*[1], and *chirk*[2].] To cheer; enliven: known only in the present participle.

The *chirping* and moderate bottle. *B. Jonson*.

He takes his *chirping* pint, and cracks his jokes. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 358.

★**chirper** (chėr'pėr), *n.* A bird or an insect that chirps; one who chirps or is cheerful.

The *chirper* . . . begins his notes in the middle of March. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xvi.

chirpingly (chėr'ping-li), *adv.* In a chirping manner.

chirpy (chėr'pi), *a.* [< *chirp*[1] + *-y*[1].] Inclined to chirp; full of chirping; hence, figuratively, lively; cheerful; talkative. [Colloq.]

They were as steady as clocks and *chirpy* as crickets, indulging in many a jest whenever the attention of our friends behind was slackened. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 252.

chirr (chėr), *v. i.* [Also written *chirre*, *churre* (ME. not found, but cf. *chirk*[1] and *chirp*[1]), < AS. *ceorran*, murmur, complain, = OHG. *kerran*, *cherran*, *queran*, MHG. *kerren* (strong verb), cry, murmur, grumble (cf. MD. *karien*, *koeren*, *koerien*, D. *kirren*, coo, moan, = late MHG. G. *kirren* = Dan. *kurre*, coo; cf. also MHG. *gerren*, *gurren*, *garren*, G. *girren*, coo: deriv. forms showing imitative variation); prob. orig. (Teut.) **kersan* = L. *garrire* (for **garsire*), talk, chatter (see *garrulous*); cf. Gr. γῆρυς, speech, Skt. *gir*, the voice: see *call*[1]. From the same root are *chirk*[1], *chirp*[1], etc.] **1.** To murmur or coo as a pigeon.—**2.** To utter a tremulous, rattling sound; make a shrill jarring noise, such as that made by the cricket or cicada; chirp.

The *chirring* grasshopper. *Herrick*.

Not a cricket *chirr'd*. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xcv.

chirrup[1] (chir'up), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chirruped* or *chirrupt*, ppr. *chirruping*. [A lengthened form of *chirp*[1]. Cf. *cherup*, *cheerup*[2].] To chirp.

The cricket *chirrups* in the hearth. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

And whit, whit, whit, in the bush beside me *chirrupt* the nightingale. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother, st. 10.

chirrup[1] (chir'up), *n.* [< *chirrup*[1], *v.*] A chirp.

The sparrow's *chirrup* on the roof. *Tennyson*, Mariana.

★**chirrup**[2] (chir'up), *v. t.* [Same as *cheerup*[1], mixed with *chirrup*[1] = *cheerup*[2].] To quicken, enliven, or animate, as by making a chirping sound; cherup: as, to *chirrup* one's horses.

chirrupy (chir'up-i), *a.* [< *chirrup*[2] + *-y*[1].] Cheerful; lively; chirpy.

chirt† (chėrt), *v. t.* [Also written *chert;* cf. *jert*, *jerk*.] To squeeze; press out suddenly.

chirt† (chėrt), *n.* [< *chirt*, *v.*] **1.** A squeeze.—**2.** A squirt, or a squeeze through the teeth.

With *e* we spil the aspiration, turning it into an Italian *chirt;* as, charitie, cherrie. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

chiru (chir'ö), *n.* [Hind. (Tibetan) *chiru*.] A kind of antelope of western Tibet; a species of the genus *Pantholops*. Also *chira*.

chirurgeon (kī-rėr'jon), *n.* [This word, in early mod. E. also *chirurgion*, now made to conform, as to its first syllable, in spelling with the mod. F. *chirurgien*, and in spelling and pronunciation with mod. E. words (as *chirography*, etc.) having the same ult. Gr. element *chir-*, would be reg. **cirurgeon* (pron. si-rėr'jon), < ME. *cirurgien*, *cirurgian*, *sirurgien* (once miswritten *corurgien*), < OF. *cirurgien*, mod. F. (conforming with the L. spelling) *chirurgien* = Pr. *cirurgien* (after F.) = Sp. *cirujano* = Pg. *cirurgião*, < ML. as if **chirurgianus*, **cirurgianus* (with suffix *-anus:* see *-an*, *-eon*), equiv. to the common ML. *chirurgicus*, *cirurgicus* (> It. *cirugico*, *ciroico* (Florio, Veneroni), a surgeon, now only adj., *chirurgico:* see *chirurgic*), a chirurgeon, surgeon, prop. adj., < LL. *chirurgicus*, adj. (< Gr. χειρουργικός), surgical (see *chirurgic*), < L. *chirurgus*, ML. also *cirurgus*, a chirurgeon, surgeon, < Gr. χειρουργός, a chirurgeon, surgeon, an operating medical man, prop. adj., working or doing by hand, practising a handicraft, < χείρ, the hand, + ἔργον, work, *ἔργειν, v., work, = E. *work*, q. v. The ME. *cirurgien*, *sirurgien*, was more common in the contracted form *surgien*, *surgen*, *surjon* (AF. *cyrogen*, *sirogen*, *surigien*, etc.), whence the usual mod. form *surgeon:* see *surgeon*, and cf. *chirurgery*, *surgery*, *chirurgical*, *surgical*, etc.] A surgeon. [Archaic.]

The loss
Of a tooth pulled out by his *chirurgion*.
Massinger, Believe as you List, i. 2.

chirurgeonly (kī-rėr'jon-li), *adv.* [< *chirurgeon* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a chirurgeon or surgeon. *Shak*.

chirurgery (kī-rėr'je-ri), *n.* [In mod. use a reversion (with the initial spelling and pronunciation as in *chirurgeon*) to the orig. form of *surgery*, namely ME. **cirurgerie* (found, however, only in the contracted form *surgerie*), <

OF. *cirurgerie*, a rare form (with the term. conformed to that of nouns in *-erie*, E. *-ery*, as in *popery*, etc.) of *cirurgie, sirurgie*, later and mod. F. *chirurgie* = Pr. *cirurgia* = Sp. *cirugia* = Pg. *cirurgia* = It. *cirugia*, now *chirurgia* = D. G. *chirurgie* = Dan. *kirurgi* = Sw. *chirurgi* (= mod. E. as if **chirurgy*), < LL. *chirurgia*, ML. also *cirurgia*, chirurgery, surgery, in L. a violent remedy, < Gr. *χειρουργία*, the art or practice of surgery, any handicraft, a working by hand, < *χειρουργός*, working by hand, as noun a chirurgeon, surgeon: see *chirurgeon*, and cf. *surgery* and *surgeonry*.] Surgery. [Archaic.]

Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The garden and beehive are all her physic and *chirurgery*. Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 82.

The disease of the nation was organic, and not functional, and the rough *chirurgery* of war was its only remedy. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 83.

chirurgic (kī-rėr'jik), *a.* [= F. *chirurgique* = Sp. *quirúrgico* = Pg. *cirurgico* = It. *chirurgico* (formerly *cirugico, ciroico*, n.), < LL. *chirurgicus*, ML. also *cirurgicus*, surgical, < Gr. *χειρουργικός*, of or for surgery or handicraft, surgical, manual, < *χειρουργία*, surgery, handicraft: see *chirurgery* and *chirurgeon*, and cf. *surgical*.] 1†. Manual; relating to work done by the hand. *Bp. Wilkins.*—2. Surgical. [Archaic.]

chirurgical (kī-rėr'ji-kal), *a.* [< *chirurgic* + *-al*; = F. *chirurgical*. Cf. *surgical*.] Chirurgic; surgical: as, "*chirurgical* lore," *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, vi. [Archaic.]

Chirus (kī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, the hand.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chiridæ*, or referred to the *Triglidæ*.

chisel[1], **chesil** (chiz'el, chez'il), *n.* [E. dial., also *chissel, chessil*; < ME. *chisel, chesel, chesil*, < AS. *ceosel, cysel, cisil* (= OD. *kesel, kijsel*, D. *kiezel* (in comp.) = OHG. *chisil*, MHG. *kisel*, G. *kiesel* = Dan. Sw. *kisel* (in comp.)), gravel; dim. of simpler form, MHG. *kis*, G. *kies* = Dan. *kis*, gravel; cf. D. *kei*, flint, gravel. See *chessom*.] 1. Gravel.

As sond in the see dothe ebbe and flowe
Hath *cheselys* many innumerable.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 56.

2. Bran; coarse flour; the coarser part of bran or flour: generally in the plural. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

chisel[2] (chiz'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chizel*; < ME. *chisel, chysel, chesel*, also *scheselle, sceselle*, < OF. *cisel*, F. *ciseau* = Sp. *cincel* = Pg. *sinzel* = It. *cesello*, a chisel; cf. ML. *cisellus*, forceps, *sciselum*, a chisel (as if connected with L. *scindere*, cut; so *scissors*, q. v.), prob. for **cæsellus*, a dim. form based on L. *cæsus*, in comp. *-cīsus*, pp. of *cædere*, cut. Cf. *scissors*.] A tool consisting of a blade, commonly flat, but sometimes concavoconvex, having a beveled or sloping cutting edge at one extremity and a handle at the other, designed to cut under the impulse of a blow from a mallet, or under pressure of the hand or in a lathe. In common use it is a paring, gouging, splitting, or cutting-out instrument, and in the lathe it performs many different kinds of turning, according to the shape of the cutting edge. Chisels are usually named from their shape or use, as *chasing-chisel, ice-chisel, dental chisel, pruning-chisel, turning-chisel*, etc.

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs as if, not a *chisel* had hewn them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Boasting-chisel, a broad chisel used to dress roughly the surface of stone.—**Calking-chisel**, a chisel with a short bezel, used for closing seams between iron plates.—**Carving-chisel**, a chisel with an oblique edge, having a bezel on each side.—**Chisel in marteline**, a boasting-chisel with steel points, employed in working marble.—**Cold chisel**. See *cold-chisel*.—**Corner-chisel**, a chisel with two edges projecting rectangularly from a corner. It is used for cutting mortise-corners.—**Cross-cut chisel**, a chisel with a narrow cutting edge, used to make a groove in metal where it is to be broken.—**Dental chisel**, a chisel for excavating cavities in teeth or for cutting teeth to prepare them for filling.—**Diamond-point chisel**, a chisel having the corners ground off obliquely. *E. H. Knight.*—**Dog-leg chisel**, a chisel with a crooked shank, used to smooth the bottoms of grooves.—**Driving-chisel**, a chisel having a slope or bezel on each face.—**Entering-chisel**. Same as *spoon-chisel*.—**Mortise-lock chisel**, a chisel of a peculiar shape adapted for pulling out the wood in making the holes in door-styles to receive the locks.—**Round-nosed chisel**, in *marble-working*, a kind of file the serrated end of which is bent over; a riffler. It is used to sink and even the surface of marble.—**Spoon-chisel**, a bent chisel with a bezel on each side, used by sculptors. Also called *entering-chisel*.

chisel[2] (chiz'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chiseled* or *chiselled*, ppr. *chiseling* or *chiselling*. [< *chisel*[2], *n.*] 1. To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel: as, to *chisel* marble.

One or two of them [the columns] are none the better for being new *chiselled* in modern times.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 252.

2. To make by cutting or engraving with a chisel: as, to *chisel* a statue from stone.—3. Figuratively, to cut close, as in a bargain; gouge; cheat: as, to *chisel* one out of his share. [Slang.]

I don't suppose any one ever had lower motives than the Duchess when she *chiselled* me about Silverbridge.
A. Trollope, The Prime Minister, xl.

chisel-draft (chiz'el-drȧft), *n.* The dressed edge of a stone, which serves as a guide in cutting the rest.

chiseled, chiselled (chiz'eld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *chisel, v.*] Worked with a chisel, or as with a chisel; clear-cut; statuesque.

The delicate and *chiseled* beauty of the student's features. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, iii. 17.

chiselmanship (chiz'el-man-ship), *n.* The work of a stone-cutter; carving. [Rare.]

No climbing plant was permitted to defile this elaborate piece of *chiselmanship*. *Peacock*, Ralf Skirland (1870), i. 86.

chisel-point (chiz'el-point), *n.* A point shaped like a chisel: as, the *chisel-point* of a rose-nail.

chisel-shaped (chiz'el-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a chisel: in *entom.*, specifically applied to the mandibles when they are curved at the tip and truncate, with a cutting edge turned inward. Also called *scalpriform*.

chisel-tooth (chiz'el-töth), *n.* The scalpriform perennial incisor of a rodent: so called because the cutting edge is beveled sharp like a chisel.

Chisleu (kis'lū), *n.* [Heb. *Kislev*.] The ninth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical and the third of the civil year, answering to parts of November and December.

chisley (chiz'li), *a.* [< *chisel*[1] + *-ey*[1] = *-y*[1].] Having a sandy and clayey character; containing a large admixture of gravel and small pebbles: said of soils.

Chismobranchiata (kis-mō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *Schismobranchiata*.

chissel, *n.* See *chisel*[1].

chit[1] (chit), *n.* [A dial. variant of **chith*, which is a variant of **chithe* (otherwise *chive*[1], q. v.), ME. *chīthe*, < AS. *cīth* (= OS. *kīdh* = OHG. **chīdi*, **kīdi*, MHG. *kīde*, G. dial. *keid*), a shoot, sprout, sprig, germ, seed; from Teut. √ **kī*, sprout, germinate: see *chine*[1], and cf. *chit*[2].] 1. The germ or embryo of a seed. See cut under *wheat*.

The *chit* or sprit at the root end. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

At the other [end of the wheat-berry] is the *chit*, or germ, which contains the germinal principle.
The Century, XXXII. 41.

2†. A pimple; a wart.

chit[1] (chit), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chitted*, ppr. *chitting*. [< *chit*[1], *n.* Cf. *chick*[3], *v.*] To sprout; shoot, as a seed or plant.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after being thrown forth. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

chit[2] (chit), *n.* [< ME. *chitte*, a young animal, whelp, = LG. *kitte* = G. *kitze, kieze*, a kitten; appar. a dim. of *cat*[1]: see *cat*[1], and cf. *kit*[1], *kitten, kitling*, and *chat*[3], and cf. L. *catulus*, a whelp, dim. of *catus*, a cat.] 1†. A young animal; a whelp.

There hadde diches the yrchoun [urchin], and nurshede out litle *chittes* [L. *enutrivit catulos*].
Wyclif, Is. xxxiv. 15 (Oxf.).

Specifically—2†. A young cat; a kitten. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—3. A child or babe; a pert young person, especially a girl. [Colloq.]

A squealing *chit*. *Tatler*, No. 89.

My girl moved with so much grace and vivacity, that my wife could not avoid discovering the pride of her heart, by assuring me that, though the little *chit* did it so cleverly, all the steps were stolen from herself.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

chit[3]†, *n.* [Also written *chitt*, appar. a var. of *chat*[2].] A kind of bird. *Archæologia*, XIII. 350.

chit[4] (chit), *n.* [Cf. *chit*[1] and *chine*[1].] An instrument for cleaving laths.

chit[5]†, *v.* A Middle English contraction of *chideth*. *Chaucer*.

chit[6], **chitty**[3] (chit, chit'i), *n.* [Also *chitee* and *chittah*; < Hind. *chitthī*, abbrev. *chit*, Beng. *chitī*, etc., a note or letter, also Hind. *chitthā*, Beng. *chitā*, etc., a memorandum, rough note, or account.] In the East Indies, China, Japan, etc., a note or letter; a short writing of any kind, as a letter of recommendation, a note of indebtedness, an order, a pass, etc. The form *chitty* is not in use in China and Japan.

I paid off all my other servants; . . . gave them all *chittys* or notes describing their virtues and services.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 46.

chitai (chē'tī'), *n.* [Chinese, < *chi*, govern, + *tai*, a title of respect given to officers.] A Chinese governor-general or viceroy. See *tsung-tuh*.

chital (chit'ȧl), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *chittul*, < Hind. *chītal*, spotted, a spotted snake, *chītāl*, a spotted deer. Cf. *chitra*.] 1. A venomous water-snake or sea-serpent of the genus *Hydrophis*, of the East Indian seas.—2. The Indian spotted deer, *Axis maculata*.

chitarah (chit'ȧ-rä), *n.* [Turk.] A silk and cotton fabric manufactured in Turkey. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

chit-book (chit'bůk), *n.* In India, and among foreigners in China, Japan, etc., a memorandum-book in which chits, notes, or parcels sent by messenger are registered, with a space for the initials or signature of the receiver as proof of delivery; a delivery-book sent with chits.

chit-chat (chit'chat), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *chat*[1], q. v., imitative of continual talking; cf. Hind. *kich kich, kach kach*, chit-chat, gossip.] Familiar or careless talk or conversation; prattle; gossip.

Nothing can be more unlike than the inflated finical rhapsodies of Shaftesbury and the plain, natural *chit-chat* of Temple. *Lamb*, Genteel Style in Writing.

This *chit-chat* is to yourself only, . . . and must only be read to Sally, and not spoken of to any body else.
Franklin, Life, p. 428.

The common *chit-chat* of the town. *Tatler*, No. 197.

chitin, chitine (kī'tin), *n.* [< Gr. *χιτών*, a tunic, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The name given by Odier to the organic substance which forms the elytra and integuments of insects and the carapaces of *Crustacea*, and which may be obtained by exhausting the wing-cases of May-beetles or June-bugs with water, alcohol, ether, acetic acid, and boiling alkalis. The residue retains the form of the wing-cases. It is solid, transparent, and of horny aspect. Its composition is regarded as being $C_{18}H_{30}N_2O_{12}$ (?). Also called *entomolin*.

chitinization (kī″ti-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< **chitinize* (in *chitinized*) + *-ation*.] 1. Conversion into chitin; the act or process of being chitinized.—2. The state of being chitinized; hardness of the integuments resulting from the presence of chitin.

Also spelled *chitinisation*.

chitinized (kī'ti-nīzd), *a.* [< *chitin* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Become chitinous; made into chitin; hardened by the deposition of chitin; chitinous. Also spelled *chitinised*.

Those [muscles] of the body and limbs are often attached by *chitinised* tendons to the parts which they have to move. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 223.

chitino-arenaceous (kī″ti-nō-ar-ę-nā'shius), *a.* Resembling chitin and sand: as, the *chitino-arenaceous* test of miliolites.

chitinocalcareous (kī″ti-nō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* Chitinous and chalky; composed of a substance resembling chitin mixed with calcareous matter: said of the tests of some infusorians.

chitinogenous (kī-ti-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< *chitin* + *-genous*.] Producing chitin: as, a *chitinogenous* organ.

chitinous (kī'ti-nus), *a.* [< *chitin* + *-ous*.] 1. Consisting of or having the nature of chitin.

When the *chitinous* textures of Insects are to be thus mounted, they must be first softened by steeping in Oil of Turpentine. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 210.

2. Containing chitin in greater or less proportion: in the articulate animals, applied to any definitely hardened part of the integument.

chitlin (chit'lin), *n.* [For **chitling*, < **chit* for *chat*[4] + *-ling*[1].] A small piece; a fragment. *Robb.* [Local.]

chitling (chit'ling), *n.* Same as *chitterling*, 1.

Hot corn-pones, with *chitlings*.
Mark Twain, A Tramp Abroad, xlix.

chiton (kī'ton), *n.* [< Gr. *χιτών*, a tunic, prob. of Eastern origin.] 1. A tunic; a usual garment of both men and women among the ancient Greeks. The chiton was essentially an undergarment, though very frequently the only garment worn, and was made in widely different styles; either very short, and commonly confined at the waist by a belt, or falling in voluminous folds to the feet; and either sleeveless or, especially after the Persian wars, with short or long sleeves. The materials used were various, and either plain white or colored and embroidered.

These figures are all draped in a *chiton*, or tunic, falling to the feet, and with sleeves as far as the elbows, over which is a mantle wound round the body.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 76.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chitonidæ* (which see). In the older systems it was used for all the *Chitonidæ* or *Polyplacophora*, but in recent systems it is restricted to a small group of species. (*b*) A member of the genus *Chiton* or family *Chitonidæ*.—**Dorian chiton**, the form of tunic typical among branches of the Dorian race, but not confined to them. In its characteristic form it was a rectangular piece of woolen stuff, sleeveless, fastened on the shoulders with buckles, usually worn with a belt, more or less open on the right side, and extending to about the middle of the thigh. See cut under *Artemis*.—**Ionian chiton**, the

form of tunic typical among the Ionians. It was voluminous, usually made of fine linen, either with or without sleeves of various form, and fell in numerous folds from the shoulders to the feet. It was very commonly so long that it was necessary, in order to keep it from trailing on the ground, to pull it up through a girdle at the waist,



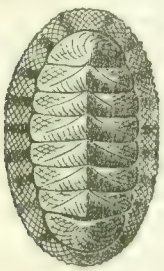
Ionian Chiton.—Tanagra figurine, Berlin Museum.

or to fold it over toward the outside at the top, so that a portion hung down from the shoulders to the waist, forming a double covering. (See *diploidion*.) The Ionian chiton was the form worn by the women of Athens.

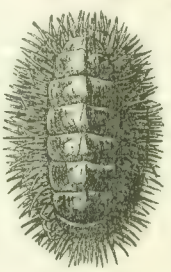
Chitonacea (kī-tō-nā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiton*, 2 (*a*), + *-acea*.] Same as *Chitonidæ*.

chitonid (kī′tō-nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Chitonidæ*.

Chitonidæ (kī-ton′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1837), < *Chiton*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropodous mollusks, the chitons, the anomalous character of which has caused them to be classed as a suborder, *Polyplacophora*, or as a group of a higher grade, *Amphomœa*.



Chiton squamosus.



Chiton spinosus.

They differ from all other mollusks in having a bilaterally symmetrical body covered with a number (in typical forms 8) of separate overlapping plates or valves, thus exhibiting the nearest approach to the vermiform or articulated type of structure. There are no eyes and no tentacles, and the gills and kidneys are paired. The species are numerous, and are found all over the world adhering to rocks like limpets. The leading genera are *Chiton* and *Cryptoplax*. Also called *Chitonacea*.

chitra (chit′rä), *n.* [Hind., < Skt. *chitra*, bright, variegated, spotted, < √ *chit*, look at, notice. Cf. *chital*, *chintz*[1], *chetah*.] 1. The spotted hog-deer of India. Also spelled *chittra*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of turtles, of the family *Trionychidæ*. *C. indica* is an enormous species, weighing sometimes 140 pounds, found in the Ganges and other rivers.

Chitradæ (chit′ra-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chitra*, 2, + *-adæ*.] In Gray's system of classification, a family of soft-shelled tortoises, typified by the genus *Chitra*, containing a few southern Asiatic and African forms usually referred to *Trionychidæ*. The margin of the disk is expanded, flexible, and without any bones; the head is depressed; the eyes are near the end of the beak; the skull is oblong and thin, with a forehead longer than the face; and the palate is flat. Preferably written *Chitridæ*.

chittack (chit′ak), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian weight about equal to 1 ounce, 17 pennyweights, 12 grains troy, in the Bengal bazaars, used as a liquid measure.

chittagong (chit′a-gong), *n.* [< *Chittagong*, a district and town of eastern India.] A variety of domestic fowl, of large size, belonging to the Malayan type.

chittagong-wood (chit′a-gong-wụ̊d), *n.* The wood of *Chukrasia tabularis*, a fine meliaceous tree of India and Burma. It is close-grained, light-colored, and elegantly veined, and is much used for cabinet-work. Some other woods receive the same name.

chittah (chit′ä), *n.* Same as *chit*[6].

chittam-wood (chit′am-wụ̊d), *n.* The American smoke-tree, *Cotinus cotinoides*, which has soft light wood of a rich orange color. It is used as material for fences, and yields a clear orange dye.

chitter[1] (chit′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *chiteren*, chatter, chirp as a bird, an imitative variation of *chateren*, chatter: see *chatter*, and cf. *twitter*.] To chirp; twitter.

Any swalwe *chiterynge* on a berne.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 72.

Though he crye to Cryst thanne with kene wille, I leue
His ledne [voice] be in owre lordes ere lyke a pyes *chiteryng*.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 253.

I *chitter*, chirp, and syng.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams.

chitter[2] (chit′ėr), *v. i.* [Prob. a modification of *chatter* through the influence of *shiver*, formerly *chiver;* the teeth are said to *chatter* when one *shivers* with cold. Cf. *chitter*[1].] 1. To shiver; shake, as with cold. *Ramsay*.—2. To chatter. [Scotch in both senses.]

chitter[3] (chit′ėr), *n.* [Cf. *chit*[4].] 1. In *coal-mining*, a seam of coal separated from another by a thin band of shale or clay. [Leicestershire, Eng.]—2. A thin stratum of clay ironstone. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

chitterling (chit′ėr-ling), *n.* [Also contr. *chitling* (cf. E. dial. *chitters*, part of the entrails of a goose); < ME. *chitterlinge*, spelled *chytyrlynge*, *chyterlyng*, prob. allied to Sc. *kite* = LG. *küt*, *küte*, belly: see *kite*[3]. Cf. G. *kutteln*, entrails; Goth. *kwithus*, belly.] 1. In *cookery*, part of the frill-like small intestine, as of swine, fried for food; also, a kind of sausage: generally used in the plural. Also *chitling*.

His warped ear hung o'er the strings,
Which was but souse to *chitterlings*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 20.

2†. The frill to the breast of a shirt.

Of an Italian waist, we make an English petycoate; of a French ruffe, an English *chytterling*.
Gascoigne, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

chittra, *n.* See *chitra*, 1.

chittul, *n.* See *chital*.

chitty[1] (chit′i), *a.* [< *chit*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of chits or sprouts.—2†. Afflicted with warts or pimples.

chitty[2]† (chit′i), *a.* [< *chit*[2] + *-y*[1].] Childish; like a pert young girl.

chitty[3], *n.* See *chit*[6].

chitty-face†, *a.* See *chitty-faced*[2].

chitty-faced[1]† (chit′i-fāst), *a.* [< *chitty*[1], 2, + *face* + *-ed*[2].] Pimply-faced.

chitty-faced[2]†, **chitty-face**† (chit′i-fāst, -fās), *a.* [Appar. < *chitty*[2] + *faced*, *face*.] Having a childish face; baby-faced.

The peaking, *chitty-face* page.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

chivache†, **chivachie**†, *n.* See *chevachie*.

chival†, *n.* See *cheval*.

chivalresque (shiv-al-resk′), *a.* [< F. *chevaleresque* (= Cat. *caballeresc* = Sp. *caballeresco* = It. *cavalleresco*), < *chevalerie*, chivalry, + *-esque*.] Pertaining or relating to chivalry; characterized by chivalry; chivalrous.

Some warrior in a *chivalresque* romance.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, vii. 169.

Nicholas has been called the Don Quixote of Autocracy; . . . failure and mishap could not shake his faith in his ideal, and made no change in his honest, stubborn nature, which was as loyal and *chivalresque* as that of the ill-fated knight of La Mancha.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 438.

chivalric (shiv′al-rik), *a.* [< *chivalry* + *-ic*.] Partaking of the character of chivalry; chivalrous; knightly.

His [De Puy's] mind [was] naturally of a *chivalric* and warlike bent.
Porter, Hist. Knights of Malta.

chivalrous (shiv′al-rus), *a.* [< ME. *chivalrous*, *chivalerous*, *chevalrous*, < OF. **chevaleros*, *chevalereux* (= Pr. *cavalairos* = Sp. *caballeroso* = Pg. *cavalleiroso*), knightly, < *chevalier*, knight: see *chevalier* and *chivalry*.] 1. Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry.

In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. *Spenser*, F. Q.

A fourth [in Milton's catalogue of names] brings before us the splendid phantoms of *chivalrous* romance, the trophied lists, the embroidered housings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamoured knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. Having the high qualities characteristic or supposed to be characteristic of chivalry; having or exhibiting high courage; knightly; gallant, magnanimous, etc.

No *chyualrus* chiftan may chere hym.
York Plays, p. 321.

The most puissant and *chivalrous* prince that ever appeared since Alexander the Great.
Bp. Lowth, To Warburton.

chivalrously (shiv′al-rus-li), *adv.* In a chivalrous manner or spirit.

chivalrousness (shiv′al-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being chivalrous; nobility of spirit; magnanimity; gallantry.

***chivalry** (shiv′al-ri), *n.* [The pronunciation of this word and *chivalrous*, etc., prop. with initial *ch* (i. e., *tsh*), has been altered to suit the mod. F. *chevalier*, etc. (with initial *sh*); < ME. *chivalrie*, *chevalrie*, < OF. *chevalerie*, F. *chevalerie* (= Pr. *cavalaria*, *cavalayria* = Sp. *caballeria* = Pg. *cavallaria* = It. *cavalleria*, > F. *cavalerie*, > E. *cavalry*, q. v.), knighthood, horsemanship, < *chevalier*, a horseman, < *cheval*, a horse: see *cheval*, *chevalier*, and *cavalier*.] 1. Knighthood; the medieval system of military privileges, with its peculiar honorary titles and aristocratic limitations of honorable position to the possessors of those titles, founded upon the several degrees of military service rendered on horseback. See *knight*.

The age of *Chivalry* has gone. An age of Humanity has come. The Horse, whose importance, more than human, gave the name to that early period of gallantry and war, now yields his foremost place to Man.
Sumner, Orations, I. 196.

Chivalry [may be considered] as embodying the Middle-Age conception of the ideal life of the only class outside the clergy who had any real power, the knights.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., xii.

2. That which pertains to knighthood; the usages and customs pertaining to the order of knighthood; the ideal qualifications of a knight, collectively, as courtesy, generosity, valor, and dexterity in arms; the ideal of knighthood.

Ffor hym be-hoveth to be of soche *chiualrie*, and so a-uenturouse, that he come by hym-self and enquere after the seint Graal that my feire doughter kepeth.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 520.

The glory of our Troy doth this day lie
On his fair worth, and single *chivalry*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

The *chivalry*
That dares the right, and disregards alike
The yea and nay o' the world.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 202.

3†. A knightly adventure, exploit, or mode of action.

Thei haue doon many feire *chiualries* and yoven many grete strokes, that thei ought to be comended and preised of all the worlde that ther-of heren speke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 269.

Acts more dangerous, but less famous, because they were but private *chivalries*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

4. An order or a body of knights; knights or warriors collectively; any company of illustrious warriors.

Thei of the town loste the pray and theire horse, and the moste parte of theire *chiualrie*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 586.

The Red-sea coast, whose waves o'erthrew
Busiris and his Memphian *chivalry*.
Milton, P. L., i. 307.

Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy *chivalry*.
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

5. In *Eng. law*, a tenure of lands by knight's service—that is, by the condition of performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to the lord. See *knight-service* and *tenure*.—**Court of Chivalry**, a court established by Edward III. of England, of which the lord high constable and the earl marshal of England were joint judges. When both judges were present, it took cognizance of criminal cases, generally in a summary manner; when held before the earl marshal alone, it was merely a court of honor. It is now in abeyance, except as represented in the Heralds' College by the earl marshal's court.—**Guardian in chivalry**. See *guardian*.

chive[1]† (chīv), *n.* [Also *chyve*, *chieve*, erron. *shive*. A dial. variant of **chithe*, ME. *chithe*, AS. *cīth* = OS. *kith* = OHG. *kidi*, a young shoot, a sprout: see *chit*[1].] 1. A piece cut off.

Give me a *chive* of your bread, my love,
A bottle of your wine.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 290).

2. In *bot.*, the filament which supports the anther of a flower; a stamen. *Ray*.

chive[2] (chīv), *n.* Same as *cive*.

chive-garlic (chīv′gär′lik), *n.* Same as *cive*.

chiven, *n.* Same as *cheven*.

chiver (chiv′ėr), *v. i.* Scotch and older English form of *shiver*[2].

chivey, *v.* and *n.* See *chevy*.

chiviatite (chiv′i-a-tīt), *n.* [< *Chiviato* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, and copper, from Chiviato in Peru.

chiving (chiv′ing), *n.* Same as *cheven*.

chivy, *v.* and *n.* See *chevy*.

chizzel†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chisel*[1].

Chladni's figures. See *nodal*.

chladnite (klad′nīt), *n.* [< E. F. F. *Chladni* (1756–1827), a German writer on acoustics and on meteors, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of enstatite, consisting of pure magnesium silicate, and occurring in the meteorite of Bishopville, South Carolina, which fell in March, 1843.

chlæna (klē′nä), *n.*; pl. *chlænæ* (-nē). [< Gr. *χλαῖνα* = L. *læna*, a cloak, mantle: see *læna*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a warm shaggy mantle of wool, protecting the wearer from cold and rain. It was equivalent to the Roman læna (which see).

Chlæniidæ (klē-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlænius* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Chlænius*. *Kirby*, 1837.

Chlænius (klē′ni-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of adephagous beetles, referred to the family *Carabidæ*, or made the type of a family *Chlæniidæ*. They are of medium size and usually purplish or of greenish bronzed color, and have an odor like that of morocco leather. *C. sericeus* and *C. tomentosus* are two species of the United States.

chlamydate (klam′i-dāt), *a.* [< L. *chlamys* (*chlamyd-*), a mantle (see *chlamys*), + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a mantle or pallium, as a mollusk; palliate: the opposite of *achlamydate*.

The *chlamydate* Branchiogasteropods are usually provided with branchiæ, which either take the form of numerous lamellæ, or of two plume-like organs, sometimes reduced to one functional gill and a rudiment of the second. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 437.

chlamydeous (kla-mid′ē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a mantle (envelop), + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to the floral envelop of a plant.

chlamydes, *n.* Plural of *chlamys*.

Chlamydoconcha (klam″i-dō-kong′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a mantle, + *κόγχη*, shell.] The typical genus of the family *Chlamydoconchidæ*. The only known species is *C. orcutti*, of California. *W. H. Dall*, 1884.

Chlamydoconchidæ (klam″i-dō-kong′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydoconcha* + *-idæ*.] A family of pelecypods or lamellibranchs, based on the genus *Chlamydoconcha*, having the shell rudimentary and internal, and without muscular or pallial impressions, adductors, hinge, or teeth. Also *Chlamydoconchæ*. *W. H. Dall*, 1884.

Chlamydodera (klam-i-dod′ē-rä), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), first used in the contr. form *Chlamydera* (J. Gould, 1840); < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a mantle, + *δέρη*, neck.] A genus of oscine passerine birds of Australia, of the family *Oriolidæ* and subfamily *Ptilonorhynchinæ;* the spotted bower-birds. There are four species, *C. maculata, guttata, nuchalis*, and *cerviniventris*.

Chlamydodon (kla-mid′ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1835), < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a mantle, + *ὀδών*, Ionic for *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Chlamydodontidæ*, having the body rounded behind and a distinct annular border of the restricted ciliate area. *C. mnemosyne* is a species which inhabits salt water.

Chlamydodontidæ (klam″i-dō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Chlamydodon*. They are free-swimming animalcules of ovate form, with convex dorsal and flattened ventral surface, and with elastic or indurated cuticle, more or less completely clothed on the ventral aspect with fine vibratile cilia. The oral aperture opens on the ventral surface, and is succeeded by a tubular pharynx, the walls of which are strengthened by a cylindrical bundle of corneous rods or by a simple horny tube. There is no stylate appendage or fascicle of caudal setæ at the posterior extremity.

Chlamydophoridæ (klam″i-dō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of armadillos, represented by the genus *Chlamydophorus*. The cephalic and dorsal portions of the carapace are continuous, the entire upper surface of the animal being covered with a buckler of numerous similar zones widening to near the end, the hinder part of the body appearing as if truncate and covered with a special armature or pelvic buckler of plates concentrically arranged around the tail, which is small, and curved under and partly connected with the pelvis. The feet are as in other armadillos, especially the xenurines; the head is broad, and the ears are small and far apart. These are the smallest known armadillos, *C. truncatus* being only about 6 inches long.

Chlamydophorus (klam-i-dof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., first used in the contr. form *Chlamyphorus* (Richard Harlan, 1825), < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The typical and only genus of armadillos of the family *Chlamydophoridæ;* the pichiciagos, or truncated armadillos, of which there are two species, *C. truncatus* and *C. retusus*, inhabiting the Argentine Republic and also Bolivia. See *pichiciago*.

Chlamydosaurus (klam″i-dō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of strobilosaurian acrodont lacertilians, of the family *Agamidæ*, natives of Australia; the frill-lizards. The *C. kingi* has a curious crenated membrane-like ruff or tippet round its neck, which lies back in plaits upon the body when the animal is tranquil, but which is elevated when it is irritated or frightened. Its head is large in proportion to its body. A full-grown specimen is about 3 feet in length. See cut under *frill-lizard*.

chlamydoselachian (klam″i-dō-se-lā′ki-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chlamydoselachidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ*.

Chlamydoselachidæ (klam″i-dō-se-lak′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydoselachus* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Chlamydoselachus*, having an extremely long slender form, like an eel, six gill-slits, a broad opercular fold continued across the throat, a wide terminal mouth, no nictitating membrane, and one dorsal fin situated opposite the anal, behind the ventrals.

Chlamydoselachus (klam″i-dō-sel′a-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), cloak, + *σέλαχος*, any cartilaginous fish, a shark.] The typical genus of selachians of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ*. *C. anguineus* is a remarkable species of Japan, having an eel-like body 6 feet long and scarcely 4 inches thick.

chlamydospore (klam′i-dō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), mantle, + *σπορά*, seed, = E. *spore*.] **1.** The reproductive organ in some fungi: so called on account of its being invested by two very distinct envelops. In the common *Mucor* chlamydospores are formed by the condensation and transformation of the protoplasm in or at the ends of the mycelial thread.

2. In *zoöl.*, a coated or covered spore; a spore with its own investment: opposed to *gymnospore*.

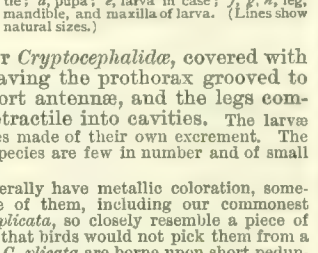
Each spore . . . has its own protective envelope, . . . [and] is distinguished as a *chlamydospore*.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 837.

Chlamyphorus (kla-mif′ō-rus), *n.* See *Chlamydophorus*.

chlamys (klā′mis), *n.*; pl. *chlamydes* (-mi-dēz). [L., < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak, mantle.] **1.** In *anc. Gr. costume*, a form of mantle which left both arms free, worn especially by equestrians, hunters, and travelers, and by soldiers. The chlamys, which was much smaller than the himation, consisted of an oblong piece of stuff having three straight sides and one long side curved outward. It was worn by bringing the two ends of the straight side opposite the curved side together around the neck, and fastening them with a buckle or fibula. The buckle was pulled around to the front, to either shoulder, or to the back, to suit the convenience of the wearer. The extremities of the curved side were weighted so as to hang vertically; and when the chlamys was caught together on one shoulder, as it was commonly worn, these hanging ends were likened to wings by the old writers. The paludamentum of the later Roman emperors was called *chlamys* by the Greeks.

The *chlamys* [in the sculptures of the Mausoleum] floating behind the Amazon on horseback adds to its simplicity a massiveness of fold and general form beyond anything to be seen in similarly floating drapery on the other slabs.
A. S. Murray, [Greek Sculpture, II. 299.

2. A purple cope; one of the pontifical vestments. — **3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ* or *Cryptocephalidæ*, covered with tuberosities, having the prothorax grooved to receive the short antennæ, and the legs compressed and retractile into cavities. The larvæ live in sacs or cases made of their own excrement. The North American species are few in number and of small size.



Chlamys plicata.

a, egg; *b*, larva taken from the case; *c*, beetle; *d*, pupa; *e*, larva in case; *f*, *g*, *h*, leg, mandible, and maxilla of larva. (Lines show natural sizes.)

The species generally have metallic coloration, sometimes dull; some of them, including our commonest species, *Chlamys plicata*, so closely resemble a piece of caterpillar's dung that birds would not pick them from a leaf. The eggs of *C. plicata* are borne upon short peduncles, and . . . before they are protected by a coating of excrement or secretion by the female, they are greedily sought for and devoured by the males.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 322.

(*b*) A genus of bivalve mollusks: synonymous with *Pecten*. *Bolton*, 1798; *Megerle*, 1830.

chlanis (klā′nis), *n.*; pl. *chlanides* (-ni-dēz). [Gr. *χλανίς*, a mantle. Cf. *chlæna*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a small mantle of light stuff, apparently a small chlæna, worn by women.

Chlidonia (kli-dō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλίδων*, an ornament, bracelet or anklet.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Chlidoniidæ*. — **2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Schaeffer*, 1838.

Chlidoniidæ (klid-ō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlidonia*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, with zoœcium composed of upright, free, segmented stems, springing from a stolonate network. From the segments, after the first bifurcation, arise lateral branches, consisting of chains of zoœcia springing from the back near the summit.

chloanthite (klō-an′thīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλοανθής*, budding, turning green.] A nickel arsenid, occurring in tin-white to steel-gray isometric crystals and masses, closely allied to the cobalt arsenid smaltite.

★**chloasma** (klō-az′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **χλόασμα*, < *χλοάζειν*, be or become green, < *χλόη*, verdure, grass: see *chlor-, chlorin*, etc.] Literally, greenness; in *pathol.*, a name for a cutaneous affection characterized by patches of a yellow or yellowish-brown color, the pityriasis versicolor, occurring most frequently on the neck, breast, abdomen, and groin. The name is also applied less definitely to a number of brownish discolorations.

Chloëphaga (klō-ef′a-gä), *n.* [NL. (T. C. Eyton, 1838), < Gr. *χλοηφάγος*, grass-eating, < *χλόη*, verdure, grass, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A genus of South American geese, of the subfamily *Anserinæ* and the family *Anatidæ*, containing such species as the Magellanic goose, *C. magellanica*. There are about 6 species.

chlor-, chloro-. [NL., etc., *chlor-, chloro-*, < Gr. *χλωρός*, contr. of *χλοερός*, pale-green, like young grass, yellowish-green, greenish-yellow, < *χλόη*, verdure, young grass or corn, greens, vegetables, *χλόος*, contr. *χλοῦς*, a yellowish-green color, pale green, paleness, = L. *helvus*, light yellow, = Skt. *hari*, yellow, = E. *yellow*, q. v.] An element in modern scientific compound words (*chloro-* before consonants), meaning 'green' or 'greenish' or 'yellowish-green' (see etymology). In some words it represents English *chlorin*.

chloracetate (klō-ras′e-tāt), *n.* [< *chloracet*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of chloracetic acid.

chloracetic (klō-ra-set′ik), *a.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *acetic*.] Derived from chlorin and acetic acid. — **Chloracetic acid**, an acid produced by the substitution of one, two, or three atoms of chlorin for hydrogen in acetic acid. It combines with bases, forming chloracetates.

chloragogic (klō-ra-goj′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *ἀγωγή*, a leading, conducting, < *ἄγειν*, lead.] A term applied to certain peculiarly modified perivisceral cells of some annelids, as earthworms, developed in connection with the intestines, the nephridia, etc.

The distribution of the *chloragogic* cells is indicated by the dotting on the terminal section of the nephridium.
Beddard, Trans. Zoöl. Soc., 1886, XII. 68.

chloral (klō′ral), *n.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *al*(*cohol*).] A colorless mobile liquid ($CCl_3.CHO$), having an agreeable pungent smell and biting taste, first prepared by Liebig from chlorin and alcohol, afterward by Städeler by the action of chlorin on starch. The hydrate of chloral ($CCl_3.CH(OH)_2$), as now prepared, is a white crystalline substance having a pungent odor and an acrid taste. In contact with alkalis it separates into chloroform and formic acid. In medicine it is used as a hypnotic, and in doses of from 15 to 30 grains usually produces calm sleep, which lasts for several hours, and is not followed by unpleasant effects, such as frequently attend the use of morphine. In overdoses it paralyzes the nerve-centers, arresting respiration and the action of the heart, and causes death. When used continuously it may produce very serious effects on the system.

chloralism (klō′ral-izm), *n.* [< *chloral* + *-ism*.] **1.** The habit or practice of using chloral. — **2.** A diseased state of the system marked by varying symptoms arising from the incautious or habitual use of chloral. In extreme cases it is marked by moral degradation similar to that which characterizes alcoholism.

chloralist (klō′ral-ist), *n.* [< *chloral* + *-ist*.] One addicted to the use of chloral.

chloralize (klō′ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloralized*, ppr. *chloralizing*. [< *chloral* + *-ize*.] To affect with chloral; bring under the influence of chloral.

chloraloin (klō-ral′ō-in), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *ἀλόη*, aloes, + *-in*[2].] A yellow non-crystalline substance derived from barbaloin by replacing three hydrogen atoms with chlorin. Same as *trichloraloin*.

chloralum (klō′ral-um), *n.* [< *chlor*(*id*) + *alum*(*inium*).] An antiseptic preparation containing aluminium chlorid, prepared by treating slightly roasted porcelain clay with crude muriatic acid. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 162.

chloranil, chloranile (klō′ran-il), *n.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *anil*(*ine*).] A compound ($C_6Cl_4O_2$) produced by the action of chlorin on aniline, phenol, salicin, and other allied bodies. It forms pale-yellow pearly scales. By dissolving it in caustic potash, potassium chloranilate is formed.

chloranilic (klō-ra-nil'ik), *a.* [< *chloranil* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from chloranil. —**Chloranilic acid,** $C_6Cl_2O_2(OH)_2$, an acid derived from chloranil by the action upon it of mineral acids. It forms red shining scales.

Chloranthus (klō-ran'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of shrubs and perennial herbs, type of the family *Chloranthaceæ*, and including about a dozen Asiatic species. They possess bitter, aromatic, and tonic properties, and *C. officinalis* especially is employed in Java in the treatment of fevers, etc.

chloranthy (klō'ran-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] Same as *chlorosis*, 2 (*b*).

chlorastrolite (klō-ras'trō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, pale-green, + *ἀστρον*, a star, + *λίθος*, a stone.] An impure variety of compact prehnite, forming nodules in the amygdaloid of Isle Royale, Lake Superior. It has a delicate green color and radiated or stellate structure, and takes a high polish.

chlorate (klō'rāt), *n.* [< *chlor(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of chloric acid. The chlorates are closely analogous to the nitrates. They are decomposed by a red heat, nearly all of them being converted into metallic chlorids, with evolution of pure oxygen. They deflagrate with inflammable substances with such facility that an explosion is produced by slight causes. The chlorates of sodium and potassium are used in medicine.

chlore (klōr), *v. t.* [< *chlor(in).*] In *dyeing*, to subject to the action or influence of chlorin. See extract.

Steam *chloring* consists in passing the goods first through a very weak solution of bleaching-powder, and immediately after through a large tank filled with steam; the moist heat sets the chlorine (hypochlorous acid) free, and thereby causes the oxidation of the small quantity of coloring matter adhering to the white portions of the fabric.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 310.

chloretic (klō-ret'ik), *a.* Same as *chloritic.*

chlorhydric (klōr-hī'drik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Same as *hydrochloric.*

chloric (klō'rik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorin; specifically, containing chlorin in smaller proportion than chlorous compounds.—**Chloric acid,** a colorless syrupy liquid ($HClO_3$) having a very acid reaction, produced by decomposing barium chlorate by means of sulphuric acid. It is an unstable body, easily decomposed, but forms salts which are comparatively stable.—**Chloric ether.** (*a*) Ethyl chlorid, a volatile liquid (C_2H_5Cl) obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation and distilling the product. It is also termed *hydrochloric ether.* (*b*) A name given to spirits of chloroform, consisting of chloroform 1 part, alcohol 9 parts. *U. S. Ph.*

chlorid, chloride (klō'rid, -rīd or -rīd), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-id*[1], *-ide*[1].] 1. A binary compound of chlorin with another element. Formerly called *muriate.*—2. In *mining*, the common name throughout the Cordilleran region of ores which contain silver chlorid, or horn-silver (cerargyrite), in valuable amount.

chloridate (klō'ri-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloridated*, ppr. *chloridating.* [< *chlorid* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *chloridize*, 2.

chloride, *n.* See *chlorid.*

chloridic (klō-rid'ik), *a.* [< *chlorid* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a chlorid.

chloridize (klō'ri-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloridized*, ppr. *chloridizing.* [< *chlorid* + *-ize.*] 1. In *metal.*, to convert into a chlorid: a common metallurgic treatment of silver ores, effected by roasting them with salt.—2. In *photog.*, to cover with a chlorid, specifically with chlorid of silver, for the purpose of rendering sensitive to the actinic rays of the sun. Also *chloridate.*

chlorimeter, chlorimetric, etc. See *chlorometer*, etc.

chlorin, chlorine (klō'rin), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow (see *chlor-*), + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Chemical symbol, Cl; atomic weight, 35.46. An elementary gaseous substance contained in common salt, from which it is liberated by the action of sulphuric acid and manganese dioxid. Chlorin has a yellowish-green color and a peculiar smell, and irritates the nostrils very violently when inhaled, as also the trachea and lungs. It exercises a corrosive action upon organic tissues. It is not combustible, though it supports the combustion of many bodies, and indeed spontaneously burns several. In combination with other elements it forms chlorids, which serve most important uses in many manufacturing processes. It can be liquefied by cold and pressure. It is one of the most powerful bleaching agents, this property belonging to it through its strong affinity for hydrogen. Hence in the manufacture of bleaching-powder (chlorid of lime) it is used in immense quantities. When applied to moistened colored fabrics, it acts by decomposing the moisture present, the oxygen of which then destroys the coloring matter of the material. It is a valuable disinfectant when it can be conveniently applied, as in the form of chlorid of lime. See *calx chlorata*, under *calx*[1].—**Chlorin process,** in *metal.*, a process extensively used for separating gold from silver. It is based upon the fact that gold at a red heat has no affinity for chlorin, the chlorid of gold being reduced to the metallic state by heat alone, while this is not true of the metals with which the gold is usually alloyed.

chlorinate (klō'ri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorinated*, ppr. *chlorinating.* [< *chlorin* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *chlorinize.*

chlorinated (klō'ri-nā-ted), *a.* [Pp. of *chlorinate*, *v.*] In *chem.*, containing one or more equivalents of chlorin.

chlorination (klō-ri-nā'shon), *n.* [< *chlorinate:* see *-ation.*] The act or process of subjecting to the action of chlorin.—**Chlorination process,** in *metal.*, a method of separating gold from quartz and other impurities or gangue of ores which was invented by Plattner and introduced in Germany in 1851. The process is based upon the power possessed by chlorin gas of transforming metallic gold into a chlorid, in which condition it can easily be dissolved out by water, and afterward precipitated.

chlorine, *n.* See *chlorin.*

chlorinize (klō'ri-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorinized*, ppr. *chlorinizing.* [< *chlorin* + *-ize.*] To combine or otherwise treat with chlorin. Also *chlorinate*, *chlorize.*

Becquerel preferred to *chlorinize* the plate by immersion.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 834.

chloriodic (klōr-i-od'ik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *iod(ine)* + *-ic.*] Compounded of chlorin and iodine.

chloriodine (klōr-ī'ō-din), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *iodine.*] A compound of chlorin and iodine.

chloris (klō'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρίς* (in Aristotle), a bird, yellow underneath, about the size of a lark, perhaps the yellow wagtail, < *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] 1. An Aristotelian name of some small greenish bird: subsequently applied, both generically and specifically, to the European greenfinch, *Chloris* of Moehring, 1752, *Loxia chloris* of Linnæus, 1766, now usually called *Ligurinus chloris.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of warblers: synonymous with *Parula.* *Boie*, 1826.

chlorisatic (klō-ri-sat'ik), *a.* [< *chlorisat(in)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or producing chlorisatin: as, *chlorisatic* acid.

chlorisatin (klō-ris'a-tin), *n.* [< *(penta)chlor(id)* + *isatin.*] A substitution product (C_8H_4ClNO) prepared by the action of chlorin on indigo or isatin. It forms orange-yellow transparent crystals of bitter taste, scarcely soluble in cold water.

chlorite (klō'rīt), *n.* [< L. *chloritis*, < Gr. *χλωρῖτις* (sc. *λίθος*, stone), a grass-green stone, < *χλωρός*, grass-green. In chem. sense, of mod. formation (< *chlor(ous)* + *-ite*[2]), but of same ult. elements.] 1. The name of a group of minerals, most of which have a grass-green to olive-green color, and a micaceous structure. Some varieties are massive, consisting of fine scales; others are granular. They are hydrous silicates of aluminium, ferrous iron, and magnesium.

2. In *chem.*, a salt of chlorous acid. The chlorites are remarkable for their strong bleaching and oxidizing properties.—**Chlorite slate,** a rock with slaty or schistose structure, consisting of chlorite, granular or in scales, with a little quartz and feldspar.

chloritic (klō-rit'ik), *a.* [< *chlorite*, 1, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorite: as, *chloritic* sand. Also *chloretic.*

chloritoid (klō'ri-toid), *n.* [< *chlorite*, 1, + *-oid.*] A member of the chlorite group of minerals, of a dark-gray to green or black color.

chlorize (klō'rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorized*, ppr. *chlorizing.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-ize.*] Same as *chlorinize.*

chloro-. See *chlor-.*

chlorocalcite (klō-rō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + L. *calx* (*calc-*), limestone, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *calcite.*] Calcium chlorid, found in cubic crystals in the Vesuvian lava.

chlorocarbonic, chlorocarbonous (klō″rō-kär-bon'ik, klō-rō-kär'bo-nus), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *carbon-ic, -ous.*] Consisting of a compound of chlorin and carbonic oxid ($COCl_2$), formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays.

chlorochrous (klō'rō-krus), *a.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *χρόα*, color.] Having a green color.

chlorocyanic (klō″rō-sī-an'ik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *cyan(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Consisting of chlorin and cyanogen combined: as, *chlorocyanic* acid.

chlorodyne (klō'rō-dīn), *n.* [< *chloro(form)* + *(ano)dyne.*] A powerful anodyne remedy, varying somewhat in composition, but containing morphine, chloroform, prussic acid, and extract of Indian hemp, flavored with sugar and peppermint.

chloroform (klō'rō-fôrm), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *form(yl).*] Trichlormethane, or formyl trichlorid ($CHCl_3$); a volatile colorless liquid, of an agreeable sweetish taste and fragrant smell, and having the specific gravity 1.526. It is prepared by cautiously distilling together a mixture of acetone, water, and chlorid of lime or bleaching-powder. Its chief use is in medicine as an anesthetic in diseases attended with great pain, in surgical operations, and in childbirth. For this purpose its vapor is inhaled. The inhalation of chloroform first produces slight intoxication; then, frequently, slight muscular contractions, unruliness, and dreaming; then loss of voluntary motion, consciousness, and sensibility, the patient appearing as if sound asleep; and at last, if too much is given, death by failure of the heart or respiration. When skilfully administered, in proper cases, it is a safe anesthetic. Chloroform is slightly inferior to ether in point of safety, but is quicker in its action and not so apt to produce vomiting, so that for certain cases it is preferred. It is a powerful solvent, dissolving resins, wax, iodine, etc., as well as strychnine and other alkaloids. —**Gelatinized chloroform,** chloroform shaken with white of egg until it gelatinizes.

chloroform (klō'rō-fôrm), *v. t.* [< *chloroform, n.*] To subject to the influence of chloroform; administer chloroform to, for the purpose of inducing anæsthesia, unconsciousness, or death.

chloroformic (klō-rō-fôr'mik), *a.* [< *chloroform* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, derived from, or obtained by means of chloroform.

The *chloroformic* and other extracts yielded crystals.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8703.

It [nitrobenzene] is soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, but when agitated with water, it is in great part separated from its ethereal and *chloroformic* solutions.
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jour., p. 154.

chloroformization (klō-rō-fôr-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [< *chloroform* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of administering chloroform as an anesthetic.

During etherization the warnings of danger are much more evident and more prolonged than during *chloroformization.*
Encyc. Amer., I. 219.

2. In *med.*, the aggregate of anesthetic phenomena resulting from the inhalation of chloroform.

chlorofucine (klō-rō-fū'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + L. *fucus*, red, rouge, + *-ine*[2].] A clear yellow-green coloring matter in plants, belonging to the chlorophyl group and closely resembling in its properties the blue and yellow chlorophyl pigments, but showing a different spectrum. *Sachs.*

chlorogenate (klō-rō-jen'āt), *n.* [< *chlorogen(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of chlorogenic acid.

chlorogenic (klō-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *-γενης*, -producing (see *-gen*), + *-ic.*] Noting an acid of doubtful identity.

chlorogenine (klō-roj'e-nin), *n.* [< *chlorogen(ic)* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from the Australian plant *Alstonia constricta*, having the composition $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_4+3\frac{1}{2}H_2O$. It is a strong base. The salts are mostly amorphous.

chlorohydric (klō-rō-hī'drik), *a.* Same as *hydrochloric.*

chloroid (klō'roid), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-oid.* Cf. Gr. *χλωροειδής*, of a greenish look.] Resembling chlorin in action or qualities: as, the *chloroid* pole of a galvanic battery. See *chlorous pole*, under *chlorous.*

chloroleucite (klō-rō-lū'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *λευκός*, white, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *chloroplastid.*

chloroma (klō-rō'mä), *n.*; pl. *chloromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, a sarcoma or fleshy tumor of a greenish color, occurring usually in the periosteum of the skull.

chloromelanite (klō-rō-mel'a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-ite*[2].] A dark-green or nearly black variety of jadeite, peculiar in containing some iron replacing part of the alumina, and in having a higher specific gravity. Stone hatchets of this material have been found among the remains of the lake-dwellers in the lake of Neuchâtel.

chlorometer (klō-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *chlor(id)* + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the decoloring or bleaching powers of a substance, as chlorid of lime or chlorid of potash. Also *chlorimeter.*

chlorometric (klō-rō-met'rik), *a.* [< *chlorometry* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained by chlorometry. Also *chlorimetric.*

chlorometry (klō-rom'e-tri), *n.* [As *chlorometer* + *-y.*] The process for testing the decoloring power of any combination of chlorin, but especially of the commercial articles, the chlorids of lime, potash, and soda. Also *chlorimetry.*

chloropal (klōr-ō'pal), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *opal.*] A hydrated silicate of iron, of a conchoidal fracture and earthy structure, and varying from yellow to green in color.

Chloropeltidea (klō″rō-pel-tid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chloropeltis* + *-idea.*] In Stein's system (1878),

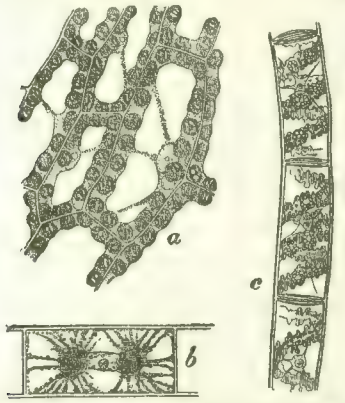
a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Chloropeltis, Cryptoglena,* and *Phacus.*

Chloropeltis (klō-rō-pel'tis), *n.* [NL. (F. Stein, 1878), < Gr. *χλωρός,* yellowish-green, + *πέλτη,* a shield.] The typical genus of the family *Chloropeltidea,* related to *Phacus* (which see), but differing by the presence of a conical anterior prolongation, perforated at the apex by the oral aperture. *P. ovum* and *P. hispidula* are species of this genus.

Chlorophæite (klō-rō-fē'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός,* yellowish-green, + *φαιός,* dusky, blackish, + *-ite*2.] A hydrous iron silicate sometimes found in amygdaloidal trap-rocks. It is translucent and of a green color when newly broken, but soon becomes black and opaque. Also spelled *chloropheite.*

chlorophane (klō'rō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός,* yellowish-green, + *-φανής,* evident, < *φαίνειν,* show.] 1. A variety of fluor-spar which exhibits a bright-green phosphorescent light when heated. —2. A greenish-yellow coloring matter contained in the retina of the eye.

★**chlorophyl, chlorophyll** (klō'rō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum,* < Gr. *χλωρός,* yellowish-green, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium,* a leaf.] The green coloring matter of plants. It is this pigment which gives the color to chloroplastids. Chloroplastids occur in the green parts of all plants, and are rarely found in cells that are not exposed to the light. In some of the lower cryptogamic plants the chlorophyl permeates and colors the whole protoplasmic mass; in others the chlorophyl is restricted to specialized masses of protoplasm in the form of bands or stellate bodies. Ordinarily, however, the chlorophyl is restricted to the small lenticular or discoid masses of protoplasm embedded in the cytoplasm, known as the chloroplastids. The chloroplastids, with the aid of light, split up carbon dioxid and water, and with the evolution of some oxygen recombine their elements in a series of stages to produce starch and



a, Chloroplastids in the leaf of a moss (*Funaria hygrometrica*). *b,* Stellate chlorophyl bodies in a cell of an alga (*Zygnema stellinum*). *c,* Spiral bands of chlorophyl in cells of an alga (*Spirogyra longata*). (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

other carbohydrate compounds. The chlorophyl pigment may be extracted from the plastids by alcohol and other solvents, and appears when dry as a green resin-like powder. In solution it may be separated into four portions, one of a blue-green color (cyanophyl), the other three of an orange or yellow color (carotin, *α* and *β,* and anthophyl). The change of color in leaves in autumn is due to the breaking up and various transformations of this pigment. In the etiolation or blanching of plants by exclusion of light they lose their color and finally become merged in the protoplasm, from which they are again developed by exposure to light and warmth.

chlorophyllaceous (klō″rō-fi-lā'shius), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-aceous.*] 1. In *bot.,* of the nature of or containing chlorophyl.—2. In *zoöl.,* having green endochrome: as, the *chlorophyllaceous* series of infusorians. *S. Kent.*

Also *chlorophylliferous, chlorophylligerous, chlorophyllous.*

chlorophyllan (klō-rō-fil'an), *n.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-an.*] In *bot.,* a substance obtained in the form of green crystals by the evaporation of a purified solution of chlorophyl pigment in alcohol.

chlorophyllian (klō-rō-fil'i-an), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-i-an.*] Pertaining to chlorophyl; containing chlorophyl: as, "*chlorophyllian* cells," *Allman.*

chlorophylliferous (klō″rō-fi-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + L. *ferre,* = E. *bear*1, + *-ous.*] Same as *chlorophyllaceous.*

chlorophylligenous (klō″rō-fi-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + L. *-genus,* producing: see *-gen, -genous.*] Producing or produced by chlorophyl; dependent upon the action or presence of chlorophyl.

chlorophylligerous (klō″rō-fi-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + L. *gerere,* bear, + *-ous.*] Same as *chlorophyllaceous.*

chlorophyllite (klō-rō-fil'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός,* green, + *φύλλον,* leaf, + *-ite*2.] A green micaceous mineral from Unity in the State of Maine, allied to fahlunite.

chlorophylloid (klō-rō-fil'oid), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-oid.*] Resembling chlorophyl.

chlorophyllous (klō-rō-fil'us), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *chlorophyllaceous.*

These cells contain very little or no *chlorophyllous* protoplasm. *H. C. Wood,* Fresh-water Algæ, p. 23.

chloropicrin (klō-rō-pik'rin), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός,* pale-green, + *πικρός,* sharp, pungent, + *-in*2.] A pungent colorless liquid (CNO_2Cl_3), the vapor of which attacks the eyes powerfully. It is prepared by the action of bleaching-powder on picric acid or of nitric acid on chloral. Also called *nitrochloroform.*

chloroplastid (klō-rō-plas'tid), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός,* pale-green, + *πλαστός,* verbal n. of *πλάσσειν,* form, mold, + *-id*1.] In *bot.,* a rounded protoplasmic body impregnated with chlorophyl.

chloroplatinic (klō″rō-pla-tin'ik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *platin(um)* + *-ic.*] Compounded of chlorin and platinum.—**Chloroplatinic acid,** H_2PtCl_6, an acid, usually called *platinum chlorid,* obtained by dissolving platinum in aqua regia, and evaporating this solution till all nitric acid is expelled. It crystallizes in brownish-red prisms which are very deliquescent. It forms double salts by replacement of its hydrogen by metals, ★and is largely used in laboratories as a reagent.

Chlorops (klō'rops), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *χλωρός,* greenish-yellow, + *ὤψ,* the eye.] A genus of dichætous dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ. C. lineata* is an example. See *corn-fly.*

Chloropsis (klō-rop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Jardine and Selby, 1826), < Gr. *χλωρός,* pale-green, + *ὄψις,* view.] An extensive genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Timeliidæ* and subfamily *Brachypodinæ;* the green bulbuls. The numerous species range throughout southern Asia and to the Philippines. The genus is usually called *Phyllornis* (which see).

Chloroscombrinæ (klō″rō-skom-brī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chloroscombrus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Carangidæ,* represented by the genus *Chloroscombrus.* The premaxillaries are protractile; the pectoral fins long and falcate; the anal fin like the second dorsal and longer than the abdomen; the maxillary with a supplemental bone; the body much compressed; the back and abdomen trenchant; and the dorsal outline less strongly curved than the ventral. Two wide-ranging species are known.

chloroscombrine (klō-rō-skom'brin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chloroscombrinæ.*

II. *n.* A carangoid fish of the subfamily *Chloroscombrinæ.*

Chloroscombrus (klō-rō-skom'brus), *n.* [NL. (Girard, 1858), < Gr. *χλωρός,* yellowish-green, + *σκόμβρος,* a scomber: see *scomber.*] The typical genus of *Chloroscombrinæ.*

★**chlorosis** (klō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός,* greenish-yellow, + *-osis.* Cf. Gr. *χλωρότης,* greenness, paleness.] 1. The greensickness, a peculiar form of anemia or bloodlessness which affects young women at or near the period of puberty. It is characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, amenorrhea, weakness, languor, palpitation, dyspepsia, depraved appetite, etc.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Etiolation. The term is sometimes limited to the blanching which occasionally occurs in plants from lack of iron, an element which is found to be essential to the formation and green color of chlorophyl granules. (*b*) A transformation of the ordinarily colored parts of a flower into green leaf-like or sepal-like organs, as in what are known as "green roses." Also called *chloranthy.*—**Egyptian chlorosis,** a disease caused by the presence of a nematoid worm, *Dochmius duodenalis,* in the small intestines.

chlorosperm (klō'rō-spėrm), *n.* An alga belonging to the group *Chlorospermeæ.*

chlorospermatous (klō-rō-spėr'ma-tus), *a.* [< *chlorosperm(at-)* + *-ous.*] Resembling or belonging to the algal group *Chlorospermeæ.* Also *chlorospermous.*

Chlorospermeæ (klō-rō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός,* pale-green, + *σπέρμα,* seed, + *-eæ.*] A systematic name given by Harvey to the algæ which have grass-green fronds. Under the more recent system of classification they are distributed among several classes, the larger number being referred to the *Chlorophyceæ.*

chlorospermous (klō-rō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< *chlorosperm* + *-ous.*] Same as *chlorospermatous.*

On the arrangement of the Families and the Genera of *Chlorospermous* Algæ. *H. C. Wood,* Fresh-water Algæ, p. 240.

Chlorosporeæ (klō-rō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός,* green, + *σπόρος,* seed, + *-eæ.*] One of the suborders of algæ, belonging to the order *Zoösporeæ.* They are green plants, membranous or filamentous, propagated, so far as known, by zoöspores, of which there are frequently two kinds, macrozoöspores with four and microzoöspores with two terminal cilia. See *Zoösporeæ.*

chlorosporous (klō-ros'pō-rus), *a.* [< *Chlorosporeæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging to or having the characters of the group of green algæ, *Chlorosporeæ.*

★**chlorotic** (klō-rot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χλωρότης,* greenness, paleness (see *chlorosis*), + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to chlorosis: as, *chlorotic* affections.—2. Affected by chlorosis.

The extasies of sedentary and *chlorotick* nuns. *Battie.*

chlorotile (klō'rō-til), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός,* green, + *τίλος,* down.] A hydrous copper arseniate, occurring in capillary crystals of a bright-green color.

★**chlorous** (klō'rus), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorin; specifically, containing chlorin in larger proportion than chloric compounds: as, *chlorous* oxid; *chlorous* acid.—**Chlorous acid,** $HClO_2$, an acid which has not yet been obtained in a state of purity, but which probably may exist in aqueous solution. It is a very unstable acid, forming more stable salts called *chlorites.* Potassium chlorite seems to be produced by the interaction of potassium hydroxid and chlorin peroxid (ClO_2).—**Chlorous pole,** the negative pole of a voltaic battery: so called from the fact of its exhibiting the attraction which is characteristic of chlorin. The positive pole, according to the same method, is termed the *zincous* or *zincoid pole.* Also called *chloroid pole.*

chloruret (klō'rō-ret), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-uret.*] A compound of chlorin: now called *chlorid.*

chloureted, chlouretted (klō'rō-ret-ed), *a.* [< *chloruret* + *-ed*2.] Impregnated with chlorin.

chlorydric, *a.* Same as *hydrochloric.*

cho (chō), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese itinerary measure of which 36 equal one ri or 2.44 English miles. One square cho equals 2.45 acres.

choak† (chōk), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *choke*1.

choak-full†, *a.* See *choke-full.*

choana (kō'a-nä), *n.*; pl. *choanæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *χοάνη,* a funnel, a funnel-shaped hollow (in the brain), connected with *χόανος,* a melting-pot, also a funnel, < *χεῖν,* pour, akin to L. *fundere,* pour (see *found*3 and *fuse*1), and to E. *gush.*] In *anat.,* a funnel or funnel-like opening; an infundibulum. Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* The posterior nares. (*b*) The peculiar collar or choanoid rim around the flagellum of a choanate or choanoflagellate infusorian.

choanate (kō'a-nāt), *a.* [< *choana* + *-ate*1.] Provided with a choana or infundibulum; specifically, collared or collar-bearing, as certain animalcules.

choanite (kō'a-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *choanites,* < Gr. *χοάνη,* a funnel (see *choana*), + *-ites:* see *-ite*2.] A spongiform fossil zoöphyte of the Chalk, of the genus *Choanites,* familiarly called *petrified anemone,* from having the radiating appearance of a sea-anemone.

choanocytal (kō″a-nō-sī'tal), *a.* [< *choanocyte* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a choanocyte; composed or consisting of choanocytes.

Vosmaer recognized as the physiological cause of Sycon an extension of the *choanocytal* layer. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 427.

choanocyte (kō'a-nō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χοάνη,* a funnel (see *choana*), + *κύτος,* a cavity, a cell.] One of the collared and flagellated monadiform cells of sponges: so called from their great resemblance to choanoflagellate infusorians. Such cells form layers lining the flagellated endodermal chambers of sponges.

In Tetractinellida, and probably in many other sponges —certainly some—the collars of contiguous *choanocytes* coalesce at their margins so as to produce a fenestrated membrane, which forms a second inner lining to the flagellated chamber. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 418.

Choanoflagellata (kō″a-nō-flaj-e-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (H. James Clark, 1871), neut. pl. of *choanoflagellatus:* see *choanoflagellate.*] The collar-bearing flagellate infusorians; a group or order of animalcules, exceedingly minute, highly variable in form, but usually exhibiting in their most normal and characteristic phase a symmetrically ovate, pyriform, or clavate outline. A single long lash-like flagellum is produced from the center of the anterior border, the base of which is embraced by a delicate hyaline, extensile and retractile, collar-like expansion of the body-sarcode. The collar in its extended condition is infundibuliform or wineglass-shaped, and when contracted is subcylindrical or conical, exhibiting in its expanded state a distinct circulating current or cyclosis of its finely granular substance. The ingestive area is discoidal, food-substances being brought in contact with the expanded collar through the vibratory action of the flagellum. They are first carried up the outside and then down the inside of this structure with the circulating sarcode-current, and are finally received into the substance of the body anywhere within the circular area circumscribed by its base. Fecal or waste products are discharged at any point within the same discoidal space. These animalcules have a distinct spheroidal endoplast,

with a contained endoplastule and two or more contractile vesicles, usually conspicuous. They inhabit salt and fresh water, and increase by longitudinal or transverse fission, and by encystment and subdivision of the entire body into sporular elements. The principal genera are *Codosiga*, *Codonœca*, *Salpingœca*, *Dinobryon*, and *Autophysa*. Also called *Flagellata discostomata*, and by Diesing *Trichosomata*.

choanoflagellate (kō″ą-nō-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *choanoflagellatus*, < *choana*, q. v., + *flagellatus*: see *flagellate*.] Collared and flagellate, as certain infusorians; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Choanoflagellata*.

choanoid (kō′ą-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *choanoides*, < Gr. *χοάνη*, a funnel (see *choana*), + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Funnel-shaped; infundibuliform: specifically applied to the choanoideus, a muscle of the eyeball of many animals.

The eye [of the porpoise] has a thick sclerotic, and there is a *choanoid* muscle. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 349.

II. *n.* The choanoid muscle, or choanoideus.

choanoideus (kō-ą-noi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *choanoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *choanoid*.] A muscle of the eye of many animals, as the horse, serving as a compressor and retractor of the eyeball: so called from its funnel-like shape.

choanophorous (kō-ą-nof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *choana*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Collar-bearing or choanate, as certain infusorians.

choanosomal (kō″ą-nō-sō′mal), *a.* [< *choanosome* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the choanosome of a sponge; characterized by the presence of choanocytes, as a subdermal part of the body of a sponge.

Lipogastrosis . . . may be produced by the growing together of the roots of the *choanosomal* folds, thus reducing the paragastric cavity to a labyrinth of canals, which may easily be confounded with the usual form of excurrent canals. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.

choanosome (kō′ą-nō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *χοάνη*, a funnel (see *choana*), + *σῶμα*, body.] The inner part or region of the body of a sponge which is characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers or cavities lined with a layer of choanocytes; the choanocytal portion of a sponge.

With the appearance of subdermal chambers the sponge becomes differentiated into two almost independent regions, an outer or ectosome and an inner or *choanosome*, which is characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

choar, *n.* See *chore*[1].

choaty (chō′ti), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *shoat*.] Chubby; fat: applied to infants.

chobdar (chob′där), *n.* [Hind. *chobdār*, lit. stick-bearer, < *chob*, a stick, drumstick, mace, + *-dār*, bearer.] In British India, a superior class of footman; an attendant who carries a mace or staff before an officer of rank. The chobdars in the suite of the viceroys of India and other high officials, such as the judges of the high courts, carry a staff ornamented with silver. Also *chopdar*, *chubdar*.

chock[1] (chok), *v.* A variant of *choke*[1]. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

chock[2] (chok), *adv.* [Due to *chock* in *chock-full* = *choke-full*, q. v.] Entirely; fully; as far as possible: used in the nautical phrases *chock aft*, *chock home*, etc.

chock[3] (chok), *v. t.* [With var. *chuck*[3], q. v.; orig. a var. of *shock*[1], appar. associated also with *chock*[1] = *choke*[1]. Cf. *choke*[1], *v.*, and *chock*[1], *v.*] **1†.** An obsolete variant of *shock*.—**2.** To throw with a quick motion; toss; pitch: same as *chuck*[3], 2.

In the tavern in his cups doth roar,
Chocking his crowns. *Drayton*, Agincourt.

★**chock**[4] (chok), *n.* [Also *choke†*, *choak†*, also *chuck*[4], *q. v.*; ME. **choque*, **chuque*, < OF. *choque*, *chouque*, *chuque* (Picard *choke*, Walloon *choque*, Norm. *chouque*, ML. *choca*), = It. *ciocco*, a block of wood, a log, a stump; origin unknown.] **1.** A block or piece of wood or other material, more or less wedge-shaped when specially prepared, used to prevent movement, as by insertion behind the props of a ship's cradle, under the sides of a boat on deck, under the wheels of a carriage, etc.—**2.** In *ship-building*, a block of approximately triangular shape, used to unite the head and heel of consecutive timbers.—**3.** *Naut.*, a block having horn-shaped projections extending partly over a recess in the middle, in which a cable or hawser is placed while being hauled in or on: called distinctively a *warping-chock*.—**4.** In *coal-mining*, a pillar built of short square blocks of wood from 2½ to 6 feet long, laid crosswise, two and two, so as to form a strong support for the roof: used especially in long-wall working. This kind of support has the advantage of being easily knocked apart for removal. Also called *nog*, *cog*, and *clog-pack*.—**Chocks of the rudder** (*naut.*), cleats of timber or iron fastened to the stern of a ship on each side of the rudder, to support it when put hard over either way. See *anchor-chock*.

chock[4] (chok), *v.* [< *chock*[4], *n.* See *chock*[4], *n.*, and cf. *chock*[1].] **I.** *trans. Naut.*, to secure by putting a chock into or under: as, to *chock* the timbers of a ship; to *chock* a cask.

II. *intrans.* To fill up a cavity like a chock.

The wood-work . . . exactly *chocketh* into the joints. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

chock-a-block (chok′ą-blok), *a.* [< *chock*[4] + *a* (vaguely used) + *block*[1].] **1.** *Naut.*, jammed: said of a tackle when the blocks are hauled close together.—**2.** Crowded; crammed full: as, the meeting-hall was *chock-a-block*. [Colloq.]

chock-a-block (chok′ą-blok), *adv.* [< *chock-a-block*, *a.*] *Naut.*, so as to be drawn or hauled close together, in such a manner as to hinder or prevent motion.

By hauling the reef-tackles *chock-a-block* we took the strain from the other earings, and passing the close-reef earing, and knotting the points carefully, we succeeded in setting the sail close-reefed. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 254.

chock-and-block (chok′and-blok), *a.* and *adv.* Same as *chock-a-block*.

chock-block (chok′blok), *n.* A device for preventing the movement of the traveling wheels of a portable machine while the machinery is in motion; a chock.

chock-full, *a.* See *choke-full*.

chockling (chok′ling), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *chock*[1] = *choke*[1].] Hectoring; scolding.

choco, *n.* Same as *cheyote*.

chocolate (chok′ō-lāt), *n.* and *a.* [= D. Dan. ★*chokolade* = G. *chocolade* = Sw. *chocolad* = F. *chocolat* = It. *cioccolata*, < Sp. Pg. *chocolate*, < Nahuatl *chocolatl*, chocolate: of unknown formation.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The solid or plastic mass produced by grinding to fineness the kernels of the roasted seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*, without removing any of the fat.—**2.** The same product to which have been added sugar and various flavoring substances.—**3.** Some modification of the above, such as *confectioner's chocolate*, which is more finely ground and has had more cacao-butter added to it; *milk chocolate*, to which has been added a certain amount of condensed milk.—**4.** The beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk.

II. *a.* **1.** Having the color of chocolate; of a dark reddish-brown color: as, *chocolate* cloth.—**2.** Made of or flavored with chocolate: as, *chocolate* cake or ice-cream.—**Chocolate lead**, a pigment composed of oxid of lead calcined with about one third of oxid of copper, the whole being reduced to a uniform tint by levigation.

chocolate-house (chok′ō-lāt-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment in which chocolate is sold.

Lisander has been twice a day at the *chocolate-house*. *Tatler*.

chocolate-root (chok′ō-lāt-rōt), *n.* See *Geum*.

chocolate-tree (chok′ō-lāt-trē), *n.* The *Theobroma Cacao*. See *cacao*.

chodet†. An obsolete preterit of *chide*.

chœnix (kē′niks), *n.*; pl. *chœnices* (-ni-sēz). [< Gr. *χοῖνιξ*.] A Greek dry measure, mentioned by Homer, and originally the daily ration of a man, but varying from a quart to over a quart and a half. In the ruins of Flaviopolis, in Phrygia, has been found a marble block having cylindrical wells marked with the names of different Greek measures. Of these the chœnix appears to have contained 1.5 liters. This seems to have been about the capacity of the Æginetan, Bœotian, and Pontic measures. The Attic chœnix, however, according to various approximative statements of the relation of Attic to Roman measures, must have contained about 1 liter, or half a Babylonian kab; and this is probably the measure mentioned in the New Testament (Rev. vi. 6). In Egypt the Ptolemaic system had a chœnix, which appears to have equaled 0.8 liter. The chœnix of Heraclea in Italy is surmised to have been 0.7 liter.

Chœrodia (kē-rō′di-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1849), < Gr. *χοῖρος*, a pig, swine, + *εἶδος*, form.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a division of his *Brochata*, including the swine and their allies, as the hippopotamus and tapir. The division corresponds closely (chiefly differing in including *Hyrax*) with the non-ruminant division of the *Artiodactyla* of later naturalists.

chœrodian (kē-rō′di-an), *a.* [< *Chœrodia* + *-an*.] Swine-like; suilline; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chœrodia*.

chœrogryl (kē′rō-gril), *n.* [< Gr. *χοῖρος*, a hog, + *γρύλλος*, a pig.] A name of the *Hyrax sinaïticus*. See *Hyrax*.

Chœropina (kē-rō-pī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chœrops* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, the second group of *Labridæ*, having a dorsal fin with 20 rays, 13 of which are spinous, and the lateral teeth more or less confluent into an obtuse osseous ridge, while the anterior remain free and conical.

Chœrops (kē′rops), *n.* [NL. (Rüppel, 1852), < Gr. *χοῖρος*, a pig, + *ὤψ*, aspect, features.] A genus of labroid fishes, typical of the group *Chœropina*.

Chœropsinæ (kē-rop-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chœropsis*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Hippopotamidæ*, represented by the genus *Chœropsis*. The skull is convex between the orbits, the frontal sinus well developed, and the orbits depressed below the level of the forehead and incomplete behind. The small hippopotamus of eastern Africa, *Chœropsis liberiensis*, is the type.

chœropsine (kē-rop′sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the *Chœropsinæ*.

II. *n.* A species of the *Chœropsinæ*.

Chœropsis (kē-rop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Leidy, 1853), < Gr. *χοῖρος*, a pig, + *ὄψις*, view, appearance.] **1.** A genus of *Hippopotamidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Chœropsinæ*.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles. *Thomson*, 1860.

Chœropus (kē′rō-pus), *n.* [NL. (*Chæropus*, Ogilby, 1838), < Gr. *χοῖρος*, pig, + *πούς*, foot.] A genus of bandicoots, family *Peramelidæ*, notable for the disproportionate development of the hind limbs and the reduction of the lateral



Bandicoot (*Chœropus castanotis*).

digits of both the fore and the hind feet, the former having but two functional toes, and the latter consisting mainly of an enormous fourth toe. The only species known is *C. castanotis* (erroneously described as *C. ecaudatus*), an animal about the size of a rat, found in the interior of Australia.

chogset (chog′set), *n.* [Also *chogsett*; < Mass. *chohchohkesit*, spotted.] A local name in New England of the cunner or blue-perch, *Tautogolabrus adspersus*.

choice (chois), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chois*, < ME. *chois*, *choise*, *choys*, < OF. *chois*, F. *choix*, a choice, < *choisir*, *coisir*, F. *choisir* = Pr. *chausir*, *causir* (> Sp. **cosir* = OPg. *cousir* = OIt. *ciausire*), also in comp., Pr. *escausir* = OCat. *scosir* (*es-*, *s-*, < L. *ex-*), choose; of Teut. origin: ult. < Goth. *kausjan*, prove, test, < *kiusan*, choose, = E. *choose*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred, or of adopting one course of action in preference to others; selection; election.

And there he put vs to the *choys* of thyse foresayd .ij. wayes, sweyng [showing] to vs the daungers of bothe, as is before rehersed. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 69.

Ye know how that a good while ago God made *choice* among us, that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word of the gospel, and believe. Acts xv. 7.

2. The power of choosing; option.

Neuertheles, he yaf hym fre *choys* to do what he wolde, for yef he wolde he myght yelde god his parte, en to the feende his also. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 14.

The moral universe includes nothing but the exercise of *choice*: all else is machinery.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 301.

The *choice* lay between an amended confederacy and the new constitution. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 5.

3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference. [Rare.]

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms; it is a pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

4. The person or thing chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others.

I am sorry . . .
Your *choice* is not so rich in worth as beauty.
Shak., W. T., v. 1.

The lady, gracious prince, may be hath settled
Affection on some former *choice*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

5. The best part of anything; a select portion or assortment.

There all the grete of the Grekys, & the grym knyghtys,
And the *chose* of hor chyualry, was chargit to lenge [linger]. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6868.

A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits . . .
Did never float upon the swelling tide.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

6†. A variety of preferable or valuable things.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in other books. *Hooker.*

Hobson's choice, a proverbial expression denoting a choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing. It is said to have had its origin in the practice of a carrier and innkeeper at Cambridge, England, named Hobson, who let horses and coaches, and obliged each customer to take in his turn that horse which stood nearest the stable-door.

Where to elect there is but one,
'Tis *Hobson's choice*; take that or none.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 326.

Of choice, select; distinguished; of worth or value: as, men *of choice*.—**To make choice of**, to choose; select; separate and take in preference.

He *made Choice of* wise and discreet Men to be his Counsellors. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 52.

=**Syn.** *Preference, Election*, etc. See *option*.

II. *a.* **1.** Carefully selected; well chosen: as, a *choice* epithet.

Choice word and measured phrase,
Above the reach of ordinary men.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 14.

2. Worthy of being preferred; select; notable; precious.

Er this day was done, or droghe to the night,
All chaunget the chere of this *choise* maidon.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8171.

The *choice* and master spirits of this age.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

Thus in a sea of folly toss'd,
My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

A written word is the *choicest* of relics.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 111.

3. Careful; frugal; chary; preserving or using with care, as valuable: with *of*.

He that is *choice of* his time will also be *choice of* his company, and *choice of* his actions. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

4†. Noble; excellent.

There the grekes hade grymly ben gird vnto dethe,
Hade not Achilles ben cheualrous & *choise* of his dedis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5248.

=**Syn. 2.** Costly, exquisite, uncommon, rare, excellent.—**3.** Sparing.

choice-drawn† (chois'drân), *a.* Selected with particular care. [Rare.]

Who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and *choice-drawn* cavaliers to France?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

choiceful† (chois'fûl), *a.* [< *choice* + *-ful*, 1.] **1.** Offering a choice; varied: as, "*choiceful* plenty," *Sylvester*, Colonies, p. 681.—**2.** Making many choices; fitful; changeful; fickle.

His *choiceful* sense with every change doth fit. *Spenser.*

choiceless (chois'les), *a.* [< *choice* + *-less*.] Not having the power of choosing; destitute of free will. *Hammond.* [Rare.]

choicely (chois'li), *adv.* [< ME. *choisly, choisli*, < *chois*, adj., + *-ly*, -ly².] **1.** With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; with judicious choice.

A band of men,
Collected *choicely*, from each county some.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

2. In an eminent degree.

Old fashioned poetry, but *choicely* good.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 4.

3. With great care; carefully: as, a thing *choicely* preserved.

choiceness (chois'nes), *n.* [< *choice* + *-ness*.] The quality of being choice. (*a*) Justness of discrimination; nicety: as, "*choiceness* of phrase," *B. Jonson*, Discoveries. (*b*) Particular value or worth; excellence: as, the *choiceness* of wine.

Plants . . . for their *choiceness* preserved in pots.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

choice-note (chois'nōt), *n.* In *vocal music*, one of several notes of different pitch or value, printed together upon the staff, in order that the singer may take that one which is best adapted to his voice.

choile (choil), *v. t.* To overreach. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

choir (kwīr), *n.* [A corrupt spelling of *quire*¹, "restored" to *choir* (without a change of pronunciation) in the latter part of the 16th century, in imperfect imitation of F. *chœur* or the orig. L. *chorus*: see *quire*¹ and *chorus*.] **1.** Any company of singers.

He asked, but all the heavenly *quire* stood mute.
Milton, P. L., iii. 217.

2. An organized company of singers. (*a*) Especially, such a company employed in church service.

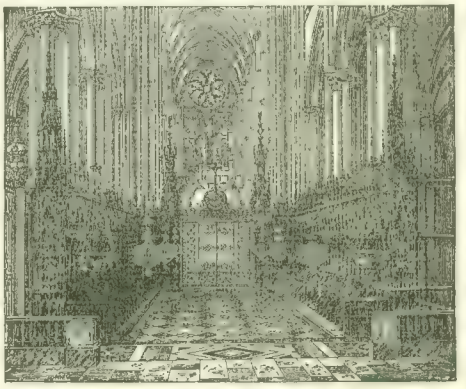
The *choir*,
With all the choicest music of the kingdom,
Together sung Te Deum. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Then let the pealing organ blow
To the full-voiced *quire* below.
Milton, Il Penseroso, *l.* 161.

The *choir* have not one common-metre hymn to drag them down to the people in the pews below.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 157.

(*b*) A choral society, especially one that performs sacred music. In eight-part music a chorus is divided into first and second choirs. (*c*) In the *Anglican Church*, an official body consisting of the minor canons, the choral vicars, and the choristers connected with a cathedral, whose function is to perform the daily choral service. Such a choir is divided into two sections, called *decani* and *cantoris*, sitting on the right and left sides respectively; of these the *decani* side forms the leading or principal section. See *cantoris, decani*.

3. That part of a church which is, or is considered as, appropriated for the use of the singers. In churches of fully developed plan, that part between the nave and the apse which is reserved for canons, priests, monks, and choristers during divine service. In cruciform churches the choir usually begins at the transepts and occupies the head of the cross, including the



Choir of Amiens Cathedral, France.

altar (see cut under *cathedral*); but sometimes, especially in monastic churches, it extends beyond the transepts, thus encroaching upon the nave. In churches without transepts the choir is similarly placed. In medieval examples, especially after 1250, it was usually surrounded by an ornamental barrier or grating (see *choir-screen*), and separated from the nave by a rood-screen. See *chancel*.

The rich stream
Of lords and ladies, having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the *choir*, fell off
A distance from her. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

4. A company; a band, originally of persons dancing to music: loosely applied to an assembly for any ceremonial purpose.

We, that are of purer fire,
Imitate the starry *quire*,
Who, in their nightly watchful spheres,
Lead in swift round the months and years.
Milton, Comus, l. 112.

And high-born Howard, more majestic sire,
With fool of quality, completes the *quire*.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 298.

How often have I led thy sportive *choir*
With tuneless pipe beside the murmuring Loire.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 243.

Formerly and still occasionally *quire*.

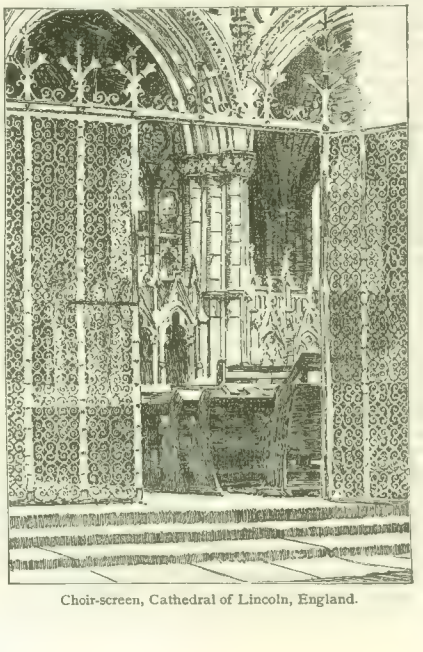
choir (kwīr), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *choir* for *quire*, *n.*; same as *quire*¹, *v.*] To sing in company.

On either side [of the Virgin], round the steps of the throne, is a crowd of *choiring* angels. *Farrar.*

choir-boy (kwīr'boi), *n.* A member of a boy-choir; a boy who sings in a choir.

choiristert, *n.* An obsolete form of *chorister*.

choir-office (kwīr'of″is), *n.* **1.** Same as *choir-service*, 1.—**2.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, any one of the seven canonical hours.—**3.** The breviary-office. *Lee*, Eccl. Terms.



Choir-screen, Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

choir-organ (kwīr'ôr″gan), *n.* In large organs, the third principal section of the instrument, of less power than the great organ, and containing stops specially suited for choir accompaniment. Once called the *chair-organ*; occasionally, also, the *positive organ*.

choir-pitch (kwīr'pich), *n.* The ancient church-pitch of Germany, said to be about one tone higher than the concert-pitch.

choir-ruler (kwīr'rö″lėr), *n.* *Eccles.*, one of the church officers who preside, in place of the precentor, over the singing of the psalms on the more important festivals. The choir-rulers wear copes, and are two or four in number, according to the rank of the festival.

Until a late period, even if they do not still, several churches on the continent put staves into the hands of the *choir-rulers*, as is still practised in Belgium.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 204.

choir-screen (kwīr'skrēn), *n.* An ornamental screen of wood, stone, or metal, often in open-work, dividing the choir or chancel of a church from the aisles or the ambulatory, usually in such a manner as not to obstruct sight or sound, but sometimes a solid wall cutting off all view of the floor of the choir from the aisles. See cut in preceding column.

choir-service (kwīr'sėr″vis), *n.* **1.** The service of singing performed by a choir. Also called *choir-office*.—**2.** A service or an office chanted or recited in the choir of a church. *Lee*, Eccl. Terms.

choir-tippet (kwīr'tip″et), *n.* A scarf or hood worn as a protection against cold or drafts by the clergy officiating in the choir of a church. See *amice*².

choke¹ (chōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *choked*, ppr. *choking*. [Also until recently spelled *choak*; dial. *chock* (see *chock*¹); < ME. *choken, cheken*, choke, < AS. **ceocian* (in comp. *ā-ceocian*: see *achoke*) = Icel. *koka*, gulp (cf. *kok*, the gullet, esp. of birds: see *chokes*); prob. orig. imitative of the guttural or gurgling sounds uttered by one who is choking, and so akin to *chuck*¹, *chuckle*¹, *cackle, cough, kink*², all ult. imitative words containing a repeated guttural: see these words.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stop the breath of by preventing access of air to the windpipe; suffocate; stifle.

And the herd ran violently down a steep place, . . . and were *choked* in the sea. Mark v. 13.

Specifically—**2.** To deprive of the power of breathing, either temporarily or permanently, by stricture of or obstruction in the windpipe; constrict or stop up the windpipe of so as to hinder or prevent breathing; strangle.

With eager feeding food doth *choke* the feeder.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

We can almost fancy that we see and hear the great English debater . . . *choked* by the rushing multitude of his words. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. To stop by filling; obstruct; block up: often with *up*: as, to *choke up* the entrance of a harbor or any passage.

The vines and the mulberry-trees, the food of the silk-worm whose endless cocoons *choke up* the market-place, witness to the richness of the land.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 48.

4. To hinder by obstruction or impediments; overpower, hinder, or check the growth, expansion, or progress of; stifle; smother.

And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprung up and *choked* them. Mat. xiii. 7.

Tho' mists and clouds do *choke* her window light.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

5. To suppress or stifle.

Confess thee freely of thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath
Cannot remove, nor *choke*, the strong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

6. To offend greatly; revolt. [Rare.]

I was *choked* at this word. *Swift.*

7. Same as *choke-bore*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To stifle or suffocate, as by obstruction and pressure in hastily swallowing food, or by irritation of the air-passages when fluids are accidentally admitted there.

Who eats with too much speed may hap to *choak*.
Heywood, Dialogues, p. 323.

2. To be checked as if by choking; stick.

The words *choked* in his throat. *Scott.*

choke¹ (chōk), *n.* [< *choke*¹, *v.*] **1.** The constriction of the bore of a choke-bored gun.—**2.** The neck or portion of a rocket where the stick is attached.—**3.** The tie at the end of a cartridge.

choke² (chōk), *n.* [The last syllable of *artichoke*.] The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

choke[3], **chouk** (chōk, chouk), *n.* [Also written *chowk*, repr. Hind. *chauk*, a square, market-place.] In India, an open place or wide street, in the middle of a city, where the market is held. *Yule and Burnell.*

The sowars at once galloped into the *choke*, or principal street, which is very narrow and tortuous.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 352.

choke-bail† (chōk'bāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Non-allowance of bail, as in an unbailable action.

Sue him at common law:
Arrest him on an action of *choke-bail*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, v. 3.

II. *a.* Not bailable; not admitting of bail.

Bailiff. We arrest you in the King's name. . . .
Widow. How? how? in a *chokebail* action?
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 3.

chokeberry (chōk'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *chokeberries* (-iz). A low rosaceous shrub of North America, *Aronia arbutifolia*, or its very astringent berry-like fruit.

choke-bore (chōk'bōr), *v. t.* To bore (a gun-barrel) in such a manner that the diameter of the bore shall be a little less near the muzzle than at some point back of it other than the chamber, in order to concentrate the charge (of shot) when the gun is fired. Also *choke*.

choke-bore (chōk'bōr), *n.* A gun the bore of which is slightly constricted near the muzzle.

My duck-gun, the No. 10 *choke-bore*, is a very strong and close-shooting piece. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 55.

choke-cherry (chōk'cher″i), *n.* 1. The popular name of an American species of wild cherry, *Prunus Virginiana*, remarkable for the astringency of its fruit.—2. In *mining*, choke-damp; after-damp. [Local, Eng.]

choke-damp (chōk'damp), *n.* In *coal-mining*, same as *black-damp*.

chokedar (chō'ke-där), *n.* Same as *chokidar*.

choke-full, chock-full (chōk'-, chok'fůl'), *a.* [Also *chuck-full*, and until recently *choak-full*; < ME. *chokkefulle, chekefulle, chekkefulle*, < *choken, cheken*, E. *choke*[1] (= *chock*[1]), + *full*[1]. Hence the adv. *chock*[2]; and cf. *chock*[4].] Full to the utmost; full to the point of choking or obstructing.

Charottez *chokkefulle* [var. *chekkefulle*] charegyde with golde. *Morte Arthure*, l. 1552.

We filled the skins *choak-full*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, IV. 549.

In short, to use the last-named and much respected lady's own expression, the house was *choke-full* to the very attics. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 21.

chokelew†, *a.* [ME., also *chekelew, cheklew*, < *choken, cheken*, choke, + *-lew*, as in *drunkelew*. Cf. *drunkelew*.] Choking; strangling.

Unto stelthe beware hem of hempen lane,
For stelthe is medid [meeded] with a *chekelew* [var. *chokelew, cheklew*] bane.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 106.

chokeling†, *p. a.* A Middle English form of *chuckling*.

choke-pear (chōk'pār), *n.* 1. A kind of pear that has a rough astringent taste. Hence—2†. Anything that stops the mouth; an unanswerable argument; an aspersion or a sarcasm by which a person is put to silence.

He gaue him a *choake-peare* to stoppe his breath, replying as followeth. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 321.

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

choke-plum† (chōk'plum), *n.* A plum resembling in its effects the choke-pear. *Heywood.*

choker (chō'kėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which chokes; that which induces a feeling of strangulation; something difficult to swallow.

He had left a glass of water just tasted. I finished it. It was a *choker*. *Thackeray*, Dr. Birch.

2. That which puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered. *Johnson.* [Colloq.] —3. A neckcloth: as, "a white *choker*," *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs. [Colloq.]—4. In *milit. engin.*, a chain with wooden staves attached to the ends, employed to compress and measure the circumference of fascines.

chokes (chōks), *n. pl.* [= Sc. *chouks*; prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. *kok*, the gullet: see *choke*[1], *v.*] The throat. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

choke-strap (chōk'strap), *n.* Same as *check-strap*, 1.

chokeweed (chōk'wēd), *n.* A name given to several weeds of different genera, either because they choke the growth of other plants, or because when swallowed they produce a sensation of choking. *Imp. Dict.*

chokewort (chōk'wėrt), *n.* Same as *chokeweed*. *John Taylor.*

chokey, *n.* See *choky*[2].

chokidar (chō'ki-där), *n.* [< Hind. *chaukidār*, a watchman, policeman, < *chaukī*, watching, watch, guard, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, a gate-keeper, watchman, or policeman; usually, a private watchman. Also written *chokhadar, chokedar, chokeedar, chowkeydar*.

And the Day following, the *Chocadars*, or Souldiers, were remov'd from before our gates.
Ovington, Voyage to Suratt (1689).

Simon must start for the nearest police-station, to get some *Chowkeydars* to watch the carriage.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 138.

choking (chō'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *choke*[1], *v.*] 1. Causing suffocation; tending to choke or suffocate.

No solicitations could induce him, on a hot day and in a high wind, to move out of the *choking* cloud of dust which overhung the line of march. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

2. Obstructed or indistinct in utterance; gasping: as, to speak with a *choking* voice.

choky[1] (chō'ki), *a.* [Less prop. *chokey*; < *choke*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Tending to choke or suffocate: as, the air of the room was quite *choky*.—2. Inclined to choke, as with emotion.

The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *chokey*.
Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

choky[2], **chokey** (chō'ki), *n.* [< Hind. *chaukī*, watch, guard.] 1. A prison; a lockup; also, a customs- or toll-station; a palanquin-station. —2. The act of watching or guarding.

chol-, cholo-. [NL., etc., repr. Gr. *χολή* (rarely *χόλος*), bile, gall, = L. *fel* = E. *gall*[1].] An element in modern scientific compound words (*cholo-* before a consonant), meaning 'bile.'

cholæmia (ko-lē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The accumulation of the constituents of the bile in the blood. Also spelled *cholemia*.

cholæmic (ko-lē'mik), *a.* [< *cholæmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cholæmia; characterized or caused by cholæmia: as, *cholæmic* convulsions. Also spelled *cholemic*.

Cholæpus (kō-lē'pus), *n.* See *Cholopus*.

cholagogic (kol-ą-goj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *χολαγωγός*, carrying off bile (see *cholagogue*), + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Promoting the flow of bile.

II. *n.* A cholagogue.

cholagogue (kol'ą-gog), *n.* [= F. *cholagogue* = Sp. It. *colagogo* = Pg. *cholagogo*, < Gr. *χολαγωγός*, carrying off bile, < *χολή*, bile, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἀγειν*, lead: see *act*, *n.*] A substance which promotes a flow of bile, by increasing its secretion, by facilitating the flow from the gall-bladder into the duodenum, or by quickening peristalsis, and so hurrying the bile through the intestines before it or its constituents are absorbed.

cholalic (ko-lal'ik), *a.* Same as *cholic*[1].

cholangioitis (ko-lan″ji-ō-ī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, cell, duct (see *angio-*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the bile-ducts.

chola-plant (kō'lą-plant), *n.* The chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*.

cholate (kol'āt), *n.* [< *chol(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of cholic acid with a base.

choleate (kol'ē-āt), *n.* [< *chole(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of choleic acid with a base.

cholecyst (kol'ē-sist), *n.* [< NL. *cholecystis*, < Gr. *χολή*, bile, gall, + *κύστις*, bladder.] The gall-bladder. Also *cholecystis*.

cholecystenterostomy (kol″ē-sis-ten-tę-ros'tọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἔντερα*, intestines, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the reëstablishment, by an operation, of the connection between the gall-bladder and duodenum when the common gall-duct has become closed. *Med. News*, Jan. 10, 1885.

cholecystic (kol-ē-sis'tik), *a.* [< *cholecyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the cholecyst or gall-bladder.

cholecystis (kol-ē-sis'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cholecyst*.

cholecystitis, cholocystitis (kol″ē-, kol″ō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cholecystis, cholocystis*, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

cholecystotomy (kol″ē-sis-tot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, incision of the gall-bladder, as for the purpose of removing gallstones.

choledoch (kol'ē-dok), *a.* [< NL. *choledochus*, < Gr. *χοληδόχος*, containing bile, < *χολή*, bile, + *δέχεσθαι*, receive, contain.] Conveying bile: as, the common *choledoch* duct.

choledochous (ko-led'ọ-kus), *a.* [As *choledoch* + *-ous*.] Conveying bile: applied to the bile-duct (ductus choledochus) of the liver.

choledography (kol-ē-dog'rą-fi), *n.* [An erroneous form, appar. due to confusion with Gr. *χοληδόχος*, containing bile (see *choledoch*); the proper form would be **cholography*, < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] An account of what relates to the bile, as its composition, secretion, etc.

choledology (kol-ē-dol'ọ-ji), *n.* [An erroneous form, prop. **cholology*, < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *choledography*.] Knowledge of what relates to the bile.

choleic (kol'ē-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-ic*. The reg. form *cholic* has a different application.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from bile.—**Choleic acid**, an acid, $C_{24}H_{34}O_8$, resulting on decomposition of the biliary acids of ox bile, together with cholalic acid. It has also been found in human bile, and is possibly identical with desoxycholalic acid.

cholein (kol'ē-in), *n.* [< *chole(ic)* + *-in*[2].] Same as *choline*.

cholemesis, cholemesia (ko-lem'e-sis, kol-e-mē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting, < *ἐμεῖν*, vomit: see *emetic*.] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of bile.

cholemia, cholemic. See *cholæmia, cholæmic*.

choler (kol'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *choller* (spelled with *ch* in imitation of the L.), earlier *coler*, < ME. *coler, colere, colre*, < OF. *colere*, F. *colère* = Pr. Pg. *colera* = Sp. *cólera* = It. *collera*, anger, bile, < L. *cholera*, bile, a bilious ailment, < Gr. *χολέρα*, a bilious ailment, cholera, < *χολή* = L. *fel* = E. *gall*, bile: see *gall*[1]. Cf. *cholera*, of which *choler* is a doublet.] 1†. The bile. [Anger was formerly supposed to be produced by excess or disturbance of this fluid.]

Anger or wrath is the boiling of the blood about the heart, through the stirring up of *choler*. *Blundeville.*

My Father, named Richard, was of a sanguine complexion, mixed with a dash of *choler*. *Evelyn*, Diary (1623), p. 3.

Hence—2. Anger; wrath; irascibility.

Throw cold water on thy *choler*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3.

Stay not within the bounds Marsilius holds;
Lest, little brooking these unfitting braves,
My *choler* overslip the law of arms.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

★Syn. 2. *Anger, Vexation, Indignation*, etc. See *anger*[1].

cholera (kol'ę-rą), *n.* [< L. *cholera*, bile, a bilious ailment, < Gr. *χολέρα*, a bilious ailment, cholera, < *χολή*, gall, bile, anger: see *choler*.] 1. An infectious and often rapidly fatal disease, prevailing epidemically, generally preceded by a diarrhea, and marked by violent purging of watery stools with flocculent particles suspended in them ("rice-water stools"), vomiting, cramps, especially in the legs and abdominal walls, and profound collapse: specifically termed *Asiatic cholera*. In cholera, as in typhoid fever, the specific microbe (comma bacillus, *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ*) is spread through the agency of water contaminated with the unsterilized discharges from the bowels or bladder of the sick. It is destroyed by boiling. Food may also be infected with germs carried on the feet of flies. The period of incubation is short, from a few hours to two or three days. Cholera is endemic in India, and at different periods it has swept as an epidemic with great violence over Asia and (since 1829) over Europe and America. In 1891 601,603 deaths are said to have been caused by cholera in India.

2. An acute disorder of the digestive organs, not epidemic, marked by vomiting, purging, colic, and cramps in the legs and abdominal walls, with considerable exhaustion, mostly confined to the hotter months, and frequently due to errors of diet: specifically called *sporadic cholera* and *cholera nostras*.—3. A destructive infectious disease of fowls, characterized by a yellow or green diarrhea, with an offensive odor, and great weakness and speedy death. It is held to be caused by a bacterium, and is promoted by uncleanliness. Usually called *chicken-cholera* or *fowl-cholera*. —**Algid cholera.** See *algid*.—**Cholera infantum** (infants' cholera), a term somewhat loosely applied to threatening cases of enterocolitis or sporadic cholera in infants. —**Cholera morbus** (cholera disease), a term popularly applied to sporadic and occasionally to Asiatic cholera. —**Hog-cholera**, a specific highly contagious fever of swine, attended by inflammation of the lungs, stomach, intestines, and other organs, usually diarrhea, frequently cough, and extravasations of blood in the skin and mucous membranes. It is caused by a motile bacillus (hog-cholera bacillus). Also called *infectious pneumoenteritis, swine-plague, erysipelas malignum*, and *intestinal fever of swine*.

choleraic (kol-ę-rā'ik), *a.* [< *cholera* + *-ic*. The reg. form *choleric* has a different use.] Pertaining or relating to cholera; affected or characterized by, due to, or causing cholera: as, *choleraic* exhalations or patients; the *choleraic* voice; *choleraic* miasmata.

choleric[1] (kol'ę-rik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *colerick*, < ME. *colerik, colrik*, bilious, < OF. *colerique*, F. *colérique* = Pr. *coleric* = Sp. *colérico* = Pg. *colerico* = It. *collerico*, < L. *cholericus*, bilious, < Gr. *χολερικός*, of or like cholera, < *χολέρα*, cholera: see *choler, cholera*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Abounding with choler or bile; bilious.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *cholerick* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden.*

He had something of the *choleric* complexion of his countrymen stamped on his visage. *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

2. Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger; angry: as, a *choleric* temper.

When the guide perceived it, he grew so extreme *choleric* that he threatened Mr. I. H. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 34.

Sir Robert is *choleric* enough, but then, as he is provoked without cause, he is appeased without reason. *Foote*, The Bankrupt, i.

3. Indicating or expressing anger; prompted by anger; angry: as, a *choleric* speech.

That in the captain's but a *choleric* word,
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** Testy, touchy, peppery, irritable.

II.† *n.* A person of a bilious or choleric temperament.

The dyeuel . . . him asayleth stranglakest [strongliest] thane [the] *colrik* mid ire and discord. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 157.

★**choleric**[2] (kol'e-rik), *n.* [< *cholera* + *-ic*. Cf. *choleric*[1].] A person suffering from cholera. [Rare.]

The commission tried to make the autopsy of a *choleric* whom I saw in the penal establishment of San Miguel. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lv. (1885), p. 680.

cholericly (kol'e-rik-li), *adv.* [< *choleric*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a choleric manner. [Rare.]

cholericness (kol'e-rik-nes), *n.* [< *choleric*[1] + *-ness*.] Irascibility; anger; peevishness. [Rare.]

Contentiousness and *cholerickness*. *Bp. Gauden*, Anti-Baal Berith, p. 128.

choleriform (kol'e-ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cholériforme*, < L. *cholera* + *forma*, form.] Resembling cholera; of the nature of cholera: as, *choleriform* diarrhea.

cholerine (kol'e-rin), *n.* [< *cholera* + *-ine*[1]; = F. *cholérine* = Sp. *colerina*, etc.] **1.** The diarrhea which commonly precedes the severe symptoms in an attack of Asiatic cholera, or which occurs during the prevalence of cholera in cases where no further symptoms are developed. These cases may be considered abortive cases of cholera.—**2†.** A name formerly used to designate the morbific agent of Asiatic cholera.

cholerization (kol″e-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< **cholerize* (< *cholera* + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] Inoculation with cholera, or with cholera in a modified form, as a prophylactic measure.

choleroid (kol'e-roid), *a.* [< *cholera* + *-oid*. Cf. Gr. *χολερώδης*, of same sense and formation.] Resembling cholera.

cholerophobia (kol″e-rō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *χολέρα*, cholera, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] An extreme or morbid dread of cholera. [Rare.]

cholerophone (ko-ler'ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *χολέρα*, cholera, + *φωνή*, voice.] The faint, plaintive, hoarse or squeaking voice characteristic of choleraic patients in the stage of collapse; choleraic voice (vox cholerica).

cholestearin, cholestearine (kol-es-tē'a-rin), *n.* Erroneous forms of *cholesterin*.

cholesteatoma (kol-es-tē-a-tō'mä), *n.*; pl. *cholesteatomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), tallow, fat, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, an endothelioma in which the cells, closely packed in concentric layers, form glistening, pearl-like bodies.

cholesteræmia (ko-les-te-rē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *cholester*(*in*) + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] A morbid increase of cholesterin in the blood. Also *cholesteremia*.

★**cholesteric** (kol-es-ter'ik), *a.* [< *cholester*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cholesterin, or obtained from it.—**Cholesteric acid**, $C_{12}H_{16}O_7$, an acid obtained by boiling cholesterin with nitric acid. It is in crystals of a yellowish-white color.

cholesterin, cholesterine (ko-les'te-rin), *n.* [= F. *cholestérine* = Sp. *colesterina*, < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *στερεός*, solid, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A substance ($C_{26}H_{44}O$) crystallizing in leaflets, with a mother-of-pearl luster and a fatty feel. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is probably a monovalent alcohol. It occurs in the blood and brain, in the yolk of eggs, and in the seeds and buds of plants, but most abundantly in the bile, and especially in biliary calculi, which frequently consist wholly of cholesterin. By treating wool-fat with boiling alcohol there is obtained an alcoholic solution of cholesterin and isocholesterin. Also *cholestearin, cholestearine*.

choliah (chō'li-ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small coasting-vessel used by the natives of the Coromandel coast. Sometimes spelled *choolia*. *De Colange.*

choliamb (kō'li-amb), *n.* [< L. *choliambus*, < Gr. *χωλίαμβος*, lame iambus, < *χωλός*, lame, limping, + *ἰαμβος*, iambus.] In *pros.*, a variety of iambic trimeter with a trochee as the sixth foot instead of the regular iambus. This irregularity produces a kind of limp or halt in the rhythm. Greek and Latin poets used it chiefly in pieces characterized by humorous invective. See *scazon*.

choliambic (kō-li-am'bik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *χωλιαμβικός*, < *χωλίαμβος*, choliamb: see *choliamb* and *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or composed of choliambs.

II. *n.* Same as *choliamb*.

cholic[1] (kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-ic*. Cf. *choleic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from bile. Also *cholalic*.—**Cholic acid**, an acid found in the contents of the intestines and in the excrement.

cholic[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *colic*.

choline (kol'in), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-ine*[2].] A basic substance ($C_5H_{15}NO_2$) which is widely distributed in the animal organism, but is most abundant in the bile, in the brain (as a constituent of lecithin), and in the yolk of eggs. It is very deliquescent, and is not poisonous.

★**cholo** (chō'lō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A child of mixed Spanish and Peruvian Indian parentage.

The *cholo*, the descendant of the alliances of the Spaniards with the Inca Indians. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 15.

cholo-. See *chol-*.

cholochrome (kol'ō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A general term for bile-pigments of every kind. See *bile-pigment*.

cholocyst, cholocystenterostomy, etc. See *cholecyst*, etc.

Chologaster (kō-lō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χωλός*, lame, defective, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of cave-fishes, of the family *Amblyopsidæ*, having eyes and colored integument, contrary to the rule in this family. There are several species in the southern United States, as *C. papillifer*.

★**choloïdic** (kol-ō-id'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-id*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from bile: as, *choloïdic* acid.

chololithiasis (kol″ō-li-thī'a-sis), *n.* [As *chololith*(*ic*) + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, that condition of the body in which gallstones are produced; the chololithic diathesis.

chololithic (kol-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gallstones or their formation.

cholophæin (kol-ō-fē'in), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *φαιός*, dusky, brown, + *-in*[2].] Same as *biliphæin*.

Cholopodinæ (kō″lō-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cholopus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Bradypodidæ*, typified by the genus *Cholopus*, containing the two-toed sloths.

cholopodine (kō-lop'ō-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cholopodinæ*.

II. *n.* A sloth of the subfamily *Cholopodinæ*.

Cholopus (kō'lō-pus), *n.* [NL., orig. by Illiger, 1811, in improper form *Cholœpus*, *Cholæpus*; < Gr. *χωλόπους*, lame-footed, < *χωλός*, lame, halt, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of



Unau, or Two-toed Sloth (*Cholopus didactylus*).

tardigrade edentate mammals, or sloths, of the family *Bradypodidæ*, including the unau or two-toed sloth, *C. didactylus*, of South America.

cholosis (ko-lō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-osis*.] A disease characterized by a perversion of the secretion of bile.

★**choltry, choultry** (chōl'tri), *n.*; pl. *choltries, choultries* (-triz). [Repr. Malayalam *chāvatī*, *chautī* = Telugu and Canarese *chāvadī* (cerebral *ṭ* or *ḍ*), *chawari* = Marathi *chāvarī*, a caravansary, an inn.] **1.** In southern India, a large shed used as a village hall or assembly.—**2.** A khan or caravansary for the resting of travelers, usually consisting of a square court surrounded by low buildings. In some choltries provisions are sold, and in others distributed gratis, especially to Brahmans and religious mendicants.

Dr. Buchanan [1800] was struck with the . . . *choultries* which had been built for the accommodation of travelers by rich native merchants of Madras. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. Ind., p. 408.

choluria (ko-lū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *οὖρον*, urine, + *-ia*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of bile-pigment and bile-salts in the urine.

chomer (kō'mėr), *n.* A Hebrew measure; a homer (which see).

chomp (chomp), *v.* A dialectal variant of *champ*[1]. *Grose.*

Chondestes (kon-des'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827); said to be (irreg.) < Gr. *χόνδρος*, grits, groats (grain, seed), + *ἐσθίειν*, eat.] A genus of fringilline birds of North America, the lark-



Lark-finch (*Chondestes grammica*).

finches, having a long, graduated, party-colored tail, and the head much striped. There is but one species, the common lark-finch of the western United States, *C. grammica*.

chondr-, chondro-. [NL., etc., repr. Gr. *χόνδρος*, groats, grain, lump, cartilage, gristle.] An element in modern scientific compound words (*chondro-* before a consonant), usually meaning 'cartilage.'

Chondracanthidæ (kon-dra-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondracanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic lernæoid crustaceans, or fish-lice, represented by the genus *Chondracanthus*. They have an elongated and often not distinctly segmented body furnished with retrorse spines, the abdomen reduced to a mere stump, the anterior pair of pleiopods represented by bifid lobes, other swimming-feet wanting, falcate mandibles, and no suctorial proboscis. The male is much smaller than the female, being a stunted pyriform object, carried about by the female, often in pairs, in her vulva, or attached to other portions of her body. See *Epizoa*.

Chondracanthus (kon-dra-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine.] A genus of lernæoid parasitic crustaceans, or fish-lice, typical of the family *Chondracanthidæ*, having the body covered with short reflexed spines. *C. zei* is a parasite on the gills of the dory; *C. gibbosus* infests the angler; *C. cornutus* is found on the flat-fish. *Lernentoma* is a synonym.

chondral (kon'dral), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-al*.] Cartilaginous; pertaining to or consisting of cartilage or a cartilage, especially a costal cartilage: used chiefly in combination: as, inter*chondral*, costo*chondral*.

chondralgia (kon-dral'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the region of a cartilage.

chondrarsenite (kon-drär'se-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, grits (grain), + *arsenite*.] An arseniate of manganese, occurring in small yellow grains with a conchoidal fracture.

chondrenchymatous (kon-dreng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [< *chondrenchyme* (*-chymat-*) + *-ous*.] Having the character of chondrenchyme; containing or consisting of chondrenchyme.

chondrenchyme (kon-dreng'kīm), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ἔγχυμα*, infusion.] A tissue resembling cartilage which occurs in some sponges, as in the cortex of the *Corticidæ*. *W. J. Sollas.*

chondri, *n.* Plural of *chondrus*.

chondrification (kon″dri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *chondrify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act or process of chondrifying or of being converted into cartilage; the state of being chondrified.

The processes of *chondrification* and ossification often proceed with but little respect for the pre-existing divisions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 258.

chondrify (kon'dri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chondrified*, ppr. *chondrifying*. [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To convert into cartilage.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into cartilage; become cartilaginous.

After the elements of the *chondrifying* cranium have run into each other, the inclosed ear-organs, by their copious growth, . . . trespass on neighbouring territories. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 708.

chondrigen (kon'dri-jen), *n.* [< *chondr(in)* + *-gen.*] The substance of the hyaline cartilage which yields chondrin on boiling with water. It is insoluble in cold water. Also *chondrogen.*

chondrigenous (kon-drij'e-nus), *a.* [< *chondr(in)* + *-genous.*] Yielding chondrin; pertaining to unhardened cartilage: distinguished from *collaginous*, which refers to the hardened tissue.

Cartilage, . . . the *chondrigenous* basis or ground-substance which many considerations show to be a product or katastate of protoplasm. *M. Foster*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 20.

chondriglucose (kon-dri-glō'kōs), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *glucose.*] A substance having a sweet taste and reducing properties like those of glucose, which is formed when cartilage is ★boiled with dilute mineral acids.

Chondrilla (kon-dril'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Oscar Schmidt, 1862), dim. of Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of sponges of the family *Chondrillidæ*, having stellate silicious bodies in the cortex.

Chondrillidæ (kon-dril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrilla* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Myxospongiæ*, or gelatinous sponges, having no fibrous skeleton.

chondrin, chondrine (kon'drin), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]; = F. *chondrine.*] A name formerly given to the glutinous material which may be obtained from cartilage on boiling with water, and which gelatinizes on cooling. It is essentially impure gelatin, consisting of common glutin and the water-soluble alkali salts of chondroitin-sulphuric acid.

chondrite[1] (kon'drīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χονδρίτης*, made of groats or coarse meal, < *χόνδρος*, groats, grain, cartilage.] A common class of meteoric stones, characterized by large numbers of rather minute spherical crystalline grains.

chondrite[2] (kon'drīt), *n.* [See *Chondrites.*] A fossil plant of the genus *Chondrites.*

Chondrites (kon-drī'tēz), *n.* [< *Chondrus*, 3, + *-ites.*] A genus of fossil seaweeds ranging from the Cambrian to the Tertiary: the older forms are problematical.

chondritic (kon-drit'ik), *a.* [< *chondrite*[1] + *-ic.*] Having the peculiar granulated structure characteristic of chondrite.

chondritis (kon-drī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of cartilage.

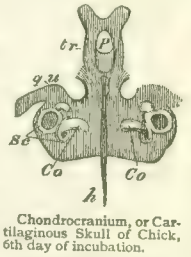
Diseases which attack the laryngeal cartilages, or framework of the larynx, as perichondritis and *chondritis.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 169.

chondro-. See *chondr-.*

chondrocrania, *n.* Plural of *chondrocranium.*

chondrocranial (kon-drō-krā'ni-ạl), *a.* [< *chondrocranium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a chondrocranium, in any sense.

chondrocranium (kon-drō-krā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *chondrocrania* (-ạ). [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *κρανίον*, skull: see *cranium.*] 1. A cartilaginous skull; a skull permanently cartilaginous, as that of many fishes.—2. The cartilaginous as distinguished from the membranous portions of an embryonic skull, which may eventually become entirely bony; that portion of an osseous skull which is preformed in cartilage. At an early stage this consists largely of the basilar plate or parachordal cartilage. See *Esox*, *Acipenser*, and *parachordal.*



Chondrocranium, or Cartilaginous Skull of Chick, 6th day of incubation.

h, anterior end of notochord, embedded in the parachordal cartilage which forms the basilar plate, bifurcating to form the trabeculæ, *tr*, which inclose the pituitary space, *P*, then uniting in a bifurcated ethmovomerine plate; *Co*, *Co*, rudiments of cochlea; *Sc*, rudiment of semicircular canals; *qu*, quadrate cartilage.

3. In *ichth.*, the persistent cartilaginous portion of the cranium occurring in many osseous fishes, such as the salmonids, subjacent to the bones.

Chondrodendron (kon-drō-den'drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A small genus of tall climbing menispermaceous shrubs with large leaves, natives of Peru and Brazil. The root of *C. tomentosum* is the true pareira brava, a drug formerly of great repute in complaints of the bladder. See *pareira.*

chondrodite (kon'drō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χονδρώδης*, granular (see *chondroid*), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral often occurring in embedded grains of a yellow to red color, and also in perfect crystals. It is a fluosilicate of iron and magnesium. Humite and clinohumite are closely related minerals, differing in crystalline form. Also called *brucite.* See *humite.*

chondroganoid (kon-drō-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chondroganoidea.*

II. *n.* A fish of the superorder *Chondroganoidea.*

Also *chondroganoidean.*

Chondroganoidea (kon″drō-ga-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *Ganoidea*, q. v.] In Gill's system of classification, a division or superorder of ganoid fishes, containing those which have a cartilaginous skeleton, such as the sturgeons and many fossil forms. The living representatives are referable to the orders *Chondrostei* and *Selachostomi.*

chondroganoidean (kon″drō-ga-noi'dē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *chondroganoid.*

chondrogen (kon'drō-jen), *n.* [< *chondr(in)* + *-gen.*] Same as *chondrigen.*

chondrogenesis (kon-drō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The formation or development of cartilage. Also *chondrogeny.*

chondrogenetic (kon″drō-je-net'ik), *a.* [< *chondrogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Forming or producing cartilage; of or pertaining to chondrogenesis: as, a *chondrogenetic* process or result.

chondrogenous (kon-droj'e-nus), *a.* [< *chondrogeny* + *-ous.*] Same as *chondrogenetic.*

chondrogeny (kon-droj'e-ni), *n.* [< NL. **chondrogenia*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + √**γεν*: see *-geny.*] Same as *chondrogenesis.*

chondroglossal (kon-drō-glos'ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *chondroglossus* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the lesser horn of the hyoid bone and to the tongue.

II. *n.* The chondroglossus.

chondroglossus (kon-drō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In *anat.*, that part of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

Chondrograda (kon-drog'rạ-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + L. *gradi*, step, go.] A division of the siphonophorous hydrozoans, including such forms as *Velella*, *Porpita*, etc., as distinguished from the *Physograda.*

chondrograde (kon'drō-grād), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chondrograda.*

chondrographic (kon-drō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *chondrography* + *-ic.*] Descriptive of cartilage; specifically, of or pertaining to chondrography.

chondrography (kon-drog'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *chondrographie*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A scientific description of the cartilages.

chondroid (kon'droid), *a.* [< Gr. **χονδροειδής*, contr. *χονδρώδης*, cartilaginous, < *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *εἶδος*, form.] Cartilaginous; resembling cartilage.

chondrologic (kon-drō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *chondrology* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to chondrology.

chondrology (kon-drol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *chondrologie*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science or knowledge of cartilages.

chondroma (kon-drō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *chondromata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor which consists essentially of cartilage. Also called *enchondroma.*

chondromatous (kon-drom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *chondroma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to a chondroma; enchondromatous.

chondrometer (kon-drom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, grain, groats, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument resembling a steelyard for weighing grain.

chondropharyngæus (kon-drō-far-in-jē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + NL. *pharyngæus*, < Gr. *φάρυγξ*, throat: see *pharynx.*] That portion of the middle constrictor muscle of the pharynx which arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. Also *chondropharyngeus.*

chondropharyngeal (kon″drō-fa-rin'jē-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *chondropharyngæus* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the lesser horn of the hyoid bone and to the pharynx.

★ **II.** *n.* The chondropharyngæus.

Chondrophora (kon-drof'ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chondrophorus*: see *chondrophorous.*] A section of decapod dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, having the internal shell horny. Most living cephalopods are of this character. The name is contrasted with *Calciphora.*

chondrophorous (kon-drof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chondrophorus*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Chondrophora.*

chondropterygian (kon-drop-tę-rij'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Gristly-finned; having a cartilaginous skeleton; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chondropterygii.* Also *chondropterygious.*

II. *n.* One of the *Chondropterygii.*

Chondropterygii (kon-drop-tę-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *πτερύγιον*, fin, dim. of *πτέρυξ*, a wing, < *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather.*] A group of fishes to which different values and limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Artedi's and other early systems, an order including all the fish-like vertebrates without distinct rays in the fins—that is, the selachians as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (*b*) In Cuvier's system, the second series of the class *Pisces* or fishes, contrasting with the osseous fishes, having the skeleton essentially cartilaginous and the cranium sutureless. The families of this series include the sturgeon, shark, ray, and lamprey. Also called *Cartilaginei.* (*c*) In Günther's system, a subclass of fishes, including all the selachians, characterized by a cartilaginous skeleton; skull without sutures; a body with medial and paired fins, of which the hinder are abdominal; caudal fin with produced upper lobe; gills attached to the skin by the outer margin, with several intervening gill-openings (rarely one gill-opening only); no gill-covers; no air-bladder; three series of valves in the bulbus arteriosus; optic nerves commissurally united and not decussating; and prehensile organs attached to the ventral fins of the males.—**Chondropterygii branchiis fixis**, in Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of *Chondropterygii*, having fixed branchiæ or gills adherent by the external edge in such a manner that the water escapes through as many holes pierced in the skin as there are intervals between the branchiæ, or at least with these holes terminating in a common duct through which the water is ejected.

chondropterygious (kon-drop-tę-rij'i-us), *a.* Same as *chondropterygian.*

chondros (kon'dros), *n.* See *chondrus*, 2.

chondrosarcoma (kon″drō-sär-kō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *chondrosarcomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of cartilaginous and sarcomatous tissue.

chondrosarcomatous (kon″drō-sär-kom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *chondrosarcoma(t-)* + *-ous.*] In *pathol.*, gristly or fleshy, as a tumor; specifically, of or pertaining to a chondrosarcoma.

Chondrosia (kon-drō'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chondrosiidæ.*

Chondrosiidæ (kon-drō-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrosia* + *-idæ.*] A family of oligosilicine sponges, of the order *Chondrospongiæ*, having no flesh-spicules, typified by the genus *Chondrosia.* Also *Chondrosidæ.* *Lendenfeld*, 1887.

chondrosis (kon-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-osis.*] The formation of cartilage.

Chondrospongiæ (kon-drō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *σπόγγος*, sponge.] In Lendenfeld's system of classification (1887), the third order of sponges, an order of his subclass *Silicea*, in which there is a tough mesodermal substance or gristly mesoglœa, usually with isolated spicules of the tetraxon or monaxon type. It comprises the lithistids, tetractinellids, some of the monactinellids, and most of the *Myxospongiæ* of authors in general.

chondrospongian (kon-drō-spon'ji-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Gristly, as a sponge; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chondrospongiæ.*

II. *n.* A sponge of the order *Chondrospongiæ.*

Chondrostei (kon-dros'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *chondrosteus*: see *chondrosteous.*] 1. In Müller's system of classification (1845), an order of ganoid fishes, characterized by the skeleton being partly cartilaginous, partly bony, and the skin naked or provided with osseous bucklers.—2. In Cope's system of classification, a primary division of actinopterous fishes, with an entire series of basilar segments of the abdominal ventral fins, and with no branchiostegal rays and no pterotic bone: synonymous with *Chondroganoidea.*

Chondrosteidæ (kon-dros-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrosteus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil chondrosteous fishes, represented by the genus *Chondrosteus.*

Chondrosteosaurus (kon-dros″tē-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil dinosaurian reptiles of colossal size, from the Cretaceous strata of Europe and America.

chondrosteous (kon-dros'tē-us), *a.* [< NL. *chondrosteus*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] Having a cartilaginous skeleton, as a sturgeon or other member of the *Chondrostei.*

Chondrosteus (kon-dros'tē-us), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1843): see *chondrosteous.*] A genus of fossil sturgeon-like fishes, made the type of a separate family *Chondrosteidæ.*

Chondrostoma (kon-dros'tō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1837), < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *στόμα*,

mouth.] The typical genus of *Chondrostominæ*, containing Eurasiatic cyprinoids with a horny or gristly sheath of the lips, whence the name.

Chondrostomi (kon-dros'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Chondrostomæ*.] Same as *Chondrostominæ*.

Chondrostominæ (kon-dros-tō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrostoma* + *-inæ*.] In Jordan's system of classification, a subfamily of cyprinoid fishes, with the air-bladder next to the roof of the abdominal cavity, the dorsal fin short and spineless, and the pharyngeal teeth uniserial. It embraces a number of American genera, only one of which, *Acrochilus*, is closely related to the typical European species of the subfamily.

chondrostomine (kon-dros'tō-min), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chondrostominæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Chondrostominæ*.

chondrotome (kon'drō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *τομός*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, cut: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, a knife specially adapted for cutting cartilages. It is a stout, strong kind of scalpel, with the blade and file-like handle usually of steel and in one piece. Also called *cartilage-knife*.

chondrotomy (kon-drot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *chondrotomie* = Sp. *condrotomía*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] 1. In *surg.*, the cutting of a cartilage.—2. In *anat.*, a dissection of cartilages.

chondrule (kon'drōl), *n.* [< NL. **chondrulus*, dim. of *chondrus*, cartilage: see *chondrus*.] A term proposed as an English equivalent of *chondrus*, 1.

chondrus (kon'drus), *n.*; pl. *chondri* (-drī). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, groats, grain, lump, cartilage, gristle.] 1. A rounded mass, or spherule, consisting of a single crystal of some mineral, or of an aggregate of several crystalline fragments of different minerals, often more or less mingled with a glassy base. Such forms are found in various meteorites, sometimes constituting nearly the whole of the mass, sometimes only a small portion of it. This peculiar structure is designated as *chondritic*, and each individual spherule as a *chondrus*. Such chondri are usually smaller than a pea. They are generally considered to be drops of matter solidified from a molten condition.

2. A cartilage, particularly the ensiform cartilage. Also spelled *chondros*.—3. [*cap.*] In *bot.*, a genus of seaweeds, including the *Chondrus crispus* (Irish moss or carrageen), which furnishes a nutritious gelatinous matter.—4. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of pupiform gastropods. *Cuvier*, 1817.

chone (kōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χώνη*, contr. of *χοάνη*, a funnel: see *choana*.] The cortical dome of a sponge. See extract.

In many sponges the cortical domes are constricted near their communication with the subdermal cavity by a transverse muscular sphincter, which defines an outer division or ectochone from an inner or endochone, the whole structure being a *chone*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

chonerhinid (kon-e-rin'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chonerhinidæ*.

Chonerhinidæ (kon-e-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chonerhinus* + *-idæ*.] In Gill's system of classification, a family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, with the frontals separated from the supra-occipital by the intervention of the post-frontals, which are much enlarged and assume a quadrangular form. The ethmoid is little prominent to view and very short; the vertebræ are in increased number (12 abdominal and 17 caudal); the head is wide or has a blunt, wide snout; and the dorsal and anal fins are long and multiradiate. The few species are peculiar to the rivers of southern Asia.

Chonerhinus (kon-e-rī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1865), irreg. < Gr. *χώνη*, contr. of *χοάνη*, a funnel, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίν*, nose.] The typical genus of the family *Chonerhinidæ*.

choochkie (chöch'ki), *n.* [Alaskan.] The native name in Alaska of the least or knob-billed auklet, *Simorhynchus pusillus*. *H. W. Elliott.*

choor (chör), *n.* A dialectal variant of *chore*[1], *char*[1].

choory (chö'ri), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chooried*, ppr. *choorying*. [< *choor*, *n.*] To work; char. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

choosable (chö'za-bl), *a.* [< *choose* + *-able*.] Capable of being or proper to be chosen; having desirable qualities; desirable.

choosableness (chö'za-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being choosable. [Rare.]

The true source of the nobleness and *chooseableness* of all things. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, IV. xvii. § 8.

choose (chöz), *v.*; pret. *chose*, pp. *chosen* (*chose* now obsolete or vulgar), ppr. *choosing*. [Until recently often *chuse*; < ME. *cheosen*, *chesen*, occasionally *chusen* (pret. *cheas*, *ches*, *chees*, pl. *churen*, *chosen*, pp. *coren*, *chosen*), < AS. *ceósan*, (pret. *ceás*, pl. *curon*, pp. *coren*) = OS. *kiosan* = OFries. *kiasa* = D. *kiezen* = OHG. *chiosan*, MHG. G. *kiesen* = Icel. *kjōsa* = Sw. *kåra* (in comp. *ut-kåra*, elect) = Dan. *kaare* = Goth. *kiusan*, choose, also prove, test (> *kausjan*, prove, test), = L. *gustare*, taste (> *gust*[2]), = Gr. *γεύειν* for **γεύσειν*, taste, = Skt. √ *jush*, relish, enjoy. Hence *cost*[1], and, through F., *choice*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To select from two or more; make a choice of in preference to another or others, or to something else.

The kerver at the boarde, after the King is passed it, may *chese* for hymself one dyshe or two, that plentie is among. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 325, note.

My soul *chooseth* strangling, and death rather than life. Job vii. 15.

Choose not alone a proper mate,
But proper time to marry.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

2. To prefer and decide: with an infinitive as object: as, he *chose* to make the attack.

Because he *ches* in that Lond, rathere than in ony othere, there to suffre his Passioun and his Dethe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 2.

Every age is as good as the people who live in it *choose* to make it. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 157.

3. To prefer to have; be inclined or have a preference for.

The landlady now returned to know if we did not *choose* a more genteel apartment. *Goldsmith.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Choose*, *Prefer*, *Elect*, *Select*, fix upon, pitch upon, adopt. *Choose* is the most general of these words, but always represents an act of the will; it is the taking of one or some where all are not wanted or cannot be had. Choice may be founded upon preference or modified by necessity. *Prefer* represents a verdict of the judgment or a state of the inclination; it emphasizes more than does *choose* the leaving of the rest: he who *prefers* apples to oranges will *choose* apples when he has the opportunity of choice; one may by inclination *prefer* to work at night, but, on grounds of health, *choose* to work only by day. *Elect* has an exact use in theology; its principal use otherwise is to express the choice of persons, by ballot or otherwise, for office, membership in societies, etc.: as, to be *elected* alderman or treasurer; to *elect* certain studies in a college is to *choose* them formally. *Select* represents a careful, discriminating choice.

He called unto him his disciples, and of them he *chose* twelve. Luke vi. 13.

But wild ambition loves to slide, not stand,
And fortune's ice *prefers* to virtue's land.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 198.

We have with special soul
Elected him our absence to supply.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1.

We are as much informed of a writer's genius by what he *selects* as by what he originates.
Emerson, Quotation and Originality.

II. *intrans.* 1. To elect; make a choice; decide.

Boyet. And who is your deer?
Ros. If we *choose* by the horns, yourself.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

They had only to *choose* between implicit obedience and open rebellion. *Prescott.*

2. To prefer; desire; wish.—3†. To have one's choice; do as one pleases.

An you will not have me, *choose*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

Boy. They will trust you for no more drink.
Mer. Will they not? let 'em *choose*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

4†. To direct one's steps; choose one's way.

He ful chauncely hatz *chosen* to the chef gate,
That brogt bremly the burne to the bryge ende.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 778.

Towardez Chartris they *chese* these cheualrous knyghttez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1619.

Cannot choose but, cannot do otherwise than. See *cannot but*, under *but*[1], *conj.*

I *cannot choose but* weep, to think they should lay him i' the cold ground. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

chooser (chö'zèr), *n.* [< *choose* + *-er*[1]. Cf. ME. *chesere*, with fem. *cheseresse*, < *chesen*, choose.] One who chooses; one who has the power or right of choosing.

So far forth as herself might be her *chooser*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

We cannot be
choosers, sir, in our own destiny.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, v. 1.

Should the worm be *chooser?*—the clay withstand
The shaping will of the potter's hand?
Whittier, The Preacher.

choosingly (chö'zing-li), *adv.* [< *choosing*, ppr. of *choose*, *v.*, + *-ly*[2].] By choosing; by choice or preference. [Rare.]

That I may do all thy will cheerfully, *choosingly*, humbly, confidently, and continually.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 63.

choosing-stick (chö'zing-stik), *n.* A divining-rod. [Prov. Eng.]

★**chop**[1] (chop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chopped*, ppr. *chopping*. [Orig. identical with *chap*[1], which is now partly differentiated in use, though dial. (Sc.) like *chop* in all senses (see *chap*[1]); (1) < ME. *choppen*, *chappen*, chop, cut, strike, chap (not found in AS.), = MD. *koppen*, cut off (the head or top of), lop, poll, amputate, *kappen*, D. *kappen* (> G. *kappen*), chop, cut, hew, mince, lop, poll, = MLG. *koppen* (> G. *koppen*), lop, poll, = Dan. *kappe*, cut, poll, = Sw. *kappa*, cut; appar. an orig. verb, meaning 'chop, cut with a sudden blow,' mixed in form and senses with several verbs of other origin: (2) MD. *koppen* (= MLG. *koppen* = G. *köpfen*), poll, lop, < *kop* (= G. *kopf* = E. *cop*), head, top (see *cop*[1]); (3) MD. D. MLG. *koppen* = E. *cup*, bleed (see *cup*); (4) MD. *kappen* (= G. *kappen*), poll (cf. G. *kappen*, cap, hood) < *kap* = G. *kappe* = E. *cap* (see *cap*[1]); (5) ML. *cappare*, *coppare*, *copare*, *coupare*, cut, poll, partly from the above, but partly a reflex of OF. *couper* (> ME. *coupen*, *caupen*), cut, strike: see *coup*[1], *caup*[3]. Prob. not connected with Goth. *kaupatjan*, strike, slap, or, as supposed (through an assumed root **skap*), with Gr. *κόπτειν*, cut, *κάπων*, a capon (see *capon*), and OBulg. *skopiti* = Russ. *skopitĭ* = Serv. *shkopiti* = Pol. *skopic*, castrate, > OBulg. *skopitsi* = Russ. *skopetsŭ* = Serv. *shkopats*, a eunuch, = Pol. Bohem. *skop* (> G. *schöps*), a gelded ram, a mutton. Hence *chip*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut with a quick blow of a sharp instrument, as an ax; sever with a sudden stroke, or a succession of such strokes; cut in pieces by repeated strokes; fell; hew; hack; mince: as, to *chop* off a limb; to *chop* down a tree; to *chop* wood or straw; to *chop* meat.

Mony chivalrous Achilles *choppit* to dethe:
All his wedis were wete of thaire wan blode!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5999.

Chop off his head; something we will determine.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

2†. To snap up; gobble.

You are for making a hasty meal and for *chopping* up your entertainment like an hungry clown. *Dryden.*

3. To flog. [Prov. Eng.]—4. To put in. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To cause to cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin and flesh of the hand or face: in this sense more commonly written *chap*. See *chap*[1], *v.*, I., 1.—**To chop a fox** (see 2, above), in *fox-hunting*, to seize him before he has had time to escape from cover: said of a hound.—**To chop up**, to cut in or into pieces.=**Syn.** *Split*, *Cleave*, etc. See *rend*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use a cutting instrument, as a cleaver or an ax, with a heavy stroke: as, to spend the day in *chopping*.—2†. To strike (at); catch (at); do something with a sudden, unexpected motion, like that of a blow. *Bacon.*

He *chops* at the shadow and loses the substance.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3†. To cut in; come in suddenly in interruption.

Some scornful jest or other *chops* between me
And my desire. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

4. To utter words suddenly; interrupt by remarking: with *in* or *out*: as, he *chopped in* with a question. See phrases below.—5. To crack; open in long slits: in this sense more commonly written *chap*. See *chap*[1], *v.*, II., 1.—**To chop in**, to thrust in suddenly; interrupt.

You're running greedily, like a hound to his breakfast,
That *chops in* head and all, to beguile his fellows.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, iv. 2.

This covetous fellow would not tarry till all the sermon was done, but interrupted the sermon, even suddenly *chopping in*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

To chop in with, to cut in with (some remark); interrupt with.—**To chop out with**, to give vent or expression to suddenly; bring out suddenly; whip out.

Thou wilt *chop out with* them unseasonably,
When I desire 'em not.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

★**chop**[1] (chop), *n.* [< ME. *chop*, a stroke, blow; from the verb.] 1. A cutting or severing blow; a stroke, especially with some sharp instrument.

Than Achilles with a *chop* chaunset to sle
Philles, a fre kyng, with his fyn strenght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7701.

2. A slice of mutton, lamb, veal, or pork, usually cut from the loin, and containing the rib. *Long chops* are cut through loin and flank. *Rolled chops* are cut from the flank, without bone. See *mutton-chop*.

And hence this halo lives about
The waiter's hands, that reach
To each his perfect pint of stout,
His proper *chop* to each.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

3. Figuratively, a 'slice'; a contribution or forced payment. [Rare.]

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds, yet Empson would have cut another *chop* out of him if the king had not died. *Bacon.*

4. In *milling*, the product of the first crushing or breaking of the wheat in making flour by the

modern processes.—**5.** A crack, cleft, or chink: in this sense more commonly written *chap*. See *chap*[1], *n.*, 1.

The filling of the *chops* of bowls by laying them in water. *Bacon.*

chop[2] (chop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chopped*, ppr. *chopping*. [A var. of *chap*[4] = *cheap*, *v.* (cf. ME. *copen*, buy, < D. *koopen*, buy): see *cheap*, *v.*, and *cope*[2]; cf. *caup*[1]. From the sense of 'barter' comes naturally the sense of 'exchange,' and hence 'turn'; but there seems to have been confusion of this word with *chop*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To barter; truck.—**2.** To exchange; substitute, as one thing for another; swap.

This is not to put down Prelaty; this is but to *chop* an Episcopacy. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 37.

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To chop logic, to dispute or argue in a sophistical manner or with an affectation of logical terms or methods.

Nay, stand not *chopping logic;* in, I pray. *Chapman*, All Fools, i. 1.

A man must not presume to use his reason, unless he has studied the categories, and can *chop logic* by mode and figure. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To bargain; chaffer; higgle.

What young thing of my years would endure
To have her husband in another country,
Within a month after she is married,
Chopping for rotten raisins?
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 2.

2†. To bandy words; dispute.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge. *Bacon*, Of Judicature.

Peace, varlet, dost *chop* with me? *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v. 5.

3. To turn, vary, change, or shift suddenly: as, the wind *chopped* or *chopped* about.

O who would trust this world, or prize what's in it,
That gives and takes, and *chops* and changes ev'ry minute? *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.

chop[2] (chop), *n.* [< *chop*[2], *v.*] A turn of fortune; change; vicissitude. Also *chap*.—**Chops and changes**, vicissitudes; ups and downs.

There be odd *chops and changes* in this here world, for certain. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, II. ii.

chop[3] (chop), *n.* [Var. of *chap*[2], q. v.] A jaw: usually in the plural, the jaws; the entrance to a harbor. See *chap*[2].

★**chop**[4] (chop), *n.* [< Hind. *chhāp*, stamp, seal, print, copy, impression.] **1.** In India, China, etc.: (*a*) An official mark on weights and measures to show their accuracy. (*b*) A custom-house stamp or seal on goods that have been passed; a permit or clearance.

The Governor or his Deputy gives his *Chop* or Pass to all Vessels that go up or down; not so much as a Boat being suffered to proceed without it. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. 16.

2. In China, brand; quality: as, silk or tea of the first *chop*. Hence the colloquial phrase *first chop*, first rate.—**3.** A lot of tea to which a common mark or brand is affixed; a brand of tea. A chop may contain a few chests or a large number.

The English merchants in Shanghae best know how many *chops* of tea they obtain from the district every year. *W. H. Medhurst*, Interior of China, p. 150.

Chow-chow chop. See *chow-chow*.—**The grand chop**, the port clearance granted by the Chinese customs when all duties have been paid and all the port regulations complied with. Also called *the red chop*, from the large vermilion seal upon it.

chopa, choppa (chō′pä, chop′pä), *n.*; pl. *chopæ*, *choppæ* (-pē). [ML.] A loose upper garment worn in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

chop-boat (chop′bōt), *n.* In China, a licensed lighter or cargo-boat, for the conveyance of goods to and from vessels in the harbor.

chop-cherry (chop′cher″i), *n.* [< *chop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *cherry*[1].] A game in which a cherry hung by a thread is snatched for with the teeth. *Herrick.*

chop-church†, *n.* [< *chop*[2] + obj. *church*. Cf. dial. *chap-church*, a parish church.] A secular priest who gained money by exchanging his benefice. *Halliwell.*

chopdar, *n.* Same as *chobdar*.

chop-dollar (chop′dol″ăr), *n.* and *a.* [< *chop*[4] + *dollar*.] **I.** *n.* In China, Malacca, Burma, and Siam, a dollar bearing an impressed private mark as a guaranty of genuineness. It was formerly the custom in Hongkong and the treaty ports of China for each firm to stamp in this way all coin passing through its hands.

II. *a.* Having the appearance of a dollar covered with chops or marks: applied to the face when deeply pitted with smallpox.

chope (chōp), *n.* A mug or tankard having the sides slightly inclined in a conical form.

chopfallen, *a.* See *chapfallen*.

Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lip,
Alas! how *chopfall'n* now! *Blair*, The Grave.

chop-house (chop′hous), *n.* An eating-house where the serving of chops and steaks is made a specialty.

I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence. *Spectator.*

chopin, choppin (chop′in), *n.* [< ME. *chopyn*, < OF. *chopine*, a liquid measure; cf. *chope*, a beer-glass, < MD. *schoppe*, *schuppe*, *schoepe*, a scoop, shovel, D. *schop*, a shovel, = LG. *schopen*, > G. *schoppen*, a scoop, a pint, chopin; cf. *schöpfen*, empty: see *scoop*.] **1.** A Scotch liquid measure now abolished, equal to 52.1017 cubic inches (half a Scotch pint), or about nine tenths of a United States (old wine) quart.—**2.** An old English measure equal to half a pint.

They sold victuals by false measures, called *chopyns* in deceit of the poeple. *Archives of the City of London*, A. D. 1370, in Riley's [Memorials of London, p. 347.

3. A measure of liquids used in France before the establishment of the metric system, and varying in value according to locality, that of Paris being equal to 0.4656 liter, or rather more than four fifths of an imperial pint. The name is now given to the demi-liter, which is a little more than the old measure.

Sextarie is as a *chopyn* of Paris. *Wyclif*, 3 Ki. vii. 26 (gloss.).

4. A vessel, usually a canette or jug of stoneware, holding about a chopin.

chopine (chop′in or cho-pēn′), *n.* [Formerly also written *chioppine*, *choppin*, *choppine*, *chopping*, and (as if It.) *cioppino*, later (after Sp.) *chapin*, *chapine*, = OF. *chapin*, *chappin*, < Sp. *chapín*, *chapino*, = Pg. *chapim*, a chopine, a clog with a cork sole, perhaps < Sp. *chapa*, a thin plate.] A very high clog or patten, of Oriental origin, in some cases resembling a short stilt, formerly worn by women under their shoes to elevate them from the ground. Evelyn calls them "wooden scaffolds." Coryat (1611) says some he had seen at Venice were half a yard high (the women graduating their height in accordance with their rank), so that the wearers required support to prevent them from falling. They were first imported from Turkey into Venice, and thence into England, and were covered with leather of various colors, some being curiously painted, and some gilt. The name came to be applied to the shoe or slipper and clog combined.



Chopines.

Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last by the altitude of a *chopine*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The noblemen stalking with their ladys on *choppines;* these are high-heel'd shoes particularly affected by these proude dames, or, as some say, invented to keepe them at home, it being very difficult to walke with them. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

chop-logic (chop′loj″ik), *n.* [< *chop*[2], *v.*, + obj. *logic*.] **1.** An argumentative, disputatious person.

How now! how now, *chop-logic!* what is this? *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5.

2. Disputation; arguing; hair-splitting; over-subtle reasoning: used contemptuously.

Your *chop-logike* hath no great subtilty. *Greene*, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 385).

chopness (chop′nes), *n.* [Possibly a corrupted form, repr. D. *schop*, a shovel (*schoppen*, spades in cards): see *chopin*, *shove*, *shovel*. Also possibly fictitious.]. See the extract.

Getting a *chopness* (a thing like a spade) and digging. *Goody Two-Shoes.*

chop-nut (chop′nut), *n.* The Calabar or ordeal bean, the seed of a leguminous twiner, *Physostigma venenosum*, of Guinea. See *Calabar bean*, under *bean*.

choppa, *n.* See *chopa*.

chopper[1] (chop′ėr), *n.* [< *chop*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which chops; specifically, a butchers' cleaver.—**2.** A hand-tool used for thinning out rows of young plants.

chopper[2]†, *n.* [In form identical with preceding, but with ref. to *chopping*[1].] A stout, lusty child; a bouncer. [Colloq.]

The last prayer I made
Was nine-year old last Bartholomew-tide; 'twould have been
A jolly *chopper* an 't had liv'd till this time. *Middleton*, No Wit like a Woman's, ii. 2.

chopper[3] (chop′ėr), *n.* [< *chop*[3] + *-er*[1].] A cheek of bacon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chopper-cot (chop′ėr-kot), *n.* [Hind. *chhapar-khāt*, < *chhapar*, a thatched roof, a shed, + *khāt*, a bedstead.] In India, a bedstead with curtains.

Bedsteads are much more common than in Puraniya. The best are called Palang or *Chhapar Khat;* . . . they have curtains. *C. Buchanan*, Eastern India, ii.

choppin, *n.* See *chopin*.

chopping[1]† (chop′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *chop*[1], *v.* The sense 'stout, plump,' arises from the old sense 'strike.' Cf. a similar use of *bouncing*.] Stout; lusty; plump; bouncing. [Colloq.]

How say you now, gossip,
Is 't not a *chopping* girl? *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 5.

The fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

chopping[2] (chop′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *chop*[1], *v.* (see *chopping*[1]), in reference to the up and down movement, but also associated with *chop*[2], change, vary.] Running in short, irregular, broken, and interrupted waves, such as those caused by the wind blowing in a direction opposite to that of a strong current, or by the combination of different systems of waves: as, a *chopping* sea. Also *choppy*.

And let no man lose heart, and abandon a good scheme, because he meets *chopping* seas and cross winds at the outset. *Guthrie.*

chopping[3]† (chop′ing), *n.* A corruption of *chopine*.

chopping-block (chop′ing-blok), *n.* A block on which anything is laid to be chopped.

chopping-board (chop′ing-bōrd), *n.* A board on which anything is placed to be chopped.

chopping-knife (chop′ing-nīf), *n.* A knife, usually curved and with a cross-handle, for mincing meat and other food.

chopping-mill (chop′ing-mil), *n.* A mill in which grain is coarsely ground as feed for cattle.

chopping-note (chop′ing-nōt), *n.* A note in the song of the nightingale. See extract.

The *chopping-note* is a low-pitched and abrupt note, sounding like "chop, chop," uttered several times in quick succession, and is intermediate in quality between the truly musical and the simply noisy tones of the nightingale. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 87.

chopping-tray (chop′ing-trā), *n.* A wooden tray in which meat, vegetables, etc., are placed to be minced.

choppy[1] (chop′i), *a.* [< *chop*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of clefts or cracks; chapped; wrinkled.

Each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

★**choppy**[2] (chop′i), *a.* [< *chop*[2] + *-y*[1]; substituted for *chopping*[2].] Same as *chopping*[2].

chop-sticks (chop′stiks), *n. pl.* [< *chop* (redupl. *chop-chop*, quickly), a corruption of *cup*, the Cantonese pronunciation of Chinese *kih*, quick, + E. *stick*. In Chinese these sticks are called *kwai-tsze*, < *kwai*, quick, + *tsze*, an individualizing formative particle.] Small sticks of wood or ivory resembling lead pencils, but generally longer and slightly tapering, used by the Chinese, Japanese, and Coreans in eating, instead of knives and forks. They are used in pairs, held between the thumb and the first and second fingers. Called *hashi* by the Japanese.



Chop-sticks.

The meal concluded with an enormous lacquer box of rice, from which all our bowls were filled, the rice being thence conveyed to our mouths by means of *chop-sticks*. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.

choquette (sho-ket′), *n.* [F., < *choquer*, strike, knock: see *shock*[2].] In *silk-culture*, a cocoon in which the worm has died before finishing its work.

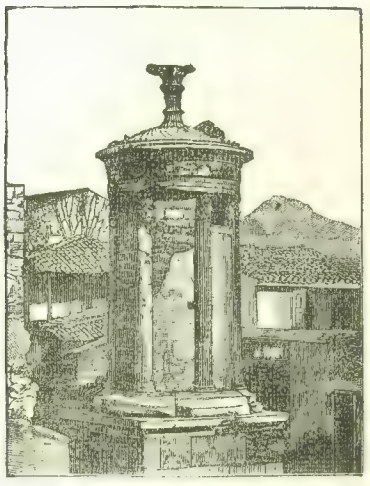
chor, *n.* See *cor*[4].

choragi, *n.* Plural of *choragus*.

choragic (kō-raj′ik), *a.* [< Gr. χορᾱγικός, χορηγικός, < χορᾱγός, χορηγός: see *choragus* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to or connected with a choragus, or the liturgy called a choragy.

The *choragic* victory of Lysikrates occurred B. C. 335. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 330, note.

Choragic monument, in *Gr. antiq.*, a small temple or shrine erected in honor of Bacchus by the successful choragus in a Dionysiac festival, upon which was displayed the bronze tripod received as a prize by the choragus, together with inscriptions usually giving the date, the play or plays represented, and the names of the performers. Choragic monuments were sometimes further ornamented by works of the most renowned artists, such as Praxiteles. In Athens a street called the Street of Tripods was lined with these monuments, of which a beau-



Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens.

tiful example, the monument of Lysicrates, dating from 335–4 B. C., survives, and is one of the earliest authentic examples of the Corinthian order.

choragus, choregus (kō-rā′-, kō-rē′gus), *n.*; pl. *choragi, choregi* (-jī). [< L. *choragus*, < Gr. *χορηγός*, Doric and Attic *χοραγός*, a leader of the chorus, < *χορός*, chorus, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, the leader or superintendent of a chorus; the superintendent of a theatrical representation at Athens. One choragus from each tribe had to provide at his own expense for the equipment and instruction of the choruses for tragedies and comedies on the occasion of various religious festivals. He was chosen by election, and the office, though very onerous, was held to be one of great honor.

2. Hence, figuratively, any conductor or leader, as of an entertainment or festival.

God, who is the great *Choragus* and Master of the scenes of life and death, was not pleased then to draw the curtains.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 78.

Petrarch was the first *choragus* of that sentimental dance which so long led young folks away from the realities of life, like the piper of Hamelin.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 155.

3. [ML.] *Eccles.*, an officer who superintends the musical details of divine service. The name and office are still retained in the University of Oxford. *F. G. Lee.*

choragy, choregy (kor′ā-ji, -ē-ji), *n.* [< L. as if **choragia, choregia*, < Gr. *χορηγία*, < *χορηγός*, *χοραγός*, a choragus: see *choragus*.] In ancient Athens, the office and ceremonial duties, or liturgy, of a choragus.

chorah (chō′rä), *n.* A long straight knife used by the Afghans. *Whitworth.*

choral (kō′ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *choral* = Sp. Pg. *coral* = It. *corale*, < ML. *choralis*, < L. *chorus*, chorus, choir: see *chorus, choir*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a chorus or a choir; performed in rhythmic concert, as music or dancing.

Soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 599.

A star that with the *choral* starry dance
Join'd not. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. In *music*, specifically, pertaining to or designed for concerted vocal, as distinguished from instrumental, performance: as, Mendelssohn's *choral* works.

The wild and barbaric melody which gives so striking an effect to the *choral* passages. *Macaulay.*

Choral notes, the square characters, or *notæ quadratæ*, used in early Christian music to represent the tones of melodies to be sung.—**Choral service**, a church service which is musically rendered, principally by the choir.—**Choral vicar.** See *vicar choral*, under *vicar*.

II. *n.* **1.** A simple musical composition in harmony, suited for performance by a chorus. Often written *chorale*.—**2.** A tune written or arranged for a sacred hymn or psalm; specifically, such a tune written in the style of the hymn-tunes of the early Protestant churches, both Lutheran and Reformed, having a plain melody, a strong harmony, and a stately rhythm. —**3.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, any part of the service which is sung by the whole choir (cantus choralis), generally consisting of a part of the ancient church music (cantus firmus), sung in unison, or more frequently sung by the tenor, while a greater freedom is allowed in the parts.

choral-book (kō′ral-bůk), *n.* A collection of chorals or hymn-tunes.

chorale, *n.* See *choral*, 1.

choraleon (kō-rā′lē-on), *n.* [< *choral* + *-eon*, as in *melodeon*.] A musical instrument of the organ kind, having metal pipes, invented in Warsaw in 1825: so called because intended to accompany choral singing in churches. Also called *œolodion, œolodicon*, and *œolomelodicon*.

choralist (kō′ral-ist), *n.* [< *choral* + *-ist*.] **1.** A singer or composer of choral music.—**2.** A member of a church choir.

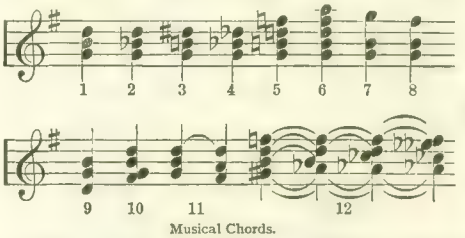
chorally (kō′ral-i), *adv.* In the manner of a chorus; so as to be adapted to a choir.

choraula (kō-rȧ′lȧ), *n.*; pl. *choraulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *χορός*, chorus, choir, + *αὐλή*, > L. *aula*, hall.] In some European churches, (*a*) the hall or room in which choir-boys rehearse; (*b*) a space behind the high altar where certain liturgical exercises are sung.

★**chord** (kôrd), *n.* [Same word as *cord* (and sometimes, and formerly regularly, so spelled; but the spelling *chord*, after the L., is now conventionally preferred for the technical senses given below); < L. *chorda*, < Gr. *χορδή*, the string of a musical instrument: see *cord*[1].] **1.** A string; a cord. Specifically—**2.** The string of a musical instrument.

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the *chords* with might. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3†. A musical tone.—**4.** In *music*, the simultaneous sounding of three or more tones; specifically, the sounding of three or more tones that are concordant with one another. A *common chord* or *triad* consists of any tone with its third and fifth.



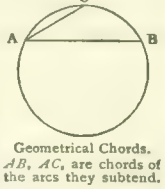
Musical Chords.

1. Major. 2. Minor. 3. Augmented. 4. Diminished. 5. Of the seventh. 6. Of the ninth. 7, 8. Imperfect. 9, 10. Inverted. 11. Relative. 12. Equivocal.

A *major chord* is one having a major third and a perfect fifth; a *minor chord*, one having a minor third and a perfect fifth; a *diminished chord*, one having a minor third and a diminished fifth; and an *augmented chord*, one having a major third and an augmented fifth. Diminished and augmented chords are also called *anomalous*. A *chord of the seventh*, or *seventh-chord*, consists of any tone with its third, fifth, and seventh; a *chord of the ninth* contains also the ninth. (See *ninth*.) The tones of a chord are arranged for analysis at intervals of a third from one another; and when so arranged, the lowest tone is called the *root* of the chord. When all the tones of the chord are not present, it is *imperfect* or *incomplete;* when the tones are so arranged that the root is not the lowest, the chord is *inverted*. Inverted chords are known by the numerals indicating the intervals between the lowest tone and the others: as, chords of the sixth, of the fourth and sixth, of the fifth and sixth, of the second, etc. The *tonic* or *fundamental chord* is the triad whose root is the tonic or key-note; the *dominant* or *leading chord*, that whose root is the dominant (fifth tone of the scale); the *subdominant chord*, that whose root is the subdominant (fourth tone of the scale), etc. Chords are *related* or *relative* to each other when they contain common tones. A *transient chord* is one used to connect two keys or tonalities, and containing tones foreign to both. An *equivocal chord* is one which may be resolved into different keys without changing any of its tones. Hence—**5.** Harmony, as of color.

The sweet and solemn harmony of purple with various greens—the same, by the by, to which the hills of Scotland owe their best loveliness—remained a favourite *chord* of colour with the Venetians. *Ruskin.*

6. In *geom.*, that part of a straight line which is comprised between two of its intersections with a curve; specifically, the straight line which joins the extremities of an arc of a circle.



Geometrical Chords.
AB, AC, are chords of the arcs they subtend.

The great Piazza in Siena . . . is in the shape of a shallow horse-shoe, . . . or, better, of a bow, in which the high façade of the Palazzo Pubblico forms the *chord*, and everything else the arc.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, [p. 254.

7. A main horizontal member of a bridge-truss. When at the upper side, it is a *top chord*, and is in compression; when at the lower edge, it is a *lower chord*, and is in tension.

8. In *anat.*, a cord; a chorda; especially, the notochord, or chorda dorsalis. See *chorda*.—**Broken chords.** See *broken*.—**Chord of an angle**, the chord of the intercepted arc of a circle of unit radius having its center at the vertex of the angle.—**Chord of curvature**, that chord of the osculating circle of a curve which, from the point of contact, passes through the origin of coördinates.—**Chords of contact**, of two circles, chords joining the points of tangency of two common tangents of the two circles.—**Chords of Willis**, numerous fibrous bands extending across the lumen of the superior longitudinal sinus of the brain.—**Chromatic chord.** See *chromatic*.—**Common chord**, a chord joining the intersections of two or more circles.—**Consonant, derivative, diatonic,** etc., **chords.** See the adjectives.

chord (kôrd), *v.* [< *chord*, *n.* Cf. *cord*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To furnish with chords or strings, as a musical instrument. [Rare.]

When Jubal struck the *chorded* shell. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* In *music*, to sound harmoniously or concordantly.

★**chorda** (kôr′dȧ), *n.*; pl. *chordæ* (-dē). [L., a string, etc., with mod. (NL.) scientific applications: see *chord, cord*[1].] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A tendon. (*b*) A filament of nerve. (*c*) The notochord.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of olive-brown marine algæ of the family *Laminariaceæ*. They have long, slender, hollow, cylindrical fronds, which in the common species, *Chorda filum*, sometimes attain a length of 12 feet, with a diameter of a quarter of an inch. The surface is covered with a cortical layer of cuneate-clavate cells. Only unilocular sporangia are known. They are sometimes called *catgut* and *sea-lace*.—**Chorda caudalis,** the urochord.—**Chorda dorsalis,** the notochord.—**Chordæ Ferrenii,** the vocal cords. —**Chordæ tendineæ,** the tendinous cords fastened to the free edge of the auriculoventricular valves of the heart, and attaching them loosely to the inner wall of the ventricles. They prevent these valves from being driven back into the auricles during the ventricular systole.—**Chordæ vocales,** the vocal cords (which see, under *cord*[1]).—**Chorda magna,** the tendo Achillis.—**Chorda transversa,** the oblique or round ligament running from the tubercle at the base of the coronoid process of the ulna to the radius a little below the bicipital tuberosity.—**Chorda tympani,** the tympanic cord, a branch of the facial or seventh cranial nerve, which traverses the tympanic cavity, and joins the gustatory or lingual nerve.—**Chorda vertebralis,** the notochord.

chorda-animal (kôr′dȧ-an″i-mal), *n.* A chordonium.

chordæ, *n.* Plural of *chorda*.

chordal (kôr′dal), *a.* [< L. *chorda*, a chord, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chord; specifically, of or pertaining to the chorda dorsalis or notochord of a vertebrate.—**Chordal sheath,** the investment of the notochord; the perichord.—**Chordal tissue,** the substance of the notochord; the peculiar cartilaginous tissue known as cellular cartilage.

Chordaria (kôr-dā′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χορδάριον*, dim. of *χορδή* = L. *chorda*, a cord: see *chord, cord*[1].] The representative genus of the family *Chordariaceæ*. It has fronds tough and elastic, and the cortical filaments adhere closely to one another.

Chordariaceæ (kôr-dā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chordaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of olive-green algæ, with cylindrical, filamentous, branching fronds. The frond has an axis of slender longitudinal cells, surrounded by a cortex of short, densely packed filaments perpendicular to the axis. The sporangia are borne among the cortical filaments or formed directly from them.

chordariaceous (kôr-dā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* [< *Chordaria* + *-aceous*.] Resembling *Chordaria*.

Chordata (kôr-dā′tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chordatus:* see *chordate*.] A primary division or subkingdom of the animal kingdom, containing all animals which have or have had a notochord, thus including (*a*) the true vertebrates (also called *Craniota*), (*b*) the leptocardians, or *Cephalochorda*, and (*c*) the tunicates, or *Urochorda*.

chordate (kôr′dāt), *a.* [< NL. *chordatus*, having a chord or cord (spinal cord, notochord), < L. *chorda*, a chord: see *chord*.] Having the characters of the *Chordata;* pertaining to or resembling the *Chordata:* as, a *chordate* animal.

chordaulodion (kôr-dâ-lō′di-on), *n.* [< Gr. *χορδή*, a string, + *αὐλός*, a pipe, + *ᾠδή*, song.] A composite musical instrument, containing both strings and pipes, invented in 1812 by Kaufmann at Dresden; a kind of orchestrion.

chordee (kôr-dē′), *n.* [< F. *chordée*, < NL. *chordata*, fem. of *chordatus:* see *chordate*.] A painful erection of the penis, under which it is considerably curved. It attends gonorrhea, and usually occurs at night.

Chordeiles (kôr-dī′lēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), emended *Chordediles*, more prop. **Chordodiles, -us* (so called in allusion to its nocturnal note), < Gr. *χορδή*, the chord of a lyre or harp, + *δείλη*, evening.] A genus of American glabrirostral *Caprimulginæ*, having long pointed wings which extend beyond the forked tail. The type is the long-winged goatsucker, night-hawk, bull-bat, or piramidig of the United States, *C. virginianus* or *C. popetue*. There are several other species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America.

chordel (kôr′del), *n.* [< *chord* + dim. *-el*.] A plane curve every point of which terminates an arc which originates in a fixed line, is described with a fixed point as a center, and subtends a given length the same number of times as a chord.

chordometer (kôr-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *chorda* (= Gr. *χορδή*), a string, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a mea-

sure.] An instrument for measuring the thickness of strings.

Chordonia (kôr-dō′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *chordonium*, q. v.] A hypothetical group of worm-like animals, of which the chordonium is the type or common parent-form, and of which the tunicate *Appendicularia* or any caudate ascidian larva is an extant representative, distinguished primarily by the possession of a notochord in the form of a urochord, and supposed to be the immediate progenitors of the ascidians and vertebrates. *Haeckel.*

chordonium (kôr-dō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *chordonia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *χορδή*, string, chord, cord: see *chord*, *cord*[1].] A name given by Haeckel to a hypothetical worm which he supposed to have been among the common parent-forms of ascidians and vertebrates.

chordotonal (kôr-dō-tō′nạl), *a.* [< Gr. *χορδή*, chord, + *τόνος*, tone, + *-al*.] Responsive to the vibrations or tones of sound: applied to certain organs or parts of insects and spiders.

These [sense-organs in the legs of spiders] are thought to be analogous to the *chordotonal* organs of insects.
T. Gill.

chore[1] (chōr), *n.* [Also written *choar* and dial. *choor*, formerly *chewre*, a var. of *chare*, *char*: see *char*[1], *chare*[1].] A char, chare, or small job; a task; especially, a piece of minor domestic work, as about a house or barn, of regular or frequent recurrence: generally in the plural. [Now U. S.]

Here's two *chewres* chewr'd: when Wisdom is employ'd,
'Tis ever thus. *Beau. and Fl.*, Love's Cure, iii. 2.

Meanwhile we did our nightly *chores*,—
Brought in the wood from out of doors,
Littered the stalls, and from the mows
Raked down the herd's-grass for the cows.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Now that is the wisdom of a man, in every instance of his labor, to hitch his wagon to a star, and see his *chore* done by the gods themselves. *Emerson*, Civilization.

The Yankee boy of those times was wont to have a regular set of *chores* to do, such as cutting and bringing in wood, making fires, and the like.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 17.

chore[1] (chōr), *v.* Same as *char*[1], 5.

chore[2], *n.* [See *chare*[2].] Same as *chare*[2].

chore[3]† (kōr), *n.* [< L. *chorus*: see *choir*.] A ★chorus; a choir. *B. Jonson.*

chorea (kō-rē′ạ), *n.* [= F. *chorée* = Sp. *corea* = Pg. *chorea* = It. *corea*, < L. *chorea*, chorea, < Gr. *χορεία*, a dance, prop. fem. of *χορεῖος*, belonging to a dance or chorus: see *choreus*.] 1. A nervous disease, usually occurring before puberty, marked by irregular and involuntary motions of one or more limbs and of the face and trunk, which, however, cease in sleep. Its morbid anatomy is undetermined. Also called *St. Vitus's dance*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Haldeman*, 1847.

choreal (kō-rē′ạl), *a.* [< *chorea* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of chorea; characteristic of chorea: as, *choreal* movements.—2. Affected with chorea.

Many students are interested in being told that a case is one of true epilepsy, . . . who have never tried to form a clear conception of the sort of movements they can see in a *choreal* child. *Millican*, Morbid Germs, p. 24.

choree (kō′rē), *n.* [= F. *chorée* = Sp. *coreo* = Pg. *choreu* = It. *coreo*, < L. *choreus*: see *choreus*.] In *pros.*, same as *trochee*. The word *choree* (choreus, χορεῖος) was used by the earlier classical writers on metrics as identical with *trochee*, to designate both the foot now called trochee (– ⏑) and its resolved form the tribrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), but more frequently the latter. Cicero and Quintilian call the trochee (– ⏑) *choreus*, and the tribrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑) *trochæus*. Later writers use the names *trochæus* and *tribrachys* exclusively for the feet still known by those names. *Choree* or *choreus* in modern usage is simply a rare name for trochee (– ⏑). Also called *choreus*.

choregi, *n.* Plural of *choregus*.

choregraphic, choregraphical, *a.* See *chorographic*[2].

choregraphy, *n.* See *chorography*[2].

choregus, *n.* See *choragus*. [Rare.]

He [Socrates] is the *choregus* of Greek free-thought.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 181.

choregy (kor′ē-ji), *n.* [= F. *chorégie*, < Gr. *χορηγία*, < *χορηγός*, choragus: see *choragus*, *choregus*.] Same as *choragy*. *Grote.*

chorei, *n.* Plural of *choreus*.

choreic (kō-rē′ik), *a.* [< *chorea* + *-ic*; = F. *choréique*.] Pertaining to chorea; affected with chorea: as, a *choreic* patient.

The upper and lower extremities present the greatest mass of the *choreic* movements.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 115.

choreiform (kō-rē′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *chorea* + *forma*, shape, form.] Resembling chorea; choreoid: as, *choreiform* movements.

choreoid (kō-rē′oid), *a.* [< *chorea* + *-oid*.] Resembling chorea or what occurs in chorea; choreiform.

choreomania (kō-rē-ō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [< L. *chorea* + *mania*, madness.] Same as *choromania*.

chorepiscopal (kō-rē-pis′kō-pạl), *a.* [< *chorepiscopus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a chorepiscopus.

They were allowed the name, and honour, and sometime the execution of offices *chorepiscopal*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 196.

chorepiscopus (kō-rē-pis′kō-pus), *n.*; pl. *chorepiscopi* (-pī). [LL. (> F. *chorévêque* = Sp. *corepiscopo* = Pg. *chorebispo* = It. *corepiscopo*), < Gr. *χωρεπίσκοπος*, < *χώρα*, place, + *ἐπίσκοπος*, bishop: see *bishop*.] One of a class of clergy, in rank between bishops proper and presbyters, introduced in the latter part of the third century to aid in the episcopal supervision of the country districts of enlarged dioceses. Roman Catholic authorities hold that they were not bishops, but priests intrusted with special power; while others regard them as truly bishops, though of inferior dignity and limited authority. It is probable that both these views are historically correct, but apply to different periods.

choreus (kō-rē′us), *n.*; pl. *chorei* (-ī). [L., < Gr. *χορεῖος*, pertaining to a dance or chorus, a meter so called, < *χορός*, a dance: see *chorus*.] In *pros.*, same as *trochee*.

choria, *n.* Plural of *chorion*.

choriamb (kō′ri-amb), *n.* [Also, as L., *choriambus*, < Gr. *χοριάμβος*, < *χορεῖος*, choreus, + *ἰαμβος*, iambus.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot of four syllables, the first and fourth of which are long, the second and third short, the ictus or metrical stress resting either on the first or on the last syllable (– ⏑ ⏑ – or – ⏑ ⏑ –). The genuine choriamb has a magnitude of six times or moræ (is hexasemic); and as four of these constitute the thesis and two the arsis, or vice versa, it belongs to the diplasic class of feet. Genuine choriambs are rare. Apparent choriambs are catalectic dactylic dipodies (– ⏑ ⏑ | –), either of genuine dactyls, as at the end of a pentameter, or of cyclic dactyls, as in Asclepiadic and other logaœdic verses. Anapestic lines analyzed as dactylic series with anacrusis show similar forms. The choriamb takes its name from its apparent composition from a choree (trochee) and an iambus.

choriambi, *n.* Plural of *choriambus*.

choriambic (kō-ri-am′bik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *choriambicus*, < Gr. *χοριαμβικός*, < *χοριάμβος*, choriamb.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, constituting, or consisting of choriambs: as, a *choriambic* foot, verse, or movement.

II. *n.* A foot constituting a choriamb, or a verse consisting of choriambs.

choriambus (kō-ri-am′bus), *n.*; pl. *choriambi* (-bī). Same as *choriamb*.

choric (kō′rik), *a.* [= F. *chorique* = It. *corico*, < L. *choricus* = Gr. *χορικός*, pertaining to a chorus, < *χορός*, chorus: see *chorus*.] Of or pertaining to a chorus; specifically, fitted for the use of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama: as, *choric* meters, poems, or compositions (that is, the more elaborate as opposed to the simpler meters, etc.). See *chorus*, 1 (*b*).

The *choric* spirit is here. . . . The *choric* responses of the last dialogue form a resonant climax to the whole.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 388.

chorioblastosis (kō″ri-ō-blas-tō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *χόριον*, membrane (corium), + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a name given by Ausspitz to a deviation from normal growth in the corium or true skin, as, for example, a granuloma, a fibroma, or a case of atrophy.

choriocapillaris (kō″ri-ō-kap-i-lā′ris), *a.* used as *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόριον*, a membrane (choroid), + L. *capillaris*, capillary.] The inner layer of the choroid coat of the eye, formed largely of capillaries: an abbreviation of the phrase *membrana* or *tunica choriocapillaris*. Also called ★*tunica Ruyschiana* and *tunica vasculosa Halleri*.

chorion (kō′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *choria* (-ạ). [NL. (> F. Sp. Pg. *chorion* = It. *corio*), < Gr. *χόριον*, fetal membrane, any membrane. Cf. *corium*.] 1. In *anat.*, the outermost fetal envelop; the external membrane which invests the embryo, forming in the higher vertebrates the outer layer of the bag of waters, and contributing to the formation of the placenta. With reference to the embryo, it occupies the relation of the original vitelline membrane or cell-wall of the ovum.

2. By analogy—(*a*) The membrana putaminis or egg-pod of those eggs which have calcareous shells. [Rare.] (*b*) The external investment of the ovum of an insect, derived from the epithelial layer of the oviduct.—**Chorion frondosum**, the tufted or shaggy part of the chorion, which composes the fetal placenta.—**Chorion lævе**, the smooth part of the chorion, which does not enter into the composition of the placenta.

chorionic (kō-ri-on′ik), *a.* [< *chorion* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chorion: as, the *chorionic* membrane; *chorionic* villi.

It [the "diffused placenta"] is probably a primitive condition, from which most of the others are derived, although its existence must presuppose the absence of the umbilical vesicle as a constituent of the *chorionic* wall.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 370.

chorioretinitis (kō″ri-ō-ret-i-nī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *χόριον*, membrane (choroid), + L. *retina*, retina, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye and the retina. Also called *choroidoretinitis* and *retinochoroiditis*.

choripetalous (kō-ri-pet′ạ-lus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χωρίς*, asunder, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having the petals unconnected: equivalent to *polypetalous*.

choriphyllous (kō-ri-fil′us), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χωρίς*, asunder, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves (petals and sepals): applied to a perianth.

chorisepalous (kō-ri-sep′ạ-lus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χωρίς*, asunder, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having the sepals distinct.

chorisis (kō′ri-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χώρισις*, a separation, < *χωρίζειν*, separate, sever, < *χωρίς*, apart, asunder.] In *bot.*, the multiplication, by congenital division, of an organ which is ordinarily entire. It is usually restricted to the stamens and carpels of the flower, and may be either collateral, when the parts are side by side, as in the stamens of *Bikukulla*, or, more rarely, transverse. Also called *chorization*.

chorisma (kō-riz′mạ), *n.*; pl. *chorismata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *χώρισμα*, a separated space, < *χωρίζειν*, separate, part, < *χωρίς*, apart.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a separating; a separation; a distinction of parts or things.

chorist (kō′rist), *n.* [= D. *korist* = G. *chorist*, *korist* = Dan. *korist*, < F. *choriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *corista*, < ML. *chorista* (also *chorialis*), < L. *chorus*, choir: see *chorus*, and cf. *chorister*.] A singer in a choir. [Rare.]

Behold the great *chorist* of the angelical quire.
Partheneia Sacra (1633), p. 150.

choristate (kō-ris′tāt), *a.* [< Gr. *χωριστός*, separable, separate (< *χωρίζειν*, separate: see *chorisis*), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, increased in number by chorisis; affected with chorisis.

chorister (kor′is-tėr), *n.* [< *chorist* + *-er*. Cf. *quirister*, after *quire*[1].] 1. A singer in a choir or chorus; specifically, a male member of a church choir.

The *Choristers* the joyous Antheme sing.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 221.

Sometimes there are on the cathedral foundation minor canons, and always precentors, lay vicars, and *choristers*.
A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, x.

2. In some churches, a choir-leader or precentor; one who leads the singing of the choir or the congregation.—3. A singer in general: as, the feathered *choristers*.

The new-born phœnix takes his way;
Of airy *choristers* a numerous train
Attend his progress. *Dryden.*

Choristes (kō-ris′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χωριστός*, separate (*χωριστής*, one who separates): see *choristate*.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Choristidæ*.

choristic (kō-ris′tik), *a.* [< *chorist* + *-ic*.] Belonging to a choir; choric; choral. [Rare.]

Choristida (kō-ris′ti-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χωριστός*, separate, separable (see *choristate*), + *-ida*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, an order of *Tetractinellida*, contrasted with the order *Lithistida*, and defined as tetractinellid sponges with quadriradiate or triæne spicules which are never consolidated into a rigid network.

Choristidæ (kō-ris′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Choristes* + *-idæ*.] A family of prosobranchiate gastropods with a thick short head, a large retractile pharynx, and well-developed jaws. They have an odontophore, with three rows of rachidian teeth, on each side a row of broad bilobed inner lateral teeth, and two rows of small hook-shaped outer lateral teeth. They have also small posterior tentacles and frontal tentacles, united by a fold. The shell is heliciform and provided with a paucispiral operculum. The family was constituted from a living and fossil species of the North Atlantic.

choristidan (kō-ris′ti-dạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Choristida*.

II. *n.* A sponge of the order *Choristida*.

choristopod (kō-ris′tō-pod), *n.* One of the *Choristopoda*; a choristopodous crustacean. *J. D. Dana.*

Choristopoda (kō-ris-top′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χωριστός*, separate (see *choristate*), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In Dana's classification, an order of edriophthalmous crustaceans, approximately equivalent to the amphipods and isopods together, and divided into three groups.

choristopodous (kō-ris-top′ō-dus), *a.* [< *Choristopoda* + *-ous.*] Having the feet separated in series, as in the choristopods; specifically, having the characters of the *Choristopoda.*

chorization (kō-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< Gr. *χωρίζειν*, separate, + *-ation:* see *chorisis.*] Same as *chorisis.*

chorl[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *churl.*

chorl[2] (chôrl), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] The angle at the junction of the blade of a pocket-knife with the square shank which forms the joint. *E. H. Knight.*

chorobates† (kō-rob′ạ-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χωροβάτης*, a surveyors' level (cf. *χωροβατεῖν*, survey, measure by paces), < *χῶρος*, land, + *βατός*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, go, = E. *come.*] An instrument, similar in principle to the common carpenters' level, used to determine the slope of an aqueduct and the levels of the country through which it passes.

chorodidascalus (kō″rō-di-das′kạ-lus), *n.*; pl. *chorodidascali* (-lī). [Gr. *χοροδιδάσκαλος*, < *χορός*, dance, chorus, + *διδάσκαλος*, teacher, < *διδάσκειν*, teach: see *didactic.*] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, the professional or actual trainer of the chorus (sometimes the poet himself), as distinguished from the *choragus*, by whom he was employed.

chorograph (kō′rō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *χωρογράφος*, describing countries, < *χῶρος*, a place, region, country, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument invented, by Professor W. Wallace of Edinburgh, to construct by mechanical means two similar triangles on two given straight lines, their angles being given. It is especially useful in marine surveying.

chorographer (kō-rog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *chorography*[1] + *-er*[1].] One skilled in chorography; a person who describes or makes a map of a particular region or country; specifically, one who investigates the locality of places mentioned by ancient writers and endeavors to identify their true situation.

Camden and other *chorographers.* *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

chorographic[1], **chorographical** (kō-rō-graf′-ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *χωρογραφικός*, < *χωρογραφία*: see *chorography*[1].] Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of a particular region, country, or locality; laying down or marking the bounds of a particular country or locality, as a map.

I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. iii. § 15.

The "Poly-olbion" is a *chorographical* description of England and Wales; an amalgamation of antiquarianism, of topography, and of history; materials not the most ductile for the creations of poetry.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 248.

chorographic[2], **choregraphic** (kō-rō-, kō-rē-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *chorégraphique* = Sp. *coreográfico* = Pg. *choregraphico;* as *chorography*[2] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the notation of dancing. See *chorography*[2]. Also *chorographical, choregraphical.*

chorographically (kō-rō-graf′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a chorographic manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

chorography[1] (kō-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *chorographie* = Sp. *corografía* = Pg. *chorographia* = It. *corografia*, < L. *chorographia*, < Gr. *χωρογραφία*, < *χωρογράφος*, describing countries: see *chorograph.*] The systematic study or description of the natural features of particular regions, countries, or districts; especially, the identification of places mentioned by ancient writers.

I have . . . seen several countries, beheld the nature of their climes, the *chorography* of their provinces.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 8.

chorography[2], **choregraphy** (kō-rog′-, kō-reg′-ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *chorégraphie* = Sp. *coreografía* = Pg. *choregraphia* = It. *coreografia*, < Gr. *χορός*, dance, chorus (the forms in *chore-, coreo-*, < Gr. *χορεία*, a dance: see *chorea*), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A system of signs or of notation used to indicate movements, etc., in dancing.

Among the antiquities of this subject [dancing] *choregraphy*, or orchesography, the art of dancing notation, deserves a place. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 800.

choroid (kō′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *χοροειδής*, corrupt form of *χοριοειδής*, like a membrane, < *χόριον*, membrane, chorion, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Membranous, as a chorion; like or likened to the chorion, as an investing part or tunic: in *anat.*, applied to several delicate, highly vascular membranes which invest certain parts, and to associated structures.—**Choroid coat, choroid membrane,** of the eye. See II.—**Choroid fissure.** Same as *choroidal fissure.*—**Choroid gland,** a non-glandular, vascular, erectile, crescent-shaped body about the entrance of the optic nerve in the eye of a fish.

The branches of the [pseudobranchia or] rete mirabile unite again into the ophthalmic artery, which pierces the sclerotic, and breaks up into another rete mirabile, the *choroid gland*, before being finally distributed.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 140.

Choroid muscle, the ciliary muscle.—**Choroid plexuses,** three pairs of vascular fringes projecting into the lateral, third, and fourth ventricles of the brain.—**Choroid vein.** (*a*) A small vein in the lateral ventricle of either side of the brain, lying on the outer side of the choroid plexus. It unites with the vein of the corpus striatum to form the vena Galeni. (*b*) The vena Galeni.

II. *n.* A delicate, highly vascular membrane forming one of the coats or tunics of the eyeball, lining the sclerotic, and lying between it and the retina, with which it is in contact by its inner surface. It is plaited in front to form the ciliary processes, ends in the ciliary ligament, and is of a dark-brown or blackish color from the abundance of pigment. Also called *choroidea*, and *choroid coat* or *membrane.* See cut under *eye*[1].

choroidal (kō′roi-dạl), *a.* [< *choroid* + *-al.*] Same as *choroid.*—**Choroidal fissure,** in *embryol.*, a lateral cleft of the secondary optic vesicle. Through it the tissue of the vitreous body is originally continuous with the rest of the mesoblastic tissue outside.

Through this gap, which afterwards receives the name of the *choroidal fissure*, a way is open from the mesoblastic tissue . . . into the interior of the cavity of the cup.

M. Foster, Embryology, I. vi. 137.

choroidea (kō-roi′dē-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *choroid.*] ★Same as *choroid.*

choroiditis (kō-roi-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *choroid* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye.

choroidoiritis (kō-roi″dō-ī-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *choroid* + *iris* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the choroid and iris.

choroidoretinitis (kō-roi″dō-ret-i-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *choroid* + *retina* + *-itis.*] Same as *chorioretinitis.*

chorok (chō′rok), *n.* [Native name.] The Siberian polecat, *Putorius sibiricus.*

chorological (kō-rō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *chorology* + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to chorology; specifically, zoögeographical and phytogeographical; pertaining to the geographical distribution of animals and plants; faunal and floral.

The great and interesting series of *chorological* phenomena, since they can only be explained by the Theory of Descent, must also be considered as important inductive data of the latter.

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 114.

chorologist (kō-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *chorology* + *-ist.*] One versed in chorology; a student of zoölogy and botany with special reference to geographical distribution.

chorology (kō-rol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *χῶρος*, place, country, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The science of describing localities; chorography.—2. The science of the geographical distribution of plants and animals; zoögeography and phytogeography. It includes the consideration not only of the habitats of species, but also the subject of faunal and floral areas, and the mapping of the earth's surface into zoölogical and botanical regions characterized by the fauna and flora.

choromania (kō-rō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *χορός*, dance, + *μανία*, madness.] The dancing mania. See *dancing*, in supplement. Also *choreomania.*

chorometry (kō-rom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *χωρομετρία*, land-surveying, < *χῶρος*, place, region, + *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring or surveying land; surveying.

choroy (chō′roi), *n.* The name of a Chilian parrakeet, *Henicognathus leptorhynchus.*

chorus (kō′rus), *n.* [< L. *chorus*, < Gr. *χορός*, a dance accompanied with song, a band of singers and dancers, a chorus; prob. orig. a dance within an inclosure, or rather the inclosure itself; cf. *χόρτος*, an inclosure, hedge, = L. *hortus*, garden, = E. *yard*[2]. For the earlier E. and the Rom., etc., forms, see *quire*[1] and *choir.*] 1. A dance. (*a*) Specifically, in the *anc. Gr. drama*—(1) A dance performed by a number of persons in a ring, in honor of Bacchus, accompanied by the singing of the sacred dithyrambic odes. From this simple rite was developed the Greek drama. (2) In continuation of the early tradition, a company of persons, represented as of age, sex, and estate appropriate to the play, who took part through their leader, the coryphæus, with the actors in the dialogue of a drama, and sang their sentiments at stated intervals when no actor was on the stage. The chorus occupied in the theater a position between the stage and the auditorium, and moved or danced in appropriate rhythm around the sacred thymele or altar of Bacchus, which stood in the middle of the area allotted to the chorus. See *theater.* (*b*) In *English drama*, an imitation of the ancient Greek chorus; in the Elizabethan drama, the actor (sometimes several) who speaks the prologue and also explains what is supposed to have occurred in the lapse of time between acts of the play.

Ham. This is one Lucianus, nephew to the king.
Oph. You are as good as a *chorus*, my lord.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

(*c*) One of the songs executed by the chorus.—2. In *music:* (*a*) A company of singers, especially an organized company, such as singers in a church or a choral society. (*b*) In an oratorio, opera, or concert, the general company of singers, as distinguished from the soloists. (*c*) A part of a song in which the listeners join with the singer; a refrain; also, any recurring refrain or burden. (*d*) A musical composition intended to be sung in harmony by a company of singers, usually by four voices. A *double chorus* is for eight voices. (*e*) The compound or mixture stops of an organ. (*f*) In the tenth century, an instrument, probably the bagpipe. (*g*) In the fifteenth century, the drone of a bagpipe or of the accompaniment strings of the crowd. (*h*) Formerly, in Scotland, a loud trumpet.—3. A union of voices or sounds, or a company of persons, resembling a chorus.

O you *chorus* of indolent reviewers.

Tennyson, Hendecasyllabics.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray.*—**Cyclic chorus,** in ancient Greece, the chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyrambic odes: so called because the performers danced around the altar of Bacchus in a circle. See 1 (*a*), above.

chorus (kō′rus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chorused* or *chorussed*, ppr. *chorusing* or *chorussing.* [< *chorus*, *n.*] 1. To sing or join in the chorus of: as, to *chorus* a song.—2. To exclaim or call out in concert.

"Oh, do let the Swiper go in," *chorus* the boys.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby.

chorus-master (kō′rus-mȧs″tėr), *n.* 1. The principal singer of a chorus.—2. The trainer or conductor of a chorus. [Rare.]

chose[1] (chōz). Preterit and old past participle of *choose.*

chose[2] (shōz), *n.* [F., a thing, < OF. *cose, cosa* = Pr. Sp. *cosa* = Pg. *coisa, cousa* = It. *cosa*, < ML. *cosa, causa*, LL. *causa*, a thing, a peculiar use of L. *causa*, cause: see *cause.* Cf. *quelque chose, kickshoes, kickshaws.*] In *law*, an article of personal property, or a personal right; a thing.—**Chose in action,** an incorporeal right enforceable by action; a right to recover a sum of money or a thing from another person in a court of justice.—**Chose in possession,** a chattel personal other than a mere evidence of debt or obligation.—**Chose local,** a piece of property annexed to a place, as a mill or the like.—**Chose transitory,** a piece of movable property.

chosen (chō′zn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *choose, v.*] Picked; choice; select.

His *chosen* captains also are drowned in the Red sea.

Ex. xv. 4.

She, questionless, with her sweet harmony
And other *chosen* attractions, would allure.

Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

Your lordship's thoughts are always just, your numbers harmonious, your words *chosen*, your expressions strong and manly. *Dryden*, Essay on the Æneid.

Chosen freeholders. See *freeholder.*

choslingt, *n.* [ME., < *chosen* + *-ling*[1].] One chosen.

Quen he to pin himselfen did
For his *choslinges* on rod tre.

MS. Cott. Vespas. (A), iii. fol. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

chotei (cho-tā′), *n.* [Chino-Jap. (= Chin. *chaoting*), lit. morning hall (in allusion to the custom of ministers having audience with their sovereign in the morning), < *cho* (= Chin. *chao*), morning, + *tei* (= Chin. *ting*), hall.] In Japan, the hall of audience; the court; hence, by metonymy, the emperor.

Chouan (shö′ạn; F. pron. shö-oṅ′), *n.* [F., after the nickname of Jean Cottereau, the original leader of the party. *Chouan* (dial. *chouhan, chauhan*, etc.; now corruptly *chat-huant*, as if 'hooting cat') means 'screech-owl'; cf. OF. *choue*, a daw, > dim. *chouette*, > E. *chewet:* see *chewet*[2] and *chough.*] A member of a body of insurgent royalists of Brittany and the west of France, consisting almost entirely of peasants, who rose in 1792 against the French republic, and carried on a guerrilla warfare of great bitterness. They were not repressed till 1800, and even after that occasional insurrections occurred down to the first years of the reign of Louis Philippe (1830–48).

Chouannerie (shö-an′e-rē; F. pron. shö-on-rē′), *n.* [F., < *Chouan.*] The insurrection of the Chouans, and also the body of persons engaged in it.

choucari (chö-kä′ri), *n.* [Of unascertained native origin.] A bird of the genus *Graucalus* (Cuvier). The name was originally applied to birds now classed under different genera, as to the Australian bower-birds of the genus *Ptilonorhynchus*, etc.

chough (chuf), *n.* [< ME. *choughe, choge*, early ME. *cheo*, < AS. *ceó*, appar. orig. **ceóh, *cóh*, a chough (cf. OF. *choe, choue*, dim. *chouette, chouquette*, also dial. *choquar* (Cotgrave), a chough, a daw, whence prob. Sp. *chova*, a chough, *choya*, a jackdaw: see *chewet*[2] and *Chouan;* cf. It.

ciagola, a chough); a variant, with a final guttural, of ME. *ca, ka, co, ko, koo, kowe*, etc., early mod. E. *coe* (see *coe*[1] and *caddow*), both forms being orig. imitative of cawing: see *caw*[1].] An oscine passerine bird of the family *Corvidæ*,



Chough (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*).

the red-legged or Cornish crow, *Fregilus* or *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, of a black color, with red feet and beak. It is of very extensive though irregular distribution. Though a corvine bird, it has some relationship with the starlings. Also called, specifically, *Cornish chough*. There are other species, natives of Australia, Java, etc. Palsgrave applies the name to a young crow.

> The crows and *choughs*, that wing the midway air,
> Show scarce so gross as beetles. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.
>
> A kind of *choughs*,
> Or thievish daws, sir.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 3.

Cornish chough. (*a*) See above. (*b*) In *her.*, same as *aylet*. It was at one time confined as a bearing to Cornish families.

chouicha (chō'i-chä), *n.* Same as *chavicha*.

chouk, *n.* See *choke*[3].

choult, *n.* A Middle English form of *jowl*.

choultry, *n.* See *choltry*.

choups (chöps), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] Hips; the fruit of briers. [North. Eng.]

chourie, *n.* See *chowry*.

chourtka (chört'kä), *n.* **1.** A native name of a kind of partridge, *Tetraogallus caspius*, inhabiting mountainous regions in Russia and Siberia. —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such partridges: synonymous with *Tetraogallus*. *Motschoulsky*, 1839.

chous (kös or kous), *n.* [Gr. *χοῦς* (> LL. *chus*), < *χεῖν*, pour, akin to E. *gush*: see *alchemy*.] **1.** In *Gr. archæol.*, a vase similar in form to the oinochoë, but larger, used to dip the mixed wine and water from the crater in order to fill the smaller pouring-vessels.—**2.** An ancient Attic measure of capacity, containing 12 cotyles or the twelfth part of a metretes, and equivalent to 3.283 liters, or 2.8 quarts. The chous was the equivalent of the Roman congius. *Daremberg et Saglio; Reinach*, Manuel de Philologie, 1883.

chouse (chous), *n.* [Also spelled *chiaus, chaus* (also *chiaous*, after F. *chiaoux*), repr. Turk. *chāʻush, chaush*, an interpreter, messenger, etc., < Ar. *khawās* (> Hind. *khawās*, an attendant, etc., lit. grandees, nobles), prop. pl. of *khās* (*s* repr. letter *sād*), noble. In senses 2, 3, and 4, the noun is from the verb.] **1.** A Turkish interpreter, messenger, or attendant.

> *Dapper.* What do you think of me,
> That I am a *Chiause?*
> *Face.* What's that?
> *Dapper.* The Turk was here——
> As one would say, do you think I am a Turk?
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 2.
>
> Accompanied with a *chaus* of the court. *Hakluyt.*
>
> The *chaoush* is a person of great authority in certain things; he is a kind of living firman, before whom everyone makes way. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 9.

2. A trick; a sham; an imposition. *Johnson.* [Rare.]—**3.** An impostor; a cheat.

> This is the gentleman, and he's no *chiaus*.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist.

4†. One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton.

> Sillier than a sottish *chouse*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. iii. 531.

chouse (chous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *choused* (*choust*), ppr. *chousing*. [Formerly also *chowse;* < *chouse, n.*; lit., act like a chouse (in allusion to a Turkish interpreter or chouse who, in 1609, swindled some of the London merchants trading with Turkey out of a large sum of money).] To cheat; trick; swindle: often followed by *of* or *out of*: as, to *chouse* one *out of* his money.

> You shall *chouse* him *out of* horses, clothes, and money, and I'll wink at it. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, ii. 1.
>
> The Portugalls have *choused* us, it seems, in the Island of Bombay, in the East Indys; for after a great charge of our fleets being sent thither with full commission from the King of Portugall to receive it, the Governour, by some pretence or other, will not deliver it to Sir Abraham Shipman, sent from the King, nor to my Lord of Marlborough. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 420.

chousingha (chou'sing-hä), *n.* Same as *chikara*[1].

chout[1] (chout), *n.* [E. dial.] A frolic or merry-making. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chout[2] (chout), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *chauth* for *chauthāī*, a fourth part of the revenue, < Skt. *chaturtha* = E. *fourth*, q. v.] In the East Indies, a fourth part of the clear revenue, extorted by the Mahrattas; hence, extortion; blackmail.

> Sivaji the Mahratta . . . organized a regular system of blackmail, known for more than a quarter of a century afterwards as the Mahratta *chout*.
> *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. Ind., p. 175.

choux†, *n.* [Prob. < F. *chou*, cabbage, on account of its shape.] A name in the seventeenth century of the chignon.

chovy (chō'vi), *n.*; pl. *chovies* (-viz). [E. dial.; origin obscure.] The popular name of a British beetle, *Phyllopertha horticola*.

chow[1] (chō), *v. t.* and *i.* [Var. of *chew, chaw*[1], q. v.] To chew. [Prov. Eng.]

chow[2] (chou), *n.* [Var. of *chaw*[2] for *jaw;* or, with usual loss of final *-l*, abbr. from *chowl* for *jowl*, q. v.] The jowl: used only in the phrase "cheek for *chow*" (that is, cheek by jowl). [Scotch.]

chow[3] (chou), *v. i.* [E. dial. Cf. *chowter*.] To grumble. [Prov. Eng.]

chow[4] (chou), *n.* [Chinese.] A word forming part of the names of many places in China, indicating either a prefecture or district of the second rank or the chief city of such a district: thus, Ning-hai-*chow* may mean either the district of Ning-hai or the city of Ning-hai. Sometimes spelled *chao, chau*, and *choo*.

chow[5] (chou), *n.* [Hind. *chau* (chiefly in comp.), var. of *chār*, < Skt. *chatur* = E. *four*.] **1.** A unit of weight in Bombay, used for gold and silver, and equal to three tenths of a troy grain.—**2.** A unit of the nature of the square of a mass, used in the East Indies in the valuation of pearls. A Madras chow is 48 square grains troy, a Bombay chow 15.7 square grains.

chow-chow (chou'chou), *a.* and *n.* [Pigeon English.] **I.** *a.* Mixed; miscellaneous; broken.—**Chow-chow box,** a Japanese lacquered picnic- or luncheon-box, with spaces for bottles, and trays or drawers for the various edibles, chop-sticks, etc., frequently richly decorated.—**Chow-chow cargo,** an assorted cargo.—**Chow-chow chop,** the lot of smaller miscellaneous packages sent off in the last lighter or cargo-boat to a vessel loading in a roadstead or harbor.—**Chow-chow shop,** a general shop; a variety shop.—**Chow-chow water,** short, irregular waves, such as those made by the paddles or propeller of a steamer, the meeting of currents in a river, etc.

II. *n.* **1.** Food of any kind, but especially Chinese food, which is usually broken or cut up in the course of cooking into pieces suitable for being eaten with chop-sticks.—**2.** A preserve made in southern China, of odds and ends of orange-peel, ginger, bamboo, pumelo-rind, syrup, etc.—**3.** A mixed pickle made with mustard in the East Indies, and imitated elsewhere.

chowder (chou'dėr), *n.* [Probably a variant of *chauder*, < F. *chaudière*, a caldron: see *chalder*[1], *caldron*. "In the fishing-villages of Brittany *faire la chaudière* is to provide a caldron in which is cooked a mess of fish and biscuit with some savory condiments—a 'hodge-podge' contributed by the fishermen themselves, each of whom in return receives his share of the prepared dish. The French would seem to have carried this practice to America." *N. and Q.*] **1.** A dish of fish or clams boiled with biscuits or crackers, pork, potatoes, onions, etc., and variously seasoned. It is common among the fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland and in New England.—**2.** A picnic party, especially at the sea-shore, at which the main dish is chowder. See def. 1.

> A *chowder* was given a few weeks ago at the head of our little bay. *The Century*, XXVIII. 555.

3. A fish-seller. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chowder (chou'dėr), *v. t.* [< *chowder, n.*] To make a chowder of: as, to *chowder* fish. [American.]

chowder-beer (chou'dėr-bēr), *n.* A beverage made in the west of England and in Newfoundland by boiling twigs of black spruce in water and mixing the product with molasses.

choweecha (chou'ē-chä), *n.* Same as *chavicha*.

chowert (chou'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *chow*[3], *chowter*.] To grumble; scold.

> But when the crabbed nurce
> Beginnes to chide and *chowre*
> With heavie heart I take my course
> To seawarde from the towre.
> *Turberville*, tr. of Ovid (1567), fol. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

chowlt, *n.* An old form of *jowl*. See *chavel*.

chowlee (chou'lē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chaulāī, chaula*.] An East Indian name of the cow-pea, which is extensively cultivated for food in the tropics of the old world.

chowpatty, *n.* Same as *chupatty*.

chowrie, *n.* See *chowry*.

chowry (chou'ri), *n.*; pl. *chowries* (-riz). [Repr. Hind. *chaurī*, Beng. *chāmara*, Skt. *chamara*.] In the East Indies, a whisk or brush used to drive off flies, often made of the bushy tail of the Tibetan yak set in a decorated handle, and in this form one of the ensigns of ancient Asiatic royalty. Also spelled *chourie, chowrie*.

chowset, *n.* and *v.* See *chouse*.

chowter† (chou'tėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.; cf. *chow*[3] and *chower*.] To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

choy-root (choi'röt), *n.* Same as *shaya-root*.

chrematistic (krē-ma-tis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *chrématistique*, < Gr. *χρηματιστικός*, pertaining to business or money-making, < *χρηματιστής*, a man of business, < *χρηματίζειν*, transact business, < *χρῆμα*(*τ*-), a thing, pl. *χρήματα*, property, wealth, money, < *χρῆσθαι*, use.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to finance or the science of wealth. [Rare.]

> I am not the least versed in the *chrematistic* art, as an old friend of mine called it. I know not how to get a shilling, nor how to keep it in my pocket if I had it.
> *Fielding*, Amelia, ix. 5.

II. *n.* Same as *chrematistics*.

chrematistics (krē-ma-tis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *chrematistic:* see *-ics*.] The science of wealth: a name given by some writers to the science of political economy, or, in a more restricted sense, to that portion of the science which relates to the management and regulation of wealth and property.

chreotechnics (krē-ō-tek'niks), *n.* [< Gr. *χρεῖος*, useful, + *τέχνη*, art: see *technic*.] The useful arts; specifically, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. [Rare.]

chrestomathic, chrestomathical (kres-tō-math'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *chrestomathy* + *-ic, -ical*.] Relating to a chrestomathy.

chrestomathy (kres-tom'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *chrestomathies* (-thiz). [= F. *chrestomathie*, < Gr. *χρηστομάθεια*, desire of learning, a book of selections (of 'things worth knowing'), < *χρηστομαθής*, desirous of learning, < *χρηστός*, good, worthy, useful (verbal adj. of *χρῆσθαι*, use), + √**μαθ* in *μανθάνειν*, learn: see *mathematics*.] A collection of extracts and choice pieces, especially from a foreign language, with notes of explanation and instruction: as, a Hebrew *chrestomathy*.

Chrisis, *n.* See *Chrysis*.

chrism (krizm), *n.* [Also *chrisom*, early mod. E. also *chrisme, crisme, chrisome, crisome;* < ME. *crisme, crysme, crisome, crysome*, chrism (oil), < AS. *crisma*, chrism (oil or vesture), = OHG. *chrismo, chrisamo, chresamo*, MHG. *crisme, kreseme, crisem, kresem*, G. *chrisam*, chrism (oil) (ME. also *creime, creym*, < OF. *cresme, chresme*, F. *chréme* = Pr. Sp. It. *crisma* = Pg. *chrisma*), < LL. *chrisma*, chrism (oil), < Gr. *χρῖσμα*, an unguent, unction, < *χρίειν*, rub, graze, besmear, anoint: see *Christ*. The form *chrisom* is archaic; *chrism* is now preferred in technical and literary use.] **1.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) A sacred ointment, consecrated by a bishop, used in the rites of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and coronation, in the consecration of churches, altar-stones, and chalices, and in blessing the baptismal water. In the Roman Catholic Church it consists of a mixture of oil and balsam, and in the Eastern Church of oil, wine, and various aromatics. Its use in baptism was continued in the Anglican Church for a short time after the Reformation. The name is sometimes applied to consecrated oil generally, including the oil of catechumens and the oil of the sick. See *oil*.

To kylle a crownde kynge with *krysome* enoynttede!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2447.

The *chrism*, . . . as in the Latin Church, is consecrated by the Bishop on Maundy Thursday; though its preparation is commenced on the Monday in Holy Week.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 999.

The bishop . . . poured out the holy oil and *chrism* and burned incense upon it [a stone slab] at the middle and four corners. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 246.

(*b*) The rite of confirmation. [Rare.]

Their baptism in all respects was as frustrate as their *chrism*, for the manner of those times was in confirming to use anointing. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

(*c*) Same as *chrismal*, (*d*).

Upon the anointed head of the newly baptized child was put a piece of fine white linen, known in those days as the chrismal or *chrisome*, to be worn, like the king's "coyfe," both day and night, for a whole week.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 485, note.

(*d*) The baptismal vesture; a white garment formerly given to the newly baptized as a symbol of the new robe of righteousness given to the saints: in this sense commonly *chrisom*.

When there are many to be baptized, this order of demanding, baptizing, putting on the *Crisome*, and anointing, shall be used severally with every child.
Book of Common Prayer (1549).

2. In general, that with which one is anointed, or the act of anointing.

I wait — but she lingers, and ah! so long!
It was not so in the years gone by,
When she touched my lips with *chrism* of song.
T. B. Aldrich, Flight of the Goddess.

3†. A chrism-child.

The boy surely, I ever said, was to any man's thinking a very *chrisome*. *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

chrism (krizm), *v. t.* [Also *chrisom*; < ME. *crisomen* (cf. ML. *chrismare*), anoint with chrism, < *crisome*, *crisme*, chrism (oil): see *chrism*, *n.*] To anoint with chrism.

And crowne hym kyndly with *krysomede* hondes,
With his ceptre, as soverayuge and lorde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3186.

chrisma (kriz'mä), *n.*; pl. *chrismata* (-ma-tä). [ML., also *chrisimus*: see *chrism* and *Christ*.] The monogram, ☧, of the name Christ, made up of the first two letters of the Greek Χριστός. See *labarum*.

chrismal (kriz'mal), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *chrismalis*, < LL. *chrisma*: see *chrism*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of chrism.

Having thus conjured and prayed, he falls upon singing the praises of this *chrismal* oil.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 316.

II. *n.* In the *early church*: (*a*) The vessel or flask in which the consecrated oil or chrism was contained. (*b*) A vessel for the reservation of the consecrated host. (*c*) A cloth used to cover relics. (*d*) [Cf. F. *chrémeau*.] The white cloth bound upon the head of one newly baptized, after the unction with chrism, for the purpose of retaining the chrism upon the head during the week. Also *chrism*.

chrismarium (kriz-mā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *chrismaria* (-ä). [ML., < LL. *chrisma*, chrism.] Same as *chrismatory*.

chrismata, *n.* Plural of *chrisma*.

chrismatin, chrismatine (kriz'ma-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρισμα(τ-)*, an unguent (see *chrism*), + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Same as *hatchettin*, 2.

chrismation (kriz-mā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *chrismatio(n-)*, < *chrismare*, pp. *chrismatus*, anoint with chrism, < LL. *chrisma*: see *chrism*.] In the early church, and in the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches, unction with chrism or holy oil, either of persons, as in baptism and confirmation, or of things, especially in consecrating the water for baptism.

The order [of baptism] of James of Serug is singular in prescribing three *chrismations* of the water.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 971.

chrismatory (kriz'ma-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *chrismatories* (-riz). [< ML. *chrismatorium*, < *chrismare*: see *chrismation*.] A receptacle for the chrism, or holy oil, used in the services of the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches. Also *chrismarium*.


Chrismatory.

The word is sometimes translated lenticula, a *chrismatory* or cruet, a vessel to contain oil.
Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 215.

chrism-child, chrisom-child (krizm'-, kriz'om-chīld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *crisome-child*, *christom-child*; < *chrism*, *chrisom*, + *child*.] A child who dies within a month after baptism: so called from the custom of burying it in its white baptismal garment, or chrismal; hence, any innocent or very young child.

As undiscerned as are the phantasms that make a *chrism child* to smile. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying.

Pist. Falstaff he is dead. . . .
Quick. 'A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any *christom child*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

In England, if a child dies within the first month of its life, it is called a *chrysom child*; whence the title in the London bills of mortality. *De Quincey*, Essenes, Note No. 5.

chrismert, chrisomert, *n.* [< *chrism*, *chrisom*, + *-er*[1].] A chrism-child.

A *chrisomer* ye chelde of Henry Jenkynso', bu[ried].
Registers of Holy Cross, Canterbury.

Chrisochloris, *n.* See *Chrysochloris*.

chrisolite, *n.* See *chrysolite*.

chrisom (kriz'om), *n.* See *chrism*.

Christ (krīst), *n.* [< ME. *Crist*, < AS. *Crist* (orig. with long *i*, *Crīst*) = OFries. *Crist* = D. *Christus* = MLG. *Krist*, *Kerst*, *Karst*, *Kirst* = OHG. *Christ*, *Krist*, MHG. *Christ*, *Krist*, G. *Christus* = Icel. *Kristr* = Sw. *Krist* (now *Christus*) = Dan. *Krist* (now *Kristus*) = Goth. *Christus* = F. *Christ* = Pr. *Christ*, *Crist* = Sp. It. *Cristo* = Pg. *Christo* (the spelling with *ch* for *c*, and the forms *Christus*, *Kristus*, being in mod. imitation of the L.), < L. *Christus*, < Gr. Χριστός, prop. an adj., anointed (ὁ χριστός, the anointed), verbal adj. of χρίειν, rub, graze, besmear, anoint, = Skt. √*ghar*, grind, rub, scratch (cf. √*ghar*, sprinkle, *ghrita*, clarified butter: see *ghee*), = L. *friare*, crumble, *fricare*, rub: see *friable* and *fricative*.] The Anointed: a title of Jesus of Nazareth, synonymous with, and the Greek translation of, *Messiah*, originally used with the definite article strictly as a title, *the Christ* (that is, the Anointed), but from an early period used without the article as a part of the proper name *Jesus Christ*. See *anointed*.

And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art *the Christ*, the Son of the living God. Mat. xvi. 16.

Then charged he his disciples that they should tell no man that he was Jesus *the Christ*. Mat. xvi. 20.

Paul, a servant of *Jesus Christ*, called to be an apostle. Rom. i. 1.

Paul, an apostle (not of men, neither by man, but by *Jesus Christ*, and God the Father, who raised him from the dead). Gal. i. 1.

Brothers of Christ. See *Christadelphian*.— **Christ's Book.** See *book*.— **Disciples of Christ.** See *disciple*.— **Knights of the Order of Christ.** See *order*.

Christadelphian (kris-ta-del'fi-an), *n.* [Also, incorrectly, *Christodelphian*; < Gr. *χριστάδελφος*, in brotherhood with Christ, < Χριστός, Christ, + *ἀδελφός*, brother: see *-adelphia*.] A member of a small religious sect which originated in the United States, but now also exists in England and elsewhere. The doctrines of the sect include a peculiar theory of the Trinity, the attainment of immortality by believers only, the annihilation of the wicked, the denial of infant baptism, and a peculiar view of the millennium. Their churches are called *ecclesias*. Also called *Brothers of Christ* and *Thomasites*.

christall†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crystal*.

Christ-child (krīst'chīld), *n.* **1.** Christ when a child: used only with the definite article.— **2.** A picture or image of Christ in his childhood. — **3.** A reappearance, in a vision or otherwise, of Christ in the form of a child. Among the Germans the Christ-child bears the same relation to the festivities of Christmas as that borne elsewhere by Saint Nicholas.

Frau Goetzenberger many a time spoke of her Christmas tree, and of the marvelous things which the *Christ-child* would lay beneath it.
Mary Howitt, Madame Goetzenberger's Christmas Eve, iii.

christ-cross (kris'krôs), *n.* [Also written *crist-cross*, *criss-cross*, for *Christ's cross* (ME. *Cristes cros*).] **1.** The mark of the cross cut, printed, or stamped on any object. It was sometimes placed on a dial for the figure XII — that is, as the sign of 12 o'clock.

Fall to your business roundly; the fescue of the dial is upon the *christ-cross* of noon. *Puritan*, iv. 2. (*Nares*.)

2. The beginning and end; the Alpha and Omega: probably from the sign of the cross being prefixed and appended to serious literary undertakings, inscriptions on sepulchral monuments, etc. See *christcross-row*.

Christ's cross is the *crist-cross* of all our happiness.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 12.

christcross-row (kris'krôs-rō'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chrisse-crosse-row*; so called from the cross set before the alphabet. Cf. Sp. *Cristus*, the cross marked at the beginning of the alphabet, the alphabet itself.] The alphabet; the A B C; a horn-book.

Truths to be learned before ever a letter in the Christian's *Christcross-row*.
Whitlock, Manners of English People, p. 527.

They never drew
A look or motion of intelligence
From infant-conning of the *Christ-cross-row*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

Christdom (kris'dum), *n.* [< *Christ* + *-dom*.] The rule or service of Christ. [Rare.]

They know the grief of men without its wisdom;
They sink in man's despair without its calm;
Are slaves, without the liberty in *Christdom*.
Mrs. Browning, Cry of the Children.

Christe eleïson (kris'tē e-lā'i-son). [ML., repr. Gr. Χριστὲ ἐλέησον: Χριστέ, voc. of Χριστός, Christ; ἐλέησον, aor. impv. of ἐλεεῖν, have mercy or pity, < ἔλεος, pity.] Literally, Christ have mercy. This Greek phrase is used untranslated as an invocation in Latin litanies, preceded and followed by *Kyrie eleïson*, each of the three invocations being pronounced thrice. (See *kyrie*.) It is not used in the Greek Church.

Christen†, *a.* and *n.* Earlier form of *Christian*[1].

christen (kris'n), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *kersen*, ★early mod. E. also rarely *christian* (cf. *Christian*[1]); < ME. *cristenen*, *cristnien*, < AS. *cristenian* (= MLG. *kristenen*, *kerstenen*, *karstenen* = Icel. *kristna* = Sw. *kristna* = Dan. *kristne*), make a Christian, baptize, < *cristena*, a Christian: see *Christen*, *a.* and *n.*, and *Christian*[1].] **1.** To baptize into the Christian church.

He hated Christene Men; and zit he was *cristned*, but he forsoke his Law, and becam a Renegate.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 84.

To *christen*; baptize; because at baptism the person receiving that sacrament is made, as the catechism teaches, a member of Christ. *Hook*, Church Dict.

Specifically — **2.** To baptize under a newly conferred name, especially in infancy; baptize and name as an infant.

She will shortly be to *christen*;
And papa has made the offer,
I shall have the naming of her.
Mary Lamb, Choosing a Name.

These young ladies — not supposed to have been actually *christened* by the names applied to them, though always so called in the family. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvii.

3. In general, to name; denominate; give a name to.

Christen the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium. *Bp. Burnet.*

Cunn. But how came this clown to be call'd Pompey first?
Sir Greg. Push, one goodman Cæsar, a pumpmaker, *kersen'd* him.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, iii. 1.

4†. To Christianize.

At Rhodes, at Cyprus, and on other grounds
Christen'd and heathen. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

I am most certain this is the first example in England since it was first *christened*.
Jer. Taylor, Extempore Prayer.

Christendom (kris'n-dum), *n.* [< ME. *cristendom*, Christianity, baptism, the Christian world, < AS. *cristendōm* (= OFries. *kristendōm*, *kerstendōm* = D. *christendom* = MLG. *kristendōm* = MHG. *kristentuom*, G. *christenthum* = Icel. *kristindōmr* = Sw. Dan. *kristendom*), Christianity, < *cristen*, Christian, + *-dōm*: see *christen*, *Christian*[1], and *-dom*.] **1†.** The profession of faith in Christ by baptism; hence, adoption of faith in Christ; personal Christianity; baptism.

The Emperour hym asked how he ther-of sholde be sure, and he seide he wolde hym asure by his *cristyndome*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

This struck such fear, that straight his *Christendome*
The King receives, and many with the King.
Fanshaw's Lusiad, x. 116.

O! I hae been at gude church-door,
An' I've got *christendom*.
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 261).

This . . . cannot be denied . . . by any man that would not have his *christendom* suspected.
Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, § 19.

2. The part of the world in which the Christian religion predominates; the Christian world.

We were also nowe passed ye londes of the Infideles, as of Turkes and Sarrasyns, and were comen into the londes of *Cristendome*, whiche also increased our joye and gladnesse right moche. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 74.

Important as outposts on the verge of *Christendom*.
Milman, Hist. of Lat. Christianity.

3. The whole body of Christians.

If there had been no Fryers, *Christendome* might have continu'd quiet, and things remain'd at a stay.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 51.

4†. [*l. c.*] The name received at baptism; hence, any name or epithet.

With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious *christendoms*.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

christening (kris'n-ing or kris'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *christen*, *v.*] The ceremony of baptism, especially as accompanied by the giving of the name to the infant baptized, followed by family festivities.

Thence . . . to Kate Joyce's *christening*, where much company and good service of sweetmeats.
Pepys, Diary, July 11, 1663.

Christhood (krīst'hụd), *n.* [< *Christ* + *-hood.*] ★The condition of being the Christ or Messiah.

Christian[1] (kris'tiạn), *a.* and *n.* [A mod. substitution (after L. *christianus*) for early mod. E. *Christen, Cristen,* < ME. *cristen, cresten* (later and rarely *Christien*), < AS. *cristen* = OS. *kristin* = OFries. *kristen, kersten* = D. *christen, kersten* = Icel. *kristinn* = Sw. Dan. *kristen,* adj., Christian; as a noun, early mod. E. *Christen, Cristen,* < ME. *cristene, cristen,* < AS. *cristena,* also *cristen* = OFries. *kristena, kerstena* = D. *christen* = MLG. *kristen, kersten, karsten, kirsten* = MHG. *kristæne, kristen,* G. *christ,* a Christian; from the adj., the Teut. forms (AS. *cristen,* etc.) having the accom. term. *-en* (see *christen*); = OF. *christien, chrestien,* F. *chrétien* = Sp. It. *cristiano* = Pg. *christão,* < L. *christianus,* adj. and n., < Gr. *χριστιανός,* orig. as a noun, a Christian, later also as an adj., Christian, < Χριστός, Christ: see *Christ.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from Christ or his teachings: as, the *Christian* religion.—**2.** Received into the body of the church of Christ; acting in the manner, or having the spiritual character, proper to a follower of Christ: as, a *Christian* man.

Nawther cercumsiset sothely in sort with the Jewes,
Ne comyn with *cristen* men, ne on Criste leuyn;
But barly, as thai borne were, bydon thai stille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4327.

3. Having adopted or believing in the religion of Christ: as, a *Christian* nation; a *Christian* community.

In the Church of England the people were never admitted to the choice of a bishop from its first becoming *Christian* to this very day.
Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted.

4. In accord with or exhibiting the spirit of the teachings of Christ: as, *Christian* conduct.—**5.** Ecclesiastical.

The jurisdiction as to tithes was similarly a debateable land between the two jurisdictions; the title to the ownership, as in questions of advowson and presentation, belonging to the secular courts, and the process of recovery belonging to the court *Christian.*
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 722.

Christian Brothers, the common designation of the Brethren of the Christian Schools (which see, under *brother*).—**Christian Catholics.** See *Old Catholics,* under *Catholic.*—**Christian Connection.** See II., 5 (*a*).—**Christian era,** the era of the birth of Christ, from which chronology is reckoned in Christian countries. See *era.*—**Christian name,** the name given when one is baptized or christened: hence, the personal as distinguished from the family name; especially, the individual name or names by which a person is usually called.—**Christian Science,** a system of religious teaching, based on the Scriptures, which originated with the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy about 1866. Its most notable application is in the professed cure of disease by mental and spiritual means.—**Christian socialism** and **socialist.** See *socialism* and *socialist.*—**Knights of Christian Charity.** See *knight.*

II. *n.* **1.** A believer in and follower of Jesus Christ; a member of a Christian church. This word occurs but three times in the New Testament, and then under circumstances which justify the conclusion that it was originally coined as a sneering appellation by the enemies of Christianity. The names employed by the followers of Christ in the apostolic church to designate themselves were *disciples, followers, believers, brethren,* and *saints.*

And the disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch.
Acts xi. 26.

Then Agrippa said unto Paul, almost thou persuadest me to be a *Christian.*
Acts xxvi. 28.

Yet if any man suffer as a *Christian,* let him not be ashamed; but let him glorify God on this behalf.
1 Pet. iv. 16.

2. Specifically, one who possesses the spiritual character proper to a follower of Christ; one who exemplifies in his life the teachings of Christ.

O it is the penitent, the reformed, the lowly, the watchful, the self-denying and holy soul, that is the *Christian!*
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

3. A member of a nation which, as a whole, has adopted some form of Christianity: opposed to *pagan, Moslem,* and *Jew.*—**4.** A civilized human being, as distinguished from a savage or a brute. [Colloq., Eng.]—**5.** (Generally pronounced, distinctively, kris'tiạn.) (*a*) A member of an American sect which arose between 1793 and 1804 among the Methodists of North Carolina, the Baptists of Vermont, and the Presbyterians of Kentucky and Tennessee. These bodies, at first unknown to each other, severally rejected all names but that of *Christians,* and were soon organized into a common denomination, now known collectively as the *Christian Connection.* They have no formulated creed, but are generally Unitarians in doctrine and Baptists in practice, and their government is congregational. They have a general quadrennial conference, and number about 100,000. (*b*) A member of a religious sect, properly designated *Disciples of Christ* (which see, under *disciple*).—**6.** A member of Christ's College, Cambridge, or of Christ Church, Oxford.—**Bible Christian.** See *Bible.*—**Christians of St. John.** See *Mandæan.*—**Christians of St. Thomas,** the members of a community of Nestorians settled on the Malabar coast of India since the early part of the sixth century, or longer, who profess to have derived their Christianity from the apostle St. Thomas. In 1599 they were compelled by the Portuguese to submit to the papal see, but not long afterward the greater part of them restored the independence of their church. They retain many ancient customs, use the Syriac language in their liturgy, and are said now to be Monophysites.—**New Christians,** a name given to those Moors and Jews who in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Spain, to avoid persecution, publicly professed conversion to Christianity and conformed to the church, while still retaining more or less attachment to their former religious faith and ritual.

The *New Christians,* as they were called, formed a kind of distinct and intermediate class of believers.
Milman, Hist. Jews, III. 307.

christian[1]† (kris'tiạn), *v. t.* [< *Christian, n.*; substituted for earlier *christen, cristen:* see *christen, v.*] To baptize. *Fulke.*

christian[2] (kris'tiạn), *n.* [After a Danish king, *Christian, Kristian.*] A gold coin first struck in 1775 by Christian VII. of Denmark as duke of Holstein, of the value of a pistole, or about $4.12. Also *christian d'or.*

christiana (kris-ti-ā'nä), *n.* An old Swedish silver coin, worth about 14 cents.

christian d'or. See *christian*[2].

Christianisation, Christianise. See *Christianization, Christianize.*

Christianism† (kris'tiạn-izm), *n.* [< F. *christianisme* = Pr. *crestianisme* = Sp. *cristianismo* = Pg. *christianismo* = It. *cristianesimo, cristianismo,* < LL. *christianismus,* < Gr. *χριστιανισμός,* Christianity, < *χριστιανίζειν* (LL. *christianizare*), profess one's self a Christian: see *Christianize.*] **1.** The Christian religion.

That I may not seem, rather forcibly, to break out of Platonism into *Christianism.*
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul.

Herein the worst of Kings, professing *Christianism,* have by farr exceeded him. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, i.

2. The nations professing Christianity; Christendom. *Johnson.*

christianite (kris'tiạn-īt), *n.* **1.** [After Prince *Christian* Frederik of Denmark.] A variety of the feldspar anorthite, from the Monte Somma on Vesuvius.—**2.** [After *Christian* VIII. of Denmark.] A name sometimes given to the zeolite phillipsite.

Christianity (kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n.* [An alteration toward the LL. form of the earlier mod. E. *christenty,* < ME. *cristiente, cristianitee, crystyante, cristante,* < OF. *crestiente, crestientet,* F. *chrétienté* = Pr. *chrestiantat, xristiandat* = Cat. *christiandat* = Sp. *cristiandad* = Pg. *christiandade* = It. *cristianità,* < LL. *christianita(t-)s,* < *christianus,* Christian: see *Christian*[1] and *-ity.*] **1.** The religion founded by Jesus Christ. Christianity may be regarded as divisible into—(*a*) *Historical Christianity,* the facts and principles stated in the New Testament, especially those concerning the life, sufferings, death, resurrection, ascension, and nature of Jesus, together with the subsequent development of the Christian church, and the gradual embodiment in society of the principles inculcated by it.

A candid but rational inquiry into the progress and establishment of *Christianity* may be considered as a very essential part of the history of the Roman Empire.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xv.

(*b*) *Dogmatic Christianity,* the systems of theological doctrine founded on the New Testament. These systems differ with different churches, sects, and schools.

Engelhard's method finds . . . the second period, that of synthetic talent, employed in constructing *Christianity* as a universal system, marked by two tendencies, the scholastic and mystic. *Shedd,* Hist. of Christ. Doct., VI. 38.

(*c*) *Vital Christianity,* the spirit manifested by Jesus Christ in his life, and which he commanded his followers to imitate.

Every one who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *christianity.* *Addison.*

Christianity is a soul-power—an invisible immutable power in the world. *H. W. Beecher,* Sermons, I. 388.

2†. The body of Christian believers.

To Walys fled the *cristianitee*
Of olde Britons.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 446.

3†. The Christian or civilized world; Christendom.

Ther neuer was no better in *crystiante.*
Nugæ Poet., p. 57.

4. Conformity to the teachings of Christ in life and conduct. [Rare.]—**Evidences of Christianity,** also called *evidences of revealed religion,* or simply *evidences,* the proofs of the divine origin of Christianity. They are classified as *external* and *internal* evidences. The former are again chiefly two, the argument from prophecies and the argument from miracles; the latter is the argument from the character of Christ and of his teachings, from the adaptation of Christianity to the needs of man, and from the history of its effects in the world. The term does not include the proofs of the existence of a Divine Being.—**Muscular Christianity,** a phrase used to denote a healthy, robust, and cheerful religion, one that leads a person to take an active part in life, and does not frown upon harmless enjoyments, as opposed to a religion which is more contemplative, and neglects to a great extent the present life. Hence also the phrase *muscular Christian.* See *muscular.*

Christianization (kris"tiạn-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *Christianize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of converting to Christianity. Also spelled *Christianisation.*

The policy of *Christianization* and civilization broke the Normans themselves into two parties.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 372.

Christianize (kris'tiạn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Christianized,* ppr. *Christianizing.* [= F. *christianiser* = Sp. *cristianizar* = Pg. *christianizar,* < LL. *christianizare,* make Christian, earlier profess Christianity, < Gr. *χριστιανίζειν,* profess Christianity, < *χριστιανός,* a Christian: see *Christian*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make Christian; convert to Christianity: as, to *Christianize* the heathen.—**2.** To imbue with Christian principles.

Christianized philosophers. *Is. Taylor.*

II.† *intrans.* To follow or profess Christianity; to approach the character of a Christian. [Rare.]

Where Prester Iohn (though part he Iudaïze)
Doth in som sort devoutly *Christianize.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

Also spelled *Christianise.*

Christianly (kris'tiạn-li), *a.* [< *Christian, n.*, + *-ly*[1]. Cf. OFries. *kerstenlik.*] Christian-like; becoming or befitting a Christian. [Rare.]

Neither is it safe, or warie, or indeed *Christianly,* that the French King, of a different Faith, should afford our neerest Allyes as good protection as we.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Father he hight and he was in the parish; a *Christianly* plainness
Clothed from his head to his feet the old man of seventy winters.
Longfellow, tr. of Children of the Lord's Supper.

Christianly (kris'tiạn-li), *adv.* [< ME. *cristenly,* < AS. **cristenlice* (= OHG. *christanlihho,* MHG. *kristenliche*), < *cristen,* Christian, + *-lice:* see *Christian*[1] and *-ly*[2].] In a Christian manner; in a manner consistent with the principles of the Christian religion or the profession of that religion. [Rare.]

Every man *christianly* instructed.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

Christianness (kris'tiạn-nes), *n.* [< *Christian*[1], *a.*, + *-ness.*] The quality of being in consonance with the doctrines of Christianity. [Rare.]

It is very . . . unreasonable . . . to judge the *christianness* of an action by the law of natural reason.
Hammond, Of Conscience, § 26.

Christianography† (kris-tiạ-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χριστιανός,* a Christian, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] A description of Christian nations.

Christicolist (kris-tik'ō-list), *n.* [< ML. *Christicola* (< L. *Christus,* Christ, + *colere,* worship) + *-ist.*] A worshiper of Christ. *Ogilvie.* [Rare.]

Christless (krīst'les), *a.* [< *Christ* + *-less.*] Without Christ; having no faith in Christ; unchristian.

A million horrible bellowing echoes broke
From the red-ribb'd hollow behind the wood,
And thunder'd up into Heaven the *Christless* code,
That must have life for a blow.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii. 1.

Christliness (krīst'li-nes), *n.* [< *Christly* + *-ness.*] The quality or character of being Christly.

Yet the *Christliness* of a principle is no certain safeguard against unwisdom in its application.
New Princeton Rev., I. 38.

Christly (krīst'li), *a.* [< *Christ* + *-ly*[1]. Cf. AS. *cristlic* = D. *christelijk* = G. *christlich* = Dan. *kristelig* = Sw. *christlig.* Cf. *Christianly, a.*] Christ-like.

And so it comes to pass that a *Christly* life is also man's ★true language. *Boardman,* Creative Week, p. 213.

Christmas (kris'mas), *n.* [< ME. *Cristmas, Cristmes, Cristemasse, Cristesmesse* (not in AS.) (= MD. *kerstmisse,* D. *kersmis* = MLG. *kerstesmisse*), i. e., *Cristes masse,* Christ's mass or holy day: see *Christ* and *mass*[1].] **1.** The festival of the Christian church observed annually in memory of the birth of Christ. The festival properly begins with the evening of the 24th day of December, called *Christmas eve,* and continues until Epiphany, on the 6th of January, the whole period being called *Christmas-tide;* but it is more particularly observed on the 25th of December, which is called *Christmas day* or simply *Christmas.* In the Roman, Greek, Episcopal, and Lutheran churches Christmas is observed as a religious festival with special services. Its celebration was formerly forbidden by the Puritans, but Christmas day is now generally observed throughout Christendom by religious services, by

public and social festivities, by the interchange of gifts between relatives and friends, and by the distributing of food and clothing among the poor. In most Christian communities Christmas is a legal holiday.

Thei faste not on the Satreday, no tyme of the geer, but it be *Cristemasse* even or Estre even.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 19.

Canons were made by several councils to oblige men to receive the Holy Communion three times a year at least, viz.: at *Christmas*, Easter, and Whitsuntide.
Wheatley, Ill. of Book of Common Prayer.

2. Christmas day, the 25th day of December.

Christmas has come once more — the day devoted by the large majority of Christians to the commemoration of the Nativity of the Saviour. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 215.

3. [*l. c.*] The holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*, from its use for decoration on Christmas day. — **Christmas block**, a Christmas log (which see, below).

To lay a Log of Wood upon the Fire, which they termed a Yule-Clog, or *Christmas-Block*.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 155.

Christmas box. (*a*) Originally, a money-box with a slit through which coin could be dropped, carried by prentices, porters, and others at Christmas-time for the reception of presents of money; hence, a Christmas gift, especially of money. [Eng.]

By the Lord Harry, I shall be undone here with *Christmas-boxes*. The rogues at the coffee-house have raised their tax, every one giving a crown, and I gave mine for shame, besides a great many half-crowns to great men's porters. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Dec. 26, 1710.

(*b*) A box of presents at Christmas. — **Christmas card**, a card variously ornamented with designs, plain or colored, sent as a token of remembrance at Christmas, and usually bearing a Christmas legend or words of Christmas greeting. — **Christmas carol**, a carol suitable for Christmas; a song or hymn sung in celebration of the nativity of Christ. — **Christmas fern**, *Polystichum acrostichoides*, a fern having simply pinnate fronds of firm texture, which remain green through the winter and may be gathered at any time. — **Christmas fish**, a name of an American plaice or flat-fish, *Lyopsetta putnami*: so called in New England from the time of its appearance in the harbors. — **Christmas flower.** Same as *Christmas rose*. — **Christmas log**, a large log of wood, which in old times formed the back-log of the fire at Christmas; the yule log. — **Christmas lord** or **prince**, the lord of misrule (which see, under *lord*).

As he hath wrought him, 'tis the finest fellow
That e'er was *Christmas-lord*; he carries it
So truly to the life, as though he were
One of the plot to gull himself.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

Christmas rose, a plant, *Helleborus niger*, so called from its open rose-like flower, which blossoms during the winter months. Also called *Christmas flower*. See *Helleborus*. — **Christmas tree**, a small evergreen tree or large branch, upon which at Christmas presents, ornaments, and lights are hung, as the occasion of a festal gathering.

Christmas-tide (kris'mas-tīd), *n.* The season of Christmas.

Christocentric (kris-tō-sen'trik), *a.* [< L. *Christus*, Christ, + *centrum*, center, + *-ic.*] Having Christ as a center; regarding Christ as the center of history or of the universe.

The ever-increasing number of Lives of Christ strengthens the *Christocentric* character of modern theology.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 46.

The essentially *Christocentric* character of his view of the universe gave him [Servetus] an almost unique place in the history of religious thought.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 685.

christofia (kris-tō'fi-ạ), *n.* A tonic made of white wine and sugar, seasoned with cinnamon, cloves, and bitter almonds. *De Colange.*

Christolatry (kris-tol'ạ-tri), *n.* [< Gr. Χριστός, Christ, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of Christ regarded as a kind of idolatry.

Christological (kris-tō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *Christology* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to Christology.

The *Christological* conceptions and formulas which occur in the book [Apocalypse] are not always consistent.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 499.

Christology (kris-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *christologie*, < Gr. Χριστός, Christ, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** That branch of theology which treats of the person and character of Jesus Christ.

That part of divinity which I make bold to call *Christology* in displaying the great mystery of godliness, God the Son manifested in human flesh.
B. Oley, Preface to Works of Thomas Jackson.

The Trinity and *Christology*, the two hardest problems and most comprehensive dogmas of theology, are intimately connected. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 135.

2. Sometimes, less accurately, doctrine concerning Christ's office and work.

Christolyte (kris'tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. Χριστός, Christ, + λυτός, verbal adj. of λύειν, loose.] One of a sect of Christians of the sixth century who held that when Christ descended into hades he left both his body and soul there, and rose with his divine nature alone.

christom†, *n.* See *chrism.*

Christophany (kris-tof'ạ-ni), *n.*; pl. *Christophanies* (-niz). [= F. *christophanie*, < Gr. Χριστός, Christ, + *-φανία*, < φαίνειν, show, appear.] An appearance or manifestation of Christ to men after his death, as recorded in John xx. and elsewhere in the New Testament.

The *Christophanies* resemble in some respects the theophanies of the Old Testament, which were granted only to few believers, yet for the general benefit.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 19.

christopher (kris'tō-fėr), *n.* [< ME. *Cristofre*, in def. 2.] **1.** See *herb-christopher.* — **2**†. A brooch, badge, pilgrim's sign, or the like, bearing a figure of St. Christopher carrying the infant Christ.

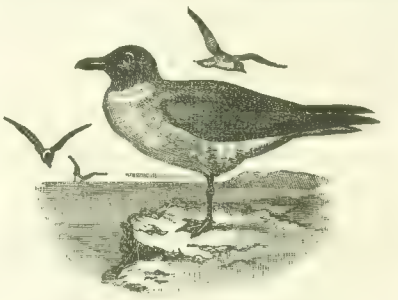
A *Cristofre* on his brest of silver schene.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 115.

christophite (kris'tō-fīt), *n.* [< *Christoph* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A brilliant black variety of spalerite or zinc blende from the St. Christoph mine, at Breitenbrunn in Saxony. It is peculiar in containing a considerable quantity of iron.

Christ's-thorn (krīsts'thôrn), *n.* The *Paliurus Paliurus*, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the south of Europe: so named from a belief that the crown of thorns placed upon the head of Christ was made of it. See *Paliurus.*

Christ-tide† (krīst'tīd), *n.* [< *Christ* + *tide.* Cf. *Christmas-tide.*] Christmas. *B. Jonson.*

Chroïcocephalus (krō″i-kō-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL. (T. C. Eyton, 1836), < Gr. χρωικός, colored (< χροιά, χρόα, color), + κεφαλή, head. Later "emended" *Chræococephalus*, and also *Chroöcephalus.*] A genus of gulls (the hooded gulls), of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Larinæ*, including many medium-sized and small species which have, when adult and in the breeding season, the



Hooded Gull (*Chroïcocephalus atricilla*).

head enveloped in a dark or blackish hood or capistrum. *C. ridibundus* is the common laughing-gull of Europe; *C. atricilla*, *C. franklini*, and *C. philadelphia* are abundant North American species.

chroma (krō'mạ), *n.* [L., < Gr. χρῶμα: see *chromatic.*] **1.** In *music*: (*a*) In Greek music, a modification of the usual diatonic scale. (*b*) The sign by which a note is raised or lowered a semitone; a sharp, ♯, or a flat, ♭. (*c*) An eighth-note or quaver, 𝅘𝅥𝅮. See *croma.* (*d*) A semitone or half-step, whether large or small. See *semitone.* — **2.** In *rhet.*, a figure of speech which consists in speaking so as not to offend the hearer. *Crabb.* — **3.** The degree of departure of a color-sensation from that of white or gray; the intensity of distinctive hue; color-intensity. — **4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *J. E. Gray*, 1832. — **Chroma duplex.** (*a*) A sixteenth-note, or semiquaver, 𝅘𝅥𝅯. (*b*) A double sharp, 𝄪, or double flat, 𝄫.

chromameter (krō-mam'e-tėr), *n.* [< F. *chromamètre*, < Gr. χρῶμα, chroma, + μέτρον, measure: see *meter.*] An adjustable monochord invented at Paris in 1827 as a help to the tuning of pianofortes. Its scale was chromatic, whence its name.

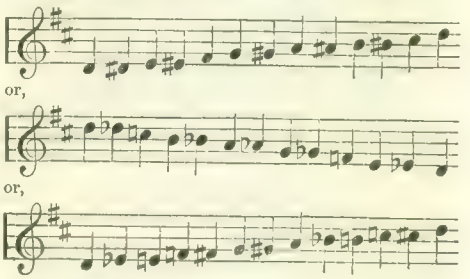
★**chromascope** (krō'mạ-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. χρῶμα, color, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for showing certain optical effects of color.

chromate (krō'māt), *n.* [< *chrom(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of chromic acid. The chromates are strong oxidizing agents, and have brilliant colors. The chromate and especially the bichromate of potassium are much used in dyeing and in the manufacture of chromate of lead, which is the pigment chrome-yellow.

★**chromatic** (krō-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *chromatique* = Sp. *cromático* = Pg. *chromatico* = It. *cromatico*, < L. *chromaticus*, < Gr. χρωματικός, relating to color, < χρῶμα(τ-), color, complexion, prop. the skin, surface, < χρώζειν, χροΐζειν, touch the surface, tinge, color, < χροιά, χρόα, skin, surface, complexion, color; cf. χρώς in same senses.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of color.

Good colour depends greatly on what may be called the *chromatic* composition of the picture.
Rood, Modern Chromatics, p. 316.

2. In *music*: (*a*) Involving tones foreign to the normal tonality of a scale, a harmony, or a piece; not diatonic. (*b*) Involving the use of the black notes on the keyboard, or of sharps and flats on the staff. — **Chromatic aberration.** See *aberration*, 4. — **Chromatic alteration of a tone**, the elevation or depression of its pitch by a semitone. Such an alteration is indicated by the chromatic signs, or accidentals, ♯, ♭, and ♮. — **Chromatic attachment**, an apparatus which can be attached to some forms of printing-presses for putting different colors of printing-ink, always in stripes or bands, on one inking-roller, for the purpose of printing from types or plates in several colors at one impression. — **Chromatic chord** or **melody**, a chord or melody containing tones foreign to the diatonic tonality of the piece. — **Chromatic harmony**, harmony consisting of chromatic chords. — **Chromatic instrument**, a musical instrument constructed so as to produce a chromatic scale, as a chromatic harp or a chromatic horn. — **Chromatic intensity**, the intensity of the chroma of a color-sensation. See *chroma*, 3. — **Chromatic interval**, an augmented or diminished interval. — **Chromatic printing**, a rainbow-like blending or shading of different colors, effected by an operation of printing alone or by a combination of printing and stenciling. — **Chromatic printing-press**, a printing-press which prints at one impression two or more colors, usually in stripes or bands. See *chromatic attachment*, above. — **Chromatic scale**, in *music*, a scale of twelve semitones, which in modern music are made equal to one another. It may be written:



Chromatic type, printing-type divided into two or more parts or sections, each part or section made for printing in a separate color, but forming in combination a perfect letter in two or more colors.

II. *n.* In *music*, a note affected by an accidental.

chromatical† (krō-mat'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *chromatic.*

Among sundry kinds of music, that which is called *chromatical* delyghteth, enlargeth and joyeth the heart.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 486.

chromatically (krō-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a chromatic manner.

chromatics (krō-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *chromatic*: see *-ics.*] The science of colors; that part of optics which treats of the properties of colors and colored bodies.

★**chromatin** (krō'mạ-tin), *n.* [< Gr. χρῶμα(τ-), color, + *-in*[2].] That portion of the nucleus of both animal and vegetable cells which is readily stained with various dyes. Chemically considered, chromatin is probably represented by the nucleinic acid radicles of the nucleins, a view which would satisfactorily account for the basophilic tendencies of the substance, that is, the marked affinity for basic dyes. The chromatin forms a complicated network within the body of the nucleus, and is intimately concerned in the process of cellular reproduction. The nuclear chromosomes are essentially composed of this substance. *Achromatin* is the opposite of chromatin. It is found in the interspaces of the chromatin network and is slightly oxyphilic.

chromatism (krō'mạ-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. χρωματισμός, coloring, < χρωματίζειν, color, < χρῶμα(τ-), color: see *chromatic.*] **1.** Chromatic aberration. — **2.** Natural coloring. — **3.** In *bot.*, the assumption by leaves, or other normally green parts of a plant, of colors similar to those of the petals; unnatural coloration of plants or their leaves.

chromatize (krō'mạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chromatized*, ppr. *chromatizing.* [< *chromate* + *-ize.* Cf. Gr. χρωματίζειν, color, dye, < χρῶμα(τ-), color: see *chromatic.*] To impregnate with a chromate. — **Chromatized gelatin**, a cement for glass consisting of 1 part gelatin and 5 parts of a 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. solution of bichromate of potassium.

chromato-, chromo-. [< Gr. χρωματο-, combining form of χρῶμα (χρωματ-), color: see *chromatic.*] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'color.'

chromatogenous (krō-mạ-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. χρῶμα(τ-), color, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*, ★*-genous.*] Generating or forming color.

chromatograph (krō'mạ-tō-grạf), *n.* [< Gr. χρῶμα(τ-), color, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument used to produce different shades of color by the simultaneous rotation of colored segments.

chromatography (krō-mạ-tog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. χρῶμα(τ-), color, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A treatise on colors.

chromatology (krō-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, discourse: see *-ology*.] The science of or a treatise on colors: as, vegetable *chromatology*.

chromatometer (krō-ma-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A scale for measuring or discriminating colors.

And thus . . . the prismatic spectrum of sunlight became, for certain purposes, an exact *chromatometer*.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 341.

chromatopathia (krō″ma-tō-path′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *πάθος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, pigmentary disease of the skin; chromatosis.

chromatopathic (krō″ma-tō-path′ik), *a.* [< *chromatopathia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with chromatopathia.

★**chromatophore** (krō′ma-tō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** One of the pigment-cells in animals.

The pigment [in the lizard] encroaches upon the epidermis, occupying the interstices between its cells, so that the dermal *chromatophores* are well-nigh hidden.
Mind, IX. 418.

Cutaneous structures called *chromatophores*, which are little sacs containing pigment of various colors, and each with an aperture, which when open allows the color contained to appear, and when closed conceals it. It is by the various contractions of these sacs that the chameleon effects those changes of color for which it is celebrated.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 488.

It is to the successive expansion and contraction of these *chromatophores* that the Cephalopoda owe the peculiar play of "shot" colors, which pass like blushes over their surface in the living state. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 445.

2. In *Actinozoa*, one of the brightly colored bead-like bodies in the oral disk of some species, as *Actinia mesembryanthemum*. They are diverticula of the body-wall; their surface is composed of close-set bacilli, beneath which is a layer of strongly refracting spherules, then a layer of similarly refracting cones, subjacent to which are ganglion-cells and nerve-plexuses. These marginal bodies are supposed to be sense-organs.

3. In *bot.*, a general term applied to those bodies in the cytoplasm of plant-cells which are concerned in the formation of starch. It includes chloroplastids, chromoplastids, and leucoplastids. Same as *plastid*, 2.

chromatophorous (krō-ma-tof′o-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Having chromatophores.—**2.** Containing pigment; of the nature of a chromatophore.

chromatopseudopsis (krō″ma-tō-sū-dop′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *ψευδής*, false, + *ὄψις*, vision.] In *pathol.*, color-blindness.

chromatopsia (krō-ma-top′si-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *chromatopsy*.] In *pathol.*, colored vision; an abnormal state in which sensations of color arise independently of external causes, or things are seen unnaturally colored, as when objects appear yellow after taking santonin. Also *chromopsia*, *chroöpsia*.

chromatopsy (krō′ma-top-si), *n.* [< NL. *chromatopsia*, < Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *ὄψις*, vision.] Englished form of *chromatopsia*.

chromatoscope (krō′ma-tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for compounding colors by combining the light reflected from different colored surfaces.

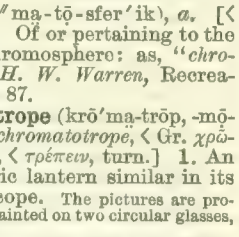
chromatosis (krō-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a deviation from the normal pigmentation of a part: applied especially to the skin.

chromatosphere (krō′ma-tō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] Same as *chromosphere*. [Rare.]

In contact with the photosphere is what resembles a sheet of scarlet fire. . . . This is the chromosphere (or *chromatosphere* if one is fastidious as to the proper formation of a Greek derivation).
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 180.

chromatospheric (krō″ma-tō-sfer′ik), *a.* [< *chromatosphere* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chromatosphere or chromosphere: as, "*chromatospheric* matter," *H. W. Warren*, Recreations in Astronomy, p. 87.

chromatrope, chromotrope (krō′ma-trōp, -mō-trōp), *n.* [Short for **chromatotrope*, < Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] **1.** An arrangement in a magic lantern similar in its effect to the kaleidoscope. The pictures are produced by brilliant designs painted on two circular glasses, which are made to rotate in opposite directions by the turning of a crank.


Chromatrope.

2. A toy, consisting of a disk on which are painted circular arcs of bright colors in pairs, so placed that when the disk is made to revolve rapidly streams of color seem to flow to or from the center.

chromaturia (krō-ma-tū′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the secretion of urine of an abnormal color.

chromatype, chromatypy. See *chromotype*, *chromotypy*.

chrome (krōm), *n.* [< *chromium*.] Chromium. —**Oxford chrome**, an oxid of iron used in oil and water-color painting. Also called *Oxford ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).

★**chrome** (krōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chromed*, ppr. *chroming*. [< *chrome*, *n.*] In *dyeing*, to subject to a bath of bichromate of potash.

To *chrome* the wool. *Manuf. Rev.*, XX. 240.

chrome-alum (krōm′al″um), *n.* A crystallizable double salt ($K_2SO_4 + Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + 24H_2O$) formed of the sulphates of chromium and potassium: a by-product in the manufacture of artificial alizarin, used in dyeing and calico-printing.

★**chrome-black** (krōm′blak), *n.* A certain color produced in dyeing cotton or wool. See *black*.

chrome-color (krōm′kul″or), *n.* A color prepared from some of the salts of chromium.

chrome-green (krōm′grēn), *n.* A pigment made by mixing chrome-yellow with Prussian blue. The depth of the resulting green color depends on the proportion of blue added.

chromeidoscope (krō-mī′dō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *εἶδος*, shape, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *debuscope*.

chrome-iron (krōm′ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *chromite*.

chrome-ironstone (krōm′ī″ėrn-stōn), *n.* Same as *chromite*.

chrome-mica (krōm′mī″kạ), *n.* Same as *fuchsite*.

chrome-ocher (krōm′ō″kėr), *n.* An impure clayey material containing some chromium oxid, and hence of a bright-green color. It is sometimes used as a pigment.

chrome-orange (krōm′or″ạnj), *n.* A bright-yellow pigment, consisting of lead chromate.

chrome-oxid (krōm′ok″sid), *n.* Same as *chromic oxid* (which see, under *chromic*).

chrome-red (krōm′red), *n.* A bright-red pigment consisting of the basic chromate of lead.

chrome-yellow (krōm′yel″ō), *n.* A yellow pigment of which there are various shades, from lemon to deep orange, all composed of chromates of lead. Their color is very pure and brilliant.

chromhidrosis (krōm-hi-drō′sis), *n.* Same as ★*chromidrosis*.

chromic (krō′mik), *a.* [< *chrome* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to chrome or chromium, or obtained from it.—**Chromic acid**, H_2CrO_4, an acid which forms a large number of colored salts, the most important of which are potassium chromate and bichromate. See *chromate*.—**Chromic iron**. Same as *chromite*.—**Chromic oxid**, more properly *chromic hydroxid*, $Cr_2O(OH)_4$, a pigment known as *Guignet's green*, prepared by heating bichromate of potash with borax and lixiviating the resulting mass. Also called *chrome-oxid*.

chromid (krō′mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidæ*.

Chromidæ (krom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chromis* (*Chromid-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Chromides*. See *Chromis*.

Chromides (krom′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Chromis*. Cf. *Chromidæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Acanthopterygii pharyngognathi* with no pseudobranchiæ: synonymous with *Cichlidæ*. Also *Chromidæ*, *Chromididæ*.

chromidia, *n.* Plural of *chromidium*.

chromidian (krō-mid′i-ạn), *n.* [< *Chromidæ* + *-ian*.] A fish of the family *Chromidæ*; a cichlid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

chromidid (krom′i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Chromididæ*.

Chromididæ (krō-mid′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chromides*.

Chromidinæ (krom-i-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chromis* (*Chromid-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chromidæ*, with the spinous portion of the dorsal fin much larger than the soft.

chromidium (krō-mid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *chromidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *lichenology*, an algal cell in a lichen thallus: a term proposed by Sitzenberger: same as *gonidium*.

chromidoid (krom′i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chromis* (*Chromid-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chromididæ* or *Chromides*.

II. *n.* A chromidid or chromid.

chromidrosis (krō-mi-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the secretion of colored sweat. Also written *chromhidrosis*.

chromiferous (krō-mif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chromium* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Containing chromium: as, a *chromiferous* garnet.

chroming (krō′ming), *n.* [< *chrome* + *-ing*[1].] The process of subjecting fabrics, in certain processes in dyeing, to a bath of bichromate of potash.

Chroming, i. e., passing through a bath of bichromate acidified with sulphuric acid.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 148.

Chroming, either hot or cold, in bichromate at 1 lb. salt to 20 gallons of water after steaming, accomplishes the complete fixing of the colour. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 326.

chromiometer (krō-mi-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for testing water by its optical purity, consisting essentially of a glass tube filled with water, through which light is seen by reflection.

chromion† (krō′mi-on), *n.* Same as *chromium*.

Chromis (krō′mis), *n.* [NL., < L. *chromis*, < Gr. *χρόμις*, a kind of sea-fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chromidæ*, or referred to the family *Cichlidæ*. (*a*) Originally instituted by Cuvier in 1817, for the Mediterranean *C. chromis*. It was thus identical with the genus afterward called *Heliases*, and a representative of the family *Pomacentridæ*. (*b*) Subsequently extended to embrace also sundry African and South American fresh-water fishes. (*c*) It was later restricted to certain African species, of which the bolti is one. It has been used in this sense by some modern ichthyologists, and taken as a type of a family *Chromidæ* or *Chromides*; but others properly restrict the name to the original type and its congeners, belonging to the family *Pomacentridæ*, accepting the name *Tilapia* for the African forms, and referring the latter genus to the family *Cichlidæ*.

chromism (krō′mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ism*. Cf. *chromatism*.] Same as *chromatism*, 2.

★**chromite** (krō′mīt), *n.* [< *chrom*(*ium*) + *-ite*[2].] Native iron chromite ($FeCr_2O_4$), occurring massive and in octahedral crystals of a black color. This, the most important ore of chromium, is chiefly obtained from the Shetland islands, Norway, California, and the Ural mountains. Also called *chrome-iron*, *chrome-ironstone*, and *chromic iron*.

★**chromium** (krō′mi-um), *n.* [NL. (from the beautiful colors of its compounds), < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ium*.] Chemical symbol, Cr; atomic weight, 51.1; specific gravity, 6.9. An element, one of the metals, in the compact form whiter and more lustrous than iron, intensely hard, brittle, and less fusible than platinum. It oxidizes slowly in the air, but burns vividly in oxygen. Hot hydrochloric or sulphuric acid dissolves it; strong nitric acid does not affect it. Chromium does not occur native. It is found in the mineral crocoite or crocoisite (lead chromate), and as a sulphid in daubreelite; it occurs also in some meteoric iron, and the fine green color which makes the emerald valuable is believed to be due to chromium; but the most abundant ore of chromium is chromite or chrome-ironstone. Among its most important compounds are the oxid or sesquioxid (Cr_2O_3), which occurs native in chrome-ocher and chromite. It is a dull-green powder when made artificially by reduction of the chromates, and is used extensively for imparting a green color to porcelain and enamel, and somewhat as a pigment, in the form of oxyhydroxid, under the name of *Guignet's green*. *Potassium bichromate* ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) is the salt from which most salts of chromium are prepared. It forms scarlet-red crystals, which dissolve in water, making a red solution. It is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing and as an oxidizing agent; also in the carbon or other processes of photographic printing, and in a form of voltaic cell called the bichromate cell. See *cell*, 8. It is an active poison.—**Transparent oxid of chromium**, a pigment used by artists, composed of a hydrated oxid of chromium. It differs but little from Guignet's green.

chromo (krō′mō), *n.* An abbreviation of *chromolithograph*.

chromo-. See *chromato-*.

chromocrinia (krō-mō-krin′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κρίνειν*, separate (secrete).] In *pathol.*, the secretion of colored matter, as by the skin. See *chromidrosis*.

chromocyclograph (krō″mō-sī′klō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κύκλος*, a circle, cycle (series), + *γράφειν*, write.] A colored picture printed from a series of blocks, each bearing its separate color.

★**chromogen** (krō′mō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] The coloring matter of plants.

chromogenic (krō-mō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *chromogen* + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to chromogen.—**2.** Producing color.—**Chromogenic bacteria**, those bacteria which produce some color or pigment characteristic of the species. Thus, *Bacillus prodigiosus* upon starchy substances produces blood-red spots, *Sarcina lutea* produces chrome-yellow, and *S. aurantiaca* an orange-color.

chromogenous (krō-moj′e-nus), *a.* [< *chromogen* + *-ous*.] Same as *chromogenic*, 2.

chromograph (krō′mō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *hectograph*.

chromoid (krō′moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chromis* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chromidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidæ*.

chromoleucite (krō-mō-lū'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *λευκός*, white, + *-ite*2.] Same as *chromoplastid*.

chromolithic (krō-mō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *chromolith(ograph)* + *-ic*. Cf. *chromolithographic*.] Relating to a chromolithograph; executed in chromolithography.

An impression of a drawing on stone, printed at Paris in colours, by the process termed *chromolithic*.
Proc. Soc. Antiq. (1844), i. 22.

chromolithograph (krō-mō-lith'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *lithograph*.] A picture or print obtained by the process of chromolithography. Often abbreviated to *chromo*.

chromolithograph (krō-mō-lith'ō-grȧf), *v. t.* [< *chromolithograph*, *n.*] To produce by means of chromolithography.

chromolithographer (krō″mō-li-thog'rą-fėr), *n.* One who practises chromolithography.

chromolithographic (krō-mō-lith-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *chromolithography* + *-ic*. Cf. *chromolithic*.] Pertaining to or executed in chromolithography.

A very considerable degree of fidelity and naturalness in the representation of flowers is already secured by the *chromo-lithographic* process. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 502.

chromolithography (krō″mō-li-thog'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *lithography*.] A method of producing colored lithographic pictures by the use of a number of prepared lithographic stones. The general outline and the outline of each of the tints in the picture to be reproduced are first traced, and then transferred to the first stone, or keystone, by the ordinary methods of lithography, or the design is drawn directly on the keystone. For the coarser kinds of color-printing the outlines of the design are made upon zinc or aluminium plates with pen or brush, and thence transferred to the stone. From the keystone, which bears the skeleton design, the outlines of each tint are separately transferred to as many other stones as there are colors in the picture. The first impression, taken by the printer from the keystone, gives the outlines of the picture, the second, taken from another stone, all the yellow tints, the third all the reds, and so on until all the colors needed are given. Before each successive impression the sheets are adjusted to a nicety, in order that the colors may not overlap one another. This adjustment is called the *register*. After the printing is completed the sheets are sometimes passed through an embossing-press, to give them a canvas-like surface.

chromophan (krō'mō-fan), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φαίνειν* (√ **φαν*), appear.] The coloring matter of the inner segments of the cones of the retina of certain animals. Three varieties have been described, chlorophan, rhodophan, and xanthophan.

chromophilous (krō-mof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of color; specifically, in *embryol.*, *hematol.*, and *histol.*, having a special affinity for stains, or readily becoming colored, as the chromatin of the cell nucleus: the opposite of *achromophilous*. ★

chromophorous (krō-mof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing or producing color.

The groups which cause the colour of a compound are known as *chromophorous* or colour-bearing groups.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 28.

chromophotograph (krō-mō-fō'tō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *photograph*.] A picture produced by the process of chromophotography.

Chromo-photographs . . . leave nothing to be desired when executed with taste. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 516.

chromophotography (krō″mō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *photography*.] Photography in colors.

chromoplastid (krō-mō-plas'tid), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form (see *plastic*), + *-id*2.] In *bot.*, a granule inclosed in protoplasm, resembling a chlorophyl granule, but of some other color than green. The colors of flowers and fruits are largely due to their presence. Also called *chromoleucite*.

chromopsia (krō-mop'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (> E. *chromopsy*), < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *ὄψις*, sight.] Same as *chromatopsia*.

chromopsy (krō'mop-si), *n.* English form of *chromopsia*.

chromosphere (krō'mō-sfēr) *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] A scarlet, gaseous envelop of irregular depth and surface ("like a prairie on fire," *Langley*), surrounding the sun above the photosphere and reversing-layer. It is composed mainly of hydrogen, helium, and calcium vapor, but at the base other metallic vapors often appear. From it, and composed of the same substances, ascend here and there the enormous cloud-like formations called *solar prominences*. These and the chromosphere itself are invisible to direct vision with eye or telescope, except for a few seconds during a total eclipse, but can be observed with the spectroscope whenever the sun is shining.

Stellar chromosphere, the gaseous envelop supposed to surround a star.

chromospheric (krō-mō-sfer'ik), *a.* [< *chromosphere* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the chromosphere: as, the *chromospheric* spectrum.

Here and there great masses of the *chromospheric* matter rise high above the general level like clouds of flames, and are then known as prominences or protuberances.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 17.

chromostroboscope (krō-mō-strō'bō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *στρόβος*, a twisting, a whirling (< *στρέφειν*, twist, turn: see *strophe*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A scientific toy illustrating the persistence of visual impressions by the rapid rotation of variously colored designs.

chromotrope, *n.* See *chromatrope*.

chromotype, chromatype (krō'mō-tīp, -ma-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *τύπος*, type.] 1. A photo-engraving process for producing images adapted for hand-coloring. The image is printed from a rather thin negative upon a gelatin film sensitized with bichromate of potassium. The film after development is transferred to a sheet of paper. The process is employed chiefly for copying botanical specimens and engravings.

2. A picture produced by this process.—3. A sheet of printed matter from types or engraved blocks where a number of forms are used, each one with an ink of a different color, as in chromolithography (which see).

chromotypic (krō-mō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *chromotypy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of chromotypy.

Another point in the [heliotype] process is the adaptation of it to *chromotypic* printing.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 272.

chromotypography (krō″mō-tī-pog'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *typography*.] Typography in colors; the art of printing with type in various colors.

chromotypy, chromatypy (krō'mō-tī-pi, -ma-tī-pi), *n.* [See *chromotype*.] In *photog.*, the chromotype process. See *chromotype*, 1. ★

chromous (krō'mus), *a.* [< *chrom(ium)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing chromium; containing more chromium than chromic compounds.

chromoxylography (krō″mō-zī-log'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *xylography*.] The art or process of printing wood-engravings in various colors.

Chromo-xylography, effected by a series of blocks printed in succession, was comparatively late, and, like the simpler art, it was derived from China.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 108.

chromulet, chromylet, *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *ὕλη*, matter: see *-yl*.] The coloring matter of plants, especially of petals, etc.

chronic (kron'ik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.*: = F. *chronique*; cf. Sp. *crónico* = Pg. *chronico* = It. *cronico* (= D. G. *chronisch* = Dan. Sw. *kronisk*), < L. *chronicus*, < Gr. *χρονικός*, < *χρόνος*, time, of uncertain origin. II. *n.*: < ME. *cronike, cronyke, cronique* (= D. *kronijk* = OHG. *kroneke, cronike, cronick*, MHG. G. *chronica, chronik* = Dan. *krönike* = Sw. *krönika*), < OF. *cronique*, F. *chronique* = Pr. *cronica* = Sp. *crónica* = Pg. *chronica* = It. *cronica*, < L. *chronica*, sing., orig. pl., < Gr. *χρονικά*, annals, neut. pl. of *χρονικός*, relating to time. Cf. *chronicle*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to time; having reference to time. [Rare.] Specifically—**2.** Continuing a long time; inveterate or of long continuance, as a disease; hence, mild as to intensity and slow as to progress: in *pathol.*, opposed to *acute*.

Some pathologists have invented a third epithet, viz., sub-acute, intending to designate thereby cases which hold an equivocal rank, which are neither decidedly acute nor plainly *chronic*. *Watson*, Lectures, viii.

The disturbance which warfare works, though slight compared with the *chronic* misery which it inflicted in earlier times, is now beginning to be regarded as unendurable. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 209.

Also, rarely, *chronical*.

II.† *n.* A chronicle.

He in a *chronique* saufly mighte it write.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 387.

The *Cronike* doth treteth this brefly,
More ferther wold go, mater finde might I.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5718.

The best *chronique* that can be now compiled.
L. Addison, Descrip. of West Barbary.

chronica, *n.* Plural of *chronicon*.

chronical (kron'i-kal), *a.* [< *chronic* + *-al*.] Same as *chronic*. [Rare.]

A *chronical* distemper is of length, as dropsies, asthmas, and the like. *Quincy*.

chronically (kron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chronic manner; hence, continually; perpetually; always: as, a *chronically* discontented man.

Observe the emotions kept awake in each savage tribe, *chronically* hostile to neighbouring tribes.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 86.

chronicity (krō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< *chronic* + *-ity*; = F. *chronicité* = It. *cronicità*.] The state or quality of being chronic or of long continuance; permanence.

The diagnosis [in inversion of the uterus] has to be made under the two different circumstances of recent occurrence and *chronicity*. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 625.

chronicle (kron'i-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cronicle*, < ME. *cronicle* (with meaningless term. *-le*, as in *principle, syllable*) for *cronike, cronique*, a chronicle: see *chronic*, *n.*] **1.** A historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history; especially, a bare or simple record of occurrences in their order of time.

So fynden thei in here Scriptures and in here *Cronycles*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 53.

Irish *chronicles* which are most fabulous and forged.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

I dare swear he never saw a book except the *Chronicle* chain'd in his Father's Hall.
Mrs. Centlivre, Stolen Heiress, ii.

2. Figuratively, anything that records, contains, conveys, or suggests history.

Europe was rich in the accumulated treasures of age. Her very ruins told the history of times gone by, and every moldering stone was a *chronicle*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 15.

Also *chronicon*.

=**Syn. 1.** *History, Chronicle, Annals*, etc. (see *history*); register, record, diary, journal, narrative, story.

chronicle (kron'i-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chronicled*, ppr. *chronicling*. [< ME. *croniclen*, < *cronicle*: see *chronicle*, *n.*] To record in a chronicle; narrate; register as history.

To suckle fools, and *chronicle* small beer.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

In seeking to interpret the past history of the earth as *chronicled* in the rocks, we must use the present economy of nature as our guide. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 27.

=**Syn.** *Register*, etc. See *record*, *v.*

chronicler (kron'i-klėr), *n.* [< ME. *croniclere*, < *croniclen*: see *chronicle*, *v.*] A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time.

After my death I wish no other herald. . . .
But such an honest *chronicler* as Griffith.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

If it were not that both the *chroniclers* and the statute book assert the novel character of the abuse [collection of benevolences], we might . . . be tempted to doubt whether the charge of innovation brought against Edward IV. were true. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

chroniclist (kron'i-klist), *n.* [< *chronicle* + *-ist*.] A chronicler. *Shelton*. [Rare.]

chronicon (kron'i-kon), *n.*; pl. *chronica* (-kȧ). [NL., < Gr. *χρονικόν*, neut. sing. of *χρονικός*: see *chronic*.] Same as *chronicle*.

The present abbot . . . has published a *chronicon* of the abbey. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 241.

chroniquet (kron'ik), *n.* See *chronic*, *n.*

chronispore (kron'is-pōr), *n.* A contracted form of *chronizoöspore*.

chronizoöspore (kron-i-zō'ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρόνιος*, late (of time), + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *σπορά*, seed.] A name given to minute zoöspores (microzoögonidia) which are produced at times in the cells of the water-net *Hydrodictyon*, a cell producing from 30,000 to 100,000: so called because they rest for several weeks or months before developing.

chrono-. [L., etc., *chrono-*, < Gr. *χρόνος*, time.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'time.'

chronobarometer (kron″ō-bą-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *barometer*.] A clock having a mercurial barometer for its pendulum, and used to show by its gain or loss the mean height of the barometer.

chronogram (kron'ō-gram), *n.* [= F. *chronogramme*, < Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *γράμμα*, a letter or writing, < *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *chronograph*.] An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by the numeral letters contained in it, each letter being counted according to its independent value, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632: "ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs" (C + I + V + D + V + X + I + V + M + V—that is, 100 + 1 + 5 + 500 + 5 + 10 + 1 + 5 + 1000 + 5 = 1632).

There is another near relation of the anagrams and acrostics, which is commonly called a *chronogram*. This kind of wit appears very often on many modern medals, especially those of Germany, when they represent in the inscription the year in which they were coined.
Addison, Spectator, No. 60.

That [motto used] on the occasion of the splendid creation of fourteen serjeants in 1660 was an ingenious *chronogram* alluding to the restoration of Charles II., "aDest CaroLVs MagnVs." *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 30.

chronogrammatic, chronogrammatical (kron″ō-gra-mat′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *chronogram*, after *grammatic*, etc.; = F. *chronogrammatique*.] Belonging to a chronogram; containing or of the nature of a chronogram: as, "a *chronogrammatical* verse," *Howell*.

chronogrammatically (kron″ō-gra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a chronogram.

chronogrammatist (kron-ō-gram′a-tist), *n.* [< *chronogram*, after *epigrammatist*, etc.] A writer of chronograms.

★**chronograph** (kron′ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρονογράφος*, recording events (see *chronography*), lit. recording time, < *χρόνος*, time, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** A chronogram.—**2.** An instrument for recording the exact instant in which an event occurs. The most important instrument of this kind is the astronomical chronograph, the parts of which are: (*a*) a train of clockwork, regulated, not by an ordinary escapement, but in such a way as to move with a continuous and equable motion, and carry forward a sheet or ribbon of paper; (*b*) a pen which draws a continuous line upon the paper, and is so attached to the armature of an electromagnet that whenever the electric current is broken (or made) for an instant a jog is produced in the line drawn by the pen. The electromagnet is put into one circuit with a clock or chronograph which breaks (or makes) the circuit for an instant at every second, or other convenient interval, and also with an observing-key, which on being pressed (at the moment the observation is taken) produces the same effect. The result is that jogs appear upon the line drawn by the pen at every second, and also every time the key is touched; and the relative distances of these jogs, which can be accurately measured, give the time of the observation correct to a fiftieth of a second. The name *chronograph* is also applied to various kinds of watches so contrived that when a button is pressed the second-hand stops, or one of two second-hands stops, or the second-hand leaves a dot of ink upon the dial.

3. An instrument for measuring a small interval of time. The simplest instrument of this description consists of a tuning-fork carrying at the end of one of its prongs a bit of quill, which scratches a wavy line upon a moving piece of blackened paper. At the beginning and at the end of the interval to be measured an induction-spark is made to pass through the paper close to the marking-point. Two little dots are thus made, and the number of waves and fractions of a wave between them gives the interval of time expressed in terms of the period of vibration of the fork as a unit.—**Boulengé's chronograph**, an instrument by means of which a small interval of time is determined by measuring the space described by a falling body during the interval. It is the instrument most used for obtaining initial velocities. Bashforth's chronograph is also used for this purpose.

chronographer (krō-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *chronography* + *-er*[1].] One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronicler.

Our monkish and succeeding *chronographers*.
Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion, Pref.

Even Westminster had long ago had her *chronographer*, and far away in furthest Wales, Geoffrey, the Monmouth man, was making men open their eyes very wide indeed with tales. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 313.

chronographic (kron-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *chronograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chronograph, or to its use in noting time: as, the *chronographic* method of recording the transit of a star.

When properly controlled, this chronoscope measures the time as accurately as any of the *chronographic* methods which have been proposed. *Mind*, XI. 221.

chronography (krō-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *chronographie* = Sp. *cronografía* = Pg. *chronographia* = It. *cronografia*, < Gr. *χρονογραφία*, < *χρονογράφος*, recording times and events, a chronographer (> L. *chronographus*), < *χρόνος*, time, + *γράφειν*, write.] The description or investigation of past events, with reference to the time of their occurrence; chronology. [Rare.]

chronologer (krō-nol′ō-jėr), *n.* [< *chronology* + *-er*[1].] One versed in chronology; one who investigates or records the dates of past events and transactions. Also *chronologist*.

[Rome] was built but seven hundred fiftie three yeares before Christ, as . . . most of the best *Chronologers* doe record. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 143.

chronologic (kron-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *chronology* + *-ic*; = F. *chronologique*.] Same as *chronological*. [Rare.]

chronological (kron-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [As *chronologic* + *-al*.] Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time: as, a *chronological* table or narrative; a *chronological* arrangement of works of art.—**Chronological column.** See *column*, 1.

chronologically (kron-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or the rules of chronology; with regard to the true order of events; as regards chronology.

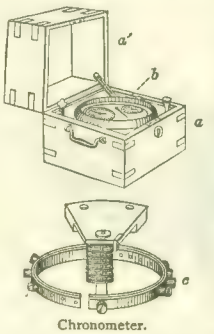
chronologist (krō-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *chronology* + *-ist*; = F. *chronologiste*.] Same as *chronologer*.

chronologize (krō-nol′ō-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chronologized*, ppr. *chronologizing*. [< *chronology* + *-ize*.] To arrange in historical order, as events with their dates.

The numerous and contradictory guesses (they deserve no better name) of the Greeks themselves in the attempt to *chronologize* their mythical narratives.
Grote, Hist. Greece, II. 54.

chronology (krō-nol′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *chronologies* (-jiz). [= F. *chronologie* = Sp. *cronología* = Pg. *chronologia* = It. *cronologia*, < Gr. as if **χρονολογία*, < *χρόνος*, time, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of time. (*a*) The method of measuring or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun or moon. (*b*) A special system by which such measurement is effected. (*c*) The science of ascertaining the true historical order of past events and their exact dates. (*d*) A particular statement of the supposed proper order of certain past events: as, the *chronology* of the Greeks.—**Astronomical** or **mathematical chronology**, the astronomical part of chronology.

★**chronometer** (krō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *chronomètre* = Sp. *cronómetro* = Pg. *chronometro* = It. *cronometro*, < Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** Any instrument that measures time, or divides time into equal portions, or is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch, or dial.—**2.** Specifically, a time-keeper of great accuracy designed to be used for determining the longitude at sea, or for any other purpose where a very exact measurement of time is required. The marine chronometer differs from the ordinary watch in the principle of its escapement, which is so constructed that the balance is free from the wheels during the greater part of its vibration, and also in being fitted with a compensation adjustment, calculated to prevent the expansion and contraction of the metal by the action of heat and cold from affecting its movements. The balance-spring of the chronometer is helicoidal, that of the watch spiral. The pocket-chronometer does not differ in appearance from a watch, except that it is somewhat larger.



Chronometer.
a, *a′*, box and lid; *b*, chronometer suspended in gimbals; *c*, chronometer-balance.

3. An instrument intended to set the pace and rhythm for a piece of music; a metronome.—**Solar chronometer**, a sun-dial adapted to show solar time.

chronometric, chronometrical (kron-ō-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< *chronometer* + *-ic*, *-ical*. Cf. F. *chronométrique*, etc.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of chronometry.—**2.** Pertaining to the chronometer; measured by a chronometer.

The discovery of the different expansibilities of metals by heat gave us the means of correcting our *chronometrical* measurements of astronomical periods.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 142.

Chronometric governor, a device to render the mean velocity of an engine uniform, by means of some kind of time-measurer set to work at a prescribed and equable rate.

chronometry (krō-nom′e-tri), *n.* [< *chronometer* + *-y*[3]; = F. *chronométrie*, etc.] The art or process of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

In this recognition of the *chronometry* of organic process, there is unquestionably great promise for the future.
E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 120.

chronopher (kron′ō-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]. Gr. analogies would require **chronophor*.] An instrument for transmitting records of time (as by a standard clock), by means of electricity, to distant points.

★**chronoscope** (kron′ō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *chronoscope* = It. *cronoscopo*, < Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *σκοπεῖν*, observe.] **1.** An instrument for measuring extremely short intervals of time. Specifically—**2.** An instrument for measuring the velocity of projectiles. The most general arrangement consists of a series of screens through which a ball is made to pass, the rupture of each screen breaking for a moment the continuity of an electric current, which acts upon the recording strip of a chronograph (which see).—**Hipp's chronoscope**, a time-measuring instrument, consisting of a train of wheels, moved by a weight, with two dials having hands the wheelwork moving which is thrown in and out of gear with the main train by the action of a clutch worked by an electromagnet. The hands, at first stationary, are thrown into gear by the initial event of the period to be measured, and move until, at the final event, they are thrown out of gear and arrested by the clutch. The distance which they have traveled over the dials measures the interval between the two events.

chronoscopy (krō-nos′kō-pi), *n.* [< *chronoscope* + *-y*[3]; = F. *chronoscopie*.] The art or process of measuring the duration of short-lived phenomena; the use of a chronoscope.

The later *chronoscopy* has warranted the possibility of determining the educability of the nervous system to a punctual obedience. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 433.

chronostea, *n.* Plural of *chronosteon*.

chronosteal (krō-nos′tē-al), *a.* [< *chronosteon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the chronosteon: as, *chronosteal* elements.

The human *chronosteal* bones, though completely fused in adult life, differ among themselves in origin, development, structure, position, relation, and function.
Coues, Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 19.

chronosteon (krō-nos′tē-on), *n.*; pl. *chronostea* (-ä). [NL. (Coues, 1882), < Gr. *χρόνος*, time (in allusion to L. *tempus*, time, also temple of the head: see *temple*[2], *temporal*[2]), + *ὀστέον*, bone.] The temporal bone, or os temporis, of human anatomy, morphologically considered to be composed of a number of separate and different bones.

To begin with, the term "temporal bone" is obviously objectionable, as applied to that group of bones called temporal. We will substitute the single word *chronosteon*. . . . The *chronosteon* is seen to unite the two great offices of auditory sense organ and suspensorium of the facial segments. *Coues*, Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 18, 24.

chronothermometer (kron″ō-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *thermometer*.] A chronometer with an uncompensated or anti-compensated balance-wheel, used to show the mean temperature.

Chroöcephalus, *n.* Same as *Chroïcocephalus*.

Chroöcoccaceæ (krō″ō-ko-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chroöcoccus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of blue-green algæ, belonging to the class *Schizophyceæ*. They are microscopic unicellular plants, spherical to cylindrical in shape, and solitary or united in families, often by means of an enveloping jelly. They occur in both fresh and salt water.

Chroöcoccus (krō-ō-kok′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρόα*, *χροιά*, color, + *κόκκος*, berry.] A genus of algæ, typical of the *Chroöcoccaceæ*, characterized by globose, oval, or (from pressure) angular cells, without a gelatinous envelop, and existing singly or in free families. They grow in moist places.

chroölepoid (krō-ol′e-poid), *a.* [< Gr. *χρόα*, *χροιά*, color, + *λεπίς*, scale, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *lichenol.*, consisting of minute yellow scales. [Rare.]

chroöpsia (krō-op′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρόα*, *χροιά*, color, + *ὄψις*, view.] Same as *chromatopsia*.

chrotic (krō′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *χρώς* (*χρωτ-*), the skin, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the skin.

chrotta† (krot′ä), *n.*; pl. *chrottæ* (-ē). [ML.] An ancient musical instrument. See *crowd*[2] and *crwth*.

Chrozophora (krō-zof′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., prop. **Chrosophora*, < *χρώς*, color, the color of the skin, orig. skin (cf. *χρώζειν*, tinge), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A small genus of low-growing annual or perennial plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*. The best-known species is *C. tinctoria*, a small, prostrate, hoary annual, with slender cylindrical stems and drooping fruit, composed of three blackish rough cells. It is a native of warm places in the south of Europe, and produces a deep-purple dye called *turnsole*.

chrys-. See *chryso-*.

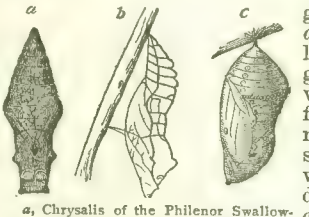
chrysal, crysal, *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *archery*, a kind of pinch or crack in a bow. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 378.

chrysalid (kris′a-lid), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *chrysalide* = Sp. *crisálida* = Pg. *chrysalida* = It. *crisalide*, < NL. *chrysalis*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* Same as *chrysalis*.

II. *a.* Relating to a chrysalis. *Harris*.

chrysalidan (kri-sal′i-dan), *n.* Same as *chrysalis*.

chrysalis (kris′a-lis), *n.*; pl. *chrysalides* (kri-sal′i-dēz). [NL., < L. *chrysallis*, < Gr. *χρυσαλλίς* (*-λιδ-*), the gold-colored sheath of butterflies, etc., < *χρυσός*, gold. Cf. L. *aurelia*, chrysalis, < *aurum*, gold.] A form which butterflies, moths, and most other insects assume when they abandon the larval or caterpillar state and before they arrive at their winged or perfect state; specifically, the pupa of a butterfly. In the chrysalis form the animal is in a state of rest or insensibility, and exists without nutriment for a length of time varying with the species and season. During this period an elaboration is going on in the interior of the chrysalis, giving to the organs of the future animal their proper development before it breaks its envelop.



a, Chrysalis of the Philenor Swallow-tail, shaded back view; *b*, same, lateral outline; *c*, Chrysalis of the Archippus Butterfly, lateral view.

The form of the case of the chrysalis varies with different families and orders. Those of most lepidopterous insects are inclosed in a somewhat horny membranous case, and generally of a more or less angular form, pointed at the abdominal end and sometimes at both ends. Before the caterpillar undergoes its transformation into this state it often spins for itself a silken cocoon, within which the chrysalis is concealed. In most of the *Coleoptera* the legs of the chrysalis are in distinct sheaths; in the *Lepidoptera* they are not distinct; in the locust tribe, and many other insects, the chrysalis resembles the perfect insect, and differs from the latter principally in not having the wings complete. Also called *chrysalid, chrysalidan, nymph, pupa,* and formerly *aurelia.*

★**chrysalis-shell** (kris′ą-lis-shel), *n.* The shell of a gastropod of the genus *Pupa* or family *Pupidæ.*

chrysamine (kris-am′in), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός,* gold, + *amine.*] A name of two different derivatives (chrysamine G and chrysamine R) of salicylic acid, each containing the tetrazo group. Both are direct cotton-colors, and both produce shades of yellow, those from chrysamine R being the more red in character.

chrysaniline (kri-san′i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός,* gold, + *aniline.*] A very beautiful yellow dye, obtained by submitting the residue from which rosaniline has been extracted to a current of steam. A quantity of the base passes into solution, and if nitric acid is added to it chrysaniline is precipitated in the form of a nitrate, not easily soluble.

chrysanisic (kris-a-nis′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χρυσός,* gold, + *anisic.*] Used only in the following phrase.—**Chrysanisic acid,** $C_7H_5N_3O_8$, an acid forming golden-yellow crystals, used in the preparation of certain aniline dyes.

chrysanthemum (kri-san′thē-mum), *n.* [= F. *chrysanthème* = Sp. It. *crisantemo* = Pg. *chrysantemo,* < L. *chrysanthemum,* < Gr. *χρυσάνθεμον,* lit. 'golden flower,' < *χρυσός,* gold, + *ἄνθεμον,* flower.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum.*—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A large genus of composite plants, chiefly natives of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. The generic name is now rarely appropriate, as only a small number have yellow flowers. The perennial chrysanthemum of the gardens, *C. Sinense* or *Indicum,* a native of China and Japan, has developed under cultivation a great diversity of handsome and remarkable varieties. It ranks as the national flower of



Chrysanthemum frutescens.

Japan, where special attention is paid to its cultivation and variation, and where an open 16-petaled chrysanthemum is the imperial emblem. Several other species are frequently cultivated for ornament, as *C. frutescens, C. roseum,* etc. The genus includes the common feverfew (*C. Parthenium*), the corn-marigold of Europe (*C. segetum*), and the whiteweed or oxeye daisy (*C. Leucanthemum*).

chrysarobin (kri-sar′ō-bin), *n.* [< NL. *chrysarobinum,* < Gr. *χρυσός,* gold, + *ar(ar)oba,* orig. a native (E. Ind.) name for the bark of a leguminous tree.] **1.** Same as *Goa powder* (which see, under *powder*).—**2.** A supposed chemical principle, the chief constituent and active medicinal principle of Goa powder.

chrysarobinum (kris″ar-ō-bī′num), *n.* [NL.: see *chrysarobin.*] A mixture of proximate principles extracted from Goa powder, formerly mistaken for chrysophanic acid. It is used in certain skin-diseases.

chryselephantine (kris″el-e-fan′tin), *a.* [= F. *chryséléphantine,* < Gr. *χρυσελεφάντινος,* of gold and ivory, < *χρυσός,* gold, + *ἐλέφας,* ivory, elephant, > *ἐλεφάντινος,* of ivory: see *elephant.*] Composed of gold and ivory: specifically, in *ancient art,* applied to statues overlaid with plates of gold and ivory. Such a statue was built up upon a wooden core or frame, braced and sustained by rods of metal. When the sculptor had completed his model, the flesh-surface of a cast taken from it was marked off into sections. These were separated from one another, and reproduced in ivory plates, which were eventually fastened on or fitted into the surface of the wooden core. The draperies also were divided into sections and reproduced in gold, gold of different tints often being introduced, and were fitted upon the statue like a garment. The gold portions were sometimes made removable, as in the great statue of Athena by Phidias in the Parthenon at Athens; in that case they were regarded as a reserve fund available to the state in time of need.

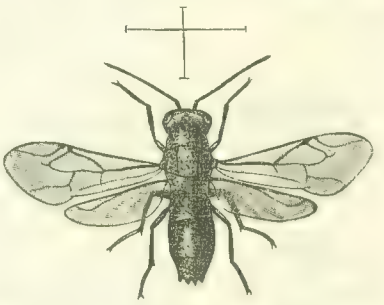
The proportions of the whole building [the Parthenon] itself were again adjusted to the scale of the *chryselephantine* statue of Pallas Athene which it contained.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 33.

Chrysemys (kris′e-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός,* gold, + *ἐμύς* or *ἑμύς* (*ἐμυό-*), the fresh-water tortoise.] A genus of fresh-water turtles or terrapins, of the family *Emydidæ.* The painted turtle, *Chrysemys picta,* is one of the best-known chelonians of the United States, abounding in ponds and slow streams from Canada to Mexico.

chrysene (kris′ēn), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός,* gold, + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon ($C_{18}H_{12}$) found in coal-tar. It melts at 482° F., and is only slightly soluble in alcohol, ether, and carbon disulphid. It crystallizes in leaflets which have a violet fluorescence.

chrysid (kris′id), *n.* One of the *Chrysididæ.*

Chrysididæ (kri-sid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysis* + *-idæ.*] A family of tubuliferous hymenopterous insects, having the posterior abdominal segments retractile and the under side of the abdomen concave, and provided with a tubular membranous ovipositor of a single piece. They are richly colored insects, very active in the hottest sunshine, and capable of rolling themselves up into a ball. They are solitary and parasitic, depositing their eggs in the nests of other *Hymenoptera,* especially of the fossorial wasps. There are several genera and many species.



Ruby-tailed Fly (*Chrysis nitidula*). (Cross shows natural size.)

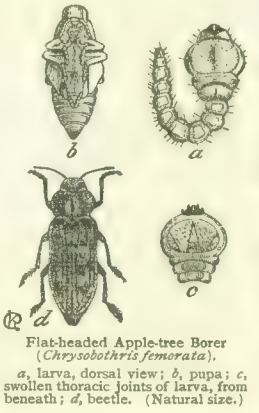
Chrysis (krī′sis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), < Gr. *χρυσίς,* a vessel of gold, a gold-broidered dress, < *χρυσός,* gold.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysididæ,* containing the gold-wasps or ruby-tailed flies, handsomely colored with metallic hues. *C. ignita* is the best-known species; it has the hind thorax and legs rich blue or green, and the abdomen coppery red. Also spelled, improperly, *Chrisis.*

chryso-. [NL. (before a vowel, *chrys-*), < Gr. *χρυσός,* gold, a word of uncertain origin and relations.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'gold.'

Chrysobalanus (kris-ō-bal′ą-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός,* gold, + *βάλανος,* an acorn.] A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs, with simple entire coriaceous leaves, small white flowers, a basal style, and a fleshy one-seeded fruit. There are three species, natives of Africa and America. The cocoa-plum, *C. Icaco,* is found throughout tropical America and in southern Florida. Its fruit is edible, resembling a plum, and is used as a preserve. *C. oblongifolius* also occurs in Florida.

chrysoberyl (kris′ō-ber-il), *n.* [< L. *chrysoberyllus,* < Gr. *χρυσοβήρυλλος,* beryl with a tinge of gold color, < *χρυσός,* gold, + *βήρυλλος,* beryl.] A mineral of a yellowish-green to emerald-green color, sometimes red by transmitted light, an aluminate of glucinum. It is found in rolled pebbles in Brazil and Ceylon; in fine crystals (variety alexandrite) in the Ural; and in granite at Haddam, Connecticut, and elsewhere in the United States. It is next to the sapphire in hardness, and some varieties are employed in jewelry, the kind called *cat's-eye,* which presents an opalescent play of light, being especially admired. The variety alexandrite, having an emerald-green color by reflected and a columbine-red by transmitted light, is also prized as a gem. Also called *cymophane.*

Chrysobothris (kris-ō-both′ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός,* gold, + *βόθρος,* a pit, trough.] A genus of buprestid beetles, containing numerous species, of oblong depressed form and on the upper side usually brown-ish-green, roughened by shallow pits of brighter metallic color. The larvæ are elongate, cylindrical, legless grubs of a whitish color, which tunnel under the bark of trees, and are easily recognized by the enormous size of the first thoracic joint, which is rounded at the sides and flattened above and beneath. Two very abundant North American species are *C. dentipes,* which infests pine-trees, and *C. femorata,* which affects various deciduous trees, and by preference orchard-trees. Its larva is the well-known flat-headed apple-tree borer of orchardists.



Flat-headed Apple-tree Borer (*Chrysobothris femorata*).
a, larva, dorsal view; *b,* pupa; *c,* swollen thoracic joints of larva, from beneath; *d,* beetle. (Natural size.)

Chrysochlora (kris-ō-klō′rä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *χρυσός,* gold, + *χλωρός,* greenish-yellow.] A genus of dipterous insects of a golden-green color, whose larvæ live in cows' dung.

chrysochlore[1] (kris′ō-klōr), *n.* [< *Chrysochloris,* q. v.] An animal of the family *Chrysochlorididæ;* a Cape mole.

chrysochlore[2] (kris′ō-klōr), *n.* [< *Chrysochlora,* q. v.] A dipterous insect of the genus *Chrysochlora.*

chrysochloridid (kris-ō-klō′ri-did), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Chrysochloridæ.*

Chrysochlorididæ (kris″ō-klō-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysochloris* (*-rid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of mole-like fossorial mammals, of the order *Insectivora;* the gold-moles or Cape moles of South Africa. They are related to the Madagascan centetids, but not specially to the true *Talpidæ.* They have a dense, soft, lustrous pelage; a cuneiform skull, with no interorbital constriction or postorbital processes; zygomata completed and tympanics bullate; no pubic symphysis; the tibia and fibula ankylosed; the limbs very short; the fore feet with large strong claws for digging; the ears small and concealed; no tail visible externally; and the eyes rudimentary and covered with skin. There are two genera, *Chrysochloris* and *Chalcochloris* (or *Amblysomus*), distinguished by their dentition.

Chrysochloris (kris-ō-klō′ris), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1799), < Gr. *χρυσός,* gold, + *χλωρός,* greenish-yellow.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysochlorididæ,* having 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each side of each jaw: so called from the brilliant metallic luster of the fur, which glances from gold to green and



Gold-mole (*Chrysochloris aureus*).

violet. *C. aureus* is the Cape chrysochlore or gold-mole. Also spelled, improperly, *Chrisochloris.*

chrysochrous (kris′ō-krus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρυσόχροος,* gold-colored, < *χρυσός,* gold, + *χρόα,* color.] Of a golden-yellow color.

chrysocolla (kris-ō-kol′ä), *n.* [NL. (> F. *chrysocolle* = Sp. *crisócola* = It. *crisocolla*), < Gr. *χρυσόκολλα,* gold-solder, < *χρυσός,* gold, + *κόλλα,* glue.] **1.** A silicate of the protoxid of copper, of a bluish-green to sky-blue color, apparently produced from the decomposition of copper ores, which it usually accompanies.—**2.** Borax: so called in the sixteenth century because it was used in soldering gold.

chrysocollet, *n.* Same as *chrysocolla,* 1.

Now, as with Gold growes in the self-same Mine
Much *Chrysocolle,* and also Silver fine:
So supream Honor, and Wealth (matcht by none)
Second the Wisdom of great Salomon.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

chrysocracy (kri-sok′ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός,* gold, + *-κρατία,* rule, < *κρατεῖν,* rule.] The power or rule of gold or wealth. [Rare.]

That extraordinary hybrid or mule between democracy and *chrysocracy,* a native-born New England serving-man.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, ix.

chrysogonidium (kris″ō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *chrysogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός,* gold, + *γόνος,* seed, + dim. *-ίδιον.*] In *lichenology,* a gonidium which contains orange-colored granules.

chrysograph (kris′ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός,* gold, + *γραφή,* a writing, < *γράφειν,* write.] A manuscript the letters of which are executed in gold, or in gold and silver.

chrysography (kri-sog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *chrysographie* = Sp. *crisografía,* < ML. *chrysographia,* < Gr. *χρυσογραφία,* < *χρυσογράφος,* one who writes in letters of gold, < *χρυσός,* gold, + *γράφειν,* write.] **1.** The art of writing in letters of gold, practised by the writers of manuscripts in the early middle ages.—**2.** The writing itself thus executed.—**3.** In *Gr. antiq.,* the art of

embroidering in gold, of inlaying other metals with gold, and the like.

chrysoid (kris'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσοειδής*, like gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *εἶδος*, form.] A name for Farmer's alloys, which resemble gold. They are composed of copper, aluminium, and silver.

chrysoidine (kri-soi'din), *n.* [As *chrysoid* + *-ine*².] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, the hydrochlorid of diaminoazobenzene. It consists of dark-violet crystals soluble in water. It dyes orange-color on silk and cotton.

chrysoin (kris'oin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *-in*².] Same as *resorcinal yellow* (which see, under *yellow*).

chrysolepic (kris-ō-lep'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *λεπίς*, scale, + *-ic*.] Resembling golden scales.—**Chrysolepic acid**, another name for *picric acid*.

chrysolin (kris'ō-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-in*².] A coal-tar color of the phthalein group, used in dyeing. It is the sodium salt of benzyl-fluorescein. It produces a yellow color, similar to that of turmeric, on silk, cotton, and wool.

★**chrysolite** (kris'ō-līt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chrisolite*, *crisolite*, < ME. *crisolite* (also *crisolitus*) = Dan. *krysolit*, < OF. *crisolite*, F. *chrysolithe* = Pr. *crisolit* = Sp. *crisólito* = Pg. *chrysolitho* = It. *crisolito* = G. *chrysolith*, < L. *chrysolithos*, < Gr. *χρυσόλιθος*, a bright-yellow stone, perhaps a topaz, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *λίθος*, stone.] A silicate of magnesium and iron, commonly of a yellow or green color, and varying from transparent to translucent. Very fine specimens are found in Egypt and Brazil, but it is not of high repute as a jewelers' stone. It is common in certain volcanic rocks, like basalt, and is also a constituent of many meteorites. It is readily altered to the hydrous magnesium silicate serpentine, and many extensive beds of serpentine have been shown to have had this origin. The chrysolite group of minerals includes a number of orthosilicates having the same general composition and the same crystalline form as chrysolite, as forsterite (Mg_2SiO_4), fayalite (Fe_2SiO_4), and tephroite (Mn_2SiO_4). Also called *olivin*, and by the French *peridot*.

chrysolith (kris'ō-lith), *n.* [< L. *chrysolithos*: see *chrysolite*.] Same as *chrysolite*.

chrysolitic (kris-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *chrysolite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing chrysolite.

chrysology (kri-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *chrysologie* = Sp. *crisología*, < Gr. as if **χρυσολογία*, < *χρυσολόγος*, speaking of gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth. *Brande.* [Rare.]

Chrysolophus (kri-sol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσόλοφος*, with golden crest, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *λόφος*, crest.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of magnificent pheasants, of the family *Phasianidæ*, including the golden and Amherstian pheasants, *C. pictus* and *C. amherstiæ*, of the most gorgeous and varied colors, crested, and with a frill on the neck. *J. E. Gray*, 1834. (*b*†) A genus of South American flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. *Swainson*, 1837.



Leaf-beetle (*Chrysomela exclamationis*). (Line shows natural size.)

chrysomagnet† (kris-ō-mag'net), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + E. *magnet*.] A magnet which ★attracts gold. *Addison.*

Chrysomela (kris-ō-mē'lä), *n.* [NL. (with ref. to Gr. *χρυσομηλολόνθιον*, a term of endearment, lit. a little golden beetle or cockchafer, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *μηλολόνθη*, a cockchafer), < Gr. *χρυσόμηλον*, gold-apple, a quince, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *μῆλον*, an apple.] The typical genus of beetles of the family *Chrysomelidæ*.

chrysomelid (kris-ō-mel'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Chrysomelidæ*.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ*.

Chrysomelidæ (kris-ō-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysomela* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera* or beetles. Their tarsi are generally dilated and spongy beneath; the submentum is not pedunculate; the antennæ are of moderate length or short, are not inserted upon frontal prominences, and have diffused sensitive surfaces; the pronotum is most frequently margined; and tibial spurs are usually wanting. The species are very numerous, and are commonly known as *leaf-beetles*.

chrysomelideous (kris″ō-me-lid'ē-us), *a.* [< *Chrysomelidæ* + *-eous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chrysomelidæ*.

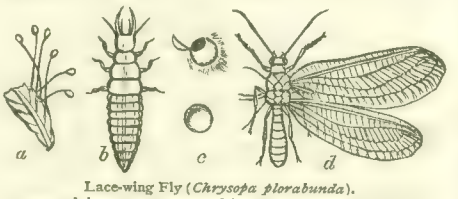
chrysomitra (kris-ō-mit'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσομίτρης*, with a golden girdle, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *μίτρα*, belt, girdle.] In *zoöl.*, the mature sexual medusiform individual of a physophoran hydrozoan of the family *Velellidæ* (which see), detached from the polyp-stock, and in this state mistaken for a different genus.

Chrysomitris (kris-ō-mit'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσομῖτρις* (in Aristotle), a kind of bird, according to Sundevall the goldfinch, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *-μιτρις*, of uncertain meaning.] An Aristotelian name of some small yellowish bird that feeds upon thistles, perhaps the goldfinch, taken by Boie in 1828 as the name of a genus of fringilline birds, including the linnet or siskin (*C. spinus*), and later extended to a number of American linnets, as the pine-finch (*C. pinus*), the American goldfinch (*C. tristis*), etc., having an acutely conic bill, pointed wings, and short forked tail. See cut under *goldfinch*.

Chrysomonadidæ (kris″ō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysomonas* (*-nad-*) + *-idæ*.] A large family of dimastigate eustomatous flagellate infusorians, named from the genus *Chrysomonas*. The endoplasm includes a pair of lateral olive or yellow pigmentary bands, and the flagella are normally two, of similar or diverse form, though there is only one flagellum in *Chrysomonas*. The family as composed by Kent includes several families of other authors.

Chrysomonas (kri-som'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysomonadidæ*. It contains soft and plastic animalcules with a single flagellum and no distinct pharynx.

Chrysopa (kri-sō'pä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817); cf. Gr. *χρυσώψ*, gold-colored, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *ὤψ*, eye, face. Cf. *Chrysops*.] A genus of the neuropterous family *Chrysopidæ*, characterized by having no ocelli, wings entire, antennæ bristle-shaped, and labrum entire; the lace-wing flies. The eggs are laid upon long footstalks, and the larvæ are carnivorous, feeding upon plant-lice and other small insects. *C. oculata* is the common species of the eastern United States, and is often mentioned as a beneficial insect in articles upon economic entomology.



Lace-wing Fly (*Chrysopa plorabunda*).
a, eggs; *b*, larva; *c*, cocoons; *d*, imago with left wings omitted. (All natural size.)

Chrysopelea (kris″ō-pe-lē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Boie), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *πέλειος* for *πελιός*, livid, dark, < *πελός*, *πελλός*, dark-colored, dusky, prob. akin to L. *pallidus*, > ult. E. *pale*¹, q. v.] A genus of colubrine serpents, of the family *Dendrophidæ*. *C. ornata* is a beautiful tree-snake of southern Asia and the East Indies.

chrysophan (kris'ō-fan), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσοφανής*, shining or showing like gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνειν*, show, appear.] An orange-colored bitter substance, a glucoside, found in rhubarb, resolvable into chrysophanic acid and glucose.

chrysophanic (kris-ō-fan'ik), *a.* [< *chrysophan* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from chrysophan.—**Chrysophanic acid**, a yellow crystalline coloring matter obtained from the roots of several species of *Rumex*. It also occurs in the bark of *Cassia bijuga*, and in the thallus of some lichens. Also called *rhein*, *rheinic* ★*acid*, and *rhubarbarin*.

Chrysophanus (kri-sof'a-nus), *n.* A widespread genus of lycænid butterflies. But one species, *C. thoe* Boisduval, occurs in the United States. It is found only in the more eastern States.

chrysophilite (kri-sof'i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσόφιλος*, gold-loving (< *χρυσός*, gold, + *φίλος*, loving), + *-ite*².] A lover of gold. [Rare.]

> The seeing, touching, and handling pleasures of the old *chrysophilites*. *Lamb*, Ben Jonson.

chrysophyl (kris'ō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *chrysophyllum* (cf. *Chrysophyllum*), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] The bright golden-yellow coloring matter separable from an alcoholic solution of the green chlorophyl pigment of plants.

Chrysophyllum (kris-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the golden color of the under side of their leaves), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of trees of tropical America, of the family *Sapotaceæ*, with milky juice, and beautiful leaves covered below with golden hairs. Some are cultivated as foliage-plants. *C. Cainito* produces a delicious fruit called the star-apple. *Achras glyciphlœa* (*Chrysophyllum glyciphlœum* of Casaretto) is an abundant ornamental tree of the West Indies.

★**chrysoprase** (kris'ō-prāz), *n.* [< ME. *crisopace*, *-pase*, *-passus*, *-prassus* = D. G. *chrysopras*, < OF. *crisopace*, F. *chrysoprase* = Sp. *crisoprasa* = Pg. *chrysoprazo*, *chrysopasio* = It. *crisopazzo*, < L. *chrysoprasus*, < Gr. *χρυσόπρασος*, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *πράσον*, a leek: see *prasum*.] A variety of chalcedony commonly apple-green in color and often extremely beautiful, so that it is much esteemed in jewelry. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent, and of a hardness little inferior to that of flint.

> "A draught of wine with powdered *chrysoprase*."
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Mysterious Illness.

chrysoprasus (kri-sop'rą-zus), *n.* [L.: see *chrysoprase*.] Same as *chrysoprase*. Rev. xxi. 19, 20.

Chrysops (krī'sops), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), irreg. < Gr. *χρυσωπός*, with golden eyes (cf. *χρυσώψ*, gold-colored), < *χρυσός*, gold, + *ὤψ*, eye. Cf. *Chrysopa*.] A genus of hexachætous dipterous insects, of the family *Tabanidæ* or gadflies; the clegs. These flies are great blood-suckers, very troublesome to horses and cattle, and even to man. Their larvæ are supposed to live under ground. The name of the genus is derived from the sparkling golden eyes. *C. cæcutiens* is the common cleg of Europe.



2. Female of Common Cleg (*Chrysops cæcutiens*). 1 and 3. Other species of the same family. (All natural size.)

chrysorhamnin (kris-ō-ram'nin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *ῥάμνος*, a prickly shrub (see *Rhamnus*), + *-in*².] A name given to the yellow coloring matter existing in French berries. See *berry*¹ and *Rhamnus*.

> Kane distinguishes two coloring matters [in French berries], which he calls respectively *chrysorhamnine* and xanthorhamnine. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 76.

chrysosperm† (kris'ō-spėrm), *n.* [(Cf. Gr. *χρυσόσπερμον*, a kind of sedum) < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A means of producing gold. *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

chrysotannin (kris-ō-tan'in), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *tannin*.] A name of a group of coloring matters in plants, pale-yellow or even colorless, which when oxidized give rise to the various brown substances that cause many of the characteristic tints of autumnal foliage. *Sachs.*

chrysotile (kris'ō-til), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *τίλος*, down, in pl. the hair of the eyebrows.] The delicately fibrous variety of the mineral serpentine. It includes much that is called amiantus and asbestos.

Chrysotis (kri-sō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*¹.] A genus of South American parrots, the amazons, having numerous species, as *C. amazonica* and *C. æstiva*.



Amazon (*Chrysotis æstiva*).

chrysotoluidine (kris″ō-tō-lū'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, golden, + *toluidine*.] One of the aniline colors ($C_{21}H_{21}N_3$), a yellow base related to toluidine. It is formed, together with other bases, as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline and fuchsine.

chrysure (kris'ūr), *n.* [< NL. *chrysurus*, specific name of *Trochilus chrysurus*, a hummingbird with a golden tail, < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A humming-bird with a golden-green tail; a humming-bird belonging to any one of several species which together constitute a subgenus variously called *Chrysuronia* and *Chrysurisca*.

Chthonascidiæ (thō-na-sid′i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χθών*, the earth, + NL. *Ascidiæ*, q. v.] The ascidians proper, or true ascidians, as distinguished from the salps.

chthonian (thō′ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. *χθόνιος*, adj., < *χθών* (*χθον-*), the ground, earth.] **1.** Of or relating to the under world; subterranean.

The divine beings who in the historic ages of Greece were the heads and representatives of *chthonian* worship were Demeter and Persephone. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 217.

To Hecate dogs were offered, also honey and black shelambs, as black victims were offered to other *Chthonian* deities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 609.

2. Springing from the earth.

chthonic (thon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χθών*, the ground, earth (see *chthonian*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the under world.

The *chthonic* divinity was essentially a god of the regions under the earth; at first of the dark home of the seed, later on of the still darker home of the dead. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 215, foot-note.

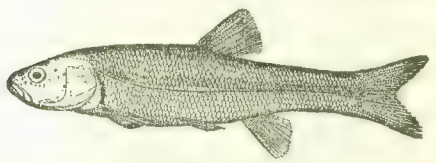
chthonophagia, chthonophagy (thon-ō-fā′ji-ä, thō-nof′a-ji), *n.* [NL. *chthonophagia*, < Gr. *χθών*, earth, + *-φαγία*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In *pathol.*, a morbid propensity for eating dirt; cachexia Africana.

Chuana (chō-an′ä), *n.* Same as *Bantu*.

chub (chub), *n.* [Assibilated form of *cub*, a ★lump, heap, mass, and of *cob* in similar senses (see *cub*[2], *cob*[2]), < ME. **cubbe* in dim. *cubbel*, a block to which an animal is tethered (cf. E. dial. *kibble*, a stick, Sc. *kibbling*, a cudgel), < Icel. *kubbr*, *kumbr*, a block, stump (Haldorsen), also in comp. *trē-kubbr*, *-kumbr*, a log (*trē* = E. *tree*), = Norw. *kubb*, *kubbe*, a block, stump, log, = Sw. *kubb*, a block, log; perhaps connected with the verb, Icel. Norw. Sw. dial. *kubba* (> ME. *cobben*: see *cob*[1], *v.*), hew, chop, lop. Cf. *chump*, *chunk*, *club*, *clump*, *knob*, *knub*, *nub*, *stub*, *stump*, words associated in form and sense, though of different origin. With *chub* as applied to a person or an animal, cf. *cob*[2] as similarly applied.] **1.** One who is short and plump; a chubby person.

Good plump-cheekt *chub*. *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

2†. A jolt-head or clownish fellow. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**3.** A name of various fishes. (*a*) The common name in England of the *Leuciscus* or *Squalius cephalus*, a fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It has a thick fusi-



Chub (*Leuciscus cephalus*).

form shape, broad blunt head, 2 rows of pharyngeal teeth, moderate-sized scales, and the dorsal and anal fins have generally each 11 rays. The head and back are greenish-gray, grading into silvery on the sides and whitish on the belly. It reaches occasionally a weight of about 5 pounds, is common in European streams, and is a rather popular game-fish, although inferior as food. (*b*) A name in Idaho and Utah of a cyprinoid fish, much like the European chub, *Leuciscus* or *Squalius lineatus*. It is a market-fish, but little esteemed. (*c*) A name in various parts of the United States of a cyprinoid fish, *Semotilus bullaris*; the fall-fish. (*d*) A local name in the United States of a catostomoid fish of the genus *Erimyzon*; the chub-sucker (which see). (*e*) A local name in Bermuda of a salt-water pimelepteroid fish, *Kyphosus boscii*. It is there quite an important food-fish. See cut under *Pimelepterinæ*. (*f*) A local name in the United States of a sciænoid fish, *Liostomus xanthurus*; the lafayette. (*g*) A local name in New Jersey of a labroid fish, *Tautoga onitis*; the tautog.

chubbed (chub′ed or chubd), *a.* [< *chub* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *chubby*.] Chubby. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

chubbedness (chub′ed-nes), *n.* Chubbiness. [Rare.]

chubbiness (chub′i-nes), *n.* [< *chubby* + *-ness*.] The state of being chubby.

chubby (chub′i), *a.* [< *chub* + *-y*[1]; = Sw. dial. *kubbug*, fat, plump, chubby. Cf. *chuffy*[2] and *chubbed*.] Round and plump.

Round *chubby* faces and high cheek-bones. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iv. 9.

Then came a *chubby* child and sought relief,
Sobbing in all the impotence of grief. *Crabbe*.

chub-cheeked (chub′chēkt), *a.* Having full or chubby cheeks.

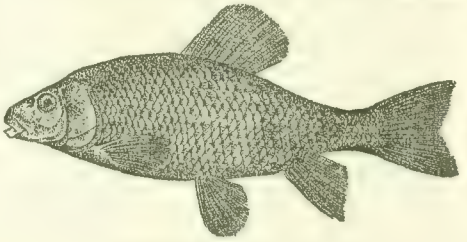
chubdar (chub′där), *n.* Same as *chobdar*.

chub-faced (chub′fāst), *a.* Having a plump round face.

I never saw a fool lean: the *chub-faced* fop
Shines sleek. *Marston*, Antonio's Revenge.

chub-mackerel (chub′mak″e-rel), *n.* The *Scomber japonicus*, a small mackerel, distinguished by the development of an air-bladder and by its color, which is blue, relieved by about 20 wavy blackish streaks extending to just below the lateral line.

chub-sucker (chub′suk″ėr), *n.* A catostomine fish, *Erimyzon sucetta*, with the air-bladder divided into two parts and no lateral line. It attains a maximum length of about 10 inches. In the breeding season the male develops conspicuous tubercles on each



Chub-sucker (*Erimyzon sucetta*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

side of the snout; it is otherwise subject to considerable variation, according to size, sex, and locality. It occurs in still fresh waters from Canada to Florida and Texas, and westward to the Rocky Mountains, and is everywhere abundant in suitable localities.

chuck[1] (chuk), *v.* [< ME. *chukken*; imitative, like *cluck* = *clock*[1], q. v. Hence freq. *chuckle*[1], *cackle*, etc., and ult. *cock*[1]; cf. also *chock*[1] and *choke*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a low guttural sound, as hens and cocks and some other birds in calling their mates or young; cluck.

He [the cock] *chukketh* whan he hath a corn i-founde. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 361.

2†. To laugh with quiet satisfaction; chuckle.

Who would not *chuck* to see such pleasing sport? *Marston*, Satires, i.

I have got
A seat to sit at ease here, in mine inn,
To see the comedy; and laugh, and *chuck*
At the variety and throng of humours.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

II. *trans.* To call with chucking or clucking, as a hen her chicks.

Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,
To *chuck* his wives together. *Dryden*, Cock and Fox.

chuck[1] (chuk), *n.* [< *chuck*[1], *v.*] A low guttural sound, like the call of a hen to her young.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them. *Sir W. Temple*.

chuck[1] (chuk), *interj.* [See *chuck*[1], *v.* and *n.*] An utterance, generally repeated, used by a person to call chickens, pigs, or other animals, as when they are to be fed.

chuck[2] (chuk), *n.* [A var. of *chick*[1], prob. through influence of *chuck*[1].] **1.** A hen. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A term of endearment.

Pray you, *chuck*, come hither. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

★**chuck**[3] (chuk), *v. t.* [A var. of *chock*[3], q. v.] **1.** To pat playfully; give a gentle or familiar blow to.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin. *Congreve*.

2. To throw or impel, with a quick motion, a short distance; pitch: as, *chuck* the beggar a copper; he was *chucked* into the street. [Colloq.]

And no boy . . . on our farm durst ever get into a saddle, because they all knew the master would *chuck* them out. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 37.

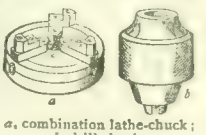
England now
Is but a ball *chuck'd* between France and Spain,
His in whose hand she drops.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 1.

★**chuck**[3] (chuk), *n.* [< *chuck*[3], *v.*] **1.** A gentle or playful blow or tap, as under the chin.

He gave the sleeping Neddy a *chuck* under the chin, which cut his tongue. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xxxi.

2. A toss, as with the fingers; a short throw. [Colloq.]

★**chuck**[4] (chuk), *n.* [Of uncertain and prob. various origin; in the sense of 'block,' cf. *chunk*[1] (and *chub*, *chump*, etc.), also *cock*[3], a heap; in the sense of 'sea-shell,' cf. *chack*[1] and *cockle*[2]. In the mechanical uses also *chock*, and associated with *chuck*[3], *chock*[3], to throw, and prob. also with *chock*[1], *choke*[1]: see *chuck*[3], *chock*[3], *chock*[2], *chock*[1].] **1.** A block; "a great chip," *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A sea-shell. [North. Eng.]—**3.** A pebble or small stone.—**4.** *pl.* In Scotland, a common game among children, in which five pebbles (or sometimes small shells) are thrown up and caught on the back of the hand, or one is thrown up, and before it is caught as it falls the others are picked up, or placed in ones, twos, threes, or fours. Sometimes called *chuckies*. See *jackstone*.—**5.** In *turnery*, a block or other appendage to a lathe to fix the work for the purpose of turning it into any desired form. It is a general term including all those contrivances which serve to connect the material to be operated upon to the mandrel of the lathe. A *simple chuck* is one which is capable of communicating only the motion round a determinate axis which it receives itself. A *combination chuck* is one by means of which the axis of the work can be changed at pleasure; such are eccentric chucks, oval chucks, segment, geometric chucks, etc.



a, combination lathe-chuck; *b*, drill-chuck.

6. The part of a beef that lies between the neck and the shoulder-blade: used as a roast.—**Arbor-chuck**, a chuck in the form of a mandrel or axis, on which a ring, wheel, collar, or similar work is secured to be turned.—**Bicyclic chuck**, a contrivance by which two rigidly connected points are forced to move on the circumferences of two fixed circles.—**Eccentric chuck**, a lathe-chuck with an attachment for throwing its center out of line with the center of the lathe, and thus causing the figure cut by the lathe to assume various degrees of eccentricity. See *rose-engine*.—**Expanding chuck**, a chuck with adjustable jaws to admit of its grasping objects of different sizes.—**Oval chuck**, a chuck designed for oval or elliptic turning. It consists of three parts: the chuck proper, a slider, and an eccentric circle. It is attached to the puppet of the lathe, and imparts a sliding motion to the work. Also called *elliptic chuck*.—**Reverse-jaw chuck**, a chuck the jaw of which can be reversed, so as to allow it to hold by either the interior or the exterior of the work.—**Screw-cutting chuck**, a lathe-chuck used in cutting screw-threads on rods or screw-blanks.

chuck[4] (chuk), *v. t.* [< *chuck*[4], *n.*] To fix in a lathe by means of a chuck.

chuck[5] (chuk), *n.* [A var. of *chack*[3].] A local British name of the chack. See *chack*[3].

chuck[6] (chuk), *n.* A dialectal form of *cheek*.

chuck[7] (chuk), *n.* [A clipped form of *woodchuck*.] A woodchuck. [Colloq., U. S.]

chuckabiddy (chuk′a-bid″i), *n.* Same as *chickabiddy*.

chuck-a-by (chuk′a-bī), *n.* [Cf. *chuck*[2] and *lullaby*.] A term of endearment.

chucker (chuk′ėr), *n.* A frozen oyster. [New Jersey, U. S.]

chuck-farthing (chuk′fär″ᴛʜing), *n.* [< *chuck*[3] + obj. *farthing*.] A play in which a farthing is pitched or chucked into a hole.

He lost his money at *chuck-farthing*, shuffle-cap, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

Chuck-farthing [was] played by the boys at the commencement of the last century; it probably bore some analogy to pitch and hustle. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 493.

chuck-full, *a.* See *choke-full*.

chuckie[1] (chuk′i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *chuck*[2].] **1.** A hen or chicken.—**2.** A term of endearment.

chuckie[2] (chuk′i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *chuck*[4], 3.] **1.** A chuck; a jackstone.—**2.** *pl.* See *chuck*[4], 4.

chuckie-stane, chuckie-stone (chuk′i-stān, -stōn), *n.* [Sc., < *chuckie*[2] + *stane* = E. *stone*.] A pebble such as children use in the game called chucks or chuckies in Scotland; a jackstone. See *chuck*[4], 4.

★**chucking-machine** (chuk′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine-lathe in which there is substituted for the ordinary tailstock a head containing a number of tool-spindles, any one of which, by a revolution or some rocking or sliding motion of the head, can be brought at will into action upon the piece of work. A succession of operations upon the work can thus be effected without removing it from the lathe.

chuck-lathe (chuk′lāᴛʜ), *n.* A lathe in which the work is gripped or held by a socket attached to the revolving mandrel of the headstock. This form is used for turning a large variety of useful and ornamental objects, such as cups, spools, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

chuckle[1] (chuk′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [Freq. of *chuck*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a clucking sound, as a hen.

It clutter'd here, it *chuckled* there,
It stirred the old wife's mettle.
Tennyson, The Goose.

2. To laugh in a suppressed, covert, or sly manner; express inward satisfaction, derision, or exultation by subdued laughter.

The fellow rubbed his great hands and *chuckled*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxiii.

Sweet her *chuckling* laugh did ring,
As down amid the flowery grass
He set her.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 33.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To call by chucking or clucking, as a hen her chicks.

If these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden*.

2. To utter as a chuckle. [Rare.]

At thy *chuckled* note,
Thou twinkling bird,
The fairy fancies range.
Tennyson, Early Spring.

chuckle[1] (chuk'l), *n.* [< *chuckle*[1], *v.*] **1**†. The call of a hen to her young; a cluck.—**2.** A sly suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, or the like; hence, any similar sound.

The Jew rubbed his hands with a *chuckle*.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, ix.

With melodious *chuckle* in the strings
Of her lorn voice.
Keats, Isabella and the Pot of Basil, st. 62.

chuckle[2] (chuk'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [Freq. of *chuck*[3], *v.*] To chuck under the chin; fondle.

Your confessor, . . . he must *chuckle* you.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

chuckle[3] (chuk'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [Appar. freq. of *chuck*[3], *chock*[2], in sense of 'shake.'] To rock upon its center while rotating, as the runner of a grinding-mill.

chuckle-head (chuk'l-hed), *n.* A large or thick head; hence, a dunce; a numskull. [Colloq.]

Is not he much handsomer, and better built, than that great *chuckle-head*? *Smollett*, Roderick Random, iii.

chuckle-headed (chuk'l-hed″ed), *a.* [Appar. < *chuck*[4], a block.] Having a chuckle-head; thick-headed; stupid. [Colloq.]

chuckler (chuk'lėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *shekliar*, repr. Tamil and Malayalam *shakkili*, *shakkiliyan*, also pron. *chakkili*.] In India, a member of a very low caste of tanners or cobblers; colloquially, a shoemaker.

A large number of Portuguese descendants work at the trade, and many *chucklers* from India.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lix. (1885), p. 620.

chuckore (chuk'ōr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *chakor*.] Same as *chickore*.

chuck-roast (chuk'rōst″), *n.* A roast cut from the chuck. See *chuck*[4], *n.*, 6.

chuck-will's-widow (chuk'wilz-wid'ō), *n.* [A fanciful imitation of the bird's cry.] The great goatsucker of Carolina, *Antrostomus carolinensis*, a fissirostral caprimulgine bird, with short rounded wings, long rounded tail, small feet and bill, the latter garnished with long rictal bristles giving off lateral filaments, and dark, much variegated coloration. It resembles the whippoorwill and belongs to the same genus, but is much larger (about 12 inches long and 2 feet in extent of wings) and otherwise quite distinct. See cut under *Antrostomus*.

chud† (chud), *v. t.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *cud* and *chew*.] To champ; bite. *Stafford*.

chudda, chuddah (chud'ä), *n.* Same as *chudder*.

chudder (chud'ėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *chudda*, *chuddah*; < Hind. *chādar*, in popular speech *chaddar*, a sheet, table-cloth, coverlet, mantle, cloak, shawl, < Pers. *chādar*, a sheet, a pavilion.] **1.** In India, a square piece of cloth of any kind; especially, the ample sheet commonly worn as a mantle by women in Bengal; also, the cloth spread over a Mohammedan tomb. *Yule and Burnell.*—**2.** The name given in Europe to the plain shawls of Cashmere and other parts of India, made originally at Rampoor, of Tibetan wool, of uniform color, without pattern except a stripe slightly marked by alternate twilling, and, if embroidered, having the embroidery of the same color as the ground. They are made white, fawn-colored, of an Oriental red, and of other colors.—**3.** The material of which these shawls are made.

Chudi (chö'di), *n.* [Also spelled *Tchudi*, *Tschudi*, and Anglicized *Tchood*, repr. Russ. *Chudi*.] A name applied by the Russians to the Finnic races in the northwest of Russia. It has now acquired a more general application, and is used to designate the group of peoples of which the Finns, the Esthonians, the Livonians, and the Laplanders are members.

Chudic (chö'dik), *a.* [Also spelled *Tchudic*, *Tschudic*; < *Chudi* + *-ic*. Cf. Russ. *Chudskii*, adj.] Of or pertaining to the Chudi; specifically, designating that group of tongues spoken by the Finns, Esthonians, Livonians, and Laplanders.

chuet† (chö'et), *n.* See *chewet*[2].

chufa (chö'fä), *n.* [Sp.] A species of sedge, *Cyperus esculentus*, the tuberous roots of which are used as a vegetable in the south of Europe.

chuff[1] (chuf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *chuffe*, *choffe*, a boor; origin unknown; cf. *chub*, 2.] **I.**† *n.* A coarse, heavy, dull fellow; a surly or churlish person; an avaricious old fellow.

No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

A wretched hob-nailed *chuff*, whose recreation is reading of almanacks.
B. Jonson, Pref. to Every Man out of his Humour.

If Anthony be so wealthy a *chuff* as report speaks him, he may prove the philosopher's stone to me.
Scott, Kenilworth, I. iii.

II. *a.* Surly; churlish; ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]

chuff[2]† (chuf), *n.* [Cf. *chub*, *chubby*, and *chuck*[6].] A cheek puffed with fat.

chuff[2]† (chuf), *a.* [Cf. *chuff*[2], *n.*, and *chubby*.] Chuffy; plump. *Holland*.

chuffert, *n.* Same as *chuff*[1].

chuffily (chuf'i-li), *adv.* In a chuffy manner; rudely; surlily; clownishly.

John answered *chuffily*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

chuffiness[1] (chuf'i-nes), *n.* [< *chuffy*[1] + *-ness*.] Surliness; churlishness; boorishness.

In spite of the *chuffiness* of his appearance and churlishness of his speech. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee.

chuffiness[2] (chuf'i-nes), *n.* [< *chuffy*[2] + *-ness*.] Chubbiness; plumpness.

chuffy[1] (chuf'i), *a.* [< *chuff*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Blunt; clownish; surly; rude.

chuffy[2] (chuf'i), *a.* [< *chuff*[2] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *chubby*.] Fat, plump, or round, especially in the cheeks; chubby.—**Chuffy brick**, a brick which is puffed out by the escape of rarefied air or steam in the process of burning.

chug (chug), *n.* [Sc.] A short sudden tug or pull.

chug (chug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chugged*, ppr. *chugging*. [< *chug*, *n.*] To take fish by gaffing them through holes cut in the ice.

chugger (chug'ėr), *n.* One who practises chugging.

chugging (chug'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chug*, *v.*] The practice or art of taking fish by gaffing them through holes cut in the ice.

chulan (chö'lan), *n.* [Chinese, < *chu*, pearl, pearly, + *lan*, a name given to orchideous plants like *Epidendrum*, etc., and to other gay and fragrant flowers growing on a single peduncle or alternately on a spikelet.] A Chinese plant, *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, of the family *Chloranthaceæ*, the spikes of the flowers of which are used to scent tea.

chulariose (chö-lā'ri-ōs), *n.* Same as *fructose*. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 1256.

chuller, choller (chul'-, chol'ėr), *n.* [Sc.] **1.** A double chin.—**2.** *pl.* The gills of a fish.—**3.** *pl.* The wattles of a domestic fowl.

chum[1] (chum), *n.* [Origin unknown. Dr. Johnson calls it "a term used in the universities"; perhaps slang.] **1.** One who lodges or resides in the same chamber or rooms with another; a room-mate: especially applied to college students.

The students were friends and *chums*, a word so nearly obsolete, that it may be proper, perhaps, to explain it as meaning "chamber-fellows."
Southey (1826), quoted in F. Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 129.

I remember a capital discourse pronounced by my *chum*, Stetson, on the science of osteology.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 44.

Hence—**2.** An intimate companion; a crony.

[He] was wont to spend an hour or two in the evenings among them and such of their *chums* as used to drop into the shop. *The American*, XII. 175.

chum[1] (chum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chummed*, ppr. *chumming*. [< *chum*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To occupy the same room or chambers with another; be the chum of some one.

Wits forced to *chum* with common sense. *Churchill*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put into the same room or rooms with another; put into common quarters.

You'll be *chummed* on somebody to-morrow, and then you'll be all snug and comfortable.
Dickens, Pickwick, II. xii.

2. Formerly, in some English prisons, to receive, as a new inmate, by a rough ceremony of initiation, beating him with staves, etc., and making him pay an entrance-fee, the whole being accompanied by masquerading and music: sometimes used with *up*.

Mr. Weale, the Poor-Law Commissioner, . . . they were going to *chum* him *up*, but he paid the half-crown? No; I don't think they would have *chummed* him.
Brand's Pop. Antiq. (Bohn Antiq. Lib.), 1849, II. 452.

chum[2] (chum), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bait, consisting usually of pieces of some oily fish, as the menhaden, commonly employed in the capture of bluefish. It is used for baiting the hooks, and is also thrown into the water in large quantities to attract the fish. [U. S.]

chum[2] (chum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chummed*, ppr. *chumming*. [< *chum*[2], *n.*] To fish with chum. [U. S.]

Chumming is much more sport, the fish then being captured with rod and reel, from a boat at anchor in a tideway or channel. The hook is baited with a large piece of menhaden, and particles of the same are chopped up by the boatmen and thrown over to entice the school to the place. *Forest and Stream*, XIX. 363.

chum[3] (chum), *n.* [Cf. *chump*, *chunk*, *chuck*[4]; the sense agrees with *chuck*[4], 5.] In *ceram.*, a block over which the plastic clay is spread, to be pressed in a hollow mold. See *thrown ware*, under *thrown*.

chum[4] (chum), *n.* [Appar. a native Samoyed name.] A tent; a dwelling.

In April, 1883, the Samoyede Hametz crossed the island [Novaia Zemlia] to the south-east coast and found Samoyede *chums*. *Science*, III. 16.

chumar (chu-mär'), *n.* See *chamar*[1].

chummage (chum'āj), *n.* [< *chum*[1] + *-age*.] A ★charge for that which one has in common with a chum.

The regular *chummage* is two-and-sixpence. Will you take three bob? *Dickens*, Pickwick, II. xiv.

chummy (chum'i), *a.* [< *chum*[1] + *-y*[1].] Companionable; sociable; intimate: as, I found ★him very *chummy*. [Colloq.]

chump (chump), *n.* [Prob. a nasalized var. of *chub*; cf. Icel. *kumbr* for *kubbr*, a block: see *chub*, and cf. *chunk*.] **1.** A short, thick, heavy piece of wood.—**2.** A stupid fellow. [Slang.]

chump-end (chump'end), *n.* In *cookery*, the thicker end of a loin of veal or mutton; hence, any thick end.

Biddy . . . distributed three defaced Bibles (shaped as if they had been unskilfully cut off the *chump-end* of something). *Dickens*, Great Expectations, x.

chumpish† (chum'pish), *a.* [< *chump* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *blockish*.] Boorish; sullen; rough.

With *chumpish* looks, hard words, and secret nips.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 391.

chumship (chum'ship), *n.* [< *chum*[1] + *-ship*.] The state of being a chum, or of occupying the same chambers with another; close intimacy. *De Quincey*. [Rare.]

chunam (chö-nam'), *n.* [Repr. Tamil *chunnam* = Hind. *chūnā*, lime, < Skt. *chūrna*, meal, powder.] **1.** In the East Indies, prepared lime. Specifically—(*a*) The lime made from shells or coral and chewed with the areca-nut and the betel-leaf.

Chinam is Lime made of Cockle-shells or Limestone; and Pawn is the Leaf of a Tree.
Ovington, Voyage to Suratt (1689).

(*b*) A common name for plaster of quicklime and sand, the finest kinds of which are susceptible of a very high polish. *Whitworth*.

They [small pagodas] are of brick, covered with *chunam*, and are rather effective in the distance, but on nearer approach turn out to be squalid enough, though massive and strong. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 198.

2. A weight for gold in northern India, equal to 6 troy grains.

chunam (chö-nam'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chunammed*, ppr. *chunamming*. [< *chunam*, *n.*] To plaster with chunam.

chundoo, chundoor (chun-dö', -dör'), *n.* A Ceylonese dry measure, equal to about half a pint. Oil, milk, and glue are also sold by it.

Chunga (chung'gä), *n.* [NL., from a native name.] A genus of birds, of the family *Cariamidæ*, of which Burmeister's cariama, *Chunga burmeisteri*, is the type.

chunk[1] (chungk), *n.* [Prop. a dial. word, a variation of *chump* or *chub*, appar. through influence of *hunk*, *hunch*.] **1.** A short thick piece, as of wood.—**2.** A person or a beast that is small, but thick-set and strong: as, a *chunk* of a boy; a *chunk* of a horse. [Colloq., U. S.]

I rode an all-fired smart *chunk* of a pony.
New York Spirit of the Times.

For sale, 4 Morgan *chunks*. *Boston Herald*, Aug. 12, 1887.

chunk[2], **chunke** (chungk, chung'kē), *n.* [Also *chunky*, *chungke*, *tschungkee*; Amer. Ind. (Catawba?).] A game formerly much played by the southeastern tribes of North American Indians, consisting in rolling a disk of stone along a prepared course, and immediately sliding after it a pole with a crooked end in such a way that the stone might lie in the crook of the pole when the two came to rest.

It has been supposed, and apparently with very good reason, that these areas were chiefly devoted to the practice of this favorite game, and that instead of calling them *chunk*-yards, we ought properly to denominate them *chungke*-yards.
C. C. Jones, Antiq. of Southern Indians, p. 345.

chunkhead (chungk'hed), *n.* [< *chunk*[1] + *head*.] A local name of the copperhead snake. [U. S.]

chunky (chung'ki), *a.* [< *chunk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Disproportionately thick or stout; appearing like a chunk: as, a *chunky* boy or horse. [U. S.]

They found the Ominaks with their chief in company, a short *chunky* fellow, who proffered the accustomed hospitalities of his tent in true knightly style.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 124.

chunk-yard (chungk'yärd), *n.* A place where the game of chunk is played. See *chunk*[2].

chunner (chun'ėr), *v. i.* See *chunter*.

chunter (chun'tėr), *v. i.* [E. dial., also *chunder, chunner, chooner, chounter.* Cf. *channer*[1], *chanter*[2].] To grumble; mutter; complain.

chupah (chō'pä), *n.* [Native term.] A measure of capacity equal in Sumatra to 63 cubic inches, in Penang to 68 cubic inches, and in the Philippines to about two thirds of a pint.

chuparosa (chō-pä-rō'sä), *n.* [Sp., < *chupar,* suck, extract the juice of (prob. < ML. *pulpare,* eat, < L. *pulpa,* the fleshy part, the pulp, as of fruit, etc.: see *pulp*), + *rosa* = E. *rose.* Other Sp. names for humming-birds are *chupa-flores* (*flores,* flowers), *chupa-miel* (*miel,* honey), *chupa-mirtos* (*mirtos,* myrtles), *chupa-romeros* (*romeros,* rosemaries).] A name given to various Californian species of humming-birds.

chupatty (chu-pat'i), *n.*; pl. *chupatties* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chapātī, chapātā.*] In India, an unleavened cake of bread (generally of coarse wheaten meal), patted flat with the hand and baked upon a griddle: the usual form of native bread, and the staple food of upper India. *Yule and Burnell.* Also spelled *chapati, chowpatty, chupaty.*

Bread was represented by the eastern scone; but it was of superior flavor and far better than the ill-famed *Chapati* of India. *R. F. Burton,* El-Medinah, p. 477.

In some parts of the country *chupaties* or cakes were circulated in a mysterious manner from village to village. *J. T. Wheeler,* Short Hist. India, p. 628.

The khitmutgar tells us there is grilled morghie, and eggs, and bacon, and tea, and beer, and jam for breakfast, and plenty of hot *chupatties.* *W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, I. 150.

chuprassy (chu-pras'i), *n.*; pl. *chuprassies* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., also *chuprassee,* < Hind. *chaprāsī,* a messenger, beadle, orderly, peon, < *chaprās,* a plate worn on the belt as a badge of office, a corruption of *chap o rāst,* left and right: *chap,* left; *o,* and; *rāst,* right.] In India, especially in Bengal, an office-messenger bearing a plate on which is inscribed the name of the office to which he is attached. Also called *chapras.*

Lord William sent over a *chuprassee* to say we were not ready to receive him. *W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, II. 203.

★**church** (chėrch), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *chirche, cherche, churche,* also *chireche,* etc. (North. ME. *kirke,* > Sc. *kirk,* after Scand.), < AS. *circe, cyrce, cirice, cyrice* = OS. *kirika, kerika* = OFries. *kerke, tzerke* = D. *kerk* = MLG. *kerke,* LG. *kerke, karke* = OHG. *chirihha, chircha,* also *chilihha, chilcha,* MHG. G. *kirche,* dial. *chilche,* = Icel. *kirkja* = Sw. *kyrka* = Dan. *kirke* (cf. ML. *kyrica, kyrrica, kirrika, kirrica, kirchia,* in MHG. and MLG. glosses), a church (building), the church (of believers), borrowed, prob. through an unrecorded Goth. **kyreika,* from LGr. *κυριακόν,* a church (later *κυριακή,* fem., a church, earlier (sc. *ἡμέρα*) the Lord's day), lit. (sc. *δῶμα*) the Lord's house, neut. of *κυριακός,* belonging to the Lord (in common Gr. 'belonging to a lord or master'), < *κύριος,* the Lord, a particular application in eccles. writers of the common Gr. *κύριος,* lord, master, guardian, prop. adj. *κύριος,* having power or authority, dominant (cf. *κῦρος* (neut.), might, power, authority), < **κῦρος* (= Skt. *çūra,* strong, a hero, = Zend *çūra,* strong), < √**κυ,* swell (in *κύειν, κυεῖν,* be pregnant, *ἔγκυος* (= L. *incien(t-)s*), pregnant, *κῦμα,* a (swelling) wave (see *cyme*), etc.), = Skt. *çū,* swell, grow.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An edifice or a place of assemblage specifically set apart for Christian worship.

The pouere men of the parisshe of seynt Austyn begunnen [a] gylde, in helpe and amendement of here pouere parish *chirche.* *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

The assertions of some of the earlier Christian writers . . . that the Christians had neither temples, altars, nor images . . . should, it would appear, be understood not literally, for there is positive evidence of the existence of *churches* in the 3d century. *Smith,* Dict. of Christ. Antiq., I. 366.

2. An edifice dedicated to any other kind of religious worship; a temple. [Rare.]

Ye have brought hither these men, which are neither robbers of *churches* nor yet blasphemers of your goddess. Acts xix. 37.

3. The visible and organic body of Christian believers, especially as accepting the ecumenical creeds of Christendom and as exhibiting a historic continuity of organized life.

The great Church principle, that God has one *Church,* the mystical body of His Son — that this *Church* is, by its very nature, a visible organized body, and yet that all the members of this *Church* are assumed to be in God's favour and grace, or to have once been in it — this great Church principle pervades the Apostolic Epistles, to the total exclusion of any counter principle. *M. F. Sadler,* Church Doctrine, Bible Truth, iii. § 2.

4. The invisible and inorganic community of all those who acknowledge a supreme allegiance to Jesus Christ as their Lord and Master.

We believe that the *Church* of Christ invisible and spiritual comprises all true believers. *Congregational Creed* (1883).

I would wish to live and die for the assertion of this truth, that the Universal *Church* is just as much a reality as any particular nation is. *F. D. Maurice,* Biog., I. 166.

5. A particular division of the whole body of Christians possessing the same or similar symbols of doctrine and forms of worship, and united by a common name and history; a Christian denomination: as, the Presbyterian *Church;* the *Church* of England; the *Church* of Rome.

We insist that Christians do certainly become members of particular *Churches* — such as the Roman, Anglican, or Gallican — by outward profession, yet do not become true members of the Holy Catholic Church, which we believe, unless they are sanctified by the inward gift of grace, and are united to Christ, the Head, by the bond of the Spirit. *Davenant,* Determinations, II. 474.

6. The organized body of Christians belonging to the same city, diocese, province, country, or nation: as, the *church* at Corinth; the Syrian *church;* in a wider sense, a body of Christians bearing a designation derived from their geographical situation, obedience to a local see, or affiliation with a national ecclesiastical organization: as, the Eastern *Church;* the Western *Church;* the Roman *Church;* the Anglican *Church.*—**7.** A body of Christians worshiping in a particular church edifice or constituting one congregation.

There stands poor Lewis, say, at the desk, delivering to his make-believe *church* his make-believe sermon of ten minutes. *W. M. Baker,* New Timothy, p. 15.

8. The clerical profession.

A fellow of very kind feeling who has gone into the *Church* since. *Thackeray,* Newcomes, i.

9. Ecclesiastical authority or power, in contradistinction to the civil power, or the power of the state.

The same criminal may be absolved by the *Church* and condemned by the State; absolved or pardoned by the State, yet censured by the *Church.* *Leslie.*

10. By extension, some religious body not Christian, especially the Jewish: as, the Jewish *church.*

This is he that was in the *church* in the wilderness with the angel which spake to him in the mount Sina. Acts vii. 38.

[What constitutes a Christian church according to the Scriptures is a question on which Christian denominations widely differ. The three principal views may be distinguished as the Roman Catholic, the Protestant ecclesiastical, and the voluntary. According to Roman Catholic theologians, the church is a visible and organic body, divinely constituted, possessing "Unity, Visibility, Indefectibility, Succession from the Apostles, Universality, and Sanctity" (Faith of Catholics, I. 9), and united to its visible head on earth, the Bishop of Rome. According to the Anglican and Protestant ecclesiastical view, the church of Christ is "a permanent visible society" (*Wordsworth* on Mat. xvi. 18), divinely compacted, governed, and equipped, and having definite ends, a definite policy, and a historic continuity. (The Church Cyc.) According to the voluntary conception, a church is a society of persons professing faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Son of God and the Saviour of men, and organized in allegiance to him for Christian work and worship, including the administration of the sacraments which he has appointed. (*R. W. Dale,* Manual of Congr. Principles, Comp. West. Conf., xxxv.; Thirty-nine Art., xix.) The second view is held by many, perhaps a majority, in the Episcopal, Lutheran, and other hierarchical denominations; the last by a majority of those in the non-hierarchical denominations, including the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational.]—**Advocate of the church.** See *advocate.*—**Anglican Church, Broad Church.** See the adjectives.—**Church militant,** the church on earth, as engaged in a warfare with the world, the flesh, and the devil, or the combined powers of temptation and unrighteousness: in distinction from the *church triumphant* in heaven.—**Church of England,** the national and established church in England; the Anglican Church in England and the British colonies, in some of which it has been disestablished. The Church of England claims continuity with that branch of the Catholic Church which existed in England before the Reformation. In the first half of the sixteenth century, under Henry VIII., the spiritual supremacy and jurisdiction of the Pope were abolished; the sovereign was declared to be the head of the church in a sense explained in the thirty-seventh of the Thirty-nine Articles; and a close union of church and state, known as the establishment of the church, took place. The clergy of the Church of England are composed of three orders, namely, bishops, who are appointed by the crown (see *congé d'élire,* under *congé*), priests or presbyters, and deacons. There are also two archbishops, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, the former being the primate of England. Twenty-four of the bishops and the two archbishops sit and vote in the House of Lords. Its chief ecclesiastical body is the Convocation. See *convocation* and *episcopal.*—**Church of God,** the title assumed by a denomination popularly called, from their founder, *Winebrennerians.* See *Winebrennerian.*—**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.** See *Mormon.*—**Church of the Disciples.** See *disciple.*—**Church of the New Jerusalem.** See *Swedenborgian.*—**Church triumphant,** the collective body of saints now glorified in heaven, or in the epoch of their final victory, —**Collegiate church, conventual church.** See the adjectives.—**Eastern Church.** Same as *Greek Church* (which see, under *Greek*).—**Established church,** or **state church,** an ecclesiastical organization established and in part supported by a state as an authorized exponent of the Christian religion. Thus, the Episcopal Church is established in England and Wales, the Presbyterian in Scotland, the Evangelical in Prussia, the Roman Catholic in Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc. In some countries of Europe, as France, all or many of the principal religious organizations receive state support. In the United States the church is entirely dissevered from all relations to the state. —**Fathers of the church.** See *father.*—**Free Church, Gallican Church, High Church.** See the adjectives.—**Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel,** a free evangelical church organized in 1873 in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland. It is entirely independent of the state, and comprised in 1882 twenty-two parishes, with a membership of about 12,000.—**Irish Church Act.** See *disestablishment.*—**Low Church.** See *low.*—**Mother church,** the oldest or original church; a church from which other churches have had their origin or derive their authority. Hence—(*a*) The metropolitan church of a diocese. (*b*) The cathedral, or bishop's church, in distinction from the parish churches committed to simple presbyters. (*c*) A title given to the Roman Catholic Church by its adherents.—**Quoad sacra church.** Same as *chapel of ease* (which see, under *chapel*).—**Relief Church.** See *relief.*—**The seven churches.** See *seven.*—**Trustee Churches Act,** an English statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 10) which relates to the transfer of church property in Ireland.—**Western Church,** the historical or Catholic Church in the countries belonging to the Western Roman Empire or in those adjacent on the north; the Latin or, in a more especial sense, the Roman Catholic Church; used by Anglican writers as including that church also: opposed to the *Eastern* or *Greek Church.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical: as, *church* politics; a *church* movement; *church* architecture.—**Church banner,** a banner made and used exclusively for ceremonial purposes connected with the church. In the middle ages, and when national ensigns were less distinctive than now, church banners were often borne before an army; in fact, there is no positive distinction between a consecrated banner like the old French oriflamme and a church banner. In modern times the church banner is borne only in church processions, whether within or without the edifice.—**Church bench,** a seat or bench in the porch of a church.—**Church brief.** See *brief, n.,* 2 (*a*).—**Church burial,** burial according to the rites of the church.—**Church cadence,** in *music,* the cadence formed by the subdominant and the tonic chords; a plagal cadence: so called because very common in medieval church music, and still retained in "Amens."—**Church court,** a court connected with a church for hearing and deciding ecclesiastical causes; a presbytery, synod, or general assembly.—**Church judicatory,** an ecclesiastical court or body exercising judicial powers.—**Church living,** a benefice in an established church.—**Church modes,** in *music,* the modes or scales first authorized for church use by Bishop Ambrose in the fourth century, and by Pope Gregory the Great in the seventh century. See *mode.*—**Church music.** (*a*) Music used in a church service, including hymns, chants, anthems, and organ pieces. (*b*) Music, vocal or instrumental, in the style actually used in church services.—**Church plurality,** the possession of more than one living by a clergyman. *Milton.*—**Church service.** (*a*) The religious service performed in a church. (*b*) The order of public worship, especially in the Anglican Church. (*c*) A book containing the calendar, order of Morning and Evening Prayer, Litany, Collects, Epistles and Gospels, Communion Office, and Psalter, taken from the Book of Common Prayer, with the addition of all the Scripture Lessons.—**Church text,** in *printing,* a slender and tall form of black-letter, so called because it is frequently used in ecclesiastical work.

This is Church Text.

church (chėrch), *v. t.* [< ME. *chirchen,* < *chirche:* see *church, n.*] **1.** In the *Anglican Church,* to perform with or for (any one) the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth.

He had christened my son and *churched* my wife in our own house, as before noticed. *Evelyn,* Diary, Jan. 1, 1653.

It was the ancient usage of the Church of England for women to come veiled who came to be *churched.* *Wheatly,* Illus. of Book of Common Prayer.

2. To accompany in attending church on some special occasion, as that on which a bride first goes to church after marriage: as, the bride was *churched* last Sunday; to *church* a newly elected town council. [Scotch.]—**Churching of women,** a title popularly given to a liturgical form of thanksgiving for women after childbirth. The practice, borrowed from the Jewish church, is common to all liturgical churches.

church-ale† (chėrch'āl), *n.* [< ME. **cherche-ale;* < *church* + *ale.*] **1.** A strong ale of good quality brewed especially for a church festival, and broached only on the day of the feast in question.—**2.** A convivial meeting on the occasion of a church festival, at which the ale specially brewed was served.

The *Church-ales,* called also Easter-ales, and Whitsun-ales, from their being sometimes held on Easter-Sunday, and on Whit-Sunday, or on some of the holidays that follow'd them, certainly originated from the wakes. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 471.

For the *church-ale* two young men of the parish are yearly chosen by their last foregoers to be wardens, who, dividing the task, make collection among the parishioners of whatsoever provision it pleaseth them voluntarily to

bestow. This they employ in brewing, baking, and other acates, against Whitsuntide, upon which holidays the neighbours meet at the church-house, and there merrily feed on their own victuals, contributing some petty portion to the stock, which by many smalls groweth to a meetly greatness: for there is entertained a kind of emulation between these wardens, who, by his graciousness in gathering, and good husbandry in expending, can best advance the church's profit. *R. Carew.*

3. A custom of collecting contributions of malt from the parishioners, with which a quantity of ale was brewed, and sold for the payment of church expenses: used in this later sense about or soon after the time of Magna Charta. *Stubbs.*

church-bred (chėrch'bred), *a.* Educated in, or for the service of, the church. *Cowper.*

church-bug (chėrch'bug), *n.* A land isopod crustacean, the common wood-louse, *Oniscus asellus:* so called because often found in churches.

churchdom (chėrch'dum), *n.* [< *church* + *-dom.*] The government, jurisdiction, or authority of the church. [Rare.]

Whatsoever church pretendeth to a new beginning, pretendeth at the same time to a new *churchdom.*
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ix.

church-due (chėrch'dū), *n.* An assessment on members of a church for paying its expenses.

Nothing did he dislike more heartily than this collecting of *church-dues,* nothing did he do more faithfully.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 24.

churchesset†, *n.* [Also *churset, cherset,* and (by misreading of *a cherset*) *acherset* (ML. *chersetum, ciricsetum*), for ME. **churcheshet,* < AS. *ciric-, cyric-sceat,* a payment to the church, usually of corn or other provisions, < *ciric,* church, + *sceat,* payment. A different word from, but confused with, *church-scot,* q. v.] A certain measure of corn anciently given to the church on St. Martin's day. *Selden.*

church-gang†, *n.* [< ME. *chirchegong, chyrchegong* (= OFries. *kerkgung* = D. *kerkgang* = G. *kirchgang* = Icel. *kirkjuganga* = Sw. *kyrkogång* = Dan. *kirkegang*), < *chirche,* etc., church, + *gang, gong,* going: see *church* and *gang.* Cf. *church-going*[2].] 1. Church-going; attendance at church.

Sum . . . don for the dede [dead] *chirche-gong,*
Elmesse-gifte and messe-song. *Gen. and Ex.,* l. 2465.

2. A going to church to return thanks after delivery from danger; especially, the churching of women. See *church, v.,* 1.

church-garth (chėrch'gärth), *n.* [< *church* + *garth.* Cf. *churchyard.*] A churchyard.

church-goer (chėrch'gō″ėr), *n.* One who attends church.

church-going[1] (chėrch'gō″ing), *a.* [< *church* + *going,* ppr. of *go.*] Habitually attending church: as, he is not a *church-going* man; the *church-going* classes.

church-going[2] (chėrch'gō″ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *church* + *going,* verbal n. of *go.* In older E. *church-gang,* q. v.] I. *n.* The act or practice of going to church.

II. *a.* Giving notice to go to church; summoning to church.

The sound of the *church-going* bell
These valleys and rocks never heard.
Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.

church-haw† (chėrch'hâ), *n.* [< ME. *cherchehawe, chirchehawe,* < *cherche,* church, + *hawe,* haw, hedge: see *church* and *haw*[1].] A churchyard.

In feld, in chirch, or in *chirchhawe.*
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

He was war, withouten doute,
Of the fir in the *chirchehawe.*
Seven Sages, l. 2624.

Also al they what somewer byen [be] whiche violently drawen out of *cherchehawe* any fugitif thider fled for socur or which y^t forbeden him necessary liflode.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 175).

church-hay† (chėrch'hā), *n.* [< ME. *chyrchehaye, chirchеie* for **chircheheie,* < *chirche,* church, + *haye,* hay, hedge: see *church* and *hay*[2].] A churchyard; a church-haw.

church-house (chėrch'hous), *n.* 1. In England, in medieval times, and as revived in the present century, a parish building used for various purposes of business or entertainment.

No one until quite recently seems to have been aware that the *church-house* was a building which, if not always, was at least commonly attached to the parish church. Its uses were varied; indeed, it would seem to have been the public room of the parish, which could, with the consent of the churchwardens, be used for any purpose that the needs of the parish rendered necessary. One function it discharged, and that pretty frequently, was that of a hall in which the church-ales could be held.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 119.

2†. A building in which to rest, keep warm, eat lunch, etc., between the services of the church on Sunday; a Sabbath-day house. [U. S.]

churchill†, *n.* [Named after John *Churchill,* Duke of Marlborough (1650–1722).] A broad straw hat worn by the ladies of London in the reign of Queen Anne.

churchism (chėrch'izm), *n.* [< *church* + *-ism.*] Strict adherence to the forms, principles, or discipline of some church, especially a state church.

churchite (chėrch'īt), *n.* [After the English mineralogist A. H. *Church.*] A rare phosphate of cerium and calcium, occurring in fan-like aggregates of light-gray crystals, in Cornwall, England.

church-land (chėrch'land), *n.* [< ME. *chirchelond* (= OS. *kirikland* = Icel. *kirkjuland*); < *church* + *land.*] Land belonging to a church, benefice, or religious house; land vested in an ecclesiastical body.

churchless (chėrch'les), *a.* [< *church* + *-less.*] Without a church; not attached or belonging to any church.

church-like (chėrch'līk), *a.* [< *church* + *like, a.* Cf. *churchly.*] 1. Becoming or befitting the church or a churchman.

Lancaster, . . .
Whose *church-like* humours fit not for a crown.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. Resembling a church.

churchliness (chėrch'li-nes), *n.* [< *churchly* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being churchly.

Its [Epistle to Ephesians'] *churchliness* is rooted and grounded in Christliness, and has no sense whatever if separated from this root. *Schaff,* Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 95.

churchling (chėrch'ling), *n.* [< *church* + *-ling*[1].] A mere churchman; a bigoted churchman. *A. Wilder.* [Rare.]

church-litten (church'lit″n), *n.* [< ME. *chirchelyttoun;* < *church* + *litten.*] A churchyard. [Prov. Eng.]

church-loaf (chėrch'lōf), *n.* Before the Reformation in England, bread blessed by the priest after mass and distributed to the people. This was not a part of the eucharistic sacrifice, the bread being common leavened bread made in loaves.

churchly (chėrch'li), *a.* [< ME. **chircheli,* < AS. *ciriclīc, circlīc* (= G. *kirchlich*), < *ciric,* church, + *-līc:* see *church* and *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining or relating to the church, or to its government, forms, or ceremonies; ecclesiastical.

Ephesians is the most *churchly* book of the New Testament. *Schaff,* Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 95.

2. Devoted to, or inclined to attach great importance to, the order and ritual of a particular section of the Christian church.

His mission to teach *churchly* Christianity.
The American, VI. 7.

3. In accordance with ecclesiastical standards or ceremonies; appropriate for a church: as, a *churchly* building; *churchly* music, etc.

churchman (chėrch'man), *n.*; pl. *churchmen* (-men). [Not in ME. or AS.] 1. An ecclesiastic; a clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things.

What, cardinal, is your priesthood grown peremptory? . . .
Churchmen so hot? *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

It is a curious fact, that among its [Marshal Saxe's army's] officers, one of the most conspicuous and successful was by profession a *Churchman. Lecky,* Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. An adherent of the church; specifically, in England, a member of the Church of England, as distinguished from a dissenter; in the United States, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as distinguished from a member of any other church.

My friend Sir Roger, being a good *churchman,* has beautified the inside of his church with several texts of his own choosing. *Addison,* Sir Roger at Church.

churchmanlike (chėrch'man-līk), *a.* Like a churchman; belonging to or befitting a churchman.

There might in the lower orders be much envy and jealousy of those who rose from their ranks to the height of *churchmanlike* dignity.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xii. 1.

churchmanly (chėrch'man-li), *a.* [< *churchman* + *-ly*[1].] Churchmanlike. [Rare.]

churchmanship (chėrch'man-ship), *n.* [< *churchman* + *-ship.*] The state of being a churchman.

church-member (chėrch'mem″bėr), *n.* A member of a church; one in communion with and belonging to a church.

church-membership (chėrch'mem″bėr-ship), *n.* 1. Membership in a church.—2. The collective body of members of a church.

Unity in the fundamental articles of faith was always strictly insisted upon as one necessary condition of *church-membership. Waterland,* Fundamentals, Works, VIII. 90.

church-mouse (chėrch'mous), *n.* A mouse supposed to live in a church, where there is nothing for it to eat; hence the proverbial saying, "poor as a *church-mouse.*"

church-outed† (chėrch'ou″ted), *a.* [< *church* + *outed,* pp. of *out, v.*] Excommunicated from the church.

Howsoever thus *Church-outed* by the Prelats, hence may appear the right I have to meddle in these matters, as before the necessity and constraint appear'd.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

church-owl (chėrch'oul), *n.* A name for the barn-owl, *Aluco flammeus,* from its often nesting in belfries or steeples.

church-quack† (chėrch'kwak), *n.* A clerical impostor. *Cowper.* [Rare.]

church-rate (chėrch'rāt), *n.* In England, a rate raised, by resolution of a majority of the parishioners in vestry assembled, from the occupiers of land and houses within a parish, for the purpose of maintaining the church and its services. In 1868 an act was passed abolishing compulsory church-rates, except such as, under that name, were applicable to secular purposes.

He [Matthew Arnold] regards the desire to get *Church-rates* abolished and certain restrictions on marriage removed as proving undue belief in machinery among Dissenters. *H. Spencer,* Study of Sociol., p. 237.

churchreeve† (chėrch'rēv), *n.* [< ME. *chirchereve,* < *chirche,* church, + *reve,* reeve, a steward: see *church* and *reeve.* In the passage below, which is awkwardly worded, *chirchereves* refers to guilty officers of the church, but is taken by some for 'church-robbing' (ME. *reven,* reave, rob).] A reeve or steward of a church; a churchwarden.

An Erchedekene . . .
That boldely did execucioun
In punysshynge of fornicacioun,
Of *chirchereves,* and of testamentz,
Of contractes, and of lakke of sacramentz.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 7.

church-scot (chėrch'skot), *n.* [< *church* + *scot.* The AS. word was *ciric-sceat, circ-sceat,* < *ciric,* church, + *sceat,* money, a certain piece of money, a diff. word from *scot,* q. v. See *churchesset.*] 1. Formerly, in England, customary obligations paid to the parish priest, exemption from which was sometimes purchased.

[Knute] also charges them to see all *churchscot* and Romescot fully cleered. *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 18.

2. A service due to the lord of the manor from a tenant of church-lands. *O. Shipley.*

churchship (chėrch'ship), *n.* [< *church* + *-ship.*] The state of being or existence as a church.

The Jews were his own also by right of *churchship.*
South, Sermon on St. John.

church-town (chėrch'town), *n.* [< *church* + *town;* = Sc. *kirk-town.* Cf. ME. *cherch-toun,* < AS. *ciric-tūn,* a churchyard: see *church* and *town.*] 1†. A churchyard.—2. The village in which the parish church is situated.

church-wake† (chėrch'wāk), *n.* [< *church* + *wake*[1]. Cf. AS. *ciric-wæcce.*] The anniversary feast of the dedication of a church.

churchwarden (chėrch'wâr″dn), *n.* [< ME. *chirchewardein, kirkewardein;* < *church* + *warden.* Cf. AS. *ciric-weard,* < *ciric,* church, + *weard,* E. *ward,* a keeper.] 1. In the *Anglican Church,* an officer whose business it is to look after the secular affairs of the church, and who in England is the legal representative of the parish. Churchwardens are appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend the church, its property and concerns, to enforce proper and orderly behavior during divine service, and in England to fix the church-rates. For these and many other purposes, including in England some of a strictly secular character, they possess corporate powers. There are usually two churchwardens to each parish, but by custom there may be only one. By a canon of the Church of England, joint consent of minister and parish should attend the choice of churchwardens. If they cannot agree, the minister names one and the parishioners the other. In some cases the parish has a right by custom to choose both. In the United States churchwardens are always elected, but have duties similar to the above. In colonial times, in most of the middle and southern colonies, they had civil duties in connection with the local government of the parish.

2. A long clay pipe. [Eng.]—3. A shag or cormorant. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

churchwardenship (chėrch'war″dn-ship), *n.* [< *churchwarden* + *-ship.*] The office of a churchwarden.

churchway (chėrch'wā), *n.* A road which leads to a church; a pathway through a churchyard.

Every one [grave] lets forth his sprite,
In the *church-way* paths to glide.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2.

churchwoman (chėrch'wum″an), *n.*; pl. *churchwomen* (-wim″en). A female member of the church, specifically of the Anglican Church.

church-work (chėrch'wėrk), *n.* [= Sc. *kirk-werk*, < ME. *chircheweork*; < *church* + *work*.] Work on or in a church, or in connection with a church; work in behalf of a church, or of the church generally; hence, proverbially, slow work.

This siege was *church-work*, and therefore went on slowly. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 111.

church-writ (chėrch'rit), *n.* A writ from an ecclesiastical court. *Wycherley.*

churchy (chėr'chi), *a.* [< *church* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to the church or to ecclesiasticism; given to or supporting ecclesiasticism: as, very *churchy* in tastes or language. [Colloq.]

One of the seceders pithily explained the position of the controversy when he said that he and his fellows were leaving the Kirk of Scotland, not because she was too *churchy*, but because she was not *churchy* enough. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, x.

churchyard (chėrch'yärd), *n.* [= Sc. *kirkyard*, < ME. *chirchezeard*, *-gerd*, < late AS. **cyric-geard*, *cyrceiærd* (the earlier term being ME. *cherch-toun*, < AS. *ciric-tūn*: see *church-town*) (= Icel. *kirkjugardhr* = Sw. *kyrkogård* = Dan. *kirkegaard*), < *cyrice*, *cirice*, church, + *geard*, yard: see *church* and *yard*[2]. Cf. equiv. D. *kerkhof* = G. *kirchhof*.] The ground or yard adjoining a church; especially, such a piece of ground used for burial; hence, any graveyard belonging to a church.

Provided alle wyse, that yf the citezens dwelling wtyn the *churche yordes*, or ffraunchesies aloynynge to this, the citee, be priuyleged as citezen denesyn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

Like graves i' the holy *churchyard*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

I give five hundred pounds to buy a *church-yard*,
A spacious *church-yard*, to lay thieves and knaves in.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

Churchyard beetle, *Blaps mortisaga*. See *Blaps*.

churia (chö'ri-ä), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A Mexican name of the chaparral-cock or ground-cuckoo, *Geococcyx californianus*.

churl (chėrl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *churl*, usually *cherl*, *cheorl*, < AS. *ceorl*, a man, husband, freeman of the lowest rank, churl, = OFries. *kerl* (in comp. *hūskerl*), mod. Fries. *tzerl*, *tzirl* = OD. *keerle*, D. *kerel*, a man, churl, fellow, = MLG. *kerle*, LG. *kerl*, *kerel*, *kirl* (> G. *kerl*), a man, fellow, churl: see *carl*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A rustic; a peasant; a countryman or laborer.

It was not framed for village *churls*,
But for high dames and mighty earls.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

Specifically—**2.** In *early Eng. hist.*, one of the lowest class of freemen; one who held land from or worked on the estate of his lord.

The word *Churl* has come to be a word of moral reprobation. . . . But in the primary meaning of the words, Eorl and Ceorl form an exhaustive division of the free members of the state. The Ceorl is the simple freeman, the mere unit in the army or in the assembly. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, I. 55.

3. A coarse, rude, surly, sullen, or ill-tempered person.

The *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The *churl* in spirit, howe'er he veil
His want in forms for fashion's sake,
Will let his coltish nature break
At seasons thro' the gilded pale.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.

4. A miser; a niggard.

The vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor the *churl* said to be bountiful. Isa. xxxii. 5.

When a few words will rescue misery out of her distress,
I hate the man who can be a *churl* of them.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 15.

II.† *a.* Churlish. *Ford.*

churlish (chėr'lish), *a.* [< ME. *cherlish*, *-isch*, of the rank of a churl, rustic, rude, < AS. *ceorlisc*, *cierlisc*, *cyrlisc*, of the rank of a churl, < *ceorl*, churl, + *-isc*: see *churl* and *-ish*[1].] **1.** Like or pertaining to a churl. (*a*) Rude; ill-bred; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; uncivil.

Ill-nurtured, crooked, *churlish*, harsh in voice.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 134.

But that which troubleth me most is my *churlish* carriage to him when he was under his distress.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 235.

Much like uncourteous, unthankful, and *churlish* guests, which, when they have with good and dainty meat well filled their bellies, depart home, giving no thanks to the feast maker. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded., p. 14.

(*b*) Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious; niggardly.

My master is of *churlish* disposition,
And little recks to find the way to heaven
By doing deeds of hospitality.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4.

Hence—**2.** Of things, unpliant; unyielding; unmanageable.

Take it [iron] out of the furnace, and it grows hard again; nay, worse, *churlish* and unmalleable. *Abp. Sancroft*, Sermons.

Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansions tread,
And force a *churlish* soil for scanty bread.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 168.

= Syn. *Clownish*, *Loutish*, etc. See *boorish*.

churlishly (chėr'lish-li), *adv.* In a churlish manner; rudely; roughly.

churlishness (chėr'lish-nes), *n.* [< *churlish* + *-ness*.] The quality of being churlish; rudeness of manners or temper; surliness; indisposition to kindness or courtesy; niggardliness.

Small need to bless
Or curse your sordid *churlishness*,
Because methinks, without fresh curse,
Each day that comes shall still be worse
Than the past day.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 72.

churl's-head (chėrlz'hed), *n.* An old name for the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*, from its rough hairy involucre.

churl's-treacle (chėrlz'trē″kl), *n.* An old name for garlic, from its being regarded as a treacle (theriac) or antidote for the bite of animals.

churly (chėr'li), *a.* [< ME. *cherlich*, < AS. *ceorlīc* for **ceorllic*, < *ceorl*, churl, + *-līc*: see *churl* and *-ly*[1].] Churlish. [Rare.]

The *churliest* of the churls. *Longfellow.*

churmt, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chirm*.

churn (chėrn), *n.* [< ME. *cherne*, *chirne*, also ★*kyrn* (> Sc. *kirn*), < AS. *cyrin* (once, glossed *sinum*) (**cyren*, **ceren*, not authenticated), a churn, = D. *kern*, *karn* = Icel. *kirna* = Sw. *kärna*, OSw. *kerna*, = Dan. *kjærne*, a churn: see the verb.] A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for the purpose of separating the oily parts from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter. Churns are of various kinds. The older forms consist of a dasher moving vertically in a cask shaped like the frustum of a cone. The more modern kinds have revolving dashers within cylindrical vessels, either upright or horizontal. In some forms the vessels themselves are moved in various ways to dash the contents about.

Rise, ye carle coopers, frae making o' *kirns* and tubs.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 118).

Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the *churn*.
Gay, Pastorals.

Atmospheric churn. See *atmospheric*.

churn (chėrn), *v.* [North. E. and Sc. *kern*, *kirn*; < ME. *chernen*, *chirnen* (AS. **cyrnan*, **cernan*, not authenticated) = D. *kernen*, *karnen* = G. *kernen* (perhaps from D.) = Icel. *kirna* = Sw. *kärna*, OSw. *kerna*, = Dan. *kjærne*, churn, curdle; appar. from the noun. Some erroneously take the verb to be earlier than the noun, assuming it meant orig. 'extract the kernel or essence,' as if < Icel. *kjarni* = Sw. *kärna* = Dan. *kjærne* = D. *kern* = OHG. *kerno*, MHG. *kerne*, *kern*, G. *kern*, a kernel, the pith, marrow, essence, related, through E. *corn*, with E. *kernel*: see *corn*[1] and *kernel*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stir or agitate in order to make into butter: as, to *churn* cream. —**2.** To make by the agitation of cream: as, to *churn* butter.—**3.** To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter.

Churn'd in his teeth the foamy venom rose.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

The muddy river, *churned* into yellowish buttery foam.
W. H. Russell.

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of churning, or an act resembling it.

Are you not he,
That frights the maidens of the villagery;
Skim milk; and sometimes labour in the quern,
And bootless make the breathless housewife *churn*?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

There are who cry,
"Beware the Boar," and pass determined by.
Those dreadful tusks, those little peering eyes
And *churning* chaps, are tokens to the wise.
Crabbe, The Borough.

churn-drill (chėrn'dril), *n.* A drill which is worked by hand, and not struck with a hammer; a "jumper": so called from the similarity of the motion made in using it to that made in using the old-fashioned upright churn.

churning (chėr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *churn*, *v.*] **1.** The act of operating a churn.—**2.** The motion of a churn, or a motion which resembles that of a churn.—**3.** As much butter as is made at one time.

churn-jumper (chėrn'jum″pėr), *n.* In *stone-working*, an iron bar 7 or 8 feet long, with a steel bit at each end, used as a drill. It is worked by two men with a spring-rod and line.

churn-milk (chėrn'milk), *n.* Same as *buttermilk*.

churn-owl (chėrn'oul), *n.* [Prob. for *churr-owl*: cf. *chirr* and *jar*[1].] A local British name of the European goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

churn-staff (chėrn'staf), *n.* **1.** A staff with a flat disk at one end, used in churning by hand in an upright churn.—**2.** A name of the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*, from its straight stem spreading into a flat top.

churr[1], *v. i.* See *chirr*.

churr[2] (chėr), *n.* [Prob. ult. imitative. See *chirr*.] A name for the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Macgillivray.*

churro (chö'rō), *n.* [Sp. *churro*, coarse-wooled, a coarse-wooled sheep.] The coarse-wooled Mexican sheep, used extensively in crossing with the merino, in Texas, northern Mexico, California, etc.

churrus, charras (chur'us, char'as), *n.* [Also written *cherrus*, repr. Hind. *charas*.] The East Indian name of the resin which exudes from the Indian hemp, *Cannabis Indica*. See *Cannabis*, *hashish*, and *bhang*.

churr-worm (chėr'wėrm), *n.* A local name for the fan-cricket or mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. [Eng.]

chusite (chö'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χίσις*, a melting.] An altered chrysolite from the basalt of Limburg in Baden.

chusst (chus), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps Amer. Ind.] The squirrel-hake, *Urophycis chuss*, a gadoid fish. The name was current during the revolutionary war, according to Dr. Schoepf, but is now obsolete. [New York.]

chute (shöt), *n.* [< F. *chute*, a fall, OF. *cheute*, *cheoite* = Pr. *cazuta* = Sp. *caída* = Pg. *caida*, *cahida*, fall, ruin, *queda*, fall, declivity, descent, = It. *caduta*, a fall, a falling, orig. fem. of ML. **cadutus* (> OF. *cheut*, F. *chu* = It. *caduto*), **caditus* (> Sp. Pg. *caido*), later popular pp. of L. *cadere* (pp. *casus*), fall: see *cadent*, *case*[1], and cf. *cascade*. *Chute* coincides in pronunciation and sense with *shoot*, *n.*, < *shoot*, *v.*; but the two words are independent of each other.] **1.** An inclined trough or tube along which things can slide from a higher to a lower level; a shoot.

Near the centre of the room is a *chute*, lined with plate-glass (so as to be readily kept clean), and passing direct to the furnace below. *Science*, III. 351.

2. A waterfall or rapid; a fall over which timber is floated.—**3.** An opening in a dam through which to float timber.—**4.** In Louisiana and along the Mississippi, a bayou or side channel; also, a narrow passage between two islands, or between an island and the shore.

Now through rushing *chutes*, among green islands, where plume-like
Cotton trees nodded their shadowy crests.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 2.

5. In *mining*. See *shoot*.

chutney (chut'ni), *n.* [Also written *chutnee*, < Hind. *chatnī*.] In the East Indies, a condiment compounded of sweets and acids. Ripe fruit (mangos, tamarinds, cocoanuts, raisins, etc.), spices, sour herbs, cayenne, and lime-juice are the ordinary ingredients. They are pounded and boiled together, and either used immediately, as with curries or stews, or bottled.

chuva (chö'vä), *n.* The South American name of a kind of spider-monkey, of a brown color.

chylaceous (kī-lā'shius), *a.* [< *chyle* + *-aceous*.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

chylaqueous (kī-lā'kwē-us), *a.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + *aqua*, water. Cf. *aqueous*.] Composed of water containing corpuscles resembling the white corpuscles found in chyle, lymph, and blood in being nucleated and in exhibiting amœboid movements.

The corpuscles are nucleated cells, which exhibit amœboid movements; and the fluid so obviously represents the blood of the higher animals that I know not why the preposterous name of *chylaqueous* fluid should have been invented for that which is in no sense chyle, though, like other fluids of the living body, it contains a good deal of water. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 480.

chyle (kīl), *n.* [Also, formerly, *chile*; = F. *chyle* = Sp. *quilo* = Pg. *chylo* = It. *chilo*, < NL. *chylus*, chyle, LL. the extracted juice of a plant, < Gr. *χυλός*, juice, moisture, chyle, < *χεῖν* (√**χυ*), pour, connected with E. *gush*. Cf. *chyme*[1].] **1.** A milky fluid found in the lacteals during the process of digestion. It contains emulsionized fat and other products of digestion, as well as chyle-corpuscles, fibrin-factors, and other proteids.

2. The liquid contents of the small intestine before absorption.

chyle-bladder (kīl'blad″ėr), *n.* The dilatation at the beginning of the thoracic duct which receives the lacteals from the intestine; the cis-

tern or receptacle of the chyle; the reservoir of Pecquet.

chyle-corpuscle (kīl′kôr″pus-l), *n.* One of the floating cells of the chyle. They are indistinguishable from white blood-corpuscles, and are doubtless derived from the lymphoid tissue of the intestine, from the solitary glands and Peyer's patches of the intestine, and from the mesenteric glands.

chyle-intestine (kīl′in-tes″tin), *n.* The dilated mid-gut of crustaceans.

chyle-stomach (kīl′stum″ak), *n.* An anteriorly or mesially dilated portion of the mid-gut of crustaceans.

chylifaction (kī-li- or kil-i-fak′shọn), *n.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + L. *factio(n-)*, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make. Cf. *chylify*.] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.

chylifactive (kī-li- or kil-i-fak′tiv), *a.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + **factivus*, < L. *facere*, pp. *factus*, make.] Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle; chylificatory; chylific. Also spelled *chilifactive*.

chyliferous (kī-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *chylifère* = Sp. *quilífero* = Pg. *chylifero* = It. *chilifero*, < NL. *chylus*, chyle, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Same as *chylifactive*.—**2.** Containing or conveying chyle.

chylific (kī-lif′ik), *a.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + L. *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Making or converting into chyle; chylopoietic: applied to those portions of the alimentary canal in which food is chylified.—**Chylific ventricle**, in insects, the last or posterior stomach, generally called the *ventriculus* (which see).

In the *chylific ventricle*, the muscular layers and the basement membrane are disposed much as before.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 355.

chylification (kī″li- or kil″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *chylify* (see *-fy* and *-ation*); = F. *chylification* = Sp. *quilificación* = Pg. *chylificação* = It. *chilificazione*.] The operation of the digestive, absorptive, and circulatory processes concerned in the formation and absorption of chyle from food. Also called *chylosis*.

chylificatory (kī-lif′i-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *chylify*, after other words in *-atory*.] Making chyle; chylifactive.

chylify (kī′li-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chylified*, ppr. *chylifying*. [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + *-fy*; = F. *chylifier* = Sp. *quilificar*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To convert into chyle.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into chyle.

chylocyst (kī′lọ-sist), *n.* [< Gr. χυλός, juice, chyle, + κύστις, bladder.] In *anat.*, the chyle-bladder, or receptaculum chyli; the reservoir of Pecquet.

chylocystic (kī-lọ-sis′tik), *a.* [< *chylocyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chylocyst.

chylogaster (kī-lọ-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χυλός, chyle, + γαστήρ, stomach.] A part of the intestinal tube where chyle is elaborated; an anterior portion of the small intestine; the duodenum. [Rare.]

chylogastric (kī-lọ-gas′trik), *a.* [< *chylogaster* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chylogaster.

chylopoetic (kī″lọ-pọ-et′ik), *a.* Same as *chylopoietic*.

chylopoietic (kī″lọ- or kil″ọ-poi-et′ik), *a.* [= Sp. *quilopoyético*, < Gr. χυλός, chyle, + ποιητικός, < ποιεῖν, make: see *poetic*.] Pertaining to or concerned in the formation of chyle; chylifactive: as, the *chylopoietic* organs.

chylosis (kī-lō′sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *chylose* = Sp. *quilósis* = It. *chilosi*), < Gr. χύλωσις, a converting into juice, < χυλοῦν, convert into juice, < χυλός, juice: see *chyle*.] Same as *chylification*.

chylous (kī′lus), *a.* [= F. *chyleux* = Sp. *quiloso* = Pg. *chyloso* = It. *chiloso*, < NL. *chylosus*, < *chylus*, chyle.] Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling chyle.

chyluria (kī-lū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (> F. *chylurie*), < Gr. χυλός (see *chyle*) + οὖρον, urine.] A pathological condition characterized by the passage of a milky urine, which often coagulates on standing. The color is due to a large amount of emulsionized fat. Blood is often present in greater or less quantity, so that the condition is sometimes called *chylous hematuria*. It appears to be caused by the presence of a microscopic nematoid entozoön (*Filaria sanguinis hominis*) in the blood. It occurs almost exclusively in the warmer countries.

chymbet, *n.* An obsolete form of *chime*.

chyme[1] (kīm), *n.* [= F. *chyme* = Sp. *quimo* = Pg. *chymo* = It. *chimo*, < LL. *chymus*, < Gr. χυμός, juice, chyle, in most senses equiv. to χυλός, both 'chyle' and 'juice,' < χεῖν, pour: see *chyle*, and cf. *alchemy*.] Food as it passes out of the stomach after gastric digestion, and before it has been acted on by the pancreatic, hepatic, and intestinal secretions.

chyme[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *chime*[1].

chyme-mass (kīm′mas), *n.* In *Protozoa*, same as *endoplasm*.

chymene†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chimney*.

chymere†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chimere*.

chymic†, **chymical**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *chemic*, *chemical*, etc.

chymiferous (kī-mif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *chymus*, chyme, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Conveying or containing chyme.

chymification (kī″mi-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *chymify* (see *-fy* and *-ation*); = F. *chymification* = Sp. *quimificación* = Pg. *chymificação* = It. *chimificazione*.] The process of becoming or of forming chyme; conversion of food into chyme.

chymify (kī′mi-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chymified*, ppr. *chymifying*. [< LL. *chymus*, chyme, + *-fy*; = F. *chymifier* = Sp. *quimificar*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To form into chyme.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into chyme.

chymistical†, **chymistic** (ki-mis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *chymist* = *chemist* + *-ic-al*.] Chemical. *Burton*.

chymod (kim′od), *n.* [< *chym-ic* + *od*, q. v.] Chemical od; the odic force of chemism. *Von Reichenbach*. See *od*.

chymosis (ki-mō′sis), *n.* Same as *chemosis*.

chymous (kī′mus), *a.* [< *chyme*[1] + *-ous*.] Pertaining to chyme.

chynche†, *a.* See *chinch*[1].

chyometer (kī-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. √ **χυ* (root of χεῖν, pour) + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the volume of a liquid by the amount expelled by a piston moving in a tube containing the liquid, the quantity being indicated by a graduation on the piston.

Chytridiaceæ (ki-trid-i-ā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chytridium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of microscopic fungi, very simple in structure, usually with little or no mycelium, and reproduced chiefly by zoöspores. They are commonly parasitic on water-plants, especially algæ; but those belonging to the genus *Synchytrium* inhabit the epidermal cells of land-plants.

chytridiaceous (ki-trid-i-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Chytridiaceæ*.

The genus Rhizophydium was established by Schenk for *chytridiaceous* parasites, whose spores escape by one or more apertures. *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh*, XXXII. 593.

chytridial (ki-trid′i-ạl), *a.* [< *Chytridium* + *-al*.] Having the characters of the family *Chytridiaceæ* or of the genus *Chytridium*, or belonging to that genus.

Parasitic *chytridial* growths.
Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, XXXII. 591.

Chytridium (ki-trid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χυτρίδιον, a small pot, < χύτρα, χύτρος, an earthen pot.] The typical genus of the family *Chytridiaceæ*.

ciaconnetta (chą-kon-net′tą), *n.* [It., dim. of *ciaconna*, a chaconne: see *chaconne*.] A little chaconne.

cibaria, *n.* Plural of *cibarium*. See *ciborium*.

cibarial (si-bā′ri-ạl), *a.* [As *cibari-an* + *-al*.] Same as *cibarian*.—**Cibarial apparatus or organs**, the trophi or organs of the mouth.

cibarian (si-bā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *cibarius*, pertaining to food (see *cibarious*), + *-an*. Cf. F. *cibaire*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to or characterized by the structure of the organs of the mouth.—**Cibarian system**, a system of classification, first proposed by Fabricius, in which all the arthropods were arranged in conformity with the structure of the trophi. The same term has been applied to various systems founded on the mouth-parts.

The success of De Geer's system probably induced Fabricius to construct his *cibarian system* grounded upon the characters of the Trophi alone.
Westwood, Introd. to Mod. Class. of Insects, I. 21.

cibarious (si-bā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *cibarius*, pertaining to food, < *cibus*, food.] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.

cibarium (si-bā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cibaria* (-ą). An erroneous form of *ciborium*.

cibation (si-bā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *cibation* (only in chem. sense) = It. *cibazione*, < L. *cibatio(n-)*, a feeding, < *cibare*, pp. *cibatus*, feed, < *cibus*, food.] **1**†. In *alchemy*, the act of adding to the matter in preparation fresh substances, to supply the waste of evaporation, etc.: the seventh process in alchemy.—**2.** In *physiol.*, the act of taking food, particularly the more solid kinds.—**3.** Any chemical operation that gives a substance consistency and solidity.

cibol (sib′ọl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *civol*, also and earlier *chibol*, *chibbol*, *chibbal* (cf. *cive*, *chive*[2]), < ME. *chibolle*, *chebole*, *chesbolle*, *schybbolle*, < F. *ciboule* = Pr. *cebula*, *sivela* = Sp. *cebolla* = Pg. *cebola* = It. *cipolla* = LG. *zipolle*, *zipel* = OHG. *zwibollo*, *zwivolle*, MHG. *zibolle*, *zwibolle*, *zwippel*, *zwifel*, *zebulle*, G. *zwiebel* (> Dan. *svibel*, flower-bulb), < ML. *cepula*, *cepola*, *cepulla*, corruptly *sipula*, dim. of L. *cæpa*, *cepa*, *cæpe*, *cepe*, an onion (> LL. *cæpulla*, a bed of onions): see *cepa*, *cive*, *chive*[2].] **1.** The shallot, *Allium Ascalonicum*.

Chibolles and cheruelles and ripe chiries manye,
And profred Peres this present to plese with hunger.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 296.

Ye eating rascals,
Whose gods are beef and brewis! whose brave angers
Do execution upon these and *chibbals!*
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

2. Another plant of the same genus, *A. fistulosum*, sometimes called the Welsh onion, a native of Asia, but cultivated in various parts of Europe, its fistulous leaves being used in cooking like those of the shallot.

ciboria, *n.* Plural of *ciborium*.

ciborio† (si-bō′ri-ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *ciborium*.

On the altar a most rich *ciborio* of brasse with a statue of St. Agnes in Oriental alabaster.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

ciborium (si-bō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ciboria* (-ą). [ML. (> F. *ciboire* = Pr. *cibori* = Pg. It. *ciborio*), < L. *ciborium*, a drinking-vessel, < Gr. κιβώριον, the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean, a cup made of it or like it; cf. κιβωτός, with dim. κιβώτιον, a wooden box, chest.] **1.** A permanent canopy erected over a high altar; a baldachin.



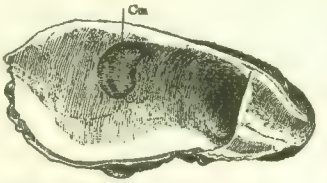
Ciborium, 13th century, Treasury of Sens Cathedral, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Over the Altar, and supported on four shafts, hung the canopy, baldachin, or *ciborium*.
J. M. Neale, Eastern [Church, i. 184.

2. Any vessel designed to contain the consecrated bread or sacred wafers for the eucharist. (*a*) A metal pyx, especially one having the form of a chalice with a dome-shaped cover.

Returning I stept into ye grand Jesuites, who had this high day expos'd their *Cibarium*, made all of solid gold and imagerie, a piece of infinite cost.
Evelyn, Diary, June 4, 1651.

(*b*) A larger receptacle, often of marble, supported on a high stand raised over the altar or elsewhere, containing the pyx or the wafers themselves. (*c*) A sort of ambry or cupboard in the wall used for the same purpose.



Shell of an Oyster (*Ostræa virginica*), showing *Cm*, the Ciborium or muscular impression.

3. [NL.] In *conch.*, the glossy impression on the inside of the valves of shells where the adductor muscles of the mollusk have been attached; the muscular impression or cicatrix. Those bivalves which have but one ciborium on each shell are called *monomyarian*; those with two, *dimyarian*. [Rarely used.]

ciboul†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cibol*.

cicada (si-kā′dą), *n.*; pl. *cicadas* or *cicadæ* (-dạz, -dē). [Also *cicala* (after It.); = F. *cigale* = Pr. *cicala* = Sp. Pg. *cigarra* = It. *cigala*, *cicala*, < L. *cicada* (ML. also *cicala*), the cicada or tree-cricket. In Gr. called τέττιξ.] **1.** A popular name of many insects belonging to different orders, *Hemiptera* and *Orthoptera*, which make a rhythmical creaking or chirping noise; a locust, grasshopper, or cricket. In this sense the word has no definite zoölogical signification.—**2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of homopterous hemipterous insects of the family *Cicadidæ*. They are of comparatively large size, and the males have drums within the basal part of the abdomen with which a shrilling noise is made. The adult females deposit their eggs in the twigs of trees. The adolescent life of these insects is passed underground. *C. orni* is the south European species; *C. hematodes* occurs in Germany, England, etc.; *C. septendecim* is the American periodical cicada or seventeen-year locust, and there are several other species in the United States. (*b*) Any species of the genus *Cicada:* in America commonly called *locust*, a name shared by many orthopterous insects, as grasshoppers. See cut under *Cicadidæ*.

Cicadaria (sik-ạ-dā′ri-ạ), *n.* Same as *Cicadariæ*.

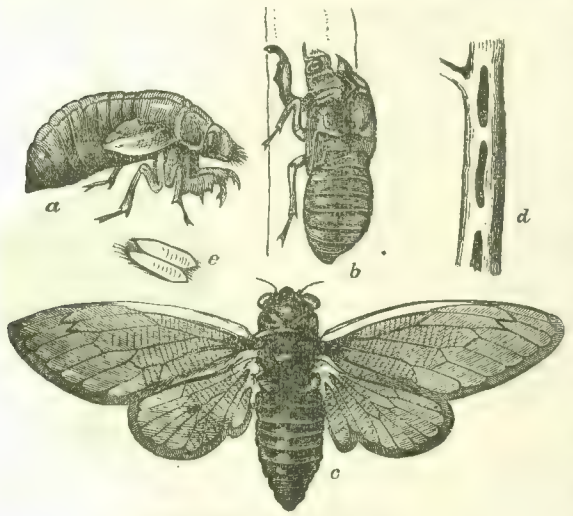
Cicadariæ (sik-ạ-dā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cicada*, 2 (*a*), + *-ariæ*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of homopterous *Hemiptera*, approximately equivalent to the suborder *Homoptera* as now restricted, including the several modern families of *Cicadidæ*, *Fulgoridæ*, *Cixidæ*, etc.

Cicadella, Cicadellina (sik-ạ-del′ạ, sik″ạ-de-lī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of L. *cicada:* see *cicada*.] A group of homopterous hemipterous insects, distinguishing the frog-hoppers or tree-hoppers, such as the *Cercopinæ*, from the cicadas proper. [Not in use.]

Cicadellidæ (sik-ạ-del′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cicadella* + *-idæ*.] A large group of homopterous insects, considered as a family: approximately the same as *Cicadella*, including several families, as *Jassidæ*, *Ledridæ*, *Cercopidæ*, etc.

Cicadellina, *n. pl.* See *Cicadella*.

Cicadidæ (si-kad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cicada*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects; the cicadas proper: a group formerly of great extent, now restricted to forms



Periodical Cicada (*Cicada septendecim*).
a, pupa; *b*, cast pupa-shell; *c*, imago; *d*, punctured twig; *e*, two eggs. (*a*, *b*, and *c* natural size; *d* and *e* enlarged.)

closely related to the genus *Cicada*. As characterized by Westwood in 1840, the *Cicadidæ* have heavy subconical bodies, blunt head, prominent eyes, ridged epistoma, setiform antennæ socketed beneath the edge of the vertex, large mesothorax, scale-like metathorax, elliptical wing-covers of parchment-like consistency, short stout legs, bristly hind tibiæ, and large fluted stridulating organs at the base of the abdomen. It is a widely distributed family, well represented in the United States. One species, the seventeen-year locust or periodical cicada, is noted for its length of life underground.

cicala (si-kā′lạ), *n.* [It., ⟨ L. *cicada:* see *cicada*.] A cicada.

> At eve a dry *cicala* sung.
> *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

cicatrice (sik′ạ-tris), *n.* [⟨ ME. *cicatrice*, ⟨ F. *cicatrice* = Sp. Pg. *cicatriz* = It. *cicatrice*, ⟨ L. *cicatrix* (*cicatric-*), a scar.] **1.** A scar; a seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed: also extended to scars on the bark of trees. See *cicatrix*.

> Thus graffe under the rynde a bough or tree,
> There *cicatrice* is noon but plaine and clene.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

> One Captain Spurio with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

2. Mark; impression. [Rare.]

> Lean upon a rush,
> The *cicatrice* and capable impressure
> Thy palm some moment keeps.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

3. A cicatrix, in any sense.

cicatrices, *n.* Plural of *cicatrix*.

cicatricial (sik-ạ-trish′ạl), *a.* [⟨ *cicatrice* + *-ial;* = F. *cicatriciel*, etc.] Pertaining to, marked by, or forming a cicatrice or scar: as, a *cicatricial* process.—**Cicatricial tissue,** a form of tissue closely resembling ordinary dense connective tissue, into which the granulation tissue filling up and repairing wounds and other losses of substance becomes converted.

cicatricle (sik′ạ-tri-kl), *n.* **1.** Same as *cicatricula*.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The hilum of a seed. (*b*) The scar left by a fallen leaf. [Rare.]

cicatricose (sik′ạ-tri-kōs), *a.* [⟨ L. *cicatrix* (*cicatric-*), a scar, + *-ose*.] **1.** Covered with scars.—**2.** In *entom.*, having elevated spots like scars of a different color from the rest of the surface: specifically said of the sculpture of insects.

Also *cicatrisate, cicatrose*.

cicatricula (sik-ạ-trik′ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *cicatriculæ* (-lē). [L. (> F. *cicatricule*), dim. of *cicatrix* (*cicatric-*), a scar.] The germinating or formative point in the yolk of an egg. It is also called the *tread*, appearing as a small but very apparent disk on the upper side of the yolk, and is the germ-yolk proper as distinguished from the food-yolk of a meroblastic egg. It is that portion from which alone the embryo is formed. Even in fresh-laid eggs it has already reached the stage of a morula by segmentation of the vitellus. Also *cicatricle*.

> Within the shell, and suspended in the white of the egg, is the rounded yellow mass of the yolk, and on one side of the yolk is a small round patch, the *cicatricula* (Lat. diminutive of *cicatrix*, a scar). Though apparently homogeneous, the microscope shows that the *cicatricula* is made up of minute nucleated cells.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 225.

cicatrisant, *n.* and *a.* See *cicatrizant*.

cicatrisate (sik′ạ-tri-zāt), *a.* [For **cicatrizate*, ⟨ *cicatrize* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *cicatricose*.

cicatrisation, cicatrise. See *cicatrization, cicatrize*.

cicatrisive (sik′ạ-trī-siv), *a.* [For **cicatrizive*, ⟨ *cicatrize* + *-ive*.] Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

cicatrix (si-kā′triks), *n.*; pl. *cicatrices* (sik-ạ-trī′sēz). [L.: see *cicatrice*.] **1.** A cicatrice or scar.—**2.** In *conch.*, the impression or mark of the muscular or ligamentous attachment in a bivalve shell; the ciborium.—**3.** In *entom.*, a small, roughened, or depressed space on a surface, resembling a scar.—**4.** In *bot.*, the mark of attachment of a seed or leaf.

cicatrizant (sik′ạ-trī-zạnt), *n.* and *a.* [After F. *cicatrisant* (= Sp. Pg. *cicatrizante*, etc.), ppr. of *cicatriser:* see *cicatrize*.] **I.** *n.* That which cicatrizes; a medicine or an application that promotes the formation of a cicatrice.

II. *a.* Tending to form a cicatrice; showing a tendency to heal; cicatrisive.

Also spelled *cicatrisant*.

cicatrization (sik″ạ-tri-zā′shọn), *n.* [After F. *cicatrisation* (= Sp. *cicatrización*, etc.), ⟨ *cicatriser:* see *cicatrize*.] The process of healing (as a wound) or forming a cicatrice, or the state of being healed, cicatrized, or skinned over. Also spelled *cicatrisation*.

> [Coughing] . . . hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the vein. *Harvey.*

cicatrize (sik′ạ-trīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cicatrized*, ppr. *cicatrizing*. [⟨ *cicatr*(*ice*) + *-ize;* after F. *cicatriser* (= Sp. Pg. *cicatrizar* = It. *cicatrizzare*), ⟨ *cicatrice:* see *cicatrice*.] **I.** *trans.* To induce the formation of a cicatrice on; heal up (a wound).

II. *intrans.* To form a cicatrice in healing; skin over: as, the wound *cicatrized*.

Also spelled *cicatrise*.

cicatrose (sik′ạ-trōs), *a.* [⟨ *cicatr*(*ice*) + *-ose*. ★Cf. L. *cicatricosus*.] Same as *cicatricose*.

cicely (sis′ẹ-li), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cisley;* a corrupt form of *seseli*, q. v.] A popular name of several umbelliferous plants. See *Seseli*.—**Rough cicely,** *Torilis Anthriscus*.—**Sweet cicely.** (*a*) *Myrrhis odorata*. Also called *sweet chervil*. (*b*) In North America, the species of *Washingtonia*.—**Wild cicely,** *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

Cicer (sī′sẹr), *n.* [L., > ult. E. *chich*[1], a chick-pea, vetch: see *chich*[1].] A genus of leguminous plants allied to the vetch, consisting of annual or perennial herbs, natives of central Asia and of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. See *chick-pea*.

cicerone (sis-ẹ-rō′nē; It. pron. chē-chā-rō′ne), *n.*; pl. *ciceroni* (-nē). [It., a particular application, in allusion to the loquacity of guides, of the name *Cicerone*, ⟨ L. *Cicero*(*n-*), the celebrated Roman orator.] In Italy, one who acts as a guide in exhibiting and explaining antiquities, curiosities, etc.; hence, in general, one who explains the interesting features or associations or the curiosities of a place; a guide.

> I must own to you it surprised me to see my *cicerone* so well acquainted with the busts and statues of all the great people of antiquity. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

Ciceronian (sis-ẹ-rō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *Ciceronianus*, ⟨ *Cicero*(*n-*), Cicero.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Cicero (Marcus Tullius Cicero, 106–43 B. C., often called *Tully*), the Roman orator, or his orations and writings.

> As for his [Maimbourg's] style, it is rather *Ciceronian* — copious, florid, and figurative — than succinct.
> *Dryden*, Post. to Hist. of League.

> His delivery of the commonest matters of fact was *Ciceronian*. *Lamb*, My First Play.

II. *n.* A student or an imitator of Cicero.

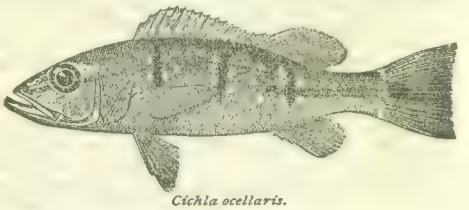
> Let the best *Ciceronian* in Italy read Tullies familiar epistles aduisedly ouer, and I beleue he shall finde small difference for the Latin tong, either in propriety of wordes or framing of the stile, betwixt Tullie and those that write unto him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 150.

Ciceronianism (sis-ẹ-rō′ni-ạn-izm), *n.* [⟨ *Ciceronian* + *-ism*.] The manner or style of Cicero; a Ciceronian phrase or form of expression.

Ciceronianist (sis-ẹ-rō′ni-ạn-ist), *n.* [⟨ *Ciceronian* + *-ist*.] An imitator, especially an affected imitator, of Cicero.

> Men threw themselves into the new world of thought thus revealed with an eager avidity that left little leisure for that elaborate polishing of periods which had been the delight of the *Ciceronianists*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 342.

Cichla (sik′lạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κίχλη*, a bird like the thrush (*Turdus*), also a sea-fish (*Labrus*).] **1.** A genus of fishes inhabiting the fresh wa-



Cichla ocellaris.

ters of South America, and typical of the family *Cichlidæ*. *Schneider*, 1801.—**2†.** A genus of birds. *Wagler*, 1827.

cichlid (sik′lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cichlidæ*.

Cichlidæ (sik′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cichla*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Cichla:* formerly known as *Chromides, Chromidæ*, or *Chromididæ*. They have an oblong or somewhat elongated body, moderate cycloid or ctenoid scales, interrupted or deflected lateral line, compressed head, terminal mouth, toothless palate, single nostrils, united lower pharyngeal bones, and four complete rows of gills; the dorsal is long, and its spinous portion forms the greater part of it, while its soft portion and that of the anal are opposite and equal. The species are mostly confined to the fresh waters of tropical Africa and America, but a few are found in Palestine, and one in Texas. They take care of their young, and have considerable superficial resemblance to the centrarchids or sunfishes of the United States. Nearly 150 species are known.

cichling†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chichling*.

cichloid (sik′loid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Cichla*, 1, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cichlidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cichlidæ*.

Cichlomorphæ (sik-lō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κίχλη*, a bird like the thrush (*Turdus*), + *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the first and highest group or cohort of birds, embracing eight superfamily groups or phalanges, and approximately equivalent to the turdoid *Passeres* or dentirostral *Oscines* of authors in general: one of the six cohorts of this author's *Oscines laminiplantares*.

cichlomorphic (sik-lō-môr′fik), *a.* [⟨ *Cichlomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Resembling a thrush in structure; turdiform or turdoid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cichlomorphæ*.

Cichoriaceæ (si-kō-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cichorium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, closely related to the *Asteraceæ*, but differing in having milky juice and only perfect flowers, all with ligulate corollas. There are about 65 genera and 1400 species, widely distributed. The family includes the chicory, endive, lettuce, salsify, dandelion, etc.

cichoriaceous (si-kō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Cichoriaceæ*.

Cichorium (si-kō′ri-um), *n.* [L., ⟨ Gr. *κιχώριον*, > E. *cichory, chicory*, and *succory*, q. v.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Cichoriaceæ*. There are 8 species, of which the most familiar are the common chicory (*C. Intybus*) and endive (*C. Endivia*) of gardens. See *chicory* and *endive*.

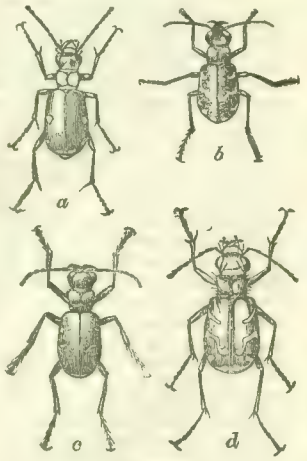
cichory† (sik′ọ-ri), *n.* A former spelling of *chicory*.

cichpea†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chick-pea*.

cicindel (si-sin′del), *n.* [⟨ *Cicindela*.] A beetle of the family *Cicindelidæ;* a tiger-beetle.

Cicindela (sis-in-dē′lạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cicindela*, a glow-worm, redupl. of *candela*, a candle: see *candle*.] A genus of the family *Cicindelidæ*, or tiger-beetles. Its technical characters are contiguous posterior coxæ, large prominent eyes, and maxillary palpi with the third joint shorter than the fourth. From their elegance of form, as well as beauty and brilliancy of

coloring, the numerous species of this genus have always been great favorites with collectors, although, on account of their variability of color and sculpture, they are very difficult to distinguish. They are among the most predaceous beetles, being excellent runners and quick on the wing. Their larvæ live in cylindrical holes in the ground; they are whitish grubs, with a large flat head, the first thoracic joint being furnished with a large corneous plate, and the ninth abdominal joint having on the dorsal side two curved hooks. The four species figured are characteristic examples.



Tiger-beetles.

a, *Cicindela sexguttata*; *b*, *C. repanda*; *c*, *C. splendida*; *d*, *C. vulgaris*. (All natural size.)

Cicindeletæ (sis-in-del′e-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cicindela*, a glow-worm, + Gr. ἔτης, a kinsman, neighbor. Cf. *Cicindela*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous or adephagous pentamerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, embracing the tiger-beetles and their allies.

Cicindelidæ (sis-in-del′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cicindela* + *-idæ*.] A family of adephagous *Coleoptera* or beetles, commonly called *tiger-beetles* and *sparklers*. The typical genus is *Cicindela*. The metasternum has an antecoxal piece separated by a well-marked suture reaching from one side to the other, and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxæ, which are small and mobile; and the antennæ are 11-jointed, and inserted on the front above the base of the mandibles. The species are found in every quarter of the globe. They have very prominent eyes, very strong mandibles, are armed with strong teeth, and are remarkable for the beauty of their colors. See *Cicindela*.

Cicindelinæ (si-sin-dē-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cicindela* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Cicindelidæ*; the tiger-beetles proper.

cicindeline (si-sin′dē-lin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of the genus *Cicindela* or subfamily *Cicindelinæ*.

cicinnal (si-sin′al), *a.* Same as *cincinnal*.

Cicinnurus, *n.* See *Cincinnurus*.

cicinnus (si-sin′us), *n.* Same as *cincinnus*.

cicisbeism (si-sis′bē-izm), *n.* [< *cicisbeo* + *-ism*; = F. *sigisbéisme*.] The practice of acting as, or the custom of having, a cicisbeo; the practice of dangling about women.

The enormous wickedness and utter paganism of the Borgias and Medici seem almost respectable when compared with the reign of *cicisbeism* and Jesuitry.
Athenæum, No. 3084, p. 737.

cicisbeo (si-sis′bē-ō; It. pron. chē-chēs-bā′ō), *n.*; pl. *cicisbeos* (-ōz), It. *cicisbei* (-ē). [It. (> F. *cicisbée*, *sigisbée*), said to be < F. *chiche*, small, little, + *beau*, beautiful.] **1.** In Italy, since the seventeenth century, the name given to a professed gallant and attendant of a married woman; one who dangles about women.

Lady T. You know I admit you as a lover no farther than fashion sanctions.
Joseph S. True—a mere platonic *cicisbeo*—what every wife is entitled to. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

2†. A bow of silk or ribbon with long pendent ends attached to a walking-stick, the hilt of a sword, or the handle of a fan. *Smollett*.

ciclaton†, **ciclatoun**†, *n.* [In Spenser, after Chaucer, *checlaton*, *shecklaton*, *schecklaton*; ME. *ciclatoun*, *ciclatun*, *cyclatoun*, *siclatoun*, *syclatoun*, *sykelatoun*, once *chekelatoun*, < OF. *ciclaton*, *ciclatun*, *chiclaton*, *ciglaton*, *siglaton*, *singlaton*, *senglaton*, *segleton* (> Sp. *ciclatón*), a kind of mantle or robe, also, at least in AF. (as alone in ME.), a rich fabric (see def.), < Ar. *siqlāṭūn*, *siqillāṭūn*, also *siqillāṭ*, *sijillāṭ* (Pers. *saqalāṭ*, *siqalāṭ*, *suqlāṭ*), a kind of stuff, orig. figured, < ML. *sigillatus*, figured, marked with a seal: see *sigillate*. From the same source is *scarlet*. The word has hitherto been referred to, and partly confused with, the ML. *cyclas* (acc. *cycladem*), *ciclas*, *ciclade*, *ciclades*, *cicladis*, a kind of mantle, also a rich fabric (see def.), < L. *cyclas*, acc. *cyclada* (in Propertius), < Gr. κυκλάς, a mantle worn chiefly by women, adorned with a border of purple or gold, with ref. to which, or to its circular form (cf. E. *circular*, a cloak), it received its name, < Gr. κυκλάς, round, circular, < κύκλος, round: see *cyclas* and *cycle*.] **1.** A costly fabric used in the middle ages for men's and women's robes or mantles, and also for leggings, housings, banners, tents, etc. It was sometimes, perhaps generally, of silk, often woven with gold; it is found explained as *pannus aureus*, cloth of gold. From the diversity of its use, the term seems to have been applied to any rich-looking fabric.

His heer, his berd, was lyk saffroun,
That to his girdel raughte adoun;
Hise shoon of cordewane.
Of Brugges were his hosen brown,
His robe was of *ciclatoun*,
That coste many a jane.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 23.

Ther was mony gonfanoun
Of gold, sendel, and *siclatoun*.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom., I. 85), l. 1963.

Off silk, cendale, and *syclatoun*
Was the emperours pavyloun.
Rich. Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 90).

2. A mantle or robe worn by men and women, apparently of the fabric called by the same name. [But this sense belongs properly only to the French and Spanish *ciclaton*; it is not established in English. The word is erroneously explained and used in the following passages by Spenser:

The quilted leather Jacke is old English; for it was the proper weede of the horseman, as ye may reade in Chaucer, where he describeth Sir Thopas his apparrell and armoure, when he went to fight agaynst the Gyant, in his robe of *sheclaton*, which *schecklaton* is that kind of guilded leather with which they used to embroder theyr Irish jackes. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

But in a Jacket, quilted richly rare
Upon *checklaton*, he was straungely dight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 43.]

Ciconia (si-kō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *ciconia*, a stork, dial. *conia*, prob. redupl. from *canere*, sing, cry. Cf. E. *hen*, from same root.] The typical genus of storks of the family *Ciconiidæ*. The best-known species are the common white and black storks of Europe, *C. alba* and *C. nigra*. See *stork*, and cut under *Ciconiidæ*.

ciconian (si-kō′ni-ąn), *a.* [< *Ciconia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or consisting of storks: as, "the fierce *ciconian* train," *Pope*, tr. of Odyssey, ix. 68. [Rare.]

Ciconiidæ (si-kō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ciconia* + *-idæ*.] A family of large altricial grallatorial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and suborder *Pelargi* (which see); the storks. The bill is longer than the head, stout at the base, not grooved, tapering to the straight, recurved, or decurved tip; the nostrils are pierced directly in the substance of the bill, and are without nasal scales; the legs are reticulate, and bare above the suffrago; the hallux is not completely insistent; and the claws are not acute. The family contains about 12 species, representing nearly as many modern genera, chiefly of the warmer parts of both hemispheres. It includes the storks proper, the marabous, open-bills, jabirus, wood-ibises, etc. Also written *Ciconidæ*, *Ciconiadæ*.



White Stork (*Ciconia alba*).

ciconiiform (si-kō′ni-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *ciconiiformis*, < L. *ciconia*, stork, + *forma*, form.] Having or pertaining to the form or structure of the *Ciconiidæ*; like or likened to a stork.

Garrod and Forbes suggest a *ciconiiform* origin for the Tubinares. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 47, note.

Ciconiiformes (si-kō′ni-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ciconiiformis*: see *ciconiiform*.] In Garrod's arrangement, the third division of homalogonatous birds, including several modern orders, as storks, herons, pelicans, vultures, hawks, and owls. It is not a recognized group in ornithology.

Ciconiinæ (si-kō-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ciconia* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Ciconiidæ*, containing the true storks, marabous, and jabirus, as distinguished from the open-bills and wood-ibises. The bill is straight or recurved; the nostrils are nearly lateral; the toes are short; the hallux is not insistent; and the claws are broad, flat, and blunt, like nails. *Ciconia*, *Mycteria*, and *Leptoptilus* are the leading genera. Also *Ciconinæ*.

ciconiine (si-kō′ni-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ciconiinæ*; ciconine.

ciconine (sik′ō-nin), *a.* [< L. *ciconinus*, of the stork, < *ciconia*, a stork: see *Ciconia*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ciconiidæ*; having the characters of storks; ciconiiform; pelargic.

cicurate† (sik′ū-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *cicuratus*, pp. of *cicurare*, make tame, < *cicur*, tame.] To tame; reclaim from wildness.

Even after carnal conversion, poysons may yet retain some portions of their natures; yet are they so refracted, *cicurated*, and subdued, as not to make good their first and destructive malignities.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

cicuration† (sik-ū-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **cicuratio*(*n*-), < *cicurare*, tame: see *cicurate*.] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness. *Ray*.

Cicuta (si-kū′tą), *n.* [L., > It. Sp. Pg. *cicuta* = Pr. *cicuda* = F. *ciguë*, hemlock.] A genus of apiaceous plants, containing four or five species, one European and three or four American. They are tall, perennial, glabrous herbs, with divided leaves, and compound, many-rayed umbels of white flowers. *C. virosa* and the common American species, *C. maculata*, are popularly called *water-hemlock* or *cowbane*. The roots of all are a deadly poison. Most of the species may be recognized by the peculiar venation of the leaves, the main side-veins running to the notches instead of to the ends of the teeth. See *hemlock*.

cicute†, *n.* Water-hemlock. See *Cicuta*.

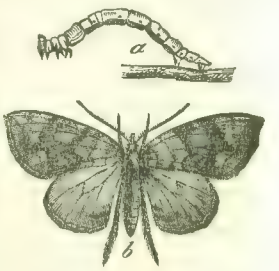
cicutine (si-kū′tin), *n.* [< *Cicuta* + *-in*2.] A volatile alkaloid found in *Cicuta virosa*, the water-hemlock.

Cid (sid), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *seid*, *seiyid*, lord, *el seid* (Sp. *el Cid*, 'the Cid'), the lord or chief.] A chief; a commander: a title applied in Spanish literature to Ruy or Roderigo Diaz, count of Bivar, a dauntless champion of the Christian religion and of the old Spanish monarchy against the Moors in the eleventh century. He received this title from the Moors against whom he fought, while from his countrymen he received that of *el Campeador*, the champion; and the two were combined in the form *el Cid Campeador*, the lord champion.

The title of *Cid* . . . is often said to have come to him from the remarkable circumstance that five Moorish kings or chiefs acknowledged him in one battle as their *Seid*, or their lord and conqueror. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 12.

cidares, *n.* Plural of *cidaris*.

Cidaria (si-dā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < Gr. κίδαρις, a Persian head-dress. See *Cidaris*, 2.] A genus of moths, of the family *Geometridæ*: synonym of *Gypsochroa*. Characterized by having oblique bands with acute angles across the front wings. The larvæ are true geometers or loopers. *C.* (*Eustroma*) *diversilineata*, formerly placed in *Cidaria*, feeds on the grape-vine.



Cidaria (*Eustroma*) *diversilineata*, natural size. *a*, larva; *b*, moth.

cidarid (sid′a-rid), *n.* One of the *Cidaridæ* or *Cidaridea*; a desmostichous or regular sea-urchin, as distinguished from a heart-urchin or shield-urchin.

Cidaridæ (si-dar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cidaris* (*Cidarid*-), 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of desmostichous endocyclical or regular sea-urchins, with very narrow ambulacral and broad interambulacral spaces, large perforated tubercles, club-shaped spines, no oral branchiæ, and no sphæridia. They have the shell rounded, unclosed auricles, entire peristome, and ten anal plates. The typical genus is *Cidaris*.

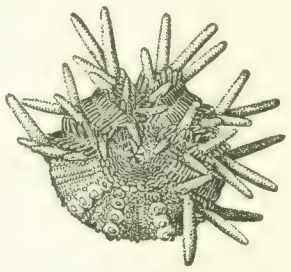
Cidaridea (sid-a-rid′ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cidaris* (*Cidarid*-), 2, + *-ea*.] A superfamily or ordinal group of *Echinoidea*; the regular endocyclical or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the mouth and anus centric, two rows of ambulacra and of interambulacra alternating with one another, and teeth and masticatory apparatus. It is equivalent to the order *Endocyclica* of some authors, and includes the families *Cidaridæ*, *Echinidæ*, *Echinometridæ*, and others.

cidaris (sid′a-ris), *n.*; pl. *cidares* (-rēz). [L., < Gr. κίδαρις, a turban, tiara; of Pers. origin.] **1.** (*a*) An ornamental head-dress of the ancient Persian kings.

On his [the Persian king's] head was set a *Cidaris* or Tiara; this was a kind of Cap or Turbant, not like a felt of woull, but of diuers peeces of cloth sowed together.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 361.

(*b*) The head-dress of the high priest of the Jews. (*c*) A low-crowned episcopal miter. *F. G. Lee*. Also written *kidaris*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cidaridæ*. The

species are mostly of warm seas. *C. tribuloides* is found on the Atlantic coast. A British species found in Shetland is *C. papillata*, called the *piper-urchin*, from some fancied resemblance of its globular body and spines to a bagpipe.



Cidaris tribuloides, viewed from the actinal side. The spines are removed from one interambulacral area and one half of another.

cidarite (sid'a-rīt), *n.* [< *Cidaris*, 2, + *-ite*².] A fossil representative of the genus *Cidaris*, or some similar echinoid, found in the Carboniferous limestone and upward. Many cidarites are of large size, and are furnished with long and often curiously ornamented spines. See *Cidaridæ*.

cider (sī'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cyder*, *sider*, *syder*, < ME. *cidre*, *cyder*, *sider*, *syder*, *cyther*, *sither*, *sythir*, etc. (also *sicer*, *siser*, etc., after L.), < OF. *sidre*, *cidere*, F. *cidre* = Sp. *sidra*, OSp. *sizra*, = Pg. *cidra* = It. *cidro*, *sidro*, cider, < L. *sicera*, < Gr. *σίκερα*, < Heb. *shēkār* (= Ar. *sakar*), strong drink, < *shākar*, be intoxicated.] **1†.** A strong liquor.

> He schall not drinke wyn ne *sydyr* [A. V., strong drink]. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 15.

2. Formerly, any liquor made of the juice of fruits; now, the expressed juice of apples, either before or after fermentation.

> We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country. *Bacon.*
>
> A flask of *cider* from his father's vats,
> Prime, which I knew. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

Cider Act, an English statute of 1763 (3 Geo. III., c. 12), imposing additional and heavy taxes upon wine, vinegar, cider, perry, etc. It caused great agitation in the country.—**Hard cider**, fermented cider; cider that has lost its sweetness from fermentation.—**Sweet cider**, cider before fermentation, or cider in which fermentation has been prevented.—**Water cider**, a weak cider made by adding to the apples, after the first pressing, one half their weight of water, and expressing the liquor a second time.

cider-brandy (sī'dėr-bran'di), *n.* A sort of brandy distilled from cider. In the United States also called *apple-jack* and *apple-brandy*.

ciderist† (sī'dėr-ist), *n.* [< *cider* + *-ist*.] A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

cider-kin† (sī'dėr-kin), *n.* [< *cider* + dim. *-kin*.] An old name for liquor made from the refuse of apples after the juice had been pressed out for cider.

> *Ciderkin* is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

cider-mill (sī'dėr-mil), *n.* A mill for crushing apples to make cider; an establishment where cider is made.

cider-press (sī'dėr-pres), *n.* A press used in extracting cider from crushed or ground apples.

cider-tree (sī'dėr-trē), *n.* The swamp gum-tree of Australia, *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, the sap of which is occasionally made into a kind of cider.

cider-vinegar (sī'dėr-vin'ē-gär), *n.* A vinegar made by the acetification of cider.

ci-devant (sē-dė-voṅ'), *a.* [F., former; prop. adv., formerly, before: *ci*, contr. from *ici*, here, < L. *ecce*, lo, + *hic*, this; *devant*, OF. *davant*, prop. *d'avant*, < *de*, of, + *avant*, before: see *avant-*, *avaunt*¹.] Former; late; ex-: applied to a person with reference to an office or a position which he no longer occupies.

> The *ci-devant* commander. *Quarterly Rev.*
>
> Much they marvelled to see the wealth of the *ci-devant* blacksmith,
> All his domains and his herds, and his patriarchal demeanor. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

cidron†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *citron*.

C. I. E. An abbreviation of *Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire*, an Anglo-Indian order of knighthood instituted on January 1st, 1878.

ciel†, **cieled†**, etc. See *ceil*, etc.

cienaga (thē-ā'nä-gä), *n.* [Sp. *ciénaga*, a quagmire (cf. *cenagal*, a quagmire), < *cieno*, mud, mire, < L. *cænum*, mud, mire, filth.] A swamp or swale: a Spanish word used in Arizona and New Mexico, and to some extent in California and Texas. Sometimes written *cienega*.

cierge (sērj), *n.* [F.: see *cerge*.] Same as *cerge*.

cigar (si-gär'), *n.* [= D. *sigaar* = G. *cigarre* = Dan. Sw. *cigar*, < F. *cigare*, < Sp. *cigarro* = Pg. It. *cigarro*, a cigar, orig. a kind of tobacco grown in Cuba.] A cylindrical roll of tobacco for smoking, pointed at one end for insertion into the mouth and cut at the other for lighting. It is made of the leaves of the tobacco-plant divested of the stems and enveloped tightly in a wrapper of the same material. A cigar of tapering form, but not pointed at either end, is called a *cheroot*. Also written, improperly, *segar*.

cigar-bundler (si-gär'bun″dlėr), *n.* A clamping-press for packing cigars in bundles.

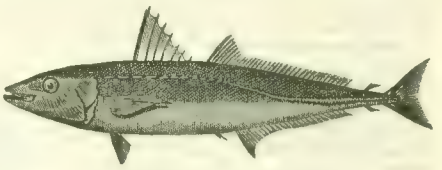
cigar-case (si-gär'kās), *n.* A pocket-case for holding cigars.

cigarette (sig-a-ret'), *n.* [< F. *cigarette*, dim. of *cigare*, a cigar.] A small cigar made of finely cut tobacco rolled up in an envelop of tobacco, corn-husk, or thin paper, generally rice-paper, so as to form a cylinder open at both ends.

cigarette-filler (sig-a-ret'fil″ėr), *n.* A device for filling the envelop of a cigarette with tobacco.

cigarette-paper (sig-a-ret'pā″pėr), *n.* Thin paper, commonly rice-paper, used for the wrappers of the fine-cut tobacco which forms the filling of cigarettes.

cigar-fish (si-gär'fish), *n.* A carangoid fish, *Decapterus punctatus*, having a thick fusiform shape somewhat resembling that of a cigar. It has rays of the dorsal and anal fins detached and developed as pinnules, and a row of blackish dots along the sides. It is an inhabitant of the Caribbean sea and the neighboring coast of the United States, and abounds at Bermuda, where it is of some importance as a food-fish. Also *round-robin*.



Cigar-fish (*Decapterus punctatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

cigar-holder (si-gär'hōl″dėr), *n.* A mouthpiece or tube, often of ivory or amber, used to hold a cigar. Also, rarely, *cigar-tube*.

cigar-plant (si-gär'plant), *n.* *Parsonsia ignea*, a native of Mexico, having a bright-scarlet tubular corolla tipped with black and white, well known in cultivation.

cigar-press (si-gär'pres), *n.* A press used to compress cigars preparatory to packing.

cigar-tree (si-gär'trē), *n.* A name of the catalpa, from the shape of its pods.

cigar-tube (si-gär'tūb), *n.* Same as *cigar-holder*.

cigninota (sig-ni-nō'tą), *n.* [NL., prop. **cygninota*, < L. *cygnus*, swan, + *nota*, mark.] Same as *swan-mark*.

cilery†, **cillery†**, *n.* [< **ciler*, **ciller*, for *celer*, *celler*², *celure*, sculptured work in relief, ornamental carving or other decoration: see *celure*.] Ornamental carving around the head of a pillar; a volute.

> *Voluta* [It., = E. *volute*], that in the head or chapiter of a piller which sticketh out or hangeth ouer in maner of a writhen circle or curled tuft, being a kind of worke of leaues or some such deuise turned diuers and sundrie wayes; caruers and painters call it draperie or *cillerie*. *Florio.*
>
> *Draperie* [F.], . . . a flourishing with leaues and flowers in wood, or stone, used especially on the heads of pillers, and tearmed by our workmen drapery or *cilery*. *Cotgrave.*

cilia, *n.* Plural of *cilium*.

ciliary (sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *ciliaire*, < NL. *ciliaris*, < L. *cilium*, an eyelid: see *cilium*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling cilia; hair-like; filamentous; specifically, belonging to the eyelids: as, the *ciliary* feathers of birds (that is, feathers situated on the edges of the eyelids).—**2.** Furnished with cilia; ciliated.—**3.** Pertaining to cilia; characteristic of cilia; done by cilia: as, *ciliary* action; *ciliary* motion.—**4.** Related, associated, or connected in some way with the eye; situated in or about the eye: applied to various delicate anatomical structures.—**Ciliary arteries**, numerous small branches of the ophthalmic artery, which supply the interior and other parts of the eyeball. They are divided into three sets, long, short, and anterior.—**Ciliary body.** (*a*) That part of the choroid coat of the eye which lies in front of the ora serrata, including the ciliary muscle and ciliary processes, but not the iris. By some restricted to that part of the choroid coat which lies in front of the orbiculus ciliaris. Also called *corpus ciliare*. (*b*) In the eye of a cephalopod, a thickening of the epithelium on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the connective tissue which invests the ciliary muscle and extends to the crystalline lens. Also called *corpus epitheliale*.—**Ciliary canal.** See *canal*¹.—**Ciliary ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Ciliary ligament**, an elastic structure surrounding the iris, and connecting the external and middle tunics of the eyeball. See cut under *eye*.—**Ciliary motion, ciliary movement**, the motion of cilia which produces the locomotion of the bodies of which they are a part, as in the ciliated protozoans, or maintains a current over the ciliated surface, as in the ciliated air-passages of man.—**Ciliary muscle**, a muscle attached to the choroid coat of the eyeball. Its contraction draws upon the ciliary processes, affects the shape of the crystalline lens, and is the chief agent in the accommodation or adjustment of the eye to vision at different distances. See cut under *eye*.—**Ciliary muscle of Riolanus**, a small separate fasciculus of the orbicularis palpebrarum, running in the free margin of the eyelid, inside the eyelashes.—**Ciliary nerves**, long and short, ultimate branches of the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve, and of the ciliary ganglion, supplying the ciliary muscle and the iris.—**Ciliary neuralgia**, neuralgia extending over the brow and down the side of the nose, attributed to irritation of the ciliary nerves.—**Ciliary processes**, plaits and folds of the choroid connected with corresponding foldings of the suspensory ligament of the lens of the eye, circularly disposed around the lens behind the iris. They are some 60 or 80 in number. See cut under *eye*.—**Ciliary zone**, the ring or zone marked out by the ciliary processes.

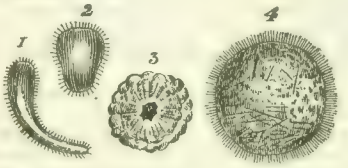
Ciliata (sil-i-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ciliatus*, having cilia: see *ciliate*.] **1.** The ciliated infusorians; a major group of *Infusoria*, as distinguished from the *Flagellata* and the *Tentaculifera*, characterized by the possession of organs of locomotion and prehension in the shape of numerous vibratile cilia, more or less completely clothing the body. The cilia are variously modified as setæ, styles, or uncini, and membraniform expansions are occasionally found; but the *Ciliata* are devoid of the special supplementary lash-like appendages called flagella. They are usually unsymmetrical animals of a high grade of organization in their class, the simplest of them being differentiated into an endosarc and ectosarc with an endoplastule and contractile vacuole, while most, if not all, show an oral region where food is ingested, whence an esophageal depression leads into the endosarc; and there is also, usually, an aboral or anal area through which the refuse of digestion is evacuated. The families are numerous, and have been divided by Stein into the groups *Holotricha*, *Heterotricha*, *Hypotricha*, and *Peritricha*, according to the character of the cilia and their disposition upon the body of the animal. *Paramecium* and *Vorticella* are common examples of the *Ciliata*.

2. A branch of *Platyhelmia*, consisting of two classes, *Planariæ* and *Nemertina*, as together distinguished from a branch *Suctoria*: an inexact synonym of *Nemertoidea* (which see). *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]

ciliate, ciliated (sil'i-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *ciliatus* (cf. ML. *ciliatus*, with beautiful eyelids), < L. (NL.) *cilium*: see *cilium*, and cf. *Ciliata*.] Furnished with cilia; bearing cilia. (*a*) In *bot.*, marginally fringed with hairs, as leaves, petals, etc.; having motile appendages, as reproductive bodies of many cryptogams. (*b*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, furnished with cilia, in any sense; ciliary: as, *ciliated* cells; a *ciliated* embryo.



Ciliate Flower.



1, 2. Ciliated embryos of common red coral (*Corallium rubrum*). 3. Ciliated chamber of a fresh-water sponge (*Spongilla*). 4. Free-swimming ciliated embryo of a sponge. (All highly magnified.)

> The groups of *ciliated* cells thus produced . . . form by their aggregation discoid bodies. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 241.

(*c*) In *entom.*, provided with a row of even, fine, rather stiff, and often curved hairs; fringed: as, a *ciliated* margin.—**Ciliated chambers**, in sponges, various local dilatations of the inhalent canals, to which the endodermic cells, at first forming a continuous layer, are finally restricted. Now usually and more accurately called *flagellated chambers*. See *Leucones*, and cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*.—**Ciliated groove**, in ascidians, a grooved region of the body connected with a nerve-center and provided with flagella, supposed to be a sense-organ, probably olfactory.—**Ciliated infusorians**, the *Ciliata*.—**Ciliated tracts**, in ascidians, clefts beset with cilia, situated about the entrance to the respiratory chamber, and leading thence to the esophagus or the vicinity of the great nervous ganglion, or ending in the ciliated groove (which see, above).=**Syn.** *Ciliate* and *ciliated* are used interchangeably, but the former is more common in botany, the latter in zoölogy.

ciliately (sil'i-āt-li), *adv.* In a ciliate manner.

ciliation (sil-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< NL. as if **ciliatio(n-)*, < *ciliatus*: see *ciliate*.] **1.** The state of being ciliated.

> This general *ciliation* is only found during the most indifferent condition of the larva. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 201.

2. An assemblage or supply of cilia.—**3.** In *entom.*, the fine hairs of a ciliated margin. *Westwood.*

cilice (sil'is), *n.* [< F. *cilice* = Pr. *cilici* = Sp. Pg. *cilicio* = It. *ciliccio*, < L. *cilicium*, a coarse cloth of goats' hair: see *cilicious*, *cilicium*.] Same as *cilicium*.

> Then I must doff this bristly *cilice*. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xciv.

cilicia, *n.* Plural of *cilicium*.

Cilician (si-lish'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cilicia* (< Gr. Κιλικία) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. geog.*, of or pertaining to Cilicia, a country on the southeastern coast of Asia Minor, having on the east

passes through Mount Amanus into Syria, one of which was called the *Cilician Gates*.

The worship of Mithras became known to the Romans through the *Cilician* pirates captured by Pompey about 70 B. C. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 531.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Cilicia.

ciliciousᵗ (si-lish'us), *a.* [< L. *cilicium*, < Gr. *κιλίκιον*, a coarse cloth made orig. of Cilician goats' hair, neut. of *Κιλίκιος* (L. *Cilicius*), Cilician, < *Κιλικία*, L. *Cilicia*, a country in Asia Minor.] Made or consisting of hair.

A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of some texture of that hair, a coarse garment, a *cilicious* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his [John the Baptist's] life. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 15.

cilicium (si-lish'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cilicia* (-ä). [L., a coarse cloth of goats' hair: see *cilicious* and *cilice*.] In the *early* and *medieval church*, an undergarment or shirt of haircloth, worn next the skin by monks or others as a means of mortifying the flesh without ostentation; a hair shirt. Also *cilice*.

ciliella (sil-i-el'ä), *n.*; pl. *ciliellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. (NL.) *cilium*, eyelid (cilium): see *cilium*. Cf. *ciliola*.] In *entom.*, a fringe.

ciliferous (si-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ciliferus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Provided with or bearing cilia; ciliated.

ciliiform (sil'i-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *forma*, form.] Having the form of cilia; very fine or slender: specifically applied to the teeth of certain fishes when numerous and all equally fine, as those of the perch.

Ciliobrachiata (sil″i-ō-brak-i-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ciliobrachiatus*: see *ciliobrachiate*. Cf. *Brachiata*.] The moss-animalcules; the polyzoans or bryozoans, as a class of "polyps" provided with vibratile cilia: a synonym of *Polyzoa*. [Not in use.]

ciliobrachiate (sil″i-ō-brā'ki-āt or -brak'i-āt), *a.* [< NL. *ciliobrachiatus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *brachium*, the arm.] In *zoöl.*, having the brachia or arms furnished with cilia, as in *Polyzoa*; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ciliobrachiata*.

Cilioflagellata (sil″i-ō-flaj-e-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cilioflagellatus*: see *cilioflagellate*. Cf. *Flagellata*.] An order of free-swimming animalcules, with locomotive appendages consisting of one or more lash-like flagella, a supplementary more or less highly developed ciliary system, and the oral aperture usually distinct; the ciliоflagellate infusorians. As instituted by Claparède and Lachmann (1858–60), the order included only the *Peridiniidæ*. As constituted by Saville Kent, it consists of the families *Heteromastigidæ*, *Mallomonadidæ*, and *Trichonemidæ*, besides the *Peridiniidæ*. It corresponds to the *Mastigophora trichosomata* of Diesing. It has been since named by Bütschli *Dinoflagellata* (which see).

cilioflagellate (sil″i-ō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *cilioflagellatus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *flagellum*, a whip, etc.: see *flagellum*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cilioflagellata*.

Ciliograda (sil″i-ō-grā'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ciliogradus*: see *ciliograde*.] De Blainville's name for the *Ctenophora*.

ciliograde (sil'i-ō-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ciliogradus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *gradi*, walk.] **I.** *a.* Moving by means of cilia.

II. *n.* One of the *Ciliograda*; a ctenophoran.

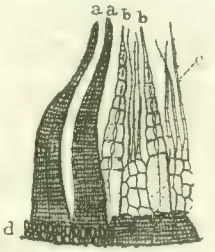
ciliola (si-lī'ō-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ciliolum* (> F. *ciliole*), dim. of *cilium*: see *cilium*. Cf. *cilella*.] In mosses, the slender hair-like processes sometimes occurring between the teeth of the inner peristome. Also called *cilia*. See cut under *cilium*.

ciliospinal (sil″i-ō-spī'nal), *a.* [< *cili(ary)* + *spinal*.] Pertaining to the ciliary region of the eyeball and to the spinal cord.—**Ciliospinal center**, the center for dilatation of the pupil in the lower cervical and upper thoracic portions of the spinal cord.

cilium (sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cilia* (-ä). [NL. (> F. *cil* = Pr. *cil*, *silh* = Sp. *ceja* = It. *ciglio*), a particular use of L. *cilium*, an eyelid, lit. a cover, akin to *celare*, cover, conceal.] **1.** In *anat.*, one of the hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids; an eyelash.—**2.** One of the minute, generally microscopic, hair-like processes of a cell or other part or organ of the body, or of an entire organism, permanently growing upon and projecting from a free surface, capable of active vibratile or ciliary movement, producing currents in surrounding media, as air or water, and thus serving as organs of ingestion or egestion, prehension, locomotion, etc. In the higher animals cilia are very characteristic of the free surface of various tissues, as mucous membrane, the epithelial cells of which are ciliated. In such cases the cilia have in the individual cells precisely the same action as in the numberless microscopic animals of which they are highly characteristic, as infusorians, radiolarians, polyzoans, rotifers, and the embryonic or larval stages of very many other invertebrates. Cilia are distinguished by their permanency from the various temporary processes which resemble them, such as pseudopodia, and by their minuteness and activity from the similar but usually larger special processes known as flagella, vibracula, etc.; but the distinction is not absolute. The peculiar vibratile action of cilia is termed *ciliary motion*. See cuts under *blastocœle*, *Paramecium*, and *Vorticella*.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) In mosses, one of the hair-like processes within the peristome. (*b*) One of the microscopic hair-like vibratile appendages by which zoöspores and antherozoids move. They are frequently two in number and vibrate with great rapidity, producing locomotion. [In all senses generally used in the plural.]—**4.** In *entom.*, a hair set with others; a fringe, like eyelashes, generally on the leg or margins of the wings of insects.

[In all senses most commonly used in the plural.]



Cilia.—Portion of peristome of the moss *Hypnum squamosum*, highly magnified.

a, *a*, two outer teeth; *b*, *b*, two inner segments; *c*, cilia; *d*, annulus.

cilleryᵗ, *n.* See *cilery*.

cillo (sil'ō), *n.* [NL., prob. (like F. *ciller*, wink, *cil*, eyelid) < L. *cilium*, an eyelid: see *cilium*.] In *pathol.*, a constant spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelid. Sometimes called *life's-blood*.

cillosis (si-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., as *cillo* + *-osis*.] Same as *cillo*.

cillotic (si-lot'ik), *a.* [< *cillosis* (*cillot-*) + *-ic*.] Affected with cillosis or cillo.

cima, *n.* See *cyme*.

cimar, *n.* See *simar*.

cimarron (thē-mä-rōn'), *n.* [Sp. *cimarrón*, wild, ★unruly, < *cima*, < ML. *cima*, the top of a mountain, summit. Hence E. *maroon*, q. v.] A Spanish-American name of the bighorn or Rocky Mountain sheep, *Ovis montana*. [Southwestern U. S.]

cimbalᵗ (sim'bal), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *simnel*, q. v. Cf. It. *ciambella*, a little cake.] A kind of confection. *Nares*.

Cimbex (sim'beks), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1790).] A genus of insects, of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*, characterized by antennæ consisting of 5 joints preceding the club, which consists of 2 joints soldered together; obtuse spurs; the anterior tarsi of male spined beneath; a narrow labrum; wings with 2 marginal and 3 submarginal cells, first submarginal cells with 2 recurrent nervures, and lanceolate cell with a straight cross-line. This is an important genus, comprising some of the largest saw-flies. *C. americana* feeds upon the elm, and occasionally defoliates large trees.

cimbia (sim'bi-ä), *n.*; pl. *cimbiæ* (-ē). [NL., appar. an error for *cimbra*, < Sp. *cimbra*, *cimbria* = Cat. *cindria* = F. *cintre*, > E. *cinter*, *center*², an arched frame, orig. a cincture: see *cinter*, *center*².] **1.** In *arch.*, a fillet, list, band, or cincture. *Gwilt.*—**2.** In *anat.*, a slender white band crossing the ventral surface of the crus cerebri, forming a distinct ridge in certain animals, as the cat.

cimbial (sim'bi-al), *a.* [< *cimbia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cimbia.

Cimbrian (sim'bri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cimber* (*Cimbri-*), a Cimbrian, + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Cimbric*.

II. *n.* **1.** One of the Cimbri; an inhabitant of Cimbria.—**2.** Same as *Cimbric*.

Cimbric (sim'brik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cimbricus*, < *Cimbri* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Cimbri, an ancient people of central Europe, of uncertain local habitation and ethnographical position. They pushed into the Roman provinces in 113 B. C., and in company with the Teutons and Gauls engaged with and defeated Roman armies in southern Gaul and elsewhere (the most notable defeat being that of Cæpio and Mallius in 105 B. C.) until 101 B. C., when they were defeated and virtually exterminated by Marius on the Raudian Fields in northern Italy. The peninsula of Jutland was named from them the *Cimbric Chersonese*.

II. *n.* The language of the Cimbri.

cimelia, *n.* Plural of *cimelium*.

cimeliarchᵗ, *n.* [< LL. *cimeliarcha*, < LGr. *κειμηλιάρχης*, < *κειμήλιον*, treasure, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] **1.** A warden or keeper of valuable objects belonging to a church.—**2.** The apartment in ancient churches where the plate and vestments were deposited; the treasure-chamber of a church.

cimelium (si-mē'li-um), *n.*; pl. *cimelia* (-ä). [ML., commonly in pl. *cimelia* (in E. sometimes used as sing.), < Gr. *κειμήλιον*, a treasure, neut. of *κειμήλιος*, treasured up, stored up, < *κεῖσθαι*, lie.] A precious or costly possession; a treasure; especially, an article of plate, a costly robe, vestment, etc., in an imperial or royal treasury, or in the treasury attached to a church, or one of the more valuable objects of art or antiquity in a museum or archæological collection: in the plural, a collection of such objects; a treasury. [The plural form is sometimes used as a singular in the collective sense.]

The monsters of porcelain which compose the *cimelia* of the days of the Duchess of Portland. *Art Journal*, VII. 210.

cimentᵗ, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cement*.

cimeter, *n.* See *simitar*.

cimex (sī'meks), *n.* [L., a bug, > Sp. *chinche*, > E. *chinch*², q. v. Cf. *cimiss*.] **1.** Pl. *cimices* (sim'i-sēz). A bug, as a bedbug.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, typical of the family *Cimicidæ*. *Cimex lectularius* is the bedbug. See *bug*², 2.

cimicic (si-mis'ik), *a.* [< L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), a bug (see *cimex*), + *-ic*.] Belonging to or derived from bugs of the genus *Cimex*.—**Cimicic acid**, $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$, an acid forming yellowish crystals, and having a feeble but characteristic smell and taste, prepared from a species of *Cimex*.

cimicid (sim'i-sid), *n.* A bug of the family *Cimicidæ*.

Cimicidæ (si-mis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cimex* (*Cimic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects or bugs, named from the genus *Cimex*. It is divided into two subfamilies, *Anthocorinæ* and *Cimicinæ*. Also called *Acanthiidæ*.

Cimicifuga (sim-i-sif'ū-gä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), bug, + *fugare*, drive away, caus. of *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, closely allied to *Actæa*; the bugworts or bugbanes. The species are perennial herbs, natives of Europe, Siberia, and North America. The European *C. fœtida* is very fetid, and is used for driving away vermin. The American black snakeroot is *C. racemosa*, the root of which is used as a remedy in rheumatism, chorea, dropsy, chronic bronchitis, etc.

cimicifugin (sim-i-sif'ū-jin), *n.* [< *Cimicifuga* + *-in*².] An impure resin obtained from *Cimicifuga racemosa*.

Cimicinæ (sim-i-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cimex* (*Cimic-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Cimicidæ*, represented by the common bedbug.

cimicine (sim'i-sin), *n.* [< L. *cimex* (*cimic-*) + *-ine*².] The substance which emits the very disagreeable odor used as a means of defense by the bedbug and many other *Hemiptera*. It is a fluid which is secreted by glands in the metathorax, and in some species can be ejected to a considerable distance.

cimier (sē-miā'), *n.* [F., a crest, a buttock (of beef).] **1.** The crest of a helmet; specifically, the ornamental crest of a medieval helmet. See *heaume*. This French word is used to distinguish the medieval crest from the crests of the helmets of classical antiquity, Oriental nations, etc.

2. In *her.*, the ornament, consisting of a helmet with lambrequins, which surmounts some escutcheons.

cimissᵗ, *n.* [< F. as if **cimice* (OF. *cime*) = It. *cimice*, < L. *cimex* (*cimic-*): see *cimex*.] The bedbug. See *cimex*.

cimiterᵗ, *n.* See *simitar*.

Cimmerian (si-mē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cimmerius* (Gr. *Κιμμέριος*), pertaining to the Cimmerii, Gr. *Κιμμέριοι*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a mythical people mentioned by Homer as dwelling "beyond the ocean-stream, where the sun never shines, and perpetual darkness reigns." Later writers sought to localize them, and accordingly placed them in Italy, near the Avernus, or in Spain, or in the Tauric Chersonese, and represented them as dwelling in perpetual darkness, so that the expression *Cimmerian darkness* (*Cimmeriæ tenebræ*) became proverbial. See 3.

Hence—**2.** Very dark; obscure; gloomy.

There, under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In dark *Cimmerian* desert ever dwell.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 10.

3. Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a nomadic people of antiquity dwelling in the Crimea, near the sea of Azof, and in the country of the lower Volga, and perhaps, from some vague knowledge, the original of the mythical Cimmerii.

II. *n.* One of the Cimmerii, in either the mythical or the historical application of that name.

Our bark
Reached the far confines of Oceanus,
There lies the land, and there the people dwell,
Of the *Cimmerians*, in eternal cloud
And darkness. *Bryant*, Odyssey, xi.

cimolia† (si-mō′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cimolia* (sc. *creta*, clay, or *terra*, earth), < Gr. *κιμωλία* (sc. *γῆ*, earth), prop. adj., fem. of *Κιμώλιος* (L. *Cimolius*), of *Κίμωλος* (L. *Cimolus*), an island of the Cyclades, now *Kimolo* or Argentiera.] Cimolite. *Holland.*

cimolian (si-mō′li-an), *a.* [< *cimolia* + *-an.*] Pertaining to cimolite.

Cimoliornis (si-mō-li-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιμωλία* (see *cimolia*) + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil animals, so called because found in cimolite. This fossil, from the Chalk of Maidstone, was supposed by Owen to be a bird, and was named *C. diomedea*, but was afterward identified by Bowerbank with a pterodactyl, *Pterodactylus giganteus.*

cimolite (sim′ō-līt), *n.* [< *cimolia* + *-ite*2; = F. *cimolite.*] A species of clay, or hydrous silicate of aluminium, used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammatory diseases. It is white, of a loose, soft texture, and molders into a fine powder. It is useful for taking spots from cloth.

cinaper†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cinnabar.*

Great quantitie of quicksiluer and of *Cinaper.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 229.

cincanter†, **cincater**†, *n.* [< F. *cinquante*, < L. *quinquaginta*, fifty, < *quinque*, five: see *cinque.*] A man fifty years old. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

★**cinch** (sinch), *n.* [< Sp. *cincha*, f., a girth, girdle, < L. *cingula*, ML. also *cingla*, f., *cingulum*, neut., > E. *cingle*, a girdle: see *cingle.*] A saddle-girth made of leather, canvas, or woven horsehair. [Western U. S.]

The two ends of the tough cordage which constitute the *cinch* terminate in long, narrow strips of leather, called látigos [Spanish, thongs], which connect the *cinches* with the saddle and are run through an iron ring, called . . . the látigo ring, . . . and then tied by a series of complicated turns and knots known only to the craft. *L. Swinburne.*

cinch (sinch), *v.* [< *cinch*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gird with a cinch.—**2.** To gird or bind firmly; put the screws on; coerce. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To tighten the cinch: used with *up.*

At Giles's ranch, on the divide, the party halted to *cinch up.* *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 732.

cinche, *n.* Same as *chinche*2.

cinchomeronic (sin-kō-me-ron′ik), *a.* Noting a dibasic acid, $C_7H_5O_4N$, related to pyridine, obtained by the action of HNO_3 upon cinchonine. It forms small needles in clusters.

Cinchona (sin-kō′nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), for *Chinchona*, so called after the Countess of *Chinchon* (Sp. *Chinchon*, a town in Spain near Madrid), vice-queen of Peru, who in 1638 was cured of fever by the use of cinchona bark, and who assisted in making the remedy known. The NL. name according to the Sp. would prop. be *Chinchona* (pron. chin-chō′nä), but it rarely appears in that form, being adapted in form and pron. to L. analogies.] **1.** A genus of evergreen trees, of the family *Rubiaceæ*, natives of the Andes from the United States of Colombia to Bolivia, growing chiefly on the eastern slopes at an average altitude of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. They are the source of Peruvian or cinchona bark and of quinine. There are about 40 species, but the cinchona barks of commerce are produced by about a dozen. The barks used in pharmacy are chiefly of three kinds: loxa, crown, or pale cinchona bark, the ordinary Peruvian bark, afforded by *C. officinalis;* calisaya or yellow cinchona bark, from *C. Calisaya;* and red cinchona bark, from *C. succirubra.* Several other barks are used exclusively in the manufacture of quinine, as the Colombian or Cartagena bark, from *C. lancifolia* and *C. cordifolia;* Pitayo bark, from *C. Pitayensis;* gray, Lima, or Huanuco bark, from *C. Peruviana* and other species; and Cusco bark, from *C. pubescens.* The British and Dutch governments have done much to promote the cultivation of the more important species, and extensive plantations have been successfully established in the Himalayas and in Ceylon, Java, and Jamaica. Cinchona bark is most valuable as a remedy in fevers and as a general tonic; but the alkaloids obtainable from the bark have in practice largely taken the place of the bark itself. Of these the most abundant and the one in most common use is quinine. Others equally valuable are quinadin, cinchonine, and cinchonidine. The amount of alkaloids yielded by the bark is very variable, from a very small percentage to as much as 12 per cent., of which from one third to three fourths is quinine. **2.** [*l. c.*] The medicinal bark of the species of *Cinchona.*—**African cinchona,** the bark of species of the rubiaceous genus *Sarcocephalus*, from western Africa. Also called *doundaké.*



Flowering branch of *Cinchona Calisaya*, with single flower on larger scale.

cinchonaceous (sin-kō-nā′shius), *a.* [< *Cinchona* + *-aceous.*] Pertaining or allied to the genus *Cinchona.*

cinchonamine (sin-kon′a-min), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *amine.*] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$) obtained from a variety of cuprea bark, the product of *Remijia Purdieana.*

cinchonate (sin′kō-nāt), *n.* [< *cinchon(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of cinchonic acid; a quinate.

cinchona-tree (sin-kō′nä-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Cinchona.*

cinchonia (sin-kō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *cinchona*, 2.] Same as *cinchonine.*

cinchonic (sin-kon′ik), *a.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-ic.*] Of or belonging to cinchona; derived from or having the properties of cinchona: as, *cinchonic* acid. Also *quinic, kinic.*

cinchonicine (sin-kon′i-sin), *n.* [< *cinchonic* + *-ine*2.] An artificial alkaloid derived from cinchonine and isomeric with it.

cinchonidia (sin-kō-nid′i-ä), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-id*1 + *-ia*1.] Same as *cinchonidine.*

cinchonidina (sin-kon-i-dī′nä), *n.* Same as *cinchonidine.*

cinchonidine (sin-kon′i-din), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-id*1 + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid of cinchona bark, especially abundant in the red bark, and isomeric with cinchonine. It is used in medicine in the form of the sulphate for the same purposes as quinine, but is a less powerful antiperiodic.

cinchonine (sin′kō-nin), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) obtained from the bark of several species of *Cinchona.* It crystallizes in white prisms, which are odorless, not so bitter as quinine, with which it is generally associated, and soluble in alcohol, but not in water. With acids it forms crystallizable salts. Its medicinal effects are like those of quinine, but milder. Also called *cinchonia.*

cinchoninic (sin-kō-nin′ik), *a.* [< *cinchonine* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, existing in or derived from cinchonine: as, *cinchoninic* acid.

cinchonism (sin′kō-nizm), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-ism.*] In *pathol.*, a disturbed condition of the system, characterized by excessive buzzing in the ears, the result of overdoses of cinchona or quinine.

The condition here called *cinchonism* is marked by the occurrence of giddiness, deafness, and a sense of buzzing, or some kind of tinnitus, in the ears.
Sir T. Watson, Lectures on Physic, lxxxvi.

cinchonize (sin′kō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cinchonized*, ppr. *cinchonizing.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-ize.*] In *med.*, to bring under the influence of the cinchona alkaloids; administer large doses of cinchona or quinine to.

cinchotannic (sin-kō-tan′ik), *a.* [< *cincho(nine)* + *tann(in)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cinchonine and tannin.—**Cinchotannic acid,** a form of tannic acid found in the cinchona barks.

cinchotenine (sin-kot′e-nin), *n.* A basic nitrogenous principle, derived from cinchonine by the action of potassium permanganate.

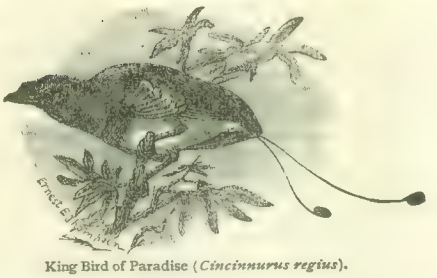
cinchovatin (sin-kō-vā′tin), *n.* [< *cincho(nine)* + *v(inum)*, wine, + *-ate*1 + *-in*2.] Same as *aricin.*

Cincian law. See *law.*

cincinnal (sin-sin′al), *a.* [< *cincinnus* + *-al.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, resembling or related to a cincinnus; scorpioid. Also *cicinnal.*

Cincinnati group. See *group.*

Cincinnurus (sin-si-nū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818, in the form *Cicinnurus*), < L. *cincinnus*, a curl (see *cincinnus*), + Gr. *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of birds of Paradise, of the family *Paradiseidæ* and subfamily *Paradiseinæ*, having the two middle tail-feathers long-exserted in the form of naked wiry shafts coiled at the end into a scorpioid or cincinnal racket which bears vanes, whence the name. The only species is *C. regius*, the manucode or king bird of Paradise, which is 6½ inches long, with the middle tail-feathers about as long. The male is chiefly of a crimson or flaming orange color, varied with iridescent green. The species inhabits New Guinea and several neighboring islands, including Salwatti, the Aru islands, Misol, and Jobie.



King Bird of Paradise (*Cincinnurus regius*).

cincinnus (sin-sin′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *cincinnus* = (perhaps <) Gr. *κίκιννος*, curled hair. Cf. *cirrus.*] In *bot.*, a form of definite inflorescence in which the successive axes arise alternately to the right and left of the preceding one, in distinction from the *bostryx*, in which the suppression is all on one side; a uniparous scorpioid cyme. Also *cicinnus.*

cinclid (sing′klid), *n.* A member of the family *Cinclidæ;* a water-ouzel.

Cinclidæ (sing′kli-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinclus*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of turdoid oscine passerine birds, the dippers or water-ouzels, remarkable among land-birds for their aquatic habits. They spend much of their time in the water, through which element they fly with ease. They have a stout thick-set body; very short tail of 12 rectrices; short rounded wings of 10 primaries, the first of which is spurious; the tarsi booted; the bill shorter than the head, slender, nearly straight, with convex gonys; the linear nostrils partly overhung by feathers; and no rictal bristles. It is a small group, having the single genus *Cinclus* and about 12 species, inhabiting clear mountain streams of most parts of the world.



American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*).

cinclides, *n.* Plural of *cinclis.*

Cinclinæ (sing-klī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinclus*, 1 (in sense 2, < *Cinclus*, 2), + *-inæ.*] **1.** The dippers or water-ouzels rated as a subfamily of *Turdidæ* or of some other group of birds.—**2.** The turnstones as a subfamily of *Hæmatopodidæ. G. R. Gray*, 1841. See *Strepsilas.*

cinclis (sing′klis), *n.*; pl. *cinclides* (-kli-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *κιγκλίς*, pl. *κιγκλίδες*, a latticed gate.] An aperture in the wall of the somatic cavity of some actinozoans, as sea-anemones, for the emission of craspedota and acontia.

Cinclosoma (sing-klō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1825), < Gr. *κίγκλος*, water-ouzel (see *Cinclus*), + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of Australian birds of uncertain affinities, usually ranged with *Crateropus.* It includes four species, *C. punctatum, castanonotum, cinnamomeum*, and *castaneothorax.* They are sometimes called *ground-thrushes.*

Cinclus (sing′klus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίγκλος*, a certain bird, according to some a kind of wagtail or water-ouzel.] **1.** The typical and only genus of birds of the family *Cinclidæ* or water-ouzels. The European species is *C. aquaticus;* the North American is *C. mexicanus. Bechstein*, 1802. See cut under *Cinclidæ.*—**2.** A name given by G. R. Gray (after Moehring, 1752) to a genus of wading birds, the turnstones, usually called *Strepsilas* (which see).

cinctoplanula (singk-tō-plan′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *cinctoplanulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *cinctus*, girdled, + NL. (LL.) *planula:* see *planula.*] In *zoöl.*, a girdled planula; the peculiar collared embryo of sponges, or the embryonic stage of a sponge when it resembles a choanoflagellate infusorian.

The gastrula [of certain sponges] evidently occupies a stage between that of the amphiblastula, or the parenchymula when that is present, and the *cinctoplanula* or girdled planula.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 81.

cinctoplanular (singk-tō-plan′ū-lär), *a.* [As *cinctoplanula* + *-ar*3.] Collared, as the embryo

of a sponge; having the character of a cinctoplanula.

cincture (singk'tūr), *n.* [= F. *ceinture* = Pr. *centura* = It. *cintura* (Sp. *cintura*, the waist, formerly a girdle, = Pg. *cintura*, the waist), < L. *cinctura*, a girdle, < *cingere*, pp. *cinctus*, gird, surround. Cf. *ceint*, *ceinture*, *center*[2] = *cinter*, and see *cinch*, *cingle*, etc.] 1. A belt, girdle, or band worn round the body or round a part of it.

Now happy he whose cloak and *cincture* can
Hold out this tempest. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3.

Like one that shuddered, she unbound
The *cincture* from beneath her breast.
Coleridge, Christabel, i.

Specifically—2. The girdle used to confine a clergyman's cassock, usually of the color of the cassock and made of silk or serge.

Stepped from the crowd a ghostly wight,
In azure gown, and *cincture* white.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 16.

Hence—3. Something resembling a belt or girdle.

Round all the dazl'd Zodiac which throws
His spangled *Cincture* o'r the slippery Spheres
To keep in order and gird up the Years.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 69.

4. That which encompasses or incloses; inclosure; barrier; circuit; fence.

The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon*, Hen. VII.

5. In *arch.*, a raised ring or a list around a column.—**Humeral cincture**, in *ichth.*, a belt of bones bearing the pectoral fin of a fish, by some considered homologous with the scapular arch, by others with the humerus.

cinctured (singk'tūrd), *a.* [< *cincture* + *-ed*[2].] Girded with a cincture; girdled.

Their feather-*cinctured* chiefs and dusky loves.
Gray, Progress of Poesy.

His movements were watched by hundreds of natives, . . . an exceedingly tall race, almost naked, . . . the women *cinctured* with a woof of painted feathers or a deerskin apron. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 34.

★**cinder** (sin'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *cinder*, *sinder* (spelled *cyndyr*, *syndyr* in Prompt. Parv., 1440, perhaps the earliest ME. authority for the word), prob. < AS. *sinder*, scoria, dross of iron, = Icel. *sindr* = Sw. *sinder*, slag or dross from a forge, = Dan. *sinder*, a spark of ignited iron, a cinder, = D. *sintels*, cinders, coke, = OHG. *sintar*, MHG. G. *sinter*, dross of iron, scale (> E. *sinter*, q. v.); origin uncertain. The spelling and sense of the E. word have been affected by F. *cendre*, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] 1. A piece or mass of any substance that has been partially consumed or calcined by heat and then quenched: as, the *cinder* of a forge.—2. A small live coal among ashes; an ember. [Rare or obsolete.]

I shall show the *cinders* of my spirits
Through the ashes of my chance.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

3. *pl.* The mass of ashes, with small fragments of unconsumed coal interspersed, which remains after imperfect combustion, or after a fire has gone out. (See *coke*[1].)—4. *pl.* In *geol.*, coarse ash or scoriæ thrown out of volcanos. (See *ash*[2].) This material when solidified becomes tuff or tufa.—5. One of the scales thrown off by iron when it is worked by the blacksmith.

There is in smiths' *cinders*, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

6. In *metal.*, slag, especially that produced in making pig-iron in the blast-furnace.—7. Any strong liquor, as brandy, whisky, sherry, etc., mixed with a weaker beverage, as soda-water, lemonade, water, etc., to fortify it; a "stick." [Slang.]

cinder-bed (sin'dėr-bed), *n.* A quarrymen's name for a stratum of the upper Purbeck series, almost wholly composed of oyster-shells, and named from its loose structure. It is a marine bed lying among fresh-water deposits.

cinder-cone (sin'dėr-kōn), *n.* A formation resulting from the deposition of successive eruptions of fine material, ash, lapilli, and scoriæ, from a volcano.

cinder-fall (sin'dėr-fâl), *n.* The dam over which the slag from the cinder-notch of a furnace flows.

cinder-frame (sin'dėr-frām), *n.* In locomotive engines, a frame of wirework placed below the stack to arrest the ascent of large pieces of burning coke; a spark-arrester. [Eng.]

cindering, cindring (sin'dėr-ing, -dring), *a.* [< *cinder* + *-ing*[1].] Reducing to cinders. [Rare.]

Sword and *cindring* flame. *Gascoigne* (1587).

cinder-notch (sin'dėr-noch), *n.* In *metal.*, an aperture in the side of a blast-furnace through which the slag or cinder is tapped.

cinderous†, **cindrous**† (sin'dėr-us, -drus), *a.* [< *cinder* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or like cinder; slaggy.

Metals by heat well purified and cleans'd,
Or of a certain sharp and *cindrous* humour.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas, p. 450.

cinder-path (sin'dėr-pâth), *n.* A path or way laid with cinders instead of gravel.

There was a broad *cinder-path* diagonally crossing a field. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

cinder-pig (sin'dėr-pig), *n.* Pig-iron made from ores mixed with cinder. See *bulldog*, 6.

cinder-sifter (sin'dėr-sif″tėr), *n.* One who or that which sifts cinders; specifically, a perforated shovel or sieve for sifting ashes or dust from cinders.

cinder-tub (sin'dėr-tub), *n.* A shallow iron truck with movable sides into which the slag of a furnace flows from the cinder-fall.

cinder-wench (sin'dėr-wench), *n.* A cinder-woman.

In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 131.

cinder-woman (sin'dėr-wům″an), *n.* A woman whose occupation it is to rake for cinders in heaps of ashes. [Eng.]

cinder-wool (sin'dėr-wůl), *n.* A fibrous glass obtained by the action of a jet of air or steam upon molten slag as it flows from a blast-furnace. More commonly called *mineral wool*.

cindery (sin'dėr-i), *a.* [< *cinder* + *-y*[1].] Resembling cinders; containing cinders, or composed of them; scoriaceous.

cindring, *a.* See *cindering*.

cindrous†, *a.* See *cinderous*.

cinefaction† (sin-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< ML. *cinefactio(n-)*, < L. *cinefactus*, turned to ashes, < *cinis*, ashes, + *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make. Cf. *cinefy*.] The act or process of reducing to ashes. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cinefy†, *v. t.* [< L. *cinis*, ashes, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make. Cf. *cinefaction*.] To reduce to ashes. *Coles*, 1717.

cinematic, cinematical, etc. Same as *kinematic*, etc.

★**cinematograph** (sin-ē-mat'ō-grâf), *n.* See *vitascope*.

cinenchyma (si-neng'ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κινεῖν, move, + ἐγχυμα, infusion, < ἐγχεῖν, infuse, pour in, < ἐν, = E. *in*, + χεῖν, pour.] In *bot.*, tissue consisting of irregularly branching and anastomosing vessels, and containing a milky or yellow juice.

The latex [of *Euphorbia phosphorea*] exhibits movements which have given origin to the name *cinenchyma* applied to laticiferous tissue by some authors. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 87.

cinenchymatous (sin-eng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [< *cinenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or composed of cinenchyma; containing latex or elaborated sap; laticiferous.

cineraceous (sin-ē-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *cineraceus*, ashy, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes (esp. common in reference to the ashes of a corpse that has been burned), = Gr. κόνις, dust, ashes; cf. Skt. *kana* (lingual *n*), a small grain, as of dust or rice. Cf. *cinder*.] Of ashes; ashy; cinereous.

Cineraria (sin-ē-rā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (so called from the soft white down which covers the surface of the leaves), < L. *cinerarius*, pertaining to ashes: see *cinerary*.] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Asteraceæ*, consisting of herbs or small shrubs, with small heads of yellow flowers. They are chiefly found in South Africa. Several species formerly included in this genus have been transferred to other genera.

2. [*l. c.*] A name given by florists to plants of the genus *Senecio*, derived by cultivation from *S. cruentus* (formerly *Cineraria cruenta*), a native of Teneriffe in the Canary islands. They have white or purple flowers. See cut in preceding column.



Cineraria of the Gardens (*Senecio cruentus*).

cinerarium (sin-ē-rā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cineraria* (-ä). [L.: see *cinerary*.] In *archæol.*, a niche in the wall of a tomb designed to receive a cinerary urn; hence, any niche in the wall of a tomb, even when large enough to receive a sarcophagus. Ancient tombs were often provided with cineraria in three or even all of their side walls.

cinerary (sin'-ē-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. *cinerarius*, pertaining to ashes, neut. *cinerarium*, a receptacle for the ashes of the dead, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Of or pertaining to ashes; containing ashes.—**Cinerary urn**, a sepulchral urn in which are deposited the ashes of a cremated corpse.

There were also many niches for *cinerary urns*. *B. Taylor*, Lands [of the Saracen, p. 281.



Cinerary Urn.
(From a columbarium near Rome.)

cineration (sin-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **cineratio(n-)*, < *cineratus*, reduced to ashes, pp. of **cinerare*, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] The reducing of anything to ashes by combustion; incineration.

cinerea (si-nē'rē-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cinereus*, ashy: see *cinereous*.] Gray or cellular nerve-tissue, as distinguished from white or fibrous nerve-tissue; the gray substance of the brain and spinal cord.

cinereal (si-nē'rē-al), *a.* [< *cinerea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cinerea of the brain.

cinereous (si-nē'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *cinereus*, ashy, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Like ashes; having the color of the ashes of wood; dark opaque gray; ash-gray.

Pale *cinereous* earthen vessels.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 124.

cinerescent (sin-ē-res'ent), *a.* [< LL. *cinerescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cinerescere*, turn into ashes, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Turning gray or ash-colored; becoming cinereous; somewhat ashy-gray.

cineritious (sin-ē-rish'us), *a.* [< L. *cineritius*, more correctly *cinericius*, like ashes, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Having the color or consistence of ashes; ash-gray: specifically applied, in *anat.*, to the cinerea or gray nerve-tissue as distinguished from white: as, the *cineritious* or cortical substance of the brain; a *cineritious* ganglion.—**Cineritious tubercule**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The tuber cinereum. See *tuber*. (*b*) The tuberculum cinereum of Rolando. See *tuberculum*.

cinerulent† (si-ner'ō-lent), *a.* [< L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes (see *cineraceous*), + *-ulent*, as in *pulverulent*, etc.] Full of ashes. *Bailey*, 1731.

Cingalese, Singhalese (sing-gą-lēs' or -lēz'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the island of Ceylon, or to its principal native race. See *Ceylonese*.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* A member or members of the principal native race of Ceylon; the primitive races of Ceylon collectively.—2. The language of the people of Ceylon.

Also *Sinhalese*.

cingle† (sing'gl), *n.* [= D. *singel* = F. *sangle*, OF. *cengle*, = Sp. *cincha* (> E. *cinch*, q. v.) = Pg. *cilha* = It. *cenghia*, *cinghia*, < L. *cingula* (ML. also *cingla*), f. (cf. Sp. *cincho*, also later *cíngulo* = Pg. *cingulo* = It. *cingolo*, < L. *cingulum*, neut.), a girdle, < *cingere*, gird. Cf. *ceint*, *ceinture*, *cincture*, and *surcingle*.] A girth. See *surcingle*.

cingle† (sing'gl), *v. t.* [< *cingle*, *n.*] To girdle; gird.

Cenghiare, cinghiare [It.], to girt or *cingle* a horse. *Florio.*

cingula, *n.* Plural of *cingulum.*

cingulate (sing'gū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *cingulatus,* < L. *cingula, cingulum,* a girdle: see *cingle, n., cingulum.*] In *entom.,* surrounded by one or more colored bands: used especially in describing the thorax or abdomen.

★**cingulum** (sing'gū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cingula* (-lä). [L. (ML. NL.): see *cingle.*] **1.** [ML., > Sp. *cíngulo* = Pg. *cingulo* = It. *cingolo.*] *Eccles.,* the girdle with which the alb of a priest is gathered in at the waist.—**2.** [NL.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A girdle, belt, or zone; also, the waist; some part constricted as if girdled. Specifically —(1) The neck of a tooth, or the constriction separating the crown from the fang.

A band of dental substance (termed the *cingulum*) may surround the tooth, and even in man's own order (Primates) may develop small accessory cusps which project downwards external to the two outer of the four principal cusps. *Mivart,* Elem. Anat., p. 264.

(2) One of the zones of the carapace of an armadillo. (*b*) A longitudinal bundle of white fibers in the gyrus fornicatus, arising from below the genu of the corpus callosum in front, and extending down behind into the gyrus hippocampi. (*c*) In *entom.,* a belt-like mark; a transverse band of color. *Say.*—**3.** [NL.] In annelids, same as *clitellum.*—**4.** [NL.] In *pathol.,* herpes zoster, or shingles.

Ciniflo (sin'i-flō), *n.* [NL. (Blackwall), < L. *ciniflo(n-),* a hair-curler, < (?) *cinis,* ashes, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] A genus of spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ* or giving name to the family *Ciniflonidæ. C. ferox,* a very voracious species, is a type of the genus.

Ciniflonidæ (sin-i-flon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ciniflo(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of spiders, typified by the genus *Ciniflo,* characterized by the peculiar spinnerets. Several species are common in England, living in crevices of rocks and walls, etc., or under leaves or old bark, and weaving nets of a most elaborate description, connected with their retreat by means of a tunnel, through which the animal darts when it feels the vibration of an insect in the web. By most arachnologists the typical species are referred to the family *Agalenidæ.*

Cinixyinæ (si-nik-si-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinixys* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Testudinidæ,* proposed



Cinixys belliana.

for the genus *Cinixys.* All the species are African. Also *Kinixyina.*

Cinixys (si-nik'sis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), orig. written *Kinixys* (Bell, 1815), as if < Gr. *κινίσσεσθαι* (*κιννγ-*), waver or sway to and fro, extended form of *κινεῖσθαι,* move: see *kinetic.*] A remarkable African genus of chelonians, of the family *Testudinidæ* or land-tortoises, and constituting a proposed subfamily *Cinixyinæ,* having the carapace mobile at the sides above the inguinal plates.

cinkt, *n.* See *cinque. Chaucer.*

cinkefoilet, *n.* See *cinquefoil.*

cinnabar (sin'a-bär), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cinabar, cinaber, cinober, cinoper* (ME. *cynoper*); = D. *cinaber,* < F. *cinabre* = Pr. *cinobri, cynobre* = Sp. Pg. *cinabrio* = It. *cinabro,* formerly also *cenabrio,* = MHG. *zinober,* G. *zinnober* = Dan. *cinnober* = Sw. *cinober,* < L. *cinnabaris,* < Gr. *κιννάβαρι,* also *κιννάβαρις* and *τιγγάβαρι,* cinnabar, vermilion; of Eastern origin: cf. Pers. *zinjarf, zinjafr* = Hind. *shangarf,* cinnabar.] **1.** Red sulphid of mercury. *Native cinnabar* is a compact, very heavy mineral, sometimes finely crystallized, but more generally massive, occurring in Spain, Hungary, Chili, Mexico, California, Japan, etc.; it is the principal and most valuable ore of the mercury of commerce, which is prepared from it by sublimation. *Artificial cinnabar,* prepared by subliming a mixture of mercury and sulphur, is an amorphous powder, brighter than the native cinnabar; it is used as a pigment, and is more usually called *vermilion. Hepatic cinnabar* is an impure variety of a liver-brown color and submetallic luster.

2. A red resinous juice obtained from an East Indian tree, *Calamus Draco,* formerly used as an astringent; dragon's-blood.—**Cinnabar lacquer.** See *lacquer.*—**Inflammable cinnabar.** Same as *idrialite.*

cinnabar-green (sin'a-bär-grēn), *n.* A name sometimes given to chrome-green, especially in Germany. It contains no cinnabar or mercury.

cinnabaric (sin-a-bar'ik), *a.* [< *cinnabar* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar or containing it: as, *cinnabaric* sand.

cinnabarine (sin'a-bär-in), *a.* [< *cinnabar* + *-ine*[1]. Cf. Gr. *κιννάβαρινος,* like cinnabar, < *κιννάβαρι*: see *cinnabar.*] Same as *cinnabaric.*

cinnamate (sin'a-māt), *n.* [< *cinnam(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cinnamic acid.

cinnamene (sin'a-mēn), *n.* [< *cinnam(on)* + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon (C_8H_8) produced by the polymerization of acetylene, and from benzene and other hydrocarbons at high temperatures. It may thus often be detected in coal-tar. It occurs naturally in storax. It is a mobile liquid having an agreeable smell. Also called *cinnamole* and *styrolene.*

cinnamic (sin'a-mik), *a.* [< *cinnam(on)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from cinnamon. Also *cinnamomic.*—**Cinnamic acid,** $C_9H_8O_2$, an acid found in storax, balsam of Tolu, and other resinous bodies. It crystallizes in fine needles, is odorless, and is soluble in hot water and in alcohol. Oil of cinnamon is mostly an aldehyde of this acid.

cinnamole (sin'a-mōl), *n.* [< *cinnam(on)* + *-ole.*] Same as *cinnamene.*

cinnamomeous (sin-a-mō'mē-us), *a.* [< L. *cinnamomum,* cinnamon, + *-eous.*] Cinnamon-colored: as, the *cinnamomeous* humming-bird.

cinnamomic (sin-a-mom'ik), *a.* [< *Cinnamomum* + *-ic.*] Same as *cinnamic.*

Cinnamomum (sin-a-mō'mum), *n.* [L.: see *cinnamon.*] A genus of plants, of the family *Lauraceæ,* natives of tropical Asia and the Polynesian islands. They have ribbed evergreen leaves, and a 6-cleft calyx with 9 stamens in 3 rows; each anther has 4 cells, which open by valves inwardly except in the outer row. All the species possess an aromatic volatile oil. See *cinnamon, camphor,* and *cassia-lignea.*

★**cinnamon** (sin'a-mon), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cinamon,* dial. *sinament,* etc.; < ME. *cinamome, cynamum, synamon,* etc., = OF. *cinamome* = Pr. *cinamomi* = Sp. Pg. *cinamomo* = It. *cinnamomo* = OHG. *sinamin,* MHG. *zinemin, zinment,* G. *zimmet,* < L. *cinnamomum,* also *cinnamum* and *cinnamon,* ML. also *cinamonium,* < Gr. *κινάμωμον,* also *κινάμωμον* and *κίναμον,* < Heb. *qinnāmōn,* cinnamon, prob. connected with *qāneh,* a reed, a cane; so *cannel*[2], cinnamon, ult. < ML. *canella, cannella,* dim. of *cana, canna,* cane: see *cane*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A tree of the genus *Cinnamomum,* especially *C. Zeylanicum.* This



Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*).

tree is cultivated for its bark in Ceylon, Sumatra, and Borneo, and on the Malabar coast. It is sometimes confounded with *C. Cassia,* which yields the Chinese cinnamon or common cassia-lignea (which see).

2. The inner bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.* It is stripped from the branches, and in drying takes the form of rolls called *quills,* the smaller quills being introduced as they are drying into the larger ones. The true cinnamon is a grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell and moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astringency. It is used in medicine for its cordial and carminative properties, and is one of the best restorative spices. The bark of *C. Cassia,* being cheaper, is often substituted for true cinnamon, but it is thicker, coarser, and less delicate in flavor.

Then take powdur of *Synamome,* & temper hit with red wyne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

The Islands are fertile of Cloues, Nutmegs, Mace and *Cinnamom.* *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 214.

Sinament and Ginger, Nutmegs and Cloves,
And that gave me my jolly red nose.
Ravenscroft, Deuteromela, Song No. 7 (1609).

Black cinnamon, of Jamaica, *Pimenta acris.*—**Oil of cinnamon,** an oil obtained from the bark and leaves of different trees of the genus *Cinnamomum.* It consists chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde, C_9H_8O, mixed with various resins.—**White cinnamon,** or **wild cinnamon,** of the West Indies. See *Canella*[1].

II. *a.* Of the color of cinnamon; light reddish-brown.—**Cinnamon bear,** the cinnamon-colored variety of the common black bear of North America, *Ursus americanus.*

cinnamon-brown (sin'a-mon-broun), *n.* Same as *phenylene brown* (which see, under *brown*).

cinnamon-fern (sin'a-mon-fėrn), *n.* The *Osmunda cinnamomea:* so called from the cinnamon-colored sporangia which cover the fertile fronds.

cinnamon-oil (sin'a-mon-oil), *n.* Same as *oil of cinnamon* (which see, under *cinnamon*).

cinnamon-stone (sin'a-mon-stōn), *n.* A variety of garnet, found in Ceylon and elsewhere, of a cinnamon, hyacinth-red, yellowish-brown, or honey-yellow color, sometimes used in jewelry. Also called *essonite, hessonite.*

cinnamon-suet (sin'a-mon-sū″et), *n.* A fatty substance obtained from the ripe fruit of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.*

cinnamon-water (sin'a-mon-wâ″tėr), *n.* A medicinal beverage made from cinnamon-oil and water.

cinnamyl (sin'a-mil), *n.* [< *cinnam(ic)* + *-yl.*] The radical (C_8H_7CO) supposed to exist in cinnamic acid.—**Cinnamyl cinnamate,** styracin.

cinnyrid (sin'i-rid), *n.* A bird of the family *Cinnyridæ.*

Cinnyridæ (si-nir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinnyris* + *-idæ.*] A family of birds, named from the genus *Cinnyris.* The name has been made to cover a multitude of dissimilar forms, and is now disused. It is properly a synonym of *Nectariniidæ* (which see), as applied to the sun-birds.

Cinnyrimorphæ (sin″i-ri-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinnyris* + Gr. *μορφή,* form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of oscine passerine birds with long extensile tongue, whence they are also called *Tubilingues.* It is composed of five families of the birds commonly known as *sun-birds* and *honey-suckers,* belonging to the genera *Drepanis, Meliphaga, Nectarinia, Cinnyris,* and their allies.

cinnyrimorphic (sin″i-ri-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Cinnyrimorphæ* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinnyrimorphæ.*

Cinnyris (sin'i-ris), *n.* [NL. (G. Cuvier, 1817), said to be < Gr. **κιννυρίς,* a small bird.] An extensive genus of small tenuirostral passerine birds of Africa, of brilliant and varied hues; the sun-birds. The name has been used in different senses, but is properly a synonym of *Nectarinia.*

cinoper†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cinnabar. B. Jonson.*

cinosternid (sin-ō-stėr'nid), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cinosternidæ.*

Cinosternidæ (sin-ō-stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinosternum* + *-idæ.*] A family of fresh-water turtles, typified by the genus *Cinosternum.* They have the carapace and plastron united by suture, no intersternal bone, no intergular scuta, and no mesosternal bone. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of North and South America. Most of them emit a strong musky odor, and some are therefore called *stink-turtles, stinkpots,* and *musk-turtles.* Also written *Kinosternidæ.*

cinosternoid (sin-ō-stėr'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cinosternum* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinosternidæ.*

II. *n.* A cinosternid.

Cinosternum (sin-ō-ster'num), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1824), irreg. < Gr. *κινεῖν,* move, + *στέρνον,* breast-bone.] A genus of small fresh-water turtles,



Cinosternum pennsylvanicum.

giving name to the family *Cinosternidæ. C. pennsylvanicum* is a common mud-turtle of many parts of the United States. Also written *Cinosternon, Kinosternon.*

cinqfoil (singk'foil), *n.* Same as *cinquefoil.*

cinq-trou (singk'trō), *n.* [F., < *cinq,* five, + *trou,* hole.] In *lace-making,* a form of mesh in which large openings are set alternately in quincunx, the material which separates them being pierced with very small holes so placed as to surround the large ones.

★**cinquain** (sing-kān'), *n.* [F., < *cinq,* five: see *cinque.*] In old military evolutions, an order of battle governing the drawing up of five battalions so as to constitute three lines—that is, a van, main body, and reserve.

cinque (singk), *n.* [< ME. *cink*, < OF. *cinc*, F. *cinq* = Sp. Pg. *cinco* = It. *cinque*, five, < L. *quinque* = E. *five*, q. v.] 1. A group of five objects, or five units treated as one: used in certain games.

These five *cinques*, or these 25 round spots, in arms do signify numbers.
F. Potter, Interpretation of the Number 666.

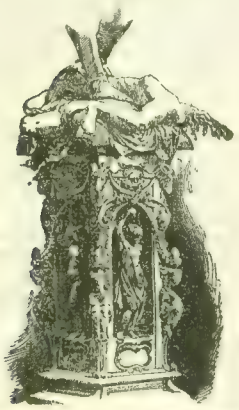
2. *pl.* The changes which may be rung on a chime of eleven bells: so called because five pairs of bells change places in the order of ringing every time a change is rung.—**Barons of the Cinque Ports.** See *baron*.—**Cinque Ports**, originally, five ports or havens on the southern shore of England, toward France, namely, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, to which were afterward added Winchelsea and Rye, together with a number of subordinate places. These were anciently deemed of so much importance, in the defense of the kingdom against an invasion from France, that they received royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing in case of war a certain number of ships at their own expense. The very ancient office of warden of the Cinque Ports is still maintained, with some of its ancient powers.

cinque-centist (ching-kwe-chen'tist), *n.* [< It. *cinquecentista*, < *cinquecento*: see *cinque-cento* and *-ist*.] 1. A writer or an artist of the sixteenth century; one who imitates the sixteenth-century style. See *cinque-cento*.

Careful observation and the reading of Lanzi convinced me that all the great Italian artists, including the *cinque-centists*, had grown from a training of patient self-restraint, imposed by masters who had never indulged their hands in uncertainty and dash. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 477.

2. A student of or authority on the period known as the cinque-cento.

cinque-cento (ching-kwe-chen'tō), *n.* and *a.* [It. *cinquecento*, lit. 500 (< *cinque*, five (see *cinque*), + *cento*, < L. *centum* = E. *hundred*, q. v.), but used as a contraction of *mille cinque cento*, 1500, with ref. to the century (1501–1600) in which the revival took place.] I. *n.* The sixteenth century, with reference to Italy, and especially with reference to the fine arts of that period.


Cinque-cento Work.—Pedestal of the Perseus by Cellini, Florence.

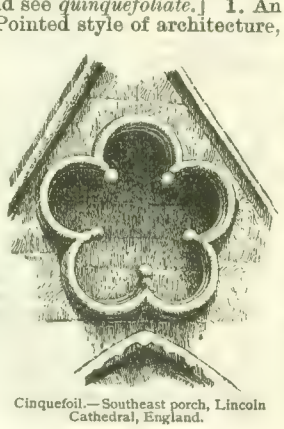
II. *a.* 1. Executed or designed in the sixteenth century: applied specifically to the decorative art and architecture characteristic of the attempt at purification of style and reversion to classical forms which attained full development in Italy at the beginning of the sixteenth century; also often loosely applied to ornament of the sixteenth century in general, properly included in the term *renaissance*.

What is given the student as next to Raphael's work? *Cinque-cento* ornament generally. *Ruskin.*

2. Living in the sixteenth century.

The process of casting as it was understood and practised by the *Cinque-Cento* medallists is also here described. *Numis. Chron.*, 3d ser., I. 278.

cinquefoil (singk'foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cinkefoile*, < It. *cinquefoglie*, *cinquefoglio*, < *cinque*, five, + *foglio*, leaf: see *cinque* and *foil*[1]. Cf. F. *quintefeuille*, and see *quinquefoliate*.] 1. An ornament in the Pointed style of architecture, consisting of five cuspidated divisions. This form is frequently introduced in circular windows, bosses, rosettes, etc. See *foil*.—2. The common name of several species of plants of the genus *Potentilla*, from their quinate leaves. Also called *five-finger*. See *Potentilla*.—3. In *her.*, a five-leafed clover, used as a bearing. It is represented conventionally as having a round leaf at the intersection of the five stems, and also as a figure with five lobes about a small circle forming the center.


Cinquefoil.—Southeast porch, Lincoln Cathedral, England.

Also spelled *cinqfoil*.

cinque-pace (singk'pās), *n.* An old French dance, distinguished by a movement of five steps.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a measure, and a *cinque-pace*: . . . then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque-pace* faster and faster, till he sink into his grave. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

cinque-port†, *n.* [< F. *cinq*, five, + *porte*, gate, port. Cf. *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque*.] A sort of fishing-net: so called from the five entrances into it. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cinque-spotted (singk'spot″ed), *a.* Having five spots.

On her left breast
A mole *cinque-spotted*, like the crimson drops
I' the bottom of a cowslip. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2.

cinquième (F. pron. sang-kiām'), *n.* [F., lit. fifth, < *cinq*, five.] A coin of Louis XV. of France, the fifth part of an écu, or the quarter of a United States dollar.

cinquino (It. pron. ching-kwē'nō), *n.* [It., < *cinque*, five: see *cinque*.] An old Neapolitan money of account, the fortieth part of a ducat of the realm, being about an English penny.

cintert, cintret, *n.* See *center*[2].

Cinura (si-nū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κινούρης*, shaking the tail, < *κινεῖν*, move, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A group of thysanurous insects, in some systems of classification a suborder of the order *Thysanura*, containing apterous ametabolous insects with peculiar mouth-parts, abortive or imperfect abdominal legs, and long abdominal appendages (whence the name). They are known as *bristletails*, and are of the genera *Campodea*, *Japyx*, *Lepisma*, etc., commonly ranged in three families, each being a type genus. See cut under *Campodea*.

cinurous (si-nū'rus), *a.* [< *Cinura* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinura*.

cioid (sī'ȯ-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Cioidæ*.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Cioidæ*.

Cioidæ (sī-ō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cis* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn malacodermatous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Cis*. The ventral segments are normally free, the tarsi are 4-jointed, and the antennæ are generally clavate, sometimes flabellate. Some of the species have clavicorn characteristics. Also called *Cisidæ*. See cut under *Cis*.

cion[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*. *Howell.*

cion[2] (sī'ȯn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula.] The uvula.

-cion. [ME. *-cion*, *-cium*, *-cioun*, *-tion*, *-tiun*, *-tioun*: see *-tion*.] An obsolete spelling of the termination *-tion*. In *coercion*, *epinicion*, *internecion*, *suspicion*, the *c* belongs to the root.

cionitis (sī-ō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cionite*), < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uvula.

Cionocrania (sī″ȯ-nō-krā'ni-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, a column, + *κρανίον*, skull: see *cranium*. Cf. Gr. *κιονόκρανον*, *κιόκρανον*, the capital of a column.] Literally, column-skulls: a systematic name applied to the principal group of *Lacertilia*, from the fact that they possess a columella or column-bone of the skull. See *Cyclodus*. Also *Kionocrania*. [Rarely used.]

The great majority of existing Lacertilia belong to the procœlous *Kionocrania*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 196.

Cionocrania amphicœlia, a division of *Cionocrania* containing those lacertilians which have amphicœlian vertebræ, as the *Ascalabota*, *Rhynchocephala*, *Homœosauria*, and *Protorosauria*.—**Cionocrania procœlia**, a division of *Cionocrania* containing those lacertilians which have procœlian vertebræ, being all the *Cionocrania* excepting those above named.

cionocranial (sī″ȯ-nō-krā'ni-ąl), *a.* [As *Cionocrania* + *-al*.] Having a column-skull, as a lizard; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cionocrania*. Also *kionocranial*.

cionorrhaphia (sī″ȯ-nō-rā'fi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Same as *staphylorrhaphy*.

cionotome (sī-on'ȯ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical instrument for excising a portion of the uvula.

cionotomy (sī-ȯ-not'ȯ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, the operation of excising a part of the uvula.

Cionus (sī'ȯ-nus), *n.* [NL. (Clairville, 1798), < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* or weevils. *C. verbasci* is a globular species found on mullen and other scrophulariaceous plants.

ciperst†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cypress*, gauze, crape.

Why, doost thinke I cannot mourne, unlesse I weare my hat in *cipers* like an aldermans heire?
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iii. 1.

ciper-tunnel†, *n.* An erroneous form of *cipher-tunnel*.

cipher (sī'fėr), *n.* [Also *cypher*, early mod. E. also *cifer*, *cifre*, < ME. **cifre*, *ciphre* = D. *cijfer* = Dan. *siffer* = Sw. *siffra*, < OF. *cifre*, F. *chiffre* (> Sw. *chiffer*) = Sp. Pg. *cifra* = It. *cifra*, *cifera* = MHG. *zifer*, *ziffer*, G. *ziffer*, a number, a sign, < ML. *cifra*, *zifera*, the figure 0, pl. *cifræ*, the Arabic numerals (also applied to any occult characters), also (by association with *zephyrus*, zephyr) *zephyrum* (> It. *zefiro*, contr. *zero*, > Sp. Pg. *zero* = F. *zéro*, > E. *zero*, q. v.); < Ar. *sifr*, *sefr*, a cipher, lit. empty, nothing, < *safara*, be empty.] 1. In *arith.* and *alg.*, a character of the form 0, which by itself is the symbol of nought or null quantity, but when used in certain relations with other figures or symbols increases or diminishes their relative value according to its position. Thus, in whole numbers, a cipher when placed at the right hand of a figure increases its value tenfold, as 1, 10; in decimal fractions, when placed at the left hand of a figure, it divides the value of that figure by ten, as, .1, one tenth, .01, one hundredth, etc.; as an exponent it reduces the value of the expression whose exponent it is to unity, as $x^0 = 1$, etc.

2. Figuratively, something of no value, consequence, or power; especially, a person of no weight, influence, usefulness, or decided character.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To fine the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

Our minister at the court of London is a *cipher*.
S. Adams, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 270.

Here he was a mere *cipher*, there he was lord of the ascendant. *Irving.*

3†. A written character in general, especially a numeral character.

This wisdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

4. (*a*) A combination of letters, as the initials of a name, in one complex device, engraved, stamped, or written on something, as on a seal, plate, coach, tomb, picture, etc.; a literal device. See *monogram*. (*b*) In *her.*, such a combination of letters borne upon a small escutcheon or cartouche, and substituted in an achievement of arms of a woman for the crest, which appears only in those of men.—5. A secret or disguised manner of writing; any method of conveying a hidden meaning by writing, whether by means of an arbitrary use of characters or combinations understood only by the persons concerned, or by a conventional significance attached to words conveying a different meaning to one not in the secret; cryptography.

Zifers or nota furtivæ, secret marks for the hiding of the writer's mind from others, save him to whom he writes it. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 261.

I write you freely, without the cover of *cipher*.
Monroe, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 389.

6. Anything written in cipher; a cryptogram.—7. The key to a cipher or secret mode of writing.

cipher (sī'fėr), *v.* [< *cipher*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To use figures; practise arithmetic by means of numerical figures or notation.

'Twas certain he could write and *cipher* too.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village, l. 208.

2. In *fox-hunting*, to hunt carefully about in search of a lost trail: said of a dog. [New Eng.]—3. To run on three legs: said of a dog. [Kentucky.]—4. Of an organ-pipe, to sound independently of the action of the player, in consequence of some mechanical derangement in the organ.

II. *trans.* [Cf. *decipher*.] 1. To reckon in figures; cast up; make out in detail, as or as if by ciphering: generally with *up* or *out*, and often used figuratively: as, to *cipher* or *cipher up* the cost of an undertaking; to *cipher out* the proper method of proceeding. [Chiefly colloq.]—2. To write in occult characters.

The characters of gravity and wisdom *ciphered* in your aged face. *Gough*, Strange Discovery. (*Nares.*)

3†. To designate or express by a sign; characterize.

Some loathsome dash the herald will contrive,
To *cipher* me how fondly I did dote.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 207.

4†. To decipher.

The illiterate, that know not how
To *cipher* what is writ in learned books.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 811.

cipherer (sī'fėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who ciphers; one who performs arithmetical processes.—2. One skilled in writing in cipher.

The Chancellor sallied forth with his Sovereign to do the diplomatic work of the campaign at the head of a devoted band of privy-councillors, secretaries, *cipherers*, newspaper-hacks, couriers, and cooks. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 526.

cipherhood (sī'fėr-hůd), *n.* [< *cipher* + *-hood.*] The state of being a cipher; insignificance; nothingness. [Rare.]

Therefore God, to confute him and bring him to his native *cipherhood*, threatened to bring a sword against him. *Goodwin*, Works, V. 443.

ciphering (sī'fėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cipher*, *v.*] 1. The act of using figures, as in arithmetic.—2. The sounding of an organ-pipe, in consequence of some mechanical derangement or misadjustment, independently of the action of the player.

ciphering-book (sī'fėr-ing-bůk), *n.* A book in which to solve arithmetical problems or enter them when worked.

ciphering-slate (sī'fėr-ing-slāt), *n.* A slate on which to work arithmetical problems.

cipher-key (sī'fėr-kē), *n.* A key to a system of writing in cipher.

cipher-tunnel (sī'fėr-tun″el), *n.* A mock chimney; a chimney built merely for outward show.

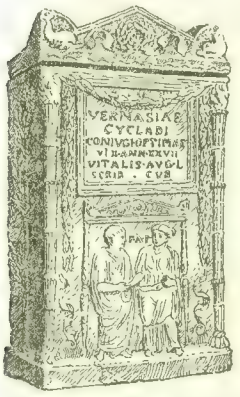
The device of *cypher-tunnels* or mock chimneys merely for uniformity of building. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., V. iii. 46.

ciphus, *n.* See *scyphus.*

cipolin (sip′ō-lin), *n.* [= F. *cipolin*, < It. *cipollino*, a granular limestone (so called from its being veined or stratified like an onion), < *cipolla*, an onion: see *cibol.*] Same as *cipollino.*

cipollino (sip-ō-lē'nō; It. pron. chē-pōl-lē'nō), *n.* [It.: see *cipolin.*] In *geol.*, a granular limestone containing mica.—**Italian cipollino**, marble or gypsum having a thinly laminated and concretionary structure, resembling that of the onion.

cippus (sip′us), *n.*; pl. *cippi* (-ī). [L. (> F. *cippe*), also *cipus*, a stake, post, pillar, perhaps akin to *scipio*, a staff, and that prob. to Gr. *σκῆπτρον*, a scepter: see *scepter.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a post or pillar, or even a large stake, of wood or stone, used for forming a palisade (for which purpose tree-trunks stripped of their branches were commonly used), or as a mark or monument; specifically, such a monument marking a grave or a sacred place. The cippus was either cylindrical or square, and sometimes had a base and a capital, and more or less sculptured ornament. Many cippi bear the inscription S. T. T. L. (*Sit tibi terra levis*, May the earth be light to thee); but many other forms of inscription appear. Cippi were also used to display decrees of the senate and other public notices.



Roman Funeral Cippus, British Museum.

2. In *Rom. milit. hist.*, a palisade for military purposes.

circ (sėrk), *n.* [< L. *circus*, a circle: see *circus*, *cirque.*] A prehistoric stone circle.

Circs of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. i.

circ. An abbreviation of *circa.*

circa (sėr'kä), *adv.* [L., adv. and prep., about, around, equiv. to *circum*, about: see *circum-.*] About; at or near a date given, when the exact time is not known: as, *circa* A. D. 500. Abbreviated *circ.*, *ca.*, or *c.*

Circæan, *a.* See *Circean.*

Circaëtus (sėr-kā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *κίρκος*, a kind of hawk flying in circles (see *circus*), + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of small eagles or large hawks with the tarsi partly feathered, the nostrils oval and perpendicular, the head crested with lanceolate feathers, and the wing more than half as long again as the tail. The type is *C. gallicus*, a European species, otherwise known as *Aquila brachydactyla.*

circar, *n.* See *sircar.*

Circassian (sėr-kash'iạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Circassien*, < *Circassia*, a Latinized form (F. *Circassie*) of the Russian name *Zemlya Cherkesovŭ*, lit. the land of the Circassians: *zemlya*, land; *Cherkesovŭ*, gen. pl. of *Cherkesŭ*, a Circassian, > G. *Tscherkesse*, a Circassian, *Tscherkessien*, Circassia, E. also *Cherkesses*, pl. The Circassians call themselves *Adighe.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or inhabiting Circassia, a district of Russia (until 1864 an independent territory) situated on the northern slope of the Caucasus, and bordering on the Black Sea.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Circassia; specifically, one of the native race of Circassia, distinguished for the fine physical formation of its members, especially its women. —2. [*l. c.*] Same as *circassienne.*

circassienne (sėr-kas-i-en'), *n.* [F., fem. (sc. *étoffe* = E. *stuff*) of *Circassien*: see *Circassian.* But the name is arbitrarily given.] A variety of light cashmere made of silk and mohair.

Circe (sėr'sē), *n.* [A NL. use of L. *Circe*, < Gr. *Κίρκη*, Circe, a sorceress. See *Circean.*] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds, the type of which is *C. latirostris* of Mexico. *J. Gould*, 1861.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of siphonate bivalves, of the family *Cyprinidæ*, containing such species as *C. corrugata. Schumacher*, 1817.—3. A genus of *Trachymedusæ*: synonymous with *Trachynema* (which see).—**Circe's cup.** See *cup.*


Circe corrugata.

Circeadæ, *n. pl.* See *Circeidæ.*

Circean, Circæan (sėr-sē'an), *a.* [< L. *Circæus*, < Gr. *Κιρκαῖος*, pertaining to Circe, < *Κίρκη*, L. *Circe*: see def.] Pertaining to Circe, in Greek mythology a beautiful sorceress, who is represented by Homer as having converted the companions of Ulysses into swine by means of an enchanted beverage; hence, fascinating but brutifying; infatuating and depraving: as, a *Circean* draught.

Many sober English men not sufficiently awake to consider this, like men inchanted with the *Circæan* cup of servitude, will not be held back from running thir heads into the Yoke of Bondage. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

Circeidæ, Circeadæ (sėr-sē'i-dē, -ạ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Circidæ*, < *Circe*, 3, + *-idæ*, *-adæ.*] A family of *Trachymedusæ*, represented by and taking name from the genus *Circe.* See *Trachynemidæ.*

circensial (sėr-sen'shiạl), *a.* Same as *circensian.*

circensian (sėr-sen'shiạn), *a.* [< L. *circenses* (sc. *ludi*), games of the circus, pl. of *circensis*, a., < *circus*: see *circus.*] Pertaining to or taking place in the circus in Rome, where athletic games of various kinds were practised, as chariot-races, running, wrestling, combats, etc. Circensian games took place in connection with the frequent public festivals.

Circinæ (sėr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Circus*, 4, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of hawks, of the family *Falconidæ*, the harriers, having an incomplete


Marsh-hawk, or Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*).

facial disk and large ear-parts, as in some owls, a weak toothless bill, and lengthened wings, tail, and legs: a small group represented by the genus *Circus* and its subdivisions, containing 15 or 20 species, of various parts of the world.

circinal (sėr'si-nal), *a.* [< L. *circinus* (see *circinate*, *v.*) + *-al.*] 1. In *bot.*, rolled spirally downward. See *circinate*, *a.*—2. In *entom.*, rolled spirally backward and inward: applied to the proboscis of a haustellate insect, as a butterfly.

circinate† (sėr'si-nāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. *circinatus*, pp. of *circinare*, make round, < *circinus*, < Gr. *κίρκινος*, a pair of compasses, < *κίρκος* = L. *circus*, a circle, ring: see *circle*, *circus*, and (ult. < L. *circinus*) *cerne.*] To make a circle (upon) with a pair of compasses. *Bailey.*

circinate (sėr'si-nāt), *a.* [< L. *circinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Circular or ring-shaped: as, a *circinate* eruption: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to that mode of vernation or foliation in which the leaf is rolled up on its axis from the apex toward the base, like a shepherd's crook, as in the fronds of ferns and the leaves of the sundew; but the term is also sometimes used when the coil simply forms a ring.



Circinate.
a, inflorescence of forget-me-not; *b*, young fronds of a fern.

The vernation . . . of the ferns and cycads is *circinate.* *Lindley*, Introd. to Botany.

circinately (sėr'si-nāt-li), *adv.* In a circinate manner, form, or arrangement.

Circinately or fasciately convolute. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 40.

circination (sėr-si-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *circinatio(n-)*, circumference, orbit, < *circinare*, pp. *circinatus*, make round: see *circinate*, *v.*] 1. The state of being circinate.—2†. A circling or turning round. *Bailey.*

circinglet†, *n.* A misspelling of *surcingle.*

Circinus (sėr'si-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *circinus*, a pair of compasses: see *circinate*, *v.*] The Compasses, a small southern constellation made by Lacaille in 1752.

★**circle** (sėr'kl), *n.* [The spelling with *i* is due to mod. imitation of the Latin; < ME. *cercle*, *sercle*, < OF. *cercle*, F. *cercle* = Pr. *cercle*, *sercle* = Sp. *círculo* = Pg. *circulo* = It. *circolo*, also *cerchio*, = AS. *circul*, *circol* = D. Sw. Dan. *cirkel* = OHG. *zirkil*, MHG. G. *zirkel*, < L. *circulus*, a circle (in nearly all senses), dim. of *circus* = Gr. *κίρκος*, usually *κρίκος*, a circle, a ring (perhaps = AS. *hring*, E. *ring*[1], q. v.): see *circus.*] 1. In *elementary geom.*, a plane figure whose periphery is everywhere equally distant from a point within it, the center; in *modern geom.*, the periphery of such a figure; a circumference.—2. A circular formation or arrangement; a circlet; a ring: as, a *circle* of stones or of lights.

On hir heed she hadde a *cercle* of goolde bright shynynge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 430.

3. A round body; a sphere; an orb.

It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. Isa. xl. 22.

4†. Circuit; course.

The sun in his *sercle* sette vpo lofte;
All clerit the course, clensit the aire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7633.

I went my winter *circle* thro' my district, Rochester & other places. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 14, 1666.

5. Compass; inclosure.

In the *circle* of this forest. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.
Certainly there is no happiness within this *circle* of flesh. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 44.

6. Something conceived as analogous to a circle; specifically, a number of persons intimately related to a central interest, person, or event; hence, a number of persons associated by any tie; a coterie; a set: as, a *circle* of ideas; to move in the higher *circles* of society; the *circles* of fashion; the family *circle.*

As his name gradually became known the *circle* of his acquaintance widened. *Macaulay.*

In private *circles*, indeed, he [Sunderland] was in the habit of talking with profane contempt of the most sacred things. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated.

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 556.

8. A complete system, involving several subordinate divisions: as, the *circle* of the sciences.

When he has gone thus far, he has shown you the whole *circle* of his accomplishments. *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of speech. [Rare.]
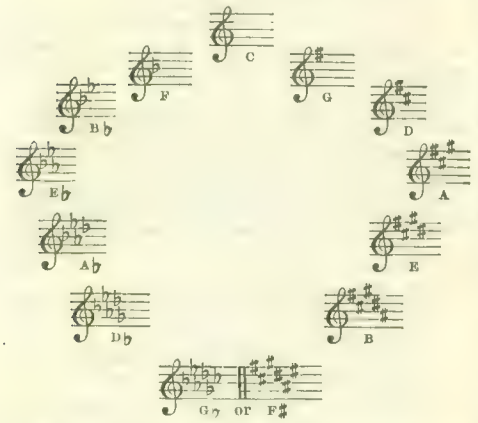
Has he given the lye
In *circle* or oblique, or semi-circle,
Or direct parallel? You must challenge him.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

10. In *logic*, an inconclusive form of argument, in which two or more unproved statements, or their equivalents, are used to prove each other: often called a *vicious circle*, or *argument in a*

circle.—**11.** The English equivalent of the name given in some countries, as in Germany, to certain administrative divisions.—**12.** In *astron.* and *geod.*, a piece of metal or glass with lines engraved upon it so as to form graduations dividing the circumference of a circle into equal parts; hence, any instrument of which such a graduated circle forms the part that is most important or most difficult to make.—**13.** A small shuttle made in the form of a horseshoe, and moving in a circular path. It is a French improvement on the simple swivel, and is used in tissue-weaving to form figures on the surface of a fabric.

The small shuttles called *circles* are an elaborate substitute for the simple swivel, over which they have certain advantages. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 184.

Addendum-circle. See *addendum.*—**Altitude and azimuth circle,** an altazimuth; a telescope moving upon a vertical and a horizontal axis, both being provided with circles.—**Antarctic circle, arctic circle.** See the adjectives.—**Argument in a circle.** See def. 10, above.—**Auxiliary circle.** See *auxiliary.*—**Azimuth circles.** See *azimuth.*—**Bifid circle.** See *bifid.*—**Brocard circle** (named from the discoverer, the French mathematician Captain H. Brocard), a circle whose diameter goes from the symmedian point to the circumcenter of any triangle. It passes also through the 2 Brocard points and those 3 intersections of the straights joining these to the triangle's vertices which are on the three lines through the symmedian point parallel to the sides of the original triangle. Also called *seven-point circle.*—**Circle in definition** (*circulus in definiendo*), a fault of a definition consisting in introducing a word or conception which can be understood only when the word or conception to be defined is understood.—**Circle of aberration.** See *aberration.*—**Circle of altitude.** Same as *almucantar.*—**Circle of Apis,** a period of 25 years used in ancient Egypt in connection with the worship of Osiris.—**Circle of convergence.** See *convergence.*—**Circle of curvature,** the osculating circle at any point of a curve.—**Circle of declination,** a great circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the equator.—**Circle of dissipation.** See *dissipation.*—**Circle of glory,** in *her.*, a sort of crown made by rays, leaving a circular open space in the middle.—**Circle of higher order,** a curve which passes more than twice through the circular points at infinity.—**Circle of inversion.** See *inversion.*—**Circle of keys,** in *music*, an arrangement of keys or tonalities in the order of their closest relationship—that is, each key-note being the dominant (fifth) or subdominant (fourth)



F is the subdominant of C; B♭ is the subdominant of F; etc. G is the dominant of C; D is the dominant of G; etc.

of the one before it. The circle is perfect in the tempered scale of the pianoforte, but not strictly so in theoretical acoustics. The theoretical error, $\frac{531441}{524288}$, is called a *Pythagorean comma*, and is approximately represented as $\frac{81}{80}$.—**Circle of latitude.** (*a*) In *astron.*, a great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. Upon such circles celestial latitudes are measured. (*b*) In *geog.*, a small circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth; a circle of the globe parallel to the equator: more usually called a *parallel of latitude.*—**Circle of least confusion.** See *confusion.*—**Circle of perpetual apparition.** See *apparition.*—**Circle of perpetual occultation.** See *occultation.*—**Circle of the empire,** an administrative division of the Roman German Empire.—**Circle of the sphere,** a circle described on the sphere of the earth or the heavens. The equator, the ecliptic, the meridians, and the parallels of latitude are all circles of the sphere. A great circle of the sphere is one the plane of which passes through the center of the earth, as the equator.—**Circle of Ulloa,** a luminous ring or white rainbow sometimes appearing in alpine regions opposite the sun during foggy weather.—**Circle of Willis,** the circle of arteries at the base of the brain formed by the posterior cerebral, the posterior communicating, the internal carotid, the anterior cerebral, and the anterior communicating arteries.—**Circle parade,** or **the parade of circle,** in *fencing*, a method of parrying by wheeling the foil closely and rapidly round from right to left, to throw off the adversary's weapon from the center of attack. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Coaxial circles,** a system of circles having one line of centers and one radical axis.—**Cotes's properties of the circle** (named from the discoverer, the English mathematician Roger Cotes, 1682–1716), the two theorems that, given a circle of radius R and a point P at a distance r from the center c, if, starting with the intersection of Pc with the circumference, we divide the latter into n equal parts, then the continued product of the distances of P from the n points so obtained is equal to $\pm(R^n - r^n)$, and the continued product of the distances of P from the middle points of the n arcs is $R^n + r^n$.—**De Moivre's property of the circle** (named from the discoverer, the Franco-English mathematician Abraham de Moivre, 1667–1754), the theorem that, if the circumference of a circle of radius R is divided into n equal parts, and P be any point at a distance r from the center c, then the continued product of the squares of the distances of P from the n points on the circumference is $R^{2n} - 2r^n R^n \cos n\theta + r^{2n}$, where θ is the angle between Pc and the radius to one of the points of division of the circumference.—**Diametral circle.** See *diametral.*—**Diffraction circles,** small circles round the well-defined image of a star as seen in a telescope under favorable circumstances.—**Diffusion circles.** See *diffusion.*—**Directing circle.** See *gabion.*—**Director circle,** in *geom.*, the locus of the intersection of two tangents to a conic cutting each other at right angles.—**Diurnal circle,** a circle described by a star or other point in the heavens, in its apparent diurnal revolution about the earth, or, in reality, in the rotation of the earth upon its axis.—**Druidical circles.** See *druidical.*—**Fairy circle.** See *fairy.*—**Galactic circle.** See *galactic.*—**Great circle,** a circle on a sphere the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere.—**Horary circle,** or **hour-circle.** (*a*) In artificial globes, a small brass circle fixed to the north pole, divided into 24 parts of 15° each, corresponding to the 24 hours of the day, and furnished with an index to point them out. (*b*) A line showing the hour on a sun-dial. (*c*) A circle of declination: referred to as the *two-hour circle*, etc., especially as the *six-hour circle.*—**Knights of the Golden Circle.** See *knight.*—**Mural circle,** a transit-circle attached to a wall instead of being mounted between two piers.—**Nine-point circle,** a circle drawn through the middle points of the sides of a triangle, the feet of the perpendiculars let fall on the sides from the vertices, and the middle points of the lines from the common intersection of these perpendiculars to the vertices.—**Oblique circle.** See *oblique.*—**On the circle,** in *com.*, a phrase used of bills or similar obligations maturing or successively falling due in the course of business. [Eng.]—**Osculating circle,** a circle having a higher order of contact with a curve at a given point than any other circle, and passing through at least three consecutive points of the curve. See *osculation.*—**Polar circle.** See *polar.*—**Radical axis of two circles.** See *axis*[1].—**Reflecting circle,** an instrument constructed upon the principle of the sextant, but carrying two verniers.—**Repeating circle,** an instrument so arranged that successive measures of the same angle are mechanically added together upon a graduated circle: a mode of construction formerly much employed with a view of eliminating the errors of graduation.—**Secondary circle,** a great circle of a sphere perpendicular to another regarded as primary.—**Seven-point circle.** Same as *Brocard circle* (which see, above).—**To square the circle.** (*a*) To construct a square of the same area as a given circle, with ruler and compasses alone. (*b*) To state in exact arithmetical terms the ratio of the circumference to the diameter. Both problems are recognized by mathematicians as insoluble.—**Vanishing circle,** a great circle of the heavens in which a number of parallel planes meet or appear to meet.—**Vertical circle,** an instrument used in geodesy, consisting of a theodolite provided with a very accurate circle attached to its horizontal axis, for the purpose of measuring angular elevations.—**Vicious circle,** in *logic*, an argumentation in a circle. See def. 10, above.

circle (sėr'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circled*, ppr. *circling*. [< ME. *cerclen*, < OF. *cercler* = Pr. *celclar* = Sp. Pg. *circular* = It. *circolare*, also *cerchiare*, = G. *zirkeln* = Sw. *cirkla* = Dan. *cirkle*, < LL. *circulare*, make circular, encircle, < L. *circulus*, circle: see *circle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To encircle; encompass; surround; inclose.

Where should I stay? To what end should I hope?
Am I not *circled* round with misery?
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

We may find fault with the rich valleys of Thasus, because they are *circled* by sharp mountains.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 439.

Circled with the glow Elysian
Of thine exulting vision. *Lowell*, To the Future.

2. To move around; revolve around. [Rare.]

Drake's old ship at Deptford may sooner *circle* the world again. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

3. To make to move in a circle or to revolve.

The acrobat went about to market and fair, *circling* knives and balls adroitly through his hands.
Welsh, English Literature, I. 70.

To circle in, to confine; keep together by encircling or inclosing. *Sir K. Digby.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move in a round or circle; circulate; revolve or turn circularly.

Full well the busy whisper *circling* round
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village, l. 203.

Each *circling* wheel a wreath of flowers entwines.
Dr. E. Darwin, Botanic Garden.

Her mate . . . with short uneasy sweeps
Circles above his eyry.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. To form a circle; assume or have the form of a circle.

The forme of this City is in maner round with 3. strong wals, *circuling* the one within the other.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 479.

Impenetrable, impaled with *circling* fire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 647.

Peers who *circled* round the king.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 24.

circle-cutter (sėr'kl-kut″ėr), *n.* A tool used by opticians to cut circles in thin glass.

circled (sėr'kld), *a.* [< *circle*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

Like a cat's splendid *circled* eyes.
A. C. Swinburne, Felise.

2. In *her.*, surrounded by rays of light forming a sort of halo.

circle-iron (sėr'kl-ī″ėrn), *n.* **1.** A hollow punch for cutting circular blanks, wafers, etc.—**2.** The fifth wheel in a carriage; a horizontal circle of iron between the fore axle and the body. *E. H. Knight.*

circler (sėr'klėr), *n.* [< *circle* + *-er*[1]; in sense 2, a translation of Horace's *scriptor cyclicus:* see *cyclic* and *circular*, *a.*, 5.] **1.** One who circles or goes around anything.

Neptune, *circler* of the earth. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiii. 42.

2†. A cyclic poet. See *cyclic* and *circular*, 5.

Nor so begin, as did that *circler* late:
I sing a noble war and Priam's fate.
B. Jonson, Art of Poetry.

circle-reading (sėr'kl-rē″ding), *n.* The reading of a graduated circle in a mathematical instrument.

The mean of the results from the four microscopes is called the *circle-reading.* *Newcomb*, Astronomy, p. 156.

circle-squarer (sėr'kl-skwār″ėr), *n.* A person who devotes himself to attempts to solve one of the two impossible problems of squaring the circle, namely: 1st, by means of a ruler and compasses only to construct a square of the same area as a given circle; 2d, to express exactly the ratio of the circumference to the diameter by a decimal or fraction.

circlet (sėr'klet), *n.* [< *circle* + dim. *-et.*] **1.** A little circle; a ring-shaped ornament or article of dress, especially for the head; a chaplet; a head-band.

Her faire lockes in rich *circlet* be enrold.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 5.

Certain Ladies or Countesses, with plain *circlets* of gold, without flowers. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

2. An orb or a disk-shaped body.

Till Hesperus displayed
His golden *circlet* in the western shade.
Pope, Odyssey.

3. A circular piece of wood put under a dish at table. [Prov. Eng.]

circlewise (sėr'kl-wīz), *adv.* [< *circle* + *-wise.*] In a circle.

Circlewise sit they, with bound locks
And foreheads garlanded.
D. G. Rossetti, The Blessed Damozel.

circline (sėr'klin), *n.* [< *circle* + *-ine*[1].] A broad sash used to confine a cassock at the waist: more commonly called a *cincture.*

circling-boy† (sėr'kling-boi), *n.* A ruffian; a roaring blade; a bully.

One Val Cutting that helps Jordan to roar, a *circling-boy.* *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

Those lawless ruffians, who, to the disgrace of the city, under the various names of Mohawks, Roarers, *Circling-boys*, Twibills, Blades, Tityre-tu's, Oatmeals, etc., infested the streets almost with impunity, from the days of Elizabeth down to the beginning of the last century.
Dyce, in Ford's Sun's Darling, i. 1.

circly (sėr'kli), *a.* [< *circle* + *-y*[1].] Having the form of a circle. *Huloet.* [Rare.]

circondario (It. pron. chėr-kon-dä'rē-ō), *n.* [It., < *circondare* = Sp. *circundar* = Pg. *circumdar*, < L. *circumdare*, surround, inclose, < *circum*, around, + *dare*, put.] In Italy, a district; a subdivision of a province.

Faenza, a city of Italy, at the head of a *circondario* in the province of Ravenna. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 846.

Circoporidæ (sėr-kō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Circoporus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tripyleans with a fenestrated shell which is spherical, subspherical, or polyhedric in shape. Sometimes the shell is composed of reticulated plates; it always has one large principal opening and several detached porous areas, and usually hollow radial spicules. Leading genera are *Circoporus*, *Porostephanus*, and *Porospathis.*

Circoporus (sėr-kop'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *circus* (Gr. *κίρκος*), a circle, + *porus* (Gr. *πόρος*), a passage.] The typical genus of tripyleans of the family *Circoporidæ.*

circovarian (sėr-kō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *circus*, a circle, + NL. *ovarium*, ovary.] Surrounding an ovary: specifically said of certain plates or ossicles encircling the ovary of cystic crinoids. ★[Rare.]

circuit (sėr'kit), *n.* [< ME. *circuit*, < OF. *circuit*, F. *circuit* = Pr. *circuit* = Sp. *circuito* = Pg. It. *circuito*, < L. *circuitus*, a going round, < *circuire* or *circumire*, pp. *circuitus*, go around, < *circum*, around (see *circum-*), + *ire* = Gr. *ἰέναι* = Skt. √ *i*, go: see *go.*] **1.** The act of

moving or passing around; a circular movement, progress, or journey; a revolution.

His [Jupiter's] periodical *circuit* round the sun.
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

The two men who carried the pigs continued to walk round me all the time, making at least a dozen *circuits*.
Cook, Voyages, VI. iii. 11.

2. A boundary-line encompassing any object; the distance round any space, whether circular or of other form; circumference; limit; compass.

That Tour, with the Cytee, was of 25 Myle in *cyrcuyt* of the Walles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 41.

The *circuit* or compasse of Ireland is 1800 miles.
Stow, Description of England.

We are now within the *circuit* of the ancient colony.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 59.

3†. That which encircles; a ring or circlet.

The golden *circuit* on my head,
Like to the glorious sun's transparent beams.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

4. The space inclosed in a circle or within certain limits.

That the comyns may haue knowleche of hur comyn grounde and of the *circuite* of ther ffraunchese.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 370.

Like Maia's son he stood,
And shook his plumes, that heavenly fragrance fill'd
The *circuit* wide. *Milton*, P. L., v. 287.

All the pomp that fills
The *circuit* of the summer hills. *Bryant*, June.

5. The journey of a judge or other person from one place to another for the purpose of holding court or performing other stated duties.

He went from year to year in *circuit* to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, and judged Israel in all those places.
1 Sam. vii. 16.

6. The district or territory in which any business involving periodical journeys from place to place is carried on; the places visited. Specifically —**7.** The district or portion of country in which the same judge or judges hold courts for the trial of questions of fact. The circuits of England and Wales (of which there are seven fixed by order in Council) are now constituted as follows: the *home circuit*, or *southeastern circuit*, includes Hertford, Chelmsford, Lewes, Maidstone, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Ipswich (and Bury St. Edmunds), Guilford, and Norwich; the *midland circuit*, Bedford, Aylesbury, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, Oakham, Warwick Division, and Birmingham Division; the *northern circuit*, Carlisle, Appleby, Lancaster, Manchester, and Liverpool; the *northeastern circuit*, Durham, Newcastle, York, and Leeds; the *Oxford circuit*, Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester; the *western circuit*, general assizes, Winchester, Devizes (alternately with Salisbury), Dorchester, Exeter, Bodmin, Taunton (alternately with Wells), and Bristol; the *North Wales circuit*, Welshpool (alternately with Newtown), Dolgelly, Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Ruthin, Mold, and Chester Castle; and *South Wales circuit*, Haverfordwest, Lampeter, Carmarthen, Swansea or Cardiff, Brecon, and Presteign. Ireland is divided into six circuits; and Scotland, exclusive of the Lothians, is divided into three circuits, each presided over by two judges of the High Court of Judiciary, or Supreme Criminal Court. The circuits of the United States Courts of Appeals are now as follows: *first circuit*, the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; *second circuit*, the districts of Vermont, Connecticut, and New York (northern, southern, eastern, and western); *third circuit*, the districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania (eastern, middle, and western), and Delaware; *fourth circuit*, the districts of Maryland, North Carolina (eastern and western), South Carolina (eastern and western), West Virginia (northern and southern), and Virginia (eastern and western); *fifth circuit*, the districts of Georgia (northern and southern), Florida (northern and southern), Alabama (southern, northern, and middle), Mississippi (northern and southern), Louisiana (eastern and western), and Texas (eastern, western, northern, and southern); *sixth circuit*, the districts of Ohio (northern and southern), Michigan (eastern and western), Kentucky (eastern and western), and Tennessee (eastern, middle, and western); *seventh circuit*, the districts of Indiana, Illinois (northern, southern, and eastern), and Wisconsin (eastern and western); *eighth circuit*, the districts of Minnesota, Iowa (northern and southern), Missouri (eastern and western), Kansas, Arkansas (eastern and western), Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Mexico, Oklahoma (eastern and western), and Utah; *ninth circuit*, the districts of California (northern and southern), Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Washington (eastern and western), Arizona, Alaska, (heard in San Francisco), and Hawaii.
Hence—**8.** A circuit court (see below).—**9.** In the *Meth. Ch.*, the district assigned to an itinerant preacher.

The societies of Methodism—each of these consisting of one or more "classes"—were themselves grouped into *circuits*, each of which was placed under the care of one or more of Wesley's Conference preachers.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 188.

10. A number of theaters controlled by one manager.—**11.** The name given by foreigners in China to a subdivision of a province, containing two or more fû or prefectures, under the control of an official styled a Tao-tai.—**12.** The path, consisting of conducting substances, through which an electric current flows. In electric lighting or power distribution, the circuit consists of the generator or dynamo, the transmission and distribution lines, and the motors or lamps; in telegraphy the earth forms part of the circuit. When the path of the current is completely made, so that the electricity is free to flow, the circuit is said to be *made*, *completed*, or *closed*; if interrupted at any point, it is *broken* or *opened*. A *magnetic circuit* is the path through which the magnetic flux passes: it is closed when consisting only of iron or other magnetic materials, open when containing an air-gap.

13. A roundabout argument or statement; circumlocution. [Rare.]

Thou hast used no *circuit* of words. *Huloet.*

14. In *logic*, the extension of a term. See *extension*.—**15.** In *math.*, a closed path on a surface.—**Circuit court**, the court held by a judge in circuit.—**Commissioner of the Circuit Court.** See *commissioner*.—**Independent circuits**, in *math.*, circuits which cannot by continuous change be made to coincide.—**Reducible circuit**, in *math.*, a circuit which by continuous change can be made to shrink up into a point: opposed to *irreducible circuit*.—**To make a circuit**, to take a roundabout road; go out of the direct road.—**To ride circuit**, or **the circuit**. (*a*) To ride or drive from place to place, accompanying a circuit court: said of judges or lawyers. (*b*) In the *Meth. Ch.*, to go the rounds of a circuit as an itinerant preacher.—**United States circuit courts**, federal courts held in the several judicial circuits (see def. 7). These courts have original jurisdiction in criminal cases, and in civil cases involving $500 or more, and until the establishment of the Circuit Court of Appeals in 1891 had appellate jurisdiction.

circuit (sėr'kit), *v.* [< *circuit*, *n.*] **I.†** *trans.* To revolve about or go around in. [Rare.]

Geryon, having *circuited* the air.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 246.

II. *intrans.* To move in a circle or circuit; go around. [Rare.]

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting*. *J. Philips.*

★**circuit-breaker** (sėr'kit-brā″kėr), *n.* A device for automatically opening an electric circuit, either at regular intervals, or to protect the circuit from excessive currents, or from reverse currents, or to open it if the current falls below a certain value; a device for opening an electric power circuit while current is flowing, either automatically or by hand. See *switch*.

circuit-closer (sėr'kit-klō″zėr), *n.* A device for closing an electrical circuit. The most common form is the telegraphic (Morse) key. A disk having intervals upon the rim covered with insulatory material is also used for certain purposes. A spring resting on the disk closes the circuit when by the revolution of the disk it is brought in contact with the parts not protected by the insulating material.

★**circuiteer** (sėr-ki-tēr'), *n.* [< *circuit* + *-eer*.] One who moves in or travels a circuit. [Rare.]

Like your fellow-*circuiteer* the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope*, To Mr. —— on the Circuit.

circuiteer (sėr-ki-tēr'), *v. i.* [< *circuiteer*, *n.*] To go on a circuit. [Rare.]

We find the originals of our present iron railways in those wooden railways which Roger North, when *circuiteering* with his brother Lord North, noted as existing at Newcastle. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 64.

circuiter (sėr'kit-ėr), *n.* [< *circuit* + *-er*[1].] One who goes on a circuit; a circuit judge. [Rare.]

The thieves condemned by any *circuiter*.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 513.

★**circuition** (sėr-kū-ish'on), *n.* [< L. *circuitio(n-)*, *circumitio(n-)*, < *circuire*, *circumire*, go round: see *circuit*, *n.*] **1.** The act of going round. *Bp. Pearson.*—**2.** Circumlocution. [Rare in both uses.]

Intricate *circuitions* of discourse. *Hooker*, Eccl. Pol., v. 9.

circuitous (sėr-kū'i-tus), *a.* [< ML. *circuitosus*, < L. *circuitus*, a circuit: see *circuit*, *n.*] Going round in a circuit; not direct; roundabout: as, a *circuitous* road or course; "*circuitous* means," *Burke*.

His army marched by a *circuitous* path, near six miles in length. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

circuitously (sėr-kū'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a circuitous manner.

circuitousness (sėr-kū'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality, state, or condition of being circuitous or roundabout; circuity: as, the *circuitousness* of the route led to delay.

circuit-rider (sėr'kit-rī″dėr), *n.* In the *Meth. Ch.*, one who rides a circuit; a minister who supplies the several stations which constitute a circuit, preaching at each successively.

He was accustomed to preach twice every week-day and three times on every Sunday, after the laborious manner of the *circuit-rider* of his time.
E. Eggleston, Circuit-Rider, xiii.

circuity (sėr-kū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *circuities* (-tiz). [< L. *circuitus*, a circuit: see *circuit*, *n.*] **1.** A going round; movement in a circle or circuit. The deer lies dead eight good miles from the spot where the tufters first roused him, although the *circuities* of the chase have made us travel over far more ground than the point measurement shows. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 514.

Hence—**2.** A roundabout manner of moving or acting; departure from the nearest or straightest way or line: as, the *circuity* and delay of justice.—**3.** A tendency to assume a circular form; the state of being circular.

The characteristic property of running water is progress, of stagnant is *circuity*.
T. Whately, Modern Gardening, p. 67.

4†. Compass; extent; circuit.

A dominion of muche more large and ample *circuitee* then the same whiche he was Lorde of before.
Udall, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 220.

Circuity of action, in *law*, the indirectness of successive actions by different persons, when an action by the first person in the series directly against the last might afford relief with equal justice.

circulable (sėr'kū-la-bl), *a.* [< *circul(ate)*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being circulated.

circulant (sėr'kū-lant), *n.* [< L. *circulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *circulari*, form a circle: see *circulate*.] In *math.*, a determinant having all the elements of the principal diagonal equal, and those of every row the same as those of any other cyclically transposed.—**Skew circulant**, a determinant which differs from a circulant as above defined only in having the signs of all the elements on one side of the principal diagonal changed.

★**circular** (sėr'kū-lėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *circulaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *circular* = It. *circolare*, < LL. *circularis*, < L. *circulus*, a circle: see *circle*, *n.*, and *-ar*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a circle; round.

The frame thereof seemed partly *circulare*,
And part triangulare. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 22.

2. Moving in or forming a circle, circuit, or round; returning to the starting-point: as, *circular* motion.—**3.** Related to the circle: as, *circular* points. See below.—**4.** Figuratively, passing through a round or circuit of events or experiences; successive in order and recurrent. [Rare.]

The life of man is a perpetual war,
In misery and sorrow *circular*.
Sandys, Book of Job, p. 12.

5. Adhering to a certain cycle of legends; cyclic: applied to certain poets. See *cyclic*. [Rare.]

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

6. Intended for circulation among certain persons. See *circular letter*, below.

The first thing we did was to settle the forme of a *circular* letter to the Governors of all his Matys Plantations and Territories in the West Indies and Islands thereof.
Evelyn, Diary, May 26, 1671.

7†. Complete; perfect.

The King and Queen's court, which is *circular*
And perfect. *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

In this, sister,
Your wisdom is not *circular*.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, iii. 1.

How shall I then begin, or where conclude,
To draw a fame so truly *circular*?
Dryden, Death of Cromwell, l. 18.

8†. Roundabout; circuitous; circumlocutory.

If you knew well my heart, you would not be
So *circular*.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 2.

Circular arc, in *math.*, an arc of a circle.—**Circular canon**, in *music*. See *canon*[1].—**Circular cone**. See *cone*.—**Circular constant**, in *math.*, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.—**Circular cubic**, in *math.*, a cubic curve passing through the two circular points at infinity.—**Circular file**. See *file*[1].—**Circular function**, in *math.*, a simply periodic function having a real period; the sine, cosine, secant, cosecant, tangent, or cotangent of an angle.—**Circular insanity**, insanity in which there are distinct periods of exaltation and depression alternating with each other, with or without the interposition of periods of lucidity.—**Circular instruments**, astronomical or nautical instruments for measuring angles in which the graduation extends round the whole circumference of a circle, or to 360°; for instance, a mural circle.—**Circular letter**, a letter conveying information or instructions of common interest to a number of persons, either in a single copy to be passed from hand to hand, or addressed in independent copies to all those concerned. See II., 1.—**Circular line**, in *math.*, a line tangent to the absolute, or passing through one of the circular points.—**Circular loom**, a loom in which the shuttle moves continuously in a circular race through warps arranged in a circle.—**Circular measure**. See *measure*.—**Circular micrometer**. See *annular micrometer*, under *micrometer*.—**Circular note**, one of a number of notes or letters of credit, each for the same sum, furnished by bankers to persons about to travel abroad. Along with the note the traveler receives "a letter of indication," bearing the names of certain foreign bankers who will cash the note or notes on presentation, on which letter he is required to write his name. On presentation the foreign banker can demand a view of the "letter of indication," and by requiring the presenter to write his name in his presence can compare the signature thus made with that in the letter, and so far satisfy himself whether the pre-

senter is really the person entitled to receive the money. —**Circular number**, in *math.*, a number the powers of which are expressed by numbers the last figure in which is the number itself. Thus, 5 and 6 are circular numbers, because $5^2=25$, $6^2=36$, $5^3=125$, $6^3=216$, etc.—**Circular plane**, in *math.*, a plane tangent to the absolute.—**Circular points at infinity**, in *math.*, two fictitious points in every plane through which every circle in that plane is conceived to pass. See *absolute*, *n.*, 2.—**Circular polarization**. See *polarization*.—**Circular sailing**, the method of sailing on the arc of a great circle. See *sailing*.—**Circular saw**. See *saw*[1].—**Circular sinus**, in *anat.*, a venous ring lying in the sella turcica, and connecting the right and left cavernous sinuses.—**Circular system**, in *nat. hist.*, a name sometimes given to the quinary systems of classification used by MacLeay and by Swainson. See *quinary*.—**Napier's circular parts**, in *math.*, five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle. They are the legs, the complement of the hypothenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles. If any one part is called the *middle* part, the two next to it are the *adjacent* parts, and the other two the *opposite*. Napier's rules for the circular parts serve for the solution of all cases of right-angled spherical triangles.

II. *n.* **1.** A letter, notice, or printed paper containing information, or an announcement, or a request, etc., intended for general circulation or for circulation among a particular class or circle of persons; a circular letter: as, a business *circular*; a diplomatic *circular*.

The Government loudly proclaims to Europe reforms for Poland. It informs the various Courts of them by diplomatic *circulars*.
H. S. Edwards, Polish Captivity, II. i.

2. [Cf. *cyclas*, *ciclaton*.] A kind of long cape or sleeveless cloak worn by women: as, a fur *circular*.

circularity (sėr-kū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *circularita(t-)s*, < LL. *circularis*, circular: see *circular*.] The state or quality of being circular; a circular form or space: as, "the *circularity* of the heavens," *Sir T. Browne*.

circularize (sėr′kū-lăr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circularized*, ppr. *circularizing*. [< *circular* + *-ize*.] To make circular.

circularly (sėr′kū-lăr-li), *adv.* In a circle; in a circular manner; in the form of a circle; so as to return to the starting-point.

Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow. *Dryden*.

And then for fruit, the best way is to have walls built *circularly* one within another. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 417.

A ray of light polarized in a plane is equivalent to two rays polarized *circularly*.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 577.

circulary† (sėr′kū-lā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *circularis*: see *circular*.] Circular. *Hooker*.

circulate (sėr′kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circulated*, ppr. *circulating*. [< LL. *circulatus*, pp. of *circulare*, make circular, encircle, a later collateral form of L. *circulari*, form a circle (of men) around one's self, < *circulus*, a circle: see *circle*, *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To travel round; make a circuit of.

They sente out their shallop againe with 10 of their principall men, & some sea men, upon further discovery, intending to *circulate* that deepe bay of Cap-codd.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 83.

His head hath been intoxicated by *circulating* the earth.
Bp. Croft, On Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Pref.

2. To cause to pass from place to place or from person to person; spread; disseminate: as, to *circulate* a report; to *circulate* bills of credit.

Circulate the money of the great among the ingenious, and from them to the lower rank of people, and encourage arts and sciences.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

One tract, written with such boldness and acrimony that no printer dared to put it in type, was widely *circulated* in manuscript. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move in a circle or circuit; move or pass through a circuit back to the starting-point: as, the blood *circulates* in the body; the bottle *circulated* about the table.

Our knowledge, like our blood, must *circulate*.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

2. To be diffused or distributed; pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand: as, air *circulates* in a building; money *circulates* in the country; the report *circulated* throughout the city.

The whisper'd tales that *circulate* about.
Crabbe, Lady Barbara.

Circulating capital, decimal, library, medium, etc. See the nouns.—**Circulating element**, in *math.*, a function Aq of two whole numbers a and q, such that $Aq=1$ if q is exactly divisible by a, and $Aq=0$ if there is a remainder.—**Circulating function**. Same as *circulator*, 3.

circulate (sėr′kū-lāt), *n.* [< LL. *circulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] A circulating decimal.

circulation (sėr-kū-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *circulation* = Sp. *circulación* = Pg. *circulação* = It. *circolazione*, < L. *circulatio(n-)*, a circular course (as of a planet), < *circulari*: see *circulate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of circulating or moving in a circle or circuit; movement in such a manner as to go forth and return to the starting-point: as, the *circulation* of the blood (see phrases below). —**2.** The act or state of being diffused or distributed; the act of passing from point to point or from person to person; diffusion: as, the *circulation* of sap in a tree; the *circulation* of money; the *circulation* of a piece of news.

The true doctrines of astronomy appear to have had some popular *circulation*. *Whewell*.

Thus the endless *circulations* of the divine charity nourish man. *Emerson*, Nature.

3. The extent to which a thing circulates or is diffused or distributed: as, the *circulation* of the two periodicals was about 300,000 copies.—**4.** A repetition of a series of things or events in the same order.

For the sins of war thou seest fit to deny us the blessings of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries.
Eikon Basilike.

5. The amount of coin, notes, bills, etc., in actual use as currency: as, the *circulation* of the national banks.

It comes with something solid in aid of the credit of the paper *circulation*. *Burke*.

6. In *chem.*, the repeated vaporization and condensation of a substance in distillation.—**7.** In *math.*, the amount of flow round a closed path or circuit; the line-integral round a closed curve of the component velocity of a fluid along the curve.—**Circulation of the blood**, the passage of the blood from the heart into the arteries, from them into the veins, and through the veins back to the heart. The blood passes from the right auricle to the right ventricle, and from the right ventricle by the pulmonary artery to the capillaries of the lungs, where it gives off carbon dioxid and takes up oxygen. From the capillaries of the lungs it returns to the heart, and flows into the left auricle through the four pulmonary veins; thence it goes to the left ventricle, and thence by the aorta to distribute itself over the body. Passing from the arteries through the capillaries into the veins, it returns to the right auricle through the superior and inferior vena cava. The blood-vessels form a continuous system without visible pores; but there is continual leakage of the blood-plasma into the tissues, as well as passage of oxygen through the walls of the vessels; and while there is some reëntrance of substances from the tissues into the blood, there is also provided in the lymphatic vessels a system of drains which takes up from the tissues the leakage from the blood-vessels, changed as it is by all that it has received from and given up to the tissues. These lymphatics pour their contents into the thoracic duct, which discharges into the veins at the union of the veins from the head and neck on the left side; except that the lymphatics from the right side of the head and the right arm and shoulder empty into the veins at the corresponding point on the right side. The velocity of the circulation is greatest as it leaves the heart, diminishes as it proceeds to the capillaries, and increases as it comes back to the heart again in the great veins. It is estimated as from 15 to 20 inches per second in the aorta, on the average, and in the capillaries as .02 to .03 of an inch per second. The time for the complete circuit in man is a little less than half a minute. The tension of the blood in the human aorta is probably between 5.90 and 7.87 inches of mercury above the atmospheric pressure. It diminishes continuously in the arteries, capillaries, and veins, and in the large venous trunks near the heart, as the subclavian, becomes slightly less than the atmospheric pressure, and is called *negative*. The circulation of the blood was first correctly described and fully established by Harvey (1628); but the exact way in which the blood passed from the arteries to the veins was unknown until Malpighi discovered the capillaries (1661). In the mean time the main features of the lymphatic system had been worked out by Bartholin and others. The determination of blood pressures and velocities and the functions of the vasomotor nerves has been the work almost entirely of the present century.—**Collateral circulation**, in *physiol.*, the passage of the blood from one part to another of the same system of vessels by collateral communicating channels. It is much more frequent in the veins than in the arteries.

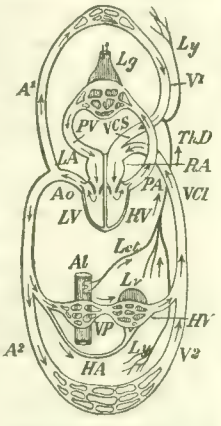


Diagram of the Human Heart and Vessels, showing the course of the Circulation, viewed from behind, so that the proper left of the observer corresponds with the left side of the heart in the diagram.

LA, left auricle; *LV*, left ventricle; *Ao*, aorta; A^1, arteries to upper part of the body; A^2, arteries to lower part of the body; *HA*, hepatic artery, which supplies the liver with part of its blood; V^1, veins of the upper part of the body; V^2, veins of the lower part of the body; *VP*, vena portæ; *HV*, hepatic vein; *VCI*, inferior vena cava; *VCS*, superior vena cava; *RA*, right auricle; *RV*, right ventricle; *PA*, pulmonary artery; *Lg*, lung; *PV*, pulmonary vein; *Lct*, lacteals; *Ly*, lymphatics; *ThD*, thoracic duct; *Al*, alimentary canal; *Lv*, liver. The arrows indicate the course of the blood, lymph, and chyle. The vessels which contain arterial blood have dark contours, while those which carry venous blood have light contours.

circulative (sėr′kū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *circulate*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] Circulating; causing circulation. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

circulator (sėr′kū-lā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *circulator*; cf. L. *circulator*, a peddler, later a mountebank, quack, ML. a public crier, < *circulari*, collect people around one's self: see *circulate*, *v.*] **1.** One who or that which circulates: specifically applied to a circulating decimal fraction. See *decimal*.—**2**†. A juggler; a mountebank; one who goes about showing tricks.

These new Gnosticks, . . . a kind of Gipsy-Christians, or a race of *Circulators*, Tumblers, and Taylers in the Church. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 200.

3. A function of two whole numbers, a variable, q, and a period, a, of the form

$$A_0 a_q + A_1 a_{q-1} + \ldots . A_{a-1} a_{q-a+1},$$

where a_q, etc., are circulating elements, and A_0, etc., are numerical coefficients. Also called *circulating function*.—**Prime circulator**, a circulator whose numerical coefficients satisfy the following equations for every value of b which exactly divides the period a:

$$A_0 + A_b + \ldots . A_{a-b} = 0$$
$$A_1 + A_{b+1} + \ldots . A_{a-b+1} = 0$$
$$A_2 + A_{b+2} + \ldots . A_{a-b+2} = 0, \text{ etc.}$$

circulatorious† (sėr″kū-lā-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *circulatorius*: see *circulatory*.] Traveling in a circuit, or from house to house.

Circulatorious jugglers. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xx.

circulatory (sėr′kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *circulatoire* = Sp. Pg. *circulatorio* = It. *circulatorio*, circulatory, < L. *circulatorius* (which, however, has only the special sense of 'relating to a mountebank'), < *circulator*: see *circulator*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving over or through a circuit.

Borde's *circulatory* peregrinations, in the quality of a quack doctor. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 76.

2. Pertaining to circulation, as of the blood: as, the *circulatory* vessels.

In the *circulatory* system [of the blood], pressure has doubtless played an important part.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 355.

Warming should not be continued after the *circulatory* action [of the air] has commenced.
J. Constantine, Pract. Ventilation, p. 29.

Circulatory letter†, a circular letter or circular. *Johnson*.

II.† *n.*; pl. *circulatories* (-riz). In *old chem.*, a glass vessel in which a fluid was submitted to the process of circulation. Several kinds were in use, but the two chiefly used were called the *pelican* or *blind alembic* and the *diota*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

circulet† (sėr′kū-let), *n.* [< L. *circulus* (see *circle*) + dim. *-et*.] A circlet. *Spenser*.

circuli, *n.* Plural of *circulus*.

circuline† (sėr′kū-lin), *a.* [< L. *circulus* (see *circle*) + *-ine*[1].] Moving in a circle; circular; circulatory.

With motion *circuline*
Let turn about.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 33.

circulus (sėr′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *circuli* (-lī). [L. (ML., NL.): see *circle*.] **1.** A circle. Specifically—**2.** A time-signature in early music. In the form of a complete circle, it denoted triple time; in that of an arc only, duple time.

3†. A glass-makers' tool for cutting off the necks of glass vessels. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**4.** In *anat.*, a circle; a ring: especially applied to vascular structures.—**5.** The head-band of a miter. Since miters in the middle ages were commonly made of stuff, either embroidered or plain, and not stiffened in any other way than by a lining of buckram or similar material, the circulus was an important feature; in very rich miters it becomes the auriphrigium.—**Circulus articuli vasculosus**, the vascular circle of a joint; the vascular border of the synovial membrane about an articular cartilage.—**Circulus cephalicus** (cephalic circle), in *ichth.*, the arterial circle formed beneath the base of the skull.

The anterior branchial vein gives off, at its dorsal termination, a considerable carotid trunk, which passes forward under the base of the skull; and this is united with its fellow by a transverse branch—so that a complete arterial circle, the *circulus cephalicus*, is formed.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 140.

Circulus in arguendo. Same as *argument in a circle*. See *circle*, *n.*, 10.—**Circulus in definiendo**. Same as *circle in definition* (which see, under *circle*).—**Circulus major, circulus minor**, the greater and lesser vascular rings around the pupil of the eye.—**Circulus tonsillaris**, a plexus of small branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve over the tonsil.—**Circulus venosus**, a venous vascular ring around the base of the nipple of the mammary gland. —**Circulus Willisii**, the circle of Willis (which see, under *circle*).

circum-. [= F. *circom-*, *circon-*, *circum-* = Sp. *circun-*, *circum-* = Pg. *circum-* = It. *circon-*, *circo-*, *circun-*, *circu-*, *circum-*, *circom-*, < L. *circum-*, before a vowel usually *circu-*, combining form of *circum*, adv. and prep., around, about, orig. acc. of *circus*, a circle, ring: see *circus* and *circle*. Cf. G. *rings*, around (< *ring* = E. *ring*[1]), and E. *around*, *round*[2], *adv.* and *prep.*] A pre-

fix of Latin origin, meaning 'round about,' 'in a circle,' 'on all sides': frequent in compounds taken from the Latin, or formed in English or other modern tongues. Many such compounds are merely occasional. Only the principal ones are entered in this dictionary.

circumaggeration† (sėr-kum-aj-ę-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumaggeratio(n-)*, < *circumaggerare*, pp. *circumaggeratus*, heap up around, < *circum*, around, + *aggerare*, heap, < *agger*, heap: see *agger*.] A heaping up round about.

circumagitate (sėr-kum-aj′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *circum-* + *agitate*.] To agitate or move about on all sides or in all directions. [Rare.]

God hath . . . given to every one of his appointed officers a portion of the fiery matter to *circumagitate* and roll. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, iii. 177 (Ord MS.).

circumagitation (sėr-kum-aj-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *circumagitate*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumagitating; the state or condition of being circumagitated. [Rare.]

A visible *circumagitation* of a white snowy substance. *Gregory*, Econ. of Nature, i. 139 (Ord MS.).

circumambagious (sėr″kum-am-bā′jus), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *ambages*: see *ambage*.] Indirect; not going straight to the point; roundabout. *Southey*. [Rare.]

circumambiency (sėr-kum-am′bi-ęn-si), *n.* [< *circumambient*: see *-ency*.] The state or quality of being circumambient; the act of surrounding or encompassing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto . . . the *circumambiency* which conformeth it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

circumambient (sėr-kum-am′bi-ęnt), *a.* [< *circum-* + *ambient*. Cf. It. *circumambiente*.] Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing or being on all sides: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the pronotum when the anterior angles are elongated in curved processes which form a circle above the head, overlapping in front.

The *circumambient* air. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 28.

The *circumambient* heaven. *Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health, iii.

circumambulate (sėr-kum-am′bụ-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circumambulated*, ppr. *circumambulating*. [< LL. *circumambulatus*, pp. of *circumambulare*, walk around, < L. *circum*, around, + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To walk round or about.

Persons that *circumambulated* with their box and needles. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

II. *trans.* To go round; search through.

Why should he *circumambulate* the vocabulary for another couplet? *Seward*, Letters, I. 345.

circumambulation (sėr-kum-am-bụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *circumambulate*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumambulating or walking round or about.

A perambulation and *circumambulation* of the terraqueous Globe. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 103.

Passing into the mosque, he should repair to the "Black Stone," touch it with his right hand, kiss it, and commence his *circumambulation*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 407.

circumambulator (sėr-kum-am′bụ-lā-tọr), *n.* [< *circumambulate* + *-or*.] One who circumambulates or walks about.

Still he was determined to obtain the palm of being the first *circumambulator* of the earth. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 162.

circumanal (sėr-kum-ā′nal), *a.* [< L. *circum*, about, + *anus*, anus, + *-al*.] Situated about the anus; periproctous.

circumarea (sėr-kum-ā′rē-ạ), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *area*, area.] In *math.*, the area of a circumscribed circle.

circumbendibus (sėr-kum-ben′di-bus), *n.* [< L. *circum*, around, + E. *bend*[1], jocularly treated as if it were Latin, and put in the form of a dative or ablative plural (case-suffix *-ibus*).] A roundabout way; a circumlocution. [Jocose.]

The periphrasis, which the moderns call the *circumbendibus*. *Martinus Scriblerus*.

I then introduced them to the gibbet on Heavy-Tree Heath; and from that, with a *circumbendibus*, I fairly lodged them in the horse-pond at the bottom of the garden. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

If you have no foundation of knowledge, or habit of thought, to work upon, what chance have you of persuading a hungry man that a capitalist is not a thief "with a *circumbendibus*"? *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 37.

Circumcellion (sėr-kum-sel′iọn), *n.*; pl. *Circumcellions*, *Circumcelliones* (-iọnz, -sel-i-ō′nēz). [= F. *Circoncellion*, < LL. *Circumcellio(n-)*, < L. *circum*, around, + *cella*, cell; also called in ML. *Circellio(n-)*, *Circillio(n-)*, as if directly < L. *circellus*, dim. of *circulus* (> ML. *Circulio*), a circle: see *circle* and *circulus*.] 1. One of a party of Donatists in northern Africa, chiefly peasants, in the fourth and fifth centuries: so called because they wandered about in bands from place to place. They persistently courted death, wantonly insulting pagans and challenging all they met to kill them, looking upon such a death as a martyrdom. They supported themselves by plunder, and committed so many acts of violence, aggravated by their religious differences from the orthodox, that soldiery often had to be employed against them. They were not entirely extinct till about the close of the fifth century.

If I take this ring with me, some of Heraclian's *Circumcellions* will assuredly knock my brains out for the sake of it. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, viii.

2. In the fourth and succeeding centuries, in various places, a vagabond monk, acknowledging no regularly constituted ecclesiastical authority.

circumcenter (sėr′kum-sen″tėr), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *centrum*, center.] In *math.*, the center of a circumscribed circle. Thus, the circumcenter of a triangle is the center of the circle circumscribed about it.

circumcentral (sėr-kum-sen′tral), *a.* [As *circumcenter* + *-al*.] In *math.*: (*a*) Situated about or directed toward a common center. (*b*) Related to the center of a circumscribed circle.

circumcidet (sėr′kum-sīd), *v. t.* [< ME. *circumciden*, *-siden* (Wyclif), = Pr. *circumcir* = F. *circoncire* = Sp. *circuncidar* = Pg. *circumcidar* = It. *circoncidere*, < L. *circumcidere*: see *circumcise*.] To circumcise.

There was oure Lord *circumcyded*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

circumcinct†, *a.* [< L. *circumcinctus*, pp. of *circumcingere*, gird around, < *circum*, around, + *cingere*, gird.] Girt about. *Coles*, 1717.

circumcircle (sėr′kum-sėr″kl), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *circulus*, circle.] In *math.*, a circumscribed circle.

circumcise (sėr′kum-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumcised*, ppr. *circumcising*. [< ME. *circumcisen*, *-sisen*, < L. *circumcisus*, pp. of *circumcidere* (> E. *circumcide*), cut around, cut off, < *circum*, around, + *cædere*, cut.] Literally, to cut round about; specifically, to perform the act or rite of circumcision on: as, to *circumcise* a child; also occasionally in Scripture, metaphorically, to purify from sin.

Kest askes [ashes] on thaire [fig-trees'] *circumcised* roote. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

Circumcise yourselves to the Lord, and take away the foreskins of your heart, ye men of Judah and inhabitants of Jerusalem. Jer. iv. 4.

In whom also ye are *circumcised* with the circumcision made without hands, in putting off the body of the sins of the flesh by the circumcision of Christ. Col. ii. 11.

circumcised (sėr′kum-sīzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumcise*, *v.*] 1. Having been subjected to the rite or operation of circumcision; by extension, Jewish.—2. In *lichenology*, divided from the thallus by a distinct fissure: applied to an apothecium.

circumciser (sėr′kum-sī-zėr), *n.* One who performs circumcision.

Having gained a competent skill and experience, they set up for *circumcisers*. *L. Addison*, State of the Jews, p. 61.

circumcision (sėr-kum-sizh′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *circumcisioun*, *-cisiun*, *-sicion* = F. *circoncision* = Pr. *circumcisio* = Sp. *circuncisión* = Pg. *circumcisão* = It. *circoncisione*, < LL. *circumcisio(n-)*, < L. *circumcidere*: see *circumcise*.] 1. The act of circumcising, or cutting off the foreskin or prepuce of males, or the performance of an analogous operation on females, as a religious rite, or in accordance with a custom founded on belief in the prophylactic value of the operation. The circumcision of males is recorded in the Old Testament as divinely enjoined on Abraham and his descendants, and is required by the Mosaic law. It is still practised among the Jews, the Christians of Abyssinia, the Mohammedans, and a number of semi-barbarous tribes.

A race . . .
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain.
Milton, P. R., iii. 425.

2. As metaphorically used in Scripture, spiritual purification.

He is a Jew, which is one inwardly; and *circumcision* is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter; whose praise is not of men, but of God. Rom. ii. 29.

3. *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches, a festival observed on the octave of Christmas day (that is, the first day of January), in honor of the circumcision of Christ.—**The circumcision**, in the Scriptures: (*a*) The Hebrew nation.

They that were of *the circumcision* contended with him [Peter]. Acts xi. 2.

(*b*) Those spiritually purified and elevated.

We are *the circumcision*, which worship God in the spirit, . . . and have no confidence in the flesh. Phil. iii. 3.

circumclusion† (sėr-kum-klō′zhọn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumclusio(n-)*, < *circumcludere*, pp. *circumclusus*, inclose on all sides, < *circum*, around, + *claudere*, *cludere*, close: see *close*[1].] The act of inclosing on all sides.

circumcone (sėr′kum-kōn), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *conus*, a cone.] In *math.*, a surface, the locus of tangents through a fixed point to a given surface. The locus is said to be a circumcone of the latter surface.

circumconic (sėr-kum-kon′ik), *n.* [< *circum-* + *conic*.] In *math.*, a circumscribing conic.

circumcubic (sėr-kum-kū′bik), *n.* [< *circum-* + *cubic*.] In *math.*, a circumscribing cubic.

circumcursation† (sėr″kum-kėr-sā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumcursatio(n-)*, < *circumcursare*, pp. *circumcursatus*, run about, < *circum*, about, + *cursare*, freq. of *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *course*.] 1. The act of running about.—2. Rambling language. [Rare.]

The address . . . was but a factious *circumcursation*. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

circumdate†, *v. t.* [< L. *circumdatus*, pp. of *circumdare*, put around, surround, < *circum*, around, + *dare*, put: see *date*[1].] To compass about. *Coles*, 1717.

circumdate†, *a.* [= It. *circondato*, < L. *circumdatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Surrounded.

O pleasaunt olyue with grace *circundate*!
O lemyng lawmpe, in light passyng nature!
How greately is thy name glorificate!
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

circumdenudation (sėr-kum-dē-nụ-dā′shọn), *n.* [< *circum-* + *denudation*.] In *geol.*, erosion of such a character that isolated hills are left as the result of the denuding or erosive action. Such eminences usually owe their origin to the fact that the material of which they are composed is harder and better able to withstand the action of the weather than that of the strata by which they were originally surrounded. [Little used.]

circumduce (sėr-kum-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumduced*, ppr. *circumducing*. [< L. *circumducere*: see *circumduct*.] In *Scots law*, same as *circumduct*, 4.

circumduct (sėr-kum-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *circumductus*, pp. of *circumducere*, lead around, < *circum*, around, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] 1. To lead around or about. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, to move (a limb) around an imaginary axis in such manner that it describes a conical figure, the distal extremity moving in a circle while the proximal extremity is fixed.

A limb is . . . *circumducted* when it is made to describe a conical surface by rotation round an imaginary axis. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 216.

3. In *old Eng. law*, to contravene; nullify. *Ayliffe*.—4. In *Scots law*, to declare (the term for leading a proof) elapsed: as, the judge *circumducted* the term. Also *circumduce*.

circumduction (sėr-kum-duk′shọn), *n.* [= F. *circonduction*, now *circumduction*, < L. *circumductio(n-)*, < *circumducere*, lead around: see *circumduct*.] 1. A leading about. [Rare.]

By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker*.

2. In *anat.*, the act of circumducting a limb. See *circumduct*, 2.—3. In *old Eng. law*, an annulling; cancelation. *Ayliffe*.—**Circumduction of the term**, in *Scots law*, the sentence of a judge, declaring the time elapsed for leading a proof or doing some other judicial act, and precluding the party from bringing forward any further evidence.

circumductory (sėr-kum-duk′tō-ri), *a.* [< *circumduct* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to circumduction: as, *circumductory* movements of the arm.

circumesophageal (ser-kum-ē-sō-fā′jē-ạl), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + NL. *œsophagus*, esophagus, + *-al*.] Surrounding the esophagus. Also spelled *circumœsophageal*.

The *circum-œsophageal* commissures prove that the ventral ganglia have become more dorsal in position. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 349.

Circumesophageal nerves, those nerves which surround the gullet in many invertebrates, entering into the composition of the esophageal ring.—**Circumesophageal plate**, in holothurians, as the genus *Synapta*, one of the numerous calcareous pieces which form a hard ring around the gullet, into some of which the longitudinal muscles of the perisome are inserted, and through notches or perforations of which pass the ambulacral nerves from the circumesophageal ring. See cut under *Synapta*.—**Circumesophageal ring**, the nervous collar, composed of certain ganglia and their commissures, which surrounds the gullet of many invertebrates, as mollusks, arthropods, etc. Often called simply *esophageal ring*.

circumfer† (sėr-kum-fėr′), *v. t.* [< L. *circumferre*, bear around: see *circumferent*.] To limit; keep within bounds.

In philosophy, the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are *circumferred* to nature, or are reflected or reverted upon himself. *Bacon*.

circumference (sėr-kum'fę-rens), *n.* [< ME. *circumference*, < OF. *circonference*, F. *circonférence* = Pr. *circumferensa* = Sp. *circunferencia* = Pg. *circumferencia* = It. *circonferenza*, < LL. *circumferentia*, circumference, < L. *circumferen(t-)s*, surrounding: see *circumferent*. Cf. *periphery*.] **1.** The line that bounds a circle; by extension, the bounding line of any regular plane curvilinear figure; a periphery: as, the *circumference* of a circle or an ellipse. The circumference of a sphere is that of a great circle of the sphere.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. *Newton*, Opticks.

Hence—**2.** Loosely, any bounding line: as, the *circumference* of a city.—**3.** The space included in a circle; anything circular in form. [Rare.]

His ponderous shield . . .
Behind him cast; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon.
Milton, P. L., i. 286.

4†. A going about; circumlocution. [Rare.]

Come, we spend time in a vain *circumference*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 3.

circumference† (sėr-kum'fę-rens), *v. t.* [< *circumference*, *n.*] To include in a circular or spherical space.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included onely in itself, or *circumferenced* by its surface.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

circumferent (sėr-kum'fę-rent), *a.* [< L. *circumferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumferre*, carry or move around, < *circum*, around, + *ferre* = Gr. *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Surrounding; encircling; specifically, of or pertaining to a circumference.

This is soft and pliant to your arm
In a *circumferent* flexure.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

The round year
In her *circumferent* arms will fold us all.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

To bring out the general perfectness of the great curve and *circumferent* stateliness of the whole tree.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, p. 195.

★**circumferential** (sėr-kum-fę-ren'shal), *a.* [= Sp. *circunferencial* = It. *circonferenziale*, < ML. **circumferentialis* (in neut. *circumferentiale*, circumference; cf. *circumferentialiter*, adv.), < LL. *circumferentia*, circumference: see *circumference*, *n.*] **1.** Relating or pertaining to the circumference; situated in the circumference; surrounding.

In many Compositæ and Umbelliferæ, and in some other plants, the *circumferential* flowers have their corollas much more developed than those of the centre.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 129.

The spaces between the rays are in great part filled up by the *circumferential* network.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 502.

A *circumferential* velocity of 24 feet per minute.
Sci. Amer., LIV. 22.

2. Indirect; circuitous.

He preferred death in a direct line before a *circumferential* passage thereunto. *Fuller*, Worthies, III. 406.

Circumferential cartilage. See *cartilage*.

circumferentially (sėr-kum-fę-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a circumferential manner; around, in, or as regards the circumference.

In some of the earlier patterns of Siemens' machines the cores of the drum are of wood, overspun with iron wire *circumferentially* before receiving the longitudinal windings. *S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 134.

Circumferentially corrugated wrought iron and steel tubes. *London Engineer*, Dec. 31, 1886.

circumferentor (sėr-kum-fę-ren'tor), *n.* [Irreg. < *circumferent* + *-or*.] **1.** An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles. It consists of a graduated brass circle and an index, all of one piece, and carrying a magnetic needle suspended above the center of the circle. The index being directed to an object, the angle which it makes with the magnetic meridian is noted. The index is then directed to the second object, and the angle it makes with the same meridian observed in like manner. The difference or sum (as the case may be) of the two observed angles gives the angle between the two objects. *Brande and Cox.* Also called *circumventor* and *land-compass*.

2. A device for measuring the length of the tire of a wheel, consisting of a wheel of known circumference, which is rolled over the tire.

circumflant† (sėr'kum-flant), *a.* [< L. *circumflan(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumflare*, blow around, < *circum*, around, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] Blowing around: as, "*circumflant* air," *Evelyn*.

circumflect (sėr-kum-flekt'), *v. t.* [= It. *circonflettere*, < L. *circumflectere*, bend around, < *circum*, around, + *flectere*, bend: see *flexion*.] **1.** To bend around.—**2.** To place the circumflex accent on; circumflex.

circumflection, circumflexion (sėr-kum-flek'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *circumflexão* = It. *circonflessione*, < LL. *circumflexio(n-)*, < L. *circumflectere*, pp. *circumflexus*, bend around: see *circumflect*.] **1.** The act of circumflecting. (*a*) The act of bending into a curved form, or of bending around something else. (*b*) The act of marking with the circumflex accent. **2.** A turning; a winding about; a circuity.

To go by his power and omniscience, is a far quicker way than by the *circumflections* of Nature and second causes. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 33.

circumflex (sėr'kum-fleks), *a.* and *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *circumflex* = F. *circonflexe* = Pr. *circumflec* = Sp. *circunflejo* = Pg. *circumflexo* = It. *circonflesso*, < L. *circumflexus*, bent round, pp. of *circumflectere*: see *circumflect*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Moved or turned round. *Swift.* [Rare.]—**2.** Curved; winding about: used in anatomy in the specific description of several parts. See below.—**3.** Pronounced with or indicating the tone called circumflex.—**4.** Marked with the accentual sign designating such pronunciation.—**Circumflex artery.** (*a*) Of the arm, one of two branches, anterior and posterior, of the axillary artery, which wind round the neck of the humerus. (*b*) Of the thigh, one of two branches, anterior and posterior, of the profunda femoris artery, supplying muscles of the thigh.—**Circumflex iliac artery.** See *iliac*[1].—**Circumflex muscle of the palate.** Same as *circumflexus*, (*a*).—**Circumflex nerve,** the axillary nerve, a branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus, arising in common with the musculospiral nerve, supplying muscles and other parts about the shoulder.

II. *n.* **1.** A certain accent or tone of voice in the utterance of a syllable, consisting in a higher or acute tone followed by a lower or grave tone within the same syllable. This tone is recognized as belonging to certain syllables in Greek, in Latin, and in Sanskrit; in the first two languages it is limited to long vowels.

2. The sign used to mark a vowel so accented. It is theoretically made by combining the sign for acute tone and that for grave, and has various forms, as ^, or ⌢, or ⌣.

3. The same mark (^, ⌢, ~) used as the sign of a long vowel in certain languages, and as a diacritical mark in phonetic notation.—**4.** In *elocution*, a combined rising and falling or falling and rising inflection on a word or syllable, to express surprise, mockery, etc.

circumflex (sėr'kum-fleks), *v. t.* [< *circumflex*, *n.*] **1.** To pronounce with the accent or intonation called the circumflex.—**2.** To mark or designate with the sign of such accentuation.

circumflexion, *n.* See *circumflection*.

circumflexus (sėr-kum-flek'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *circumflexus*, bent around: see *circumflex*, *a.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) The tensor palati, a muscle of the palate which serves to stretch it; the circumflex muscle of the palate. (*b*) The circumflex nerve (which see, under *circumflex*).

circumfluence (sėr-kum'flö-ens), *n.* [< *circumfluent* (see *-ence*); = Pg. *circumfluencia* = It. *circonfluenza*.] A flowing around on all sides; an inclosure as by water.

circumfluent (sėr-kum'flö-ent), *a.* [= Pg. *circumfluente*, < L. *circumfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumfluere*, flow around, < *circum*, around, + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing around; surrounding as a fluid.

circumfluous (sėr-kum'flö-us), *a.* [< L. *circumfluus*, flowing around, < *circumfluere*, flow around: see *circumfluent*.] Flowing around; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent.

Built on *circumfluous* waters calm.
Milton, P. L., vii. 270.

circumflux (sėr'kum-fluks), *n.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *flux*: see *flux*.] In *elect.*, the product of the total number of conductor-turns on the armature of a dynamo or motor into a current carried by it. *Standard Elect. Dict.*

circumforanean (sėr″kum-fō-rā'nē-an), *a.* Same as *circumforaneous*.

circumforaneous (sėr″kum-fō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= Pg. *circumforaneo*, < L. *circumforaneus*, about the market-place, < *circum*, about, + *forum*, market-place: see *forum*.] Going about, as from market-place to market-place; walking or wandering from house to house; vagrant; vagabond.

Not borrowed from *circumforaneous* rogues and gipsies.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 58.

circumfulgent (sėr-kum-ful'jent), *a.* [< L. *circumfulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumfulgere* (> It. *circonfulgere*), shine around, < *circum*, around, + *fulgere*, shine: see *fulgent*.] Shining around; shining widely.

circumfuse (sėr-kum-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumfused*, ppr. *circumfusing*. [< L. *circumfusus*, pp. of *circumfundere*, < *circum*, around, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*.] To pour around; spread about; suffuse.

Appeared a face all *circumfused* with light.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

Even forms and substances are *circumfused*
By that transparent veil [poesy] with light divine.
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

circumfusile (sėr-kum-fū'zil), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *fusilis*, fusile. Cf. *circumfuse*.] Capable of being poured or spread around. [Rare.]

Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 541.

circumfusion (sėr-kum-fū'zhon), *n.* [< LL. *circumfusio(n-)*, < L. *circumfundere*: see *circumfuse*.] The act of circumfusing, or pouring or spreading around; the state of being poured around. *Swift.*

circumgestation† (sėr″kum-jes-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **circumgestatio(n-)*, < *circumgestare*, pp. *circumgestatus*, carry around, < *circum*, around, + *gestare*, freq. of *gerere*, carry.] The act of carrying around or about.

Circumgestation of the eucharist.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, i. § 11.

circumgyrate (sėr-kum-jī'rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circumgyrated*, ppr. *circumgyrating*. [< ML. *circumgyratus*, pp. of *circumgyrare*, *-girare*, turn around: see *circumgyre*, and cf. *gyrate*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to roll or turn round.

Vessels curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together.
Ray, Works of Creation.

II. *intrans.* To roll or turn round; revolve.

circumgyration (sėr″kum-jī-rā'shon), *n.* [< *circumgyrate*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumgyrating; rolling or revolving.

The heavenly bodies are said to delight in movement and *circumgyration*. *Howell*, Foreign Travel, p. 11.

circumgyratory (sėr-kum-jī'ra-tō-ri), *a.* [< *circumgyrate* + *-ory*.] Revolving; rotatory; turning over and over.

That functionary, however, had not failed, during his *circumgyratory* movements, to bestow a thought upon the important object of securing the epistle. *Poe*, Tales, I. 5.

circumgyre† (sėr-kum-jīr'), *v. i.* [< ML. *circumgyrare*, *-girare*, < L. *circum*, around, + *gyrare*, turn around: see *gyre*, *v.*, and cf. *circumgyrate*.] To circumgyrate; move circuitously.

A sweet river, which after 20 miles *circumgyring*, or playing to and fro, discharges itself into the ocean.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 43.

circumincession (sėr″kum-in-sesh'on), *n.* [< ML. *circumincessio(n-)*, < L. *circum*, around, + *incessus*, a going, a walking, < *incedere*, pp. *incessus*, go unto or against, < *in*, unto, + *cedere*, go: see *cession*, and cf. *incession*.] In *theol.*, the reciprocal existence in one another of the three persons in the Godhead.

A callow student of theology confesses that he is fairly gravelled by the hypostatic *circumincession*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 38.

circuminsular (sėr-kum-in'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *insula*, island (see *isle*[1]), + *-ar*[3].] Surrounding an island; specifically, in *anat.*, surrounding the so-called island of Reil in the brain.

circumition† (sėr-kum-ish'on), *n.* [< L. *circumitio(n-)*, *circuitio(n-)*, a going around: see *circuition*.] A going about; the act of going round. *Bailey.*

circumjacence, circumjacency (sėr-kum-jā'sens, -sen-si), *n.* [< *circumjacent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] **1.** The state or condition of being circumjacent.—**2.** That which is circumjacent.

All the mongrel curs of the *circumjacencies* yelp, yelp, yelp, at their heels. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iv. 16.

circumjacent (sėr-kum-jā'sent), *a.* [= F. *circonjacent* = Pg. *circumjacente*, < L. *circumjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumjacere*, lie around, < *circum*, around, + *jacere*, lie.] Lying about; bordering on every side.

We had an entire prospect of ye whole citty, which lyes in shape of a theatre upon the sea brinke, with all the *circumjacent* islands. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

The Euxine . . . made dreadful havoc on the *circumjacent* coasts.
A. Drummond, Travels through Germany, p. 132.

A large extent of *circumjacent* country . . . was annexed to each city. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

circumjovial (sėr-kum-jō'vi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter* (see *Jove*, *jovial*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Surrounding or moving about the planet Jupiter.

II. *n.* One of the planet Jupiter's moons or satellites. *Derham.*

circumligation† (sėr″kum-li-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **circumligatio(n-)*, < *circumligare*, pp. *circumligatus*, bind around, < *circum*, around, + *ligare*, bind.] **1.** A binding or tying about. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**2.** The bond with which anything is encompassed. *Johnson.*

circumlition (sėr-kum-lish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *circumlitio(n-)*, a smearing over, < *circumlinere*, pp. *circumlitus*, smear, stick, or spread all over, < *circum*, around, + *linere*, smear: see *liniment*.] In *classical antiq.*, the practice and method of tinting as applied to the surface of marble statues. See *encaustic* and *polychromy*.

circumlittoral (sėr-kum-lit'ọ-ral), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *litus* (*litor-*), shore, adj. *litoralis* (incorrectly *littus*, *littoralis*): see *littoral*.] Adjacent to the shore-line; extending along the shore: specifically applied to one of the zones into which some naturalists have divided the sea-bottom according to the depth of water covering each. In regard to depth the circumlittoral is the fourth zone, reckoning from the deepest or abyssal.

circumlocution (sėr″kum-lọ-kū'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *circonloquution*, F. *circonlocution* = Pr. *circumlocutio* = Sp. *circunlocución* = Pg. *circumlocução* = It. *circonlocuzione*, < L. *circumlocutio(n-)* (tr. Gr. *περίφρασις*, periphrasis), < (LL.) *circumloqui*, speak roundabout, use circumlocution, < *circum*, around, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] A roundabout way of speaking; an indirect mode of statement; particularly, a studied indirectness or evasiveness of language in speaking or writing.

A maker [of verses] will seeme to vse *circumlocution* to set forth any thing pleasantly and figuratiuely, yet no lesse plaine to a ripe reader, then if it were named expresly. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 162.

I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by *circumlocution*. *Swift*.

The *circumlocutions* which are substituted for technical phrases are clear, neat, and exact. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Circumlocution Office, a name used by Dickens in "Little Dorrit" as that of a department of government, to ridicule roundabout official methods and the resulting delays. The Circumlocution Office is there said to be the chief of "public departments, in the art of perceiving how not to do it." Hence the phrase (with or without capitals) is often applied to official methods that seem indirect or unnecessarily slow. =**Syn.** *Periphrasis*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

circumlocutional (sėr″kum-lọ-kū'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *circumlocution* + *-al*.] Characterized by circumlocution; circuitous or indirect in language; periphrastic.

circumlocutionary (sėr″kum-lọ-kū'shọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *circumlocution* + *-ary*.] Circumlocutional; roundabout; periphrastic.

The fashionable rhetoric of philosophical liberalism is as incomprehensible to him [the Russian peasant] as the flowery *circumlocutionary* style of an Oriental scribe would be to a keen city merchant. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 500.

Circumlocutionary euphemisms for things which, though natural, are rarely named. *T. Inman*, Symbolism, Int., p. xiii.

circumlocutionist (sėr″kum-lọ-kū'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *circumlocution* + *-ist*.] One who uses circumlocution; a roundabout, indirect, or evasive talker. *Gentleman's Magazine*. [Rare.]

circumlocutionize (sėr″kum-lọ-kū'shọn-īz), *v. i.* [< *circumlocution* + *-ize*.] To use circumlocution. [Rare.]

If we want to say, "It was clearly meant as an insult, but he didn't choose to relever it," we must *circumlocutionize* with four extra words — "to take any notice of it," or at least with two — "to take it up." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 450.

circumlocutory (sėr-kum-lok'ū-tọ-ri), *a.* [As *circumlocut(ion)* + *-ory*.] Exhibiting circumlocution; periphrastic.

A diffused and *circumlocutory* manner of expressing a common idea. *Martinus Scriblerus*.

circummeridian (sėr″kum-mẹ-rid'i-an), *a.* [< *circum-* + *meridian*.] Situated near or about the meridian; relating to what is near the meridian.

On the 23d [of October, 1871], *circum-meridian* observations of Jupiter were made. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp. (1876), p. 168.

circummigration (sėr″kum-mī-grā'shọn), *n.* [< *circum-* + *migration*.] The act of wandering about; migration from place to place. [Rare.]

Till in their ever-widening progress, and round of unconscious *circummigration*, they distribute the seeds of harmony over half a parish. *Lamb*, Elia.

circummure (sėr-kum-mūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circummured*, ppr. *circummuring*. [< L. *circum*, around, + LL. *murare*, pp. *muratus*, wall: see *mure*, *v.* Cf. Pg. *circummurado*, pp.] To wall about; encompass with a wall. [Rare.]

He hath a garden *circummur'd* with brick. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

circumnavigable (sėr-kum-nav'i-gạ-bl), *a.* [< *circumnavigate*, after *navigable*. Cf. Pg. *circumnavegavel*.] Capable of being circumnavigated or sailed round: as, the earth is *circumnavigable*.

circumnavigate (sėr-kum-nav'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumnavigated*, ppr. *circumnavigating*. [< L. *circumnavigatus*, pp. of *circumnavigare* (> Pg. *circumnavegar*), sail around, < *circum*, around, + *navigare*, sail: see *navigate*.] To sail round; pass round by water: as, to *circumnavigate* the globe.

Having *circumnavigated* the whole earth. *Fuller*, Worthies, Suffolk.

circumnavigation (sėr-kum-nav-i-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *circonnavigation*, now *circumnavigation*, = Sp. *circunnavigación* = Pg. *circumnavegação* = It. *circonnavigazione*, < NL. **circumnavigatio(n-)*, < L. *circumnavigare*, circumnavigate: see *circumnavigate*.] The act of sailing round the earth, or any body of land or water.

circumnavigator (sėr-kum-nav'i-gā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *circumnavegador*, < NL. **circumnavigator*: see *circumnavigate*, and cf. *navigator*.] One who circumnavigates or sails round a body of land or water: generally applied to one who has sailed round the globe.

Magellan's honour of being the first *circumnavigator* has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake. *Guthrie*, Gram. of Geog.

circumnuclear (sėr-kum-nū'klē-ạr), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *nucleus*, a nut, kernel (nucleus), + *-ar*3.] Surrounding a nucleus.

The independent expulsion of a more or less considerable mass of *circumnuclear* protoplasm. *Micros. Science*, XXVI. 594.

circumnutate (sėr-kum-nū'tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *circumnutated*, ppr. *circumnutating*. [< L. *circum*, around, + *nutatus*, pp. of *nutare*, nod, freq. of **nuere*, nod: see *nutant*.] To nod or turn about; specifically, in *bot.*, to move about in a more or less circular or elliptical path: said of the apex of a stem and of other organs of a plant. See *circumnutation*.

It will be shown that apparently every growing part of every plant is continually *circumnutating*, though often on a small scale. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, Int., p. 3.

circumnutation (sėr″kum-nū-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *circumnutate*: see *-ation*.] A nodding or inclining round about; specifically, in *bot.*, the continuous motion of some part of a plant, as the apex of the stem, a tendril, etc., in which it describes irregular elliptical or circular figures. While describing such figures, the apex often travels in a zigzag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles of motion.

On the whole, we may at present conclude that increased growth first on one side, and then on the other, is a secondary effect, and that the increased turgescence of the cells, together with the extensibility of their walls, is the primary cause of the movement of *circumnutation*. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, Int., p. 2.

circumocular (sėr-kum-ok'ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *circum*, about, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*2.] Surrounding the eye; orbital: as, *circumocular* prominence.

circumœsophageal, *a.* See *circumesophageal*.

circumoral (sėr-kum-ō'ral), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *-al*.] Surrounding the mouth; situated about the mouth.

In the Crinoïda the *circumoral* suckers acquire the function of tentacles. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 200.

Circumoral ambulacral vessel. See *ambulacral*.

circumparallelogram (sėr-kum-par-ạ-lel'ọ-gram), *n.* [< *circum-* + *parallelogram*.] In *math.*, a circumscribed parallelogram.

circumpentagon (sėr-kum-pen'tạ-gon), *n.* [< *circum-* + *pentagon*.] A circumscribed pentagon.

circumplexion† (sėr-kum-plek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *circumplexus*, pp. of *circumplectere*, dep. *circumplecti*, clasp around, < *circum*, around, + *plectere*, *plecti*, bend, turn: see *plexus*.] **1.** A folding round.—**2.** Something folded or twined about; a cincture; a girdle.

It was after his fall that he [man] made himself a figleaf *circumplexion*. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 53.

3. An entangling circumstance; a complication; an embarrassing surrounding.

Circumplexions and environments. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 827.

circumplication (sėr″kum-pli-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumplicatio(n-)*, < *circumplicare*, pp. *circumplicatus*, wind or fold around, < *circum*, around, + *plicare*, fold: see *ply*, and cf. *complication*.] A folding, rolling, or winding about; the state of being inwrapped. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

circumpolar (sėr-kum-pō'lạr), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *polus*, pole: see *pole*2, *polar*.] Surrounding one of the poles of the earth or of the heavens: as, a *circumpolar* sea; *circumpolar* stars.

The moon to-morrow will be for twelve hours above the horizon, and so nearly *circumpolar* afterward as to justify me in the attempt to reach the Esquimaux hunting-ground about Cape Alexander. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 448.

Circumpolar star, a star near the pole; a star which revolves round the pole without setting.

circumpolygon (sėr-kum-pol'i-gon), *n.* [< *circum-* + *polygon*.] A circumscribed polygon.

circumposition (sėr″kum-pọ-zish'ọn), *n.* [< LL. *circumpositio(n-)*, < L. *circumponere*, pp. *circumpositum*, set or place around, < *circum*, around, + *ponere*, place: see *position*.] The act of placing round about; the state of being so placed.

When a plant is too high or its habit does not conveniently admit of its being layered, it may often be increased by what is called *circumposition*, the soil being carried up to the branch operated on. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 235.

circumpressure (sėr-kum-presh'ūr), *n.* [< *circum-* + *pressure*.] Pressure on all sides. [Rare.]

circumradius (sėr-kum-rā'di-us), *n.*; pl. *circumradii* (-ī). [< *circum-* + *radius*.] In *math.*, the radius of a circumscribed circle.

circumrasion† (sėr-kum-rā'zhọn), *n.* [< L. *circumrasio(n-)*, < *circumradere*, pp. *circumrasus*, scrape around, < *circum*, around, + *radere*, shave, scrape: see *rase*.] The act of shaving or paring round. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

circumrenal (sėr-kum-rē'nal), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *ren* (only in pl. *renes*), kidney, + *-al*: see *reins* and *renal*.] Situated near or lying about the kidneys; perinephric.

circumrotary (sėr-kum-rō'ta-ri), *a.* [< *circum-* + *rotary*. Cf. *circumrotate*.] Turning, rolling, or whirling about. Also *circumrotatory*.

circumrotate (sėr-kum-rō'tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *circumrotatus*, pp. of *circumrotare*, turn round in a circle, < *circum*, around, + *rotare*, turn round: see *rotate*.] To revolve or rotate.

circumrotation (sėr″kum-rō-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *circumrotate*: see *-ation*.] **1.** The act of rotating or revolving, as a wheel or a planet; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.—**2.** A single rotation of a rotating body. *Johnson*.

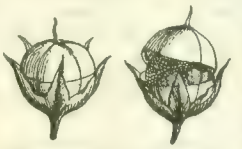
circumrotatory (sėr-kum-rō'tạ-tọ-ri), *a.* Same as *circumrotary*.

A great many tunes, by a variety of *circumrotatory* flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground. *Shenstone*.

circumsail (sėr-kum-sāl'), *v. t.* [< *circum-* + *sail*.] To circumnavigate. [Rare.]

Circumsailed the earth. *Warner*, Albion's England, xi. 63.

circumscissile (sėr-kum-sis'il), *a.* [< NL. *circumscissilis*, < L. *circumscissus*, pp. of *circumscindere*, cut about: see *scissile*.] In *bot.*, opening or divided by a transverse circular line: applied to a mode of dehiscence in some fruits, as in the pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), henbane, and monkeypot, the fruit in such cases being called a *pyxidium*.



Circumscissile Pod of Pimpernel.

circumscribable (sėr-kum-skrī'ba-bl), *a.* [< *circumscribe* + *-able*.] Capable of being circumscribed.

circumscribe (sėr-kum-skrīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumscribed*, ppr. *circumscribing*. [< ME. *circumscrive* = F. *circonscrire* = Sp. *circunscribir* = Pg. *circumscrever* = It. *circonscrivere*, < L. *circumscribere*, draw a line around, limit, < *circum*, around, + *scribere*, write, draw: see *scribe*, *script*, etc., and cf. *ascribe*, *describe*, *inscribe*, *prescribe*, *proscribe*, *subscribe*, etc.] **1.** To write or inscribe around. *Ashmole*. [Rare.]—**2.** To mark out certain bounds or limits for; inclose within certain limits; limit; bound; confine; restrain.

Old Simeon did comprehend and *circumscribe* in his arms him that filled all the world. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

That mass of flesh that *circumscribes* me limits not my mind. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 11.

The sage . . .
Has seen eternal order *circumscribe*
And bound the motions of eternal change.
Bryant, The Fountain.

3. In *geom.*, to draw around so as to touch at as many points as possible. A curve is said to be circumscribed about a polygon when it passes through every vertex of the latter; a multilateral figure is said to circumscribe or be circumscribed about a curve when its every side is tangent to the curve. The term is also applied similarly to surfaces. Thus, a cone circumscribes a surface only if every side of it is tangent to that surface.

circumscribed (sėr-kum-skrībd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumscribe*, *v.*] Inclosed within certain lim-

its, narrow, as applied to the mind: specifically, in *pathol.*, applied to tumors whose bases are well defined and distinct from the surrounding parts.

circumscriber (sėr-kum-skrī′bėr), *n.* One who or that which circumscribes.

circumscript (sėr′kum-skript), *a.* [= F. *circonscrit* = Pg. *circumscripto* = It. *circonscritto*, < L. *circumscriptus*, pp. of *circumscribere*, circumscribe: see *circumscribe*.] Circumscribed; limited. [Rare.]

These results seem clearly to show that the notion of small *circumscript* areas [in the brain], each one of which performs certain definite functions, must be abandoned.
New Princeton Rev., I. 140.

circumscriptible (sėr-kum-skrip′ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *circumscriptus*, pp. of *circumscribere* (see *circumscribe*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being circumscribed, limited, or confined.

He that sits on high and never sleeps,
Nor in one place is *circumscriptible*.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II., ii. 2.

circumscription (sėr-kum-skrip′shọn), *n.* [= F. *circonscription* = Sp. *circunscripción* = Pg. *circumscripção* = It. *circonscrizione*, < L. *circumscriptio(n-)*, < *circumscribere*, pp. *circumscriptus*, circumscribe: see *circumscribe*.] **1†.** A writing around; a circular inscription.

The *circumscription*, cut likewise upon brass, is much defaced. *Ashmole*, Berkshire, I. 142.

2. The act of circumscribing or the state of being circumscribed; the act of bounding, settling, or defining; limitation; restraint; confinement: as, the *circumscription* of arbitrary power.

I would not my unhoused free condition
Put into *circumscription* and confine.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

3. The exterior line which marks the form of a figure or body; periphery: as, the *circumscription* of a leaf.

circumscriptive (sėr-kum-skrip′tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *circunscriptivo* = Pg. *circumscriptivo*, < L. *circumscriptus*, pp. of *circumscribere*: see *circumscript* and *-ive*.] **1.** Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe; bringing under certain limits or limitations. *Milton.*—**2.** Forming or coincident with the superficies of a body. [Rare.]

Such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eaglestone, is properly called the figure.
N. Grew.

circumscriptively (sėr-kum-skrip′tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a circumscriptive or limited manner or sense. [Rare.]—**2.** In such a manner as to occupy space and prevent other bodies from occupying it: as, a body is situated where it is *circumscriptively*.

The nature of a soul is not to be *circumscriptively* in place. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 231.

circumscriptly (sėr′kum-skript-li), *adv.* Narrowly; in a slavishly literal sense. [Rare.]

These words taken *circumscriptly* . . . are just as much against plain equity and the mercy of religion as these words of "Take, eat, this is my body," elementally understood, are against nature and sense.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 15.

circumseated (sėr-kum-sē′ted), *p. a.* [< *circum-* + *seated*.] Seated around. *Clifton.* [Rare.]

circumsept† (sėr-kum-sept′), *v. t.* [< L. *circumseptus*, pp. of *circumsepire*, < *circum*, around, + *sepire*, *sæpire*, hedge in, < *sepes*, *sæpes*, a hedge: see *septum*.] To hedge in; inclose; surround.

So that here we stand like sheep in a fold *circumcepted* and compassed between our enemies and our doubtful friends. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

circumsepted (sėr-kum-sep′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumsept*, *v.*] Hedged about: in *entom.*, applied to the wings when the nervures are so arranged that the outer ones accompany and strengthen the margin all round, as in certain *Diptera*.

circumsolar (sėr-kum-sō′lär), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *sol*, sun, + *-ar*[3].] Surrounding the sun; situated about the sun.

It has not been proved, however, that meteorites move in *circumsolar* orbits. *Ure*, Dict., I. 30.

The intense illumination of the *circumsolar* region of our atmosphere masks, under ordinary circumstances, the red prominences. They are quenched, as it were, by excess of light. *Tyndall*, Light and Electricity, p. 83.

circumspect (sėr′kum-spekt), *a.* [= F. *circonspect* = Sp. *circunspecto* = Pg. *circumspecto* = It. *circonspetto*, < L. *circumspectus*, prudent, pp. of *circumspicere*, look around, be cautious, take heed, < *circum*, around, + *specere*, look: see *species*, *spy*.] Literally, looking about on all sides; hence, examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination; watchful on all sides; cautious; wary.

You rulers and officers, be wise and *circumspect*, look to your charge, and see you do your duties.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

You know I have many enemies. . . . It is, therefore, the more necessary for you to be extremely *circumspect* in all your behavior, that no advantage may be given to their malevolence. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 346.

circumspect (sėr-kum-spekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *circumspectare*, look around attentively, freq. of *circumspicere*: see *circumspect*, *a.*] To look on all sides of; examine carefully; scrutinize. [Rare.]

To *circumspect* and note daily all defects.
Newcourt, Repertorium, p. 233.

circumspection (sėr-kum-spek′shọn), *n.* [= F. *circonspection* = Sp. *circunspección* = Pg. *circumspecção* = It. *circonspezione*, < L. *circumspectio(n-)*, < *circumspicere*, look around: see *circumspect*, *a.*] Attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case, and to natural or probable consequences, with a view to ascertain the correct or safe course of conduct or to avoid undesirable results; watchfulness; wariness; caution: as, "sly *circumspection*," *Milton*, P. L., iv. 537.

He shook his head, and observed that an affair of this sort demanded the utmost *circumspection*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xii.

The active, energetic man, loving activity for its own sake, . . . wants the delicate *circumspection* of another man who does not love activity for its own sake, but is energetic only at the spur of his special ends.
A. Bain, Corr. Forces.

=**Syn.** Vigilance, thoughtfulness, forecast, deliberation.

circumspectious† (sėr-kum-spek′shus), *a.* [< *circumspection* + *-ous*, as *ambitious* from *ambition*.] Circumspect; vigilant; cautious. *Monmouth.*

circumspective (sėr-kum-spek′tiv), *a.* [< *circumspect*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] Literally, looking about in every direction; hence, cautious; careful of consequences; wary; vigilant. [Rare.]

All sly, slow things, with *circumspective* eyes.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 226.

circumspectively (sėr-kum-spek′tiv-li), *adv.* In a circumspective manner. *Foxe.* [Rare.]

circumspectly (sėr′kum-spekt-li), *adv.* In a circumspect manner; cautiously; prudently.

See then that ye walk *circumspectly*, not as fools, but as wise. Eph. v. 15.

Then judge yourself and prove your man,
As *circumspectly* as you can. *Cowper*, Friendship.

circumspectness (sėr′kum-spekt-nes), *n.* [< *circumspect*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being circumspect; caution; circumspection; prudence.

circumspicuous (sėr-kum-spik′ū-us), *a.* [< L. as if **circumspicuus*, < *circumspicere*, look around: see *circumspect*, *a.* Cf. *conspicuous*.] So situated as to be seen on all sides. [Rare.]

God shall, like the air, be *circumspicuous* round about him. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 98.

circumstance (sėr′kum-stans), *n.* [< ME. *circumstance*, *-staunce* = F. *circonstance* = Pr. Pg. *circumstancia* = Sp. *circunstancia* = It. *circonstanzia*, *circostanzia*, < L. *circumstantia*, a standing around, a state, condition, attribute, circumstance (tr. Gr. *περίστασις*), < *circumstan(t-)s*, surrounding: see *circumstant*.] **1.** A fact related to another fact and modifying or throwing light upon its meaning, significance, importance, etc., without affecting its essential nature; something attending, appendant, or relative; something incidental; an accidental or unessential accompaniment; especially, some fact which gives rise to a certain presumption or tends to afford evidence.

He that is truly dedicate to war
Hath no self-love; nor he that loves himself
Hath not essentially, but by *circumstance*,
The name of valour. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

If *circumstances* lead me, I will find
Where truth is hid. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Come, do not hunt,
And labour so about for *circumstance*,
To make him guilty, whom you have foredoomed.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

They beheld me with all the marks and *circumstances* of wonder. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

Inward essence and outward *circumstances*. *J. Caird.*

2. A particular or detail; a matter of small consequence: as, that is a mere *circumstance* compared to what followed.

To use too many *circumstances* ere one come to the matter is wearisome. *Bacon*, Of Discourse.

3. Collectively, detail; minuteness; specification of particulars.

With *circumstance* and oaths, so to deny
This chain. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

What need this *circumstance*? pray you, be direct.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

With all *circumstance* they tell us when and who first set foot upon this island. *Milton.*

4. A ceremonious accompaniment; a formality required by law or custom; more specifically, in a concrete sense, adjuncts of pomp and ceremony; ceremonies; display.

And it was wel don to hertis plesance,
The Ausoys loged wel with all *circumstance*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2016.

All quality,
Pride, pomp, and *circumstance* of glorious war.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

We set him vpon a rug, and then brought our Gouernour to him with Drums and Trumpets; where after some *circumstances*, for they vse few compliments, we treated of peace with them.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 226.

The aged Harper's soul awoke!
Then would he sing achievements high,
And *circumstance* of chivalry.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi., Epilogue.

5. The surroundings, rarely of a thing, generally of a person; existing condition or state of things; facts external to a person considered as helping or, more especially, as hindering his designs, or as inducing him to act in a certain way; predicament, unforeseen or unprovided for; a person's worldly estate, or condition of wealth or poverty; fortune; means: generally in the plural.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances*. *Bacon.*

Every man knows his own *circumstances* best.
Steele, Tatler, No. 25.

Who does the best his *circumstance* allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 91.

I am the very slave of *circumstance*
And impulse—borne away with every breath!
Byron, Sardanapalus, iv. 1.

Now, the time for seeing the young women of a Grecian city, all congregated under the happiest *circumstances* of display, was in their local festivals. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

His *circumstances* are more affluent than ever.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

6. Event; occurrence; incident.

Conquerors weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstance* in history. *Addison.*

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination. *Addison*, Spectator.

Easy circumstances, moderate wealth.—**Narrow circumstances**, respectable poverty.—**Not a circumstance to**, nothing in comparison with. [U. S.] = **Syn. 1.** *Incident*, *Occurrence*, etc. See *event*.

circumstance (sėr′kum-stans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumstanced*, ppr. *circumstancing*. [< *circumstance*, *n.*] **1.** To place in a particular situation or condition with regard to attending facts or incidents: only in the past participle: as, he was so *circumstanced* that he could not accept.

Another miscarriage of the like nature, more odiously *circumstanced*, was also discovered.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 122.

In one so *circumstanced* it cannot be supposed that such a trifle . . . would be much resented.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 91.

2. To control or guide by circumstances: only in the following passage.

Cas. 'Tis but a little way that I can bring you,
For I attend here; but I'll see you soon.
Bian. 'Tis very good: I must be *circumstanc'd*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

3. To furnish or dress out with incidents and details; add circumstances to. [Rare.]

The poet took the matters of fact as they came down to him, and *circumstanced* them after his own manner.
Addison, Spectator, No. 351.

circumstant† (sėr′kum-stant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *circunstante* = Pg. *circumstante* = It. *circonstante*, *circostante*, < L. *circumstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumstare*, surround, stand around, < *circum*, around, + *stare*, stand. Hence *circumstance*.]

I. *a.* Surrounding.

All *circumstant* bodies.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul.

A fair candlestick, bearing a goodly and bright taper, which sends forth light to all the house, but round about itself there is a shadow and *circumstant* darkness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 237.

II. *n.* A bystander; a spectator.

When these *circumstants* shall but live to see
The time that I prevaricate from thee.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 32.

circumstantiable† (sėr-kum-stan′shi-a-bl), *a.* [< *circumstanti(ate)*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being circumstantiated. *Jer. Taylor.*

circumstantial (sėr-kum-stan′shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *circonstanciel* = Sp. *circunstancial* = Pg. *circumstancial*, < L. as if **circumstantialis*, < *circumstantia*, circumstance: see *circumstance*, *n.*]

I. *a.* **1.** Attending; incidental; casual; sustaining a minor or less important relation.

This is an attempt to separate what is substantial and material from what is *circumstantial* and useless in history. *Goldsmith*, The Martial Review, Pref.

All that is merely *circumstantial* shall be subordinated to and in keeping with what is essential. *J. Caird.*

2. Consisting in, pertaining to, or derived from circumstances or particular incidents: as, *circumstantial* evidence.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under *circumstantial* variety. *Paley.*

Strangers, whether wrecked and clinging to a raft, or duly escorted and accompanied by portmanteaus, have always had a *circumstantial* fascination for the virgin mind, against which native merit has urged itself in vain. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 129.

3. Abounding with circumstances; exhibiting or stating all the circumstances; minute; particular; detailed: as, a *circumstantial* account or recital.

All the rest the prisoner himself confirmed by a more *circumstantial* account. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxxi.

Circumstantial evidence, evidence from more or less relevant circumstances or incidents bearing upon a case under consideration, as distinguished from direct testimony. Such evidence may either be quite inadequate to establish the fact, or constitute by logical inference the strongest proof of its existence. =**Syn. 3.** *Particular*, etc. See *minute*, *a.*

II. *n.* Something incidental and of subordinate importance; an accident or incident; a circumstance: opposed to an *essential*.

To study thy preceptive will, to understand even the niceties and *circumstantials* of my duty. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from his own in the *circumstantials* before one that differs from it in the essentials? *Addison*, Freeholder.

circumstantiality (sėr-kum-stan-shi-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *circumstantialities* (-tiz). [< *circumstantial* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being circumstantial; minuteness; fullness of detail: as, the *circumstantiality* of a story or description.

From the *circumstantiality* . . . [of Homer's account of killing a wild goat], it is evident that some honour attached to the sportsman who had succeeded in such a capture. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

2. A circumstance; a particular detail.

The deep impression of so memorable a tragedy had carried into popular remembrance vast numbers of specialties and *circumstantialities*. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

circumstantially (sėr-kum-stan′shal-i), *adv.* **1.** In regard to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally. [Rare.]

Of the fancy and intellect the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

2. Minutely; exactly; with every circumstance or particular.

To set down somewhat *circumstantially* not only the events but the manner of my trials. *Boyle*, Works, II. 470.

circumstantiate (sėr-kum-stan′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumstantiated*, ppr. *circumstantiating*. [< NL. as if **circumstantiatus*, pp. of **circumstantiare*, < L. *circumstantia*, circumstance: see *circumstance*, *n.*, and *-ate*2.] **1.** To place in particular circumstances; invest with particular conditions, accidents, or adjuncts. [Rare.]

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely which now it wills reluctantly. *Bramhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth. [Rare.]

A number infinitely superior and the best *circumstantiated* are for the succession of Hanover. *Swift.*

3. To confirm by circumstances; establish circumstantially. [The prevalent use of the word.]

Neither will time permit to *circumstantiate* these particulars. *Hargrave.*

4. To describe circumstantially; give full or minute details regarding. [Rare.]

De Foe is the only author known who has so plausibly *circumstantiated* his false historical records as to make them pass for genuine, even with literary men and critics. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

circumstantiate† (sėr-kum-stan′shi-āt), *a.* [< NL. **circumstantiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Circumstantial.

God . . . also does distinguish us by the proportions and *circumstantiate* applications of his grace to every singular capacity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 49.

circumstantiation (sėr-kum-stan-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< *circumstantiate*, *v.*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumstantiating, or investing with circumstantial and plausible adjuncts.

By inventing such little *circumstantiations* of any character or incident as seem, by their apparent inertness of effect, to verify themselves. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

circumstantly† (sėr′kum-staṇt-li), *adv.* [< *circumstant* (with ref. to *circumstance*) + *-ly*2.] Circumstantially; exactly.

A gentleman . . . cuttes asunder certain partes of the wild beaste in a certain order very *circumstantly*. *Chaloner*, Praise of Follie.

circumterraneous (sėr″kum-te-rā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *terra*, earth: see *terraneous*.] Around the earth; being or dwelling around the earth. *Hallywell.* [Rare.]

circumtorsion (sėr-kum-tôr′shon), *n.* [< *circum-* + *torsion*.] A torsional stress; an elastic force tending to make a bar, fiber, etc., untwist itself.

circumtriangle (sėr′kum-trī″ang-gl), *n.* [< *circum-* + *triangle*.] In *math.*, a circumscribed triangle.

circumtropical (sėr-kum-trop′i-kal), *a.* [< *circum-* + *tropic* + *-al*.] Surrounding the tropics; adjacent to tropical regions.

The total number of species of coral in the *circumtropical* seas must be very great; in the Red Sea alone, 120 kinds, according to Ehrenberg, have been observed. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 87.

circumundulate (sėr-kum-un′dū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *circum-* + *undulate*, *v.*] To flow round, as waves. [Rare.]

circumvallate (sėr-kum-val′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumvallated*, ppr. *circumvallating*. [< L. *circumvallatus*, pp. of *circumvallare* (> It. *circonvallare* = Sp. *circunvalar* = Pg. *circumvallar*), wall around, < *circum*, around, + *vallare*, wall, fortify with a rampart, < *vallum*, wall, rampart: see *wall*.] To surround with or as with a rampart or fortified lines. *Johnson.*

circumvallate (sėr-kum-val′āt), *a.* [< L. *circumvallatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Walled in; surrounded by or as by a parapet.—**Circumvallate papillæ**, large papillæ, 7 to 12 in number, on the back part of the tongue. They are of the shape of a truncated cone, and are surrounded by an annular depression (fossa) and elevation (vallum). Also called *calyciform papillæ*.

circumvallation (sėr″kum-va-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *circonvallation* = Sp. *circunvalación* = Pg. *circumvallação* = It. *circonvallazione*, < NL. **circumvallatio*(*n-*), < L. *circumvallare*, wall around: see *circumvallate*, *v.*] In *fort.*, the art or act of throwing up fortifications about a place, either for defense or attack; the line of works so formed. Specifically—(*a*) A line of works thrown up to protect an investing or besieging army from attacks in the rear. (*b*) A line of field-works consisting of a rampart or parapet with a trench, surrounding a besieged place or the camp of a besieging army.

3 August, at night, we rode about the lines of *circumvallation*, the Gener'll being then in the field. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1641.

The wall of *circumvallation* round Paris, and the places by which we are to be let out and in, are nearly completed. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 224.

The besieging forces closed round [the place] . . . on every side, and the lines of *circumvallation* were rapidly formed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

circumvection† (sėr-kum-vek′shon), *n.* [< L. *circumvectio*(*n-*), < *circumvectus*, pp. of **circumvehere*, carry around, dep. *circumvehi*, ride around, < *circum*, around, + *vehere*, carry, move: see *vehicle*, and cf. *convection*, etc.] A carrying about. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

circumvent (sėr-kum-vent′), *v. t.* [< L. *circumventus*, pp. of *circumvenire* (> F. *circonvenir* = Sp. *circunvenir* (obs.) = It. *circonvenire*), come around, encompass, beset, deceive, cheat, < *circum*, around, + *venire* = E. *come*.] To gain advantage over by artfulness, stratagem, or deception; defeat or get the better of by cunning; get around; outwit; overreach: as, to *circumvent* one's enemies.

It might be the pate of a politician, . . . one that could *circumvent* God, might it not? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Circumvented thus by fraud. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 152.

With a commonplace capacity, and with a narrow political education, he intended to *circumvent* the most profound statesman of his age. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 530.

=**Syn.** See *cheat*1.

circumvention (sėr-kum-ven′shon), *n.* [= F. *circonvention* = Sp. *circunvención* = It. *circonvenzione*, < LL. *circumventio*(*n-*), < L. *circumvenire*, circumvent: see *circumvent*.] **1.** The act of circumventing; the act of outwitting or overreaching; deception; fraud; stratagem.

They stuff thir Prisons, but with men committed rather by *circumvention*, then any just cause. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. Means of circumventing. *Shak.* [Rare.] —**3.** In *Scots law*, an act of fraud or deceit.

circumventive (sėr-kum-ven′tiv), *a.* [< *circumvent* + *-ive*.] Tending or designed to circumvent; deceiving by artifices; outwitting; deluding.

circumventor (sėr-kum-ven′tor), *n.* [< LL. *circumventor*, < L. *circumvenire*, circumvent: see *circumvent*.] **1.** One who circumvents, or gains his purpose by cunning or wiles; a plotter or schemer.

Your majesty now of late hath found . . . the said Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, . . . to be the most false and corrupt traitour, deceiver, and *circumventor* against your most royal person. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, iii. 16.

2. Same as *circumferentor*, 1.

circumversion† (sėr-kum-vėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *circumversio*(*n-*), < *circumvertere*, pp. *circumversus*, turn around, < *circum*, around, + *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse*.] A turning about. *Holland.* [Rare.]

circumvest† (sėr-kum-vest′), *v. t.* [< L. *circumvestire*, clothe or cover over, < *circum*, around, + *vestire*, clothe: see *vest*, *invest*, etc.] To cover round, as with a garment.

Who on this base the earth didst firmly found,
And mad'st the deep to *circumvest* it round.
Sir H. Wotton, Poems.

circumvolation (sėr″kum-vō-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **circumvolatio*(*n-*), < *circumvolare*, pp. *circumvolatus*, fly around, < *circum*, around, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] The act of flying about. [Rare.]

circumvolution (sėr″kum-vō-lū′shon), *n.* [= F. *circonvolution* = Sp. *circunvolución* = Pg. *circumvolução* = It. *circonvoluzione*, < L. as if **circumvolutio*(*n-*), < *circumvolvere*, pp. *circumvolutus*, roll around: see *circumvolve*.] **1.** The act of rolling around.

Stable, without *circumvolution*;
Eternall rest.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 36.

2. The state of being rolled around or wound into a roll.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution* or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. One of the windings of a thing wound or twisted; a convolution. [Rare.]—**4.** Figuratively, a winding; a roundabout method of procedure.

He had neither time nor temper for sentimental *circumvolutions*. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, vi. 2.

Never did a monarch hold so steadfastly to a deadly purpose, or proceed so languidly and with so much *circumvolution* to his goal. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 102.

circumvolve† (sėr-kum-volv′), *v.* [= It. *circonvolgere*, < L. *circumvolvere*, roll around, < *circum*, around, + *volvere*, roll: see *volution*.] **I.** *trans.* To turn or cause to roll about; cause to revolve.

Whene'er we *circumvolve* our eyes.
Herrick, On Fletcher's Incomparable Plays.

To ascribe to each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it were unphilosophical. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

II. *intrans.* To roll around; revolve. *E. Darwin.*

circumvolvence† (sėr-kum-vol′vens), *n.* [< *circumvolve* + *-ence*.] Circumvolution; revolution.

See the piled floors of the sky, and their furniture, clouds, *circumvolvence*, contest, and war. *H. Jennings*, Rosicrucians, p. 75.

circus (sėr′kus), *n.* [= F. *cirque* = Sp. Pg. It. *circo* = D. G. Sw. *circus* = Dan. *cirkus*, < L. *circus*, a circle, ring (in this sense commonly *circulus*: see *circle*), a circus (see def. 1), a racecourse, = Gr. κίρκος, later κίρκος, a ring, a circle, also, after the L., a circus. Hence (from L. *circus*) ult. E. *circ*, *circle*, *circum-*, *circulate*, *cirque*, *encircle*, etc., and *search*, q. v.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a large, oblong, roofless inclosure, used especially for horse- and chariot-races. It was rounded at one end, and had at the other the barriers or starting-places for the horses. The course passed round a low central wall, called the *spina*, which reached nearly from end to end, and was surrounded by tiers of seats rising one above another for the accommodation of the spectators. It was essentially an adaptation of the Greek hippodrome, but was used also, like the amphitheater, for gladiatorial contests, combats with wild beasts, etc.

This broken *circus*, where the rock-weeds climb,
Flaunting with yellow blossoms, and defy
The gods to whom its walls were piled so high.
Bryant, Ruins of Italica (trans.).

2. In modern times, a place of amusement where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays form the principal entertainment; the company of performers in such a place, with their equipage; the entertainment given.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses* which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses. *Sir P. Sidney.*

They must have something to eat, and the *circus*-shows to look at. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 1.

3. In England, the space formed at the intersection of two streets by making the buildings at the angles concave, so as to give the intervening space the form of a circle: as, Oxford *Circus*, Regent *Circus*, in London.—**4.** An inclosed space of any kind; a circuit.

The narrow *circus* of my dungeon wall. *Byron*, Lament of Tasso.

Subsequently to this event [the eruption of a volcano] considerable dislocations have taken place, and an oval *circus* has been formed by subsidence. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 46.

5. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, a genus of diurnal birds of prey, the harriers, typical of the subfamily *Circinæ* (which see). *C. cyaneus* is the common harrier of Europe; *C. hudsonius* is the North American marsh-hawk; and there are sundry other species.—**Circus movements**, in *pathol.*, movements in a circle, the result of some unilateral lesions of the base of the brain.

cire perdue (F. pron. sēr per-dü′). [F., lit. lost wax: *cire*, < L. *cera*, wax; *perdue*, fem. of *perdu*, pp. of *perdre*, < L. *perdere*, lose: see *cere*, *n.*, and *perdu*.] A method of casting bronze by making a model in wax and inclosing it in plaster, melting the wax out of the plaster, and then using the latter as a mold for the bronze.

cirket, *n.* See *cirque*.

cirl (sėrl), *n.* [< NL. *cirlus*, < It. *zirlo*, whistling (of a thrush), < *zirlare*, whistle (like a thrush), = Sp. *chirlar* = Pg. *chilrar*, twitter.] Same as *cirl-bunting*. [Rare, except in composition.]

cirl-bunting (sėrl′bun″ting), *n.* [< *cirl* + *bunting*⁴.] A bird of the family *Fringillidæ* and genus *Emberiza*, the *E. cirlus*, a common European species. Also written as two words, *cirl bunting*.



Cirl-bunting (*Emberiza cirlus*).

cirque (sėrk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cirke*; < F. *cirque*, < L. *circus*: see *circus*, and cf. *circ.*] **1.** A circus. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Although the *Cirques* were generally consecrated unto Neptune, yet it seemeth that the Sunne had a speciall interest in this. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 232.

See, the *Cirque* falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods. *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 107.

2. A circle; specifically, a circle regarded as inclosing any space or surrounding any object or group of objects. [Obsolete or poetical.]

When we saw our old acquaintance would not stay aboord vs as before for hostage, but did what they could to draw vs into a narrow *cirke*, we exchanged one Owen Griffin with them for a yong fellow of theirs. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 111.

Like a dismal *Cirque*
Of Druid stones upon a forlorn moor. *Keats*, Hyperion, 1.

3. Same as *comb*².

cirque-couchant (sirk′kō′shant), *a.* Lying coiled up or in a circle. [A poetical coinage.]

He found a palpitating snake,
Bright, and *cirque-couchant* in a dusky brake. *Keats*, Lamia.

cirrate (sir′āt), *a.* [< L. *cirratus*, curled, having ringlets, < *cirrus*: see *cirrus*.] Having cirri or a cirrus; cirriferous or cirrigerous.—**Cirrate antennæ**, antennæ in which each joint has one or more long, curved, or curled processes, which are generally fringed with fine hairs: a modification of the pectinate type.

cirrated (sir′ā-ted), *a.* [< *cirrate* + *-ed*².] Provided with cirri or a cirrus; curled like a cirrus; cirrose.

cirrh-. For words beginning thus, not found under this form, see *cirr-*.

cirrhonosus (si-ron′ō-sus), *n.* [< Gr. κιρρός, tawny, + νόσος, disease.] In *pathol.*, a diseased condition of a fetus, characterized by a yellow appearance of the pleura, peritoneum, etc.

cirrhosis (si-rō′sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cirrhose*), < Gr. κίρρος, tawny, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, chronic inflammation of interstitial connective tissue, especially of the liver. The name is derived from the yellow appearance of the liver when in this condition, but it may be applied to the same state exhibited in other organs.

cirrhotic (si-rot′ik), *a.* [< *cirrhosis*: see *-otic*.] Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

cirri, *n.* Plural of *cirrus*.

cirribranch (sir′i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having cirrous gills: applied to the tooth-shells.

II. *n.* One of the *Cirribranchiata*.

Also *cirribranchiate*.

Cirribranchiata (sir-i-brang-ki-ā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cirribranchiatus*: see *cirribranchiate*.] An order of scaphopodous mollusks, having the oral extremity surmounted by filiform tentacles. It was proposed for the family *Dentaliidæ* (which see), or tooth-shells. Also *Cirribranchia*, *Cirrhibranchia*, *Cirrobranchia*, *Cirrobranchiata*, *Cirrhobranchia*, etc.

cirribranchiate (sir-i-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cirribranchiatus*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + NL. *branchiatus*, having gills, branchiate: see *cirribranch* and *branchiate*.] Same as *cirribranch*.

cirriferous (si-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Provided with cirri or a cirrus; cirrigerous.

cirriform (sir′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cirriforme*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *forma*, form.] Formed like a tendril; curly, as a cirrus.

cirrigerous (si-rij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Bearing cirri or a cirrus; cirrate; cirriferous.

The . . . peristomial somite is *cirrigerous*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 206.

cirrigrade (sir′i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *gradi*, go.] **I.** *a.* Moving by means of tendril-like appendages: as, *cirrigrade Acalephæ*. *Carpenter*.

II. *n.* That which moves by means of cirri. *R. Owen*.

cirriped, cirripede (sir′i-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cirripède*, < NL. *cirripes* (*-ped-*), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having feet like cirri; specifically, pertaining to the *Cirripedia*. Also *cirropodous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cirripedia*.

Certain hermaphrodite *cirripedes* are aided in their reproduction by a whole cluster of what I have called complemental males, which differ wonderfully from the ordinary hermaphrodite form. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 275.

Also *cirrhiped*, *cirrhipede*, *cirrhopod*, *cirrhopode*, *cirropod*, *cirropode*.

Cirripeda (si-rip′e-dă), *n. pl.* An improper form of *Cirripedia*.

cirripede, *a.* and *n.* See *cirriped*.

Cirripedia (sir-i-pē′di-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cirripes* (*-ped-*): see *cirriped*.] A subclass of low parasitic entomostracous crustaceans; the barnacles and acorn-shells. They have a multivalvular shell or carapace, and a mantle. The abdomen is rudimentary or obsolete; the feet are in the form of cirri (whence the name) and normally 6 in number; the sexes are mostly united, or, if distinct, the male is a minute parasite of the female; and the young are free, but the adults are affixed by the head to some foreign body, either by a long peduncle exserted from the shell, or oftener by a short process inclosed in the shell. These singularly metamorphosed and disguised crustaceans become degraded by parasitism as they mature, the free young being altogether more highly organized than the fixed adults. They are usually divided into three orders, *Thoracica*, *Abdominalia*, and *Apoda*, to which a fourth, *Rhizocephala*, is sometimes added. Also *Cirrhipeda*, *Cirrhipedia*, *Cirrhopoda*, *Cirrhopodes*, *Cirripeda*, *Cirripedes*, etc. See also cuts under *Balanus* and *Lepas*.



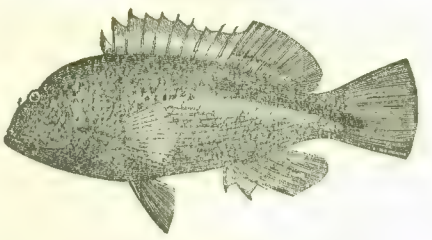
Larval Cirripeds.

A, Nauplius-form of larva of *Balanus balanoides* on leaving the egg. *B*, Attached pupa (following locomotive pupal stage) of *Lepas australis*: *n*, antennary apodemes; *t*, gut-formed gland with cement-duct running to the antenna.

Cirrites (si-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *-ites*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cirritidæ*. Also *Cirrhites* (originally *Cirrhitus*). *Lacépède*, 1803.

cirritid (sir′i-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cirritidæ*. Also *cirrhitid*.

Cirritidæ (si-rit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cirrites* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cirrites*, to which different limits have been ascribed. They have perfect ventral fins, no bony stay for the preoperculum, a continuous lateral line, the lower rays of the pectoral fins unbranched, and neither trenchant teeth nor molars in the jaws. The species are confined to the Pacific ocean, and some are important food-fishes. The family has been divided into the subfamilies *Cirritinæ*, *Chilodactylinæ*, *Chironeminæ*, and *Haplodactylinæ*. Also *Cirrhitidæ*.



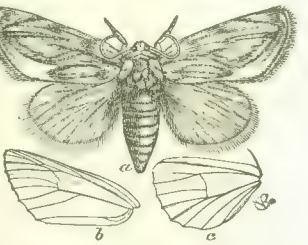
Cirrites forsteri.

Cirrobranchiata, *n. pl.* See *Cirribranchiata*.

cirro-cumulus (sir-ō-kū′mū-lus), *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*.] A form of cloud having the delicacy of the cirrus and the form of the cumulus. See *cloud*¹, 1.

Cirrodermaria (sir″ō-dėr-mā′ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. δέρμα, skin, + *-aria*.] The echinoderms.

Cirrophanus (si-rof′a-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. φανός, light, bright.] A genus of noctuid moths, founded by Grote in 1872 on a single species, *C. triangulifer*. In general appearance it resembles the *Arctiidæ*. The wings are long, the primaries blunted, the secondaries small; the thorax is square with a central crest; the abdomen is stout; the antennæ are stout, simple, and with thickened scape; the head is held forward; the labial palpi are free and projected; the front tibiæ have a simple superior terminal claw; and the ovipositor is simple and exsertile. The genus belongs to the *Noctuidæ*. The larva is unknown. Also *Cirrhophanus*.



Cirrophanus triangulifer, natural size.
a, female moth; *b*, primary, and *c*, secondary, showing venation.

cirropod, cirropode (sir′ō-pod, -pōd), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] See *cirriped*.

cirropodous (si-rop′ō-dus), *a.* [< *cirropod* + *-ous*.] Same as *cirriped*.

cirrose (sir′ōs), *a.* [< NL. *cirrosus*, < L. *cirrus*: see *cirrus*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Having a cirrus or tendril: specifically applied to a leaf tipped with a tendril, or, in mosses, with a very narrow or hair-like sinuous point. (*b*) Resembling tendrils, or coiling like them.—**2.** In *ornith.*, having the head tufted with slender, usually curly, plumes. *Coues.*—**3.** In *entom.*, bearing one or more slender bunches of curved or curled hairs, as the antennæ of certain longicorn beetles.

Also written *cirrous*, *cirrhose*, *cirrhous*.

cirrostomatous (sir-ō-stom′a-tus), *a.* Same as *cirrostomous*.

Cirrostomi (si-ros′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cirrostomus*: see *cirrostomous*.] One of the many names applied to the acranial vertebrates (*Pharyngobranchia*, *Leptocardia*, or *Acrania*) represented by the genus *Amphioxus* or *Branchiostoma*, the lancelets: so named from the cirri surrounding the mouth.

Cirrostomidæ (sir-ō-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [As *Cirrostomi* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Cirrostomi*.

cirrostomous (si-ros′tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *cirrostomus*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. στόμα, mouth.] Having cirri around the mouth; specifically, having the characters of the *Cirrostomi*. Also *cirrostomatous*.

cirro-stratus (sir-ō-strā′tus), *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *stratus*, spread flat: see *stratum*.] A form of cloud having the delicacy of the cirrus and the form of the stratus. See *cloud*¹, 1.

cirroteuthid (sir-ō-tū′thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cirroteuthidæ*. Also *cirrhoteuthid*.

Cirroteuthidæ (sir-ō-tū′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cirroteuthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, represented by the genus *Cirroteuthis*, with a rather long body, provided with short lateral fins (one on each side), supported by internal cartilage, and arms united nearly to the tips by a broad umbrellar web. Also *Cirrhoteuthidæ*.

Cirroteuthis (sir-ō-tū′this), *n.* [NL., < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. τευθίς, a squid.] A ge-

nus of cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Cirroteuthidæ*, characterized by an unpaired oviduct, the right one being aborted. Also *Cirrhoteuthis*.

cirrous (sir'us), *a.* Same as *cirrose*.

cirrus (sir'us), *n.*; pl. *cirri* (-ī). [=F. *cirre* in bot. ★and zoöl. senses, *cirrus* in sense 3, < L. *cirrus*, a curl or tuft of hair, tuft or crest of feathers, arm of a polyp, filament of a plant, a fringe, in NL. also a tendril, a filament of an animal, a form of cloud, etc. (see defs.); perhaps related to *circus*: see *circus*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a tendril; a long thread-like organ by which certain plants climb.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Cirripedia*, one of the curved multiarticulate filaments alternately protruded and retracted with a sweeping motion from the shell or carapace of a cirriped, as an acorn-shell (*Balanus*) or barnacle (*Lepas*). They are the thoracic appendages or feet of the animal, each representing an endopodite and an exopodite, borne upon a protopodite. See cut under *barnacle*. (*b*) In *Crinoidea*, one of the branched filaments given off from the joints of the stem. See cut under *Crinoidea*. (*c*) In *conch.*, one of the cirrose branchiæ of the *Cirribranchiata* or tooth-shells. (*d*) In *ichth.*: (1) One of the cirrose filaments surrounding the mouth of a lancelet. (2) A barbel in sundry fishes. (*e*) In *ornith.*, a tuft of curly plumes on the head. (*f*) In *Vermes*, the protrusible cirrose terminal portion of the vas deferens of a trematoid or cestoid worm; a kind of penis.



Cirri.—Branch of Passion-flower.

This *cirrus* is frequently beset with spines which are directed backwards, and serves as a copulatory organ.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 329.

(*g*) One of the filamentous appendages of the parapodia in chætopodous annelids, which may be larger than the parapodia, or even replace them when atrophied. (*h*) In *entom.*, a tuft of curled hairs such as are often seen on the legs and antennæ of insects. (*i*) Some other cirrose part or organ, as the long flattened modification of ordinary cilia upon the peristomial region of many ciliate *Infusoria*. (*j*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. *Sowerby*, 1818.—**3.** A light fleecy cloud, formed at a great height in the atmosphere. See *cloud*[1], 1. Also called *curl-cloud*. Often abbreviated *c.*—**Cirrus-sac, cirrus-sheath,** a pouch which contains the coiled cirrus of a trematoid or cestoid worm, whence the organ may be protruded.

Cirsium (sėr'si-um), *n.* [NL. (L. *cirsion*, Pliny), < Gr. *κίρσιον*, a kind of thistle said to cure the varicocele, < *κιρσός*, varicocele, varix: see *cirsos*.] De Candolle's generic name for a group of thistles now included in *Carduus* (which see).

cirsocele (sėr'sō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *cirsocèle*, < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] A varicocele. Also, erroneously, *circocele*.

cirsoid (sėr'soid), *a.* [< Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *εἶδος*, form.] Caused or characterized by an enlargement of a blood-vessel.—**Cirsoid aneurism,** a tumor formed by an elongated coiled or tortuous sacculated artery. It is most frequent in the smaller arteries, especially in the temporal and occipital.

cirsomphalos (sėr-som'fa-los), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cirsomphale*), < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel.] In *pathol.*, a varicose condition around the navel.

cirsophthalmia (sėr-sof-thal'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In *pathol.*, a varicose condition of the conjunctival blood-vessels.

cirsophthalmy (sėr-sof-thal'mi), *n.* [= F. *cirsophthalmie*.] Same as *cirsophthalmia*.

cirsos (sėr'sos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιρσός*, enlargement of a vein, varicocele.] In *pathol.*, a varix, or dilated vein. [Not in use.]

cirsotome (sėr'sō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, varix, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *anatomy*.] A surgical instrument used to extirpate a varicose vein.

cirsotomy (sėr-sot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *cirsotomie*, < NL. *cirsotomia*, < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, varix, + MGr. *τομία*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, the removal of a varix with a knife.

Cis (sis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1798), < Gr. *κίς*, a worm in wood or grain.] A genus of xylophagous coleopterous insects, giving name to a family *Cioidæ* or *Cisidæ*. Some are minute beetles which infest the various species of *Boleti* or mushrooms. The larvæ of others do much harm to books, furniture, wood of houses, etc., by piercing them with small holes. Those which perforate books are popularly known as *book-worms*.



Cis briarmatus, female. (Line shows natural size.)

★**cis-**. [L. *cis*, prep., on this side, as prefix in *Cis-alpinus, cis-montanus, Cis-rhenanus, Cis-tiberis*, adj., on this side of the Alps, the mountains, the Rhine, the Tiber; compar. *citer*, adj., on this side, abl. fem. *citrā*, as adv. and prep., equiv. to *cis;* from pronominal stem *ci-*, this.] A prefix of Latin origin, signifying 'on this side of,' forming adjectives with names of rivers, mountains, etc. In compounds of Roman origin Rome was considered as the point of departure, as in *cisalpine*, etc.; in modern formations the point of departure varies with the circumstances, as *cisatlantic*, on this side (whether American or European) of the Atlantic. Opposed to *trans-* (which see).

cisalpine (sis-al'pin), *a.* [=F. *cisalpin*, < L. *Cisalpinus*, < *cis*, on this side, + *Alpes*, Alps, adj. *Alpinus*, alpine.] Situated on this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome—that is, on the south of the Alps: opposed to *transalpine*.—**Cisalpine Republic,** the state formed by Napoleon Bonaparte in northern Italy in 1797, including the previously formed Cispadane and Transpadane Republics south and north of the Po, with Milan for its capital. It was abolished in 1799 and restored in 1800, and under the empire constituted the greater part of the kingdom of Italy.

cisatlantic (sis-at-lan'tik), *a.* [< *cis-* + *Atlantic*.] Situated on this (the speaker's) side of the Atlantic ocean.

I mean only to suggest a doubt . . . whether nature has enlisted herself as a *cis-* or trans-*Atlantic* partisan.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 107.

The two voices were pitched in an unforgotten key, and equally native to our *Cisatlantic* air.
H. James, Jr., Passionate Pilgrim, i.

cisco (sis'kō), *n.* [Algonkin.] A name of sundry species of whitefish, of the genus *Argyrosomus*. *A. artedii*, also called *lake-herring*, is the largest and most important of the American species; it is more elongate than the rest, with relatively larger mouth and projecting lower jaw. The cisco of Lake Michigan, *A. hoyi*, is the smallest, most slender, and handsomest of the



Cisco (*Argyrosomus hoyi*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

American whitefish, being rarely over 10 inches long and of a silvery luster. It appears simultaneously with the shad-fly.

In the small lakes around Lake Michigan . . . the *cisco* has long been established. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 149.

ciseleur (sēz'lėr), *n.* [F., < *ciseler*, carve, chase: see *ciselure*.] A chaser; especially, an artist in bronze and ormolu metal-work for furniture, etc.

The famous *ciseleur* Goutière.
Cat. Spec. Exhib. S. K., 1862, No. 826.

ciselure (sēz'lūr), *n.* [F., < *ciseler*, chisel, carve, chase, < *ciseau*, OF. *cisel*, a chisel: see *chisel*[2].] **1.** The art or operation of chasing.—**2.** The chasing upon a piece of metal-work.

Cisidæ (sis'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cioidæ*. *Leach*, 1819.

Cisleithan (sis-lī'than), *a.* [< *cis-* + *Leitha:* see def.] This side of the Leitha, a river flowing partly along the boundary between Hungary and the archduchy of Austria: applied to that division of the Austro-Hungarian empire having its seat in Vienna. See *Austrian*.

Cisleu, *n.* Same as *Chisleu*.

cisley†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cicely*.

cismatan (sis'ma-tan), *n.* The seeds of the *Cassia absus*, obtained from central Africa, and used in Egypt in the preparation of remedies for ophthalmia. *De Colange*.

cismontane (sis-mon'tān), *a.* [= F. *cismontain*, < L. *cis-montanus*, < *cis*, on this side, + *mon(t-)s*, mountain, adj. *montanus:* see *mountain*.] Situated on this (the speaker's) side of the mountain; specifically, on the northern side of the Alps (with special reference to the relation of the peoples north of Italy to the see of Rome): opposed to *ultramontane*.

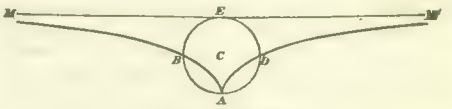
cispadane (sis-pā'dān), *a.* [< L. *cis*, on this side, + *Padus*, the river Po, adj. *Padanus*.] Situated on this side of the Po, with regard to Rome—that is, on the south side.—**Cispadane Republic,** a republic formed in 1796 by Napoleon Bonaparte out of the dominions of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, and modeled on that of France. In 1797 it was merged with the Transpadane Republic in the new Cisalpine Republic.

cis-saharic (sis-sā-har'ik), *a.* [< L. *cis*, on this side, + *Sahara* (see def.).] In *zoögeog.*, situated on this side of the great African desert, from a European standpoint; north of the desert of Sahara.

Cissampelos (si-sam'pe-los), *n.* [NL. (so called because it climbs like the ivy, and has fruit like the vine), < Gr. *κισσός*, ivy, + *ἄμπελος*, a vine.] A genus of climbing plants, of the family *Menispermaceæ*, of which there are nearly 20 species, of tropical America and southern Africa. The velvet-leaf, *C. Pareira* of South America, yields the spurious pareira brava.

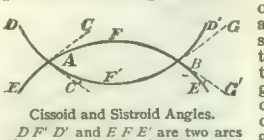
cissing (sis'ing), *n.* The process of wetting a surface to be grained with a sponge moistened with beer and then rubbing it with whiting, in order that the colors which are mixed with beer may adhere. *E. A. Davidson*, House Painting.

cissoid (sis'oid), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *κισσοειδής*, like ivy, < *κισσός*, ivy, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *n.* A curve of the third order and third class, having a cusp at the origin and a point of inflection at infinity.



The Cissoid of Diocles.
M M', the inflexional asymptote; *A B E D*, the generating circle, the center being at *C*; *B D*, a diameter of this circle.

It was invented by one Diocles, a geometer of the second century B. C., with a view to the solution of the famous problem of the duplication of the cube, or the insertion of two mean proportionals between two given straight lines. Its equation is $x^3=y^2(a-x)$. In the cissoid of Diocles the generating curve is a circle; a point A is assumed on this circle, and a tangent M M' through the opposite extremity of the diameter drawn from A; then the property of the curve is that if from A any oblique line be drawn to MM', the segment of this line between the circle and its tangent is equal to the segment between A and the cissoid. But the name has sometimes been given in later times to all curves described in a similar manner, where the generating curve is not a circle.



Cissoid and Sistroid Angles.
D F' D' and *E F E'* are two arcs of curves. The angular space *C A C'* is a cissoid angle, and *G B G'* is a sistroid angle.

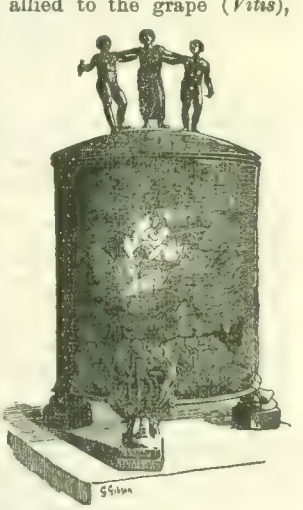
II. *a.* Included between the concave sides of two intersecting curves: as, a *cissoid* angle.

cissoidal (sis'oi- or si-soi'dal), *a.* [< *cissoid* + *-al*.] Resembling the cissoid of Diocles: applied to mechanical curves partaking of that character.

cissorium†, *n.* See *scissorium*.

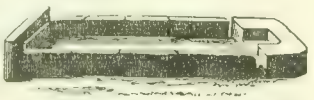
Cissus (sis'us), *n.* [NL. (so called in reference to their scrambling roots), < Gr. *κισσός*, Attic *κιττός*, ivy.] A genus of plants, of the family *Vitaceæ*, nearly allied to the grape (*Vitis*), and united with it by some authorities. It differs chiefly in having but 4 petals, which usually expand before falling, and in the 4-lobed disk at the base of the ovary. The fruit is rarely edible. There are over 250 species, mostly found within the tropics, and usually climbing by tendrils.

cist[1] (sist), *n.* [= F. *ciste* (= AS. *cest*, > E. *chest*[1]), < L. *cista*, < Gr. *κίστη*, a chest: see *chest*[1], and cf. *cist*[2].] A case; a chest; a basket. Specifically, in *archæol.*: (*a*) One of the mystic baskets used in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries, or a chest or box used in various religious ceremonies of like character. (*b*) A box, usually of bronze, used in the toilet. Several beautiful cists ornamented with elaborate designs, both in relief and incised, have been found in the parts of Italy anciently called Magna Græcia and Etruria.



Ficoroni Cist (Etruscan), 3d century B. C.—Kircherian Museum, Rome.

★**cist**[2], **kist**[2] (sist, kist), *n.* [< W. *cist* (pron. kist), < L. *cista*, < Gr. *κίστη*, a chest: see *cist*[1] and *chest*[1].] A place of interment belonging to an early or prehistoric period, and consisting of a stone chest formed in general of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their edges, and covered by similar flat stones, or sometimes in rocky districts hewn in the rock itself. Cists of the former kind are found in barrows or mounds, inclosing bones. Also called *cistvaen*, *cestvaen*, and *kistvaen*.



Cist.

Scarce an old English barrow, or *cist*, happens to be opened, but some ornament or another made of crystal is found. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 293.

cist[3], *n.* See *cyst*.

Cistaceæ (sis-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous herbs or low shrubs with entire leaves and crumpled, generally ephemeral, showy flowers. The principal genera are *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*, commonly called *rock-rose*. Most of the species are natives of the Mediterranean region. See cut under *Cistus*.

cistaceous (sis-tā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order *Cistaceæ*.

cistal (sis′tal), *a.* [< *Cistus* + *-al*.] Related to the *Cistaceæ*: applied by Lindley to one of his alliances of plants including the *Cruciferæ*, *Capparidaceæ*, *Resedaceæ*, and *Cistaceæ*.

Cistela (sis-tē′lä), *n.* Same as *Cistella*, 3.

cistelid (sis′te-lid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cistellidæ*.

cistella (sis-tel′ä), *n.*; pl. *cistellæ* (-ē). [L. (NL.), dim. of *cista*, a box: see *cist*[1], *chest*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, the capsular shield of some lichens.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of brachiopods, of the family *Terebratulidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1853.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of the family *Cistellidæ*. *C. ceramboides* and *C. sulphurea* are examples. Also *Cistela*.

Cistellidæ (sis-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistella*, 3, + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, with anterior coxal cavities closed behind, and tarsal claws pectinate, typified by the genus *Cistella*.

Cistercian (sis-tėr′shian), *n.* [< F. *Cistercien*, < ML. **Cistercianus*, < *Cistercium*, Latinized form of F. *Cîteaux* (see def.).] A member of an order of monks and nuns which takes its name from its original convent, Cîteaux (Cistercium), near Dijon, in France, where the society was founded in 1098 by Robert, abbot of Molesme, under the rule of St. Benedict. They led a contemplative and very ascetic life, and, having emancipated themselves from the oversight of the bishops, formed a sort of religious republic, under the government of a high council of twenty-five members, the abbot of Cîteaux being president. St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux (founded 1115), was the most celebrated member of the order, and is regarded as its second founder. Its discipline was afterward greatly relaxed, and several times reformed. From the Cistercians emanated the barefooted monks or Feuillants in France, the nuns of Port-Royal, and the monks of La Trappe. The French revolution reduced the Cistercians to a few convents in Belgium, Austria, Poland, and the Saxon part of Upper Lusatia. They wear a white cassock with a black scapular, but when officiating are clothed with a large white gown, with great sleeves and a hood of the same color. The Cistercians have abbeys in the United States at Gethsemane in Kentucky, and near Dubuque in Iowa.

★**cistern** (sis′tėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cisterne* and corruptly *cestron*; < ME. *cisterne*, < OF. *cisterne*, F. *citerne* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cisterna* = G. Dan. *cisterne* = Sw. *cistern*, < L. *cisterna*, a reservoir for water, < *cista*, a box, chest: see *cist*[1], *chest*[1].] 1. A natural or artificial receptacle or reservoir for holding or storing water or other fluid, most commonly consisting of mason-work sunk in the ground, but sometimes constructed of wood and placed on the tops of houses.

Our intercession, then,
Must be to him that makes the camp a *cestron*
Brimm'd with the blood of men.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

My people have . . . forsaken me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out *cisterns*. Jer. ii. 13.

A *cistern* containing a hundred and twenty gallons of punch was emptied to his Majesty's health.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

2†. A vessel made of lead to hold a stock of water for household uses; also, one made of silver, copper, or other metal, to put bottles or glasses in. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—3. The vessel inclosing the condenser of a condensing steam-engine, and containing the injection-water. *E. H. Knight*.—4. The receptacle into which glass is ladled from the pots to be poured on the table in making plate-glass, or in casting glass; a cuvette. *E. H. Knight*.—5. In *decorative art*: (*a*) A large vessel, generally of pottery or porcelain, shallow in proportion to its length and breadth, and usually oval in plan. (*b*) A tank or receptacle for water, usually hung upon the wall, and serving to give water, by a spigot or tap, for use in washing, etc.: often of faience or of copper, and a very decorative object. Compare *fountain* in this sense.—6. In *anat.*, a reservoir or receptacle of some natural fluid of the body.—**Cistern of Pecquet** (cisterna Pecqueti), in *anat.*, the receptacle of the chyle.—**Cistern of the cerebrum** (cisterna cerebri), the fourth ventricle of the brain.=**Syn.** See *well*.

cistic, *a.* See *cystic*.

Cisticola (sis-tik′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < *cistus*, q. v., + L. *colere*, inhabit.] An extensive genus of small warbler-like birds, widely dispersed in the old world. It is of uncertain limits and systematic position, but is commonly placed in the family *Timeliidæ*, and contains many species related to the European *C. schœnicola* or *C. cursitans*, often distributed in the genera *Drymœca*, *Prinia*, etc. It was formerly the specific name of the European species *Sylvia cisticola*, made generic by J. J. Kaup in 1829.

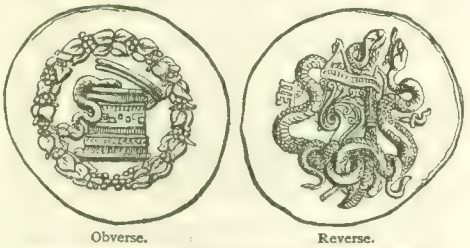
cistome (sis′tōm), *n.* [Appar. for **cistostome*, < Gr. *κίστη*, box, chest, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *bot.*, the lining membrane of the intercellular space into which the stoma of a leaf opens, or the space itself. [Rare.]

cistophore (sis′tō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *cistophorum*, < Gr. *κιστοφόρος*, carrying a chest: see *cistophorus*.] In *bot.*, the stipe supporting the fruit in certain fungi.

cistophori, *n.* Plural of *cistophorus*.

cistophoric (sis-tō-for′ik), *a.* [< *cistophorus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a cistophorus. *B. V. Head*.

cistophorus (sis-tof′ō-rus), *n.*; pl. *cistophori* (-rī). [< Gr. *κιστοφόρος*, carrying a chest; as a noun, a coin bearing on the obverse a figure of a cist or casket; < *κίστη*, chest, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A Greek silver coin, weighing on the average something over 193 grains, first issued by the kings of Pergamum, probably in



Obverse. Reverse.

Cistophorus of Pergamum, British Museum. (Size of original.)

the second century B. C., for circulation in their dominions in western Asia Minor.

In Asia Minor the chief silver coinage consisted of the famous *Cistophori*.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. lxii.

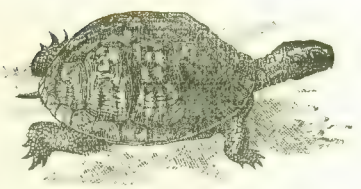
Cistothorus (sis-toth′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < *cistus* + Gr. *θορεῖν*, 2d aor. of *θρώσκειν*, leap, spring, rush.] A genus of American marsh-wrens, of the family *Troglodytidæ*, containing such species as the short-billed marsh-wren, *C. stellaris*, of the United States.

cistudinid (sis-tū′di-nid), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cistudinidæ*.

Cistudinidæ (sis-tū-din′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistudo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Cistudo*, having the plastron united to the carapace by a ligamentous lateral suture, and also divided transversely into two movable portions. It includes all the box-tortoises, of which one genus, *Emys*, is European, and another, *Cistudo*, American.

Cistudinina (sis-tū-di-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistudo* (*-din-*) + *-ina*[2].] A subfamily of *Emydoidæ*, including forms with scarcely webbed feet and perfectly closing plastron. It includes only the typical box-tortoises of or related to the genus *Cistudo*, the genus *Emys* being referred to another subfamily called by Agassiz *Evemydoidæ*. Also *Cistudininæ*. *Agassiz*.

Cistudo (sis-tū′dō), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822), for **Cistitestudo*, < L. *cista*, a box, chest, + *testudo*, a tortoise: see *Testudo*.] A genus of box-tortoises, typical of the family *Cistudinidæ*, which have the plastron hinged, so that the shell can be made to close upon and entirely conceal the animal. *C. carolina* is the common box-turtle of the United States.



Box-tortoise (*Cistudo carolina*).

★**cistula** (sis′tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *cistulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *cista*, a box, chest: see *cist*[1], *chest*[1].] 1. A small cist; specifically, a reliquary of the shape of a box or casket.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Cyclostomidæ*. *Humphrey*, 1797. (*b*) A genus of reptiles. *Say*, 1825.—**Catoptric cistula.** See *catoptric*.

Cistulea (sis-tū′lē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistula*, 2 (*a*), + *-ea*.] A group of cyclostomoid shells: same as *Cistulinæ*.

Cistulinæ (sis-tū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistula*, 2 (*a*), + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyclostomidæ*, typified by the genus *Cistula*. The numerous species are inhabitants of tropical America, and chiefly of the West Indian islands.

cistus (sis′tus), *n.* [= F. *ciste* = Sp. Pg. *cisto* = It. *cisto*, *cistio*, < NL. *cistus* (L. *cisthos*), < Gr. *κίστος*, also *κίσθος*, or *κισθός*, the rock-rose.] 1. A rock-rose; a plant of the genus *Cistus*.—2.



Rock-rose (*Cistus Creticus*).

[*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants of many species, belonging to the family *Cistaceæ*, natives of Europe, or of the countries bordering the Mediterranean; the rock-roses. Some of them are beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens. Gum ladanum is obtained from *C. Creticus*, *C. ladaniferus* (called the gum-cistus), and other species.—**Ground-cistus**, a dwarf rhododendron-like plant, *Rhodothamnus Chamæcistus*, a handsome alpine shrub of Switzerland.

cistvaen, kistvaen (kist′vā-en or -vān), *n.* [< W. *cistfaen* (*f* pron. as E. *v*), a cist, < *cist* (< L. *cista*), a chest, + *maen*, a stone.] Same as *cist*[2].

cit (sit), *n.* [Abbr. of *citizen*.] A citizen; an inhabitant of a city; especially, a cockney of London: used in disparagement. [Colloq.]

The *cits* of London and the boors of Middlesex.
Johnson, Thoughts on the late Trans. in Falkland Islands.

Paulo is a citizen, and Avaro a *cit*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

citable (sī′ta-bl), *a.* [< *cite* + *-able*; = F. Sp. *citable*.] Capable of being cited or quoted.

★**citadel** (sit′a-del), *n.* [= D. *citadel* = G. *citadelle* = Dan. *citadel*, < F. *citadelle*, < It. *cittadella* = Sp. *ciudadela* = Pg. *cidadella*, < ML. *civitatella*, also *cittadella* (after Rom.), a citadel, orig. a small town, dim. of L. *civita*(*t-*)*s*, > It. *cittade*, *cittate*, now *città*, = Sp. *ciudad*, etc., a city: see *city*.] 1. A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended to keep the inhabitants in subjection, or, in case of a siege, to form a final refuge and point of defense: frequently used figuratively.

All our moralities are but our outworks, our Christianity is our *citadel*. *Donne*, Letters, lxix.

I go one step further, and reach the very *citadel* of controversy. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 278.

The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal
Troas and Ilion's column'd *citadel*,
The crown of Troas. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

2. Any strongly fortified post.

By force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the nests of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Sir P. Sidney*.

They [the Northmen in England] pitched their palisades and threw up their moated *citadels*.
G. T. Clark, Military Architecture, I. ii.

=**Syn.** 1. See *fortification*.

cital (sī′tal), *n.* [< *cite* + *-al.*] **1.** The act of citing to appear; a summons. [Rare.]—**2.** Recital; mention. [Rare.]

> He made a blushing *cital* of himself,
> And chid his truant youth.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

3†. Quotation; citation. *Johnson.*

citation (sī-tā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *citacion, -oun,* = F. Pr. *citation* = Sp. *citación* = Pg. *citação* = It. *citazione* = G. Dan. *citation* (prob. < F.), < ML. *citatio(n-)*, < L. *citare*, pp. *citatus*, cite: see *cite.*] **1.** A summons; an official call or notice given to a person to appear in a court and answer to a demand; a call or notice to appear.

> The remonstrants were ready according to their *citation.* *Sir M. Hale*, Letter from Synod of Dort, p. 24.

> The courts had their own methods of process, derived in great measure from the Roman law, with a whole apparatus of *citations*, libels, and witnesses.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 724.

2. The paper containing such notice or call.—**3.** The act of citing or quoting a passage from a book, or a statement in the words of the one who made it; hence, the passage or words quoted; a quotation.

> It is the beauty and independent worth of the *citations*, far more than their appropriateness, which have made Johnson's dictionary popular even as a reading-book.
> *Coleridge.*

4. Specifically, in *law*, a reference to decided cases, or to statutes, treatises, or other authorities, to maintain a point of law.—**5†.** Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*—**Edictal citation.** See *edictal.*—**Law of citations**, a law of Theodosius II. (A. D. 426) prescribing the relative authority to be conceded to the writers upon Roman law.

citator (sī-tā′tor), *n.* [= F. *citateur* = Sp. Pg. *citador*, < L. as if **citator*, < *citare*, pp. *citatus*, cite: see *cite.*] One who cites. [Rare.]

citatory (sī′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *citatoire* = Sp. Pg. *citatorio*, < LL. **citatorius* (in neuter *citatorium*, n., a summoning before a tribunal), < L. **citator*: see *citator.*] Citing; summoning; having the force or form of a citation.

> If a judge cite one to a place to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory.* *Aylife*, Parergon.

cite[1] (sīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cited*, ppr. *citing.* [= D. *citeren* = G. *citiren* = Dan. *citere* = Sw. *citera*, < F. *citer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *citar* = It. *citare*, < L. *citare*, cause to move, excite, summon, freq. of *ciēre, cīre*, pp. *citus*, rouse, excite, call, = Gr. *κίειν*, go, caus. *κινεῖν*, move. Hence, in comp., *accite* (of which, in its early form, *acite, assite, cite* is partly an abbreviation), *concite, excite, incite, recite.*] **1.** To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear; summon before a person or tribunal; give legal or official notice to appear in court to answer or defend.

> The *cited* dead
> Of all past ages, to the general doom
> Shall hasten. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 327.

> He hath *cited* me to Rome, for heresy,
> Before his Inquisition.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 2.

2†. To call to action; rouse; urge; incite.

> And had I not been *cited* so by them,
> Yet did I purpose as they do entreat.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

3. To quote; name or repeat, as a passage from a book or the words of another.—**4.** To refer to in support, proof, or confirmation: as, to *cite* an authority or a precedent in proof of a point in law.

> The devil can *cite* scripture for his purpose.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

> Multitudes of incarnations can be *cited*, from the various pagan mythologies.
> *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 376.

5†. To mention; recount; recite.

> We *cite* our faults,
> That they may hold excus'd our lawless lives.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 1.

6†. To bespeak; argue; evidence; denote.

> Yourself,
> Whose aged honour *cites* a virtuous youth.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** *Recite, Adduce,* etc. See *adduce* and *quote.*

citeet, cite[2]**†,** *n.* Middle English forms of *city.*

citer (sī′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who cites.—**2.** One who summons into court.—**3.** One who quotes. [Rare.]

> I must desire the *citer* henceforth to inform us of his editions too. *Bp. Atterbury.*

citer-tree† (sit′ėr-trē), *n.* Same as *citron-tree.*

> Eke *Citurtree* this moone in places colde
> Is forto graffe, as is beforne ytolde.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

citess† (sit′es), *n.* [< *cit* + *-ess.*] **1.** A city woman: feminine of *cit.* [Rare.]

> Cits and *citesses* raise a joyful strain,
> 'Tis a good omen to begin a reign.
> *Dryden*, Prol. to Albion and Albanius, l. 43.

2. A female citizen: a translation of the French *citoyenne* in use during the French revolutionary period. *Pickering.*

cithara (sith′a-rä), *n.* [As applied to mod. instruments usually in the form *cither* or (by confusion with *gittern*) *cithern, cittern*, q. v.; = F. *cithare* = Pr. *cidra* = Sp. *cítara* = Pg. *cithara* = It. *citera, cetera*, formerly also *citara, cetara, cetra* (also with variant term., OSp. *cítola* = Pr. *citola* = OF. *citole* (> MHG. *zitōle, zitōl* = ME. *citole:* see *citole*); ML. *citola*) = AS. *cytere* = OHG. *cithara, cythara, cythera, zitera*, MHG. *zitter*, G. *zitter* (G. also, accom. to the L., *cithar, cither, zither*) = D. *cither* = Dan. *cither* = Sw. *cittra*, a cithara, guitar, etc.; < L. *cithara*, < Gr. *κιθάρα*, a kind of lyre: see def. The word, as derived through the L., shows in E. five forms, *cithara, cither, cithern, cittern, citole* (as well as *zither*, from the G.); as derived through the Ar. and Sp. it shows two other forms, *gittern* and *guitar:* see these words.] **1.** An ancient Greek musical instrument of the lyre class. See *lyre.*—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks.

Citharexylum (sith-a-rek′si-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιθάρα*, a lyre, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of trees and shrubs, belonging to the family *Verbenaceæ.* There are about 20 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America. The wood is very hard and tough. See *fiddlewood.* Also *Citharexylon.*

Citharinina (sith″a-ri-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Citharinus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Characinidæ* with an adipose fin, imperfect dentition, and a rather long dorsal fin.

Citharinus (sith-a-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < *Citharus* + *-inus.*] An African genus of characinoid fishes, giving name to the *Citharinina.*

citharist (sith′a-rist), *n.* [= F. *citharist* = Pg. *citharista* = Sp. It. *citarista*, < L. *citharista*, < Gr. *κιθαριστής*, < *κιθαρίζειν*, play on the cithara, < *κιθάρα*, cithara.] A player on the cithara.

> First the flute players and next the *citharists*, stepping to a slow and stately tune.
> *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 40.

citharistic (sith-a-ris′tik), *a.* [= F. *citharistique* = Sp. *citarístico*, < Gr. *κιθαριστικός*, < *κιθαριστής*: see *citharist* and *-ic.*] Pertaining to the cithara, or to other stringed instruments on which the sounds are produced by plucking with the fingers or with a plectrum. Also *kitharistic.*

> It is true that the ancients also had an instrumental music separate from poetry; but while this in modern times has been coming more and more to be the crown of musical art, it was confined in antiquity to the *kitharistic* and auletic nomes. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 90.

Citharus† (sith′a-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cithara:* see *cithara.*] A genus of fishes.

cither (sith′ėr), *n.* [= G. *cither, zither, zitter* = Dan. *cither*, etc., < L. *cithara:* see *cithara*, and cf. *cithern.*] Same as *cithern.*

cithern, cittern (sith′-, sit′ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *citherne, citterne, cyterne, citheron, citron*, etc.; same as *cither*, with form accom. in part to that of *gittern*, < ME. *gitterne, giterne:* see *cither*, and also *gittern*, which is ult. of the same origin, namely, < L. *cithara:* see *cithara.*] A musical instrument having metal strings which are played with a plectrum. In medieval times it was a kind of lute or guitar, having 8 strings strung over a neck and a body, and held vertically. In modern times it is a four-sided harp, having between 30 and 40 strings, and laid horizontally upon a table. The melody is played upon strings the length of which may be varied by stopping on a fret-board; the accompaniment is played on open strings. Also *cither, zither.*



Cithern. — South Kensington Museum, London.

> Others who more delighted to write
> songs or ballads of pleasure, to be
> sung with the voice, and to the harpe,
> lute, or *citheron* & such other musical instruments; they were called melodious Poets [melici], or by a more common name Lirique Poets. *Puttenham*, Art of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

> She held a little *cithern* by the strings,
> Shaped heartwise, strung with subtle-coloured hair.
> *Swinburne*, Ballad of Life.

citheront†, *n.* Same as *cithern.*

citicism† (sit′i-sizm), *n.* [Also *citycism*; < *city* + *-c-* + *-ism.* Cf. *Atticism, criticism, witticism.*] The characteristics of dwellers in cities; the manners of a cit or citizen. [Rare.]

> Although no bred courtling, yet . . . reformed and transformed from his original *citycism.*
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

citied (sit′id), *a.* [< *city* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Belonging to a city; having the peculiarities of a city. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 166. [Rare.]—**2.** Occupied by a city or cities; covered with cities: as, "the *citied* earth," *Keats.*

citified (sit′i-fid), *a.* Having the manners, dress, etc., of city life. [Colloq.]

Citigrada (sit-i-grā′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *citigradus:* see *citigrade.*] A group of vagabond spiders with two pulmonary sacs, comprising forms which run swiftly, as the *Lycosidæ*, etc.: opposed to the *Saltigrada*, or those which leap.

citigrade (sit′i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *citigrade*, < NL. *citigradus*, < L. *citus*, swift (prop. pp. of *ciēre, cīre*, move, arouse: see *cite*), + *gradi*, go.] **I.** *a.* Swiftly moving; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Citigrada.*

II. *n.* One of the *Citigrada.*

citinert (sit′i-nėr), *n.* [Sc. also *citinar;* early mod. E. also *cittiner;* < ME. *cyttenere*, < *cite*, city, + *-n-* + *-ere*, -er[2].] One born or bred in a city; a cit.

> You talk like yourself and a *cittiner* in this, i' faith.
> *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho, v. 1.

citizen (sit′i-zn), *n.* and *a.* [(1) < ME. *citizen, citezein, citeseyn, citesayne, citesyn, cytesyn, citeceyn*, < OF. (AF.) *citezein, citezeyn, citeseyn, sithezein* (with termination appar. conformed to that of *denizen*), OF. *citeein, citeien, citeen, citien, citeain, citaain, citaen, citoen, citoien*, F. *citoyen* = Pr. *ciutadan, ciptadan* (now *citoyen*, after F.) = Cat. *ciutadà* = Sp. *ciudadano* = Pg. *cidadão* = Wall. *cetatsean*, a citizen; prop. adj., OF. *citeein, citeien, citeen*, etc., *citoen, citoien*, F. *citoyen* = Sp. *ciudadano*, pertaining to a city, civil, < ML. as if **civitatanus;* cf. (2) OF. *citadin*, F. *citadin* = It. *cittadino*, a citizen, prop. adj., It. *cittadino*, pertaining to a city, < ML. as if **civitatinus;* (3) ML. *civitatensis* (rare, the usual word being *civis* or *burgensis:* see *burgess*), a citizen; with suffixes *-anus* (E. *-an, -en*), *-inus* (E. *-ine*[1]), and *-ensis* (E. *-ese, -ess*), respectively, < L. *civita(t-)s*, a city, a state, > It. *città* = Wall. *cetate* = Cat. *ciutat* = Sp. *ciudad* = Pg. *cidade* = F. *cité*, OF. *cite*, > E. *city*, q. v. *Citizen* is thus etymologically equiv. to *city* + *-an;* cf. obs. *citiner*, equiv. to *city* + *-er*[2]. Hence by abbr. *cit.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native of a city or town, or one who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city or town in which he resides; a freeman of a city or town, as distinguished from a foreigner or one not entitled to its franchises.

> I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus, . . . a *citizen* of no mean city. Acts xxi. 39.

> All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen.
> *Sir W. Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2. Any inhabitant of a city or town, as opposed to an inhabitant of a rural district; a townsman.—**3.** In a restricted sense, a person engaged in trade, as opposed to a person of birth and breeding.

> Sweep on, you fat and greasy *citizens;*
> 'Tis just the fashion: wherefore do you look
> Upon that poor and broken bankrupt there?
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1.

4. A member of the state or nation; one bound to the state by the reciprocal obligation of allegiance on the one hand and protection on the other. Persons of the following classes are citizens of the United States: (1) Persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power (except untaxed Indians). This includes children of alien parents other than those of foreign ambassadors, etc. (2) Children born elsewhere to fathers who were, at the time of their birth, citizens at some time resident in the United States. (3) Naturalized persons, including some in effect naturalized by treaty, etc. (4) Women (though not born here nor naturalized) if not incapable of naturalization, and married to citizens. (5) Freedmen under the act of emancipation. (6) Indians born within the United States who have withdrawn from the tribal relation, entered civilized life, and are taxed. (7) Indians who have accepted lands allotted in severalty under the Dawes Bill (1887); but there may be a question whether they practically become citizens before their reservation is thrown open. A person may be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of any particular State, as, for instance, an inhabitant of the District of Columbia. The two citizenships are distinct in legal contemplation, although one is usually held by any person who holds the other; and practically, as a general rule, citizenship in a State consists of citizenship of the United States plus a domicile (that is, a fixed abode) in the State. The right to vote or hold office is not a test of citizenship, for minors and women are commonly citizens without those rights, and there are cases where aliens may hold office.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are *citizens* of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside.
Const. of U. S., 14th Amendment.

5. A private person, as opposed to a civil official or a soldier: as, a police officer in *citizen's* dress.—**Natural-born citizen**, one who is a member of a state or nation by virtue of birth. Whether it is necessary to this that the father should be a citizen is disputed; those jurists who follow the doctrine of national character prevailing in continental Europe hold that it is; American jurists generally hold that it is not. The English courts, while holding that a child born within the allegiance and jurisdiction is a natural-born British subject irrespective of alien parentage, held also, after much conflict of opinion, and in disregard of abstract consistency, that a child born in a foreign country of British parents was also a natural-born British subject. The American rule is that a child born and remaining within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States is a citizen, and within its allegiance and protection, irrespective of the birth or nationality of its parents.—**Naturalized citizen**, one of foreign birth who has become a citizen by adoption or naturalization, as distinguished from a native-born or natural-born citizen.

II.† *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen; town-bred; effeminate. [Rare.]

But not so *citizen* a wanton, as
To seem to die, ere sick.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

citizeness (sit'i-zn-es), *n.* [< *citizen* + *-ess;* made to represent F. *citoyenne*, fem. of *citoyen*, citizen: see *citizen*.] A female citizen.

"Good day, *citizeness.*"
"Good day, citizen."
This mode of address was now prescribed by decree.
Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, iii. 5.

citizenize (sit'i-zn-īz), *v. t.* [< *citizen* + *-ize.*] To make a citizen of, whether of foreign or native birth; naturalize. [Rare.]

Talleyrand was *citizenized* in Pennsylvania when there in the form of an emigrant. *T. Pickering.*

In 1843 Congress passed a law declaring them [Stockbridge Indians] civilized, Christianized, and *citizenized.*
New York Evangelist, March 25, 1869.

citizenry (sit'i-zn-ri), *n.* [< *citizen* + *-ry.*] The general body of citizens; the inhabitants of a city as opposed to country people, or the mass of people in common life as opposed to the military, etc.

The salutary checks and pauses to the high and rushing tide of greasy *citizenry.* *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

No Spanish soldiery nor *citizenry* showed the least disposition to join him. *Carlyle*, Life of Sterling, xiii.

citizenship (sit'i-zn-ship), *n.* [< *citizen* + *-ship.*] The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen. See *citizen.*

Our *citizenship*, as saith the apostle, is in heaven.
Bp. Horne, Occasional Sermons, p. 158.

It is possible for a person, without renouncing his country, or expatriating himself, to have the privileges of *citizenship* in a second country, although he cannot sustain the same obligations to both.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. [Law, § 66.



Citole.—From a drawing in the British Museum.

citole†, *n.* [ME. *citole* = MHG. *zitōle, zitōl*, < OF. *citole, citolle, sitole* = Pr. *citola* = OSp. *cítola* (ML. *citola*), < L. *cithara*, cithern: see *cithara, cithern.*] A small dulcimer used in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

citoler†, *n.* [< OF. *citoleor, citoleur* (= OSp. *citolero*), < *citoler*, play on the citole, < *citole*, citole.] One who plays on the citole.

citraconic (sit-ra-kon'ik), *a.* [< *Citr(us)* + *Aconit(um)* + *-ic.*] Derived from or relating to plants of the genera *Citrus* and *Aconitum.*—**Citraconic acid**, $C_5H_6O_4$, a bibasic acid forming deliquescent crystals, which are odorless and have a bitter acid taste. It is prepared from citric acid, and is also called *pyrocitric acid.*

citramalic (sit-ra-mal'ik), *a.* [< *citr(ic)* + *-a-* + *malic.*] Composed of citric and malic acids.

citrate (sit'rāt), *n.* [< *citr(ic)* + *-ate*[1]; = F. *citrate* = Sp. Pg. *citrato* (NL. *citratum*).] In *chem.*, a salt of citric acid.

citrean (sit'rē-an), *a.* [< L. *citreus* (see *citreous*) + *-an.*] Same as *citrine*, 1.

citrene (sit'rēn), *n.* [< *citr(ic)* + *-ene.*] A terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$) found in the oil of lemon. It is a colorless liquid, of agreeable odor, and combines directly with hydrochloric acid to form a crystalline compound.

citreous (sit'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *citreus*, of or pertaining to the citron-tree, < *citrus*: see *citrus.*] Of a lemon-yellow color; citrine.

citric (sit'rik), *a.* [= F. *citrique* = Sp. *cítrico* = Pg. It. *citrico*, < NL. *citricus*, < L. *citrus*, citron-tree: see *citrus, citron*, and *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from lemons or citrons.—**Citric acid**, $C_6H_8O_7$, an acid contained in many fruits, but in the largest quantity in limes and lemons, lemon-juice yielding from 6 to 7 per cent. It is colorless, inodorous, and extremely sharp in its taste, and crystallizes in rhombic prisms, readily soluble in water. It is used as a discharge in calico-printing, and as a substitute for lemon in making saline draughts.

citril (sit'ril), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *citrine* or *citron*; cf. *citrul*, and the specific name *citrinella*: see *citrine, citron.*] A common fringilline bird of southern Europe, also called *citril-finch, Fringilla* or *Chrysomitris citrinella*: so called from the color of its breast.

citril-finch (sit'ril-finch), *n.* Same as *citril.*

citrination (sit-ri-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *citrinacioun*, < ML. *citrinacio(n-)*, < **citrinare*, < *citrinus*, citrine: see *citrine.*] The process of becoming citrine in color; the state of being so colored. Also *citronation.*

Eek of our materes encorporing,
And of our siluer *citrinacioun.*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 816.

citrine (sit'rin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *citrine*, < OF. *citrin* = Sp. *citrino, cetrino* = Pg. It. *citrino*, < ML. *citrinus*, lemon-colored, < L. *citrus*, a lemon or citron: see *citrus.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a lemon-color; yellow or greenish-yellow; specifically, of a color differing from yellow only in its greatly reduced chroma and somewhat reduced luminosity. Also *citrean, citrinous.*

Over against the West was a dull *citrine* glare, like the smoke that overhangs a battle-field on a sunlit day.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 204.

2. Pertaining to the genus *Citrus*; having the characters of or resembling the citron, lemon, lime, or orange.—**Citrine lake.** Same as *brown pink* (which see, under *brown*).—**Citrine ointment**, the common name of an ointment made of nitrate of mercury. It consists of 3 parts of mercury, 7 of nitric acid, and 33 of lard. *U. S. Pharmacopœia.*

II. *n.* **1.** Citron-color. See extract.

Citrine, or the colour of the citron, is the first of the tertiary class of colours, or ultimate compounds of the primary triad, yellow, red, and blue; in which yellow is the archeus or predominating colour, and blue the extreme subordinate. *Field*, Chromatography, p. 310.

2. A yellow pellucid variety of quartz. *Dana.*

Citrinella (sit-ri-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), dim. of ML. *citrinus*, citrine, yellow: see *citrine*, and cf. *citril.*] **1.** A genus of old-world emberizine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, containing the yellowhammer, the cirl-bunting, the ortolan, etc.—**2.** A name given by Bonaparte (1838) to a genus of birds of which the citril is the type. See *citril.*

citrinous (sit'ri-nus), *a.* [< *citrine* + *-ous.*] Same as *citrine*, 1.

citrometer (si-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *citr(ic)* + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the amount of citric acid contained in the juice of limes or lemons. *Spon*, Encyclopædia.

citron (sit'ron), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cidron*; < F. *citron* = It. *citrone, cedrone* (Florio) = D. *citroen* = G. *citrone* = Dan. Sw. *citron*, < ML. *citro(n-)*, aug. of L. *citrus*, the citron-tree; cf. *citreum* (sc. *malum*, apple), a citron, < Gr. κίτρον, a citron, > κίτριον, also κιτρία, κιτρέα, the citron-tree; perh. an Asiatic word. Cf. *citrus, citer-tree.*] **1.** The fruit of the citron-tree, a variety of *Citrus medica*, distinguished from the lemon by the absence of an umbo at the summit and by its very thick rind. The rind is candied and used in confections and pastries. The fingered citron is a variety in which the fruit is curiously divided into large finger-like lobes.

2. The citron-tree, *Citrus medica.*—**3.** A round and nearly solid variety of the watermelon, *Citrullus Citrullus*, with white and almost flavorless flesh, sometimes used as a preserve.—**4.** Same as *citron-water.*

Drinking *citron* with his Grace.
Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot, Misc., IV. 222.

citronation (sit-rō-nā'shon), *n.* [< *citron(ize)* + *-ation.*] Same as *citrination.*

citronella (sit-rō-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., < ML. *citrō(n-)*, citron, + dim. *-ella.*] A fragrant grass, *Andropogon Nardus*, extensively cultivated in Ceylon and Singapore for an oil (citronella-oil) which is obtained from it. The oil is esteemed in India as a remedy for rheumatism, and is used in Europe and America by soap-makers and perfumers.

citronize†, *v. i.* [< *citron* + *-ize.*] To become citrine in color.

Eight, nine, ten days hence,
He will be silver potate; then three days
Before he *citronise.* *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

citron-tree (sit'ron-trē), *n.* [< *citron* + *tree.* Cf. ME. *citur-tre, cytyr-tre.*] The tree, *Citrus medica*, which produces the citron. It has an upright smooth stem, with a branchy head, rising from 5 to 15 feet, adorned with large, oval, spear-shaped leaves.

citron-water (sit'ron-wâ″tèr), *n.* A liquor distilled from the rind of citrons. Also *citron.*

Like *citron waters* matrons' cheeks inflame.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 69.

citron-wood (sit'ron-wůd), *n.* The wood of the *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a cypress-like tree of Algeria. The stems are frequently burned off by the Arabs, and the roots consequently become large and knotted, producing an intricately mottled grain, much valued in cabinet-work. Different kinds of it are known as *tiger-wood* and *panther-wood.* Also called *arar-wood.* See *Callitris.*

citron-yellow (sit'ron-yel″ō), *n.* A pigment composed of chromate of zinc, of a bright pale-lemon color, of little strength, and not very permanent.

citrul (sit'rul), *n.* [< F. *citrouille*, formerly also *citrulle*, a pumpkin, < It. *citriuolo, cetriuolo*, a cucumber, < L. *citrus*, the citron-tree: see *citrus.*] The watermelon, *Citrullus Citrullus.* Also *citrule.*

Citrullus (si-trul'us), *n.* [NL. (so called from the color of the fruit when cut), < F. *citrouille*, a pumpkin: see *citrul.*] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, comprising four species. *C. Colocynthis* yields the well-known cathartic drug called *colocynth.* *C. Citrullus* is the watermelon. The two other species are found in South Africa. See cut under *colocynth.*

Citrus (sit'rus), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *cidra* = It. *cedro*, < L. *citrus*, the citron-tree: see *citron.*] **1.** A genus of small trees, of the family *Rutaceæ*, with pinnate but apparently simple coriaceous and punctate leaves upon usually winged petioles. The flowers are white and fragrant, with numerous stamens united by their filaments into several irregular bundles. The fruit is pulpy, with a spongy rind. To this genus belong the orange, *C. Aurantium*; the kumquat, *C. Japonica*; the shaddock and pumelo, *C. decumana*; the lemon and citron, *C. medica*; and the lime, which probably originated from *C. Hystrix.* **2.** [*l. c.*] Any tree or fruit of the genus *Citrus.*

citrus-tree (sit'rus-trē), *n.* [In earlier form *citer-tree*, q. v.] Any tree of the genus *Citrus.*

Citta (sit'ä), *n.* Same as *Pitta.*

cittern, *n.* See *cithern.*

cittern-head†, *n.* An empty-headed person.

Shall brainlesse *cyterne heads*, each jobernole
Pocket the very genius of thy soule?
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Prol.

city (sit'i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *citie*; < ME. *cite, citee*, < OF. *cite, citet, citeit*, F. *cité* = Pr. *ciu, ciutat, cieutat, ciptat* = Cat. *ciutat* = Sp. *ciudad* = Pg. *cidade* = It. *cittate, cittade*, now *città* (also in place-names *civitá*) = Wall. *cetate* = Albanian *kjoutet, kjoutete*, < L. *civita(t-)s*, the condition of a citizen, the body of citizens, the state, later a city, < *cīvis*, OL. *ceivis*, a citizen, prob. akin to AS. *hīw*, family (see *hind*[2]), perhaps connected with *quies* (> E. *quiet*), rest, and with Gr. κεῖσθαι, lie down, rest, Skt. √*çi*, lie down: see *quiet* and *cemetery.* Hence (from L. *cīvita(t-)s*) ult. E. *citadel*, and (from *cīvis*) *civic, civil, civility, civilize*, etc.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *cities* (-iz). **1.** A large and important town; any large town holding an important position in the state in which it is situated. In the United States a city is properly an incorporated municipality, usually governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council. The number of inhabitants required to constitute a city is commonly over 10,000; but it differs greatly in different States, some (especially in the west) having incorporated cities of fewer than 3,000 inhabitants. In Great Britain the term is applied in a narrower sense to a town corporate which is or has been the seat of a bishop and of a cathedral church. The word is often used, like *town*, in opposition to *country.*

And who so had be thence a myle or twayn,
Vppon the feld to loke or cast his Ie,
It shuld hym seme a town or a *Citee.*
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1981.

In the United States nearly all *cities* have come from the growth and expansion of villages, with such occasional cases of coalescence as that of Boston with Roxbury and Charlestown. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 64.

2. The inhabitants of a city, collectively.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems disgracious in the *city's* eye.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

City of Refuge. (*a*) Any one of six cities, three on the east of the river Jordan (established by Moses), and three on the west (established by Joshua), to which those persons who had inadvertently slain a human creature might flee for refuge. They were Bezer, Ramoth, and Golan on the east, and Hebron, Shechem, and Kadesh on the west. (*b*) Medina in Arabia, where Mohammed took refuge when driven by conspirators from Mecca, his native city, A. D. 622.—**Free city** or **town**, a city or town having its own government and laws, independently of the country with whose territory it is immediately connected—that is, forming a state by itself. The towns of the Hanseatic league in Germany and northern Europe, in the middle ages, were generally free; some of those in Germany were also called *imperial cities*, as members of the German empire. The only free cities remaining are Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, which since 1871 have been sovereign members of the present German empire. Frankfort-on-the-Main was a free city till 1866, when it was annexed to Prussia.—**Holy city.** See *holy.*—**The City of London**, that part of

London, the metropolis of England, which constituted the original city. It lies on the north bank of the Thames, extending from Temple Bar on the west to the Tower on the east, and as far north as Finsbury. It covers an area of 668 acres, constitutes a county in itself (see *county*), and is governed by a lord mayor, elected by the trade guilds, 26 aldermen holding office for life, elected by the wards, and a common council of 206 members. The great business and commercial interests of London are chiefly centered in this district.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a city; urban: as, a *city* feast; *city* manners; "*city* wives," *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

A *city* clerk, but gently born. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

2. Pertaining to the class of tradespeople, as opposed to people of birth. [Eng.]

My new *city*-dame, send me what you promised me for consideration, and mayest thou prove a lady.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 3.

City article, in English newspapers, the editorial summary of the commercial or financial news of the day, and remarks upon it.—**City court,** in the United States, a municipal court, or a court whose jurisdiction is coextensive with a city.—**City editor,** in Great Britain, the editor on the staff of a newspaper whose duty it is to superintend the preparation of the city or financial article; in the United States, the editor who superintends the collection and classification of local news.—**City flat-cap**†, formerly, a cap with a flat top, sometimes of cloth, sometimes of knitted wool, worn especially by citizens of London. The modern muffin-cap is derived from it. Also called *statute cap.*—**City item,** in American newspapers, an item of local or city news, as distinguished from foreign or general news.—**City man.** (*a*) A man engaged in business in that part of London which is called "the City." (*b*) One engaged in mercantile pursuits, as distinguished from one whose interests are landed, agricultural, or professional; a business man. [Eng.]

He had made his mark in the mercantile world as a thoroughly representative *City-man.*
T. W. Higginson, Eng. Statesmen, p. 350.

City sword†, a sword worn by gentlemen in the city, that is, in private life, as distinguished from the sword used in war. See *sword*, *rapier*, and *small sword* (under *sword*).—**City ward**†, a watchman, or the watchmen collectively, of a city. *Fairfax.*

cityward (sit'i-wärd), *adv.* [< *city* + *-ward.*] Toward the city; in the direction of the city.

Look *cityward* and see the trains flying.
The Century, XXVI. 823.

Civaistic, *a.* See *Sivaistic.*

cive (sīv), *n.* [Also *chive*[2], q. v.; usually in pl. *cives;* < F. *cive*, < L. *cepa, cæpa*, also *cepe, cæpe*, an onion.] A small bulbous garden-plant, *Allium Schœnoprasum*, of the same genus as the leek and onion, cultivated as a pot-herb. Also *chive, chive-garlic.*

civery†, **severy**†, *n.* [A corruption of *ciborium, civory*, Anglicized forms of *ciborium.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) A bay or compartment in a vaulted roof. (*b*) A compartment or division of scaffolding. *Oxford Glossary.*

civet[1] (siv'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sivet, zivet*, < F. *civette* = G. *zibeth*, < It. *cibetto, zibetto*, formerly also *guibetto* (NL. *civetta*), < MGr. *ζαπέτιον*, civet, *ζαπέτης*, civet-cat (NGr. *ζαμπέτι*), < Ar. *zabbād, zubād* = Pers. *zabād*, the froth of milk or water, civet.] **1.** The secretion of the anal glands of the civet-cats, used in perfumery, etc. It is an unctuous resinous substance, of an aromatic odor like musk or ambergris, of the consistence of butter or honey, of a pale-yellowish color, and contains a volatile oil to which it owes its smell, together with resin, fat, mucus, and extractive matters.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

I cannot talk with *civet* in the room.
Cowper, Conversation.

2. (*a*) The civet-cat. (*b*) *pl.* The animals of the genus *Viverra* or family *Viverridæ.*

civet[1] (siv'et), *v. t.* [< *civet*[1], *n.*] To scent with civet; perfume.

Fops at all corners, ladylike in mien,
Civeted fellows, smelt ere they are seen.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 830.

civet[2]† (siv'et), *n.* [F. *civet* (so called from the cives with which it is flavored), < *cive*, cive.] A stew, usually of rabbit or hare, flavored with onion, cives, garlic, or the like.

civet-cat (siv'et-kat), *n.* **1.** The animal from which civet is obtained; a carnivorous quadruped of the family *Viverridæ* and genus *Viverra*, having well-developed anal glands secreting civet. There are several species, the best-known of which is that of northern Africa, *V. civetta*, about 2 feet long, of a yellowish-gray color, and marked with dusky spots disposed in rows. It is kept in confinement, especially in Abyssinia, the principal seat of the civet trade, for the sake of the secretion, which is taken from the bag twice a week, a dram being a large yield. When thus kept they are fed on raw flesh with the view of increasing the quantity of civet.



Civet-cat (*Viverra civetta*).

2. *pl.* The civets; the animals of the family *Viverridæ*, as the genets, ichneumons, and many others.—**American civet-cat,** *Bassaris astuta.* See *Bassaris.*—**Civet-cat fruit,** the durian. See *Durio.*

Civetta (si-vet'ä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier).] A genus of civet-cats. See *Viverra.*

civic (siv'ik), *a.* [= F. *civique* = Sp. *cívico* = Pg. It. *civico*, < L. *civicus*, < *civis*, a citizen: see *city.*] Pertaining to a city or to citizenship; relating to civil life or affairs.

In the *civic* acceptation of the word, I am a merchant.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, iii. 2.

At *civic* revel and pomp and game.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington, vi.

A candid examination will show that the Christian civilisations have been as inferior to the Pagan ones in *civic* and intellectual virtues as they have been superior to them in the virtues of humanity and of chastity.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 148.

Civic crown, garland, or **wreath,** in *Rom. antiq.*, a crown or garland of oak-leaves bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

The commonwealth owes him a *civic garland.*
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 4.

Many a *civic wreath* they won,
The youthful sire and the gray-haired son.
O. W. Holmes, Dorothy Q.

civical (siv'i-kal), *a.* [< *civic* + *-al.*] Civic. *Sir T. Browne.*

civics (siv'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *civic:* see *-ics.*] The science of civil government; the principles of government in their application to society.

civiere (siv-i-ãr'), *n.* [< F. *civière* = It. dial. *civiera, scivera*, < *civeo, civea*, a barrow or sledge, perhaps < ML. *cœnovehum*, a barrow in which to convey filth, < L. *cœnum*, prop. *cœnum*, filth, + *vehere*, carry.] **1.** A small hand-barrow carried by two men.—**2.** A litter used by artillery. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

civil (siv'il), *a.* [Early mod. E. *civill;* = D. *civiel* = G. Dan. Sw. *civil*, < F. *civil* = Sp. Pg. *civil* (Pg. also *civel*, civil (law), also rustic) = It. *civile*, < L. *civilis*, belonging to a citizen, civic, political, urbane, courteous, civil, < *civis*, a citizen: see *city.*] **1.** Pertaining to the state in general; pertaining to organized society as represented by government.

Besides the gifts wherewith he was enriched, and the *civill* authoritie wherewith he was dignified.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 64.

Where the Parlament sitts, there inseparably sitts the King, there the Laws, there our Oaths, and whatsoever can be *civil* in Religion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xix.

2. Specifically, relating to the commonwealth as secularly organized for purposes of peace: opposed to *ecclesiastical, military,* or *naval;* relating to the citizen in his relations to the commonwealth as thus organized, or to his fellow-citizens: as, *civil* rights; or, in particular, relating to property and other rights maintainable in law at the owner's suit: opposed to *criminal:* as, *civil* actions, *civil* courts, *civil* remedies.

Christ himself was a great observer of the *Civil* power, and did many things only justifiable because the State requir'd it. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

3. Reduced to order, rule, and government; not in a condition of anarchy; controlled by a regular administration; exhibiting some refinement of customs and manners; not savage or wild; civilized: as, *civil* life; *civil* society.

It is but even the other day since England grewe to be *civill.* *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Men that are *civil* do lead their lives after one common law, appointing them what to do.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 15.

Is 't fit such ragamuffins as these are,
Should bear the name of friends, and furnish out
A *civil* house? *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

4. Intestine; not foreign: as, *civil* war.

The whole Land with *civil* broils was rent into five Kingdoms, long time waging Warr each on other.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

5. Courteous; obliging; well bred; affable; often, merely or formally polite; not discourteous.

These of all other we found most *civill* to giue intertainement. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 118.

Sir Luc. Begin now—"Sir,"——
Acres. That's too *civil* by half.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

A *civil* man now is one observant of slight external courtesies in the mutual intercourse between man and man; a *civil* man once was one who fulfilled all the duties and obligations flowing from his position as a "civis."
Abp. Trench, Gloss. Eng. Words, p. 36.

6†. Characteristic of a citizen, as opposed to a courtier, soldier, etc.; not gay or showy; sober; grave; somber.

A *civil* habit
Oft covers a good man; and you may meet,
In person of a merchant, with a soul
As resolute and free, and all ways worthy
As else in any file of mankind.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, ii. 5.

Come, *civil* night,
Thou sober-suited matron, all in black.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

That fourteen yard of satin give my woman,
I do not like the color, 'tis too *civil.*
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Prize, iii. 3.

Civil action. See *action*, 8.—**Civil architecture, corporation.** See the nouns.—**Civil crown.** Same as *civic crown* (which see, under *civic*).—**Civil damage act, civil damage law,** the name commonly given to a statute adopted, in varying forms, in a number of the United States, making the seller of intoxicating liquor liable civilly in damages to those injured by the intoxicated person, including his family, if their means of support are impaired by his intoxication.—**Civil day, death, engineering,** etc. See the nouns.—**Civil law.** (*a*) That part of the laws of a state or nation which concerns the civil power as distinguished from the military power and foreign relations, and regulates within the territorial jurisdiction the rights of persons and property, except when superseded by the military power in time of war. (*b*) More specifically, the municipal law of the Roman empire, the phrase *jus civile* (civil law) being used in Roman law for those rules and principles of law which were thought to be peculiar to the Roman people, in contradistinction to those which were supposed to be common to all nations (*jus gentium*). By English and American legal authors *civil law* is now commonly used to signify the whole system of Roman law, of which the principal source is the collection made by the Emperor Justinian, consisting of the Digest, Code, and Novellæ Constitutiones. Sometimes the term is also applied to the unwritten law of the principal nations of continental Europe, especially of Germany, which is based on the Roman law. Some authors speak in the latter case of *modern civil law.* The civil law is the basis also of the law of Scotland, Spanish America, Louisiana, and Quebec.—**Civil liberty,** natural liberty so far restrained by human laws (and so far only) as is necessary and expedient for the public good. *Minor.*—**Civil list,** the sum annually allowed to the sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the support of his (or her) household and the dignity of the crown. This sum has been fixed by statute (1 Vict., c. 2) at £385,000, as follows: For her Majesty's privy purse, £60,000; salaries of her Majesty's household and retired allowances, £131,260; expenses of her Majesty's household, £172,500; royal bounty, alms, and special services, £13,200; and unappropriated moneys, £8,040. Besides this, £1,200 per annum is allowed for pensions.—**Civil marriage.** See *marriage.*—**Civil Rights Act,** an act of the United States Congress of 1875 (18 Stat., 335), forbidding the exclusion of any person from the enjoyment of inns, public conveyances, theaters, etc., on account of race or color.—**Civil Rights Bill,** an act of the United States Congress of 1866 (14 Stat., 27), conferring citizenship upon all persons born in the United States, not subjects of other powers, "of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery." It specially affected the recently emancipated slaves.—**Civil rights cases,** the name by which the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in Strauder *v.* West Virginia, 1879 (100 U. S., 303), and five other cases, 1883 (109 U. S., 3), are frequently referred to, which discuss the effect of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States upon the legal status of freedmen.—**Civil servant,** an official of a government not belonging to either its military or its naval forces: especially applied to such an official in British India.

Every one holding a post under the Government [of Great Britain] that is not a legal, military, or naval post, is called a *civil servant*, from the Prime Minister down to a penny postman. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, p. 155.

Civil service, the executive branch of the public service, as distinguished from the military, naval, legislative, and judicial.—**Civil-service Act.** (*a*) A United States statute of 1871, authorizing the President to prescribe rules for entrance into the civil service. It aimed to base admission upon fitness only, regardless of party association. (*b*) An act of 1883, providing for competitive examinations and the suppression of political assessments. The President prescribed rules in 1888, 1896, and 1903. Civil-service acts (or laws) exist in many States and municipalities.—**Civil-service Commissioners,** a body appointed to superintend the examination of candidates for appointments in the civil service.—**Civil state,** the whole body of the citizens who are not included in the military, naval, and ecclesiastical bodies.—**Civil war,** war between different sections of one country, or between differing factions of one people.—**Civil year.** See *year.*—**Covenanted civil service,** that branch of the East Indian civil service whose members enter a special department, and are entitled to regular promotion and a pension after serving a specified number of years, and who cannot resign without permission. They were also called *civilians.*—**Uncovenanted civil service,** a branch of the East Indian civil service whose members (Europeans or natives) are subject to no entrance examination, are not entitled to promotion or a pension on retiring, and may resign their office at pleasure.=**Syn. 5.** *Courteous, Urbane*, etc. See *polite.*

civilian (si-vil'yan), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *civilian*, < L. *civilis*, civil: see *civil.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who is skilled in the Roman or civil law; a professor or doctor of civil law.

Elizabeth caused an inquiry to be instituted before a commission of privy councillors and *civilians.*
Hallam, Const. Hist., I. iii.

By *civilian* is meant in English (1) one who professes and practises the civil law, as opposed to the common, or municipal, law of England; (2) one who teaches or expounds this civil law; (3) one who studies it.
De Quincey, quoted in *N. E. D.*

2. A student of the civil law at a university.

He kept his name in the college books and changed his commoner's gown for that of a *civilian*.
Graves, Shenstone.

3. One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical; especially, a non-military inhabitant of a garrisoned town.—**4†.** One who, despising the righteousness of Christ, did yet follow after a certain civil righteousness, a *justitia civilis* of his own. *Abp. Trench.*

The mere naturalist or *civilian*, by whom I mean such an one as lives upon dregs, the very reliques and ruins of the image of God decayed. *D. Rogers.*

5. A covenanted civil servant in British India.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a civilian.

To the *civilian* mind it might seem that, when a king writes up an inscription to record his buildings, he wishes that inscription to be read of all men for all time.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 296.

civilisable, civilisation, etc. See *civilizable, civilization*, etc.

civilist (siv'i-list), *n.* [< ML. *civilista*, < L. *civilis*, civil: see *civil*.] A civilian, or person versed in the civil law. *Warburton.*

civility (si-vil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *civilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *civylite*, citizenship, < OF. *civilite*, F. *civilité* = Sp. *civilidad* = Pg. *civilidade* = It. *civilità, civiltà*, civility, < L. *civilita(t-)s*, the art of government, politics, also courtesy, < *civilis*, civil: see *civil* and *-ity*.] **1†.** Citizenship.

I with moche summe gat this *ciuylite*.
Wyclif, Acts xxii. 28.

2. The state of being civilized; redemption from barbarity; civilization. See first extract under *civilization*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 134.

Reducing Heathen people to *ciuilitie* and true Religion, bringeth honour to the King of Heauen.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 59.

They [Malayans] are civil enough, engaged thereto by Trade: for the more Trade, the more *civility*; and on the contrary, the less Trade the more barbarity and inhumanity. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. 115.

Another step in *civility* is the change from war, hunting, and pasturage to agriculture. *Emerson*, Civilization.

3. Relation to the civil law rather than to religion.

If there were nothing in marriage but meer *civility*, the magistrate might be meet to be employed in this service.
Bp. Hall, Conscience, iii. 10.

4. Good breeding; politeness, or an act of politeness; courtesy; kind attention: as, to show one many *civilities*.

A man has manners;
A gentleman, *civility* and breeding.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

The insolent *civility* of a proud man. *Chesterfield.*

I also received many *civilities* from the French merchants. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 85.

civilizable (siv'i-li-zą-bl), *a.* [< *civilize* + *-able*; = F. *civilisable* = Pg. *civilizavel*.] Capable of being civilized. Also spelled *civilisable*.

civilization (siv″i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *civilize* + *-ation*; = F. *civilisation* = Sp. *civilizacion* = Pg. *civilização* = D. *civilisatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *civilisation*.] **1.** The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; the state of being reclaimed from the rudeness of savage life, and advanced in arts and learning.

I asked him [Johnson] if "humiliating" was a good word. He said he had seen it frequently used, but he did not know it to be legitimate English. He would not admit *civilization*, but only "civility." *Boswell*, Johnson.

The entire structure of *civilisation* is founded upon the belief that it is a good thing to cultivate intellectual and material capacities, even at the cost of certain moral evils which we are often able accurately to foresee.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 116.

2†. The act of rendering a criminal process civil. Also spelled *civilisation*.

civilize (siv'i-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *civilized*, ppr. *civilizing*. [< *civil* + *-ize*; = F. *civiliser* = Sp. Pg. *civilizar* = It. *civilizzare* = D. *civiliseren* = G. *civilisiren* = Dan. *civilisere* = Sw. *civilisera*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reclaim from a savage or semi-barbarous state; introduce order and civic organization among; refine and enlighten; elevate in social and individual life.

We send the graces and the muses forth,
To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller.*

Such sale of conscience and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of *civilized* society.
Quincy.

I am conscious that life has been trying to *civilize* me for now seventy years with what seem to me very inadequate results. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

2†. To make subject to a civil instead of a criminal process.—**3.** To place under civil, as opposed to military, control; transfer from military to civil control.

II.† *intrans.* To behave civilly or with propriety. [Rare.]

I *Ciuilize*, lest that I seem obscæne:
But Lord (Thou know'st) I am vnchast, vnclean.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Rigby, who had seen him so often come to beg a guinea of Sir C. Williams, and Bathurst, at whose father's he had lived for victuals, understood that dignity as little, and pulled themselves chairs; on which he *civilised*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 163.

Also *civilise*.

civilizer (siv'i-lī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which civilizes. Also spelled *civiliser*.

To nations at a certain stage of their life, which may be called the formative or receptive stage, commerce has always proved the great *civilizer*.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 416.

civilly (siv'i-li), *adv.* In a civil manner. (*a*) In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of members of the community at large; especially, in a secular manner, as opposed to *ecclesiastically*.

If you ask which is the better of these two, *Civilly* the Gentleman of Blood, Morally the Gentleman by Creation may be the better. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 52.

That a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing—for this is *civilly* to live— . . . is not possible. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i.

It [the state in France] made, for instance, the marriage of priests invalid *civilly*.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 393.

(*b*) In a manner relating to private rights: opposed to *criminally*.

That accusation which is publick is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured, or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

(*c*) Not naturally, but by law: as, a man *civilly* dead. (*d*) Politely; considerately; gently; with due decorum; courteously.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

(*e*†) Without gaudy colors or finery; soberly.

The chambers were handsome and cheerfull, and furnished *civilly*. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

civil-suited† (siv'il-sū″ted), *a.* Somberly arrayed.

Civil-suited Morn, . . .
Not trick'd and frounc'd as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt,
But kercheft in a comely cloud.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 122.

civism (siv'izm), *n.* [< F. *civisme*, < L. *civis*, a citizen, + F. *-isme*, -ism.] Good citizenship; devotion to one's country or city: a word of late French origin, more restricted in meaning than *patriotism*. *Dyer.* See *incivism*.

civity†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *civitie* (cf. *city*, early mod. E. *citie*), < L. *civita(t-)s*, a city: see *city*.] A city.

An ancient *civitie*. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland.

civol†, *n.* See *cibol*.

cizar†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *scissor*.

cizars†, cizers†, *n. pl.* Obsolete spellings of *scissors*.

C. J. An abbreviation of *chief justice*.

Cl. The chemical symbol of *chlorin*.

clabbert (klab'ėr), *n.* [See *bonnyclabber*.] Same as *bonnyclabber*.

clabber (klab'ėr), *v. i.* [< *clabber*, *n.*] To become thick in the process of souring: said of milk.

clach (klaċh), *n.* [Gael.: see *clachan*.] Same as *clachan*, 1.

clachan (klaċh'an), *n.* [Gael., < *clach*, pl. *clachan*, a stone; orig., it is supposed, *clachan* meant 'a stone circle for sacred or sepulchral uses.'] In Scotland, a small village or hamlet, especially one clustering around a parish church.

The *clachan* yill [ale] had made me canty.
Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

Yonder are the lights in the *Clachan* of Aberfoyle.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxviii.

One of those *clachan* carlins who keep alive among the Scottish peasantry traditions and sentiments.
Galt, Sir A. Wylie, i.

★**clack** (klak), *v.* [= Sc. *clake, claik*, < ME. *clacken, clakken, claken* (not found in AS., but see below, and cf. *clatter* and *crack*) = MD. *klacken*, clack, crack, whack, shake, D. *klakken*, clack, crack (> OF. *claquer, claquer*, clack, clap, clatter, F. *claquer*, clap in applause: see *claque*), = MLG. *klaken*, cluck (as a hen), = Icel. *klaka*, twitter, chatter (as a bird), wrangle, dispute, = Norw. *klakka*, strike, knock; cf. MLG. *klacken*, LG. *klakken*, throw or daub on, as clay, mud, or other soft mass, = OHG. *clecchan, clechan, kleken*, crack with a noise, cause to burst, MHG. *klechen, klecken*, crack or burst with a noise, also as in G. *klecken* and *klecksen*, daub, smear; all being secondary forms of an assumed verb, agreeing nearly with *click*[1], q. v.: AS. as if **clecan*, pret. **clæc*, pp. **clocen*, whence also AS. *cloccian*, E. *clock*[1] and *cluck*, make the peculiar noise of the hen, = OHG. *chlochōn, chlocchōn, cloccōn*, strike, knock, whence also ult. E. *clock*[2]: see *click, clock*[1], *clock*[2], *cluck*. The words are all more or less imitative; cf. G. *klack, klacks*, interj., slap!; Ir. Gael. *clac*, make a din; Gr. *κλάζειν*, scream, bark, clash, rattle. The series *clack, click*[1], nasalized *clank, clang, clink*, with the related *clock*[1], *cluck*, and further *clap*[1], *clatter, clash*, and *crack, crash*, with their numerous cognates, though of various historical origin, may be regarded as ult. imitative variations of a common root.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a quick sharp noise, or a succession of sharp sounds, as by striking or cracking; crack; rattle; snap.

The palace bang'd, and buzz'd, and *clackt*,
And all the long-pent stream of life
Dash'd downward in a cataract.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

The *clacking* loom
Not long within the homestead still did stand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 202.

2. To utter sounds or words rapidly and continually, or with sharpness and abruptness; let the tongue run or rattle.

Talke discretelye, let not thy tongue go *clack* in an outrage. *Rhodes*, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

Let thy tonge not *clakke* as a mille.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 109.

But ah! the more the white goose laid,
It *clack'd* and cackled louder.
Tennyson, The Goose.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to make a sharp, short, snapping sound; rattle; clap: as, to *clack* two pieces of wood together.—**2.** To speak without thought; rattle out.

Unweighed custom makes them *clack* out anything their heedless fancy springs. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 4.

★**clack** (klak), *n.* [< ME. *clakke*, clack (of a mill), = MD. *klack*, a crack, cracking, = MHG. *klac* (*klack-*), a crack, crash, loud threatening sound, = Sw. *kläck*, a sudden alarm; cf. OF. *clac*, a clacket, clacker, clapper, F. *claque*, a claque; from the verb: see *clack*, *v.*] **1.** A sharp, repeated, rattling sound; clatter: as, the *clack* of a mill.—**2.** In a grist-mill: (*a*) That part of the mill that strikes the hopper, to move or shake it, for discharging its contents.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,
And mark the *clack*, how justly it will sound.
Betterton.

(*b*) A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in the hopper. *Johnson.*—**3.** A valve of a pump.—**4.** A ball-valve connected with the boiler of a locomotive. See *ball-valve* and *clack-box*, 2.—**5.** A kind of small windmill with a clapper, set on the top of a pole to frighten away birds. Also called *clack-mill*, and formerly *clacket*.—**6.** Continual talk; prattle; gossip; tattle.

A woman's *clack*, if I have skill,
Sounds somewhat like a throwster's mill. *Swift.*

The *clack* of tongues, and confusion of voices in this new assembly, was so very great, that the goddess was forced to command silence several times.
Addison, Vision of Justice.

Weakness runs never to this, but always to unthinking *clack* and rattle.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 18.

clack-box (klak'boks), *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, the box in which a clack-valve works.—**2.** In a locomotive, a box fitted to the boiler in which a ball-valve is placed to close the orifice of the feed-pipe, and prevent steam or hot water from reaching the pumps. The ball of the clack is raised from its seat by the stroke of the pump-plunger forcing water against it; the water then passes into the boiler, but is prevented from returning by the instant fall of the ball.

3. The tongue. [Prov. Eng.]

clack-dish (klak'dish), *n.* A beggar's dish or receptacle for money, fitted with a lid so arranged as to produce when agitated a clatter upon the edge of the vessel. Its use was abandoned in the seventeenth century, and it was succeeded by the alms-pot. Also called *clap-dish*.

His use was, to put a ducat in her *clack-dish*.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

Can you think I get my living by a bell and a *clack-dish*?
Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 2.

clack-door (klak'dōr), *n.* A plate of iron or brass covering an aperture in the side of a clack-box. It is attached by screws, and can be removed to give access to the valve-seat or recess into which the valve fits.

clacker (klak'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clacks; the clack of a mill; the clapper.

> This they find by the noise of those boat mills; their *clackers* beat much slower.
> *Sir H. Blount*, Voyage to the Levant, p. 18.

2. A rattle used to frighten birds. See *clack*, *n.*, 5.

clacket†, *n.* [< *clack* + dim. *-et.*] Same as *clack*, 5.

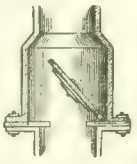
clack-goose (klak'gös), *n.* [Sc. also *claik-goose*, *claik.*] Same as *barnacle*[1], 1.

clack-mill (klak'mil), *n.* Same as *clack*, 5.

clack-piece (klak'pēs), *n.* The casting in which a clack-door is placed, and which forms the valve-chamber. See *clack-door* and *clack*, 4.

clack-seat (klak'sēt), *n.* In a locomotive, one of the two recesses in each pump into which the clacks fit.

clack-valve (klak'valv), *n.* A valve with a single flap, hinged at one edge, and consisting of a plate of leather a little larger than the valve-aperture, used in pumps. The leather plate is strengthened above by a plate of iron a little larger than the opening, and below by another iron plate a little smaller than the opening. The diameter of the valve-box is generally one half more than that of the valve-opening. Also called *clapper*.



Clack-valve.

clad (klad). [< ME. *clad*, *cled*, *cladd*, contr. from *clathed*, earlier form of *clothed*: see *clothe*.] Preterit and past participle of *clothe*.

clad† (klad), *v. t.* [Var. of *clothe*, *clathe*, after *clad*, pret. and pp.] To clothe.

> What, shall I *clad* me like a country maid?
> *Greene*, James IV., iii. 3.

cladanthus (kla-dan'thus), *n.*; pl. *cladanthi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a shoot, branch (see *cladus*), + *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] In mosses, a flower terminating a lateral branch.

cladding (klad'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clad*, *v.* Cf. *clothing*.] Clothing; clothes. [Rare.]

> There were countless lords and ladies of high degree in *claddings* of past centuries.
> *New York Tribune*, March 27, 1885.

cladenchyma (kla-deng'ki-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion, < *ἐγχεῖν*, infuse, pour in, < *ἐν*, = E. *in*, + *χεῖν*, pour; cf. E. *gush*.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of branching cells.

cladgy (klaj'i), *a.* [Assibilated form of *claggy* (q. v.) = *cledgy*, q. v.] Stiff; tenacious; cledgy. [Rare.]

cladi, *n.* Plural of *cladus*, 1.

cladine (klad'in), *a.* [< *cladus* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *cladose*. *W. J. Sollas.*

Cladobranchia (klad-ō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A small superfamily of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having foliaceous, plumose, or ramose branchiæ, whence the name.

cladobranchiate (klad-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Cladobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to the *Cladobranchia*.

Cladocarpi (klad-ō-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cladocarpus*: see *cladocarpous*.] One of the three groups into which the true mosses, *Bryaceæ*, are divided. They are characterized by having the capsules borne at the ends of short lateral branches. The group includes the *Fontinaleæ*, or aquatic mosses.

cladocarpous (klad-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *cladocarpus*, < Gr. *κλάδος*, a shoot, a branch, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit terminal upon short lateral branchlets: as, *cladocarpous* mosses. Also *cladogenous*.

Cladocera (kla-dos'ē-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cladocerus*: see *cladocerous*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his *Branchiopoda lophopoda*, equivalent to the *Daphnides* of Strauss or the *Daphniacea* of others. The section included such genera as *Latona*, *Sida*, and *Polyphemus*, and was practically equivalent to the following group of the same name.

2. An order of *Entomostraca* or a suborder of *Phyllopoda*, comprising the small crustaceans known as water-fleas, abounding in fresh water. They are very prolific, produce ephippial eggs, molt frequently, are more or less transparent, have a bivalvular carapace hinged on the back, a single large eye, from 4 to 6 foliaceous feet bearing branchiæ, and large ramose or branched antennæ (whence the name) acting as swimming-organs. Leading families are *Daphniidæ*, *Polyphemidæ*, *Lynceidæ*, and *Sididæ*. Also *Cladocerata*.

cladocerous (kla-dos'ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cladocerus*, < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *κέρας* = E. *horn*.] Having branched or ramose antennæ; specifically, pertaining to the *Cladocera*.

Cladodactyla (klad-ō-dak'ti-lą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] A genus of dendrochirotous pedate holothurians: so called from the much-branched tentacular processes. *C. crocea* is a saffron-colored species inhabiting the southern seas. *Brandt.*



Cladode of *Phyllanthus angustifolius*.

cladode, cladodium (klad'ōd, kla-dō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *cladodes*, *cladodia* (-ōdz, -ą). [NL. *cladodium*, < Gr. *κλαδώδης*, with many branches, lit. branch-like, < *κλάδος*, a branch (cf. dim. *κλάδιον*, a branchlet), + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a leaf-like flattened branch or peduncle, as in *Ruscus* and some species of *Phyllanthus*. Also *cladophyl*.

cladodont (klad'ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Same as *hybodont*.

Cladodus (klad'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil selachian fishes of the Carboniferous period, having teeth of the kind called cladodont or hybodont. *Agassiz*, 1843.

cladogenous (kla-doj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *cladocarpous*.

cladome (klad'ōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch: see *cladus* and *-oma*.] The branching arms or rays of a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type, collectively considered. Each branch of the cladome is a cladus.

> The secondary rays are the arms or cladi, collectively the head or *cladome* of the spicule.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

Cladonema (klad-ō-nē'mą), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1843), < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *νῆμα*, a thread, < *νεῖν*, spin.] The typical genus of *Cladonemidæ*, having branched or cladose tentacles, whence the name.

Cladonemidæ (klad-ō-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cladonema* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Anthomedusæ*, typified by the genus *Cladonema*, having branched tentacles, 4 or 8 simple or branched radial canals, and 4 or 8 gastral gonads. The medusæ bud on polyp-colonies which contain alimentary zoöids or gastrozoöids, together with scattered capitate tentacles.

Cladonia (kla-dō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλαδών* (*κλαδον-*), a branch, < *κλάδος*, a branch: see *cladus*.] A genus of lichens, representative of the family *Cladoniei*. The apothecia are mostly capitate, variously colored (not black), and borne on the vertical portion of the thallus (podetium). The latter is either simple, and often cup-shaped or funnel-shaped, or very much branched. The branching is shown in the reindeer-moss, *Cladonia rangiferina*. See *reindeer-moss*.



1 2

1. *Cladonia subcornuta*. 2. *Cladonia extensa*. These illustrate two forms of podetia, one much branched, the other nearly simple.

cladonic (kla-don'-ik), *a.* [< *Cladonia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the genus *Cladonia*.—**Cladonic acid**, an acid obtained from *Cladonia rangiferina*.

Cladoniei (klad-ō-nī'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cladonia*.] A family of lichens, having two forms of thallus, primary and secondary. The former is horizontal, crustaceous, foliose, or wanting; the latter (*podetium*) is vertical and bears the apothecia. Now *Cladoniaceæ*.

cladonieine (klad-ō-nī'ē-in), *a.* [< *Cladoniei* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to or having the characters of the family *Cladoniaceæ*.

cladoniine (kla-dō'ni-in), *a.* [< *Cladonia* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Cladonia*.

cladonioid (kla-dō'ni-oid), *a.* [< *Cladonia* + *-oid*.] Resembling lichens of the genus *Cladonia*.

> *Cladonioid* variation of the parmeliaceous thallus.
> *E. Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 6.

Cladophora (kla-dof'ō-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].]

1. In *bot.*, a large genus of green algæ, belonging to the multicellular *Chlorophyceæ*. It consists of firm, not gelatinous filaments, which branch throughout. The species grow in fresh or salt water, on rocks, and in tide-pools and ditches, usually in tufts, sometimes forming layers.



Cladophora nuda, with branched filament magnified.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

cladophyl, cladophyll (klad'-ō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] Same as *cladode*.

cladoptosis (klad-op-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *πτῶσις*, a fall, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *bot.*, the annual falling of leafy twigs instead of individual leaves, such as takes place in many of the cypress family.

cladose (klā'dōs), *a.* [< NL. *cladosus*, < *cladus*, < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch: see *cladus*.] Branched or ramose, as a sponge-spicule: as, a *cladose* rhabdus. *W. J. Sollas.* Also *cladine*.

Cladosporium (klad-ō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *σπόρος*, a seed.] A large genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having subdecumbent, intricately branched, olivaceous hyphæ, and typically uniseptate conidia.

Cladothrix (klad'ō-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *θρίξ*, a hair.] A genus of bacteria growing in the form of filaments, and especially characterized by what is called *false branching*—that is, the formation of a filament by the side of another, which, soon diverging, gives the appearance of branching. *Cladothrix dichotoma* is a common species, occurring in stagnant or running water and wet soil, containing much organic matter, especially when putrefying.

Cladrastis (kla-dras'tis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque), irreg. < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *θραυστός*, brittle.] A genus of trees belonging to the family *Fabaceæ*. It contains two species, one of which, *C. lutea*, is the yellow-wood of Kentucky and Tennessee. It is cultivated as an ornamental shade-tree; the wood is very hard, heavy, strong, of a bright-yellow color changing to brown, and yields a yellow dye.

cladus (klā'dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, a young slip or shoot, prob. < *κλᾶν*, break.] 1. Pl. *cladi* (-dī). One of the secondary arms, rays, or branches of a ramose sponge-spicule, which collectively form the cladome. *W. J. Sollas.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects.

claes (klāz), *n. pl.* [Also written *clais*, *clase*, formerly *clayis*, etc.; contr. of ME. *clathes*, clothes.] Clothes. [Scotch.]

clag[1] (klag), *n.* [North. E. and Sc.: see *clog* and *clay*.] 1. A clot; a mass of sticky or adhesive matter: as, a *clag* of mud on one's shoe.—2. A clog, encumbrance, or burden, as on property.

clag[1] (klag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clagged*, ppr. *clagging*. [North. E. and Sc.: see *clog*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To clog; encumber with something adhesive, as clay.

> Thoult read a satyre or a sonnet now,
> *Clagging* their ayery humour.
> *Marston*, What you Will, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* To stick or adhere. *Brockett.*

clag[2] (klag), *n.* [Gael. *clag*, a bell: see *clock*[2].] A portable bell used by the early Scotch Christians, apparently in the service of the mass, and also carried before the host when taken out of the church, and before a dead body when carried to the grave.

claggy (klag'i), *a.* [Sc. (also *cladgy*, *cledgy*, q. v.), < *clag* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *clayey*.] Sticky; adhesive. [Great Britain.]

★**claik, claik-goose** (klāk, klāk'gös), *n.* Same as *clack-goose*.

claim[1] (klām), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *claime*, *clame*, < ME. *claimen*, *cleimen*, *clamen*, < OF. *claimer*, *cleimer*, *clamer*, call, cry out, claim, challenge, = Sp. *llamar*, formerly *clamar*, = Pg. *clamar* = It. *chiamare*, call, name, send for, *clamare*, speak loud, bawl, < L. *clamare*, call, cry out, connected with *calare*, call (see *calends*), = Gr. *καλεῖν*, call, convoke. From the same L. verb come *clamor*, *acclaim*, *declaim*, *exclaim*, *proclaim*, *reclaim*, etc.; and *class*, *calendar*, *ecclesiastic*, etc., are related.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To call; call out; cry out.

> And aftre that, where that evere thei gon, ever more thei *cleymen* for Mynstralle of the grete Chane.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

> "Is that soth," saide william, "mi swete lady hende [gentle]?
> *Cleymeth* he after clothes for cristes loue in heuen?"
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4481.

2. To be entitled to a thing; have a right; derive a right; especially, to derive a right by descent.

Howbeit they would hold up this Salique law,
To bar your highness *claiming* from the female.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke.*

3. To assert a claim; put forward a claim.—**4.** To assert a belief or an opinion; maintain; assert. [A common use, regarded by many as inelegant.]

And in the light of clearest evidence,
Perceives Him acting in the present tense;—
Not, as some *claim*, once acting but now not.
A. Coles, The Microcosm.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To proclaim.

"Trewly, frende," seide the kynge, "in good prison hath he you sette that to me hath you sente, ffor I *clayme* yow quyte [quit: see *quit-claim*]; but ye shall telle me youre name." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 686.

2†. To call or name.

And that in so gret honoures put be
That ayther of thaim *claymed* is a kyng.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1675.

3. To ask or demand by virtue of a right or asserted right to the possession of the thing demanded, or of authority to demand it; demand as a right or as due; assert a right to: as, to *claim* obedience or respect; to *claim* an estate by descent; to *claim* payment: with *from* or *of* before the person on whom the claim is made.

And, look, when I am king, *claim* thou *of* me
The earldom of Hereford. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, nobody can *claim* that obedience but he that can shew his right. *Locke.*

Earth, that nourished thee, shall *claim*
Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

The Bible surely accords with the highest science when it *claims* the vegetable kingdom, with all its wonders, as a product of Almighty power.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 108.

4. To hold or maintain as a fact or as true; assert as a fact, or as one's own belief or opinion: as, I *claim* that he is right. [Considered by many an inelegant use.]

The firste fader and foundour of gentilesse [i. e., Christ],
What man that *claymeth* gentyl for to be,
Moste folowe his tras. *Chaucer*, Gentilesse, l. 2.

He never made known his history, and *claimed* he had no relation living. *Boston Transcript*, Feb. 7, 1876.

★=Syn. 3. *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*.

claim[1] (klām), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *claime*, *clame*, < ME. *claime*, *clame*, *cleyme*, < OF. *claim*, *clam* = Pr. *clam* (ML. *clameum*), a challenge, = Pg. *clama* (obs.), a protest; from the verb.] **1†.** A cry; a call, as for aid.

I cald, but no man answerd to my *clame*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 11.

2. A demand of a right or alleged right; a calling on another for something due or asserted to be due: as, a *claim* of wages for services.

The King of Prussia lays in his *claim* for Neufchatel, as he did for the principality of Orange.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

A Prince of Wales, what between public *claims* and social *claims*, finds little time for reading, after the period of childhood; that is, at any period when he can comprehend a great poet. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

3. A right to claim or demand; a just title to something in one's own possession or in the possession or at the disposal of another.

Don Christopher, in a long catalogue of virtues which he possessed to a very eminent degree, had not the smallest *claim* to that of patience, so very necessary to those that command armies. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 185.

A thousand *claims* to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

The past has no *claim* to infallibility any more than the present. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 22.

4. The thing claimed or demanded; specifically, a piece of public land which a squatter or settler marks out for himself with the intention of purchasing it when the government offers it for sale: as, he staked out a *claim*. Hence—**5.** A piece of land obtained in this manner; specifically, in *mining*, the portion of mineral ground held by an individual or an association in accordance with the local mining-laws of the district. These laws usually require that a certain amount of work be done, or money expended, in order to prevent the claim from being forfeited. Claims may also be made for water-rights, for mining purposes, adjacent to streams. [Cordilleran mining region.]—**Alabama claims**, certain claims of the United States against Great Britain for damages inflicted on American shipping during the civil war by privateers built, equipped, and supplied in England, and sent out from British ports to prey on American commerce. The most famous of these privateers was the Alabama (at first called the "290"), built at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, in 1862. At the close of the war claims for damages were presented, and referred by the treaty of Washington (July 4th, 1871) to arbitrators, who met at Geneva in 1872. Their decision, rendered September 14th, known as the Geneva award, asserted the responsible negligence of the British government, allowed the chief claims for direct damages, and awarded $15,500,000 to the United States, which was paid by Great Britain, and apportioned among the claimants.—**Claim in a service**, in *Scots law*, a petition addressed by the heir to the sheriff, in which he states his relationship to the deceased, and prays to be served heir to him.—**Continual claim**, in *law*, a claim that is reiterated from time to time in order that it may not be deemed abandoned.—**Court of Claims.** See *court*.—**Timber claim**, the right or assertion of right (under the acts of Congress to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies) on the part of one who has planted and maintained the requisite number of acres of timber on public lands devoid of timber, and maintained them for a term of years, to have a grant of the quarter section or other smaller tract containing his plantation.—**To lay claim to**, to demand as a right or rightful possession.

claim[2] (klām), *v. t.* [E. dial., also *clame*, < ME. **claimen*, **cleimen* (cf. adj. *claimous*, ME. *cleymous*), var. (after Icel. Norw. *kleima*) of *clemen*, mod. dial. *cleam*, q. v. Cf. *glaim*.] **1.** To stick; paste: as, to *claim* up an advertisement. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To clog; overload. [Prov. Eng.]

claimable (klā'ma-bl), *a.* [< *claim*[1], *v.*, + *-able*. Cf. OF. *claimable*, *clamable*.] Capable of being claimed or demanded as due: as, wages not *claimable* after dismissal.

claimant (klā'mant), *n.* [< OF. *claimant*, *clamant*, a claimant (prop. ppr.), < L. *claman(t-)s*, ppr. of *clamare*, cry out, > OF. *claimer*, *clamer*, cry out, claim: see *claim*[1], *v.* Cf. *clamant*.] **1.** A person who claims; one who demands anything as his right.

A wise man will . . . know that it is the part of prudence to face every *claimant*, and pay every just demand on your time, your talents, or your heart.
Emerson, Compensation.

2. In admiralty proceedings, a person admitted to defend an action in rem brought against goods to which he claims a right.

claimer (klā'mėr), *n.* A claimant; one who demands something as his due. [Rare.]

Till an agreement was made and the value of the ground paid to the *claimer*.
Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng., p. 296.

claimless (klām'les), *a.* [< *claim*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no claim. [Rare.]

claim-notice (klām'nō"tis), *n.* In the regions of the United States on the Pacific coast, a notification posted by a miner or other settler upon a piece of public land, declaring his occupancy or intended occupancy thereof.

clairaudience (klār-â'di-ens), *n.* [After *clairvoyance* (q. v.); < F. *clair* (< OF. *cler*, > E. *clear*), clear, + *audience*, hearing: see *clear* and *audience*.] **1.** The supposed power of hearing in a mesmeric trance sounds which are not audible to the ear in the natural waking state; a supposed power of hearing analogous to the power of clairvoyance.

Trances, visions, clairvoyance, *clairaudience*.
Brevoir, Two Worlds, p. 142.

2. An exercise of this power.

The hallucinations, or clairvoyances, or *clairaudiences*, or presentiments, that our "intelligence and veracity" can muster. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 256.

clairaudient (klār-â'di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [After *clairvoyant* (q. v.); < F. *clair*, clear, + **audient*, < L. *audien(t-)s*, hearing: see *clairaudience*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of clairaudience.

The *clairaudient* interconsciousness of friends a thousand miles apart. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 261.

II. *n.* One supposed to have the power of clairaudience.

claire-cole, clear-cole (klār'-, klēr'kōl), *n.* [The latter form partly Englished; < F. *clair*, = E. *clear*, + *colle*, glue or size, < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue.] **1.** In *painting*, a preparation of size put on an absorbent surface to prevent the sinking in of subsequent coats of oil-paint.—**2.** In *gilding*, a coating of size over which gold-leaf is to be applied.

clair-obscure (klār'ob-skūr'), *n.* [Also *clare-obscure*; < F. *clair-obscur* = It. *chiaroscuro*: see *chiaroscuro*.] Same as *chiaroscuro*.

As masters in the *clare obscure*
With various light your eyes allure.
Prior, Alma, ii. 25.

clairvoyance (klār-voi'ans), *n.* [F., < *clairvoyant*: see *clairvoyant*.] **1.** A power attributed to persons in the hypnotic state, by which they are supposed to discern objects concealed from sight, and to see what is happening at a distance.

Clairvoyance, which sees into things without opening them. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

Hence—**2.** Sagacity; penetration; quick intuitive knowledge of things.

clairvoyant (klār-voi'ant), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *clara voyant*; < F. *clairvoyant*, lit. clear-seeing, but peculiarly used in mesmerism, < *clair*, = E. *clear*, + *voyant*, ppr. of *voir*, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, the supposed faculty of clairvoyance, or of seeing or perceiving things not discernible by the senses.

I am *clara voyant*. *Villiers*, Rehearsal (ed. Arber), iii. 1.

As I reached up to lower the awning overhead, I had a *clairvoyant* consciousness that some one was watching me from below. *Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 145.

II. *n.* A person possessing or supposed to possess the power of clairvoyance.

Alberti . . . became in the end neither a great artist like Raphael, nor a great discoverer like Galileo, but rather a *clairvoyant* to whom the miracles of nature and of art lie open. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 247.

clairvoyante (klār-voi'ant), *n.* [F., fem. of *clairvoyant*: see *clairvoyant*.] A female clairvoyant. [Rare.]

claise (klāz), *n. pl.* A variant of Scotch *claes*.

claith (klāth), *n.* [Sc., = E. *cloth*, q. v.] **1.** Cloth.

Has clad a score i' their last *claith*.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. *pl.* Clothes. See *clothes*, *claes*.

claity (klā'ti), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clarty*.] Dirty. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

clake[1] (klāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *claked*, ppr. *claking*. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *clack*.

clake[2] (klāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *claked*, ppr. *claking*. [E. dial. Cf. *clatch*[1].] To scratch. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

clake-goose (klāk'gös), *n.* Same as *clack-goose*.

clam[1] (klam), *n.* [(1) Also *clamm*; < ME. **clam*, ★**clamme*, < AS. *clam*, *clom* (*clamm-*, *clomm-*), m., a band, bond, chain, fetter, in pl. *clammas*, *clommas*, fetters, confinement, = MD. *klamme*, a clamp, hook, grapple, = MLG. *klamme*, LG. *klemme*, a clamp, hook, = OHG. *clamma*, MHG. *klamme*, *klamm*, a constriction, a narrow pass, G. dial. *klamm*, a spasm of the throat, a narrow pass (cf. MHG. *chlemme*, *klemme*, G. *klemme*, a clamp, vise, a pinch, a narrow pass, dial. locked jaw), = Dan. *klamme*, a clamp, cramp, cramp-iron (also *klem*, force, *klemme*, a clamp, press, pinch, strait), = Sw. *klämma*, a press, = Norw. *klemb*, force, pressure, *klemba*, a clamp, press; cf. (2) MHG. *klamere*, *klamer*, clam, hook, G. *klammer*, a clamp, clamp-iron, brace, clincher, bracket, = Dan. *klammer*, a clamp, cramp, cramp-iron (Sw. Dan. *klammer*, brackets, < G.); and (3) MHG. *klamber*, *klamper*, G. dial. *klamper* = Norw. *klember*, *klæmb* = Icel. *klömbr*, a clamp, vise (cf. E. *clamper*); with other similar forms, all derived, with various formatives, in connection with the verbs *clam*[1] and *clem*[1], and with the closely related and in part identical verb *clamp*[1], from the pret. **klam* (AS. **clam*) of an assumed orig. verb, Teut. (Goth.) **kliman* (AS. **climman*), press or adhere together, stick, to which are also referred *clam*[2], *clem*[2] = *cleam* = *claim*[2] (all more or less mixed with *clam*[1]), *cloam*, *clamber*, *climb*, *climp*[1], etc. *Clam*[1] in ordinary use has been superseded by *clamp*[1], q. v. With *clam*, *clamp*, compare *cram*, *cramp*, which belong to a different group, but agree closely in sense, and may be regarded as variations of the same orig. base.] **1.** A clamp (see *clamp*[1]); in plural, forceps, pincers. Specifically—(*a*) A clamp or vise of wood used by carpenters, etc. (*b*) Same as *clamp*[1], 1 (*e*). (*c*) Pincers or nippers of iron used in castrating horses, bulls, etc. [Scotch.] (*d*) A kind of forceps or pincers with long wooden handles, with which farmers pull up weeds. [Prov. Eng.] (*e*) A kind of forceps used in weighing gold. [Scotch.] (*f*) See the extract.

In the year 1818, Sir John Ross, in command of H. M. S. "Isabella," on a voyage of discovery for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, invented a machine "for taking up soundings from the bottom of any fathomable depth," which he called a "deep-sea *clamm*." A large pair of forceps were kept asunder by a bolt, and the instrument was so contrived that on the bolt striking the ground, a heavy iron weight slipped down a spindle and closed the forceps, which retained within them a considerable quantity of the bottom, whether sand, mud, or small stones.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 209.

2. A stick laid across a stream of water to serve as a bridge. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A rat-trap. [Prov. Eng.]

clam[1] (klam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamming*. [Chiefly dial., in part denominative of *clam*[1], *n.*, and in part a var. of *clem*[1] (AS. **clemman*, etc.: see *clem*[1]) as the factitive of the orig. verb which is the common source

of *clam*[1], *n.*, *clam*[2], *a.*, *clam*[2], *v.*, and *clem*[1], *clem*[2], *clem*[3], *cleam*, *claim*[2], *cloam*, etc.: see these words. Cf. *clamp*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press together; compress; pinch.—2. To clog up; close by pressure; shut.—3. To castrate, as a bull or ram, by compression.—4. To rumple; crease.—5. To snatch.—6. To pinch with hunger; emaciate; starve.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stick close.—2. To grope or grasp ineffectually. [Scotch.]—3. To die of hunger; starve.

In reality we are *clamming* and very near starved to death. *Arnold*, Cotton Famine, p. 224.

[In all senses obsolete or provincial.]

clam[2] (klam), *a.* [Sc. also *clem* (see *clem*[3]); < ME. *clam* = MD. D. *klam*, clammy, moist, = MLG. *klam*, close, fast, rigid, oppressed, discouraged, = MHG. *chlam*, *klam*, close, small, weak, G. *klamm*, narrow, close, scarce, clammy (also MHG. *klemm*, close, G. dial. *klemm*, close, scarce), = Dan. *klam*, clammy, damp; of like origin with *clam*[1], *n.*, and *clam*[1], *v.*, namely, from the pret. **klam* of the orig. verb **kliman*, press or adhere together, stick: see *clam*[1], *n.*, and *clam*[1], *v.*] 1. Sticky; viscous; clammy (which see).

Clam, or cleymous [see *claimous*], glutinosus, viscosus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 79.

A *clam* pitchie ray shot from that Centrall Night. *Dr. H. More*, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 33.

2. Moist; thawing, as ice.—3. Vile; mean; unworthy.

In vile and *clam* coveitise of men. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 29.

clam[2] (klam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamming*. [Chiefly dial., in part from *clam*[2], *a.*, and in part a var. of *clame*[2], *claim*[2], which is a var. of *clem*[2], *cleam*, q. v.; in meaning and form mixed with and ult. related to *clam*[1], *clem*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To smear; daub; clog with glutinous or viscous matter.

He spitte in the erthe, and made clay of the spittyng, and *clammyde* cley on his eyen. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 93.

2. To stick; glue.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they clogged and *clamm'd* themselves till there was no getting out again. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *intrans.* To be glutinous; be cold and moist; be clammy.

A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousy,
Hangs on my brows and *clams* upon my limbs.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii. 1.

clam[2] (klam), *n.* [< *clam*[2], *a.* and *v.*] Clamminess; the state or quality of having or conveying a cold moist feeling. [Rare.]

Corruption and the *clam* of death. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 5.

clam[3] (klam), *n.* [Also formerly *clamp*; being a particular use (prob. through *clam-shell*, *clamp-shell*, that is, orig., a shell like a clamp or vise) of *clam*[1], *n.*, 1., or the equiv. *clamp*[1], *n.*, with ref. to the closed 'jaws' of this shell-fish. Said by some to have ref. to "the firmness with which some clams adhere to rocks"; but clams do not adhere to rocks.] A name given in different localities to different bivalve mollusks. Thus, in England, about the mouth of the river Helford, it is given to the piddock, *Pholas dactylus*; in New York and neighboring States, to *Venus mercenaria*, *Mya arenaria* being known as the *soft clam* or *long clam*; in Massachusetts, to *Mya arenaria*, *Venus mercenaria* being designated as the *hard clam* or *round clam*; in many parts of the interior United States, to any species of *Unionidæ* or mussels; along the Pacific coast of the United States, to species of *Tapes* and *Saxidomus*; and, with qualifying prefixes, to various other species. The giant clam is *Tridacna gigas*; the thorny clam is *Chama lazarus*, etc.

They scatered up & down . . . by ye water side, wher they could find ground nuts & *clames*. *W. Bradford*, Hist. Plymouth Plantation, ii. 130.

Bear's-paw clam, *Hippopus maculatus*, a large heavy bivalve of the family *Tridacnidæ*. See *Hippopus*.

clam[4] (klam), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *klemt*, a tolling. The E. word is usually associated with *clamor*, q. v. See *clam*[4], *v.*] A ringing of all the bells of a chime simultaneously; a clamor; a clangor. [Prov. Eng.]

clam[4] (klam), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamming*. [Cf. Dan. *klemte* = Sw. *klämta*, chime, toll. See the noun.] 1. To sound all the bells in a chime simultaneously.—2. See extract. [Prov. Eng.]

Clam, to muffle a bell. See Waldron's Sad Shepherd, p. 167. According to some, to ring a bell irregularly or out of tune. *Halliwell.*

clam[5] (klam), *n.* Same as *clamp*[2], *n.*, 1.

clam[6]†. An obsolete variant of *clamb*, old preterit of *climb*.

clamance†, *n.* [ME., < ML. *clamantia*, claim, < L. *claman(t-)s*, ppr. of *clamare*, claim: see *clamant* and *claim*[1], *v.*] Claim.

clamancy (klam'an-si), *n.* [< *clamant*: see *-cy*.] Urgency; urgency arising from necessity. [Scotch.]

clamant (klam'ant), *a.* [= OF. *claimant*, *clamant* (see *claimant*) = Pg. *clamante*, < L. *claman(t-)s*, ppr. of *clamare*, cry: see *claim*[1], *v.* Cf. *claimant*.] 1. Crying; beseeching. [Poetical.]

A train of *clamant* children dear. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 350.

"Behold!" This *clamant* word
Broke through the careful silence.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

2. Urgent; calling for prompt attention or relief, etc.; crying: as, a very *clamant* case.

The combat was merely preliminary to something greater even if less *clamant*—the contest over the American university question. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 145.

3. Crying for punishment or vengeance; highly aggravated. [Scotch.]

clamation† (klā-mā'shon), *n.* [= It. *clamazione*, < ML. *clamatio(n-)*, < L. *clamare*, pp. *clamatus*, cry out: see *clamant* and *claim*[1], *v.*] The act of crying out.

Their iterated *clamations*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Clamatores (klam-a-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *clamator*, one who cries out, < *clamare*, pp. *clamatus*, cry out: see *claim*[1], *v.*] 1. In Cabanis's classification (1842), an order of insessorial birds, consisting of a majority of those non-oscine forms which had been called *Picariæ* by Nitzsch, having ten primaries, the first of them well developed, and the feet neither zygodactyl nor anisodactyl. It was an artificial assemblage, and is now recognized, if at all, only in a modified sense. The name was adapted from Andreas Wagner (1841).

2†. The gallinaceous birds, or *Gallinæ*: so called from the crowing or clamoring of the males, especially as instanced in domestic poultry.

clamatorial (klam-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *Clamatores* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the *Clamatores*.

clamb†. Obsolete strong preterit of *climb*. *Chaucer.*

clam-bake (klam'bāk), *n.* A repast consisting chiefly of clams baked in a hole in the ground on a layer of stones previously heated, the hole being covered with seaweed, etc., during the process, usually as an accompaniment of a picnic at the sea-shore; hence, a picnic of which such a repast is the principal feature. [U. S.]

Mya arenaria, the clam par excellence, which figures so largely in the celebrated New England *clam-bake*, is found in all the northern seas of the world. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 280.

clambent†. Middle English preterit plural of *climb*.

clamber (klam'bėr), *v.* [Formerly also *clammer* (E. dial. *clammas*), < ME. *clambren*, *clameren*, climb, also heap closely together (not in AS.; perhaps Scand.), = MLG. *klempern*, LG. *klempern*, *klemmern*, climb, = Icel. *klambra*, *klembra* = Norw. *klembra*, pinch closely together, clamp, = Sw. dial. *klammra* = Dan. *klamre*, grasp firmly, = G. *klammern*, dial. *klampfern*, *klampern*, MHG. *klemberen*, *klampferen*, clamp; in part from the noun represented by Icel. *klömbr* (gen. *klambrar*) = Dan. *klammer* = G. *klammer*, dial. *klampfer*, *klamper*, an extended form of the noun seen in E. *clamp*[1], *clam*[1], with freq. *climb*. The related words are somewhat confused.] **I.** *intrans.* To climb, especially with difficulty or by using both hands and feet, as in ascending a steep mountain: often used figuratively.

Lord, who shall ascend to thy tabernacle, and dwell in thy holy hill? David does not mean that there is no possibility of ascending thither, or dwelling there, though it be hard *clambering* thither, and hard holding there. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

We *clambered* over the broken stones cumbering the entrance. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 50.

I turned and *clambered* up
The rivulet's murmuring path.
Bryant, Sella.

II. *trans.* To ascend by climbing; climb with difficulty. [Now rare.]

Clambering the walls to eye him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

clamber (klam'bėr), *n.* [< *clamber*, *v.*] The act of clambering or climbing with difficulty. *Moore.*

clamber-clown†, *n.* A drink similar to cup, made of ale or beer, in use in the eighteenth century.

clamber-skull (klam'bėr-skul), *n.* Very strong ale. [Prov. Eng.]

clam-cod (klam'kod), *n.* See *cod*[2].

clam-cracker (klam'krak'ėr), *n.* A selachian of the family *Myliobatidæ*, *Rhinoptera quadriloba*: so called at Savannah, Georgia, where it molests the oyster-beds.

clame[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *claim*[1].

clame[2], *v. t.* See *claim*[2].

clamentes (klā-men'tēz), *n.* See *camenes*.

clamjamfery (klam-jam'fe-ri), *n.* Same as *clanjamfrie*.

clamm, *n.* See *clam*[1].

clammas[1] (klam'as), *v. i.* [Cf. *clamber*.] To climb. [Prov. Eng.]

clammas[2] (klam'as), *n.* [Cf. *clamor*.] A noise; a clamor. [Prov. Eng.]

clammer[1]† (klam'ėr), *v.* An obsolete form of *clamber*.

clammer[2] (klam'ėr), *n.* [< *clam*[1] + *-er*[1]. Otherwise for *clamper*.] A forceps, like a pair of tongs, used in deep-sea soundings to obtain specimens from the bottom of the sea. The jaws are closed by means of a weight. Also called *clam*, *clam-tongs*. See *clam*[1], 1 (*f*).

clammer[3] (klam'ėr), *n.* [< *clam*[3] + *-er*[1].] One whose business is the digging and sale of clams. [Local, U. S.]

clammily (klam'i-li), *adv.* In a clammy manner.

Wipe those poor lips of hers
Oozing so *clammily*. *Hood*, Bridge of Sighs.

clamminess (klam'i-nes), *n.* [< *clammy* + *-ness*.] The state of being clammy. (*a*) Viscous quality or feel; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glew. *Moxon.*

(*b*) The state of being cold and moist to the touch.

clamming (klam'ing), *n.* [< *clam*[3] + *-ing*[1].] The search for and gathering of clams.

clamming-machine (klam'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine in which an engraved and hardened die (intaglio) is made to rotate in contact with a soft steel mill, in order to make a cameo impression upon it. The mill is used to indent copper rollers for calico-printing. *E. H. Knight.*

clammy (klam'i), *a.* [Extended form of earlier *clam*, with same sense: see *clam*[2], *a.*] 1. Viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Hence—2. Cold and moist with a sticky feel.

Closed was his eye, and clench'd his *clammy* hand. *Crabbe*, Works, I. 119.

Cold sweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*

Under the grass, with the *clammy* clay,
Lie in darkness the last year's flowers. *Bryant*, The New and the Old.

Clammy cherry. See *cherry*[1].

clamor, clamour (klam'or), *n.* [< ME. *clamour*, < OF. *clamour*, *clamur*, *clamor*, F. *clameur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *clamor* = It. *clamore*, < L. *clamor* (*clamor-*), an outcry, < *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*[1], *v.*] 1. A great outcry; vociferation; exclamation made by a loud voice continued or repeated, or by a multitude of voices.

After, rising with great ioy and *clamour*, they sing a prayer of prayse in hope hereof. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

The bitter *clamour* of two eager tongues. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1.

Interpreted it, with its multitudinous echoes and reverberations, as the *clamor* of the fiends and night hags. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xi.

2. Any loud and continued noise.

Do but start
An echo with the *clamour* of thy drum. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.

Loud Arno's boisterous *clamours*. *Addison.*

3. Figuratively, loud complaint or urgent demand; an expression of strong dissatisfaction or desire.

Bycause his galyottes and offycers made suche *clamoure* for vytaylles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 70.

A violent *clamour* was . . . raised against the king by the priests of Debra Libanos, as having forsaken the religious principles of his predecessors. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 533.

=Syn. Hubbub, uproar, noise, din, ado.

clamor, clamour (klam'or), *v.* [< *clamor*, *clamour*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To utter in a loud voice; shout.

Melissa *clamour'd*, "Flee the death." *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2†. To make a great noise with; cause to sound loudly or tumultuously: used in an inverted sense in the following passage.

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

3†. To stun with noise; salute with noise.

And let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to *clamour* councils, not to inform them. *Bacon*, Counsel.

At sight of him, the people with a shout
Rifted the air, *clamouring* their god with praise.
Milton, S. A., l. 1621.

To clamor bells†, to sound all the bells in a chime together. *Warburton.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To utter loud sounds or outcries; vociferate.

The London sparrows far and nigh
Clamor together suddenly.
D. G. Rossetti, Jenny.

2. To make importunate complaints or demands: as, to *clamor* for admittance.

The Hans not only complained, but *clamoured* loudly for Breach of their ancient Privileges.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

clamorer, clamourer (klam'ọr-ėr), *n.* One who clamors.

clamorist, clamourist (klam'ọr-ist), *n.* [< *clamor, clamour,* + *-ist.*] Same as *clamorer.* *T. Hook.* [Rare.]

clamorous (klam'ọr-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *clamoroso,* < ML. *clamorosus,* for L. *clamosus* (> F. *clameux*), < *clamor,* clamor: see *clamor, n.*] **1.** Making a clamor or outcry; noisy; vociferous; loud; resounding.

The *clamorous* owl, that nightly hoots.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

And kiss'd her lips with such a *clamorous* smack,
That, at the parting, all the church did echo.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

Infants *clam'rous*, whether pleas'd or pain'd.
Cowper, The Task, i. 232.

With a gesture he awed into silence
All that *clamorous* throng.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 4.

2. Urgent or importunate in complaints or demands.—**3.** Figuratively, crying out, as for retribution or punishment; heinous; flagrant.

Men do not arise to great crimes on the sudden, but by degrees of carelessness to lesser impieties, and then to *clamorous* sins. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 283.

clamorously (klam'ọr-us-li), *adv.* In a clamorous manner; with loud noise or words.

The old women heightened the general gloom by *clamorously* bewailing their fate.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 438.

clamorousness (klam'ọr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clamorous.

clamorsome (klam'ọr-sum), *a.* [Also spelled (dial.) *clammersome;* < *clamor* + *-some.*] Greedy; rapacious; contentious. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

clamour, clamourer, etc. See *clamor,* etc.

clam[1] (klamp), *n.* [First in early mod. E. ★(taking in part the place of the earlier *clam*[1]), after MD. *klampe,* a clamp, hook, tenon, grapple, brace, D. *klamp,* a clamp, cleat, = MLG. *klampe,* a hook, clasp, = G. dial. (Bav. and Austrian) *klampfe,* G. (after LG.) *klampe* = Dan. *klampe* = Sw. *klamp* (prob. after D.), a clamp, cleat (cf. MLG. *klampe* = East Fries. *klampe,* a bridge over a ditch); practically an extension or variant of the older *clam*[1], q. v., but in form as if from the pret. of the verb represented by MHG. *klimpfen* (pret. *klampf,* pp. *geklumpfen*), draw, press, or hold fast together, which may be regarded as an extension of the orig. Teut. (Goth.) **kliman* (AS. **climman*), pret. **klam,* press or adhere together, whence also *clam*[1], q. v. The forms derived from or related to *clam*[1] are numerous: see *clam*[1], *clam*[2], etc., *clamp*[2], *clamp*[3], etc., *climb, clamber,* etc. Cf. also *clip*[1].] **1.** An instrument of wood, metal, or other rigid material, used to hold anything, or to hold or fasten two or more things together by pressure so as to keep them in the same relative position. Specifically—(*a*) In *joinery:* (1) An instrument of wood or metal used for holding glued pieces of timber closely together until the glue hardens. (2) A piece of wood fixed to another with a mortise and tenon, or groove and tongue, so that the fibers of the piece thus fixed cross those of the other and thereby prevent it from casting or warping. (*b*) *Naut.:* (1) A thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side used to sustain the ends of the beams. (2) Any plate of iron made to turn or open and shut so as to confine a spar or boom. (*c*) In *leather-manuf.,* a wooden bench-screw with two cheeks, used to hold the leather securely while it is stoned or slicked. (*d*) A metallic piece and binding-screw, shaped somewhat like a stirrup, used to hold one of the elements of a battery and complete the electric connection. (*e*) *pl.* A sort of strong pincers used by ship-carpenters for drawing nails. Also *clams.*


Cabinet-makers' Clamp.

2. *pl.* The hinged plates over the trunnions of a gun: generally called *cap-squares.*—**3.** One of a pair of movable cheeks of lead or copper covering the jaws of a vise, and enabling it to grasp without bruising.—**4.** In *bot.,* in the mycelium of fungi, a nearly semicircular cellular protuberance, like a short branch, which springs from one cell of a filament close to a transverse wall, and is closely applied to the lateral wall of the adjoining cell. Each cell coalesces with the clamp, and thus an open passage is formed between the two cells. Also called *clamp-cell.*—**5.** *pl.* Andirons. [Prov. Eng.]—**Binding-screw clamp.** See *binding-screw.*—**Collar and clamp.** See *collar.*—**Geometrical clamp,** a clamp which depends solely on the rigidity of matter and not on friction.—**Horseshoe clamp,** in *ship-building,* an iron strap for attaching the gripe and forefoot.—**Molders' clamp,** in *founding,* a frame for holding together firmly the parts of a flask, so that the metal may safely be poured into the mold.

clamp[1] (klamp), *v. t.* [= D. *klampen,* etc.; from the noun. See *clam*[1], *v.*] To fasten with a clamp or clamps; fix a clamp on.

The strong oaken chest heavily *clamped* with iron, screwed to the floor. *G. A. Sala*, The Ship-Chandler.

clamp[2] (klamp), *n.* [Cf. D. and LG. *klamp,* a heap; cf. *clamp*[1], *clamp*[3], and *clump*[1].] **1.** A stack of bricks laid up for burning, in such a manner as to leave spaces between them for the access of the fire, and imperviously inclosed: called a *brick-clamp,* in distinction from a *brick-kiln.*

The name of *clamp* is also applied to a pile of bricks arranged for burning in the usual way, and encased with a thin wall of burned bricks and daubed over with mud to retain the heat. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 58.

2. A pile of ore for roasting, or of coal for coking.—**3.** A mound of earth lined with straw thrown up over potatoes, beets, turnips, etc., to keep them through the winter. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A large fire made of underwood. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A heap of peat or turf for fuel. [Prov. Eng.]

clamp[2] (klamp), *v. t.* [< *clamp*[2], *n.*] **1.** To burn (bricks) in a clamp. See *clamp*[2], *n.*, 1.

The bricks are not burned in kilns as with us, but are *clamped.* *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 57.

2. To cover (potatoes, beets, turnips, etc.) with earth for winter keeping. [Prov. Eng.]

★**clamp**[3]† (klamp), *n.* An obsolete form of *clam*[3].

Clam or *clamp,* a kind of shell-fish. *Josselyn* (1672).

clamp[4] (klamp), *v. i.* [Appar. imitative; cf. *clank, clump*[2], *tramp.*] To tread heavily; tramp.

The policeman with *clamping* feet. *Thackeray.*

clamp[4] (klamp), *n.* [< *clamp*[4], *v.*] A heavy footstep or tread; a tramp.

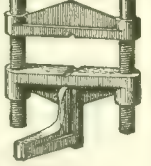
clamp[5] (klamp), *v. t.* [Perhaps a particular use of *clamp*[1], *v.*] **1.** To make or mend in a clumsy manner; patch.—**2.** To patch or trump up (a charge or an accusation). [Scotch.]

clamp-cell (klamp'sel), *n.* Same as *clamp*[1], 4.

clamp-connection (klamp'kọ-nek″shọn), *n.* In *bot.,* the connection formed between two cells by a clamp-cell.

clamp-coupling (klamp'kup″ling), *n.* A device for uniting the ends of a shaft by means of conical binding-sleeves, which by longitudinal motion wedge themselves between the shaft-ends and an outer cylinder, thus binding the whole together.

clamp-dog (klamp'dog), *n.* A clamp which serves as a connection between a piece which is to be turned and the face-plate or spindle of a lathe, compelling the work to partake of the motion of the head-spindle.

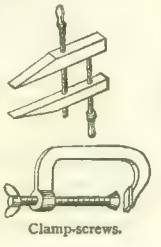

Clamp-dog.

clamper (klam'pėr), *n.* A contrivance consisting of a frame of iron having sharp prongs on the lower part, fastened to the sole of the shoe or boot, to prevent slipping on the ice. Also called *creeper,* and in the United States *calk.*

clamping (klam'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clamp*[2], *v.*] The process of burning bricks in a clamp.

The process called *clamping* so common, and practised largely both in this country and in some parts of Great Britain remote from London, . . . is usually a method of burning bricks by placing them in a temporary kiln, the walls of which are generally built of "green" or unburned bricks. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 57.

clamp-iron (klamp'ī″ėrn), *n.* One of several irons fastened at the ends of fires to prevent the fuel from falling. *Imp. Dict.*


Clamp-screws.

★**clamp-kiln** (klamp'kil), *n.* [Also *clamp-kill;* < *clamp*[2] + *kiln.*] A kiln built of sods for burning lime.

clamp-nail (klamp'nāl), *n.* A short, stout, large-headed nail for fastening clamps in ships.

clamp-screw (klamp'skrö), *n.* A tool used by joiners to hold work to the table, or to secure two pieces together.

clam-scraper (klam'skrā″pėr), *n.* Same as *drag-rake.*

★**clam-shell** (klam'shel), *n.* **1.** The shell of a clam.—**2.** The mouth, or the lip. [Vulgar, New Eng.]

You don't feel much like speakin',
When if you let your *clam-shells* gape, a quart of tar will leak in. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers.

3. A hinged, two-leaved self-loading scoop used in dredges, coal-, ore-, and ash-loaders, and hoisting machinery. See *dredge.*

clam-tongs (klam'tôngz), *n. pl.* An instrument used for gathering clams. See *clammer*[2] and *tongs.*

clam-worm (klam'wėrm), *n.* A species of *Nereis,* especially *N. limbata,* found in association with the soft clam, *Mya arenaria.* One species, *N. virens,* is a large sea-worm from 18 to 20 inches long, of a dull bluish-green color tinted with iridescent hues. Clam-worms burrow in the sand, are very voracious, and are much used for bait. [New Jersey and New Eng. coast.]

★**clan** (klan), *n.* [< Gael. *clann,* < Ir. *clann, cland,* offspring, children, descendants, a tribe, clan, prob. through W. *plant,* offspring, children, < L. *planta,* offshoot, sprout, scion, slip, in later L. a plant: see *plant,* of which *clan* is thus a doublet.] **1.** A race; a family; a tribe; an association of persons under a chieftain; especially, such a family or tribe among the Highlanders of Scotland. The clan is a tribal form of social and political organization based upon kinship of the members. The chief features of the system are (1) the leadership of a chief, regarded as representing a common ancestor, and (2) the possession of land partly undivided as the common domain of the clan, and partly divided as the separate property of its members and their heirs, the clan being the heir of a member who dies leaving no son. It prevailed in early times in Germany and Ireland, and until recently in Scotland, and to some extent in other countries. Thus, among the Highlanders a clan consisted of the common descendants of the same progenitor, under the patriarchal control of a chief, who represented the common ancestor, and who was revered and served by the clansmen with the blind devotion of children. The clans did not, however, acknowledge the principle of primogeniture, often raising to the chiefship a brother or an uncle of a deceased chief. The name of the clan was generally that of the original progenitor with the prefix *Mac* (son). There are few traces of this institution now remaining.

Each trained to arms since life began,
Owning no tie but to his *clan.*
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 24.

We find the Tribe or *Clan,* including a number of persons, in theory of kin to it, yet in fact connected with it only by common dependence on the chief.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 69.

2. Figuratively, a clique, sect, set, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit, and supposed to have a spirit of exclusiveness toward others.

Partridge, and the rest of his *clan,* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any single particular. *Swift.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Tribe, Race,* etc. See *people.*

clancular† (klang'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *clancularius,* secret, clandestine, < *clanculum,* secretly, a dim. form, < *clam,* secretly: see *clandestine.*] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed.

Not allowing to himself any reserve of carnal pleasure, no *clancular* lust, no private oppressions, no secret covetousness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 836.

clancularly† (klang'kū-lär-li), *adv.* Privately; secretly.

Judgements should not be administered *clancularly,* in dark corners, but in open court. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xx.

clandestine (klan-des'tin), *a.* [= D. *clandestien,* < F. *clandestin* = Sp. Pg. It. *clandestino,* < L. *clandestinus,* secret, < *clam* (OL. *calam, callim*), secretly, from root of *celare* = AS. *helan,* hide (see *conceal*); the second element is uncertain.] Secret; private; hidden; furtive; withdrawn from public view: generally implying craft, deception, or evil design.

They, in a *clandestine* and secret manner, collect and snatch fire, as it were by stealth, from the chariot of the Sun. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

It is the worst *clandestine* marriage, when God is not invited to it. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 207.

Clandestine marriage. (*a*) A marriage contracted without the due observance of the ceremonies which the law has prescribed. By the law of Scotland clandestine marriages are valid, by that of England void; the law in the United States varies. (*b*) Any secret marriage, but especially one contracted in defiance of the will of parents or guardians. =**Syn.** *Latent, Covert,* etc. See *secret.*

clandestinely (klan-des'tin-li), *adv.* In a clandestine manner; secretly; privately; furtively.

This Trick [pouring water on a cargo of cloves] they use whenever they dispose of any *clandestinely.*
Dampier, Voyages, I. 318.

clandestineness (klan-des'tin-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clandestine; secrecy; a state of concealment.

clandestinity (klan-des-tin′i-ti), *n.* [< *clandestine* + *-ity*; = F. *clandestinité*.] Clandestineness; secrecy. [Rare.]

Clandestinity and disparity do not void a marriage, but only make the proof more difficult.
Stillingfleet, Speech in 1682.

Clandestinity, in what manner soever aimed at, may be considered as evidentiary of fear.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, v. 10.

★**clang** (klang), *n.* [Not in ME. or AS.; = OHG. *chlang*, MHG. *klanc* (*klang-*, also *klank-*), G. *klang* = Sw. Dan. *klang*, sound, clang, ring, clink; in form from the pret. of the verb represented by OHG. *chlingan* (pret. *chlanc*), MHG. G. *klingen* (pret. *klang*) = MLG. *klingen* = Icel. *klingja*, clang, ring, clink, a verb parallel to MHG. G. *klinken* = MLG. *klinken* = MD. D. *klinken* = E. *clink*: see *clink*. Cf. L. *clangor*, clang, clangor, Gr. κλαγγή, a clang, clash, rattle, from the verb; L. *clangere*, LL. also *clingere*, make a loud sound, clang, = Gr. κλάζειν (perf. κέκλαγγα), scream, bark, clash, rattle. All ult. imitative, the forms in Teut. agreeing with *clang* being mixed with those agreeing with *clank* and *clink*, and further associated through imitative variation with numerous similar forms: see *clink*, *clank*, *click*[1], *clack*, etc.] **1.** A loud, sharp, resonant, and metallic sound; a clangor: as, the *clang* of arms; the *clang* of bells; the *clang* of hammers.

Loud 'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets' *clang*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

At every stride Red Rowan made,
I wot the Kinmont's airns [irons] play'd *clang*.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

The haunt of seals, and orcs, and sea-mews' *clang*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 835.

The drawbridge dropped with a surly *clang*.
Lowell, Sir Launfal.

2. [G. *klang*.] The quality of a musical sound; the respect in which a tone of one instrument differs from the same tone struck on another; timbre. See extract.

An assemblage of tones, such as we obtain when the fundamental tone and the harmonics of a string sound together, is called by the Germans a Klang. May we not employ the English word *clang* to denote the same thing, and thus give the term a precise scientific meaning akin to its popular one? *Tyndall*, Sound, p. 118.

clang (klang), *v.* [Not in ME. or AS.; formally from the noun, but partly, as an imitative word, an independent verb; cf. L. *clangere*, clang, = Gr. κλάζειν (perf. κέκλαγγα), scream, bark, clash, clang: see *clang*, *n.*, and *clank*, *clack*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To give out a clang; resound.

Above the wood which grides and *clangs*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

She looks across the harbor-bar
To see the white gulls fly;
His greeting from the Northern sea
Is in their *clanging* cry.
Whittier, Amy Wentworth.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to sound with a clang.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their mystick dance, and *clang'd* their sounding arms.
Prior.

2. To cause the name of to resound; celebrate with clangor.

"The crane," I said, "may chatter of the crane,
The dove may murmur of the dove, but I
An eagle *clang* an eagle to the sphere."
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

clang-color (klang′kul″or), *n.* Same as *clang-tint*.

clangor (klang′gor or klang′or), *n.* [Also sometimes *clangour*; = F. *clangueur* = Pg. *clangor* = It. *clangore*, < L. *clangor*, a sound, clang, < *clangere*, clang: see *clang*.] A sharp, metallic, ringing sound; resonant, clanging sound; clang; clamorous noise; shrill outcry.

And hear the trumpet's *clangour* pierce the sky.
Dryden.

Not without *clangour*, complaint, subsequent criminal trials, and official persons dying of heartbreak.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iii. 9.

Night after night the geese came lumbering in in the dark with a *clangor* and a whistling of wings, even after the ground was covered with snow.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 267.

The drum rolls loud,—the bugle fills
The summer air with *clangor*.
Whittier, Our River.

The clamor and the *clangor* of the bells.
Poe, The Bells.

clangor (klang′gor or klang′or), *v. i.* [Also sometimes *clangour*; < *clangor*, *n.*] To make a clangor; clang; clank; resound.

All steeples are *clangouring*.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 4.

clangorous (klang′go-rus or klang′o-rus), *a.* [< ML. *clangorosus*, < L. *clangor*: see *clangor*.] Making or producing clangor; having a hard, metallic, or ringing sound.

Who would have thought that the *clangorous* noise of a smith's hammers should have given the first rise to music?
Spectator, No. 334.

To serve in Vulcan's *clangorous* smithy.
Lowell, Hymn to my Fire.

clangour, *n.* and *v.* See *clangor*.

clangous†, *a.* [< *clang* + *-ous*. Cf. OF. *clangeux*.] Making a clanging noise.

Harsh and *clangous* throats.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

clang-tint (klang′tint), *n.* [< *clang* + *tint*[1], after G. *klang-farbe*, lit. sound-color.] The timbre or quality of a compound musical tone, due to the relative number and intensity of the harmonics present in it; acoustic color. See *clang*, *n.*, 2, *harmonic*, and *quality*. Also called *clang-color*.

Could the pure fundamental tones of these instruments [clarinet, flute, and violin] be detached, they would be undistinguishable from each other; but the different admixture of overtones in the different instruments renders their *clang-tints* diverse, and therefore distinguishable.
Tyndall, Sound, p. 127.

Clangula (klang′gū-lą), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), dim. of Gr. κλαγγή, a clang, clangor, as the screaming of birds, confused cries, etc.: see *clang*.] A genus of sea-ducks or *Fuligulinæ*, containing the garrots or goldeneyes. *C. clangula* is the common goldeneye; *C. barrovi* is Barrow's goldeneye or the Rocky Mountain garrot. The American bufflehead, *Bucephala albeola*, and some other species, are often placed in this genus.

clanjamfrie, clanjamfry (klan-jam′fri), *n.* [Sc., variously written *clamjamphry*, *-frie*, etc.; appar. a loose compound of *clam*, *clem*, mean, low, worthless, + *jamph* or *jampher*, be idle.] Persons collectively who are regarded with contempt; a mob; ragtag and bobtail.

A gang of play-actors came.—They were the first of that *clanjamfry* who had ever been in the parish. *Galt.*

I only knew the whole *clamjamfery* of them were there.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, ix.

clank (klangk), *n.* [Not in ME. or AS.; = MD. D. *klank* = MHG. *klanck*, a ringing sound; in form from the pret. (**klank*) of the verb represented by MD. D. MHG. G. *klinken* = E. *clink*, and parallel to *clang*, similarly related to OHG. *chlingan*, MHG. G. MLG. D. *klingen*: see *clink*, and cf. *clang*, *n.* and *v.* Phonetically, *clank* and *clink* may be regarded as nasalized forms of *clack* and *click*; as imitative verbs they belong to an extensive group of more or less imitative words of similar phonetic form: see *clack*, *click*[1], *clang*, *clash*, *clatter*, *clap*[1], etc.] A sharp, hard, metallic sound: as, the *clank* of chains or fetters.

You mark him by the crashing bough,
And by his corselet's sullen *clank*,
And by the stones spurned from the bank.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 14.

★**clank** (klangk), *v.* [Not in ME. or AS.; formally from the noun, but partly, as an imitative word, an independent verb, a variation of *clink*, *v.*: see *clank*, *n.*, and cf. *clink*, *clang*, *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to sound with a clank: as, to *clank* chains. See the noun.

Officers and their staffs in full uniform *clanking* their spurs and jingling their sabres.
W. H. Russell, Crimean War, vi.

2†. To give a ringing blow to.

He *clanked* Piercy ower the head,
A deep wound and a sair.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 228).

II. *intrans.* To sound with or give out a clank.

He smote his hand
Against his breast, his heavy mailed hand,
That the hard iron corslet *clank'd* aloud.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

clanker (klang′kėr), *n.* [E. dial.; appar. < *clank* + *-er*[1].] A beating; a chastisement. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

clannish (klan′ish), *a.* [< *clan* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to a clan; closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.

The vision of the whole race passing out of its state of *clannish* division, as the children of Israel themselves had done in the time of Moses, and becoming fit to receive a universal constitution, this is great.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 213.

2. Imbued with the prejudices, feelings, sentiments, etc., peculiar to clans; somewhat narrow or restricted in range of social interest and feeling.

clannishly (klan′ish-li), *adv.* In a clannish manner.

clannishness (klan′ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clannish.

★**clanship** (klan′ship), *n.* [< *clan* + *-ship*.] A state of union as in a family or clan; association under a chieftain.

The habitations of the Highlanders, not singly, but in small groups, as if they loved society or *clanship*.
Pennant, Tour in Scotland.

clansman (klanz′man), *n.*; pl. *clansmen* (-men). A member of a clan.

Loud a hundred *clansmen* raise
Their voices in their Chieftain's praise.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 18.

clap[1] (klap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clapped* or *clapt*, ppr. *clapping*. [< ME. *clappen*, < AS. *clæppian* (rare) = OFries. *klappa*, *kloppa* = D. *klappen* = MLG. LG. *klappen* (> G. *klappen*) = Icel. Sw. *klappa* = Dan. *klappe* = OHG. *chlaphōn*, MHG. *klaffen*, clap, strike with a noise, in MLG., etc., also to talk much, gabble, chatter; cf. It. *chiappare*, strike, catch; Gael. *clabar*, a mill-clapper, *clabaire*, a loud talker. Prob. ult. imitative: cf. *clack*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with a quick, sharp motion; slap; pat, as with the palm of the open hand or some flat object: as, to *clap* one on the shoulder.

The hande that *clappyd* the vndyr the ere.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

Claps her pale cheek, till *clapping* makes it red.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 468.

Have you never seen a citizen on a cold morning *clapping* his sides, and walking . . . before his shop?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ix. 1.

Hence—**2.** To fondle by patting.

Clapt him on the hands and on the cheeks.
Tennyson, Dora.

3. To push forcibly; move together; shut hastily: followed by *to*: as, to *clap to* the door or gate.—**4.** To place or put, especially by a hasty or sudden motion: as, to *clap* the hand to the mouth; to *clap* spurs to a horse.

Tho boordes were *clapped* on both sides of his body, through which there were driven many great nailes.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 187.

Then trip to his Lodging, *clap* on a Hood and Scarf, and a Mask, slap into a Hackney-Coach and drive hither to the Door again in a trice!
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 8.

If she rejects this proposal, *clap* her under lock and key.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

5. To strike, knock, or slap together, as the hands, or against the body, as wings, with a sharp, abrupt sound.

Men maken hem [sc. the foules, alle of gold] dauncen and syngen, *clappynge* here wenges togydere.
Mandeville (ed. Halliwell), p. 219.

O *clap* your hands, all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph. Ps. xlvii. 1.

The crested bird
That *claps* his wings at dawn.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

Hence—**6.** To manifest approbation of by striking the hands together; applaud by clapping the hands.

Wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the stage.
Dryden, Ded. of Spanish Friar.

7†. To utter noisily.

Alle that thou herest thou shalt telle,
And *clappe* it out, as doth a belle.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 282.

To clap eyes on, to look at; see. [Colloq.]

Nicest girl I ever *clapped eyes on*.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 607.

To clap hands, to clasp or join hands with another, in token of the conclusion of an agreement.

So *clap hands* and a bargain. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

To clap hold of (or **on**), to seize roughly and suddenly.

But here my Guide, his wings soft oars to spare,
On the moon's lower horn *clap'd hold*, and whirl'd
Me up. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 100.

To clap up. (*a*) To make or arrange hastily; patch up: as, to *clap up* a peace.

Was ever match *clapp'd up* so suddenly?
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Coming to their place, they *clapt up* their house quickly, and landed their provisions.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 314.

(*b*) To imprison, especially without formality or delay.

Clap him *up*,
And, if I live, I'll find a strange death for him.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 6.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To strike or knock, as at a door.

This somnour *clappeth* at the widowes gate.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 283.

2. To come together suddenly with a sharp noise; close with a bang; slam; clack.

And thai [mouths] *clappe* shall full clene, & neuer vnclose aftur. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 807.

The doors around me *clapt*. *Dryden.*

There rose a noise of striking clocks,
And feet that ran, and doors that *clapt*.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

3. To applaud, as by clapping the hands together.—**4†.** To chatter; prattle or prate continually or noisily.

This monk, he *clappeth* loude.
Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 15.

5. To begin or set to work with alacrity and briskness.

Truly, sir, I would desire you to *clap* into your prayers; for, look you, the warrant's come. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

clap[1] (klap), *n.* [< ME. *clap, clappe* = D. *klap* = LG. *klap* (> G. *klapp*) = Icel. Sw. *klapp* = Dan. *klap* = OHG. *klaph*, MHG. *klapf*, G. *klaff*, a striking with a noise; from the verb.] **1.** A sudden sharp sound produced by a collision; a bang; a slap; a slam.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out as will shake the whole room.
Swift, Advice to Servants, General Directions.

Hence—**2.** A burst or peal, as of thunder.

Horrible *claps* of thunder, and flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewill*, Apology.

3. A striking together, as of the hands or of a bird's wings; especially, a striking of the hands together, to express applause.

Men, with wives, and boys,
Whose shouts and *claps* out-voice the deep-mouth'd sea.
Shak., Hen. V., v. (cho.).

4. A clapping; applause expressed by clapping. [Now colloq.]

He sometimes lets the audience begin the *clap* of themselves, and at the conclusion of their applause ratifies it with a single thwack. *Addison*, Trunkmaker at the Play.

He was saluted, on his first appearance, with a general *clap*; by which I perceived that he was one of those spoiled actors in whom the pit pardons everything.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 6.

5†. Noise of any kind, especially idle chatter.

Stynt thi *clappe*. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 36.

His lewde [ignorant] *clappe*, of which I sett no prys.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

6. A sudden blow, motion, or act: generally in the phrase *at a clap* (which see, below).—**7.** A touch or pat with the open hand: as, he put her off with a kiss and a *clap*. [Scotch and New England.]—**8.** In *falconry*, the nether part of the beak of a hawk. *E. Phillips*, 1706. —**9.** Same as *clapper*[1], 1 (*d*).—**At a clap,** at one blow; all at once; suddenly.

What, fifty of my followers *at a clap*! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

They are for hazarding all for God *at a clap*, and I am for taking all advantage to secure my life and estate.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 165.

clap[2] (klap), *n.* [Cf. D. *klapoor*, < OF. *clapoir*, a venereal sore.] Gonorrhea.

clap[2] (klap), *v. t.* [< *clap*[2], *n.*] To infect with venereal poison. [Rare.]

clapboard (klap'bōrd; colloq. klab'ord), *n.* [Also formerly *clabord, clawboard, cloboard*; < *clap*[1] + *board*. Compare obs. *clapholt*, < LG. *klappholt* = D. *klaphout* = G. *klappholz*, cut pieces of wood, clapboard.] **1.** A long thin board, usually about 6 or 8 inches wide, used in covering the outside walls of a wooden building. See *siding*.

Mr. Oldham had a small house near the weir at Watertown, made all of *clapboards*, burned August, 1632.
Winthrop, Journal, I. 87.

Richard Longe was fined, in 1635, for riving divers good trees into *clapboards*. *Massachusetts Records*, I. 163.

We heard the loosened *clapboards* tost,
The board-nails snapping in the frost.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. A roofing-board about 4 feet long by 8 inches wide, and thicker on one edge than on the other, rived from a log by splitting it from the center outward. Also called *shake*. [U. S.]

The broad side gable, shaded by its rude awning of *clapboards*. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 85.

3. A stave for casks. [Eng.]

clapboard (klap'bōrd; colloq. klab'ord), *v. t.* [< *clapboard*, *n.*] To cover or sheathe with clapboards, as a house. [U. S.]

A plain *clapboarded* structure of small size.
The Century, XXVIII. 11.

clap-bread (klap'bred), *n.* A kind of oatmeal cake rolled out thin and baked hard. Also *clap-cake*. *Halliwell.*

The great rack of *clap-bread* hung overhead, and Bell Robson's preference of this kind of oat-cake over the leavened and partly sour kind used in Yorkshire was another source of her unpopularity.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

clap-dish (klap'dish), *n.* Same as *clack-dish*.

clap-doctor (klap'dok″tor), *n.* A physician who undertakes the cure of venereal diseases; hence, formerly, from the fact that such professions are often made by ignorant or irresponsible persons, a quack. [Now only vulgar.]

He was the first *clap-doctor* that I met with in history.
Tatler, No. 260.

clape (klāp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The flicker or golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*. [Local, U. S.]

clapert, *n.* [ME., later written *clapper*, Sc. *clappers*; < OF. *clapier*, F. *clapier* (ML. *claperius, claperia, claperium*), a rabbit-burrow, < *clapir*, squat; origin uncertain.] A rabbit-burrow. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1405.

clapmatch (klap'mach), *n.* [D. *klapmuts*, sailor's cap.] The bonnet-seal: applied by sailors to the female southern fur-seal.

The younger of both sexes [of sea-lions], together with the *clapmatches*.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 130.

clap-net (klap'net), *n.* A net in hinged sections, made to fold quickly upon itself by the pulling of a string, much used by the bird-catchers who supply the London market.

clappedepouch (klap'e-de-pouch), *n.* A name of the shepherd's-purse, *Bursa Bursa-pastoris*, in allusion to its little pouches hung out as it were by the wayside, as the begging lepers of old times extended a pouch at the end of a pole and called attention to it by a clapper or bell.

clapper[1] (klap'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *clapper, claper, cleper* (= D. *klapper* = MHG. *klapper, klepper*, a chatterer, blabber (> G. *klapper*), = MHG. *klepfer*, etc.); < *clap*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** Something which claps or strikes with a loud, sharp noise. Specifically—(*a*) The tongue of a bell.

Like the rude *clapper* of a crazed bell.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 3.

(*b*) The cover of a clack-dish. (*c*) The piece of wood or metal which strikes the hopper of a mill. (*d*) In medieval churches, a wooden rattle used as a summons to prayers on the last three days of Holy Week, when it was customary for the church bells to remain silent. Also called *clap*. *F. G. Lee.* (*e*) A clack or windmill for frightening birds.

They kill not vipers, but scarre them away with *Clappers* from their Balsame-trees.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 233.

A *clapper* clapping in a garth,
To scare the fowl from fruit.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

(*f*) *pl.* Pieces of wood or bone to be held between the fingers and struck together rhythmically; the bones. (*g*) The knocker of a door. *Minsheu*, 1617.

2. One who claps, especially one who applauds by clapping the hands.—**3.** A clack-valve.—**4.** *pl.* A pair of iron plates used to hold fine steel springs while being hardened.—**5.** [Cf. *clam*[1], *n.*, 2.] A plank laid across a running stream as a substitute for a bridge.—**6†.** *pl.* Warren-pales or -walls. *Coles*, 1717.—**7.** The tongue. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Beggar's clapper.** See *clack-dish* and *clicket*.

clapper[1] (klap'ėr), *v. i.* [< *clapper*[1], *n.*] To clap; make a clattering noise. [Rare.]

Loose boards on the roof *clappered* and rattled.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

clapper[2]†, *n.* See *claper*.

clapper-bill (klap'ėr-bil), *n.* A name of the open-beaked storks, of the genus *Anastomus* (which see). Also called *shell-eater*.

clapperclaw (klap'ėr-klâ), *v. t.* [< *clap*[1] + *claw*. Cf. *caperclaw*.] **1.** To beat, claw, and scratch; thrash; drub.

They are *clapper-clawing* one another; I'll go look on.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4.

2. To scold; abuse with the tongue; revile.

Have always been at daggers-drawing
And one another *clapper-clawing*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, ii.

clapperclaw (klap'ėr-klâ), *n.* [< *clapperclaw*, *v.*] Same as *back-scratcher*, 2.

clapperdudgeon† (klap'ėr-duj″on), *n.* [Also *clapperdogeon*; appar. < *clapper*[1], *clap*[1], + *dudgeon*, a dagger, or a handle.] A beggar.

It is but the part of a *clapperdudgeon*, to strike a man in the street. *Greene*, George-a-Greene.

A *Clapperdogeon* is in English a Begger borne; some call him a Pallyard.
Dekker, Bellman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C, 3.

clappering (klap'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *clapper*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Pulling the clapper instead of the bell.

The lazy and pernicious practice of *clappering*, i. e., tying the bell rope to the clapper, and pulling it instead of the bell. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 379.

clapper-stay (klap'ėr-stā), *n.* A device for muffling large bells.

clapper-valve (klap'ėr-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, a valve suspended from a hinge, and working alternately on two seats; a clack-valve. It is sometimes a disk vibrating between two seats.

clapse, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *clasp*.

clap-sill (klap'sil), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a miter-sill; the bottom part of the frame on which lock-gates shut. Also called *lock-sill*.

clap-stick (klap'stik), *n.* A kind of wooden rattle or clapper used for raising an alarm; a watchman's rattle.

He was not disturbed . . . by the watchmen's rappers or *clap-sticks*. *Southey*, The Doctor, i.

claptrap (klap'trap), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1†.** A contrivance for clapping in theaters.—**2.** Figuratively, an artifice or device to elicit applause or gain popularity; deceptive show or pretense.

This actor [Thomas Cobham], . . . when approaching a *claptrap*, gives such note of preparation that they must indeed be barren spectators who do not perceive that there is something coming. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 318.

He played to the galleries, and indulged them of course with an endless succession of *clap-traps*.
Brougham, Sheridan.

Trashy books which owe their circulation to advertising skill or to pretentious *clap-trap*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 52.

II. *a.* Designing or designed merely to win approval or catch applause.

The unworthy arts of the *clap-trap* mob-orator.
A. K. H. Boyd, Country Parson, i.

Read election speeches and observe how votes are gained by *clap-trap* appeals to senseless prejudices.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 289.

claque (klak), *n.* [F., < *claquer*, clap, applaud, < D. *klakken*, clap, clack: see *clack*.] **1.** In theaters, a set of men, called *claqueurs*, distributed through the audience, and hired to applaud the piece or the actors; the system of paid applause. This method of aiding the success of public performances is very ancient; but it first became a permanent system, openly organized and controlled by the claqueurs themselves, in Paris at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The *claque* at the Grand Opera is very select. I would n't go with the *claque* on the boulevards.
V. Hugo, Les Misérables, St. Denis (trans.), vi. 2.

Hence—**2.** Any band of admirers applauding and praising from interested motives.

claqueur (kla-kėr'), *n.* [F., < *claquer*, applaud: see *claque*.] A member of the claque. Each claqueur has a special rôle allotted to him. Thus, the *rieur* laughs at the comic sallies; the *pleureur* weeps at pathetic passages; the *bisseur* calls "encore!" and so on; and all together clap their hands and applaud upon occasion. The performances of the claque are directed by a leader.

We will go to the Opera. We will go in with the *claqueurs*. *V. Hugo*, Les Misérables, St. Denis (trans.), vi. 2.

clarabella (klar-a-bel'ä), *n.* [Also *claribella*; < L. *clarus*, clear, + *bellus*, beautiful: see *clear*, *a.*, and *beau, belle*.] An organ-stop having open wooden pipes which give a soft, sweet tone, resembling the stopped diapason and the eight-foot bourdon.

claravoyant†, *a.* An obsolete form of *clairvoyant*.

Clare (klâr), *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare. —**Poor Clares.** See *Clarisse*.

clare constat (klā'rē kon'stat). [L.: *clare*, clearly, < *clarus*, clear; *constat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *constare*, stand together, be established: see *clear*, *a.*, and *constant*.] Literally, it is clearly established.—**Precept of clare constat,** in *Scots law*, a deed executed by a subject superior, for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lands held by the deceased vassal.

clarence (klar'ens), *n.* [From *Clarence*, a proper name.] A close four-wheeled carriage, with a curved glass front and inside seats for four persons.

Clarenceux, *n.* Same as *Clarencieux*.

Clarencieux (klar'en-sū), *n.* [Said to be so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, son of Edward III., who first held the office.] In Great Britain, the title of the second king-at-arms, ranking after Garter king-at-arms. His province comprises that part of England south of the river Trent, and he is hence sometimes called *Surroy* (southern king). See *king-at-arms, garter*, and *Norroy*.

clarendon (klar'en-don), *n.* [< *Clarendon*, a proper name.] A condensed form of printing-type, like Roman in outline, but with thickened lines.

This line is printed in clarendon.

clarenert, *n.* See *clarioner*.

Clarenine (klar'e-nin), *n.* [< *Clarene* (see def.) + *-ine*[1].] One of a reformed congregation of Franciscans founded in 1302 by Angelo di Cardona, and named from a stream called the Clarene, on which the first monastery was established, near Ancona. They were reunited with the Franciscans in 1510.

clare-obscure (klâr'ob-skūr'), *n.* Same as *clair-obscure, chiaroscuro*.

claret (klar'et), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *claret, cleret* (= MLG. MHG. G. *klaret* = Sp. Pg. *clarete* = It.

claretto, claret), < OF. *claret, clairet*, F. *clairet*, prop. adj., clear, clearish, *vin clairet*, or simply *clairet*, wine of clear red color, dim. of *cler*, < L. *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.* Cf. *clary*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Clear; clearish: applied to wine. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 79.—2. [Attrib. use of the noun.] Having the color of claret wine.

He wore a *claret* coat. *D. Jerrold.*

II. *n.* 1. The name given in English to the red wines of France, particularly to those of Bordeaux, but excluding Burgundy wines. In France the name *clairet* is given only to thin or poor wines of a light-red color. Hence—2. Any similar red wine, wherever made: as, California *claret*.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret*. *Boyle.*

3. Blood. [Pugilistic slang.]

claret-cup (klar'et-kup), *n.* A summer beverage, composed of iced claret, a little brandy, sugar, and a slice or two of lemon, with mint or borage.

claret-red (klar'et-red), *n.* A coal-tar color of complex composition, belonging to the azo-group. It is used for dyeing wool.

clargy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clergy*.

Clarian (klar'i-an), *n.* [< *Clare* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of Clare Hall, in the University of Cambridge, England.

Dropt she her fan beneath her hoop,
E'en stake-stuck *Clarians* strove to stoop.
Smart, Barkeeper of Mitre, 1741.

claribel-flute (klar'i-bel-flöt), *n.* An organ-stop similar to the clarabella, but generally of four-foot pitch.

claribella (klar-i-bel'ä), *n.* See *clarabella*.

clarichord (klar'i-kôrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *claricord, clarycord, clarycorde*, etc.; a perversion (probably associated with the L. *clarus*, clear) of *clavichord*. "Whether the corruption was phonetic or graphic (*r* for *v*) does not appear." *N. E. D.* Compare *claricymbal* for *clavicymbal*.] 1. An obsolete form of *clavichord*.—2. In *her.*, same as *clarion*, 4.

claricymbal (klar-i-sim'bal), *n.* [< NL. *claricymbalum*, < L. *clarus*, clear, + *cymbalum*, cymbal: see *clear*, *a.*, and *cymbal*.] A musical instrument used in the sixteenth century. It resembled in form a grand piano without legs, or a harp laid prostrate, and comprised 4 octaves with 19 notes in each.

claricymbalum (klar-i-sim'ba-lum), *n.*; pl. *claricymbala* (-lä). [NL.] Same as *claricymbal*.

clariet, *n.* See *clary*[1].

clarification (klar$''$i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *clarification* = Pr. *clarificacio* = Sp. *clarificación* = Pg. *clarificação* = It. *chiarificazione*, < LL. *clarificatio(n-)*, only in sense of 'glorification,' < *clarificare*, pp. *clarificatus*, glorify: see *clarify*.] The act of clarifying; particularly, the clearing or fining of liquid substances from feculent matter by the separation of the insoluble particles which prevent the liquid from being transparent. This may be performed by filtration, but the term is more especially applied to the use of such clarifying substances or agents as gelatin, albumen, alcohol, heat, etc.

To know the means of accelerating *clarification* [in liquors] we must know the causes of *clarification*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

clarifier (klar'i-fi-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clarifies or purifies: as, whites of eggs, blood, and isinglass are *clarifiers* of liquors.—2. A vessel in which a liquid is clarified; specifically, a large metallic pan for clarifying saccharine syrup, etc.

clarify (klar'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clarified*, ppr. *clarifying*. [< ME. *clarifien*, make clear, glorify, = D. *clarificeren, clarifieren*, < OF. *clarifier*, F. *clarifier* = Pr. *clarifiar, clarificar* = Sp. Pg. *clarificar* = It. *chiarificare*, clarify, < LL. *clarificare*, glorify, lit. make clear, < L. *clarus*, clear, bright, famous (see *clear*, *a.*), + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To glorify.

Fadir, the hour cometh, *clarifie* thy sonne. *Wyclif*, John xvii. 1.

I come Cristis name to *clarifie*,
And god his Fadir me has ordand,
And for to bere witnesse. *York Plays*, p. 187.

2. To make clear; especially, purify from feculent matter; defecate; fine: applied particularly to liquors: as, to *clarify* wine or saccharine syrup. See *clarification*.

Another Riuer . . . whose waters were thicke and miry, which they *clarifie* with allume before they can drink it. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

3. To brighten; purify; make clear, in a figurative sense; free from obscurities or defects; render luminous; render intelligent or intelligible.

The Christian religion is the only means . . . to set fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and rectify his will. *South*, Sermons.

John [Stuart] Mill would occasionally throw in an idea to *clarify* an involved theory or shed light on a profound abysmal one. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 81.

History is *clarified* experience. *Lowell*, Address at Chelsea, Mass., Dec., 1885.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow or become clear or free from feculent matter; become pure, as liquors: as, cider *clarifies* by fermentation.—2. To become clear intellectually; grow clear or perspicuous.

His wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another. *Bacon*, Friendship.

Much of the history of Shelley's mind lies . . . in the gradual *clarifying* of his zeals and enthusiasms, until at their best they became, not fire without light, but pure and luminous ardours. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 160.

clarigate†, (klar'i-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *clarigatus*, pp. of *clarigare*, declare war with certain religious ceremonies, < *clarus*, clear, + *agere*, do, make: see *clear*, *a.*, and *act*, *n.*] To proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies. See *clarigation*. *Holland.* [Rare.]

clarigation (klar-i-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *clarigatio(n-)*, < *clarigare*: see *clarigate*.] Among the ancient Romans, a solemn and ceremonious recital of injuries and grievances received from another people, made within the enemy's territory, as a preliminary to the declaration of war, by the pater patratus, one of the fetial priests.

clariid (klar'i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Clariidæ*.

Clariidæ (kla-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clarias* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Clarias*. They have an eel-like body with extremely long dorsal and anal fins, the head mailed above, the body naked, 8 barbels, and a peculiar accessory gill received in a special cavity. There are over 30 species, some of which attain a length of 6 feet. They inhabit parts of Africa and western and southern Asia. The family is divided into *Clariinæ* and *Heterobranchinæ*.

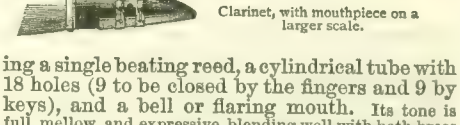
Clariina (klar-i-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clarias* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification of fishes, a group of *Siluridæ homalopteræ*, having the gill-membranes not confluent with the skin of the isthmus, and the dorsal fin uniformly composed of feeble rays, or with its posterior portion modified into an adipose fin: same as the family *Clariidæ*.

Clariinæ (klar-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clarias* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Clariidæ*, containing the typical forms with one long-rayed dorsal fin. About 25 species are known.

clarin (klä-rēn'), *n.* [Sp., a clarion, trumpet: see *clarino*.] A musical instrument: same as *acocotl* (which see).

clariné (kla-rē-nā'), *a.* [F. (= Sp. *clarinado* in same sense), < *clarine*, a small bell (so called from its clear sound), < L. *clarus*, > F. *claire* = E. *clear*, *a.*, q. v.] In *her.*, having a collar of bells: as, a cow *clariné* azure (that is, having a collar of bells in blue). *Berry.*

★**clarinet** (klar'i-net or klar-i-net'), *n.* [Also *clarionet* (resting on *clarion*); = D. Dan. *klarinet* = G. *clarinet* = Sw. *klarinett*, < F. *clarinette*, < It. *clarinetto* (= Sp. *clarinete* = Pg. *clarineta*), dim. of *clarino*: see *clarino*.] A musical wind-instrument consisting of a mouthpiece contain-



Clarinet, with mouthpiece on a larger scale.

ing a single beating reed, a cylindrical tube with 18 holes (9 to be closed by the fingers and 9 by keys), and a bell or flaring mouth. Its tone is full, mellow, and expressive, blending well with both brass and stringed instruments. Its compass is about 3½ octaves, beginning just above tenor C, and including all the semitones. Several varieties are in use, differing in pitch and in their adaptability to extreme keys, as the C clarinet, the B♭ clarinet, the E♭ clarinet, etc. Other varieties are the alto clarinet, the basset-horn, and the bass clarinet, which together constitute the clarinet family of instruments. The clarinet is a modification of the medieval shawm, and became a recognized orchestral instrument about 1775; it is now in constant use in all orchestras and in most military bands. Its construction was decidedly improved in 1843.—**Bass clarinet**, a large clarinet pitched an octave lower than the ordinary clarinet.

clarinet-stop (klar'i-net-stop), *n.* See *krummhorn*.

clarinettist (klar-i-net'ist), *n.* [< F. *clarinettiste*, < *clarinette*: see *clarinet* and *-ist*.] One skilled in playing the clarinet.

clarino (kla-rē'nō), *n.* [It., also *chiarino*, = Sp. *clarín* = Pg. *clarim*, < ML. as if **clarinus*, < L. *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.* Cf. *clarion*.] Same as *clarion*.

clarion (klar'i-on), *n.* [< ME. *clarioun*, < OF. *clarion*, F. *clairon*, < ML. *clario(n-)*, a trumpet (also *clarasius*; cf. *clarino*), so called from its clear sound, < L. *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] 1. A small high-pitched trumpet. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Pypes, trompes, nakeres, and *clariounes*,
That in the bataille blowe bloody sownes.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1653.

Sound, sound the *clarion*, fill the fife!
To all the sensual world proclaim,
One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxxiv.

2. Hence, any sound resembling that of a clarion; any instrument which utters sounds like those of a clarion.

And his this drum, whose hoarse, heroic bass
Drowns the loud *clarion* of the braying ass.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 234.

The cock's shrill *clarion*, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.
Gray, Elegy.

3. An organ-stop having pipes with reeds, which give a bright, piercing tone, usually an octave above the key struck.—4. In *her.*, a bearing common in very early English heraldry, and occasionally used on the continent, supposed to represent a musical wind-instrument. It is also called a *rest*, and because so called supposed by some to represent the rest of the lance; but it is certain that it occurs in English heraldry before the adoption of the lance-rest in armor. *J. R. Planché*, in Jour. Archæol. Assoc., IV. Also called *clarichord*.

clarioner†, *n.* [ME. *clarionere, clarener, clarenere*; < *clarion* + *-er*[1].] A trumpeter.

Clarioure or *clarenere* [var. *clarionere*], liticen, bellicrepa. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 80.

clarionet (klar$''$i-o-net'), *n.* See *clarinet*.

clarioning† (klar'i-o-ning), *n.* [ME. *clarionynge*; < *clarion* + *-ing*[1].] Trumpeting.

In feight and blodeshedynge
Ys used gladly *clarionynge*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1242.

clarisonous (kla-ris'ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *clarisonus*, having a clear sound, < *clarus*, clear, + *sonus*, a sound: see *clear*, *a.*, and *sound*[5].] Having a clear sound. *Ash.* [Rare.]

Clarisse (kla-rēs'), *n.* [F.] One of an order of Franciscan nuns, also called *Poor Clares*, founded in 1212 by St. Clare under the direction of St. Francis, who gave them their rule in 1224, requiring absolute poverty and dependence upon alms. In 1264 this order was divided into two branches, the one, called *Urbanists*, following the mitigated rule approved by Urban IV., the other following the original rule. The name *Clarisses* or *Clarissines* was retained as a distinctive title by the latter.

clarissimo†, (kla-rē'si-mō), *n.* [Sp., now *clarísimo*, < L. *clarissimus*, superl. of *clarus* (> Sp. *claro*), clear, bright, illustrious: see *clear*, *a.*] A magnifico; a grandee.

Enter *Volpone, Mosca*. The first in the habit of a Commandadore; the other of a *Clarissimo*.
Vol. 'Fore heaven, a brave *clarissimo*; thou becom'st it!
Pity thou wert not born one. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 3.

Clarissine (klar-i-sēn'), *n.* [As *Clarisse* + *-ine*[1].] A member of the order of Clarisses.

clarite (klar'īt), *n.* [< *Clara* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of arsenic and copper closely allied to enargite, from the Clara mine, near Schapbach, in Baden.

claritude (klar'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *claritudo*, < *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] Clearness; splendor.

Those *claritudes* which gild the skies.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vii. 57.

clarity (klar'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *clarite*, also *clerete, cleerte, clerte*, < OF. *clerte, clartet*, F. *clarté* = Pr. *claritat* = Sp. *claridad* = Pg. *claridade* = It. *chiarità*, < L. *clarita(t-)s*, clearness, < *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] Clearness; brightness; splendor. [Obsolete or archaic.]

There cam doun a Sterre, and ȝaf Lighte and served him with *claretee*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

There is a story told of a very religious person, whose spirit in the ecstasy of devotion was transported to the *clarity* of a vision. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

Floods in whose more than crystal *clarity*
Innumerable virgin graces grow.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xxi. 44.

They were the ferment of the heated fancy, and, though murky and unsettled, to be followed by *clarity*, sweetness, and strength. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 392.

clark†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *clerk*, still used as a proper name, *Clark, Clarke*.

Clarkia (klär'ki-ä), *n.* [NL.; named for Capt. William *Clark*, who with Capt. Meriwether Lewis conducted the first U. S. government

exploring expedition across the continent in 1804–6.] A small genus of herbaceous annual plants, of the family *Onagraceæ*, natives of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. They have showy purplish flowers, and two species, *C. pulchella* and *C. elegans*, are common in cultivation.

claro-obscuro (klä′rō-ob-skö′rō), *n.* [OIt.] Same as *chiaroscuro*.

clart (klärt), *v. t.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *clort*; origin unknown.] To daub, smear, or spread; dirty.

clart (klärt), *n.* [< *clart*, *v.*] 1. A daub: as, a *clart* of grease.—2. *pl.* Tenacious mire or mud. [Scotch.]

clarty (klär′ti), *a.* [Also *clorty*; < *clart* + *-y*1. Cf. *claity*.] Miry; muddy; sticky and foul; very dirty. [Scotch.]

> Searching auld wives' barrels,
> Och, hon! the day!
> That *clarty* barm should stain my laurels.
> *Burns*, On being Appointed to the Excise.

clary1†, *n.* [< ME. *clary*, *clarie*, *clarey*, *clarry*, *clarre*, < OF. *claré*, < ML. *claratum* (also *claretum*), clary, lit. 'cleared' or 'clarified' wine, prop. neut. (sc. *vinum*, wine) of L. *claratus*, pp. of *clarare*, clear, clarify: see *clear*, *v.* Different from *claret*, with which it has been confused: see *claret*.] Wine mixed with honey and spices, and afterward strained until it is clear.

> A *clarré* maad of a certeyn wyn,
> With nercotykes and opye of Thebes fyn.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 613.
>
> No man yit in the morter spices grond
> To *clarre*. *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 16.

clary2 (klā′ri), *n.* [For **sclary*, < F. *sclarée* or ML. *sclarea*, *scarlea*, etc.; cf. D. *scharlei*, *scherlei* = MHG. *scharleie*, G. *scharlei* = It. *schiarea* = Pg. *esclarea*; origin unknown.] A plant of the genus *Salvia* or sage, *Salvia Sclarea*. The name was resolved by the apothecaries into *clear-eye*, translated *Oculus-Christi*, *Godes-eie*, and *see-bright*, and the plant accordingly used in eye-salves.—**Wild clary**. (*a*) *Salvia Verbenaca*, a common European species. (*b*) In the West Indies, *Heliotropium Indicum*.

clary3†, *v. i.* [Appar. based on L. *clarus*, clear, shrill: see *clarion*, *clear*, *a.*] To make a loud or shrill noise.

> The crane that goeth before, if aught to be avoyded, gives warning thereof by *clarying*.
> *A. Golding*, tr. of Solinus, xiv.

clary-water (klā′ri-wâ″tėr), *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris, formerly much used as an aid to digestion.

clase (klāz), *n. pl.* A variant spelling of Scotch *claes*.

clash (klash), *v.* [= D. *kletsen*, splash, clash, = G. *klatschen*, dial. *kletschen*, = Dan. *klaske* = Sw. *klatscha*, clash, knock about; cf. MD. D. *klets*, G. *klatsch*, interj.; Dan. *klask* = Sw. *klatsch*, a clash. Appar. an imitative variant of *clack*; cf. *crash*, *crack*, and *hash*, *hack*. See *clish-clash*.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To make a loud harsh noise, as from a violent or sudden blow or collision.

> *Clash*, ye bells, in the merry March air!
> *Tennyson*, Welcome to Alexandra.
>
> The music beat and rang and *clashed* in the air.
> *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme.

2. To dash against an object with a loud noise; come into violent and resounding collision; strike furiously.

> The true Reason of it [the ebbing and flowing of the sea] is nothing else but the *clashing* of the Waters of two mighty Seas crossing each other. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. x.
>
> And thrice
> They *clash'd* together, and thrice they brake their spears.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. Figuratively, to act with opposing power or in a contrary direction; come into collision; contradict; interfere: as, their opinions and their interests *clash*.

> Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon*, Henry VII.
>
> Other existences there are, that *clash* with ours.
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

4. To talk; gossip idly; tattle; tell tales. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* To bang; strike, or strike against, with a resounding collision; strike sharply together.

> Then Thisbe . . . *clasht* the dore.
> *Lisle*, Heliodorus (1638).
>
> The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 370.
>
> Above all, the triumphant palm-trees *clashed* their melodious branches like a chorus with cymbals.
> *C. W. Stoddard*, South-Sea Idyls, p. 7.
>
> Let us *clash* our minds together, and see if some sparks do not spring forth.
> *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xviii.

clash (klash), *n.* [< *clash*, *v.*] 1. A sharp or harsh noise made by a blow, as upon a metallic surface; a sound produced by the violent collision of hard bodies; a striking together with noise; noisy collision

> The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear.
> *Sir J. Denham*, Æneid, ii.
>
> Here he was interrupted by something which fell with a heavy *clash* on the street before us. *Scott.*
>
> How oft the hind has started at the *clash*
> Of spears, and yell of meeting armies here.
> *Bryant*, To the Apennines.

2. Figuratively, opposition; collision; contradiction, as between differing or conflicting interests, views, purposes, etc.

> The *clashes* between popes and kings.
> *Denham*, Progress of Learning.

3. Tittle-tattle; scandal; idle talk. [Scotch.]

> Some rhyme to court the country *clash*. *Burns.*

4. A quantity of any moist substance thrown at something; a splash. [Scotch.]

clashing (klash′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clash*, *v.*] The action of the verb *clash*, in any sense; specifically, opposition; contention; dispute.

> There is high *clashing* again betwixt my Lord Duke and the Earl of Bristol; they recriminate one another of divers Things. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 20.

clashingly (klash′ing-li), *adv.* With clashing.

clasp (klåsp), *v.* [< ME. *claspen*, rarely *clospen*, ★also *clapsen* (cf. LG. *umklaspern*), grasp firmly, prob. extended from *clap*1, strike suddenly; but cf. *clamp*1 and *clip*1, embrace.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To catch and hold by twining or embracing; surround and cling to, as a vine to a tree; embrace closely; inclose or encompass, as with the arms, hands, or fingers; grasp.

> Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees and prayed.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, x.
>
> He seeks to *clasp*
> His daughter's cold, damp hand in his.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

2. To shut or fasten together with or as with a clasp.

> His botes *clapsed* [var. *clapsud*, etc., *clasped*, *clospede*] fayre and fetisly. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 273.
>
> Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the Scriptures, which being but read, remain in comparison still *clasped*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

II. *intrans.* To cling. [Rare.]

> My father, . . .
> . . . *clasping* to the mast, endur'd a sea
> That almost burst the deck. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 1.

★**clasp** (klåsp), *n.* [< ME. *clasp*, *clespe* (= LG. *klaspe*, *klasper*); from the verb.] 1. A catch or hook used to hold together two things, or two parts of the same thing.

> Ant the body hongeth at the galewes faste,
> With yrnene [iron] *claspes* longe to laste.
> *Execution of Sir Simon Fraser* (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

Specifically—(*a*) A broad, flat hook or catch used to hold together the covers of a book.

> That book in many's eyes doth share the glory,
> That in gold *clasps* locks in the golden story.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3.

(*b*) A hook used to hold together two parts of a garment, or serve as an ornament: as, a cloak-*clasp*. See *agrafe*, *brooch*1, *fermail*. (*c*) A small piece of tin or other metal passed through or around two objects, and bent over to fasten them together. (*d*) In *spinning*, an arrangement consisting of two horizontal beams, the upper pressed upon the lower one, or lifted for drawing out the thread.

2. A clinging or grasping, especially of the arms or hands; a close embrace.

> A central warmth diffusing bliss
> In glance and smile, and *clasp* and kiss.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

3. In *entom.*, the claspers at the end of the male abdomen, designed for retaining the female.

★**clasper** (klås′pėr), *n.* One who or that which clasps. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, the tendril of a vine or other plant which twines round something for support. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, any special organ by which one sex clasps and retains the other in copulation, as in many insects, crustaceans, fishes, etc. The claspers are usually modified limbs, or appendages of limbs, but are sometimes other special parts, as terminal abdominal appendages of insects.

> The ventral fins [of selachians] are always placed near the anus, and, in the male, bear peculiar grooved cartilaginous appendages, which are the accessory copulatory organs (*claspers*). *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 158.

claspered (klås′pėrd), *a.* [< *clasper* + *-ed*2.] Furnished with claspers or tendrils.

clasp-hook (klåsp′hůk), *n.* A pair of hooks provided with a slip-ring which, when in position, holds them together.

clasp-knife (klåsp′nīf), *n.* 1. A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle. Clasp-knives of bronze have been found among Etruscan remains: they have been found in Rome with iconic handles of bone and other materials, and iron blades. During the middle ages they were probably superseded by the sheath-knife worn in the belt, and were not commonly in use again until the seventeenth century.

2. In a narrower sense, a large knife with one blade which folds into the handle and may be locked when open by a catch on the back.

clasp-lock (klåsp′lok), *n.* A lock which is closed or secured by means of a spring; specifically, a device for locking together the covers of a book or an album.

clasp-nail (klåsp′nāl), *n.* A nail having a head with pointed spurs that sink into the wood.

★**class** (klås), *n.* [= D. *klas*, *klasse* = G. *classe* = Dan. *klasse* = Sw. *klass*, < F. *classe* = Sp. *clase* = Pg. It. *classe*, < L. *classis*, a class or division of the people, assembly of people, the whole body of citizens called to arms, the army, the fleet, later a class or division in general, OL. *clāsis*, = (perhaps <) Gr. *κλῆσις*, a calling, summons, name, appellation, < *καλεῖν* = L. *calare*, call, proclaim: see *claim*1 and *calends*. Hence *classic*, *classify*, etc.] 1. In *anc. hist.*, one of the five divisions of the Roman citizens made, according to their wealth, by Servius Tullius, for purposes of taxation: a sixth division comprised those whose possessions fell below the minimum of the census. Hence—2. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons having certain characteristics in common, as equality in rank, intellectual influence, education, property, occupation, habits of life, etc.

> We are by our occupations, education, and habits of life divided almost into different species. Each of these *classes* of the human race has desires, fears, and conversation, vexations and merriment peculiar to itself. *Johnson.*
>
> Nine tenths of the whole people belong to the laborious, industrious, and productive *classes*.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Pittsburg, July, 1833.
>
> The constitution of the House of Commons tended greatly to promote the salutary intermixture of *classes*. The knight of the shire was the connecting link between the baron and the shopkeeper. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. Any body of persons grouped together by particular circumstances or for particular reasons. Specifically—(*a*) A number of pupils in a school, or of students in a college, of the same grade or pursuing the same studies; especially, in American colleges, the students collectively who are graduated, or in accordance with the rules of the college will be graduated, in the same year. There are four college classes, the freshman or lowest, the sophomore, the junior, and the senior. The word was first used in this sense in American colleges in the Latin form *classis*, and was borrowed from the universities of continental Europe, where it had during the sixteenth century replaced the medieval *lectio*. (*b*) In the *Meth. Ch.*, one of several small companies, usually numbering about twelve members, into which each society is divided, for more effective pastoral oversight, social meeting for religious purposes, and the raising of money for church work. It ordinarily holds a weekly session called a *class-meeting*, under the charge of one of the members called a *class-leader*, whose duty it is to see every member of his class at least once a week; to give religious instruction, reproof, or comfort, as needed; to receive for the stewards of the church the contributions of the class for the support of the church; to report to the pastor any members needing especial attention, as the sick, backsliders, etc.; and to report on the condition of his class to each Quarterly Conference. (*c*) Same as *classis*, 2. (*d*) In several European states, one of the graded divisions of primary electors for members of the legislative body. In Prussia the whole number of voters is divided into three classes, so arranged that each class pays one third of the direct tax levied. The first class is of the few wealthy, who pay the highest taxes, to the amount of one third of the whole. Each class chooses the same number of secondary electors, who elect the deputies.

4. A number of objects distinguished by common characters from all others, and regarded as a collective unit or group; a collection capable of a general definition; a kind. A *natural class* is a set of objects possessing important characters over and above those that are necessary for distinguishing them from others; but the term is applied by naturalists to groups which want this character, and which have not generally retained very long, unchanged, a place in science. See *classification*.

> There is not a more singular character in the world than that of a thinking man. It is not merely having a succession of ideas which lightly skim over the mind that can with any propriety be styled by that denomination. It is observing them separately and distinctly, and ranging them under their respective *classes*.
> *Melmoth*, Letters of Fitzosborne.
>
> Logicians divide propositions into certain *classes*.
> *Reid*, Account of Aristotle, ii. § 1.
>
> Observing many individuals to agree in certain attributes, we refer them all to one *class*, and give a name to the *class*. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, v. § 2.

[This meaning came into use about the middle of the eighteenth century. The phrase 'to be included *under* a class' is older than 'to be included *in* a class.']

5. In *nat. hist.*, a group of plants or animals next in rank above the order or superorder, and commonly formed by the union of several orders or superorders: but it may be represented by a single species. See *classification*. In zoölogy the class was the highest division of the animal kingdom in the Linnean system, when the word first acquired its technical zoölogical meaning. Linnæus arranged animals in six classes: *Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Amphibia*, *Pisces*, *Insecta*, *Vermes*; the next groups below

were the orders. In the Cuvierian system a class was the first division of one of the four "great divisions" of the animal kingdom, *Vertebrata*, *Mollusca*, *Articulata*, and *Radiata*; thus Cuvier's four classes of *Vertebrata* were *Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Reptilia*, and *Pisces*. There are now recognized seven or eight subkingdoms or phyla of animals, divided into about thirty-five classes (see *animal kingdom*, under *animal*); the class being the division usually recognized next below the phylum or subkingdom, though some naturalists introduce a *superclass*, or division between the phylum and the class, as *Ichthyopsida* for the classes *Pisces* and *Amphibia*, or *Sauropsida* for the classes *Aves* and *Reptilia*. The class is always superior to the superorder, order, or suborder, and inferior to the kingdom, subkingdom, or phylum. In botany, likewise, the class is the next principal grade of divisions above the order, and in the Linnean system was the highest grade. The subclass, division, and series or group are, however, often variously intercalated as subordinate groupings between the class and the order. The subkingdom *Spermatophyta*, or seed-bearing plants, includes the two classes *Gymnospermæ* and *Angiospermæ*. The subkingdoms *Pteridophyta*, *Bryophyta*, and *Thallophyta* are variously subdivided by different writers. See these terms in the supplement.

6. In *geom.*, the degree of a locus of planes; a division of algebraical loci bearing an ordinal number showing how many planes there are incident to the locus and passing through each line of space. In the case of a plane locus, this is the number of lines in the plane incident to the locus and passing through each point in the plane. The ordinal number of the class of an algebraical surface is the number of tangent planes to the surface through each line of space. The class of an algebraical curve of double curvature is the number of osculating planes through each point of space; also, the class of a cone on which the curve lies. The class of an algebraical plane curve is the number of tangents through each point of the plane. The class of a congruence is the number of lines of the congruence passing through each point of space. The class of a complex is the class of the cone of lines of the complex passing through each point of space. The class of a cone is the class of a plane curve lying in it.—**Class cup**, a silver cup presented by a college class to the first boy born to a member of the class after graduation. [U. S.]—**Class of a manifold.** See *manifold*.

★**class** (klȧs), *v.* [= F. *classer*, etc.; from the noun. Cf. *classify*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To arrange in a class or classes; rank together; regard as constituting a class; refer to a class or group; classify; range.

We are all ranked and *classed* by Him who seeth into every heart. *Dr. Blair.*

Is consciousness an abstraction? Is anything further off from abstractions, or more impossible to be *classed* with them? *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., ii.

To *class* rightly—to put in the same group things which are of essentially the same natures, and in other groups things of natures essentially different—is the fundamental condition to right guidance of actions.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 5.

2. To place in ranks or divisions, as students that are pursuing the same studies; form into a class or classes, as in an educational institution.—**Syn. 1.** *Class, Classify;* arrange, distribute, dispose. *Class* is the older and less precise word; it is applied to persons more often than *classify*. *Classify* is used in science rather than *class*, as being more exact.

II. *intrans.* To be arranged or classed. [Rare.]

classable (klȧs'ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *class* + *-able*. Also less prop. *classible*, < *class* + *-ible*.] Capable of being classed.

Each of these [doings of individuals] is approved or disapproved on the assumption that it is definitely *classable* as good or bad. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 100.

class-day (klȧs'dā), *n.* In American colleges, a day during the commencement season devoted chiefly to exercises conducted by members of the graduating class, including orations, poems, etc.

classes, *n.* Plural of *classis* and of *class*.

class-fellow (klȧs'fel′ō), *n.* One of the same class at school or college; a classmate.

classible (klȧs'i-bl), *a.* See *classable*.

classic (klȧs'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *klassiek* (cf. G. *classisch* = Dan. Sw. *klassisk*) = F. *classique* = Sp. *clásico* = Pg. It. *classico*, < L. *classicus*, relating to the classes or census divisions into which the Roman people were anciently divided, and in particular pertaining to the first or highest class, who were often spoken of as *classici* (hence the use of the word to note writers of the first rank); also, belonging to the fleet (*classici*, the marines: see *classical*[2]), < *classis*, a class (also a fleet): see *class*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or associated with the first or highest class, especially in literature; accepted as of the highest rank; serving as a standard, model, or guide.

O Sheridan! if aught can move thy pen,
Let comedy assume her throne again; . . .
Give as thy last memorial to the age
One *classic* drama, and reform the stage.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

2. Pertaining to or having the characteristics of ancient Greece or Rome, especially of their literature and art; specifically, relating to places associated with the ancient Greek and Latin writers.

With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Felton*, Reading the Classicks.

Poetic fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on *classic* ground.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Hence—**3.** Relating to localities associated with great modern authors, or with great historical events: as, *classic* Stratford; *classic* Hastings.—**4.** In accordance with the canons of Greek and Roman art: as, a *classic* profile.—**5.** Same as *classical*, 5.

To force our consciences that Christ set free,
And ride us with a *classic* hierarchy.
Milton, New Forces of Conscience.

Classic orders, in *arch.*, the Grecian Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, and the Roman Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders.

II. *n.* **1.** An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure and correct, and whose works serve as a standard or model; primarily and specifically, a Greek or Roman author of this character, but also a writer of like character in any nation.

But, high above, more solid learning shone,
The *classics* of an age that heard of none.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 148.

It at once raised him to the rank of a legitimate English *classic*. *Macaulay.*

2. A literary production of the first class or rank; specifically, in the plural, the literature of ancient Greece and Rome.

Under the tuition of Mr. Reynolds he was for some time instructed in the *classics*. *Malone*, Sir J. Reynolds.

A *classic* is properly a book which maintains itself by virtue of that happy coalescence of matter and style, that innate and requisite sympathy between the thought that gives life and the form that consents to every mood of grace and dignity, . . . and which is something neither ancient nor modern, always new and incapable of growing old. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 126.

The present practice of making the *classics* of a language the vehicle of elementary grammatical instruction cannot be too strongly condemned. When the *classics* of a language are ground into children who are incapable of appreciating them, the result is often to create a permanent disgust for literature generally.
H. Sweet, Spelling Reform (1885), p. 13.

3. One versed in the classics.—**Chinese classics**, the sacred books of the Chinese. See *king*[2].

★**classical**[1] (klȧs'i-kal), *a.* [< *classic* + *-al*; = D. *klassikaal*.] **1.** Belonging to or associated with the first or highest class in literature, especially in literary style. (*a*) Primarily and specifically, relating to Greek and Roman authors and orators of the first rank or highest estimation.

He [Sheridan] brought away from school a very slender provision of *classical* learning. *Brougham*, Sheridan.

The chief end of *classical* studies was perhaps as often reached then [time of Josiah Quincy] as now, in giving a young man a love for something apart from and above the more vulgar associations of life.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 103.

(*b*) Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; constituting the best model or authority as a composition or an author.

Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

Hence—**2.** In general, of the first rank, or constituting a model, in its kind; having in a high degree the qualities which constitute excellence in its kind: as, a *classical* work of art.—**3.** Same as *classic*, 2 and 3.—**4.** (*a*) Pertaining to a class; of the taxonomic rank or grade of a class.

Unwilling to give similar *classical* characters to both of his primary divisions, Cæsalpinus has passed over what at first is most striking in the form of trees.
Rees, Cyc., Classification.

(*b*) Belonging to classification; classificatory.

Mr. Hammond's Preface to the American issue of Mr. Sandars's well-known edition of the "Institutes of Justinian" contains much the best defence I have seen of the *classical* distribution of law.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 365.

5. In some Reformed churches, relating to or of the nature of a classis or class. See *classis*, 2.

And what doth make a *classical* eldership to be a presbytery? *Goodwin*, Works, IV. 114.

classical[2]†, *a.* [< L. *classicus*, belonging to a fleet (< *classis*, a fleet, a class: see *class*, *n.*, and *classic*), + *-al*.] Belonging or pertaining to a fleet. [Rare.]

Certaine fragments concerning the beginnings, antiquities, and grouth of the *classical* and warre-like shipping of this Island [England]. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

classicalism (klȧs'i-kal-izm), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ism*.] **1.** A classic idiom or style; classicism.—**2.** In *art*, attempted adherence to the rules of Greek or Roman art; imitation of classic art.

We shall find in it [Renaissance architecture] partly the root, partly the expression, of certain dominant evils of modern times—over-sophistication and ignorant *classicalism*. *Ruskin.*

3. Knowledge of the classics and of what relates to them.

Except in his [Swinburne's] first poem, Atalanta, we may think his *classicalism* is in many respects gravely at fault.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies p. 51.

classicalist (klȧs'i-kal-ist), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ist*.] **1.** One versed in the knowledge of the classics; a classicist.—**2.** In *art*, one who seeks to adhere to the canons of Greek or Roman art. *Ruskin.*

classicality (klȧs-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being classical. Also *classicalness*.

classically (klȧs'i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In the manner of a classic; according to the manner of classic authors.

Milton found again the long-lost secret of being *classically* elegant without being pedantically cold.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 387.

2. According to a regular order of classes or sets.

It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory if they were not *classically* arranged. *R. Ker.*

classicalness (klȧs'i-kal-nes), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ness*.] Same as *classicality*.

★**classicism** (klȧs'i-sizm), *n.* [< *classic* + *-ism*; = F. *classicisme* = It. *classicismo*.] **1.** An idiom or the style of the classics.—**2.** The adoption or imitation of what is classical or classic in style.

The first [kind of verse] was that of an art-school, taking its models from old English poetry, and from the delicate *classicism* of Landor and Keats.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 4.

classicist (klȧs'i-sist), *n.* [< *classic* + *-ist*.] **1.** One versed in the classics.

Heyne, the great German *classicist*, shelled the peas for his dinner with one hand, while he annotated Tibullus with the other.
W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 229.

2. One who is in favor of making a study of the classics the foundation of education.

classicize (klȧs'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *classicized*, ppr. *classicizing*. [< *classic* + *-ize*.] To render classic.

It [Hôtel de Rambouillet] had no doubt a very considerable influence in bringing about the *classicizing* of French during the 17th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 265.

classifiable (klȧs'i-fī-ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *classify* + *-able*.] Capable of being classified.

These changes are *classifiable* as the original sensations are. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. 295.

classific (klȧ-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *classis*, a class (see *class*, *n.*), + *-ficus*, making, < *facere*, make.] **1.** Distinguishing a class or classes: as, a *classific* mark. [Rare.]—**2.** Relating to classification; classificatory; taxonomic.

The *classific* value of such features as the color of the skin, the color and character of the hair and eyes, the shape of the nose and lips. *Science*, VI. 526.

3. Making, constituting, or lying at the foundation of classification, or of a system of classification.

All curators of anthropological museums must recognize the following *classific* concepts: material, race, geographical areas, social organizations, environment, structure and function, and evolution or elaboration. *Science*, IX. 534.

★**classification** (klȧs′i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= G. *classification* = D. *klassifikatie* = Dan. *klassifikation* = F. *classification* = Sp. *clasificación* = Pg. *classificação* = It. *classificazione*, < NL. *classificatio(n-)*, < *classificare*, classify: see *classify*.] The act of forming a class or of dividing into classes; the act of grouping together those beings or things which have certain characters in common; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks; taxonomy. In natural history classification has been made on two principles, distinguished as the *natural* and the *artificial*: the former aiming to arrange all known plants or animals according to their resemblances, and degrees of resemblance, in the whole plan of their structure; the latter arranging them by some one or more points of resemblance or difference, as may be most convenient and easy, and without regard to other considerations. The widest divisions in zoölogy are called subkingdoms; subkingdoms are divided into phyla or classes, classes into orders, orders into families, families into genera, genera into species, and species into subspecies. There are also intermediate divisions, as subclass, superorder, suborder, subfamily, etc. In botany the present tendency is to conform as nearly as possible to zoölogical classification, although formerly a very different system was employed. See *animal kingdom*, and *class*, 5.—**Cross-classification**, one in which the different classes are subdivided upon a common differentiating principle, so that they are not subordinated to one another. Thus, the division of the population into native and foreign, male and female, is a cross-classification. Such are the classifications of chemistry, geometry, logic, etc. Cross-classification violates a canon of Aristotelian logic.—**Hierarchical classification**, a classification in which the subdivisions of different classes are different, as was required by Aristotle. Such are the usual classifications of botany and zoölogy.—**Quinary** or **quinarian classification**. See *quinary*.

classificator (klȧs'i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [NL. Cf. Sp. *clasificador*.] A classifier.

classificatory (klăs'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *classify*: see *-fy* and *-atory*.] Relating to or of the nature of classification; concerned with classifying; classific; taxonomic.

The *classificatory* sciences.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, viii.

Like the sciences of zoölogy and botany, the science of philology is pre-eminently a *classificatory* science, using the method of comparison as its chief implement of inductive research. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 443.

Classificatory relationship or **kinship**, the confusion under the same general view and name of all members of the tribe belonging to the same generation. *Morgan.*

Father Lafitan, whose "Mœurs des Sauvages Amériquains" was published in 1724, carefully describes among the Iroquois and Hurons the system of *kinship* to which Morgan has since given the name of *classificatory*, where the mother's sisters are reckoned as mothers, and so on.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 163.

★**classifier** (klăs'i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who classifies; one who constructs or applies a system of classification; a taxonomist.

The *classifiers* of this period were chiefly Fructists and Corollists. *Rees*, Cyc., Classification.

2. A figure, mark, or symbol used in classifying.—3. In the Chinese spoken language, one of a number of words that serve to point out which one of several things called by the same name (though differently written) is intended. Also called *numeratives*, because of their frequent use after numerals.

classify (klăs'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *classified*, ppr. *classifying*. [= F. *classifier* = Sp. *clasificar* = Pg. *classificar* = It. *classificare* (cf. D. *klassificeren* = G. *classificiren* = Dan. *klassificere*), < NL. *classificare*, classify (cf. *classific*), < L. *classis*, a class, + *facere*, make: see *class*, *n.*, and *-fy*.] To arrange in a class or classes; arrange or group in sets, sorts, or ranks according to some method founded on common characteristics in the objects so arranged.

Speaking strictly, we form a class when we bring together a collection of individuals held in union by the bond of one or more points of community, and when we take care that nothing that is destitute of the point or points of community is admitted into the class: we *classify* when we arrange classes thus constructed on the principle of higher and lower, wider and narrower.
W. L. Davidson, Mind, XII. 234.

The former [the Linnean system] is an attempt at *classifying* plants according to their agreement in some single characters. *Brande and Cox.*

Can he *classify* the currents of his soul?
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 44.

=Syn. See *class*, *v. t.*

classis (klas'is), *n.*; pl. *classes* (-ēz). [< L. *classis*: see *class*, *n.*] 1. Class; order; sort; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a group or division of the taxonomic rank of a class. [Rare.]

Yet there is unquestionably a very large *Classis* of creatures in the earth farre above the condition of elementarity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. (ed. 1646), ii. 1.

2. An ecclesiastical judicatory; specifically, in the Reformed (Dutch and French) churches, a judicatory corresponding to a presbytery in the Presbyterian Church. Also *class*.

Classes and synods may advise, but overrule they cannot. *Bp. Hall.*

The meeting of the elders over many congregations that they call the *classis*. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. 114.

3†. A class in a university, college, or school.

The generall houres appointed for all the students, and the speciall houres for their own *classis*.
New England's First Fruits.

class-leader (klăs'lē″dėr), *n.* The leader of a class in a Methodist church. See *class*, *n.*, 3 (*b*).

classman (klăs'man), *n.*; pl. *classmen* (-men). 1. In the English universities, a candidate for graduation in arts who has passed an examination of special severity in one of the departments in which honors are conferred, and who is placed according to merit in one of several classes. At Oxford successful candidates are classed in both the public examinations, in the first in three classes, in the second (or final examination) in four classes. At Cambridge only graduates are classed, and they are divided into three classes. See *tripos*.

2. A member of a class in a college: used especially in compounds: as, upper-*classman*, lower-*classman*. See *class*, *n.*, 3 (*a*).

classmate (klăs'māt), *n.* One of the same class at school or college; a class-fellow.

class-shooting (klăs'shō″ting), *n.* A mode of target-shooting in which the competitors are divided into classes according to their scores, and ★the prizes are awarded to the best in each class.

clastic (klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *κλαστός*, broken (< *κλᾶν*, break), + *-ic*; = F. *clastique* = Sp. *clástico*.] 1. Relating to what may be taken to pieces.—2. Breaking up into fragments or separate portions; dividing into parts; causing or undergoing disruption or dissolution: as, *clastic* action; the *clastic* pole of an ovum; a *clastic* cell.—3. In *geol.*, fragmental: as, *clastic* rocks; *clastic* structure.—**Clastic anatomy.** See *anatomy*.

clat[1] (klat), *n.* [A dial. var. of *clot*[1]. Cf. MLG. *klatte*, a shred; *klatwulle*, coarse wool.] 1. A clot; a clod.—2. Cow-dung.

clat[1] (klat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clatted*, ppr. *clatting*. [< *clat*[1], *n.*; a dial. form of *clot*[1], *v.*] 1. To break clods in (a field).—2. To spread dung over (a field).—3. To cut off the dirty locks of wool of (sheep). [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

clat[2] (klat), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clatted*, ppr. *clatting*. [Cf. *clatter* and *clash*[1].] To tattle. [Prov. Eng.]

clat[3], *v.* and *n.* See *claut*.

clatch[1] (klach), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *clutch*.

clatch[2] (klach), *v. t.* [Sc., appar. < Norw. *klekса* = Icel. *klessa*, clot, daub, smear. Cf. G. *kleckseп*, daub: see *clack*, *v.*] 1. To close up with any adhesive substance.—2. To daub with lime.

clatch[2] (klach), *n.* [< *clatch*[2], *v.*] 1. Anything thrown for the purpose of daubing. [Scotch.]—2. Mire raked together into heaps on streets or roadsides.

clatch[3] (klach), *v. t.* [Sc., also *sklatch*. Cf. *clatch*[2].] To finish (a piece of work) in a careless and hurried way; botch.

clatch[3] (klach), *n.* [< *clatch*[3], *v.*] A piece of work done in a careless way; a botch.

clatch[4] (klach), *n.* [Appar. an accom. of *calash*, q. v.] A carriage somewhat similar to a gig or chaise.

That Carlyle and she [Mrs. C.] might drive about as with the old *clatch* at Craigenputtock. *Froude*, Carlyle, I. 143.

clate (klāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clated*, ppr. *clating*. [A var. of *clat*[1], *v.*] To daub.

clathing (klath'ing), *n.* A dialectal form of *clothing*. *Grose.*

clathrate (klath'rāt), *a.* [< L. *clathratus*, pp. of *clathrare*, furnish with a lattice, < *clathri*, also *clatra*, < Gr. *κλῆθρα*, a lattice, pl. of *κλῆθρον*, Attic form of *κλειθρον*, a bar (see *clithral*), < *κλείειν*, shut: see *close*[1], *v.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, latticed; divided like latticework; specifically, in *entom.*, clathrose. Also *clathroid*.

Clathrocystis (klath-rō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, lattice (see *clathrate*, and cf. F. *clathre*, a kind of mushroom), + Gr. *κύστις*, bag, swelling: see *cyst*.] A genus of low, unicellular algæ, growing in both fresh and salt waters, and consisting of numerous bluish-green colored cells embedded in mucus, the colony being at first solid, but finally perforated. The name was formerly used to include a group of sulphur bacteria which possess rose-colored cells.

clathroid (klath'roid), *a.* [< L. *clathri*, lattice (see *clathrate*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, shape.] Same as *clathrate*.

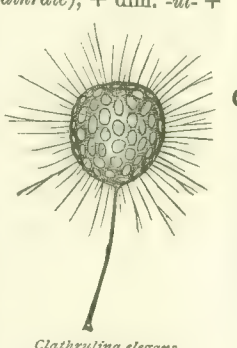
A *clathroid* reticulated mass of threads. *Bp. Berkeley.*

clathrose (klath'rōs), *a.* [< L. as if **clathrosus*, < *clathri*, lattice: see *clathrate*.] In *entom.*, having furrows deeper than striæ crossing one another at right angles, as the abdominal segments of certain *Staphylinidæ*.

Clathrosphærida (klath-rō-sfer'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, lattice, + *sphæra*, globe, sphere, + *-ida*.] A group of animalcules having a spherical clathrate test, as in the genus *Clathrulina*.

clathrulate (klath'rō-lāt), *a.* [< L. **clathruli* (dim. of *clathri*, latticework) + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *clathrate*.] Finely clathrate; latticeworked in a small pattern.

Clathrulina (klath-rō-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, a lattice (see *clathrate*), + dim. *-ul-* + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Clathrulinidæ*, having a globular clathrulate siliceous shell and a stalked body, and multiplying by spores. *C. elegans* is an example. *Cienkowsky*, 1867.



Clathrulina elegans, highly magnified.

Clathrulinidæ (klath-rō-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clathrulina* + *-idæ*.] A family of amœboid protozoans, typified by the genus *Clathrulina*, belonging to the group *Heliozoa* or sun-animalcules.

Clathrus (klath'rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, lattice: see *clathrate*.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of fungi, belonging to the family *Clathraceæ*. The receptacle consists of an ovate or globose network of branches. The spores are produced upon basidia within small cavities in the branches. *C. cancellatus* is beautiful, but very fetid. See cut under *basidium*.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *Oken*, 1815.

clats (klats), *n. pl.* [Cf. *clat*[1], *n.*] Slops; spoon-victuals. [Prov. Eng.]

clatter (klat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *clateren*, < AS. **clatrian* (in verbal n. *clatrung*, a clattering), = D. *klateren* = LG. *klätern*, *klötern*, clatter, rattle; a freq. form of an imitative base **clat* (cf. *clat*[2]). Cf. *clack*, *clap*[1], *chatter*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a rattling sound; make repeated sharp, confused sounds, as when sonorous bodies strike or are struck rapidly together; rattle.

And war-pipe, with discordant cry,
And cymbal *clattering* to the sky,
Making wild music bold and high.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 31.

She saw . . .
A huntsman armed, and clad in gown of blue,
Come *clattering* down the stones of the pass side.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 215.

2. To talk fast and idly; chatter; rattle with the tongue.

Thou doest but *clatter*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

But since he must needs be the loadstar of reformation, as some men *clatter*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng.

II. *trans.* 1. To make a rattling noise with; cause to sound interruptedly by striking together, or with or against something: as, to *clatter* dishes or the tongs.

You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To utter glibly and in a rattling manner; tattle; chatter.

And the womene that her herde speke, helde her for a foole and vn-trewe, and *clatered* it aboute.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 12.

★**clatter** (klat'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *clater*, *clattur*, idle talk, = D. *klater*, a rattle; from the verb.] 1. A rapid succession of sharp sounds; rattling, rapidly repeated, and confused noises.

By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note
Seems bruited. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall.
Swift.

And from the distant grange there comes
The *clatter* of the thresher's flail.
Bryant, Song of the Sower.

Clatter of brazen shields and clink of steel.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 296.

2. Idle gossip; tattle. *Burns.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

clatterer† (klat'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *claterer*; < *clatter* + *-er*[1].] One who clatters with the tongue or gossips; a chatterer.

In yche company is comynly a *claterer* of mowthe,
That no councell can kepe, ne no close talis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11375.

Even-song *clatterers*, with other hypocrites.
Bale, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 88, b.

clatteringly (klat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With a clatter, or clattering noise.

clatting (klat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clat*[1], *v.*] See extract.

Tagging or *clatting* is the removal of such wool as is liable to get fouled when the sheep are turned on to the fresh pastures. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 436.

clatty (klat'i), *a.* [< *clat*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Dirty; slovenly. [Prov. Eng.]

Claude glass, Claude Lorrain mirror. See *mirror*.

claudent (klâ'dent), *a.* [< L. *clauden(t-)s*, ppr. of *claudere*, shut: see *clause* and *close*[1], *v.*] Closing or shutting up or in; occludent: as, a *claudent* muscle (an occlusor).

claudetite (klâ'de-tīt), *n.* [For F. *Claudet*.] Native arsenic trioxid, occurring in orthorhombic crystals.

Claudian (klâ'di-an), *a.* [< L. *Claudianus*, < *Claudius*, a proper name, < *claudus*, lame.] Of or relating to any one of several distinguished Romans of the name of Claudius, or to the gens of which they were members; especially, relating to or connected with the emperors of that gens, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero (A. D. 14–68), or to their epoch: as, the *Claudian* age; *Claudian* literature; the *Claudian* aqueduct.

The face of Appius Claudius wore the *Claudian* scowl and sneer,
And in the *Claudian* note he cried, "What doth this rabble here?" *Macaulay*, Virginia, iii.

The epic poets of the Flavian age present a striking contrast to the writers of the *Claudian* period.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 337.

claudicant† (klâ′di-kant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *claudicante*, < L. *claudican(t-)s*, ppr. of *claudicare*: see *claudicate*.] Halting; limping. [Rare.]

claudicate† (klâ′di-kāt), *v. i.* [< L. *claudicatus*, pp. of *claudicare*, limp, < *claudus*, lame. Cf. ★*closh*[1].] To halt or limp. *Bailey.*

claudication (klâ-di-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *claudication* = Sp. *claudicación* (obs.) = Pg. *claudicação*, < L. *claudicatio(n-)*, < *claudicare*: see *claudicate*.] A halting or limping; a limp. [Rare.]

> I have lately contracted a . . . *claudication* in my left foot. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 80.

claught (klâċht). Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) preterit and past participle of *clatch*[1].

> The carlin *claught* her by the rump,
> And left poor Maggie scarce a stump.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

claught (klâċht), *n.* [See *claught*, pret. and pp.] A catch; a hold: as, I took a *claught* o' ★him. [Scotch.]

clause (klâz), *n.* [< ME. *clause* = D. *clause*, < OF. *clause*, F. *clause* = Pr. *clauza*, < ML. *clausa*, a clause (L. dim. *clausula*, a clause, close of a period: see *clausule*), < L. *clausus*, pp. of *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] **1.** Any part of a written composition, especially one containing complete sense in itself, as a sentence or paragraph: in modern use commonly limited to such parts of legal documents, as of statutes, contracts, wills, etc. In *law*, the usual meaning is some collocation of words the removal of which from the instrument will leave the rest of it intelligible. It is not essential to the idea of a clause that it must itself be capable of being read as a document if taken alone.

> Now have I told you schortly in a *clause*
> Thestat, tharray, the nombre, and eek the cause
> Why that assembled was this compainye.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 715.

> The *clause* is untrue concerning the bishop.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii.

> The single important *clause* was that which declared the throne vacant. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

2. A distinct stipulation, condition, proviso, etc.: as, a special *clause* in a contract.—**3.** In *gram.*, one of the lesser sentences which united and modified form a compound or complex sentence. A clause differs from a phrase in containing both a subject and its predicate, while a phrase is a group of two or more words not containing both these essential elements of a simple sentence. The *principal clause* is that member of a complex sentence on which others, called *dependent* or *subordinate clauses*, depend. The members of a compound sentence are *coördinate clauses*. Principal and coördinate clauses separated from the remainder of the sentence can by omission of connectives (conjunctions or relatives), and addition, if necessary, of words from other clauses, resume the form of simple sentences. Dependent clauses often require further changes of mood, tense, and person to become independent sentences.—**Assumption clause**, a clause frequently inserted in a deed of property subject to a mortgage or other debt, whereby the grantee assumes the payment of the debt in exoneration of the original debtor.—**Attestation clause.** See *attestation*.—**Bright's clauses**, provisions in the Irish Land Act, an English statute of 1870, intended to facilitate the formation of a peasant proprietary by enabling tenants to purchase their holdings.—**Clause of accruer.** See *accruer*.—**Clause of devolution**, in *Scots law*, a clause devolving some office, obligation, or duty on a party in a certain event, as, for example, on the failure of another to perform.—**Clause of return**, in *Scots law*, a clause by which the granter of a right makes a particular distinction of it, and provides that in a certain event it shall return to himself.—**Clauses consolidation acts**, a class of English statutes consolidating or combining and condensing into one system of general application provisions which had previously been frequently enacted in the same or varying forms, for each of many different instances, persons, corporations, or places. Such are the *Railway Clauses Consolidation Act*, molding into one statute provisions usually inserted in special acts authorizing the construction of railways, and the *Land Clauses Consolidation Act*, a similar act as to taking private property for public use.—**Clauses irritant and resolutive**, in *Scots law*, clauses devised for limiting the right of an absolute proprietor in entails.—**Comparative clause.** See *comparative*.—**Conscience clause.** See *conscience*.—**Derogatory clause in a testament**, a sentence or secret character the knowledge of which the testator reserves to himself, with a condition that no subsequent will without precisely the same clause shall be valid; a precaution intended to guard against later wills extorted by violence, etc. [Scotch.]—**Dispositive clause**, in *Scots law*, the clause of conveyance in any deed, by which property, whether heritable or movable, is transferred, either absolutely or in security, *inter vivos* or *mortis causa*—that is, between the living or in contemplation of death.—**Enacting clause**, the main body or leading declaration of a statute, commonly beginning, "Be it enacted," etc.—**Interpretation clause**, in modern statutes, a clause defining the meaning and stating the limitations of words or phrases used in the act.—**Most favored nation clause**, a clause often inserted in treaties whereby each party agrees to give the other, without further stipulation, all the privileges which are granted to the most favored nation.—**Saving clause**, in a legal instrument, a clause exempting something which might otherwise be subjected to the operation of the instrument. Hence, also, any statement or form of words in restriction of a previous statement.—**Shifting clause**, the technical name given by English conveyancers to a clause in a settlement or will prescribing an event upon the occurrence of which the estate given is to shift from one person to another.—**Similitude clause** or **act**, a name given to section 20 of the United States tariff of 1842, imposing duties on articles bearing similitude to those enumerated.

clause-rolls (klâz′rōlz), *n. pl.* Same as *close rolls*. See *close*[2], *a.*

clausia, *n.* Plural of *clausium*.

Clausilia[1] (klâ-sil′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem., < *clausilium*, q. v.] A genus of land-snails, of the family *Helicidæ* (or *Pupidæ*). They have a fusiform sinistrad whorled shell, with a small elliptical or pyriform aperture, usually separated from the rest of the shell by a constricted neck, and closed by an epiphragm. There are several hundred species in Europe, Asia, and Africa. *Draparnaud*, 1803.

clausilia[2], *n.* Plural of *clausilium*.

Clausiliinæ (klâ-sil-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clausilia*[1] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Helicidæ*, typified by the genus *Clausilia*, and consisting of species having an elongated pupiform shell provided with a clausilium.

clausilium (klâ-sil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *clausilia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *clausus*, closed: see *clause* and *close*[2], *a.*, and cf. *Clausilia*[1].] A peculiar subspiral calcareous appendage or lamina fitting into a groove of the columella in the molluscous genus *Clausilia*. It serves as a kind of door, and when relieved from pressure springs forward by an elastic ligament and partially closes the aperture of the shell.

> In Clausilia a peculiar modification of this lid [hybernaculum] exists permanently in the adult, attached by an elastic stalk to the mouth of the shell, and known as the *clausilium*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

clausium (klâ′si-um), *n.*; pl. *clausia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *clausus*, closed: see *clause* and *close*[2], *a.*] Same as *clausilium*.

clausthalite (klâs′thal-īt, more properly klous′-tăl-īt), *n.* [< *Clausthal* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Lead selenid, occurring in granular masses of a lead-gray color, found at Clausthal in the Harz.

claustra, *n.* Plural of *claustrum*.

claustral (klâs′trạl), *a.* [< ME. *claustrall* = F. Sp. Pg. *claustral* = It. *claustrale*, < ML. *claustralis*, < *claustrum*, a cloister: see *cloister*. Cf. *cloistral*.] **1.** Relating to a cloister; cloistral.

> This Dunstane . . . compelled men and women to vow chastity, and to kepe *claustrale* obedience.
> *Bale*, English Votaries, i., fol. 62.

> How of the Monk
> Who finds the *claustral* regimen too sharp
> After the first month's essay?
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 224.

2. Resembling a religious house in its seclusion; cloister-like; secluded.—**Claustral prior.** See *prior*.—**Claustral school**, a school within the walls of a monastery.

claustrophobia (klâs-trō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *claustrum*, a confined place, + Gr. *-φοβία*, fear, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] In *pathol.*, a morbid dread of confined places, to which hysterical and neurasthenic persons are sometimes subject. See *agoraphobia*.

claustrophobic (klâs-trō-fō′bik), *a.* [< *claustrophobia* + *-ic*.] Affected by claustrophobia.

claustrum (klâs′trum), *n.*; pl. *claustra* (-trạ). [NL., < L. *claustrum*, a bar, bolt, barrier: see *cloister*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a thin sheet of gray matter lying between the extraventricular or lenticular portion of the corpus striatum of the brain and the island of Reil. See *striatum*.—**2.** In *ichth.*, one of the chain of ossicles or bonelets of the ear, between the vestibule and the air-bladder.

clausular (klâ′zū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *clausula* (see *clausule*) + *-ar*[2].] Consisting of or having clauses.

clausule (klâ′zūl), *n.* [= D. *clausule* = G. *clausel* = Dan. Sw. *klausul* = F. *clausule* (obs.) = Sp. *cláusula* = Pg. *clausula* = It. *clausola*, *clausula*, a clause, < L. *clausula*, a conclusion, the close of a period, a clause, < *clausus*: see *clause*.] A short or little clause. *Bp. Peacock.* [Rare.]

clausure (klâ′zūr), *n.* [< ME. *clausure* = Sp. Pg. It. *clausura* = G. *clausur*, *klausur*, an inclosure, cloister, < L. *clausura*, an inclosure (the lit. sense 'a closing' does not occur), < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*, and cf. *closure*.] **1**†. An inclosure. *Capgrave*, Chronicle.—**2.** The act of shutting up or confining; confinement. [Rare.]

> In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be borne. *Dr. A. Geddes.*

3†. In *anat.*, the absence of a perforation where it normally occurs; atresia.—**4.** A cover or case, as of a book.

claut, clat[3] (klât, klat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clauted, clatted*, ppr. *clauting, clatting*. [Sc.; perhaps connected with *clat*[1] = *clot*[1], *clod*[1], a thick round mass.] To scratch or claw; rake or scrape together. *Burns.*

claut, clat[3] (klât, klat), *n.* [Sc., < *claut, clat*[3], *v.*] **1.** An instrument for raking or scraping together mire, weeds, etc.—**2.** What is so scraped together; a hoard scraped together by dirty work or niggardliness.

> She has gotten a coof wi' a *claut* o' siller.
> *Burns*, Meg o' the Mill.

clava (klā′vạ), *n.*; pl. *clavæ* (-vē). [NL., < L. *clava*, a knotty branch or stick, club, staff, cudgel, a bar, lever, a scion, graft.] **1.** In *anat.*, the slender fibrous band forming the margin of the posterior part of the fourth ventricle of the brain, being the enlarged prolongation of the posterior median column of the spinal cord.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Clavidæ*. *C. leptostyla* is a beautiful reddish marine form occurring on the New England coast, attached to seaweeds about low-water mark. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *Humphrey*, 1797.—**3.** In *entom.*, the club-like form produced by two or more enlarged joints at the end of the antennæ in certain insects, as the *Cleridæ*. Such antennæ are called *clavate*. See cut under *clavate*[1].

claval[1] (klā′vạl), *a.* [< *clava*, 1, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the clava or clavate process of the brain.

claval[2] (klā′vạl), *a.* [< *clavus*, 4, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to the clavus or inner portion of a hemelytron.—**Claval suture**, in *entom.*, the suture dividing the corium from the clavus.

Clavaria (klā-vā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *clava*, a club.] The principal genus of fungi belonging to the family *Clavariei*, including many species. Their substance is fleshy, and their form generally cylindrical or claviform, simple or branched. Some are edible. One species is called *gray goat's-beard*.

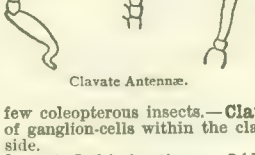


Clavaria ligula.
Three receptacles, upon the surfaces of which spores are produced. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

clavariæform (klā-vā′ri-ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Clavaria* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling in form fungi of the genus *Clavaria*. *M. C. Cooke*, Brit. Fungi, p. 509.

Clavariei (klav-ā-rī′-ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavaria* + *-ei*.] A family of hymenomycetous fungi in which the spore-bearing area is vertical, covering the sides and tips of the frondose or stem-like, simple or branching, fleshy structures of which the fungus chiefly consists. Also called *Clavati*. Now written *Clavariaceæ*.

clavate[1], **clavated** (klā′vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *clavatus*, < L. *clava*, a club: see *clava*.] Club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker toward the top; claviform.—**Clavate antennæ** or **palpi**, in *entom.*, those in which the outer joints increase gradually in size, forming an elongated club.—**Clavate intestine**, a distended portion of the ileum found in a few coleopterous insects.—**Clavate nucleus**, the group of ganglion-cells within the clava of the brain on either side.



Clavate Antennæ.

clavate[2] (klā′vāt), *a.* [< L. *clavatus*, furnished with points or stripes, < *clavus*, a nail: see *clavus*.] Like a nail.—**Clavate articulation**, gomphosis.

Clavatella (klav-ạ-tel′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hincks, 1862), < *clavatus*, club-shaped, + dim. *-ella*: see *clavate*[1].] The typical genus of tubularian hydroids of the family *Clavatellidæ*.

Clavatellidæ (klav-ā-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavatella* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ*, represented by the genus *Clavatella*.

clavately (klā′vāt-li), *adv.* [< *clavate*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a clavate manner; in the shape of a club.

> *Clavately* swollen. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 176.

Clavati (klā-vā′tī), *n.* [NL., pl. of *clavatus*: see *clavate*[1].] Same as *Clavariei*.

clavation[1] (klā-vā′shon), *n.* [< *clavate*[1]: see *-ation*.] The state of being club-shaped.

clavation[2] (klā-vā′shon), *n.* [< *clavate*[2]: see *-ation*.] In *anat.*, articulation in a socket, as the teeth in the sockets of the jaws; gomphosis.

clave[1]† (klāv). Obsolete preterit of *cleave*[1] or *cleave*[2].

clave[2] (klāv), *n.* [Uncertain.] A kind of stool used by ship-carpenters.

clave[3]†, *n.* [ME., < L. *clava*, a graft, a scion, a particular sense of *clava*, a club: see *clava*.] A graft; a scion.

In March orenge is sette in sondry wyse:
In sede, in bough, in branches, and in *clave*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

claveau (kla-vō′), *n.* [F.; cf. OF. *clavele, clavereleux* (ML. *clavelus*), infected with pustules; prob. < ML. *clavellus*, dim. of L. *clavus*, > F. *clou*, a nail, a tumor: see *clavus*.] The sheep-pox. *Loudon.*

clavecin (klav′e-sin), *n.* [< F. *clavecin, clavessin*, < It. *clavicembalo* = Sp. *clavicímbalo, clavecímbano* (obs.) = D. *klavecim, klavecimbel* = MHG. *klaffcimbel*, G. *clavizimbel*, < ML. *clavicymbalum, clavicimbalum*, < L *clavis* (> It. *chiave* = Sp. *clave*, now *llave*, etc.: see *clef, clavis*), a key, + *cymbalum* (> It. *cembalo* = Sp. *címbalo*: see *cymbal*), a cymbal, tabor, etc. Cf. *clavichord*.] 1. A harpsichord.—2. The set of keys or levers by which a carillon is played.

clavecinist (klav′e-sin-ist), *n.* [< *clavecin* + *-ist*.] One who plays on the clavecin, or harpsichord. *Browning.*

clavel† (klā′vel), *n.* Same as *clavy*.

clavellate (klav′e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *clavellatus*, < **clavella*, dim. of L. *clava*, a club: see *clava*.] In *bot.*, provided with club-shaped processes; clavate.

clavellated (klav′e-lā-ted), *a.* [As *clavellate* + *-ed*².] 1. Made from billets of wood.—2. Same as *clavellate*.—**Clavellated ashes**, potash and pearl-ash: so termed from the billets of wood from which they are obtained by burning.

Clavellina (klav-e-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., < **clavella* (dim. of L. *clava*, a club) + *-ina*¹.] The typical genus of ascidians of the family *Clavellinidæ*, having the body divided into three regions. *C. lepadiformis* is an example. *J. C. Savigny*, 1816.

clavellinid (kla-vel′i-nid), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Clavellinidæ*.

Clavellinidæ (klav-e-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavellina* + *-idæ*.] A family of social ascidians, typified by the genus *Clavellina*. Each individual has its own heart, respiratory apparatus, and digestive organs; but each is fixed on a footstalk which branches from a common creeping stem or stolon, through which a circulation takes place that connects them all. They are so transparent that their internal structure can be easily observed. They propagate both by ova and by buds.

claver¹†, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *clover*.

claver²†, *v. i.* [= Sc. *clever*, < ME. *claveren* = D. *klaveren, kleveren* = LG. *klauern* = Dan. *klavre*; cf. Icel. *klifra*, clamber, < *klifa*, climb: see *clive*¹, and cf. *climb*.] To climb.

Hwether the cat of helle *clauede* euer toward hire?
Ancren Riwle, p. 15.

Two knyges ware clymbande, and *claverande* one heghe,
The creste of the compas they covette fulle gerne.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3325.

claver³ (klā′vėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *clatter* in same sense.] To talk idly or foolishly; talk much and at random. [Scotch.]

As gude a man . . . as ever ye heard *claver* in a pulpit.
Scott.

claver³ (klā′vėr), *n.* [< *claver*³, *v.*] 1. An idle story.—2. *pl.* Idle talk; gossip. [Scotch.]

I have kend mony chapmen neglect their goods to carry clashes and *clavers* up and down, from one country-side to another. *Scott.*

claver⁴†, *n.* A shortened form of *claviger*¹.

claves, *n.* Plural of *clavis*.

clavi, *n.* Plural of *clavus*.

claviary (klav′i-ā-ri), *n.* [< L. *clavis*, a key: see *clavis, clef*.] In *music*, a collective name for the system of keys upon the organ, piano, and similar instruments. [Little used.]

claviatur (klav″i-a-tör′), *n.* [= Dan. *klaviatur* = G. *claviatur*, < D. *claviatuur*, < L. *clavis*, a key: see *clavis, clef*.] 1. The keyboard of a pianoforte or an organ.—2. A system of fingering suitable for a musical instrument with keys or levers.

clavicembalo (klav-i-chem′bą-lō), *n.*; pl. *clavicembali* (-lē). [It.: see *clavecin*.] The Italian form of *clavicymbalum*.

Claviceps (klav′i-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *clava*, a club, + *-ceps*, < *caput* = E. *head*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi parasitic upon the seeds of various grasses and sedges. *C. purpurea* produces the ergot of rye. See *ergot*.

clavichord (klav′i-kôrd), *n.* [= F. *clavicorde* = Sp. Pg. *clavicordio* = MLG. *klaffkordium* = MHG. *clavicordi*, < ML. *clavicordium*, **clavichordium*, < L. *clavis*, a key, + *chorda*, a string: see *clef* and *chord*.] A musical instrument invented in the middle ages, and in general use, especially in Germany, until displaced by the square pianoforte at the end of the eighteenth century. Like the pianoforte, it had a keyboard and a set of strings on a horizontal frame; but the tone was produced by the pressure of a brass "tangent" raised and held against the string, instead of by the stroke of a hammer. This method of tone-production permitted considerable variation in force and in quality. The compass of the clavichord was originally limited to a few tones in diatonic succession, and the advance to a full chromatic scale was made gradually. Tuning in equal temperament was not established until toward the middle of the eighteenth century.

clavicitherium (klav″i-si-thē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *clavicitheria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *clavis*, a key, + *cithara*, a cithara, guitar.] An old musical instrument of which little is known, probably a kind of harpsichord, having the strings stretched upon a vertical frame, as in an upright pianoforte. Also written *clavicytherium*.

★**clavicle** (klav′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *clavicule* = Sp. *clavícula* = Pg. *clavicula* = It. *clavicola*, < NL. *clavicula*, a special use of L. *clavicula*, a small key, a tendril, dim. of *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*.] 1. The collar-bone, forming one of the elements of the pectoral arch in vertebrate animals. In man and sundry quadrupeds there are complete clavicles or collar-bones, each joined at one end to the scapula or shoulder-bone, and at the other to the sternum or breast-bone. In many quadrupeds the clavicles are absent or rudimentary, while in birds they are united in a single forked piece, popularly called the *merrythought* or *wishbone*. In many vertebrates below birds clavicles are recognized, but their homology is not always clear. The human clavicle is by some considered to be composed of its body, or clavicle proper, with a mesoscapular segment or acromial epiphysis, a precoracoid or sternal epiphysis, and an omosternum, or interarticular fibrocartilage; but this view is not generally adopted. See also cut under *skeleton*.



Human Clavicle, left side, viewed from above.

2. In *bot.*, a tendril. [Rare.]

clavicorn (klav′i-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *clavicorne*, < NL. *clavicornis*, < L. *clava*, a club, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I.** *a.* Having clavate antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Clavicornia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Clavicornia*.

clavicornate (klav-i-kôr′nāt), *a.* [< *clavicorn* + *-ate*¹.] Same as *clavicorn*.

Clavicornia (klav-i-kôr′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *clavicornis*: see *clavicorn*.] A group of *Coleoptera* or beetles having the fourth and fifth tarsal joints not connate, the first ventral segments visible for the entire breadth (except in *Physodidæ*), the antennæ clavate or capitate (very rarely serrate), and the club at the end of these furnished with from 2 to 5 joints. The species are either terrestrial or aquatic, living mostly on carrion, though some are found on plants. Most of the clavicorns are known as *Necrophaga*; burying-beetles and bacon-beetles are examples. Species of *Heterocercus, Parnus, Georyssus*, etc., are aquatic forms.

★**clavicula** (kla-vik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *claviculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *clavicle*.] The clavicle or collar-bone.

Numerous Vertebrates possess a *clavicula*, or collar-bone. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 35.

clavicular (kla-vik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *clavicula* + *-ar*².] Pertaining to the clavicle or collar-bone.—**Clavicular scute**, in *Chelonia*, the clavicularium or epiplastron.

Clavicularia (kla-vik-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *clavicula* + *-aria*. Cf. *clavicularium*.] A subtribe of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges with radially situated clavulæ.

clavicularium (kla-vik-ū-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *clavicularia* (-ä). [NL., < *clavicula* (see *clavicle*) + *-arium*.] One of the anterior lateral paired pieces of the plastron of the chelonians; the clavicular scute or so-called clavicle of a turtle: called *episternum* by some authors, and *epiplastron* by Huxley. See *epiplastron*, and cut under *plastron*.

claviculate (kla-vik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *clavicula* + *-ate*¹.] Having clavicles.

claviculus (kla-vik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *claviculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *clavis*, a nail: see *clavus*.] One of the perforating fibers, described by Sharpey, passing through the lamellæ of bone at right angles, as if to fasten them together.

clavicylinder (klav-i-sil′in-dėr), *n.* [< L. *clavis*, a key, + *cylindrus*, a cylinder.] A musical instrument invented by Chladni in 1799, consisting of a graduated set of glass tubes or cylinders, which were moistened, revolved by a pedal, and set in vibration by cloth-covered levers pressed against them by keys. The compass was about four octaves.

clavicymbalum (klav-i-sim′bą-lum), *n.*; pl. *clavicymbala* (-lä). [NL.: see *clavecin*.] Same as *harpsichord*.

clavicytherium, *n.* See *clavicitherium*.

Clavidæ (klav′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clava*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ*, typified by the genus *Clava*, which form colonies of similar individuals, all maturing sexual cells on hollow tentacular processes.

★**clavier** (kla-vēr′), *n.* [= D. *klavier* = G. *clavier, klavier* = Dan. *klaver* = Sw. *klaver*, < F. *clavier*, the keyboard, < L. *clavis* (> F. *clef*: see *clef*), a key: see *clavis, clef*.] 1. A clavichord, or, more rarely, a harpsichord.—2. A pianoforte.—3. The keyboard of a clavichord, harpsichord, pianoforte, organ, or similar instrument.

claviform (klav′i-fôrm), *a.* [Also improp. *clavæform*; = F. Sp. Pg. It. *claviforme*, < *clava*, a club, + *forma*, shape.] Having a clavate form; club-shaped: as, a *claviform* antenna.

claviger¹ (klav′i-jėr), *n.* [Also contr. *claver*; = Pg. It. *clavigero*, < L. *claviger*, < L. *clavis*, a key, + *gerere*, bear.] 1. One who keeps the keys, as of a room.

The prince of that bottomless pit whereof they were the *clavigers*. *Christian Religion's Appeal to Reason*, p. 58.

Hence—2. A custodian of the treasury, records, or muniments of a corporation. [Eng.]

The *Clavers* [clavigers] are two aldermen and two councilmen, who have the custody of the city [Norwich] chest, which has two locks; each *claver* has a key.
Municip. Corp. Reports (1835), p. 2463.

claviger² (klav′i-jėr), *n.* [= F. *clavigère*, < L. *claviger*, < *clava*, a club, + *gerere*, bear.] 1†. Literally, one who has a club; a club-bearer.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Pselaphidæ*. *C. testaceus* is a wingless European species with connate elytra. *Preyssler*, 1790.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Haldeman*, 1842.

clavigerous (kla-vij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *claviger* (see *claviger*¹) + *-ous*.] Bearing a key *Clarke*.

clavipalp (klav′i-palp), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *clavipalpus*, < L. *clava*, a club, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler: see *palpus*.] **I.** *a.* Having clavate maxillary palps; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clavipalpi*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Clavipalpi*.

Clavipalpi (klav-i-pal′pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *clavipalpus*: see *clavipalp*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the seventh family of tetramerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, now retained as a superfamily of the suborder *Tetramera*, containing the families *Erotylidæ* and *Languriidæ*, characterized by compression and clavation of the last three joints of the antennæ and a broadly transverse last joint of the maxillary palps.

clavis (klā′vis), *n.*; pl. *claves* (-vēz). [L. *clavis* (= Gr. κλείς, Dor. κλαΐς), a key, connected with *clau-dere* = Gr. κλείειν, shut, close: see *close*¹, *v.*, and cf. *slot*, from the same ult. root. Hence ult. *clef, clavicle, conclave*, etc.] A key; specifically, a key to or an aid to the understanding of something difficult, as a cipher, or the study of a foreign or classic author in his own language.

If it had been necessary we should have construed it into the most latent sense, Christ himself would have given a *clavis*, and taught the church to unlock so great a secret. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 307.

clavo (klä′vō), *n.* [Sp., lit. a nail, spike, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clavus*.] In *mining*, a bunch of rich ore. [Mexico.]

clavodeltoid (klā-vō-del′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Attached to the clavicle and having the characters of the deltoideus: as, the *clavodeltoid* muscle.

II. *n.* The clavodeltoideus.

clavodeltoideus (klā″vō-del-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *clavodeltoidei* (-ī). [NL., < *clav*(*icula*) + *deltoideus*.] A muscle, corresponding to the clavicular portion of the human deltoideus, extending in some animals from the clavicle to the ulna, along the lower border of the fore leg.

clavola (klav′ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *clavolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *clava*, a club.] In *entom.*, the club or expanded terminal portion of an insect's antenna, whether it is clavate, lamellate, or capitate.

clavolet (klav′ō-let), *n.* [< *clavola* + dim. *-et*.] In *entom.*, the club-shaped end of the antennæ of certain beetles, as *Clavicornia*.

clavomastoid (klā-vō-mas′toid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *clidomastoid*.

clavomastoideus (klā″vō-mas-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *clavomastoidei* (-ī). [NL., < *clav*(*icula*) + *mastoideus*.] Same as *clidomastoideus*.

clavotrapezius (klā″vō-tra-pē′zi-us), *n.*; pl. *clavotrapezii* (-ī). [NL., < *clav*(*icula*) + *trapezius*.] An anterior or cervical portion of the

trapezius, in special relation with the clavicle, which in some animals is quite distinct, extending from the occipital region to the clavicle.

clavula (klav′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *clavulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *clava*, a club.] 1. In *bot.*, the elongated clavate portion of the receptacle in certain fungi.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of the ciliated clavate setæ or knobbed bristles found on the fascioles of sea-urchins, as spatangoids.

In the Spatangidæ there are peculiar bands upon the upper surface, the fascioles or semitæ, upon which . . . knobbed bristles with active cilia (*clavulæ*) are distributed. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 296.

(*b*) In sponges, a rod-like spicule pointed at one end and having a knob or disk at the other; a tylotate or knobbed rhabdus. *W. J. Sollas.* Also *clavule*.

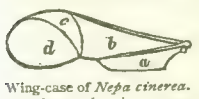
Clavularia[1] (klav-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *clavula* + *-aria* (fem. sing.).] The typical genus of *Clavulariidæ*. *Quoy and Gaimard.*

Clavularia[2] (klav-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *clavula* + *-aria* (neut. pl.).] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a tribe of dictyonine hexactinellidan *Silicispongiæ*, having uncinate spicules in the form of clavulæ, represented by the single family *Farreidæ*.

Clavulariidæ (klav″ū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavularia*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of polyps, named from the genus *Clavularia*. Also *Clavulariadæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

clavule (klav′ūl), *n.* Same as *clavula*.

clavus (klā′vus), *n.*; pl. *clavi* (-vī). [L. (ML. ★NL.) *clavus*, a nail, a corn, a tumor, a purple stripe on the tunica, etc., prob. from same root as *clavis*, a key. Cf. E. *clove*[4] and *cloy*[1], both ult. < L. *clavus*.] 1. In *costume*: (*a*) [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a vertical stripe or band of purple color in the tissue of the tunic. Senators were distinguished by the broad stripe or laticlavus; knights and others wore the narrow stripe or angusticlavus. See *laticlave* and *angusticlave*. (*b*) [LL. ML.] Under the Byzantine empire and in church vestments, (1) a plain border; (2) a round spot supposed to resemble a nail-head, used chiefly in groups or clusters at the edge of the stuff, forming a border.—2. [NL.] A grain of rye, or other cereal or grass, affected with ergot: applied to the immature or sclerotium stage of the fungus, which was formerly known as *Sclerotium clavus*.—3. [NL.] In *pathol.*, a pain in the head limited to one spot, as if a nail were being driven in.—4. [NL.] In *entom.*, the nail; the interior basal part of the hemielytrum of a heteropterous insect.



Wing-case of *Nepa cinerea*. *a*, clavus; *b*, corium; *c*, appendix; *d*, membrane.

It is generally of a somewhat different texture from the rest of the corium, and in repose it is partially or entirely covered by the scutellum and border of the pronotum.

clavy† (klā′vi), *n.*; pl. *clavies* (-viz). [Origin uncertain.] In *arch.*, a mantelpiece. Also called *clavel*.

The glory whereof [alabaster] appeareth especially in the workemanship betwixt the *clavie* of the chimney, and the roofe of the chamber. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 43.

★**claw** (klâ), *n.* [< ME. *claw*, *clau* (also *clee*, *cle*), pl. *clawes*, *clowes* (also *clees*, *cleen*), < AS. *clawu* or *clāwu* (not **clā*), pl. *clawa*, *clawe*, *clawu* (also, rarely, pl. *cleá*, *cleó*), a claw, hoof, = OS. *klawa* = OFries. *klewe*, Fries. *klauwe* = D. *klaauw* = OHG. *chlawa*, *chlāwa*, *chlōa*, *clōa*, MHG. *klāwe*, *klā*, G. *klaue*, dial. *klō*, *klōw*, *klou*, *kloa*, = Icel. *klō* = Sw. Dan. *klo*, a claw. See the verb.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A sharp, hooked, horny end of the limb of a mammal, bird, reptile, or other animal; a pointed and especially a curved nail of a vertebrate, consisting of thickened and hardened epidermal tissue, like horn, borne usually on a bony basis or core; technically, an unguis, as distinguished from a hoof or ungula. (*b*) A sharp, hooked end of a limb of an animal, of whatever character. (*c*) The whole leg, foot, or other appendage of certain animals, terminating in a sharp hooked end or in a pincer-like extremity; a chela, cheliped, or chelicera, as in insects, arachnidans, crustaceans, etc. See cuts under *chela*[1], *chelicera*, and *scorpion*. (*d*) Some part of an animal resembling or likened to a claw.—2. Figuratively, the human hand; hence, in the plural, grasp; clutch; hold: as, to get one's *claws* on a thing.

What's justice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their *claws?*
S. Butler, Hudibras.

3. In *mech.*, some part of a tool or tackle resembling a claw: as, the *claw* or cleft end of a hammer, used in drawing out nails; the *claw* of a crowbar; the *claw* of a grapnel.—4. In *bot.*, the narrow base of a petal, especially when it is long, as in the pink and wall-flower.—5. In *locksmithing*, a spur or talon which projects from a bolt or tumbler.—**Artery-claw.** See *artery*.—**Crab's claws.** See *crab*[1].—**Devil's claw** (*naut.*), a very strong hook and chain used as a stopper for a chain cable.—**Retractile claws**, claws which may be retracted and protruded by appropriate muscular mechanism, as in the cat family. Claws not so disposed are termed *non-retractile*.


Claw. Petal of a cruciferous flower (the wallflower).

★**claw** (klâ), *v.* [< ME. *clawen*, *clowen*, < AS. *clawian* (rare) = D. *klaauwen* = MLG. *kleien* = LG. *kleien*, *klauen* = OHG. *klāwean*, G. *klauen*, *kläuen* = Dan. *klö*, dial. *klaa*, = Sw. *klå* = Icel. reflex. *klōa-sk*, claw, scratch: all weak verbs, from the noun. The Icel. *klā* (strong verb, pret. *klō*, pp. *kleginn*), scratch, rub, is perhaps not related.] I. *trans.* 1. To tear, scratch, pull, or seize with or as if with claws or talons.

But age, with his stealing steps,
Hath *claw'd* me in his clutch.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1, song (Globe ed.).

Like wild beasts shut up in a cage, to *claw* and bite each other to their mutual destruction. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. To scratch; relieve by or as if by scratching; scratch, as an itching part, with intent to relieve irritation.

They [ben] counseilours of kinges; Crist wot the sothe, Whou [how] they [curry] kinges & her back *claweth!*
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 365.

I *clawe*, as a man or beest dothe a thyng softely with his nayles. *Clawe* my backe, and I will *clawe* thy toe.
Palsgrave.

The French king neither liking of his errant, nor yet of his pompous speech, said somewhat sharply, I pray thee, good fellow, *clawe* me not where I itch not.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 228.

Hence—3†. To fawn on.

Rich men they *claw*, soothe up, and flatter; the poor they contemn and despise. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 13.

4. To make or affect by the use of a claw or claws of some sort: as, to *claw* a hole in a carpet; to *claw* up a heap of dirt; to *claw* the leaves away.—**To claw away**†. Same as *to claw off*, (*a*).

The jade Fortune is to be *claw'd away* for 't, if you should lose it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To claw it off†, to escape the consequences of an act; get out of difficulties.

Ant. You mistake the weapon: are you not hurt?
Mart. A little scratch; but I shall *claw it off* well enough. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

To claw off†. (*a*) To rail at; scold.

Mr. Baxter . . . *claws off* the Episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests. *Bp. Nicholson*, To Mr. Yates.

(*b*) To get rid of.

A thousand pound to a penny she spoil not her face, or break her neck, or catch a cold that she may ne'er *claw off* again. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

To claw on the back†, to pat approvingly.—**To claw on the gall**†, to rub the wrong way; irritate.

II. *intrans.* 1. *Naut.*, to beat to windward, in order to avoid falling on a lee shore or on another vessel: with *off*; hence, figuratively, to get off; escape: as, to *claw off* from an embarrassing situation.—2. To fawn; flatter.

Here [in Spain] it is not the Stile to *claw* and compliment with the King, or idolize him by Sacred Sovereign, and Most Excellent Majesty. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 10.

clawback (klâ′bak), *n.* and *a.* [< *claw*, *v.*, + obj. *back*[1], *n.*] I. *n.* 1†. Literally, one who claws the back; hence, one who fawns on another; a sycophant; a wheedler. *Mir. for Mags.*

These flattering *clawbacks* are original roots of all mischief. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Parasite [F.], a Parasite, a trencher-friend, . . . a *clawback*, flatterer, soother, smoother for good cheer sake. *Cotgrave.*

2. Same as *back-scratcher*, 1.

II.† *a.* Flattering. *Bp. Hall.*

More regarding plaine meaning men, than *claw-backe* flatterers. *Holinshed*, Chron., III. 1101.

claw-balk (klâ′bâk), *n.* A balk or beam used in making floating bridges. See extract.

Each two men carrying a *claw-balk*, or timbers fitted with a claw, one of which held the gunwale of the boat, the other the shore abutment. *The Century*, XXIX. 280.

claw-bar (klâ′bär), *n.* A hand-bar with a bent claw-shaped point for drawing spikes from railroad-ties.

clawboard†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clapboard*.

clawed (klâd), *a.* [< *claw*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with claws; unguiculate: in *zoöl.*, specifically distinguished from *ungulate*, or *hoofed*: as, *clawed* quadrupeds.

claw-foot (klâ′fůt), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A foot, as of a piece of furniture, carved in wood or cast in metal in the shape of the foot of a bird or beast of prey.

II. *a.* Having claw-feet: as, a *claw-foot* table.

claw-hammer (klâ′ham″ėr), *n.* 1. A hammer having one end cleft or divided into two claws, for use in drawing nails out of wood.—2. A dress-coat; a swallow-tailed coat: so called from the shape of the tail. [Colloq. or slang.]

claw-hand (klâ′hand), *n.* In *pathol.*, a hand in which the wrist and metacarpophalangeal joints are extended while the interphalangeal joints are flexed: due to paralysis of the lumbricales and interossei muscles.

claw-joint (klâ′joint), *n.* 1. In *anat.*, the terminal or ungual phalanx of a digit which bears a claw or nail; a rhizonychium. In those cases where a claw is well developed, as in a beast or bird of prey, the claw-joint furnishes a bony core to the claw. 2. In *entom.*, the last joint of an insect's tarsus, the one to which the ungues or claws are attached.

clawker (klâ′kėr), *n.* [Prob. a var. of dial. *clatcher* or *cleuker* for *clutcher*, < *clutch*[1] or its variants.] In a knitting-machine, the feed-pawl or hand of a ratchet.

claw-sick (klâ′sik), *a.* Suffering, as sheep, from foot-rot or claw-sickness.

claw-sickness (klâ′sik″nes), *n.* Foot-rot, a disease in cattle and sheep.

claw-wrench (klâ′rench), *n.* A wrench having a loose pivoted jaw and a relatively fixed one, so arranged as to bite together when they are made to grip an object.

★**clay** (klā), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *clay*, *cley*, *clei*, < AS. *clæg* = OFries. *klai* = MD. *kleye*, D. *klei* = MLG. LG. *klei* (> G. *klei*) = Dan. *klæg*, clay; related through dial. var. *clag* (see *clag*[1], *claggy*) to *clog*, q. v.; and perhaps ult. to LL. *glus*, L. *gluten* (> E. *glue*, *gluten*, q. v.), to Gr. γλοιός, γλοιά, sticky oil, gum, γλίνη, γλήνη, gum, γλία, glue, and to OBulg. *glina*, clay, *glenu*, slime.] I. *n.* 1. The material resulting from the decomposition and consequent hydration of the feldspathic rocks, especially granite and gneiss, and of the crystalline rocks in general. As thus formed, it almost always contains more or less sand, or silicious material, mechanically intermixed. After this has been separated, the clay itself is found to consist of a hydrated silicate of alumina, but it is not yet positively made out that there is one definite combination of this kind constituting the essential basis of all the substances to which the name *clay* is applied. All clays contain hygroscopic water, which may be expelled by heating to 212° F.; but they also contain water in chemical combination, and when this is driven off by ignition the clay loses its plasticity, which cannot be restored. Ordinary clay contains more or less lime and other impurities, which render it to a certain extent fusible. The purer varieties are refractory, and are known as *fire-clay* (which see). (See also *pipe-clay*, *china-clay*, *porcelain-clay*, and *kaolinite*.) The plasticity of clay is of great importance, as without this quality it could not be easily worked into the various shapes for which it is used. On what condition it depends has not as yet been clearly made out.

2. Earth in general, especially in the Scriptures, as the material from which, according to the account in Genesis, the body of the first man was formed.

I also am formed out of the *clay*. Job xxxiii. 6.

Arv. Are we not brothers?
Imo. So man and man should be;
But *clay* and *clay* differs in dignity,
Whose dust is both alike. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

3†. Moist earth; mud; slime.

He spat on the ground, and made *clay* of the spittle. John ix. 6.

4†. Any viscous plastic mixture used as mortar or cement.

Cleme hit [sc. the ark] with *clay* comly with-inne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 312.

He tok a ionket of resshen, and glewide it withe glewishe *cley* [L. *bitumine*] and with picche.
Wyclif, Ex. ii. 2 (Oxf.).

Cley maad with hors or mannes heer, and oile
Of tartre, alum, glas, berm, wort, and argoile,
Resalgar, and our materes enbibing.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 812.

5. The human body; especially, a dead body. [Poetical.]

Their spirits conquered when their *clay* was cold.
J. Baillie.

6. Figuratively, anything which is easily molded, shaped, or influenced.

All the land
Was *clay* in Slavery's shaping hand.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Bradford clay, in *geol.*, a bluish, slightly calcareous clay of the Oölite, well developed near Bradford in England, and remarkable for the number of apiocrinites in it.—**Clay process**, the method of making a stereotype printing-plate from a mold of prepared clay. This clay is a combination of potters' clay, kaolin, powdered soapstone, and plaster of Paris.—**Drawn clay**, clay which is shrunk or decreased in volume by burning.—**Long clay**, clay possessing a high degree of plasticity.—**Oxford clay**, in *geol.*,

a subdivision of the Jurassic series, named from the county in England where it is conspicuous. It is the upper one of two sections into which the Oxfordian is divided, the lower one being the Kelloways rock (Callovian). The Oxford clay crops out in England from Dorsetshire through to Yorkshire. It consists mainly of layers of stiff blue clay, and sometimes attains a thickness of 600 feet.—**Potters' clay**, a clay suitable for making the coarser varieties of pottery, or for being worked by the potter.

II. *a.* Formed or consisting of clay; characterized by the presence of clay; clayey: as, a *clay* soil; a *clay* hovel.—**Clay iron ore.** Same as *clay ironstone*.—**Clay ironstone**, the ordinary form of iron ore occurring in connection with the coal-measures, especially in England, where this ore is one of great importance. It consists essentially of carbonate of iron more or less mixed with clay and sand, and often has the form of nodular concretionary masses. It contains from 20 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron, according to its purity.—**Clay marl**, a whitish, smooth, chalky clay.—**Clay pigeon**, a saucer of baked clay used as an artificial flying target in trap-shooting.—**Clay rock**, a rock made up of fine argillaceous detrital material, and chiefly that derived from the decomposition of the feldspars; indurated clay; clayey material sufficiently hardened to be incapable of being used as clay without grinding, but not chemically altered or metamorphosed.—**Clay shale**, clay having a thinly laminated structure. It differs from clay slate, or argillaceous schist, in that the latter has undergone more or less metamorphism, and from this cause has become crystalline and schistose in structure.—**Clay slate**, an argillaceous rock characterized by having a slaty or fissile structure. It consists of detrital or fragmental material which has become consolidated into a rock, and has undergone more or less rearrangement of its constituent particles. (See *metamorphism*, and *metamorphic rocks*, under *metamorphic*.) Roofing-slate is the most characteristic form of clay slate. The tendency of this rock to split into thin plates, making it available for roofing, is ordinarily the result of conditions arising after its deposition and consolidation (see *cleavage*, 3); sometimes, however, this structure is that of the original deposit. Clay slate, or argillaceous schist, often passes gradually into mica schist, and appears to be an incipient stage in the formation of that rock.

clay (klā), *v. t.* [< *clay*, *n.*] **1.** To cover or manure with clay.

> The ground must be *clayed* again.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar. —**3.** To puddle with clay.

clay-band (klā′band), *n.* In *coal-mining*, clay ironstone, or argillaceous iron ore, in thin strata. [South Wales.]

clay-bead (klā′bēd), *n.* One of the large beads of baked clay, oval or somewhat flattened, sometimes found in ancient tombs, especially in Brittany. They are too large to have been commonly worn as ornaments, and their use is uncertain. They are doubtless identical with the *whorls* found in many parts of the world, as Egypt, the Troad, Greece, and Armenia, and identified as having been used by ancient peoples as weights in spinning.

clay-brained (klā′brānd), *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Shak.*

clay-built (klā′bilt), *a.* Built with clay. [Rare.]

> *Clay-built* cisterns. *E. Darwin*, Botanic Garden.

clay-clot† (klā′klot), *n.* [ME. *cleiclot*.] A clod of earth; figuratively, a corpse.

> Nu lith the *cleiclot* al so the ston.
> *Religious Songs* (in Owl and Nightingale, ed. Wright), p. 73.

clay-cold (klā′kōld), *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless.

> *Clay-cold* were her rosy lips—
> Nae spark o' life was there.
> *The Lass of Lochroyan* (Child's Ballads, II. 112).
>
> Around Patroclus mourn'd the Grecian train,
> Stern in superior grief Pelides stood;
> Those slaughtering arms, so used to bathe in blood,
> Now clasp his *clay-cold* limbs. *Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 369.

clay-colored (klā′kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of clay.—**Clay-colored bunting.** See *bunting*⁴.

clay-course (klā′kōrs), *n.* In *mining*, a seam of clay by the side of a vein; a gouge.

clay-daubed (klā′dâbd), *a.* [ME.] Daubed with clay or mortar.

> In that cofer [Noah's ark] that was *claydaubed*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 492.

claye (klā), *n.* [< F. *claie*, OF. *cloie* = Pr. *cleda*, < ML. *clida*, **cleta* in dim. *cletella*, a hurdle; of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *cliath* = W. *clwyd*, a hurdle, prob. cognate with E. *hurdle*, q. v.] In *fort.*, a wattle or hurdle made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

clayen†, *a.* [< ME. *cleyen*, < *cley*, *clay*, clay, + *-en*, -en².] Of clay.

> These that dwellen [in] *cleyene* housis.
> *Wyclif*, Job iv. 19 (Oxf.).

clayey (klā′i), *a.* [< ME. *cleyi*, *cleyye*, *clezi*, < late AS. *clœig* for **clœgig*, < *clœg*, clay, + *-ig*, E. *-y*¹. Cf. *claggy*, *cladgy*, *cledgy*.] **1.** Consisting of or of the nature of clay; abounding with clay; mixed with clay; like clay.

> A heavy or *clayey* soil. *Derham.*

2. Bedaubed or besmeared with clay.

> Wheat fields, one would think, cannot come to grow untilled—no man made *clayey* or made weary thereby.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii. 1.

claying (klā′ing), *n.* [< *clay* + *-ing*¹.] **1.** In *sugar-refining*, a method of removing coloring matter from sugar by the use of clay. Loaves of refined sugar are taken from the molds, the solid crust formed at the point is removed, and the upper layer at the base loosened and scooped out to make a cavity in the center, into which clay paste is put. The water from the clay drives the molasses before it, and soon changes it into a saturated solution of pure sugar by dissolving some of the crystals. As the water filters through the loaf it expels the mother-liquor, and the brown color descends toward the point of the loaf and disappears.

2. In *stone-working*, the operation of driving dry clay into a blast-hole which is too damp for the insertion of the blasting-powder.

claying-bar (klā′ing-bär), *n.* In *mining*, a rod used for making a blast-hole water-tight by driving clay into its crevices, in order to protect the charge.

clayish (klā′ish), *a.* [< *clay* + *-ish*¹.] Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it: as, "*clayish* water," *Harvey*, Consumption.

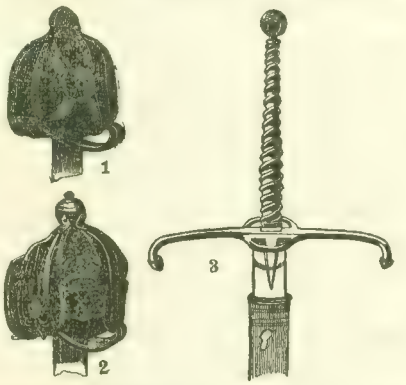
clay-kiln (klā′kil), *n.* A kiln or stove for burning clay.

clay-mill (klā′mil), *n.* A mill for mixing and tempering clay; a pug-mill.

claymore (klā′mōr), *n.* [Also *glaymore*; < Gael. *claidheamhmor*, i. e., great sword: Gael. and Ir. *claidheamh* = W. *cleddyf*, *cleddeu* (see *cleddyo*) = L. *gladius* (> E. *glaive*, q. v.), a sword; Gael. *mor* = W. *mawr* = Corn. *maur* = Bret. *meur*, great, akin to L. *magnus*, great, and to E. *much*, *mickle*.] **1.** The name, in the Highlands of Scotland, of the heavy two-edged sword. This weapon remained in use among the Highlanders after it had been generally abandoned elsewhere. It had a cross-guard sometimes reinforced with curved quillons and shells.

> The Highlandmen drew their *claymores*,
> And gie a warlike shout.
> *Bonny Baby Livingston* (Child's Ballads, IV. 44).

2. A name given inaccurately in the eighteenth century to the basket-hilted broadsword made to be used with one hand, and closely resembling the cuirassier's broadsword of the seventeenth century in England. The blades of these swords were often marked with the stamp of Andrea Ferrara. See *sword*.



1, 2. Basket-hilted Broadswords of the 17th century (afterward called Claymores). 3. Two-handed Sword, or Claymore proper.

Hence—**3.** A soldier armed with a claymore. *Macaulay.*

clay-pit (klā′pit), *n.* A pit where clay is dug.

clay-stone (klā′stōn), *n.* One of the concretionary masses of clay frequently found occurring in alluvial deposits, in the form of flat rounded disks, either simple or variously united so as to give rise to curious shapes. They are sometimes almost as regular as if turned in a lathe.



Flowers and Root of Spring-beauty (*Claytonia Virginica*). (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

Claytonia (klā-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. John *Clayton*, a botanist of Virginia, who died in 1773.] A genus of low herbs, of the family *Portulacaceæ*, with about 20 species belonging to temperate North America and northeastern Asia, mostly perennial. The two species of the Atlantic States, *C. Virginica* and *C. Caroliniana*, are known as *spring-beauty*, producing in early spring a short raceme of flowers from between the single pair of leaves. A species of the Western States is *C. perfoliata*, sometimes used as a pot-herb.

clay-yellow (klā′yel″ō), *a.* Dull brownish-yellow in color; luteous.

cld. An abbreviation of *cleared*: applied to goods or shipping cleared at the custom-house.

-cle. [= F. *-cle*, < L. *-culus*, *-cula*, *-culum*, a dim. term., composed of two suffixes, *-co* (see *-ic*) + *-lo* (*-lus*): see *-le*, *-el*, *-ule*, etc. In recent F. and E. the term. is usually *-cule*.] A diminutive termination, of Latin origin, occurring in *article*, *particle*, *corpuscle*, *muscle*, *homuncle*, etc., the diminutive force being in some cases unfelt in English. In *corpuscle* and *muscle* the pronunciation of *c* is assimilated to the preceding *s*. In *icicle*, *chronicle*, and some other words, the termination *-cle* is of different origin.

cleach (klēch), *v.* A dialectal form of *clutch*.

cleaching-net (klē′ching-net), *n.* A hoop-and-pole fish-net used by hand. Formerly also called *cleek-net*.

clead, cleed (klēd), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *clothe*, q. v.] To clothe.

★**cleading, cleeding** (klē′ding), *n.* [A dial. form of *clothing*.] **1.** Clothing; that which clothes or covers; a covering. [Scotch.]—**2.** In engines: (*a*) The jacket or outer covering of the cylinder, or the covering of hair-felt put on steam-pipes to prevent the radiation of heat. Also called *clothing* and *lagging*. (*b*) A timber casing inclosing the boiler of a locomotive engine and the fire-box.—**3.** Any kind of plank covering, such as the slating-boards of a roof, the boards of a floor, the plank lining of a pit-shaft, the planking of a coffer-dam, etc.—**4.** In *mining*, deal boarding for brattices. [Eng.]

cleak, *v.* and *n.* See *cleik*.

cleam (klēm), *v. t.* [< ME. *clemen*, < AS. *clǽman*, smear, spread over (as clay, tar, oil, or other viscous substance) (= MD. *kleemen* = MLG. *klēmen* = OHG. MHG. *chleimen*, mold, as clay, = Icel. *kleima* = Norw. *kleima*, also *klime*, smear, daub; cf. Sw. *klena*, stick, spread, lay on, = Dan. *kline*, paste, lute, build with clay), < *clām*, clay, E. dial. *cloam*: see *cloam* and *claim*². Now only dial., with var. *clem*², and mixed with *clam*², *v.*, *clam*², *a.*, q. v. Cf. *glaim*.] **1.** To smear with clay or other viscous substance.

> Thenne *cleme* hit [the ark] with clay comly with-inne, & alle the endentur [crevices] dryuen daube with-outen.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 312.
>
> Sche took a leep [basket] of egge [sedge], and *cawmede* [var. *clemede*] it with tar and pitch.
> *Wyclif*, Ex. ii. 3 (Purv.).

2. To smear upon; spread over; plaster.

> Yf wormes feel [many] uppon hem be withoute,
> A strape of braas let strape hem of therwith,
> And *cleme* uppon the wounde oxe dounge aboute.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

3. To glue together; fasten with glue. [Now only prov. Eng. in all senses.]

★**clean** (klēn), *a.* [< ME. *clene*, *clæne*, < AS. *clǽne*, clean, pure, bright, = OS. *klēni* = OFries. *klēn* = MD. *klēne*, D. *kleen*, *klein* = LG. *klēn*, small (> Icel. *klénn*, snug, puny, = Sw. *klen*, dial. *klajn*, = Dan. *klein*, thin, slight), = OHG. *chleini*, bright, pure, MHG. *kleine*, *klein*, clean, neat, fine, small, G. *klein*, small. Cf. W. *glain*, *glan* = Ir. Gael. *glan*, clean, pure, radiant.] **1.** Unmixed with foreign or extraneous matter; free from admixture; unadulterated; pure.

> Coupes of *clene* gold and peces of seluer,
> Rynges with rubyes and richesses i-nouwe.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 23.
>
> All this is preef of holsum aire and *clene*,
> And there as is contraier is aire unclene.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.
>
> It seemed to me, also, that in it [the doctrine of compensation] might be shown men a ray of divinity, the present action of the soul of this world, *clean* from all vestige of tradition. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. Free from dirt or filth; having all uncleanness removed.

> *Jesus.* Marcelle, myn awne discipill dere,
> Do vs haue watir here in hast.
> *Marc.* Maistir, it is all redy here,
> And here a towell *clene* to taste [handle].
> *York Plays*, p. 234.
>
> Faynd to wash themselves incessantly;
> Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such intent,
> But rather fowler seemed to the eye.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 61.
>
> Let Thisby have *clean* linen. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 2.

3. Morally pure; guiltless; upright; honorable.

Thow taugtest hem in the trinitee to take baptesme,
And be *clene* thorw that crystennynge of alle kynnes synnes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 184.

He knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all *clean*. John xiii. 11.

Mr. ——— will be a formidable rival among the better class. "He is a very *clean* man. He got his nomination in a very *clean* way."
Springfield Rep., quot. in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 261.

4. Among the Jews: (*a*) Of persons, free from ceremonial defilement.

And if she be not able to bring a lamb, then she shall bring two turtles, or two young pigeons; the one for a burnt-offering, and the other for a sin-offering: and the priest shall make an atonement for her, and she shall be *clean*. Lev. xii. 8.

(*b*) Of animals and things, not causing ceremonial defilement; specifically, of animals, not forbidden by the ceremonial law for use in sacrifice and for food.

Of *clean* beasts, and of beasts that are not *clean*, . . . there went in two and two unto Noah into the ark.
Gen. vii. 8, 9.

But rather give alms of such things as ye have; and, behold, all things are *clean* unto you. Luke xi. 41.

5. Free from defect in substance or execution; without blemish or shortcoming: as, a *clean* garden; *clean* timber; a *clean* proof (in printing); to make a *clean* copy from a draft; to make a *clean* job of a piece of work.—**6†.** Clear; bright; keen; incisive.

And Deffebus, my dere son, I dem hym the next;
With counsell & comford of *clene* men of wit, . . .
That fare shall in fere & feliship to gedur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2798.

Of youre *clene* witte and youre consayte
I am full gladde in harte and thought,
And hym to mete with-outen latt
I am redy. *York Plays*, p. 208.

7†. Noble; excellent; notable.

In his company come mony *clene* Dukes,
And Erles also, with mony gret lordis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4078.

In kynges court and knyghtes the *clennest* men and fairest
Shullen serue for the lord selue, so fareth god almyghty.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 95.

8. Whole; entire; complete.

He that made man mest 3our liues mot saue
& alle oure *clene* companie.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1434.

Seying that the Savyor of all the world shuld suffre hys Deth vpon that Tree, Ther is *clene* remission.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make *clean* riddance of the corners of thy field.
Lev. xxiii. 22.

9. Well-proportioned; shapely; elegant.

Methoughte he had a pair
Of legges and of feet, so *clene* and fair,
That all my herte I gaf unto his hold.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 598.

Thy waist is straight and *clean*. *Waller*.

They [Indians] are straight and well proportioned, having the *cleanest* and most exact limbs in the world.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 1.

10. Free from awkwardness; not bungling; dexterous; adroit: as, a *clean* boxer; a *clean* leap; a *clean* trick.—**11.** In *whale-fishing*, having no fish or oil aboard; having captured no whales.

Three vessels were reported *clean*, the remainder having from one to nine [whales]. *Science*, VI. 259.

12†. Free; unencumbered.

What brother or sistir of this fraternite dye, he shal haue, of the *clene* katel [chattel, property] of the Gilde, xx. messes songyn for his soule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Clean bill of health. See *bill of health*, under *bill*[3].—**Clean hands,** freedom from wrong-doing; innocence of evil intention: originally biblical and used in the broadest sense, but now used especially with regard to financial transactions: as, he retired from office with *clean hands*.

He that hath *clean hands*, and a pure heart. Ps. xxiv. 4.

The clean thing, the right course to pursue; the honorable thing to do. [Colloq.]

It would have been the *clean thing* to say at once that no debate would be allowed, instead of professing a readiness to go into debate, and then to refuse discussion.
Washington Patriot, April 3, 1871.

To make a clean breast of. See *breast*.—**To make a clean sweep.** See *sweep*.

clean (klēn), *adv.* [< ME. *clene*, < AS. *clǣne*, quite, entirely, < *clǣne*, clean. Cf. *clear*, *adv.*] **1.** In a clean manner.

All his apparell *cleane* brusht, and his shoes made cleane.
Rhodes, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

2. Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully: as, the dam was carried *clean* away.

Contricioun hadde *clene* forzeten to crye and to wepe.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 367.

The people . . . passed *clean* over Jordan. Josh. iii. 17.

Now a ball or two may pass *clean* through your body, and never do any harm at all. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

3. Without miscarriage; dexterously; neatly; cleverly. [Obsolescent.]

Byte not thi mete, but kerve it *clene*,
Be welle ware no drop be sene.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Pope came off *clean* with Homer. *Rev. J. Henley*.

4†. Nobly; beautifully.

Kyng Auferius came crossyng them the way,
ffull *clene* armyd in riche and good Aray.
Generydes (E. E. T. S), l. 2728.

★**Clean cam.** See *cam*[2].

clean (klēn), *v. t.* [< *clean*, *a.* The old verb is *cleanse*, q. v.] **1.** To make clean; remove all foreign or defiling matter from; purify; cleanse.

Time enough to *clean* our ship's bottom.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

Clean'd their vigorous wings. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 857.

2. To remove by cleaning or in the process of cleaning: with *off*: as, to *clean off* filth.—**Cleaning-and-sorting machine,** in *brewing*, a form of grain-cleaner used for freeing barley, previous to malting, from all foreign substances, such as other grain, the seeds of grass and weeds, dust, and dirt; a malt-cleaning machine.—**To clean out.** (*a*) To deprive of all available means; exhaust the pecuniary resources of.

He [Bentley] must have been pretty well *cleaned out*.
De Quincey.

(*b*) To remove completely; clear out. [Colloq.] = **Syn.** *Clean*, *Cleanse*. *Cleanse* is stronger than *clean*, expressing more thorough work. *Clean* is generally used of physical purification; *cleanse*, of physical or moral. *Clean* is more common.

Having bought my boat, . . . I require a menial to *clean* it now and then. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

I commanded, and they *cleansed* the chambers.
Neh. xiii. 9.

Cleanse me from my sin. Ps. li. 2.

Only that is poetry which *cleanses* and mans me.
Emerson, Inspiration.

clean-cut (klēn'kut), *a.* Clear-cut; well-shaped; definite; precise: as, a *clean-cut* mouth; a *clean-cut* statement.

A fine orator with a *clean-cut* perception of the political facts of the situation and a patriotic desire to serve all.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 420.

★**cleaner** (klē'nėr), *n.* One who or that which cleans. Specifically—(*a*) A curriers' knife. (*b*) In *founding*, a hand-tool used in making molds. (*c*) One of a pair of small card-cylinders in a carding-machine which remove the fiber from another small cylinder called a *worker*, and return it to the main card-cylinder; an urchin.—**Cotton-seed cleaner.** See *cotton-seed*.

clean-handed (klēn'han″ded), *a.* **1.** Having clean hands.—**2.** Figuratively, free from moral taint or suspicion; guiltless of wrong-doing: now used mostly of fidelity to pecuniary trusts: ★as, he came out of the transaction *clean-handed*.

cleaning (klē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clean*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making clean.—**2.** The afterbirth of cows, ewes, etc.

cleaning-machine (klē'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *silk-manuf.*, a machine in which dust and other foreign substances are removed from silk thread by drawing it through a brush. Knots and tangles are taken out by drawing the thread through a notch in a bar. If a knot catches, the bobbin which carries that thread is lifted off the friction-roll which drives it, and its motion ceases until the operator frees the thread.

cleanish (klē'nish), *a.* [< *clean* + *-ish*[1].] Rather clean.

cleanlily (klen'li-li), *adv.* In a cleanly manner; neatly; cleverly.

clean-limbed (klēn'limd), *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs; lithe; shapely: as, "a *clean-limbed* fellow," *Dickens*.

Tonquin is very populous, being thick set with Villages; and the Natives in general are of a middle stature, and *clean-limb'd*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 40.

cleanliness (klen'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being cleanly; freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; the disposition to keep clean, or the habit of keeping so.

Not to need any exquisite decking, having no adornment but *cleanliness*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

The *cleanliness* of its streets. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

Such *cleanliness* from head to heel. *Swift*.

cleanly (klen'li), *a.* [Now spelled *cleanly* instead of *clenly*, in imitation of *clean*; early mod. E. *clenly*, < ME. *clenly*, *clenliche*, *clanly*, < AS. *clǣnlīc*, a., < *clǣne*, clean, + *-līc*: see *clean*, *a.*, and *-ly*[1].] **1.** Free from dirt or any foul matter; personally neat; careful to keep or make clean.

An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out of her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds.
Addison.

Some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden*.

2. Free from injurious or polluting influence; pure; innocent: as, "*cleanly* joys," *Glanville*.—**3†.** Cleansing; making clean.

The fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior*.

4†. Dexterous; adroit; clever; artful.

For he was school'd by kinde in all the skill
Of close conveyance, and each practise ill
Of coosinage and *cleanly* knaverie.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

5. Neat; trim; well-shaped. Compare *clean*, *a.*, 9.

As the kynge come fro chirche on a day, ther mette hym a comly man, well araied, and *clenly*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 45.

He [the verse-maker] may both vse, and also manifest his arte to his great praise, and need no more be ashamed thereof than a shoemaker to haue made a *cleanly* shoe, or a Carpenter to haue buylt a faire house.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

cleanly (klēn'li), *adv.* [< ME. *clenly*, *clenli*, *clenliche*, < AS. *clǣnlīce* (= MD. *kleinlick* = OHG. *cleinlīhho*), adv., < *clǣnlīc*, a.: see *cleanly*, *a.*, *clean*, *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] **1.** Entirely; wholly; completely. [*Clean* is generally used in this sense.]

All the councell fro kourtt was *clenely* depertid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11527.

When Castor had *clanly* consayuit his [Antenor's] wille,
He onswared him.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1918.

The pollen-masses were not removed nearly so *cleanly* as those which had been naturally removed by insects.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 98.

2. In a clean manner; neatly; without soil or uncleanness.

Whether our natives might not live *cleanly* and comfortably. *Bp. Berkeley*, Querist.

He was very *cleanly* dressed. *Dickens*.

3. Decently; morally; with freedom from vice or impurity.

If I do grow great, . . . I'll . . . live *cleanly*, as a nobleman should do. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

4†. Cleverly; adroitly; dexterously.

His kyrtel of clene whijt *clenlyche* y-sewed.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 229.

Nor fold my fault in *cleanly*-coin'd excuses.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1073.

To have a quick hand and convey things *cleanly*.
Middleton, Witch, ii. 3.

5†. Clearly; unmistakably.

He the kinges cry *clenli* hadde herde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3847.

cleanness (klēn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *clennesse*, *clannesse*, etc., < AS. *clǣnnes*, < *clǣne*, clean, + *-nes*, -ness: see *clean*, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being clean. (*a*) Freedom from dirt, filth, or foreign or offensive matter; neatness.

Cleanness of body is rightly esteemed to proceed from a modesty of manners, and from reverence.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, iv. 2.

(*b*) Freedom from ceremonial pollution.

No scrupulous purity, none of the ceremonial *cleanness* which characterizes the diction of our academical pharisees. *Macaulay*.

(*c*) Exactness; purity; justness; correctness: used of language or style.

He minded only the clearness of his satire, and the *cleanness* of expression. *Dryden*, Juvenal's Satires.

(*d*) Moral purity; innocence; freedom from anything dishonorable, humoral, or sinful.

Vnder shadow of shame shewid forth hir ernd,
With a compas of *clennes* to colour hir speche.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 523.

Clannesse of the comune and clerkes clene lyuynge
Made unite holychurche in holynesse stonde.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 381.

The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind. *Pope*.

cleansable (klen'za-bl), *a.* [< *cleanse* + *-able*.] Capable of being cleansed. *Sherwood*. Also spelled, less correctly, *cleansible*. [Rare.]

cleanse (klenz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cleansed*, ppr. *cleansing*. [Now spelled *cleanse* instead of *clense*, in imitation of *clean*; early mod. E. *clense*, < ME. *clensen*, *clensien*, < AS. *clǣnsian*, make clean, a causal verb with formative *-s* (cf. *rinse*), < *clǣne*, clean: see *clean*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make clean; free from filth, impurity, infection, or, in general, from whatever is polluting, noxious, or offensive.

Whanne ye shalle drynke, your mouthe *clence* withe a clothe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Where ploughmen *cleanse* the earth of rubbish, weed, and filth,
And give the fallow lands their seasons and their tilth.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 351.

This river the Jews proffered the Pope to *cleanse*, so they might have what they found.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

2. To free from moral impurity or guilt.

Lord, grawnt me, ar [before] that I deye,
Sorowe of herte with terys of eye,
Clene *clensyd* for thy mercye.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

Cleanse thou me from secret faults. Ps. xix. 12.

3. To remove; wash or purge away.

The leches waisshed softly his woundes, and leide ther-to salue and oynementes to *clense* the venym.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 668.

Not all her odorous tears can *cleanse* her crime. *Dryden.*

4. In *calico-printing*, to render (the undyed parts) white and clean by removing the excess of mordant from them by immersion in a bath of cow-dung and warm water, or in some artificial substitute; to dung.—**5.** In *brewing*, to remove the yeast from (the beer).—**Syn. 1.** *Clean, Cleanse.* See *clean.*

II.† *intrans.* To become clean.

The cloudes wax clere, *clensit* the ayre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1055.

Drinking also of that muddie vnsauourie water: and thus returne they, *cleansing* from all their sinnes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 269.

cleanser (klen'zėr), *n.* One who or that which cleanses.

Honey of roses, taken internally, is a good *cleanser.*
Arbuthnot.

clean-shaped (klēn'shāpt), *a.* Symmetrical in shape; well-proportioned.

cleansible, *a.* See *cleansable.*

cleansing (klen'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cleanse, v.*] Adapted to cleanse and purify; designed for or devoted to purifying.—**Cleansing days,** Ash Wednesday and the three days following.—**Cleansing week.** Same as *Chaste week* (which see, under *chaste*).

cleansing-vat (klen'zing-vat), *n.* In *brewing*, a vat in which the fermentation of the beer is completed. The yeast passes out of a bung-hole, and the supply is kept up from a store-vat.

clean-timbered† (klēn'tim″bėrd), *a.* Well-proportioned. [Rare.]

I think Hector was not so *clean-timbered.*
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

★**clean-up** (klēn'up), *n.* **1.** A general cleaning. [Colloq.]—**2.** In *gold-mining:* (*a*) The operation of separating and saving the gold and amalgam collected in the sluices in gravel washing, or obtained in the stamp-milling of gold ores by battery and plate amalgamation. (*b*) The gold obtained at a given time by the above process. [Cordilleran mining region.]

This specimen—but a small trifle— . . .
Was his last week's *clean up* and his all.
Bret Harte, His Answer to Her Letter.

★**clear** (klēr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *clere, cler,* < OF. *cler, clair,* F. *clair* = Pr. *clar* = Sp. Pg. *claro* = It. *chiaro* = MD. *klaer,* D. *klaar* = Icel. *klārr* = Sw. Dan. G. *klar,* < L. *clarus,* clear, bright, brilliant, famous, glorious. From the same source are *claret, clarify, clarity, declare, chiaroscuro,* etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Free from darkness or opacity; bright; brilliant; luminous; unclouded; not obscured.

I will darken the earth in the *clear* day. Amos viii. 9.
It is almost *clear* dawn. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

2†. Bright-colored; gay; showy; magnificent.

Him that is clothed with *clear* clothing.
Wyclif, Jas. ii. 3.

3. Free from anything that would impair transparency or purity of color; pellucid; transparent: as, *clear* water; a *clear* complexion.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear.*
Denham, Cooper's Hill.

As *clear* as glass
The water ran in ripples o'er that strand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 222.

Soft, gentle, loving eyes that gleam
Clear as a starlit mountain stream.
O. W. Holmes, At the Pantomime.

Specifically—**4.** In *glass-working*, free from etching, depolish, or anything which could dull the surface. Objects partially depolished are said to be *half-clear.*—**5.** Not confused or dull; quick and exact in action, as the mind or its faculties; acute, as the senses: as, a *clear* mind; a *clear* head.

So rounds he to a separate mind
From whence *clear* memory may begin.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlv.

Thine eyes,
Were they but *clear*, would see a fiery host
Above thee. *Bryant*, Constellations.

6. Manifest to the mind; comprehensible; well defined or apprehended. In philosophy, as a technical term, *clear* is opposed to *obscure*, and does not imply that the idea to which it is applied is so perfectly apprehended as would be implied by the adjective *distinct* (opposed to *indistinct* or *confused*). These words were first used technically as applied to vision by writers on optics. *Clear* vision occurs where there is sufficient light; *distinct* vision, where the parts of the object seen can be recognized. Descartes extended the terms to the mental apprehension of truth, which he considered analogous to vision. Leibnitz gave more technically logical definitions, especially of the term *distinct* (which see), and added the term *adequate.*

Simple ideas are *clear* when they are such as the objects themselves from whence they were taken did or might, in a well-ordered sensation or perception, present them. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 2.

A concept is said to be *clear* when the degree of consciousness is such as enables us to distinguish it as a whole from others. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, ix. ¶ 28.

It was *clear* that, of whatever sins the King of Prussia might have been guilty, he was now the injured party.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

7. Obvious to the senses; distinctly and easily perceptible.

As both theyr trauth & penance well deserude
All in fine gold to haue theyr image kerude,
For *cleere* recorde of theyr most woorthy fames.
Puttenham, Partheniades, ii.

8. Free from anything that perturbs; undisturbed by care or passion; unruffled; serene; calm.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect and *clear,*
Made answer. *Milton*, P. L., v. 733.

Till ev'n the *clear* face of the guileless King . . .
Became her bane. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

9. Free from guilt or blame; morally unblemished; irreproachable; pure.

I write to you this second epistle, in which I stir your *clear* soul by monishing. *Wyclif*, 2 Pet. iii. 1.

Duncan . . . hath been
So *clear* in his great office. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

In honour *clear.* *Pope*, Epistle to Addison, l. 68.

10. Free from something objectionable, especially from entanglement or embarrassment; free from accusation or imputation, distress, imprisonment, or the like: absolute or followed by *of* or *from.*

The cruel corporal whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me *clear.* *Gay.*

No one could have started with a more resolute determination to stand *clear of* party politics than Prince Albert. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, vii.

A house may be kept almost *clear* of fleas by frequent washing and sweeping.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 190.

11. Free from impediment or obstruction; unobstructed: as, a *clear* view.

And make a *clear* way to the gods. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 4.
My companion . . . left the way *clear* to him. *Addison.*
A *clear* field and no favor. *Proverbial saying.*

12. Sounding distinctly; plainly audible; canorous: as, his voice was loud and *clear.*

The robin warbled forth his full *clear* note
For hours, and wearied not.
Bryant, Old Man's Counsel.

For like the *clear* voice when a trumpet shrills, . . .
So rang the *clear* voice of Æakidês.
Tennyson, Achilles over the Trench.

13. Without diminution or deduction; absolute; net: as, *clear* profit or gain.

Ile through, what ere it cost,
So much *cleare* gaine, or so much coine cleare lost.
T. Heywood, If you Know not Me, ii.

I often wished that I had *clear,*
For life, six hundred pounds a year. *Swift.*

14. Without admixture, adulteration, or dilution: as, a fabric of *clear* silk; *clear* brandy; *clear* tea. [U. S.]—**15.** Free from defect or blemish: as, *clear* lumber.—**16.** Free from doubt; mentally certain; clearly convinced; sure: as, I am perfectly *clear* on that point.

I have heard of a thing they call Doomsday-book—I am *clear* it has been a rental of back-ganging tenants.
Scott, Redgauntlet, Letter xi.

17†. Sole; unaided; unaccompanied.

It was that worthi william that wiges [men] so louen,
& that brougt gou out of bale with his *cler* strengthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2037.

Clear days (preceded by some numeral, as three, five, nine, etc.), whole days, exclusive of that on which some proceeding is commenced or completed: as, he was allowed *three clear days* in which to pay up.—**To boil clear.** See *boil*[2].—**Syn.** *Plain, Obvious,* etc. See *manifest, a.*

II. *n.* **1.** In *carp., arch.,* etc., unobstructed space; space between two bodies in which no third body intervenes; unbroken or uninterrupted surface: used only in the phrase *in the clear:* as, it measures fifty feet *in the clear.*—**2.** That which is clarified; clarified liquor or other matter.—**3†.** Light; clearness.

In the north, distinguishing the hours,
The loadstar of our course dispers'd his *clear.*
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

clear (klēr), *adv.* [< ME. *clere,* < *clere,* a., clear. In 2d sense, cf. *clean, adv.*] **1.** Clearly; plainly; not obscurely; manifestly.

Now *clear* I understand. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 376.

Sh' hath eyes (like Faith), but yet (alas!) those eyes
See *cleer* by night, by day are blinde as Bats.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, i. 19.

2. Quite; entirely; wholly; clean: as, to cut a piece *clear* off; he climbed *clear* to the top.

He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it *clear* off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The ambition of Alexander did not only destroy a great part of the world, but made it put on a *clear* other face than it had before. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 353.

Came
A bitter wind, *clear* from the North.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

clear (klēr), *v.* [< ME. *cleren* = D. *klaren* = LG. *kleren, klaren* = MHG. *klæren,* G. *klaren, klären* = Dan. *klare* = Sw. *klara,* clear, from the adj.; cf. Sp. *clarar* (obs.), *clarear* = Pg. *clarear* = It. *chiarare, chiarire,* < L. *clarare,* clear, < *clarus,* clear: see *clear, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To remove whatever diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of color from: as, to *clear* liquors; to *clear* a mirror; to *clear* the sky.—**2.** To make clear to the mind; free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity; explain; solve; prove: now generally followed by *up,* or by *from* or *of* before the thing removed: as, to *clear up* a case; to *clear* a theory *from* doubt; to *clear* a statement *of* confusing details.

Let a god descend, and *clear* the business to the audience. *Dryden.*

Hauing fully *cleared* their ungratefulnesse and impudency, and being assured of the choice of a successor that was to be expected within flue or six weekes, hee was desirous to take the opportunity of this Barke, and to visit the Colony in Virginia.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 164.

To be sure, that matter was never rightly *cleared up.*
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

3. To free from obstructions; free from any impediment or encumbrance, or from anything useless, noxious, or injurious: as, to *clear* the way; to *clear* the table; to *clear* the sea of pirates; to *clear* land of trees; to *clear* the voice.

Addressing themselves to the work of *clearing* the land.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4. To free from foreign or extraneous matter; remove anything from that impairs purity or homogeneity. Specifically—(*a*) In *galvanizing sheet-iron,* to remove oxid from (the surface of the plates under treatment) by immersion in muriatic acid. (*b*) In *calico-printing,* to remove superfluous dye from (cloth). See *clearing,* 1 (*c*).

5. To remove (something that has ceased to be wanted, or is of the nature of an encumbrance, impediment, or obstruction): with *off, away,* etc.: as, to *clear off* debts; to *clear away* the debris.

If, however, we cannot lay the foundation, it is something to *clear away* the rubbish; if we cannot set up truth, it is something to pull down error.
Macaulay, On West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

6. To empty.

I am confident not a Man among us all did *clear* his Dish, for it rained so fast and such great drops into our Callabashes, that after we had sup'd off as much Chocolate and Rain-Water together as suffised us, our Callabashes were still above half full.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 86.

7. To free; liberate or disengage; rid: absolutely or with *of* or *from:* as, to *clear* one's self *from* debt or obligation.

Twice in one houre & a halfe the Britaine boarded her, yet they *cleared* themselves.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 6.

Being thus tired with one another's company, . . . we used all the means we could to *clear* ourselves *of* one another. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 385).

8. To justify or vindicate; prove or declare to be innocent; acquit.

That will by no means *clear* the guilty. Ex. xxxiv. 7.
This earth, how false it is! What means is left for me
To *clear* myself? It lies in your belief.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

Ferd. Antonio, sir, has many amiable qualities.
Jerome. But he is poor; can you *clear* him of that, I say?
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

9. To make gain or profit to the amount of, beyond all expenses and charges; net.

He *clears* but two hundred thousand crowns a year.
Addison.

10. To leap clean over, or pass by without touching; get over or past: as, to *clear* a hedge or ditch; to *clear* a rock at sea by a few yards.

Ten feet of ground
He *clear'd,* in his start, at the very first bound!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 68.

They had scarcely *cleared* the churchyard when a voice . . . called out to them to stop.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 101.

11. *Naut.* and *com.*, to free from legal detention, as imported goods or a ship, by paying duties or dues and procuring and giving the requisite documents: as, to *clear* a cargo; to *clear* a ship at the custom-house.—**To clear a ship for action,** or **to clear for action,** to remove all encumbrances from the decks, and prepare for an engagement.—**To clear the decks.** See *deck.*—**To clear the land** (*naut.*), to make such a distance from shore as to have open sea-room and

be out of danger of getting aground.—**To clear the way,** to open the way; make a free passage.

The Scottish champion *clears the way,*
Which was a glorious thing.
Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 90).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become free from whatever diminishes brightness or transparency, as the sky from clouds or fog; become fair: absolutely or with *up* or *off.*

So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Advise him to stay till the weather *clears up.*
Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Groom.

His excellency observed my countenance to *clear up.*
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 4.

Flowerets around me blow,
And *clearing* skies shine bright and fair.
R. H. D. Barham, Memoir of R. H. Barham, I. 33.

Hence—**2.** To pass away or disappear, as from the sky: followed by *off* or *away:* as, the mist *clears off* or *away.*—**3†.** To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements; become free or disengaged. *Bacon.*—**4.** To exchange checks and bills, and settle balances, as is done in clearing-houses. See *clearing-house.*—**5.** *Naut.*, to leave a port: often followed by *out* or *outward:* as, several vessels *cleared* yesterday; the ship will *clear out* or *outward* tomorrow.—**6.** To make room; go away. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To clear out.** (*a*) To take one's self off; remove; depart. [Colloq.]

Colonel Colden and the Dickenses came one night, . . . and *cleared out* the next day.
Ticknor, in Life and Letters, II. 207.

(*b*) In *bookbinding*, to remove the waste paper and pare down the superfluous leather on the inside of a book-cover, preparatory to pasting in the end papers. (*c*) See def. 5, above.—**To clear up.** (*a*) To become clear to the eye or to the mind. (*b*) See def. 1, above. (*c*†) To cheer up.

Come, no more sorrow: I have heard your fortune,
And I myself have tried the like: *clear up,* man;
I will not have you take it thus.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

clearage (klēr′āj), *n.* [< *clear, v.,* + *-age.*] The act of removing anything; clearance. [Rare.]

clearance (klēr′ans), *n.* [< *clear, v.,* + *-ance.*] **1.** The act of clearing; riddance; removal of encumbrance or obstruction: as, the *clearance* of land from trees; the *clearance* of an estate from unprofitable tenantry.

They [French philosophers] effected a *clearance,* and opened a vista beyond which new ideals might arise before men's eyes. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 333.

2. Clear or net profit. *Trollope.*—**3.** A certificate that a vessel has complied with the law and is authorized to leave port. It contains the name of the master, of the vessel, and of the port to which it is going, a description of the cargo, and other particulars. The manner in which a clearance shall be made is prescribed by law.

4. In steam-engines, the distance between the piston and the cylinder-cover, when the former is at the end of its stroke, together with the volume of the passages to the valves; free play for the parts of any other machine.

clear-cole, *n.* See *claire-cole.*

clear-cut (klēr′kut), *a.* Formed with clear, sharp, or delicately defined outlines, as if by cutting, as opposed to molding.

A cold and *clear-cut* face. *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.

Quite an American face, I should fancy, it was so *clear-cut* and dark. *The Century*, XXVII. 211.

clearedness (klērd′nes), *n.* The state of being cleared. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

clearer (klēr′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which clears or renders clear.

Oxygen is the mighty scavenger in the vital economy, the general purifier and *clearer.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 570.

2. *Naut.*, a tool on which hemp is prepared for making lines and twines for sail-makers, etc.

clear-eyed (klēr′īd), *a.* Having clear, bright eyes; clear-sighted; possessing acute and penetrating vision; hence, mentally acute or discerning.

She looks through one, . . . like a *clear-eyed* awful goddess. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxi.

clear-headed (klēr′hed″ed), *a.* Having a clear head or understanding; sagacious.

This *clear-headed,* . . . kind-hearted man.
Disraeli, Coningsby.

Clear-headed friend, whose joyful scorn,
Edged with sharp laughter, cuts atwain
The knots that tangle human creeds.
Tennyson, To ———.

clearing (klēr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clear, v.*] **1.** The act of making clear. (*a*) The act of freeing from anything: as, the *clearing* of land. (*b*) The act of defending or vindicating.

For behold this selfsame thing, that ye sorrowed after a godly sort, what carefulness it wrought in you, yea, what *clearing* of yourselves. 2 Cor. vii. 11.

(*c*) In *calico-printing*, the operation of removing superfluous dye from the cloth, by washing, treating with bran and soap, and grass-bleaching. (*d*) In *glass-manuf.*, the keeping of molten glass in a thinly fluid condition, to permit impurities and all uncombined substances to separate and settle to the bottom, leaving the glass clear. This is assisted by agitation, first by the escape of the gases disengaged, and, when this ceases, by stirring with iron ladles or poles, and finally by introducing some substance containing water, which is pushed to the bottom, and there evolves steam, which works upward through the mass. (*e*) In *galvanizing sheet-iron*, the operation of removing oxid from the surface of the plates under treatment by immersing them in muriatic acid. (*f*) In *banking*, the mutual exchange between banks of checks and drafts, and the settlement of the differences. The place where this is effected is called a *clearing-house* (which see). (*g*) In English railway management, the act of distributing among the different companies the proceeds of the through traffic passing over several railways. The necessary calculations are made in the railway clearing-house in London.

2. That which is cleared, or is cleared away; specifically, in the plural, the total of the claims to be settled at a clearing-house.—**3.** A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation.

Pleasantly lay the *clearings* in the mellow summer morn.
Whittier, Parson Avery.

4. The amount of free play or space between the cogs of two geared wheels when fitted together.

clearing-battery (klēr′ing-bat″ėr-i), *n.* See *battery.*

clearing-beck (klēr′ing-bek), *n.* See *beck*⁵.

clearing-house (klēr′ing-hous), *n.* A place or institution where the settlement of mutual claims, especially of banks, is effected by the payment of differences called *balances.* Clerks from each bank attend the clearing-house with checks and drafts, usually called *exchanges,* on the other banks belonging to the clearing-house. These exchanges are distributed by messengers among the clerks of the banks that must pay them. Each bank in turn receives from all the other banks the exchanges they have received drawn on it and which it must pay. The exchanges which a bank takes to the clearing-house are called *creditor exchanges;* the exchanges which it receives from the other banks represented there are called *debtor exchanges.* If the creditor exchanges of a bank exceed its debtor exchanges, it is a "creditor bank," and must be paid the balance; if the reverse is the case, it is a "debtor bank," and must pay the balance. The balances are paid by the debtor banks to the clearing-house for the creditor banks. The details of clearing, especially as regards the mode of paying the balances, differ somewhat in different clearing-houses. The system originated in London, and has been adopted in many cities. In London there is also a railway clearing-house. See *clearing,* 1 (*g*).—**Clearing-house certificate,** a certificate of deposit issued by a clearing-house. Such certificates are negotiable only between banks which are members of the clearing-house association. Under special circumstances similar certificates have been issued by the clearing-house on the deposit of securities instead of specie.

clearing-nut (klēr′ing-nut), *n.* The fruit of the *Strychnos potatorum,* used in the East Indies for clearing muddy water. A seed is rubbed around the inside of a vessel of water, which is then left to settle, all the impurities soon falling to the bottom.

clearing-pan (klēr′ing-pan), *n.* A small, wide, low vessel used in glass-manufacture for clearing molten glass or freeing it from impurities; a clarifier.

clearing-plow (klēr′ing-plou), *n.* A heavy plow used for breaking up new lands.

clearing-ring (klēr′ing-ring), *n.* In *angling,* a heavy ring of metal run down a fishing-line to clear it of obstructions.

clearing-sale (klēr′ing-sāl), *n.* A sale for the disposal of one's whole stock of goods, furniture, etc.

clearing-screw (klēr′ing-skrö), *n.* In some firearms, a screw placed at right angles to the nipple, as a means of communication with the bore or chamber in case of obstruction in the vent.

clearing-stone (klēr′ing-stōn), *n.* A fine stone on which curriers' knives are whetted to remove the scratches made by the rub-stone. It is a soft variety of hone-slate, cut in a circular form.

clearly (klēr′li), *adv.* [< ME. *clereli, clerliche,* < *clere* + *-li:* see *clear, a.,* and *-ly*².] In a clear manner. (*a*) Without obstruction; luminously.

Mysteries of grace and salvation which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* shined.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

(*b*) Plainly; evidently; so as to leave no doubt.

That, by the old constitution, no military authority was lodged in the Parliament, Mr. Hallam has *clearly* shown.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

(*c*) With distinct mental discernment: as, to know a thing *clearly.*

You do not understand yourself so *clearly,*
As it behoves my daughter, and your honour.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

(*d*) Distinctly; plainly; with or so as to permit clear perception or understanding.

She [the Queen] braied and cride lowde, so that Gawein and his companye it herde *clierly,* and turned thider her wey. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 590.

A horseman riding along the giddy way showed so *clearly* against the sky that it seemed as if a puff of wind would blow horse and man into the ravine beneath.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 170.

Once more; speak *clearly,* if you speak at all:
Carve every word before you let it fall.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

(*e*†) Without entanglement, confusion, or embarrassment.

He that doth not divide, will never enter well into business; and he that divideth too much will never come out of it *clearly.* *Bacon*, Dispatch.

(*f*†) Plainly; honestly; candidly.

Do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest, but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves.
Tillotson.

(*g*†) Without impediment, restriction, or reserve.

And for he shuld his charge wele susteyn,
The kyng hym gaue *clerly* an Erlys lande,
The whiche but late was com in to his hand.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1063.

By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

=**Syn.** *Distinctly, Clearly.* See *distinctly.*

clearmatin†, *n.* [ME. *clerematyn,* < *clere,* clear, + (appar.) *matin,* morning, perhaps in ref. to breakfast (cf. OF. *matinel,* breakfast): see *clear, a.,* and *matin.*] A kind of fine white bread.

Ne no begger ete bred that benes inne were,
But of coket or *clerematyn* or elles of clene whete.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 306.

clear-melting (klēr′mel″ting), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the process of keeping the glass in a molten condition for a time sufficient to permit impurities or uncombined substances to settle. See *clearing,* 1 (*d*).

clearness (klēr′nes), *n.* [< ME. *clerenesse,* < *clere* + *-nesse:* see *clear, a.,* and *-ness.*] The state or quality of being clear. (*a*†) Clarity; brightness; glory.

My townge is not suffycient
Thy *clerenes* to comprehende,
Yf every membre a tunge myght extende.
Political Poems, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

There was under his feet as it were a paved work of a sapphire stone, and as it were the body of heaven in his *clearness.* Ex. xxiv. 10.

(*b*) Freedom from anything that diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of color: as, the *clearness* of water or other liquid; *clearness* of skin. (*c*) Distinctness to the senses; the character of being readily and exactly perceived: as, *clearness* to the view. (*d*) Freedom from obstruction or encumbrance: as, the *clearness* of the ground. (*e*) Distinctness to the mind; perspicuity; intelligibility.

He does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity. *Addison*, Spectator.

(*f*) Acuteness of thought; absence of mental confusion; perspicacity.

In the qualities in which the French writers surpass those of all other nations—neatness, *clearness,* precision, condensation, he [Mirabeau] surpassed all French writers.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

(*g*) Acuteness of a sense: as, *clearness* of sight.

The critic *clearness* of an eye
That saw thro' all the Muses' walk.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.

(*h*†) Plainness or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candor.

When . . . the case required dissimulation, if they then used it, . . . the former opinion spread abroad, of their good faith and *clearness* of dealing, made them almost invincible. *Bacon*, Simulation.

(*i*) Freedom from imputation or suspicion of ill.

For 't [murder] must be done to-night,
And something from the palace; always [be it] thought
That I require a *clearness.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

(*j*) In *painting*, that peculiar quality in a picture which is realized by a skilful arrangement and interdependence of colors, tints, and tones, in accordance with the principles of chiaroscuro.—**Esthetic clearness,** that clearness of comprehension which is brought about by the use of examples.=**Syn.** *Lucidity, Plainness,* etc. See *perspicuity.*

clear-seeing (klēr′sē″ing), *a.* Having a clear sight or understanding. *Coleridge.*

clear-seer (klēr′sē″ėr), *n.* A clairvoyant. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

clear-sighted (klēr′sī″ted), *a.* **1.** Having clear or acute vision; hence, having acuteness of mental discernment; discerning; perspicacious; judicious: as, *clear-sighted* reason; a *clear-sighted* judge.

Judgment sits *clear-sighted* and surveys
The chain of reason with unerring gaze.
Thomson, Happy Man.

Not a few, indeed, of the most *clear-sighted* men of science have been well aware of the real source of our dynamic conceptions. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 165.

2. Specifically, clairvoyant.

clear-sightedness (klēr′sī″ted-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being clear-sighted; clear vision; acute discernment of the senses or thought.

When beset on every side with snares and death, he [Shaftesbury] seemed to be smitten with a blindness as strange as his former *clear-sightedness.*
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. Specifically, clairvoyance.

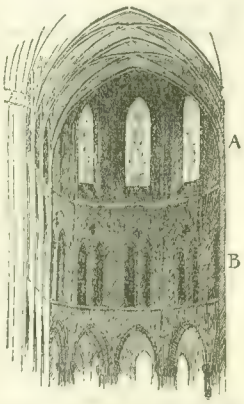
clearstarch (klēr'stärch), *v. t.* To stiffen and dress with clear or pure starch: as, to *clearstarch* muslin.

He took his lodgings at the mansion-house of a tailor's widow, who washes and can *clear-starch* his bands. *Addison.*

clearstarcher (klēr'stär″chėr), *n.* One who clearstarches.

Clean linen come home from the *clear-starcher's.* *Dickens.*

★**clearstory, clerestory** (klēr'stō″ri), *n.*; pl. *clearstories, clerestories* (-riz). [The spelling *clerestory* is archaic, *clearstory*, which occurs in early mod. E., being also the proper present spelling; < *clear* + *story*[2]; so called because furnished with windows. Cf. *blind-story.*] 1. The upper story of a church, perforated by a range of windows, which form the principal source of light for the central portions of the building. It is immediately over the triforium, where a triforium is present. Where there is no triforium it rests immediately on the arches of the aisles; or, in cases where such arches are not present, it occupies the corresponding position in the upper part of the walls.



Clearstory.—Apse of Bayeux Cathedral, Normandy. *A*, clearstory; *B*, blind-story, or triforium.

A meruelous howse was bylded at Gynes, . . . so grete in quantyte, so statly, and all with *clere story* lyghtys, lyk a lantorne. *Arnold's Chronicle* (1502), p. li.

Hence—2. The raised part of the roof of a railroad-car, which contains the ventilating windows.

clearweed (klēr'wēd), *n.* The *Pilea pumila*, a low nettle-like plant of the United States, with a smooth, shining, and pellucid stem, growing in moist shaded places. Also called *richweed.*

clearwing (klēr'wing), *n.* A sphinx-moth in which the wings are transparent in the middle: as, the thysbe *clearwing, Hemaris thysbe.*

cleat[1] (klēt), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *clete*, var. of **clite*, < AS. *clite*: see *clite*[1].] 1†. The coltsfoot.—2. Butter-bur. [Prov. Eng.]

cleat[2] (klēt), *n.* [Formerly spelled *cleet, clete*; same as E. dial. *clate*, a wedge; ME. *clete, clyte*, also *clote*, a wedge (< AS. **cleát* (?), not found), = MD. *klōt, kloet*, D. *kloot*, a ball, globe, = OHG. *chlōz*, a ball, a bowl, MHG. also a knob, wedge, G. *kloss*, a clod, dumpling, = Icel. *klōt*, knob, = Norw. *klot, klaate* = Sw. *klot* = Dan. *klode*, a bowl, ball, globe. The forms and senses are not easily separated from those of the related *clot*[1] and *clat*[1].] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of wood or iron consisting of a bar with arms, to which ropes are belayed. (*b*) A piece of wood nailed down to secure something from slipping. —2. A piece of iron fastened under a shoe to preserve the sole.—3. A piece of wood nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery for the purpose of securing it in its proper position or of strengthening it. Hence —4. A strip nailed or otherwise secured across a board, post, etc., for any purpose, as for supporting the end of a shelf.—5. A trunnion-bracket on a gun-carriage. *E. H. Knight.*


Cleats, one of which is lashed to a stay.

cleat[2] (klēt), *v. t.* [< *cleat*[2], *n.*] To strengthen with a cleat or cleats.

cleat[3] (klēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, the principal set of cleavage-planes by which the coal is divided. Bituminous coal is more or less distinctly stratified—that is, divided by planes parallel to the bedding of the rocks above and beneath it. It is also almost always divided into thin layers by two sets of joint-planes nearly at right angles to each other and to the bedding. Of these two sets one is usually more distinct, and this is called the *cleat.* The surfaces exposed in mining on the line of this cleat, which are in reality joint-planes of the coal, are called *faces* and *backs.* Called in England *board.*

cleavability (klē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *cleavable*: see *-bility.*] Capability of cleavage.

Hardness and *cleavability* of grains. *S. G. Williams*, Applied Geology, p. 67.

cleavable (klē'va-bl), *a.* [< *cleave*[2] + *-able.*] Capable of being cleft or divided.

★**cleavage** (klē'vāj), *n.* [< *cleave*[2] + *-age.*] 1. The act of cleaving or splitting, or the state of being cloven.

There is little to look upon with pleasure amidst this *cleavage* of party ties and rending of old associations. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 3.

2. In *mineral.*, the property possessed by many crystallized minerals of breaking readily in one or more directions, by which means surfaces more or less smooth are obtained. The cleavage shows the direction in which the force of cohesion is least. (Compare *parting.*) It is defined as *perfect* or *eminent, imperfect, interrupted*, etc., according to the ease with which the fracture takes place, and the smoothness of the resulting surface; also *cubic, octahedral, rhombohedral, prismatic, basal*, etc., according to the direction of the fracture.

3. In *geol.*, the property possessed by certain rocks of being easily split or divided into thin layers. It is chiefly the argillaceous rocks in which cleavage is highly developed, and it seems to be the result of metamorphism combined with pressure. The cleavage of roofing-slate is the best illustration of this structure. (See *clay slate*, under *clay.*) Some rocks split into thin layers as a result of stratification, but this is not what is properly understood by cleavage. Tyndall has shown that wax may have planes of cleavage developed in it by pressure; but the only rocks in which cleavage-planes exist in perfection are those which have also undergone some metamorphism. See *metamorphism.*

4. In *embryol.*, segmentation, specifically of the vitellus: distinctively called *egg-cleavage* or *yolk-cleavage.* See *segmentation.*—**Cleavage-cavity,** in *embryol.*, the cavum segmentarium or hollow of a segmented vitellus or yolk which has become a vesicular morula; the interior of a blastula; the cavity of a blastosphere; a blastocœle or blastocœloma.—**Cleavage-globule, cleavage-cell,** a blastomere (which see).—**Cleavage-mass,** in *embryol.*, any cell resulting from the segmentation of the vitellus or yolk of a germinating ovum-cell; a morula-cell.

The first step in the development of the embryo is the division of the vitelline substance into *cleavage-masses.* *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 10.

cleave[1] (klēv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. prop. *cleaved*, pret. also occasionally *clave*, by confusion with pret. of *cleave*[2], ppr. *cleaving.* [< ME. *cleven, clevien, cleovien, clivien, cliven* (weak verb, pret. *clevede*, pp. *cleved*), < AS. *cleofian, clifian* (weak verb, pret. *clifode*, pp. *clifod*) = OS. *klibhon* = MD. D. *kleven* = MLG. *kleven*, LG. *kliven* = OHG. *chlebēn*, MHG. G. *kleben* (= Sw. refl. *klibba*) = Dan. *klæbe* (not in Goth.), cleave, stick, adhere; a secondary verb, with orig. strong verb AS. **clifan*, etc.: see *clive*[1]. Cf. *climb.*] 1. To stick; adhere; be attached; cling: often used figuratively.

If any blot hath *cleaved* to mine hands. Job xxxi. 7.

Let my tongue *cleave* to the roof of my mouth. Ps. cxxxvii. 6.

Orpah kissed her mother in law; but Ruth *clave* unto her. Ruth i. 14.

For I *cleaved* to a cause that I felt to be pure and true. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxviii. 3.

2. To fit closely. [Rare.]

New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould
But with the aid of use. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

★**cleave**[2] (klēv), *v.*; pret. *cleft, clove*, or *clave* (the last now archaic), pp. *cleft, cloven*, or *cleaved*, ppr. *cleaving.* [< ME. *cleven, cleoven* (prop. strong verb, pret. *claf, clæf, clef, cleef*, pl. *cloven*, pp. *cloven, clove*; also, as trans., weak, pret. *cleved*, pp. *cleft*), < AS. *cleófan* (strong verb, pret. *cleáf*, pl. *clufon*, pp. *clofen*) = OS. *kliobhan* = D. *kloven* = MLG. *kloven, kliven*, LG. *klöben* = OHG. *chlioban*, MHG. G. *klieben* = Icel. *klýfa* = Sw. *klyfva* = Dan. *klöve* (not in Goth.), split, divide, prob. = L. *glubere*, peel, = Gr. γλύφειν, hollow out, engrave (see *glyph, glyptic*). Not related to *cleave*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To part or divide by force; rend apart; split or rive; separate or sunder into parts, or (figuratively) seem to do so: as, to *cleave* wood; to *cleave* a rock.

Daniel seyde, "sire kynge, thi dremeles bitokneth,
That vnkouth knyȝtes shul come thi kyngdom to *cleue.*"
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 155.

The crescent moon *clove* with its glittering prow
The clouds. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 3.

His heart was *cleft* with pain and rage,
His cheeks they quivered, his eyes were wild.
Coleridge.

When Abraham offered up his son,
He *clave* the wood wherewith it might be done,
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Torquemada.

Like a spire of land that stands apart
Cleft from the main. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

And the mountain's granite ledge
Cleaves the water like a wedge.
Whittier, Grave by the Lake.

2. To produce or effect by cleavage or clearance; make a way for by force; hew out: as, to *cleave* a path through a wilderness.

The crowd dividing *clove*
An advent to the throne. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

3†. To part or open naturally.

Every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. Deut. xiv. 6.

=**Syn.** 1. *Split, Rip*, etc. See *rend.*

II. *intrans.* To come apart; divide; split; open; especially, to split with a smooth plane fracture, or in layers, as certain minerals and rocks. See *cleavage*, 2 and 3.

The Roche *cleef* in two, and in that clevynge was oure Lord hidd. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

As if the world should *cleave*, and that slain men
Should solder up the rift. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4.

In a greenstone-dike in the Magdalen Channel, the feldspar *cleaved* with the angle of albite.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 13, note.

cleavelandite (klēv'lan-dīt), *n.* [After the American mineralogist Parker *Cleaveland* (1780–1858).] A lamellar variety of the feldspar albite, from Chesterfield in Massachusetts.

cleaver[1] (klē'vėr), *n.* [< *cleave*[1] + *-er*[1]. See *cleavers.*] 1. That which cleaves or sticks. Specifically, a boys' toy, consisting of a piece of soaked leather with a string attached, by which, when the leather is pressed close to a stone, the stone may be lifted; a sucker.

2. See *cleavers*, 1.

cleaver[2] (klē'vėr), *n.* [< *cleave*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which cleaves or splits. Specifically—2. A heavy knife or long-bladed hatchet used by butchers for cutting carcasses into joints or pieces.

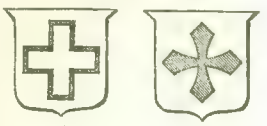
We had processions in carts of the pope and the devil, and the butchers rang their *cleavers.* *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

3. A cutting-tool with a sharp edge, used in place of a wedge for splitting timber.—**Butcher's Cleaver.** See *Charles's Wain*, under *wain.*

★**cleavers, clivers** (klē'vėrz, kliv'ėrz), *n.* [Prop. pl. of *cleaver*[1] (*cliver* being a dial. form resting on the orig. form of *cleave*[1], namely AS. *clifian*, ME. *clivien*, etc.: see *cleave*[1] and *clive*[1], and cf. *cliver*[1], and, for the form, *cliver*[3]). The plants are so called from their cleaving together or to clothes, etc.; cf. *clive*[3], burdock, of like origin.] 1. A plant, *Galium Aparine*, also called *goose-grass*, used to some extent in medicine as a diuretic and sudorific. It has a square jointed stem, with short reflexed prickles on the angles, and eight narrow leaves at each joint. Also rarely in singular, *cleaver, cliver.* 2. Tufts of grass. [Prov. Eng.]—3. [In form *clivers.*] The refuse of wheat. [Prov. Eng.]

cleaving-knife (klē'ving-nīf), *n.* A coopers' tool for riving juggles, or blocks of timber, into staves. Also called *frow.*

cleché, clechée (klesh'ā), *a.* [F. *cléché*, fem. *cléchée*, < L. as if **clavicatus*, < *clavis*, a key: see *clavis.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Voided or pierced throughout, and so much perforated that the chief substance is taken from it, leaving nothing visible but a narrow edge or border: said of an ordinary or bearing, as a cross so represented. (*b*) Having arms which spread or grow broader toward the extremities, and are usually obtusely pointed: said of a cross.


A. Argent a Cross Cleché (or voided), vert. *B*. Argent a Cross Cleché, vert.

cleck[1] (klek), *v. t.* or *i.* [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *cleken*, < Icel. *klekja* = Sw. *kläcka* = Dan. *klække*, hatch. Cf. Goth. *klahs* in comp. *niu-klahs*, newborn.] To hatch; litter.

cleck[2] (klek), *n.* [Cf. *clock*[1], *cluck.*] The noise made by a brooding hen when provoked; a cluck. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

clecker (klek'ėr), *n.* [< *cleck*[1] + *-er*[1].] A hen sitting, or desirous of sitting, on her eggs. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

clecking, cleckin (klek'ing, -in), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cleck*[1], *v.*] A brood; a litter. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

clecking-time, cleckin-time (klek'ing-, klek'-in-tīm), *n.* The time of hatching or littering; the time of birth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Cleckin-time's aye canty time. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, i.

cledt, cledde†. Variants of *clad*, preterit of *clothe.* *Chaucer.*

cleddyo (kled'yō), *n.* [Repr. W. *cleddeu* or *cleddyf*, pl. *cleddyfau*, = L. *gladius*, a sword: see *claymore.*] In *Celtic antiq.*, a sword, usually of bronze, and having the form which is described as leaf-shaped (see *sword*), the tongue being in one piece with the blade, and the barrel of the hilt being formed by riveting a plate of wood, bone, or horn upon each side of the tongue.



Cleddyo, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

cledgy (klej'i), *a.* [Var. of *cladgy*, assibilated form of *claggy:* see *clag*[1], *claggy.*] Stubborn; tenacious; mixed with clay: applied to soil. [Eng.]

cleet† (klē), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *claw.*

> Gootes *cleen* [goat's-claws], or rootes
> Of lilie brente, or galbane all this bote is.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.
>
> To save her from the seize
> Of vulture Death, and those relentless *cleis.*
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, cii.

cleed, *v. t.* See *clead.*

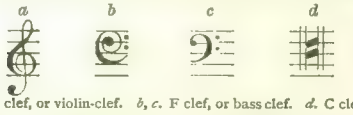
cleeding, *n.* See *cleading.*

cleek, *v.* and *n.* See *cleik.*

cleet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*[1], *cleat*[2].

cleevest, *n.* An obsolete plural of *cliff*[1].

clef (klef), *n.* [< F. *clef*, OF. *cle*, *clef* = Sp. *clave*, now *llave* = Pg. *chave*, a key, *clave*, a clef, = It. *chiave*, < L. *clavis*, a key: see *clavis.*] In *music*, a character placed upon a staff to indicate the name and pitch of one of its degrees, so that the names of the others may be known. Three clefs are in common use: (1) The G clef, or violin-clef, indicating that the second line of the staff corresponds



a. G clef, or violin-clef. *b, c.* F clef, or bass clef. *d.* C clef.

to the G next above middle C; (2) the F clef, or bass clef, indicating that the fourth line of the staff corresponds to the F next below middle C; and (3) the C clef, indicating that the degree on which it stands corresponds to middle C. When the C clef stands on the first line, it is called the



1. Soprano clef. 2. Alto clef. 3. Tenor clef. 4. Gregorian C clef. 5. Gregorian F clef.

soprano clef; when upon the third line, the *alto clef;* when upon the fourth line, the *tenor clef*, etc.; an F clef placed on the third line of the staff was called the *barytone clef.* The C clef in its various positions is most used in old music and in full scores of large vocal works. In Gregorian music a peculiar form of the C clef appears, and also of the F clef. The form of all these characters has resulted from gradual changes of the Gothic letters G, F, and C. ★See *staff.*

cleft[1] (kleft), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clift*, < ME. *clift*, *clyft*, and erroneously *clif* (perhaps < AS. **clyft*, not found; otherwise Scand.), = D. *kluft* = OHG. *chluft*, G. *kluft* = Icel. *kluft* = Norw. *kluft*, *klyft* = Sw. *klyft*, *klyfta* = Dan. *klöft*, a cleft, crack, etc.; from the verb: AS. *cleófan* = D. *kloven*, etc., cleave, split: see *cleave*[2], and cf. *clove*[3] = *clough*[1].] **1.** A space or opening made by cleavage; a crevice; a fissure; a furrow; a rift; a chink.

> Therby also . . . ys a scissur or *clyfte* in the Stone Rooke so myche that a man may almost lye therine.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 43.
>
> He will smite the great house with breaches, and the little house with *clefts.* Amos vi. 11.
>
> The great *cleft* of Wady Mousa was hidden from view.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 14.

2†. The point where the legs are joined to the body; the crotch. *Chaucer.*—**3**†. That which is cloven; a cloven hoof. [Rare.]

> Every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the *cleft* into two claws. Deut. xiv. 6.

4. A disease of horses characterized by a crack on the bend of the pastern.—**5.** A piece made by splitting: as, a *cleft* of wood.—**Branchial cleft.** See *branchial.*—**Primitive cerebral cleft,** in *embryol.*, a deep furrow separating cerebral vesicles or brain-bladders.—**Visceral cleft,** in *embryol.*, a fissure between visceral arches of the neck of a vertebrate embryo, placed transversely across the front or sides of the neck; a primitive gill-slit. See cut under *amnion.*

cleft[2] (kleft). Preterit and past participle of *cleave*[2].

cleft[2] (kleft), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cleave*[2], *v.*] **1.** Split; divided; cloven.

> I never did on *cleft* Parnassus dream. *Dryden.*

2. In *bot.*, divided half-way down or somewhat further, with narrow or acute sinuses between the lobes: applied to a lobed leaf, calyx, etc.—**Cleft hoof.** See *hoof.*—**Cleft palate.** See *palate.*—**In a cleft stick,** in a scrape; in a fix, dilemma, or awkward predicament. [Colloq.]

> I never saw his equal to put a fellow *in a cleft-stick.*
> *Lever.*

cleft-graft (kleft'gràft), *v. t.* To ingraft (a plant) by cleaving the stock and inserting a scion.

cleft-grafting (kleft'gràf''ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

cleg[1] (kleg), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clegged*, ppr. *clegging.* [Cf. *clag*[1], *clog*, *clay.*] To cling; adhere. [Prov. Eng.]

cleg[2] (kleg), *n.* [Sc. and North. E. also *gleg;* < Icel. *kleggi* = Norw. *klegg* = Dan. *klæge*, a horse-fly, prob. from root of *clog*, *clag*[1], *clay*, etc., as that which 'sticks'; cf. *cleg*[1].] A name of various insects which are troublesome to horses and cattle from their blood-sucking habits, as the great horsefly or breeze, *Tabanus bovinus*, also called the gadfly; the *Chrysops cæcutiens* (see *Chrysops*); and, in Scotland, the *Hæmatopota pluvialis*, a smaller grayish-colored fly.

> Hornets, *clegs*, and clocks. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

cleg[3] (kleg), *n.* [Var. of *gleg*[1], q. v.] A clever person. [Prov. Eng.]

cleido-. See *clido-.*

cleik, cleek (klēk), *v.* [Sc., < ME. *cleken;* northern (unassibilated) form of *cleach*, *cletch*, *clutch:* see *clutch*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To clutch; snatch; seize; catch, as by a hook.

> Why, vnconand knaves, an I *cleke* yowe
> I schall felle yow, be my faith, for all youre false frawdes.
> *York Plays*, p. 280.
>
> He *cleikit* up ane crukit club.
> *Wyf of Auchtirmuchty* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

2. To steal.

II. *intrans.* To take one's arm; link together. ★*Burns.*

cleik, cleek (klēk), *n.* [< *cleik*, *cleek*, *v.* Cf. *clutch*[1], *n.*] **1.** An iron hook.—**2.** The arm.—**3.** A club with an iron head used in playing golf. [Scotch in all senses.]

cleisto-. See *clisto-.*

cleithral, *a.* See *clithral.*

clem[1] (klem), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clemmed*, ppr. *clemming.* [< ME. **clemmen*, < AS. **clemman* (only in comp. *be-clemman*, fasten, confine) = OS. **klemmian* (in comp. *bi-klemmian*, fasten, confine, *ant-klemmian*, press upon, urge) = MD. D. *klemmen*, pinch, clench, oppress, = MLG. LG. *klemmen*, pinch, compress, = OHG. **chlemman* (in comp. *bi-chlemman*), MHG. G. *klemmen*, pinch, cramp, squeeze, jam, = Dan. *klemme*, pinch, squeeze, jam, = Norw. *klemma*, *klæma*, *klemba* (also *klæmra*, *klembra* = Icel. *klembra*, squeeze, clamp) = Sw. *klämma*, pinch, squeeze. In later use taken as equiv. to *clam*[1], *v.*, as a denominative of *clam*[1], *n.*, but prop. a factitive verb, with reg. vowel-change, from the pret. **klam* of an assumed verb, Teut. (Goth.) **kliman*, AS. **climman*, press or adhere together, stick; mixed with *clam*[2], and also with *clem*[2] = *cleam:* see *clam*[1], *clam*[2], *clem*[2] = *cleam.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pinch; compress; stop up by pressure; clog.—**2.** To pinch with hunger; starve.

> My entrails
> Were *clemm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast.
> *Massinger*, The Roman Actor, ii. 1.
>
> What! will he *clem* me and my followers?
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To die of hunger; starve.

> Hard is the choice when the valiant must eat their armes or *clem.* *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 6.

[In all senses prov. Eng.]

clem[2] (klem), *v. t.* A variant of *cleam.*

clem[3] (klem), *a.* [Var. of *clam*[2], *a.*, q. v.] Same as *clam*[2]. [Scotch.]

clematine (klem'a-tin), *n.* [< *Clematis* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid found in *Clematis Vitalba.*

Clematis (klem'a-tis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κληματίς*, clematis (so called from its long, lithe branches), dim. of *κλῆμα*(*τ*-), a vine, branch, twig, < *κλάν*, break, lop, prune.] **1.** A genus of plants, mostly herbaceous climbers, of the family *Ranunculaceæ.* There are many species, natives of temperate climates. The flowers are without petals, but the sepals are petaloid and often large and brightly colored. The fruit is a head of many achenia, with long bearded styles. *C. Vitalba* is a common species of Europe, known as *traveler's-joy, virgin's-bower,* or *old-man's-beard,* which runs over hedges, loading them first with its copious clusters of white blossoms, and afterward with its plumose-tailed, silky heads. The virgin's-bower of the United States, *C. Virginiana*, is a similar species. There are many forms in cultivation, with large flowers of various colors, mostly varieties or hybrids that have been obtained from *C. Viticella* of Europe, *C. lanuginosa* of China, and the Japanese species *C. florida*, *C. azurea*, and *C. Williamsii.*

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Clematis.*

clemet†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *cleam.*

clemence† (klem'ens), *n.* [< F. *clemence*, now *clémence*, < L. *clementia:* see *clemency.*] Clemency. *Spenser.*

clemency (klem'en-si), *n.* [Formerly *clemence*, q. v.; = Sp. Pg. *clemencia* = It. *clemenza*, *clemenzia*, < L. *clementia*, < *clemen*(*t*-)*s*, mild: see *clement.*] **1.** The quality of being clement; mildness of temper, as shown by a superior to an inferior, or by an aggrieved person to the offender; disposition to spare or forgive; mercy; leniency; forbearance.

> I pray thee that thou wouldest hear us of thy *clemency* a few words. Acts xxiv. 4.
>
> The only protection which the conquered could find was in the moderation, the *clemency*, and the enlarged policy of the conquerors. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.
>
> *Clemency*, he [Seneca] says, is an habitual disposition to gentleness in the application of punishments.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 199.

2. Softness or mildness, as of the elements: as, the *clemency* of the weather.

> These and other things fable they of the Hyperborei, to which Solinus addeth many other, of the *clemencie* of the ayre, etc. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 398.

=**Syn. 1.** Mercifulness, indulgence, forgiveness, compassion, tenderness, gentleness.

clement (klem'ent), *a.* [< F. *clement*, now *clément* = Sp. Pg. It. *clemente*, < L. *clemen*(*t*-)*s*, mild, calm, soft, gentle, placid, orig. of the weather, fig. of disposition, mild, gentle, tranquil, merciful; of uncertain origin; according to one view orig. 'languid,' 'weary,' ppr. of √**clem* = Skt. √*çram*, be weary.] Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; forbearing; lenient; merciful; compassionate; tender.

> I know you [the gods] are more *clement* than vile men, Who of their broken debtors take a third.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

★=**Syn.** Forbearing, indulgent, forgiving.

Clementine (klem'en-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Clementinus*, < *Clemen*(*t*-)*s*, Clement.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to one of several ecclesiastics named Clement, especially—(1) St. Clement, bishop of Rome in the first century; (2) Pope Clement V. (1305–1314); (3) Clement VII. (1378–1394), the first of the antipopes of Avignon.—**Clementine liturgy,** a very early, probably ante-Nicene, Greek liturgy, so called because it has come down to us incorporated in the eighth book of the work known as the "Apostolical Constitutions," which is ascribed in its Greek title to St. Clement of Rome. It is, however, not Roman, but Oriental in type, and has been assigned by some authorities to the patriarchate of Antioch.

II. *n.* **1.** One of a series of compilations attributed to St. Clement.—**2.** *pl.* That part of the body of canon law which contains the collections made by Pope Clement V. of the acts of the Council of Vienne, A. D. 1311–12, with the addition of some of his decretals.—**3.** A follower of, or a believer in the authority of, the antipope Clement VII.

clemently (klem'ent-li), *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully.

> Most *clemently* reconcile this company unto Christ.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, ii. 9.

clemmyid (klem'i-id), *n.* A member of the family *Clemmyidæ.*

Clemmyidæ (kle-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clemmys* + *-idæ.*] A family of turtles, typified by the genus *Clemmys:* generally, but not properly, known as *Emydidæ.*

clemmyoid (klem'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clemmys* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clemmyidæ.*

II. *n.* A clemmyid or emydid.

Clemmys (klem'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλέμμυς*, a turtle.] A genus of turtles, typical of the family *Clemmyidæ.*

clench, clinch (klench, klinch), *v.* [The form *clinch* (early mod. E. *clynche*, Sc. unassibilated *clink*) is later than *clench*, which is the normal form; < ME. *clenchen*, also **clenken* (spelled *cleynken*) (pret. *clenchede*, pp. *cleynt*, *clent*), clench, rivet, < AS. **clencan* (in comp. *be-clencan*, Bosworth, ed. Toller, Supp.), = OHG. *chlankhan*, *chlenken*, *klenkan*, MHG. *klenken*, fasten, knit, bind, tie, = D. *klinken* = Dan. *klinke* = Sw. Norw. *klinka*, clench, rivet; appar. the factitive of *clank*, and so prop. applied to fastening with nail or rivet and hammer, and so in later use (E. *clinch*, Sc. *clink*) merged with the closely related *clink:* see *clink.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To nail or fasten.

> His Bodi was Book; the Cros was brede [board],
> Whon Crist for vs ther-on was *cleynt.*
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.
>
> It [the ark] sall be *cleyngked* euer-ilka dele,
> With nayles that are both noble and newe.
> *York Plays*, p. 43.

2. To secure or fasten, as a nail, staple, or other metallic fastening, by beating down the point after it has been driven through something; rivet.—**3.** To bring together and set firmly, as the teeth; double up tightly, as the hands.

The tops I could just reach with my fists *clinched*.
Swift.

Clench'd her fingers till they bit the palm.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

I know you, said Eve, *clenching* her teeth and her little fist. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, Love me Long.

4. To grasp or seize firmly or convulsively; gripe.

He sette him on the benche
His harpe for to *clenche*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1476.

His heart *clenched* the idea as a diver grasps a gem.
Disraeli, Coningsby, vii. 7.

5. Figuratively, to fix or secure by a finishing touch or blow; confirm, as an argument or an action, in some unanswerable or irresistible way; establish firmly.

But the Council of Trent goes much further, and *clincheth* the business as effectually as possible. *South.*

Aubrey not only refused to marry his cousin, but *clenched* his refusal by marrying some one else.
Warren, Ten Thousand a Year.

A taunt that *clench'd* his purpose like a blow!
Tennyson, Princess, v.

6. *Naut.*, to calk slightly with oakum, in anticipation of foul weather.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To gripe.—**2.** To seize or gripe another, or one another, with a firm grasp or hold, as in wrestling: as, the men *clenched*. —**3†.** To pun.

In his time [Sir Philip Sidney's], I believe, it [clenching] ascended first into the pulpit, where, if you will give me leave to *clench* too, it yet finds the benefit of its clergy.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. of Granada.

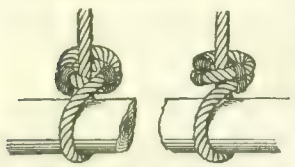
clench, clinch (klench, klinch), *n.* [< *clench, clinch, v.*] **1.** A catch; a grip; a persistent clutch.

He grasped his stole
With convulsed *clenches*. *Keats.*

2. That which holds fast or clenches; a clencher (or clincher); a holdfast.

I believe in you, but that's not enough:
Give my conviction a *clinch*.
Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

3. *Naut.*, a mode of fastening large ropes, consisting of a half-hitch with the end stopped back to its part by seizings. The outer end of a hawser is bent by a clench to the ring of the anchor. *E. H. Knight.*—**4†.** A pun or play on words.


Inside Clench. Outside Clench.

The ladies smile, and with their fans delight
To whisk a *clinch* aside, then all goes right.
Beau. and Fl., Epil. to Wit at Several Weapons.

Nay, he [Ben Jonson] was not free from the lowest and most groveling kind of wit, which we call *clenches*, of which "Every Man in his Humour" is infinitely full, and, which is worse, the wittiest persons in the drama speak them. *Dryden*, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. of Granada.

5. A mode of securing a nail, staple, or the like, by turning over the point and hammering back into the wood the portion bent over.

clench-bolt (klench'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with one end designed to be bent over to prevent withdrawal.

clencher, clincher (klen'-, klin'chėr), *n.* **1.** One who clenches, or that which is used for clenching, as a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten anything.—**2.** A tool used for clenching or bending over the point of a nail, to prevent its withdrawal.—**3.** A retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy; an unanswerable argument: as, the bishop's letter is a *clencher*.

clench-nail (klench'nāl), *n.* A nail made of such material that it can be clenched.—**Rove clench-nail**, a clench-nail with a square end: so named from the mode of using such nails in boat-building, where they are clenched by hammering down the end, or by placing over it a little diamond-shaped piece of metal called a *rove*, and riveting the end of the clench-nail down upon it, thus drawing the planks firmly together.

clench-ring (klench'ring), *n.* A lap-ring, or open ring in which the parts on the sides of the opening overlap each other. *E. H. Knight.*

clene†, *a.* A Middle English form of *clean*.

cleng†, *v.* An obsolete form of *cling*.

clenk (klenk), *v.* A dialectal form of *clink*.

clent†, *a.* [ME. Cf. *clint*[2], *clinty*.] Steep; high; rocky.

The ship ay shot furth o the shire waghes,
As qwo clymbe at a clyffe, or a *clent* hille,—
Eft dump in the depe as all drowne wolde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1995.

Cleodora (klē-ō-dō'rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλεοδώρα*, name of a Danaid and of a nymph.] **1.** A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, of the family *Hyalæidæ* (or *Cavolinidæ*), having a straight triangular shell, sharp-pointed behind, with a triangular oral aperture in front. *C. pyramidata* is an example. *Péron and Lesueur*, 1810.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant.* (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Stephens*, 1834. (*c*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.


Cleodora pyramidata.

Cleodoridæ (klē-ō-dor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cleodora*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of pteropods, named by J. E. Gray in 1840 from the genus *Cleodora*.

Cleomachean (klē-ō-mā'kē-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cleomachus, a Greek tragic poet of the fifth century B. C.: as, the *Cleomachean* verse or meter. See II.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of Ionics a majore in dimeters, with contraction in the last foot of each dimeter, and admitting of anaclasis, so that its scheme is

$$\overset{\smile}{-}\ \overset{\smile}{-}\ \overset{\smile}{-}\ \overset{\smile}{-}\ \Big|\ \overset{\smile}{-}\ \overset{\smile}{-}\ \overset{\smile}{-}\ \overset{\smile}{-}.$$

Cleome (klē-ō'mē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < LL. *cleome*, an unidentified plant; origin uncertain. The NL. term is referred by some to Gr. *κλείειν*, shut (see *close*[1], *v.*), in reference to the parts of the flower.] A large genus of herbaceous and shrubby plants, of the family *Capparidaceæ*, natives principally of tropical America, Egypt,


Cleome spinosa.

and Arabia. Many of the species have showy flowers, and a few are cultivated for ornament, as *C. spinosa*, *C. rosea*, etc.

Cleonidæ† (klē-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cleonus* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Cleonus*. *Kirby*, 1837.

Cleonus (klē-ō'nus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1826); also *Cleonis* (Megerle, 1821).] A large genus of *Curculionidæ* or weevils, characterized by an elongate and convex body, a short and thick rostrum, and apical antennæ with their second joint longer than the third. The genus is represented by 12 species in the United States, and there are upward of 165 in all. Several feed upon the pine and the larch.

clepe (klēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cleped, clept, ycleped, yclept*, ppr. *cleping*. [E. dial. *clip*; < ME. *clepen, clepien, cleopien, clupien, clipien*, < AS. *cleopian, clypian, clipian* = ONorth. *cliopia, clioppia*, call, cry out. Connections unknown.]

I. *intrans.* To give a call; cry out; appeal.

He ryches hym to ryse, & rapes hym sone,
Clepes to his chamberlayn, choses his wede.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1310.

Clepe at his dore, or knokke with a stoon.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 246.

Cleping for vengeance of this treachery.
Mir. for Mags., p. 447.

To the gods I *clepe*
For true record of this my faithful speech.
Norton and Sackville, Gorboduc.

II. *trans.* **1.** To call; call upon; cry out to.

In tribulacioun thou inwardli *clepidist* me.
Wyclif, Ps. lxxx. 8.

2. To call to one's self; invite; summon.

He *clupede* to him his chaumberlayne.
Floriz and Blauncheflur, l. 607.

Hee *cliped* hym his clerkes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 836.

Than he leet *clepe* in alle the Lordes, that he made voyden first out of his Chambre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 138.

3. To call by the name of; name.

The sterre transmontane, that is *clept* the sterre of the see. *Mandeville*, Travels (ed. Halliwell), p. 180.

They *clepe* us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soil our addition. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

Judas I am, *ycleped* Machabæus. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In Heaven *yclep'd* Euphrosyne.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 12.

[The word is now used only archaically, chiefly in the past participle.]

clepet, *n.* [< *clepe, v.*] A cry; an appeal; a call.

With *clepes* and cries. *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

clepps (kleps), *n.* [E. dial., prob. var. of *clip*[1], *n.* Cf. *clamp*[1], *clam*[1], *n.*] A wooden instrument for pulling weeds out of corn. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

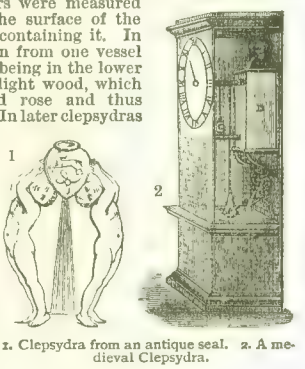
clepsammia (klep-sam'i-ą), *n.*; pl. *clepsammiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κλέπτειν* (*κλεπ-*), steal, + *ἄμμος*, sand.] An instrument, as an hour-glass, for measuring time by the dropping or flowing of sand.

Clepsine (klep-sī'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλεψία*, theft, < *κλέπτειν*, steal.] A genus of the order *Hirudinea*, including some of the lower forms of leeches, in which the sinus and other vessels form a continuous system of cavities containing blood, and in which the segmental organs open into the sinuses by ciliated apertures. It is the typical genus of the family *Clepsinidæ*. *C. bioculata* is an example. *Savigny*, 1817.

Clepsinea (klep-sin'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepsine* + *-ea*.] A tribe of leeches, containing the family *Clepsinidæ* or *Glossoporidæ*, characterized by the development of a protrusile proboscis to the mouth.

Clepsinidæ (klep-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepsine* + *-idæ*.] A family of suctorial annelids, or leeches, of the order *Hirudinea*, typified by the genus *Clepsine*: by some called *Glossoporidæ*.

clepsydra (klep'si-drą), *n.*; pl. *clepsydras* (-drąz) or *clepsydræ* (-drē). [< L. *clepsydra*, < Gr. *κλεψύδρα*, < *κλέπτειν* (*κλεπ-*), steal, hide, + *ὕδωρ*, water: see *water*.] **1.** A device for measuring time by the amount of water discharged from a vessel through a small aperture, the quantity discharged in a given unit of time, as an hour, being first determined. In the older clepsydras the hours were measured by the sinking of the surface of the water in the vessel containing it. In others the water ran from one vessel into another, there being in the lower a piece of cork or light wood, which as the vessel filled rose and thus indicated the hour. In later clepsydras the hours have been indicated by a dial. In fig. 2, the float, *A*, is attached to the end of a chain, which is wound around the spindle, *B*, and has at its other extremity the counterweight, *C*. When water is admitted from the cistern, *D*, the float rises, and the counterweight descends and turns the spindle, on the end of which is a hand which marks the hours on a dial as in a clock. In modern times a mercurial clepsydra has been employed for the exact measurement of very short intervals, the amount of mercury flowing out being determined by a balance.



1. Clepsydra from an antique seal. 2. A medieval Clepsydra.

2. A chemical vessel. *Johnson.*—**3†.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks; the watering-pot shells: now called *Aspergillum*. *Schumacher*, 1817.

clept†. Preterit and past participle of *clepe*.

Clepticinæ (klep-ti-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepticus*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Clepticus*. The eyes are in the hinder part of the head, and the jaws are very protractile.

Clepticus (klep'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλεπτικός*, thievish.] **1.** In *ichth.*, a genus of labroid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Clepticinæ* or *Clepticiformes*. *Cuvier*, 1829.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

cleptomania, kleptomania (klep-tō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλέπτειν*, steal, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for pilfering; a supposed species of

moral insanity, exhibiting itself in an irresistible propensity to steal.

This is what the poor call shoplifting, the rich and learned *cleptomania*. *D. Jerrold*, St. James and St. Giles.

cleptomaniac, kleptomaniac (klep-tō-mā′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *cleptomania*, after *maniac*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by cleptomania.

II. *n.* One who is affected with cleptomania.

clere[1]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *clear*.

clere[2]†, *n.* A sort of kerchief.

With kerchiefes or *cleres* of fyne cypres.
Hall, in Wright.

clerestorial† (klēr′stō″ri-al), *a.* [< *clerestory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a clearstory. Quoted in *Oxford Glossary*.

clerestory, *n.* See *clearstory*.

clergesse†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *clergesse*, fem. of *clerc*, a learned person, a clerk: see *clerk*.] A learned woman.

She was a noble *clergesse*, and of Astronomye cowde she I-nough, for Merlin hadde hir taught.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 508.

clergiable, *a.* See *clergyable*.

clergial† (klėr′ji-al), *a.* [ME. *clergeal*, < *clergie*, clergy, + *-al*. Cf. Pr. *clerial* and E. *clerical*.] Pertaining to the clergy; learned; clerkly; clerical. Also *clergical*.

We seme wonder wyse,
Oure termes ben so *clergial* and queynte.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 199.

clergially† (klėr′ji-al-i), *adv.* [ME. *clergyally*, *clergialliche*; < *clergial* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Like a clerk; in a learned or clerkly manner.

Ac ich can nouht constrye Catoun [Cato] ne *clergialliche* reden.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 34.

2. Skilfully.

Thane clarett and Creette, *clergyally* rennene [caused to run],
With condethes fulle curious alle of clene silvyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 200.

clergian†, *n.* See *clergion*.

clergical† (klėr′ji-kal), *a.* [< *clergy* + *-c-* + *-al*, after *clerical*. Cf. *clergial*.] Same as *clergial*: as, "*clergical* faults," *Milton*.

clergify† (klėr′ji-fī), *v. t.* [< *clergy* + *-fy*.] To convert into a clergyman; bring over to clerical principles.

Let it fit (quoth she)
To such as lust for love; sir Clarke,
You *clergyfie* not me.
Warner, Albion's England, vi. 31.

clergion† (klėr′ji-on), *n.* [Also *clergian*; < ME. *clergeon*, *-eoun*, *-ioun*, < OF. *clergeon*, *clerjon* (> ML. *clergonus*), also *clerçon*, *clerzun* = Pr. *clerzon* = Sp. *clerizón*, dim. (like ML. *clericulus*, of same sense), < LL. *clericus*, a clergyman, priest, clerk: see *clerk*, *clergy*.] A young chorister or choir-boy.

She called [to ken] me a *clerioun* that hygte
Omnia-probate, a pore thing with-alle.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 49.

A litel *clergion*, seven yeer of age.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 51.

Among churchmen, from the archbishop downwards to the lowliest *clergion*, each one was arrayed in the vestments belonging to his grade in the hierarchy.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 486.

★**clergy** (klėr′ji), *n.* [< ME. *clergie*, *clergye*, *clergi*, *clerge* (cf. MLG. *klerikie*, *klerkie*), < OF. *clergie* = Pr. *clercia* = Sp. *clerecía* = Pg. *clerezia* = It. *chieresia*, clergy, *chericia*, clerkship (cf. E. *clerisy*), < ML. as if **clericia* (F. *clergé*, < OF. *clergie*, but as if < LL. *clericatus*), the dignity or office of a clergyman, < LL. *clericus*, a clergyman, priest, clerk: see *clerk*.] **1.** A body of men set apart and consecrated by due ordination to the duties of public ministration in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity.

The *clergi* on the seterday,
That kepers ware of cristen lay.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

The whole body of the Church being divided into laity and *clergy*, the *clergy* are either presbyters or deacons.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

2†. The privilege or benefit of clergy. See below.

Petit treason, and very many other acts of felony, are ousted of *clergy* by particular Acts of Parliament.
Blackstone, Commentaries, IV. xxviii.

3. Persons connected with the clerical profession or the religious orders.

I found the *clergy* in general persons of moderate minds and decorous manners; I include the seculars and regulars of both sexes. *Burke*, Rev. in France, p. 118.

4†. Learning; erudition.

Fromont was a good creature,
An huge gret clerke ful of *clergy*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2552.

The deuel bad ne neuere mercy craue,
And he can [knows] more *clergie* than al thi kynne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of *clergy*.
Old proverb.

Benefit of clergy, in *old Eng. law*, the exemption of the persons of ecclesiastics from criminal process before a secular judge; or a privilege by which a clerk, or person in orders, claimed to be delivered to his ordinary to purge himself of felony. This anomalous privilege (which never extended to all crimes), first assumed to give immunity to priestly persons, was in the sequel extended, for many offenses, to all laymen who could read (originally few in number). It was first legally recognized by stat. 3 Edw. I., A. D. 1274; was modified in 1513, under Henry VIII.; and was wholly repealed by 7 and 8 George IV., 1827.—**Black clergy**, in Russia, the regular or monastic clergy.—**Divine right of the clergy.** See *divine*.—**White clergy**, in Russia, the secular or parochial clergy.

clergyable, clergiable (klėr′ji-a-bl), *a.* [< *clergy*, 2, + *-able*.] Entitled to or admitting of the benefit of clergy: as, a *clergyable* felony.

The court in all *clergyable* felonies may impose a fine.
Blackstone, Commentaries, IV. xxviii.

clergyman (klėr′ji-man), *n.*; pl. *clergymen* (-men). [Not in ME.; < *clergy* + *man*.] A member of the clergy; a man in holy orders; a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel and administer ordinances according to the rules of any particular denomination of Christians. In England the term is commonly restricted to ministers of the established church.

I wish to make a note of the change taking place in the meaning of the word *clergyman*. It used to signify "one in holy orders," but is now applied indiscriminately to all preachers. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 227.

He will even speak well of the bishop, though I tell him it is unnatural in a beneficed *clergyman*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, i. 6.

Clergyman's sore throat, chronic pharyngitis: so called from the fact that it is often induced by frequent public speaking.=**Syn.** *Priest*, *Divine*, etc. See *minister*, *n.*

clergywoman (klėr′ji-wụm″an), *n.*; pl. *clergywomen* (-wim″en). A woman connected with the clerical profession, or belonging to a clergyman's family. [Rare.]

From the *clergywomen* of Windham down to the charwomen the question was discussed.
Mrs. Oliphant, Agnes, i.

cleric (kler′ik), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *clericus*, a clergyman: see *clerk*.] **I.** *n.* A clerk; a clergyman or scholar.

The *cleric*, . . . addicted to a life of study and devotion.
Horsley, Sermon for Sons of the Clergy.

Religious persons were wont to come by proxy, representing themselves as secular *clerics*, and thus to intrude themselves into the benefices of the Church.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

Of the new style of *cleric*, . . . there is none who knows how to versify. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 175.

★**II.** *a.* Same as *clerical*, 1.

clerical (kler′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *clérical* = Sp. Pg. *clerical* = It. *chericale*, < LL. *clericalis*, < *clericus*, a clerk, clergyman: see *cleric*, *clerk*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating or pertaining to the clergy: as, *clerical* tonsure; *clerical* robes; *clerical* duties.

A separate letter was addressed to the two archbishops at the calling of each parliament, urging them to compel the attendance of the *clerical* estate.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 388.

2. Of or pertaining to a clerk, writer, or copyist: as, *clerical* errors.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of the clergy.—**2.** A supporter, especially a political supporter, of clerical power or influence.

clericalism (kler′i-kal-izm), *n.* [< *clerical* + *-ism*.] Clerical power or influence; especially, the undue influence of the clergy, or support of such influence; sacerdotalism.

Clericalism is well nigh fatal to Christianity.
Macmillan's Mag.

clericality (kler-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *clerical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being clerical; clericalism.

clericism (kler′i-sizm), *n.* [< *cleric* + *-ism*.] Clericalism.

The English universities have suffered deeply . . . from *clericism*, celibacy, and sinecurism.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 224.

clericity (klē-ris′i-ti), *n.* [< *cleric* + *-ity*.] The state of being a clergyman. *J. J. G. Wilkinson*. [Rare.]

clerid (kler′id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cleridæ*.

Cleridæ (kler′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles, with the tarsi 5-jointed, the first ventral segment not elongated, the hind coxæ flat and not sulcate, the prosternum not prolonged behind, and the tarsi with membranous lobes. The larvæ are found under bark, and are mostly predatory, feeding on other insects. *Kirby*, 1837.

clerigie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clergy*.

clerisy (kler′i-si), *n.* [= D. *klerezij* (= MLG. *klerkesie*) = G. *klerisei* = Dan. Sw. *kleresi*, < ML. **clericia*, clergy: see *clergy*.] **1.** The clergy, as distinguished from the laity.

There is an evident inclination on the part of the medical profession to get itself organized after the fashion of the *clerisy*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 409.

2. A body of clerks or learned men; the literati.

The *clerisy* of a nation, that is, its learned men, whether poets, philosophers, or scholars.
Coleridge, Table-Talk, p. 41.

The artist, the scholar, and, in general, the *clerisy*, wins its way up into these places.
Emerson, Essays, 2d ser., p. 142.

[Rare in both senses.]

★**clerk** (klėrk; in England commonly klärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also written (as now pron. in Eng.) *clark*, < ME. *clerc*, *clœrk*, *clarc*, also *clerek*, *cleric*, < AS. *clerc*, also *cleric*, *cleroc* = OFries. *klerk*, *klirk* = D. *klerk* = MLG. *klerk* = Dan. Sw. *klerk* = Icel. *klerkr* = OF. and F. *clerc* = Pr. *clerc* = Sp. *clérigo* = Pg. *clerigo* = It. *chierico*, *chericco*, < LL. *clericus*, a clergyman, priest, cleric, ML., etc., also generally a learned man, clerk, < Gr. *κληρικός*, belonging to the clergy, clerical, a clergyman, < *κλῆρος*, the clergy, what is allotted, a lot.] **1.** A clergyman; a priest; an ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders. [Archaic.]

All persons were stiled *clerks* that served in the Church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

The reuerend Patriarks,
Whose praise is penned by the sacred *Clarks*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. A learned man; a man of letters; a scholar; a writer or author; originally, a man who could read, an attainment at one time confined chiefly to ecclesiastics. [Archaic.]

Thei seide ther myght noon knowe the cause why, but it were notable *clerkes*; "ffor thei can knowe many thinges be force of clergie that we ne can no skyle on."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 27.

The grettest *clerkes* ben not wisest men.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 134.

3. The layman who leads in reading the responses in the service of the Church of England. Also called *parish clerk*.

God save the king!—Will no man say, Amen?
Am I both priest and *clerk*? well then, Amen.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

4. An officer of a court, legislature, municipal corporation, or other body, whose duty generally is to keep the records of the body to which he is attached, and perform the routine business: as, *clerk* of court; town *clerk*; *clerk* to a school-board, etc. See *secretary*.

The Gild had usually its head officer or Alderman (Graceman); its Stewards (Wardens), into whose hands the property or funds were entrusted for administration; its Dean or Beadle; and its *Clerk*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxxviii.

On *clerke*, to wryten the nessessariis of the gild.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

5. One who is employed in an office, public or private, or in a shop or warehouse, to keep records or accounts; one who is employed by another as a writer or amanuensis.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; . . . and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took some pains in writing, he begged mine.
Shak., M. of V. v. 1.

6. In the United States, an assistant in business, whether or not a keeper of accounts; especially, a retail salesman.—**Brethren and Clerks of the Common Law.** See *brother*.—**Clerk comptroller of the king's household**, a former officer of the English court charged with supervision of many of the inferior officers, and with scrutiny of accounts and charges.—**Clerk in orders**, in the *Church of England*, a licensed clergyman.—**Clerk of enrolments**, an officer who has custody of bills passed by both houses of Parliament for the purpose of obtaining the royal assent. *Sir E. May.*—**Clerk of Justiciary**, the clerk of the Scottish Court of Justiciary. There are a principal and a depute-clerk and an assistant; it is their duty to attend the sittings of the Justiciary Court in Edinburgh, to keep the books of adjournal, and to write out the interlocutors and sentences of the court.—**Clerk of the assize**, in England, the person who records what is judicially done by the justices of assize in their circuits.—**Clerk of the chamber**, a clerk in each of several municipal corporations in England charged with the duty of keeping accounts, particularly of fees, and in London with matters relating to admissions to the freedom of the city, apprenticeship deeds, and the plate, jewels, etc., belonging to the city.—**Clerk of the check.** See *check*[1].—**Clerk of the crown**, in England, an officer of the crown in attendance upon both houses of Parliament and upon the great seal. In the House of Lords he makes out and issues all writs of summons to peers, writs for the attendance of the judges, commissions to summon and prorogue Parliament, and to pass bills, and performs various other duties. In connection with the Commons he makes out and issues all writs

for the election of members in Great Britain, etc.—**Clerk of the essoins,** a former clerk in the English Court of Common Pleas having charge of the essoins, or excuses of defendants not appearing pursuant to writ, and of the Essoin Rolls, or alphabetic indexes of judgments. The office was abolished by 1 Vict., c. 30.—**Clerk of the estreats.** See *estreat.*—**Clerk of the Hanaper,** formerly, a clerk in the English Chancery and in the Exchequer respectively, charged with collecting some of the revenues of the crown, such as fees for patents, commissions, etc., and in Chancery with payment of various salaries of officers of that court.—**Clerk of the House of Commons,** an officer appointed by the crown to make entries, remembrances, and journals of the things done and passed in the House of Commons.—**Clerk of the House of Representatives,** an officer whose duties are similar to those of the clerk of the House of Commons, elected by the House of Representatives immediately after the choice of a Speaker. At the beginning of each Congress the House is called to order by the clerk of the last House, who has previously made a list of representatives regularly elected, and who presides until a Speaker is chosen. State legislatures elect similar officers.—**Clerk of the irons,** a former officer of the English mint who was charged with procuring and safely keeping the dies used in making coins, and medals struck by authority. He had supervision of the die-press room, was required to be present when the great die-press was used, and was held responsible that no pieces should be struck without authority.—**Clerk of the king's silver,** formerly, a clerk in the English Court of Exchequer charged with the recording of fines and their payment.—**Clerk of the market, of the market and shambles,** or **of the shambles market,** a clerk in each of several English municipal corporations, in the University of Oxford, and in several boroughs, mostly Welsh, charged with the inspection of markets, weights, measures, etc.—**Clerk of the nichels** or **nihils,** formerly, in England, a clerk charged with recording debts of record which had been returned by the sheriff as nihil, or nothing worth.—**Clerk of the outlawries,** formerly, a clerk in the King's (or Queen's) Remembrancer Department of the English Court of Exchequer, charged with recording outlawries and seizures thereon.—**Clerk of the Parliaments,** in England, the chief officer of the House of Lords.—**Clerk of the peace,** in England, an officer belonging to the sessions of the peace, whose business it is to read indictments and record the proceedings, and to perform special duties in connection with county affairs.—**Clerk of the Pell,** a former clerk in the English Exchequer, charged with the enrolment of letters patent, etc.—**Clerk of the petty bag,** a clerk in the English Chancery, charged with various duties, among which was enrolling the admission of solicitors and other officers of court. Formerly there were three such clerks.—**Clerk of the Pipe,** a former officer of the English Exchequer who had charge of those accounts which were entered upon the Great Roll or Pipe Roll, and who also issued summons for the collection of debts due to the king.—**Clerk of the privy seal,** formerly, in England, before the office was abolished in 14 and 15 Vict., a clerk (there were four in all) in attendance on the Lord Privy Seal, whose duties were the preparing of documents for authentication by the privy seal.—**Clerk of the Session,** the title given to the clerks of the Scottish Court of Session.—**Clerk of the signet.** See *signet.*—**Clerk of the warrants,** formerly, a clerk having charge of enrolments and estreats in the English Common Pleas.—**Clerk of the weather.** (*a*) A humorous personification of the influences controlling the weather: as, it depends on what the *clerk of the weather* may send us. (*b*) In the United States, a popular name for the head of the meteorological department of the Signal Service.—**County clerk,** in *American law,* the clerk of a county; an administrative officer (commonly elective) charged with making and keeping various public records, and often ex officio clerk of court in the county.—**Holy-water clerk.** See *holy.*—**St. Nicholas' clerk**†, a thief; a highwayman.

> Sirrah, if they meet not with *Saint Nicholas' clerks,* I'll give thee this neck. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

Town clerk, the recording officer of a town. In the United States he is usually elected by the people of the town with other local officials, and his duties include keeping minutes of town meetings, giving notice of such meetings and elections, and keeping the files or records of various classes of instruments, such as chattel mortgages. In England the town clerk is an officer in each municipal corporation and borough; he keeps the corporate records, and is clerk of the courts held before the mayor, etc., and of the works required to be executed under the powers of the corporation, and takes charge of the voting-papers in the election of councilors. In Scotland he is also the adviser of the magistrates and council of his town.

clerk (klėrk), *v.* [< *clerk, n.*] **I.**† *trans.* To write; compose.

> Twa lines o' Davie Lindsay wad ding a' he ever *clerkit.* *Scott,* Rob Roy, xxi.

II. *intrans.* To serve as a clerk; act as accountant or salesman: frequently used in the phrase *to clerk it.* [Colloq., U. S.]

> I was struck with the original mode in which the young gentleman who was *clerking it* managed his spelling. *A Stray Yankee in Texas,* p. 197.

clerk-ale†, **clerk's-ale**† (klėrk'-, klėrks'āl), *n.* In England, a feast for the benefit of a parish clerk.

> An order was made . . . for suppressing all revels, Church-ales, *Clerk-ales,* which had been used upon that day. *Heylin,* Life of Laud, iv. 256.

clerking (klėr'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clerk, v.*] The calling or work of a clerk.

> Teaching, *clerking,* law, etc., are so very precarious, except to men of established reputation and business, that it is next to madness for a youth to come here relying upon them. *New York Tribune,* April 19, 1849.

> Do not put your sons to *clerking;* apprentice them to handicrafts. *Nineteenth Century,* XX. 540.

clerkless (klėrk'les), *a.* [< *clerk* + *-less.*] **1.** Ignorant; unlearned. [Rare.]

> Janisaries and bashaws . . . in their *clerkless* and cruel way. *Waterhouse,* Apology, p. 40.

2. Without a clerk.

clerkliness (klėrk'li-nes), *n.* [< *clerkly* + *-ness.*] Clerkly skill; scholarliness. [Rare.]

> In this sermon of Jonah is no great curiousness, no great *clerkliness,* no great affectation of words, nor painted eloquence. *Latimer,* Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

clerkly (klėrk'li), *a.* [< *clerk* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Clerk-like; scholarly.

> Thou art *clerkly,* thou art *clerkly,* Sir John. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iv. 5.

2. Pertaining to a clerk or secretary, with especial reference to penmanship.

> At first in heart it liked me ill
> When the king praised his *clerkly* skill.
> Thanks to St. Bothan! son of mine,
> Save Gawain, ne'er could pen a line.
> *Scott,* Marmion, vi. 15.

clerkly (klėrk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *clerkely;* < *clerk* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a clerk or scholar; skilfully.

> The great Princes, and Popes, and Sultans would one salute and greet an other sometime in frendship and sport, . . . & nothing seemed *clerkly* done, but must be done in ryme. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 8.

> Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here,
> With ignominious words, though *clerkly* couch'd?
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

> They [the poets] did *clerkly,* in figures, set before us sundry tales. *Gascoigne,* Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

clerk's-ale†, *n.* See *clerk-ale.*

clerkship (klėrk'ship), *n.* [< ME. *clerc-, clærc-scipe;* < *clerk* + *-ship.*] **1**†. The state of being in holy orders.—**2.** Scholarship; erudition.

> He was not averse to display his *clerkship* and scholastic information. *Bulwer,* Pelham, lxvii.

3. The office or business of a clerk or accountant.

Clerodendrum (klē-rō-den'drum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλῆρος,* lot, + *δένδρον,* tree.] A genus of trees and shrubs, of about 87 species, of warm regions, chiefly of the old world. The flowers are often showy, and several species have been cultivated in hothouses.

cleromancy (klē'rō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *cléromancie* = Sp. *cleromancia,* < Gr. *κλῆρος,* lot, + *μαντεία,* divination.] Divination by throwing dice or lots, and interpreting according to certain rules the points or marks turned up.

cleronomy (klē-ron'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *clérono-mie,* < Gr. *κληρονομία,* an inheritance, < *κληρονόμος,* an heir, < *κλῆρος,* lot, + *νέμεσθαι,* have as one's share, mid. of *νέμειν,* distribute: see *nome.*] That which is given to any one as his lot; inheritance; heritage or patrimony.

clerstory†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clearstory.*

clertet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *clarity.*

cleruch (klē'rök), *n.* [< Gr. *κληροῦχος,* one who holds an allotment of land, < *κλῆρος,* a lot, + *ἔχειν,* have, hold.] In ancient Athens, a citizen to whom land was allotted in conquered territory under the system of colonization called *cleruchy.*

cleruchial (klē-rö'ki-al), *a.* [< *cleruch* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a cleruchy, or to the Athenian cleruchs.

cleruchy (klē'rö-ki), *n.*; pl. *cleruchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *κληρουχία,* the allotment of land in a foreign country among the citizens (see def. 1), < *κληρούχος,* one who holds an allotment of land: see *cleruch.*] **1.** A system of colonization of conquered territory practised by the ancient Athenians from 506 B. C. The land was distributed equally among the ten Athenian tribes, and parcels were assigned by lot to a certain number of poor citizens from each tribe. The cleruchs retained their Athenian citizenship, and transmitted it to their children under the condition of presenting themselves at Athens at the age of eighteen and having their names entered on the register of their proper deme. The cleruchs were exempted from certain charges to the Athenian state, but remained subject to military service. The natives of the conquered territory often retained some portion of the land, and became Athenian metics.

2. A colony constituted under this system.

clerum (klē'rum), *n.* [Short for L. (ML. NL.) *sermo ad clerum,* a sermon addressed to the clergy: L. *sermo(n-),* a speech, LL. a sermon; *ad,* to; *clerum,* acc. of LL. *clerus,* the clergy, *clericus,* a clergyman: see *sermon, ad-,* and *clergy.*] A Latin sermon preached at certain times in the University of Cambridge, England; especially, one delivered on January 12th by the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity or some one appointed by him.

Clerus (klē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *κλῆρος,* a lot.] The typical genus of beetles of the family *Cleridæ.* The basal tarsal joint is scarcely visible, the labial palps end in a large hatchet-shaped joint, and the terminal antennal joint is acutely produced. The larvæ are red. There are about 20 species of this important genus in the United States. The European *C. alvearius* infests the nests of mason-bees.

cletch (klech), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *clutch*[1].

cletet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*[1], *cleat*[2].

Clethra (kleth'rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλήθρα,* alder (which these plants resemble in foliage).] A genus of plants, of the family *Clethraceæ,* natives of North and South America and Madeira. They are shrubs or trees, with alternate serrate leaves and many white flowers in terminal racemes. The corolla consists of five free petals. The white alder or sweet pepper-bush, *C. alnifolia,* a species of the Atlantic States, a handsome shrub with very fragrant flowers, is sometimes cultivated.

cleugh, cleuch (klūch), *n.* [Sc., = *clough*[1], q. v.] A cleft or gorge in a hill; a ravine; also, a cliff or the side of a ravine.

> Since old Buccleuch the name did gain
> When in the *cleuch* the buck was ta'en.
> *Scott,* L. of L. M., vi. 8.

> At length they lost sight of Martin and the cows; and they began to run up a little *cleuch* which we call Corrinan-shian, where there is a wee bit stripe of a burn. *Scott,* Monastery, I. 3.

cleve[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cleave*[1].

cleve[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cleave*[2].

cleve[3]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *cleófa, cliófa, cleófa, clȳfa, clīfa,* a cell, chamber, lair, den, appar. < *cleófan,* E. *cleave,* separate, divide: see *cleave*[2].] A chamber.

> He caste him on his bac
> Ant bar him hom to hise *cleue.*
> *Havelok,* l. 556.

> Wickednes thoght he, night and dai
> In his *kleve* thar he lai.
> Ps. xxxv. 5 (ME. version).

cleve[4] (klēv), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *cleve,* also *clefe,* rare sing. from pl. *cleves* of *cliff:* see *cliff*[1].] An obsolete or dialectal form of *cliff*[1].

> Light and shadow, step by step, wandered over the furzy *cleves.* *R. D. Blackmore,* Lorna Doone, xix.

cleve[5]†, *n.* [ME., also *clive* (spelled *clyve*); prob. associated with *cleve*[4]; only in the work quoted, translating L. *clivus,* a declivity, slope, hill: see *clivus, clivous.*] A hill; a hillside.

> Make hem lough [low] in *cleves* that declyne,
> In plaine or ronke lande hier [higher] may thai be,
> But bondes harde in vyne is not to se.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

> Thai bere anoon in places temporate,
> And forth thai come in *cleves* and in planys.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

cleveite (klē'vīt), *n.* [< P. T. *Cleve,* a Swedish chemist, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral closely allied to uraninite, but containing some yttrium, erbium, and other rare substances, found in Norway.

clever[1] (klev'ėr), *a.* [Also *cleaver*†, dial. *cliver, clivver, clivor, clivvor, claver,* ME. *cliver* (rare), = East Friesic *clüfer,* quick, lively, smart, handy (Koolman), = Dan. dial. *klöver, klever,* smart, capable, clever (Molbech).] **1.** Possessing skill or address; having special ability of any kind, especially such as involves quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity; adroit. It now commonly implies the possession of ability which, though noteworthy, does not amount to genius, nor even to a high degree of talent.

> Many are deep lawyers, many very *clever* in feats of body. *Southwell. N. E. D.*

> The *cleverest* men stood in the van.
> *Battle of Pentland Hills* (Child's Ballads, VII. 242).

> The Highland men, they're *clever* men
> At handling sword and shield.
> *Bonny John Seton* (Child's Ballads, VII. 233).

> Though there were many *clever* men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. *Macaulay.*

> There is no harm in being stupid, so long as a man does not think himself *clever;* no good in being *clever,* if a man thinks himself so, for that is a short way to the worst stupidity. *Geo. MacDonald,* Mary Marston, v.

2. Indicative of or exhibiting cleverness: as, a *clever* speech; a *clever* trick.

> That *clever* mist of words with which an experienced writer hides the fact that he can find nothing to say on a certain subject. *Mrs. Oliphant,* Sheridan, p. 61.

3. Well shaped; active-looking; handsome. [Prov. Eng.]

> The girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Good-natured; obliging; complaisant; possessing an agreeable mind or disposition. [Colloq., U. S.]

> If we pull together, you will find me a *clever* fellow; if we don't, you will find me a bloody rascal. *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 4.

Lord John was a large, hearty man, who lived generously, [and] was *clever* to the Indians and squaws.
The Century, XXXI. 232.

5. Agreeable; pleasant; comfortable; nice: as, "these *clever* apartments," *Cowper*, Works, V. 290. [Obsolete or provincial.]

We could not have been in so *clever* a place as this is, circumstanced as we are, this summer.
Miss Talbot, in Miss Carter's Letters, III. 191.

I wonder if you are going to stay long? All summer? Well, that's *clever*. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 17.

=**Syn. 1.** *Adroit, Dexterous, Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*); ready, quick, ingenious, neat-handed, knowing, sharp, bright.

clever[2] (klev'ėr), *v. i.* A variant of *claver*[2].

cleverality (klev-ę-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *clever*[1] + *-ality*.] Cleverness; smartness. [A jocular term.]

Sheridan was clever; scamps often are; but Johnson had not a spark of *cleverality* in him. *Charlotte Brontë.*

cleverism (klev'ėr-izm), *n.* [< *clever*[1] + *-ism*.] A clever saying. [Rare.]

Mr. Smith naturally and inevitably saw chiefly the busy, pushing talkers of the big towns, full of the last new *cleverisms*, just sharp enough to repeat the parrot cries of European mischief-makers, and to be ingeniously wrong on most subjects. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 11.

cleverly (klev'ėr-li), *adv.* **1.** Dexterously; skilfully; ably; effectively.

These would inveigle rats with th' scent,
And sometimes catch them with a snap,
As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap.
S. Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1.

2. Pleasantly; nicely; comfortably: as, to be *cleverly* lodged. [Obsolete or provincial.]—**3.** Fairly; actually. [Colloq.]

We had let our sails go by the run, before it [the hurricane] *cleverly* took us. *Poe*, Tales, I. 169.

The landlord comes to me as soon as I was *cleverly* up in the morning. *Haliburton*, Sam Slick in Eng., viii.

cleverness (klev'ėr-nes), *n.* [< *clever*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** The quality of being clever; quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity; adroitness; skill; ingenuity; intelligence.

Cleverness is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain of the hand. In literature, *cleverness* is more frequently accompanied by wit . . . than by humour.
Coleridge, The Friend (ed. Moxon), II. 133.

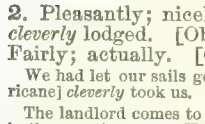
Shallow is a fool. But his animal spirits supply, to a certain degree, the place of *cleverness*.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Circles in whose . . . precise vocabulary *cleverness* implies mere aptitude for doing and knowing, apart from character. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 95.

2. Mildness or agreeableness of disposition; obligingness; good nature. [Colloq., U. S.]

=**Syn. 1.** *Faculty, Ingenuity*, etc. (see *genius*), aptness, readiness, quickness, expertness.

clevis, clevy (klev'is, klev'i), *n.*; pl. *clevises* (-i-sez), *clevies* (-iz). [Appar. ult. < *cleave*[2], split; cf. Icel. *klofi*, a forked stick, < *kljúfa* = E. *cleave*[2], q. v.] An iron bent in the form of a stirrup, horseshoe, or the letter U, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used to connect a draft-chain or whippletree to a cart or plow.


Clevis.

clevis-bolt (klev'is-bōlt), *n.* Same as *lewis-bolt*.

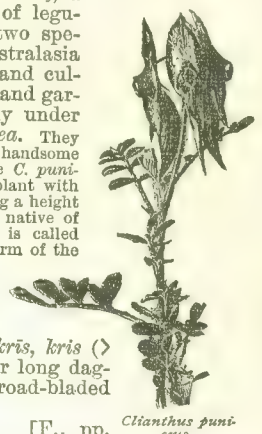
clevy, *n.* See *clevis*.

clew, *n.* and *v.* See *clue*.

clewe[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clue*.

clewe[2]†, *n.* See *clough*[1].

Clianthus (klī-an'thus), *n.* [NL., more correctly **Cleanthus*, < Gr. *κλέος*, fame, glory (cf. Κλειώ, L. *Clio*), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of leguminous plants, of two species, found in Australasia and New Zealand, and cultivated as hothouse- and garden-plants, generally under the name of *glory-pea*. They are shrubs, with large handsome flowers in racemes. The *C. puniceus* is a very elegant plant with crimson flowers, attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. It is a native of New Zealand, where it is called *parrot's-bill*, from the form of the keeled petal.


Clianthus puniceus.

clich (klich), *n.* [Turk. *kilij*, < Hind. *kirich*, *kirch*, Beng. *kirīch*, Malay *kirīs*, *krīs*, *kris* (> E. *creese*), a sword or long dagger: see *creese*.] A broad-bladed Turkish saber.

cliché (klē-shā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *clicher*, stereotype, < OF. *cliquer*, clap (see *click*[1]). Cf. G. *abklatschen*, stereotype, < *ab*, = E. *off*, + *klatschen*, clap (cf. E. *clash*).] An electrotype or stereotype plate.—**Cliché casting**, that kind of casting effected by forcing the mold or the matrix suddenly on the melted metal.

Clichy white. See *white*.

click[1] (klik), *v.* [Not found in ME.; = D. ★*klikken* (redupl. *klikklakken*) = LG. *klikken* (> G. *klicken* and OF. *cliquer*, click, clack, clap: see *clicket* and *cliché*), click, clack, clash, = Dan. *klikke* = Sw. *klicka*, miss fire: an imitative variant of *clack*, expressing a slighter sound.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a small sharp sound, or a succession of weak sharp sounds, as by a gentle blow; tick.

The solemn death-watch *clicked*.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 101.

If He have called you to ply the instruments of the artisan, let your shop be musical the livelong day with the *clicking* of your tools. *Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 207.

II. *trans.* To move with a clicking sound.

When merry milkmaids *click* the latch.
Tennyson, The Owl, i.

She *clicked* back the bolt which held the window-sash.
Thackeray.

Sometimes spelled *klick*.

click[1] (klik), *n.* [= MD. *klick* = LG. *klik* (> G. *klick*) = Norw. *klikk*, *klik*, a click, = Dan. *klik*, a miss-fire; from the verb.] **1.** A small sharp sound: as, the *click* of a latch; the *click* of a pistol.

To the billiard room I hastened; the *click* of balls and the hum of voices resounded thence.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

2. A cluck-like sound, used in the alphabets of certain languages, especially the Hottentot and neighboring tongues in South Africa. It is made by pressing the tip or edge of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and withdrawing it by a sucking action. There are different clicks, according as different parts of the tongue are used; and guttural sounds are combined in utterance with them. Also called *cluck*.

"Suction-stops" are formed . . . by placing the tongue or lips in the position for a stop, and then sucking out the air between the organs which form the stop; they are thus pressed strongly together by the pressure of the air in the mouth, so that when separated a distinct smack is heard. These sounds are common in interjectional speech. . . . In many of the South African languages these suctions are those essential elements of speech known as *clicks*. (This name is somewhat inappropriate; "cluck" would describe the sounds better.)
H. Sweet, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 55.

3. In *mach.*, a small bar which moves backward and forward, and at every forward stroke enters the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or rack, which it pushes forward, leaving it at rest during the backward stroke. Also called *clicker*.—**4.** The latch of a door. [Local.]

click[2] (klik), *v. t.* [North. E., = *cleek*, *cleach*, var. of *clutch*: see *cleik*, *clutch*[1].] To snatch; clutch: as, he *clicked* it out o' my hands. [Prov. Eng.]

"I take 'em to prevent abuses,"
Cants he, and then the Crucifix
And Chalice from the Altar *clicks*.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 397.

click-beetle (klik'bē″tl), *n.* A name given to beetles of the family *Elateridæ*, on account of the ability possessed by most species, when placed on the back, of springing into the air with an audible click. This singular power depends upon the loose articulation between the prothorax and the mesothorax, and on the presence of a long prosternal spine, which fits into an excavation of the mesothorax. The species are very numerous, and in the imago state feed on vegetables. Most of their larvæ have the same feeding habit, but it has been proved that a few are carnivorous. See *Elateridæ*.


Click-beetle, natural size.

clicker (klik'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *click*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** Same as *click*[1], 3.—**2.** A person employed by a shopkeeper to stand at the door and solicit custom. [Vulgar, Eng.]—**3.** In *shoemaking*, one who cuts out leather for the uppers and soles of boots and shoes.—**4.** In *printing*, as formerly and still sometimes conducted, the compositor who receives the copy of a work and distributes it among the other compositors, makes up the pages, and sets up head-lines, etc.; the leader of a companionship of typesetters.

clicket (klik'et), *n.* [Also formerly *cliquet*; < ME. *cliket*, *clyket*, a door-knocker, a key, < OF. *cliquet*, a latch, < *cliquer*, click, clap: see *click*[1], *v.* Cf. MD. *klincket*, D. *klinket*, a wicket, wicket-door, Dan. *klinke*, a latch: see *clink*, *n.*] **1.** Anything that makes a rattling noise; especially, a contrivance used in knocking or calling for admission, as a pin with a ratchet, or a knocker. *Chaucer.*

He smytethe on the Gardyn ȝate with a *Clyket* of Sylver, that he holdethe in his hond.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 210.

Specifically—**2.** An instrument making a clapping noise, used by beggars to attract attention. See *clack-dish*.—**3.** *pl.* Flat rattling bones for boys to play with. *Coles*, 1717.—**4.** A latch-key. *B. Jonson*.—**5.** The latch or lock of a door.

He hath the keye of the *cliket* thauȝ the kyng slepe.
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 94.

[Obsolete or local in all senses.]

clicket†, *v. t.* [ME. *cliketen*; < *clicket*, *n.*] To lock with a clicket.

The dore closed,
Kayed and *cliketed* to kepe the with-outen.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 623.

click-pulley (klik'půl″i), *n.* In *mach.*, a sheave having teeth in its rim engaged by a click or ratchet.

click-wheel (klik'hwēl), *n.* A cog-wheel having the cogs inclined on one face and radial on the other, so disposed that they present the inclined faces to a click, pawl, ratchet, or detent, in the direction in which the wheel moves, while the radial faces on the opposite side engage the detent and keep the wheel from moving backward. Also called *ratchet-wheel*.

clicky (klik'i), *a.* [< *click*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of clicks or cluck-like sounds. [Rare.]

All sorts of words in their strange *clicky* language.
The Century, XXV. 195.

Clidastes (klī-das'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **κλειδάζειν* (cf. *κλειδοῦν*), lock up, < Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key.] A remarkable genus of extinct reptiles, of the order *Pythonomorpha*, from the Cretaceous deposits of North America, having each ramus of the lower jaw provided with a peculiar articulation behind the middle of its length and between the pterygoid and maxilla, whence the name. About a dozen species have been described, varying in length from 12 to 40 feet. Also *Cleidastes*.

clide[1]†, *n.* A variant of *clithe*. See *clithe*, and quotation under *clive*[3].

clido-. [Also written, less prop., *cleido-*, repr. Gr. *κλειδο-*, combining form of *κλείς*, = L. *clavis*, a key, the clavicle: see *clavis*, *clavicle*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'key' or (in anatomy) 'clavicle.'

clidomancy (klī'dō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a key, especially by means of a key fastened into a Bible or other book, the object being to ascertain who is to be one's lover or sweetheart. When the right name is mentioned or the initial letter uttered, the book and key are expected to move in the hands of the person who holds them. Formerly this method was used to detect those guilty of theft. Also *cleidomancy*.

clidomastoid (klī-dō-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *clidomastoideus*, < Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle, + NL. *mastoideus*: see *mastoid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the clavicle and to the mastoid process of the temporal bone; connecting these parts, as a muscle.

II. *n.* A clidomastoid muscle; the clavicular portion of the sternoclidomastoid muscle. Also *cleidomastoid* and *clavomastoid*.

clidomastoideus (klī″dō-mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *clidomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *clidomastoid*.] The clavicular part of the sternoclidomastoideus muscle, sometimes distinct from the sternomastoideus. Also *cleidomastoideus* and *clavomastoideus*.

Clidosterna (klī-dō-stėr'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle, + *στέρνον*, sternum.] A group or suborder of *Testudinata*, having a sutural union of the plastron with the carapace strengthened by ascending axillary and inguinal buttresses. It includes the recent *Emydidæ* or *Clemmydidæ*, *Testudinidæ*, and *Cinosternidæ*, and extinct *Pleurosternidæ*, *Baenidæ*, and *Adocidæ*. Also *Cleidosterna*.

clidosternal[1] (klī-dō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle, + *στέρνον*, sternum, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the clavicle and the sternum, or the collar-bone and breast-bone. Also *cleidosternal*. More frequently *sternoclavicular*.

clidosternal[2] (klī-dō-stėr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clidosterna* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Clidosterna*.

II. *n.* A tortoise of the group *Clidosterna*. Also *cleidosternal*.

cliency (klī'en-si), *n.* [< *client* + *-cy*. Cf. ML. *clientia*, protection.] The state or condition of being a client.

client (klī'ent), *n.* [< ME. *client* = D. *klient* = G. *client* = Dan. Sw. *klient*, < OF. *client*, F.

client = Sp. Pg. It. *cliente*, < L. *clien(t-)s*, older *cluen(t-)s*, a client, follower, lit. 'hearer,' prop. ppr. of *cluere* = Gr. *κλύειν* = Skt. √ *çru*, hear, whence also (pp.) Skt. *çruta*, heard, = Gr. *κλυτός* = L. *in-clutus*, heard of, famous, = AS. *hlūd*, E. *loud:* see *loud*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a person who was under the guardianship and protection of another of superior rank and influence, called his patron. The relation of client and patron between a plebeian and a patrician, although at first strictly voluntary, was hereditary, the former bearing the family name of the latter, and performing various services for him and his family both in peace and war, in return for advice and support in respect to private rights and interests. Foreigners in Rome, and even allied or subject states and cities, were often clients of Roman patricians selected by them as patrons. The number of a patrician's clients, as of a baron's vassals in the middle ages, was a gage of his greatness.

The institution by which every plebeian was allowed to choose any patrician for his patron . . . made the patricians emulate each other in acts of civility and humanity to their *clients*, and contributed to preserve the peace and harmony of Rome. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 543.

2. In a general sense, one who lives under the patronage of, or whose interests are represented by, another.

The prince being at Brussels, humbly besought his majesty to pity the misery of his poor subjects; who by his suit gat of the emperor, for his *clients*, words without hope. *Ascham*, Works, p. 21.

We are very curious to observe the behaviour of great men and their *clients*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

Wood. Your daughters are not yet
Dispos'd of?
Golds. No, but we have *clients* daily,
That visit their affections.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 1.

3. In the middle ages, any follower of a noble or knight; an inferior soldier, mounted or on foot; a vassal.—**4.** One who puts a particular interest into the care and management of another; specifically, one who applies to a lawyer for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause or his legal interests in general to a lawyer's management.

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

clientage (klī′en-tāj), *n.* [< *client* + *-age*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, the state or condition of being a client under the patronage of another.

That wretched and degrading *clientage* of the early empire; . . . gatherings of miserable idlers, sycophants, and spendthrifts, at the levees and public appearances of those whom, in their fawning servility, they addressed as lords and masters, but whom they abused behind their backs as close-fisted upstarts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 413.

Below this class is the populace, between which and the patrician order a relation something like Roman *clientage* existed. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

2. The condition of being the client of a lawyer or other representative of one's interests. —**3.** A body of clients, in any sense of the word.

The general interest of the profession and of the *clientage* and the aim of the judges are to bring each cause to as early an end as may be. *The Century*, XXX. 330.

Recommending such legislation as shall enable libraries to send books to their outside *clientage* as second-class matter at one cent per pound. *Science*, VIII. 71.

cliental (klī′en-tal), *a.* [< *client* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to a client or clients.

I sat down in the *cliental* chair, placed over against Mr. Jaggers's chair. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xx.

2. Of the nature of clientage.

A dependent and *cliental* relation.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., an. 51.

[Rare in both uses.]

cliented (klī′en-ted), *a.* [< *client* + *-ed*2.] Having clients. [Rare.]

The least *cliented* pettifoggers.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 4.

clientelage (klī-en′te-lāj), *n.* [< *clientele* + *-age*. The suffix is unnecessary.] A body of clients, dependants, retainers, or supporters; clientele.

Because her *clientelage* was orthodox from 1634 down, and so deeply tinct with wisdom, she [Miss Grant] wielded a scepter more imperious than ever.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 338.

clientelary (klī-en′te-lā-ri), *a.* [< *clientele* + *-ary*1.] Pertaining to clients or clientage: as, "*clientelary* right," *Prynne*, Power of Parliaments, App., p. 167.

clientele, clientèle (klī′en-tēl; F. pron. klē-oñ-tāl′), *n.* [F. *clientèle*, < L. *clientela*, clientship, clients collectively, < *clien(t-)s*, a client: see *client*.] **1**†. The condition or relation of a client.

Len. Here's Varguntеius holds good quarter with him.
Cat. And under the pretext of *clientele*
And visitation, with the morning hail,
Will be admitted. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

2. Clients collectively.

The machinery of corruption was well in order. The great nobles commanded the votes of their *clientèle*.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 184.

3. Interests of a client; patronage. [Rare.]

Our laws . . . against those whose *clientele* you undertake have been disputed both by Churchmen and Statesmen. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 213.

clientship (klī′ent-ship), *n.* [< *client* + *-ship*.] The condition of being a client; a state of being under the protection of a patron. *Dryden.*

★**cliff**1 (klif), *n.* [Early mod. E. *clife* (pl. *cleeves, cleves*), < ME. *clif, clef* (dat. *clife, clefe, clive, cleve*, pl. *clives, cleves, clevis*, etc.), < AS. *clif* (pl. *clifu, cleofu*) (= OS. *klif* = D. *klif* = LG. *klif*, a cliff, a rock, = Icel. *klif* = OHG. *kleb*), a cliff, prob. orig. a place climbed or to be climbed, < **clifan* (pp. **clifen*), in comp. *ōthclīfan*, adhere, = Icel. *klīfa*, climb: see *clive*1 and *cleave*1. The MD. *klippe, kleppe*, D. *klip* = LG. *klippe* (> G. *klippe*) = Dan. *klippe* = Sw. *klippa*, a cliff, crag, are appar. of other origin; cf. *clip*1.] The steep and rugged face of a rocky mass; a steep rock or headland; a precipice. Cliffs are occasionally due to fracture and uplift of the earth's crust, so that one part overlooks the other. The displacement on such a fracture is called a *fault*, and such a cliff is called a *fault-cliff*. Cliffs are more commonly produced by retrogressive erosion in plateaus, where a hard layer overlies a weaker layer; or by deep valley erosion in mountains. They are also produced by the erosion of the land by sea-waves.

The rest was craggy *cliff*, that overhung
Still as it rose, impossible to climb.
Milton, P. L., iv. 547.

cliff2 (klif), *n.* A variant of *clef*.

cliff-brake (klif′brāk), *n.* See *brake*5.

cliff-dweller (klif′dwel-ėr), *n.* A member of one of the aboriginal tribes in the southwestern United States who built their dwellings in natural recesses in cliffs.

cliff-limestone (klif′līm″stōn), *n.* A name once extensively used by geologists for certain rocks in the Mississippi valley, partly of Silurian and partly of Devonian age, forming cliffs or bluffs along that stream. The name has been dropped since the completion of more accurate surveys.

cliff-swallow (klif′swol″ō), *n.* A bird of the family *Hirundinidæ* and genus *Petrochelidon:* so called from affixing its bottle-nosed nests of mud to cliffs. There are several species; the best-known is *P. lunifrons*, abundantly but irregularly distributed in North America, and in populous districts usually building its nests under eaves, whence it is often called *eaves-swallow*. It is 5¼ inches long and about 12 in extent of wings; the upper parts and a spot on the breast are dark, lustrous steel-blue; the under parts are rusty-gray; the rump is rufous; the chin, throat, and sides of the head are chestnut; and the forehead is marked with a white or light crescent. The tail is scarcely forked. Also called *mud-swallow, crescent-swallow*, and *republican swallow*.

cliffy (klif′i), *a.* [ME. not found; < AS. *clifig*, < *clif* + *-ig:* see *cliff*1 and *-y*1.] Having cliffs; broken; craggy. *John Dyer.*

clift1† (klift), *n.* A variant of *cleft*1.

clift1† (klift), *v. t.* [< *clift*1, *n.*] To split.

Through *clifted* stones. *Congreve*, Mourning Bride, i. 3.

clift2 (klift), *n.* [A form of *cliff*1, due appar. to confusion with *clift*1 = *cleft*1.] A cliff.

I view the coast old Ennius once admir'd;
Where *clifts* on either side their points display.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 17.

cliftonite (klif′ton-īt), *n.* [Named after R. B. *Clifton*, a professor of physics at Oxford.] A form of graphitic carbon occurring in cubic or cubo-octahedral crystals in the meteoric iron of Youngdegin in West Australia.

clifty (klif′ti), *a.* [< *clift*2, = *cliff*1, + *-y*1.] Cliffy. [Rare.]

The rocks below widen . . . and their *clifty* sides are fringed with weed. *Pennant.*

The vagrant winds were abroad, rioting among the *clifty* heights where they held their tryst.
C. E. Craddock (Miss Murfree), Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 56.

cliid (klī′id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Cliidæ*.

Cliidæ (klī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clio*, 2 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] Same as *Clionidæ*1.

cliket†, *n.* A Middle English form of *clicket*.

clima (klī′mä), *n.* [L., appar. a particular use of *clima*, a region: see *clime*2, *climate*.] An ancient Roman measure of land, a square of 60 Roman feet on the side.

climacter† (klī-mak′tėr), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κλιμακτήρ*, a step of a staircase or ladder, a dangerous period of life, < *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, climax: see *climax*.] A climacteric.

climacter† (klī-mak′tėr), *v. t.* [< *climacter*, *n.*] To bring to a climacteric, especially to the grand climacteric. *Drayton.* [Rare.]

climacterian (klī-mak-tē′ri-an), *n.* [< *climactery* + *-an*.] An author or a speaker who is given to or skilled in the use of the rhetorical figure called *climax*. [Rare.]

Observe the author's steps continually rising; we shall find him on many occasions a great *climacterian*.
Roger North, Examen, p. 23.

★**climacteric** (klī-mak-ter′ik or klī-mak′te-rik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *climatérique*, etc., < L. *climactericus*, < Gr. *κλιμακτηρικός*, pertaining to a climacter, < *κλιμακτήρ*: see *climacter*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a critical period, crisis, or climax.

At that *climacteric* time [the close of the civil war] the Pleiad of our elder poets was complete and shining—not a star was lost. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 95.

Climacteric teething, the production of teeth at a very late period of life, generally between the sixty-third and eighty-first years.—**Climacteric years.** See II.

II. *n.* A critical period in life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution; especially, the so-called change of life or menopause. The climacteric years or critical periods have been supposed to be the years ending the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth period of seven years, to which some add the eighty-first year. The sixty-third year was called the *grand* or *great climacteric*. It has been believed that each of these periods is attended with some remarkable change in respect to health, life, or fortune.

Washington Allston died in the month of July, 1843, aged sixty-three, having reached the grand *climacteric*, that special mile-stone on the road of life.
Sumner, Orations, I. 163.

climacterical (klī-mak-ter′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *climacteric*.

Mahomet . . . made that [Mecca] the place of his residence, where he dyed in the great *climacterical* yeer of his age. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 42.

Being my birth-day, and I now entering my great *climacterical* of 63. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 30, 1682.

Climacteris (klī-mak′te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλιμακτήρ*: see *climacter*.] A notable genus of creepers, of the family *Certhiidæ*, related to the wall-creepers, and by some placed in the same subfamily, *Tichodrominæ*, with them. There are several species, peculiar to the Australian and Papuan regions and the Philippine islands. They have a short soft tail, short bill and toes, large claws, and brownish or spotted plumage. *C. scandens* is an example. *Temminck*, 1820.

climactery† (klī-mak′te-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *κλιμακτήρ*, a round of a ladder, a climacteric, with direct reference to *climax*, q. v.] In *rhet.*, the construction and use of climax. [Rare.]

He wrought upon the approaches to Oates's plot with notable disposition and *climactery*, often calling before he came at it. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 233.

He is an artist at disposition and *climactery* for the setting off his positions. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 487.

climat (F. pron. klē′mä), *n.* [F.: see *climate*.] Among the vineyards of Burgundy, a small district of ground known as producing wine of a certain quality. A climat may belong to one or to several proprietors. The Clos-Vougeot is a large climat which has generally belonged to one proprietor; but others, as the climat of Chambertin and that of Musigny, have been divided into several holdings.

climatal (klī′mā-tal), *a.* [< *climate* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to climate. [Rare.]

The general rule is, that *climatal* and geological changes go on slowly. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 67.

climatarchic† (klī-mā-tär′kik), *a.* [< Gr. *κλίμα*(*τ-*), a region (in mod. sense of *climate*), + *ἄρχειν*, rule. Cf. *κλιμάταρχος* (of same formation), a governor of a province.] Presiding over climates. *Craig.*

★**climate** (klī′māt), *n.* [In def. 2 modern; < ME. *climat*, < OF. *climat*, mod. F. *climat* = Sp. Pg. *clima* = It. *clima*, also *climate, climato*, = D. *klimaat* = G. Dan. *klima* = Sw. *klimat*, < L. *clima* (> also E. *clime*2, q. v.), < Gr. *κλίμα*(*τ-*), a region, zone, or belt of the earth, the supposed slope of the earth from the equator to the pole, prop. a slope, inclination, < *κλίνειν*, slope, = E. *lean*1. Cf. *climax*, etc.] **1**†. In *old geog.*: (*a*) A zone measured on the earth's surface by lines parallel to the equator. There were twenty-four of these zones between the equator and the pole.

The Climes or *Climates*, which are the spaces of two Parallels. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

A *climate* is the space or difference upon the face of the earth included between two parallells, wherein the day is sensibly lengthened or shortened half an hower.
J. Davis, Seaman's Secrets (1594), ii.

(*b*) One of seven divisions of the earth corresponding to the seven planets.

The superficialtee of the erthe is departed into 7 parties, for the 7 planetes, and tho [these] parties ben clept *clymates*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 186.

Hence—**2.** A region or country; any distinct portion of the earth's surface.

O, forfend it, God,
That, in a Christian *climate*, souls refin'd
Should show so heinous, black, obscene a deed!
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

Our ships are laden with the harvest of every *climate*.
Addison, The Royal Exchange.

3. The characteristic condition of a country or region in respect to amount or variations of heat and cold, moisture and dryness, wind and calm, etc.; especially, the combined result of all the meteorological phenomena of any region, as affecting its vegetable and animal productions, the health, comfort, pursuits, and intellectual development of mankind, etc.

The *climate*'s delicate; the air most sweet.
Shak., W. T., iii. 1.

This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great use in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

[As used by the Greeks, the word κλίμα denoted properly a slope or an incline, and was applied to mountain-slopes (κλίματα ὀρῶν), but especially to the apparent slope or inclination of the earth toward the pole. Hence the word came gradually to be used as nearly the equivalent of *zone* (but not of the divisions of the earth's surface now so named). A change of "climate" took place, in going north, on arriving at a place where the day was half an hour longer or shorter, according to the season, than at the point from which the start was made. The same was the meaning of the word *climate* as used by the early English navigators (see def. 1). Gradually the change of temperature consequent on moving north or south came to be considered of more importance than the length of the day. Hence the word *climate* came finally to have the meaning now attached to it.]—**Continental climate.** See *continental*.

climate† (klī′māt), *v. i.* [< *climate*, *n.*] To dwell; reside in a particular region. [Rare.]

The blessed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilst you
Do *climate* here! *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

★**climatic** (klī-mat′ik), *a.* [< *climate* + *-ic.*] Relating to or connected with climate: as, "a *climatic* division," *Tennent*.

The important *climatic* factors are temperature, moisture, cloudiness, wind, atmospheric pressure, evaporation, and the chemical composition of the air. *Science*, III. 163.

climatical (klī-mat′i-kal), *a.* Same as *climatic*. [Rare.]

climatically (klī-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards or with reference to climate.

Its *climatically* insulated position gives it an evenness of temperature. *The Century*, XXVI. 803.

climaticity (klī-mā-tis′i-ti), *n.* [< *climatic* + *-ity.*] The capability of being acclimatized; the conditions under which acclimatization can be successfully carried out.

climation (klī-mā′shon), *n.* [< *climate*: see *-ation*. Cf. *acclimation*.] The act of inuring to a climate; acclimation. [Rare.]

climatize (klī′mā-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *climatized*, ppr. *climatizing*. [< *climate* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To accustom to a new climate, as a plant; acclimatize.

II. *intrans.* To become acclimated or acclimatized.

Also spelled *climatise*.

climatographical (klī″mā-tō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *climatography* + *-ical.*] Belonging to climatography.

climatography (klī-mā-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. κλίμα(τ-) (see *climate*) + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A description of climates, or a study of their distribution and variations.

climatological (klī″mā-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *climatology* + *-ical.*] Relating to or connected with climatology.

climatologically (klī″mā-tō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards climate; with reference to climatology.

The larger part of the land-masses of the globe remained *climatologically* unaffected. *The American*, V. 123.

climatologist (klī-mā-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *climatology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in, or who makes a special study of, climatology.

The *climatologist*, in treating the causes of climate, necessarily makes use of the laws which the meteorologist in his broader study of atmospheric phenomena has deduced, and, in turn, furnishes the latter with facts which he must account for by the meteorological principles he has established. *Science*, III. 162.

★**climatology** (klī-mā-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *climatologie*, etc., < Gr. κλίμα(τ-) (see *climate*) + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of climate; the study of the climatic conditions of different parts of the earth's surface, or of particular regions: improperly used for *meteorology*, which is broader in its significance.

climatometer (klī-mā-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. κλίμα(τ-) (see *climate*) + μέτρον, measure: see *meter*.] An instrument used to detect fluctuations in the conditions of sensible temperature.

climature† (klī′mā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *climature*, < *climat* + *-ure*: see *climate* and *-ure*.] A climate.

Demonstrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

climax (klī′maks), *n.* [= F. *climax*, etc., < LL. *climax*, a climax, < Gr. κλῖμαξ, a ladder, a staircase, a climax in rhetoric, < κλίνειν, slope: see *cline*. Cf. *climacter* and *climate*. The E. word *ladder* is from the same ult. root.] **1.** In *rhet.*, originally, such an arrangement of successive clauses that the last important word of one is repeated as the first important word of the next; accumulated epanastrophe; hence (since this arrangement is generally adopted for the sake of graduated increase in force or emphasis), a figure by which a series of clauses or phrases is so arranged that each in turn surpasses the preceding one in intensity of expression or importance of meaning. See *anticlimax*.

An example of climax in both its earlier and its established meaning is found in the following passage: "We glory in *tribulations* also: knowing that *tribulation* worketh *patience*; and *patience*, *experience*; and *experience*, *hope*; and *hope* maketh not ashamed." Rom. v. 3, 4.

It may as well be called the clyming figure, for *Clymax* is as much to say as a ladder.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 173.

2. In *logic*: (*a*) A sorites, or chain of reasoning. (*b*) The sophism called *sorites* (which see).—**3.** The highest point of intensity, development, etc.; the culmination; acme: as, he was then at the *climax* of his fortunes.

We must look higher for the *climax* of earthly good.
Is. Taylor.

"From the court."
She answer'd, "then ye know the Prince?" and he:
"The *climax* of his age!" *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

Sometimes the *climax* of a character is reached only in old age, when storms have wreaked their fury for a lifetime on a soul. *C. J. Bellamy*, Breton Mills, p. 43.

To cap the climax. See *cap*[1].

climax (klī′maks), *v. i.* [< *climax*, *n.*] To reach the highest point or climax; culminate. [Rare.]

The excitement in his blood . . . *climaxed* suddenly in her presence. *The Century*, XXV. 111.

★**climb** (klīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *climbed* or *clomb* (the latter obsolete except in poetry), ppr. *climbing*. [Early mod. E. also *clime*, *clyme*; < ME. *climben*, *climen*, *clemen* (pret. *clam*, *clamb*, *clomb*, pl. *clamben*, *clomben*, *clumben*, *clomme*, pp. *clomben*, *clumben*), < AS. *climban* (pret. **clamb*, **clomm* (in comp. *oferclomm*), pl. **clumbon*, *clumben*, pp. **clumben*) = MD. D. *klimmen* = OHG. *chlimban*, MHG. *chlimben*, *klimben*, *klimmen*, G. *klimmen*, climb; cf. MG. *klimmen*, pinch, hold fast, MHG. *verklimmen*, in pp. *verklommen*, benumbed with cold (see *clumse*); from the orig. verb, Teut. **kliman* (AS. **climman*), stick to, adhere, whence also the series *clam*[1], *clam*[2], *clem*[2], *clamp*[1], etc.: see these words. Cf. also obs. *clive*[1], climb, and *cling*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To mount or ascend; especially, ascend by means of both the hands and the feet.

Chyld, *clem* thou not ouer hows ne walle
For no frute, bryddes, ne balle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

He up arose, as halfe in great disdaine,
And *clombe* unto his steed.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 61.

Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands and upon his feet.
1 Sam. xiv. 13.

Zacchæus . . . *climbed* up into a sycamore tree.
Luke xix. 4.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to rise slowly as if by climbing; ascend; rise.

Some [men] *climb* to Good, some from good Fortune fall.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, vi. 2.

Till *clomb* above the eastern bar
The horned moon.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

We may *climb* into the thin and cold realm of pure geometry and lifeless science, or sink into that of sensation.
Emerson, Experience.

3. Specifically, of plants, to ascend by means of tendrils or adhesive fibers, or by twining the stem or leaf-stalk round a support, as ivy and honeysuckle.

Blend
Thee with us or us with thee
As *climbing* plant or propping tree.
Browning, Dramatic Lyrics, xv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To go up on or surmount, especially by the use of both the hands and feet.

They shall *climb* the wall like men of war. Joel ii. 7.

Ah! who can tell how hard it is to *climb*
The steep where Fame's proud temple stands afar?
Beattie, The Minstrel, i. 1.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to ascend or mount as if by climbing.

With how sad steps, O Moon, thou *climb'st* the skies!
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, st. 31.

3†. To attain as if by climbing; achieve slowly or with effort.

Bowing his head against the steepy mount
To *climb* his happiness. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

climb (klīm), *n.* [< *climb*, *v.*] A climbing; an ascent by climbing.

You have not forgotten . . . our *climb* to the Cleft Station. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 155.

climbable (klī′ma-bl), *a.* [< *climb* + *-able.*] Capable of being climbed or ascended.

I . . . climbed everything *climbable*, and eat everything eatable. *M. W. Savage*, R. Medlicott, ii. 3.

★**climber**[1] (klī′mėr), *n.* [< *climb* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which climbs, mounts, or rises; one who ascends by labor or effort.—**2.** In *bot.*, a plant that rises by attaching itself to some support; specifically, in England, the virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*. Climbing plants are distinguished as *stem-climbers*, which, like the hop, wind upward around an upright support, and as *tendril-climbers*, which, like the grape-vine, cling to adjacent objects by slender coiling tendrils. Other plants climb also by means of retrorse bristles or spines, or by means of rootlets.

Twiners are distinguished from proper *climbers* by the absence of any special organs . . . for grasping supports; *climbers* being provided with some sort of tendrils or other help. *G. L. Goodale*, Physiological Botany, p. 405.

3. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the birds of the old order *Scansores*, as the parrots, cockatoos, woodpeckers, etc.: so called from their climbing habits. They have two toes before and two behind.—**4.** A locomotive with driving-wheels fitted to a cog-rail, for ascending steep grades.—**5.** *pl.* Same as *climbing-irons*.

climber[2]†, *v. i.* [A variation of *clamber*, in imitation of *climb*.] To climb; mount with effort; clamber.

Beware how you *climber* for breaking your neck.
Tusser, March's Husbandry, xxxvii. 28.

climbing-boy (klī′ming-boi), *n.* A young chimney-sweep who climbed chimneys from the inside. Chimney-sweeping by climbing-boys is now prohibited. [Eng.]

climbing-fern (klī′ming-fėrn′), *n.* A name of species of the genus *Lygodium*, of which there are several native to Japan, Australia, and tropical America. A single species, *L. palmatum*, is found in the United States, a delicate climbing plant, with palmately lobed fronds, and the fertile fronds several times forked, forming a terminal panicle.



Climbing-fern (*Lygodium palmatum*). (From "The Garden.")

★**climbing-fish** (klī′ming-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Anabantidæ*, *Anabas scandens*. The gill-covers are the principal means by which the fish climbs. Also called *climbing-perch*. See *Anabas*.

climbing-irons (klī′ming-ī″ėrns), *n. pl.* Iron frames to which spikes are affixed, which are fastened to the feet or to the legs below the knee, and used in climbing trees, telegraph-poles, etc. Also called *climbers* and *creepers*.

Fitting new straps to his *climbing-irons*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby.

climbing-perch (klī′ming-pėrch), *n.* Same as *climbing-fish*.

climbing-staff tree. The *Celastrus scandens*.

clime[1]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *climb*.

clime[2] (klīm), *n.* [< L. *clima*, a clime, region: see *climate*.] A tract or region of the earth.

Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms.
Milton, Sonnets, iii.

Clime of the unforgotten brave. *Byron*, The Giaour.

To England, over vale and mountain,
My fancy flew from *climes* more fair.
N. P. Willis.

climp[1] (klimp), *v. t.* [Sc., prob. for **clemp* as a secondary form of *clamp*[1], *v.*, though in form like the orig. verb (= MHG. *klimpfen*), to which *clamp*[1] is ult. referred: see *clamp*[1].] To hook; snatch; take hold of suddenly.

climp[2] (klimp), *v. i.* [Sc.; cf. *clamp*[4], *clump*[2].] To limp; halt.

clinandrium (kli-nan′dri-um), *n.*; pl. *clinandria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. κλίνη, a bed (< κλίνειν, slope: see *cline*), + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man.] In *bot.*, a cavity at the apex of the column in orchids, in which the anthers rest. Sometimes called *androclinium*.

clinant (klī'nant), *a.* [< L. **clinan(t-)s*, ppr. (cf. *clinatus*, pp.) of **clinare*, lean, incline: see *cline*.] In *math.*, relating to angles considered as differences or remainders.

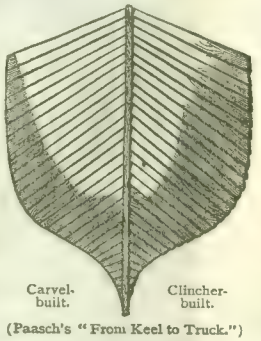
clinanthium (kli-nan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *clinanthia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κλίνη*, a bed (< *κλίνειν*, slope: see *cline*), + *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, the receptacle of a composite plant. Also called *cœnanthium*.

clinch, *v.* and *n.* See *clench*.

clinch-built (klinch'bilt), *a.* Same as *clincher-built*.

clincher, *n.* See *clencher*.

clincher-built, clinker-built (klin'chėr-, kling'kėr-bilt), *a.* [The form *clinker-*, as also in *clinker-work*, after D., G., or Dan.; cf. Dan. *klinkbygget*, or *bygget paa klink*, clincher-built (*bygget*, pp. of *bygge*, built: see *big*[2]).] Made of pieces, as boards or plates of metal, which overlap one another: as, *clincher-built* boats. In woodwork the upper edge of each strake or plank is overlapped by the lower edge of the one above, and these are secured to one another by nails driven through the laps or bands. In metal-work plates of metal are lapped in the same manner and riveted. Also *clinch-built*.



(Paasch's "From Keel to Truck.")

clincher-plating, clinker-plating (klin'chėr-, kling'kėr-plā'ting), *n.* Plates of metal used in clincher-built structures.

clincher-work, clinker-work (klin'chėr-, kling'kėr-wėrk), *n.* [Cf. D. *klinkwerk* = G. *klinkerwerk* (= Sw. *klink*), clincher-work.] In *shipbuilding*, *boiler-making*, etc., work which is clincher-built: opposed to *carvel-work*. See *clincher-built*. Also called *lap-jointed work*.

clinet†, *v. i.* [ME. *clinen*, *clynen*, < OF. *cliner* = Pr. *clinar* = OIt. *clinare* (usually in comp.: It. *inclinare* = OF. *encliner*, > ME. *enclinen* (of which *clinen* is rather a clipped form), mod. E. *encline*, *incline*, q. v.), < L. **clinare*, lean, incline (in pp. *clinatus* and in comp. *inclinare*, etc.), = Gr. *κλίνειν*, lean, slope, bend, incline, recline, decline, = AS. *hlinian*, E. *lean*: see *lean*[1]. Hence ult. (from L.) *decline*, *encline*, *incline*, *recline*, *clivous*, *acclivous*, *acclivity*, *declivity*, *proclivity*, etc., (from Gr.) *clinic*, *enclitic*, *proclitic*, etc.] To incline; bend or bow down.

With alle mekenes I *clyne* to this acorde,
Bowynge down my face.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 114.

Clynyn or declynen, declino. *Clyne* or bowe down, declino, inclino. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 82.

cling (kling), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clung*, ppr. *clinging*. [< (1) ME. *clingen* (pret. *clang*, pl. **clungen*, *clonge*, pp. *clungen*, *clongen*), adhere closely, also shrink, shrivel, < AS. *clingan* (pret. *clang*, pl. **clungon*, pp. *ge-clungen*), shrink, shrivel, in comp. *be-clingan*, hold in, surround; (2) mixed with ME. *clengen* (pret. *clenged*), prop. factitive of preceding, = G. *klingen*, climb, = Dan. *klynge*, cluster, crowd (*klynge*, a cluster, *klynge op*, hang up, *klynge sig op*, clamber up), = Sw. *klänga*, climb (*klänge*, a tendril); associated in sense, and perhaps ult. in origin (ult. √ **kli* ?), with *climb*, *clamber*, *clam*[1], *clam*[2], etc., *clive*[1], *cleave*[1], etc.: see these words.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To adhere closely; be attached; stick: as, a wet garment *clings* to the limbs.

Ferly [wondrous] fayre watz the folde [earth], for the forst [frost] *clenged*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1694.

All night long a cloud *clings* to the hills.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To hold fast, especially by the hands or by coiling round or embracing, or, figuratively, by refusing to abandon or give up.

As two spent swimmers, that do *cling* together.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 158.

Ida station'd there
Unshaken, *clinging* to her purpose, firm.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

3. To rush with violence. [Prov. Eng.]

Sir Clegis *clynges* in, and clekes [clutches] another.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1865.

4†. To wither; shrivel.

In coold clay now schal y *clinge*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Out of this erthe into the erthe,
There to *clinge* as a clot of clay.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to adhere closely; apply firmly and closely. [Rare.]

I *clung* my legs as close to his sides as I could. *Swift.*

2. To consume; waste to leanness; shrivel. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive
Till famine *cling* thee. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

He . . . kept
The birds and beasts and famish'd men at bay,
Till hunger *clung* them. *Byron*, Darkness.

★**cling** (kling), *n.* [< *cling*, *v.*] Adherence; attachment; the act of holding fast; embrace. [Rare.]

Fast clasped by th' arched zodiack of her arms,
Those closer *clings* of love.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 254.

It is the anchored *cling* to solid principles of duty and action, which knows how to swing with the tide, but is never carried away by it—that we demand in public men. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 166.

Bacchus unborn lay hidden in the *cling*
Of big-swoln grapes.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, i.

clingstone (kling'stōn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the pulp adhering firmly to the stone: said of a class of peaches. *Clingstone* peaches are distinguished from *freestone* peaches, the pulp of which separates readily and cleanly from the stone.

II. *n.* A peach of this class.

clingy (kling'i), *a.* [< *cling* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *sticky*.] Apt to cling; adhesive. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

★**clinic** (klin'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *clinique* = Sp. *clinico* = Pg. It. *clinico*, < LL. *clinicus*, a bedridden person, one baptized on a sick-bed, L. a physician, < Gr. *κλινικός*, pertaining to a bed (*ὁ κλινικός*, a physician, *ἡ κλινική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), the medical art), < *κλίνη*, a bed, couch, < *κλίνειν*, lean, recline: see *cline*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *clinical*.

II. *n.* **1.** One confined to bed by sickness. [Rare.]

Bring to us a *clinick*, . . . and we will instantly restore him sound, and in health. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 131.

2. *Eccles.*, formerly, one who received baptism on a sick-bed.

Suppose the *clinic*, or death-bed penitent, to be . . . forward in these employments.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 187.

3. In *med.*, an examination of a patient by an instructor in the presence of his students, accompanied by remarks on the nature and treatment of the case. Also written *clinique*.

clinical (klin'i-kal), *a.* [< *clinic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a sick-bed; pertaining to a clinic.—**Clinic or clinical baptism.** See *baptism*.—**Clinical convert**, one converted on his death-bed.—**Clinical lecture**, a discourse delivered by an instructor to students of medicine or surgery, at the bedside or in the presence of patients suffering from the diseases or injuries described, with a view to practical instruction and demonstration.—**Clinical surgery** or **medicine**, that form of surgical or medical instruction which is imparted to the student at the bedside or in the presence of the patient.

clinically (klin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

★**clinician** (kli-nish'an), *n.* [< *clinic* + *-ian*; after *physician*, *mathematician*.] One who makes a practical study of disease in the persons of those afflicted by it.

clinicist (klin'i-sist), *n.* [< *clinic* + *-ist*.] One who studies diseases at the bedside, and is skilled in the recognition and treatment of them; a clinician.

Clinidæ (klin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Clinus*. They have a moderately long or oblong body with regular scales, a projecting head, the dorsal fin divided into a long spinous and a short soft portion, and the ventral fins jugular in position and having a spine and two or three rays. The species mainly inhabit tropical and subtropical seas, though several reach the coast of the United States.

clinidium (kli-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *clinidia* (-ä). [NL., < (?) Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline; cf. Gr. *κλινίδιον*, dim. of *κλίνη*, a bed: see *clinic*. Cf. *clinode*.] In *lichenology*, one of the short filaments which, inclosed in a clinosporangium, produce at their summits spore-like bodies called *clinospores*.

clinique (kli-nēk'), *n.* [F., < LL. *clinicus*: see *clinic*.] Same as *clinic*, 3.

clink (klingk), *v.* [< ME. *clinken* (not in AS.) = MD. D. *klinken*, clink, tinkle, = (with *ng* instead of *nk*) MD. LG. *klingen* = OHG. *chlingan*, MHG. G. *klingen* = Dan. *klinge*, freq. *klingre*, = Sw. *klinga* = Icel. *klingja*, ring, tinkle, etc.; cf. AS. *clynian* (once), ring, as a shield when struck, = OFries. *klinna*, ring, as a coin. An imitative word, which may be regarded (in E.) as a weakened form of *clank*: see *clank* and *clang*. In the sense of 'clench, clinch,' etc. (see II., 2), *clink* is but a var. of *clinch*, *clench*, with which *clink* in its orig. sense (def. 1) is closely related: see *clench*, *clinch*. Compare *click*[1], *clink*, with *clack*, *clank*. As to the imitation, cf. *chink*[2], *tink*, *tinkle*, *ring*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To ring or jingle; chink; give forth a sharp metallic sound, or a succession of such sounds, as small metallic or other sonorous bodies in collision.

Many a jewelled sword
Clinked at the side of knight or lord.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 108.

2. To cause a clinking sound by striking two objects, as glasses, together.

So fill up thy can, and *clink* with me.
R. H. Stoddard, In Alsatia.

3. To make a jingle; chime.

And yet I must except the Rhine,
Because it *clinks* with Caroline. *Swift.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to produce a sharp, ringing sound: as, to *clink* glasses in drinking healths.

And I shall *clinken* yow so mery a belle,
That I shal waken al this companye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 24.

But, while they [the passengers] are at the tables, one may be seen going round among the cars with a lantern and a hammer, intent upon a graver business. He is *clinking* the wheels to try if they are sound.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, pp. 260, 261.

2. To clench; weld; clasp; seize quickly. [Scotch.]

clink (klingk), *n.* [= MD. *klincke*, a blow, also a latch, D. *klink*, a blow, also a latch, rivet, also a clock, = MLG. *klinke*, *klenke*, a latch, bolt, = MHG. G. *klinke*, a latch (*klinkbolzen*, a bolt, rivet), = Dan. *klinke*, a latch, rivet, clinker, = Sw. *klinka*, a latch, *klink*, clincher-work; all variously from the verb. In the senses of 'latch,' 'key,' cf. *clicket*, < *click*[1].] **1.** A sharp, ringing sound made by the collision of sonorous (especially metallic) bodies.

The *clynke* & the clamour claterit in the aire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5853.

The *clink* and fall of swords. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

There is no rustle of silks, no waving of plumes, no *clink* of golden spurs. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 229.

2. A smart stroke. [Scotch.]

Ane got a *clink* on the head. *Old Ballad.*

3. Money; chink: as, "needfu' *clink*," *Burns.* [Scotch.]

clinkt, *n.* [Possibly < D. *klink*, a latch.] A latch (?).

Tho, creeping close behind the Wickets *clink*,
Prevelie he peeped out through a chinck.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

clinkant†, *a.* See *clinquant*.

clinker (kling'kėr), *n.* [< *clink* + *-er*[1]. In the ★sense of 'vitrified brick,' etc., also spelled *klinker*, being = G. *klinker*, < D. *klinker*, a vitrified brick, also a sounder, a vowel, MD. *klinckaerd* (> Sw. *klinkert*), a vitrified brick, also (= MLG. *klinkart*, *klinkert*) a certain gold coin; cf. Dan. *klinke*, a clinker: see *clink*, *n.*] **1.** That which clinks. Specifically—**2.** A metal-heeled shoe used in dancing jigs.—**3.** The partly melted and agglutinated residuum of the combustion of coal which has a fusible ash.—**4.** A partially vitrified brick or mass of bricks.—**5.** A kind of hard Dutch or Flemish brick, used for paving yards and stables.—**6.** Vitrified or burnt matter thrown up by a volcano.—**7.** A scale of black oxid of iron, formed when iron is heated to redness in the open air.—**8.** A deep impression of a horse's or cow's foot; a small puddle so formed. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

clinker (kling'kėr), *v. i.* [< *clinker*, *n.*] To form clinker; become incrusted with clinker.

They [boiler-grates] will not *clinker* up.
Fibre and Fabric, V. 17.

clinker-bar (kling'kėr-bär), *n.* In steam-boilers, a bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit for supporting the rods used for clearing the fire-bars.

clinker-built, clinker-plating, etc. See *clincher-built*, etc.

clinking (kling'king), *n.* [< *clink* + *-ing*[1].] Crackling: a term used by file-makers.

clink-shell (klingk'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Anomia* or family *Anomiidæ*: so called because when strung or shuffled together they make a clinking sound.

clinkstone (klingk'stōn), *n.* [< *clink* + *stone*; from its sonorousness.] Same as *phonolite*.

clinkumbell (kling'kum-bel), *n.* [Sc., < *clink* + *-um*, an unmeaning syllable, + *bell*[1].] One who rings a bell; a bellman.

Now *Clinkumbell*, wi' rattlin' tow [rope],
Begins to jow and croon. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

clinkum-clankum (kling'kum-klang'kum), *n.* and *a.* [A varied redupl. of *clink.*] **I.** *n.* Repeated ringing strokes.

> Wi' *clinkum clankum* o'er their crowns,
> The lads began to fa' then.
> *Battle of Killiecrankie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 154).

II. *a.* Clinking; having a meaningless jingle or sound.

> He ance tell'd me . . . that the Psalms of David were excellent poetry! as if the holy Psalmist thought o' rattling rhymes in a blether, like his ain silly *clinkum-clankum* things that he ca's verse. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

clino-axis (klī″nō-ak'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline (see *cline*), + *axis.*] Same as *clinodiagonal.*

clinochlore (klī'nō-klōr), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *χλωρός*, yellowish-green.] Same as *ripidolite.*

clinoclase (klī'nō-klās), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *κλᾶσις*, a breaking, < *κλᾶν*, break.] A hydrous arseniate of copper, occurring in dark-green monoclinic crystals, and also massive, with radiated fibrous structure.

clinoclasite (klī-nō-klā'sīt), *n.* [< *clinoclase* + *-ite*2.] Same as *clinoclase.*

clinode (klī'nōd), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνη*, bed (see *clinic*), + *εἶδος*, form; cf. *clinoid.* Cf. *torus.*] In *mycology*, an organ analogous to the hymenium, springing from the inner wall of a conceptacle, or from the surface of the receptacle, and terminating in simple or branched filaments, each bearing a single spore at its extremity. *Le Maout and Decaisne.*

clinodiagonal (klī″nō-dī-ag'ō-nal), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *diagonal.*] **I.** *n.* In *crystal.*, that diagonal or lateral axis in monoclinic crystals which forms an oblique angle with the vertical axis. Also called *clino-axis.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or in the direction of the clinodiagonal.

clinodomatic (klī″nō-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *clinodome* + *-at-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling a clinodome.

clinodome (klī'nō-dōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *δῶμα*, house: see *dome.*] In *crystal.*, a name given to planes in the monoclinic system which are parallel to the inclined lateral axis, and meet the other two axes. See *dome.*

clinographic (klī-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic.*] Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing in which the rays of light are supposed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.

clinohumite (klī-nō-hū'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *humite.*] A fluosilicate of magnesium occurring in small yellow monoclinic crystals at Vesuvius. It is a subspecies under the general head of humite. See *humite.*

clinoid (klī'noid), *a.* [= F. *clinoïde*, < Gr. *κλίνη*, a bed (see *clinic*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a bed.—**Clinoid plate**, a portion of the basisphenoid bone bounding the pituitary fossa posteriorly. The posterior clinoid processes project from the upper corners of this plate.—**Clinoid processes**, in *anat.*, the four processes (an anterior and a posterior pair) surrounding the sella turcica or pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone: so called from their resemblance to the posts of a bedstead.

Clinoidæ (kli-noi'dē), *n. pl.* An incorrect form of *Clinidæ.*

clinologic (klī-nō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *clinology* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to clinology; characterized by decline; belonging to the first period of senility. In the clinologic stage of the life of any animal there is a retrogression of the reproductive functions, and a sensible decrease in the prominence, decoration, strength, etc., of the parts of the adult.

clinology (klī-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλίνειν*, decline (see *cline*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the decline or retrogression in form and function of an animal organism after maturity; especially, the doctrine of the correlation between the characteristics of the clinologic stages of one animal and the perfect adult stages of degraded forms of animals belonging to the same group.

clinometer (klī-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *clinomètre*, < Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument used to determine the dip of rock-strata. A simple form consists of a small pendulum moving on a graduated arc; it is inclosed in a square case with straight sides, one of which is to be placed parallel to the dip of the inclined strata; a compass-needle is ordinarily added.

2. A carpenters' tool for comparing slopes and levels.

Also *klinometer.*

clinometer-level (klī-nom'e-tėr-lev″el), *n.* A hand-level with an arc on which angles of elevation and divisions for slopes are shown.

clinometric, clinometrical (klī-nō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< *clinometer* + *-ic, -ical.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a clinometer; ascertained or determined by a clinometer.—2. Pertaining to oblique crystalline forms, or to solids which have oblique angles between the axes: as, *clinometric* crystals.

clinometry (klī-nom'e-tri), *n.* [< *clinometer* + *-y.*] In *geol.*, the method or art of measuring the dip of rock-strata.

clinopinacoid (klī-nō-pin'a-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *pinacoid.*] In *crystal.*, either of the two planes of a monoclinic crystal which are parallel to the vertical and inclined lateral axes. See *pinacoid.* Also *klinopinacoid.*

clinopinacoidal (klī-nō-pin-a-koi'dal), *a.* [< *clinopinacoid* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a clinopinacoid.

> The *clinopinacoidal* cleavage. *Nature*, XXX. 91.

clinoprism (klī'nō-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *πρίσμα*, a prism.] A prism of a monoclinic crystal lying between the unit prism and the clinopinacoid.

clinopyramid (klī-nō-pir'a-mid), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *πυραμίς*, a pyramid.] A pyramid of a monoclinic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the clinodomes.

clinorhombic (klī-nō-rom'bik), *a.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *ῥόμβος*, a rhomb, + *-ic.*] In *crystal.*, same as *monoclinic.* See *crystallography* and *monoclinic.* Also *klinorhombic.*

clinosporangium (klī″nō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *clinosporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κλίνη*, a bed (cf. *torus*), + *sporangium.*] In *lichenology*, a minute conceptacle resembling a spermogone, clothed within with short filaments called *clinidia*, occurring chiefly in the lower forms belonging to the *Graphidaceæ* and *Verrucariaceæ.* Also called *pycnidium.* *Tuckerman.*

clinospore (klī″nō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνη*, a bed, + *σπόρος*, seed (spore).] A spore produced at the summit of a clinidium in a clinosporangium.

clinostat (klī'nō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *στατός*, verbal n. of *ἱστασθαι*, stand: see *static.*] An apparatus for equalizing or regulating the exposure of growing plants to sunlight, consisting essentially of a revolving disk moved by clockwork.

clinquant (kling'kant; F. pron. klaṅ-koṅ'), *n.* and *a.* [F., ppr. adj. as noun, < D. *klinken* = E. *clink*, q. v. Cf. G. *rauschgold*, tinsel, < *rauschen*, rustle (see *rush*2), + *gold* = E. *gold.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Yellow copper; Dutch gold; a showy, cheap alloy.—2†. Tinsel; false glitter.

II.† *a.* Decked with garish finery; glittering; flashy. Also *clinkant.*

> Their eyes sweet splendor seems a Pharos bright,
> With *clinquant* Raies their Body's clothed light.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.
>
> A *clinquant* petticoat of some rich stuff,
> To catch the eye.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

clint1† (klint), *v. t.* [Var. of *clink, clinch, clench.*] 1. To clench.

> The statute of præmunire was made, which *clinted* the naile which now was driven in. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. ix. 28.

2. To finish; complete.

clint2 (klint), *n.* [< ME. *klynt* (cf. *clent*, steep or rocky), < Icel. *klettr* (for **klentr*), a rock, cliff, = Sw. *klint*, the top of a mountain, = Dan. *klint*, a cliff.] 1†. A cliff; a rocky shore.

> So on rockes and *klyntes* thay runne and dryve,
> That all brekes in pecies and sodenly doith ryve.
> *MS. Lansdowne*, 208, fol. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A hard or flinty rock; any large hard stone; a large coarse stone used in the game of curling. [Scotch.]—3. *pl.* Limestone crags projecting between crevices or fissures. [North. Eng.]—4. *pl.* The shelving sides of a river. [Scotch.]

clinting (klin'ting), *n.* [Var. of *clinking*, verbal n. of *clink*, *v.*: see *clint*1 and *-ing*1.] A clinking sound. [Rare.]

> Mountains stretch'd around,
> Gloomy was their tinting,
> And the horse's hoofs
> Made a dismal *clinting.*
> *Thackeray*, Peg of Limavaddy.

Clinton bridge case. See *case*1.

Clinton group, ore, etc. See the nouns.

Clintonia (klin-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., from De Witt *Clinton* (1769–1828), a prominent statesman of New York.] A genus of plants, family *Convallariaceæ*, consisting of 6 species, natives of the Atlantic States, the Pacific coast of North America, and eastern Asia. They are stemless perennials of mountain woods, with rather large, lily-shaped, white or rose-colored flowers, solitary or umbellate on a short peduncle. The species of the Alleghanies and northward are *C. borealis* and *C. umbellata.*

clintonite (klin'ton-īt), *n.* and *a.* [After De Witt *Clinton:* see *Clintonia.*] **I.** *n.* A micaceous mineral of a reddish-brown to copper-red color, occurring in brittle foliated masses at Amity in New York. Also called *seybertite.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Clinton group (which see, under *group*).

clinty (klin'ti), *a.* [Sc., < *clint*2 + *-y*1.] Rocky; stony.

Clinus (klī'nus), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *κλίνειν*, bend, slope: see *cline.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Clinidæ.* It is a Cuvierian genus of blennioids.

Clio (klī'ō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κλειώ, < *κλείειν*, *κλέειν*, tell of, celebrate, > *κλέος*, fame, glory.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the muse who sings of glorious



Clio.—Statue in the Vatican, Rome.

actions; specifically, the Muse of History. She is usually represented with a scroll in her hand, and a scrinium, or case for manuscripts, by her side, and sometimes with the trumpet of fame in her hand.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name for pteropods, variously used: (*a*) A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, now generally called *Cleodora* (which see). *Brown*, 1756; *Linnæus*, 1767; *Pelsener*, 1887. (*b*) A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, founded by O. F. Müller in 1776, now generally called *Clione*, and typical of the family *Cliidæ* (or *Clionidæ*).

Cliona (klī'ō-nä), *n.* [NL., < *Clio.* Cf. *Clio*, 2.] The typical genus of boring sponges, of the family *Clionidæ* and suborder *Monactinellinæ.* *Grant.*

Clione (klī'ō-nē), *n.* [NL. (Pallas, 1774), < *Clio*, myth. name.] A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, typical of the family *Clionidæ.* *C. borealis* swarms in northern seas, constituting a great part of the food of whales, and hence known as *whale's-food* or *brit.* There are other species, as *C. papilionacea*, which occasionally occurs on the eastern coast of the United States. Originally called *Clio.* See *Clio*, 2 (*b*).



Clione borealis.

clionid1 (klī'ō-nid), *n.* [< *Clionidæ*1.] A pteropod of the family *Clionidæ.*

clionid2 (klī'ō-nid), *n.* [< *Clionidæ*2.] A sponge of the family *Clionidæ.*

Clionidæ1 (klī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Clione* + *-idæ.*] A family of gymnosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Clione*, to which different limits have been assigned. By the earlier writers some incongruous forms were associated with it. By recent zoölogists it is restricted to species without gills, with a short proboscis, and no jaw, but with 2 or 3 pairs of conical buccal appendages. Few species are certainly known; the most common is *Clione borealis.* Also *Cliidæ.*

Clionidæ2 (klī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cliona* + *-idæ.*] A remarkable group of the *Porifera* or *Spongida*, the boring sponges, having no fibrous skeleton, but provided with peculiar silicious spicula, by means of which they can burrow into the shells of the mollusks upon which they are parasitic. They existed in the Silurian epoch.

clip1 (klip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clipped* (sometimes *clipt*), ppr. *clipping.* [< ME. *clippen, clyppen, cluppen*, < AS. *clyppan*, embrace. Connection with *clip*2 is untenable. Cf. *climp*1, *clamp*1.] 1. To embrace; infold; hug; clasp; grasp; grip. [Archaic.]

> Whan Arthur felte the Geaunte that so hym helde he . . . *clippid* his horse in bothe his armes a-boute the nekke.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 346.
>
> O! let me *clip* you
> In arms as sound as when I woo'd.
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6

Let's *clippe* our hands; He thus observe my vowe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

Like a fountain falling round me,
Which with silver waters thin
Clips a little water Naiad sitting smilingly within.
Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower.

2. To hold together by pressure, as with a spring, screw, or bandage.

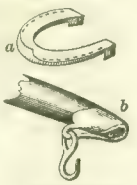
★**clip**[1] (klip), *n.* [< *clip*[1], *v.* Senses 3–6 may possibly belong to *clip*[2], *n.*] **1†.** An embrace.

Not used to frozen *clips*.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

2. A grasp; clasp; grip, as of a machine.—**3.** A device for closing a vent in a machine.

The *clip* is opened and the steam allowed to escape for ten minutes, when the *clip* is closed and the tube pushed down again to the bottom of the apparatus [Foll's sterilizer]. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 766.

4. In *farriery*, a projecting flange on the upper surface of a horseshoe, which partially embraces the wall of the hoof.—**5.** A metal clasp or confining piece used to connect the parts of a carriage-gear, or to hold the hook of a whippletree.—**6.** A clasp or spring-holder for letters, papers, etc.



a. Clip of a horseshoe. *b*. Clip of a whippletree.

The four candles are placed in a corresponding number of *clips* or candle-holders.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 487.

clip[2] (klip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clipped* (sometimes *clipt*), ppr. *clipping*. [< ME. *clippen*, < Icel. *klippa* = Sw. *klippa* = Dan. *klippe*, clip, shear, cut. Connection with *clip*[1] is untenable.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut off or sever with a sharp instrument, as shears or scissors; trim or make shorter by cutting: as, to *clip* the hair; to *clip* a bird's wings.

Clipping papers or darning his stockings. *Swift.*

Her neat small room, adorn'd with maiden-taste,
A *clipp'd* French puppy, first of favourites, graced.
Crabbe, Works, I. 111.

Arbours *clipt* and cut. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

2. To diminish by cutting or paring: as, to *clip* coin; "*clipped* silver," *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

England's fate,
Like a *clipp'd* guinea, trembles in the scale.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

3. To shorten; curtail; cut short; impair by lessening.

For, if my husband take you, and take you thus
A counterfeit, one that would *clip* his credit,
Out of his honour he must kill you presently.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

To *clip* the divine prerogative. *South*, Sermons, V. v.

Hence—**4.** To pronounce (words) in a shortened form, or with abbreviation.

They *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs.
Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

Mrs. Mayoress *clipped* the king's English.
Addison, Spectator.

Voltaire says very wittily of the English that they "gain two hours a day by *clipping* words." He refers to the habit of saying can't for can not, don't for do not, and other like abbreviations.
J. S. Hart, Composition and Rhetoric, Hyperbole.

To clip the wings, literally, to cut a bird's wings short so as to deprive it of the power of flight; figuratively, to put a check on one's ambition; render one less able to execute his schemes or realize his aspirations.

But love had *clipped* his *wings* and cut him short.
Dryden, Fables.

Philosophy will *clip* an Angel's *wings*,
Conquer all mysteries by rule and line.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

II. *intrans.* To cut hair.

Wel koude he leten blood, and *clippe* and shave.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 140.

clip[2] (klip), *n.* [< *clip*[2], *v.*] **1.** The quantity of wool shorn at a single shearing of sheep; a season's shearing.

In 1881, the *clip* of wool in Oregon was above 8,000,000 pounds, and it is said to be ranking with the best fleeces that reach the Eastern factories.
W. Barrows, Oregon, p. 345.

2. A blow or stroke with the hand. [Colloq.]

It's jest a kick here, and a cuff there, and a twitch by the ear in t'other place; one a shovin' on 'em this way, and another hittin' on 'em a *clip*.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 84.

3. *pl.* Shears, especially sheep-shears.

clip[3] (klip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clipped* (sometimes *clipt*), ppr. *clipping*. [Usually associated with *clip*[2], cut (cf. *cut*, *v. i.*, in a similar sense), but prob. in part of other origin; cf. LG. (> G. dial.) *kleppen*, run fast, as a horse, a secondary form of *klappen* = E. *clap*[1]: see *clap*[1], which also connotes quick motion. See *clipper*[2].] To move swiftly, as a falcon, a horse, or a yacht: often with an indefinite *it*.

Had my dull soul but wings as well as they,
How would I spring from earth, and *clip* away
As wise Astræa did, and scorn this ball of clay!
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

Clips it down the wind. *Dryden.*

clip[4] (klip), *v.* A dialectal form of *clepe*.

clip-candlestick (klip'kan″dl-stik), *n.* An old form of candlestick, fitted with a pair of forceps or nippers instead of, or in addition to, a socket. The object of the forceps was to hold a rush-light, which was too slender and irregular in shape to stand steadily in a socket.

clip-chair (klip'chãr), *n.* A kind of chair used on some English railways to secure a rail to a metallic sleeper.

clipeus (klip'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *clipei* (-ī). See *clypeus*.

clip-hook (klip'hůk), *n.* Same as *sister-hook*.

clipper[1] (klip'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *clipper*, *clippere* (= Icel. *klippari* = Sw. *klippare* = Dan. *klipper*); < *clip*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which clips; especially, one who reduces the size, value, or importance of anything by clipping it.

And if they be such *clippers* of regal power and shavers of the Laws, how they stand affected to the law giving Parlament, yourselves, worthy Peeres and Commons, can best testifie. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Con.

The value is pared off from it into the *clipper's* pocket.
Locke, Further Considerations concerning Value of Money.

2. A cutting-tool of the nature of shears; specifically, a tool with rotating or reciprocating knives used for cutting hair, and especially for clipping horses. See *clipping-shears*.

clipper[2] (klip'ėr), *n.* [< *clip*[3], *v.*, + *-er*[1], answering to D. and LG. *klepper* (> G. and Dan. *klepper*), a fast horse, a nag, < *kleppen*, run fast: see *clip*[3]. The Dan. *klipper*, a swift ship, is from E.] **1.** A swift horse.—**2.** A fast sailing vessel; specifically, a sailing vessel built with very sharp lines, more or less raking masts, and great spread of canvas, with a view to speed: a development of a model for the mercantile marine first built at Baltimore, U. S., and called the *Baltimore clipper*. The clippers, becoming famous for quick runs, and occasionally making better time than the steamers, were especially employed in the South American fruit-trade, in the China trade for cargoes of tea and opium, and in the early California traffic by the Cape Horn route (1849–50).

The knife-edged *clipper* with her ruffled spars.
O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.

3. A person or thing that excites lively admiration; a smart person; something first-rate. [Colloq.]

I never saw your equal, and I've met some *clippers* in my time. *Thackeray.*

4. An Australian bird of the genus *Ephthianura*: as, the wag-tail *clipper*, *E. albifrons*.—**5.** The larva of *Corydalus cornutus*, a species of the neuropterous family *Sialidæ*, used for bait by anglers. Also called, in the United States, *crawler*, *dobson*, and *hellgrammite*.

clipper-built (klip'ėr-bilt), *a.* *Naut.*, built after the type of a clipper.

clipper-ship (klip'ėr-ship), *n.* Same as *clipper*[2], 1.

clippfish (klip'fish), *n.* [= D. *klipvisch* = G. *klippfisch*, < Norw. Dan. *klipfisk* (= Sw. *klippfisk*), < *klippe*, rock (see *cliff*[1]), + *fisk* = E. *fish*.] Fish, chiefly cod, split open, salted, and dried; stock-fish. *Consular Report.*

clipping[1]† (klip'ing), *n.* [< ME. *clipping*, *clupping*; verbal n. of *clip*[1], *v.*] The act of embracing.

What *clipping* was there!
With kind embraces, and jobbing of faces.
Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 374).

clipping[1]† (klip'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *clip*[1], *v.*] **1.** Embracing; encircling.

Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. In *her.*, clasping, as two hands. See *conjoined*.

clipping[2] (klip'ing), *n.* [< ME. *clippinge*; verbal n. of *clip*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of cutting or shearing off.

This design of new coinage is just of the nature of *clipping*. *Locke.*

2. A sheep-shearing. [Scotland and North. Eng.]—**3.** That which is clipped off or out; a piece separated by clipping: as, tailors' *clippings*; a newspaper *clipping*.

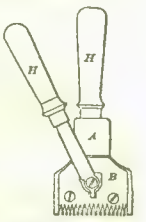
The *clippings* of our beards, and the parings of our nails.
Locke.

clipping[3] (klip'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *clip*[3], *v.*] **1.** Swift: as, a *clipping* pace. [Colloq.]—**2.** Smart; showy; first-rate. [Colloq.]

What *clipping* girls there were in that barouche!
Cornhill Mag.

★**clipping-machine** (klip'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A power-machine used in clipping horses and sheep.

clipping-shears (klip'ing-shērz), *n. pl.* Shears for clipping hair, especially that of horses.



Clipping-shears.
A, serrated plate; *B*, serrated knife; *H*, handles.

clipping-time (klip'ing-tīm), *n.* [ME. *clippingtime*.] **1.** The time of sheep-shearing. Hence—**2.** The nick of time.—**To come in clipping-time**, to come as opportunely as one who visits a sheep-farmer at sheep-shearing time, when mirth and good cheer abound and when his help is welcome. *Scott.*

clip-plate (klip'plāt), *n.* In *carriage-making*, a plate resting upon a carriage-spring, and attached to the axle by a clip.

clip-pulley (klip'půl″i), *n.* A wheel or pulley having on its face a series of grips or clips that grasp and hold the band or wire rope that passes over the pulley. The clips open automatically, and release the rope when it leaves the wheel.

clipsł, clipsetł, clipsisł, *n.* [ME., also *clippes*, *clippis*, *clippus*, by apheresis for *eclips*, *eclipse*: see *eclipse*.] An eclipse.

That is cause of this *clips* that closeth now the sonne.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 135.

ȝe wote oure clerkis the *clipsis* thei call
Such sodayne sight,
Both sonne and mone that sesonne schall
Lak of ther light. *York Plays*, p. 401.

clip-swage (klip'swāj), *n.* A swage for completing or finishing horseshoe-clips. It is held in the hardy-hole of the anvil.

clipsyt, *a.* [ME. *clipsi*; < *clips*, eclipse, + *-y*[1].] Eclipsed; darkened.

Now [love] is faire and now obscure,
Now bright, now *clipsi* of manere.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5352.

clipt (klipt). An occasional spelling, formerly the common spelling, of *clipped*, preterit and past participle of *clip*.

clip-yoke (klip'yōk), *n.* In *mach.*, a small plate through which pass the ends of a stirrup-shaped clip, and which serves as a washer-plate for the nuts of the clip.

clique (klēk), *n.* [= G. *clique*, *clike*, *klicke* = Dan. *klike*, < F. *clique*, a party, set, coterie; of uncertain origin.] A party; a set; a coterie; specifically, a body or group of persons associated informally for some exclusive or intriguing purpose.

Mind, I don't call the London exclusive *clique* the best English society. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

cliquish (klē'kish), *a.* [< *clique* + *-ish*[1].] Relating to a clique, set, or party; disposed to form cliques; actuated by a petty party spirit. Also *cliqueish*.

cliquishness (klē'kish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cliquish; inclination or tendency to form cliques. Also *cliqueishness*.

The *cliqueishness* which breaks up both services [Army and Navy] into mutually antagonistic groups.
The American, VII. 305.

cliquism (klē'kizm), *n.* [< *clique* + *-ism*.] A cliquish spirit or tendency; cliquishness. Also *cliqueism*.

Their system is a sort of worldly-spiritual *cliqueism*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvii.

The smallness of the groups [of Liberals], their number, and the frequency of election would hinder the fostering of those unpleasant elements of *cliquism* and jealousy which have wrought so much distrust.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 399.

cliseometer (klis-ē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *cliséomètre*, < Gr. *κλίσις*, inclination (< *κλίνειν*, incline), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the angle which the axis of the female pelvis makes with that of the body.

clish-clash (klish'klash), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *clash*.] Silly talk; palaver; gossip; scandal. [Scotch.]

clish-clash (klish'klash), *adv.* With a clashing noise.

The weapons went *clish-clash*. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 481.

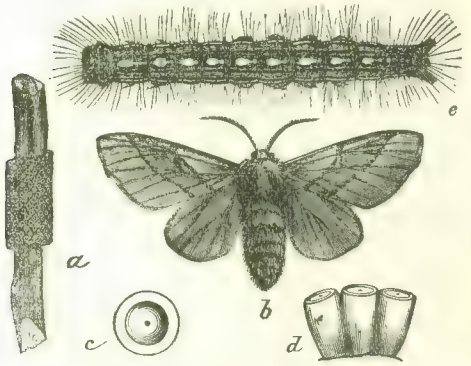
clishmaclash (klish'ma-klash), *n.* [A variation of *clish-clash*; cf. *clishmaclaver*.] Clish-clash; clishmaclaver. [Scotch.]

clishmaclaver (klish'ma-klā″vėr), *n.* [< *clish-* (see *clish-clash*) + *-ma-*, a meaningless syllable, + *claver*.] Idle discourse; silly talk; gossip. [Scotch.]

So, ye may doucely fill a throne,
For a' their *clish-ma-claver*. *Burns*, A Dream.

Clisiocampa (klis″i-ō-kam'pą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλισίον*, a shed, + *κάμπη*, a caterpillar.] A genus

of moths of the family *Liparidæ*, characterized by their rusty-brown color and by two oblique lines across the fore-wings. The eggs are laid in a circular mass around the twigs of the infested food-plant, and the larvæ are gregarious. The larva of *C.*



Forest Tent-caterpillar (*Clisiocampa sylvatica*).

a, eggs, natural size; *b*, female moth, natural size; *c*, top view of single egg, and *d*, side view of eggs, enlarged; *e*, caterpillar, natural size.

americana, or the American tent-caterpillar, lives in a conspicuous web and is a pest in orchards; that of *C. disstria*, known as the forest tent-caterpillar, makes a smaller web and is destructive to oak forests. These species are now placed in *Malacosoma*.

Clistenterata (klīs-ten-tẹ-rā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *ἔντερα*, entrails.] An order of *Brachiopoda*, equivalent to *Arthropomata* (which see). Also *Cleistenterata*.

clistenterate (klīs-ten'tẹ-rāt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clistenterata*; arthropomatous. Also *cleistenterate*.

clisto-. [Also *cleisto-*, < Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed, verbal adj. of *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] A prefix of Greek origin used in modern scientific words, meaning 'closed,' 'closable.'

clistocarp (klīs'tō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *καρπός*, fruit: see *carp*[1].] In *bot.*, an ascogonium in which the asci and spores are formed within a completely closed perithecium, from which the spores escape only by its final rupture, as in *Erysipheæ*. Also *cleistocarp*.

Clistocarpidæ (klīs-tō-kär'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *clistocarp* + *-idæ*.] A family of lucernarian hydrozoans, represented by such genera as *Craterolophus* and *Manania*, containing those *Lucernariidæ* which are not named *Eleutherocarpidæ*.

clistocarpous (klīs-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [< *clistocarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a closed capsule: applied to mosses in which the capsule is without an operculum, dehiscing irregularly. Also *cleistocarpous*.

clistogamic (klīs-tō-gam'ik), *a.* [< *clistogamy* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by clistogamy. Also *cleistogamic, clistogenous*.

clistogamous (klīs-tog'ą-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κλειστός*, that may be closed (see *clisto-*), + *γάμος*, marriage.] Same as *clistogamic*.

clistogamy (klīs-tog'ą-mi), *n.* [As *clistogamous* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, a peculiar dimorphism in the flowers of a plant, when in addition to the ordinary fully developed flowers there are others in which development is arrested in the bud, but which are still fertile and produce an abundance of seed. These latter flowers are inconspicuous, without petals, nectaries, or fragrance, with small anthers containing few pollen-grains, and the pistil much reduced. They are necessarily self-fertilized, but are always fertile, while the more perfect flowers of the same plant are often nearly or quite sterile. Clistogamy is known to occur in about sixty genera belonging to many very different groups, chiefly dicotyledonous. The violet is a familiar instance. Also *cleistogamy, clistogeny*.

clistogene, clistogenous (klīs'tō-jēn, klīs-toj'-e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κλειστός* (see *clisto-*) + *-γενης*: see *-gen, -genous*.] Same as *clistogamic*.

clistogeny (klīs-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< *clistogene* + *-y*[3].] Same as *clistogamy*.

Clistosaccus (klīs-tō-sak'us), *n.* [NL. (Lilljeborg, 1859), < Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *σάκκος*, sack.] A genus of rhizocephalous or suctorial cirripeds, of the family *Sacculinidæ*. Also *Cleistosaccus*.

clit (klit), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clot*[1].] **1.** Stiff; heavy; clayey: said of the soil.—**2.** Heavy; hazy: said of the atmosphere. [Prov. Eng.]

clit-burt (klit'bėr), *n.* [< *clite*[1] + *bur*; a var. of *clot-bur*, q. v.] Same as *clot-bur*.

clitch[1]† (klich), *v. t.* [A var. of *cletch, clutch*[1], q. v.] To clutch; catch.

He hath an earthen pot wherewith to *clitch* up water.
Holland, tr. of the Cyropædia, p. 4.

clitch[2] (klich), *v. i.* [Cf. MD. *klissen*, stick, adhere, D. *klissen*, be entangled, < MD. *klisse*, D. *klis*, a bur: see *clite*[1].] To stick; adhere; become thick or glutinous. [Prov. Eng.]

clite[1] (klīt), *n.* [In comp. *clit-*, in *clit-bur*; also formerly *clithe* (and dial. *clider*, formerly *clitheren*); < ME. **clite* (var. *clide*, and *clete*, mod. E. *cleat*[1], q. v.), < AS. *clite* (**clithe* not found), f., colt's-foot, = MD. *klesse, klisse*, D. *klis*, a bur, = OHG. *chlettā, chletā*, f., *chletto*, m., MHG. *klette, klete*, G. *klette*, f., burdock; in series with AS. *clāte*, E. *clote*[1], burdock, and prob. akin to the equiv. AS. *clife*, E. *clive*[3], burdock (see *clive*[3]), appar. (like the then ult. related mod. E. *cleavers, clivers*) connected with AS. *cleofian, clifian*, E. *cleave*[1], adhere.] **1**†. Goose-grass. See *cleavers*, 1.—**2.** The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. [Prov. Eng.]

clite[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*[2].

clite[3] (klīt), *n.* [E. dial., also *clayte*. Cf. *clit*.] Clay; mire. [Prov. Eng.]

clitella, *n.* Plural of *clitellum*.

clitellar (kli-tel'är), *a.* [< NL. *clitellaris*, < *clitellum*, q. v. See *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the clitellum or clitellus of a worm: as, *clitellar* segments.

clitelli, *n.* Plural of *clitellus*.

Clitellio (kli-tel'i-ō), *n.* [NL. Cf. *clitellum*.] A genus of tubicolous limicoline annelids, of the family *Tubificidæ*. A species of this genus is commonly found along the New England coast at high-water mark.

clitellum (kli-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *clitella* (-ą). [NL., also *clitellus*, < L. *clitellæ*, a pack-saddle.] In *zoöl.*, the saddle of an annelid, as the earthworm; a peculiar glandular ring around the body, resulting from the swelling and other modification of certain segments. It is a sexual organ, producing a tough, viscid secretion by which two worms are bound together in a kind of copulation. Also called *cingulum*.

A part of the body into which more or fewer of the segments . . . enter is swollen, of a different color from the rest, provided with abundant cutaneous glands, and receives the name of cingulum or *clitellum*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 195.

clitellus (kli-tel'us), *n.*; pl. *clitelli* (-ī). Same as *clitellum*.

A glandular layer is developed on one portion of the body of the Lumbricidæ, as a *clitellus*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 141.

clithe†, *n.* [See *clite*[1].] Burdock. *Gerard*.

clitherent†, *n.* [See *clithe, clite*[1].] Goose-grass. *Gerard*.

clithral (klīth'rąl), *a.* [< Gr. *κλεῖθρον*, a bar, pl. a gate, door, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.* Cf. *clathrate*.] In *Gr. arch.*, having a roof that forms a complete covering: said of certain temples by those who hold the opinion that some of these monuments, styled by them hypæthral temples, were roofed only in part. Also *cleithral*.

clithridiate (klīth-rid'i-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *κλειθρίδιον*, dim. of *κλειθρία*, a keyhole (cf. *κλεῖθρον*, a bar for closing a door), < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] Shaped like a keyhole: applied to the form of the orifice of the zoœcia of certain polyzoans. *Busk*.

Clitoria (klī-tō'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. See *clitoris*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*, found throughout the tropics. The species, which are numerous, are climbing, rarely erect, herbs, with large blue, white, or red flowers. Several are in cultivation. *C. Mariana*, the butterfly-pea, is a native of the United States and Mexico.

clitoridean (klī-tō-rid'ē-an), *a.* [< *clitoris* (*-rid-*) + *-ean*.] Pertaining to the clitoris.

clitoridectomy (klī″tō-ri-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κλειτορίς* (*-ριδ-*), clitoris, + *ἐκτομή*, excision, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, excise, < *ἐξ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the clitoris.

clitoris (klī'tō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλειτορίς*, < *κλείειν*, close, shut: see *close*[1].] An erectile organ of the female of most mammals, including the human species, and of sundry birds, as the ostrich, differing from the penis of the male chiefly in its smaller size and usually imperforate state, being as a rule not perforated or grooved by a urethra, though it is so in some animals, as lemurs. It is usually small and concealed in the normal state of the parts, as in the human female; sometimes large, pendent externally, and difficult to distinguish from a penis, as in spider-monkeys (*Ateles*).

clitorism (klī'tō-rizm), *n.* [< NL. *clitorismus*, < *clitoris*, q. v.] The presence of a very large clitoris; hypertrophy of the clitoris.

clitoritis (klī-tō-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *clitoris* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the clitoris.

clitter-clatter (klit'ėr-klat″ėr), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *clatter*; cf. *clish-clash, tittle-tattle*, etc.] Palaver; idle talk; a chattering noise.

Such were his writings; but his chatter
Was one continued *clitter-clatter*. *Swift*.

We talked long in the style of philosophic *clitter-clatter*.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 124.

clive[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *cliven*, < AS. **clīfan*, only in comp. *ōthclīfan*, adhere (= OS. *bi-klībhan* = OFries. *bi-klīva*), = OHG. *chlīpan, klīban*, MHG. *klīben*, also in comp. *bi-chlīban*, cleave, adhere, stick (cf. causative OHG. **chleiben, kleiben*, MHG. G. *kleiben*, cause to adhere), = Icel. *klīfa* (pret. *kleif*) = Sw. *klifva* = Dan. *klive*, now *klyve*, climb (whence the ME. sense). Hence the secondary form, AS. *clifian, cleofian*, ME. *clivien, cleovien, clevien, cliven, cleven*, E. *cleave*: see *cleave*[1]. Cf. *cliff* and *climb*.] To climb; ascend.

Ambicion, thet is kuead [wicked] wilninge hege [high] to *cliue*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 22.

Wyth-oute thise nour [four] uirtues non ne may *cliue* into the helle [hill] of perfeccion. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 127.

clive[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cleave*[1].

clive[3]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *clife*, in earlier form *clibe*, burdock (*scó smæle clife*, the small burdock, cleavers; *foxes clife*, burdock; in comp. *gār-clife* (*gār*, spear), agrimony) (= MD. *kleve, klijve* = MLG. *klive* = OHG. **chliba*, burdock), appar. < *clifian* or **clīfan*, adhere, stick: see *cleave*[1] and *clive*[1], and cf. *clivers, cleavers*.] Burdock or agrimony.

clive[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cliff*[1].

cliver[1]†, *n.* [ME. *cliver*, < AS. *clifer*, pl. *clifras*, a claw; prob. < *clifian*, adhere, cleave: see *cleave*[1].] A claw.

Ich habbe bile stif and stronge
And gode *clivers* scharp and longe.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 269.

cliver[2], *n.* See *cleavers*, 1.

cliver[3] (kliv'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *cleaver*[2].

clivers, *n.* See *cleavers*.

clives (klīvz), *n.* [Prob. connected with *cleave*[1], obs. *clive*, stick, fasten. Cf. *cliver*[1].] A hook with a spring-catch to prevent it from unfastening. *E. H. Knight*.

clivi, *n.* Plural of *clivus*.

Clivicola (kli-vik'ō-lą), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1817), < L. *clivus*, a slope, declivity, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of swallows, the bank-swallows: synonymous with *Cotile* and of prior date. *Clivicola riparia* is the type.

clivity (kliv'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *clivus*, a slope; cf. *declivity*.] A declivity; a gradient. [Rare.]

clivous† (klī'vous), *a.* [< L. *clivosus*, steep, hilly, < *clivus*, a slope, a declivity, a hillside, hill: see *clivus*.] Sloping; steep.

clivus (klī'vus), *n.*; pl. *clivi* (-vī). [L., a slope, < **clinare* (√ **cli*), slope, incline, lean: see *cline*.] A slope.—**Clivus Blumenbachii, clivus ossis sphenoidis**, or simply **clivus**, in *anat.*, the sloping surface rising from the anterior margin of the foramen magnum to the crest of the dorsum ephippii, formed of the upper surfaces of the basilar process of the occipital bone and of the back part of the body of the sphenoid.

cloaca (klō-ā'kä), *n.*; pl. *cloacas* (-käz), *cloacæ* (-sē). [= F. *cloaque* = Sp. Pg. It. *cloaca* = G. *kloake* = Dan. *kloak*, < L. *cloaca*, a common sewer, prob. < OL. *cluere*, cleanse.] **1.** An underground conduit for drainage; a common sewer: as, the *cloaca* maxima at Rome.—**2.** A sink; a privy.—**3.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In vertebrates, the enlarged termination of the rectum or lower bowel, forming a cavity originally in common with that of the allantois (in those animals which have an allantois) and permanently in common with the termination of the urogenital organs; the common chamber into which the intestine, ureters, sperm-ducts, and oviducts open, in sundry fishes, in reptiles and birds, and in the ornithodelphous mammals. This cavity is the common sewer of the body, receiving the refuse of digestion, the product of conception, the spermatic secretion, and the renal excretion, all to be discharged through the anal orifice. It is more or less incompletely divided into the *cloaca proper*, or the enlarged end of the rectum, and the *urogenital sinus*, a compartment in which terminate the ureters, sperm-ducts, and oviducts, and which contains the penis or clitoris when those organs are developed. There is no cloaca in adult mammals, with the exception of the monotremes, the separation of the urogenital sinus from the digestive tube being complete in all the others. (*b*) In invertebrates, the homologous or analogous and corresponding structure effecting sewerage of the body: as (1) in sponges, the common cavity in which the interstitial canal-systems open; (2) in holothurians, the respiratory tree (which see, under *respiratory*). (*c*) In *entom.*: (1) A cavity found in many insects at the end of the abdomen, between the last dorsal and ventral segments, and receiving the extremity of the rectum. Also called the *recto-*

genital chamber. (2) The cæcum, or dilatation of the posterior end of the intestine. (*d*) In ascidians, the common central cavity into which open the atrial chambers of all the ascidiozoöids of an ascidiarium.—4. [NL.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) In cases of necrosis, the opening in the sound bone which leads to the inclosed dead bone. (*b*) The union of rectum, bladder, and organs of generation in a common outlet: a malformation resulting from arrest of development.

cloacal (klō-ā′kal), *a.* [< L. *cloacalis*, < *cloaca*: see *cloaca*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a cloaca, in any sense.—2. In *zoöl.*, having a cloaca: applied specifically to the monotremes.

The *cloacal* animals, the marsupials, the placentals, stand . . . in an order of succession.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 187.

★**cloak** (klōk), *n.* [Until recently also spelled *cloke*, < ME. *cloke*, < OF. *cloke*, *cloque*, *cloche*, a cloak (cf. Dan. *klokke*, an under-petticoat), < ML. *cloca*, a cloak (so called from its shape), lit. a bell: see *clock*².] 1. Properly, a loose outer garment without sleeves, worn by either sex as a protection from the weather: now frequently used, though erroneously, for a sleeved outer wrap worn by women. In the sixteenth century the cloak was an article of every-day wear, and was made with large loose armholes, through which the sleeves of the undergarment were passed, as is seen in portraits of Henry VIII. and the nobles of his court. Later it was shortened, and became in common use little more than a cape, though large and long cloaks were still used in traveling. In the latter part of the seventeenth century cloaks were abandoned, except for protection from cold and wet, on account of the changing fashion of the outer coat. Under the name of *Spanish cloak*, this garment was worn from about 1800 to 1840 in Great Britain and America, the shape being a half-circle; it had a broad collar, often of fur or of velvet, which was continued down the edges of the cloak on both sides in breadths of a foot or more. When in use, one of these edges was drawn across the breast and flung over the opposite shoulder with the breadth of fur or velvet turned outward, so as to form a decorative draping, falling from the shoulder behind. The same garment is still worn as the most common winter dress in certain Italian cities.

Was St. Martin of Tours habited in a voluminous horseman's *cloak*, or in a mere light cape that would cover the shoulders, it being winter time?
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 467.

2. Figuratively, that which conceals; a cover; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretense.

Not using your liberty for a *cloke* of maliciousness.
1 Pet. ii. 16.

They make religion mere policy, a *cloak*, a human invention. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 603.

Drunkard's cloak†, a barrel with one end open and a hole in the other, put over a drunkard's shoulders as a penalty. *S. Dowell.*

cloak (klōk), *v.* [< ME. **cloken* (in adv. *clokedly*), < *cloke*, a cloak: see *cloak*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cover with or as with a cloak.

He crafty *cloaks* him in a Dragons skin
All bright-bespect.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

The Shadow *cloak'd* from head to foot,
Who keeps the keys of all the creeds.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxiii.

2. Figuratively, to cover up; hide; conceal.

David, by his wisdom and policy, thought so to have *cloaked* the matter, that it should never have been known.
Latimer, 2d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thenceforth she sought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal. *Spenser*, F. Q.

The unscrupulous greed of conquest *cloaked* by pretences of spreading the blessings of British rule and British religion. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 81.

=Syn. To hide, conceal, mask, cover, veil, screen.

II. *intrans.* To intrigue; hold secret council.

Your symonies, and bribes,
Your *cloaking* with the great for fear to fall.
Greene, James IV., v.

cloakage (klō′kāj), *n.* [< *cloak* + *-age*.] The act of covering with or as with a cloak. *J. Martineau.* [Rare.]

cloak-anemone (klōk′a-nem″ō-nē), *n.* A kind of cancrisocial sea-anemone, *Adamsia palliata*.

cloak-bag (klōk′bag), *n.* A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.

I would not be a serving-man
To carry the *cloak-bag* still.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

Ordering his man to produce a *cloak-bag* which he had caused to be brought from Lady Booby's on purpose.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

cloakedly† (klō′ked-li), *adv.* [< ME. *clokedly*, < **cloked*, pp. of **cloken*, + *-ly*: see *cloak*, *v.*, and *-ly*².] In a cloaked or covert manner; guilefully. [Rare.]

The French Ambassador came to declare, first how the Emperor wronged divers of his Masters Subjects and Vassals; arrested also his Merchants, and did *cloakedly* begin war. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, II. 39.

cloak-father† (klōk′fä″ᵺėr), *n.* The ostensible author or doer of anything; a stalking-horse. [Rare.]

The book goes under the name of Cardinal Allan, though the secular priests say he was but the *cloak-father* thereof, and that Parsons the Jesuite made it.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. vii. 24.

cloaking (klō′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cloak*, *v.*] 1. The act of covering with or as with a cloak.

To take heed of their dissemblings and *cloakings*.
Strype, Records, No. 36.

2. Cloth for making cloaks.

cloak-room (klōk′rōm), *n.* A room connected with a place of general resort, as an assembly-room or an opera-house, where cloaks, etc., are deposited.

They . . . filled the air of *cloak-rooms* at the Capitol and of private apartments with mean insinuations which were worse than lies. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 317.

cloam, clome (klōm), *n.* and *a.* [Also *clomb*; < ME. **clom* (not found), < AS. *clām*, clay, > *clāman*, ME. *clemen*, mod. E. dial. *cleam* = *claim*², *clem*², smear, daub: see *cleam*, *claim*², *clem*².] I. *n.* 1†. Clay.

Ere Wille myȝte a-spie,
Deth delt him a dent and drof him to the erthe,
And is closed vnder *clom*.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 105.

2. Earthenware. *Halliwell; Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* Of earthenware.

I making answer that that should depend on the pitcher, whether it were iron or *clomb*, he turned on his heel, and presently departed from me. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, i.

cloam†, **clome**† (klōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cloamed*, *clomed*, ppr. *cloaming*, *cloming*. [< *cloam*, *n.* Cf. *cleam*, *clem*², *claim*², *v.*] To daub with clay.

cloamen, clomen (klō′men), *a.* [< *cloam* + *-en*².] Of or pertaining to earthenware. [Prov. Eng.]

In your account of the ceremonies now practised in Devon at Christmas regarding the apple-trees, you are wrong in calling it a clayen cup; it should be a clome or *clomen* cup; thus all earthenware shops and china shops are called by the middling class and peasantry clome or *clomen* shops, and the same in markets where earthenware is displayed in Devon are called clome standings.
Hone, Every-day Book, II. 1652.

cloamer†, **clomer**† (klō′mėr), *n.* [< *cloam* + *-er*¹.] A maker of cloam.

cloath†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cloth*.

cloath†, **cloathe**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *clothe*.

cloathing†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clothing*.

clobbed†, *a.* A Middle English form of *clubbed*.

clobber (klob′ėr), *n.* [Perhaps Celtic: cf. Ir. *clabar*, mud. Cf. *clabber*.] A kind of coarse paste made of ground cinders and flour, used to conceal the breaks in the leather of cobbled shoes. *Dickens.* [Eng.]

clobber (klob′ėr), *v. t.* [< *clobber*, *n.*] To conceal defects in, as by the use of clobber in cobbling shoes.—**Clobbered china**, old porcelain the decoration on which has been freshened up, especially by additional painting.

clobberer (klob′ėr-ėr), *n.* A cobbler of the lowest class, who patches up old shoes, and conceals their defects by rubbing clobber into the breaks of the leather. [Eng.]

clochard†, *n.* Same as *clocher*¹. *Weever.*

clochet, *n.* An obsolete form of *clutch*¹.

clocher¹†, *n.* [ME., also *clochier*, *clokerre*, < OF. *clochier*, *clocher*, F. *clocher*, < ML. *clocarium*, *cloccarium*, a bell-tower, < *cloca*, *clocca*, > OF. *cloche*, a bell: see *clock*², *n.*] A bell-tower; a belfry. *Ayliffe.*

clocher²†, *n.* See *closer*².

clochette (klō-shet′), *n.* [F., dim. of *cloche*, a bell: see *clock*², *n.*] In *decorative art*, any small object resembling a bell.

clochier†, *n.* See *clocher*¹.

clock¹† (klok), *v.* [< ME. *clokken*, < AS. *cloccian*, cluck: see *cluck*, which is the usual form.] I. *intrans.* To cluck, as a hen.

That eggs were made before the hardy cock
Began to tread, or brooding hen to *clock*.
The Silkewormes (1599).

II. *trans.* To call by clucking.

She nowe behinde, and nowe she goth before,
And *clocketh* hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

★**clock**² (klok), *n.* [< ME. *clock*, *clok*, *clokke*, a clock, = D. *klok*, a clock, = LG. *klok*, a clock, = OHG. *glocka*, MHG. G. *glocke*, a clock, a bell, = Dan. *klokke*, a clock, a bell, = Sw. *klocka*, a clock, a bell, = Icel. *klukka*, a bell (cf. AS. (once) *clucge*, a bell), < ML. *clocca*, *cloca* (also *glocca*, *glogga*), a bell, > F. *cloche*, a bell (ML. also a cloak, > ult. E. *cloak*, etc., q. v.). The orig. sense is 'bell,' a bell being orig. and still usually a necessary attachment of the clock, and the two words, in many cases, being practically synonymous. Prob. of Celtic origin: Ir. Gael. *clog*, Gael. also *clag*, a bell, a clock, = W. *cloch* = Corn. *cloch* = Manx *clagg*, a bell; from the verb repr. by Ir. *clog-aim*, older *clag-aim* = Gael. *clog*, *clag*, ring, sound as a bell. Cf. W. *cleca*, clack, etc., with numerous derivatives. If imitative, there is a certain connection with E. *clock*¹ and *cluck*.] 1. A machine designed to measure and indicate time by the motion of its parts. *Clock* was the generic name for all such machines; but instruments of this kind designed to be carried on the person are now called *watches*, and those of special accuracy, used at sea, *chronometers*. A clock usually consists of a frame or case containing a train of wheels moved by weights or springs and regulated by a pendulum or balance-wheel, carrying hands or pointers round the face or dial-plate for marking the hours and minutes. The dial-plate may have minor dials, as for marking seconds, or be divided into several dials, as for showing the time at different places. Clocks are also most commonly made to give notice of the hour, and sometimes of lesser divisions of time, by the stroke of a hammer on a bell or other sonorous object. See *horology*.

Wel sikerer [more certain] was his crowyng in his logge [lodge],
Than is a *clok*, or an abbay orlogge [horologe].
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 34.

The time will seem longer without a *clock* or hour-glass than with it. *Bacon.*

2†. A stroke of the clock; the sounding of the hour by a clock.

I told the *clocks* and watched the wasting light. *Dryden.*

3†. A watch; specifically, a watch that strikes the hour.

That striking *clock*, which he had long worn in his pocket.
I. Walton.

Astronomical clock. See *astronomical*.—**Beat of a clock.** See *beat*¹, *n.*—**Electric clock.** (*a*) A clock having a pendulum which by its movement makes or breaks an electric circuit, which in turn controls the movement of a number of other clocks. (*b*) A clock operated by a weight in the usual way, and regulated and controlled by an electric current from another clock, an electric escapement being employed in some cases as the direct means of controlling its motion.—**Flora's clock.** See *horologium*.—**Of the clock** (obsolete or archaic), **o'clock** (**a clock**, **a-clock**, obsolete), a phrase preceded by *one*, *two*, or other number, or by *what*, and signifying the time of day as shown by the face of the clock or watch, or, as originally, by the strokes of the bell.

That was the .xvj. daye of Maij, we come to Venyse, aboute .ij. *of the cloke*, at after noone.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

Euery brother and suster of the fraternite forseid schal come to the chirche forseid be viij *of the clok*, that is for to seye be oure ladies belle.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 448.

'Tis now the sweetest time for sleep; the night's
Scarce spent: Arrigo, *what's o'clock?*
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 1.

Pneumatic clock, one of a series of clocks governed by pulsations of air, sent at regular intervals to them through tubes by a central clock or regulator. The movement of the central clock compresses the air in the tube and causes a bellows to expand on each dial, thus moving the hands one interval.—**Watchman's clock**, or **telltale clock**, a clock having pins projecting from the dial, one for each quarter of an hour, which can be pushed in, but only at the times marked by them on the dial. When it is used by a watchman, it is his duty to push one pin in every fifteen minutes, thus proving that his watch has been complete.

★**clock**² (klok), *v. t.* [< *clock*², *n.*] In *bell-ringing*, to sound (a bell) by pulling the clapper without moving the bell itself. See *clappering*.

clock³ (klok), *n.* [First instance prob. in Palsgrave (A. D. 1530); origin unknown. Perhaps orig. applied to a bell-shaped ornament or flower: see *clock*².] 1†. In the sixteenth century, a decoration applied to hoods.—2†. In the reign of Charles II. of England, a gore, plait, or piece inserted to produce the required shape of a garment.—3. A figured ornament on the side of the ankle of a stocking, either woven in the fabric or embroidered upon it.

Show the red stockings, Trix. They've silver *clocks*, Harry. *Thackeray*, Esmond, vii.

clock⁴ (klok), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., of obscure origin, perhaps orig. imitative (cf. *click-beetle* and *clock*¹). Cf. OHG. *chuleich*, glossed *scarabæus*; Sc. *golach*, *goloch*, a beetle.] A popular name of a beetle. Also *clock-beetle*. [Eng.]

The Brize, the black-arm'd *Clock*, the Gnat, the Butterflie. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, i. 41.

clock⁵†, *v. i.* [ME. *clokken*, < OF. (Picard) *cloquer*, assibilated *clocher*, *clochier* (cf. E. *closh*¹), < L. *claudicare*, limp, < *claudus*, lame, limping: see *claudicate*, *claudicant*.] To limp; hobble.

I am biknowen
There konnyng clerkes shul *clokke* bihynde.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 34.

clock-alarm (klok′a-lärm″), *n.* The alarm of an alarm-clock.

clock-beetle (klok′bē″tl), *n.* Same as *clock*⁴: sometimes applied specifically to the *Scarabæus stercorarius*, or dung-beetle. [Eng.]

clock-case (klok'kās), *n.* The case or receptacle of the works of a clock.

clocked (klokt), *a.* [< *clock*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented with clocks or embroidered work: as, ★*clocked* stockings.

clock-face (klok'fās), *n.* 1. The dial or face of a clock, on which the time is shown.—2. The reading of a clock. [This use of the word was introduced by the American mathematician Chauvenet.]

clock-maker (klok'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes clocks.

clock-setter (klok'set″ėr), *n.* One who regulates clocks.

Old Time the *clock-setter*. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

clock-star (klok'stär), *n.* In *astron.*, a time-star, or a star observations of which are convenient for use in regulating timepieces.

clock-stocking (klok'stok″ing), *n.* A stocking embroidered with the ornament called clock; a clocked stocking.

clock-tower (klok'tou″ėr), *n.* [For the ME. words see *clocher*[1], *belfry*.] A tower containing a clock, usually with a large dial exposed in each of the four walls.

Above and below, on the street side of this quadrangle, are club-rooms and offices, broken by a picturesque *clock-tower*. *The Century*, XXII. 490.

clock-turret (klok'tur″et), *n.* A small clock-tower.

clock-watch (klok'woch), *n.* A watch which strikes the hours, like a clock.

clockwise (klok'wīz), *adv.* [< *clock*[2] + *-wise*.] In the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock: as, the direction of the Amperian currents in the south pole of a magnet is *clockwise*.

In fact, if curve B is rotated *clock-wise* through a small angle round its highest point, it will coincide with that of A. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 261.

clockwork (klok'wėrk), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The machinery and movements of a clock; any complex mechanism of wheels producing regularity or precision of movement.

I must not omit, that in this assembly of wax there were several pieces that moved by *clock-work*, and gave great satisfaction to the spectators. *Addison*, Religions in Waxwork.

2. Figuratively, any regulated system by which work is performed steadily and without confusion, as if by machinery.

II. *a.* Marked by machine-like regularity of operation: as, a *clockwork* system; *clockwork* movements.

The *clock-work* tintinnabulum of rhyme. *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 529.

★**clod**[1] (klod), *n.* [< ME. *clodde*, a modified form of *clotte*, *clot*, perhaps by confusion with *cloud*, *clud*, *clude*, a round mass, > E. *cloud*: see *cloud*[1], *cloud*[2], and *clot*[1]. Cf. Sw. dial. *klodd*, a lump of snow or clay, *kladd*, a lump of dough.] 1†. Any lump or mass; sometimes, a concreted mass; a clot.

Clods of blood. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vii. 54.

Two massy *clods* of iron and brass. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 565.

Specifically—2. A lump of earth, or earth and turf; a lump of clay.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great *clod* is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod*. *Bacon.*

The sluggish *clod*, which the rude swain
Turns with his share, and treads upon. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

3. In *coal-mining*, indurated clay: the equivalent of *bind*. [Eng.]—4. A stretch of ground or turf; earth; soil. [Rare.]

Byzantians boast that on the *clod*,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

5. Anything earthy, base, and vile; poetically, the body of man in comparison with his soul: as, "this corporeal *clod*," *Milton*.

We leave behind us
These *clods* of flesh, that are too massy burdens. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 6.

He makes flat warre with God, and doth defie
With his poore *clod* of earth the spacious sky. *G. Herbert*, The Church Porch.

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

I am no *clod* of trade, to lackey pride. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

7. A bait used in fishing for eels, consisting of a bunch of lobworms or earthworms strung on worsted yarn: also called a *bob*. See *clod-fishing*.

clod[1] (klod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clodded*, ppr. *clodding*. [< ME. *clodden*, cover with earth, as seeds; from the noun.] 1. To pelt with clods or stones.

"Clodding" is the Belfast word for throwing stones; *clod* the police is to pelt them. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 285.

2. To form into clods. *Holland.*

The leaven
That spreading in this dull and *clodded* earth
Gives it a touch ethereal. *Keats*, Endymion, i. 297.

3†. To cover with earth, as seeds; harrow.

Nowe londe, that medycyne [clover] is fore yfond,
. . . ye must it plowe eftesones,
Eke diligently *clodde* it, pyke out stones. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

4†. To confine in what is earthy and base, as the soul in the body. *G. Fletcher.*—5. To throw with violence. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

clod[2], *v.* A dialectal variant of *clothe*.

clod-breaker (klod'brā″kėr), *n.* 1. Same as *clod-crusher*.—2. A peasant; a clodhopper; a clodpoll: used in contempt. [Rare.]

In other countries, as France, the people of ordinary condition were called *clod-breakers*. *Brougham.*

clod-crusher (klod'krush″ėr), *n.* A roller armed with blunt spikes for dragging over newly plowed land to break the clods and render it fit for seeding.

clodder†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., var. of *clotter*, *clutter*[1]. Cf. *clodder*, *n.*] To coagulate; clot. *Palsgrave.*

clodder†, *n.* [< ME. *clodder*, a clot. Cf. *clotter*, *clutter*[1], and *clodder*, *v.*] A clot.

In *cloddres* of blod his her [hair] was clunge. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

clodding (klod'ing), *n.* [< *clod*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Material for clods.

clodding-beetle (klod'ing-bē″tl), *n.* A beetle for breaking clods.

clodding-hammer (klod'ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A clodding-beetle.

clodding-mill (klod'ing-mil), *n.* A machine for breaking clods.

clodding-spade (klod'ing-spād), *n.* A spade for breaking clods.

clodding-tool (klod'ing-tōl), *n.* A clodding-beetle.

clodish (klod'ish), *a.* [< *clod*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Of the nature of a clod; earthy; hence, earthly; base; low.

The clods of earth, which we so constantly belabored and turned over and over, were never etherealized into thought. Our thoughts, on the contrary, were fast becoming *clodditsh*. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 79.

2. Clownish; boorish; doltish; uncouth; ungainly.

They [his boots] seemed to him to have a *clodditsh* air. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iii. 5.

clodishness (klod'ish-nes), *n.* [< *clodditsh* + *-ness*.] Clownishness; boorishness; doltishness; clumsiness; ungainliness.

cloddy (klod'i), *a.* [< *clod*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of clods; abounding with clods.

The meagre *cloddy* earth. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

2. Earthy; mean; gross.

clode†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *clothe*.

clod-fishing (klod'fish″ing), *n.* A method of catching eels by means of a clod or bait of lobworms strung on worsted. The fisher allows this bait to sink to the bottom of the stream, and the eel biting it so entangles its teeth in the worsted as to be unable to let go. Also called *bob-fishing*.

clodhopper (klod'hop″ėr), *n.* [< *clod*[1] + *hopper*; one who 'hops' over 'clods,' i. e., a plowman.] A clown; a rustic; a boor.

Now I should think it was the *clodhopper* gave the gentleman the day's work. *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, i.

clodhopping (klod'hop″ing), *a.* [< *clod*[1] + *hopping*; cf. *clodhopper*.] Like a clodhopper; loutish; boorish; treading heavily, as one accustomed to walking on plowed land.

What a mercy you are shod with velvet, Jane! a *clod-hopping* messenger would never do at this juncture. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

clodpate (klod'pāt), *n.* [< *clod*[1] + *pate*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a numskull.

clodpated (klod'pā″ted), *a.* [< *clod*[1] + *pate* + *-ed*[2].] Stupid; dull; doltish.

My *clod-pated* relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot.*

clodpoll (klod'pōl), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *clodpole* and *clotpole*; < *clod*[1] + *poll*[1]. Cf. *clodpate* and *blockhead*.] **I.** *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter, being so excellently ignorant, will breed no terror in the youth; he will find it comes from a *clodpole*. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Your parasite
Is a most precious thing, dropt from above,
Not bred 'mongst clods and *clodpoles*, here on earth. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 1.

II. *a.* Stupid; dull; ignorant.

What *clod-pole* commissioner is this! *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 1.

clœochoanite (klē-ō-kō′a-nīt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *clœochoanitis*, < Gr. κλοιός, a collar, + χοάνη, a funnel.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a collar as well as a funnel, as an ammonite; specifically, belonging to the *Clœochoanites*.

II. *n.* An ammonoid cephalopod of the group *Clœochoanites*.

Clœochoanites (klē-ō-kō-a-nī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *clœochoanitis*: see *clœochoanite*.] A group of ellipochoanoid ammonoid cephalopods which have a collar above as well as a funnel below the septum. Originally *Cloiochoanites*. *Hyatt.*

cloff (klof), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *com.*: (*a*) Formerly, an allowance of 2 pounds in every 3 hundredweight on certain goods, after the tare and tret were taken, that the weight might hold out in retailing. (*b*) Now, in England, any deduction or allowance from the gross weight. Also written *clough*.

clog (klog), *n.* [< ME. *clogge*, a lump, block; compare Sc. *clag*, a clog, clot, impediment, encumbrance, > *clag*, clog, impede, obstruct, cover with mud or anything sticky (cf. *claggy*, *cladgy*, *cledgy*), connected (prob. through Dan. *klæg*, loam) with E. *clay*: see *clay*, *clag*[1], *cleg*[1].] 1. A block or mass of anything constituting an encumbrance.

A *clog* of lead was round my feet,
A band of pain across my brow. *Tennyson*, The Letters.

Specifically—(*a*) A block of wood or other material fastened to an animal, as by a rope or chain to its leg, to impede its movements. (*b*) A block of wood fastened to or placed under the wheel of a vehicle to serve as a brake in descending a hill.

Hence—2. Any encumbrance; anything that hinders motion or action, physical or moral, or renders it difficult; a hindrance or impediment.

I am glad at soul I have no other child;
For thy escape would teach me tyranny,
To hang *clogs* on them. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Slavery is of all things the greatest *clog* and obstacle to speculation. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

3. Same as *clog-almanac*.—4†. A cone of the pine or other coniferous tree.—5. A kind of shoe with a very thick sole and high heels, worn either alone or as an overshoe. Clogs for the latter purpose were in common use until the introduction of india-rubber overshoes, about 1840. The clogs worn in the middle ages were often excessively high, and, like those of the Japanese, added notably to the wearer's stature. The material was commonly wood. Cheaply made clogs, still in use in the north of England and very common in France and Germany, consist of a wooden sole with a leather upper for the front part of the foot alone, or with sometimes a low leather counter in addition. See *patten* and *chopine*.

Clogges or Pattens to keepe them out of the durt thay may not burden themselues with. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

Pattens date their origin to the reign of Anne; *clogs*, as we have already shown, are of considerable antiquity. *Fairholt*, Costume, I. 374.

Hence—6. A similar shoe used in the modern clog-dance.—7. A clog-dance.—8. In *coal-mining*, a short piece of timber placed between a prop and the roof which it helps to support.

=Syn. 1. Load, weight, dead weight, burden, obstruction, trammel, check.

clog (klog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clogged*, ppr. *clogging*. [< *clog*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To impede the movements of; encumber; hamper; hobble, as by a chain, a rope, a block of wood, or the like: as, to *clog* a bullock to prevent it from leaping fences; to *clog* a wheel.

If . . . you find so much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2.

The Turks rusht in, and apprehended him, *clogging* him with chains. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 67.

Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain,
While *clogg'd* he beats his silken wings in vain. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 130.

2†. To restrain; confine.

The castle all of steel,
The which Acrisius caused to be made,
To keep his daughter Danae *clogg'd* in. *Greene*, Alphonsus, iii.

3. To choke up; obstruct so as to hinder passage through: as, to *clog* a tube; to *clog* a vein.—4. Figuratively, to throw obstacles in the way of; encumber; hinder; burden; trammel; hamper: as, to *clog* commerce with restrictions.

The bill to raise money is *clogged* so as to prevent the governor from giving his consent to it. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 286.

Clogged by gross vice, by slaughter stained,
Still knew his daring soul to soar. *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 10.

The indulgence vouchsafed to the Presbyterians, who constituted the great body of the Scottish people, was *clogged* by conditions which made it almost worthless. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

=Syn. To shackle, fetter, restrain, cumber, embarrass, restrict.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become loaded, encumbered, or choked up with extraneous matter.

In working through the bone the teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*. *Sharpe*, Surgery.

2. To coalesce; unite and adhere in a cluster or mass; stick together.

Move it sometimes with a broom that the seeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn.*

clog-almanac (klog′âl″ma-nak), *n.* An early form of almanac or calendar, made by cutting notches or characters on a clog or block, generally of wood, but sometimes of horn, bone, or brass. "This almanac is usually a square piece of wood, containing three months on each of the four edges. The number of days in them are expressed by notches, the first day by a notch with a patulous stroke turned up from it, and every seventh by a large-sized notch. Over against many of the notches are placed, on the left hand, several marks or symbols, denoting the golden number or cycle of the moon. The festivals are marked by symbols of the several saints issuing from the notches." *Plot.* Also called *clog.*

The runic writing was cut in the wood in the direction of the grain, as may be seen in the case of some of the runic *clog-almanacks* which are still in existence.
Is. Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 221.

clog-burnisher (klog′bėr″nish-ėr), *n.* A burnisher having a handle at one end and a hook and staple at the other, used at Sheffield in England for burnishing parts of knives.

clog-dance (klog′dans), *n.* A dance performed with clogs, or with shoes having wooden soles or heels, in which the feet are made to perform a regular and noisy accompaniment to music.

clog-dancer (klog′dan″sėr), *n.* One who performs clog-dances.

clog-dancing (klog′dan″sing), *n.* The act of dancing with clogs.

clogginess (klog′i-nes), *n.* [< *cloggy* + *-ness.*] The state of being cloggy or clogged.

clogging (klog′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clog, v.*] Anything which clogs; obstruction; hindrance; clog.

Truth doth clear, unweave, and simplifie,
Search, sever, pierce, open and disgregate
All ascititious *cloggings.*
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. iii. 25.

cloggy (klog′i), *a.* [< *clog* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *claggy, cladgy, cledgy.*] Clogging or having power to clog; obstructive; adhesive.

Some grosser and *cloggy* parts. *Boyle*, Works, I. 416.

cloghead (klog′hed), *n.* [Accom. from Ir. Gael. *clogachd*, Ir. also *clogas, clogchas*, a bell-tower, < *clog*, a bell: see *clock*[2].] One of the slender round towers attached to various Irish churches. *Fosbroke.*

clog-hornpipe (klog′hôrn″pīp), *n.* A hornpipe danced with clogs on. *Dickens.*

clog-pack (klog′pak), *n.* In *coal-mining*, same as *chock*[4], 4. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

clogweed (klog′wēd), *n.* The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Spondylium.*

cloison (kloi′sọn; F. pron. klwo-zôṅ′), *n.* [F., = Pr. *clausio*, < ML. *clausio(n-)*, < L. *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] A partition; a dividing band; specifically, a fillet used in cloisonné work. Also spelled *cloisson.* See *cloisonné.*

Each minute piece is separated from the next by a thin wall or *cloison* of ivory, about as thick as card-board, which thus forms a white outline, and sets off the brilliance of the coloured stones. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 850.

cloisonnage (kloi′sọ-nāj), *n.* [F., < *cloison* + *-age.*] 1. The process or operation of executing cloisonné work.—2. Cloisonné work.

cloisonné (kloi-sọ-nā′), *a.* [F., < *cloison*, a partition: see *cloison.*] Having partitions; partitioned. Applied specifically to a kind of surface-decoration in enamel, in which the outlines of the designs are formed by small bands or fillets of metal bent to shape and fixed to a ground either of metal or of porcelain. The interstices or cells between the metal fillets are filled with enamel paste of appropriate colors, which is vitrified by heat. The surface is generally ground smooth and polished. Beautiful examples of cloisonné enamel were produced by the Byzantines, and in western Europe during the middle ages, and the art is practised with success at the present day in China and Japan.

cloister (kloi′stėr), *n.* [< ME. *cloister, cloyster, cloistre*, < OF. *cloistre*, F. *cloître* = Pr. *claustra* = Sp. *claustra*, now *claustro* = Pg. *claustro* = It. *chiostro, chiostra, claustro* = AS. *clūstor, clūster, clauster* (only in L. senses of 'prison, lock, barrier') (> ME. *clauster, cluster, closter*, parallel with *cloister*) = OS. *klūstar* = OFries. *klāster* = D. *klooster* = MLG. *kloster, kloester* = OHG. *chlōster*, MHG. G. *kloster* = Icel. *klaustr* = Sw. Dan. *kloster* = Pol. *klasztor* = Bohem. *klaster*, a cloister, < ML. *claustrum, clostrum*, a cloister, in class. L. usually in pl. *claustra*, rarely *clostra*, that which closes or shuts, a lock, bar, bolt, barrier, a place shut in, < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, shut, close: see *close*[1] and *close*[2].] **1**†. An inclosure.

Withinne the *cloistre* blisful of thy sydes
Took mannes shap the Eternal Love and Pees.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 43.

2. An arched way or a covered walk running round the walls of certain portions of monastic and collegiate buildings. It usually has a wall on one side, and a series of arcades with piers and columns, or an open colonnade, surrounding an interior court, on



Cloister of Las Huelgas, Burgos, Spain.

the opposite side. The original purpose of cloisters was to afford a place in which the monks could take exercise and recreation.

They [the Capuchins] have a faire garden belonging to their Monastery, neare to which they have a *Cloister.*
Coryat, Crudities, I. 19.

Hence—**3.** A place of religious retirement; a monastery; a convent; a nunnery; a religious house.

We come into a *Cloyster* of grekysshe monke, whose Churche is of the holy Crosse.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

For aye to be in shady *cloister* mew'd,
To live a barren sister all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold fruitless moon.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

Alcuin . . . cannot help recalling those days of his youth and manhood which he had spent in his own England, beneath the still *cloister* built by a Wilfrid.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 281.

4. Any arcade or colonnade round an open court.

And round the cool green courts there ran a row
Of *cloisters*, branch'd like mighty woods.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Cloister monk. See *monk.*

cloister (kloi′stėr), *v. t.* [< *cloister, n.*] 1. To confine in a cloister or convent.

It was of the king's first acts to *cloister* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondsey. *Bacon.*

2. To shut up; confine closely within walls; immure; shut up in retirement from the world.

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloistered* up.
Rymer, Tragedies.

With the cessation of college-life would cease the abnormal *cloistering* of the young women.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 613.

cloisteral† (kloi′stėr-al), *a.* An obsolete form of *cloistral.*

cloistered (kloi′stėrd), *a.* [< *cloister* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with cloisters; arranged in the form of a cloister.

The court below is formed into a square by a corridor, having over the cheife entrance a stately cupola, covered with stone; the rest is *cloistered* and arch'd on pillasters of rustiq worke. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 1, 1644.

A lovely *cloistered* court he found,
A fountain in the midst o'erthrown and dry.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 326.

2. Shut up in a cloister; inhabiting a convent. —**3.** Solitary; retired from the world; secret; concealed.

Let those have night, that slily love t' immure
Their *cloister'd* crimes, and sin secure.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 14.

Ere the bat hath flown
His *cloister'd* flight. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.

I cannot praise a fugitive and *cloister'd* vertue, unexercis'd and unbreath'd. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 18.

cloisterer† (kloi′stėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *cloistrer;* as if < *cloister* + *-er*[1]; but cf. OF. *cloistrier* (= Pr. *claustrier*), < *cloistre*, a cloister.] One belonging to a cloister.

cloisteress† (kloi′stėr-es), *n.* Same as *cloistress.*

cloister-garth (kloi′stėr-gärth), *n.* In *arch.*, the court inclosed by a cloister.

cloistral (kloi′stral), *a.* [Formerly also *cloisteral*, < *cloister* + *-al*, after ML. *claustralis:* see *claustral.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a cloister; of the nature of a cloister; belonging to or dwelling in a cloister.

Many *cloisteral* men of great learning and devotion prefer contemplation before action.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 39.

That initiatory branch of Italian art which I will venture to name, from . . . the profession of many of the best masters who practised it, the *cloistral* epoch.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 10.

The Armenian Convent, whose *cloistral* buildings rise from the glassy lagoon, upon the south of the city [Venice], near a mile away. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

2. Secluded; retired.

A stately Fir-grove, whither I was wont
To hasten, for I found, beneath the roof
Of that perennial shade, a *cloistral* place
Of refuge. *Wordsworth*, Naming of Places, vi.

cloistress† (kloi′stres), *n.* [< *cloister* + *-ess.* Cf. *cloisterer.*] A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. Also written *cloisteress.* [Rare.]

Like a *cloistress*, she will veiled walk. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1.

cloke† (klōk), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cloak.*

clokke[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *clock*[1].

clokke[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clock*[2].

clomb[1] (klōm). Obsolete or poetical preterit of *climb.*

clomb[2] (klōm), *n.* and *a.* See *cloam.*

clomben†. Obsolete strong preterit plural of *climb.*

clome, clomen, etc. See *cloam, cloamen.*

clomperton†, *n.* See *clumperton.*

clone (klōn), *n.* [< NL. *clonus*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, the condition of clonus.

Constitutions differ according to degrees of tone and *clone.* *Ashburner*, Reichenbach's Dynamics (1851), p. 42.

clonget, *a.* An obsolete variant of *clung.*

clonic (klon′ik), *a.* [< NL. *clonicus*, < *clonus*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or exhibiting clonus.—**Clonic spasm,** a spasm in which the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately, in somewhat quick succession, as in the latter part of an epileptic attack: used in contradistinction to *tonic spasm.*

clonicity (klō-nis′i-ti), *n.* [< *clonic* + *-ity.*] In *pathol.*, the condition of being clonic.

clonus (klō′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλόνος, any violent confused motion, turmoil.] In *pathol.*, alternating contractions and relaxations of a muscle following one another in somewhat quick succession. See *clonic spasm* and *ankle-clonus.*

cloof (klöf), *n.* [Sc.; also written *clufe;* < Icel. *klauf*, cloven foot, hoof, = Dan. *klov*, a hoof; from root of E. *cleave*[2], q. v. Cf. *clove*[3].] A hoof.

cloom (klöm), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *cloam, v.*] To close with glutinous matter. *Mortimer.* [Local.]

cloop (klùp), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made when a cork is pulled out of the neck of a bottle. [Rare.]

The *cloop* of a cork wrenched from a bottle. *Thackeray.*

cloot (klöt), *n.* [Sc., also written *clute*, a cloven hoof, the half of a cloven hoof; perhaps, through a form **cluft* (see *cleft*[1]), from root of *cleave*[2], split: see *cleave*[2], and cf. *cloof.*] A divided hoof; a cloven hoof.

The harrying thieves! not a *cloot* left of the hail hirsel! *Scott*, Monastery, iii.

Cloot-and-cloot, hoof-and-hoof—that is, every hoof.

Clootie (klö′ti), *n.* [Sc., also written *Clutie*, < *cloot, clute*, a cloven hoof: see *cloot.*] The devil; literally, he of the cloven hoofs.

Oh Thou! whatever title suit thee,
Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or *Clootie.*
Burns, Address to the De'il.

clort (klôrt), *n.* Same as *clart.*

clorty (klôr′ti), *a.* Same as *clarty.*

close[1] (klōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *closed*, ppr. *closing.* [< ME. *closen*, a modification (through the influence of adj. *clos, close*) of earlier *clusen* (so also in comp. *bi-clusen*, often *bi-closen*), also later sometimes *clesen*, close, shut in, < AS. **clȳsan* (in verbal n. *clȳsung*, a closing, an inclosure, and comp. *beclȳsan*, close in, shut up), < L. *clusus, clausus*, pp. of *cludere, claudere* (always *-clusus, -cludere* in comp.), shut, close, shut in (> OF. and F. *clore* (pp. *clos*, > ME. adj. *clos, close:* see *close*[2], *a.*) = Pr. *claure, clure* = Sp. Pg. *-cluir* (in comp.) = It. *chiudere*, close, etc.), orig. prob. **sclaudere* = OFries. *slūta* = OS. **slūta* (cf. *slutil*, a key) = LG. *sluten* = D. *sluiten* (> *slot*, a lock, > E. *slot*[1], q. v.) = OHG. *sliozan*, MHG. *sliezen*, G. *schliessen* = Dan. *slutte* = Sw. *sluta*, shut; Gr. κλείειν (√ **σκλαϝ*?) appears to be a shorter form of the same root. Hence ult. (from L. *claudere*) E. *close*[1], *close*[2], *closet, clause, cloister, conclude, exclude, include, occlude, preclude, seclude*, etc., *conclusion*, etc., *sluice, clavis, clef*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To inclose; shut in; surround; comprise.

The Iewes herynge those wordes set hande on Ioseph and *closed* hym in a house where was no wyndowe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

The depth *closed* me round about. Jonah ii. 5.

The sun sets on my fortune, red and bloody,
And everlasting night begins to *close* me.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

When I clung to all the present for the promise that it *closed.* *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. To make close; bring together the parts of, especially so as to form a complete inclosure, or to prevent ingress or egress; shut; bring to-

gether: as, to *close* one's mouth; to *close* a door or a room; to *close* a book.

The Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath *closed* your eyes. Isa. xxix. 10.

K. Phil. *Close* your hands.—
Aust. And your lips too. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

Close the door, the shutters *close*.
Tennyson, The Deserted House.

3. To stop (up); fill (up); repair a gap, opening, or fracture in; unite; consolidate: often followed by *up*: as, to *close* an aperture or a room; to *close* or *close up* the ranks of troops.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or *close* the wall *up* with our English dead.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1.

4. To end; finish; conclude; complete; bring to a period: as, to *close* a bargain or contract; to *close* a lecture.

One frugal supper did our studies *close*. *Dryden.*

The procession moves very slowly; it is *closed* by a second party of musicians, similar to the first, or by two or three drummers. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 207.

5†. To draw near to; approach; close with (which see, under II.).

On our answering in the affirmative, Bellerophon's Signal was made to *close* the Admiral, which we immediately made sail to accomplish.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 261.

6. In *shoemaking*, to sew or stitch together (the parts of the upper).—**Closed bundle.** See *bundle*.—**Closed curve,** in *math.*, a curve which returns into itself; an oval.—**Closed gauntlet,** in *medieval armor*, a sort of gauntlet used in tourneys and justs in the sixteenth century. It was of the form of a closed hand, and was opened or closed by means of a hook and staple or a turning-pin; the hand of the wearer, when inserted in it, could not be opened, but could hold firmly a lance or the handle of the sword.—**Closed surface,** in *geom.*, a surface which separates all space into two regions, so that it is impossible to pass from one to the other by a continuous motion without crossing the surface.—**To close a circuit,** in *elect.* See *circuit*, 12, and *electricity*.—**To close an account.** (*a*) In *bookkeeping*, to balance the credit and debit sides of an account-book at some fixed time, as the end of a fiscal year. (*b*) To settle up an account.—**To close out,** to get rid of; dispose of; sell off: as, to *close out* a line of goods.—**To close the books.** See *book*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come together, either literally or figuratively; fall; draw; gather around, as a curtain or a fog: often followed by *on* or *upon*: as, the shades of night *close upon* us.

They . . . went down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed upon* them. Num. xvi. 33.

Pass beneath it [an equestrian statue of King Louis] into the court, and the sixteenth century *closes* round you.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 28.

2. To end; terminate or come to a period: as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock.—**3.** To engage in close encounter, or in a hand-to-hand fight; grapple; come to close quarters.

If I can *close* with him, I care not for his thrust.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

After so wide a compass as I have wandered, I do now gladly overtake and *close* in with my subject.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi.

Scarce could they hear or see their foes,
Until at weapon-point they *close*.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 25.

4. In the game of sixty-six, to turn down the trump-card before the pack is exhausted, so that no further drawing can be done.—**To close in,** to envelop; settle down upon and around anything.

As the night *closed in*, they reached the chain of little valleys and hamlets, locked up among these rocky heights.
Irving, Granada, p. 88.

To close on or **upon.** (*a*) To come to a mutual agreement about; agree on or join in.

Jealousy . . . would induce France and Holland to *close upon* some measures . . . to our disadvantage.
Sir W. Temple.

(*b*) In *fencing*, to get near enough to touch by making a step forward without deranging the position of the body.—**To close out,** to sell out a business, a special stock of goods, or the like.—**To close with.** (*a*) To accede to; consent or agree to: as, to *close with* the terms proposed.

I applaud your spirit, and joyfully *close with* your proposal. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

It is a very different thing indolently to say, "I would I were a different man," and to *close with* God's offer to make you different, when it is put before you.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 37.

(*b*) To come to an agreement with: as, to *close with* a person on certain terms.

Pride is so unsociable a vice that there is no *closing with* it. *Jeremy Collier*, Friendship.

(*c*) See II., 3. (*d*) To harmonize; agree.

This pernicious counsel *closed* very well *with* the posture of affairs at that time. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

To close with the land (*naut.*), to come near to the land.

close[1] (klōz), *n.* [< *close*[1], *v.*] **1†.** The manner of shutting; junction; coming together.

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite.
Chapman.

2. Conclusion; termination; end: as, the *close* of life; the *close* of deliberations.

He's come to Glenlyon's yett [gate]
About the *close* o' day.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 43).

Death dawning on him, and the *close* of all.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. In *music*, the conclusion of a strain or of a musical period or passage; a cadence.

They read in savage tones, and sing in tunes that have no affinity with musicke; joyning voices at the severall *clozes*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 114.

At every *close* she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 197.

4. A grapple, as in wrestling.

The king . . . went of purpose into the north, . . . laying an open side unto Perkin, to make him come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

Their hug is a cunning *close* with their fellow-combatants, the fruits whereof is his fair fall or foil at the least.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 146.

★**close**[2] (klōs), *a.* [< ME. *clos*, *close*, *cloos*, < OF. *clos*, pp. of *clore*, shut, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] **1.** Completely inclosing; brought together so as to leave no opening; having all openings covered or drawn together; confined; having no vent: as, a *close* box; a *close* vizor.

Now the troyens, with tene [grief], all the toun gatys [gates]
Keppit full *cloyse*, with care at hor hertes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11152.

Spread thy *close* curtain, love-performing night.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

If he be locked in a *close* room, he is afraid of being stifled for want of air. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 234.

About 10 a-Clock that Night the King himself came in a *close* Coach with intent to visit the Prince.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 15.

2. Narrowly confined; pent up; imprisoned; strictly watched: as, a *close* prisoner.

He may be *close* for treason, perhaps executed.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 2.

It was voted to send him *close* prisoner to Newgate.
Walpole, Letters, II. 240.

3. Retired; secluded; hidden.

He yet kept himself *close* because of Saul the son of Kish.
1 Chron. xii. 1.

She takes special pleasure in a *close* obscure lodging.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

4. Kept secret; private; secret.

In some of their *close* writings, which they will not suffer to come into the hands of Christians.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

Germanicus
Lives in their looks, their gait, their form, t' upbraid us
With his *close* death. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

His meaning he himselfe discovers to be full of *close* malignity. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

5. Having the habit of secrecy or a disposition to keep secrets; secretive; reticent.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman: and for secrecy,
No lady *closer*; for I will believe
Thou wilt not utter what thou dost not know.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

Be withal *close* and silent, and thy pains
Shall meet a liberal addition. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 1.

6. Having an appearance of concealment; expressive of secretiveness or reticence.

That *close* aspect of his
Does show the mood of a much-troubled breast.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

7. Having little openness, space, or breadth; contracted; narrow; confined: as, a *close* alley.

By a stranger who merely passed through the streets, Cairo would be regarded as a very *close* and crowded city.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 5.

Itself a *close* and confined prison for debtors, it contained within it a much *closer* and more confined jail for smugglers. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 6.

8. Stagnant; without motion or ventilation; difficult to breathe; oppressive: said of the air or weather, and of a room the air in which is in this condition.

Do you not find it dreadfully *close*? not a breath of air?
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, ii. 7.

The air is damp, and hush'd, and *close*.
Tennyson, Song.

9. Near together in space or time; near to; in contact or nearly so; adjoining: as, a *close* row of trees; to follow in *close* succession.

Nor can even the pantheist claim any *closer* indwelling in nature for his mechanical all-pervading essence than the Bible claims for its personal God.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 31.

10. Having the parts near each other or separated by only a small interval; condensed: as, the writing is too *close*. (*a*) Compact; dense: as, timber of *close* texture or very *close* in the grain; a *close* texture in cloth. (*b*) Viscous; not volatile. [Rare.]

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed to be of so *close* and tenacious a substance that it may slowly evaporate. *Bp. Wilkins.*

(*c*) In *music*: (1) Having the voice-parts as near one another as possible: especially used in the expression *close harmony*. (2†) In *lute-playing*, smooth; connected; legato: as, *close* playing. (*d*†) Compressed; condensed; concise: applied to style, and opposed to *loose* or *diffuse*.

Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

(*e*) In *bot.*, same as *appressed*. (*f*) In *her.*: (1) Having the wings lying close to the body: said of birds. [This use is considered unnecessary, because birds are assumed to have their wings closed, except when specially blazoned otherwise.] (2) Having the vizor down: said of a helmet. (3) Shut up; closed, as a pair of brays.


A Dove Close.

11. Near, in a figurative sense. (*a*) Intimate; trusted: as, a *close* friend.

I can never be *close* with her, as he
That brought her hither. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

(*b*) Nearly related; allied: as, *close* groups in zoölogy.

12. Resting upon some strong uniting feeling, as love, self-interest, honor, etc.; strong; firm: as, a *close* union of individuals or of nations.

Many such, when they find themselves alone, saving their reputation will compound with other scruples, and come to a *close* treaty with their dearer vices in secret.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

13. Undeviating; not wandering. (*a*) Not deviating from the object to which one's mind or thoughts are directed, or from the subject under consideration: as, to give *close* attention; a *close* observer.

Keep your mind or thoughts *close* to the business or subject. *Locke.*

(*b*) Not deviating from a model or original: as, a *close* translation or imitation; a *close* copy.

14. Strictly logical: as, *close* reasoning.

But when any point of doctrine is handled in a *close* and argumentative manner, it appears flat and unsavoury to them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, IV. v.

15. Stingy; niggardly; penurious. — **16.** Scarce; difficult to get: as, money is *close*.—**Close borough.** See *borough*[1].—**Close breeding,** breeding in-and-in. See *breed*, *v. i.*—**Close communion.** See *communion*.—**Close contact.** See *contact*.—**Close corporation,** a corporation which fills its own vacancies. In Great Britain, until recent years, many towns were governed by such corporations.—**Close fertilization,** in *bot.*, the fertilization of the pistil by pollen from the same flower.—**Close harmony.** See *harmony*.—**Close herding.** See *herding*.—**Close matter,** in *printing*, printed matter or written copy with few paragraphs or breaks.—**Close order.** See *order*.—**Close port,** in England, a port situated up a river: in contradistinction to an *outport*, or a harbor which lies on the coast.—**Close reef** (*naut.*), the last reef in a sail.—**Close rolls,** rolls kept for the record of close writs (see below). Also called *clause-rolls*.—**Close string,** in dog-legged stairs, a staircase without an open newel.—**Close vowel,** a vowel pronounced with diminished aperture of the lips, or with contraction of the cavity of the mouth.—**Close writs,** grants of the sovereign, sealed with the great seal, directed to particular persons for particular purposes, and closed up and sealed on the outside, as not being designed for public inspection.—**To come to close quarters,** to come into direct conflict, especially with an enemy.=**Syn. 15.** *Miserly*, *Niggardly*, etc. See *penurious*.

close[2] (klōs), *adv.* [< ME. *clos*, *close*, *cloos*, adv., < *clos*, *close*, adj.: see *close*[2], *a.*] **1.** Tightly or closely; so as to leave no opening: as, shut the blinds *close*.

Draw the curtains *close*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

2. In strict confinement.

Let them be clapp'd up *close*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

3. In concealment; in hiding; in secret; secretly.

Speke *cloos* all thyng as thombe in fiste.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

An onion, . . .
Which, in a napkin being *close* convey'd,
Shall in despite enforce a watery eye.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

Get ye all three into the box-tree; Malvolio's coming down this walk. . . . *Close*, in the name of jesting!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

Advise Mr. W. to keep *close* by all means, and make haste back. *T. Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 462.

4. Near in space or time; in contact, or nearly touching: as, to follow *close* behind one.

There could hardly better News be brought to me, than to understand that you are so great a Student, and that having passed through the Briars of Logic, you fall so *close* to Philosophy. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 31.

Behind her Death,
Close following, pace for pace.
Milton, P. L., x. 589.

Close-shooting firearm, a firearm which delivers a charge of shot compactly, with little scattering.—**Close to the wind,** with the head lying so near to the wind as just to fill the sails without shaking them: said of a ship when close-hauled.

close[2] (klōs), *n.* [< ME. *clos*, *close*, *cloos*, an inclosed place, yard, closet, pass, bounds, etc., < OF. *clos*, an inclosed place, etc., prop. pp. of *clore*: see *close*[2], *a.*, and *close*[1], *v.* Cf. *closet*.] **1.** An inclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence, wall, or hedge.

As two fruitfull Elms that spred
Amidst a *Cloase* with brooks environed,
Ingender other Elms about their roote.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

Many thousand trees, that grew partly in *closes*, and partly in the common fields. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 48.

Pent in a roofless *close* of ragged stones.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. A piece of land held as private property, whether actually inclosed or not: in the common law of pleading, technically used of any interest (whether temporary or permanent, or even only in profits) in the soil, exclusive of other persons, such as entitles him who holds it to maintain an action of trespass against an invader.

It seems I broke a *close* with force and arms.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3. Specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or an abbey; a minster-yard.

Closes surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons. *Macaulay.*

To every canon [at the end of the eleventh century] was allotted a dwelling-place apart for himself and his servants, though each one was expected to live within the walled space, called, from that circumstance, the *close*, a good specimen of which is still to be seen at Wells, near the cathedral. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 83.

4. A narrow passage or entrance, such as leads from a main street to the stair of a building containing several tenements; the entry to a court; a narrow lane leading from a street: as, a *close* in Marylebone. [Scotch and local English.]

And so keppit he the *close* of his clene Cité.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12982.

A thre hedet hounde in his honnd coght,
That was keper of the *close* of that curset In.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 301.

Breach of close. See *breach*.

close-banded (klōs′ban″ded), *a.* Being in close order; closely united. *Milton.*

close-bodied (klōs′bod″id), *a.* Fitting close to the body.

A *close-bodied* coat. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

close-compacted (klōs′kŏm-pak″ted), *a.* In compact order. *Addison.*

close-couched (klōs′koucht), *a.* Concealed. *Milton.*

close-couped (klōs′kŏpt), *a.* See *couped*.

close-curtained (klōs′kėr″tānd), *a.* Inclosed in curtains.

The drowsy-frighted steeds,
That draw the litter of *close-curtain'd* sleep.
Milton, Comus, l. 554.

close-fights (klōs′fīts), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, bulkheads formerly erected fore and aft in a ship for the men to stand behind in close engagement in order to fire on the enemy. Also called *close-quarters*.

close-fisted (klōs′fis″ted), *a.* Miserly; niggardly; penurious.

Is Seville *close-fisted?* Valladolid is open.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

A griping, *close-fisted* fellow.
Bp. Berkeley, Maxims concerning Patriots.

close-fistedness (klōs′fis″ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being close-fisted; niggardliness; meanness.

close-handed (klōs′han″ded), *a.* Close-fisted; penurious; niggardly. *Sir M. Hale.*

Galba was very *close-handed:* I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

close-hauled (klōs′hâld), *a.* *Naut.*, sailing as close to the wind as possible.

The weather to-day was fine, though we had occasional squalls of wind and rain. We were *close-hauled*, and the motion of the vessel was violent and disagreeable.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xv.

close-hug (klōs′hug), *n.* A name of the scapular arch of a fowl without the furculum or merrythought.

closely (klōs′li), *adv.* In a close manner. (*a*) So as completely to inclose; so as to shut out or shut in; so as to leave no opening; tightly. (*b*) Within narrow limits of action; narrowly; strictly.

This day should Clarence *closely* be mew'd up.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

(*c*) Secretly; privately; hiddenly.

Then, *closely* as he might, he cast to leave
The Court, not asking any passe or leave.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

We have *closely* sent for Hamlet. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

(*d*) Nearly; with little or no space or time intervening: as, one event follows *closely* upon another.

Follow Fluellen *closely* at the heels.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

At some fond thought,
Her bosom to the writing *closelier* press'd.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, x.

(*e*) Compactly; with condensation: as, a *closely* woven fabric.

Baskets most curiously made with split branches of trees, so *closely* woven together as to contain water almost as well as a wooden vessel. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 548.

(*f*) Undeviatingly; without wandering or diverging: (1) Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection: as, to look or attend *closely*. (2) With strict adherence to a model or original: as, to translate or copy *closely*. *Dryden.* (*g*) With near affection, attachment, alliance, or interest; intimately: as, men *closely* connected in friendship; nations *closely* allied by treaty.

My name, once mine, now thine, is *closelier* mine.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

closen (klō′sn), *v. t.* [< *close*[2], *a.*, + *-en*[1], 4.] To make close or closer. [Rare.]

His friends *closen* the tie by claiming relationship to him. *British Quarterly Rev.*

closeness (klōs′nes), *n.* [< *close*[2], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being close. (*a*) The state of being completely inclosed, of being shut, or of having no vent.

In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 142.

(*b*) Narrowness; straitness, as of a place. (*c*) Want of ventilation; oppressiveness.

Half stifled by the *closeness* of the room. *Swift.*

(*d*) Strictness: as, *closeness* of confinement. (*e*) Near approach; proximity; nearness; intimate relation.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater *closeness* and coherence with one another. *South.*

(*f*) Compactness; solidity; density: as, the *closeness* of fiber in wood. *Bentley.* Figuratively applied to style or argument.

His [Burke's] speeches differed not at all from his pamphlets; these are written speeches, or those are spoken dissertations, according as any one is over-studious of method and *closeness* in a book, or of ease and nature in an oration. *Brougham*, Burke.

(*g*) Connection; near union; intimacy, as of affection or interest: as, the *closeness* of friendship or of alliance. (*h*) Secrecy; privacy; caution.

The extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius.
Bacon, Simulation.

(*i*) Avarice; stinginess; penuriousness.

An affectation of *closeness* and covetousness.
Addison, Spectator.

(*j*) Rigid adherence to an original; literalness: as, the *closeness* of a version. (*k*) Logicalness; connectedness: as, the *closeness* of an argument.

close-pent (klōs′pent), *a.* Shut close; confined; without vent.

Ambition, madam, is a great man's madness
That is not kept in chains and *close-pent* rooms.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi.

close-plane (klōs′plān), *n.* A singularity of an algebraic surface, consisting of a torsal plane meeting the surface in a line twice and in a residual curve, and differing from a *pinch-plane* in that the line and curve have an intersection lying on the spinode curve. The close-plane is a spinode plane, and meets the consecutive spinode plane in a line which is not the tangent of the residual curve.

close-point (klōs′point), *n.* A singularity of an algebraic surface, consisting of a point on the cuspidal curve where this curve does not touch the curve of section of the tangent plane.

close-quarters (klōs′kwôr″tėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *close-fights*.

closer[1] (klō′zėr), *n.* [< *close*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which closes or concludes. Specifically—(*a*) That which puts an end to a controversy, or disposes of an antagonist; a clencher. [Colloq.] (*b*) In *arch.*, the last stone in a horizontal row or course, of a less size than the others, fitted so as to close the row; in brickwork, a bat used for the same purpose. When the bat is a quarter brick, it is called a *queen closer;* when it is a three-quarter brick inserted at the angle of a stretching-course, it is called a *king closer.* (*c*) In *elect.*, a circuit-closer. (*d*) *Milit.*, a file-closer. (*e*) In *shoemaking*, a boot-closer.

closer[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *closere*, and irreg. *clocher*, < OF. *closier*, m., *closiere*, *closere*, f., an inclosure, a garden, < *clos*, pp., closed, close: see *close*[2], *a.*, and *close*[1], *v.*] An inclosure. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4069.

Hit happit hym in hast the hoole for to fynd,
Of the cave & the *clocher*, there the kyng lay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13502.

close-reef (klōs′rēf′), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to reef (a sail) closely; take in all the reefs.

close-sciencest (klōs′sī″ėn-sez), *n.* A name given by the herbalist Gerard to a double variety of the dame's-violet, *Hesperis matronalis*, otherwise known as *close* (that is, double) *sciney*. The latter term arose from an early specific name, *Damascena*, which was understood as *dame's scena*.

close-season (klōs′sē″zn), *n.* Same as *close-time*.

close-stool (klōs′stōl), *n.* A seat for the sick or infirm, comprising a tight box with a close-fitting lid to contain a chamber-vessel.

closet (kloz′et), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *closet*, < OF. *closet*, dim. of *clos*, a close: see *close*[2], *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy; a small supplementary apartment communicating with another, as a dressing-room with a bedroom; hence, in religious literature, the place or habit of devotional seclusion.

Thenne lyst the lady to loke on the knyȝt.
Thenne com ho of hir *closet*, with mony cler burdeȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 942.

Whan that she was in the *closet* layd.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 687.

When thou prayest, enter into thy *closet*. Mat. vi. 6.

William IV. was buried . . . in the royal vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Queen Adelaide being present in the royal *closet* of the chapel.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 26.

2. A small side room or inclosed recess for storing utensils, clothing, provisions, curiosities, etc.—**3†.** A secret place: a place for the storing of precious things. [Rare.]

But to her selfe it secretly retayned
Within the *closet* of her covert brest.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 44.

For thro' Earth's *closets* when his way he tore,
He wisely pilfer'd all her gaudiest store.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 54.

4†. An inclosed or inside part.

Than gedryt [gathered] the grekes . . .
ffrushet in felly at the faire yates . . .
The knightes in the *closet* comyn out swithe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11929.

5. In *her.*, a diminutive of the bar, one half of its width.

II. *a.* **1.** Restricted, as to a closet; pertaining to or done in privacy or seclusion; suitable to or designed for private consideration or use; private; secluded: as, a *closet* conference or intrigue; *closet* reflections; a *closet* book or picture.—**2.** Intimate; sharing one's privacy.

I shall not instance an abstruse Author, . . . but one whom wee well know was the *Closet* Companion of these his solitudes, William Shakespeare. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

3. Fitted only for seclusion or the privacy of a scholar; not adapted to the conditions of a practical life; merely theoretical; unpractical: as, a *closet* philosopher or theory.

The simple answer is that we were not *closet* theologians, but men dealing with an extremely difficult problem of practical statesmanship. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 319.

closet (kloz′et), *v. t.* [< *closet*, *n.*] **1.** To inclose or shut up, as in a closet or close compartment. *Herbert.*—**2.** To admit into or as into a closet, as for concealment or for private and confidential or clandestine consultation: used chiefly in the past participle.

Already was he [Stuyvesant] *closeted* with his privy council, sitting in grim state, brooding over the fate of his favorite trumpeter. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 449.

Dundas called on Pitt, woke him, and was *closeted* with him many hours. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

closeted (kloz′et-ed), *a.* [< *closet*, *n.*, 6, + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *barruly* or *barruletty*, according to the number of closets represented. See *closet*, *n.*, 6.

close-time (klōs′tīm), *n.* A season of the year during which it is unlawful to catch or kill certain kinds of game and fish. Also *close-season*.

He had shot . . . some young wild ducks, as, though *close-time* was then unknown, the broods of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman. *Scott*, Waverley, xviii.

They came on a wicked old gentleman breaking the laws of his country, and catching perch in *close-time* out of a punt. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiv.

closeting (kloz′et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *closet*, *v.*] The act of conferring secretly; private or clandestine conference.

About this time began the project of *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechized by his majesty. *Swift.*

That month he employed assiduously . . . in what was called *closeting*. London was very full; . . . many members of Parliament were in town. The king set himself to canvass them man by man. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

close-tongued (klōs′tungd), *a.* Secretive; cautious in speaking.

Close-tongued treason. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 770.

close-work (klōs′wėrk), *n.* In *Eng. coal-mining*, the drifting or running of a level between two coal-seams.

closh[1] (klosh), *n.* [Also *clush*, *clowse*. Origin unknown.] A disease in the neck of cattle.

closh[2]† (klosh), *n.* [Also *cloish*†. Late ME. *clossh*e, prob. < MD. *klōs*, D. *klos*, a bowl for playing, prob. < MHG. *kloss*, OHG. *klōz*, a top, G. *kloss* = D. *kloot*, a bowl, a ball, = E. *cleat*. Cf. *clot*, *n.*] A game mentioned in old statutes, played with a bowl which appears to have been driven through a hoop or ring. It was prohibited by law in the 15th and 16th centuries. "It was obsolete before the time of Cowell (1554–1611), who supposed it to be equivalent to ninepins or skittles. From the sixteenth century Dutch lexicographers and Dutch descriptions, it appears that the bowl used in the game had to be driven by a spade or chisel-shaped instrument, the *klos-beytel*, through a hoop or ring, as in croquet." *N. E. D.*

The game of *cloish*, or *closh*, mentioned frequently in the ancient statutes, seems to have been the same as

kayles, or at least exceedingly like it: *cloish* was played with pins, which were thrown at with a bowl instead of a truncheon, and probably differed only in name from the nine-pins of the present time.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 365.

closh-calest, *n. pl.* Ninepins. *Coles*, 1717.

closh-hook (klosh'hůk), *n.* A whalers' implement for lifting blubber to be skinned. *De Colange.*

closing-machine (klō'zing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for sewing heavy cloth or leather. It uses two threads, and makes a lock-stitch alike on both sides.—2. In *rope-making*, the machine by which the strands made by a stranding-machine are 'laid' or twisted into rope.

Closterium (klos-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL.] A large genus of desmids in which the cell constituting the plant is entire, tapering toward each end, and lunately or arcuately curved. *Nitsche*, 1817.


Closterium Lunula, magnified. Two individuals conjugating. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

closure (klō'zūr), *n.* [< OF. *closure* (Roquefort), afterward irreg. extended (under influence of L. *claustrum*, that which closes: see *cloister*) to *closture* (Cotgrave), > mod. F. *clôture*, closure; < L. *clausura*, a closing, < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *clausure* and *close*[1], and cf. *close*[2], *closer*[2].] 1. The act of shutting, or the state of being closed; a closing or shutting up.

O look up: he does, and shows
Death in his broken eyes, which Cæsar's hands
Shall do the honour of eternal *closure*.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 1.

The first warning which the community had of his change of attitude was the conspicuous and even defiant *closure* of his shop. *Howells*, Modern Instance, vi.

2†. That by which anything is closed or shut; a means of closing. *Johnson.*

I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever. *Pope*, To Swift.

3†. Inclosure; also, that which incloses, bounds, covers, or shuts in.

Yf it be full of stonys,
For *closure* of the feld better stuff noon is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 3.

The bodie withe the *closures* wayed 900 waight.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 121.

4. Conclusion; end.

The poor remainder of Andronici
Will hand in hand all headlong cast us down, . . .
And make a mutual *closure* of our house.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

5. In *legislation*, the closing or stoppage of a debate: in the British House of Commons, the cutting off of debate so as to prevent further discussion or motions by the minority and cause a direct vote to be taken on the question before the House: often used in the French form *clôture*. By the rules of 1887 any member, after obtaining the consent of the chair, may move that "the question be now put," and if this motion is carried, at least 200 voting in the affirmative, or if not that number, at least 100 in the affirmative and less than 40 in the negative, the Speaker ends the debate and puts the question. In the House of Representatives and other legislative bodies in the United States the same object is effected by moving the previous question. See *question.*

closure (klō'zūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *closured*, ppr. *closuring*. [< *closure*, *n.*] In England, to end by closure. See *closure*, *n.*, 5. [Colloq.]

Several hours later the Government *closured* the discussion on the Navy vote.
Daily News (London), March 24, 1887.

Clos Vougeot (klō vö-zhō'). The most celebrated of the red wines of Burgundy, grown in the commune of Vougeot, in the department of Côte-d'Or. The inclosure (*clos*) forms one of the largest vineyards in the world, containing over 100 acres. The wine produced is variously classified according to quality.

clot[1] (klot), *n.* [Also dial. *clat* (see *clat*[1]); early mod. E. also *clott*; < ME. *clot*, *clotte* (also later *clodde*, > E. *clod*[1], q. v.), < AS. *clott* (very rare), a round mass, = OD. *klot*, *klotte* (cf. D. *klos*, a bowl, block) = MHG. *kloz*, G. *klotz*, a block, lump, = Dan. *klods* = Sw. *klots*, a block, lump, stump, stub. Prob. akin to *cleat*[2], q. v. The forms and senses of *clot* seem to have been confused in various languages with those of *clote*[1] = *clot*[2] (*clot-bur*), *clout*[1], and *cloud*[1], *cloud*[2]: see these words.] 1. A clod. [Obsolete or rare.]

Than euery man had a mall
Syche as thei betyn *clottys* withall.
Hunting of the Hareze (Weber, Metr. Rom., III.), l. 91.

The ground also would now be broken up for a fallow, . . . to the end that the sun might thoroughly parch and concoct the *clots*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 26.

Every heart, when sifted well,
Is a *clot* of warmer dust.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2†. A hill.

Sant Iohan hem sy [saw] al in a knot,
On the hyl of Syon that semly *clot*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 788.

3†. A dull, stupid man; a clodpoll.

The crafty impositions
Of subtile clerks, feats of fine understanding,
To abuse *clots* and clows with.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

4. A concrete or coagulated mass of soft or fluid matter: as, a *clot* of blood or of cream.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poch. *Bacon.*

As the *clot* is composed of corpuscles and fibrin . . . after coagulation, the actual proportions of the *clot* and serum are about equal. *Flint*, Human Physiology.

5. A clump. [Rare.]

Clots of sea-pink blooming on their [rocks'] sides instead of heather. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

clot[1] (klot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clotted*, ppr. *clotting*. [< *clot*[1], *n.* Cf. freq. *clotter* = *clutter*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To coagulate, as soft or fluid matter, into a thick inspissated mass; become concrete: as, milk or blood *clots*.

II. *trans.* 1†. To free from clods or clots.

[He] breaketh it in furrows, and sometime ridgeth it up again; and at another time harroweth it and *clotteth* it.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

2. To cause to coagulate; make or form into clots.

The *clotted* blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows.
S. Butler, Hudibras, i. 3.

3. To cover with clots; mat together by clots, as of blood.

The light and lustrous curls . . . *clotted* into points.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

Clotted cream, cream produced in the form of clots on the surface of new milk when it is warmed, and served as a table delicacy. Also *clouted cream.*

clot[2] (klot), *n.* A dialectal variant of *clote*[1]. Compare *clot-bur.*

clot-bur, **clote-bur** (klot'-, klōt'bėr), *n.* [< *clot*[2], *clote*[1], + *bur*[1].] 1. A name of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.—2. A name of species of *Xanthium*.

Also called *clit-bur.*

clote[1]† (klōt), *n.* [Also E. dial. *clot*, *clut*; < ME. *clote*, *cloote*, < AS. *clāte*, burdock, akin to *clite* (glossed *tussilago*, colt's-foot), ME. **clite*, *clete*, burdock, mod. E. *clite*, *cleat*: see *clite*[1], *cleat*[1].] 1. The burdock: same as *clot-bur*, 1.

Cloote and breere shal stye on the auters of hem.
Wyclif, Hos. x. 8.

2. The yellow water-lily, *Nymphæa lutea*.

This is the *clote*, bearing a yellow flower;
And this, black horehound.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

clote[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*[2].

clote-bur, *n.* See *clot-bur.*

clote-leaf†, *n.* [ME. *clote-lefe.*] The leaf of the burdock. *Chaucer.*

cloter†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *clotter*, ★*clutter*[1].

cloth (klôth), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *cloath* (pl. *clothes*, *cloaths*, *cloathes*); < ME. *cloth*, earlier *clath* (pl. *clothes*, *clothis*, and by contraction *close* (cf. Sc. *claes*): see *clothes*), < AS. *clāth* = OFries. *klāth*, *klād*, Fries. *klaed* = LG. D. *kleed* = MHG. *kleit*, G. *kleid*, a dress, garment, = Icel. *klæthi* = Sw. *kläde* = Dan. *klæde*, cloth; origin uncertain. See *clothes*. Hence *clothe*, *clad*.] **I.** *n.* Pl. *cloths* (klôᵺz), in a particular sense *clothes* (see *clothes*). 1. A fabric or texture of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering, and for various other purposes; specifically, in the trade, a fabric of wool, in contradistinction to one made of other material.

Cloth that cometh fro the weuyng is nouȝt comly to were,
Tyl it is fulled vnder fote, or in fullyng stokkes,
Wasshen wel with water, and with taseles cracched,
Ytouked, and ytented, and vnder tailloures hande.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 444.

2. A piece of cloth used for a particular purpose, generally as a covering, or as the canvas for a painting: as, a table-*cloth*; an altar-*cloth*; to spread the *cloth* (that is, the table-cloth).

In that same *Clothe* so y-wrapped, the Aungeles beren hire Body to the Mount Synay, and there thei buryed hire with it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 60.

3†. Dress; raiment; clothing; clothes. See *clothes.*

Thi *cloth* [" raiment," A. V.] bi which thou were hilid [covered] failide not for eldnesse. *Wyclif*, Deut. viii. 4.

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread. *Quarles.*

4. The customary garb of a trade or profession; a livery; specifically, the professional dress of a clergyman.

That the worthy men of the seid *cloth* graunt no yefte of the comyns good, but of hur owne, w'out the advise of the xlviij. comyners. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 386.

Hence—5. The clerical office or profession; with the definite article (*the cloth*), the clergy collectively; clergymen as a class.

The cloth, the clergy, are constituted for administering and for giving the best possible effect to . . . every axiom.
Is. Taylor.

Strong appeals were made to the priesthood. Would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to their *cloth*? *Macaulay.*

6†. Texture; quality. [Rare.]

I also did buy some apples and pork, by the same token the butcher commended it as the best in England for *cloath* and colour. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 1.

Albert cloth, a material the two sides of which are of different colors, each side finished, so that no lining is required: used chiefly for overcoats.—**American cloth**, a name given in Great Britain to a cotton cloth prepared with a glazed or varnished surface to imitate morocco leather: known in the United States as *enameled cloth.*—**Board of Green Cloth**, a court held by the lord steward and subordinate officers in the English royal court (so called from the color of the cloth on the table), having jurisdiction of the peace of the verge—that is, within the precincts of the palace of the royal residence to about 200 yards beyond the outer gate—and without whose warrant a servant of the palace cannot be arrested for debt.—**Bookbinders' cloth**, a stiffly sized and glazed variety of cotton cloth, usually colored, and often decoratively embossed, much used for the case-binding of books.—**Broad cloth.** See *broadcloth.*—**Camel's-hair cloth.** See *camel.*—**Cashgar cloth.** Same as *putto.*—**Chenille cloth.** See *chenille.*—**Cloth appliqué**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth of different colors are cut into patterns and sewed upon a cloth foundation, the edges being worked with silk, gold thread, etc.—**Cloth of acca.** Same as *acca.*—**Cloth of Arras.** See *arras*[1].—**Cloth of baudekin.** See *baudekin.*—**Cloth of Bruges**, a general term for silks and satins brocaded and wrought with gold, used in the later middle ages in England for ecclesiastical vestments. The pomegranate pattern (which see, under *pomegranate*) was perhaps first introduced in the Bruges stuffs, and was copied all over Europe; later, Bruges produced velvets equal to those of Venice or Genoa.—**Cloth of estate** or **state**, a rich cloth arranged above and behind a throne or chair of state, so as to form a canopy or baldachin, and also a background against which the throne and its occupant may be seen to advantage.—**Cloth of gold**, cloth of which gold thread or fine gold wire forms either the pattern alone or both that and the ground. It is often richly brocaded with flowers, etc. Japanese brocades often contain a great deal of gold in the form of gilded paper in very narrow strips, the effect of which is extremely brilliant, since the gilded surface has its full metallic luster.

He sente to alle Londes, in manere as thei weren Marchauntes of precyous Stones, of *Clothes of Gold* and of othere thinges. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 138.

She did lie
In her pavilion (*cloth of gold*, of tissue).
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Cloth of lake†, a kind of fine linen, mentioned by Chaucer as used for undergarments.—**Cloth of pall.** See *pall*[1].—**Cloth of silver**, a cloth woven wholly or in part of silver thread, often richly brocaded with patterns of flowers, etc. Such cloth woven with both gold and silver thread was also commonly known as *cloth of silver.* Compare *cloth of gold.*—**Cloth of state.** Same as *cloth of estate.*—**Cloth of Tars**†. See *tarterine.*—**Cloth of tissue**†, a rich stuff used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, replacing the baudekin of an earlier epoch. It was apparently a cloth of gold in which the metallic luster was kept as high as possible, as it is contrasted with "cloth of gold" as being more brilliant.

John Tice attained [in 1573] to the perfection of making all sorts of tufted taffaties, *cloth of tissues*.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 24.

Composition cloth. See *composition.*—**Empress cloth.** See *empress.*—**Enameled cloth.** See *American cloth*, above.—**Houseling-cloth.** See *housecling.*—**Long cloth**, a peculiar kind of fine cotton cloth, made milled or plain. *E. H. Knight.*—**Milled cloth.** See *milled.*—**Narrow cloths**, in *woolens*, fabrics from 27 to 29 inches wide, all cloths exceeding the latter width being termed *broadcloth.*—**Painted cloth**, canvas or other similar material painted in partial imitation of tapestry, and used by those for whom tapestry was too expensive, especially during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Mayster Thomas More, in hys youth, devysed in hys father's house in London a goodly hangyng of fyne *painted clothe*, with nyne pageauntes, and verses over every of those pageauntes.
W. Rastell (?), Sir T. More's English Works.

Slaves as ragged as Lazarus in the *painted cloth.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Paper cloth, a fabric of cloth faced with paper.—**Wire cloth**, a texture of wire intermediate between wire gauze and wire netting, used for meat-safes, strainers, etc.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of cloth, specifically of woolen cloth: as, a *cloth* coat or cap; *cloth* coverings.—**Cloth embroidery**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth of different colors are sewed together edge to edge, producing an elaborate patchwork. The surface is usually embroidered with floss silk.

cloth† (klôth), *v. t.* [< *cloth*, *n.* Cf. *clothe.*] To make into cloth.

It were the greatest madnesse in the world for vs to vent out wooll not *clothed*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 164.

cloth-breech†, cloth-breeches†, *n.* A countryman, or a man of the lower classes, as distinguished from the people of the court.

Yet country's *cloth-breech* and court velvet-hose
Puff both alike tobacco through the nose.
Wits' Recreations, 1654. (*Nares.*)

★**clothe** (klōᵺ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clothed* or *clad*, ppr. *clothing*. [Formerly also *cloath*, *cloathe*, dial. also *clad* and *clod*; < ME. *clothen*, *cloden*, *clathen* (also *clethen*, > E. dial. and Sc. *clead*, *cleed*, q. v.) (pret. *clothede*, *clothed*, *cladde*, *cledde*, *clade*, *clad*, pp. *clothed*, *clad*, *cled*), < AS. *clāthian* (= D. LG. *kleeden* = MHG. G. *kleiden* = Icel. *klætha* = Sw. *klädа* = Dan. *klæde*), clothe, < *clāth*, a cloth, a garment: see *cloth*, *n.*, and cf. *cloth*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put garments on; invest with raiment; dress; attire.

Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and *clothed* them. Gen. iii. 21.

He [Ahijah] had *clad* himself with a new garment.
1 Ki. xi. 29.

In the Temple is the Image of Apollo *cloathed*, with a beard. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 80.

Hence—**2.** To cover as if with clothing; overspread or surround with any covering, literally or figuratively; invest.

I will also *clothe* her priests with salvation. Ps. cxxxii. 16.

And the poor wretched papers be employed
To *clothe* tobacco, or some cheaper drug.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

Satan's *cloathing* himself with Terror when he prepares for the Combat is truly sublime.
Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

On either side the river lie
Long fields of barley and of rye,
That *clothe* the wold and meet the sky.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

3. To furnish with raiment; provide with clothing: as, to feed and *clothe* a child or an apprentice.

Whanne I was clothles ȝe me *cledde*,
ȝe wolde no sorowe vppon me see.
York Plays, p. 508.

=**Syn.** To attire, array, apparel.

II. *intrans.* To wear clothes. [Rare.]

Care no more to *clothe*, and eat.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

clothed (klōᵺd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *clothe*, *v.*] **1.** Covered with garments; invested with or as if with clothing.

Thou art *clothed* with honour and majesty. Ps. civ. 1.

The pastures are *clothed* with flocks. Ps. lxv. 13.

Then she rode back, *clothed* on with chastity.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Specifically—**2.** *Naut.*, said of a mast when the sail is so long as to reach down to the deck-gratings. [Eng.]—**3.** In *her.*, same as *vested*.

clothes (klōᵺz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *clothes*, earlier *clathes* (occasionally contr. *close*, *cloysse*; cf. the common mod. careless pron. klōz, and see Sc. *claes*), < AS. *clāthas*, pl. of *clāth*, a garment: see *cloth*.] **1.** Cloths: the older plural of *cloth*, now used only in composition, and including usually senses 2 and 3, as in *clothes-basket*, *clothes-horse*, *clothes-line*, etc.—**2.** Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; raiment; vesture.

And as it is the custom and maner,
Anone they were arrayed in *clothis* blake.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 242.

If I may touch but his *clothes*, I shall be whole.
Mark v. 28.

3. Materials for covering a bed; bedclothes.

'A bade me lay more *clothes* on his feet.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3.

She turned each way her frighted head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*.
Prior, The Dove.

Long clothes, clothes for a young infant, made much longer than the body.

clothes-basket (klōᵺz′bȧs″ket), *n.* A large basket for holding or carrying clothes or household linen for washing.

clothes-brush (klōᵺz′ brush), *n.* A brush adapted for brushing clothes.

clothes-dryer (klōᵺz′drī″ėr), *n.* Any device for drying wet clothes.

clothes-horse (klōᵺz′hôrs), *n.* A frame to hang clothes or household linen on, especially for drying.

clothes-line (klōᵺz′līn), *n.* A rope on which clothes are hung to dry after being washed.

★**clothes-moth** (klōᵺz′môth), *n.* A name common to several moths of the genus *Tinea*, whose larvæ are destructive to woolen fabrics, feathers, furs, etc., upon which they feed, using the material also for the construction of the cases in which they assume the chrysalis state. See cut in next column.

clothes-pin (klōᵺz′pin), *n.* A forked piece of wood or a small spring-clip for fastening clothes on a clothes-line.

clothes-press (klōᵺz′pres), *n.* **1.** A wardrobe, closet, or cupboard in which clothes are placed; an armoire.—**2.** A press in which clothing is creased and smoothed. *E. H. Knight.*

clothes-sprinkler (klōᵺz′ spring″klėr), *n.* A perforated vessel by means of which a fine shower of water is sprinkled upon clothes to dampen them for ironing.



Clothes-moth (*Tinea pellionella*), with piece of cloth attacked by larva. (Cross and line show natural sizes.)

clothes-wringer (klōᵺz′ring″ėr), *n.* A mechanical device for wringing the water from wet clothes. It is commonly a frame containing two elastic rollers in contact and turned by a crank, between which the clothes are passed to squeeze out the water.

cloth-hall (klôth′hâl), *n.* A hall or local institution forming a center of the trade in woolen cloth, as at Leeds, Bruges, etc.; a market for the sale of woolen cloths. The cloth-halls were formerly of great importance in the trade.

The importance of these *cloth-halls* may be seen from the fact that the merchants of Novgorod, after having several times received defective pieces of cloth from other places, determined that no cloth but that from the hall at Bruges should be allowed entrance into the Baltic ports and the Eastern markets. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cvi.

clothier (klōᵺ′yėr), *n.* [< *clothe* + *-i-er*, as in *brazier*[1], *grazier*, *sawyer*, etc.] **1.** A maker or seller of cloth or of clothes; specifically, a dealer in ready-made clothing.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

★**2.** A fuller. *Pickering.* [U. S.]

clothing[1] (klō′ᵺing), *n.* [< ME. *clothing*, *clathing* (also *clething*, > E. dial. and Sc. *cleading*, *cleeding*) (= D. *kleeding* = G. *kleidung* = Dan. *klædning*), verbal n. of *clothe*, *v.*: see *clothe*.] **1.** Garments in general; covering for the person; clothes; dress; raiment; apparel.

Looke, suche *clothyng* as thou shall weere
Keepe hem as clenly as thou can;
And all the Remenant of thy geere;
For *clothyng* ofte maketh man.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

My *clothing* was sackcloth. Ps. xxxv. 13.

2†. Livery; corporation.

That ther be ordeyned a stronge comyn cofur wt vj. keyes, to kepe yn ther tresour, oon keye therof to be delyuered to the high Baillye, and another to oon of the Aldermen, and the iiide to the chamberleyn chosyn by the grete *clothynge*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 377.

3. In steam-engines, same as *cleading*, 2 (*a*).—**4.** Sheets of leather studded with wire, used to form the cards of a carding-machine. Also called *card-clothing*.

clothing[2]† (klōᵺ′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cloth*, *v.*] The making or manufacture of cloth.

The king took measures to instruct the refugees from Flanders in the art of *clothing*. *Ray.*

cloth-lapper (klôth′lap″ėr), *n.* A person who laps or folds cloth, generally with the aid of some mechanical contrivance.

clothless†, *a.* [ME. *clothles* (= Icel. *klædhlauss*); < *cloth* + *-less*.] Without clothing. See extract under *clothe*, I., 3.

Seint Paul . . . in famyne, and in thurst, and colde, and *clothles*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale, p. 289.

cloth-mark† (klôth′märk), *n.* A seal, usually of lead, appended to a roll or piece of cloth by a duly appointed officer (see *alnager*) as evidence of its quality or length.

cloth-measure (klôth′mezh″ūr), *n.* A measure of length and surface, in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails: formerly employed in measuring cloth sold by the yard, but now practically out of use, the yard being divided into halves, quarters, sixteenths, etc.

Clotho (klō′thō), *n.* [NL., < L. *Clotho*, < Gr. Κλωθώ, one of the three Fates, lit. 'the spinster' (the three being also called Κλῶθες, 'the spinsters'), < κλώθειν, spin.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of mollusks. *Faujas de Saint-Fond*, 1808. (*b*) A genus of tubitelarian spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ*: a synonym of *Uroctea*. *Walcknaer*, 1809. [Not in use.] (*c*) A genus of venomous African serpents, of the family *Viperidæ*. *C. arietans* is the puff-adder of the Cape of Good Hope, the largest and most poisonous South African species. *C. nasicornis* is another African species known as the river-jack. *J. E. Gray*, 1840. (*d*) A genus of humming-birds. *Mulsant*, 1875.

cloth-paper (klôth′pā″pėr), *n.* Coarse glazed paper used for pressing and finishing woolen cloth.

cloth-plate (klôth′plāt), *n.* In a sewing-machine, the metal plate on which the work rests and through which the needle passes.

★**cloth-press** (klôth′pres), *n.* A hydrostatic press in which woolen cloths are subjected to pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

cloth-prover (klôth′prö″vėr), *n.* A form of magnifying glass used in numbering the threads of weft in a given space of cloth.

clothred†, *pp.* A Middle English variant of *clottered*. *Chaucer.*

cloth-shearer (klôth′shėr″ėr), *n.* One who shears cloth to free it from superfluous nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *cloth-shearer*. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 436.

cloth-shop (klôth′shop), *n.* A bookbindery devoted to case-work or binding in cloth.

cloth-stitch (klôth′stich), *n.* A close stitch used in the decorative patterns of pillow-laces, in which the threads are woven together like those of a piece of cloth. It is not strictly speaking a stitch, but is woven with bobbins.

cloth-stretcher (klôth′strech″ėr), *n.* One who or that which stretches cloth; specifically, a machine having a series of rolls and bars over which cloth is drawn to stretch it.

cloth-tester (klôth′tes″tėr), *n.* A machine for testing the strength of cloth by a direct pull.

cloth-walk†, *v. i.* [ME.: see *cloth* and *walk*.] To full cloth.

Wher they be persones ynogh and people to the same, to dye, carde, or spynne, weve, or *cloth-walke*, withyn the seid cyte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 383.

cloth-wheel (klôth′hwēl), *n.* **1.** A grinding or polishing wheel covered with cloth charged with an abrading or polishing material, as pumice-stone, rotten-stone, chalk, putty-powder, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** In a sewing-machine, a feed-movement in the form of a toothed or serrated wheel which projects upward through the cloth-plate and has an intermittent motion.

cloth-worker (klôth′wėr″kėr), *n.* A maker of cloth.

He got this cold with sitting up late, and singing catches with *cloth-workers*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

No *clothworker* was allowed to bring his wares for sale in these halls, unless he had served a seven years' apprenticeship. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. clxxi.

Cloth-workers' Company, one of the twelve great livery companies of London.

clothy (klôth′i), *a.* [< *cloth* + *-y*[1].] Resembling cloth; having the texture of cloth. *M. C. Cooke*, British Fungi, p. 5. [Rare.]

cloth-yard (klôth′yärd), *n.* An old measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard. See *yard*.—**Cloth-yard shaft or arrow**, an arrow having the length of a yard, cloth-measure: the longest shaft ever used in European archery. The length of the shaft used depended upon the length and flexibility of the bow, because it was always considered necessary that the arrow should be drawn nearly to its head. A long arrow was, however, more easy to aim truly; hence the long and flexible bow with a long shaft was a more effective weapon than a shorter bow.

He had a bow bent in his hand,
Made of a trusty tree;
An *arrow* of a *cloth-yard* long
Up to the head drew hee.
Chevy-Chase (Percy's Reliques, p. 143).

God keep the kindly Scot from the *cloth-yard shaft*, and he will keep himself from the handy stroke.
Scott, Monastery, iii.

clotpate (klot′pāt), *n.* Same as *clotpoll*.

clotpoll†, clotpole† (klot′pōl), *n.* [Var. of *clodpoll*.] **1.** A clodpoll; a blockhead. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.—**2.** A head: used contemptuously.

I have sent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the stream.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

clott† (klot), *n.* An early modern English form of *clot*[1].

clotter†, *v. t.* [< ME. *cloteren*, *clotren*, *clothren* (= MD. *klotteren*); freq. of *clot*[1], *v.* See *clutter*[1].] To clot; coagulate: the earlier form of *clutter*[1].

The *clothred* [var. *clotered*, *clotred*] blood, for eny lechecraft,
Corrumpeth, and is in his bouk ilaft [left].
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1887.

Slidd'ring through *clottered* blood and holy mire.
Dryden, Æneid, ii.

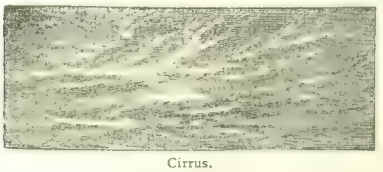
clotty (klot'i), *a.* [< *clot*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of clots or small hard masses; full of concretions or clods.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick, *clotty*, bluish streaks. *Harvey*, Consumption.

clôture (klō'tür), *n.* [F.] Same as *closure*, 5.

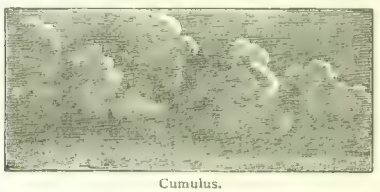
clouch† (klouch), *n.* A variant of *clutch*[1].

cloud[1] (kloud), *n.* [< ME. *cloud*, *cloude* (with ★rare irreg. variants *clod*, *cloyd*), a cloud, prob. a new use of ME. *cloud*, earlier *clude*, *clud*, a mass of rock, a hill (in ME. partly confused with *clot*[1], *clod*[1], q. v.), < AS. *clūd*, a mass of rock, a hill (the AS. word for 'cloud' was *wolcen*, > E. *welkin*, q. v.). Cf. *cloud*[2].] A collection of particles of water, snow, hail, or dust suspended in the air at any altitude above the earth's surface. The heights of clouds vary ordinarily between a few feet in the case of the lowest stratus up to more than five miles in the case of the highest cirrus; and high above these occasionally float light clouds whose altitudes may extend to twenty miles. The forms, structure, and vapor contents of clouds offer a very great variety. They are usually classified as: (*a*) The *cirrus* (the *cat's-tail* of the sailor), consisting of wavy par-



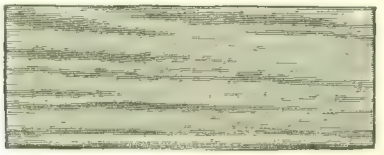
Cirrus.

allel or divergent filaments, generally at a great height; (*b*) the *cumulus*, dense convex or conical heaps, resting on a horizontal base; (*c*) the *stratus*, an extended, continu-



Cumulus.

ous, level sheet of cloud, increasing from beneath. These three principal forms produce in combination forms denominated as: (*d*) *cirro-cumulus*, a connected system of



Stratus.

small roundish clouds (*mackerel sky*) placed in close order and separated by intervals of sky, often occurring in warm dry weather; (*e*) *cirro-stratus*, a horizontal or slightly inclined sheet, attenuated at its circumference, concave downward or undulated; (*f*) *cumulo-stratus*, a cloud in which the structure of the cumulus is mixed with that of the cirro-stratus or cirro-cumulus, the cumulus at the top and overhanging a flattish stratum or base; (*g*) *nimbus*, *cumulo-cirro-stratus*, or *rain-cloud*, a dense cloud spreading out into a crown of cirrus and passing beneath into a shower; (*h*) *globo-cumulus*, a term applied by Millot to slightly elongated, hemispherical, grayish pockets appearing in the mass of rain-clouds. See the supplement. Aqueous (as distinguished from dust) clouds are formed by cooling moist air to the point of saturation and below. The vapor first condenses upon the dust particles as nuclei; by further cooling the intervening dustless space becomes supersaturated and eventually begins to condense upon the negatively electrified ions; by further cooling the supersaturated vapor may condense upon the positive ions. These electrified ions or electrons have some connection with sunlight; they either emanate from the sun as corpuscles or are formed in our atmosphere by the direct action of the sunshine. The further combination of vapor into water-drops, ice crystals, snowflakes, and hail considered as components of the cloud is explained as far as practicable under those words. As the acceleration of each descending cloud-particle is counterbalanced by the viscosity of the air resisting its motion, it follows that the weight of the clouds is to be considered as a part of the weight of the atmosphere and is added to the barometric pressure of the invisible moist air until the descending cloud-particles and the raindrops have reached the earth's surface. This weight may amount to that of a column of water several feet in height. See the supplement.

2. A semblance of a cloud, or something spread out like or having some effect of a cloud: commonly followed by a specification: as, a *cloud* of dust; a ship under a *cloud* of canvas (that is, a large spread of sails).

The archers on both sides bent their bows,
And the *clouds* of arrows flew.
Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads, [V. 391).

A pitchy *cloud*
Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind.
Milton, P. L., i. 340.

3. A clouded appearance; a dark area of color over a lighter material, or the reverse, as bloom upon a varnished surface.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, an ill-defined, obscure, or indistinct spot or mark, often a spot produced by the internal structure seen through a semi-transparent surface.

Larva . . . beneath with opaque white *clouds*. *Say.*

5. Anything that obscures, darkens, threatens, or the like.

He has a *cloud* in's face. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2.

6. A multitude; a collection; a throng. [Now rare.]

So great a *cloud* of witnesses. Heb. xii. 1.

The bishop of London did cut down a noble *cloud* of trees at Fulham. *Aubrey*, Lord Bacon's Apophthegms.

7. A woman's head-wrap made of loosely knit wool.—**Cloud on a title.** See *title*.—**In cloud**†, secretly; covertly.

These, sir, are businesses ask to be carried
With caution, and *in cloud*.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

In the clouds. (*a*) Above the earth and practical things; high-flown; unreal; unsubstantial; illusory. (*b*) Absorbed in day-dreams; visionary; absent-minded; abstracted. (*c*) Out of ordinary comprehension; in the realms of fancy or non-reality.

Though poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill-govern'd, *in the clouds* is lost.
Waller, On Roscommon's tr. of Horace.

Magellanic clouds. See *Magellanic*.—**Under a cloud,** in difficulties or misfortune; in an uncertain or unfortunate condition; especially, under suspicion or in disgrace.

I will say that for the English, if they were deils, that they are a ceeveleesed people to gentlemen that are *under a cloud*. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, II. xiii.

They had attached themselves to Isabella in the early part of her life, when her fortunes were still *under a cloud*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

Under cloud†, under heaven; under the sun.

Was neuer kyng *vnder cloude* his knightes more louet,
Ne gretter of giftes to his goode men.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3873.

=**Syn. 1.** *Haze*, *Fog*, etc. See *rain*, *n.*

cloud[1] (kloud), *v.* [< *cloud*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To overspread with a cloud or clouds: as, the sky is *clouded*. Hence—**2.** To cover as if with clouds: in various figurative applications, as to obscure, darken, render gloomy or sullen, etc.: said of aspect or mood.

To *cloud* and darken the clearest truths.
Decay of Christian Piety.

3. To variegate with spots or waves of a darker color appearing as if laid on over a lighter, or the reverse: as, to *cloud* a panel; a *clouded* sky in a picture.—**4.** To place under a cloud, as of misfortune, disgrace, etc.; sully; tarnish: as, his character was *clouded* with suspicion.

I would not be a stander-by, to hear
My sovereign mistress *clouded* so.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

His fair demeanour,
Lovely behaviour, unappallèd spirit,
Spoke him not base in blood, however *clouded*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

Clouded cane. See *cane*[1].—**To cloud a title.** See *cloud on a title*, under *title*.

This disputation concerning these lands has *clouded the title* for a quarter of a century.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc. (1886), p. 250.

II. *intrans.* To grow cloudy; become obscured with clouds: sometimes with *up*.

Worthies, away; the scene begins to *cloud*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

It *clouded up* before eight o'clock. *Bryant.*

cloud[2]†, *n.* [ME., earlier *clude*, *clud*, < AS. *clūd*, a mass of rock, a hill. Cf. *cloud*[1], and *clod*[1], *clot*[1].] A rock; a hill.

Wormes woweth under *cloudes*.
Spec. of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright).

The *cludes* to the se shal rin
ffor to hid them tharin.
Antichrist (ed. Morris), l. 708.

cloudage (klou'dāj), *n.* [< *cloud*[1] + *-age*.] A mass of clouds; cloudiness: as, "a scudding *cloudage* of shapes," *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

cloudberry (kloud'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *cloudberries* (-iz). [< *cloud*[1] (appar. in earlier sense of 'a round mass,' in ref. to the berries; cf. the other name *knotberry*) + *berry*[1].] A species of dwarf raspberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*, with a creeping root-stock and simple stem, from 4 to 8 inches high. It is found in arctic and subarctic regions of the northern hemisphere, on the mountains of Great Britain and central Europe, and in some localities in Canada and New England. The flowers are large and white, and the berries, which are of a very agreeable taste, are orange-yellow in color, and consist of a few large drupes. Also called *knotberry* and *mountain bramble*.



Cloudberry (*Rubus Chamæmorus*).

cloud-born (kloud'bôrn), *a.* [Tr. of L. *nubigena*, an epithet of the centaurs.] Born of a cloud.

Cloud-born centaurs. *Dryden*, Æneid.

cloud-built (kloud'bilt), *a.* **1.** Built up of clouds.

The sun went down
Behind the *cloud-built* columns of the west.
Cowper, Odyssey.

2. Fanciful; imaginary; chimerical; fantastic: applied to day-dreams or castles in the air.

And so vanished my *cloud-built* palace.
Goldsmith, Essays.

cloud-burst (kloud'bėrst), *n.* A violent downpour of rain in large quantity and over a very limited area.

The most destructive *cloud-burst* ever known in Grant county . . . extended over twelve miles in length. Rocks weighing tons were washed loose on the hills, and came down like an avalanche, sweeping away fences, houses, and groves; dry gulches were filled and overflowing; the smallest rivulets became roaring torrents.
Amer. Meteor. Jour., II. 556.

cloud-capped, cloud-capt (kloud'kapt), *a.* Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty.

The *cloud-capp'd* towers, the gorgeous palaces.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

cloud-compeller (kloud'kom-pel″ėr), *n.* [A tr. of Gr. *νεφεληγερέτα*, lit. 'cloud-gatherer,' a Homeric epithet of Zeus (Jupiter), < *νεφέλη*, cloud (see *nebula*), + *ἀγείρειν*, gather: see *agora*.] He who collects or drives together the clouds: an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter.

cloud-compelling (kloud'kom-pel″ing), *a.* Collecting or driving together the clouds: applied classically to Jupiter.

Bacchus, the seed of *cloud-compelling* Jove.
Waller, On the Danger His Majesty Escaped.

Abyssinia's *cloud-compelling* cliffs.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 801.

cloud-drift (kloud'drift), *n.* Irregular, drifting clouds; cloud-rack.

Far off, above the frigid western hills, lay violet-fringed *cloud-drifts*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

cloudful†, *a.* [ME. *cloudeful*; < *cloud*[1] + *-ful*, 1.] Dark; blind; ignorant.

To wasche away oure *cloudeful* offence.
Hoccleve, Moder of God.

cloudily (klou'di-li), *adv.* In a cloudy manner; with clouds; darkly; obscurely; not perspicuously.

Plato . . . talks too metaphysically and *cloudily* about it [the highest good]. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 205.

★**cloudiness** (klou'di-nes), *n.* The state of being cloudy or clouded.

clouding (klou'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cloud*[1], *v.*] The appearance of cloudiness; unequal blending or distribution of light and shade or of colors; specifically, a clouded appearance given to silks, ribbons, and yarns in the process of dyeing.

The *cloudings* of the tortoise-shell of Hermes.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, p. 166.

cloud-kissing (kloud'kis″ing), *a.* Touching the clouds; lofty.

Cloud-kissing Ilion. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1370.

cloud-land (kloud'land), *n.* The region of the clouds; a place above the earth or away from the practical things of life; dream-land; the realm of fancy.

cloudless (kloud'les), *a.* [< *cloud*[1] + *-less*.] Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright: as, *cloudless* skies.

cloudlessly (kloud'les-li), *adv.* In a cloudless manner; without clouds.

cloudlet (kloud'let), *n.* [< *cloud*[1] + dim. *-let*.] A small cloud.

Eve's first star through fleecy *cloudlet* peeping.
Coleridge.

cloud-rack (kloud'rak), *n.* An assemblage of irregular, drifting clouds; floating cloudy vapor; cloud-drift.

If there is no soul in man higher than all that, did it reach to sailing on the *cloud-rack* and spinning sea-sand; then I say man is but an animal. *Carlyle.*

cloud-ring (kloud'ring), *n.* A ring of clouds; specifically, a cloudy belt or region north and south of the equator.

cloud-topped, cloud-topt (kloud'topt), *a.* Having the top covered with clouds. *Gray.*

cloudy (klou'di), *a.* [< ME. *cloudy*, *cloudi* (cf. AS. *clūdig*, rocky, hilly); < *cloud*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Overcast with clouds; obscured by clouds: as, a *cloudy* day; a *cloudy* sky.

And bring in *cloudy* night immediately.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; of the nature of a cloud.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended and stood at the door of the tabernacle.
Ex. xxxiii. 9.

3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood.

The Historian, affirming many things, can in the *cloudy* knowledge of mankinde hardly escape from many lyes.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Cloudy and confused notions.
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill nature; not open or cheerful.

When *cloudy* looks are cleared. *Spenser*, Sonnets, xl.

5. Marked with spots or areas of dark or various hues, or by clouding or a blending of light and shade or of colors.—**6.** Wanting in luster, brightness, transparency, or clearness; dimmed: as, a *cloudy* diamond.

Before the wine grows *cloudy*.
Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.

Cloudy swelling, a degenerative change of cell-substance, sometimes seen in muscular and glandular tissue. It is marked by swelling and a cloudy granular appearance. The granules dissolve in acetic acid or in alkalis. It is often followed by fatty degeneration. Also called *parenchymatous degeneration* or *inflammation*, *granular degeneration*, and *albuminous infiltration*.=**Syn. 1.** Murky, hazy, lowering, dim, dismal.

cloué (klō-ā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *clouer*, fix or stud with nails, < *clou*, a nail: see *clove*[4], and cf. *clout*[3].] In *her.*, studded with nails. See *trellis*.

clough[1] (kluf or klou), *n.* [= Sc. *cleugh*, *cleuch*, < ME. *clough*, *clow*, pl. *cloughes*, **clowes*, *cloes*, *clewes*, prob. (with guttural *gh* (> *w*) for orig. *f* (> *v*), as reversely *f* for *gh* in the mod. pron., and in *dwarf*, *duff* for *dough*, etc.) < Icel. *klofi*, a cleft or rift in a hill, a ravine (cf. Dan. *klov*, a clamp, vise, tongs, = Sw. *klofva*, a vise) (= D. *kloof*, a slit, crevice, chink, > E. (Amer.) *clove*, a ravine: see *clove*[3]), < *klȳfa* = AS. *cleófan*, E. *cleave*, split: see *cleave*[2], and cf. *cleft*[1], *cliff*[1]. The ME. pl. *clewes* touches *cleves*, pl. of *clif*, mod. E. *cliff*: see *cleve*[4], *cliff*[1]. Cf. *clove*[3].] **1.** A narrow valley; a cleft in a hillside; a ravine, glen, or gorge.

Into a grisly *clough*
Thai and that maiden yode.
Sir Tristrem, ii. 59.

Als lange as we haue herde-men bene,
And kepis this cateli in this *cloghe*,
So selcouth a sight was neuere non sene.
York Plays, p. 120.

These caitif Jewes dud not so now,
Sende him to seche in clif and *clow*.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

What pictures are presented by these misty crags and deep water-worn *cloughs!* *All about Derbyshire*, 1884.

2†. A cliff; a rocky precipice.

Here is the close of Clyme with *clewes* so hye.
Morte Arthure, l. 1639.

3. The cleft or fork of a tree. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A wood. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A sluice; especially, a sluice for letting off water gently, as in the agricultural operation of improving soils by flooding them with muddy water. Also *clow*.

This [washing] is performed by stirring up the wool in a tank of water with a strong pole, the water being let off through a *clow* or shuttle, furnished with a grating, at the bottom of the vat.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 84.

6. A large vessel of coarse earthenware.—**Floating clough**, a barge with scrapers attached, which, driven by the tide or current, rakes up the silt and sand over which it passes, that it may be removed by the current.

clough[2], *n.* See *cloff*.

clough-arch (kluf′ärch), *n.* Same as *paddle-hole*.

clour[1] (klör), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *clowre*, a field.] A field.

He seythe a pulter [poulterer] that sellythe a fatte swanne
For a gosselyng, that grasethe on bareyne *clowrys*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 81.

clour[2] (klör), *v. t.* [Sc. Cf. Icel. *klōra* = Norw. *klore*, scratch, scrawl.] **1.** To inflict a blow on.—**2.** To make a dent or bump on.

clour[2] (klör), *n.* [Sc., < *clour*[2], *v.* Cf. Icel. *klōr*, a scratching.] **1.** A blow.

Frae words and aiths to *clours* and nicks.
Burns, To William Simpson.

2. An indentation produced by a blow, or a raised lump resulting from a blow on the person.

clout[1] (klout), *n.* [< ME. *clout*, *clut*, a patch, shred, < AS. *clūt*, a patch, a plate (of metal) (> Icel. *klūtr*, a kerchief, = Sw. *klut* = Dan. *klud*, a rag, clout), < W. *clwt* = Ir. Gael. *clud* = Manx *clooid*, a clout, patch.] **1.** A patch; a piece of cloth, leather, etc., used to mend something.—**2.** Any piece of cloth, especially a worthless piece, or one designed for a mean use; a rag:

A *clout* about that head,
Where late the diadem stood. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

They look
Like empty scabbards all, no mettle in 'em;
Like men of *clouts*, set to keep crows from orchards.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 3.

3†. Any small piece; a fragment; a tatter; a bit.

And whan she of this bille hath taken hede,
She rente it al to *cloutes* atte laste.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 709.

4. In *archery*: (*a*) The mark fixed in the center of the butts at which archers are shooting. [The mark is said to have been originally a piece of white cloth, though Nares supposes that it may have been a small nail (French *clouet*. See *clout*[3]).]

Indeed, a' must shoot nearer, or he'll ne'er hit the *clout*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

(*b*) A black-centered white target, usually 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, placed near the ground, commonly at an angle of 60 degrees, and surrounded by concentric circles at distances of 18 inches and 3, 6, 9, and 12 feet.

Within 30 years they [the Royal Archers at Edinburgh] shot at a square mark of canvas on a frame, and called the *Clout;* and an arrow striking the target is still called a *clout*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. ciii.

5. An iron plate fastened upon an axletree to keep it from wearing.

clout[1] (klout), *v. t.* [< ME. *clouten*, *clutien*, < AS. **clūtian* (in pp. *ge-clūtod*, patched), < *clūt*, a patch: see the noun.] **1.** To patch; mend by sewing on a clout or patch; cobble; hence, to join clumsily.

And when thei were passed thourgh thei ouertoke a carl, that hadde bought a payre of stronge shone, and also stronge lether to *clowte* hem with.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 33.

Many sentences of one meaning *clouted* up together.
Ascham.

Paul, yea, and Peter too, had more skill . . . in *clouting* an old tent. *Latimer.*

2. To cover with a piece of cloth or with rags; bandage.

A noisy impudent beggar . . . showed a leg *clouted* up.
Tatler, No. 68.

3. To rub with an old piece of cloth, felt, or the like.

clout[2] (klout), *n.* [< ME. *clout*, *clowte*, a blow; origin unknown.] A blow with the hand; a cuff. [Now colloq. or vulgar.]

He gaf hys fadur soche a *clowte*
That hors and man felle downe.
Rom. of Syr Tryamour (ed. Halliwell), l. 781.

Dryve out dogge and catte, or els geue them a *clout*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

clout[2] (klout), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *clut;* < ME. *clouten*, *clowten*, strike, beat: see *clout*[2], *n.*] To strike with the hand; cuff. [Now colloq. or vulgar.]

If I here [her] chyde, she wolde *clowte* my cote, blere myn ey. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 98.

Pay him over the pate, *clout* him for all his courtesies.
Fletcher, Women Pleased.

clout[3] (klout), *n.* [Appar. short for *clout-nail*, where *clout* is either < F. *clouet* (Cotgrave), a little nail (dim. of *clou*, a nail: see *clove*[4]), > *clouter*, stud with nails, or < *clout*[1], *v.*, patch, cobble, esp. of shoes, in the patching of which clout-nails would be used. See quot. from Piers Plowman, under *clout*[3], *v.*] Same as *clout-nail*.

clout[3] (klout), *v. t.* [< *clout*[3], *n.* Cf. F. *clouter*, stud.] To stud or fasten with nails.

With his knopped shon [buckled shoes] *clouted* full thykke.
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 424.

clouted[1] (klou′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *clout*[1], *v.*] **1.** Patched; mended with clouts; mended or put together clumsily; cobbled: as, *clouted* shoes.

A *clouted* cloak about him was,
That held him frae the cold.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 188).

2. Clothed or covered with clouts or patched garments; ragged: as, a *clouted* beggar.

clouted[2] (klou′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *clout*[3], *v.*] Studded, strengthened, or fastened with clout-nails.

I thought he slept; and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon.
Milton, Comus, l. 635.

[Some regard the word *clouted* in the above passages as *clouted*[1], patched or mended.]

clouted[3] (klou′ted), *p. a.* A variant of *clotted*. [Prov. Eng.]

One that 'noints his nose with *clouted* cream and pomatum.
Chapman, May-Day, ii. 2.

clouter†, *n.* [< ME. *clouter*, *clowter*, a cobbler, < *clouten*, patch, cobble: see *clout*[1], *v.*] A cobbler; a patcher.

clouterly (klou′tėr-li), *a.* [< *clouter* + *-ly*[1].] Clumsy; awkward. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

clouting (klou′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clout*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of striking.—**2.** [Appar. a particular use of preceding.] See extract.

A heavy smooth-edged sickle is used for bagging or *clouting*—an operation in which the hook is struck against the straw, the left hand being used to gather and carry along the cut swath. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 574.

clout-nail (klout′nāl), *n.* [< *clout*[3] + *nail*.] **1.** A short large-headed nail worn in the soles of shoes.—**2.** A nail for securing clouts or small patches of iron, as to the axletree of a carriage. It has a round flat head, round shank, and sharp point.

Also called *clout*.

clove[1] (klōv). Preterit, and formerly sometimes (for *cloven*, to which the *o* in pret. *clove* is due) past participle, of *cleave*[2].

clove[2] (klōv), *n.* [< ME. *clove* (written *cloue*, also *clowe;* cf. *clove*[4]), < AS. *clufe*, pl. (sing. not found) (= LG. *klōve*), clove, esp. of garlic, also in comp. *cluf-thung*, crowfoot, and *cluf-wyrt*, buttercup, also spelled *clof-thung*, *clof-wyrt;* = OHG. **chlobo*, **chlofo*, in comp. *chlobolouh*, *chlofolouh*, *chlovolouh*, MHG. *klobelouch*, dissimilated *knobelouch* (cf. *clue*), G. *knoblauch* = MLG. *kloflōk*, *knuflock*, LG. *knufflōk* = MD. *knofloec*, D. *knoflook*, garlic, lit. 'clove-leek.' The orig. sense appears in OHG. **chlobo*, MHG. *klobe*, G. *klobe*, *kloben*, a split stick, = D. *kloof*, a cleft (> *clove*[3], q. v.), = E. *clough*[1], q.v.; thus ult. from AS. *cleófan*, E. *cleave*, split: see *cleave*[2], *clove*[3], *clough*[1].] One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic.

Clowe [var. *cloue*] of garlykke [var. garlek or other lyke], costula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

★**clove**[3] (klōv), *n.* [< D. *klove*, now *kloof*, a cleft, ravine, = E. *clough*[1], q.v. See also *clove*[2].] A ravine or rocky fissure; a gorge: as, the Kaaterskill *clove* in the Catskill mountains. [Used principally along the Hudson river in New York, where several Dutch words still remain current.]

clove[4] (klōv), *n.* [< ME. *clowe*, *clawe*, pl. *clowes*, *cloues*, short for earlier ME. *clowe gilofre* (cf. *clove-gillyflower*), in the Ancren Riwle as OF., *clou de gilofre*, F. *clou de girofle*, also simply *girofle*, clove, = Sp. *clavo girofiado*, also *clavo aromático*, *clavo de especia* (see *spice*), or simply *clavo*, = It. *chiovo*, *chiodo di garofano*, or simply *garofano*, *gherofano*, clove: so called from the shape of the clove, lit. 'nail of the gillyflower,' the term *gillyflower*, ME. *gilofre*, etc., being ult. a corrupted form of Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*, lit. 'nut-leaf,' applied to the clove-tree, and subsequently to various aromatic plants: see *Caryophyllus*, *gillyflower*. F. *clou*, Sp. *clavo*, etc., is lit. 'nail,' < L. *clavus*, a nail (prob. akin to *clavis*, a key), < *claudere*, close: see *clavis*, *clef*, *close*[1], *v.*] **1.** A very pungent aromatic spice, the dried flower-buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, belonging to



Branch of the Clove-tree (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*), with unopened bud.

the family *Myrtaceæ*, originally of the Moluccas, now cultivated in Zanzibar, the West Indies, Brazil, and other tropical regions. The tree is a handsome evergreen, from 15 to 30 feet high, with large, elliptic, smooth leaves and numerous purplish flowers on jointed stalks. Every part of the plant abounds in the

volatile oil for which the flower-buds are prized. Cloves are very largely used as a spice, and in medicine for their stimulant and aromatic properties.

Biron. A lemon.
Long. Stuck with *cloves.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

2. The tree which bears cloves.—3. [F. *clou*, a nail: see etym.] A long spike-nail.—**Mother cloves**, the dried fruit of the clove-tree, resembling cloves somewhat in appearance, but larger and less aromatic.—**Oil of cloves**, an essential oil obtained from the buds of the clove-tree. It is the least volatile of the essential oils, and consists of eugenol and caryophyllene. It is colorless or has a faint yellow tinge, a strong characteristic odor, and a burning taste.—**Royal clove**, an abnormal state of the clove, in which it has an unusual number of sepals and large bracts at the base: once held in high repute from its rarity and supposed virtues.—**Wild clove**, a small tree of the West Indies and Venezuela, *Pimenta racemosa*, which yields oil of myrcia, the basis of bay-rum.

clove[5] (klōv), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In England, a weight of cheese, etc. A statute of 1430 makes the clove equal to 7 pounds. The word is still used in Suffolk and Essex for a weight of 8 pounds of cheese or wool, as a division of the wey.

clove-bark, clove-cinnamon (klōv′bärk, -sin″ạ-mọn), *n.* Same as *clove-cassia* (which see, under *cassia*).

clove-gillyflower (klōv′jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* [ME. *clowe gilofre*, etc., clove; in mod. sense a new comp. of *clove*[4] + *gillyflower:* see *clove*[4] and *gillyflower.*] 1†. Same as *clove*[4], 1.

In that countree growen many trees that beren *clowe-gilofres* and notemuges. *Mandeville*, Travels.

2. One of the popular names of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, given especially to the clove-scented, double-flowered, whole-colored varieties.

clove-hitch (klōv′hich), *n.* See *hitch*, 6.

clove-hook (klōv′hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *sister-hook.*

clovel (klō′vel), *n.* [E. dial.] Same as *back-bar.*

cloven (klō′vn), *p. a.* [< ME. *cloven*, < AS. *clofen*, pp. of *cleófan*, cleave: see *cleave*[2].] 1. Divided; parted, split; riven.

She did confine thee . . .
Into a *cloven* pine. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

2. In *her.* See *sarcelled.*—**Cloven hoof.** See *hoof.*—**To show the cloven hoof**, to show that one has designs of an evil or diabolic character, the devil being commonly represented with cloven hoofs.

cloven-berry (klō′vn-ber″i), *n.* A shrub of the West Indies, *Samyda serrulata*, which bears a dehiscent fleshy fruit.

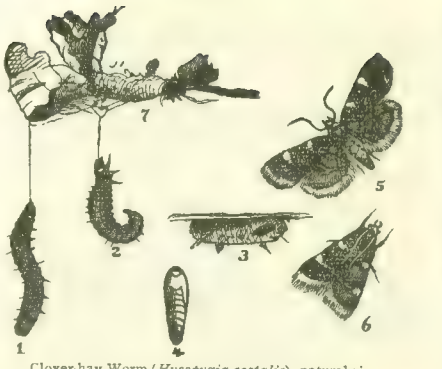
cloven-footed (klō′vn-fůt″ed), *a.* [ME. *clovefote;* < *cloven* + *foot* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having the foot divided into parts; cloven-hoofed; fissiped.—2. In *ornith.*, having the webs of a palmate foot deeply incised, so that the foot is almost semipalmate, as in a tern of the genus *Hydrochelidon*, the *Larus fissipes* or cloven-footed gull of early authors.

cloven-hoofed (klō′vn-höft), *a.* Having the hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

clove-pink (klōv′pingk), *n.* The carnation, ★*Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

clover (klō′vėr), *n.* [E. dial. *claver, clavver*, Sc. *clavor, claiver;* < ME. *clover*, earlier *claver*, < AS. *clāfre*, usually *clæfre* = D. *klaver* = MLG. *klēver, klaveren*, LG. *klēver, klēwer* = Dan. *klöver* = Sw. *klöfver* = (in shorter form) OHG. *chlēo, chlē* (*chlēw-*), MHG. *klē* (*klēw-*), G. *klee*, clover. Root unknown.] 1. A name of various common species of plants of the genus *Trifolium*, of the family *Fabaceæ.* They are low herbs, chiefly found in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. There are about 250 species, of which about 55 are natives of the United States, chiefly west of the Rocky Mountains. Many are valuable forage-plants. The red, purple, or meadow clover, *T. pratense*, is extensively cultivated for fodder and as a fertilizer. The white or Dutch clover, *T. repens*, is common in pastures. The Alsike clover, *T. hybridum*, and the Italian, carnation, or crimson clover, *T. incarnatum*, are sometimes cultivated. Other species, mostly weeds of little value, are the yellow or hop clover, *T. agrarium;* the stone, hare's-foot, or rabbit-foot clover, *T. arvense;* the strawberry clover, *T. fragiferum;* the buffalo clover, *T. reflexum;* the zigzag clover, *T. medium;* etc. The above are all natives of Europe, though several are widely naturalized.

2. One of several plants of other genera belonging to the same order. Species of *Melilotus* are known as sweet clover and Bokhara or tree clover. Bur- or heart-clover is *Medicago Arabica;* Calvary clover, the spiny-fruited *Medicago intertexta;* bush-clover, species of *Lespedeza;* bird's-foot clover, *Lotus corniculatus* and *Trigonella ornithopodioides;* prairie clover, species of *Petalostemon;* etc.—**Clover-hay worm**, the larva of the pyralid moth, *Hysopygia costalis.* It occurs all over the United States and Canada, and was probably brought from Europe; it feeds exclusively upon stored clover, matting it together with silk filled with excremental pellets, and utterly spoiling it as food for stock. It makes its cocoon either at the borders of the hay-mow or stack, or entirely away from it, under a board or other shelter. There are two or three annual generations, and the insect hibernates as a larva. See cut in next column.—**Clover-root borer.** See *borer.*—**To be** or **live in clover**, to be like a cow in a clover-field—that is, in most comfortable or enjoyable circumstances; live luxuriously or in abundance.



Clover-hay Worm (*Hysopygia costalis*), natural size. 1, 2, larvæ; 3, cocoon; 4, chrysalis; 5, 6, moth, with wings expanded and closed; 7, worm covered with silken web.

clovered (klō′vėrd), *a.* [< *clover* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling through the *clover'd* vale.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1235.

clover-grass (klō′vėr-gras), *n.* Same as *clover.*

clover-huller (klō′vėr-hul″ėr), *n.* A machine for separating clover-seeds from their hulls.

clover-leaf (klō′vėr-lēf), *n.* The leaf of clover; a trefoil.

clover-sick (klō′vėr-sik), *a.* In bad condition from being too long used for raising clover: said of land.

clover-weevil (klō′vėr-wē″vil), *n.* A kind of weevil of the genus *Apion*, different species of which feed on the seeds of the clover, as also on tares and other leguminous plants. *A. apricans*, especially, is frequently very destructive to fields of red clover, laying its eggs among the flowers, from which the grubs eat their way into the pods. It is of a bluish-black color and little more than a line in length.


Clover-weevil (*Apion apricans*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)

clovery (klō′vėr-i), *a.* [< *clover* + *-y*[1].] Full of clover; abounding in clover: as, *clovery* grass.

They [peasant women] bring a sense of the country's *clovery* pasturage, in the milk just drawn from the great cream-colored cows. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vi.

clovewort (klōv′wėrt), *n.* [< *clove*[4] + *wort*[1].] A name given to plants belonging to the family *Silenaceæ.*

clow[1] (klou), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *clough*[1], 5.

clow[2] (klō), *v. t.* [A var. of *claw.*] To scratch; haul about and claw, as boys in horse-play. [North. Eng.]

clowe-gilofre†, *n.* [ME.: see *clove-gillyflower* and *clove*[4].] A clove.

clown (klouṇ), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cloune* (Levins, 1570, perhaps the earliest instance cited), = Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow (= North Fries. *klönne*, a clown, bumpkin—Wedgwood); cf. Sw. dial. *kluns*, a hard knob, a clumsy fellow, *klunn*, a log, Dan. *klunt*, a log, a block, = D. *klont*, a clod, lump; cf. also Dan. Sw. *klump*, a lump (see *club*[1] and *clump*[1]); for the sense, cf. *blockhead, clodpoll.* The notion that the word *clown* is derived from L. *colonus*, a husbandman (see *colony*), though phonetically possible (cf. *crown*, ult. < L. *corona*), is erroneous; but it has perhaps affected the use of *clown.*] 1. A man of rustic or coarse manners; a person without refinement; a lout; a boor; a churl.

By my soul, a swain! a most simple *clown!*
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

As the husband is, the wife is: thou art mated with a *clown*,
And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A husbandman; a peasant; a rustic.

When Little John came, to gambols they went,
Both gentlemen, yeomen, and *clown.*
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 346).

The *clown*, the child of nature without guile,
Blest with an infant's ignorance of all
But his own simple pleasures. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 623.

3. A professional or habitual jester; a merryman or buffoon, as in a pantomime, circus, or other place of entertainment, and formerly in the households of the great.

The roynish *clown*, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 2.

=**Syn.** See *jester* and *zany.*

clown (klouṇ), *v. i.* [< *clown, n.*] To act or behave as a clown; play the clown.

Beshrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.

clownage† (klou′nāj), *n.* [< *clown* + *-age.*] The manners of a clown.

And he to serve me thus! ingratitude
Beyond the coarseness yet of any *clownage.*
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

Rural *clownage* or urbanity. *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

clownery (klou′nėr-i), *n.* [< *clown* + *-ery.*] 1. The condition or character of a clown; ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners.

Honesty is but a defect of wit;
Respect but mere rusticity and *clownery.*
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

'Twere as good
I were reduc'd to *clownery.*
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

2. Clownish buffoonery, as in a pantomime.

The trivial and the bombastic, the drivelling, squinting, sprawling *clowneries* of nature, with her worn out stage-properties and rag-fair emblazonments.
Sterling, quoted in Whipple's Lit. and Life, p. 113.

clown-heal (klouṇ′hēl), *n.* A common labiate plant, *Stachys palustris:* first so called by the herbalist Gerard because a countryman who had cut himself to the bone with a scythe was said to have healed the wound with this plant. Also called *clown's allheal* and *clown's woundwort.*

clownish (klouṇ′nish), *a.* [< *clown* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of clowns or rustics; like a clown; rude; coarse; awkward; ungainly.

A cloud of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest, . . .
But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings
He brusheth oft. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 23.

What if we essay'd to steal
The *clownish* fool out of your father's court?
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

He [Leicester] mimicked with ready accent the manners of the affected or the *clownish*, and made his own graceful tone and manner seem doubly such when he resumed it.
Scott, Kenilworth, xvii.

2. Abounding in clowns; dull; stupid; uncultured; unrefined: as, "a *clownish* neighbourhood," *Dryden.*=**Syn.** *Churlish, Loutish*, etc. See *boorish.*

clownishly (klouṇ′nish-li), *adv.* In a clownish manner; coarsely; rudely.

clownishness (klouṇ′nish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clownish; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behavior or language; incivility; awkwardness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its *clownishness.* *Dryden.*

clownist (klouṇ′nist), *n.* [< *clown* + *-ist.*] One who acts the clown; a clown.

We are, sir, comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, pastorists, humorists, *clownists*, satirists.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

clown's-treacle (klounz′trē″kl), *n.* A name of the garlic, *Allium sativum.*

clowring (klour′ing), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *clour*, a lump.] In *stone-cutting*, the process of splitting off superfluous stone with a wedge-shaped chisel, or with a pick, thus reducing the faces of the stone to nearly plane surfaces. In this condition it is said to be *wasted off.*

cloy[1] (kloi), *v. t.* [< OF. **cloyer*, var. of *cloer*, F. *clouer*, nail, fasten or join with nails (in comp. *encloyer* (see *accloy*), cloy, choke or stop up, var. of *enclouer*, nail, drive in a nail), < *clo, clou*, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clove*[4] and *clout*[3].] 1†. To pierce; gore.

Which with his cruell tuske him deadly *cloyd.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 48.

2†. In *farriery*, to prick (a horse) in shoeing.

He never shod a horse but he *cloyed* him.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

3†. To stop up; obstruct; clog.

The duke's purpose was to have *cloyed* the harbour by sinking ships laden with stones.
Speed, Henry VI., IX. xvi. § 30.

4. To spike; drive a spike into the vent of: as, to *cloy* a gun.

Did Jove look on us, I would laugh, and swear
That his artillery is *cloy'd* by me.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), False One, v. 4.

5. To satiate; gratify to repletion or so as to cause loathing; surfeit; sate.

Who can . . .
. . . *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast?
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Let smooth-chinn d amourists be *cloy'd* in play,
And surfeit on the bane of hateful leisure.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

=**Syn.** 5. *Sate*, etc. (see *satisfy*), pall, glut, gorge.

cloy[2]† (kloi), *v. t.* [Appar. a corruption of *claw*, *v.*, by confusion with *cloy*[1].] To stroke with a claw.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

cloyer† (kloi'ėr), *n.* [< *cloy*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who intrudes on the profits of young sharpers by claiming a share. [Thieves' slang.]

Then there's a *cloyer*, or snap, that dogs any new brother in that trade and snaps — will have half in any booty.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl.

cloyless (kloi'les), *a.* [< *cloy*[1] + *-less*.] Not causing satiety.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1.

cloyment† (kloi'ment), *n.* [< *cloy*[1] + *-ment*.] Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite.

Alas, their love may be call'd appetite . . .
That suffer surfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

★**club**[1] (klub), *n.* [< ME. *club*, *clubb*, *clubbe*, also *clob*, etc., < Icel. *klubba* = Sw. *klubba* = Dan. *klub*, prob. an assimilated form (*bb* < *mb*, *mp*) of Icel. *klumba*, a club, = Sw. Dan. *klump*, clump, lump; cf. Sw. *klubb*, a clump, block; Dan. *klumpfodet*, clubfooted: see *clump*[1] and *clown*. As the name of a suit of cards, *clubs* is a translation of Sp. *bastos*, the suit of clubs, pl. of *basto*, a club, a cudgel (see *basto*, *baston*). The figure on these cards is now a trefoil or clover-leaf; cf. Dan. *klöver* = D. *klaver*, a club at cards, lit. 'clover': see *clover*.] **1.** A stick or piece of wood suitable for being wielded in the hand as a weapon; a thick, heavy stick used as a weapon; a cudgel.

But make you ready your stiff bats and *clubs*.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with the stroak of a *club*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. A staff or stick with a crooked head used in the games of golf and hockey for driving the ball. See *golf-club*, 1.—**3.** A round solid mass; a clump; a knot.

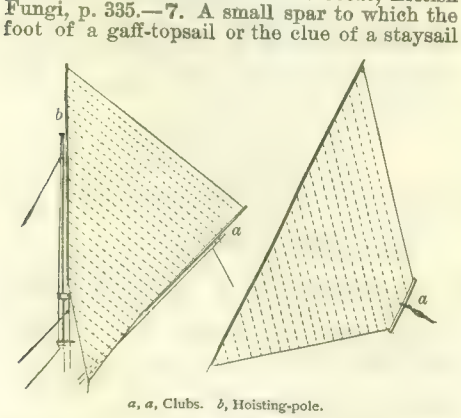
The hair carried into a *club*, according to the fashion.
Bulwer.

4. A playing-card that is marked with trefoils; in the plural, the suit so marked.

Ensanguined hearts, *clubs* typical of strife,
And spades, the emblem of untimely graves.
Cowper, Task, iv. 218.

The suit of *clubs* upon the Spanish cards is not the trefoils as with us, but positively clubs, or cudgels, of which we retain the name, though we have lost the figures; the original name is bastos. The spades are swords, called in Spain espadas; in this instance we retain the name and some faint resemblance of the figure.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 424.

5. In *entom.*, a suddenly broadened outer portion of an antenna, formed by two, three, or more enlarged terminal joints, as in most weevils. See cut under *clavate*[1].—**6.** In fungi of the family *Clavariei*, the claviform receptacle or one of its branches. *M. C. Cooke*, British Fungi, p. 335.—**7.** A small spar to which the foot of a gaff-topsail or the clue of a staysail



a, *a*, Clubs. *b*, Hoisting-pole.

or jib is bent to make the sail set to the best ★advantage.

club[1] (klub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [< *club*[1], *n.* See *clubbed*.] **1.** To beat with a club.—**2.** To convert into a club; use as a club: as, to *club* a musket (by taking hold of the barrel and striking with the butt).

Here occurred a short, sharp, and obstinate hand-to-hand conflict with bayonets and *clubbed* muskets.
The Century, XXXI. 455.

3. To unite, as the hair, in a solid mass or knot resembling a club.

He had a few gray hairs plaited and *clubbed* behind.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 17.

4. *Milit.*, to demoralize or confuse by a blunder in tactical manœuvers: as, to *club* a battalion. [Slang.]

club[2] (klub), *n.* [Appears first in the middle of the 17th century, written *club* or *clubbe*, and applied to convivial societies originating and meeting in coffee-houses and taverns; prob. a particular application of *club*[1] in the sense of a 'clump' or 'knot,' i. e., of men (see *club*[1], 3); cf. Sw. *klubb*, a clump, etc. (see *club*[1]), dial. a crowd; G. *klump*, a lump, mass, crowd: see *clump*[1].] **1.** A company of persons organized to meet for social intercourse, or for the promotion of some common object, as literature, science, politics, etc. Admission to the membership of clubs is commonly by ballot. Clubs are now an important feature of social life in all large cities, many of them occupying large buildings containing meeting-rooms, libraries, restaurants, etc.

We now use the word *clubbe* for a sodality in a tavern.
Aubrey (1659).

What right has any man to meet in factious *clubs* to vilify the government? *Dryden*, Ded. of The Medal.

The end of our *club* is to advance conversation and friendship. *Swift*, Letters.

2. A club-house.—**3.** The united expenses of a company; joint charge; mess account.

We dined at a French house, but paid ten shillings for our part of the *club*. *Pepys*, Diary.

4. The contribution of an individual to a joint charge.

The fine fellows are always inviting him to the tavern, and make him pay his *club*. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, vi.

club[2] (klub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [< *club*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To combine or join together, as a number of individuals, for a common purpose; form a club: as, to *club* together to form a library.—**2.** Specifically, to contribute to a common fund; combine to raise money for a certain purpose.

We were resolved to *club* for a coach. *Tatler*, No. 137.

The owl, the raven, and the bat
Clubbed for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

3. To be united in producing a certain effect; combine into a whole.

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubbed* into a dream.
Dryden.

II. *trans.* **1.** To unite; add together by contribution; combine.

By thus *clubbing* our books in a common library, we should each of us have the advantage of using the books of all the other members. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 119.

The two brothers who *clubbed* their means to buy an elephant. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. i.

2. To divide into an average amount for each individual concerned: as, to *club* the expense of an entertainment.

club[3] (klub), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [Cf. *club*[1].] *Naut.*, to drift down a current with an anchor dragging on the bottom.

clubability, clubbability (klub-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *clubable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being clubable or social.

clubable, clubbable (klub'a-bl), *a.* [< *club*[2] + *-able*.] Having the qualities that make a man fit to be a member of a social club; companionable; sociable.

John Gibson Lockhart was not a social or *clubbable* man. *Carruthers.*

A very small body of citizens entitled to be classed as *clubable* men. *The Century*, XXV. 311.

club-ball† (klub'bâl), *n.* A game. See extract.

Club-ball is a pastime clearly distinguished from cambuc or goff. . . . The difference seems to have consisted in the one being played with a curved bat and the other with a straight one. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 173.

★**clubbed** (klubd), *a.* [< ME. *clubbed*, *clobbed*, club-shaped, also rude; < *club*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Shaped like a club; thickened at the end.

Grete *clobbed* staves. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 10.

The finger-ends are swollen, and a *clubbed* appearance is present. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, V. 98.

Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) Clavate; dilated toward the apex: as, *clubbed* antennæ or tibiæ. See cut under *clavate*[1]. (*b*) Forming a club: as, *clubbed* terminal joints of the antennæ.

clubber[1] (klub'ėr), *n.* [< *club*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who clubs; one who strikes with a club.

clubber[2] (klub'ėr), *n.* [< *club*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One ★who belongs to a club; a clubbist; a club-man.

clubbing (klub'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *club*[1], *v.*, regarded as intransitive.] **1.** The state of being or becoming clubbed or club-shaped, as the hands or feet.—**2.** Same as *clubfoot*. See *club-foot*, 3.—**3.** The act of beating with a club: as, the police resorted to *clubbing*.

clubbing-drink† (klub'ing-dringk), *n.* A beverage drunk at a club, tavern, or coffee-house.

He hath a drink called cauphe [coffee], which is made of a brown berry, and it may be called their *clubbing-drink* between meals. *Howell*, Letters (1650).

clubbish[1] (klub'ish), *a.* [< *club*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Rude; clownish; rustic.

Ten kings do die before one *clubbish* clowne.
Mir. for Mags., p. 231.

clubbish[2] (klub'ish), *a.* [< *club*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to associate or club together; clubable.

clubbist (klub'ist), *n.* [< *club*[2] + *-ist*.] One who belongs to a party, club, or association; a supporter of clubs. [Rare.]

The crowd shouted out, with rage, at sight of this latter the name of a Jacobin townsman and *clubbist*; and shook itself to seize him. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 3.

Literary clubs and *clubbists*.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 99.

clubby (klub'i), *a.* [< *club*[2] + *-y*[1].] Of a clubable or social disposition. *Sala.*

club-compasses (klub'kum"pas-ez), *n. pl.* A form of compasses having a bullet or cone at the extremity of one leg, which is inserted in a hole.

club-fist† (klub'fist), *n.* A large heavy fist; hence, a brutal fellow. *Mir. for Mags.*

club-fisted (klub'fis"ted), *a.* Having a burly fist.

club-foot (klub'fůt), *n.* [< *club*[1] + *foot*. Cf. G. *klumpfuss* = D. *klompvoet* = Icel. *klumbufötr* = Dan. *klumpfod* (= Sw. *klampfot*), a club-foot: see *club*[1].] **1.** A deformed or distorted foot; a foot which is set awry from the ankle, and is generally also imperfect in shape or undersized.—**2.** A similar twisted condition of the feet which is normal in some animals, as sloths.—**3.** [Without the hyphen.] Congenital distortion of the foot; the state of having a club-foot or club-feet; talipes (which see): as, to be afflicted with *clubfoot*; the surgical treatment of *clubfoot*. Also called *clubbing*.—**Club-foot moss.** Same as *club-moss*.

clubfooted (klub'fůt"ed), *a.* [< *club-foot* + *-ed*[2].] Having a club-foot or club-feet; affected with clubfoot; taliped.

clubfootedness (klub'fůt"ed-nes), *n.* The state of being clubfooted or taliped.

club-grass (klub'grås), *n.* A kind of grass constituting the small genus *Corynephorus*, native to southern Europe. It has a jointed beard, which is club-shaped at the apex.

clubhaul (klub'hâl), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to tack (a ship) when in danger of missing stays and drifting ashore, by letting go the lee anchor as soon as the ship's head comes into the wind, and then causing the vessel to pay off in the right direction by hauling on a hawser previously attached to the anchor and led in on the lee quarter. The hawser is then cut, and, the sails being trimmed, the ship stands off on the new tack.

club-headed (klub'hed"ed), *a.* [< *club*[1] + *head* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *clodpoll*, *blockhead*, etc.] Having a thick head: as, "*club-headed* antennæ," *Derham.*

club-house (klub'hous), *n.* A house occupied by a club, or in which a club assembles. It is a place of meeting and entertainment, always open to those who are members of the club. To the original coffee-room and news-room the typical modern club-house adds library and reading-room, and usually card-, billiard-, and smoking-rooms, baths, etc., and often bedrooms. The cuisine and domestic departments are also complete.

club-law (klub'lâ), *n.* **1.** Government by clubs or violence; the use of arms or force in place of law.—**2.** In the game of loo, a rule that when clubs are trumps no player may pass or give up his hand.

clubman[1] (klub'man), *n.*; pl. *clubmen* (-men). [< *club*[1] + *man*.] One who carries a club; one who fights with a club.

Alcides, surnam'd Hercules,
The only *clubman* of his time.
Soliman and Perseda, 1599.

club-man[2] (klub'man), *n.* [< *club*[2] + *man*.] A member of a club; one who prefers the life of clubs.

Hawthorne does not . . . covet the applause of the clever *club-man*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 480.

club-master (klub'mås"tėr), *n.* [< *club*[2] + *master*.] The manager of or purveyor for a ★club.

club-moss (klub'môs), *n.* The common name of plants of the family *Lycopodiaceæ*, more particularly of the genus *Lycopodium*. Also called *clubfoot moss*.

The *club-moss* (Selago) was a fetish of another kind. The man who carried the divine object was secure against all misfortune: and blindness could be cured by the

fumes of a few of its leaves, which were dried and thrown into the fire. It had to be gathered with a curious magical ceremony. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 260.

club-room (klub′röm), *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.

clubroot (klub′röt), *n.* A disease of the roots of cabbage, consisting of large swellings, caused by the myxomycetous fungus *Plasmodiophora Brassicæ*.

club-rush (klub′rush), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Scirpus*.—**2.** The cattail reed, *Typha latifolia*.

club-shaped (klub′shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a club; clavate.

club-skate (klub′skāt), *n.* [< *club*[2] + *skate*. The first skate of the kind made with heel-button and clamp for the sole was named the "New York Club skate," after an organization then existing (1860).] A skate the framework of which is made of light iron or steel, with clamps, springs, or screws, to fasten it securely to the shoe.

clubster (klub′stėr), *n.* [< *club*[2] + *-ster*.] A frequenter of clubs; a boon companion.

He was no *clubster* listed among good fellows.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 145.

club-topsail (klub′top″sāl, -sl), *n.* *Naut.*, a large gaff-topsail, used in yachts, having a small spar called a club bent to its foot so as to extend it beyond the end of the gaff. The head of the sail is also extended above the masthead by a light spar called a *hoisting-pole*. See *club*[1], *n.*, 7.

cluck (kluk), *v.* [Also dial. *clutch*; earlier usually *clock* (see *clock*[1]); < ME. *clokken*, < AS. *cloccian* = MD. *klocken*, D. *klokken* = MLG. *klucken*, LG. *klukken* = MHG. *klucken*, also *glucken*, G. *glucken* = Dan. *klukke* = Sw. *klucka* = W. *clwcian*, *clocian* = L. *glocire*, later **glociare* (cf. *glocidare* and *gluttire*, cited from Festus) (> It. *chiocciare*, *crocciare* = Sp. *clocar*, *cloquear*, *coclear* = Pr. *cloquiar* = OF. *cloucer*, *gloucer*, later *glosser*, *glousser*, F. *glousser*), cluck as a hen (cf. It. *chioccia* = Sp. *clueca* = MLG. *klucke* = MHG. *klucke*, G. *klucke*, *glucke*, a brooding hen; E. dial. *cleck*[1], hatch, *cleck*[2], cluck), = Gr. κλώσσειν, cluck as a hen; cf. Gr. κλώζειν, croak as a jackdaw, groan in disapprobation; Hind. *kurkurāna*, cluck, cackle, murmur: all imitative words, more or less varied, which may be compared, as to form, with *chuck*[1], *click*[1], *clack*, *crake*, *croak*, *cock*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To utter the call or cry of a brooding hen or a hen with young chicks.

The lines were only a part of the sound of his wife's tongue, distracting him no more than the *clucking* of the maternal hens about the house.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 56.

II. *trans.* To call or incite by clucking, as a hen her chicks.

When she (poor hen!), fond of no second brood,
Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

cluck (kluk), *n.* [< *cluck*, *v.* In second sense, cf. *click*[1], *n.*] **1.** A sound uttered by a hen when broody, or in calling her chicks.—**2.** Same as *click*[1], 2.

clucking-hen (kluk′ing-hen), *n.* A name in Jamaica of the crying-bird, carau, or limpkin, *Aramus pictus*.

cludiform (klō′di-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. **cludus* (a reflex of OF. *clou*, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clove*[4] and *clavus*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Nail-shaped; cuneiform: specifically applied to the characters of the ancient inscriptions of Babylonia, Assyria, and Persia. See *arrow-headed* and *cuneiform*. [Rare.]

★**clue, clew** (klō), *n.* [< ME. *clewe*, *clowe*, *clue*, < AS. *cliwen*, *clywen*, *cleowen* (once *clywe*) = D. *kluwen*, formerly also *klauwe*, *klouwe*, = LG. *kluwe*, *klouwen* = OHG. *chliuwa*, *chliwa*, MHG. *kliuwe*, with dim. OHG. *chliuwelīn*, MHG. *kliuwelīn*, and *kliuwel*, dissimilated *kniulīn*, *kniuwel*, G. *knäuel* (> Dan. *nögle*, neut., clue), a ball, a ball of thread; cf. L. *gluere*, draw together, Skt. *glāus*, a ball; perhaps akin to L. *glomus*, a clue, a ball of thread (see *glomerate*), and *glōbus*, a ball (see *globe*). The naut. senses are prob. of D. origin.] **1.** A ball or skein of thread or yarn.

Steal out, all alone, to the kiln, and, darkling, throw into the pot a *clue* of blue yarn. *Burns*, Halloween, Notes.

2. The thread or yarn that is wound into the form of a ball; thread in general.

He [Theseus] formed that ingenious device of his *clue*, which led directly through all the windings of the labyrinth. *Bacon*, Political Fables, x.

It is decreed
That I must die with her; our *clue* of life
Was spun together.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iv. 3.

Hence—3. Anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case; a guide or key to the solution of a puzzle or problem, or the unraveling of a plot or mystery: in allusion to the mythological story that Theseus was guided by a clue of thread through the Cretan labyrinth.

They are only to be understood and traced by the *clue* of experience. *Bacon*, Political Fables, x., Expl.

This *clue* will unravel what otherwise would seem very inconsistent in my father's domestic character.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

4. A measure of yarn or hemp, 4,800 yards.—**5.** *Naut.*, a lower corner of a square sail or the aftmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail.—**Clues of a hammock**, the combination of small lines by which it is suspended.—**From clue to earing** (*naut.*), from the bottom to the top; from one end to the other; throughout; entirely.

★**clue, clew** (klō), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clued*, *clewed*, ppr. *cluing*, *clewing*. [< *clue*, *clew*, *n.*] **1.** *Naut.*, to haul up to the yard (the lower corners of a topsail, topgallantsail, or royal) by means of the clue-lines: used with *up*.

"Here comes Cape Horn!" said the chief mate; and we had hardly time to haul down and *clew up* before it was upon us. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 28.

2. To direct, as by a clue or thread. *Beau. and Fl.*

clue-garnet (klö′gär″net), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase, consisting of two single blocks and a fall, by which the lower corner of a square mainsail or foresail is hauled up to the yard.

clue-iron (klö′ī″ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a shackle-shaped iron at the clues of large sails. The leech-rope and foot-rope of the sails are spliced into eyes in the clue-iron, and the tacks and sheets secured to it.

clue-jigger (klö′jig″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small purchase for tricing up the corners of topsails and courses forward of the yards, so that the sails may be easily furled.

★**clue-line** (klö′lin; colloq. klö′lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase or single rope for hauling up to the yards the clues of topsails, topgallantsails, and royals.

clum[1]† (klum), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *clumme*, < ME. *clum*, *clom*, silence; cf. AS. *clumian* (once), mutter. Imitative; cf. *mum*.] **I.** *n.* Silence: also used as an exclamation to command silence.

Yef [if] ye me wylleth yhere [hear], habbeth amang you *clom* and reste. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 266.

Now, pater noster, "*clum*," quod Nicolay,
And "*clum*," quod Jon, and "*clum*," quod Alisoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 452.

II. *a.* Silent; glum.

He is . . . *clumme*, and is more surly to be spoken with than ever he was before.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

clum[2] (klum). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *climb*.

clum[3] (klum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clummed*, ppr. *clumming*. [Cf. *clumse*.] **1.** To handle roughly.—**2.** To clutch. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

Some in their gripyng tallants *clum* a ball of brasse.
A Herring's Tayle, 1598.

clumben†. Obsolete strong preterit plural of *climb*.

clumber (klum′bėr), *n.* A kind of spaniel valued as a retriever.

★**clump**[1] (klump), *n.* [< ME. **clump* (AS. only in longer form *clympre* (var. *clymppe*), a lump (of metal); cf. *clumper*[1]) = D. *klomp* = LG. *klump* (> G. *klump*, *klumpe*, *klumpen*) = Dan. Sw. *klump*, a clump, lump, etc. (prob. = Icel. *klumba*, assimilated *klubba*, a club, > E. *club*[1]); cf. Dan. *klimp*, a clod, = Sw. *klimp*, a clod, lump, dumpling, Sw. *klamp*, a clump. The resemblance of *clump* to *lump* is accidental, and its connection with *clamp*[1], *clam*[1], *clumse*, etc., remote and uncertain.] **1.** A thick, short, unformed piece of wood or other solid substance; a shapeless mass.—**2.** A cluster; a small, closely gathered group: used especially of trees or shrubs, but sometimes of other things and of persons.

He could number the fields in every direction, and could tell how many trees there were in the most distant *clump*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 134.

I observed many times daily for more than a fortnight some large *clumps* of heartsease growing in my garden, before I saw a single humble-bee at work.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 124.

3. A thick sole secured to an ordinary bootsole by springs or by cement.—**4.** A small spiral curl of hair pressed flat between the disk-shaped ends of a pair of crimping-tongs, so as to lie close to the head.—**5.** A bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ*, *Lutraria elliptica*. It has a broad flattish shell about 5 inches long and 3 inches high. It lives chiefly in muddy estuaries, buried a foot or two deep.

clump[2] (klump), *v. i.* [Prob. < *clump*[1], *n.*; cf. MLG. *klumpe*, *klompe*, a wooden shoe, clog, a var. form of the noun. Cf. *clamp*[4].] To walk heavily and clumsily.

clump-block (klump′blok), *n.* In *mech.*, a strongly made block with a thick sheave and a large opening. See cut under *block*.

clump-boot (klump′bōt), *n.* [< *clump*[1] + *boot*[2]. Cf. D. *klomp*, a clump, also a wooden shoe.] A heavy boot for rough wear.

clumper[1] (klum′pėr), *n.* [< ME. **clumpre* (?), < AS. *clympre*, a lump: see *clump*[1].] A large piece; a lump; in *coal-mining*, a large mass of fallen rock. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

clumper[1]† (klum′pėr), *v. t.* [Freq. of verb **clump*[1], or ult. < *clumper*[1], *n.*; cf. Dan. *klumpe*, Sw. *klimpa*, clot, coagulate; from the noun: see *clump*[1].] To form into clumps or masses.

Vapours . . .
Clumper'd in balls of clouds.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 92.

clumper[2] (klum′pėr), *n.* [< *clump*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. MLG. *klumpe*, *klompe*, a wooden shoe, clog: see *clump*[2].] A thick, heavy shoe: usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

clumperton†, *n.* [Also *clomperton*; appar. < *clumper*[1] + *-ton*, as in *simpleton*. Cf. *clumpse* = *clumse*.] A clown. *Minsheu*, 1617; *Coles*, 1717.

Fallinge . . . to altercation with a stronge stubberne *clomperton*, he was shrowdlie beaten of him.
Polydorus Vergilius (trans.).

★**clumping** (klum′ping), *n.* [< *clump*[1], 4, + *-ing*[1].] The process of curling the hair in clumps.

clumps[1]†, **clumpse**† (klumps), *a.* and *n.* Variant forms of *clumse*.

clumps[2] (klumps), *n.* [Appar. orig. pl. of *clump*[1], *n.*] A game of questions and answers. The players are divided into two parties; two players, one from each side, select an object which the others try to discover by questioning them, the answers being "yes" or "no," and each party questioning that one of the two who belongs to the opposite side. The side that guesses the object first takes one player from the other side, and this continues until all the players of one party but one are taken by the other, when that one is beaten or "clumps."

clumpy (klum′pi), *a.* [< *clump*[1] + *-y*[1]; = Sw. *klumpig*, clumsy.] Consisting of clumps; massive; lumpy.

clumse (klums), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clumsed*, ppr. *clumsing*. [< ME. *clumsen*, *clomsen*, *cloumsen*, < Norw. *klumsa*, make speechless, palsy, prevent from speaking, silence, muzzle (an animal), also *klumra*, *kluma*, *klumme*, and in comp. *forklumsa*, with same sense, whence *klumsad*, pp., also *klumsa*, speechless, palsied, by a spasm or by fear, or (as sometimes thought) by witchery, = Sw. dial. (with strong pp. suffix) *klummsen*, *klumsun*, *klomsen*, benumbed with cold; with formative *-s* (or, in the form *kluma*, directly; cf. D. *kleumen*, and in comp. *ver-kleumen*, *ver-klomen* (= LG. *ver-klamen* = G. *ver-klomen*), be numb with cold—a secondary form, with pp. as adj., *verkleumd* = LG. *verklamt*, equiv. to G. *ver-klommen* (with strong suffix), benumbed with cold) from an assumed pp. (**klumen*) of a verb (**kliman*) from the pret. of which (**klam*) is derived E. *clam*[1] with its cognates, the orig. sense being 'to stick, adhere': the word *clumse*, with its more familiar deriv. *clumsy*, being thus in relation with *clam*[1], *clam*[2], *clem*[2], etc.: see these words.] **I.**† *trans.* To numb, benumb, stiffen, or paralyze with cold or fear.

That clowde *cloumsed* vs clene
That come schynand so clere,
Such syght was never sene
To seke all sydis seere. *York Plays*, p. 191.

Fadres bihelden not sones with *clumsid* hindis.
Wyclif, Jer. xlvii. 3 (Purv.).

He that will noght thynk of this . . .
He is outher *clomsed* [L. *hebes*] or wode [crazy].
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1651.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be numbed, benumbed, stiffened, or paralyzed with cold or fear.

"Haue, Haukyn!" quod Pacyence, "and ete this whan the hungreth,
Or whan thow *clomsest* for colde or clyngest for drye."
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 50.

2. To die of thirst. [Shetland.]

[Now only prov.]

clumse (klums), *a.* and *n.* [Also *clumpse*, *clumps*; < Norw. *klumsa*, speechless, palsied, benumbed; or short for *clumsed*, pp. of *clumse*: see *clumse*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Benumbed, as with cold. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Entombi [F.], stonied, benummed, *clumpse*, asleep.
Cotgrave.

Pote [F.], *clumpse*, benummed, or swollen with cold.
Cotgrave.

2. Idle; lazy; loutish. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Plain-dealing; honest. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* A stupid fellow; a numskull. *Bailey.*

clumsily (klum'zi-li), *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without expertness, tact, dexterity, or grace.

He dared not deceive them grossly, *clumsily*, openly, impudently. *Lord Brougham*, John Wilkes.

clumsiness (klum'zi-nes), *n.* [< *clumsy* + *-ness.*] The quality of being clumsy; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

clumsy (klum'zi), *a.* [A variation of *clumse, a.*, or *clumsed, pp.*, with suffix *-y*[1].] 1†. Stiffened with cold; benumbed.

The Carthaginians . . . returned to the camp so *clumsy* and frozen as scarcely they felt the joy of their victory. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 425.

2. Acting as if benumbed; awkward; ungainly; unhandy; uncouth; without expertness, dexterity, tact, or grace: as, a *clumsy* workman; a *clumsy* wooer.

This precious piece of verse, I really judge
Is meant to copy my own character,
A *clumsy* mimic.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 316.

3. Manifesting awkwardness; ill-contrived or ill-managed; awkwardly combined, arranged, or used: as, a *clumsy* movement; *clumsy* sentences.

You will not have far to go, seeing that He is now even among us hearing my *clumsy* words. *Kingsley.*

4. So made as to be unwieldy in certain or in all uses; heavily built; large and heavy; not manageable, light, or graceful.

Dire artillery's *clumsy* car. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 27.

5. Awkward in appearance or use; unfamiliar; anomalous; outré.

See what a lovely shell. . . .
What is it? a learned man
Could give it a *clumsy* name.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 2.

Clumsy tea, a tea with something substantial to eat. *Macmillan's Mag.* = **Syn. 2.** *Ungainly, Uncouth*, etc. (see *awkward*), heavy, lumbering.

clumsy-boots (klum'zi-bōts), *n.* See *boot*[2].

clumsy-cleat (klum'zi-klēt), *n.* In a whaleboat, a stout thwart with a rounded notch on the after side. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 224.

clunch[1] (klunch), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. related to *clump*[1], as *bunch, dunch, hunch, lunch* to *bump*[2], *dump, hump, lump*, respectively.] One of the names current in England for a coarse, impure variety of clay, especially for that commonly occurring in the coal-measures. The Oxford clay, a member of the Middle Oölite of the English geologists, was originally designated by W. Smith as the "clunch clay." In Cambridgeshire some of the beds of the Chalk are sufficiently indurated to furnish an inferior building-stone, and this is known in that vicinity as *clunch.*

The external walls of the College [Christ's] were originally built of blocks of *clunch* in courses, alternating with red brick, and consequently, from the perishable nature of that material, had become so sordid and decayed as to make repair imperative.
Willis, Arch. Hist. Univ. of Cambridge, II. 222.

clunch[2] (klunch), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clunch*[1], *clump*[1], and *clumse, a.*] 1. Close-grained, as stone or wood.—2. Stumpy; squat.

She is fat, and *clunch*, and heavy.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 272.

clunchy (klun'chi), *a.* [< *clunch*[1] + *-y*[1].] Characterized by or containing clunch.

clung (klung). Preterit and past participle of *cling.*

clung (klung), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cling, v. t.*, 2.] 1. Shrunken; emaciated; wasted to leanness; shrunk.

But whenne thair [almonds'] fruyte is ripe, as take it ynne,
And that is when thaire huske is drie and *clonge.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

2. [Cf. *strong* as related to *string.*] Strong. [Prov. Eng.]

clung (klung), *v. i.* [Var. of *cling*, due to the pp. form.] 1†. To cling.

Heavy *clunging* mists.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 92.

2. To shrink; waste. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Cluniac (klō'ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks (the order of Cluny), which originated in the celebrated abbey of Cluny in Saône-et-Loire, France, founded about 910, and was very numerous in France for several centuries.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Benedictine monks of the order of Cluny.

clunk (klungk), *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *cloop.*] To emit a sudden hollow, gurgling sound, such as is made when a cork is quickly pulled out of the neck of a bottle. [Scotch.]

And made the bottle *clunk*
To their health that night.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

clunk (klungk), *n.* A sound such as is expressed by the imitative verb *clunk;* the gurgling sound made by liquor when poured from a bottle. [Scotch.]

Cluny lace, guipure, etc. See the nouns.

Clupea (klō'pē-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *clupea*, a small river-fish, not identified.] A genus of fishes, of which the common herring is the most familiar example, typical of the family *Clupeidæ.* See cut under *herring.*

Clupeæ (klō'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Clupea.*] In Cuvier's system, the fifth family of *Malacopterygii abdominales:* same as *Clupeidæ*, (*a*). Also *Clupeoidei.*

clupeid (klō'pē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Clupeidæ.* Also *clupeoid.*

Clupeidæ (klō-pē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Clupea*, containing the common herring. Very different limits have been assigned to it by ichthyologists. (*a*) In Bonaparte's system of classification, a family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, without adipose fin, and with the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries, which have no pedicles, in the middle, and by the maxillaries on the sides; the body is nearly always covered with numerous scales, and in most cases a swim-bladder and numerous cæca are present. Also *Clupeæ* and *Clupeoideæ.* (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of physostomatous fishes, with the body covered with scales; the head naked; the abdomen frequently compressed into a serrated edge; the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, and the maxillaries composed of three (sometimes movable) pieces; the opercular apparatus complete; the dorsal fin not elongated; the stomach a blind sac; the pyloric appendages numerous; and the gill-apparatus highly developed, the gill-openings being generally very wide. (*c*) In later systems, a family containing *Clupeoidea* with the body compressed, deciduous scales, no distinct lateral line, a terminal mouth, supramaxillaries of three pieces, and a compressed and trenchant abdomen. Also *Clupeina.*

clupeiform (klō'pē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Clupea*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a herring, in a broad sense.

Clupeina (klō-pē-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, the third group of *Clupeidæ*, with the upper jaw not overlapping the under, and the abdomen serrated: same as the family *Clupeidæ*, (*c*).

Clupeini (klō-pē-ī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeina. Bonaparte*, 1831.

clupeoid (klō'pē-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clupea* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clupeidæ.*

II. *n.* Same as *clupeid. L. Agassiz; Sir J. Richardson.*

Clupeoidea (klō-pē-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + Gr. εἶδος, shape.] A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes containing the families *Clupeidæ, Dussumieridæ, Dorosomidæ, Stolephoridæ, Chanoidæ, Alepocephalidæ, Albulidæ*, and *Elopidæ.*

Clupeoideæ (klō-pē-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeidæ*, (*a*). *Sir J. Richardson*, 1836.

Clupeoidei (klō-pē-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeæ. Cuvier*, 1817.

Clupesoces (klō-pes'ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *Esox*, pl. *Esoces.*] A group of physostomatous or malacopterygian fishes, supposed to be intermediate between *Clupeidæ* and *Esocidæ*, and made to contain the genera *Chirocentrus, Notopterus, Osteoglossum, Heterotis*, and *Arapaima*, which in modern systems mostly belong to different families.

Clupesocidæ (klō-pe-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *Esocidæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Clupesoces. Sir J. Richardson.*

Clusia (klō'si-ä), *n.* [NL., after *Clusius*, Latinized name of C. de *L'Escluse*, a French botanist.] A tropical American genus of shrubs or trees, of the family *Clusiaceæ.* Many of the species are parasites, and all secrete more or less of a milk-like resinous juice. *C. rosea* yields a resin used in veterinary medicine and also as a substitute for pitch in boats. *C. insignis* is the wax-flower of Demerara, British Guiana.

cluster (klus'tèr), *n.* [< ME. *cluster, clustre, closter*, < AS. *cluster*, usually *clyster*, = LG. *kluster*, a cluster; prob. akin to Icel. *klasi* = Sw. Dan. *klase*, a cluster. Other connections uncertain.] 1. A number of things, as fruits, growing naturally together; a bunch, particularly of grapes or other fruit growing similarly.

Great *clusters* of ripe grapes. *Spenser*, Colin Clout, l. 600.

And they gave him . . . two *clusters* of raisins.
1 Sam. xxx. 12.

2. A number of persons or things of any kind collected or gathered into a close body; a nearly conjoined group or collection: as, a *cluster* of islands.

As bees . . .
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In *clusters.* *Milton*, P. L., i. 771.

In the centre of the *cluster* of Creole beauties which everywhere gathered about her . . . she was always queen lily. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 274.

Clusters of Bruch. Same as *aggregate glands of Bruch.* See *gland.*

cluster (klus'tèr), *v.* [< ME. *clusteren* = LG. *klustern;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To form or constitute a cluster or clusters; grow or be placed in clusters or groups; gather in a group or groups.

Suddenly made him from my side to start
Into the *clust'ring* battle [army] of the French.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

After a little conference, two or three thousand men, women, and children came *clustring* about vs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 175.

A trailing palm in the Malay Archipelago climbs the loftiest trees by the aid of exquisitely-constructed hooks *clustered* around the ends of the branches.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 192.

There at her feet lay the city in its beauty, the towers and spires springing from amidst the *clustering* masses of the college elms. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, i.

II. *trans.* 1. To collect into a cluster or group.

The venerable man beckoned to the various groups that were *clustered*, ghost-like, in the mist that enveloped the ship. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 166.

Everybody knows those large and handsome tropical lilies, the yuccas, with their tall, *clustered* heads of big white blossoms. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 186.

2. To produce in a cluster or clusters.

Not less the bee would range her cells,
The furzy prickle fire the dells,
The foxglove *cluster* dappled bells.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

3. To cover with clusters.

His kyngdom was clene *clustrit* with hilles.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5476.

Clustered arch, column, window, etc. See the nouns.

cluster-cups (klus'tèr-kups), *n. pl.* A common name of the æcidium stage of fungi belonging to the family *Pucciniaceæ*, and especially to the genera *Puccinia* and *Uromyces:* so called because spores are produced in small cups, which are commonly clustered. See cut at *Puccinia.*

cluster-fist†, *n.* A niggard; a close-fisted person.

I saw no other cakes on the table but my owne cakes, and of which he never proffered me so much as the least crum, so base a *cluster-fist* was he.
Comical Hist. of Francion (1655).

clusteringly (klus'tèr-ing-li), *adv.* In clusters.

cluster-spring (klus'tèr-spring), *n.* A spiral car-spring composed of several separate springs so joined as to act as one. When two, three, or more springs are connected, they are termed *double* or *two-group springs, three-group springs*, etc.

clustery (klus'tèr-i), *a.* [< *cluster* + *-y*[1].] Exhibiting or full of clusters; growing in clusters.

clutch[1] (kluch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *clouch;* < ME. *clucchen, cluchen* (**cluken*, corresponding to Sc. *cleuk, cluke, cluik*), clutch, seize; connected with *cloche, clouche* (also *cloke*, > Sc. *cleuk, cluke, cluik, clook*), a claw, talon. The older and more common form of the ME. verb is *clechen* (> E. dial. *cletch, clitch*[1], *cleach*) or *cleken* (> E. dial. *cleak, cleck, cleik, click*[2]) (pret. *cleyȝt, cliht*, etc.), with noun *cleche*, a claw. Origin doubtful; AS. *ge-læccan* (see *latch, v.*) corresponds in meaning, but not, initially, in form.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To grasp tightly or firmly; seize, clasp, or grip strongly: as, to *clutch* a dagger.

The stronge strok of the stonde strayned his ioyntes,
His cnes [knees] cachche to close & *cluchches* his hommes,
& he with plattyng his paumes displayes his lers.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1541.

They foot and *clutch* their prey. *G. Herbert.*

The Sword he resolves to *clutch* as fast as if God with his own hand had put it into his.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

2†. To close tightly; clench.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

3†. To fasten.

Cros whon Crist on the was *cliht*,
Whi noldestou not of mournyng minne?
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

4†. To get; gain.

If thay in clannes [cleanness] be clos thay *cleche* gret mede.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 12.

Specifically— 5. To seize; steal, as eggs from a nest; grab.

Another tells how a mocking-bird appeared in southern New England and was hunted down by himself and friend, its eggs *clutched*, and the bird killed.
The Century, XXXI. 273.

II. *intrans.* To snatch, or endeavor to snatch; try to grasp or seize: with *at.*

Clutching with desperate hand
At the gay feathers of the shaft that lay
Deep in his heart.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 6.

Hurrying to him, he grasped his arm as a drowning man might *clutch at* sudden help.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 204.

★**clutch**[1] (kluch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clouch;* < *clutch*[1], *v.*, directly, or in the senses of 'paw, talon, hand,' through ME. *cloche*, etc., a claw, talon, hand: see *clutch*[1], *v.*] **1.** A grasp or hold; specifically, a strong grip upon anything.

Olive trees, centuries old, hold on to the rocks with a *clutch* as hard and bony as the hand of Death.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 55.

2. In *mach.:* (*a*) A movable coupling or locking and unlocking contrivance, used for transmitting motion, or for disconnecting moving parts of machinery. See *bayonet-clutch, friction-clutch*, etc. (*b*) The cross-head of a piston-rod.—**3.** The paw, talon, or claw of a rapacious animal.

Syche buffetez he [the bear] hym rechez with hys brode *klokes*,
Hys brest and hys brathelle was blodye alle over!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 792.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

4. Figuratively, the hand, as representing power; hence, power of disposal or control; mastery: chiefly in the plural: as, to fall into the *clutches* of an enemy.

But all in vaine: his woman was too wise
Ever to come into his *clouch* againe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 20.

I must have . . . little care of myself if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

5. A hatch of eggs; the number of eggs incubated at any one time; in the case of the domestic hen, specifically, thirteen eggs.

Many birds rear two or three broods annually, though one *clutch* of eggs is the rule.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 223.

clutch[2] (kluch), *v.* A dialectal variant of *cluck.*

clutch-drill (kluch'dril), *n.* A drill turned by a lever the head of which clutches the drill-spindle or chuck only when moving in a particular direction. A rotation of the drill in one direction only is thus secured.

clutch-lamp (kluch'lamp), *n.* See *electric light*, under *electric.*

clutchtail (kluch'tāl), *n.* [< *clutch* + *tail*[1]; a tr. of Haeckel's NL. term *Labidocerca*, q. v.] One of the American monkeys with prehensile tail, as a spider-monkey (*Cebus*); any member of the *Labidocerca.*

cluther (kluᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *clutter*[2].

clutter[1]† (klut'ėr), *v.* [Formerly *clotter*, < ME. *cloteren, clotren, cloderen, clothren* (= MD. *klotteren*); freq. of *clot*[1], *v.*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To clot; coagulate.

It killeth them . . . by . . . *cluttering* their blood.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

II. *intrans.* To become clotted or coagulated.

clutter[2] (klut'ėr), *n.* [Also dial. *cluther;* perhaps < W. *cludair*, a heap, pile, *cludeirio*, pile up, < *cludo*, heap. Cf. *clutter*[1] and *clutter*[3].] A heap or collection of things lying in confusion; confusion; litter; disorder.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge . . . pots, pans, and spits. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

★**clutter**[2] (klut'ėr), *v. t.* [< *clutter*[2], *n.*] To crowd together in disorder; fill with things in confusion: often with *up:* as, to *clutter* the things all together; to *clutter up* the house.

If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically, your Majesty will be pleased to ascribe it to the law of a history which *clutters* not praises together upon the first mention of a name, but rather disperses them, and weaves them throughout the whole narration.
Bacon, To James I., Sir T. Matthew's Letters, p. 32.

Cluttered together like so many pebbles in a tide.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 607.

clutter[3] (klut'ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *clatter, v.*, perhaps by confusion with *clutter*[2].] To make a bustle or disturbance.

All that they
Bluster'd and *clutter'd* for, you play.
Lovelace, Lucasta (1659).

clutter[3] (klut'ėr), *n.* [A var. of *clatter, n.* See *clutter*[3], *v.*] Confused noise; bustle; clatter; turmoil.

The manner of thir fight was from a kind of Chariots; wherin riding about, and throwing Darts with the *clutter* of thir Horse, and of thir Wheels, they oft-times broke the rank of thir Enemies. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter?*
Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift.*

clutterment (klut'ėr-ment), *n.* [< *clutter*[3] + *-ment.*] Noise; bustle; turmoil. *Urquhart.*

cly[1] (klī), *n.* [A var. of *clithe*, q. v.] Goose-grass. [Prov. Eng.]

cly[2] (klī), *n.* [Thieves' cant.] A pocket. *Tuft*, Glossary of Thieves' Jargon, 1798.

clyfaking (klī'fā-king), *n.* [Thieves' cant.] Pocket-picking. *H. Kingsley.*

Clymenia (klī-mē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Münster, 1839, also *Clymene*, Oken, 1815, and *Clymenea*), < L. *Clymene*, < Gr. Κλυμένη, in myth. the name of a nymph, etc., fem. of κλύμενος, lit. 'famous,' orig. ppr. pass. (equiv. to κλυτός, verbal adj., = L. *inclutus*, famous, = E. *loud*, q. v.) of κλύειν, hear: see *client.*] **1.** A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate or tentaculiferous cephalopods, of the family *Nautilidæ*, or made typical of the *Clymeniidæ*, having an internal siphuncle and a discoidal shell with simple or slightly lobed septa. There are many species, all confined to the Devonian.—**2.** A genus of porpoises, of the family *Delphinidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1864.


Clymenia striata.

Clymeniidæ (klī-me-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clymenia*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil cephalopodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Clymenia.*

clypeal (klip'ē-al), *a.* [< *clypeus*, 2, + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to the clypeus.—**Clypeal** or **frontal suture**, in *entom.*, an impressed line running transversely between or in front of the antennæ, and separating the clypeus from the front. It is seen especially in *Hymenoptera* and in many *Coleoptera.* Also called *clypeofrontal suture.*—**Clypeal region.** See extract, and cut under *epilabrum.*

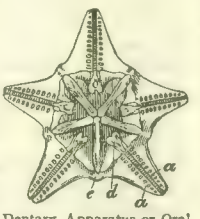
Of the clypeus of Hexapoda there is apparently no true homologue in Myriopoda; in the Lysiopetalid Chilognaths there is, however, an interantennal *clypeal region* slightly differentiated from the epicranium and forming the front of the head.
A. S. Packard, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 197.

Clypeaster (klip-ē-as'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < L. *clypeus*, a shield (see *clypeus*), + LL. *aster*, < Gr. ἀστήρ = E. *star.*] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Clypeastridæ.*—**2.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Latreille*, 1829.

Clypeasteridæ (klip″ē-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clypeastridæ.*

clypeastrid (klip-ē-as'trid), *n.* One of the *Clypeastridæ.* Also called *clypeastroid.*

Clypeastridæ (klip-ē-as'-tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-idæ.*] **1.** A family of irregular sea-urchins, flattened into a discoidal or shield-like shape, with the mouth central and furnished with a masticatory apparatus; the shield-urchins. They have broad petalostichous ambulacra; a 5-leafed ambulacral rosette about the apical pole; 5 genital pores in the region of the madreporic body; very small tube-feet; the anus not central; and the edge of the disk not indented. *Clypeaster* is the typical genus.


Dentary Apparatus or Oral Skeleton of a Clypeastrid.
a, a, alveolus; *d*, rotula; *e*, tooth.

2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a group of petalostichous *Echinoida*, represented by the genus *Clypeaster* and its relatives, as distinguished from the spatangoid sea-urchins. Also *Clypeasteridæ, Clypeastroidea.*

Clypeastridea (klip″ē-as-trid'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-idea.*] The clypeastrids raised to the rank of an order, and including such forms as *Mellita, Scutella*, etc.

clypeastroid (klip-ē-as'troid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Clypeastridæ.*

II. *n.* Same as *clypeastrid.*

Clypeastroidea (klip″ē-as-troi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-oidea.*] Same as *Clypeastridæ.*

clypeate (klip'ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *clypeatus, clipeatus*, pp. of *clypeare, clipeare*, furnish with a shield, < *clypeus, clipeus*, a shield: see *clypeus.*] **1.** Shaped like a round buckler; shield-shaped; scutate; scutellate. Also *clypeiform.*—**2.** In *entom.*, provided with a clypeus: said especially of the head of a hemipterous insect when the crown is produced in front, forming a clypeus over the anterior part or face.—**Clypeate tibia**, in *entom.*, a tibia greatly expanded on the inner side, in a broad, shield-like piece, as in certain *Crabronidæ.*

clypei, *n.* Plural of *clypeus.*

clypeiform (klip'ē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *clypeus*, a shield, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *clypeate:* applied to the large prothorax of certain beetles, the carapace of some crustaceans, etc.

clypeofrontal (klip′ē-ō-fron'tal), *a.* [< L. (NL.) *clypeus* (see *clypeus*) + *frons* (*front-*), forehead, + *-al.* See *frontal.*] In *entom.*, common to the clypeus and front.—**Clypeofrontal suture**, the clypeal or frontal suture (which see, under *clypeal*).

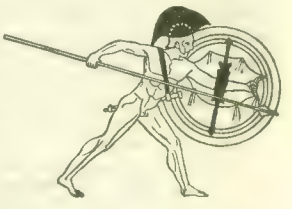

Clypeola of *Equisetum*, with sporangia, *s*, attached (enlarged). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

clypeola (kli-pē'ō-lą), *n.*; pl. *clypeolæ* (-lē). [NL., lit. a small shield, dim. of L. *clypeus*, a shield: see *clypeus.*] A name of the shield-shaped bodies which compose the fruiting spike of species of *Equisetum.* Each is borne on a horizontal pedicel, and each bears on its inner face from 6 to 9 sporangia. Also *clypeole.*

clypeolate (kli-pē'ō-lāt), *a.* [< *clypeola* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with or pertaining to clypeoles.

clypeole (klip'ē-ōl), *n.* [< *clypeola.*] Same as *clypeola.*

★**clypeus** (klip'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *clypei* (-ī). [L., also written *clupeus*, prop. *clipeus*, a shield; prob. akin to *clepere*, steal, orig. hide.] **1.** In *archæol.:* (*a*) A large circular shield, with a convex outer and concave inner surface. (*b*) An ornamental disk, of marble or other substance, in the shape of a shield, often sculptured in relief, hung in the intercolumniations of the atria of Roman dwellings, etc. Examples have been found at Pompeii and elsewhere.—**2.** [NL.] In *entom.*, properly, that part of the upper surface of an insect's head which lies before the front or forehead, and behind the labrum when the latter is present; a fixed sclerite immediately in front of the epicranium, and to which the labrum is attached. See cut under *Hymenoptera.* By Huxley and other anatomists the front is included in this term, being distinguished as the *clypeus superior*, or *supraclypeus.* Some of the older entomologists, notably Fabricius and Illiger, applied the term *clypeus* to the labrum. In *Diptera* it is probably represented by the part called the hypostoma or face; but in that order the name is applied to a more or less horny fold on the upper part of the membrane connecting the proboscis with the border of the mouth, properly answering to the labrum. In the *Heteroptera* the clypeus is a process of the upper part of the head or crown, which in some species extends over the face. Often called the *epistoma*, especially when it is small or softer than the surrounding parts; also *nasus* and *prælabrum.*


Clypeus.—Figure of Achilles, from a Greek red-figured vase.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fossil echinoids from the Jurassic rocks.

clysmian (kliz'mi-an), *a.* [< Gr. κλύσμα, a drench, + *-ian.* Cf. *clysmic.*] Relating to or of the nature of a cataclysm: as, *clysmian* changes. [Rare.]

clysmic (kliz'mik), *a.* [< Gr. κλύσμα, a liquid used for washing out, a drench (< κλύζειν, wash, cleanse), + *-ic.*] Washing; cleansing. *Craig.* [Rare.]

clyster (klis'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *clister*, and *glyster, glister;* = D. *klisteer* = MHG. *clister*, G. *klystier* = Dan. *klyster* = Sw. *klistir*, < OF. *clistere*, F. *clystère* = Sp. *clister, clistel* = Pg. *clistel, clyster* = It. *clistere*, < L. *clyster*, LL. also *cluster*, a clyster, a clyster-pipe (LL. *clysterium*, < Gr. κλυστήριον, a clyster), < Gr. κλυστήρ, a clyster, prop. the clyster-pipe, < κλύζειν, wash, cleanse; cf. L. *cluere*, purge, Goth. *hlutrs*, pure.] An enema; an injection.

clysterize (klis'tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clysterized*, ppr. *clysterizing.* [< LL. *clysterizare*, < L. *clyster*, a clyster.] To administer an enema to.

clyster-pipe (klis'tėr-pīp), *n.* [Formerly also *clisterpipe.*] The anal tube of an enema-syringe.

Clythra, Clytra (klith'rą, klit'rą), *n.* [NL. (in form *Clytra*—Laicharting, 1781; Germar, 1824); a word of no meaning.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Cryptocephalidæ*, formerly referred to *Chrysomelidæ*, now made the type of a distinct family. *C. quadrisignata* is an example.

Clythridæ (klith'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < *Clythra* + *-idæ.*] A family of beetles, typified by the genus *Clythra*, and characterized by serrate antennæ and confluent anterior coxal cavities.

Clytra, *n.* See *Clythra*.

Clytus (klī'tus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801).] A notable genus of cerambycine beetles, containing active species generally banded with yellow, white, or black. They have long legs, finely granulated eyes partly surrounding the base of the antennæ, rounded or broadly triangular scutellum, smooth prothorax, acute intercoxal processes, and ecarinate tibiæ with large spurs.

clyvet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cleave*[1]. *Chaucer*.

clyvest, *n.* A Middle English plural of *cliff*[1].

cm. A contraction of *centimeter*.

C. M. An abbreviation of the Latin (New Latin) ★*Chirurgiæ Magister*, Master in Surgery.

cn-. [(1) ME. *cn-*, later as in mod. E. regularly *kn-*, < AS. *cn-* (= OS. *kn-* = OHG. *cn-*, *chn-*, MHG. G. *kn-*, etc.): see *kn-*. (2) L., etc., *cn-*, < Gr. *κν-*, a common initial combination.] An initial combination not now admitted in actual English speech (the *c* being silent), though retained in the spelling of some words from the Greek. (*a*) In native English words, regularly in the earliest speech, but not now used except in a few instances, as *cnag*, *cnop*, *cnoutberry*, where *kn-* is preferred. See *kn-*. (*b*) In words of Greek origin, as *cnemial*, *cnemis*, etc.

cnag, *n.* See *knag*.

cnemapophysis (nē-ma-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *cnemapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an apophysis.] The large cnemial apophysis or process of the tibia of some birds, as loons and grebes, which extends far above the knee-joint and serves for the attachment of extensor muscles. It is an extension of the cnemial crest or tuberosity, and corresponds to the olecranon of the ulna.

cnemial (nē'mi-ạl), *a.* [< *cnemis* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the cnemis or tibia: as, a *cnemial* process; the *cnemial* ridge. See cut under *tibiotarsus*.

The proximal end of the tibia is produced forward and outward into an enormous *cnemial* crest, in all walking and swimming birds. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 226.

cnemides, *n.* Plural of *cnemis*.

cnemidium (nē-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cnemidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg, + *-ιδιον*. Cf. *cnemis*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the lower part of the crus; the part of the leg just above the suffrago or heel, which is without feathers in most wading or grallatorial birds.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] (*a*) A genus of polyps. *Goldfuss*, 1826. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Perty*, 1830.

Cnemidophorus (nē-mi-dof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *κνημιδοφόρος*, wearing greaves, < *κνημίς*, pl. *κνημίδες*, greaves (see *cnemis*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of lizards, of the family *Teiidæ* (or *Ameividæ*), related to *Ameiva*, but having the tongue free at the base. There are numerous species in the United States, the best-known being *C. sexlineatus*, the common striped lizard, which is about 10 inches long and extremely active.

Cnemidospora (nē-mi-dos'pō-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κνημίς* (*κνημιδ-*), greave (see *cnemis*), + *σπορά*, seed.] A notable genus of gregarines, found in one of the diplopod myriapods, peculiar in the characters of its protomerite, whose contents form two distinguishable masses, the lower finely granular, the upper highly refractive, apparently fatty, and of a greenish color. The species is *C. lutea*.

Cnemiornis (nē-mi-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κνημίς*, a greave, legging (see *cnemis*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of subfossil gigantic flightless geese with very large legs, remains of which occur with those of the moa in the Quaternary of New Zealand. The species is *C. calcitrans*, related to the existing *Cereopsis* of Australia. *Owen*, 1865.

Cnemiornithidæ (nē″mi-ôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cnemiornis* (*-nith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of anserine birds formed for the reception of the genus *Cnemiornis*, having a desmognathous palate, rudimentary sternal keel, and ilia and ischia united behind.

cnemis (nē'mis), *n.*; pl. *cnemides* (-mi-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *κνημίς*, greave, legging, < *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the crus; the leg between the knee and the ankle; especially, the tibia or shin-bone.

cnicin (nī'sin), *n.* [< *Cnicus* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline principle found in the blessed thistle, *Cnicus benedictus*, and various other plants. It is neutral and bitter, and analogous to salicin in composition. It is said to be useful as a medicine in intermittent fevers.

cnicnode (nik'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *cnicus* (see *Cnicus*) + *nodus*, a knot, node.] In *math.*, an ordinary node of a surface, or point where the tangents form a cone of the second order and class, having no double nor stationary generatrices or tangent planes.

cnictrope (nik'trōp), *n.* In *math.*, a singularity of a surface consisting of a tangent plane whose ineunt is replaced by a conic.

Cnicus (nī'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cnicus*, prop. *cnecus*, < Gr. *κνῆκος*, a plant of the thistle kind, *Carthamus tinctorius*.] A genus of asteraceous plants, by some authors made to include the true thistles (*Carduus*), but now generally considered as monotypic, consisting only of the species *Cnicus benedictus*, the blessed thistle. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament and is widely naturalized.

cnida (nī'dạ), *n.*; pl. *cnidæ* (-dē). [NL., < L. *cnide*, < Gr. *κνίδη*, a nettle, < *κνίζειν*, scrape, grate, tickle, irritate, nettle.] One of the urticating cells, thread-cells, lasso-cells, or nematocysts of the *Cœlentera*, from which the jelly-fishes, etc., obtain their power of stinging.



A Cnida, or Lasso-cell, from *Pleurobrachia rhodopactyla*, highly magnified.

A, the unbroken cell with the lasso coiled; *B*, *C*, the cell with the lasso partly and fully thrown out. *a*, granular cell-wall; *b*, the cnidocil or lasso, attached at *c*. After Agassiz.

Under pressure or irritation the *cnida* suddenly breaks, its fluid escapes, and the delicate thread (cnidocil) is projected, still remaining attached to its sheath. The *cnidæ* are said to be analogous to the tactile organs of the Arthropoda. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 16.

Cnidaria (nī-dā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cnida*, q. v., + *-aria*.] Those *Cœlentera* which have thread-cells or cnidæ; the *Cœlenterata*, with the exception of the sponges. See *Cœlentera*.

cnidoblast (nī'dō-blast), *n.* [< NL. *cnida*, q. v., + Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ.] In *zoöl.*, an interstitial cell within which a nematocyst is developed, especially in *Cœlentera*.

Other cells, provided with a similar filament, the cnidocil, are termed *cnidoblasts*, and secrete in the interior of the cell body the nematocyst, a weapon of offence and defence. This consists of a vesicle, often with double walls, filled with a fluid, the neck of which is barbed and then drawn out into a long and extremely fine tubular filament, at the tip of which the tube probably opens to the exterior. *Lankester*, Zoölogy, II. iv. 6.

cnidocell (nī'dō-sel), *n.* [< NL. *cnida*, q. v., + L. (NL.) *cella*, cell.] In *zoöl.*, a thread-cell or lasso-cell; a nematocyst or cnida. See *cnida*.

This peculiar paralyzing or stupefying effect [of Hydra] is caused by the action of certain stinging or *cnidocells* (also called lasso-cells), which are most abundant in the tentacles, but are also found in other parts of the body. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 74.

cnidocil (nī'dō-sil), *n.* [NL., < *cnida*, q. v., + *cilium*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*, a stiff, sensory process projecting from the surface of a cnidoblast. *Parker and Haswell*, Zool., I. 124.

cnop, *n.* See *knop*.

Cnossian (nos'i-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Cnossius*, *Cnosius*, etc., < *Cnossus*, *Cnosus*, *Cnosos*, also *Gnossus*, *Gnosus*, < Gr. Κνωσσός, Κνωσός: see def.] Of or relating to Cnossus or Gnossus, the ancient capital of Crete, famous in mythology for the labyrinth fabled to have been built there for King Minos by Dædalus in order to hold the Minotaur.

The *Cnossian* labyrinth has a totally Oriental appearance, and reminds us of that celebrated garden of Mylitta in Babylon which Herodotus describes. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 182.

cnoutberry, *n.* See *knoutberry*.

co-[1]. [L. *co-*: see def., and *com-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, the usual form, before a vowel or *h*, of *com-* (the *m* in Latin being weak), meaning 'together' or 'with.' See *com-*. It is now freely used in English in composition with words of any origin, being preferred to *com-* or *con-* in combination with words of non-Latin origin, or with words of Latin origin in common use, words in *co-* being thus sometimes parallel to words in *com-* (*con-*, *cor-*, etc.) of the same ultimate elements, but the prefix, in the latter case, being attached in Latin, as in *co-act*[2], *co-active*[2] (different from *coact*[1], *coactive*[1]), *co-agent*, *co-exist*, *co-laborer*, *co-respondent* (distinct from *cor-respondent*), etc., or, with words of purely English origin, as in *co-mate*, *co-worker*, etc.

co-[2]. [Abbr. of NL. *complementi*, of the complement.] In *geom.*, a prefix, as in *co-sine*, *co-secant*, *co-tangent*, etc., meaning sine, secant, tangent, etc., of the complement.

Co. 1. An abbreviation (*a*) of *company*: as, Smith, Brown & *Co.*; (*b*) of *county*; as, Orange *Co.*, New York.—**2.** The chemical symbol for *cobalt*.

c. o. An abbreviation of *care of*, common in addressing letters, etc. Often written *c/o*.

coacervate (kō-a-sèr'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coacervated*, ppr. *coacervating*. [< L. *coacervatus*, pp. of *coacervare*, < *co-*, together, + *acervare*, heap up, < *acervus*, a heap.] To heap up; pile. [Rare.]

A huge Magazine of your Favours you have been pleased to do me, present and absent, safely stored up and *coacervated*, to preserve them from mouldering away in Oblivion. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 33.

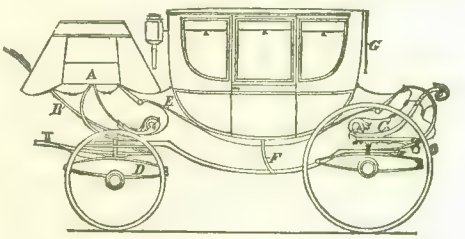
★**coacervate** (kō-a-sèr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *coacervatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Heaped; piled up; collected into a crowd. *Bacon*. [Rare.]

coacervation (kọ̄-as-èr-vā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *coacervatio(n-)*, < *coacervare*: see *coacervate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of heaping, or the state of being heaped together or piled up. [Rare.]

Coacervation of the innumerable atoms of dust. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 58.

★**2.** In *logic*, a chain-syllogism; sorites.

coach (kōch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *coch*, *coche*, < F. *coche* = Sp. Pg. *coche* = It. *cocchio* = Wall. *cocie*; cf. D. *koets* = G. *kutsche*, a coach (Sw. Dan. *kusk*, a coachman); Sloven. Bulg. *kochija* = Serv. *kochije*, pl., = Bohem. *koch* = Pol. *kocz* = Little Russ. *kochyja* = Albanian *kochi*; all prob. < Hung. *kocsi* (pron. *ko-chi*), a coach: so called from *Kocsi*, *Kotsi*, now *Kitsee*, a village in Hungary. Vehicles are often named from the place of their invention or first use; cf. *berlin*, *landau*, *sedan*. Less prob., F. *coche*, It. *cocchio*, and the forms which may be connected with them, depend on F. *coque* = It. *cocca*, a boat (see *cock*[4]), < L. *concha*, a shell. But the G. and Slavic forms can hardly be referred to the same source. The sense of 'private tutor' is figurative, like the use of 'pony' for a translation, both enabling the student to 'get on' fast.] **1.** A four-wheeled close vehicle of considerable size; originally, a finely built covered carriage



Coach.

A, hammercloth; *B*, front standard; *C*, back standard; *D*, dummy-spring; *E*, body-loop; *F*, check-strap; *G*, footman's holder.

for private use; now, any large inclosed vehicle with the body suspended on C, platform, or elliptic springs, and having full quarters, front and rear, and two interior cross-seats.

To White Hall, where I saw the Duke de Soissons go from his audience with a very great deal of state: his own *coach* all red velvet covered with gold lace, and drawn by six barbes, and attended by twenty pages, very rich in clothes. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 116.

She was the first that did invent
In *coaches* brave to ride.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 293).

He kept his *coach*, which was rare in those days [in Elizabeth's reign]; they then vulgarly called it a *quitch*. *Aubrey*.

2. A passenger-car on a railroad. See *railroad-car*.—**3†.** An apartment in a large ship of war, near the stern and beneath the poop-deck, usually occupied by the captain.

The commanders came on board and the council sat in the *coach*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 64.

4. (*a*) A private tutor, especially one employed in preparing for a particular examination.

A *coach* or crammer from the Circumlocution Office. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, I. x.

Warham was studying for India, with a Wanchester *coach*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vi.

The English paterfamilias can hire a good *coach* to get his boy ready to compete for a clerkship. *The American*, VI. 278.

(*b*) A person employed to train a boat's crew or other athletes for a contest.—**5.** The bone of the upper jaw of the sperm-whale. Also called *sleigh*. *C. M. Scammon*.—**To ride in the ★marrow-bone coach.** See *marrow-bone*.

coach (kōch), *v. t.* [< *coach*, *n.*] **1†.** To put in a coach; convey in a coach.

Your lady Bird is *coach'd* and she hath took
Sir Gervase with her. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, iii. 1.

2†. To run over with a coach. [Rare.]

Like the vile straw that's blown about the streets, . . .
Coach'd, carted, trod upon. *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 291.

3. To tutor; give private instruction to; especially, to instruct or train for a special examination or a contest: as, to *coach* a student for a college examination; to *coach* a boat's crew; to *coach* a new hand in his duties.

Spenser has *coached* more poets and more eminent ones than any other writer of English verse.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 198.

coachbell (kōch'bel), *n.* A Scotch name of the earwig, *Forficula auricularia*.

coach-bit (kōch'bit), *n.* A horse's bit with large stationary checks on the mouthpiece. The reins are attached to loops in the checks, placed at various distances from the mouthpiece.

coach-box (kōch'boks), *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

Fly Cranion, her charioteer,
Upon the *coach-box* getting.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

coach-colors (kōch'kul″ȯrz), *n. pl.* Same as *japan colors* (which see, under *color*).

coach-currier (kōch'kur″i-ėr), *n.* One who sells or makes the leather parts of coaches.

coach-dog (kōch'dog), *n.* Same as *Dalmatian dog* (which see, under *dog*).

★**coachee** (kō'chē), *n.* [< *coach* + dim. *-ee*[1]. Cf. *cabby*.] A coach-driver; especially, a driver of a public coach. [Colloq.]

They are out again and up: *coachee* the last, gathering the reins into his hands. *Trollope.*

coacher (kō'chėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cocher*, < F. *cocher*, a coachman, < *coche*, coach: see *coach*, *n.*] **1.** A coachman.—**2.** A coach-horse.

coach-fellow (kōch'fel″ō), *n.* **1.** One of a pair of coach-horses; a yoke-fellow.

Their chariot horse, as they *coachfellows* were,
Fed by them. *Chapman*, Iliad, x.

2. A person intimately associated with another; a close companion; a comrade.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you and your *coach-fellow*, Nym.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

coach-founder (kōch'foun″dėr), *n.* One who makes the framework or ironwork of carriages.

coachful (kōch'fůl), *n.* [< *coach* + *-ful*, 2.] As many as a coach will hold.

coach-horse (kōch'hôrs), *n.* A horse used or adapted for use in drawing a coach.—**Devil's coach-horse.** See *devil*.

coaching (kō'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coach*, *v.*] **1.** The use of coaches as a means of public conveyance; now, especially, driving as an amusement in large coaches drawn by four or six horses.

The glories of the old *coaching* days, the badness of the roads, the signs of the inns. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 39.

2. The act or practice of giving special instruction or training, as for a college examination or an athletic contest.

coach-leaves† (kōch'lēvz), *n. pl.* Blinds; something to cover the windows of a coach and conceal the interior.

Drive in again, with the *coach-leaves* put down,
At the back gate. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, iii. 1.

coachlet (kōch'let), *n.* [< *coach* + dim. *-let*.] A small coach.

In my light little *coachlet* I could breathe freer.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 8.

coachmaker (kōch'mā″kėr), *n.* A man who carries on the business of making coaches, or who is employed in making them; a carriage-builder.

★**coachman** (kōch'man), *n.*; pl. *coachmen* (-men). **1.** A man who drives a coach.

Be thou my *Coach-man*, and now Cheek and Ioule
With Phœbus Chariot let my Chariot roule.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

2. In *ichth.*, a serranoid fish, *Dules auriga*: same as *charioteer*, 3.

coachmanship (kōch'man-ship), *n.* [< *coachman* + *-ship*.] Skill in driving coaches.

coach-master (kōch'mȧs″tėr), *n.* One who owns or lets carriages.

coach-office (kōch'of″is), *n.* In England, a booking-office for stage-coach passengers and parcels.

coach-screw (kōch'skrö), *n.* A screw with a V-shaped thread and a square head, like that of a machine-bolt, used in coach-building.

coach-stand (kōch'stand), *n.* A place where coaches stand for hire.

coach-trimmer (kōch'trim″ėr), *n.* A workman who prepares and finishes the lace, linings, and other trimmings for carriage-builders.

★**coach-whip** (kōch'hwip), *n.* **1.** A whip intended to be used in driving a coach.—**2.** *Naut.*, the long pennant hoisted at the royalmast-head of a man-of-war.—**3.** [Without the hyphen.] In *herpet.*, a harmless colubrine serpent of the genus *Masticophis* (which see): so called from its long slender form. There are several species, as *M. flagelliformis*, inhabiting southerly portions of the United States.

A *coachwhip*, a snake much like the common black snake in form, but in color a very dark brown some two thirds of its length, the other third to the tip of the tail being a light brown, in appearance, from the peculiar markings, much like the lash of a whip.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 7.

coachwood (kōch'wůd), *n.* A large cunoniaceous tree of New South Wales, *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, furnishing a soft, close-grained, fragrant wood valued for cabinet-work.

coact (kō-akt'), *v. t.* [< L. *coactare*, constrain, force, freq. of *cōgere*, pp. *coactus*, constrain: see *cogent*. The L. *coactare* is the ult. source of E. *squat* and *squash*[1], q. v.] To compel; force.

Speak to him, fellow, speak to him! I'll have none of this *coacted*, unnatural dumbness in my house.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2.

The inhabitants were *coacted* to render the city.
Sir M. Hale.

co-act (kō-akt'), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *act*.] To act together.

If I tell how these two did *co-act*,
Shall I not lie in publishing a truth?
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

coaction (kō-ak'shọn), *n.* [< L. *coactio(n-)*, < *cogere*, constrain: see *coact*.] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or in impelling.

All outward *co-action* is contrary to the nature of liberty. *Bp. Burnet*, Thirty-nine Articles, xvii.

coactive (kō-ak'tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **coactivus*, < *coactus*, pp. of *cogere*, constrain: see *coact* and *-ive*.] Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain.

The establishing a *coactive* or coercive jurisdiction over the clergy and whole diocess.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 172.

The clergy have no *coactive* power, even over heretics.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xii. 7.

The *coactive* force of this motive [Duty] is altogether independent of surrounding circumstances, and of all forms of belief. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 189.

co-active (kō-ak'tiv), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *active*.] Acting in concurrence.

With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

coactively (kō-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a compulsory manner.

co-activity (kō-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *co-active* + *-ity*. Cf. *activity*.] Unity of or union in action. *Dr. H. More.*

co-actor (kō-ak'tọr), *n.* [< *co-act* + *-or*. Cf. *actor*.] One who acts jointly with another or others.

coadaptation (kō-ad-ap-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adaptation*.] Mutual or reciprocal adaptation: as, the *coadaptation* of the parts of the hip-joint. *Owen.*

coadapted (kō-a-dap'ted), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *adapted*, pp. of *adapt*, *v.*] Mutually or reciprocally adapted: as, "*coadapted* pulp and tooth," *Owen.*

coadjacence (kō-a-jā'sens), *n.* [< *coadjacent*: see *-ence*, and cf. *adjacence*.] Adjacence or nearness of several things to one another; the state of being coadjacent; contiguity.

The result of his [Aristotle's] examination is that there are four modes of association: namely, by proximity in time, by similarity, by contrast, by *coadjacence* in space; or three, if proximity in time and *coadjacence* in space be taken under one head. *Pop. Encyc.*

coadjacent (kō-a-jā'sent), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjacent*.] Mutually adjacent; near each other; contiguous in space and time.

The *coadjacent* is of some difficulty; for I do not now think it probable that Aristotle by this meant to denote mere vicinity in space. It is manifest that Aristotle, under this head, intended to include whatever stands as part and part of the same whole. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid, Note D.

coadjument (kō-aj'ụ-ment), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjument*.] Mutual assistance. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

coadjust (kō-a-just'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjust*.] To adjust mutually or reciprocally; fit to each other. *Owen.*

coadjustment (kō-a-just'ment), *n.* [< *coadjust* + *-ment*. Cf. *adjustment*.] Mutual or reciprocal adjustment.

coadjutant (kō-aj'ụ-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjutant*.] **I.** *a.* Helping; mutually assisting or operating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the war
Of fierce Euroclydon. *J. Philips.*

II. *n.* A coadjutor; a colleague.

Oates or some of his *coadjutants* being touched, not in conscience, but with the disappointment of their work.
Roger North, Examen, p. 198.

coadjutator† (kō-aj'ụ-tā-tọr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjutator*.] A coadjutor.

I do purpose . . . to act as a *coadjutator* to the law.
Smollett, Launcelot Greaves, ii.

coadjute (kō-a-jöt'), *v. t.* [Inferred from *coadjutor*; or < *co-*[1] + *adjute*.] To help or assist mutually or reciprocally; coöperate.

Whereas those higher hills to view fair Tone that stand,
Her *coadjuting* Springs with much content behold.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 421.

coadjutive (kō-a-jö'tiv), *a.* [< *coadjute* + *-ive*.] Mutually assisting; coadjutant; coöperating. [Rare.]

A *coadjutive* cause. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 66.

coadjutor (kō-a-jö'tọr), *n.* [< L. *coadjutor*, < *co-*, together, + *adjutor*, a helper: see *co-*[1] and *adjutor*.] **1.** One who aids another; an assistant; a helper; an associate in occupation.—**2.** One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another. *Johnson.* Specifically—**3.** The assistant of a bishop or other prelate. A permanent coadjutor may or may not be appointed, with right of succession.—**Syn. 1.** *Associate*, *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. (see *associate*), fellow-worker, auxiliary, coöperator.—**3.** *Coadjutor*, *Suffragan*. Each of these is an assistant to a bishop, but the *coadjutor* is appointed as assistant and often as successor to an old and infirm bishop, to relieve him from work; the *suffragan* is assistant to a bishop whose see is too large, and has charge of a specific portion of it, the bishop principal remaining in charge of the central portion.

coadjutorship (kō-a-jö'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *coadjutor* + *-ship*.] **1.** Assistance; coöperation. *Pope.*—**2.** The office or employment of a coadjutor.

coadjutress (kō-a-jö'tres), *n.* [< *coadjutor* + *-ess*.] A female assistant or helper.

The ministresses and *coadjutresses* of justice.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1063.

coadjutrix (kō-a-jö'triks), *n.* [As if L., fem. of *coadjutor*.] Same as *coadjutress*.

Bolingbroke and his *coadjutrix*.
Smollett, Hist. Eng., I. ii. § 40 (Ord MS.).

coadjuvancy (kō-aj'ö-van-si), *n.* [< *coadjuvant*, in lit. adj. sense 'helping in union with': see *-ancy*.] Assistance; coöperation; concurrent help. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

coadjuvant (kō-aj'ö-vant), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjuvant*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting; coöperating with.

II. *n.* An assistant; a promoting agent; specifically, in *med.*, an ingredient in a prescription designed to increase the effect of another ingredient.

coadjuvate†, *n.* A coadjutor.

coadnate (kō-ad'nāt), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *adnate*.] Same as *adnate*.

coadunate, coadunated (kō-ad'ū-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *coadunatus*, pp. of *coadunare*, unite together, < L. *co-*, together, + LL. *adunare*, make one (lit. 'at-one'; cf. *atone*), < L. *ad*, = E. *at*, + *unus* = E. *one*.] United or joined.

If the metre is characteristically Homeric, as say these infidels, then is the present text (so inextricably *coadunated* with the metre), upon their own showing, the good old Homeric text—and no mistake.
De Quincey, Homer, iii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, united without perceptible articulation; connate. (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *adnate*.

coadunation (kō-ad-ū-nā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *coadunatio(n-)*, < *coadunare*: see *coadunate*.] The union of different substances or parts in one mass. [Rare.]

In the *coadunation* and conjunction of parts, the title is firm, but not at all in distinction and separation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 190.

coadunition (kō-ad-ū-nish'ọn), *n.* [Var. of *coadunation*, after *unite*.] Same as *coadunation*.

coadventure (kō-ad-ven'tūr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coadventured*, ppr. *coadventuring*. [< *co-*[1] + *adventure*, *v.*] To share with one or more in an adventure or a speculation. *Howell.*

coadventure (kō-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adventure*, *n.*] An adventure in which two or more are sharers.

coadventurer (kō-ad-ven'tūr-ėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adventurer*.] A fellow-adventurer. *Howell.*

coætaneous, coætaneously. See *coetaneous*, *coetaneously*.

coafforest (kō-a-for'est), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *afforest*.] To convert into a forest, or add to a forest. See *afforest*.

Henry Fitz-Empresse . . . did *coafforest* much land, which continued all his reign, though much complained of. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 16.

coagency (kō-ā'jen-si), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *agency*.] Joint agency; coöperating power. *Coleridge.*

Those fascinations of solitude which, when acting as a *co-agency* with unresisted grief, end in the paradoxical result of making out of grief itself a luxury.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, p. 22.

coagent (kō-ā′jent), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *agent.*] An assistant or associate in an act; an accomplice.

Your doom is then
To marry this *coagent* of your mischiefs.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta.

coagitate (kō-aj′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coagitated*, ppr. *coagitating.* [< LL. *coagitatus*, pp. of *coagitare*, < L. *co-*, together, + *agitare*, agitate: see *agitate.*] To move or agitate together. *Blount.* [Rare.]

coagment† (kō-ag-ment′), *v. t.* [< L. *coagmentare*, join, connect, cement, < *coagmentum*, a joining, < **co-agere*, **co-igere*, *cōgere*, bring together: see *cogent*, and cf. *coagulum*, *coact.*] To congregate or heap together. *Glanville.*

coagmentation† (kō-ag-men-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *coagmentatio(n-)*, < *coagmentare*, pp. *coagmentatus*, join, connect: see *coagment.*] Collection into a mass; union; conjunction.

Wheresoever there is a *coagmentation* of many, the lowest [shall] be knit to the highest by that which being interjacent may cause each to cleave unto other, and so all to continue one. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

Coagmentation of words. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

coagula, *n.* Plural of *coagulum.*

coagulability (kō-ag″ū-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *coagulable*: see *-bility.*] The capacity of being coagulated.

coagulable (kō-ag′ū-la-bl), *a.* [< *coagul(ate)* + *-able.*] Capable of becoming coagulated; capable of changing from a liquid to an inspissated state: as, *coagulable* lymph.

The production of any *coagulable* exudation.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 456.

coagulant (kō-ag′ū-lant), *n.* [< L. *coagulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *coagulare*: see *coagulate, v.*] A substance that produces coagulation.

coagulate (kō-ag′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coagulated*, ppr. *coagulating.* [< L. *coagulatus*, pp. of *coagulare*, curdle, < *coagulum*, a means of curdling, rennet, also lit. a bond, tie: see *coagulum.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To curdle; congeal; clot; change from a fluid into a curd-like or thickened mass: as, to *coagulate* blood; rennet *coagulates* milk.

The cheese-wife knoweth it as well as the philosopher, that sour runnet doth *coagulate* her milk into a curd.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 46.

Spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2†. To crystallize. =**Syn.** To thicken, clot, concrete.

II. *intrans.* 1. To curdle or become clotted; congeal or become congealed.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

About the third part of the oil olive . . . did there *coagulate* into a whitish body, almost like butter. *Boyle.*

2†. To become crystallized.

coagulate† (kō-ag′ū-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *coagulat*, < L. *coagulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Coagulated; curdled; clotted.

Combust materes and *coagulat.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 258.

O'er-sized with *coagulate* gore. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

coagulation (kō-ag-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *coagulatio(n-)*, < *coagulare*: see *coagulate, v.*] 1. The act of changing from a fluid to a thickened curd-like state, well exemplified by the clotting of blood; the state of being coagulated.—2†. The change from a fluid to a solid state, as in crystallization.—3. A mass or quantity of coagulated matter; a curd; a clot.—**Coagulation-necrosis**, in *pathol.*, a form of necrosis which occurs when a small portion of tissue is cut off from the circulation, but remains surrounded by, or at least continuous with, tissue in which the blood continues to circulate. The cells of the tissue become smaller, distorted, shining, and the nuclei disappear.—**Coagulation of the blood**, the production of filaments of fibrin in the blood, running in every direction, thus forming a spongy mass in which the blood-corpuscles are caught; this mass then contracts, squeezing out the serum.

coagulative (kō-ag′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *coagulativus*, < L. *coagulatus*: see *coagulate, v.*, and *-ive.*] Causing coagulation: as, "*coagulative* power," *Boyle*, Works, I. 423.

coagulator (kō-ag′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *coagulate* + *-or.*] Anything that causes coagulation.

Globulin, added under proper conditions, to serous effusion, is a *coagulator* of that effusion, giving rise to the development of fibrin in it.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 86.

coagulatory (kō-ag′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *coagulate* + *-ory.*] Tending to coagulate.

coagulum (kō-ag′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *coagula* (-lą). [NL., < L. *coagulum*, a means of curdling, rennet, also lit. a bond, tie, < **co-agere*, **co-igere*, *cōgere*, bring together, gather, collect, compel: see *cogent*, and cf. *coact*, *coagment.*] 1. A coagulated mass, as curd, etc.; specifically, in *med.*, a blood-clot.—2†. A substance that causes coagulation, as rennet; a coagulant. *Crabb.*

co-aid (kō-ād′), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *aid*[1].] 1. A fellow-helper.—2. Conjunctive assistance. *Pope.*

coaita (kō′ī-tä), *n.* [Tupi *coatá*, *cuatá.*] A South American monkey, *Ateles paniscus*, about 18 inches in length. See *Ateles.*

coaiti, *n.* Same as *coati.*

coak[1] (kōk), *n.* and *v.* See *coke*[1].

coak[2] (kōk), *n.* [Also written *cog* and *cogg*, and perhaps the same as *cog*[2] (of a wheel); cf. W. *cocas*, a cog of a wheel.] 1. In *ship-carp.*, a projection from a piece of wood or timber fitting into a hole in another piece at their joint, or a cylinder or pin of hard wood let into both pieces. Bolts uniting the pieces pass through the coaks.

2. *Naut.*, a square metallic bushing in the central hole of the sheave of a block, through which the pin passes.

coak[2] (kōk), *v. t.* [< *coak*[2], *n.*] In *ship-carp.*, to unite together, as the ends of two pieces of wood, by means of coaks.

coaken (kō′kn), *v. i.* [E. dial. Cf. *choke*[1].] To strain in vomiting.

coaks (kōks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *coak*[1].] Cinders. [Prov. Eng.]

coakum (kō′ą-kum), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name of the garget or poke, *Phytolacca decandra.*

coal (kōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cole*, < ME. *cole*, *col*, < AS. *col*, neut., = OFries. *kole*, NFries. *koal*, f., = MD. *kole*, D. *kool*, f., = MLG. *kole*, *kale*, LG. *kōle*, also *kol*, *kal*, f., = OHG. *chol*, MHG. *kol*, neut., OHG. *cholo*, *kolo*, MHG. *kole*, *kol*, m., G. *kohle*, f., = Icel. Norw. Sw. *kol* = Dan. *kul*, neut., coal (in both senses), orig. a burning coal; perhaps connected with Ir. Gael. *gual*, coal, and ult. with Skt. √*jval*, burn bright, flame. The Goth. word for a burning coal was *hauri*, perhaps akin to AS. *heorth*, E. *hearth.* Cf. F. *houille*, Walloon *hoie*, ML. *hulla*, mineral coal; Gr. *ἄνθραξ*, a burning coal, also mineral coal (see *anthracite*), L. *carbo(n-)*, a burning coal, charcoal, in mod. use mineral coal (see *carbon*).] 1. A piece of wood or other combustible substance, either ignited or burning (a "live coal" or "glowing coal"), or burned out or charred (a "dead coal," charcoal, cinder).

A quic *col* berninde ope ane hyeape of dyeade *coles* [A live coal burning upon a heap of dead coals].
Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 205.

To cold *coles* sche schal be brent.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4367.

As *coals* are to burning *coals*, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to kindle strife. Prov. xxvi. 21.

If he could burn us all into one *coal*,
We have deserv'd it. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

2. A solid and more or less distinctly stratified mineral, varying in color from dark-brown to black, brittle, combustible, and used as a fuel, not fusible without decomposition, and very insoluble. It is the result of the transformation of organic matter, and is distinguished by its fossil origin from charcoal (def. 1), which is obtained by the direct carbonization of wood. (See *coal-plant.*) Coal always contains more or less earthy matter, which is left behind in the form of ash after combustion. The quantity of the ash varies considerably, but in good coal does not usually exceed from 5 to 10 per cent. in weight. Coal can, however, be used for fuel, in default of a better material, when the amount of ash is much larger than this. Coal consists essentially of carbon, together with hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen; and sulphur is rarely if ever absent. The most general subdivision of coal is into *hard* and *soft.* The former is that coal which consists almost entirely of carbon; the latter is that in which there is a considerable percentage of hydrogen. Hard coal is generally called *anthracite; bituminous coal*, or simply *coal*, is the designation of the ordinary soft coal almost everywhere in general use where coal is burned, except in the eastern and Atlantic United States. In anthracite the bituminous or volatile matter constitutes usually less than 7 per cent. of the whole; in soft or bituminous coal it is usually more than 18 per cent. Coal intermediate in character between anthracite and bituminous coal is called *semi-anthracite* or *semi-bituminous*, according as it approaches anthracite or bituminous coal more nearly in character. The material driven off from coal on ignition is not really bitumen, for coal is insoluble, while bitumen is soluble. The name comes from the fact that bituminous coal behaves on being heated very much as bitumen itself does—that is, it swells up more or less, fuses together, and burns with a bright flame and considerable dense smoke. Coal occurs in all the geological formations, from the lowest in which landplants have been found (the Devonian) up to the highest; but the coal of the great manufacturing countries, England, France, Germany, and the eastern United States, is nearly all of the same geological age, and is obtained from the formation called the Carboniferous. (See *carboniferous.*) The coal of Australia, India, and a part of that of China is of later geological age than the Carboniferous, being Mesozoic, and not Paleozoic. There is also a large quantity of good coal in various parts of the world in formations even more recent than the Mesozoic. In general, however, from the time of the Carboniferous on, the conditions were continually growing less favorable for the formation of coal on a large scale; so that each successive age has less coal to show, and that on an average of poorer quality than the coal of the true Carboniferous epoch. (See *lignite.*) Also called *stone-coal*, *mineral coal*, and formerly *sea-coal.* [*Coal* in this sense is used as a collective noun without a plural; but in Great Britain the plural form is also used in speaking of a quantity of coal, with reference to the pieces composing it: as, to lay in a supply of *coals*; put more *coals* on the fire.]

Col groweth vnder lond.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 399.

A peck of *coals* a-piece shall glad the rest.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 282.

Albert coal. Same as *albertite.*—**Blind coal.** See *blind*[1].—**Boghead coal**, a variety of cannel-coal found on the estate of Boghead, near Bathgate, in Scotland, which is extensively used for the manufacture of paraffin and oils. It is an excellent gas-coal, but too costly to be used for that purpose. It is also called *Torbane Hill mineral* and *torbanite.*—**Bovey coal**, a Tertiary lignite or brown-coal, occurring in beds from 2 to 16 feet thick, in pipe-clay, at Bovey Tracey in Devonshire, England. It is an inflammable fossil, resembling in many of its properties bituminous coal. Its structure is fissile, and its cross-fracture even or conchoidal, with a resinous and somewhat shining luster. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odor which is generally disagreeable.—**Buckwheat coal.** See *buckwheat.*—**Coal-boring bit.** See *bit*[1].—**Delve of coals.** See *delve.*—**Fibrous coal.** Same as *mother-of-coal* (which see, below).—**Mother-of-coal**, a soft black substance, resembling charcoal in appearance, found in connection with coal, usually along its planes of stratification or lamination, in which the woody character of the material from which the coal was formed is more perfectly preserved than it is in the body of the coal itself. Also called *fibrous coal*, *fossil charcoal*, and *mineral charcoal.*—**Small coal.** (*a*†) Little wood coals formerly used to light fires. *Gay.* (*b*) Same as *slack.*—**To blow a coal**†, to kindle strife.

It is you
Hath *blown* this *coal* betwixt my lord and me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

To call or **haul over the coals**, to call to a strict or severe account; reprimand.—**To carry coals**†. See *carry.*—**To carry coals to Newcastle.** See *carry.*—**To heap coals of fire on one's head** (a phrase derived from the scriptural use: see quotation), to excite remorse and repentance in one who has done an injury, by rendering to him good for the evil.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt *heap coals of fire on his head.* Rom. xii. 20.

To stir coals†, to quarrel, or stir up strife.

After soche sorte did he vpbraid to the people their rashe and vnaduised *stiering* of *coles*, and arisinges to warre. *J. Udall*, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 328.

coal (kōl), *v.* [= D. *kolen*, warm with coals, = MLG. *kolen* = G. *kohlen* = Sw. *kola*, burn to charcoal; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To burn to coal or charcoal; make into coal; char.

Charcoal of roots, being *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 775.

The best charcoal was made of oak. The woods appear to have been *coaled* at intervals of about twenty years, or even less. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 123.

2. To mark or delineate with charcoal. [Rare.]

He *coaled* out rhymes upon the wall.
Camden, Remains, Rythmes.

3. To provide with coal; furnish a supply of coal to or for: as, to *coal* a steamship or a locomotive.

The landlord and squire of the parish, who had always blanketed and *coaled* his poorer neighbours in the winter.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 38.

He used two fires, which were *coaled* alternately.
Thurston, Steam-Engine, p. 125.

II. *intrans.* To take in coal for use as fuel: as, the vessel *coaled* at Portsmouth.

At the twelfth station we *coaled.* The train ended in the desert here. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 36.

Admiral Lespès remains at anchor before Kelung, so as to prevent Chinese vessels from *coaling.*
The American, VIII. 301.

coala, *n.* See *koala.*

coal-backer (kōl′bak″ėr), *n.* A man who is engaged in carrying coal on his back from a ship to the wagons. *Mayhew.* [Eng.]

coal-barge (kōl′bärj), *n.* A barge or lighter used in the transportation of coal by water.

coal-basin (kōl′bā″sn), *n.* In *geol.*, a depression or basin formed by the subsidence at the center, or upheaval at the edges, of the older rocks, in which the various strata of the Carboniferous system or coal-measures lie. See *coal-measures.*

coal-bed (kōl′bed), *n.* A bed or stratum of coal. *Coal-seam* is more commonly used in the United States and Canada.

coal-bin (kōl′bin), *n.* A bin or receptacle for coal.

coal-black (kōl′blak), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *coleblak*, *colblak*, < *col*, coal, + *blak*, black.] **I.** *a.* Black as a coal, or as charcoal, or, as often in modern use, black as mineral coal; very black.

Thin egen [eyes] beoth *colblake* and brode.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 75.

There he was snow-white tofore,
Ever afterward *coleblack* therfore
He has transformed.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 306.

II. *n.* A deep black like that of charcoal; or a deep, shining black with a slight bluish tinge, like that of anthracite coal.

★**coal-box** (kōl′boks), *n.* A box for holding coal.

coal-brand (kōl′brand), *n.* A name for the smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum*. [Prov. Eng.]

coal-brass (kōl′brȧs), *n.* A name given to the iron pyrites found in the coal-measures, which is employed in the manufacture of copperas, and also in alkali-works for the sulphur it contains. Commonly used in the plural.

coal-breaker (kōl′brāʺkėr), *n.* **1.** One engaged in breaking into convenient size the larger masses of coal as they come from the mine, or in attending upon a machine used for that purpose.—**2.** A machine for breaking coal; by extension, the whole structure or building in which the various processes of breaking, sorting, and cleaning coal are carried on. Such structures are placed at the entrances of mines, and are often of great extent. The coal is delivered at the top to the breakers proper, and passes downward through the works to the bins or to the coal-chutes, where it is discharged into the cars that enter the lower part of the structure. Coal-breakers were first used in the Pennsylvania anthracite region in 1843.

coal-bunker (kōl′bungʺkėr), *n.* A place for storing coal for use; specifically, in steamships, the place where coal for the furnace is stored.

coal-car (kōl′kär), *n.* A freight-car designed especially for carrying coal, sometimes made of iron, with a drop-bottom.

coal-carrier (kōl′karʺi-ėr), *n.* One who or that which is employed in carrying coal.

coalcarrierly† (kōl′karʺi-ėr-li), *a.* [< *coal-carrier* + *-ly*[1].] Like a coal-carrier.

Peter Plod-all, . . . that *coalcarrierly* clown.
Wily Beguiled (Hazlitt's Dodsley).

coal-chute (kōl′shōt), *n.* A trough or spout down which coal slides from a bin or pocket to a locomotive tender, or to vessels, carts, or cars.

coal-drop (kōl′drop), *n.* A broad, shallow inclined trough down which coal is discharged from a wharf into the hold of a vessel.

coal-dust (kōl′dust), *n.* The dust of coal; powdered coal.

It has been attempted . . . to make the *coal-dust* into bricks. *Ansted*, Hungary, p. 194.

coalery† (kōl′lėr-i), *n.* [< *coal* + *-ery*. Cf. *colliery*.] A colliery. *Woodward*.

coalesce (kō-ą-les′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coalesced*, ppr. *coalescing*. [< L. *coalescere*, grow together, < *co-*, together, + *alescere*, grow up, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment*.] **1.** To grow together; unite by growth into one body.

In the humerus of the Manati the bicipital groove is obsolete, the two tuberosities *coalescing*, as in the Cetacea. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 250.

The middle division of the body of Limulus exhibits markings which indicate that it is composed of, at fewest, six *coalesced* somites. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 228.

2. To combine or be collected or joined, so as to form one body.

When they [vapours] begin to *coalesce* and constitute globules. *Newton*.

Hence—**3.** To come or join together; unite so as to form one party, community, or the like: as, political parties sometimes *coalesce*.

The circumstances of the tenth century led the English kingdoms in Britain, naturally and necessarily, to *coalesce* in the shape of a consolidated kingdom.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 186.

★**coalescence** (kō-ą-les′ens), *n.* [< *coalescent*: see *-ence*.] **1.** The act of coalescing or uniting; the state of being intimately joined.

That he should not be aware of the future *coalescence* of these bodies into one. *Glanville*, Preëxistence of Souls, ii.

2. In *bot.*, the organic union of similar parts.

coalescency (kō-ą-les′en-si), *n.* [= *coalescence*: see *-ency*.] Tendency to grow together or unite. *Bp. Gauden*.

coalescent (kō-ą-les′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *coalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *coalescere*, grow together: see *coalesce*.] **I.** *a.* Growing together; uniting so as to form one body: in *bot.*, properly applied to the organic cohesion of similar parts.

II. *n.* One who or that which coalesces. *Athenæum*.

coal-exchange (kōl′eks-chānjʺ), *n.* A market for the sale of coal; specifically, a place for transactions in coal on a large scale.

coal-field (kōl′fēld), *n.* In *geol.*, a general name for any area over which coal occurs somewhat connectedly and in some quantity, and where coal is or may be worked to such an extent as to be of economical importance. One coal-field is separated from another by an intervening barren area. There are 38 distinct coal-fields in Great Britain and Ireland.

★**coalfish** (kōl′fish), *n.* [= G. *kohlfisch*.] A gadoid fish, *Pollachius virens* or *carbonarius*, named from the color of its back. It grows to the length of 2 or 3 feet, and weighs from 10 to 30 pounds. It is found



Coalfish, or Pollock (*Pollachius virens*).

in great numbers about the Orkney islands and the northern parts of Great Britain. The fish and its fry are known by a great variety of local names. In the United States generally called *pollock*.

coal-fitter (kōl′fitʺėr), *n.* See *fitter*[1], 5.

coal-gas (kōl′gas), *n.* **1.** The gas which is given out by burning coal.—**2.** A mixture of gases and vapors, chiefly combustible, which is employed to produce the gas-light in common use. It is obtained by heating bituminous coal in closed iron vessels without access of air, and removing as completely as possible from the vapors thus formed all incombustible and sulphurous gases. The following is an average analysis of ordinary coal-gas: hydrogen, 45.58 per cent.; marsh-gas, 34.90; carbonic oxid, 6.64; olefiant gas, 4.08; tetrylene, 2.38; sulphureted hydrogen, 0.29; nitrogen, 2.46; carbonic acid, 3.67. It also contains traces of ammonia, carbon disulphid, cyanogen, and oxygen.—**Coal-gas charcoal.** Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

coal-goose (kōl′gös), *n.* A local British name for the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, from its color.

coal-heaver (kōl′hēʺvėr), *n.* One employed in the moving or shoveling of coal, in loading or discharging coal-ships, in shoveling coal from the coal-bunkers of a steam-vessel to the furnaces, etc.; a coal-passer.

coal-hod (kōl′hod), *n.* A hod for carrying coal and putting it on the fire.

coal-hole (kōl′hōl), *n.* **1.** A trap in the sidewalk for the reception of coal to be stored in a cellar beneath.—**2.** A coal-cellar. [Eng.]—**3.** *Naut.*, that part of a ship's hold lying near to the after-magazine containing coal, wood, etc. [Eng.]

coal-hood, coaly-hood (kōl′hůd, -i-hůd), *n.* [So called from their black crown.] **1.** The bullfinch.—**2.** The coal-tit.

coal-hoodie (kōl′hůdʺi), *n.* **1.** Same as *coal-hood*.—**2.** A name of the black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schœnicla*.

coal-hulk (kōl′hulk), *n.* A vessel kept, usually at foreign stations, for supplying steamers with coal.

coalier, *n.* See *collier*[1].

coaling (kō′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coal*, *v.*] The process of supplying or taking in coal for use: as, the *coaling* of a steamer or locomotive; a *coaling*-station or *coaling*-wharf.

coalised, *p. a.* See *coalized*.

coalite (kō′ą-līt), *a.* [< L. *coalitus*, pp.: see the verb.] United or coalesced: applied specifically, in *entom.*, to parts structurally or usually separated when they are closely united without a dividing incisure or suture, as the scutellum when it is connate with the pronotum, or the prolegs of a caterpillar when those of a pair are united, only the ends being sometimes distinct.—**Coalite abdomen,** one in which the segments are united without sutures, as in a spider.—**Coalite alitrunk,** the mesothorax and metathorax when they apparently form a single ring, the sterna being united, as in many *Hemiptera*.—**Coalite body,** a body in which the head, thorax, and abdomen are all closely united, as in the mites.

coalite† (kō′ą-līt), *v.* [< L. *coalitus*, pp. of *coalescere*: see *coalesce*.] **I.** *intrans.* To unite or coalesce.

Let them continue to *coalite*. *Bolingbroke*, Parties, xix.

II. *trans.* To cause to unite or coalesce.

Time has . . . blended and *coalited* the conquered with the conquerors. *Burke*, To Sir H. Langrishe.

coalition (kō-ą-lish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *coalition* = Sp. *coalición* = Pg. *coalição* = It. *coalizione*, < ML. *coalitio(n-)*, < L. *coalescere*, pp. *coalitus*, coalesce: see *coalesce* and *coalite*.] **1.** Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union through natural causes in one mass or whole: as, a *coalition* of atoms or particles.

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses; without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley*.

2. Voluntary union of individual persons, parties, or states; particularly, a temporary combining of parties or factions for the attainment of a special end; alliance. Among the most famous coalitions of history were those formed at different times by other European powers against France during the wars succeeding the first French revolution.

They [the Jews] can never reduce themselves to such a *Coalition* and Unity as may make a Republic, Principality, or Kingdom. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

Because Lord Shelburne had gained the king's ear, . . . the latter formed a *coalition* with Lord North, whose person and whose policy he had spent his whole life in decrying. *Brougham*, Fox.

The *coalition* had, in the course of the year, lost one valuable member and gained another.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

= **Syn. 2.** *Alliance*, *League*, *Confederacy*, etc. (see *alliance*), combination, copartnership.

coalitioner (kō-ą-lish′ọn-ėr), *n.* [< *coalition* + *-er*[1].] A coalitionist. [Rare.]

coalitionist (kō-ą-lish′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *coalition* + *-ist*.] One who favors coalition, or who is a member of a coalition.

A coalition of the Republicans and of the party of peace and order produced the Thiers Government, and then a change in the balance of the *coalitionists* produced the Government of Marshal MacMahon.
S. Amos, Science of Politics, vi.

coalized (kō′ą-līzd), *p. a.* [< **coalize*, var. of *coalesce* or *coalite* (see *-ize*), + *-ed*[2].] Joined by or in a coalition; allied. Also spelled *coalised*. [Rare.]

Rash *coalised* kings. *Carlyle*.

coallier, *n.* See *collier*[1].

co-ally (kō-ą-lī′), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *ally*[1], *n.*] A joint ally: as, the subject of a *co-ally*. *Kent*.

coalman (kōl′man), *n.*; pl. *coalmen* (-men). [Cf. *coalfish*.] The young coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

coal-master (kōl′màsʺtėr), *n.* The owner or lessee of a coal-field who works it and disposes of its produce. [Eng.]

★**coal-measures** (kōl′mezhʺūrz), *n. pl.* In *geol.*, that portion of the Carboniferous system in which coal-mining was first developed. They constitute what is now called, in America, the *Pennsylvanian series*. The strata consist of coal-seams, shales, sandstones, and (rarely) limestone.

coal-meter (kōl′mēʺtėr), *n.* One appointed to superintend the measuring of coal. [Eng.]

coal-mine (kōl′mīn), *n.* A mine or pit from which coal is obtained.

★**coal-miner** (kōl′mīʺnėr), *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.

coal-mining (kōl′mīʺning), *a.* Pertaining to mining for coal; engaged in or connected with mining coal: as, the *coal-mining* districts; the *coal-mining* interests.

coal-mouse (kōl′mous), *n.*; pl. *coal-mice* or *coal-mouses*. [Also written *colemouse*; < ME. *colmose*, *collemase*, < AS. *colmāse* (= D. *koolmees* = MHG. *kolemeise*, G. *kohlmeise*), coal-mouse, coal-tit, so called from its glossy black head and throat (cf. F. *charbonnier* = Sp. *carbonero*, coal-mouse, < L. *carbo(n-)*, coal), < *col*, coal, + *māse*, ME. *mose* (= MD. *meese*, D. *mees* = MLG. *mese* = OHG. *meisa*, MHG. G. *meise* = Dan. *mejse* = Norw. *meis* = Icel. dim. *meisingr*, > OF. *masange*, F. *mésange*, Walloon *masenge*, Rouchi *masinque*, Picard *masaingue*, ML. *masance*, coal-mouse), the name of several small birds, now found only in two compounds, where it has been corrupted to *-mouse*, namely, *coal-mouse* and *titmouse*: see *mose*[1]. The plural, which is little used, follows that of *titmouse* (*titmice*) in conforming to the plural of *mouse*; but some writers avoid the corruption in the plural, and write *coal-mouses*.] Same as *coal-tit*.

coal-note (kōl′nōt), *n.* A particular form of promissory note formerly in use in the port of London.

coal-oil (kōl′oil), *n.* Same as *petroleum*.

coal-passer (kōl′pàsʺėr), *n.* One whose duty is to pass coal to the furnace of a steam-engine.

coal-pipe (kōl′pīp), *n.* The cast of a tree formed in rock, usually in sandstone. Such casts, standing vertically, are not uncommon in some of the English coal-fields, and are a source of danger to the miner, as they are likely to fall as soon as the supporting rock is removed.

coal-pit (kōl′pit), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *colpytt*, < *col*, coal, + *pytt*, pit: see *pit*[1].] **1.** A pit where coal is dug.—**2.** In the United States, a place where charcoal is made.

coal-plant (kōl′plant), *n.* A fossil plant found in association with or contributing by its substance to the formation of beds of coal; strictly, any plant species the residue of whose individuals has entered, under natural geological conditions, into the composition of mineral coal. (See *coal*.) Remains of plants with recognizable characters are not only often distinguishable in the coal itself, but their carbonized fragments, impressions, or casts are usually abundant and clearly discernible in the

shales which form the roof of the coals or intervene between closely situated coaly strata. In these cases the earthy sediments have more or less distinctly isolated the plant fragments, preventing their massing to form beds of coal. The coal-forming vegetation has varied greatly in kind from one geological period to another. In general geological and paleontological usage the terms "coal-plant" and "coal-flora" are restricted to the plant-life of the period of the "great coal formation," that is, the Upper Carboniferous or Coal Measures. The vegetation ("coal-plants" of usage) of this period was overwhelmingly cryptogamic. The chief contributors to the coal were: (1) Ferns, such as *Neuropteris, Pecopteris, Alethopteris, Sphenopteris*, etc.; (2) *Lycopodiales*, principally *Lepidodendron* and *Sigillaria*; (3) *Equisetales*, such as *Calamites, Calamodendron*, and *Annularia* (see these words); and (4) the *Cordaitales* (composite gymnosperms). The plants contributing to the coals of the Mesozoic up to the Upper Cretaceous were chiefly ferns, conifers, and cycads, while the predominant plant-life accompanying coals of the later Cretaceous and the Cenozoic comprised dicotyledonous types, conifers, and ferns.

coal-sack (kōl′sak), *n.* **1.** A sack made of strong coarse material for containing or carrying coal.—**2.** A sailors' term for a dark place in the Galaxy south of Crux. Also called *the hole in the sky.*

In the midst of them [the southern circumpolar constellations], as if for contrast, is the dark hole, called by the sailors the *Coal-sack*, where even the telescope reveals no sign of light.
H. W. Warren, Recreations in Astronomy, p. 208.

coalsay, *n.* See *coalsey*.

coal-screen (kōl′skrēn), *n.* A device for screening coal. A common form is that of a cylinder, perforated or made of wire netting, which revolves on its longer axis and in an inclined position.

coal-scuttle (kōl′skut^{d}l), *n.* A vessel, ordinarily of metal, used for holding coal and putting it on a fire; a coal-hod.—**Coal-scuttle bonnet**, a bonnet formerly worn, shaped somewhat like a coal-scuttle, usually projecting far before the face.

Miss Snevellicl . . . glancing from the depths of her *coal-scuttle bonnet*.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

coalsey (kōl′si), *n.* [Appar. < *coals*, pl., + *-ey* for *-y*; as if *coaly*.] A local English name of the coalfish. Also spelled *coalsay*.

coal-ship (kōl′ship), *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.

coal-slack (kōl′slak), *n.* [Cf. G. *kohlenschlacke*, coal-cinder.] The dust or grime of coal. Also *coal-sleck*.

Since scarcely ever wash'd the *coalsleck* from her face.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 280.

coal-smut (kōl′smut), *n.* Same as *coal-slack*.

coal-staith (kōl′stāth), *n.* See *staith*.

coal-stone (kōl′stōn), *n.* A kind of cannel-coal.

coal-stove (kōl′stōv), *n.* A stove in which coal is used as fuel; specifically, a stove for burning ★anthracite coal.

coal-tar (kōl′tär), *n.* A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal. It is a mixture of many different liquid and solid substances, and the separation of these into useful products is now an important branch of manufacturing chemistry. Among these products may be named paraffin, naphtha, benzol, creasote, anthracene, carbolic acid, naphthalene, pitch, etc. These products are the mother substances from which are prepared, by various chemical processes, the so-called coal-tar dyes, coal-tar medicines, synthetic indigo and alizarin, artificial perfumes, etc. Coal-tar is made into asphalt for pavements, and with coal-dust forms by pressure an excellent artificial fuel. It is largely used to form preservative compositions for coating wood and metal. Also called *gastar*.—**Coal-tar colors**, a name given to a numerous class of colors derived from coal-tar by various complex chemical processes. They are more often and popularly called *aniline colors*, as aniline was the source of the first of them discovered.

coal-tit (kōl′tit), *n.* [< *coal* + *tit*[1]. See *coal-mouse* and *titmouse*.] The *Parus ater*, one of the titmice: so called from its glossy black head and throat. Also *cole-tit* and *coal-mouse*.

coal-trimmer (kōl′trim″ėr), *n.* One who is employed to stow and trim or shift coal on board vessels, either as cargo or as a supply for the furnaces.

coal-viewer (kōl′vū″ėr), *n.* In *mining*, a person employed to attend to the interests of the one to whom the royalty is payable, or of the person who works the mine.

coal-whipper (kōl′hwip″ėr), *n.* One who raises coal from the hold of a ship in unloading it; a coal-heaver. Coal-whippers are now being superseded by machinery, which executes the work both more cheaply and more expeditiously. [Eng.]

The swarthy, demon-like *coal-whippers* . . . issuing from those black arches in the Strand.
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, I. 3.

coal-whipping (kōl′hwip″ing), *n.* The act of raising coal from the hold of a vessel.

coal-workings (kōl′wėr″kingz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A coal-mine; a place where coal is raised.

At last we reached the *coal-workings*, and a more deserted, melancholy-looking place for a mine I have never seen.
Ansted, Hungary, p. 124.

coal-works (kōl′wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal; a colliery.

coaly[1] (kō′li), *a.* [< *coal* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or like coal; containing coal.

coaly[2] (kō′li), *n.* A dialectal form of *collie*.

coaly-hood, *n.* See *coal-hood*.

coambulant (kō-am′bū-lant), *a.* [< LL. *coambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *coambulare*, walk together, < L. *co-*, together, + *ambulare*, walk: see *co-*[1], and *ambulate, amble*.] In *her.*, walking side by side.

coaming (kō′ming), *n.* [Also written *combing*, being a particular use of that word: see *combing*.] *Naut.*, one of the raised borders or edges of the hatches, designed to prevent water on deck from running below.

coannex (kō-a-neks′), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *annex*.] To annex with something else. [Rare.]

coap (kōp), *n.* See *cope*[3].

coappear (kō-a-pēr′), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *appear*.] To appear together. [Rare.]

Heaven's scornful flames and thine [Cupid's] can never *co-appear*.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 1.

coapprehend (kō-ap-rē-hend′), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *apprehend*.] To apprehend together with another. [Rare.]

They assumed the shapes of animals common unto all eyes, and by their conjunctions and compositions were able to communicate their conceptions unto any that *coapprehended* the syntaxis of their natures.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

coapt (kō-apt′), *v. t.* [< LL. *coaptare*, < L. *co-*, together, + *aptare*, fit: see *co-*[1] and *apt*, *v.*, and cf. *coaptate*.] Same as *coaptate*.

The side margin of the elytron is expanded so as to *co-apt* itself with the prothorax to form an oval outline.
Le Conte.

coaptate (kō-ap′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coaptated*, ppr. *coaptating*. [< LL. *coaptatus*, pp. of *coaptare*, fit together: see *coapt*.] To adjust or fit, as parts to one another; specifically, in *surg.*, to adjust (the parts of a broken bone) to ★each other.

coaptation (kō-ap-tā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *coaptatio(n-)*, < *coaptare*, fit together: see *coaptate*.] **1.** The adaptation or adjustment of parts to one another.

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words.
Broome.

2. In *surg.*, the act of placing the broken extremities of a bone in their natural position, or of restoring a luxated bone to its place; bone-setting. *Dunglison*.—**3.** In *anat.*, a kind of gliding articulation of one bone with another, as that of the patella with the femur.

coaptator (kō′ap-tā-tor), *n.* [NL., < LL. *coaptare*, fit together: see *coaptate*.] A surgical apparatus for fitting together the ends of a broken bone and keeping them in the required position while their union is taking place. *E. H. Knight*.

coaration (kō-a-rā′shon), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *aration*.] Coöperative plowing or tillage: a system of husbandry practised in ancient village communities. *Seebohm*. [Rare.]

coarb (kō-ärb′), *n.* Same as *comarb*.

coarbiter (kō-är′bi-tėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *arbiter*.] A joint arbiter.

The friendly composition made and celebrated by the hono: personages, master Nicholas Stocket, Thomas Graa, and Walter Sibil, in the yeare 1388, with the assistance of their *coarbiters* on our part.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 153.

coarct† (kō-ärkt′), *v. t.* [< L. *coarctare*, erroneous form of *coartare*, press together, < *co-*, together, + *artare*, press: see *co-*[1] and *art*[3]. Cf. *coart*.] **1.** To press together; crowd; confine closely. *Bacon*.—**2.** To restrain; confine.

He must blame and impute it to himself that he has thus *coarcted* or straitened himself so far.
Aylife, Parergon.

coarctate† (kō-ärk′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *coarctatus*, pp. of *coarctare*: see *coarct*.] Same as *coarct*.

coarctate, coarctated (kō-ärk′tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *coarctatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Crowded together. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*: (1) Compressed; much attenuated, generally at the base; having a narrow base, but wider and thicker toward the apex. (2) Crowded; packed into a small space. (*b*) In *bot.*, compact; dense, as a panicle; closely appressed, as a foliaceous thallus.—**Coarctate abdomen**, in *entom.*, an abdomen attached by a narrow base, but immediately enlarged, and so closely applied to the thorax that it appears to form a part of it, as in the butterflies and most flies.—**Coarctate metamorphosis**, in *entom.*, a metamorphosis characterized by a maggot-like larva and a quiescent coarctate pupa.—**Coarctate pupa**, in *entom.*, a pupa inclosed in an oval corneous case, formed by the dried and expanded skin of the larva, and having no external indications of the organs: a form exhibited in most *Diptera*.

Coarctate Pupa, lateral and dorsal views. (Vertical line shows natural size.)

coarctation (kō-ärk-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *coarctatio(n-)*, < *coarctare*: see *coarctate*, *v.*, and *coarct*.] **1**† Confinement; restriction to a narrow space; restraint of liberty.

Human knowledge is confined and circumscribed; and yet without any such contracting or *coarctation* but that it may comprehend all the universal nature of things.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 10.

2. Pressure; contraction; specifically, in *med.*, the contracting or lessening of the diameter of a canal, as the intestine or the urethra, or the ★contraction of a cavity. *Ray*.

coarse (kōrs), *a.* [Early mod. E. *course, cowrse, curse*, prob. developed (in the 16th century) from the ME. phrases *in course, by course*, i. e., in (regular, natural) order, in common fashion; hence, common; cf. similar senses of *ordinary, mean, common*. See *course*[1].] **1.** Of inferior or faulty quality; poor in kind or character; not pure or choice; not soft or dainty; rude; common; base.

Now I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

I shall be most happy
To be employ'd, when you please to command me,
Even in the *coarsest* office.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Capt. Swan, to encourage his Men to eat this *course* Flesh, would commend it for extraordinary good Food.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 146.

A *coarse* and useless dunghill weed. *Otway*.

My Lord, eat, also, tho' the fare is *coarse*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Wanting in fineness of texture or delicacy of structure, or in elegance of form; composed of large parts or particles; thick and rough in texture: as, *coarse* thread or yarn; *coarse* hair; *coarse* sand; *coarse* cloth; *coarse* paper.

Little girl with the poor *coarse* hand.
Browning, James Lee's Wife.

We pass through gentle steps from a *coarse* cluster of stars, such as the Pleiades, . . . till we find ourselves brought to an object such as the nebula in Orion.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 30.

3. Exhibiting or characterized by lack of refinement; rude; vulgar; of manners or speech, unpolished, uncivil, or ill-bred: as, a *coarse* face; *coarse* manners.

In my *coarse* English. *Dryden*, Ded. of Æneid.

Coarse, uncivilized words. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 119.

Daughter of our meadows, yet not *coarse*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

4. Gross; indelicate; offensive: as, *coarse* language; a *coarse* gesture.—**5.** Rough; inclement; unpleasant: said of the weather: as, it's a *coarse* day. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—**Coarse metal.** Same as *matte*.—**Coarse stuff.** See *stuff*.

coarse-grained (kōrs′grānd), *a.* **1.** Consisting of large particles, fibers, or constituent elements: as, *coarse-grained* granite or wood.—**2.** Wanting in refinement, delicacy, or sensibility; vulgar: as, a *coarse-grained* nature.

coarsely (kōrs′li), *adv.* In a coarse manner. (*a*) In an indifferent or inferior manner; rudely; poorly.

Fared *coarsely* and poorly.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 9.

(*b*) Without refinement or grace in delineation or description; rudely.

Sardanapalus is more *coarsely* drawn than any dramatic personage that we can remember.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

(*c*) Inelegantly; uncivilly; without art or polish. (*d*) Grossly; indelicately.

There is a gentleman that serves the count
Reports but *coarsely* of her. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 5.

coarsen (kōr′sn), *v. t.* [< *coarse* + *-en*[1].] To render coarse or coarser, in any sense; especially, make unrefined or inelegant; make rude or vulgar: as, to *coarsen* one's nature. [Rare.]

coarseness (kōrs′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coarse, in any sense.

The *coarseness* of sackcloth. *Dr. H. More*.

Pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

There appears . . . a *coarseness* and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

We envy not the warmer clime, that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies,
Nor at the *coarseness* of our heaven repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

coart† (kō-ärt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *coarten*, < L. *coartare, coarctare*, compress, compel: see *coarct*.] To compel.

That so thai be *coart* to swymme in sape,
Enclude hem, and alle harme thai shal escape.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

Dyves by dethe was straytely *coartid*
Of his lyf to make a sudden translacion.
MS. Laud, 416, fol. 101. (*Halliwell.*)

coarticulated (kō-är-tik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *articulated.*] Coapted; conjoined; articulated one with another, as bones.

coarticulation (kō-är-tik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *articulation.*] Articulation one with another; especially, the articulation of the bones in a joint.

coasay†, *n.* An obsolete form of *causeway.*

coassessor (kō-ą-ses′ọr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *assessor.*] A joint assessor.

coassume (kō-ą-sūm′), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *assume.*] To assume or take upon one's self in conjunction with another. *Walsall.* [Rare.]

coast (kōst), *n.* [< ME. *coste, coost, cost* = MD. *koste, kuste,* D. *kust* (> G. *küste* = Dan. *kyst* = Sw. *kust*), coast, < OF. *coste,* F. *côte,* rib, hill, shore, coast (cf. OF. *costé* = F. *côté,* side), = Pr. Pg. It. *costa,* rib, hill, shore, = Sp. *costa,* coast, *cuesta,* hill, < L. *costa,* a rib, a side, ML. coast. From the same L. source are derived *costal, accost,* and *cutlet.*] 1†. A side; the side.

Alle the *cost* of the knyȝte he keruys [carves] doune clene.
Anturs of Arthur, st. 47.

At the *coost* forsothe of the tabernacle that biholdith to the north. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxxvi. 25.

Some kind of virtue . . . bends the rays towards the *coast* of unusual refraction. *Newton*, Opticks.

Take a *coast* of lamb, and parboil it, take out all the bones as near as you can, etc.
Gentlewoman's Delight (1676).

2. The exterior line, limit, or border of a country; boundary; bound.

From the river, the river Euphrates, even unto the uttermost sea shall your *coast* be. Deut. xi. 24.

Give us seven days' respite, that we may send messengers unto all the *coasts* of Israel. 1 Sam. xi. 3.

And they began to pray him to depart out of their *coasts.* Mark v. 17.

3. (*a*) The side, edge, or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-shore.

One show'd an iron *coast* and angry waves.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

(*b*) The boundary-line formed by the sea; the coast-line.

So passeth he by alle the Havens of that *Coost*, un til he come to Jaffe, that ys the neyest Haven unto Jerusalem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.

4. [From the verb.] A slide on a sled down a snowy or icy incline: as, to go out for a *coast.* [U. S.]—**Clear the coast,** get out of the way; remove obstructions or obstacles; make room: nearly always used in the imperative. [Colloq.]—**The coast is clear,** no one is in the way; the danger is over; the enemy has gone or is absent.

Is the coast clear? None but friends?
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

★**coast** (kōst), *v.* [< ME. *costen,* as if directly < *coste,* n.; but rather shortened from the usual *costeen, costeien* (> Sc. *costay*), coast (trans. and intrans.), < OF. *costeer, costoier, costier,* F. *côtoyer* (= It. *costeggiare*), go alongside of, coast, < *coste,* a coast, border. The sense 'slide down an incline' appears to depend on OF. *coste,* a hillside; but early instances of this sense are wanting.] I. *intrans.* 1. To sail near a coast; sail along or near the shore, or in sight of land; follow the coast-line; rarely, to travel along, either on or near the coast.

Leaving the African shore, we struck across to Sicily, and *coasting* along its eastern border, beheld with pleasure the towering form of Ætna. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 19.

In the morning they divided their company to *coast* along, some on shore and some in the boat.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 44.

2. To sail from port to port on the same coast.

I was *coasting* then for a year and eight months.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 108.

Hence—3. Figuratively, to feel one's way cautiously; grope along.

The king in this perceives him, how he *coasts,*
And hedges, his own way. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

4†. To advance; proceed; go.

Towards me a sory wight did *cost.*
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 39.

My lord is *coasted* one way;
My father, though his hurts forbade his travel,
Hath took another.
Fletcher (*and Massinger* ?), Lovers' Progress, ii. 4.

5. To slide on a sled down a hill or an incline covered with snow or ice. [U. S.]

They encountered a troop of boys and girls *coasting.* Some were coming up the hill, . . . others wheeling about and skimming away through the bright air, the ups and downs forming a perfect line of revolution.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

6. To descend a hill on a bicycle, removing the feet from the pedals. [U. S.]—7. To draw supplies to lumberers' shanties. [Canadian.]

II. *trans.* 1. To sail along or near to, as a coast, or along the shore of: as, to *coast* the shores of the Mediterranean; to *coast* an island.

The Spaniards haue *coasted* it [Nova Guinea] seuen hundred leagues, and yet cannot tel whether it be an Ile or Continent. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 864.

First discovered and *coasted* by Columbus during his fourth and last voyage in 1502, Nicaragua was not regularly explored till 1522. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 479.

2†. To carry or conduct along a coast or river-bank.

The Indians . . . *coasted* me along the river.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 322.

3†. To draw near to; approach; keep close to; pursue.

Douglas still *coasted* the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might. *Holinshed*, Chronicles, III. 352.

Take you those horse and *coast* 'em; upon the first advantage,
If they will not slack their march, charge 'em up roundly.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 5.

4†. To accost.

Who are these that *coast* us?
You told me the walk was private.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

coastal (kōs′tạl), *a.* [< *coast* + *-al.* Cf. *costal.*] Of or pertaining to a coast or shore.

★**coaster** (kōs′tėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which coasts. Specifically—(*a*) A person engaged in sailing along a coast, or in trading from port to port in the same country.

As if a *coaster*, who had gone from port to port only, should pretend to give a better description of the inland parts of a country than those who have travelled it all over. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

(*b*) A vessel used in this service; a coasting-vessel.

I don't rank able-bodied seaman like I used, and it's as much as I can do to get a berth on a *coaster.*
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 110.

(*c*) One engaged in the sport of coasting or sledding. [U. S.] (*d*) A teamster who draws supplies to lumberers' shanties. [Canadian.] (*e*) A low round tray, usually of silver, and formerly on wheels, in which a decanter "coasts" or makes the circuit of a dining-table, for the greater convenience of the company.

2†. An inhabitant of or a dweller near the sea-coast.

Sir, if you had beene present, you never saw, nor heard any, or English man, or other *coaster*, . . . use more malicious inventions, more diabolicall deceites.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.

coast-guard (kōst′gärd), *n.* A guard stationed on the coast; specifically, in Great Britain, a body of men originally designed only to prevent smuggling as agents of the customs, and hence called the preventive service, but now employed as a general police force for the coast, under the charge of the Admiralty.

coast-ice (kōst′īs), *n.* The belt of ice which in extreme northern latitudes forms along the shore of an island or a continent.

★**coasting** (kōs′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coast, v.*] 1. The act or business of sailing along the coast or from port to port in the same country, for purposes of trade.—2. The sport of sliding on a sled down an incline covered with snow or ice. [U. S.]—3†. [Cf. *accoast,* var. of *accost.*] Advances toward acquaintance; specifically, courtship.

O, these encounterers, so glib of tongue
That give a *coasting* welcome ere it comes.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

[Most editions have "accosting welcome" instead of "a coasting welcome."]—**Coasting Act,** a United States statute of 1793 (1 Stat., 305) for enrolling and licensing ships employed in the coasting-trade and fisheries.—**Coasting-pilot.** Same as *coast-pilot.*—**Coasting-trade,** trade carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, by vessels sailing along the coast, as distinguished from foreign and colonial trade: loosely, in American usage, extended to trade between ports of adjoining countries presenting a continuous coast-line.

coastlander (kōst′lan-dėr), *n.* [< *coast* + *land* + *-er*[1].] One who dwells on the coast.

The great invasion of Egypt by these islanders and *coastlanders*, which is an important factor in the classification of the different races.
Anthrop. Inst. Jour., XVI. 372.

coast-line (kōst′līn), *n.* The outline of a shore or coast.

coast-pilot (kōst′pī′lọt), *n.* 1. A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.—2. A detailed description of a coast, with instructions for navigating it.

Also *coasting-pilot.*

coast-rat (kōst′rat), *n.* A name of the African mole-rat, *Bathyergus maritimus.*

coast-waiter (kōst′wā′tėr), *n.* In Great Britain, an officer of the customs who superintends the landing and shipping of goods coastwise. Also called *land-waiter, landing-waiter.*

coastward, coastwards (kōst′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *coast* + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward the coast. *W. Collins.*

coastways (kōst′wāz), *adv.* [Var. of *coastwise,* after *way:* see *-wise.*] Same as *coastwise.*

coastwise (kōst′wīz), *adv.* [< *coast* + *-wise.*] By way of or along the coast.

coastwise (kōst′wīz), *a.* [< *coastwise, adv.*] Following the coast; moving or carried on along the coast: as, the *coastwise* trade.

Nobody but was struck with his [Webster's] knowledge . . . of all the great routes and marts of our foreign, *coastwise,* and interior commerce. *Choate*, Addresses, p. 305.

coat[1], *n.* A variant spelling of *cote*[1].

coat[2] (kōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cote;* < ME. ★*cote, coote, cotte,* < OF. *cote,* also *cotte,* F. *cotte* = Pr. *cota, cot* = Cat. *cot* = Sp. Pg. *cota* = It. *cotta,* a coat, etc., = MHG. *kutte,* G. *kutte* (> Dan. *kutte*), a cowl, < ML. *cota, cotta,* also *cottus,* a tunic; of Teut. origin: cf. OS. *cott* = OHG. *chozzo, chozza,* MHG. G. *kotze,* a coarse woolen mantle (cf. OHG. *umbi-chuzzi,* an overgarment, *umbi-chuzzen,* clothe), orig. 'a cover' or 'shelter,' being allied to E. *cot*[1] and *cote*[1], q. v. A similar transfer of sense from 'house' to 'hood' or 'mantle' is seen in *cassock, casule, chasuble.*] 1†. A principal outer garment; any covering for the body.

Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make *coats* of skins, and clothed them. Gen. iii. 21.

2. An outer or upper garment worn by men, covering the upper part of the body. In the early middle ages it was identical with what is now called a tunic, or sometimes with the cassock and corset (which see). Coats of modern form, fitted to the body and having loose skirts, first appeared in the reign of Charles II. of England. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century the coat has been of two general fashions: a broad-skirted coat, now reduced to the form of the frock-coat (which see), and a coat with the skirts cut away at the sides (the modern dress-coat), worn now only as a part of what is called evening dress. There are many other styles, as coats without skirts, or *sack-coats;* coats with the skirts cut away diagonally from the front downward, or *cutaway coats,* etc. See also *overcoat.*

The *coat* of many colours . . . they brought . . . to their father; and said, This have we found: know now whether it be thy son's *coat* or no. Gen. xxxvii. 32.

You laugh if *coat* and breeches strangely vary.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 163.

The *coat* [in 1772] was also short, reaching only to the hips, fitting closely, having a small turn-over collar as now worn. *Fairholt*, I. 390.

3. A woman's outdoor garment resembling a man's coat in material and make.—4†. An under garment for the upper part of the body, fitting somewhat closely; a tunic or shirt.

And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy *coat*, let him have thy cloak also. Mat. v. 40.

Now the *coat* was without seam, woven from the top throughout. John xix. 23.

5. A petticoat. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Her *coats* she has kilted up to her knee.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 82).

In Turkey the Reverse appears;
Long *Coats* the haughty Husband wears.
Prior, Alma, ii.

6†. The habit or vesture of an order or class of men, and hence the order or class itself, or the office or station peculiar to the order; cloth.

It will not be amiss, if, in private, you keep good your acquaintance with Crites, or some other of his poor *coat.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

It becomes not your lordships *coat*
To take so many lives away.
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, V. 295).

7. The external natural covering of an animal, as hair, fur, wool, etc.—8. A thin layer of a substance covering a surface; a coating: as, a *coat* of paint, pitch, or varnish; a *coat* of tinfoil.

There are many petrifications in it [a curious grotto], made by the dropping of the water, and at the end of it there is a table cut out in the rock, which has received a *coat* from the dropping of the water like rock work, and has a very beautiful effect.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 264.

9. One of a number of concentric layers: as, the *coats* of an onion. *Abercrombie.*—10. In *anat.,* a tunic or membranous covering of some part or organ: as, the *coats* of the eye.—11. *Naut.,* a piece of tarred or painted canvas fitted about the masts at the partners, about the rudder-casing, and around the pumps where they pass through the upper deck, to keep the water from working down. See *mast-coat.*—12†. A coat-card.

Here's a trick of discarded cards of us; we were ranked with *coats* as long as old master lived.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 1.

13. In *her.*, a coat of arms or an achievement: used in a general sense.

Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight,
Or tear the lions out of England's *coat*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5.

I observed his *coate* at the tail of his coach: he gives the arms of England, Scotland, and France, quartered upon some other fields. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 406.

14. Same as *coat-money*.—**15.** A coat of mail.

Such a stroke hym dalt ther vppon hys *cote*,
Ne had the hauberke smal mail be, god wote,
Als hys brest of stile [steel], ille hym had come sure.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4218.

Buffy coat. See *buffy*.—**Canting coat.** See *canting*.—**Coat** or **cote and conduct**, clothing and travel. Hence—**Coat-and-conduct money**, in *Eng. hist.*, a tax or imposition laid upon the counties for defraying the expense of clothing the troops levied and their traveling expenses.—**Coat of arms**, in *her.*: (*a*) A complete achievement. (*b*) A surcoat or tabard embroidered with armorial bearings, such as in modern times is worn only by a herald of arms on rare ceremonial occasions. It is a survival of the medieval surcoat (which see).—**Coat of defense.** Same as *coat of fence*.—**Coat of fence**, any body-garment used as defensive armor; specifically, a garment of textile material quilted and stuffed, or having plates or rings of metal sewed upon it or between the folds; a gambeson or brigandine. The term *coat of fence* is more accurately used for a garment of this kind than for the hauberk of mail or the plate-armor that succeeded it. See cut under *brigandine*.—**Coat of mail.** (*a*) A hauberk. (*b*) In a more general sense, any defensive garment for the body, quilted with small plates, rings, or scales of iron. (See *gambeson* and *broigne*.) The use of the term to denote plate-armor is erroneous.—**Coat of plates**, a name given to the suit of armor made of splints. See *splint* and *plate-armor*.—**Hole in one's coat.** See *hole*[1].—**Rough coat**, in *plastering*, the first coat spread on lathing.—**Roughing-in coat**, in *plastering*, the first coat applied directly upon masonry in three-coat plastering. Also called *roughing-up coat*. See *scratch-coat*.—**To turn** or **change one's coat**, to be a turncoat; turn from one party or opinion to another.



Coat of Mail, western Europe; 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

He [Marquis Spinola] hath now *changed his Coat*, and taken up his old Commission again from Don Philippo, whereas during that Expedition he called himself Cesar's Servant. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 14.

coat[2] (kōt), *v. t.* [< *coat*[2], *n.*] **1.** To cover with a coat or outer garment; cover or protect as with a coat.

He is *coated* and booted for it. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Fringing-reefs sometimes *coat*, and thus protect the foundations of islands, which have been worn down by the surf to the level of the sea. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 78.

2. To overspread with a coating or layer of another substance: as, to *coat* something with wax or tin-foil.

coat-armor, coat-armour (kōt'är″mor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cote-armor, -armour*, < ME. *cote-armour, cote-armure, coote-armure, cote-armere, cote-armur*, coat-armor; called in ML. *toga armaturæ*, coat of armor, or *cota ad armandum;* OF. *cote a armer*, coat for arming (defense); F. *cotte d'armes*, coat of arms (cf. equiv. G. *waffenrock*, lit. coat of weapons, i. e., arms): see *coat*[2] and *armor*.] **1†.** A coat marked with the wearer's armorial bearings, worn over the armor; a surcoat.

Alle and every man
Had on him throwen a vesture
Whiche that men clepen a *cote armure*
Embrowded wonderlyche ryche.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 3233.

Wear my *coat-armour;* that disguise alone
Will make us undistinguish'd.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

2. A coat of arms; the escutcheon of a person, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, etc.

"What is hus conysaunce," quath ich, "in hus *cote-armure?*" *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 188.

The *coate armor* which he [Sir William Petty] chose and allways depicted on his coach, &c., was a mariner's compass, the style pointing to the polar star, the crest a beehive. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

coat-card† (kōt'kärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coate-card, cote-card*, also *coated-card* (now *court-card*, in simulation of *court*, with allusion to the king and queen); < *coat*[2] (with ref. to the figured coats or dresses of the characters on the cards so called) + *card*[1]. Cf. D. *jas-kaart*, a trump-card, a pack of 52 cards, < *jas*, a coat, knave of trumps, + *kaart* = E. *card*[1].] A playing-card which has a figure on it; the king, queen, or knave. In the old Spanish pack the coat-cards of each suit were the king, knight, and groom or knave; in the old German pack they were the king, a high officer (*Ober*), and a low officer (*Unter*). Now, by corruption, *court-card*.

She had in her hand the ace of hearts, methought, and a *coat-card*. *Chapman*, May-Day, v. 2.

coatee (kō-tē'), *n.* [< *coat*[2] + *-ee*[2].] A close-fitting coat with short tails. [Eng.]

At every lazy corner were groups of great, well-made, six-foot soldiers, in red *coatees* (for the tunic cannot be enumerated among the causes of the sepoy mutiny).
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 122.

coathe, *v. i.* See *cothe*.

coati (kō'a-ti, kō-ā'ti), *n.* [Also *cuati, quachi, quasje, quasie;* Tupi *coati, cuatim*, < *cua*, cincture, + *tim*, nose.] An American plantigrade carnivorous quadruped, of the family *Procyonidæ*, subfamily *Nasuinæ*, and genus *Nasua* (which see), inhabiting tropical and subtropical regions. It is most nearly related to the racoons, but has an elongated body, a long tail, and an attenuated and very flexible snout, whence the generic name *Nasua*. In general aspect the coatis resemble the ring-tailed bassaris, and still more some of the old-world ichneumons or *Viverridæ*, to which family these animals were formerly referred. There are two distinct species of coatis or coatimondis, the synonymy of which has been almost inextricably confused, nearly all the names which have been given to one having been also applied to the other. One is the red, ring-tailed, or Brazilian coati, *Viverra nasua* of Linnæus, now known as *Nasua rufa*, also



Red Coati (*Nasua rufa*).

formerly as *N. vulpecula, N. quasje, N. fusca, N. socialis, N. solitaria*, etc., of various writers, which is the southern form, ranging over the greater part of South America. The other is the brown or Mexican coati, *Viverra narica* of Linnæus, now called *Nasua narica*, ranging from the isthmus of Panama through Central America and the warmer parts of Mexico.

coatimondi, coatimundi (kō″a-ti-mon'di, -mun'di), *n.* [A native name, said to be < *coati* + *mondi* or *mundi*, solitary: thus distinguished from another kind called the 'social' *coati*. There is no zoölogical distinction.] Same as *coati*.

coating (kō'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coat*[2], *v.*] **1.** A covering; any substance spread over a surface for protection or ornamentation: as, a *coating* of plaster or tin-foil.—**2.** Cloth for coats: as, an assortment of *coatings*.

coat-link (kōt'lingk), *n.* A link having a pair of buttons attached to it, or a loop and button, used for fastening a coat over the breast. Coat-links were much in fashion about 1860, business coats being made so as barely to meet across the breast.

coat-money (kōt'mun″i), *n.* An exaction levied by Charles I. on the pretext of providing clothing for the army. Also called *coat*.

coax†, cokes[2]**†** (kōks), *n.* [A var. of *cox*, abbr. of *coxcomb*.] A simpleton; gull; dupe; fool.

Why, we will make a *cokes* of this wise master;
We will, my mistress, an absolute fine *cokes*.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

You are a brainless *coax*, a toy, a fop.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, iii. 1.

That you may know I am not, as they say, an animal, which is, as they say, a kind of *cokes*, which is, as the learned term it, an ass, . . . a dolt, a noddy.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

coax (kōks), *v.* [Formerly spelled *cokes;* < *coax, cokes*[2], *n.*, a fool. Cf. *fool, v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To fondle; caress; flatter; fool with flattery or caresses.

Princes may giue a good Poet such conuenient countenaunce and also benefite as are due to an excellent artificer, though they neither kisse nor *cokes* them (as Cynthia did Endymion), and the discret Poet lookes for no such extraordinary fauours.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 36.

2. To persuade by fond pleading or flattery; wheedle; cajole.

A froward child, that must be humoured and *coaxed* a little till it falls asleep. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

Not yet, however, . . . did Mrs. Bennet give up the point. She talked to Elizabeth again and again; *coaxed* and threatened her by turns.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 97.

Hence—**3.** To manage or guide carefully; control in a gentle way: as, to *coax* a horse into a trot.

II. *intrans.* To use cajolery or gentle pleading.

I *coax!* I wheedle! I'm above it.
Farquhar, Recruiting Officer.

coaxal (kō-ak'sal), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *axal.*] Same as *coaxial*.

Any circular cylinder *coaxal* with the bounding cylinder or cylinders. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 810.

coaxation (kō-ak-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **co-axatio*(*n-*), < *coaxare*, pp. *coaxatus*, croak, as a frog, < Gr. *κοάξ*, in Aristophanes *βρεκεκεκὲξ κοὰξ κοάξ*, an imitation of the croaking of frogs. Cf. *quack*[1].] The act of croaking, as of frogs. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

coaxer (kōk'sėr), *n.* One who coaxes; a wheedler; a cajoler.

coaxial (kō-ak'si-al), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *axial.*] Having a common axis. Also *coaxal*.—Coaxial circles. See *circle*.

coaxially (kō-ak'si-al-i), *adv.* In a coaxial manner; in such a position or direction as to have the same axis (as something else).

Let a coil be introduced into the circuit, and let a second coil, wholly disconnected from the first, be laid *coaxially* with it, so that the coefficient of mutual induction between the coils shall be as great as possible.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 198.

coaxing (kōk'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coax, v.*] The act of wheedling; cajolery.

coaxingly (kōk'sing-li), *adv.* In a coaxing manner.

cob[1] (kob), *n.* [< ME. *cob* (found only in sense 2), prob. a var. of *cop*[1], head; cf. *cob*[2]. The various nouns spelled *cob* are chiefly of dialectal origin, and their history is obscure; but most of them are prob. developed from *cob*[1], head, or *cob*[2], roundish lump: see *cob*[2], *cob*[3], etc.] **1†.** The top; the head; the poll. Hence—**2.** A head man; a prominent or chief person; a leader or chief. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Susteynid is not by personis lowe,
But *cobbis* grete this riote sustene.
Occleve, MS. quoted in Halliwell, p. 259.

3†. A wealthy man; especially, one who makes a vulgar use or display of his wealth; a rich and vulgar man; a chuff.

The rich *cobs* of this world. *Udall.*

All cobbing country chuffes, which make their bellies and their bagges theyr gods, are called rich *cobbes*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 174).

★**cob**[2] (kob), *n.* [Early examples of the senses here grouped are few, and their history and relations are obscure. They appear to be in part particular uses of *cob*[1] as a var. of *cop*[1], head, and in part due to *cub*[2], a lump, heap, a confused mass, orig. a var. of *chub*, q. v., the general notion being that of 'a roundish lump'; cf. *cobble*[1], *cobblestone*. Cf. W. *cob*, a tuft, var. of *cop*, a tuft, top; W. *cob*, the thumb. With *cob*[2], 5, 6, as applied to a fish, cf. Icel. *kobbi*, a popular name for *kōpr*, a young seal. The senses last given may be of other origin. Cf. *cob*[1], *cob*[3], *cob*[4].] **1.** A roundish lump. Specifically—(*a*) A nut; a cobnut (which see). (*b*) A kernel or stone (of fruit, etc.): as, a cherry-*cob*. (*c*) A roundish loaf; a cob-loaf (which see). (*d*) A ball or pellet of food for fowls. (*e*) *pl.* The testicles; the cods. [Prov. Eng.]
2. A small haystack; a haycock. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A head of wheat, clover, etc. See *cob-poke*.—**4.** The cylindrical shoot or receptacle, in the form of a spike, on which the grains of maize or Indian corn grow in rows; a corn-cob (which see). [U. S.]

In the year 1683 the house of Nicholas Desborough, at Hartford, was very strangely molested by stones, by pieces of earth, by *cobs* of Indian corn, and other such things from an invisible hand, thrown at him.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

5†. The head of a red herring.

Why not the ghost of a herring *cob*, as well as the ghost of Rasher Bacon?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

6. A fish, the bullhead or miller's-thumb.

Zedola [It.], a gudgeon or a *cob*. *Florio.*

7. The common clam, *Mya arenaria*. [Prov. Eng.]—**8.** A Spanish dollar: a name formerly in use in Ireland, and still at Gibraltar.

He then drew out a large leathern bag, and poured out the contents, which were silver *cobs*, upon the table.
T. Sheridan, Swift.

9. A compost of puddled clay and straw, or of straw, lime, and earth.

The poor cottager contenteth himself with *cob* for his walls. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 53.

10. In *coal-mining*, a small solid pillar of coal left in a waste as a support for the roof. *Gresley*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]—**11.** Clover-seed. [Prov. Eng.]

★**cob**[3] (kob), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *cob*[2], prob. as an abbr. of *cob-horse*: that is, a thick-set, dumpy horse.] A strong, thick-set, pony-built horse, capable of carrying a heavy weight at a good pace. Also *cob-horse*.

A *cob* is a short-legged, stout, and compactly built animal, 13 hands 3 to 14 hands 3 inches. The hack is the same type, but a hand higher, 14.3 to 15.3. The hack is larger than the *cob*; the *cob*, larger than a pony.
Wallace's Monthly, July, 1884, p. 447.

cob[4] (kob), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a particular use of *cob*[2], with ref. to its roundness.] A kind of wicker basket made to be carried on the arm; specifically, one used for carrying seed while sowing. [North. Eng.]

cob[5] (kob), *n.* [=LG. *kobbe* = Fries. *kub*, a seamew.] The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. Also spelled *cobb*. [Eng.]

cob[6] (kob), *n.* [Compare W. *cob*, an embankment. Cf. *cob*[2].] A sort of short breakwater.

This ancient work, known by the name of the *Cob*, enclosed the only haven [Lyme] where, in a space of many miles, the fishermen could take refuge from the tempests of the Channel. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

cob[7] (kob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cobbed*, ppr. *cobbing*. [< ME. *cobben*, strike, fight, prob. < Icel. *kubba*, chop, cut: see *chop*[1], *chub*, and cf. *cob*[2] = *cub*[2], lump, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; knock; beat on the buttocks with the knee, or with a board or strap. [Eng.]

[They] *cobb'd* the whole party—ay, every man jack of them. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 318.

2. In *mining*, to break (ore) into small fragments with a hammer, in the process of dressing it for the smelter. [Chiefly in Cornwall.]—**3.** To excel; outdo; beat. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** To throw. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To fight.

Ho keppit hym full kantly [strongly], *kobbit* with hym sore, Woundit hym wickedly.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11025.

Also spelled *cobb*.

cob[7] (kob), *n.* [< *cob*[7], *v.*] A blow on the buttocks with the knee, or with a strap or board; a punishment consisting of such blows. Also spelled *cobb*. [Eng.]

cobado (kō-bä′dō), *n.* [Pg., reg. *covado*: see *cubit*.] A Portuguese measure. See *cubit*.


Flower of *Cobæa scandens*.

Cobæa (kō-bē′ä), *n.* [NL., named after Barnabas *Cobo* (1582–1657), a Spanish Jesuit, missionary for fifty years in Mexico and Peru, and a zealous naturalist.] An untenable name for *Rosenbergia*, a small polemoniaceous genus of herbaceous climbing plants, natives of the mountains of tropical America. They have pinnate leaves and large campanulate flowers, and, being rapid growers, are frequently cultivated for ornament. The most common species is *Rosenbergia scandens* (*Cobæa scandens*).

★**cobalt** (kō′bâlt), *n.* [< G. *kobalt*, dial. *kobold*, cobalt; said to be the same word as *kobold*, a goblin, the 'demon of the mines,' transferred to cobalt because it was troublesome to miners, and at first its value was not known. See *kobold* and *goblin*.] Chemical symbol, Co; atomic weight, 58.97. A metal of a steel-gray color and a specific gravity variously given at from 8.52 to 8.95. It closely resembles nickel, the atomic weights and specific gravities of the two metals being very nearly or quite the same. They have also very nearly the same ductility and tenacity, are almost always found in intimate association, and have in many respects a marked resemblance to iron, but are rather more fusible than that metal, and much less magnetic. Cobalt might be, and is to a very small extent, used for the same purposes for which nickel is used, especially for plating the surface of iron; but it is much rarer than nickel, is procured with more difficulty in the metallic form, and is consequently a dearer metal. The most important ores of cobalt are cobaltite, smaltite, and linnæite. The chief supply of the cobalt preparations comes from Saxony, Bohemia, Hesse, and Norway. The principal value of cobalt in the arts is due to the fact that its silicate furnishes an intense and beautiful blue color, of importance in painting, and especially in the decoration of porcelain and glass. (See *smalt* and *zaffre*.) Also spelled *kobalt*.—**Cobalt blue.** See *blue*.—**Cobalt green.** See *green*.—**Cobalt plating,** a method of electroplating by the use of a bath of neutral solution of cobalt and ammonium double sulphate, or cobalt sulphate with ammonium or magnesium sulphate, or cobalt chlorid combined with ammonium and magnesium chlorids. See *electroplating*.—**Cobalt yellow.** See *yellow*.—**Earthy cobalt.** See *asbolan*.—**Glass of cobalt,** or **cobalt glass,** a cobalt silicate prepared by fusing cobalt-glance or speiss-cobalt, previously roasted, with sand and potash. When pulverized finely it is called smalt, and is used as a pigment.

cobalt-bloom (kō′bâlt-blōm), *n.* Acicular arseniate of cobalt; erythrite.

cobalt-bronze (kō′bâlt-bronz), *n.* A violet-colored powder resembling the violet-colored chlorid of chromium and having a marked metallic luster. It is a double salt of phosphate of protoxid of cobalt and ammonia, prepared at Pfannenstiel in Saxony.

cobalt-crust (kō′bâlt-krust), *n.* Earthy arseniate of cobalt.

cobalt-glance (kō′bâlt-glâns), *n.* Same as *cobaltite*.

cobaltic (kō′bâl-tik), *a.* [< *cobalt* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of cobalt; resembling or containing cobalt: specifically applied to compounds in which cobalt acts as a triad.

cobalticyanide (kō′bâl-ti-sī′a-nid), *n.* A compound of cobalt and cyanogen.—**Cobalticyanide of potassium,** $K_3Co(CN)_6$, a yellow crystalline salt formed by the union of cobalt, cyanogen, and potassium. It is a singularly permanent salt, resisting the action of the strongest acids. It was applied by Liebig to the separation of cobalt from nickel in analysis.

cobaltin (kō′bâl-tin), *n.* [< *cobalt* + *-in*[2].] Same as *cobaltite*.

cobaltite (kō′bâl-tīt), *n.* [< *cobalt* + *-ite*[2].] A sulpharsenide of cobalt. It is a mineral of a silver-white color, with a tinge of red, occurring in isometric crystals, often cubes or pyritohedrons. Also called *cobalt-glance*.

cobalt-ocher (kō′bâlt-ō″kėr), *n.* An earthy form of the mineral erythrite.

cobaltomenite (kō-bâl-tom′e-nīt), *n.* [< *cobalt* + Gr. *μήνη*, moon (cf. *selenite*), + *-ite*[2].] A copper selenite occurring in minute rose-red crystals at Cacheuta in the Argentine Republic.

cobaltous (kō′bâl-tus), *a.* [< *cobalt* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cobalt; consisting of or derived from cobalt: specifically applied to compounds in which the cobalt atom appears to be combined as a dyad element.

The molecular susceptibility of *cobaltous* salts stands about midway between the molecular susceptibilities of nickelous and manganous salts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 264.

cobalt-vitriol (kō′bâlt-vit″ri-ọl), *n.* A hydrous cobalt sulphate; when found native, the mineral bieberite.

cobang, *n.* See *kobang*.

cobaya (kō-bā′yä), *n.* [See *cavy*, *Cavia*.] A name of the guinea-pig or domestic cavy, *Cavia cobaya*. Also *cobaia*.

cobb[1], *n.* See *cob*[5].

cobb[2], *v.* and *n.* See *cob*[7].

cobbin (kob′in), *n.* [Cf. *cob*[2].] A piece or slice of a fish. [Prov. Eng.]

cobbing[1]†, *a.* [Appar. < *cob*[1], *n.*, 3, + *-ing*[2].] Making a vulgar display.

Pars mihi prima est, my part is first; inter præcipuos stultos, amongst those notable, famous, notorious *cobbing* fooles. *Withal* (ed. 1608), p. 391.

cobbing[2] (kob′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cob*[7], *v.*] **1.** In *mining*, the operation of breaking ore for the purpose of sorting out the better parts.—**2.** Broken pieces of old bricks and bottoms of furnaces that have absorbed copper. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 348, note.

★**cobble**[1] (kob′l), *n.* [Also *copple(-stone)*; a mod. form, detached from *cobblestone* (and *cobblenut*?), earlier *cogglestone*: see these words.] **1.** A stone rounded by the action of water, and of a size suitable for use in paving. Smaller stones of the same character are usually called *pebbles*, and larger ones *boulders*. Also called *cobblestone*, *cobstone*.

The road is narrow, but deeply cut by long use, and in places difficult on account of the *cobbles* left loose and dry by the washing of the rains. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 62.

2. A rounded hill. [Local, U. S.]—**3**†. A round nut like a cobble. See *cobnut*.—**4.** A kernel or stone (of fruit, etc.). [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A lump of coal from the size of an egg to that of a foot-ball.—**6.** An icicle. [Prov. Eng.]

cobble[2] (kob′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cobbled*, ppr. *cobbling*. [< ME. **coblen*, in pl. *cobled*, Sc. *coblit*, prob. a back-formation from *cobbler*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mend or patch (especially shoes or boots).

And thred-bare cote, and *cobled* shoes, hee ware.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 28.

They show us an Alexander in the shades *cobbling* shoes.
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

The cook makes our bodies; the apothecary only *cobbles* them. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 217.

Hence—**2.** To put together, make, or do clumsily, unhandily, or coarsely.

Nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together.
Bentley, Sermons, i.

II. *intrans.* To work as a cobbler; work clumsily.

Leaves his snug shop, forsakes his store of shoes,
St. Crispin quits, and *cobbles* for the muse.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

cobble[3], *n.* See *coble*.

cobble[4] (kob′l), *n.* [Cf. *cob*[5], a gull.] A name for the red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

cobblenut† (kob′l-nut), *n.* [ME. *cobill-note*; < *cobble*[1] + *nut*.] Same as *cobnut*, 1.

I am ovir poure to make presande
Als myn harte wolde, and I had ought,
Two *cobill notis* vppon a bande,
Loo! litill babe, what I haue broght.
York Plays, p. 122.

★**cobbler**[1] (kob′lėr), *n.* [< ME. *cobelere*, *cobeler*, *cobbeler*; prob. a popular form of *clobberer*.] **1.** One who cobbles, mends, or patches; especially, one who mends boots and shoes.

As good is the prayer of a *cobbler* as of a cardinal.
Tyndale, Works, p. 145.

Hence—**2.** A clumsy workman; one who works in a clumsy, slipshod fashion.

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1.

Cobbler's-awl duck, a name of the European avoset, *Recurvirostra avocetta*. [Local, British.]—**Cobbler's Monday,** every Monday throughout the year. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cobbler's punch,** a warm drink made of ale or beer with the addition of spirit, sugar, and spice.

cobbler[2] (kob′lėr), *n.* [Appar. orig. *cobbler's punch*: see under *cobbler*[1].] **1.** A summer drink to be sucked through a straw, made by shaking up together, in a large glass, pounded ice, wine, sugar, slices of orange, pineapple, etc. [U. S.]—**2.** A fruit pie baked in a large deep dish or a pot lined with thick paste: named according to the kind of fruit used: as, an apple *cobbler*; a peach *cobbler*. [U. S.]

cobbler-fish (kob′lėr-fish), *n.* An American carangoid fish, *Alectis crinitus*, with compressed body, rudimentary dorsal spines, and the first five or six rays of the dorsal and anal fins elongated and filiform: named from the long rays, which resemble a cobbler's strings. It is a warm-water species, but wanders in summer as far north as Cape Cod.

cobblery (kob′lėr-i), *n.* [< *cobbler*[1] + *-y*[1].] Cobblers' work.

I have myself tried an experiment in a small way in the matter of *cobblery*. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 331.

cobblestone (kob′l-stōn), *n.* [Also *copplestone*; < ME. *cobilstone*, also (once) *cobled stone*, earlier *cogil stone*: see *cogglestone*.] A cobble or rounded stone; especially, such a stone used in paving.

The streets are mostly paved with round *cobble-stones*.
L. Hamilton, Mex. Handbook, p. 109.

cobblestone (kob′l-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobblestoned*, ppr. *cobblestoning*. [< *cobblestone*, *n.*] To pave with cobblestones.

Those unreasoning creatures who would grumble that the streets of gold, if they had the chance to see them, were not *cobble-stoned* with diamonds.
New York Independent, Dec. 18, 1873, p. 1585.

cobbling (kob′ling), *a.* [Attrib. use of *cobbling*, verbal n. of *cobble*[2], *v.*] Like the work of a cobbler; patched or clumsily put together.

Such *cobbling* verses no poetaster before ever turned out.
Lamb, To Barton.

cobby[1] (kob′i), *a.* [Prob. < *cob*[1], head, + *-y*[1]. Cf. *heady*.] **1.** Brisk; lively.—**2.** Oppressive; tyrannical.

cobby[2] (kob′i), *a.* [< *cob*[2] + *-y*[1].] Short and compact in proportion; well ribbed up; pony-built: said of dogs and horses.

cobcab (kob′kab), *n.* [Ar. *qabqab* (*kabkab*), a patten.] A wooden clog or patten worn by women in Egypt and the Levant. Such clogs are worn in the public baths, and sometimes to keep the garments from trailing, or to increase the apparent stature.

cobcoal (kob′kōl), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *coal*.] A large round piece of coal.

cobelligerent (kō-be-lij′e-rent), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *belligerent*.] **I.** *a.* Coöperating (with another or others) in carrying on war.

II. *n.* A nation, state, or individual that co-operates with another in carrying on war.

cobezoutiant (kō-be-zō′ti-ant), *n.* [< *co*-[1] + *bezoutiant.*] In *math.*, any homogeneous quadratic function similar in form and in its property of invariance to the bezoutiant; an invariant of two quantics of order *m* and of an adjoint quantic of order *m*—1, when the coefficients of the latter are treated as the facients of the invariant, so that the latter is an *m*-ary quadric.

cobezoutoid (kō-be-zō′toid), *n.* [< *co*-[1] + *bezoutoid.*] In *math.*, an invariant of a quantic of order *m* and of an adjoint quantic of order *m*—2, being an (*m*—1)-ary quadric in the coefficients of the adjoint quantic.

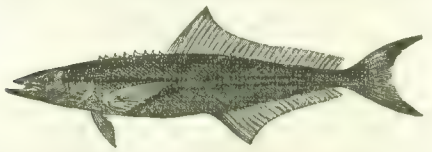
cob-horse (kob′hôrs), *n.* Same as *cob*[3].

cob-house (kob′hous), *n.* 1. A house built of cob. See *cob*[2], 9.

A narrow street of *cob-houses* whitewashed and thatched.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, vi.

2. A child's play-house built of corn-cobs: used, like *house of cards*, as a synonym of instability. [U. S.]

cobia (kō′bi-ä), *n.* [Perhaps of W. Ind. origin.] A Spanish name of the sergeant-fish, *Rachycentron canadus.*



Cobia, or Crab-eater (*Rachycentron canadus*).

It is of a fusiform shape with wide flattened head, and of an olive-brown color with a broad blackish lateral band. Along the Maryland and Virginia coasts it is called *bonito.* Also called *crab-eater.*

cob-iron (kob′ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. An andiron of the simplest form, the upright portion of which is small and undecorated.—2. An iron by which a spit is supported. [Prov. Eng.]

co-bishop (kō-bish′ọp), *n.* [< *co*-[1] + *bishop.*] A joint or coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe.*

cobitid (kob′i-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cobitidæ;* a loach.

Cobitidæ (kō-bit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cobitis* + *-idæ.*] A family of plectospondylous fishes, typified by the genus *Cobitis*, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries alone, the pharyngeal teeth rather numerous, three hypobranchials, and spines rising from the preorbital bones. The family is peculiar to the old world, and is represented in European fresh waters by several species known chiefly as *loaches;* there are also numerous Asiatic forms. See *loach.*

Cobitidina (kō-bit-i-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cobitis* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fourteenth group of *Cyprinidæ.* Its technical characters are: a mouth surrounded by 6 or more barbels; a dorsal fin short or of moderate length; a short anal fin; scales small and rudimentary, or entirely absent; pharyngeal teeth in a single series in moderate number; and an air-bladder partly or entirely inclosed in a bony capsule. Same as the family *Cobitidæ.*

Cobitis (kọ-bī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωβίτις*, fem. of *κωβίτης*, adj., gudgeon-like, < *κώβιος*, gudgeon: see *gudgeon.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cobitidæ* or loaches. *C. tænia* is an example. See cut under *loach.*

cobitoid (kob′i-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cobitis* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Cobitidæ.*

II. *n.* A cobitid.

cob-joe (kob′jō), *n.* A nut fastened to the end of a string. [Prov. Eng.]

cobkey†, *n.* [Cf. *cob*[7].] A bastinado.

My L. Foster being a lytle dronk, went up to the mayn top to fet down a rebel, and twenty at the least after hym, wher they gave hym a *cobkey* upon the cap of the mayn mast. *MS. addit.* 5008. (*Halliwell.*)

coble, cobble[3] (kob′l), *n.* [< ME. *coble, cobyll*, prob. < W. *ceubal*, a ferry-boat, a skiff (cf. *ceufad*, a canoe), = Bret. *caubal* (ML. *caupolus, caupilus, caupulus*), ONorth. *cuopel*, a boat.] A flattish-bottomed, clincher-built fishing-boat with a square stern. [Great Britain.]

Before that he was mid waters,
The weary *coble* began to fill.
The Weary Coble o' Cargill (Child's Ballads, III. 31).

Through an open door between the backs of two houses could be seen a glimpse of the dancing, heaving river, with such ships or fishing *cobles* as happened to be moored in the waters above the bridge.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

cobler (kob′lėr), *n.* [Perhaps same as *cobbler*[1], a mender.] A bent rasp used in straightening the shaft of a ramrod.

cob-loaf (kob′lōf), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *loaf.*] A little loaf made with a round head (*Minsheu*): applied in contempt to a person.

Ther. Thou grumblest and railest every hour on Achilles. . . . Thou shouldst strike him.
Ajax. Cobloaf! *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

cobnobble (kob′nob-l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobnobbled*, ppr. *cobnobbling.* [E. dial., appar. < *cob*[7] + *nob*, head.] To beat. [Prov. Eng.]

cobnut (kob′nut), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *nut.*] 1. A round nut; a large hazelnut. [Eng.]

"You don't know what I've got in my pockets." . . . "No," said Maggie. ". . . Is it marls [marbles] or *cobnuts?*"
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

2. A children's game, played with cobnuts.—**Jamaica cobnut**, the seed of a euphorbiaceous tree, *Omphalea triandra*, which is pleasant to the taste and wholesome, after the removal of the embryo.

cobob (kọ̄-bob′), *n.* and *v.* Same as *cabob.*

cobourg, *n.* See *coburg.*

cob-poke (kob′pōk), *n.* A bag carried by gleaners for receiving the cobs or broken ears of ★wheat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

cobra[1] (kō′brä), *n.* The contracted name of the cobra-de-capello.

cobra[2] (kō′brä), *n.* See *copra.*

cobra-de-capello (kō′brä-de-ka-pel′ō), *n.* [Pg., lit. hooded snake: *cobra*, a snake, adder, < L. *colubra*, fem. of *coluber*, a snake, adder (see *Coluber, culverin*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *capello*, a hood; cf. *chapel, chapeau*, and *cape*[1].] The hooded or spectacled snake, *Naja tripudians*, a serpent of the most venomous nature, found abundantly in different hot countries of Asia, especially in India. In common with the other vipers of the genus *Naja*, it is remarkable for the manner in which it is able to spread out or dilate the back and sides of the neck and head when irritated, giving somewhat the appearance of a hood. The name *spectacle-snake* is derived from the presence of a binocular mark on the back of its neck. It feeds on lizards and other small animals, is



Cobra-de-capello (*Naja tripudians*).

sluggish in its habits, and is easily killed. It attains a length of 3 or 4 feet. Also written *cobra-da-capello, cobra-di-capello*, or simply called *cobra.* See *Naja.*

cobra-monil (kō′brä-mon″il), *n.* [< *cobra*[1] + (appar.) *monil*, < L. *monile*, a collar, necklace.] An East Indian viper, *Daboia russelli.* Also called *tic polonga.*

cobres (kō′bres), *n.* [Sp.] The name given in Europe to a superior kind of indigo prepared in South America.

cobric (kō′brik), *a.* [< *cobra*[1] + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the cobra; in *chem.*, derived from the cobra: as, *cobric* acid.

cobriform (kō′bri-fôrm), *a.* [< *cobra*[1] + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the cobra; proteroglyph: specifically said of venomous serpents, as those of the family *Najidæ*, in distinction from *crotaliform.* The cobriform serpents are the *Proteroglypha*, including the families *Najidæ, Elapidæ*, and *Dendraspididæ.*

cob-stacker (kob′stak″ėr), *n.* A device in some corn-shelling machines for removing the cobs from the machinery and placing them in stacks or piles.

cobstone (kob′stōn), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *stone.* Cf. *cobblestone.*] Same as *cobble*[1], 1, and *cobblestone.*

cobswan (kob′swon), *n.* [< *cob*[1] + *swan.*] A leading or male swan. *B. Jonson.* [Obsolete ★or prov. Eng.]

coburg, cobourg (kō′börg), *n.* [From *Coburg* in Germany.] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side, used for women's dresses: used as a substitute for merino, and especially as a material for inexpensive mourning.

cob-wall (kob′wâl), *n.* A wall built of unburned clay, sometimes mixed with straw, or of straw, lime, and earth. See *cob-house*, and *cob*[2], 9.

cobweb (kob′web), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *cobwebbe*, < ME. *copweb* (= MD. *kopwebbe*), a spider's web, appar. < *coppe* (mod. E. *cop*[2]), appar. short for *attercoppe* (mod. E. *attercop*), a spider (cf. MD. *kop, koppe*, also *spinne-koppe, spinne-kobbe*, a spider, *koppe-ghespin*, also *spinne-webbe*, a spider's web—Kilian: see *cop*[2] and *cop*[1]), + *web.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The net spun by a spider to catch its prey; a spider's web.—2. Figuratively, a network of plot or intrigue; an insidious snare; a contrivance for entangling the weak or unwary: as, the *cobwebs* of the law.—3. Something flimsy and easily rent, broken through, or destroyed.

Worldly spirits, whose interest is their belief, make *cobwebs* of obligations. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 19.

Such are the flimsy *cobwebs* of which this political dreamer's theories are made.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13, note.

4. *pl.* The neglected accumulations of time; old musty rubbish.

Evil apparelled in the dust and *cobwebs* of that uncivil age. *Sir P. Sidney.*

II. *a.* Made of or resembling cobweb; hence, flimsy; slight.

Spun from the *cobweb* fashion of the times.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

Cobweb lawn, a fine linen mentioned in 1640 as being in pieces of 15 yards. *Draper's Dict.*

One half drawn
In solemn Cypress, th' other *cobweb-lawn.*
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

The worst are good enough for such a trifle,
Such a proud piece of *cob-web lawn.*
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady.

cobweb (kob′web), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobwebbed*, ppr. *cobwebbing.* [< *cobweb*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a filmy net, as of cobweb.

And now autumnal dews are seen
To *cobweb* every green. *Quarles.*

2. To clear of cobwebs.

We *cobwebbed*, swept and dusted. *Harper's Bazar.*

cobwebbed (kob′webd), *a.* [< *cobweb* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Covered with cobwebs.

The *cobwebb'd* cottage. *Young*, Night Thoughts, i. 176.

We like to read of the small, bare room, with *cobwebbed* ceiling and narrow window, in which the poor child of genius sits with his magical pen, the master of a realm of beauty and enchantment.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 17.

2. In *bot.*, covered with loose, white, tangled, slender hairs, resembling the web of a spider.

cobwebbery (kob′web-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cobwebberies* (-iz). [< *cobweb* + *-ery.*] A mass or collection of cobwebs. [Rare.]

When, across the hundred-fold poor scepticisms, trivialisms, and constitutional *cobwebberies* of Dryasdust, you catch any glimpse of a William the Conqueror, . . . do you not discern veritably some rude outline of a true God-made king? *Carlyle.*

cobwebby (kob′web-i), *a.* [< *cobweb* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of, resembling, or abounding with cobwebs: as, *cobwebby* texture; a *cobwebby* house.

With the unassisted eye, the *cobwebby* consistence of the mould may be seen penetrated by upright atoms bearing a globule on the end. *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. 69.

cobworm (kob′wėrm), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *worm.*] A local British name of the larva of the cock-★chafer, *Melolontha vulgaris.*

coca (kō′kä), *n.* [Sp. *coca*, < Quichua *coca, cuca* (J. J. von Tschudi, "Die Kechua Sprache," 1853).] 1. The dried leaf of *Erythroxylon Coca*, of the family *Erythroxylaceæ*, a small shrub of the mountains of Peru and Bolivia, but cultivated in other parts of South America. The principal source of the drug as a commercial product is the province of Yungas in Bolivia, where the bushes, which are grown on the sides of the mountains, yield three crops a year. By far the greater part of the estimated annual product of 40,000,000 pounds is consumed at home. It is a stimulant, bearing some resemblance in its effects to tea and coffee, and has long been used as a masticatory by the Indians of South America. It relieves feelings of fatigue and hunger, and the difficulty in breathing experienced in climbing high mountains. The habit of chewing coca is an enslaving one. Coca is used in medicine as a stimulant and tonic; it yields the valuable alkaloid cocaine. Sometimes written *cuca.*

2. The plant itself.

Cocagne, *n.* See *Cockaigne.*

cocaine (kō′kä-in), *n.* [< *coca*[1] + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$) obtained from the leaves of the coca, *Erythroxylon Coca.* It forms colorless, transparent prisms, is odorless, and has a bitter taste. It is difficultly soluble in water, but freely so in alcohol and ether. It is used as a local anesthetic.

cocainism (kō′kä-in-izm), *n.* [< *cocaine* + *-ism.*] The morbid condition produced by the excessive use of cocaine; the morbid habit of using cocaine as a stimulant.

cocainization (kō-kä-in-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *cocainize* + *-ation.*] Subjection to the influence or effects of cocaine.

There is, however, a certain proportion of cases in which *cocainization* cannot be produced. *Med. News*, L. 501.

cocainize (kō′kä-in-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cocainized*, ppr. *cocainizing.* [< *cocaine* + *-ize.*]

To subject to the influence or effects of cocaine; impregnate with or render insensible by cocaine.

Dr. Koenigstein . . . stated that he had been able to remove the eyeball of a dog, previously *cocainized*, without the animal feeling any pain. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 46.

cocalon (kok'ą-lon), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *κόκκαλος*, a kernel, dim. of *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] A large cocoon of a weak texture.

cocarde (kō-kärd'), *n.* [F.: see *cockade*.] In *entom.*, one of the bright-red, extensile, lobed vesicles found in coleopterous insects of the genus *Malachius* and its allies. They are 4 in number, 2 near the anterior angles of the thorax and 2 at the base of the abdomen. The cocardes are generally concealed, but the insect protrudes them when alarmed. Being very conspicuous, they perhaps serve to repel insect enemies.

Cocceian (kok-sē'an), *n.* [< *Cocceius* (Latinized form of *Koch*; cf. L. *Cocceius*, name of an Italic gens) + *-an*.] A follower of John Cocceius or Koch (1603–69), professor of theology at Leyden, Holland, who founded the so-called "Federal" school in theology. He believed that the whole history of the Christian church to all time was prefigured in the Old Testament, and so opposed the Voëtians. See *Voëtian*.

cocci, *n.* Plural of *coccus*, 1.

Coccia (kok'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1864); named after the Italian naturalist A. *Cocco*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the group *Coccina*.

coccid (kok'sid), *n.* One of the *Coccidæ*.

Coccidæ (kok'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophthirian hemipterous insects, of the same group as the aphides; the scales, scale-insects, or mealy-bugs. The tarsi have one joint; the male is small, two-winged, and without rostrum; and the female is large, wingless, and rostrate. The bodies of many are covered with scales, whence one of the names of the family. The eggs are deposited beneath or at the end of the body of the female. The males undergo complete metamorphosis, an exception in this order, and the apterous larvæ become incased in a cocoon, and transform into quiescent pupæ. The family is an important one, not only from the damage done by these insects to plants, but for their commercial value, some of them producing the coloring matter called cochineal, others secreting the substance known commercially as *lac*. See *lac*[2] and *manna*, and cuts under *coccus* and *cochineal*.

★**coccidia**, *n.* Plural of *coccidium*, 1.

coccidiid (kok-sid'i-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccidiidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Coccidiidea*.

Coccidiidea (kok-sid-i-id'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccidium*, 2, + *-idea*.] A subclass or other division of *Sporozoa*, containing extremely minute, non-locomotory parasitic organisms of spherical form and simple structure, living in a single cell of the host until they become encysted, then breaking up into one, few, or many spores, which hatch as active flagellulæ, which in turn burrow in a cell of the host. They have been divided into the three orders *Monosporea*, *Oligosporea*, and *Polysporea*, according to the number of their spores.

coccidium (kok-sid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry (see *coccus*), + *-ίδιον*.] 1. Pl. *coccidia* (-ą). In *bot.*, a name given by Harvey to a form of conceptacle found in certain red algæ, borne on lateral branches, or sessile on the surface of the frond, and usually not opening by a pore. The spores within are attached to a central placenta. [Not now used.]—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gregarines. *Leuckart*, 1879.

cocciferous (kok-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *coccum* (NL. *coccus*, q. v.), a berry, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Bearing or producing berries: as, *cocciferous* trees or plants. *Quincy*.

cocciform (kok'si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *coccus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] In the form of cocci; resembling a coccous fruit.

Cocciina (kok-si-ī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccia* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Sternoptychidæ* with the body scaleless, pseudobranchiæ developed, and no rudimentary spinous dorsal fin: same as the family *Maurolicidæ*.

Coccinæ (kok-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the *Coccidæ*, containing the cochineal- or lac-bugs.

coccinean (kok-sin'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *coccineus*, scarlet (see *coccineous*), + *-an*.] Dyed of a scarlet or crimson color.

Coccinella (kok-si-nel'ą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *coccinus*, < Gr. *κόκκινος*, scarlet, < *κόκκος*, a berry, the kermes insect: see *coccus*.] The typical genus of ladybirds of the family *Coccinellidæ*.

coccinellid (kok-si-nel'id), *n.* A member of the *Coccinellidæ*; a ladybird.

Coccinellidæ (kok-si-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles; the ladybirds. The technical characters are: partly membranous dorsal segments of the abdomen; free ventral segments; 2-jointed tarsi; wings not fringed; dilated second joint of the tarsi; appendiculate or toothed claws; securiform maxillary palps; the last 3 joints of the short antennæ clavate; and the general shape rotund or hemispherical. These insects feed on aphides, and constitute a group called *Aphidiphaga* on this account. See *ladybird*.



Painted Ladybird (*Coccinella picta*). *a*, larva, enlarged; *b*, beetle, natural size; *c*, beetle, enlarged.

coccinelline (kok-si-nel'in), *a.* [< *Coccinella* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccinellidæ*.

coccineous (kok-sin'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *coccineus*, also *coccinus* (Gr. *κόκκινος*: see *Coccinella*), scarlet, < *coccum*, scarlet: see *coccus*.] Scarlet or crimson, like cochineal.

★**coccinin** (kok'si-nin), *n.* [< L. *coccinus*, scarlet (see *coccineous*), + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color of complex composition, belonging to the azo-group. Also called *phenetol red*.

cocco, koko (kok'ō), *n.* [Ashanti, or Akra, *koko*.] The West Indian name of the taro-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*. Also *cocoe*.

Coccobacteria (kok″ō-bak-tē'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Billroth, 1874), < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + NL. *bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium*: see *coccus* and *bacterium*.] A group of bacteria, containing globular forms, such as those of the genus *Micrococcus*, and the rod-like forms, as those of the genera *Bacterium* and *Bacillus*, under a single species, *Coccobacteria septica*, as an assumption that they constitute essentially one organism, which takes on the form either of globular cells or of rods, these either reproducing identical forms or passing into each other, with accompanying variations in size and in combination.

Coccodiscidæ (kok-ō-dis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccodiscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of monocyttarian radiolarians, represented by the genus *Coccodiscus*. They have an extracapsular placoid shell connected by radial beams with an intracapsular shell and surrounded by one or more equatorial girdles.

Coccodiscus (kok-ō-dis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *δίσκος*, a disk.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Coccodiscidæ*.

coccognic (ko-kog'nik), *a.* [< *coccogn*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from coccognin.—**Coccognic acid**, an acid derived from coccognin.

coccognin (ko-kog'nin), *n.* A crystalline organic principle ($C_{20}H_{22}O_8$) contained in the seeds of *Daphne Mezereum*, differing from daphnin in that it does not yield sugar when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid.

coccolite (kok'ō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *λίθος*, a stone. See *coccolith*.] 1. A variety of pyroxene; granuliform pyroxene. Its color is usually some shade of green; it is composed of distinct embedded grains, easily separable, some of which have an indistinct crystalline form.

★2. Same as *coccolith*.

coccolith (kok'ō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *λίθος*, a stone. See *coccolite*.] A minute round organic body, consisting of several concreted layers surrounding a clear center, found in profusion at great depths in the North Atlantic ocean embedded in matter resembling sarcode. It is probable that the coccoliths are unicellular algæ.

There are [in the "ooze" of the Atlantic sea-bed] innumerable multitudes of very minute, saucer-shaped disks, termed *coccoliths*, which are frequently met with associated together into spheroidal aggregations, the coccospheres of Wallich. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 267.

Coccolobis (ko-kol'ō-bis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *λοβός*, pod.] A polygonaceous genus of plants of tropical America, comprising about 80 species of trees, shrubs, or tall woody climbers. It is distinguished from allied genera by its fleshy perianth becoming baccate in fruit. *C. uvifera*, the seaside grape of the West Indies, has a heavy, hard, violet-brown wood, which yields a kino closely resembling the officinal article.

coccosphere (kok'ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] A spheroidal aggregation of coccoliths. See *coccolith*.

Dr. Wallich . . . added the interesting discovery that, not unfrequently, bodies similar to the . . . "coccoliths" were aggregated together into spheroids, which he termed *coccospheres*. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 186.

Coccosteidæ (kok-os-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccosteus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of ostracoderm fishes, typified by the genus *Coccosteus*. They had a peculiarly mailed head, back, and thorax, the lateral plates articulated to the head-shield, small dorsal fin, and heterocercal tail. They lived in the seas of the Devonian period.

Coccosteus (ko-kos'tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] A genus of ostracoderm fishes: so named from the small berry-like tubercles with which the bony plates of these fishes are thickly studded. *Agassiz*.

Coccothraustes (kok-ō-thrâs'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + **θραυστης* (cf. *θραυστός*, frangible, brittle), < *θραύειν*, break, shatter.] A genus of grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidæ*. The name was formerly used with great latitude, and the genus was made the type of a subfamily *Coccothraustinæ*; it is now restricted to the hawfinches, such as the common European species *C. vulgaris*, which has a peculiar conformation of the ends of the secondary quill-feathers. *Brisson*, 1760. See also cut under *hawfinch*.



End of Wing of *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, showing peculiar secondaries.

Coccothraustinæ (kok″ō-thrâs-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccothraustes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*; the grosbeaks. The group is indefinite, and the name is now little used.

coccothraustine (kok-ō-thrâs'tin), *a.* [< *Coccothraustes* + *-ine*[1].] Having the characters of a grosbeak; related to or resembling the grosbeaks.

coccous (kok'us), *a.* [< *coccus*, 1, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, composed of cocci.

coccule (kok'ūl), *n.* [< NL. **coccula*, dim. of *coccus*, q. v.] Same as *coccus*, 1 (*a*).

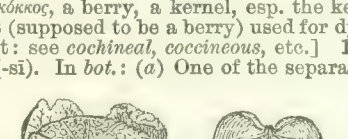
Cocculina (kok-ū-lī'nạ), *n.* [NL., as *Coccul-us* + *-ina*[1].] A genus of gastropods with a patelliform shell and peculiar structural characters distinguishing it as the type of a family *Cocculinidæ*.

cocculinid (kok-ū-lin'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cocculinidæ*.

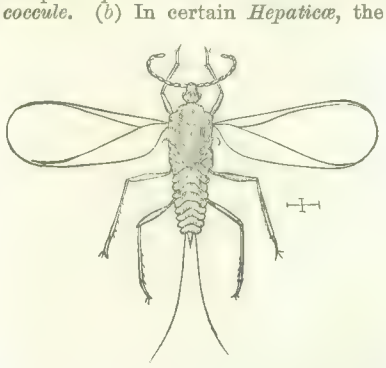
Cocculinidæ (kok-ū-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cocculina* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods. The technical characters are: dentition resembling that of the *Fissurellidæ* and *Helicinidæ*; only a single asymmetrical gill; no developed appendages to the side of the foot or on the mantle; and a patelliform, unfissured, unsinuated, and entirely external shell.

Cocculus (kok'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1818), dim. of *coccus*: see *coccus*.] A genus of menispermaceous plants, including 7 species, natives of eastern India and the Malay archipelago. The genus has been improperly called *Anamirta* by many authors.—**Cocculus Indicus**, a drug consisting of the dried fruit of *Cocculus Cocculus* (also called *Menispermum Cocculus*, *Anamirta paniculata*, etc.), and probably of some other genera of the same family. It is used in medicine in the preparation of certain ointments, and is said to prevent secondary fermentation in liquors, for which reason it is sometimes used in the manufacture of beer. The powdered berries have a temporary stupefying effect upon fish, and are employed for their capture. The poisonous principle obtained from the kernels of the fruit has been termed *picrotoxin*.

coccus (kok'us), *n.* [NL. (L. *coccum*, neut.), < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, a kernel, esp. the kermes insect (supposed to be a berry) used for dyeing scarlet: see *cochineal*, *coccineous*, etc.] 1. Pl. *cocci* (-sī). In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the separate divisions of a schizocarp, or dry lobed pericarp which splits up into one-seeded cells. Also called *coccule*. (*b*) In certain *Hepaticæ*, the old



a. Fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, composed of ten Cocci. *b*. Tetracoccous fruit of *Guaiacum*.



Male Cochineal (*Coccus cacti*). (Cross shows natural size.)

spore mother-cell, whose walls persist after the maturity of the spores, holding them together.

Spores . . . remaining united in a *coccus*. *Underwood.*

(*c*) *pl.* In bacteria, isolated spherical or nearly spherical cells, especially those of the genus *Micrococcus*, as distinguished from the rodlets or bacilli of other genera.—2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of the family *Coccidæ*, in which ordinary sexual reproduction takes place. The species are commonly known by the name of the plant they affect. The *Coccus cacti* lives on cacti, as *Opuntia*. See *cochineal* and *Coccidæ*.

coccygeal (kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [< *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-e-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coccyx; caudal: as, a *coccygeal* vertebra, muscle, artery, or nerve. Also *coccygian*.—**Coccygeal gland**, the gland of Luschka. See *gland*.

coccygei, *n.* Plural of *coccygeus*.

coccygerector (kok″si-jē-rek'tor), *n.*; pl. *coccygerectores* (-rek-tō'rēz). [NL., < *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *erector*.] A muscle of the coccyx; the extensor coccygis, which lifts the caudal vertebræ. *Coues.*

Coccyges (kok-sī'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκυγες*, pl. of *κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo.] 1. In *ornith.*, the name of a group variously limited. (*a*) In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of zygodactyl birds, composed of the genera *Cuculus*, *Trogon*, *Bucco*, and *Crotophaga*: nearly equivalent to the cuckoos, trogons, and scansorial barbets, collectively. (*b*) In Sundevall's classification (1873), the third cohort of *Zygodactyli*, embracing all the yoke-toed or zygodactyl birds excepting the *Pici* and *Psittaci*, as one of two series of an order *Volucres*. (*c*) Sclater's name (1880) for a group restricted to the two families *Cuculidæ* and *Musophagidæ*, or the cuckoos and touracous, and made a suborder of the order *Picariæ*. (*d*) A term loosely applied to various cuculiform or coccygomorphic birds, especially such non-passerine insessorial birds as are neither cypseliform nor piciform.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *coccyx*.

coccygeus (kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *coccygei* (-ī). [NL., < *coccyx* (*coccyg-*): see *coccyx*.] The coccygeal muscle; a muscle extending from the tail to the pelvis of many animals. In man the coccygeus is a small triangular plane of muscular fibers connecting the coccyx with the spine of the ischium, continuous with the levator ani, or levator muscle of the anus, forming a small part of the floor of the pelvis, and supporting and drawing forward the coccyx when this has been pushed backward in defecation or parturition.

coccygian (kok-sij'i-an), *a.* [< *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-ian*.] Same as *coccygeal*.

Coccyginæ (kok-si-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccygus* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Coccyzinæ*.

coccygine (kok'si-jin), *a.* [< Gr. *κόκκυξ* (*κοκκυγ-*), a cuckoo, + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to a cuckoo; cuculine; coccygomorphic.

coccygodynia (kok″si-gō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκυξ* (*κοκκυγ-*), coccyx, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the region of the coccyx: a frequent affection in pregnancy. Also *coccyodynia*.

coccygomorph (kok'si-gō-môrf), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Coccygomorphæ*. Also *coccygomorphic*.

II. *n.* One of the *Coccygomorphæ*.

Coccygomorphæ (kok″si-gō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. *κόκκυξ* (*κοκκυγ-*), cuckoo, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily of desmognathous picarian birds. The technical characters are: a rostrum sometimes movably articulated with the cranium; no basipterygoid processes, except in *Trogonidæ*; horizontally flattened, more or less spongy maxillopalatines; a sternum usually double-notched behind, and without bifurcated manubrium, except in *Meropidæ*; the clavicles convex forward, with a hypoclidium; and not more than two pairs of intrinsic syringeal muscles. The group is not readily characterized, but corresponds with the conventional order *Picariæ* without the cypselomorphs and celeomorphs, or swifts, goatsuckers, and woodpeckers, and contains all the non-passerine insessorial and scansorial birds known as colies, touracous, cuckoos, barbets, toucans, jacamars, kingfishers, todies, hornbills, hoopoes, bee-eaters, motmots, rollers, and trogons.

coccygomorphic (kok″si-gō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *coccygomorph* + *-ic*.] Same as *coccygomorph*.

Coccygus (kok-sī'gus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κόκκυξ* (*κοκκυγ-*), a cuckoo.] A genus of cuckoos, typical of the subfamily *Coccyginæ*: synonymous with *Coccyzus*. *Cabanis*, 1848.

coccyodynia (kok″si-ō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *coccyx* + Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Same as *coccygodynia*.

Coccystes (kok-sis'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gloger, 1832), < Gr. as if **κοκκυστής*, < *κοκκύζειν*, cry as a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] A genus of old-world cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, commonly referred to the subfamily *Centropodinæ* or spurred cuckoos, containing a number of crested species related to the great spotted cuckoo of Africa and Europe, *Coccystes glandarius*.

coccyx (kok'siks), *n.*; pl. *coccyges* (kok-sī'jēz). [NL., < Gr. *κόκκυξ*, the coccyx (also a cuckoo): see *cuckoo*.] 1. In *human anat.*, the part of the spinal column consisting of the last four bones, the caudal vertebræ or tail-bones, which are stunted and usually ankylosed together. See cut under *skeleton*.—2. In *comp. anat.* and *zoöl.*, the caudal vertebræ, when few and small, or ankylosed together; the bony tail itself, when short, as in a bird.

Coccyzinæ (kok-si-zī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccyzus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, typified by the genus *Coccyzus*, containing several other genera, as *Piaya* and *Neomorphus*, with numerous species, all confined to America. Also *Coccyg· inæ*.

Coccyzus (kok-sī'zus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also in other irreg. forms *Coccygus*, *Coccygon*, *Coccyzius*, *Coccyzion*, *Coccycua*, *Coccyzusa*, *Coccyzœa*, *Coccysus*, *Coccycus*, all based on Gr. *κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] A genus of American arboreal cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ* and subfamily *Coccyzinæ*. They have a moderately curved beak, wide at the base and compressed beyond it,



Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*).

long pointed wings, a long graduated tail of 10 feathers, and very smooth silky plumage. The genus contains the common yellow-billed and black-billed tree-cuckoos of the United States, *C. americanus* and *C. erythrophthalmus*, the mangrove-cuckoo of the West Indies and Florida, *C. seniculus*, and several other species. These cuckoos are not strictly parasitic like the European species, but occasionally lay their eggs in the nests of other birds.

coch. In *med.* and *phar.*, an abbreviation of Latin *cochleare*, a spoon or spoonful.

cocheringt, *n.* An obsolete form of *coshering*.

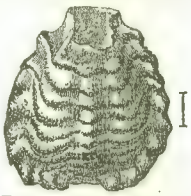
cochin (kō'chin), *n.* [< *Cochin-China*.] A variety of the domestic hen, of large size, belonging to the Asiatic class, or a specimen of this variety. There are *black*, *buff*, *cuckoo*, and *white cochins*, both cock and hen of each kind being of the uniform color denoted by the adjective, except that the buff cock should show a richer shade of yellow or orange in hackle, saddle, and wing-bows. The *partridge cochins* are either single- or pea-combed, the cock being similar in coloring to a black-breasted red game-cock, except that the hackle and the saddle-feathers should be striped with glossy black, and the hen being of a rich reddish- or golden-brown color, each feather distinctly penciled with dark-brown or black. The hackle of the hen is orange, striped with black, her tail black, and the wing-primaries are dark-brown or dull-black. All the cochins have heavily feathered legs and short tails, and all have the legs yellow, except the black cochins, which have them black or nearly so.

cochin-china (kō'chin-chī'nä), *n.* and *a.* A term formerly applied to a large kind of domestic hen which was imported from Cochin-China. From these fowls, which had no constant characteristics of color, form, etc., have been bred the varieties called *brahma* and *cochin*.

Cochin-Chinese (kō'chin-chī-nēs″ or -nēz″), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Cochin-China.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Cochin-China, properly the name of a division of the old kingdom or empire of Annam in Further India, but taken as the general name of the region now divided between the possessions of France and its protectorate Annam.—2. The language of the people of Cochin-China; Annamese.

★**cochineal** (koch'i-nēl or koch-i-nēl'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cutchaneal*; = D. *konzenilje* = G. Dan. *cochenille* = Sw. *kochenill* = F. *cochenille* = It. *cocciniglia* = Pg. *coccinella*, < Sp. *cochinilla*, cochineal, < L. *coccineus*, *coccinus*, scarlet, < *coccum*, < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, esp. the kermes insect (supposed to be a berry): see *coccus*. The Sp. *cochinilla*, cochineal, is by some referred to *cochinilla*, a wood-louse (to which the cochineal-insect has some resemblance), dim. of *cochina*, a sow, fem. of *cochino*, a pig; cf. E. dial. *sow-bug*, wood-louse.] 1. A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insects, the *Coccus cacti*, found upon several species of *Opuntia* and other *Cactaceæ*, especially *O. Tuna*, *O. Ficus-Indica*, and *Nopalea cochinillifera*. It colors a brilliant crimson, which is changed by acids to an orange-red and by alkalis to violet; a brilliant scarlet dye is prepared from it. The cacti upon which the insect lives, bearing the general name of *nopal*, are extensively cultivated as food for them in the tropical countries of America, and in Java, Algeria, etc. The females only are valuable for their color, and are collected twice a year, after they have been fecundated and have laid eggs sufficient for a new brood. They are killed by spreading them upon heated plates, by putting them in ovens, or by immersing them in boiling water or exposing them to its vapor. Those killed by heated plates are of a blackish color, and are considered to be the finest; they are called *zacatilla*. Those from ovens are next in value; they are of an ash-gray (*blanco* or silver-white) color, and are called *silver cochineal*, or *jaspeada*. Those killed by water or vapor are of a reddish-brown color, and are the least valuable. The fragments, dust, and impurities from cochineal are collected and used as an adulterant, under the name of *granilla*. The finest grade often goes by the name of *mestica* or *mesteque*, and is exported in large quantities from Honduras. Besides the finer grades, which are cultivated insects, a considerable trade is carried on in inferior or wild insects; they are scarcely more than half the size of the cultivated species, and are covered with a cottony down which adds a useless bulk. Good cochineal has the appearance of small, deep brown-red, somewhat purplish grains, wrinkled across the back with parallel furrows, intersected in the middle by a longitudinal one. The coloring principle obtained from cochineal is carminic acid. (See *carmine*, 3.) *East Indian cochineals*, so called, are smooth glistening black grains, of no value; they are used to adulterate the genuine, which are easily distinguishable from them.



Female Cochineal (*Coccus cacti*); dried specimen of commerce. (Line shows natural size.)

2. The insect which produces the dyestuff known by the same name. See def. 1.—**Cochineal fig.** See *fig*.—**Cochineal paste.** See extract.

Cochineal paste is obtained by placing 10 lbs. of Honduras cochineal in a vessel, and adding 30 lbs. of ammonia water (17° B.), stirring the mixture well. The vessel should be covered with a cloth, and allowed to stand for a few days. The vessel is then to be immersed in boiling water, in order to evaporate the superfluous ammonia; when the evaporation is complete the mixture is ready to be used [for dyeing]. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 88.

★**cochlea** (kok'lē-ä), *n.*; pl. *cochleæ* (-ē). [ML. (NL.), < L. *cochlea*, *coclea*, a snail, a snail's shell, < Gr. *κοχλίας*, a snail, etc., < *κόχλος*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell; prob. akin to *κόγχη*, L. *concha*, a conch, and ult. to E. *cockle*[2].] 1†. A winding staircase. *E. Phillips.*—2. In *anat.*, a part of the inner ear in most vertebrated animals. Its shape in man and most other mammals resembles a snail-shell; hence the name. In the petrous bone a canal winds about a central conical pillar of bone, the modiolus, and contains a hollow process of the membranous labyrinth; the latter follows the turns of the canal nearly to the top. To these structures taken together the name of *cochlea* is given. The process of the membranous labyrinth is triangular in cross-section, with its base applied to the outer wall of the canal and the apex attached to a spiral crest of bone, the lamina spiralis ossea, projecting from the inner side of the canal. It thus separates the bony canal into two portions, in addition to its own lumen, the scala vestibuli above and the scala tympani below. The lumen of the process itself is called the canalis cochlearis, its floor is called the basilar membrane, and its roof the membrane of Reissner. Its cavity is connected with the sacculus by the canalis reuniens. The essential structures of the cochlea, the rods of Corti and the hair-cells, are on the upper side of the basilar membrane, and to them is distributed the cochlear branch of the auditory nerve. See cut under *ear*.—**Aquæductus cochleæ.** See *aquæductus*.

cochlean (kok'lē-an), *a.* [< *cochlea* + *-an*.] Same as *cochleate*.

cochlear[1] (kok'lē-är), *a.* [< NL. *cochlearis*, < *cochlea*, cochlea. Cf. *cochlear*[2].] In *anat.*, of or relating to the cochlea in any way: as, the *cochlear* nerve, *cochlear* canal, etc.—**Cochlear canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Cochlear duct.** Same as *auditory duct* (which see, under *auditory*).

cochlear[2] (kok'lē-är), *n.*; pl. *cochlearia* (kok-lē-ā'ri-ä). [< L. *cochlear*, *cochleare*, also *coclear*, *cocleare*, *coclearium*, and *coclearum*, a spoon (so called from its shape), < *cochlea*, *coclea*, a snail's shell: see *cochlea*.] 1. A spoon; in the orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, the eucharistic spoon in which the consecrated elements are administered together to communicants. Also called *labis*. See *intinction*, *spoon*, *colatorium*, and *labis*.—2. An ancient Roman and Greek medicinal measure, equal to a spoonful. According to various ancient statements, it ranged in amount from a tablespoonful nearly to a teaspoonful. But the statements which give the smaller sizes use the word under the diminutive form *cochlearium*. According to the statements of the modern lexicons, it would be no larger than a salt-spoon.

cochlear[2] (kok'lē-är), *a.* [< NL. *cochlearis*, *coclearis*, < L. *cochlear*, *coclear*, a spoon: see *cochlear*[2], *n.*] Spoon-shaped: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a form of imbricative estivation in which one piece is exterior, larger than the others, and bowl-shaped, as in the aconite.

cochleare (kok-lē-ā'rē), *n.*; pl. *cochlearia* (-ri-ä). [L., also *cochlear*: see *cochlear*[2], *n.*] In *med.*, a spoon; a spoonful. In prescriptions abbreviated *coch.*

cochleares, *n.* Plural of *cochlearis*.

Cochlearia[1] (kok-lē-ā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., pl. of *cochlearis*: see *cochlear*[2], *a.*] A genus of brassi-

caceous herbs, including 25 species, found in northern temperate and arctic regions, mostly near the sea-coast. *C. officinalis*, the scurvy-grass, is a celebrated antiscorbutic, and is often eaten as a salad.

cochlearia[2], *n.* Plural of *cochlear*[2] and *cochleare*.

cochleariform (kok-lē-ar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. **cochlearis*, adj. (used only as neut. noun *cochlear*, *cochleare*, a spoon; cf. NL. *cochlearis*: see *cochlear*[1], *cochlear*[2], *a.*), + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a spoon; spoon-shaped. —**Cochleariform process**, the thin plate of bone which separates the tensor tympani, or tensor muscle of the tympanum, from the Eustachian tube.

Cochleariidæ (kok″lē-a-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cochlearius* + *-idæ*.] Boat-billed herons, regarded as a family: same as *Cancromidæ*.

cochlearin (kok-lē-ā'rin), *n.* [< *Cochlearia* (*officinalis*), scurvy-grass, + *-in*.] A crystalline substance obtained from scurvy-grass.

Scurvy-grass camphor or *cochlearin*.
Watts, Dict. Chem., I. 1062.

Cochlearius (kok-lē-ā'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *cochlear*, a spoon: see *cochlear*[2], *n.*] A genus of boat-billed herons, typical of the family *Cochleariidæ*. See *Cancroma*, and cut under *boatbill*.

cochleary (kok'lē-ā-ri), *a.* [< *cochlea* + *-ary*[1].] 1. Pertaining to winding stairs. *Coles.*—2. Same as *cochleate*.

Wreathy spires and *cochleary* turnings.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 23.

cochleate, cochleated (kok'lē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cochleatus*, *cocleatus*, spiral, < *cochlea*, *coclea*, a snail's shell: see *cochlea*.] Having the form of a snail's shell; cochleariform; spiral: used especially in *entom.* and *bot.*, and applied in the latter case to leaves, pods, seeds, etc. Also *cochlean*, *cochleary*.

cochleoid (kok'lē-oid), *n.* [< L. *cochlea*, a snail's shell, + *-oid*.] A curve defined by the equation $(x^2 + y^2)\arctan\frac{y}{x} = \pi ry$.

cochleous (kok'lē-us), *a.* [< L. *cochlea*, a snail's shell, + *-ous*.] Of a spiral form; cochleate.

Cochlides (kok'li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοχλίς*, pl. *κοχλίδες*, a small snail, dim. of *κόχλος*, a shell-fish, a snail: see *cochlea*.] 1. A name of the *Gastropoda* (which see).—2. In E. R. Lankester's classification, the unsymmetrical gastropods: equivalent to *Gastropoda* of other authors without *Amphomœa*. [Little used.]

cochliodontid (kok″li-ō-don'tid), *n.* A shark of the family *Cochliodontidæ*.

Cochliodontidæ (kok″li-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cochliodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of sharks, typified by the genus *Cochliodus*. They lived in the late Paleozoic seas, and were characterized by their subspirally ridged and furrowed lateral teeth.

cochliodontoid (kok″li-ō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cochliodus* (*-odont-*) + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Cochliodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A cochliodontid.

Cochliodus (kok-lī'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), < Gr. *κόχλος*, shell-fish, + *ὀδούς*, tooth.] An extinct genus of sharks which had lateral teeth subspirally ridged and grooved like a univalve shell, typical of the family *Cochliodontidæ*.

Cochlospermum (kok-lō-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόχλος*, a shell-fish, a snail, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] The name given by Kunth in 1822 to the genus *Maximilianea* of Schrank, published three years earlier. The genus, containing about 13 species of tropical trees and shrubs, has been referred by most authors to the *Bixaceæ*, but is now regarded as the type of a distinct family. See *Maximilianea*, in the supplement.

cocinate (kō'si-nāt), *n.* [< *cocin(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt obtained from cocinic acid.

cocinic (kō-sin'ik), *a.* [< **cocin* (< *cocoa*[1]) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or derived from cocoa or cocoanut.—**Cocinic acid**, an acid found in the butter of the cocoanut, combined with glycerin. It is probably a mixture of lauric ($C_{12}H_{24}O_2$) and myristic ($C_{14}H_{28}O_2$) acids. Also called *cocostearic acid*.

cocinin (kō'si-nin), *n.* [As *cocin-ic* + *-in*[2].] A fatty substance which is the chief constituent of cocoanut-oil: a mixture of the glycerin compounds of various fatty acids.

co-citizen (kō-sit'i-zn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *citizen*.] A fellow-citizen; especially, a citizen of the same city or borough.

In 1414, the indenture shows that the lord mayor and thirteen *co-citizens*, having full power from the whole community, chose two citizens. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

★**cock**[1] (kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocke*, < ME. *cock*, *cok*, *coc*, < AS. *coc*, *cocc* = MD. *kocke* = Icel. *kokkr* = Dan. *kok*, a cock; cf. OF. *coc*, F. *coq* = Bret. *kok* = ML. *coccus* = Wall. *cocos* = Albanian *cocos*, a cock, Gr. *κοκκοβόας ὄρνις*, a poet. name of the cock, lit. the '"cock"-crying bird' (as Chaucer says of the cock: "No thing ne liste him thanne for to crow, But cryde anon *cok! cok!* and up he sterte," Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 455); cf. Gr. *κίκιρρος*, *κίκκος*, a cock, *κίκκα*, a hen, Skt. *kukkuta*, a cock, Malay *kukuk*, the crowing of a cock, L. *coco*, an imitation of the clucking of the hen; all directly or ult. imitative of the crowing or the chucking of the domestic cock; for other similar imitative words, see *chuck*[1], *clock*[1] = *cluck*, *cuckoo*, *cackle*, etc., *gaggle*, *croak*, *chough*, etc., *gowk*, a cuckoo, etc., all containing (orig.) a repeated guttural consonant *c*, *k*, *g*, *h*. The older Teut. name of the cock, which appears in Goth. *hana* = OHG. *hano*, MHG. *han*, G. *hahn* = AS. *hana*, a cock, and in fem. form in AS. *henn*, E. *hen*, had also orig. ref. to the crowing of the cock, being lit. 'the singer': see *hen*. The name *cock* has been applied, from a real or a fancied resemblance, to various mechanical contrivances, and to other things having no obvious relation to the name of the bird; and it also enters, actually or allusively (often in connection with *cock*[2]), into various popular adjectives and phrases, as *cockish*, *cocky*, *cocket*[3], *cock-a-hoop*, *cockapert*, etc. See these words, and *cock*[2].] 1. The male of the domestic fowl; specifically, a male chicken one year old or older, one less than a year old being properly called a *cockerel*. The cock is celebrated for his lordly demeanor, his pugnacity, and his crowing before dawn or in token of victory.

Coc is kene [bold] on his owune mixenne.
Ancren Riwle, p. 140.

The *kok* that orloge is of thorpis lyte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 350.

Wittoll. Ay, Bully, a Devilish smart Fellow: 'a will fight like a *Cock*.
Bluffe. Say you so? then I honour him.—But has he been abroad? for every *Cock* will fight upon his own Dunghil.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, ii. 2.

2. The male of any other bird, particularly of the gallinaceous kind: in this use especially in composition, as in *peacock*, *turkey-cock*, *cock-robin*, *cock-sparrow*, etc.—3. A bird, particularly a gallinaceous bird, without reference to sex: usually in composition or with a distinctive epithet or qualifying phrase, as in *blackcock*, *logcock*, *woodcock*, and the phrasal names below.—4†. Cock-crowing; the time when cocks crow in the morning.

At the fryst *cokke* roose he.
Ipomedon (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 783.

We were carousing till the second *cock*.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

5. A leader; a chief person; a ruling spirit: as, *cock* of the school. [Eng.]

Up ros oure hoste, and was oure aller [= of us all] *cok*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 823.

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club. *Addison.*

6. A fellow; chap: a familiar term of address or appellation, usually preceded by *old*, and used much in the same way as *fellow*, *chap*, *boy*, etc.

He has drawn blood of him yet; well done, *old cock!*
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

He was an honest *old cock*, and loved his pipe and a tankard of cyder as well as the best of us.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, viii. 24.

7. A vane in the shape of a cock; a weather-cock.

You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks!*
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

8. A faucet or turn-valve, contrived for the purpose of permitting or arresting the flow of fluids or air through a pipe, usually taking its special name from its peculiar use or construction: as, air-*cock*, feed-*cock*, gage-*cock*, etc.

Sighing one to another, and gasping, as if each of them expected a *cock* from the fountain to be brought into his mouth. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

9. [Cf. Turk. *khoros*, the cock of a gun, lit. a cock (fowl).] The portion of the lock of a firearm which by its fall, when released through the action of the trigger, produces the discharge; in a flint-lock, the part that holds the flint; in a percussion-lock, the hammer.—10. In a firearm, the position into which the hammer is brought by being pulled back to the first or second catch. See *at full cock*, *at half cock*, below.—11. The style or gnomon of a dial.—12. The needle of a balance. *Johnson.*—13. The piece which forms the bearing of the balance in a clock or watch.—14. Same as *cockee*. [Scotch.]—15. A fictitious narrative, in verse or prose, sold in the streets as a true account; a cock-and-bull story; a canard.

News of the apocryphal nature known as *cocks*.
G. A. Sala.

At full cock, in *firearms*, having the hammer pulled clear back, and held by the scear in the firing-notch of the tumbler.—**At half cock**, having the hammer pulled halfway back, and held fast by the scear in the safety-notch of the tumbler.—**Blow-off cock, blow-through cock.** See *blow-off*, *blow-through*.—**Cock of the game**†, a game-cock.

"*Cocks of the game* are yet," that is, at the close of the sixteenth century, "cherished by divers men for their pleasures, much money being laid on their heads when they fight in pits, whereof some are costly made for that purpose." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 376.

Cock of the plains, the sage-cock, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, the largest kind of grouse in America. See cut under *Centrocercus*.—**Cock of the rock**, *Rupicola aurantia*, a beautiful bird, with orange plumage, which inhabits Guiana, and forms the type of the genus *Rupicola*.—**Cock of the walk, cock of the loft**, one who has become the chief or head of a set or party by overcoming all opponents: commonly applied to an arbitrary, overbearing, and domineering fellow.

Who seem'd by his talk,
And the airs he assumed, to be *Cock of the walk*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 198.

Cock of the woods, mountain cock, the capercaillie.—**That cock won't fight**, that plan will not do; that story will not go down. [Colloq.]

I tried to see the arms on the carriage, but there were none; so *that cock wouldn't fight*.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxiv.

To go off at half cock, to go off when the hammer is at half cock and therefore supposed to be perfectly secure: said of a gun; hence, to act or start unexpectedly; act before one is ready; act on imperfect information.—**To set the cock on hoop** or **on the hoop** or **a-hoop**, literally, to set the cock or spigot on the hoop of the barrel, that is, to take it out and let the liquor flow freely; hence, to give a loose rein to convivial enjoyment. See *cock-a-hoop* and quotations there. The association with *cock* the fowl is apparently merely allusive.

I have good cause to *set the cocke on the hope*, and make gaudye chere. *Palsgrave* (1530).

He maketh havok and *setteth the cock on hoope;*
He is so lavies the stooke beginneth to droope.
Heywood.

However, it is to be noted that the effigy of a cock (the fowl) stuck above a hoop was a common tavern sign in the olden time. The *Cock on the Hoop* is mentioned in a Clause Roll, 30 Henry VI., and still existed as a sign in Holborn in 1795.
Larwood and Hotten, Hist. of Signboards, p. 504.

cock[1] (kok), *v.* [< *cock*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To raise or draw back the cock or hammer of (a gun or pistol), as a preliminary to firing: as, he *cocked* his rifle.

He runs almost upon the bear, levels his weapon, with hands shaking with excitement, full upon it, *cocks* one barrel, and pulls desperately away at the trigger of the other. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 205.

II. *intrans.* To set cocks to fighting, or to train them for fighting. [Rare.]

cock[2] (kok), *v.* [Popularly associated with *cock*[1], as if meaning 'strut as a cock' or 'set up like a cock's tail'; but perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *coc*, cock, *coc-shron*, a cocked nose, *coc-shronach*, cock-nosed, and see *cockeye*. See *cock*[1], *n.*, etym., at end, and *cocky*, *cockish*, *cocket*[3], etc.] I. *trans.* To turn up or to one side in a jaunty or significant way; give a pert, knowing, or inquiring turn to: as, to *cock* the head; to *cock* the eye at a person; to *cock* the brim of a hat; the horse *cocked* up his ears.

I prun'd my Feathers, *cock'd* my Tail,
And set my Heart again to Sale.
Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow.

I saw an alert young fellow that *cocked* his hat upon a friend of his who entered just at the same time as myself.
Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

Our Lightfoot barks and *cocks* his ears.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, l. 131.

"And she came to see thee?" said Kester, *cocking* his eye at Sylvia with the old shrewd look.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

Cocked hat, a turned-up hat, such as naval and military officers wear on full-dress occasions. Such hats were in general use in the last century.

The priest came panting to the shore,—
His grave *cocked hat* was gone.
Whittier, The Exiles.

To knock into a cocked hat, to knock over or to pieces; demolish, literally or figuratively: as, he received a blow that *knocked* him *into a cocked hat*; this sarcasm *knocked* the speaker's argument *into a cocked hat*. [Slang.]

II.† *intrans.* To hold up the head; look big, pert, or domineering.

Every one *cocks* and struts upon it. *Addison*, Guardian.

cock[2] (kok), *n.* [< *cock*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of turning up or to one side in a jaunty or significant way, as the head or a hat; the position of anything thus placed.—2. A particular shape given to a hat, especially by turning up and fastening the brim.

You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*. *Addison.*

I observed a young fellow with a tolerable periwig, had it not been covered with a hat that was shaped in the Ramillie *cock*. *Addison*, Country Fashions.

3. One of the flaps or parts of a hat turned up. See *flap*.

cock[3] (kok), *n.* [Perhaps Scand.: cf. Dan. *kok* (Wedgwood), a heap, pile, = Sw. *koka*, a clod of earth, = Icel. *kökkr*, a lump, a ball; cf. also G. dial. *kocke*, a heap of hay. Perhaps in part a var. of *cop*[1] = *cob*[2], a haycock: see *cob*[2]. Hence prob. the dim. *coggle*[3].] A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain; a haycock.

cock[3] (kok), *v. t.* [< *cock*[3], *n.*] In *hay-making*, to put into cocks or piles.

cock[4]† (kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocke*; < ME. **cok* (only in comp. *cokboot*, cockboat), also in the form *cog* (after LG. or Scand.), = OHG. *kocho*, MHG. *kocke*, *kucke*, G. *kocke* (also with alteration, MLG. *kogge*, *koghe*, LG. *kogge* = MD. *kogghe*, D. *kog* = Icel. *kuggr*, mod. *kuggi* = OSw. *kogger*, Sw. dial. *kåg*, *kåk* = Dan. *kogge*, *kaag*, > ME. *cogge*, mod. E. *cog*[1], q. v.), < OF. *coque*, F. *coque* = Sp. *coca* = It. *cocca*, formerly also *cucca* (ML. reflex *cocca*, *cocco*, and (after LG.) *cogga*, *coggo*, *cogo*; cf. Corn. *coc* = W. *cwch* = Gael. Ir. *coca* = Bret. *koked*), a boat; all prob. < ML. *concha*, a boat more or less shell-shaped, a gondola, a particular use (like E. *shell*, a boat) of L. *concha*, a shell, a snail's shell, any shell, a shell-shaped vessel, > It. *conca* = Sp. Pg. *concha* = F. *coque*, a shell, the hull of a ship: see *conch*, and cf. *cockle*[2].] A small boat; a cockboat; a skiff.

Yond tall anchoring bark,
Diminish'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy
Almost too small for sight. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

cock[5] (kok), *v. t.* [Also *cauk*, *caulk*, *cog*. Appar. < OF. **coker*, **coquer*, besides *cocher*, F. *cocher*, notch, < **coke*, *coche*, F. *coche* = Pr. *coca* = It. *cocca*, a notch.] To let the end of (a beam) into a notch or socket.

Cock down all girders on the wall plates.
Gwilt, Encyc. of Architecture (1894), p. 763.

cock[6]†, *v. i.* [ME. *cocken*, *cokken*, fight, contend; origin obscure; appar. not connected with *cock*[1], *n.* Cf. *cock*[1], *v.*, II.] To fight; contend.

He wole grennen [*grin*, snarl], *cocken* and chiden.
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 2138.

Lord that lenest us lyf . . .
For to *cocke* with knyf nast [ne hast] thou none nede.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 15.

Mon that syth [in a dream] briddes *cokkynde*,
Of wraththe that is toknynge. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 262.

cock[6]†, *n.* [ME. *cocke*; from the verb.] Fight.

Mi hende at *cocke*, mi fingres at fight [*manus meas ad prœlium, et digitos meos ad bellum*, Vulg.].
Ps. cxliii. (cxliv.) 1 (ME. version).

cock[7] (kok), *v. t.* A variant of *calk*[3].

Cautious men when they went on the roads had their horses' shoes *cocked*. *Trollope.*

cock[8] (kok), *n.* [ME. *cocke*, perhaps < AS. **cocc*, in comp. *sæ-coccas*, pl., sea-cockles (prob. < W. *cocos*, *cocs*, cockles), but perhaps abbr. of *cockel*, *cokel*: see *cockle*[2].] A cockle. [Prov. Eng.]

Frydayes and fastyng-dayes a ferthyng-worth of muscles
Were a feste for suche folke, other so fele [many] *cockes* [var. *cokeles*]. *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 95.

cock[9]† (kok), *v. t.* [See *cocker*[4].] To pamper; cocker. This word has been found only in Tusser's "Husbandry," where it occurs several times.

Yet *cocking* mams and shifting dads from schooles
Make pregnant wits to prooue unlearned fooles.
Tusser, Husbandry, 186.

cock[10]†, *n.* A perversion of or substitution for the word *God*, occurring in oaths, such as "(By) *cock's* body" (bones, wounds, nouns, etc.), "by *cock* and pye," etc. Compare *gog* in similar use.

cockade (ko-kād'), *n.* [Formerly pron. ko-kād', being a corruption of *cockard* = D. *kokarde* = G. *cocarde* = Dan. *kokarde* = Sw. *kokard* (= Sp. *cucarda* = Pg. *cocarda*, *cocar*), < F. *cocarde*, formerly *coquarde*, a cockade (so called from its resemblance to the crest of a cock), < *coq*, a cock: see *cock*[1] and *-ard*.] A clasp, button, or other fastening used to secure and hold up the cock of the hat; hence, any knot or rosette of ribbon, leather, worsted, or other material, worn on the hat. (*a*) A badge of adherence to a cause, party, or political league. Such were the white cockade worn in England by the followers of the Stuarts about 1740–45 and the black cockade worn in opposition to this by the adherents of the Hanoverian party. In France, at the first outbreak of enthusiasm after the meeting of the States General in 1789, cockades, at first of green, were adopted by the party of action; the color was afterward changed to the traditional colors of Paris, blue and red, and to these was added the white of the house of Bourbon, as the revolutionists were still royalists. This, according to the common account, was the origin of the French tricolor.

They'd better stay'd awa', man,
Than wi' *cockade* to make parade.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 169).

The Duchesse de Lavaguyon orders eight *cockades* of ribbon, blue, pink, and white.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 292.

(*b*) A part of the livery of a coachman or footman, consisting of a rosette, usually of black leather, worn on the left side of the hat so that it projects a little above the crown.

cockaded (ko-kā'ded), *a.* [< *cockade* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a cockade.

Well fashion'd figure and *cockaded* brow.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 855.

cock-a-hoop (kok'ạ-höp'), *adjectival phr.* [Earlier *cock-on-hoop*; taken from the phrase *to set the cock on hoop* or *on the hoop* or *a-hoop* (which see, under *cock*[1], *n.*). Commonly referred to an assumed F. *coq à huppe*: *coq* = E. *cock*[1]; *à*, < L. *ad*, to; *huppe*, OF. *hupe*, a crest: see *hoopoe*.] **1.** Exultant; jubilant; triumphant.

Cock-a-hoop (*coqu a hupe*, i. e., cock with a cope-brest or comb, F.), all upon the spur; standing upon high terms.
Bailey, 1733.

With victory was *cock-a-hoop*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. Tipsy; slightly intoxicated. [Scotch.]—**To set cock-a-hoop**†, to drink deeply; become intoxicated; also, to make (one) elated or exultant.

cock-a-hoop (kok'ạ-höp'), *adv.* [< *cock-a-hoop*, *a.*] In an exultant or jubilant manner; recklessly.

Cock-on-hoop (i. e., the spigot or cock being laid on the hoop and the barrel of ale stunn'd, i. e., drank out without intermission), at the height of mirth and jollity.
Bailey, 1733.

They possessed that ingenuous habit of mind which always thinks aloud; which rides *cock-a-hoop* on the tongue, and is forever galloping into other people's ears.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 189.

Cockaigne, Cocagne (ko-kān'), *n.* [Also *Cockayne*, etc., in various archaic forms after ME. *cockaigne*, *cokaygne*, *cockagne*, *cokayne*, *cocaigne*, etc., < OF. *cocaigne*, *cokaigne*, *coquaigne*, *cocaingne*, *quoquaingne*, F. *cocagne* (= Sp. *cucaña* = Pg. *cucanha* = It. *cocagna*, *cucagna*, now *cuccagna*), profit, advantage, abundance, a time of abundance; *pays de cocagne*, Land of Cocagne (It. "*Cocagna*, as we say, Lubberland"; "*Cucagna*, the epicures or gluttons home, the land of all delights: so taken in mockerie"—Florio), an imaginary country of luxury and idleness; origin unknown; in one view "the land of cakes," < OF. as if **coque*, Picard *couque* = Cat. *coca*, a cake, appar. either < D. *koek* (= OHG. *chuchho*, MHG. *kuoche*, G. *kuchen*), a cake (see *cooky*), or ult. < L. *coquere*, cook (see *cook*[1]). Usually associated with *cockney* (whence the second sense), but the connection, if real, is remote: see *cockney*.] **1.** An imaginary country of idleness and luxury; lotus-land.

In *Cokayne* is met and drink
Withvte care, bow [anxiety] and swink.
Land of Cokayne, l. 17 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

2. [In this sense cited also as *Cockeney*, *Cockney*, as in the lines quoted. See *cockney*.] The land of cockneys; London and its suburbs.

A London cockney.—This nickname is more than four hundred years old. For when Hugh Bigot added artificial fortifications to his naturally strong Castle of Bungey in Suffolk, he gave out this rhythme, therein vaunting it for impregnable:

"Were I in my castle of Bungay,
Upon the river of Waveney,
I wouldne care for the King of *Cockney*."

Meaning thereby King Henry the Second, then quietly possessed of London, whilst some other places did resist him. *Ray* (quoting Camden), Proverbs (2d ed. 1678), p. 321.

[Obsolete except in historical use or in literary or humorous allusion.]

cockal† (kok'al), *n.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. *cockle*[2].] **1.** A game played with the anklebones of a sheep in the place of dice.—**2.** The bone used in playing the game; the astragalus or ankle-bone, incorrectly called *hucklebone*. See *dib*[3].

cock-ale (kok'āl), *n.* A favorite drink of the eighteenth century, made by flavoring a cask of ale with raisins, dates, nutmeg, spice, and the broth or jelly of a fowl, adding yeast, and allowing the whole to ferment anew. *Bickerdyke.*

cock-a-leekie (kok'ạ-lē'ki), *n.* Same as *cockie-leekie*.

cock-and-bull (kok'and-bůl'), *a.* [From the phrase "a tale of a *cock and a bull*" (as in Congreve); cf. F. *coq-à-l'âne*, a cock-and-bull story, formerly "*du coq à l'asne*, a libel, pasquin, satyre" (Cotgrave) (a tale of the 'cock to the ass'): in allusion to some fable about a cock and a bull, or in general allusion to the strain on credulity produced by the fables of Æsop and his imitators, in which cocks moralize and bulls debate.] Having no foundation in fact or probability; incredible because not plausible: applied to idle and absurd rumors and stories. Also *cock-and-a-bull*. [Colloq.]

You have some *cock-and-a-bull* story about him, I fancy.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, v. 11.

cockapert† (kok'ạ-pėrt), *a.* [< *cock*[1] or *cock*[2] + *pert* (after *malapert*); cf. *cock-a-hoop*, *cocket*[3], *cockish*, *cocky*.] Impudent; saucy. *Heywood.*

cockard†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockade*. *Wright.*

cockarouse† (kok'ạ-rous), *n.* [Amer. Ind.: see *caucus*.] A chief among the Indians of Virginia; hence, a person of consequence.

A *Cockarouse* is one that has the honor to be of the king's or queen's council, with relation to the affairs of the government, and has a great share in the administration.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 45.

Thus a fish finding itself entangled would flounce, and often pull the man under water, and then that man was counted a *cockarouse*, or brave fellow, that would not let go, till with swimming, wading, and diving, he had tired the sturgeon, and brought it ashore.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 23.

cockateel (kok-ạ-tēl'), *n.* [D. *kakatielje*, appar. from a Pg. dim. (**cacatilho* or **cacatelho*?) of *cacatu*: see *cockatoo*.] A cockatoo of the genus *Calopsitta*, as the Australian *C. novæ-hollandiæ*. ★*P. L. Sclater.*

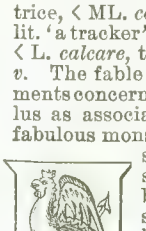
cockatoo (kok-ạ-tö'), *n.* [Earlier *cacatoo*, *cacatoe*; = D. *kakatoe*, *kakketoe* = G. *kakadu* = Dan. *kakadue* = Sw. *cacadu*, *kakadu* = Pg. *cacatu* = NL. *cacatua* = Hind. *kākātūa*, < Malay *kakatūa*, a cockatoo: so called in imitation of its cry. Cf. *cock*[1] (to which the word has been assimilated) and *cackle*.] The name of many beautiful birds of the parrot family, subfamily *Cacatuinæ* (which see), and especially of the genus *Cacatua*.



Cockatoo (*Cacatua chrysolopha*).

They are for the most part white, tinged with sulphury yellow or rose-color, and with elegant recurved crests resembling helmets, which can be erected at will. They inhabit the East Indies, Australia, etc. The sulphur-crested cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita*, of Australia, and the red-vented cockatoo, *C. hæmatopygia*, are characteristic examples. Black cockatoos belong to the related genus *Calyptorhynchus*.—**Helmet-cockatoo**, *Callocephalon galeatum*.—**Raven-cockatoo**, one of the black cockatoos of the genus *Calyptorhynchus*, as *C. banksi*.

cockatrice (kok'ạ-tris or -trīs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coccatrice*; < ME. *cocatryse*, *kokatrice*, < OF. *cocatrice*, *cocatris*, *caucatris*, an ichneumon, a crocodile, a cockatrice, F. *cocatrix*, a cockatrice, = Pr. *calcatrix* = Sp. *cocatriz*, a crocodile, = It. *cocatrice* (ML. *cocatrix*, *-tric-*), a cockatrice, < ML. *calcatrix*, *caucatrix*, a cockatrice, lit. 'a tracker' (tr. Gr. *ἰχνεύμων*: see *ichneumon*), < L. *calcare*, tread, ML. also track: see *calk*[1], *v.* The fable grew out of a confusion of statements concerning the ichneumon and the trochilus as associated with the crocodile.] **1.** A fabulous monster reputed to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, represented as possessing characters belonging to both animals, and supposed to have the power of killing by the glance of its eye; a basilisk. It occurs as a bearing in heraldry, represented as having the head, legs, and feet of the cock, a serpent's body and tail, and dragon-wings. It is generally represented in profile, as if passant; but when blazoned displayed it is depicted affronté, so as to show both wings.



Cockatrice.

They hatch *cockatrice'* eggs, and weave the spider's web.
Isa. lix. 5.

And kill with looks as *Cockatrices* doo.
Spenser, Sonnets, xlix.

And that bare vowel *I* shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of *cockatrice*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

2†. A loose woman.

Withal calls me at his pleasure I know not how many *cockatrices*, and things. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Amphisien cockatrice. Same as *basilisk*, 1.—**Cockatrice's head**, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a cockatrice, which, to distinguish it from a cock's head, has two ears or horns.

Cockaynet, *n.* See *Cockaigne*.

cock-bead (kok′bēd), *n.* In *joinery*, a bead which is not flush with the general surface, but raised above it.

cockbill (kok′bil), *v. t.* [See *a-cockbill*.] *Naut.*, to place a-cockbill, as an anchor or the yards.

The pilot gave orders to *cock-bill* the anchor and overhaul the chain. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 427.

cockboat (kok′bōt), *n.* [< ME. *cokboot, cokbote*, also *cogboot*, < **cok*, E. *cock*⁴ (or *cog*, E. *cog*¹), + *bote*, etc., E. *boat*.] A small boat. See *cock*⁴.

No wise man will sail to Ormus in a *cock-boat*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 872.

The camels tripped and stumbled, tossing their litters like *cock-boats* in a short sea.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 352.

cock-brained† (kok′brānd), *a.* Giddy; rash; hare-brained.

The mad Lord Frampul! and this same is his daughter. But as *cock-brained* as e'er the father was!
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

Such a *cock-brained* solicitor. *Milton*, Colasterion.

cock-brass (kok′brȧs), *n.* Same as *cock-metal*.

cock-bread (kok′bred), *n.* A stimulating diet given to game-cocks to prepare them for fighting.

You feed us with *cock-bread*, and arm us with steel spurs that we may mangle and kill each other for your sport.
Southey, The Doctor, clxiv.

cock-broth (kok′brôth), *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock or other fowl; chicken-broth. [Scotch.]

cockchafer (kok′chā″fėr), *n.* [< *cock*¹ (orig. for *clock*⁴, a beetle?) + *chafer*¹.] **1.** The popular name of a very common lamellicorn beetle of Europe, *Melolontha vulgaris*. Also called *May-beetle, May-bug, dor-beetle*, and *dor-bug*.—**2.** Any one of various similar or related beetles.

cockcrow (kok′krō), *n.* [< *cock*¹ + *crow*¹, *n.* Cf. AS. *hancrēd*, cockcrowing, < *hana*, a cock, + *crēd*, crowing.] The time at which cocks crow; the dawn of day.

cockcrowing (kok′krō″ing), *n.* [< *cock*¹ + *crowing*.] Same as *cockcrow*.

Watch ye therefore: for ye know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at the *cockcrowing*, or in the morning. Mark xiii. 35.

cocked-hat (kokt′hat′), *n.* [In allusion to the three-cornered *cocked hat:* see *cock*², *v.*] **1.** A variety of the game of bowls in which but three pins, placed at the angles of a triangle, are used.—**2.** A note folded into a three-cornered shape.

cockee (ko-kē′), *n.* [Sc.; also *cock:* see *cock*¹, *n.*, 14.] In the game of curling, the spot at the end of a rink where the player must stand when he hurls his stone, usually marked by a cross in a circle.

cocke-garden†, *n.* Same as *cockle-garden*.

cocker¹† (kok′ėr), *n.* [(Cf. E. dial. *cokers*, rims of iron round wooden shoes) < ME. *coker*, a kind of boot, appar. a particular use of earlier ME. *koker*, a quiver, < AS. *cocor, cocur, cocer* = OFries. *koker* = D. *koker* = MLG. *koker*, LG. *köker* = OHG. *chohhar*, MHG. *kocher*, G. *köcher* = Sw. *koger* = Dan. *kogger*, a quiver. Hence, from Teut., ML. *cucurum*, MGr. *κούκουρον*, OF. *coccure*, also *couire, couevre, cuivre*, > ME. *quyver*, E. *quiver*².] **1.** A quiver.

Enne *koker* fulne flan [arrows]. *Layamon*, I. 276.

2. *pl.* High shoes or half-boots, laced or buttoned.

His mittens were of bauzens [badger's] skinne,
His *cockers* were of cordiwin [Cordovan leather],
His hood of meniveere. *Drayton*, Dowsabell.

3. *pl.* Thick stockings without feet, used as an outside protection for the lower part of the leg.

Bootes, *cocurs*, myttens, mot we were [wear]:
For husbondes and hunters all this goode is;
For thai mot walk in breres and in woodes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

4. *pl.* Same as *cockermegs*.

cocker² (kok′ėr), *n.* [< *cock*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1.** A cock-fighter; one who makes a practice of fighting game-cocks, or of training them for fighting.

Here his poor bird th' inhuman *cocker* brings,
Arms his hard heel and clips his golden wings.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

2. A dog of the spaniel kind, trained to start woodcock and snipe in woods and marshes.

cocker³†, *n.* [ME. *cocker, cokker;* < *cock*⁶ + *-er*¹.] A fighter; a bully.

He is *cocker*, thef and horeling. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 188.

Thise dysars [dicers] and thise hollars [holours],
Thise *cokkers* and thise bullars,
Bese welle war of thise men.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 242.

cocker⁴ (kok′ėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cocquer* (and *cocke:* see *cock*⁹), < ME. *cockeren;* of uncertain origin. Cf. W. *cocri*, fondle, indulge, *cocr*, a fondling, F. *coqueliner*, dandle, cockle, fondle, It. *cocco*, "cockring sport, dandling delight or glee" (Florio), a darling. See *cocket*³, *cocking*³, *cockish, cocky*.] To fondle; indulge; treat with excessive tenderness; pamper; spoil.

Cocker thy child, and he shall make thee afraid.
Ecclus. xxx. 9.

I would to God (saith he) we ourselves did not spoil our children's manners, by over-much *cockering* and nice education. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 205.

The nursery-*cocker'd* child will jeer at aught
That may seem strange beyond his nursery.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

cocker⁵ (kok′ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *coker*, < ME. *coker;* origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *cock*³.] A reaper. [Now only prov. Eng.]

"Cans tow [canst thou] seruen," he seide, "other syngen in a churche,
Other coke [var. loke] for my *cokers*, other to the cart picche?" *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 12.

cockerel (kok′ėr-el), *n.* [< ME. *cokerel, cokerelle*, appar. a double dim. of *cock*¹. Cf. *cockle*⁴.] A young domestic cock; specifically, the male of the domestic fowl up to one year old. Both cockerel and pullet are specifically called *chicks*, as distinguished from *fowls*.

Cokerelle, gallus, gallulus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 80.

The *cokerels* flesshe that neuer crewe is better than the olde cockes flesshe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs
Are grown to sharpness? *Dryden*.

cockermegs (kok′ėr-megz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure; cf. *cocker*¹.] In *coal-mining*, two props of timber placed obliquely to each other and resting against a third one placed horizontally, so as to support the coal while it is being holed. The timber placed horizontally, and against which the other two abut on the face of the coal, is called the *cocker-pole*. Also called *cockers* and *cockersprags*.

cockernonie, cockernony (kok′ėr-nō-ni), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] The gathering of a young woman's hair under a snood or fillet. [Scotch.]

Jean maun baith sing her psalms and busk her *cockernony* the gate the gudeman likes.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

cocket¹ (kok′et), *n.* [< ME. **cocket, cokct* (not found except in ML. texts, the ML. reflex *cocketum, coketum, cokettum, coquetum*, and as perhaps in *cocket*², q. v.), of uncertain origin; supposed to have orig. referred to the boat or lighter used in conveying merchandise to the shore, and hence transferred to the official custom-house seal (cf. the relation of the Anglo-Chinese *chop*⁴, an official seal, to *chop-boat*), being then < OF. *coquet*, a small boat, a cockboat, dim. of *coque*, a boat: see *cock*⁴. Cf. *cocket*², *cocket-bread*.] In England—**1.** A seal of the custom-house.—**2.** A scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to a merchant as a warrant that his merchandise is entered.

The foresaid marchants were not wont to pay for a *cocket* for the conueyance & transportation of their goods out of the realme (albeit many names were written therein) more then 4. d. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 172.

3. The office of entry.—**4†.** A stamp; an official seal of any kind.

cocket¹† (kok′et), *v. t.* [< *cocket*¹, *n.*] To stamp or mark with a cocket. See *cocket*¹, *n.*, 4.

cocket²† (kok′et), *n.* [< ME. *coket*, of uncertain origin; supposed to be short for *coket-bred*, mod. *cocket-bread*, that is, bread that has been inspected and stamped with the official seal, < *cocket*¹.] **1.** Same as *cocket-bread*.

No beggere eten bred that benes inne coome,
Bote *coket* and cler-matin an of clene whete;
Ne non halfpeny ale in none wyse drynke.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 292.

2. A loaf or cake of cocket-bread. See first extract under *cocket-bread*.—**3.** A measure. See first extract under *cocket-bread*.

cocket³† (kok′et), *a.* and *n.* [Also *cocket, cocquet;* appar. (with ref. perhaps to *cockish, cocky*) < OF. *coquet*, a little cock (dim. of *coq*, a cock) (> *coqueter*, chuck as a cock, swagger, strut), mod. F. *coquet, coquette*, coquet: see *coquet*.] **I.** *a.* Brisk; pert; saucy.

Accresté [F.], crested, copped, having a great crest or comb, as a cock; also, *cockit*, proud, saucy, stately, lusty, crest-risen.—*Goguelu*, proud, *cocket*, scornful, braggard, vainglorious. *Cotgrave*.

II. *n.* A pert, swaggering fellow; a gallant.

cocket⁴†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To join or fasten in building.

To joyne or fasten in building, as one joyste or stone is *cocketted* within another. *Thomas*, Dict., 1644.

cocket-bread† (kok′et-bred), *n.* [See *cocket*².] The second quality of wheat bread, the finest being *wastel*. Also called *cocket*.

Bread-cocket of a farthing, of the same corn and Bultel, shall weigh more than Wastel by ii/s. And *Cocket-Bread* made of corn of lower Price shall weigh more than Wastel by v/s. Bread made into a Simnel, shall weigh ii/s. less than Wastel. Bread made of the whole wheat shall weigh a Cocket and a half, so that a cocket shall weigh more than a Wastel by v/s. Bread of Treet shall weigh two Wastels: and Bread of common wheat shall weigh two great Cockets. *Statute of Bread and Ale*, 51 Hen. III.

I believe *Cocket-bread* or *Cocket* was only hard sea-bisket; either so-called because cocketted or marked with a peculiar stamp or cocket: or also because made for the use of Cock-swains or Seamen. This is but my conjecture; For no author has yet hit upon the sense of the word or Derivation of it. *Cowell*.

cockey (kok′i), *n.* [E. dial.] A common sewer. *Britton; Halliwell*.

cockeye (kok′ī), *n.* [Appar. < *cock*² + *eye;* Skeat derives *cock-* from Gael. *caog*, wink; cf. *caog-shuil*, a squint eye, *caogail*, winking, squinting.] **1.** A squinting eye; strabismus.—**2.** The depression on the balance-rynd of a millstone that receives the point of the spindle.—**3.** In a harness, the loop at the end of a trace, by means of which it is attached to the swingletree.—**A-cockeye,** *adv. phr.*, asquint; obliquely.

As I was hunting in the park, I saw Cupid shooting *a cockhye* into your face, and gazing after his arrow, it fell into mine eye. *Chapman*, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

cockeyed (kok′īd), *a.* [< *cockeye* + *-ed*².] Having a squinting eye; cross-eyed.

cock-feather (kok′feᵺ″ėr), *n.* In *archery*, the feather which stands up on the arrow when it is rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the cock or notch.

cock-fight (kok′fīt), *n.* A match or contest of cocks; a very ancient sport, in which cocks, usually armed with long steel spurs bound to the shanks, are set to fight with each other, commonly in a "pit," so called.

cock-fighter (kok′fī″tėr), *n.* One who engages in cock-fighting.

cock-fighting (kok′fī″ting), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The fighting of cocks as a sport.

In a Word, *Cock-fighting* is an heathenish Mode of Diversion from the first, and at this Day ought certainly to be confined to barbarous Nations.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 379.

In the reign of Edward III. *cock-fighting* became a fashionable amusement; it was then taken up more seriously than it formerly had been, and the practice extended to grown persons. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 376.

To beat cock-fighting, to go beyond one's expectations; surpass everything. [Colloq.]

The Squire faltered out, "Well, this *beats cockfighting!* the man's as mad as a March hare!"
Bulwer, My Novel, iii. 11.

II. *a.* Addicted to the sport of fighting cocks; having the tastes and habits of a cock-fighter.

The ne'er-do-well sons of *cockfighting* baronets.
G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler.

cock-garden (kok′gar″dn), *n.* Same as *cockle-garden*.

cockgrass (kok′gras), *n.* Darnel. [Prov. Eng.]

cockhead (kok′hed), *n.* The top point of the spindle of a millstone.

cock-hedge (kok′hej), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *quick-hedge;* cf. ME. *cuc, cwuc*, var. of *cwic*, quick.] A quicket hedge. [Prov. Eng.]

cockhoop (kok′höp), *n.* A bullfinch. [Prov. Eng.]

cockhorse (kok′hôrs), *n.* and *a.* [Orig. in the nursery phrase 'to ride acockhorse,' that is, 'to ride astride of a horse.' This came to be understood as 'to ride a cockhorse.' Some would find here a survival of an ancient myth, connecting the term with the griffin myth and the fabulous *ἱππαλεκτρυών*, 'horse-cock,' in Æschylus and Aristophanes.] **I.** *n.* A child's rocking-horse or hobby-horse: commonly used in the adverbial phrase *on cockhorse, a-cockhorse*, on horseback, or as if on horseback (as when a child rides on a broomstick); hence, in an elevated position; elated; on the high horse.

Abated to an ebb so low that boys
A'-cock-horse frisk'd about me without plunge.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

When you would have a Child go to such a place, and you find him unwilling, you tell him he shall ride a *Cock-horse*, and then he will go presently.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 96.

My gentlemen return'd to their lodgings *on cockhorse*, and began to think of a fund for a glorious equipage.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 215.

II. *a.* **1.** Mounted as on a hobby-horse, or as if on horseback. [Rare.]—**2.** Proud; upstart. [Rare.]

Cockhorse peasantry. *Marlowe.*

cockhorse (kok'hôrs), *adv.* [< *cockhorse, a.*] Astride.

Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits *Cock-Horse* on her Throne the Brain.
Prior, Alma, I.

A huge fellow, with one eye closed and half his whiskers burned by the explosion of powder, was riding *cock-horse* on a gun. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 259.

cockie-leekie (kok'i-lē'ki), *n.* [Sc., also written *cooky-leeky* and *cock-a-leekie*, a loose dim. compound of *cock*[1] + *leek*.] Soup made of a cock or other fowl boiled with leeks.

cockille†, *n.* The old English form of *cockle*[2].

cocking[1] (kok'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cock*[1], *v.*] Cock-fighting.

Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxix.

Let cullies that lose at a race
Go venture at hazard to win,
Or he that is bubbl'd at dice
Recover at *cocking* again.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 106.

cocking[2]†, *n.* [ME. *cokkynge, cockunge;* verbal n. of *cock*[6], *v.*] Fighting; battling; sparring; disputing. *Udall.*

Mars with fiȝting and *cokkyng*.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, III. 83.

Ne beth nan icrunet [crowned] bute whase [whoso] treoweliche ithulle feht fihte & with strong *cockunge* ouercume hire flesch. *Hali Meidenhed* (ed. Cockayne), p. 47.

cocking[3]† (kok'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cock*[9], *v.* Cf. *cockering*, ppr. of *cocker*[4], *v.*] Cockering.

Cocking dads make sawcie lads
In youth to rage, to beg in age.
Tusser, Life, p. 162.

cocking-main (kok'ing-mān), *n.* A series of cock-fights carried on in immediate succession between two sides or parties.

cockish (kok'ish), *a.* [< *cock*[1] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *cocky, cocket*[3].] Like a cock; arrogant; pert; forward; presuming. [Colloq.]

cockishness (kok''ish-nes), *n.* Uppishness; arrogance; impertinence; presumption. [Colloq.]

cock-laird (kok'lārd), *n.* A person who owns a small landed property and cultivates it himself; a yeoman. [Scotch.]

cockle[1] (kok'l), *n.* [< ME. *cockle, cockel, cokkel, cokel,* < AS. *coccel*, tares (Ir. *cogal*, corn-cockle, beards of barley, = Gael. *cogall*, tares, husks, cockle, *cogull*, corn-cockle, < ME.), < ML. **cocculus*, dim. of L. *coccus*, a grain, a berry. See *coccus*.] **1.** Darnel, *Lolium temulentum;* rye-grass, *L. perenne;* tare; a weed generally.

His enmye came and sew aboue dernel or *cokil*.
Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 25.

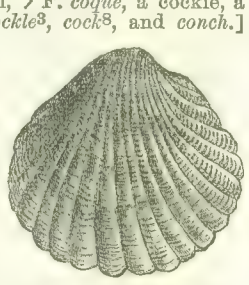
Cokylle, wede, nigella, lollium, zizania.
Prompt. Parv., p. 86.

Let thistles grow instead of wheat, and *cockle* instead of barley. Job xxxi. 40.

Such were the first weak steps of the fathers of our language, who, however, culled for us many a flower among their *cockle*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 312.

2. The corn-rose or corn-cockle, *Agrostemma Githago*, or its seed.

cockle[2] (kok'l), *n.* [< ME. *cokel*, perhaps dim. of **cok, cocke*, a shell (see *cock*[8]); otherwise < OF. (and F.) *coquille*, a shell, cockle, = Sp. *coquillo* = It. *cochiglia*, < L. *conchylium* (see *conchylious*), < Gr. κογχύλιον, dim. of κογχύλη, a small kind of mussel or cockle, < κόγχη, L. *concha*, a shell, conch, > F. *coque*, a cockle, a shell: see *cockle*[1], *cockle*[3], *cock*[8], and *conch*.] **1.** A mollusk of the family *Cardiidæ* and genus *Cardium;* especially, the common edible species of Europe, *Cardium edule;* the shell of such mollusks.—**2.** An equivalve bivalve, resembling or related to mollusks of the genus *Cardium*. (*a*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidæ*, *Mya truncata:* so called in the Hebrides; more fully called *lady-cockle*. (*b*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pectinidæ;* the scallop. (*c*†) The oyster.


Common Cockle (*Cardium edule*).

And as the *cockille*, with heauenly dewe so clene
Of kynde, engendereth white perlis rounde.
Lydgate, p. 46.

[Allusion is here made to the old fable that oysters rise to the surface of the water at the full moon, and open their shells to receive the falling dew-drops, which thus harden into pearls.]

3. A univalve mollusk of the family *Muricidæ;* the murex or purple-fish.

There are *cockles* in great numbers, with which they dye a scarlet colour so strong and fair that neither the heat of the sun nor the violence of the rain will change it, and the older it is, the better it looks.
Camden, Britannia, p. 962.

4†. A ringlet or crimp.

The Queen had inkling; instantly she sped
To curl the *cockles* of her new-bought head.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

5. [See *cockle*[2], *v.*] The instrument used in cockling the cogs of a mill. *E. D.*—**Cockles of the heart**, the inmost recesses of the heart. [A phrase of unknown origin, but probably connected with *cockle*[2], *n.*, a shell, and *cockle*[2], *v.*, to pucker.]

Polyglot tossed a bumper off; it cheer'd
The *cockles of* his *heart*.
Colman the Younger, Poet. Vagaries, p. 147.

Hot cockles [a fanciful name; cf. *to cry cockles*, (*b*), below], a kind of game. See the extracts.

Hot Cockles, from the French *hautes-coquilles* [an error], is a play in which one kneels, and covering his eyes lays his head in another's lap and guesses who struck him.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 501.

As at *Hot Cockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty Hand of many a Clown;
Buxoma gave a gentle Tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft Mischief in her eye.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 99.

Lady-cockle. (*a*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ, Mactra subtruncata:* so called at Belfast, Ireland. It is rarely used except as bait for fishing or as food for pigs. (*b*) Same as *cockle*[2], 2 (*a*).—**To cry cockles.** (*a*) To vend cockles by crying them in the streets. (*b*) To be hanged: from the noise made while strangling. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

cockle[2] (kok'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cockled*, ppr. *cockling*. [< *cockle*[2], *n.*, with ref. to the wrinkles of a cockle-shell. In the 3d sense perhaps of diff. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To pucker or contract into wrinkles, as cloth or glass.

The sorting together of Wools of seuerall natures . . . causeth cloth to *cockle* and lie vneuen.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 162.

Parchment does not *cockle* unless wet through.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 251.

2. To rise into frequent ridges, as the waves of a chopping sea.

Ripling and *cockling* seas. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 5.

A short *cockling* sea which must very soon have bulged the ship. *Cook*, Voyages, I. iii. 7.

It [Massachusetts Bay] is both safe, spacious, and deep, free from such *cockling* seas as run upon the coast of Ireland and in the channels of England.
Quoted in *Tyler's* Amer. Lit., I. 173.

3. To make a slight score on the cogs or teeth of a mill, as a guide for cutting off their ends, so that the whole may be given a truly circular form.

II. *trans.* To cause to pucker in wrinkles: as, rain will *cockle* silk.

Showers soon drenched the camlet's *cockled* grain.
Gay, Trivia, i. 46.

When heated and plunged in water or oil, they are curled and *cockled* in all shapes [articles of steel].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 251.

cockle[3] (kok'l), *n.* [< F. *coquille*, a kind of grate or stove, also lit. a shell: see *cockle*[2].] **1.** The body or fire-chamber of an air-stove, usually made of fire-brick.—**2.** A kind of kiln or stove for drying hops.—**3.** In *porcelain-manuf.*, a large stove used for drying biscuit-ware which has been dipped in glaze, preparatory to burning.

cockle[4] (kok'l), *n.* [Perhaps from *cockle*[1], *n.*] A disease of wheat produced by a nematoid worm (*Tylenchus tritici*), whereby the grains become black and deformed like peppercorns. *N. E. D.*

cockle-boat (kok'l-bōt), *n.* Same as *cockboat*.

cockle-brained (kok'l-brānd), *a.* [Appar. < *cockle*[4] + *brain* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *cock-brained* and *chuckle-headed*.] Chuckle-headed; foolish. Also *cockle-headed*.

cockle-brillion (kok'l-bril''yon), *n.* [< *cockle*[2] + *brillion*, said to be < Bret. *brélin* or *vrélin*, a wrinkle.] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidæ, Mya truncata:* so called at Belfast in Ireland.

cockle-bur (kok'l-bėr), *n.* **1.** Any species of *Xanthium* or clot-bur, a weedy composite plant with close spiny involucres.

A shaggy white pony—the abundant hair of his tail and mane thickly clotted with *cockle-burs*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 108.

2. The agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.

cockled (kok'ld), *a.* [< *cockle*[2], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having a shell like that of a cockle; inclosed in a shell. [Rare.]

The tender horns of *cockled* snails.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

cockle-garden (kok'l-gär''dn), *n.* A preserve by the sea for the keeping of shell-fish. Also *cocke-garden, cock-garden*. [Eng.]

At Starcross they have small *cocke-gardens*, where the shellfish are kept, and the flavour of these cockles is considered superior to those which are found elsewhere.
M. S. Lowell, Edible British Mollusca (1884), p. 42.

cockle-hat (kok'l-hat), *n.* A hat bearing a scallop-shell, the badge of a pilgrim. See *scallop*.

His *cockle hat* and staff. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

cockle-headed (kok'l-hed''ed), *a.* [Appar. < *cockle*[4] + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *cockle-brained*. *Scott.*

cockle-oast (kok'l-ōst), *n.* A kind of kiln for drying hops.

cockler (kok'lėr), *n.* [< *cockle*[2], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] One who sells cockles. *Gray.*

cockle-sauce (kok'l-sâs), *n.* A sauce made from cockles, with water, flour, butter, cream, and various condiments.

cockle-shell (kok'l-shel), *n.* **1.** The shell of the cockle, especially the common cockle, *Cardium edule*. See cut under *cockle*[2].

Shall we only sport and play, or gather *cockle-shells* and lay them in heaps like Children, till we are snatched away past all recovery? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

Cockle-shells are used as cultch for the oyster spat to adhere to. *M. S. Lowell*, Edible British Mollusca (1884), p. 44.

2. A representation of a cockle, serving, instead of the shell itself, as the badge and attribute of a pilgrim: in *her.*, same as *scallop*.—**3.** A cockboat.

cockle-stair (kok'l-stār), *n.* A winding or spiral stair. [Prov. Eng.]

cockle-stove (kok'l-stōv), *n.* A stove in which the cockle or fire-chamber is surrounded by air-currents, which, after being heated sufficiently, are admitted into the apartments to be warmed.

cockle-strewer† (kok'l-strō''ėr), *n.* A person whose duty it was to strew the earth with cockle-shells for the game of pall-mall.

The earth is miered, and that over all there is cockle-shells powdered and spread, to keep it fast, which, however, in dry weather turns to dust and deads the ball. The person who had the care of grounds was called the King's *cockle-strewer*.
Quoted in *M. S. Lowell's* Edible British Mollusca (1884), [p. 45.

cocklety (kok'l-ti), *a.* [Appar. a var. of **cockly*, < *cockle*[2], *v.*] Unsteady. [Prov. Eng.]

cockle-wife (kok'l-wīf), *n.* A woman who collects cockles or scrapes for them. [Eng.]

The sand banks are lined with *cockle-wives* scraping for cockles. *M. S. Lowell*, Edible British Mollusca (1884), p. 43.

cocklight (kok'līt), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *light*.] Daybreak. [Prov. Eng.]

cockloach†, **cocklochet**†, *n.* [< F. *coqueluche*, a hood.] A fool; a coxcomb.

A couple of *cockloches*. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, ii. 2.

cock-lobster (kok'lob''stėr), *n.* The male of the lobster.

cocklochet†, *n.* See *cockloach*.

cockloft (kok'lôft), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *loft*. W. *coeg-lofft*, a garret, is from the E. word.] A small loft in the top of a house; a small garret or apartment immediately under the roof.

My garrets, or rather my *cock-lofts*, . . . are indifferently furnished. *Swift.*

cock-master (kok'mås''tėr), *n.* One who breeds or trains game-cocks.

A *cockmaster* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

cock-match (kok'mach), *n.* A cock-fight for a prize. *Addison.*

cockmate (kok'māt), *n.* A mate; companion.

Not disdayning their *cockmates* or refraining their company. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 145.

cock-metal (kok'met''al), *n.* A soft alloy composed of 2 parts of copper and 1 part of lead. It is used for large vessels and measures, and for taps or cocks. Also *cock-brass*.

cock-nest (kok'nest), *n.* A nest built by a male bird and not used for incubation. Such structures are commonly made by various wrens, as the common long-billed marsh-wren of the United States, *Cistothorus* or *Telmatodytes palustris*, for no known purpose, unless it be for a roosting-place or kind of play-house.

The male wren (Troglodytes) of North America builds *cock-nests* to roost in, like the males of our kitty-wrens—a habit wholly unlike that of any other known bird.
Darwin, Origin of Species (ed. 1885), p. 234.

cockney (kok'ni), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cockneye, cocknaye, cocknaie;* < ME. *cockney, cocknaye, cokeney, cokenay, coknay:* prop. 'cock-egg,' < *cok*, cock, + *nei, nay, ney*, an egg, a form arising by misdivision of *an ay, an ey*, as

a nay, a ney: see *ay*[4], *ey*, and *egg*[1]. See an article in Amer. Philol. Assoc., Trans. 1892, XXIII. 203-211. The origin of the word was until recently unknown, being left to conjectures in which the form and senses of the word were entangled with those of other words related only remotely or not at all, namely: (1) *cock*[1], as in the desperate etym. ("Doth the *cock neigh*, too?") mentioned by Minsheu; (2) *cocket*[3], *cockish*, *cocky*, etc., with allusion to pertness or conceit; (3) *Cockaigne*, *Cockayne*, an imaginary country of idleness and luxury, supposed (erroneously) to be related, whence its second meaning, 'cockneydom'; (4) *cocker*[4], *cock*[9], and *coax*, *v.*, pamper, fondle; (5) < OF. **coquiné* (ML. **coquinatus*), taken in some such sense as 'a vagabond who hangs around the kitchen,' or 'a child brought up in the kitchen,' or 'a child fed in the kitchen, a pampered child,' < OF. *coquiner*, beg (> *coquin* (ML. *coquinus*, ME. *cokin*), a beggar, a rogue, F. a rogue, a rascal, *coquinerie*, beggary, F. roguery, *coquineau*, a scoundrel), < L. *coquinare*, serve in a kitchen, act as a cook, < *coquina*, a kitchen (> ult. E. *kitchen*), < *coquus*, a cook, > ult. E. *cook*[1]: see *cook*[1] and *kitchen*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A 'cock-egg' or 'rooster-egg,' that is, a small or misshapen egg of a hen, the subject of trivial curiosity among rustics and boys: used in the quotations in a humorous way, implying a meager portion of a simple fare.

I haue no salt bacoun
Ne no *kokeney* [var. *cokeney* (C), *cokeneyes* (A)], by Cryst, coloppes forto maken. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 287.

At that fest thay wer servyd with a ryche aray,
Every fyve & fyve had a *cokenay*.
Turnament of Tottenham (Percy's Reliques, [p. 179]).

He that comth every daie shall have a *cocknaie*,
He that comth now and then shall have a fat hen.
Heywood, Proverbs. (*Wright.*)

2†. A spoiled child; hence, a foolish or effeminate person; a simpleton: often used as a term of reproach without a very clear signification.

I sal be halde a daf, a *cokenay*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 288.

I bring vp lyke a *cocknaye*, je mignotte. *Palsgrave*.

I made thee a wanton, and thou hast made me a foole: I brought thee vp like a *cockney*, and thou hast handled me like a cockescombe.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 103.

A young heir or *cockney* that is his mother's darling.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse.

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney*. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

3. A native or a permanent resident of London: used slightingly or by way of contempt, and generally with allusion to peculiarities of pronunciation or insularity or narrowness of views.

A *cockney*, applied only to one borne within the sound of Bow-Bell, that is, within the City of London; which tearme came first out of this tale: That a Cittizens sonne riding with his father out of London into the Countrey, and being a nouice and meerely ignorant how corne or cattle increased, asked, when he heard a horse neigh, what the horse did. His father answered, "The horse doth neigh." Riding farther he heard a cocke crow, and said, "Doth the cocke neigh, too?" and therefore *Cockney* or *Cocknie*, by inuersion thus: *incock*, *q*[*uasi*] *incoctus*, *i.* [*e.*] raw or vnripe in Countreymens affaires. But in these daies we may leaue the terme *Cockney*, and call them Apricockes, in Lat. *præcocia*, *i.* [*e.*] *præmatura*, *i.* [*e.*] soone or rathe ripe, for the suddainnesse of their wits, whereof commeth our English word *Princockes* for a ripe headed yoong boie. . . . A *Cockney* may be taken for a childe tenderly or wantonly bred up. *Minsheu*.

That synod's geography was as ridiculous as a *cockney's*, to whom all is Barbary beyond Brainford.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People (1654), p. 221.

4. One of the (19th century) "Cockney [London] school" of English poets. Leigh Hunt was reckoned the chief of the school.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or like cockneys or Londoners: as, *cockney* conceit; *cockney* speech.

cockney† (kok'ni), *v. t.* [< *cockney*, *n.*] To pamper; fondle; cocker.

The wise justice of the Almighty meant not to *cockney* us up with meere dainties.
Bp. Hall, Sermons, xxix. (Jan., 1625).

cockneydom (kok'ni-dum), *n.* [< *cockney*, 3, + *-dom*.] The region or home of cockneys: a contemptuous or humorous name for London and its suburbs.

He [Sterling] called Cruikshank the Raphael of *Cockneydom*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 144.

cockneyfication (kok″ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *cockneyfy*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of subjecting, or the state of being subjected, to the ways and influences of London or of the Londoners.

With regard to most romantic sites in England, there is a sort of average *cockneyfication* with which you must make your account.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 248.

cockneyfy (kok'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cockneyfied*, ppr. *cockneyfying*. [< *cockney*, 3, + *-fy*.] To make like a cockney. [Colloq.]

cockneyish (kok'ni-ish), *a.* [< *cockney* + *-ish*[1].] Relating to or like cockneys.

cockneyism (kok'ni-izm), *n.* [< *cockney* + *-ism*.] **1.** The condition, qualities, manner, or dialect of the cockneys.—**2.** A peculiarity of the dialect of the Londoners.

Tom . . . recognised the woman's Berkshire accent beneath its coat of *cockneyism*.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxiv.

cockodrille†, *n.* See *crocodile*.

cockpaidle (kok'pā″dl), *n.* [Sc., also written *cockpaddle*; origin obscure.] A name of the common lumpsucker, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

cock-penny (kok'pen″i), *n.* See the extracts.

The payments were usually made at Shrovetide under the name of *Cock-pence*, as the master [of Cartmel grammar-school], as a sort of return for the compliment made to him, provided a cock for the sport of his scholars.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 682.

Formerly an admission fee [to the free grammar-school at Burnley] was paid, and a *cock-penny* at Shrovetide; but, in lieu of these, the master is now allowed to make a charge of from four to six guineas a-year for each boy, for writing, arithmetic, etc. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 34.

★**cockpit** (kok'pit), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *pit*[1].] **1.** A pit or inclosed place used for cock-fighting.

And now I have gained the *cockpit* of the Western world, and academy of arms for many years.
Howell, Vocall Forest.

2. Formerly, an apartment under the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, forming quarters for junior officers, and during a battle devoted to the surgeon and his assistants and patients.—**3.** A room in Westminster in which the English Privy Council hold their sittings: so called from its occupation of the site of the former cockpit of the palace at Whitehall.

He [Brougham] threatened to sit often at the *cockpit*, in order to check Leach, who, though a good judge in his own court, was good for nothing in a court of appeal.
Greville, Memoirs, Nov. 22, 1830.

4†. The pit or area of a theater.

Can this *cockpit* hold
The vasty fields of France? or may we cram
Within this wooden O the very casques
That did affright the air at Agincourt?
Shak., Hen. V., i. (cho.).

cockqueant (kok'kwēn), *n.* [Var. of *cucquean*, *cotquean*.] Same as *cotquean*. *Warner*.

★**cockroach** (kok'rōch), *n.* [Formerly *cockroche*, an accom. of Sp. *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, a cockroach, = Pg. **cacaroucha*, *caroucha*, a beetle.] The popular name of the insects of the orthopterous genus *Blatta*, in a broad sense comprising several species, of which *B.* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis*, the common cockroach or black beetle, may be regarded as the type. They have parchment-like elytra, and in the female the wings are imperfectly developed. They are nocturnal in their habits, and are very troublesome in houses, where they often multiply with great rapidity, infesting kitchens and pantries, and attacking provisions of all kinds. They have an offensive smell. One of the commonest cockroaches of the United States is the *Blatta germanica*, commonly called *croton-bug* (which see). See also cut under *Blattidæ*.



Female Cockroach (*Blatta* or *Periplaneta orientalis*), three fourths natural size.

cocks (koks), *n.* [Prob. pl. of *cock*[1].] A common name in some parts of England for the ribwort, *Plantago lanceolata*, from a children's game in which the flower-spikes are fought against each other like cocks in a cock-fight.

cockscomb (koks'kōm), *n.* [Also written (in def. 6 usually) *coxcomb*; < ME. *cokkes comb*, *kokys coom*, etc.; < *cock's*, poss. of *cock*[1], + *comb*[1].] **1.** The comb or caruncle of a cock.

There ben white Gees, rede aboute the Nekke, and thei han a gret Crest, as a *Cokkes Comb* upon hire Hedes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 207.

2. A name given to flowering plants of various genera. By gardeners it is properly confined to *Celosia cristata* (see cut under *Celosia*), but it is also applied to some similar species of *Amarantus*, as well as to the yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, from the shape of its calyx, and locally to several other plants. In the West Indies the name is given to the *Erythrina Crista-galli*, on account of its crest-like corolla.

3. A kind of oyster, *Ostræa cristagalli*, having both valves plaited. Also called *cockscomb-oyster*. *E. P. Wright.*—**4.** In *anat.*, the **crista galli** of the ethmoid bone. See *crista*.—**5.** In *lace-making*, a bride. See *bride*[2], 2.—**6.** A fop; a vain silly fellow: in this sense usually written *coxcomb* (which see)

If the enemy is an ass, and a fool, and a prating *Coxcomb*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

7. *Naut.*, a notched cleat on the yard-arm of a



a, Cockscomb of a Yard-arm.

vessel to facilitate hauling out the reef-earings.—**Cockscomb-grass**, the *Cynosurus echinatus*, an annual European grass, so called from the shape of the panicle.—**Cockscomb morion**, a morion of the kind common in the sixteenth century, having a high erect blade rising above the headpiece.—**Cockscomb pyrites**, a variety of marcasite, or white iron pyrites. See *marcasite*.

cockscomb-oyster (koks'kōm-ois″tėr), *n.* Same as *cockscomb*, 3.

cocksfoot, cocksfoot-grass (koks'fůt, -gras), *n.* The orchard-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*, tall and coarse, but valuable for hay, and growing well in the shade: so called from the dense branches of the one-sided panicle. It is native in Europe, but widely naturalized in other temperate countries.

cockshead (koks'hed), *n.* [< *cock's*, poss. of *cock*[1], + *head*.] **1.** A name of the sainfoin, *Onobrychis Onobrychis*, from the shape of its pod.—**2.** In the West Indies, the plant *Meibomia tortuosa*, with much-twisted jointed pods.

cockshoot (kok'shöt), *n.* and *a.* [Also *cockshoote*, *cockshot*, *cockshott*, and *cockshut*. Late ME. *cockeshote*; < *cock*[1] + *shoot*.] An open lane or glade in a wood, in which nets were stretched in order to catch woodcocks as they would 'shoot' or fly along it.

Cockesshote to take wodcockes with — uolee.
1530, *Palsgrave* (repr. 1852), p. 206.

Cockshoot time, cockshoot light, cockshoot evening, the time or light when fowlers go to the cockshoot; twilight: probably taken, in the later form *cockshut time*, etc., for the time when the fowls go to roost or the night shuts in.

About *cock-shut time*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

cockshut† (kok'shut), *n.* and *a.* [An alteration of *cockshoot*, as if *cock* + *shut*.] **1.** Same as *cockshoot*.—**2.** Twilight.

Cane e lupo, tra cane e lupo, *cock-shut* or twilight [1611, *cocke shute*, twy light], as when a man cannot discerne a dog from a Wolfe. 1598, *Florio*.

★**cockshy** (kok'shī), *n.* [< *cock*[1], *n.*, + *shy*[2].] The act of throwing stones or other missiles at a cock tied to a post, or other target.

★**cockspur** (kok'spėr), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *spur*.] **1.** A spur of a cock.—**2.** A small piece of clay placed between articles of pottery in the saggar to prevent their adhering during the process of firing in the kiln.—**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A North American species of thorn, *Cratægus Crus-galli*, frequently cultivated. (*b*) *Pisonia aculeata*, a West Indian shrub.

cockspur-grass (kok'spėr-gras), *n.* A coarse annual grass, *Panicum Crus-galli*. Also known as *barn-yard grass*.

cock-stele†, *n.* A stick to throw at a cock, in the game called *cock-throwing* (which see).

Sir Thomas More, who wrote in the sixteenth century, describing the state of childhood, speaks of his skill in casting a *cok-stele*, that is, a stick or a cudgel to throw at a cock. It was universally practised upon Shrove-Tuesday.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 378.

cockstone (kok'stōn), *n.* Same as *alectoria*[1].

cock-stride† (kok'strīd), *n.* A short distance or space, like that passed by a cock in one stride.

It is now February, and the Sun is gotten up a *cocke-stride* of his climbing. *Breton*, Fantastickes (February).

At New Year's tide
The days lengthen a *cock's stride*. *Old saying*.

cock-sure (kok'shör), *a.* [Appar. < *cock*[1] (perhaps with allusion to *cockish*, *cocky*, with ref. to pert self-confidence) + *sure*.] **1.** Perfectly secure or safe.

The devil was disappointed of his purpose; for he thought all to be his own: and when he had once brought Christ to the cross, he thought all *cock-sure*.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

2. Confidently or absolutely sure or certain.

Hold! I forbid the Banns; you shan't have her, mun, for all you are so *cock-sure*.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Man's Bewitch'd, v.

cock-sure (kok′shör), *adv.* [< *cocksure, a.*] With perfect security or certainty.

We steal as in a castle, *cocksure;* we have the receipt of fern-seed, we walk invisible. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

cock-sureness (kok′shör-nes), *n.* Confident certainty.

Of all the dangerous mental habits, that which schoolboys call *cocksureness* is probably the most perilous. *Huxley*, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs.

cockswain, coxswain (kok′swān; colloq. kok′sn), *n.* [Also contr. *cockson, coxon;* < *cock's*, poss. of *cock*[4], a boat, + *swain*. Cf. *boatswain*.] The person who steers a boat; a person on board of a ship who has the care of a boat and its crew under an officer.

Their majesties, Lord Carteret, and Sir John Norris, embarked in Sir John's barge, and his captain steered the boat as *coxswain*. *A. Drummond*, Travels, p. 70.

★**cocktail** (kok′tāl), *n.* [< *cock*[1] (in part with allusion to *cock*[2], *v.*) + *tail*[1]. The origin of the term in the 3d and 4th senses is not clear.] **1.** A bird of the genus *Alectrurus*.—**2.** [So called from the way it cocks up its abdomen.] A name of a European insect, *Ocypus* or *Goërius olens*, one of the rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*. Also called *devil's coach-horse* (which see, under *devil*).—**3.** A horse which is not thoroughbred, but has some impure blood, generally one fourth or less, but sometimes one half; hence, an underbred person.

But servitors are gentlemen, I suppose? A good deal of the *cocktail* about them, I should think. *Macmillan's Mag.*

4. An American drink, strong, stimulating, and cold, made of spirits, bitters, and a little sugar, with various aromatic and stimulating additions.

Being famous for nothing but gin-*cocktails*, and commanding a fair salary by his one accomplishment. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xxi.

Did ye iver try a brandy *cock-tail*, Cornel? *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xiii.

Champagne cocktail, a glass of champagne (preferably of the Rheims sort) with a few drops of Angostura bitters. —**Manhattan cocktail**, a whisky cocktail diluted with vermuth.—**Martini cocktail**, a gin cocktail diluted with vermuth.—**Soda cocktail**, a glass of soda-water with a little bitters.

★**cock-tailed** (kok′tāld), *a.* [< *cocktail* + *-ed*[2].] Having the tail cocked or tilted up: as, the *cock-tailed* flycatcher, *Alectrurus tricolor*.

cock-throwing (kok′thrō″ing), *n.* An old sport consisting in tying a cock to a stake and throwing sticks at it until it was killed. See *cock-stele*.

Cock-throwing,
Cock-a-doodle do! 'tis the bravest game.
Wit's Recreation, 1640.

The very barbarous amusement of *cock-throwing*, which was at least as old as Chaucer, and in which Sir T. More when a young man had been especially expert, is said to have been peculiarly English. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

cock-up[1] (kok′up), *a.* and *n.* [From the shape.]

I. *a.* In *printing*, having the top much above the top line of the other letters of the text: applied to a large type used for the initial letter of the first word of a volume, etc.

II. *n.*† An old form of hat with the brim much turned up in front.

cockup[2] (kok′up), *n.* [A corruption of Malay (*ikan*) *kakap*, a kind of sea-fish. *Yule.*] A serranoid fish, *Lates calcarifer*, of the seas, back-waters, and mouths of rivers of India and neighboring countries. It has an oblong compressed body, moderate scales, small head with incurved sloping profile, from 7 to 8 spines in the first dorsal, 2 spines and from 11 to 12 rays in the second, 3 spines and from 8 to 9 rays in the anal, and convex caudal fin. The color is gray inclining to green on the back and silvery below. It is an excellent food-fish, both fresh and salted, and from it some of the best tamarind-fish is preserved. By Cuvier and Valenciennes it was named *Lates nobilis*, and by that name it was known to most naturalists up to 1860. It is ranked by some naturalists as a fresh-water fish, and occurs in all the large rivers of India and Burma. It is predatory in its habits, and ascends far up the rivers, especially in the wake of shoals of a kind of shad, *Clupea palasah*, and reaches as high as Mandalay, in Upper Burma, about 650 miles from the sea.

cockward†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuckold*.

cock-water (kok′wâ″tėr), *n.* In *mining*, a stream of water brought into a trough to wash away sand from ores.

cockweb (kok′web), *n.* A dialectal variant of *cobweb*.

cockweed (kok′wēd), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *weed*[1].] A European plant, *Lepidium latifolium*. Also called *dittander* and *pepperwort*.

cockwold†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuckold*.

cocky (kok′i), *a.* [< *cock*[1] + *-y*[1], perhaps as a modification of *cocket*[3]: see *cocket*[3], and cf. *cockish*.] Pert; self-confident; conceited. [Colloq.]

Doubtless this was rash, but I was immensely *cocky* about my brigade, and believed it would prove equal to any demand. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 240.

cockygee (kok′i-jē), *n.* A rough sour apple. [Prov. Eng.]

cockyoly-bird (kok′i-ol-i-bėrd), *n.* A nursery or pet expression for 'dear little bird.' *N. E. D.*

So Major Campbell prepares the charming little *cockyoly-birds*. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xv.

cocoa[1], **coco** (kō′kō), *n.* [More correctly *coco*, early mod. E. *coco, coquo* (earlier, as if NL., *cocus, cocoas*); = F. *coco*, < Sp. Pg. *coco* = It. *cocco*, cocoanut (cf. NL. *cocus*, now *cocos*, > D. G. Dan. Sw. *kokos*- (in comp.), cocoa), prob. < Gr. *κόκκι*, the cocoa-tree, cocoanut; perhaps of Egyptian origin: cf. *κόϊξ*, an Egyptian kind of palm. The resemblance of the Sp. Pg. name to Sp. Pg. *coco*, a word used to frighten children, a bugbear, is prob. accidental. The spelling *cocoa* is due to confusion with *cacao*, which is also spelled *cocoa:* see *cocoa*[2].] A palm belonging to the genus *Cocos*, producing the cocoanut. *C. nucifera* is everywhere cultivated in tropical regions, but more especially on islands or near the sea. It has a cylindrical stem rising to a height of 60 to 90 feet, and surmounted by a crown of feather-like leaves from 18 to 20 feet long. The small white flowers grow on a branching spadix, inclosed in a hard tough spathe. The fruits, called *cocoanuts*, are in bunches of from 12 to 20, and are of a subtriangular ovoid form, 12 inches long by 6 broad. They have each a single seed inclosed in a very hard shell, and surrounded by a thick fibrous rind or husk. This fiber, called *coir*, is made into cordage, matting, brushes, bags, etc. The flesh or meat of the cocoanut is a white pleasant-tasting mass, soft and gelatinous when young, but afterward lining the shell in a thick close layer; it is largely used as a condiment and in cookery and confectionery, and yields the valuable cocoanut-oil (which see). The nut also contains when fresh from one to two pints of a clear pleasant liquid called the *milk*. The mature shell takes a high polish, and is made into drinking-cups and other utensils and ornaments. Its various uses make the cocoanut an important article of commerce. A spirit called *toddy* or *arrack* is made from the sweet juice of the spathe. Indeed, almost every part of the tree is employed in tropical countries for some useful purpose. The heart, which is seldom sound, is of a light yellowish-brown color, which changes to a deep brown, almost black. The firm part of the trunk is the so-called porcupine-wood, which is very hard and durable, and is much used for all kinds of turnery, and especially for inlaying. Also called *cocoa-tree, cocoanut-tree*.


Cocoanut-palm (*Cocos nucifera*).

But of greater admiration is the *Coquo*-tree, being the most profitable tree in the world, of which in the Ilands of Maldiua they make and furnish whole ships. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

The slender *coco's* drooping crown of plumes. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

★**cocoa**[2] (kō′kō), *n.* [A corruption of *cacao*, by confusion with *cocoa*[1], *coco*.] **1.** A corrupted form of *cacao*.—**2.** The ground kernels of the cacao or chocolate-tree. See *cacao* and *Theobroma*.—**Brazilian cocoa**, guarana.—**Cocoa-nibs, -shells**. See *cacao*.

cocoanut, coconut (kō′kō-nut), *n.* [More correctly *coconut* (also in commercial use (in England) *cokernut*); < *cocoa*[1], *coco*, + *nut*.] The nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree. See *cocoa*[1].

The most precious inheritance of a Singhalese is his ancestral garden of *coco-nuts*. *Sir J. E. Tennent*, Ceylon, vii. 2.

Cocoanut matting. See *matting*.—**Double cocoanut**, or *coco-de-mer*, the fruit of a remarkable palm, *Lodoicea Sechellarum*, found native only on the Seychelles, in the Indian ocean, and growing to a height of from 50 to 100 feet, with a crown of gigantic palmate leaves. The fruit often weighs 40 or 50 pounds, and usually contains 4 nuts, which are 18 inches long, lobed at each end. Before maturing the inside of the nut is soft and eatable. The hard black shell is carved into ornaments, the young leaves yield an admirable material for baskets and plaited work, and the older leaves are used for partitions and thatching. The nuts, driven across the sea by the monsoons, were known in India long before the discovery of the tree which produced them, and wonderful stories were current respecting their origin.—**Sea-cocoanut**, of Jamaica, the fruit of a species of *Manicaria*, a palm of Trinidad and the South American coast, often washed ashore upon that island.

cocoanut-crab (kō′kō-nut-krab), *n.* A crustacean, *Birgus latro*, related to the hermit-crabs, inhabiting certain islands of the East Indian archipelago and Pacific ocean. It lives to a large extent on cocoanuts. With its strong claws it peels off the husk, and makes an opening in the shell through which it extracts the kernel. It lives in deep burrows and is diurnal in habit.

cocoanut-oil (kō′kō-nut-oil), *n.* An oil obtained from the fruit of the *Cocos nucifera*, or cocoa-palm. It is prepared by the natives of the tropics, where the fruit abounds, both by decoction and by expression, and is used for lighting, the preparation of unguents, etc. It is exported to a considerable extent, and is also manufactured in Europe and the United States from cocoanuts or from copra, by expression or by treatment with sulphid of carbon. Chemically, it consists of a peculiar substance, cocinin, with a small quantity of olein. By saponification cocinin yields glycerin and cocinic acid. The oil is white, of the consistence of lard, and has a texture somewhat foliated. It is largely used in the preparation of candles and the so-called fulling-soaps. Also called *cocoa-oil*.

cocoanut-tree (kō′kō-nut-trē), *n.* See *cocoa*[1].

cocoa-oil (kō′kō-oil), *n.* Same as *cocoanut-oil*.

cocoa-plum (kō′kō-plum), *n.* See *plum*.

cocoa-powder (kō′kō-pou″dėr), *n.* [< *cocoa*[2] + *powder*.] A slow-burning prismatic gunpowder of a brownish color, designed for use in guns of the largest caliber. Its action is such as to give high velocities to the projectile with low or moderate pressures in the bore. The name is derived from its resemblance in color to cocoa or chocolate. The color is supposed to be due to the use of under-burned charcoal in its composition. It was first made in Germany.

cocoa-tree (kō′kō-trē), *n.* See *cocoa*[1].

cocobolo (kō-kō-bō′lō), *n.* A name of several hard West-Indian woods used in cabinet-making.

coco-de-mer (kō′kō-de-mār), *n.* [F.: *coco*, cocoa; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *mer*, < L. *mare*, sea: see *cocoa*[1] and *marine*.] Same as *double cocoanut* (which see, under *cocoanut*).

cocoe, *n.* See *cocco*.

cocoi (kō-koi′), *n.* [S. Amer. native name.] A large South American heron, *Ardea cocoi*, related to the great blue heron of North America.

coconut, *n.* See *cocoanut*.

cocoon[1] (kọ-kön′), *n.* [= D. G. *cocon* = Dan. *kokon*, < F. *cocon*, dim. of *coque*, a shell, the shell of an egg or insect, a cocoon, < L. *concha*, a shellfish, shell: see *cock*[4], *conch*, *cockle*[2], etc.] **1.** The silky tissue or envelop which the larvæ of many insects spin as a covering for themselves while they are in the pupal condition. The cocoon of the silkworm is a familiar example. See cut under *Bombyx*.

The mind can weave itself warmly in the *cocoon* of its own thoughts and dwell a hermit anywhere. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 57.

As rich as moths from dusk *cocoons*. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. The silken case in which many spiders inclose their eggs. In some species the mother incloses herself with the eggs until they are hatched; in others she carries the cocoon about with her, or conceals it near her web, until the young emerge.

3. Generally, an egg-case, such as is produced by various animals. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 198. **Calcined cocoons**, one of the grades into which silk-cocoons are sorted. It comprises those in which the worm has died after it has completed its work and has become reduced to a powdery substance.

cocoon[2] (kọ-kön′), *n.* [Cf. *coquetoon*, a kind of antelope.] The South African bastard wildebeest or brindled gnu, *Catoblepas gorgon*. *Dallas*.

cocoonery (kọ-kō′nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cocooneries* (-iz). [< *cocoon*[1] + *-ery*.] A building or an apartment for silkworms when feeding and forming cocoons.

Vast *cocooneries* are subject to disaster. *National Baptist*, XIX. 634.

cocooning (kọ-kō′ning), *n.* [< *cocoon*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The act of forming or spinning cocoons.

The *cocooning* habits of Lycosa. *Science*, III. 686.

cocorite (kō′kọ-rīt), *n.* [Braz.] A small palm of Brazil, *Englerophœnix Maripa*. Its trunk yields a hard reddish wood.

Cocos (kō′kos), *n.* [NL.: see *cocoa*[1].] A genus of pinnate-leaved palms, of which the cocoanut-tree is the type, distinguished by the large fibrous-coated fruit, inclosing a single bony nut with three pores at its base. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, of which the only one cultivated is *C. nucifera*, now found in all tropical countries, and perhaps indigenous also in the old world. The seeds of *C. butyracea* of Brazil yield an oil similar to that extracted from the cocoanut, and other South American species yield oils of similar character. See cut under *cocoa*[1].

cocostearic (kō″kō-stẹ-ar′ik), *a.* [< *cocoa*[1] + *stearic*.] Derived from cocoa and resembling in properties stearic acid.—**Cocostearic acid.** Same as *cocinic acid*.

coco-wood (kō′kō-wụd), *n.* **1.** A very hard, close-grained, dark-brown wood, obtained from *Aporosa dioica*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Bengal and Burma. Also called *kokra-wood*.—**2.** A wood of the West Indies, said to be the product of *Inga vera*, a common leguminous tree.

cocquel†, *n.* See *cockle*[2].

cocquer†, *v. t.* See *cocker*[4].

cocquet†, *a.* and *n.* See *cocket*[3].

coct†, *v. t.* [< L. *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, boil, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*, and cf. *concoct*, *decoct*.] To boil.

Cockles from Chios, frank'd and fatted up
With far and sapa, flour and *cocted* wine.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

His physicians prescribe him, on pain of death, to drink nothing but water *cocted* with aniseeds.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

coctible (kok'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **coctibilis*, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] Capable of being boiled or cooked. [Rare.]

coctile (kok'til), *a.* [< L. *coctilis*, burned, baked, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook, bake: see *cook*[1], *v.*] Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick. Also *coctive*.

coction (kok'shọn), *n.* [< L. *coctio(n-)*, < *coquere*, pp. *coctus*, boil, bake, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*, and cf. *coct*.] 1. The act of boiling or exposing to the action of a heated liquid.—2†. In *med.*, that alteration in morbific matter which fits it for elimination.

A *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

3†. Digestion.

coctive (kok'tiv), *a.* [< L. *coctivus*, easily cooked, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*, and cf. *coct*.] Same as *coctile*.

coculon (kok'ū-lọn), *n.* [F., aug. of *cocon*, cocoon: see *cocoon*.] A large cocoon.

cocum-butter, cocum-oil (kō'kum-but″ėr, -oil), *n.* A pale, greenish-yellow, solid oil obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia Indica*, a tree of the same genus as mangosteen, used in India to adulterate ghee or fluid butter. It is used in some pharmaceutical preparations, in pomatums, etc. Also spelled *kokum-butter*, *-oil*.

cocust, *n.* An earlier form of *cocoa*[1], *coco*.

cocus-wood (kō'kus-wụd), *n.* The wood of the green ebony, *Brya* or *Amerimnum Ebenus*, a small leguminous tree of Jamaica, used for flutes, inlaying, etc.

cocytinid (kō-sit'i-nid), *n.* A salamander-like amphibian of the family *Cocytinidæ*.

Cocytinidæ (kos-i-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cope, 1875), < *Cocytinus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of proteoid amphibians, typified by the genus *Cocytinus*. The third pair of hemal branchihyals was developed and the first and second pairs were free and distinct; the maxillaries were weak. The species had an elongated body and tail, and lived during the Carboniferous period.

Cocytinus (kos-i-tī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1871).] An extinct genus of amphibians, typical of the family *Cocytinidæ*.

cod[1] (kod), *n.* [< ME. *cod*, *codde*, < AS. *cod*, *codd*, a bag, cod, pouch, = MD. *kodde*, scrotum, = LG. *koden*, *kon*, belly, paunch, = Icel. *koddi*, a pillow, = Sw. *kudde*, a cushion, = Dan. *kodde*, testicle (cf. Icel. *kodhri*, scrotum). Cf. W. *cwd*, cod, sack, pouch. Hence *codling*[1].] 1†. A bag. *Halliwell*.

They . . . make purses to put it [the musk] in of the skin, and these be the *cods* of muske.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 242.

2. A pillow; a bolster; a cushion. [Now only Scotch.]

I grete with myn eene
When I nap on my *cod*, for care . . .
And sorrow. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 84.

3. Any husk, shell, envelop, or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod.

He coueitide to fille his wombe of the *coddis* [AS. *of thām bēan-coddum*, of the bean-cods] which the hoggis eeten. *Wyclif*, Luke xv. 16.

A certaine tree or brier . . . bearing on euery branch a fruit or *cod* round, which when it commeth to the bignesse of a wall-nut, openeth and sheweth forth the cotton.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 392.

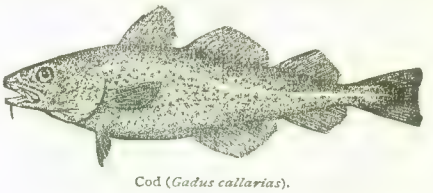
4. The scrotum.—5. The belly; paunch.—6. *pl.* The testicles. [Vulgar.]—7. The narrow part at the extremity of a trawl-net, usually 4 or 5 feet wide and 10 feet long. See *trawl-net*.

cod[1] (kod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [< *cod*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To inclose in a cod.

II. *intrans.* To develop in its pod or covering; become a codling, as an apple.

Apples in June, when, in the language of our old writers, they had scarcely *codded*, either hot or cold, would have proved no great temptation to ladies of such exquisite taste as the fair What-d'ye-lacks of Cheapside.
Dyce, Note in Ford's Plays, III. 207.

★**cod**[2] (kod), *n.* [< ME. *cod* (rare; cf. dim. *codling*[2]), of uncertain origin. Perhaps a particular application of ME. *cod*, a shell, husk, bolster: see *cod*[1], *n.* Wedgwood cites Flem. *kodde*, a club, and compares It. *mazza*, a club, with *mazzo*, a bunch, also a codfish; It. *testuto*, F. *testu*, applied to the codfish (and other fish), It. *testa*, F. *teste*, head. The orig. L. sense (*testa*, pot, shell, etc.) would support the derivation from *cod*[1], shell.] 1. The common English name of the *Gadus callarias*, an anacanthine fish of the family *Gadidæ*, and its best-known representative. It is a valuable food-fish, and is widely distributed throughout the northern and temperate seas of both hemispheres, but does not enter the Mediterranean, though found as



Cod (*Gadus callarias*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

far south as Gibraltar. The principal cod-fisheries are on the banks of Newfoundland and the coasts of New England, but very valuable ones also exist on the coasts of Norway. It is a very voracious fish, living in water from 25 to 50 fathoms deep, where it always feeds close to the bottom, and will take almost any kind of bait which may be offered. The cod reaches maturity at the end of the third year, when it usually measures about 3 feet in length and weighs from 12 to 20 pounds; individuals, however, have been taken weighing from 50 to more than 100 pounds. The cod is of great commercial importance both as a food-fish and as the source of cod-liver oil, which possesses nutritive and therapeutic qualities of much value. Some variations in the size or quality of cod are indicated by terms expressive of the location in which they are taken, as *deep-water* or *shoal-water cod*, *shore* or *inshore cod*, etc. The name is also extended, as a popular family term equivalent to *Gadidæ*, to all the species, and in different English-speaking countries is misapplied to various species of scorpænids, chirids, serranids, sparids, percophidids, and ophidiids.

2. A hexagrammoid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of the Pacific coasts of North America, universally called *cod* and *codfish* where the true cod is unknown. Usually called *cultus-cod*, cultus meaning, in Chinook, worthless.—3. A serranoid fish, *Polyprion oxygeneios*, of New Zealand, properly called *hapuka*.—**Bank cod**, a commercial term for cod caught on the banks of Newfoundland, of superior value.—**Black rock-cod**, an Indian sparoid fish, *Sparus berda*, considered to be an excellent food-fish. [Madras Presidency.]—**Blue cod.** (*a*) In the United States, the cultus-cod. (*b*) In New Zealand, the rock-cod.—**Brown cod**, cod of a dark color living near shores.—**Buffalo-cod**, the cultus-cod.—**Clam-cod**, inshore cod which feed on clams.—**Cloudy bay-cod.** See *bay-cod*.—**Freshwater cod**, a name of the burbot, *Lota maculosa*.—**George's cod**, cod from George's Bank (one of the banks of Newfoundland), or cod like them. They are very fat fish with white napes, and considered to be of superior quality. This name is becoming a commercial term to describe codfish of the finest quality in the United States.—**Herring-cod**, a variety of cod of southeast Maine.—**Murray cod**, a serranoid fish, *Oligorus maquariensis*, of the Australian rivers.—**Native cod**, cod living near the shore: distinguished from *bank cod*.—**Night cod**, cod that will bite at night.—**Pine-tree cod**, cod living along the southeast coast of Maine.—**Red rock-cod**, in New South Wales, species of *Scorpæna*, *S. cardinalis*, *S. cruenta*, and *S. bynoensis*.—**Rock-cod.** (*a*) Cod living on a rocky bottom. (*b*) Misapplied at San Francisco to various species of *Sebastodes* and *Sebastichthys*.

The name *Rock cod* applied [along the Pacific coast] to other Chiroids and to Sebastichthys, and thence even transferred to Serranus, comes from an appreciation of their affinity to Ophiodon, and not from any supposed resemblance to the true codfish. *Jordan*.

(*c*) A serranoid fish, *Acanthistius sebastoides*, of South Africa. (*d*) A percophidoid fish, *Parapercis colias*, of New Zealand.—**School cod**, cod occurring in large schools.—**Worm-cod**, cod feeding largely on worms and found near shore. (See also *cultus-cod*, *tom-cod*.)

cod[3] (kod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [Origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To make fun of or play practical jokes upon. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To play practical jokes. [Slang.]

cod[3] (kod), *n.* [< *cod*[3], *v.*] A practical joke; a guy; a grind. [Slang.]

C. O. D. An abbreviation of *cash* (or *collect* payment) *on delivery*: as, the package was forwarded *C. O. D.*

coda (kō'dä), *n.* [It. (dim. *codetta*), < L. *coda*, later spelling of *cauda*, tail: see *cauda* and *queue*.] In *music*: (*a*) The tail or stem of a note. [Rare.] (*b*) A passage added to a composition for the purpose of bringing it to a complete close: it is especially important in works that are constructed in canon, rondo, or sonata form.

codaga-pala bark. Same as *Conessi bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).

codamia (kō-dā'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *codamine*.

codamine (kō'da-min), *n.* [< *cod(eine)* + *amine*.] An alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$) of opium, isomeric with laudanine. It forms large colorless six-sided prisms.

cod-bear† (kod'bãr), *n.* A pillow-case. See *pillow-bear*.

codd (kod), *n.* A codger. [Slang.]

The Cistercian lads called these old gentlemen [the pensioners of Grey Friars' hospital] *Codds*, I know not wherefore. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lxxv.

codde[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cod*[1].

codde[2]†, *n.* [ME., an accom. of L. *codex*, stem, trunk: see *caudex*, *codex*.] The stem or trunk of a tree.

In Wynter to his *codde* [L. *codici*] an heep of stonys
Is goode. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

codded (kod'ed), *a.* [< *cod*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Inclosed in a cod: in *her.*, applied to beans, peas, etc., borne in the cod.—2†. Bearing cods or seed-vessels.

This herbe is a *codded* herbe full of oily seed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 163.

codder[1]† (kod'ėr), *n.* [< *cod*[1] + *-er*[1].] A gatherer of cods or peas; especially, a woman who gathers peas for the London market. [Eng.]

The women who gathered pease for the London markets were called *codders*; a name which they still retain.
Dyce, Note in Ford's Plays, III. 207.

codder[2] (kod'ėr), *n.* [< *cod*[2] + *-er*[1].] A person engaged in fishing for cod; a vessel used in fishing for cod. [Amer.]

codding† (kod'ing), *a.* [< *cod*[1], *n.*, 4, + *-ing*[2].] Wanton; lecherous; lustful.

That *codding* spirit had they from their mother.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

Coddington lens. See *lens*.

coddle[1] (kod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coddled*, ppr. *coddling*. [Also *codle*, E. dial. *quoddle*; not recorded in ME.; prob. < Icel. *kvotla*, dabble, = G. dial. *quatteln*, wabble: appar. a word of popular origin, orig. imitative of the gurgling sound of agitated water. Erroneously referred (by Skinner, Bailey, etc.) to ML. or NL. **coctulare*, **coctillare*, boil gently, dim. of L. *coquere*, pp. *coctus*, boil, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.* The supposed connection with *codling*[1], an unripe apple, is doubtful: see *codling*[1], *n.*, 2. The sense of *coddle* may have been partly influenced by *caudle*, a hot drink.] To boil gently; seethe; stew, as fruit.

If . . . *codling* every kernel of the fruit for them would have served. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

It [the guava] bakes as well as a pear, and it may be *coddled*, and it makes very good pies. *Dampier*, Voyages.

I collected a small store of wild apples for *coddling*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 256.

Dear Prince Pippin,
Down with your noble blood, or as I live
I'll have you *codled*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 1.

[In the last extract the sense is somewhat uncertain; probably a figurative use equivalent to 'tame.' Skeat explains it as 'castrate,' and refers it to *cod*[1], *n.*, 4.]

★**coddle**[2] (kod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coddled*, ppr. *coddling*. [Also *codle*, prob. the same as E. dial. *caddle*, caress, fondle, coax: as noun, one superfluously careful about himself (a coddle); cf. OF. *cadeler*, cocker, pamper, cherish, make much of; *cadel*, a castling, a starveling, one that needs cockering; appar. ult. < L. *cadere*, fall. Connection with *cade*[1] uncertain. This verb, added by Todd (1818) to Johnson, is usually, but erroneously, merged with *coddle*[1], stew, whence by assumption the senses 'warm,' 'cherish,' 'pamper.'] To make effeminate by pampering; make much of; treat tenderly as an invalid; humor; pamper.

The *codled* fool.
Cat of Gray Hairs (1688), p. 169. (*Halliwell.*)

He [Lord Byron] never *coddled* his reputation.
Southey, Quarterly Rev.

Such *coddling* as he needed, such humoring of whims.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 277.

How many of our English princes have been *coddled* at home by their fond papas and mammas. *Thackeray*.

coddle[2] (kod'l), *n.* [E. dial. *caddle*: see the verb. Cf. *mollycoddle*.] An over-indulged, pampered being; a person or animal made weak or effeminate by tender treatment. [Recent.]

What *coddles* they [horses] look on these fine autumn mornings covered with clothing! *Whyte Melville*.

coddy[1]† (kod'i), *a.* [< *cod*[1] + *-y*[1].] Husky. *Sherwood*.

coddy[2] (kod'i), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Small; very little. [Prov. Eng.]

coddy-moddy (kod'i-mod″i), *n.* [Prob., like other familiar riming names, fancifully varied from an obscure original. Cf. *hoddy-doddy*, *hodmandod*.] A gull in its first year's plumage.

★**code** (kōd), *n.* [< F. *code*, < L. *codex*, later form of *caudex*, the trunk of a tree, a wooden tablet for writing on, perhaps orig. **scaudex*, a shoot or projection, related to *cauda*, orig. **scauda*, a tail (see *cauda*, etc.), = E. *scut*, q. v. For the use of wooden tablets in writing, cf. *book*, *liber*, *bible*, *paper*. See *codex*.] 1. In *Rom. law*,

one of several systematic or classified collections of the statutory part of that law, made by various later emperors, as the Codex Hermogenianus, Codex Theodosianus, etc.; especially, a classified collection made by Justinian (see below).—2. In *modern jurisprudence:* (*a*) A systematic and complete body of statute law intended to supersede all other law within its scope. In this sense a code is not a mere rearrangement of the existing law, but it demands the substitution of new provisions for those of the existing law which appear illogical or erroneous. (*b*) A body of law which is intended to be merely a restatement of the principles of the existing law in a systematic form. Hence—3. A digest or compendium; an orderly arrangement or system; a body of rules or facts for the regulation or explication of any subject: as, the military *code;* the *code* of honor (see below).

"None of the Christian virtues," says M. Chabas, "is forgotten in the Egyptian *code*."
Faiths of the World, p. 147.

And thunder'd up into Heaven the Christless *code*,
That must have life for a blow.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii. 1.

S. Alban's is especially rich in the collected materials that lie at the foundation of her great *code* of chronicles.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

Specifically—4. A system of signals with the rules which govern their use.—**Alfred's code**, a selection, by authority of Alfred the Great, about A. D. 887, from existing laws, often regarded as the foundation of the common law of England.—**Amalfitan code.** See *Amalfitan.*—**Barbarian codes**, the three collections of laws made by the Gothic tribes on Roman territory, known as the *Breviary of Alaric*, the *Papian code* (which see, below) or *law of the Burgundians*, and the *Edict of Theodoric.*—**Black code.** (*a*) The system of law regulating the treatment of the colored race which prevailed in the southern United States before the emancipation of the slaves. (*b*) See *code noir*, below.—**Burgundian code.** See *Papian code*, below.—**Code Napoléon**, the civil code of France, the first and most important of the five codes of law prepared under the direction of Napoleon I. (1803–10). A sixth code of forest laws was added in 1827. These codes still form the substance of the law of France and Belgium, as well as of several German provinces along the Rhine. Their influence on all modern legislation shows them to be of less importance only than the Justinian code.—**Code noir**, or *black code*, an edict of Louis XIV. of France in 1685, regulating the West Indian colonies and the condition and treatment of negro slaves and freed negroes.—**Code of Frederick the Great**, a codification of the laws of Prussia made by Frederick the Great in 1751.—**Code of honor**, the social customs and rules of procedure which support and regulate the practice of dueling.—**Code of 1650**, a compilation of the early laws of New Haven Colony. Also called *Ludlow's code*, from Governor Roger Ludlow, who was chiefly responsible for its form and substance.—**Code pleading**, a simple system of pleading, by alleging the facts without fictions or technical forms, which was introduced in American practice by the adoption of codes of procedure as a substitute for common law and chancery practice.—**Eaton code**, a collection of laws made by Governor Eaton by authority of the General Court of New Haven Colony, and adopted by it. It was first published in London in 1656, and is largely composed of extracts from the laws of Massachusetts.—**Field codes**, a series of codes intended to embody all the general laws of the State of New York (prepared by a commission of which David Dudley Field was the chief member), some of which were in substance adopted in that State, and all of which have been adopted in a number of other States. Chief among the reforms of the law introduced by these codes was the substitution of a single procedure in place of the technical forms and distinctions of common-law actions and equity suits, and the admission of parties and interested persons to testify as witnesses.—**Gregorian code**, a collection of Roman laws covering a period between A. D. 196 and 295, of which only fragments have been preserved. It was compiled by Gregorianus, a Roman jurist who lived probably about A. D. 300.—**Hermogenian code**, a code of Roman laws supposed to be from A. D. 287 to 304: so called from Hermogenianus, a jurist whose name frequently appears in the Digest. Fragments only have been preserved. Some have supposed that the Gregorian and Hermogenian were but one code.—**Justinian code**, the body of Roman law compiled and annotated at the command of the Emperor Justinian, who reigned A. D. 527–565. This consists of the *Pandects*, or the condensed opinions of the jurists, in fifty books, the *Institutiones*, and the *Novellæ* or *Novellæ Constitutiones*, a collection of ordinances, the whole forming the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, or body of civil law, the most important of all monuments of jurisprudence.—**Ludlow's code.** See *code of* 1650, above.—**Papian code**, a collection of Roman laws for the government of the Roman subjects of the Burgundians, compiled between the years A. D. 517 and 523. The German subjects of the Burgundians were governed by the Lex Gondobada. *S. Amos.*—**The code**, the code of honor (which see, above).—**Theodosian code**, a collection of Roman laws from the time of Constantine to that of Theodosius II., first published A. D. 438, and comprised in sixteen books.

codeine (kō-dē′in), *n.* [< Gr. κώδεια, the head, poppy-head (see *codia*), + *-ine*².] A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{21}NO_3+H_2O$) contained in opium to the extent of 0.1 to 0.8 per cent. It is used as a hypnotic and to quiet coughs and ★pain. Also written *codein*, *codeina*, and *codeia.*

codetta (kō-det′ä), *n.* [It., dim. of *coda:* see ★*coda.*] In *music*, a short coda.

codex (kō′deks), *n.*; pl. *codices* (-di-sēz). [= D. G. *codex* = Dan. *kodex* = F. *codex* (in sense 3) = Sp. *códice* = Pg. *codice*, codex, = It. *codico*, now *codice*, < L. *codex:* see *code.*] 1. A code.—2. A manuscript volume, complete or fragmentary, as of a classic work or of the sacred Scriptures. The most famous codices of the Greek Bible are the following uncial manuscripts: the *Sinaitic Codex*, of the fourth century, found by Tischendorf in 1844 and 1859 at the convent of St. Catharine on Mt. Sinai, and now in St. Petersburg (part in Leipsic); the *Vatican Codex*, also of the fourth century, in the Vatican library at Rome (contained in its first catalogue, 1475); the *Alexandrine* or *Alexandrian Codex*, of the fifth century, given to the patriarchate of Alexandria in 1098, and presented by Cyril Lucar, of that see and afterward of Constantinople, to Charles I. of England in 1628, and now in the British Museum; the *Codex Guelferbytanus*, or *Wolfenbüttel fragments*, of the fifth or sixth century, recovered from a palimpsest of Isidore of Seville; the *Codex Claromontanus*, or Clermont manuscript of St. Paul's epistles, now in Paris, a palimpsest of the sixth century, written over the Phaëthon of Euripides, etc. The most important manuscript of the Vulgate is the *Codex Amiatinus.* The copy of the Gothic Bible known as the *Codex Argenteus* (silver manuscript) from its silver letters (initials and divine names in gold), formerly at Werden in Westphalia, now at Upsala in Sweden, is noted both for this peculiarity and as being the most important of the few extant remains of the Gothic language. Among secular books, one of the most celebrated is the *Codex Ambrosianus* of the Iliad, containing 58 pictures, of all existing manuscript illustrations retaining most of the character of good antique art.

Till the 8th century, when it fell altogether into disuse, the Estrangelo continued to be employed for uncial manuscripts and ornate *codices.*
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 287.

3. A collection of approved medical formulas, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds referred to in it: as, the French *codex.*

codfish (kod′fish), *n.* [< *cod*² + *fish*¹.] 1. A cod; a fish of the genus *Gadus.*—2. The flesh of the cod as an article of food: as, a dish of *codfish.*—**Codfish aristocracy**, a derogatory designation in the United States of persons who make a vulgar display of rapidly or recently acquired wealth (as if it were the result of dealing in codfish).

codfish-ball, codfish-cake (kod′fish-bâl, -kāk), *n.* See *fish-cake.*

cod-fisher (kod′fish″ėr), *n.* 1. A person employed in fishing for cod.—2. A vessel used in this business.

cod-fishery (kod′fish″ėr-i), *n.* 1. The business or operation of fishing for cod.—2. A place where fishing for cod is carried on.

codger (koj′ėr), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *cadger*¹, q. v. For change of vowel, cf. *bodger*² for *badger*³, *coddle*² with dial. *caddle.*] 1. A mean, miserly man.—2. An old fellow; an odd person; a character: usually with *old:* as, a rum *old codger.* [Slang.]

He's a rum *codger*, you must know;
At least we poor folk think him so.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, iii. 1.

A few of us *old codgers* meet at the fireside.
Emerson, Harper's Mag., LXV. 584.

3. A fellow; a chap: a familiar term of address, used in a slighting way. [Slang.]

That's what they'll do with you, my little *codger.*
D. Jerrold.

I haven't been drinking your health, my *codger.*
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, lx.

cod-glove (kod′gluv), *n.* A thick glove without fingers, worn in trimming hedges. [Prov. Eng.]

codiat†, *n.* [NL., < Gr. κώδεια, also κωδία, and κωδίς, the head; of plants, the head, esp. of the poppy.] In *bot.*, the top or head of any plant, but especially of the poppy. *Bailey*, 1733.

Codiæum (kō-di-ē′um), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1824, from Rumph, 1743), < *codiho*, native name (Tidore).] An untenable name for *Phyllaurea*, a genus of plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ.* In Brazil *P. variegata* has been a political emblem, the green and yellow of the foliage of some varieties being the national colors. This species is in common cultivation in greenhouses, under the name *Croton.* See *Phyllaurea*, in the supplement.

codical (kod′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *codex* (*codic-*), a code, etc., + *-al.*] Relating to a codex or to a code: of the nature of a code or codex.

codices, *n.* Plural of *codex.*

codicil (kod′i-sil), *n.* [= D. Dan. *kodicil* = G. *codicill* = F. *codicille* = Sp. *codicilo* = Pg. *codicillo* = It. *codicillo*, < L. *codicillus*, pl. *codicilli*, a writing, letter, later in sing. a cabinet order, supplement to a will, dim. of *codex* (*codic-*), a writing, etc.: see *codex, code.*] A writing by way of supplement to a will, and intended to be considered as a part of it, containing anything which the testator wishes to add, or a revocation or explanation of something contained in the will.

codicillary (kod-i-sil′a-ri), *a.* [< LL. *codicillaris, -arius*, < L. *codicillus:* see *codicil.*] Of the nature of a codicil.

codification (kod′i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *codification;* as *codify* + *-ation.*] The act or process of reducing to a code or system; especially, in *law*, the reducing of unwritten or case law to statutory form.

Science is but the *codification* of experience, and it is helpless without the data which experience furnishes.
J. Fiske, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 37.

Both those who affirm and those who deny the expediency of codifying the English law, visibly speak of *Codification* in two different senses. In the first place, they employ the word as synonymous with the conversion of Unwritten into Written Law. *Codification* is, however, plainly used in another sense, flowing from the association of the word with the great experiment of Justinian, . . . to give orderly arrangement to this written law—to deliver it from obscurity, uncertainty, and inconsistency—to clear it of irrelevancies and unnecessary repetitious—to reduce its bulk, to popularize its study, and to facilitate its application. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 362.

codifier (kod′i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who codifies or reduces to a code or digest.

Even the legendary account represents William, not as an innovator, but as the *codifier* of the laws of Edward.
E. A. Freeman, Hist. Norman Conquest, V. 267.

codify (kod′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *codified*, ppr. *codifying.* [= F. *codifier;* as *code* + *-fy.* The words *codify* and *codification* were first used by Jeremy Bentham.] 1. To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

These laws were no doubt in general agreement with the Canon Law: and at length the later of them were *codified* in close imitation of the Decretals.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

The scholastic philosophy was an attempt to *codify* all existing knowledge under laws or formulæ analogous to the general principles of justice.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 211.

2. To arrange or systematize in general; make an orderly collection or compendium of; epitomize.

So far from setting special value on the spontaneous unartificial morsels, which are to us the bonnes bouches of letter-writing, these men [medieval collectors] actually cut them out of their *codified* letters.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 127.

codilla (kō-dil′ä), *n.* [Prob. dim. (cf. LL. *codicula*) of L. *coda* for *cauda*, tail. See *coda.*] The coarsest part of hemp or flax which is sorted out by itself.

codille (kō-dil′), *n.* [F. *codille*, < Sp. *codillo*, codille (at ombre), prop. knee (of quadrupeds), angle, dim. of *codo*, elbow, cubit, < L. *cubitus*, elbow, cubit: see *cubit.*] A term at ombre when the challenger loses the game. He then 'gives codille' to the ombre and loses double.

She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,
Just in the jaws of ruin, and *Codille.*
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 92.

codiniac†, *n.* [Formerly also *codiniak, codiniacke*, < OF. *codignac*, also *codignat, cotignat*, = It. *codognato, cotognato*, < ML. **codiniatum, codonhatum, cotoneatum*, prop. *cydoniatūm*, < L. *cydonia, cotonia*, ML. also *codonia*, etc., quince: see *coin*², *quince*, and cf. *quiddany.*] Quince marmalade; quiddany. *Minsheu; Bailey.*

codist (kō′dist), *n.* [< *code* + *-ist.*] A codifier; one who favors the making or use of legal codes. [Rare.]

codivision (kō-di-vizh′ọn), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *division.*] Division or classification according to two different modes or principles: as, the *codivision* of triangles, first according to their angles, and second according to their sides.

codle¹, **coddle**². See *coddle*¹, *coddle*².

codlin† (kod′lin), *n.* A frequent form of *codling*¹, 2.

cod-line (kod′līn), *n.* A small hemp or cotton line used in fishing for cod.

codling¹ (kod′ling), *n.* [Also *codlin, codlyng, quodling, quadling, quadlin;* ME. *querdlyng, querdelyng:* origin unknown. Usually referred to *coddle*¹, boil or stew (as an apple fit to be eaten only when stewed); but the required precedent form *coddling-apple* is not found, and the resemblance seems to be accidental: see *coddle*¹. AS. *cod-æppel*, a quince-pear, a quince, though formally as if (in E.) < *cod*¹ + *apple*, is prob. adapted from ML. **codonia, cotonia*, for *cidonia, cydonia*, a quince: see *codiniac, coin*², *quince.*] 1. A variety of apple, especially a variety too harsh to be eaten raw; hence, an unripe apple.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a squash is before 'tis a peascod, or a *codling* when 'tis almost an apple. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

A *codling*, ere it went his lip in,
Wou'd strait become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and *codlings.*
Bacon, Gardens.

2. One of several cultivated varieties of kitchen apple with large or medium-sized fruit.—**3.** *pl.* Limestones partially burnt. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** The tree which bears codlings; a codling-apple tree.

It is the custom to make . . . hedges of *quodlings*, plums, and vines.
Austen, Fruit Trees, I. 66. *N. E. D.*

Hot codlings, roasted apples at one period cried and sold in the streets of London.

If I be not deceived, I ha' seen Summer go up and down with *hot codlings*, and that little baggage, her daughter Plenty, crying six bunches of radish for a penny.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iii. 3.

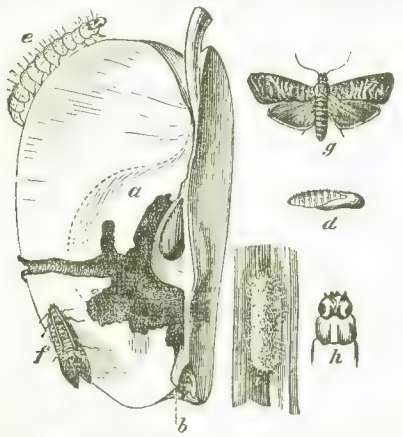
codling[2] (kod'ling), *n.* [< ME. *codling*, prop. a young cod, but applied to several different fish; dim. of *cod*[2].] **1.** The young of the common cod when about the size of the whiting. *Day.*

A Codd, first a Whiting, then a *Codling*, then a Codd.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 215.

2. A gadoid fish of the genus *Urophycis*, as the American *U. chuss* and *U. tenuis*.

codling[3] (kod'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A balk sawed into lengths for staves. *E. H. Knight.*

codling-moth (kod'ling-môth), *n.* The *Carpocapsa pomonella* (Linnæus), a common and widespread pest of apple-orchards. The egg is laid in the calyx-end of the forming apple, and the larva feeds on



Codling-moth and Apple-worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), natural size.

a, piece of an apple, showing the work of the larva; *b*, point of entrance of the larva; *c*, pupa; *e*, larva or caterpillar; *f*, *g*, imago or moth; *h*, head of larva, enlarged; *i*, cocoon.

the pulp around the core. There are two broods annually, the second passing the winter in the larval state within a slight silken cocoon. The insect has been introduced into different parts of the world with the cultivated apple.

codlins-and-cream (kod'linz-and-krēm'), *n.* A European species of willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum:* so called from the odor of its bruised leaves, which resembles that of a once favorite dish.

cod-liver (kod'liv″ėr), *n.* The liver of a codfish.—**Cod-liver oil** (*oleum morrhuæ*), an oil obtained from the liver of the common cod (*Gadus callarias*) and allied species. In medicine it is of great use as a nutritive in certain debilitated conditions. There are three grades known in commerce, *pale* or *shore*, *pale-brown* or *straits*, and *dark-brown* or *banks*, the first being the purest.

cod-murderer (kod'mėr″dėr-ėr), *n.* An apparatus in use at Peterhead, Scotland, consisting of a long piece of lead with snoods passed through holes at intervals, bearing a hook at either end, without bait. The cod strikes against the lead, and one or other of the hooks generally secures it. *Day.*

codo (kō'dō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *cubitus*, a cubit: see *cubit, codille.*] A Spanish linear measure, a cubit, half a vara, especially half a Castilian vara, or 16.44 English inches, = 41.75 centimeters. The name is also applied by Christians in Morocco to the dhirā' or cubit of 22.5 English inches, = 57.1 centimeters.

codon (kō'don), *n.* [Gr. κώδων, a bell.] **1.** A small bell.—**2.** The bell or flaring mouth of a trumpet.

Codonella (kō-dō-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κώδων, a bell, + dim. *-ella.*] The typical genus of *Codonellidæ*, containing oceanic infusorians with two circlets of oral cilia, the outer long and tentaculiform, the inner spatulate. *C. galea*, *C. orthoceras*, and *C. campanella* are Mediterranean species. *Haeckel*, 1873.

codonellid (kō-dō-nel'id), *n.* A member of the family *Codonellidæ*.

Codonellidæ (kō-dō-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Codonella* + *-idæ.*] A family of infusorians, named from the genus *Codonella*.

Codonœca (kō-dō-nē'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κώδων, a bell, + οἶκος, a house.] The typical genus of the family *Codonœcidæ*. *C. costata* is an American salt-water form, with an erect bell-shaped lorica upon a long rigid stalk. *H. J. Clark*, 1866.

codonœcid (kō-dō-nē'sid), *n.* A member of the *Codonœcidæ*.

Codonœcidæ (kō-dō-nē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Codonœca* + *-idæ.*] A family of animalcules, solitary, uniflagellate, inhabiting an erect pedicellate lorica, to the bottom of which they are fixed in a sessile manner, and not attached by a secondary flexible pedicle. They are found in fresh and salt water.

Codonosiga (kō″dō-nō-sī'gä), *n.* [NL. (H. J. Clark, 1866, in form *Codosiga*), < Gr. κώδων, a bell, + σιγή, silence.] The typical genus of the family *Codonosigidæ*. Also *Codosiga*.

codonosigid (kō-dō-nos'i-jid), *n.* A member of the *Codonosigidæ*.

Codonosigidæ (kō″dō-nō-sij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Codonosiga* + *-idæ.*] A family of animalcules, free-swimming or attached, solitary or socially united, entirely naked, and secreting neither independent loricæ nor gelatinous zoöcytia. They have a well-developed collar, encircling the base of a single terminal flagellum; contractile vesicles, 2 or 3 in number, posteriorly located; and the endoplast is subspherical and subcentral.

codonostoma (kō-dō-nos'tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *codonostomas* (-mäz), *codonostomata* (kō″dō-nos-tō'ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. κώδων, a bell, + στόμα, mouth.] In *zoöl.*, the mouth or aperture of the disk, swimming-bell, or nectocalyx of a medusa, or the similar opening of the bell or gonocalyx of a medusiform gonophore; the orifice of the umbrella, through which its cavity communicates with the exterior.

Codosiga (kō-dō-sī'gä), *n.* [NL.: see *Codonosiga.*] ★Same as *Codonosiga*. *H. J. Clark*, 1866.

cod-piece (kod'pēs), *n.* In medieval male costume, a part of the hose in front, at the separation of the legs, made loose or in the form of a flap, or in some cases separately attached: it was rendered necessary by the extreme tightness of the garment from about 1475 to 1550.

cod-pole (kod'pōl), *n.* A local (Buckinghamshire and Berkshire) English name for the fish otherwise called *miller's-thumb.*

codule†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuttle.*

cod-worm† (kod'wėrm), *n.* [ME. *codworme;* variant of *cadworm, caddis-worm.*] A caddis-worm or case-worm. *I. Walton.*

coe[1]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *koe, koo* (Sc. *ka, kae, kay*), < ME. *co, coo, koo, ca, ka, kaa* (< AS. **cā* or **cāh* ?) = D. *kaa* = OHG. *chaha, chā* = Dan. *kaa* = Sw. *kaja* = Norw. *kaae* (cf. F. dial. *caüe*, OF. *cave*, dim. *caüette*), a jackdaw: a var. of AS. **ceóh, ceó*, > ME. *choze*, **chouze, choughe*, mod. E. *chough*, q. v., being an imitation of the bird's cry: see *caw*[1], of the same imitative nature. Hence *cadaw, caddow.* See *caddow, chough, caw*[1].] A jackdaw; a chough.

Coo, byrde or schowhe, monedula, nodula.
Prompt. Parv., p. 84.

coe[2] (kō), *n.* [E. dial., = Sc. *cow* = MD. *kouwe*, D. *kouw*, a cage, = MLG. *koje* = MHG. *köwe, kouwe*, G. *kaue*, a coe, also a cage (cf. ML. *caga*, a cage), < ML. *cavia* for L. *cavea*, a hollow, cave: see *cage* and *cave*[1], and cf. *coy*[2].] In *mining*, a hut built over a shaft to protect it or to hold ore, tools, etc.

cœca, *n.* Plural of *cæcum.*

Cœcilia, *n.* See *Cæcilia*, 1.

cœcum, *n.*; pl. *cœca.* See *cæcum.*

coeducation (kō-ed″ū-kā'shon), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *education.*] Joint education; specifically, the education of young men and young women in the same institution.

coefficacy (kō-ef'i-kā-si), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *efficacy.*] Joint efficacy; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect. *Sir T. Browne.*

coefficiency (kō-e-fish'en-si), *n.* [< *coefficient:* see *-ency.*] Coöperation; joint power of two or more things or causes acting to the same end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirit's instrumental *coefficiency*. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

★**coefficient** (kō-e-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *efficient.*] **I.** *a.* Coöperating; acting in union to the same end.

II. *n.* **1.** That which unites in action with something else to produce a given effect; that which unites its action with the action of another.—**2.** In *alg.*, a number or other constant placed before and multiplying an unknown quantity or variable or an expression containing such quantities; also, a number multiplying a constant or known quantity expressed algebraically—that is, by the letters *a*, *b*, etc. Thus, 3 is the coefficient of x, $2ab^2$ the coefficient of y, and 2 the coefficient of ab^2, in the polynomial $3x + 2ab^2y$. **3.** In *phys.*, a numerical quantity, constant for a given substance, and used to measure some one of its properties: as, the *coefficient* of expansion of any substance is the amount which the unit of length (surface or volume) expands in passing from 0° to 1° C.

The ratio of the strain to the stress is called the *coefficient* of pliability. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 311.

Binomial coefficient. See *binomial.*—**Coefficient of elasticity** or **of resilience**, the ratio of the numerical value of a stress to the numerical value of the strain produced by it.—**Coefficient of friction**, the resistance to sliding between two surfaces divided by the pressure between them.—**Coefficient of homology**, the constant anharmonic ratio between corresponding points of two figures in homology, the point where the line through these points cuts the axis of homology and the center of homology, or between two corresponding rays, the line from their intersection to the center of homology, and the axis of homology.—**Coefficient of torsion**, the angle of torsion produced in a wire of unit dimensions by a force of unit moment.—**Cubical coefficient of expansion**, the rate of increase of the volume of a body of unit volume with the temperature.—**Differential coefficient**, in the *calculus*, the measure of the rate of change of a function relatively to its variable. A *partial differential coefficient* is the measure of the rate of change of a function of several independent variables relatively to one of them. A *second differential coefficient* is the differential coefficient of the differential coefficient of a function, both differential coefficients being taken relatively to the same variable. *Third, fourth*, etc., *differential coefficients* are coefficients formed in a way analogous to that by which the second differential coefficient is obtained.—**Directional coefficient**, of an imaginary quantity, the quotient after dividing the quantity by its modulus.—**Dynamical coefficient of viscosity**, the rate at which the velocity of a fluid moving everywhere in the same direction, but with velocities measured by the distances from a fixed plane, is transmitted tangentially to a unit distance through the fluid.—**Kinetic coefficient of viscosity**, the dynamical coefficient of viscosity divided by the density; the index of friction of a fluid.—**Laplace's coefficients**, certain quantities used in the development of expressions by spherical harmonics.—**Linear coefficient of expansion**, the rate of expansion of a bar of unit length with the temperature.—**Virtual coefficient**, of a pair of screws, the quantity $(a + b)\cos\theta - d\sin\theta$, where a and b are the pitches, d is the least distance between the screws, and θ is the greatest angle between their orthogonal projections.

coefficiently (kō-e-fish'ent-li), *adv.* By coöperation.

coehorn (kō'hôrn), *n.* [After the Dutch engineer *Coehorn* (1641–1704), who invented it.] A small mortar for throwing grenades, light enough to be carried by a small number of men, usually four. Also spelled *cohorn.*

cœl-. The form of *cœlo-* before a vowel.

cœla, *n.* Plural of *cœlum.*

cœlacanth (sē'la-kanth), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Cœlacanthidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the *Cœlacanthidæ*.

Cœlacanthi (sē-la-kan'thī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cœlacanthus*, q. v.] In Agassiz's system of classification, a family of ganoid fishes primarily equivalent to *Cœlacanthidæ*, but including many heterogeneous forms, among which were the living *Osteoglossidæ*, *Amiidæ*, and *Ceratodontidæ*.

cœlacanthid (sē-la-kan'thid), *n.* An extinct fish of the family *Cœlacanthidæ*.

Cœlacanthidæ (sē-la-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœlacanthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, exemplified by the genus *Cœlacanthus*, including forms with rounded scales, 2 dorsal fins, each supported by a single 2-pronged interspinous bone, paired fins obtusely lobate, caudal fin diphycercal, air-bladder ossified, and notochord persistent. The species are extinct, and flourished from the Carboniferous formation to the Cretaceous. Also *Cœlacanthini, Cœlacanthoidei.*

cœlacanthine (sē-la-kan'thin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cœlacanthi* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having hollow spines, as a fish; specifically, pertaining to the *Cœlacanthi*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cœlacanthini*.

Cœlacanthini (sē″la-kan-thī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley), < *Cœlacanthus* + *-ini.*] Same as *Cœlacanthidæ*.

cœlacanthoid (sē-la-kan'thoid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cœlacanthus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Cœlacanthidæ*.

II. *n.* A cœlacanthid.

Cœlacanthoidei (sē″la-kan-thoi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1859), < *Cœlacanthus* + *-oidei.*] Same as *Cœlacanthidæ*.

Cœlacanthus (sē-la-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1843), < Gr. κοῖλος, hollow, + ἄκανθα, thorn, spine.] The typical genus of ganoid fishes of the family *Cœlacanthidæ:* so called from their spines, which were ossified only superficially,

and have become hollow in the course of petrifaction.

cœlanaglyphic (sē″la-na-glif′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *anaglyphic*, q. v.] An epithet applied to that species of carving in relief in which no part of the figure represented projects beyond the surrounding plane, the relief being effected by deeply incising the outlines. *J. T. Clarke.* This is the most usual method of relief in ancient Egyptian work, the figures when carved being brightly colored, and the incised outline being apparent only by side light. Also *koilanaglyphic*, *coilanaglyphic*. See *cavo-rilievo*.

cœlarium (sē-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cœlaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow.] In *zoöl.*, the epithelium of the body-cavity or cœloma; a kind of vasalium or endothelium lining the serous surfaces. It is divided into the parietal cœlarium or exocœlarium and the visceral cœlarium or endocœlarium. *Haeckel.* Also called *cœlom-epithelium*.

Cœlebogyne (sē-le-boj′i-nē), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *cœlebs*, *cœlebs*, unmarried (see *celibate*), + Gr. *γυνή*, a woman.] A generic name proposed by J. Smith for the peculiar euphorbiaceous Australian plant *Alchornea ilicifolia*, in appearance much resembling the European holly. The pistillate plant has long been in cultivation in European gardens, and is remarkable from the fact that it produces seeds without the action of pollen, an instance of the phenomenon of parthenogenesis, which is exceedingly rare in plants.

cœlebs (sē′lebs), *n.* [< L. *cœlebs*, *cœlebs*, a bachelor: see *celibate*.] 1. A bachelor: used as a quasi-proper name: as, "*Cœlebs* in Search of a Wife" (the title of a book by Hannah More).

Cœlebs has become a benedick. *G. P. R. James.*

2. [NL.] In *ornith.*, an old, now the specific, name of the chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*: made a generic term by Cuvier in 1800.

cœlelminth (sē′lel-minth), *n.* One of the *Cœlelmintha*; a cavitary.

Cœlelmintha (sē-lel-min′thä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm, a tapeworm.] In Owen's system of classification, a division of *Entozoa*, comprising internal parasitic worms which have an alimentary canal or digestive cavity, and including the cavitaries, roundworms, threadworms, etc.: the opposite of *Sterelmintha*.

cœlelminthic (sē-lel-min′thik), *a.* [< *Cœlelmintha* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Cœlelmintha*.

Cœlentera (sē-len′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *entera*.] 1. A phylum or subkingdom of animals, one of the prime divisions of *Metazoa*, containing aquatic and almost invariably marine animals with a distinct enteric cavity opening by a mouth and communicating freely with the general body-cavity (whence the name). This general cavity is known as an enterocœle, in distinction from an intestinal canal proper. The walls of the body are substantially composed of two layers, an inner or endoderm, and an outer or ectoderm. The nervous system is very indefinite, except in certain medusæ, and there is no proper blood-vascular system. Peculiar stinging-organs, thread-cells, cnidæ, or nematocysts are very generally present (in all the *Cnidaria* or cœlenterates proper), and in most cases the arrangement of parts or organs is radiate, as is especially observable in the disposition of tentacles around the mouth. Reproduction is usually sexual, distinct generative organs being present, the ova and spermatozoa being discharged by the mouth; but multiplication also takes place by budding and fission. The *Cœlentera* proper, or *Cnidaria*, are divided into the two great classes of *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa*, including all the sea-anemones, corals, acalephs, medusas, etc. In a wider sense, the sponges and ctenophorans are also included.

2. A lower series or grade of metazoic animals including the *Porifera* or sponges and *Nematophora* or cœlenterates proper: used in distinction from *Cœlomata*, which covers all higher *Metazoa* indiscriminately. *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]—**Cœlentera nematophora**, the nematophorans, cnidarians, or cœlenterates which have thread-cells. See *Cnidaria*, *Nematophora*.—**Cœlentera porifera**, the sponges, which have no thread-cells. See *Porifera*.

Cœlenterata (sē-len-te-rā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cœlenteratus*: see *cœlenterate*.] Same as *Cœlentera*.

cœlenterate (sē-len′te-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cœlenteratus*, < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *entera*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cœlentera*.

In such *cœlenterate* animals as polypes, we see the parts moving in ways which lack precision.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 67.

II. *n.* A member of the animal subkingdom *Cœlentera*.

cœlestin, cœlestine[1] (sē-les′tin), *n.* Same as *celestite*.

cœlestine[2] (sē-les′tin), *n.* [< L. *cœlestinus*, heavenly: see *Celestine*.] In the eighteenth century, a name of various modifications of the harpsichord, clavichord, and pianoforte, in which the usual tone of the instrument was alterable at will by certain mechanical devices. Also *cœlestino*, *cœlison*.

cœlestino (sel-es-tē′nō), *n.* Same as *cœlestine*[2].

cœlia (sē′li-ä), *n.*; pl. *cœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a cavity, hollow, < *κοῖλος*, hollow: see *cœlum*.] Any one of the ventricles or other cavities of the brain; an encephalic cavity; an encephalocele. Also spelled *celia*. [Rare.]

cœliac, *a.* See *celiac*.

cœliadelphus (sē″li-a-del′fus), *n.*; pl. *cœliadelphi* (-fī). [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἀδελφός*, alike: see *-adelphia*.] In *teratol.*, a monstrosity in which two bodies are united at the abdomen. Also spelled *celiadelphus*.

cœliæ, *n.* Plural of *cœlia*.

cœliagra (sē-li-ag′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἄγρα*, a catching (mod. gout); as *chiragra*, *podagra*.] In *pathol.*, gout in the abdomen. Also spelled *celiagra*.

cœlialgia (sē-li-al′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the belly. Also spelled *celialgia*.

cœlian (sē′li-an), *a.* [< *cœlia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a cœlia or cavity of the brain: as, the *cœlian* parietes (the walls of a ventricle). Also spelled *celian*. [Rare.]

cœlibian, *a.* See *celibian*.

cœligenous† (sē-lij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *cœlum*, prop. *cælum*, heaven (see *ceil*, *n.*), + *-genus*: see *-genous*.] Heaven-born. *Bailey.*

cœline (sē′lin), *a.* [< Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *-ine*[1]. Cf. *celiac*, *cœliac*.] Relating to the belly. Also spelled *celine*. [Rare.]

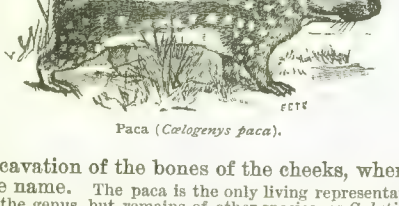
cœlison (sel′i-son), *n.* [< L. *cœlum*, prop. *cælum*, heaven, + *sonus*, sound.] Same as *cœlestine*[2].

cœlo-. [NL., etc., < Gr. *κοίλο-ς*, Æolic *κόιλος*, hollow, akin to L. *cavus*, hollow (but not to E. *hollow*): see *cave*[1] and *ceil*, *n.*] An element common in modern scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'hollow.'

cœlodont (sē′lō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *cœlodon(t-)*, < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having hollow teeth: specifically applied to certain lizards, in distinction from *pleodont*, or solid-toothed.

Cœlogaster (sē-lō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Schrank*, 1780.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects of the weevil family, *Curculionidæ*, founded by Schönherr in 1837 to include those phytobious species in which the third tarsal joint is dilated, the prosternum is provided with antecoxal ridges, and the eyes are inserted under distinct superciliary ridges. Three species are North American; they are of small size and black color, with or without whitish marking, and are found on low plants near water.

Cœlogenys (sē-loj′e-nis), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *γένυς*, chin, cheek, = E. *chin*.] A genus of hystricomorph rodents, of the family *Dasyproctidæ*, containing the paca, *C. paca*, characterized by the enormous expansion and



Paca (*Cœlogenys paca*).

excavation of the bones of the cheeks, whence the name. The paca is the only living representative of the genus, but remains of other species, as *C. laticeps* and *C. major*, have been found in the bone-caves of Brazil.

Cœlogyne (sē-loj′i-nē), *n.* [NL. (so called from the deeply excavated stigma), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a stigma).] A large genus of East Indian epiphytic orchids, with large, handsome flowers, favorites in cultivation.

cœlom (sē′lom), *n.* Same as *cœloma*.

A peri-axial cavity, the *cœlom* or body-cavity, which is essentially the blood-space, and receives the nutritive products of digestion and the waste products of tissue-change by osmosis [in the *Cœlomata*].
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

cœloma (sē-lō′mä), *n.*; pl. *cœlomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *κοίλωμα*(*τ-*), a hollow, cavity, < *κοιλοῦν*, make hollow, < *κοῖλος*, hollow: see *cœlum*.] The body-cavity of a metazoic animal, as distinguished from the intestinal cavity; generally the periaxial, perivisceral, or perienteric space in which reproductive cells are produced and nitrogenous waste secreted; the cœlum. The cœloma is derived from the enteron, and is a part of the enteric cavity which has, in all *Cœlomata*, lost its connection with that portion which constitutes the alimentary canal in the adult, though it may retain its connection with the enteron in the young stage of certain groups. In *Arthropoda* and *Mollusca* it is much reduced. Also spelled *cœlom*, *cœlome*.

Cœlomata (sē-lō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. pl. of an adj. **cœloma*: see *cœloma*.] 1. A term used by E. R. Lankester to cover a second or higher grade or series of *Metazoa*, including all metazoic animals indiscriminately excepting the sponges and cœlenterates, which constitute a first or lower series of *Metazoa* called *Cœlentera*. The word connotes the formation of a cœloma, or body-cavity, distinct from the enteric cavity, not in common therewith, as in *Cœlentera*. [Little used.]

2. [*l. c.*] In *embryol.*, the diverticula or buds of the archenteron or primitive stomach, out of which a cœloma is formed after their separation from the archenteron. *A. Hyatt.*

cœlomate (sē-lō′māt), *a.* and *n.* [As *cœlom*, *cœloma(t-)*, with term. accom. to *-ate*[1]. Cf. *cœlomatous*.] I. *a.* Having a cœloma or body-cavity: the opposite of *acœlomate* or *acœlomatous*. Also *cœlomatous*.

The Mollusca agree in being *Cœlomate* with the phyla Vertebrata, Platyhelmia (Flat-worms), Echinoderma, Appendiculata (Insects, Ringed-worms, &c.), and others.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

II. *n.* One of the *Cœlomata*.

cœlomatic (sē-lō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *cœloma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cœloma. Also *cœlomic*.

The two *cœlomatic* tubes nipped off from the enteron gradually increase in size.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 216.

cœlomatous (sē-lom′a-tus), *a.* [As *cœlomate* + *-ous*.] Same as *cœlomate*.

cœlome (sē′lōm), *n.* Same as *cœloma*.

cœlom-epithelium (sē′lom-ep-i-thē″li-um), *n.* Same as *cœlarium*.

Cœlomi (sē-lō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma*.] In Haeckel's classification, one of the classes or main divisions of the animal kingdom, including all worms except the *Acœlomi* (which see), and also the *Rotifera*, *Polyzoa*, and *Tunicata*; worms which have an enteron or intestine. It is therefore rather a general biological term for a worm-like type of structure than the name of a well-defined zoölogical ★group of animals.

cœlomic (sē-lom′ik), *a.* [< *cœloma* + *-ic*.] Same as *cœlomatic*.

The Mollusca are also provided with special groups of cells forming usually paired or median growths upon the walls of the *cœlomic* cavity.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

cœlo-navigation (sē″lō-nav-i-gā′shon), *n.* [< L. *cœlum*, prop. *cælum*, heaven (see *ceil*, *n.*), + *navigation*.] That branch of navigation in which the position of a ship is determined from observations of one or more heavenly bodies: same as *nautical astronomy*.

Cœloneura (sē-lō-nū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *neuron*, q. v.] Animals whose neuron is hollow, as that of vertebrates: synonymous with *Chordata*. *Wilder*, Amer. Nat., XXI. (1887) 914.

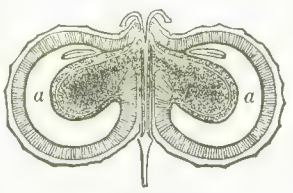
cœloneural (sē-lō-nū′ral), *a.* [As *Cœloneura* + *-al*.] Having a neurocœle or hollow neuron; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cœloneura*.

Cœlopneumonata (sē-lō-nū-mō-nā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1828), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *πνεύμων*, lung.] A section of gastropods: same as *Cœlopnoa*. It included the orders *Cœlopneumonata gymnostoma*, or the inoperculate, and *C. operculata*, or the operculate pulmoniferous gastropods.

Cœlopnoa (sē-lop′nō-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schweigger, 1820), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *-πνοος*, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A section of gastropods including both the inoperculate and operculate pulmonates: same as *Cœlopneumonata*.

Cœlops (sē′lops), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *κοιλωπής*, hollow-eyed), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of horseshoe-bats, of the family *Rhinolophidæ* and subfamily *Phyllorhininæ*, containing *C. frithi*, of India, Java, and Siam. It is characterized by the peculiar form of the nose-leaf, a short calcar, a small interfemoral membrane, and a long index metacarpal. *E. Blyth*, 1849.

cœlosperm (sē′lō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The seed of some umbelliferous plants, so curved longitudinally as to form a concavity on the inner surface, as in the coriander. (*b*) An umbelliferous plant which is characterized by a cœlospermous seed.



Cœlosperm.
Section of cœlospermous fruit of *Coriandrum*, enlarged. *a*, *a*, the curved seed.

cœlospermous (sē-lō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< *cœlosperm* + *-ous*.] Having longitudinally curved seeds, or cœlosperms.

★**cœlostat** (sē′lō-stat), *n.* [< L. *cœlum*, *cælum*, the heavens, + Gr. *στατός*, fixed.] A form of siderostat or heliostat which shows the image of the sky reflected in a plane mirror as stationary. The plane mirror is attached to, and is parallel to, the polar axis; this axis rotates at the rate of one complete revolution in 48 hours, instead of in 24 hours as in the other forms. It possesses the great advantage over other types that the field of view does not rotate about its center. *The Observatory* (London), Aug., 1895, p. 301.

cœlum (sē′lum), *n.*; pl. *cœla* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλον*, a hollow, neut. of *κοῖλος*, hollow.] The general cavity of the trunk of the body, including the special cavities of the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis; the cœloma. [Rare.]

cœlurid (sē-lū′rid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Cœluridæ*.

Cœluridæ (sē-lū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœlurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dinosaurian reptiles with the anterior cervical vertebræ opisthocœlian and the rest biconcave, very long and slender metatarsal bones, and the bones of the skeleton pneumatic or hollow.

Cœlurus (sē-lū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Cœluridæ*. *Marsh*, 1879.

coembody (kō-em-bod′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coembodied*, ppr. *coembodying*. [< *co-*[1] + *embody*.] To unite or incorporate in one body. [Rare.]

Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will then become *coembodied* in this Divine body. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 252.

cœmeterial†, **cœmetery**†. Obsolete spellings of *cemeterial*, *cemetery*.

coemption (kō-emp′shon), *n.* [< ME. *coempcion*, < L. *coemptio(n-)*, < *coemere*, pp. *coemptus*, buy together, < *co-*, together, + *emere*, buy: see *co-*[1] and *emption*.] 1†. Joint purchase; the sharing with another of what is bought.

Coempcion is to seyn comune achat or bying togidre, that weere estabelyssed upon the poeple by swich a manere imposiscion, as whoso bowhte a bossel corn, he moste yeve the kynge the fifte part.
Gloss in *Chaucer's* Boëthius, i. prose 4.

2. The act of purchasing all of a given commodity that is for sale, with a view to controlling its price.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich.
Bacon, Riches.

3. In *Rom. law*, one of the modes of civil marriage, consisting in a sort of mutual sale of the parties, effected by the exchange of a small sum of money and other ceremonies.

By the religious marriage or Confarreation; by the higher form of civil marriage, which was called *Coemption*; and by the lower form, which was termed Usus, the Husband acquired a number of rights over the person and property of his wife, which were on the whole in excess of such as are conferred on him in any system of modern jurisprudence. *Maine*, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 149.

coemptor (kō-emp′tor), *n.* [L., < *coemere*, pp. *coemptus*, buy up: see *coemption*.] One who purchases all that there is of any commodity.

cœn-. See *cæno-*.

cœnæsthesia (sē-nes-thē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., also *cœnæsthesis*, < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *αἴσθησις*, perception: see *esthetic*.] Same as *cœnesthesis*.

cœnæsthesis, *n.* [NL.] See *cœnesthesis*.

cœnanthium (sē-nan′thi-um), *n.*; pl. *cœnanthia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] Same as *clinanthium*.

cœnation, *n.* See *cenation*.

coendou, **coendoo** (kō-en-dö′), *n.* [Galibi.] The prehensile-tailed porcupine of Brazil, *Cercolabes prehensilis*. Having been used as a scientific name in the original description of the tree-porcupines, *Coendou* has become the generic name.

cœnenchym, *n.* Same as *cœnenchyma*.

cœnenchyma (sē-neng′ki-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion, < *ἐγχεῖν*, infuse, pour in, < *ἐν*, = E. *in*[1], + *χεῖν*, pour, akin to E. *gush*.] In *zoöl.*, the calcified tissue of the cœnosarc of actinozoans; a substance which results from the calcification of the cœnosarc of compound *Actinozoa*, and which may form a large part of the calcareous matter of a zoanthodeme, uniting the thecæ or corallites of the individual anthozoöids. Also *cœnenchyme*, *cœnenchym*.

There are cases, again, in which the calcareous deposit in the several polyps of a compound Actinozoön, and in the superficial parts of the *cœnenchyma*, remains loose and spicular. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 140.

cœnenchymal (sē-neng′ki-mal), *a.* [< *cœnenchyma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cœnenchyma: as, *cœnenchymal* tubes.

cœnenchymatous (sē-neng-kim′a-tus), *a.* [< *cœnenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Consisting of cœnenchyma; having the character of cœnenchyma.

cœnenchyme (sē-neng′kīm), *n.* Same as *cœnenchyma*.

cœnesthesia (sē-nes-thē′si-ą), *n.* Same as *cœnesthesis*.

cœnesthesis, cœnæsthesis (sē-nes-thē′sis), *n.* [NL. *cœnæsthesis*, < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *αἴσθησις*, perception: see *esthetic*.] The general sense of life, the bodily consciousness, or the total impression from all contemporaneous organic sensations, as distinct from special and well-defined sensations, such as those of touch or sight. Also *cœnæsthesia*, *cœnesthesia*.

co-enjoy† (kō-en-joi′), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *enjoy*.] To enjoy together with another. [Rare.]

I wish my Soul no other Felicity, when she has shaken off these Rags of Flesh, than to ascend to his, and *co-enjoy* the same Bliss. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 7.

cœno-. [NL., etc., *cœno-* (E. also *ceno-*), < Gr. *κοινο-*, combining form of *κοινός*, common: see *com-*, and *ceno-*[2], *cenobite*, etc.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'common.'

cœnobia, *n.* Plural of *cœnobium*.

Cœnobita, cœnobite, etc. See *Cenobita*, etc.

cœnobium (sē-nō′bi-um), *n.*; pl. *cœnobia* (-ą) or (in def. 1) *cœnobiums* (-umz). [LL. (NL.), < Gr. *κοινόβιον*, life in community, prop. neut. of *κοινόβιος*, adj., living in communion, < *κοινός*, common, + *βίος*, life.] 1. A community of monks living under one roof and under one government; a monastery; a religious community.

A high spiritual life and intellectual cultivation within the numerous *cœnobiums* was quite compatible with practical paganism and disorder outside.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 450.

An Irish *cœnobium* of the earliest type was simply an ordinary sept or family whose chief had become Christian, and making a gift of his land, either retired, leaving it in the hands of a comarba, or remained as the religious head himself. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 248.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the mulberry-like mass of a compound protozoan, or cluster of many unicellular animals in one stock: originally applied by F. Stein to the spherical clusters of monads at the ends of the branched pedicels of certain infusorians.—3. [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A name of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceæ* and *Menthaceæ*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (*b*) A special type of cell aggregation forming a colony among certain of the *Protococcaceæ*, a family of grass-green algæ. It is characterized by the fact that there is no increase in the usually definite number of cells after the divisions in the mother-cell, all the cells belonging typically to the same generation. Examples are *Volvox* and *Pandorina*. Also spelled *cenobium*.

cœnoblast (sē′nō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In sponges, an indifferent germinal tissue forming the core or primitive mesoderm whence the true mesoderm and the endoderm both arise. *Marshall*.

Marshall . . . figures the larva as filled up solidly by a cœnoblastic membrane in which a central cavity appears surrounded by the cells of an endoderm and a mesoderm, both differentiated from the *cœnoblast*. This name appears to us to embody an essential distinction which ought to be made between the primitive layer and the endoderm and mesoderm which arise from it.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 85.

cœnoblastic (sē-nō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *cœnoblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the cœnoblast; derived from or constituting cœnoblast.

cœnoby†, *n.* See *cenoby*.

cœnœcia, *n.* Plural of *cœnœcium*.

cœnœcial (sē-nē′si-al), *a.* [< *cœnœcium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cœnœcium.

cœnœcium (sē-nē′si-um) *n.*; pl. *cœnœcia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling.] In *zoöl.*, a polypary; the chitinous investment or covering of the cœnosarc of the hydroid hydrozoans.

cœnogamous, cœnogamy. See *cenogamous*, *cenogamy*.

Cœnomorphæ (sē-nō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of *Anisodactyli*, of an order *Volucres*, consisting of the touracous (*Musophagidæ*), the mouse-birds (*Coliidæ*), the rollers (*Coraciidæ*), and the Madagascan genera *Atelornis* and *Brachypteracias*.

Cœnopithecus (sē″nō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *πίθηκος*, an ape, monkey.] A genus of fossil strepsirrhine monkeys from the Eocene. *C. lemuroides* represents the oldest form of monkey known.

cœnosarc (sē′nō-särk), *n.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] In *zoöl.*, a term applied by Allman to the common living basis by which the several beings included in a composite zoöphyte are connected with one another. Every composite zoöphyte is thus viewed as consisting of a variable number of beings or polypites developing themselves from certain more or less definite points of a common cœnosarc. See cuts under *anthozoöid* and *Coralligena*.

cœnosarcal (sē-nō-sär′kal), *a.* [< *cœnosarc* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cœnosarc: as, *cœnosarcal* canals.

cœnosarcous (sē-nō-sär′kus), *a.* [< *cœnosarc* + *-ous*.] Consisting of cœnosarc; having the character of cœnosarc.

cœnosite (sē′nō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *σῖτος*, food.] A commensal.

cœnosteal (sē-nos′tē-al), *a.* [< *cœnosteum* + *-al*.] Having the character of or consisting of cœnosteum.

cœnosteum (sē-nos′tē-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *zoöl.*, the hard, calcareous ectodermal tissue of the hydrocorallines, as of millepore coral; the calcareous or coral-like mass of the hydrophyton of the hydrocoralline acalephs. *Moseley*, 1881.

cœnotype (sē′nō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] A common or representative type; an organism which represents the fundamental type or pattern of structure of a group. [Rare.]

Lucernaria, the *cœnotype* of the Acalephæ.
H. J. Clark, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1862.

cœnotypic (sē-nō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *cœnotype* + *-ic*.] Representing a common type; having the character of a cœnotype.

cœnure (sē′nūr), *n.* [Also, as NL., *cœnurus*; < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A hydatid found in the sheep, producing the disease called staggers; the hydatid form of the wandered scolex of the dog's tapeworm with deutoscolices attached. It is a bladder-worm, cystic worm, or cysticercus of many heads, the larva of *Tænia cœnurus*. See cut under *Tænia*.

cœnurus (sē-nū′rus), *n.* [NL.: see *cœnure*.] A cœnure: originally mistaken for and named as a genus of worms by Rudolphi.

coequal (kō-ē′kwal), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *cœqualis*, < L. *co-*, together, + *æqualis*, equal: see *co-*[1] and *equal*.] **I.** *a.* Equal with another person or thing, or with one another; having equal rank, dignity, intellectual ability, etc.; of corresponding character or quality.

If once he come to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap *co-equal* with the crown.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

He [Hartley Coleridge] had the poetic temperament, with all its weaknesses and dangers, yet without a *coequal* faculty of reflection and expression.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 242.

II. *n.* One who or that which is equal to another or others.

coequality (kō-ē-kwol′i-ti), *n.* [< *coequal* + *-ity*, after *equality*.] The state of being coequal; equality in rank, dignity, ability, etc.

coequally (kō-ē′kwal-i), *adv.* In a coequal manner.

coequalness (kō-ē′kwal-nes), *n.* Same as *coequality*. *Bailey*.

coerce (kō-ėrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coerced*, ppr. *coercing*. [= OF. *coercer*, *cohercer* = Sp. *coercer*, < L. *coercere*, surround, encompass, restrain, control, curb, < *co-*, together, + *arcere*, inclose, confine, keep off: see *arcade*, *arcane*, *ark*[2].] 1. To restrain or constrain by force, as by the force of law or authority; especially, compel to compliance; constrain to obedience or submission in a vigorous or forcible manner.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

The king felt more painfully than ever the want of that tremendous engine which had once *coerced* refractory ecclesiastics. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To deprive of by force; restrain of. [Rare.]

Therefore the debtor is ordered . . . to be *coerced* his liberty until he makes payment. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

3. To enforce; compel by forcible action: as, to *coerce* obedience.

coercer (kō-ėr'sėr), *n.* One who coerces.

coercible (kō-ėr'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *coercible* = Pg. *coercivel* = It. *coercibile;* as *coerce* + *-ible.*] **1.** Capable of being coerced; too weak to resist effectively.—**2.** Capable of being condensed, especially of being reduced by condensation to the liquid state: applied to gases.

Coercible gases, which can be made fluid by simply cooling them off, are called vapours. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 53.

coercibleness (kō-ėr'si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coercible.

coercion (kō-ėr'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *coertion*, = F. *coertion*, *coercion* (now *coercition* = It. *coercizione*) = Sp. *coerción* = Pg. *coerção*, < L. *coercio(n-)*, *coertio(n-)*, *coercio(n-)*, contr. forms of reg. *coercitio(n-)*, a restraining, coercing, < *coercere*, pp. *coercitus*, restrain, coerce: see *coerce.*] **1.** Compulsion; forcible constraint; the act of controlling by force or arms.

It is by *coercion*, it is by the sword, and not by free stipulation with the governed, that England rules India. *Macaulay*, Gladstone in Church and State.

On looking back into our own history, and into the histories of neighbouring nations, we similarly see that only by *coercion* were the smaller feudal governments so subordinated as to secure internal peace. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 195.

2. Power of restraint or compulsion.

Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty. *South.*

Coercion acts, a name popularly given to various British statutes for the enforcement of law and order in Ireland, authorizing arrest and imprisonment without bail in cases of treason and crimes of intimidation, the suspension of habeas corpus, search for arms, etc. The most noted acts were those of 1881 and 1887. = **Syn.** *Compulsion, Constraint*, etc. See *force.*

coercitive (kō-ėr'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coercitif* = Sp. It. *coercitivo*, < L. as if **coercitivus*, < *coercitus*, pp. of *coercere*, coerce: see *coerce.*] **I.** *a.* Having power to coerce; coercive.

St. Paul's first epistle to Timothy, establishing in the person of Timothy power of *coercitive* jurisdiction over presbyters. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 178.

Coercitive force. See *coercive force*, under *coercive.*

II. *n.* That which coerces; a coercive.

The actions of retirements and of the night are left indifferent to virtue or to vice; and of these, as man can take no cognizance, so he can make no *coercitive.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 612.

coercive (kō-ėr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< *coerce* + *-ive;* as if contr. of *coercitive*, q. v. Cf. Pg. *coercivo.*] **I** *a.* Having power to coerce, as by law, authority, or force; restraining; constraining.

Without *coercive* power all government is but toothless and precarious. *South.*

It is notorious that propositions may be perfectly clear, and even *coercive*, yet prove on inspection to be illusory. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 360.

Coercive force, coercitive force, the demagnetizing magnetomotive force which has to be applied to a permanent magnet, or in general to magnetized iron, in order to deprive it of polarity, that is, to destroy its remanent magnetism. It is greatest in hardened steel, least in soft iron.

II. *n.* That which coerces; that which constrains or restrains.

His tribunal takes cognizance of all causes, and hath a *coercive* for all. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, ii. (Ord MS.).

coercively (kō-ėr'siv-li), *adv.* By constraint or coercion. *Burke.*

We must not expect to find in a rule *coercively* established by an invader the same traits as in a rule that has grown up from within. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 469.

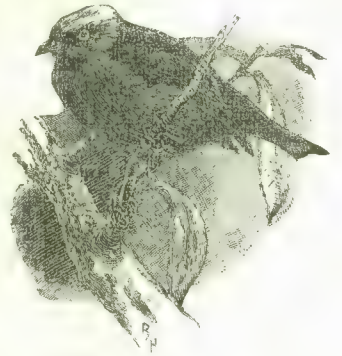
coerciveness (kō-ėr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being coercive or constraining.

Fears of the political and social penalties (to which, I think, the religious must be added) have generated . . . [the] sense of *coerciveness.* *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 127.

Cœreba (sē'rē-bă), *n.* [NL.; sometimes improp. *Cæreba;* < Braz. *guira-cœreba*, name of some guitguit (Marcgrave, Willughby, Ray, etc.). The bird to which the word *Cœreba* was first attached as a book-name was *Certhia cyanea* (Linnæus), now *Cœreba cyanea.* First made a generic name by Vieillot in 1807.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Cœrebidæ*, containing a number of species found in the warmer parts of continental America, as *C. cyanea*, *C. cærulea*, etc. See cut under *Cœrebinæ.*

Cœrebidæ (sē-reb'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœreba* + *-idæ.*] A family of oscine passerine birds related to the warblers and creepers, confined to the tropical and subtropical portions of America; the guitguits, flower-peckers, honeysuckers, or honey-creepers of America. They have an acute and usually slender, curved bill, and subsist on insects, fruits, and the sweets of flowers. They are of small size, and for the most part of elegant varied colors. The leading genera are *Cœreba*, *Dacnis*, *Diglossa*, *Conirostrum*, and *Certhiola.* The family is often called *Dacnididæ.* These brilliant little birds were formerly grouped with the old-world family known as *Nectariniidæ* and *Cinnyridæ*, with which they have little affinity. Also, improperly, *Cœrebidæ.*

Cœrebinæ (ser-e-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœreba* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of tropical and subtropical American birds, of the family *Cœrebidæ*, typified by the genus *Cœreba;* the guitguits proper.



Blue Guitguit (*Cœreba cyanea*).

Cœreba cyanea of Cayenne and Guiana is a brilliant bird of the size of a sparrow, its plumage being deeply and gorgeously dyed with azure, verditer, and velvet-black, arranged in a bold and striking manner. Its nest is neatly woven and pensile on the extremity of a slender twig. Also, improperly, *Cœrebinæ.*

cœrebine (ser'e-bin), *a.* [< *Cœreba* + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cœrebidæ.*

coerectant (kō-ē-rek'tant), *a.* [< *co-*1 + *erect* + *-ant*1.] In *her.*, set up together, or erected side by side: said of any bearings.

coerected (kō-ē-rek'ted), *a.* [< *co-*1 + *erect* + *-ed*2.] Same as *coerectant.*

cœrulein, *n.* See *cerulein.*

cœrulescent, *a.* See *cerulescent.*

coessential (kō-e-sen'shal), *a.* [< *co-*1 + *essential;* = Sp. *coesencial* = Pg. *coessencial.*] Having the same essence.

We bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit, eternally proceeding from both [the Father and Son]. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

coessentiality (kō-e-sen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *coessential* + *-ity.*] The quality of being coessential, or of the same essence.

It implies *coessentiality* with God, . . . and consequently divinity in its full extent. *Ep. Burgess*, Sermons (1790).

coessentially (kō-e-sen'shal-i), *adv.* In a coessential manner.

coestablishment (kō-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *establishment.*] Joint establishment.

A *coestablishment* of the teachers of different sects of Christians. *Bp. Watson*, Charge, 1791.

coetanean (kō-ē-tā'nē-an), *n.* [< LL. *cœtaneus*, of the same age (see *coetaneous*), + *-an.*] One of the same age with another. *Aubrey.* [Rare.]

coetaneous (kō-ē-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *coetáneo* = Pg. It. *coetaneo*, < LL. *cœtaneus*, of the same age, < L. *co-*, together, + *ætas*, age: see *age.*] Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time; coeval. Also spelled *cœtaneous.* [Rare.]

Every fault hath penal effects *coetaneous* to the act. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

So mayest thou be *coetaneous* unto thy elders, and a father unto thy contemporaries. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 8.

coetaneously (kō-ē-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a coetaneous manner. Also spelled *cœtaneously.*

coetern† (kō-ē-tėrn'), *a.* [< ME. *coeterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *coeterno*, < LL. *cœternus*, < L. *co-*, together, + *æternus*, eternal: see *co-*1 and *etern, eternal.*] Same as *coeternal.*

coeternal (kō-ē-tėr'nal), *a.* [As *coetern* + *-al;* or < *co-*1 + *eternal.* Cf. F. *coéternel.*] Existing with another from eternity.

The Son . . . through *coeternal* generation receiveth of the Father that power which the Father hath of himself. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

Hail, holy Light! offspring of heaven first-born,
Or of the Eternal *co-eternal* beam.
Milton, P. L., iii. 2.

coeternally (kō-ē-tėr'nal-i), *adv.* With coeternity, or joint eternity. *Hooker.*

coeternity (kō-ē-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *coéternité* = Sp. *coeternidad*, < NL. **cœternita(t-)s*, < LL. *cœternus:* see *coetern* and *-ity.* Otherwise, in E., < *co-*1 + *eternity.*] Coexistence from eternity with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his *coeternity* . . . with the Father. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

cœur (kėr), *n.* [F., < OF. *cuer, coer, cor* (> E. *core*1), < L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart:* see *core*1 and *heart.*] In *her.*, the heart of the shield, otherwise called the *center* or *fesse-point.* Lines and bearings are spoken of as being *en cœur* when they pass through or are borne upon the center of the shield.



E, Cœur.

coeval (kō-ē'val), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *cœvus*, of the same age (see *coevous*), + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the same age; having lived for an equal period.

Like a young Flock
Coeval, newly shorn. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

2. Existing from the same point of time; coincident in duration: followed by *with*, sometimes by *to.*

Coeval with man
Our empire began. *Goldsmith*, Captivity, iii.

The Nymphs expire by like degrees,
And live and die *cœval with* their Trees.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

3. Coincident in time; contemporary; synchronous: followed by *with.*

A transcript of an original manuscript *coeval with* the time of the "Cid." *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

= **Syn.** *Coeval, Contemporaneous.* *Coeval* is more commonly applied to things, *contemporaneous* to persons; but the distinction is not a rigid one.

And yet some kind of intercourse of neighboring states is so natural, that it must have been *coeval* with their foundation, and with the origin of law. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law., § 59.

The unfossiliferous rocks in question [Cambrian] were not only *contemporaneous* in the geological sense, but synchronous in the chronological sense. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 298.

A foreign nation is a kind of *contemporaneous* posterity. *H. B. Wallace*, Recoll. of Man of the World, II. 89.

II. *n.* One of the same age or period; a contemporary in age or active existence.

O my *coevals!* remnants of yourselves,
Poor human ruins tottering o'er the grave.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 109.

He is forlorn among his *coevals;* his juniors cannot be his friends. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

All great authors seem the *coevals* not only of each other, but of whoever reads them. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

coevous† (kō-ē'vus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *coevo*, < LL. *cœvus*, of the same age, < L. *co-*, together, + *ævum*, age: see *co-*1, *ay*1, and *age.*] Same as *coeval.*

Supposing some other things *coevous* to it. *South*, Sermons.

coexecutor (kō-eg-zek'ū-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *coexecutor*, < L. *co-*, together, + ML. *executor*, executor.] A joint executor.

coexecutrix (kō-eg-zek'ū-triks), *n.*; pl. *coexecutrices* (-zek-ū-trī'sēz). [< *co-*1 + *executrix.*] A joint executrix.

coexist (kō-eg-zist'), *v. i.* [= F. *coexister* = Sp. Pg. *coexistir* = It. *coesistere;* as *co-*1 + *exist.*] To exist at the same time with another, or with one another.

In the human breast
Two master passions cannot *coexist.* *Campbell.*

It was a singular anomaly of likeness *coexisting* with perfect dissimilitude. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, vii.

★ **coexistence** (kō-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= F. *coexistence* = Sp. Pg. *coexistencia;* as *co-*1 + *existence.*] Existence at the same time; contemporary existence.

Without the help, or so much as the *coexistence*, of any condition. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 18.

coexistency (kō-eg-zis'ten-si), *n.* Coexistence. *Sir T. Browne.*

coexistent (kō-eg-zis'tent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coexistant* = Sp. Pg. *coexistente* = It. *coesistente;* as *co-*1 + *existent:* see *coexist.*] **I.** *a.* Existing at the same time; coincident in duration.

The law of *coexistent* vibrations. *Whewell.*

II. *n.* A thing existing at the same time or in immediate connection with another.

He seems to have thought that . . . every property of an object has an invariable *coexistent*, which he called its form. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. xxii. § 4.

coexpand (kō-eks-pand'), *v. i.* [< *co-*1 + *expand.*] To expand together equally; expand over the same space or to the same extent.

coextend (kō-eks-tend'), *v.* [= Sp. *coextender;* as *co-*1 + *extend.*] **I.** *trans.* To extend equally;

cause to extend through the same space or duration; place so as to coincide or occupy the same extent or space.

According to which the least body may be *coextended* with the greatest. *Boyle*, Works, I. 503.

II. *intrans.* To reach to or attain the same place, time, or duration: used with *with*.

coextension (kō-eks-ten′shọn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *extension*.] The mutual relation of two or more objects or (in logic) terms which have the same extension.

coextensive (kō-eks-ten′siv), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *extensive*.] Having the same extension. (*a*) Occupying the same extent of space or duration of time.

Rome first extended her citizenship over all Italy, and her dominion over the whole Mediterranean world, and then, by another stage, she made her citizenship *coextensive* with her dominion.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 315.

(*b*) In *logic*, having the same breadth, or logical extension.

coextensively (kō-eks-ten′siv-li), *adv.* So as to exhibit coextension.

coextensiveness (kō-eks-ten′siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coextensive. *Bentham.*

cofᵗ, cofetˌ, *a.* [ME., < AS. *cāf*, quick, sharp, prompt.] Quick; sharp; impetuous; bold.

The luthere *coue* devuel. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 66.

If he clothed man se, *cof* he [the adder] waxeth. *Bestiary* (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 150.

co-factor (kō-fak′tọr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *factor*.] In *alg.*, one of several factors entering into the same expression: thus, a coefficient is a constant *co-factor*.

cofet, *a.* See *cof*.

co-feoffee (kō-fef′ē), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *feoffee*.] One of two or more joint feoffees; a person enfeoffed with another.

co-feofferᵗ, *n.* Same as *co-feoffee*.

Yᵗ Edwarde Dockerey, William Dodyng, and other theyr *cofeoffers* . . . be full feafide in fe simple off and in all suche lands, etc. *Richmond*, Wills, 32.

coferᵗ, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coffer*.

coff (kof), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coft*, ppr. *coffing*. [A back formation from ME. *coft*, pret. and pp., answering to MD. dial. *coft*, *cofte*, Dan. *kjöbt*, dial. *koft* (with *ft* for orig. *pt*, as, reversely, in Icel. *lopt* for *loft*), pp. of MD. *cōpen*, buy: see *catch*[1], *v.*] **1.** To buy. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

He that all man-kynd *coft* fra care. *Wyntown*, Cron. IX. 54. *N. E. D.*

A hundir egs . . . war *cofte* for a Frenche sous. *Dalrymple*, tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot., p. 63. *N. E. D.*

My milk-white steed,
That I hae *coft* sae dear.
The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I. 133).

That sark she *coft* for her wee Nannie.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2ᵗ. To acquire; get, otherwise than by buying. 'Used improperly' (*Jam.*). *N. E. D.*—**3**ᵗ. To pay for; expiate; purchase forgiveness of by sacrifice.

The knycht to Chryst, that deit on tre,
And *coft* our synnis deir.
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 151).

coffaᵗ, *n.* An obsolete form of *coffee*.

Coffea (kof′ē-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *coffee*.] A considerable genus of shrubs, of the family *Rubiaceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. Some species yield coffee. See cut under *coffee*.

★**coffee** (kof′ę or kôf′ē), *n.* [First in 17th century, in various forms *coffee*, *coffa*, *cauphe*, etc.; = D. *koffij* = G. *koffee* (after E.), now *kaffee* (after F.) = Dan. Sw. *kaffe* (after F.) = Russ. *kofe*, *kofeĭ* = F. *caffe*, *coffe*, now *café* (whence the half-English *café*, a coffee-house) = Sp. Pg. *café* = It. *caffè*, < Turk. *qahwe* (pronounced *kahve*), < Ar. *qahwe*, *qahwa*, coffee (as a liquid); cf. Ar. *bonn*, the coffee-berry.] **1.** The berry of trees belonging to the genus *Coffea*, of the family *Rubiaceæ*. Several species, but principally *C. Arabica*, produce the coffee of commerce. It is a native of Arabia and Abyssinia, but is now extensively cultivated throughout tropical countries. It will grow to the height of 16 or 18 feet, but is seldom permitted to exceed 8 or 9 feet, for the convenience of gathering the fruit. The stem is upright, and covered with a light-brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite. The flowers grow in clusters at the bases of the leaves, are pure white, and of an agreeable odor. The fruit is a small, red, fleshy berry, having the size and appearance of a small cherry. Each berry contains two seeds, commonly called *coffee-beans* or *coffee-nibs*. When ripe the berries are gathered, and the outer pulp and the parchment-like covering of the seeds are removed. The Mocha coffee from Yemen in Arabia is reputed the best; but the principal supplies are now obtained from Ceylon, Java, the West Indies, Brazil, and Central America. The Liberian coffee-tree, *C. Liberica*, of western tropical Africa, has recently been introduced into cultivation. It grows to a greater size and yields a much larger berry than *C. Arabica*, and thrives in low damp regions where the latter will not flourish. What is known as the *male coffee-berry* is simply a result of the occasional coalescence of the two seeds of the fruit into one, and differs in no other respect from the ordinary berry. The name *cherry-coffee* is given to the coffee-berry as it comes from the tree, before the pulp has been removed or the seeds have been dried.



Fruiting Branch of Coffee-plant (*Coffea Arabica*).
a, flower; *b*, section of berry, showing inclosed nutlets and position of embryo.

2. A drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, by infusion or decoction. Before being used the seeds are roasted, and then ground in a coffee-mill, or, as in the East, pounded. The beverage is best when made with coffee-beans freshly roasted and ground. Coffee acts as a slight stimulant, promoting cheerfulness and removing languor; but in some cases it induces sleeplessness and nervous tremblings. The use of it originated in Abyssinia, passed to Arabia several centuries later, and is said to have been made known in Europe by A. Rauwolf, a German physician, whose travels appeared in 1573.

3. By extension, something made in imitation of, used as a substitute for, or thought to resemble coffee: as, crust *coffee*.—**4.** A light meal resembling afternoon tea, at which coffee is served.—**5.** The last course of a dinner, consisting of black coffee.

Directly after *coffee*. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 5, 1831.

Black coffee, strong coffee served without milk or cream. —**California coffee**, the somewhat coffee-like fruit of *Rhamnus Californica*.—**Coffee-corn.** See *corn*[1].—**Crust coffee**, a drink resembling coffee in color, made by steeping in water browned or toasted crusts of bread.—**Negro coffee**, or **Mogdad coffee**, the seeds of *Cassia occidentalis*, which are roasted and used in the tropics as a substitute for coffee, though they contain no caffein.—**Sacca** or **sultan coffee**, the husks of the coffee-berry, which are used to some extent with coffee, and are said to improve its flavor. —**Swedish coffee**, the seeds of *Astragalus Bæticus*, used as coffee, and cultivated for this purpose in parts of Germany and Hungary.—**Wild coffee**, of the West Indies, a name given to *Faramea odoratissima*, which is allied to true coffee, to *Eugenia disticha*, and to *Casearia lætioides*.

coffee-bean (kof′ę-bēn), *n.* The seed of the coffee-tree.

coffee-berry (kof′ę-ber″i), *n.* The fruit of the coffee-tree.

coffee-blight (kof′ę-blīt), *n.* A microscopic fungus, *Hemileia vastatrix*, which has caused great devastation in coffee-plantations.

coffee-borer (kof′ę-bōr″ėr), *n.* One of two species of coleopterous insects which bore into the stems of the coffee-plant. *Xylotrechus quadripes* is a longicorn beetle which bores into the coffee-plant in southern India. The eggs are laid under the bark and close to the root in November and December and hatch in February, and the larva attains full growth by July. *Areocerus coffeæ* is the second species. It belongs to the family *Anthribidæ*, and is known as a coffee-pest in South Africa and Brazil, but is found in other countries, being nearly cosmopolitan.

coffee-bug (kof′ę-bug), *n.* The *Lecanium coffeæ*, an insect belonging to the family *Coccidæ*, living on the coffee-tree, and very destructive to coffee-plantations.

coffee-cleaner (kof′ē-klē″nėr), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for rubbing off the envelop of coffee-seeds. —**2.** A machine for removing mold, dust, etc., from raw coffee.

coffee-cup (kof′ę-kup), *n.* A cup from which coffee is drunk, distinctively about one third larger than a tea-cup of the same set.

coffee-house (kof′ę-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and sometimes with lodging; a café. Coffee-houses in Great Britain formerly held a position somewhat similar to that of the club-houses of the present day.

Although they be destitute of Taverns, yet they have their *Coffa-houses*, which something resembles them. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

The *coffee-house* must not be dismissed with a cursory mention. It might indeed, at that time, have been not improperly called a most important political institution. . . . The *coffee-houses* were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself. . . . Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his *coffee-house* to learn the news and discuss it. Every *coffee-house* had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration, and who soon became what the journalists of our own time have been called—a fourth estate of the realm. *Macaulay.*

At the present day every traveller is struck with the almost complete absence in London of this element of Continental life, but in the early years of the eighteenth century *coffee-houses* were probably more prominent in London than in any other city in Europe. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

coffee-huller (kof′ę-hul″ėr), *n.* A machine for removing the husk which envelops the seed of coffee; a coffee-cleaner.

coffee-manᵗ (kof′ę-man), *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house. *Addison.* [Rare.]

coffee-mill (kof′ę-mil), *n.* A small machine or mill for grinding coffee.

coffee-nib (kof′ę-nib), *n.* A coffee-bean.

coffee-nut (kof′ę-nut), *n.* The fruit of the Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus dioica*.

coffee-pot (kof′ę-pot), *n.* A covered pot or urn, of metal or earthenware, in which coffee is made, or in which the beverage is served at table.

coffee-roaster (kof′ę-rōs″tėr), *n.* **1.** One who prepares coffee-beans for use by roasting them. —**2.** A machine or rotary cylinder used in roasting coffee-beans.

coffee-room (kof′ę-röm), *n.* A public room in an inn, hotel, or club-house, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments; now, usually, the public dining-room. [Eng.]

He returned in a gloomy mood to the *coffee-room*. *Hannay*, Singleton Fontenoy, i. 8.

coffee-sageᵗ (kof′ę-sāj), *n.* A coffee-house orator. *Churchill.* [Rare.]

coffee-shop (kof′ę-shop), *n.* **1.** A shop where coffee is sold.—**2.** An inferior sort of coffee-house.

coffee-stand (kof′ę-stand), *n.* **1.** A support for the vessel in which coffee is prepared.—**2.** A stall set up on the street for the sale of coffee and other refreshments.

coffee-tree (kof′ę-trē), *n.* The *Coffea Arabica*, and other species which produce the berries from which coffee is derived. See *coffee*. The wood of the common coffee-tree is of a light greenish-brown or dirty-yellow color, and nearly as close- and hard-grained as boxwood; but the tree is too small for the wood to be of much value.—**California coffee-tree**, *Rhamnus Purshiana*.—**Kentucky coffee-tree**, *Gymnocladus dioica*, a large cæsalpiniaceous tree of the United States, the seeds of which have been used as a substitute for coffee.

coffein, coffeine (kof′ę-in), *n.* [< *Coffea* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Same as *caffein*.

coffer (kof′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cofer*, < ME. *cofer*, *cofre*, a chest, esp. for money, ark, rarely coffin (> D. G. *koffer* = Dan. *kuffert* = Sw. *koffert*), < OF. *cofre*, F. *coffre* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *cofre*), a modification of older *cofin*, a chest, > E. *coffin*, q. v. For the change of the second syllable, cf. *order*, < F. *ordre*, < L. *ordo* (*ordin-*).] **1.** A box, casket, or chest (as now understood, a large chest), especially one used for keeping valuables, as money; an ark; hence, figuratively, a treasury; in the plural, the wealth or pecuniary resources of a person, corporation, nation, etc.

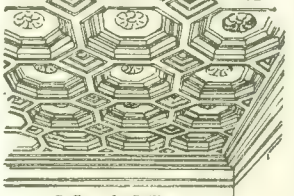
Yet hadde he but litel gold in *cofre*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 298.

Bot make to the [thee] a mancioun & that is my wylle,
A *cofer* [ark] closed of tres, clanlych planed;
Wyrk wonez [dwellings] therinne for wylde & for tame.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 310.

There he found in the knyghtes *cofer*
But even halfe a pounde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 52).

He would discharge it without any burden to the queen's *coffers*. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

2. In *arch.*, a sunk panel or compartment in a ceiling or soffit, of an ornamental character, usually enriched with moldings and having a rose, pomegranate, star, or other ornament in the center; a caisson.—**3.** In *fort.*, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep and from 16 to 18 feet broad. The upper part is made of pieces of timber raised 2 feet above the level of the moat, and upon them are placed hurdles laden with earth, which serve as a covering and as a parapet. It is raised by the besieged to repulse besiegers when they endeavor to pass the ditch. **4.** A trough in which tin ore is broken to pieces. —**5.** A kind of caisson or floating dock.—**6.** A canal-lock chamber.



Coffers of a Ceiling.
Palace of Fontainebleau, France.

coffer (kof'ėr), *v. t.* [< *coffer*, *n.*] **1.** To deposit or lay up in a coffer: usually with *up*.

But what glut [glutton] of tho gomes [men] may any good kachen,
He will kepen it hym-self *& cofren* it faste.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 68.

The aged man that *coffers up* his gold.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 855.

★**2.** To ornament with coffers, as a ceiling.

coffer-dam (kof'ėr-dam), *n.* **1.** A water-tight wooden inclosure built in a body of water, in order to obtain a firm and dry foundation for bridges, piers, etc., by pumping out the water from its interior. It is usually formed of two or more rows of piles, driven close together and rising above the level of high water, with clay packed in between the rows. **2.** In a war-ship, a series of compartments, in the vicinity of the water-line above the protective deck, built in the interior against the ship's side or around hatches, forming a double wall which can be packed to prevent water from entering after the side has been pierced by shot. In the U. S. navy, the packing is made from the pith of corn-stalks, which swells when wet.

cofferer (kof'ėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who lays up treasure in a coffer or chest; one who hoards money. [Rare.]

Ye fortune's *cofferers!* ye pow'rs of wealth!
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 550.

2. Formerly, a principal officer of the royal household of England, who had oversight of the other officers of the court. He was next under the controller, and was a member of the Privy Council. His duties are now performed by the lord steward and paymaster of the household.

Samuel Sandys . . . was raised to the house of peers, and made *cofferer* of the household.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 114.

3†. A treasurer.

Clown. Whither should this money be travelled?
For. To the devil, I think.
Clown. 'Tis with his *cofferer* I am certain, that's the usurer. *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.

coffer-fish (kof'ėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ostracion*; a trunk-fish.

★**coffering** (kof'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coffer*, *v.*] In *mining*, the operation of securing the shaft of a mine from the ingress of water by ramming in clay between the casing and the rock.

coffership† (kof'ėr-ship), *n.* [< *coffer* + *-ship*.] The office of treasurer, cash-keeper, or purser.

His Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the *coffership*. *Raleigh*, Remains (Ord MS.).

coffer-work (kof'ėr-wėrk), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, a surface ornamented with coffers.—**2.** In *masonry*, rubble-work faced with stone.—**Coffer-work ceiling.** See *ceiling*.

coffin (kof'- or kôf'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cophin* (def. 3), after the L.; < ME. *cofin*, *coffin*, a basket, a pie-crust (the sense of 'chest in which a dead human body is buried,' for which ME. *cofer* is found, does not belong to *cofin* in ME.), < OF. *cofin* = Pr. *cofin* = Sp. *cofin*, a basket, = It. *cofano*, formerly also *cofino*, *coffino*, a basket, trunk, coffer, < L. *cophinus*, a basket, < Gr. *κόφινος*, a basket. See *coffer*, the same word in other ME. and mod. senses.] **1†.** A basket.

And thei token the relifs of broken metis twelve *cofins* ful and of the fischis. *Wyclif*, Mark vi.

2†. A mold of paste for a pie; the crust of a pie. See *custard-coffin*.

Of the paste a *coffin* I will rear. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2.

If you spend
The red-deer pies in your house, or sell them forth, sir,
Cast so that I may have their *coffins* all
Returned here, and piled up.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

3. The chest, box, or case in which a dead human body is placed for burial: usually made of wood or lead, but sometimes of stone or iron, or even of glass.

Not a flower, not a flower sweet,
On my black *coffin* let there be strown.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4 (song).

His [Saint Luke's] bones were brought from Constantinople in an yron *coffin*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 178.

4†. A paper twisted in the form of a cone, used as a bag by grocers; a cap or cornet.—**5.** In *farriery*, the hollow part of a horse's hoof, or the whole hoof below the coronet, including the coffin-bone.—**6.** In *printing*: (*a*†) The wooden frame which inclosed the stone or bed of the old form of hand printing-press. (*b*) The frame which incloses an imposing-stone.—**7.** In *milling*, one of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the end of the driver. *E. H. Knight.*—**8.** In *mining*, old workings open to the day, where the ore was raised to the surface by the cast-after-cast method. [Cornwall.]—**9.** In *ceram.*, same as *cassette*.—**To put** or **drive a nail in one's coffin**, to do anything that may tend to shorten one's days.

coffin (kof'- or kôf'in), *v. t.* [< *coffin*, *n.*] **1†.** To cover with paste or crust. See *coffin*, *n.*, 2; also extract under *baked-meat*, 2.

And *coffin'd* in crust, till now she was hoary.
B. Jonson, Masque of Gypsies.

2. To put or inclose in a coffin, as a corpse; hence, figuratively, to confine; shut up.

They *Cofin* him and place him in a roome richly furnished, and couer him with a sheet, in which they paint his portraiture. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 446.

Myself will see him *coffin'd* and embalmed,
And in one tomb rest with him.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Tear forth the fathers of poor families
Out of their beds, and *coffin* them alive
In some kind clasping prison.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

Some *coffin'd* in their cabins lie, equally
Griev'd that they are not dead, and yet must die.
Donne, The Storm.

coffin-boat (kof'in-bōt), *n.* A sink-boat or battery used in shooting wild fowl, especially ducks. See *battery*, 14. [Chesapeake Bay.]

coffin-bone (kof'in-bōn), *n.* The last phalanx of a horse's foot; the distal phalangeal bone. See *hoof*.

coffin-carrier (kof'in-kar″i-ėr), *n.* [Equiv. to pall-bearer, in allusion to its black back.] The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. See *blackback*, 1. [Local, New Eng.]

coffin-fish (kof'in-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Ostraciontidæ*. The name is applied in New South Wales to *Ostracion diaphanus* and *O. concatenatus*, and to *Aracana lenticularis*.

coffle (kof'l), *n.* [Also written *caufle* and *kaffle*, and in the general sense 'caravan' also *cafilah*, *caffilah*, *kafilah*, *kafila*, < Ar. *kāfila*, > Pers. Hind. *kāfila*, a caravan: see *kafila*.] A train or gang of slaves transported or marched for sale.

Lundy was a constant witness of the horrors and cruelties of the [slave] traffic as the *coffles* of chained victims were driven through the streets.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 371.

coffre-fort (kof'ėr-fōrt), *n.* [F., orig. *coffre fort*: *coffre*, a box; *fort*, < L. *fortis*, strong: see *coffer*, *n.*, and *fortitude*.] A strong box, especially one of a decorative character, generally small, and wrought either in steel or a similar material, for use in keeping money or valuable papers; an imitation of such a box in wood or the like.

coffret (kof'ret), *n.* [F., dim. of *coffre*, a coffer: see *coffer*, *n.*] A casket, especially one of ornamental design and character.

Oblong box or *coffret*, old black Boule, height 5 inches, length 13 inches. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exhib.*, 1862, No. 818.

coflyt, *adv.* [ME., also *coflich*, < AS. *cāflice*, quickly, valiantly, < *cāf*, quick: see *cof* and *-ly*2.] Quickly; impetuously.

The Kynge with his keene ost [host] *coflich* fights.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 297.

cofound (kō-found'), *v. t.* [< *co-*1 + *found*2.] To found together or at the same time.

It [the steeple of St. Paul's] . . . was originally *co-founded* by King Ethelbert with the body of the Church.
Fuller, Worthies, London, II. 346.

cofounder (kō-foun'dėr), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *founder*1.] A joint founder.

cofret, *n.* A Middle English form of *coffer*.

coft. Preterit and past participle of *coff*1.

cog1† (kog), *n.* [< ME. *cogge*, *coge* (after MD. *kogghe*, D. *kog* = MLG. LG. *kogge* (> G. *kogge*) = Dan. *kogge*, *kog*, *kaag* = Sw. dial. *kåg* = Icel. *kuggr*; ML. *cogga*, *coggo*, *cogo*), a var. of ME. *cokke*, E. *cock*4, < OF. *coque*, a small boat: see *cock*4.] **1.** A small boat; a cockboat; a cock.

Jason and Ercules also
That in a *cogge* to londe were ygo.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1481.

Kaste ancres full kene into the water,
Cogges with cablis cachyn to londe,
And lay so on lone the long night ouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1077.

2. A trading-vessel; a galley; a ship in general.

Coggez and crayers than crossez thaire mastez
At the commandment of the kynge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 738.

Agaynes hem comen her naveye,
Cogges and dromoundes, many galeye.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 4783.

★**cog**2 (kog), *n.* [< ME. *cog*, *cogge*, *kog* = MDan. *kogge* = MSw. *kugg*, Sw. *kugge*, a cog. The Gael. Ir. *cog*, W. *cocas*, pl. *cocus*, *cocs*, a cog, are from Eng.] **1.** A tooth, catch, or projection, usually one of a continuous series of such projections, on the periphery or the side of a wheel, or on any part of a machine, which, on receiving motion, engages with a corresponding tooth or projection on another wheel or other part of the machine, and imparts motion to it. See cut under *cog-wheel*.

Cogge of a mylle, scarioballum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 85.

Please you to set the watermill with the ivory *cogs* in't a-grinding. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

2†. A mill-wheel; a cog-wheel.

The were i-cundur [*kinder*, that is, more akin or like] to one frogge
That sit at mulne [mill] under *cogge*.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 85.

3. In *mining*, same as *chock*4, 4.—**4.** The short handle of a scythe. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A kind of notch used in tailing joists or wall-plates.—**Cog and round**, a device, consisting of a cog-wheel working into the rounds of a lantern-wheel, for raising a bucket from a well.

★**cog**2 (kog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, ppr. *cogging*. [< ME. *coggen*; from the noun.] **1.** To furnish with cogs.

Coggyn a mylle, scarioballo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 85.

2. To wedge up so as to render steady or prevent motion: as, to *cog* the leg of a table which stands unevenly; to *cog* a wheel of a carriage with a stone or a piece of wood. [Scotch.]—**3.** To harrow. [North. Eng.]—**Cogged respiration** or **breath-sound.** See *breath-sound*.

cog3, **cogue** (kōg), *n.* [Sc. (dim. *coggie*, q. v.), < Gael. *cogan*, a small drinking-vessel, *cog*, a drink, = Ir. *cogan*, *cog*, a drink, = W. *cogan*, a bowl; prob. connected with OGael. *coca*, hollow, empty, W. *coeg*, empty. Cf. *cog*4.] **1.** A circular wooden vessel used for holding milk, broth, etc. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Their drink is ale made of beer-malt, and tunned up in a small vessel called a *cogue*; after it has stood a few hours, they drink it out of the *cogue*, yest and all.
Mod. Account of Scotland, 1670 (Harl. Misc., VI. 141).

For fear by foes that they should lose
Their *cogues* of brose.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

2. A measure used at some mills, containing the fourth part of a peck.—**3.** Intoxicating liquor.

cog3, **cogue** (kōg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, *cogued*, ppr. *cogging*, *coguing*. [Sc., from the noun.] To empty into a wooden vessel.

cog4 (kog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, ppr. *cogging*. [Prob. imitative like *cob* and *bob*, in like senses.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; knock; beat; also, to bump. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To knock or touch (a die or dice) so as to control the fall.

I know none breathing, but will *cogge* a dye
For twentie thousand double pistolets.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I. iii. 1.

3. To obtrude or thrust by falsehood or deception; foist; palm: usually with *in* or *on*.

Fustian tragedies . . . have by concerted applause been *cogged upon* the town for masterpieces. *Dennis.*

4. To flatter; wheedle; seduce or win by adulation or artifice.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home belov'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

With such poor fetches to *cog* a laughter from us.
Milton, Colasterion.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cheat, especially by controlling the fall of dice.

For guineas in other men's breeches
Your gamesters will palm and will *cog*. *Swift.*

2. To wheedle; flatter; dissimulate.

Cog, lie, flatter, and face
Four ways in Court to win men grace.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 54.

For they will *cog* so when they wish to use men,
With "Pray be cover'd, sir," "I beseech you, sit."
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

Mistress Ford, I cannot *cog*, I cannot prate.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

cog4 (kog), *n.* [< *cog*4, *v.*] **1.** A trick or deception.

Letting it pass for an ordinary *cog* upon them.
Bp. Watson.

2. *pl.* Loaded dice.

It were a hard matter for me to get my dinner that day wherein my master had not sold a dozen of devices, a case of *cogs*, and a suit of shifts in the morning.
Greene, James IV., ii. 1.

cog-bells (kog'belz), *n. pl.* [Cf. equiv. E. dial. *conkabell*.] Icicles. [Prov. Eng.]

cogence (kō'jens), *n.* [< *cogent*: see *-ence*.] Cogency. [Rare.]

An argument of *cogence*. *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 293.

cogency (kō'jen-si), *n.* [< *cogent*: see *-ency*.] Power of proving or of producing belief; the quality of being highly probable or convincing;

force; credibility: as, the *cogency* of an alleged motive, or of evidence; the *cogency* of one's arguments or reasoning.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever shewed the foundation of their clearness and *cogency*. *Locke.*

Negative evidence . . . of the same kind and of the same *cogency* as that which forbids us to assume the existence between the Earth and Venus of a planet as large as either of them. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 68.

cogenial† (kō-jē′niạl), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *genial;* var. of *congenial.*] Congenial.

A writer of a *cogenial* cast. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 357.

cogent (kō′jẹnt), *a.* [= F. *cogent*, < L. *cogen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cogere*, collect, compress, compel, contr. of **co-igere*, for **co-agere*, < *co-*, together, + *agere*, drive: see *co-*[1] and *act*, *n.*] 1. Compelling by physical force; potent; irresistible by physical means. [Rare.]

The *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

2. Compelling assent or conviction; appealing powerfully to the intellect or moral sense; not easily denied or refuted: as, a *cogent* reason or argument.

This most *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

This way of reasoning was so obvious and *cogent* that many, even among the Jews themselves, acknowledged the force of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. v.

cogently (kō′jẹnt-li), *adv.* In a cogent manner.

cogge[1]†, **cogge**[2]†. A Middle English spelling of *cog*[1], *cog*[2].

cogger[1] (kog′ėr), *n.* [< *cog*[2], *n.*, 3, + *-er*[1].] In *mining*, one who builds up the roof-supports or cogs.

cogger[2] (kog′ėr), *n.* [< *cog*[4] + *-er*[1].] A flatterer; a deceiver; a cheat.

coggery† (kog′ėr-i), *n.* [< *cog*[4] + *-ery.*] The practice of cogging or cheating, especially at dice; trickery; falsehood; knavery.

This is a second false surmise or *coggerie* of the Jesuits to keep the ignorant in error. *Bp. Watson*, Quodlibets of Religion (ed. 1602), p. 195.

coggie (kog′i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *cog*[3].] 1. A small wooden bowl.—2. The contents of a coggie, as porridge, brose, liquor, etc.

cogging[1] (kog′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cog*[4], *v.*] The practice of cheating with dice.

As to diceing, I think it becommeth best deboshed souldiers to play at on the heads of their drums, being only ruled by hazard, and subject to knavish *cogging*. Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

cogging[2] (kog′ing), *n.* Same as *calking*[2].

coggle[1] (kog′l), *n.* [Dim. of *cog*[1].] A small boat.

coggle[2] (kog′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coggled*, ppr. *coggling*. [E. dial., appar. < *coggle*[1], *n.*, a small boat, or else var. of *cockle*[2], move up and down, as waves: see *coggle*[1] and *cockle*[2].] To move from side to side; be shaky. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

coggle[3] (kog′l), *n.* [E. dial., appar. dim. of *cock*[3], a roundish heap, etc. (cf. Sw. dial. *kokkel*, a lump of earth), or var. of equiv. *cobble*[1], q. v.; but cf. D. *kogel* = MHG. *kugele*, *kugel*, G. *kugel*, a ball, bowl, globe.] A small round stone; a cobble. [Prov. Eng.]

coggledy (kog′l-di), *a.* [Extension of *coggly*, or var. of *cockley.*] Shaky; unstable. [Prov. Eng.]

Take care of that step-ladder though; it is *coggledy*, as I observed when you came down. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xxv.

cogglestone (kog′l-stōn), *n.* [< *coggle*[3] + *stone.* Cf. *cobblestone.*] A cobblestone.

coggly (kog′li), *a.* [Sc., also spelled *cogglie*; < *coggle*[2] + *-y*[1].] Unsteady; unstable.

cogitability (koj″i-tạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *cogitabilité*; < *cogitable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being cogitable or thinkable; possibility of being thought.

Conceptions . . . of whatsoever hath any entity or *cogitability*. *Cudworth*, Morality, iv. 1.

cogitable (koj′i-tạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *cogitable*, < L. *cogitabilis*, < *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] **I.** *a.* Capable of being thought; that may be apprehended by thinking; thinkable; not logically absurd.

Creation is *cogitable* by us only as a putting forth of divine power. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 593.

II. *n.* Anything capable of being the subject of thought. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

cogitabund (koj′i-tạ-bund), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *cogitabundo* = It. *cogitabondo*, < LL. *cogitabundus*, thoughtful, < L. *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] Full of thought; deeply thoughtful. [Rare.]

Bosch, in a clerical dress, is seated in an easy-chair, *cogitabund*, with a manuscript open before him. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxii.

cogitabundity (koj″i-tạ-bun′di-ti), *n.* [< *cogitabund* + *-ity.*] Deep thoughtfulness. [Humorous.]

cogitate (koj′i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cogitated*, ppr. *cogitating*. [< L. *cōgitatus*, pp. of *cōgitare* (> It. *cogitare* = Sp. Pg. *cogitar* = OF. *cogiter*), consider, ponder, weigh, think upon, prob. a contr. (as *cōgere* for **coigere*, **coagere*) for **co-igitare*, for *co-agitare* (which occurs later as a new formation in lit. sense 'shake together'), < *co-*, together, + *agitare*, shake: see *co-*[1] and *agitate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To think earnestly or studiously; reflect; ponder; meditate: as, to *cogitate* upon means of escape.

He that calleth a thing into his mind . . . *cogitateth* and considereth. *Bacon*, Learning.

II. *trans.* To revolve in the mind; think about attentively; meditate on; hence, devise or plan: as, he is *cogitating* mischief.

We . . . did *cogitate* nothing more than how to satisfy the parts of a good pastor. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 780.

★**cogitation** (koj-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [In early ME. *cogitaciun*, < OF. *cogitaciun*, *cogitacion*, F. *cogitation* = Pr. *cogitatio* = Pg. *cogitação* = It. *cogitazione*, < L. *cogitatio(n-)*, < *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] 1. The act of cogitating or thinking; earnest reflection; meditation; contemplation.

On some great charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fix'd in *cogitation* deep.
Milton, P. L., iii. 629.

Round the decaying trunk of human pride,
At morn, and eve, and midnight's solemn hour,
Do penitential *cogitations* cling.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 21.

Hence—2. That which is thought out; a plan; a scheme. [Rare.]

The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

cogitative (koj′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *cogitatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *cogitativo*, < ML. *cogitativus*, < L. *cogitatus*, pp. of *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate* and *-ive.*] 1. Having the power of cogitating or meditating; thinking; reflective: as, *cogitative* faculties.—2. Given to thought or contemplation; thoughtful.

The earl . . . being by nature somewhat more *cogitative*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Parallel between Essex and Buckingham.

cogitatively (koj′i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a cogitative or thinking manner.

cogitativity (koj″i-tā-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *cogitative* + *-ity.*] Power of cogitation. [Rare.]

To change death into life, incapacity of thinking into *cogitativity*. *W. Wollaston.*

cogito ergo sum (koj′i-tō ėr′gō sum). [L.: *cogito*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *cogitare*, think; *ergo*, therefore; *sum*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be: see *cogitate*, *ergo*, and *be*[1].] Literally, I think, therefore I am: the starting-point of the Cartesian system of philosophy. See *Cartesian.*

cogman† (kog′mạn), *n.*; pl. *cogmen* (-men). [< *cog*(*ware*) + *man.*] A dealer in or a maker of cogware.

★**cognac** (kō′nyak), *n.* [Formerly also *cogniac*; < F. *cognac:* so called from *Cognac* in France.] 1. Properly, a French brandy of superior quality distilled from wines produced in the neighborhood of Cognac in the department of Charente, France; more loosely, any of the brandies of that department. Hence—2. In Europe, any brandy of good quality (this name having superseded the original terms *eau-de-vie*, *branntwein*, etc.); in the United States, French brandy in general. See *champagne.*

Cognac pottery. See *pottery.*

cognate (kog′nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *cognado* = It. *cognato*, < L. *cognatus*, < *co-*, together, + **gnatus*, old form of *natus*, born, pp. of **gnasci*, *nasci*, be born: see *natal*, *native.* Cf. *agnate*, *adnate.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Allied by blood; connected or related by birth; specifically, of the same parentage, near or remote, as another. See *cognation*, 1.—2. Related in origin; traceable to the same source; proceeding from the same stock or root; of the same family, in a general sense: as, *cognate* languages or dialects; words *cognate* in origin.—3. Allied in nature, quality, or form; having affinity of any kind: as, *cognate* sounds.

There is a difference between poetry and the *cognate* arts of expression, since the former has somewhat less to do with material processes and effects. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 3.

In ancient Hellas there were four classes of religious observance more or less *cognate* with pilgrimage, though not in any case identical therewith. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 91.

Cognate accusative or **objective.** See *objective.*—**Cognate notions,** in *logic:* (*a*) Notions essentially identical, and differing only in being conceived by different minds or by the same mind at different times. (*b*) Any similar notions.—**Cognate propositions,** in *logic*, propositions having the same subject or the same predicate.

II. *n.* [= F. *cognat*, etc., < L. *cognatus*, fem. *cognata*, n.: see above.] 1. One connected with another by ties of kindred; specifically, in the plural, all those whose descent can be traced from one pair. In its technical use in Roman law it implied a lawful marriage as the source. See *agnate* and *cognation*, 1.—2. Anything related to another by origin or derivation, as a language or a word: as, the Latin and Greek languages are *cognates.*

cognateness (kog′nāt-nes), *n.* The state or relation of being cognate. *Coleridge.*

cognati (kog-nā′tī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *cognatus*, n.: see *cognate*, *a.* and *n.*] Persons related by birth; specifically, the descendants of the same pair. See *cognation*, 1.

cognatic (kog-nat′ik), *a.* [< *cognate* + *-ic*; = F. *cognatique* = Sp. *cognático* = Pg. *cognatico.*] Cognate; pertaining to relationship by descent from one pair. See *cognation*, 1.

The old Roman law established, for example, a fundamental difference between Agnatic and *Cognatic* relationship, that is, between the Family considered as based upon common subjection to patriarchal authority and the Family considered (in conformity with modern ideas) as united through the mere fact of a common descent. This distinction disappears in the "law common to all nations." *Maine*, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 56.

cognation (kog-nā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *cognacioun*, < OF. *cognacion*, F. *cognation* = Pr. *cognation* = Sp. *cognación* = Pg. *cognação* = It. *cognazione*, < L. *cognatio(n-)*, < *cognatus*, kindred: see *cognate.*] 1. Relationship by descent from the same pair, including both the male and the female lines. See *agnation.*

He that honours his parents . . . will dearly account of all his relatives and persons of the same *cognation*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 210.

Cognation is . . . a relative term, and the degree of connexion in blood which it indicates depends on the particular marriage which is selected as the commencement of the calculation. If we begin with the marriage of father and mother, *Cognation* will only express the relationship of brothers and sisters; if we take that of the grandfather and grandmother, then uncles, aunts, and their descendants will also be included in the notion of *Cognation*; and following the same process a larger number of Cognates may be continually obtained by choosing the starting point higher and higher up in the line of ascent. *Maine*, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 142.

2. Affinity by kindred origin.

His *cognation* with the Æacides and kings of Molossus. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, p. 159.

His [the Lord's] baptism did signify, by a *cognation* to their usual rites and ceremonies of ablution, and washing gentile proselytes, that the Jews had so far receded from their duty . . . that they were in the state of strangers. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

3. Affinity of any kind; resemblance in nature or character.

He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no *cognation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

cognisability, cognisable, etc. See *cognizability*, etc.

cognita, *n.* Plural of *cognitum.*

cognition (kog-nish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *cognicion* = F. *cognition* = Pr. *cognicio* = Sp. *cognición* (obs.) = It. *cognizione*, < L. *cognitio(n-)*, knowledge, perception, a judicial examination, trial, < *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere*, know, < *co-*, together, + **gnoscere*, older form of *noscere*, = Gr. *γι-γνώσκειν*, *γνῶναι* = E. *know:* see *know*[1], and cf. *cognize*, *cognizance*, *cognizor*, *cognosce*, *connoisseur.*] 1. Knowledge, or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience; perception; cognizance.

This deuyn [divine] was of good *cognicion*,
And a scoler was of Tholouse certain,
As witnesseith litterall scripture plain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5981.

Sometime he [Constantine] took, as St. Augustine witnesseth, even personal *cognition* of them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 8.

I will not be myself, nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel; I am all patience.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

2. A mental act or process, or the product of an act, of the general nature of knowing or learning. (*a*) The act of acquiring any sort of idea; consciousness referring to an object as affecting the subject; the objectification of feeling; an act of knowing in the widest sense, including sensation, imagination, instinct, etc.: in this sense, discriminated as a function of the mind from *feeling* and *volition.*

I frequently employ *cognition* as a synonym of knowledge. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxi.

The very facts which lead us to distinguish feeling from *cognition* and conation make against the hypothesis that consciousness can ever be all feeling. *James Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

(*b*) The formation of a concept, judgment, or argument, or that which is formed; the acquisition of knowledge by thinking, or the knowledge itself.

The theory of *cognition*, on which this ultimate conception rests, and from which it is developed, may be regarded either as an analysis of experience or as the idea of self-consciousness. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant, p. 143.

(*c*) A mental representation (the act or the product) which, by the operation of sensory perception or thought, is made to correspond to an external object, though not, it may be, accurately. The word *cognitio* was the ordinary scholastic term in this sense. *Cognition* was occasionally used by Hobbes, Cudworth, and other writers whose vocabulary was strongly influenced by the Latin, but is rarely met with in later English before Hamilton.

All *cognitions* — even the most abstract — are primarily feelings. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 80.

3. In *old Scots law*, a process in the Court of Session by which cases concerning disputed marches were determined. — **4†.** Same as *cognizance*, 2.

The bishops were ecclesiastical judges over the presbyters, the inferior clergy, and the laity. . . . There was inherent in them a power of *cognition* of causes, and coercion of persons. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 206.

Abstractive or speculative cognition. See *abstractive*. — **Actual cognition, adequate cognition.** See the adjectives. — **Analytical cognition,** the logical dissection of a notion. — **Cognition and sale,** in Scotland, a process before the Court of Session, at the instance of a pupil and his tutors, for obtaining a warrant to sell the whole or a part of the pupil's estate. — **Cognition and sasine,** in Scotland, a form of entering an heir in burgage property. — **Condition of cognition.** See *condition*. — **Empirical cognition,** an act of learning from experience, or the knowledge so obtained. — **Enigmatical cognition,** abstractive cognition, especially of God: so called in allusion to 1 Cor. xiii. 12, "Now we see in a mirror, darkly"; in the Vulgate, "Videmus nunc per speculum in ænigmate." — **Essential cognition†,** God's knowledge as belonging to him essentially. — **Form of cognition.** See *forma*. — **Habitual cognition.** See *habitual knowledge*, under *knowledge*. — **Historical cognition,** knowledge of facts. — **Immaterial cognition,** an act of acquiring knowledge without the aid of the bodily organs, whether of the peripheral senses or of the brain. — **Infused cognition,** the direct communication of knowledge from on high. — **Intellective cognition,** knowledge from reason and not from sense. — **Intellectual cognition.** (*a*) Knowledge by the understanding. (*b*) Cognition by direct insight, and not by ratiocination. — **Intuitive cognition.** (*a*) Knowledge by immediate experience. (*b*) Present perception of an object, with consciousness of it as an object. — **Material cognition,** an act of learning by means of the bodily organs, that is, the senses or the brain. — **Matter of cognition.** See *matter*. — **Matutinal cognition†,** the cognition of things in the Divine Word: so called because the angels were said to have this kind of knowledge in the morning. — **Medium of cognition.** See *medium*. — **Meritorious cognition,** knowledge attained by the practice of virtue. — **Mixed cognition,** a cognition partly a priori, partly a posteriori. — **Natural cognition,** cognition by means of the senses and reason, without miraculous assistance. — **Nocturnal cognition†,** that knowledge of God which belongs to the devils and which does not partake of the divine light. — **Particular cognition.** See *particular*. — **Philosophical cognition.** See *philosophical*. — **Practical cognition.** (*a*) Knowledge of what ought to be — that is, of what is demanded by the moral law: opposed to *theoretical cognition*, or knowledge of what is. (*b*) Knowledge more or less readily capable of practical application: opposed to *speculative* or *metaphysical cognition*, which is either incapable or not readily capable of such application. — **Proper cognition†,** the cognition of an object in its peculiar essence. — **Pure cognition,** in the philosophy of Kant, cognition of an object so far as it is determined by the laws of the faculty of representation. — **Rational cognition,** cognition a priori, from reason. — **Sensitive cognition,** knowledge by the senses. — **Singular cognition.** See *singular*. — **Symbolical cognition.** See *symbolical knowledge*, under *knowledge*. — **Synthetical cognition,** cognition by a synthesis of notions, not a mere analysis of them. — **Theoretical cognition.** See *theoretical knowledge*, under *knowledge*. — **Theory of cognition,** a mixed psychological and logical account of how the mind is able to attain to knowledge, showing what kinds of truth and certainty are possible and what kinds are impossible. — **Universal cognition,** cognition of an object as one of a class.

cognitionibus admittendis (kog-nish-i-on′i-bus ad-mi-ten′dis). [L., for or of making acknowledgment: *cognitionibus*, abl. pl. of *cognitio*(*n-*), acknowledgment; *admittendis*, abl. pl. of *admittendus*, ger. of *admittere*, admit: see *cognition* and *admit*.] In *old Eng. law*, a writ, named from its characteristic phrase, requiring a magistrate to certify to the Court of Common Pleas fines that he had taken and neglected to report.

cognitive (kog′ni-tiv), *a.* [< L. *cognitus* (see *cognition*) + *-ive*; = F. *cognitif*.] **1.** Capable of cognition; learning; knowing.

Cognitive power, or conceptive, the power of knowing or conceiving. *Hobbes*, Human Nat., i.

2. Pertaining to cognition: as, the *cognitive* faculties.

Thinking (employing that term as comprehending all our *cognitive* energies) is of two kinds. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 578.

cognitum (kog′ni-tum), *n.*; pl. *cognita* (-tä). [L., neut. of *cognitus*: see *cognition*.] An object of cognition. — **Primum cognitum,** the first thing or kind of thing known in the order of learning.

The question of the *Primum Cognitum* . . . is not involved in the doctrine of Nominalism. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxvi.

cognizability (kog″ni- or kon″i-zą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *cognizable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being cognizable. Also spelled *cognisability*.

cognizable (kog′ni- or kon′i-zą-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *connusable*, *conusable*; < OF. *cognoisable*, a sophisticated form of **conoisable*, *connoissable*, F. *connaissable*, < OF. *conoistre*, F. *connaître*, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognizance*.] **1.** Capable of being cognized, known, perceived, or apprehended: as, the causes of many phenomena are not *cognizable* by the senses.

No articulate sound is *cognizable* until the inarticulate sounds which go to make it up have been learned. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 130.

2. Capable of being subjected to judicial examination in a court; within the scope of the jurisdiction; capable of being, or liable to be, heard, tried, and determined.

I last winter erected a court of justice for the correcting of several enormities in dress and behaviour, which are not *cognizable* in any other courts of this realm. *Addison*, Institution of the Court.

The canonists affirm that a suit may be brought in the ecclesiastical court for every matter which is not *cognisable* in the courts of secular law, and for a great many matters which are so *cognisable*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 316.

Also spelled *cognisable*.

cognizably (kog′ni- or kon′i-zą-bli), *adv.* In a cognizable manner. Also spelled *cognisably*.

cognizance (kog′ni- or kon′i-ząns), *n.* [Formerly also *connusance*, *conusance*; < ME. *cognisaunce*, *conoissance*, *conisance*, *conysshaunce*, *konichauns*, etc., < OF. *cognoisance*, *connoissance*, *conoisance*, *cunoisance*, etc. (mod. F. *connaissance*), < *conoissant*, ppr. of *conoistre*, *conostre*, etc., < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognizable*, *connoisseur*.] **1.** Knowledge or notice; perception; observation: now chiefly in the phrase *take cognizance*.

Lady, of my name ye haue *conysance*. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 404.

In China, the Emperor himself *takes cognizance* of all the doctors in the kingdom who profess authorship. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxix.

It is the simple truth that I did *take cognizance* of strange sights and singular people. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 18.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The exercise of jurisdiction; a taking of authoritative notice, as of a cause.

The Court of King's Bench has original jurisdiction and *cognizance* of all actions of trespass vi et armis. *Blackstone.*

The senate [of Lucerne] has *cognizance* of all criminal causes. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 338.

(*b*) Acknowledgment; admission, as a plea admitting the fact alleged in the declaration; a fine sur conusance de droit. (*c*) A plea in replevin, that defendant holds the goods in the right of another as his bailiff or servant. See *avowry*. — **3.** (*a*) Any badge borne to facilitate recognition. Before the introduction of systematic heraldry, nobles and leaders adopted simple bearings to be depicted upon a pennon or a shield, and the earliest heraldry was little more than the classification of these. Later, since no parts of the arms proper could be borne but by those who had a legal right to them, with the exception of heralds and pursuivants, some emblem was adopted as a cognizance which could be worn by all the retainers of a noble house. See *badge*1.

gif i encountre with this knigt that this kare worcheth, How schal i him knowe what *konichauns* here he bere? *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3569.

It is the proper *cognizance* of Mahometanism, by fire and sword to maintain their cause. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 105.

(*b*) In *her.*, the armorial surcoat, or the crest, when worn, as being the only means by which a man in complete armor could be recognized.

May the Winged Horse, your ancient badge and *cognisance*, still flourish! *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

Also spelled *cognisance*.

Claiming conusance, in *law*, assertion of the right of exclusive jurisdiction.

cognizant (kog′ni- or kon′i-zant), *a.* [Formerly also *connusant*, *conusant*; ult. < OF. *conoissant*, ppr.: see *cognizance*.] **1.** Having cognizance or knowledge: with *of*.

Now the memory has so far regained its dominion, that, in some measure, I am *cognizant of* my state. *Poe*, Tales, I. 336.

The very moment there are phenomena of any kind within our consciousness, that moment the mind becomes *cognisant of* its own existence. *J. D. Morell.*

2. In *law*, competent to take legal or judicial notice, as of a cause or a crime.

Also spelled *cognisant*.

cognize (kog′niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cognized*, ppr. *cognizing*. [< L. *cognoscere*, know, with accom. term. *-ize* (as if from *cognizance*, *cognizable*, regarded as *cognize* + *-ance*, *-able*). Cf. *recognize*, *agnize*, and *cognosce*, and see *cognizance*, etc.] To make an object of cognition or thought; perceive; become conscious of; know. Also spelled *cognise*.

It would also be convenient, . . . for psychological precision and emphasis, to use the word to *cognize* in connection with its noun cognition. . . . But in this instance the necessity is not strong enough to warrant our doing what custom has not done. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxi.

Consciously to know a thing, that is, to *cognize* it. Animals know objects, but do not *cognize* them. *Kant*, Logic (tr. by Abbott).

cognizee (kog-ni- or kon-i-zē′), *n.* [< *cogniz-* in *cogniz-ance* + *-ee*1.] In *old law*, one in whose favor a fine of land was levied. Also spelled *cognisee*.

cognizor (kog′ni- or kon′i-zôr), *n.* [Formerly also *connusor*, *conusor*; < *cogniz-* in *cogniz-ance* + *-or*.] In *old law*, the party who levied a fine of land. Also spelled *cognisor*.

cognomen (kog-nō′men), *n.* [< L. *cognomen*, < *co-*, together, + **gnomen*, old form of *nomen* = E. *name*, q. v. Cf. *agnomen*, *prenomen*, *noun*, *pronoun*, *renown*.] **1.** A surname; a distinguishing name; specifically, the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was known, indicating the house to which he belonged. See *name*.

A surname, a *cognomen*, is an addition to the personal name, which is given in order to distinguish its bearers from others of the same name. *E. A. Freeman*, Hist. Norman Conquest, V. 377.

2. Loosely, a name, whether a given name, surname, or distinguishing epithet. [Colloq.]

I repeated the name [Priscilla] to myself three or four times: . . . this quaint and prim *cognomen* . . . amalgamated itself with my idea of the girl. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, iv.

cognominal1 (kog-nom′i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cognominis*, adj., having the same name (< *co-*, together, + **gnomen*, *nomen*: see *cognomen*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Having the same name.

II. *n.* One who bears the same name; a namesake.

Nor the dogfish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or namesake in the heavens. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

cognominal2 (kog-nom′i-nal), *a.* [< *cognomen* (*-min-*) + *-al*. Cf. *cognominal*1.] Pertaining to a cognomen or surname. *Bp. Pearson.*

cognominant† (kog-nom′i-nant), *a.* [< L. *cognominan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *cognominare*: see *cognominate*.] Having one and the same name.

cognominate (kog-nom′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cognominated*, ppr. *cognominating*. [< L. *cognominatus*, pp. of *cognominare*, furnish with a surname, < *cognomen*, a surname: see *cognomen*.] To give a cognomen or surname to; nickname.

Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I *cognominated* Cyclops diphrélates (Cyclops the charioteer). *De Quincey*, Eng. Mail Coach.

cognominate (kog-nom′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *cognominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Being or used as a cognomen or surname; surnamed, or having a cognomen.

cognomination (kog-nom-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *cognominatio*(*n-*), < *cognominare*: see *cognominate*.] A surname; a name given by way of distinction: as, Alexander *the Great*.

Therefore Christ gave him the *cognomination* of Cephas. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 7.

cognomine (kog-nom′i-nē), *adv.* [L., abl. of *cognomen*, cognomen.] By cognomen.

cognosce (kog-nos′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cognosced*, ppr. *cognoscing*. [< L. *cognoscere*, become acquainted with, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognize*.] **I.** *trans.* In *Scots law*, to inquire into or investigate, often in order to giving judgment in a cause.

II. *intrans.* To adjudicate; pronounce judgment. [Scotch.]

Doth it belong to us . . . to *cognosce* upon his [the king's] actions, or limit his pleasure? *Drummond*, Speech, May 2, 1639.

cognoscence† (kog-nos′ens), *n.* [< NL. *cognoscentia*, < L. *cognoscen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*.] Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. *Dr. H. More.*

cognoscente, conoscente (It. pron. kō-nyō-, kō-nō-shen′te), *n.*; pl. *cognoscenti*, *conoscenti* (-ti). [It., prop. *conoscente*, prop. ppr. of *conoscere*, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*.] A connoisseur: most used in the plural.

Ask a person of the most refined musical t lute *cognoscente*, if you please. *W. Mason*, Eng. Church M

cognoscibility (kog-nos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *cognoscible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being cognoscible. [Rare.]

The *cognoscibility* of God is manifest.
Barrow, The Creed.

cognoscible (kog-nos′i-bl), *a.* [< LL. *cognoscibilis*, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognosce* and *cognition.*] 1. Capable of being known.

Neither can evil be known, because whatsoever is truly *cognoscible* is good and true.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

2. Liable or subject to judicial investigation.

No external act can pass upon a man for a crime that is not *cognoscible.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 313.

cognoscitive† (kog-nos′i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *cognoscere*, know (see *cognize, cognosce*), + *-it-ive.* The reg. form is *cognitive.*] Having the power of knowing; cognitive.

An innate *cognoscitive* power. *Cudworth*, Morality, iv. 1.

cognovit (kog-nō′vit), *n.* [L., lit. he has acknowledged, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *cognoscere*, know, recognize: see *cognition.*] In *law*, an acknowledgment or confession by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause, or a part of it, is just, wherefore the defendant, to save expense, suffers judgment to be entered without trial. More fully written *cognovit actionem.*

cog-rail (kog′rāl), *n.* A rack or rail provided with cogs, placed between the rails of a railroad-track, to enable a locomotive provided with cogged driving-gear to draw trains up acclivities too steep for ordinary methods of traction.

The rack or *cog-rail* in the middle of the track is made of two angle-irons which have between them cogs of one-and-a-quarter-inch iron, accurately rolled to uniform size.
Science, III. 415.

cogrediency (kō-grē′di-en-si), *n.* [< *cogredient:* see *-ency.*] In *math.*, the relation of cogredient sets of variables.

cogredient (kō-grē′di-ent), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + **gredient*, the form in comp. (cf. *ingredient*, and L. *congredien(t-)s*, ppr. of *congredi*, come together: see *congress*) of *gradient*, < L. *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi*, go: see *gradient, grade.*] Literally, coming together: in *math.*, said of a system of variables subject to undergo linear transformations identical with those of another system of variables. Thus, if when the variables x, y are transformed by the formulas

$$x = a\xi + b\eta$$
$$y = c\xi + d\eta,$$

another set of variables, x', y', is simultaneously transformed by the formulas

$$x' = a\xi' + b\eta'$$
$$y' = c\xi' + d\eta',$$

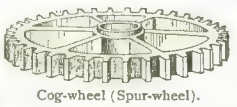
then the two sets are said to be *cogredient.*

co-guardian (kō-gär′di-an), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *guardian.*] A joint guardian. *Kent.*

cogue, *n.* and *v.* See *cog*[3].

cogware (kog′wār), *n.* [Etym. unknown. Cf. *cogman.*] A coarse narrow cloth like frieze, mentioned in the reign of Richard II. and used by the lower classes in England up to the sixteenth century.

cog-wheel (kog′hwēl), *n.* A wheel having teeth or cogs, used in transmitting motion by engaging the cogs of another similar wheel or of a rack; a geared wheel, or a gear. The direction of the transmitted motion is determined by the position and angle of the circle of cogs. Cog-wheels include rag- or sprocket- and lantern-wheels, and are classified as spur-, bevel-, and crown-wheels, according to the position of the cogs. See these words.—**Cog-wheel respiration.** Same as *cogged breath-sound* (which see, under *breath-sound*).


Cog-wheel (Spur-wheel).

cog-wood (kog′wůd), *n.* [< *cog*[2] + *wood*[1].] A valuable timber-tree of Jamaica, which is imperfectly known botanically. It has been referred to *Ceanothus Chloroxylon.*

cohabit (kō-hab′it), *v. i.* [= F. *cohabiter* = Sp. Pg. *cohabitar* = It. *coabitare*, < LL. *cohabitare*, < L. *co-*, together, + *habitare*, dwell: see *co-*[1] and *habit*, *v.*, and cf. *inhabit.*] 1†. To dwell together; inhabit or reside in company or in the same place or country.

That mankind hath very strong bounds to *cohabit* and concur in, other than mountains and hills, during his life.
Donne, Letters, xxxvii.

I do easily believe that peace, and patience, and a calm content did *cohabit* in the cheerful heart of Sir Henry Wotton. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 53.

Specifically—2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife: often with reference to persons not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

The law supposes that husband and wife *cohabit* together, even after a voluntary separation has taken place between them. *Bouvier.*

cohabitant (kō-hab′i-tant), *n.* [< LL. *cohabitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cohabitare*, dwell together: see *cohabit.*] One who dwells with another or in the same place.

No small number of the Danes became peaceable *cohabitants* with the Saxons in England.
Raleigh, Hist. World, iii. 28.

cohabitation (kō-hab-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *cohabitation* = Sp. *cohabitación* = Pg. *cohabitação* = It. *coabitazione*, < LL. *cohabitatio(n-)*, < *cohabitare*, pp. *cohabitatus*, dwell together: see *cohabit.*] 1†. The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place.

A *cohabitation* of the spirit with flesh.
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica, p. 218.

To this day [1722] they have not any one place of *cohabitation* among them that may reasonably bear the name of a town. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 54.

2. The state of dwelling or living together as husband and wife: often with reference to persons who are not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

cohabiter† (kō-hab′i-tėr), *n.* A cohabitant.

Cohabiters of the same region.
Hobbes, tr. of Thucydides, iv.

coheir (kō-ār′), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *heir*, after L. *coheres*, *cohæres*, < *co-*, together, + *heres*, *hæres*, > ult. E. *heir.*] A joint heir; one who has, or has a right to, an equal or a definite share in an inheritance with another or others.

I am a queen, and *co-heir* to this country,
The sister to the mighty Ptolemy.
Fletcher (and another), False One, ii. 3.

The heir was not necessarily a single person. A group of persons, considered in law as a single unit, might succeed as *co-heirs* to the inheritance.
Maine, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 176.

coheiress (kō-ār′es), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *heiress.* See *coheir.*] A joint heiress; a female who shares equally or definitely in an inheritance.

cohere (kō-hēr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cohered*, ppr. *cohering.* [Formerly also *cohære*, < L. *cohærēre*, stick together, < *co-*, together, + *hærēre*, pp. *hæsus*, stick, cleave: see *hesitate*, and cf. *adhere, inhere.*] 1. To stick, or stick together; cleave; be united; hold fast, as one thing to another, or parts of the same mass, or two substances that attract each other.

Cohesion is manifested by two surfaces of glass, which, if ground exceedingly smooth and placed in contact, will *cohere* firmly. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Phys., p. 229.

2. To be well connected or coherent; follow regularly in the natural or logical order; be suited in connection, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.—3. To suit; be fitted; agree.

Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wishing.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

★**coherence, coherency** (kō-hēr′ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *cohérence* = Sp. Pg. *coherencia* = It. *coerenza*, < L. *cohærentia*, < *cohæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *cohærere*, stick together: see *cohere, coherent.*] 1. The act or state of cohering; a sticking or cleaving of one thing to another, or of parts of the same body to each other, or a cleaving together of two bodies, as by the force of attraction. [In this sense *cohesion* is more common.]

When two pieces of wood have remained in contact and at rest for some time, a second force besides friction resists their separation: the wood is compressible, the surfaces come closely into contact, and the *coherence* due to this cause must be overcome before motion commences.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 70.

This view of the nature of the labellum explains its large size, . . . and especially the manner of its *coherence* to the column, unlike that of the other petals.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 238.

The United States to-day cling together with a *coherency* far greater than the *coherency* of any ordinary federation or league. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 99.

2. Suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse or of any system; consistency.

Little needed the Princes and potentates of the earth, which way soever the Gospel was spread, to study ways how to make a *coherence* between the Churches politie and theirs. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

coherent (kō-hēr′ent), *a.* [= F. *cohérent* = Sp. Pg. *coherente* = It. *coerente*, < L. *cohæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *cohærere*, stick together, cohere: see *cohere.*] 1. Sticking, or sticking together; cleaving, as the parts of a body, solid or fluid, or as one body or substance to another; adhesive.

Consequently when insects visit the flowers of either form . . . they will get their foreheads or proboscides well dusted with the *coherent* pollen.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 96.

The lower angle of each frustule is *coherent* to the middle of the next one beneath.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 292.

2. Connected; consistent; having a natural or due agreement of parts; consecutive; logical: said of things: as, a *coherent* discourse.

An unerring eye for that fleeting expression of the moral features of character, a perception of which alone makes the drawing of a *coherent* likeness possible.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 125.

From the earliest times that men began to form any *coherent* idea of it [the world] at all, they began to guess in some way or other how it was that it all began, and how it was all going to end. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 191.

3. Observing due order, connection, or arrangement, as in thinking or speaking; consistent; consecutive: said of persons.

A *coherent* thinker and a strict reasoner is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts*, Logic.

4. Suited; fitted; adapted; agreeing.

Instruct my daughter how she shall persever,
That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,
May prove *coherent.* *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 7.

5. In *bot.*, sometimes used for *connate.*

coherentific (kō-hēr-en-tif′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *cohæren(t-)s*, coherent, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Causing coherence. [Rare.]

Cohesive or *coherentific* force. *Coleridge.*

coherently (kō-hēr′ent-li), *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts; with logical sequence.

It is a history in which none of the events follow one another *coherently.* *Buckle*, Civilization, I. iii.

coheritor (kō-her′i-tor), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *heritor.*] A joint heritor or heir; a coheir.

Are a new Calvary and a new Pentecost in reserve for these *coheritors* of the doom to become *coheritors* of the blessedness reserved for the human "sons of perdition"?
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 342.

cohesibility (kō-hē-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *cohesible:* see *-bility.*] The tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesiveness. [Rare.]

cohesible (kō-hē′zi-bl), *a.* [< L. *cohæsus*, pp. of *cohærere*, cohere, + *-ible.*] Capable of cohesion; cohesive. [Rare.]

cohesion (kō-hē′zhon), *n.* [= F. *cohésion* = Sp. *cohesión* = Pg. *cohesão* = It. *coesione*, < L. as if **cohæsio(n-)*, < *cohærere*, pp. *cohæsus*, stick together: see *cohere.*] 1. The act or state of cohering, uniting, or sticking together; specifically, in *phys.*, the state in which, or the force by which, the molecules of the same material are bound together, so as to form a continuous homogeneous mass. This force acts sensibly at insensible distances—that is, when the particles of matter which it unites are placed in apparent contact. At insensible distances it is a much greater, at sensible distances a much smaller, force than gravitation, so that it does not follow the law of variation of the latter. It unites the particles of a homogeneous body, and is thus distinguished from *adhesion*, which takes place between the molecules of different masses or substances, as between fluids and solids, and from *chemical attraction*, which unites the atoms of a molecule together. The power of cohesion in a body is estimated by the force necessary to pull its parts asunder. In general, cohesion is most powerful among the particles of solid bodies, weaker among those of liquids, and least of all, or entirely wanting, in elastic fluids, as air and gases. Hardness, softness, tenacity, elasticity, malleability, ductility, and in crystallized bodies cleavage, are to be considered properties dependent upon cohesion. The most powerful influence which tends to diminish cohesion is heat, as shown in the change of a solid to a liquid, or of a liquid to a gas, which is effected by it. See *gas* and *liquid.*

2. In *bot.*, the congenital union of one part with another. If the parts are similar, as two stamens, their union is specifically called *coalescence;* if dissimilar, as calyx and ovary, it is styled *adnation.*

3. Connection; dependence; affinity; coherence. [Now rare in this sense.]

Ideas that have no natural *cohesion.* *Locke.*

The greatest strength of that prevailing Faction [the Romish religion] lies in the close union and *cohesion* of all the parts together. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

Cohesion figures, a class of figures produced by the attraction of liquids for other liquids or solids with which they are in contact, and divided into *surface, submersion, breath*, and *electric cohesion figures.* It was found by C. Tomlinson, an English physicist, that a drop of liquid, as of oil or alcohol, spreads itself out on the surface of water always in a definite figure, the figure differing with each fluid dropped on the water; and he suggested that this might be employed as a test for oils, etc. The same principle holds true with regard to liquids which, from greater specific gravity, sink slowly to the bottom in water, each liquid submerged forming a definite figure peculiar to itself. *Breath figures* are produced by putting a drop of the liquid to be examined on a slip of mica and breathing on it, when again each fluid takes a distinct characteristic shape. *Electric cohesion figures* are produced by electrifying drops of various liquids placed on a plate of glass.—**Magnetic cohesion**, that power by which two magnetic bodies adhere together, as iron to a piece of lodestone.

cohesive (kō-hē′siv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *cohesivo*, < L. *cohæsus*, pp. of *cohærere*, cohere.] 1. Characterized by, causing, or concerned in cohesion or the quality of adhering together, literally or figuratively: as, *cohesive* force.

The Tory party is far more *cohesive* than the Liberal party, far more obedient to its leaders, far less disposed to break into sections, each of which thinks and acts for itself. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 60.

2. Having the property of cohesion; capable of cohering or sticking; having a tendency to unite and to resist separation: as, a *cohesive* substance.

The nests are built of strong *cohesive* clay.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, ii. 6.

cohesively (kō-hē′siv-li), *adv.* In a cohesive manner; with cohesion.

cohesiveness (kō-hē′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesibility.

cohibit† (kō-hib′it), *v. t.* [< L. *cohibitus*, pp. of *cohibēre* (> Sp. Pg. *cohibir*), hold together, confine, restrain, < *co-*, together, + *habere*, hold: see *habit*, and cf. *adhibit*, *inhibit*, *prohibit*.] To restrain; check; hinder.

It was scarce possible to *cohibit* people's talk.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 298.

cohibition† (kō-hi-bish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *cohibition* = Sp. *cohibición* = Pg. *cohibição*, < LL. *cohibitio(n-)*, < L. *cohibere*, restrain: see *cohibit*.] Hindrance; restraint. *North.* [Rare.]

cohibitor† (kō-hib′i-tọr), *n.* [< *cohibit* + *-or*.] One who restrains.

cohobate (kō′hō-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cohobated*, ppr. *cohobating*. [< ML. *cohobatus*, pp. of *cohobare* (> F. *cohober* = Sp. Pg. *cohobar*), redistil; prob. of Ar. origin.] In *phar.*, to redistil from the same or a similar substance, as a distilled liquid poured back upon the matter remaining in the vessel, or upon another mass of similar matter.

The *cohobated* water of rue can never be sufficiently recommended for the cure of the falling sickness, the hysteric passion, for expelling poison, and promoting of sweat and perspiration. *P. Shaw*, Chemistry, xvi.

cohobation (kō-hō-bā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *cohobation* = Sp. *cohobación* = Pg. *cohobação*, < ML. as if **cohobatio(n-)*, < *cohobare*, redistil: see *cohobate*.] The operation of cohobating.

Sub. What's *cohobation*?
Face. 'Tis the pouring on
Your aqua regis, and then drawing him off,
To the trine circle of the seven spheres.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

cohobator (kō′hō-bā-tọr), *n.* [< *cohobate* + *-or*.] A device in which or by means of which cohobation is effected.

coho (kō′hō), *n.* The coho or silver salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*. [Puget Sound.]

cohog (kō′hog), *n.* Same as *quahog*.

The more costly beads [in wampum] come from the largest shells of the *Quahaug* or *Cohog*, a welk.
Schele de Vere, Americanisms, p. 29.

cohoo†, **cohow**†, *n.* A kind of petrel, probably a shearwater of the genus *Puffinus*.

The *Cohow* is so called from his voice, a night bird, being all day hid in the Rocks.
S. Clarke, Four English Plantations (1670), p. 22.

cohorn, *n.* See *coehorn*.

cohort (kō′hôrt), *n.* [= F. *cohorte* = Sp. Pg. *cohorte* = It. *coorte* = D. G. Dan. *kohorte* = Sw. *kohort*, < L. *cohor(t-)s*, a cohort, division of an army, company, train, retinue of attendants, any multitude, prop. a multitude inclosed, being the same word as *cohor(t-)s*, often contr. *cor(t-)s*, a place inclosed, an inclosure, yard, pen, court, > ult. E. *court*, q. v.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, an infantry division of the legion, instituted as a regular body by Marius, though the name was used before his time with a less definite signification. Its original strength was 300 men, but, the cohort becoming the tactical unit of the army, the effective number was raised almost immediately to 500, or perhaps to 600, and remained practically the same until the end of the empire. The name was also given to bodies of auxiliary troops of the same strength, not necessarily organized into legions, and distinguished either according to nationality or according to their arm, as *cohortes funditorum*, the slingers; *cohortes sagittariorum*, the bowmen. See *legion*.

They kept . . . twelve Prætorian and Urban *Cohorts* in the citie of Rome. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 71.

Hence—2. A band or body of warriors in general.

With him the *cohort* bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 127.

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his *cohorts* were gleaming in purple and gold.
Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib.

3. In some systems of botanical and zoölogical classification, a large group of no definitely fixed grade. In zoology it is usually intermediate between a family and an order; in botany it is usually a grade next higher than an order, but inferior to a class. *Alliance* has been used in the botanical sense.

cohortation† (kō-hôr-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *cohortatio(n-)*, < *cohortare*, pp. *cohortatus*, exhort, < *co-*, together, + *hortari*, exhort: see *hortation*, and cf. *exhort*, *dehort*.] Exhortation; encouragement. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cohortative (kō-hôr′ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cohortativus*, < L. *cohortatus*, pp. of *cohortari*, encourage, etc.: see *cohortation*.] **I.** *a.* In *Heb. gram.*, noting exhortation or encouragement. Applied to a tense which is a lengthened form of the imperfect (otherwise known as the future) tense, limited almost entirely to the first person, and generally capable of being rendered by prefixing 'let me' or 'let us' to the verb. Sometimes called the *paragogic future*, because formed by the addition of a paragogic letter (*Hē*).

II. *n.* The cohortative tense.

cohosh (kō-hosh′), *n.* [Algonkian; cf. Mass. *kushki*, rough.] A name in the United States of several plants used medicinally. (*a*) *Cimicifuga racemosa*, the black cohosh. (*b*) *Actæa spicata*, var. *rubra*, and *A. alba*, respectively the red and the white cohosh. See cut under *Actæa*. (*c*) *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, the blue cohosh.

cohow†, *n.* See *cohoo*.

coif (koif), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quoif*, *quife*; < ME. *coif*, *coyfe*, < OF. *coife*, *coiffe*, F. *coiffe* = Sp. *cofia* = Pg. *coifa* = It. *cuffia*, < ML. *cofia*, *cofea*, *cofa* (> Pr. *cofa*), *cuphia*, etc., prob. < MHG. *kuffe*, *kupfe*, OHG. *chuppa*, *chuppha*, a cap worn under the helmet, < OHG. *chuph*, *choph*, MHG. G. *kopf*, the head: see *cop*[1], *cup*.] 1. A cap fitting close to the head, and conforming to its shape. The name is especially given to the following head-coverings worn during the middle ages: (*a*) A cap resembling a modern night-cap, tied under the chin, and represented as worn by both sexes both in and out of doors, in the chase and other active occupations, as early as the twelfth century.

Within the Castle were six Ladies cloathed in Russet-Satin, laid all over with Leaves of Gold; on their Heads *Coifs* and Caps of Gold. *Baker*, Chronicles (1510), p. 255.

(*b*) A cap like the calotte or skull-cap, usually of lawn, retained until the common introduction of the wig, especially as the head-dress of barristers.

They cared ffor no *coyffes* that men of court vsyn,
But meved many maters that man neuer thougte.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 320.

Sergeants at law . . . are called sergeants of the *coif*, from the lawn *coif* they wear on their heads under their caps when they are created. *Jacob*, Law Dict. (1729).

(*c*) A skull-cap of leather or of stuff, apparently wadded, made of many thicknesses, or provided with a thickened rim or edge (see *bourrelet*), worn under the camail to prevent the links of the chain-mail from wounding the head when struck, or to prevent the heavy steel headpiece from pressing too heavily upon the head.

2. Figuratively, the calling or rank of a barrister: as, a brother of the *coif*. *Addison*.

The readers in the Inns of Court appear to have been grave professors of the law, often enjoying the dignity of the *coif*, and selected for their learning and legal acquirements. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 83.

3. In *armor*: (*a*) A cap of chain-mail or of bezanted or scale armor, usually distinct from the camail, and worn over it as an additional defense, or to cover the top of the head when the camail reached only about to the ears. Also called *coif of mail*, *cap of mail*, *mail coif*, and *coiffe-de-mailles*. (*b*) The camail itself. (*c*) A skull-cap of steel, worn over the camail, or perhaps in some cases worn under the camail, or mail coif. Also called *coif of plate*, *coiffe-de-fer*, *cervelière*, and *secret*.—4. A light cap of lace, worn by women at the present day.

She was clad in a simple robe of linen, with a white fichu, and a *coiffe* or head-dress of lace.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 288.

Coif of mail. Same as *coif*, 3 (*a*).—**Coif of plate.** Same as *coif*, 3 (*c*).—**To take** or **receive the coif**, to be admitted to the bar. [Eng.]

I am not sure as to the particular inn with which he [Densyll] was associated, but he *received the coif* in Michaelmas Term, 1531. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 76.

coif (koif), *v. t.* [< *coif*, *n.*] To cover or dress with or as with a coif.

Ready to be called to the bar and *coifed*.
Martinus Scriblerus.

coiffe-de-fer (kwof′dė-fer′), *n.* A coif of plate. See *coif*, 3 (*c*).

coiffe-de-mailles (kwof′dė-māl′), *n.* A coif of mail. See *coif*, 3 (*a*).

coiffette (kwo-fet′), *n.* [F. **coiffette*, dim. of *coiffe*: see *coif*.] Diminutive of *coif* in any of its senses.

coiffure (koif′ūr; F. pron. kwo-für′), *n.* [< F. *coiffure*, < *coiffer*, arrange the head-dress, < *coiffe*, head-dress: see *coif*.] A head-dress; the manner of arranging or dressing the hair.

Brantôme dwells with rapture on the elegance of her costume, the matchless taste in its arrangement, and the perfection of her *coiffure*. *Prescott.*

coif-skull†, *n.* The top of an armet or tilting-helmet; the piece which covered the skull. Compare *timber*[3].

coign, coigne[1] (koin), *n.* [Old spelling of *coin*[1], 1; in this sense now usually written *quoin*.] A corner; a coin or quoin; a projecting point. See *quoin*.

See you yond' *coign* o' the Capitol, yond' corner-stone?
Shak., Cor., v. 4.

Squatting down in any sheltered *coigne* of street or square. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 10.

Coign of vantage, a position of advantage for observing or operating.

No jutty, frieze,
Buttress, nor *coigne of vantage*, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6.

coigne[2], **coigny** (koin, koi′ni), *n.* [Also *coign*, *coyne*; repr. Ir. *coinnimh* (*mh* weak), protection, entertainment; cf. *coinnim*, a guest.] Food and entertainment formerly exacted by Irish chiefs for their soldiers and attendants; the billeting of military followers upon private persons. *N. E. D.*

By the woord *Coygnye* is understood mans-meate; but how the woord is derived is very hard to tell: some say of coyne, because they used commonly in theyr *Coygnyes* not only to take meate, but coyne also; and that taking of mony was specially ment to be prohibited by that Statute: but I think rather that this woord *Coignye* is derived of the Irish. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The practice of *coign* and livery, so rightly condemned by the English when resorted to by the natives, was revived, but it had the immediate effect of producing rebellion. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 39.

coigne[2], **coigny** (koin, koi′ni), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coigned*, *coignied*, ppr. *coigning*, *coignying*. [Also *coyne*, *coynie*, etc.; < *coigne*[2], *coigny*, *n.*] To quarter one's self on another by force; live by extortion. [Irish.]

Though they came not armed like soldiers to be cessed upon me, yet their purpose was to *coynie* upon me, and to eat me out of house and home.
L. Bryskett, Civil Life, p. 157.

coil[1] (koil), *v.* [ME. not found (but see *cull*[1]); < OF. *coillir*, also *cuillir*, *cuellir* (> E. *cull*[1]), F. *cueillir*, gather, pluck, pick, cull, = Pr. *coillir*, *cuelhir* = Sp. *coger* = Pg. *colher* = It. *cogliere*, < L. *colligere*, *conligere*, gather together, pp. *collectus* (> E. *collect*: see *collect*), < *com-*, together, + *legere*, gather: see *legend*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To pick; choose; select.—2†. To strain through a cloth.—3†. To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle.*—4. To gather into rings one above another; twist or wind spirally: as, to *coil* a rope; a serpent *coils* itself to strike.

Our conductor gather'd, as he stepp'd,
A clue, which careful in his hand he *coil'd*.
Glover, Athenaid, xix.

5. To entangle as or as if by coiling about.

And pleasure *coil* thee in her dangerous snare.
T. Edwards, Canons of Criticism, xxxiv.

II. *intrans.* To form rings, spirals, or convolutions; wind.

They *coil'd* and swam, and ev'ry track
Was a flash of golden fire.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iv.

Down 'mid the tangled roots of things
That *coil* about the central fire.
Lowell, The Miner.

coil[1] (koil), *n.* [< *coil*[1], *v.*] 1. A ring or series of rings or spirals into which a pliant body, as a rope, is wound; hence, such a form in a body which is not pliant, as a steel car-spring.

The wild grape-vines that twisted their *coils* from tree to tree. *Irving.*

Specifically—2. An electrical conductor, as a copper wire, when wound up in a spiral or other form: as, an induction-*coil*; a resistance-*coil*.—3. A group or nest of pipes, variously arranged, used as a radiator in a steam-heating apparatus.—**Branchial coil.** See *branchial*.—**Flemish coil** (*naut.*), a coil of rope in which each turn is laid down flat on the deck, forming a sort of mat.

coil[2] (koil), *n.* [Prob. Celtic: < Gael. and Ir. *goill*, war, fight, Gael. *goil*, boiling, fume, battle, rage, fury; *coileid*, stir, movement, noise; < Gael. *goil*, Ir. *goil-aim*, boil, rage.] Stir; disturbance; tumult; bustle; turmoil; trouble.

I am not worth this *coil* that's made for me.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

Why make all this *coil* about a mere periodical essayist?
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 30.

He shall not his brain encumber
With the *coil* of rhythm and number.
Emerson, Merlin, i.

Here's a *coil* raised, a pother, and for what?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 271.

[In the following quotation the meaning is uncertain; it is explained as either turmoil, bustle, trouble' (which is the sense employed in all other cases where Shakspere has used the word), or 'that which entwines or wraps around,' that is, the body.

To sleep! perchance to dream;—ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Must give us pause. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.]

coil[3] (koil), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *coil*[1], *n.*] A hen-coop. Also called *hen-coil.* [Prov. Eng.]

coil[4] (koil), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *cole*[3], q. v.] A cock, as of hay; a haycock.

O bonny, bonny, sang the bird,
Sat on the *coil* o' hay.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 324).

coillon†, coilon†, coillen†, *n.* See *cullion.*

coil-plate (koil'plāt), *n.* A plate having hooks or rings by means of which it sustains the horizontal coils of a radiator, or an evaporator, or a condenser, etc.

★**coin**[1] (koin), *n.* [< ME. *coyn, coyne, coigne,* coin, money, < OF. *coin,* a wedge, stamp, coin, later *coing,* corner, F. *coin,* wedge, stamp, die, usually corner, = Pr. *cunh, conh, cong* = Sp. *cuño, cuña* = Pg. *cunho* = It. *conio,* < L. *cuneus,* a wedge, akin to Gr. *κῶνος,* a peg, cone (> ult. E. *cone*), and to E. *hone,* q. v. In the senses 'corner, angle,' which are later in E., the word is often spelled *coign* (after later OF. *coing, coign*) or *quoin.*] **1.** In *arch.,* a corner-stone or a wedge-shaped stone of an arch. See *quoin.*

Another, leveld by the Lesbian Squire,
Deep vnder ground (for the Foundation) joins
Well-polisht Marble, in long massie *Coins.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

2. The specific name given to various wedge-shaped pieces used for different purposes, as—(*a*) for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance; (*b*) for locking a printers' form; (*c*) for fixing casks in their places, as on board a ship. See *quoin.*—**3.** A die employed for stamping money. Hence—**4.** A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or some alloy, converted into money by impressing on it officially authorized marks, figures, or characters: as, gold *coins;* a copper *coin;* counterfeit *coins.*

Whanne the puple aposed [questioned] hym of a peny in the temple,
And god askede of hem whas [whose] was the *coygne.*
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 46.

5. Collectively, coined money; coinage; a particular quantity or the general supply of metallic money: as, a large stock of *coin;* the current *coin* of the realm.

All the *coin* in thy father's exchequer.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

6. Figuratively, anything that serves for payment, requital, or recompense.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler *coin.* *Hammond,* Fundamentals.

7. [F.] The clock of a stocking.—**Aryandic coin.** See *Aryandic.*—**Coin-cup,** a metal cup or tankard in which coins of silver or gold are inserted, in the bottom, sides, or cover, as ornaments.—**Current coin,** coin in general circulation.—**Defaced coin,** coin on which any name or words have been stamped other than those impressed by the mint in accordance with statute. Any person who defaces coin of the United States, or foreign coin that passes current in the United States, is punishable by law.—**Obsidional coins,** coins of various base metals, struck in besieged places, as a substitute for current money.—**To pay one in his own coin,** to treat a person as he has treated you; give him tit for tat.

I was acquainted with the danger of her disposition; and now have fitted her a just *payment in her own coin.*
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

coin[1] (koin), *v.* [< ME. *coynen, coignen;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stamp and convert into money; mint: as, to *coin* gold.

The kynge's side salle be the hede, & his name written,
The croyce side, what cite [city] it was in *coyned* & smyten.
Langtoft's Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 239.

2. To make by coining metals: said of money.

He caused the Laws of England to be executed in Ireland, and Money to be *coined* there according to the Weight of English Money. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 74.

3†. To represent on a coin. [Rare.]

That emperor whom no religion would lose, Constantine, . . . that emperor was *coined* praying. *Donne,* Sermons, xi.

4. To make; fabricate; invent: as, to *coin* words.

Some tale, some new pretext, he daily *coined*
To soothe his sister and delude her mind.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 484.

5. In *tin-works,* to weigh and stamp (tin blocks). [Cornwall.]—**To coin money,** figuratively, to make money rapidly; be very successful in business.

The owners of horses and mules were *coining money,* transporting people to the fair-ground.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 199.

II. *intrans.* To yield to the process of minting; be suitable for conversion into metallic money; be coinable. [Rare.]

Their metal is so soft that it will not *coin* without alloy to harden it. *Dryden,* Epick Poetry.

coin[2]**†,** *n.* [ME., < OF. *coin, coing,* mod. F. *coing* = Pr. *codoing* = It. *codogna, cotogna,* < ML. **codonium, *codonia, cotoneum, cotonea,* etc., var. of *cidonium, cidonia, cydonium, cydonia,* ult. < L. *cydonia, cotonia, cotonea,* a quince. From a late form of *coin,* namely *quine, quyne,* is derived the present E. form *quince:* see *quince, codiniac, quiddany.*] A quince. *Rom. of the Rose.*

coinable (koi'na-bl), *a.* [< *coin*[1], *v.,* + *-able.*] Capable of being converted into coins.

coinage (koi'nāj), *n.* [< *coin*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** The act, art, or process of making coins.—**2.** Coin; money coined; pieces of metal stamped by the proper authority for use as a circulating medium.

The archaic coins of Magna Græcia have a local peculiarity of fabric which distinguishes them from the other early *coinages* of Hellas. *C. T. Newton,* Art and Archæol., p. 406.

3. The charges or expense of coining money.

Cheapness of *coinage* in England, where it costs nothing, will indeed make money be sooner brought to the mint.
Locke, Considerations of Interest, etc.

4. The act or process of forming or producing; invention; fabrication.

Unnecessary *coinage* . . . of words.
Dryden, Ded. of Juvenal's Satires.

5. That which is fabricated or produced.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Bronze Coinage Act, an English statute of 1859 (22 and 23 Vict., c. 30), making the coinage laws applicable to bronze or mixed metal coins.—**Coinage ratio,** the ratio which expresses the equivalence in value between gold and silver under the (then existing) mint law. Thus, in the United States, under the law of 1837, it is 15.988 to 1; that is, one pound of gold can be coined into as many dollars as 15.988 pounds of silver. The coinage ratio is intended (except for subsidiary coins), where bimetallism is desired, to be identical with the average commercial ratio; if this is not the case the metal which is undervalued disappears from circulation as money. Thus under the law of 1792 the coinage ratio was fixed at 15 to 1, but this undervalued gold and it disappeared from circulation; in 1834 the ratio was changed to 16.002 to 1, and in 1837 to 15.988 to 1, but this undervalued silver and it practically disappeared from circulation (except in the form of subsidiary and abraded coins) until 1873, when it was demonetized. Since that date the fall in the value of silver has brought the commercial ratio (1912) down to 34.13 to 1.—**Free coinage.** See *free.*—**Garbling the coinage.** See *garble.*

coin-assorter (koin'a-sôr"tėr), *n.* A machine or device for separating coins according to their weight or size.

coin-balance (koin'bal"ans), *n.* A very accurate and sensitive balance for weighing coins.

coincide (kō-in-sīd'), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *coincided,* ppr. *coinciding.* [= F. *coïncider* = Sp. Pg. *coincidir* = It. *coincidere,* < ML. **coincidere,* < L. *co-,* together, + *incidere,* fall on, < *in,* on, + *cadere,* fall: see *cadent* and *incident.*] **1.** To occupy the same place in space, the same point or period in time, or the same position in a scale or series: as, a temperature of 25° on the centigrade scale *coincides* with one of 77° on the scale of Fahrenheit; the rise of the church *coincides* with the decline of the Roman empire.

If the equator and the ecliptick had *coincided,* it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth quite useless. *Dr. G. Cheyne,* Phil. Prin. of Natural Religion, § 26.

2. To concur; agree; correspond exactly: as, the judges did not *coincide* in opinion; that did not *coincide* with my views.

The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often *coincide* with each other. *Watts,* Logic.

coincidence (kō-in'si-dens), *n.* [= F. *coïncidence* = Sp. Pg. *coincidencia* = It. *coincidenza,* < ML. **coincidentia,* < **coinciden(t-)s:* see *coincident.*] **1.** The fact of being coincident, or of occupying the same place in space or the same position in a scale or series; exact correspondence in position: as, the *coincidence* of equal triangles.

The want of exact *coincidence* between these two notes is an inherent arithmetic imperfection in the musical scale.
Whewell.

2. A happening at the same time or existence during the same period; contemporaneousness.

When A is constantly happening, and also B, the occurrence of A and B at the same moment is a mere *coincidence,* which may be casualty.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 280.

Hence—**3.** Concurrence; agreement in circumstance, character, etc.; more or less exact correspondence generally, or an instance of exact correspondence; especially, accidental or incidental concurrence; accidental agreement: as, the *coincidence* of two or more opinions.

Is there not a true *coincidence* between commutative and distributive justice?
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 150.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences . . . carries a great weight. *Sir M. Hale.*

The actual *coincidences* that sometimes happen between dreams and events. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Formula of coincidence, a formula which expresses how many coincidences occur under certain general conditions.—**Point of coincidence,** a point where two or more points coincide. *Line* and *plane of coincidence* are similarly defined.—**Principle of coincidence,** the principle expressed by a formula of coincidence.

coincidency (kō-in'si-den-si), *n.* Coincidence. *Warburton.* [Rare.]

coincident (kō-in'si-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coïncident* = Sp. Pg. It. *coincidente,* < ML. **coinciden(t-)s,* ppr. of **coincidere,* coincide: see *coincide.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Occupying the same place in space, or the same position in a scale or series; coinciding. In *geom.,* two figures are coincident which are everywhere infinitely near to each other; but two coincident points often lie upon a definite right line, etc.

When two sets of waves are *coincident,* the height of the wave or extent of vibration is doubled.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 31.

2. Happening at the same time; coexistent: with *with.*

Their international communication was greatly facilitated by several useful inventions *coincident with* this period. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Shakspeare, too, saw that in true love, as in fire, the utmost ardor is *coincident with* the utmost purity.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 68.

Ignorance and crime are not cause and effect; they are *coincident* results of the same cause.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 379.

3. Concurrent; exactly corresponding; in all respects conformable; consistent.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly . . . *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous man.
South.

II. *n.* A concurrence; a coincidence. [Rare.]

Lay wisdom on thy valour, on thy wisdom valour,
For these are mutual *co-incidents.*
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

coincidental (kō-in-si-den'tal), *a.* [< *coincident, n.,* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of coincidence or a coincidence; happening at or about the same time as another event to which it is in some notable way related.

I have myself . . . noted a considerable number of very striking *coincidental* dreams.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 358.

coincidentally (kō-in-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.

Coincidentally with these changes, an active fermentation is excited. *Huxley,* Biology, v.

coincidently (kō-in'si-dent-li), *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.

Now it is certain that two different buildings . . . could not be *coincidently* erected on a site that would certainly not suffice in its dimensions for more than one of the two.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 462.

coincider (kō-in-sī'dėr), *n.* One who or that which coincides or concurs.

coin-counter (koin'koun"tėr), *n.* A mechanical device for facilitating the counting of coins. A common coin-counter is a flat tray having a fixed number of depressions on the surface. By throwing the coins on the tray and filling the depressions with them, a large number of pieces can be counted at one time.

coindicant (kō-in'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *indicant;* = F. *coïndicant,* etc.] **I.** *a.* Furnishing an additional symptom or indication; confirming other signs or indications: as, a *coindicant* symptom.

II. *n.* A coindicant symptom.

coindication (kō-in-di-kā'shon), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *indication;* = F. *coïndication,* etc.] A concurrent indication, sign, or symptom.

coiner (koi'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who stamps coins; a minter; a maker of money.

There is reason to believe that the reproach against Frederick of being a false *coiner* arose from his adopting the Eastern device of plating copper pieces to pass for silver. *J. A. Symonds,* Italy and Greece, p. 161.

Specifically—**2.** A maker of base or counterfeit coins; a counterfeiter.

My father was I know not where
When I was stamp'd; some *coiner* with his tools
Made me a counterfeit. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, ii. 5.

3. An inventor or maker, as of words.

Dionysius a *coiner* of etymologies. *Camden,* Remains.

coinhabitant (kō-in-hab'i-tant), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *inhabitant.*] One who dwells with another or with others. *Dr. H. More.*

coinhabiting (kō-in-hab'i-ting), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *inhabiting.*] A dwelling together; a cohabiting. *Milton.*

coinhere (kō-in-hēr'), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *coinhered,* ppr. *coinhering.* [< *co-*[1] + *inhere.*] To inhere together; be included or exist together in the same thing.

We can justify the postulation of two different substances, exclusively on the supposition of the incompatibility of the double series of phenomena to *coinhere* in one. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

coinheritance (kō-in-her'i-tans), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *inheritance.*] Joint inheritance.

COINS

NOTE—The obverse of a coin will be found on the left; the reverse on the right. Unless otherwise specified, the reproduction is the exact size of the original coin.



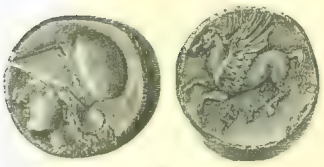
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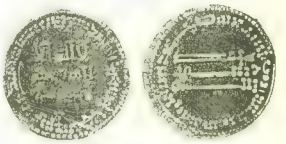
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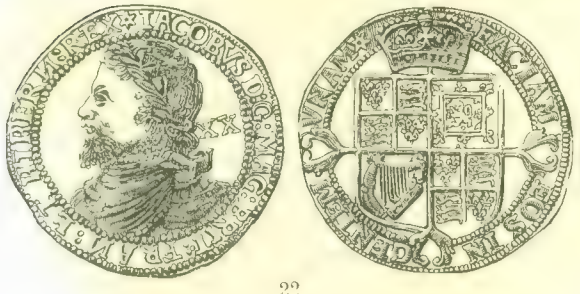
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1 Coin of Lysimachus, King of Thrace.
2 Coin of Alexander the Great.
3 Coin of Nike, Syracuse.
4 Coin of Pallas, Syracuse.
5 Denarius (Roman).
6 Bezant (Solidus) of Romanus III. (Eastern Empire, middle ages).
7 Dinar of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 172 (A. D. 788); British Museum.
8 Aureus of Augustus, British Museum.
9 Jewish Shekel, British Museum.
10 Drachma of Phæstus in Crete, about 400 B. C.; struck on the Æginetic system; British Museum.
11 Sestertius (silver, Roman republic).
12 Chinese Cash, present ruler (⅔ size of original).
13 Maravedi (Spanish).
14 Groat of Edward III., British Museum.
15 English Crown of Charles II., 1671 (⅔ size of original).
16 Lord Baltimore Penny. From the only specimen known to exist.
17 Guinea of Charles II., 1663; British Museum.
18 Javanese Doit, struck by the Dutch, 1765; British Museum.
19 Mohur, India, 1870 (gold).
20 Pie of 1809 (Anglo-Indian, copper).
21 Pavilion of Edward the Black Prince, British Museum.
22 Broad of James I., British Museum.
23 Sovereign, 1817, British Museum.
24 Pine-tree Shilling, 1652 (Massachusetts).

COINS

NOTE.—The obverse of a coin will be found on the left: the reverse on the right. Unless otherwise specified, the reproduction is the exact size of the original coin.



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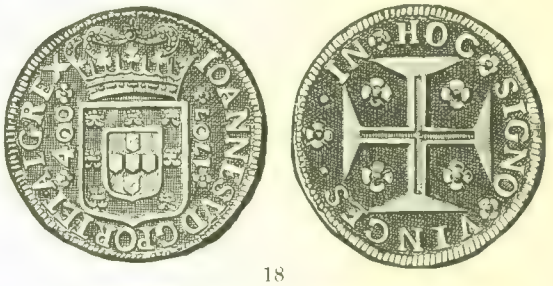
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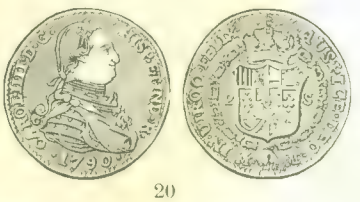
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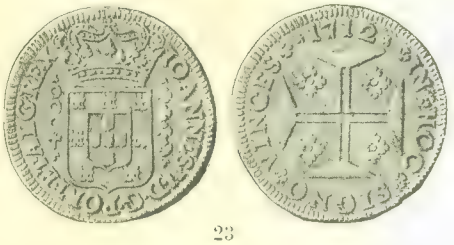
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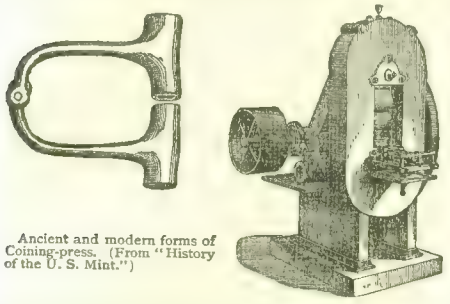
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1 Louis d'or (France, 1640–1795).
2 Cardecu (quart d'écu) of Henry IV. of France, British Museum.
3 Bronze Jetton of Louis XIV.
4 Scudo of Pope Gregory XVI. (Italy, 18th and 19th centuries).
5 Gold Florin of Florence, British Museum.
6 Napoleon.
7 Silver Real of Isabella II., (Spain and Spanish-American countries).
8 Milreis of Portugal.
9 German Mark.
10 Lira (Italy; value the same as a franc or as 19 cents).
11 Austrian Kreutzer.
12 Zecchino of Paolo Raniero, Doge of Venice, 1778–1789; British Museum.
13 Silver Gulden of William III., King of the Netherlands, 1867; British Museum.
14 Pillar Dollar (reverse), 1661 (former Spanish-American colonies).
15 Ruble, 1862 (Russian).
16 Hispano-Peruvian Dollar, or piece of 8 reals (¾ size of original).
17 Copeck of Emperor Nicholas II. (Russian, silver and copper).
18 Silver Crusado of John V. (Portuguese).
19 Ducat of Ladislaus Postumus, King of Hungary, 1452–1457; British Museum.
20 Pistole of Charles IV. of Spain, 1790; British Museum.
21 Rigsdaler of Denmark, 1854, silver; British Museum.
22 Skilling (Scandinavian).
23 Moidore, 1712 (gold, Portugal).

The Spirit of God . . . adopts us into the mystical body of Christ, and gives us title to a *coinheritance* with him.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 406.

coinheritor (kō-in-her'i-tor), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *inheritor*.] A joint heir; a coheir.

coining-press (koi'ning-pres), *n.* A machine for striking or stamping coins. A screw-press, worked by atmospheric pressure, was introduced for this purpose about 1561, superseding the old method of striking coins by the hammer. It was subsequently much improved, but has been generally abandoned. The lever-



Ancient and modern forms of Coining-press. (From "History of the U. S. Mint.")

press worked by steam, invented by Uhlhorn in 1829, has been adopted in England. In this press the blanks or disks to be stamped are placed between the dies by a mechanical layer-on, and the pressure is then imparted by a toggle-joint and a bent lever. A lever-press similar to that of Uhlhorn in principle, but differing in construction, invented by Thonnelier, a Frenchman, is used in the mints of the United States.

coinless (koin'les), *a.* [< *coin*[1] + *-less*.] Having no coin or money; moneyless; penniless.

You . . . look'd for homage you deem'd due
From *coinless* bards to men like you.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, ii. 7.

coinquinate† (kō-in'kwi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *coinquinatus*, pp. of *coinquinare* (> OF. *coinquiner*), pollute, < *co-*, together, + *inquinare*, pollute.] To pollute; defile. [Rare.]

That would *coinquinate*
That would contaminate
The Church's high estate.
Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 705.

coinquination† (kō-in-kwi-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *coinquination*, < LL. *coinquinatiō(n-)*, < L. *coinquinare*, pollute: see *coinquinate*.] Defilement; pollution. [Rare.]

Coinquination [F.], a *coinquination* or coinquinating; a soyling, defiling, polluting; defaming. *Cotgrave.*

Vntil I make a second inundation
To wash thy purest Fame's *coinquination*
And make it fit for finall conflagration.
Davies, Commendatory Poems, p. 14.

coinstantaneous (kō-in-stan-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *instantaneous*.] Happening at the same instant; coincident in moment of time.

In the case of the prawn-like crabs, their movements were as *coinstantaneous* as in a regiment of soldiers.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 22.

coinstantaneously (kō-in-stan-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* At the same moment; simultaneously. *Darwin.*

coinsure (kō-in-shör'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coinsured*, ppr. *coinsuring*. [< *co-*[1] + *insure*.] To insure one's life or one's property together with others.

An equitable method by which a *coinsuring* member could retire from the society when he ceased to need further insurance. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 144.

cointt, *a.* [ME., also *quoint, queint, quaint*, > mod. E. *quaint*, q. v.] A Middle English form of *quaint*.

cointense (kō-in-tens'), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *intense*.] Of the same intensity as another; equally intense.

Two sensations that are like in kind can be known as like or unlike in intensity. . . . We can recognize changes as connatural, or the reverse; and connatural changes we can recognize as *cointense*, or the reverse.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 361.

cointension (kō-in-ten'shon), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *intension*.] The condition of being of equal intensity with another.

In comparing simple states of consciousness that are alike in kind, we observe their relative intensities. If their intensities are equal, they must be called cointense; and the equality of their intensities is *cointension*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 362.

cointensity (kō-in-ten'si-ti), *n.* [< *cointense*, after *intensity*.] Same as *cointension*. *H. Spencer.*

cointerest (kō-in'tėr-est), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *interest*.] A joint interest. *Milton.*

cointersecting (kō-in-tėr-sek'ting), *p. a.* Intersecting one another; mutually intersecting.

cointise†, *n.* [OF., also *cointoise*, quaintness, neatness, > ME. *cointise, quointise, quaintise*: see *quaintise*.] 1. A scarf, handkerchief, or veil; specifically, a scarf worn pendent from the head-dress by women in the thirteenth century.—2. A similar veil or kerchief worn by a knight pendent from his helmet, as if bestowed by his lady; hence, any favor of like character worn at a tournament, etc.—3. In heraldic representations, drapery falling from the helmet in folds and curves: a common mode of heraldic decoration in the fifteenth century and later. See *lambrequin* and *mantling*.

coinverse (kō-in-vėrs'), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *inverse*.] In *geom.*, two points inverse to each other with regard to two given circles are said to be *coinverse* to either circle.

coir, coire (kīr), *n.* [Formerly *cair, cayar*; = Pg. *cairo*, < Malayalam *kāyar* (= Tamil *kayaru, kayiru*), rope, cord, < *kāyaru*, be twisted.] The prepared fiber of the husk of the cocoanut. It is twisted into coarse yarn for making ropes, matting, etc. Cordage made of this material rots in fresh water and snaps in frost, but it is strengthened by salt water, is very buoyant and elastic, and is thus in some respects preferable to hemp for marine uses, especially in cases requiring a rope that will float.

coistrel† (kois'trel), *n.* [Also *coistril, coystrel, coustrell, custrel*, q. v., < OF. *coustillier*, a soldier armed with a dagger, < *coustel*, prop. *coutel*, also *coltel, cultel*, mod. F. *couteau*, < ML. *cultellus*, a knife: see *cutlass*.] An inferior groom; a lad employed by the esquire to carry a knight's arms; hence, a mean, paltry fellow.

He's a coward and a *coystril*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

coit (koit), *n.* Same as *quoit*.

coition (kō-ish'on), *n.* [< L. *coitio(n-)*, a coming together, a meeting, coition, < *coire*, pp. *coitus*, come together, < *co-*, together, + *ire*, go: see *go*.] 1. A coming together; a meeting. Specifically—2. Sexual congress; copulation.—**Coition of the moon**, the position of the moon when in the same sign and degree of the zodiac with the sun. *E. D.*

coitus (kō'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *coitus*. [L., a meeting (in this sense also *cœtus*), coition (in this sense only *coitus*), a meeting, assemblage (in this sense only *cœtus:* see *cete*[1]), < *coire*, come together, meet: see *coition*.] Coition; sexual intercourse; copulation.

Coix (kō'iks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόιξ*, an Egyptian variety of palm. Cf. *cocoa*.] A small genus of coarse monœcious grasses, of which one species, *C. Lacryma-Jobi*, native of Asia, is found in gardens under the name of *Job's-tears*. The large, round, white, shining fruits have some resemblance to heavy drops of tears; hence its fanciful title. They are sometimes used for necklaces, bracelets, etc.

cojoin (kō-join'), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *co-*[1] + *join*. Cf. *conjoin*.] To join or associate. *Shak.* [Rare.]

cojuror (kō-jö'rọr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *juror*.] One who swears to another's credibility. [Rare.]

The solemn forms of oaths: of a compurgator, or *cojuror*, which kind of oath was very much used by the Anglo-Saxons. The form of the oath is this: "I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true."
M. Shelton, tr. of W. Wotton's View of Hickes's [Thesaurus, p. 59.

cok†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cock*[1].

cokatrice†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockatrice*.

coke[1] (kōk), *n.* [Also written *coak*, and in E. dial. often in pl. *cokes, coaks*, cinders; a dial. pronunciation and use of *calk*, lime, chalk: see *chalk*. The term was applied to various light or porous minerals, and is latent in *charcoal*. Hence F. *coke*, Sp. *cok*, G. *koaks, kohks*, usually *coaks*, etc., coke.] The solid product of the carbonization of coal, bearing the same relation to that substance that charcoal does to wood. It is an important article in metallurgy, since few bituminous coals can be used for the manufacture of iron without having been first coked. The *coking coals*, as they are called, are bituminous, and such as contain but a small percentage of water. Hence the coals as recent as the Tertiary—brown-coals or lignites—rarely furnish coke; that is, the material left behind after the bituminous or volatile matter has been driven off is a powder, and not the coherent somewhat vesicular substance to which the name of *coke* is given. The nature of the difference between coking and non-coking coals has not yet been fully made out, and it is stated on good authority that some coal which cokes readily when first mined does not do so after having been exposed to the atmosphere, if only for a few days. The use of coke dates certainly as far back as the middle of the seventeenth century. Its preparation was formerly known as *charking* or *charring*, and the word was often, and is still occasionally, written *coak*.

coke[1] (kōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coked*, ppr. *coking*. [< *coke*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convert (coal) into coke.

II. *intrans.* To become coke; be convertible into coke: as, a *coking* coal.

Sometimes spelled *coak*.

coke[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cook*[1].

coke-barrow (kōk'bar″ō), *n.* A large two-wheeled barrow used for various purposes about coke-ovens and furnaces. It is made of sheet-iron, and has the form of a half cylinder.

cokedril†, *n.* Same as *crocodile*.

cokenay†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockney*.

coke-omnibus (kōk'om″ni-bus), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, an iron carriage moving on rails, in front of the retorts, from which it receives the coke as drawn, and carries it to the place of deposit.

coke-oven (kōk'uv″n), *n.* A furnace, oven, kiln, or retort used for reducing bituminous coal to coke; a coking-oven. At the present time there are two important types of coke-oven: in the beehive oven (which see, under *beehive*) the coal lies in a thin layer on the floor, and the gases distilled from it burn and furnish heat for further distillation until the same is completed. In the retort type of oven the coal is inclosed in a brick retort, and the gas distilled from it, or from that in a near-by retort, is burned around the outside.

coker[1] (kō'kėr), *n.* Same as *cocker*[5].

coker[2] (kō'kėr), *v. t.* [E. dial.] To sell by auction. [Prov. Eng.]

coker[3]†, *v. t.* See *cocker*[4].

cokerel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockerel*.

cokernut (kō'kėr-nut), *n.* A commercial mode of spelling *cocoanut*.

Coker nuts for cups, like the mazers of olden time.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 96.

cokes[1], *n. pl.* See *coaks* and *coke*[1].

cokes[2]†, *n.* and *v.* See *coax*.

coket†, *n.* See *cocket*[1].

coke-tower (kōk'tou″ėr), *n.* A high tower or condenser filled with coke, used in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid, to give a large surface for the union of a falling spray of water with rising hydrochloric-acid gas.

cokewold†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuckold*.

cokin†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coquin* (ML. *coquinus, cokinus*), a vagabond, servant, messenger; a rogue. See *cockney*.] A rogue.

Thou hethen *cokin*,
Wende to thi deuel Apollin.
Arthur and Merlin, l. 6381.

coking (kō'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coke*[1].] The act or process of converting or of being converted into coke.

It will thus be seen that the coal at the back is undergoing a process of *coking* before being pushed forward.
Science, IV. 332.

coking-kiln, coking-oven (kō'king-kil, -uv″n), *n.* A coke-oven.

coknay†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockney*.

col (kol), *n.* [F., the neck, a pass, defile, < L. *collum*, the neck: see *collar*.] A narrow pass between two mountain peaks; a depression in a ridge or height of land between two valley-heads.

One thing alone could justify the proposition [to return] . . . —a fog so thick as to prevent them from striking the summit of the *col* at the proper point.
Tyndall, Hours of Exercise in the Alps, ii.

col-, [L. *col-*, but in classical L. prevailingly unassimilated *con-* before *l:* see *com-, con-*.] The assimilated form of *com-, con-*, before *l*. See *com-, con-*.

Col. 1. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Colonel* as a title, and (*b*) of *Colossians*.—2. [*l. c.*] An apothecaries' abbreviation of *coliander*, an obsolete form of *coriander*.

cola, *n.* Latin plural of *colon*.

colander, cullender (kul'an-dėr), *n.* [E. dial. *culdore;* prob. < Sp. *colador*, a colander (cf. It. *colatojo* (< ML. *colatorium:* see *colatorium*), F. *couloire*, a colander), < *colar* = It. *colare*, Pr. *colar* = F. *couler* (> ult. E. *cullis*[1], *cullis*[2]), < L. *colare*, strain, filter, < *colum*, a strainer, colander, sieve.] A vessel of hair, wicker, or metal, with a bottom, or bottom and sides, perforated with little holes to allow liquids to run off, as in washing vegetables or straining curds, separating the juices from fruits or the liquor from oysters, etc.; a strainer.

An osier *colander* provide
Of twigs thick wrought.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 398.

colander-shovel (kul'an-dėr-shuv″l), *n.* A shovel of open wirework used for taking salt-crystals from an evaporating-pan.

cola-nut (kō'lä-nut), *n.* [Timne (of Sierra Leone) *kola* + E. *nut*.] A brownish bitter seed, of about the size of a chestnut, produced by a tree of western tropical Africa, *Bichea acuminata*, of the family *Sterculiaceæ*. The tree has become naturalized in the West Indies and Brazil. The nuts are said to be used for purifying water, for quieting the cravings of hunger, and to increase the power of resisting fatigue from prolonged labor; they quickly counteract the effects of intoxication. Also *cola-seed, guru-nut*.

Colaptes (kō-lap′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *κολάπτειν*, peck as birds, carve, chisel.] A genus of woodpeckers, of the family *Picidæ*. The bill is somewhat curved, scarcely or not at all ridged on the sides or beveled and truncate at the end; and the plumage is brilliantly colored, with circular black spots on the under surface. It contains the golden-winged woodpecker or flicker of the United States (*C. auratus*), the red-shafted flicker (*C. mexicanus*), and other species, and sometimes stands as the type of a subfamily *Colaptinæ*. See cut under *flicker*.

Colaptinæ (kol-ap-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colaptes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidæ*, named from the genus *Colaptes*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

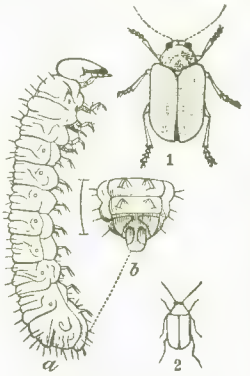
col arco (kol är′kō). [It.: *col*, contr. of *con il*, with the (*con*, < L. *cum*, with; *il*, < L. *ille*, this); *arco*, bow: see *com-*, *arc*[1], *arch*[1].] In *violin-playing*, a direction to play 'with the bow,' as distinguished from *pizzicato*.

colarin (kol′a-rin), *n.* [F., < It. *collarino*: see *collarino*.] Same as *collarino*.

colascione, *n.* See *calascione*.

cola-seed (kō′lä-sēd), *n.* Same as *cola-nut*.

Colaspis (kō-las′pis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius).] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*. *C. flavida* (Say) is a yellowish species, about a quarter of an inch long, the larva of which attacks the grape.



Colaspis flavida.

1, beetle, magnified; 2, same, natural size; *a*, larva, side view (line shows natural size); *b*, terminal joints, seen from beneath, magnified.

colation (kō-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **colatio*(*n-*), < *colare*, pp. *colatus*, strain: see *colander*.] The act of straining or filtering liquor by passing it through a perforated vessel, as a colander. [Rare.]

colatitude (kō-lat′i-tūd), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *latitude*; = F. *colatitude*.] The complement of the latitude—that is, the difference between the latitude, expressed in degrees, and 90°.

colatorium† (kol-ạ-tō′ri-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *colare*, pp. *colatus*, strain: see *colander*.] *Eccles.*, a strainer used to remove anything that may have fallen into the chalice.

colature (kol′a-tūr), *n.* [= F. *colature*, < LL. *colatura*, straining, < L. *colare*, strain: see *colander*.] **1.** The act of straining or filtering; the matter strained.—**2.** A strainer; a filter. [Rare in both uses.]

A *colature* of natural earth. *Evelyn.*

colback (kol′bak), *n.* Same as *calpac*.

colbertine†, **colberteen**† (kol′bėr-tēn), *n.* [So called from *Colbert*, a distinguished minister of Louis XIV., in the 17th century, a liberal promoter of industry and the arts.] A fine lace of a particular pattern: so named in allusion to Colbert's patronage of the industry. The name occurs in English from about 1660 to the middle of the following century. Also *colverteen*.

A narrow diminutive *colverteen* pinner that makes them look so saint-like.
The Factious Citizen, 1685 (Fairholt, I. 323).

Pinners edged with *colberteen*.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

colcannon (kol-kan′ọn), *n.* Same as *calecannon*.

colchicia (kol-chis′i-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *colchicine*.

colchicine (kol′chi-sin), *n.* [< *Colchic*(*um*) + *-ine*[2]; = F. *colchicine*.] A poisonous alkaloid ($C_{22}H_{25}NO_6$) obtained from the bulbs and seeds of plants of the genus *Colchicum*. It apparently represents the virtues of the crude drug.

Colchicum (kol′chi-kum; as Latin genus name, kol′ki-kum), *n.* [< L. *colchicum*, < Gr. *κολχικόν*, a plant with a poisonous bulbous root, prob. neut. of Κολχικός (L. *Colchicus*), of Κολχίς, L. *Colchis*, a country in Asia, east of the Black Sea: with reference to Medea, the sorceress and poisoner of ancient legend, said to have been a native of Colchis.] **1.** [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Colchicum*.—**2.** [NL.] A genus of melanthiaceous plants, with basal leaves, generally produced in spring, and flowers appearing in the autumn. About 30 species are known, natives of Europe and Asia, the most familiar being *C. autumnale*, the meadow-saffron, a plant with a solid bulb-like rootstock, found in England and various parts of the European continent, and forming a gay carpet in the autumn in the fields where its pale-lilac, crocus-like flowers spring up. Its bulbs and seeds are used medicinally, principally in attacks of gout.

colcothar (kol′kō-thär), *n.* [ML. *colcothar*, *colcotar*, *colcothar vitrioli*; a word introduced (and perhaps invented) by Paracelsus.] The brownish-red peroxid of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from iron sulphate. It is used for polishing glass and other substances, and as a pigment under the name of *Indian red*. Also called *chalcitis*, *crocus* or *crocus martis astringens*, and *caput mortuum vitrioli*, or *red vitriol*.

A red, blackish, light, powdery, austere calx remains, . . . and hence vitriol consists of the oil of vitriol and *colcothar* and phlegm.
P. Shaw, Chemistry, II. ccvi.



Meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*) and section of flower.

★**cold** (kōld), *a.* [= Sc. and E. dial. *cauld*, *caud*; < ME. *cold*, *cald*, < AS. *ceald*, *cald* (= OS. *kald* = OFries. *kald* = MD. *koud*, D. *koud* = MLG. *kalt*, LG. *kold*, *kald*, *kolt* = OHG. *chalt*, MHG. G. *kalt* = Icel. *kaldr* = Sw. *kall* = Dan. *kold* = Goth. *kalds*, cold), an old pp. form in *-d* (like *ol-d*, *lou-d*, *dea-d*), from the strong verb preserved in AS. *calan* (= Icel. *kala*), become cold, > *cōl*, E. *cool*, and *ciele*, E. *chill*; akin to L. *gelus*, *gelu*, frost, cold, *gelidus*, cool, cold, *gelare*, freeze, etc.: see *cool* and *chill*[1], and *gelid*, *jelly*, *gelatine*, *congeal*.] **1.** Producing the peculiar kind of sensation which results when the temperature of certain points on the skin is lowered; especially, producing this sensation with considerable or great intensity, an inferior degree of intensity being denoted by the word *cool*; gelid; frigid; chilling: as, *cold* air; a *cold* stone; *cold* water. A substance induces this sensation when it is sensibly less warm than the body, and in contact with it absorbs its heat by conduction.

The air bites shrewdly. It is very *cold*.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 4.

Of hearts that beat from day to day,
Half-conscious of their dying clay,
And those *cold* crypts where they shall cease.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lviii.

2. Physically, having a low temperature, or a lower temperature than another body with which it is compared: without direct reference to any sensation produced: as, the sun grows *colder* constantly through radiation of its heat. In this sense, a body which is warm or hot to the touch may be cold as compared with some body still hotter. See *heat*.

For surely now our household hearths are *cold*:
Our sons inherit us.
Tennyson, Lotus Eaters (choric song, vi.).

Or o'er *cold* coffee trifle with the spoon.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount.

3. Having the sensation induced by contact with a substance of which the temperature is sensibly lower, especially much lower, than that of the part of the body touching it, inferior degrees of the sensation being denoted by *cool*, *chill*, *chilly*. The sensation of cold is not the mere opposite of the sensation of warmth, but is a distinct sensation residing in points of the skin different in position from those in which the sensation of warmth is aroused.

When I am *cold*, he heats me with beating.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4.

The poor man had . . . need have some warm meat,
To comfort his *cold* stomach.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

A spectral doubt which makes me *cold*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xli.

4. Dead.

Ere the placid lips be *cold*. *Tennyson*, Adeline.

Cold to all that might have been.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

Figuratively—**5.** Affecting the senses only slightly; not strongly perceptible to the smell or taste. (*a*) Bland; mild; not pungent or acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*b*) Not fresh or vivid; faint; old: applied in hunting to scent, and in woodcraft to trails or signs not of recent origin.

The object is to obtain a fine nose [in a dog], so as to hunt a *cold* scent. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 440.

(*c*) In the game of hunt-the-thimble and similar games, distant from the object of search: opposed to *warm*, that is, near, and *hot*, very near.

6. Affecting or arousing the feelings or passions only slightly. (*a*) Deficient in passion, zeal, enthusiasm, or ardor; insensible; indifferent; unconcerned; phlegmatic; not animated or easily excited into action; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly: as, a *cold* audience; a *cold* lover or friend; a *cold* temper.

Thou art neither *cold* nor hot. Rev. iii. 15.

So *cold* herself, whilst she such warmth exprest,
'Twas Cupid bathing in Diana's stream.
Dryden, To Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 86.

The rumors of the empire of Montezuma, its magnificence and its extent, . . . were sufficient to inflame the *coldest* imagination. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 25.

(*b*) Not heated by sensual desire; chaste.

He spake of her, as Dian had hot dreams,
And she alone were *cold*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

(*c*) Not moving or exciting feeling or emotion; unaffecting; not animated or animating; not able to excite feeling or interest; spiritless: as, a *cold* discourse; *cold* comfort.

Wommennes counseils ben ful ofte *colde*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 436.

The jest grows *cold* . . . when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

(*d*) Unmoved by interest or strong feeling; imperturbable; deliberate; cool.

The *cold* neutrality of an impartial judge. *Burke.*

7. Having lost the first warmth, as of feeling or interest.

He had made them [corrections] partly from his own review of the Papers, after they had lain *cold* a good while by him. *Pref. to Maundrell's Aleppo to Jerusalem.*

8. In *art*, blue in effect, or inclined toward blue in tone; noting a tone, or hue, as of a pigment, or an effect of light, into the composition of which blue enters, though the blue may not be apparent to the eye: as, a picture *cold* in tone.—**9**†. Discouraging; worrying; inspiring anxiety.

Saved the fro cares *colde*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1955.

Cold comfort, small comfort; little cheer; something which affords but little consolation.

Lorde! *colde* watz his *cumfort* & his care huge,
For he knew vche [each] a cace & kark that hym lymped [befell]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 264.

Cold purse, empty purse. *Shak.*—**Cold roast**†, something insignificant; nothing to the purpose.

I make a vow, quoth Perkyn, thow speks of *cold rost*,
I schal wyrch "wyselyer" without any bost.
Turnament of Tottenham (Percy's Reliques, p. 178).

He passed by a beggerie little toune of *cold roste* in the mountaines of Sauoye.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 297.

Cold seeds, the seeds of the cucumber, gourd, pumpkin, etc.—**Cold storage**. See *storage*.—**Cold wave**. See *wave*.—**Cold without**, a slangy contraction for "cold spirits without sugar or water": as, "a glass of *cold without*," *Bulwer*, My Novel, vi. 20.—**In cold blood**. See *blood*.—**To blow hot and cold**. See *blow*[1].—**To give, show, or turn the cold shoulder**, to treat with studied coldness, neglect, or indifference.—**To throw cold water on** (a proposal, project, etc.), to discourage by unexpected indifference, coldness, or reluctance.

cold (kōld), *n.* [< ME. *cold*, *cald*, < AS. *ceald* = Goth. *kald*, n., cold, = (with diff. term.) OFries. *kalde*, *kelde* = D. *koude* = MLG. *kolde*, *kulde*, *kuldene* = OHG. *chalti*, MHG. *kalte*, *kelte* = G. *kälte*, f., = Dan. *kulde* = Sw. *köld*, m., cold; from the adj.] **1.** The sensation produced by sensible loss of heat from some part of the body, particularly its surface; especially, the sensation produced by contact with a substance having a sensibly lower temperature than the body.

A penetrating *cold* is felt in Egypt when the thermometer of Fahrenheit is below 60°.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 9.

My teeth, which now are dropt away,
Would chatter with the *cold*.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. The relative absence or want of heat in one body as compared with another; especially, the physical cause of the sensation of cold.

The parching air
Burns frore, and *cold* performs the effect of fire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 595.

3. In *phys.*, a temperature below the freezing-point of water: thus, 10° of *cold*, C., means 10° below zero, C.; 10° of *cold*, F., means 22° F.—**4.** An indisposition commonly ascribed to exposure to cold; especially, a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, or bronchial tubes. When the inflammation is confined to the air-passages of the nose and connecting cavities it is a coryza, or cold in the head. A so-called "cold on the lungs" is usually bronchitis or trachitis.

Fal. What disease hast thou?
Bull. A whoreson *cold*, sir; a cough.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

To leave (out) in the cold, to slight or neglect; intentionally overlook.

The American artists were this year *left* entirely *in the cold*. *The American*, VIII. 185.

To take or catch cold, to become affected by a cold.

My wound hath *taken cold*, and I shall die.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

cold† (kōld), *v. i.* [< ME. *colden* (cf. equiv. *chelden*: see *cheld*), < AS. *cealdian* (= MLG.

kolden, kulden = G. *kälten*, chill), grow cold, < *ceald*, cold: see *cold*, *a.*] To grow cold.

The Constable gan aboute his herte *colde*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 746.

cold-blooded (kōld'blud″ed), *a.* **1.** Having cold blood; hematocryal. (*a*) In *zoöl.*, noting those animals the temperature of whose blood ranges from the freezing-point or near it to 90° F., in accordance with that of the surrounding medium, or those whose blood is very little higher in temperature than their habitat. Among vertebrates, the reptiles, amphibians, and fishes are technically called *cold-blooded*. See *Hæmatocrya*.

When the survey is extended to *Cold-blooded* animals and to Plants, the immediate and direct relation between Heat and Vital Activity . . . is unmistakably manifested.
W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 412.

(*b*) Not thoroughbred; of common or mongrel stock: applied to horses that are not full-blooded. (*c*) Sensitive to cold: said of persons who feel the cold more than is usual: as, a *cold-blooded* man is obliged to dress warmly in winter.

2. Figuratively, without sensibility or feeling; unsympathetic; without the usual feelings of humanity; characterized by such lack of sensibility: as, a *cold-blooded* villain; *cold-blooded* advice; a *cold-blooded* murder.

Thou *cold-blooded* slave. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

Mr. Malthus . . . presented the data for his reasoning in a somewhat *cold-blooded* fashion. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 315.

cold-chisel (kōld'chiz″el), *n.* A chisel with a cutting edge formed of steel properly strengthened by tempering, for cutting metal which has not been softened by heating.

cold-cream (kōld'krēm'), *n.* A kind of cooling unguent for the skin, usually made of almond-oil, spermaceti, white wax, and rose-water.

cold-drawn (kōld'drân), *a.* Extracted without the aid of heat: applied specifically to oils expressed from nuts, seeds, or fruits which have not been heated. Such oils are of finer quality than those which are hot-pressed.

cold-hammer (kōld'ham″ėr), *v. t.* In *metal-working*, to hammer when cold.

cold-hammering (kōld'ham″ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cold-hammer*, *v.*] In *metal-working*, the act or practice of hammering when cold.

It is often affirmed that wrought-iron changes from fibrous to crystalline after enduring long-continued *cold-hammering*, vibration, tension, jarring, and other strains.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 40.

cold-harbor† (kōld'här″bor), *n.* A place of shelter by a wayside for travelers who are benighted or are benumbed with cold.

cold-hearted (kōld'här″ted), *a.* Wanting sympathy or feeling; indifferent; unkind.

O ye *cold-hearted* frozen formalists.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 639.

Men who feel no need to come morally nearer to their fellow creatures than they can come while standing, tea-cup in hand, answering trifles with trifles, . . . by feeling no such need, prove themselves shallow-thoughted and *cold-hearted*.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 102.

cold-heartedly (kōld'här″ted-li), *adv.* In a cold-hearted manner.

cold-heartedness (kōld'här″ted-nes), *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

cold-kind (kōld'kīnd), *a.* Uniting coldness and kindness. [Rare.]

Down he [Winter] descended from his snow-soft chair;
But, all unwares, with his *cold-kind* embrace
Unhous'd thy virgin soul from her fair biding-place.
Milton, Ode D. F. I.

coldly (kōld'li), *adv.* [< ME. *coldliche*; < *cold*, *a.*, + *-ly*².] **1.** In a cold manner; without warmth, especially in figurative senses; without ardor of feeling; without passion or emotion; with indifference or negligence; dispassionately; calmly.

If yow your selues do serue God gladlie and orderlie for conscience sake, not *coldlie*, and somtyme for maner sake, you carie all the Courte with yow.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 68.

If he were mad, he would not plead so *coldly*.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

What you but whisper, I dare speak aloud,
Stood the king by; have means to put in act too
What you but *coldly* plot.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

The king looked *coldly* on Rochester.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. In a cold state. [Rare.]

Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral bak'd meats
Did *coldly* furnish forth the marriage tables.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

cold-moving (kōld'mö″ving), *a.* Indicating want of cordiality or want of interest; indifferent. [Rare.]

With certain half-caps, and *cold-moving* nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

coldness (kōld'nes), *n.* The state, quality, or sensation of being cold. (*a*) Want of heat. (*b*) Unconcern; indifference; a frigid mood; want of ardor, zeal, enthusiasm, animation, or spirit: as, to receive an answer with *coldness*; to listen with *coldness*.

The faithless *coldness* of the times.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

Chilling his caresses
By the *coldness* of her manners.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 1.

(*c*) Absence of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity.

Virgin *coldness*. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 205.

cold-pale (kōld'pāl), *a.* Cold and pale. [Rare.]

Cold-pale weakness numbs each feeling part.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 892.

cold-prophet†, *n.* Same as *cole-prophet*.

coldrick†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *coldrycke* = Sc. *coldruch, codrugh*, < ME. *caldrekyn* for **caldrik*, < *cald*, cold, + *-rik* (= D. *-rijk* = G. *-reich*), a term. equiv. to *-ful*, lit. 'rich' (cf. D. *blindrijk*, very blind, *doofrijk*, very deaf, etc.): see *rich* and *-ric, -rick*. Cf. *coldrife*.] Very cold.

Caldrekyn, frigorosus, & cetera. *Cath. Anglicum.*
Coldrycke, or full of cold, algosus. *Huloet.*

coldrife† (kōld'rīf), *a.* [Sc. *caldrife, cauldrife*; < *cold* + *rife*. Cf. *coldrick*.] Very cold; abounding in cold.

cold-served (kōld'sėrvd), *a.* **1.** Served up cold. —**2.** Dull; tiresome; tedious. *Young.* [Rare in both uses.]

cold-short (kōld'shôrt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Brittle when cold: as, *cold-short* iron.

II. *n.* In *founding*, a seam in a casting caused by the congealing of the metal so rapidly as to prevent a proper filling of the mold. Also *cold-shut*.

cold-shot (kōld'shot), *n.* Small iron particles or globules found in chilled parts of a casting.

cold-shut[1] (kōld'shut), *a.* Cold-hammered into shape, and joined without welding: said of the links of a chain so made.

cold-shut[2] (kōld'shut), *n.* In *founding*, same as *cold-short*.

cold-slaw (kōld'slâ), *n.* An incorrect form of *cole-slaw*.

cold-sore (kōld'sōr), *n.* A herpetic eruption about the mouth and nostrils, often accompanying a cold in the head.

cold-stoking (kōld'stō″king), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the operation of lowering the temperature of the oven until the glass attains the proper consistency for blowing. This operation follows that of clearing.

cold-sweating (kōld'swet″ing), *n.* In *tanning*, a process preparatory to the removal of the epidermis and hair from hides, consisting in soaking them from six to twelve days in tanks through which flow streams of fresh cold water.

cold-tankard (kōld'tang″kärd), *n.* Same as *cool-tankard*.

cold-tinning (kōld'tin″ing), *n.* A method of covering metals with tin. The metal to be tinned is thoroughly cleaned by filing or turning and the use of emery-paper, and is then rubbed with a coarse cloth dampened with hydrochloric acid. A soft amalgam of tin is then applied with the same cloth, and the mercury is driven off by heat.

cole[1]† (kōl), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coal*.

cole[2] (kōl), *n.* [= E. dial. *cale* = Sc. *kale, kail*, < ME. *cole, cool, col*, also *cale, cal, caul*, < AS. *cāwel*, contr. *cāul* (cf. E. *soul*, < AS. *sāwel*), = MD. *coole*, D. *kool* = MLG. *kōl*, LG. *kōl, kaul* = OHG. *kōl*, also *chōlo, chola*, MHG. *kole*, G. *kohl* = Icel. *kāl* = Sw. *kål* = Dan. *kaal* = W. *cawl* = Bret. *kaol* = OF. *chol*, F. *chou* = Pr. *caul* = Sp. *col* = Pg. *couve* = It. *cavolo*, < L. *caulis*, later *colis*, cabbage, cabbage-stalk, also prob. the stalk or stem of any plant, = Gr. *καυλός*, a stalk; orig. a hollow stem, akin to Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, and L. *cavus*, hollow: see *cale*[1], *kale*[1], *cavel*[1], *ceil, n., cœlo-*, etc.; and cf. *cauliflower, caulis*, etc., and *cabbage*[1].] The general name of all sorts of cabbage or plants of the genus *Brassica*: chiefly used in its compounds, *cole-rape, cole-seed, colewort*, etc. Also *cale* and *kale*.

cole[3] (kōl), *n.* [< Icel. *kollr*, a top, a head, a heap.] **1**†. The head.

Our kynge was grete above his *cole*,
A brode hat in his crowne.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 109).

2. [Sc., also var. *coil*: see *coil*[4].] One of the small conical heaps in which hay is usually thrown up in the field after being cut; a hay-cock.

cole[4]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *cole* (rare); origin obscure. Hence, in comp., *colepixy, cole-prophet, col-fox, col-knife, colsipe*, and perhaps *colward*: see these words.] Treachery; deceit; falsehood; stratagem.

colecannon, *n.* See *calecannon*.

colectomy (kō-lek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλον*, the colon, + *ἐκτομή*, excision, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, cut. See *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, excision of part of the colon.

co-legatee (kō-leg-ạ-tē'), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *legatee*.] One who is a legatee together with another; one of several legatees. Also *collegatary*.

coleise†, *n.* See *cullis*.

colemanite (kōl'man-īt), *n.* [After Wm. T. *Coleman* of San Francisco.] A hydrous calcium borate, occurring in white to colorless monoclinic crystals with brilliant luster, and also in white compact masses, in California. In composition it is nearly identical with priceite.

colemie†, *a.* See *colmy*.

cole-mouse, *n.* See *coal-mouse*.

Coleonyx (kol-ē-on'iks), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1845), < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath, + *ὄνυξ*, a nail: see *onyx*.] A genus of American gecko-like lizards, of the family *Eublepharidæ*. *C. variegatus*, the variegated gecko, is a rare species, inhabiting the southwestern United States. It is of a brownish-yellow color, blotched or banded with reddish brown and pure white below.



Variegated Gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus*).

coleophyl, coleophyll (kol'ē-ō-fil), *n.* [Also, as NL., *coleophyllum*; < Gr. *κολεός*, sheath, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, the outer leaf of the plumule of the embryo in endogens, inclosing a succession of rudimentary leaves, and remaining as a sheath at their base after their development. Also called *coleoptile*. [Rare.]

coleophyllous (kol″ē-ō-fil'us), *a.* [< *coleophyl* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having or pertaining to a coleophyl.

coleopter (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tėr), *n.* [= F. *coléoptère*, < NL. *coleopterum*, neut. (sc. L. *insectum*, insect) of *coleopterus*: see *coleopterous*.] One of the *Coleoptera*; a coleopterous insect; a beetle.

Coleoptera[1] (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tę-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *coleopterum*: see *coleopter* and *coleopterous*.] An order of *Hexapoda*, or of the class *Insecta* proper, having the posterior pair of membranous wings sheathed by the hardened anterior pair called *elytra*, which when folded together usually form a nearly complete covering of the body; the sheath-winged insects or beetles. The head is mandibulate, completely and very uniformly constructed, consisting of a labrum attached to a clypeus, generally by means of an epistoma; 2 strong mandibles; 2 maxillæ, each bearing a palp; and a lower lip or labium, also palpiferous, and attached to a mentum which joins the jugulum or under side of the head. The antennæ range in number of joints from 1 to 50 or more, but the typical number is 11; they vary greatly in form. (See *antenna*.) The larva is variable, having 6 legs or none; there are no prolegs; the pupa is inactive; and metamorphosis is complete. The *Coleoptera* are by far the largest ordinal group in the animal kingdom, having about 80,000 species and 8,000 genera. Latreille's division of them into *Pentamera, Heteromera, Tetramera*, and *Trimera*, according to the number of joints of the tarsi, is still generally followed, though it is to some extent artificial and not strictly correct. Subordinate divisions now current are such as *Adephaga, Palpicornia, Brachelytra, Clavicornia, Lamellicornia, Sternozi, Malacodermi, Atrachelia, Trachelida, Rhynchophora, Xylophaga, Longicornia, Phytophaga, Clavipalpi, Fungicola*, and *Aphidiphaga*. The *Coleoptera* are also called *Eleutherata*.



One of the *Coleoptera* (*Cicindela campestris*), about natural size. *a*, head; *b*, prothorax; *c*, abdomen; *d, d*, elytra; *e, e*, wings; *f, f*, antennæ.

coleoptera[2], *n.* Plural of *coleopteron*.

coleopteral (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tę-ral), *a.* [< *coleopter* + *-al*.] Same as *coleopterous*.

coleopteran (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tę-ran), *n.* [< *coleopter* + *-an*.] One of the *Coleoptera*; a beetle.

coleopterist (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op′te-rist), *n.* [< *Coleoptera* + *-ist.*] One versed in the natural history of the *Coleoptera* or beetles.

coleopteron (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op′te-ron), *n.*; pl. *coleoptera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*. Cf. *coleopterous*.] The elytron or wing-cover of a beetle.

coleopterous (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *coleopterus*, < Gr. *κολεόπτερος*, sheath-winged, < *κολεός*, a sheath, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coleoptera*: as, a *coleopterous* insect. Also *coleopteral*.

coleoptile (kol-ē-op′til), *n.* [= F. *coléoptile*, < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath, + *πτίλον*, a feather, akin to *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] Same as *coleophyl*.

Coleorhamphi† (kol″ē-ō-ram′fī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Coleorhamphus*.] A group of birds formed for the reception of the sheathbills, *Chionidæ*: synonymous with *Chionomorphæ*.

Coleorhamphus† (kol″ē-ō-ram′fus), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1818), < Gr. *κολεός*, sheath, + *ῥάμφος*, beak, bill.] A genus of birds, giving name to the group *Coleorhamphi*: synonymous with *Chionis*.

coleorhiza (kōl″ē-ō-rī′zä), *n.*; pl. *coleorhizæ* (-zē). [NL., < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath, + *ῥίζα*, a root.] In the embryo of many endogenous plants, the sheath covering the root, which bursts through it in germination.

colepid (kō′lē-pid), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Colepidæ*.

Colepidæ (kō-lep′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coleps* + *-idæ*.] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Coleps*, of symmetrical ovate form, with terminal mouth, indurated cuticular surface, and special oral cilia.

Colepina (kō-lē-pī′nä), *n. pl.* [< NL., < *Coleps* + *-ina*2.] Ehrenberg's name of a group of infusorians represented by the genus *Coleps*. See *Colepidæ*.

colepixy (kōl′pik-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. *collepixie*, *collepiskie*, E. dial. *coltpixy*, q. v.; < *cole*4, treachery, + *pixy*, a fairy. See *cole*4 and its compounds.] A mischievous fairy; the will o' the wisp, regarded as a fairy.

I shall be ready at thine elbow to plaie the parte of Hobgoblin or *Collepixie*, and make thee for feare to weene the deuill is at thy polle.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 125.

colepixy (kōl′pik-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colepixied*, ppr. *colepixying*. [< *colepixy*, *n.*; with allusion to the invisible fairy agency.] To beat down (apples). *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

coleplant†, *n.* [ME. *coleplaunte*, *colplonte*; < *cole*2 + *plant*1.] Colewort.

Bot I haue porettes and percyl and moni *colplontes* [var. *coleplauntes*]. *Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 273.

cole-prophet†, **col-prophet**†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *cold-prophet* (simulating *cold*); < ME. *colprophet*; < *cole*4 + *prophet*. See *cole*4 and its compounds.] A magician; a necromancer; a fortune-teller.

Cole-prophet and cole-poyson thou art both.
J. Heywood, Epigrams, vi. 89.

Whereby I found I was the hartles hare,
And not the beast *colprophet* did declare.
Mir. for Mags.

As hee was most vainely pursuaded by the *cold prophets*, to whom he gave no small credit. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

Phavorinus saith, that if these *cold-prophets*, or oraclers, tell thee prosperitie and deceive thee, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation.
R. Scott, Witchcraft, Sig. M. 8.

Coleps (kō′leps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώληψ*, the hollow or bend of the knee.] The typical genus of the family *Colepidæ*, with spinose carapace and no buccal setæ. It includes *Pinacocoleps*, *Cricocoleps*, and *Dictyocoleps* of Diesing. The species inhabit fresh and salt water, and divide by transverse fission. *C. hirtus* is an example.

coler1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *collar*.

coler2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *choler*.

colera†, *n.* [ME., also *colere*, *colre*, etc.: see *choler*.] Bile; the gall, as the seat of certain bodily affections. It was frequently qualified by the adjective *black* or *red*, and regarded as the cause of certain diseases.

The grete superfluite
Of youre reede [red] *colera*, parde.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 108.

cole-rape (kōl′rāp), *n.* [= D. *koolraap* = G. *kohlrabi* (also in E.) = Dan. *kaalrabi* = Sw. *kålrabi*; after It. *cavoli-rape*, pl., F. *chou rave*, turnip, < L. *caulis*, cabbage, + *rapa*, turnip: see *cole*2 and *rape*2.] The common turnip, *Brassica rapa*.

colere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *choler*.

colered†, *a.* A Middle English form of *collared*.

cole-seed (kōl′sēd), *n.* [< ME. **colesed*, < AS. *cāwel-sæd*, cabbage-seed (= D. *koolzaad*, rape-seed), < *cāwel*, E. *cole*2, + *sæd*, E. *seed*.] **1.** The seed of rape, *Brassica Napus*.—**2.** The plant itself.

cole-slaw (kōl′slâ), *n.* [< D. **koolslaa*, < *kool*, cabbage (= E. *cole*2), + *slaa*, a reduced form of *salaad*, *salade*, salad: see *cole*2 and *slaw*2.] A dish consisting of finely cut cabbage dressed with vinegar, salt, pepper, etc., eaten either raw or slightly cooked; cabbage-salad. Also called, erroneously, *cold-slaw*. [U. S.]

co-lessee (kō-le-sē′), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *lessee*.] In *law*, a joint lessee; a partner in a lease; a joint tenant.

co-lessor (kō-les′ọr), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *lessor*.] In *law*, a joint grantor of a lease; a partner in giving a lease.

colestaff† (kōl′stȧf), *n.*; pl. *colestaves* (-stāvz). Same as *cowlstaff*.

colesula (kọ-les′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *colesulæ* (-lē). [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath.] The membranous sac inclosing the spore-case in *Hepaticæ* or liverworts.

colesule (kō′le-sūl), *n.* [< *colesula*.] Same as *colesula*.

As the fronds approach maturity the terminal leaves become modified so as to form an involucrum, within which a special covering appears, the *colesule* or perianth, surrounding the pistillidia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 718.

colet†, **collet**3† (kol′et), *n.* [ME. *colet*, *colit*, by apheresis from *acolit*, acolyte: see *acolyte*.] An inferior church servant: same as *acolyte*.

cole-tit, *n.* See *coal-tit*.

Coleus (kō′lē-us), *n.* [NL. (so called because the filaments are united about the style), < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath.] A genus of labiate herbs and shrubs, of tropical Asia and Africa, in general cultivation for their brilliant foliage. There are about 50 species; but all the numerous cultivated varieties have been derived from *C. Blumei* of Java, and from various other related species.

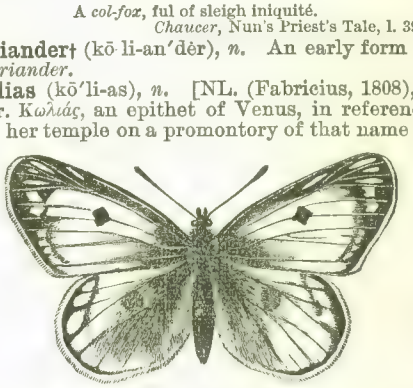
colewort (kōl′wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *colwort*; < *cole*2 + *wort*1. Also, corruptly, *collard*, *collet*.] **1.** The common cultivated cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*.—**2.** A young cabbage cut before the head is formed.

col-fox†, *n.* [< *col*, coal, + *fox*.] A brant-fox.

A *col-fox*, ful of sleigh iniquité.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 394.

coliander† (kō-li-an′dėr), *n.* An early form of *coriander*.

Colias (kō′li-as), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808), < Gr. Κωλιάς, an epithet of Venus, in reference to her temple on a promontory of that name in Attica.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ*. *Colias hyale* is the pale clouded-yellow butterfly of Europe; *C. philodice* is the common yellow butterfly of North America.



Colias hyale, natural size.

colibert, *n.* See *collibert*.

colibri (ko-lē′brē), *n.* [F., Sp., etc., *colibri*, *kolibri*, etc.; said to be the Carib name.] A name given to various species of humming-birds.

★**colic** (kol′ik), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *colick*, *collick*, < ME. *colyke* = D. *koliek*, *kolijk* = MLG. *kolik*, *kolk* = G. Dan. *kolik* = Sw. *colik*, < OF. *colique*, F. *colique* = Sp. *cólica* = Pg. It. *colica*, < (ML.) NL. *colica*, < Gr. *κωλική*, colic, prop. fem. of *κωλικός* (> L. *colicus*), pertaining to the colon, < *κόλον*, the colon: see *colon*2. The noun in E. precedes the adj.] **I.** *n.* In *pathol.*, severe spasms of pain in the abdomen or bowels; specifically, spasms of pain arising from perverted and excessive peristaltic contractions.—**Biliary** or **hepatic colic**, the spasms of pain attendant on the passage of a gallstone.—**Devonshire colic**, lead-colic: so named from its frequent occurrence among the workers in the lead-mines of Devonshire, England.—**Lead-colic**, colic arising from poisoning by lead.—**Renal colic**, spasms of pain caused by the passage of a renal calculus along the ureter.—**Saturnine colic** (*colica saturnina*), lead-colic.

II. *a.* **1.** In *anat.*, pertaining to the colon or large intestine: as, a *colic* artery.—**2.** Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone and ulcer, *colic* pangs.
Milton, P. L., xi. 484.

★**colica** (kol′i-kä), *n.*; pl. *colicæ* (-sē). [NL., fem. (sc. L. *arteria*, artery) of L. *colicus*: see *colic*.] A colic artery; a branch of a superior or inferior mesenteric artery, supplying the colon and the sigmoid flexure of the rectum. In man three colic arteries are named: the *colica dextra* or right colic artery, *colica media* or middle colic artery, and *colica sinistra* or left colic artery; respectively distributed to the ascending, transverse, and descending colon.

colical (kol′i-kal), *a.* [< *colic* + *-al*.] Of the nature of colic. [Rare.]

colichemarde (kō-lēsh-märd′), *n.* [F., also *colismarde*; said to be a corruption of the name of Count *Königsmark*.] A long sword in which the forte of the blade is very broad and the foible very narrow and slight, the change being abrupt, with a rapid curve or slope on each side. This weapon came into use toward the end of the seventeenth century.

colick†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *colic*.

colicked (kol′ikt), *a.* [< *colic*(*k*) + *-ed*2.] Affected with colic; griped. [Rare.]

Leaving the bowels inflated, *colicked*, or griped.
G. Cheyne, Regimen, p. 110.

colicky (kol′i-ki), *a.* [< *colic*(*k*) + *-y*1.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of colic: as, *colicky* pains.—**2.** Affected with colic; subject to colic: as, a *colicky* baby. [Colloq.]

colic-root (kol′ik-röt), *n.* A name in the United States of several plants having reputed medicinal virtues, as *Aletris farinosa*, *Dioscorea villosa*, and *Lacinaria squarrosa*.

colie, coly (kol′i), *n.*; pl. *colies* (-iz). [< *Colius*.] In *ornith.*, a conirostral bird of the family *Coliidæ*.

The *colies* are all fruit-eaters, live in small bands, frequent thick bushes, and, when disturbed, fly straight to some neighboring covert.
G. E. Shelley, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 394.

colieret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *collier*1.

coliform (kol′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *colum*, a strainer (see *colander*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling a sieve; cribriform; ethmoid.

Coliidæ (kō-li′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colius* + *-idæ*.] A family of non-passerine picarian or coccygomorphic birds, having all four toes turned forward (the feet thus being pamprodactylous), extremely long and narrow central tail-feathers, a conical bill, and soft silky plumage of a uniform subdued color, the bill generally being brightly tinted. They are confined to Africa, and are known as *mouse-birds* and *colies*. The family consists of the single genus *Colius*. Also *Colidæ*.

Coliinæ (kol-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colius* + *-inæ*.] The colies, regarded as a subfamily. *Swainson*, 1837.

Colimaceæ† (kol-i-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *Colimacées*), appar. < L. *co-*, together, + *limax* (*limac-*), a snail.] In Lamarck's system of conchology, a family of trachelipods or univalves, including all the land shell-bearing mollusks. They are now distributed among numerous families and several orders.

Colimacidæ (kol-i-mas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colimacea* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Helicea* or *Helicidæ*.

colin (kol′in), *n.* [= F. *colin* = Sp. *colin* = Pg. *colim* = NL. *colinus*, orig. with sibilant *c* (*ç*), < Nahuatl *çolin*, *zolin*, a partridge.] **1.** The common partridge, quail, or bob-white of the United States, *Ortyx virginiana* or *Colinus virginianus*.—**2.** *pl.* The American quails of the subfamily *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ*.

colinderies (kol-in′dę-riz), *n. pl.* [A newspaper word, made from *col*(*onial and*) *Ind*(*ian exhibition*) + *-eries*.] An exhibition of the colonial and Indian industries of the British empire. The name was invented on the occasion of such an exhibition in London in 1886. [Jocular.]

This movement accounts for the reappearance of the Colonial Museum suggestions, which it was sought to act upon in June last. At that time the Commissioners of the various colonies and courts at the exhibition were convened by Sir Philip Owen, under the Prince of Wales's instructions, to consider the means of continuing the highly successful and educationally useful exhibits of the late *Colinderies* as a permanent Colonial Museum.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 384.

Colinus (kō-lī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1828), < *colin*: see *colin*.] A genus of American quails, including those called bob-whites; the colins: synonymous with *Ortyx* (which see).

Colioideæ (kol-i-oi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colius* + *-oideæ*.] The colies, *Coliidæ*, rated as a superfamily.

Coliomorphæ (kol″i-ō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κολιός*, a kind of woodpecker, + *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the third cohort of laminiplantar oscine passerine birds, consisting of four families, and embracing the crows, jays, starlings, grackles, birds of Para-

dise, and some others: equivalent to the same author's earlier *Ambulatores* or *Corviformes*.

coliomorphic (kol″i-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Coliomorphæ* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coliomorphæ*.

colisance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizance*, 3. *Wright.*

Coliseum, *n.* See *Colosseum.*

colitis (kō-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλον, the colon (see *colon*[2]), + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon; colonitis.

Colius (kō′li-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κολιός, a kind of woodpecker.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Coliidæ*, the colies, of which there are 6 or 8 species, all confined to Africa. *C. capensis* is the type.

colk[1]†, *n.* [E. dial. *coke* and *couk*; < ME. *colke, colek*, a hole, = OFries. *kolk*, NFries. *kolcke* = D. *kolk*, a pit, hollow, = MLG. *kolk, kulk*, a hole, a hole filled with water, esp. one caused by the action of water, LG. *kolk*, a hole, pit, ditch.] A core; a kernel.

Alle erthe by skille may likned be
Tille a rounde appel of a tree,
The whiche in myddes has a *colke*
As has an eye [egg] in myddes a yolke.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6443.

It is fulle roten inwardly
At the *colke* within.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 281.

colk[2] (kolk), *n.* [Sc.] A name of the king eider-duck, *Somateria spectabilis. Montagu.* [Local, British.]

col-knife†, *n.* [ME.; < *cole*[4], treachery, deceit (as a prefix in this case depreciative), + *knife.*] A big "ugly" knife.

Both bosters and bragers
God kepe us fro,
That with thare long dagers
Dos mekylle wo,
From alle bylle hagers
With *col-knyfes* that go.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 85.

coll[1] (kol), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *cowl*, Sc. also *cow*; < ME. *collen, colen*, var. of *cullen, killen*, hit, strike, cut, later kill, < Icel. *kolla*, hit on the head, harm, = Norw. *kylla*, poll, cut, prune, = D. *kollen*, knock down: see *kill*[1], which is thus a doublet of *coll*[1].] **1.** To cut off; clip, as the hair of the head; poll.

A sargant sent hi to jaiole
And Iohan hefd [head] comanded to *cole.*
Cursor Mundi, l. 13174.

2. To cut; cut short; lop; prune.

When by there came a gallant hende,
Wi' high *coll'd* hose and laigh *coll'd* shoon,
And he seem'd to be sum kingis son.
Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

3. To cut obliquely.
[North. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

coll[2]† (kol), *v. t.* [< ME. *collen*, < OF. *a-coler* (= Pr. *colar*), embrace, < *col*, < L. *collum*, neck: see *collar.*] **1.** To embrace; caress by embracing the neck.

Sche *kolled* it [the child] ful kindly and askes is name,
& it answered ful sone & seide, "William y hiȝt."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 69.

[He will] flatter and speak fair, ask forgiveness, kiss and *coll.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 575.

2. To clasp; hug.

This devel is mikel with wil and magt, . . .
Colleth men to him with his onde [envious hate].
Rel. Antiq., p. 221.

coll[2]† (kol), *n.* [< *coll*[2], *v.*] An act of embracing; an embrace, especially about the neck. *T. Middleton.*

coll[3]†, *a.* A dialectal variant of *cool.*

She'd ha' dipped her foot in *coll* water.
Johnny Cock (Child's Ballads, VI. 246).

coll-. See *col-.*

colla, *n.* Plural of *collum.*

collabefaction† (ko-lab-ē-fak′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **collabefactio(n-)*, < *collabefieri*, pp. *collabefactus*, be brought to ruin, < *com-*, with, + *labefacere*, make to totter, < *labi*, fall, + *facere*, make.] A wasting away; decay; decline. *Blount.*

collaborate (ko-lab′ō-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *collaborated*, ppr. *collaborating.* [< LL. *collaboratus*, pp. of *collaborare, conlaborare*, work with, < L. *com-*, with, + *laborare*, work, < *labor*, work: see *labor.*] To work with another or others; coöperate with another or others in doing or producing something; especially, to work with another in a literary production or a scientific investigation.

He [Scribe] is said in some cases to have sent sums of money for "copyright in ideas" to men who not only had not actually *collaborated* with him, but who were unaware that he had taken suggestions from their work.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 554.

collaborateur (ko-lab″ō-ra-tėr′), *n.* [F.] The French form of *collaborator*, sometimes used by English writers.

Collaborateur is an excellent word, which neither "colabourer" nor "fellow-workman" defines accurately. Many have felt the need of it; but the right form, for us, is "collaborator." *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 184, note.

collaboration (ko-lab-ō-rā′shon), *n.* [After F. *collaboration*, < LL. as if **collaboratio(n-)*, < *collaborare*: see *collaborate.*] The act of working together; united labor, especially in literary or scientific work.

collaborator (ko-lab′ō-rā-tor), *n.* [After F. *collaborateur*, < ML. *collaborator*, < LL. *collaborare*: see *collaborate.*] An associate in labor, especially in literary or scientific work.

Without the impelling fanaticism of Luther and his *collaborators*, their battle against Rome would never have been fought. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 245.

collagen, collagenic, etc. See *collogen*, etc.

collapsable (kō-lap′sa-bl), *a.* [< *collapse* + *-able.*] See *collapsible.*

collapse (kō-laps′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *collapsed*, ppr. *collapsing.* [< L. *collapsus*, pp. of *collabi, conlabi*, fall together, fall in, < *com-*, together, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse.*] **1.** To fall together, or into an irregular mass or flattened form, through loss of firm connection or rigidity and support of the parts or loss of the contents, as a building through the falling in of its sides, or an inflated bladder from escape of the air contained in it.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted and the sides of the canals *collapse.* *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) To break down; go to pieces; come to nothing; fail; become ruined: as, the project *collapsed.*

The ruins of his crown's *collapsed* state.
Mir. for Mags., p. 588.

Those corrupted inbred humours of *collapsed* nature.
Quarles, Judgment and Mercy.

An American female constitution which *collapses* just in the middle third of life. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

(*b*) In *pathol.*, to sink into extreme weakness or physical depression in the course of a disease. (*c*) To appear as if collapsing; lose strength, courage, etc.; subside; cease to assert one's self or push one's self forward: as, after that rebuke he *collapsed.* [Colloq.]

collapse (kō-laps′), *n.* [< *collapse, v.*] **1.** A falling in or together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel.—**2.** Figuratively, a sudden and complete failure of any kind; a breakdown.

There was now a general *collapse* in heroism; intrigue took the place of patriotic ardour. *W. Chambers.*

3. In *med.*, an extreme sinking or depression; a more or less sudden failure of the vital powers: as, the stage of *collapse* in cholera.

collapsible (kō-lap′si-bl), *a.* [< *collapse* + *-ible.*] Capable of collapsing; liable to collapse; made so as to collapse: as, a *collapsible* balloon; a *collapsible* tube or drinking-cup. Also *collapsable.*

The Berthon *collapsible* boat, for infantry in single file, is also employed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 458.

collapsion (kō-lap′shon), *n.* [< LL. *collapsio(n-), conlapsio(n-)*, < *collabi*, collapse: see *collapse, v.*] The act of falling together or collapsing; the state resulting from collapse. [Rare.]

The *collapsion* of the skin after death.
P. Russell, Indian Serpents, p. 7.

★**collar** (kol′ăr), *n.* [A later spelling, imitating the L. form, of earlier mod. E. *coller*, < ME. *coller*, earlier *coler*, < OF. *coler, colier*, F. *collier* = Pr. *colar* = Sp. Pg. *collar* = It. *collare*, < L. *collare*, a collar, < *collum* = AS. *heals*, E. *halse*[1], the neck: see *halse*[1].] **1.** Something worn about the neck, whether for restraint, convenience, or ornament. Specifically—(*a*) A band, usually of iron, worn by prisoners or slaves as a means of restraint or a badge of servitude.

A grazing iron *collar* grinds my neck.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

(*b*) In *armor*, a defense of mail or plate for the neck. (*c*) An ornamental and symbolic chain or necklace formerly worn by knights and gentlemen as a badge of adherence. It is still used as one of the insignia of an honorary order, usually identified with the higher classes of that order, and worn only on state occasions. The cross, medallion, or the like, is on such occasions attached to the collar, instead of to the ribbon with which it is usually worn. The collars of some of the orders of knighthood are given in the descriptions of the separate orders. See *collar of SS*, below. (*d*) The neck-band of a coat, cloak, gown, etc., either standing or rolled over.

Let us have standing *collers* in the fashion.
All are become a stiff-necked generation.
Rowlands, Knave of Hearts (1611).

A standing *collar* to keep his neck band clean.
L. Barry, Ram Alley (1611).

(*e*) A separate band or ruff worn for cleanliness, ornament, or warmth, and made of linen, muslin, lace, fur, etc. (*f*) Same as *bandoleer*, 2.

If one bandaleer take fire, all the rest do in that *collar.*
Lord Orrery, quoted in Grose, i. 5.

(*g*) A halter.

While you live, draw your neck out of the *collar.*
Shak., R. and J., i. 1.

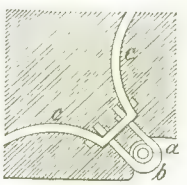
(*h*) A neck-band forming that part of the harness of a draft-animal, as a horse, to which the traces are attached, and upon which the strain of the load falls; also a neck-band placed upon some other animal, as a dog, as an ornament or as a means of restraint or of identification.

Her traces of the smallest spider's web;
Her *collars* of the moonshine's watery beams.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And *collars* of the same their necks surround.
Dryden, Fables.

(*i*) A wide ring of metal put about a piece of stove-pipe to make it close the "thimble" in a chimney where the thimble is larger than the pipe: as, a 6-inch *collar* is needed if a 6-inch pipe is to be used with an 8-inch thimble.

2. Anything resembling a collar; something in the form of a collar, or analogous to a collar in situation. (*a*) In *arch.*: (1) A ring or cincture. (2) A collar-beam. (*b*) In *bot.*: (1) The ring upon the stipe (stem) of an agaric. (2) The point of junction in the embryo between the caudicle and the plumule. (3) The point of junction of the root and stem. (4) Same as *collarbags.* (*c*) In *mach.*: (1) An enlargement or swell encircling a rod or shaft, and serving usually as a holding- or bearing-piece. (2) An enlarged portion of the end of a car-axle, designed to receive the end-thrust of the journal-bearing; a button. (*d*) In *mining*, the timbering around the mouth of a shaft, or at the surface of the ground. (*e*) A skirting or rain-shedding device placed round a chimney where it passes through the roof. (*f*) *Naut.*: (1) An eye in the end or bight of a shroud or stay, to go over a masthead. (2) A rope formed into a wreath, with a heart or deadeye in the bight, to which the stay is confined at the lower part. (*g*) In *zool.*: (1) A ring around the neck, however made, as by color of hair or feathers, shape or texture of hair or feathers, thickening of integument, presence of a set of radiating processes, etc. See cut under *Balanoglossus.* (2) In *Infusoria*, specifically, the raised rim of a collar-cell. (3) In *entom.*: (i.) The upper part of the prothorax when it is closely united to the mesothorax, forming a crescent-shaped anterior border to it, as in *Hymenoptera* and many *Diptera.* (ii.) A posterior prolongation of the head, usually termed a *neck.* [Rare.]—**Against the collar,** uphill, so that the horse's shoulders are constantly pressed against the collar; hence, figuratively, at a disadvantage; against difficulties; against opposition.—**Anchor and collar.** See *anchor*[1].—**Bishop's collar,** in *armor*, a collar or tippet of chain-mail of peculiar form, reaching to the end of the shoulders, and forming in front a point where the two sides come together and are held by buckles or the like. The shape was nearly that of the pelerine.—**Collar and clamp,** a hinge ordinarily used upon dock-gates; an anchor and collar (which see, under *anchor*[1]).—**Collar of brawn,** the quantity of brawn rolled or wound up in one piece: brawn being derived from the collar or breast part of a boar.



Collar and Clamp.
a, hole for the pintle of the leaf; *b*, clevy; *c*, *c*, anchor.

Item, a *coller of* good large fat *brawn*
Serv'd for a drum, waited upon by two
Fair long black puddings lying by for drumsticks.
Cartwright, Ordinary.

Collar of SS. (*a*) A decoration which is known to have been instituted by Henry IV. of England, and is identified with the house of Lancaster. It was revived after the wars of the Roses, and was a favorite decoration in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. A similar collar is still worn as a mark of dignity by certain English officials, but is now inseparable from the office. The collar consists of an S often repeated, but the other details differed at different times, being roses, knots, the Tudor portcullis, and similar emblems. (*b*†) A sort of punch made of sack, cider, and sugar. *The Cheats*, 1662, in Wright.—**Hempen collar.** See *hempen.*—**In collar,** ready for or used to work, as a horse.—**Out of collar,** unready for or unused to work.—**To slip the collar,** to escape or get free; disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement.

★**collar** (kol′ăr), *v. t.* [< *collar, n.*] **1.** To seize by the collar.

With grim determination, he had *collared* and carried himself to sleep forthwith.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 323.

2. To put a collar on.

The British dog was within an ace of being *collared* and tax-ticketed, after the continental fashion.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 301.

3. To roll up and bind (a piece of meat, or a fish, etc.): as, to *collar* beef; also, to cut up and press into a roll. See *collared beef.*

To *collar* mackerel.
Mrs. Raffald, Eng. Housekeeper, p. 43.

4. In *racing slang*, to draw up to; get even with or be neck-and-neck with in racing.

collar-awl (kol′ăr-âl), *n.* A saddlers' needle for sewing horse-collars.

collarbags (kol′ăr-bagz), *n.* The smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum.* Also *collar.*

collar-beam (kol′ăr-bēm), *n.* A beam or piece of timber extending between two opposite raf-

ters, at some height above their base. It prevents sagging, and also serves as a strut or tie, or as a ceiling-joist for a garret. Sometimes called *wind-beam*.

collar-bird (kol'ăr-bėrd), *n.* A bower-bird of the genus *Chlamydodera:* so called from the nuchal collar. The spotted collar-bird is *C. maculata*.

collar-block (kol'ăr-blok), *n.* A block on which harness-makers shape and sew collars.

collar-bolt (kol'ăr-bōlt), *n.* A bolt forged with a shoulder or collar. *F. Campin*, Mech. Engineering.

collar-bone (kol'ăr-bōn), *n.* The clavicle.

collar-cell (kol'ăr-sel), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a flagellate cell in which a rim or collar of the cell-wall surrounds the base of the flagellum: a frequent condition of monadiform cells, whether belonging to the group of which the genus *Monas* is a representative or occurring elsewhere, as in sponges. See *Choanoflagellata*.

collar-check (kol'ăr-chek), *n.* A coarse woolen cloth with a checked pattern, used in the manufacture of horse-collars.

collard (kol'ărd), *n.* [A corruption of *colewort.*] A variety of cabbage with the fleshy leaves scattered upon the stem instead of gathered into a head. [Southern U. S.]

> The poor trash who scratched a bare subsistence from a sorry patch of beans and *collards*.
> *Gilmore*, My Southern Friends, p. 54.

> In the South no word, as no dish, is better known among the poorer whites and negroes than *collards* or greens.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XIV. 46.

collar-day (kol'ăr-dā), *n.* In England, a day on which knights appear at court in the collars of their orders.

> It being St. Andrew's, and a *collar-day*, he went to the Chapel. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 69.

collare (ko-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *collaria* (-ri-ä). [L.: see *collar, n.*] 1. The collar or prothorax of an insect, which bears the anterior pair of legs: sometimes restricted to an elevated posterior portion of the prothorax, seen in many *Hymenoptera* and *Hemiptera*.—2. In *decorative art*, a necklace or collar, as of an order, represented on a figure in embroidery, goldsmiths' work, or the like.

collared (kol'ărd), *a.* [< *collar, n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a collar, or something resembling a collar.

> The amœboids that form the wall of this cavity become metamorphosed into *collared* flagellate zooids.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 509.

2. In *her.*, same as *gorged*, 2.—**Collared beef**, beef from which the bones are removed, rolled and bound with a string or tape and braized with various preparations of herbs, wine, spices, etc. It is pressed under a heavy weight and served in slices.—**Collared calf.** See *calf*.

collared-chained (kol'ărd-chānd), *a.* In *her.*, wearing a collar to which a chain is attached. See *chain*.

★**collaret, collarette** (kol'ăr-et), *n.* [< ML. *collaratus*, dim. of L. *collare*, collar: see *collar, n.*] 1. A small collar or fichu of linen, lace, fur, etc., worn by women.—2. Any piece of armor protecting the neck, more particularly in front. See *gorgerin* and *hausse-col*.

collaria, *n.* Plural of *collare*.

collarino (kol-à-rē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *collare*, ★collar: see *collar, n.*] In *arch.*, an astragal. Also *colarin*.

collar-launder (kol'ăr-län″dėr), *n.* In *mining*, a gutter or pipe attached to a lift of a pump to convey water to a cistern or any other place.

collarless (kol'ăr-les), *a.* [< *collar, n.*, + *-less.*] 1. Having no collar.—2. In *Infusoria*, not choanate.

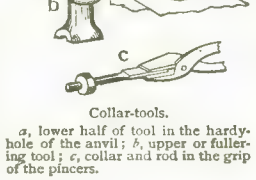
collar-nail (kol'ăr-nāl), *n.* A form of nail used in blind-soling boots and shoes. It has a projecting collar up to which it is driven into the heel or sole; the outer lift or sole is then driven on the projecting head of the nail, which thus holds without extending through the leather.

collar-plate (kol'ăr-plāt), *n.* An auxiliary nut used to support long pieces in a lathe.

collar-swage (kol'ăr-swāj), *n.* A swage used by blacksmiths in swaging a collar upon a rod.

collar-tool (kol'ăr-tōl), *n.* In *forging*, a rounding-tool for swaging collars or flanges on rods.

collar-work (kol'ăr-wėrk), *n.* Uphill work, such as compels a horse to press against the collar; hence, figuratively, difficult work of any kind.



Collar-tools.

a, lower half of tool in the hardy-hole of the anvil; *b*, upper or fullering tool; *c*, collar and rod in the grip of the pincers.

collatable (kọ-lā'ta-bl), *a.* [< *collate* + *-able.*] Capable of being collated.

collate (kọ-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collated*, ppr. *collating*. [< L. *collatus, conlatus*, pp. of *conferre*, bring together, compare, bestow (see *confer*), < *com-*, together, + *ferre* (= E. *bear*[1]), with pp. *latus*, carry: see *ablative, delate, prolate*, etc.] 1. To bring together and compare; examine critically, noting points of agreement and disagreement: applied particularly to manuscripts and books: as, to *collate* all the manuscripts of a classical author.

> They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. *South.*

> Constant care he took,
> *Collating* creed with creed, and book with book.
> *Crabbe*, Works, V. 73.

2. To confer or bestow a benefice on by collation: followed by *to*.

> He was *collated* by Sir George Ashe, bishop of Clogher, *to* the archdeaconry of Clogher. *Goldsmith*, Parnell.

3. To bestow or confer. [Rare.]

> The grace of the Spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and *collated*. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

4. In *bookbinding*, to verify the arrangement of, as the sheets of a book after they have been gathered. It is usually done by counting and inspecting the signatures at the foot of the first page of each sheet.

★**collateral** (kọ-lat'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *collaterall*, < ME. *collateral* = F. *collatéral* = Sp. *colateral* = Pg. *collateral* = It. *collaterale*, < ML. *collateralis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *lateralis*, of the side: see *lateral.*] I. *a.* 1. Situated at the side; belonging to the side or to what is at the side; hence, occupying a secondary or subordinate position.

> In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
> Must I be comforted, not in his sphere.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, I. 1.

> Ye cannot compare an ordinary Bishop with Timothy, who was an extraordinary man, foretold and promis'd to the Church by many Prophecies, and his name joyn'd as *collaterall* with Saint Paul, in most of his Apostolick Epistles. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> Having seene this, we descended into the body of the church, full of *collaterall* chapells and large oratories.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov., 1644.

2. Acting indirectly; acting through side channels. [Rare.]

> They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me:
> If by direct or by *collateral* hand
> They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give . . .
> To you in satisfaction. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

3. Accompanying; attendant, especially as an auxiliary; aiding, strengthening, confirming, etc., in a secondary or subordinate way: as, *collateral* aid; *collateral* security (see below); *collateral* evidence.

> Hit [poverty] defendeth the flessh fro folyes ful menye:
> And a *collateral* confort, Crystes owen sonde [sending].
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 136.

> He that brings any *collateral* respect [consideration] to prayers, loses the benefit of the prayers of the congregation. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

> All the force of the motive lies within itself: it receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations.
> *Bp. Atterbury.*

> Not merely the writer's testimony, . . . but *collateral* evidence also is required. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

4. Descending from the same stock or ancestor (commonly male) as another, but in a different line: distinguished from *lineal*. Thus, the children of brothers are *collateral* relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather.

> When a peer whose title is limited to male heirs dies, leaving only daughters, his peerage must expire, unless he have, not only a *collateral* heir, but a *collateral* heir descended through an uninterrupted line of males from the first possessor of the honour.
> *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

5. In *bot.*, standing side by side: as, *collateral* ovules.—6. In *geom.*, having a common edge, as two adjoining faces of a polyhedron. *Kirkman.*—**Collateral ancestors,** uncles, aunts, and other collateral antecessors who are not "ancestors" in the sense of progenitors.—**Collateral assurance,** in *law*, assurance made over and above the principal deed.—**Collateral bundle.** See *bundle.*—**Collateral circulation.** See *circulation.*—**Collateral eminence,** a smooth protuberance in the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum, between the middle and posterior horns, caused by the collateral sulcus or fissure.—**Collateral facts,** in *law*, facts not considered relevant to the matter in dispute in an action.—**Collateral fibers,** of the cerebellum, the fibers which connect one lamina with the adjacent laminæ.—**Collateral fissure,** in *anat.*, the collateral sulcus.—**Collateral-inheritance tax,** a tax laid on property received by collateral heirs by will or under an intestate law.—**Collateral issue,** in *law*, an issue aside from the main question in the case.—**Collateral proceeding,** in *law*, another proceeding, not for the direct purpose of impeaching the proceeding to which it is said to be collateral. In this sense a new action brought to set aside a judgment in a former action is a direct and not a collateral proceeding. The phrase, however, is sometimes loosely used of any proceeding other than a step in the main action or suit. In this sense, while a motion made in an action to set aside a judgment therein is a direct proceeding, a fresh action to set aside the judgment would be a collateral proceeding.—**Collateral security,** any property or right of action, as a bill of sale or stock-certificate, which is given to secure the performance of a contract or the discharge of an obligation and as additional to the obligation of that contract, and which upon the performance of the latter is to be surrendered or discharged.—**Collateral sulcus,** in *anat.*, the occipitotemporal fissure of the cerebrum lying below the calcarine fissure, giving rise to the collateral eminence in the lateral ventricle of the brain. See *sulcus.*—**Collateral trust-bonds.** See *bond*[1].—**Collateral warranty.** See *warranty.*—**Condition collateral.** See *condition.*

II. *n.* 1. A kinsman or relative descended from a common ancestor, but not in direct line.—2. Anything of value, or representing value, as bonds, deeds, etc., pledged as security in addition to a direct obligation.

collaterality†, *n.* [< F. *collatéralité*; as *collateral* + *-ity.*] The state of being collateral. *Cotgrave.*

collaterally (kọ-lat'e-ral-i), *adv.* In a collateral manner. (*a*) Side by side. (*b*) Indirectly.

> The Papists more directly, . . . and the fanatics more *collaterally*. *Dryden.*

(*c*) In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally.

> Members of his own family *collaterally* related to him.
> *Coxe*, House of Austria, xxv.

(*d*) With or by means of collaterals.

> Dear to the broker is a note of hand
> *Collaterally* secured. *Halleck*, Fanny.

collateralness (kọ-lat'e-ral-nes), *n.* The state of being collateral.

> *Collateralité* [F.], collaterality or *collateralnesse*.
> *Cotgrave.*

collation (kọ-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *collacioun, colasioun*, etc., discourse, conversation, comparison, reflection, = D. *collatie* = MLG. *collatie, klatie* = G. Dan. *kollation*, < OF. *collacion*, discourse, etc., F. *collation* = Sp. *colación* = Pg. *collação* = It. *collazione* (in sense 8 *colazione*), < L. *collatio(n-), conlatio(n-)*, a bringing together, collection, comparison, < *collatus, conlatus*, pp. of *conferre:* see *collate.*] 1. The act of collating, or bringing together and comparing; a comparison of one thing with another of a like kind; especially, the comparison of manuscripts or editions of books or of records or statistics.

> The omissions and the commissions in the Chronicle of Fabyan are often amusing and always instructive; but these could not have been detected but by a severe *collation*, which has been happily performed.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 286.

> The earliest instances we recall of this method of centralized *collation* is of meteorological observations, in this country conducted for many years by the Smithsonian Institution. *Science*, IV. 411.

2. A compilation; specifically, a collection of the lives of the fathers of the church.

> It is preued in vitas patrum, that is to seie, in lyues and *colacioums* of fadris.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

3. The act of reading and conversing on the lives of the saints, or the Scriptures: a practice instituted in monasteries by St. Benedict. *Dr. W. Smith.*—4†. A conference.

> "Yet wol I," quod this markis softely,
> "That in thy chambre I and thou and she
> Have a *collacion*." *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 269.

> They call it a *Collation*, because (forsooth) it wanted some Councill-formalities. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 90.

5†. A contribution; something to which each of several participators contributes.

> A shot or *collation*, because every particular apostle did cast in and collate his article, to make up this sum.
> *Bp. Nicholson*, Expos. of Catechism, p. 25.

6†. In the medieval universities, a sort of theological lecture laying down certain propositions without necessarily proving them. It was not a commentary, although it might contain a general analysis of the Book of the Sentences (see *sentence*) and might begin and end with a text of Scripture.

7†. Reasoning; drawing of a conclusion.

> It byholdeth alle thinges, so as I shal seye, by a strok of thoust formerly without discours or *collacioun*.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 165.

8. A repast; a meal: a term originally applied to the refection partaken of by monks in monasteries after the reading of the lives of the saints.

> When I came, I found such a *collation* of wine and sweetmeats prepared as little corresponded to the terms of the invitation. *Whiston*, Memoirs, p. 272.

> Here one of the great sheiks resides, who would have prepared a *collation* for us, and asked us to stay all night, but we only took coffee, and he sent a man with us.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 61.

The convention, after dissolving itself, partook of a modest *collation* in the senate chamber.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 273.

9†. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift.

The baptism of John . . . was not a direct instrument of the Spirit for the *collation* of grace.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 95.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the *collation* of these benefits. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

10. In *canon law*, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who is the ordinary of the benefice, and who at the same time has the benefice in his own gift or patronage, or by neglect of the patron has acquired the patron's rights. When the patron of a church is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if the bishop of the diocese is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act, and are called *collation*.

11. In *civil* and *Scots law*, the real or supposed return of a former advancement to the mass of a decedent's property, made by one heir, that the property may be equitably divided among all the heirs; hotch-pot.

The application of the principle of *collation* to descendants generally, so that they were bound to throw into the mass of the succession before its partition every advance they had received from their parent in anticipation of their shares. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 714.

Collation of goods, in *civil law*. See def. 11.—**Collation of rights**, that species of service which the judge renders to any person by putting him in possession of a certain right. *J. S. Mill.*—**Collation of seals**, one seal set on the reverse of another, on the same label. *Wharton.*

collation† (kŏ-lā′shŏn), *v. i.* [< *collation*, *n.*, 8.] To partake of a light repast.

I went to see a coach-race in Hide Park, and *collation'd* in Spring Garden. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, May 20, 1658.

collationer (kŏ-lā′shŏn-ėr), *n.* [< *collation* + *-er*[1].] **1.** A collator of the printed sheets of books. [Rare.]—**2.** One who partakes of a collation or repast. [Rare.]

We, meanwhile, untitled attendants, stood at the other end of the room, forming a semicircle, and all strictly facing the royal *collationers*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 99.

collatitious† (kol-a-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *collatitius*, more correctly *collaticius*, < *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate*.] Contributed; brought together; performed by contribution.

Other men's *collatitious* liberality.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 46.

collative (kŏ-lā′tiv), *a.* [= F. *collatif* = Sp. *collativo* = Pg. *collativo*, < L. *collativus*, brought together, combined, < *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate*.] **1†.** Conferring or bestowing.

Institutive or *collative* of power. *Barrows.*

2. Collating.—**3.** *Eccles.*, presented by collation: applied to advowsons or livings of which the bishop and patron are the same person.—**Collative act**, in *logic*, the act of joining premises and thence deducing a conclusion; the act of comparing a thing with itself or with something else. [A Scotist term.]

collator (kŏ-lā′tor), *n.* [< L. *collator*, a comparer, contributor, etc., < *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate*.] One who collates or makes a collation. (*a*) One who compares manuscripts or editions of books. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, a person who collates the printed sheets of books. (*c*) One who collates to a benefice. (*d†*) One who confers any benefit or bestows a gift of any kind.

Well-placed benefits redound to the *collator's* honour.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 16.

collaud† (ko-lâd′), *v. t.* [< L. *collaudare*, *conlaudare*, < *com-*, together, + *laudare*, praise: see *laud*.] To unite in praising.

Beasts wild and tame . . .
Collaud his name. *Howell*, Letters.

collaudation† (kol-â-dā′shŏn), *n.* [< L. *collaudatio(n-)*, < *collaudare*, pp. *collaudatus*: see *collaud*.] Joint or combined laudation, encomium, or flattery.

The rhetorical *collaudations*, with the honourable epithets given to their persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

colleague (kol′ēg), *n.* [< F. *collegue*, now *collègue* = Sp. *colega* = Pg. It. *collega*, < L. *collēga*, *conlēga*, a partner in office, < *com-*, with, + *legare*, send on an embassy: see *legate*.] An associate in office, professional employment, or special labor, as in a commission: not properly used of partners in business.=**Syn.** *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

colleague (ko-lēg′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *colleagued*, ppr. *colleaguing*. [< *colleague*, *n.*] To coöperate in the same office, or for a common end; combine.

Colleagued with the dream of his advantage.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

colleagueship (kol′ēg-ship), *n.* [< *colleague* + *-ship*.] The state of being a colleague.

collect†, *n.* See *collock*.

collect (kŏ-lekt′), *v.* [< OF. *collecter*, F. *collecter* = Sp. *colectar* = Pg. *collectar* = It. *collettare*, < ML. *collectare*, collect money, < L. *collecta*, a collection in money, (LL.) a meeting, assemblage, (ML.) a tax, also an assembly for prayer, a prayer (see *collect*, *n.*), prop. fem. of *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, *conligere* (> F. *colliger* = Pg. *colligar*), gather together, collect, consider, conclude, infer, < *com-*, together, + *legere*, gather: see *legend*. From L. *colligere* come also E. *coil*[1] and *cull*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gather into one place or group; assemble or bring together; make a combination, group, or collection of; gather: as, to *collect* facts or evidence; to *collect* curiosities or rare books.

A passion for *collecting* books is not always a passion for literature. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 57.

2. To receive or compel payment of; bring to a settlement: as, to *collect* a bill.—**3.** To ascertain or infer from observation or information; infer. [Now rare.]

The reverent care I bear unto my lord
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Which sequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

We may *collect* the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins.
South, in Whipple's Ess. and Rev., II. 81.

To collect one's self, to recover from surprise or a disconcerted state; regain command over one's scattered thoughts or emotions.

Affrighted much,
I did in time *collect myself*. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** To convene, convoke, muster, accumulate, amass, group.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To gather together; accumulate: as, pus *collects* in an abscess; snow *collects* in drifts.—**2†.** To compose one's self.

Collect,
I fear you are not well: pray tell me why
You talk thus? *Shirley*, Traitor, iii. 3.

collect (kol′ekt), *n.* [< ME. *collect*, *colect*, < LL. *collecta*, a meeting (L. a collection in money), in ML. also a meeting for prayer, and (for *oratio ad collectam*, a prayer at a preliminary service in one church, before proceeding to another church to attend mass, a prayer at the latter church being called *oratio ad missam*) a prayer, etc.: see *collect*, *v.*] **1.** In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other Western liturgies: (*a*) A concise prayer, varying according to the day, week, octave, or season, recited before the epistle, regularly consisting of one sentence, and asking for some grace or blessing with reference to some teaching of the epistle or gospel, or both. A collect is composed of an address to the Trinity or to one of the Divine Persons, a petition thus introduced, and the pleading of Christ's merits or final ascription to a Person of the Trinity. One collect may be used alone or several in succession. Collects regularly belong to the eucharistic office, but are repeated in the day-offices (hours, morning and evening prayer), thus forming a constant link between the latter and the altar service. They are characteristic of Western liturgies and offices, not being known in the Eastern churches. Almost all those still in use are very ancient, and the origin of this form of prayer is at least as old as the fifth century. Leo the Great (440–61) and Gelasius I. (492–96) are reputed the first composers of collects. See *oratio*.

The unity of sentiment and severity of style which characterise these little pieces [Milton's Sonnets] remind us . . . of the *Collects* of the English Liturgy.
Macaulay, Milton.

While the East, again, soars to God in exclamations of angelic self-forgetfulness, the West comprehends all the spiritual needs of man in *Collects* of matchless profundity.
P. Freeman, Principles of Divine Service, I. 274.

(*b*) In a wider sense, a prayer of similar character or construction, especially one following the collect for the day, or used just before the conclusion of an office. (*c*) A name sometimes given to the synapte of the Greek Church.—**2.** A collection. [Rare.]

Yet anything that others can write of him is poor indeed beside a *collect* of his own golden sayings.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 137.

collectable, collectible (kŏ-lek′ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *collect* + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being collected.

collectanea (kol-ek-tā′nē-ä), *n. pl.* [LL., neut. pl. of L. *collectaneus*, gathered together: see *collectaneous*.] A selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction; a miscellany.

collectaneous† (kol-ek-tā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *collectaneus*, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, gather together: see *collect*, *v.*] Gathered; collected.

collectarium (kol-ek-tā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *collectaria* (-ä). [ML., < *collecta*: see *collect*, *n.* Cf. *collectanea*.] In medieval use, a separate liturgical book containing the collects, which are now included in the Missal and the Book of Common Prayer.

In the same illumination [the original illumination in the Book of Hours] the young clerk (probably an acolyte) who is seen to the right, kneeling, and holding up before the bishop a *collectarium*, out of which that prelate is singing the collect, is vested in a girdled alb, the neck of which is worked like the canons' surplices.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 439, note.

collected (kŏ-lek′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *collect*, *v.*] Having control of one's mental faculties; not disconcerted; firm; prepared; self-possessed; composed: as, to be quite *collected* in the midst of danger.

The jury shall be quite surprised,
The prisoner quite *collected*.
Praed, On the Year 1828.

The expression [of the Norwegian men] was sensible and *collected*, but with nothing about it specially adventurous or daring. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 81.

=**Syn.** *Cool*, *Composed*, etc. See *calm*[1].

collectedly (kŏ-lek′ted-li), *adv.* **1.** In one view; together; collectively. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]—**2.** In a firm, composed, or self-possessed manner: as, he spoke quite calmly and *collectedly*.

collectedness (kŏ-lek′ted-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being collected or brought into close union or concentration. [Rare.]—**2.** A collected or calm state of the mind; composure.

collectible, *a.* See *collectable*.

collecting-cane (kŏ-lek′ting-kān), *n.* See *cane*[1].

collection (kŏ-lek′shŏn), *n.* [= F. *collection* = Pr. *collectio* = Sp. *colección* = Pg. *collecção* = It. *collezione*, < L. *collectio(n-)*, a bringing together, inference (tr. Gr. *συλλογισμός*, a syllogism: see *syllogism*), ML. also a collection in money, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, collect: see *collect*, *v.*] **1.** The act or practice of collecting or of gathering together: as, the *collection* of rare books.

His [Cotton's] antiquarian tastes were early displayed in the *collection* of ancient records, charters, and other manuscripts, which had been dispersed from the monastic libraries in the reign of Henry VIII. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 509.

2. An assemblage or gathering of objects; a number of things collected, gathered, or brought together; a number of objects considered as constituting one whole of which the single objects are parts: as, a *collection* of pictures; a *collection* of essays; a *collection* of minerals.

A class, or *collection* of individuals, named after a quality common to all. *Bain*, Logic, i. 51.

Every *collection* ought to form a definite congruous whole, which can be visited, studied, and remembered with a certain unity of impression.
Jevons, Social Reform, p. 61.

Specifically—**3.** A sum of money collected for religious or charitable purposes, especially during a religious service.

Now concerning the *collection* for the saints. 1 Cor. xvi. 1.

4†. The act of deducing consequences; inference from premises; that which is deduced or inferred; an inference; sometimes, specifically, an inductive inference.

Good my lord,
What light *collections* has your searching eye
Caught from my loose behaviour?
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

Wrong *collections* have been hitherto made out of these words by modern divines. *Milton.*

5. A private examination at the end of each term at the colleges of the English universities.—**6.** The act of receiving or compelling payment of dues, public or private, as for taxes, customs duties, or personal debts.—**7.** The jurisdiction of a collector; a collectorship. See *collector*, 3.—**Collection Act**, a United States statute of 1799 (1 Stat., 627) which established districts for the collection of duties on imports, regulated the business of custom-houses and customs officers, and prescribed rules for the entry and clearing of vessels, etc.—**Collection of light**, in *astrol.*, a situation of three planets so that two of them are in aspect with the third, though not with each other.=**Syn. 2.** Assemblage, group, crowd, mass, lot, heap; compilation, selection.—**3.** Contribution.

collectitious† (kol-ek-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *collectitius*, more correctly *collecticius*, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*: see *collect*, *v.*] Gathered together; collected.

collective (kŏ-lek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *collectif* = Sp. *colectivo* = Pg. *collectivo* = It. *collettivo*, < L. *collectivus*, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, collect: see *collect*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to, vested in, or exercised by a number of individuals jointly, or considered as forming one body; united; aggregated: opposed to *individual* and *distributive*: as, *collective* actions.

When a body of men unite together and occupy, by appropriation or by conquest, a tract of land, and then divide it into equal shares, that is no evidence of *collective* ownership. *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, p. 20.

2. In *gram.*, denoting an aggregate, group, or assemblage; expressing under the singular form a whole consisting of a plurality of individual objects or persons: as, a *collective* noun.—**3†.** Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.

Critical and *collective* reason. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

4. Having the quality or power of collecting together; tending to collect; forming a collection. [Rare.]

Local is his throne, . . . to fix a point,
A central point, *collective* of his sons. *Young.*

5. Relating to or of the nature of collectivism; belonging to the people as a whole.—**Collective fruits,** aggregations of the fruits resulting from several clustered flowers, as the mulberry or pineapple.—**Collective note,** in *diplomacy*, a note or an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.—**Collective noun.** See II.—**Collective sense,** in *logic*, an acceptation of a common noun such that something is asserted of the individuals it denotes taken together which is not asserted of any one of them separately. Thus, in the sentence "The planets are seven in number," *planets* is taken in a collective sense.—**Collective whole,** in *logic*, a whole the material parts of which are separate and accidentally brought together, as an army, a heap of stones, a pile of wheat, etc.

II. *n.* [Cf. L. *nomen collectivum*, a collective noun.] In *gram.*, a noun in the singular number signifying an aggregate or assemblage, as *multitude, crowd, troop, herd, people, society, clergy, meeting*, etc. Collectives as subjects can have their verbs either in the singular or in the plural, the latter by preference in familiar style; but usage varies as to different words of this class, according as they express more prominently a unity or a complexity; they take attributives, however, in the singular: as, the jury *meets* or *meet*, but *this* jury *meets*.

Wee shall also put a manifest violence and impropriety upon a knowne word against his common signification in binding a *Collective* to a singular person.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

collectively (kō-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a collective manner; in a mass or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly: as, the citizens of a state *collectively* considered.

During the hunting and pastoral stages, the warriors of the group hold the land *collectively*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

collectiveness (kō-lek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being collective; combination; union; mass. *Todd.* Also *collectivity*.

collectivism (kō-lek'tiv-izm), *n.* [< *collective* + *-ism*; = F. *collectivisme*.] The socialistic theory or principle of centralization of all directive social and industrial power, especially of control of the means of production, in the people collectively, or the state: the opposite of *individualism*.

As used in current speech, and also in economics, no very definite line of distinction between communism and socialism can be drawn. Generally speaking, communism is a term for a system of common property, and this should be accepted as the reasonably correct usage of the word; but even by socialists it is frequently used as practically synonymous with socialism. *Collectivism* is a word which has recently come into vogue to express the economic basis of socialism as above explained.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 207, note.

Collectivism, which is now used by German as well as by French writers, denotes the condition of a community when its affairs, especially its industry, are managed in the collective way, instead of the method of separate, individual effort. *Woolsey*, Communism and Socialism, p. 4.

collectivist (kō-lek'tiv-ist), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [< *collective* + *-ist*; = F. *collectiviste*.] A believer in the principle of collectivism; especially, one who holds that the material means of production, as the soil, should belong to the people at large.

The *Collectivists* admit that recompense should be proportioned to work done, which is the principle of individual responsibility.
Orpen, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 245.

II. *a.* **1.** Believing in the principle of collectivism.—**2.** Pertaining to or of the nature of collectivism; founded on the principle of collectivism.

The message then proceeds to speak of measures for "organizing the life of the people in the form of corporative associations under the protection and furtherance of the state"—a clause which might be taken as an admission of the *collectivist* principle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 216.

3. Relating or belonging to the collectivists: as, a *collectivist* writer.

collectivity (kol-ek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *collective* + *-ity*.] **1.** Same as *collectiveness*. *J. Morley.*—**2.** The whole collectively considered; the mass. [Rare.]

The *collectivity* of living existence becomes a self-improving machine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 436.

Specifically—**3.** The people of a commune or state taken collectively; the people at large; the citizens as a whole.

The Marxists insisted that the social regime of collective property and systematic co-operative production could not possibly be introduced, maintained, or regulated, except by means of an omnipotent and centralised political authority—call it the State, call it the *collectivity*, call it what you like—which should have the final disposal of everything. *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 140.

4. Collectivism; especially, the ownership on the part of the state or the people at large of all means of production, especially of the soil.

Collectivity, in the dialect of the Socialists, means the ownership of all the instruments of production by the state, and its use of them in such manner as shall seem best calculated to eradicate or diminish poverty.
The Nation, Nov. 15, 1883.

★**collector** (kō-lek'tor), *n.* [= F. *collecteur* = Sp. *colector* = Pg. *collector* = It. *collettore*, < ML. *collector*, < L. *colligere*, pp. *collectus*, gather together: see *collect*, *v.*] **1.** One who collects or gathers; especially, one who makes it a pursuit or an amusement to collect objects of interest, as books, paintings, plants, minerals, shells, etc.

Ancillon was a great *collector* of curious books, and dexterously defended himself when accused of the Bibliomania. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 58.

2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book. [Rare.]

Volumes without the *collector's* own reflections. *Addison.*

3. A person employed to collect dues, public or private; especially, an officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs duties, taxes, or toll within a certain district. Under the government of the United States these are of two classes, called *collectors* of customs and *collectors* of internal revenue.

Qwich messe peny and ferthing schal be resceyued be the *colictour* for the zere [year] chosen.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 452.

The king sent his chief *collector* of tribute unto the cities of Juda. 1 Mac. i. 29.

Specifically—**4.** In British India, the chief administrative official of a zillah or district, charged with the collection of the revenue, and also, except in Bengal proper, possessing certain magisterial powers. *Yule and Burnell.*—**5.** One of two bachelors of arts in Oxford University who are appointed each Lent to divide the determining bachelors into classes and distribute the schools. Also called *Lent collectors*.—**6.** A person appointed to care for the estate of a decedent until letters testamentary or of administration upon it are granted.—**7.** In *elect.*, the upper plate of a disk or condenser, employed for collecting electricity; more generally, any arrangement for collecting electricity.

A pointed *collector* was not employed until after Franklin's famous researches on the action of points.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 4.

Collector of births and burials, a local English (Norfolk) municipal officer who makes a weekly return of births and burials to the magistrates.

collectorate (kō-lek'tō-rāt), *n.* [< *collector* + *-ate*[3].] The district of a collector; a collectorship; specifically, an administrative district, or zillah, of British India under the jurisdiction of a collector. See *collector*, 4.

Good brass utensils are also made at Kelshi and at Bagmandli in the Ratnagiri *collectorate*.
Birdwood, Indian Arts, I. 161.

collector-magistrate (kō-lek'tor-maj″is-trāt), *n.* In British India, a collector.

collectorship (kō-lek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *collector* + *-ship*.] **1.** The office of a collector of customs or taxes.—**2.** The jurisdiction of a collector.

collectress (kō-lek'tres), *n.* [< *collector* + *-ess*.] A female collector.

colleen (kol'ēn), *n.* [< Ir. *cailin*, a girl, little girl, < *caile*, a girl, + dim. *-in*.] A girl. [Irish.]

collegatary (ko-leg'a-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *collegataries* (-riz). [< LL. *collegatarius*, *conlegatarius*, < L. *com-*, with, + LL. *legatarius*, a legatee.] Same as *co-legatee*.

★**college** (kol'ej), *n.* [Formerly also *colledge*; < F. *college*, now *collège*, = Sp. *colegio* = Pg. It. *collegio*, < L. *collēgium*, a connection of associates, a society, guild, fraternity, < *collēga*, a colleague, associate: see *colleague*, *n.* Cf. *collegium*.] **1.** An organized association of men, invested with certain common powers and rights, performing certain related duties, or engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a body of colleagues; a guild; a corporation; a community: as, an ancient Roman *college* of priests; the *college* of cardinals; the Heralds' *College* in England; a *college* of physicians or surgeons.

There is a *Colledge* of Franciscan Friers called the Cordeliers. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 10.

Both worships, as well as the science of magic, had their *colleges* of priests and devotees.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doct., iv, § 1.

2. (*a*) An endowed and incorporated community or association of students within a university. See *university*. A college corporation in the English universities consists of a master, fellows, and scholars. (*b*) The institution or house founded for the accommodation of such an association. Such houses began to be established about A. D. 1200, as charitable foundations for affording food and lodging to poor students, and did not at first undertake to subject them to any regular discipline or to order their studies. But schools were early attached to them, and the entire instruction of most of the universities was ultimately given in the colleges.

The primary object of a *college* is not the teaching of anybody; it is the maintenance in an incorporated society of some of those who come to profit by the teaching and other advantages of the University.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 616.

The name *college* seems first to have been specially applied to the houses of religious orders, where were accommodated those youths who meant to devote themselves wholly to a "religious" life.
Laurie, Lectures on Universities, p. 246.

(*c*) In Scotland, the United States, and Canada, an incorporated and endowed institution of learning of the highest grade. In the United States *college* is the generic name for all such institutions (sometimes given even to professional schools), *university* being properly limited to colleges which in size, organization (especially in division into distinct schools and faculties), methods of instruction, and diversity of subjects taught approach most nearly to the institutions so named in Europe. (*d*) A school or an academy of a high grade or of high pretensions. (*e*) An edifice occupied by a college. (*f*) In France, an institution for secondary education, controlled by the municipality, which pays for the instruction given there, and differing from the lyceum in that the latter is supported and directed by the state. The curriculum is nearly the same in both, the college being usually modeled on the lyceum.—**3†.** A collection or assembly; a company.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 218.

4. A debtors' prison. [Eng. slang.]

The settlement of that execution which had carried Mr. Plornish to the Marshalsea *College*.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, xxxi.

Apostolic college. (*a*) The apostles of Christ considered as a collective body possessing corporate authority. (*b*) The whole body of bishops of the historical church, regarded as continuing and possessing in their corporate capacity the authority of the original assembly of apostles.—**College church.** (*a*) Same as *collegiate church* (which see, under *collegiate*). (*b*) A church connected with a college. [U. S.]—**College of Justice,** in Scotland, a term applied to the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session, together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers to the signet, etc.—**College of regulars,** a monastery attached to a university.—**Electoral college.** See *electoral*.—**Heralds' college.** See *herald*.—**Sacred College,** the body of cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church. See *cardinal*, *n.*, 1.

college-pudding (kol'ej-pūd″ing), *n.* A kind of small plum-pudding.

colleger (kol'ej-ėr), *n.* [< *college* + *-er*[1].] A member of a college; specifically, one of seventy scholars at Eton College, England, described in the extract.

These *Collegers* [at Eton] are the nucleus of the whole system, and the only original part of it, the paying pupils (oppidans, town-boys) being, according to general belief, an after growth. They (the *Collegers*) are educated gratuitously, and such of them as have nearly but not quite reached the age of nineteen, when a vacancy in King's College, Cambridge, occurs, are elected Scholars there forthwith and provided for during life—or until marriage.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 322.

collegia, *n.* Plural of *collegium*.

collegial (kō-lē'ji-al), *a.* [= F. *collégial* = Sp. *colegial* = Pg. *collegial* = It. *collegiale*, < L. *collegialis*, < *collegium*, a college: see *college*.] **1.** Pertaining to a college, or an organized body of men appointed to perform any function, as contrasted with an individual: as, a *collegial* system of judges; a *collegial* verdict.—**2.** Relating to a college; collegiate.

The *collegial* corporations had usurped the exclusive privilege of instruction. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. *Eccles.*, having the character of a collegium, or voluntary assembly which has no relationship to the state. See *collegium*, *collegialism*.—**Collegial church.** Same as *collegiate church* (which see, under *collegiate*).

collegialism (kō-lē'ji-al-izm), *n.* [< *collegial*, 3, + *-ism*.] *Eccles.*, the theory of church polity which maintains that the church is a society or collegium of voluntary members, and is not subordinate to the state, but stands on an equality with it, and that the highest ecclesiastical authority rests with the whole society, which is independent and self-governing: opposed to *territorialism* and *episcopalism* (which see).

collegian (kō-lē'ji-an), *n.* [< ML. as if **collegianus*, < L. *collegium*: see *college*.] **1.** A member

of a college, particularly of a literary institution so named; an inhabitant of a college; a student.

He has his warmth of sympathy with the fellow-*collegians.* *Lamb*, To Southey.

2. An inmate of a debtors' prison. Also *collegiate.* [Eng. slang.]

It became a not unusual circumstance for letters to be put under his door at night enclosing half-a-crown . . . for the Father of the Marshalsea, "with the compliments of a *collegian* taking leave." *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, vi.

Collegiant (kọ-lē′ji-ant), *n.* [< *collegium* + *-ant*[1].] One of a sect founded near Leyden, Holland, in 1619, the societies of which are called *colleges.* The sect spread rapidly in the Netherlands, and is still maintained there and in Hanover. In doctrine and practice the Collegiants resemble the Quakers, having no creed nor organized ministry; but they believe in the necessity of baptism, which they administer by immersion.

collegiate (kọ-lē′ji-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *collegiato*, a. and n., < LL. *collegiatus*, only as a noun, one of a society, college, etc., < L. *collegium*, a society, college, etc.: see *college.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a college, or an organized body of men having certain common pursuits or duties: as, *collegiate* societies. *Hooker.* See *college*, 1.—2. Pertaining to a college within a university, or to a college which forms an independent institution for higher learning; furnished by or pursued in a college: as, *collegiate* life; *collegiate* education. See *college*, 2.

Arnold himself has the academic bias. There is in him a slight *collegiate* contemptuousness and aloofness. *The Century*, XXVII. 929.

3. Constituted after the manner of or connected with a college in any sense: as, *collegiate* masterships in a university. *Milton.*

Nevertheless, the government of New-England was for having their students brought up in a more *collegiate* way of living. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Int. to iv.

4. Collected; combined; united. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

—**Collegiate charge**, in Scotland, a charge or pastorship devolving on a minister as the colleague and successor of an emeritus pastor.—**Collegiate church.** (*a*) In England, a church that has a college or chapter, consisting of a dean, canons, and prebends, but has not a bishop's see. Of these some are of royal, others of ecclesiastical foundation; and each is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral. Some of them were anciently abbeys, which have been secularized.

To be *collegiate*, a *church* must have daily choir-service sung in it, support a dean and canons, and possess a chapter, as if it were a cathedral. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 254.

(*b*) In Scotland, a church or congregation the active pastor of which is the colleague and successor of the emeritus pastor. (*c*) In the United States, a corporate church having several houses of worship, with coördinate pastors.

II. *n.* 1. A member of a college or university.

Rigorous customs that forbid men to marry, . . . as prentices, servants, *collegiates.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 585.

2. Same as *collegian*, 2.

His beginnings were debauched, and his study and first practice in the gaol, . . . and there he . . . busied himself with the cases of his fellow-*collegiates.* *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, i. 123.

collegiately† (kọ-lē′ji-āt-li), *adv.* In a collegiate manner; in or within a college.

'Tis true, the University of Upsal in Sweden hath ordinarily about seven or eight hundred students belonging to it, which do none of them live *collegiately*, but board all of them here and there at private houses. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Int. to iv.

colleging (kol′ej-ing), *n.* [< *college* + *-ing*[1].] Training and education in college. [Rare.]

Though lightly prized the ribboned parchments three,
Yet collegisse juvat, I am glad
That here what *colleging* was mine I had.
Lowell, Indian Summer Reverie.

collegium (kọ-lē′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *collegia* (-ạ). [ML., a special use of L. *collegium*, a college: see *college.*] A corporation; especially, an independent and self-governing ecclesiastical body uncontrolled by the state. See *collegial*, 3, and *collegialism.*

col legno (kol lā′nyō). [It.: *col*, contr. of *con il*, with the; *legno*, < L. *lignum*, wood: see *ligneous.*] Literally, with the wood: a direction in violin-playing to use the back of the bow instead of the hair.

Collema (ko-lē′mạ), *n.* [NL., < LL. *collema*, < Gr. *κόλλημα*, that which is glued together, < *κολλᾶν*, glue together, < *κόλλα*, glue.] 1. A genus of lichens, typical of the family *Collemaceæ.*—2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Every possible stage from the typical nostoc to the typical *collema* was seen repeatedly. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 25.

collemaceous (kol-ẹ̄-mā′shius), *a.* [< *Collema* + *-aceous.*] In *lichenology*, resembling or belonging to the family *Collemaceæ.* Also *collemeine.*

Collembola (ko-lem′bọ̄-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ἔμβολον*, anything to be thrust in; peg; wedge; beak of a ship.] 1. An order of apterous ametabolous insects, containing the lowest or most generalized types of the true insects. It is represented by forms such as *Podura*, which have 3 thoracic and 6 abdominal segments (the anterior abdominal segment with a ventral sucker and the penultimate one with a pair of long setiform appendages), and no wings, and which undergo no metamorphosis. Different authors include in the order or exclude from it the thysanurous insects, as *Campodea* and *Lepisma.*

2. A suborder of the order *Thysanura*: restricted to the springtails proper, the *Poduridæ* and *Smynthuridæ.*

collembole (kol′em-bōl), *n.* One of the *Collembola.*

collembolic (kol-em-bol′ik), *a.* [< *Collembola* + *-ic.*] Same as *collembolous.*

collembolous (ko-lem′bọ̄-lus), *a.* [< *Collembola* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Collembola*; being apterous and ametabolous, as an insect of the family *Poduridæ* or order *Thysanura.*

Collemei (ko-lē′mẹ̄-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Collema.*] A family of gymnocarpous lichens having a frondose or foliaceous thallus, and especially characterized by their gelatinous consistency when wet, and by their bluish-green gonidia (gonimia); jelly-lichens.

collemeine (ko-lē′mẹ̄-in), *a.* [< *Collema* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *collemaceous.*

collemoid (ko-lē′moid), *a.* [< *Collema* + *-oid.*] Resembling the *Collemei.*

collenchyma (ko-leng′ki-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] In *bot.*, a layer of modified parenchyma immediately beneath the epidermis, having the cells thickened at the angles by a pad-like mass which is capable of swelling greatly in water. It is found in the young stems, petioles, and leaf-veins of many dicotyledons and some monocotyledons.

collenchymatous (kol-eng-kim′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *collenchyma(t-)* + *-ous.*] 1. In *bot.*, containing or resembling collenchyma.—2. In *zoöl.*, having the character or quality of collenchyme; consisting of or containing collenchyme.

collenchyme (ko-leng′kīm), *n.* [< NL. *collenchyma* (in another sense): see *collenchyma.*] The tissue (of sponges) which is produced by collencytes. It is mesodermal, and in its commonest and simplest form consists of a clear, colorless gelatinous matrix in which the collencytes are embedded.

Collenchyme does not originate through the transformation of sarcenchyme, . . . for it precedes the latter in development. Schulze . . . has compared *collenchyme* to the gelatinous tissue which forms the chief part of the umbrella of jellyfish. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419.

collencytal (kol-en-sī′tạl), *a.* [< *collencyte* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a collencyte.

collencyte (kol′en-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ἐν*, in, + *κύτος*, a containing hollow.] One of the irregularly branching or stellate cells or connective-tissue corpuscles from which collenchyme arises, found embedded in the matrix of the latter in the mesoderm of sponges.

collepixie†, *n.* See *colepixy.*

coller[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *collar.*

coller[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *choler.*

collery-stick (kol′ẹ-ri-stik), *n.* A missile weapon resembling the boomerang, used by the Colleries, or Thieves, a native race of southern India. Also *colleree-stick.*

collet[1] (kol′et), *n.* [= G. *kollet*, < F. *collet* = It. *colletto*, < ML. *colletus*, a band or collar, dim. of L. *collum*, > F. *col*, the neck: see *collar.*] 1. A band or collar; specifically, a small collar or band worn by the inferior clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.—2. Among jewelers: (*a*) Same as *culet.* (*b*) The ring or flange within which a jewel or a group of jewels is set, as that part of a ring which holds the seal. The word is most common in connection with large compositions of jewelers' work.

The seal was set in a *collet* of gold. *Sir T. Herbert*, Memoirs, p. 101.

3. In *glass-manuf.*, that part of a glass vessel which adheres to the pontee or iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot.—4. A band or cylinder whose elements are parallel or tapering, used as a bushing to adapt a large holder to a small tool.—5. That part of the muzzle of a cannon which lies between the astragal and the face of the piece.

collet[1] (kol′et), *v. t.* [< *collet*[1], *n.*] To set in or as in a collet.

And in his foyle so lovely set,
Faire *collited* in gold. *Arnim*, 1609.

collet[2]† (kol′et), *n.* [Like *collard*, a corruption of *colewort.*] Same as *colewort.*

collet[3]†, *n.* See *colet.*

colleter (ko-lē′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **κολλητήρ*, < *κολλᾶν*, glue together: see *colleterium.*] In *bot.*, one of the glandular hairs which cover the leaf-buds of many plants; by extension, any glandular hair.

On the buds of various trees peculiar glandular hairs termed *colleters* exist. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 91.

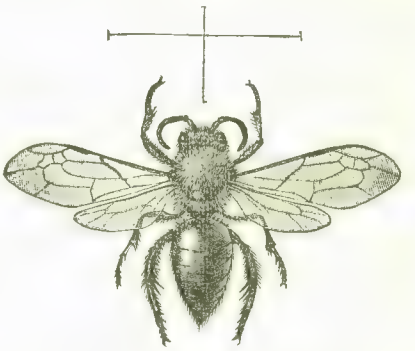
colleteria, *n.* Plural of *colleterium.*

colleterial (kol-ẹ̄-tē′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *colleterium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a colleterium.—**Colleterial gland**, the colleterium.

Behind it [the spermatheca of the female cockroach] are two large, ramified, tubular *colleterial glands*, which probably give rise to the substance of which the egg-case is formed. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 360.

colleterium (kol-ẹ̄-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *colleteria* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. as if **κολλητήριον*, < *κολλητός*, verbal adj. of *κολλᾶν*, glue together, < *κόλλα*, glue.] In *zoöl.*, a glandular organ secreting a viscid or glutinous substance by which the ova are glued together, as in various insects; a colleterial gland. The oötheca or egg-case of the cockroach and other insects is probably secreted by the colleterium, which consists of several tubular glands in the abdomen opening into the oviduct.

Colletes (ko-lē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *κολλητής*, one who glues, < *κολλᾶν*, glue together, < *κόλλα*, glue.] A genus of solitary



Colletes compacta. (Cross shows natural size.)

bees, of the family *Andrenidæ*, forming with *Prosopis* the group *Obtusilingues.* They usually burrow in the ground to the depth of several inches.

colletic (ko-let′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κολλητικός*, < *κολλητός*, verbal adj. of *κολλᾶν*, glue together: see *colleterium.*] **I.** *a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinant; colleterial.

II. *n.* An agglutinant.

colletin (kol′et-in), *n.* [< F. *colletin*, a jerkin, < *collet*, a collar: see *collet*[1].] A piece of armor covering the neck and the upper part of the breast, and arranged to support the articulated pauldrons and also, to a certain extent, the plastron and back-piece.

colletocystophore (ko-lē-tō-sis′tọ̄-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *κολλητής*, one who glues, + *cystophore.*] In *zoöl.*, one of the peculiar marginal bodies characteristic of lucernarian hydrozoans, replacing or representing the tentaculicysts of other hydrozoans. Also *colletocystophor.*

colley, *n.* See *collie.*

collibert (kol′i-bėrt; F. pron. kol-ē-bâr′), *n.* [Also *colibert*; < OF. *colibert*, *collibert*, < ML. *collibertus*, usually in pl. *colliberti*, applied to serfs nominally freed, but still subject to certain servile conditions (hence also called *conditionales*), < L. *collibertus*, *conlibertus*, a fellow-freedman, < *com-*, together, + *libertus*, a freedman, < *liber*, free: see *liberty.* Cf. *culvert*[2].] 1†. A socman; a tenant holding in fee socage, but obliged, as long as he held, to render some customary service or due.—2. One of a despised race formerly existing in several parts of France, afterward chiefly found in Poitou, where they lived in boats on the rivers, but now nearly extinct: probably so called from the ancient class of French serfs of that name.

collicapital (kol-i-kap′i-tạl), *a.* [< L. *collum*, neck, + *caput* (*capit-*), head, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the neck and head. *Coues.* [Rare.]

colliculus (ko-lik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *colliculi* (-lī). [NL., < LL. *colliculus*, a little hill, dim. of L. *collis*, a hill: see *colline.*] In *anat.*, a small eminence; a little elevation.—**Colliculus bulbi**, in *anat.*, spongy tissue surrounding the urethra as it enters the bulb.—**Colliculus nervi optici**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The thalamus opticus. (*b*) The papilla of the optic nerve.—**Colliculus seminalis.** Same as *crista urethræ* (which see, under *crista*).

Collida (kol'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-ida*.] A superfamily group of monocyttarian or monozoic radiolarians having a single central nucleus: distinguished from *Collozoa* or polycyttarian forms.

collide (kọ-līd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collided*, ppr. *colliding*. [=D. *colliderен* = G. *collidiren* = Dan. *kollidere* = Sp. *colidir* (obs.) = Pg. *collidir* = It. *collidere*, < L. *collidere, conlidere*, strike or clash together, < *com-*, together, + *lædere*, strike, dash against, hurt: see *lesion*.] **I.** *intrans.* To strike together with force; come into violent contact; meet in opposition: as, the ships *collided* in mid-ocean; their plans *collided*, or *collided* with each other.

If colored electric lights could be produced, . . . the risk of *colliding* with other steamers . . . carrying electric lanterns would be lessened, . . . but the danger of running down smaller craft which must use the ordinary light would be enhanced.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1883, p. 137.

II. *trans.* To strike against; encounter with a shock. [Rare.]

Struck or *collided* by a solid body.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 23.

collidine (kol'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-id*[1] + *-ine*[2].] The name of a class of substances related to pyridine ($C_8H_{11}N$). They are oily liquids, of a penetrating odor, found in bone-oil.

collie (kol'i), *n.* [Also written *colly, colley*, dial. or obs. *coley, coaly, coally*, etc.; prob. < Gael. *cuilean, cuilein*, a whelp, puppy, cub, = Ir. *cuileann*, a whelp, kitten.] A sheep-dog; a variety of dog especially common in Scotland, much esteemed by shepherds and also by dog-fanciers.

The tither was a ploughman's *collie*,
A rhyming, ranting, roving billie,
Wha for his friend and comrade had him.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

★**collier**[1] (kol'yėr), *n.* [Also *coalier, coallier*, conformed to *coal*, but the vowel is properly short; earlier mod. E. *colier*, < ME. *colyer, colier*, < *col*, coal, + *-yer, -i-er*, as in *lawyer, sawyer, bowyer*: see *coal*. Cf. MLG. *kolere* = MHG. *kolære*, G. *köhler*.] **1.** A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine.

That five or six thousand *colliers* and ploughmen should contend during an hour with half that number of regular cavalry and infantry would now be thought a miracle.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

2†. A coal-merchant or dealer in coal.

All maner of *colyers* that bryngeth colys to towne for to sille, smale or grete, that they bryng their sakkes of juste mesure. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

3. A coasting-vessel employed in the coal-trade.

Choliers that cayreden [carry] col come there biside.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2520.

Collier's lung, in *pathol.*, anthracosis.

collier[2] (kol'yėr), *n.* The gaper, *Mya truncata*, a bivalve mollusk. [Local, Irish.]

collier-aphis (kol'yėr-ā"fis), *n.* Same as *dolphin-fly*.

colliery (kol'yėr-i), *n.*; pl. *collieries* (-iz). [Also, rarely, *coalery*, conformed to *coal*; < *collier*[1] + *-y*: see *-ery*. Cf. *coalery*.] **1.** A place where coal is dug; a coal-mine or -pit, with the requisite apparatus for working it.—**2.** The coal-trade.

collieshangie (kol'i-shang"i), *n.* [Sc., appar. a loose compound of *collie*, a dog, + *shangie*, a chain with which dogs were tied.] A noisy quarrel or dispute; a confused uproar.

How the *collieshangie* works
Atween the Russians and the Turks. *Burns.*

Patting her husband on the shoulder, she bade him sit down for a "hard-headed loon, that was aye bringing himsell and other folk into *collie-shangies*."
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiv.

colliflower† (kol'i-flou-ėr), *n.* An old spelling of *cauliflower*.

colliform (kol'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *collum*, neck, + *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, having the form of a collar: applied to the pronotum when it is short, narrow, and closely applied to the mesothorax.

colligate (kol'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colligated*, ppr. *colligating*. [< L. *colligatus*, pp. of *colligare, conligare*, bind together, < *com-*, together, + *ligare*, bind: see *litigation*.] To bind or fasten together, literally or figuratively.

The pieces of isinglass are *colligated* in rows. *Nicholson.*

The scientific ideas by which the phenomena are *colligated*. *Whewell*, Philos. of Discovery.

The beasts delighted in dashing furiously through one file, which being *colligated* was thrown each time into the greatest confusion. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 359.

★**colligation** (kol-i-gā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *colligatio(n-)*, < *colligare*: see *colligate*.] **1.** A binding or twisting together.

That tortuosity or complicated nodosity we usually call the navel; occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels before mentioned. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

2. In *logic*, the binding together of facts by means of a general description or hypothesis which applies to them all.

All received theories in science, up to the present time, have been established by taking up some supposition, and comparing it, directly or by means of its remoter consequences, with the facts it was intended to embrace. Its agreement, under certain cautions and conditions, . . . is held to be the evidence of its truth. It answers its genuine purpose, the *colligation* of facts.
Whewell, Nov. Org. Renovatum, iv. § 11.

Colligation is not always induction; but induction is always *colligation*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. ii. § 4.

colligener†, *n.* [For **collegener*, < *college* + *-ner* as in *citiner, chessner*, etc.] One living in a college or monastery; a collegiate; a cenobite.

St. Augustine in his book entitled De opera monachorum crieth out against idle *colligeners*.
Dr. Hutchinson, Image of God, p. 203.

colligible† (kol'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< L. *colligere*, collect (see *collect, v.*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being collected or gathered. *Fuller.*

collilongus (kol-i-long'gus), *n.*; pl. *collilongi* (-lon'jī). [NL., < L. *collum*, neck, + *longus*, long.] The long straight muscle which lies on the front of the cervical vertebræ: more commonly called the *longus colli*. *Coues.*

★**collimate** (kol'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collimated*, ppr. *collimating*. [< L. **collimatus*, pp. of **collimare*, a false reading (appar. simulating L. *limes*, limit, bound), in some manuscripts of Cicero and Aulus Gellius, of *collineare*, pp. *collineatus*, of which the proper E. form is *collineate*, q. v. Cf. It. *collimare*, aim at, point.] To bring into the same line, as the axes of two lenses or the telescope of an optical instrument; also, to make parallel, as the rays of light passing through a lens.

collimating (kol'i-mā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *collimate, v.*] Correcting inaccurate adjustment in the line of sight of a telescope; making parallel.—**Collimating eyepiece**, an eyepiece with a diagonal reflector, used to determine the error of collimation in a transit instrument.—**Collimating lens**, a lens like that of the collimator of a spectroscope.

★**collimation** (kol-i-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *collimate* (see *-ation*); = F. *collimation* = Pg. *collimação*. Cf. *collineation*.] The accurate adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope. A telescope having only one motion, as a meridian instrument or a surveyors' level, is in collimation when the mean of the wires or other assumed point apparently traverses a great circle of the heavens when the telescope is rotated. The *error of collimation*, or the distance of the small circle actually described, when the line of sight is not accurately adjusted, from the parallel great circle, is also familiarly called the *collimation*. It is measured by reversing the telescope in its bearings and measuring half the angular distance between the two objects thus successively brought to the mean position of the wires. Two telescopes are said to be in collimation when their optical axes coincide.—**Line of collimation**, the line in which the optical axis of the telescope ought to be.

★**collimator** (kol'i-mā-tọr), *n.* [< *collimate* + *-or*.] **1.** A fixed telescope with a system of wires at its focus, and so arranged that another telescope can readily be brought into collimation with it, when an observer at the eyepiece of the latter can look into the objective of the former and see the cross-wires or slit in its focal plane. The intersection of the wires of the collimator is used as a standard point of reference.—**2.** The receiving telescope of a spectroscope, consisting of a slit through which the light enters, and a tube with a lens at its extremity which causes the rays to fall upon the prism or grating in parallel lines.

collin (kol'in), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-in*[2].] The purest form of gelatin, taken as the type of all similar substances, which are hence called *colloids*.

★**colline**† (kol'in), *n.* [< F. *colline* = Sp. *colina* = Pg. It. *collina*, a hill, < ML. *collina*, hilly land, fem. (sc. L. *terra*, land) of L. *collinus*, adj., < *collis*, a hill, = E. *hill*: see *hill*[1].] A little hill; a mount. [Rare.]

It has also a . . . nobly well wall'd, wooded, and watered park, full of fine *collines* and ponds.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept., 1654.

★**collinear** (ko-lin'ē-ạr), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *linea*, line: see *linear*, and cf. *collineate*.] Lying in the same straight line.

collineate (ko-lin'ē-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collineated*, ppr. *collineating*. [< L. *collineatus*, pp. of *collineare, conlineare*, direct in a straight line, aim, < *com-*, with, + *lineare*, < *linea*, line. Cf. *collimate*.] **I.** *trans.* To bring into a fixed straight line; bring into line with something else.

II. *intrans.* To lie in a line with another.

collineation (ko-lin-ē-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *colliné-ation*, < L. as if **collineatio(n-)*, < *collineare*: see *collineate*.] The act or result of placing anything in a line with another thing or other things.—**Axis of collineation.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of collineation.** See *center*[1].

Collinge axle. See *axle*.

collingly† (kol'ing-li), *adv.* [< *colling*, ppr. of *coll*, embrace, + *-ly*[2].] With an embrace or embraces.

And hoong about his necke
And *collingly* him kist.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 94.

★**collingual** (ko-ling'gwal), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*: see *lingual*.] Speaking the same language. *Westminster Rev.*

collinic (ko-lin'ik), *a.* [< *collin* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or derived from gelatin.—**Collinic acid**, $C_6H_6O_3$, an acid of the aromatic series, a product of the oxidation of various albuminoid bodies; benzoic acid.

Collinsia (ko-lin'si-ạ), *n.* [From Zaccheus *Collins*, an early botanist of Philadelphia (1764–1831). The surname *Collins* is a patronymic genitive of ME. *Colin*, < OF. *Colin*, dim. of *Colas*, a familiar short form of *Nicolas*: see *nickle*[3], *nickel*.] A genus of annual plants, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*. It contains about 20 species, natives of the United States, chiefly of the Pacific coast. They have handsome, somewhat bilabiate, flowers. Several species are in cultivation.

Collinsonia (kol-in-sō'ni-ạ), *n.* [From Peter *Collinson* of London (1694–1768), through whom Linnæus received the original species from John Bartram. The surname *Collinson*, ME. *Colinson*, is equiv. to *Collins*: see *Collinsia*.] A genus of menthaceous plants of the eastern United States. There are 4 species, odorous perennials, with racemes of yellow or whitish flowers, and known as *horse-weed, citronella*, etc. They are used as a remedy in dropsy, rheumatism, fevers, and other complaints. *C. Canadensis* is considered tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

colliquable (ko-lik'wạ-bl), *a.* [< *colliquate*, after *liquable*; = Sp. *colicuable*.] Capable of being liquefied or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.

colliquament† (ko-lik'wạ-ment), *n.* [< *colliquate*, after LL. *liquamentum*, a melting, concoction.] **1.** The melted state of anything; that which has been melted.—**2.** The first rudiments of an embryo.

colliquant (kol'i-kwant), *a.* [= Sp. *colicuante*, < ML. **colliquan(t-)s*, ppr. of **colliquare*: see *colliquate*.] Having the power of dissolving or melting; wasting.

colliquate (kol'i-kwāt), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *colliquated*, ppr. *colliquating*. [< ML. **colliquatus*, pp. of **colliquare* (> It. *colliquare* = Sp. *colicuar*), **conliquare*, < L. *com-*, together, + *liquare*, cause to melt: see *liquate*.] To melt; dissolve; change from solid to fluid; fuse; make or become liquid.

The ore . . . is *colliquated* by the violence of the fire.
Boyle, Works, I. 481.

Ice . . . will dissolve with fire; it will *colliquate* in water. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

colliquation (kol-i-kwā'shọn), *n.* [< *colliquate*, after *liquation*; = F. *colliquation* = Sp. *colicuación* = Pg. *colliquação* = It. *colliquazione*.] **1.** The act of melting; fusion; a melting or fusing together.

Glass may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant. *Boyle.*

2. In *old med.*, a wasting away of solid parts, accompanied by an excessive excretion of fluids.

colliquative (ko-lik'wạ-tiv), *a.* [< *colliquate* + *-ive*; = F. *colliquatif* = Sp. *colicuativo* = Pg. It. *colliquativo*.] **1.** Melting; dissolving; fusing.—**2.** In *med.*, profuse or excessive in flow, so as to cause exhaustion; wasting: as, a *colliquative* sweat (a profuse clammy sweat); *colliquative* diarrhea. *Dunglison.*

colliquativeness (ko-lik'wạ-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *colliquative* + *-ness*.] **1.** The state or quality of melting or dissolving.—**2.** In *med.*, the property of wasting or exhausting.

colliquefaction (ko-lik-wē-fak'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *colicuefacción*, < L. *colliquefactus*, pp. of **colliquefacere, *conliquefacere*, < *com-*, together, + *liquefacere*, make liquid: see *liquefy*.] A melting or fusing together; the reduction of different bodies to one mass by fusion.

The incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*.
Bacon, Phys. and Med. Remains.

collish (kol'ish), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A tool used for polishing the edges of the sole of a boot or shoe.

collision (kǫ-lizh'ǫn), *n.* [= D. *collisie* = G. *collision* = Dan. *kollisjon* = F. *collision* = Sp. *colisión* = Pg. *collisão* = It. *collisione*, < LL. *collisio(n-)*, < L. *collidere*, pp. *collisus*, dash together: see *collide*.] **1.** The act of striking or dashing together; a striking together of two bodies; the meeting and mutual striking or clashing of two or more moving bodies, or of a moving body with a stationary one; specifically, in recent use, the dashing together of two railroad-trains, or of two boats or ships.

By *collision* of two bodies, grind
The air attrite to fire. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1072.

Motion may create light; either directly, as in the minute incandescent fragments struck off by violent *collisions*, or indirectly, as through the electric spark.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 66.

2. Opposition; antagonism; counteraction: as, a *collision* of interests or of parties.

The *collision* of contrary false principles.
Warburton, Divine Legation, ii.

They were taught to measure their own strength by *collision* with other powers on a common scene of action.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

3. See extract.

Collision of a vowell . . . is the contraction of two vowells into one, as *thaduice* for *the aduice*, *thaire* for *the aire*, &c. *Minsheu.*

Collision bulkhead. See *bulkhead*. = **Syn.** *Concussion*, etc. See *shock*.

collision (kǫ-lizh'ǫn), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *collision*, *n.*] To collide; strike against. [Rare.]

Wave *collisions* wave.
Trans. Roy. Micros. Soc., 1870, p. 298.

collisional (kǫ-lizh'ǫn-ąl), *a.* [< *collision* + *-al*.] **1.** Relating to or of the nature of a collision.—**2.** Colliding: as, a *collisional* distance; *collisional* particles.

collisive (kǫ-lī'siv), *a.* [< L. *collisus* (pp. of *collidere*, dash together: see *collide*) + *-ive*.] Causing collision; clashing. *Blackmore.*

collitigant (ko-lit'i-gant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *colitigante* = Pg. *collitigante*, < L. as if **conlitigan(t-)s*, **conlitigan(t-)s*, < *com-*, together, + *litigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *litigare*, dispute: see *litigant*.] **I.** *a.* Disputing, wrangling, or litigating together. *Maunder.*

II. *n.* One who litigates or wrangles with another.

Collocalia (kol-ǫ-kā'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *καλιά*, a dwelling, hut, barn, nest, = E. *hall*, q. v.] A genus of swifts, or small swallow-like birds, of the family *Cypselidæ*. They build the so-called edible birds' nests, much prized among the Chinese, which consist largely of inspissated saliva secreted by the large salivary glands characteristic of the genus. There are numerous species, of Asia, Africa, and Polynesia, the best-known of which is *C. esculenta*. Some of them are known as *salanganes*.



Collocalia esculenta.

collocate (kol'ǫ-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collocated*, ppr. *collocating*. [< L. *collocatus*, pp. of *collocare* (> Sp. *colocar* = Pg. *collocar* = It. *collocare*), *conlocare*, place together, < *com-*, together, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, place: see *locus*. From *collocare* comes also *couch*, q. v.] **1.** To set or place together.

To marshall and *collocate* in order his battailes.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

2. In *civil law*, to allocate or allot (the proceeds of a judicial sale) among creditors, in satisfaction of their claims.

collocate† (kol'ǫ-kāt), *a.* [< L. *collocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Set or placed together.

The parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*. *Bacon.*

collocation (kol-ǫ-kā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *collocation* = Sp. *colocación* = Pg. *collocação* = It. *collocazione*, < L. *collocatio(n-)*, < *collocare*: see *collocate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of collocating or placing together; disposal in a certain order with something else; an arranging.

The disposition and *collocation* of that knowledge which we preserve in writing.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 231.

If elegance consists in the choice and *collocation* of words, you have a most indubitable title to it.
Sir W. Jones, To R. Orme.

2. The state of being placed or ordered along with something else; the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else; disposition; arrangement; connection: as, in this *collocation* the sense of the word is clear.—**3.** In *civil law*, the allocation among creditors of the proceeds of a judicial sale, in satisfaction of their claims; also, the schedule prepared by the court showing the amount due to each.

collock (kol'ǫk), *n.* [E. dial., earlier also *colleck*, *collecke*, < ME. *collock*, *colok*, appar. < Icel. *kolla*, a pot or bowl without feet, + E. dim. *-ock*.] A large pail. [North. Eng.]

collocution (kol-ǫ-kū'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *collocution* = It. *collocuzione*, < L. *collocutio(n-)*, < *colloqui*, pp. *collocutus*, speak together: see *colloquy*.] A speaking or conversing together; colloquy; dialogue. [Rare.]

collocutor (ko-lok'ū-tǫr), *n.* [= Sp. *colocutor* = It. *collocutore*, < LL. *collocutor*, < L. *colloqui*, pp. *collocutus*, speak together: see *colloquy*.] One of the speakers in a dialogue or conversation; an interlocutor. [Rare.]

On my speaking of it, in conversation with a very learned scholar, in much the same terms that I have employed in the text, my *collocutor* very positively queried its ever having got into print. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 190.

collocutory (ko-lok'ū-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< L. *collocutus* (pp. of *colloqui*, speak together: see *colloquy*) + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a colloquy or dialogue. [Rare.]

We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Amœbean or *Collocutory* kind. *Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 10.

Collodaria (kol-ǫ-dā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κολλώδης*, viscous, like glue (see *collodion*), + *-aria*.] A group of spumellarians without a skeleton, or with a rudimentary one composed mainly of detached silicious spicules scattered outside the central capsule; a suborder proposed by Haeckel for the families *Thalassicollidæ*, *Collozoidæ*, *Thalassosphæridæ*, and *Sphærozoidæ*.

collodion (kǫ-lō'di-ǫn), *n.* [NL., also *collodium*, < Gr. *κολλώδης*, like glue, < *κόλλα*, glue, + *εἶδος*, semblance.] A substance prepared by dissolving pyroxylin or guncotton in ether, or in a mixture of ether and alcohol. It forms a useful substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds. When the solution is applied to the wound, it immediately dries in a semi-transparent, tenacious film, which adheres firmly to the part, and protects the wound or abrasion. With the addition of a small quantity of iodides and bromides, collodion is employed as the basis of a photographic process, called the *collodion* or *wet process*. To obtain a negative picture by this process, a glass plate is covered with a film of collodion, which is sensitized by a salt (usually the nitrate) of silver, and the plate exposed in the camera. The latent image obtained is then developed by the application of a solution of iron protosulphate, water, and acetic acid, and the unprecipitated silver remaining in the film is dissolved by a fixing solution of sodium hyposulphite or of potassium cyanide. To obtain a positive picture, a sheet of paper is laid upon the face of the negative in a frame, the paper having been sensitized by the application of a silver salt, or by any other of several methods. The frame is then exposed to light in such a manner that the rays, to reach the paper, must pass through the negative, and the exposure is continued till the tone is sufficiently deep, after which the tint is improved by means of gold chlorid and other salts, and the picture fixed with sodium hyposulphite. Positive pictures may also be obtained direct by the collodion process. Collodion is used also as a water-proof coating in place of varnish, especially to protect lucifer matches from the effects of dampness.

collodionize (kǫ-lō'di-ǫn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collodionized*, ppr. *collodionizing*. [< *collodion* + *-ize*.] To prepare, as a photographic plate, with collodion; treat with collodion.

Into this [a special solution] is dipped the proof after taking it from the water and draining it, the *collodionized* side uppermost. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 442.

collodiotype (kǫ-lō'di-ǫ-tīp), *n.* [< *collodion* + *type*.] A picture produced by the collodion process, or the method by which such pictures are produced. See *collodion*.

collodium (kǫ-lō'di-um), *n.* [NL.] Same as *collodion*.

collogen (kol'ǫ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] That part of connective tissue which on boiling with water yields gelatin. It appears to constitute the greater part of the white fibrous substance. Also spelled *collagen*.

collogenic (kol-ǫ-jen'ik), *a.* [< *collogen* + *-ic*.] Furnishing gelatin on boiling, as the white fibers of connective tissue. Also *collagenic*.

collogenous (ko-loj'e-nus), *a.* [< *collogen* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of collogen. Also *collagenous*.

collogonidia (kol″ǫ-gǫ-nid'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + NL. *gonidia*, pl. of *gonidium*, q. v.] In *lichenology*, gonidia which are bluish-green, embedded in a colloid envelop, and often disposed in necklace-like chains. They occur chiefly in the families *Pannariaceæ* and *Collemaceæ*. Also called *gonimia*.

collograph (kol'ǫ-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *γράφειν*, write.] A manifold writing- or copying-machine, depending in its construction on the fact that when a film of moist bichromated gelatin is brought into contact with ferrous salts, tannin, or certain other substances, it acquires the property of attracting a fatty ink. *Spon*, p. 1609.

collogue (ko-lōg'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collogued*, ppr. *colloguing*. [E. dial. contr. *clogue*; appar. a modification of **colloque*, < L. *colloqui*, speak together, the form being influenced by *colleague*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To use flattery; gloze; flatter.

Robert also would *collogue* with him, praising his riches, nobility and valiant courage, which Fortunatus could well endure. *Fortunatus.*

To lie, dissemble, *collogue*, and flatter their lieges.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 327.

2. To confer or converse confidentially and secretly; plot mischief; lay schemes in concert.

He never durst from that time doe otherwise then equivocat or *collogue* with the Pope and his adherents.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

After that, he proceeds to *collogue*, to conspire with one party, and tell them his decision, twenty hours before he informs the other. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 197.

II. *trans.* To wheedle; flatter.

They *collogue* and soothe up their silly auditors.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 609.

colloid (kol'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. as if **κολλοειδής*, contr. *κολλώδης*, like glue, < *κόλλα*, glue, + *εἶδος*, semblance. Cf. *collodion*.] **I.** *a.* Like glue or jelly. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, semi-solid, penetrable, slowly diffusible, and non-crystalline. See **II.**

Certain liquid *colloid* substances are capable of forming a jelly and yet still remain liquefiable by heat and soluble in water. *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 184.

(*b*) In *geol.*, partly amorphous: applied to minerals.—**Colloid bodies**, certain irregular bodies, of the aspect of colloid substance, found in the cerebrospinal axis, apparently the result of the metamorphosis of myelin.—**Colloid cancer**, or **colloid carcinoma**, a carcinoma characterized by the transparency of its tissues, due to colloid degeneration of its epithelial cells. It is found most frequently in the alimentary canal and mammæ, more rarely in the ovary and elsewhere.—**Colloid degeneration**, in *pathol.*, the conversion of the substance of a cell into colloid substance, involving when extreme the destruction of the cell.—**Colloid sphere**, a globule with an oily luster, the result of the colloid degeneration of a single cell.

II. *n.* A substance dissolved or suspended in a liquid medium and existing in a peculiar state of aggregation characterized by particles which, though still invisible to the eye, are too large to pass through parchment or other animal membranes; also, the gelatinous, slimy, or flocculent substance which separates from such a solution or suspension upon cooling, evaporation, or the addition of salts. Colloids in solution or suspension are further characterized by slow diffusibility, small osmotic pressure, slight influence upon the freezing- or boiling-point of the solvent, and motion under the influence of an electric current. Two classes of colloids may be differentiated: those which, like gelatin or silicic acid, greatly increase the viscosity of the solvent, even up to the point of producing a jelly, and which are not readily coagulated by salts, but gelatinize upon cooling or concentration; and those which, like colloidal gold or ferric hydroxid, do not possess any of these properties, but are readily coagulated by salts, and migrate with an electric current far more rapidly than those of the other class.

colloidal (ko-loi'dąl), *a.* [*colloid* + *-al*[1].] Consisting of or resembling a colloid, or containing a colloid in solution or suspension.

colloidality (kol-oi-dal'i-ti), *n.* [< *colloidal* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being colloid; colloidal nature or character.

The inquiry suggests itself whether the colloid molecule may not be constituted by the grouping together of a number of smaller crystalloid molecules, and whether the basis of *colloidality* may not really be this composite character of the molecule. *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 221.

collonell†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *colonel*.

collonema (kol-ǫ-nē'mą), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *νῆμα*, a thread, < *νεῖν*, spin.] Same as *myxoma*.

collop (kol'ǫp), *n.* [< ME. *collop*, *colop*, *coloppe*, *colloppe*, *colhoppe*, prob. < *col*, coal, + **hoppe*,

cognate with OSw. *-hoppa, -hyppa, -hyppe,* in OSw. *kolhuppad,* p. a. (from ME.?), Sw. *glödhoppad,* p. a., Sw. dial. *glödhyppja, glöhyppa, glöhyppe,* a cake baked on the coals (Sw. *glöd* = E. gleed). The second element is perhaps connected with AS. *hoppian,* hop. (Skeat, 1899.)] **1.** An egg fried on bacon; bacon or ham and eggs; hence, the slice of bacon alone.

And I sigge [say], bi my soule I haue no salt bacon,
Ne no cokeneyes, bi Crist, *colopus* to maken.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 272.

2. A slice of meat fried or broiled; also, a thick slice of meat, without reference to mode of cooking.

Slices of this Kind of Meat [salted and dried] are at this Day called *Collops* in the North, whereas they are named Steaks when cut from fresh Meat.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 332.

3. A thick roll of flesh on the body.

He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks. Job xv. 27.

4. A slice or piece of anything. [Rare.]

This, indeed, with the former, cut two good *collops* out of the crown land. *Fuller.*

Collop Monday, the day succeeding Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding Shrove Tuesday, on which eggs and bacon are eaten (see def. 1).— **Minced collops,** minced beef; minced meat. [Scotch.]— **Scotch collops.** (*a*) A mixture of sliced veal, bacon, forced-meat, etc. (*b*) Now, steak and onions.

colloquia, *n.* Plural of *colloquium.*

colloquial (kọ-lō′kwi-ạl), *a.* [< L. *colloquium,* conversation (see *colloquy*), + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to conversation; conversational.

Where penury is felt the thought is chain'd,
And sweet *colloquial* pleasures are but few.
Cowper, Task, iv. 400.

His [Johnson's] *colloquial* talents were, indeed, of the highest order. *Macaulay,* Samuel Johnson.

2. Peculiar or appropriate to the language of common or familiar conversation; belonging to ordinary, every-day speech: often especially applied to common words and phrases which are not admissible in elegant or formal speech.

The amusing exaggerations of Giraldus when he criticises the *colloquial* Latin of Hubert Walter.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 144.

colloquialise, *v. t.* See *colloquialize.*

colloquialism (kọ-lō′kwi-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *colloquial* + *-ism.*] ★A word or phrase peculiar to the language of common or familiar conversation. = **Syn.** *Slang,* etc. See *cant*[2].

colloquiality (kọ-lō-kwi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *colloquial* + *-ity.*] The state of being colloquial. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

colloquialize (kọ-lō′kwi-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colloquialized,* ppr. *colloquializing.* [< *colloquial* + *-ize.*] To make colloquial. *Worcester.* Also *colloquialise.* [Rare.]

colloquially (kọ-lō′kwi-ạl-i), *adv.* In a colloquial or conversational manner; in colloquial language.

Intent on writing *colloquially* and strictly suppressing excitement and indignation. *Spectator,* 1864.

colloquist (kol′ō-kwist), *n.* [< *colloquy* + *-ist.*] A speaker in a colloquy.

The *colloquists* in this dialogue. *Malone,* Dryden.

colloquium (kọ-lō′kwi-um), *n.*; pl. *colloquia* (-ạ). [L., a conversation: see *colloquy.*] **1.** In *law,* that part of the complaint or declaration in an action for defamation which shows that the words complained of were spoken concerning the plaintiff.—**2.** A colloquy; a meeting for discussion.

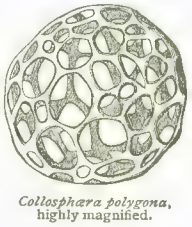
Writs were issued to London and the other towns principally concerned, directing the mayor and sheriffs to send to a *colloquium* at York two or three citizens with full power to treat on behalf of the community of the town.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 87.

colloquize (kol′ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *colloquized,* ppr. *colloquizing.* [< *colloquy* + *-ize.*] To take part in a colloquy or conversation; converse. *Charlotte Brontë.*

colloquy (kol′ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *colloquies* (-kwiz). [< L. *colloquium,* < *colloqui, conloqui,* speak together, < *com-,* together, + *loqui,* speak: see *locution.* Cf. *soliloquy.*] A conversation; especially, a conversation which is of the nature of a discussion or conference.

In retirement make frequent *colloquies* or short discoursings between God and your own soul.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, p. 24.

Collosphæra (kol-ō-sfē′-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1856), < Gr. *κόλλα,* glue, + *σφαῖρα,* ball.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Collosphæridæ. C. polygona* is an example.



Collosphæra polygona, highly magnified.

Collosphæridæ (kol-ō-sfer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Collosphæra* + *-idæ.*] A family of spumellarians with the skeleton either consisting of simple reticulate spheres, or composed of two concentric reticulate spheres, severally inclosing the spherical, polyzoic, central capsules.

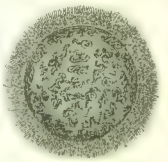
collow†, *v.* and *n.* See *colly*[1].

Collozoa (kol-ō-zō′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Collozoum,* q. v.] A superfamily group of polycyttarian radiolarians, containing those which have several or many nuclei: distinguished from *Collida.*

Collozoidæ (kol-ō-zō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Collozoum* + *-idæ.*] A family of spumellarians with skeleton entirely wanting and central capsules social, thickly embedded in a common gelatinous body, typified by the genus *Collozoum.*

Collozoum (kol-ō-zō′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα,* glue, + *ζῷον,* animal.] A genus of radiolarians, giving name to the *Collozoa.*

Collucianist (ko-lū′shian-ist), *n.* [< LL. *Collucianistæ,* pl., < L. *com-,* together, with, + *Lucianus* (see def.) + *-ista,* E. *-ist.*] One of the followers of Lucian of Antioch, who taught doctrines similar to those afterward known as Semi-Arian, but was subsequently reconciled to the church, and died as a martyr in the persecution under Diocletian.



Collozoum serpentinum, highly magnified.

Lucian's doctrine is known to have been precisely the same as that species of Arianism afterwards called Semi-Arianism; but it is not on that account that I here trace the rise of Arianism to Lucian. . . . These men [Arius and others] actually appealed to him as their authority, and adopted from him the party designation of *Collucianists.*
J. H. Newman, Arians of the Fourth Century, p. 7.

colluctancy†, *n.* [< L. *colluctan(t-)s,* ppr. of *colluctari,* struggle: see *colluctation,* and cf. *reluctance.*] A struggling against something; ★resistance; opposition; contrariety. *Bailey.*

colluctation† (kol-uk-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *colluctatio(n-),* < *colluctari, conluctari,* pp. **colluctatus,* struggle, < *com-,* together, + *luctari,* struggle: see *reluct.*] A struggling against or with something, or a resisting; contest; struggle; opposition.

And being weakened with *colluctation* of contrarie passions, a Feauer, taking that occasion and aduantage, apprehends him, and soone after kills him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 359.

Colluctation with old hags and hobgoblins.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 9.

collude (kọ-lūd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *colluded,* ppr. *colluding.* [= F. *colluder* = Sp. *coludir* (obs.) = Pg. *colludir* = It. *colludere,* < L. *colludere, conludere,* play together; in legal use, conspire in a fraud; < *com-,* together, + *ludere,* play: see *ludicrous, ludus.*] To conspire in a fraud or deception; act in concert through a secret understanding; play into one another's hands. See *collusion.*

If they let things take their course, they will be represented as *colluding* with sedition.
Burke, Affairs of Ireland.

How is he to be punished or impeached, if he *colludes* with any of these banks to embezzle the public money?
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7th, 1834.

colluder (kọ-lū′dėr), *n.* One who conspires in a fraud; one who is guilty of collusion.

Colluders yourselves, as violent to this law of God by your unmerciful binding, as the Pharisees by their unbounded loosening! *Milton,* Tetrachordon.

collum (kol′um), *n.*; pl. *colla* (-ạ). [L., = AS. *healS,* E. *halse:* see *collar* and *halse*[1].] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* the neck, in the most general sense; the whole neck. [Little used, except in some anatomical names.]—**2.** The necklike prolongation of some flask-shaped infusorians, or of the choanocytes of sponges, which ends in the flagellum and is surrounded by the collar.

The endoderm extends distally in a cylindrical neck or *collum,* which terminates in a long flagellum surrounded by a delicate protoplasmic frill or collar.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 418.

3. In *entom.,* the upper part or collar of the prothorax of a beetle, usually called the *pronotum.* [Rare.]—**4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *collar,* 2 (*b*). (*b*) In mosses, the neck or tapering base of the capsule.— **Collum obstipum,** in *pathol.,* wryneck.

collurio, collyrio (ko-lū′-, ko-lir′i-ō), *n.* [NL.; prop. *collyrio;* < Gr. *κολλυρίων* (occurring once with var. *κορυλλίων*), a bird of the thrush kind, perhaps the fieldfare.] **1.** An old book-name of the shrike. It was made the specific name of the red-backed shrike of Europe, *Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio.* Hence — **2.** [*cap.*] A generic name applied, with various extensions, to the group of shrikes of which *Lanius excubitor* is the type. *Kaup,* 1829, after *Moehring,* 1752.

collusion (kọ-lū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *collusion* = Sp. *colusión* = Pg. *collusão* = It. *collusione,* < L. *collusio(n-),* < *colludere,* pp. *collusus,* collude: see *collude.*] **1.** Secret agreement for a fraudulent or harmful purpose; a secret or crafty understanding for unworthy purposes.

A second character is that they [miracles] be done publicly, . . . that there may be no room to suspect artifice and *collusion.* *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, III. xi.

A *collusion* between the Delphic priests and the Alcmæonides [was discovered]. *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 488.

2. Specifically, in *law,* a secret understanding between two or more persons to act or proceed as if adversely or at variance with, or in apparent defiance of, one another's rights, in order to prejudice a third person or to obtain a remedy which could not as well be obtained by open concurrence.

If a person designed to alien lands in mortmain, the religious or ecclesiastical persons to whom he designed to alien them brought by *collusion* an action to recover the lands, and recovered them by default.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

collusive (kọ-lū′siv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *collusivo,* < L. *collusus:* see *collusion* and *-ive.*] **1.** Fraudulently concerted or secretly entered into between two or more: as, a *collusive* arrangement. See *collusion,* 2.

These *collusive* suits were held to be beyond the danger of the statutes. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. Acting in collusion.

The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be *collusive.* *L. Addison,* Western Barbary.

collusively (kọ-lū′siv-li), *adv.* In a collusive manner; by collusion; by secret agreement to defraud or injure.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the dissenting judge was, like the plaintiff and the plaintiff's counsel, acting *collusively.* *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vi.

collusiveness (kọ-lū′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being collusive.

collusory (kọ-lū′sō-ri), *a.* [= F. *collusoire* = Sp. *colusorio* = Pg. *collusorio,* < LL. **collusorius* (in adv. *collusorie*), < *collusor,* a colluder (L. a playmate), < L. *colludere,* pp. *collusus,* collude: see *collude.*] Carrying out fraud or deceit by secret concert; containing collusion; collusive.

collution† (kọ-lū′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *collutio(n-),* a washing, < L. *colluere,* pp. *collutus,* wash, rinse, < *com-,* together, + *luere,* wash.] A wash or lotion.

collutorium (kol-ū-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *collutoria* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *collutus,* pp. of *colluere, conluere,* wash, rinse: see *collution.*] In *med.,* a mouth-wash; a gargle.

colluvies (ko-lū′vi-ēz), *n.* [L., washings, sweepings, filth, < *colluere,* wash thoroughly: see *collution.*] **1.** Filth; excrement; in *med.,* specifically, a discharge from an old ulcer. *Dunglison.*—**2**†. Figuratively, a vile medley; a rabble. [Rare.]

We have been reputed a *colluvies* of wild opinionists swarmed into a remote wilderness, to find elbow-room for our fanatic doctrines and practices.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler.

colly[1]†, **collow**† (kol′i, -ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **colyen, colien,* var. *colwen, colowen* (verbal n. *colwinge, colowinge*), where *w* prob. represents an older *y* for *i;* < AS. as if **colian,* make black as with coal, < *col,* coal: see *coal, n.*] To make foul or dirty; grime, as with the smut of coal; blacken.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

Poislé [F.], *collowed,* smeared, bleached, begrimed with soot or with the touch of a sooty skillet, etc. *Cotgrave.*

Fie, fie, Club, go a' t' other side the way, thou *collowest* me and my ruff. *Middleton,* Family of Love, iii. 3.

Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

That youthful Virgin of five and forty with . . . a shining Face and *colly'd* eyebrows.
Southern, Maid's Last Prayer, i.

colly[1]†, **collow**† (kol′i, -ō), *n.* [< *colly*[1], *collow, v.,* ult. < AS. *col,* coal.] The black grime or soot of coal or burned wood.

Besmeared with soot, *colly,* etc.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 554.

colly[2], *n.* See *collie.*

collyba, *n.* Plural of *collybos.*

collybi, *n.* Plural of *collybus.*

collybist (kol'i-bist), *n.* [< LL. *collybista*, ML. also *collybistes*, < Gr. κολλυβιστής, a money-changer, < κόλλυβος, a small coin, also (as in L. *collybus, collubus*) exchange, the rate of exchange: see *collybus*.] A money-changer. *Bp. Hall.*

collybos (kol'i-bos), *n.*; pl. *collyba* (-bă). [< Gr. κόλλυβος, also κόλλαβος, a kind of cake, mostly in pl. κόλλυβα, boiled wheat distributed to the congregation. Cf. *collybus*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a cake of wheaten bread distributed to the people on the Saturday after Ash Wednesday, and also at celebrations of the liturgy for the departed.

The Saturday of the first week of the fast is observed in memory of S. Theodore Tiro, who is said to have appeared, in the time of Julian the Apostate, to Eudoxius, then Patriarch of Constantinople, and to have warned him of a stratagem by which the Emperor proposed to sell in the markets bread offered to idols, and actually sprinkled with the blood of the sacrifices, recommending him to confine his people to the cakes called *collyba*. On this day, a distribution of these cakes is made to the poor.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 745.

colly-brand (kol'i-brand), *n.* A Cornish name for the smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum*.

collybus (kol'i-bus), *n.*; pl. *collybi* (-bī). [Gr. κόλλυβος, a small coin, also exchange, the rate of exchange. See *collybist*.] The smallest Athenian coin, apparently equivalent in value to about the sixteenth part of a United States cent.

collyria, *n.* Plural of *collyrium*.

Collyridian (kol-i-rid'i-an), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Collyridiani*, pl., < LL. *collyrida*, also *collyris*, < Gr. κολλυρίς (κολλυριδ-), a cake, dim. of κόλλυρα, a roll or loaf of coarse bread.] **I.** *n.* One of a heretical sect of Arabia in the fourth century, composed almost exclusively of women, who worshiped the Virgin Mary as a pagan goddess, offering to her little cakes which they afterward ate.

The Church of Rome is not willing to call the *Collyridians* heretics, for offering a cake to the Virgin Mary.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 317.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Collyridians.

Among the *Collyridian* heretics, women were admitted to the priesthood. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 387.

collyriet, *n.* [< L. *collyrium*: see *collyrium*.] Same as *collyrium*.

collyrio, *n.* See *collurio*.

collyrite (kol'i-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. κολλύριον, collyrium (see *collyrium*), + *-ite*2.] A variety of clay of a white color, with shades of gray, red, or yellow.

collyrium (ko-lir'i-um), *n.*; pl. *collyria* (-ă). [L., < Gr. κολλύριον, an eye-salve, poultice, dim. of κολλύρα, a roll of bread.] **1.** Eye-wash, or a salve for the eyes.

Democritus's *collyrium* is not so sovereign to the eyes as this is to the heart. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 330.

He that took clay and spittle to open the blind eyes, can make anything be *collyrium*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 42.

2. A preparation to blacken or color the eyelids and eyebrows.

I will but touch your temples,
The corners of your eyes, and tinct the tip,
The very tip o' your nose, with this *collyrium*.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

A *collyrium* commonly composed of the smoke-black which is produced by burning a kind of libán — an aromatic resin. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 41.

3. A preparation of medicine in a solid state, made up in a long cylindrical roll so as to be introduced into an opening of the body, as the anus, nostril, etc.; a suppository.

colmar1 (kol'mär), *n.* A sort of pear, so called from the town of Colmar in Alsace.

colmar2†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A fan. See extract under *bubble-bow*. [Fashionable slang.]

colmeniert, *n.* [Also written *tolmeiner*; corrupt forms, supposed by some to represent F. *d'Allemagne*, now *Allemagne* (cf. *Almain*), of Germany, the plant being a German pink.] The sweet-william: a name used in old herbals.

colmey†, *n.* An obsolete form of *colmy*.

colmy†, *a.* [ME. *colmy, colmie*, appar. < **colm*, E. *culm*1, coal-dust: see *culm*1 and *coal*.] Black; smutted; collied.

He sette him wel loze,
In beggeres rowe;
He lokede him abute
With his *colmie* snute.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1082.

Thanne Pacience parceyued of poyntes of his cote,
Was *colmy* [var. *colomy, culmy*] thorw coueityse and vnkynde desyrynge. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 356.

colmy (kol'mi), *n.* [< *colmy*, *a.*] A local English name of the coalfish.

colobe1†, *n.* [< LL. *colobium*: see *colobium*.] Same as *colobium*. *Wright.*

colobe2 (kol'ōb), *n.* A book-name of monkeys of the genus *Colobus*.

colobia, *n.* Plural of *colobium*.

colobin (kol'ō-bin), *n.* [< *Colobus* + *-in*1.] A monkey of the genus *Colobus*; a colobe. *E. Blyth.*

colobium (ko-lō'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *colobia* (-ă). [LL., < Gr. κολόβιον, κολοβίων, a colobium, < κολοβός, docked, curtailed, mutilated, < κόλος, docked, curtailed. Cf. *colure*.] **1.** A tunic without sleeves, or with short close-fitting sleeves, worn by deacons and others in the early church: identical with or a variety of the dalmatic. See *dalmatic* and *leviton*.—**2.** A similar garment, with or without a hood, formerly worn by monks.—**3.** A dress worn by a king at his coronation, corresponding to the clerical dalmatic. ★See *dalmatic*.

coloboma (kol-ō-bō'mă), *n.*; pl. *colobomata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < Gr. κολόβωμα, the part taken away in mutilation, < κολοβοῦν, dock, mutilate, < κολοβός, docked, mutilated: see *colobium*.] In *med.*: (*a*) The part taken away in mutilation; a mutilation; a defect. (*b*) A defect in the iris, choroid, retina, optic nerve, or lens, due to incomplete or perverted closing of the choroidal fissure: also used for other fissures in the eye or its lids.

Colobrachia (kol-ō-brā'ki-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κόλος, docked, curtailed, + L. *brachium*, arm.] In Haeckel's system of classification, a primary group of *Echinodermata*, consisting of the sea-stars or starfishes (*Asterida*) and sea-lilies or lily-stars (*Crinoida*), together distinguished from the armless echinoderms (*Lipobrachia*), which comprise the sea-urchins and sea-cucumbers.

colobrachiate (kol-ō-brā'ki-āt), *a.* [As *Colobrachia* + *-ate*1.] Of or pertaining to the *Colobrachia*.

Colobus (kol'ō-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κολοβός, docked, curtailed: see *colobium*.] **1.** A genus of African monkeys, of the family *Semnopithecidæ*. They have a saccular stomach, a rudimentary thumb (whence the name), a high facial angle, cheek-pouches, and ischial callosities. There are several species, some of very handsome coloration.

2. [*l. c.*] A monkey of the genus *Colobus*; a colobe or colobin. *Sclater.*—**3.** A genus of reptiles. *Merrem*, 1820.—**4.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Serville*, 1833.—**5.** A genus of mollusks.

Colocasia (kol-ō-kā'si-ă), *n.* [NL., < L. *colocasia*, fem. sing., also *colocasia*, neut. pl., < Gr. κολοκασία, fem. sing., also κολοκάσιον, neut. sing., an Egyptian plant resembling the water-lily.] An untenable name for *Caladium*, a genus of plants belonging to the family *Araceæ*, natives



Caladium Colocasia.

of the East Indies, with acrid leaves and tubers. The latter contain much starchy matter. *Caladium Colocasia* (*Arum Colocasia* of Linnæus) and its several varieties have long been cultivated for use as food, and are found throughout the tropics, being the well-known *taro* (*kalo*) of the Pacific islands, the *yu-tao* of China, the *sato imo* of Japan, and the *oto* of Central America. In Polynesia the young leaves are cooked and eaten either alone or with cocoanut cream.

Colocephali (kol-ō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *colocephalus*: see *colocephalous*.] An order of physostomous fishes having no precoracoid arch, no preoperculum, and no symplectic, maxillary, or pterygoid bones. It was constituted for the typical *Murænidæ*. *Cope*, 1870.

colocephalous (kol-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *colocephalus*, < Gr. κόλος, docked, defective, + κεφαλή, head.] In *ichth.*, lacking or defective in certain bones of the head; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Colocephali*.

colocola, colocolo (kol-o-kō'lă, -lō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of a wild cat of South America, *Felis colocolo* of Molina, related to the ocelot and of about the same size. It is of marked ferocity, and is very destructive to the animals among ★which it lives, especially to the monkeys.

colocynth (kol'ō-sinth), *n.* [Also formerly *coloquint*; < ME. *coloquint* (= D. *kolokwint(-appel)* = G. *coloquinte* = Dan. Sw. *kolokvint*), < OF. *coloquinte* (F. *coloquinte*); also *coloquintida* = Sp. *coloquintida* = Pg. *coloquintida* = It. *coloquintida, colloquintida*, < ML. *coloquintida*, for *colocynthida*, acc. of *colocynthis*; < L. *colocynthis*, < Gr. κολοκυνθίς, the colocynth and its fruit, < κολοκύνθη, κολοκίντη, the round gourd or pumpkin.] The bitter apple, the fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, *Citrullus Colocynthis*, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, but now widely cultivated on account of its medicinal properties. The fruit is a round gourd, resembling an orange in size and appearance, with many seeds embedded in a light and spongy pulp, which is very bitter. It is used in medicine as a purgative. The seeds are an article of food in some parts of Africa.



Colocynth (*Citrullus Colocynthis*).—Flowering branch and fruit.

colocynthein (kol-ō-sin'thē-in), *n.* [< *colocynth* + *-e-in*.] A resinous substance formed, together with sugar, by the action of sulphuric acid on colocynthin.

colocynthin (kol-ō-sin'thin), *n.* [< *colocynth* + *-in*2.] A peculiar principle obtained from colocynth, and present to a greater or less extent in many plants of the gourd family. It is a soft, semi-transparent mass resembling some resins, very soluble in alcohol, and far less so in water, but affording with the latter a solution of extreme bitterness. It is a violent purgative.

colocynthitin (kol-ō-sin'thi-tin), *n.* [< *colocynth* + *-ite*2 + *-in*2.] A white, crystalline, ★tasteless substance obtained from colocynth.

cologne (kō-lōn'), *n.* [An abbrev. of F. *eau de Cologne*, Cologne water: *eau*, < L. *aqua*, water; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *Cologne* = G. *Köln*, < ML. *Colonia*, orig., in L., *Colonia Agrippina* or *Agrippinensis*: so called in honor of *Agrippina*, the wife of the emperor Claudius.] A perfumed spirit, first made on a large scale at Cologne in 1709 by Jean Farina, and still extensively produced there by persons bearing or assuming that name. It consists of spirits of wine treated with a few drops of different essential oils blended so as to yield a fine fragrant scent. Also called *eau de Cologne* and *Cologne water*.

Cologne earth, glue, etc. See the nouns.

cololite (kol'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. κόλον, the colon (see *colon*2), + λίθος, a stone.] In *geol.*, a substance appearing to be the petrified intestines of fishes or their contents, but more probably formed of worm-casts like those of the lobworm. It is frequently found in the lithographic slates of the Oölite.

colomba (kō-lom'bă), *n.* Same as *columbo*.

Colombella, *n.* Same as *Columbella*.

Colombian (kō-lom'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Colombia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the United States of Colombia, a republic of South America, bordering on the Caribbean sea and the Pacific ocean, west of Venezuela and north of Ecuador. It was formerly part of the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada, then (from 1819) part of the republic of Colombia (from which Venezuela withdrew in 1829 and Ecuador in 1830), and afterward (from 1831) the republic of New Granada till 1861, when the present name was adopted.—**Colombian bark.** See *bark*2.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the United States of Colombia.

colombier (kō-lom'biėr), *n.* Same as *columbier*.

Colomesinæ (kol-ō-me-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colomesus* + *-inæ*.] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Tetrodontidæ* which have the frontal bones narrowed and excluded from the orbits, the postfrontals being elongated, projected forward, and connected with the prefrontals.

colomesine (kō-lom'e-sin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Colomesinæ*.

Colomesus (kō-lom'e-sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλος, defective, + μέσος, middle.] A genus of swell-fishes, typical of the subfamily *Colomesinæ*, containing those tetrodontids whose median frontal bone is narrowed and thus excluded from the roof of the orbits.

colometry (kō-lom'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. κωλομετρία, < κῶλον, a clause, etc. (see *colon*1), + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure: see *meter*.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*

analysis of a rhythmical period into cola or sections. See *colon*[1], 2.—2. In *paleography*, measurement of manuscripts by cola or lines of determinate length; stichometry. See *stichometry* and *colon*[1], 3.

colon[1] (kō′lon), *n.*; pl. *cola* (-lä) in senses 1, 2, and 3, *colons* (-lonz) in sense 4. [= D. *colon* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolon* = F. Sp. Pg. *colon* = It. *colon, colo*, < L. *cōlon*, a member of a verse or poem, < Gr. *κῶλον*, a member, limb, clause, part of a verse.] **1.** In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, one of the larger or principal divisions of a sentence or period; a long clause, or a group of minor clauses or commata. See *comma*, 1.—**2.** In *anc. pros.*, one of the members or sections of a rhythmical period, forming an uninterrupted sequence of feet, united under a principal ictus or beat: sometimes called a *series*. A colon could not consist of more than 6 trisemic, 5 tetrasemic or pentasemic, or 3 hexasemic feet. It usually corresponded to one of the lines of a modern couplet, triplet, or stanza, or formed part only of a longer line. A *pure colon* is a colon consisting of feet of one kind only; a *mixed colon* is composed of feet of different kinds. See *period*.

3. In *paleography*, a long clause or group of clauses, or a series of words of about the average length of such a group, estimated as approximately equal to a dactylic hexameter in extent—that is, as containing from 12 to 17 syllables. A colon in this sense was frequently written as a separate line in manuscript, and served to measure the length of a book or treatise. See *colometry* and *epos*.

4. A mark of punctuation formed by two dots like periods placed one above the other (:), used to mark a discontinuity of grammatical construction greater than that indicated by the semicolon and less than that indicated by the period. The colon is commonly used (1) to emphasize a close connection in thought between two clauses of which each forms a complete sentence, and which might with grammatical propriety be separated by a period; (2) to separate a clause which is grammatically complete from a second which contains an illustration or amplification of its meaning: thus, in this work illustrative clauses introduced by "as" are separated from the definition by a colon; (3) to introduce a formal statement, an extract, a speech in a dialogue, etc. Originally it was the mark of the termination of the grammatical or paleographic division called by the same name, and it is now frequently used to mark off metrical periods in prose intended for chanting.

colon[2] (kō′lon), *n.*; pl. *colons* (-lonz), *cola* (-lä). [= D. *colon* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolon* = F. Sp. Pg. *colon* = It. *colon*, < L. *cōlon, cōlum* (prop. *cŏlon, cŏlum*), < Gr. *κόλον* (sometimes incorrectly written *κῶλον* by confusion with *κῶλον*, a member: see *colon*[1]), the large intestine, also food, meat, fodder. Hence *colic*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a portion of the intestinal tract, the so-called "large" as distinguished from the "small" intestine, continuous from the ileum to the rectum; the great gut, beginning at the cæcum and ending in the sigmoid flexure. In man and mammals generally the colon is distinguished from the preceding small intestine by its greater caliber, and by its sacculation, due to the particular distribution of its circular muscular fibers, which constrict it at some places and allow it to bulge out at others, making a series of pouch-like expansions. It may also present continuous bands of longitudinal fibers, or lengthwise constrictions, so that the cross-section is not circular. The colon may not be distinguishable in size or appearance from the rest of the intestine, as in birds, where its commencement is marked only by the presence of a cæcum or of two cæca; and when these are wanting, there is no distinction. In man the course and situation of the colon are definite, owing to the binding of the gut in place by the mesocolon and gastrocolic omentum. Beginning at the cæcum and ascending by the right kidney, it passes under the concave surface of the liver and the bottom of the stomach to the spleen; thence descending by the left kidney, it passes in the form of an S to the upper part of the sacrum, where it becomes the rectum. The parts of the colon are designated according to their position or direction: as, the *right lumbar* or *ascending colon*; the arch of the colon, or *transverse colon*; the *left lumbar* or *descending colon*; and the sigmoid flexure, or *left iliac colon*. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

2. In *entom.*, the second portion of an insect's intestine, generally broader than the preceding portion or ileum. It may be straight or convoluted, terminating at the anal opening, or separated from it by a short rectum.

colonate (ko-lō′nāt), *n.* [< LL. *colonatus*, < L. *colonus*, a husbandman, a serf: see *colone*, *colonus*, *colony*, and *-ate*[3].] The condition of a colonus or serf; a mild form of slavery existing under Roman and early feudal law.

colone† (ko-lōn′), *n.* [= F. *colon* = Sp. Pg. It. *colono*, < L. *colonus*, a husbandman: see *colonus*, *colony*.] A peasant; a rustic; a clown.

A country *colone* toil and moil.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

★**colonel** (kėr′nel or -nl; old pron. kol-ō-nel′), *n.* [Orig. *coronel*, *coronell* (later also *coronall*), and then, after F., *colonel*, *colonell*, *collonell*; introduced from Sp. about 1548 (the date of the first instance noted; see the first extract below); < Sp. *coronel* = Pg. *coronel* (> ML. *coronellus*) = It. *colonnello* (> ML. *colonellus*, F. *colonel*, *colonnel*, > D. *colonel*), a colonel, lit. the leader of the column or company at the head of the regiment, < *colonnello* (ML. *colonellus*), the column at the head of a regiment, dim. of *colonna*, < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*, and cf. *colonnade*. The change of *l* to *r* in the Sp. Pg. form is due to dissimilation, or perhaps to association with Sp. L. *corona*, Pg. *corõa*, a crown; cf. Sp. dim. *coronel*, a crown (in heraldry): see *coronal*. The E. word, orig. pron. as spelled, *cor-o-nel′*, *cor′o-nel*, became, by regular phonetic change, *cor′nel*, and now *cur′nel* (kėr′nel) (being often so spelled in novels and character sketches which seek to be realistic), retaining the *r* of its Sp. form; but the spelling was soon changed to suit the F. form, which was much more familiar to the eye of readers. Hence the later occasional pronunciations kol-ō-nel′, kol′ō-nel.] The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry, next in rank below that of a general officer—in the United States army, of a brigadier-general. In the British army, except in the artillery and engineers, the office of colonel is often honorary, and is generally conferred on distinguished officers and princes of the blood royal, the real command resting with the lieutenant-colonel in each battalion, who after five years of service becomes a colonel. Generals who have had what is called "a regiment given to them" as a reward for service, and virtually as a retirement, have the rank of colonel. In the Russian, German, and Austrian armies the colonel of each regiment, holding the title only as an honor, is usually a member of some princely or other eminent family, often foreign, and sometimes appointed in childhood. Often, as a title, abbreviated *Col.*

Hee was . . . *coronell* of the footemen, thowgh that tearm [was] in those dayes [1544] unuzed.
Life of Lord Grey (1575) (Camden Soc.), p. 1.

colonel (kėr′nel or -nl; old pron. kol-ō-nel′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coloneled*, *colonelled*, ppr. *coloneling*, *colonelling*. [< *colonel*, *n.*] To act as colonel; play the colonel.

Then did sir knight abandon dwelling,
And out he rode a-*colonelling*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 14.

Colonel Bogie. In *golf*, an imaginary player, to whom is assigned, by the committee in charge, a score against which the players have to play.

This "*Bogie*" score usually represents par play over the green, and it is made known before the competition begins, so that each competitor knows what he has to do at every hole. Each player counts his score at every hole, and if he holes out at that particular hole in fewer strokes, or in the same number, or in more than the appointed number, he wins, halves, or loses the hole to "Bogie," as the case may be. At the end of the game the number of holes won from "Bogie" are placed against those lost to "Bogie," and the player who is the greatest number of holes up or the fewest down wins the competition.
W. Park, Jr., The Game of Golf, p. 13.

colonelcy (kėr′nel-si), *n.* [< *colonel* + *-cy*.] The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

colonelship (kėr′nel-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. *coronellship*, *coronallship*; < *colonel* + *-ship*.] Same as *colonelcy*.

colonert (kol′ō-nėr), *n.* [As *colone* + *-er*[1].] Same as *colonist*. *Holland.*

coloni, *n.* Plural of *colonus*.

colonial (kō-lō′ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *koloniaal* = G. *colonial* = Dan. *kolonial*, < F. *colonial* = Sp. Pg. *colonial* = It. *coloniale*, < NL. *colonialis*, < L. *colonia*, colony.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or belonging to a colony: as, *colonial* government; *colonial* rights; specifically, in *Amer. hist.*, relating to the thirteen British colonies which became the United States of America, or to their period. See *colony*.

Colonial journalism was a necessary and a great factor in the slow process of *colonial* union.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., II. 304.

2. In *zoöl.*, forming colonies; consisting of or living as colonies; not separate; aggregative; social: as, the *colonial Anthozoa*.—**Colonial architecture**, the style of architecture prevalent in the American colonies just before and at the time of the revolution. It is a development of the classical forms of the English Renaissance modified by conditions of local materials and circumstances, and in many examples is characterized by much refinement of proportion and detail.

II. *n.* A member or citizen of a colony, especially of one of the British colonies in the eastern hemisphere.

It cannot . . . be fairly said that drunkenness is in any considerable degree a vice which distinguishes the younger generation of *colonials*. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 554.

★**colonialism** (kō-lō′ni-al-izm), *n.* [< *colonial* + *-ism*.] **1.** A practice, idiom, or phrase peculiar to a colony.—**2.** Collectively, the characteristics of colonial life.

He broke through the narrow trammels of *colonialism*.
The American, VI. 46.

colonialize (kō-lō′ni-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colonialized*, ppr. *colonializing*. [< *colonial* + *-ize*.] To render colonial in character.

The institutions will be rapidly *colonialized* and Americanized. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 75.

colonially (kō-lō′ni-al-i), *adv.* **1.** In a colony; as a colony: as, to live *colonially*.—**2.** In the manner of colonists; as regards the colonies.

colonicalt (kō-lon′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *colonicus* (< *colonus*, a husbandman: see *colone*) + *-al*.] Relating to husbandmen.

Colonical services were those which were done by the Ceoris and Socmen . . . to their lords.
Spelman, Feuds and Tenures, xxv.

colonisation, colonisationist, etc. See *colonization*, etc.

colonist (kol′ō-nist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kolonist*; as *colony* + *-ist*.] **1.** An inhabitant of a colony; a settler in a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition.

Alarmed that so desperate an alternative [submission or independence] should be forced upon them, the *colonists*, still professing loyalty to a common sovereign, were driven nearer and nearer to a total denial of the power of the British legislature. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., IV. 5.

2. An animal or a plant found in a country or region in which it is not indigenous.

A marine plant from the southern coast of North America, which must be regarded as a *colonist* in the Azores, although we have no evidence as to the time or mode of its introduction. *G. Bentham*, Notes on Compositæ.

colonitis (kol-ō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *colon* (see *colon*[2]) + *-itis*. The proper etymological form is *colitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the colon; colitis.

colonization (kol″ō-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *colonize* + *-ation*; = F. *colonisation*, etc.] **1.** The act or process of colonizing.

The increase of our trade and manufactures, . . . our growth by *colonization* and by conquest, have concurred to accumulate immense wealth in the hands of some individuals. *Burke*, On Present Discontents.

2. The state of being colonized. Specifically—**3.** In *U. S. hist.*, the assisted emigration of free negroes to Africa for the formation of colonies there. See *colonizationist*.—**4.** The settling of men temporarily in a voting-precinct in order to vote at an election.

Also *colonisation*.

colonizationist (kol″ō-ni-zā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *colonization* + *-ist*.] An advocate of colonization; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who favored colonization of emancipated slaves and free negroes, preferably in Africa, as the best remedy for the evils and dangers produced by slavery. Also *colonisationist*.

colonize (kol′ō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *colonized*, ppr. *colonizing*. [= F. *coloniser*, etc.; as *colony* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To plant or establish a colony in; occupy with a colony or colonies: as, England *colonized* Australia.

But Issa and Pharos, the only ones to which we can fix a positive date, were *colonized* only in the first half of the fourth century. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 191.

2. To form a colony of; establish in a new settlement; settle together as a body: as, to *colonize* the surplus population; to *colonize* laborers in a mining region.—**3.** To migrate to and settle in, especially as the first or the principal inhabitants; occupy as a colony: as, English Puritans *colonized* New England.—**4.** To place or settle for the time being in a voting-precinct so as to be able to vote at an election: as, to *colonize* voters.

II. *intrans.* To form a colony; congregate in a new settlement: as, to *colonize* in India.

Also *colonise*.

colonizer (kol′ō-nī-zėr), *n.* One who colonizes; one who establishes colonies. Also *coloniser*.

colonizing (kol′ō-nī-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *colonize*, *v.*] Given to emigration and the founding of colonies in new countries: as, the British are a *colonizing* people. Also *colonising*.

Rhodes too was in early times a *colonizing*, and so a famous power—one, therefore, of which some knowledge might naturally have reached the writer of the Pentateuch.
G. Rawlinson, Orig. of Nations, ii. 188.

colonnade (kol-ọ-nād′), *n.* [< F. *colonnade*, < It. *colonnato*, *colonnata*, a range of columns, < *colonna*, < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*.] In *arch.*, any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals, called intercolumniations, from one another, such intervals varying according to the requirements of art and utility, and of the order employed.

colonnaded (kol-ọ-nā′ded), *a.* [< *colonnade* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a colonnade.

Sombre, old, *colonnaded* aisles. *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

He visited Athens again, later than 432, for he saw the Propylæa or *colonnaded* entrance of the Acropolis, completed in that year.
R. C. Jebb, Primer of Greek Literature.

colonne (ko-lon′), *n.* [F., < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*.] One of the three columns, of twelve figures each, stamped upon a roulette-table.

colonnette (kol-o-net′), *n.* [F., dim. of *colonne*: see *colonne*.] A little column.

The façade . . . with its multiple *colonettes* and pilasters resembles a gigantic organ.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 187.

colonus (ko-lō′nus), *n.*; pl. *coloni* (-nī). [L., a husbandman, a farmer, colonist, later a serf: see *colone* and *colony*.] 1. A colonist.—2. Under the later Roman empire, a cultivator bound to the soil; an agricultural serf.

★**colony** (kol′ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *colonies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. *colonie*; = D. *kolonie* = G. *kolonie* = Dan. Sw. *koloni*, < F. *colonie* = Sp. Pg. It. *colonia*, < L. *colonia*, a colony, < *colonus*, a husbandman, colonist, < *colere*, till, cultivate, dwell: see *cult*, *cultivate*, etc.] 1. A company or body of people who migrate from their native country or home to a new province, country, or district, to cultivate and inhabit it, but remain subject to or intimately connected with the parent state; also, the descendants of such settlers so long as the connection with the mother country is retained.

Among the ancient Greeks the simple colony, which was not necessarily dependent upon the parent state except in religious matters, must be distinguished from a *cleruchy* (which see). Among the Romans the earliest colonies, so called, were merely garrisons in a hostile territory. Later, colonies were founded for the benefit of the poor of Rome; but Sylla restored the military character to the colony, which became in general a foundation for the benefit of veteran soldiers who had served their time. The colonists retained their Roman citizenship, and received their lands by lot, the original inhabitants of the site being subordinated to them. In American history the name is given especially to the thirteen separate communities along the Atlantic coast under English rule which combined in the revolution, and were formed in 1776 into the United States of America. They were (in geographical order) New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. These were all originally English colonies excepting New York and Delaware, which were for a time respectively Dutch (as New Netherland) and Swedish (as New Sweden). Their governments were by charter (in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut), proprietary (in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland), or royal (in the remaining colonies). In each (except Rhode Island and Connecticut, which chose their own governors) the governor was appointed by the crown or by the proprietaries. The crown claimed a veto on legislation, and jurisdiction of appeals from the court of last resort.

Once on a time thirteen famous *colonies* of the older England voted that they were and ought to be free and independent States. By that vote they ceased, in the sense of a colonial office, to be English *colonies* any longer. In the sense of history they became English *colonies* more truly than before. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 25.

2. The country or district planted or colonized.

This citie [Augusta] was a *Colony* of the Romanes, by whom it was for a long time inhabited.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 97.

3. A number of persons of a particular nation, taken collectively, residing temporarily or indefinitely in a foreign city or country: as, the American *colony* in Paris.—4. A number of animals or plants living or growing colonially.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, a group of (generally unicellular) fungi or algæ produced by cell-division from a common parent cell, and adhering in groups or chains, sometimes held together by an enveloping gelatinous substance, each individual being able to exist separately. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a polyp-stock, polypidom, or some similar aggregate of individuals: applied to various actinozoans, hydrozoans, and polyzoans, to the social or compound ascidians, etc. Thus, a bit of living coral is a *colony* of coral polypites. See cut under *Coralligena*.—**Crown colony**, a colony in which the crown has the entire control of the legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the home government: distinguished from colonies having a constitution and representative government. Gibraltar and Hongkong are examples of British crown colonies.—**Old Colony**, specifically, the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts, or the region once occupied by it: so called from having been the earliest settlement within the present limits of Massachusetts.

colony† (kol′ō-ni), *v. t.* [< *colony*, *n.*] To colonize. *Fanshaw*.

colophany, *n.* An erroneous form of *colophony*.

colophene (kol′ō-fēn), *n.* [< *coloph(ony)* + *-ene*.] A viscid, aromatic hydrocarbon-oil obtained by the rapid distillation of colophony, or by distilling oil of turpentine with strong sulphuric acid, the product being in both cases afterward purified.

colopholic (kol-ō-fol′ik), *a.* [< *coloph(ony)* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Derived from or related to colophony: applied to one of the acids present in colophony.

Colopholic acid is produced by the action of heat on pinic acid, and is the least soluble in alcohol of all the colophonic acids.

colophon (kol′ō-fon), *n.* [< LL. *colophon*, < Gr. *κολοφών*, the summit, top, esp. in phrases like *κολοφῶνα ἐπιτιθέναι*, give the finishing stroke, *κολοφῶνα ἐπάγειν τῷ λόγῳ*, put an end to a speech, etc. (imaginatively explained by Strabo with ref. to the city Κολοφών in Ionia, because the cavalry from that city was "so excellent that it always decided the contest"; but see *colophony*); prob. akin to L. *columen*, top, summit: see *column*. Cf. Gr. *κορυφή*, the head, top, highest point, < *κόρυς*, head, helmet: see *corypha*, *coryphæus*.] 1. An emblematic device, or a note, especially one relating to the circumstances of production, as the printer's or scribe's name, place, and date, put at the conclusion of a book or manuscript.

The *colophon* may be, and frequently is, a pious ejaculation, such as "Laus Deo!" or "Deo sit laus et gloria!" . . . or . . . the mark or device of the printer; the seal, as it were, solemnly affixed to an instrument of high importance, as a published book was once thought to be.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 170.

2. The end of a book; the word "finis," or "the end," marking the conclusion of any printed work.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Westwood*, 1832. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge*, 1874.

colophone (kol′ō-fōn), *n.* Same as *colophony*. *Fallows*.

Colophonian (kol-ō-fō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Colophon* (see *colophony*) + *-ian*.] Of, pertaining to, or dwelling in, Colophon, an ancient city of Ionia.

colophonic (kol-ō-fon′ik), *a.* [< *colophony* + *-ic*.] Derived from colophony, as certain resinous acids called *pininic acid*, *pimaric acid*, *sylvic acid*, and *colopholic acid*. All these acids are isomeric, their common formula being $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$.

colophonin (kol′ō-fō-nin), *n.* [< *colophon(y)* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{22}O_3 + H_2O$.

colophonite (kol′ō-fō-nīt), *n.* [< *colophony* + *-ite*[2].] The name of a variety of garnet of a reddish-yellow or brown color, occurring in coarse granular masses: so called from its resemblance in color and luster to the resin colophony.

colophony (kol′ō-fō-ni), *n.* [Formerly *colofony*; sometimes written *colophany*, after F. *colophane*, formerly *colophone*, = Pr. Pg. *colophonia* = Sp. It. *colofonia*, < L. *colophonia* (sc. *resina*) (NL. also *colophonium*, > Dan. *kolofonium*), < Gr. *κολοφωνία* (sc. *ῥητίνη*), Colophonian resin, fem. of Κολοφώνιος (L. *Colophonius*), Colophonian, < Κολοφών (L. *Colophon*), a city of Ionia, prob. so named from *κολοφών*, summit, top (there are about thirty towns named *Summit* in the United States): see *colophon*.] A solid, amorphous substance, of an amber or blackish-brown color, left after distilling crude turpentine with water; common resin, or rosin. It is widely used in the arts, especially in making soap and the cheaper grades of varnish, and in medicine as an ingredient of plasters. Also *colophone*. [The word is not now in use except as a book-word.]

Colopteridæ (kol-op-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colopterus*, 1, + *-idæ*.] In Cabanis's classification of birds, a name of the American family *Tyrannidæ*, embracing the tyrant flycatchers and their immediate allies, as a group of clamatorial or non-oscine *Passeres*. See *Tyrannidæ*.

Colopterus (ko-lop′te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1845), < Gr. *κόλος*, docked, curtal, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the typical genus of the family *Colopteridæ*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Erichson*, 1842.

coloquint†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coloquinte*, F. *coloquinte*: see *coloquintida*.] Same as *coloquintida*.

Cucumber wilde and *coloquynt* doo brese.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

coloquintida (kol-ō-kwin′ti-dä), *n.* [= F. *coloquinte* = Sp. *coloquíntida* = Pg. *coloquintida*, < ML. *coloquintida*, corruption of *colocynthida*, prop. acc. of L. *colocynthis*, > E. *colocynth*: see *colocynth*.] The colocynth or bitter apple. See *colocynth*.

The food that to him now is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter as *coloquintida*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

★**color, colour** (kul′ọr), *n.* [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. E. *colour*, *color*, *coloure*, *collour*, < ME. *colour*, *colur*, *culur*, rarely *color*, < AF. *culur*, OF. *colur*, *color*, *colour*, *coulour*, mod. F. *couleur* (> D. *kleur* = Dan. *kulör* = Sw. *kulör*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *color* (Pg. also contr. *cor*) = It. *colore*, < L. *color* (*color-*), OL. *colos* (cf. *arbor*[1]), color, tint, orig. a covering, from the root of *celare*, cover, hide, *occultare*, hide: see *conceal* and *occult*. For the transfer of sense, cf. Gr. *χροιά*, *χρόα*, surface, skin, color.] 1. Objectively, that quality of a thing or appearance which is perceived by the eye alone, independently of the form of the thing; subjectively, a sensation, or the class of sensations, peculiar to the organ of vision, and arising from stimulation of the optic nerve.

The proper stimulus to the sensation of color is light radiated from a luminous body or reflected from the surface of a non-luminous body; but it can be induced by other means, as by an electric shock. When a ray of white light is analyzed, as by a prism, into parts each of a definite wave-length, the parts show the colors red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet, which form a continuous spectrum, each color shading gradually into the next. (See *light* and *spectrum*.) These colors have been termed *primary* or *simple*, though in fact all color impressions are psychologically simple. If the colors of the spectrum are recombined, white light reappears. Similarly, if two colors which lie near together in the spectrum are mixed (for example, if two rays of colored light are thrown upon the same spot so as to be reflected from it together), the intermediate colors are nearly produced. If, however, the colors are taken farther and farther apart in the spectrum, the mixture becomes gradually whiter (less saturated) until two colors are found which produce a sensation of colorless light or gray. If the extreme colors of the spectrum are mixed, a purple results. Those pairs of colors which when mixed produce white or gray light are called *complementary* or *antagonistic colors*; such are red and verdigris, orange and greenish blue, yellow and blue, green-yellow and violet, green and purple, bluish green and carmine. The sensations produced by the different parts of the spectrum, however, vary with the intensity of the light: thus, with increased illumination the spectrum is seen as red, yellow, and blue; with decreased illumination, as red, green, and violet. If, instead of mixing spectral colors, colored pigments are mixed, very different results are obtained: thus, while spectral blue and yellow produce white, blue and yellow pigments produce green. This is due to the fact that the blue pigment absorbs nearly all the yellow and red light, while the yellow pigment absorbs the blue and violet light, so that only the green remains to be reflected. Colors vary in *chroma* or *saturation*, that is, in freedom from admixture of white light; in *brightness* or *luminosity*; and in *color tone* or *hue*, which roughly corresponds to the mean wave-length of the light emitted. The numbers which measure these quantities, as well as any other system of three numbers for defining colors, are called *constants of color*. Blacks, whites, and grays are not regarded in psychology as colors; but white and black objects are commonly spoken of as colored, although the former reflect and the latter absorb all the rays of light without separating them into colors properly so called.

2. In *painting*: (*a*) The general effect of all the hues entering into the composition of a picture. (*b*) An effect of brilliancy combined with harmony: said either of a work in different colors or of a work in monochrome, or of an engraving: as, the picture has no *color*; the engraving is full of *color*.

Though there is no *colour*, strictly speaking, in an engraving consisting merely of black and white lines, yet the term is often . . . applied to an engraving which is supposed, from the varied character of its lines and the contrast of light and shade, to convey the idea of varied local *colour* as seen in a painting. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 213.

3. Any distinguishing hue, or the condition of having a distinguishing hue—that is, a hue different from that which prevails among objects of the kind concerned, whether the prevailing hue be positive, as green, or neutral or negative, as white or black; hence, (*a*) in a picture or view, or in a fabric or other material dyed or painted, any hue, especially a pure tint (often implying a vivid one), other than black and white; (*b*) in human beings, from the standpoint of the white races, a hue or complexion other than white, and especially black; (*c*) in *bot.*, any hue except green. See *colored*, 2.—4. The natural hue of the face; a red or reddish tint; flush; blush; complexion in general.

But aye she drank the cauld water,
To keep her *colour* fine.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 201).

Look, whether he has not turned his *colour*, and has tears in his eyes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

My *colour* came and went several times with indignation.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

5. That which is used for coloring; a pigment; paint.

The statue is but newly fixed, the *colour's*
Not dry. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

By mixing his *colours* with white, the artist obtains his tints. By mixing *colours* with *colours*, he produces compound *colours*, or hues; and by mixing *colours* or tints with black, he gets shades.
Salter's Field's Chromatography, p. 27.

6. *pl.* (*a*) A flag, ensign, or standard, such as is borne in a military body, or by a ship: so called from being usually marked by a particular combination of colors: sometimes used as a singular noun. See *flag*[2].

I thought I should have had a tomb hung round
With tatter'd *colours*, broken spears.
Lust's Dominion, iv. 5.

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colours*.
Addison.

The national *colors* were waving in all directions.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 26.

(*b*) A distinctive marking by color or colors, as of a badge or dress; specially colored insignia; hence, any symbol or mark of identification: as, the *colors* of a party; the *colors* of a boxer; the *colors* of a rider or an owner in a horse-race.

In whate countre thay kaire that knyghttes myghte knawe
Iche kynge be his *colours*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2304.

7†. An ornament of style.

Figures of poetrie,
Or *coloures* of rethorik.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 859.

8. Kind; sort; variety; character; description.

Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this *colour*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

He [Henry VIII.] could send Cromwell to the block the moment he discovered that he was pursuing designs of a *colour* which did not recommend itself to him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 244.

9. Appearance; aspect.

Nothing is further from *colour* or ground of truth, than that which you write of Sir Robert Drury's going to mass.
Donne, Letters, xxxii.

A business difference between communes will take on much the same *colour* as a dispute between diggers in the lawless West, and will lead as directly to the arbitrament of blows.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 479.

10. That which serves to hide the real character of something and give a false appearance; mere appearance; false show; pretense; guise.

Why hunt I then for *colour* or excuse?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 267.

Under the *colour* of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

My father instantly clapped his hand on my uncle Toby's mouth, under *colour* of whispering in his ear.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

11†. Reason; ground; especially, good reason; excuse.

The most *colour* of comparison is in the other twaine. . . . And thus as I said, in these two things may you catche most *colour* to compare the wealthy mans merite with the merite of tribulation.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 50.

I have the wars for my *colour*, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

What has Aëcius done, to be destroy'd?
At least, I would have a *colour*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 3.

Did I attempt her with a thread-bare name,
Un-napt with meritorious actions,
She might with *colour* disallow my suit.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

12. An apparent or prima facie right, pretext, or ground: especially used in legal phraseology, and commonly implying falsity or some defect of strict right: as, to extort money under *color* of office; to hold possession under *color* of title.

Finding no *colour* to detaine me, they dismiss'd me with much pitty of my ignorance.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 25, 1657.

[He] went also to the houses of those few families planted there, and forced some of them to swear allegiance to the crown of Sweden, though he had no *color* of title to that place.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 170.

13. In *mining*, a particle or scale of gold, as shown when auriferous gravel or sand is panned or washed out with the batea or horn-spoon. [Cordilleran mining region.]—**14.** In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties, its supposed function being that of giving the power of perceiving colors or of distinguishing their shades. —**15.** In *her.* See *tincture*.—**16.** Animation; vividness.

Ho couthe kyndliche with *colour* discriue,
Yf alle the worlde were whit other swanwhit alle thynges?
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 214.

17. In *music:* (*a*) The various rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic characteristics in a composition which constitute its individuality, as variations in rhythm, melodic decorations or figures, intentional discords, etc. The use of the term is traceable to the early use of colored lines to assist in the interpretation of the neumæ, and also of colored notes and other signs in the mensural-music. (*b*) The timbre or quality of a musical tone. See *timbre*.—**Absorption of color.** See *absorption*.—**Accidental colors, acoustic color, adjective color.** See the adjectives.—**Application colors.** Same as *spirit colors*.—**Artists' colors,** the finer and more expensive colors used by artists, in distinction from the coarser colors used by house-painters.—**Body color.** See *body-color*.—**Brass-color.** See *brass*[1].—**Broken colors.** See *broken*.—**Cake-color.** See *water-color*, below.—**Coal-tar colors.** See *coal-tar*. —**Color in pleading†,** in *law*, a false statement pleaded by the defendant, from which the plaintiff seems to have an apparent but not a sufficient right, the object being to lay a foundation for matter in avoidance of it.—**Color of office,** the semblance of right by which a sheriff or other officer assumes to do that which the law does not really authorize. It implies an illegal act.—**Color of title,** semblance or appearance of title, irrespective of its validity. According to the stricter authorities, to give *color of title* the instrument should be good in form, identify the property, profess to convey it, and be duly executed; and in such case possession under it may ripen into perfect title, irrespective of the void or voidable character of the instrument.—**Confluent colors.** See *confluent*.—**Distemper colors,** colors ground in water to a creamy consistency, to which is added a sizing of glue or white of egg to make them adhere to the surface to which they are applied. They are generally used for decorating plastered walls or ceilings. Also called *fresco colors*.—**Dry color,** any dry pigment suitable for grinding in a medium to be used in painting.—**Ecclesiastical colors, liturgical colors,** colors for vestments, and for hangings of the altar, sanctuary, pulpit, etc., varying according to the festival, the season, or the kind of office. According to the Roman sequence of colors, white, as the color of purity and joy, is used on the festivals of Christ, the Virgin, angels, and saints not martyrs, and at marriages; red, as the color of blood, on the feasts of the Holy Cross and of martyrs, and also at Whitsuntide with reference to the tongues of fire (Acts ii. 3); violet or purple, as the penitential color, in Advent, Septuagesima, etc., Lent, and on vigils, etc.; green, the prevailing color of natural vegetation, and symbolic of hope, on days and during seasons not otherwise distinguished, especially from Trinity to Advent Sunday, both exclusive; black, on Good Friday, at funerals, and at services for the departed. These colors are widely used in Anglican churches also, though less frequently for vestments than for hangings. Some Anglican churches have revived the old English or Sarum colors, namely, red as the ordinary Sunday color, as a penitential color on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Even, and Whitsun Even, and also on the same days as in the Roman use; white, throughout Eastertide; yellow, for feasts of confessors; blue, indifferently with green; and brown or gray with violet, for penitential seasons. In the Greek Church vestments, etc., of various colors are used, but there is no fixed or habitual sequence as in the West, except that red is preferred for Lent.—**Fast colors,** those colors which do not wash out or fade easily from exposure to the sun.

The name of *fast colours* is given to those which resist the action of light, air, water, alcohol, dilute acids and alkalis, and of weak hypochlorites and soap solution.
Calvert, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 19.

Fresco colors. Same as *distemper colors* (which see, above).—**Fundamental color,** a color which is regarded, in theory or practice, as essential to the development of the system of color sensations. Also called *primary color*.—**General color,** in *painting*, the effect in combination of all the hues or tones appearing in a picture.—**Gradation of color,** the continuous variation of the color-sensations excited by the different parts of a surface.—**Graining-colors,** colors ground in linseed-oil with the addition of a small amount of wax to prevent their spreading when manipulated with a graining-comb to imitate the graining of various woods.—**Ground color.** See *ground*[1], 10 (*a*).—**High color.** (*a*) A hue which excites intensely chromatic color-sensations. (*b*) Redness of the complexion. —**Intense color,** a high color.—**Japan colors,** colors ground in a medium called japan. They are used by coach- and car-painters, and are often called *coach-colors*. They are thinned with turpentine before using, and dry dead or flat, that is, without any gloss. They are afterward varnished, which brings out the brilliancy of color. —**Law of color,** the principle that every color of the spectrum can be matched by a mixture of some two out of three colors, namely, the scarlet vermilion of the spectrum at wave-length 0.639 (Ångström), the pure blue of the spectrum at wave-length 0.464, and a green a little more intense than the pure green of the spectrum at wave-length 0.524, except only that the green of the spectrum contains a little of both red and blue.—**Liturgical colors.** See *ecclesiastical colors*, above.—**Local color.** (*a*) In *painting*, the hue, or combination of hues, special to any object or part. (*b*) A general system of light and shadow upon which the modeling and tinting of details is executed; chiaroscuro.

Local colour in all the black and white arts means the translation of all hues into their relative degrees of gray.
Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 424.

(*c*) Distinct characteristics, peculiarities, or individuality: said of a place, a country, a period, etc.

One [tower] inserted in the body of the wall [of Chester] and the other connected with it by a short, crumbling ridge of masonry, they contribute to a positive jumble of *local color*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 11.

Hence—(*d*) Analogous characteristics in a literary composition.—**Low color,** one of little chromatic intensity. —**Mixture of colors,** the throwing of different color-stimuli (ether waves of different wave-length) upon the same point of the retina. It results either in the sensation of an intermediate color, or in that of gray (mixture of antagonistic colors), and may be accomplished by means of rotating disks of variously colored cardboard, by superposing parts of two spectra, by reflection, double refraction, irradiation, etc.—**Moist color.** See *water-color*, below.—**Neutral color,** a color which matches a mixture of white and black.—**Oil-color,** a pigment of any kind ground in linseed- or poppy-oil. The former oil is generally used for house-paints, the latter for artists' colors.—**Persons of color,** specifically, persons having any proportion, however small, of African blood.

Marriages between white men and *women of colour* are by no means rare.
M'Culloch, Geog. Dict., Brazil.

Positive colors, those colors which are unbroken by such accidents as affect neutral colors.—**Primary colors.** (*a*) The seven colors into which Newton arbitrarily divided the spectrum. See def. 1, above. (*b*) The colors red, yellow, and blue, from the mixture of which it was erroneously supposed (from the facts of the mechanical mixture of pigments) all other colors could be produced. (*c*) The red, green, and violet light of the spectrum, from the mixture of which all other colors can be produced. Also called *fundamental colors*.—**Pulp-colors,** the name given by paper-stainers and calico-printers to colors ground in water.—**Pure color.** (*a*) A color produced by homogeneous light. (*b*) Any very brilliant or decided color. (*c*) In *painting*, color in which each hue is lighted or shaded only with a modification of itself, and not with a totally different hue. Thus, a brick wall painted in *pure color* will be red in both sunlight and shadow, as distinguished from a representation of such a wall as red in the sun, and blue, gray, or brown in the shade.—**Secondary colors.** See *secondary*.—**Spirit colors,** certain colors obtained in calico-printing, so called from the use of "spirits," the technical name for the acid solutions of tin, in applying the colors. Also called *application colors*.—**Subjective colors.** Same as *accidental colors* (which see, under *accidental*).—**Substantive color.** See *adjective color*, under *adjective*.—**To cast colort,** to lose color; change color.

He *cast* al his *colour* and bi-com pale.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 881.

To change color, to turn red or pale: said of a person.

Canst thou quake and *change* thy *colour*?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5.

To fear no colors†, to fear no enemy: probably at first a military expression. *B. Jonson; Swift.*

I can tell thee where that saying was *oorn*, of, I *fear no colours*. . . . In the wars.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

To match colors, to find colors which produce the same color-sensations.—**To show one's colors,** to declare one's opinions, sentiments, or intentions.—**Tube-colors,** oil-colors put up in collapsible tin tubes, for the use of artists. —**Varnish colors,** a class of colors used in glass-painting. They are soft, and form when applied a kind of glaze upon the surface of the glass.—**Vitrifiable colors,** the oxids of various metals ground to a paste in a medium, usually oil of turpentine, and used for decorating pottery. The colors are developed by being fused on the ware at a high temperature in a kiln.—**Water-color.** (*a*) A pigment ground in water containing a small amount of glue, glycerin, honey, or molasses, to cause it to bind and adhere to the surface on which it is applied. When pressed into molds and thoroughly dried, they are called *cake-colors*; but when sold in the form of a stiff paste they are called *moist colors*. (*b*) A painting done in such pigments.—**Young-Helmholtz theory of color** [named for Thomas Young (1773–1829), who, however, only suggested the theory, and Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz (1821–1894)], the doctrine that there are three kinds of nerves in the retina, giving the primary sensations of red, green, and violet, and that all other color-sensations are due to the simultaneous excitation of two kinds of nerves or of all three. = **Syn. 1.** *Shade, Tint*, etc. See *hue*[1].—**10.** Plea, pretext, semblance, disguise.

color, colour (kul'or), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *colloure, coloure;* < ME. *colouren, coloren,* < OF. *colorer,* F. *colorer* = Sp. Pg. *colorar* (Pg. also *corar*) = It. *colorare,* color (cf. F. *colorier,* OF. *colorir* (> D. *kleuren* = G. *colorieren* = Dan. *kolorere* = Sw. *kolorera*) = Sp. Pg. *colorear* and *colorir* = It. *colorire,* color, paint, adorn), < L. *colorare,* give a color to, color, < *color,* color: see *color, n.* Cf. *colorish.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give or apply a color to; change or alter the color or hue of; dye; tinge; paint; stain.

There was no link to *colour* Peter's hat [that is, with smoke].
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) To cause to appear different from the reality; give a specious appearance to; set in a fair light; palliate; excuse; make plausible.

He *colours* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the highest kind.
Addison, Freeholder.

(*b*) To give a special character or distinguishing quality to, analogous to color in a material object.

Most [writings] display the individual peculiarities of their authors, and are *colored* by personal feelings.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 233.

Coloring matter, any element from which the color of natural objects is derived, or any substance employed in the arts for the purpose of imparting color.—**Coloring tool,** in *seal-engraving*, a tool used for cutting color-lines upon the field of work. It has two cutting edges; one, placed in a line already cut, serves as a gage to fix the distance of the next line.—**To color** (a stranger's) **goodst,** to allow him to enter goods at the custom-house in one's name, to avoid the alien's duty: said of a freeman.

The said marchants shal not allow any man which is not of their company, nor shal not *colour* his *goods* and marchandize vnder their company.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 174.

II. *intrans.* To become red in the face; flush; blush: as, he *colored* from bashfulness: often followed by *up*.

"If you believed it impossible to be true," said Elizabeth, *colouring* with astonishment and disdain, "I wonder you took the trouble of coming so far."
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 301.

colorability, colourability (kul″or-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *colorable, colourable:* see *-bility.*] **1.** The power of absorbing or receiving color.

The *colourability* of the lichens is not a property of these plants as a whole.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 375.

2. Speciousness; plausibility.

colorable, colourable (kul'ọr-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *color, colour,* + *-able,* after LL. *colorabilis,* chromatic (in music), < L. *colorare,* color: see *color, v.*] 1. Capable of being colored; capable of being dyed, painted, tinged, or stained.—2. Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right, fairness, or fitness, especially a false appearance: as, a *colorable* pretext; a *colorable* excuse.

Among the many curious objections which have appeared against the proposed constitution, the most extraordinary and the least *colourable* is derived from the want of some provision respecting the debts due to the United States. *A. Hamilton,* Federalist, No. 84.

Every one hastened to urge some former service or some present necessity as a *colorable* plea for obtaining a grant of some of the suppressed lands.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 362.

His wives — the deadly-lively sort of ladies whose portraits are, if not a justification, at least a *colourable* occasion for understanding the readiness with which he [Henry VIII.] put them away.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 247.

=Syn. 2. *Specious, Plausible,* etc. See *ostensible.*

colorableness, colourableness (kul'ọr-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

colorably, colourably (kul'ọr-ạ-bli), *adv.* Speciously; plausibly.

Elisha's servant, Gehazi, a bribing brother, he came *colorably* to Naaman the Syrian.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Colorado beetle. See *beetle*[2].

coloradoite (kol-ọ-rä'dō-īt), *n.* [< *Colorado* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A native tellurid of mercury, a rare metallic mineral, found in Colorado.

colorant (kul'ọr-ạnt), *n.* [< L. *coloran(t-)s,* ppr. of *colorare,* color: see *color, v.*] A coloring matter.

This wonderful *colorant* [rosaniline] may be constituted by the action of almost any of the oxidizing agents known in chemistry upon aniline. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXV. 207.

colorate (kul'ọr-āt), *a.* [< L. *coloratus,* pp. of *colorare,* color: see *color, v.*] Colored; dyed or tinged with some color. [Rare.]

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate.*
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

coloration (kul-ọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *coloration* = Sp. *coloración* = It. *colorazione,* < L. as if **coloratio(n-),* < *colorare,* pp. *coloratus,* color: see *color, v.*] 1. The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored; a coloring.

The most serious objection to the increase of the aperture of object-glasses was the *coloration* of the image produced. *Whewell.*

2. Specifically, the special character or appearance of the colors and colored marks on a surface; an arrangement of colors.

The slender whip-snakes are rendered almost invisible as they glide among the foliage by a similar *coloration.*
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 54.

colorational (kul-ọ-rā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *coloration* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or dependent on color: as, *colorational* changes.

colorature (kul'ọr-ạ-tūr), *n.* [= G. *coloraturen* = Dan. *koloratur,* < It. *coloratura,* < LL. as if **coloratura* (cf. *colorabilis:* see *colorable*), < L. *colorare,* pp. *coloratus,* color: see *color, v.*] A general term for runs, trills, and other florid decorations in vocal music, in which single syllables of the words are to be sung to two or more tones. Also called *coloring.*

color-bearer (kul'ọr-bãr″ėr), *n.* One who bears a flag; an officer or a soldier who carries the colors.

color-blind (kul'ọr-blīnd), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Incapable of perceiving certain colors. See *color-blindness.*

Some men are verse-deaf as others are *color-blind.*
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 273.

II. *n.* One who is incapable of accurately distinguishing colors, or certain colors; such persons collectively.

Another engineer had by some oversight not been tested in his division, and this led to his examination and . . . conviction by the writer as a *color-blind.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 438.

★**color-blindness** (kul'ọr-blīnd″nes), *n.* Incapacity for perceiving colors, independent of the capacity for distinguishing light and shade, and form. It is not a mere incapacity for distinguishing colors (for this might be due to want of training), but an absence or great weakness of the sensations upon which the power of distinguishing colors must be founded. Color-blindness may be *total,* that is, the absence of all perception of colors as such, independently of light and shade, all colors appearing simply as shades; or *partial,* the entire or partial inability to distinguish particular colors independently of difference of light and shade. The most common form of the latter defect is the inability to perceive red as a distinct color, red objects being confounded with gray or green, and next in frequency is the inability to perceive green. The color which to a normal eye is complementary to the defective color appears as gray; and a mixture of white and black (gray) of the proper luminosity certainly cannot be distinguished by the color-blind from the defective color (red or green). The results of statistical inquiries as to the prevalence of color-blindness show its existence in from 2 to 6 per cent. of males, while among women the number of cases seems to be considerably under 1 per cent. Also called *daltonism* and *achromatopsia.*

color-box (kul'ọr-boks), *n.* 1. A portable box for holding artists' colors, brushes, etc.—2. An instrument, invented by Maxwell, for mixing the light of any three portions of the spectrum in any required proportions.

color-chart (kul'ọr-chärt), *n.* A variously colored surface with lines of reference to facilitate the identification of colors.

color-circle (kul'ọr-sėr″kl), *n.* An arrangement of the hues red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, and purple, in this order, about the circumference of a circle.

color-combination (kul'ọr-kom-bi-nā″shọn), *n.* A juxtaposition of colors.

color-comparator (kul'ọr-kom″pā-rā-tọr), *n.* An apparatus used in comparing tints of the same color.

color-cone (kul'ọr-kōn), *n.* An arrangement of colors in a double cone, the vertices black and white, the axis gray, every circumference a color-circle, and the intermediate parts decreasing in saturation from without inward.

color-contrast (kul'ọr-kon″trast), *n.* A contrast of colors.

color-cylinder (kul'ọr-sil″in-dėr), *n.* A regular arrangement of colors in a cylinder, on the same principle as in the color-cone.

color-diagram (kul'ọr-dī″ạ-gram), *n.* A diagram in which the colors are laid down upon an exact system.—**Newton's color-diagram,** a plane diagram in which any four points are chosen arbitrarily to represent any four colors, and the other points in the plane represent the other colors, in such a manner that the colors produced by the mixture of any two colors lie invariably on one right line.

color-doctor (kul'ọr-dok″tọr), *n.* In *calico-printing,* a ruler or blade having a slight reciprocating motion, placed in contact with the engraved roll to distribute the coloring material.

colored, coloured (kul'ọrd), *p. a.* [< *color, colour,* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a color; dyed; tinged; painted or stained.—2. Having a distinguishing hue. (*a*) Having some other hue than white or black, especially a bright or vivid hue, as red, purple, blue, etc.: as, a *colored* ribbon.

Several fragments of gold, *colour'd* silk, and linen were also found, the relics of the regal dress in which it was customary . . . to inter kings. *Fairholt,* I. 62, note.

Take my *colour'd* hat and cloak. *Shak.,* T. of the S., i. 1.

(*b*) In *bot.,* of any hue but green: as, a *colored* leaf. (*c*) Having a dark or black color of the skin; black or mulatto; specifically, in the United States, belonging wholly or partly to the African race; having or partaking of the color of the negro. In census-tables, etc., the term is often used to include Indians, Chinese, etc.

What practical security has the *colored* citizen for his right [of suffrage]? *N. A. Rev.,* CXXVI. 387.

Hence — (*d*) Of or pertaining to the negroes, or to persons partly of negro origin: as, the *colored* vote.

3. Having a specious appearance; deceptive: as, a *colored* statement.—**Colored glass.** See *glass.*—**Colored light,** a mixture of a nitrate or chlorate with charcoal and sulphur, or other ingredients that burn with a bright-colored flame, used for night-signals and military and pyrotechnic purposes. The salts chiefly used to give colored flames are barium chlorate, which imparts a green color; strontium nitrate, red; sodium chlorid or nitrate, yellow; potassium chlorid or nitrate, violet.

color-equation (kul'ọr-ē-kwā″zhọn), *n.* An equation in which the different terms added together represent lights which impinge simultaneously upon the retina, and in which the sign of equality implies the exact matching of the colors of the light on the two sides.

colorer, colourer (kul'ọr-ėr), *n.* One who uses colors: as, painters and *colorers.* [Often used with a suggestion of merely mechanical work.]

color-guard (kul'ọr-gärd), *n.* In the United States army, a guard attached to each infantry regiment, having charge of the national and regimental colors. It is composed of a sergeant, who is color-bearer, and two privates. The color-bearer carries the national flag; if a regimental flag is also paraded, it is carried by a second sergeant.

colorific (kul-ọ-rif'ik), *a.* [= F. *colorifique* = Pg. It. *colorifico,* < L. *color,* color, + *-ficus,* < *facere,* make.] 1. Having the quality of producing colors, dyes, or hues; able to give color or tint to other bodies.—2. Pertaining to color or color-sensations.

The several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorific* qualities. *Sir I. Newton,* Opticks.

The refrangibility of calorific rays cannot extend much beyond that of *colorific* light.
W. Herschel, quoted in Smithsonian Rep., 1880, p. 568.

Colorific intensity, the chroma of a color-sensation, or its departure from a neutral tint.

colorimeter (kul-ọ-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *colorimètre,* < L. *color,* color, + *metrum,* measure.] An instrument for determining the strength of colors, especially of dyes. It consists essentially of two glass tubes of the same size, placed side by side on a stand. They are about half an inch in diameter and 15 inches high, and graduated. A standard solution of the color is placed in one tube, and in the other is placed a solution of the sample to be tested. To the darker solution enough water is added to bring both solutions to the same depth of color, and from this is calculated the strength of the tested sample.

colorimetric (kul″ọ-ri-met'rik), *a.* [< *colorimetry* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the colorimeter or colorimetry.

colorimetry (kul-ọ-rim'e-tri), *n.* [As *colorimeter* + *-y*[3].] The determination of the strength of colors, especially of dyes, by means of a colorimeter.

colorine (kul'ọr-in), *n.* [< *color* + *-ine*[2].] A dry alcoholic extract of madder, consisting essentially of alizarin, purpurin, fatty matter, and other substances soluble in alcohol, present in garancine.

coloring, colouring (kul'ọr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *color, colour, v.*] 1. The act or art of applying or combining colors, as in painting.—2. A combination of color; tints or hues collectively; effect of a combination of tints, as in a picture or natural landscape.

The clouds that gather round the setting sun
Do take a sober *colouring* from an eye
That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality.
Wordsworth, Immortality, st. 10.

3. A particular use of color, or style of combining colors, as in the work of an artist.

They who propose to themselves in the training of an artist that he should unite the *colouring* of Tintoret, the finish of Albert Dürer, and the tenderness of Correggio.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, III. iii. § 26.

4. A peculiar character or indefinable tone analogous to the effect of a general hue or tint, or of the combination of colors in a painting: said especially of tendency or style in writing or speaking.

The Castilian poet has successfully given to what he adopted the *coloring* of his own national manners.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 74.

5. A specious appearance; pretense; show: as, the story has a *coloring* of truth.

The usurpations of the legislature might be so flagrant and so sudden as to admit of no specious *colouring.*
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 49.

6. In *music,* same as *colorature.*—7. The commercial name for a preparation of caramel used to color soups and gravies. See *caramel,* 1.—**Bronze coloring.** See *bronze.*

colorisht, colourisht (kul'ọr-ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *coloriss-,* stem of certain parts of *colorir, coulorir,* F. *colorier* (= Sp. Pg. *colorir* = It. *colorire*), color, paint, adorn, a var. of OF. and F. *colorer:* see *color, v.,* and *-ish*[1].] To color; paint; renew the color of.

Would truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential evocation, and new impressions but the *colourishing* of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

colorist, colourist (kul'ọr-ist), *n.* [= F. *coloriste* (> D. Dan. *kolorist* = G. *colorist*) = Sp. Pg. It. *colorista,* < ML. *colorista,* < L. *color,* color: see *color, n.,* and *-ist.*] One who colors; a painter; especially, when used absolutely, a painter whose works are notable for beauty of color.

The great *colourists* of former times.
Malone, Sir J. Reynolds.

color-lake (kul'ọr-lāk), *n.* See *lake.*

The beautiful red combination of alizarin with alumina is generally known as a *colour-lake* and not as a colouring matter proper. *Benedikt,* Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 26.

★**colorless, colourless** (kul'ọr-les), *a.* [< *color, colour,* + *-less.*] Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent, blanched, or entirely white: as, *colorless* water, glass, or gas; *colorless* cheeks or hair.

Light reflected merely from the outer surface of bodies is in general *colourless.* *Spottiswoode,* Polarisation, p. 15.

colorlessness, colourlessness (kul'ọr-les-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being without color or distinctive hue.

color-line (kul'ọr-līn), *n.* 1. In the United States, the social or political line of demarkation between the white or dominant class and persons of pure or mixed African descent.—2. *pl.* In *seal-engraving,* and in heraldic work in black and white, fine parallel lines engraved upon the field for the conventional expression of heraldic colors.

★**colorman, colourman** (kul′ọr-man), *n.*; pl. *colormen, colourmen* (-men). One who prepares and sells colors. [Eng.]

color-party (kul′ọr-pär″ti), *n.* In the English service, the two officers who carry the colors of a regiment, usually the senior second junior lieutenants. Four sergeants are told off to assist, one between the two officers and three in rear rank.

color-printing (kul′ọr-prin″ting), *n.* Printing with one color after another, or in different colors at one operation.

color-reaction (kul′ọr-rē-ak″shọn), *n.* See *reaction*.

color-sensation (kul′ọr-sen-sā″shọn), *n.* A sensation produced by excitation of the retina of the eye, which is not black, white, or gray. Such sensations differ in luminosity, chroma, and hue. See *color*, 1.—**Fundamental color-sensation**, one of the hues out of which all others are composed. These are given as a pure red, green, violet (Helmholtz); red, green, yellow, blue (Hering).

color-sense (kul′ọr-sens), *n.* The power of perceiving color; the sense for color.

color-sergeant (kul′ọr-sär″jent), *n.* A sergeant who has charge of battalion or regimental colors. In the British army he is a non-commissioned officer who ranks higher and receives better pay than an ordinary sergeant, and, in addition to discharging the ordinary duties of a sergeant, attends the colors in the field or near headquarters. There is one to each company or battalion of infantry. They are selected for meritorious service, and wear an honorary badge over the chevron. A color-sergeant can be degraded only by court martial. In the United States army a color-sergeant is one of the regular sergeants detailed to carry the national colors. He receives no higher pay, but is relieved of the other duties of a sergeant. See *color-guard*.

color-striker (kul′ọr-strī″kėr), *n.* A practical color-maker. [Eng.] [In making chemical colors (chrome-yellow, Prussian blue, chrome-green, etc.), one is said to *strike* the color when the proper chemical salt is added to another solution to produce the precipitate of color. This use of the word *strike* is primarily English, but is current to some extent in the United States.]

color-triangle (kul′ọr-trī″ang-gl), *n.* A color-diagram in the form of a triangle so arranged as to illustrate the laws of color mixture. The three angles are red, green, and blue (or violet); intermediate colors lie on the same straight line with the primaries; complementary colors are at opposite ends of lines, all of which pass through a single point (white) which represents the center of gravity of the figure.

color-variation (kul′ọr-vā-ri-ā″shọn), *n.* In *zoöl.*, difference or variability in color within specific limits, as in color-varieties of the same species. There is in many cases a wide range of color-variation, sometimes correlated with geographical distribution, and no doubt dependent upon climatic and other conditions of environment; but in many other instances it appears to be an individual variation referable to no known cause. Specific categories of color-variation are *albinism*, *melanism*, and *erythrism*. (See these words.) The regular occurrence of some kinds of color-variation is called *dichromatism*, examples of which are the gray and red phases of many owls, and the white or colorless and variously colored phases of many herons. Regularly recurring or periodical changes of color, according to age, sex, or season of the year, do not constitute color-variation.

color-variety (kul′ọr-vā-rī″e-ti), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a variety of a species characterized by a peculiar color, or by an arrangement of colors different from that seen in other varieties. Such characters are sometimes constant in a great number of individuals, and are supposed by many naturalists to indicate a tendency to the formation of races. The common black and gray squirrels of the eastern United States are well-marked color-varieties of the same species, though they were formerly described as two distinct species.

colossal (kọ-los′al), *a.* [= D. *kolossaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolossal*, after F. *colossal* = Sp. *colosal* = Pg. *colossal* = It. *colossale*, < L. *colossus*, a colossus: see *colossus* and *-al*.] Like a colossus; of extraordinary size; huge; gigantic.

> This great *colossal* system of empire, thus founded on commerce. *Pownall*, Study of Antiquities, p. 95.
>
> Let his great example stand
> *Colossal*, seen of every land.
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, viii.
>
> The great banqueting-hall . . . contains a *colossal* chimney-piece, with a fireplace large enough to roast, not an ox, but a herd of oxen. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 254.

=Syn. Immense, enormous, prodigious.

colosset (kọ-los′), *n.* [< F. *colosse*, < L. *colossus*: see *colossus*.] Same as *colossus*.

> In another Court not farre from this, stand foure other *Colossees*, or huge Images of Copper.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 469.

colosseant (kol-o-sē′an), *a.* [< L. *colosseus*, also *colossiæus*, < Gr. *κολοσσιαῖος*, colossal, < *κολοσσός*, a colossus: see *colossus*.] Like a colossus; gigantic; colossal.

> Among others he mentions the *colossean* statue of Juno. *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries.

Colossendeidæ (kol″o-sen-dē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colossendeis* + *-idæ*.] A family of sea-spiders, of the order *Pycnogonida* (or *Podosomata*), typified by the genus *Colossendeis*, with the mandibles rudimentary or lacking, and palpi present. It is the largest family of the order. Some of the species measure nearly 2 feet across the outstretched legs.

Colossendeis (kol-o-sen′dē-is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολοσσός*, colossus, + NL. *Endeis*, q. v.] A genus of sea-spiders, typical of the family *Colossendeidæ*. *C. colossea* and *C. leptorhynchus* are examples.



Colossendeis leptorhynchus. After Carpenter.

Colosseum, Coliseum (kol-o-, kol-i-sē′um), *n.* [The form *Coliseum* (after ML. *Coliseum*, > F. *Colisée* = Sp. *Coliseo* = Pg. *Coliseo, Coliseu* = It. *Coliseo, Culiseo*) is now less common than *Colosseum* (= D. G. Dan. *Kolosseum* = It. *Colosseo*), < L. (ML. NL.) *Colosseum*, prop. neut. of L. *colosseus* (*colossiæus*), colossal: see *colossean*, *colossus*.] A name given on account of its size to the Flavian amphitheater in Rome, the greatest of ancient amphitheaters, which was begun by the emperor Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus), and finished by his son Titus in A. D. 80. A large portion of the structure still exists, part of the wall being entire. The outline of the Colosseum is elliptic, the exterior length of the building being 607 feet, and its breadth 512 feet; it is pierced with 80 vaulted openings or vomitories in the ground story, over which are superimposed on the exterior face three other stories, the whole rising perpendicularly to a height of 159 feet. The lower story is decorated between the arches with Doric semi-columns; the second and third stories, also with arched openings, bear respectively Ionic and Corinthian semi-columns; and the fourth story, which is higher than the others, and walled in, bears an equal number of Corinthian pilasters, and is pierced in alternate intercolumniations with rectangular windows, and in the remaining intercolumniations with smaller rectangular openings at a lower level. The arena is 253 by 153 feet, and covers extensive substructions provided for the needs and machinery of ordinary gladiatorial displays, and for the flooding of the arena to convert the amphitheater into a place for naval contests when required. A system of awnings was provided for shading the entire interior. It is estimated that the Colosseum provided seats for 87,000 spectators. The exterior of the building is faced with blocks of travertin; the interior is built of brick, with considerable use of marble. See *amphitheater*.



Remains of the Colosseum, or Flavian Amphitheater.

colossi, *n.* Plural of *colossus*.

Colossian (kọ-los′iạn), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *Colossenses*, n. pl., *Colossinus*, a.; < *Colossæ*, < Gr. *Κολοσσαί*: see def.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Colossæ.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Colossæ, an ancient city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor; specifically, one of the Christians of Colossæ, to whom Paul addressed one of the epistles forming part of the canon of the New Testament.—**2.** *pl.* The abbreviated title of one of the books of the New Testament, "the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Colossians." It was probably written during the earlier part of Paul's imprisonment at Rome, about A. D. 62. Gnostic and ascetic teachers had invaded the church, and the object of the epistle is to set before the disciples their real relation to Christ, and the consequent largeness of both their spiritual life and their spiritual liberty. There is much in common, in the spirit, the thoughts, and even the phraseology of this epistle, with that to the Ephesians, which was written and sent about the same time. Often abbreviated *Col.*

colossic† (kọ-los′ik), *a.* [< L. *colossicus*, < Gr. *κολοσσικός*, colossal, < *κολοσσός*, a colossus: see *colossus*.] Colossal: as, "*Colossick* statues," *Chapman*, Bussy D'Ambois, i. 1.

> A certain instrument that lent supportance
> To your *colossic* greatness. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

Colossochelys (kol-o-sok′e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολοσσός*, a colossus, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] A genus of colossal fossil land-tortoises, of the family *Testudinidæ*. *C. atlas* is supposed to have been from 12 to 14 feet long. The remains occur in the Sivalik hills in northern India. *Falconer and Cautley.*

colossus (kọ-los′us), *n.*; pl. *colossi* (-ī) or, rarely, *colossuses* (-ez). [= F. *colosse* = Sp. *coloso* = Pg. It. *colosso* = D. *kolos* = G. *koloss* = Dan. *kolos* = Sw. *koloss*, < L. *colossus*, < Gr. *κολοσσός*, sometimes *κολοττός*, a gigantic statue; perhaps related to *κολοκάνος* or *κολεκάνος*, a long, lank, lean person.] A statue of gigantic size; specifically (usually with a capital), the bronze statue of Apollo at Rhodes, which is said to have been 70 cubits high, and was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. According to the popular fable, it stood astride the mouth of the port, so that ships sailed between its legs; but in fact it stood on one side of the entrance of the port. It was overthrown by an earthquake in 224 B. C., after standing about fifty-six years, and its fragments lay where they fell for nearly a thousand years.

> He doth bestride the narrow world,
> Like a *Colossus*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.
>
> In that isle he also defaced an hundred other *colossuses*. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels.
>
> One of the images . . . was a magnificent *colossus*, shining through the dusky air like some embodied Defiance. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 265.

colossus-wise (kọ-los′us-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a colossus; astride, as the colossus at Rhodes was fabled to have stood. *Shak.*

colosteid (ko-los′tē-id), *n.* A stegocephalous amphibian of the family *Colosteidæ*.

Colosteidæ (kol-os-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colosteus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of stegocephalous amphibians, typified by the genus *Colosteus*. They had a lizard-like form, with the belly covered by rhombic shields, and imperfectly ossified vertebræ. They lived during the Carboniferous epoch.

colostethid (kol-os-tē′thid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Colostethidæ*.

Colostethidæ (kol-os-teth′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colostethus* + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternial salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Colostethus*. They have premaxillary and maxillary teeth, subcylindrical diapophyses and precoracoids, but no omosternum.

Colostethus (kol-os-tē′thus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1866), < Gr. *κόλος*, defective, + *στῆθος*, breast.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Colostethidæ*.

Colosteus (ko-los′tē-us), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1868), so called with ref. to the imperfect ossification of the vertebræ, < Gr. *κόλος*, docked, imperfect, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] The typical genus of the family *Colosteidæ*.

colostration (kol-os-trā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *colostration*, etc., < L. *colostratiō*(*n-*), < *colostrum*, the first milk after delivery: see *colostrum*.] A disease of infants, caused by drinking the colostrum. See *colostrum*, 1.

colostric (ko-los′trik), *a.* [< *colostrum* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the colostrum.

colostrous (ko-los′trus), *a.* [< *colostrum* + *-ous*.] Having the colostrum.

colostrum (ko-los′trum), *n.* [L., neut., also *colostra, colustra*, fem.; origin obscure.] **1.** The first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth.—**2†.** An emulsion made by mixing turpentine and the yolk of eggs.

colotomy (kọ-lot′ọ̈-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλον*, the colon, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut: see *anatomy* and *colon*[2].] In *surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the colon, usually for the purpose of forming an artificial anus.

colour, colourable, etc. See *color*, etc.

colouverine†, *n.* An obsolete form of *culverin*. *Grose.*

colp[1]**†,** *n.* See *coup*[1].

colp[2]**†,** *n.* [Appar. a contr. of *collop*.] A bit of anything. *Coles*, 1717.

colp[3] (kolp), *n.* [W. *colp*, a pointed spar, a dart.] A light dart or javelin used by the Celts.

colpenchyma (kol-peng′ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, the bosom, the bosom-like fold of a garment (see *gulf*), + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells.

colpeurynter (kol-pū-rin′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλπος*, the bosom, lap, womb, + **εὐρυντήρ*, a dilator, < *εὐρύνειν*, dilate, widen, < *εὐρύς*, wide.] In *med.*,

a rubber bag into which water may be forced for dilating the vagina.

colpice (kol'pis), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. NL. *colpicium* (Bailey), ult. < OF. *colper*, F. *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1]. Cf. *coppice*.] A young tree cut down and used as a lever. [Prov. Eng.]

colpitis (kol-pī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vagina.

colpocele (kol'pō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *colpocèle*, < Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + κήλη, a tumor.] A tumor projecting into the vagina; hernia vaginalis. Also called *elytrocele*.

Colpoda (kol-pō'dä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κολπώδης, winding, sinuous, < κόλπος, bosom, bay, + εἶδος, form.] 1. A genus of ciliate infusorians, representing a low grade of organization of the *Ciliata*, common in infusions of hay. They have somewhat the shape of a bean, move actively by means of numerous cilia, the longest of which are at the anterior end of the body, and have a contractile vacuole at the other end, and a large endoplast in the middle. They become quiescent, retract their cilia, are incased in structureless cysts, and in that state multiply by the process of fission into two, four, or more individuals. The genus is referred by Kent to *Enchelyidæ*. *C. cucullus* is found in fresh-water infusions. 2. [Used as a plural.] A synonym of *Arctisca*.

Colpodea (kol-pō'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Colpoda*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a family of illoricate enterodelous infusorians, with ventral apertures and simple cilia only.

Colpodella (kol-pō-del'ä), *n.* [NL., < *Colpoda* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of monadiform infusorians, or so-called zoöspores, which become globular and encysted without passing through an amœboid stage.

Colpodina (kol-pō-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colpoda* + *-ina*[2].] A group of ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Colpoda*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1858–60.

colpohyperplasia (kol-pō-hī-pėr-plā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + ὑπέρ, over, + πλάσις, a forming, < πλάσσειν, form.] In *pathol.*, overgrowth of the vaginal mucous membrane, associated with increased mucous secretion.—**Colpohyperplasia cystica**, colpohyperplasia in which many broad flat cysts develop in the mucous membrane of the vagina.

colpoperineorrhaphy (kol-pō-per″i-nē-or'a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + περίνεον, perineum, + ῥαφή, a sewing.] In *surg.*, an operation involving the vagina and perineum, performed for the repair of a perineal rupture.

colpoplastic (kol-pō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *colpoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to colpoplasty.

colpoplasty (kol'pō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation on the vagina. Also called *elytroplasty*.

colpoptosis (kol-pop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + πτῶσις, a falling, < πίπτειν, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapsus of the vagina.

colporrhagia (kol-pō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + *-ραγία*, < ῥηγνύναι, break.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the vagina.

colporrhaphy (kol-por'a-fi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + ῥαφή, a sewing, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of uniting the walls of the vagina when ruptured. Also called *elytrorrhaphy*.

colporrhea (kol-pō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + ῥοία, a flowing, < ῥεῖν, flow.] Same as *leucorrhea*.

colportage (kol'pōr-tāj), *n.* [< F. *colportage*, hawking, peddling, < *colporter*, hawk, peddle: see *colporteur*.] The work carried on by colporteurs; the distribution by gift or sale of Bibles and other religious literature.

colporteur, colporter (kol'pōr-tėr), *n.* [< F. *colporteur*, a hawker, peddler, newsman, < *colporter*, carry on the neck, hawk, peddle, < *col*, neck (see *col*, *collar*), + *porter*, carry: see *port*[3].] A person employed by a Bible or tract society, or the like, to distribute gratuitously or sell at low rates Bibles and various other religious publications.

col-prophet†, *n.* See *cole-prophet*.

colrake (kol'rāk), *n.* [< ME. *colrake*, < *col*, coal, + *rake*.] 1†. A rake or poker used by bakers. —2. In *mining*, a shovel used in stirring lead ores during the process of washing.

colsipe†, *n.* [ME., as if mod. **colship*, < *cole*[4], treachery, + *-ship*. See *cole*[4] and its compounds.] Treachery; deceit.

> Alle we atter dragen off ure eldere,
> The [who] broken drigtinnes word thurg the neddre
> Ther-thurg haveth mankin
> Bothen nith and win,
> ***Kolsipe*** and gisting. *Rel. Antiq.*, p. 216.

colstaff†, *n.* Same as *cowlstaff*.

colt (kōlt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coult*; < ME. *colt*, a young horse, a young ass, < AS. *colt*, a young ass, a young camel, = Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy, dial. *kultt*, a boy or lad; cf. Sw. *kull* = Dan. *kuld*, a brood, children collectively. Cf. *child*.] 1. A young horse, or a young animal of the horse tribe: commonly and distinctively applied to the male, the young female being a *filly*. In the Bible it is applied to a young camel and to a young ass. In *sporting*, a thoroughbred colt becomes a horse at five years old, others at four years.

> Thirty milch camels with their *colts*. Gen. xxxii. 15.
>
> Behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a *colt* the foal of an ass. Zech. ix. 9.

2. A person new to office or to the exercise of any art; a green hand: as, a team of *colts* at cricket. [Slang.]—3†. A cheat; a slippery fellow.

> An old trick, by which C. Varres, like a cunning *colt*, often holpe himself at a pinch.
> *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, II. 224.

4. A rope's end used for punishment; also, a piece of rope with something heavy at the end used as a weapon. [Slang.]—5. The second after-swarm of bees. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 23. [Rare.]—**To cast one's colt's tooth**, to get rid of youthful habits, or to sow wild oats: in allusion to the shedding of a colt's first set of teeth, which begins when the animal is about three years old.

> Well said, Lord Sands;
> *Your colt's tooth* is not *cast* yet.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

To have a colt's tooth, to have a tendency to friskiness, wantonness, or licentiousness.

> Yet I *have* alway *a coltes tooth*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 34.

★=**Syn.** *Filly*, etc. See *pony*.

colt (kōlt), *v.* [< *colt*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To frisk, frolic, or run at large, like a colt. *Spenser*. —2. [Cf. *calve*, *v.*, 2, and *cave*[1], *v.*, II., 2.] To become detached, as a mass of earth from a bank or excavation; cave: with *in*. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* To befool; fool.

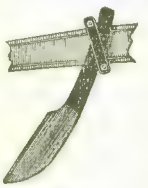
> *Lod.* Take heed of his cheating.
> *Gi.* I warrant you, sir, I have not been matriculated at the university . . . to be *colted* here.
> *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 5.
>
> What a plague mean ye to *colt* me thus?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

colt-ale (kōlt'āl), *n.* An allowance of ale claimed as a perquisite by a blacksmith on the first shoeing of a horse. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

colter, coulter (kōl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *colter*, *culter*, *coltour*, < AS. *culter*, a knife, a colter, = W. *cwltyr*, *cwlltr* = OF. *coutre* = Pr. *coltre* = It. *coltro*, < L. *culter*, a knife, a colter; cf. Skt. *kartari*, scissors, < √ *kart*, cut. From L. *culter* come also *cutlass*, *cutler*, etc.] An iron blade or sharp-edged wheel attached to the beam of a plow to cut the ground and thus facilitate the separation of the furrow-slice by the plowshare. Also *culter*.—**Rolling colter**, or **wheel-colter**, a colter of circular shape rotating upon an axis sustained below the plow-beam.



Rolling Colter.



Knife-Colter.

colter-neb (kōl'tėr-neb), *n.* The puffin, *Fratercula arctica*: so named from the shape of its beak (neb).

colt-evil (kōlt'ē″vl), *n.* A swelling in the sheath, a distemper to which young horses are liable.

coltish (kōl'tish), *a.* [< ME. *coltissch*; < *colt* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Like a colt.

> He looked neither heavy nor yet adroit, only leggy, *coltish*, and in the road. *The Century*, XXVII. 184.

2. Frisky; gay; wanton; licentious. *Chaucer*.

> Plato I read for nought, but if he tame
> Such *coltish* years.
> *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 513).

coltishly (kōl'tish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a colt; wantonly.

coltishness (kōl'tish-nes), *n.* [< *coltish* + *-ness*.] Friskiness; wantonness.

colt-like (kōlt'lik), *a.* Like a colt; characteristic of a colt.

> Devils pluck'd my sleeve; . . .
> With *colt-like* whinny and with hoggish whine
> They burst my prayer. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

colt-pixy (kōlt'pik″si), *n.* A hobgoblin: now explained as "a spirit or fairy in the shape of a horse, which neighs and thus misleads horses into bogs"; but this is a sophistication due to popular etymology, the word being a perversion of *colepixy*, the will o' the wisp. See *colepixy*. [Prov. Eng.]

coltsfoot (kōlts'fůt), *n.* The popular name of the *Tussilago Farfara*, of the family *Asteraceæ*, a plant of Europe and Asia, now naturalized in the United States, the leaves of which were once much employed in medicine. The name is given from the shape of the leaf. The wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense*, is also sometimes known as *coltsfoot*, as is, in the West Indies, *Heckeria peltata*. Also called *ass's-foot*. — **Coltsfoot candy, coltsfoot rock**, a candy having medicinal properties derived from the leaves of the true coltsfoot. It is used for coughs and colds.—**Sweet coltsfoot**, the European butter-dock, *Petasites Petasites*; also, *P. palmata* of North America.



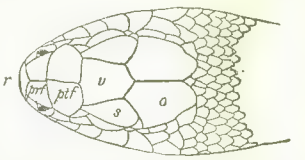
Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*).

coltstaff† (kōlt'stȧf), *n.* Same as *cowlstaff*.

colt's-tail (kōlts'tāl), *n.* A name of the fleabane, *Leptilon Canadense*.

coltza, *n.* See *colza*.

Coluber (kol'ū-bėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *coluber*, fem. *colubra*, a serpent, snake. Hence ult. E. *cobra*[1], *culverin*.] A genus of ordinary snakes, formerly coextensive with the family *Colubridæ*, now limited to the most typical representatives of that family. They have transverse plates on the belly, the plates under the tail forming a double row; a flattened head with nine larger plates; teeth almost equal, and no poison-fangs. The harmless common snake or ringed snake of Europe, *Coluber natrix*, is an example of the genus.



Head of *Coluber obsoletus*, top view.
r, rostral plate; *prf*, prefrontal; *ptf*, postfrontal; *v*, vertical; *s*, superciliary; *o*, occipital. Nostrils indicated by dark spots.

colubrid, colubride (kol'ū-brid), *n.* A snake of the family *Colubridæ*.

> True *Colubrides*, Colubrina, are land snakes.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 192.

Colubridæ (ko-lū'bri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coluber* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglyphodont serpents, containing common innocuous species, representative of the suborder *Colubrina*. They have plates on the head, broad ventral scutes in single series, the caudal scutes in two series, a long and tapering tail, and no anal spurs. There is no coronoid bone, the postorbital is not extended over the superciliary region, and the nostril is in or between nasal plates. The family contains such species as the common snake of Europe (*Coluber natrix*, *Tropidonotus natrix*, or *Natrix torquata*) and the common black-snake of the United States (*Coluber* or *Bascanion constrictor*). It is divided by Cope into 12 subfamilies and more than 200 genera. See cuts under *black-snake*, *Coluber*, and *Tropidonotus*.

colubride, *n.* See *colubrid*.

colubriferous†, *a.* [< L. *colubrifer* (< *coluber*, a snake, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]) + *-ous*.] Bearing snakes or serpents.

colubriform (ko-lū'bri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *colubriformis*, < *Coluber* + L. *forma*, shape.] Same as *colubrine*, 1.

Colubriformia (ko-lū-bri-fôr'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *colubriformis*: see *colubriform*.] Same as *Colubrina*, 2 (*a*).

Colubrina (kol-ū-brī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *colubrinus*: see *colubrine*.] 1. A general term for innocuous serpents, as distinguished from *Viperina* or *Thanatophidia*.—2. More definitely: (*a*) A suborder of *Ophidia*, containing all the innocuous serpents with ungrooved and imperforate teeth and dilatable jaws. Also called *Colubriformia* and *Aglyphodontia*. (*b*) The *Aglyphodontia* together with the *Proteroglyphia*, thus including venomous serpents of the families *Elapidæ* and *Hydrophidæ*.

Colubrinæ (kol-ū-brī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coluber* + *-inæ*.] One of 12 subfamilies of *Colubridæ*, with 36 genera, including *Coluber* proper, having the head distinct and moderately long, the

body and tail both long and slender, and the teeth entire and similar in size.

colubrine (kol′ū-brin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *colubrinus*, < *coluber*, a serpent: see *Coluber.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a snake or serpent; ophidian; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Colubrina* or *Colubridæ*. Also *colubriform.*—2. Cunning; crafty. *Bailey; Johnson.* [Rare.]

II. *n.* A colubrine serpent. *Mivart.*

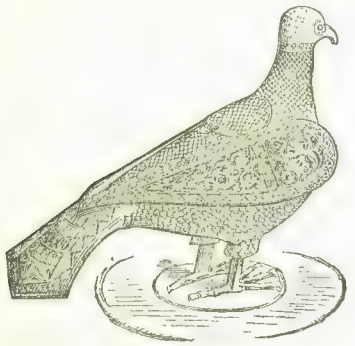
colubris (kol′ū-bris), *n.* [NL., accom. of *colibri*, q. v.] The specific name of the common humming-bird of the United States, *Trochilus colubris.*

colubroid (kol′ū-broid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Coluber* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Colubrine; colubriform; specifically, resembling or having the characters of the *Colubridæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Colubridæ* or *Colubrina.*

Columba[1] (kō-lum′bạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *columba*, fem., *columbus*, masc., a dove, pigeon, appar. = Gr. *κόλυμβος*, fem. *κολυμβίς*, a diver, a kind of sea-bird. Origin uncertain. Cf. L. *palumbes*, a wood-pigeon; Skt. *kādamba*, a kind of goose; E. *culver*[1], a dove.] **1.** A genus of pigeons, formerly coextensive with the order *Columbæ*, now restricted to species typical of the family *Columbidæ* and subfamily *Columbinæ*, such as the domestic pigeon or rock-dove (*C. livia*), the stock-dove (*C. œnas*), the ring-dove (*C. palumbus*), and several others of both hemispheres. The bill is comparatively short and stout; the wings are pointed; the tail is much shorter than the wings, and square or little rounded; the tarsi are shorter than the middle toe, and are scutellate in front and feathered above; and there are 10 remiges or wing-feathers, and 12 rectrices or tail-feathers. See cut under *rock-dove.*

2. In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks. *Isaac Lea*, 1837.—**3.** [*l. c.*] [ML.] In the medieval church, the name given to the vessel in which the sacrament was kept, when, as was often the case, it was made in the shape of a dove. It was of precious metal, and stood on a circular platform or basin, had a sort of corona above it, and was suspended by a chain from the roof, before the high altar. The open-



Columba.—French, 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ing was in the back.—**Columba Noachi**, Noah's Dove, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, close to the hind feet of Canis Major. It contains, according to Gould, 115 stars visible to the naked eye; but only 3 are prominent. It was proposed by Bartsch in 1624.

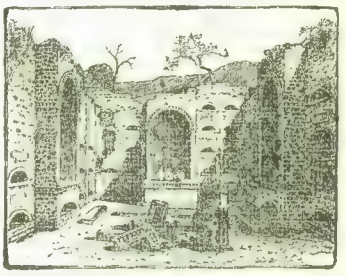
columba[2] (kō-lum′bạ), *n.* Same as *columbo.*

Columbacei (kol-um-bā′sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *columbaceus*: see *columbaceous.*] The pigeons and doves rated as a suborder (with *Gallinacei*) of *Rasores.* [Not in use.]

columbaceous (kol-um-bā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *columbaceus*, < L. *columba*, a dove: see *Columba*[1] and *-aceous.*] Belonging to or resembling birds of the suborder *Columbacei.*

Columbæ (kō-lum′bē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *columba*: see *Columba*[1].] An order of birds of the pigeon kind, sometimes including the dodo and sand-grouse, but more frequently excluding them. They are altricial, psilopædic, monogamous birds, having the skull schizognathous and schizorhinal, with prominent basipterygoid processes, the angle of the mandible not recurved, the rostrum slender and straight, the sternum double-notched or notched and fenestrate, the humeral crest salient, two carotids, one pair of syringeal muscles, the cæca coli small or null, the gizzard muscular, the crop highly developed, the gall-bladder generally absent, the ambiens muscle normally present, the oil-gland nude, small or wanting, the plumage not aftershafted, and the feet insessorial. The group thus defined is divided by different authors into from two to five families.

columbarium (kol-um-bā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *columbaria* (-ạ). [L., a dove-cote, a pigeon-house, hence later (LL.) in senses like those of E. *pigeonhole*, a putlog-hole, a hole near the axle of a wheel, a hole in the side of a vessel for an oar, a rowlock, a place of sepulture; prop. neut. of *columbarius*, adj., pertaining to doves, < *columba*, a pigeon, dove: see *Columba*[1].] **1**†. A dove-cote; a pigeon-house. Also *columbary.*—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a place of sepulture for the ashes of the dead, consisting of arched and square-headed recesses formed in walls, in which the



Columbarium, near gate of St. Sebastian, Rome.

cinerary urns were deposited: so named from the resemblance between these recesses and those formed in a dove-cote for the doves to build their nests in.—**3.** In *arch.*, a hole left in a wall for the insertion of the end of a beam. Also called *putlog-hole.*—**4.** *Eccles.*, the columba or dove-shaped pyx. See *columba*[1], 3.

columbary† (kol′um-bā-ri), *n.* [< L. *columbarium*: see *columbarium.*] Same as *columbarium*, 1. *Sir T. Browne.*

columbate (kō-lum′bāt), *n.* [< *columb(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt or compound of columbic acid with a base: same as *niobate.*

Columbella (kol-um-bel′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *columba*, a pigeon (referring to the dove-like color of the shell of the typical species), + dim. *-ella.* Cf. *Columba*[1].] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, typical of the family *Columbellidæ. C. mercatoria* is an example. Also *Colombella.*



Columbella mercatoria.

columbellid (kol-um-bel′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Columbellidæ.*

Columbellidæ (kol-um-bel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Columbella* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Columbella*, having an oval obconic or turreted shell with rather short spire, a toothed inner and internally thickened crenulated outer lip, and a narrow aperture with a short anterior canal. The most distinctive feature is the dentition of the tongue, which has a low unarmed median tooth, and a lateral one on each side, somewhat like a cleaver and with slits separating denticles. There are several hundred species, mostly of small size and often brightly colored; they are all carnivorous and littoral, and are especially numerous in the tropics.

columbethra, *n.* See *colymbethra.*

columbiad (kō-lum′bi-ad), *n.* [< NL. *Columbia* (see *Columbian*) + *-ad*[2].] A heavy cast-iron smooth-bore cannon of a form introduced by Colonel George Bomford, U. S. A., and used in the war of 1812. Columbiads were made of 8- and 10-inch caliber, and were used for projecting both solid shot and shells. They were equally suited to the defense of narrow channels and distant roadsteads. In 1860 General Rodman, of the United States ordnance, devised a 15-inch columbiad, which was cast hollow, and cooled from the interior, thus increasing the hardness and density of the metal next the bore. These guns are now obsolete.

Columbian (kō-lum′bi-ạn), *a.* [< NL. *Columbianus*, < *Columbia*, a poet. name for the United States, < *Columbus*, Latinized form of the name of the discoverer of America, It. *Colombo*, Sp. *Colon.* The name is identical with It. *colombo*, a dove, a pigeon, < L. *columbus*, a dove, a pigeon (see *Columba*[1]); cf. the E. surnames *Dove, Pigeon, Culver, Turtle*, of the same signification.] Pertaining to Columbia as a poetical name for the United States, or to Columbus.

columbic[1] (kō-lum′bik), *a.* [< *columb-ium* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from *columbium.*

columbic[2] (kō-lum′bik), *a.* [< *columbo* + *-ic.*] Existing in or derived from columbo-root: as, *columbic* acid.

columbid (kō-lum′bid), *n.* A bird of the family *Columbidæ.*

Columbidæ (kō-lum′bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Columba*[1], 1, + *-idæ.*] The leading family of the order or suborder *Columbæ*, including the true pigeons and doves. The characters of the family are much the same as those of the suborder, with which the group is nearly coextensive. It differs chiefly in the exclusion of the tooth-billed pigeon, *Didunculus strigirostris*, as the type of a different family. A few other genera, as *Goura, Calœnas*, and *Carpophaga* are sometimes likewise excluded. There are about 300 species, inhabiting temperate and tropical regions in nearly all parts of the globe. See *dove* and *pigeon.*

columbier (kō-lum′bi-ėr), *n.* [Also *colombier*; < F. *colombier*, a dove-cote, pigeonhole (*grand colombier*, a size of paper), < L. *columbarium*: see *columbarium.*] A size of writing-paper, 23 × 33½ inches in the United States, 24 × 34½ inches in England, and 63 × 89 centimeters in France. —**Petit colombier**, a size of paper 58 × 80 centimeters.

columbiferous (kol-um-bif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *columbium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or containing columbium.

Columbigallina (kō-lum″bi-ga-lī′nạ), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < *Columba*[1], 1, q. v., + *Gallina*, q. v.] A genus of *Columbidæ*, the dwarf doves, usually called *Chamæpelia*: lately adopted instead of the latter, being of prior date. See cut under *ground-dove.*

columbin (kō-lum′bin), *n.* A non-conducting material placed between the parallel carbons of the electric candle.

Columbinæ (kol-um-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Columba*[1], 1, + *-inæ.* Cf. *columbine*[1].] **1.** The typical subfamily of the family *Columbidæ*, containing the true pigeons.—**2.** In Nitzsch's classification, a major group of birds, equivalent to the order *Columbæ* of authors in general.

columbine[1] (kol′um-bin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *colombin*, < L. *columbinus*, adj., < *columba*, a dove: see *Columba*[1]. Cf. *columbine*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the characters of a pigeon or dove; in *ornith.*, belonging to the *Columbæ* or *Columbinæ*; columbaceous.

Com forth now with thin eyen *columbine.*
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 897.

For it is not possible to join serpentine wisdom with the *columbine* innocence, except men know exactly all the conditions of the serpent.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 21.

2. Of a dove-color; resembling the neck of a dove in color.

II. *n.* One of the *Columbæ* or *Columbidæ.*

columbine[2] (kol′um-bīn), *n.* [< ME. *columbine* = F. *colombine*, < ML. *columbina*, columbine, prop. fem. of L. *columbinus*, dove-like: see *columbine*[1]. Cf. the equiv. name *culverwort.*] The popular name of plants of the genus *Aquilegia* (which see). The common European columbine, *A. vulgaris*, is a favorite garden-flower, and owes its name to the fancied resemblance of its petals and sepals to the heads of pigeons round a dish, a favorite device of ancient artists.—**Feathered columbine**, a book-name for *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, an old-fashioned garden-plant.



Flower of Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*).

columbite (kō-lum′bīt), *n.* [< *Columbia* + *-ite*[2].] The native niobate (columbate) of iron, a mineral of black color and high specific gravity, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is the principal source of niobium (columbium), and generally contains also more or less of the allied element tantalum. Some varieties contain considerable manganese, and these are slightly translucent and have a dark reddish-brown color. It is found most abundantly in Connecticut, also in other localities of the United States, in Greenland, and in Bavaria. Also called *niobite.*

columbium (kō-lum′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Columbia*: see *Columbian.*] Same as *niobium.*

columbo (kō-lum′bō), *n.* [< *Colombo*, in Ceylon, once supposed to be the original habitat of the plant.] The root of *Jatrorhiza palmata*, a



Flowering Branch of *Jatrorhiza palmata.*

menispermaceous plant of southeastern Africa, cultivated in some African and East Indian islands. The columbo of commerce consists of thick circular disks, an inch or two in diameter and depressed in the middle, cut from the root, the taste of

which is persistently bitter and slightly aromatic. It is much used in medicine as a mild tonic. A false columbo is furnished by the wood of *Coscinium fenestratum*, a menispermaceous plant of Ceylon. Also written *calumba, colomba, columba.*—**American columbo**, the root of *Frasera Carolinensis*, a gentianaceous plant of the Atlantic States, having the mild tonic properties of gentian.

columel (kol'ū-mel), *n.* Same as *columella*, 1.

The cathedral . . . challengeth the precedency of all in England for a majestick Western front of *columel* work.
Fuller, Worthies, Northampton.

columella (kol-ū-mel'ă), *n.*; pl. *columellæ* (-ē). [L. (NL.), also *columnella*, a little column (see *colonel*), dim. of *columen* or *columna*, a column: see *column*.] **1.** A little column.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) In many cryptogams, especially in *Musci*, *Mucorales*, and *Myxomycetes*, a central axis in the spore-case, a continuation of the pedicel. The spores are arranged about it, and in the *Myxomycetes* the capillitium branches from it.



Columellæ.
1. Fennel-seed, showing carpels supported by a divided columella or carpophore, def. 2 (*c*). 2. Capsule of a moss, divided to show the columella, *c*, def. 2 (*a*).

The spores or gonidial cells are contained in the upper part of the capsule, where they are clustered round a central pillar, which is termed the *columella*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 337.

(*b*) The persistent axis of certain capsules, from which the edges of the valves break away. (*c*) The carpophore in *Apiaceæ*, the continuation of the axis bearing the two halves of the fruit.—**3.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The upright pillar in the center of most of the univalve shells, round which the whorls are convoluted. See cut under *univalve*. (*b*) A bone of the tympanic cavity or middle ear in birds, most reptiles, and some amphibians, corresponding to the stirrup-bone or stapes of mammals; the columella auris. (*c*) A bone of the side of the skull of some reptiles, especially lizards, a peculiar dismemberment of the pterygoid, which may meet the parietal or a process of it; the column-bone; the columella cranii. Its presence in nearly all lizards gives rise to the term *Cionocrania*, or "column-skulls," as a major division of *Lacertilia*. See cuts under *acrodont* and *Cyclodus*.

In the principal group of the Lacertilia, a column-like membrane bone, called the *columella*, . . . extends from the parietal to the pterygoid on each side, in close contact with the membranous or cartilaginous wall of the skull. . . . This *columella* appears to correspond with a small independent ossification, which is connected with the descending process of the parietal and with the pterygoid, in some Chelonia. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 189.

(*d*) The modiolus or central axis of the cochlea in mammals, round which the lamina spiralis winds; the columella cochleæ. (*e*) A core of connective tissue in crinoids which occupies the central cavity included by the coil of the alimentary canal. (*f*) A structure in the center of the visceral chamber of corals, typically a calcareous rod which extends from the bottom of the chamber to the floor of the calice, projecting upward in the latter, and with which the primary septa are usually connected. (*g*) One of the rods attached to the hyomandibular capsule of the urodele amphibians, representing a remnant of a branchial arch. (*h*) A process in the chitinous mandibles of polyzoans. *G. Busk.* (*i*†) In *human anat.*, an old name of the uvula.—**Columella auris, cochleæ, cranii.** See 3 (*b*), (*d*), (*e*), above.—**Columellæ fornicis**, the columns or anterior pillars of the fornix.

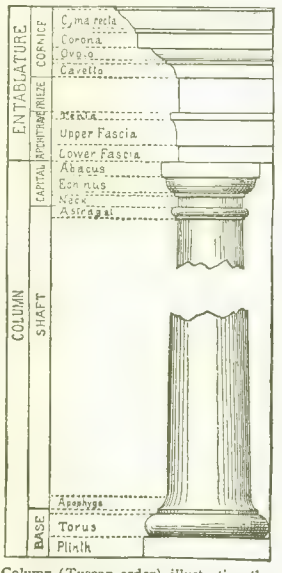
★**columellar** (kol-ū-mel'ăr), *a.* [< L. *columellaris*, pillar-formed, < *columella*, a pillar: see *columella* and *-ar*3.] **1.** Same as *columelliform*.—**2.** Pertaining to a columella, in any sense of that word.—**Columellar lip**, the inner lip of a univalve shell.

Columellaria† (kol/ū-me-lā'ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1809), < L. *columella*, a pillar: see *columella*.] In Lamarck's system of conchology, a family of *Trachelipoda* having a plicated columellar lip. Originally the genera *Cancellaria, Mitra, Marginella, Voluta*, and *Columbella* were referred to it, but subsequently *Cancellaria* was excluded.

Columellidæ† (kol-ū-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lea, 1843), < **Columella* (< L. *columella*, a pillar: see *columella*) + *-idæ*.] A family of univalve shells: same as *Columellaria*.

columelliform (kol-ū-mel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *columella*, a little column (see *columella*), + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a columella: as, a ★*columelliform* stapes. *Huxley*. Also *columellar*.

column (kol'um), *n.* [< ME. *columne*, column (of a page), = OF. *colonne*, later *colomne*, mod. F. *colonne* (> G. D. *colonne* = Dan. *kolonne* = Sw. *colonn*, in special senses) = Pr. *colonna* = Sp. *columna*, now *coluna*, = Pg. *columna* = It. *colonna*, < L. *columna*, a column, pillar, post, orig. a collateral form of *columen*, contr. *culmen*, a pillar, top, crown, summit (> E. *culmen, culminate*, etc.), = AS. *holm*, a mound, a billow, the sea (> E. *holm*1, q. v.); akin to L. *collis*, a hill (= E. *hill*1, q. v.), *celsus*, high (see *excelsior*), prob. to Gr. *κολοφών*, top, summit (> E. *colophon*, q. v.). From L. *columna* come also ult. E. *colonel, colonnade*, etc.] **1.** A solid body of greater length than thickness, standing upright, and generally serving as a support to something resting on its top; a pillar; more specifically, as an architectural term, a cylindrical or slightly tapering or fusiform body, called a *shaft*, set vertically on a stylobate, or on a congeries of moldings which forms its *base*, and surmounted by a spreading mass which forms its *capital*. Columns are distinguished by the names of the styles of architecture which they represent: thus, there are Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and medieval columns. In classic architecture they are further distinguished by the names of the orders to which they belong, as Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian columns; and again, in various styles, by some peculiarity of position, of construction, of form, or of ornament, as attached, twisted, cabled or rudented, and carolitic columns. Columns are used chiefly in the construction or adornment of buildings. They are also used singly, however, for various purposes: as, the *astronomical column*, from which astronomical observations are made; the *chronological column*, inscribed with a record of historical events; the *gnomonic column*, which supports a dial; the *itinerary column*, pointing out the various roads diverging from it; the *milliary column*, set up as a center from which to measure distances; the *triumphal column*, dedicated to the hero of a victory, etc.



Column (Tuscan order), illustrating the terms applied to the several parts.

The fragments of her *columns* and her palaces are in the dust, yet beautiful in ruin.
Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

A chapel and a hall
On massive *columns*, like a shorecliff cave.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Anything resembling a column in shape; any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and throughout of the same or about the same diameter as its base: as, a *column* of water, air, or mercury.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere.
Bentley.

3. In *bot.*, a body formed by the union of filaments with one another, as in *Malvaceæ*, or of stamens with the style, as in orchids. See cut under *androphore*.

In all common Orchids there is only one well-developed stamen, which is confluent with the pistils, and they form together the *column*.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 3.

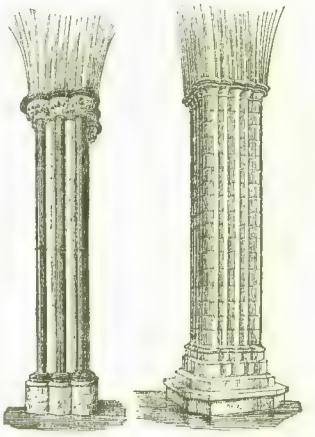
4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a part or organ likened to a column or pillar; a columna or columella: as, the spinal *column*; the fleshy *columns* of the heart.—**5.** In *Crinoidea*, specifically, the stalk or stem of a crinoid.—**6.** *Milit.*, a formation of troops narrow in front and extended from front to rear: thus distinguished from a *line*, which is extended in front and thin in depth.

Presently firing was heard far in our rear—the robbers having fled; the head of the *column* advanced, and the dense body of pilgrims opened out.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 360.

McPherson was in *column* on the road, the head close by, ready to come in wherever he could be of assistance.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 524.

7. *Naut.*, a number of ships following one another.—**8.** In *printing*, one of the typographical divisions of printed matter in two or more vertical rows of lines. The separation of columns is made by a narrow blank space in which is sometimes placed a vertical line or rule. Division into columns economizes space, and saves the fatigue of the eye arising from attempts to trace the connection of an over-long line with the following line.

Hence—**9.** The contents of or the matter printed in such a column, especially in a newspaper: as, the *columns* of the daily press.—**10.** An apparatus used for the fixation of colors upon fabrics by means of steam. It consists of a cylinder of copper punctured with small holes and having a steam-pipe in its interior. The printed fabrics are wrapped around the cylinder, and the steam is allowed to percolate through, setting the colors in what is called steam style. The column is generally used in France, while the steam-chest serving for the same operation is used in England.—**Agony column.** See *agony*.—**Annulated columns.** See *annulated*.—**Attached column.** Same as *engaged column*.—**Banded column**, in *arch.*, a column having one or more cinctures.—**Burdach's columns**, the external portions of the posterior columns of the spinal cord (which see, under *spinal*).—**Clustered column**, in *arch.*, a pier which consists or appears to consist of several columns or shafts clustered together. These shafts are sometimes attached to one another throughout their whole height, and sometimes only at the capital and base. Columns of this kind commonly support one or more clustered arches. Also called *bundle-pillar*.—**Column of the nose**, the anterior portion of the nasal septum.—**Columns of Bertin** [after E. J. *Bertin*, a French anatomist, 1712–81], the prolongations inward of the cortical substance of the kidney between the pyramids.—**Columns of Clarke, vesicular columns of Clarke** [after J. A. L. *Clarke*, an English anatomist, 1817–80], two symmetrically placed tracts of medium-sized nerve-cells of the spinal cord, laterodorsad of the central canal, confined to the thoracic region.—**Columns of Goll**, the median portion of the posterior columns of the spinal cord.—**Columns of Morgagni.** Same as *columns of the rectum*.—**Columns of the abdominal ring**, the edges of the opening in the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle which forms the external abdominal ring. Also called *pillars of the abdominal ring*.—**Columns of the fornix**, the anterior pillars of the fornix. Also called *columellæ fornicis*.—**Columns of the medulla oblongata**, the longitudinal segments into which the medulla oblongata is divided by the grooves upon its surface, comprising the anterior pyramids, the lateral tracts, the restiform bodies, the funiculus cuneatus, and the funiculus gracilis.—**Columns of the rectum**, longitudinal folds of the mucous membrane of the rectum. Also called *columns of Morgagni*.—**Columns of the spinal cord**, the longitudinal masses of white matter of the spinal cord. They are anterior, lateral, and posterior. See *spinal cord*, under *spinal*.—**Columns of the vagina.** See *columnæ rugarum*, under *columna*.—**Columns of Türck**, the direct pyramidal tracts, a portion of the anterior column of the spinal cord, on either side, lying next to the anterior median fissure.—**Coupled columns**, in *arch.*, columns disposed in pairs, the two shafts being close together but not touching.—**Engaged column**, in *arch.*, a column built into a wall so that it appears as if a part of it were concealed. Also called *attached column*.—**Flying column**, a column of troops formed and equipped for rapid movements.—**Hermetic column.** See *hermetic*.—**Manubial column**, a column adorned with trophies and spoils.=**Syn. 1.** See *pillar*, 1.



Clustered Columns, 13th century.
1, from Worcester cathedral; 2, from Exeter cathedral.

columna (kō-lum'nă), *n.*; pl. *columnæ* (-nē). [NL. (L.): see *column*.] A column or pillar: used in anatomical names. See *column*.—**Columna dorsalis**, the dorsal column; the posterior white column of the spinal cord.—**Columnæ adiposæ**, in *embryol.*, the trabeculæ of fat which make their appearance in the embryo as the rudiments of the subcutaneous fatty layer.—**Columnæ carneæ**, fleshy columns; muscular bundles on the inner side of the walls of the ventricles of the heart, of which some are merely sculptured in relief, some are attached at both ends to the ventricular walls while they are free in the middle, while some, springing from the ventricular walls, are attached to the chordæ tendineæ. The last are called *papillary muscles*.—**Columnæ papillares**, the papillary muscles.—**Columnæ recti.** Same as *columns of the rectum*.—**Columnæ rugarum**, the anterior and posterior longitudinal ridges of the mucous membrane of the vagina.—**Columnæ vesiculares.** Same as *columns of Clarke* (which see, under *column*).—**Columna lateralis**, the lateral white column of the spinal cord.—**Columna ventralis**, the anterior white column of the spinal cord.

columnal (kō-lum'nal), *a.* [< *column* + *-al*.] Same as *columnar*. [Rare.]

Crag overhanging, nor *columnal* rock,
Cast its dark outline there. *Southey*, Thalaba, xii.

★**columnar** (kō-lum'năr), *a.* [< LL. *columnaris*, < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*.] **1.** Having the form of a column; formed in columns; like the shaft of a column.

White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit.
Woodward, Fossils.

2. Of or pertaining to columns, or to a column.

The Norman in Apulia could hardly fail to adopt the *columnar* forms of the land in which he was settled.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 305.

Columnar structure, in *mineral.*, structure consisting of more or less slender columns or fibers.

columnarian (kol-um-nā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *columnar* + *-ian.*] Same as *columnar*. *Johnson.*

columnarity (kol-um-nar′i-ti), *n.* [< *columnar* + *-ity.*] The quality of being columnar.

columnary (kol′um-nạ-ri), *a.* Same as *columnar*. [Rare.]

columnated (kol′um-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *columnatus*, supported by pillars, < *columna*, a pillar: see *column*. Hence (< L. *columnatus*), through It. *colonnata*, E. *colonnade*, q. v.] Ornamented with columns; columned: as, *columnated* temples. [Rare.]

column-bone (kol′um-bōn), *n.* In *herpet.*, the columella of the skull. See *Cyclodus*, *Cionocrania*, and *columella*, 3 (*c*).

columned (kol′umd), *a.* [< *column* + *-ed*².] Furnished with columns; supported on or adorned with columns: as, "the *column'd* aisle," *Byron*, Giaour.

> The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal
> Troas and Ilion's *column'd* citadel,
> The crown of Troas. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

columniation (kọ̄-lum-ni-ā′shọn), *n.* [Improp. for **columnation*, < L. *columnatio(n-)*, a supporting by pillars, < *columna*, a pillar: see *column*.] In *arch.*, the employment of columns in a design; collectively, the columns thus used in a structure. *Gwilt.*

columniferous (kol-um-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. (L.) *columna*, a column, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having the filaments of the stamens united into a column, as the flowers of *Malvaceæ*. See cut under *androphore*.

column-lathe (kol′um-lāŦʜ), *n.* A lathe mounted on a vertical extensible post, so that an operator can sit or stand while at work, used by dentists and watchmakers.

column-rule (kol′um-rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a strip of brass, type-high, used for the separation of columns. It is beveled to a thin edge in the middle of its upper surface, and its impression forms a vertical line.

column-skulls (kol′um-skulz), *n. pl.* Same as *Cionocrania*. See *columella*, 3 (*c*).

columnula (kọ̄-lum′nū-lä), *n.*; pl. *columnulæ* (-lē). [NL. (cf. *columella*), dim. of (L.) *columna*, a column: see *columna*, *column*.] In *anat.*, a ★little column; a columella.

colure (kọ̄-lūr′), *n.* [= F. *colure* = Sp. Pg. It. *coluro*, < NL. *colurus*, a colure, < LL. *colurus*, dock-tailed, *coluri circuli*, the colures, < Gr. *κόλουρος*, dock-tailed (sc. *κίκλος*, circle), pl. *κόλουροι*, the colures (so called because cut off by the horizon), < *κόλος*, docked (cf. *colobium*), + *οὐρά*, a tail.] In *astron.* and *geog.*, each of two circles of declination intersecting each other at right angles in the celestial poles, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz., Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, and thus dividing both the ecliptic and the equinoctial into four equal parts.

Colus (kō′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλος*, a kind of goat without horns, < *κόλος*, docked, curtal, stump-horned, hornless.] Same as *Saiga*.

Colutea (ko-lū′tē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολουτέα*, also *κολυτέα*, *κολοιτία*, *κολωτία*, var. of *κολοιτία*, a tree that bears pods.] A genus of shrubs, of the family *Fabaceæ*, having inflated pods, like small bladders; bladder-senna. There are several species, natives of southern Europe and the Mediterranean region, of which *C. arborescens*, with yellow



Bladder-senna (*Colutea arborescens*).

flowers, is the most commonly known, and is not rare as an ornamental shrub. The leaves and seeds are slightly purgative. The smoke of the dried leaves is said to act as a powerful errhine.

colvert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *culver*¹.

colverteen†, *n.* Same as *colbertine*.

colward†, *a.* [ME., appar. a var. of *culvard*, *culvert*, < OF. *culvert*, *cuivert*, villain: see *culvert*² and *collibert*. Otherwise < *cole*⁴, treachery, + *-ward*: see *cole*⁴ and its compounds.] False; treacherous; deceitful; wicked.

> Throly in-to the deueleȝ throte man thryngeȝ by lyue,
> For couetyse, & *colwarde* & croked dede.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 181.

coly, *n.* See *colie*.

colydiid (kọ̄-lid′i-id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Colydiidæ*.

Colydiidæ (kol-i-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colydium* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles, with the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the first 4 ventral segments connate, the tarsi 4-jointed, the antennæ regular, and the legs not fossorial.

Colydium (kọ̄-lid′i-um), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Colydiidæ*. *Fabricius*, 1792.

colymbethra (kol-im-beth′rä), *n.* [Gr. *κολυμβήθρα*, a swimming-bath, eccles. a font, < *κολυμβᾶν*, dive. See *Colymbus*, *Columba*¹.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) A baptismal bowl or font.

> In Russia, the *columbethra* is movable, and only brought out when wanted. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 214.

(*b*) A baptistery. Also written *columbethra*.

Colymbidæ (kọ̄-lim′bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colymbus* + *-idæ.*] A family of short-winged, short-tailed, 4-toed swimming and diving birds, of the order *Pygopodes*, either (*a*) containing all the loons and grebes; or (*b*) restricted to the web-footed loons, and corresponding to the genus *Colymbus;* or (*c*) transferred to the lobe-footed grebes, and used as a synonym of *Podicipidæ* or *Podicipedidæ* (which see).

colymbion (kọ̄-lim′bi-on), *n.* [MGr. **κολύμβιον* (cf. Gr. *κολυμβήθρα*, a font), < Gr. *κολυμβᾶν*, dive. See *Colymbus*, *Columba*¹.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a holy-water stoup or basin.

> The *colymbion* answers to the benatura of the Latin Church. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 214.

Colymbus (kọ̄-lim′bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλυμβος*, a diver, a kind of sea-bird; cf. *κολυμβᾶν*, dive, plunge. See *Columba*¹.] A genus of birds, typical of the family *Colymbidæ*, in any sense of that word. The name has been given to the web-footed loons or divers, as distinguished from the grebes; to both of these, indiscriminately; to the grebes alone; and formerly to sundry other birds, as some of the auk family. See *diver*, *loon*, *grebe*.

colytic (kọ̄-lit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κωλυτικός*, hindering, preventive, < *κωλυτός*, verbal adj. of *κωλύειν*, hinder, prevent, check.] Antiseptic. *Med. Record*, July, 1884. [Rare.]

colza (kol′zä), *n.* [Sometimes improp. *coltza;* < F. *colza*, < OF. *colzat* (Walloon *colza*, *golza*), < D. *koolzaad* = E. *coleseed*, q. v.] The coleseed or rape: a name of varieties of *Brassica campestris* and *B. Napus*. See *rape*⁴.

colza-oil (kol′zä-oil), *n.* Same as *rape-oil*.

com†. An obsolete preterit of *come*. *Chaucer.*

com-. [L. *com-*, prefix, with, together, often, esp. in later L., merely intensive, < *cum*, in OL. often *com*, prep., with, agreeing in use and perhaps in orig. form (**scum*? **scom*?) with Gr. prefix and prep. *σύν*, earlier *ξύν* (transposed from **σκυν*?), Cypriote *κίν*, with, together (see *syn-*), akin to *κοινός* (for **κονιός*), common (see *cenobite*). No certain Teut. connection (see *ge-*). L. *com-*, in comp., usually remains before *b*, *m*, and *p* (and sometimes before a vowel (see *comitia* and *count*²), and in OL. in any position), and becomes *co-* before a vowel (usually) and *h*, *col-* (in classical L. usually *con-*) before *l*, *cor-* before *r*, and *con-* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i* = *j*, *n* (where sometimes *co-*), *q*, *s*, *t*, *w*, and in classical L. as well as ML. often before *b*, *m*, *p*, *con-* being thus the most frequent form, often used as the normal form. In Rom. and in E. (and in similar forms in other Teut. tongues), the L. prefix *com-*, *con-*, *col-*, etc., generally remains unchanged, but the assimilated forms are generally reduced to *co-* in Sp., and partly in the other languages. In OF. and AF. *com-*, *con-*, were often *cum-*, *cun-*, whence in ME. *cum-*, *cun-*, *coun-*, beside *com-*, *con-*, the latter forms now prevailing in spelling, even when pronounced *cum-*, *cun-* (as in *company*, *conjure*, etc.). In a few E. words, as *comfit*, *comfort*, *discomfit*, *com-* (pron. and formerly written *cum-*, ME. *cun-*, *con-*) is changed from orig. L. *con-*. In many E. words derived through the F. the L. *com-* (*con-*, etc.) is concealed: see *coil*¹ = *cull*¹, *cost*², *costive*, *costume* = *custom*, *couch*, *council*, *counsel*, *count*¹, *count*², *countenance*, *cover*¹, *covert*, *curfew*, *curry*¹, *kerchief*, etc. See *co-*¹, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*, and also *contra-*, *counter*², *counter-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, appearing also in other forms, *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*, meaning 'together,' 'with,' or merely intensive, and in English words often without assignable force. See words following, and those beginning with *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*.

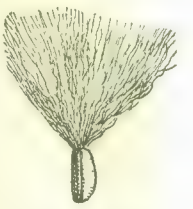
★**com.** An abbreviation of *commissioner*, *commodore*, *commander*, *commerce*, *committee*, *commentary*, etc.

★**coma**¹ (kō′mạ), *n.* [< NL. *cōma*, < Gr. *κῶμα*, a deep sleep, < *κοιμᾶν*, put to sleep. Cf. *cemetery*.] In *pathol.*, a state of prolonged unconsciousness somewhat resembling sleep, from which the patient cannot be aroused, or can be aroused only partially, temporarily, and with difficulty; stupor.

> It is often important to distinguish the *coma* of drunkenness from that of apoplexy.
> *Hooper*, Physician's Vade Mecum, § 914.

Coma foudroyant, or **fulminating coma,** coma suddenly developing in the midst of apparent good health, in syphilitic patients.—**Coma vigil,** a comatose state accompanied by unconscious muttering, occurring in typhus and typhoid fevers.

coma² (kō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *comæ* (-mē). [< L. *cŏma*, < Gr. *κόμη*, the hair of the head. Hence ult. *comet*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The silky hairs at the end of some seeds, as of the willow-herb, *Chamænerion*. (*b*) The leafy head of a tree, or a cluster of leaves terminating a stem, as the leafy top of a pineapple. 2. In *astron.*, the nebulous hair-like envelop surrounding the nucleus of a comet. —3. In *microscopy*, the hazy fringe on the outline of a microscopic object seen when the lens is not free from spherical aberration.



Coma, 1 (*b*).
Seed of Willow-herb (*Chamænerion*.)

> The aperture of these objectives could not be greatly widened without the impairment of the distinctness of the image by a *coma* proceeding from uncorrected spherical aberration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 262.

Coma Berenices, an ancient asterism (though not one of the 48 constellations of Hipparchus), situated north of Virgo and between Boötes and Leo, and supposed to represent the famous amber hair of Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Euergetes.

comal¹ (kō′mal), *a.* [< *coma*¹ + *-al.*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of coma.

comal² (kō′mal), *a.* [< *coma*² + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a coma. See *coma*².

comarb (kō′märb), *n.* [Better *coarb*, *comorb*, *comarba;* < Ir. *comharba*, a successor, abbot, vicar, also protection.] A succession in an ecclesiastical office; an order of old Irish monks. *N. E. D.*

> The abbot of the parent house and all the abbots of the minor houses are the *comharbas* or co-heirs of the saint.
> *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 236.

comarbship (kō′märb-ship), *n.* [< *comarb* + *-ship.*] The state or character of a comarb or coarb.

> Each member of a *Comarbship* and of a co-tenancy gave a pledge for the fulfilment of his share of the duties of the co-partnership, and all were collectively responsible for all fines, tributes, etc.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxvi.

comart†, (kō-märt′), *n.* [If a genuine reading, < *co-*¹ + *mart.*] In the following extract, probably a covenant or agreement. *Covenant* appears in place of it in the edition of 1623 and in most modern editions; *compact* is also found.

> By the same *comart* . . .
> His [lands] fell to Hamlet.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet (ed. Warburton, 1747), i. 1.

Comarum (kom′ạ-rum), *n.* [NL. (so called on account of the similarity of its fruit to that of the arbutus), < Gr. *κόμαρος*, the arbutus.] A genus of rosaceous plants closely allied to *Potentilla*.

comate¹ (kō′māt), *a.* [< L. *comatus*, hairy, < *coma*, hair: see *coma*².] Hairy; tufted. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, furnished with a coma or tuft of silky hairs; comose. See cut under *coma*². (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) Having long hairs on the vertex or upper part of the head, the surface below being nearly or quite glabrous. (2) In general, having very long flexible hairs covering more or less of the upper surface: said of the clothing of insects.

co-mate²† (kō-māt′), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *mate*¹.] A fellow, mate, or companion.

> Now, my *co-mates* and brothers in exile,
> Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
> Than that of painted pomp?
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1.
>
> I am proud
> Only to be in fellowship with you,
> *Co-mate* and servant to so great a master.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

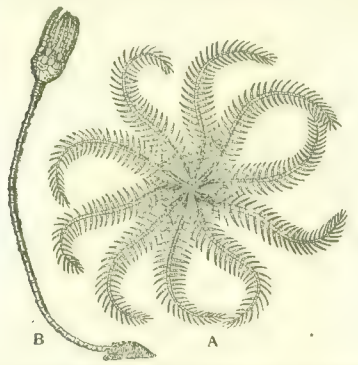
comatose (kō′mạ-tōs), *a.* [= F. *comateux*, < NL. *comatosus*, < *coma*(*t-*): see *coma*¹.] Pertaining to or resembling coma; affected with coma; morbidly drowsy or lethargic: as, a *comatose* state; a *comatose* patient; "hysterical and *comatose* cases," *N. Grew.*

comatous (kō′ma-tus), *a.* Same as *comatose*.

Comatula (kō-mat′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *comatulus*, dim. of L. *comatus*, hairy: see *comate*[1].] The typical genus of living crinoids of the family *Comatulidæ* or feather-stars. The rosy feather-star, *Comatula mediterranea*, is also known as *Antedon rosacea*, and in its fixed stalked state as *Pentacrinus europæus*. *Lamarck*, 1816.

comatulid (kō-mat′ū-lid), *n.* A member of the family *Comatulidæ*.

Comatulidæ (kom-a-tū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Comatula* + *-idæ*.] A family of extant free-swimming crinoids, of the class *Crinoidea*, typified by the genus *Comatula*; the feather-stars or hair-stars. They are stalked and fixed only when young, and the larva is free and vermiform, with four cili-



A, Rosy Feather-star, *Comatula mediterranea* (or *Antedon rosacea*), adult free form. *B*, Young stalked form of *Comatula* (or *Antedon*) *dentata*, slightly enlarged.

ated zones and a tuft of cilia at the aboral end of the body. In the adult state they have a mouth and an anus, and usually ten cirrous arms, which they have the power of lashing toward the ventral surface, so as to propel themselves, as well as to bring food within their grasp. Representatives of the family are found in most seas.

★**comb**[1] (kōm), *n.* [< ME. *comb*, earlier *camb*, a comb, crest (of a cock, a hill, a dike, etc.), also honeycomb, < AS. *camb*, a comb, crest (of a helmet, a hat, etc.), also a honeycomb, = OS. *camb* = MD. *kamme*, D. *kam* = OHG. *chamb*, MHG. *kam*, *kamp*, G. *kamm* = Icel. *kambr* = Norw. *kamb* = Sw. Dan. *kam*, a comb, crest, etc. (Dan. and G. also a cam: see *cam*[1]), lit. a 'toothed' implement, = Gr. *γόμφος*, a peg, bolt, style (orig. tooth?, > *γομφίος*, a grinder-tooth, the tooth of a key); cf. *γαμφαί*, *γαυφηλαί*, pl., the jaws, = Skt. *jambha* = OBulg. *zabu*, tooth. See *cam*[1], a doublet of *comb*[1].] **1.** A thin strip of wood, metal, bone, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., one or both edges of which are indentated so as to form a series of teeth, or to which teeth have been attached; or several such strips set parallel to one another in a frame, as in a currycomb. Combs are used for arranging the hair in dressing it; also, in a great variety of ornamental forms, for keeping women's hair in place after it is dressed; and for various other purposes. Those worn in the hair are often carved and elaborately decorated.

When you have apparelled your selfe hansomely, combe your head softly and easily with an Iuorie *combe*; for nothing recreateth the memorie more.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 249.

And fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks.
Milton, Comus, l. 880.

2. Anything resembling a comb in appearance or use, especially for mechanical use. Specifically—(*a*) A card used in hand-carding or in a carding-machine for separating and dressing wool. (*b*) A toothed blade which removes the cotton from the doffer of a carding-machine. (*c*) In *hat-making*, the former on which a fleece of fiber is taken up and hardened into a bat. *E. H. Knight*. (*d*) A toothed metal instrument used by painters in graining. (*e*) A tool with teeth of wire used in making marbled papers. (*f*) A steel tool with teeth corresponding to the thread of a screw, used for chasing screws or work which is rotated in a lathe. *E. H. Knight*. (*g*) A row of sharp brass points connected with one another and with the prime conductor of an electrical machine, and placed near the revolving plate to carry off the electricity generated. (*h*) In *medieval armor*, the upright blade which took the place of a crest on the morions of the sixteenth century. (*i*) The dilated and regularly pectinated inner edge of the middle claw of sundry birds, as herons and goatsuckers. (*j*) A comb-like set of points or processes of a tooth.

It [the pulp-cavity of a tooth] may be divided, anteroposteriorly, as in notched incisors, and especially in the comb-like ones of the flying lemur, where a branch of the pulp-cavity ascends each process of the *comb*.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 275.

(*k*) The notched scale of a wire micrometer. *E. H. Knight*. (*l*) The window-stool of a casement. *Grose*.

3. The fleshy crest or caruncle growing, in one of several forms, on the head of the domestic fowl, and particularly developed in the male birds: so called from its serrated indentures in the typical form, or single comb, which resemble the teeth of a comb. Several characteristic variations in the form of the comb have received distinctive names. An *antlered comb* is one having more or less the form of a stag's antlers, as seen in Polish and La Flèche fowls, often in Houdans, etc. The *leaf-comb* has much the form of a strawberry-leaf, set transversely on the head. It is the preferable form of comb in Houdan fowls. The *pea-comb* appears as if formed of three low, bluntly serrated combs set side by side on the head, the middle one of the three being the highest. It is the typical comb of the Brahma fowls. A *rose-comb* is a low comb set flat on the head, like a cap, broad in front, and tapering to a projecting spike behind, the upper part being evenly covered with small projections. It is best illustrated in the Hamburg fowls, and is also found in the Wyandotte, the Sebright bantam, and other varieties. The *strawberry-comb* resembles a half of a strawberry, generally somewhat wrinkled, and set well forward on the head. It is characteristic of the Malay and the Sumatra fowls.

His *comb* was redder than the fyn coral,
And batayllde, as it were a castel wall.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 38.

Cocks have great *combs* and spurs; hens little or none.
Bacon.

4. Anything resembling in nature, shape, or position the caruncle on a fowl's head. Specifically—(*a*) The similar but erectile and variable fleshy and vascular colored process growing over each eye of some gallinaceous birds, as ptarmigan and other grouse. (*b*) The top or crest of a wave.

5. The pecten or marsupium in the interior of a bird's eye. [Rare.]—**6.** In *mining*, the division of the mass of a lode into parallel plates, or layers of crystalline material parallel to its walls. Some lodes have several such combs, symmetrically arranged, so that each comb on one side of the center of the mass has its counterpart on the other. Often the face of the comb turned toward the center of the lode is covered with well-developed crystals, and where the central combs meet a cavity studded with crystals is formed.

7. The projection on the top of the hammer of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight*.—**8.** The top corner of a gun-stock, on which the cheek rests in firing.—**9.** A honeycomb.

They sport abroad, and rove from home,
And leave the cooling hive, and quit the unfinished *comb*.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

★**comb**[1] (kōm), *v.* [< *comb*[1], *n.* The old verb is *kemb*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dress with a comb: as, to *comb* one's hair.

With a comb of pearl I would *comb* my hair,
And still as I *comb'd* I would sing and say,
"Who is it loves me? who loves not me?"
Tennyson, The Mermaid.

2. To card, as wool; hackle, as flax.—**3.** To grain with a painter's comb.—**Combed-out work**, a kind of embroidery in which loops of wool are cut, and the threads then combed out until they are finely subdivided; they are then secured to the foundation by gum.—**Combed ware**, pottery or china decorated with color which has been drawn into zigzag lines or waves by a process similar to that used in the marbling of paper.—**To comb one's hair the wrong way.** See *hair*[1].

II. *intrans.* To roll over or break with a white foam, as the top of a wave.

My foe came quite to the verge of the fall where the river began to *comb* over.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxii.

Lake des Allemands was *combing* with the tempest and hissing with the rain.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV. 92.

comb[2] (kōm), *n.* [Also written *coomb*; < ME. **comb* (?), < AS. *cumb*, a vessel of a certain capacity (used for liquids), = MLG. *kump*, LG. *kump*, also *kumpen* (> G. *kump*, *kumpen*) = OHG. *chumph*, MHG. *kumph*, *komph*, *kumpf*, G. *kumpf*, m., a hollow vessel, a basin, bowl, trough, < ML. **cumbus*, **cumpus*, *cimpus*, a basin, bowl (cf. *cumba*, a bowl (a trough?), a boat, a tomb of stone: see *catacomb*), < Gr. *κύμβος*, a hollow vessel, cup, basin, *κύμβη*, a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl, boat (see *cymbal*), = Skt. *kumbha*, a pot. Cf. *cup*.] **1.** A dry measure of 4 bushels, or half a quarter. [Eng.]—**2.** A brewing-vat. [Prov. Eng.]

comb[3], **coomb**[2] (kōm, köm), *n.* [Also written *combe*, *coom*; < ME. **comb*, < AS. *cumb*, a narrow valley, prob. < W. *cwm* (pron. köm), a hollow between two hills, a dale, a dingle, = Corn. *cum*, a valley, a dingle, a valley opening downward, = Ir. *cumar*, a valley, bed of an estuary. Cf. OF. *combe* = Pr. *comba* = It. dial. *comba* (ML. *cumba*), a valley, appar. also of Celtic origin. Prob. orig. a 'hollow,' akin to L. *cavus*, hollow, Gr. *κύαρ*, a cavity, *κοῖλος*, hollow, etc.: see *cave*[1], *cage*, *ceil*, *cœlum*.] A more or less rounded, bowl-shaped hollow or valley inclosed on all sides but one by steep and in some cases perpendicular cliffs. The use of the word is closely limited to certain portions of southwestern England and Wales, and to a part of Ireland, especially to county Kerry, where the combs are numerous and of great size, many of them containing lakes. The most typical combs in Wales are valley-heads, enlarged by glacial erosion. See *cwm*, *corrie*, *cirque*. "We dropped, at pleasure, into sylvan *combs*." *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

Anon they pass a narrow *comb* wherein
Were slabs of rock with figures, knights on horse,
Sculptured. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

combacyt, *n.* [Irreg. < *combat* + *-cy*.] Combat.

Conclude by *combacy*
To win or lose the game.
Warner, Albion's Eng., iv. 22.

combat (kom′- or kum′bat), *v.* [First in early mod. E.; < F. *combatre*, now *combattre*, = Pr. *combattre* = Sp. *combatir* = Pg. *combater* = It. *combattere*, fight, battle, < ML. **combattere*, < L. *com-*, together, + ML. *battere*, beat, fight: see *bate*[1] and *batter*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To fight; struggle or contend; battle; especially, in earlier use, engage in single fight.

Forc'd by the tide to *combat* with the wind.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

Our endeavours are not only to *combat* with doubts, but always to dispute with the devil.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 19.

After the fall of the republic, the Romans *combated* only for the choice of masters. *Gibbon*.

II. *trans.* To fight or do battle with; oppose by force; contend against; resist contentiously: as, to *combat* an antagonist; to *combat* arguments or opinions.

Such was the very armour he had on
When he the ambitious Norway *combated*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

His will did never *combat* thine,
And take it prisoner.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 2.

They who would *combat* general authority with particular opinion, must first establish themselves a reputation of understanding better than other men.
Dryden, Pref. to State of Innocence.

He needs must *combat* might with might.
Tennyson, Epilogue.

combat (kom′- or kum′bat), *n.* [After F. *combat*, n., from the verb.] A fight, especially, in earlier use, between two; in general, a struggle to resist, overthrow, or conquer; contest; engagement; battle.

About this Time also the Duke of Lancaster was to perform a *Combat*, upon a Challenge with a Prince of Bohemia. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 123.

My courage try by *combat*, if thou dar'st.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

The *combat* deepens. On, ye brave,
Who rush to glory or the grave!
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

Single combat, a fight between two; a duel.=**Syn.** *Conflict*, *Contest*, etc. See *battle*[1].

combatable (kom-bat′a-bl), *a.* [< *combat* + *-able*; = F. *combattable*, etc.] Capable of being combated, disputed, or opposed.

combatant (kom′- or kum′ba-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *combatant*, now *combattant*, ppr. of *combatre*, *combattre*, combat: see *combat*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Contending; disposed to combat or contend.

Their valours are not yet so *combatant*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

2. In *her.*, same as *affronté*, but applied only to ferocious creatures, such as lions.



Two Lions Combatant.

Two rampant lions, face to face, are said to be *combatant*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. gloss., p. 113.

Combatant officer. See *officers of the line*, under *line*.

II. *n.* **1.** A person who combats; one who engages in battle; one who fights, whether in single combat or in an army or a fleet.

Sound, trumpets; and set forward, *combatants*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

A *combatant* is any person directly engaged in carrying on war, or concerned in the belligerent government, or present with its armies and assisting them; although those who are present for purposes of humanity and religion—as surgeons, nurses, and chaplains—are usually classed among non-combatants, unless special reasons require an opposite treatment of them.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 128.

2. A person who contends with another in argument or controversy.

A controversy which long survived the original *combatants*. *Macaulay*.

3. A name of the ruff, *Machetes pugnax*. See *ruff*.—**4.** In *her.*, a figure drawn like a sword-player standing upon his guard. *Bailey*.

combater (kom′- or kum′ba-tėr), *n.* One who combats, disputes, or contends; a combatant. [Rare.]

Combaters or fighters. *Sherwood*.

combative (kom′- or kum′ba-tiv), *a.* [< *combat* + *-ive*.] Disposed to combat; pugnacious; showing a disposition to fight, contend, or oppose.

His fine *combative* manner. *Lamb*, To Wordsworth.

combatively (kom'- or kum'ba-tiv-li), *adv.* In a combative manner; pugnaciously.

combativeness (kom'- or kum'ba-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being combative; disposition to contend or fight; pugnacity. By phrenologists the word is used to designate one of the propensities. See cut under *phrenology*.

comb-bearer (kōm'bār″ėr), *n.* [A translation of NL. *ctenophorum:* see *ctenophore.*] A ctenophore; a comb-jelly; one of the *Ctenophora*.

Closely related to idyia is pleurobrachia, one of the commonest of the *comb-bearers*, or Ctenophoræ, on the northern coast of the United States. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 321.

comb-broach (kōm'brōch), *n.* A tooth of a comb with which wool is dressed.

comb-brush (kōm'brush), *n.* **1.** A brush used to clean combs.—**2†.** A lady's-maid, or under lady's-maid. [Eng.]

The maid who at present attended on Sophia was recommended by Lady Bellaston, with whom she had lived for some time, in the capacity of a *comb-brush*.
Fielding, Tom Jones, xvii. 8.

comb-cap (kōm'kap), *n.* In *armor*, a morion with a comb. This, like other steel caps, had commonly a stuffed or quilted cap worn beneath it to prevent direct contact with the head.

Good *combe-caps* for their heads, well-lined with quilted-caps. *Grose*, Military Antiquities, I. 126.

combe, *n.* See *comb*[3].

combed (kōmd), *a.* [< *comb*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having a comb or crest.

And had for his crest a cock argent,
Combed and wattled gules. *Longfellow.*

combel (kom'bel), *n.* In *her.*, same as *fillet*.

comber[1] (kō'mėr), *n.* [< *comb*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who combs; one whose occupation is the combing of wool, etc.—**2.** A long curling wave.

We were congratulating ourselves upon getting off dry, when a great *comber* broke fore and aft the boat, and wet us through and through.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 153.

comber[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *cumber*.

comber[3] (kom'bėr), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornwall). The resemblance to *scomber* is accidental.] **1.** The *Serranus cabrilla*, also called *smooth serranus* and *gaper*, a fish of the sea-perch family, about a foot long, common on the southern coast of England.—**2.** A species of wrasse or *Labrus* (*L. maculatus*, var. *comber*), with a white lateral band from the eye to the caudal fin, found on the Cornish coast. Also called *comber wrasse*.

comberous†, *a.* An obsolete form of *cumbrous*.

comb-frame (kōm'frām), *n.* A square wooden frame fitted to a beehive, in which the bees may construct the comb, and by which the comb can easily be removed from the hive.

comb-honey (kōm'hun″i), *n.* Honey in or with the comb; unstrained honey.

The bulk of this, however, was sent in jars either as pure extracted honey or as *comb-honey*—that is, honey bottled with portions of broken comb remaining in it.
London Times.

combinable (kọm-bī'na-bl), *a.* [< *combine, v.*, + *-able*; = F. *combinable*, etc.] Capable of combining or of being combined; suitable for combining.

Pleasures are very *combinable* both with business and study. *Chesterfield.*

combinableness (kọm-bī'na-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being combinable; suitableness for combining. [Rare.]

combinant (kọm-bī'nant), *n.* [< LL. *combinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *combinare*, combine: see *combine, v.*] In *math.*, a function of the quantities appearing in a given set of functions which remains unaltered as well for linear substitutions impressed upon the variables as for linear combinations of the functions themselves (*Sylvester*, 1853); a covariant which remains unaltered when each quantic is replaced by a linear function of all the quantics (*Cayley*, 1856).

combinate† (kom'bi-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *combinatus*, pp. of *combinare*, combine: see *combine, v.*] Espoused; betrothed. [Rare.]

There she lost a noble and renowned brother; . . . with him . . . her marriage-dowry; with both her *combinate* husband. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

combination (kom-bi-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *combinaison* = Sp. *combinación* = Pg. *combinação* = It. *combinazione*, < ML. *combinatio(n-)*, < LL. *combinare*, pp. *combinatus*, combine: see *combine, v.*] **1.** The act of uniting in a whole, or the state of being so united; a coming together so as to form a group, sum, product, etc.; especially, the union of related parts in a complex whole: as, a *combination* of wheels and springs in a watch; a *combination* of ideas; a *combination* of circumstances.

All this is but deceit, mere trifles forg'd
By *combination* to defeat the process
Of justice. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

2. The whole or complex thus formed; the product of combining: as, a soft *combination* of stops in organ-playing.

It is this glorious pile of mountains which gives to Granada that *combination* of delights so rare in a Southern city. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 121.

Specifically—**3.** The union or association of two or more persons or parties for the attainment of some common end; a league: as, a political or a criminal *combination;* success is possible only through *combination*.

The Indians and they . . . by a generall *combination* in one day plotted to subuert the whole Colony.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 70.

4. In *chem.*, chemical union; the production of a chemical compound.—**5.** In *math.*, the union of a number of individuals in different groups, each containing a certain number of the individuals. Thus, the number of combinations of four figures taking two together is six (12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 34).—**Aggregate combination.** See *aggregate.*—**Chemical combination.** See *chemical.*—**Combination borders,** in *printing*, types of ornamental designs, of varied character, intended to be combined or composed so as to form a complete design on a larger scale.—**Combination lock.** See *lock.*—**Combination pedal,** in *organs*, a pedal which draws or retires several stops at once. It is *single-acting* when it only operates to add to or to subtract from the stops already drawn, and *double-acting* when it both adds to and subtracts from the stops already drawn, so as always to produce a given combination.—**Combination plane,** a plane having a guide which can be changed from one side to the other, or adjusted vertically, as required by the nature of the work.—**Combination-room,** in the University of Cambridge, a room adjoining the hall, into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation.—**Combination tone.** Same as *combinational tone* (which see, under *tone*).—**Commutative combination.** See *commutative.*—**Consecutive combination,** in *chem.*, a term applied to the chemical process by which a series of compounds are formed from one another. Thus, by an addition of soda to dihydrogen sodium phosphate, disodium hydrogen phosphate is formed, and by further addition of soda to this compound trisodium phosphate is produced. In each case one atom of basic hydrogen is replaced by the alkali.—**Heat of combination.** See *heat.*—**Laws of chemical combination,** the laws which regulate the union of substances by chemical affinity. See *chemical* and *equivalent.*—**Syn. 3.** *Party, Faction*, etc. (see *cabal*[1]), alliance, league, set, clique, coalition, conspiracy, confederation.

combinational (kom-bi-nā'shọn-al), *a.* [< *combination* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a combination or to the act of combining; having the quality of combining.—**Combinational tone.** See *tone*.

combinative (kọm-bī'na-tiv), *a.* [< *combinate* + *-ive.*] Tending to combine; uniting: in *math.*, applied to a covariant which is equally a covariant when for any of the quantics is substituted a linear function of them. Also *combinatory*.

combinatorial (kọm-bī-na-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *combinatory* + *-al.*] Concerned with combinations.—**Combinatorial analysis,** in *math.*, a method of treating problems in the calculus by reducing them to problems in combinations.—**Combinatorial mathematician,** one who has a preference for the combinatorial analysis.

combinatory (kọm-bī'na-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *combinate* + *-ory*; = F. *combinatoire.*] Same as *combinative.*—**Combinatory imagination,** that sort of fancy which brings into relation objects experienced independently.

combine (kọm-bīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *combined*, ppr. *combining*. [< ME. *combinen* = F. *combiner* = Sp. Pg. *combinar* = It. *combinare*, < LL. *combinare*, unite, join (two things together), < L. *com-*, together, + *bini*, two by two: see *binary.*] **I.** *trans.* To associate, unite, or join into a whole; connect closely together.

They rejoice
Each with their kind, lion with lioness;
So fitly them in pairs thou hast *combined*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 394.

Thousands of people who perhaps agree only on a single point can *combine* their energies for the purpose of carrying that single point.
Macaulay, Gladstone in Church and State.

We cannot reduce the world of experience to a web of relations in which nothing is related, as it would be if everything were erased from it which we cannot refer to the action of a *combining* intelligence.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 42.

=**Syn.** To mix, compound, blend.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To unite; coalesce: as, honor and policy *combine* to justify the measure.

All experience *combines* to testify against the stability and working power of "hazy" and amorphous creeds.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 322.

Specifically—**2.** To unite in friendship or alliance for the attainment of some common end; league together; join forces; associate; coöperate: followed by *with*.

He that loves God's abode, and to *combine*
With saints on earth, shall one day with them shine.
G. Herbert, Church Porch, st. 73.

You *with* your foes *combine*. *Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

3. To unite by affinity or chemical attraction: as, two substances which will not *combine* of themselves may be made to *combine* by the intervention of a third.

One of the most important laws in chemistry is known as the law of *combining* proportions.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 67.

combine (kọm-bīn'), *n.* [< *combine, v.*] A combination or agreement; especially, a secret combination for the purpose of committing fraud; a conspiracy. [Colloq. and recent; first publicly used in the trial of an alderman for bribery in New York in 1886.]

He believes . . . that trusts, pools, *combines*, and the like, are the unconscious agencies of socialism.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 802.

combined (kọm-bīnd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *combine, v.*] Related as parts of a combination; united closely; associated; leagued; confederated; banded.

For insuring the general safety *combined* action of the whole horde or tribe was necessary.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.

combinedly (kọm-bī'ned-li), *adv.* In a combined manner; in a state of combination; unitedly; jointly.

The flesh, the world, the devil, all *combinedly* are so many fierce adversaries. *Barrow*, Sermons, ii. 30 (Ord MS.).

combinement† (kọm-bīn'mẹnt), *n.* [< *combine* + *-ment.*] Combination.

Having no firm *combinements* to chayne them together in their publique dangers, they lay loose to the advantage of the common enemy. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 2.

combiner (kọm-bī'nėr), *n.* One who or that which combines.

This so excellent *combiner* of all virtues—humility.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, ii. 186.

combing (kō'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *comb*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of using a comb.—**2.** The process of carding wool. See *card*[2], *v. t.*, and *carding-machine.*—**3.** The process of hackling flax.—**4.** Graining on wood.—**5.** That which is removed by combing or carding: generally in the plural: as, the *combings* of wool or hair.—**6†.** Hair combed over a bald part of the head. *Artif. Handsomeness.*—**7.** Same as *coaming*.

combing-machine (kō'ming-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for carding wool. See *carding-machine*.

comb-jelly (kōm'jel″i), *n.* A comb-bearer or ctenophore; one of the *Ctenophora*.

combless (kōm'les), *a.* [< *comb*[1] + *-less.*] Without a comb or crest: as, "a *combless* cock," *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

comb-paper (kōm'pā″pėr), *n.* Marbled paper in which the design or decoration is most largely produced by the use of the comb.

comb-pot (kōm'pot), *n.* A stove used to warm the combs employed in preparing long-stapled wool for worsted. It consists of a flat iron plate heated by fire or steam, with a similar plate above it, the space between the two being sufficient to admit the teeth of a comb.

comb-rat (kōm'rat), *n.* A book-name of the species of the genus *Ctenodactylus*.

Combretaceæ (kom-brē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Combretum* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous tropical trees and shrubs, including 15 genera and about 280 species. All possess astringent properties, which are frequently utilized in tanning; a few are cultivated for ornament, and others are fine timber-trees. The principal genera are *Terminalia* and *Combretum*.

combretaceous (kom-brē-tā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the family *Combretaceæ*.

Combretum (kom-brē'tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *combretum* (Pliny), a kind of rush: origin unknown.] A large genus of tropical shrubs, type of the family *Combretaceæ*. Various species furnish tanning and dyeing materials, and some are cultivated in greenhouses for their handsome flowers.

comb-saw (kōm'sâ), *n.* A hand-saw used in cutting combs. It has two blades, one for cutting, the other to enter the kerf and serve as a spacing-gage to determine the distance for the next cut. In certain machine-work circular saws are used, having an intermittent longitudinal motion equal to the spacing-distance of the teeth.

comburgess (kom-bėr'jes), *n.* [= F. *combourgeois*, < ML. *comburgensis*, a fellow-burgess: see *com-* and *burgess.*] A fellow-burgess: a term formerly used in England of one who was a member or an inhabitant of the same borough with another, particularly of a member of Par-

liament who was a resident of the borough he represented.

The statutes of Henry IV. and V. enforced residence as a requisite for electors and elected alike, and that of Henry VI. prescribed that the qualification of both must lie within the shire. The same rule applied to the boroughs. And it was for the most part strictly observed; the members were generally "co-citizens" or *com-burgesses.*

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 423.

★**combust**† (kǫm-bust'), *a.* [< ME. *combust* = Sp. It. *combusto*, < L. *combustus*, pp. of *comburere*, burn up, consume, < *com-* (intensive) + **būrere*, perhaps akin to Skt. √*prush*, burn; otherwise explained as < *comb-* for *com-* + *urere*, burn, = Gr. *αὐειν*, kindle, = Skt. √*ush*, burn: see *aurora*, *adust*[2], *east*[1].] **1.** Burnt.

Combust materes and coagulate.

Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 258.

Hence—**2.** In *astron.*, so near the sun as to be obscured by it, or not more than 8½° from it.

And if I hadde, O Venus ful of myrthe,
Aspectes badde of Mars or of Saturne,
Or thou *combust* or let were in my byrthe.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 717.

Who can discern those planets that are oft *Combust?*

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 43.

★**combust** (kǫm-bust'), *v. t.* [Formed from *combustible*, *combustion*. Cf. *combust*, *a.*] To inflame with excitement and agitation.

All Germany was *combusted* with great troubles.

Time's Storehouse, p. 251 (Ord MS.).

combustibility (kǫm-bus-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* Same as *combustibleness.*

combustible (kǫm-bus'ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *combustible* = Sp. *combustible* = Pg. *combustivel* = It. *combustibile*, < L. *combustus*, pp. of *comburere*, burn up: see *combust*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of taking fire and burning; capable of undergoing combustion: as, wood and coal are *combustible.* Hence—**2.** Easily excited; fiery; irascible; inflammable: said of persons.

Arnold was a *combustible* character.

Irving, Life of Washington.

II. *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn: as, wood and coal are *combustibles;* the building was full of *combustibles.* See *combustion.*

combustibleness (kǫm-bus'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being combustible; capability of burning or of being burned. Also *combustibility.*

★**combustion** (kǫm-bus'chǫn), *n.* [< F. *combustion* = Sp. *combustión* = Pg. *combustão* = It. *combustione*, < LL. *combustio(n-)*, < L. *combustus*, pp. of *comburere*, burn up: see *combust*, *a.*] **1.** The action of fire on inflammable materials; the act or process of burning. Chemically considered, combustion is a process of rapid oxidation caused by the chemical union of the oxygen of the air, which is the supporter of combustion, with any material which is capable of oxidation—that is, combustible. It results in the formation of oxygen compounds, some or all of which may be gaseous and therefore invisible, and in the liberation of energy, which is made evident by a rise of temperature and often by flame or incandescence. The weight of the products of combustion is always precisely equal to the sum of the weight of the burned substance and that of the oxygen used in the burning. The energy set free is also precisely the same as that which would be required to separate the oxygen again from its combinations. In common life oxygen is the sole supporter of combustion. In the laboratory iodine, chlorin, and some other substances also perform a similar office in certain cases. The term *combustion* has also been applied to slow processes of oxidation not attended by high temperature or evolution of light, such as the combustion in the body which keeps up the animal heat, and the slow decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in the air. See *eremacausis.*

The compression of air renders the *combustion* of gaseous matter less perfect, and, . . . within certain limits at least, the more rarefied the atmosphere in which flame burns, the more complete its *combustion.*

E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 901.

Any chemical action whatsoever, if its energy rise sufficiently high, may produce the phenomenon of *combustion*, by heating the body to such an extent that it becomes luminous. *Fownes.*

2†. Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; inflammatory excitement; confusion; uproar.

These cruel wars . . . brought all England into an horrible *combustion.* *Raleigh.*

I found Mrs. Vanhomrigh all in *combustion*, squabbling with her rogue of a landlord.

Swift, Journal to Stella, Letter 28.

3. In *astrol.*, the state of being combust.

Combustion.—The being within 8° 30′ of the ☉, which is said to burn up those planets near him, so that they lose their power. It is always an evil testimony.

W. Lilly, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 339.

Spontaneous combustion, the ignition of a body without its temperature having been raised by the application of heat from an external source. It often takes place in heaps of rags, wool, or cotton soaked with oil, and in masses of wet coal. In the first case it is caused by the rapid spontaneous oxidation of oil, which raises the temperature sufficiently to make it burst into flame; in the second case a similar rapid oxidation of the sulphur of pyrites contained in coal causes an increase of heat sufficient finally to ignite the coal. See *flame.*

combustious†, **combustuous**† (kǫm-bus'chus, -tū-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *combust*, *a.*, + *-ious*, *-u-ous.*] Combustible; inflammable.

Subject and servile to all discontents,
As dry *combustious* matter is to fire.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1162.

combustive (kǫm-bus'tiv), *a.* [< *combust*, *a.*, + *-ive.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of combustion.

The alcohol has become acetic acid by the *combustive* action of the mycoderm.

Lady Claud Hamilton, tr. of Life of Pasteur, p. 79.

2†. Disposed to take fire; combustible. *Bp. Gauden.*

combustuous†, *a.* See *combustious.*

come (kum), *v.*; pret. *came*, pp. *come*, ppr. *coming.* [Early mod. E. also *cum* (ppr. also *comming*, *cumming*, pret. often *come*, *com*); < ME. *cumen*, *comen* (pret. *cam*, *com*, *cum*, pl. *comen*, *cumen* (> mod. dial. *come*, pret.), pp. *cumen*, *comen*), < AS. *cuman* (ONorth. *cuma*, *cyma*, *come*, *cwome*), contr. of **cwiman* (pret. *cōm*, *cwom*, pl. *cōmon*, *cwōmon*, for **cwam*, pl. **cwāmon*, pp. *cumen*), = OS. *kuman* = OFries. *kuma*, *koma*, mod. Fries. *kommen* = MD. D. *komen* = MLG. LG. *komen* = OHG. *queman*, *chweman*, *coman*, *choman*, *cuman*, *kuman*, MHG. *chomen*, *komen*, *kumen*, G. *kommen* = Icel. *koma* = Sw. *komma* = Dan. *komme* = Goth. *kwiman* (pret. *kwam*, pl. *kwēmum*, etc., pp. *kwumans*), come, = L. *ven-ire* (for **gvem-ire*) (> F. Pr. Sp. *venir* = Pg. *vir* = It. *venire*), come, = Umbrian *ben-* = Oscan *ben-* = Gr. *βαίν-ειν* (for **βάνϳεϳν* for **γϝάνϳεϳν*) = OPers. √*gam*, *jam* = Zend √*gam* = Skt. √*gam*, go. A very prolific root; from the E. word are derived *comely*, *become*, *becoming*, etc., *income*, *oncome*, *outcome*, etc.; from the L., *advene*, *convene*, *prevene*, *supervene*, *convenient*, *advent*, *convent*, *event*, *invent*, *prevent*, *adventure*, *conventicle*, *venture*, etc.; from the Gr., *base*[2], *basis*, *bema*, *anabasis*, *catabasis*, *acrobat*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** Primarily, to move with the purpose of reaching, or so as to reach, a more or less definite point, usually a point at which the speaker is, was, or is to be at the time spoken of, or at which he is present in thought or imagination; to move to, toward, or with the speaker, or toward the place present to his thought; advance nearer in any manner, and from any distance; draw nigh; approach: as, he *comes* this way; he is *coming; come* over and help us.

Cum to me, mi leofmon. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 98.

And than he sente for the kynge, and he *come*, and brought Merlyn; and so thei *come* ridynge to the abbey, and herde messe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 52.

A Myle from Flom Jordan, is the Ryvere of Jabothe, the whiche Jacob passed over, whan he *cam* fro Mesopotayme. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 103.

Comes me to the Court one Polemon, an honest plaine man of the country.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 112.

When we had seen every thing, I was desirous of returning, tho' our conductors were for staying, and taking some refreshment; but when they saw the people *coming* about us, they changed their sentiments, and we mounted our horses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 49.

The Lord God will *come* with a strong hand. Isa. xl. 10.

And *come* he slow, or *come* he fast,
It is but death who *comes* at last.

Scott, Marmion, ii. 30.

Our royal word upon it,
He *comes* back safe. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

[Formerly *come* might be followed by an infinitive expressing the motion in a more particular manner.

There *com go* a lite child.

Life of St. Cuthbert, quoted in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, [I. 14.]

2. To arrive by movement, or in course of progression, either in space or in time: used (*a*) absolutely, or (*b*) with *to*, *on*, *into*, etc., before the point or state reached (equivalent to reach, arrive at), or (*c*) followed by an infinitive denoting the purpose or object of the movement or arrival: as, he *came to* the city yesterday; two miles further on you will *come to* a deep river; he has *come to* want; the undertaking *came to* grief; I will *come to see* you soon; we now *come to consider* (or to the consideration of) the last point.

That he was *cumen* that broht us liht.

Metrical Homilies, p. 98.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change *come.* Job xiv. 14.

Ye shall not see me, until the time *come* when ye shall say, Blessed is he that *cometh* in the name of the Lord. Luke xiii. 35.

I am glad you are *come* so safe from Swisserland *to* Paris.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 15.

We *came* in an hour and a half *to* an old way cut with great labour over a Rocky Precipice, and in one hour more we arrived at Beer.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 64.

In the Evening Captain Minchin and Mr. Richards and his Wife *came* aboard, having staid one night at the Fort; and told me all that had happened to them ashore.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 177.

I perceive, by the book in my hand, that I am condemned to die, and after that to *come to* judgment.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 84.

[In this use the sign of the infinitive is occasionally omitted.

The Hyrcanian deserts . . . are as throughfares now
For princes to *come view* fair Portia.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 7.]

3. To move into view; appear; become perceptible or observable; begin to exist or be present; show or put forth: as, the light *comes* and goes.

Somer is *comen* and winter gon.

Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 197.

Specifically—**4.** To sprout or spring up; acrospire: as, the wheat is beginning to *come.* [In this use also *comb* and in part of other origin. Cf. *come*, *n.*, 2.]

[The barley] vpon the cleane floore on a round heape, resteth so vntill it be readie to shoote at the roote end, which maltsters call *coming.* When it beginneth therefore to shoot in this maner, they saie it is *come*, and then forthwith they spread it abroad, first thicke and then thinner and thinner vpon the said floore, as it *commeth.*

W. Harrison, Descrip. of England.

It is reported that if you lay a good stock of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine it will make the vine *come* earlier and prosper better. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

5. To result. (*a*) To appear as the result or consequence of some act, practice, or operation: used either absolutely or with *by* or *of:* as, the butter *comes* in the churn; that *comes of* your carelessness.

Usefulness *comes by* labour, wit *by* ease. *G. Herbert.*

This *comes of* judging by the eye. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Why sure she won't pretend to remember what she's ordered not!—ay, this *comes of* her reading!

Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

One distinctive tenet . . . affirms that Brahmanism does not properly *come by* caste or descent, but *by* learning and devotional exercises.

Lyall, quoted in W. E. Hearn's Aryan Household, p. 313.

(*b*) To be equal or equivalent in result or effect when taken together or in sum: with *to:* as, the taxes *come to* a large sum; the total *comes to* $81,000; it *comes to* the same thing.

6. To happen; befall; occur; take place.

Another with his finger and his thumb,
Cried, "Via! we will do't, *come* what will *come.*"

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

All things *come* alike to all. Eccl. ix. 2.

So *comes* it, lady, you have been mistook.

Shak., T. N., v. 1.

7. To become; happen to be; chance to be.

So *came* I a widow. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

How *came* my man in the stocks? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

How *came* you and Mr. Surface so confidential?

Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

8†. To be becoming.

"Ne wep nogt," he sede, "leue sone, vor yt ne *comth* nogt to the." *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 420.

9. In the imperative, interjectionally (often strengthened by repetition or by the addition of other emphatic words): (*a*) Move along, or take a hand (with me, or the person speaking); unite in going or acting: as, *come*, *come*, let us be going!

This is the heir; *come*, let us kill him. Mat. xxi. 38.

Come! said he to me, let us go a little way up the Foreshrouds; it may be that may make the Ship wear; for I have been doing it before now.

Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 64.

(*b*) Attend; give heed; take notice; come to the point: used to urge attention to what is to be said, or to the subject in hand.

Come, give me your promise to love, and to marry her directly. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Come, *come*, open the matter in brief.

Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord. Isa. i. 18.

"*Come*, I say," he remonstrated, "you are taking the thing too much to heart." *W. Black.*

10. To overflow. [Prov. Eng.]—[In the colloquial phrases *come* Friday, *come* Candlemas, for next Friday, next Candlemas, *come* is an imperative used conditionally: thus, let Friday come—that is, if or when Friday comes. Certain of the compound tenses of this verb were once regularly and are still frequently formed with the verb *be* instead of *have.* See *be*[1], 5 (*c*). *Come*, with an adverb or a preposition, enters into a great number of expressions, some highly idiomatic and requiring separate definition, and others which retain more obviously the meaning of their elements. The principal idiomatic phrases are here given.]—**Come on!** (*a*) Come along; join me in going.

"Childe, *come on* with me,
God hase herde thi prayer."

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

(*b*) Approach; come at me: used in defiance or as a challenge: as, *come on!* I am not afraid of you. [Colloq.]—**Come your ways,** come along; come hither. *Shak.*—**Cut and come again.** See *cut.*—**To come** (an infinitive qualifying preceding noun), to appear or arrive in the future: as, he was thinking of dangers *to come.*

The prophetic soul
Of the wide world dreaming on things *to come.*
Shak., Sonnets, cvii.

To come about. (*a*) To happen; fall out; come to pass; arrive: as, how did these things *come about?* (*b*) To turn; change; come round: as, the wind will *come about* from west to east; the ship *came about.*

On better thoughts and my urged reasons,
They are *come about* and won to the true side.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 4.

If you were just to let the servants forget to bring her dinner for three or four days, you can't conceive how she'd *come about.* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

To come across. See *across.*—**To come amiss.** See *amiss.*—**To come and go,** to advance and retire; move back and forth; alternate; appear and disappear.

Also for worldly goods they *come and go*, as things not long proprietary to any body.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 38.

The colour of the king doth *come and go*
Between his purpose and his conscience.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

O fie! I'll swear her colour is natural: I have seen it *come and go.* *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

To come around. See *to come round*, below.—**To come at,** to reach; arrive within reach of; gain; come so near as to be able to take or possess; attain: as, we prize those most who are hardest to *come at;* to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves.

How could a Physician tell the Vertue of that Simple, unless he could *come at* it, to apply it?
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 39.

The Books . . . were lockt up in Wired cases, not to be *come at* without particular leave.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 132.

To come away. (*a*) *Naut.*, to begin to move or yield: said of the anchor or anything that is being hauled. (*b*) To part or separate; break off: as, the branch *came away* in my hands. (*c*) To germinate or sprout; come on: as, the wheat is *coming away* very well. [Eng.]—**To come by.** (*a*) To pass near.

The Duke thus syttynge, the sayde p[ro]cessyon *come by* hym, and byganne to passe by aboute .vij. of the cloke.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 9.

(*b*) To obtain; gain; acquire.

I, as I neuer desired the title, so haue I neglected the meanes to *come by* it. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

In Symoniacall purchases he thinks his Soule goes in the bargaine, and is loath to *come by* promotion so deare.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Graue Diuine.

Examine how you *came by* all your state.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

To come down. (*a*) Literally, to descend.

In *comynge doun* fro the Mount of Olyvete, is the place where oure Lord wepte upon Jerusalem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 97.

We *came down* into the valley to the bed of the brook Kedron, which is but a few paces over, and in many parts the valley itself is no wider.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 21.

(*b*) To be transmitted.

The fact and circumstances of Darius's voyage are *come down* to us, and by these very same means.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 456.

(*c*) Figuratively, to be humbled or abased: as, his pride must *come down.*

Your principalities shall *come down.* Jer. xiii. 18.

(*d*) *Theat.*, to advance nearer to the footlights: opposed to *to go up*—that is, to move away from the footlights.—**To come down on** or **upon,** to descend suddenly upon; pounce upon; treat with severity; take to task; rate soundly; make a violent attack upon.

The Abbey of Glastonbury, *on* which Henry VIII., in the language of our day, *came down* so heavily.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 51.

To come down with, to pay over; lay down, as in payment. [Colloq.]

Little did he foresee, when he said, "All is but dust!" how soon he would *come down with* his own. *Dickens.*

To come down with the dust, to pay the money. [Slang.]—**To come high** or **low,** to be expensive or cheap; cost much or little.—**To come home.** (*a*) To move toward or reach one's home or dwelling-place. (*b*) *Naut.*: (1) To drag or slip through the ground: said of an anchor in heaving up. (2) To reach the place intended, as a sail in hoisting, etc. (*c*) To go to the heart or the feelings; touch the feelings, interest, sympathies, or reason: with *to:* as, his appeal *came home to* all.

Come home to men's business and bosoms.
Bacon, Ded. of Essays (ed. 1625).

To come in. (*a*) To enter, as into an inclosure or a port; make an entrance; appear, as upon a scene.

I may recall the well-known fact that in geological treatises, published not many years ago, mammals were always spoken of as having abruptly *come in* at the commencement of the tertiary series. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 288.

(*b*) To submit to terms; yield.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone . . . should offer to *come in.*
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Many Cities which till that time would not bend, gave Hostages, admitted Garrisons, and *came in* voluntarily.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

(*c*) To appear; begin to be, or be found or observed; especially, be brought into use.

Since this new preaching hath *come in*, there hath been much sedition. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It [the fruit of the date] is esteem'd of a hot nature, and, as it *comes in* during the winter, being ripe in November, providence seems to have design'd it as a warm food, during the cold season, to comfort the stomach.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 206.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins.

(*d*) To enter as an ingredient or part of a compound thing.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness must *come in* to heighten his character. *Bp. Atterbury.*

If the law is too mild, private vengeance *comes in.*
Emerson, Compensation.

(*e*) To accrue from cultivation, an industry, or otherwise, as profit: as, if the corn *comes in* well, we shall have a supply without importation; the crops *came in* light.

Sweet hearts, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If fairings *come* thus plentifully *in.*
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

(*f*) To calve; foal: said of cows and mares. [U. S.]—**To come in clipping-time.** See *clipping-time.*—**To come in for,** to arrive in time to take; be in the way of obtaining; get; unite with others in getting a share or part of.

Let God be honoured as he ought to be, let Religion *come in for* its share among all the things which deserve encouragement. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

The rest *came in for* subsidies. *Swift.*

They *come in for* their share of political guilt. *Addison.*

To come into. (*a*) To join with; bring help to; also, and more generally, to agree to; comply with; give in one's adhesion to; unite with others in adopting: as, *to come into* a measure or scheme.

Ready to *come in to* everything that is done for the publick good. *Bp. Atterbury.*

(*b*) To acquire by inheritance or bequest: as, to *come into* an estate.—**To come into one's head,** to occur to one's mind accidentally.

Dear Dick, howe'er it *comes into his head,*
Believes as firmly as he does his Creed,
That you and I, Sir, are extremely great.
Prior, To Mr. Harley.

To come in unto, to lie carnally with. Gen. xxxviii. 16.—**To come in with,** to join in suddenly with; break in with; interrupt by means of: as, he *came in with* a laugh.—**To come near** or **nigh,** to approach in place; hence, metaphorically, to approach in quality or degree; offer or bear comparison with; resemble.

Nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it.
Sir W. Temple.

To come of. (*a*) To issue from; proceed from, as a descendant.

Adam and alle that *comen of* him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 12.

Ashur, *of* whom *came* the Assyrians.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came.*
Dryden, Æneid.

(*b*) To result from.

There can no falsehood *come of* loving her.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

To come of age, to attain to the age of legal majority. See *age*, 3.—**To come off.** (*a*) To depart; move or turn away; withdraw; retreat.

We might have thought the Jews when they had seen the destruction of Jerusalem would have *come off* from their obstinacy. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

(*b*) To escape; get free.

If they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

(*c*) To emerge from some undertaking or transaction; issue; get out or away: as, *to come off* with honor or disgrace.

I know not what danger I undergo by this exploit; pray heaven I *come* well *off!*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

No man gives better satisfaction at the first, and *comes off* more with the Elogie of a kind Gentleman, till you know him better, and then you know him for nothing.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Complementall Man.

(*d*) To happen; take place: as, the match *comes off* on Tuesday. (*e*†) To pay over; settle up.

We hear you are full of crowns;
Will you *come off*, sir? *Massinger.*

(*f*) To leave the shore and approach a ship, as persons in a boat; also, similarly, to leave a ship for the shore or for another ship: as, the captain *came off* in his gig.

They anchor'd again, and made signs for the people to come aboard. It was not long before the Shabander or chief Magistrate of the Town *came off.*
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 114.

(*g*†) Be quick! hurry up!

Come of, and let me ryden hastily.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 304.

Ayenie [again] to werk am I sette, and I haste.
Come of, let see who be the sharppe penne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

(*h*) To cease (fooling, flattering, chaffing, or humbugging); desist: chiefly in the imperative: as, oh, *come off!* [Recent slang, U. S.]—**To come off roundly**†, to settle up handsomely.

If he
In th' old justice's suit, whom we robb'd lately,
Will *come off roundly*, we'll set him free too.
Middleton, The Widow, iv. 2.

Did Marwood *come off roundly* with his wages?
Shirley, The Wedding, iv. 4.

To come on. (*a*) To advance; make progress; thrive; flourish: as, the plants are *coming on;* the young man *comes on* well in his studies. (*b*†) To result from; come of.

I'll bring him the best 'parel that I have,
Come on 't what will. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1.

To come on one for (something), to hold him liable or responsible for (it); depend upon him for (it).

The moment Sir Oliver dies, you know, you would *come on me for* the money. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To come out. (*a*) To emerge; depart.

Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins. Rev. xviii. 4.

(*b*) To become public; appear; be published; come to knowledge or notice: as, the truth has *come out* at last; this book has just *come out.*

The Gazettes *come out* but once a week and but few people buy them. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 22.

To read them "as they *came out*" in their evening paper.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 480.

(*c*) To express one's self vigorously; throw off reserve and declare one's self; make an impression: as, he *came out* strong. [Colloq.] (*d*) To be introduced to general society; in a special sense, in England, to be presented at court: as, Miss B—— *came out* last season. (*e*) To appear after being clouded or obscured: as, the rain stopped and the sun *came out.* (*f*) To turn out to be; result from calculation.

The weight of the denarius . . . *comes out* sixty-two grains and four-sevenths. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

To come out of. (*a*) To come forth or issue from; figuratively, to get through with; come to the end of: as, to *come out of* prison; he has *come out of* that affair very well.

Unclean spirits . . . *came out of* many that were possessed with them. Acts viii. 7.

(*b*) To be the issue or descendant of.

Kings shall *come out of* thee. Gen. xvii. 6.

To come out well or **ill,** to result favorably or unfavorably; prove to be good or bad, distinct or blurred, etc., as an undertaking, a print, or the like.—**To come out with,** to give publicity to; disclose.—**To come over.** **A.** With *over* as an adverb. In *distillation*, to rise and pass over, as vapor.

Toluene, for example, nearly always *comes over* with benzine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 205.

B. With *over* as a preposition. (*a*) To pass above or across, or from one side to another; traverse: as, to *come over* a bridge or a road.

Israel *came over* this Jordan on dry land. Josh. iv. 22.

(*b*) To pass from an opposing party, side, or army to that one to which the speaker belongs. (*c*) To get the better of; circumvent; overcome; wheedle; cajole: as, you won't *come over* me in that way. [Colloq.]

What a rogue's this!
How cunningly he *came over* us!
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

To come round or **around.** **A.** With *round* or *around* as an adverb. (*a*) To happen in due course; be fulfilled; come to pass.

Farewell, my sorrows, and, my tears, take truce;
My wishes are *come round.*
Fletcher (and another), Bloody Brother, v. 2.

"O God be thank'd!" said Alice the nurse,
"That all *comes round* so just and fair."
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

(*b*) To become favorable or reconciled after opposition or hostility: as, on second thought he will forget his anger and *come round.* (*c*) To recover; revive, as after fainting; regain one's former state of health.

B. With *round* or *around* as a preposition. To wheedle, or get the better of by wheedling.

The governess had *come round* everybody.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xi.

To come short, to fail; be inadequate.

To attain
The highth and depth of thy eternal ways
All human thoughts *come short*, Supreme of things!
Milton, P. L., viii. 414.

To come short of, to fail to reach or accomplish; attain or obtain less than is desired.

Men generally *come short of* themselves when they strive to out-doe themselves.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xi.

All have sinned and *come short of* the glory of God.
Rom. iii. 23.

Why, he was afraid that he should *come short of* whither he had a desire to go. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 294.

To come to. **A.** With *to* as an adverb. (*a*†) To come to terms; consent; yield.

What is this, if my parson will not *come to?* *Swift.*

(*b*) To recover; come round; revive, especially after fainting. (*c*) *Naut.*, to turn the head nearer to the wind: as, the ship is *coming to.*

When it *came to*, the pilot was deceived, and said, Lord be merciful to us, my eyes never saw this place before.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

(*d*) In *falconry*, to begin to get tame: said of a hawk.

B. With *to* as a preposition. (*a*) To reach; attain; result in: as, to *come to* ruin, *to* good, *to* luck.

Thou hear'st what wealth (he says, spend what thou canst),
Thou 'rt like to *come to.* *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

P. Hen. Trust me, I am exceeding weary.
Poins. Is it *come to* that? I had thought weariness durst not have attached one of so high blood.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

If it *come to* prohibiting, there is not ought more likely to be prohibited then truth itself.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 54.

(*b*) To fall or pass to.

The other half
Comes to the privy coffer of the state.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

(*c*) To amount to: as, the taxes *come to* a large sum.

And now I'll tell thee I have promised him
As much as marriage *comes to*, and I lose
My honour, if my Don receives the canvas.
Shirley, The Brothers, ii. 1.

(*d*†) To become; come to be.

This Town of Hamburgh from a Society of Brewers is *come to* a huge wealthy Place. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 4.

To come to anchor (formerly *to an anchor*), to anchor; bring up at anchor.

We found it an Island of 6. myles in compasse: within a league of it we *came to an anchor*, and went on shore for wood and water.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 110.

We *came to an anchor* in the port of Sibt.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 303.

To come to blows. See *blow*[3].—**To come to close quarters.** See *close*[2].—**To come to grief, hand, heel,** etc. See the nouns.—**To come to nothing,** to fail utterly; give no result; prove of no value: as, our efforts *came to nothing*.

My going up now to the City was in order to have his [the chief of the Factory's] assistance in the Voyage to Cochinchina, Champa, or Cambodia, which Captain Weldon had contrived for me; nor was it his fault that it *came to nothing*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 14.

To come to one's self. (*a*) To recover one's senses or consciousness; revive, as from a swoon.

When I was a little *come to myself* again, I asked him wherefore he served me so?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 139.

(*b*) To resume the exercise of right reason after a period of folly.

When he *came to himself*, he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger! Luke xv. 17.

To come to pass, to happen; fall out; be brought about.

Bvt it *came to passe*, when fortune fled farre from the Greekes and Latines, & that their townes florished no more in traficke, nor their Vniuersities in learning, as they had done continuing those Monarchies.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

And it shall *come to pass*, if thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe and to do all his commandments which I command thee this day, that the Lord thy God will set thee on high above all the nations of the earth. Deut. xxviii. 1.

How *comes* it *to pass*, that . . . you now adventure to discover your self? *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, iii. 4.

To come to the front. See *front*.—**To come to time,** to be ready to go on with a pugilistic contest when "time" is called; hence, to do what is expected of one; face difficulties; refuse to back out. [Colloq.]—**To come true,** to be verified.—**To come up.** (*a*) To ascend; rise.

He that *cometh up* out of the midst of the pit.
Isa. xxiv. 18.

(*b*) To come forward for discussion or action; arise. (*c*) To grow; spring up, as a plant.

It shall not be pruned, nor digged; but there shall *come up* briers and thorns. Isa. v. 6.

(*d*) *Naut.*, same as *to come to*. (*e*) To come into use or fashion.

Since gentlemen *came up*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

I had on a gold cable hatband, then new *come up*, which I wore about a murrey French hat I had.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

To come upon. (*a*) To happen on; fall in with: as, to *come upon* some friends in the park. (*b*†) To occur to.

This day it *came upon* me to write to Joanna Eleonora Malane, the noble young woman at Franckfort.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

(*c*) To fall upon; attack or assail.

They *came upon* us in the night,
And brake my bower and slew my knight.
Scott, Waverley, lxiii.

To come upon the town. (*a*†) To make one's début in town society or as a man about town.

Five-and-twenty years ago the young Earl of Kew *came upon the town*, which speedily rang with the feats of his lordship. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, x.

(*b*) To become a charge upon the public for support, as in a poorhouse: as, she was so poor she feared she would have to *come upon the town*. Also *to come upon the parish*.—**To come up to,** to attain to; amount to.

Whose ignorant credulity will not
Come up to the truth. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

To come up to the mark, scratch, or **chalk,** to come to some mark or line where one ought to stand, especially to the scratch or line from which a race starts; hence, to meet one's engagements; do what one is expected to do.—**To come up with.** (*a*) To overtake in following or pursuit.

We *came up with* a party of men, who belonged to the sheik of Samwata.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 77.

(*b*) To get even with; pay off a score upon; punish (for folly or mischief): as, you will get *come up with* yet.—**When all comes to all.** See *all*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To become; befit; suit. [Now only prov. Eng.]

No suche idell games it ne *cometh* the to worche.
Life of St. Cuthbert, quoted in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, [I. 14.

2. To do; act; practise; play the part of. [Slang.]

So you think to *come* the noble Lord over me. *Lever.*
Don't *come* tricks here. *Slang Dict.*

Often with an indefinite *it*.

In his sleeves, which were long,
He had twenty-four packs,
Which was *coming it* strong.
Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

3. *Naut.*, to slacken: with *up*: as, to *come up* the tackle-fall.

Never *come up* all your lower rigging at sea.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 490.

To come up the capstan, to turn the capstan the contrary way, for the purpose of slackening the cable on it.

come (kum), *n.* [< ME. *come, cume*, coming, < AS. *cyme* = OS. *kumi* = OHG. *chumi, chome, quemi*, coming, = Icel. *koma, kvāma* = Dan. *komme;* from the verb.] **1**†. Coming; arrival.

But yee cast at his *comme* to keepen hym hence,
Yee shall lose your lond & your life also.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 473.

2. [Also *comb, coom:* see *come, v.*, 4.] The point of a radicle of malted grain, which, after kiln-drying, drops off during the process of turning; in the plural, malt-dust. They form an excellent manure. Also called *chive*.

come-at-ability (kum-at-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *come-at-able:* see *-bility*.] Attainableness; accessibility. *Sterne.* [Colloq. and humorous.]

come-at-able (kum-at'a-bl), *a.* [< *come* + *at* + *-able*.] Capable of being approached or come at; that may be reached, attained, or procured. [Colloq. and humorous.]

comedian (kọ-mē'di-an), *n.* [< F. *comédien* (= Sp. Pg. *comediante* = It. *commediante*), a comedian, < *comédie*, comedy. The classical term for 'comedian' was Gr. *κωμῳδός*, L. *comœdus*, or Gr. *κωμικός*, L. *comicus:* see *comic, comedy*.] **1.** One who acts or plays parts in a comic drama, whether male or female.—**2.** An actor or player generally.

The quick *comedians*
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

An adventurer of versatile parts; sharper; coiner; false witness; sham bail; dancing master; buffoon; poet; *comedian*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. A writer of comedy; a comic dramatist. *Milton.* [Now rare.]

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*.
Peacham, Of Poetry.

comedic (kọ-mē'dik), *a.* [< *comedy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of comedy. [Rare.]

Our best *comedic* dramas. *Quarterly Rev.*

comédienne (ko-mā-di-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *comédien:* see *comedian*.] An actress who plays comedy.

comedietta (ko-mā-di-et'tä), *n.* [It., dim. of *commedia*, a comedy: see *comedy*.] A dramatic composition of the comic class, but not so much elaborated as a regular comedy, and generally consisting of one or at most two acts.

Giving his *comedietta* or farce as a *lever du rideau*.
The American, VII. 173.

comediographer† (kọ-mē-di-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κωμῳδιογράφος*, a comic writer, < *κωμῳδία*, a comedy, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writer of comedies. *Coles*, 1717.

comedo (kom'e-dō), *n.*; pl. *comedones* (kom-e-dō'nēz). [L., a glutton, < *comedere*, eat up, < *com-* (intensive) + *edere* = E. *eat*.] A small, worm-like, black-tipped mass, such as may sometimes be squeezed out of the sebaceous follicles of the face. It is usually simply the retained secretion of the morbid gland, but may include, contain, or be caused by the presence of a minute acarid, *Demodex folliculorum*.

Comedones are also well exemplified in the small, punctate, blackish points which exist here and there upon the forehead and elsewhere. *Duhring*, Skin Diseases, pl. E.

comedon (kom'e-don), *n.* Same as *comedo*.

As long ago as the middle of the 17th century it was known that an animal inhabited the *comedon*, a hard, inflamed tubercle which appears on the forehead and skin, especially of young men. *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 694.

comedones, *n.* Plural of *comedo*.

come-down (kum'doun), *n.* A fall or downfall, in a figurative sense; a sudden change for the worse in one's circumstances; a set-back.

comedy (kom'ẹ-di), *n.*; pl. *comedies* (-diz). [< ME. *commedy* = D. *komedie* = G. *komödie* = Dan. *komedie* = Sw. *komedi*, < OF. *comedie*, F. *comédie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *comedia* = It. *commedia*, < L. *comœdia*, < Gr. *κωμῳδία*, a comedy, < *κωμῳδός*, Bœotian *κωμαϝυδός* (> L. *comœdus*), a comic actor, a comic writer, < *κῶμος*, a festival, festal procession, carousal, revel (otherwise < *κώμη*, a village, which is prob. akin to *κῶμος*, the festival *κῶμος* originating *ἐν κώμαις*, in villages, or rather perhaps because *κῶμος* was orig. a banquet (at which the guests *reclined;* cf. *κλίνη*, a couch, a dining-couch), both connected with *κοίτη*, a bed, *κοιμᾶν*, put to sleep, < *κεῖσθαι*, lie down, akin to E. *home*), + *ἀοιδός*, contr. *ᾠδός*, Bœotian *ἀϝυδός*, singing, a singer, *ἀοιδή*, contr. *ᾠδή*, a song: see *Comus* and *ode*.] **1.** That branch of the drama which addresses itself primarily to the sense of the humorous or the ridiculous: opposed to *tragedy*, which appeals to the more serious and profound emotions. See *drama* and *tragedy*.

Comedy [according to Aristotle], on the other hand, imitates actions of inferior interest ("neither painful nor destructive"), and carried on by characters whose vices are of a ridiculous kind. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 89.

2. In a restricted sense, a form of the drama which is humorous without being broadly or grossly comical: distinguished from *farce*.

Comedy presents us with the imperfections of human nature; farce entertains us with what is monstrous and chimerical; the one causes laughter in those who can judge of men and manners, by the lively representation of their folly and corruption; the other produces the same effect in those who can judge of neither; and that only by its extravagancies. *Dryden*, Pref. to Mock Astrologer.

3. A dramatic composition written in the style of comedy; a comic play or drama. Hence—**4.** A humorous or comic incident or series of incidents in real life.

comelily (kum'li-li), *adv.* [< ME. *comelili, comlyly, comelely;* < *comely*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a comely or suitable or decent manner. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

I saugh hir daunce so *comelely*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 847.

comeliness (kum'li-nes), *n.* [< *comely* + *-ness*.] The quality of being comely. (*a*) Becomingness; suitableness; fitness.

For *comeliness* is a disposing fair
Of things and actions in fit time and place.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

The Social Gilds were founded upon the wide basis of brotherly aid and moral *comeliness*, without distinction (unless expressly specified) of calling or class, and comprehended a great variety of objects.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxvii.

(*b*) Handsomeness; gracefulness of form or feature; pleasing appearance, especially of the person or of any part of it.

It is not virtue, wisdom, valour, wit,
Strength, *comeliness* of shape, or amplest merit,
That woman's love can win or long inherit.
Milton, S. A., l. 1011.

His face, as I grant, in spite of spite,
Has a broad-blown *comeliness*, red and white.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii.

It is the beauty of the great economy of the world that makes his [the farmer's] *comeliness*. *Emerson*, Farming.

comeling† (kum'ling), *n.* [< ME. *comeling, cumeling, cumling* (= OHG. *chomeling, chumelinc*), an incomer, comer, < *comen, cumen*, come, + *-ling*[1].] A comer; an incomer; a new-comer; a stranger.

To *cumlynges* do yee right, na suike [deceive],
For quilum war yee seluen slike.
Cursor Mundi, l. 6785.

So that within a whyle they began to molest the homelings (for so I find the word indigena to be Englished in an old book that I have, wherein advena is translated also a *comeling*). *Holinshed.*

comely (kum'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cumlie;* < ME. *comly, cumly, cumlich*, < AS. *cymlīc* (= MD. *komlick, komelick* = MHG. *komelīh, gomelīh*), fit, comely, < *cyme*, fit, suitable, comely (< *cuman*, come), + *-līc*, -ly[1]. For the thought, cf. *become*, suit, *becoming*, suitable, comely, and *convenient*, < L. *convenien(t-)s*, agreeing, suitable, convenient, < *convenire*, come together: both *become* and *convenient* containing ult. the element *come* (= L. *venire*): see *become, convenient*.] **1.** Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances, or persons.

ȝit blame I no burne to be, as him ouȝte,
In *comliche* clothinge as his statt axith.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 174.

Is it *comely* that a woman pray unto God uncovered?
1 Cor. xi. 13.

Bashful sincerity, and *comely* love.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

The *comely* Prostrations of the Body, with Genuflection, and other Acts of Humility in time of divine Service, are very Exemplary. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

2. Handsome; graceful; symmetrical; pleasing in appearance: said of the person or of any part of it, and also of things.

He led him to a *comly* hille,
The Erthe opened, and in thay yode.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

A *cumlie* countenance, with a goodlie stature, geueth credit to learning. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 39.

I have seen a son of Jesse, . . . a *comely* person.
1 Sam. xvi. 18.

You would persuade me that you are old and ugly—not at all; on the contrary, when well-dressed and cheerful, you are very *comely* indeed.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxv.

=**Syn. 2.** *Handsome, Pretty*, etc. See *beautiful*.

comely† (kum'li), *adv.* [< ME. *comely, comly, comliche, cumliche,* < AS. *cymlīce,* adv., < *cymlīc,* adj.: see *comely, a.*] Suitably or fittingly; gracefully; handsomely; in a pleasing manner.

Upon a day Gawein com fro huntynge, and clothed *comly* in a robe that was warme as a robe for the wynter.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 181.

To ride *comely*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

comen[1]†. A Middle English form of the past participle (and infinitive) of *come*.

comen[2]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *common*.

come-off (kum'ôf), *n.* 1. Issue; conclusion; inference.

It would make one grin to see the author's *come-off* from this and the rest of the charters in this time.
Roger North, Examen, p. 644.

2. Evasion; excuse.

come-outer (kum'ou'tėr), *n.* Literally, one who comes out; hence, one who abandons or emphatically dissents from an established creed, opinion, custom, sect, etc.; a radical reformer, especially as to religious doctrine or practice. [Slang, U. S.]

I am a Christian man of the sect called *Come-outers*.
Haliburton (Sam. Slick), Human Nature.

L—— R—— is orthodox, and you are a kind of *come-outer*, but you will like each other for all that.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 209.

comephorid (ko-mef'ō-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Comephoridæ*.

Comephoridæ (kom-e-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Comephorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Comephorus*. The body is elongate and naked, the head large with a depressed produced snout, the mouth deeply cleft and with teeth on the jaws and palate; there are 2 dorsals, the second long like the anal, and no ventrals. Only one species is known, *Comephorus baikalensis*.

Comephorus (ko-mef'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800), < Gr. *κόμη*, hair (see *coma*[2]), + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Comephoridæ*, the only known species of which is confined to Lake Baikal in Siberia. It is about a foot in length, and very oily.

comer (kum'ėr), *n.* One who comes; one who approaches, or has lately arrived: often applied to things.

Now leave those joys unsuiting to thy age,
To a fresh *comer*, and resign the stage. *Dryden*.

All comers, every one that comes; everybody, without exclusion or barring: as, a competition open to *all comers*.

The renowned champion . . . has published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against *all comers*.
Stillingfleet.

comerance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cumbrance*.

comerous†, *a.* An obsolete form of *cumbrous*.

comes (kō'mēz), *n.*; pl. *comites* (kom'i-tēz). [L. (ML. NL.), a companion, > ult. E. *count*[2], q. v.] 1. In ancient Rome and the Roman empire, a companion of or attendant upon a great person; hence, the title of an adjutant to a proconsul or the like, afterward specifically of the immediate personal counselors of the emperor, and finally of many high officers, the most important of whom were the prototypes of the medieval counts. See *count*[2].—2. [ML.] In early and medieval usage, a book containing the epistles to be used at mass; an epistolary; more specifically, the ancient missal lectionary of the Roman Church, containing the epistles and gospels, and said to have been drawn up by St. Jerome. Hence—3. [NL.] In *music*, the repetition of the subject or "dux" of a fugue by the second voice at the interval of a fourth or fifth. Also called *consequent*, or *answer*.—4. [NL.] In *anat.*, a vessel accompanying another vessel or other structure.—**Comes nervi ischiadici**, the artery accompanying the great sciatic nerve.—**Comes nervi phrenici**, a branch of the mammary artery accompanying the phrenic nerve.—**Venæ comites** (companion veins), the usually paired veins accompanying many of the smaller arteries of the body, as the ulnar, radial, or brachial.

comessation† (kom-e-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *comessatio(n-)*, prop. *comissatio(n-)*, < *comissari*, pp. *comissatus* (often written, on account of an erroneous etym., *comess-, commess-, commens-, commiss-*, etc.), revel, make merry, < Gr. *κωμάζειν*, go in festal procession, revel, make merry, < *κῶμος*, festal procession, revel, etc.: see *comedy*.] Feasting or reveling.

Drunken *comessations*. *Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 3.

comestible (ko-mes'ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *comestible* = Sp. *comestible* = Pg. *comestivel* = It. *commestibile*, < LL. *comestibilis*, eatable, < L. *comestus*, usually *comesus*, pp. of *comedere*, eat up, consume, < *com-* (intensive) + *edere* = E. *eat*.] I. *a.* Eatable; edible.

His markets the best ordered for prices of *comestible* ware, . . . any flesh or fish at a rated price, every morning.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 246.

II. *n.* An eatable; an edible; an article of food.

Wine, wax lights, *comestibles*, rouge, &c., would go to the deuce if people did not act upon their silly principles.
Thackeray.

★**comet** (kom'et), *n.* [< ME. *comete*, < AS. *comēta* = F. *comète* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cometa* = D. *komeet* = G. Dan. Sw. *komet*, < L. *cometa*, also *cometes*, < Gr. *κομήτης* (with or without *ἀστήρ*, star), a comet, lit. long-haired (so called from the appearance of its tail), < *κομᾶν*, wear long hair, < *κόμη*, hair: see *coma*[2].] 1. One of a class of celestial bodies which move about the sun in greatly elongated orbits, usually elliptical or parabolic. The typical comet, as it approaches the sun, has the appearance of a bright star-like point (the *nucleus*) surrounded by a mass of misty light (the *coma*), which is



Comet of Donati, October 3d, 1858.
(From "Annals of Harvard Observatory.")

extended away from the sun into a stream of light (the *tail*) reaching a length of from 2° to 90°. Comets which follow a parabolic orbit appear but once, their orbit being infinite, and are called *parabolic comets*; those moving in ellipses return periodically, and are called *periodic comets*. The fact of the periodicity of some comets was first established by Halley with reference to the comet of 1682. The paths in which they move are not, like those of the planets, all nearly in the same plane as the orbit of the earth, but are inclined to that orbit at all angles; and their motion along their paths is about as often retrograde as direct. Some comets have no nucleus; and this is the case with every one while it is still very remote, when it appears as a mere nebulous patch. In this state it is called a *telescopic comet*. As it approaches the sun, the nucleus is gradually formed as a central but not sharply defined point of light; later, the tail, consisting of vaporous matter driven back by some repellent influence of the sun, often with enormous velocity, is formed; and lastly, if the comet is a bright one, a series of bright envelops rises successively from the nucleus, each extending back into the tail, and gradually disappearing. The matter of which comets are composed is so transparent that the faintest stars are seen through them without the slightest diminution of their luster. Of their physical constitution little is definitely known. The most remarkable discovery of recent times regarding them is the identity of the course of some of them with the orbit of certain showers of shooting stars. This was first demonstrated by the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli, who proved the agreement between the orbit of the great comet of 1862 and that of the star-shower seen annually about August 1st–10th. Very remarkable comets appeared in 1456, 1680, 1811, 1843, 1858 (Donati's), 1861, 1874, and 1882. Halley's comet has a total period of from 75 to 79 years; it last appeared in 1910. See the supplement.

Canst thou tear-less gaze
(Euen night by night) on that prodigious Blaze,
That hairy *Comet*, that long streaming Star,
Which threatens Earth with Famine, Plague, and War?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. In *her.*, same as *blazing-star*.—3. One of a group of humming-birds with long forked tails: as, the Sappho *comet*, *Cometes sappho*; the Phaon *comet*, *Cometes phaon*.—4†. A game of cards, somewhat like speculation, invented and popular in the reign of Louis XV. of France.

What say you to a poule at *comet* at my house?
Southerne.

Comet wine, wine made in any of the years in which notable comets have been seen, and supposed in consequence to have a superior flavor.

The old gentleman yet nurses some few bottles of the famous comet year (i. e. 1811), emphatically called *comet wine*.
London Times.

cometarium (kom-e-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cometaria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of *cometarius*: see *cometary*.] An astronomical instrument intended to represent the movement of a comet in that part of its orbit which is near the sun.

cometary (kom'e-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cométaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *cometario*, < NL. *cometarius*, < L. *cometa*, a comet: see *comet*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a comet or comets; of the nature of a comet.

There seems to be . . . little relation between the direction of the major axes of *cometary* orbits and the direction of the solar motion in space.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 64.

II. *n.*; pl. *cometaries* (-riz). A cometarium.

comet-finder (kom'et-fīn"dėr), *n.* In *astron.*, a telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to search for comets. Also called *comet-seeker*.

cometic (ko-met'ik), *a.* [< *comet* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a comet, or to comets in general; cometary: as, *cometic* forms; *cometic* movements.

Others [nebulæ] of the *cometic* shape, with a seeming nucleus in the centre, or like cloudy stars surrounded with a nebulous atmosphere.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 28.

cometographer (kom-et-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *cometography* + *-er*[1].] One who describes comets.

cometography (kom-et-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *cométographie* = Sp. *cometografía* = Pg. *cometographia*, < Gr. *κομήτης*, a comet, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of or treatise on comets.

cometology (kom-et-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cométologie*, < Gr. *κομήτης*, a comet, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific investigation of comets.

★**comet-seeker** (kom'et-sē"kėr), *n.* Same as *comet-finder*.

comfit (kum'fit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfit*; < ME. *confit* = D. *konfijt*, < OF. *confit*, F. *confit* = Sp. *confite* (after F.) = Pg. *confeito* = It. *confetto*, a confect, < L. *confectus*, pp. of *conficere*, put together, prepare, > OF. *confire*, F. *confire*, preserve, pickle: see *confect, n.* (a doublet of *comfit*), and *confect, v.*] Any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried; a ball of sugar with a seed in the center; a bonbon.

Also brandrels or pepyns with caraway in *confetes*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

A little child came in to ask for an ounce of almond *comfits* (and four of the large kind which Miss Matty sold weighed that much). *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xv.

comfit† (kum'fit), *v. t.* [< *comfit, n.* Cf. *confect, v.*] To make a comfit of; preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit which does so quickly waste . . .
Thou *comfitest* in sweets to make it last.
Cowley, The Muse.

comfiture† (kum'fi-tūr), *n.* [< *comfit* + *-ure*. Cf. *confecture*.] Same as *comfit*.

From country grass to *comfitures* of court,
Or city's quelque-choses, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne*, Love's Usury.

comfort (kum'fėrt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfort*; < ME. *comforten, cumforten, comforthen*, earlier *conforten, coumforten, counforten*, < AF. *cunforter*, OF. (and F.) *conforter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *confortar* = It. *confortiare*, < ML. *confortare*, strengthen, fortify, < L. *com-*, together, + *fortis*, strong: see *force, fort.*] 1†. To give or add strength to; strengthen; fortify; invigorate; corroborate.

Thenne hadde Pacience, as pilgrimes hauen in here poke vitailes,
Sobrete and symple-speche and sothfast-byleyue,
To *comforty* hym. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 188.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, . . . doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the same. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i.

2. To soothe when in grief or trouble; bring solace or consolation to; console; cheer; solace.

They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. Job xlii. 11.

Comfort your sorrows; for they do not flow
From evil done. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

It would be thy part
To *comfort* me amidst my sorrowing.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 351.

3. To relieve, assist, harbor, or encourage: in *law*, used especially of the conduct of an accessory to a crime after the fact.—**Syn.** 2. To revive, refresh, inspirit, gladden, animate.

comfort (kum'fėrt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfort*; < ME. *comfort, cumfort, comforth, comford, cumford, coumfort*, earlier *confort, kunfort*, < AF. *cunfort*, OF. (and F.) *confort* = Pr. *confort, cofort* = OSp. *conforto*, Sp. *confuerto* = Pg. It. *conforto*, comfort; from the verb.] 1. Strength; support; assistance; countenance; encouragement: now only a legal use: as, an accessory affords aid or *comfort* to a felon.

And whan he [the king] wiste that Merlyn was come, he was gladde, and thought in his herte that now he sholde haue *counfort*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

2. Relief in affliction, sorrow, or trouble of any kind; support; solace; consolation: as, to bring *comfort* to the afflicted.

There shal thei fynde *comfort* of Christes magnificence.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Heil comeli queene, *coumfort* of care!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

3. A state of tranquil or moderate enjoyment, resulting from the satisfaction of bodily wants and freedom from care or anxiety; a feeling or state of well-being, satisfaction, or content.

A welle of good fresshe water, whiche was moche to our *comforth*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 17.

Home-born, heartfelt *comfort*, rooted strong
In industry, and bearing such rare fruit
As wealth may never purchase. *L. H. Sigourney.*

They knew luxury; they knew beggary; but they never knew *comfort*. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

4. That which gives or produces the feeling of welfare and satisfaction; that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content.

To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd
By him with many *comforts*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1084.

Our creature *comforts*. *M. Henry*, Comment. Ps. xxxvii.

Our chiefest *comfort* is the little child.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

5. Same as *comfortable*.—**Cold comfort.** See *cold*. —**Out of comfort**†, in trouble; in distress.

I hearing the fellow so forlorne and *out of comfort* with his luggage gave him . . . three half pence.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffronwalden.

= **Syn.** *Comfort*, *Consolation*, *Solace*, relief, succor, ease, help. *Comfort* has a range of meaning not shared by the others, approaching that of pleasure, but of the quiet, durable, satisfying, heart-felt sort, meeting the needs most felt; as contrasted with *consolation*, it ordinarily applies to smaller or less known griefs, and is more positive and tender, and less formal. As contrasted with *solace*, *comfort* and *consolation* may or may not proceed from a person, while *solace* is got from things. *Comfort* may be merely physical; *consolation* and *solace* are spiritual.

Alas! to-day I would give everything
To see a friend's face, or to hear a voice
That had the slightest tone of *comfort* in it!
Longfellow, Judas Maccabæus, iv. 3.

He who doth not smoke hath either known no great griefs, or refuseth himself the softest *consolation*, next to that which comes from heaven.
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? i. 6.

Seeking but to borrow
From the trembling hope of morrow,
Solace for the weary day.
Whittier, The Ranger.

comfortable (kum'fėr-ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfortable*; < ME. *comfortable*, *confortable*, < OF. *confortable*, *comfortable*, F. *confortable*, affording help or consolation, < *conforter*, strengthen, help, comfort: see *comfort*, *v.*, and *-able*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment, as after sickness or pain; enjoying contentment and ease or repose.

We took hasty counsel as to moving and making *comfortable* the more desperately injured.
J. K. Hosmer, The Color-Guard, xii.

For, something duller than at first,
Nor wholly *comfortable*,
I sit, my empty glass reversed,
And thrumming on the table.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. Cheerful; disposed to enjoyment.

His *comfortable* temper has forsook him.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4.

Be *comfortable* and courageous, my sweet wife.
T. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 438.

3. Attended with or producing comfort; free from or not causing disquiet of body or mind: as, to be in *comfortable* circumstances.

Who can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

Secure in ignorance, he entertained a *comfortable* opinion of himself, and never doubted that he was qualified to instruct and enliven the public.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. lv.

4. Giving comfort; cheering; affording help, ease, or consolation; serviceable. (*a*) Of persons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A comly prince he was to loke vppon,
And therwith [all] right good and honorable,
And in the feld a knyght right *comfortable*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2212.

Be *comfortable* to my mother, your mistress, and make much of her. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

Saints, I have rebuilt
Your shrines, set up your broken images;
Be *comfortable* to me. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 2.

(*b*) Of things.

Rigte as contricioun is *confortable* thinge, conscience wote wel,
And a sorwe of hym-self and a solace to the sowle.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 281.

The Lord answered the angel . . . with . . . *comfortable* words. Zech. i. 13.

A *comfortable* doctrine. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

The Comfortable Words, in the Anglican Communion Office, four Scripture passages of a comforting and encouraging character (Mat. xi. 28; John iii. 16; 1 Tim. i. 15; 1 John ii. 1), following the Absolution, and preceding the Sursum Corda. They were first introduced, apparently from the "Consultation" of Archbishop Hermann of Cologne (1543), in the Order of the Communion of 1548, in which, with the Confession and Absolution, they intervene between Consecration and Communion, being immediately followed by the Prayer of Humble Access. = **Syn.** 3. Pleasant, agreeable, grateful.

II. *n.* A thickly wadded and quilted bedcover. Also *comfort* and *comforter*. [U. S.]

comfortableness (kum'fėr-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being comfortable.

comfortably (kum'fėr-ta-bli), *adv.* In a comfortable manner. (*a*) With ease or comfort: as, to travel *comfortably*.

Refresh the patients, and transfer them *comfortably* to the boats for Baton Rouge.
J. K. Hosmer, The Color-Guard, xii.

(*b*†) With cheerfulness.

With that anon Clarionas be ganne
To take hir chere mor *comfortably*,
Notwithstondyng she was bothe pale and wanne.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 751.

(*c*) In a manner to give comfort or consolation.

Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem. Isa. xl. 2.

comfortative† (kum'fėr-tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confortatif* = Pr. *confortatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *confortativo*, < ML. as if **confortativus*, < *confortatus*, pp. of *confortare*, strengthen, help, comfort: see *comfort*, *v.*, *-ate*[1], and *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to promote ease or comfort; capable of making comfortable.

The loue that lith in his herte maketh hym lygte of speche,
And is companable and *confortatyf* as Cryst bit hymselue.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 213.

It is necessarie that tho thingis that schal cure this sijknes be temperate, hoot, and moist, and a litil attractyue, and to the synous *confortatyue*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

The odour and smell of wine is very *comfortative*.
Time's Storehouse, p. 388 (Ord MS.).

II. *n.* That which gives or ministers to comfort.

The two hundred crowns in gold . . . as a cordial and *comfortative* I carry next my heart.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 6.

★**comforter** (kum'fėr-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumforter*; < *comfort* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who comforts or consoles; one who supports and strengthens the mind in distress, danger, or weakness.

I looked . . . for *comforters*, but I found none.
Ps. lxix. 20.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 48.

2. [*cap.*] The Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort, strengthen, and support the Christian.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things. John xiv. 26.

3. A knitted or crocheted woolen scarf, long and narrow, for tying round the neck in cold weather.—4. Same as *comfortable*. [U. S.]

comfortful (kum'fėrt-fūl), *a.* [< *comfort* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of comfort. *Ruskin.*

comfortless (kum'fėrt-les), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfortless*, < ME. *comforteles*, *coumfortless*; < *comfort* + *-less*.] Without comfort; destitute of or unattended by any satisfaction or enjoyment. (*a*) Of persons.

I will not leave you *comfortless*. John xiv. 18.

(*b*) Of things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Where was a Cave, ywrought by wondrous art,
Deepe, darke, uneasy, dolefull, *comfortlesse*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 36.

comfortlessly (kum'fėrt-les-li), *adv.* In a comfortless manner.

comfortlessness (kum'fėrt-les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being comfortless.

comfortment† (kum'fėrt-ment), *n.* [< *comfort* + *-ment*; = Sp. *confortamiento*, < ML. *confortamentum*, < *confortare*, comfort. See *comfort*, *v.*] The act of administering comfort; entertainment.

Gracious and fauourable letters . . . for the gentle *comfortment* and entertainment of the saide Ambassadour.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 286.

comfortress (kum'fėr-tres), *n.* [< *comforter* + *-ess*.] A woman who affords comfort. [Rare.]

To be your *comfortress*, and to preserve you.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

comfrey (kum'fri), *n.* [Also written *comfry* and *cumfrey*; < ME. *cumfirie*, *comfory*, *cowmfory*, *confery*, *cownfery*, comfrey, consolida (AS. *galloc*), < OF. *cumfirie*, later *confire* (ML. reflex *cumfiria*), appar. < ML. *confirma*, comfrey (so called with ref. to its reputed medicinal qualities), < L. *confirmare*, strengthen: see *confirm*. Cf. *consolida*.] A name given to several European and Asiatic plants of the genus *Symphytum* and family *Boraginaceæ*. The root of the common comfrey, *S. officinale*, often cultivated in American gardens, is very mucilaginous, and is used in decoction in dysentery, chronic diarrhea, etc. It was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary, and hence also called *bruisewort*. The prickly comfrey, *S. asperrimum*, from the Caucasus, is now somewhat widely cultivated as a forage-plant. See *Symphytum*.

Cowmfory, herbe, consolida major, et minor dicitur daysy [var. daiseys]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 97.

Consire [read *confire*] (F.), the herb *comfrey*, consound, ass ear, knitback, backwort. *Cotgrave.*

Saracen's comfrey, the ragwort, *Senecio Sarracenicus*.—**Spotted comfrey**, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. —**Wild comfrey**, of the United States, *Cynoglossum Virginicum*.

comic (kom'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *comique* = Sp. *cómico* = Pg. It. *comico* = D. *komiek* = Sw. *komik* (cf. G. *komisch* = Dan. *komisk*), < L. *comicus*, < Gr. κωμικός, prop. of or pertaining to revelry or festivity, being the adj. of κῶμος, revelry, festivity (see *Comus*), but used as equiv. to the earlier κωμῳδικός, of or pertaining to comedy, < κωμῳδία, comedy: see *comedy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to or of the nature of comedy, as distinct from tragedy. See *comedy* and *drama*.

Thy tragic muse gives smiles, thy *comic*, sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment. [Now more commonly *comical*.]

Mirthful *comic* shows. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

A *comick* subject loves an humble verse. *Roscommon.*

Comic opera, a light, harmonious opera, usually consisting of detached movements with more or less dialogue. See *opera*.—**Comic song**, a light, humorous, or grotesque song or ballad, usually descriptive.

II. *n.* A comic actor or singer; a writer of comedies; a comical person.

As the *comic* saith, his mind was in the kitchen.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais.

My chief business here this evening was to speak to my friends in behalf of honest Cave Underhill, who has been a *comic* for three generations. *Tatler*, No. 22.

comical (kom'i-kal), *a.* [< *comic* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to comedy. [Now more commonly *comic*.]

They deny it to be tragical because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*

Hence—2. Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll; funny: said of persons and things: as, a *comical* fellow; a *comical* story; a *comical* predicament.

I am well able to be as merry, though not so *comical* as he. *Goldsmith*, Reverie at Boar's-Head Tavern.

3†. [See etym. of *comic*.] Given to revelry or dissipation; licentious.

When they had sacrificed their divine Socrates to the scottish fury of their lewd and *comical* multitude, they . . . regretted their hasty murder.
Penn, Liberty of Conscience, Pref.

4. Strange; extraordinary. [Provincial.] = **Syn.** *Funny*, *Droll*, etc. See *ludicrous*.

comicality (kom-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *comical* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being comical; capacity for raising mirth; ludicrousness.

Ladislaw's sense of the ludicrous . . . had no mixture of sneering and self-exaltation: . . . it was the pure enjoyment of *comicality*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 88.

2. That which is comical or ludicrous; a comical act or event.

comically (kom'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a comical manner. (*a*) In a manner befitting comedy.

Some satirically, some *comically*, some in a mixt tone.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 416.

(*b*) In a manner to raise mirth; laughably; ludicrously.

comicalness (kom'i-kal-nes), *n.* Comicality; drollery.

comicar†, *n.* [Prop. **comicker* (= G. Dan. *komiker*); < *comic* + *-ar*[1] = *-er*[1].] A writer of comedies. *Skelton.*

comicry (kom'ik-ri), *n.* [< *comic* + *-ry*. Cf. *mimicry*.] Comicality. [Rare.]

Cheerful *comicry*. *H. Giles.*

coming (kum'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *comming*, *cumming*; < ME. *coming*, *comynge*, *cuming*; verbal n. of *come*: see *come*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which comes, in any sense of the verb. Specifically—2. Arrival.

Forthi bad we in his *cuming*
Welcum him als worthi king.
Metr. Homilies, p. 12.

3. [Pron. dial. kō'ming. Cf. *come*, *v.*, I., 5, *come*, *n.*, 2, 3.] The act of sprouting.—4. *pl.* In *malting*, barley-shoots after the barley has been kiln-dried.

coming† (kum'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *come*, *v.*] Forward; ready to come; yielding; pliable.

What humour is she of? Is she *coming* and open, free?
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

A Girl so bright, so sparkling, and what recommends her much more to me, so *coming* that had she lived in the days of Venus, she would have rival'd that Goddess and out-done her too in her own Attributes.
Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, i. 1.

coming-floor (kō'ming-flōr), *n.* [< *coming-s* + *floor*.] The floor of a malt-house. *Halliwell.*

coming-in (kum'ing-in'), *n.* **1.** Entrance; arrival; introduction.

The *coming-in* of this mischief was sore and grievous to the people. 2 Mac. vi. 3.

O bless his goings-out and *comings-in*,
Thou mighty God of heaven!
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

2†. Income; revenue.

What are thy rents? What are thy *comings-in?*
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

Our *comings-in* were but about three shillings a-week.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xv.

3†. Submission; compliance; surrender. *Massinger.*

comingle (kō-ming'gl), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *co-*1 + *mingle*. Cf. *commingle*.] To mingle together; commingle. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2 (in some editions).

coming-on† (kum'ing-on'), *a.* Complaisant; willing to please.

Now I will be your Rosalind in a more *coming-on* disposition. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

comique (ko-mēk'), *n.* [F.: see *comic*.] A comic actor or singer.

comitalia (kom-i-tā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **comitalis*, < L. *comes* (*comit-*), a companion. Cf. ML. *comitialis*, belonging to a count (ML. *comes*); L. *comitialis*, belonging to the comitia: see *comes*, *count*2, *comitia*.] In sponges, spicules accompanying the fibers. *F. E. Schulze.*

comitat (kom'i-tat), *n.* Same as *comitatus*, 2.

The village of Egyed in the *comitat* of Œdenburg.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 230.

comitate† (kom'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *comitatus*, an escort: see *comitatus*.] To accompany.

With Pallas young the king associated,
Achates kinde Æneas *comitated*. *Vicars*, Æneid.

comitatus (kom-i-tā'tus), *n.*; pl. *comitatus*. [L. *comitatus*, an escort, an attending multitude, later an imperial escort, ML. the followers of any feudal lord, etc.; < *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, etc.: see *count*2.] **1.** A body of companions or attendants; an escort; specifically, in Roman and medieval times, a body of noble youth or comites about the person of a prince or chieftain. They were equipped, trained, and supported by the chief, and in return fought for him in war, and were bound in honor not to desert him.

The *comitatus*, or personal following of the king or ealdorman. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 37.

There seems to be no doubt that the first aristocracy springing from kingly favour consisted of the *Comitatus* or Companions of the King.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 138.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a county or shire.—**Posse comitatus.** See *posse*.

comites, *n.* Plural of *comes*.

comitia (kō-mish'iä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *comitium*, a place of assembly, esp. for voting, < **comire*, pp. **comitus*, uncontracted forms of *coire*, pp. *coitus*, go together, < *com-*, *co-*, together, + *ire*, go.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, assemblies of the people. They were of three kinds: (*a*) The most ancient assembly, that of the 30 curiæ, or *comitia curiata*, in which the old patrician families found representation. Each curia had one vote, and the assembly acted on matters of state and affairs of family and religion. (*b*) The *comitia centuriata*, the assembly of the whole people by five fiscal classes, divided into centuries in the form of a military organization, according to the property census. There were 193 or 194 centuries, of which the first class had 98, so that the controlling vote lay with it. This assembly passed on laws and propositions with reference to which the king and the senate had the initiative, and had jurisdiction of capital offenses. (*c*) The *comitia tributa*, the assembly of the people by tribes or neighborhoods (a local division), 30—later 35—in number, without reference to rank. This assembly made nominations to the magistracy, had certain judicial powers extending to the imposition of fines and exile, and voted the laws called *plebiscita*. Under the empire the comitia were deprived of their judicial power, and of all influence upon foreign affairs, but retained a voice in the nomination or confirmation of certain magistrates.

2†. [Used as a singular.] An assembly.

No rogue at a *comitia* of the canters
Did ever there become his parent's robes
Better than I do these.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

3†. [Used as a singular.] In the English universities, same as *act*, 5.

comitial (kō-mish'iąl), *a.* [< L. *comitialis*, < *comitia*: see *comitia*. Cf. *comitalia*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the comitia, or popular assemblies of the Romans for electing officers and passing laws.—**2†.** Pertaining to certain Presbyterian synods in the 16th century.—**Comitial illt, comitial sickness†** (Latin *morbus comitialis*), epilepsy or falling sickness: so called because, if any one was seized with it during the comitia or public assemblies in Rome, the meeting was broken up, the omen being considered bad.

So Melancholy turned into Madnes;
Into the Palsie, deep-affrighted Sadnes;
Th' Il-habitude into the Dropsie chill,
And Megrim grows to the *Comitial-Ill*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Our [asses'] liver, hoofs or bones being reduced to powder are good, as the naturalists note, against the epilepsy, or *comitial-sicknesse*. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 26.

comity (kom'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *comita(t-)s*, < *comis*, courteous, friendly, loving.] **1.** Mildness and suavity in intercourse; courtesy; civility.

It is not so much a matter of *comity* and courtesy as of paramount moral duty. *Story*, Conflict of Laws, § 33.

2. In *international law*, that courtesy between states or nations by which the laws and institutions of the one are recognized, and in certain cases and under certain limitations given effect to, by the government of the other, within its territory.

Comity, as generally understood, is national politeness and kindness. But the term seems to embrace . . . also those tokens of respect which are due between nations on the ground of right.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 24.

A *comity* which ought to be reciprocated exempts our Consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 420.

Judicial comity. See *judicial*.—**Syn.** Amenity, suavity, politeness, consideration.

comma (kom'ä), *n.*; pl. *commata* (-ą-tą) in senses 1 and 2, *commas* in the other senses. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *komma* = F. *comma* = Sp. *coma* = Pg. It. *comma*, < L. *comma*, < Gr. κόμμα, a short clause of a sentence, that which is knocked off, a piece, the stamp of a die, < κόπτειν, strike, cut off.] **1.** In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, a group of a few words only; a phrase or short clause, forming part of a colon or longer clause.—**2.** In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A fragment or smaller section of a colon; a group of a few words or feet not constituting a complete metrical series. (*b*) The part of a dactylic hexameter ending with, or that beginning with, the cesura; also, the cesura itself.—**3†.** A clause.

In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first *comma*.
L. Addison, Western Barbary, p. 171.

4†. In *rhet.*, a slight pause between two phrases, clauses, or words.

We vse sometimes to proceede all by single words, without any close or coupling, sauing that a little pause or *comma* is geuen to euery word. This figure may be called in our vulgar the culted *comma*, for that there cannot be a shorter diuision than at euery words end.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 222.

5. In *musical acoustics*: (*a*) The interval between the octave of a given tone and the tone produced by taking six successive whole steps from the given tone, represented by the ratios $(\frac{8}{9})^6 : \frac{1}{2}$, or 531441 : 524288. Also called the *Pythagorean comma*, or *comma maxima*. (*b*) The interval between the larger and the smaller whole steps, represented by the ratio $\frac{8}{9} : \frac{10}{9}$, or 81 : 80. Also called the *Didymic* or *syntonic comma*.—**6.** In *punctuation*, a point (,) used to indicate the smallest interruptions in continuity of thought or grammatical construction, the marking of which contributes to clearness.—**7.** A spot or mark shaped like such a comma.—**8.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A butterfly, *Polygonia comma*: so named from a comma-shaped white mark on the under side of the wings. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Rennie*, 1832.—**Comma bacillus.** See *bacillus*, 3.

commaculate† (ko-mak'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *commaculatus*, pp. of *commaculare*, pollute, < *com-* (intensive) + *maculare*, spot: see *maculate*.] To pollute; spot.

Detesting sinne, that doth *commaculate*
The soule of man.
The Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

command (kọ-mând'), *v.* [< ME. *commanden*, *commaunden*, commonly *comanden*, = D. *kommanderen* = G. *commandiren* = Dan. *kommandere* = Sw. *kommandera*, < OF. *commander*, commonly *comander*, *cumander*, F. *commander* = Pr. Sp. *comandar* = Pg. *commandar* = It. *comandare*, command, < ML. *commandare*, command, order, the same word, without vowel-change, as *commendare*, command, order, also, as in L., intrust, commend, < *com-* (intensive) + *mandare*, commit, intrust, enjoin: see *mandate*. Cf. *commend*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To order or direct with authority; give an order or orders to; require obedience of; lay injunction upon; order; charge: with a person as direct object.

The state *commanded* him out of that territory in three hours' warning, and he hath now submitted himself, and is returned as prisoner for Mantua. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvi.

The darke *commanded* vs then to rest.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 189.

Specifically—**2.** To have or to exercise supreme power or authority, especially military or naval authority, over; have under direction or control; determine the actions, use, or course of: as, to *command* an army or a ship.

Those he *commands* move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2.

Thou hast *commanded* men of might;
Command thyself, and then thou art right.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, v. 4.

3. To require with authority; demand; order; enjoin: with a thing as direct object: as, he *commanded* silence.

If thou be the Son of God, *command* that these stones be made bread. Mat. iv. 3.

Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure, and *commands* to some, leaves free to all.
Milton, P. L., iv. 747.

4. To have within the range of one's (its) power or within the sphere of influence; dominate through ability, resources, position, etc., often specifically through military power or position; hence, have within the range of the eye; overlook.

The haughty Dane *commands* the narrow seas.
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

The other [key] doth *command* a little door.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 1.

Up to the eastern tower,
Whose height *commands* as subject all the vale.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 101.

A cross of stone,
That, on a hillock standing lone,
Did all the field *command*.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 22.

My harp would prelude woe,
I cannot all *command* the strings.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

5†. To bestow by exercise of controlling power.

The Lord shall *command* the blessing upon thee.
Deut. xxviii. 8.

6. To exact, compel, or secure by moral influence; challenge; claim: as, a good magistrate *commands* the respect and affections of the people.

It [criticism] has been the road to fame and profit, and has *commanded* both applause and guineas, when the unfortunate objects of it have been blessed with neither.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.

7. To have at one's disposal and service.

Such aid as I can spare you shall *command*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 5.

8†. To intrust; commit; commend. See *commend*.

Kynge Ban and his brother arayed hem to move the thirde day, and *Comaunded* theire londes in the kepynge of Leonces, and Pharien, that was theire cosyn germayn, and a gode man and right a trewe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 130.

=**Syn.** To bid, govern, rule, control. See *enjoin*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act as or have the authority of a commander.

Virtue he had, deserving to *command*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. To exercise influence or power.

Not music so *commands*, nor so the muse. *Crabbe.*

3. To be in a superior or commanding position.

A princely Castle in the mid'st *commands*,
Invincible for strength and for delight.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 198.

★**command** (kọ-mând'), *n.* [= F. *commande* = Sp. It. *comando* = Pg. *commando*, command; from the verb. Hence also (from E.) Hind. *kamān*, (from It.) Turk. *qomanda*, command.] **1.** The right or authority to order, control, or dispose of; the right to be obeyed or to compel obedience: as, to have *command* of an army.

Whiles yet my soldiers are in my *command*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

2. Possession of controlling authority, force, or capacity; power of control, direction, or disposal; mastery: as, he had *command* of the situation; England has long held *command* of the sea; a good *command* of language.

I have some money ready under my *command*.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

What an eye,
Of what a full *command* she bears!
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers.
Dryden.

Never had any writer so vast a *command* of the whole eloquence of scorn, misanthropy, and despair.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

3. A position of chief authority; a position involving the right or power to order or control:

as, General Smith was placed in *command*.—**4.** The act of commanding; exercise of authority or influence.

As there is no prohibition of it, so no *command* for it.
Jer. Taylor.

Command cannot be otherwise than savage, for it implies an appeal to force, should force be needful.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 180.

5. The thing commanded or ordered; a commandment; a mandate; an order; word of command.

The captain gives *command*. *Dryden.*

6. A body of troops, or any naval or military force, under the control of a particular officer.

Please you to march;
And four shall quickly draw out my *command*.
Shak., Cor., i. 6.

Biddle's small *command*, less than one thousand men, after a severe contest, was gradually forced back.
The Century, XXXIII. 131.

7. Dominating situation; range of control or oversight; hence, extent of view or outlook.

The steepy stand
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*.
Dryden, Æneid.

8. In *fort.*, the height of the top of a parapet above the plane of its site, or above another work.

The *command*, or height of the parapet above the site, has a very important bearing in the defence of permanent works. *Mahan*, Permanent Fortifications, p. 6.

To be at one's command, to be at one's service or bidding: be subject to one's orders or control.—**Word of command** (*milit.*), the word or phrase addressed by a superior officer to soldiers on duty commanding what they are to do: as, at the *word of command* the troops charged.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Sway, rule, authority.—**5.** Injunction, charge, direction, behest, bidding, requisition.

commandable (kọ-mán'da-bl), *a.* [< *command* + *-able*.] Capable of being commanded. *N. Grew.* [Rare.]

commandancy-general (kọ-mán'dan-si-jen'e-ral), *n.* [After Sp. *comandancia general: comandancia*, the office of a commander, the district of a commander (= OF. *comandance*, command), < *comandante*, a commander; *general* = E. *general*; see *commandant* and *general*.] The office or jurisdiction of a governor or commander-general of a Spanish province or colony.

commandant (kom-an-dänt'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kommandant*, < F. *commandant* (= Sp. It. *comandante* = Pg. *commandante*), n., orig. ppr. of *commander*, command: see *command*, *v.*] A commander; especially, a commanding officer of a fortified town or garrison.

Perceiving then no more the *commandant*
Of his own corps. *Byron*, Don Juan, viii. 31.

The murder of *commandants* in the view of their soldiers. *Burke.*

commandatory† (kọ-mán'da-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **commandatorius*, *commendatorius*, < *commandatus*, *commendatus*, pp. of *commandare*, *commendare*, command: see *command*, *v.* Cf. *commendatory*.] Having the force of command; mandatory.

How *commandatory* the apostolic authority was, is best discernible by the Apostle's mandates unto the churches.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 73.

commandedness (kọ-mán'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being commanded. *Hammond.*

commander (kọ-mán'dèr), *n.* [< ME. *commaundour* = Dan. *kommandör*, < OF. *commandeor*, F. *commandeur* = Pr. *comandaire*, *comandador* = Sp. *comendador* = Pg. *commendador* = It. *commendatore*, < ML. **commandator*, *commendator*, < *commandatus*, *commendatus*, pp. of *commandare*, *commendare*, command (see *command*, *v.*); in mod. E. as if < *command* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *commodore*.] **1.** One who has the authority or power to command or order; especially, a military leader; the chief officer of an army or of any division of it.

I have given him for . . . a leader and *commander* to the people. Isa. lv. 4.

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, spake to their army and styled them, My Soldiers. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

Hence—**2.** One who has control, in any sense. [Rare.]

Were we not made ourselves, free, unconfin'd,
Commanders of our own affections?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

Specifically—**3.** In the British and United States navies, an officer next in rank below a captain and above a lieutenant or a lieutenant-commander. He may command a vessel of the third or fourth class, or may be employed as chief of staff or as aid to a flag-officer, etc. In the navy of the United States the commander ranks with a lieutenant-colonel in the army. Often, when it is used as a title, it is abbreviated *Com.*

4. (*a*) The chief officer of a commandery in the medieval orders of Knights Hospitallers, Templars, etc. See *commandery*, 2 (*b*). (*b*) A similar officer in certain secret orders, as in the American order of Knights Templars. (*c*) A member of a higher class in a modern honorary order. Where there are five classes, the commanders are the third in dignity; where there are three, they are generally the second: as, a *commander* of the Bath.

5. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet used in paving, or by sailmakers and riggers.

His gang . . . stood in line with huge wooden beetles called *commanders*, and lifted them high and brought them down . . . with true nautical power and precision.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, vii.

6. In *surg.*, a box or cradle for incasing an injured limb.—**7.** In *hat-making*, a string which is pressed down over a conical hat while it is on the block, to bring it to the required cylindrical form.—**8.** In *medieval fort.*, same as *cavalier*, 5.

[They laid] another [battery] against the Keepe of Andruzzi with two *commanders*, or caualiers, which were aboue with one fort of eleuen other pieces.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 122.

Commander of the Faithful (Arabic *amīr al mūminīn*), a title adopted by the calif Omar, and borne by the succeeding califs and the sultans of Constantinople.—**Grand commander.** (*a*) The chief fiscal officer of the order of Malta or of Knights Hospitallers, etc. (*b*) A member of the highest class, or one of the highest classes, of some modern honorary orders. See *order*.=**Syn. 1.** *Leader*, *Head*, etc. See *chief*.

commander-in-chief (ko-mán'dèr-in-chēf'), *n.* **1.** The commander of all the armies of a state or nation; the chief military commander. (*a*) Formerly, in Great Britain, the highest staff-officer of the army: abolished in 1904.

The Queen has been pleased, by letters patent, . . . to appoint Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., to be *Commander-in-chief* of Her Majesty's Forces. *London Gazette*, Nov. 29, 1887. *N. E. D.*

(*b*) In the United States, the President.

2. In the navy, a flag-officer commanding an independent fleet or squadron.

commandership (kọ-mán'dèr-ship), *n.* [< *commander* + *-ship*.] The office of a commander.

commandery (kọ-mán'dèr-i), *n.*; pl. *commanderies* (-iz). [Also contr. *commandry*; < F. *commanderie* (ML. *commanderia*), < *commander*, command: see *command*, *v.*, and *-ery*.] **1.** The office or dignity of a commander.—**2.** A district under the authority or administration of a commander. (*a*) A district under the authority of a military commander or a governor.

The country is divided into four *commanderies* under so many governors. *Brougham.*

To the elector of Baden [are ceded] the Brisgau and the Ortenau, the city of Constance, and the *commandery* of Meinau. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, p. 401.

(*b*) Among several medieval orders of knights, as the Templars, Hospitallers, etc., a district under the control of a member of the order, called a commander or preceptor, who received the income of the estates belonging to the knights within that district, and expended part for his own use and accounted for the rest: in England more especially applied to a manor belonging to the priory of the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Hence —(*c*) A similar territorial district, or a lodge, in certain secret orders, as in the American order of Knights Templars. (*d*) In certain religious orders, as those of St. Bernard and St. Anthony, the district under the authority of a dignitary called a commander.

3. A house, technically called a *cell*, in which the demain-rents of a medieval commandery were received, and which also served as a home for veteran members of the order. It was sometimes fortified, and occasionally formed an extensive and formidable stronghold.

commanding (kọ-mán'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *command*, *v.*] **1.** Directing with authority; invested with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising authority: as, a *commanding* officer.—**2.** Of great or controlling importance; powerful; paramount: as, *commanding* influence.

In the sixteenth, and to a certain degree in the seventeenth century, Protestantism exercised a *commanding* and controlling influence over the affairs of Europe.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 185.

The political economy of war is now one of its most *commanding* aspects. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 150.

We can ill spare the *commanding* social benefit of cities.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

3. Dominating; overlooking a wide region without obstruction: as, a *commanding* eminence.—**4.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a commander, or of one born or fitted to command; characterized by great dignity; compelling respect, deference, obedience, etc.: as, a man of *commanding* address; *commanding* eloquence.

Is this a *commanding* shape to win a beauty?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

He was advanced in life, tall, and of a form that might once have been *commanding*, but it was a little bowed by time—perhaps by care. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 25.

5. Imperious; domineering.—**Commanding cards.** See *card*[1].

commandingly (kọ-mán'ding-li), *adv.* In a commanding manner; powerfully.

Parliamentary memorials promising so much interest, that, let them be treated in what manner they may, merely for the subjects, they are often *commandingly* attractive.
De Quincey, Style, i.

commanditaire (kom-mon-di-tãr'), *n.* [F., < *commandite*, a partnership: see *commandite*.] In France, a silent partner in a joint-stock company, who is liable only to the extent of the capital he invests; a partner in a limited-liability company.

commandite (kom-mon-dēt'), *n.* [F., irreg. < *commander*, in sense of 'commend, intrust.'] A partnership in which one may advance capital without taking an active part in the management of the business, and be exempt from responsibility for more than a certain amount; limited liability; a special partnership. *J. S. Mill.*

commandless† (kọ-mánd'les), *a.* [Irreg. < *command*, *v.*, + *-less*.] Ungoverned; ungovernable.

That their *commaundlesse* furies might be staid.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

commandment (kọ-mánd'ment), *n.* [< ME. *commandement*, *comandement*, < OF. *commandement*, *comandement*, F. *commandement* = Pr. *comandamen* = OSp. *comandamiento* = Pg. *commandamento* = It. *comandamento*, < ML. **commandamentum*, *comandamentum*, *commendamentum*, < *commandare*, *commendare*, command: see *command*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] **1.** A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; a charge; an authoritative precept.

Thei dide his *comaundment*, and lepe to horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 236.

A new *commandment* I give unto you, That ye love one another. John xiii. 34.

To good men thou art sent,
By Jove's direct *commandement*.
B. Jonson, Love Restored.

Specifically—**2.** Any one of the ten injunctions, engraved upon tables of stone, delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai, according to the account in Exodus. See *decalogue*.

Thou knowest the *commandments*, Do not commit adultery, Do not kill, Do not steal, Do not bear false witness, Honour thy father and thy mother. Luke xviii. 20.

3. Authority; command; power of commanding.

I thought that all things had been savage here;
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

4. In *old Eng. law*, the offense of instigating another to transgress the law.—**Ten commandments.** (*a*) The decalogue. (*b*) The ten fingers. [Slang.]

Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my *ten commandments* in your face.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

(*c*) The lines in an apple extending from the stem through the pulp. [Colloq.]

★**commando** (kọ-mán'dō), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *kommando*, lit. a command, < Sp. *comando* = Pg. *commando* = It. *comando*, command: see *command*, *n.*] A military expedition or raid undertaken by private individuals for personal ends; more specifically, the name given to the quasi-military expeditions undertaken by the Boers and English farmers of South Africa against the natives; also, the party itself.

If the natives objected, a *commando* soon settled the matter. A *commando* was merely a new name for an old thing. It was war without any of the usages or restraints of war. *Good Words.*

commandress† (kọ-mán'dres), *n.* [< *commander* + *-ess*, after OF. *commanderesse*.] A woman invested with supreme authority; a female commander.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things, is a peculiar prerogative which Wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign *commandress* over other virtues.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 8.

Fortune, the great *commandress* of the world.
Chapman, All Fools, v. 1.

Let me adore this second Hecate,
This great *commandress* of the fatal sisters.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 2.

commandry (kọ-mán'dri), *n.* A contracted form of *commandery*.

commark† (kom'ärk), *n.* [< OF. *comarque*, < ML. *commarca*, *comarcha*, *commarchia*, < *com-* + *marca*, *marcha*, a march, boundary: see *march*[2] and *mark*[1].] The frontier of a country.

The *commark* of S. Lucar's.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 2.

commassee (ko-mas'ē), *n.* A coin, chiefly copper, current in Arabia at the rate of from 40 to 60 to a United States dollar.

commata, *n.* Latin plural of *comma*, 1 and 2.

commaterial† (kom-ma-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< *com-* + *material.*] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 757.

commateriality† (kom-ma-tē-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *commaterial* + *-ity.*] The state of being commaterial.

commatia, *n.* Plural of *commation.*

commatic, commatical (ko-mat′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *commaticus,* < Gr. κομματικός, < κόμμα(τ-), a short clause: see *comma.*] 1. Brief; concise; having short clauses or sentences. [Rare.]—2. In *music,* relating to a comma.—**Commatic temperament,** in *music,* a system of tuning which is based upon a use of commas in determining intervals.

commation (ko-mat′i-on), *n.*; pl. *commatia* (-ä). [Gr. κομμάτιον, dim. of κόμμα, a short clause: see *comma.*] In *anc. Gr. comedy,* a short song in trochaic or anapestic verse, in which the leader of the chorus bade farewell to the actors as they retired from the stage before the parabasis.

comma-tipped (kom′ä-tipt), *a.* [< *comma* (*bacillus*) + *tip* + *-ed*2.] Tipped or terminated as with a comma: used of a certain species of bacillus, the comma bacillus. See cut under *bacillus.*

commatism (kom′a-tizm), *n.* [< L. *comma*(*t-*), a short clause, + *-ism.*] Briefness; conciseness in writing; shortness or abruptness of sentences. [Rare.]

Commatism of the style. *Horsley*, On Hosea, p. 43.

commeasurable (ko-mezh′ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *com-* + *measurable.*] Having or reducible to the same measure; commensurate; equal.

A *commeasurable* grief took as full possession of him as joy had done. *I. Walton*, Donne.

commeasure (ko-mezh′ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commeasured,* ppr. *commeasuring.* [< *com-* + *measure.* Cf. *commensurate.*] To coincide with; be coextensive with.

Until endurance grow
Sinew'd with action, and the full-grown will,
Circled thro' all experiences, pure law,
Commeasure perfect freedom. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

commeddle† (ko-med′l), *v. t.* [< *com-* + *meddle.*] To mingle or mix together.

Religion, O how it is *commedled* with policy!
Webster, White Devil, iii. 2.

comme il faut (kom ēl fō). [F.: *comme* = Pr. *com* = OSp. *com*, Sp. *como* = OPg. *com*, Pg. *como* = OIt. *com*, It. *come*, as, < L. *quo modo*, in what or which manner (*quo*, abl. of *quis*, who, which, what; *modo*, abl. of *modus*, manner); *il*, < L. *ille*, this; *faut*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *falloir*, be necessary (must, should, ought), an impers. verb, lit. be wanting or lacking, orig. identical with *faillir*, err, miss, fail, < L. *fallere*, deceive: see *who*, *mode*, and *fail*, *v.*] As it should be; according to the rules of good society; genteel; proper: a French phrase often used in English.

Commelina (kom-e-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., named from Jan *Commelin* and his nephew, Kaspar, Dutch botanists of the 17th and 18th centuries.]



Commelina communis.

In *bot.*, the type and principal genus of the family *Commelinaceæ*, comprising about 95 species. Several are cultivated on account of their delicate flowers or graceful habit, and the tuberous roots of some species are said to be used for food. It is also incorrectly spelled *Commelyna.*

Commelinaceæ (ko-mel-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Commelina* + *-aceæ.*] A family of monocotyledonous herbs, natives mostly of warm climates, recognizable by their three green sepals, two or three ephemeral petals, and free ovary with a single style; the spiderworts. They are of importance only as ornamental plants, either for their flowers or foliage. The principal genera are *Tradescantia*, *Commelina*, and *Cyanotis.*

commemorable (ko-mem′o-ra-bl), *a.* [= It. *commemorabile*, < L. *commemorabilis*, < *commemorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate.*] Worthy to be commemorated; memorable; noteworthy. [Rare.]

commemorate (ko-mem′o-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commemorated,* ppr. *commemorating.* [< L. *commemoratus*, pp. of *commemorare* (> It. *commemorare* = Sp. *conmemorar* = Pg. *commemorar* = F. *commémorer*), < *com-* (intensive) + *memorare*, mention, < *memor*, mindful: see *memory.*] 1. To preserve the memory of by a solemn act; celebrate with honor and solemnity; honor, as a person or an event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to keep him or it in memory.

We are called upon to *commemorate* a revolution [1689] . . . as happy in its consequences, as full . . . of the marks of a Divine contrivance, as any age or country can show. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

2. To serve as a memento or remembrancer of; perpetuate or celebrate the memory of: as, a monument *commemorating* a great battle; a book *commemorating* the services of a philanthropist. = **Syn.** *Observe*, *Solemnize*, etc. See *celebrate.*

commemoration (ko-mem-o-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *commémoration* = Pr. *comemoracio* = Sp. *conmemoración* = Pg. *commemoração* = It. *commemorazione*, < L. *commemoratio*(*n-*), < *commemorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate.*] 1. The act of commemorating or calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration: as, the feast of the Passover among the Israelites was an annual *commemoration* of their deliverance from Egypt.

The Church of England, though she asked for the intercession of no created being, still set apart days for the *commemoration* of some who had done and suffered great things for the faith. *Macaulay.*

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the intercessory prayers of the eucharistic office, mention made by name, rank, or condition of persons living or departed, or of canonized saints; also, a prayer containing such mention: as, the *commemoration* of the living; the *commemoration* of the departed; the *commemoration* of the saints. See *diptych.* (*b*) In the services for the canonical hours, a brief form, consisting of anthem, versicle, response, and collect, said in honor of God, of a saint, or of some biblical or ecclesiastical event: in the medieval church in England also called a *memory*, and sometimes a *memorial.* A complete service said in honor of a saint was also so styled. (*c*) Parts of the proper service of a lesser festival inserted in the service for a greater festival when the latter coincides with and supersedes the former.—**Commemoration day,** in the University of Oxford, the day on which the annual solemnity in honor of the benefactors of the university is held, when orations are delivered, and prize compositions are read in the theater, and honorary degrees conferred upon distinguished persons. It is the concluding festival of the academic year.

commemorative (ko-mem′o-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *commemorate* + *-ive*; = F. *commémoratif*, etc.] Pertaining to, or serving or intended for, commemoration.

A sacrifice *commemorative* of Christ's offering up his body for us. *Hammond*, Works, I. 129.

Over the haven [of Brindisi] rises a *commemorative* column . . . which records, not the dominion of Saint Mark, but the restoration of the city by the Protospatharius Lupus. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 311.

commemorator (ko-mem′o-rā-tor), *n.* [LL., < L. *commemorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate.*] One who commemorates.

commemoratory (ko-mem′o-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *commemorate* + *-ory*; = Sp. *conmemoratorio.*] Serving to preserve the memory of (persons or things). *Bp. Hooper.*

commemorize (ko-mem′o-rīz), *v. t.* [As *commemor-ate* + *-ize.*] To commemorate. [Rare.]

The late happy and memorable enterprise of the planting of that part of America called New England, deserveth to be *commemorized* to future posterity.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 17.

comment†, *v. i.* An old form of *common.*

commence (ko-mens′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commenced,* ppr. *commencing.* [In ME. only in contr. form *comsen*, *cumsen* (see *comse*); < OF. *comencer*, *cumencer*, F. *commencer* = Pr. *comensar* = Sp. *comenzar* = Pg. *começar* = It. *cominciare*, OIt. *comenzare*, < ML. **cominitiare*, begin, < L. *com-*, together, + *initiare*, begin, < *initium*, a beginning: see *initiate.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To come into existence; take rise or origin; first have existence; begin to be.

Thy nature did *commence* in sufferance; time
Hath made thee hard in't. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

Ethics and religion differ herein; that the one is the system of human duties *commencing* from man; the other, from God. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 69.

2. To enter a new state or assume a new character; begin to be (something different); turn to be or become.

Should he at length, being undone, *commence* patriot.
Junius, Letters, July 31, 1771.

In an evil hour he *commenced* author, not only surrounded by his books, but with the more urgent companions of a wife and family.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Auth., I. 50.

It is . . . too common, now-a-days, for young men, directly on being made free of a magazine, or of a newspaper, to *commence* word-coiners.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 103.

3. [Tr. ML. *incipere*, take a doctors' degree, lit. begin, commence: a university term.] To take a degree, or the first degree, in a university or college. See *commencement.*

Then is he held a freshman and a sot,
And never shall *commence.*
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 3.

He [Charles Chauncy] *commenced* Bachelor of Divinity.
Hist. Sketch of First Ch. in Boston (1812), p. 211.

"To *commence* M. A.," etc., meaning "to take the degree of M. A.," etc., has been a recognized phrase for some three centuries at least. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 40.

II. *trans.* To cause to begin to be; perform the first act of; enter upon; begin: as, to *commence* operations; to *commence* a suit, action, or process in law.

Like a hungry lion, did *commence*
Rough deeds of rage. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Here closed the Tenant of that lonely vale
His mournful narrative—*commenced* in pain,
In pain *commenced*, and ended without peace.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

= **Syn.** *Commence*, *Begin.* In all ordinary uses *commence* is exactly synonymous with *begin*, which, as a purely English word, is nearly always preferable, but more especially before another verb in the infinitive.

commencement (ko-mens′ment), *n.* [< ME. *commencement* (rare), < OF. (and F.) *commencement* (= Pr. *comensamens* = Sp. *comenzamiento* (obs.) = It. *cominciamento*), < *commencer*, commence, + *-ment.*] 1. The act or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin; first existence; inception.

And [they] be-gonne freshly vpon hem as it hadde be at the *comencement.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

It was a violent *commencement.* *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

2. In the University of Cambridge, England, the day when masters of arts, doctors, and bachelors receive their degrees: so called from the fact that the candidate *commences* master, doctor, licentiate, etc., on that day. See *commence*, *v. i.*, 3. Hence—3. In American colleges, the annual ceremonies with which the members of the graduating class are made bachelors (of arts, sciences, engineering, etc.), and the degree of master of arts and various honorary degrees are conferred. The term is also applied, by extension, to the graduating exercises of academies and schools of lower grade.—**Commencement day,** the day on which degrees are conferred by a college. In American colleges it is the last day of the collegiate year.

commencer (ko-men′sėr), *n.* 1. A beginner.—2†. One taking a college degree, or commencing bachelor, master, or doctor; in American colleges, a member of the senior class after the examination for degrees.

The Corporation, having been informed that the custom . . . for the *commencers* to have plumbcake is dishonorable to the College . . . and chargeable to the parents of the *commencers*, doe therefore put an end to that custom.
Records of the Corporation of Harvard College, 1693.

The Corporation with the Tutors shall visit the chambers of the *commencers* to see that this law be well observed.
Peirce, Hist. Harv. Univ., App., p. 137.

commend (ko-mend′), *v.* [< ME. *commenden*, *comenden* (rarely *comaunden*: see *command*), commend, = F. *commender* = Sp. *comendar*, intrust a benefice to, = It. *commendare*, < L. *commendare*, intrust to, commend, in ML. changing with *commandare*, command, the two forms, though separated in Rom. and Eng., being etymologically identical: see *command*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To commit; deliver with confidence; intrust or give in charge.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit.
Luke xxiii. 46.

He [Parry] made a vainglorious boasting of his Faithfulness to the Queen, but not so much as in a Word *commended* himself to God. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 364.

2. To represent or distinguish as being worthy of confidence, notice, regard, or kindness; recommend or accredit to favor, acceptance, or favorable attention; set forward for notice: sometimes used reflexively: as, this subject *commends itself* to our careful attention.

No doubt the good proportion of any thing doth greatly adorne and *commend* it. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 114.

I *commend* unto you Phebe our sister. Rom. xvi. 1.

Among the religions of the world we distinguish three as enshrining in archaic forms principles of eternal value, which may *commend themselves* to the most rationalistic age. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 120.

3. To praise; mention with approbation.

Whan the kynge Arthur and the kynge Ban herden of the prowesse that the kynge Bohors hadde don thei were gladde, and preised hym moche and *comenden*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.

And the lord *commended* the unjust steward, because he had done wisely: for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. Luke xvi. 8.

He *commended* my spirit, though he disapproved my suspicions. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

4. To bring to the mind or memory of; give or send the greeting of: with a personal pronoun, often reflexive.

Commend me to my brother. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 5.

Troilus . . . *commends himself* most affectionately to you. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1.

5. In *feudal eccles. law*, to place under the control of a lord. See *commendation*, 4.

The privileged position of the abbey tenants [of Dissentis] gradually led the other men of the valley to *commend* themselves to the abbey. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 781.

Commend me to (a thing specified), a familiar phrase expressive of approval or preference.

Commend me to a mask of silliness, and a pair of sharp eyes for my own interest under it. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

Commend me to home-joy, the family board,
Altar and hearth.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 65.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. To extol, laud, eulogize, applaud.

II. *intrans.* To express approval or praise. [Rare.]

Nor can we much *commend* if he fell into the more ordinary track of endowing charities and founding monasteries. *Brougham.*

commend† (kọ-mend′), *n.* [< *commend*, *v.*] Commendation; compliment; remembrance; greeting.

Tell her, I send to her my kind *commends*. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 1.

Thanks, master jailer, and a kind *commend*. *Machin*, Dumb Knight, v.

Let Jack Toldervy have my kind *Commends*, with this Caveat, That the Pot which goes often to the Water, comes home cracked at last. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 6.

commendable (kọ-men′dạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *comendable* = It. *commendabile*, < L. *commendabilis*, < *commendare*, commend: see *commend* and *-able*.] Capable of being commended, approved, or praised; worthy of commendation or praise; laudable.

The cadence which falleth vpon the last sillable of a verse is sweetest and most *commendable*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 66.

Sure, sure, such carping is not *commendable*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1.

commendableness (kọ-men′dạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being commendable.

commendably (kọ-men′dạ-bli), *adv.* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner.

I know very many notable Gentlemen in the Court that haue written *commendably*, and suppressed it agayne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

commendam (ko-men′dam), *n.* [< ML. *commendam*, acc. (in phrase *dare* or *mittere in commendam*, give in trust) of *commenda*, a trust, < L. *commendare*, intrust: see *commend*, *v.* and *n.*, *command*, *v.*] An ecclesiastical benefice or living commended by the crown or head of the church to the care of a qualified person to hold till a proper pastor is provided: usually applied to a living retained in this way by a bishop after he has ceased to be an incumbent, the benefice being said to be held *in commendam*, and its holder termed a *commendator* or *commendatory*. The practice gave rise to serious abuses; under it livings were held by persons who performed none of the duties of the office. It was condemned, though in guarded terms, by the Council of Constance (1417) and the Council of Trent (1563), and has greatly diminished, if not entirely disappeared, throughout the Roman Catholic Church. It was prohibited by statute in the Church of England in 1836.

There was some sense for *commendams*; at first when there was a living void, and never a clerk to serve it, the bishops were to keep it till they found a fit man; but now it is a trick for the bishop to keep it for himself. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 22.

Dispensations, exemptions, *commendams*, annates, tenths. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiii. 10.

A living had been granted by the King to the Bishop of Lincoln *in commendam*, and the claimants of the right of presentation had brought an action against the Bishop. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 240.

commendatary (kọ-men′dạ-tā-ri), *n.* [< ML. *commendatarius*, < *commenda*: see *commendam*.] Same as *commendatory*, 2.

commendation (kom-en-dā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *commendacion* = Pg. *commendação* = It. *commendazione*, < L. *commendatio(n-)*, < *commendare*, pp. *commendatus*, commend: see *commend*, *v.*, and *-ation*.] **1.** The act of commending; praise; approbation; favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem.

Need we, as some others, epistles of *commendation* to you? 2 Cor. iii. 1.

The *commendation* of adversaries is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes unless extorted. *Dryden*, Pref. to Abs. and Achit.

2. That which commends or recommends; a ground of esteem, approbation, or praise.

Good nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden*, Ded. to Juvenal's Satires.

3. Kind remembrance; respects; greeting; message of love: commonly in the plural. [Archaic.]

Mistress Page hath her hearty *commendations* to you too. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. In *feudal law*, the cession by a freeman to a lord of dominion over himself and his estate, the freeman thus becoming the vassal and securing the protection of the lord. It was typified by placing the hands between those of the lord, and taking the oath of fealty. It is sometimes described as a surrender of estate, and sometimes as not involving this.

By the practice of *Commendation* . . . the inferior put himself under the personal care of a lord, but without altering or divesting himself of his right to his estate. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 154.

The beneficiary system bound the receiver of land to the king who gave it; and the act of *commendation* placed the freeman and his land under the protection of the lord to whom he adhered. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 65.

5. In the medieval church in England, a service consisting of psalms, said in the church over a corpse while the priest was marking and blessing the grave before proceeding to the funeral mass and the burial-service proper. Also called *the commendations*, or *psalms of commendation*, and, more fully, *the commendation of the soul*, or *commendations of souls*.

Whilst the choir was chanting a service called the *Commendation of Souls*, the priest, vested in his alb and stole, went into the church-yard. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 476.

Commendation ninepence, a bent silver ninepenny piece formerly used in England as a love-token.

Like *commendation ninepence*, crooked,
With "To and from my love," it looked.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 487.

Commendation of the body, in the Book of Common Prayer, the form of committal of the body at burial to the ground or to the sea. =**Syn. 1.** Recommendation, encomium.

commendator (kom′en-dā-tọr), *n.* [ML., one holding in commendam, L. a commender, < *commendare*, commend: see *commend*, *v.*, and *commendam*.] One who holds a benefice in commendam. See *commendam*.

commendatory (kọ-men′dā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *comendatorio*, < LL. *commendatorius*, < L. *commendator*: see *commendator*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing approval, praise, or recommendation: as, a *commendatory* letter.—**2.** Holding a benefice in commendam: as, a *commendatory* bishop.—**3.** Held in commendam. See *commendam*.

The bishoprics and the great *commendatory* abbeys were, with few exceptions, held by that order. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Commendatory letters, letters written by one bishop to another in behalf of any of the clergy or others of his diocese who are traveling, that they may be well received among the faithful; letters of credence. According to the rules and practice of the ancient church, no Christian could communicate with the church, or receive any aid or countenance from it, in a country not his own, unless he carried with him letters of credence from his bishop. These letters were of several kinds, according to the different occasions or the quality of the person who carried them, viz., *commendatory* (specifically so called), *communicatory*, and *dimissory*. The first were granted only to persons of quality, or to persons whose reputation had been called in question, or to the clergy who had occasion to travel in foreign countries. The second were granted to all who were in peace and communion with the church, whence they were also called *pacifical*, *ecclesiastical*, and sometimes *canonical*. The third were given only to the clergy removing from one church to settle in another, and testified that the bearer had the bishop's leave to depart. —**Commendatory prayer**, in the Book of Common Prayer, a prayer in the order for the visitation of the sick, to be used for a person at the point of death, commending his soul to God.

II. *n.*; pl. *commendatories* (-riz). **1.** A commendation; a eulogy.

[He] esteems his associating with him a sufficient evidence and *commendatory* of his own piety. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 39.

2. One who holds a benefice in commendam. See *commendam*. Also *commendatary*.

commender (kọ-men′dėr), *n.* One who commends or praises.

Froward, complaining, a *commender* glad
Of the times past, when he was a young lad.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

commendment† (kọ-mend′ment), *n.* [< *commend* + *-ment*.] Commendation. *B. Jonson.*

commensal (ko-men′sal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *commensal* = F. *commensal* = Sp. *comensal* = Pg. *commensal* = It. *commensale*, < ML. *commensalis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *mensa*, table.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Eating together at the same table.

They surrounded me, and with the utmost complaisance expressed their joy at seeing me become a *commensal* officer of the palace. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 2.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, living with as a tenant or coinhabitant, but not as a parasite; inquiline. See II., 2.

II. *n.* **1.** One who eats at the same table with another or others.

It would seem, therefore, that the world-wide prevalence of sacrificial worship points to a time when the kindred group and the group of *commensals* were identical, and when, conversely, people of different kins did not eat and drink together. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 134.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, one of two animals or plants which live together, but neither at the expense of the other; an animal or a plant as a tenant, but not a true parasite, of another; an inquiline. Thus the small pea-crab (*Pinnotheres*), which lives with an oyster in the same shell, but feeds itself, as does the oyster, is a *commensal*; such also is the cancrisocial sea-anemone, which lives on the shell of a crab, or on a shell which a hermit-crab occupies. (See cut under *cancrisocial*. Compare *consortism*, *parasite*.) In regard to plants, many authorities hold that a lichen consists of a fungus and an alga growing together, but possibly as parasite and host. See *lichen*.

It is obvious that an exhaustive knowledge of the species, nature, and life history of the most formidable insect *commensals* of man is of primary importance. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 357.

commensalism (ko-men′sal-izm), *n.* [< *commensal* + *-ism*.] Commensal existence or mode of living; the state of being commensal; commensality. Also called *symbiosis*.

commensality (kom-en-sal′i-ti), *n.* [< *commensal* + *-ity*; = F. *commensalité*, etc.] **1.** Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table.

Promiscuous *commensality*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 25.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the state or condition of being commensal; commensalism.

commensation† (kom-en-sā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **commensatio(n-)*, < L. *com-*, together, + *mensa*, table. See *commensal*.] The act of eating at the same table.

Pagan *commensation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, p. 15.

commensurability (kọ-men′sū-rạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *commensurable* (see *-bility*); = F. *commensurabilité*, etc.] The state of being commensurable, or of having a common measure.

commensurable (kọ-men′sū-rạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *commensurable* = Sp. *conmensurable* = Pg. *commensuravel* = It. *commensurabile*, < LL. *commensurabilis*, < **commensurare*, reduce to a common measure: see *commensurate*, and cf. *commeasurable*, *mensurable*.] **1.** Having a common measure or divisor; divisible by the same unit. Thus, a yard and half a foot are commensurable, as both may be measured by inches, that is, each is exactly divisible by the inch. *Commensurable numbers* are those which may be measured or divided by another number without a remainder, as 12 and 18, both divisible by 2. More generally all integers and fractions, all rational numbers, are commensurable numbers. See *incommensurable*.

2. Suitable in measure; adapted.—**3.** Measurable. [Rare.]

As God, he is eternal; as man, mortal and *commensurable* by time. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 337.

Commensurable in power (a translation of the Gr. δυνάμει σύμμετροι), in *math.*, having commensurable squares.

commensurably (kọ-men′sū-rạ-bli), *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

commensurate (kọ-men′sū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commensurated*, ppr. *commensurating*. [< LL. *commensuratus*, adj., prop. pp. of **commensurare*, reduce to a common measure, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *mensurare*, measure: see *measure*, *v.* Cf. *commeasure*.] **1.** To reduce to a common measure.

The aptest terms to *commensurate* the longitude of places.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 7.

2. To adapt; proportionate.

Commensurating the forms of absolution to the degrees of preparation and necessity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

commensurate (kọ-men′sū-rāt), *a.* [< LL. *commensuratus*, pp. adj.: see the verb.] **1.** Reducible to a common measure; commensurable. —**2.** Of equal size; having the same boundaries.

The inferior commissariats which had usually been *commensurate* with the dioceses. *Chambers's Encyc.*

3. Corresponding in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate; proportionate to the purpose, occasion, capacity, etc.: as, we find nothing in this life *commensurate* with our desires.

When shall we return to a sound conception of the right to property — namely, as being official, implying and demanding the performance of *commensurate* duties?
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

Landor, with his imaginative force unmet by any *commensurate* task, wandered like "blind Orion, hungry for the morn." *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 40.

commensurately (kọ-men′sū-rāt-li), *adv.* In a commensurate manner; so as to be commensurate; correspondingly; adequately.

commensurateness (kọ-men′sū-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being commensurate.

commensuration (kọ-men-sū-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *commensuration* = Sp. *conmensuración* = Pg. *commensuração* = It. *commensurazione*, < LL. *commensuratio(n-)*, < *commensuratus*: see *commensurate*, *v.*] Proportion; the state of having a common measure.

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

comment[1] (kom′ent or kom′ent), *v.* [< F. *commenter* = Sp. *comentar* = Pg. *commentar* = It. *comentare*, comment, < L. *commentari*, consider thoroughly, think over, deliberate, discuss, write upon, freq. of *comminisci*, pp. *commentus*, devise, contrive, invent, < *com-* + **minisci* (only in comp.; cf. *reminiscent*), an inceptive verb, < √ **men* (in *me-minisse*, remember, *mens*, mind, etc.) = Skt. √ *man*, think: see *mind*, *memento*, *mental*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To make remarks or observations, as on an action, an event, a proceeding, or an opinion; especially, to write critical or expository notes on the works of an author.

Enter his chamber, view his breathless corpse,
And *comment* then upon his sudden death.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Critics, having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to *comment* on him and illustrate him. *Dryden.*

I must translate and *comment*. *Pope.*

II. *trans.* To make remarks or notes upon; expound; discuss; annotate.

This was the text *commented* by Chrysostom and Theodoret. *Reeves*, Collation of Psalms, p. 18.

Panini's work has been *commented* without end, . . . but never rebelled against or superseded.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 280.

comment[1] (kom′ent), *n.* [< *comment*[1], *v.*] **1.** A spoken or written remark or observation; a remark or note; especially, a written note intended as a criticism, explanation, or expansion of a passage in a book or other writing; annotation; explanation; exposition.

He speaks all riddle, I think. I must have a *comment* ere I can conceive him. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

Poor Alma sits between two Stools:
The more she reads, the more perplext:
The *Comment* ruining the Text. *Prior*, Alma, i.

2. Talk or discourse upon a particular subject; gossip.

She hated all the knights, and heard in thought
Their lavish *comment* when her name was named.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

=**Syn. 1.** *Annotation*, etc. See *remark*, *n.*

comment[2]†, *v. t.* [< L. *commentiri*, feign, devise, < *com-* + *mentiri*, feign, lie, orig. devise, think out; akin to *comminisci*, pp. *commentus*, devise: see *comment*[1], *v.*, and *mendacious*.] To feign; devise. *Spenser.*

commentary (kom′en-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *commentaries* (-riz). [= F. *commentaire* = Sp. It. *comentario* = Pg. *commentario*, < L. *commentarius*, m. (sc. *liber*, a book), or *commentarium*, neut. (sc. *volumen*, a volume), a commentary, explanation, orig. a note-book, memorandum, prop. adj., < *commentari*, write upon, comment, devise, etc.: see *comment*[1], *v.*] **1.** A series or collection of comments or annotations; especially, an explanation or elucidation of difficult and obscure passages in a book or other writing, and consideration of questions suggested by them, arranged in the same order as in the text or writing examined; an explanatory essay or treatise: as, a *commentary* on the Bible. A *textual commentary* explains the author's meaning, sentence by sentence. Hence—**2.** Anything that serves to explain or illustrate; an exemplification.

Good life itself is but a *commentary*, an exposition upon our preaching; that which is first laid upon us is preaching. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

3. A historical narrative; an explanatory record of particular transactions: as, the *Commentaries* of Cæsar.

"Memorials," or preparatory history, are of two sorts; whereof the one may be termed *Commentaries*, and the other Registers. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 126.

=**Syn.** See *remark*, *n.*

commentary† (kom′en-tā-ri), *v.* [< *commentary*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To write notes or comments.

Now a little to *commentary* vpon all these proceedings, let me leaue but this as a caueat by the way.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 26.

II. *trans.* To comment upon.

commentate (kom′en-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commentated*, ppr. *commentating*. [< L. *commentatus*, pp. of *commentari*, comment: see *comment*[1], *v.*] To make comments; write a commentary or annotations. [Rare.]

Commentate upon it and return it enriched.
Lamb, To Coleridge.

commentation (kom-en-tā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *comentazione*, < L. *commentatio(n-)*, < *commentari*, pp. *commentatus*, comment: see *comment*[1], *v.*] The act or practice of one who comments; annotation.

The spirit of *commentation* turns to questions of taste, of metaphysics and morals, with far more avidity than to physics. *Whewell.*

commentative (kọ-men′tạ-tiv), *a.* [< *commentate* + *-ive*.] Making or containing comments.

commentator (kom′en-tā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *commentateur*, etc., < LL. *commentator*, an inventor, interpreter, < L. *commentari*, pp. *commentatus*, comment: see *comment*[1], *v.*, and cf. *commenter*.] One who makes comments or critical and expository notes upon a book or other writing; an expositor; an annotator.

I have made such expositions of my authors as no *commentator* will forgive me. *Dryden.*

How *commentators* each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candles to the sun.
Young, Satires, vii. 97.

commentatorial (kọ-men-tạ-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *commentator* + *-ial*.] Relating to or characteristic of commentators. *Whewell.*

commentatorship (kom′en-tā-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *commentator* + *-ship*.] The office of a commentator.

commenter (kom′en-tėr or kọ-men′tėr), *n.* [< *comment*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *commentator*.] **1.** One who comments or makes remarks about actions, opinions, etc.—**2**†. A commentator or annotator.

And diuers *Commenters* upon Daniel hold the same opinion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 73.

As silly as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or sense. *Donne*, Satires, ii.

Also *commentor*.

commentitious† (kom-en-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *commentitius*, more correctly *commenticius*, devised, fabricated, feigned, < *commentiri*, devise a falsehood: see *comment*[2].] Invented; feigned; imaginary; fictitious.

So many *commentitious* Fables were inserted, that they rendered even what Truths he [Geoffrey of Monmouth] wrote suspected. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 1.

Who willingly passe by that which is Orthodoxall in them, and studiously cull out that which is *commentitious*, and best for their turnes. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

commentitiousness† (kom-en-tish′us-nes), *n.* Counterfeitness; fictitiousness; the state of being fabricated. *Bailey.*

commentor (kom′en-tọr), *n.* See *commenter*.

commenty† (kom′en-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *commonty*[1].

commerce (kom′ėrs), *n.* [< F. *commerce* = Sp. *comercio* = Pg. It. *commercio*, < L. *commercium*, commerce, trade, < *com-*, together, + *merx* (*merci-*), goods, wares, merchandise, > *mercari*, trade: see *merchant*, *mercenary*.] **1.** Interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind; trade; traffic: used more especially of trade on a large scale, carried on by transportation of merchandise between different countries, or between different parts of the same country, distinguished as *foreign commerce* and *internal commerce*: as, the *commerce* between Great Britain and the United States, or between New York and Boston; to be engaged in *commerce*.

A prosperous *commerce* is now perceived and acknowledged, by all enlightened statesmen, to be the most useful, as well as the most productive source of national wealth; and has accordingly become a primary object of their political cares. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 12.

I think all the world would gain by setting *commerce* at perfect liberty. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 264.

2. Social intercourse; fellowship; mutual dealings in common life; intercourse in general.

Myself having had the happinesse to enjoy his desirable *commerce* once since his arrival here.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 43.

The end of friendship is a *commerce* the most strict and homely that can be joined. . . . It is for aid and comfort through all the relations and passages of life and death.
Emerson, Friendship.

We know that wisdom can be won only by wide *commerce* with men and books.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 155.

3. Sexual intercourse.—**4.** A game of cards, evidently the forerunner of whisky poker. The dealer gives three cards to each player, and they can either exchange with one another or pay the dealer to give them another card from the pack. When any player is satisfied, either before or after changing, he knocks, and the hands are then shown, as in poker.—**Active commerce.** See *active*. —**Chamber of commerce.** See *chamber*.—**Domestic commerce**, commercial transactions within the limits of one nation or state.—**Interstate commerce**, specifically, in the United States, commercial transactions and intercourse between persons resident in different States of the Union, or carried on by lines of transport extending into more than one State. The Constitution grants to Congress the general power of regulating such commerce.—**Passive commerce.** See *active commerce*, under *active*. =**Syn. 1.** Business.—**2.** Communication; communion; intercourse.

commerce (kọ-mėrs′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commerced*, ppr. *commercing*. [< F. *commercer* = Sp. *comerciar* = Pg. *commerciar* = It. *commerciare*, < ML. *commerciare*, LL. *commerciari*, trade, traffic, < L. *commercium*, commerce: see *commerce*, *n.*] **1**†. To traffic; carry on trade; deal. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Always beware you *commerce* not with bankrupts.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

2. To hold social intercourse; commune.

Looks *commercing* with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 39.

Some will not that we should live, breathe, and *commerce* as men, because we are not such modelled Christians as they coercively would have us.
Penn, Liberty of Conscience, v.

Hid his face
From all men, and *commercing* with himself,
He lost the sense that handles daily life.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

commerceable† (kọ-mer′sạ-bl), *a.* [< *commerce*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Suitable for traffic. *Monmouth*, quoted by F. Hall.

commerceless (kom′ėrs-les), *a.* [< *commerce* + *-less*.] Destitute of commerce. [Rare.]

The savage *commerceless* nations of America.
J. Tucker, To Kames.

commercer (kọ-mėr′sėr), *n.* **1.** One who traffics with another.—**2.** One who holds social intercourse or communes with another.

commercial (kọ-mėr′shạl), *a.* [< *commerce* + *-ial*; = F. *commercial*, etc.] **1.** Pertaining or relating to commerce or trade; of the nature of commerce: as, *commercial* concerns; *commercial* relations; a *commercial* transaction.—**2.** Carrying on commerce: characterized by devotion to commerce: as, a *commercial* community.—**3.** Proceeding or accruing from trade: as, *commercial* benefits or profits.—**4.** Devoted to commerce: as, a *commercial* career.—**5.** Prepared for the market, or merely as an article of commerce; hence, not entirely or chemically pure: as, *commercial* soda, silver, etc.—**Commercial agent**, an officer, with or without consular jurisdiction, stationed at a foreign port for the purpose of attending to the commercial interests of the country he represents.—**Commercial law**, the body of law which relates to commerce, such as the law of shipping, bills of exchange, insurance, brokerage, etc. The body of rules constituting this law is to a great extent the same throughout the commercial world, the rules, treatises, and decisions of one country, with due allowance for local differences of commercial usage, being in general applicable to the questions arising in any other.—**Commercial letter**, a size of writing-paper, 11 × 17 inches when unfolded. *Small commercial letter* is 10½ × 16½ inches. [U. S.]—**Commercial note**, a size of writing-paper, 8 × 10 inches when unfolded. [U. S.]—**Commercial paper**, negotiable paper, such as drafts, bills of exchange, etc., given in the due course of business.—**Commercial room**, a public room in the hotels of Great Britain, set apart for the use of commercial travelers.—**Commercial traveler**, a traveling agent for a wholesale business house, selling from samples; a drummer. =**Syn.** See *mercantile*.

commercialism (kọ-mėr′shạl-izm), *n.* [< *commercial* + *-ism*.] **1.** The maxims and methods of commerce or of commercial men; strict business principles.

The buy-cheap-and-sell-dear *commercialism* in which he had been brought up. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxix.

2. The predominance of commercial pursuits and ideas in an age, a nation, or a community.

commercially (kọ-mėr'shal-i), *adv.* In a commercial manner; as regards commerce; from the business man's point of view: as, an article *commercially* valueless; copyright *commercially* considered.

commerciate† (kọ-mėr'shiāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *commerciatus*, pp. of *commerciare*, have commerce: see *commerce*, *v.*] To have commercial or social intercourse; associate. *G. Cheyne.* [Rare.]

commere†, *n.* [= Sc. *cummer*, *kimmer*, q. v.; < F. *commère*, a gossip, a godmother, = Pr. *comaire* = Sp. Pg. *comadre* = It. *comare*, < ML. *commater*, godmother, < L. *com-*, with, + *mater* (> F. *mère*, etc.) = E. *mother*.] A gossip; a goody; a godmother.

commeve†, *v. t.* See *commove*.

commigrate (kom'i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commigrated*, ppr. *commigrating*. [< L. *commigratus*, pp. of *commigrare*, < *com-*, together, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To migrate, especially together or in a body; move in a body from one country or place to another for permanent residence. [Rare.]

commigration (kom-i-grā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *commigratio(n-)*, < *commigrare*, pp. *commigratus*: see *commigrate*.] The act of migrating, especially in numbers or in a body. [Rare.]

Almost all do hold the *commigration* of soules into the bodies of Beasts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 478.

Commigrations or removals of nations. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 38.

commilitant† (ko-mil'i-tant), *n.* [< LL. *commilitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *commilitare*, < L. *com-*, together, + *militare*, fight, be a soldier: see *militant*.] A fellow-soldier; a companion in arms.

His martial compeer then, and brave *commilitant*. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii.

comminate† (kom'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *comminatus*, pp. of *comminari*, threaten (> Sp. *conminar* = Pg. *comminar* = It. *comminare*), < *com-* (intensive) + *minari*, threaten, menace: see *minatory*, *menace*.] To threaten; denounce. *G. Hardinge.*

commination (kom-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *commination* = Pr. *cominacio* = Sp. *conminación* = Pg. *comminação* = It. *comminazione*, < L. *commination(n-)*, < *comminari*, threaten: see *comminate*.] **1.** A threatening or denunciation; a threat of punishment or vengeance.

With terrible *comminations* to all them that did resist. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 264.

Those thunders of *commination* which not unfrequently roll from orthodox pulpits. *Is. Taylor.*

Specifically — **2.** In the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, a penitential office directed to be used after the Litany on Ash Wednesday and at other times appointed by the ordinary. It consists of a proclamation of God's anger and judgments against sinners in sentences taken from Deut. xxvii. and other passages of Scripture (to each of which the people are to respond Amen), an exhortation to repentance, the 51st psalm, and penitential prayers. There is no office of commination in the American Prayer-Book, but the prayers contained in the English office are ordered to be used at the end of the Litany on Ash Wednesday.

comminatory (ko-min'ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *comminatoire* = Sp. *conminatorio* = Pg. It. *comminatorio*, < LL. as if **comminatorius*, < *commina-tor*, a threatener, < L. *comminari*, threaten: see *comminate*.] **1.** Menacing; threatening punishment. *B. Jonson.*

A *comminatory* note of the powers demanding that Greece should observe the wishes of the powers. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 410.

2. In *law*, coercive; threatening; imposing an unconscionable forfeiture or other hardship, in such sense as not to be enforcible in a court of justice.

comming†, *n.* See *coming*.

commingle (ko-ming'gl), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *commingled*, ppr. *commingling*. [< *com-* + *mingle*. Cf. *comingle*.] To mix together; mingle in one mass or intimately; blend.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*. *Bacon*, Phys. and Med. Remains.

Commingled with the gloom of imminent war. *Tennyson*, Ded. to Idylls of the King.

comminuate† (ko-min'ụ-āt), *v. t.* An improper form of *comminute*.

comminuible† (kom-i-nū'i-bl), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *comminuere*, make small (see *comminute*), + *-ible*.] Reducible to powder; capable of being crushed or ground to powder.

For the best [diamonds] we have are *comminuible* without it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

comminute (kom'i-nūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *comminuted*, ppr. *comminuting*. [< L. *comminutus*, pp. of *comminuere* (> It. *comminuire* = Pr. Pg. *comminuir* = F. *comminuer*), make small, break into pieces, < *com-* (intensive) + *minuere*, pp. *minutus*, make small: see *minute*, *minish*, *diminish*.] To make small or fine; reduce to minute particles or to a fine powder by breaking, pounding, braying, rasping, or grinding; pulverize; triturate; levigate.

[Their teeth] seem entirely designed for gathering and *comminuting* their simple food. *Goldsmith*, Int. to Brookes's Nat. Hist.

Finely *comminuted* particles of shells and coral. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 36.

Those [fishes] that form this genus . . . feed chiefly on shell-fish, which they *comminute* with their teeth before they swallow them. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Gilt Head.

comminute (kom'i-nūt), *a.* [< L. *comminutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into small parts; comminuted. — **Comminute fracture**, in *surg.*, fracture of a bone into more than two pieces.

comminution (kom-i-nū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *comminution*, < L. as if **comminutio(n-)*, < *comminuere*: see *comminute*, *v.*] **1.** The act of comminuting or reducing to fine particles or to a powder; pulverization.

[It] is only wrought together, and fixed by sudden intermixture and *comminution*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

2. In *surg.*, a comminute fracture. — **3**†. Attenuation or diminution by small abstractions.

Commiphora (ko-mif'ọ-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόμμι, gum, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] The name given by Jacquin, in 1807, to *Balsamea*, a genus of trees and shrubs of the family *Balsameaceæ*. They are natives of Africa, Arabia, and the East Indies, and abound in fragrant balsams and resins. The principal species are *Balsamea Abyssinica*, yielding true myrrh; *B. Opobalsamum*, yielding the balm of Gilead or balsam of Mecca; *B. Mukul*, yielding bdellium; and the Arabian species, *B. Kataf* and *B. Myrrha*, from which the resins called *besabol* and *hodthai* are obtained.

commis (ko-mē'), *n.* [F., < ML. *commissus*, a deputy, commissioner, orig. pp. of L. *committere*, commit: see *commit*. Equiv. to E. *committee*.] In *French law*, a person appointed by another to represent him in a transaction of any kind.

commiset, *v. t.* [ME. *commisen*, < OF. *commis*, pp. of *commettre*, commit: see *commit*, and cf. *demise*, *demit*, *compromise*, *compromit*.] To commit; perpetrate.

The crysten man sayd verely thou hast *commysed* some omycide, for thou art all bespronge wyth the blood. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

commiserable (kọ-miz'ẹ-rạ-bl), *a.* [= It. *commiserabile*, < L. as if **commiserabilis*, < *commiserari*, commiserate: see *commiserate*, *v.*] Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; capable of exciting sympathy or sorrow.

This noble and *commiserable* person, Edward. *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 195.

Acutely conscious what *commiserable* objects I consent to be ranked with. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 193, note.

commiserate (kọ-miz'ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commiserated*, ppr. *commiserating*. [< L. *commiseratus*, pp. of *commiserari* (> It. *commiserare* = Pg. *commiserar*), pity, compassionate, < *com-* (intensive) + *miserari*, pity, commiserate, < *miser*, wretched: see *miser*, *miserable*, etc.] **1.** To feel sorrow, regret, or compassion for, through sympathy; compassionate; pity: applied to persons or things: as, to *commiserate* a person or his condition.

Then must we those, who groan beneath the weight Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*. *Sir J. Denham*, Justice.

2. To regret; lament; deplore; be sorry for.

We should *commiserate* our ignorance and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

3. To express pity for; condole with: as, he *commiserated* him on his misfortune.

I *commiserated* him sincerely for having such a disagreeable wife. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 20.

= **Syn.** To sympathize with, feel for, condole with.

commiseration (kọ-miz-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *commisération* = Sp. *conmiseración* = Pg. *commiseração* = It. *commiserazione*, < L. *commiseratio(n-)*, found only in the sense of 'a part of an oration intended to excite compassion,' < *commiserari*, commiserate: see *commiserate*.] **1.** The act of commiserating; sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another; pity; compassion.

Losses . . .
Enough to press a royal merchant down,
And pluck *commiseration* of his state
From brassy bosoms and rough hearts of flint.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

We must repeat the often repeated saying, that it is unworthy a religious man to view an irreligious one either with alarm or aversion; or with any other feeling than regret, and hope, and brotherly *commiseration*. *Carlyle*, Foreign Rev., 1829.

He had *commiseration* and respect
In his decease, from universal Rome.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 314.

2. An expression of pity; condolence: as, I send you my *commiserations*. = **Syn.** *Sympathy*, *Compassion*, etc. (see *pity*), fellow-feeling, tenderness, concern.

commiserative (kọ-miz'ẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *commiserativo*; as *commiserate* + *-ive*.] Compassionate. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

commiseratively (kọ-miz'ẹ-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion. *Sir T. Overbury.* [Rare.]

commiserator (kọ-miz'ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *commiserador* = It. *commiseratore*; as *commiserate* + *-or*.] One who commiserates or pities; one who has compassion.

commissarial (kom-i-sā'ri-al), *a.* [= It. *commissariale*; as *commissary* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a commissary.

commissariat (kom-i-sā'ri-at), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *kommissariaat* = G. *commissariat* = Dan. *kommissariat*, < F. *commissariat* = Sp. *comisariato* = Pg. *commissariado* = It. *commissariato*, < ML. **commissariatus*, < *commissarius*, a commissary: see *commissary* and *-ate*[3].] **I.** *n.* **1.** That department of an army the duties of which consist in supplying transport, provisions, forage, camp equipage, etc., to the troops; also, the body of officers in that department. In the United States army these functions are divided between the quartermaster's department, which furnishes transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, and the subsistence department, under the control of a commissary-general, which provides the food supplies. In 1858 and 1859 the British commissariat was reorganized, and remained a war-office department, under a commissary-general-in-chief, until 1870, when it was merged, with other supply departments, in the control department, which performed all the civil administrative duties of the army. Near the close of 1875 the control department was superseded by the commissariat and transport department.

The circulatory system is the *commissariat* of the physiological army. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 30.

2. The office or employment of a commissary. — **3.** In *Scots law*, the jurisdiction of a commissary; the district of country over which the authority or jurisdiction of a commissary extends. See extract.

The inferior *commissariats*, which had usually been commensurate with the dioceses, had been abolished by a previous statute, each county being erected into a separate *commissariat*, of which the sheriff is commissary. *Chambers's Encyc.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or concerned in furnishing supplies: as, the *commissariat* department; *commissariat* arrangements.

The *commissariat* department does great credit to the cooks and stewards. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

★**commissary** (kom'i-sā-ri), *n.*; pl. *commissaries* (-riz). [= F. *commissaire* (> G. *commissar* = Dan. *kommisær* = Sw. *kommissarie*; cf. D. *kommissaris*) = Sp. *comisario* = Pg. *commissario* = It. *commissario*, *commessario*, < ML. *commissarius*, one to whom any trust or duty is delegated, < L. *commissus*, pp. of *committere*, commit: see *commit*. Cf. *commissioner*.] **1.** In a general sense, one to whom some charge, duty, or office is committed by a superior power; one who is sent or delegated to execute some office or duty in the place, or as the representative, of his superior; a commissioner.

Commissioners or *commissaries* are frequently sent for the settlement of special questions, as, for instance, indemnities to be paid after a war for losses incurred, or boundary disputes. *E. Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 119.

2. *Eccles.*, an officer who by delegation from the bishop exercises spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of a diocese, or is intrusted with the performance of the bishop's duties in his absence.

The *commissary* of the Bishop of London entertained suits exactly analogous to those of the trades unions of the present day. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 316.

3. In *Scots law*, the judge in a commissary-court; in present practice, the sheriff of each county acting in the commissary-court. See *commissary-court*. — **4.** *Milit.*, a name given to officers or officials of various grades, especially to officers of the commissariat department. In the British army a commissary-general ranks with a major-general, a deputy commissary-general with a colonel, a commissary with a major, a deputy commissary with a captain, an assistant commissary with a lieutenant. In the United States an officer whose duty is the furnishing of food for the army is called a *commissary of subsistence*, the commissary-general ranking as a brigadier-general.

commissary-court (kom'i-sā-ri-kōrt), *n.* In *Scots law*: (*a*) A supreme court established in

Edinburgh in the sixteenth century, to which were transferred the duties formerly discharged by the bishops' commissaries. It had jurisdiction in actions of divorce, declarator of marriage, nullity of marriage, and the like. Its powers having come gradually to be conjoined with those of the Court of Session, it was abolished in 1836. Also called *consistorial court.* (*b*) A sheriff's or county court which decrees and confirms executors to deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland, and discharges relative incidental functions. The sheriff, as judge of this court, in certain actions has the title of *commissary*, the county over which the court has ★jurisdiction being his *commissariat.*

commissary-general (kom'i-sā-ri-jen'ę-ral), *n.* The head of the commissariat or subsistence department of an army. See *commissary*, 4.

commissary-sergeant (kom'i-sā-ri-sär'jent), *n.* A non-commissioned staff-officer in the United States army, appointed from sergeants who have faithfully served in the line five years, including three years in the grade of non-commissioned officers. His duty is to assist the commissary in the discharge of all his duties.

commissaryship (kom'i-sā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *commissary* + *-ship.*] The office of a commissary.

★**commission**[1] (kǫ-mish'ǫn), *n.* [< ME. *commission* = D. *kommissie* = G. *commission* = Dan. Sw. *kommission*, < OF. *commission*, F. *commission* = Pr. *comission* = Sp. *comisión* = Pg. *commissão* = It. *commissione*, < ML. *commissio(n-)*, a delegation of business to any one, a commission, the warrant by which a trust is held, in L. the act of committing, a bringing together, < *committere*, pp. *commissus*, commit: see *commit.*] **1.** The act of committing or doing: often with the implication that the thing done is morally wrong: as, the *commission* of a crime.

Whether *commission* of something which God hath forbidden, or the omission of something commanded.
Rogers, Sermons.

2. The act of intrusting, as a charge or duty. —**3.** That which is committed, intrusted, or delivered.

He will do his *commission* thoroughly.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4.

4. The warrant by which any trust is held or any authority exercised.

Stay,
Where's your *commission*, lords? words cannot carry
Authority so weighty. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) A warrant granted by government authority to a person, or to a body of persons, to inquire into and report on any subject. (*b*) The document issued by the government to officers in the army and navy, judges, justices of the peace, and others, conferring authority to perform their various functions; also, the power thus granted. (*c*) A writ which issues from a court of law for various purposes, such as the taking of evidence from witnesses who are unable to appear in court.

Hence—**5.** Charge; order; mandate; authority given.

He bore his great *commission* in his look. *Dryden.*

He would have spoke, but I had no *commission*
To argue with him, so I flung him off.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

6. A body of persons intrusted jointly with the performance of certain special duties, usually of a public or legal character, either permanently or temporarily.—**7.** In *com.*, authority delegated by another for the purchase and sale of goods; the position or business of an agent; agency: thus, to trade or do business on *commission* is to buy or sell for another by his authority.—**8.** The allowance made or the percentage given to a factor or agent for transacting business, or to an executor, administrator, or trustee, as his compensation for administering an estate.—**Commission day,** the opening day of the assizes. [Eng.]—**Commission government,** a form of municipal government by which the affairs of a city or town are administered by commissioners elected by the voters. Each commissioner is in charge of a department, and the commission may choose one of their number as mayor. Commission government was established in Galveston in 1901, and has been adopted in many other cities. —**Commission of Appeals,** in some States, a court organized for a limited time to hear and determine appeals, when the permanent court is overburdened with business.—**Commission of array,** in *Eng. hist.*, a royal command such as was frequently issued between 1282 and 1557, especially in seasons of public danger, authorizing and commanding a draft or impressment into military service, or into training, of all able-bodied men, or of a number to be selected from among them.—**Commission of bankruptcy.** See *bankruptcy.*—**Commission of Delegates.** Same as *Court of Delegates* (which see, under *delegate*).—**Commission or commissioned officer.** See *officer.*—**Commission of jail-delivery.** See *assize*, *n.*, 6.—**Commission of lunacy,** a commission issuing from a court to authorize an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not.—**Commission of rebellion,** a writ formerly used in chancery to attach a defendant as a contemner of the law.—**Commission of the peace,** a commission issuing under the great seal for the appointment of justices of the peace. [Eng.]—**Commission rogatoire,** in *French law*, letters rogatory; an authority, coupled with a request that it be exercised, communicated by a tribunal in one country to a tribunal of another, for the making of some investigation, administering an oath, certifying papers, or the like.—**Court of High Commission.** See *court.*—**Del credere commission.** See *del credere.*—**Ecclesiastical commission.** See *ecclesiastical.*—**Electoral commission.** See *electoral.*—**Fish Commission.** See *United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries*, below. —**In commission.** (*a*) In the exercise of delegated authority or a commission.

Virg. Are you contented to be tried by these?
Tuc. Ay, so the noble captain may be joined with them *in commission*, say. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

For he [God] established Moses in a resolution to undertake the work, by joining his brother Aaron *in commission* with him. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

(*b*) See *to put in commission*, below.—**Military commission,** in *American milit. law*, a tribunal composed of military officers, deriving its jurisdiction from the express or implied will of Congress, and having power to try offenders against the laws of war. It has not jurisdiction to try persons in the military service of the nation for purely military offenses, or offenses against the Articles of War. —**On the commission,** holding appointment as a justice on the commission of the peace. [Eng.]—**To override one's commission.** See *override.*—**To put in or into commission.** (*a*) In Great Britain, to intrust officially to a commission, as the duties of a high office, in place of the regular constitutional administrator. Thus, the functions of the lord high admiral have for a long period been regularly put in commission to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, or the Board of Admiralty. The charge of the exchequer or treasury is also sometimes put into commission.

On the 7th of January, 1687, the Gazette announced to the people of London that the Treasury was *put into commission.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

(*b*) In the United States navy, to transfer (a ship) from the navy-yard authorities to the command of the officer ordered in charge. Upon this transfer being made the ensign and pendant are hoisted, and the ship is then said to be *in commission.*—**United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries,** a bureau of the United States government for the promotion of the public interests in relation to fish, as their propagation and distribution, investigation of their habits and fitness for food or other uses, maintenance of supply, etc. Many of the separate States have similar commissions in connection with their internal waters. Commonly called *Fish Commission.*=**Syn. 1.** Perpetration.—**8.** Percentage, brokerage, fee.

★**commission**[1] (kǫ-mish'ǫn), *v. t.* [< *commission*[1], *n.*; = F. *commissionner*, etc.] **1.** To give a commission to; empower or authorize by commission.

His ministers, *commission'd* to proclaim
Eternal blessings in a Saviour's name.
Cowper, Elegy, iv. 91.

2. To send with a mandate or authority; send as a commission.

A chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latin land.
Dryden, Æneid.

Commissioned officer. See *officer.*=**Syn.** To appoint, depute, delegate.

commission[2]† (kǫ-mish'ǫn), *n.* [Prob. resting on Sp. *camisón*, a long wide shirt, aug. of *camisa*, a shirt: cf. *camisole*, and see *camis.*] A shirt. [Slang.]

A garment shifting in condition,
And in the canting tongue is a *commission.*
John Taylor, Works, 1630.

commission-agent (kǫ-mish'ǫn-ā″jent), *n.* One who acts as agent for others, and either buys or sells on commission.

commissionaire (kǫ-mish-ǫn-ãr'), *n.* [< F. *commissionnaire:* see *commissioner.*] **1.** An attendant attached to hotels in continental Europe, who performs certain miscellaneous services, such as attending the arrival of railway-trains and steamboats to secure customers, looking after luggage, etc.—**2.** A kind of messenger or light porter in general; one intrusted with commissions. In some European cities (as in London) a corps of commissionaires has been organized, drawn from the ranks of military pensioners.

commissional (kǫ-mish'ǫn-al), *a.* [< *commission* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a commission; conferring a commission or conferred by a commission. [Rare.]

The king's letters *commissional.*
Le Neve, Hist. Abps. of Canterbury and York, I. 201.

commissionary (kǫ-mish'ǫn-ā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *commissionarius* (as a noun: see *commissioner*).] Same as *commissional.*

Commissionary authority.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ix.

commissionate† (kǫ-mish'ǫn-āt), *v. t.* [< *commission*[1], *n.*, + *-ate*[2].] To commission; authorize; appoint.

By this his terrible voice he breaketh the cedars, and divideth the flames of fire [Ps. xxix. 5, 7], which he *commissionates* to do his pleasure.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 320.

★**commissioner** (kǫ-mish'ǫn-ėr), *n.* [In the first sense < *commission* + *-er*[1]. In the other senses = F. *commissionnaire* (> D. *kommissionnair* = G. *commissionär* = Dan. *kommissionær*) = It. *commissionario*, < ML. *commissionarius*, one intrusted with a commission, < *commissio(n-)*, a commission: see *commission*[1], *n.*] **1.** One who commissions.—**2.** A person having or included in a warrant of authority; one who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business for the person, court, or government giving the commission.

Itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office. *Swift.*

Another class of *commissioners*, who are strictly political agents, are occasionally sent out without its being thought desirable to define exactly their rank, but they are usually received as ministers.
E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 119.

Specifically—(*a*) In Great Britain, an officer having charge of some department of the public service which is put into commission. See *to put in commission*, under *commission*[1], *n.* (*b*) A steward or private factor on an estate, who holds a power from his constituent to manage affairs with full authority.

3. A commissionaire.—**4.** One of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a police burgh or non-corporate town in Scotland, corresponding to a bailie or town-councilor in a corporate town.—**Bankruptcy commissioner.** See *bankruptcy.* —**Board of county commissioners.** See *county*[1].—**Charity commissioner,** a member of a body exercising authority over charity foundations, schools, charities in prisons, etc., in England and Wales.—**Civil-service Commissioners.** See *civil service*, under *civil.*—**Commissioner for the State of,** etc., an officer appointed under the law of one State and resident within another State, to take in the latter acknowledgment of deeds to be recorded and oaths and affidavits to be used in the former. [U. S.]—**Commissioner of Appeals,** in some States, a member of a Commission of Appeals. See *commission*[1].—**Commissioner of deeds,** an officer appointed to take acknowledgments, administer oaths, etc.—**Commissioner of Education,** the head of the Bureau of Education. See *education.* [U. S.]—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries,** the chief officer of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.—**Commissioner of Labor,** an official of the United States government whose duty it is to investigate and report upon matters relating to the laborers and labor-interests of the country. Many of the different States have similar officials.—**Commissioner of Railroads,** an official of the government of the United States, or of one of the several States, whose duty it is to enforce the laws relating to railroads, report upon their condition, recommend such changes as may be considered necessary, etc.—**Commissioner of the Circuit Court.** See *United States Commissioner*, below.—**Commissioner of the General Land Office,** the head of the General Land Office. See *land.* [U. S.]—**Commissioner of the Patent Office,** or **Commissioner of Patents,** the head of the United States Patent Office. See *patent.*—**Commissioner of the Pension Office,** or **Commissioner of Pensions,** the head of the United States Pension Office. See *pension.*—**Commissioners Clauses Act,** a British statute of 1847 consolidating or codifying provisions usual in acts constituting boards of commissioners for the undertaking of public works.—**Commissioners of audit.** See *audit.*—**Commissioners of charities and correction,** in New York and some other American cities, a board of officers charged with the oversight of the public charitable and penal institutions.—**Commissioners of estimate and assessment,** in *American law*, officers of a quasi-judicial character, in the nature of arbitrators, appraisers, or referees, appointed in a proceeding to condemn private property to public uses, for the purpose of estimating the value of land taken for a public improvement, and of assessing the cost of the improvement on the property benefited.—**Commissioners of excise,** officers, usually constituting a permanent or continuous board, who are charged with the licensing of dealers in intoxicating liquors, and with supervising the enforcement of the laws restricting that trade.—**Commissioners of highways,** officers, usually constituting a permanent or continuous board in a town or village, charged with the duty of laying out and maintaining highways, bridges, etc.—**Commissioners of Justiciary,** the judges of the High Court of Justiciary of Scotland, consisting of the lord justice-general, the lord justice-clerk, and five judges of the Court of Session.—**Commissioners of supply,** in Scotland, commissioners appointed to assess the land-tax and to apportion the valuation according to the provisions of the Valuation of Lands Act, within their respective counties.—**Commissioners of teinds.** See *teinds.*—**Indian Commissioner,** the head of the United States Indian Bureau, or of the office having charge of Indian affairs. See *Indian.*—**Lord high commissioner** to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the representative of the sovereign in that assembly.—**Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.** See *treasurer.*—**Police commissioners,** in some American cities, a board of officers having supervision of municipal police.—**United States Commissioner,** or **Commissioner of the Circuit Court,** an officer appointed by a circuit court of the United States to aid in the administration of justice in various ways, as by examining and extraditing criminals.

commissionership (kǫ-mish'ǫn-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *commissioner* + *-ship.*] **1.** The office or position of a commissioner.—**2.** The district under a territorial commissioner.

If the Government is wise they will add to his *commissionership* the whole of the Kalahari desert.
Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 19, 1884.

commission-merchant (kǫ-mish'ǫn-mėr″chant), *n.* **1.** A person employed to sell goods on commission, either in his own name or in the name of his principal, and intrusted with the possession, management, control, and disposal of the goods sold: differing from a broker, who is an agent employed to make bargains and contracts between other persons in matters of trade.—**2.** One who buys or sells groceries, or

garden or dairy produce, etc., on commission. [U. S.]

commissionship, *n.* An error for *commissionership*.

commissive (kō-mis'iv), *a.* [< L. *commissus* (see *commissure*) + *-ive*.] Committing.

Renders me justly responsible for my actions, omissive as well as *commissive*. *Coleridge*, Rem., I. 389.

A tenant . . . guilty of *commissive* waste. *C. G. Addison*, Contracts, II. i. 243.

★ **commissura** (kom-i-sū'rä), *n.*; pl. *commissuræ* (-rē). [L.: see *commissure*.] Same as *commissure*.—**Commissura arcuata posterior**, the commissura basalis of Meynert.—**Commissura basalis of Meynert**, a bundle of rather coarse fibers lying above and behind the other portions of the optic chiasma and optic tracts of the brain, and passing on either side to the neighborhood of Luy's body. Also called *Meynert's commissure*.—**Commissura media**, the middle or soft commissure of the brain (which see, under *commissure*).

commissural (kō-mis'ū-ral), *a.* [= F. *commissural*, < LL. *commissuralis*, < L. *commissura*, commissure: see *commissure*.] Connective; belonging to or forming part of a commissure, or a line or part by which other parts are connected. See cut under *stomatogastric*.

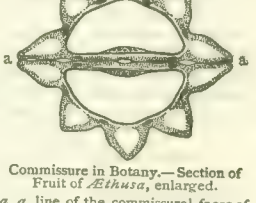
The several pairs of thoracic and abdominal ganglia are united by double *commissural* cords. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 358.

Such connections [between corresponding ganglia] consist of what are called *commissural* fibres. . . . The word *commissural* is, indeed, sometimes used in a wider sense, including fibres that unite ganglia of different grades. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 11.

★ **commissure** (kom'i-sūr), *n.* [= F. *commissure* = Sp. *comisura* = Pg. *commissura* = It. *commessura*, a joint, *commisura*, symmetry, fitness, < L. *commissura*, a joint, seam, band, < *commissus*, pp. of *committere*, put together, join: see *commit*.] **1.** A joint, seam, suture, or closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet or unite. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) A suture of cranial bones. (2) The joining of the lips, eyelids, etc., at their angles. (3) See phrases below. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the line of closure of the mandibles. See cut under *bill*.

Commissure . . . means the point where the gape ends behind, that is, the angle of the mouth, . . . where the apposed edges of the mandibles join each other; but . . . it is loosely applied to the whole line of closure, from true *commissure* to tip of the bill. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 105.

(*c*) In *bot.*, the face by which one carpel coheres to another, as in the *Umbelliferæ*; in mosses, the line of junction of two cells, or of the operculum and the capsule. (*d*) In *arch.*, the joint between two stones, formed by the application of the surface of one to that of another.



Commissure in Botany.—Section of Fruit of *Æthusa*, enlarged. *a*, *a*, line of the commissural faces of the two carpels.

2. That which joins or connects. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, one of certain bands of nerve-tissue, white or gray, connecting right and left parts of the brain and spinal cord. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a nerve-cord connecting the larger ganglia of the nervous system.—**Anterior commissure of the brain** (commissura anterior), a rounded cord of white fibers crossing in front of the anterior crura of the fornix. See cut under *corpus*.—**Commissure of the flocculus**, the posterior medullary velum.—**Esophageal commissures**. See *esophageal ring*, under *esophageal*.—**Gray commissure of the spinal cord**, the connection of the two lateral crescentic masses of gray substance. See cut under *spinal*.—**Great white commissure of the brain** (commissura magna), the corpus callosum (which see, under *corpus*).—**Meynert's commissure**. See *commissura basalis*, under *commissura*.—**Middle or soft commissure of the brain** (commissura media), a commissure consisting almost entirely of gray substance, connecting the optic thalami anteriorly across the cavity of the third ventricle. See cut under *corpus*.—**Optic commissure**, the chiasm of the optic nerves. See *chiasm*.—**Posterior commissure of the brain** (commissura posterior), a flattened band of white substance connecting the optic thalami posteriorly.—**Short commissure**, a part of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, situated in the incisura posterior.—**Simple commissure of the cerebellum**, a small lobe near the incisura posterior.—**White commissures of the spinal cord, anterior** and **posterior**, the connections of the lateral masses of white substance, one in front of, the other behind, the gray commissure. See *spinal*.

commit (kō-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *committed*, ppr. *committing*. [< ME. *committen* = OF. *commetre*, F. *commettre* = Pr. *cometre* = Sp. *cometer* = Pg. *commetter* = It. *commettere*, < L. *committere*, bring together, join, compare, commit (a wrong), incur, give in charge, etc., < *com-*, together, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*, *missile*. Cf. *admit*, *demit*, *emit*, *permit*, *submit*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give in trust; put into charge or keeping; intrust; surrender; give up; consign: with *to* or *unto*.

Commit thy way *unto* the Lord: trust also in him. Ps. xxxvii. 5.

The Baillies of the cite haue power and auctorite to *committe* hym *to* prison. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

The temporal concerns of our family were chiefly *committed to* my wife's management. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

2. To engage; involve; put or bring into risk or danger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled; compromise.

You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without *committing* the honour of your sovereign. *Junius*.

The general addressed letters to Gen. Gates and to Gen. Heath, cautioning them against any sudden assent to the proposal, which might possibly be considered as *committing* the faith of the United States. *Marshall*, Washington.

3. To consign to custody by official warrant, as a criminal or a lunatic; specifically, to send to prison for a short term or for trial.

Now we'll go search the taverns, *commit* such
As we find drinking, and be drunk ourselves
With what we take from them.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iv. 3.

4. In *legislation*, to refer or intrust to a committee or select number of persons for their consideration and report.

After it has been carried that it [the bill] should be read a second time, it is *committed*, i. e., referred either to a select committee chosen to examine it carefully, or the whole House goes into committee, or sits to look into it phrase by phrase. *A. Buckland*, Nat. Institutions, p. 28.

5. To memorize; learn by heart: a shortened colloquial form of the phrase *to commit to memory*: as, have you *committed* your speech?—**6.** To do or perform (especially something reprehensible, wrong, inapt, etc.); perpetrate: as, to *commit* murder, treason, felony, or trespass; to *commit* a blunder or a solecism.

And now the Prince's Followers themselves come to be a Grievance, who relying upon their Master, *commit* many outrages. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 85.

And it is to be believed that he who *commits* the same crime often, and without necessity, cannot but do it with some kind of pleasure. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

7†. To join or put together unfitly or heterogeneously; match improperly or incongruously; confound: a Latinism. [Rare.]

How . . . does Philopolis . . . *commit* the opponent with the respondent? *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas ears, *committing* short and long.
Milton, Sonnets, viii.

8. To engage (parties) as opponents or competitors; match; bring into contest; involve in hostility (with). *N. E. D.*

Fully committed, in *law*, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from detention for examination preliminary to such commitment.—**To commit one's self.** (*a*) To intrust one's self; surrender one's self: with *to*.

A kinde of Swine which, . . . being hunted, *commit themselues* quickly *to* the water. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

They *committed themselves unto* the sea. Acts xxvii. 40.

(*b*) To speak or act in such a manner as virtually to bind one's self to a certain line of conduct, or to the approval of a certain opinion or course of action: as, he has *committed himself* to the support of the foreign policy of the government; avoid *committing yourself*.

It might, perhaps, be in the power of the embassador, without *committing himself* or his government, to animate the zeal of the Opposition for the laws and liberties of England. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

To commit to memory, to learn by heart; memorize.—**Syn. 1.** *Intrust*, *Confide*, *Commit*, *Consign*, agree in general in expressing a transfer from the care or keeping of one to that of another. To *intrust* is to give to another in trust, to put into another's care with confidence in him. *Confide* is still more expressive of trust or confidence, especially in the receiver's discretion or integrity; the word is now used most of secrets, but may be used more widely. *Commit* implies some measure of formality in the act; it is the most general of these words. *Consign* implies still greater formality in the surrender: as, to *consign* goods to a person for sale; to *consign* the dead to the grave. To *consign* seems the most final as an act; to *commit* stands next to it in this respect.

But a case may arise, in which the government is no longer safe in the hands to which it has been *intrusted*. *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

Happy will it be for England if . . . her interests be *confided* to men for whom history has not recorded the long series of human crimes and follies in vain. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The King is by the Bishop of Hereford *committed* to the Custody of the Earl of Leicester. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 112.

He himself [William Penn], in the heyday of youth, was *consigned* to a long and close imprisonment in the tower. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 114.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To commit adultery.

Commit not with man's sworn spouse. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

2. To consign to prison; to exercise the power of imprisoning.

That power of *committing* which the people anciently loved to see the House of Commons exercise is now, at least when employed against libellers, the most unpopular power in the Constitution. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

commitment (kō-mit'ment), *n.* [< *commit* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of committing. (*a*) The act of delivering in charge or intrusting. (*b*) The act of delivering in charge to the authorities of a prison; a sending to or putting in prison, generally without or preparatory to a formal trial.

What has the pris'ner done? Say; what's the cause
Of his *commitment*? *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 10.

In this dubious interval, between the *commitment* and trial, a prisoner ought to be used with the utmost humanity. *Blackstone*, Com., iv. 22.

(*c*) In *legislation*, the act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration: as, the *commitment* of a petition or a bill for consideration and report.

The Parliament . . . which thought this petition worthy not only of receiving, but of voting to a *commitment*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

(*d*) The act of pledging or engaging one's self: as, the writer's *commitment* to the theory of spontaneous generation. [In this sense *committal* is more commonly used.] (*e*) The act of perpetrating; commission. *Clarendon*. **2.** A written order of a court directing that some one be confined in prison: formerly more often termed a *mittimus*.

committable (kō-mit'a-bl), *a.* [< *commit* + *-able*.] Capable of being committed. *South*.

committal (kō-mit'al), *n.* [< *commit* + *-al*.] The act of committing, in any of the senses of the verb; commitment; commission: as, the *committal* of a trust to a person, of a body to the grave, of a criminal to prison; the or a *committal* (compromising, betrayal, exposure) of one's self. [In all uses but the last *commitment* or *commission* is more common.]

The objection to a premature [disclosure] . . . of a plan by the National Executive consists of the danger of *committals* on points which could be more safely left to further developments. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 429.

committee (kō-mit'ē), *n.* [Early mod. E. *comyte* (also *comyt* for *comyte*, < AF. **comite*, **comité*), irreg. < L. *committere* (> E. *commit*) + F. *-é*, E. *-ee*[1]. Hence F. *comité* = D. *comité* = G. *committé*, etc., a committee. The analogical F. form is *commis*, committee, a clerk (see *commis*), < ML. *commissus*, a commissioner, deputy, etc., prob. pp. of L. *committere*: see *commit*.] **1.** One or more individuals to whom the care of the person or estate of another, as a lunatic, an imbecile, an inebriate, or an infant in law, is committed by the judge of a competent court. The committee commonly consists of one person, and is distinguished as a *committee of the person*, *of the estate*, or *of the person and estate*, according to the subject or subjects of custody. In some cases the two functions are combined in one committee, and in others they are assigned to different committees.

2. One or more persons elected or appointed to attend to any matter or business referred to them, as by a legislative body, a court, corporation, society, etc.—**Committee of the whole**, a committee of a legislative body consisting of all the members sitting in a deliberative rather than a legislative character, for formal consultation and preliminary consideration of matters awaiting legislative action. A special presiding officer for the occasion is usually appointed, and parliamentary and standing rules may be less rigidly applied. The full title of the committee in the United States House of Representatives is "Committee of the Whole House upon the State of the Union."—**Committees of correspondence**. See *correspondence*.—**Joint committee**, a committee composed of two or more committees representing as many different bodies, appointed to confer together for the purpose of composing differences, or of agreeing upon joint action in some matter. Joint committees are of special importance in the Congress of the United States and the State legislatures when the two houses disagree in regard to some measure.—**Riding committee**, a visiting committee. [Scotch.]

For several years the wishes of congregations were ignored; wherever the presbytery refused to appoint at the will of the assembly, a *riding committee*, often assisted by military force, carried out the decision. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 685.

Select committee, a committee appointed to consider and report on a particular subject.—**Standing committee**, a permanent committee, as of a legislature, society, etc., intended to consider all matters within an appointed sphere. In the Congress of the United States and in the State legislatures the system of standing committees prevails. There are about 40 such committees in the United States Senate and about 50 in the House of Representatives, consisting of not less than 3 members, and, except in a few cases, not more than 15. The most important committees of the House are the Committee on Ways and Means, which deals with taxes, customs, and all other revenues of the government, and the Committee on Appropriations, in which the principal appropriation bills originate. Each house has also certain select committees, but they are not important. All bills introduced into either branch of Congress, and the estimates for the needed appropriations for the different executive departments, are referred to their appropriate committees, examined, and favorably or adversely reported to the House or Senate.

committeeman (kō-mit'ē-man), *n.*; pl. *committeemen* (-men). A member of a committee.

committee-room (kō-mit'ē-röm), *n.* A room in which a committee holds its meetings.

committeeship (kō-mit'ē-ship), *n.* [< *committee* + *-ship*.] The office of a committee. *Milton*.

committent (kọ-mit′ent), *n.* [< L. *committen(t-)s*, ppr. of *committere*, commit: see *commit.*] One who commits a matter or matters into the care or charge of another; a committor.

committer (kọ-mit′ėr), *n.* 1. One who commits. (*a*) One who intrusts something or some person to the care of another. See *committor.* (*b*) One who does or perpetrates: as, a *committer* of sacrilege. *Martin.*

Thus would the Elements wash themselves cleane from it [sin] and the *committers* thereof.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

Specifically—2†. A fornicator; an adulterer.

If all *committers* stood in a rank, they'd make a lane in which your shame might dwell.
Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore.

committible† (kọ-mit′i-bl), *a.* [< *commit* + *-ible.* According to present E. use, the form should be *committable.*] That may be committed.

Mistakes *committible.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

committing (kọ-mit′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *commit, v.*] In *law*, authorized to commit to prison. —**Committing magistrate**, one whose duty it is, on probable evidence, to commit accused persons for trial by a higher court, or to require suitable bail for their appearance.

committor (kọ-mit′ọr), *n.* [< *commit* + *-or.*] Same as *committer*, but in this spelling, specifically, a judge who commits a person of unsound mind to the custody of another; the lord chancellor when so acting. [Eng.]

commix (ko-miks′), *v. t.* or *i.* [< ME. *commixen, comixen*, < *com-* + *mixen*, E. *mix*, after equiv. L. *commiscere*, pp. *commixtus, commistus*, < *com-*, together, + *miscere* = E. *mix*, q. v. Cf. *commingle.*] To mix or mingle; blend.

Yeve hem [thrushes] figges grounde
Comyxt with flour to make hem faat and rounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds, or on the earth out of dust and rain-water *commixed.* *Ray*, Works of Creation.

Boldly *commixing* with the clouds of heaven. *J. Baillie.*

commixation† (kom-ik-sā′shọn), *n.* [< *commix* + *-ation.*] Mingling; commixture.

The trim *commixation*
Of confus'd fancies, full of alteration,
Makes th' vnderstanding dull.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

commixion† (ko-mik′shọn), *n.* An improper form of *commixtion.*

commixtion (ko-miks′chọn), *n.* [< ME. *comixtioun* = OF. *commistion*, later *commixtion*, F. *commixtion* = Sp. *comistión, commistión* = Pg. *commistão* = It. *commistione*, < LL. *commixtio(n-), commistio(n-)*, < L. *commiscere*, pp. *commixtus, commistus*: see *commix.*] 1. Mixture; a blending, uniting, or combining of different ingredients in one mass or compound.

Therfore it heelith perfigtly the contynuel feuere; namely with *commixtioun* of the 5 essence of gold and peerle.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

Were thy *commixtion* Greek and Trojan so
That thou could'st say—"This hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan." *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

The whispered Agnus Dei prefaced the *commixtion* of the third part of the Host with the consecrated wine.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. In *Scots law*, the blending of substances belonging to different proprietors, as two parcels of corn, giving rise to certain questions regarding rights of property.

commixture (ko-miks′tụr), *n.* [= It. *commistura*, < L. *commixtura, commistura*, < *commiscere*, commix: see *commix*, and cf. *mixture.*] 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending or joining of ingredients in one mass or compound; mingling; incorporation.

The *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The mass formed by mixing or blending different things; a composition; a compound.

Some apprehended a purifying virtue in fire, refining the grosser *commixture.* *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

3. *Eccles.*, in both the Greek and the Western Church since early times, the rite of putting a particle of the consecrated bread or host into the chalice, an act emblematic of the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection.

This *commixture* [of the bread and wine], if not absolutely primitive, is at least of very venerable antiquity. In the West we find it recognized by the most ancient Missals; by the Council of Orange, A. D. 441; and by the fourth of Toledo. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 520.

commodate (kom′ọ-dāt), *n.* [= F. *commodat* = Sp. *comodato* = Pg. It. *commodato*, < LL. *commodatum*, a loan, orig. neut. of *commodatus*, pp. of L. *commodare*, make fit, adapt, accommodate, lend to, < *commodus*, fit: see *commodious.*] In *law*, a species of loan, gratuitous on the part of the lender, by which the borrower is obliged to restore the identical thing which was lent, in the condition in which he received it.

commodation† (kom-ọ-dā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *commodatio(n-)*, < L. *commodare*, adapt: see *commodate.*] Convenience; utility; adaptation for use. *Sir M. Hale.*

commode (kọ-mōd′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *commode*, commodious, accommodating, kind, < L. *commodus*, convenient: see *commodious.*] **I.**† *a.* Accommodating; obliging.

So, sir, am I not very *commode* to you?
Cibber, Provoked Husband, iv.

II. *n.* [< F. *commode*, a particular use of the adj.] 1. A large and high head-dress, mounted on a frame of wire, covered with silk, lace, bows of ribbon, etc., worn about the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth.

A niceness that wou'd as ill become me as . . . a high *commode* a lean Face. *Southern*, Maid's Last Prayer, ii.

When we say of a Woman, she has a fine, a long, or a good Head, we speak only in relation to her *Commode.*
Spectator, No. 265.

2. Any piece of furniture containing drawers and shelves for holding clothes, handy articles, tools, etc.

Old *commodes* of rudely carved oak.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, iv. 10.

3. A small piece of furniture containing a chamber-pot below and a drawer and shelf above, and conveniently arranged in a bedroom for necessary purposes; a close-stool.—4†. A procuress; a bawd. *Foote.*

commodely† (kọ-mōd′li), *adv.* Conveniently.

It will fall in very *commodely* between my parties.
Walpole, Letters (1759), II. 103.

You found the whole garden filled with masks, and spread with tents, which remained all night very *commodely.* *Walpole*, Letters (1749), II. 289.

commodious (kọ-mō′di-us), *a.* [< ME. *commodious*, < ML. *commodiosus*, useful, < L. *commodum*, a useful thing, convenience, prop. neut. of *commodus* (> It. *commodo* = Sp. *cómodo* = Pg. *commodo* = F. *commode*, > E. *commode*, q. v.), useful, fit, convenient, < *com-*, with, according to, + *modus*, measure: see *mode.*] 1†. Beneficial; helpful; useful; favorable.

Thai sayen the pyne unto all thing under sowe [sown under it]
Is *commodious.* *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

Wine and many things else *commodious* for mankind.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. vi. 5.

Long sojourning . . . of the . . . army at Newcastle, for lack of *commodious* winds.
Exp. in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 115).

2. Suitable; fit; proper; convenient; becoming: in a general sense.

He [the sphere] conteyneth in him the *commodious* description of euery other figure, & for his ample capacitie doth resemble the world or vniuers.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 81.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themselves.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 4.

3. Affording good accommodation; convenient and roomy; suitable and spacious: as, a *commodious* dwelling; a *commodious* harbor.

An antiquated but *commodious* manor-house.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 16.

=**Syn.** Convenient, suitable, fit, proper, useful, comfortable.

commodiously (kọ-mō′di-us-li), *adv.* 1. So as to be commodious: as, a house *commodiously* constructed.—2†. Suitably; usefully; serviceably; conveniently.

Eke se thi lande
Be bering, and *commodiously* stande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve *commodiously* for divers ends.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 42.

On the South side was a piece of plank supported by a Post, which we understood was the Reading Desk, just by which was a little hole *commodiously* broke thro' the Wall to give light to the Reader.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 8.

3†. Agreeably; comfortably.

We need not fear
To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd
By him with many comforts.
Milton, P. L., x. 1083.

commodiousness (kọ-mō′di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being commodious; suitableness for its purpose; convenience; fitness: as, the *commodiousness* of a house.

The *commodiousness* of the harbour.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

commoditable† (kọ-mod′i-tạ-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for *commodity* + *-able.*] Fit for purchase or sale. *Joseph Richardson*, quoted by F. Hall.

commodity (kọ-mod′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *commodities* (-tiz). [< F. *commodité* = Pr. *comoditat* = Sp. *comodidad* = Pg. *commodidade* = It. *comodità*, convenience, commodity, < L. *commodita(t-)s*, fitness, convenience, ML. commodity (merchandise), < *commodus*, fit, convenient: see *commodious.*] 1†. Accommodation; convenience; suitableness; commodiousness.

It being also no smalle *Comodity* that the nobility of England shalbe therby in their youthes brought vp in amity and acquintaunce.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a footpath, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

For *commoditie* of river and water for that purpose, there is no where better.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 152.

2†. Profit; advantage; interest.

Their ordinances were framed for the "better relief and *comodytie* of the porer sorte."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxi.

They knew that howsoever men may seek their own *commodity*, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

I will turn diseases to *commodity.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

3. That which is useful; anything that is useful, convenient, or serviceable; particularly, an article of merchandise; anything movable that is a subject of trade or of acquisition.

Dyuers *comedytees* that comyn of the shepe
Causythe no werre, what so men Iangylle or muse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

Some offer me *commodities* to buy. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3.

Under the general name of *Commodity* I rank all those advantages which our senses owe to nature.
Emerson, Nature.

This tax . . . included all freeholders of lands, tenements, rents, services, annuities, offices, fees, profits, or *commodities* within the kingdom to the yearly value of 20s. clear of charge, *commodity* being a wide term to include any interest, advantage or profit.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 127.

4†. Distribution of wares; parcel; supply.

Now Jove, in his next *commodity* of hair, send thee a beard! *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

Commodity of brown paper†, a phrase much used by the old dramatists to signify worthless goods taken in part satisfaction for a bond or obligation by needy persons who borrowed money of usurers.

Here's young master Rash; he's in [prison] for a *commodity of brown paper* and old ginger; nine score and seventeen pounds. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

=**Syn.** *Merchandise, Goods*, etc. See *property.*

commodore (kom′ọ-dōr), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of Sp. *comendador* (= Pg. *commendador*), a knight, commander, superior of a monastery, = It. *comandatore* = F. *commandeur*, OF. *commandeor*, > ME. *commaundour*, E. *commander*, q. v. F. *commodore* is from E.] 1. An officer in the navy next in rank below a rear-admiral and above a captain. In the navy of the United States (in which the office was first created in 1862) a commodore ranked with a brigadier-general in the army, and might command a division or a squadron, or be chief of staff of a naval force commanded by an admiral or a vice- or rear-admiral; or he might command ships of the first class, or naval stations. The rank was abolished in 1899. In the British navy the rank of commodore is a temporary one, and of two kinds, of which the first conveys authority over a captain in the same ship, while the second does not. The former gives the rank, pay, and allowances of a rear-admiral; the latter, the pay and allowances of a captain. They both carry distinguishing pennants. Abbreviated *Com.*
2. By courtesy or by extension—(*a*) The senior captain when three or more ships of war are cruising in company. Before 1862 captains in the United States Navy commanding or having commanded squadrons were recognized as commodores by courtesy. (*b*) The senior captain of a line of merchant vessels. (*c*) The president of a yachting-club or of an organization of boat-clubs. (*d*) The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.

commodulation† (ko-mod-ụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *commodulatio(n-)*, < *com-* (intensive) + *modulatio(n-)*, proportion: see *modulation.*] Proportion.

If they hold that symmetrie and *commodulation* (as Vitruvius calls it) which they ought, from the proportion of the head, the hand, . . . or the least bone may the dimensions of the whole body be infallibly collected.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 190.

commoigne†, *n.* [OF., also *commoine*, < ML. as if **commonius*, equiv. to *commonachus*, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *monachus* (also **monius*, > F. *moine*), a monk: see *monk.*] A monk of the same convent. *Selden.*

commolition† (kom-ọ-lish′ọn), *n.* [< ML. **commolitio(n-)*, < *commolere*, pp. *commolitus*, grind together, demolish, < L. *com-*, together, + *molere*, pp. *molitus*, grind; see *mill*[1], and cf. *amolish*,

demolish, demolition.] The act of grinding together. *Sir T. Browne.*

★**common** (kom′ŏn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *comon, comun, comoun, comen, comyn,* less frequently *commun, commune,* < OF. *comun, commun,* F. *commun,* m., *commune,* f. (*commune,* f., also as a noun: see *common, n.,* and *commune*[2], *n.*), = Pr. *comun, como* = Sp. *común* = Pg. *commum* = It. *commune,* < L. *commūnis,* OL. *comoinis,* common, general, universal; of uncertain formation: perhaps < *com-,* together, + **mūnis,* bound; cf. *mūnis,* obliging, ready to be of service, *immūnis, inmūnis,* OL. *inmœnis,* not bound, exempt (> ult. E. *immunity*), *mūnus* (*mūner-*), OL. *mœnus,* service, duty, obligation (> ult. E. *munerate, remunerate*), *mœnia,* walls, bulwarks, *mūnire,* OL. *mœnire,* wall about, defend (> ult. E. *muniment, munition,* etc.). In another view L. *communis* is prop. *comūnis,* OL. *comoinis* (as above), < *com-,* together, + *ūnus,* OL. *oinos* = E. *one.* In either view the L. is usually regarded as cognate with the equiv. Teut. word: Goth. *gamains* = OHG. *gimeini,* MHG. *gemeine,* G. *gemein* = D. *gemeen* = AS. *gemǣne,* ME. *mene,* E. *mean,* common; but the kinship of L. *com-* with Teut. *ga-, ge-,* and still more the survival into Teut. of the full form *gam-,* as required by the second view, are doubtful. See *i-* and *mean*[2]. Hence (from L. *communis*), besides *common, commune*[1], *v., commune*[2], *n., communicate,* etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to all—that is, to all the human race, or to all in a given country, region, or locality; being a general possession or right; of a public nature or character.

The *comyn* weele, welfare, and prosperite of the seid cite, accordynge to the kynge lawes, alwey kept and forseyn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 407.

Such actions as the *common* good requireth. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

The *common* air. *Shak.,* Rich. II., i. 3.

One writes that "Other friends remain,"
That "Loss is *common* to the race."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.

Then there was the *common* land held as separate property, not by single owners, but by communities, something like the lands of colleges and other corporations at the present day, and as land is still held by village communities in India and the eastern Slavonic countries of Europe. *F. Pollock,* Land Laws, p. 20.

I'd not bate one nail's breadth of the honest truth, though I were sure the whole edition of my work would be bought up and burnt by the *common* hangman of Connecticut. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 219.

Such a man as Emerson belongs to no one town or province or continent; he is the *common* property of mankind. *O. W. Holmes,* Emerson, xvi.

2. Pertaining equally to, or proceeding equally from, two or more; joint: as, life and sense are *common* to man and beast; it was done by *common* consent of the parties.

And comen to a conseille for here *comune* profit. *Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 148.

The kynge Arthur hem departed [divided them] by *comon* assent of alle the Barouns after thei were of astate or degre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 603.

One *common* note on either lyre did strike,
And knaves and fools we both abhorr'd alike.
Dryden, To the Memory of Mr. Oldham, l. 5.

3. Of frequent or usual occurrence; not exceptional; usual; habitual.

Hit is siker [sure], for sothe, and a sagh [saying] *comyn.* *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2075.

It is no act of *common* passage, but
A strain of rareness. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iii. 4.

The *commonest* operations in nature. *Swift.*

4. Not distinguished from the majority of others; of persons, belonging to the general mass; not notable for rank, ability, etc.; of things, not of superior excellence; ordinary: as, a *common* soldier; the *common* people; *common* food or clothing.

Ac ich wol drynke of no dich . . .
Bote of *comune* coppes [cups].
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 409.

The *common* People are no less to be feared for their Number, than the Nobility for their Greatness. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 24.

The *common* matter-of-fact world of sense and sight. *Dr. Caird.*

5†. Of the common people.

In kynges court and in *comune* court. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 22.

6. Trite; hackneyed; commonplace; low; inferior; vulgar; coarse.

Sweets grown *common* lose their dear delight. *Shak.,* Sonnets, cli.

7†. At the disposal of all; prostitute.

You talk of women
That are not worth the favour of a *common* one.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

A dame who herself was *common.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

8. Not sacred or sanctified; ceremonially unclean.

Nothing *common* or unclean hath at any time entered into my mouth. Acts xi. 8.

9. In *gram.*: (*a*) Both masculine and feminine; optionally masculine or feminine: said of a word, in a language generally distinguishing masculine and feminine, which is capable of use as either. (*b*) Used indifferently to designate any individual of a class; appellative; not proper: as, a *common* noun: opposed to *proper* (which see).—**10.** In *pros.*, either long or short; of doubtful or variable quantity: as, a *common* vowel; a *common* syllable. In ancient prosody a common syllable is generally one containing a short vowel in weak position (see *position*), as the penult of *alacris,* feminine of *alăcer.* In Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit poetry the last syllable of a verse or period is common—that is, can be either long or short, no matter which quantity is required by the meter.

11. In *anat.*: (*a*) Not peculiar or particular; not specialized or differentiated: as, the *common* integument of the body. (*b*) Forming or formed by other more particular parts: as, the *common* carotid or *common* iliac artery, as distinguished from the internal and external arteries of the same name; the *common* trunk of a nerve, as distinguished from its branches; the *common* origin of the coracobrachialis muscle and of the short head of the biceps muscle—that is, the origin which they have in common.—**12.** In *entom.*, continuous on two united surfaces: said of (*a*) lines and marks which pass in an uninterrupted manner from the anterior to the posterior wings when both are extended, or of (*b*) marks or processes on the two elytra which when closed appear as one.—**Book of Common Prayer.** See *prayer-book.*—**Common accident,** in *logic,* a character or a predicate which always or nearly always is found in a certain kind of subject.—**Common assurances,** the legal evidence of the transfer of the title to property, as deeds or wills.—**Common bail.** See *bail*[2], 3.—**Common barrator.** See *barrator,* 6.—**Common Bench†,** the Court of Common Pleas.—**Common black.** See *black.*—**Common bud,** in *bot.*, a bud which is at once a leaf-bud and a flower-bud.—**Common carrier.** See *carrier*[1], 2.—**Common centering.** See *centering*[2].—**Common chord.** See *chord.*—**Common council.** See *council.*—**Common-councilman.** See *councilman.*—**Common dialect** (of Greek), specifically, the form of ancient Greek spoken and written by the educated classes in Greece and other countries after the time of Alexander the Great. Also called the *Hellenic dialect,* and distinguished on the one hand from pure Attic, which it approached more or less closely, and on the other from the Alexandrian and other local or Hellenistic dialects. The writings of Aristotle mark the transition from Attic to the common dialect, and Polybius is the earliest writer of note who employs it. Authors who exerted themselves to restore the common dialect as far as possible to the pure Attic standard are called *Atticists.* After the fourth century A. D. the common dialect changed gradually into Byzantine Greek.—**Common diligence.** See *diligence.*—**Common divisor.** See *divisor.*—**Common field.** (Generally in the plural.) (*a*) The arable land of an ancient village community. Such fields were divided into three long narrow strips separated by balks of turf about three feet wide, and the strips, though allotted to several ownership, were cultivated or at least plowed by coöperation. (*b*) In those parts of the southern United States which were formerly a province of France, small tracts of land, usually from one to three yards in width by forty in length and fenced in, which were cultivated by the inhabitants of villages.—**Common gaming-house, common gambling-house,** a building or structure, or a part of a building or structure, kept as a place of resort for the purpose of gaming. The keeping of such a place is a criminal offense. In order to meet various devices to evade the letter of the law, the statutory definitions are usually minute, specifying a great variety of detail. The essential features of all or nearly all laws against common gaming-houses consist in the prohibition of maintaining a place of shelter in any degree accessible to the public, whether open to all who come or only to a select or favored few, as a place of resort for the purpose of gaming. See *gaming.*—**Common good,** in *Scots law,* in its widest sense, all the property of a corporation over which the magistrates have a power of administration solely for behoof of the corporation.—**Common land,** loosely, land owned in severalty but used in common; more strictly, land owned by the community, and, not being appropriated for the time to cultivation by any individual, used as waste or open land for common pasturage. See II., 3.—**Common law.** (*a*) In its most general sense, the system of law in force among English-speaking peoples, and derived from England, in contradistinction to the civil or Roman law and the canon or ecclesiastical law. (*b*) More appropriately, the parts of the former system which do not rest for their authority on any subsisting express legislative act; the unwritten law. In this sense common law consists in those principles and rules which are gathered from the reports of adjudged cases, from the opinions of text-writers and commentators, and from popular usage and custom, in contradistinction to statute law. (*c*) More narrowly, that part of the system just defined which was recognized and administered by the king's justices, in contradistinction to the modifications introduced by the chancellors as rules of equity in restraint or enlargement of the customary and statutory law (see *equity*), and, in respect of procedure, in contradistinction to the code practice.—**Common-law procedure acts,** three English statutes of 1852, 1854, and 1860 which simplified the forms of process, pleading, and practice in the superior courts.—**Common long meter,** in *psalmody,* a six-lined stanza combining a common-meter stanza with half of a long-meter stanza: thus, 8, 6, 8, 6, 8, 6. Also called *common hallelujah meter.*—**Common measure.** (*a*) See *common divisor,* under *divisor.* (*b*) In *music,* duple and quadruple rhythm. The usual sign (*A*) for these rhythms is derived from the theory of medieval musicians that duple rhythm was imperfect, and so to be indicated by a half or broken circle (*B*). It is not the initial of the word "common," since originally triple rhythm was regarded as the standard or perfect rhythm. The sign *A* now usually signifies quadruple rhythm, four beats to the measure, while *C* signifies duple rhythm, two beats to the measure. Also called *common time.*—**Common meter,** in *psalmody,* a form of iambic stanza, primarily of 4 lines, having alternately 8 and 6 syllables to the line: so called because it was the commonest stanza in early psalmody. *Double common meter* consists of a stanza with 8 lines having alternately 8 and 6 syllables.—**Common multiple.** See *multiple.*—**Common notion,** a notion applicable to several objects.—**Common nuisance.** See *nuisance.*—**Common particular meter,** in *psalmody,* a stanza with 6 lines, the third and sixth of which have 6 and the rest 8 syllables.—**Common pasturage,** in *Scots law,* a known rural servitude by which the owner of the dominant tenement is entitled to pasture a certain number of cattle on the grass grounds of the servient tenement.—**Common place** [tr. L. *communis locus,* and Gr. κοινὸς τόπος (see, for example, *Aristotle,* Rhetoric, i. 2), a common, i. e., general, argument: see *place, locus,* and *topic.* Hence *commonplace, a.* and *n.*], a consideration or argument applicable to a variety of cases. See *place.*



The matter of prooving any question is to be fetched from certaine *common places.* *Blundeville,* Arte of Logicke (1599), iv. 2.

Common Pleas. See *Court of Common Pleas,* under *court.*—**Common prayer,** the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England to be used in all churches and chapels in public worship. The Book of Common Prayer is used also, with some variations, by the Episcopal churches in Scotland, Ireland, America, and the colonies, and is the basis or exemplar of similar devotional works used by some non-episcopal bodies. See *prayer-book.*—**Common recovery,** a collusive suit instituted by the intended grantee of land against the intended grantor, in which the land is suffered to be recovered by the grantee: a device, now obsolete, for evading legal restraints on alienation by conveyance.—**Common room,** the room to which all the members of a college have access. There is sometimes one common room for graduates and another for undergraduates. *Crabb's Tech. Dict.*

Oh, could the days once more but come
When calm I smoak'd in *common room.*
The Student, Oxf. and Cam. (1750), I. 237.

Common school, in the United States, an elementary school open to all the youth of a defined district, maintained wholly or in part at the public expense.—**Common scold.** See *scold.*—**Common seal,** a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of its incorporation.—**Common sense.** (*a*) In *philos.* and *psychol.*: (1) As used by Aristotle, the faculty in which the various reports of the several senses are reduced to the unity of a common apperception. *Sir W. Hamilton.* (2) Same as *cœnesthesis.* (3) In *Scotch philos.*, the complement of those cognitions or convictions which we receive from nature, which all men possess in common, and by which they test the truth of knowledge and the morality of actions. *Sir W. Hamilton.* (*b*) Sound practical judgment; good sense; the practical sense of the greater part of mankind, especially as unaffected by logical subtleties or imagination.—**Common sensory,** the brain or the part of the brain in which the different peripheral sensations are united into a conjoint idea.—**Common sergeant,** a judicial officer of the corporation of the city of London; an assistant to the recorder.—**Common syllogism,** a syllogism whose middle is a common term.—**Common term,** a term predicable of several individuals.—**Common time.** Same as *common measure* (*b*).—**Common way,** a way common to the residents of a particular locality, as distinguished from a highway, which is free to all.—**In common.** [ME. *in commune,* after F. *en commun,* < ML. *in commune.*] (*a*) Equally with another or with others; all equally; for equal use or participation in by two or more: as, tenants *in common;* to provide for children *in common;* to assign lands to two or more persons *in common;* we enjoy the bounties of Providence *in common.* (*b*†) In public.

Cryst to a comune woman seyde *in comune* at a feste,
That fides sua shulde sauen hir and saluen [heal] hir of alle synnes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 211.

To make common cause with. See *cause.*—**Syn. 3.** *Common, General, Universal, Prevalent. Common* merely denotes what may frequently be met with, or what is ordinary, but it does not necessarily imply a majority; *general,* stronger than *common,* implies a majority; *universal* and *general* are related to each other as the whole to the part; *general* includes the greater part or number, or admits of exceptions; *universal* takes in every individual, and admits of no exceptions. *Prevalent* in all its meanings has something of the sense of prevailing or overcoming. Persons or things may be *common;* opinions, diseases, etc., not persons, may be *prevalent.*

There is an evil which I have seen under the sun, and it is *common* among men. Eccl. vi. 1.

I woke, and found him settled down
Upon the *general* decay of faith
Right thro' the world, "at home was little left,
And none abroad." *Tennyson,* The Epic.

Preach'd
An *universal* culture for the crowd.
Tennyson, Prol. to Princess.

The technical meaning of the word epidemic should be assimilated to the common meaning, . . . and the word used . . . as a merely quantitative term applicable to particular phenomena . . . in so far as they are "common to a whole people, or to a greater number in a community"; or in a word are *prevalent* or *general.* *Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 442.

4 and **6.** *Common, Ordinary, Vulgar, Mean.* These words are on a descending scale. *Common* is opposed to *rare,*

unusual, or *refined; ordinary*, to *distinguished* or *superior; vulgar*, to *polite* or *refined; mean*, to *high* or *eminent*.

Sort our nobles from our *common* men.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

Choice word and measured phrase above the reach
Of *ordinary* men.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 14.

The small jealousies of *vulgar* minds would be merged in an expanded comprehensive, constitutional sentiment of old, family, fraternal regard.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 37.

Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before *mean* men.
Prov. xxii. 29.

II. *n.* [< ME. *comon, comun, comyn*, etc., usually in pl. *comons*, etc., the common people, commons (people), commons (fare), = MHG. *commūne, comūne*, < OF. *commune*, F. *commune* (> mod. E. *commune*[2], *n.*) = Pr. *comuna, comunia* = It. *comuna*, < L. *commune*, that which is common, the community, in ML. a commune (mixed with ML. *communia* and *communa*, a common pasture, common right, a society, guild), prop. neut. of *communis*, common: see above.] **1†.** One of the common people; collectively, the people at large; the public; the lower classes.

Yeman on foote, and *communes* many oon
With schorte staves.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1651.

Digest things rightly,
Touching the weal o' the *common*; you shall find
No public benefit which you receive
But it proceeds, or comes, from them to you.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

2. *pl.* See *commons*.—**3.** A tract of ground the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number; in *law*, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors.

The little village nestling between park and palace, around a patch of turfy *common*, . . . retained to my modernized fancy the lurking semblance of a feudal hamlet. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 27.

The pleasant green *commons* or squares which occur in the midst of towns and cities in England and the United States most probably originated from the coalescence of adjacent mark-communities, whereby the border-land used in common by all was brought into the centre of the aggregate. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 40.

According to the doctrine of the books a *common* is the waste of a manor. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 40.

4. In *law*, a right which one person may have to take a profit from the land or waters of another, as to pasture his cattle, to dig turf, to catch fish, to cut wood, or the like, in common with the owner of the land: called *common of pasture, of turbary, of piscary, of estovers*, etc. Common, or right of common, is said to be *appendant, appurtenant, because of vicinage*, or *in gross*. *Common appendant* is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. *Common appurtenant* may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other beasts besides those which are generally commonable; this is not of common right, but is to be claimed only by immemorial usage and prescription. *Common because of vicinage*, or *neighborhood*, is where the inhabitants of two townships lying contiguous to each other have usually intercommoned with one another, the beasts of the one straying into the other's fields; this is a permissive right. *Common in gross*, or *at large*, is annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole.

Rights to hunt and fish were, in most cases, assumed by the landlords, who distributed them in the form of rights of *common* among their tenants. The right to fish in the lord's waters is called, in the English law, the *common of piscary*. A *common of fowling* is not unheard of.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 203.

Common of the Saints, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an office or form of service suitable for use on a festival of any saint of a particular kind or class, for instance, a martyr, a confessor, a virgin, etc.; or the part of the missal or breviary containing the collects, lections, antiphons, psalms, etc., used in such offices: distinguished from the *Proper of the Saints*, which is suitable for commemoration of one individual saint only.—**Commons Act**, an English statute of 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 56) for the regulation and improvement of commons.

common (kom′ǫn), *v.* [< ME. *comonen, comunen, comynen, communen*, etc., < OF. *comunier* (F. *communier* (only in sense of 'receive or administer the sacrament'), > later E. *communel*[1], *v.*, with accent kept on the last syllable), later *communiquer*, = Pr. *communiar, communiquar, comunicar* = Sp. *comunicar* = Pg. *communicar* = It. *comunicare*, < L. *communicare* (pp. *communicatus*, > E. *communicate*, q. v.), have in common, share, impart, consult, communicate, < *communis*, common: see *common, a., communel*[1], *v.*, and *communicate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To participate in common; enjoy or suffer in common.—**2†.** To confer; discourse together; commune; speak.

If thou shalt *common* or talke with any man: stande not styll in one place yf it be vpon ye bare grounde, or grasse. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

Embassadors were sent upon both parts, and divers means of entreaty were *commoned* of.
Grafton, Edw. III., an. 44.

3. To have a joint right with others in common ground. *Johnson.*—**4.** To live together or in common; eat at a table in common. Also *commonize*.

In those places it is probable they not only lived, but also *commoned* together, upon such provisions as were provided for them. *Wheatley*, Schools of the Prophets.

II.† *trans.* To communicate.

The holi goost makith holi chirche
Of feithful men, bi *comynynge*
Ech oon to othir what thei kunne worche.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Comounne ȝe not this book of deuyne secretes to wickid men and auerous.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

commonable (kom′ǫn-ą-bl), *a.* [< *common, v.*, + *-able*.] **1.** Held in common; subject to general use.

A very few centuries ago, nearly the whole of the lands of England lay in an open, and more or less in a *commonable* state. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 90.

Many *commonable* hay-fields are also found which are thrown open earlier in the year [than Lammas Day], as soon as the hay-harvest is over.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 37.

2. Pasturable on common land.

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plough or such as manure the ground. *Blackstone*, Com., ii. § 33.

Commonable Rights Compensation Act. See *compensation*.

commonage (kom′ǫn-āj), *n.* [< OF. *communage*, < *commun*, common, + *-age*: see *common, a.*, and *-age*.] **1.** The use of anything in common with others; specifically, pasturage or the right of pasturing on a common.

Landlords had often been guilty not only of harshness, but of positive breach of contract, by withdrawing from the tenants a right of *commonage* which had been given them as part of their bargain, when they received their small tenancies. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

2. That which belongs equally to all; that which is common or public. [Rare.]

The rights of man are liberty and an equal participation of the *commonage* of nature. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 265.

commonalty† (kom-ǫ-nal′ą-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *commonalty*. *Grafton.*

commonalty (kom′ǫn-ąl-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *commonality*; early mod. E. *commonaltie, comminaltie*; < ME. *communalite, comonalte, comynalte*, < OF. *communalte, -aute*, F. *communauté* = Pr. *communautat* = It. *comunaltà* (obs.), *comunalità*, < ML. **communalita(t-)s*, < *communalis*, common: see *communal*. Cf. *commonty*[1].] **1†.** The public; the people; the multitude.

Bothe chefe rulers & all the *comynalte* of the Iewes inioyed gretely & thanked ye verray god of Israell.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

[It] being most truly sayd, that a multitude or *comminaltie* is hard to please and easie to offend.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 132.

2†. Commonwealth; republic. *Chaucer.*—**3.** Specifically, the common people. (*a*) In monarchical countries, all who do not belong to the nobility or the titled classes.

The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees. *Blackstone*, Com., i. 12.

The nobility or gentry possess the dignities and employments, in which they never permit strangers or the *commonalty* to have any participation.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 360.

In the reign of Edward I. was passed the famous statute that no tax should be levied without the joint consent of Lords and Commons. In that of Edward III. the laws were declared to be made with the consent of the *commonalty*, which by a Royal Charter is thus acknowledged as an "estate of the realm."
A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 7.

(*b*) In republican countries, the mass of the inhabitants, as distinguished from those in authority. (*c*) In a more restricted sense, the uneducated and uncultured, as distinguished from the learned and intelligent. (*d*) In a city, the mass of citizens, as represented by or acting through the corporate authorities: as, the mayor, aldermen, and *commonalty* of the city of New York do enact as follows. (*e*) The members of an incorporated company other than its officers. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

commonance† (kom′ǫn-ąns), *n.* [< ML. *communantia*, < *communa*, a common: see *common, n.* and *v.*, and *-ance*.] In *law*, the commoners or tenants, or tenants and inhabitants, who have the right of common or of commoning in open field. Properly *communance*.

commoner (kom′ǫn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *comoner, comyner, cumuner*, a partaker, a citizen, a councilor, < *comonen*, common, partake: see *common, v.*] **1.** One of the common people; a member of the commonalty.

Doubt not the *commoners*, for whom we stand,
But they, upon their ancient malice, will
Forget, with the least cause, these his new honours.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1.

Their [royal troops'] munitions, armour, treasure, and ordnance were actually in the hands of the *commoners*; when, unhappily for their cause, instead of improving their advantage, these peasant soldiers began to rifle the booty. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

Specifically—**2.** A person inferior in rank to the nobility; one of the commons.

All below them [the peers], even their children, were *commoners*, and in the eye of the law equal to each other.
Hallam.

The only distinction that the law of England knows is the distinction between peer and *commoner*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 307.

3. A member of the British House of Commons.

[The difference] between a representing *commoner* in his publick calling and the same person in common life.
Swift.

4†. A member of a common council; a common-councilman.

That the worthy men graunte no yefte [gift] of the comyn gader w‡out the aduise of the xlviij. *comyners*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

5. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.*—**6.** A student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, not dependent on the foundation for support, but paying for his board and eating at the common table: corresponding to a *pensioner* at Cambridge.—**7.** One who boards in commons.—**8†.** A prostitute.

A *commoner* o' the camp. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

9†. A partaker; one sharing with another.

Cumuner [var. *comynere*] of that glorye.
Wyclif, 1 Pet. v. 1 (Oxf.).

Lewis . . . resolved to be a *commoner* with them in weal or woe. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 196.

Gentleman commoner, a member of the highest class of commoners at the University of Oxford in England.—**Great commoner**, a title applied to the first William Pitt (Lord Chatham) and to W. E. Gladstone, on account of their preeminence in debate and influence as members of the British House of Commons.

commoney (kom′ǫn-i), *n.* [< *common* + *-ey*[2].] One of a common kind of playing-marbles.

Inquiring whether he had won any alley tors or *commoneys* lately (both of which I understand to be a particular species of marbles much prized by the youth of this town). *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

commonise, *v.* See *commonize*.

commonition† (kom-ǫ-nish′ǫn), *n.* [< L. *commonitio(n-)*, < *commonēre*, pp. *commonitus*, put in mind, remind, < *com-* (intensive) + *monēre*, advise, put in mind: see *monish, admonish*, etc., and cf. *monition, admonition*.] An admonition or warning; an advertisement. *Bailey.*

commonitive† (ko-mon′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *commonitus*, pp. of *commonere*, admonish (see *commonition*), + *-ive*.] Warning; monitory.

Whose cross was only commemorative and *commonitive*.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 14.

commonitory† (ko-mon′i-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *commonitorius*, < *commonitor*, admonisher, < L. *commonere*, admonish: see *commonition*.] Giving admonition; monitory.

Letters *commonitory*, exhortatory, and of correction.
Becket, Letter to the King, in Foxe's Martyrs.

commonize (kom′ǫn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commonized*, ppr. *commonizing*. [< *common* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make common. [Rare.]

There being a movement in favor of enameling wood, because from the expensiveness of the process it is not likely to be *commonised* by use in hotels, bar-rooms and railroad stations, as hard woods have been.
Art Age, IV. 43.

II. *intrans.* To eat at a table in common: same as *common, v. i.*, 4. [Rare.]

About eight o'clock he [the medieval undergraduate] *commonizes* with a Paris man . . . who has an admirable mode of cooking omelettes, which makes his company much sought after at breakfast time.
A. Lang, Historical Descrip. of Oxford.

Also spelled *commonise*.

common-lawyer (kom-ǫn-lâ′yėr), *n.* One versed in the common law.

commonly (kom′ǫn-li), *adv.* [< ME. *comounli, comunliche*, etc.; < *common* + *-ly*[2].] In a common manner. (*a*†) Together; in common.

Thei myȝten not dwel *comounli* [var. *in comyn*, Purv.].
Wyclif, Gen. xiii. 6 (Oxf.).

(*b*†) Jointly; familiarly.

As he thereon stood gazing, he might see
The blessed Angels to and fro descend, . . .
As *commonly* as frend does with his frend.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 56.

(*c*) Usually; generally; ordinarily; for the most part: as, confirmed habits *commonly* continue through life.

Nobility of birth *commonly* abateth industry.
Bacon, Nobility.

Men . . . *commonly* know their own opinions, but are often ignorant of their own principles.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 184.

commonness (kom′ǫn-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being common; frequent occurrence; frequency.

commonplace (kom′ǫn-plās), *n.* and *a.* [< *common* + *place*, a general heading or rule (see *common place*, under *common*, *a.*), with extension of meaning according to other senses of *common*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A memorandum of something that is likely to be again referred to; a fact or quotation or argument that is or may be made useful in one or another way or in a variety of ways, and so is made note of for handy use.

Whatever in my small reading occurs concerning this our fellow-creature [the ass], I do never fail to set it down by way of *commonplace*.
Swift, Mechanical Operations of the Spirit (Ord MS.).

Nor can we excuse an author if his page does not tempt us to copy passages into our *commonplaces*, for quotation, proverbs, meditation, or other uses.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 131.

2. A well-known, customary, or obvious remark; a trite or uninteresting saying.

It is a *commonplace* that writers who possess a combination of brilliant qualities are by no means the best judges of what constitutes their chief strength.
Quarterly Rev.

It is a *common-place* indeed to assert that the order of the universe remains the same, however our impressions may change in regard to it.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 69.

3. Anything occurring frequently or habitually; anything of ordinary or usual character; especially, anything that is so common as to be uninteresting; such common things collectively.

Thou unassuming *Commonplace*
Of Nature, with that homely face,
And yet with something of a grace,
Which Love makes for thee!
Wordsworth, To the Same Flower [Daisy].

He was a frontless, arrogant, decorous slip of the *common-place*; conceited, inane, insipid.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

II. *a.* **1.** Not novel or striking; trite; hackneyed: as, a *commonplace* remark.

Some trite, *commonplace* sentence, to prove the value and fleetness of time. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

2. Ordinary; common; uninteresting; without originality or marked individuality: as, a *commonplace* person.

Harvey, . . . however, professes to be quite a *commonplace* philosopher. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 137.

Commonplace people are only *commonplace* from character, and no position affects that.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 31.

commonplace (kom′ǫn-plās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commonplaced*, ppr. *commonplacing*. [< *commonplace*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To enter particulars regarding in a commonplace-book.

Collecting and *commonplacing* an universal history.
Felton.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in commonplace statements.

For the good that comes of particular and select committees and commissions, I need not *commonplace*.
Bacon, To King James.

commonplace-book (kom′ǫn-plās-bůk), *n.* A book in which things especially to be remembered or referred to are recorded methodically.

Your *commonplace-book*—where stray jokes and pilfered witticisms are kept with as much method as the ledger of the lost and stolen office. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

commonplaceness (kom′ǫn-plās-nes), *n.* The quality of being commonplace or trite and uninteresting.

The naïve *commonplaceness* of feeling in all matrimonial transactions, in spite of the gloss which the operatic methods of courtship threw about them, was a source of endless amusement. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xix.

Our Vicar . . . happens to be rather drowsy and even depressing in the monotony of his *commonplaceness*.
W. Black, Phaeton, xix.

commons (kom′ǫnz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *comons*, *comouns*, *comyns*, pl. of *comon*, etc.: see *common*, *n.*] **1.** The people; especially, the common people as distinguished from their rulers or a ruling class; hence, the mean; the vulgar; the rabble.

The left *comouns* folowid the arke.
Wyclif, Josh. vi. 9 (Oxf.).

Thanne come there a kyng knyȝthod hym ladde,
Miȝt of the *comunes* made hym to regne.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 113.

What comyn folke is so mighty, so strong in the felde, as the *comyns* of England?
English State Papers (1515), quoted in Froude's Hist. [Eng., I. 27.

Specifically—**2.** The freemen of England as organized in their early shires, municipalities, and guilds; the represented people.

The three estates of clergy, lords, and *commons* finally emerge as the political constituents of the nation, or, in their parliamentary form, as the lords spiritual and temporal and the *commons*. This familiar formula in either shape bears the impress of history. The term *commons* is not in itself an appropriate expression for the third estate; it does not signify primarily the simple freemen, the plebs, but the plebs organised and combined in corporate communities, in a particular way for particular purposes. The *commons* are the "communitates" or "universitates," the organised bodies of freemen of the shires and towns; and the estate of the *commons* is the "communitas communitatum," the general body into which for the purpose of parliament those communities are combined. The term, then, as descriptive of the class of men which is neither noble nor clerical, is drawn from the political vocabulary, and does not represent any primary distinction of class. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 185.

3. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Dominion of Canada, the lower house of Parliament, consisting in both instances of the commoners chosen by the people as their representatives; the House of Commons. This title was also given to the lower branch of the legislature of North Carolina from 1776 to 1868.—**4.** Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table or in the same hall; also, a college ordinary; food or fare in general.

I knewe neure cardynal that he ne cam fro the pope,
And we clerkes, whan they come for her [their] *comunes* payeth,
For her pelure and her palfreyes mete.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 412.

Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant.
Dryden.

Most of . . . [the elders] were not present at this first commencement, and dined at the college with the scholars' ordinary *commons*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 105.

Commons, . . . the students' daily rations, either of meat in hall, or of bread and butter for breakfast and tea.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 41.

Doctors' Commons, the familiar name of the buildings, erected in 1568, formerly occupied by the College of Advocates in London, where the civilians, or proctors and professors (doctors) of the civil law, used to common together. The buildings, situated near St. Paul's Cathedral, included a court-house for the ecclesiastical courts and the principal registry of wills for England. They were taken down in 1867, and the registry of wills was finally established in Somerset House in 1874.

Doctors' Commons, which had dwelt before in Paternoster Row or at the Queen's Head, under the auspices of Dr. Henry Harvey, built itself a new home, with hall and library and plate, and privileges for importing wine.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 325.

Short commons, insufficient fare; scant diet; small allowance.

There were which grudged that others had too much and they too little, the Grecian widows *shorter commons* than the Hebrews. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

Very welcome seemed the generous meal, after a week of suffering, exposure, and *short commons*.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 34.

To be in commons with, to feed with; share with.

Thy melancholy cat, that keeps thy study, *with* whom thou *art in commons*, and dost feed on rats.
Shirley, The Wedding, iv. 3.

common-sense (kom′ǫn-sens′), *a.* [Attrib. use of the phrase *common sense:* see *common*, *a.*] Characterized by common or good sense: as, he took a *common-sense* view of the question. See *common sense*, under *common*, *a.*—**Syn.** *Intelligent*, etc. See *sensible*.

commonsensible (kom-ǫn-sen′si-bl), *a.* [< *common-sense*, *a.*, + *-ible*.] Having or manifesting common or good sense; intelligent; discriminating: as, a *commonsensible* person or opinion. [Colloq.]

commonty[1] (kom′ǫn-ti), *n.*; pl. *commonties* (-tiz). [Also formerly *commenty;* < ME. *comunety*, *comounte*, < OF. *communite:* see *community*.] **1†.** Community.

No man shall make yates or gapes in the common feild, upon the corne or grasse of his neighbors, but by the consent of [the] *commonty*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 434.

2†. The commonalty; the common people.

The morowe erly wolde he ride toward the plain of Salisbery, where-as the *comounte* of the peple sholde assemble. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 574.

God graunt the nobilitie hir to serue and loue,
With all the whole *commontie* as doth them behoue.
Udall, Roister Doister, v. 6.

3. In *Scots law*, a piece of land belonging to two or more common proprietors, and in general burdened with sundry inferior rights of servitude, such as feal and divot, etc.; a common.

commonty[2]† (kom′ǫn-ti), *n.* A corruption of *comedy*.

Is not a *commonty* a Christmas gambol, or a tumbling-trick? *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

commonweal (kom′ǫn-wēl′), *n.* [< ME *comon wele*, *comyn weele*, etc.; < *common* + *weal*[1].] **1.** The public good; the common welfare of the nation or community.

The *comyn weele*, welfare, and prosperite of the seid cite, accordynge to the kynges lawes, alwey kept and forseyn.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 407.

We are to consider who participate directly or indirectly in legislation and deliberation for the *commonweal*.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 315.

2. A commonwealth; the body politic; a community. [Now little used.]

An order expressly or secretly agreed upon touching the manner of their [men's] union in living together . . . we call the Law of a *Commonweal*, the very soul of a politic body, the parts whereof are by law animated, held together, and set on work in such actions as the common good requireth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

So kind a father of the *commonweal*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Many excellent books hath this man . . . [Isaac Casabonas] set forth, to the great benefite and utility of the *Common-Weale* of learning. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 42.

commonwealth (kom′ǫn-welth′), *n.* [< *common* + *wealth;* equiv. to *commonweal*, the earlier term.] **1.** The whole body of people in a state; the body politic; the public.

You are a good member of the *commonwealth*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2.

'Tis the inclusive spirit that holds bodies together and advances the *commonwealth* of mankind.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 97.

Specifically—**2.** The republican or democratic form of government; a government chosen directly by the people; a republican or democratic state: as, the *commonwealth* of England (which see, below). In the United States, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky are officially styled commonwealths.

Trade flourishes nowhere more than in the free *commonwealths* of Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

For the very essence of monarchy is rule over others; the essence of a *commonwealth* is self-rule; if it takes on itself the rule of others, it becomes a corporate king.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 335.

3. An association of actors who take shares in the receipts, in lieu of salaries.—**The commonwealth of England**, the designation applied officially to the form of government existing in England from the abolition of the monarchy in February, 1649, after the execution of Charles I., till the establishment of the protectorate under Cromwell in December, 1653, but often loosely used of the whole interval from the death of Charles I. to the restoration of Charles II. in May, 1660. During the former period, or that of the real commonwealth, the government was vested in a Council of State composed of members of the House of Commons, and the House of Lords was abolished.

commonwealth's-man (kom′ǫn-welths′măn), *n.* **1†.** One who is devoted to the interests of the commonwealth. *N. E. D.*

These . . . degenerating from the nobilitie and vertue of their ancestors, become of *common-wealth's-men* common-woes-men. *T. Scott*, Belg. Pismire, p. 28.

2. One who favored the English commonwealth.

Thomas Parnell was the son of a *Commonwealth's-man* of the same name. *Johnson*, Parnell.

commorance, commorancy (kom′ǭ-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [< *commorant:* see *-ance*, *-ancy*.] In *law*, a dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; the abiding in or inhabiting of a place.

Commorancy consists in usually lying there.
Blackstone, Com., iv. 19.

commorant (kom′ǭ-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *commoran(t-)s*, ppr. of *commorari*, abide, sojourn, < *com-* (intensive) + *morari*, stay, delay, < *mora*, delay. See *demur*.] **I.** *a.* Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting: now only in legal phraseology.

He was *commorant* in the university.
Quoted in *Bacon's* Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. iii.

The Italian and also most strangers that are *commorant* in Italy doe alwaies at their meales use a little forke [1608].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 106.

II.† *n.* [ML. *commorans in villa*.] In the University of Cambridge, England, a graduate resident within the precincts of the university and a member of the senate, but not belonging to a college.

Rabbi Jacob, a Jew born, whom I remember for a long time a *commorant* in the University.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 10.

commoration† (kom-ǭ-rā′shǫn), *n.* [< L. *commoratio(n-)*, < *commorari*, pp. *commoratus*, abide: see *commorant*.] A staying, tarrying, or sojourning: as, "his *commoration* among them," *Bp. Hall*.

commorient† (ko-mō′ri-ent), *a.* [< L. *commorien(t-)s*, ppr. of *commori*, die together or at the same time, < *com-*, together, + *mori*, die.] Dying at the same time.

Commorient fates and times.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., p. 86.

commorse† (ko-môrs′), *n.* [Formed on the model of *remorse*.] Compassion; pity; sympathy.

Yet doth calamity attract *commorse*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, i. 46.

commos (kom′os), *n.*; pl. *commoi* (-oi). [Gr. κομμός, a lamenting song, a beating of the breast in lamentation, orig. a striking, < κόπτειν, strike.

Cf. *comma*, of same ult. origin.] In *anc. Gr. tragedy*, a song or choric passage sung by an actor from the stage in alternation with the chorus, and expressive of sorrow or lamentation.

commote[1] (ko-mōt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commoted*, ppr. *commoting*. [< L. *commotus*, pp. of *commovere*, move, disturb: see *commove*, *commotion*.] To commove; disturb; stir up; throw into commotion. [Rare.]

It was incidental to the closeness of relationship into which we had brought ourselves, that an unfriendly state of feeling could not occur between any two members [of the Brook Farm Community] without the whole society being more or less *commoted* and made uncomfortable thereby. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 165.

commote[2]†, **commot**†, *n.* [< W. *cwmwd*, mod. W. *cwmmwd*, neighborhood, locality.] In Wales, a territorial and administrative division, usually smaller than a cantred. Sometimes used as if synonymous with a seigniory, lordship, or manor.

They [the Cantreves] were subdiuided into their Cymedeu or *Commots*. *Speed*, England, i. 7.

commotion (kọ-mō′shọn), *n.* [= F. *commotion*, OF. *comocion* = Pr. *commocio* = Sp. *conmoción* = Pg. *commoção* = It. *commozione*, < L. *commotio(n-)*, < *commovere*, pp. *commotus*, move, displace, agitate, disturb: see *commove*.] **1.** A violent movement or agitation: as, the *commotion* of the sea.

From each hand with speed retired,
Where erst was thickest fight, the angelic throng,
And left large field, unsafe within the wind
Of such *commotion*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 310.

Hence—**2.** Tumult of people; political or social disturbance; turbulence; disorder; sedition; insurrection.

When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. Luke xxi. 9.

The like *Commotion* of the Commons was at the same Time also in Cambridgeshire. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 139.

3. Mental agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; excitement.

Kingdom'd Achilles in *commotion* rages.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

He could not debate anything without some *commotion*. *Clarendon.*

commotioner† (kọ-mō′shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *commotion* + *-er*[1].] One who excites commotion.

A dangerous *commotioner*. *Bacon*, Obs. on a Libel.

That ordinary *commotioner*, the lie,
Is father of most quarrels in this climate.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 1.

commotive (kọ-mō′tiv), *a.* [= It. *commotivo*, < ML. *commotivus*, serving to excite or disturb, < L. *commotus*: see *commote*[1] and *-ive*.] Subject to commotion; disturbed; agitated. [Rare.]

Th' Eternall, knowing
The Seas *commotiue* and inconstant flowing,
Thus curbed her.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

commove (kọ-möv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commoved*, ppr. *commoving*. [< ME. *commoeven*, *commeven* = OF. *commuver*, F. *commouvoir* = Sp. *conmover* = Pg. *commover* = It. *commuovere*, *commovere*, < L. *commovere*, move, displace, agitate, disturb, < *com-*, together, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To put in motion; disturb; agitate; unsettle; throw into commotion. [Rare.]

He who has seen the sea *commoved* with a great hurricane thinks of it very differently from him who has seen it only in a calm. *The Century*, XXVII. 189.

★**communal** (kom′ụ-nal), *a.* [= G. *communal-* (in comp.) = Dan. *kommunal*, < F. *communal* = Pr. *comunal* = Sp. *comunal* = It. *comunale*, < ML. *communalis*, < *communa*, *communia*, a commune: see *commune*[2] and *common*, *n.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a commune; belonging to the people of a commune: as, *communal* organization; *communal* land.

The system of *communal* tenure, it must be admitted, was hostile to permanent or even transient improvement, because it left the personal advantage of outlay on such land insecure. *Thorold Rogers*, Work and Wages, p. 91.

Did the primitive *communal* ownership survive, there would survive the primitive *communal* control of the uses to be made of land by individuals or by groups of them. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 86.

The year 1200 may be regarded as the date at which the *communal* constitution of London was completed. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 803.

2. Communistic. See *communalism*.

They bought at Nauvoo houses sufficient to accommodate them, but very little land, renting such farms as they needed. They lived there on a *communal* system, and ate in a great dining room. *Nordhoff*, Communistic Societies of the U. S.

communalism (kom′ụ-nal-izm), *n.* [< F. *communalisme*, < *communal*, communal, + *-isme*, *-ism*.] The theory of government by communes or corporations of towns and districts, adopted by many republicans in France and elsewhere; the doctrine that every commune, or at least every important city commune, should be virtually an independent state in itself, and the nation merely a federation of such states.

The movement in favor of the autonomy of Paris is an old one, and has been supported by many able and respectable Frenchmen. One in favor of the movement is, however, properly called a communalist, and not a communist, and the movement itself is *communalism*—not communism. *R. T. Ely*, French and German Socialism, p. 21.

There were several Socialist journals, all of which advocated Bakunin's programme, Anarchy or *Communalism*; that is to say, the absolute independence of each commune. *Orpen*, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 234.

communalist (kom′ụ-nal-ist), *n.* [< F. *communaliste*, < *communal*, communal, + *-iste*, -ist.] One who believes in or advocates communalism.

communalistic (kom″ụ-na-lis′tik), *a.* [< *communalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of communalism: as, *communalistic* doctrines.

communard (kom′ụ-närd), *n.* [F. *communard*, < *commune* (see *commune of Paris* (*b*), under *commune*[2]) + *-ard*, in a depreciatory sense.] One who advocates government by communes; a communalist; especially, a member or supporter of the Paris commune of 1871.

The federal republic has always been the favorite ideal of the Democrats of Spain and of the *Communards* of Paris. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 5.

commune[1] (kọ-mūn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *communed*, ppr. *communing*. [< F. *communier* (only in sense 2) (cf. OF. *comunier*, > the older E. verb *common*, where the accent has regularly receded), < L. *communicare*, share, impart, LL. also make common or base (LL. and ML. also receive the communion), < *communis*, common: see *common*, *v.*, and *communicate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To converse; talk together familiarly; impart ideas and sentiments mutually; interchange thoughts or feelings.

There I will meet with thee, and I will *commune* with thee. Ex. xxv. 22.

If you could but learn to *commune* with your own hearts, and know what noble company you can make them, you would little regard the elegance and splendours of the worthless. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxiii.

2. To partake of the eucharist or Lord's supper; receive the communion: a common use of the word in America and in Wales.

To *commune* under both kinds. *Bp. Burnet.*

II.† *trans.* To cause to partake of the eucharist. *Gesta Romanorum.*

commune[1] (kom′ūn), *n.* [< *commune*[1], *v.*] Familiar interchange of ideas or sentiments; communion; intercourse; friendly conversation.

A Spirit seemed
To stand beside him— . . .
Held *commune* with him. *Shelley*, Alastor.

Days of happy *commune*. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxvi.

commune[2] (kom′ūn), *n.* [= Dan. *kommune*, < F. *commune*, < ML. *communa*, *communia*, a community, territorial district: see *common*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** In general, a community organized for the protection and promotion of local interests, and subordinate to the state; the government or governing body of such a community.

In 1070, the citizens of Mans established a sworn confederacy, which they called *commune*, in order to oppose the oppressions of Godfrey of Mayenne. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xcv.

Apart from the government by Roman officials, every province appears to have had, at least under the empire, a provincial assembly or diet of its own (concilium or *commune*), and these diets are interesting as the first attempts at representative assemblies. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 885.

"The *commune* of Florence," said Villani, "lost in these two years" (for the famine, beginning in 1328, lasted into the year 1330) "more than sixty thousand florins of gold in the support of the people." *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 210.

The monastery has through all the ages been at its best a private *commune*, carrying down a primitive custom by means of a religious enthusiasm. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 4.

Specifically—**2.** The smallest administrative division of France, governed in its local affairs by a mayor and municipal council; a municipality or township. In the country a commune sometimes embraces a number of villages. Similar administrative divisions so named exist in Italy, Belgium, etc. **3.** The people or body of citizens of a commune.—**4.** In Russia, the community of peasants in a village. See *mir*.—**The commune of Paris.** (*a*) A revolutionary committee which took the place of the municipality of Paris in the French revolution of 1789, and soon usurped the supreme authority in the state. It was suppressed by the Convention in 1794. (*b*) A committee or body of communalists who in 1871 ruled over Paris for a brief period after the retirement of the German troops, but were suppressed, after severe fighting and much damage to the city, by troops under the authority of the National Assembly of France. See *communalism*.

commune[3]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *common*.

commune bonum (ko-mū′nē bō′num). [L.: *commune*, neut. of *communis*, common; *bonum*, a good thing: see *common*, *a.*, *bona*, and *boon*[3].] A common good; a benefit to all; a matter of mutual or general advantage.

communer[1] (kọ-mū′nėr), *n.* One who communes or communicates.

communer[2] (kom′ụ-nėr), *n.* [< *commune*[2], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] A member of a commune; a communalist.

The popular school is to be maintained by the Gemeinde, or commune, and the *communers* have not in general found themselves able to forego the income from school fees. *Science*, VIII. 593.

communicability (kọ-mū″ni-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *communicabilité*, etc.; as *communicable* (see *-bility*).] **1.** The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted, as by contact or intercourse.

The question of the contagiousness of cerebro-spinal fever remains still unsettled, but the weight of authority appears to be in favour of the theory of the *communicability* of the disease. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 11.

2. In *logic*, capability of being common to several things. Thus, the characteristics of the sun, though peculiar to that luminary, possess *communicability*, inasmuch as there might be two suns.

communicable (kọ-mū′ni-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *communicable* = Sp. *comunicable* = Pg. *communicavel* = It. *comunicabile*, < ML. *communicabilis*, < L. *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] **1.** Capable of being communicated. (*a*) Capable of being imparted; transferable; conferable (upon): as, *communicable* ideas, news, etc.

Eternal life is *communicable* to all. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 20.

Things not reveal'd which the invisible King,
Only Omniscient, hath suppress'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heaven.
Milton, P. L., vii. 124.

(*b*) Contagious; infectious.

Manners are very *communicable*; men catch them from each other. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

(*c*) Able to impart or communicate ideas; commonly understood.

Vulgar instruction requiring also vulgar and *communicable* termes, not clerkly or vncouthe as are all these of the Greeke and Latine languages. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133

2. Communicative; ready to converse or impart information.

Be *communicable* with your friends. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

Perhaps Sir Hugo would have been *communicable* enough without that kind motive. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda.

communicableness (kọ-mū′ni-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being communicable.

The antient Hebrew had the same Fortune that the Greek and Latin Tongues had, to fall from being naturally spoken any where, to lose their general *Communicableness* and Vulgarity, and to become only School and Book-Languages. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 60.

communicably (kọ-mū′ni-ka-bli), *adv.* In a communicable manner; with communication.

★**communicant** (kọ-mū′ni-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= G. Dan. *kommunikant*, n., = F. *communicant* = Sp. It. *comunicante* = Pg. *communicante*, < L. *communican(t-)s*, ppr. of *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] **I.** *a.* Communicating; imparting. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who communicates at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament at the celebration of the eucharist.

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly *communicant*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons.

communicantes (kọ-mū-ni-kan′tēz), *n.* [So called from the first word, L. *communicantes*, pl. of *communican(t-)s*, ppr. of *communicare*, communicate.] In the Roman canon of the mass, the prayer following the commemoration or memento of the living, and containing the commemoration of the saints. Also called *infra actionem*.

communicate (kọ-mū′ni-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *communicated*, ppr. *communicating*. [< L. *communicatus*, pp. of *communicare* (> It. *comunicare*, etc.: see *common*, *v.*), impart, share, make common, commune (hence ult. E. *commune*[1], *v.*, and *common*, *v.*), < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give to another as a partaker; bestow or confer in joint possession; impart knowledge or a share of: as, to *communicate* intelligence, news, opinions,

or facts; to *communicate* a disease: with *to* (formerly *with*) before the person receiving.

Their opinion is, that such secrete and holy things as they are should not rashly and imprudently be *communicated with* the common people. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 253.

It was my hap to see his book in a learned Gentlemans hand, . . . who very kindly *communicated* the same *to* me for a little space. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 74.

He *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the Lord Digby. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, viii. § 180.

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

They read all they would *communicate to* their hearers. *Watts.*

2†. To share in or participate; have in common.

To thousands that *communicate* our loss. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

After much stirre, Almagro and Picarro became friends and agreed to *communicate* Purses and Titles. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 867.

3. To administer the eucharist or communion to.

There is infinitely more reason why infants may be *communicated* than why they may not be baptized. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 137.

The chalice should never have turn-over lips, which are extremely liable to cause accident in *communicating* the faithful. *F. G. Lee.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Communicate, Impart.* These words agree in expressing the sharing of something with another, generally something not concrete, as information, news, hope, fears. *Impart* may be used of things concrete, as food. As to things intangible, *communicate* is the more general, and *impart* expresses more of the idea of sharing or intimacy. We may *communicate* unconsciously; we *impart* by intention.

Good, the more
Communicated, more abundant grows. *Milton*, P. L., v. 72.

He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise. Luke iii. 11.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have a share; take part; participate: followed by *in*, formerly also by *with*, before the thing shared.

The place itself . . . did afterward *communicate in* the benefits sent from the Lord. 2 Mac. v. 20.

Ye have well done, that ye did *communicate with* my affliction. Phil. iv. 14.

2. To have a connecting passage or means of transition; have communication: said of things, and generally followed by *with*: as, the lake *communicates with* the sea by means of the river.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals which all *communicate with* one another. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

The houses *communicate*. *Johnson.*

3. To have or hold intercourse or interchange of thoughts: said of persons.

But in dear words of human speech
We two *communicate* no more. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

4. To partake of the Lord's supper or communion: used absolutely or followed by *with*.

It does not appear that he was ever formally reconciled to the Church of Rome, but he certainly had scruples about *communicating with* the Church of England. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

In the Fourth Lateran Council, it was decreed that any believer should *communicate* at least once a year—at Easter. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 10.

communicate† (kọ-mū′ni-kāt), *a.* [L. *communicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Communicated; shared. *Bacon.*—**2.** Communicative.

That every man, after the measure of his faith, shuld be brotherly *communicat* with his neighbors, and distribute vnto them that thing he hath learned. *Calvin*, Four Sermons, i.

communication (kọ-mū-ni-kā′shọn), *n.* [= D. *kommunikatie* = Dan. *kommunikation*, < F. *communication* = Sp. *comunicación* = Pg. *communicação* = It. *comunicazione*, < L. *communicatio(n-)*, < *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] **1.** The act of communicating. (*a*†) A conference; a joint deliberation.

The Alderman and his Bredern shall assemble in their Halle, and dryncke; and there haue a curteys *Communycacion* for the weele of the seid Gilde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

(*b*†) An act done in common with others; a joint transaction.

That euery brother and suster be gouerned and reuled be the Aldirman and maistres in ridyngge, and alle othere *communicacouns* leful nedeful and spedeful for the Fraternite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 450.

(*c*) The act of imparting, conferring, or bestowing: as, the *communication* of secrets. (*d*) The act of sharing or participating.

They who have the true taste of conversation enjoy themselves in a *communication* of each other's excellencies. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 422.

(*e*) Participation in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

All by communicating of one, become, as to that *communication*, one. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ix.

2. Interchange of thoughts, opinions, or information by speech or writing.

Use no French, but mere English, to the French in all *communication* whatsoever. *Camden*, Remains, Languages.

In the way of argument . . . and friendly *communication*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

3†. Association; companionship; intercourse.

Evil *communications* [revised version, "company doth"] corrupt good manners. 1 Cor. xv. 33.

4. Means of communicating; the way and the means of passing from place to place, as a strait or channel between seas or lakes, a road between cities or settlements, a gallery between apartments in a house or a fortification, the route by which an army communicates with its base of operations, etc.

While the main body of Meade's army was marching southward to meet Lee at Culpepper, Lee was moving rapidly northward on parallel roads to lay hold of Meade's *communications*. *W. Swinton*, Army of the Potomac, p. 378.

5. That which is communicated or imparted; information or intelligence imparted by speech or writing; a document or message imparting information.—**6.** In *rhet.*, a figure by which a speaker or writer represents his hearer or reader as participating in his sentiments, by the use of the pronoun *we* instead of *I* or *you*.—**Privileged communication**, in *law*: (*a*) A communication between such persons or under such circumstances that it involves no liability for defamation, except where express malice is shown. (*b*) A communication between such persons or under such circumstances that it is not a matter of right to prove it as an admission by calling the receiver of it as a witness. Also called *confidential communication*.

communication-plate (kọ-mū-ni-kā′shọn-plāt), *n.* In *Polyzoa*, one of the perforated partitions or incomplete septa between contiguous cells or zoœcia of the cœnœcium; a rosette-plate.

communication-valve (kọ-mū-ni-kā′shọn-valv), *n.* A valve in the steam-pipe which connects the boiler with the cylinder of a steam-engine.

communicative (kọ-mū′ni-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *communicatif* = Pr. *comunicatiu* = Sp. It. *comunicativo* = Pg. *communicativo*, < ML. *communicativus*, < L. *communicatus*, pp. of *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] **1.** Inclined to communicate or confer; ready to impart; liberal: as, to be mutually *communicative* of benefits.

The love God requires of us is an operative, material, and *communicative* love. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 70.

They deserve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profession [gardening]. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense.

2. Disposed to impart or disclose knowledge, facts, or opinions; free in communicating; not reserved; open; talkative.

Mr. Boswell's frankness and gaiety made everybody *communicative*. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

3. Disposed to communion with others.

The Morning and Evening Order began, like the Breviary, with the Lord's Prayer: but the *communicative* spirit of the Reformation, where the ministry of the Church was concerned, was shown at once even in this point. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

4. Adapted or intended for communicating.

It cannot be doubted that, in the first stages of *communicative* expression, all these three [gesture, grimace, utterance] were used together, each for the particular purposes which it was best calculated to serve. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

5†. Capable of being communicated; communicable.

That beauty was too *communicative* and divine a thing to be made a property, and confined to one at once. *Shaftesbury*, Characteristics (ed. 1732), p. 196.

communicatively (kọ-mū′ni-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a communicative manner; by communication. *Milton.*

The manifestation of his glory shall arise to us; we shall have it *communicatively*. *Goodwin*, Works, III. iii. 115.

communicativeness (kọ-mū′ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve; talkativeness.

I was courteously received by a worthy old housekeeper, who, with the civility and *communicativeness* of her order, showed me the interior of the house. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 334.

communicator (kọ-mū′ni-kā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *communicator*, < L. *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] One who or that which communicates. *Boyle.*

communicatory (kọ-mū′ni-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *communicatoire* = Sp. *comunicatorio*, < ML. *communicatorius*, < LL. *communicator*: see *communicator*.] Imparting knowledge. *Barrow.*—**Communicatory letters.** See *commendatory letters*, under *commendatory*.

communio (kọ-mū′ni-ō), *n.* [L. (LL.) *communio*: see *communion*.] An anthem in the Roman missal, said by the celebrant after he has taken the ablutions. In the Mozarabic rite it is sung by the choir. Originally it was sung between the verses of a psalm as a communion anthem while the people were ★communicating. See *communion*.

communion (kọ-mū′nyọn), *n.* [< late ME. *communyone* = F. *communion* = Pr. *comunion*, *comunion* = Sp. *comunión* = Pg. *communhão* = It. *comunione* = D. *communie* = G. *communion* = Dan. *kommunion* = Sw. *communion*, < L. *communio(n-)*, common participation, LL. communion in eccl. sense, < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.*, and *commune*[1], *v.*] **1.** Participation in something, especially in ideas and sentiments held in common; hence, fellowship; concord; association.

What *communion* hath light with darkness? 2 Cor. vi. 14.

Yet [thou], so pleased,
Canst raise thy creature to what highth thou wilt
Of union or *communion*, deified. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 429.

2. Intercourse between two or more persons; interchange of thoughts or interests; communication.

The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

They eat, they drink, and in *communion* sweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton*, P. L., v. 637.

3. Union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; religious fellowship: as, members in full *communion*.

Bare *communion* with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South.*

He desired the prayers of those whom he calls the people of God, meaning Mr. Gifford's little congregation, and the handful of persons within his circuit who were in *communion* with them. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 29.

4. A body of Christians who have one common faith, but not necessarily ecclesiastical union; a religious denomination.

A general history of the Eastern *Communion* is a thing which does not exist. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 6.

5. The act of partaking of the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; also, the elements of the eucharist.

Of the several names by which the supper of the Lord has been distinguished, that of the holy *communion* is the one which the Church of England has adopted. *Eden*, Churchman's Theol. Dict., p. 102.

6†. Common action; common consent; public act.

Men . . . served and praised God by *communion* and in public manner. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Close communion, among Baptists, communion in the Lord's supper with Baptists only: a practice based on the belief that all who have not received baptism by immersion are in reality unbaptized, and hence not entitled to communion. Those who hold this belief are called *close-communion* Baptists, or *close-communionists*, in distinction from another class of Baptists opposed to it, and hence called *open-communionists*. The former prevail in the United States, and the latter in Great Britain.—**Communion anthem** or **hymn**, an anthem or hymn sung after the canon or prayer of consecration and before or during the communion of priest and people. In the early church, when all the faithful not under discipline communicated as a rule every Sunday, several psalms or hymns with antiphons seem to have been sung at this time. Survivals of this are seen in the Western *communio* and in the *koinonikon* of the Greek Church. The 34th psalm was especially thus used in primitive times, and its eighth verse as an antiphon, "O taste and see," as also in the Mozarabic liturgy. In the Anglican Prayer-book of 1549 the Agnus is directed to be sung during the communion of the people. In the American Prayer-book a hymn immediately follows the canon.—**Communion elements**, the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—**Communion in one kind.** See *half-communion*.—**Communion office**, a liturgical form appointed for the administration of the holy eucharist or Lord's supper.—**Holy communion**, the Lord's supper; the eucharist. See *Lord*.—**Open communion**, among Baptists, communion with other Christians than those who have received baptism by immersion. See *close communion*, above.

=**Syn. 1.** Fellowship, converse, intercourse, unity, concord, agreement.

communionable (kọ-mū′nyọn-a-bl), *a.* [< *communion* + *-able*.] Capable of, or open to, communion. *Is. Taylor*, Spirit of Hebrew Poetry, p. 24.

communional (kọ-mū′nyọn-al), *a.* [< *communion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a communion: as, "*communional* sympathy," *Hamilton*.

communion-cloth (kọ-mū′nyọn-klôth), *n.* A cloth for covering the communion-table at the time of the service.

communion-cup (kọ-mū′nyọn-kup), *n.* A vessel used for the wine of the communion; a chalice. After the Reformation this name was substituted for *chalice* in the Protestant churches of England, and the cup was carefully made different in appearance from the old chalice, especially in the form of the bowl, in the absence of the knop, and in having a cover, instead of the paten, fitting the top of the bowl. It is now made in many forms. See cut under *chalice*.

communion-rail (kọ-mū′nyọn-rāl), *n.* Same as *altar-rail*.

communion-table (kọ-mū′nyọn-tā′bl), *n.* The table at or near which the communicants sit or kneel to partake of the Lord's supper, or on which the bread and wine are placed for distribution.

communism (kom′ū-nizm), *n.* [< F. *communisme*, < *commun*, common, + *-isme*: see *common*, *commune*[2], *n.*, and *-ism*.] 1. An economic system, or theory, which rests upon the total or partial abolition of the right of private property, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. The right of the state to control the means of production, and also the distribution and consumption of the products of industry, is in general especially emphasized by the advocates of the theory. In some communistic schemes the right of the individual to the control of his own labor is also denied, each one being required to do that which is most advantageous to the community as a whole. Such theories, differing in details, have frequently been advanced — by Plato in his "Republic," by Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia," and in recent times by many writers — and have not infrequently been carried into execution on a small scale, as in the Oneida Community. See *community*.

Communism, in its ordinary signification, is a system or form of common life in which the right of private or family property is abolished by law, mutual consent, or vow. To this community of goods may be added the disappearance of family life.

Woolsey, Communism and Socialism, p. 1.

Communism is the name that has been given to the schemes of social innovation which have for their starting-point the attempted overthrow of the institution of private property. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 211.

The machinery of *Communism*, like existing social machinery, has to be framed out of existing human nature; and the defects of existing human nature will generate in the one the same evils as in the other.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 41.

2. Communalism. [An improper use.]

communist (kom′ū-nist), *n.* [= D. *communist* = G. Dan. *kommunist*, < F. *communiste* (= Sp. *comunista* = Pg. *communista*), < *commun*, common, + *-iste*: see *common*, *commune*[2], *n.*, and *-ist*.] 1. One who advocates and practises the doctrines of communism.

All *communists* without exception propose that the people as a whole, or some particular division of the people, as a village, or commune, should own all the means of production — land, houses, factories, railroads, canals, etc.; that production should be carried on in common; and that officers, selected in one way or another, should distribute among the inhabitants the fruits of their labor.

R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 35.

Discordant theories range from the doctrines of the *communist*, who would overturn our social structures, to those of the timid, half-hearted believers in our government, who wish to go back to restraints and powers exerted by the monarchs of Europe.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 360.

2. An advocate of communalism; a member of a commune; a communalist. — **Bible Communist.** See *Perfectionist*.

communistic (kom-ū-nis′tik), *a.* [< *communist* + *-ic*.] 1. Relating to communists or communism; according with the principles of communism: as, *communistic* theories; *communistic* arrangements.

No cases of *communistic* holding have as yet been adduced from records of the early period.

D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, p. 39.

2. Communalistic. [An improper use.]

communistically (kom-ū-nis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with communism; in a communistic form or way.

communitarian (kọ-mū-ni-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *community* + *-arian*.] A member of a community; a member of a communistic association; one who believes in the wisdom of community life.

These mendacious rogues [our neighbors] circulated a report that we *communitarians* were exterminated, to the last man, by severing ourselves asunder with the sweep of our own scythes! — and that the world had lost nothing by this little accident.

Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 78.

communition (kom-ū-nish′on), *n.* [< *commune* + *-ition*.] Communion. [Rare.]

"The *communition* of the body of Christ," and "Christ being our life," are such secret glories, that, as the fruition of them is the portion of the other world, so also is the full perception and understanding of them.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 309.

community (kọ-mū′ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *communities* (-tiz). [= OF. *communite*, *communete*, *comunete*, *comonteit*, etc, (> E. *commonty*, the older form), mod. F. *communité* = Pr. *communitat* = Sp. *comunidad* = Pg. *communidade* = It. *comunità*, < L. *communita(t-)s*, fellowship, a sense of fellowship, ML. also a society, a division of people, < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.*, and *commonty*.] 1. Common possession or enjoyment; the holding or sharing of interests, possessions, or privileges in common by two or more individuals: as, a *community* of goods; *community* of interests between husband and wife.

Of all the griefs that mortals share,
The one that seems the hardest to bear
Is the grief without *community*.

Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

The essential *community* of nature between organic growth and inorganic growth is, however, most clearly seen on observing that they both result in the same way.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 43.

The natural equality of the Italians is visible in their *community* of good looks as well as good manners.

Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

2. Life in association with others; the social state. [Rare.]

Confined
To cells, and unfrequented woods, they knew not
The fierce vexation of *community*.

Shirley, The Brothers, iv. 1.

3. A number of people associated together by the fact of residence in the same locality, or of subjection to the same local laws and regulations; a village, township, or municipality.

The sympathetic or social feelings are not so strong between different *communities* as between individuals of the same *community*. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 9.

With them [the Slavic nations] the rule of the freedom of acquests has been less strictly observed than in other European countries, and with them, accordingly, the *community* continues in its fullest vigor.

W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 240.

A great many of the manors now or formerly existing represent ancient *communities* in which, little by little, the authority of the *community* was engrossed by the most considerable man in it, until he became the lord, and the other landholders became his dependents.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 41.

4. A society or association of persons having common interests or privileges, commercial, social, political, or ecclesiastical, and subject to the same regulations; now, especially, a society of this nature in which the members reside together or in the same locality: as, the Oneida *Community* (see below).

According to the "Rules and Orders of the Clothiers' *Community*, 1803," the chief object of the Institution was to carry out the legal regulations as to apprentices in their original purity. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. clxxv.

5. The body of people in a state or commonwealth; the public, or people in general: used in this sense always with the definite article.

It is not designed for her own use, but for *the* whole *community*. *Addison*, Guardian.

Burdens upon the poorer classes of *the community*.

Hallam.

6†. Commonness; frequency.

Sick and blunted with *community*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

7. In *logic*, the being possessed in common by several subjects. — **Brethren of the Community.** See *brother*. — **Community of goods**, the holding of goods in common, implying common ownership and common use and enjoyment, but not, in law, the right of partition or severance. — **Community property**, in *civil law* (and, through *French* and *Spanish law*, in California, Louisiana, Nevada, Texas, Idaho, Montana, and Washington, and also in New Mexico and Arizona), the property of husband and wife exclusive of the antenuptial property of either, and of property acquired by either by bequest, inheritance, or gift. All other acquisitions during marriage are the joint property of both, and the husband has the active power of disposal during the life of both, the wife's rights being meanwhile passive. On the death of either, the survivor administers, much as in the case of partnership, the survivor being entitled to one half, and the heirs, etc., of the deceased to the other half. — **House community**, an early form of organization in which the heirs of a given ancestor and their heirs in turn continued to live together, upon the common inheritance, with a common dwelling and common table. — **Oneida Community**, a religious society or brotherhood, the *Bible Communists* or *Perfectionists*, established in 1847 on Oneida creek, in Lenox township, Madison county, New York, by John H. Noyes, after unsuccessful attempts to establish it at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1834, and at Putney, Vermont, in 1837. A branch of the Oneida Community also existed at Wallingford, Connecticut, but has now been withdrawn. Originally the Oneida Community was strictly communistic, all property and all children belonging primarily to the society, and the restrictions of marriage being entirely abolished; but in 1879, owing to the increasing demand of public opinion that the social practices of the society should be abandoned, marriage and family life were introduced, and in 1880 communism of property gave place to a joint-stock system, and the Community was legally incorporated as "the Oneida Community, Limited." — **Village community**, an early form of organization, in which the land belonged to the village, the arable land being allotted by it to the members or households of the community, by more or less permanent arrangements, the waste or common land remaining undivided.

commutability (kọ-mū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *commutabilité* = Sp. *conmutabilidad*, < ML. **commutabilita(t-)s*, < L. *commutabilis*, commutable: see *commutable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being commutable; interchangeableness. Also *commutableness*.

The *commutability* of terms. *Latham*.

commutable (kọ-mū′ta-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *conmutable* = Pg. *commutavel* = It. *commutabile*, < L. *commutabilis*, < *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] Capable of being exchanged or mutually changed; interchangeable.

Here the predicate and subject are not *commutable*.

Whately, Logic.

commutableness (kọ-mū′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *commutability*.

commutant (kọ-mū′tant), *n.* [< L. *commutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] In *alg.*, an oblong block of figures, denoting the sum of a number of products, each consisting of as many factors as the block has rows, and each factor being formed by compounding as umbræ the constituents in one row, the different terms being due to permutation with change of sign, in every possible way, of the constituents of every column after the first.

commutation (kom-ū-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *commutation* = Pr. *commutatio* = Sp. *conmutacion* = Pg. *commutação* = It. *commutazione*, < L. *commutatio(n-)*, < *commutare*, pp. *commutatus*, change: see *commute*.] 1. A passing from one state to another; alteration; change.

So great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves. *South*, Sermons.

2. The act of giving one thing for another; exchange; barter.

By giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*.

South, Sermons.

The use of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

3. The act of substituting one thing for another; substitution. [This, in the specific applications noted below, is now the usual signification of the word.]

A kind of mutual *commutation* there is whereby those concrete names, God and Man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 53.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Sir T. Browne*.

Specifically — (*a*) In *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less, as banishment instead of death.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a *commutation* for penance.

Blackstone

(*b*) The substitution of one sort of payment for another, or of a money payment in lieu of the performance of compulsory duty or labor, or of a single payment in lieu of a number of successive payments, usually at a reduced rate. See *commutation-ticket*. (*c*) *Milit.*, the money value of allowances, such as quarters, fuel, forage, etc., taken in place of them. — **Angle of commutation**, the excess of the heliocentric longitude of a planet over that of the earth. — **Commutation of Tithes Act**, an English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 71), frequently amended, providing for the payment of tithes in money and prescribing means for valuing them.

commutation-ticket (kom-ū-tā′shọn-tik″et), *n.* A ticket issued at a reduced rate by a carrier of passengers, entitling the holder to be carried over a given route a limited number of times, or an unlimited number during a certain period.

commutative (kọ-mū′ta-tiv), *a.* [= F. *commutatif* = Pr. *commutatiu* = Sp. *conmutativo* = Pg. It. *commutativo*, < ML. **commutativus* (fem. *commutativa*, n., exchange), < L. *commutatus*, pp. of *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] Relating to exchange; interchangeable; mutual: as, *commutative* justice (that is, justice which is mutually done and received).

This is the measure of *commutative* justice, or of that justice which supposes exchange of things profitable for things profitable. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 451.

Commutative combination, in *alg.*, a mode of combination in which the order of the elements is indifferent. — **Commutative contract**, a contract in which each of the contracting parties gives and receives an equivalent. — **Commutative multiplication**, a mode of multiplication in which the order of the factors is indifferent. — **Commutative principle**, a rule of algebra permitting the reversal of the order of combination of two terms or factors.

commutatively (kọ-mū′ta-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of exchange. *Sir T. Browne*.

commutator (kom′ū-tā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *commutador*, < L. as if **commutator*, < *commutare*, pp. *commutatus*, change: see *commute*.] 1. An apparatus used in connection with many electrical instruments for reversing the cur-

rents from the battery without changing the arrangement of the conductors from the poles: as, Bertin's *commutator*.—2. That part of the revolving element of a direct-current dynamo-electric machine through which the revolving armature connects to the external circuit, by the brushes, in such a manner that the currents in the external circuit always flow in the same direction; a segmental collector.—3. A contrivance for varying the strength of an electric current by bringing either a portion or the whole of the voltaic cells in a battery into the circuit.

commute (kọ-mūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commuted*, ppr. *commuting*. [< L. *commutare*, change, < *com-* (intensive) + *mutare*, change.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To exchange; put in the place of another (thing or person); give or receive for another; substitute another thing for.

God will not suffer us to *commute* a duty, because all is his due. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 853.

Having *commuted* his petty sovereignty for a considerable sum of money. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., xv.

Specifically—(*a*) To exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity.

Let him *commute* his eternal fear with a temporal suffering, preventing God's judgment by passing one of his own. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 534.

The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be *commuted* from burning to beheading. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

(*b*) To substitute one sort of burden for another; especially, to substitute money payment for payment in kind or the performance of a compulsory duty: as, to *commute* tithes.

A severe tax, which the noble reluctantly paid and which the penniless culprit *commuted* by personal slavery, was sufficiently unjust as well as absurd. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 27.

2. In *elect.*, to regulate (the direction of an electrical current) as by a commutator.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To serve as a substitute.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South*, Sermons.

2. To pay in money instead of in kind or in duty.

He . . . thinks it unlawful to *commute*, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, i. 4.

3. To pay a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments; specifically, to purchase and use a commutation-ticket.

commuter (kọ-mū'tėr), *n.* One who commutes; specifically, one who purchases and uses a commutation-ticket.

commutual (ko-mū'ṭū-al), *a.* [< *com-* + *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal. [Rare and poetical.]

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love. *Pope*, Odyssey.

commutuality (ko-mū-ṭū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *commutual* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being commutual; reciprocal union. [Rare.]

comose (kō'mōs), *a.* [< L. *comosus*, < *coma*, hair: see *coma*².] Hairy; comate. (*a*) In *entom.*, specifically, tipped with a brush or tuft of hairs; having a bunch of hairs on the apex. (*b*) In *bot.*, furnished with a coma. See cut under *coma*².

comous (kō'mus), *a.* [< L. *comosus*, hairy: see *comose.*] Same as *comose*.

comp. An abbreviation of *compare, comparative, composition*, and *compound*.

compackt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *compact*¹.

compact¹ (kọm-pakt'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *compacte*; = D. G. *compact* = Dan. *kompakt*, < F. *compacte* = Sp. Pg. *compacto* = It. *compatto*, < L. *compactus*, joined together, pp. of *compingere*, join together, make close or fast, < *com-*, together, + *pangere*, pp. *pactus*, fasten, set, fix, akin to E. *fang*: see *fang*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Closely and firmly united, as the parts or particles of solid bodies; having the parts or particles pressed or packed together; solid; dense: as, a *compact* mass of people.

Glass, crystal, gems, and other *compact* bodies. *Newton*, Opticks.

2. In *entom.*, specifically, compacted or pressed close, as a jointed organ, or any part of it, when the joints are very closely united, forming a continuous mass: as, a *compact* antennal club; *compact* palpi.—3. Connected or expressed with closeness or brevity, as ideas; hence, of literary style, pithy; terse; not diffuse; not verbose: as, a *compact* discourse.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and *compact*, we must [in translating it] study the utmost force of our language. *Felton*, On Reading the Classics.

4. Compacted; joined; held together.

Jerusalem is builded as a city that is *compact* together. Ps. cxxii. 3.

We went to see the ruines of the old haven so *compact* with that bituminous sand in which the materials are layd, as the like is hardly to be found. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

5. Composed; consisting; made. [Poetical.]

My heart is not *compact* of flint nor steel. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

One low churl, *compact* of thankless earth,
The fatal byword of all years to come. *Tennyson*, Godiva.

=**Syn. 1.** Firm, condensed.—3. Terse, sententious, succinct, concise.

II.† *n.* Structure; frame.

He was of a mean or low *compact*, but without disproportion and unevenness either in lineaments or parts. *Sir G. Buck*, Rich. III., p. 148.

compact¹ (kọm-pakt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *compack*; < ML. *compactare*, join, unite, < L. *compactus*, pp.: see *compact*¹, *a.*] 1. To thrust, drive, pack, or press closely together; join firmly; consolidate, as the parts which compose a body; condense.

The air is partially exhausted, thus causing the atmospheric pressure to operate in *compacting* the pulp into paper. *Ure*, Dict., III. 490.

Many souls . . . might be poetic gardens if they would *compact* all their energies into growing two roses and a lily—three poems in all, for a lifetime. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 102.

2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system; join the parts of tightly; bring into close junction, as the sheets of a book or other loose materials, by heating, pressure, or the like.

The whole body fitly joined together and *compacted*. Eph. iv. 16.

A bridge of that length . . . so curiously *compacted* together with one only arch. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 208.

The condensing or *compacting* is now generally accomplished by passing the sheets between the cylinders of a rolling machine. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 42.

3. To make firm or stable; establish firmly; confirm; solidify.

Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* strength
Stretch'd and dissolved into unsinew'd length.
Sir J. Denham.

As to my character, it is not yet *compacted* enough for inspection. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

compact² (kom'pakt, formerly kọm-pakt'), *n.* [= It. *compatto*, < L. *compactum, compectum*, an agreement, prop. neut. of *compactus, compectus*, pp. of *compacisci, compecisci*, agree with, < *com-*, with, + *paciscere*, deponent *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, agree, covenant: see *pact.*] An agreement; a contract between parties; in general, any covenant or contract between individuals, members of a community, or nations.

What is the course and drift of your *compact?*
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

The law of nations depends on mutual *compacts*, treaties, leagues, etc. *Blackstone.*

By a mutual *compact*, we talked little in the cars.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 19.

Family Compact. See *family.*—**Mayflower compact**, an agreement entered into by the Pilgrims in the cabin of the Mayflower, November 11th, 1620, whereby they covenanted and combined themselves "together into a civil body politick, and to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordenances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the general good of the Colonie."—**Social compact.** Same as *social contract.* See *contract.*

compact² (kọm-pakt'), *a.* [< L. *compactus*, pp. of *compacisci*, agree with: see *compact*², *n.*] United in a compact; leagued; confederated.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone!
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

compact² (kọm-pakt'), *v. i.* [< *compact*², *n.*] To make a contract or enter into an agreement.

Saturne resolued to destroy his male children, either hauing so *compacted* with his brother Titan, or to preuent the prophesie, which was that his sonne should depose him. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 225.

compactedly (kọm-pak'ted-li), *adv.* In a compact manner; compendiously; tersely; closely. *Lovelace.* [Rare.]

compactedness (kọm-pak'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being compacted or firmly and closely bound together; closeness and firmness of parts; compactness.

compacter (kọm-pak'tėr), *n.* One who compacts or unites.

compactible (kọm-pak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *compact*¹ + *-ible.*] Capable of being joined or compacted.

compactile† (kọm-pak'til), *a.* [< L. *compactilis*, < *compactus*, pp. of *compingere*: see *compact*¹, *a.*, and *-ile.*] Bound, tied, or twined together.

These [garlands] were made up after all ways of art, *compactile*, sutile, plectile. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, ii.

compaction¹† (kọm-pak'shọn), *n.* [< L. *compactio(n-)*, < *compingere*, pp. *compactus*, join together: see *compact*¹, *a.*] The act of making or the state of being compact. [Rare.]

Buildings which stand by architecture and *compaction*. *Bacon.*

compaction²† (kọm-pak'shọn), *n.* [As *compact*² + *-ion*, after *compaction*¹.] A compact or an agreement.

A solemn *compaction* with the Devil.
Quoted in *E. H. Sears's* Pictures of Olden Time, p. 336.

compactly (kọm-pakt'li), *adv.* In a compact or condensed manner; closely; concisely; briefly; tersely; neatly.

You have put all this together most *compactly*. *Lamb*, To Barton.

compactness (kọm-pakt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being compact. (*a*) Firmness; close union of parts.

In the ancient city . . . the extreme *compactness* of the political structure made representation unnecessary. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 71.

(*b*) Terseness; condensation; conciseness, as of expression or style.

The monotonous versification which Pope had introduced, no longer redeemed by his brilliant wit and his *compactness* of expression, palled on the ear of the public. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

compacture (kọm-pak'tūr), *n.* [< L. *compactura*, < *compactus*, pp. of *compingere*, join together: see *compact*¹, *a.*] Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected or closely wrought; manner of joining.

With comely compasse and *compacture* strong. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 24.

compage (kom-pāj'), *n.* [< L. *compages*: see *compages.*] Same as *compages*.

The ship of civilization, either ancient or modern, is a vast jointed *compage* of timbers and of boards, bolted and bound together. *Is. Taylor.*

compages (kom-pā'jēz), *n.* [< L. *compages*, a joining together, a structure, < *compingere* (*compag-*), join together: see *compact*¹, *a.*] 1. A system or structure of many united parts. [Rare.]

Your glass drops, from which if the least portion be broken, the whole *compages* immediately dissolves and shatters into dust and atoms. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 46.

And as for all that *compages* of external bodies which you contend for, I shall grant you its existence. *Berkeley.*

2. [NL.] In *anat.*: (*a*) An articulation. (*b*) A commissure.

compaginate† (kom-paj'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *compaginatus*, pp. of *compaginare*, join together, < L. *compago* (*compagin-*), collateral form of *compages*: see *compages* and *compact*¹.] To set together; unite or hold together. *Montague.*

compagination† (kom-paj-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *compaginatio(n-)*, < *compaginare*, join together: see *compaginate.*] Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture.

A *compagination* of many parts. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 3.

compaignable†, *a.* See *companiable. Chaucer.*

compaignie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *company. Chaucer.*

compame†, *n.* A word of unknown meaning, supposed by some to be a corruption or misreading of *com ba me*, 'come kiss me.'

As help me God, it wol not be, *compame* [var. *combame*], I love another, and elles were I to blame. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 523.

companable†, *a.* See *companiable. Chaucer.*

companableness†, *n.* See *companiableness. Sir P. Sidney.*

companage†, *n.* [ME. *companage*, < OF. *compagnage* (> ML. *companagium*) = It. *companatico*, < ML. **companaticum* (ML. also *companis*), compagnage, < L. *com-*, with, + *panis*, bread: see *company, n.*] All kinds of sustenance except bread and drink. *Wharton.*

companiable†, *a.* [< ME. *companyable*, also *companable, compaignable*, sociable, social, < OF. *compaignable, compagnable, cumpagnable*, etc., < *compaignie, compagnie*, etc., company: see *company, n.*, and *-able.*] Maintaining friendly intercourse; companionable; social.

To gentilmen he was right servisable,
And ther withall full good and *companable*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2261.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, but *companiable* and respective. *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 241.

companiableness†, *n.* [Also *companableness*; < *companiable* + *-ness.*] The quality of being companionable; sociableness.

His retiredness was for prayer, his *companiableness* was for preaching. *Bp. Hall*, Meditations, iv.

companion¹ (kọm-pan'yọn), *n.* [< ME. *compainoun*, < OF. *compainon, compaignon, compa-*

nion, F. *compagnon* (> G. *compagnon* = D. Dan. *kompagnon*) = Pr. *companho* = Sp. *compaño*, *compañón* (obs.) = It. *compagno*, < ML. **compānio*(*n*-), companion, messmate, commensal, < *companium*, *companies* (> OF. *compaignie*, etc.), a mess, company taking meals together: see *company*, *n.*] **1.** One who accompanies or associates with another, either habitually or casually; one who shares the lot of another; a mate; a comrade.

I am a *companion* of all them that fear thee.
Ps. cxix. 63.

Set Caliban and his *companions* free.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

A merry *companion* is welcome and acceptable to all men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 433.

How fair that new May morning when I rose
Companion of the sun for all the day
Jones Very, Poems, p. 91.

2†. A fellow; a worthless person.

What should the wars do with these jigging fools?
Companion, hence! *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

And this *companion* too — beshrew him!
Ford, Fancies, ii. 1.

3. One who holds the lowest rank in an English honorary order: as, a *companion* of the Bath (abbreviated *C. B.*), St. Michael and St. George, etc. — **Companion to the cycloid.** See *cycloid.* = **Syn. 1.** ★*Comrade*, *Friend*, etc. See *associate*.

companion[1] (kom-pan'yon), *v. t.* [< *companion*[1], *n.*] **1.** To be a companion to; accompany.

Methinks 'twould be a guilt — a very guilt —
Not to *companion* thee. *Keats.*

Nor can he [St. Thomas] be considered as having entirely abdicated his early right, as his statue, standing on a crocodile, still *companions* the winged lion on the opposite pillar of the piazzetta. *Ruskin.*

2. To make equal; put on the same level.

Companion me with my mistress. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

[Rare in both senses.]

companion[2] (kom-pan'yon), *n.* [< D. *kompanje*, MD. *kompanghe* = MLG. *kompandie*, *kompanghe*, *kompagnie*, quarter-deck, poop, companion, appar. < F. *compagnie* = Sp. *compaña*, now *compañía*, a company, in the particular sense of a ship's company, the crew (cf. Sp. *compaña* (obs.), an outhouse). The E. word conforms to *companion*[1]; cf. F. *compagnons*, sailors, crew, lit. companions.] *Naut.*: (*a*) The framing and sash-lights on the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and deck below. *Sailor's Word-book.* (*b*) A raised hatch or cover to the cabin-stair of a merchant vessel. *Young's Naut. Dict.*

companionable (kom-pan'yon-a-bl), *a.* [< *companion*[1] + *-able.*] Fitted for good-fellowship; qualified or inclined to be agreeable in company; sociable.

A *companionable* sadness. *I. Walton*, Donne.

I never found the companion that was so *companionable* as solitude. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 147.

companionableness (kom-pan'yon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being companionable; sociableness.

He [Sir J. Wagstaff] had a great *companionableness* in his nature. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, xiv.

companionably (kom-pan'yon-a-bli), *adv.* In ★a companionable manner. *Clarendon.*

companion-ladder (kom-pan'yon-lad″ėr), *n.* The steps or ladder on a ship leading from the poop-deck or quarter-deck to the cabin.

companionless (kom-pan'yon-les), *a.* [< *companion*[1] + *-less.*] Having no companion.

A phantom among men, *companionless*
As the last cloud of an expiring storm.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxi.

I, the last, go forth *companionless*.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

companionship (kom-pan'yon-ship), *n.* [< *companion*[1] + *-ship.*] **1.** The state or fact of being a companion; fellowship; association; company; especially, good-fellowship.

'Tis Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,
All of *companionship*. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

He never seemed to avail himself of my sympathy other than by mere *companionship*. *Irving.*

2. In *printing*, an association of compositors engaged in setting up one work or more, under the management of a clicker.

companionway (kom-pan'yon-wā), *n.* [< *companion*[2] + *way.*] The staircase at the entrance ★to a ship's cabin.

company (kum'pa-ni), *n.*; pl. *companies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. also *cumpanie*; < ME. *companye*, *companie*, *cumpany*, *compaignie*, etc., < OF. *compainie*, *compaignie*, *cumpaignie*, etc., F. *compagnie* (> D. *kompagnie* = G. *compagnie* = Dan. Sw. *kompani*, in senses 6, 7, 9) = Pr. *companhia*, *compagnia*, mod. *coumpagna* = Sp. *compañía* = Pg. *companhia* = It. *compagnia*, < ML. **compania*; cf. *companium*, and *companies*, also *companis*, a mess, a company taking meals together (later ML. *compagnia*, any company), < L. *com-*, together, + *panis*, bread: see *pantry*. Cf. *companion*[1] and *compānage*. Hence (from E.) Hind. *kampnī*, (from It.) Turk. *qompanya*, company.] **1†.** Friendship; an act pertaining to or befitting a friend or companion.

This which thou me dost for *companye*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 396.

2. A person or persons conjoined to or associated with another or others in any way; one or more having or coming into companionship with another or others: as, choose your *company* carefully; to meet *company* on the road.

The Frenchman resisted and drew his sword: with that *company* came in and disarmed him.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 230.

3. Consort of persons one with another; companionship; fellowship; association: as, to fall into *company* with a stranger.

Some of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the *company* of awful men.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1.

Brethren, farewell; your *company* along
I will not wish. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1413.

4. An assemblage or consociation of persons or, rarely, of animals; any associated or related aggregate, indefinitely.

A nation and a *company* of nations shall be of thee.
Gen. xxxv. 11.

I have compared thee . . . to a *company* of horses.
Cant. i. 9.

Forbear till this *company* be passed.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

5. A body of persons associated for friendly intercourse, conversation, or pleasure: as, a small *company* to dinner. Specifically — (*a*) Guests at a person's house; persons entertained: often used of a single person.

I believe, Lady Sneerwell, here's *company* coming.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

(*b*) A body or collection of companions; a social or congenial assemblage; society collectively.

A crowd is not *company*, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Bacon*, Friendship.

Conversation with the best *company* of both sexes.
Dryden.

Nature has left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in *company*. *Swift*, Conversation.

6. A number of persons united for performing or carrying on anything jointly: as, a *company* of players; an insurance *company;* the East India *Company*. In business, a company is generally composed of a considerable number of shareholders, who delegate the control of its affairs to certain officers; a smaller association, each of whose members shares in its management, or invests capital in it by special contract, is called a *partnership*.

7. A member or the members of a firm so designated without being named in the style or title of the firm: usually abbreviated when written: as, Messrs. Smith & *Co.* — **8.** More specifically, in London, an ancient guild or incorporation of trade: as, "high in office in the Goldsmiths' *company*," *Dickens.* — **9.** *Milit.*, a subdivision of an infantry regiment or battalion, corresponding to a troop of cavalry or a battery of artillery, consisting of from 60 to 100 men, and commanded by a captain. In the British army the company is subdivided into four sections, and each company has its own arms and accoutrement chest, and keeps its own books. In the United States army infantry companies in time of war are expected to show about 100 men. A battalion of infantry has 4 companies, and each company has a captain and two lieutenants. In the German army a company numbers about 250 men, under a captain, who is mounted.

10. *Naut.*: (*a*) The crew of a ship; including the officers. (*b*) A fleet. — **11†.** A number or collection of things. [Rare.]

There is a great *company* of faire galleries.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 121.

There was also a *company* of deer's feet, stuck up in the houses. *Mourt's Journal*, in App. to New England's [Memorial, p. 352.

Companies Act, an English statute of 1862, frequently amended in later years, which provides for the formation, management, and winding up of business associations other than partnerships. — **Companies' Clauses Act,** an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 16), embodying the provisions relating to the constitution and management of corporations, usually included in acts creating such corporations, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating them in future legislation and of insuring uniformity. — **Company fund.** See *fund.* — **Company of moneyers.** See *moneyer.* — **Independent company,** a small body of irregular or militia soldiers, under a captain, not attached to any regiment. — **Limited company,** or **company limited,** a company formed under a law limiting the liability of its members for the debts and obligations incurred by the company to a specific amount, as the amount of capital subscribed by each member. — **Livery companies,** guilds of London founded in the middle ages: so called on account of their adoption of particular liveries or costumes. — **Ship's company,** the men and officers of a ship. — **To bear** (any one) **company,** to accompany; attend; go with.

His faithful dog shall *bear* him *company*.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 112.

To be good company, to be an agreeable companion. — **To keep company,** to consort together.

Day and night did we *keep company*. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

To keep (a person) **company.** (*a*) To accompany; attend; associate with; remain with for companionship.

Well, *keep* me *company* but two years more,
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

(*b*) To associate with as a lover or suitor. — **To keep company with.** (*a*) To associate with; make a companion of; accompany.

Thou see'st my love, that will *keep company*
With thee in tears; hide nothing, then, from me.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

(*b*) To frequent the society of as a suitor or sweetheart: as, to *keep company with* a girl. [Colloq.]

My sister Hannah and the young man who was *keeping company with* her went too.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 137.

= **Syn. 4.** Assembly, collection, group, gathering, crowd, band, horde, crew, gang, troop.

company† (kum'pa-ni), *v.* [< *company*, *n.* Cf. *accompany*, from which *company*, *v.*, is in part derived by apheresis.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To accompany; attend; go with; be companion to.

The soldier that did *company* these three.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

I know your goodness *companies* your greatness.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

2. To associate; join.

Ther dide merveillously well the xl knyghtes that with hem were *companyed*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 388.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To live in company; associate; consort or keep company.

And what shall we in this case do? Shall we *company* with them? *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

I wrote unto you in an epistle not to *company* with fornicators. 1 Cor. v. 9.

2. To be a gay companion. *Spenser.* — **3.** To have sexual intercourse. *Bp. Hall.*

comparable (kom'pa-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *comparable* = Pg. *comparavel* = It. *comparabile*, < L. *comparabilis*, < *comparare*, compare: see *compare*[1], *v.*] **1.** Capable of being compared. — **2.** Worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; worthy to be ranked with.

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

In his assumption of infallibility, and his measures for enforcing conformity, Calvin was a pope *comparable* with any who issued bulls from the Vatican.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 369.

comparableness (kom'pa-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being comparable.

comparably (kom'pa-ra-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard. *Wotton.*

comparate (kom'pa-rāt), *n.* [< L. *comparatus*, pp. of *comparare*, compare: see *compare*[1], *v.*] One of two things compared to the other. *Dalgarno.*

comparation† (kom-pa-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *comparatio*(*n*-), a preparing, a providing for, < *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, prepare, provide, arrange: see *compare*[2].] Provision; the act of providing or making ready. *Cockeram.*

comparatival (kom-par-a-tī'val or kom-par'a-ti-val), *a.* [< *comparative* + *-al.*] In *gram.*, of the comparative degree.

comparative (kom-par'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *comparativ* = Dan. Sw. *komparativ* = F. *comparatif* = Pr. *comparatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *comparativo*, < L. *comparativus*, < *comparatus*, pp. of *comparare*, compare: see *compare*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; relative.

The blossom is a positive good: the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, a *comparative* good. *Bacon.*

If they were not in a state of knowledge and virtue, they were at least in one of *comparative* innocence.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 133.

2. Proceeding by comparison; founded on comparison; especially, founded on the comparison or the parallel pursuit of different branches of the same science or study: as, *comparative* anatomy; *comparative* grammar.

The use of the *comparative* method, long ago applied superficially and partially to History, has now become, owing to its employment in other fields of work, far more valuable and remunerative.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 46.

3. Making use of comparison or the comparative method. [Rare.]

At the first attainable period of our knowledge of it [language], whether by actual record or by the inferences of the *comparative* student, it is in a state of almost endless subdivision.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

4. Having the power of comparing; capable of noting similarities and differences.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose: it consists in a symmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

5. In *gram.*, implying comparison; denoting a higher degree of a quality, relation, etc., as belonging to one object or set of objects as compared with another. Applied to derived adjective-forms like *greater, smaller, blacker*, or (much more rarely) to adverb-forms like *oftener, sooner*; such are called *comparative* adjectives or adverbs, or they are said to be in or of the *comparative degree*; the primitives *great, often*, etc., being called, in relation to them, *positives*, or of the *positive degree*, and the derived forms *greatest, oftenest*, etc., *superlatives*, or of the *superlative degree*. See these words, and *comparison*.—**Comparative anatomy.** See *anatomy*.—**Comparative clause**, a clause introduced by or containing a comparative conjunction.—**Comparative conjunction**, a conjunction expressing equality or difference of degree. The comparative conjunctions are *as* (preceded by a correlative *so* or another *as*, or used in combinations, for instance, *just as, in the same measure as, as if*, etc.) and *than*.—**Comparative grammar.** See *grammar*.—**Comparative inference**, in *logic*, an inference which compares two terms with each other by comparing each with a third or middle term.—**Comparative method, philology, psychology**, etc. See the nouns.—**Comparative question**, in *logic*, a question that asks which of two subjects possesses a given character in the higher degree.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who makes comparisons or sarcasms; one who affects wit; a scoffer.

Gave his countenance . . .
To laugh at gibing boys, and stand the push
Of every beardless vain *comparative*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

2†. One who is equal or pretends to be an equal; a rival; a competitor.

Gerard ever was
His full *comparative*.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

3. In *gram.*, the comparative degree, or a word expressing it. See I., 5.

comparatively (kọm-par'a-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself; relatively.

The good or evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not positively or simply.
Bacon.

Specifically—**2.** By the comparative method of investigation.

How much to the advantage of our general culture it would be if the study of languages . . . were *comparatively* prosecuted. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 24.

comparativist (kọm-par'a-tiv-ist), *n.* [< *comparative* + *-ist.*] One who employs or advocates the comparative method of study or investigation. [Rare.]

The old *comparativists*, . . . regardless of the inconsistency of English spelling, always inquire, "if Arkansas is Arkansaw, why is not Kansas Kansaw?" *Science*, X. 108.

★**comparator** (kom'pā-rā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *comparator*, a comparer, < L. *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, compare: see *compare*[1], *v.*] An apparatus for making comparisons; especially, an instrument for comparing the lengths of nearly equal bars, either from end to end or between lines engraved upon them. The usual optical comparator has two microscopes, firmly attached to a bar or something of that sort, with their focal planes coincident and furnished with filar micrometers, whose screws lie virtually in one right line. There is also a carriage moving at right angles to the screws, so as to bring first one bar and then another under the microscopes. In Saxton's comparator a beam of light is caused to fall on a mirror delicately supported on its axis, round which a very fine chain is wound, the other end being attached to a lever provided with a spring in such a way that the mirror is turned one way or the other as the bar contracts or expands, or is replaced by a shorter or longer bar. The mirror throws the beam upon a large scale at some distance, where it indicates by a large movement the very minute movements of the mirror. One form of color-comparator employs a glass prism, which may be filled with a colored liquid, and a series of glass tubes containing colored solutions of known tints and shades.

compare[1] (kọm-pār'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compared*, ppr. *comparing*. [= F. *comparer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *comparar* = It. *comparare*, < L. *comparare*, *conparare*, connect in pairs, join, match, put together, compare (cf. *compar*, *conpar*, like or equal to another), < *com-*, together, with, + *par*, equal (see *par*, *pair*, *peer*[2], *compeer*[1]); a diff. word from L. *comparare*, prepare, make ready, furnish: see *compare*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To note the similarities and differences of (two or more things); bring together for the purpose of noting points of likeness and difference: used absolutely or followed by *with*, and sometimes by *to*: as, to *compare* two pieces of cloth.

They, measuring themselves by themselves, and *comparing* themselves among themselves, are not wise.
2 Cor. x. 12.

To *compare*
Great things *with* small. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 921.

The doctrines of this religion, though in many respects very pure and even philosophical, when *compared to* the depraved and gross superstitions of India and Africa, yet inculcate the most absolute Fatalism. *Brougham.*

2. To liken; parallel; represent as similar or analogous in any respect, for the purpose of illustration: with *to* governing the secondary object.

Solon *compared* the people *to* the sea, and orators and counsellors *to* the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not trouble it.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

To me it appears no unjust simile to *compare* the affairs of this great continent *to* the mechanism of a clock.
Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 282.

3. In *gram.*, to affect (an adjective or an adverb) so as to form the degrees of comparison; form or name the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of (an adjective or adverb). See *comparison*, 5.—**Not to be compared with**, having no marked similarity to; very different from; especially, very inferior to in respect of certain qualities.

All which you forsake is *not to be compared with* a little of that that I am seeking to enjoy.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 87.

=**Syn.** *Compare, Compare to, Compare with, Contrast.* Two things are *compared* in order to note the points of resemblance and difference between them; they are *contrasted* in order to note the points of difference. When one thing is *compared to* another, it is to show that the first is like the second, as, in Luke xv., the sinner is *compared to* a lost sheep, etc.; when one thing is *compared with* another, it is to show either difference or similarity, especially difference: as, the treatment of the Indians by Penn may be *compared with* the treatment of them by other colonists of America. *Compare* and *contrast* imply equality in the things examined; *compare to* and *compare with* do not, the object of the verb being the principal subject of thought.

Compare our faces, and be judge yourself.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Goethe *compared* translators *to* carriers, who convey good wine to market, though it gets unaccountably watered by the way. *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport, p. 202.

Compare dead happiness *with* living woe;
Think that thy babes were fairer than they were,
And he that slew them fouler than he is.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

All this luxury of worship has nowhere such value as in the chapels of monasteries, where one finds it *contrasted* with the ascetic ménage of the worshippers.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 306.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bear comparison; exhibit likeness, equality, etc.; be held like or equal.

No mortal can with Him *compare*.
S. Stennett, Hymn, Majestic Sweetness.

The allied leagues were broken up: Rome stood forth more distinctly than ever as the one great city amidst a crowd of allies and enemies, none of whom singly could *compare* with her. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 317.

2†. To vie.

And, with her beautie, bountie did *compare*,
Whether of them in her should have the greater share.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 39.

compare[1] (kọm-pār'), *n.* [< *compare*[1], *v.*] **1.** Comparison. [Poetical.]

Sorrow, for his sake, is found
A joy beyond *compare*.
Cowper, Love Increased by Suffering (trans.).

2†. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

Their rhymes,
Full of protest, of oath, and big *compare*,
Want similes. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red; . . .
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false *compare*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxx.

3†. One who or that which is like; an equal.

I would your grace would quit them from your sight,
That dare presume to look on Jove's *compare*.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

compare[2]† (kọm-pār'), *v. t.* [< L. *comparare*, prepare, make ready, provide, furnish, < *com-*, together, + *parare*, prepare: see *pare*. Cf. *comparation*.] To prepare; procure; get.

But both from backe and belly still did spare,
To fill his bags, and richesse to *compare*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 28.

comparer (kọm-pār'ėr), *n.* One who compares.
★*Bp. Lavington.*

comparison (kọm-par'i-sọn), *n.* [< ME. *comparison, -soun*, < OF. *comparaisun*, F. *comparaison* = Pr. *comparaso* = Sp. *comparación* = Pg. *comparação* = It. *comparazione*, < L. *comparatio(n-)*, a comparison, < *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, compare: see *compare*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of comparing; transition of thought or observation from one object to another, for the discovery of their likeness or unlikeness; the study or investigation of relations.

So far from *comparison* being in any way peculiar to Biological science, it is, I think, the essence of every science. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 80.

This power of *comparison* gives definiteness and clearness to thought; we never can understand anything well but by comparing it with something else.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 134.

2. An act of comparing; a comparative estimate or statement; a consideration of likeness or difference in regard to particular persons or things.

Odyous of olde been *comparisonis*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

Yet, after all *comparisons* of truth, . . .
As true as Troilus shall crown up the verse.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

And half asleep she made *comparison*
Of that and these to her own faded self.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. Comparable state, condition, or character; any relation of similitude or resemblance; capability of being compared; power of comparing: as, the one is so much superior to the other that there is no *comparison* between them.

On Sundays and Holydays, let Divinity be the sole Object of your Speculation, in *comparison* whereof all other Knowledge is but Cobweb Learning.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 9.

Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes in *comparison* of it as nothing? Hag. ii. 3.

[It] was to their hearts a griefe beyond *comparison*, to lose all they had in that manner.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 76.

4. Something with which another thing is compared; a similitude, or illustration by similitude; a parallel.

Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God? or with what *comparison* shall we compare it? Mark iv. 30.

The tints are such
As may not find *comparison* on earth. *Shelley.*

5. In *gram.*, the variation of an adjective or (much more rarely) adverb to express a higher and the highest degree of what is denoted by the adjective or adverb. The degrees expressed thus in English, and in most of the languages related with English, are three (including as first the primitive word): *positive* (so called by antithesis to the others), as *strong, weak, often*; *comparative*, as *stronger, weaker, oftener*; and *superlative*, as *strongest, weakest, oftenest*. Adjectives not admitting this variation, and many adverbs, express like degrees by prefixing the comparative adverbs *more* and *most*: as, *more glorious, most glorious; more weakly, most weakly*; and such phrases often receive, less properly, the same names as the forms of equivalent value.

6. In *rhet.*, the considering of two things with regard to some quality or characteristic which is common to them both, as the likening of a hero to a lion in courage.

I will let our figure enioy his best beknowen name, and call him stil in all ordinarie cases the figure of *comparison*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 196.

7. In *phren.*, one of the reflecting faculties, whose supposed function is to give the power of perceiving resemblances and differences or other analogies, and to produce a tendency to compare one thing with another. See *phrenology*.—**Double comparison**, the comparing of two things with each other through the medium with which each is compared.=**Syn. 4** and **6.** *Metaphor, Allegory*, etc. See *simile*.

comparison†, *v. t.* [ME. *comparisunen, -sounen*; < *comparison*, *n.*] To compare.

Thus *comparisuneȝ* kryst the kyndom of heuenne,
To this frelych feste that fele arn [many are] to called.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 161.

Thilke selve noumbre of yeres . . . ne may not certes ben *comparysoned* to the perdurablyte that is endeles.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

compart[1] (kọm-pärt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *compartir* = Sp. Pg. *compartir* = It. *compartire*, < ML. *compartire*, divide, partition, L. dep. *compartiri*, share, < *com-*, together (among), + *partire*, dep. *partiri*, divide, < *par(t-)s*, part: see *part*.] To divide; mark out into parts or subdivisions. [Rare.]

The crystal surface is *comparted* all,
In niches verg'd with rubies.
Glover, Athenaid, iv.

compart[2]† (kom'pärt), *n.* [< *com-* + *part*. Cf. Sp. Pg. *comparte*, a joint party in a lawsuit.] A part existing along with others; an element; a fellow-member; a part.

Comparts of the same substance.
J. Scott, Practical Discoveries, xxii.

compartiment† (kọm-pär'ti-mẹnt), *n.* [F.: see *compartment*.] Same as *compartment*.

Allowing four feet diameter to the whole [shield], each of the twelve *compartiments* may be of ten or eleven inches in depth. *Pope*, Shield of Achilles.

compartimento (kom-pär-ti-men′tō), *n.*; pl. *compartimenti* (-ti). [It.: see *compartment.*] One of the sixteen conventional territorial divisions into which the provinces of modern Italy are grouped.

compartition† (kom-pär-tish′ọn), *n.* [< ML. *compartitio(n-)*, < *compartire*, pp. *compartitus*, divide: see *compart*[1].] **1.** The act of dividing into parts; specifically, in *arch.*, the division or disposition of the whole ground-plan of an edifice into its various apartments.

Their temples and amphitheaters needed no *compartition.* *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architect.

2. A division; the part divided; a separate part. ★ *Sir H. Wotton; Sir T. Browne.*

compartment (kọm-pärt′ment), *n.* [Formerly *compartement, compartiment*, < F. *compartiment* = Sp. *compartimento, compartimiento* = Pg. It. *compartimento*, < ML. **compartimentum*, < *compartire*, divide, partition: see *compart*[1].] **1.** A part separated from the adjoining parts by a partition or other mechanical means: as, the *compartments* of a steamship or of a European railway-carriage.

There was a train just stopping, and she opened the door of one of the *compartments* and entered it. *Mrs. Riddell.*

2. In *art*, a panel; a cartouche; a coffer; any portion of a work or design separated from the rest by a frame or molding, by being raised or sunk, or in any other way, especially to receive an inscription or a decoration of any kind: as, the *compartments* of a coffered ceiling; the small sculptured *compartments* of the portals of the cathedral of Amiens. See cut under *calendar.*

The square will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, bases, pedestals, and buildings. *Peacham*, Compleat Gentleman.

There are some mezzo-relievos as big as the life, the storie is of ye Heathen Gods, emblems, *compartments*, &c. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 3, 1666.

About twenty feet from the ground, there is a *compartment* cut on the pillar which seems to have been intended for an inscription, but there is no sign of any letters. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 107.

3. Specifically, in *her.*, any partition or division of the field.—**Compartment ceiling.** See *ceiling.*—**Compartment tiles,** in *arch.*, tiles of different colors so arranged as to form compartments.—**Water-tight compartment,** a division of a ship's hull, or other subaqueous structure, so shut off from other parts that water admitted to these parts cannot enter it from them. See *bulkhead.*

compartner† (kọm-pärt′nėr), *n.* [< *com-* + *partner.* Cf. *copartner* and *compart*[2].] A sharer; a copartner. *Bp. Pearson.*

Neither could he beleeue that the French King, being his . . . sworne *Compartner* in that voyage, would vtter any such wordes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 23.

compartnership† (kọm-pärt′nėr-ship), *n.* [< *compartner* + *-ship.*] Copartnership.

My wife's *compartnership.* *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

compasant (kom′pa-zant), *n.* A corruption of ★ *corposant.*

compass (kum′pas), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumpasse;* < ME. *compas, cumpas*, a circle, circuit, limit, form, a mathematical instrument (also contrivance, cunning: see *compass, v.*, 4), = D. Dan. *kompas* = G. *compass* = Sw. *kompass*, a mariners' compass, < OF. *compas*, F. *compas* = Pr. Sp. *compas* = Pg. *compasso, compaço* = It. *compasso*, < ML. *compassus*, a circle, a circuit, < L. *com-*, together, + *passus*, a pace, step, later a pass, way, route: see *pass, pace.*]

1†. A circle. *Chaucer.*

In myddes of that Chirche is a *Compas*, in the whiche Joseph of Aramathie leyde the Body of oure Lord, whan he had taken him down of the Croys: and there he wassched the Woundes of oure Lord: and that *Compas*, seye men, is the myddes of the World. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 79.

Specifically—**2†.** The circle of the earth.

All rounde the *compas* though man be sekyng,
In all the worlde so noble king is noght
As the kyng of Fraunce, certes, to be thought.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6270.

3. A passing round or in a circle; a circular course; a circuit; round; circumference.

Men gon be the See Occean, be many Yles, unto an Yle that is clept Nacumera; that is a gret Yle and good and fayr: and it is in *kompas* aboute more than a 1000 Myle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 196.

Time is come round,
And where I did begin, there shall I end;
My life is run his *compass.* *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

Taking leave of Cadenham, where we had ben long and nobly entertain'd, we went a *compass* into Leicestershire. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 31, 1654.
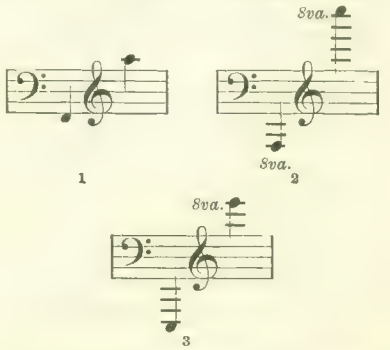
4. Range or extent within limits; hence, limit or boundary; limits.

O Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It strains me past the *compass* of my wits. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1.

And in that *compass* all the world contains. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii.

In the *compass* of three little words. *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

5. In *music*, the total range or number of tones which a given voice or instrument is capable of producing. The compass of a single voice is usually from two to three octaves. The effective compass of a

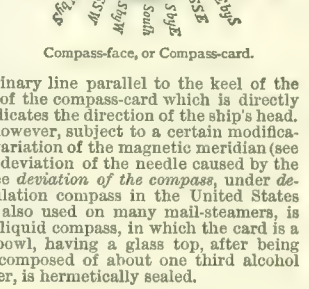


mixed chorus is about three octaves and two tones (1); but exceptional singers extend this about an octave up and down. The compass of the modern pianoforte is usually seven octaves and three tones (2). The compass of the modern orchestra is about six octaves (3).

6†. Contrivance; scheme; plotting; plan.

Maugre Juno, Eneas,
For al hir sleight and hir *compas,*
Acheved al his aventure. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 462.

7. An instrument used to indicate the magnetic meridian, or the direction of objects with reference to that meridian. The mariners' or ship's compass consists of three parts, viz., the *bowl*, the *card*, and the *needle.* The bowl, which contains the card and needle, is usually a hemispherical brass receptacle, suspended by two concentric brass rings (called *gimbals*) in such a manner that the bowl is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the motion of the ship. The circular card is divided into 32 equal parts by lines drawn from the center to the circumference, the points of intersection with the circumference (or the radial lines, or *rhumbs*, themselves) being called the *points of the compass.* The intervals between the points are also divided into halves and quarters. The whole circumference is divided into 360 degrees; consequently, the angle between any two adjoining points is 11° 15′. The four principal divisions (dividing the circumference into four equal parts) are called the *cardinal points*, viz., north, east, south, and west. The names of the others are compounded of these; and if the direction or bearing referred to lies between any two points, quarter or half points are added, as N. E. by E. ½ E.; or it is expressed in degrees, as south 42° west. The needles, of which there are generally from two to four, fastened to the bottom of the card, consist either of laminæ or layers of hardened steel or of bundles of steel wire. In the center of the card is a conical socket poised on an upright pin fixed in the bottom of the bowl, so that the card hanging on the pin turns freely round its center. On shipboard the compass is so fixed that a black mark, called the lubber's line, coincides with an imaginary line parallel to the keel of the ship, and the point of the compass-card which is directly against this line indicates the direction of the ship's head. The indication is, however, subject to a certain modification, owing to the variation of the magnetic meridian (see *variation*) and the deviation of the needle caused by the iron in the ship (see *deviation of the compass*, under *deviation*). The regulation compass in the United States navy, and the one also used on many mail-steamers, is known as Ritchie's liquid compass, in which the card is a skeleton, and the bowl, having a glass top, after being filled with a fluid composed of about one third alcohol and two thirds water, is hermetically sealed.



Compass-face, or Compass-card.

Our Course by Stars above we cannot know,
Without the *Compass* too below. *Cowley*, Reason, st. 5.

8. A mathematical instrument for describing circles, or for measuring figures, distances between two points, etc.: commonly in the plural. Compasses consist of two pointed legs, movable on a joint or pivot, and are usually so made that the points can be detached for the insertion of a pen- or pencil-holder, an extension of the leg, etc. Also called *dividers.* (See *bow-compasses*, below.)

In his hand
He took the golden *compasses*, prepared
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 225.

9. In *zoöl.*, the radius of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin. See *radius*, and cut under *lantern.*—**10.** In *archery*, elevation of the arrow in shooting.

Well acquainted with what *compass* his arrows would require in their flight. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 124.

Amplitude compass. See *amplitude.*—**Azimuth compass.** See *azimuth.*—**Boat-compass,** a small compass for use in boats.—**Bow-compasses,** the name given to several instruments for measuring distances, describing arcs, etc., having the two legs united at the top by a bow or spring so as to tend to move apart, the distance between the legs being adjusted by means of a screw and nut.—**Bullet-compasses,** compasses having a sphere at the end of one leg, which can be set in a hole; club-compasses.—**Dumb compass** (*naut.*), an apparatus for taking bearings, consisting of a compass-card painted on wood or canvas or engraved on metal, and sometimes furnished with an alidade or sight-vanes. The point of the compass toward which the ship heads being adjusted on a line parallel with the ship's keel, the bearings of surrounding objects are easily determined.—**Extended compass,** in *music*, the range of a voice or of an instrument which goes beyond the ordinary limit.—**Fly of the mariners' compass.** See *fly.*—**Hair-compasses,** compasses having a spring attached to the upper part of the inside of one of the legs, and pressing outward against the lower part of the other, thus constantly tending to keep the legs apart. By means of a finely threaded screw the spring can be compressed or relaxed with the utmost nicety, and the distance of the legs regulated to a hair's-breadth.—**Millwrights' compass,** a tool for laying off the dress on the face of a millstone.—**Napier's compasses,** a draftsman's pocket-compasses, having a point and pencil pivoted to one leg, and a point and drawing-pen to the other. The legs are jointed so that the working ends can be folded inward when not in use.—**Oval compass,** a compass for describing ovals; an ellipsograph.—**Pair of compasses.** Same as *compass*, 8.—**Proportional compasses.** See *proportional.*—**Standard compass,** in a ship, a compass, generally the one used as the azimuth compass, to which others are referred to ascertain their errors, and by which the ship is navigated.—**Steering-compass,** a compass situated in front of the steering-wheel, by which the helmsman is guided.—**The trine compass**†, probably, the equinoctial circle and two colures, or by synecdoche the universe: but the Trinity, according to Tyrwhitt; the threefold world, containing earth, sea, and heaven, according to Skeat.

The Eternal Love and Pees,
That of *the tryne compas* lord and gyde is,
Whom erthe and see and heven, out of relees,
Ay herien. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 45.

To box the compass. See *box*[2], *v.*—**To fetch a compass,** to make a circuit or detour.

Landing at Syracuse, we tarried there three days. And from thence we *fetched a compass*, and came to Rhegium. Acts xxviii. 12, 13.

To keep compass. (*a*) In *archery*, to observe a due elevation of the arrow in shooting.

She'll *keep* a surer *compass;* I have too strong a confidence to mistrust her. *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 2.

(*b*) To keep within bounds. *Nares.*

Some pressed the queen, that he [the fool] should come to her, undertaking for him that he should *keep compass.* *King James*, Apothegms, 1669.

Triangular compasses. See *triangular.*—**Within compass**†, within bounds.

I speak much *within compass;* for the Savannahs would at present feed 1000 Head of Cattle besides Goats. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 88.

★ **compass** (kum′pas), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cumpasse;* < ME. *compassen, cumpassen*, go around, make a circuit, draw a circle, contrive, intend, < OF. *compasser*, F. *compasser* = Pr. Pg. *compassar* = Sp. *compasar* = It. *compassare;* from the noun: see *compass, n.*] **1.** To stretch round; extend about so as to embrace; inclose; encircle; environ; surround.

With favour wilt thou *compass* him as with a shield. Ps. v. 12.

Now, all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee about! *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

This parlor was lined with oak; fine, dark, glossy panels *compassed* the walls gloomily and grandly. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xi.

Compass'd by the inviolate sea. *Tennyson*, To the Queen.

2. To go about or round; make the circuit of.

The seventh day ye shall *compass* the city seven times. Josh. vi. 4.

3. To obtain; attain to; procure; gain; bring within one's power; accomplish.

'Tis but her picture I have yet beheld,
And that hath dazzled my reason's light: . . .
If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4.

Earl Richard having given infinitely to *compass* his Advancement, looked to help himself again by the Place. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 85.

The man who strives to bring in a future state of things which is still so distant that none but himself sees it to be future, will certainly not *compass* his object. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 221.

4. To purpose; intend; imagine; plot; contrive. [Obsolete except as a legal term.]

And somme to dyuyne and dyuyde, numbres to kenne,
And craftely [skilfully] to *compassen*, and colours to make. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 241.

Compassing and imagining the death of the king are synonymous terms; *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. *Blackstone.*

5†. To canvass; reflect upon; ponder.

Mony day he endurit in his depe thoght,
And ay *compast* the cases in his clene hert.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10115.

6. To bend in the form of a circle or curve; make circular or curved: as, to *compass* timber for a ship. [Obsolete except in carpentry.]

To be *compassed*, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

=**Syn. 3. To** achieve, bring about, effect, secure.

compass (kum'pas), *adv.* [Short for *in* (or *to*) *a* (or *the*) *compass:* see *compass, n.*] **1.** In a compass or curve; in *archery*, at an elevation.

They were fastened on the right shoulder, and fell *compass* down the back in gracious folds.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

Shoot not so much *compass;* be brief, and answer me.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, v. 1.

Their arrows were all shot *compass*, so as our men, standing single, could easily see and avoid them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 236.

2†. To the limit.

I haue now lyued *compasse*, for Adams olde Apron must make Eue a new Kirtle.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 323.

compassable (kum'pas-a-bl), *a.* [< *compass* + *-able.*] Capable of being compassed.

compass-board (kum'pas-bōrd), *n.* An upright board through which the neck-twines pass in certain forms of looms; a hole-board.

compass-bowl (kum'pas-bōl), *n.* Same as *compass-box.*

compass-box (kum'pas-boks), *n.* The glass-covered box containing the compass-needle and -card. See *compass, 7.*

compass-brick (kum'pas-brik), *n.* A brick having a curved face, used in the lining of wells and in other curved surfaces.

compass-card (kum'pas-kärd), *n.* The circular card belonging to a compass. See *compass, 7.*

compass-dial (kum'pas-dī″al), *n.* A small sundial fitted into a box to be carried in the pocket, and so arranged that the gnomon of the dial may be adjusted to the meridian by means of an attached compass-needle.

compassed (kum'past), *p. a.* [Pp. of *compass, v.*] **1.** Surrounded.—**2.** Obtained; accomplished; secured.

The weary yeare his race now having run,
The new begins his *compast* course anew.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxii.

3†. Round; arched.

Two fairer beasts might not elsewhere be found,
Although the *compast* world were sought around.
Spenser, Ruines of Time.

The *compassed* window. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

The tombs are not longer nor larger than fitting the included bodies, each of one stone higher at the head then feet, and *compast* above. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 26.

compass-headed (kum'pas-hed″ed), *a.* In *arch.*, circular: as, "a *compass-headed* arch," *Weale.*

compassing (kum'pas-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *compass, v.*] In *ship-building*, incurvated, curved, or bent: as, *compassing* timbers. See *compass, v. t.*, 6.

compassion (kom-pash'on), *n.* [< ME. *compassion*, < OF. *compassion*, F. *compassion* = Pr. *compassio* = Sp. *compasión* = It. *compassione*, < LL. *compassio(n-)*, sympathy, < *compati* (ML. **compatire*, > It. *compatire* = Pr. F. *compatir*), pp. *compassus*, suffer together with, < L. *com-*, together, + *pati*, suffer: see *passion.*] Literally, a suffering with another; hence, a feeling of sorrow or pity excited by the sufferings or misfortunes of another; sympathy; commiseration; pity.

He, being full of *compassion*, forgave their iniquity.
Ps. lxxviii. 38.

His majesty hath had more *compassion* of other men's necessities than of his own coffers.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 19.

Moved with *compassion* of my country's wrack.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

[Twice used in the plural in the authorized version of the Bible.

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his *compassions* fail not. Lam. iii. 22.

Shew mercy and *compassions* [*compassion* in the revised version] every man to his brother. Zech. vii. 9.]

=**Syn.** *Commiseration, Sympathy*, etc. (see *pity*), kindness, tenderness, clemency, fellow-feeling.

compassion (kom-pash'on), *v. t.* [< *compassion, n.*; = F. *compassioner*, etc.] To compassionate; pity; commiserate. [Obsolete or archaic.]

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compassion* him?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1.

To whom shall I my case complain,
That may *compassion* my impatient grief?
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 260).

Never are the human prerogatives so nobly displayed as when *compassioning* the wicked and weak.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 168.

compassionable (kom-pash'on-a-bl), *a.* [< *compassion* + *-able.*] Deserving of pity; pitiable. [Rare.]

He is for some time a raving maniac, and then falls into a state of gay and *compassionable* imbecility. *Crabbe.*

compassionary† (kom-pash'on-ā-ri), *a.* Compassionate. *Cotgrave.*

compassionate (kom-pash'on-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< *compassion* + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *affectionate, passionate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by compassion; full of compassion or pity; easily moved to sympathy by the sufferings, wants, or infirmities of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous that was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South*, Sermons.

2†. Calling for or calculated to excite compassion; pitiable; pitiful.

Your case is truly a *compassionate* one.
Colman, English Merchant, v. 1.

Besides its ordinary signification, *compassionate* . . . [is] used to mean "of a nature to move pity."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 221.

3†. Complaining. [Rare.]

Nor. What is thy sentence, then, but speechless death,
Which robs my tongue from breathing native breath?
K. Rich. It boots thee not to be *compassionate*.
After our sentence plaining comes too late.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Compassionate allowance, a gratuity granted by the government to the widows, children, and other specified relatives of deceased British naval and military officers left in necessitous circumstances. =**Syn. 1.** Tender, merciful, soft, indulgent, kind, clement, gracious.

II.† *n.* One who compassionates, pities, or commiserates. *W. Watson.*

compassionate (kom-pash'on-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compassionated*, ppr. *compassionating.* [< *compassion* + *-ate*[2].] To have compassion for; pity; commiserate.

I really *compassionate* this gentleman for his want of discernment in the choice of friends.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

Compassionate the num'rous woes
I dare not e'en to thee disclose.
Cowper, Secrets of Divine Love (trans.).

compassionately (kom-pash'on-āt-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion; mercifully.

compassionateness (kom-pash'on-āt-nes), *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

compassionative† (kom-pash'on-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *compassionate, v.*, + *-ive.*] Same as *compassionate.*

Nor would hee have permitted his *compassionative* nature to imagine, etc.
Sir K. Digby, Obs. on Religio Medici, p. 12.

compassless (kum'pas-les), *a.* [< *compass* + *-less.*] Having no compass; wanting guidance. [Rare.]

compassment†, *n.* [< ME. *compassement*, also *compacement*, < OF. *compassement*, < *compasser*, compass: see *compass, v.*] Contrivance; purpose; design; a carrying into execution; accomplishment. *Chaucer.*

Men may well preven be experience and sotyle *compassement* of Wytt, that zif a man fond passages be Schippes, that wolde go to serchen the World, men myghte go be Schippe alle aboute the World, and aboven and benethen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 180.

compass-needle (kum'pas-nē″dl), *n.* The magnetized needle of a compass. See *compass, 7.*

compass-plane (kum'pas-plān), *n.* A carpenters' plane similar to a smoothing-plane, but having its under surface convex. It is used to form a concave surface.

compass-plant (kum'pas-plant), *n.* **1.** A tall, coarse composite plant, *Silphium laciniatum*, common upon the western prairies of North America. It has large divided leaves, which stand vertically; the radical ones, especially, are disposed to place their edges north and south, whence the name. The two sides of the leaves are found to be nearly the same in structure and equally furnished with stomata. Also called *rosin-weed.*

2. The *Lactuca scariola*, a European species of lettuce, similarly characterized.

compass-roof (kum'pas-röf), *n.* A gable-roof constructed in such a way that a tie from the foot of each rafter meets the opposite rafter at a considerable distance above its foot.

compass-saw (kum'pas-sâ), *n.* A saw with a narrow blade, used to cut in a circle of moderate radius.

compass-signal (kum'pas-sig″nal), *n.* A signal denoting a point of the compass.

compass-timber (kum'pas-tim″bèr), *n.* In *carp.* curved or crooked timber.

compass-window (kum'pas-win″dō), *n.* In *arch.*, a bow-window or oriel the plan of which is a segment of a circle.

compast. An obsolete or occasional preterit and past participle of *compass.*

compaternity† (kom-pā-tèr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *compaternité* = Sp. *compaternidad* = Pg. *compaternidade*, < ML. *compaternita(t-)s*, < *compater*, a godfather, < L. *com-*, with, + *pater* = E. *father:* see *com-* and *paternity*, and cf. *commere.*] The relation of a godfather.

Gossipred or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

compatibility (kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *compatible* (see *-bility*); = F. *compatibilité*, etc.] The quality of being compatible. (*a*) Consistency; the capacity of coexisting with something else.

The *compatibility* and concurrence of such properties in one thing. *Barrow*, Works, II. ix.

(*b*) Suitableness; congeniality: as, a *compatibility* of tempers. Also sometimes *compatibleness.*

compatible (kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *compatible* = Sp. *compatible* = Pg. *compativel* = It. *compatibile*, compatible, concurrable, < ML. *compatibilis* (in *compatibile beneficium*, a benefice which could be held together with another one), < LL. *compati*, suffer with: see *compassion, n.*] **1.** Capable of coexisting or being found together in the same subject; consistent; reconcilable: now followed by *with*, formerly sometimes by *to.*

The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible to* an intellectual nature. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

Let us not . . . require . . . a union of excellencies not quite *compatible with* each other.
Sir J. Reynolds, Dis., xiv.

The maintenance of an essentially religious attitude of mind is *compatible with* absolute freedom of speculation on all subjects, whether scientific or metaphysical.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 274.

2. Capable of existing together in harmony; suitable; agreeable; congenial; congruous.

Not repugnant, but *compatible*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 485.

Every man may claim the fullest liberty to exercise his faculties *compatible with* the possession of like liberty by every other man. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 94.

=**Syn.** Consistent (with), accordant (with), congruous (with), congenial (to), in keeping (with). For comparison, see *incompatible.*

compatibleness (kom-pat'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *compatibility.*

compatibly (kom-pat'i-bli), *adv.* In a compatible manner; fitly; suitably; consistently.

compatient† (kom-pā'shent), *a.* [< ME. *compacient* = It. *compaziente*, < LL. *compatien(t-)s*, pp. of *compati*, suffer with: see *compassion, n.*] Suffering together.

Be ye *compacient*. *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. iii. 8 (Oxf.).

The same *compatient* and commorient fates.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III.

compatriot (kom-pā'tri-ot), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *compatriote* = Sp. Pg. *compatriota*, Sp. (obs.) *compatrioto* = It. *compatriota, compatriotta*, < ML. *compatriota, compatriotus* (also *compatrianus, compatriensis*), < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *patriota*, a countryman: see *patriot.* Cf. *copatriot.*] **I.** *n.* An inhabitant of the same country with another; a fellow-countryman.

The shipwrecked goods both of strangers and our own *compatriots*. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 4.

Clement VI., with his easy temper, was least likely to restrain that proverbial vice of popes— . . . nepotism. On his brothers, nephews, kindred, relatives, *compatriots*, were accumulated grants, benefices, promotions.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xii. 9.

II. *a.* **1.** Of the same country. [Rare.]

To my *compatriot* youth
I point the high example of thy sons.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, i.

2. Animated by love of a common country; united in patriotism; patriotic. [Rare.]

She [Britain] rears to freedom an undaunted race,
Compatriot, zealous, hospitable, kind.
Thomson, Liberty, v.

compatriotism (kom-pā'tri-ot-izm), *n.* [< *compatriot* + *-ism*; = F. *compatriotisme.*] The state of being a compatriot or fellow-countryman. *Quarterly Rev.*

compear (kom-pēr'), *v. i.* [Also *compeer*; = It. *comparire* = (with term. ult. < L. *-escere*) F. *comparaître* = Pr. *compareisser* = Sp. Pg. *comparecer*, appear before a judge, < L. *comparere, conparere*, appear, < *com-*, together, + *parere*, appear: see *appear.*] To appear; in *Scots law*,

to present one's self in a court in person or by counsel. [Obsolete except in legal use.]

Two elders, being called and *compeared*, acknowledged the testimonial was false and forged.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 126.

compearance (kom-pēr′ans), *n.* [< *compear* + *-ance;* after OF. *comparence, comparance,* < ML. *comparentia,* compearance. Cf. *appearance.*] **1.** The act of compearing; in *Scots law,* the appearance made for a defender by himself or by his counsel in an action.

Williame, bruther to King Malcolme . . . and of his *compearance* befoir King Henrie of England, tueiching Northumberland. *Stewart,* Chron. Scotland, III. 16.

2†. Appearance (of many together). *N. E. D.*

Diet of compearance. See *diet*[2].

compearer (kom-pēr′ėr), *n.* One who compears.

compeer[1] (kom-pēr′), *n.* [< ME. *compeer, compere, comper, cumper,* < OF. **comper,* F. *compair* = Pr. *compar,* < L. *compar, conpar,* equal, an equal, a companion, < *com-,* with, + *par,* equal, > OF. *per, pair,* > E. *peer*[2] and *pair,* q. v. Cf. *compare*[1].] One who is the peer of another; one who has equal rank or standing in any respect; an equal, especially as a companion or associate.

With him ther rood a gentil pardoner
Of Rouncivale, his frend and his *comper.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 670.

He so grette [greeted] alle
Of his *compers* that he knew so curteysliche & faire.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 370.

And him thus answer'd soon his bold *compeer.*
Milton, P. L., i. 127.

His [Landor's] dramatic *compeers* can almost be numbered on the fingers of one hand.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 47.

=**Syn.** See *associate, n.*

compeer[1]† (kom-pēr′), *v. t.* [< *compeer*[1], *n.*] To equal; match; be equal with.

In my rights,
By me invested, he *compeers* the best.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

compeer[2]†, *v. i.* See *compear.*

compel (kom-pel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compelled,* ppr *compelling.* [< ME. *compellen,* < OF. *compellir* = Pr. Pg. *compellir* = Sp. *compelir, compeler,* < L. *compellere, conpellere,* compel, urge, drive together, < *com-,* together, + *pellere,* pp. *pulsus,* drive: see *pell*[3], *pulse*[1]. Hence *compulsion, compulsory,* etc. Cf. *expel, impel, repel.*] **1.** To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; constrain; oblige; coerce, by either physical or moral force: as, circumstances *compel* us to practise economy.

Go out into the highways and hedges, and *compel* them to come in, that my house may be filled. Luke xiv. 23.

I am almost of opinion that we should force you to accept the command, as sometimes the Prætorian bands have *compelled* their captains to receive the empire.
Dryden, Ded. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

2. To subject; force to submit; subdue.

I *compel* all creatures to my will. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

Nothing can rightly *compel* a simple and brave man to a vulgar sadness. *Thoreau,* Walden, p. 142.

3. To take by force or violence; wrest; extort. [Rare.]

The subjects' grief
Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each
The sixth part of his substance. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., i. 2.

His words and actions are his own and honour's,
Not bought, nor *compell'd* from him.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

4. To drive together; unite by force; gather in a crowd or company; herd. [A Latinism, and rare.]

Wyld beastes in yron yokes he would *compell.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 26.

Attended by the chiefs who fought the field,
(Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd.*)
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 720.

5. To overpower; overcome; control. [Rare.]

But easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled.* *Dryden.*

compellable (kom-pel′a-bl), *a.* [< *compel* + *-able.*] Capable of being or liable to be compelled or constrained.

No man being *compellable* to confess publicly any sin before Novatian's time. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Joint tenants are *compellable* by writ of partition to divide their lands. *Blackstone.*

compellably (kom-pel′a-bli), *adv.* By compulsion. *Todd.*

compellation (kom-pe-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *compellatio(n-),* < *compellāre, conpellāre,* pp. *compellatus, conpellatus,* accost, address, reproach, freq. of *compellĕre, conpellĕre,* urge: see *compel.*] A distinguishing form of address or salutation; a characteristic appellation or denomination.

That name and *compellation* of little flock doth not comfort, but deject my devotion.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 58.

Metaphorical *compellations.*
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings of France is by "Sire." *Sir W. Temple.*

To begin with me—he gives me the *compellation* of the Author of a Dramatick Essay.
Dryden, Def. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

compellative (kom-pel′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **compellativus,* < *compellare,* address: see *compellation* and *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Denoting address: applied to grammatical forms: as, a *compellative* case; the *compellative* use of a word.

II. *n.* In *gram.,* a name by which a person is addressed; a proper name.

compellatory (kom-pel′a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *compel* + *-atory.*] Tending to compel; compulsory. [Rare.]

Process *compellatory.* *G. Cavendish,* Cardinal Wolsey.

compeller (kom-pel′ėr), *n.* One who compels or constrains.

compellingly (kom-pel′ing-li), *adv.* In a compelling or constraining manner; compulsorily.

She must declare it to be so; that is, probably, obscurely, peradventure, but not evidently, *compellingly,* necessarily.
Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, ii. § 5.

compend (kom′pend), *n.* [< ML. *compendium:* see *compendium.*] Same as *compendium.*

The ship, in its latest complete equipment, is an abridgment and *compend* of a nation's arts.
Emerson, Civilization.

compendiarious† (kom-pen-di-ā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *compendiarius,* short, < *compendium,* a short way: see *compendium.*] Short; compendious. *Bailey.*

compendiate† (kom-pen′di-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *compendiatus,* pp. of *compendiare,* abbreviate (condense), < L. *compendium,* that which is weighed together: see *compendium.*] To sum up or collect together; comprehend.

That which . . . *compendiateth* all blessing—peace upon Israel. *Bp. King,* Vitis Palatina (ed. 1614), p. 2.

compendiosity† (kom-pen-di-os′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *compendiosita(t-)s,* < L. *compendiosus,* compendious: see *compendious.*] Compendiousness; brevity; conciseness. *Bailey.*

compendious (kom-pen′di-us), *a.* [= F. *compendieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *compendioso,* < L. *compendiosus,* short, abridged, < *compendium,* a short way: see *compendium.*] **1.** Containing the substance or general principles of a subject in a narrow compass; short; abridged; concise: as, a *compendious* system of chemistry; a *compendious* grammar.

On esy wyse latte thy Resone be sayde
In wordes gentylle and also *compendious.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Three things be required in the oration of a man having authority—that it be *compendious,* sententious, and delectable. *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, ii. 2.

2†. Narrow; limited. [Rare.]

Thies men, in matters of Diuinitie, openlie pretend a great knowledge, and haue priuately to them selues a verie *compendious* vnderstanding of all.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

3†. Short; direct; not circuitous.

Wherein Mr. Vallence after a wonderesly *compendious,* facile, prompte, and redy waye, nott withoute painfull delegence and laborious industrie, doth enstructe them.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxi.

I think the most *compendious* cure, for some of them at least, had been in Bedlam. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 631.

=**Syn. 1.** *Succinct, Summary,* etc. See *concise.*

compendiously (kom-pen′di-us-li), *adv.* In a compendious or terse, brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

Brief, boy, brief!
Discourse the service of each several table
Compendiously. *Beau. and Fl.,* Woman-Hater, i. 2.

The state or condition of matter before the world was a-making is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos.
Bentley.

compendiousness (kom-pen′di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being compendious; conciseness; brevity, terseness; comprehension within a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion. *Bentley,* Sermons, ix.

compendium (kom-pen′di-um), *n.* [= F. *compendium* = Sp. Pg. It. *compendio,* < ML. *compendium,* an abridgment, in L. a short way, a short cut, lit. a sparing, saving, that which is weighed together, < *compendere,* weigh together, balance, < *com-,* together, + *pendere,* weigh: see *pendent.* Cf. *compensate.*] A brief compilation or composition containing the principal heads of a larger work or system, or the general principles or leading points of a subject; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome. Also *compend.*

We are that bold and adventurous piece of nature, which he that studies wisely learns in a *compendium,* what others labour at in a divided piece and endless volume.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 15.

A short system or *compendium* of a science.
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

=**Syn.** *Epitome, Abstract,* etc. See *abridgment.*

compensable† (kom-pen′sa-bl), *a.* [< *compense* + *-able;* = F. Sp. *compensable,* etc.] Capable of being compensated. *Cotgrave.*

compensate (kom′pen-sāt or kom′pen-sāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compensated,* ppr. *compensating.* [< L. *compensatus, conpensatus,* pp. of *compensare, conpensare* (whence ult. the earlier form *compense,* q. v.), weigh together one thing against another, balance, make good, later also shorten, spare, < *com-,* together, + *pensare,* weigh, > ult. E. *poise,* q. v. Cf. *compendium.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give a substitute of equal value to; give an equivalent to; recompense: as, to *compensate* a laborer for his work or a merchant for his losses.

Nothing can *compensate* a people for the loss of what we may term civic individuality.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 203.

2. To make up for; counterbalance; make amends for.

All the wealth and treasures of the Indies can never *compensate* to a man the loss of his life.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xii.

To *compensate* our brief term in this world, it is good to know as much as we can of it.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 29.

Up to a certain period, the diminution of the poetical powers is far more than *compensated* by the improvement of all the appliances and means of which those powers stand in need. *Macaulay,* Dryden.

3. In *mech.,* to construct so as to effect compensation for the results of variations of temperature. See *compensation,* 4.

So long as the clocks themselves are no better than they are, it would undoubtedly be a waste of money to *compensate* the pendulums.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 180.

=**Syn.** *Recompense, Remunerate,* etc. (see *indemnify*), reward.

II. *intrans.* To supply or serve as an equivalent; make amends; atone: followed by *for:* as, what can *compensate for* the loss of honor?

No apparatus of senators, judges, and police can *compensate for* the want of an internal governing sentiment.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 296.

★**compensation** (kom-pen-sā′shon), *n.* [= F. *compensation* = Pr. *compensacio* = Sp. *compensación* = Pg. *compensação* = It. *compensazione,* < L. *compensatio(n-),* < *compensare,* compensate: see *compensate.*] **1.** The act of compensating; counterbalance: as, nature is based on a system of *compensations.*—**2.** That which is given or received as an equivalent, as for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; indemnity; recompense; amends; requital.

He that thinks to serve God by way of *compensation,* that is, to recompense God by doing one duty, for the omission of another, sins even in that, in which he thinks he serves God. *Donne,* Sermons, v.

He [the Nabob] . . . made overtures to the chiefs of the invading armament, and offered to restore the factory, and to give *compensation* to those whom he had despoiled.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

3. That which supplies the place of something else, or makes good a deficiency, or makes amends: as, the speed of the hare is a *compensation* for its want of any weapon of defense.

His [Dante's] gentleness is all the more striking by contrast, like that silken *compensation* which blooms out of the thorny stem of the cactus.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 46.

4. In *mech.,* means of creating a balance of forces; counteraction of opposing tendencies; adjustment for equilibrium. Compensation of the contraction and expansion of metals through variations of temperature is effected in the pendulums and balance-wheels of timepieces chiefly by a combination of metals of different expansibilities, and in iron beams, rails, etc., by allowance for increase and diminution of length; of inequalities in magnetic attraction, etc., by devices called *compensators.* See *compensation-balance,* below, and *compensator.*

5. In the *civil law,* the extinguishment of a debt by a counter-claim which the debtor has against his creditor, thus effecting the simultaneous extinguishment of two obligations, or of one and part of another.—**Compensation-balance, -pendulum,** a balance-wheel or a pendulum so constructed as to counteract the effects of temperature, under which the instrument would otherwise move slower when warmer and faster when colder. A compensation-pendulum is commonly a *gridiron pendulum* or a *mercurial pendulum.* (See *pendulum.*) A compensation-balance has compensation-bars.—**Compensation-bars,** bars formed of two or more metals of different expansibilities, so that changes of temperature have the effect of bending them one way or the other. They are used to produce perfect equality of motion in the balances of watches and chronometers.—**Commonable Rights Compensation Act,** an English statute of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 15), providing for the ap-

plication of money paid as compensation for the compulsory acquisition of common lands, etc.=**Syn. 2.** Reward, remuneration, requital, satisfaction, indemnification, reimbursement, reparation.

compensative (kom-pen'sā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *compensatif* = Pg. *compensativo*, < LL. *compensativus*, < L. *compensatus*, pp. of *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] **I.** *a.* Making amends or compensation.

The *compensative* justice of the old drama.
Hazlitt, Lit. of Reign of Elizabeth.

II. *n.* That which compensates; compensation. [Rare.]

This is the sorry *compensative*. *Lamb*, To Barton.

compensativeness (kom-pen'sā-tiv-nes), *n.* ★Fitness or readiness to make amends. *Bailey.*

compensator (kom'pen-sā-tor), *n.* [= F. *compensateur* = Sp. Pg. *compensador* = It. *compensatore*, < NL. **compensator*, < L. *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] One who or that which compensates. Specifically—(*a*) A magnet or mass of soft iron so placed as to neutralize the effects of local attraction on the needle of a compass. Also called *correcting-plate*. (*b*) In *gas-manuf.*, a device for equalizing the action of the exhauster which draws the gas from the retorts.

compensatory (kom-pen'sā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *compensate* + *-ory*; = F. *compensatoire*. Cf. *compensator*.] Serving to compensate or as compensation; making amends; requiting.

Tribute which is not penal nor *compensatory*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 2.

All the *compensatory* forces of air and water.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

Compensatory damages, in *law*, damages estimated as an equivalent for the injury, in contradistinction to *punitive* or *vindictive damages*, awarded by way of punishment for wilful wrong.

compense† (kom-pens'), *v. t.* [< ME. *compensen*, < OF. *compenser*, F. *compenser* = Pr. *compensar*, *compessar* = Sp. Pg. *compensar* = It. *compensare*, < L. *compensare*, *conpensare*, balance, make good, compensate: see *compensate*.] To recompense; compensate; counterbalance.

The weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

compert†, *n.* A Middle English form of *compeer*[1].

comperage†, *n.* [< *comper* + *-age*.] Gossiping; familiar friendship. *Coles*, 1717.

comperendinate†, *v. i.* [< L. *comperendinatus*, pp. of *comperendinare*, cite a defendant to a new trial on the third following day or later, < *comperendinus* (sc. *dies*, day), the third following day: see *comperendinous*.] To delay. *Bailey.*

comperendination†, *n.* [See *comperendinate*.] A putting off; a delaying.

comperendinous†, *a.* [< L. *comperendinus* (sc. *dies*, day), the third following day, < *com-*, with, + *perendinus*, of day after to-morrow, < *perendie*, on the day after to-morrow, < **perum* (= Oscan *perum* = Gr. πέραν = Skt. *param*, akin to *per-*, *pre-*, *pro-*, *para-*, *peri-*, q. v.), beyond, + *dies*, day: see *dial.*] Prolonged; deferred; postponed. *Bailey.*

compernage†, *n.* [ME., appar. < *compere*, *comper*, *cumper*, companion (see *compeer*[1]), + *-n-* + *-age*; or else for **compenage*, *companage*, < OF. *companage*, *compaignage*, company (cf. *companage*): see *company*. Cf. *comperage*.] Company.

A thing I shall you declare truly,
Ar I me departe fro your *compernage*,
To ende that all thereof háue memory.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3706.

compesce (kom-pes'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compesced*, ppr. *compescing*. [< L. *compescere*, fasten together, confine, curb, < *compes*, *conpes*, a fetter, < *com-*, together, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] To hold in check; restrain; curb. *Carlyle.*

compester†, *v. t.* [A law term, < OF. *composter*, compound, also prob. compost, < ML. *compostare*, compost: see *compost*, *v.* Prob. confused with *composture*, compost (of which no verb use appears), and perhaps (with regard to the vowel *e* for *o*) with *pasture*.] To manure (land): said of cattle.

No other beasts ought to be put into the Commons but those of the tenant of the land to which it is appendant or those which he takes to *compester* his land.
Argument in Rumsey v. Rowden, 1 Ventris, 18.

As if it had been said Levant and couchant, for when they [cattle] are appurtenant, they shall be intended to Plow, Manure, *Compester*, and Feed upon the Land.
Coke, in Mors v. Webbe (1652), 2 Brownlow (and Goldsborough), p. 298.

★**compete** (kom-pēt'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *competed*, ppr. *competing*. [= Sp. Pg. *competir* = It. *competere*, compete (cf. F. *compéter* = Sp. *competer*, have a fair claim to), < L. *competere*, strive after something in company with or together (the lit. sense), usually meet or come together, coincide, agree, be fit or suitable, < *com-*, together, + *petere*, seek: see *petition*. Hence (from L. *competere*) *competent*, *competition*, and *competitor*.] To seek or strive for the same thing as another; enter into competition or rivalry; vie: with *for* before the thing sought and *with* before the person or thing rivaled.

The sages of antiquity will not dare to *compete with* the inspired authors. *Milner.*

How is it that the United States, formerly a maritime power of the first class, has now no ships or steamers that can profitably *compete for* the carrying of even its own exports? *D. A. Wells*, Merchant Marine, p. 45.

★**competence, competency** (kom'pē-tens, -ten-si), *n.* [= F. *compétence* = Sp. Pg. *competencia* = It. *competenza*, < ML. *competentia*, competence, fitness, in L. agreement, conjunction, < *competen(t-)s*, ppr., being fit, competent: see *competent* and *-ence*, *-ency*.] **1.** The state of being competent; fitness; suitableness; adequateness: as, there is no doubt of his *competence* for the task.

At present, we trust a man with making constitutions on less proof of *competence* than we should demand before we gave him our shoe to patch.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 67.

We are ever in danger of exaggerating the *competence* of a new discovery. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53, note.

2. Adequate authority or qualification; range of capacity or ability; the sphere of action or judgment within which one is competent.

To master exhaustively the English of our own time is beyond the *competency* of any one man.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 97.

It is not my business, and does not lie within my *competency*, to say what the Hebrew text does, and what it does not, signify. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 19.

3. In the law of evidence: (*a*) Legal capacity or fitness to be heard in court, as distinguished from credibility or sufficiency, because the question whether the evidence shall be heard is usually determined before considering its weight. Thus, a witness may be competent, although unworthy of belief; evidence may be competent, although not alone sufficient even if believed. (*b*) Legal right or authority; power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause: as, the *competency* of a judge or court to examine and decide.

Elizabeth . . . induced the parliament to pass a law, enacting that whoever should deny the *competency* of the reigning sovereign, with the assent of the states of the realm, to alter the succession, should suffer death as a traitor. *Macaulay.*

4. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; especially, property, means of subsistence, or income sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity.

That which is a *Competency* for one Man, is not enough for another. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 38.

Seven happy years of health and *competence*,
And mutual love and honourable toil.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

★**competent** (kom'pē-tent), *a.* [= D. Dan. *kompetent* = G. Sw. *competent*, < OF. *competent*, F. *compétent* = Pr. *competent* = Sp. Pg. It. *competente*, < L. *competen(t-)s*, in LL. as adj., corresponding to, suitable, competent, prop. ppr. of *competere* (> F. *compéter*, etc.), be sufficient, also strive after, etc.: see *compete*.] **1.** Answering all requirements; suitable; fit; sufficient or adequate for the purpose: as, *competent* supplies of food and clothing; an army *competent* to the defense of the kingdom.

To kepe hir fest in *competent* place be the alderman and maistres assigned. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 445.

His indignation derives itself out of a very *competent* injury. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Has he a *competent* sum there in the bag
To buy the goods within?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

He that can love his friend with this noble ardour will in a *competent* degree affect all.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

2. Having ability or capacity; properly qualified: as, a *competent* bookkeeper.

As to the particular bounds or extent of it [the kingdom of Tonquin], I cannot be a *competent* judge, coming to it by Sea, and going up directly to Cachao.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 81.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office.
Government of the Tongue.

The atom or molecule which is *competent* to intercept the calorific waves is, in the same degree, *competent* to generate them. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 14.

3. In *law*, having legal capacity or qualification: as, a *competent* judge or court; a *competent* witness. In a judge or court it implies right or authority to hear and determine; in a witness it implies a legal capacity to testify. See *competence*, 3.

Even before it is clearly known whether the innovation be damageable or not, the judge is *competent* to issue a prohibition to innovate, until the point can be determined. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Some members had before suggested that seven states were *competent* to the ratification [of a treaty].
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 45.

4. Rightfully or lawfully belonging; pertaining by right; permissible: followed by *to*.

That is the privilege of the infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent to* any finite being. *Locke.*

It is not *competent to* the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff. *Blackstone.*

He studied his business by night and by day . . . until he had made a fine reputation; and then it was *competent to* him to rest. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 74.

Competent and omitted, in *Scots law*, said of pleas which might have been maintained, but have not been stated.=**Syn. 1.** *Sufficient*, etc. See *adequate*.—**2.** *Fitted*, etc. See *qualified*.

competent (kom'pē-tent), *n.* One of the competentes (which see).

competentes (kom-pē-ten'tēz), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of L. *competen(t-)s*, ppr. of *competere*, compete: see *compete*.] In the *early church*, the more advanced catechumens, who had given in their names as applicants for baptism on the next stated occasion. Before this, while undergoing their preparatory probation, they were called *auditors* or *hearers* (in Latin *audientes*, hearers, or *rudes*, unskilled; in Greek, the ἀκροώμενοι, or less perfect).

competently (kom'pē-tent-li), *adv.* In a competent manner; sufficiently; adequately; suitably; fitly; rightly.

Some places require men *competently* endowed. *Wotton.*

My friend is now . . . *competently* rich.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

competible† (kom-pet'i-bl), *a.* An improper form of *compatible*.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

competibleness† (kom-pet'i-bl-nes), *n.* An improper form of *compatibleness*.

competition (kom-pē-tish'on), *n.* [= F. *compétition* = Sp. *competición* = Pg. *competição*, < LL. *competitio(n-)*, an agreement, rivalry, < L. *competere*, pp. *competitus*, compete: see *compete*.] **1.** The act of seeking or endeavoring to gain what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time; common contest or striving for the same object; strife for superiority; rivalry: as, the *competition* of two candidates for an office. Formerly it was sometimes followed by *to*, now always by *for*, before the thing sought.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be.
Bacon.

There is no *competition* but *for* the second place.
Dryden.

The *competition* would be, not which should yield the least to promote the common good, but which should yield the most. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 69.

2. A trial of skill proposed as a test of superiority or comparative fitness.—**3.** In *Scots law*, a contest which arises on bankruptcy between creditors claiming in virtue of their respective securities or diligences.=**Syn. 1.** *Rivalry*, etc. See *emulation*.

competitive (kom-pet'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **competitivus*, < *competitus*, pp. of *competere*, compete: see *compete*.] Pertaining to or involving competition; characterized by or requiring competition; competing.

The co-operative in lieu of the *competitive* principle.
Quarterly Rev.

The educational abomination of desolation of the present day is the stimulation of young people to work at high pressure by incessant *competitive* examinations.
Huxley, Tech. Education.

competitor (kom-pet'i-tor), *n.* [= F. *compétiteur* = Sp. Pg. *competidor* = It. *competitore*, < L. *competitor*, a rival (in law, a plaintiff), < *competere*, pp. *competitus*, compete: see *compete*.] **1.** One who competes; one who contends for and endeavors to obtain what another seeks at the same time, or claims what another claims; a rival.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

Where kings were fair *competitors* for honour,
Thou shouldst have come up to him, there have fought him.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 1.

2†. One who competes with another in zeal for the same cause; a zealous associate or confederate; a comrade.

Thou, my brother, my *competitor*
In top of all design, my mate in empire.
Shak., A. and C., v. 1.

Every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels, and their power grows strong.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

competitory (kom-pet'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *competitus* (see *competitor*) + *-ory*.] Acting or done in

competition; rival: as, a *competitory* treatise. *Faber.* [Rare.]

competitress (kǫm-pet'i-tres), *n.* [< *competitor* + *-ess.*] A female competitor.

competitrix† (kǫm-pet'i-triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *competitor:* see *competitor.*] Same as *competitress.*

Queen Anne, now being without *competitrix* for her title, thought herself secure. *Lord Herbert,* Hen. VIII.

compilation (kom-pi-lā'shǫn), *n.* [< F. *compilation* = Pr. *compilatio* = Sp. *compilación* = Pg. *compilação* = It. *compilazione,* < L. *compilatio(n-),* a compilation, lit. a pillaging, plundering, < *compilare,* pp. *compilatus,* snatch together and carry off, plunder: see *compile.*] **1.** The act of bringing together; a gathering or piling up; collection.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass. *Woodward,* Fossils.

2. The gathering of materials for books, documents, tables, etc., from existing sources; the act of bringing together and adapting things said or written by different persons for the exposition of a subject.

Nearly at the same time [sixth century], both in the Eastern Church under John the Faster, and in the extreme West under the Irish and other Celtic missionaries, began the *compilation* of Penitentials. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 296.

3. That which is compiled; a book or treatise produced by compiling.

Among the ancient story-books of this character, a Latin *compilation,* entitled Gesta Romanorum, seems to have been the favourite. *T. Warton,* Hist. Eng. Poetry.

compilator† (kom'pi-lā-tǫr), *n.* [ME. *compilatour* = F. *compilateur* = Sp. Pg. *compilador* = It. *compilatore,* < L. *compilator,* < *compilare,* pp. *compilatus,* snatch together: see *compile,* and cf. *compiler.*] A compiler. *Chaucer.*

★**compile** (kǫm-pīl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compiled,* ppr. *compiling.* [< ME. *compilen,* < OF. *compiler,* F. *compiler* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *compilar* = It. *compilare,* < L. *compilare,* snatch together and carry off, plunder, pillage (the sense of 'compile' appears in deriv. *compilatio:* see *compilation*), < *com-,* together, + *pilare,* rob: see *pill*[2], *pillage.*] **1.** To make or form (a written or printed work) by putting together in due order or in an order adapted to the given purpose, and with such changes and additions as may be deemed necessary or desirable, literary, historical, or other written or printed materials collected from various sources; prepare or draw up by selecting, adapting, and rearranging existing materials: as, to *compile* tables of weights and measures; to *compile* a gazetteer or a glossary.

They have often no other task than to lay two books before them, out of which they *compile* a third, without any new materials of their own. *Johnson,* Idler, No. 85.

In the middle of the sixth century Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman abbot, *compiled* the collection of canons which was the germ and model of all later collections. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 296.

2†. To write; compose.

Of that fight how it felle in a few yeres,
That was clanly *compilet* with a clerk wise,
On Gydo, a gome [man], that graidly hade soght,
And wist all the werks by weghes he hade.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 53.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions. *Sir W. Temple.*

3†. To contain; comprise.

After so long a race as I have run
Through Faery land, which these six books *compile,*
Give leave to rest me. *Spenser,* Sonnets, lxxx.

4†. To make up or place (together); compose; construct.

Walles . . . built of most white and blacke stones, which are disposed checkerwise one by another, and curiously *compiled* together. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 64.

He did intend
A brasen wall in compas to *compyle*
About Cairmardin. *Spenser,* F. Q., III. iii. 10.

Monsters *compiled* and complicated of divers parents and kinds. *Donne,* Devotions, p. 68.

5†. To bring into accord or agreement; reconcile.

The Prince had perfectly *compylde*
These paires of friends in peace and setled rest.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 17.

compilement† (kǫm-pīl'ment), *n.* [< *compile* + *-ment.*] The act of putting or piling together or heaping up. *Woodward.*

compiler (kǫm-pī'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *compilour,* < OF. *compileor, compileur,* < L. *compilator,* < *compilare,* compile. Cf. *compilator.*] One who compiles; one who makes a compilation.

compinget (kǫm-pinj'), *v. t.* [< L. *compingere, conpingere,* fix together, confine, < *com-,* together, + *pangere,* fasten: see *compact*[1], *a.*] To compress; shut up.

Into what straits hath it been *compinged,* a little flock! *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

compiret, *n.* An obsolete form of *compeer*[1]. *Minsheu,* 1617.

compitalia (kom-pi-tā'li-ą), *n.* [L., neut. pl. of *compitalis,* of or pertaining to cross-roads, < *compitum,* also *competum* and *compitus,* a place where several ways meet, a cross-road, < *competere,* meet or come together, coincide, agree: see *compete, competent.*] In *Rom. antiq.,* a festival celebrated annually at cross-roads in honor of the Lares. It was held soon after the Saturnalia, on a day fixed by the pretor.

complacence, complacency (kǫm-plā'sens, -sen-si), *n.*; pl. *complacences, complacencies* (-sen-sez, -siz). [= F. *complaisance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *complacencia* = It. *compiacenza,* < ML. *complacentia,* < L. *complacen(t-)s,* very pleasing: see *complacent* and *-ence, -ency.*] **1.** Disposition to please, or an act intended to give pleasure; friendly civility, or a civil act. See *complaisance* (now generally used in this sense).

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts.
Addison.

Every moment of her life brings me fresh instances of her *complacency* to my inclinations. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 95.

The round
Of smooth and solemnized *complacencies,*
By which, on Christian lands, from age to age
Profession mocks performance.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

2. A feeling of quiet pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; especially, self-satisfaction.

The great Galees of Venice and Florence
Be well laden with things of *complacence,*
All spicery and of grossers ware.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.

But also in *complacences,* nowise so strict as this of the passion [love], the man of sensibility counts it a delight only to hear a child's voice fully addressed to him, or to see the beautiful manners of the youth of either sex. *Emerson,* Success.

3†. That which gives satisfaction; a cause of pleasure or joy; a comfort.

O thou, my sole *complacence!* *Milton,* P. L., iii. 276.

Love of complacency. See *love of benevolence,* under *benevolence.* =**Syn.** *Complacency, Complaisance. Complacency* once included the meaning of both these words, but they are now separated, *complacency* retaining the meanings allied to quiet pleasure or satisfaction, and making over to *complaisance* those connected with the disposition or effort to compliment, please, and oblige.

Yet nobody even now, I suppose, receives a summons to attend a jury with perfect *complacency.* *Maine,* Early Law and Custom, p. 175.

Wild. If it were not to please you, I see no necessity for our parting.
Jac. I protest I do it only out of *complaisance* to you. *Dryden,* Mock Astrologer, iv.

complacent (kǫm-plā'sent), *a.* [= F. *complaisant* = Sp. *complaciente* = Pg. *complacente* = It. *compiacente,* < L. *complacen(t-)s,* very pleasing, ppr. of *complacere,* please at the same time (> It. *compiacere* = Sp. Pg. *complacer* = F. *complaire,* please), be very pleasing (the E. sense 'pleased' due rather to *complacence,* q. v.), < *com-,* together, + *placere,* please: see *please,* and cf. *complaisant,* which is a doublet of *complacent.*] **1.** Civil; kindly; giving pleasure. See *complaisant* (now generally used in this sense).

That calm look which seem'd to all assent,
And that *complacent* speech which nothing meant.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Eternal love doth keep,
In his *complacent* arms, the earth, the air, the deep.
Bryant, The Ages, vi.

2. Accompanied with or springing from a sense of quiet enjoyment; gratified; satisfied: as, a *complacent* look or smile.

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings. *Burke.*

complacential† (kom-plā-sen'shal), *a.* [< ML. *complacentia,* complacence (see *complacence*), + *-al.*] Marked by complacence; arising from or causing gratification.

The more high and excellent operations of *complacential* love. *Baxter,* Life and Times (1696), fol. p. 7.

complacently (kǫm-plā'sent-li), *adv.* In a complacent manner; with or from pleasure or gratification, especially self-satisfaction.

We reflect very *complacently* on our own severity, and compare with great pride the high standard of morals established in England with the Parisian laxity. *Macaulay,* Moore's Byron.

complain (kǫm-plān'), *v.* [< ME. *complaynen, compleynen, compleignen,* < OF. *complaindre, complaindre,* F. *complaindre* = Pr. *complagner, complanger* = Sp. *complañir* (obs.) = It. *compiagnere, compiangere,* < ML. *complangere,* bewail, complain, < L. *com-,* together, + *plangere,* strike, beat, as the breast in extreme grief, bewail: see *plain*[2], *plaint.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter expressions of grief, pain, uneasiness, censure, resentment, or dissatisfaction; lament or murmur about anything; find fault.

That he sholde a-mende alle the fautes wherof thei cowde hem *complayne* [bewail themselves]. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.

I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul. Job vii. 11.

Our merchants are *complaining* bitterly that Great Britain is ruining their trade, and there is great reason to *complain.* *J. Adams,* in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 444.

2. Figuratively, to make a sound resembling that of lamentation or suffering; emit a mournful sound or noise: as, the *complaining* wind; the sea *complains* dismally.—**3.** To utter an expression of discomfort or sorrow from some cause; speak of the suffering of anything: with *of:* as, to *complain of* headache, *of* poverty, or *of* wrong.

In the midst of water I *complain of* thirst. *Dryden.*

4. To make a formal accusation against a person, or on account of anything; make a charge: with *of.*

And where thei saugh sir Gawein, thei drough a-boute hym and *compleyned* to hym *of* hym-self, and seide that he hadde hem euyll be seyn at that firste turnement. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

Now, master Shallow, you'll *complain of* me to the king? *Shak.,* M. W. of W., i. 1.

Complain unto the duke *of* this indignity. *Shak.,* C. of E., v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To bewail, repine, grieve, mourn, grumble, croak.

II.† *trans.* To lament; bewail; deplore. *Lydgate.*

They might the grievance inwardly *complain,*
But outwardly they needs must temporize.
Daniel, Civil Wars.

Gaufride, who could'st so well in rhyme *complain*
The death of Richard with an arrow slain.
Dryden, Fables.

complain (kǫm-plān'), *n.* [< *complain, v.*] Complaint; outcry. [Poetical.]

Then came a conquering earth-thunder, and rumbled
That fierce *complain* to silence. *Keats.*

complainable† (kǫm-plā'na-bl), *a.* [< *complain* + *-able.*] Capable of being or worthy to be complained of.

Though both [profaneness and superstition] be blameable, yet superstition is less *complainable.* *Feltham,* Resolves, i. 36.

complainant (kǫm-plā'nant), *n.* [< F. *complaignant,* ppr. of *complaindre:* see *complain, v.,* and *-ant*[1].] **1.** One who makes a complaint; a complainer.

Congreve and this author are the most eager *complainants.* *Jeremy Collier,* Def. of Short View.

In one particular case, the complaint of the King, the old assumption that *complainants* are presumably in the right was kept long alive among us. *Maine,* Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 272.

Hence—**2.** One who suffers from ill health. [Rare.]

Taxed as she was to such an extent that she had no energy left for exercise, she is, now that she has finished her education, a constant *complainant.* *H. Spencer,* Education, p. 262.

3. In *law,* one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against another; a plaintiff; a prosecutor; in particular, the plaintiff in a suit in equity, or one on whose complaint a criminal prosecution is asked for.

complainer (kǫm-plā'nėr), *n.* One who complains, laments, or bewails; a faultfinder; a murmurer; a grumbler.

Speechless *complainer,* I will learn thy thought. *Shak.,* Tit. And., iii. 2.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the same who speak swelling words. *Government of the Tongue.*

complainful (kǫm-plān'fūl), *a.* [< *complain* + *-ful,* 1.] Full of complaints; complaining. [Rare.]

complaining (kǫm-plā'ning), *n.* [ME. *compleigninge;* verbal n. of *complain, v.*] The expression of regret, sorrow, or dissatisfaction; a murmuring; a complaint.

They vented their *complainings.* *Shak.,* Cor., i. 1.

complaining (kǫm-plā'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *complain, v.*] **1.** Expressing or expressive of complaint; lamenting; murmuring: as, to speak in a *complaining* tone.

Rivers that move
In majesty, and the *complaining* brooks
That make the meadows green.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Rows of *complaining* camels were kneeling close at hand, a caravan from the Soudan.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 194.

2. In the habit of making complaint; fretful; querulous: as, a *complaining* child.—3. Sick; ill; poorly: as, he is *complaining*. [Colloq.]

complainingly (kom-plā′ning-li), *adv.* In a complaining manner; with expression of dissatisfaction. *Byron.*

complaint (kom-plānt′), *n.* [< ME. *complaynte, compleynte, compleinte,* < OF. *complaint, complant,* m., also *complainte, complente, complante,* F. *complainte,* f. (= It. *compianto*), < *complaint,* pp. of *complaindre,* complain: see *complain, v.*] 1. An expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, resentment, or discontent; lamentation; faultfinding; murmuring.

Even to-day is my *complaint* bitter. Job xxiii. 2.

The *complaints* I hear of thee are grievous.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

I do not breathe,
Not whisper any murmur of *complaint*.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. That which is complained of; a cause of grief, discontent, lamentation, etc.

What *complaint* hath been more frequent among men almost in all Ages, than that peace and prosperity hath been the portion of the wicked?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

The poverty of the clergy hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A cause of bodily pain or uneasiness; a malady; a disease; an ailment: usually applied to disorders not violent.

His *complaints* . . . had been aggravated by a severe attack of small-pox. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. A formal accusation; a charge that an offense has been committed; especially, such a charge presented to an officer or a court for the purpose of instituting prosecution.

The Jews . . . laid many and grievous *complaints* against Paul, which they could not prove. Acts xxv. 7.

5. In many of the United States, the pleading in which the plaintiff in a civil action formally sets forth the facts of his case, with his claim for relief thereon: corresponding to the *declaration* at common law, the *bill* in equity, and the *libel* in admiralty.—6†. A poem bewailing ill fortune in matters of love; a plaint.

Of such matiere made he many layes,
Songes, *compleyntes*, roundelets, virelayes.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 220.

=Syn. 1. Lament.—3. Ailment, disorder, distemper, illness.

complaintful (kom-plānt′fụl), *a.* [< *complaint* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of complaint; complaining. ★*Huloet.* [Rare.]

complaisance (kom′plā-zans), *n.* [< F. *complaisance,* < *complaisant,* ppr.: see *complaisant* and *complacence.*] Civility and graciousness; that manner of address and behavior in social intercourse which gives pleasure; affability; courtesy; desire to please; acquiescence (in another's wishes) or conformity (to another's desires or comfort) for courtesy's sake.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable. *Addison.*

I am afraid you mistake Mr. Roper's *complaisance* for approbation. *Gray*, Letters, I. 330.

=Syn. *Complacency, Complaisance* (see *complacence*), urbanity, suavity, deference, good breeding, politeness.

complaisant (kom′plā-zant), *a.* [< F. *complaisant,* pleasing, obliging, courteous, ppr. of *complaire,* please, = Sp. *complacer* = Pg. *comprazer* = It. *compiacere,* < L. *complacere,* please: see *complacent,* which is a doublet of *complaisant.*] Disposed to please; pleasing in manners; compliantly disposed; exhibiting complaisance; affable; gracious; obliging.

As for our Saviour, he was, . . . if I durst use the word, . . . the most *complaisant* person that ever perhaps appeared in the world. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, V. viii.

The Prince, who was excessively *complaisant*, told her the whole story three times over.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlix.

He was a man of extremely *complaisant* presence, and suffered no lady to go by without a compliment.
Howells, Venetian Life, xx.

=Syn. *Courteous, Urbane*, etc. See *polite.*

complaisantly (kom′plā-zant-li), *adv.* In a complaisant manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment.

complaisantness (kom′plā-zant-nes), *n.* Complaisance; civility. [Rare.]

complanate (kom′plā-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *complanated*, ppr. *complanating.* [< L. *complanatus*, pp. of *complanare* (> OF. *complaner*), make plane or plain, < *com-*, together, + *planum*, level ground, orig. neut. of *planus*, level, plane, > LL. *planare*, make plane or plain: see *plane*[1], *plain*[1].] To make level; reduce to an even surface. *Derham.* [Rare.]

complanate (kom′plā-nāt), *a.* [< L. *complanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Flattened; made level, or with a smooth surface. [Rare.]—2. In *bot.*, lying in one plane: applied to leaves, especially of mosses.—3. In *entom.*, appearing as if flattened by pressure: applied to plane surfaces continuous with higher and convex or irregular parts: as, a *complanate* margin or disk in a convex pronotum.

complanation (kom-plā-nā′shọn), *n.* [As *complanate* + *-ion.*] In *math.*, the process of finding a plane area equal to a given portion of a curved surface.

compleasef (kom-plēz′), *v. t.* [< *com-* + *please*, after OF. F. *complaire*, etc., < L. *complacere*: see *complacent.*] To assent to; acquiesce in. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

compleat†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *complete.*

complect†, *v. t.* [< L. *complecti, conplecti*, act. *complectere*, entwine around: see *complex.*] To embrace.

Then, tender armes, *complect* the neck; do dry thy father's tears,
You nimble hands.
Appius and Virginia (Hazlitt's Dodsley, IV. 145).

complected[1] (kọm-plek′ted), *a.* [< *complect* + *-ed*[2].] Woven together; interwoven.

Infinitely *complected* tissues.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

complected[2] (kọm-plek′ted), *a.* [Irreg. < *complexion* (*complect-ion*) + *-ed*[2].] Of a certain complexion; complexioned: usually in composition: as, light-*complected.* [Colloq., western and southern U. S.]

You remember a man sat right before you at church?—dark-*complected*, straight as a ramrod, tall, long black hair, plain clothes? *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 99.

complection†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *complexion.*

complement (kom′plē-mẹnt), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *komplement* = G. *complement* = OF. *compliement, compliment*, later *complement*, F. *complément* = Pr. *complement* = Sp. Pg. It. *complemento*, complement, < L. *complementum*, that which fills up or completes, < *complere, conplere*, fill up, complete: see *complete, a.* and *v.* Cf. *compliment.*] 1. Full quantity or number; full amount; complete allowance: as, the company had its *complement* of men; the ship had its *complement* of stores.

Where the soul hath the full measure and *complement* of happiness . . . is truly Heaven.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 49.

2. Perfect state; fullness; completeness. Specifically, in *her.*, the condition of being full: used of the moon. The full moon, represented with human features in the disk and with surrounding rays, is blazoned as the moon *in her complement.*

3. What is needed to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; that which anything lacks of completeness or fullness: as, the *complement* of an angle (which see, below).

Our custom is both to place it [the Lord's Prayer] in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal ..mbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 35.

The power of a surface to reflect heat is the *complement* of its power to radiate or absorb it.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 43.

4. In *music*, the interval formed by the higher note and the note an octave above the lower note of a given simple interval. Thus, the complement of a third is a sixth, formed by the higher note of the third and the note an octave above the lower note of the third. The complement of a fifth is a fourth, of a fourth a fifth, etc. The complements of major and augmented intervals are respectively minor and diminished intervals, and conversely. The complement of an interval is also called its *inversion* (which see).

5. That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; an accessory; an appendage.

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest *complement.*
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

Art must be a *complement* to nature, strictly subsidiary.
Emerson, Art.

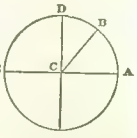
6†. Compliment: a word of the same ultimate origin and formerly of the same spelling. See *compliment.*

Which figure beyng, as his very originall name [the Gorgious *Complement*] purporteth, the most bewtifull and gorgious of all others, it asketh in reason to be reserued for a last *complement*, and desciphred by the arte of a Ladies penne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 207.

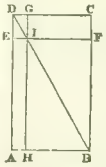
7†. An accomplishment.

What ornaments doe best adorn her; what *complements* doe best accomplish her.
R. Brathwaite, Eng. Gentlewoman.

Arithmetical complement. See *arithmetical.*—**Complement of an arc** or **angle**, in *geom.*, the remainder after subtracting a given arc from a quadrant (90°), or a given angle from a right angle. Thus, in the figure, the angle B C D is the complement of the acute angle A B C; similarly, the arc B D is the complement of the arc A B.—



Complement of a parallelogram. If, through a point in the diagonal, two lines be drawn parallel to the sides, the whole parallelogram is divided into two parallelograms which are bisected by the diagonal, and two which only touch the diagonal at one angle. The latter pair are called complements to the former; thus, A E I H and C G I F are the complements of the parallelograms E I G D and H B F I.—**Complement of a star**, in *astron.*, the angular distance of the star from the zenith.—**Complement of the curtain**, in *fort.*, that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.



complement (kom′plẹ-ment), *v. t.* [< *complement, n.*] To add a complement to; complete or fill up.

This very unique example of Old English workmanship is *complemented* by some old carved doors of an earlier date, but of an equally rare quality.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 341.

complemental (kom-plẹ-men′tal), *a.* [< *complement* + *-al.* Cf. *complimental.*] 1. Forming a complement; supplying a deficiency; completing.

In a word, then, the great and oft-disputed religious differences between Germany and this country [the United States] seem to us *complemental* of each other's merits and defects. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 316.

2. In *zoöl.*, forming a complement to the female or to a hermaphrodite; complementary: applied to minute or rudimentary males of some animals, as cirripeds. In some of the cirripeds the males are mere spermatic parasites of the female, carried about on or in her body.

The masculine power of certain hermaphrodite species of Ibla and Scalpellum is rendered more efficient by certain parasitic males, which, from their not pairing, as in all hitherto known cases, with females, but with hermaphrodites, I have designated *Complemental* Males.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 55.

3†. Additional and ornamental; supplemental.

It is an error worse than heresy, to adore these *complemental* and circumstantial pieces of felicity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 13.

4†. Complimentary.

Many other discourses they had (yet both content to giue each other content in *complementall* Courtesies).
Quoted in *Capt. John. Smith's* True Travels, I. 195.

Complemental flattery with silver tongue.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, viii. 192.

5†. Accomplished.

Would I express a *complemental* youth,
That thinks himself a spruce and expert courtier,
Bending his supple hammes, kissing his hands.
Randolph, Muses Looking-glasse.

complementary (kom-plẹ-men′tạ-ri), *a.* [< *complement* + *-ary*[1].] 1. Completing; supplying a deficiency; complemental.

Two ranges of existence and operative force; nature and the supernatural; both *complementary* to each other
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 141.

2. In *logic* and *math.*, together making up a fixed whole: as, *complementary* angles (that is, angles whose algebraic sum is 90°). See *complement of an angle*, under *complement.*—3†. Same as *complimentary.*—**Complementary colors.** See *color*, 1.—**Complementary division.** See *division.*—**Complementary function**, in *math.*, an expression containing an arbitrary constant and being the solution of one differential equation, and which, on being added to any particular integral of another such equation, gives a general solution of the latter.—**Complementary operations**, two operations such that if either, operating upon any figure, A, gives another figure, B, then the other operating upon B gives A.

complete (kọm-plēt′), *a.* [< ME. *compleet* = D. *kompleet* = G. *complet* = Dan. *komplet* = Sw. *complett*, < OF. *complet*, F. *complet* = Sp. Pg. It. *completo*, full, complete, < L. *completus*, pp. of *complere, conplere* (> It. *compire*, complete, fill, *complire*, suit, compliment (see *compliment*), = Sp. *cumplir* = Pg. *cumprir* = OF. *complir, conplir*, fulfil), fill up, fill full, fulfil, complete, < *com-* (intensive) + *plere*, fill, akin to E. *full*: see *full*[1] and *plenty*, and cf. *deplete, replete.* Cf. also *complement, compliment.*] 1. Having no deficiency; wanting no part or element; perfect; whole; entire; full: as, in *complete* armor.

And ye are *complete* in him, which is the head of all principality and power. Col. ii. 10.

A thousand *complete* courses of the sun.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1.

Now the end proposed by God, in causing the Scripture to be written, is to afford us a *complete* rule and measure of whatever is to be believed or done by us.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

2. Thorough; consummate; perfect in kind or quality.

A Frenchman told me lately, that was at your Audience, that he never saw so many *complete* Gentlemen in his Life. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 21.

Transcendent Artist! How *compleat* thy Skill! *Congreve*, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

3. Finished; ended; concluded; completed.

This course of vanity almost *complete*,
Tired in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

Complete act, branch, cadence. See the nouns.—**Complete dyadic,** one which cannot be reduced to the sum of less than three dyads.—**Complete flower,** in *bot.*, a flower furnished with all the organs—that is, with calyx and corolla, as well as stamens and pistil: distinguished from *perfect*, which requires only the presence of the stamens and pistil.—**Complete integral,** of a partial differential equation, in *math.*: (*a*) A solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants or functions. (*b*) In the case of a partial differential equation of the first order, a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants, but no arbitrary function.—**Complete metamorphosis,** in *entom.*, that metamorphosis in which there is a well-marked quiescent pupa state between the larval form and the imago or perfect insect, as in the *Lepidoptera*. Some of the older entomologists, following Fabricius, applied this term to the changes of those insects in which the larva is formed like the imago, a condition observed only in some of the low, wingless forms, as the lice and fleas.—**Complete primitive,** the same as the *complete integral*, except that it is regarded as producing the differential equation, not as derived from it.=**Syn. 1.** *Whole*, *Entire*, *Complete*, *Total*, full, utter, absolute, plenary, faultless, unbroken. "Nothing is *whole* that has anything taken from it; nothing is *entire* that is divided; nothing is *complete* that has not all its parts, and those parts fully developed. *Complete* refers to the perfection of parts; *entire*, to their unity; *whole*, to their junction; *total*, to their aggregate. A *whole* orange; an *entire* set; a *complete* facsimile; the *total* expense." *Angus*, Handbook of Eng. Tongue, p. 376.

Wilt thou be lord of the *whole* world?
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7.

Sorrow's eye, glazed with blinding tears,
Divides one thing *entire* to many objects.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

There is nothing which could not have been done, at least nearly as well, and many things much better, by adhering to the *complete* instead of to the broken arch.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 525.

As the *total* tonnage [of Venetian merchant vessels] is but 26,000, it may be inferred that they are small craft.
Howells, Venetian Life, xvi.

complete† (kǫm-plēt′), *n.* [= F. *complie* = Sp. Pg. *completa* = It. *compieta*, < ML. *completa* (usually in pl., F. *complies*, etc., ML. *completæ*), sc. L. *hora*, hour, the last of the canonical hours: see *complin*, the usual E. form.] The last of the daily canonical hours in the Roman Catholic breviary: same as *complin*. *Minsheu.*

complete (kǫm-plēt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *completed*, ppr. *completing*. [= F. *compléter* = Sp. Pg. *completar* = D. *kompleteren* = G. *completiren* = Dan. *kompletere* = Sw. *komplettera*, < ML. as if **completare*, freq. of L. *complere*, pp. *completus*, fill up: see *complete*, *a.*] **1.** To make complete; bring to a consummation or an end; add or supply what is lacking to; finish; perfect; fill up or out: as, to *complete* a house or a task; to *complete* an unfinished design; to *complete* another's thought, or the measure of one's wrongs.

The Afghan soon followed to *complete* the work of devastation which the Persian had begun.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

2. To fulfil; accomplish; realize.

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a pope.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 213.

=**Syn.** To consummate, perform, execute, achieve, realize.

completedness (kǫm-plē′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being completed or finished: as, *completedness* of action.

[The Latin word] fuit itself containing the notion of *completedness* as well as of affirmation.
G. Harrison, Laws of Lat. Gram., p. 171.

completely (kǫm-plēt′li), *adv.* In a complete manner; fully; perfectly; entirely; wholly; totally; utterly; thoroughly; quite: as, to be *completely* mistaken; "*completely* witty," *Swift.*

Completely shiftless was thy native plight.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xix. 5.

By successive crosses one species may be made to absorb *completely* another, and so it notoriously is with races.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 406.

completement† (kǫm-plēt′ment), *n.* [< *complete* + *-ment.*] The act of completing; a finishing. *Dryden.*

completeness (kǫm-plēt′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being complete; perfectness; entireness; thoroughness.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a *completeness* and inerrability. *King Charles.*

The native and masculine type of excellence must find a place in every ethical code which aspires to *completeness*.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 35.

Extensive completeness. See *extensive.*

completion (kǫm-plē′shǫn), *n.* [< LL. *completio(n-)*, a filling up, < L. *complere*, fill up: see *complete*, *a.*] **1.** The act of completing, or bringing to the desired end; a carrying or filling out; full performance or achievement; consummation; conclusion: as, the *completion* of a building; the *completion* of one's education, or of an enterprise.

Other larger views than seem necessary to the *completion* of the argument. *Bp. Hurd*, Sermon, Feb. 16, 1781.

A slow-develop'd strength awaits
Completion in a painful school.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

2. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

There was a full entire harmony and consent in the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ.
South.

The *completion* of those prophecies.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xi.

completive (kǫm-plē′tiv), *a.* [= F. *complétif* = Pr. *completiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *completivo*, < LL. *completivus*, serving to fill up, < L. *completus*, pp. of *complere*, fill up: see *complete*, *a.*] Completing or tending to complete; making complete. [Rare.]

The *completive* power of the tense. *Harris*, Hermes, I. 7.

A comprehensive view of the suffering and joy, the redemptive and the *completive* work of Messiah, under prophetic imagery. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

Completive difference, in *logic*, that difference or differentiating mark which, added to the genus, completes the definition of a species.

completorium (kom-plē-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *completoria* (-ä). [LL., a service containing prayers at the close of the day, < L. *complere*, pp. *completus*, complete: see *complete*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** In the *Ambrosian rite*, a kind of anthem said at lauds and vespers, on ordinary days one at each service, but on Sundays and festivals two or more: apparently named from the fact of its serving as an addition or supplement to a psallenda or other antiphon.—**2.** Same as *complin.*

completory† (kǫm-plē′tǫ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. **completorius*, adj. (neut. *completorium*, n., a complin), < L. *completor*, a finisher, < *complere*, complete, finish: see *complete*, *a.*, and *-ory.*] **I.** *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing.

His crucifixion, . . . *completory* of ancient presignifications and predictions. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxv.

II. *n.*; pl. *completories* (-riz). Same as *complin.*

complex (kom′pleks), *a.* [= F. *complexe* = Sp. Pg. *complexo*, complex, = It. *complesso*, fleshy, strong, powerful, < L. *complexus*, pp. of *complecti*, *conplecti*, act. *complectere*, *conplectere*, entwine, encircle, compass, infold, < *com-*, together, + *plectere*, weave, braid; cf. LL. *complex*, adj., connected with, confederate (> ult. E. *complice*), < *complicare*, fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold, akin to *plectere*: see *plaid*, *complicate*, *v.*, and *complected*[1].] **1.** Composed of interconnected parts; formed by a combination of simple things or elements; including two or more connected particulars; composite; not simple: as, a *complex* being; *complex* ideas; a *complex* term.

Ideas thus made up [of several simple ones] I call *complex*, such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 12.

Incomplex apprehension is of one object, or of several without any relation being perceived between them, as of 'a man,' 'a horse,' 'cards'; *complex* is of several with such a relation, as of 'a man on horseback,' 'a pack of cards.' *Whately*, Logic, II. i. § 1.

When analysis succeeds in reducing a *complex* fact to its component factors, sensible or extra-sensible, there is indeed an enlargement of knowledge.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 9.

2. Involved; intricate; complicated; perplexing.

Many cases are on record showing how *complex* and unexpected are the checks and relations between organic beings. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 77.

The universe is a very *complex* mixture of different substances. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 200.

Complex ens, fraction, etc. See the nouns.—**Complex notion** or **term,** in *logic*, one in which different marks or attributes can be distinguished.—**Complex number.** (*a*) An expression of the form $x+iy$, where $i^2=-1$. (*b*) In the theory of numbers, any expression in the form $ai+bj+$, etc., where a, b, etc., are integers, and i, j, etc., are peculiar units.—**Complex question,** in *logic*, one which asks whether an object possesses a character, and not merely whether an object of a simple term exists.—**Complex sentence,** a sentence which contains one or more dependent or subordinate clauses in addition to the principal clause.—**Complex shear.** See *shear.*—**Complex syllogism.** Same as *chain-syllogism.*—**Complex truth,** truth as it exists in the mind, distinguished from transcendental truth or reality.—**Complex variable,** a variable of the form $x+iy$, where i is a unit such that $i^2=-1$.

★=**Syn.** *Complicated*, etc. See *intricate.*

complex (kom′pleks), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *complexo* = It. *complesso*, < L. *complexus*, a surrounding, embracing, connection, relation, < *complecti*, *conplecti*, pp. *complexus*, *conplexus*, surround, embrace, include: see *complex*, *a.* The noun *complex* in mod. use depends closely upon the adj.] **1.** Anything consisting in or formed by the union of interconnected parts; especially, an assemblage of particulars related as parts of a system.

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges of the gospel. *South*, Sermons.

That full *complex*
Of never-ending wonders.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1785.

To the mind of a philosopher every fact of colour is a *complex* of visible and invisible facts.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 33.

Mind is a *complex* whose nature is beyond the grasp of our intelligence. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 358.

In lyric poetry grand *complexes* are made by the rush and the roll of the rhythm.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 337, note.

2. In *geom.*, a continuous, triply infinite system of infinite straight lines; the whole of any kind of forms in space fulfilling one condition: thus, all the lines that cut a given curve in space constitute a *complex*.—**3.** In *pathol.*, same as *symptom-complex* or *syndrome*, 2.—**Axis of a complex,** a right line such that, if the complex be revolved round it or moved along it, the complex remains unchanged.—**Class of a complex.** See *class*, 6.—**Complex of forces,** the system of all the forces subject to a single geometrical condition.—**Linear complex,** a complex of rays so distributed through space that through each point there is an infinity of rays in one plane, and in each plane an infinity of rays meeting in one point.—**Order of a complex,** the order of a curve enveloping all the rays of the complex that lie in an arbitrary plane.

complexed (kom′plekst), *a.* **1**†. Same as *complex.* *Sir T. Browne.*—**2.** In *her.*, same as *annodated.*

complexedness† (kǫm-plek′sed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being complex; complexity.

The *complexedness* of these moral ideas.
Locke, Human Understanding, iv. 3.

★**complexion** (kǫm-plek′shǫn), *n.* [Formerly also *complection*; < ME. *complexion*, *complexioun*, *complection*, temperament, < OF. *complexion*, F. *complexion* = Pr. *complexio*, *complicio* = Sp. *complexión* = Pg. *compleição* = It. *complessione*, < L. *complexio(n-)*, *conplexio(n)*, a combination, connection, period, in LL. physical constitution or habit, < *complecti*, pp. *complexus*, entwine, encompass: see *complex*, *a.*] **1**†. Temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body or mind; constitutional condition or tendency; character; nature.

And Shylock, for his own part, knew the bird was fledged; and then it is the *complexion* of them all to leave the dam. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

I am far from concluding all to be impenitent that do not actually weep and shed tears; I know there are constitutions, *complexions*, that do not afford them.
Donne, Sermons, xiii.

The Italians are for the most part of a speculative *complexion*. *Howell*, Forraine Travell, p. 41.

Certainly, no other creature, but an atheist by *complexion*, could ever take up with such pitiful accounts of things. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

2. The color or hue of the skin, particularly of that of the face.

Mislike me not for my *complexion*,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1.

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that *complexion*. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. The general appearance of anything; aspect.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky
The state and inclination of the day.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

In the Southern States the tenure of land and the local laws, with slavery, give the social system not a democratic but an aristocratic *complexion*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 302.

4. The state of being complex; complexity; involution; combination; also, a complex. [Obsolete or rare.]

God's mercy goes along in *complexion* and conjunction with his judgments. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 832.

This is the great and entire *complexion* of a christian's faith. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 305.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet, where the composition of the . . . argument is . . . plain, . . . the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistic form of it. *Watts*, Logic, III. ii. § 2.

complexion† (kǫm-plek′shǫn), *v. t.* [< *complexion*, *n.*] To characterize by or endow with a disposition or temperament. *Sir T. Browne.*

complexionably† (kǫm-plek′shǫn-a-bli), *adv.* [< **complexionable* (< *complexion* + *-able*) + *-ly*[2].] Same as *complexionally*. *Sir T. Browne.*

complexional (kǫm-plek′shǫn-al), *a.* [< *complexion* + *-al*; = Sp. *complexional*, etc.] **1**†. Pertaining to or depending on the disposition, temperament, or nature; constitutional.

Before their first principles can be dislodged they are made habitual and *complexional*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 370.

Complexional prejudices. *Fiddes.*

2. Pertaining to the hue or color.

complexionally† (kǫm-plek'shǫn-ạl-i), *adv.* In the way of temperament; by natural disposition; constitutionally. Also *complexionably*.

Where are the jesters now? the men of health,
Complexionally pleasant? *Blair*, The Grave.

complexionary (kǫm-plek'shǫn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *complexion* + *-ary*[1].] Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it. [Rare.]

This *complexionary* art. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 38.

complexioned (kǫm-plek'shǫnd), *a.* [< *complexion* + *-ed*[2].] 1†. Having a certain disposition.

Charity is a virtue that best agrees with coldest natures, and such as are *complexioned* for humility.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

2. Having a certain hue, especially of the skin: used in composition: as, dark-*complexioned*, fair-*complexioned*.

A flower is the best-*complexioned* grass; as a pearl is the best-coloured clay. *Fuller*, Worthies, Norwich.

complexionist (kǫm-plek'shǫn-ist), *n.* [< *complexion* + *-ist.*] One who cares for the complexion or undertakes to improve it, by the use of lotions, cosmetics, etc. [Rare.]

Elder-flower water is extensively used by the London *complexionist*. *Domestic Monthly Mag.*, April, 1884.

complexity (kǫm-plek'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *complexities* (-tiz). [< *complex, a.*, + *-ity*; = F. *complexité.*] 1. The quality or state of being complex or composed of interconnected parts.

Some distinguished for their simplicity; others for their *complexity*. *Burke.*

Organic phenomena make us familiar with *complexity* of causation, both by showing the co-operation of many antecedents to each consequent, and by showing the multiplicity of results which each influence works out.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 323.

2. Intricacy; entanglement.

Such people early discern that the mysterious *complexity* of our life is not to be embraced by maxims.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 2.

3. Anything complex or intricate.

Many-corridor'd *complexities*
Of Arthur's palace.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

=**Syn.** *Complication, Complexity*, etc. See *complication*.

complexly (kǫm'pleks-li), *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

A nation, being a complex union of very *complexly* constituted individuals, cannot any more than they continue in one stay. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 319.

complexness (kǫm'pleks-nes), *n.* Same as *complexity*.

complexure† (kǫm-plek'sūr), *n.* [< *complex* + *-ure.*] Temperament; humor; complexion; disposition.

complexus[1] (kǫm-plek'sus), *n.*; pl. *complexus.* [< L. *complexus, conplexus*, n., a surrounding, embracing, connection in discourse: see *complex, n.*] A compound; a complex.

The mind is displayed, even in its highest faculties, as a *complexus* of insoluble antipathies. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

complexus[2] (kǫm-plek'sus), *n.* [NL., prop. pp. (sc. *musculus*, muscle) of *complecti*, surround: see *complex, a.*] In *anat.*, a broad muscle lying along the back part of the neck, connecting the occiput and the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ, and serving to straighten, incline, and turn the head. Also *complicalis*.

compliable† (kǫm-plī'a-bl), *a.* [< *comply* + *-able*; appar. after *pliable*, which is, however, not connected.] Capable of bending or yielding; pliable; compliant.

Another *compliable* mind. *Milton*, Divorce.

The Jews, by their own interpretations, had made their religion *compliable* and accommodated to their passions.
Jortin, Christian Religion, i.

compliably† (kǫm-plī'a-bli), *adv.* In a compliant manner; pliably; yieldingly.

compliance (kǫm-plī'ans), *n.* [< *comply* + *-ance.*] 1. The act of complying; a yielding or consenting, as to a request, desire, demand, or proposal; concession; submission.

Compliance with our desire. *Locke.*

He [God] hath forewarned us of the danger of being led aside by the soft and easie *compliances* of the world.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

I am equally balked by antagonism and *compliance*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 190.

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words and great *compliance*.
Clarendon.

"I'll go see anybody," quoth my uncle Toby; for he was all *compliance* thro' every step of the journey.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 27.

=**Syn.** 1. *Submission*, etc. (see *obedience*), acquiescence.

compliancy (kǫm-plī'an-si), *n.* Same as *compliance*.

His whole bearing betokened *compliancy*.
Goldsmith, Essays.

compliant (kǫm-plī'ant), *a.* and *n.* [< *comply* + *-ant*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Yielding; bending; pliant.

The *compliant* boughs. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 332.

2. Yielding to request or desire; ready to accommodate; consenting; obliging.

To show how *compliant* he was to the humours of the princes. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1509.

Civil to all, *compliant* and polite.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

II.† *n.* A complier. [Rare.]

It [the Liturgy] being a *compliant* with the Papists in a great part of their service. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 8.

compliantly (kǫm-plī'ant-li), *adv.* In a compliant or yielding manner.

complicacy (kom'pli-kā-si), *n.* [< *complica(te)* + *-cy.*] The state of being complex or intricate. *Mitford.* [Rare.]

complicalis (kom-pli-kā'lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *complicales* (-lēz). [NL., < LL. *complex* (*complic-*), closely connected, < L. *complicare*, fold together: see *complicate, v.*] Same as *complexus*[2]. *Coues and Shute.*

complicant (kom'pli-kant), *a.* [< L. *complican(t-)s, conplican(t-)s*, ppr. of *complicare, conplicare*, fold together: see *complicate.*] In *entom.*, lying one partly over another: applied to elytra and wings.

complicate (kom'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *complicated*, ppr. *complicating.* [< L. *complicatus*, pp. of *complicare, conplicare* (> It. *complicare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *complicar* = F. *compliquer*), fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold, weave, knit: see *plaid*, and cf. *complex.*] 1. To render complex or intricate; fold or twist together; entangle; intertwine; interweave; involve: as, to *complicate* matters, he was suddenly taken ill.

In case our offence against God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we should make restitution.
Tillotson.

Nor can his *complicated* sinews fail.
Young, Paraphrase of Job.

The conscientious sensitiveness of England to the horrors of civil conflict has been prevented from *complicating* a domestic with a foreign war.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 155.

2. To form by combination of parts or elements; combine; compound. [Rare.]

A man, an army, the universe, are *complicated* of various simple ideas. *Locke.*

complicate (kom'pli-kāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *complicado* = It. *complicato*, < L. *complicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Composed of interconnected parts; complex.

How *complicate*, how wonderful, is man.
Young, Night Thoughts, i.

As a more refined and *complicate* art, it [painting] requires a higher culture.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 141.

2. Intricate; involved.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right.
Bacon, War with Spain.

3. In *bot.*, folded upon itself: as, a *complicate* embryo: same as *conduplicate.*—4. In *entom.*, folded longitudinally once or several times, as the wings of wasps, the posterior wings of grasshoppers, etc.

complicated (kom'pli-kā-ted), *p. a.* [< *complicate* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Composed of interconnected parts; not simple; complex; complicate.

Thick-swarming now
With *complicated* monsters, head and tail.
Milton, P. L., x. 523.

Complicated principle of action.
Addison, Spectator, No. 55.

In proportion as a government is free, it must be *complicated*. Simplicity belongs to those only where one will governs all; where one mind directs, and all others obey.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 619.

2. Consisting of many parts or particulars not easily separable in thought; difficult to analyze or separate into its parts; hard to understand, explain, etc.; involved; intricate; confused.

It is easier to conceive than describe the *complicated* sensations which are felt from the pain of a recent injury, and the pleasure of approaching vengeance.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xv.

=**Syn.** *Complex*, etc. See *intricate.*

complicatedness (kom'pli-kā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being folded together; complexness.
Bailey.

complicately (kom'pli-kāt-li), *adv.* In a complex manner. *J. Beale.*

complicateness (kom'pli-kāt-nes), *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy.

Every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicateness*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 3.

complication (kom-pli-kā'shǫn), *n.* [= D. *komplicatie* = G. *complication* = Dan. *komplikation* = F. *complication* = Sp. *complicación* = Pg. *complicação* = It. *complicazione*, < LL. *complicatio(n-)*, < L. *complicare*, pp. *complicatus*, complicate: see *complicate, v.*] 1. A complex combination or intricate intermingling of things, parts, elements, etc.; especially, a perplexing or incongruous intermixture or combination; a confused complex or complexity: as, a *complication* of knots in a rope; a *complication* of ideas, diseases, or misfortunes; the *complication* of one's affairs with those of another.

All the parts in *complication* roll. *Jordan*, Poems.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, . . . the mind is . . . bewildered. *Watts*, Logic.

2. That which renders complex, involved, or intricate; that which causes difficulty, entanglement, or interference; an involved and troublesome or embarrassing state of affairs.

Complication . . . signifies the occurrence during the course of a disease of some other affection, or of some symptom or group of symptoms not usually observed, by which its progress is more or less seriously modified.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 279.

3†. An entwining or infolding; an embrace. [Rare.]

Sweet caresses, and natural hearty *complications* and endearments. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 862.

4. In *entom.*, the manner in which an insect folds its wings when at rest.—5. The progressive differentiation of the organs and tissues of a developing embryo, as contrasted with its growth.=**Syn.** *Complication, Complexity.* These words are rarely used synonymously. *Complication* commonly implies entanglement resulting either in difficulty of comprehension or in embarrassment; *complexity*, the multiplicity and not easily recognized relation of parts: as, business *complications*; the *complexity* of a machine; the *complexity* of a question of duty. See *intricate.*

At the treasury there was a *complication* of jealousies and quarrels. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xi.

Organic phenomena make us familiar with *complexity* of causation. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 323.

complicative (kom'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *complicate* + *-ive.*] Tending or adapted to complicate or involve; producing complication.

complice† (kom'plis), *n.* [< F. *complice* = Sp. *cómplice* = Pg. It. *complice*, < LL. *complex* (*complic-*), confederate, participant, < L. *complicare*, fold together, involve: see *complicate, v., complex, a.*, and cf. *accomplice.*] An accomplice.

And so to Armes, victorious Father,
To quell the Rebels, and their *Complices*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1 (1623).

The delivery
Of this seductor and his *complices*.
Massinger, Believe as you List, iii. 3.

complicitous (kǫm-plis'i-tus), *a.* [< *complicity* + *-ous.*] Guilty of complicity; tending to involve. [Rare.]

Whatever a man's liver says next day, it is a remarkably *complicitous* witness. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 185.

complicity (kǫm-plis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *complicité* (= Sp. *complicidad* = Pg. *complicidade* = It. *complicità*), < ML. **complicita(t-)s*, < LL. *complex* (*complic-*), participant: see *complice.*] The state of being an accomplice; partnership in wrong-doing or in an objectionable act: usually followed by *with* before the person and *in* before the thing: as, *complicity with* a criminal, or *in* a criminal act.

Complicity, a consenting or partnership in evil. *Blount.*

The charge, however, of *complicity in* the designs of his patron was never openly repelled.
Hallam, Middle Ages, viii.

Dennis charged Steele with tacit *complicity in* this piece of bad taste. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xl.

compliet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *complin.*

complier (kǫm-plī'ėr), *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys; a person of ready compliance.
Swift.

compliment (kom'pli-ment), *n.* [Formerly spelled *complement*, after the orig. L. *complementum* (see *complement*); = D. G. Dan. Sw. *kompliment*, < F. *compliment* = Pr. *complimen* = Sp. *complimiento* = Pg. *comprimento, cumprimento*, < It. *complimento*, compliment: the same as *complement*, with mod. sense, resting on It. *complire*, fill up, fulfil, suit, compliment (cf. *compire*, finish, complete), < L. *complementum*, that which fills or completes, < *complere*, fill up: see

complete, comply, complement.] **1.** A formal act or expression of civility, respect, or regard: as, the *compliments* of the season; to present one's *compliments*.

All his other friends were very officious likewise in making their *compliments* of condolence, and administering arguments of comfort to him. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, ii. 369.

Compliments of congratulation are always kindly taken, and cost one nothing but pen, ink, and paper. *Chesterfield.*

2. An expression of praise, commendation, or admiration: as, he paid you a high *compliment* within my hearing.—**3.** Flattery; polite, especially insincere, praise or commendation.

'Twas never merry world,
Since lowly feigning was called *compliment*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

True friendship loathes such oily *compliment*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

Hollow *compliments* and lies. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 124.

4. A present or favor bestowed; a gift. [Now only Scotch.]

I will share, sir,
In your sports only, nothing in your purchase.
But you must furnish me with *compliments*,
To the manner of Spain; my coach, my guardaduennas.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

Left-handed compliment, an uncomplimentary expression; also, words intended to be or to seem complimentary, but really the opposite; an awkward compliment.

Nor did he omit to bestow some *left-handed compliments* upon the sovereign people, as a herd of poltroons, who had no relish for the glorious hardships and misadventures of battle. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 446.

To stand on compliment, to behave with ceremony; be ceremonious. =**Syn.** *Flattery*, etc. (see *adulation*), laudation, encomium, tribute; (for plural) respects, regards, salutation, greeting.

compliment (kom'pli-ment), *v.* [< *compliment*, *n.*; = F. *complimenter*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pay a compliment to; flatter or gratify by expressions of approbation, admiration, esteem, or respect, or by acts implying these feelings: as, to *compliment* a man on his personal appearance.

I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation. *Tatler*, No. 111.

Monarchs . . .
Should *compliment* their foes and shun their friends.
Prior.

2. To give complimentary congratulations to; felicitate: as, to *compliment* a prince on the birth of a son.—**3.** To manifest kindness or regard for by a gift or other favor: as, he *complimented* us with tickets for the exhibition. =**Syn. 1.** To praise, commend.—**2.** To felicitate.

II. *intrans.* To pass compliments; use ceremony or ceremonious language. [Rare.]

First Serv. Mistress, there are two gentlemen——
Maria. Where?
First Serv. Complimenting who should first enter.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 2.

When we had given over looking, I *complemented* with her, and told her that I did not grieve so much for the worth of the thing it selfe, as for her sake whose it was. *Mabbe*, The Rogue, i. 163.

complimental† (kom-pli-men'tal), *a.* [Formerly also *complemental* (see *complemental*); < *compliment* + *-al.*] Complimentary; expressive of or implying compliments.

Complimental lies. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, v. 3.

Ridiculous folly
To waste the time, that might be better spent,
In *complimental* wishes. *Massinger*, Renegado, iii. 1.

complimentally† (kom-pli-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a complimentary manner; by way of compliment.

He is laugh'd at
Most *complimentally*.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

He has had the good fortune to make some discoveries, and the honour to have them publickly, and but too *complimentally*, taken notice of by the virtuosi.
Boyle, Works, IV. 3.

complimentalness† (kom-pli-men'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being complimentary.

Complimentalness as opposed to plainness [of speech].
Hammond, Works, II. 292.

complimentarily (kom-pli-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a complimentary manner.

complimentary (kom-pli-men'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *complementary* (see *complementary*); < *compliment* + *-ary*[1].] **I.** *a.* Intended to express or convey a compliment or compliments; expressive of civility, regard, or preference; using or accustomed to use compliments: as, *complimentary* language; *complimentary* tickets; you are very *complimentary*.

I made *complimentary* verses on the great lords and ladies of the court.
Bp. Hurd, Dialogues, Dr. H. More and Waller.

"Child of the Sun" was a *complimentary* name given to any one particularly clever in Peru.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 401.

=**Syn.** Commendatory, laudatory, flattering.

II.† *n.*; pl. *complimentaries* (-riz). **1.** A compliment.—**2.** A master of defense who wrote upon the compliments and ceremonies of dueling.

The most skilful and cunning *complimentaries* alive.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

complimentative† (kom-pli-men'ta-tiv), *a.* [< *compliment* + *-ative.*] Complimentary. *Boswell.*

complimenter (kom'pli-men-tėr), *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer.

complin, compline (kom'plin), *n.* [Sc. also *complen, complene;* < ME. *complyn, cumplyne*, a var. (prob. taken as a collective plur. in *-en, -n*) of *complie, cumplie*, < OF. *complie*, F. *complie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *completa* = It. *compieta* (= MLG. *komplete* = G. *komplete* = E. obs. *complete, n.*, q. v.), < ML. *completa* (usually in pl., ML. *completæ*, F. *complies*, etc.), complin (so called because this service completes the religious exercises of the day), prop. fem. of L. *completus*, finished, complete: see *complete, a.*, and cf. *completory.*] The last of the seven canonical hours, originally said after the evening meal and before retiring to sleep, but in later medieval and modern usage following immediately upon vespers. In the Roman arrangement complin begins with the benediction of the reader and 1 Pet. v. 8 as lesson, followed by the Lord's Prayer, Confiteor, etc. The psalms are the 4th, 31st (verses 1–6), 91st, and 134th, with an invariable anthem (but *Hallelujah* at Eastertide) and invariable hymn (*Te lucis ante terminum*). The chapter is Jer. xiv. 9. The *Nunc dimittis* succeeds with its antiphon, the Kyrie, Lord's Prayer, and Creed, and the service concludes with the preces, collect (*Visita, quæsumus*), etc., and benediction. In the Greek Church the office corresponding to complin is called *apodeipnon*, and is said in two forms, *great* and *little apodeipnon*, the former in Lent, the latter at other times. Also called *completorium* or *completory.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till evensong, and then says his *compline* an hour before the time. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 449.

complish† (kom'plish), *v. t.* [< ME. *complissen*, short for *acomplissen*, accomplish: see *accomplish.*] To accomplish; fulfil.

For ye into like thraldome me did throw,
And kept from *complishing* the faith which I did owe.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 41.

comploret (kom-plōr'), *v. i.* [< L. *complorare*, < *com-*, together, + *plorare*, lament. Cf. *deplore, implore.*] To lament or deplore together. *Cockeram.*

complot (kom'plot), *n.* [= D. Dan. *komplot* = G. *complot* = Sw. *komplott*, < F. *complot*, a conspiracy, plot, OF. a crowd, a battle, a plot, prob. for **comploit*, < L. *complicitum*, later form of *complicatum*, neut. of *complicatus*, pp. of *complicare*, involve, complicate: see *complicate, v.*, and *complice.* See *plot*[2].] A plotting together; a joint plot; a confederacy in some design; a conspiracy.

I'll disclose
The *complot* to your father.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

I know their *complot* is to have my life.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

complot (kom-plot'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *complotted*, ppr. *complotting.* [< F. *comploter*, < *complot:* see *complot, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To plan together; contrive; plot.

Thus liuing in this slauish life as is aforesaid, diuers of vs *complotted* and hammered into our heads how we might procure our releasement.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 28.

Nobles *complotting* nobles' speedy fall.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Craft, greed and violence *complot* revenge.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 190.

II. *intrans.* To plot together; conspire; form a plot; join in a secret design, generally criminal.

The other 3, *complotting* with him, ran away from their maisters in the night.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 363.

complotment (kom-plot'ment), *n.* [< *complot* + *-ment.*] A plotting together; conspiracy.

What was the cause of their multiplied, variated *complotments* against her? *Bp. King*, Sermon, Nov. 5, 1608.

complotter (kom-plot'ėr), *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator.

The *complotter* and executioner of that inhuman action.
Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

complottingly (kom-plot'ing-li), *adv.* By complotting; by conspiracy or plot.

Complutensian (kom-plō-ten'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Complutensis*, pertaining to *Complutum.*] Pertaining to Complutum, the Roman name of Alcalá de Henares in Spain.—**Complutensian polyglot**, the earliest complete polyglot edition of the Bible, compiled and printed at Alcalá under the direction and at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes, and finished in 1517, in 6 volumes folio, but not published till 1522. Its contents consist of the Hebrew, Latin Vulgate, and Septuagint Greek texts of the Old Testament, and the Greek and Latin Vulgate texts of the New Testament, with other versions of some parts, and with a Hebrew lexicon and grammar, etc.

compluvium (kom-plö'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *compluvia* (-ä). [L., < *compluere*, flow together in raining, < *com-*, together, + *pluere*, rain: see *pluvial.*] A quadrangular opening in the roof over the atrium or court of ancient Roman houses. The roof was made to slope toward the compluvium, so as to collect the rain-water in a basin or tank in the middle of the atrium. See *atrium* and *impluvium.*

comply (kom-plī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *complied*, ppr. *complying.* [Immediate origin not certain, but prob. It., namely < It. *complire*, fill up, fulfil, suit, use compliments, *compiere, compire*, finish, = OF. *complir* = Sp. *complir* = Pg. *cumprir*, fulfil, execute, < L. *complere*, fill up, supply, sate (with food or drink), finish, complete: see *complete*, and cf. *compliment.* The meaning seems to have been affected by *ply, pliant, pliable*, etc., which are not related to *comply.*] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To fulfil; perform or execute.

My power cannot *comply* my promise;
My father's so averse from granting my
Request concerning thee.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour.

2. To caress; embrace; encircle.

Witty Ovid, by
Whom fair Corinna sits and doth *comply*
With yvorie wrists his laureat head.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 221.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act in accordance with another's will or desire; yield in agreement or compliance: as, to *comply* with a command or request.

Comply with some humours, bear with others, but serve none. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 23.

Yet this be sure, in nothing to *comply*
Scandalous or forbidden in our law.
Milton, S. A., l. 1408.

He that *complies* against his will
Is of his own opinion still.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 547.

2. To accommodate itself; accord; fit; conform: said of things. [Rare.]

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits.
Tillotson.

He made his wish with his estate *comply*. *Prior.*

The altar was shaped so as to *comply* with the inscription that surrounded it. *Addison.*

3†. To be courteous, complaisant, or conciliatory.

Your hands. Come: the appurtenance of welcome is fashion and ceremony: let me *comply* with you in this garb. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. (See also v. 2.)

Whosoever is Duke of Savoy had need be cunning, and more than any other Prince, in regard that lying between two potent Neighbours, the French and the Spaniard, he must *comply* with both. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 42.

compo (kom'pō), *n.* [Abbr. of *composition* or of *compost:* see *composition*, 5, *compost, n.*, 4.] **1.** Same as *compost*, 4.—**2.** Same as *composition*, 5.—**3.** A mixture of resin, whiting, and glue, used for ornaments on walls and cornices instead of plaster of Paris: called specifically *carvers' compo.*—**4.** The sum or dividend paid in composition of a bankrupt's debts; also, the portion of the monthly wages paid to a ship's company. [Eng.]

compon, *a.* Same as *componé.*

componderate† (kom-pon'dę-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. **componderatus*, pp. of **componderare*, in ppr. *componderan(t-)s*, < *com-*, together, + *ponderare*, weigh, < *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponder.*] To weigh together. *Cockeram.*

componet† (kom-pōn'), *v. t.* [< L. *componere*, settle: see *compose* and *compound*[1], *v.*] To arrange; settle.

A good pretence for *componing* peace between princes.
Strype, Records, No. 23.

componé (kom-pō'ne), *a.* [< F. *componé*, composed, irreg. < L. *componere*, place together: see *compose, compound*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, composed of small squares of two tinctures alternately in one row: said of a bordure, bend, or other ordinary. Also *compon, componed, compony*, and *gobonated.* See *counter-compony.*



Bordure Componé.

componed (kom-pōnd'), *a.* Same as *componé.*

componency (kom-pō'nen-si), *n.* [< *component:* see *-ency.*] Composition; structure; nature.

The *componency* of that lightning which produces such an effect [explosion].
Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii.

componend (kom'pō-nend), *n.* [< L. *componendus*, ger. of *componere*, compound: see *compound*[1], *compose*.] Something to be formed by composition.

component (kǫm-pō'nent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *componen(t-)s*, ppr. of *componere*, compose: see *compose* and *compound*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* Composing; constituent; entering into the composition of.

The *component* parts of a natural body.
Newton, Opticks.

Justice and Benevolence . . . are *component* parts of every human mind. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

The stomach digests food, and does it by means of the properties of its *component* tissues.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 187.

II. *n.* **1.** A constituent part: as, quartz, feldspar, and mica are the *components* of granite.—**2.** In *mech.*, one of the parts of a strain, velocity, acceleration, force, etc., out of which the whole may be compounded by the principle of the parallelogram of forces, etc.—that is, by geometrical addition. See *composition of forces* (under *composition*), *parallelogram of forces* (under *force*), and *resolution*.—**3.** A part of a whole which is so combined with other parts as to modify its distinctive character; especially, in *logic*, an internal part or part of comprehension; a notion contained in a complex notion.—**Effective component of a force**, in *mech.*, that one of the two components into which the force may be resolved which produces the entire effect of motion or pressure under consideration.—**Real component of a force**, the component of a force which is itself a real force.

componental (kom-pō-nen'tal), *a.* [< *component* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a part or constituent.

All quantitative relations are *componental;* all qualitative relations elemental.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 90.

compony, *a.* Same as *componé*.

comport (kǫm-pōrt'), *v.* [< F. *comporter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *comportar* = It. *comportare*, admit of, allow, endure, < ML. *comportare*, behave, L. *comportare*, *conportare*, bring together, < *com-*, together, + *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be suitable; agree; accord; fit; suit: followed by *with* (formerly also by *unto*).

How ill this dulness doth *comport with* greatness!
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess.

All that is high, and great, or can *comport*
Unto the style of majesty.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

It was Waller who first learned in France that to talk in rhyme alone *comported with* the state of royalty.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 157.

2†. To bear; endure: with *with*.

My wife is
Such an untoward thing, she'll never learn
How to *comport with* it.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 3.

Shall we not meekly *comport with* an infirmity?
Barrow, Works, I. 484.

II. *trans.* **1.** To behave; conduct: with a reflexive pronoun.

It is curious to observe how Lord Somers . . . *comported himself* on that occasion. *Burke.*

Thus Nature, whose laws I had broken in various artificial ways, *comported herself* towards me as a strict but loving mother. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, viii.

2†. To bear; endure.

The malcontented sort
That never can the present state *comport.*
Daniel, Civil Wars, i. 70.

comport† (kǫm-pōrt'), *n.* [< OF. *comport* = Sp. *comporte* (obs.) = It. *comporto;* from the verb.] Behavior; conduct; demeanor; manner of acting.

These arguments . . . are intended to persuade us to a charitable *comport* towards the men.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 397.

I knew them well, and marked their rude *comport.*
Dryden, Fables.

comportable (kǫm-pōr'ta-bl), *a.* [< *comport* + *-able;* = Sp. *comportable*, etc.] Suitable; appropriate; consistent.

Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some *comportable* method.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

comportance† (kǫm-pōr'tans), *n.* [< *comport* + *-ance*.] Behavior; deportment.

Goodly *comportaunce* each to other beare,
And entertaine themselves with court'sies meet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 29.

With that I bethought myself, and the sweet *comportance* of that same sweet round face of thine came into my mind. *Wily Beguiled* (Hazlitt's Dodsley, IX. 253).

comportation† (kom-pōr-tā'shǫn), *n.* [< L. *comportatio(n-)*, a bringing together, < *comportare*, pp. *comportatus:* see *comport*, *v.*] An assemblage or collection.

A collection and *comportation* of Agur's wise sayings.
Bp. Richardson, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 303.

comportment (kǫm-pōrt'ment), *n.* [< F. *comportement* (= Pr. *comportamen* = Sp. *comportamiento* = Pg. It. *comportamento*), < *comporter:* see *comport*, *v.*] Behavior; demeanor; deportment.

The people here generally seem to be more generous, and of a higher *Comportment*, than elsewhere.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 41.

Her serious and devout *comportment.*
Addison, Freeholder.

composant (kom'pǫ-zant), *n.* Same as *corposant.*

compose (kǫm-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *composed*, ppr. *composing.* [< OF. *composer*, F. *composer*, compose, compound, adjust, settle, < *com-* + *poser*, place, set, put; substituted for reg. OF. *compondre*, *cumpundre*, arrange, direct, = Pr. *compondre*, *componre* = Sp. *componer* = Pg. *compor* = It. *componere*, *comporre* = D. *komponeren* = G. *componiren* = Dan. *komponere* = Sw. *komponera*, < L. *componere*, *conponere*, put together, compose, < *com-*, together, + *ponere*, put, place: see *ponent.* The proper E. forms from L. inf. *componere* are *compound*[1], *v.*, and (later) *compone:* see these words, and *composition.* For the substitution of F. *poser*, see *pose*[2], and cf. *appose*, *depose*, *expose*, *impose*, *oppose*, *propose*, *repose*, *transpose*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make or form by uniting two or more things; put together the parts of; form by framing, fashioning, or arranging. (*a*) In relation to material things (rarely persons).

A casque *compos'd* by Vulcan's skill.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face;
Frank Nature, rather curious than in haste,
Hath well *compos'd* thee. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

(*b*) In relation to literary authorship: as, to *compose* a sermon or a sonnet.

You desired me lately to *compose* some Lines upon your Mistress's black Eyes. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 22.

(*c*) In relation to musical authorship: as, to *compose* a sonata. (*d*) In relation to artistic skill: as, to *compose* (arrange the leading features of) a picture, statue, group, etc.

2. In *printing:* (*a*) To put into type; set the types for: as, to *compose* a page or a pamphlet. (*b*) To arrange in the composing-stick; set: as, to *compose* a thousand ems. [Rare among printers in both uses, *set* or *set up* being the technical term.]—**3.** To form by being combined or united; be the substance, constituents, or elements of; constitute; make up: as, levies of raw soldiers *compose* his army; the wall is *composed* of bricks and mortar; water is *composed* of hydrogen and oxygen.

Nor did Israel 'scape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *composed*
The calf in Oreb. *Milton*, P. L., i. 483.

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*

Numerous great limestones, of immense thickness, and covering vast areas, are *composed* altogether of shells of mollusks or corals. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 82.

4. To bring into a composed state; calm; quiet; appease.

Another advantage which retirement affords us is, that it calms and *composes* all the passions; those especially of the tumultuous kind. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

Yet to *compose* this midnight noise,
Go freely, search where'er you please.
Prior, The Dove.

Upon this, he *composed* his countenance, looked upon his watch, and took his leave.
Addison, Sir Timothy Tittle.

Their rest, their labours, duties, sufferings, prayers,
Compose the soul, and fit it for its cares.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

5. To settle; adjust; reconcile; bring into a proper state or condition: as, to *compose* differences.

To reform our manners, to *compose* quarrels and controversies. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 62.

I have, therefore, always endeavoured to *compose* those feuds and angry dissensions between affection, faith, and reason. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 19.

6. To place or arrange in proper form; put into a settled state; arrange.

Rice, wheat, beanes, and such like, which they set on the floore without a cloth, in a woodden dish, and the people *compose* themselues to eate the same, after the Arabian manner. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 229.

In a peaceful grave my corpse *compose.* *Dryden*, Æneid.

7. To dispose; put into a proper mood or temper for any purpose. [Rare.]

The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords which they could not by their pen.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion, viii.

Compose yourself to the situation, for to the situation you must come. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise composition, in any of the active senses of that word.

They say he's an excellent poet. . . . I think he be *composing* as he goes in the street!
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2†. To come to an agreement; adjust differences; agree.

If we *compose* well here. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

Compose with them, and be not angry valiant.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3.

3. In *painting*, to combine or fall into a group or arrangement with artistic effect; admit of pleasing or artistic combination in a picture: as, the mountains *composed* well.

We all know how in the retrospect of later moods the incidents of early youth *compose*, visibly, each as an individual picture, with a magic for which the greatest painters have no corresponding art.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 10.

composed (kǫm-pōzd'), *p. a.* [< *compose* + *-ed*[2].] Free from disturbance or agitation; calm; serene; quiet; tranquil.

Of a *compos'd* and setled countenance, not set, nor much alterable with sadnesse or ioy.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

There she lay,
Composed as when I laid her, that last eve,
O' the couch, still breathless, motionless, sleep's self.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 311.

=**Syn.** *Cool*, *Collected*, etc. See *calm*[1].

composedly (kǫm-pō'zed-li), *adv.* In a composed manner; calmly; without agitation; serenely; sedately.

The man without the hat very *composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, I. 29.

composedness (kǫm-pō'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being composed; calmness; tranquillity; repose.

Serenity and *composedness* of mind.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, ii. 7.

composer (kǫm-pō'zėr), *n.* One who or that which composes. (*a*) One who writes an original work, as distinguished from a compiler; an author. [Rare.]

Able writers and *composers.* *Milton.*

(*b*) One who composes musical pieces; a musical author. [This is the usual sense when used absolutely.]

His [Mozart's] most brilliant and solid glory is founded upon his talents as a *composer.*
Moore, Encyc. of Music, p. 627.

(*c*) One who or that which quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference or reconciles antagonists.

Ye murmuring streams that in meanders roll,
The sweet *composers* of the pensive soul!
Gay, The Fan.

(*d*†) In *printing*, a compositor. *Abp. Laud.*

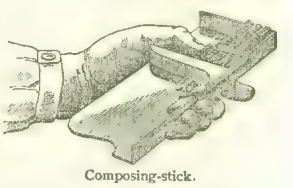
composing-frame (kǫm-pō'zing-frām), *n.* Same as *composing-stand.*

composing-machine (kǫm-pō'zing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A type-setting machine. The earliest composing-machine, invented by William Church in 1821, attempted to make the types as well as set them. This simultaneous making of the types is also the basis of more recent inventions; but some composing-machines are constructed to set types previously made. The types are specially nicked to fit them for automatic distribution. The arrangement of classified types in separate channels, and their dislodgement in order into a larger channel by means of levers touched from a finger-board, are features common to most composing-machines, widely as they may differ in other details of construction. The difficulty of separating or distributing the types for re-use has been a hindrance to the development of composing-machines. In the *linotype* (see the supplement), stereotyped lines of type are produced for use in printing.

composing-room (kǫm-pō'zing-röm), *n.* A room in which types are set and made ready for printing.

composing-rule (kǫm-pō'zing-röl), *n.* In *printing*, a thin piece of brass or steel fitted to the composing-stick, on or against which the compositor places and arranges the types. The smooth rule permits the free movement of type in the process of spacing, and it is also used as a support in the act of emptying the stick.

composing-stand (kǫm-pō'zing-stand), *n.* In *printing*, an elevated framework, usually of wood, on which the type-cases are placed in inclined positions, the part for the upper case having a steeper slope than that for the lower. Also called *composing-frame*, or in common use *frame* or *stand.*


Composing-stick.

composing-stick (kǫm-pō'zing-stik), *n.* In *printing*, a small tray of iron or other metal, with a raised side and end, which is held by a compositor in his left hand, and in which he places

and arranges the types that he picks out of the cases with his right hand. The composing-stick is fitted with a knee, adjustable, by means of a screw or a clamp, to any length of line required in printed work. The earliest composing-sticks were sticks of wood, with knees specially tacked on for different lengths of line; but wooden sticks are now used only in setting hand-bills, or for other work requiring very long lines.

Compositæ[1] (kom-poz'i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantæ*, plants) of L. *compositus*, composite: see *composite*.] A name employed by Adanson, and still in use by many botanists, for a very large group of plants with distinct natural affinities. The modern tendency among systematists is to consider the *Compositæ* as divisible into the three families *Cichoriaceæ*, *Ambrosiaceæ*, and *Asteraceæ* or *Carduaceæ*. As a whole the group comprises about 850 genera and 24,000 species, distributed all over the globe wherever vegetation is found, and divided equally between the old world and the new. They form about a tenth of all the flowering plants, an eighth of those of North America, and in some regions even a larger proportion. They are herbs, or much more rarely shrubs, scarcely ever arborescent, and are of comparatively slight economic importance. A few species are cultivated for food, as the artichoke (*Cynara*), the salsify (*Tragopogon*), and the lettuce (*Lactuca*); others have useful medicinal properties; and a very large number are cultivated for ornament. The flowers are gamopetalous and mostly pentamerous, sessile in a close head (the compound flower of early botanists, whence the name of the group), and surrounded by an involucre of separate or connate bracts. The ovary is inferior and one-celled, and becomes an achene in fruit, the calyx-limb being reduced to a circle of hairs, awns, scales, or teeth, called the *pappus*. The stamens are inserted on the corolla, and their anthers are united into a tube, on which account the name *Synantheræ* has been sometimes given to the group. The flowers are so characteristic that the term 'composite' as applied to any member of the three families is universally understood. The families are distinguished mainly by the shape of the corolla. The 10 largest genera of the group are the following: *Senecio* (1,000 species, largely American and African), *Eupatorium* (475 species, chiefly American), *Vernonia* (475 species, of tropical regions), *Centaurea* (350 species, of southern Europe and Asia Minor), *Baccharis* (275 species, largely South American), *Helichrysum* (250 species, of Africa and Australia), *Aster* (250 species, mostly North American), *Carduus* (250 species, widely distributed), *Artemisia* (200 species, also of wide distribution), and *Hieracium* (300 species, most abundant in the old world). The first nine genera mentioned belong to the family *Asteraceæ;* the genus *Hieracium*, to the *Cichoriaceæ*. See *Asteraceæ*, *Ambrosiaceæ*, and *Cichoriaceæ*, in the supplement.

In many *Compositæ* the florets of the ray or circumference differ in shape from those of the disc, being developed so as to look like petals.

N. E. D.

Compositæ[2] (kom-poz'i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *Ascidiæ*, q. v.) of L. *compositus*, compound: see *composite*.] In *zoöl.*, a family of compound ascidians, corresponding to the family *Botryllidæ;* the *Synascidiæ* (which see).

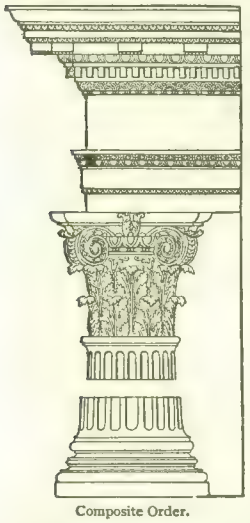
composite (kom-poz'it or kom'pō-zit), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *compositus*, pp. of *componere*, put together: see *compose*, *compound*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded; especially, so combined as to manifest diversity of origin or make-up.

Happiness, like air and water, . . . is *composite*.

Landor.

The method of Tennyson may be termed *composite* or idyllic: the former, as a process that embraces every variety of rhythm and technical effect; the latter, as essentially descriptive. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 5.

Specifically — **2.** Made of parts so combined as to lose their distinctive characters. [Rare.] — **3.** [*cap.*] In *arch.*, an epithet applied to the last of the five orders, because the capital which characterizes it is composed from those of other orders, borrowing a quarter-round from the Tuscan or Roman Doric, a rank of leaves from the Corinthian, and volutes from the Ionic. Its cornice has simple modillions or dentils. It is also called the *Roman* or the *Italic* order.



Composite Order.

4. In *ship-building*, having a wooden skin on an iron framework: as, a *composite* vessel; a vessel built on the *composite* principle. — **5.** In *bot.*, belonging to the order *Compositæ;* having the characters of this order: as, a *composite* plant; a *composite* **flower.** See *Compositæ*[1]. — **6.** In *zoöl.*, marked (as a genus, order, etc.) by wide range of variation; noting a zoölogical division which is formed by the mistaken union of two or more distinct species, genera, or other groups. — **Composite algebra,** one separable into two, such that every two units belonging one to one algebra and the other to the other, and neither common to the two, when multiplied together give zero. — **Composite arch,** the lancet or pointed arch, in some forms: so called because the sides are not arcs of circles, but are described each from two centers. This style of arch is more usual in the medieval architecture of England than in that of the continent of Europe. See cut under *lancet*. — **Composite beam, carriage, group.** See the nouns. — **Composite joint,** in *entom.*, a joint permitting both vertical and horizontal movement. — **Composite maxillæ,** in *entom.*, maxillæ having more than one lobe. — **Composite number,** one which is exactly divisible by some other number besides itself and unity, as 6 by 2: thus, 4 is the lowest *composite number*. — **Composite photograph,** a single photographic portrait produced from more than one subject. The negatives from the individuals who are to enter into the composite photograph are so made as to show the faces as nearly as possible of the same size and lighting, and in the same position. These negatives are then printed so as to register together upon the same piece of paper, each being exposed to the light for the same fraction of the full time required for printing. It is believed that by study and comparison of such photographs made from large series of subjects, types of countenance, local, general, etc., can be obtained. — **Composite proof,** in *logic*, one involving several distinct inferences. — **Composite relation,** a relation satisfied if, and only if, some one of the component relations is satisfied. It is distinguished from an *aggregate relation*, which is satisfied if, and only if, all the partial relations are satisfied. — **Composite sailing,** in *navig.*, a combination of great-circle and parallel sailing. — **Composite whole,** in *metaph.*, a union of matter and form, or of act and power.

II. *n.* **1.** Something made up of parts or different elements; a compound; a composition.

Each man's understanding . . . is a *composite* of natural capacity and superinduced habit. *Harris*, Hermes.

They are the true *composite* of monkey and tiger, those Orientals. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 288.

2. Specifically, a composite photograph.

When the composite portrait of the class of '86 at Smith College was made, it was my plan to make *composites* of the succeeding Senior classes, and I hoped at some time to be able to secure *composites* of classes in other colleges.

The Century, XXXV. 121.

★**3.** In *bot.*, one of the *Compositæ*.

composition (kom-pō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *composicion*, *-oun*, = D. *kompositie* = G. *composition* = Dan. Sw. *komposition*, < OF. *composition*, F. *composition* = Sp. *composicion* = Pg. *composição* = It. *composizione*, < L. *compositio(n-)*, *compositio(n-)*, a putting together, connection, esp. the connection or arrangement of words, < *componere*, *conponere*, pp. *compositus*, *conpositus*, bring together, arrange: see *compose* and *compound*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of composing or compounding, or the state of being composed, compounded, or made up; union of different things or principles into an individual whole; the production of a whole by the union or combination of parts, constituents, or elements.

Dissolution goeth a faster Pace than *Composition*.

Howell, Letters, I. iii. 30.

The next operation we may observe in the mind about its ideas is *composition;* whereby it puts together several of those simple ones it has received from sensation and reflection, and combines them into complex ones.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. 6.

Gray . . . has found out that there must go a million of ancestors in twenty generations to everybody's *composition*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 183.

Specifically — (*a*) The act of producing a literary work.

The labor of *composition* begins when you have to put your separate threads of thought into a loom; to weave them into a continuous whole; to connect, to introduce them; to blow them out or to expand them; to carry them to a close. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

(*b*) The art of putting words and sentences together in accordance with the rules of grammar and rhetoric: as, Greek prose *composition*. (*c*) In *printing*, the setting of type; type-setting; in a wider sense, the preparation of type for use in the production of printed sheets, including setting, correction of errors, making up, and imposition. (*d*) In *philol.*, the union of two (rarely more than two) independent words to form a single word (called a *compound*); the formation of a word out of other existing words, as *rainbow* from *rain* and *bow;* and so *gentleman*, *lifelike*, *fulfil*, etc. See *compound word*, under *compound*[1], *a.* (*e*) In *music*, the art of composing music according to scientific rules. Composition is said to be *strict* when it follows certain recognized rules of musical form, and *free* when it is more or less independent of such rules. (*f*) In the *fine arts*, arrangement or grouping of parts, especially harmonious grouping, or that combination of the several parts whereby a subject or an object is agreeably presented to the mind, each part being subordinate to the whole.

Light, space, color; that subtle synthesis of lines and forms which his most influential master Claude taught him, and which we call *composition*.

New Princeton Rev., II. 33.

(*g*) Combination; orderly disposition; regulation.

Questioning how deep they should set it [the cross], with what *composition* of gesture to worship it, and the like curiosities of Paganish Christianitie.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 782.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at once. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. Specifically, an act of combination such that the distinctive characters of the parts are modified. [Rare.]

The distinction of aggregation and *composition* runs through all cases of thought. In mathematics, it is seen in the distinction of addition and multiplication; in chemistry, in the distinction of mechanical mixture and chemical combination; in an act of parliament, in the distinction between "and be it further enacted" and "Provided always," and so on. *De Morgan*, Syllabus, § 170.

3. That which results from composing, as a literary, musical, or artistic production; specifically, a short essay written as a school exercise.

Colourists always liked to introduce the sweeping lines of her white robes into their *compositions*.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 65.

Long sentences in a short *composition* are like large rooms in a small house. *Shenstone.*

The best Persian *compositions*, alike in prose and in verse, are marked by fine poetic imagery, combined with a profusion of metaphor. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 331.

4. That which results from the combination or union of several ingredients; a compound: as, type-metal is a *composition* of lead and antimony.

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition* that looks . . . like marble. *Addison.*

Specifically — **5.** The combination of materials of which printers' inking-rollers are made. The ordinary ingredients are glue and molasses, boiled together in such proportions and to such a degree as to produce an elastic substance of considerable durability. A kind called *patent composition* is composed chiefly of glue, glycerin, and sugar. Often contracted to *compo*.

6. The manner in which or the stuff of which anything is composed; general constitution or make-up; structure.

So hath God given your majesty a *composition* of understanding admirable.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 2.

These are the chief and prevailing ingredients in the *composition* of that man whom we call a scorner.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III. iii.

Hence — **7.** Congruity; consistency. [Rare.]

There is no *composition* in these news
That gives them credit. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

8. The compounding or reconciling of differences, or of different interests; a mutual settlement or agreement; now, specifically, an agreement between a debtor and a creditor by which the latter accepts part of the debt due to him in satisfaction of the whole.

There ys no ffoundacyon of any suche Chaunntry, but a certayne *composicyon* or ordynaunce made betwene the prior and munkes of the late Monasterye of Tykfforde.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 260.

Thus we are agreed:
I crave our *composition* may be written,
And seal'd between us. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6.

Do they think by their rude attempts to dethrone the Majesty of Heaven, or by standing at the greatest defiance, to make him willing to come to terms of *composition* with them? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

The private making of candles for consumption at home was allowed under a *composition* for the duty.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 317.

9. The sum or rate paid, or agreed to be paid, in compounding with creditors: as, he has agreed to pay a *composition* of 60 cents on the dollar, or of 12 shillings in the pound.

A granting of escheat lands for two pounds of tobacco per acre, *composition*. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 3.

10. In *music:* (*a*) The combination of sounds which form a compound stop in an organ. (*b*) A mechanical contrivance for moving the handles of organ-stops in groups. — **11†.** The synthetical mode of procedure in investigation or exposition; synthesis.

The investigation of different things by the method of analysis ought ever to precede the method of *composition*.

Newton, Opticks.

Antifriction compositions. See *antifriction*. — **Cannabic composition.** See *cannabic*. — **Composition cloth,** a material made from long flax, and dressed with a solution which renders it water-proof. It is used for bags, trunk-covers, etc. — **Composition deed,** a contract between creditors and their debtor effecting a composition, usually in a manner to bind the creditors not to molest the debtor. — **Composition face.** Same as *composition plane*. — **Composition metal,** an alloy consisting of a mixture of brass and bronze, and also containing copper, zinc, and tin. — **Composition of displacements, strains, velocities, accelerations, forces, stresses,** etc., in *mech.*, the union or combination of two or more forces or velocities, acting in the same or different directions, into a single equivalent force or velocity. Thus, two forces acting in the directions of the adjacent sides of a parallelogram, provided the lengths of these sides represent also the magnitudes of the forces, are

equivalent to a single force having the direction and magnitude of the diagonal of the parallelogram. See *force* and *resultant*.—**Composition of proportion**, in *math.*, the substitution, in a series of four proportionals, of the sum of the first and second terms for the first term, and the sum of the third and fourth for the fourth, the same equality of proportion subsisting in the second series as in the first. Thus, if $a:b::c:d$, then, by *composition*, $a+b:b::c+d:d$.—**Composition of ratios.** See *compound ratio*, under *compound*[1], *a.*—**Composition pedal**, in *organ-building*, a pedal which draws or withdraws several stops at once. See *combination pedal*, under *combination*.—**Composition plane**, the plane by which the two parts of a twin crystal (see *twin*) are united in their reversed positions: it is usually the same as the *twinning-plane*. Also called *composition face*.

compositive (kǫm-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *compositus*, pp., compound (see *composite, compose*), + *-ive*.] Having the power of compounding or composing; proceeding by composition; synthetic. *Bosworth.*—**Compositive method**, synthesis.

★**compositor** (kǫm-poz′i-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *compositeur* = Sp. Pg. *compositor* = It. *compositore*, a composer, a type-setter, < L. *compositor*, one who arranges or disposes, < *componere*, arrange: see *compose*.] **1.** In *printing*, one who sets types; a type-setter.—**2.** A composing or type-setting machine. = **Syn.** *Printer, Compositor.* See *printer*.

compositous (kǫm-poz′i-tus), *a.* [< L. *compositus*, pp. of *componere*, put together: see *composite, compose*.] In *bot.*, composite; belonging to the order *Compositæ*. *Darwin.*

compos mentis (kom′pos men′tis). [L., having control of one's mind: *compos, conpos* (*compot-, conpot-*), having control, possessing, sharing in, < *com-* (intensive) + *potis*, able: see *potent; mentis*, gen. of *men(t-)s*, mind: see *mental*.] Of sound mind. See *non compos mentis*.

compossessor† (kom-pǫ-zes′ǫr), *n.* [LL., < L. *com-*, with, together, + *possessor*, owner.] A joint possessor. *Sherwood.*

compossibility (kom-pos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< NL. **compossibilita(t-)s*, < **compossibilis*: see *compossible*.] The possibility of existing or being together. [Rare.]

compossible (kom-pos′i-bl), *a.* [< NL. **compossibilis*, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *possibilis*, possible.] Capable of existing in one subject; consistent; capable of being true together. *Chillingworth.*

★**compost** (kom′pōst), *n.* [< ME. *compost*, a condiment, mixed dish, < OF. *composte*, a condiment, a mixed dish, pickle (F. *compote*, > E. *compote* = Sp. Pg. *compota*, stewed fruit), < It. *composta*, fem., *composto*, masc., = Pg. *composto*, mixture, conserve (ML. *compostum*, a mixture of manures), < L. *compositus, compostus*, fem. *composita, composta*, neut. *compositum, compostum*, pp. of *componere*, bring together, compose: see *composite, compose, compound*[1], *v.*] **1.** A mixture.

Finding the most pleasurable sin such a sad . . . *compost* of more bitter than sweet. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 534.

2†. A mixed dish; a compote.

Compostes & confites. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Datys in *composte*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 92.

3. In *agri.*, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land.

Avoid what is to come;
And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

The wealth of the Indies was a rich *compost*, that brought up parasites and rogues with other noxious weeds.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 98.

4. A composition for plastering the exterior of ★houses. Usually called *compo*.

★**compost** (kom′pōst), *v. t.* [Cf. ML. *compostare*; from the noun: see *compost, n.* Cf. *compester*.] **1.** To manure with compost.

By . . . forbearing to *compost* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. To plaster.

composture† (kom-pos′tūr), *n.* [< *compost* + *-ure*. Cf. Sp. Pg. *compostura*, composition, composure, decency, < L. *compostura, compositura*, a connection, commissure, syntax, < *compostus, compositus*, pp. of *componere*, compose: see *compose, compound*[1], *v.*] **1.** Composition; composure.

It hath been taken indifferently, whether you call them the one or the other, both for similitude of delineaments and *composture*. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xi., note.

2. Compost; manure.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a *composture* stolen
From general excrement. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

composuist†, *n.* [Irreg. < *compose* + *-u-ist*, after the mistaken analogy of *casuist*, etc.] A composer. *Pickering.*

composure (kǫm-pō′zhūr), *n.* [< *compose* + *-ure*. Cf. L. *compositura*, connection, commissure, syntax: see *composture*.] **1.** The act of composing; composition.

A kind of Greek wine I have met with, sir, in my travels; it is the same that Demosthenes usually drunk, in the *composure* of all his exquisite and mellifluous orations.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

They had a great opinion of the piety and unblamable *composure* of the common prayer-book.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 259.

2†. That which is composed; a composition.

Tis beleev'd this wording was above his known stile and Orthographie, and accuses the whole *composure* to be conscious of som other Author. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Since the life of the first men was certainly rural, we may reasonably conjecture that . . . their *composures* . . . were pastoral hymns. *Johnson.*

3†. Arrangement; combination; order; adjustment; disposition; posture.

His *composure* of himself is a studied carelessnesse with his armes a crosse.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Discontented Man.

The shape of his person, and *composure* of his limbs, are remarkably exact and beautiful.
Steele, Spectator, No. 340.

4†. Frame; composition; hence, temperament; disposition; constitution.

His *composure* must be rare indeed
Whom these things cannot blemish.
Shak., A. and C., i. 4.

Other women would think themselves blest in your case; handsome, witty, lov'd by everybody, and of so happy a *composure* to care a Fig for nobody.
Sir J. Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i.

5. A composed state of mind; serenity; calmness; tranquillity.

Old sailors were amazed at the *composure* which he [William of Orange] preserved amid roaring breakers on a perilous coast. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

I remember a child who, able to look with tolerable *composure* on a horrible cadaverous mask while it was held in the hand, ran away shrieking when his father put it on. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 59.

6†. Agreement; settlement of differences; composition. [Rare.]

The treaty of Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of a happy *composure*. *Eikon Basilike.*

7†. Combination; bond.

compot†, *n.* Same as *compote*.

compotation (kom-pǫ-tā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *compotation* = It. *compotazione*, < L. *compotatio(n-)*, Cicero's translation of Gr. *συμπόσιον*, symposium (see *symposium*), < *com-*, together, + *potatio(n-)*, a drinking: see *potation*.] The act of drinking or tippling together. *Sir T. Browne.*

The fashion of *compotation* was still occasionally practised in Scotland. *Scott.*

compotator (kom′pǫ-tā-tǫr), *n.* [LL. (> F. *compotateur*), collateral form of L. *compotor*, a drinking companion, < *com-*, together, + *potator, potor*, a drinker, < *potare*, pp. *potatus*, drink. Cf. *compotation*.] One who drinks with another. [Rare.]

Our companions and *compotators* of syllabub.
Pope, To Mr. Knight.

compote (kom′pōt), *n.* [= D. Dan. *kompot* = G. *compot* = Sp. Pg. *compota*, < F. *compote*, < OF. *composte*, a mixture, compost: see *compost, n.*] **1.** Fruit stewed or preserved in syrup, sometimes with spices.—**2.** Same as *compotier*.

competent†, *a.* [ME., < L. *competen(t-)s*, having power with (one), < *com-*, together, + *potent(t-)s*, having power: see *compos mentis* and *potent*.] Having control. *Chaucer.*

compotier (F. pron. kom-pō-ti-ā′), *n.* [F., < *compote*: see *compote*.] A china or glass dish in which stewed or preserved fruit, or the like, is served. Also, sometimes, *compote*.

compotor (kom-pō′tǫr), *n.* [L.: see *compotator*.] A compotator. *Walker.* [Rare.]

compoun†, *v.* An obsolete form of *compound*[1]. ★*Chaucer.*

compound[1] (kǫm-pound′), *v.* [As in *expound* and *propound*, which have the same radical element, the *d* is excrescent after *n*, as in *round*[1], *sound*[5], *hind*[2], *lend*, and the vulgar *drownd, swound*, etc. (the *d* being naturally developed from the *n* by dissimilated gemination, but partly due, perhaps, in this case, to the ME. pp. *compouned*, E. adj. *compound*); < ME. *compounen*, later *componen* (the later E. *compone* being based directly on the L.), < OF. *compondre, cumpundre*, arrange, direct (rare, the usual word being *composer*: see *compose*), = Pr. *compondre, componre* = Sp. *componer* = Pg. *compor* = It. *componere, comporre*, < L. *componere, conponere*, pp. *compositus, conpositus*, put, place, lay, bring, or set together, etc., in a great variety of applications, < *com-*, together, + *ponere*, put, place: see *com-* and *ponent*, and cf. *expound, propound, compone, depone, propone*, etc., and see *compose*, which is peculiarly related to *compound*. Cf. *compound*[1], *a.* Hence (from L. *componere*) also *component, composite, compositor, compost, compote*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put together or mix (two or more elements or ingredients): as, to *compound* drugs.

Ne forein causes necesseden the [the creatour] neuer to *compoune* werke of floterynge mater.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 9.

Compounding all the materials of fury, havoc, and desolation into one black cloud, he hung for a while on the declivities of the mountains. *Burke*, Nabob of Arcot.

2. To join or couple together; combine: as, to *compound* words.

Therefore, conspiring all together plaine,
They did their counsels now in one *compound*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 14.

We have the power of altering and *compounding* . . . images into all the varieties of picture.
Addison, Spectator.

3. To form by uniting or mixing two or more elements or materials.

Dyuerse membres *compounen* a body.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 10.

The discordant elements out of which the Emperor had *compounded* his realm did not coalesce during his lifetime. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 22.

Are not we—and my we takes in you—rather a mixed people, a people *compounded* of two elements, Saxon and Norman? *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 155.

4. To make; constitute; form; establish.

His pomp, and all what state *compounds*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 2.

Sending for her againe, hee told her before her friends, she must goe with him, and *compound* peace betwixt her Countrie and vs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 14.

5†. To put together in due order, as words or sentences; compose.

The first rule of scole, as thus
How that Latin shall be *compouned*
And in what wise it shall be souned.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 90.

Lucian's attempt in *compounding* his new dialogue.
Bp. Hurd.

6. To settle amicably; adjust by agreement, as a difference or controversy; compose.

I pray, my lords, let me *compound* this strife.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

7. To settle by agreement for a reduced amount or upon different terms, as a debt or dues of any kind: as, to *compound* tithes. See II., 3.

This gentleman had now *compounded* a debt of £200,000, contracted by his grandfather.
Evelyn, Diary, June 19, 1662.

Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts *compound*? *Gay.*

8. To agree, for a consideration, not to prosecute or punish a wrong-doer for: as, to *compound* a crime or felony. It is equally illegal, whether the consideration be a money present, the restitution of stolen money or goods, or other acts performed or procured by the offender or another in his interest, upon a promise of immunity from prosecution or the withholding of evidence.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To agree upon concession; come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand, or by granting something on both sides; make a compromise: used absolutely, or with *for* (formerly also *on*) before the thing accepted or remitted, and *with* before the person with whom the agreement is made.

We here deliver,
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal o' the senate, what
We have *compounded on*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen . . . for thirty pounds. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

Their fortunes do somewhat gild their infirmities, and their purses *compound for* their follies.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

No, no, dear Friend, make it up, make it up; ay, ay, I'll *compound*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 5.

2. To make a bargain, in general; agree.

If you think it meet, *compound* with him by the year, and let him abide here with you; if not, use him for the present, and dismiss him. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

They saw Men offer to *compound* with Heaven for all their injustice and oppression. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

3. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt on the payment of a less sum in full; or to make an agreement to pay a debt

by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law. It usually implies payment of or agreement on a gross sum less than the aggregate due. See *composition*, 8.

4. To settle with one who has committed a crime, agreeing for a consideration not to prosecute him. See I., 8.—5. To give out; fail: said of a horse in racing. [Sporting slang.]

★**compound**[1] (kom'pound), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *compouned*, pp. of *compounen*, mix, compound: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Composed of two or more elements, parts, or ingredients; not simple.

Sir, it is of manifold, and, if I may so express myself, *compound* importance. *Everett*, Orations, II. 235.

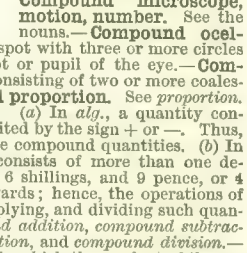
2. In *bot.*, made up of several similar parts aggregated into a common whole.—**Compound animals**, animals in which individuals, although distinct as regards many of the functions of life, are yet connected by some part of their frame so as to form a united whole. Such are the polyzoans and some of the ascidians. Many of these animals are of a comparatively high type. See cut under *Polyzoa*.—**Compound archway**, in *medieval arch.*, a series of arches of different sizes, inclosed in an arch of larger dimensions.—**Compound axle, beam-engine, bolster, ether, event**, etc. See the nouns.—**Compound eyes of insects.** See *eye*.—**Compound flower**, the flower of a plant of the order *Compositæ*. See *Compositæ*[1].—**Compound fraction, fracture, fruit.** See the nouns.—**Compound householder**, in Great Britain, a householder who compounds with his landlord for his rates—that is, whose rates are included in his rent.

I shall designate these inhabitants of towns by a phrase by which they are best known, though I am not sure that it is one of exact legal precision; I shall term them *compound householders*. *Gladstone.*

Compound interest. See *interest*.—**Compound interval**, in *music*, an interval greater than an octave, as a ninth, a twelfth, etc.—**Compound larceny.** See *larceny*.—**Compound leaf**, a leaf composed of several leaflets on one petiole, called a common petiole or rachis. It may be either digitately or pinnately compound, and the leaflets may be themselves compound.—**Compound measure, rhythm, time**, in *music*, a rhythm in which the measures are made up of two or more groups of accents. A compound measure is called *duple* if there are two or four groups, *triple* if there are three, whether the groups themselves are constructed in duple or in triple rhythm. Thus § rhythm is a compound duple rhythm, each group being in triple rhythm.—**Compound microscope, motion, number.** See the nouns.—**Compound ocellated spot**, in *entom.*, a spot with three or more circles surrounding a central spot or pupil of the eye.—**Compound pistil**, an ovary consisting of two or more coalescent carpels.—**Compound proportion.** See *proportion*.—**Compound quantity.** (*a*) In *alg.*, a quantity consisting of several terms united by the sign + or —. Thus, $a + b - c$ and $b^2 - b$ are compound quantities. (*b*) In *arith.*, a quantity which consists of more than one denomination, as 5 pounds, 6 shillings, and 9 pence, or 4 miles, 3 furlongs, and 10 yards; hence, the operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing such quantities are termed *compound addition, compound subtraction, compound multiplication*, and *compound division*.—**Compound ratio**, the ratio which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. Thus, 6 to 72 is a ratio compounded of 2 to 6 and of 3 to 12, because $\frac{2}{6} \times \frac{3}{12} = \frac{6}{72}$. In like manner the ratio of ab to cd is a ratio compounded of a to c and of b to d; for $\frac{ab}{cd} = \frac{a}{c} \times \frac{b}{d}$. Hence it follows that in any continued proportion the ratio of the first term to the last is compounded of all the intermediate ratios. See *ratio*.—**Compound screw**, two or more screws on the same axis. When the pitch of the respective screws varies, it forms a differential screw; when they run in different directions, it is a right-and-left screw. *E. H. Knight*.—**Compound sentence**, a sentence consisting of two or more clauses, each with its own subject and predicate: opposed to a *simple sentence*, which contains only a single clause. A compound sentence may consist of coördinate clauses, or of a principal clause and subordinate clauses (in which case it is called a *complex sentence*), or of both.—**Compound steam-engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Compound stem**, a stem that divides into branches.—**Compound stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop that has more than one pipe to each key. Also called a *mixture*.—**Compound umbel**, an umbel which has all its rays or peduncles bearing umbellules or small umbels at the top. See cut in next column.—**Compound word**, in *gram.*, a word made up of two or more words which retain their separate form and significance: thus, nouns, *housetop, blackberry, wash-tub, pickpocket*; adjectives, *full-fed, life-like, dark-eyed, inbred*; verbs, *foresee, fulfil*; pronouns, *himself, whosoever*; adverbs, *always, herein*; prepositions, *into, toward*. A verb is also called *compound* when having a prefix which is not used as an independent word, as *befall, disown*; and the term is sometimes, but improperly, applied to derivatives made by means of obvious prefixes and suffixes. = **Syn.** *Complex, Complicated*, etc. See *intricate*.



Pinnately Compound Leaf.

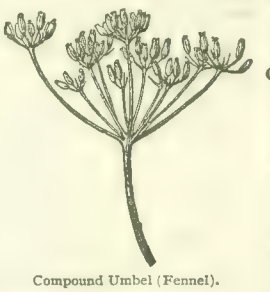


Compound Screws.

a, differential screw; *b*, right-and-left screw.

II. *n.* **1.** Something produced by combining two or more ingredients, parts, or elements; a combination of parts or principles forming a whole.

History, at least in its state of ideal perfection, is a *compound* of poetry and philosophy. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.



Compound Umbel (Fennel).

Specifically—**2.** In *gram.*, a compound word (which see, under I.).

Many words that are really compound have lost the appearance of *compounds*, and look like simple words. *A. Bain.*

3. In *chem.*, a compound body.

Substances . . . produced by the union of two or more elements are termed compound bodies. These *compounds* have in general no more resemblance in properties to the elements which have united to form them than a word has to the letters of which it is made up. *W. A. Miller*, Chemistry, § 1.

Binary compound. See *binary*.

compound[2] (kom'pound), *n.* [< Malay *kampong*, an inclosure. According to another view, a corruption of Pg. *companha*, a yard or court, prop. a suite, company: see *company*, *n.*] In the East generally, an inclosure or courtyard containing a residence or factory of Europeans with outhouses, servants' quarters, etc.

Godown usurps the warehouse place;
Compound denotes each walléd space.
India Gazette, March 3, 1781.

Rows of detached bungalows, standing amid flower-gardens and neatly-laid-out *compounds*, with English names on the gate-ways. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 92.

compoundable (kom-poun'da-bl), *a.* [< *compound*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being compounded, in any sense of the verb.

A penalty of not less than forty shillings or more than five pounds, *compoundable* for a term of imprisonment. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xii.

compounder (kom-poun'dėr), *n.* One who compounds. (*a*) One who mixes different things or ingredients: as, a *compounder* of drugs. (*b*) One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement. (*c*) One who brings about or enters into a compromise. [Rare.]

Softners, sweetners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers. *Swift.*

(*d*) One who compounds with a debtor or a felon.

Religious houses made *compounders*
For th' horrid actions of the founders.
S. Butler, Weakness and Misery of Man, l. 27.

(*e*) One at an English university who paid an extra fee for his degree, in accordance with his income. Abolished in 1853. (*f*) One who is or has become a life-member of a society or an institution by a single gross payment in composition of all annual fees or dues.

Three life compositions have been received during the year, but as five *compounders* have died during the same period no money has been invested. *Anthrop. Inst. Jour.*, XV. 483.

(*g*) [*cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, a member of one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the revolution. The Compounders desired a restoration, but demanded constitutional guaranties and a general amnesty. See *Noncompounder*.—**Amicable compounder**, in *Louisiana law*, an arbitrator chosen by parties in dispute, whose decision cannot be reviewed by the courts.—**Grand** and **petty compounders.** See (*e*) above.

compoundress (kom-poun'dres), *n.* [< *compounder* + *-ess*.] A female compounder.

Compoundress of any quarrel that may intervene. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 9.

comprador (kom-prä-dōr'), *n.* [< Pg. Sp. *comprador*, < LL. *comparator*, a buyer, < L. *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, prepare, provide, furnish, buy, > Pg. Sp. *comprar*, furnish, buy: see *compare*[2].] **1.** In Hong Kong and the treaty ports of China, a native agent or manager employed by foreign business houses as an intermediary in dealing with the natives, and as a general adviser and factotum. The comprador engages and is answerable for all the native employees of the firm.—**2.** Formerly, a native servant in private European families living in India and the East. He was steward and butler, purchased all household necessaries as well as food, and kept the accounts. Obsolete in India.

comprecation† (kom-prē-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *compreca*tio(*n*-), < *comprecari*, *conprecari*, pp. *compreca*tus, *conprecatus*, pray, supplicate, < *com-*, together, + *precari*, pray, > ult. E. *pray*, q. v.] A praying together; united or public supplication or prayer.

Hence came that form of *comprecation* and blessing to the soul of an Israelite, . . . "Let his soul be in the garden of Eden." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 134.

comprehend (kom-prē-hend'), *v.* [< ME. *comprehenden* (also *comprenden*, < OF.) = OF. F. Pr. *comprendre* = Sp. *comprender*, *comprehender* = Pg. *comprehender* = It. *comprendere*, < L. *comprehendere*, *conprehendere*, contr. *comprendere* (also written *compræhendere*, *comprændere*), pp. *comprehensus*, *comprensus*, grasp, lay hold of (physically or mentally), < *com-*, together, + *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, seize: see *prehend*, and cf. *apprehend, deprehend, reprehend*. Hence ult. (from L. *comprendere*) *comprise*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take in, include, or embrace within a certain scope; include. (*a*) To include within a certain extent of space or time: as, New England *comprehends* six States; the most notable events were *comprehended* in the last ten years of the century.

These two small cabinets do *comprehend*
The sum of all the wealth that it hath pleas'd
Adversity to leave me.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

(*b*) To include within limits of any kind; especially, to include in the constitution or nature.

Lady myn, in whome vertus alle
Ar ioinede, and also *comprehendide*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 44.

There is a feith aboven alle,
In which the trouthe is *comprehended*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 185.

An art which *comprehends* so many several parts.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

One would wonder how the Poet could be so concise in his Description of the Six Days Works as to *comprehend* them within the bounds of an Episode.
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

Members of that grand society which *comprehends* the whole human kind. *Goldsmith*, National Prejudice.

(*c*) To include in meaning or in logical scope.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Rom. xiii. 9.

2. To take into the mind; grasp by the understanding; possess or have in idea; understand the force, nature, or character of; conceive; know sufficiently for a given purpose; specifically, to understand in one of the higher degrees of completeness: as, to *comprehend* an allusion, a word, or a person.

Resoun *comprendith* the thinges ymaginable and sensible. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

Great things doeth he, which we cannot *comprehend*.
Job xxxvii. 5.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever *comprehends*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

For to *comprehend* is not to know a thing as far as I can know it, but to know it as far as that a thing can be known; and so only God can *comprehend* God.
Donne, Sermons, ii.

3†. To take together; sum up.

And shortly yf she shal be *comprehended*,
In her ne myghte nothing been amended.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 83.

=**Syn. 1.** To contain.—**2.** *Apprehend, Comprehend* (see *apprehend*), discern, perceive, see, catch.

II.† *intrans.* To take hold; take root; take.

An other saithe thaire graffyng nygh the grounde
Is best, ther esily thai *comprehende*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

A diligent husbonde enformed me,
That doutlesse every graffying wol *comprende*,
Untempered lyme yf with the graffes be
Put in the plages [wounds].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

comprehender (kom-prē-hen'dėr), *n.* One who comprehends; one who understands thoroughly.

Rather apprehenders than *comprehenders* thereof.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, i. 5.

comprehendible (kom-prē-hen'di-bl), *a.* [< *comprehend* + *-ible*.] Same as *comprehensible*. *Bentham.*

comprehensibility (kom-prē-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *compréhensibilité* = Sp. *comprensibilidad, comprehensibilidad* = Pg. *comprehensibilidade* = It. *comprensibilità*, < ML. **comprehensibilita*(*t-*)*s*, < L. *comprehensibilis*, comprehensible: see *comprehensible* and *-bility*.] The character of being comprehensible. (*a*) The character of being such that it may be included. (*b*) Intelligibility; fitness for being grasped by the mind.

comprehensible (kom-prē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *compréhensible* = Sp. *comprensible, comprehensible* = Pg. *comprehensivel* = It. *comprensibile*, < L. *comprehensibilis, conprehensibilis*, < *comprehensus*, pp. of *comprehendere*, comprehend: see *comprehend*.] **1.** Capable of being compre-

hended or included; possible to be comprised. [Rare.]

God . . . is not *comprehensyble* nor circumscribed nowhere. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 121.

Narrations and relations of actions, as the War of Peloponnesus, . . . may choose an argument *comprehensible* within the notice and instructions of the writer. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 128.

2. Capable of being understood; conceivable by the mind; intelligible.

An actual, bodily, *comprehensible* place of torment. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 2.

Quick observation and a penetrating intuition, making instantly *comprehensible* the state of mind and its origin. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 94.

comprehensibleness (kom-prē-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* [< *comprehensible* + *-ness.*] Capability of being understood; comprehensibility.

Which facility and *comprehensibleness* must needs improve the usefulness of these expositions. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches.

comprehensibly (kom-prē-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In a comprehensible manner; conceivably.

comprehension (kom-prē-hen'shọn), *n.* [= F. *compréhension* = Sp. *comprensión*, *comprehensión* = Pg. *comprehensão* = It. *comprensione*, < L. *comprehensio(n-)*, *conprehensio(n-)*, < *comprehendere*, pp. *comprehensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend.*] 1. The act of comprehending, including, or embracing; a comprising; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker.*

Was it less easy to obtain, or at least to ask for, their concurrence in a *comprehension* or toleration of the Presbyterian clergy? *Hallam.*

2. The quality or state of being comprehensive; comprehensiveness. [Rare.]

The affluence and *comprehension* of our language is very illustriously displayed in our poetical translations of ancient writers; a work which the French seem to relinquish in despair, and which we were long unable to perform with dexterity. *Johnson*, Dryden.

3†. That which comprehends or contains within itself; a summary; an epitome.

Though not a catalogue of fundamentals, yet . . . a *comprehension* of them. *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestant Church, i. 4.

4. Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; ability to know.

How much soever any truths may seem above our understanding and *comprehension*. *Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xxxiv.

5. The act or fact of understanding; successful exercise of the knowing faculty; grasp of the significance or particulars of anything: as, to be quick of *comprehension;* the distinct *comprehension* of a term or of a subject.

Like other Englishmen of his time, he [Landor] had no adequate *comprehension* of men and things on this side of the Atlantic. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 64.

6. In *rhet.*, a trope or figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Johnson.*—7. In *logic*, the sum of all those attributes which make up the content of a given conception: thus, *rational, sensible, moral*, etc., form the *comprehension* of the conception *man:* opposed to *extension, extent.*

Body, in its *comprehension*, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts*, Logic.

The Internal Quantity of a notion, its Intension or *Comprehension*, is made up of those different attributes of which the concept is the conceived sum; that is, the various characters connected by the concept itself into a single whole in thought. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, viii.

★=Syn. 4. See list under *apprehension.*

comprehensive (kom-prē-hen'siv), *a.* [= F. *compréhensif* = Sp. *comprensivo, comprehensivo* = Pg. *comprehensivo* = It. *comprensivo*, < LL. *comprehensivus*, < L. *comprehensus*, pp. of *comprehendere*, comprehend: see *comprehend.*] 1. Comprehending, including, or embracing much in a comparatively small compass; containing much within narrow limits.

I was for using *comprehensive* Names; and therefore these three Names of Atlantick, Indian, and South Seas or Oceans serve me for the whole Ambit of the Torrid Zone, and what else I have occasion to speak of. *Dampier*, Voyages, II., Pref.

A most *comprehensive* prayer. *Is. Taylor.*

More specifically—2. Having the quality of comprehending or including a great number of particulars or a wide extent, as of space or time; of large scope; capacious.

To begin, then, with Shakspeare. He was the man who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most *comprehensive* soul. *Dryden*, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

I shall begin with the most *comprehensive* relation, wherein all things that do or can exist are concerned. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxv. 11.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, and so catholic a grace is charity. *Bp. Sprat*, Sermons.

3. Having the power to comprehend or understand.

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehensive* head. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 83.

They know not what it is to feel within
A *comprehensive* faculty, that grasps
Great purposes with ease. *Cowper*, Task, v. 251.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Broad, extensive, large, capacious.

comprehensively (kom-prē-hen'siv-li), *adv.* In a comprehensive manner. (*a*) So as to contain much in small compass; concisely.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs, in which the words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensively*, so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson*, Sermons, I. iii.

(*b*) With great scope; so as to include a wide extent or many particulars.

comprehensiveness (kom-prē-hen'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being comprehensive. (*a*) The quality of including much in a narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

(*b*) The quality of comprehending or embracing a great many particulars; extensiveness of scope or range.

2. The power of understanding, comprehending, or taking in; especially, greatness of intellectual range; capaciousness of mind.

For Bacon we claim the decided superiority [over Descartes] in *comprehensiveness* of mind. *J. D. Morrell.*

comprehensor† (kom-prē-hen'sọr), *n.* [= Sp. *comprensor* = Pg. *comprehensor* = It. *comprensore*, < ML. *comprehensor*, < L. *comprehendere*, pp. *comprehensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend.*] One who comprehends or has obtained possession, as of knowledge.

When I shall have dispatched this weary pilgrimage, and from a traveller shall come to be a *comprehensor*, then farewell faith, and welcome vision. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, i.

comprend†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *comprehend.* *Chaucer.*

compresbyter† (kom-pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *compresbítero*, < NL. *compresbyter*, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *presbyter*, presbyter. Cf. *co-presbyter.*] A fellow-presbyter.

Saint Hierome was rather contente to joine the Latine conjunctive with the Greke woorde and call it *compresbyter*, than to chaunge that woorde signifying the office into senior and consenior, signifying but the age. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cyprian in many places, . . . speaking of presbyters, calls them his *compresbyters*, as if he deemed himself no other, whereas by the same place it appears he was a bishop. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

compresbyterial† (kom-pres-bi-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *compresbyter* + *-ial.*] Possessed in common with a presbyter.

He . . . has his coequal and *compresbyterial* power. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

compress (kọm-pres'), *v. t.* [< L. *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere, conprimere*, ML. also *compremere* (> It. *comprimere* = Sp. Pg. *comprimir* = Pr. *compremer* = F. *comprimer*), press together (cf. LL. ML. freq. *compressare*, press, compress, oppress), < *com-*, together, + *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1], and cf. *appressed, depress, express, impress, repress, suppress.*] 1. To press or pack together; force or drive into a smaller compass or closer relation; condense.

Can infect the air, as well as move it or *compress* it. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, i. 2.

Raised her head with lips *compress*. *Tennyson*, The Letters.

The air in a valley is more *compressed* than that on the top of a mountain. *G. Adams.*

It would be impossible to *compress* his style; for the short, sharp sentences are the perfection of brevity. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 51.

2†. To embrace sexually.

Some write that it [Rhodes] took this name of Rhoda, a Nymph of the Sea, and there *compressed* by Apollo. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 71.

★= Syn. 1. To crowd, squeeze.

compress (kom'pres), *n.* [< F. *compresse* = Sp. *compresa* = Pg. It. *compressa*, < NL. *compressa*, a compress, < L. *compressa*, fem. of *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, compress: see *compress, v.*] 1. In *surg.*, a soft mass formed of tow, lint, or soft linen cloth, so contrived as by the aid of a bandage to make due pressure on any part.—2. In *hydropathic practice*, a wet cloth applied to the surface of a diseased part, and covered with a layer or bandage of dry cloth or oiled cloth.—3. An apparatus in which bales of cotton, etc., are pressed into the smallest possible compass for stowage.

★**compressed** (kọm-prest'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *compress, v.*] Pressed into narrow compass; condensed; especially, flattened laterally or lengthwise; having the two opposite sides flattened or plane. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Pressed together from side to side, and therefore narrower than high: as, the *compressed* body of a fish; a *compressed* bill of a bird: opposed to *depressed.* (2) Folded together, as the opposite sides of the tail of some birds. Also called *complicate* or *folded.* (*b*) In *bot.*, flattened laterally, in distinction from *obcompressed*, that is, flattened anteroposteriorly.—**Compressed air,** air compressed by mechanical force into a state of more or less increased density. The power obtained from the expansion of greatly compressed air in a cylinder on being set free is used in many applications as a substitute for that of steam or other force, as in operating drills, and in specially constructed engines. Air is compressed also for other purposes, as in a subaqueous caisson for expelling the water and for keeping up an atmospheric equilibrium. See *compressor* (*d*).—**Compressed-air bath.** See *bath*[1].—**Compressed-air engine,** in *mech.*, an engine driven by the elastic force of compressed air. Its construction is usually like that of a steam-engine, the force of the expanding air being exerted against a piston in the cylinder.—**Compressed glass.** See *glass.*—**Compressed harmony.** See *close harmony*, under *harmony.*—**Compressed score,** in *music*, a score in which more than one voice-part is written on a single staff: especially used of four-part harmony written upon two staffs. Also called *short score.*—**Compressed type,** a variety of printing-type in which the letters are slightly condensed laterally or elongated vertically.

compressibility (kọm-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *compressibilité* = Sp. *compresibilidad* = Pg. *compressibilidade* = It. *compressibilità:* see *compressible* and *-bility.*] The property of yielding to pressure; the property of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass: as, the *compressibility* of fluids. When a body is compressed into a smaller bulk its particles are brought into closer contact, while the quantity of matter remains the same. All bodies are compressible to a greater or less degree, gases being much more so than liquids or solids because of the greater distance between their particles. Thus air has been reduced by a pressure of 3,600 atmospheres to less than $\frac{1}{350}$ of its bulk at one atmosphere. The loss of volume of water under similar pressure would probably not exceed 15%.

The great *compressibility*, if I may so speak, of the air. *Boyle*, Works, III. 507.

Compressibility, implying the closer approach of the constituent particles of the body, is utterly out of the question, unless empty space exists between these particles. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 3.

compressible (kọm-pres'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *compressible* = Sp. *compresible* = Pg. *compressivel* = It. *compressibile*, < L. as if **compressibilis*, < *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, compress: see *compress, v.*] Capable of being forced or compressed into a smaller space or narrower compass; yielding to pressure; condensable: as, gases are *compressible.*

compressibleness (kọm-pres'i-bl-nes), *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

compressicaudate (kọm-pres-i-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *compressus*, pp., compressed, + *cauda*, tail, + *-ate*[1]. See *compress* and *caudate.*] In *zoöl.*, ★having the tail compressed.

compression (kọm-presh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *compression* = Pr. *compressio* = Sp. *compresión* = Pg. *compressão* = It. *compressione*, < L. *compressio(n-)*, *conpressio(n-)*, < *comprimere*, pp. *compressus*, compress: see *compress, v.*] The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed; a condition of being pressed into increased density or closeness: used in both literal and figurative senses.

They who can form parallels, discover consequences, and multiply conclusions, are best pleased with involution of argument and *compression* of thought. *Idler*, No. 70.

Compression [in a steam-engine] is confinement of steam by closing the exhaust opening before the return stroke is ended, thus causing a rise in pressure and assisting to stop the motion of the reciprocating parts. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 56.

Compression casting. See *casting.*—**Compression of the earth,** the excess of the equatorial over the polar diameter of the earth divided by half their sum. It is equal to 1–293.=Syn. *Compression, Condensation. Compression* is primarily the reductive action of any force on a body, whether temporary or permanent; while *condensation* is primarily the reduction in bulk, which is the effect of *compression*, though it may also be brought about by other means.

compression-cock (kọm-presh'ọn-kok), *n.* In *pipe-fittings*, a cock that opens or closes by a plug having a threaded stem operated by a cross-handle: as, a *compression sill-cock, compression ball-cock*, etc.

compressive (kọm-pres'iv), *a.* [= F. *compressif* = Sp. *compresivo* = Pg. It. *compressivo;* as *compress* + *-ive.*] Having power to compress; tending to compress.

compressor (kọm-pres'ọr), *n.* [< L. *compressor*, < *comprimere*, pp. *compressus*, compress: see *compress, v.*] One who or that which compresses.

specifically—(*a*) In *surg.*, an instrument used for compressing some part of the body, for which it is adapted in form. (*b*) An attachment to a microscope, used for compressing objects in order to render possible a more complete examination of them. Also *compressorium*. (*c*) In *gun.*, a mechanism for holding a gun-carriage to its slide or platform during recoil. (*d*) A machine, usually driven by steam, by which air is compressed into a receiver so that its expansion may be utilized as a source of power at some distance, and usually at some place where an ordinary steam-engine could not be conveniently used, as deep in a mine. (*e*) *Naut.*, a curved lever, worked by a small tackle just below the deck, for checking the chain cable when it is running out. (*f*) [NL.; pl. *compressores* (kompre-sō′rēz).] In *anat.*, a name of several muscles which press together the parts on which they act, or press upon them: as, the *compressor naris*, a muscle which compresses and closes or tends to close the nostrils; the *compressor urethræ*, etc.—**Aortic compressor.** See *aortic.*—**Compressor oculi** (compressor of the eye), the choanoideus or choanoid muscle of the eyeball of most mammals, but not found in man.—**Compressor prostatæ** (compressor of the prostate), a muscle which compresses the prostate gland.—**Compressor sacculi laryngis** (compressor of the sac of the larynx). Same as *arytenoepiglottideus.*—**Compressor urethræ** (compressor of the urethra), a muscle which compresses the urethra, facilitating the complete discharge of urine.—**Hydraulic compressor.** See *hydraulic.*—**Parallel compressor,** a device for holding or compressing objects on the stand of a microscope. It consists of two plates of metal joined by hinged rods so as always to maintain a parallel position with reference to each other, and moved toward or away from each other by a screw.—**Reversible compressor,** a microscope-slide fitted with a compressor which can be inverted to permit examination of either side of an object.

compressorium (kom-pre-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *compressoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *compressor:* see *compressor.*] Same as *compressor* (*b*).

compressure (kom-presh′ūr), *n.* [< *compress* + *-ure*, after *pressure.*] The act of one body pressing against or upon another, or the force with which it presses; pressure. [Rare.]

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure*, dilate it. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air.

compriest† (kom-prēst′), *n.* [< *com-* + *priest.* Cf. *compresbyter.*] A fellow-priest.

What will he then praise them for? not for anything doing, but for deferring to do, for deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent *compriests.* *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

comprint† (kom-print′), *v. t.* [< *com-* + *print.*] To share in printing: used in the seventeenth century of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as being entitled to share with the King's Printer and Stationers' Company in printing privileged books. *N. E. D.*

comprisal (kom-prī′zal), *n.* [< *comprise* + *-al.*] The act or fact of comprising or comprehending; inclusion. [Rare.]

Slandering is a complication, a *comprisal* and sum of all wickedness. *Barrow*, Works, I. xviii.

comprise (kom-prīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *comprised*, ppr. *comprising.* [< OF. *compris, comprins*, F. *compris* (= Sp. It. *comprenso* = Pg. *comprehenso*, < L. *comprensus*), pp. of *comprendre*, < L. *comprehendere*, contr. *comprendere*, pp. *comprehensus, comprensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend.* Cf. *apprise*[1], *reprise, surprise.*] **1.** To comprehend; contain; include; embrace: as, the German empire *comprises* a number of separate states.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 32.

Yet leave our cousin Katherine here with us:
She is our capital demand, *compris'd*
Within the fore rank of our articles.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

That state which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor mind conceived, may *comprise* an infinite variety of pursuits and occupations. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 4.

2†. To press together; gather into a small compass; compress.

Soone her garments loose
Upgath'ring, in her bosome she *compriz'd*
Well as she might, and to the Goddesse rose.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 19.

=**Syn. 1.** To embrace, embody, inclose, encircle.

comprobate† (kom′prō-bāt), *v. i.* [< L. *comprobatus*, pp. of *comprobare, conprobare* (> It. *comprovare* = Sp. *comprobar* = Pg. *comprovar*), approve, agree, concur, < *com-*, together, + *probare*, prove: see *prove.*] To agree or concur in testimony.

That sentence . . . doo *comprobate* with holy Scripture that God is the fountain of sapience. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

comprobation† (kom-prō-bā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *comprobacion* = Pg. *comprovação* = It. *comprobazione*, < L. *comprobatio(n-)*, < *comprobare*, concur: see *comprobate.*] **1.** Joint attestation or proof; concurrent testimony.

Comprobation from the mouths of at least two witnesses. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Joint approval; approbation; concurrence.

To whom the Earl of Pembrooke imbosomes the whole design, and presses his *comprobation* in it. *Sir G. Buck*, Rich. III., p. 59.

compromise (kom′prō-mīz), *n.* [= D. Dan. *kompromis* (= G. *compromiss* = Sw. *kompromiss*, < ML.), < F. *compromis* = Pr. *compromis* = Sp. *compromiso* = Pg. *compromisso* = It. *compromesso*, < ML. LL. *compromissum*, a compromise, orig. a mutual promise to refer to arbitration, prop. neut. of L. *compromissus*, pp. of *compromittere*, make a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter: see *compromit*, and cf. *promise, n.*] **1.** In *civil law*, a mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators.

The parties are persuaded by friends or by their lawyers to put the matter in *compromise.* *E. Knight*, Tryall of Truth (1580), fol. 30.

2. A settlement of differences by mutual concessions; an agreement or compact adopted as the means of superseding an undetermined controversy; a bargain or arrangement involving mutual concessions; figuratively, a combination of two rival systems, principles, etc., in which a part of each is sacrificed to make the combination possible.

O inglorious league!
Shall we, upon the footing of our land,
Send fair-play orders, and make *compromise*,
Insinuation, parley, and base truce,
To arms invasive? *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

All government . . . is founded on *compromise* and barter. *Burke*, Works, II. 169.

It cannot be too emphatically asserted that this policy of *compromise*, alike in institutions, in actions, and in beliefs, which especially characterizes English life, is a policy essential to a society going through the transitions caused by continued growth and development. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 396.

3. That which results from, or is founded on, such an agreement or settlement, as a specific arrangement, a course of conduct, or an institution; a medium between two rival courses, plans, etc.: as, his conduct was a *compromise* between his pride and his poverty.

Almost all people descend to meet. All association must be a *compromise*, and, what is worst, the very flower and aroma of the flower of each of the beautiful natures disappears as they approach each other. *Emerson*, Friendship.

4. A thing partaking of and blending the qualities, forms, or uses of two other and different things: as, a mule is a *compromise* between a horse and an ass; a sofa is a *compromise* between a chair and a bed. [Colloq.]—**Compromise Act,** a United States statute of 1833 (4 Stat., 629), so called because containing a basis of agreement between the opposing parties in Congress concerning import duties. It provided for the reduction of all such duties above 20 per cent. by taking off one tenth of the excess every two years until 1842, when the whole excess was to cease.—**Compromise of 1850,** an agreement embodied in acts of Congress whereby, on the one hand, the slave-trade was abolished in the District of Columbia, and California was admitted as a free State, while, on the other hand, a more stringent fugitive-slave law was established, and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico were organized with no restriction as to slavery.—**Crittenden compromise,** an arrangement proposed in 1860 by Senator Crittenden of Kentucky, in order to avert civil war. Its leading terms were that slavery should be permanently forbidden in territories north of lat. 36° 30′ N., and permanently recognized in territories south of that line.—**Missouri compromise,** an agreement embodied in a clause of the act of Congress admitting Missouri as one of the United States, March 6th, 1820 (3 Stat., 548, c. 22, § 8), by which it was enacted that in all the territory ceded by France, known as Louisiana, north of 36° 30′ north latitude, excepting Missouri, slavery should be forever prohibited. Upon this concession by the proslavery party in Congress, Missouri was admitted as a slave State. Its repeal in 1854, in the act for the admission of Kansas (10 Stat., 289, c. 59, § 32), led to disturbances of considerable historical importance in Kansas.

compromise (kom′prō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compromised*, ppr. *compromising.* [< *compromise, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To adjust or compound by a compromise; settle or reconcile by mutual concessions.

The controversy may easily be *compromised.* *Fuller*, General Worthies, vi.

2†. To bind by bargain or agreement; mutually pledge.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd*,
That all the eanlings which were streak'd and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

3. To expose to risk or hazard, or to serious consequences, as of suspicion or scandal, by some act or declaration; prejudice; endanger the reputation or the interests of: often used reflexively: as, he *compromised himself* by his rash statements. [A recent meaning, for which *compromit* was formerly used.]

To pardon all who had been *compromised* in the late disturbances. *Motley.*

II. *intrans.* To make a compromise; agree by concession; come to terms.

compromiser (kom′prō-mī-zėr), *n.* One who compromises; one given to compromising.

But for the honest, vacillating minds, . . . the timid *compromisers* who are always trying to curve the straight lines and round the sharp angles of eternal law, the continual debate of these living questions is the one offered means of grace. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 81.

compromise-wheel (kom′prō-mīz-hwēl), *n.* A car-wheel having a broad tread to adapt it to tracks of slightly different gage.

compromissorial† (kom″prō-mi-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< **compromissory* (= F. *compromissoire* = Pg. *compromissorio*, < ML. *compromissum*, a compromise; cf. *promissory*) + *-ial.*] Relating to a compromise. *Bailey.*

compromit (kom-prō-mit′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compromitted*, ppr. *compromitting.* [< late ME. *compromytte* = F. *compromettre* = Sp. *comprometer* = Pg. *comprometter* = It. *compromettere*, < L. *compromittere, conprommittere*, make a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter, LL. also promise at the same time, < *com-*, together, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise, v.*, and *compromise.*] **1**†. To pledge; engage; bind.

Compromyttynge them selfes . . . to abyde and performe all suche sentence and awarde as shulde by hym be gyuen. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 4.

2. To put to hazard by some act or measure; endanger; prejudice; compromise. [Obsolescent, the form *compromise* being now generally used.]

The ratification of the late treaty could not have *compromitted* our peace. *Henry Clay.*

compromitment (kom-prō-mit′ment), *n.* [< *compromit* + *-ment.*] The act of pledging or compromising one's self; the state of being so pledged or compromised. [Rare.]

John Randolph was a frequent correspondent of Monroe. He urges him to come back from England; he guards him against *compromitment* to men in whom he cannot wholly confide. *D. C. Gilman*, Monroe, p. 33.

comprovincial (kom-prō-vin′shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *comprovincial*, < ML. *comprovincialis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *provincia*, province.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or contained in the same province; provincially connected or related.

Six Islands, *comprovinciall*
In auncient times unto great Britainee.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 32.

A bishop could not be tried by a metropolitan without the presence of his *comprovincial* bishops.
Quoted in *R. W. Dixon's* Hist. Church of Eng., xix., note.

II. *n.* One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

When the people is urgent for the speedy institution of a bishop, if any of the *comprovincials* be wanting, he must be certified by the primate . . . "that the multitude require a pastor." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 186.

Compsognatha (komp-sog′nā-thä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *compsognathus*, adj.: see *Compsognathus.*] A subordinal term established for the reception of dinosaurian reptiles of the genus *Compsognathus.* Not in use.

compsognathid (komp-sog′nā-thid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Compsognathidæ.*

Compsognathidæ (komp-sog-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Compsognathus* + *-idæ.*] A family of ornithopod dinosaurian reptiles, typified by the genus *Compsognathus*, having the anterior vertebræ opisthocœlian, the ischia with a long median symphysis, and tridactyl fore and hind limbs.

compsognathous (komp-sog′nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *compsognathus*, adj.: see *Compsognathus*, and cf. *Compsognatha.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Compsognatha.*

Compsognathus (komp-sog′nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κομψός*, elegant, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of extinct reptiles, of the suborder *Theropoda*, order *Dinosauria*, from the Solenhofen slates of Bavaria, remarkable as being the most bird-like reptiles known. It differs from the genera of *Dinosauria* proper in the great length of the cervical vertebræ and in the shortness of the femur, which is not so long as the tibia. The astragalus was adjunct with the tibia. The animal had a light bird-like head, jaws with numerous teeth, very long neck and hind limbs, and small fore limbs. According to Huxley, "it is impossible . . . to doubt that it hopped or walked in an erect or semi-erect position, after the manner of a bird, to which its long neck, slight head, and small anterior limbs must have given it an extraordinary resemblance."

Compsothlypis (komp-soth′li-pis), *n.* [NL. (J. Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *κομψός*, elegant, + *Θλίπις*, a proper name.] The proper name of the genus of birds commonly called *Parula* (which see).

The common blue yellow-back warbler of the United States, *C. americana*, is the type; there are several other species.

Compsus (komp'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κομψός*.] A genus of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* or beetles, belonging to the family *Otiorhynchidæ*. They have the mesosternal pieces diagonally divided into two nearly equal parts; a mentum of moderate size and not retracted; a thorax without ocular lobes and not fimbriate behind the eyes; genæ emarginate behind the mandibles; the rostrum short; the tenth elytral stria confluent with the ninth; the claws not connate; the articular surface of the hind tibiæ cavernous and scaly; and the antennal scape passing the eyes. The species are densely scaly, above middle size, and inhabit Mexico, Central America, and particularly South America.

compt[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *count*[1].

compt[2]† (kompt), *a.* [= OIt. *compto*, < L. *comptus*, *comtus*, adorned, elegant, pp. of *cōmere*, take care of, bring together, < *co-*, together, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption*. Cf. *prompt*.] Neat; spruce.

A *compt*, accomplished prince. *Vicars*, Æneid.

comptable (koun'ta-bl; F. pron. kôn-tabl'), *n.* [F.: see *countable*.] In *French-Canadian law*, one who has been intrusted with the management of the money or the administration of the property of another, and is accountable for the proper performance of the trust.

comptant (koun'tant; F. pron. kôn-toṅ'), *n.* [F., orig. ppr. of *compter*: see *count*[1].] Ready money; cash; specie.

compter[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *counter*[1]. *Shak.*

compter[2] (koun'tėr), *n.* See *counter*[2].

comptible† (koun'ti-bl), *a.* [A doubtful word, appar. for **comptable*, var. of *countable*, in a peculiar sense.] Sensitive; susceptible.

I am very *comptible*, even to the least sinister usage. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

comptly† (kompt'li), *adv.* Neatly. *Sherwood.*

Cointement: quaintly, *comptly*, finely, sprucely. *Cotgrave.*

Much knowledge in so small roome *comptly* plac't. *Pref. verses to W. Wood's New Eng. Prosp. N. E. D.*

comptness† (kompt'nes), *n.* Neatness; spruceness.

Cointise: quaintness, *comptnes*, neatnes, trimnes. *Cotgrave.*

comptoir (F. pron. kôn-twor'), *n.* [F., < *compter*, count.] 1. A commercial agency; a factory.

Tellicherry, the only settlement belonging to the English East India Company on this coast . . . the other places being only *comptoirs* by permission of Hyder Ally. *Parsons*, Travels, p. 227. *N. E. D.*

2. A cashier's desk.

Comptonia (komp-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Henry *Compton* (1632–1713), Bishop of London and a patron of botany.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of shrubs of the family *Myricaceæ*, and sometimes included in *Myrica*. The only species, *C. peregrina*, is the sweet-fern of the United States, a low shrub with highly aromatic pinnatifid leaves. It is said to be tonic and astringent, and is a domestic remedy for diarrhea.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of echinoderms. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

comptonite (komp'ton-īt), *n.* [< (Earl) *Compton* + *-ite*[2].] A name given by Brewster to the thomsonite (a mineral of the zeolite family) occurring in the lavas of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

comptrolt, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *control*.

comptroller (kon-trō'lėr), *n.* See *controller*.

comptrollership (kon-trō'lėr-ship), *n.* See *controllership*.

compulsative (kom-pul'sa-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *compulsatus*, pp. of *compulsare*, press or strike violently, freq. of L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*, drive together, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force. Also *compulsatory*. [Rare.]

To recover of us, by strong hand,
And terms *compulsative*, those 'foresaid lands. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

compulsatively (kom-pul'sa-tiv-li), *adv.* By constraint or compulsion. [Rare.]

compulsatory (kom-pul'sa-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *compulsatorius*, < LL. *compulsare*: see *compulsative*.] Same as *compulsative*.

compulse (kom-puls'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compulsed*, ppr. *compulsing*. [= F. *compulser* = Sp. Pg. *compulsar* = It. *compulsare*, < ML. *compulsare*, compel (chiefly a law term), < L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*, drive together, compel: see *compel*, and cf. *appulse*, *impulse*, *repulse*.] To compel; constrain; force. [Rare.]

Many parents constrain their sons and daughters to marry where they love not, and some are beaten and *compulsed*. *Latimer*, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 170.

Before calamity she is a tigress; she rends her woes, shivers them in *compulsed* abhorrence. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxiii.

compulsion (kom-pul'shon), *n.* [= F. Sp. *compulsion* = Pg. *compulsão*, < LL. *compulsio(n-)*, < L. *compellare*, pp. *compulsus*: see *compel*.] 1. The application (to a person) of superior force, physical or moral, overpowering or overruling his preferences; the force applied; constraint, physical or moral.—2. In *psychol.*, an irresistible impulse to perform some act contrary to the prompting of the will.

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place. This, in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind, is called *compulsion*; when the hindering or stopping any action is contrary to his volition, it is called restraint. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 13.

Nevertheless, it is true that the laws made by Liberals are so greatly increasing the *compulsions* and restraints exercised over citizens, that among Conservatives who suffer from this aggressiveness there is growing up a tendency to resist it. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 17.

Actual compulsion, in *law*, the illegal exercise of force, by some person, compelling the commission of an act in question.—**Legal compulsion**, that compulsion which a husband is presumed by law to exercise over his wife, when, in his presence and by his command, she commits any criminal act less than an act of treason, robbery, murder, or other heinous crime; marital coercion. = **Syn.** *Coercion*, *Constraint*, etc. See *force*.

compulsitor (kom-pul'si-tor), *n.* [Cf. *compulsatory*.] In *Scots law*, compulsion.

Duplication against an heir who refused without judicial *compulsitor* to pay a legacy bequeathed per damnationem. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 686.

compulsive (kom-pul'siv), *a.* [= F. *compulsif* = Sp. *compulsivo*, < L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] Exercising compulsion; tending to compel; compulsory. [Now rare.]

The perawasive power in man to win others to goodnesse by instruction is greater, and more divine, then the *compulsive* power to restraine men from being evill by terrour of the Law. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift.*

compulsively (kom-pul'siv-li), *adv.* By or under compulsion; by force; compulsorily. [Rare.]

To forbid divorce *compulsively*. *Milton*, Divorce.

It is pre-eminently as a critic that we feel bound to reconsider his [Sainte-Beuve's] claim to the high place among the classics of his tongue, which the general voice of his countrymen has gradually and reluctantly, but *compulsively* rather than impulsively, assigned to him. *Quarterly Rev.*

compulsiveness (kom-pul'siv-nes), *n.* Force; compulsion.

compulsorily (kom-pul'sō-ri-li), *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

compulsoriness (kom-pul'sō-ri-nes), *n.* The ★state of being compulsory.

compulsory (kom-pul'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *compulsorio* (cf. F. *compulsoire*, n., = It. *compulsoria*, n., warrant, compulsion), < ML. *compulsorius*, < LL. *compulsor*, one who drives or compels, < L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*, drive, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Exercising compulsion; tending to compel; compelling; constraining: as, *compulsory* authority; to take *compulsory* measures.

That the other apostles were . . . as infallible as himself [St. Peter], is no reason to hinder the exercise of jurisdiction or any *compulsory* power over them. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 7.

2. Obligatory; due to or arising from compulsion; enforced or enforceable; not left to choice.

This kind of *compulsory* saving, however, would not have caused any increase of capital, unless a part of the amount had been saved over again, voluntarily, by the master. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., i. 5.

It was in making education not only common to all, but in some sense *compulsory* on all, that the destiny of the free republics of America was practically settled. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 239.

3. Done under compulsion; resulting from compulsion.

He erreth in this, to think that actions proceeding from fear are properly *compulsory* actions. *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

II. *n.* That which has the power of compelling; constraining authority. [Rare.]

There is no power of the sword for a *compulsory*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 150.

compunct† (kom-pungkt'), *a.* [= It. *compunto*, < L. *compunctus*, pp. of *compungere*, *conpungere*, prick, sting, < *com-* (intensive) + *pungere*, prick, sting: see *pungent*.] Feeling compunction; conscience-stricken. [Rare.]

Contrite and *compunct*. *Stow*, William the Conqueror, an. 1086.

compuncted† (kom-pungk'ted), *a.* [< *compunct* + *-ed*[2].] Feeling compunction. *Foxe.*

compunction (kom-pungk'shon), *n.* [= F. *componction* = Sp. *compunción* = Pg. *compuncção* = It. *compunzione*, < LL. *compunctio(n-)*, < L. *compungere*, pp. *compunctus*, prick, sting: see *compunct*.] 1†. A pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit which with such activity and *compunction* invadeth the brains and nostrils. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. The stinging or pricking of the conscience; uneasiness caused by tenderness of conscience or feelings; regret, as for wrong-doing or for giving pain to another; contrition; remorse.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

It is a work of much less difficulty to make a good Christian of a professed heathen, than to bring an ill Christian, who now lives like an heathen, to a feeling sense of his sins, and to any degree of true remorse and *compunction* of heart for them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvii.

Compunction weeps our guilt away,
The sinner's safety is his pain. *Crabbe*, Hall of Justice.

= **Syn. 2.** *Regret*, *Remorse*, etc. See *penitence*.

compunctionless (kom-pungk'shon-les), *a.* [< *compunction* + *-less*.] Not feeling compunction; ★devoid of regret or remorse.

compunctious† (kom-pungk'shus), *a.* [< *compunction* + *-ous*.] Causing compunction; pricking the conscience; causing misgiving, regret, or remorse.

Stop up the access and passage to remorse;
That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5.

compunctiously (kom-pungk'shus-li), *adv.* With compunction.

compunctive† (kom-pungk'tiv), *a.* [= It. *compuntivo*; as *compunct* + *-ive*.] 1. Causing compunction, regret, or remorse.

Fill my memory, as a vessel of election, with remembrances and notions highly *compunctive*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

2. Susceptible of remorse; capable of repentance.

Give me all faith, all charity, and a spirit highly *compunctive*. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 6.

compupil† (kom-pū'pil), *n.* [< *com-* + *pupil*.] A fellow-pupil. [Rare.]

Donne and his sometime *com-pupil* in Cambridge, . . . Samuel Brook. *I. Walton*, Donne.

compurgation (kom-pėr-gā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *compurgación*, < LL. *compurgatio(n-)*, < L. *compurgare*, pp. *compurgatus*, purge, purify completely, < *com-*, together, + *purgare*, cleanse, purify: see *purge*.] 1. In *early Eng.* and *eccl. law*, a mode of trial in which the accused was vindicated by the oaths of twelve persons to their belief in his innocence. It was used in some civil cases until abolished in 1833, as it had been in the canon law in the reign of Elizabeth (see *compurgator*).

The Assize of Clarendon, in 1166, with its apparatus of an accusing jury and a trial by ordeal is thought to have mainly done away in the Kings Courts with *compurgation* as a mode of trial for crime. *Thayer*, Evidence at the Common Law, p. 68.

2. In general, a vindication of one accused.

compurgator (kom'pėr-gā-tor), *n.* [ML., < L. *compurgare*: see *compurgation*.] In *early Eng. law*, a person, usually a kinsman or a fellow-member in a guild, called in defense of a person on trial. The compurgators acted in the character rather of jurymen than of witnesses, for they swore to their belief, not to what they knew; that is, the accused making oath of his innocence, they swore that they believed he was speaking the truth. The number of compurgators required by law was regularly twelve.

Honour and duty
Stand my *compurgators*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

The *compurgators* of our oldest law were not a Jury in the modern sense, but they were one of the elements out of which the Jury arose. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 303.

Trial by jury, as we know it now, was not one of the early English institutions. . . . The mode of settling disputed questions of fact was at first by means of *compurgators*. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 205.

compurgatorial (kom-pėr-gā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *compurgator* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or intended for compurgation.

The consuls of Avignon, Nismes, and St. Gilles took their *compurgatorial* oath to his fulfilment of all these stipulations. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ix. 8.

compurgatory (kom-pėr'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. **compurgatorius*, < *compurgator*: see *compurgator*.] Of or pertaining to a compurgator: as, a *compurgatory* oath.

If the price of life and the value of the *compurgatory* oath among the Welsh were exactly what they were among the Saxons, it would not be one degree less certain than it is that the wergild of the Saxons is the wergild of the Goth, the Frank, and the Lombard.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 30.

compursion† (kọm-pėr′shọn), *n.* [< *com-* + *purse* + *-ion:* a humorous formation.] A pursing up or wrinkling together. [Rare.]

With the help of some wry faces and *compursions* of the mouth. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

computability (kọm-pū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *computable:* see *-bility*.] The quality of being computable.

computable (kọm-pū′ta-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *computable* = It. *computabile*, < L. *computabilis*, < *computare*, count: see *compute*, *v.*, *count*[1], and cf. *countable*.] Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.

Not easily *computable* by arithmetic.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

computate† (kom′pū-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *computatus*, pp. of *computare*, compute: see *compute*, *v.*] Same as *compute*. *Cockeram.*

computation (kom-pū-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *computation* = Sp. *computación* = Pg. *computação* = It. *computazione*, < L. *computatio(n-)*, < *computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute: see *compute*, *v.*] **1.** The act, process, or method of computing, counting, reckoning, or estimating; calculation: in *math.*, generally restricted to long and elaborate numerical calculations: as, the *computation* of an eclipse.

By our best *computation* we were then in the 51 degrees of latitude. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 149.

By true *computation* of the time.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature.
Addison, Guardian.

2. A result of computing; the amount computed or reckoned.

From Novalaise to Venice beganne our *Computation* of miles, which is generally used. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 90.

We receive from him, as a monument both of his power and learning, the then reformed *computation* of the year.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 89.

=**Syn.** Calculation, estimate, account.

computational (kom-pū-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *computation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of computation.

It has generally been under the bias of such a formal *computational* logic that psychologists, and especially English psychologists, have entered upon the study of mind.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

computator (kom′pū-tā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *computador* = It. *computatore*, < L. *computator*, < *computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute: see *compute.*] A computer; a calculator. *Sterne.* [Rare.]

compute (kọm-pūt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *computed*, ppr. *computing*. [= F. *computer* = Sp. Pg. *computar* = It. *computare*, < L. *computare*, *conputare*, sum up, reckon, compute, < *com-*, together, + *putare*, cleanse, trim, prune, clear up, settle, adjust, reckon, count, deem, think, suppose (cf. E. *reckon* in sense of 'suppose'), < *putus*, cleansed, clear, orig. pp., < √ **pu*, purify, cleanse, > also *purus*, pure: see *pute*, *pure*. From L. *computare*, through OF. and ME., comes E. *count*[1], a doublet of *compute:* see *count*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To determine by calculation; count; reckon; calculate: as, to *compute* the distance of the moon from the earth.

Two days, as we *compute* the days of heaven.
Milton, P. L., vi. 685.

I could demonstrate every pore
Where memory lays up all her store;
And to an inch *compute* the station
'Twixt judgment and imagination.
Prior, Alma, iii.

=**Syn.** *Reckon*, *Count*, etc. See *calculate.*

II. *intrans.* To reckon; count.

A purse is twenty-five thousand Medines; but in other parts of Turkey, it is only twenty thousand: And where they speak of great sums, they always *compute* by purses.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 175.

compute† (kọm-pūt′), *n.* [< LL. *computus*, a computation, < L. *computare*, compute: see *compute* and *count*[1], *n.*] Computation.

In our common *compute* he hath been come these many years. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 46.

The time of this Battell, by any who could do more than guess, is not set down, or any foundation giv'n from whence to draw a solid *compute*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

computer (kọm-pū′tėr), *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator; specifically, one whose occupation is to make arithmetical calculations for mathematicians, astronomers, geodesists, etc. Also spelled *computor*.

computist† (kọm-pū′tist), *n.* [< *compute* + *-ist.*] A computer. *Sir T. Browne.*

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*.
Sir H. Wotton.

computor, *n.* See *computer*.

comquat, *n.* See *kumquat*.

comrade (kom′rad or -rād, kum′rad or -rād), *n.* [Early mod. E. *comerade*, *camarade* (also *camarado*, *camrado*, after Sp. Pg.), < late ME. *comered* = MD. *camerade*, D. *kameraad* = G. *kamerad*, also *kammerade*, *kammerad*, *camarad*, = Dan. *kammerat* = Sw. *kamrat* (with term. after It.), < F. *camerade*, now *camarade*, < It. *camerata* = Sp. Pg. *camarada*, a company, society, a partner, comrade, = F. *chambrée*, a (military) mess, a house (audience); orig. a collective name for those lodging in the same chamber or tent, < ML. **camarata*, **camerata* (sc. L. *societa(t-)s*, company), fem. of *camaratus*, *cameratus*, lit. chambered, < L. *camara*, *camera* (> It. *camera* = Sp. *cámara* = Pg. *camara* = F. *chambre*, > E. *chamber*), a chamber: see *chamber*, and cf. *camerate.*] An intimate associate in occupation or friendship; a close companion; a fellow; a mate.

Where is his son,
The nimble-footed madcap, prince of Wales,
And his *comrades*, that daff'd the world aside,
And bid it pass? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

Thus he moved the Prince
To laughter and his *comrades* to applause.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Women are meant neither to be men's guides nor their playthings, but their *comrades*, their fellows and their equals, so far as Nature puts no bar to that equality.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 24.

=**Syn.** *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. See *associate.*

comradery (kom′rad-ri or -rād-ri), *n.* [< *comrade* + *-ry*, after F. *camaraderie*, < *camarade*, comrade.] The state or feeling of being a comrade; intimate companionship; cordial fellowship. [Rare.]

This visible expression of the power of the community generated a self-confidence and a spirit of generous *comradery* in the mind of the young soldier.
H. E. Scudder, Noah Webster, p. 21.

comradeship (kom′rad-ship or -rād-ship), *n.* [< *comrade* + *-ship.*] The state of being a comrade, especially a good or agreeable comrade; intimate companionship; fellowship.

The *comradeship* of the camp is one of the strongest ties that ever bind men of all classes of society together.
The American, VIII. 72.

comrogue† (kom-rōg′), *n.* [< *com-* + *rogue.*] A fellow-rogue.

You and the rest of your *comrogues* shall sit . . . in the stocks. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

You may seek them in Bridewell, or the Hole; here are none of your *com-rogues*. *Massinger*, City Madam, iv. 1.

comset†, *v.* [ME. *comsen*, *cumsen*, contr., < OF. *comencer*, *cumancer*, *commencer*, F. *commencer*, > E. *commence:* see *commence*, of which *comse* is a contr. form.] **I.** *trans.* To begin; commence.

Comliche a clerk than *comsid* the wordis.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 35.

II. *intrans.* To make a beginning or commencement; begin.

The couherd *comsed* to quake for kare & for drede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 288.

Ac for alle thes preciose presentes oure lord prince Iesus
Was nother kyng ne conquerour til he *comsede* wexe
In the manere of a man and that by muche sleithe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 97.

comte (kôńt), *n.* [F.: see *count*[2].] A count: occurring in English use, in French titles.

Comtian (kôń′ti-ạn), *a.* [The F. proper name *Comte* is the same as *comte*, a count: see *count*[2] and *-ian.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Auguste Comte (1798–1857) or the system of philosophy founded by him. See *positive philosophy* (under *positive*) and *positivism*. Also *Comtist.*

The purely theoretical part of Comte's Positive Religion is unfortunately mixed up with a great mass of practical details referring to the ritual of *Comtian* worship, which may be more entertaining, but are less interesting, because more arbitrary, than the theory. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 261.

Comtism (kôń′tizm), *n.* [< *Comte* + *-ism*, after F. *Comtisme.*] The philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte; positivism. See *positive philosophy*, under *positive.*

To deny the possibility of any single starting-point; to take, in default of such, "Man" and "The World" as the only two positive and knowable data; to infer the Supreme Being as implied in them and presupposing both; and to investigate the intellectual, physical, and moral laws underlying these data, by means of the inductive method as the only legitimate and universally applicable method —that is the essence of *Comtism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 238.

Comtist (kôń′tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Comte* + *-ist*, after F. *Comtiste.*] **I.** *n.* A disciple of Comte; a positivist.

Writers whose philosophy had its legitimate parent in Hume, or in themselves, were labelled *Comtists* or "Positivists" by public writers, even in spite of vehement protests to the contrary. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 150.

II. *a.* Same as *Comtian.*

Comus (kō′mus), *n.* [< Gr. κῶμος, a revel, festival, carousal, a band of revelers, a company, also an ode sung at such a festival; perhaps < κώμη, a village: see *comedy.*] In *late classical myth.*, a god of festive mirth.

comyn[1]†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *common.*

comyn[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cumin.*

comynly†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *commonly.*

con[1] (kon), *v.* A dialectal or obsolete variant of *can*[1].—**To con thank**†. See *can*[1], *v.*

con[2] (kon), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conned*, ppr. *conning*. [Early mod. E. also *conne;* Sc. *con*, *cun;* orig. (as shown in the alternative pronunciation of the deriv. *con*[3], pron. kon or kun) *cun*, *cunne*, < ME. *cunnen*, < AS. *cunnian*, try, test, examine, also in comp. *ā-cunnian*, *be-cunnian*, *ge-cunnian*, try, inquire, experience (= OS. *gi-kunnōn* = OHG. *chunnan*, MHG. *kunnen*, test, examine, learn to know, = Goth. *ga-kunnan*, read, consider); a secondary verb, < *cunnan* (ind. *can*), know: see *can*[1] and its var. *con*[1], to which *con*[2] is now conformed.] **1**†. To try; attempt (to do a thing).

He wollde *cunnenn* swa
To brinngenn inn hiss herrte
Erthlike thingess lufe. *Ormulum*, l. 12137.

2. To try; examine; test; taste. [Now only Scotch, in the form *cun.*]

Ne thær ne fand he nænne drinnch [drink], . . .
Ne wollde het [he it] næfre *cunnenn*.
Ormulum, l. 831.

3. To peruse carefully and attentively; study or pore over; learn: as, to *con* a lesson: often with *over.*

This boke is made for chylde zonge
At the scowle that byde not longe,
Sone it may be *conyd* had,
And make them gode iff thei be bad.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Here are your parts: and I am to intreat you . . . to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

I went with Sr George Tuke to hear the comedians *con* and repeate his new comedy. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 23, 1662.

There he who *cons* a speech and he who hums
His yet unfinished verses, musing walk.
Bryant, The Path.

con[3], **conn** (kon or kun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conned*, ppr. *conning*. [Early mod. E. also *cun;* appar. a particular use of *con*[1] in the sense of 'know how,' can, a verb (*steer*) being omitted: cf. "They *conne* nought here shippes *stere*" (*Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 59). See *con*[1], and cf. *con*[2].] *Naut.*: (*a*) To direct (the man at the helm of a vessel) how to steer.

The four Chinese helmsmen, *conned* by the English quartermasters, upping with the helm and downing with it.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 95.

(*b*) To give orders for the steering of: as, to *con* a ship.

He that *cund* ye ship before ye sea, was faine to be bound fast for washing away.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 140.

I could *con* or fight a ship as well as ever.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, viii.

con[3], **conn** (kon or kun), *n.* [< *con*[3], *conn*, *v.*] *Naut.*: (*a*) The position taken by the person who cons or directs the steering of a vessel.

The tittering of the other midshipmen and the quartermaster at the *conn*. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, iv.

The first lieutenant, then at the *conn*, where, though wounded, he had remained throughout the fight.
The Century, XXXII. 451.

(*b*) The act of conning.

con[4]†. A variant of *can*[3], for *gan*, preterit of *gin*[1], begin. See *can*[3], *gin*[1].

Then Pirrus by purpos prestly [quickly] *con* wende
Into Delphon.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13705.

con[5] (kon). An abbreviation of the Latin *contra*, against (see *contra*), especially common in the phrase *pro and con* (Latin *pro et contra*), for and against, in favor of and opposed to: sometimes used as a noun, with a plural, the *pros and cons*, the arguments, or arguers, or voters, for and against a proposition.

Of many knotty points they spoke;
And *pro and con* by turns they took.
Prior, Alma, i.

con-. [L. *con-*: see *com-*.] The most frequent form of *com-*.

conable†, *a.* An obsolete form of *covenable.*

conaclet†, *n.* See *canacle.*

conacre (kon-ā′kėr), *n.* [A cor. of *corn-acre.*] In Ireland, the letting by a tenant of small portions of land for the season, the land having been plowed and (originally) manured.

conacre (kon-ā′kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conacred*, ppr. *conacring.* [< *conacre, n.*] To let land on the conacre system.

conacrer (kon-ā′krėr), *n.* [< *conacre, n.*, + *-er*[1].] One who tills land under the conacre system.

con affetto (kon åf-fet′tō). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *affetto*, < L. *affectus*, affect, sympathy: see *cum-* and *affect*[2], *n.*] In *music*, with feeling.

conamarin (kon-am′a-rin), *n.* [< *con*(*ium*) + *amarin.*] A very bitter resin found in the root of *Conium maculatum.*

con amore (kon ä-mō′re). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *amore*, < L. *amor*, love: see *com-* and *amor.*] With love; with sympathetic enthusiasm or zeal; with strong liking; heartily.

He expatiated *con amore* on the charms of Florence.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 270.

conaria, *n.* Plural of *conarium.*

conarial (kō-nā′ri-al), *a.* [< *conarium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the conarium, or pineal body of the brain.—**Conarial fossa**, a depression of the roof of the skull of some animals, in which the conarium is lodged.—**Conarial tube**, the more or less extended cavity or canal of the pineal body, now commonly supposed to be the remnant of the passage by which in vertebrates generally the primitive cavity of the myelencephalon communicated with the outer surface of the head. In man and the higher vertebrates generally the conarium appears to be deep-seated in the brain; but this is deceptive, and merely owing to the overgrowth of the cerebrum. The conarium is morphologically on the superior surface of the brain, whatever its apparent situation, and there is much reason to suppose that the large openings of the top of the skull in sundry Tertiary mammals, called the parietal foramina, indicate the extension of the conarial tube to the surface, and the formation there of a visual or other special-sense organ. On this view, the conarium is the vestige of an extinct eye. See *conarium.*

conario-hypophysial (kō-nā″ri-ō-hī-pō-fiz′i-al), *a.* [< *conarium* + *hypophysis* + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the conarium and to the hypophysis of the cerebrum, or to the pineal and pituitary bodies. An epithet applied by Sir R. Owen to a tract through which these two structures are placed in communication in the embryo, the *conario-hypophysial tract* being primitively a part of the general cœlian cavity of the brain.

conarium (kō-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *conaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κωνάριον*, the pineal gland (so called from its shape), dim. of *κῶνος*, a cone: see *cone.*] The pineal body of the brain; the pineal gland. It is a small reddish body developed from the hinder part of the roof of the first cerebral vesicle, and lying in front of and above the nates. Its substance consists mainly of epithelial follicles and connective tissue; there is no evidence that it is a nervous structure, and its function, if it possess any, is unknown. It was formerly supposed by some (as by the Cartesians) to be the seat of the soul. See *conarial*, and cuts under *corpus* and *encephalon.*

conation (kō-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *conatio*(*n-*), < *conari*, undertake, endeavor, attempt, strive after.] 1†. An endeavor or attempt.

Therefore the Matter which shall be a cause of his [a freeman's] Disfranchisement ought to be an Act or Deed, and not a *Conation* or an Endeavour he may repent of before the execution of it.
James Bragge's Case (1616), 11 Coke, 98 b.

2. In *psychol.*, voluntary agency, embracing desire and volition.

conative (kō′na-tiv), *a.* [< L. *conatus*, pp. of *conari*, attempt (see *conation*), + *-ive.*] 1. In *psychol.*, relating to conation; of the nature of conation; exertive; endeavoring.

This division of the phænomena of mind into the three great classes of the cognitive faculties, the feelings, . . . and the exertive or *conative* powers, . . . was first promulgated by Kant. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xi.

2. In *gram.*, expressing endeavor or effort.

conatus (kō-nā′tus), *n.*; pl. *conatus.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conato*, < L. *conatus*, an effort, endeavor, attempt, < *conari*, attempt: see *conation.*] An effort; specifically, a tendency simulating an effort on the part of a plant or an animal to supply a want; a nisus.

What *conatus* could give prickles to the porcupine or hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece? *Paley*, Nat. Theol.

conaxial (kon-ak′si-al), *a.* [< *con-* + *axial.*] 1. Having the axes of rotation or of figure coincident, as two bodies.—2. Having a common axis: said of superposed cylinders or cones.

As hardness [of steel] decreases, the density of the elementary *conaxial* cylindrical shells increases.
Jour. of Iron and Steel Inst., 1886, p. 995.

con brio (kon brē′ō). [It., with spirit: *con*, < L. *cum*, with (see *com-*); *brio*, spirit, vivacity, = Sp. Pg. *brio* = Pr. *briu* = OF. *bri*, vivacity, force; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. OIr. *brig* = Gael. *brìgh*, vigor, force.] In *music*, with spirit and force.

concamerate (kon-kam′ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concamerated*, ppr. *concamerating.* [< L. *concameratus*, pp. of *concamerare*, arch over, < *con-* (intensive) + *camerare*, arch: see *camber*[2], *chamber*, *v.*, *camerate.*] 1. To arch over; vault. [Rare.]

The roofe whereof [a hall] is very loftily *concamerated* and adorned with many exquisite pictures.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 120.

2. To divide into chambers. See *concamerated.*

concamerated (kon-kam′ę-rā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concamerate, v.*] In *zoöl.*, divided into chambers or cells; separated by partitions into a number of cavities; multilocular: as, a *concamerated* shell.

One *concamerated* bone. *N. Grew*, Museum.

★**concameration** (kon-kam-ę-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *concamération*, < L. *concameratio*(*n-*), < *concamerare*: see *concamerate.*] 1. An arching; an arch or vault. [Rare.]

Not only the beam-work was destroyed, but the ceiling underneath it, or *concameration* called cœlum, being of wood beautifully painted, was also consumed.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 303.

2†. An apartment; a chamber.

The inside of these hot-houses are divided into many cells and *concamerations.* *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 164.

3. In *zoöl.*, the state of being concamerated or multilocular.

concatenate (kon-kat′e-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concatenated*, ppr. *concatenating.* [< LL. *concatenatus*, pp. of *concatenare* (> It. *concatenare* = Sp. Pg. *concatenar*), link together, connect, < L. *con-*, together, + *catenare*, link, chain, < *catena*, a chain, > ult. E. *chain*: see *catena*, *catenate*, and *chain.*] To link together; unite in a series or chain, as things depending on one another.

Nature has *concatenated* our fortunes and affections together with indissoluble bands of mutual sympathy.
Barrow, Works, II. ii.

Clothed in the purple of his cumbrous diction and the cadences of his *concatenated* periods.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 227.

concatenate (kon-kat′e-nāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *concatenado* = It. *concatenato*, < L. *concatenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Linked together in a chain or series; concatenated; specifically, in *entom.*, united at the base: applied to spines or other processes when their bases are joined by ridges or raised lines.

The elements be so *concatenate.*
Ashmole, Poem in Theatrum Chemicum.

★**concatenation** (kon-kat-e-nā′shon), *n.* [F. *concaténation* = Sp. *concatenación* = Pg. *concatenação* = It. *concatenazione*, < LL. *concatenatio*(*n-*), a concatenation, sequence, < *concatenare*, link together: see *concatenate, v.*] 1. The state of being concatenated or linked together; a relation of interconnection or interdependence.

The consonancy and *concatenation* of truth.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

A due *concatenation* of causes and effects.
Horne, Works, V. xxxiii.

I never could help admiring the *concatenation* between Achitophel's setting his house in order, and hanging himself. The one seems to follow the other as a matter of course. *Scott*, Diary, May 13, 1827.

2. A series of things united like links in a chain; any series of interconnected or interdependent things or events: as, "a *concatenation* of explosions," *Irving.*

That *concatenation* of means for the infusion of faith, . . . sending, and preaching, and hearing. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

concaulescence (kon-kâ-les′ens), *n.* [< *con-* + *caulescence.*] In *bot.*, the coalescence of two distinct axes, as of the pedicel of a flower with the stem beyond the subtending bract.

concause† (kon-kâz′), *n.* [= Sp. It. *concausa*, joint cause; as *con-* + *cause.*] A joint cause. *Fotherby.*

concavation (kon-kā-vā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **concavatio*(*n-*), < *concavare*, pp. *concavatus*, make concave, < *concavus*, concave: see *concave, a.*] The act of making concave.

concave (kon′kāv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konkaaf* = G. *concav* = Dan. Sw. *konkav*, < F. *concave* = Pr. *concau* = Sp. *cóncavo* = Pg. It. *concavo*, < L. *concavus*, hollow, arched, vaulted, < *com-* + *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Curved or rounded in the manner of the circumference of a circle or the surface of a sphere when viewed from the center; presenting a hollow or incurvation; incurved; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a *concave* mirror. A concave bounding surface of a body is one which is so bent that a straight line joining any two points of it lies without the body. Thus, if a ball floats upon water, the common surface of the ball and water is *concave* if conceived as belonging to the water, and *convex* if conceived as belonging to the ball. A surface or curve is said to be *concave* toward the region which would be outside a body of which the curve or surface was a concave boundary.

Cœlum denotes the *concave* space, or vaulted roof that incloses all matter. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Tiber trembled underneath her banks,
To hear the replication of your sounds,
Made in her *concave* shores. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1.

2. Hollow; empty. [Rare.]

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet or a worm-eaten nut.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4.

Concave brick. See *brick*[2].—**Concave leaf**, in *bot.*, a leaf with its edge raised above the disk.—**Concave lens**, in *optics*, a lens having either one or both sides concave. See *lens.*—**Concave mirror**, in *optics.* See *mirror.*



Concave or Plano-concave Lens.

II. *n.* [< L. *concavum*, neut. of *concavus*: see I.] 1. A hollow; an arch or vault; a concavity.

The *concave* of this ear.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

The *concave* of the blue and cloudless sky.
Wordsworth.

2. Any inwardly curved portion of a machine: as, the *concave* of a thresher (the curved breast in which the cylinder works).—3. A concave mirror. [Rare.]

An expert artificer that made metalline *concaves* confessed them to shrink upon refrigeration.
Boyle, Local Motion, viii.

concave (kon′kāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concaved*, ppr. *concaving.* [< L. *concavare*, hollow out, < *concavus*, hollow: see *concave, a.*] To make hollow. [Rare.]

That western bay *concaved* by vast mountains.
Anna Seward, Letters, iv. 118.

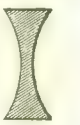
concavely (kon′kāv-li), *adv.* So as to be concave; in a concave manner.

concaveness (kon′kāv-nes), *n.* Hollowness; concavity. *Johnson.*

concavity (kon-kav′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *concavities* (-tiz). [= F. *concavité* = Pr. *concavitat* = Sp. *concavidad* = Pg. *concavidade* = It. *concavità*, < LL. *concavita*(*t-*)*s*, < *concavus*, concave: see *concave, a.*] 1. The state of being concave; hollowness.—2. A concave surface, or the space contained in it; the internal surface of a hollow curved body, or the space within such body; any hollow space which is more or less spherical.

The *concavities* of the shells wherein they were moulded.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

Look upon the outside of a dome, your eye half surrounds it; look up into the inside, and at one glance you have all the prospect of it; the entire *concavity* falls into your eye at once.
Addison, Spectator, No. 315.



Concavo-concave Lens.

concavo-concave (kon-kā′vō-kon′kāv), *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens. Lenses of this kind are more frequently termed *double-concave* lenses. See *lens.*

concavo-convex (kon-kā′vō-kon′veks), *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other. A *concavo-convex lens* is a lens in which the convex face has a smaller curvature than the concave face, so that the former tends constantly away from the latter. See *convex.*



Concavo-convex Lens.

concavous† (kon-kā′vus), *a.* [< L. *concavus*, hollow: see *concave, a.*] Concave.

The *concavous* part of the liver.
Abp. Potter, Antiq. of Greece, II. 14.

concavously† (kon-kā′vus-li), *adv.* In a concave manner; so as to show a concave surface; concavely.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

conceal (kon-sēl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *concelen*, *conceilen*, < OF. *conceler*, *cunceler*, *concheler*, < L. *concelare*, hide, < *com-*, together, + *celare* (> F. *celer* = Pr. *celar* = Sp. *celar* = Pg. *calar* = It. *celare*), hide, = AS. *helan*, E. *heal*, hide, cover: see *heal*[2].] 1. To hide; withdraw, remove, or shield from observation; cover or keep from sight; secrete: as, a party of men *concealed* themselves behind a wall; his face was *concealed* by a mask.

What profit is it if we slay our brother, and *conceal* his blood? Gen. xxxvii. 26.

Wastney, too, may *conceal* a tribal name; or it may be derived from Westan-ig, i. e. West Island, cf. Westanwudu. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 56.

2. To keep close or secret; forbear to disclose or divulge; withhold from utterance or declaration: as, to *conceal* one's thoughts or opinions.

I have not *concealed* the words of the Holy One. Job vi. 10.

My gracious lord, that which I would discover
The law of friendship bids me to *conceal*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

The absolute dependent of a despotic will is more apt to *conceal* than express the real emotions of his heart towards that will. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 164.

Concealed land. Same as *concealment*, 5.

I will after him,
And search him like *conceal'd land*, but I'll have him.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** *Conceal*, *Hide*, *Secrete*, screen, cover, cloak, disguise, dissemble. To *conceal* and to *hide* may be to put or keep out of sight, literally or figuratively; to *secrete* is to put out of sight literally. *Conceal* implies least of action, and *hide* less than *secrete*. *Conceal* and *hide* may be used by a sort of personification where *secrete* could not be employed: as, a cave *concealed* by bushes; a cottage *hidden* amid woods. See *dissemble*.

Gold may be so *concealed* in baser matter that only a chemist can recover it. *Johnson*, Cowley.

Therefore *hid* I my face from them. Ezek. xxxix. 23.

The *hidden* soul of harmony. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 144.

concealable (kon-sē'la-bl), *a.* [< *conceal* + *-able*.] Capable of being concealed, hidden, or kept secret.

The omnisciency of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

concealed (kon-sēld'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conceal*, *v.*] Hidden; secret: specifically, in *entom.*, said of parts which are hidden by the parts behind them, as the head when the borders of the thorax overlap it so that it cannot be seen from above.

concealedly (kon-sē'led-li), *adv.* In a concealed, concealing, or clandestine manner; secretly; so as not to be discovered or detected.

Worldly lusts and interests slily creep in, and *concealedly* work in their hearts.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes, p. 379.

concealedness (kon-sē'led-nes), *n.* The state of being concealed. *Johnson.*

concealer (kon-sē'lėr), *n.* **1.** One who conceals.—**2†.** A person who surreptitiously procured a grant of fictitious or obsolete crown rights. The purpose was to disturb possessors who had long held the lands in good faith. The term does not appear to be a technical one, but simply to be applied to persons who concealed the truth or material facts to the injury or prejudice of others. *N. E. D.*

concealment (kon-sēl'ment), *n.* [< ME. *concelement*, < OF. *concelement* (cf. Pr. *celamen* = Pg. *calamento* = It. *celamento*), < *conceler*, conceal: see *conceal* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of concealing, hiding, or keeping secret.

She never told her love,
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

2. Specifically, in *law*, the intentional suppression of truth, to the injury or prejudice of another.

I shall not assent to destry ner do no *councelement* of the kynges rightes, nor of his fraunchises.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 416.

3. The state of being concealed or withdrawn from observation; privacy; retreat.

Some dear cause
Will in *concealment* wrap me up awhile.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3.

4. Shelter from observation; protection from discovery; a place or means of such shelter or protection: as, his only *concealment* was an arbor of boughs.

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests.
Thomson, Spring, l. 640.

5†. The holding of property, as land, against the king's rights by a person having no title thereto, especially land that had been monastic property before the Reformation. This was known as *concealed land*.

Their penance, sir, I'll undertake, so please you
To grant me one *concealment*.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

6†. Secret knowledge; a secret; mystery.

He is a worthy gentleman;
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange *concealments*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** Secrecy, hiding, hiding-place, retreat, disguise.

concede (kon-sēd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conceded*, ppr. *conceding*. [= F. *concéder* = Sp. Pg. *conceder* = It. *concedere*, < L. *concedere*, pp. *concessus*, go with, give way, yield, grant, < *com-*, with, + *cedere*, go, cede, grant: see *cede*. Hence *concession*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a concession of; grant as a right or a privilege; yield up; allow: as, the government *conceded* the franchise to a foreign syndicate.

He *conceded* many privileges to the people.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

2. To admit as true, just, or proper; admit; grant; acquiesce in, either by direct assent or by silent acceptance. See *concession*.

Assumed as a principle to prove another thing which is not *conceded* as true itself. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

We *concede* that self-love is the strongest and most natural love of man. *Hewyt*, Sermons, p. 93.

Conceding for a moment that the government is bound to educate a man's children, then, what kind of logic will demonstrate that it is not bound to feed and clothe them?
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 362.

In order to shake him [the Spanish beggar] off you are obliged to *concede* his quality.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 48.

II. *intrans.* To make concession; grant a petition, or accept a disputed or disputable point; yield; admit.

I wished you to *concede* to America at a time when she prayed concession at your feet. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

concededly (kon-sē'ded-li), *adv.* As admitted or conceded.

The higher rate of speed, which not only cuts faster, but, in the case of the vulcanite emery wheel, prolongs the life of the wheel, is *concededly* safe with the vulcanite wheel. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 130.

concedence (kon-sē'dens), *n.* [< *concede* + *-ence*.] The act of conceding; concession. [Rare.]

All I had to apprehend was that a daughter so reluctantly carried off would offer terms to her father, and would be accepted upon a mutual *concedence*: they to give up Solmes, she to give up me.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, iii. 116.

conceder (kon-sē'dėr), *n.* One who concedes.

conceipt†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *conceit*.

I have a part allotted mee which I have neither able apprehension to *conceipt*, nor what I *conceipt* gratious abilitie to utter. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 5.

conceit (kon-sēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *conceyt*, *consayt*, also, as rarely in late ME., *conceipt*, *conceipte* (with *p* inserted in imitation of the orig. L. *conceptus*); < ME. *conceit*, *conseit*, *conceyte*, *conseyte*, < OF. **conceit* (not found), later also *concept* = Sp. *concepto* = Pg. *conceito* = It. *concetto*, < L. *conceptus*, a collecting, taking, conceiving, a thought, purpose (whence directly E. *concept*, q. v.), < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, take in, conceive: see *conceive*, and cf. *concept*, *concetto*, doublets of *conceit*. For the form, cf. *deceit*, *receit*, the three forms being also spelled, corruptly, *conceipt*, *deceipt*, *receipt*, the last being now the current form.] **1†.** That which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; conception; idea; thought; image.

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I do feel *conceits* coming upon me, more than I am able to turn tongue to. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

The *Conceit* of Honour is a great Encouragement to Virtue. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

2†. The faculty of conceiving; understanding; apprehension.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard; there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

How often did her eyes say to me that they loved! yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Opinion; estimation; view or belief. [Archaic.]

Being in the meane time well vsed, upon *conceit* that the King would like well of their comming.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 385.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*? there is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. xxvi. 12.

A *conceit* there is, that the devil commonly appeareth with a cloven hoof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

4. An undue opinion; a baseless fancy; a crotchety notion.

The form which this *conceit* usually assumes is that of supposing that nature lends more assistance to human endeavours in agriculture than in manufactures.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., i. 1.

The danger is, that they will be too much elated by flattery, and at last seriously entertain the *conceit* that they are great poets. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 37.

5. An exaggerated estimate of one's own mental ability, or of the importance or value of what one has done; an overvaluation of one's own acuteness, wit, learning, etc.; self-conceit: as, a man inflated with *conceit*.

Plumed with *conceit*. *Cotton*, Fable.

So spake he, clouded with his own *conceit*.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Our vanities differ as our noses do: all *conceit* is not the same *conceit*, but varies in correspondence with the minutiæ of mental make in which one of us differs from another. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 165.

6. A witty, happy, or ingenious thought or expression; a quaint or humorous fancy; wit; humor; ingenuity; especially, in modern usage, a quaint or odd thought; a thought or expression intended to be striking or poetical, but rather far-fetched, insipid, or pedantic.

Others of a more fine and pleasant head . . . in short poemes vttered pretie merry *conceits*, and these men were called Epigrammatistes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

The eloquence of the bar, the pulpit, and the councilboard was deformed by *conceits* which would have disgraced the rhyming shepherds of an Italian academy.
Macaulay, Dryden.

7†. A fanciful or ingenious device or invention.

Neuer carde, for silks or sumpteous cost,
For cloth of gold, or tinsel figurie,
For Baudkin, broydrie, cutworks, nor *conceits*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 71.

Bracelets of thy hair, rings, gawds, *conceits*,
Knacks, trifles. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

8†. A trifle; a dainty; a kickshaw.

And if your Mayster will haue any *conceites* after dinner, as appels, Nuts, or creame, then lay forth a Towell on the boord. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

Out of conceit (with a thing or person), not having a favorable opinion; no longer pleased: followed by *with*.

He would fain bring us *out of conceit with* the good success which God hath voutsaf'd us.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Let these trifles put us *out of conceit with* petty comforts. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

=**Syn. 4.** Vagary, whim, illusion.—**5.** *Pride*, *Vanity*, etc. (see *egotism*), self-sufficiency, self-complacency.

conceit (kon-sēt'), *v.* [< *conceit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To conceive; imagine; think; suppose; form an idea of. [Obsolete or archaic.]

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me,
Either a coward or a flatterer. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

Men *conceit* to themselves that their reason hath the mastery over their words, but it happens too that words react and influence the understanding. *Bacon.*

There are as many hells as Anaxarchus *conceited* worlds.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 51.

Our ancestors were not such fools, after all, as we, their degenerate children, *conceit* them to have been.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 259.

2. Reflexively, to imagine; fancy; think; believe: implying error. [Rare.]

We *conceit ourselves* that we contemplate absolute existence when we only speculate absolute privation.
Sir W. Hamilton.

As little reason have we to *conceit ourselves* that our progeny will be satisfied with our English, as the subjects of the Heptarchy would have had for *conceiting themselves* that their Saxon would supply the necessities of us their descendants. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 18.

3†. To cause to imagine.

To plague the Palatine with jealousy,
And to *conceit* him with some deep extreme.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

II.† *intrans.* To form a notion; have an opinion; conceive.

Those whose vulgar apprehensions *conceit* but low of matrimonial purposes. *Milton.*

conceited (kon-sē'ted), *a.* [< *conceit*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] **1†.** Endowed with or characterized by fancy or imagination; ingenious; witty.

Conceited masques, rich banquets. *Drayton.*

An admirable-*conceited* fellow. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

2†. Ingeniously or curiously contrived; fanciful.

A very pretty fashion, believe me, and a most novel kind of trim: your band is *conceited* too!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

A *conceited* chair to sleep in. *Evelyn.*

3. Entertaining an exaggerated opinion of one's own abilities, wisdom, wit, or the like; self-conceited; self-complacent.

Mr. Collins and one Mr. Hales (a young man very well *conceited* of himself and censorious of others) went to Aquiday. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 10.

How *conceited* of their own wit, science, and politeness!
Bentley.

Conceited gowk! puffed up wi' windy pride!
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

The *conceited* are rarely shy; for they value themselves much too highly to expect depreciation.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 331.

4†. Having a favorable conception or opinion of any person or thing. [Rare.]

Of our Chirurgians they were so *conceited* that they beleeued any Plaister would heale any hurt.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 137.

conceitedly (kon-sē'ted-li), *adv.* 1†. Wittily; ingeniously.

You have so *conceitedly* gone beyond me,
And made so large use of a slender gift.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

2†. Fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dress her. *Donne.*

3. In a conceited manner; with vanity or egotism: as, he spoke *conceitedly* of his attainments.

conceitedness (kon-sē'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being conceited; an overweening estimate of one's self, especially of one's mental ability; conceit.

For spiritual pride, *conceitedness* in Religion, and a Spirit of contradiction to Superiours, are to be reckoned among some of the worst Symptoms of a declining Church.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

As arrogance and *conceitedness* of our own abilities are very shocking and offensive to men of sense and virtue, we may be very sure they are highly displeasing to that Being who delights in a humble mind.
Addison, Spectator, No. 293.

=**Syn.** See *egotism*.

conceitless† (kon-sēt'les), *a.* [< *conceit* + *-less*.] Without conception; dull of imagination or comprehension; stupid; slow of apprehension; silly.

Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,
To be seduced by thy flattery?
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

conceivability (kon-sē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *conceivable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of conveying a meaning; capability of being supposed without self-contradiction or contradiction of something firmly believed; imaginability.

It is not a question of probability, or credibility, but of *conceivability*. Experiment proves that the elements of these hypotheses cannot even be put together in consciousness; and we can entertain them only as we entertain such pseud-ideas as a square fluid and a moral substance. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 11.

The test of conceivability, the asserted principle that every clear and distinct conception is true.

conceivable (kon-sē'va-bl), *a.* [= F. *concevable* = Sp. *concebible*; as *conceive* + *-able*.] Capable of being conceived, thought, or understood; supposable; thinkable.

Whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power. *Bp. Wilkins.*

If . . . those propositions only are *conceivable* of which subject and predicate are capable of unity of representation, then is the subjectivity of space inconceivable.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

The inconceivable by us, but still *conceivable* by others, has a much closer affinity to the *conceivable* by us than it has to the absolutely contradictory.
Ferrier, Institutes, Int., § 69.

It is *conceivable* that the general pattern of an organ might become so much obscured as to be finally lost.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 392.

No *conceivable* decay of Christianity could bring back a primitive way of thinking which had been outgrown long before Christianity appeared.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 75.

conceivableness (kon-sē'va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being conceivable; conceivability. *H. Spencer.*

conceivably (kon-sē'va-bli), *adv.* In a conceivable, supposable, or intelligible manner; possibly.

conceive (kon-sēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conceived*, ppr. *conceiving*. [Early mod. E. also *conceeve*, *conceyve*, < ME. *conceiven*, *conceyven*, *conceven*, *conseyven*, *consayven*, < OF. *concever*, *conciver*, *concevoir*, F. *concevoir* = Pr. *concebre* = Sp. *concebir* = Pg. *conceber* = It. *concepere*, *concepire*, *concipere*, < L. *concipere*, take in, receive, conceive, become pregnant, etc., < *com-*, together, + *capere*, take, = E. *heave*, raise: see *capable*, *captive*, *accept*, etc. Cf. *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive*. Hence ult. *conceit*, *concept*, *concetto*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To apprehend in the mind; form a distinct and correct notion of, or a notion which is not absurd: as, we cannot *conceive* an effect without a cause.

Write not what cannot be with ease *conceiv'd*;
Some truths may be too strong to be believ'd.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 475.

When we do our utmost to *conceive* the existence of external bodies, we are all the while only contemplating our own ideas. But the mind, taking no notice of itself, is deluded to think it can and doth *conceive* bodies existing unthought-of or without the mind; though at the same time they are apprehended by or exist in itself.
Bp. Berkeley, Human Knowledge, § 23.

To *conceive* a round square, or to *conceive* a body all black and yet all white, would only be to *conceive* two different sensations as produced in us simultaneously by the same object: a conception familiar to our experience; and we should probably be as well able to *conceive* a round square as a hard square, or a heavy square, if it were not that, in our uniform experience, at the instant when a thing begins to be round it ceases to be square, so that the beginning of the one impression is inseparably associated with the departure or cessation of the other.
J. S. Mill.

We cannot *conceive* an individual without in the same act implying a class to which it belongs, and a larger class from which it is distinguished.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 14.

Among South American tribes, too, we find evidence that the second life is *conceived* as an unvaried continuation of the first. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 101.

2. To form as a general notion in the mind; represent in a general notion or conception in the mind; hence, design; plan; devise.

Nebuchadrezzar . . . hath *conceived* a purpose against you. Jer. xlix. 30.

What he is, indeed,
More suits you to *conceive*, than I to speak of.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

The Thought of the Golden Compasses is *conceiv'd* altogether in Homer's Spirit, and is a very noble Incident in this wonderful Description. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first *conceived* the idea of a work which has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lxxi.

3. To hold as an opinion; think; suppose; believe.

When we would express our opinion modestly, instead of saying, "This is my opinion," or "This is my judgment," which has the air of dogmaticalness, we say, "I *conceive* it to be thus—I imagine or apprehend it to be thus"—which is understood as a modest declaration of our judgment. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, p. 19.

There are persons who act mainly from self-interest at times when they *conceive* they are doing generous or virtuous actions. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 44.

4. To admit into the mind; have a sense or impression of; feel; experience.

To stop up the displeasure he hath *conceived* against your son, there is no fitter matter. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

Such a pleasure as incaged birds
Conceive. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

5. To formulate in words; express: as, he received a letter *conceived* in the following terms.

That an accion of dette be mayntend ayenst hur, to be *conceyved* after the custom of the seid cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

6†. To understand.

"I haue no kynde knowyng" [natural understanding], quod I, "to *conceyue* alle gowre wordes,
Ac if I may lyue and loke I shal go lerne bettere."
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 57.

Nay, *conceive* me, *conceive* me, sweet coz. . . . Can you love the maid? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

7. To become pregnant with; bring into existence in the womb in an embryonic state.

She hath also *conceived* a son in her old age. Luke i. 36.

A sinful man, *conceived* and born in sin.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

8†. To generate; give rise to; bring into existence.

Sory we are that . . . ther should any differance at all be *conceived* betweene us.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 62.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take in a mental image; have or form a conception or idea; have apprehension; think: with *of*.

I can better *conceive of* them with my mind, than speak of them with my tongue.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 88.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive of* things completely in all their parts.
Watts, Logic.

2†. To hold an opinion: with *of*.

The griev'd commons
Hardly *conceive of* me; let it be nois'd
That through our intercession this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

3†. To understand.

Plainly *conceive*, I love you. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

4. To become pregnant.

Thou shalt *conceive*, and bear a son. Judges xiii. 3.

conceiver (kon-sē'vėr), *n.* One who conceives.

Though hereof prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

concelebrate† (kon-sel'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *concelebratus*, pp. of *concelebrare* (> F. *concélébrer* = Sp. Pg. *concelebrar*), celebrate together, < *com-*, together, + *celebrare*, celebrate: see *celebrate*.] To celebrate together. *Sherwood.*

Wherein the wives of Amnites solemnly
Concelebrate their high feasts Bacchanall.
Holland, tr. of Camden, ii. 231.

concent† (kon-sent'), *n.* [< L. *concentus*, harmony, < *concinere*, pp. **concentus*, sing together, < *com-*, together, + *canere*, sing: see *cant*[2], *chant*.] 1. Concert; concord, especially of sounds; harmony.

Your music . . .
Is your true rapture: when there is *concent*
In face, in voice, and clothes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

That undisturbed song of pure *concent*.
Milton, Solemn Music, l. 6.

2. Consistency; accordance.

Abram (saith Master Broughton in his *Concent* [of Scriptures]) was borne sixtie yeeres later then the common account. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

In *concent* to his own principles. *Bp. Atterbury.*

concent† (kon-sent'), *v. t.* [< *concent*, *n.*] To cause to accord; harmonize.

Such Musicke is wise words, with time *concented*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 2.

concenter, concentre (kon-sen'tėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concentered*, *concentred*, ppr. *concentering*, *concentring*. [= D. *concentreren* = G. *concentriren* = Dan. *koncentrere* = Sw. *koncentrera*, < F. *concentrer* = Sp. Pg. *concentrar* = It. *concentrare*, < L. as if **concentrare*, < L. *com-*, together, + **centrare*, center (found once in LL. pp. *centratus*, centered, central), < *centrum*, center: see *center*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To draw or direct to a common center; bring together; concentrate; center; focus.

That Providence who . . . *concentres* all the variety of accidents into his own glory.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 274.

My breast
Concentres all the terrors of the Universe.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, ii.

By no other intellectual application is the soul thus reflected on itself, and its faculties *concentred* in such independent, vigorous, unwonted, and continuous energy.
Sir W. Hamilton.

The wretch, *concentred* all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int. to vi.

II. *intrans.* To converge to or meet in a common center; combine or conjoin in one object; center; focus.

God, in whom all perfections *concentre*.
Bp. Beveridge, Sermons, I. xii.

concentful† (kon-sent'fûl), *a.* [< *concent* + *-ful*.] Harmonious; concordant.

So *concentful* an harmony.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 295.

concentralization (kon-sen"tral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *con-* + *centralization*.] The act of bringing or the state of being brought to or toward a common center. [Rare.]

Employing the word *concentralization* to express the degree of the drawing together as we come back toward the center from an outward position, we may say that *concentralization* proceeds inversely as the squares of the distances. *Poe*, Eureka.

concentrate (kon-sen'trāt or kon'sen-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concentrated*, ppr. *concentrating*. [< L. as if **concentratus*, pp. of **concentrare*: see *concenter*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring or draw to a common center or point of union; cause to come close together; bring to bear on one point; direct toward one object; focus: both in literal and in figurative uses.

He hastily *concentrated* his whole force at his own camp.
Motley.

Love and all the passions *concentrate* all existence around a single form. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 320.

Cologne Cathedral, the last of the great mediæval works, remained unfinished while the whole energies of Europe were *concentrated* upon the church of St. Peter at Rome.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 265.

Hence—2. To intensify the action of, as by bringing it to bear upon one point; render more intense the properties of, as by removing foreign weakening or adulterating elements; specifically, in *chem.*, to render more intense or pure by removing or reducing the proportion of what is foreign or inessential; rectify.

Spirit of vinegar *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. In *mining*, to separate (ore or metal) from the gangue or rock with which it is associated in the lode. See *dress*, 5 (*e*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To approach or meet in or around a common point or center: as, the clouds rapidly *concentrated* in a dense mass.—2. To become more intense or pure. See I., 2.

concentrate (kon-sen'trāt or kon'sen-trāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **concentratus*: see the verb.]

I. *a.* Reduced to a pure or intense state; concentrated.

II. *n.* That which has been reduced to a state of purity or concentration by the removal of foreign, non-essential, or diluting matter.

This sand, before going to waste, was treated on a concentrator; and from the product or *concentrate* the greater part of escaped gold could have been extracted by chlorine.
Science, V. 419.

concentrated (kon-sen'trā-ted or kon'sen-trā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concentrate*, *v.*] 1. Brought to a common point or center.—2. Increased in strength or purity by concentration: as, a *concentrated* solution of morphia; *concen-*

trated sulphuric acid.—**3.** In *pathol.*, applied to the pulse when there is a contracted condition of the artery.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, brought together in one region of the body, and more or less combined: said of organs and parts. Thus, the limbs and nervous ganglia in the myriapods are distributed over all the segments, but in the insects they are principally concentrated in the head and thorax. This concentration is characteristic of the higher grades of development.—**Concentrated alum.** See *alum.*

★**concentration** (kon-sen-trā′shon), *n.* [= F. *concentration* = Sp. *concentración* = Pg. *concentração* = It. *concentrazione*, < L. as if **concentratio(n-)*, < **concentrare*, concentrate: see *concentrate.*] The act of concentrating. (*a*) The act of collecting or combining into or about a central point; the act of directing or applying to one object; the state of being brought from several or all directions to a common point or center, or into one mass or group: as, the *concentration* of troops in one place; the *concentration* of one's energies.

It is customary to talk of a Platonic philosophy as a coherent whole, that may be gathered by *concentration* from his disjointed dialogues. *De Quincey*, Plato.

Abroad it [the recovered strength of the monarchic system] resulted from the *concentration* of great territorial possessions in the hands of a few great kings. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 299.

(*b*) Specifically, the voluntary continuous direction of thought upon an object; close attention.

The evidence of superior genius is the power of intellectual *concentration.* *B. R. Haydon.*

The word "Attention" in its commoner meaning, as a voluntary prompting to *concentration* of mind, expresses a great deal, but not everything. There is *concentration* from mere excitement, painful and pleasurable, as distinguished from the attention under the will, although the two shade into one another. *A. Bain*, Mind, XII. 173.

(*c*) In *chem.*, the act of increasing the strength of solutions by volatilizing part of their water. The matter held in solution must, therefore, be less readily evaporated than water, as sulphuric and phosphoric acids, solutions of alkalis, etc. (*d*) In *metal.*, the separation of the metalliferous and valuable portions of the contents of a vein, or mineral deposit of any kind, from the gangue. Bringing the ore into the proper condition of purity for the smelter is generally called *dressing*, but sometimes the word *concentration* is used in this sense. (*e*) In *dynamics*, the excess of the value of any quantity at any point in space over its mean value within an infinitesimal sphere described about that point as a center, this excess being divided by one tenth of the square of the radius of the sphere. This is the same as the negative of the result of operating with Laplace's operator upon the quantity. The concentration of the potential of gravity is proportional to the density of the gravitating matter at the point considered. (*f*) In *biol.*, specifically, the tendency in descendants toward the inheritance of characters at earlier stages of growth than those in which such characters first made their appearance in the ancestors of any given series. *Hyatt.*

concentrative (kon-sen′trā-tiv), *a.* [< *concentrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to concentrate; characterized by concentration.

A *concentrative* act, or act of attention. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xiv.

People of exquisitely nervous constitution, of variable moods and abnormally *concentrative* habit. *Mind in Nature*, I. 139.

concentrativeness (kon-sen′trā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or faculty of concentrating; specifically, in *phren.*, one of the propensities seated in the brain, which gives the power of fixing the whole mind or attention upon a particular subject. See cut under *phrenology.*

I possessed, even as a child, a large share of what phrenologists call *concentrativeness.* The power of absorption, of self-forgetfulness, was at the same time a source of delight and a torment. *B. Taylor*, Home and Abroad, 2d ser., p. 435.

★**concentrator** (kon′sen-trā-tor), *n.* [< *concentrate* + *-or.*] **1.** One who or that which concentrates.—**2.** In *firearms:* (*a*) A wire frame or other device in which the shot are placed in the cartridge to hold them together when discharged from the gun, and which thus serves to effect close shooting. (*b*) A device which can be attached to the mouth of the bore of a shotgun, slightly narrowing it, to concentrate the shot when they are discharged.—**3.** In *mining*, the name frequently given, especially in the United States, to any complicated form of machine used in ore-dressing, or in separating the particles of ore or metal from the gangue or rock with which they are associated.

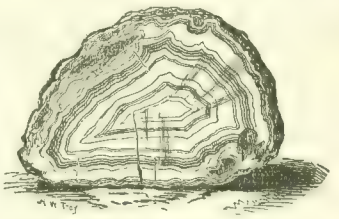
concentre, *v.* See *concenter.*

concentric (kon-sen′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *concentrik* = F. *concentrique* = Sp. *concéntrico* = Pg. It. *concentrico* (cf. G. *concentrisch* = Dan. *concentrisk*), < ML. *concentricus*, < L. *con-*, together, + *centrum*, center: see *con-* and *centric.*] **I.** *a.* Having a common center: as, *concentric* circles, spheres, etc.

I often compare not you and me, but the sphere in which your revolutions are, and my wheel; both I hope *concentric* to God. *Donne*, Letters, iv.

Concentric circles upon the surface of the water. *Newton*, Opticks.

Concentric arcs, bundle, engine, etc. See the nouns. —**Concentric structure,** in *mineral.*, an arrangement of parallel layers around a common center, as in agate.



Concentric Structure, in polished agate.

II. *n.* One of a number of circles or spheres having a common center. [Rare.]

We know our places here, we mingle not
One in another's sphere, but all move orderly
In our own orbs; yet we are all *concentrics.*
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

concentrical (kon-sen′tri-kal), *a.* Same as *concentric.* *Boyle; Arbuthnot.*

concentrically (kon-sen′tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a concentric manner; around a common center; so as to be concentric.

Eight series of holes, placed *concentrically* to the same circle at equal distances from each other. *Blaserna*, Sound, p. 125.

concentricate† (kon-sen′tri-kāt), *v. t.* [< *concentric* + *-ate*2.] To concentrate. Quoted by *Latham.*

concentricity (kon-sen-tris′i-ti), *n.* [< *concentric* + *-ity.*] The state of being concentric.

concentual† (kon-sen′tū-al), *a.* [< L. *concentus* (*concentu-*) (see *concent*) + *-al.*] Harmonious; accordant.

This consummate or *concentual* song of the ninth sphere. *T. Warton*, Milton's Smaller Poems.

concentus (kon-sen′tus), *n.* [L., harmony, symphony: see *concent.*] **1.** In *old church music*, all that part of the service sung by the whole choir, as hymns, psalms, halleluiahs, etc., in contradistinction to *accentus*, the part sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar.—**2.** Harmony; consonance in part-music for different instruments.

★**concept** (kon′sept), *n.* [= F. *concept* = Sp. *concepto* = Pg. *conceito* = It. *concetto* = D. G. *concept* = Dan. Sw. *koncept*, < L. *conceptus*, a thought, purpose, also a conceiving, etc., < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, take in, conceive: see *conceive.* Hence also, through OF. and ME., mod. E. *conceit*, q. v.] A general notion; the predicate of a (possible) judgment; a complex of characters; the immediate object of thought in simple apprehension. *Conception* is applied to both the act and the object in conceiving; *concept* is restricted to the object.

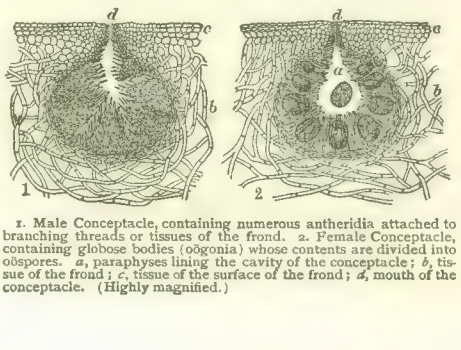
The term *concept* was in common use among the older philosophical writers in English, though, like many other valuable expressions of these authors, it has been overlooked by our English lexicographers. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

For the object of conception, or that which is conceived, the term *concept* should be used. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

The understanding is the faculty of thinking, and thinking is knowledge by means of *concepts*, while *concepts*, as predicated of possible judgments, refer to some representation of an object yet undetermined. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller (Macmillan, 1881), II. 61.

Apprehensive concept. See *apprehensive.*—**Higher concept,** in *logic*, a more abstract concept.

★**conceptacle** (kon-sep′tā-kl), *n.* [= F. *conceptacle* (in sense 2), < L. *conceptaculum*, < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, contain, conceive: see *conceive.* Cf. *receptacle.*] **1.** That in which anything is contained; a vessel; a receiver or receptacle. *Woodward.*—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Originally, as used by Linnæus, a follicle—that is, a fruit formed of a single carpel dehiscing by the ventral suture. (*b*) In lower cryptogams, an organ or a cavity which incloses reproductive bodies, usually spores, with or without special spore-cases: applied without reference to the origin of the spores, whether sexual or asexual. In *Sphærioideæ* (of *Fungi imperfecti*) the conidial spores are borne on short threads within conceptacles; in pyrenomycetous fungi the conceptacle (perithecium) contains spores in asci (thecæ); in *Florideæ* (red algæ) either cystocarpic spores or tetraspores may be contained in conceptacles; in *Fucaceæ* (rock-weeds, etc.) antheridia containing antherozoides, and oögonia containing oöspores, are formed in conceptacles. The sporangium, as of ferns, was formerly included under this term, but it is now rarely used in that sense. Also *conceptaculum.*



1. Male Conceptacle, containing numerous antheridia attached to branching threads or tissues of the frond. 2. Female Conceptacle, containing globose bodies (oögonia) whose contents are divided into oöspores. *a*, paraphyses lining the cavity of the conceptacle; *b*, tissue of the frond; *c*, tissue of the surface of the frond; *d*, mouth of the conceptacle. (Highly magnified.)

conceptacula, *n.* Plural of *conceptaculum.*

conceptacular (kon-sep-tak′ū-lär), *a.* [< *conceptaculum* + *-ar*3.] Consisting of or relating to conceptacles.

conceptaculum (kon-sep-tak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *conceptacula* (-lä). [NL.] Same as *conceptacle*, 2.

conceptibility† (kon-sep-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *conceptible* (see *-bility*); = F. *conceptibilité*, etc.] The quality of being conceivable. *Cudworth.*

conceptible† (kon-sep′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *conceptible* = Pg. *conceptivel* (cf. It. *concepibile*), < L. *conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, conceive: see *conceive* and *-ible.*] Capable of being conceived; conceivable; intelligible.

Attributes . . . easily *conceptible* by us. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

conception (kon-sep′shon), *n.* [< ME. *conceptioun, -cioun, -cion*, < OF. *conception*, F. *conception* = Sp. *concepción* = Pg. *concepção* = It. *concezione* (also *concepigione, concepizione*), < L. *conceptio(n-)*, a comprehending, a collection, composition, an expression (LL. also syllable), also a becoming pregnant, < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, conceive: see *conceive.*] **1.** The act or power of conceiving in the mind, or of forming a concept; that which is conceived in the mind. (*a*) A product of the imaginative or inventive faculty.

The *conceptions* of its poets, the creations of its sculptors. *J. Caird.*

There can be little doubt that the perfection of art in Greece is to be largely traced to those *conceptions* of the dignified and beautiful in man with which the Greek mind was filled. *Faiths of the World*, p. 74.

(*b*) In *philos.*: (1) The act of conceiving or of forming a concept, or the concept itself; a notion. [Latin *conceptio* was used in this sense by Boëthius.]

The most uncivilised parts of mankind have some way or other climbed up into the *conception* of a god. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, viii.

All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference; a conjunction or disjunction . . . of its objects. In *Conception*, that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions), it compares, disjoins, or conjoins attributes. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, i.

Conception means both the act of conceiving and the object conceived. . . . Now this is a source of great vagueness in our philosophical discussions. . . . For the act of conceiving, the term *Conception* should be employed, and that exclusively. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

Conception we regard equally as an occurrence in consciousness; and, though we suppose it to take place in the absence of any object at the time affecting the senses, we practically separate in our thoughts the conceived content or object from the *conception*, and imagine it vaguely as residing elsewhere than in consciousness. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 58.

(2) Improperly, the faculty of reproductive imagination. *D. Stuart.* (*c*) Thought, notion, or idea, in a loose sense: as, you have no *conception* how clever he is.

But a religion whose object was the truth was at this time so unknown a thing that a pagan magistrate could have no *conception* of it but as a new sect of philosophy. *Warburton*, Works, IX. i.

2†. A fanciful thought; a conceit.

Full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms. *Dryden*, Ded. of Tr. of Juvenal.

3. The act of becoming pregnant; the beginning of pregnancy; the inception of the life of an embryo; hence, figuratively, beginning; origination.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy *conception.* Gen. iii. 16.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2.

High living generates a fullness of habit unfavorable to *conception.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 421.

False conception, in *pathol.*, conception in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a misshapen fleshy mass is formed; a mole.—**Immaculate conception.** See *immaculate.*—**Negative conception,** a notion formed only indirectly by means of a negation.—**Order of the Conception,** an order founded in the seventeenth century by some of the nobles of the Holy Roman Empire, and common to Germany and Italy.—**Syn.** Image, apprehension, sentiment, view.

conceptional (kon-sep′shon-al), *a.* [= It. *concezionale*, < LL. *conceptionalis*, < L. *conceptio(n-)*, conception: see *conception.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of a conception or notion.

There is movement in the whole vocabulary of language, from the designation of what is coarser, grosser, more material, to the designation of what is finer, more abstract and *conceptional*, more formal.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 90.

conceptionalist (kon-sep′shon-al-ist), *n.* [< ★*conceptional* + *-ist.*] Same as *conceptualist.*

conceptionist (kon-sep′shon-ist), *n.* [< *conception* + *-ist.*] Same as *conceptualist.* *Coleridge.*

conceptious† (kon-sep′shus), *a.* [< *conception* + *-ous.*] Apt to conceive; fruitful.

Thy fertile and *conceptious* womb. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

conceptism (kon′sep-tizm), *n.* [< *concept* + *-ism.*] The name given to the style affected by a school of Spanish writers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is marked by the extravagant use of puns, metaphors, and mystical conceits. See *concetto.*

His [Quevedo's] phrases are of set purpose charged with a double meaning, and we are never sure on reading whether we have taken in all that the author meant to convey. *Conceptism* is the name that has been given to this refinement of thought, which was doomed in time to fall into the ambiguous and equivocal.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 360.

conceptivæ (kon-sep-tī′vē), *n. pl.* See *feriæ.*

conceptive (kon-sep′tiv), *a.* [= F. *conceptif*, < L. *conceptivus*, < *conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, conceive: see *conceive.*] 1. Capable of conceiving mentally.

The alleged inconceivableness of a minimum or a limit . . . is not due to an arrest of the *conceptive* power, but a baffling of it. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol.

With a *conceptive* imagination vigorous beyond any in his generation, . . . he [Carlyle] wants altogether the plastic imagination, the shaping faculty.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 126.

2. Capable of conceiving physically.

The uterine parts . . . may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

conceptual (kon-sep′tū-al), *a.* [= F. *conceptuel*, < NL. **conceptualis*, < L. *conceptus* (*conceptu-*), concept: see *concept* and *-al.*] Pertaining to conception, mental or physical.

Every *conceptual* act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a nomenclatory one.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 139.

conceptualism (kon-sep′tū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *conceptualisme* = Sp. Pg. *conceptualismo*, < NL. **conceptualismus*, < **conceptualis*: see *conceptual* and *-ism.*] The psychological doctrine that the meaning of a general class-name, as *horse*, *red*, etc., can be fully represented in thought or be actually present to consciousness: opposed both to *realism* and to *nominalism.* It is mainly an English doctrine, and Locke is the most celebrated advocate of the opinion. The term is also applied to some of the opinions concerning universals held in the middle ages, under the impression that the questions then at issue were the same as that discussed by the English philosophers.

Dr. Brown repudiates the doctrine of *conceptualism* as held by Locke and others. He admits that we can represent to ourselves no general notion of the common attribute or attributes which constitute a class; but he asserts that the generality, which cannot be realized in a notion of the resembling attribute, is realized in a notion of the resemblance itself. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxvi.

conceptualist (kon-sep′tū-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *conceptualiste* = Sp. Pg. *conceptualista*, < NL. **conceptualista*, < **conceptualis*: see *conceptual* and *-ist.*] One who holds the psychological opinion called conceptualism.

The older *Conceptualists* . . . assert that it is possible to conceive a triangle neither equilateral nor rectangular, — but both at once. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxvi.

conceptualistic (kon-sep″tū-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *conceptualist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of conceptualism.

concern (kon-sėrn′), *v. t.* [< F. *concerner* = Sp. Pg. *concernir* = It. *concernere*, concern, touch, belong to, < ML. *concernere*, belong to, regard, LL. mix, mingle, as in a sieve, < L. *com-*, together, + *cernere*, separate, sift, observe, = Gr. *κρίνειν*, separate (> ult. E. *crisis*, *critic*, etc.), = Skt. √ *kar*, *kir*, pour out, scatter: see *certain*, *critic*, etc., and cf. *decern* (> ult. *decree*, etc.), *discern* (> ult. *discreet*, *discrete*, *discriminate*, etc.), *excern* (> ult. *excrete*, *excrement*), *secern* (> ult. *secret*, *secrete*, etc.).] 1. To relate or pertain to; have an intimate relation to or connection with.

Preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which *concern* the Lord Jesus Christ. Acts xxviii. 31.

2. To affect the interest of; have interest for; be of importance to.

It *concerns* the State of England to look at this time into the State of France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 377.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison*, State of the War.

To this reasoning I am not *concerned* to raise any objection. *Mind*, IX. 80.

3. To interest; busy; occupy; engage: used reflexively or in the passive voice: as, to *concern one's self* in the affairs of others; I was not *concerned* in that transaction.

Being a layman, I ought not to have *concerned myself* with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

My father, whilst he was *concerned* in the Turkey trade, had been three or four times to the Levant.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

4. To disturb; make uneasy or anxious; cause disquiet to; trouble: generally in the past participle: as, to be deeply *concerned* about the safety of a friend.

Here we first heard of the Death of Constant Falcon, for whom Captain Brewster seemed to be much *concerned.*
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 110.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in, and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Derham.*

I was secretly *concerned* to see human nature in so much wretchedness and disgrace. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

5†. To confuse with drink; slightly intoxicate: in the past participle.

Not that I know his Reverence was ever *concern'd* to my knowledge.
Swift, Mary, the Cook-maid, to Dr. Sheridan.

A little, as you see, *concerned* with liquor.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 3.

=**Syn. 2.** To interest, touch, affect.

concern (kon-sėrn′), *n.* [< *concern*, *v.*] 1. That which relates or pertains to one; matter of concernment; business; affair.

Let it Storm and Thunder, Hail and Snow,
'Tis Heav'n's *Concern.*
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

Exposing the private *concerns* of families.
Addison, Freeholder.

2. Interest; matter of importance; that which affects one's welfare or happiness.

'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden.*

Since you have the end,
Be that your sole *concern*, nor mind those means
No longer to the purpose!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 98.

3. Solicitous regard; solicitude; anxiety; agitation or uneasiness of mind; disturbed state of feeling; trouble.

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not.
Swift.

Maria has somehow suspected the tender *concern* I have for your happiness. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

With a face of *concern*, [he] advised me to give up the dispute. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

4. An establishment or firm for the transaction of business; a manufacturing or commercial establishment; a business house.

When the State, directly or by proxy, has thus come into possession of, or has established, numerous *concerns* for wholesale production and for wholesale distribution, there will be good precedents for extending its function to retail distribution. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 39.

5. A material object, especially one that is complicated or large; a contrivance: with a touch of depreciation. [Colloq.]

The hackney-coach — a great, lumbering, square *concern.*
Dickens.

=**Syn. 3.** *Solicitude*, etc. (see *care*); *Concern at, about, for* (see *unconcerned*); carefulness, thoughtfulness.

concernancet, concernancyt (kon-sėr′nans, -nan-si), *n.* [= Sp. *concernencia*, < OF. **concernance* (= It. *concernenza*), < *concernant*, ppr. of *concerner*, concern: see *concern*, *v.*, and *-ance*, *-ancy*, and cf. *concerning*, *prep.*] Concern; business; import.

The *concernancy*, sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

concerned (kon-sėrnd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concern*, *v.*] 1. Having or manifesting disquietude; uneasy; troubled; anxious: as, she watched his movements with a *concerned* look or feeling; he was *concerned* about his prospects. — 2. A euphemism for *damned.* [U. S.]

That's a *concerned* ugly fix, and how we'll ever get out of it is more than I know.
Southern Lit. Messenger, March, 1851.

concernedly (kon-sėr′ned-li), *adv.* In a concerned manner; with anxiety or solicitude.

concernedness (kon-sėr′ned-nes), *n.* The state of being concerned.

Earnestness and *concernedness.*
Abp. Sharp, Sermons, VI. xi.

concerning† (kon-sėr′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *concern*, *v.*] An affair of importance; concern; business.

We shall write to you,
As time and our *concernings* shall importune.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1.

concerning† (kon-sėr′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *concern*, *v.*] Having interest or moment; important.

The Holy Spirit . . . would instruct them in so *concerning* an issue of public affairs.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 166.

So great and so *concerning* a truth. *South.*

concerning (kon-sėr′ning), *prep.* [Prop. ppr. of *concern*, *v.*, after F. *concernant* (= Sp. *concerniente* = Pg. It. *concernente*), ppr., similarly used. Cf. *touching*, *regarding*, *respecting*, and other quasi-prepositions of participial form.] Pertaining to; regarding; with relation to; as to; about.

I have accepted thee *concerning* this thing also, that I will not overthrow this city, for the which thou hast spoken. Gen. xix. 21.

I am free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Tillotson.*

concernment (kon-sėrn′ment), *n.* [< *concern* + *-ment.*] 1. A thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest.

They thought the matter . . . weighty and general to the *concernment* of all the country.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 385.

The great *concernment* of men is with men. *Locke.*

Propositions which extend only to the present life are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments.* *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

2. The state or fact of concerning or affecting one's interest or happiness; importance; moment.

It is of greatest *concernment* in the Church and Commonwealth, to have a vigilant eye how Bookes demeane themselves as well as men. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 5.

Let every action of *concernment* be begun with prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 407.

Much business of a trifling nature and personal *concernment* withdraws their attention from matters of great national moment.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 282.

3. The state of being concerned or occupied; interference; participation.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father or *concernment* in it than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

4. The state of being concerned or anxious; concern; solicitude; anxiety.

We cannot so speedily recollect ourselves after a scene of great passion and *concernment*, as to pass to another of mirth and humour, and to enjoy it with any relish.
Dryden, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

The Lord had taken care that we should not forget her, and those with her: for he had raised and begotten an heavenly *concernment* in our souls for her and them.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

concert (kon-sėrt′), *v.* [< F. *concerter*, < It. *concertare* = Sp. Pg. *concertar*, concert, contrive, adjust, appar. < L. *concertare*, contend, contest, dispute, debate (hence, appar., in later use, confer, arrange by conference, concert, etc.), < *com-*, with, + *certare*, contend, < *cernere* (pp. *certus*, *cretus*, var., as adj.), separate, etc.: see *concern*, *v.*, and *certain.* The sense of 'arrange, bring to agreement,' though arising naturally from that of 'debate,' is by some regarded as connecting the verb with L. *consertus*, pp. of *conserere*, join, fit, unite (also contend, join battle), < *com-*, together, + *serere*, join, connect: see *series.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To contrive and arrange mutually; construct or adjust, as a plan or system to be pursued, by conference or agreement.

The two rogues, having *concerted* their plan, parted company. *Defoe*, Col. Jack.

When Gloucester reached Northampton he met the duke of Buckingham and *concerted* with him the means of overthrowing the Wydvilles. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 360.

2. To plan; devise.

A commander had more trouble to *concert* his defence before the people than to plan the operations of a campaign. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

The enterprise was ill *concerted.*
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 97.

3. In *music*, to arrange (a piece of music) for several voices or instruments. — 4. [From the noun *concert.*] To sing in concert. [Rare.]

And we, with Nature's heart in tune,
Concerted harmonies.
Motherwell, Jeanie Morrison.

II. *intrans.* To act in concert: with *with.* [Rare.]

The ministers of Denmark were appointed to *concert* with Talbot. *Bp. Burnet.*

★**concert** (kon′sėrt), *n.* [= D. G. *concert* = Dan. Sw. *koncert*, a (musical) concert, < F. *concert*, = Sp. *concierto* = Pg. *concerto*, < It. *concerto* (also spelled *conserto*, as if connected with L. *conserere*: see etym. of verb), agreement, union, harmony, concert, etc.; from the verb: see *concert*, *v.*] 1. Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; combination formed by mutual

communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme or enterprise; harmony.

All these discontents . . . have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert*. *Swift.*

Individual resistance is too feeble, and the difficulty of *concert* and co-operation too great, . . . to oppose, successfully, the organized power of government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 61.

2. In *music:* (*a*) A set of instruments of the same kind, but of different sizes: as, a *concert* of viols. Also *consort*. (*b*) A public performance of music in which several singers or instrumentalists, or both, participate; especially, one in which the program consists of detached numbers: also applied to the performance of an oratorio, but not of an opera. (*c*) The harmonious combination of two or more voices or instruments.

Compositions, called playhouse or act tunes, were written and played in *concert*, and not in unison as formerly. *Stainer and Barrett*, Dict. of Musical Terms, p. 363.

(*d*) A concerto.—**Café concert.** See *café*.—**Dutch concert**, a concert in which each one sings his own song at the same time that his neighbor sings his; or a concert in which each one sings a verse of any song he pleases, some well-known chorus being sung after each verse.

★**concertante** (kon-chär-tän′te), *a.* and *n.* [It., ppr. of *concertare*, form a concert: see *concert, v.*] **I.** *a.* In *music*, agreeing; harmonious.

II. *n.* In *music:* (*a*) A composition suitable for a concert. (*b*) A composition for two or more solo voices or instruments, with accompaniment for the organ or orchestra, so constructed that each of the solo voices or instruments comes into prominence in turn. (*c*) A composition for two or more solo instruments without orchestra.—**Concertante parts**, in orchestral music, parts for solo instruments.—**Concertante style**, that style of composition which affords the performer opportunity for a brilliant display of skill. See *concerto*.

concertation† (kon-sėr-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *concertatio(n-)*, < *concertare*, pp. *concertatus*, contend: see *concert, v., concertation.*] Strife; contention.

After the *concertation*, when they could not agree, the king, coming between them both, called away the bishops from the monks. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 215.

concertative† (kọn-sėr′tā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *concertativus*, < *concertare*, pp. *concertatus*, contend: see *concert, v., concertation.*] Contentious; quarrelsome. *Bailey.*

concerted (kọn-sėr′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concert, v.*] 1. Mutually agreed upon, contrived, or planned.

Poetry was, in all appearance, previous to any *concerted* plan of worship. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

On a *concerted* day a simultaneous insurrection took place throughout the Provinces. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., iv.

2. Brought into connection or relation; connected by a plan.

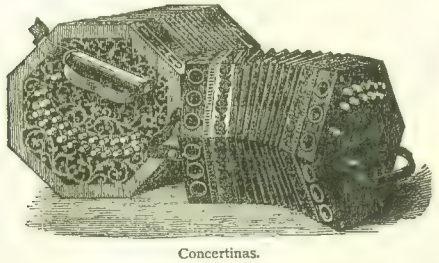
A dream may let us deeper into the secret of Nature than a hundred *concerted* experiments. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 81.

3. In *music*, arranged in parts for several voices or instruments, as a trio, a quartet, etc.

To obtain artistic effect, . . . *concerted* pieces need interspersing with solos. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 437.

concert-grand (kon′sėrt-grand), *n.* A grand pianoforte of power and brilliancy sufficient for use in a large hall or with an orchestra. [Colloq.]

concertina (kon-sėr-tē′nạ), *n.* [NL., < It. *concerto*, a concert, harmony: see *concert, v.*] A musical instrument invented by Professor Wheatstone, the principle of which is similar to that of the accordion. It is composed of a bellows, with two faces or ends, generally polygonal in shape,



Concertinas.

on which are placed the various stops or studs, by the action of which air is admitted to the free metallic reeds that produce the sounds.

★**concertino** (kon-chär- or kon-sėr-tē′nō), *n.* and *a.* [It., dim. of *concerto:* see *concerto, concert, v.*] **I.** *n.* In *music*, a small concerto.

II. *a.* In *music*, employed in the performance of a concerto: as, a violino *concertino*.

concertion (kọn-sėr′shọn), *n.* [< *concert, v.*] Concert; contrivance: "*concertion* of design," *Young*, Night Thoughts, IX. 1422.

concert-master (kon′sėrt-mȧs″tėr), *n.* [G. *concertmeister*.] The first violinist of an orchestra; the leader.

concertment (kọn-sėrt′mẹnt), *n.* [< *concert* + *-ment*.] The act of concerting. *R. Pollok.* [Rare.]

concert-music (kon′sėrt-mū″zik), *n.* Secular music, vocal or instrumental, of decided technical elaboration, and suited to performance in a large auditorium: usually of one or few movements or parts, and thus different from an opera, oratorio, or similar extended work: distinguished from *chamber-music* and *church music*.

★**concerto** (kon-chär′- or kon-sėr′tō), *n.* [It.: see *concert, v.*] In *music:* (*a*) A concert. [Rare.] (*b*) Same as *concertante*. (*c*) A composition for two or more solo instruments of the same or of a different kind: as, Bach's *concerto* for four pianos; Handel's *concerti grossi* for two violins and violoncello soli, with accompaniment for a stringed orchestra. Such concertos are called *double, triple*, etc., according to the number of solo instruments. (*d*) A composition, usually in symphonic form, written for one principal instrument (occasionally for more than one), with accompaniment for a large or small orchestra, and intended to display the ability of a solo performer.

concert-piece (kon′sėrt-pēs), *n.* A musical work, usually instrumental, suitable for performance in a concert.

concert-pitch (kon′sėrt-pich), *n.* In *music*, the pitch used in tuning instruments for concert use. See *pitch*.

concessible (kọn-ses′i-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *concessivel* = It. *concessibile*, < ML. *concessibilis*, < L. *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede* and *-ible*.] Capable of being conceded or granted. [Rare.]

It was built upon one of the most *concessible* postulatums in Nature. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 157.

Their claim, we can now all see, was just, . . . though . . . difficult to render clear and *concessible*. *Carlyle*, Cromwell's Letters, II. 44.

★**concession** (kọn-sesh′ọn), *n.* [= D. *koncessie* = G. *concession* = Dan. *konsession*, < F. *concession* = Pr. *concession* = Sp. *concesión* = Pg. *concessão* = It. *concessione*, < L. *concessio(n-)*, < *concedere*, pp. *concessus*, concede, grant: see *concede*.] 1. The act of conceding, granting, or yielding: usually implying a demand, claim, or request from the party to whom the grant is made.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Com. Law. of Eng.

I hate, where I looked for a manly furtherance, or at least a manly resistance, to find a mush of *concession*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 191.

Specifically—2. In argumentation, the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party of some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to gain some ulterior advantage, or to show that, even when the point conceded is granted, the argument can be maintained.

The fallacy lay in the immense *concession* that the bad are successful; that justice is not done now. *Emerson*, Compensation.

3. The thing or point yielded; a grant. Specifically applied to grants of land, privileges, or immunities made by government to individuals or companies to enable or encourage them to undertake public enterprises, as to construct railways, canals, etc.

A gift of more worth, in a temporal view, was the grant to the king of the cruzada, the excusada, and other *concessions* of ecclesiastical revenue. *Prescott.*

A Frenchman has obtained the *concession* [the privilege of making the Suez Canal], and it may be executed by French engineers and French workmen. *Edinburgh Rev.*

[In parts of the United States acquired from Spain and Mexico it is used in a much broader sense, and includes entries of land and warrants of survey or location; any designation of public land by the government as assigned to private ownership or occupation.]—**The Concessions**, in *U. S. hist.*, the political privileges granted to the province of New Jersey by the proprietors Berkeley and Carteret in 1664–5, which formed the constitution of the province until 1702, or, as the colonists claimed, until the revolution.

concessionary (kọn-sesh′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *concession* + *-ary*[1]; = F. *concessionnaire*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Given by indulgence or allowance; of the nature of a concession: as, a *concessionary* privilege. [Rare.]

II. *n.*; pl. *concessionaries* (-riz). A person to whom a privilege or concession has been granted; a concessioner.

concessioner (kọn-sesh′ọn-ėr), *n.* [< *concession* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *concessionary*.] One who obtains or desires to obtain a concession, as a grant of land, or a privilege or immunity of some kind; a concessionary.

concessionist (kọn-sesh′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *concession* + *-ist*.] One who makes or favors concessions. *Quarterly Rev.*

concessive (kọn-ses′iv), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *concessivus*, < L. *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the nature of or containing a concession or an admission, as the surrender of some disputed or disputable point. —2. Specifically, in *gram.*, marking or stating a condition as something which may be granted without destroying a conclusion: as, a *concessive* particle; a *concessive* sentence. A concessive sentence consists of a concessive clause and an adversative clause, often introduced by an adversative particle: as, *though he slay me* (or, *he may slay me*, or, *let him slay me*), yet will I trust in him.

II. *n.* A particle implying concession. See I.

concessively (kọn-ses′iv-li), *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable.

Some have written rhetorically and *concessively*, not controverting but assuming the question. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

concessory (kọn-ses′ọ-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **concessorius*, < *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede*.] Conceding; permissive. [Rare.]

These laws are not prohibitive, but *concessory*. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 2.

concetet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *conceit*.

concetti, *n.* Plural of *concetto*.

concettism (kon-chet′tizm), *n.* [< *concetto* + *-ism*.] The use of affected wit or concetti. *Kingsley.*

concetto (kon-chet′tō), *n.*; pl. *concetti* (-ti). [It., = *conceit*, q. v.] A piece of affected wit; an ingenious thought or turn of expression; a conceit.

A kind of counter-taste founded on surprise and curiosity which . . . may be expressed by the *concetto*. *Shenstone.*

He [Thoreau] seeks, at all risks, for perversity of thought, and revives the age of *concetti* while he fancies himself going back to a preclassical nature. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 202.

★**conch** (kongk), *n.* [= F. *conque* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *concha* = It. *conca*, < L. *concha*, < Gr. κόγχη, a mussel, cockle, shell, also a shell-like thing or cavity, as the hollow of the ear, a niche, a canopy over an altar, an apse, the knee-pan, etc., also κόγχος, in like senses (see *conchus*), = Skt. *çankha* (> *chank*[2], q. v.), a shell: see *cock*[4], *cockle*[2], and *coach*.] 1. A shell of any kind.

Orient pearls which from the *conchs* he drew. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

2. Specifically, a large marine shell, especially that of the *Strombus gigas*, sometimes called *fountain-shell*, from its use in gardens. Conchs have been much used as instruments of call, producing a very loud sound when blown. Often called *conch-shell*.

At that instant, however, the blast of a fish-dealer's *conch* was heard, announcing his approach along the street. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

3. A spiral shell fabled to have been used by the Tritons as a trumpet, probably of the kind now constituting the genus *Triton*, and used as a musical instrument in the South Sea islands. Also *conch-shell*.

One of them kept blowing a large *conch-shell*, to which a reed of two feet long was fixed. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 1.

4. A trumpet in the form of a sea-shell. Also called *Triton's-horn*.—5. The external portion of the ear; the concha.—6. In *arch.*, the plain, ribless, concave surface of a vault or pendentive; the semidome of an apse; the apse itself. See *apse*. Also called *concha*.

The *conch* or apse before which stood the high altar. *Milman.*

7. [Also written *conk, conck, konk*.] (*a*) One of the lower class of inhabitants of the Bahamas, and of the keys on the Florida reef: so named from their extensive use of the flesh from conchs as food.

The aforesaid postmaster, a stout *conch*, with a square-cut coatee and red cape and cuffs. *M. Scott.*

The white Americans form a comparatively small proportion of the population of Key West, the remainder being Bahama negroes, Cuban refugees, and white natives of the Bahamas and their descendants, classified here under the general title of *Conchs*. *Circular No. 8, War Dept.*, May 1, 1875, p. 144.

(*b*) One of an inferior class of white inhabitants of some parts of North Carolina.

★**concha** (kong′kạ), *n.*; pl. *conchæ* (-kē). [L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The outer ear; the pinna of the ear; the auricle; especially, the shell of the ear, the hollowed part within the antihelix, leading

into the meatus. See cut under *ear*. (*b*) A shell of bone, or a bone like a shell; a turbinated bone.—**2.** Same as *conch*, 6.—**3.** [ML., > OF. *conque*.] An old dry measure of Gascony and Navarre, about 5 pecks, Winchester measure.—**Concha inferior**, the inferior turbinated bone; the maxilloturbinal.—**Concha superior, concha media**, the superior and middle turbinated bones, together making the ethmoturbinal.

Conchacea (kong-kā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *concha*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-acea*.] In De Blainville's arrangement (1824), a family of bivalve mollusks, approximating, but more comprehensive than, Lamarck's *Conchæ*, containing numerous genera now distributed in several families.

Conchæ (kong′kē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch*.] **1.** A group of bivalve mollusks. (*a*) In the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus, the section of the *Testacea* comprising the bivalves. (*b*) In Lamarck's system of conchology (1809–1818), a family of dimyarian *Conchifera*, composed of the genera *Venus, Cytherea, Cyprina, Venericardia, Cyrena, Galathea*, and *Cyclas*. (*c*) In Deshayes's system, a group limited to the genera *Cyprina, Astarte*, and *Venus*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *concha*.

Conchariidæ (kong-kā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conchārium* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripylean radiolarians, with a fenestrated shell, destitute of radial spicules, and composed of two smooth hemispherical or lenticular valves, the edges of which usually interlock by rows of teeth: typified by the genus *Conchārium*.

Conchārium (kong-kā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κογχάριον, dim. of κόγχη, a shell: see *conch*.] The typical genus of the family *Conchariidæ*.

conchate (kong′kāt), *a.* [= Sp. *conchado*, < NL. *conchatus*, < L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch* and *-ate*[1].] Same as *conchiform*. *M. C. Cooke*.

conchi, *n.* Plural of *conchus*.

Conchidæ (kong′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *concha*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-idæ*.] A family name proposed by Broderip (1839) for the *Conchæ* of Lamarck and the *Conchacea* of De Blainville.

conchifer (kong′ki-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *conchifer*, < L. *concha*, shell, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A mollusk of the class *Conchifera*.

Conchifera (kong-kif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *conchifer*, shell-bearing: see *conchifer*.] **1.** In Lamarck's system of classification, headless mollusks with bivalve shells: a loose synonym of *Lamellibranchiata*, but including the brachiopods, which are now placed in a different class. Disencumbered of the brachiopods, the *Conchifera* correspond to the *Acephala testacea* of Cuvier, or to the *Lamellibranchiata* of De Blainville and modern naturalists. Also called *Conchophora, Acephala, Endocephala, Lipocephala*, and *Pelecypoda*.

2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two primary divisions of the *Mollusca;* the *Mollusca* of authors in general, exclusive of the *Placophora* or chitons.

What led me most to unite all the Mollusca, with the exception of the Chitonidæ, into one great division, to which I have given the name *Conchifera*, was the consideration that we must recognize the great significance of the shell as affecting the whole organization of these animals.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 316.

conchiferous (kong-kif′e-rus), *a.* [As *conchifer* + *-ous*.] **1.** Provided with a shell, as a mollusk; testaceous.—**2.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Conchifera;* bivalve, as a mollusk; lamellibranchiate.

The *conchiferous* or bivalve Acephala.
R. Garner, Mag. Nat. Hist., N. S., II. 579.

3. Bearing or containing shells: as, "*conchiferous* deposits," *Darwin*.

conchiform (kong′ki-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *concha*, a shell, + *forma*, shape.] Shell-shaped; especially, shaped like one valve of a bivalve shell; specifically, in *entom.*, semicircular and concavo-convex, as the tegulæ or wing-covers in most *Hymenoptera*. Also *conchate*.

conchinamine (kong-kin′a-min), *n.* [< **conchina*, a transposition of *cinchona*, + *amine*.] Same as *quinidamine*.

conchinine (kong′ki-nin), *n.* [< **conchina*, a transposition of *cinchona*, + *-ine*[2].] Same as *quinidine*.

conchiolin (kong-kī′ō-lin), *n.* [< L. *concha*, a shell, + *io(dine)* + *-ōl* + *-in*[2].] The organic residuum of a shell left after removal of the carbonate of lime by acids. Also *conchyolin*.

This was evidently originally a soft Embryonic Shell composed of *conchiolin*, and not of calcareous matter as in the Ammonoidea.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1884, p. 326.

★**conchite**† (kong′kīt), *n.* [< Gr. κογχίτης, a shelly marble (lit. shell-like), < κόγχη, shell.] A fossil conch or shell. *Bp. Nicolson*.

conchitic (kong-kit′ik), *a.* [< *conchite* + *-ic*.] Composed of shells; containing shells in abundance: applied to limestones and marbles in which the remains of shells are a noticeable feature. *Page*.

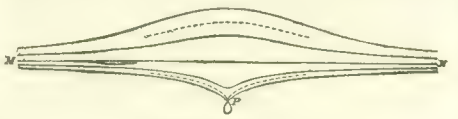
Conchoderma (kong-kō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόγχη, shell, + δέρμα, skin.] A genus of barnacles, of the family *Lepadidæ:* same as *Otion*. *C. virgata* is a species often found attached to ships. *C. dorsalis* is a Caribbean form.

Conchœcia (kong-kē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόγχη, a shell, + οἶκος, home.] A genus of ostracode crustaceans, of the family *Halocypridæ*, or constituting the type of a family *Conchœciidæ*. *C. obtusata*, a British species, is an example.

Conchœciidæ (kong-kē-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conchœcia* + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracodes, named from the genus *Conchœcia*.

concho-grass (kon′chō-gras), *n.* A name sometimes given to the *Panicum Texanum*, a Texan grass which is now cultivated in the southern United States and found to yield a large amount of valuable forage.

★**conchoid** (kong′koid), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *conchoïde* = It. *concoide* = Sp. *concóide*, < Gr. κογχοειδής, < κόγχη, a shell, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *n.* A plane curve invented by one Nicomedes, probably in the second century before Christ, and defined by him as such that if a straight line be drawn from a certain fixed point, called the



Conchoids of Nicomedes.

MN is the asymptote; *P* is the pole. The highest and lowest branches form one conchoid having a crunode at *P*. The branches nearest the asymptote form a conchoid having an acnode at *P*. The dotted curves indicate the conchoid with a cusp at *P*.

pole of the curve, to the curve, the part of the line intercepted between the curve and a fixed line (now called its asymptote) is always equal to a fixed distance. The conchoid was used to facilitate the duplication of the cube. Its Cartesian equation is:

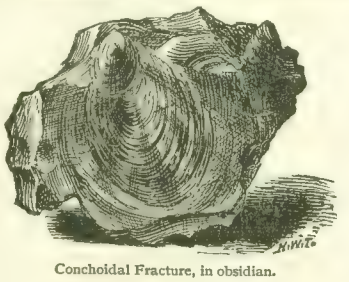
$$m^2y^2 = (p-y)^2(x^2+y^2).$$

It is a curve of the fourth order and of the sixth class, unless it has a cusp at P, when it is of the fifth class. It has a double point at the pole, and meets its asymptote at four consecutive points at infinity. It has two branches.

II. *a.* Same as *conchoidal*.

Its [serpentine's] hardness being about 3, and with a *conchoid* or splintery fracture.
S. G. Williams, Applied Geology, p. 8.

★**conchoidal** (kong-koi′dal), *a.* [< *conchoid* + *-al;* = F. *conchoïdal*, etc.] In *mineral.*, having convex elevations and concave depressions like



Conchoidal Fracture, in obsidian.

shells: applied principally to such a surface produced by fracture, as exemplified in obsidian.

Custards . . . in which every stroke of the teaspoon left a smooth *conchoidal* surface like the fracture of chalcedony.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

Concholepas (kong-kol′e-pas), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), < Gr. κόγχη, shell, + λεπάς, a limpet.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Buccinidæ* or whelks, having a limpet-like shell, owing to the size of the aperture. The only species is *C. peruviana*, of the west coast of South America, along which it is extensively used for food.



Concholepas peruviana.

conchological (kong-kō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *conchology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to conchology, or the scientific study of shells.

The space of open sea running north and south of the west coast [of America] separates two quite distinct *conchological* provinces. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 163.

conchologist (kong-kol′ō-jist), *n.* **1.** One versed in conchology.—**2.** A name of the carrier-shells (family *Phoridæ*), from their often attaching other shells to the margins of their whorls as they grow. Also called *mineralogist*. See cut under *carrier-shell*.

conchology (kong-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *conchología*, < Gr. κόγχη, a shell, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of shells and shell-fish. The word came into use when mollusks were chiefly studied with reference to their shells. Since increased attention has been given to the structure of the soft parts of mollusks, the term *conchology* is frequently replaced by *malacology* (which see). Shells were formerly divided into three orders, univalves, bivalves, and multivalves, according to the number of parts of which they are composed.

conchometer (kong-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. κόγχη, a shell, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring shells and the angles of their spires. Also *conchyliometer*.

conchometry (kong-kom′e-tri), *n.* [< *conchometer* + *-y*[3].] The measurement of shells or their curves. Also *conchyliometry*.

Conchophora (kong-kof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κόγχη, a shell (see *conch*), + *-φόρος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *Conchifera*, 1. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

conchospiral (kong-kō-spī′ral), *n.* [< L. *concha*, a shell, + *spiral*.] A variety of spiral curve characterizing certain shells. *Agassiz*.

conch-shell (kongk′shel), *n.* Same as *conch*.

conchus (kong′kus), *n.*; pl. *conchi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. κόγχος, a shell, the upper part of the skull, the socket of the eye: see *conch*.] **1.** The skull.—**2.** The orbit of the eye.

conchylaceous, conchyliaceous (kong-ki-lā′shius, kong-kil-i-ā′shius), *a.* [< *conchylium* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell: as, *conchylaceous* impressions.

conchylia, *n.* Plural of *conchylium*.

conchyliated (kong-kil′i-ā-ted), *a.* [< *conchylium* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Derived from shells or mollusks: applied to the coloring matter obtained from shell-bearing mollusks.

The *conchyliated* colour comprehended a variety of shades, viz., that of the heliotropium, as well as one of a deeper colour, that of the mallow, inclining to a full purple, and that of the late violet, this last being the most vivid of all the *conchyliated* tints.
M. S. Lowell, Edible British Mollusca (2d ed.), p. 203.

conchyliologist† (kong-kil-i-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *conchyliologiste* = Pg. *conchyliologista;* as *conchyliology* + *-ist*. Cf. *conchologist*.] An obsolete form of *conchologist*.

conchyliology† (kong-kil-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *conchyliologie* = Sp. *conquiliología* = Pg. *conchyliologia*, < NL. **conchyliologia*, < Gr. κογχύλιον, conch (see *conchylium*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*, and cf. *conchology*.] An obsolete form of *conchology*.

conchyliometer (kong-kil-i-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. κογχύλιον, a shell, + μέτρον, a measure.] Same as *conchometer*.

conchyliometry (kong-kil-i-om′e-tri), *n.* [As *conchyliometer* + *-y*[3].] Same as *conchometry*.

conchyliomorphite (kong-kil″i-ō-môr′fit), *n.* [< Gr. κογχύλιον, a shell, + μορφή, form, + *-ite*[2].] The fossilized cast of a shell from which the shell has disappeared.

conchylious (kong-kil′i-us), *a.* [< *conchylium* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the shelled or testaceous *Mollusca*.

conchylium (kong-kil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *conchylia* (-ä). [= F. *coquille* = Sp. *conchil* (cf. ML. *conchile*) = Pg. *conchylio* = It. *conchiglia, cochiglia* = G. *conchylie* = Dan. *konkylie*, < L. (and NL.) *conchylium*, a shell, < Gr. κογχύλιον, dim. of κογχύλη, dim. of κόγχη, a shell: see *conch*, and cf. *cockle*[2].] The shell of a mollusk, in the widest sense; a conch.

conciator (kon′si-ā-tor), *n.* [As if ML., < ML. *conciare*, refit, repair, adorn, for **comptiare*, var. of *comptare*, freq. *comptitare*, adorn, < L. *comptus*, elegant, adorned: see *compt*[2].] In *glass-manuf.*, one who weighs and proportions the materials to be made into glass.

concierge (F. pron. kôn-siärzh′), *n.* [F., < OF. *concierge, consierge, consiarge, concherge, concerge, consirge, cumcerge* (> ML. *concergius, consergius*, also *concergerius, conciergerius*, Sp. *conserje*), of uncertain origin; perhaps < ML. **conservius*, a keeper, guardian, or **conservium*, a keeping, guarding, irreg. < L. *conservare*, keep: see *conserve*.] In France, one who attends at the entrance of an edifice, public or private; a doorkeeper of a hotel, apartment-house, prison, etc.; a janitor, male or female.

conciergerie (F. pron. kôn-siärzh'rē), *n.* [F., < *concierge*, doorkeeper: see *concierge*.] In France, the room near the entrance of a hotel, apartment-house, or other building occupied by the concierge or janitor.

concilia, *n.* Plural of *concilium*.

conciliable[1] (kon-sil'i-ą-bl), *a.* [= F. *conciliable* = Sp. *conciliable* = Pg. *conciliavel* = It. *conciliabile*, < L. as if **conciliabilis*, < *conciliare*, conciliate: see *conciliate*.] Capable of being conciliated or reconciled; reconcilable.

Nor doth he put away adulterously who complains of causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfitness, utter disconformity, not *conciliable*, because not to be amended without a miracle. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

conciliable[2]† (kon-sil'i-ą-bl), *n.* [= Sp. *conciliábulo*, < L. *conciliabulum*, a meeting-place, < *concilium*, a council: see *council*.] A small assembly; a conventicle.

Some have sought the truth in conventicles and *conciliables* of hereticks and sectaries. *Bacon*, Controversies of Church of Eng.

conciliabule (kon-sil'i-ą-būl), *n.* [< L. *conciliabulum*: see *conciliable*[2].] Same as *conciliable*[2]. *Milman.* [Rare.]

conciliar (kon-sil'i-ăr), *a.* [= F. *conciliaire* = Sp. Pg. *conciliar* = It. *conciliare*, < L. as if **conciliaris*, < *concilium*, council: see *council* and *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a council or to its proceedings. Also *conciliary*.

Henry II. contented himself with aiding the *conciliar* legislation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 389.

There are at least three well-known editions of *conciliar* records. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 292.

These synodical or *conciliar* decrees but burden and perplex questions otherwise hard enough to discuss and determine. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 209.

conciliarly† (kon-sil'i-ăr-li), *adv.* After the manner of a council; as by a council.

Those things that were *conciliarly* determined. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

conciliary (kon-sil'i-ą-ri), *a.* Same as *conciliar*.

By their authority the *conciliary* definitions passed into law. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 205.

conciliate (kon-sil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conciliated*, ppr. *conciliating*. [< L. *conciliatus*, pp. of *conciliare* (> F. *concilier* = Sp. Pg. *conciliar* = It. *conciliare*), bring together, unite, win over, < *concilium*, a meeting, assembly, union: see *council*.] **1.** To overcome the distrust or hostility of, by soothing and pacifying means; induce friendly and kindly feelings in; pacify; placate; soothe; win over.

The rapacity of his father's administration had excited such universal discontent that it was found expedient to *conciliate* the nation. *Hallam.*

Each portion, in order to advance its own peculiar interests, would have to *conciliate* all others, by showing a disposition to advance theirs. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 69.

2. To induce, draw, or secure by something adapted to attract regard or favor; win; gain; engage.

Christ's other miracles ought to have *conciliated* belief to his doctrine from the Jews. *Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 69.

His [the Duke of York's] amiable disposition and excellent temper have *conciliated* for him the esteem and regard of men of all parties. *Greville*, Memoirs, Aug. 15, 1818.

And any arts which *conciliate* regard to the speaker indirectly promote the effect of his arguments. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

= **Syn. 1.** To win over, propitiate, appease. See *reconcile*.

conciliating (kon-sil'i-ā-ting), *p. a.* Having the quality of gaining favor; pacifying; mollifying; persuading: as, a *conciliating* address.

conciliation (kon-sil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conciliation* = Sp. *conciliación* = Pg. *conciliação* = It. *conciliazione*, < L. *conciliatio(n-)*, < *conciliare*, bring together: see *conciliate*.] **1.** The act of converting from a state of jealousy, suspicion, or hostility; the act of gaining favor or good will.

The house has gone farther; it has declared *conciliation* admissible previous to any submission on the part of America. *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

The Roman method of *conciliation* was, first of all, the most ample toleration of the customs, religion, and municipal freedom of the conquered, and then their gradual admission to the privileges of the conqueror. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 251.

2. Reconciliation; harmonizing. [Rare.]

St. Austin repeatedly declares the *conciliation* of the foreknowledge, predestination, and free grace of God with the free will of man to be a most difficult question, intelligible only to few. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions (Blackwood, 1866), p. 622.

Court of conciliation, a tribunal deciding disputes by inducing the parties to agree on a settlement proposed to them. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *court of arbitration*. The technical sense of the term *court of conciliation* implies power to compel a party to appear, at the request of his adversary, for the purpose of enabling the court to compose their differences in a manner to which they will assent, they being turned over to a judicial court if they do not. The term *arbitration* usually implies a tribunal without power to compel attendance of parties, but with power, if parties submit their controversy to it, to decide authoritatively.

conciliative (kon-sil'i-ā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conciliativo*, as *conciliate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Designed for or producing conciliation; reconciling; pacifying; conciliatory. *Coleridge.*—**2.** Specifically, pertaining to or of the nature of a court of conciliation.

The president of the Universal Peace Union consented in the latter case to act as a *conciliative* board of one. *The Century*, XXXI. 947.

conciliator (kon-sil'i-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conciliateur* = Sp. Pg. *conciliador* = It. *conciliatore*, < L. *conciliator*, < *conciliare*, bring together: see *conciliate*.] One who conciliates, or gains by conciliatory means.

The *conciliator* of Christendom. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 103.

conciliatory (kon-sil'i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *conciliatoire* = Pg. *conciliatorio*; as *conciliate* + *-ory*.] Tending to conciliate or win confidence or good will; reconciling.

The amiable, *conciliatory* virtues of lenity, moderation, and tenderness to the privileges of those who depend on this kingdom. *Burke*, To the Sheriffs of Bristol.

The Italian, long subject to tyrannical rule, and in danger of his life if he excites the vengeful feelings of a fellow-citizen, is distinguished by his *conciliatory* manner. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 431.

= **Syn.** Winning, pacifying.

concilium (kon-sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *concilia* (-ą). [L.: see *council*.] A council; an assembly.—**Concilium ordinarium,** the name given in medieval English history to the standing council of the king. About the fifteenth century it developed into the Privy Council. See *privy council*, under *council*.

concinnate† (kon-sin'āt), *v. t.* [< L. *concinnatus*, pp. of *concinnare*, join fitly together, < *concinnus*, fitly put together, well adjusted: see *concinnous*.] **1.** To join fitly or becomingly together; make well connected; choose and compose suitably.

In order that *concinnated* speech may not beguile us from truth. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

2. To clear; purify.

A receit to trim and *concinnate* wine. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xiv. 20.

concinnate† (kon-sin'āt), *a.* [< L. *concinnatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Fit; apt; suitable.

A manne of ripe iudgement in electinge and chosynge *concinnate* termes, and apte and eloquente woordes. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 5.

concinnation† (kon-si-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *concinnatio(n-)*, < *concinnare*, join fitly together: see *concinnate*, *v.*] The act of making fit, suitable, or perfect.

The building, *concinnation*, and perfecting of the saints. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, p. 77.

concinnity (kon-sin'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *concinnities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *concinidad* = It. *concinnità*, < L. *concinnita(t-)s*, < *concinnus*, fitly put together: see *concinnous*.] **1.** Fitness; suitableness; connectedness; harmony.

Dr. Henry King's poems, wherein I find . . . an exact *concinnity* and evenness of fancy. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 16.

A discourse in which the fundamental topic was thus conscientiously omitted was not likely, with all its *concinnities*, to make much impression upon the disaffected knights. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 359.

Specifically—**2.** In *gram.* and *rhet.*, proper and consistent adjustment of words and clauses as regards both phraseology and construction; fitness and harmony of style.

concinnous (kon-sin'us), *a.* [< L. *concinnus*, fitly put together, well adjusted; origin obscure.] Suitable; agreeable; harmonious. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

concionary† (kon'shiō-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *concionarius*, prop. *contionarius*, < *contio(n-)*, an assembly: see *concionate*.] Same as *concionative*.

There be four things a Minister should be at; the *Concionary* part, Ecclesiastical story, School Divinity, and the Casuists. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 73.

concionate† (kon'shiō-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *concionatus*, prop. *contionatus*, pp. of *concionari*, *contionari* (> Pg. *concionar* = It. *concionare*), make an address, harangue, < *contio(n-)*, improp. *concio(n-)*, an assembly, contr. of OL. *coventio(n-)* for *conventio(n-)*, an assembly: see *convention*.] To preach. *Lithgow.*

concionative (kon'shiō-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *concionate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to preaching; suited to or used in preaching or discourses to public assemblies. [Rare.]

concionator† (kon'shiō-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *concionador* = It. *concionatore*, < L. *concionator*, prop. *contionator*, < *contionari*, harangue: see *concionate*.] **1.** A preacher. *Cockeram.*—**2.** A common-councilman; a freeman. *Wharton.*

concionatory† (kon'shiō-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *concionatorio*, < L. as if **concionatorius*, false reading for *contionarius*: see *concionary*.] Same as *concionative*.

Concionatory invectives. *Howell.*

concise (kon-sīs'), *a.* [= F. Pr. *concis* = Sp. Pg. It. *conciso*, < L. *concisus*, cut off, brief, pp. of *concidere*, cut off, cut short, < *com-* + *cædere*, cut. Cf., for the form, *excise*[1], *incise*, *precise*; and for the sense, *precise*.] Comprehending much in few words; brief and comprehensive in statement: as, a *concise* account of an event; a *concise* argument.

The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

His [Thucydides's] history is sometimes as *concise* as a chronological chart: yet it is always perspicuous. *Macaulay*, History.

= **Syn.** *Concise*, *Succinct*, *Condensed*, *Laconic*, *Summary*, *Compendious*, short, terse, pithy, sententious, compact. The first four imply fullness of meaning as well as great brevity; the next two that the subject is treated by exhibiting only its main heads, and that therefore the treatment is comparatively brief. *Concise* frequently refers to style, and signifies the expression of much in few words; *succinct* is generally applied to the matter, the less important things being omitted: thus, a *concise* style or phrase, but a *succinct* narrative or account. *Condensed* relates more to the mode of treatment by which a matter is brought or compressed into a smaller space than it might have occupied. *Laconic* is applied to expressions which carry conciseness or brevity to an extreme. A *summary* account gives the principal points in the case; a *compendious* account is more sure than a *summary* account to give a complete and sufficient view of the subject.

His [Lord Mahon's] narration is very perspicuous, and is also entitled to the praise, seldom, we grieve to say, deserved by modern critics, of being very *concise*. *Macaulay*, Lord Mahon's War in Spain.

A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct*;
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 235.

A work of genius is . . . *condensed* knowledge, judgment, skill, that make up the man. *Woolsey*, Relig. of Present and Future.

"His time has come," said the *laconic* scout, thrusting the long barrel of his rifle through the leaves, and taking his deliberate and fatal aim. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxi.

I shall take leave of this island with a *summary* account of their [the winds'] force and direction, as observed by us from the 1st to the 8th of November. *Cook*, Voyages, III. vi. 8.

For God is love—*compendious* whole
Of all the blessings of a soul.
Byron, Love of God.

concisely (kon-sīs'li), *adv.* In a concise manner; briefly; in few words.

But to return from this digression, though it was almost necessary—all the rules of painting are methodically, *concisely*, and yet clearly delivered in this present treatise which I have translated. *Dryden*, Parallel between Poetry and Painting.

conciseness (kon-sīs'nes), *n.* The quality of being concise; brevity in statement.

The *conciseness* of Demosthenes, the Greek orator. *Dryden*, Pref. to Second Misc.

The mysterious *conciseness* of an oracle. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

concision (kon-sizh'on), *n.* [= F. *concision* = Pr. *concisio* = Sp. *concisión* = Pg. *concisão* = It. *concisione*, conciseness, < LL. *concisio(n-)*, a cutting to pieces, a mutilation, separation, < *concidere*, cut off: see *concise*.] **1**†. A division; a schism; a faction; a sect; a separation.

Those of the *concision* who made it [the division] would do well to consider whether that which our Saviour assures us will destroy a kingdom be the likeliest way to settle and support a church. *South*, Works, III., Ep. Ded.

[It is used in the Vulgate and in the authorized version of the Bible to translate the Greek word *κατατομή*, employed by St. Paul in Phil. iii. 2, apparently, instead of *περιτομή*, for *circumcision*, as a contemptuous designation of those Jews who relied upon the mere outward rite of circumcision.

Beware of dogs; beware of evil workers; beware of the *concision*. Phil. iii. 2.

Here he speaks more strongly and calls it a *concision*, a mere outward mutilation, no longer as it had been, a seal of the covenant. *Ellicott*, Com. on Phil. iii. 2.]

2. Conciseness.

His Attic taste had the singular merit of giving *concision* to the perplexed periods of our early style. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 23.

His wonted vigour and *concision*. *Brougham.*

concitation† (kon-si-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *concitación* = Pg. *concitação* = It. *concitazione*, < L. *concitatio(n-)*, < *concitare*, pp. *concitatus*, excite: see *excite*.] The act of stirring up, exciting, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conveied by new impressions, and the immediate illumination of the soul; whereas the deceiving spirit, by *concitation* of humours, produceth his conceited phantasm. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

concitato (kon-chē-tä′tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *concitare*, excite: see *concite.*] In *music*, excited, agitated: noting passages to be rendered so as to produce such an effect.

concite† (kon-sīt′), *v. t.* [= OF. *conciter* = Sp. Pg. *concitar* = It. *concitare*, < L. *concitare*, move violently, disturb, excite, < *com-*, together, + *citare*, move, stir: see *cite*, and cf. *excite.*] To excite. *Cotgrave.*

concitizen† (kon-sit′i-zn), *n.* [< *con-* + *citizen*; = F. *concitoyen*, etc. Cf. equiv. LL. *concivis*, translating Gr. *συμπολίτης.*] A fellow-citizen. [Rare.]

A neighbour, or a stranger, or a foreigner or a *concitizen.*
Knox, Hist. Reformation, Pref.

conck, *n.* See *conch*, *n.*, 7.

conclamation (kon-klā-mā′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *conclamação* = It. *conclamazione* (cf. OF. *conclamitation*), < L. *conclamatio(n-)*, < *conclamare*, pp. *conclamatus*, cry out together, < *com-*, together, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*[1], *v.*] An outcry or shout of many together; a clamorous outcry. [Rare.]

The women continue their lamentations; and many of the females of the neighbourhood, hearing the *conclamation*, come to unite with them in this melancholy task.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 286.

conclave (kon′klāv), *n.* [< ME. *conclave*, < OF. *conclave*, F. *conclave* = Pr. *conclavi* = Sp. Pg. It. *conclave*, < L. *conclave*, a room that may be locked, in ML. the place of assembly of the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, the body of cardinals; < *com-*, together, + *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, *clef.*] **1.** A private apartment; particularly, the place in which the Sacred College or assembly of cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church meets in privacy for the election of a pope.—**2.** The assembly or meeting of the cardinals for the election of a pope. Formerly the pope was elected by the clergy and people of Rome; but, owing to the violence and even bloodshed with which these elections were attended, the right of election was in 1059 vested in the cardinals, and is still exercised by them. During the progress of an election, which usually lasts several days, they and their attendants are locked up and guarded within the apartments in the Vatican occupied by them, to prevent any external interference or influence.

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal.
South, Sermons.

3. The body of cardinals; the Sacred College.

I bid him welcome,
And thank the holy *conclave* for their loves.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

4. Any private meeting; a close assembly.

The great seraphic lords and cherubim
In close recess and secret *conclave* sat.
Milton, P. L., i. 795.

I was ushered into the presence of the agoumenos, who sat in a hall, surrounded by a reverend *conclave* of his bearded and long-haired monks.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 369.

They were assembled in *conclave* down in the meadow on which the fair had been held the day before.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 186.

conclavist (kon′klā-vist), *n.* [= F. *conclaviste* = Sp. Pg. *conclavista* = It. *conclavista*; as *conclave* + *-ist.*] An ecclesiastic attending upon a cardinal in a conclave summoned for the election of a pope.

conclimate (kon-klī′māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conclimated*, ppr. *conclimating.* [< *con-* + *climate.*] To acclimatize. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

conclude (kon-klōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concluded*, ppr. *concluding.* [< ME. *concluden* = F. *conclure* = Pr. *concluire* = Sp. Pg. *concluir* = It. *concludere*, *conchiudere*, < L. *concludere*, shut up closely, < *com-*, together, + *claudere*, *-cludere*, shut: see *close*[1], and cf. *exclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *preclude*, *reclude*, *seclude.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shut up; close in; inclose. [Obsolete or poetical.]

The very person of Christ . . . was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* in the grave.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 52.

I dreamt
Of some vast charm *concluded* in that star
To make fame nothing.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To bring to an end; finish; terminate.

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

We cannot be more wretched than we are;
And death *concludes* all misery.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

3. To settle, arrange, or determine finally.

Shall we at last *conclude* effeminate peace?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

This motion was well liked of all, but it was not thought fit to *conclude* it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 287.

4. To make a final judgment or determination concerning; judge; decide; determine; pronounce.

The law *concludes* no man guilty upon conjectures, but from the detection of some fault.
Penn, Liberty of Conscience, vi.

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blest before he die.
Addison, tr. of Ovid.

5. To infer or determine by reasoning; deduce; judge to be or to exist: used more particularly of strict and demonstrative inference, but also of induction and hypothesis.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else *conclude* my words effectual.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

No man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person by anything that befals him. *Tillotson.*

In vain the sage, with retrospective eye,
Would from th' apparent What *conclude* the Why,
Infer the motive from the deed, and show
That what we chanc'd was what we meant to do.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 100.

6. To stop or restrain, or, as in law, estop from argument or proceedings to the contrary; oblige or bind, as by authority, or by one's own argument or concession: generally in the passive: as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea.

If . . . they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

I do not consider the decision of that motion, upon affidavits, to amount to a res judicata, which ought to *conclude* the present inquiry. *Chancellor Kent.*

7†. To shut up; refute; stop the mouth of.

In all these temptations Christ *concluded* the fiend, and withstood him.
Exam. of W. Thorpe, in Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog., I. 266.

8†. To include.

For God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. Rom. xi. 32.

Under these titles of honour do I *conclude* true lovers.
Ford, Honour Triumphant.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To close in; come to an end.

This his suttle Argument to fast'n a repenting, and by that means a guiltiness of Straffords death upon the Parlament, *concludes* upon his own head.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

A train of lies,
That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries.
Dryden, Fables.

2. To come to a decision; resolve; determine; decide.

They did *conclude* to bear dead Lucrece thence.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1850.

The forest sages pondered, and at length
Concluded in a body to escort her
Up to her father's house of pride and strength.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

3. To arrive at an opinion; form a final judgment.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot *conclude*, but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

4. To perform the act of reasoning; deduce a consequence or consequences from given premises; infer.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she *concludes* of that and this?
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

conclude†, *n.* [< *conclude*, *v.*] A conclusion; an ending.

I shall write this generall leter to you all, hoping it will be a good *conclude* of a general, but a costly & tedious bussines.
Shirley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 406.

concludence†, **concludency**† (kon-klō′dens, -den-si), *n.* [< *concludent* (see *-ence*, *-ency*); = It. *concludenza.*] Inference; logical deduction from premises; logical connection; consequence.

A necessary or infallible *concludency* in these evidences of fact. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 132.

concludent† (kon-klō′dent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *concludente*, It. also *conchiudente*, < L. *concluden(t-)s*, ppr. of *concludere*, conclude: see *conclude*, *v.*] Bringing to a close; decisive.

Arguments . . . highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

concluder (kon-klō′dėr), *n.* One who concludes.

Not forward *concluders* in these times.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 146.

concludible (kon-klō′di-bl), *a.* [< *conclude*, *v.*, + *-ible.*] Capable of being concluded or inferred. *Bentley.*

concluding (kon-klō′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *conclude*, *v.*] Final; ending; terminal; closing: as, the *concluding* sentence of an essay.—**Concluding line.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A small line secured to the middle of the steps of stern-ladders. (*b*) A line leading through the middle of the steps of a Jacob's ladder.

concludingly† (kon-klō′ding-li), *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion . . . be *concludingly* demonstrated or not. *Sir K. Digby.*

conclusa, *n.* Plural of *conclusum.*

conclusible† (kon-klō′zi-bl), *a.* [< L. *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude (see *conclude*, *v.*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being concluded or inferred; determinable.

'Tis . . . certainly *conclusible* . . . that they will voluntarily do this. *Hammond.*

conclusion (kon-klō′zhon), *n.* [< ME. *conclusion*, *-ioun* = D. *conclusie* = G. *conclusion* = Dan. *konklusion*, < OF. *conclusion*, F. *conclusion* = Pr. *conclusio* = Sp. *conclusión* = Pg. *conclusão* = It. *conclusione*, < L. *conclusio(n-)*, < *concludere*, pp. *conclusus*, conclude: see *conclude*, *v.*] **1.** The end, close, or termination; the final part: as, the *conclusion* of a journey.

Our friendships hurry to short and poor *conclusions*, because we have made them a texture of wine and dreams, instead of the tough fibre of the human heart.
Emerson, Friendship.

2. Final result; outcome; upshot.

And, the *conclusion* is, she shall be thine:
In practice let us put it presently.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

3. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority.
Hooker.

4. A proposition concluded or inferred from premises; the proposition toward which an argumentation tends, or which is established by it; also, rarely, the act of inference.

That there is but one world, is a *conclusion* of Faith.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 35.

He granted him both the major and the minor, but denied the *conclusion.* *Addison*, Freeholder.

It is laudable to encourage investigation, but to hold back *conclusion.* *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 337.

5. In *gram.*, that clause of a conditional sentence which states the consequence of the proposition assumed in the condition or protasis; the apodosis.—**6.** In *rhet.*, the last main division of a discourse; that part in which, the discussion being finished, its bearings are deduced or its points are summed up; a peroration, application, or recapitulation.

The *conclusion*, like the introduction, deserves special consideration. . . . In oratory the *conclusion* is called the peroration. *J. De Mille*, Rhetoric, §§ 400, 405.

7. An experiment; a tentative effort for determining anything. [Obsolete except in the phrase *to try conclusions.*]

We practise . . . all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

Her physician tells me
She hath pursued *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

All the evening pricking down some things, and trying some *conclusions* upon my viall, in order to the inventing a better theory of musick than hath yet been abroad.
Pepys, Diary, III. 404.

8. In *law*: (*a*) The effect of an act by which he who did it is bound not to do anything inconsistent therewith; an estoppel. (*b*) The end of a pleading or conveyance. (*c*) A finding or determination.—**Conclusion of fact,** the statement by a judge or referee of his decision as to what are the true facts of the controversy.—**Conclusion of law,** the statement by a judge or referee of the legal rights and obligations of the parties resulting from the conclusions of fact.—**Conclusion to the country,** the conclusion of a pleading by which a party "puts himself upon his country"—that is, appeals to the verdict of a jury. See *country*, 6.—**Fallacy of irrelevant conclusion.** See *fallacy.*—**Foregone conclusion.** (*a*) Something already done or accomplished; an accomplished fact.

Iago. Nay, this was but his dream.
Oth. But this denoted a *foregone conclusion.*
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

(*b*) Something which is certain to be done or to happen: as, it is a *foregone conclusion* that he will be elected.—**In conclusion,** finally; lastly; to conclude; formerly, in short.—**To try conclusions with a person,** to engage with him in a contest for mastery, either physical or mental; struggle for victory over him, as in a discussion, a trial of strength, or a lawsuit. = **Syn.** *Deduction*, *Corollary*, etc. (see *inference*), issue, event, upshot, finale, completion.

conclusional† (kon-klō′zhon-al), *a.* [< *conclusion* + *-al.*] Concluding. *Bp. Hooper.*

conclusive (kon-klō′siv), *a.* [= F. *conclusif* = Pr. *conclusiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *conclusivo*, < LL. **conclusivus* (in adv. *conclusive*), < L. *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude: see *conclude*, *v.*] **1.** Decisive of argument or questioning; dispelling doubt; finally deciding; leading to a conclusion or determination.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not, by any law or reason, *conclusive* to my judgment. *Eikon Basilike.*

There is very strong evidence, although it is not *conclusive*, that in a given gas — say in a vessel full of carbonic acid — the molecules are not all of the same weight.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 208.

The argument from the impossibility of a thing to its non-existence is final and *conclusive*.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 113.

2. Specifically, bringing about or leading to a logical conclusion; conforming to the rules of the syllogism.

Men . . . not knowing the true forms of syllogisms cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

3. In *law*, possessing such weight and force as not to admit of contradiction. — **Conclusive evidence**, in *law*, evidence which precludes further contradiction of the fact in question; evidence which, if not disproved, precludes dispute on the point it is adduced to prove. Thus, a judgment for a debt is said to be conclusive evidence of the indebtedness it establishes, because, having been put in evidence against the debtor, he cannot usually give other evidence merely in denial of the indebtedness, unless he first gives evidence sufficient to avoid the judgment. Such evidence is said to raise a *conclusive presumption* of the fact it is adduced to prove. The phrase *conclusive evidence* is also used, more loosely, of evidence which, though not necessarily conclusive, yet, not having been contradicted, is sufficient as matter of law to oblige a jury to come to the proposed conclusion. = **Syn. 1.** *Eventual*, *Ultimate*, etc. (see *final*), convincing, decisive, unanswerable, irrefutable.

conclusively (kon-klō'siv-li), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; decisively; with final determination: as, the point of law is *conclusively* settled.

As it is universally allowed that a man when drunk sees double, it follows *conclusively* that he sees twice as well as his sober neighbors. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 239.

conclusiveness (kon-klō'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive of argument or doubt; the power of determining opinion or of settling a question.

The *conclusiveness* of the proof. *J. S. Mill*, Logic.

conclusory (kon-klō'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude (see *conclude*, *v.*), + *-ory*.] Conclusive. [Rare.]

conclusum (kon-klō'sum), *n.*; pl. *conclusa* (-sä). [L., prop. neut. of *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, close: see *conclude*, *v.*] In *diplomacy*. See extract.

A *conclusum* is a résumé of the demands presented by a government. It may be discussed; and therein lies its difference from an ultimatum, which must be accepted or rejected as it stands. *Blackwood's Mag.*

concoagulate† (kon-kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *con-* + *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal together; form, or form into, one homogeneous mass. [Rare.]

For some solutions require more, others less, spirit of wine to *concoagulate* adequately with them.
Boyle, Works, I. 442.

concoagulation† (kon-kō-ag-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *concoagulate*: see *-ation*.] A coagulating or coalescing together, as of different substances or bodies into one homogeneous mass; crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.

A *concoagulation* of the corpuscles of a dissolved metal with those of the menstruum. *Boyle*, Works, III. 58.

concoct (kon-kokt'), *v.* [< L. *concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere* (> It. *concuocere*), boil together, digest, prepare, think over, < *com-*, together, + *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To digest.

After a (cold) Peare, either drinke wine to *concoct* it, or send for the Priest to confesse you. *Cotgrave* (s. v. *vin*).

He must not be called till he hath *concocted* and slept his surfeit into a truce and a quiet respite.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 699.

2†. To purify or sublime; refine by removing the gross or extraneous matter.

Than the waters whereof [Nilus] there is none more sweet, . . . and of all others most wholesome. . . . Such it is in being so *concocted* by the Sun.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 78.

3†. To ripen; develop.

The root which still continueth in the earth is still *concocted* by the earth. *Bacon.*

4. To combine and prepare the materials of, as in cookery; hence, to get up, devise, plan, contrive, plot, etc.: as, to *concoct* a dinner or a bowl of punch; to *concoct* a scheme or a conspiracy.

Grouse pie, with hare
In the middle, is fare
Which, duly *concocted* with science and care,
Doctor Kitchener says, is beyond all compare.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 169.

That vaunted statesmanship which *concocts* constitutions never has amounted to anything.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 375.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To mature; ripen.

The longer the juice stayeth in the root and stalk, the better it *concocteth*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 466.

2. To digest.

For cold maketh appetite, but naturall heate *concocteth* or boyleth. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

concocter (kon-kok'tėr), *n.* [< *concoct* + *-er*[1]. Cf. It. *concottore*, a concocter, F. *concocteur*, a digestive medicine.] One who concocts.

This private *concocter* of malcontent.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

concoction (kon-kok'shon), *n.* [= F. *concoction* = Pg. *concocção* = It. *concozione*, < L. *concoctio(n-)*, < *concoquere*, pp. *concoctus*, digest, prepare: see *concoct*.] **1**†. Digestion.

Also, the eating of sundrie sorts of meat require often pottes of drinke, which hinder *concoction*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

Your words of hard *concoction*, [your] rude poetry,
Have much impaired my health; try sense another while.
Shirley, Hyde Park, ii. 4.

Bad meats will scarce breed good nourishment in the healthiest *concoction*. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

2†. The process by which morbid matter was formerly supposed to be separated from the blood or humors, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off; maturation.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3†. A ripening or maturing; maturity.

The constantest notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 838.

All this mellows me for heaven, and so ferments in this world, as I shall need no long *concoction* in the grave, but hasten to the resurrection. *Donne*, Letters, lxxxii.

4. The act of preparing and combining the materials of anything; hence, the devising or planning of anything; the act of contriving or getting up: as, the *concoction* of a medical prescription, or of a scheme or plot.

This was an error in the first *concoction*, and therefore never to be mended in the second or third.
Dryden, Pref. to Œdipus.

5. That which is concocted; specifically, a mixture or compound of various ingredients: as, a *concoction* of whisky, milk, and sugar.

concoctive† (kon-kok'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *concoctivo*; as *concoct* + *-ive*.] **1.** Digestive; having the power of digesting.

Hence the *concoctive* powers, with various art,
Subdue the cruder aliments to chyle.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health.

2. Ripening or tending to ripen or mature.

The fallow ground, laid open to the sun, *concoctive*.
Thomson, Autumn.

concolor (kon-kul'or), *a.* [= F. *concolore* = It. *concolore*, < L. *concolor*, of one color, < *com-*, together, + *color*, color.] **1.** Of one color; wholecolored; not party-colored or variegated in color. — **2.** Of the same color with or as (something else); having the same colors or coloration: specifically, in *entom.*, applied to the wings of a lepidopterous insect when the upper and lower surfaces show the same colors and patterns.

Concolour animals, and such as are confined unto one color. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

Also *concolorous*.

concolorate (kon-kul'or-āt), *a.* [As *concolor* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having the same color: specifically said of the wings when the upper and lower surfaces have the same colors and patterns, as in some *Lepidoptera*.

concolorous (kon-kul'or-us), *a.* [As *concolor* + *-ous*.] Same as *concolor*.

It would seem that, unless specially bred by *concolorous* marriages, blue-eyed belles will be scarce in the Millennium. *Science*, IV. 367.

concomitance, concomitancy (kon-kom'i-tans, -tan-si), *n.* [< F. *concomitance* = Sp. Pg. *concomitancia* = It. *concomitanza*, < ML. *concomitantia*, < LL. *concomitan(t-)s*, concomitant: see *concomitant*.] **1.** The state of being concomitant; a being together or in connection with another.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the coexistence of the body and blood of Christ in the single eucharistic element of bread, so that those who partake of the consecrated host receive him in full. Also *concomitation*.

And therefore the dream of the Church of Rome that he that receives the body receives also the blood, because by *concomitance* the blood is received in the body, is neither true nor pertinent to this question.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

3. In *math.*, a relation between two sets of variables such that, when those of one set are replaced by certain functions of themselves, those of the other set are also replaced by certain determinate functions of themselves. — **Simple concomitance**, in *math.*, such a relation between two sets of variables that, when the first set is replaced by a set of linear functions of that first set, the second set is also replaced by a set of linear functions of that second set, the coefficients of the two sets of linear functions being related together in a definite manner. The principal kinds of simple concomitance are *cogrediency* and *contragredience*.

concomitaneous† (kon-kom-i-tā'nē-us), *a.* [As *concomit-ant* + *-aneous*.] Accompanying.

Concomitaneous with most of other vices.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 56.

★**concomitant** (kon-kom'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *concomitant* = Sp. Pg. It. *concomitante*, < LL. *concomitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *concomitari*, accompany, < L. *com-*, together, + *comitari*, accompany, < *comes* (*comit-*), a companion: see *count*[2].] **I.** *a.* Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending: used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects . . . a *concomitant* pleasure. *Locke.*

As the beauty of the body accompanies the health of it, so certainly is decency *concomitant to* virtue.
Hughes (quoted by Crabb).

Re-distributions of Matter imply *concomitant* re-distributions of Motion. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 17.

II. *n.* **1.** A thing that is conjoined or concurrent with another; an accompaniment; an accessory; an associated thing, quality, or circumstance.

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hardheartedness. *South*, Sermons.

Gaiety may be a *concomitant* of all sorts of virtue.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 7.

Wealth with its usual *concomitants*, elegance and comfort. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 1.

2†. A person who accompanies another; an attendant or a companion.

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir-apparent and only son. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 212.

3. In *math.*, a form invariantively connected with a given form or system of forms. It is a quantic derived from a given system of quantics (of which it is said to be a *concomitant*) in such a way that, the variables of the given system of quantics being linearly transformed, and another quantic being similarly derived from the transformed system of quantics, the first derived quantic is transformed into the second (to a constant factor *près*) either by a similar or by a reciprocal transformation of the variables to that which gave the second system of quantics from the first. — **Mixed concomitant**, in *math.*, a concomitant of two systems of quantics such that, when these two systems are severally linearly transformed, the concomitant is to be transformed similarly as to one set and reciprocally as to the other.

concomitantly (kon-kom'i-tant-li), *adv.* So as to be concomitant; in company or combination; accessorily.

A few curious particulars . . . which *concomitantly* illustrate the history of the arts. *Walpole*, Life of Vertue.

concomitate† (kon-kom'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *concomitatus*, pp. of *concomitari*, accompany: see *concomitant*.] To accompany or attend; be associated or connected with.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy.
Harvey, Consumptions.

concomitation† (kon-kom-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *concomitate*: see *-ation*.] Same as *concomitance*, 2.

My second cause why I was condemned an heretike is that I denied transubstantiation and *concomitation*, two iugling words of the papists, by the which they doe beleeue . . . that Christ's naturall bodie is made of bread, and the Godhead by and by to bee ioyned thereunto.
Taylor, in Foxe's Martyrs, p. 1383.

concord (kong'kôrd), *n.* [< F. *concorde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *concordia*, < L. *concordia*, agreement, union, harmony, < *concor(d-)s*, earlier *concordis*, of the same mind, agreeing, < *com-*, together, + *cor(d-)* = E. *heart*: see *cordial*, *core*[1], and *heart*, and cf. *accord*, *discord*.] **1.** Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; unanimity; harmony; accord; peace.

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial? 2 Cor. vi. 15.

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of *concord* into hell.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Love-quarrels oft in pleasing *concord* end.
Milton, S. A., l. 1008.

2. Agreement between things; mutual fitness; harmony.

If, nature's *concord* broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung.
Milton, P. L., vi. 311.

Far-reaching *concords* of astronomy
Felt in the plants, and in the punctual birds.
Emerson, Musketaquid.

3. In *music:* (*a*) The simultaneous combination of tones that are in tune or in harmony with each other: opposed to *discord.*

The true *concord* of well-tuned sounds.
Shak., Sonnets, viii.

(*b*) Specifically, a simultaneous combination of two or more tones, which has a final and satisfactory effect when taken alone, without preparation or resolution. Concords of two tones (also called *consonances*) are either *perfect* or *imperfect;* perfect concords include primes, fourths, fifths, and octaves, and imperfect include major and minor thirds and major and minor sixths. Concords of more than two tones contain only the above intervals between every pair of their constituent tones; but the triad, consisting of the 2d, 4th, and 7th of the scale when the 2d is in the lowest voice, is ranked as a concord, notwithstanding the dissonance between the 4th and 7th. (See *triad,* and *common chord,* under *chord,* 4.) Concords of two tones are acoustically distinguished from discords by the simplicity of the ratios between the vibration-numbers of the tones: thus, the ratios of the above concords are $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{4}{3}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{5}{3}$, $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{5}{3}$, and $\frac{2}{1}$ respectively. (See *interval* and *consonance.*)

At musicke's sacred sounde my fansies eft begonne
In *concordes,* discordes, notes, and cliffes, in tunes of unisonne. *Gascoigne,* Fruit of Fetters.

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; a treaty. [Archaic.]

The *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king. *Sir J. Davies,* State of Ireland.

He now openly proclaimed that he had no intention of abiding by the *concord* of Salamanca.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

5. In *Eng. law,* an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court, prior to the abolition of that mode of conveyance. It was an acknowledgment from the deforciants that the land in question was the right of the complainant.

6. In *gram.,* agreement of words in construction, as adjectives with nouns in gender, number, and case, or verbs with nouns or pronouns in number and person.—**Book of Concord,** the fundamental symbol of the Lutheran Church, containing the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds, the Augsburg Confession, the Apology for the Augsburg Confession, the Schmalkald Articles, the two catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord. It appeared in 1580.—**Formula or Form of Concord,** one of the symbolical books of the Lutheran Church, drawn up at Torgau in 1577 as a final statement of its doctrines on controverted points, and adopted by many German states.

concord† (kŏn-kôrd′), *v.* [< ME. *concorden,* < OF. *concorder,* F. *concorder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *concordar* = It. *concordare,* < L. *concordare,* be of one mind, agree, < *concor(d-)s,* agreeing: see *concord, n.,* and cf. *accord, record, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To agree; coöperate.

Friends and associates ready to *concord* with them in any desperate measure. *Clarendon,* Life, II. 199.

II. *trans.* To reconcile; bring into harmony.

But vnderstanding that it was *concorded* and concluded, he forthwith retourned to the sayde place of Amphipolis.
Nicolls, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 132.

He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with windmills of union to *concord* Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 102.

concordable† (kŏn-kôr′da-bl), *a.* [< ME. *concordable,* < OF. *concordable* = Sp. *concordable* = Pg. *concordavel,* < LL. *concordabilis,* agreeing, < L. *concordare,* agree: see *concord, v.,* and *-able.*] Capable of according; agreeing; corresponding.

For in cronike of time ago
I fynde a tale *concordable.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., II.

concordably† (kŏn-kôr′da-bli), *adv.* With concord or agreement; accordantly.

That religion which they do both *concordably* teach.
T. Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles.

★ **concordance** (kŏn-kôr′dans), *n.* [< ME. *concordaunce,* < OF. *concordance,* F. *concordance* = Sp. Pg. *concordancia* = It. *concordanza,* < ML. *concordantia,* < L. *concordan(t-)s,* ppr. of *concordare,* agree: see *concordant, concord, v.*] **1.** The state of being concordant; agreement; harmony.

The knowledge concerning the sympathies and *concordances* between the mind and body.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 183.

Contrasts and yet *concordances.* *Carlyle.*

2†. In *gram.,* concord.

After the three *Concordances* learned, . . . let the master read unto hym the Epistles of Cicero.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 2.

3. A classified collection of the different passages of a work, as of the Bible or the plays of Shakspere, with references to the places of their occurrence. A *verbal concordance* consists of an alphabetical list of the principal words used in the work, under each of which references to the passages in which it is found are arranged in order, generally with citation of the essential part of each. A *real concordance* is an alphabetical index of subjects. (Compare *harmony* in a similar sense.)

The Latin *concordances* of St. Hierom's Bible.
Jer. Taylor, Works, III. iii.

A. D. 1378, Thomas de Farnylawe, canon of York cathedral, leaves a Bible and *concordance* to be put in the north aisle of St. Nicholas's, Newcastle.
Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 56, note.

concordancy† (kŏn-kôr′dan-si), *n.* Same as *concordance,* 1.

concordant (kŏn-kôr′dant), *a.* [= F. *concordant* = Sp. Pg. It. *concordante,* < L. *concordan(t-)s,* ppr. of *concordare,* agree: see *concord, v.*] **1.** Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; suitable; harmonious.

Concordant discords. *Mir. for Mags.,* p. 556.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

2. In *music,* consisting of a concord, or having the effect of one. See *concord,* 3, and *consonant, a.,* 1.—**Concordant chord** or **harmony.** Same as *consonant chord* (which see, under *consonant*).

concordantial (kon-kôr-dan′shal), *a.* [= F. *concordantiel,* < ML. *concordantia:* see *concordance* and *-al.*] Relating to or of the nature of a concordance. See *concordance,* 3.

Every imaginable sort of aid and appendix to the original texts, with grammar and *concordantial* lexicons adapted to every want. *New York Independent,* June 30, 1870.

concordantly (kŏn-kôr′dant-li), *adv.* In a concordant manner.

Micha's disciples, who hope to lodge *concordantly* together an idol and an ephod.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, xiii. 7.

concordat (kon-kôr′dat), *n.* [Formerly *concordate* (now as F.); = F. *concordat* = Sp. *concordato* = Pg. *concordata, concordato* = It. *concordato,* < NL. *concordatum,* prop. neut. of L. *concordatus,* pp. of *concordare,* agree: see *concord, v.*] An agreement; a compact; a convention; especially, an agreement between church and state.

A barren, ambiguous, delusive *concordat* had baffled the peremptory demand of Germany for a reformation of the church. *Milman,* Latin Christianity, xiv. 7.

Nor will any universal formula be possible so long as different nations and churches are in different stages of development, even if for the highest form of Church and State such a formal *concordat* be practicable.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 697.

Specifically—(*a*) In *canon law,* a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion, or the like. (*b*) In *civil law,* a composition deed. (*c*) A convention or treaty between the see of Rome and any secular government, with a view to arrange ecclesiastical relations. The most celebrated modern concordat is that concluded in 1801 between Napoleon Bonaparte as first consul and Pius VII., defining the restored privileges of the Roman Catholic Church in France, and regulating in detail the relations between the ecclesiastical and civil powers.—**Concordat of Worms,** the convention between Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V., in 1122, ending the struggle concerning investiture.

concordate† (kon-kôr′dāt), *n.* [< NL. *concordatum:* see *concordat.*] An obsolete form of *concordat.* *Swift.*

concorder† (kŏn-kôr′dėr), *n.* One who makes peace and promotes harmony.

The roiall image of the Prince of Peace,
The blest *concorder* that made warres to cease.
Taylor.

concordial (kŏn-kôr′dial), *a.* [< *concord,* after *cordial.*] Harmonious; characterized by concord; concordant. [Rare.]

A *concordial* mixture. *Irving,* Bracebridge Hall.

concordist (kŏn-kôr′dist), *n.* [< *concord* + *-ist.*] The compiler of a concordance. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

concordity† (kŏn-kôr′di-ti), *n.* [< *concord* + *-ity.*] Concord. *Bailey.*

concordly† (kong′kôrd-li), *adv.* [< **concord,* adj. (< L. *concor(d-)s:* see *concord, n.*), + *-ly*2.] Concordantly.

What they delibert wiselie, let them accomplish *concordlie,* not iarring nor swaruing one from the other.
Foxe, Martyrs, Epistle of Gregorie.

concorporal† (kon-kôr′pō-ral), *a.* [= It. *concorporale* (cf. Sp. *concorpóreo* = Pg. *concorporeo*), < LL. *concorporalis,* < L. *com-,* with, together, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corporal.*] Of the same body or company. *Bailey.*

concorporate (kon-kôr′pō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concorporated,* ppr. *concorporating.* [< L. *concorporatus,* pp. of *concorporare* (> It. *concorporare,* unite in one body), < *com-,* together, + *corporare,* embody: see *corporate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To unite in one substance or body; bring into any close union; incorporate.

To be *concorporated* in the same studies and exercises, in the same affections, employments, and course of life.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 72.

We are all *concorporated,* as it were, and made copartners of the promise in Christ.
Abp. Ussher, Sermons (1621), p. 9.

Concorporating things inconsistent.
Boyle, Works, VI. 28.

2. To assimilate by digestion.

II.† *intrans.* To unite in one mass or body.

To bring the stock and graff to (if I may so speak) *concorporate.* *Boyle,* Works, II. 293.

concorporate (kon-kôr′pō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *concorporatus,* pp.: see the verb.] United in the same body; incorporated. [Archaic.]

Both which, *concorporate,*
Do make the elementary matter of gold.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

But if we are all *concorporate* with one another in Christ, and not only with one another, but with Himself, in that He is in us through His own Flesh, how are we not all clearly one both with each other and with Christ?
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 55.

concorporation† (kon-kôr-pō-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *concorporatio(n-),* < L. *concorporare,* concorporate: see *concorporate, v.*] The union of things in one substance or body. *Dr. H. More.*

concostate (kon-kos′tāt), *a.* [< NL. *concostatus,* < L. *com-,* together, + *costatus,* ribbed: see *costate.*] In *bot.,* having converging ribs: applied to leaves in which the ribs curving from the base converge at the apex.

concourse (kong′kōrs), *n.* [< F. *concours* = Sp. Pg. *concurso* = It. *concorso,* < L. *concursus,* a running together, a throng, < *concurrere,* pp. *concursus,* run together, < *com-,* together, + *currere,* run: see *concur, course*1, *current.*] **1.** A moving, running, or flowing together; a commingling; concurrence; confluence; coincidence.

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Sir M. Hale,* Orig. of Mankind.

By the *concourse* of story, place, and time, Diotrephes was the man St. John chiefly pointed at.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 153.

2. A meeting or coming together of people; an assembly; a throng; a crowd.

Concourse in arms, fierce faces threatening war.
Milton, P. L., xi. 641.

The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart.
Dryden, Æneid.

Amidst the *concourse* were to be seen the noble ladies of Milan in gay fantastic cars, shining in silk brocade, and with sumptuous caparisons for their horses. *Prescott.*

3. An assemblage of things; an agglomeration; a gathering; a cluster.

Under some *concourse* of shades,
Whose branching arms thick intertwined might shield
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.
Milton, P. R., iv. 404.

4†. The place or point of meeting; a point of contact or junction of two or more bodies.

The drop will begin to move toward the *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

Hence—**5.** A place to which throngs resort, as a specially desirable driveway or promenade in a park, or the large open space in a railway station where passengers meet their friends, or through which they throng to and from trains.—**6**†. Concurrence; aid; coöperation.

Providence is wont to afford its *concourse* to such proceedings. *Barrow,* Works, I. i.

7. In *Scots law,* concurrence by a person having legal qualification to grant it. Thus, to every libel in the Court of Justiciary the lord advocate's *concourse* or concurrence is necessary.—**Concourse of actions,** in *Scots law,* the case where, for the same cause, a prosecution which proceeds *ad vindictam publicam* and a prosecution or action *ad civilem effectum* go on concurrently.

concreate (kon′krē-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *concreatus,* pp. adj., < L. *com-,* together, + *creatus,* pp. of *creare,* create: see *create.* Cf. It. *concreare,* Pg. *concrear,* F. *concréer,* concreate.] To create with or at the same time. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A rule *concreated* with man. *Feltham,* Resolves, ii. 3.

If God did *concreate* grace with Adam, that grace was nevertheless grace. *Jer. Taylor,* Repentance, vi. § 4.

concreate (kon′krē-āt), *a.* [= Pg. *concreado* = It. *concreato,* < LL. *concreatus,* pp. adj.: see the verb.] Created at the same time. [Rare.]

All the faculties supposed *concreate* with human consciousness. Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.,* VI. 503.

concredit† (kŏn-kred′it), *v. t.* [< L. *concreditus,* pp. of *concredere,* intrust, consign, commit, < *com-,* together, + *credere,* intrust: see *credit,* and cf. *accredit.*] To intrust; commit in trust; accredit.

There it was that he spake the parable of the king, who *concredited* divers talents to his servants, and having at his return exacted an account, rewarded them who had improved their bank. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 288.

When gentlemen of qualitie have been sent beyond the seas, resigned and *concredited* to the conduct of such as they call Governours. *Evelyn,* To Mr. Edward Thurland.

concremation† (kon-krē-mā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *concrematio(n-)*, < L. *concremare*, pp. *concrematus*, burn up, < *com-*, together, + *cremare*, burn: see *cremate*.] The act of burning up; burning or cremation, as of dead bodies.

When some one died drowned, or in any other way which excluded *concremation* and required burial, they made a likeness of him and put it on the altar of idols, together with a large offering of wine and bread.
Quoted by *H. Spencer*.

concrement (kon′krē-mẹnt), *n.* [< LL. *concrementum*, < L. *concrescere*, grow together: see *concrescence*, and cf. *increment*.] A growing together; concretion; a concreted mass. [Rare.]

The *concrement* of a pebble or flint.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

The stony *concrements* which are found, about the size of a pea, in the apices of the lungs of old people.
Dolley, Bacteria Investigation, p. 172.

concresce (kọn-kres′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concresced*, ppr. *concrescing*. [< L. *concrescere*, grow together, < *com-*, together, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*, and cf. *accresce*, *accrease*, *increase*, etc. Cf. *concrete*.] To grow together.

The *concresced* lips of an elongated blastopore.
J. A. Ryder.

★**concrescence** (kọn-kres′ẹns), *n.* [= Sp. *concrecencia*, < L. *concrescentia*, < *concrescere*, grow together: see *concresce*.] **1.** Growth or increase; increment.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor . . . inchoate, . . . how any other substance should thence take *concrescence* it hath not been taught.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. i. 10.

2. A growing together, in general; a coming together in process of growth or development, to unite or form one part: in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, used of parts originally separate.

The *concrescence* of the folds of the mantle to form a definitely-closed shell-sac.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 671.

3. In *biol.*, the growing together or coalescence of two or several individual cells or other organisms; conjugation; a kind of copulation in which two or more organisms become one. See *conjugation*, 4.

The act of reproduction commences as a rule with the complete or partial fusion of two individuals. . . . This *concrescence* gives the stimulus to changes in the appropriate parts. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 88.

4. In *bot.*, the union of cell-walls, as those of mycelial hyphæ, by means of a cementing substance formed in process of growth, so that they are inseparably grown together. Also called *cementation*.

concrescible (kọn-kres′i-bl), *a.* [< F. *concrescible* = Sp. *concrecible* = Pg. *concrescivel* = It. *concrescibile*, < NL. as if **concrescibilis*, < L. *concrescere*, grow together: see *concresce*, *concrete*.] **1.** Capable of concrescing or growing together.—**2.** Capable of becoming concrete, or of solidifying.

They formed a genuine, fixed, *concrescible* oil.
Fourcroy (trans.).

concrescive (kọn-kres′iv), *a.* [< *concresce* + ★*-ive*.] Growing together; uniting. [Rare.]

concrete (kon′krēt or kọn-krēt′), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konkreet* = G. *concret* = Dan. Sw. *konkret* = F. Pr. *concret* = Sp. Pg. It. *concreto*, < L. *concretus*, grown together, hardened, condensed, solid (neut. *concretum*, firm or solid matter), pp. of *concrescere*, grow together, harden, condense, stiffen: see *concresce*, and cf. *discrete*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Formed by coalescence of separate particles or constituents; forming a mass; united in a coagulated, condensed, or solid state.

The first *concrete* state or consistent surface of the chaos must be of the same figure as the last liquid state.
Bp. Burnet.

2. In *logic*, considered as invested with the accidents of matter; particular; individual: opposed to *abstract*.

There is also this difference between *concrete* and abstract names, that those were invented before propositions, but these after; for these could have no being till there were propositions from whose copula they proceed.
Hobbes, Works, I. iii. § 4.

Bunyan is almost the only writer who ever gave to the abstract the interest of the *concrete*.
Macaulay, Pilgrim's Progress.

A *concrete* notion is the notion of a body as it exists in nature invested with all its qualities.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philos., p. 105.

3. In *music*, melodically unbroken; without skips or distinct steps in passing from one pitch to another.—**4.** Consisting of concrete: as, a *concrete* pavement.—**Concrete abstraction.** See *abstraction*.—**Concrete noun**, the name of something having a concrete existence: opposed to an *abstract noun*, which is the name of an attribute.—**Concrete number.** See *abstract*, *a.*, 1.

II. *n.* **1.** A mass formed by concretion or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

They pretend to be able by the fire to divide all *concretes*, minerals and others, into distinct substances.
Boyle, Works, I. 544.

2. In *gram.* and *logic*, a concrete noun; a particular, individual term; especially, a class-name or proper name.

Vitality and Sensibility, Life and Consciousness, are abstractions having real *concretes*. They are compendious expressions of functional processes conceived in their totality, and not at any single stage.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

3. An artificial stone composed of sand, broken stone, and cement. These materials, mixed in various proportions, with the addition of water, form a plastic compound that can be cast in temporary wooden molds in the form of piers, arches, culverts, bridges, sewers, retaining-walls, footings, and foundations. It can also be spread on a road-bed to form a foundation for brick, stone, or asphalt pavements. Concrete is now usually reinforced and strengthened by bedding bars, rods, and nets of steel in the wet concrete to add a steel skeleton to the concrete structure. Such concrete is called *reinforced concrete*.

4. Sugar which has been reduced to a solid mass by evaporation in a concretor.

★**concrete** (kọn-krēt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concreted*, ppr. *concreting*. [= F. *concréter*, coagulate, = Sp. *concretar* = It. *concretare*, concrete, < L. *concretus*, pp. of *concrescere*, grow together: see *concresce* and *concrete*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To unite or coalesce into a mass or solid body; form concretions; coagulate; congeal; clot.

The particles of tinging substances and salts dissolved in water do not of their own accord *concrete* and fall to the bottom. *Newton*, in Boyle's Works, I. 114.

The blood of some who died in the plague could not be made to *concrete*. *Arbuthnot*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To form into a mass, as separate particles, by cohesion or coalescence.

There are in our inferior world divers bodies that are *concreted* out of others. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

2. To combine so as to form a concrete notion.

How . . . could there be such a science as optics were we necessitated to contemplate colour *concreted* with figure, two attributes which the eye can never view but associated? *Harris*, Hermes, iii. 4.

concretely (kon′krēt-li or kọn-krēt′li), *adv.* In a concrete form or manner; not abstractly.

The properties of bodies . . . taken *concretely* together with their subjects. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 67.

Without studying Homer and Dante and Molière and the rest, one can get but a very meagre notion of human history as *concretely* revealed in the thoughts of past generations. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 137.

concreteness (kon′krēt-nes or kọn-krēt′nes), *n.* The quality or state of being concrete, in any sense.

The individuality of a concept is thus not to be confounded with the sensible *concreteness* of an intuition either distinct or indistinct.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 77.

concrete-press (kon′krēt-pres), *n.* A machine for pressing concrete into the form of blocks for use in building or paving.

concretianism (kọn-krē′shan-izm), *n.* [< **concretian*, erroneous form of *concretion*, in lit. sense of 'a growing together,' + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the soul is generated at the same time as the body and develops along with it. [Rare.]

★**concretion** (kọn-krē′shọn), *n.* [= F. *concrétion* = Pr. *concrecio* = Sp. *concreción* = Pg. *concreção* = It. *concrezione*, < L. *concretio(n-)*, < *concrescere*, pp. *concretus*, grow together: see *concresce*.] **1.** The act of growing together or becoming united in one mass; concrescence; coalescence.—**2.** A mass of solid matter formed by a growing together, or by congelation, condensation, coagulation, conglomeration, or induration; a clot; a lump; a nodule: as, "*concretions* of slime," *Bacon*.

These greedy flames shall have devoured whatever was combustible, and converted into a smoak and vapour all grosser *concretions*.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 178.

Calcareous Concretions from Clay-beds.

Specifically—3. In *geol.*, an aggregation of mineral matter, usually calcareous or silicious, in concentric layers, so arranged as to give rise to a form approaching the spherical, but often much flattened. The deposition generally begins upon some nucleus, such as a grain of sand, a leaf, a shell, or even a small fossil fish. Concretions are common in sandstones, shales, and clays.

4. In *logic*: (*a*) The state of being concrete; concreteness. (*b*) The act of determination, or of rendering a concept more concrete or determinate by adding to the marks it contains.

The mind surmounts all power of *concretion*, and can place in the simplest manner every attribute by itself.
Harris, Hermes, iii. 1.

Gouty concretions, nodules of sodium urate formed in the tissues of gouty persons.—**Morbid concretions**, in the animal economy, hard substances which occasionally make their appearance in different parts of the body, as pineal concretions, salivary concretions, hepatic concretions, etc.

concretional (kọn-krē′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *concretion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to concretion; formed by concretion; concretionary.

concretionary (kọn-krē′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *concrétionnaire*; as *concretion* + *-ary*.] **1.** Characterized by concretion; formed by concretion; concretional.

In some Phallusiæ the alimentary canal is coated by a very peculiar tissue, consisting of innumerable spherical sacs containing a yellow *concretionary* matter.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 518.

The tubular layer rises up through the pigmentary layer of the crab's shell in little papillary elevations, which seem to be *concretionary* nodules.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 613.

Specifically—**2.** In *geol.*, consisting of mineral matter which has been collected (either from the surrounding rock or from without) around some center, so as to form a more or less regularly shaped mass. Carbonate of lime deposited from hot springs often displays the concretionary structure in a high degree. In a single concretion all the parts are subordinate to one center; in a concretionary rock the whole mass is made up of more or less distinctly formed concretions.



Concretionary Structure.

concretism (kon′krē-tizm or kọn-krē′tizm), *n.* [< *concrete* + *-ism*.] The habit or practice of regarding as concrete or real what is abstract or ideal.

It is a surprising instance of this tendency to *concretism*, that, among people so civilized as the Buddhists, the most obviously moral beast-fables have become literal incidents of sacred history. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 374.

concretive (kọn-krē′tiv), *a.* [= F. *concrétif* = Pr. *concretiu*; as *concrete* + *-ive*.] Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles: as, "*concretive* juices," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

concretively (kọn-krē′tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a concretive manner.—**2**†. Concretely; not abstractly.

It is urged that although baptism take away the guilt as *concretively* redounding to the person, yet the simple abstracted guilt as to the nature remains.
Jer. Taylor, Polem. Discourses, p. 907.

concretor (kọn-krē′tọr), *n.* [< NL. **concretor*, < L. *concretus*, pp. of *concrescere*, harden, condense. See *concrete*.] In *sugar-manuf.*, a machine in which syrup is reduced to a solid mass by evaporation.

concreture† (kọn-krē′tụr), *n.* [< L. as if **concretura*, < *concrescere*, pp. *concretus*, grow together: see *concresce*, *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation. *Johnson*.

concrew† (kon-krō′), *v. i.* [For **concrue* (cf. *accrue*, formerly also *accrew*), ult. < L. *concrescere*, grow together: see *concresce*.] To grow together.

And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet
To be embaulm'd, and sweat out dainty dew,
He let to grow and griesly to *concrew*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 40.

concrimination (kon-krim-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *con-*, together, + *crimination*. Cf. L. *concriminatus*, pp. of *concriminari*, complain, < *com-* (intensive) + *criminari*, complain of, accuse: see *criminate*.] A joint accusation. *Maunder*.

concubaria† (kon-kū-bā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *concumbere*, lie together: see *concubine*.] A fold, pen, or place where cattle lie. *Cowell*.

concubinacy† (kọn-kū′bi-nā-si), *n.* [< *concubine* + *-acy*.] The practice of concubinage.

Their country was very infamous for *concubinacy*, adultery, and incest. *Strype*, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

concubinage (kŏn-kū′bi-nāj), *n.* [< F. *concubinage*, < *concubine*, concubine, + *-age*.] **1.** The act or practice of cohabiting without a legal marriage. In law it is a valid ground of objection against the granting of dower to a woman who has been a concubine, but is suing for dower as wife.

The bad tendency of Mr. Pope's "Eloisa to Abelard" is remarked by Sir John Hawkins . . . as depreciating matrimony and justifying *concubinage*. *Bp. Horne*, Essays.

2. The state of being a concubine.—**3.** In *Rom. law* [*concubinatus*], a permanent cohabitation, recognized by the law, between persons to whose marriage there were no legal obstacles. It was distinguished from marriage proper (*matrimonium*) by the absence of "marital affection"—that is, the intention of founding a family. As no forms were prescribed in the later times either for legal marriage or concubinage, the question whether the parties intended to enter into the former or into the latter relation was often one of fact to be determined from the surrounding circumstances, and especially with reference to a greater or less difference of rank between them. **4.** A natural marriage, as contradistinguished from a civil marriage. *Bouvier.*

concubinal (kŏn-kū′bi-nal), *a.* [< LL. *concubinalis*, < L. *concubina*, concubine: see *concubine*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of concubinage.

concubinarian (kŏn-kū-bi-nā′ri-an), *a.* [< ML. *concubinarius* (see *concubinary*) + *-an*.] Connected with concubinage; living in concubinage.

The married and *concubinarian*, as well as looser clergy. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 1.

concubinary (kŏn-kū′bi-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *concubinaire*, n., = Sp. Pg. It. *concubinario*, n., < ML. *concubinarius*, < L. *concubina*, concubine: see *concubine*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to concubinage; living in concubinage. *Bp. Hall.*

These *concubinary* priests. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1074.

II. *n.* One who indulges in concubinage. [Rare.]

The Holy Ghost will not descend upon the simoniacal, unchaste *concubinaries*, schismatics, and scandalous priests. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 647.

concubinate† (kŏn-kū′bi-nāt), *n.* [< L. *concubinatus*, n., < *concubina*, concubine: see *concubine*.] Concubinage.

Such marriages were esteemed illegitimate and no better than a mere *concubinate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

concubine (kong′kū-bīn), *n.* [< ME. *concubine*, < OF. *concubin*, m., *concubine*, f., F. *concubin*, m., *concubine*, f., = Sp. Pg. *concubina*, f., = It. *concubino*, m., *concubina*, f., < L. *concubinus*, m., *concubina*, f., a concubine, < *concumbere* (*concub-*), lie together, lie with, < *com-*, together, + *-cumbere* (only in comp.), nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down, recline, bend: see *cubit*.] **1.** A paramour, male or female.

The lady Anne did falsely and traitorously procure divers of the king's daily and familiar servants to be her adulterers and *concubines*. *Indictment of Anne Boleyn.*

2. A wife of inferior condition; one whose relation is in some respects that of a lawful wife, but who has not been united to the husband by the usual ceremonies: as, Hagar and Keturah, the *concubines* of Abraham. Such concubines were allowed by the Greek and Roman laws, and for many centuries they were more or less tolerated by the church, for both priests and laymen. The concubine of a priest was sometimes called a priestess. See *concubinage*, 3.

And he [Solomon] had seven hundred wives, princesses, and three hundred *concubines*. 1 Ki. xi. 3.

3. A woman who cohabits with a man without being married to him; a kept mistress.

I know I am too mean to be your queen,
And yet too good to be your *concubine*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Indeed, a husband would be justly derided who should bear from a wife of exalted rank and spotless virtue half the insolence which the King of England bore from *concubines* who owed everything to his bounty.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

concula (kong′kū-lą), *n.*; pl. *conculæ* (-lē). An ancient Roman measure of capacity, probably about two thirds of a teaspoonful.

conculcate† (kŏn-kul′kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *conculcatus*, pp. of *conculcare*, tread under foot, < *com-*, together, + *calcare*, tread, < *calx* (*calc-*), heel: see *calx*[2]. Cf. *inculcate*.] To tread upon; trample down.

Conculcating and trampling under foot whatsoever is named of God. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 153.

conculcation† (kon-kul-kā′shŏn), *n.* [= Sp. *conculcación* (obs.) = It. *conculcazione*, < L. *conculcatio(n-)*, < *conculcare*, tread under foot: see *conculcate*.] A trampling under foot; hence, the state of being oppressed.

The *conculcation* of the outer court of the temple by the Gentiles. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, II. xii. § 1.

The state of the Jews was in that depression, in that *conculcation*, in that consternation, in that extermination in the captivity of Babylon, as that God presents it to the prophet in that vision, in the field of dry bones.
Donne, Sermons, xvii.

concumbency† (kŏn-kum′ben-si), *n.* [< L. *concumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *concumbere*, lie together: see *concubine*.] The act of lying together.

When Jacob married Rachel and lay with Leah, that *concumbency* made no marriage between them.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 509.

concupiscence (kŏn-kū′pi-sens), *n.* [< ME. *concupiscence*, < F. *concupiscence* = Sp. Pg. *concupiscencia* = It. *concupiscenza*, *concupiscenzia*, < LL. *concupiscentia*, an eager desire, < L. *concupiscen(t-)s*, ppr., desiring eagerly: see *concupiscent*.] **1.** Improper or illicit desire; sensual appetite; especially, lustful desire or feeling; sensuality; lust.

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin. *Hooker.*

Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of *concupiscence*. Rom. vii. 8.

Which lust or evil *concupiscence* he at last defines to be an insatiable intemperance of the appetite, never filled with a desire, never ceasing in the prosecution of evil.
Hammond, Works, IV. 689.

2. Strong desire in general; appetite.

concupiscent (kŏn-kū′pi-sent), *a.* [= F. *concupiscent* = Sp. Pg. It. *concupiscente*, < L. *concupiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *concupiscere*, desire eagerly, inceptive of (LL.) *concupere*, desire eagerly, < *com-*, together, + *cupere*, desire: see *Cupid*.] Characterized by illicit desire or appetite; sensual; libidinous; lustful.

The *concupiscent* clown is overdone.
Lamb, To Coleridge.

concupiscential† (kŏn-kū-pi-sen′shal), *a.* [< LL. *concupiscentialis*, < *concupiscentia*, concupiscence: see *concupiscence*.] Relating to concupiscence. *Johnson.*

concupiscentious† (kŏn-kū-pi-sen′shus), *a.* [< *concupiscence* (LL. *concupiscentia*) + *-ous*.] Concupiscent.

In the mean time the *concupiscentious* malefactors make 'em ready, and take London napping.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 3.

concupiscible (kŏn-kū′pi-si-bl), *a.* [= F. *concupiscible* = Sp. *concupiscible* = Pg. *concupiscivel* = It. *concupiscibile*, *concupiscevole*, having sensual desire, < LL. *concupiscibilis*, worthy to be longed for, < L. *concupiscere*, long for: see *concupiscent*.] **1.** Characterized by concupiscence; concupiscent.

The appetitive and *concupiscible* soul.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 694.

His *concupiscible* intemperate lust.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

2†. Characterized by desire or longing; appetitive.

Both the appetites, the irascible and the *concupiscible*, fear of evil and desire of benefit, were the sufficient endearments of contracts, of societies, and republics.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

concupiscibleness (kŏn-kū′pi-si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being concupiscible; concupiscence. [Rare.]

concupy† (kon′kū-pi), *n.* A contraction of *concupiscence*.

He'll tickle it for his *concupy*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

★**concur** (kŏn-kėr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concurred*, ppr. *concurring*. [= F. *concourir* = Pr. *concurrer* = Sp. *concurrir* = Pg. *concorrer* = It. *concorrere*, concur, compete (cf. D. *konkurreren* = G. *concurriren* = Dan. *konkurrere*, compete), < L. *concurrere*, run together, join, meet, < *com-*, together, + *currere*, run: see *current*, and cf. *incur*, *occur*, *recur*. Cf. *concourse*.] **1**†. To run together; meet in a point in space.

Is it not now utterly incredible that our two vessels, placed there antipodes to each other, should ever happen to *concur*? *Bentley*, Sermons, vii.

Anon they fierce encountring both *concur'd*,
With griesly looks and faces like their fates.
J. Hughes, Arthur, sig. E, 3 b.

2. To come together or be accordant, as in character, action, or opinion; agree; coincide: followed by *with* before the person or thing and *in* before the object of concurrence.

O, ho! do you come near me now? no worse man than Sir Toby to look to me? This *concurs* directly *with* the letter: she sends him on purpose, that I may appear stubborn to him. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

There was never anything so like another as *in* all points to *concur*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

I heartily *concur in* the wish.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

3. To unite; combine; be associated: as, many causes *concurred* in bringing about his fall.

In whom all these qualities do *concur*.
Whitgift, Defence, p. 253.

Testimony is the argument; and if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Jeremy Collier*, The Spleen.

4. *Eccles.*, to fall on two consecutive days, as two feasts. See *concurrence*, 4.—**5**†. To assent: with *to*.

As my will
Concurr'd not *to* my being, it were but right
And equal to reduce me to my dust.
Milton, P. L., x. 747.

concurbit†, *n.* A variant of *cucurbit*. *Chaucer.*

concurrence (kŏn-kur′ens), *n.* [= F. *concurrence* = Sp. *concurrencia* = Pg. *concurrencia* = It. *concorrenza*, concurrence, competition (cf. D. *konkurrentie* = G. *concurrenz* = Dan. *konkurrence*, competition), < ML. *concurrentia*, < L. *concurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *concurrere*, concur: see *concur*, *concurrent*.] **1.** The act of running or coming together; meeting; conjunction; combination of causes, circumstances, events, etc.; coincidence; union.

And now it is easy to be observed, what a wonderful *Concurrence* of Fortunes, in behalf of the Duke of Lancaster, and against King Richard, happened together.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 152.

When God raises up a Nation to be a Scourge to other Nations, he inspires them with a new spirit and courage, . . . and by a *concurrence* of some happy circumstances gives them strange success beyond all their hopes and expectations. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us.
Locke.

2. Joint approval or action; accordance in opinion or operation; acquiescence; contributory aid or influence.

Tarquin the Proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people.
Swift, Contests of Nobles and Commons.

We are to trust firmly in the Deity, but so as not to forget that he commonly works by second causes, and admits of our endeavours with his *concurrence*.
Dryden, Ded. of the Duke of Guise.

In the election of her [Poland's] kings, the *concurrence* or acquiescence of every individual of the nobles and gentry present, in an assembly numbering usually from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand, was required to make a choice. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 71.

3. A meeting or equivalency, as of claims or power: a term implying a point of equality between different persons or bodies: as, a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts.—**4.** *Eccles.*, immediate succession of two feasts or holy days, so that the second vespers of the first and the first vespers of the second coincide in time, and cannot both be observed. The difficulty is avoided either by translating, that is, transferring the less important feast to the first unoccupied day, or by saying the vespers of the greater feast with or without a commemoration of the lesser. See *occurrence*.—**Concurrence of actions**, in *Rom. law*, the vesting of several causes of action in one person. It is either *objective*, when one plaintiff has several actions against the same defendant, or *subjective*, when an action may be brought by several plaintiffs against one defendant, or by one plaintiff against several defendants, or by several plaintiffs against several defendants. = **Syn. 2.** *Consent*, *Acquiescence*, etc. ★See *assent*.

concurrency (kŏn-kur′en-si), *n.* A less common variant of *concurrence*.

concurrent (kŏn-kur′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *concurrent*, n., = Sp. *concurrente* = Pg. It. *concorrente*, < L. *concurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *concurrere*, run together, concur: see *concur*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Meeting in a point; passing through a common point.—**2.** Concurring, or acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with; coincident.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

The *concurrent* testimony of all antiquity, and of modern times, sufficiently confutes him. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The sense of the unknown concerning the origin of things is necessarily a *concurrent* cause of the fear which they inspire. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 23.

3. Conjoined; joint; concomitant; coördinate; combined.

By the *concurrent* consent of both houses of parliament, the libellous petitions against him . . . were cancelled.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 75.

What sort of *concurrent* powers were these, which could not exist together? *D. Webster*, Supreme Court, Feb., 1824.

Concurrent consideration, covenant. See the nouns.—**Concurrent jurisdiction**, in *law*, coördinate jurisdiction; jurisdiction possessed equally by two courts, and, if exercised by one, not usually assumed by the other.—**Concurrent resolution**, in the parliamentary law of Congress, a resolution adopted by both House and Senate, which, unlike a joint resolution, does not require the signature of the President.—**Concurrent stress and strain**, in *mech.*, a homogeneous stress, such that the normal component of the mutual force between the parts of the body on the two sides of any plane whatever through it is proportional to the augmentation of distance between

the same plane and another parallel to it and initially at unit of distance, due to the strain experienced by the same body. *Sir Wm. Thomson* (1856).

II. *n.* **1.** One who concurs; one agreeing with or like another in opinion, action, occupation, etc.

So noble and so disinterested doth divine love make ours, that there is nothing besides the object of that love that we love more than our *concurrents* in it, perchance out of a gratitude to their assisting us to pay a debt (of love and praise) for which, alas! we find our single selves but too insolvent. *Boyle*, Works, I. 277.

2. In *Scots law*, specifically, one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness or assistant.—**3.** That which concurs; a joint or contributory thing.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, . . . time, industry, and faculties. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

4†. A rival claimant or opponent; a competitor.

St. Michael's Mount looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no *concurrent*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

Tibni, the new competitor of Omri, . . . died leaving no other successor than his *concurrent*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. xix. § 5.

All the early printers, like the rivals of Finiguerra at home, and his unknown *concurrents* in Germany, were proceeding with the same art [engraving]. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 239.

5. The day, or in the case of leap-year the two days, required to be added to fifty-two weeks to make the civil year correspond with the solar: so called because they *concur* with the solar cycle, whose course they follow.

concurrently (kọn-kur′ẹnt-li), *adv.* In a concurrent manner; so as to be concurrent; in union, combination, or unity; unitedly.

The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, . . . *concurrently* making one entire Divinity. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 619.

He attributed the ill-feeling, which no doubt existed, *concurrently* with a certain amount of lax discipline in the sepoy army, to several causes. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 122.

concurrentness (kọn-kur′ẹnt-nes), *n.* The state of being concurrent; concurrence. *Scott.*

concursion† (kọn-kėr′shọn), *n.* [< L. *concursio(n-)*, a running together, concurrence, concourse, < *concurrere*, run together: see *concur*, *concourse*.] Concurrence.

Their [atoms'] omnifarious *concursions* and combinations and coalitions. *Bentley*, Sermons, vi.

concurso (kon-kėr′sō), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *concurso*, < L. *concursus*, a running together, LL. an equal claim: see *concourse*.] In *civil law*, the litigation, or opportunity of litigation, between various creditors, each claiming, it may be adversely to one another, to share in a fund or an estate, the object being to assemble in one accounting all the claimants on the fund. It is usual in cases of insolvency and injunction against a debtor's further transactions.

concuss (kọn-kus′), *v. t.* [= It. *concussare*, < L. *concussus*, pp. of *concutere*, shake together, shake violently, agitate, terrify, esp. terrify by threats in order to extort money, < *com-*, together, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*[1], *cass*[1], *cash*[1], and cf. *discuss*, *percuss*.] **1.** To shake or agitate. [Rare.]

Concussed with uncertainty. *Daniel*, To Sir Thos. Egerton.

2. To force by threats to do something, especially to surrender or dispose of something of value; intimidate into a course of action; coerce: as, he was *concussed* into signing the document. [Rare.]

concussant (kọn-kus′ant), *a.* [< *concuss* + *-ant*; = It. *concussante*.] Of or resembling concussion or its effects; produced by concussion. [Rare.]

A loud *concussant* jar. *C. De Kay*, Vision of Nimrod, iv.

concussation† (kon-ku-sā′shọn), *n.* [Irreg. for *concussion*.] A violent shock or agitation.

Vehement *concussations*. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 58.

concussion (kọn-kush′ọn), *n.* [= F. *concussion* = Sp. *concusión* = Pg. *concussão* = It. *concussione*, < L. *concussio(n-)*, a violent shock, extortion of money by threats, < *concutere*, pp. *concussus*, shake, shock: see *concuss*.] **1.** The act of shaking or agitating, particularly by the stroke or impact of another body.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities hath dissipated pestilent air, which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. The state of being shaken; the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly and violently into collision; shock; agitation.

A *concussion* of the whole globe. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

3. In *surg.*, injury sustained by the brain or other viscera, as from a fall, a blow, etc.

This element of *concussion* (i. e., the results of shake independent of lesion) enters into almost every case of injury to the head. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 141.

4. In *civil law*, the act of extorting money or something of value by violence or threats of violence; extortion.

Then *concussion*, rapine, pilleries,
Their catalogue of accusation fill. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv. 75.

Curvature of concussion. See *curvature*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Collision*, etc. See *shock*.

concussionary† (kọn-kush′ọn-ā-ri), *n.* [= F. *concussionnaire* = Sp. *concusionario* = Pg. It. *concussionario*; as *concussion* + *-ary*[1].] One guilty of the offense of concussion; an extortioner.

Publicke *concussionary* or extortioner. *Time's Storehouse*, p. 931.

concussion-fuse (kọn-kush′ọn-fūz), *n.* A fuse which is ignited and explodes a shell by the concussion of the shell in striking.

concussive (kọn-kus′iv), *a.* [= It. *concussivo*, < L. as if **concussivus*, < *concussus*, pp. of *concutere*, shake: see *concuss*.] Having the power or quality of shaking by sudden or violent stroke or impulse; agitating; shocking. *Johnson.*

concutient (kọn-kū′shi-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *concutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *concutere*, strike together: see *concuss*.] Coming suddenly into collision; meeting with violence; colliding.

Meet in combat like two *concutient* cannon-balls. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xl.

concyclic (kon-sik′lik), *a.* [< *con-* + *cyclic*.] In *geom.*, lying on the circumference of one circle; also, giving circular sections when cut by the same systems of parallel planes: applied to two quadric surfaces which have this relation.

condt†, *v. t.* See *con*[3].

condecence† (kon′dē-sens), *n.* [Written erroneously *condescence*, and appar. regarded as a contr. of *condescendence*; < OF. *condecence*, *condescence*, *condessence*, < ML. *condecentia*, decency, propriety, excellence, nobility, < *condecen(t-)s* (> It. Sp. Pg. *condecente* = OF. *condecent*), decent, excellent, ppr. of the impers. verb, L. *condecet*, it becomes, it is becoming, meet, seemly, < *com-* + *decet*, it becomes: see *decent*.] Nobility; excellence. [In the extract taken apparently as a contraction of *condescendence*.]

See the *condescence* of this great king. *T. Puller*, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 440.

con delicatezza (It. pron. kon dā-lē-kä-tet′sä). [It., with softness: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *delicatezza*, softness: see *com-* and *delicatesse*.] In *music*, with delicacy.

con delirio (It. pron. kon dā-lē′rē-ō). [It., with frenzy: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *delirio*, < L. *delirium*, frenzy: see *com-* and *delirium*.] In *music*, with frenzy; deliriously.

condemn (kọn-dem′), *v. t.* [= F. *condamner* = Pr. *condampnar* = Sp. *condenar* = Pg. *condemnar* = It. *condannare*, *condennare* = D. *kondemneren* = Dan. *kondemnere*, < L. *condemnare*, sentence, condemn, blame, < *com-* (intensive) + *damnare*, harm, condemn, damn: see *damn*.] **1.** To pronounce judgment against; express or feel strong disapprobation of; hold to be positively wrong, reprehensible, intolerable, etc.: used either of persons or things, with *as*, *for*, or *on account of* before an expressed ground of condemnation: as, to *condemn* a person *for* bad conduct, or *as* (sometimes colloquially *for*) a blackguard; to *condemn* an action *for* or *on account of* its injurious tendency.

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it? *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

As for their new way of mingling mirth with serious plot, I do not, with Lisideius, *condemn* the thing, though I cannot approve their manner of doing it. *Dryden*, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

The Commons would not expressly approve the war; but neither did they as yet expressly *condemn* it. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

2. To serve for the condemnation of; afford occasion for condemning: as, his very looks *condemn* him.

If I justify myself, mine own mouth shall *condemn* me. Job ix. 20.

3†. To convict: with *of*.

With such incomparable honour, and constant resolution, so farre beyond beleefe, they haue attempted and indured in their discoueries and plantations, as may well *condemne* vs *of* too much imbecillitie, sloth, and negligence. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 203.

4. To pronounce to be guilty, as opposed to *acquit* or *absolve*; more specifically, to sentence to punishment; utter sentence against judicially; doom: the penalty, when expressed, being in the infinitive, or a noun or noun-phrase preceded by *to*: as, to *condemn* a person *to* pay a fine, or *to* imprisonment.

The Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief priests, and unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him *to* death. Mat. xx. 18.

He that believeth on him is not *condemned*. John iii. 18.

At such Houre schal he dispoyle the World, and lede his chosene to Blisse; and the othere schalle he *condempne* to perpetuelle Peynes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 114.

The last Week Judge Rives *condemn'd* four in your Country at Maidstone Assizes. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 68.

He seemed like some dead king, *condemned* in hell
For his one sin among such men to dwell.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 350.

[Formerly the expression to *condemn in* a fine was used.

And the king of Egypt . . . *condemned* the land *in* an hundred talents of silver. 2 Chron. xxxvi. 3.]

5. To demonstrate the guilt of, by comparison and contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall *condemn* the ungodly which are living. Wisdom iv. 16.

6. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service: as, the ship was *condemned* as unseaworthy; the provisions were *condemned* by the commissary.—**7.** To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; specifically, to declare (a vessel) a lawful prize: as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned*.—**8.** To pronounce, by judicial authority, subject to use for a public purpose. See *condemnation*, 1 (*e*).=**Syn. 1.** To censure, blame, reprove, reproach, reprobate.

condemnable (kọn-dem′na-bl), *a.* [= F. *condamnable* = Sp. *condenable* = Pg. *condemnavel* = It. *condannabile*, < LL. *condemnabilis*, < L. *condemnare*, condemn: see *condemn*.] Worthy of being condemned; blamable; culpable.

Condemnable superstition. *Sir T. Browne.*

And there is no reason why it should be allowable to eat broth for instance in a consumption, and be *condemnable* to feed upon it to maintain health. *Boyle*, Works, § 6, Ref. 3.

condemnation (kon-dem-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *condamnation* = Pr. *condemnacion*, *condempnation* = Sp. *condenación* = Pg. *condemnação* = It. *condannagione*, *condannazione*, *condennazione*, < LL. *condemnatio(n-)*, < L. *condemnare*, pp. *condemnatus*, condemn: see *condemn*.] **1.** The act of condemning. (*a*) The act of judging or pronouncing to be objectionable, culpable, or criminal. (*b*) The judicial act of declaring to be guilty and of dooming to punishment.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them. Rom. viii. 1.

A legal and judicial *condemnation*. *Paley*, Moral Philos., iii. 3.

(*c*) The act of judicially or officially declaring something to be unfit for use or service: as, the *condemnation* of a ship that is unseaworthy, or a building that is unsafe. (*d*) The act of a court of competent jurisdiction in adjudging a prize or captured vessel to have been lawfully captured. *Rapalje and Lawrence.* (*e*) The act of determining and declaring, after due process of law, that some specific property is required for public use, and must be surrendered by the owner on payment of damages to be determined by commissioners or a jury: as, the *condemnation* of private lands for a highway, a railroad, a public park, etc.

2. Strong censure; disapprobation; reproof.

O perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue,
Either of *condemnation* or approof! *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

How can they admit of teaching who have the *condemnation* of God already upon them for refusing divine instruction? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3†. Adverse judgment; the amount of a judgment against one. *Blackstone.*—**4.** The state of being condemned.

His pathetic appeal to posterity in the hopeless hour of *condemnation*. *Irving.*

5. The cause or reason of a sentence of guilt or punishment.

This is the *condemnation*, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

condemnatory (kọn-dem′nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *condamnatoire* = Pr. *condempnatori* = Sp. *condenatorio* = Pg. *condemnatorio* = It. *condannatorio*, < L. as if **condemnatorius*, < *condemnare*, condemn: see *condemn*.] Condemning; conveying condemnation or censure: as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree.

A severe *condemnatory* prayer. *Clarke*, Works, II. clxxiii.

condemned (kọn-demd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *condemn*, *v.*] **1.** Under condemnation or sentence; doomed: applied to persons: as, a *condemned* murderer.

The Tyrant Nero, though not yet deserving that name, sett his hand so unwillingly to the execution of a *condemned* Person, as to wish Hee had not known letters. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

2. Adjudged to be unfit, unwholesome, dangerous, forfeited, etc.: applied to things: as, a *condemned* building; *condemned* provisions.—3. Damned: a term of mitigated profanity. [Colloq.]—**Condemned cell** or **ward**, in prisons, the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is confined until the time of execution.

Richard Savage . . . had lain with fifty pounds of iron on his legs in the *condemned ward* of Newgate.
Macaulay, Samuel Johnson.

condemnedly (kon-dem′ned-li), *adv.* In a manner deserving condemnation; blamably. [Rare.]

He that hath wisdome to be truly religious, cannot be *condemnedly* a fool. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 49.

condemner (kon-dem′nėr), *n.* One who condemns.

A foolish thing it is indeed to be one's own accuser and *condemner*, yet such a fool is every swearer.
Bp. Beveridge, Works, II. xcvii.

condensability (kon-den-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *condensable* (see *-bility*); = F. *condensabilité*, etc.] The quality of being condensable.

condensable (kon-den′sa-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *condensable* = Pg. *condensavel* = It. *condensabile*, < L. as if **condensabilis*, < *condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of being condensed; capable of being compressed into a smaller compass, or into a more close, compact state: as, vapor is *condensable*.

Not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies, ix.

condensate† (kon-den′sāt), *v.* [< L. *condensatus*, pp. of *condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To condense; make dense or more dense.

If there were more [critical learning], it would *condensate* and compact itself into less room.
Hammond, Works, IV. 611.

II. *intrans.* To become more dense, close, or compact.

condensate† (kon-den′sāt), *a.* [< L. *condensatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.

Water . . . thickened or *condensate*. *Peacham.*

condensation (kon-den-sā′shon), *n.* [= F. *condensation* (> D. *condensatie* = G. *condensation* = Dan. *kondensation*) = Sp. *condensación* = Pg. *condensação* = It. *condensazione*, < LL. *condensatio(n-)*, < L. *condensare*, pp. *condensatus*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] 1. The act of making, or the state of being made, dense or compact; reduction of volume or compass, as by pressure, concentration, or elimination of foreign material; closer union of parts; compression; consolidation: used in both literal and figurative senses.

He [Goldsmith] was a great and perhaps an unequalled master of the arts of selection and *condensation*.
Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

2. In *chem.* and *phys.*, the act of reducing a gas or vapor to a liquid or solid form.

The same vapours, being by further *condensation* formed into rain, fall down in drops.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iii., note 1.

Surface condensation, a mode of condensing steam by bringing it in contact with cold metallic surfaces instead of by injecting cold water. =**Syn.** *Compression*, *Condensation*. See *compression*.

condensative (kon-den′sa-tiv), *a.* [< F. *condensatif* = Pr. *condensatiu* = Sp. Pg. *condensativo*, < L. as if **condensativus*, < *condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] Having power or tendency to condense. *Todd.*

condense (kon-dens′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *condensed*, ppr. *condensing*. [= D. *condenseren* = G. *condensiren* = Dan. *kondensere*, < F. *condenser* = Sp. Pg. *condensar* = It. *condensare*, < L. *condensare*, make thick or dense (cf. *condensus*, very close), < *com-*, together, + *densare*, make thick, < *densus*, dense, thick, close: see *dense*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make more dense or compact; reduce the volume or compass of; bring into closer union of parts; consolidate; compress: used both literally and figuratively.

Spirits, . . . in what shape they choose,
Dilated or *condensed*, bright or obscure,
Can execute their aery purposes,
And works of love or enmity fulfil.
Milton, P. L., i. 429.

The secret course pursued at Brussels and at Madrid may be *condensed* into the usual formula—dissimulation, procrastination, and again dissimulation. *Motley.*

Condense some daily experience into a glowing symbol, and an audience is electrified. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

2. In *chem.* and *phys.*, to reduce to another and denser form, as a gas or vapor to the condition of a liquid or of a solid, as by pressure or abstraction of heat.

He must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations, which, *condensed* by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit. *Eikon Basilike.*

A heated ocean would send up abundant vapours, producing a perpetual mist or fog to be constantly *condensed*, by the cold of space without, into continual rains.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 52.

=**Syn. 1.** To concentrate, contract, crowd together, inspissate; to abridge, shorten, reduce, epitomize, abbreviate; to solidify.

II. *intrans.* To become denser or more compact, as the particles of a body; become liquid or solid, as a gas or vapor.

Vapours when they begin to *condense* and coalesce.
Newton, Opticks.

Nitrous acid is gaseous at ordinary temperatures, but *condenses* into a very volatile liquid at the zero of Fahrenheit. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 2.

condense† (kon-dens′), *a.* [< L. *condensus*, very close, dense, < *com-* (intensive) + *densus*, close, dense: see *dense* and *condense*, *v.*] Close in texture or composition; compact; dense.

Solid and *condense*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. i. § 8.

The huge *condense* bodies of planets. *Bentley*, Sermons.

condensed (kon-denst′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *condense*, *v.*] Made dense or close in texture, composition, or expression; compressed; compact: as, a *condensed* style.

Rapid reading of such *condensed* thought is unproductive. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

Condensed beer, milk, etc. See the nouns.—**Condensed manifold**, in *math.*, such a manifold of points that between any two assignable points within a certain interval there will always be points of the manifold.—**Condensed type**, the name given by type-founders to thin, tall, and slender forms of letter. A condensed type is thinner than a compressed type.

EXAMPLE OF CONDENSED TYPE.

Condensed Clarendon.

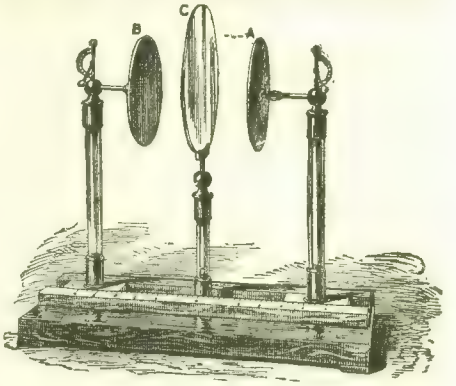
=**Syn.** *Succinct*, *Laconic*, etc. See *concise*.

condensedness (kon-den′sed-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being condensed. *Bailey.*

condenser (kon-den′sėr), *n.* One who or that which condenses.

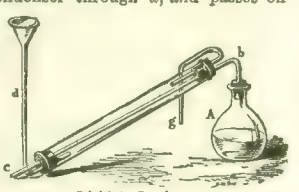
Mr. C—— is a gossipy writer, but he is at the same time a clever *condenser*. *The American*, VIII. 298.

Specifically—(*a*) Any device for reducing gases or vapors to liquid or solid form. The reduction is usually effected by lowering the temperature of the vapor by contact with chilled surfaces. A form of condenser common in the laboratory is shown in the figure. From the flask, *A*, the vapor to be condensed escapes through the tube *b c*, which passes through a larger condenser-tube. A stream of ice-water enters the condenser through *d*, and passes off through *g*, keeping the surface of the inner tube, *b c*, chilled, and the vapor entering the tube from *A* is condensed and drops from *c* as a liquid. Condensers used to concentrate vapors or gases, as steam, alcoholic vapors, fumes, volatile liquids, etc., commonly depend upon the reducing effects of a lower temperature. In them the vapor, gas, smoke, or fumes are brought into immediate contact with chilled surfaces. This is accomplished in a great variety of ways, as in the surface condenser of the steam-engine, the worm of a still, or the long convoluted tubes in which poisonous fumes or smoke are cooled before being allowed to escape to the chimney. The cooling surfaces are usually kept cold by water, as in the still, the gas-condenser, the sugar-condenser, etc. For fumes and smoke, the contact with walls exposed to the air is sufficient. (*b*) A part of a cotton-gin which compresses the lint for convenient handling. (*c*) In *wool-manuf.*, a machine which forms the wool received from the doffer of a carding-engine or comber, and rolls it into slubbings. The doffer of the carding-engine is covered by a series of parallel strips of card-clothing, wrapped about the cylinder. The wool thus comes off in a number of loose flat ribbons of fleece, which in the condensing-machine are carried by a leather apron beneath a roller which has a reciprocating motion transverse to their direction, and thus rolls these slivers into loose slubbings, which are wound upon a roll and are ready for spinning. (*d*) In the manufacture of sugar, the apparatus used for concentrating the clarified juice, preparatory to its final concentration in the vacuum or evaporating-pan. The liquor trickles over the surface of steam-pipes, where heat evaporates the water which constitutes the greater part of the cane-juice. (*e*) In optical instruments, a lens, or combination of lenses, used to gather and concentrate the rays of light collected by a mirror and direct them upon the object, as the bull's-eye condenser (see *bull's-eye*, 9) and the achromatic condenser used with the microscope.—**Achromatic condenser.** See *achromatic*.—**Condenser hygrometer**, a dew-point hygrometer. See *hygrometer*.—**Condenser of electricity**, any apparatus by which electricity can be accumulated, usually consisting of two conducting surfaces separated by a non-conductor, as in the condenser of Epinus (see figure), which is charged by connecting one of the plates (*A*) with the electrical machine and the other (*B*) with the ground; their distance from the glass plate (*C*) can be adjusted at will. A practical form of condenser is the Leyden jar (which see, under *jar*). Condensers are used in alternating-current circuits to produce leading currents, and then consist of plates of tin-foil separated by layers of paper which is filled with paraffin in a vacuum. Alternate plates of tin-foil are connected to the terminals of the condensers. For very high electric pressures mica is used as insulating material between the plates of tin-foil. Also an instrument, as the condensing electroscope, employed



Condenser of Epinus.

to collect and render sensible very small quantities of electricity. See *electroscope*.—**Hydraulic condenser.** See *hydraulic*.—**Surface condenser**, in a steam-engine, a condenser in which the exhaust-steam is distributed through a large number of pipes surrounded by cold water, which is constantly renewed.



Liebig's Condenser.

condenser-gage (kon-den′sėr-gāj), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of exhaustion in a steam-condenser. It consists of a glass tube open at both ends, the upper end being attached to the condenser, and the other plunged in mercury.

condensing-coil (kon-den′sing-koil), *n.* A compact arrangement of pipes, either in a coil or straight and with return bends, for condensing steam which is passed through it. The condensation is effected by exposing the coil to air, or by surrounding it with cold water constantly renewed.

condensity† (kon-den′si-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *condensidad*, < L. *condensus*, very close: see *condense*, *a.*, and cf. *density*.] The state of being condensed; denseness; density. *Bailey.*

conder (kon′dėr), *n.* See *conner*[2].

condescence†, *n.* See *condecence*.

condescend (kon-dē-send′), *v. i.* [< ME. *condescenden*, < OF. (and F.) *condescendre* = Sp. Pg. *condescender* = It. *condescendere*, < LL. *condescendere*, let one's self down, stoop, condescend, < L. *com-*, together, + *descendere*, come down: see *descend*.] 1. To descend from the superior position, rank, or dignity proper or usually accorded to one; voluntarily waive ceremony and assume equality with an inferior; be complaisant, yielding, or consenting in dealings with inferiors; deign.

Mind not high things, but *condescend* to men of low estate. Rom. xii. 16.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency, does *condescend*,
On these conditions, to become your friend.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

The mind that would not *condescend* to little things.
E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 36.

2. To stoop or submit; be subject; yield.

Can they think me so broken, so debased
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands?
Milton, S. A., l. 1337.

3†. To assent; agree.

Thereto they both did franckly *condiscend*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. i. 25.

Condescending to Blount's advice to surprise the court.
Bacon, Lord Essex's Treason.

The Govr *condesended* upon equall terms of agreemente.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 128.

These things they all willingly *condescended* unto.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 223.

4. To agree to submit or furnish; specify; vouchsafe: with *upon*: as, to *condescend upon* particulars. [Scotch.]

Men do not *condescend upon* what would satisfy them.
Guthrie's Trial, p. 71.

=**Syn. 1.** To stoop, deign, vouchsafe, bend.

condescendence (kon-dē-sen′dens), *n.* [= F. *condescendance* = Sp. Pg. *condescendencia* = It. *condescendenza*, < ML. *condescendentia*, < LL. *condescenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *condescendere*, condescend: see *condescend*.] 1. The act of condescending; condescension. [Rare.]

By the warrant of St. Paul's *condescendence* to the capacities he wrote unto, I may speak after the manner of men.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays (1648), p. 31.

2. In *Scots law*, the principal written pleading put in by the pursuer, containing a distinct statement of the facts on which his case is founded. It is annexed to the summons, and to it are subjoined the pleas in law, a concise note of the legal propositions on which he rests.

condescendency† (kon-dē-sen'den-si), *n.* [As *condescendence*: see *-ency*.] Condescension.

The respect and *condescendency* which you have already shewn me is that for which I can never make any suitable return. *Dr. Avery*, in Boyle's Works, VI. 610.

This worthy gentleman was one of singular piety, and rare for humility, as appeared by his great *condescendency*, when as this poor people were in great sickness and weakness, he shunned not to do very mean services for them. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 68.

condescending (kon-dē-sen'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *condescend*, *v.*] Marked or characterized by condescension; stooping to the level of one's inferiors.

A very *condescending* air. *Watts.*

He graciously added that I should have command of the pieces in action, at which *condescending* intimation I rose and bowed profoundly. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xvii.

condescendingly (kon-dē-sen'ding-li), *adv.* In a condescending manner; so as to show condescension: as, to address a person *condescendingly*.

condescension (kon-dē-sen'shon), *n.* [< LL. *condescensio(n-)*, < *condescendere*, pp. *condescensus*, condescend: see *condescend*.] The act of condescending; the act of voluntarily stooping or inclining to an equality with an inferior; a waiving of claims due to one's rank or position; affability on the part of a superior; complaisance.

Go, heavenly guest! . . .
Gentle to me and affable hath been
Thy *condescension*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 649.

He [the sheikh] received me with great politeness and *condescension*, made me sit down by him, and asked me more about Cairo than about Europe. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 115.

The good Peter rode through these towns with a smiling aspect, waving his hand with inexpressible majesty and *condescension*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 418.

condescensive† (kon-dē-sen'siv), *a.* [< NL. **condescensivus* (in adv. *condescensive*), < LL. *condescensus*, pp. of *condescendere*, condescend: see *condescend*.] Condescending; courteous.

The *condescensive* tenderness [of God]. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. viii.

condescent† (kon-dē-sent'), *n.* [< *condescend*, as *descent* < *descend*.] Condescension.

So slight and easy a *condescent*. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

condign (kon-dīn'), *a.* [Early mod. E. *condygne*, < OF. (and F.) *condigne* = Sp. Pg. *condigno* = It. *condegno*, < L. *condignus*, very worthy, < *com-* (intensive) + *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*.] **1**†. Deserving; worthy: applied to persons.

Her selfe of all that rule she deemed most *condigne*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 11.

2. Well-deserved; worthily bestowed; merited; suitable: applied to things—(*a*) With reference to praise or thanks.

I thought it no *condigne* gratification, nor scarce any good satisfaction for such a person as you. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, Ded.

Render unto God *condigne* thanks and praise for so great a benefice. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., vii. 2.

The eulogy bestowed on Chaucer by Spenser's well-worn metaphor has not been quite unanimously recognized as *condign*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 10.

(*b*) With reference to censure, punishment, or what is of the nature of punishment: the more common use.

Speak what thou art, and how thou hast been us'd,
That I may give him *condign* punishment.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

In an extant Bull he reproves the Archbishop of Glasgow and other prelates of Scotland, . . . treats them as acting unworthily of their holy calling, and threatens them with *condign* censure. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xi. 9.

condignity (kon-dig'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *condignité* = Sp. *condignidad* = Pg. *condignidade* = It. *condegnità*, < ML. **condignita(t-)s*, < L. *condignus*, condign: see *condign* and *-ity*.] **1.** Merit; desert.—**2.** In *scholastic theol.*, specifically, the merit of human actions considered as constituting a ground for a claim of reward.

Condignity and congruity (meritum de condigno and de congruo) are "terms used by the schoolmen to explain their peculiar opinions relative to human merit and deserving. The Scotists maintain that it is possible for man in his natural state so to live as to deserve the Grace of God, by which he may be enabled to obtain salvation, this natural fitness (congruitas) for grace being such as to oblige the Deity to grant it. Such is the merit of congruity. The Thomists, on the other hand, contend that man, by the divine assistance, is capable of so living as to merit eternal life, to be worthy (condignus) of it in the sight of God. In this hypothesis, the question of previous preparation for the grace which enables him to be worthy is not introduced. This is the merit of *condignity*." *Hook*, Eccles. Dict.

condignly (kon-dīn'li), *adv.* In a condign manner; according to merit; deservedly; justly.

Condignly punished. *L. Addison*, Western Barbary, p. 171.

condignness† (kon-dīn'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being condign.

condiment (kon'di-ment), *n.* [= F. *condiment* = Sp. Pg. It. *condimento*, < L. *condimentum*, spice, seasoning, < *condīre*, pp. *conditus*, spice, season, orig. put fruit in vinegar, wine, spices, etc., pickle, preserve, prob. a collateral form of *condere*, pp. *conditus*, put together, put away, preserve, < *com-*, together, + *-dere* (in comp.), put: see *abscond*. Cf. *condite*[2].] Something used to give relish to food; a relish; seasoning; sauce.

And fro the white is drawe a commune wyne,
But *condyment* is thus to make it fyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 197.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

condimental (kon-di-men'tal), *a.* [< *condiment* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a condiment.

Maladies of both mind and body that are connected with chronic, incurable dyspepsia, all brought about by the habitual use of cayenne and its *condimental* cousins. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 371.

condisciple (kon-di-sī'pl), *n.* [= F. *condisciple* = Sp. *condiscípulo* = Pg. *condiscipulo* = It. *condiscepolo*, < L. *condiscipulus* (fem. *condiscipula*), a fellow-pupil, < *com-*, together, + *discipulus*, a pupil: see *disciple*.] A fellow-pupil; a student in the same school or system or field of learning, or under the same instructor. [Rare.]

To his right dearly beloved brethren and *condisciples* dwelling together. *T. Martin*, Marriage of Priests, sig. H, iii. (1554).

Vigors . . . found an energetic *condisciple* and coadjutor in Swainson. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 15.

condit†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*[1].

conditaneous† (kon-di-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *conditaneus*, suitable for pickling or preserving, < *condīre*, pp. *conditus*, pickle, preserve: see *condiment*.] That may be seasoned. *Coles*, 1717.

condite[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*[1].

condite[2]† (kon-dīt'), *v. t.* [< L. *conditus*, pp. of *condīre* (> It. *condire* = Sp. Pg. OF. *condir*), preserve, pickle, etc.: see *condiment*.] **1.** To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; season.

Like *condited* or pickled mushrooms, which if carefully corrected, and seldom tasted, may be harmless, but can never do good. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 429.

The entertainment was exceeding civil, but besides a good olio, the dishes were trifling, hash'd and *condited* after their [Portuguese] way. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 4, 1679.

2. To embalm.

The friends and disciples of the holy Jesus, having devoutly composed his body to burial, anointed it, washed it, and *condited* it with spices and perfumes, laid it in a sepulchre. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 344.

condite[2]† (kon'dīt), *a.* [< L. *conditus*, pp., preserved, etc.: see the verb.] Preserved; candied.

Crato prescribes the *condite* fruit of wild rose to a nobleman his patient. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 415.

conditement† (kon-dīt'ment), *n.* [< *condite* + *-ment*.] **1.** A composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary.—**2.** Seasoning; spice; savor; flavor; relish.

A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy without some *conditement* of the mathematicks. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 10.

condition (kon-dish'on), *n.* [< ME. *condicion*, *condicioun*, rarely *condition*, < OF. *condicion*, F. *condition* (> D. *konditie* = G. *condition* = Dan. Sw. *kondition*) = Pr. *condicio* = Sp. *condición* = Pg. *condição* = It. *condizione*, < L. *condicio(n-)*, in LL. and ML. commonly but improperly spelled *conditio(n-)* (and hence erroneously identified with LL. *conditio(n-)*, a making, < *condere*, pp. *conditus*, put together: see *condiment*, *condite*[2]), a stipulation, agreement, choice, marriage, also external position, situation, circumstances, nature, condition (in many senses), with short radical vowel, *condĭcio(n-)* (cf. *dĭcio(n-)*, authority, rule, power, lit. a speaking or directing), < *condĭcere*, agree upon, concert, promise, proclaim, announce, publish, engage, in LL. also assent to, consent, also demand back, orig. talk over together, < *com-*, together, + *dĭcere*, speak, say, tell, mention, affirm, declare, etc. (with long radical vowel), of like origin with *dĭcare*, make known, proclaim, declare, orig. point out, as in *indicare*, indicate, etc.: see *diction*, *indicate*.] **1.** The particular mode of being of a person or thing; situation, with reference either to internal or to external circumstances; existing state or case; plight; circumstances.

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the sinner in. *South*, Sermons.

Electricity and Magnetism are not forms of Energy; neither are they forms of matter. They may perhaps be provisionally defined as properties or *Conditions* of Matter. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 518.

2. Quality; property; attribute; characteristic.

Men of Ynde han this *condicioun* of kynde, that thei nevere gon out of here owne Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 162.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

The true *condition* of warre is onely to suppresse the proud and defend the innocent, as did that most generous Prince Sigismundus, Prince of those Countries. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 246.

3†. A state or characteristic of the mind; a habit; collectively, ways; disposition; temper.

We be not ther agein; but ye haue seyn his *condiciouns* and we ne haue not don so, and therfore we praye yow to suffre vs to knowe his *condicioun*s, and the manere of hys gouernaunce that he will ben of here-after. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

The *condition* of a saint, and the complexion of the devil. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

He that gathereth not every day as much as I doe, the next day shall be set beyond the riuer, and be banished from the Fort as a drone, till he amend his *conditions* or starue. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 229.

4. Rank; state, with respect to the orders or grades of society or to property: used absolutely in the sense of high rank: as, a person of *condition*.

Honour and shame from no *condition* rise:
Act well your part; there all the honour lies.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 193.

Those [persons] of *condition* always make a present on their departure to the value of about six pounds. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 11.

The inhabitants of Russia are divided into the following *conditions*, viz., the clergy, the nobility, the merchants and burghers, the peasants. *Brougham.*

5. A requisite; something the non-concurrence or non-fulfilment of which would prevent a result from taking place; a prerequisite.

That a cause efficient be a cause of itself two *conditions* are requisite. . . . If either of these are wanting the cause is said to be by accident. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xvii. 16.

The diffusion of thorough scientific education is an absolutely essential *condition* of industrial progress. *Huxley*, Science and Culture.

According to the best notion I can form of the meaning of "*condition*," either as a term of philosophy or of common life, it means that on which something else is contingent, or (more definitely) which being given, something else exists or takes place. I promise to do something on condition that you do something else: that is, if you do this, I will do that; if not, I will do as I please. *J. S. Mill*, Exam. of Hamilton, iv.

Hence—**6.** A restricting or limiting circumstance; a restriction or limitation.

The uncivilized man, at the mercy of his *conditions*, is less choice in his diet than the civilized. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 41.

7. A stipulation; a statement of terms; an agreement or consideration demanded or offered in return for something to be granted or done, as in a bargain, treaty, or other engagement.

We be come to serue yow, with this *condicion*, that ye desire not to knowe oure names. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 203.

He sendeth an ambassage, and desireth *conditions* of peace. Luke xiv. 32.

8. In *law*: (*a*) A statement that a thing is or shall be, which constitutes the essential basis or an essential part of the basis of a contract or grant; a future and uncertain act or event not belonging to the very nature of the transaction, on the performance or happening of which the legal consequences of the transaction are made to depend. More specifically, a condition is a provision on the fulfilment of which depends the taking effect or continuance in effect of the instrument or some clause of it, or the existence of some right established or recognized by it, as distinguished from a *covenant*, which is a promise in a sealed instrument the breach of which may give rise to a claim for damages, but not necessarily the forfeiture of any right. The performance of a covenant, however, may be made a condition of the continued efficacy of the agreement. A *condition precedent* is a provision which must be fulfilled or an event which must occur before the instrument or clause affected by it can take effect. A *condition subsequent* contemplates that, after the instrument has taken effect, a right established or recognized by it may be extinguished by some future or uncertain event.

Such a place, such sum or sums as are
Express'd in the *condition*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

(*b*) In *civil law*, a restriction incorporated with an act, the consequence of which is to make the effect of the volition or intention dependent wholly or in part upon an external circumstance. Strictly speaking, there is a *condition* in the meaning of the civil law only when the effect of a legal

act is suspended until the accomplishment or non-accomplishment of a future and uncertain event. *Goudsmit.*

9. In a college or school: (*a*) The requirement, made of a student upon failure to reach a certain standard of scholarship, as in an examination, that a new examination be passed before he can be advanced in a given course or study, or can receive a degree: as, a *condition* in mathematics. (*b*) The study to which such requirement is attached: as, he has six *conditions* to make up. [U. S.]—**10.** In *gram.*, the protasis or conditional clause of a conditional sentence. See *conditional sentence*, under *conditional*.—**Condition collateral,** a condition annexed to a collateral act. —**Condition inherent,** in *Scots law*, a condition which descends to the heir with the land granted, etc.—**Condition of cognition,** or **of a cognitive faculty,** in *philos.*, an attribute with which it is supposed the mind cannot help investing every object of that faculty; an element which, derived from the mind's structure, cannot but enter into every conception it is able to form, though there may be no prototype of it in the object of the conception. Such are, in the Kantian philosophy, space and time, and the categories.—**Conditions of environment.** See *environment*.—**Conditions of sale,** the particular terms, set forth in writing, in accordance with which property is to be sold at auction.—**Equation of condition.** (*a*) In *dynam.*, an equation expressing the effect upon the motion of a system of bodies produced by an absolutely rigid connection between certain parts. (*b*) In the *theory of errors*, an equation expressing an observation with the conditions under which it was taken.—**Estate upon condition.** See *estate*.—**In hard condition,** in *horse-racing*, in firm or very good condition.

[The horses] are both *in hard condition*, so it [the race] can come off in ten days. *Lawrence.*

Necessary condition, a condition in sense 5; a conditio sine qua non.—**Negative condition.** Same as *necessary condition*.—**Sufficient condition,** an antecedent from which the consequent surely follows.=**Syn. 1.** Circumstances, station, plight.—**7.** Article, terms, provision, arrangement.

★**condition** (kon-dish′on), *v. t.* [= F. *conditionner*, OF. *condicioner, conditioner, condicionner* = Sp. *condicionar* = Pg. *condiçoar, condicionar* = It. *condizionare*, < ML. *conditionare*, condition, restrict; from the noun. Cf. *conditionate*.] **1.** To form a condition or prerequisite of; determine or govern.

Yet seas, that daily gain upon the shore,
Have ebb and flow, *conditioning* their march.
Tennyson, The Golden Year.

The appetite of hunger must precede and *condition* the pleasure which consists in its satisfaction.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 161.

Limits we did not set
Condition all we do.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

2. To subject to something as a condition; make dependent or conditional on: with *on* or *upon:* as, he *conditioned* his forgiveness *upon* repentance.

All the advantages of binocular vision are *conditioned on* convergence only. Divergence would only confuse by giving false information. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 252.

3. In *metaph.*, to place or cognize under conditions.

The tree or the mountain being groups of phenomena, what we assert as persisting independently of the percipient mind is a Something which we are unable to *condition* either as tree or as mountain.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 88.

4. To stipulate; contract; arrange.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan that Saturn should put to death all his male children.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

I must *condition*
To have this gentleman by, a witness.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

5. In mercantile language, to test (a commodity) in order to ascertain its condition; specifically, to test (silk) in order to know the proportion of moisture it contains.—**6.** To require (a student) to be reëxamined, after failure to show the attainment of a required degree of scholarship, as a condition of remaining in the class or college, or of receiving a degree. See *condition, n.*, 9. [U. S.]

conditional (kon-dish′on-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conditionnel* = Sp. Pg. *condicional* = It. *condizionale*, < LL. *conditionalis, condicionalis*, < L. *condicio(n-)*, condition: see *condition, n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Imposing conditions; containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms; stipulative.

That self-reform which is *conditional* upon the wish for it. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 110.

Having at one time . . . made the granting of money *conditional* on the obtainment of justice, the States-General [of France] was induced to surrender its restraining powers. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 501.

2. Involving or expressing a condition. (*a*) In *logic*, expressing, as a proposition, that one thing will or would be or happen if another is or was, or does or did happen; containing, as a syllogism, such a premise. By a few writers the term *conditional proposition* is used to include the disjunctive form.

When is it [a hypothetical proposition] said to be *conditional?* When the conjunction *if* is set before any simple proposition, as thus: If it be a man, it is a sensible body. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599).

(*b*) In *gram.*, expressing an assumption or a supposition; containing or involving a proposition as a premise from which a conclusion or inference follows: as, a *conditional* conjunction; a *conditional* sentence.—**Conditional baptism.** See *baptism*.—**Conditional conjunction,** a conjunction expressing a condition. Such conjunctions in English are *if* (obsolete and provincial *an*), *so* (in the sense of *if only*), *unless* (*but*), etc.—**Conditional estate.** See *estate*.—**Conditional fee.** See *fee*[2].—**Conditional form,** a form of the verb used to express a condition, or a conclusion from a condition: thus, *I should go; he would come:* such expressions, whether phrases like these or proper verb-forms (as French *j'irais, il viendrait*), are sometimes called a *conditional mode*.—**Conditional immortality,** in *theol.*, the doctrine that immortality is not inherent in the race, but is conditional upon faith in Christ. —**Conditional limitation,** a gift to a third person, in case a condition prescribed should take effect; a condition in a grant or devise, the non-fulfilment of which will cause the property to pass to a third party.—**Conditional mode.** See *conditional form*.—**Conditional obligation,** in *law*, an obligation depending on the existence of a condition. Conditions annexed to obligations have been distinguished as *possible* and *impossible:* the former are such as may naturally or legally happen; the latter, such as are contrary to the law or to good morals. Possible conditions have been distinguished as *potential* or *potestative*, such as are within the power of the party burdened with them, and *casual*, such as depend upon an event over which the party has no control.—**Conditional pardon,** a pardon to which a condition is annexed, the performance of which is necessary to the validity of the pardon. *Bouvier.*—**Conditional phrase,** a phrase equivalent to a conditional conjunction, such as *provided that, in case that*, etc.—**Conditional sale.** (*a*) A sale the binding effect of which, notwithstanding delivery of the thing sold, is made to depend on due payment or other performance by the buyer, so that meanwhile the title or ownership is not vested in him. (*b*) A sale on condition that the vendor may repurchase on certain terms. *Minor.*—**Conditional sentence,** a sentence stating a condition and the conclusion dependent upon it; a hypothetical period. When complete, it consists of two clauses: (1) the conditional clause, also called the *condition* or *protasis*, introduced by *if*, or an equivalent word, expressed or implied; and (2) the *conclusion* or *apodosis*.

II. *n.* **1.** A word expressing a condition.—**2.** A conditional clause; a limitation; a condition. *Bacon.* [Rare.]—**3.** In *logic*, a proposition which expresses a condition.—**4.** In *gram.*, a conditional particle.

conditionality (kon-dish-on-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *conditionnalité*, etc.; as *conditional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being conditional or limited; limitation by certain terms. *Dr. H. More.*

conditionalize (kon-dish′on-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conditionalized*, ppr. *conditionalizing*. [< *conditional* + *-ize*.] To condition; qualify. [Rare.]

I, however, would hold that . . . the word sanguine, when *conditionalized* by Croydon [as Croydon sanguine, a color], was satirically used out of its meaning.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 395.

conditionally (kon-dish′on-al-i), *adv.* In a conditional manner; under certain conditions or with certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

Powhatan (to expresse his loue to Newport), when he departed, presented him with twentie Turkies, *conditionally* to returne him twentie swords.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 171.

His authority was by the People first giv'n him *conditionally*, in Law and under Law and under Oath also for the Kingdoms good and not otherwise.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

conditionary† (kon-dish′on-ā-ri), *n.* [< ML. **conditionarium*, < *conditio(n-)*, L. *condicio(n-)*, condition: see *condition, n.*] A stipulation or condition.

Would God in mercy dispense with it as a *conditionary*, yet we could not be happy without it. *Norris.*

conditionata, *n.* Plural of *conditionatum*.

conditionate (kon-dish′on-āt), *a.* [< ML. *conditionatus*, pp. of *conditionare*, put under conditions, restrict, condition: see *condition, v.*] Conditional; subject to conditions.

Barac's answer is faithful, though *conditionate*.
Bp. Hall, Jael and Sisera.

conditionate (kon-dish′on-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conditionated*, ppr. *conditionating*. [< ML. *conditionatus*, pp.: see the adj.] To condition; qualify; regulate.

So is it usual amongst us to qualifie and *conditionate* the twelve months of the year answerably unto the temper of the twelve days in Christmas.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 4.

conditionatum (kon-dish″i-ō-nā′tum), *n.*; pl. *conditionata* (-tä). [NL., neut. of ML. *conditionatus*, pp.: see *conditionate, a.* and *v.*] The consequent of a hypothetical proposition.

conditioned (kon-dish′ond), *a.* and *n.* [< *condition* + *-ed*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in a certain state or having certain qualities, or a certain constitution, temperament, temper, etc.; circumstanced; constituted: most frequently used in composition: as, well-*conditioned;* ill-*conditioned*.

Joab, the general of the host of Israel, . . . so *conditioned*, that easy it is not to define whether it were for David harder to miss the benefit of his warlike ability, or to bear the enormity of his other crimes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 18.

Much prouision was very badly *conditioned;* nay, the Hogs would not eat that Corne they brought.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 59.

Our sweet-*condition'd* princess . . . never used us
With such contempt. *Massinger*, The Renegado, v. 2.

2. Existing under or subject to conditions; limited by conditions; dependent.

Art is the one corner of human life in which we may take our ease. . . . In other places our passions are *conditioned* and embarrassed.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 68.

The office of verbal inflections is to express qualified and *conditioned*, rather than complex, thought.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xvi.

3. In *metaph.*, placed or cognized under conditions or relations; relative.

II. *n.* In *metaph.*, collectively, the universe as existing and known under conditions or limits: always with the definite article: opposed to the *unconditioned* or *absolute*.

The Unconditioned is the incognisable and inconceivable; its notion being only negative of *the Conditioned*, which last can only be positively known or conceived.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 12.

The conditioned is the mean between the two extremes —two unconditionates, exclusive of each other, neither of which can be conceived as possible, but of which, on the principles of contradiction and excluded middle, one must be admitted as necessary.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 14.

conditioning-house (kon-dish′on-ing-hous), *n.* A trade establishment where silk is tested. *Simmonds.* See *condition, v. t.*, 5.

conditionly† (kon-dish′on-li), *adv.* [< *condition* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *conditionally*.] Same as *conditionally*.

And though she give but thus *conditionly*.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

conditio sine qua non (kon-dish′i-ō sī′nē kwä non). [L., a condition without which not . . . : see *condition, sine*[3], *qua*, and *non*.] A necessary or indispensable condition. See *condition, n.*, 5.

conditory (kon′di-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *conditories* (-riz). [< L. *conditorium*, < *condere*, pp. *conditus*, lay up, put away: see *condiment*.] A repository for storing or keeping things. [Rare.]

conditour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *conduitor, condutor, conduiteur* (mod. F. *conducteur*), < L. *conductor*, a leader: see *conductor*.] A conductor; a guide; a leader.

[And then they hadde] a goode *conditour* that sette light by theire enmyes, for hem semed [that they were in nombre eue]n as many for as many. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 392.

condivision (kon-di-vizh′on), *n.* [< *con-* + *division*.] A logical division or classification coexisting with another which crosses it.

One and the same object may, likewise, be differently divided from different points of view, whereby *condivisions* arise, which, taken together, are all reciprocally coordinated. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

condlet, *n.* An obsolete form of *candle*.

condler†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chandler*.

condolatory (kon-dō′la-tō-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *condole* + *-atory*.] Expressing condolence. *Smart.*

condole (kon-dōl′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *condoled*, ppr. *condoling*. [= F. *condouloir* (cf. Sp. *condolerse, condolecerse* = Pg. *condoerse* = It. *condolersi*, all refl.) = D. *kondoleren* = G. *condolieren* = Dan. *kondolere*, < LL. *condolere*, condole, < L. *com-*, with, + *dolere*, grieve: see *dole*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To speak sympathetically to one in pain, grief, or misfortune; use expressions of pity or compassion: followed by *with* before the person, and by *on, for*, or *over* before the subject of condolence.

Having remembered this place in its pristine beauty, I could not help *condoling with* him *on* its present ruinous situation. *Goldsmith*, Tenants of the Leasowes.

Neighbors crowded round him to *condole*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 79.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To commiserate personally; address words of sympathy to, on account of distress or misfortune.

Let us *condole* the knight. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1.

Each other's company lessened our sufferings, and was some comfort, that we might *condole* one another.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 348).

2. To lament or grieve over with another; express sympathy on account of; lament.

The first Thing he [Lord Leicester] did was to *condole* the late Q. Dowager's Death. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 5.

I come not, Samson, to *condole* thy chance,
As these perhaps, yet wish it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent.
Milton, S. A., l. 1076.

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery and afterward *condole* her miscarriage? *Dryden.*

condolement† (kon-dōl′ment), *n.* [< *condole* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of condoling; condolence.

They were presented to the king . . . with an address of *condolement* for the loss of his queen.
Life of A. Wood, p. 390.

2. The act of sorrowing or mourning; grief; lamentation; sorrow.

To persevere
In obstinate *condolement* is a course
Of impious stubbornness; 'tis unmanly grief.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

★**condolence** (kon-dō′lens), *n.* [= F. *condoléance* (> It. *condoglianza* = D. *kondoleantie* = Sw. *kondolanz*) = Sp. Pg. *condolencia* = It. *condolenza* = G. *kondolenz* = Dan. *kondolence*, < ML. as if **condolentia*, < LL. *condolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *condolere*, condole: see *condole* and *-ence.*] An expression of sympathy addressed to a person in distress, misfortune, or bereavement.

For which reason their congratulations and their *condolences* are equally words of course. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 109.

A special message of *condolence*. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn.** *Sympathy, Commiseration*, etc. See *pity.*

condoler (kon-dō′lėr), *n.* One who condoles. *Johnson.*

condominate (kon-dom′i-nāt), *a.* [< *condomin(ium)* + *-ate*[1].] Of the nature of condominium.

The King of Prussia . . . had acquired the complete proprietorship of Lauenburg by buying up Austria's *condominate* rights over that Duchy. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 357.

condominium (kon-dō-min′i-um), *n.* [NL., < ML. *condominus*, a co-proprietor, < L. *com-*, together, + *dominus*, master, proprietor: see *domine, dominie, dominion.*] Joint or concurrent dominion; ownership including jurisdiction or power of disposal, exclusive as against all the world except one or more co-owners. The term is much used in the civil law for *joint rights in rem*, and in international law of concurrent national jurisdiction or dominion.

Condominium, which tends to split up into property in the narrow sense. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 142.

condonation (kon-dō-nā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *condonación* = Pg. *condonação* = It. *condonazione*, < L. *condonatio(n-)*, < *condonare*, pp. *condonatus*, condone: see *condone.*] 1. The act of condoning, or of pardoning a wrong act: as, the *condonation* of an offense.

And we teach and believe that when sinnes are pardoned by God, God doth not change the mind of the sinner . . .; but that the same [sin], remaining in the soule of man, in like manner as it did before *condonation*, is only taken away by a not imputation of the guilt.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 169.

Specifically—2. In *law*, the act or course of conduct by which a husband or a wife is held to have pardoned a matrimonial offense committed by the other, as the taking back of his wife by a husband, knowing that she has committed adultery. To have this effect, the conduct must be such as to imply intentional and voluntary remission.

Condonation is the remission, by one of the married parties, of a matrimonial offense which he knows the other has committed, on the condition implied by the law that the party remitting it shall afterward be treated by the other with conjugal kindness.
Bishop, Marriage and Divorce, II. § 33.

The immediate effect of *condonation* is to bar the party condoning of his or her remedy for the offence in question.
Mozley and Whiteley.

condone (kon-dōn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *condoned*, ppr. *condoning.* [= OF. *condoner, conduner, condonner, cunduner*, permit, suffer, pardon, = Sp. Pg. *condonar* = It. *condonare*, < L. *condonare*, give, give up, remit, refrain from punishing, < *com-* + *donare*, give: see *donate.*] 1. To forgive or pardon, as something wrong, especially by implication, as through some act of friendship or confidence toward the offender; overlook, as an offense or fault.

Condone, an old legal technicality, has of late received a popular welcome, as a stately euphemism for 'pardon' or 'overlook.' *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng. (ed. 1873), p. 299.

War was rather *condoned* than consecrated, and, whatever might be the case with a few isolated prelates, the Church did nothing to increase or encourage it.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 266.

We are not to assume that every offence might be *condoned* for a certain sum in money.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xxxiii.

Specifically—2. In *law*, to forgive, or to act so as to imply forgiveness of (a violation of the marriage vow). See *condonation*, 2.—3. To cause to overlook or forgive; atone for. [Rare.]

He [Donatello], however, *condoned* these defects by the strength of his assertions, the fire of his style, and the transcendent ease with which his skilful hand traced flowing lines of unsurpassed delicacy and freedom upon the marble. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 92.

=**Syn.** See *pardon.*

condor (kon′dor), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. *condor* = Dan. *kondor* = F. *condor*, formerly *condore* = It. *condore*, < Sp. Pg. *condor*, < Quichua *cuntur*, condor.] 1. A very large South American bird of prey, *Sarcorhamphus gryphus*, of the family *Cathartidæ* or American vultures, having the head and upper part of the neck naked and largely carunculate, an exposed ruff of downy white feathers round the neck, and the general plumage blackish, varied with much white in the wings. The size of the condor has been greatly exaggerated; it is not known to exceed 10 feet in stretch of wings, and is little over 3 feet in total length. The bird inhabits chiefly the Andean regions, at elevations of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea, where it breeds, making no nest, but laying its eggs on the bare rocks. Condors are never seen in large companies, but in groups of three or four, and descend to the plain only when impelled by hunger. At such times two of them will successfully attack sheep, deer, etc., though usually they prefer carrion.

2. A gold coin of South American countries. The condor of Colombia is worth $9.647; that of Chile, $7.30; the ten-sucre piece of Ecuador, $4.8665.—**California condor**, the large vulture of California, *Cathartes* or *Pseudogryphus californianus*, resembling the Andean condor and fully as large, with the head and beak differently shaped and not carunculate, no downy collar, much less white on the wings, and the plumage of the breast of peculiar texture.



California Condor (*Cathartes californianus*).

condottiere (kon-dot-tiā′re), *n.*; pl. *condottieri* (-ri). [It., lit. a leader, conductor (= OF. *conduitier*, < ML. as if **conductorius*), < *condotto*, way, road, conduct, conduit, < ML. *conductus*, escort, guard; cf. L. *conducti*, mercenary soldiers, prop. pl. of *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, hire, lit. bring together: see *conduct, conduce.*] In *Italian hist.*, one of a class of professional military captains in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who raised troops and sold their services to warring states and princes. This system prevailed to a considerable extent all over Europe just before the introduction of regular standing armies.

He espoused the cause of Equity in the pending question with the zeal of a *condottiere*.
Howells, Modern Instance, iii.

conduce (kon-dūs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conduced*, ppr. *conducing.* [In older form *condue*, < OF. *conduire*, F. *conduire* = Pr. *conduire, condurre* = It. *condurre* (see *condue*); = Sp. *conducir* = Pg. *conduzir* = It. *conducere*, conduct, lead, conduce; < L. *conducere*, lead, draw, or bring together, draw toward, connect, take on lease, rent, hire, employ, etc., < *com-*, together, + *ducere*, lead: see *duke, duct.* Cf. *abduce, adduce, educe, induce, produce, reduce, seduce, traduce*, and see *conduct, v.*] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To lead; conduct.

Hys [Christ's] moder swet
Mi mater [matter] *conduce* to the ende entire.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 206.

There was sent unto my lodging the Cardinal of Bourbon . . . to *conduce* me to my lady's presence.
State Papers, Wolsey to Hen. VIII., an. 1527.

2. To bring about.

To *conduce* the peace. *Sir T. More.*

II. *intrans.* To aid in or contribute toward bringing about a result; lead or tend: followed by an infinitive, or a noun preceded by *to*: as, temperance and exercise *conduce to* good health.

Things rather intended for show and ostentation, than *conducing to* piety. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The reasons you allege do more *conduce*
To the hot passion of distemper'd blood.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

Nothing doth so much *conduce to* the proper happiness of man, as that which doth the most promote the peace and serenity of his mind. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

Each new specialization of industry . . . establishes itself by *conducing* in some way *to* the profit of others.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 441.

conducement† (kon-dūs′ment), *n.* [< *conduce* + *-ment.*] A leading or tending; tendency.

The *conducement* of all this is but cabalistical.
Gregory, Works, p. 68.

conducent (kon-dū′sent), *a.* [< L. *conducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *conducere*, bring together: see *conduce.*] Tending or contributing. [Rare.]

Any act fitting or *conducent* to the good success of this business. *Abp. Laud*, Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 13.

conducibility (kon-dū-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *conducibilita(t-)s*, utility, < L. *conducibilis*, profitable: see *conducible.*] The state or character of being conducive; conducibleness. [Rare.]

Duties . . . deriving their obligation from their *conducibility* to the promoting of our chief end.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 14.

conducible (kon-dū′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *conducibile, conducevole*, < L. *conducibilis*, profitable, expedient, < *conducere*, conduce: see *conduce.*] **I.** *a.* Conducive; tending.

Every Common-wealth is in general defin'd a societie sufficient of itself, in all things *conducible* to well beeing and commodious life. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Revelation will soon be discerned to be extremely *conducible* to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and exceptions of flesh and blood against it.
Hammond.

II.† *n.* That which conduces or tends to promote.

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles* thereto. *Sir M. Hale.*

conducibleness (kon-dū′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of conducing, leading, or contributing to or promoting some end.

Which two contemplations are not inferiour to any for either pleasantness in themselves or *conducibleness* for the finding out of the right frame of nature.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Pref.

conducibly† (kon-dū′si-bli), *adv.* In a manner to promote; conducively.

conducive (kon-dū′siv), *a.* [< *conduce* + *-ive.*] Having the quality of conducing, promoting, or furthering; tending to advance or bring about: with *to*.

An action, however *conducive to* the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it.
Addison, Freeholder.

Nothing is more *conducive to* happiness than the free exercise of the mind in pursuits congenial to it.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

=**Syn.** Helpful, contributing, promotive, furthersome.

conduciveness (kon-dū′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conducive or tending to advance or promote. *Boyle.*

Its *conduciveness* to the practice of our duty.
Secker, Works, IV. xvii.

If general good, or welfare, or utility, is the supreme end; and if State-enactments are justified as means to this supreme end; then, State-enactments have such authority only as arises from *conduciveness* to this supreme end. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 19.

conduct (kon-dukt′), *v.* [< L. *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, lead together, lead, hire: see *conduce*, and cf. *conduct, n.* The older form was *condit, conduit*: see *conduit*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To accompany and show the way to; guide; escort; lead.

Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our presence. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4.

I can *conduct* you, lady, to a low
But loyal cottage, where you may be safe.
Milton, Comus, l. 319.

2. To direct; act as leader of. (*a*) As a commander.

The kynge . . . hem [them] did *condite* with a baner as white as snowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 576.

Cortes himself *conducted* the third and smallest division. *W. Robertson*, Hist. America.

(*b*) As a director of a musical performance. See *conductor*, 4.

3. To direct the course of; manage; carry on: as, he *conducted* his affairs with prudence.

Our education is not *conducted* by toys and luxuries, but by austere and rugged masters, by poverty, solitude, passions, War, Slavery. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

Unity of action and energy was especially needed for a ministry *conducting* a great war.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

4. Reflexively, to direct the action or conduct of; behave: as, he *conducted himself* nobly.

Pray, how is it we should *conduct ourselves?*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 102.

5. In *physics*, to carry, convey, transmit, or propagate: as, metal *conducts* heat better than wood.—**Conducting tissue.** See *tissue.*=**Syn.** *Direct*, etc. See *manage.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *physics*, to carry, convey, transmit, or propagate motion or energy; especially, to transmit electricity, heat, light, or sound.

Of all substances in the body the blood *conducts* best.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 137.

2. To act as musical conductor.—**3.** To behave: used without the reflexive pronoun. [Rare.]

There were times when he was obliged to exert all his fortitude, prudence, and candour, to *conduct* so as not to give offence. *Eliot's New Eng. Biog. Dict.*, p. 29.

I called on the king, but he made me wait in his hall, and *conducted* like a man incapacitated for hospitality.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 354.

★**conduct** (kon'dukt), *n.*[1] [In older form (ME.) *conduit, condit* (see *conduit*[1]); = F. *conduite* = Sp. Pg. *conducta* = It. *condotta*, conduct, guidance, management, etc. (Pg. also 'conduit'), fem. forms (< ML. as if **conducta*), distinguished from OF. *conduit, condut, condit, conduict, conduct*, etc., conduct, guidance, escort, conductor, safe-conduct, etc., also way, channel, conduit, F. *conduit* = Sp. Pg. *conducto* = It. *condotto*, masc., a conduit, channel, etc., < ML. *conductus*, defense, protection, guard, escort, company, herd, also a canal, conduit, < L. *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, bring together, collect, lead to: see *conduce* and *conduct, v.*, and cf. *conduit*[1], *n.*, and *conductus*.] **1.** The act of guiding or leading; guidance; escort.

Follow me, that will to some provision
Give thee quick *conduct*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6.

The clouds fell down in streams, and the pitchy night had bereft us of the *conduct* of our eyes, had not the lightning afforded a terrible light. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 158.

After dinner my wife and I, by Mr. Rawlinson's *conduct*, to the Jewish Synagogue. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 46.

2. The act of directing or controlling; management; administration.

If the Jews under his *conduct* should endeavour to recover their liberties and fail in it, they knew that the nation would be severely punished by the Romans.
Jortin, Christian Religion.

Christianity has humanized the *conduct* of war. *Paley.*

The *conduct* of the state, the administration of its affairs, its policy, and its laws are far more uncertain. *Brougham.*

3. A drawing out or development, as of the action of a poem or the plot of a drama or a novel.

Here we have the *conduct* of the drama laid open.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

The book of Job, indeed, in *conduct* and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Æschylus's] dramas. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Though the story ends in this vulgar manner, it is, in its *conduct*, extremely sweet and touching.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 250.

4. Skilful management or administration; good generalship; tact and dexterity in affairs; address.

Mr. Horne, it seems, is unable to comprehend how an extreme want of *conduct* and discretion can consist with the abilities I have allowed him. *Junius*, Letters, liv.

The Rais had told him our adventure with the saint, at which he laughed very heartily, saying I was a wise man, and a man of *conduct*. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 115.

5. Personal behavior or practice; way of acting generally or on a particular occasion; course of action; deportment: as, laudable *conduct*; evil *conduct*.

Here lies honest William, whose heart was a mint,
While the owner ne'er knew half the good that was in't;
The pupil of impulse, it forced him along,
His *conduct* still right, with his argument wrong.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 46.

Conduct, in its full acceptation, must be taken as comprehending all adjustments of acts to ends, from the simplest to the most complex, whatever their special natures and whether considered separately or in their totality.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 2.

Our *conduct* is capable, irrespective of what we can ourselves certainly answer for, of almost infinitely different degrees of force and energy in the performance of it, of lucidity and vividness in the perception of it, of fulness in the satisfaction from it; and these degrees may vary from day to day, and quite incalculably.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

6†. A conductor, guard, or convoy; an escort.

His majesty,
Tendering my person's safety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

Come, gentlemen, I will be your *conduct*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

7†. A passport. See *safe-conduct*.

Good angels and this *conduct* be your guide! [Giving a paper.] *Middleton*, Changeling, ii. 1.

8†. That which conveys or carries; a channel; a conduit.

By the sayd cisterne there is drinke conueyed thorow certeine pipes and *conducts*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 61.

9. A tax levied by Charles I. of England for the purpose of paying the traveling-expenses of his soldiers. Also *conduct-money*. See *coat-money*.

He who takes up armes for cote and *conduct* and his four nobles of Danegelt. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 50.

Coat or cote and conduct. See *coat*[2].—**Safe conduct.** See *safe-conduct*.—**Syn. 5.** *Carriage, Deportment*, etc. See *behavior*.

conduct (kon'dukt), *a.* and *n.*[2] [ME. *conduct*, < L. *conductus*, hired, pp. of *conducere*, lead together, hire: see *conduct, v.*, and cf. *conductus*.]

I.† *a.* Hired; employed: as, "*conduct* prestis," *Wyclif*, Apol. for Lollards (Camden Soc.), p. 52.

II. *n.* The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College, England; a conductus.

★**conductance** (kon-duk'tans), *n.* In *elect.*, in alternating-current circuits, the ratio of energy current divided by voltage; the reciprocal of resistance.

conduct-book (kon'dukt-bůk), *n.* A book kept on board of United States men-of-war, in which the conduct and ability of each man of the crew is noted.

conductibility (kon-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *conductibilité*, etc.; as *conductible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] **1.** Capability of being conducted or transmitted: as, the *conductibility* of electricity or of heat.—**2.** Improperly, capacity for conducting or transmitting; conductivity.

conductible (kon-duk'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *conductible* = Sp. *conductible*; as *conduct* + *-ible*.] Capable of being conducted or conveyed. *Wheatstone.*

★**conduction** (kon-duk'shon), *n.* [= F. *conduction* = Sp. *conducción* = Pg. *conducção* = It. *conduzione*, < L. *conductio(n-)*, < *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, lead, conduce, conduct: see *conduce* and *conduct, v.*] **1†.** The act of guiding, directing, or leading; guidance.

For the better *conduction* and preseruation of the fleete, and atchieuing of the voyage. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 226.

From thence I went with the Turkes power, and vnder his *conduction* to the lande of Iewry.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 22.

2†. The act of training up.

Every man has his beginning and *conduction*.
B. Jonson Case is Altered.

3. Transmission; conveyance; specifically, in *physics*, transmission of heat from points of high temperature to points of low temperature, or of electricity from points of high potential to points of low potential, from particle to particle, and to a distance, by the raising of the temperature or potential of intermediate particles, without any sensible motion of them. It is distinguished from convection, by which heat and electricity are carried by moving particles; from the radiation of heat, which does not raise the temperature of the intermediate points (except so far as the radiation is hindered); and from the discharge and the electrolytic transfer of electricity.

conductitious† (kon-duk-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *conductitius*, prop. *-icius*, pertaining to hire, < *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, hire: see *conduce*.] Hired; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but entirely *conductitious* and removable at pleasure.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

★**conductive** (kon-duk'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *conductivo*; as *conduct* + *-ive*.] **1.** Having the power or property of conducting: as, *conductive* bodies. See *conductivity*.—**2.** Resulting from conduction: as, the *conductive* discharge of electricity.

★**conductivity** (kon-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *conductive* + *-ity*.] In *physics*, the power of conducting heat, electricity, or sound; the property of being conductive. In the case of heat (thermal conductivity) solids have in general a much higher degree of conductivity than liquids, and liquids than gases, the last being practically destitute of conductive power; both liquids and gases become heated by convection (which see), not by conduction. Furthermore, among solids the conductivity of metals for heat is greater than that of stony bodies, that of animal and vegetable substances being the least of all. Metals have also a relatively high degree of conductivity for electricity, a charge of electricity distributing itself freely over a metallic surface, and an electrical current passing more or less readily through a metallic wire. Those metals which are the best conductors of heat, as silver, copper, and gold, are also the best electrical conductors. The conductivity of many solids (glass, sulphur, resin) is nearly zero for electricity; the same is true to a less degree of most liquids and also of gases. With any substance the conductivity for electricity is the reciprocal of the specific resistance or resistivity, that is, it is the specific conductance or conductance per unit volume. See *resistance*.

Péclet . . . employs as the unit of *conductivity* the transmission, in one second, through a plate a metre square and a millimetre thick, of as much heat as will raise a cubic decimetre (strictly a kilogramme) of water one degree.
J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Constants, p. 104.

Little is . . . yet known of the conditions of *conductivity* of the matter of the nerves; they conduct better than muscular tissue, cartilage, or bone.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 187.

conduct-money (kon'dukt-mun″i), *n.* Same as *conduct*, 9.

conductometer (kon-duk-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, conduct, + *metrum*, measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the relative conductivity of different materials, especially as regards heat.

★**conductor** (kon-duk'tor), *n.* [= F. *conducteur* (> D. *kondukteur* = G. *conducteur* = Dan. Sw. *konduktör*), OF. *conduitor*, etc. (> ME. *conditour*: see *conditour*), = Sp. Pg. *conductor* = It. *conduttore*, < ML. *conductor*, a leader, innkeeper, agent, L. only in sense of lessee, contractor, farmer, < *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, lead, bring together, hire, etc.: see *conduce* and *conduct*.] **1.** One who conducts or escorts; one who goes before or accompanies and shows the way; a leader; a guide.

The muses . . . ought to be the leaders and *conductors* of human life. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

You come (I know) to be my Lord Fernando's *Conductor* to old Cassilane.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy.

Specifically—**2†.** A chief; a commander; one who leads an army.

Gent. Who is *conductor* of his people?
Kent. As 'tis said, the bastard son of Gloster.
Shak., Lear, iv. 7.

I myself (though I say it), by my mother's side niece to a worshipful gentleman and a *conductor*; he has been three times in his majesty's service at Chester, and is now the fourth time, God bless him and his charge, upon his journey. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

3. A director or manager in general; a regulator.

If he did not entirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor*.
Addison.

4. The director of a chorus or an orchestra; one who indicates to the performers the rhythm and the expression of a piece of concerted music by means of motions of the hands or of a baton. The office of *conductor* in the modern sense was not clearly distinguished from that of *leader* until about 1800; formerly the leader played an instrument, usually the harpsichord.

5. The chief official on a railroad-train, who directs, and is responsible for the execution of orders concerning, the movements of the train, and usually collects tickets or fares; hence, one who performs similar duties on a street-car, etc. The duties of the guard on European railways are similar, but less comprehensive. [U. S.]—**6.** That which conducts or transmits in any manner; specifically, in *physics*, a body that conducts or transmits through its substance energy in any of its forms: as, metals are *conductors* of electricity and of heat; water is a good *conductor* of sound. See *conductivity*.

If several *conductors* terminate at the same point, the sum of the currents, counted from this point, is zero.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 194.

Hence—**7.** A lightning-rod.—**8.** In *surg.*, an instrument formerly used in the high operation for stone in the bladder.—**Capacity of a conductor.** See *capacity*.—**Conductor's part**, in *music*, a condensed score written on two staffs only, for the use of the conductor.—**Pneumatic conductor**, a fan-blower and tube for carrying off foul air, fire-damp, smoke, etc. Such conductors are used in connection with the dry grindstones employed in some departments of cutlery.—**Prime conductor**, that part of a static electric machine which collects and retains the electricity.

conductor-head (kon-duk'tor-hed), *n.* A combined funnel, spout, and pipe for liquids, used in creameries.

conductory (kon-duk'tō-ri), *a.* [< *conduct* + *-ory*.] Having the property of conducting.

conductress (kon-duk'tres), *n.* [= F. *conductrice*, OF. *conducteresse, conduitresse*, etc.; as *conductor* + *-ess*.] A female who leads, guides, or directs; a directress.

A prudent and diligent *conductress* of her family.
Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale, 1773.

Obedient to what he understood to be the meaning of his *conductress*, Halbert bared his arm to the shoulder.
Scott, Monastery, I. 161.

All the apartments in the castle that we cared to see, or our *conductress* cared to show us. *The Atlantic*, LIX. 538.

conductus (kon-duk'tus), *n.* [ML., lit., in def. 1 a 'led' or 'conducted' song, in def. 2 a 'hired' priest: see *conduct, a.* and *n.*, and *conduit*[2].] **1.** An old form of vocal composition in which the tenor, instead of being confined to canto fermo, was, like the other parts, invented or freely treated by the composer. It was called *conductus simplex, duplex* (also *triplum*), etc., but the nature of these distinctions is matter of controversy.

2. An unendowed chaplain: the name and office are both retained at Eton. *Lee's Glossary.*

conduet†, *v. t.* [ME. *conduen, counduen, condien,* < OF. *conduire,* F. *conduire* = Pr. *conduire, condurre* = It. *condurre,* < L. *conducere,* conduce: see *conduce.*] To lead; conduct.

To sett hym in the waye, & *coundue* hym by the downes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1971.

Go we to the assaut, that God vs alle *condie.*
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 182.

★**conduit**[1] (kon'- or kun'dit), *n.* [< ME. *conduit, condut, condit, condite,* also *cundit, cundite, cundeth, cundith,* etc., < OF. *conduit, conduict, conduct, conduct, condit,* m., conduct, guidance, escort, company, conductor, safe-conduct, also a way, channel, tube, canal, conduit, F. *conduit,* tube, canal; OF. also *conduite,* f., in like senses, F. *conduite,* conduct, = Sp. Pg. *conducta,* conduct, *conducto,* conduit, = It. *condotta,* conduct, *condotto,* canal, conduit, < ML. *conductus,* escort, etc., also a tube, canal, etc.: see *conduct, n.*] **1**†. Conduct; guidance; escort: in this sense now *conduct.*

Than the grekes, by agrement, gyffen hom a signe,
By *cundeth* to come, & carpe what hom liste.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11437.

And the kynge seide thei sholde haue *conduyte* with gode will, yef thei ask reson. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 82.

2. A medium or means of conveying; anything serving as a channel for passage or transmission.

Sinne was first seene in the Deuill, . . . from whom, by the *Conduit* of Nature, it is conueied to vs.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 28.

They can and do receive the benefit, for which the ceremony was appointed as a sign and *conduit.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 398.

These organs are the nerves, which are the *conduits* to convey them [sensations] from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

The king is the *conduit* through which all the honors and emoluments of the government flow.
Calhoun, Works, I. 103.

3. A pipe, tube, or other channel for the conveyance of water or other fluid.

There ben no Ryveres ne Welles; but Watre comethe be *Condyte* from Ebron. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 73.

The water may be ledde by weies three:
In channels, or [in] *condites* of leede,
Or elles in trowes ymade of tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

Of the same house Publius and Quintus were,
That our best water brought by *conduits* hither.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3.

4. A natural or artificial reservoir or source whence water is distributed; specifically, the former name of fountains built for this purpose. [Now rare.]

Be strong in faith, for now the time is nigh
That from the *conduits* of the lofty sky
The flood shall fall. *Drayton,* Noah's Flood.

The Cheapside *conduits* were the most used, as they were the largest and most decorative of these structures. The Great *Conduit* in the centre of this important thoroughfare was an erection like a tower surrounded by statuary.
Chambers's Book of Days.

Until ye come unto the chiefest square;
A bubbling *conduit* is set midmost there,
And round about it now the maidens throng,
With jest and laughter, and sweet broken song.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 3.

5. A narrow walled passage, usually under ground, for the purpose of secret communication between apartments.

conduit[1] (kon'- or kun'dit), *v. t.* [< ME. *conditen,* conduct, < *condit,* escort: see *conduit*[1], *n.*] **1**†. To lead; conduct; guide.

God that is the very guyde, me shall *condite* and lede
that in many perilouse places me hath ledde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 622.

2. To convey, conduct, or transmit by or as by a conduit.

And his corruption even to this day is still *conduited* to his undone posterity. *Feltham,* Resolves, i. 9.

conduit[2]†, *n.* [ME. **conduit, coundut,* < OF. *conduit, condut,* < ML. *conductus* (also fem., *conducta, canducta*) (> MLG. *canduc*), a kind of descant or motet or anthem in which the melody was partly improvised by the leading singer, lit. a led or conducted song, being prop. pp. (sc. *cantus*) of L. *conducere,* lead, conduct: see *conduce, conduct, v.*] A form of vocal composition: same as *conductus,* 1.

At the soper & after, mony athel [noble] songe
As *coundutes* of kryst-masse, & carole newe,
With alle the manerly merthe that mon may of telle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1655.

conduplicant (kon-dū'pli-kant), *a.* [< L. *conduplican(t-)s,* ppr. of *conduplicare,* double together: see *conduplicate.*] In *bot.,* folded together, as the opposite leaflets of a pinnate leaf applied each to the other, face to face.

conduplicate (kon-dū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conduplicated,* ppr. *conduplicating.* [< L. *conduplicatus,* pp. of *conduplicare,* double together, < *com-,* together, + *duplicare,* double: see *duplicate.*] To double; fold together.

conduplicate, conduplicated (kon-dū'pli-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< L. *conduplicatus:* see the verb.] Doubled or folded over or together. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.,* applied to leaves in the bud when they are folded down the middle, so that the halves of the lamina are applied together by their faces. Also *complicate.* (*b*) In *entom.,* applied to the wings of certain wasps included in the series *Diploptera,* which are folded longitudinally.



Sections of Leaf-buds with Conduplicate Vernation.

★**conduplication** (kon-dū-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conduplication* = Pg. *conduplicação* = It. *conduplicazione,* < L. *conduplicatio(n-),* < *conduplicare,* pp. *conduplicatus,* double: see *conduplicate, v.*] A doubling; a duplication. [Rare.]

condurango, *n.* See *cundurango.*

condurrite (kon-dur'īt), *n.* [< *Condurrow* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A peculiar ore of copper originally found in a vein in the Condurrow mine in Cornwall, England. Its general color is brownish-black, with sometimes a tinge of blue. It is probably an altered form of an arsenide of copper, like domeykite.

condut[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*[1].

condut[2]†, *n.* See *conduit*[2].

condylar (kon'di-lär), *a.* [< *condyle* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to or characterized by a condyle or condyles: as, the *condylar* surfaces of the tibia.

Condylarthra (kon-di-lär'thrä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόνδυλος,* a knuckle (condyle), + *ἄρθρον,* joint.] A group of fossil ungulate mammals chiefly from the Eocene of North America, related to the *Proboscidea,* distinguished by having a postglenoid process, a third femoral trochanter, and no calcaneal facet for the fibula.

The *Condylarthra* with three tubercles are probably also the ancestors of the carnivorous orders.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 610.

condylarthrous (kon-di-lär'thrus), *a.* [< *Condylarthra* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Condylarthra.*

★**condyle** (kon'dil), *n.* [= F. *condyle* = Sp. *cóndilo* = Pg. *condylo* = It. *condilo,* < L. *condylus,* < Gr. *κόνδυλος,* a knuckle, joint, knob; cf. *κόνδοι* (Hesychius), heads, knobs.] **1.** In *anat.,* a protuberance on the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone: more especially applied to the prominences of the occipital bone for articulation with the atlas, to the prominences at the distal extremity of the humerus and femur respectively, and to the proximal articular extremity of the lower jawbone of mammals. The occipital condyles are lateral and paired in *Mammalia* and *Amphibia;* in *Aves* and *Reptilia* the condyle is single and median. See cuts under *femur, humerus,* and *skull.*

2. In the arthropod or articulated animals, a rounded portion of the hard integument fitting into another part to which it is articulated, as the proximal ends of the tibiæ in insects.—**3.** An ancient Greek long measure, the eighth of a foot. See *foot.*—**Angle of the condyles.** See *craniometry.*—**Occipital condyle.** See *occipital.*

condyli, *n.* Plural of *condylus.*

condylian (kon-dil'i-an), *a.* [< *condyle* + *-ian.*] Having a condyle or condyles; condylar. See *dicondylian, monocondylian.*

★**condyloid** (kon'di-loid), *a.* [= F. *condyloïde* = Pg. *condyloide,* < Gr. **κονδυλοειδής,* contr. *κονδυλώδης,* < *κόνδυλος,* a knuckle, + *εἶδος,* form.] In *anat.,* resembling or shaped like a condyle; related to a condyle or condyles.—**Condyloid foramen.** See *foramen.*—**Condyloid process.** Same as *articular process of the lower jaw* (which see, under *articular*).

condyloma (kon-di-lō'mä), *n.*; pl. *condylomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < L. *condylus* (see *condyle*) + *-oma.*] In *pathol.,* an excrescence, either syphilitic or non-syphilitic, found about the anus or the organs of generation in either sex.

condylomatous (kon-di-lom'a-tus), *a.* [< *condyloma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or resembling a condyloma.

Condylopa† (kon-dil'ō-pä), *n. pl.* [NL., for *Condylopoda,* neut. pl. of *condylopus:* see *condylopod.*] A term used by Latreille to designate the jointed-legged articulated animals: synonymous with *Insecta* of Linnæus and *Arthropoda* of modern naturalists. The *Condylopa* were divided into *Aporopoda* (in the incorrect form *Apiropoda*) (crustaceans, arachnidans, and myriapods) and *Hexapoda* (insects proper).

condylope† (kon'di-lōp), *n.* [< NL. *condylopus:* see *condylopod.*] Same as *condylopod.* *Kirby.*

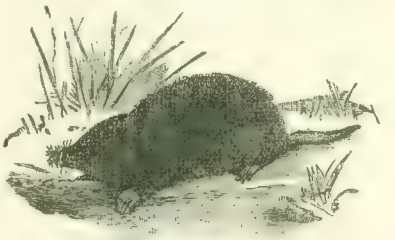
condylopod (kon-dil'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *condylopus* (*condylopod-*), < Gr. *κόνδυλος,* a knuckle, joint, knob, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having articulated legs; arthropodous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Condylopoda.* Also *condylopodous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Condylopoda;* an arthropod.

Condylopoda (kon-di-lop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *condylopus:* see *condylopod,* and cf. *Condylopa.*] **1**†. The proper form of *Condylopa.*—**2.** In Lankester's system of classification, a series of *Gnathopoda* or *Arthropoda,* including all except *Malacopoda* (*Peripatidea*). The series is divided into four classes, *Crustacea, Hexapoda* (true insects), *Myriapoda,* and *Arachnida.* [Little used.]

condylopodous (kon-di-lop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *condylopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *condylopod.*

Condylura (kon-di-lū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόνδυλος,* a knob, + *οὐρά,* a tail.] **1.** A remarkable genus of North American shrew-moles, of the family *Talpidæ,* having the end of the snout beset with a circular fringe of radiating processes, and the tail during the rutting season much swollen. The dental formula is, in each half jaw, 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars. There is but one species, the star-nosed mole or shrew-mole, *C. cristata.* The name was really given from the knotted appearance of the tail in dried specimens, when the skin had shrunk on the bones, as represented in some figures of the animal in which the tail looks like a string of beads; it is, however, appropriate, since during the rut the tail swells to double its usual size, and has a gibbous appearance.



Star-nosed Mole (*Condylura cristata*).

2†. A genus of crustaceans. *Latreille,* 1829.

condylure (kon'di-lūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Condylura;* a star-nosed or button-nosed mole.

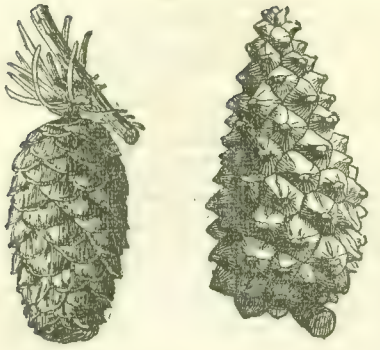
Condylureæ (kon-di-lū'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Condylura* + *-eæ.*] A section of the family *Talpidæ,* represented by the genus *Condylura.*

condylus (kon'di-lus), *n.*; pl. *condyli* (-lī). [L.: see *condyle.*] A condyle.—**Condylus extensorius,** the ectocondyle, or outer condyle, of the humerus, to which extensor muscles are attached. See cut under *humerus.*—**Condylus flexorius,** the entocondyle, or inner condyle, of the humerus, to which flexor muscles are attached. See cut under *humerus.*—**Condylus mandibularis,** the condyle of the lower jaw. See cut under *skull.*—**Condylus occipitalis,** either occipital condyle.

★**cone** (kōn), *n.* [< F. *cône* = Sp. *cono* = Pg. *cone* = It. *cono,* < L. *conus,* < Gr. *κῶνος,* a cone, peak, peg, = L. *cuneus,* a wedge (> ult. E. *coin*[1], *coign, quoin,* q. v.); cf. Skt. *çāna,* a whetstone (= E. *hone,* q. v.), √ *çā,* sharpen.] **1.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A solid generated by the revolution of a right-angled triangle upon one of its sides as an axis. In the figure thus generated the base is a circle, and the line passing through the apex and the center of the base (the *axis*) is perpendicular to the plane of the base; it is specifically termed a *right circular cone.* (*b*) A solid the surface of which consists of the surface of a circle, which forms its base, and the curved surface determined by joining each point of its base's circumference to a fixed point lying without the perpendicular to the base from its center: an *oblique* or *scalene circular cone.* (*c*) In *mod. geom.,* any surface generated by a line one point in which is fixed.—**2.** Anything shaped like a cone. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.,* a dry multiple fruit formed of densely imbricate scales, with a pair of naked ovules borne on the upper surface of each scale, as in the pine, fir, spruce, and other members of the order *Pinales:* technically called a *strobile.* In a more general sense, the term is sometimes applied to other fruits having a cone-like shape, as that of the hop. See cut on following page.

In masses thick with milky *cones.*
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

(*b*) In *anat.*: (1) The conarium, or pineal body. (2) One of the minute cone-shaped structures forming with the so-called "rods" a layer of the retina. See *retina.* (*c*) In *conch.,* a shell of the family *Conidæ,* characterized by its obconic form. (*d*) A volcanic hill or mountain. (*e*) An



Cone of Larch. Cone of Pine.

alluvial fan. (*f*) A storm-cone. See *storm-signal*. (*g*) The vent-plug in the barrel of a firearm. (*h*) In *spinning*, one of the taper drums in the head-stock of a mule; also, one of the taper drums of a roving-machine.—**Arterial cone.** See *arterial*.—**Chief cone,** a quadric cone which intersects a tangent plane of a surface in the chief tangents.—**Circular cone,** in *modern geom.*, a cone of the second order circumscribing the absolute.—**Cone-and-cradle mill.** See *mill*.—**Cone of dispersion,** in *gun.*, the conoidal surface which envelops the trajectories of the projectiles contained in a case-shot. The apex of this irregular conoid is either at the muzzle of the piece or at the point where the case-shot explodes, and its base is the closed curve which circumscribes the points of impact of all the projectiles. Also called *cone of spread*.—**Cone of rays,** in *optics*, all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon a given flat surface.—**Cone of spread.** Same as *cone of dispersion*.—**Crystalline cones.** See *crystalline*.—**Cyclic planes of a cone.** See *cyclic*.—**Endostylic cone.** See *endostylic*.—**Layer of rods and cones.** See *retina*.—**Oblique cone.** See def. 1 (*b*), above.—**Ocular cone,** the cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from a point, the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina.—**Stepped cone.** Same as *cone-pulley*.—**Supplemental cone,** a cone whose elements are perpendicular to those of another cone.—**Twin cones,** a pair of cones of the retina, united laterally, such as are found in some ★bony fishes and other vertebrates.

cone (kōn), *v.*, *t.*; pret. and pp. *coned*, ppr. *coning*. [< *cone*, *n.*] To shape so as to resemble the segment of a cone, as the tire or tread of a car-wheel.

The bridge rests and turns upon a ring made up of 54 cast-iron *coned* wheels. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 6.

Coneæ (kō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conus* + *-eæ*.] In *conch.*, a family of cone-shells: same as *Conidæ*. *Menke*, 1828.

cone-billed (kōn′bild), *a.* Having a conical bill; conirostral.

cone-bit (kōn′bit), *n.* A conical-shaped boring-★bit.

cone-clutch (kōn′kluch), *n.* In *mach.*, a clutch used for the transmission of power from a driving-shaft to another in line with it, and consisting of a conical plug which slides longitudinally upon one of the shafts, and rotates with it. When moved forward, this plug enters a sleeve which has an interior conical surface corresponding to that of the plug, and is keyed to the other shaft. The clutch acts by frictional contact of these two conical surfaces.

cone-flower (kōn′flou″ėr), *n.* A name given to certain species of *Rudbeckia*, coarse composite herbs having flower-heads with conical or columnar receptacles. It is applied especially to *R. hirta*, in which the disk is brown, and to *R. laciniata*, in which it is yellow.—**Purple or hedgehog cone-flower,** the nearly allied *Brauneria purpurea* and *B. angustifolia*, of the prairies of the western United States.

cone-gamba (kōn′gam″bä), *n.* An organ-stop with conical pipes terminating in a bell. Also called *bell-gamba*.

cone-gear (kōn′gēr), *n.* A method of transmitting motion by means of the rolling-friction of two cones.

cone-granule (kōn′gran″ūl), *n.* A corpuscle of the outer nuclear layer of the retina which is connected with a cone: in distinction from a *rod-granule*. See *retina*.

cone-in-cone (kōn′in-kōn′), *a.* In *geol.*, appearing to be made up of cones which are closely



Cone-in-cone Structure (limestone).

packed one within another, as some limestones and marly strata, and very rarely beds of coal. The cone-in-cone structure is believed to be the result of pressure acting on concretions in process of formation, by which their rounded form is changed into a lengthened one, the concentric structure assuming under such circumstances the conical form.

Another illustration . . . is supplied by the so-called "lignilites," "epsomites," or "stylolites." . . . The same observer [Professor O. C. Marsh] has suggested that the more complex structure known as "*cone-in-cone*" may be due to the action of pressure upon concretions in the course of formation. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geology, p. 291.

coneine (kō′nē-in), *n.* Same as *conine*.

cone-joint (kōn′joint), *n.* A strong and tight pipe-joint made by inserting hollow iron cones into the ends of two pipes, and drawing these ends toward each other by means of screw-bolts.

conenchyma (kō-neng′ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion.] In *bot.*, a tissue formed of conical cells, as in the velvety covering of some petals.

★**cone-nose** (kōn′nōz), *n.* A hemipterous insect of the genus *Conorhinus* (which see).

conepate (kō′ne-pāt), *n.* An animal of the genus *Conepatus*.

conepatl (kō-ne-pät′l), *n.* [Nahuatl, < *conetl*, child, + *epatl*, skunk.] A skunk, especially the white-backed skunk, *Conepatus mapurito*.

The Mexican term *conepatl* has been changed into a more familiar-sounding name conepate, in some of the Southern States. *De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 54.

Conepatus (kō-ne-pā′tus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1837), < *conepatl*: see extract.] A genus of American badger-like skunks. It differs from *Mephitis* in having the teeth normally 32 instead of 34 (1 premolar less in each upper half jaw); the angle of the mandible strongly bent outward (and in some other cranial



Conepatl (*Conepatus mapurito*).

characters); the snout produced, depressed, with inferior nostrils, and bald on top; the soles broad and entirely naked; the tail comparatively short and little bushy; and the colors massed in large areas. The type is the white-backed skunk or conepatl, found in Texas, Mexico, and southward; there are probably other species. Also called *Thiosmus*.

Conepatus is obviously the same as the old Mexican conepatl; . . . it probably refers to the burrowing of the animal; for it may be observed, nepantla in the Nahuatl language signified a subterranean dwelling.

Coues, Fur-bearing Animals (1877), p. 249.

cone-plate (kōn′plāt), *n.* A conical collar-plate for the head of a lathe.

cone-pulley (kōn′půl′i), *n.* A pulley shaped like the segment of a cone—that is, gradually tapering from a thick to a thin end. (*a*) A pulley having a number of faces or sheaves of varying diameter, for giving different speeds of the mandrel, as desired; a speed-pulley. (*b*) In spinning-machines, a device for varying the speed of the bobbins so as to keep the strain upon the roving equal as it is wound upon them. Also called *stepped cone*.

cone-seat (kōn′sēt), *n.* A projecting piece of iron welded to a musket-barrel of the older patterns, near the breech, for the purpose of furnishing a seat into which the cone is screwed.

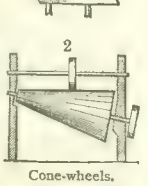
cone-shell (kōn′shel), *n.* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Conus*, or family *Conidæ*. See cut under *Conus*.

conessi bark. See *bark*[2].

conessine (kō-nes′in), *n.* [< NL. *conessus* (*conessi cortex*, the bark of *Holarrhena antidysenterica*) (of E. Ind. origin) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from *Holarrhena* (*Wrightia*) *antidysenterica*. It crystallizes in silky needles. Also called *wrightine*.

cone-valve (kōn′valv), *n.* A valve with a conical face and seat.

cone-wheel (kōn′hwēl), *n.* A cone, or frustum of a cone, used as a means of transmitting power. A very common method of obtaining a change of speed is to use two cones with parallel axes, but with their bases in opposite directions, and connected by a belt moved at will by a shifter. When the belt is at the middle of the cones, supposing the two to be of equal size, the working diameters are equal, and the motion of the driver and driven is uniform. By shifting the belt to either side the relative speed of the driven cone may be increased or diminished. An intermittent or any irregular motion may be given by teeth placed in various positions upon the surfaces of the two cones, and so as to engage each other. See *cone-pulley*.



Cone-wheels.

In fig. 1 two frustums are in apposition, one having teeth on its face and the other a spirally arranged row of studs. The frustum in fig. 2 when driven by the motor communicates motion to the wheel above it.

coney, coneycatch, etc. See *cony*, etc.

conf. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *confectio*, a confection, used in medical prescriptions; (*b*) of the Latin *confer*, compare, also expressed by *cf*.

confab (kon-fab′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *confabbed*, ppr. *confabbing*. [Short for *confabulate*.] To confabulate; chat.

Mrs. Thrale and I were dressing, and as usual *confabbing*. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, i. 120.

confab (kon′fab), *n.* [Short for *confabulation*.] Familiar talk or conversation; chat. [Colloq.]

I overheard a most diverting *confab* amongst that group of ladies yonder. *O'Keefe*, Fontainebleau, ii. 1.

confabular (kon-fab′ū-lär), *a.* [Cf. ML. *confabularis*, an interlocutor, < L. *confabulari*, confabulate: see *confabulate*.] Of the nature of or relating to confabulation or familiar conversation; conversational; chatty. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

confabulate (kon-fab′ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *confabulated*, ppr. *confabulating*. [< L. *confabulatus*, pp. of *confabulari* (> F. *confabuler* = Sp. Pg. *confabular* = It. *confabulare*), talk together, < *com-*, together, + *fabulari*, talk, < *fabula*, discourse, fable: see *fable*.] To talk familiarly together; chat; prattle.

I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau
If birds *confabulate* or no;
'Tis clear that they were always able
To hold discourse, at least in fable.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

confabulation (kon-fab-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *confabulation* = Sp. *confabulación* = Pg. *confabulação* = It. *confabulazione*, < LL. *confabulatio(n-)*, < L. *confabulari*, talk together: see *confabulate*.] A talking together; chatting; familiar talk; easy, unrestrained conversation: as, the two had a long *confabulation*.

Friends' *confabulations* are comfortable at all times. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 330.

confabulator (kon-fab′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *confabulateur* = Sp. Pg. *confabulador* = It. *confabulatore*, < LL. *confabulator*, < L. *confabulari*, talk together: see *confabulate*.] One engaged in familiar talk or conversation.

That knot of *confabulators* is composed of the richest manufacturers in the place. *Bulwer*.

confabulatory (kon-fab′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *confabulatorio*; as *confabulate* + *-ory*.] Belonging to familiar speech; colloquial. [Rare.]

A *confabulatory* epitaph. *Weever*, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 577.

confamiliar† (kon-fa-mil′yär), *a.* [< ML. *confamiliaris*, < L. *com-*, together, + *familia*, family: see *familiar* and *-ar*[3].] Belonging to the same family in the way of classification; hence, closely connected; having a common likeness.

More *confamiliar* and analogous to some of our transactions than others. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 80.

confarreate (kon-far′ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *confarreatus*, pp. of *confarreare*: see *confarreation*.] Solemnized by tasting the bread called *far* in presence of the high priest and ten witnesses: as, *confarreate* marriages. See *confarreation*.

confarreation (kon-far-ē-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *confarreatio(n-)*, < *confarreare*, pp. *confarreatus*, connect in marriage by making an offering of bread, < *com-*, together, + *farreus* (sc. *panis*, bread), of spelt, < *far*, a kind of grain, spelt: see *farina*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the highest form of marriage: so called from the *panis farreus*, a cake of salted flour eaten in the ceremonial. Confarreation was the only religious form of marriage, and is supposed to have been characteristic of the patricians; it was accomplished by pronouncing certain formulas in the presence of ten witnesses, with solemn sacrifices and prayers. It was until a late date considered requisite for the purity of the higher priesthood, but it fell into general disuse early in the empire. Also *farreation*.

Wishing you your Heart's Desire, and if you have her, a happy *Confarreation*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 22.

confate (kon-fāt′), *v. t.* [< *con-* + *fate*, *v.* Cf. L. *confatalis*, jointly dependent on fate.] To decree or determine together with something else; fate or decree at the same time. [Rare.]

In like manner his brother Stoic Chrysippus insists . . . that when a sick man is fated to recover, it is *confated* that he shall send for a physician.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.

confect† (kon-fekt′), *v. t.* [(Cf. Sp. *confitar* = Pg. *confeitar* = It. *confettare*, make into sweetmeats, from the noun; ult.) < L. *confectus*, pp.

of *conficere*, put together, make up (> F. *confire*, preserve), < *com-*, together, + *facere*, do, make.] 1. To make up or compound; especially, to make into sweetmeats.

Elias, a converted Jew, is said to have confessed, That in his House the Poison was *confected*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 86.

Saffron *confected* in Cilicia.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

Mistery there, like to another nature,
Confects the substance of the choicest fruits
In a rich candy.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

2. To put together; construct; compose; form.

Of this also were *confected* the famous everlasting lamps and tapers. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 309.

confect†, *a.* [< L. *confectus*, pp.: see the verb and noun.] Confected; compounded.

In ropes kepe this *confect* meddissyng
Until the time of veer or of spryngyng.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

confect (kon'fekt), *n.* [= G. *confect* = Dan. Sw. *konfekt* = It. *confetto*, < ML. *confectum*, also *confecta* (usually in pl. *confectæ*), a confect, sweetmeat, prop. neut. or fem. of L. *confectus*, pp. of *conficere*, put together, make up: see *confect*, *v.*, and cf. *comfit* and *confetto*, doublets of *confect*, *n.*] A preparation with sugar or honey, as of fruit, herbs, roots, and the like; a confection; a comfit; a sweetmeat.

At supper eat a pippin roasted and sweetened with sugar of roses and caraway *confects*. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

Confects and spiced drinks were then served to them and to the assembled company.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 316.

confection (kon-fek'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *confexion*; < ME. *confection*, *confecciouη*, a preparation, a mixture, < OF. *confection*, *confession*, *confiction*, a confection, F. *confection*, a making, making up, ready-made clothes, a preparation of drugs, etc., = Pr. *confection* = Sp. *confección* = Pg. *confecção*, *confeição* = It. *confezione*, < ML. *confectio(n-)*, a preparation, medicament, L. a preparing, < *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, prepare, put together: see *confect*, *v.*] 1. The art or act of confecting or compounding different substances into one preparation: as, the *confection* of sweetmeats.

This fisshe, and lardde, and flitches salt to kepe
In just *confection* now taketh kepe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

2†. A composition or mixture, as of drugs, etc.; a preparation to be eaten or imbibed.

As to the *confections* of sale which are in the shops, they are for readiness, and not for propriety.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. x. § 8.

Bread is a *confection* made of manye graynes.
Crowley, Confutation of Shaxton, sig. D, iij. b (1546).

That *confection*
Which I gave him for a cordial.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

3. Something prepared or preserved with sugar or syrup. (*a*) A sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes? distil? preserve? yea, so
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections*? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6.

(*b*) In *phar.*, a preparation, in the form of a soft solid, in which one or more medicinal substances are incorporated with saccharine matter, with a view to their preservation or for more convenient administration. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

4. [F.] A ready-made garment, as a mantle, wrap, fichu, etc., for women's wear, often of several materials, and always more or less elaborate and elegant: as, Madame A—— has returned with a choice assortment of *confections*. [Used in trade.]—**Dry confections**, such confections as are made by boiling in syrup those portions of fruits adapted to this method, as citron, orange-peel, figs, etc., which are afterward taken out and dried in an oven. —**Liquid confections**, fruits, whole or in pieces, preserved by immersion in a transparent syrup. Apricots, green citrons, and many other fruits are so preserved.

★**confection**† (kon-fek'shon), *v. t.* [< *confection*, *n.*] To prepare for use with sugar or syrup; compound.

Being grene, or well *confectioned* in syrope, it [ginger] comforteth moche the stomake and head.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii.

confectionary (kon-fek'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *confectionarius*, a maker of confections, an apothecary (prop. adj.), < *confectio(n-)*, a confection: see *confection*, *n.*, and *-ary*1.] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of, or prepared as, a confection; prepared or preserved with sugar.

The biscuit; or *confectionary* plum.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

II. *n.* 1. A confectioner.

He will take your daughters to be *confectionaries* and to be cooks. 1 Sam. viii. 13.

2†. A room in which confections are kept or made.

Here, ladies, are the keys of the stores, of the *confectionary*, of the wine-vaults. *Richardson*, Grandison, II. 226.

3†. A confectioner's shop. See *confectionery*. —4†. A drug-shop, or place where medicines are compounded.

Both history, poesy, and daily experience are as goodly fields where these observations grow whereof we make a few posies to hold in our hands, but no man bringeth them to the *confectionary*, that receipts might be made of them for the use of life.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 290.

confectioner (kon-fek'shon-èr), *n.* [< *confection* + *-er*. Cf. *confectionary*, *n.*] 1†. One who compounds preparations, as drugs.

Canidia Neopolitana was *confectioner* of unguents.
Heywood, Gunaikeion, viii.

2. One who makes confectionery or confections; specifically, one who makes or sells candies, candied fruits, bonbons, caramels, comfits, or other articles prepared with sugar, as cake, ice-cream, etc.

Most of the shops
Of the best *confectioners* in London ransack'd,
To furnish out a banquet.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 1.

confectionery (kon-fek'shon-er-i), *n.*; pl. *confectioneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *confectionary* (being ult. from ML. as if **confectionaria*); < *confection* + *-ery*.] 1. A place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold; a confectioner's shop.— 2. Collectively, sweetmeats; things prepared or sold by a confectioner; confections.

She . . . insisted upon his taking some particular *confectionery*, because it was a favourite of her own.
Disraeli, Coningsby, i. 4.

confection-pan (kon-fek'shon-pan), *n.* A rotating pan heated by steam or hot air, and designed for drying confections.

confectory1† (kon'fek-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. **confectorius* (cf. ML. *confectorium*, a sweetmeat-box, also a place where cattle are slaughtered), < L. *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, put together, make up, also diminish, kill: see *confect*, *v.*] Pertaining to the making of sweetmeats.

In which the wanton might
Of *confectory* art endeavour'd how
To charm all tastes to their sweet overthrow.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 127.

confectory2† (kon-fek'tō-ri), *n.* [See etym. of *confectory*1, *a.*] A slaughter-house.

confecture† (kon-fek'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *confecture*, < ML. *confecturæ*, pl., sweetmeats, L. *confectura*, a preparing, < *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, prepare: see *confect*, and cf. *confiture*, a doublet of *confecture*.] A composition or compound, especially of drugs. *Chaucer.*

Droggis, *confectouris* and spiceis.
Acts James VI., 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 221.

confeder† (kon-fed'èr), *v. i.* [< ME. *confederen*, < OF. *confederer*, F. *confédérer* = Sp. Pg. *confederar* = It. *confederarsi*, refl., < LL. *confœderare*, confederate: see *confederate*, *v.*] To confederate.

Confedred both by bonde and alliaunce.
Chaucer, Pity, l. 42.

Having *confedered* with Oneale, Oconor, and other Irish potentates. *Holinshed*, Chronicles.

confederacy (kon-fed'èr-ā-si), *n.*; pl. *confederacies* (-siz). [< ME. *confederacie*, < OF. (AF.) *confederacie*, < ML. as if **confœderatia*, < LL. *confœderatus*, pp.: see *confederate*, *a.*, and *-acy*. Cf. *confederation*.] 1. A contract between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or joint action of any kind; a compact, league, or alliance.

This fable seems invented to shew the nature of the compacts and *confederacies* of princes.
Bacon, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

For he hath heard of our *confederacy*,
And 'tis but wisdom to make strong against him.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice. *Addison.*

It is readily conceded that one of the strongest characteristics of a *confederacy* is, that it usually operates on the states or communities which compose it in their corporate capacity. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 156.

This first charge [against Suffolk] was based on the report that he had sold the realm to Charles VII., and had fortified Wallingford castle as headquarters for a *confederacy* against the independence of England.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 345.

2. An aggregation of persons, parties, states, or nations united by a league; a confederation.

In the great Delian *confederacy* which developed into the maritime empire of Athens, the Ægean cities were treated as allies rather than subjects.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 75.

3. In *law*, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act; a conspiracy.

Folk that wisten of a coniuracioun, whiche I clepe a *confederacie*, that was cast ageins this tyraunt.
Chaucer, Boëthius, p. 53.

4†. Confederated action; coöperation; concurrence.

Under the countenance and *confederacy*
Of Lady Eleanor. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Southern Confederacy. Same as *Confederate States of America* (which see, under *confederate*, *a.*). =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *League*, *Coalition*, etc. (see *alliance*), combination, confederation, union. See *confederation*.

confederal (kon-fed'èr-al), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *fœdus* (*fœder-*), league: see *con-* and *federal*.] Of or pertaining to a confederation; composed of confederated states; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, pertaining to the confederacy of the States under the Articles of Confederation (1781–89).

It is the disposition of the people of America to place their *confederal* government on the most respectable basis.
J. F. Mercer, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 397.

confederate (kon-fed'èr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confederated*, ppr. *confederating*. [< LL. *confœderatus*, pp. of *confœderare* (> obs. E. *confeder*, q. v.), unite in a league, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *fœderare*, league, < L. *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*, *federate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To unite in a league or alliance; join in a mutual contract or covenant.

They will not . . . [disturb] ye afforesaid Indeans; either in their persons, buildings, catle, or goods, directly or indirectly; nor will they *confederate* with any other against them.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 438.

By words men . . . covenant and *confederate*. *South.*

It would be unequal to require South Carolina and Georgia to *confederate* on such terms.
C. Pinckney, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 155.

II. *trans.* To cause to unite in a league; ally.

To the end that when many [people] are *confederated* each may make the other the more strong.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

With these the Percies them *confederate*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 23.

confederate (kon-fed'èr-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confédéré* = Sp. Pg. *confederado* = It. *confederato*, < ML. *confœderatus*, *confœderatus*, a. and n., < LL. *confœderatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. United in a league; allied by compact or treaty; engaged in a confederacy; leagued; pertaining to a confederacy.

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace.
Shak., Cor., v. 3.

Zounds! go for the doctor, you scoundrel. You are all *confederate* murderers. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 4.

The definition of a *confederate* republic seems simply to be "an assemblage of societies," or an association of two or more states into one state.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 102.

A gale,
Confederate with the current of the soul,
To speed my voyage. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vi.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Confederate States of America: as, the *Confederate* government or army.

During the following night the *Confederate* works on the opposite side of the river were abandoned and blown up. *Am. Cyc.*, XVI. 182.

Confederate States of America, the name assumed by the southern States which seceded from the American Union in 1860–61, on the occasion of the election of a President (Abraham Lincoln) and Congress unfriendly to the institution of slavery, and formed a government under a constitution adopted by a general convention at Montgomery, Alabama, on March 11th, 1861. The confederation ultimately consisted of the following eleven States, which adopted ordinances of secession in the order given, the first on December 20th, 1860, and the last on May 20th, 1861: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina. They were readmitted to their former status as equal members of the United States after a little more than four years of civil war (the first actual hostilities occurring at Fort Sumter in South Carolina on April 12th, 1861, and the last in Texas on May 13th, 1865), and after a period of reconstruction and the acceptance of certain amendments to the federal Constitution, one of which abolished slavery. Abbreviated *C. S. A.*

II. *n.* 1. One who is united or banded with another or others in a compact or league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; an associate; an accomplice.

The beast Caliban, and his *confederates*.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
Bishop of Exeter, his elder brother,
With many more *confederates*, are in arms.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

Specifically—2. A citizen or subject of one of a number of confederated states; specifically (with a capital), a citizen or soldier of any one

of the southern States of the American Union which formed the Confederate States of America, who participated in or sympathized with the attempt to destroy the Union by secession and the prosecution of the civil war.

Not Federals or *Confederates* were ever more impartial in the confiscation of neutral chickens.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 9.

=**Syn. 1.** *Friend, Companion*, etc. (see *associate*), accomplice, accessory, abetter, fellow-conspirator.

confederation (kon-fed-ē-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *confédération* = Sp. *confederación* = Pg. *confederação* = It. *confederazione*, < ML. *confederatio(n-)*, LL. *confœderatio(n-)*, < *confœderare*, unite in a league: see *confederate*.] **1.** The act of confederating, or the state of being confederated; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into a strict league and *confederation*. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

The Pleiades where one of the seven hath almost no light or visibility, though knit in the same *confederation* with those which half the world do at one time see.
Jer. Taylor.

2. An aggregate or body of confederates, or of confederated states; the persons or states united by a league.

Although it [the canton of Zug] is a free republic, it is rather a *confederation* of four or five republics, each of which has its monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical branches, than a simple democracy.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 321.

A *confederation* is a union, more or less complete, of two or more states which before were independent.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 104.

Articles of Confederation, in *U. S. hist.*, the compact or constitution adopted by the Continental Congress in 1777 and ratified by the separate colonies within the next four years. The government formed under this compact, which went into effect on March 1st, 1781, was without an executive and judiciary, consisting simply of a congress of one house, in which each State had one vote; it was empowered to declare war and peace, make treaties with foreign powers, direct the land and naval forces in time of war, make requisitions upon the separate States for their quota of the money necessary for national expenses, regulate the value of coin, control the postal service, etc. As it had no power to enforce its laws upon the States, it soon fell into contempt, and on March 4th, 1789, expired by limitation under the provisions of the present Constitution.—**New England Confederation,** the union effected by the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven in 1643, suggested by the need of a common defense against the Dutch and the Indians. It was discontinued in 1684.=**Syn.** *Confederation, Confederacy, Federation.* A *confederation* or *confederacy* is sometimes distinguished from a *federation* as follows: Both designate a union of distinct states. In a *federation*, however, the essential sovereignty, as exercised toward foreign countries, is regarded as irrevocably deposited in the hands of the central government, and only a constitutionally limited autonomy in internal matters is retained by the constituent territories; while in a *confederation* the sovereignty may be conceived as still existing in the constituents and exercised more or less extensively by the general government as delegated agent: a *confederacy* is regarded as even less permanent than a *confederation*. Thus, the union of the thirteen colonies before 1789 was a *confederation*, while the United States since that time have constituted a *federation*. The above distinction, however, is not strictly adhered to in the ordinary use of these words.

confederative (kon-fed′ėr-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *confederate* + *-ive*; = F. *confédératif*, etc.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, a confederation.

confederator† (kon-fed′ėr-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *confédérateur* = Pg. *confederador*, < LL. as if **confœderator*, < *confœderare*, unite in a league: see *confederate, v.*] One who confederates; a confederate.

The King shall pay one hundred thousand crowns, whereof the one halfe the *confederators* shall and may employ when neede shall require.
Grafton, Hen. VIII., an. 26.

confer (kon-fėr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conferred*, ppr. *conferring*. [Early mod. E. *conferre*; = D. *konfereren* = G. *conferiren* = Dan. *konferere*, < OF. *conferer*, F. *conférer* = Sp. Pg. *conferir* = It. *conferire*, < L. *conferre* (pp. *collatus*: see *collate*), bring together, collect, compare, consult together, confer, < *com-*, together, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *defer, differ, infer, prefer, offer, refer, transfer*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To bring together.

And One Two Three make Six, in One *conferd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

2. To compare; examine by comparison; collate.

I have also translated it into Englishe, so that he may *conferre* theime both to-githers, whereof (as lerned men affirme) cometh no smalle profecte.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxii.

He shall behold all the delights of the Hesperides . . . to be mere umbræ, and imperfect figures, *conferred* with the most essential felicity of your court.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 6.

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature. *Boyle.*

[In this sense now obsolete except as used in the imperative in making reference to illustrative words or passages, in which use it coincides with, and is usually treated as, the Latin imperative *confer* (pron. kon′fėr), and commonly abbreviated *conf.* or *cf.*]

3. To bestow as a permanent gift; settle as a possession: followed by *on* or *upon*.

And *confer* fair Milan,
With all the honours, *on* my brother.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

The sovereignty
Proud and imperious men usurp upon us,
We *confer on* ourselves, and love those fetters
We fasten to our freedoms.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

Coronation, to a king, *confers* no royal authority *upon* him. *South.*

The Duke *on* the lady a kiss *conferred*,
As the courtly custom was of yore.
Browning, The Statue and the Bust.

4†. To contribute; conduce.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together doth much *confer* to the strength of the union.
Glanville.

=**Syn. 3.** *Bestow, Grant*, etc. See *give*.

II. *intrans.* To consult together on some special subject; compare opinions; carry on a discussion or deliberation. Formerly *confer* often meant simply to discourse, to talk, but it now implies conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere light talk or familiar conversation.

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves. Acts iv. 15.

If he [a man] *confer* little, he had need have a present wit. *Bacon*, Studies.

We have some secrets to *confer* about.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

His eyes and his raiment *confer* much together as he goes in the street. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

conferee (kon-fėr-ē′), *n.* [< *confer* + *-ee*[1].] **1.** One who is conferred with; a member of a conference.

Provision has been made for two additional *conferees* on the part of our government. *Science*, IV. 47.

★**2.** One on whom something is conferred.

conference (kon′fe-rens), *n.* [= D. *konferentie* = G. *conferenz* = Dan. *konference*, < F. *conférence* = Sp. Pg. *conferencia* = It. *conferenza*, < ML. *conferentia*, < L. *conferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *conferre*, compare, confer: see *confer*.] **1**†. Comparison; examination of things by comparison.

The mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations. *Hooker.*

2. The act of conferring or consulting together; a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction; an interview and comparison or interchange of opinions. Specifically—(*a*) In *diplomacy*, a more or less informal meeting of the representatives of different foreign countries.

It has become rather difficult to draw any certain line between a congress and a *conference*. In theory, however, a congress has the power of deciding and concluding, while a *conference* can only discuss and prepare. Thus the *conferences* of Moerdyk and Gertruidenberg simply prepared the way for the treaties of Utrecht, while the congresses of Munster, Aix-la-Chapelle, Rastadt, Erfurt, Prague, Châtillon, Vienna, Laybach, and Verona were all more or less direct in their action and results.
Blackwood's Mag.

(*b*) In British and American parliamentary usage, a species of negotiation between the two houses of Parliament or of Congress, conducted by managers appointed on both sides, for the purpose of reconciling differences. (*c*) *Eccles.*: (1) The annual assembly of ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England, for transacting business of an ecclesiastical nature. (2) In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.* of America, the title of four judicatories: (i.) An assembly, called the *general conference*, which meets once every four years, is composed of ministerial and lay delegates from the annual conferences, and is presided over by a general superintendent. (ii.) One of a number (now over 100) of assemblies, called *annual conferences*, which meet annually, take cognizance of ecclesiastical matters, collect statistics relating to the church, and have charge of benevolent contributions, current expenses, etc. (iii.) An assembly of the itinerant and local preachers, the exhorters, the stewards of a district, and a class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent from each pastoral charge, called the *district conference*, meeting annually or semi-annually. (iv.) An assembly, termed the *quarterly conference*, of all the itinerant and local preachers, exhorters, stewards, class-leaders, trustees of churches, and first superintendents of Sunday-schools, in a circuit or station, under the presidency of a presiding elder. It hears complaints and appeals, examines into the character of preachers, licenses ministers, tries those against whom charges are preferred, and makes appointments and removals. (3) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (i.) A voluntary local assembly of priests; a pastoral conference. (ii.) An assembly of priests called by a college; a chapter conference. (4) In some Protestant churches, as the Congregational, a local assembly of representatives from several neighboring churches.

3. Discourse; talk; conversation.

Reading maketh a full man, *conference* a ready man, and writing an exact man. *Bacon*, Studies.

God save your grace, I do beseech your majesty,
To have some *conference* with your grace alone.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3.

At this Time the Duke of York, under pretence of coming to the Parliament, comes out of Ireland; and at London had private *Conference* with John, Duke of Norfolk.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 192.

4. A lecture. [Rare.]

Monsieur Liret, the Vaudois clergyman, who had given *conferences* on the history of the Waldenses.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ii.

Bering Sea Conference. See *seal*[1].—**Hampton Court Conference,** a conference appointed by James I., at Hampton Court, in 1604, to settle the disputes between the Puritan party and the High-church party in the Church of England. It was conducted on three days (January 14th, 16th, and 18th), and resulted in a few alterations of the liturgy, but entirely failed to secure the objects sought by the Puritans. An important indirect result of it was the revision of the Bible called the King James or authorized version, which was suggested at that time.—**Savoy Conference,** a conference held at the Savoy palace in London, after the restoration of Charles II. (1661), between twenty-one Episcopalians and an equal number of Presbyterians, for the purpose of securing ecclesiastical unity. It utterly failed, leaving both parties more bitterly hostile than before.

conferencing (kon′fe-ren-sing), *n.* [< *conference* + *-ing*[1].] The act of conferring together or holding a conference; consultation. [Rare.]

There was of course long *conferencing*, long consulting.
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, xii. 11.

conferential (kon-fe-ren′shal), *a.* [< *conference* (ML. *conferentia*) + *-al*.] Of or relating to conference. [Rare.]

conferment (kon-fėr′ment), *n.* [< *confer* + *-ment*.] The act of conferring, as a university degree or a church living.

A kind of ecclesiastical communist, cherishing his connection for the chance it gives him of holding his hand on the spigot of churchly *conferment*.
New Princeton Rev., I. 40.

conferrable (kon-fėr′a-bl), *a.* [< *confer* + *-able*.] Capable of being conferred or bestowed.

It qualifies a gentleman for any *conferrable* honour.
Waterhouse, Arms and Armoury, p. 94.

conferral (kon-fėr′al), *n.* [< *confer* + *-al*.] The act of conferring; bestowment. [Rare.]

conferrer (kon-fėr′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who confers or consults.—**2.** One who bestows.

Several persons, as *conferrers* or receivers, have found their account in it. *Richardson*, Pamela, xxxii.

conferruminate, conferruminated (kon-fe-rö′mi-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *conferruminatus*, pp. of *conferruminare*, solder together, < *com-*, together, + *ferruminare*, solder, < *ferrumen* (*ferrumin-*), solder, < *ferrum*, iron.] Soldered together; consolidated as if soldered together; specifically, in *bot.*, closely adherent, so as to be separated with difficulty, as the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut.

Conferva (kon-fėr′vä), *n.* [NL., < L. *conferva*, a kind of water-plant, so called on account of its supposed healing power, < *confervere*, boil together, grow together, heal.] **1.** A genus in which the older botanists placed many very heterogeneous species of filamentous cryptogams. It has been much restricted by various authors, and is now limited to green algæ composed of simple many-celled filaments, not gelatinous, growing in fresh water. See *Tribonema*, in the supplement.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *confervæ* (-vē).] The common name of plants of this genus.

Confervaceæ (kon-fėr-vā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conferva* + *-aceæ*.] A name used by Harvey and some other algologists to include certain green, filamentous, many-celled algæ which are now variously placed by different authors. See *Confervales*, in the supplement.

confervaceous (kon-fėr-vā′shius), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Confervaceæ*; having the characters of the *Confervaceæ*.

confervæ, *n.* Plural of *conferva*, 2.

conferval (kon-fėr′val), *a.* and *n.* [< *Conferva* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or related to the genus *Conferva*; consisting of plants of the order *Confervaceæ*: as, the *conferval* alliance. *Lindley.*

II. *n.* A plant of the order *Confervaceæ*.

confervite (kon-fėr′vīt), *n.* [< *Conferva* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil plant, occurring chiefly in the Chalk formation, apparently allied to the aquatic species of *Conferva*. *Page.*

confervogonidium (kon-fėr-vō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *confervogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < *Conferva* + *gonidium*.] In *lichenology*, a gonidium resembling a confervoid alga.

confervoid (kon-fėr′void), *a.* and *n.* [< *Conferva* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* In *bot.*, resembling a conferva; consisting of slender green filaments.

II. *n.* An alga of the group *Confervoideæ*.

Confervoideæ (kon-fėr-voi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conferva* + *-oideæ*.] Same as *Confervaceæ*, but according to some older authors including other related groups.

confess (kon-fes'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confessed* (formerly, and still sometimes, *confest*), ppr. *confessing*. [< ME. *confessen*, < OF. (and F.) *confesser* = Pr. *confessar*, *cofessar* = Sp. *confesar* = Pg. *confessar* = It. *confessare*, < ML. *confessare*, freq. of L. *confiteri*, pp. *confessus*, confess, own, avow, < *com-*, together, + *fateri*, acknowledge, akin to *fari*, speak, > *fabula*, tale, fable, *fama*, report, fame, *fatum*, fate: see *fable*, *fame*, *fate*. Cf. *profess*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make avowal or admission of, as of a fault, a crime, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest or reputation; own; acknowledge; avow.

Do you *confess* the bond? *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

What better can we do, than, to the place
Repairing where he judged us, prostrate fall
Before him reverent; and there *confess*
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg?
Milton, P. L., x. 1088.

He that *confesses* his sin, and prays for pardon, hath punished his fault. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Reflexively, to make an admission or an inculpatory statement concerning; acknowledge to be; specifically, acknowledge the sins or moral faults of, as in auricular confession to a priest: as, I *confess myself* in error or at fault.

I beseech you, punish me not with your hard thoughts, wherein I *confess me* much guilty to deny so fair and excellent ladies anything. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

He hath *confessed himself* to Morgan, whom he supposes to be a friar. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing herself* to this celebrated father. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. *Eccles.*, to receive the confession of; act as a confessor to.

I have *confess'd* her, and I know her virtue.
Shak., M. for M., v. i.

4. To acknowledge as having a certain character or certain claims; recognize; own; avow; declare belief in.

Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven.
Mat. x. 32.

Some deny there is any God, some *confess*, yet believe it not. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 638.

5. To grant; admit; concede.

If that the king
Have any way your good deserts forgot,
Which he *confesseth* to be manifold,
He bids you name your griefs.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

You have the nobler soul, I must *confess* it,
And are the greater master of your goodness.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

6. To reveal by circumstances; show by effect; disclose; prove; attest. [Poetical.]

Nor more a Mortal, but her self appears:
Her Face refulgent, and Majestick Mien,
Confess'd the Goddess. *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

Tall thriving trees *confess'd* the fruitful mould.
Pope, Odyssey.

The lovely stranger stands *confessed*
A maid in all her charms.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

=**Syn. 1.** *Admit*, *Avow*, etc. See *acknowledge*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make confession or avowal; disclose or admit a crime, fault, debt, etc.

Bring me unto my trial when you will.
Died he not in his bed? where should he die?
Can I make men live, whe'r they will or no?
O! torture me no more, I will *confess*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. *Eccles.*, to make known one's sins or the state of one's conscience to a priest.

The mendicant priests of Buddha are bound to *confess* twice a month, at the new and full moon.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, I. iv. § 6.

confessant† (kon-fes'ant), *n.* [< F. *confessant*, ppr. of *confesser*, confess: see *confess* and *-ant*[1].] One who confesses to a priest.

The *confessant* kneels down before the priest sitting on a raised chair above him. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

confessary† (kon-fes'a-ri), *n.* [< ML. *confessarius*, one who confesses, or receives a confession, < L. *confessus*, pp. of *confiteri*, confess: see *confess*.] One who receives a confession.

Treacherous *confessaries*. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 289.

confessed (kon-fest'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confess*, *v.*] Admitted; avowed; undeniable; evident.

Good — great and *confessed* good. *Locke.*

confessedly (kon-fes'ed-li), *adv.* By confession or admission; admittedly. (*a*) By one's own confession or acknowledgment; avowedly.

These prelusive hymns were often the composition *confessedly* of the chanters. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

(*b*) By general consent or admission.

His noble, fine horses, the best *confessedly* in England.
Pepys, Diary, II. 313.

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

confession (kon-fesh'on), *n.* [< ME. *confession*, *-ioun* = D. *konfessie* = G. *confession* = Dan. Sw. *konfession*, < OF. (and F.) *confession* = Sp. *confesión* = Pg. *confissão* = It. *confessione*, < L. *confessio(n-)*, confession, < *confiteri*, pp. *confessus*, confess: see *confess*.] **1.** The act of confessing. (*a*) The acknowledgment of a fault or wrong, or of any act or obligation adverse to one's reputation or interest.

Nor do we find him forward to be sounded;
But, with a crafty madness, keeps aloof,
When we would bring him on to some *confession*
Of his true state. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usuage. *Sir W. Temple.*

(*b*) The act of making an avowal; profession.

I give thee charge in the sight of God, who quickeneth all things, and before Christ Jesus, who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good *confession*. 1 Tim. vi. 13.

(*c*) *Eccles.*, a disclosing of sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor: often called *auricular confession*. In both the Eastern and the Western Church confession is one of the four parts of the sacrament of penance, viz., contrition, confession, absolution, and satisfaction. See *sacramental confession*.

Of hys fader say,
Which to Rome to the holy fader came
Hys *confession* to declare alway.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5120.

Auricular confession, as commonly called, or the private and special *confession* of sins to a priest for the purpose of obtaining his absolution, an imperative duty in the Church of Rome, . . . was left to each man's discretion. *Hallam.*

(*d*) In *common law*, an admission or acknowledgment of guilt. A *judicial confession* is a confession made in court, or before an examining magistrate. An *extra-judicial confession* is one made not in the course of legal prosecution for the offense, but out of court, whether made to an official or a non-official person. (*e*) In *Rom. law*, the admission by the defendant of the plaintiff's claim. It was either *in jure* (that is, before the pretor, and before the case had been referred to a judge to be tried) or *in judicio* (that is, made after the case had been so referred).

2. In *liturgics*: (*a*) In many Oriental and early liturgies, a form of prayer acknowledging sinfulness and unworthiness, said by the priest before the celebration of the eucharist: also called the *apologia*. (*b*) In the Roman and other Latin masses, the Confiteor, or form of general acknowledgment of sins, said first by the celebrant and then by the assistants, and followed by the Misereatur and Indulgentiam before the priest ascends to the altar and proceeds to the Introit. (*c*) In the Anglican communion office, the form of general acknowledgment of sins made by the celebrant and the communicants. (*d*) In the liturgy of St. Chrysostom, and in the Alexandrine and other Oriental liturgies, the profession of faith, made before communicating, that the consecrated elements are really and truly the body and blood of Christ.

3. A formulary which comprises articles of religious faith; a creed to be assented to or signed as a preliminary to admission to the membership of a church, or to certain offices of authority in the church: usually called a *confession of faith*. The great confessions of faith of the Protestant Christian church are: the Augsburg Confession (1530), a part of the symbol of the Lutheran Church; the first and second Helvetic confessions (1536 and 1566), symbols of the Reformed churches of Switzerland, the latter being approved by nearly all the Reformed churches of the Continent and of England and Scotland; the Gallican Confession (1559), also called the Confession of Rochelle, prepared by Calvin and his pupil De Chandieu, the symbol of the French Protestant church; the Belgic Confession (1561, revised 1619), the symbol of the Reformed churches in Belgium and the Netherlands, and of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in the United States; the first Scotch Confession (1560) and the second Scotch Confession or the National Covenant (1581), the symbols of the Scotch church before the adoption of the Westminster Confession; the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England (1563 and 1571); the American revision of the same (1801), the symbol of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; the Irish Article (1615) and the Lambeth Articles (1595), the symbols of the Church of Ireland; the Canons of the Synod of Dort (1619), at present recognized by the Dutch Church, and by the Reformed (Dutch) Church in the United States; the Westminster Confession (1647), the symbol of the Presbyterian Church in England, and of Scotland (taking the place in Scotland of the so-called Scotch confessions), and, with some alterations, of the Presbyterian Church of America; the Savoy Confession (1658), adopted by the Independents at the Savoy palace, London; the declaration of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (1833), of the Boston (United States) National Council (1865), and of the Oberlin National Council (1871), symbols of Congregational churches; the Articles of Religion (1784) of the Methodist Church; the Confession of 1688, and the New Hampshire Confession (1833), symbols of the Baptist Church. See *catechism*, *creed*.

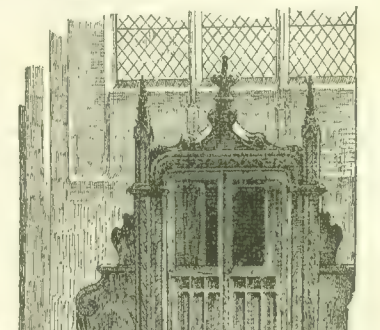
4. [ML. *confessio(n-)*.] The tomb of a martyr or confessor. If an altar was erected over the grave, the name was extended also to the altar and to the subterranean chamber in which it stood. In later times a basilica was sometimes erected over the chamber; the high altar was placed over the altar on the tomb below, and so this high altar also, and subsequently the entire building, was called a *confession*. Also called *confessional*, and in the Greek Church *catabasis* or *catabasion*.—**Auricular confession.** See *sacramental confession*, below.—**Confession and avoidance**, in *law*, the substance of a pleading by which the party admits the allegation of his adversary's pleading to be true, but states some new matter by way of avoiding its legal effect.—**Confession of faith.** See 3, above.—**Confession of judgment**, the acknowledgment of a debt by a debtor before a court or a justice of the peace, etc., on which judgment may be entered and execution issued.—**General confession.** (*a*) A confession made to a priest of sins committed by the penitent since baptism or since infancy, or for any long period, so far as those sins can be remembered; a confession made in preparation for baptism by one baptized after coming to years of discretion, also before admission to a monastic order. (*b*) [*cap.*] In the Book of Common Prayer: (1) The form of acknowledgment of sins to be said by the minister and the whole congregation at the beginning of Morning Prayer and Evening Prayer. (2) The form of confession in the Communion office.—**Judgment by confession**, a judgment obtained on a confession made to a court or a magistrate, or by the withdrawal of the defense, or against a plaintiff by nolle prosequi.—**Sacramental or auricular confession**, the act or practice of confessing sins to a priest, for the purpose of receiving absolution. At a very early period, for gross apostasy or other public sins, public confession was required as a condition precedent to partaking of the communion. Public confession was abolished for practical reasons. Auricular confession was always universally obligatory in the West. Confession and Communion at Easter were enjoined by the fourth Lateran Council A.D. 1215. It is required in the Roman Catholic Church from all who are conscious of mortal sins, and is regarded as essential to absolution and divine pardon, and a necessary prerequisite to partaking of the communion. Priests are bound in the strongest manner never to disclose a secret thus confided to them. Confession is obligatory in the Orthodox Greek and in the Armenian Church. The Anglican Church differs from the Roman Catholic and the Eastern Church in not making it obligatory, but leaving it to the conscience of the individual.—**Seal of confession**, in the *Rom. Cath.* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, absolute secrecy incumbent on a priest with regard to all private confessions of sins made to him. A similar secrecy is enjoined by the 113th canon of the Church of England. Also called *the seal*, and the *sacramental seal*.

confessional (kon-fesh'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.*: = F. *confessionnel* = It. *confessionale*, < ML. *confessionalis*, adj., < L. *confessio(n-)*, confession. II. *n.*: = F. *confessionnal* = It. *confessionale*, confessional (seat), = Sp. *confesional* (obs.), a confessional tract, = Pg. *confessional*, one who confesses, < ML. *confessionale*, a confessional, prop. neut. of *confessionalis*, adj.: see above.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a confession or creed.

The old *confessional* barriers of the Scottish faith.
Tulloch.

2. Of or pertaining to the act or practice of confessing to a priest. See *sacramental confession*, under *confession*.

II. *n.* **1.** A small cabinet, stall, or box in a Roman Catholic church in which the priest sits to hear confessions. It usually has a door in front by which the priest enters, and a small window on one or



Confessional.—Church of St. Étienne du Mont, Paris.

both sides, through which the penitent speaks. Confessionals are often constructed in three divisions, the central one having a seat for the priest, and some are elaborately carved. Also called *confession-chair*, *confessionary*, and *shriving-pew*.

2. Same as *confession*, 4.

confessionalism (kon-fesh'on-al-izm), *n.* [< *confessional* + *-ism*.] Devotion to the maintenance of a creed or church confession; the tendency to construct confessions or creeds. [Rare.]

The seventeenth century is the period of scholastic orthodoxy, polemic *confessionalism*, and comparative stagnation. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.

confessionalist (kon-fesh'on-al-ist), *n.* [< *confessional* + *-ist*.] A priest who hears confessions; a confessor.

confessionary (kon-fesh'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **confessionarius* (neut. *confessionarium*, confessional), < L. *confessio(n-)*, confession: see *confession*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of auricular confession.

A kind of *confessionary* litany.
Prideaux, Euchologia (1656), p. 220.

II. *n.*; pl. *confessionaries* (-riz). 1. Same as *confessional*, 1. [Rare.]

We concur in the opinion that these stalls . . . have been improperly termed *confessionaries* or confessionals.
Archæologia, 1792, p. 299.

2. (*a*) A niche in the body of an altar, designed to contain relics. Also called *altar-cavity*. (*b*) A chamber under or near an altar, intended for similar purposes: in this sense often used as equivalent to *confession*, 4.

The original Saxon cathedral of Canterbury had a crypt beneath the eastern apse, . . . "fabricated," according to Eadmer, "in the likeness of the *confessionary* of St. Peter at Rome."
Encyc. Brit., VI. 667.

confession-chair (kon-fesh'on-chār), *n.* Same as *confessional*, 1.

confessionist (kon-fesh'on-ist), *n.* [= F. *confessioniste* = Pg. *confessionista*; as *confession* + *-ist*.] 1. One who makes a profession of faith.

Protestant and Romish *confessionists*.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, Ded.

2. A Lutheran who held to the Augsburg formulary. *O. Shipley*.

confessor (kon-fes'or; formerly, and still often as the distinctive cognomen of the Anglo-Saxon king Edward III., kon'fes-or), *n.* [< ME. *confessour*, *confessor*, < OF. *confessor*, F. *confesseur* = Sp. *confesor* = Pg. *confessor* = It. *confessore*, < LL. *confessor*, a confessor (of Christianity), a martyr, < L. *confiteri*, pp. *confessus*, confess: see *confess*.] 1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges a crime, a fault, or an obligation.

Her confession agreed exactly (which was afterwards verify'd in the other *confessors*) with the accusations of the afflicted.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion; specifically, one who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it in spite of persecution and torture. It was formerly used as synonymous with *martyr*; afterward it was applied to those who, having been persecuted and tormented, were permitted to die in peace; and it was used also for such Christians as lived a good life and died with the reputation of sanctity: as, Edward the *Confessor*.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and *confessors*.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

With him we likewise seat
The sumptuous shrined king, good Edward, from the last
Of that renowned name by *Confessor* express'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiv. 1066

3. One who hears confessions; specifically, a priest who hears confession and grants absolution; distinctively, as a title of office, a priest employed as a private spiritual director, as of a king or other great personage. Formerly, at European courts, the office of confessor was a very important one, giving its incumbent great privileges and influence, and often great power politically.

Hys *confessour* come, hym gan to confesse,
And ther beforn hym made to say a messe.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6094.

Sometyme *confessour* to the kynge your father.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxxix.

Such is my name, and such my tale,
Confessor! to thy secret ear
I breathe the sorrows I bewail.
Byron, The Giaour.

The queen's tenderness of conscience led her to take counsel of her *confessor*, not merely in regard to her own spiritual concerns, but all the great measures of her administration.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

confest (kon-fest'). An old and occasional modern preterit and past participle of *confess*.

So Samson to his foe his force *confest*;
And to be shorn lay slumbering on her breast.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 73.

confestly† (kon-fest'li), *adv.* An old spelling of *confessedly*.

That principle . . . *confestly* predominant in our nature.
Decay of Christian Piety.

confet†, **confete**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *comfit*.

confetto (kon-fet'tō), *n.*; pl. *confetti* (-ti). [It., < ML. *confectum*, a sweetmeat: see *confect*, *n.*, and *comfit*, *n.*] 1. A bonbon or sweetmeat.—2. A small pellet made of lime or plaster in imitation of a bonbon, used in Italy during carnival-time by the revelers for pelting one another in the streets.

conficient† (kon-fish'ent), *a.* [< L. *conficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *conficere*, produce, cause, effect: see *confect*, *v.*] Accomplishing; officiating.

confidant (kon-fi-dant'), *n.* [< F. *confidant*, m., *confidante*, f., now *confident*, m., *confidente*, f.: see *confident*.] 1. A person intrusted with the confidence of another; one to whom secrets are confided; a confidential friend.

Hobby being a *confidant* of the Protector's.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1547.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his *confidant*.
Martinus Scriblerus.

He [John Adams] had but one *confidant*, his wife; but one intimate friend, the mother of his children.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

2†. A part of a woman's coiffure usual in the seventeenth century; a small curl worn near the ear. ★

confidante (kon-fi-dant'), *n.* [See *confidant*.] A female confidant.

You do not see one heiress in a hundred whose fate does not turn upon this circumstance of choosing a *confidante*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

confide (kon-fid'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confided*, ppr. *confiding*. [= OF. *confider*, *confeder*, also *confier*, F. *confier* = Pr. *confidar* = Sp. Pg. *confiar* = It. *confidare*, < ML. **confidare* for L. *confidere*, trust fully, be assured, confide, rely, < *com-*, together, + *fidere*, trust: see *faith*, *fidelity*.] **I.** *intrans.* To have faith; place trust; repose confidence: used absolutely or with *in*: as, the prince *confided in* his ministers.

He alone won't betray, *in* whom none will *confide*.
Congreve, Love for Love.

Judge before friendship, then *confide* till death.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 570.

II. *trans.* To intrust; commit unreservedly to the charge, knowledge, or good faith of: followed by *to*: as, to *confide* something valuable *to* one; to *confide* a secret *to* some one; a prince *confides* a negotiation *to* his envoy.

Thou art the only one *to* whom I dare *confide* my folly.
Lord Lyttelton, Persian Letters.

=**Syn.** *Intrust*, *Consign*, etc. See *commit*.

confidence (kon'fi-dens), *n.* [= D. *konfidentie* = F. *confidence*, intimacy, a secret, a (legal) trust, in older form *confiance*, confidence, trust, reliance, assurance, OF. *confiance* = Pr. *confidencia* = Sp. *confidencia*, *confianza* = Pg. *confidencia*, *confiança* = It. *confidenza*, *confidanza*, < L. *confidentia*, confidence, self-confidence, audacity, impudence, < *confiden(t-)s*, confident, self-confident: see *confident*.] 1. Assurance of mind or firm belief in the good will, integrity, stability, or veracity of another, or in the truth or certainty of a proposition or an assertion; trust; reliance.

It is better to trust in the Lord than to put *confidence* in man.
Ps. cxviii. 8.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity.
South.

A cheerful *confidence* in the mercy of God.
Macaulay.

2. Reliance on one's own powers, resources, or circumstances; belief in one's own competency; self-reliance; assurance.

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

At first she touched her lute with a faltering hand, but gathering *confidence* and animation as she proceeded, drew forth . . . soft aerial harmony.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 367.

3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; one who or that which gives assurance or security. [Archaic.]

The Lord shall be thy *confidence*.
Prov. iii. 26.

Trust not to the omnipotency of gold, and say not unto it, Thou art my *confidence*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 8.

4. Boldness; courage; disregard or defiance of danger.

Preaching the kingdom of God . . . with all *confidence*.
Acts xxviii. 31.

But *confidence* then bore thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1175.

5. A secret; a private or confidential communication: as, to exchange *confidences*.—**Confidence game**, a kind of swindle practised principally in large cities upon unwary strangers, the swindler, usually under the pretense of old acquaintance, gaining the confidence of his victim, and then robbing or fleecing him at cards or betting, or otherwise; bunko.—**Confidence man**, one who endeavors to swindle strangers by the confidence game; a bunko-steerer; one who by a plausible story, and with great assurance, gains the confidence of another, with a dishonest purpose.—**In confidence**, as a secret or private matter, not to be divulged or communicated to others: as, I told him *in confidence*.

I shall only send over a very few copies to very particular friends, *in confidence*, and burn the rest.
Jefferson, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 437.

In the confidence of, sharing or trusted with the private opinions, plans, or purposes of.

They all were inclined to believe that I was a man *in the confidence of* Ali Bey, and that his hostile designs against Mecca were laid aside.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 253.

To take (a person) **into one's confidence**, to communicate some private matter or matters to him, or to confide to him affairs of importance.

confident (kon'fi-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confidant*, now *confident*, intimate, confidential (usually as a noun), in older form *confiant*, confiding, confident, self-confident, = Sp. Pg. *confidente*, *confiante* = It. *confidente*, < L. *confiden(t-)s*, confident, i. e., self-confident, in good or bad sense, bold, daring, audacious, impudent, prop. ppr. of *confidere*, trust fully, confide: see *confide*, and cf. *confidant*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having strong belief; fully assured.

I am *confident*, and fully persuaded, yet dare not take my oath of my salvation.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 59.

I am *confident* that much may be done toward the improvement of philosophy.
Boyle.

2. Confiding; not entertaining suspicion or distrust.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

3. Relying on one's self; full of assurance; bold; sometimes, overbold.

Both valiant, as men despising death both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcome.
Sir P. Sidney.

The fool rageth, and is *confident*.
Prov. xiv. 16.

As *confident* as is the falcon's flight
Against a bird, do I with Mowbray fight.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

It is hard to say that there hath ever been an Age wherein vice, such as the very Heathens abhorred, hath been more *confident* and daring than in this.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

Do you think I could ever catch at the *confident* addresses of a secure admirer?
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

4†. Giving occasion for confidence. [Rare.]

The cause was more *confident* than the event was prosperous.
Jer. Taylor.

Confident person, in *Scots law*, a partner in trade; a factor, steward, or confidential man of business; also, a servant or other dependant.=**Syn.** 1. *Sure*, *Certain*, *Confident*, *Positive*, *Dogmatic*. *Sure* is the simplest and most general of these words; it has the strength of simplicity. *Certain* suggests the idea of having been freed from doubt, having been made sure. *Confident* belongs especially in the field of reliant action: as, he is *confident* of success. In regard to opinion or belief it may mean no more than *sure*, or it may suggest reliance, as on one's own judgment or upon evidence: as, a *confident* expectation, hope, belief. It implies a desire for that of which one is *confident*. *Positive* runs close to over-confidence or dogmatism: as, he was *positive* that he had made no mistake; it expresses emphatic certainty that will not entertain a doubt of its correctness. (For *dogmatic*, see *magisterial*.) That *confident* and *positive* depend somewhat upon the will, and not merely, like *sure* and *certain*, upon the understanding, is shown by the fact that it is not correct to say "I will not be *certain*, or *sure*, about this," while it is correct to say "I will not be *positive*, or *confident*, about it."

I am *sure* I did but speak.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 3.

Now, therefore, do I rest,
A prophet *certain* of my prophecy,
That never shadow of mistrust can cross
Between us.
Tennyson, Geraint.

I am *confident* if he [Captain Swan] had made a motion to go to any English Factory, most of his Men would have consented to it.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 364.

Some *positive*, persisting fops we know,
Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 568.

II.† *n.* A confidant.

In so great reputation of sanctity, so mighty concourse of people, such great multitudes of disciples and *confidents*, and such throngs of admirers, he was humble without mixtures of vanity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

You love me for no other end
Than to become my *confident* and friend;
As such I keep no secret from your sight.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

confidential (kon-fi-den'shal), *a.* [= D. *konfidentieel* = Dan. *konfidentiel*, < F. *confidentiel* = Sp. Pg. *confidencial* = It. *confidenziale*, < L. as if **confidentialis*, < *confidentia*, confidence: see *confidence*.] 1. Enjoying the confidence of another; intrusted with secrets or with private affairs: as, a *confidential* friend or clerk.—2. Intended to be treated as private, or kept in confidence; spoken or written in confidence; secret.

A *confidential* correspondence.
Chesterfield.

Confidential communications.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

Confidential communication. See *privileged communication*, under *communication*.—**Confidential relation**, in *law*, a relation of parties, as that of attorney and client, guardian and ward, in which one is bound to act for the benefit of the other, and can take no advantage to himself from his acts relating to the interests of the other. Such a relation arises whenever a continuous trust is reposed by one person in the skill or integrity of another, or when any property, or the pecuniary or personal interest of a person, or the custody of his body, is placed in charge of another.

confidentiality (kon-fi-den-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *confidential* + *-ity.*] The quality of being confidential; specifically, in *law*, the relation existing between a client and his counsel or agent, or between husband and wife, or a ward and his guardian, etc., in reference to the trust placed in one by the other. See *confidential relation*, under *confidential*, and *privileged communication*, under *communication*.

confidentially (kon-fi-den'shal-i), *adv.* In a confidential manner; in reliance on secrecy: as, to tell a person something *confidentially*.

confidently (kon'fi-dent-li), *adv.* In a confident manner; with firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively; dogmatically.

Where Duty bids, he *confidently* steers.
Cowper, On Horace's Ode, ii. 10.

It was *confidently* urged that the artisans might be trusted to understand and manage their own interests better than their masters could do for them.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 4.

confidentness (kon'fi-dent-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being confident; confidence.

confider (kon-fi'dėr), *n.* One who confides; one who trusts in or intrusts to another. *W. Montague.*

confiding (kon-fi'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *confide*, *v.*] Trusting; reposing confidence; trustful; credulous: as, a man of a *confiding* disposition.

Felt
The deep, deep joy of a *confiding* thought.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 28.

He had a *confiding* wife, and he treated her as *confiding* wives only are treated. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

We miss the *confiding* naturalness of the warm-hearted physician. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 381.

confidingly (kon-fi'ding-li), *adv.* In a confiding manner; trustfully.

confidingness (kon-fi'ding-nes), *n.* The quality of being confiding; confiding disposition; trustfulness.

configurate (kon-fig'ū-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *configurated*, ppr. *configurating*. [< L. *configuratus*, pp. of *configurare*, form after something: see *configure*.] To exhibit or assume congruity in plan, or in the combination of figures or parts. [Rare.]

In comely architecture it may be
Knowne by the name of uniformitie;
Where pyramids to pyramids relate,
And the whole fabrick doth *configurate*.
Jordan, Poems.

★**configuration** (kon-fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *configuration* = Sp. *configuración* = Pg. *configuraçao* = It. *configurazione*, < LL. *configuratio(n-)*, < L. *configurare*, pp. *configuratus*, form after something: see *configurate*.] **1.** External form, figure, or shape, especially as resulting from the disposition and relation of the parts; external aspect or appearance; contour.

The natural *configuration* of the ground, as well as the course of history, had gathered these shires [of Wessex] into three great groups. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 302.

Change, both gradual and sudden, has been exhibited in the *configuration* and climate of all portions of the surface of the globe. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 351.

2. In *astrol.*, relative position or aspect of the planets.

The aspects, conjunctions and *configurations* of the stars. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 9.

They [astrologers] undertook . . . to determine the course of a man's character and life from the *configuration* of the stars at the moment of his birth. *Whewell.*

3. In *modern astron.*, any noticeable grouping of stars which may aid in identifying them.— **4.** In *analytical mech.*, the relative positions of the parts of a system at any moment.

When a material system is considered with respect to the relative position of its parts, the assemblage of relative positions is called the *configuration* of the system.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, iv.

5. In *geom.*, a ruled surface considered as a locus of rays; also, a system of three linear complexes.

configure (kon-fig'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *configured*, ppr. *configuring*. [= F. *configurer* = Sp. Pg. *configurar* = It. *configurare*, < L. *configurare*, form after something, < *com-*, together, according, + *figurare*, form, < *figura*, figure: see *figure*, and cf. *configurate*.] To form; dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape; make like in form or figure. [Rare.]

Configuring themselves into human shape.
Bentley, Sermons, iv.

Man is spirit, a nature *configured* to God.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 33.

confinable (kon-fi'na-bl), *a.* [< *confine* + *-able.*] Capable of being confined or restricted.

Not *confinable* to any limits. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 90.

confine† (kon'fin), *a.* [< OF. *confin* = Sp. *confin* = Pg. *confim* = It. *confino*, bordering, contiguous, < L. *confinis*, at the end or border, adjoining, < *com-*, together, + *finis*, an end, limit, border: see *finis*, *final*.] Bordering; having a common boundary; adjacent; contiguous. [Rare.]

He was sent to discover the straits of Magellan, and *confine* places. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 257.

confine (kon'fin), *n.* [< F. *confin*, OF. *confin*, also *confine*, = Sp. *confin* = Pg. *confim* = It. *confine*, also *confino* and *confina* (all usually in pl.), < L. *confine*, neut., ML. also *confinis*, a border, boundary (cf. L. *confinis*, masc., a neighbor, *confinium*, a border, limit, boundary, neighborhood), < *confinis*, adj., at the end or border, adjoining: see *confine*, *a.* In the sense of 'prison' the noun *confine* is from the verb.] **1.** A boundary-line or limit; bound; border; precinct.

Still hovering betweene the *confines* of that which hee dares not bee openly, and that which he will not be sincerely. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

You are old;
Nature in you stands upon the very verge
Of her *confine*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

Events that came to pass within the *confines* of Judea.
Locke, On Romans, Synopsis.

2. That part of a territory which is at or near the border; the frontier: used generally in the plural, and often figuratively: as, the *confines* of France or of Scotland.

And now in little space
The *confines* met of empyréan heaven,
And of this world. *Milton*, P. L., x. 321.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night:
And Phosphor, on the *confines* of the light,
Promis'd the sun. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 1396.

3†. Territory; region; district.

In als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other *Confynyes* of the Superficialtie of the Erthe begonde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 183.

And Cæsar's spirit . . .
Shall in these *confines*, with a monarch's voice,
Cry "Havock," and let slip the dogs of war.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

4†. An inhabitant of a contiguous district; a neighbor.

Exchangynge gold for household stuff with their *confines*.
Eden, tr. of R. Martyr's Decades, p. 89 (Ord MS.).

5†. A place of confinement; a prison.

Confines, wards, and dungeons. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

6. In *geom. of n-dimensions*, that which corresponds to a closed volume in three dimensions.
=**Syn.** *Bounds*, *Border*, etc. See *boundary*.

confine (kon-fin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confined*, ppr. *confining*. [< F. *confiner*, border, trans. shut up, inclose, = Sp. Pg. *confinar* = It. *confinare*, < ML. *confinare*, *confiniare*, border on, set bounds, *confinire*, border on, < L. *confinis*, bordering on: see *confine*, *a.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To have a common boundary; border; abut; be in contact: followed by *on* or *with*.

Where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heaven. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 977.

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heaven, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 58.

On the South it is *confined with* Pamphilia.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

II. *trans.* To restrict within bounds; limit; inclose; bound; hence, imprison; immure; shut up.

Therefore wast thou
Deservedly *confin'd* into this rock,
Who hadst deserv'd more than a prison.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

Those who do *confine* the Church of God either to particular nations, churches, or families, have made it far narrower than our Saviour ever meant it.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 55.

He is happiest who *confines* his wants to natural necessities. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

To be confined, to be unable to leave the house or bed by reason of sickness or other cause; specifically, to be in childbed.

I have been very ill this week with a great cold and a fever, and though now in a way to be well, am like to *be confined* some days longer. *Gray*, Letters, I. 329.

★=**Syn.** To bound, circumscribe, restrict, incarcerate.

confined (kon-find'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confine*, *v.*] **1.** Restrained within limits; imprisoned; secluded; close; narrow; mean: as, a *confined* mind.— **2.** In *pathol.*, constipated: as, the bowels may be *confined*.

confinelessꝑ (kon'fin- or kon-fin'les), *a.* [< *confine*, *n.*, + *-less.*] Boundless; unlimited; without end.

Black Macbeth
Will seem as pure as snow, and the poor state
Esteem him as a lamb, being compared
With my *confineless* harms. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

confinement (kon-fin'ment), *n.* [= F. *confinement*, etc.; as *confine* + *-ment.*] **1.** The state of being confined; restraint within limits; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity; hence, imprisonment.

Under *confinement* in the Tower.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up. *Addison.*

2. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, specifically by childbirth; the lying-in of a woman: as, her approaching *confinement*.= **Syn.** *Imprisonment*, etc. See *captivity*.

confiner (kon-fi'nėr), *n.* **1.** [< *confine*, *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which confines.— **2**† (kon'fi- or kon-fi'nėr). [< *confine*, *v. i.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *confine*, *n.*, 4.] A borderer; one who lives on the confines or near the border of a country; a neighbor.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*,
And gentlemen of Italy. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, they are neighbours and *confiners* in art. *Sir H. Wotton.*

confinityꝑ (kon-fin'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *confinité* = Pr. *confinitat* = Sp. *confinidad* = Pg. *confinidade*, < L. as if **confinita(t-)s*, < *confinis*, contiguous: see *confine*, *a.*] Nearness of place. *Bailey.*

confirm (kon-fėrm'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *conferm*; < ME. *confermen*, < OF. *confermer*, mod. F. *confirmer* (after L.) = Pr. *confermar* = Sp. Pg. *confirmar* = It. *confermare*, < L. *confirmare*, make firm, strengthen, establish, < *com-*, together, + *firmare*, make firm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*.] **1.** To make firm, or more firm; add strength to; strengthen: as, one's resolution is *confirmed* by the approval of another.

Rubb the neck well with a linnen napking somewhat course, for these things doe *confirme* the whole body; it maketh the mind more cheerefull, and conserueth the sight. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 255.

This child of the mind is *confirmed*, and gains strength by consent and habit. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

One of those few sounds that, instead of disturbing solitude, only deepen and *confirm* it.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 112.

2. To settle or establish; render fixed or secure.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler over the four governments. 1 Mac. xi. 57.

Confirm the crown to me, and to mine heirs,
And thou shalt reign in quiet while thou liv'st.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

3. To make certain or sure; give new assurance of truth or certainty to; put past doubt; verify.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you.
1 Cor. i. 6.

These likelihoods *confirm* her flight.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 2.

The news we heard at Sea of the K. of Sweden's Death is *confirmed*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

All that was long ago declared as law
By the early Revelation, stands *confirmed*
By Apostle and Evangelist and Saint.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 82.

4†. To certify or give assurance to; inform positively.

Pray you, sir, *confirm* me,
Were there three porpoises seen above the bridge,
As they give out? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

5. To sanction; ratify; consummate; make valid or binding by some formal or legal act: as, to *confirm* an agreement, promise, covenant, or title.

Ordinaunces, Actes, and Statutes . . . nowe renewed, and affermed and *confermed*, by the assente and consente and agrement off all the Bredern.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

In the early days of Rome, the will of a Roman patrician had to be *confirmed* by the assembly of the curiæ.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 142.

6. To strengthen in resolution, purpose, or opinion; fortify.

Confirming the souls of the disciples, and exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God. Acts xiv. 22.

Arouses the indifferent and *confirms* the wavering.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

7. *Eccles.*, to admit to the full privileges of church-membership by the imposition of hands; administer the rite of confirmation to. See *confirmation*, 1 (*e*).

Those which are thus *confirmed* are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

=**Syn. 3.** Corroborate, substantiate.

confirmable (kon-fėr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *confirm* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being confirmed, established, or ratified; that may be made more certain.

Confirmable by many examples.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. Corroboratory. [Rare.]

Confirmable in their declaration as witnesses. *R. Parke.*

confirmance (kon-fėr'mans), *n.* [< *confirm* + *-ance.*] Confirmation; establishment of confidence. [Rare.]

For their *confirmance*, I will therefore now
Slepe in our black barke. *Chapman*, Odyssey, iii.

confirmation (kon-fėr-mā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *confirmacion*, < OF. *confirmacion*, F. *confirmation* = Pr. *confirmation* = Sp. *confirmación* = Pg. *confirmação* = It. *confirmazione* (also, in def. 1 (*e*) (1), = D. *confirmatie* = G. *confirmation* = Dan. Sw. *konfirmation*), < L. *confirmatio(n-)*, < *confirmare*, pp. *confirmatus*, confirm: see *confirm.*] **1.** The act of confirming. (*a*) The act of strengthening, fortifying, or rendering firm.

But Mandanis . . . said that they inured their bodies to labour for the *confirmation* of their minds against passions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

(*b*) The act of establishing; a fixing, settling, setting up, establishing, or making more firm; establishment.

In the defence and *confirmation* of the gospel, ye all are partakers of my grace. Phil. i. 7.

(*c*) The act of rendering certain or showing to be true; the act of verifying or corroborating; corroboration: as, the *confirmation* of opinion or report.

The arguments brought by Christ for the *confirmation* of his doctrine were in themselves sufficient. *South.*

A false report which hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 7.

It was at Benin, another Negro country, that the king again received a *confirmation* of the existence of a Christian prince, who was said to inhabit the heart of Africa to the south-east of this state.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 105.

Of all the results gained by Nordenskjöld's famous expedition, perhaps the most important is the *confirmation* it has afforded of the true nature of continental ice.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 65.

(*d*) The act of rendering valid or ratifying, especially by formal assent of the final or sovereign authority, or by action of a coördinate authority (as the United States Senate): as, the *confirmation* of an appointment, or of a grant, treaty, promise, covenant, stipulation, or agreement. (*e*) *Eccles.*: (1) A rite whereby baptized persons are admitted to full communion with the church. In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches it consists of the imposition of hands and prayer by a bishop (or in the Greek Church by episcopal authority), preceded in the two former by unction or anointing with chrism. In the first two churches it is regarded as the confirming or strengthening of the grace given in baptism and the bestowal of the gifts of the Spirit. In the Anglican Church, high-churchmen and low-churchmen regard it from different points of view, the latter attaching especial importance to the personal renewal made in it, by the persons confirmed, of the vows taken by others in their name at baptism, while the former believe it to be essentially a sacramental rite, conveying the strengthening power of the Holy Ghost. This rite is believed to be recorded in the New Testament as a laying on of hands following baptism, distinct from ordination, and administered by apostles only. Unction was discontinued in the Anglican Church not long after the Reformation. In the early church confirmation immediately followed baptism, and the Greek Church has always retained this practice; in the West, however, the two have been separated since the thirteenth century by an interval of seven years or more. Formerly confirmation was sometimes allowed to be administered by presbyters if authorized by the bishop; and this is still the case in the Greek Church. In the Latin Church the Pope can commission a priest to administer confirmation. Confirmation is one of the seven great religious rites, called *sacraments* by the Roman Catholic Church, *sacraments* or *mysteries* by the Greek. The Anglican formularies mention it as one of "five commonly called sacraments," but do not place these in the same rank with baptism and the Lord's supper as sacraments "ordained of Christ our Lord in the Gospel." (See *sacrament.*) In the Lutheran and Reformed churches the rite is administered by the pastors. Other Protestant denominations reject it.

The Fathers . . . held *confirmation* as an ordinance apostolic always profitable in God's Church.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

This ordinance is called *confirmation*, because they who duly receive it are confirmed or strengthened for the fulfilment of their Christian duties by the grace therein bestowed upon them. *Hook.*

(2) The practice, enjoined in some ancient western directories, of pouring a little of the consecrated wine from the chalice out of which the celebrant had communicated himself into the unconsecrated wine in another chalice or other chalices. This was supposed to serve as consecration to the wine in the latter.

2. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony; corroboration.

Trifles, light as air,
Are to the jealous *confirmations* strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

In a good Cause success is a good *confirmation.*
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

3. In *law*, an assurance of title by the conveyance of an estate or right in esse from one to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unvoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect.—**Charter of confirmation**, in *Scots law*, formerly, a very common method of completing a purchaser's title. It ratified and confirmed the right granted to the purchaser, and the sasine following upon it.—**Confirmation and Probate Act.** See *Probate Act*, under *probate.*—**Confirmation of executor**, in *Scots law*, the form in which a title is conferred on the executor of a person deceased to intromit with and administer the defunct's movable effects, for behoof of the executor himself or of those interested in the succession.

confirmative (kon-fėr'ma-tiv), *a.* [= F. *confirmatif* = Pr. *confermatiu* = Sp. Pg. *confirmativo* = It. *confermativo*, < LL. *confirmativus*, < L. *confirmatus*, pp. of *confirmare*, confirm: see *confirm.*] Having the power of confirming; tending to confirm or establish; confirmatory.

Not a dimple moved indicative of roguery, nor did the slightest elevation of eyebrow rise *confirmative* of his suspicions. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 22.

confirmatively (kon-fėr'ma-tiv-li), *adv.* In a confirmative manner; so as to confirm.

confirmator (kon'fėr-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *confirmateur* = Sp. Pg. *confirmador* = It. *confermatore*, < L. *confirmator*, < *confirmare*, pp. *confirmatus*, confirm: see *confirm.*] One who or that which confirms. [Rare.]

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

confirmatory (kon-fėr'ma-tō-ri), *a.* [< *confirm* + *-atory.*] **1.** Serving to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability, or additional assurance or evidence.

To each of these reasons he subjoins ample and learned illustrations and *confirmatory* proofs.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 453.

2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

The *confirmatory* usage in the synagogues.
Bp. Compton, Episcopalia (1686), p. 35.

confirmed (kon-fėrmd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confirm*, *v.*] **1.** Made firm; fixed; established; inveterate; steadfast; settled: as, a *confirmed* skeptic; a *confirmed* drunkard; a *confirmed* valetudinarian.

Those affecting hallucinations terrified them, lest they should settle into a *confirmed* loss of reason.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, vii. 33.

2. *Eccles.*, admitted to the full privileges of the church by the laying on of hands. See *confirmation*, 1 (*e*) (1).

confirmedly (kon-fėr'med-li), *adv.* In a confirmed manner.

confirmedness (kon-fėr'med-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being confirmed.

Confirmedness of habit. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

confirmee (kon-fėr-mē'), *n.* [< F. *confirmé*, pp. of *confirmer*, confirm: see *confirm* and *-ee*[1].] In *law*, one to whom anything is confirmed or secured.

confirmer (kon-fėr'mėr), *n.* One who or that which confirms, establishes, or ratifies; one who produces corroborative evidence; one who or that which verifies or corroborates; an attester.

Be these sad signs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then speak again. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

confirmingly (kon-fėr'ming-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to strengthen or corroborate.

To which [that the moon was called Anna] the vow used in her rites somewhat *confirmingly* alludes.
B. Jonson, King's Entertainment.

confiscable (kon-fis'ka-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *confiscable* = Pg. *confiscavel* = It. *confiscabile*, < L. as if **confiscabilis*, < *confiscare*, confiscate: see *confiscate.*] Capable of being confiscated; liable to forfeiture. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

confiscate (kon-fis'kāt or kon'fis-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *confiscated*, ppr. *confiscating.* [< L. *confiscatus*, pp. of *confiscare* (> F. *confisquer* (> D. *konfiskeren* = G. *confisciren* = Dan. *konfiskere* = Sw. *konfiskera*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *confiscar* = It. *confiscare*), lay up in a chest, seize upon for the public treasury, confiscate, < *com-*, together, + *fiscus*, a wicker basket, a basket for money, a purse, the public treasury: see *fiscal.* Cf. *confisk.*] **1.** To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; appropriate, by way of penalty, to public use.

It was judged he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized. *Bacon.*

If a man doth carry more money about him then is warranted or allowed in the country, it is *confiscated* to the prince. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 93.

The assistance which the military orders afforded him [Henry II.] on the occasion [the taking of Acre] caused the regent of Naples to *confiscate* all the estates of those orders within the kingdom of Naples.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 182.

2. To take away from another by or as if by authority; appropriate summarily, as anything improperly held or obtained by another; seize as forfeited for any reason: as, to *confiscate* a book; the police *confiscated* a set of gambling implements. [Colloq.]

confiscate (kon-fis'kāt or kon'fis-kāt), *a.* [< L. *confiscatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate.*
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

2. Appropriated under legal authority as forfeited.

confiscation (kon-fis-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *confiscation* (> D. *konfiskatie* = G. *confiscation* = Dan. Sw. *konfiskation*) = Sp. *confiscación* = Pg. *confiscação* = It. *confiscazione*, < LL. *confiscatio(n-)*, < L. *confiscare*, pp. *confiscatus*, confiscate: see *confiscate, v.*] The act of confiscating, or appropriating as forfeited.

The *confiscations* following a subdued rebellion.
Hallam.

The particular clause in relation to the *confiscation* of property and the liberation of slaves appeared to me to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress . . . upon the same subjects. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 161.

His [Henry VIII.'s] eyes were opened to the powers of the Praemunire, and in his *confiscation* of Wolsey's estates he had his first taste of spoil.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 254.

Confiscation Act. (*a*) A United States statute of 1861 (12 Stat., 319) "to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes." (*b*) A statute of 1862 (12 Stat., 589) authorizing the seizure of such property and its condemnation by proceedings in the United States courts. These acts constituted part of the "war measures" adopted during the civil war, and were upheld by the Supreme Court in 1870 (Miller v. U. S., 11 Wall., 268).—**Confiscation cases**, fifteen cases decided in the United States Supreme Court in 1868 (7 Wall., 454), construing the Confiscation Act of 1861. See above.

confiscator (kon'fis-kā-tor), *n.* [< *confiscate* + *-or.* Cf. Sp. *confiscador*, a confiscator; LL. *confiscator*, a treasurer.] One who confiscates.

I see the *confiscators* begin with bishops, and chapters, and monasteries. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

confiscatory (kon-fis'ka-tō-ri), *a.* [< *confiscate* + *-ory.* Cf. *confiscator.*] Characterized by confiscation.

Those terrible *confiscatory* and exterminatory periods.
Burke, To R. Burke.

confiskt, *v. t.* [< F. *confisquer*, < L. *confiscare*, confiscate: see *confiscate.*] To confiscate.

Thy goods are *confisked*, and thy children banished.
Golden Book, iv.

confit†, *n.* A Middle English form of *comfit.*

confitent† (kon'fi-tent), *n.* [< L. *confiten(t-)s*, ppr. of *confiteri*, confess: see *confess.*] One who confesses his sins and faults.

A wide difference there is between a mere *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Confiteor (kon-fit'ē-ôr), *n.* [L., I confess, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *confiteri*: see *confess.*] The form of confession used in the Latin Church: so called from the initial word, *confiteor*, I confess. See *confession.*

confiture (kon'fi-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *confiture*, < OF. *confiture*, F. *confiture* = Sp. *confitura* = It. *confettura*, < L. *confectura*: see *confecture, n.*, and *comfit, n.*] **1**†. The act or art of making confections. *Holland.*—**2.** A sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit. *Bacon.* [Archaic.]

Squares of Rahah, a *confiture* highly prized in these regions, because it comes from Constantinople.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 477.

3†. A composition; a preparation made up of different drugs. *Chaucer.*

confix† (kon-fiks'), *v. t.* [< L. *confixus*, pp. of *configere*, fasten together, transfix, < *com-*, together, + *figere*, fasten: see *fix.*] To fix; fasten.

As this is true
Let me in safety raise me from my knees;
Or else for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

confixure† (kon-fik'shūr), *n.* [< *confix* + *-ure.*] The act of fastening or holding fast.

How subject we are to embrace this earth, even while it wounds us by this *confixure* of ourselves to it!
W. Montague, Devoute Essays.

conflagrant (kon-flā'grant), *a.* [< L. *conflagran(t-)s*, ppr. of *conflagrare*, burn up: see *conflagrate.* Cf. *flagrant.*] Burning; involved in a conflagration. [Rare.]

To dissolve
Satan with his perverted world; then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purged and refined,
New heavens, new earth, ages of endless date,
Founded in righteousness, and peace, and love.
Milton, P. L., xii. 548.

★ **conflagrate** (kon-flā'grāt or kon'flā-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conflagrated*, ppr. *conflagrating.* [< L. *conflagratus*, pp. of *conflagrare*, burn, con-

sume, < *com-*, together, + *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] To burn up; consume with fire.

Popularity is as a blaze of illumination, or, alas! of conflagration kindled round a man, . . . *conflagrating* the poor man himself into ashes and caput mortuum. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 144.

conflagration (kon-flā-grā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conflagration* = Sp. *conflagración* = Pg. *conflagração* = It. *conflagrazione*, < L. *conflagratio(n-)*, < *conflagrare*, pp. *conflagratus*, burn up: see *conflagrate*.] A burning; a fire; especially, the burning of any large mass of combustibles: as, the *conflagration* of a city or of a forest; the final *conflagration* of the world.

The *conflagration* of all things under Phaëton. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Floods and *conflagrations*. *Bentley*, Sermons.

★**conflate** (kon-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conflated*, ppr. *conflating*. [< L. *conflatus*, pp. of *conflare*, blow together, < *com-*, together, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1]. Cf. *inflate*.] **1.** To blow together; bring together as if by convergent winds. [Rare.]

The States-General, created and *conflated* by the passionate effort of the whole nation, is there as a thing high and lifted up. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 1.

2. In *diplomatics*, to form by inadvertent combination of two readings of the same words. See *conflation*, 3.

conflate† (kon-flāt'), *a.* [= It. *conflato*, < L. *conflatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Blown together; wafted together from several sources; heterogeneous. *Mir. for Mags.*

conflated (kon-flā'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conflate*, *v.*] Marked by conflation or conflations. See *conflation*, 3.

Whence did the separate members of the *conflated* text arise, since both of them by hypothesis cannot be original? *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 35.

conflation (kon-flā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *conflación*, < LL. *conflatio(n-)*, < L. *conflare*, pp. *conflatus*, blow together: see *conflate*, *v.*] **1.** The blowing or fusing of different things together.

The sweetest and best harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 225.

2. A melting or casting of metal. *Johnson.* [Rare in senses 1 and 2.] —**3.** In *diplomatics*: (*a*) An inadvertent combination of two readings of the same passage, so as to produce a new reading different from either.

Suppose that a given line of a copy has been affected by some scribe's stupidity, so as materially to change the sense without affecting the length (as by the substitution of two or three letters from a wrong line), and that by the subsequent correction of the passage two readings have been placed in close relation, it frequently happens that the real line and the erroneous line which is equal in length to it both combine to form a new reading, which has thus increased the text by one of its own lines. This phenomenon is known by the name of *conflation*. It is well known that the most powerful part of Dr. Hort's great Introduction to the New Testament consists in the exposition of eight cases of *conflation* in the early texts of Mark and Luke. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 33.

(*b*) A reading which has thus originated.

conflect (kon'flekt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *con-*, together, + *flectere*, turn, bend: see *flex*.] In *entom.*, crowded; clustered thickly together: as, *conflect* hairs or punctures: opposed to *sparse*.

conflexure† (kon-flek'shūr), *n.* [< L. *conflexus*, pp., bowed, bent; after *flexure*, q. v.] A bending together; flexure. *Bailey.*

conflict (kon-flikt'), *v. i.* [< L. *conflictare*, freq. of *confligere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together, contend, fight, < *com-*, together, + *fligere*, strike. See *conflict*, *n.*, and cf. *afflict*, *inflict*.] **1.** To strike or dash together; meet in opposition; come together violently.

Bare unhoused trunks,
To the *conflicting* elements expos'd.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Lash'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn.
Thomson, Winter, l. 159.

2. To contend; fight; strive; struggle.

A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Abp. Tillotson.*

Its [architecture's] main problems are how most fitly to enclose a space with solid structures, and to *conflict* most successfully with the force of gravity. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 8.

3. To be in opposition; be contrary or at variance: as, the evidence given by the second witness *conflicted* with that given by the first.

The *conflicting* ingredients, like an acid and an alkali mixed, neutralise each other. *Macaulay*, Milton.

conflict (kon'flikt), *n.* [= F. *conflict*, now *conflit* = Sp. Pg. *conflicto* = It. *conflitto* = D. *konflikt* = G. *conflict* = Dan. *konflikt*, < L. *conflictus*, a striking together, LL. a fight, contest, < *confligere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together, contend, fight: see *conflict*, *v.*] **1.** A struggle for mastery; a striving to oppose or overcome; a battle or combat; contention; controversy; strife.

The lucklesse *conflict* with the Gyaunt stout. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 26.

In our last *conflict* four of his five wits went halting off. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

They closed
In *conflict* with the crash of shivering points.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Discord of action, feeling, or effect; antagonism, as of interests or principles; counteraction, as of causes, laws, or agencies of any kind; opposing action or tendency; opposition; collision: as, a *conflict* of the elements, or between right and wrong.

I must confess that I was in great *Conflicts* of Mind at this time. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 496.

Temple . . . was engaged in the *conflicts* of active life. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

The more complicated operations of the will, as in adjusting many opposite interests, bring in the element of *conflict*, which is always painful and wasting. *Bain*, Corr. of Forces.

Conflict of laws, the opposition between the laws of different jurisdictions when each is sought to be applied in preference to the other, upon a controversy on facts occurring wholly or in part without the jurisdiction in which redress is sought.—**Irrepressible conflict**, a political phrase much used in the United States during the agitation about slavery, to designate the antagonism between freedom and slavery. It was first used by William H. Seward in a speech in 1858 at Rochester, New York, in which he said: "It is an *irrepressible conflict* between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free-labor nation." =**Syn. 1.** *Engagement*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*[1]), war, fray.

conflicting (kon-flik'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *conflict*, *v.*] Of opposite or opposing character, tendency, function, interest, etc.; mutually contradictory or incompatible; contrary; also, composed of antagonistic or opposing elements; involving antagonism: as, *conflicting* jurisdiction; the evidence was very *conflicting*.

confliction (kon-flik'shon), *n.* [< L. *conflictio(n-)*, < *confligere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together: see *conflict*, *v.*] The act of conflicting or clashing; the state of being in conflict; want of harmony. [Rare.]

This question is, however, one of complicated difficulties, from the *confliction*, in every form and degree, of public expediency and private rights. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

conflictive (kon-flik'tiv), *a.* [< *conflict* + *-ive*.] Tending to conflict; conflicting; clashing.

Conflictive systems of theology. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conflictive propositions, in *logic*, propositions which cannot both be true of the same state of things.—**Conflictive terms**, in *logic*, such terms as cannot be united in one subject.

conflow† (kon-flō'), *v. i.* [< *con-* + *flow*, after L. *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] To flow together; converge; unite.

The stream was big by occasion of brookes *conflowing* thither on every side. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 221.

confluction†, *n.* [< L. as if **confluxio(n-)*, < *confluere*, pp. **confluxus*, flow together: see *confluent*, *a.*] A flowing together; a meeting or confluence.

It doth draw
All his effects, his spirits, and his powers,
In their *confluctions*, all to run one way.
B. Jonson, Ind. to Every Man out of his Humour.

confluctuate† (kon-fluk'tū-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *confluctuatus*, pp. of *confluctuare*, < *com-*, together, + *fluctuare*, flow: see *fluctuate*.] To flow together. *Ash.*

★**confluence** (kon'flö-ens), *n.* [= F. *confluence* = Sp. Pg. *confluencia* = It. *confluenza*, < LL. *confluentia*, a flowing together, < L. *confluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] **1.** A flowing together; specifically, the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water or other fluids; also, the place of meeting: as, the *confluence* of the Ohio and the Mississippi: often used figuratively.

The *confluence* . . . of all true joys. *Boyle.*

The junction of an affluent with the main stream is termed the *confluence*, or place where they "flow together." *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 4.

2. A running together of people; an assemblage; a throng; a concourse.

You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

The *confluence* of the people and multitude of coaches passing every moment over the bridge to a new spectator is an agreeable diversion. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 24, 1643.

It was under the pretence of rope-dancing that he filled the Red-bull playhouse, which was a large one, with such a *confluence* that as many went back for want of room as entered. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 18.

3. In *philol.*, the tending toward accordance, or the becoming similar or accordant in form: said of words. *Skeat.*

confluent (kon'flö-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confluent* = Sp. Pg. It. *confluente*, < L. *confluen(t-)s*, flowing together, as a noun often in pl. *confluentes*, the confluence of two streams, ppr. of *confluere* (> Sp. Pg. *confluir* = F. *confluer*), flow together, < *con-*, together, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams.

And the whole ocean's *confluent* waters swell
Only to quench his thirst, or move and blanch his shell.
Prior.

These *confluent* streams make some great river's head. *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, i.

2. In *anat.*, having grown or become blended together, as two bones which were originally separate.—**3.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, blended into one: as, *confluent* leaves.—**4.** In *pathol.*: (*a*) Running together: as, *confluent* pustules. (*b*) Characterized by confluent pustules: as, *confluent* smallpox.—**5**†. Rich; affluent. *Nares.*

Th' inhabitants in flocks and herds are wondrous *confluent*. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 57.

Confluent colors, colors which gradually pass into one another without any marked division.—**Confluent impressions, punctures, spots, striæ**, etc., in *zoöl.*, those impressions, etc., so close together that they run into one another irregularly.—**Confluent veins**, veins in the wings of insects, united at the ends.

II. *n.* **1.** A tributary stream: as, the Mohawk is a *confluent* of the Hudson.—**2**†. A joining or confluence, as of two streams.

The *confluent* where both streams meet together. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 21.

A little beyond the townes end, the River Arar and the Rhodanus doe make a *confluent*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 62.

confluently (kon'flö-ent-li), *adv.* In a confluent manner; so that the different parts run into one another irregularly: as, *confluently* punctate or dotted.

★**conflux** (kon'fluks), *n.* [< L. **confluxus*, n. (cf. *flux*), < **confluxus*, pp. of *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] **1.** A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents; confluence.

As knots, by the *conflux* of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

I walked till I came to the *conflux* of two . . . rivulets. *Cook*, Voyages, VII. v. 1.

In the centre of immensities, in the *conflux* of eternities. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.

2. A throng; a crowd; a multitude collected.

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *conflux* issuing forth, or entering in.
Milton, P. R., iv. 62.

confluxibility† (kon-fluk-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *confluxible*: see *-bility*.] The tendency of fluids to run together.

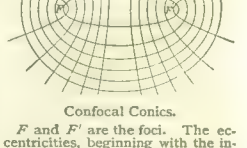
The gravity and *confluxibility* of the liquors. *Boyle*, Free Enquiry, p. 301.

confluxible (kon-fluk'si-bl), *a.* [< L. **confluxus*, pp. of *confluere* (see *confluent*), + *-ible*.] Inclined to flow or run together.

confluxiblenesst (kon-fluk'si-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *confluxibility*.

★**confocal** (kon-fō'kal), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *focus* (in mod. sense: see *focus*) + *-al*.] In *math.*, having the same focus: as, *confocal* quadrics; *confocal* conics.

Any two *confocal* homogeneous solid ellipsoids of equal masses produce equal attraction through all space external to both. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. [Phil., § 494.



Confocal Conics.

F and *F'* are the foci. The eccentricities, beginning with the inner hyperbola and ending with the inner ellipse, are 5, $2\frac{3}{4}$, 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{20}$, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{0}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{5}{8}$.

conforaneous† (kon-fō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *conforaneus*, < L. *com-*, together, + *forum*, market-place: see *forum* and *-aneous*.] Of the same court or market-place. *Coles*, 1717.

conform (kon-fôrm'), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *conforme*, < LL. *conformis*, similar, like, < L. *com-*, together, + *forma*, form.] Conformable. [Rare.]

Care must be taken that the interpretation given be every way *conform* to the analogy of faith, and fully accordant to other scriptures. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

Conform map-projection, a projection which preserves the true value of all angles of intersecting lines, or the

shapes of all infinitely small figures; an orthomorphic projection. Among such projections are the stereographic, Mercator's, the quincuncial, etc.

conform (kon-fôrm'), *v.* [< ME. *conformen*, < OF. *conformer*, F. *conformer* = Sp. Pg. *conformar* = It. *conformare*, < L. *conformare*, fashion, form, < *com-*, together, + *formare*, form, < *forma*, form. Cf. *conform*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make of the same form or character; make like; adjust: with *to:* as, to *conform* anything *to* a model or a standard.

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be *conformed to* the image of his Son. Rom. viii. 29.

It was the almost universal habit of scribes to *conform* orthography and inflection *to* the standard of their own time. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 91.

2. To bring into harmony or correspondence; make agreeable; adapt; submit: often with a reflexive pronoun.

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not *themselves* unto the order of the church. *Hooker.*

Let me advise you to *conform* your Courses to his Counsel. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 24.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act conformably, compliantly, or in accordance: with *to:* as, to *conform to* the fashion or *to* custom.

Wisdom bids us *conform to* our humble situation. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

A rule *to* which experience must *conform.* *Whewell.*

2. In *Eng. hist.*, to comply with the usages of the Established Church: in this sense often used absolutely. See *conformity*, 3.

Pray tell me, when any dissenter *conforms*, and enters into the church-communion, is he ever examined to see whether he does it upon reason and conviction? *Locke*, Second Letter on Toleration.

There was a Puritan gentleman who served under Cromwell, but afterward *conformed.* *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 10.

conformability (kon-fôr-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *conformable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being conformable; specifically, in *geol.*, the relation of two strata, one of which reposes on the other and is parallel to it. See *conformable*, 5.

The evidence of *conformability* between the schist of a ridge and the limestone adjoining it is perfect evidence only in case of actual contact between the rocks. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 207.

★**conformable** (kon-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *conform* + *-able;* taking the place of LL. *conformalis*, like, similar.] **1.** Corresponding in form, character, etc.; resembling; like; similar: as, this machine is *conformable to* the model.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable to* the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. Exhibiting harmony or conformity; agreeable; suitable; consistent; adapted; adjusted.

How were it possible that *to* such a faith our lives should not be *conformable?* *Chillingworth*, Sermons, i.

Conformable to all the rules of correct writing. *Addison.*

A subtile, refined policy was *conformable to* the genius of the Italians. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

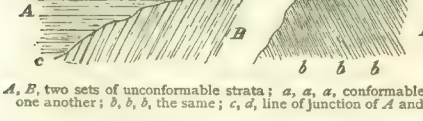
3. Compliant; acquiescent; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious; disposed to obey.

I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all times *to* your will *conformable.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

[In all the preceding senses generally followed by *to*, sometimes by *with.*]—**4.** Properly or suitably arranged or formed; convenient. [Rare.]

To make matters somewhat *conformable* for the old knight. *Scott*, Woodstock, iii.

5. In *geol.*, having the same dip and direction: said of two or more stratified beds. If over any



A, *B*, two sets of unconformable strata; *a*, *a*, *a*, conformable with one another; *b*, *b*, *b*, the same; *c*, *d*, line of junction of *A* and *B*.

area an assemblage of strata is disturbed, elevated, or turned up on edge, strata subsequently deposited there will not be conformable with the underlying formations.

This region, now the highest in general elevation of the continent, was a sea-bottom, continuously or nearly so from early carboniferous to the end of the cretaceous, and received, during this time, *conformable* sediments twelve thousand to fifteen thousand feet thick. *Science*, IV. 63.

conformableness (kon-fôr'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being conformable. *Ash.*

conformably (kon-fôr'ma-bli), *adv.* In a conformable manner. (*a*) In conformity, harmony, or agreement; agreeably; suitably.

Conformably to the law and nature of God. *Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xxxix.

(*b*) In the manner of strata having the same dip and direction.

At St. Fé Bajada, the Pampean estuary formation, with its mammiferous remains, *conformably* overlies the marine tertiary strata. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 355.

conformance (kon-fôr'mans), *n.* [< *conform* + *-ance.*] The act of conforming; conformity. [Rare.]

Every different part
Concurring to one commendable end;
So, and in such *conformance*, with rare grace,
Were all things order'd.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

conformant† (kon-fôr'mant), *a.* [< L. *conformant(t-)s*, ppr. of *conformare*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*, and *-ant*[1].] Conformable.

Herein is divinity *conformant* unto philosophy. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 35.

conformate (kon-fôr'māt), *a.* [< L. *conformatus*, pp. of *conformare*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*] Having the same form. [Rare.]

conformation (kon-fôr-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conformation* = Sp. *conformación* = Pg. *conformação* = It. *conformazione*, < L. *conformatio(n-)*, < *conformare*, pp. *conformatus*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*] **1.** The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or the arrangement and relation of the parts which compose it; form; structure.

When there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth and several *conformations* of the organs. *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

2. The act of conforming or adjusting; the act of producing suitableness or conformity: with *to.*

The *conformation* of our hearts and lives *to* the duties of true religion. *Watts.*

3. The becoming similar in respect of form; approach or reduction to formal resemblance: said of words. *March.*—**Syn.** See *figure*, *n.*

conformator (kon'fôr-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conformateur*, < LL. *conformator*, a framer, former, < L. *conformare*, pp. *conformatus*, frame, form: see *conform*, *v.*] A number of bent levers arranged in a circle and controlled by springs, fitted on the head to ascertain its shape in order to make a pattern for a hat; also, a similar device adapted to the shoulders or bust.

conformed (kon-fôrmd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conform*, *v.*] In *bot.*, closely fitted, as seed-coats to the inclosed nucleus.

★**conformer** (kon-fôr'mėr), *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

Being a partisan of Queen Mary's and a hearty *conformer*, he became a great favourite, and held a lucrative post. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, ii.

★**conformist** (kon-fôr'mist), *n.* [< *conform* + *-ist;* = F. *conformiste*, etc.] One who conforms or complies; specifically, in England, one who complies with the form of worship of the Established Church, as distinguished from a dissenter or nonconformist.

The case is the same if the husband should be the *conformist;* though how the law is to operate in this case I do not see: for the act expressly says that the child shall be taken from such Popish parent. *Burke*, Popery Laws.

Special theological bias warps the judgments of *Conformists* and Nonconformists among ourselves. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 300.

★**conformity** (kon-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< F. *conformité* = Pr. *conformitat* = Sp. *conformidad* = Pg. *conformidade* = It. *conformità*, < LL. as if **conformita(t-)s*, < *conformis*, like, similar: see *conform*, *a.*] **1.** Correspondence in form or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity; likeness; harmony: in this and the next meaning, followed by *to* or *with* before the object with which another agrees, and *in* before the matter in which there is agreement: as, a ship is constructed in *conformity to* or *with* a model; *conformity in* shape.

Man amongst the creatures of this inferior world aspireth to the greatest *conformity with* God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 5.

Men act in sleep with some *conformity unto* their awaked senses. *Sir T. Browne*, Dreams.

Space and duration have a great *conformity in* this, that they are justly reckoned among our simple ideas. *Locke.*

Our knowledge is real only so far as there is a *conformity* between our ideas and the reality of things. . . . Thus the idea of whiteness, or bitterness, as it is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there, has all the real *conformity* it can or ought to have with things without us. And this *conformity* between our simple ideas and the existence of things is sufficient for real knowledge. *Locke*, Human Understanding, iv. 4.

2. Submission; accordance; acquiescence.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity to* God. *Tillotson.*

In *Conformity to* your commands, . . . I have sent your Ladyship this small Hymn for Christmas-Day. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 13.

The virtue in most request is *conformity.* . . . It loves not realities and creators, but names and customs. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

3. In *Eng. hist.*, adherence to the Established Church, or compliance with its requirements and principles. Full conformity was required by so-called acts of uniformity passed by Parliament in 1558 (extended in 1593) and 1662, all other forms of worship being prohibited, and observance of them made punishable by deprivation of legal rights, imprisonment, and even death. These laws were enforced with varying degrees of rigor, but were greatly relaxed in terms at the revolution of 1688; and by later enactments the disabilities created by them have been almost wholly removed. See *dissenter* and *nonconformist.*

A proclamation requiring all ecclesiastical and civil officers to do their duty by enforcing *conformity.* *Hallam.*

Bill of conformity, in *law*, a phrase sometimes used for a bill in chancery against creditors, generally for the marshaling of assets and adjustment of debts, filed by an executor or administrator who finds the affairs of his testator or intestate so much involved that he cannot safely administer the estate except under the direction of the court of chancery.—**Oath of conformity and obedience.** See *oath.*

confortation† (kon-fôr-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *confortation* = Pr. *confortatio* = Sp. *confortación* = Pg. *confortação* = It. *confortazione*, < ML. *confortatio(n-)*, < LL. *confortare*, pp. *confortatus*, strengthen, comfort: see *comfort*, *v.*] The act of strengthening.

For corroboration and *confortation* take such bodies as are of astringent quality. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 962.

confound (kon-found'), *v. t.* [< ME. *confounden*, *confunden*, < OF. *confondre*, *cunfundre*, F. *confondre* = Pr. *confondre* = Sp. Pg. *confundir* = It. *confondere*, < L. *confundere*, pp. *confusus*, pour out together, mingle, confuse, perplex, disturb, confound, < *com-*, together, + *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour: see *found*[3] and *fuse.* Cf. *confuse.*] **1.** To mingle confusedly together; mix indiscriminately, so that individuals, parts, or elements cannot be distinguished; throw into disorder; confuse.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language. Gen. xi. 7.

There the fresh and salt water woald meete and be *confounded* together. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 195.

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse *confounded.* *Milton*, P. L., ii. 996.

2. To treat or regard erroneously as identical; mix or associate by mistake.

It is a common error in politics to *confound* means with ends. *Macaulay*, Burleigh and his Times.

Ought well-being to be so absolutely *confounded* with wealth? *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 127.

3. To throw into confusion; perplex with sudden disturbance, terror, or surprise; stupefy with amazement.

And rood with grete Host, in alle that ever he myghte, for to *confounde* the Cristene men. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 260.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
Awhile, as mute, *confounded* what to say.
Milton, P. R., iii. 2.

The sparrow's chirrup on the roof,
The slow clock ticking, and the sound
Which to the wooing wind aloof
The poplar made, did all *confound*
Her sense. *Tennyson*, Mariana.

A man succeeds because he has more power of eye than another, and so coaxes or *confounds* him. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

4. To destroy; bring to naught; overthrow; ruin; spoil. [Archaic.]

Yit somer wol it [wine] soure and so *confounde*,
And winter wol endure and kepe it longe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

O Lord, in thee have I trusted; let me never be *confounded.* *Te Deum*, in Book of Common Prayer.

The uncertainty of the end of this world hath *confounded* all human predictions. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

So deep a malice, to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 382.

Bad counsel *confounds* the adviser. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Hence such interjectional phrases as *confound* it! *confound* the fellow! which are relics of the fuller imprecations, *God confound* it! *God confound* the fellow! etc.

5†. To waste or spend uselessly, as time.

He did *confound* the best part of an hour
In changing hardiment with great Glendower.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

=Syn. 1. See list under *confuse.*—**3.** *Confuse*, etc. See *abash.*

confounded (kon-foun'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confound* (def. 4, at end).] Deserving of reprehension or destruction; odious; detestable: a euphemism for *damned:* as, a *confounded* humbug; a *confounded* lie. [Colloq.]

This rising early is the most *confounded* thing on Earth, nothing so destructive to the Complexion.
Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, i. 1.

confounded, confoundedly (kon-foun'ded, -li), *adv.* [See *confounded, a.*] A euphemism for *damned*, used also as an emphatic adverb of degree, equivalent to 'very.' [Colloq.]

'Tis *confounded* hard, after such bad fortune, to be baited by one's confederate in evil.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

No, faith, to do you justice, you have been *confoundedly* stupid indeed. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

confoundedness (kon-foun'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being confounded.

Of the same strain is their witty descant of my *confoundedness*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

confounder (kon-foun'dėr), *n.* One who or that which confounds. (*a*) One who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates, or puts to confusion or silence.

Ignorance, . . . the common *confounder* of truth.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Close around him and confound him,
The *confounder* of us all.
J. H. Frere, Aristophanes.

(*b*) One who mistakes one thing for another, or who mentions things without due distinction. *Dean Martin.*

confract† (kon-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *confractus*, pp. of *confringere*, break in pieces, < *com-* (intensive) + *frangere*, break: see *fraction.*] Broken; broken up.

The body being into dust *confract*.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, i. 9.

confraction (kon-frak'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *confracción*, < LL. *confractio(n-)*, < L. *confringere*, pp. *confractus*, break in pieces: see *confract.*] 1†. The act of breaking up.

The *confraction* of the spirits grating them with a galling jar. *Feltham*, On Ecclesiastes, p. 352.

2. In *liturgics*, the ritual fraction or breaking of the consecrated bread or host: a term used for *fraction*, especially in the Gallican liturgies.

confractorium (kon-frak-tō'ri-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *confractus*, pp. of *confringere*, break in pieces: see *confract.*] In the *Ambrosian liturgy*, an anthem sung by the choir during the fraction of the host.

confragose† (kon-frā-gōs'), *a.* [= Pg. *confragoso*, < L. *confragosus*, broken, rough, uneven, < *com-* (intensive) + *fragosus*, broken, uneven, fragile, < *fragor*, a breaking, < *frangere*, break: see *fraction*, and cf. *confract.*] Broken; rough; uneven.

The precipice whereoff is equal to anything of that nature I have seene in ye most *confragose* cataracts of the Alpes. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 27, 1654.

confraternity (kon-frā-tėr'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *confraternities* (-tiz). [= F. *confraternité* = Pr. *confraternitat* = Sp. *confraternidad* = Pg. *confraternidade* = It. *confraternità*, < ML. *confraternita(t-)s*, a brotherhood, < *confrater*, pl. *confratres*, colleague, fellow, < L. *com-*, with, together, + *frater*, brother: see *com-*, *brother*, and *confrère*. Cf. *fraternity.*] A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a lay brotherhood devoted to some particular religious or charitable service: as (in the middle ages), the *confraternity* of bridge-builders. The word is now similarly used in the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches. Also called *sodality.*

The *confraternities* are in the Roman Church what corporations are in a commonwealth.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 264.

Each of these councils elects its own members from the six *confraternities* of the city. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 341.

confrère (kon-frãr'), *n.* [F., = Pr. *confraire, cofraire* = OSp. *confrade*, Sp. *cofrade* = Pg. *confrade* = It. *confrate*, < ML. *confrater*, a colleague, fellow: see *confraternity*, and cf. *confriar.*] A colleague; a fellow-member; an associate in something.

confriar†, **confrier**† (kon-fri'ăr, -ėr), *n.* [< F. *confrère* (ML. *confrater*), after E. *friar:* see *confrère* and *friar.*] One of the same religious order with another or others.

Brethren or *confriers* of the said religion.
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments.

confrication† (kon-fri-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *confrication* = Pr. *confricacio* = Sp. *confricación* = Pg. *confricação* = It. *confricazione*, < LL. *confricatio(n-)*, < L. *confricare*, pp. *confricatus*, rub together, < *com-*, together, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction.*] A rubbing together; friction.

A *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy. *Bacon.*

confrier†, *n.* See *confriar.*

confront (kon-frunt'), *v. t.* [< F. *confronter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *confrontar* = It. *confrontare*, confront, < ML. *confrontare*, assign limits to, *confrontari*, be contiguous to, < L. *com-*, together, + *fron(t-)s* (> F. *front*, > E. *front*), forehead, front: see *front*, and cf. *affront.*] 1. To stand facing; be in front of; face.

There are two very goodly and sumptuous rowes of building, . . . which doe *confront* each other.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 220.

Death being continually *confronted*, to meet it with courage was the chief test of virtue.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 236.

The same
Silent and solemn face, I first descried
At the spectacle, *confronted* mine once more.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 50.

2. To stand in direct opposition to; meet in hostility; oppose; challenge.

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows;
Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

Mean while a number of Souldiers are drawn by small numbers into the City to *confront* all outrages.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 1.

Some day the soft Ideal that we wooed
Confronts us fiercely. *Lowell*, Com. Ode.

3. To set face to face; bring into the presence of, as for proof or verification: followed by *with:* as, the accused was *confronted with* the witness, or *with* the body of his victim.

In full court, or in small committee, or *confronted* face to face, accuser and accused, men offer themselves to be judged. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 259.

4. To set together for comparison; bring into contrast: with *with.* [Rare.]

When I *confront* a medal *with* a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

confront†, *n.* [< *confront, v.*] Opposition; an opposing.

Cra. Alas, sir, they desire to follow you. But afar off! the farther off the better.
Tutor. Ay, sir; an't be seven mile off, so we may but follow you, only to countenance us in the *confronts* and affronts, which (according to your highness' will) we mean on all occasions to put upon the lord Euphanes.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

confrontation (kon-frun-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *confrontation* = Pr. *confrontatio* = Sp. *confrontación* = Pg. *confrontação* = It. *confrontazione*, < ML. *confrontatio(n-)*, < *confrontare*, pp. *confrontatus*, assign limits to, *confrontari*, be contiguous to: see *confront, v.*] The act of confronting. (*a*) The act of bringing face to face for examination and discovery of truth. (*b*) The act of bringing two objects together for comparison or verification. [Rare.]

Combinations of ideas which have never been feelings, or never verified by *confrontation* with reality.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 15.

confronté (F. pron. kôn-frôn-tā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *confronter*, confront: see *confront, v.*] In *her.*, same as *affronté.*

confronter (kon-frun'tėr), *n.* One who confronts.

confrontment (kon-frunt'ment), *n.* [= It. *confrontamento;* as *confront* + *-ment.*] The act of confronting; a placing face to face for comparison. [Rare.]

In youth feeling . . . responds divinely to every sensuous *confrontment* with the presence of beauty.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 157.

Confucian (kon-fū'shian), *a.* [< *Confucius*, a Latinized form of Chinese *K'ung-fū-tse* (also written in E. *Kung-* or *Kong-fu-tsi*), lit. 'K'ung the philosopher,' + *-an.*] 1. Of or pertaining to Confucius, the celebrated philosopher of China (551–478 B. C.), or to his teachings: as, the *Confucian* ethics; *Confucian* literature. See *Confucianism.*—2. Erected or maintained in honor of Confucius: as, a *Confucian* temple.

Confucianism (kon-fū'shian-izm), *n.* [< *Confucian* + *-ism.*] Properly, the ethico-political system taught by Confucius. He sought (unsuccessfully) to remedy the degeneracy and oppressions of his time, and to secure peace and prosperity to the empire, by the spread of learning and the inculcation of virtue, setting up as models to be imitated the "ancient kings" Yao and Shun (about 2356–2204 B. C.), who, by their virtue and the force of their individual character, were said to have removed evil, poverty, and ignorance from the empire. The system of Confucius was essentially mundane in its methods and aims, being based upon the proper discharge of the duties involved in the five relationships of life, namely, those of prince and subject, parent and child, brother and brother, husband and wife, and friend and friend. By many Confucianism is called one of the three religions of China, the others being Taoism and Buddhism. In this sense the term includes both the Confucian scheme of ethics and statecraft and the ancient native religion (for which the name *Sinism* has been proposed) existent in China from the dawn of Chinese history, and still observed as the state religion. Its chief features are: (1) the worship of the Supreme Being (Shang-ti) by the emperor on behalf of the people; (2) the worship of "the host of spirits," as the gods of the winds, of the rivers, of the mountains, the grain, etc., by the officials and dignitaries; and (3) the observance of ancestral worship and filial piety by all. (See *Sinism.*) By others the term has been still further extended, so as to include the cosmogonic speculations of Chu-hi and the other speculative philosophers of the twelfth century. The only Chinese term corresponding in any degree to the word *Confucianism* is *Yu-Kiao*, 'the system of the learned.'

Confucianism pure and simple is in our opinion no religion at all. The essence of *Confucianism* is an antiquarian adherence to traditional forms of etiquette — taking the place of ethics; a sceptic denial of any relation between man and a living God — taking the place of religion; while there is encouraged a sort of worship of human genius, combined with a set of despotic political theories. But who can honestly call this a religion? *China Rev.*, VIII. 59.

I use the term *Confucianism* . . . as covering, first of all, the ancient religion of China, and then the views of the great philosopher himself, in illustration or modification of it. *J. Legge*, Religions of China, p. 4.

Confucianist (kon-fū'shian-ist), *n.* [< *Confucian* + *-ist.*] 1. A follower of Confucius; one who adheres to the system of ethics taught by Confucius.—2. A student of Confucianism or of Confucian literature.

con fuoco (kon fwō'kō). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *fuoco* = Sp. *fuego* = Pg. *fogo* = Pr. *fuoc, foc* = F. *feu*, fire, passion, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *focus.*] In *music*, with fire or impetuosity.

confusability (kon-fū-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *confusable:* see *-bility.*] Capability of being confused. *North Brit. Rev.*

confusable (kon-fū'za-bl), *a.* [< *confuse* + *-able.*] Capable of being confused.

confuse (kon-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confused*, ppr. *confusing.* [< L. *confusus*, pp. of *confundere*, pour out together, mingle, confound: see *confound.*] I. *trans.* 1. To mingle together, as two or more things, ideas, etc., which are properly separate and distinct; combine without order or clearness; throw together indiscriminately; derange; disorder; jumble.

Stunning sounds and voices all *confused*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 952.

With our Christian habit of connecting God with goodness and love, we *confuse* together the notions of a theology and a faith. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 59.

2. To perplex or derange the mind or ideas of; embarrass; disconcert; bewilder; confound.

The want of arrangement and connexion *confuses* the reader. *Whately*, Rhetoric.

Has the shock, so harshly given,
Confused me? *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xvi.

Troubles *confuse* the little wit he has.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

3†. To fuse together; blend into one.

Lest the evidence should introduce inconvenient irrelevancies he proposes to take measure not only for the knitting of it, but also, "to use your Majesty's own word, for the *confusing* of it." *Bacon*, in E. A. Abbott, p. 230.

4. To take one idea or thing for another.—**Syn.** 1. To derange, disarrange, disorder, mix, blend, jumble, involve, confound.

II. *intrans.* To become mixed up; become involved.

confuse† (kon-fūz'), *a.* [< ME. *confus* = D. *confuus* = G. *confus* = Dan. *konfus*, < OF. *confus*, F. *confus* = Sp. Pg. It. *confuso*, < L. *confusus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Mixed; confused: as, "a *confuse* cry," *Barret.*

Our company . . . cast themselues at the last into a *confuse* order, and retired, they being mingled amongst the Turkes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 125.

2. Perplexed; confounded; disconcerted.

I am so *confus* that I cannot seye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1372.

Be the whiche answere, Alisandre was gretly astoneyed and abayst; and alle *confuse* departe fro hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 295.

confused (kon-fūzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confuse, v.*] 1. Lacking orderly arrangement of parts; involved; disordered.

Thus roving on
In *confused* march forlorn. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 615.

I went to see the Prince's Court, an ancient *confus'd* building, not much unlike the Hofft at the Hague.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.

There saw I for a space
Confused gleam of swords about that place.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 362.

2. In *entom.*, tending to become united in one mass, as parts of a jointed organ: as, antennæ with *confused* outer joints.—3. In *logic*, indistinct: applied especially to an idea whose parts are not clearly distinguished. See *clear, a.*, 6, and *distinct.*

A *confused* idea is such an one as is not sufficiently distinguishable from another from which it ought to be different. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 4.

4. Perplexed; embarrassed; disconcerted.

Remaining utterly *confused* with fears.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

=**Syn. 1.** Indiscriminate, indistinct, intricate, deranged. —**4.** Mystified, bewildered, flurried, abashed, discomposed, agitated, mortified.

confusedly (kọn-fū'zed-li), *adv.* **1.** In a confused manner; in mixed mass or multitude, without order; indiscriminately; indistinctly; unclearly; indistinguishably.

Neither sea, nor shore, nor air, nor fire,
But all these in their pregnant causes mix'd
Confusedly. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 914.

2. With confusion or agitation of mind.

He *confusedly* and obscurely delivered his opinion.
Clarendon.

confusedness (kọn-fū'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being confused or disordered; want of order, distinctness, or clearness.

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

confusely† (kọn-fūz'li), *adv.* Confusedly; obscurely.

As when a name lodg'd in the memory,
But yet through time almost obliterate,
Confusely hovers near the phantasy.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. iii. 11.

★ **confusion** (kọn-fū'zhọn), *n.* [< ME. *confusion*, *-ioun*, = D. *confusie* = G. *confusion* = Dan. *konfusion*, < OF. *confusion*, F. *confusion* = Sp. *confusión* = Pg. *confusão* = It. *confusione*, < L. *confusio(n-)*, < *confundere*, pp. *confusus*, confuse, confound: see *confuse* and *confound*.] **1.** The act of confusing or mingling together two or more things or notions properly separate; the act or process of becoming confused or thrown together in disorder, so as to conceal or obliterate original differences, etc.

The *confusion* of thought to which the Aristotelians were liable. *Whewell.*

2. The state of being confused or mixed together, literally or figuratively; an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling; disorder; tumultuous condition: as, the *confusion* of the crowd.

The whole city was filled with *confusion*. Acts xix. 29.

And never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to impaint his cause;
Nor moody beggars, starving for a time
Of pellmell havoc and *confusion*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

3. The state of having confused or indistinct ideas; lack of clearness of thought.

This singular *confusion* between the attributes of the Deity and those of a constitutional monarch underlies all Warburton's argumentation.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, vii. § 19.

4. Perturbation of mind; embarrassment; abashment; trouble; distraction.

We lie down in our shame, and our *confusion* covereth us. Jer. iii. 25.

Confusion dwelt in every face,
And fear in every heart. *Spectator*, No. 489.

5. Overthrow; destruction; ruin.

O, *confusion* on this villainous occasion!
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, I. 2.

Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!
Confusion on thy banners wait!
Gray, The Bard, i. 2.

6†. One who confuses; a confounder; a troubler.

Thou slye devourer and *confusyon* of gentil women.
Chaucer, Good Women.

7. (*a*) In *civil law*, merger of two titles in the same person. (*b*) In *civil law* and *Scots law*, an extinction of an obligation or servitude by the fact that the two persons whose divided position is requisite for the continuance of a debt become one person, for example, when one becomes the heir of the other. *Mackeldey.*—**Circle of least confusion**, in *physics*, the section of the pencil of rays between the two focal lines in which the rays are most closely brought together—that is, the section which will, in the absence of a true focus, most nearly satisfy the conditions of such a focus. *Tait.*=**Syn. 1.** Derangement, jumble, chaos, turmoil.—**4.** Perplexity, bewilderment, distraction, mortification.

confusional (kọn-fū'zhọn-al), *a.* [< *confusion* + *-al*.] Relating to or characterized by confusion. [Rare.]

confusive (kọn-fū'siv), *a.* [< *confuse* + *-ive*. Cf. ML. *confusive*, adv., ignominiously.] Having a tendency to confuse; confused.

A *confusive* mutation in the face of the world.
Bp. Hall, Hezekiah.

When lo! ere yet I gain'd its lofty brow,
The sound of dashing floods, and dashing arms,
And neighing steeds, *confusive* struck mine ear.
T. Warton, Eclogues, iv.

confutable (kọn-fū'ta-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *confutavel* = It. *confutabile*; as *confute* + *-able*.] Capable of being confuted, disproved, or overthrown; capable of being proved false, defective, or invalid.

A conceit . . . *confutable* by daily experience.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

confutant† (kọn-fū'tant), *n.* [< L. *confutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *confutare*, confute: see *confute*, *v.*] One who confutes or undertakes to confute. *Milton.*

confutation (kon-fū-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *confutation* = Sp. *confutación* = Pg. *confutação* = It. *confutazione*, < L. *confutatio(n-)*, < *confutare*, pp. *confutatus*, confute: see *confute*, *v.*] The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; overthrow, as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theories, or conclusions.

His great pains in the *confutation* of Luther's books.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, Pref.

A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world.
Bentley.

Confutation of the person, in *logic*, an argumentum ad hominem; an argument directed against an opponent personally, and not pertinent to the question in dispute.

Confutation of the person is done either by taunting, railing, rendering check for check, or by scorning—and that either by words or else by countenance, gesture, and action. *Blundeville* (1599).

confutative (kọn-fū'ta-tiv), *a.* [< L. *confutatus*, pp. of *confutare* (see *confute*, *v.*), + *-ive*.] Adapted or designed to confute: as, a *confutative* argument. *Warburton.*

confute (kọn-fūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *confuted*, ppr. *confuting*. [= F. *confuter* = Sp. Pg. *confutar* = It. *confutare*, < L. *confutare*, check, repress, suppress, destroy, put down, silence; usually, put down by words, answer conclusively, refute; also, rarely, in appar. lit. sense, check a boiling liquid as by stirring it with a spoon (or, as some think, orig. by pouring in cold water); < *com-*, together, + **futare*, pour, pour often, keep pouring (only in glosses, and in comp. *confutare* and equiv. *refutare*, refute, and in deriv. *futatim*, abundantly, lit. pouringly), hence in comp., it is supposed, 'overwhelm with words'; a collateral form of *futire*, pour, in comp. *effutire*, blab, chatter, lit. pour out (cf. *futis*, a water-pitcher, *futilis*, *futtilis*, futile: see *futile*), < √ **fu* (= Gr. **χευ* in *χέειν*), simpler form of √ **fud* in *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*, and cf. *confound*, *confuse*. Cf. *refute*.] **1.** To prove to be false, defective, or invalid; overthrow by evidence or stronger argument; refute: as, to *confute* arguments, reasoning, theory, or sophistry.

We need not labour with so many arguments to *confute* judicial astrology. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 18.

It [the cistern] is elevated above the ground nine yards on the South side, and six on the North, and within is said to be of an unfathomable deepness; but ten yards of line *confuted* that opinion.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 51.

2. To prove (a person) to be wrong; convict of error by argument or proof.

Satan stood
. . . *confuted*, and convinced
Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift.
Milton, P. R., iii. 3.

Some, that have been zealously of the mind that the devils could not in the shapes of good men afflict other men, were terribly *confuted* by having their own shapes, and the shapes of their most intimate and valued friends, thus abused. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., ii. 13.

3†. To disable; put an end to; stop. [Rare.]

Our chief doth salute thee,
And lest the cold iron should chance to *confute* thee,
He hath sent thee grant-parole by me.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

=**Syn.** *Confute*, *Refute*. See *refute*.

confute† (kọn-fūt'), *n.* [< *confute*, *v.*] Confutation; opposing argument.

Ridiculous and false, below *confute*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

confutement† (kọn-fūt'mẹnt), *n.* [< *confute* + *-ment*; = It. *confutamento*.] Confutation; disproof.

An opinion held by some of the best among reformed writers without scandal or *confutement*.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

confuter (kọn-fū'tẻr), *n.* One who disproves or confutes. *Milton.*

cong. A pharmaceutical abbreviation of *congius*, a gallon of 6 pints.

conge[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *congee*[1].

conge[2]†, *n.* [< L. *congius*: see *congius*.] A gallon or congius.

A tonne of two hundred *congys* suffise
With poundes XII of pitche, and more or lesse.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

congé[1] (kôn-zhā'), *n.* [F., leave, leave to depart: see *congee*[1].] Leave; permission or leave to depart; dismissal: as, the ambassador received his *congé*: same as, and now commonly used (as distinctly French) in place of, *congee*[1]. —**Congé d'appel**, in *civil law*, leave to appeal.—**Congé de défaut**, or **congé-défaut**, dismissal by default or neglect to prosecute; nonsuit for default.—**Congé d'élire** or **d'eslire** [F., OF.; formerly without accent (so also in E.), *conge d'elire*, permission to choose: *élire*, OF. *eslire*, < L. *eligere*, elect, choose: see *elect*], the sovereign's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop. Though nominally choosing their bishop, yet the dean and chapter are bound to elect, within a certain time, such person as the crown shall recommend, on pain of incurring the penalties of a præmunire.

In the hurry of his [James's] first parliament the Act of Mary which repealed the I. Edw. VI. c. 2, by which the *congé d'eslire* and the independent jurisdiction were abolished, was itself repealed.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 327.

congé[2] (kôn-zhā'), *n.* [F., a particular use of *congé*[1], leave, as if departure, spring of the column from its base.] In *arch.*, same as *apophyge*.

congeable (kon'jē-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *congeable* (F. *congéable*), permitted, < *congeer*, *congier*, give leave: see *congee*[1], *v.*, and *-able*.] In *law*, done with permission; lawful; lawfully done: as, entry *congeable*.

congeal (kọn-jēl'), *v.* [< ME. *congelen*, < OF. *congeler*, F. *congeler* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *congelar* = It. *congelare*, < L. *congelare*, cause to freeze together, < *com-*, together, + *gelare*, freeze, < *gelu*, cold: see *gelatin*, *gelid*, *jelly*, etc., and *chill*[1], *cold*, *cool*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To convert from a fluid to a solid state, especially through loss of heat, as water in freezing, or melted metal or wax in cooling; freeze, stiffen, harden, concrete, or clot.

Lich unto slime which is *congeled*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 96.

If they have not always a stream of tears at commandment, they take it for a sign of a heart *congealed* and hardened in sin. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

[The island of Sal] hath its name from the abundance of salt that is naturally *congealed* there, the whole island being full of large salt ponds. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1683.

Thick clouds ascend—in whose capacious womb
A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congealed*.
Thomson, Winter, l. 226.

2. To check the flow of; cause to run cold; thicken.

Seeing too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii.

Here no hungry winter *congeals* our blood like the rivers.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick; pass from a fluid to a solid state, especially as an effect of cold; harden; freeze.

Molten lead when it beginneth to *congeal*. *Bacon.*

When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

congealable (kọn-jēl'a-bl), *a.* [Formerly *congelable*, < F. *congelable* = Sp. *congelable*, etc.; as *congeal* + *-able*.] Capable of being congealed, or of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.

And yet this hot and subtile liquor I have found upon trial, purposely made, to be more easily *congealable* . . . by cold than even common water. *Boyle*, Works, II. 493.

congealableness (kọn-jēl'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being congealable. *Boyle.*

congealedness (kọn-jēl'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being congealed. *Dr. H. More.*

congealment (kọn-jēl'mẹnt), *n.* [< *congeal* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act or process of congealing; congelation.—**2**†. That which is formed by congelation; a concretion; a clot.

They with joyful tears
Wash the *congealment* from your wounds.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

congeant†, *n.* Same as *conjoun*. *Coles*, 1717.

congee[1] (kon'- or kun'jē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *congie*, *congy*, *conge*; < ME. *congie*, *congey*, leave, departure, < OF. *congie*, *congiet*, *conget*, later *conge*, mod. F. *congé* = Pr. *conjat*, *comjat* = It. *comiato* (It. also *congedo*, < OF. *conget*), leave, permission, esp. (like E. *leave*) permission to depart, departure, < ML. *commeatus*, *comiatus* (also, after OF., *congiatus*, *congedium*, *congedia*, *congerium*, *congenium*), leave, permission, permission to depart, L. *commeatus*, *conmeatus*, a leave of absence, furlough, also lit. a going to and fro, going at will, hence also a passage, transportation, trip, caravan, provisions, supplies, < *commeare*, *conmeare*, pp. *commeatus*, *conmeatus*, go to and fro, go and come, < *com-* + *meare*, go, pass (cf. *permeate*). The word *congee*, passing out of vernacular use, became later, in the spelling *conge*, more immediately associated with the mod. F., and is now commonly accented and pronounced as F. *congé* (kôn-zhā'): see *congé*[1].] **1.** Leave to depart; leave-taking; dismissal; congé.

Clergye to Conscience no *congeye* wolde take,
But seide ful sobreliche "thow shalt se the tyme,
Whan thow art wery for-walked wilne me to consaille."
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 202.

They courteous *conge* tooke, and forth together yode.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 1.

It is his *conge* to the people of Smyrna, . . . "Farewell in Christ Jesus, in whom remain by the unity of God and of the bishop." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 234.

After this the regent would write to him from Brussels that she was pleased to learn from her brother that he was soon to give him his *congé*. *Prescott.*

2. An act of respect performed by persons on separating or taking leave; hence, a customary act of reverence or civility on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.

And with a lowly *congé* to the ground,
The proudest lords salute me as I pass.
Marlowe, Edward II., v. 4.

I kiss my hand, make my *congee*, settle my countenance, and thus begin. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

congee[1] (kon'- or kun'jē), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *congie, congy, conge;* < ME. *congien, congeyen, congeien,* < OF. *congeer, congeher, cungeer, congier, congyer* (= Pr. *conjiar;* It. *congedare,* > F. *congédier,* give leave), depart, dismiss; from the noun: see *congee*[1], *n.* The verb *congee,* like the noun, passing out of vernacular use, took on for a time the form *congé.*] **I.†** *trans.* To give leave or command to depart; dismiss; take leave of.

Excuse the, gif thow canst; I can namore seggen [say], For Conscience, acuseth the, to *congey* the for euere.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 173.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To take leave with the customary civilities.

I have *conge'd* with the duke. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

2. To use ceremonious and respectful inclinations of the body; bow; salute.

I do not like to see the church and synagogue kissing and *congeeing* in awkward postures of an affected civility.
Lamb, Elia.

congee[2] (kon'jē), *n.* [Also written *conjee, conje, kongy,* repr. Hind. *kānjī,* Pali *kanjikam,* rice-water.] **1.** In India, rice-water or -gruel; water in which rice has been boiled, much used in the diet of invalids.—**2.** Any gruel or similar food for invalids.—**3.** Starch.

congee-house (kon'jē-hous), *n.* In India, a temporary regimental lockup: so called from the fact that congee is the principal diet of the inmates.

congee-water (kon'jē-wâ'tėr), *n.* Same as *congee*[2].

Congee-water, . . . said to be very antidysenteric.
W. H. Russell.

congelable† (kon-jēl'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *congelable:* see *congealable.*] An obsolete form of *congealable. Arbuthnot.*

★**congelation** (kon-jē-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *congélation* = Pr. *congelacio* = Sp. *congelación* = Pg. *congelação* = It. *congelazione,* < L. *congelatio(n-),* < *congelare,* pp. *congelatus,* congeal: see *congeal.*] **1.** The act or process of congealing; the state of being congealed; the process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state; solidification; specifically, the process of freezing or the state of being frozen.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

A little water, fallen into the crevice of a rock, under the *congelation* of winter, swells till it bursts the thick and strong fibres. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. That which is or has been congealed or solidified; a concretion; a coagulation.

Near them little plates of sugar plumbs, disposed like so many heaps of hailstones, with a multitude of *congelations* in jellies of various colours. *Tatler*, No. 148.

congelative† (kon-jē'la-tiv), *a.* [= F. *congélatif* = Sp. Pg. *congelativo,* < L. as if **congelativus,* < *congelatus,* pp. of *congelare,* congeal: see *congeal* and *-ive.*] Having the power to congeal. *Coles*, 1717.

congemination† (kon-jem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *congémination* = Pg. *congeminação,* < L. *congeminatio(n-),* a doubling, < *congeminare,* pp. *congeminatus,* redouble, < *com-,* together, + *geminare,* double: see *gemination.*] The act of ★doubling. *Cotgrave.*

congener (kon'jē-nėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *congénère* = Sp. *congénere* = Pg. It. *congenere,* < L. *congener,* of the same race, < *com-,* together, + *genus* (*gener-*), race, genus: see *genus.*] **I.** *a.* Of the same genus or kind; congeneric. [Rare.]

To be strictly *congener* as well with the African Coronocarpi as with a number of American, chiefly Brazilian, plants. *G. Bentham*, Notes on Compositæ.

II. *n.* A thing of the same kind as, or nearly allied to, another; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.,* a plant or an animal belonging to the same genus as another or to one nearly allied.

Might not canary birds be naturalized to this climate, provided their eggs were put in the spring into the nests of some of their *congeners,* as goldfinches, greenfinches, &c.? *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xii.

Like its *congeners,* the garden-warbler and the whitethroat, it [the black-capped warbler] sings with great emphasis and strength. *The Century*, XXVII. 782.

congeneracy (kon-jen'ę-rā-si), *n.* [< *congener* + *-acy.*] Similarity of nature; the fact of belonging to the same kind or genus. [Rare.]

They are ranged neither according to the merit, nor the *congeneracy,* of their conditions.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 172.

congenerated† (kon-jen'ę-rā-ted), *a.* [< *con-* + *generate* + *-ed*[2].] Begotten together. *Bailey.*

congeneric, congenerical (kon-jē-ner'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. *congenérico;* as *congener* + *-ic, -ical.* Cf. *generic.*] Being of the same kind; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.,* belonging to the same genus or nearly allied; being congeners.

In the stork and *congeneric* birds.
Todd, Cyc. Anat., I. 288.

congenerous (kon-jen'ę-rus), *a.* [As *congener* + *-ous.* Cf. *generous.*] **1.** Of the same kind or nature; allied in origin or cause.

Bodies of a *congenerous* nature.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Apoplexies and other *congenerous* diseases.
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* same as *congeneric.*—**3.** In *anat.,* having the same physiological action; functioning together: applied to muscles which concur in the same action. [Rare.]

congenerousness† (kon-jen'ę-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being of the same nature, or of belonging to the same class.

Persuasive arguments, whose force and strength must lye in their *congenerousness* and suitableness with the ancient ideas and inscriptions of truth upon our souls.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1677), p. 84.

congenetic (kon-jē-net'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *congenito,* etc.; as *con-* + *genetic.*] Produced at the same time or by the same cause; alike in origin.

The carboniferous surface presents a . . . slight slope from south to north; and the strata are traversed by a series of faults and *congenetic* monoclinal flexures, running in north and south courses. *Science*, III. 327.

congenial (kon-jē'ni-al), *a.* [= F. *congénial* = Sp. Pg. *congenial,* < L. *com-,* together, + *genialis,* genial: see *genial.* Cf. *congeneric* and *congenious.*] **1.** Partaking of the same nature or natural characteristics; kindred; like.

To know God we must have within ourselves something *congenial* to Him. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 21.

Hence—**2.** Suited or adapted in character or feeling; pleasing or agreeable; harmonious; sympathetic; companionable.

Smit with the love of sister arts, we came
And met *congenial.* *Pope*, To Mr. Jervas, l. 14.

Such as have a knowledge of the town may easily class themselves with tempers *congenial* to their own.
Goldsmith, Clubs.

The natural and *congenial* conversations of men of letters and of artists must . . . be those which are associated with their pursuits. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 147.

3. Naturally suited or adapted; having fitness or correspondence; agreeable; pleasing: as, *congenial* work.

Nor is the idea of any secondary machinery, like that of a solid vault, at all *congenial* to the spirit of the Scripture treatment of nature, which refers all things directly to the will of God. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 55.

=**Syn.** *Pleasing, Agreeable,* etc. See *pleasant.*

congeniality (kon-jē-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *congenialidade;* as *congenial* + *-ity.*] The state of being congenial. (*a*) Participation of the same nature; natural affinity.

For grafts of old wood to take, there must be a wonderful *congeniality* between the trees.
Whately, Bacon's Essay on Friendship.

(*b*) Correspondence; suitableness; agreeableness.

Painters and poets have always had a kind of *congeniality.* *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

If *congeniality* of tastes could have made a marriage happy, that union should have been thrice blessed.
Motley.

congenialize (kon-jē'ni-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *congenialized,* ppr. *congenializing.* [< *congenial* + *-ize.*] To make congenial. *Eclectic Rev.*

congenially (kon-jē'ni-al-i), *adv.* In a congenial manner.

congenialness (kon-jē'ni-al-nes), *n.* Same as *congeniality.* [Rare.]

congenious† (kon-jē'nyus), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *com-,* together, + *genius,* genius, for *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus.* Cf. It. *congeneo,* cognate, and see *congenial, congeneric.*] Of the same kind; congeneric.

In the blood thus drop'd there remains a spirit of life *congenious* to that in the body.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 288.

congenital (kon-jen'i-tal), *a.* [= F. *congénital;* as *congenite* + *-al.*] Produced or existing at birth; innate; native: as, *congenital* disease; *congenital* deformity.

While in each individual certain changes in the proportion of parts may be caused by variations of function, the *congenital* structure of each individual puts a limit to the modifiability of every part.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 67.

One who is born with such *congenital* incapacity that nothing can make a gentleman of him.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

congenitally (kon-jen'i-tal-i), *adv.* In a congenital manner; from birth.

congenite† (kon-jen'it), *a.* [= Sp. *congénito* = Pg. It. *congenito,* produced together, of similar nature, < L. *congenitus,* born together with, congenital, < *com-,* together, + *genitus,* pp. of *gignere,* bear, produce: see *genital,* and cf. *congenital.*] Existing or implanted at birth; connate; congenital.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem . . . to be *congenite* with us.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

But suppose that we were born with these *congenite* anticipations, and that they take root in our very faculties.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 59.

congeniture (kon-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [< L. *com-,* together, + *genitura,* birth: see *geniture.*] The birth of things at the same time. *Bailey.*

congeont†, *n.* Same as *conjoun. Minsheu.*

conger[1] (kong'gėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cungar, cungar;* < L. *conger,* also *congrus, gonger,* < Gr. γόγγρος, a conger.] **1.** The conger-eel.

★The *Conger* is a se fisshe facioned like an ele, but they be moche greter in quantyte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 233.

Drown'd, drown'd at sea, man: by the next fresh *conger* That comes, we shall hear more.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 3.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of fishes, of which the conger-eel is the type, exemplifying the family *Congridæ.* See cut under *conger-eel.*

conger[2] (kong'gėr), *n.* [Also *congre;* origin unknown, but perhaps a slang use of *conger*[1], with an allusion to its voracity. The suggestion, in Kersey's lemma "*Congress* or *Congers,*" that the word originated in *congress,* an assembly, is improbable.] See the extracts.

Congre, conger (of *congruere,* L., to agree together), a society of booksellers who have a joint stock in trade or agree to print books in copartnership.
Bailey, 1733.

Conger, a set or knot of topping booksellers of London, who agree . . . that whoever of them buys a good copy, the rest are to take off such a particular number . . . in quires, on easy terms.
B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. N. E. D.

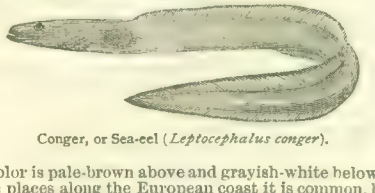
Congress or *congers,* a particular society of booksellers, who put in joynt stocks for the buying and printing of copies, and trading for their common advantage.
Phillips (ed. Kersey).

conger[3] (kong'gėr), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. and corruption of OF. *cocombre,* mod. F. *concombre* = Pr. *cogombre,* a cucumber: see *cucumber.*] A local English (Lincolnshire) name of the cucumber.

conger-doust (kong'gėr-doust), *n.* [E. dial., < *conger*[1] + *doust,* dial. form of *dust,* powder.] A local English name of the dried conger-eel. The Portuguese and Spaniards used to employ the dried congers, after they had been ground into a powder, for the purpose of giving a relish to their soup. *Day*, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 253.

congeree (kong-gėr-ē'), *n.* [Corrupted from ★*conger-eel.*] Same as *conger-eel,* 2.

conger-eel (kong'gėr-ēl'), *n.* **1.** The sea-eel, *Conger vulgaris* or *Leptocephalus conger,* a large voracious species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of 10 feet and weighing 100 pounds.



Conger, or Sea-eel (*Leptocephalus conger*).

Its color is pale-brown above and grayish-white below. In some places along the European coast it is common, being most usually found in rocky places. Along the American coast, however, it is not often caught, and it is rather rarely to be seen in the markets.

2. In California, *Gymnothorax mordax,* an eel of the family *Muræniдæ,* related to the common moray of England. Also *congeree.*—**3.** Along the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Zoarces anguillaris,* a fish of the family *Zoarcidæ* or *Lycodidæ.* Also called *congo, lamper-eel, ling,* and *mutton-fish.*

congeriate† (kon-jē′ri-āt), *v. t.* [< *congeries* + *-ate*2.] To pile up; heap together. *Coles*, 1717.

congeries (kon-jē′ri-ēz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [= F. *congérie* = Sp. Pg. It. *congerie*, < L. *congeries*, what is brought together, a pile, < *congerere*, bring together, collect: see *congest*.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate; an assemblage or accumulation of things; a combination; an aggregation; a heap.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small . . . flexible particles of several sizes. *Boyle.*

The *congeries* of land and water, or our globe. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 9.

The system to which our sun belongs he [Herschel] described as "a very extensive branching *congeries* of many millions of stars." *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 29.

congeroid (kong′gėr-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *conger*1 + *-oid*. Cf. *congroid*.] Same as *congroid*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

congest (kon-jest′), *v. t.* [< L. *congestus*, pp. of *congerere*, bring together, heap up, < *com-*, together, + *gerere*, bring, carry: see *gest*, *jest*, and cf. *digest*, *suggest*.] 1†. To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate; heap together. See *congested*.

In which place is *congested* the whole sum of all those heads which before I have collected. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 253.

Calumnies . . . *congested* . . . upon the Church of England. *Bp. Mountagu.*

Many goodly buildings, and from all parts *congested* antiquities, wherewith this soveraign City was in times past so adorned. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 27.

2. In *med.*, to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in: as, the lungs may be *congested* by cold.

congested (kon-jes′ted), *p. a.* [< *congest* + *-ed*2.] 1. Crowded; thronged; affected by excessive accumulation.

I wish that I could transplant some of our poor people from the *congested* districts of Ireland to similar comfort and content. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 178.

Stokes has shown that, if a vibrating system which is incapable of propagating waves of short period be acted upon by such waves, there occurs a sort of compromise, in which the parts of the system acted on are thrown into a species of *congested* oscillation. *Tait*, Light, § 201.

2. In *med.*, containing an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion: as, a *congested* liver.

If the smaller veins and arteries are conspicuously and brightly injected, the part may be described simply as *congested*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 256.

congestible† (kon-jes′ti-bl), *a.* [< *congest* + *-ible*.] Capable of being collected into a mass. ★*Bailey.*

congestion (kon-jes′chon), *n.* [= F. Sp. *congestion* = Pg. *congestão* = It. *congestione* = D. *congestie* = G. *congestion* = Dan. Sw. *kongestion*, < L. *congestio(n-)*, a heaping up, < *congerere*, pp. *congestus*, bring together: see *congest*.] 1†. The act of gathering or heaping together or forming a mass; an aggregation.

The church-yards (tho' some of them large enough) were filled up with earth, or rather the *congestion* of dead bodys one upon another for want of earth. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1671.

Congestion of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see hills strangely fraughted with. *Selden*, Drayton's Polyolbion.

2. An excessive accumulation; an overcrowded condition; specifically, in *med.*, an unnatural accumulation of blood in an organ or part; hyperemia: as, *congestion* of the lungs or of the brain.

congestive (kon-jes′tiv), *a.* [= F. *congestif*; as *congest* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to congestion; indicating an unnatural accumulation of blood, etc., in some part of the body: as, a *congestive* chill.

congey†, **congeye**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *congee*1.

congiary (kon′ji-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *congiaries* (-riz). [< L. *congiarium*, prop. neut. of *congiarius*, adj., holding a congius, < *congius*, a Roman measure of capacity: see *congius*.] A largess or distribution of corn, oil, or wine, or, in later times, of money, among the people or soldiery of ancient Rome.

Many *congiaries* and largesses which he had given amongst them. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 980.

The gift of largesses and *congiaries* in provision of corn, etc., appearing in the reverses. *Evelyn*, Disc. Medals, p. 187.

congie†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *congee*1.

congii, *n.* Plural of *congius*.

congiount†, *n.* See *conjoun*.

congius (kon′ji-us), *n.*; pl. *congii* (-ī). [L.] 1. A measure of capacity among the ancient Romans, the eighth part of the amphora. The standard congius of Vespasian is extant in good preservation. It contains 3.377 liters, or 0.892 of a United States (old wine) gallon. Yet most authorities, on theoretical grounds, suppose a mistake to have been made in the construction of this standard, and that it ought to have contained only 3.275 liters, or 0.865 of a United States gallon. It has also been maintained that the construction of this standard marked an increase of 2 per cent. in the Roman measures of capacity.

2. In *phar.*, a gallon.

conglaciate† (kon-glā′shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *conglaciatus*, pp. of *conglaciare*, turn to ice, freeze up, < *com-*, together, + *glaciare*, freeze, < *glacies*, ice: see *glacial*.] To turn to ice; congeal; freeze.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

conglaciation† (kon-glā-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *conglaciation* = Pg. *conglaciação*, < L. as if **conglaciatio(n-)*, < *conglaciare*, pp. *conglaciatus*, freeze up: see *conglaciate*.] Congelation.

It [a crystal] was a subject very unapt for proper *conglaciation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

conglobate (kon-glō′bāt or kon′glō-bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglobated*, ppr. *conglobating*. [< L. *conglobatus*, pp. of *conglobare* (> E. *conglobe*), gather into a ball, < *com-*, together, + *globare*, make round, < *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] I. *trans.* To collect or form into a ball; combine into one mass, especially a spherical mass. [Rare.]

Matter . . . *conglobated* before its diffusion. *Johnson*, Review of Four Letters from Newton.

A "sweat" distilled from his sacred body as great and *conglobated* "as drops of blood." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 291.

A mountain brook, . . .
And, on its glassy surface, specks of foam
And *conglobated* bubbles undissolved,
Numerous as stars. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

II. *intrans.* To assume a round or roundish form; become united in one round mass.

This may after *conglobate* into the form of an egg. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

conglobate (kon-glō′bāt), *a.* [< L. *conglobatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Formed or gathered into a ball or a small spherical body; combined into one mass.

Heaven's gifts, which do like falling stars appear
Scatter'd in others, all, as in their sphere,
Were fix'd, *conglobate* in his soul. *Dryden*, Death of Lord Hastings, l. 35.

Conglobate gland. See *gland*.—**Conglobate inflorescence**, a globular head of nearly sessile flowers.

conglobately (kon-glō′bāt-li), *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

conglobation (kon-glō-bā′shon), *n.* [= F. *conglobation* = Sp. *conglobación* = Pg. *conglobação* = It. *conglobazione*, < L. *conglobatio(n-)*, < *conglobare*, pp. *conglobatus*, gather into a ball: see *conglobate*, *v.*] 1. The act of forming or gathering into a ball.—2. A round body; a spherical formation.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*. *Sir T. Browne.*

conglobe (kon-glōb′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglobed*, ppr. *conglobing*. [= F. *conglober* = Sp. Pg. *conglobar* = It. *conglobare*, < L. *conglobare*, gather into a ball: see *conglobate*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To gather into a ball; collect into a round mass. [Rare.]

Then founded, then *conglobed*
Like things to like. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 239.

II. *intrans.* To collect and become spherical; gather in a round mass.

Drops on dust *conglobing*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 292.

Tho' something like moisture *conglobes* in my eye,
Let no one misdeem me disloyal. *Burns*, To Mr. William Tytler.

conglobulate (kon-glob′ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conglobulated*, ppr. *conglobulating*. [< L. *com-*, together, + *globulus*, a globule, dim. of *globus*, a ball: see *globe*, and cf. *conglobate*, *v.*] To gather into a small round mass or globule. [Rare.]

A number of them [swallows] *conglobulate* together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water. *Johnson*, in Boswell, lix.

conglomerate (kon-glom′ė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conglomerated*, ppr. *conglomerating*. [< L. *conglomeratus*, pp. of *conglomerare* (> It. *conglomerare* = Sp. Pg. *conglomerar* = F. *conglomérer*), roll together, wind up, heap together, < *com-*, together, + *glomerare*, gather into a ball, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball, a clue: see *glomerate*.] 1. To gather into a ball or round body; collect into a round mass.

The silkworm . . . *conglomerating* her both funeral and natal clue. *Dr. H. More*, Immortality of the Soul, iii. 13.

2. To bring together into a mass or heap; collect and form into a whole, without regard to congruity or homogeneity; form a conglomeration of.

conglomerate (kon-glom′ė-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conglomérat*, n., = Sp. Pg. *conglomerado* = It. *conglomerato*, p. a., < L. *conglomeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Gathered into a ball or round body; collected or clustered together.

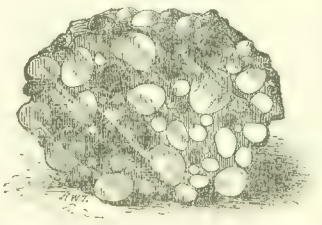
The beams of light when they are multiplied and *conglomerate* generate heat. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. In *bot.*, densely clustered.—3. In *entom.*, gathered irregularly in one or more spots, instead of being distributed evenly over the surface: said of hairs, punctures, dots, etc.—4. Composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials; conglomerated.

The romantic Gothic era, whose genius was *conglomerate* of old and new. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 10.

Conglomerate gland. See *gland*.—**Conglomerate rock**, in *geol.*, same as II., 1.

II. *n.* 1. In *geol.*, a rock made up of the rounded and water-worn debris of previously existing rocks, consisting, at least in part, of fragments large enough to be called pebbles. Also called *conglomerate rock*.—2. Anything composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials.



Conglomerate, polished surface.

Why should they not turn Birmingham into a London of the Midlands—a small London certainly, but unlike the mechanical *conglomerate* of great London—an organism with a life of its own, and a life to be proud of? *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 236.

conglomeratic (kon-glom-ė-rat′ik), *a.* [< F. *conglomératique*, < *conglomérat*: see *conglomerate*, *a.*, and *-ic*.] Same as *conglomeritic*. *Geikie.*

conglomeration (kon-glom-ė-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *conglomération* = Sp. *conglomeración* = Pg. *conglomeração*, < LL. *conglomeratio(n-)*, < L. *conglomerare*, pp. *comglomeratus*, roll together: see *conglomerate*, *v.*] 1. The act of gathering into a ball or mass; the state of being thus gathered; collection; accumulation.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. That which is conglomerated or collected into a mass; a mixed or incongruous mass of any form; a mixture.

conglomeritic (kon-glom-ė-rit′ik), *a.* [< *conglomerate* (with altered term.; cf. *granitic*) + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a conglomerate.—2. Relating or pertaining to the process of conglomeration; formed by conglomeration.

The lodes . . . course E. and W. through greenstone and *conglomeritic* rock. *Ure*, Dict., III. 288.

Also *conglomeratic*.

conglutin, conglutine (kon-glō′tin), *n.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *gluten*, glue, + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A vegetable albuminate contained in almonds, maize, and certain other seeds. In properties it closely resembles animal casein. It is nearly insoluble in pure water, but readily soluble in water containing basic phosphates. The solution is coagulated by acids, but not by heat.

conglutinant (kon-glō′ti-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *conglutinant*, ppr. of *conglutiner*, glue together: see *conglutinate*, *v.*] I. *a.* Gluing; uniting; causing to adhere. *Bacon.*

II. *n.* A medicine or medicinal application that promotes the healing of wounds by adhesion.

conglutinate (kon-glō′ti-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglutinated*, ppr. *conglutinating*. [< L. *conglutinatus*, pp. of *conglutinare* (> It. *conglutinare* = Sp. Pg. *conglutinar* = F. *conglutiner*), glue together, < *com-*, together, + *glutinare*, glue, < *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue: see *gluten*, *glue*.] I. *trans.* To glue together; unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance; reunite by adhesion; cement.

In many the bones . . . have had their broken parts *conglutinated* within three or four days. *Boyle*, Works, II. 195.

II. *intrans.* To adhere; coalesce; become united by the intervention of some glutinous substance.

When the blood is withdrawn from the blood vessels, these plaques have a tendency to *conglutinate*, forming the granule masses of Schultze. *Science*, VII. 320.

conglutinate (kon-glö'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *conglutinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Glued together; specifically, in *bot.*, united by some adhesive substance, but not organically united: as, *conglutinate* organs.

conglutination (kon-glö-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [=F. *conglutination* = Sp. *conglutinación* = Pg. *conglutinação* = It. *conglutinazione*, < L. *conglutinatio(n-)*, < *conglutinare*, pp. *conglutinatus*, glue together: see *conglutinate*, *v.*] The act of gluing together; a joining or causing to cohere by means of some tenacious substance; hence, in general, adhesive union; coalescence.

There goes to it six hundred several simples, besides some quantity of human fat, for the *conglutination*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Conglutination of parts separated by a wound.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

conglutinative (kon-glö'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *conglutinatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *conglutinativo*; as *conglutinate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of uniting by conglutination.

conglutinator (kon-glö'ti-nā-tor), *n.* [< *conglutinate* + *-or*.] That which has the power of conglutinating; specifically, something that promotes the closing of wounds. *Woodward.*

conglutine, *n.* See *conglutin*.

conglutinous (kon-glö'ti-nus), *a.* [= F. *conglutineux* = Sp. Pg. *conglutinoso*, < LL. *conglutinosus*, < L. *com-* + *glutinosus*: see *glutinous*, and cf. *conglutinate*.] Conglutinant; tenacious.

conglutinously (kon-glö'ti-nus-li), *adv.* In a conglutinant manner; tenaciously.

The matter of it hangeth so *conglutinously* together, that the repulse divides it not.
Swan, Speculum Mundi, p. 87.

congo[1] (kong'gō), *n.* Same as *congo-eel*.

Congo[2] (kong'gō), *n.*; pl. *Congos* or *Congoes* (-gōz). 1. A member of the race of negroes indigenous to Congo, a country of western Africa, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and the river Congo.

The most numerous sort of negro in the colonies, the *Congoes* and Franc-Congoes, and, though Serpent-worshipers, yet the gentlest and kindliest natures that came from Africa. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXI. 522.

2. [*l. c.*] [Cuban *congo*.] A kind of African dance. See the extracts.

Except the minuet, which was introduced only to teach us the graces, and the *congo*, which was only to chase away the solemnities of the minuet, it was all a jovial, heart-stirring, foot-stirring amusement. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 119.

The latter [dance], called *Congo* also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo, and in the Windward Islands confused under one name with the Calinda, was a kind of Fandango, they say, in which the Madras kerchief held by its tip-ends played a graceful part.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXI. 527.

Congo eel (kong'gō-ēl'), *n.* [Cf. *Congo snake*.] In the southern United States, an amphibian of the family *Sirenidæ*, *Siren lacertina*. See *Siren*.

Congo pea, red, snake. See *pea, red, snake*.

congou (kong'gō), *n.* [The Amoy pronunciation of the Chinese *kung-fu*, labor: so called from the labor necessary for its production.] A grade of black tea produced in China, being the third picking during the season.

A few presents now and then—china, shawls, *congou* tea, avadavats, and Indian crackers—little more, believe me. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 1.

congratulable (kon-grat'ū-la-bl), *a.* [< L. *congratula-ri*, congratulate (see *congratulate*), + *-ble*.] Capable or worthy of being congratulated. *Lamb.* [Rare.]

★**congratulant** (kon-grat'ū-lant), *a.* [= F. *congratulant* = Sp. Pg. It. *congratulante*, < L. *congratulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *congratulari*, congratulate: see *congratulate*.] Congratulating; expressing congratulation.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Raised from their dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton*, P. L., x. 458.

congratulate (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *congratulated*, ppr. *congratulating*. [< L. *congratulatus*, pp. of *congratulari* (> It. *congratulare* = Sp. Pg. *congratular* = F. *congratuler*), wish joy, < *com-*, together, + *gratulari*, wish joy: see *gratulate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure; compliment or felicitate upon an event deemed happy; wish joy to: with *on* or *upon* before the subject of congratulation: as, to *congratulate* a man *on* the birth of a son; to *congratulate* the nation *on* the restoration of peace.

He sent Hadoram his son to king David . . . to *congratulate* him because he had fought against Hadarezer and smitten him. 1 Chron. xviii. 10.

It is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to *congratulate* the princess at her pavilion. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

2†. To welcome; hail with expressions of pleasure; salute.

Give me leave to *congratulate* your happy Return from the Levant. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 30.

Henry Vane, Esq., before mentioned, was chosen governour; and, because he was son and heir to a privy counsellor in England, the ships *congratulated* his election with a volley of great shot.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 222.

To congratulate one's self, to have a lively sense of one's good fortune in some particular; rejoice or exult over some favorable fact or circumstance. =**Syn.** *Congratulate*, *Felicitate*. See *congratulation*.

II.† *intrans.* To express or feel sympathetic gratification: followed by *with* or, formerly, *to*.

He . . . addressed a letter to Governor Bradford, dated October 4th, desiring him to afford "the easiest means, that I may with least weariness come to *congratulate with* you."
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 233, note.

I cannot but *congratulate with* my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift.*

congratulation (kon-grat-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *congratulation* = Sp. *congratulación* = Pg. *congratulação* = It. *congratulazione*, < L. *congratulatio(n-)*, < *congratulari*, congratulate: see *congratulate*.] The act of congratulating, or expressing to a person gratification or good wishes at his success or happiness, or on account of an event deemed auspicious; words used in congratulating; felicitation.

Stricken by the sight,
With slackened footsteps I advanced, and soon
A glad *congratulation* we exchanged
At such unthought-of meeting. *Wordsworth.*

=**Syn.** *Congratulation*, *Felicitation*. *Congratulation*, like its verb *congratulate*, implies an actual feeling of pleasure in another's happiness or good fortune; while *felicitation* (with *felicitate*) rather refers to the expression on our part of a belief that the other is fortunate, felicitations being complimentary expressions intended to make the fortunate person well pleased with himself.

Felicitations are little better than compliments: *congratulations* are the expression of a genuine sympathy and joy. *Trench.*

congratulator (kon-grat'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *congratulateur* = It. *congratulatore*, < L. as if **congratulator*, < *congratulari*, wish joy: see *congratulate*.] One who offers congratulation. *Milton.*

congratulatory (kon-grat'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *congratulatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *congratulatorio*, < L. as if **congratulatorius*, < **congratulator*: see *congratulator* and *-ory*.] Conveying congratulation: as, *congratulatory* expressions; a *congratulatory* letter or address.

congredient (kon-grē'di-ent), *n.* [< L. *congredien(t-)s*, ppr. of *congredi*, come together, meet with: see *congress*, *n.*] A component part; an ingredient. *Sterne.* [Rare.]

congree† (kon-grē'), *v. i.* [< OF. *congreer* (> ML. *congreare*), < *con-* + *greer*, *graer*, agree, < *gre*, pleasing: see *gree*[2], and cf. *agree*.] To agree.

Congreeing in a full and natural close,
Like music. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

congreet† (kon-grēt'), *v. i.* [< *con-* + *greet*[1].] To salute mutually.

Face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

congregate (kong'grē-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *congregated*, ppr. *congregating*. [< L. *congregatus*, pp. of *congregare* (> It. *congregare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *congregar* = OF. *congregier*, *congreger*), collect into a flock, assemble, < *com-*, together, + *gregare*, collect into a flock, < *grex* (*greg-*), a flock: see *gregarious*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To collect or bring together into an assemblage; assemble; bring into one place or into a crowd or mass.

These waters were afterwards *congregated* and called the sea. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

The gutter'd rocks, and *congregated* sands.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

Congregate a multitude to deliver him out of prison.
Prynne, Power of Parliament, i. 95.

2†. To bring to a center or focus; concentrate.

Darkness in Churches *congregates* the Sight,
Devotion strays in glaring Light.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

II. *intrans.* To come together; assemble; meet, especially in large numbers.

Where merchants most do *congregate*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Equals with equals often *congregate*.
Sir J. Denham.

congregate (kong'grē-gāt), *a.* [< L. *congregatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Collected; compact; close.

Where the matter is most *congregate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. Of or pertaining to an assemblage or congregation; associate; joint.

It [White Sulphur Spring] is the only place left where there is a *congregate* social life.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 253.

★**Congregate glands.** See *gland*.

congregation (kong-grē-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *congrégation* = Sp. *congregación* = Pg. *congregação* = It. *congregazione*, < L. *congregatio(n-)*, an assembling together, union, society, < *congregare*, pp. *congregatus*, congregate: see *congregate*, *v.*] 1. The act of congregating; the act of bringing together or assembling; aggregation.

By *congregation* of homogeneal parts. *Bacon.*

2. Any collection or assemblage of persons or things.

A foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapours.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

I have it not in my nature to look at the animal world merely as a *congregation* of beasts.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 3.

Specifically—3. In the Old Testament, the whole body of the Hebrews, as a community gathered and set apart for the service of God; in the New Testament, the Christian church in general, or a particular assemblage of worshipers.—4. In modern use, an assemblage of persons for religious worship and instruction; in a restricted sense, a number of persons organized or associated as a body for the purpose of holding religious services in common. See *parish* and *society*.

If I see anything to-night why I should not marry her to-morrow, in the *congregation*, where I should wed, there will I shame her. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2.

Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The devil always builds a chapel there;
And 'twill be found, upon examination,
The latter has the largest *congregation*.
Defoe, True-Born Englishman, i. 4.

He [Bunyan] rode every year to London and preached there to large and attentive *congregations*.
Macaulay, John Bunyan.

5. The designation given to the party of Protestant Reformers during the reign of Mary. *N. E. D.*—6. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) One of the committees of cardinals appointed by the pope to aid him in the transaction of the business of the church. The decisions of these congregations are ordinarily regarded as equivalent to decisions of the pope himself. There are eleven regular congregations, namely: (1) the *Congregation of the Consistory*, which prepares the business to be brought before the consistory or assembly of all the cardinals (see *consistory*, 4); (2) the *Congregation of the Holy Office of the Inquisition*, which tries all cases of heresy brought before it, and formerly heard appeals from lower inquisitorial courts, and sent inquisitors where needed (see *inquisition*); (3) the *Congregation of the Index*, which decides what books shall be placed upon the Index Expurgatorius, or list of forbidden books (see *index*); (4) the *Congregation of Rites*, whose duty is to promote a general uniformity of the externals of divine worship, and to decide with regard to the beatification and canonization of any one whose name is proposed therefor; (5) the *Congregation of Immunities*, which is charged with the duty of determining all matters concerning the right of asylum, and such as relate to ecclesiastical jurisdiction where it comes in contact with the civil power; (6) the *Congregation of the Fabric*, which is charged with everything that relates to the conservation of St. Peter's; (7) the *Congregation of the Council* (that is, of Trent), which is the official interpreter of the decrees of the Council of Trent on all matters of discipline whenever questions arise thereon, the interpretation of its articles of faith being reserved to the pope himself; (8) the *Congregation of Bishops and Regulars*, which disposes of such differences as may arise between the bishops and the regular communities within their respective dioceses; (9) the *Congregation of Discipline*, which superintends the interior discipline of monastic establishments; (10) the *Congregation of the Propaganda*, which has charge of the missions of the church, and of the College of Propaganda, an institution at Rome for the instruction of men intended for missionary work (see *propaganda*); (11) the *Congregation of Indulgences*, which superintends the examination and certification of the authenticity of relics and the grant of indulgences. Other special congregations are also appointed by the pope. *Cath. Dict.* (*b*) A religious community bound together by a common rule, but not by the solemn and irrevocable vows which characterize the monastic orders. Among them are the Oratorians, the Dames Anglaises, the Fathers of the Mission or Lazarists, the Oblates, the Passionists, the Redemptorists, the Marists, and the Christian Brothers. (See *Christian Brothers*, under *Christian*[1].) (*c*) A group of monasteries which agree to practise the rules of their order more strictly in their respective houses, and unite themselves together by closer ties, such as the congregations of Cluny and St. Maur.

As a broad general rule, nearly every post-Reformation institute is styled, not an "Order," but a "*Congregation*"; but the only distinction which can be drawn between these two names is that "order" is the wider, and may include several *congregations* within itself (as the Benedictine order, for example, includes the *congregations* of Cluny and of St. Maur), while a *congregation* is a simple unit, com-

plete in itself, and neither dependent on another institute nor possessed of dependent varieties of its own.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 715.

(*d*) A committee of bishops appointed by the pope, or with his approbation, to prepare rules of business, etc., for a general council. In the General Council of Constance the congregation was differently constituted, the Council being divided into congregations according to the nationalities represented—German, French, Italian, English, and subsequently Spanish. These voted separately, preliminary to the final action of the Council as a whole.

7. See *Lords of the Congregation*, below.—**8.** In *universities*, the body of the masters regent. The *great congregation* is the body of all the masters, regent and not regent. The *house of congregation* is the assembly of the congregation. The function of the congregation is to grant degrees, graces, and dispensations. But in some universities from the first, and in others at present, the congregation has been otherwise constituted and has additional functions. [Eng.]

9. In *falconry*, a flock or flight of plovers.

A *congregation* of plovers.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

Congregation of loci, a collection of loci to one or other of which the point or other element is restricted. Thus, if A = 0 is the equation of one locus, and B = 0 that of another, then AB = 0 is the equation to the congregation of them.—**Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary**, a French order of Benedictine nuns founded at Poitiers in the beginning of the seventeenth century, broken up by the revolution, but afterward reorganized and reëstablished.—**Congregation of the Mother of God**, a monastic order instituted about 1574 at Lucca in Tuscany by John Leonardi, and approved and confirmed by the papal see.—**Free Congregations**, also called *Friends of Light* or *Protestant Friends*, a name adopted by congregations of German rationalistic religious thinkers, who broke away from the established church of Prussia about 1845. They denied the authority of the Bible and the truth of important Christian doctrines, and some of them also the existence of a personal Deity. As they became politically powerful, they were suppressed in Saxony and Bavaria, and continued to exist in Prussia only under great difficulties. There are some of these congregations in the United States.—**Lords of the Congregation**, in *Scot. ch. hist.*, a title given to the chief nobles and gentlemen who signed the Covenant of December 3d, 1557, for liberty of worship. The whole body of adherents was called *the Congregation*, from the frequent recurrence of the word *congregation* in the document. = **Syn. 4.** See *spectator*.

congregational (kong-grē-gā′shon-al), *a.* [< *congregation* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a congregation: as, *congregational* singing.—**2.** *Eccles.*, pertaining to government by congregations; governed by its own congregation, as a church; specifically (with a capital), pertaining to Congregationalism as a denominational designation: as, the *congregational* polity of the Baptists; the *Congregational* churches of the United States.

The great Baptist denomination—with some leaning toward Independency properly so called—is yet purely *Congregational* in its principle of church order and government. *H. M. Dexter*, Congregationalism (2d ed.), i.

Congregational council. See *council*.—**Congregational music**, music in which the congregation take part, as opposed to music sung by the choir only. = **Syn.** *Congregational, Independent.* See extract under *congregationalism*.

congregationalism (kong-grē-gā′shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *congregational* + *-ism.*] **1.** A system of church government based upon the autonomy of the individual congregation. It embodies three fundamental principles—(1) that it is the right and duty of believers in Jesus Christ in every community to organize for Christian work and worship, and that such an organization is a Christian church; (2) that each such church is by right independent of all external ecclesiastical control, and in any such church all members possess equal ecclesiastical authority; (3) that such churches owe a duty of Christian fellowship and coöperation to one another. This fellowship and coöperation is exercised among those who bear the name of Congregationalists by means of councils, conferences, consociations, and associations. The principles of congregationalism are maintained not only by Congregationalists so called, but also by Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, and some other denominations of Christians, and by many evangelical churches in France, Switzerland, etc.

Congregationalism is the democratic form of church order and government; it derives its name from the prominence which it gives to the congregation of Christian believers. It vests all ecclesiastical power (under Christ) in the associated brotherhood of each local church, as an independent body. At the same time it recognizes a fraternal and equal fellowship between these independent churches, which invests each with the right and duty of advice and reproof, and even of the public withdrawal of that fellowship in case the course pursued by another of the sisterhood should demand such action for the preservation of its own purity and consistency. Herein *Congregationalism* as a system differs from Independency, which affirms the seat of ecclesiastical power to reside in the brotherhood so zealously as to ignore any check, even of advice, upon its action.
H. M. Dexter, Congregationalism (2d ed.), i.

2. [*cap.*] The system of ecclesiastical polity and religious doctrine maintained by the Congregational Church. See *congregationalist*, 2.

congregationalist (kong-grē-gā′shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *congregational* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who holds to the congregational principles of church government. See *congregationalism*, 1. In this sense, Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, some Methodists, and some other denominations of Christians are congregationalists. **2.** [*cap.*] One of a denomination of Christians who hold to the congregational principle of church government, to the system of doctrines known as evangelical or orthodox, to the legitimacy of the baptism of infants, and to baptism by sprinkling. The Congregationalists of the United States are identical in origin and general principles with the Independents (now also called *Congregationalists*) of Great Britain. They were the predominant religious body in the first settlement of New England, and have thence spread over the United States, especially in the Northern and Middle States. Their churches are independent of one another; their various ecclesiastical assemblies—councils, conferences, consociations, associations—possess no ecclesiastical authority, but only a moral power; and they are generally moderate Calvinists in theological doctrines. Their missionary operations are carried on by means of voluntary societies supported by the churches, but only indirectly amenable to them.

congregationally (kong-grē-gā′shon-al-i), *adv.* In a congregational manner; by congregations; as a congregation.

congress (kong′gres), *n.* [= F. *congrès* = Sp. *congreso* = Pg. It. *congresso* = D. Dan. *kongres* = G. *congress* = Sw. *kongress*, < L. *congressus*, a meeting together, an interview, a close union, encounter, < *congredi*, pp. *congressus*, meet together, < *com-*, together, + *gradi*, step, walk, go: see *grade*. Cf. *aggress, egress, ingress, progress, regress*, etc., and *congredient*.] **1†.** A meeting together of individuals: an encounter; an interview.

That ceremony is used as much in our adieus as in the first *congress*.
Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici, p. 76.

If her devotion be high and pregnant, and prepared to fervency and importunity of *congress* with God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 258.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there; . . .
Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands.
Dryden, Æneid, x.

2. The meeting of persons in sexual commerce. —**3.** A formal meeting or association of persons having a representative character; an organization or authorized assemblage of persons for the consideration of some special subject or the promotion of some common interest; particularly, in *politics*, an assemblage of envoys, commissioners, or plenipotentiaries representing sovereign powers, or of sovereigns themselves, for the purpose of arranging international affairs: as, the *Congress* of Vienna (1814–15); the *Congress* of Paris (1856). For the distinction between *conference* and *congress*, see extract under *conference*, 2 (*a*).

As soon as the employers attempted to give work to subcontractors, they forced them by strikes to take it back. The society [of hatters] was called the *Congress*, was regulated by statutes, and framed bye-laws. All workmen of the trade belonged to it.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxviii.

The *congress* of Aix la Chapelle, at which the five great powers were represented, . . . was intended to exercise a supervisory power over European affairs, interfering to prevent all dangerous revolutions, especially when they should proceed from popular movements.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 46.

Farmers' *congress*, an association of agriculturists of the United States, which has met annually since 1881.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 330.

4. [*cap.*] The national legislature of the United States. In *U. S. hist.* there have been three differently constituted bodies so named: (*a*) The *Continental Congress*, representing the thirteen colonies. What is known as the first Continental Congress, with delegates from all the colonies but Georgia, met in Philadelphia September 5th, 1774, and lasted until October 26th, 1774; the second, in which all were represented, met in Philadelphia May 10th, 1775, and adjourned December 12th, 1776; the third met in Baltimore December 20th, 1776, and lasted until the Articles of Confederation went into operation, March 1st, 1781. (*b*) The *Congress of the Confederation*, representing the States under the Articles of Confederation, March 1st, 1781, to March 4th, 1789. (*c*) The *Congress of the United States*, which represents both the States and the people under the Constitution, and which met for the first time March 4th, 1789. It consists of two houses, the Senate and House of Representatives (sometimes called the upper and lower houses), and meets at least once every year. The Senate is composed of two members from each State, elected (by popular vote) for a period of six years, one third of them being elected every second year. The number of representatives varies in each State in proportion to the population. (See *apportionment*, 2.) They sit for two years only. The united body, for the two years during which the representatives hold their seats, receives a numerical designation as a single Congress, counting from the first. Thus, the senators and representatives sitting during the period March 4, 1909, to March 4, 1911, constituted the 61st Congress. The most important powers of Congress, as enumerated in the Constitution, are: to impose and collect taxes, borrow and coin money, regulate commerce, establish uniform naturalization and bankruptcy laws, declare war, raise armies, maintain a navy, suspend the writ of habeas corpus, admit new States, and make all laws necessary to carry these powers into execution. In addition, the Senate confirms or rejects treaties, and nominations to office made by the President.

The substitution of "*Congress*" for "the legislature of the United States," requires no explanation. It is a mere change of phraseology. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 256.

The upper house of *Congress* is therefore a federal while the lower is a national body, and the government is brought into direct contact with the people without endangering the equal rights of the several states.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 97.

5. The name of the lower house of the Spanish Cortes, and of the national legislatures of the South American republics.—**Church Congress**, a name applied to two voluntary organizations, one in the Church of England, the other in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, for the free discussion of topics of church interest. Membership is confined to those who are in communion with the church. Neither body possesses any ecclesiastical authority or responsibility, or attempts any legislative functions. The same name, with modifying adjectives, as *Inter-ecclesiastical Congress, Inter-denominational Congress*, etc., has been applied to other bodies of a similar character embracing members of various Protestant communions.—**Congress boots.** See *boot*².—**Congress water.** See *mineral water*, under *mineral*.—**Peace Congress**, in *U. S. hist.*, a conference, in February, 1861, of delegates from free and border slave States, which made unsuccessful efforts to avert civil war by means of proposed amendments to the Constitution, dealing chiefly with slavery. Also called *Peace Convention* or *Conference*.—**Provincial congresses**, popular conventions which, at the beginning of the struggle between the American colonies and England, assumed control of the colonies.—**Stamp-Act Congress**, a body of delegates from nine colonies which met at New York, in 1765, to protest against the Stamp Act and other oppressive measures of the British Parliament.

congress (kọn-gres′), *v. i.* [< *congress*, *n.*] To come together; assemble; congregate. [Rare.]

The valetudinarians who *congress* every winter at Nice.
Mrs. Gore.

congression† (kọn-gresh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *congression* = Sp. *congresion*, < L. *congressio(n-)*, < *congredi*, pp. *congressus*, meet together: see *congress*, *n.*] **1.** A coming together; an assembly; a company. *Cotgrave.*—**2.** Sexual intercourse. *Jer. Taylor.*—**3.** A bringing together for the purpose of comparison.

Many men excellently learned have . . . approved by a direct and close *congression* [of Christianity] with other religions, that all the reason of the world appears to stand on the Christian side. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, i. 123.

congressional (kọn-gresh′ọn-al), *a.* [= Pg. *congressional*; as *congression* (for *congress*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a congress, or, specifically (commonly with a capital), to the Congress of the United States: as, *congressional* debates; the "*Congressional* Record."

The revisal of the *Congressional* intelligence contained in your letters makes me regret the loss of it on your departure. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 68.

congressive† (kọn-gres′iv), *a.* [< L. as if **congressivus*, < *congressus*, pp. of *congredi*, meet together: see *congress*, *n.*] **1.** Encountering.—**2.** Meeting in sexual commerce.

Congressive generation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

congressman (kong′gres-man), *n.*; pl. *congressmen* (-men). [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [< *congress*, **4**, + *man.*] A member of the United States Congress, especially of the House of Representatives. Strictly, the term includes the members of the Senate as well as members of the House of Representatives, but in popular usage it is limited to the latter.

congreve (kong′grēv), *n.* [So called from the inventor, Sir William *Congreve* (1772–1828).] A kind of lucifer match. See *lucifer*, 3.

Congreve rocket. See *rocket*.

congrid (kong′grid), *n.* A fish of the family *Congridæ*.

Congridæ (kong′gri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conger* + *-idæ.*] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Conger*, to which different limits have been ascribed. See cut under *conger-eel*. (*a*) By some authors it is extended to include the *Ophichthyidæ* and some others, as well as the true *Congridæ*. (*b*) By others it is restricted to the genus *Conger* and those closely agreeing with it. As thus limited, it is closely allied to the family *Anguillidæ*, but differs in the more developed palatopterygoid arches and opercular apparatus, and the advanced dorsal fin. The species are exclusively marine.

congrogadid (kong-grō-gā′did), *n.* A fish of the family *Congrogadidæ*.

Congrogadidæ (kong-grō-gad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Congrogadus* + *-idæ.*] A family of teleocephalous fishes, including those *Ophidioidea* which are without ventrals, have the anus in the anterior half of the length, and the branchial membranes united beneath but free from the throat. The species are few in number and rare.

Congrogadina (kong″grō-gā-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Congrogadus* + *-ina*².] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of *Ophidiidæ*. The technical characters are: ventral fins absent; vent remote from the head; gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being united below the throat and not attached to the isthmus. Same as the family *Congrogadidæ*.

Congrogadus (kong-grō-gā′dus), *n.* [NL., < *Conger*, q. v., + *Gadus*, q. v.] A genus of fishes combining forms somewhat like those of the cod (*Gadus*) and the conger. It is typical of the family *Congrogadidæ*.

congroid (kong′groid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *conger*, conger (see *conger*[1]), + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling the conger; of or pertaining to the *Congridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Congridæ;* a congrid or conger.

Also *congeroid*.

congrue (kon-grö′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *congrued*, ppr. *congruing*. [= D. *congrueren* = G. *congruiren* = Dan. *kongruere*, < L. *congruere*, come together, agree, accord, suit, fit, < *com-*, together, + *-gruere*, only in comp. *congruere*, and *ingruere*, rush upon; origin obscure. Cf. *congruous.*] To be in accordance; correspond; agree. [Rare.]

Letters *congruing* [*conjuring* in some editions] to that effect. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3.

congruet† (kon-grö′), *a.* [< F. *congru* = Sp. *congruo* = Pg. It. *congruo*, < L. *congruus*, fit, suitable: see *congruous*, and cf. *congrue*, *v.*] Fitting; suitable; congruous.

Neither have you any just *congrue* occasion in my book so to judge. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 645.

congruely† (kon-grö′li), *adv.* Fittingly; congruously. *Hall.*

congruence (kong′grö-ens), *n.* [= OF. F. *congruence* = Sp. Pg. *congruencia* = It. *congruenza* = D. *congruentie* = G. *congruenz* = Dan. *kongruents*, < L. *congruentia*, < *congruen(t-)s*, suitable: see *congruent.*] **1.** Suitableness or appropriateness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency. Also *congruency*.

A sullen tragick scene
Would suit the time with pleasing *congruence*.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

2. In *math.*, a relation between three numbers such that the difference between two of them, which are said to be *congruent*, is divisible by the third, which is called the *modulus*. The following example shows the mode of writing a congruence:

$x^6-1\equiv(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)(x-5)(x-6) \pmod 7$,

which means that any integer being substituted for x, the remainders of the quantities on the two sides of the sign $\equiv$ after division by 7 are equal. See *congruency*.

3. In *gram.*, concord; agreement.—**4.** Same as *congruency*, 2.—**Linear congruence**, a congruence in which the unknown number is not multiplied into itself.

congruency (kong′grö-en-si), *n.* **1.** Same as *congruence*, 1.

The philosophic cabbala and the text have a marvellous fit and easy *congruency*.
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica (1653), p. 236.

2. In *math.*, a continuous and doubly infinite system of infinite straight lines; the system of all the forms of any given kind in space which fulfil two conditions, as all the double tangent lines of a surface. The *order* of a congruency is the number of its rays that lie in an arbitrary plane; the *class* of a congruency is the number of its lines that pass through an arbitrary point; the *order-class* is the number that intersects both of an arbitrary pair of lines, which is the same as the sum of the order and class. Also *congruence*.—**Congruency of rotations or forces**, a system of rotations or forces which belong at once to two, three, or four complexes.—**Cremonian congruency**, a twofold system of rays, each of which passes through a pair of corresponding points in two planes having a Cremonian correspondence.—**Double congruency**, a system of rotations or forces belonging at once to three complexes.—**Triple congruency**, a system of forces or rotations belonging at once to four complexes.

★**congruent** (kong′grö-ent), *a.* [= F. *congruent* = Sp. Pg. It. *congruente* = D. G. *congruent* = Dan. *kongruent*, < L. *congruen(t-)s*, ppr. of *congruere*, agree, suit: see *congrue*, *v.*] **1.** Harmoniously joined or related; agreeing; corresponding; appropriate.

The *congruent* and harmonious fitting of parts.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Congruent squares.
G. Cheyne, Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion.

For humble grammar first doth set the parts
Of *congruent* and well-according speech.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

2. In *math.*, in the relation of congruence: thus, one number is said to be *congruent* to another relatively to a third, called the *modulus*, when the first two numbers on being divided by the modulus give the same remainder.—**3.** In *logic*, predicable of the same subject, as terms, or true of the same state of things, as propositions.—**4.** In *gram.*, accordant; agreeing.

congruently (kong′grö-ent-li), *adv.* In a congruent manner; agreeably; in accordance; harmoniously.

Full *congruently*
As nature could devise.
Skelton, Philip Sparow.

congruity (kon-grö′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *congruities* (-tiz). [< ME. *congruite*, < OF. *congruite*, F. *congruité* = Sp. *congruidad* = Pg. *congruidade* = It. *congruità*, < L. as if **congruita(t-)s*, < *congruus*, suitable, agreeing, congruous: see *congruous.*] **1.** The state or quality of being congruous; agreement between things; harmony of relation; fitness; pertinence; consistency; appropriateness.

Verses or rime be a kind of Musicall vtterance, by reason of a certaine *congruitie* in sounds pleasing the eare, though not perchance so exquisitely as the harmonicall concents of the artificiall Musicke.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 53.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The corals which thy wrist enfold,
Lac'd up together in *congruity*. *Donne*, The Token.

Congruity and propriety are commonly reckoned synonymous terms; . . . but they are distinguishable. . . . *Congruity* is the genus of which propriety is a species.
Kames, Elem. of Criticism, I. 304.

On the hypothesis of Evolution, there must exist between all organisms and their environments certain *congruities* expressible in terms of their actions and reactions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 262.

2. In *scholastic theol.*, the performance of good actions, which is supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. See *condignity*, 2.—**3.** In *geom.*, equality; capacity of being superposed.—**Direct congruity**, in *geom.*, capacity of being superposed without being turned over or perverted.—**Inverse congruity**, in *geom.*, capacity of being superposed, but only by means of perversion, or turning over.

congrumate†, *v.* [< *con-*, together, + L. *grumus*, hillock?] To gather into a heap or heaps. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

congruous (kong′grö-us), *a.* [= F. *congru* = Sp. Pg. It. *congruo*, < L. *congruus*, agreeing, fit, suitable, < *congruere*, agree: see *congrue*, *v.*, and cf. *congrue*, *a.*] **1.** Accordantly joined or related; harmonious; well adapted; appropriate; meet; fit; consistent.

I am of Opinion that the pure *congruous* grammatical Latin was never spoken in either of them [France or Spain] as a vulgar vernacular Language.
Howell, Letters, ii. 58.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so *congruous* to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

It is no ways *congruous* that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth.
Bp. Atterbury.

Impelled by a species of moral gravitation, the enquirer will glide insensibly to the system which is *congruous* to his disposition, and intellectual difficulties will seldom arrest him. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 204.

2. In *math.*, characterized by congruence: applied to two quantities the difference between which is divisible without remainder by a third. See *congruence*, 2.—**3.** In *geom.*, having congruity.

congruously (kong′grö-us-li), *adv.* In a congruous manner; accordantly; pertinently; agreeably; consistently; appropriately.

Nothing can sound more *congruously* or harmoniously.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 64.

Congruously to its own nature. *Boyle*, Works, II. 33.

congruousness (kong′grö-us-nes), *n.* The state of being congruous; congruity.

congustable† (kon-gus′ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *con-*, together, + LL. *gustabilis*, appetizing: see *gustable.*] Having a taste like that of something else; having the same taste; similar in flavor.

In the country of Provence, towards the Pyrenees, and in Languedoc, there are wines *congustable* with those of Spain. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

congy† (kon′ji), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *congee*[1]. *Burton.*

Sir William with a low *congy* saluted him.
Armin, Nest of Ninnies.

conhydrine (kon-hī′drin), *n.* [< *Con(ium)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_8H_{17}NO$) found in the leaves and fruit of *Conium maculatum*. It forms colorless iridescent crystals.

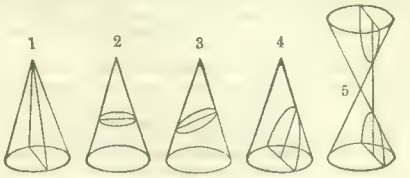
coni, *n.* Plural of *conus*.

conia (kō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Conium*, q. v.] Same as *conine*.

★**conic** (kon′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conique* = Sp. *cónico* = Pg. It. *conico*, < NL. *conicus*, < Gr. κωνικός, pertaining to a cone, < κῶνος, a cone: see *cone.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a cone; circular at the base and tapering to a point; conical.

Whilst tow'ring Firrs in *Conic* Forms arise,
And with a pointed Spear divide the Skies.
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. Specifically, in *math.*, of or pertaining to a cone: as, *conic* sections.—**Conic section** [NL. *sectio conica*, Gr. κωνικὴ τομή], a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone. If the inclination of the axis of the cone to the cutting plane be greater than the angle made by the axis with an element of the cone (fig. 3), the intersection is finite and is called an *ellipse*. The circle is one limiting form of the ellipse—that, namely, in which the plane becomes perpendicular to the axis of the cone. If the inclination of the axis of the cone to the cutting plane be less than the angle made by the axis with an element of the cone, the plane will



Conic Sections.

The two principal forms are fig. 5, giving the hyperbola, and fig. 3, giving the ellipse. Fig. 4 is the intermediate case, giving the parabola. The degenerate form of the hyperbola is a pair of straight lines, as shown in fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the circle as a special case of the ellipse having no special relations to the infinitely distant part of the real plane, though it passes through two fixed imaginary points on the line at infinity.

also cut the second sheet of the cone on the other side of the apex (fig. 5), and the twofold curve thus generated is a *hyperbola*. A particular case of the hyperbola, produced when the plane passes through the apex of the cone, is that of two intersecting straight lines, called a *degenerate conic*. Intermediate between the ellipse and the hyperbola is the case where the plane is parallel to an element of the cone (fig. 4), and the curve thus produced is a *parabola*. The degenerate form of the ellipse is a point, that of the parabola a straight line. The degenerate forms are not true conics.—**Spherical conic section**, a curve produced by the intersection of a sphere with a cone.

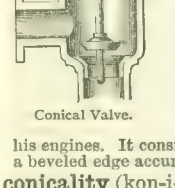
II. *n.* **1.** A conic section (which see, under I.); a plane curve of the second order and second class, or the equation to such a curve.—**2.** *pl.* See *conics*.—**Axis of a conic.** See *axis*[1].—**Conjugate diameters of a conic.** See *conjugate*.—**Focal conic.** See *focal*.—**Principal tangent conic**, one of the ten conics which may be drawn through every point of a surface having six-point contact with it at that point.

conic-acute (kon″ik-ą-kūt′), *a.* Conical and sharp-pointed: as, the *conic-acute* beak of a bird.

conical (kon′i-kal), *a.* [< *conic* + *-al.*] Having the form of a cone; coniform; cone-shaped: as, a *conical* mountain; a *conical* cap.

That determinate *conical* shadow of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, i.

Conical bearing. See *bearing*.—**Conical gearing.** See *gearing*.—**Conical map-projection**, the projection of the earth first upon a tangent or secant cone with the subsequent development of the cone. The best-known conical projection is Bonne's, used for the map of France. "In constructing a map on this projection, a central meridian and a central parallel are first assumed. A cone, tangent along the central parallel, is then assumed, and the central meridian developed along that generator of the cone which is tangent to it, and the cone is then developed on a tangent plane. The parallel falls into an arc of a circle with its center at the vertex, and the meridian becomes a graduated right line. Concentric circles are then conceived to be traced through points of this meridian at elementary distances along its length. The zones of the sphere lying between the parallels through these points are next conceived to be developed, each between its corresponding parallels. Thus all the parallel zones of the sphere are rolled out on a plane in their true relations to each other and to the central meridian, each having in projection the same width, length, and relation to the neighboring zones as on the spheroidal surface. As there are no openings between consecutive developed elements, the total area is unaltered by the development. Each meridian of the projection is so traced as to cut each parallel in the same point in which it intersected it on the sphere." *Craig*, Treatise on Projections, p. 72.—**Conical point**, *in geom.*, a point on a surface such that every line through it meets the surface in two coincident points.—**Conical pupæ** or **chrysalides**, in *entom.*, those pupæ or chrysalides which have no angular processes, and are more or less conical in form. This is the common type among nocturnal *Lepidoptera*.—**Conical refraction.** See *refraction*.—**Conical surface**, any surface generated by the motion of a right line having one point fixed.—**Conical valve**, the puppet-valve or T-valve, first used by Watt in the construction of his engines. It consists of a circular plate of metal having a beveled edge accurately fitted to a seat.


Conical Valve.

conicality (kon-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *conical* + *-ity.*] The property of being conical.

conically (kon′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a cone.

An almost *conically* shaped weight of lead.
Boyle, Works, III. 641.

conicalness (kon′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or property of being conical.

conichalcite (kon-i-kal′sīt), *n.* [G. *konichalcit*, < Gr. κονία, lime, + χαλκός, copper. Cf. *chalcite.*] A mineral resembling malachite, consisting of the arseniate and phosphate of copper and calcium, and occurring in reniform masses.

conicity (kō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *conicité;* as *conic* + *-ity.*] The property of being conical.

conicle (kon'i-kl), *n.* [< NL. **coniculus*, dim. of L. *conus*, a cone: see *cone.*] A small cone.

conicocylindrical (kon″i-kō-si-lin'dri-kal), *a.* [< *conic* + *cylindrical.*] Formed like a cylinder, but tapering from one end to the other.

conicoid (kon'i-koid), *n.* [< *conic* + *-oid.*] In *math.*, a surface of the second degree; a quadric surface.

conic-ovate (kon″ik-ō'vāt), *a.* Ovate, but almost pointed at the smaller end.

conics (kon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *conic:* see *-ics.*] The doctrine of conic sections. See *conic.*

conid (kon'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Conidæ.*

Conidæ (kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conus* + *-idæ.*] A family of toxoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, represented by the genus *Conus;* the cones or cone-shells. They are so called from the regular inversely conic shape of their shells, which have a long narrow aperture, and the outer lip notched at the suture. The operculum is minute or absent, the foot is oblong and truncated, the eyes are on the tentacles, and the lingual teeth occur in pairs. Also *Conoidea.* See cut under *Conus.*

conidia, *n.* Plural of *conidium.*

conidial (kō-nid'i-al), *a.* [< *conidium* + *-al.*] 1. Relating to or of the nature of conidia.—2. Characterized by the formation of conidia; bearing conidia: as, the *conidial* stage of a fungus. Also *conidiiferous, conidiophorous,* and *conidioid.*

conidiiferous (kō-nid-i-if'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *conidium,* q. v., + L. *ferre,* = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Same as *conidial,* 2.

conidioid (kō-nid'i-oid), *a.* [< *conidium* + *-oid.*] Same as *conidial,* 2.

conidiophore (kō-nid'i-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *conidium,* q. v., + Gr. *-φόρος,* -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In fungi, a conidium-bearing stalk or branch of the mycelium. See *sporophore.*

conidiophorous (kō-nid-i-of'ō-rus), *a.* [As *conidiophore.*] Same as *conidial,* 2.

conidium (kō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *conidia* (-ä). [NL. (> F. *conidie*), < Gr. *κόνις,* dust, + *-ιδιον,* dim. suffix.] In fungi, a propagative body which is asexual in its origin and functions. In the most technical sense, it includes spores formed either uninclosed, upon hyphæ, or inclosed, as in the sporangia of *Mucor* and the conceptacles of *Sphæropsideæ;* but it is more commonly used to designate only those uninclosed.



a, a, a, Conidiophores, and *b, b,* Conidia of grape-mildew (*Peronospora viticola*), enlarged. (After Farlow.)

The *Penicillium,* or "green mould," . . . sends up from its mycelium a branching stem, the ramifications of which subdivide into a brush-like tuft of filaments, each of which bears at its extremity a succession of minute "beads" termed *conidia.*
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 318.

conifer (kō'ni-fėr), *n.* [= F. *conifère* = Sp. *conifero* = Pg. It. *conifero,* < L. *conifer,* cone-bearing, < *conus,* a cone, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.,* a plant producing cones; one of the *Coniferæ.*

Coniferæ (kō-nif'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *conifer,* cone-bearing: see *conifer.*] A name still used by many authors to denote the principal order of gymnospermous plants, the *Pinales.* It exceeds every other order in the value of its timber-supply and of its resinous products. It is cosmopolitan, but is especially abundant in temperate and mountainous regions, often forming in the northern hemisphere vast forests. It consists of trees or shrubs, mostly evergreen and resinous, usually with subulate (awl-shaped), needle-shaped, or scale-like rigid leaves, and with monœcious or rarely dicœcious naked flowers. The male flower consists of an indefinite number of stamens upon a central axis, the anthers being frequently suspended from the under side of a peltate scale. The fertile ament consists of scales bearing naked ovules, and in fruit becomes a dry cone or is fleshy and drupe-like. The embryo has often several cotyledons in a whorl. The wood, as in all gymnosperms, is characterized by having the sides of the cells dotted with what are called bordered pits or discoid markings. The order includes about 32 genera and 325 species, and is divided into the two families *Pinaceæ* and *Taxaceæ,* the latter distinguished by the fleshy outer integument of the ovule. The *Taxaceæ* include the tribe *Podocarpeæ,* consisting of African and Australasian genera, and the tribe *Taxeæ,* the true yews. The principal divisions of the *Pinaceæ* are as follows: (*a*) *Abietieæ,* bearing cones formed of spirally imbricated two-seeded scales; to this belong the pine, fir, spruce, larch, cedar, etc. (*b*) *Araucarieæ,* with similar cones having one or several seeds to each scale, represented by *Araucaria* and *Dammara* in the southern hemisphere, and by two monotypical genera in China and Japan. (*c*) *Taxodieæ,* including the big-tree of California (*Sequoia*), the bald cypress (*Taxodium*), and a few species of Australia and Japan. (*d*) *Cupressieæ,* having cones with decussately opposite scales, or sometimes drupe-like, as the cypress, juniper, arbor-vitæ, and the North American cedars. True conifers first appear in the Carboniferous measures, and continue upward through all subsequent formations.

coniferin (kō-nif'e-rin), *n.* [< *Coniferæ* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline glucoside ($C_{16}H_{22}O_8 + 2H_2O$) existing in coniferous woods, and perhaps in all wood-tissue. Also called *abietin.*

coniferous (kō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *conifer,* cone-bearing, + *-ous.* See *conifer.*] Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, and cypress; specifically, belonging or relating to the order *Coniferæ.*

The fir, pine, and other *coniferous* trees.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 63.

coniform (kō'ni-fôrm), *a.* [= Sp. *coniforme,* < L. *conus,* a cone, + *forma,* shape.] In the form of a cone; conical: as, a *coniform* mountain.

coniine (kō-nī'in), *n.* Same as *conine.*

conima (kon'i-mä), *n.* [Native name.] A fragrant resin used for making pastils, extracted from the hyawa or incense-tree, *Protium Guianense,* of British Guiana.

Coninæ (kō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1840), < *Conus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Strombidæ,* made to include true *Conidæ* as well as *Conella* and *Terebellum.*

conine (kō'nin), *n.* [Also written *coniine, coneine* (= F. *conéine*); < *Conium* + *-ine*[2].] A volatile alkaloid ($C_8H_{17}N$) existing in *Conium maculatum,* or poison hemlock, of which it is the active and poisonous principle. It is an oily liquid, having a strong odor resembling that of mice. It is exceedingly poisonous, appearing to cause death by inducing paralysis of the muscles used in respiration. Also called *conia.*

coniocyst (kon'i-ō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *coniocysta,* < Gr. *κόνις,* dust, + *κύστις,* a bladder: see *cyst.*] A term applied by Harvey to the oögonium of *Vaucheriæ.*

coniocysta (kon″i-ō-sis'tä), *n.*; pl. *coniocystæ* (-tē). [NL.] Same as *coniocyst.*

Coniomycetes (kon″i-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόνις,* dust, + *μύκης,* pl. *μύκητες,* mushroom.] A group of fungi in which the vegetative portion is inconspicuous and the spores are very numerous, borne singly or in chains on the ends of short filaments, and either naked or inclosed in a conceptacle; the dust-fungi. The fungi thus artificially grouped together by Fries are of widely different affinities, and are now referred mostly to the *Uredinales, Ustilaginales,* and *Fungi Imperfecti.*

coniomycetous (kon″i-ō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* [< *Coniomycetes* + *-ous.*] Belonging or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Coniomycetes:* as, a *coniomycetous* fungus.

Coniopterygidæ (kon-i-op-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coniopteryx* (*-ryg-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of planipennine neuropterous insects, represented by the genus *Coniopteryx. Burmeister.*

Coniopteryx (kon-i-op'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόνις,* dust, + *πτέρυξ,* wing.] The typical genus of insects of the family *Coniopterygidæ,* or referred to the *Hemerobiidæ,* founded by Curtis in 1834: so called because they are powdered with whitish scales. They have globose eyes and moniliform antennæ; the wings are not ciliate, and have few longitudinal veins, with some transverse ones. The hind wings of the male are small. The larvæ resemble those of *Chrysopa,* and are known to be predaceous. *C. vicina* is a North American species.

coniospermous (kon″i-ō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κόνις,* dust, + *σπέρμα,* a seed, + *-ous.*] Having dust-like spores.

coniotheca (kon″i-ō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *coniothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κόνις,* dust, + *θήκη,* a case.] In *bot.,* an anther-cell.

coniount†, *n.* See *conjoun.*

coniroster (kō-ni-ros'tėr), *n.* One of the *Conirostres.*

conirostral (kō-ni-ros'tral), *a.* [As *Conirostres* + *-al.*] 1. Having a conical bill: used as a descriptive term, not specific. *Coues.*—2. Of or pertaining to the *Conirostres;* having the characters of a coniroster.



Conirostral Bill of Hawfinch.

Conirostres (kō-ni-ros'-trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *conirostris,* having a conical bill, < L. *conus,* a cone, + *rostrum,* a beak, bill.] In *ornith.,* a group of birds of varying limits. (*a*†) In Cuvier's classification of birds, the third division of his *Passerinæ:* a large artificial group, consisting of the larks, tits, finches, buntings, weavers, whydah-birds, colies, ox-peckers, American orioles and other *Icteridæ,* starlings, crows, jays, rollers, birds of Paradise, and others, belonging to different orders and several families of modern systems. [The term is obsolete in this sense, though long used, with various modifications.] (*b*) In Sundevall's classification, the second cohort of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres:* same as the *Fringilliformes* of the same author. The group includes the fringilline birds and their allies, as the tanagers of the new world and the weavers and whydah-birds of the old. (*c*) With most late authors, a group definitely restricted to the fringilline and tanagrine laminiplantar oscine *Passeres,* such as finches, buntings, grosbeaks, and tanagers.

Conirostrum (kō-ni-ros'trum), *n.* [NL. (Lafresnaye, 1838), < L. *conus,* cone, + *rostrum,* beak.] A genus of small oscine passerine birds, of the family *Cœrebidæ.* They have an acutely conical bill, and are natives of South America. *C. cinereum* is an example. Also *Conirostra.*

conisance†, **conisaunce**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cognizance.*

conisor (kon'i-zôr), *n.* Same as *cognizor.*

conite (kō'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κονία,* lime, + *-ite*[2].] A massive dolomite, in color ash-gray or yellowish- or greenish-gray, and impure from the presence of silica.

Conium (kō'ni-um), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κώνειον,* hemlock.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, consisting of tall glabrous biennial herbs, with compound leaves and white-flowered umbels. The principal species, *C. maculatum,* is a native of Europe and Asia, and widely naturalized in North America; it is the hemlock of the ancients, used by the Greeks as a poison by which condemned persons were put to death. The active principle is a colorless, oily, alkaline fluid, called *conine* (which see). The plant has been much used and esteemed in medicine as an alterative and sedative.

Conivalvia (kō-ni-val'vi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *conus,* cone, + *valva,* valve.] A section of gastropods proposed for the genus *Patella* and shells of a patelliform appearance.

conj. An abbreviation (*a*) of *conjunction,* and (*b*) rarely of *conjunctive.*

conject† (kon-jekt'), *v.* [In sense of 'conjecture,' < ME. *conjecten,* conjecture, < L. *conjectare,* throw or cast together, conjecture, freq. of *conjicere;* in lit. sense, < L. *conjectus,* pp. of *conjicere,* usually *conicere,* also *coicere,* throw or cast together, conjecture, < *com-,* together, + *jacere,* throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *adject, eject, inject, project, reject, subject, traject.*] **I.** *trans.* To throw together; throw; cast; hurl.

Calumnies . . . congested and *conjected* at a mass upon the Church of England.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 298.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To conjecture; guess.

One that so imperfectly *conjects* [*conceits* in most editions].
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

2. To plan; devise; project. *Rom. of the Rose.*

conjector† (kon-jek'tor), *n.* [< L. *conjector,* < *conjicere, conicere,* pp. *conjectus,* conjecture: see *conject.*] One who guesses or conjectures.

Because he pretends to be a great *conjector* at other men by their writings. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

conjecturable (kon-jek'tū-ra-bl), *a.* [< *conjecture* + *-able.*] Capable of being conjectured or guessed.

conjectural (kon-jek'tū-ral), *a.* [= F. *conjectural* = Sp. *conjetural* = Pg. *conjectural* = It. *congetturale,* < L. *conjecturalis,* < *conjectura,* conjecture: see *conjecture, n.*] Depending on conjecture; springing from or implying a guess or conjecture; problematical: as, a *conjectural* opinion; a *conjectural* emendation of a text.

Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour;
And mak'st *conjectural* fears to come into me,
Which I would fain shut out. *Shak.,* All's Well, v. 3.

His brightest day is but twilight, and his discernings dark, *conjectural,* and imperfect.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 264.

If we insert our own *conjectural* amendments, we perhaps give a purport utterly at variance with the true one.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, xi.

conjecturalist (kon-jek'tū-ral-ist), *n.* [< *conjectural* + *-ist.*] One who deals in conjectures. [Rare.]

conjecturality (kon-jek-tū-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *conjectural* + *-ity.*] The quality of being conjectural; that which depends on conjecture; guesswork. [Rare.]

The possibilities and the *conjecturality* of philosophy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

conjecturally (kon-jek'tū-ral-i), *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by conjecture; by guess.

Probably and *conjecturally* surmised. *Hooker.*
Hesitantly and *conjecturally.* *Boyle,* Works, I. 314.

conjecture (kon-jek'tūr), *n.* [= F. *conjecture* = Sp. *conjetura* = Pg. *conjectura* = It. *congettura* = D. *conjectuur* = G. *conjectur* = Dan. *konjektur,* < L. *conjectura,* a guess, < *conjectus,* pp. of *conjicere, conicere,* guess: see *conject.*] 1. The act of forming an opinion without definite proof; a supposition made to account for an ascertained state of things, but as yet unverified; an opinion formed on insufficient presumptive evidence; a surmise; a guess.

'Tis likely,
By all *conjectures.* *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

The British coins afford *conjecture* of early habitation in these parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, ii.

As the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the lander in a lonely isle,
Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so delicately clear, and make
Conjecture of the plumage and the form;
So the sweet voice of Enid moved Geraint.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2†. Suspicious surmise; derogatory supposition or presumption.

For thee I'll lock up all the gates of love,
And on my eyelids shall *conjecture* hang,
To turn all beauty into thoughts of harm.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

=**Syn.** Supposition, hypothesis, theory.

conjecture (kọn-jek'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conjectured*, ppr. *conjecturing*. [< *conjecture*, *n.*; = F. *conjecturer*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To form (an opinion or notion) upon probabilities or upon slight evidence; guess: generally governing a clause.

Human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be. *South.*

I stood at Naples once, a night so dark
I could have scarce *conjectured* there was earth
Anywhere, sky or sea or world at all.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 232.

=**Syn.** *Imagine*, *Conjecture*, *Surmise*, *Guess*, *Presume*, fancy, divine. *Imagine* literally expresses pure speculation, and figuratively expresses an idea founded upon the slightest evidence: as, I *imagine* that you will find yourself mistaken. *Conjecture* is something like a random throw of the mind; it turns from one possibility to another, and perhaps selects one, almost arbitrarily. *Surmise* has often the same sense as *conjecture*; it sometimes implies a suspicion, favorable or otherwise: as, I *surmise* that his motives were not good. *Guess* suggests a riddle, the solution of which is felt after by the mind—a question, as to which we offer an opinion, but not with confidence, because the material for a judgment is confessedly insufficient. To *presume* is to base a tentative or provisional opinion on such knowledge as one has, to be held until it is modified or overthrown by further information.

Oft, when the world *imagine* women stray,
The sylphs through mystic mazes guide their way.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 91.

As long as men have liberty to examine and contradict one another, one may partly *conjecture*, by comparing their words, on which side the truth is like to lie.
Baxter, Reliquiæ.

In South-sea days not happier, when *surmised*
The lord of thousands, than if now excised.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 133.

Of twenty yere of age he was, I *gesse*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 82.

This gentleman is happily arriv'd,
My mind *presumes*, for his own good, and yours.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To form conjectures; surmise; guess.

I dimly see
My far-off doubtful purpose, as a mother
Conjectures of the features of her child
Ere it is born. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

conjecturer (kọn-jek'tū-rėr), *n.* One who conjectures; a guesser; one who forms an opinion without proof.

I shall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations.
Addison.

conjee, *n.* See *congee*[2].

conjeon†, *n.* See *conjoun*.

conjobble† (kọn-job'l), *v. t.* [Humorously formed < L. *com-*, together, + E. **jobble*, freq. of *job*, q. v.] To discuss; arrange; concert.

A minister that should *conjobble* matters of state with tumblers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

conjoin (kọn-join'), *v.* [< ME. *conjoignen*, < OF. (and F.) *conjoindre* = Pr. *conjunger*, *conjongner*, *conjoingner* = It. *congiungere*, *congiugnere*, < L. *conjungere*, pp. *conjunctus* (> Sp. *conjuntar* (obs.) = Pg. *conjunctar*), join together, < *com-*, together, + *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*, *joint*, and cf. *conjoint*, *conjugate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To join together; bring into relation or contact; unite, as one thing to another.

Where singled forces faile, *conjoynd* may gaine.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 14.

The English army, that divided was
Into two parties, is now *conjoin'd* in one;
And means to give you battle presently.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Conjoin thy sweet commands to my desire,
And I will venture, though I fall or tire.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

2. To associate or connect.

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

This worship of the Unity in the Universe is to be found in most historic religions *conjoined* with other worships which are in some cases much more prominent.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 79.

Specifically—3†. To join in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment why you should not be *conjoined*, I charge you, on your souls, to utter it. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form a union or league; come or act together; unite.

Now I perceive they have all *conjoin'd*, all three,
To fashion this false sport in spite of me.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Often both Priest and people *conjoyne* in savage noises.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 86.

2†. To come into conjunction. *Sir T. Browne*, Relig. Med., i.

★**conjoined** (kọn-joind'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conjoin*, *v.*] United; associated. In *her.*, joined together: said of two or more bearings, as—(*a*) two lions having a common head; or (*b*) mascles arranged as in a field lozengy—that is, touching by the points; or (*c*) linked as in a chain, as annulets or mascles; or (*d*) united at their bases, as a pair of wings. Also *coupled*.—**Conjoined charges.** See *charge*.—**Conjoined in lure**, in *her.*, united at their bases, as wings: so called because wings when so united form a representation of the lure used in falconry. See *lure*.—**Cross conjoined.** See *cross*.

conjoinedly (kọn-joi'ned-li), *adv.* Conjointly.

The which also undoubtedly, although not so *conjoinedly* as in his epistle, he assures us in his gospel.
Barrow, Works, II. 493.

★**conjoint** (kọn-joint'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *conjoint*, < OF. (and F.) *conjoint* = Sp. *conjunto* = Pg. *conjuncto* = It. *congiunto*, < L. *conjunctus*, conjoined, pp. of *conjungere* (> F. *conjoindre*, etc.), conjoin: see *conjoin*, *v.*, and cf. *conjunct*, a later form of *conjoint*, directly from the L.] **I.** *a.* United; connected; associated; joined together; conjunct.

She and the sun with influence *conjoint*
Wield the huge axle of the whirling earth.
Glover, Sir Isaac Newton.

Conjoint degrees, motion, etc., in *music*. See *conjunct*.

II. *n.* In *law*, a person connected with another in a joint interest or obligation, as a spouse or a co-tenant.

conjointly (kọn-joint'li), *adv.* In a conjoint manner; jointly; unitedly; in company; together: as, two nations may carry on a war *conjointly* against a third.

That with one heart and one voice they might *conjointly* glorify God. *Locke*, On Romans.

conjoun†, *n.* [ME., also *conioun*, *conjeon*, *congeon*, *cougioun*, *cugioun*, = G. Dan. Sw. *kujon*, < OF. *coion*, *cohion*, *coyon*, mod. F. *coïon*, a wretch, coward, = It. *coglione*, a fool, dolt: see *cullion*.] A changeling; hence, a deformed or otherwise objectionable child or adult.

And nou cometh a *coniown* and wolde cacchen [find out] of my wittes. *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 86.

conjubilant (kọn-jö'bi-lant), *a.* [< ML. *conjubilan(t-)s*, < L. *com-*, together, + *jubilan(t-)s*, rejoicing: see *jubilant*.] Singing together for joy. [Rare.]

They stand, those halls of Zion,
Conjubilant with song.
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny.

conjugacy (kon'jö-gā-si), *n.* [< *conjugate*: see *-cy*.] **1†.** Marriage.—**2.** The relation of things conjugate to one another.

The mathematical test of *conjugacy* is that the energy arising from two of the harmonics existing together is equal to the sum of the energy arising from the two harmonics taken separately. *Clerk Maxwell.*

conjugal (kon'jö-gal), *a.* [= F. *conjugal* = Pr. *conyugal* = Sp. *conjugal*, now *conyugal*, = Pg. *conjugal* = It. *congiugale*, *conjugale*, < L. *conjugalis*, < *conjunx*, *conjux* (*conjug-*), a husband or wife, also fem. *conjuga*, a wife, < *conjungere*, join, unite, join in marriage: see *conjoin*. Cf. *conjugial*.] **1.** Pertaining to marriage; of the nature of marriage; matrimonial; nuptial: as, a *conjugal* union; the *conjugal* relation.—**2.** Pertaining to the relation of husband and wife; arising from or proper to marriage; connubial; individually, marital or wifely.

He . . . would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With *conjugal* caresses. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 56.

Their *conjugal* affection still is ty'd,
And still the mournful race is multiplied.
Dryden, Fables.

She recommends to them the same *conjugal* harmony which had ever subsisted between her and her husband.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

=**Syn.** *Connubial*, *Nuptial*, etc. See *matrimonial*.

conjugality (kon-jö-gal'i-ti), *n.* [< *conjugal* + *-ity*.] The conjugal state; connubiality. *Milton.* [Rare.]

conjugally (kon'jö-gal-i), *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially. *Bp. Hall.*

Conjugatæ (kon-jö-gā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *conjugatus*, joined together: see *conjugate*, *v.*] A class of green algæ composed of the *Zygnemaceæ*, *Mesocarpaceæ*, and *Desmidiaceæ*, in all of which the sexual reproductive process is a distinct conjugation of similar cells. The conjugating cells in this group are the vegetative cells of the plant, while in *Zoösporeæ* conjugation is effected by means of special, actively moving cells (zoöspores). See *Zygosporeæ*, and cut under *conjugation*.

conjugate (kon'jö-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conjugated*, ppr. *conjugating*. [< L. *conjugatus*, pp. of *conjugare* (> It. *congiugare* = Sp. Pg. *conjugar* = F. *conjuguer*), join together, < *com-*, together, + *jugare*, join, yoke, < *jugum* = E. *yoke*: see *join* and *yoke*, and cf. *conjoin*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To join together; specifically, to join in marriage; unite by marriage.

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and Saxon houses. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ.

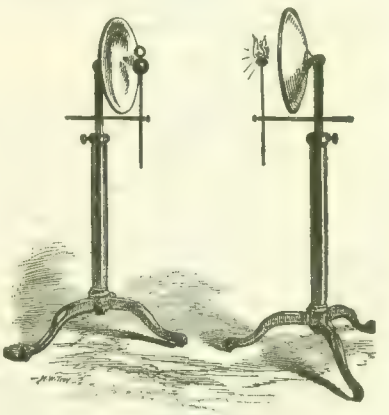
2. In *gram.*, to inflect (a verb) through all its various forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, or so many of them as there may be. This use has its origin in the fact that in inflected languages a verb is conjugated by *conjoining* certain inflectional syllables with the root.

II. *intrans.* In *biol.*, to perform the act of conjugation; specifically, in *bot.*, to unite and form a zygospore or similar sexual spore.

A greater and greater degree of differentiation between the cells which *conjugate* can be traced, thus leading apparently to the development of the two sexual forms.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 409.

The Paramœcia assemble in great numbers, . . . then *conjugate* in pairs, their anterior ends being closely united.
Balbiani, tr. in Huxley's Anat. Invert., p. 99.

★**conjugate** (kon'jö-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *conjugatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** United in pairs; joined together; coupled.—**2.** In *bot.*, applied to a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets.—**3.** In *chem.*, containing two or more radicals acting the part of a single one.—**4.** In *gram.* and *rhet.*, kindred in meaning as having a common derivation; paronymous: an epithet sometimes applied to words immediately derived from the same primitive.—**5.** In *math.*, applied to two points, lines, etc., when they are considered together, with regard to any property, in such a manner that they may be interchanged without altering the way of enunciating the property—that is, when they are in a reciprocal or equiparant relation to one another.—**Conjugate angles.** See *angle*[3], 1.—**Conjugate axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Conjugate constituents of a matrix**, in *math.*, those constituents that are symmetrically placed with respect to the principal diagonal.—**Conjugate dyadics**, such as are converted into one another by the reversal of the order of all the pairs of factors.—**Conjugate foci.** See *focus*, 2.—**Conjugate hyperbola.** The hyperbolas $\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ and $-\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ are conjugate to one another.—**Conjugate mirrors**, two mirrors placed face to face so



Conjugate Mirrors.

that the rays of light and heat sent out from the focus of one are reflected to the focus of the other.—**Conjugate oval**, an oval forming a part of a complete algebraic curve.—**Conjugate point**, an acnode or double point of a curve having the two tangents imaginary, and thus separate from every other real point on the curve. See *acnode*.—**Conjugate points**, with respect to a conic, points the polar of each of which passes through the other.—**Conjugate quaternions**, quaternions which can be converted each into the other by reversing the sign of its vector part.—**Conjugate roots**, roots of an algebraic equation which are conjugate imaginaries.—**Conjugate tangents**, at any point of a surface, two tangents such that the tangent plane at a consecutive point on either contains the other.—**Conjugate triangles**, two triangles such that each vertex of either is a pole of a side of the other.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.* and *rhet.*, one of a group of words having the same immediate derivation, and therefore presumably related in meaning; a paronym. In *logic*, an argument from conjugates is one drawn from the obvious similarity of such words in form, and, it is assumed, in signification also.

We have learned in logic that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed.
Abp. Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.

2. In *chem.*, a subordinate radical associated with another, along with which it acts as a single radical.—**3.** A conjugate axis.—**Conjugate of a quaternion**, another quaternion having the same scalar and the vector reversed.—**Harmonic conjugates.** Two points are harmonic conjugates with respect to two others which they harmonically separate. If four points, A, B, C, D, in a straight line are at such distances that $\frac{AC}{CB} \div \frac{AD}{DB} = -1$, then C and D are said to be *harmonic conjugates* with respect to A and B, and vice versa.

conjugating-tube (kon'jö-gā-ting-tūb), *n.* In some *Conjugatæ*, as *Desmidiaceæ*, a short tube which protrudes from each of the plants conjugating, to meet that of the other. The two tubes thus meeting become one, and the union of the conjugation-bodies takes place in it.

conjugation (kon-jö-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conjugaison* = Pr. *conjugatio* = Sp. *conjugación* = Pg. *conjugação* = It. *congiugazione* = D. *conjugatie* = G. *conjugation* = Dan. Sw. *konjugation*, < L. *conjugatio(n-)*, a joining, etymological relationship, in LL. conjugation (for which the earlier term was *declinatio(n-)*: see *declension*), < *conjugare*, pp. *conjugatus*, join: see *conjugate*, *v.*] **1†.** The act of uniting or combining; a coming together; union; conjunction; assemblage.

Aristotle . . . inquireth the nature of a commonwealth, first in a family, and the simple *conjugations* of man and wife, parent and child, master and servant.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 124.

I intended it to do honour to christianity, and to represent it to be the best religion in the world, and the *conjugation* of all excellent things.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

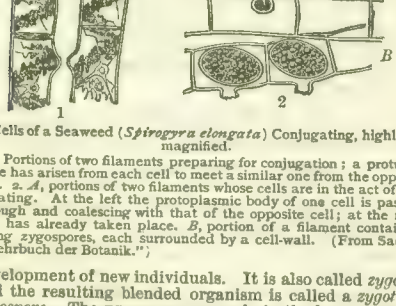
All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing.
Bentley, Sermons.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) The inflection of a verb in its different forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons; a connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb. (*b*) A class of verbs similarly conjugated: as, Latin verbs of the third *conjugation*. (*c*) In Hebrew and other Semitic languages, one of several groups of inflections normally formed from the same verb, and expressing a modification of meaning analogous to that found in certain classes of derivative verbs in Indo-European languages, or to the voices of these. [The Latin *conjugatio* is a translation of the Greek *συζυγία*, properly *derivation*, including inflection as well as formation of new words, but afterward limited to the inflection of verbs, which had previously been called simply *inflection*, or *inflection of verbs* (*κλίσις ῥημάτων*, *declinatio verborum*).]

3. A union or coupling; a combination of two or more individuals. [Obsolete except in specific use. See 4.]

The sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

4. In *biol.*, a union of two distinct cells for reproduction; a temporary or permanent growing together of two or more individuals or cells, with fusion of their plasmodic substance, as a means of reproduction by germs or spores, or a means of renewing individual capacity to multiply by fission. It is a kind of copulation of the entire bodies of different individuals or cells, with the formation of new nuclei or other form-elements, preparatory to the development of new individuals. It is also called *zygosis*, and the resulting blended organism is called a *zygote* or *zygospore*. The process occurs only in the lower animals and plants, among many of which it is an ordinary mode of reproduction. It is very common in protozoans, and has been observed in certain worms. (See *Diplozoön*.) A permanent fusion takes place in the unicellular algæ *Diatomaceæ* and *Desmidiaceæ* by the union of the contents of two separate cells; in the *Zygnemaceæ* and *Mesocarpeæ*, by that of two cells of different filaments or of the same filament; and in the *Zoösporeæ*, by that of zoöspores from different mother-cells. The result of the union of nonmotile cells is a *zygospore*, which may produce a plant similar to that from which it came. The process is considered a sexual one, though the cells which unite cannot be distinguished as male and female.



Cells of a Seaweed (*Spirogyra elongata*) Conjugating, highly magnified.

1, Portions of two filaments preparing for conjugation; a protuberance has arisen from each cell to meet a similar one from the opposite cell. 2. *A*, portions of two filaments whose cells are in the act of conjugating. At the left the protoplasmic body of one cell is passing through and coalescing with that of the opposite cell; at the right this has already taken place. *B*, portion of a filament containing young zygospores, each surrounded by a cell-wall. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

The *conjugation* of the Algæ and of some of the simplest animals is the first step towards sexual reproduction.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 409.

The *conjugation* of two Infusoria occurs in very different ways, and leads to more or less complete fusion, which, after regeneration of the nucleus, is followed by an increase in the frequency of fission. Paramœcium, Stentor, Spirostoma, during *conjugation*, become connected by their ventral surfaces; other Infusoria, with a flat body like Oxytrichina or Chilodon, by their sides; while Enchelys, Halteria, Coleps, join together the anterior extremities of their bodies, giving the appearance of transverse fission. A lateral *conjugation* also takes place not infrequently in Vorticella, Trichodina, etc., between individuals of unequal size, the smaller one having the appearance of a bud.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 203.

conjugational (kon-jö-gā'shon-al), *a.* [< *conjugation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of conjugation.

conjugationally (kon-jö-gā'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conjugational manner.

Will any of your readers explain why overlain is never seen, but overlaid thrust in to do what is often clumsy duty for it, and where overlain would *conjugationally* fit and be the very word in situ? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 512.

conjugation-body (kon-jö-gā'shon-bod"i), *n.* In *biol.*, a mass of protoplasm which unites with another to form a sexual spore.

conjugation-cell (kon-jö-gā'shon-sel), *n.* A cell which unites with another to form a sexual spore. See cut under *conjugation*.

conjugation-nucleus (kon-jö-gā'shon-nū"klē-us), *n.* In *biol.*, the nucleus of a fecundated ovum, arising from the conjugation or fusion of a male with a female pronucleus.

conjugative (kon'jö-gā-tiv), *a.* [< *conjugate* + *-ive*.] In *biol.*, pertaining to conjugation: as, a *conjugative* process.

conjugial (kon-jö'ji-al), *a.* [< L. *conjugialis*, < *conjugium*, marriage, < *conjungere*, join, unite: see *conjugate*, *v.* Cf. *conjugal*.] Same as *conjugal*: used by Swedenborg and his followers to distinguish their special conception of the nature of true marriage.

Conjugial love is celestial, spiritual, and holy, because it corresponds to the celestial, spiritual, and holy marriage of the Lord and the Church.
Swedenborg, Conjugial Love (trans.), ¶ 62.

conjunct (kon-jungkt'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, join together: see *conjoin*, *v.*, and cf. *conjoint*, an older form of *conjunct*.] **I.** *a.* Conjoined; conjoint; united; associated; concurrent.

The interest of the bishops is *conjunct* with the prosperity of the king. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 147.

The Duke of Marlborough . . . carried over Lord Viscount Townsend to be *conjunct* plenipotentiary with himself. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1709.

He discusses the *conjunct* questions with great acuteness from every point of view. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conjunct charges. See *conjoined charges*, under *charge*. —**Conjunct degrees**, in *music*, degrees that are adjacent or successive in the scale.—**Conjunct modal**, in *logic*, a modal proposition in which the modality affects the copula (as, a white man *may be* black): opposed to a *disjunct modal*, where the sign of modality forms the predicate (as, for a white man to be black is *possible*).—**Conjunct motion, progression, or succession**, in *music*, a melodic progression without steps of more than one scale-degree. —**Conjunct rights**, in *Scots law*, rights belonging to two or more persons jointly.—**Conjunct system**, in *Gr. music*, a system or ten-toned scale made up of three conjunct tetrachords, attributed to Ion, about 450 B. C.—**Conjunct tetrachords**, in *Gr. music*, tetrachords having one tone in common, namely, the upper tone of one tetrachord and the lower tone of the other.

II.† *n.* A combination; an association; a union. *Creech.* [Rare.]

conjunction (kon-jungk'shon), *n.* [< ME. *conjuccion*, *-tion* (in astronomy) = F. *conjonction* = Sp. *conjunción* = Pg. *conjunção*, *conjuncção* = It. *congiunzione* = D. *conjunctie* = G. *conjunction* = Dan. Sw. *konjunktion*, < L. *conjunctio(n-)*, a joining together, union, a connecting particle, conjunction, < *conjungere*, pp. *conjunctus*, join together: see *conjoin*, *v.*, *conjunct*.] **1.** A joining or meeting of individuals or of distinct things; union; connection; combination; association.

We will unite the white rose and the red;
Smile heaven upon this fair *conjunction!*
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

Never was so happy a *conjunction* of civility, freedom, easiness, and sincerity. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

The history of the government, and the history of the people, would be exhibited in that mode in which alone they can be exhibited justly, in inseparable *conjunction* and intermixture. *Macaulay*, History.

2. In *astron.*, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same longitude or right-ascension: as, the *conjunction* of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn. When a planet, as seen from the earth, is in the same direction as the sun, it is said to be in *conjunction* with the sun. This, however, in the case of an inferior planet, may be either when it passes between the sun and the earth or when it is on the farther side of the sun; the former is the *inferior* and the latter the *superior conjunction*. A superior planet can be in conjunction with the sun only when beyond the sun. See *syzygy* and *opposition*.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the stars, should bury them under a second flood. *Sir W. Raleigh*, Hist. World.

3. In *gram.*, a connective particle serving to unite clauses of a sentence, or coördinate words in the same sentence or clause, and indicating their relation to one another. There are two principal kinds of conjunctions, *coördinating* and *subordinating*: the former joining clauses of equal order or rank (as, he went *and* I came); the latter joining a subordinate or dependent clause to that on which it depends (as, I went *where* he was; he was gone *when* I came). Most conjunctions are of adverbial origin, and some, as, for instance, *also*, share almost equally the character of both parts of speech.—**Comparative conjunction, conditional conjunction, copulative conjunction**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Ecliptic conjunction.** See *ecliptic*.—**Partile conjunction†**, an exact conjunction.—**Platic conjunction†**, a conjunction within the planets' orbs.

conjunctional (kon-jungk'shon-al), *a.* [< *conjunction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conjunction: as, the *conjunctional* use of a word; a *conjunctional* term.

conjunctionally (kon-jungk'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conjunctional manner.

conjunctiva (kon-jungk-tī'vä), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *conjunctivæ* (-vē). [NL., fem. of LL. *conjunctivus*, serving to connect: see *conjunctive*.] **1.** In *anat.*, the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and thence is reflected over the front of the eyeball, thus conjoining the lids and the globe of the eye: a contraction of *tunica conjunctiva*. In low vertebrates it is rudimentary and non-secretory, or not to be demonstrated; in the higher vertebrates which have eyelids it is well defined. In birds and many reptiles and mammals it forms a special fold, chiefly constituting the nictitating membrane or third eyelid. It is very delicate where it passes over the cornea, offering no impediment to vision. In snakes which have no eyelids a delicate cuticle continues from the skin over the eye, and is shed with the rest of the cuticle. The membrane is regarded as one of the tunics or coats of the eyeball, like the tunica sclerotica, etc. **2.** In *entom.*, the membrane uniting two sclerites, or hard parts of the integument, which move freely on each other.

conjunctival (kon-jungk-tī'val), *a.* [< *conjunctiva* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva.—**Conjunctival membrane**, in *anat.*, the conjunctiva.

It is through this system of canals that the *conjunctival* mucous *membrane* is continuous with that of the nose.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 287.

conjunctive (kon-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conjonctif* = Sp. *conjuntivo* = Pg. *conjunctivo* = It. *congiuntivo*, < LL. *conjunctivus*, serving to connect, < L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, connect: see *conjoin*, *v.*, *conjunct*, *conjunction*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Closely connected or united.

She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. Connecting; connective; uniting; serving to connect or unite.

Some [conjunctions] are *conjunctive*, and some disjunctive. *Harris*, Hermes, ii. 2.

Conjunctive mode [LL. *conjunctivus modus*, or simply *conjunctivus*], in *gram.*, the mode which follows a conditional conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency. It is more generally called *subjunctive*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, the conjunctive mode. See above.—**2.** In *math.*, the sum of rational integral functions, each affected by an arbitrary multiplier. The sum is said to be the *conjunctive* of the functions.

conjunctively (kon-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a conjunctive or united manner; in combination; together.

Of Strasburg and Ulm I may speak *conjunctively*.
Sir H. Wotton, Letters.

conjunctiveness (kon-jungk'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conjunctive. *Johnson.*

conjunctivitis (kon-jungk-ti-vī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *conjunctiva* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the conjunctiva. It is one of the commonest affections of the eye.

conjunctly (kon-jungkt'li), *adv.* In a conjunct manner; in union; jointly; together.

They must be understood *conjunctly*, so as always to go together. *Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xxxi.

The theory of the syllogism in Depth (far less in both quantities *conjunctly*) was not generalized by Aristotle.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 695, note.

Conjunctly and severally, in *Scots law*, same as *jointly and severally* (which see, under *jointly*).

conjuncture (kon-jungk'tūr), *n.* [= F. *conjoncture* = Sp. *conjuntura*, *coyuntura* = Pg. *conjunctura* = It. *congiuntura*, < ML. *conjunctura*, < L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, join together:

see *conjoin, v.*; *conjunct.*] **1.** A coming or joining together; the state of being joined; meeting; combination; union; connection; association. [Obsolete or archaic.]

So God prosper you at home, as me abroad, and send us in good time a joyful *Conjuncture*.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 21.

Every man is a member of a society, and hath some common terms of union and *conjuncture*, which make all the body susceptive of all accidents to any part.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 260.

2. Combination of circumstances or affairs; especially, a critical state of affairs; a crisis.

It pleased God to make tryall of my conduct in a *conjuncture* of the greatest and most prodigious hazard that ever the youth of England saw. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1641.

Perhaps no man could, at that *conjuncture*, have rendered more valuable services to the court.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Those largest of all *conjunctures* which you properly call times of revolution must demand and supply a deliberative eloquence all their own.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 167.

conjungedt, *a.* [< L. *conjung-ere*, join together (see *conjoin*), + *-ed*[2].] Same as *conjoined*.

conjuration (kon-jǫ̈-rā′shǫn), *n.* [< ME. *conjuracioun* = D. *conjuratie* = G. *conjuration*, < OF. *conjuration*, F. *conjuration* = Sp. *conjuración* = Pg. *conjuração* = It. *congiurazione*, < L. *conjuratio(n-)*, a swearing together, a conspiracy, ML. also enchantment, adjuration, < *conjurare*, pp. *conjuratus*, conspire, etc.: see *conjure*. The older form (in ME. and F.) is *conjurison*, q. v.] **1**†. A conspiracy; a plot; a league for criminal ends.

The *conjuration* of Catiline.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 28.

Conjurations (societies bound by mutual oaths).
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xcviii.

2. The act of calling on or invoking by a sacred name; adjuration; supplication; solemn entreaty.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed. . . .
Under this *conjuration*, speak, my lord.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

Lys. Answer me truly.
Lyd. I will do that without a *conjuration*.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

3. A magical form of words used with the view of evoking supernatural aid; an incantation; an enchantment; a magic spell.

I will a round unvarnish'd tale deliver
Of my whole course of love: what drugs, what charms,
What *conjuration*, and what mighty magic
(For such proceeding I am charg'd withal),
I won his daughter. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

conjurator (kon′jǫ̈-rā-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *conjurateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conjurador* = It. *congiuratore*, < ML. *conjurator*, a conspirator, < L. *conjurare*, pp. *conjuratus*, conspire, etc.: see *conjure*, *v.* Cf. *conjurer*.] One bound by an oath with others; a conjurer; a conspirator.

Both these Williams before rehersed were rather taken of suspicion and ielowsie, because they were nere of blood to the *coniurators*, then for any proued offence or crime.
Grafton, Hen. VII., an. 29.

★**conjure** (kǫn-jör′ or kun′jėr: see etym. and defs.), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conjured*, ppr. *conjuring*. [Historically the pron. is kun′jėr in all senses; but the pron. kǫn-jör′, based on mod. F. or the L., is now prevalent in certain senses. The distinction is modern. < ME. *conjuren*, *counjouren*, < OF. *conjurer*, *cunjurer*, mod. F. *conjurer* = Sp. Pg. *conjurar* = It. *congiurare*, < L. *conjurare*, swear together, assent with an oath, assent, unite, agree, conspire, in ML. also conjure, adjure, exorcise, < *com-*, together, + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat*, *jury*, and cf. *adjure*, *perjure*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**† (kǫn-jör′). To swear together; band together under oath; conspire; plot.

Hieu . . . *coniured* ageynst Ioram.
Wyclif, 4 Ki. [2 Ki.] ix. 14 (Oxf.).

His seruauntis rysen and *conjureden* bytwene hemseluen.
Wyclif, 4 Ki. [2 Ki.] xii. 20 (Oxf.).

Had *conjured* among themselves and conspired against the Englishmen. *Foxe*.

And in proud rebellious arms
Drew after him the third part of heaven's sons,
Conjured against the Highest. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 693.

2 (kun′jėr). To practise the arts of a conjurer; use arts to engage, or as if to engage, the aid of supernatural agents or elements in performing some extraordinary act.

Therupon he gan *conjure*
So that through his enchantement
This lady . . .
Met [dreamed] as she slepte thilke while
How fro the heven ther came a light.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 67.

I *conjure* only but to raise up him.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 1.

I am believed to *conjure*, raise storms and devils, by whose power I can do wonders.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

II. *trans.* **1** (kǫn-jör′). To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; implore with solemnity; adjure; solemnly entreat.

The Provost *conjured* him, as he was a Christian, to go and tell the Duke of Alva, his Provost was there clapped up, nor could he imagine why. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

I *conjure* you! let him know,
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it.
Addison, Cato.

2 (kun′jėr). To affect or effect by magic or enchantment; procure or bring about by practising the arts of a conjurer.

The Poet neuer maketh any circles about your imagination, to *coniure* you to beleeue for true what he writes.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

The habitation which your prophet . . . *conjured* the devil into. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

3 (kun′jėr). To call or raise up or bring into existence by conjuring, or as if by conjuring: with *up*: as, to *conjure up* a phantom.

Thou know'st my praise of nature most sincere,
And that my raptures are not *conjur'd up*
To serve occasions of poetic pomp.
Cowper, The Task, i.

He cannot *conjure up* a succession of images, whether grave or gay, to flit across the fancy or play in the eye.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xliv.

=**Syn. 1.** See list under *adjure*.—**2.** To charm, enchant.

conjuret, *n.* [ME., = Pr. *conjur* = Sp. *conjuro*; from the verb.] Conjuration; enchantment.

And gan out of her cofre take
Hem thought an hevenly figure,
Which alle by charme and by *conjure*
Was wrought. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 247.

conjurement (kǫn-jör′mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *conjurement* = It. *congiuramento*, < ML. *conjuramentum*, < L. *conjurare*, conjure: see *conjure*, *v.*] Adjuration; solemn demand or entreaty. [Rare.]

Earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements*.
Milton, Education.

conjurer, conjuror (kǫn-jör′ėr, -ǫr, in senses 1 and 2; kun′jėr-ėr, -ǫr, in senses 3 and 4), *n.* [= OF. and F. *conjureur* = Sp. Pg. *conjurador* = It. *congiuratore*, < ML. *conjurator*, a conjurer, also one bound by an oath with others, a conspirator: see *conjurator*, and *conjure*, *v.*] **1**†. One bound by a solemn oath; a conjurator; a conspirator.—**2.** One who solemnly enjoins or conjures.—**3.** An enchanter; one who practises magic or uses secret charms; a magician.

Now do I
Sit like a *conjuror* within my circle,
And these the devils that are rais'd about me.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

From the account the loser brings,
The *conjurer* knows who stole the things. *Prior*.

Hence—**4.** One who practises legerdemain; a juggler.—**Bird-conjurer**†, an augur; a haruspex; one who divines by birds. Also called *bird-diviner*.—**No conjurer**, one who is far from being clever or learned.

Sir Sampson has a son who is expected to-night, and by the account I have heard of his education can be *no conjuror*.
Congreve, Love for Love, ii. 9.

conjuring-cup (kun′jėr-ing-kup), *n.* Same as *surprise-cup*.

conjurisont, *n.* [ME. *conjurison*, *conjurisoun*, *conjureson*, *conjoureson*, < OF. *conjurison*, *conjureison*, *conjureisun*, *conjuroison*, vernacular form of *conjuration*, > ME. *conjuracioun*, E. *conjuration*, q. v.] **1.** A conspiracy; a conjuration.

There is made a strong *coniurysoun*.
Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xv. 12.

2. An enchantment; a conjuration; a charm.

So he leorned . . .
Ay to aquelle his enemye
With charmes and with *conjurisons*.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 79.

conjuror, *n.* See *conjurer*.

conjury (kun′jėr-i), *n.* [< *conjure* + *-y*.] The acts or art of a conjurer; magic; jugglery. [Rare.]

Priesthood works out its task age after age, . . . exercising the same *conjury* over ignorant baron and cowardly hind. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 30.

conk (kongk), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *cank*[1].] A confidential chat.

"Well! yo' lasses will have your *conks*, a know; secrets 'bout sweethearts and such like."
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

con moto (kon mō′tō). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *moto*, < L. *motus*, motion, movement, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *cum-* and *move*.] In *music*, with spirited movement.

conn[1]†, *v.* See *con*[1], *can*[1].

conn[2], *v. t.* See *con*[2].

conn[3], *n.* See *con*[3].

connablet, *a.* See *covenable*.

connascence, connascency (ko-nas′ẹns, -ẹn-si), *n.* [< *connascent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] **1.** The birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together. [Rare.]

Those geminous births and double *connascencies*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

2. The act of growing together or at the same time. [Rare.]

Symphasis denotes a *connascence*, or growing together.
Wiseman.

connascent (ko-nas′ẹnt), *a.* [< LL. *connascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *connasci*, be born at the same time, < L. *com-*, together, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*, and cf. *connate*.] **1.** Born or produced together or at the same time.—**2.** Growing together or in company. [Rare in both uses.]

connate (kon′āt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *connato*, < LL. *connatus*, pp. of *connasci*, be born together: see *connascent*, and cf. *cognate*.] **1.** Inborn; implanted at or existing from birth; congenital.

A difference has been made by some: those diseases or conditions which are dependent upon original conformation being called congenital; while the diseases or affections that may have supervened during gestation or delivery are termed *connate*. *Dunglison*.

The conviction that if we are sent into the world with certain *connate* principles of truth, those principles cannot be false. *G. H. Lewes*.

2. Cognate; allied in origin or nature.

There was originally no greater mechanical aptitude, and no greater desire to progress, in us than in the *connate* nations of northern Europe.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 429.

That keen acumen *connate* with daring boldness, and that power to govern linguistic phenomena, which the Göttingen professor has heretofore displayed in fields of investigation embracing a wider horizon.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 232.

In the wilderness I find something more dear and *connate* than in streets or villages. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 17.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, united; not separated by a joint or suture; confluent; specifically, in *entom.*, immovably united; soldered together. Thus, the mentum and ligula may be connate—that is, not separately movable.—**4.** In *bot.*, united congenitally: a general term including both *adnate* and *coalescent*. Sometimes *coherent*.—**Connate elytra**, in *entom.*, those elytra which are immovably united at the suture, the wings in this case being aborted.—**Connate leaf**, a leaf of which the lower lobes are united, either about the stem, if sessile, or above the petiole, if petiolate: in the first case it is *perfoliate*; in the second, *peltate*.


Connate Leaves.

connate-perfoliate (kon′āt-per-fō′li-āt), *a.* In *bot.*, connate about the stem by a broad base: said of opposite leaves.

★**connation** (ko-nā′shǫn), *n.* [< LL. *connatus*, connate: see *connate*, and cf. *cognation*.] **1.** Connection by birth; natural union. *Dr. H. More*. [Rare.]—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the formation and production of two things together; original union; junction from the first: as, the *connation* of the toes of a palmiped bird by their webs; *connation* of two processes of bone which arise by a single center of ossification. Connation is an earlier and more intimate or complete union than confluence. See *confluent*, 2.

connational (ko-nā′shǫn-al), *a.* [< *connation* + *-al*.] Of the same origin; connected by birth.

connatural (ko-nat′ū-ral), *a.* [= F. *connaturel* = Sp. Pg. *connatural* = It. *connaturale*, < ML. *connaturalis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *naturalis*, natural, etc.: see *natural*.] **1.** Of the same nature; like in quality or kind; closely related or assimilated.

Often it falls out that great Solemnities are waited on with great Disasters—or rather, indeed, as being *connatural*, they can hardly be asunder. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 62.

And mix with our *connatural* dust.
Milton, P. L., xi. 529.

2. Belonging by birth or nature; intimately pertaining; connate; inborn.

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, so do they. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

But in spite of its power of assimilation, there is much of the speech of England which has never become *connatural* to the Anglican people.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

connaturality (ko-nat-ū-ral′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *connaturalite*, *connaturalete* = Pg. *connaturalidade* = It. *connaturalità*, < ML. **connaturalita(t-)s*, < *connaturalis*: see *connatural*.] Participation in the same nature; natural union or relation. [Rare.]

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge . . . and that future estate of the soul.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 12.

connaturalize (ko-nat′ū-ral-īz), *v. t.* [< *connatural* + *-ize.*] To connect by nature; adjust or reconcile naturally. [Rare.]

How often have you been forced to swallow sickness . . . before ever you could *connaturalize* your midnight revels to your temper. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, i. 4.

connaturally (ko-nat′ū-ral-i), *adv.* In a connatural manner; connately; by nature; originally. *Sir M. Hale.*

There exists between our own being and the world of externalities a wide range of *connaturally* established relations. *Mind*, IX. 376.

connaturalness (ko-nat′ū-ral-nes), *n.* Participation in the same nature; natural union or relation.

Such is the sweetness of our sins, such the *connaturalness* of our corruptions.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

connature (ko-nā′tūr), *n.* [< *con-* + *nature.* Cf. *connatural.*] Likeness in nature or kind; identity or similarity of character.

Connature was defined as likeness in kind, either between two changes in consciousness or between two states of consciousness. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 371.

connaught (kon′ât), *n.* [Appar. named from *Connaught*, a province of Ireland.] A kind of cotton cloth used as a foundation for embroidery. Also called *Java canvas* and *toile colbert.*

conne[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *con*[1], *can*[1].

conne[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *con*[2].

connect (ko-nekt′), *v.* [= F. *connecter* = Sp. ★*conectar* = It. *connettere*, < L. *connectere*, usually *cōnectere*, pp. *connexus*, *cōnexus*, bind together, connect, < *com-*, *co-*, together, + *nectere*, pp. *nexus*, bind, tie, = Skt. √ *nah*, bind: see *nexus.*] **I.** *trans.* To bind or fasten together; join or unite; conjoin; combine; associate closely: as, to *connect* ideas; the strait of Gibraltar *connects* the Mediterranean with the Atlantic.

To Him no high, no low, no great, no small;
He fills, He bounds, *connects*, and equals all.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 280.

Now, in the earliest states of society, all truth that has any interest or importance for man will *connect* itself with heaven. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

The English . . . saw their sovereign . . . *connecting* himself by the strongest ties with the most faithless and merciless persecutor. *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

Connecting cartilage. See *cartilage.*

II. *intrans.* To join, unite, or cohere.

This part will not *connect* with what goes before.
Bp. Horne.

connectedly (kọ-nek′ted-li), *adv.* By connection; in a connected manner; conjointly; coherently, as an argument.

connecting-cell (kọ-nek′ting-sel), *n.* A term used by Harvey for *heterocyst.*

connecting-link (kọ-nek′ting-lingk), *n.* **1.** A chain-link having a movable section, so that it can be used to unite two portions of a chain. Also called *coupling-link.*—**2.** Figuratively, anything that links or joins one thing to another; that which serves to connect or unite members of a series, or to fill a hiatus between them: as, a *connecting-link* in an argument, or in a chain of evidence; a *connecting-link* between two orders of being.

connecting-rod (kọ-nek′ting-rod), *n.* In *engin.*: (*a*) The coupling-rod which connects the crosshead at the end of the piston-rod with the crank-pin of a steam-engine. See cut under *locomotive.* (*b*) The rod or rods connecting the crosshead of a beam-engine with that end of the working-beam which plays over the cylinder. (*c*) The rod which couples the wheels of a locomotive: usually called a *parallel rod* or *side-rod.*

connection, connexion (kọ-nek′shọn), *n.* [Prop. *connexion*, *connection* being a false spelling, like *flection*, *deflection*, *inflection*, *reflection*, after the supposed analogy of *affection*, *dejection*, etc., which, however, depend on verbs (*affect*, *deject*, etc.) in which the *t* really belongs to the L. pp. and supine stem, whereas in *connect*, *deflect*, etc., it is a part of the present stem; < F. *connexion* = Sp. *conexión* = Pg. *connexão* = It. *connessione*, < L. *connexio(n-)*, usually *cōnexio(n-)*, < *connectere*, *cōnectere*, pp. *connexus*, *cōnexus*, connect: see *connect.*] **1.** The state of being connected or joined; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series.

My heart, which by a secret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* sweet.
Milton, P. L., x. 359.

Ever while you live have two plots to your tragedy. The grand point in managing them is only to let your under plot have as little *connexion* with your main plot as possible. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

Connection between cause and effect. *Whewell.*

All the requisite nervous *connections* are fully established during the brief embryonic existence of each creature. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 310.

2. The act of connecting; the act of uniting, associating, or bringing into relation.—**3.** Sexual intercourse.—**4.** Relationship by family ties, more particularly by distant consanguinity or by marriage; hence, a relative, especially a distant one.

But, pray, Mr. Premium, are you acquainted at all with any of my *connexions*? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

Now she'll know what a deuce of a fellow she has slighted; she'll know she has put an affront upon a *connection* of the Todworths!
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 74.

5. A circle of persons with whom one is brought into more or less intimate relation: as, a large business *connection*; hence, any member of such a circle.—**6.** An association or united body; a religious sect: as, the Methodist *connection.*

It was a tolerably comfortable class of the community, that dreadful *connection*. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Salem Chapel, ii.

7. A series or set of circumstances or notions; a number of related notions or matters under consideration, or thought of together: especially in the phrases *in this connection* or *in that connection* (that is, in connection with the matter now, or then, mentioned or under discussion).—**Christian Connection.** See *Christian*[1], *n.*, 5 (*a*).—**To make connections,** to join or meet, especially a railway-train or a steamboat, at the place and time intended: as, he failed to *make connections* at New York. [Colloq.]=Syn. 1. *Junction*, etc. (see *union*); coherence, continuity, association, alliance, intercourse, communication, affinity.—4. *Relative*, etc. See *relation.*

connectional, connexional (kọ-nek′shọn-al), *a.* [< *connection*, *connexion*, + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a connection or union.—**2.** Pertaining to a religious sect or connection.

Thus in all the *connectional* interests of the united church there would be from the very commencement the most practical union. *Christ. Union*, Oct. 18, 1871, p. 252.

connectival (kon-ek-tī′val or kọ-nek′ti-val), *a.* [< *connective* + *-al.*] Relating to or of the nature of a connective.

★**connective** (kọ-nek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *connectif*, < NL. *connectivus*, < L. *connectere*, connect: see *connect* and *-ive.* Cf. *connexive.*] **I.** *a.* Having the power of connecting; serving or tending to connect; connecting.

There are times when prepositions totally lose their *connective* nature, being converted into adverbs.
Harris, Hermes, ii. 3.

Connective tissue, in *anat.*, a tissue of mesoblastic origin, composed of fusiform and branching cells with fibrillated intercellular substance. It forms the corium and the tendons and ligaments, and constitutes the framework of the various organs in which their proper cells are sustained. It yields gelatin on boiling. The *connective-tissue group* embraces connective tissue proper, bone, dentine, cartilage, and mucous tissue. These are all derived from the mesoblast.

II. *n.* That which connects. Specifically—(*a*) In *gram.*, a word used to connect words, clauses, and sentences. In the widest sense this term includes relatives and words derived from them, many adverbs, prepositions (as connecting verbs and adjectives with nouns, or one noun with another), and conjunctions; but it is most frequently applied to conjunctions. (*b*) In *bot.*, the portion of the filament which connects the two cells of an anther. See *stamen.* (*c*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a nervous commissure; a cord between two ganglia: distinguished from *ganglion.*

connectively (kọ-nek′tiv-li), *adv.* In a connective manner; by union or conjunction; jointly.

Whenever they [the people] can unite *connectively*, or by deputation. *Swift.*

connectivum (kon-ek-tī′vum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *connectivus*: see *connective.*] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a tissue belonging to the connective-tissue group.

★**connector** (kọ-nek′tọr), *n.* [< *connect* + *-or.*] One who or that which connects. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, a small flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass tubes in pneumatic experiments. (*b*) In *elect.*, a device for holding two parts of a conductor in intimate contact; a binding-screw; a clamp. (*c*) A car-coupling. [Eng.]

connellite (ko-nel′īt), *n.* [Named after a British chemist, *Connell.*] A rare sulphatochlorid of copper, occurring in slender hexagonal crystals of a fine blue color in Cornwall, England.

conner[1] (kon′ėr), *n.* [< *con*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who tests, examines, or inspects; one who has a special knowledge of anything. See *ale-conner.*

conner[2] (kon′ėr or kun′ėr), *n.* [Also *conder*; < *con*[3] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who gives steering directions to the helmsman of a ship.—**2**†. A person who stood upon a cliff or an elevated part of the sea-coast in the time of the herring-fishing, to point out to the fishermen by signs the course of shoals of fish; a balker.

conner[3] (kun′ėr), *n.* [Also *connor*, *cunner*; origin obscure.] **1.** An English name of the *Crenilabrus melops*, a fish of the family *Labridæ.*—**2.** See *cunner.*

connex†, *v. t.* [< L. *connexus*, *cōnexus*, pp. of *connectere*, *cōnectere*, join together: see *connect.*] To link together; join; connect.

All with that general harmony so *connexed* and disposed as no one little part can be missing to the illustration of the whole.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

connex (kon′eks), *n.* [< L. *connexus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *geom.*, any mixed form consisting partly of points and partly of lines, or of other diverse elements; specifically, a three-dimensional system of elements each consisting of a line and a point in a fixed plane, or a four-dimensional system of elements each consisting of a plane and a point in space. The *order* of a connex is the degree of its equation in point-coördinates; its *class* is the degree of its equation in tangential coördinates (or the class of the enveloping curve or surface when the point is fixed).

connexion, *n.* See *connection.*

connexional, *a.* See *connectional.*

connexity (kọ-nek′si-ti), *n.* [As *connex* + *-ity.*] The state of being connected.

The *connexity* of a neural group. *G. H. Lewes.*

connexiva, *n.* Plural of *connexivum.*

connexive† (kọ-nek′siv), *a.* [= Sp. *conexivo* = Pg. *connexivo*, < LL. *connexivus*, *cōnexivus*, serving to connect, < L. *connexus*, *cōnexus*, pp. of *connectere*, *cōnectere*, connect: see *connect.* Cf. *connective.*] Connective.

Brought in by this *connexive* particle, Therefore (Gen. ii. 24). *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

connexivum (kon-ek-sī′vum), *n.*; pl. *connexiva* (-vä). [NL., neut. of LL. *connexivus*, *cōnexivus*, serving to unite: see *connexive.*] In *entom.*, the flattened lateral border of the abdomen of hemipterous insects, separated by deep grooves or sutures from the tergal and ventral surfaces, and frequently much dilated, so that it extends beyond the hemelytron in repose.

connictation (kon-ik-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *com-* + *nictatio(n-)*, winking, < *nictare*, pp. *nictatus*, wink: see *connive.*] The act of winking. *Bailey.*

connie†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony.*

conning[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *cunning*[1].

conning[2] (kon′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *con*[2].] The act of one who cons or pores over a lesson.

conning[3] (kon′ing or kun′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *con*[3], *v.*] The act or art of directing a helmsman in steering or piloting a vessel.

★**conning-tower** (kon′ing-tou″ėr), *n.* The low, dome-shaped, shot-proof pilot-house of a war-vessel, particularly an ironclad.

conniption (kọ-nip′shọn), *n.* An attack of hysteria; a fit of rage or vexation. [Slang, U. S.]

connivance (kọ-nī′vans), *n.* [Less correct form for *connivence*, also written *connivency*; < F. *connivence* = Sp. Pg. *connivencia* = It. *connivenza*, < L. *conniventia*, *cōniventia*, < *connivere*, *cōnivere*, connive: see *connive.*] **1.** The act of conniving, tacitly permitting, or indirectly aiding; collusion by withholding condemnation or exposure; tacit or implied encouragement, especially of wrong-doing.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration than to suffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon*, Usury.

Better had it beene for him that the heathen had heard the fame of his justice than of his wilfull *connivence* and partiality. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Such abuses had gradually prevailed and gained strength by *connivance*. *Hallam.*

2. In the *law of divorce*, specifically, the corrupt consenting of a married person to that conduct in the spouse of which complaint is afterward made. *Bishop.*

connivancy† (kọ-nī′van-si), *n.* Same as *connivance* or *connivency.*

★**connive** (kọ-nīv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *connived*, ppr. *conniving.* [= F. *conniver*, < L. *connivere*, usually *cōnivere*, wink, wink at, overlook an error or crime, < *com-*, *co-*, + **nivere*, wink, akin to *nicere*, beckon, freq. *nictare*, wink.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To wink.

The artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, *to connive* with either eye. *Spectator*, No. 305.

Hence—2. To wink, or refrain from looking, in a figurative sense, as at a culpable person or act; give aid or encouragement by silence or forbearance; conceal knowledge of a fault or wrong: followed by *at* (formerly sometimes with *on*).

But what avail'd it Eli to be himself blameless, while he *conniv'd at* others that were abominable?
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

Knowing they were reduced to the extremity of famine, he generously *connived at* the methods practised to supply them with provisions. *Goldsmith*, Cultivation of Taste.

3. To be in secret complicity; have a furtive or clandestine understanding: followed by *with*: as, to *connive with* one in a wrongful act. [Colloq. or rare.]—4†. To waive objection; act as if satisfied; acquiesce: used absolutely.

Upon the Pope's threatning to excommunicate the King, Thurstane entred upon his Bishoprick, and the King *connived*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 41.

To show I am not flint, but affable, as you say, . . . I relent, I *connive*, most affable Jack.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

5†. To tamper: followed by *with*.

Nor were they [statutes] ever intended to be *connived with* in the least syllable. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 178.

II.† *trans.* To shut one's eyes to; wink at; tacitly permit.

Divorces were not *connived* only, but with eye open allowed. *Milton.*

★**connivence**† (kọ-nī′vẹns), *n.* Same as *connivance*.

connivency† (kọ-nī′vẹn-si), *n.* 1. Connivance.

I have conniv'd at this, your friend and you,
But what is got by this *connivancy?*
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure.

2. In *nat. hist.*, convergence; close approach. *Bentham.*

Also *connivancy*.

connivent (kọ-nī′vent), *a.* [= F. *connivent* = Pg. It. *connivente*, < L. *conniven(t-)s*, *cōniven(t-)s*, ppr. of *connivere*, *cōnivere*: see *connive*.] 1†. Conniving; wilfully blind or tolerant.

Justice . . . *connivent*, . . . or, if I may so say, oscitant and supine. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 3.

2. In *nat. hist.*, having a gradually inward direction; converging; coming in contact: as, the *connivent* wings of an insect, or petals of a flower. In *anat.*, specifically applied to circular folds of the mucous membrane of the intestine, lying in series along the inner wall of the tube and projecting into its lumen, increasing the absorbing and secreting surface: as, the *connivent* valves (valvulæ conniventes).

conniver (kọ-nī′vẽr), *n.* One who connives.

Abettors, counsellors, consenters, commenders, *conniv*ers, concealers; each of these will be found guilty before God's tribunal. *Junius*, Sinne Stigmatized (1639), p. 825.

conniving (kọ-nī′ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *connive*, *v.*] Same as *connivent*, 2.

Connochætes (kon-ō-kē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Lichtenstein); also improp. *Connochætes*, *Connochetes*; < Gr. *κόννος*, beard, + *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, a bristle).] A genus of antilopine ruminants, represented by the wildebeest or gnu, *C. gnu*. See *gnu*. Also called *Catoblepas*.

connoisseur (kon-i-sūr′ or -sėr′), *n.* [< F. *connoisseur*, formerly *cognoisseur*, now *connaisseur*, < OF. *conoisseor*, *connisseour*, *conissour*, etc. (= Pr. *conoissere*, *conoissedor* = Sp. *conocedor* = Pg. *conhecedor* = It. *conoscitore*), < OF. *conoistre*, *connoistre* (*connoiss-*), F. *connaître* (*connaiss-*) = Pr. *conoscer*, *conoisser* = Sp. *conoscer* (obs.), *conocer* = Pg. *conhecer* = It. *conoscere*, know, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, *cognizance*, *cognize*, *cognosce*.] A critical judge of any art, particularly of painting, sculpture, or music; one competent to pass a critical judgment: as, a *connoisseur* of carvings; a *connoisseur* of lace.

Your lesson learn'd, you'll be secure
To get the name of *connoisseur*. *Swift*, Poetry.

What *connoisseurs* say of some pictures painted by Raphael in his youth may be said of this campaign. It was in Frederic's early bad manner.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

The *connoisseur* is "one who knows," as opposed to the dilettant, who only "thinks that he knows."
Fairholt, Dict. Terms of Art, p. 127.

★**connoisseurship** (kon-i-sūr′ship or -sėr′ship), *n.* [< *connoisseur* + *-ship*.] The rôle or part of a connoisseur; critical judgment in matters of art.

How well his *connoisseurship* understands
The graceful bend, and the voluptuous swell.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 53.

connor, *n.* See *conner*[3], 1.

connotate (kon′ọ-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *connotated*, ppr. *connotating*. [< ML. **connotatus*, pp. of *connotare*, connote: see *connote*.] To denote secondarily; refer to something besides the object named; imply the existence of along with or as correlated to the object named; connote: thus, the term "father" *connotates* a "child": used especially of qualities whose existence is implied by adjectives: distinguished from *denotate*, *denote*.

Law and punishment being relations, and mutually *connotating* each the other.
Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, p. 519 (Ord MS.).

God's foreseeing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining. *Hammond.*

connotation (kon-ọ-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *connotation* = Sp. *connotación* = Pg. *connotação*, < ML. **connotatio(n-)*, < *connotare*, pp. **connotatus*, connote: see *connote*.] 1. Secondary denotation; reference to something besides the object named.

In regard to the word black, we merely annex to it the syllable ness; and it is immediately indicated that all *connotation* is dropped. *James Mill*, Human Mind, ix.

2. That which constitutes the meaning of a word; the aggregation of attributes expressed by a word; that which a word means or implies: distinguished from *denotation*. See extract, and *connote*, *v.*

The more usual mode of declaring the *connotation* of a name is by predicating two or more connotative names which make up among them the whole *connotation* of the name to be defined, as, Man is a corporeal, organized, animated, rational being, shaped so and so; or we may employ names which connote several of the attributes at once, as, Man is a rational animal shaped so and so.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. viii. § 2.

connotative (ko-nō′tạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *connotatif* = Sp. Pg. *connotativo*, < ML. *connotativus*, < **connotatus*, pp. of *connotare*, connote: see *connote*, *connotate*.] Having the quality of connoting; implying an attribute while denoting a subject: applied to any term which connotates or connotes anything, in whatever sense those verbs may be used. [The Latin equivalent *connotativus* is frequent in the scholastic writers, from Alexander of Hales, one of the earliest, who gives *relativa appellatio* as the equivalent of *nomen connotans*, to William of Occam, who says: "A *connotative* name is that which signifies one thing primarily and another secondarily; and such a name properly has a nominal definition, . . . and frequently a part of that definition ought to be placed in the nominative and part in an oblique case, . . . as with the noun *white*, . . . that which possesses whiteness." The word is used in this sense in older English writers. Several modern writers, as James Mill, have used it in nearly the same way; but J. S. Mill's influence has established, alongside of the old meaning, another, used by his followers, which is defined in the following extract:

A *connotative* term is one which denotes a subject, and implies an attribute. By a subject is here meant anything which possesses attributes. Thus John, or London, or England, are names which signify a subject only. Whiteness, length, virtue, signify an attribute only. None of these names, therefore, are *connotative*. But white, long, virtuous are *connotative*. The word white denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc., and implies, or, as it was termed by the schoolmen, connotes, the attribute whiteness. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. ii. § 5.]

Connotative being. See *being*.

connote (ko-nōt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *connoted*, ppr. *connoting*. [= Sp. *connotar*, < ML. *connotare*, connote, < L. *com-*, together, + *notare*, mark, note: see *note*, *v.*, and cf. *connotate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. Same as *connotate*.

Good, in the general sense of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing. *South.*

White, in the phrase white horse, denotes two things, the color and the horse; but it denotes the color primarily, the horse secondarily. We say that it notes the primary, *connotes* the secondary signification.
James Mill, Human Mind, i.

2. To signify; mean; imply.

It [*Cosmos*] denotes the entire phenomenal universe; it *connotes* the orderly uniformity of nature, and the negation of miracle or extraneous disturbance of any kind.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 182.

[This meaning was introduced by J. S. Mill. A word *connotes* those attributes which its predication of a subject asserts that that subject possesses. But *connote* is now often loosely used in such a sense that any attribute known to be possessed by all the objects denoted by a term is said to be *connoted* by that term. Mill discountenances this use of the word.

In some cases it is not easy to decide precisely how much a particular word does or does not *connote*; that is, we do not exactly know (the case not having arisen) what degree of difference in the object would occasion a difference in the name. Thus, it is clear that the word man, besides animal life and rationality, *connotes* also a certain external form; but it would be impossible to say precisely what form; that is, to decide how great a deviation from the form ordinarily found in the beings whom we are accustomed to call men would suffice in a newly discovered race to make us refuse them the name of man.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. ii. § 5.]

= **Syn.** *Note*, *Denote*, *Connote*. See the definitions of these words.

II. *intrans.* To have a meaning or signification in connection with another word.

Some grammarians have said that an adjective only *connotes*, and means nothing by itself.
Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley, ii. 6.

connotive (ko-nō′tiv), *a.* [< *connote* + *-ive*. Cf. *connotative*.] Connoting; significant; conveying the meaning, as of a word; connotative.

Mr. Spencer, . . . preferring to use a term *connotive* of true humility and the limitations of the human mind, calls this mysterious object of religious feeling "The Unknowable." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 407.

connubial (kọ-nū′bi-ạl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *connubial* = It. *connubiale*, < L. *connubialis*, usually *cōnubialis*, < *connubium*, usually *cōnubium*, marriage, < *com-*, *co-*, together, + *nubere*, veil, marry: see *nubile*, *nuptial*.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; springing from or proper to the married state; matrimonial; conjugal.

Nor turn'd, I ween,
Adam from his fair spouse, nor Eve the rites
Mysterious of *connubial* love refused.
Milton, P. L., iv. 743.

Contented toil, and hospitable care,
And kind *connubial* tenderness are there.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 404.

=**Syn.** *Conjugal*, *Hymeneal*, etc. See *matrimonial*.

connubiality (kọ-nū-bi-al′ị-ti), *n.* [< *connubial* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being connubial.—2. Anything pertaining to the married state.

With the view of stopping some slight *connubialities* which had begun to pass between Mr. and Mrs. Browdie.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

connubially (kọ-nū′bi-ạl-i), *adv.* In a connubial manner; as man and wife.

connudate† (kon′ū-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *com-* (intensive) + *nudatus*, pp. of *nudare*, make naked, < *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] To strip naked. *Bailey.*

connumerate (ko-nū′mẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *connumerated*, ppr. *connumerating*. [< LL. *connumeratus*, pp. of *connumerare* (> Sp. *connumerar* = It. *connumerare*), < L. *com-*, together, + *numerare*, number: see *numerate*, *number*, *v.*] To reckon or count conjointly, or together with something else.

Ought to be *connumerated* or reckoned together.
Cudworth.

connumeration (ko-nū-mẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *connumeración* = It. *connumerazione*, < ML. *connumeratio(n-)*, < LL. *connumerare*, pp. *connumeratus*, number with: see *connumerate*.] A reckoning together.

Insisting upon the *connumeration* of the three persons.
Person, To Travis, Letters, p. 225.

connusance† (kon′u-sạns), *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizance*.

connusant† (kon′u-sạnt), *a.* An obsolete form of *cognizant*.

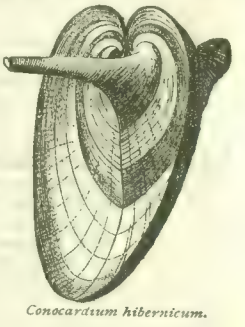
connusor† (kon′u-sôr), *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizor*.

connutritious (kon-ū-trish′us), *a.* [< *con-* + *nutritious*.] 1†. Nourished or brought up together. *Coles*, 1717.—2. Imbibed with one's nourishment; resulting from a special kind of food; growing with one's growth: said especially of diseases which are congenital or are contracted from a nurse.

conny[1] (kon′i), *a.* Same as *canny*. [Prov. Eng.]

conny[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony*.

Conocardium (kō-nọ-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] A genus of fossil bivalves, from the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous strata of Europe and America: *C. hibernicum* is the type.


Conocardium hibernicum.

conocarp (kō′nọ-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a conical receptacle, as the strawberry.

conocephalite (kō-nọ-sef′a-līt), *n.* A fossil of the genus *Conocephalites*.

Conocephalites (kō-nọ-sef-ạ-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Adams, 1848), < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *κεφαλή*, the head, + *-ites*.] A genus of trilobites, having the glabella narrowed in front, numerous thoracic rings, and small pygidium, made the type of a family *Conocephalitidæ*. Now *Conocoryphe*.

Conocephalitidæ (kō-nọ-sef-ạ-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conocephalites* + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites, typified by the genus *Conocephalites*. Also *Conocephalidæ*. Now *Conocoryphidæ*.

Conocephalus (kō-nō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *κεφαλή*, a head.] **1.** A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, having the vertex conical (whence the name), the elytra long and leafy, the legs long and slender, the antennæ filiform, and the ovipositor ensate. There are several species of these green grasshoppers, such as *C. mandibularis* of Europe and the common *C. ensiger* of the United States.

2†. A generic name variously used for certain crustaceans, beetles, reptiles, and worms.

conocuneus (kō-nō-kū′nē-us), *n.*; pl. *conocunei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone, + *cuneus*, a wedge.] **1.** A geometrical solid having one curved and three plane faces, one of which is a quadrantal sector, and having as one edge a line equal and parallel to one of the radii of this sector.—**2.** A surface generated by a right line which constantly crosses a fixed right line at right angles, and also constantly intersects the circumference of a fixed circle.

conodont (kō′nō-dont), *n.* [< Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] One of the small organic remains discovered by Pander in Silurian and Devonian rocks in Russia, and subsequently observed in other strata in different localities, and variously supposed to be a tooth of a cyclostomous fish, or a spine, hooklet, or denticle of a mollusk or an annelid: so named from its conical tooth-like appearance. These fossils are certainly not teeth of any vertebrates, and are probably the remains of worms.

Conodonts, supposed to belong to the Myxinidæ, are minute palæozoic tooth-like fossils.
Pascoe, Zoöl. Class., p. 178.

conoid[1] (kō′noid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conoïde* = Sp. *conoide* = Pg. It. *conoide*, < Gr. *κωνοειδής*, conical (neut. *τὸ κωνοειδές*, a conoid), < *κῶνος*, a cone, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of a cone; conoidal.

II. *n.* **1.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about one of its axes. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid of revolution. But *conoid* is often used to include the hyperboloid and paraboloid and to exclude the spheroid. This is the meaning of the word with Archimedes. (*b*) A skew surface generated by a straight line moving in such a manner as to touch a straight line and curve, and continue parallel to a given plane. (*c*) A surface generated by the revolution of an arc of a circle about its sine.—**2.** In *anat.*, the conarium or pineal body.

conoid[2] (kō′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Conus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, resembling or having the characters of the *Conidæ*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Conidæ*.

conoidal (kō-noi′dal), *a.* [< *conoid*[1] + *-al*; = F. *conoïdal*, etc.] **1.** Having the form of a conoid: as, a *conoidal* bullet.—**2.** Approaching to a conical form; nearly but not exactly conical. —**Conoidal ligament**, in *anat.*, a portion of the coracoclavicular ligament, as distinguished from the trapezoid division of the same structure. It is an important defense of the shoulder-joint, besides contributing to hold the distal end of the clavicle in place.

conoidally (kō-noi′dal-i), *adv.* In a conoidal form or manner.

Conoidea (kō-noi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conus* + *-oidea*.] In *conch.*, same as *Conidæ*. *Latreille*, 1825.

conoidic, conoidical (kō-noi′dik, -di-kal), *a.* [< *conoid*[1] + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to a conoid; having the form of a conoid.

Conomedusæ (kō″nō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + NL. *Medusæ*.] Haeckel's name of an order of *Scyphomedusæ*, formed for the reception of the *Charybdea* and allied jellyfishes. The disk is bell-shaped with quadrangular base, and the parts are arranged in fours. The 4 tentaculicysts are perradial; the lamelliform genitalia are in 4 pairs, attached to 4 interradial septa dividing the enteric cavity into 4 gastric pouches, in which the genitalia hang freely. There are 4 interradial flaps, bearing each a long tentacle, and a broad vascular false velum penetrated by the enteric canals.

conomedusan (kō″nō-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* [< *Conomedusæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Conomedusæ*; charybdean.

II. *n.* One of the *Conomedusæ*; a charybdean.

conominee (kō-nom-i-nē′), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *nominee*.] One named or designated as an associate; a joint nominee.

Cononite (kō′non-īt), *n.* [< *Conon* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of an unimportant sect of Tritheists which followed Conon, Bishop of Tarsus in Cilicia, and appeared and disappeared in the seventh century. See *Tritheist*.

Conopidæ (kō-nop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conops* + *-idæ*.] A family of dichætous brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Conops*, having a distinct proboscis, uncovered halteres, and perfect wings with a simple cubital vein. Also *Conopsidæ*.


Black-cheeked Ant-thrush (*Conopophaga melanops*).

Conopophaga (kō-nō-pof′a-gä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also written *Conopophagus*, and contr. *Conophaga*; < Gr. *κώνωψ*, a gnat (see *Conops*), + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A genus of ant-thrushes, or formicarioid passerine birds, of South America, divided into the species *C. aurita*, *C. lineata*, *C. melanops*, etc.

Conops (kō′nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώνωψ*, a gnat, mosquito, < *κῶνος*, a cone, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of dipterous insects, formerly of great extent, now restricted as the type of the family *Conopidæ*. *C. flavipes*, the larvæ of which live in the abdomen of hymenopterous insects, is an example.


Conops tibialis. (Cross shows natural size.)

Conopsariæ (kō-nop-sā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758); prop. **Conopariæ*; < *Conops* + *-ariæ*.] In Latreille's classification of insects, the third tribe of *Athericera*, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Conops* and the modern family *Conopidæ*, but including some forms now usually referred to *Muscidæ*.

Conopsidæ (kō-nop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Conopidæ*.

Conorhinus (kō-nō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, wedge, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίν*, nose.] A genus of *Hemiptera*, founded by Laporte in 1833. The body is somewhat flattened, and the sides of the abdomen are strongly recurved. The head is long, narrow, and cylindrical, and thickened behind the eyes; the ocelli are placed on this stouter part. The antennæ are short, the eyes transverse, and the legs short, the hind pair being much longer than the others. *C. sanguisugus*, the blood-sucking cone-nose, is a widely distributed species in the United States, and is known in some localities to infest beds and suck human blood. *Amer. Entomologist*, I. 85.


Blood-sucking Cone-nose (*Conorhinus sanguisugus*). Imago and pupa, natural size.

Conorhynchidæ (kō-nō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Conorhynchus*: same as *Albulidæ*.

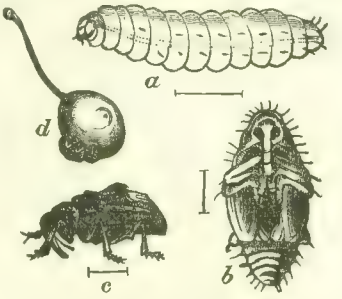
Conorhynchus (kō-nō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, wedge, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of malacopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Conorhynchidæ*: same as *Albula*.

conormal (kō-nôr′mal), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *normal*.] In *math.*, having common normals.—**Conormal correspondence** of vicinal surfaces, a correspondence according to which points having the same normal correspond to one another.

conoscente, *n.* See *cognoscente*.

conoscope (kō′nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of polariscope used to observe sections of crystals in converging polarized light.

Conotrachelus (kō″nō-tra-kē′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *τράχηλος*, the neck, throat.] A notable genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. *C. nenuphar* is the plum-weevil or plum-curculio, probably the most injurious of the whole family in America. The beetle is of small size, and of a dark-brown color spotted with black, yellow, and white. Besides the plum, this weevil attacks the apricot, nectarine, peach, cherry, apple, pear, and quince. *C. crataegi* is the quince-curculio, which infests the quince, pear, and haw. The eggs are laid in June, and the larvæ when full-grown bore out and fall to the ground, where they remain all winter, assuming the pupa form in the spring, and issuing as beetles in May. There are many other species. The elytra are tuberculate, and in some species handsomely variegated with hairy markings.



Plum-weevil (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, imago; *d*, plum and curculio, the plum bearing one of the punctures. (Lines show natural sizes.)

conourish (kō-nur′ish), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *nourish*.] To nourish together. [Rare.]

If two or more living subjects be *co-nourished* during the period of development, they will tend to "similar proportional development" and "similar series of kinetic actions." *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 286.

conquadrate (kon-kwod′rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conquadrated*, ppr. *conquadrating*. [< L. *conquadratus*, pp. of *conquadrare*, make square, < *com-* + *quadrare*, square: see *quadrate*.] To bring into a square; square with another. *Ash.* [Rare.]

conquassate† (kon-kwas′āt), *v. t.* [< L. *conquassatus*, pp. of *conquassare* (> It. *conquassare*), shake violently, < *com-*, together, + *quassare*, shake, freq. of *quatere*, pp. *quassus*, shake. Cf. *concuss*.] To shake.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey*.

conquassation† (kon-kwa-sā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *conquassazione*, < L. *conquassatio(n-)*, < *conquassare*, pp. *conquassatus*, shake violently: see *conquassate*.] Concussion; agitation.

I have had a *conquassation* in my cerebrum ever since the disaster. *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, iii. 2.

conquer (kong′kėr), *v.* [< ME. *conqueren* (or, without inf. suffix, *conquer*, earlier *conquery*, in the earliest instance *cuncweari*), < OF. *conquerre*, *cunquerre*, *conquerer*, F. *conquérir* = Pr. *conquerre*, *conquerer*, *conquerir* = Sp. *conquerir* = It. *conquidere*, < L. *conquirere* (ML. also in deriv. **conquerere*), pp. *conquisitus* (ML. also *conquistus*) (> Sp. Pg. *conquistar*: see *conquest*, *v.*), seek after, go in quest, seek eagerly, procure, ML. conquer, < *com-* + *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek, ask: see *quest*, *query*, and cf. *acquire*, *enquire*, *inquire*, *require*, which contain the same radical element. Hence *conquest*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To overcome the resistance of; compel to submit or give way; gain a victory over; subdue by force of arms, or by superior strength or power of any kind: as, to *conquer* the enemy in battle, or an antagonist in a prize-fight; to *conquer* a stubborn will, or one's passions.

Barouns that dide homage as soone as he hadde *conquerid* these xj kynges, ffor thei douted that he sholde be-reve hem of her londes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

If we be *conquer'd*, let men *conquer* us,
And not these bastard Bretagnes.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms;
Her arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 263.

The natives [of Hindustan] had learned to look with contempt on the mighty nation which was soon to *conquer* and to rule them. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. To overcome or surmount, as obstacles, difficulties, or anything that obstructs.

How hard a matter it is to *conquer* the prejudices of education. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

3. To gain or secure by conquest; obtain by effort: as, to *conquer* peace.

By degrees the virtues and charms of Mary *conquered* the first place in her husband's affection.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

It was only after a strenuous opposition from these bodies that ancient literature at last *conquered* its recognition as an element of academical instruction.
Sir W. Hamilton.

=Syn. 1 and **3.** *Overcome, Vanquish, Conquer, Subdue, Subjugate*, to overpower, overthrow, defeat, beat, rout, worst, discomfit, humble, crush, subject, master, agree in the general idea expressed by *overcome*, namely, that of becoming superior to by an effort. The most conspicuous use of these words is in relation to physical struggles, as in war, wrestling, etc., but they refer also to struggles of mind, as in statesmanship, debate, chess, etc. An important difference among them is the implied duration of the victory, *overcome* and *vanquish* not reaching beyond the present, *conquer* implying a good deal of permanence, and *subdue* and *subjugate* containing permanence as an essential idea. *Overcome* is not so strong as *vanquish*, the former expressing a real victory, but the latter also a complete or great one. *Conquer* is wider and more general than *vanquish*, and may imply a succession of struggles or conflicts, while *vanquish* and *overcome* refer more commonly to a single conflict. Alexander the Great *conquered* Asia in a succession of battles, and *vanquished* Darius in one decisive engagement. In this respect *subdue* and *subjugate* are like *conquer*. *Subdue* may express a slower, quieter process than *conquer*. *Subjugate* is the strongest; it is to bring completely under the yoke. See *defeat*.

Who *overcomes*
By force, hath *overcome* but half his foe.
Milton, P. L., i. 648.

In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en though *vanquished*, he could argue still.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 212.

No creed without pathos will ever justify the great human hope, or *conquer* the great human heart.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 327.

Rome learning arts from Greece whom she *subdued*.
Pope, Prol. to Addison's Cato.

The style of Louis XIV. did what his armies failed to do. It overran and *subjugated* Europe.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 390.

II. *intrans.* To make a conquest; gain the victory.

He hath been us'd
Ever to *conquer*, and to have his worth
Of contradiction. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

Resolv'd to *conquer* or to die.
Waller, Epitaph on Col. C. Cavendish.

conquerable (kong'kėr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *conquerable;* as *conquer* + *-able.*] Capable of being conquered; that may be vanquished or subdued.

Revenge, . . . which yet we are sure is *conquerable* under all the strongest temptations to it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III. iv.

conquerableness (kong'kėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being conquerable.

conqueress (kong'kėr-es), *n.* [< *conquer* + *-ess.*] A female who conquers; a victorious female.

O Truth! thou art a mighty *conqueress*.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

conqueringly (kong'kėr-ing-li), *adv.* By conquering.

conquerment† (kong'kėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *conquerement, conquerrement* (cf. ML. *conquerementum*); as *conquer* + *-ment.*] Conquest. [Rare.]

The nuns of new-won Cales his bonnet lent
In lieu of their so kind a *conquerment*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 7.

conqueror (kong'kėr-or), *n.* [< ME. *conquerour, conquerur,* < OF. *conqueror, conquereor, conquereur, cunquerur* (= Sp. *conqueridor*, obs.), < *conquerre*, conquer: see *conquer*. Cf. L. *conquisitor, conquistor, conquæstor*, a recruiting officer, in ML. one who acquires or gains, a conqueror, < *conquirere*, pp. *conquisitus*, seek, ML. conquer.] One who conquers, or gains a victory over, any opposing force; specifically, one who subdues or subjugates a nation or nations by military power.

He may wel be called *conquerour*, and that is Cryst to mene. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 58.

This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a *conqueror*,
But when it first did help to wound itself.
Shak., K. John, v. 7.

The mighty disturbers of mankind who have been called *Conquerours* shall not then be attended with their great armies, but must stand alone to receive their sentence.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

The Conqueror, an epithet applied to William I., King of England and Duke of Normandy, on account of his conquest of England in 1066.

There can be no doubt that the military tenure, the most prominent feature of historical feudalism, was itself introduced by the same gradual process which we have assumed in the case of the feudal usages in general. We have no light on the point from any original grant made by *the Conqueror* to a lay follower; but . . . we cannot suppose it probable that such gifts were made on any expressed condition. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. England, I. 284.

=Syn. See *victor*.

conquest (kong'kwest), *n.* [< ME. *conquest,* < OF. *conquest*, m., *conqueste*, f., F. *conquête*, f. (*conquêt*, m., acquisition), = Pr. *conquist, conquesta* = Sp. Pg. *conquista* = It. *conquisto, conquista,* < ML. *conquisitus, conquistus, conquestus*, m., *conquistum*, neut., *conquista*, f., conquest, acquisition, < L. *conquisitus* (ML. contr. *conquistus*), *-a, -um*, pp. of *conquirere*, seek, procure, ML. conquer: see *conquer*, and cf. *acquest, inquest, request.*] **1.** The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force of any kind, but especially by force of arms; victory.

Conquest and good husbandry both enlarge the king's dominions: the one by the sword, making the acres more in number; the other by the plough, making the same acres more in value. *Fuller.*

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath.
Addison, The Campaign.

2. The act of acquiring or gaining control of by force; acquisition by military or other conflict; subjugation by any means: as, the *conquest* of Persia by Alexander the Great; the *conquest* of a nation's liberties, or of one's passions.

Three years sufficed for the *conquest* of the country.
Prescott.

Specifically—**3.** The act of gaining or captivating the affections or favor of another or others.

Nature did her wrong,
To print continual *conquest* on her cheeks,
And make no man worthy for her to take.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

I confess you have made a perfect *conquest* of me by your late Favours, and I yield myself your Captive.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 23.

4. That which is conquered; a possession gained by force, physical or moral.

What *conquest* brings he home?
What tributaries follow him to Rome?
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

For much more willingly I mention air,
This our old *conquest*, than remember hell.
Milton, P. R., i. 46.

To resign *conquests* is a task as difficult in a beauty as an hero. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 306.

5. In *feudal law*, acquest; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others.—**6.** In *Scots law*, heritable property acquired in any other way than by heritage, as by purchase, donation, etc.; or, with reference to a marriage contract, heritable property subsequently acquired.—**The Conquest**, by preëminence, in *Eng. hist.*, the conquest or acquisition of England by William, Duke of Normandy (afterward William I., or William the Conqueror), in 1066.

conquest†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *conquess* (= OF. *conquester, conquister* = Sp. Pg. *conquistar*); from the noun.] To conquer.

The King was cuming to his cuntrie,
To *conquess* baith his landis and he.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

conquestion†, *n.* [< L. *conquestio(n-)*, < *conqueri*, pp. *conquestus*, complain, < *com-*, together, + *queri*, complain: see *querrel*[1], *querulous.*] Complaining together. *Coles*, 1717.

conquet (kong-kwet'), *n.* [< F *conquêt:* see *conquest.*] In *civil law*, synonymous with *acquest*. [Both words are used of property acquired during a marriage under the rule of community of property, as distinguished from *biens propres*. *Acquest* was formerly often used of property coming to one spouse by some mode other than either succession or gift direct from an ancestor, and becoming community property by virtue of the marriage; while *conquet* was, and perhaps by some writers still is, used to designate property that both husband and wife together acquired as community property.]

conquisition† (kong-kwi-zish'on), *n.* [< L. *conquisitio(n-)*, a seeking for, < *conquirere*, pp. *conquisitus*, seek for: see *conquer.*] A gathering together; a seeking for the purpose of collection.

The *conquisition* of some costly marbles and cedars.
Bp. Hall, Elisha Raising the Iron.

conquistador (kōn-kēs-tä-dōr', E. kon-kwis'ta-dōr), *n.*; pl. [Sp.] *conquistadores* (-dō'rās). [Sp. Pg., < *conquistar*, conquer.] A conqueror; especially, one of the Spanish conquerors in America.

The violence . . . of the *conquistadors*. *Is. Taylor.*

consacre†, *v. t.* [= F. *consacrer* = Pr. *consecrar, consegrar* = Sp. Pg. *consagrar* (Sp. obs. *consacrar*) = It. *consacrare, consagrare,* < L. *consacrare*, var. of *consecrare*, devote: see *consecrate.*] To devote; consecrate.

Lo heer these Champions that have (bravely bould)
Withstood proud Tyrants, stoutly *consacring*
Their lives and soules to God in suffering:
Whose names are all in Life's fair Book inroul'd.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 5.

consanguine (kon-sang'gwin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consanguin*, < L. *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see *cónsanguineous.*] **I.** *a.* Descended from a common ancestor; consanguineous: as, "the *Consanguine* Family," *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 22.

II. *n.* One of the same blood as, or related by birth to, another.

The progress from promiscuity through the marriage of *consanguines*, then upward to the various forms of polyandry and polygyny to monogamy.
Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 400.

★**consanguineal** (kon-sang-gwin'ē-al), *a.* [As *consanguine* + *-al.*] Consanguineous. *Sir T. Browne.*

consanguinean (kon-sang-gwin'ē-an), *a.* [As *consanguine* + *-an.*] Same as *consanguineous*, 2.

Half-blood is either *consanguinean*, as between children by the same father, or uterine, as between children having the same mother. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 78.

★**consanguineous** (kon-sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [= F. *consanguin* = Sp. *consanguíneo* = Pg. It. *consanguineo*, < L. *consanguineus*, related by blood, < *com-*, together, + *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sanguine.*] **1.** Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

Am I not *consanguineous?* am I not of her blood?
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

More specifically—**2.** Of the same father by different wives; characterized by this relation. Also *consanguinean*. *Maine.*—**3.** Pertaining to or affected by the relation of consanguinity.

When the principles of breeding and of inheritance are better understood, we shall not hear ignorant members of our legislature rejecting with scorn a plan for ascertaining by an easy method whether or not *consanguineous* marriages are injurious to man.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 385.

★**consanguinity** (kon-sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *consanguinité* = Sp. *consanguinidad* = Pg. *consanguinidade* = It. *consanguinità*, < L. *consanguinita(t-)s*, < *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see *consanguineous.*] Relationship by blood; the relationship or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from *affinity*, or relationship by marriage.

I know no touch of *consanguinity;*
No kin, no love, no blood, no soul so near me,
As the sweet Troilus. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2.

To the Court of Rome, to solicit a dispensation for their marriage, rendered necessary by the *consanguinity* of the parties. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 5.

consarcination† (kon-sär-si-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *consarcinatus*, pp. of *consarcinare*, sew or patch together, < *com-*, together, + **sarcinare, sarcire*, patch.] The act of patching together. *Bailey.*

conscience (kon'shens), *n.* [< ME. *conscience, concience, conciens,* < OF. *conscience, concience*, F. *conscience* = Pr. *conciencia, cossiencia* = Sp. *consciencia*, now *conciencia* = Pg. *consciencia* = It. *conscienza, coscienza,* < L. *conscientia*, a joint knowledge, cognizance, consciousness, knowledge, conscience, < *conscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *conscire* (little used), be conscious (of wrong), LL. know well, < *com-*, together, + *scire*, know: see *science.*] **1.** Consciousness; knowledge. [Obsolete or rare.]

Let . . . thy former facts
Not fall in mention, but to urge new acts.
Conscience of them provoke thee on to more.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

The same passion [for glory] may proceed not from any *conscience* of our own actions, but from fame and trust of others, whereby one may think well of himself, and yet be deceived; and this is false glory.
Hobbes, Works, IV. ix.

The characteristic of the long medieval centuries, the *conscience* that war is justifiable only by law.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 220.

2†. Private or inward thoughts; real sentiments.

By my troth, I will speak my *conscience* of the king: I think he would not wish himself anywhere but where he is. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

3. The consciousness that the acts for which a person believes himself to be responsible do or do not conform to his ideal of right; the moral judgment of the individual applied to his own conduct, in distinction from his perception of right and wrong in the abstract, and in the conduct of others. It manifests itself in the feeling of *obligation* or *duty*, the moral imperative "I ought" or "I ought not": hence the phrases the *voice of conscience*, the *dictates of conscience*, etc.

Conscience that es called ynwitt [inwit].
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 5428.

My *conscience* hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

No way whatsoever that I shall walk in against the dictates of my *conscience* will ever bring me to the mansions of the blessed. *Locke*, 1st Letter concerning Toleration.

Man, as conscious of his liberty to act, and of the law by which his actions ought to be regulated, recognizes his personal accountability, and calls himself before the internal tribunal which we denominate *conscience*. Here he is either acquitted or condemned. The acquittal is connected with a peculiar feeling of pleasurable exultation, as the condemnation with a peculiar feeling of painful humiliation — remorse. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. Moral sense; scrupulosity; conformity to one's own sense of right in conduct, or to that of the community.

Thei han gret *Conscience*, and holden it for a gret Synne, to casten a Knyf in the Fuyr, and for to drawe Flessche out of a Pot with a Knyf. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 249.

He had, against right and *conscience*, by shameful treachery intruded himself into another man's kingdom. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

5†. Tender feeling; pity.

Al was *conscience* and tendre herte. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 150.

6†. Same as *breastplate*, 4.—**7†.** A bellarmine.

Like a larger jug that some men call
A bellarmine, but we a *conscience*.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary.

A bad conscience, a reproving conscience.—**A clean** or **clear conscience**, a conscience void of reproach.—**A good conscience**, an approving conscience.—**Case of conscience**, a question as to what ought to be done in a given case or under given circumstances; a problem in casuistry.

A man will pretend to be perplexed with a *case of conscience*, when really he is wishing to make out that some general rule of conduct does not apply to him, because its fulfilment would cause him trouble, or because it conflicts with some passion which he wishes to indulge. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.

Conscience clause, a clause or article inserted in an act or law involving religious matters, which specially relieves persons who have conscientious scruples against joining or being present in religious services or acts, as in taking judicial oaths, or having their children present at schools during religious service.—**Conscience money**, money paid to relieve the conscience, as money sent to the public treasury in payment of a tax which has previously been evaded, or money paid to atone for some act of dishonesty previously concealed.—**Court of conscience**, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other British trading cities and districts.—**In all conscience**, most certainly; in all reason and fairness. [Colloq.]

Half a dozen fools are, *in all conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*

In conscience. (*a*) In justice; in honesty; in truth; in reason.

Dost thou *in conscience* think — tell me, Emilia —
That there be women do abuse their husbands
In such gross kind? *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3.

What you require cannot, *in conscience*, be deferred. *Milton.*

(*b*) Most certainly; assuredly.

We have but a few days longer to stay here; too little *in conscience* for such a place. *Gray*, Letters, I. 83.

To free one's conscience. See *free*.—**To make a matter of conscience**, to consider from a conscientious point of view; act in regard to as conscience dictates: as, to *make* daily exercise *a matter of conscience*.—**To make conscience†**, to act according to the dictates of conscience; do what is required by one's sense of right and wrong.

Troth I do *make conscience* of vexing thee now in the dog-days. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

There is no *conscience to be made* in the kind or nature of the meat being flesh or fish. *Privy Council* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 302).

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore *make conscience* not to deceive them. *Locke.*

conscienced (kon'shenst), *a.* [< *conscience* + *-ed*².] Having conscience. [Rare.]

Young *conscienc'd* casuists. *Sir W. Davenant*, Gondibert, ii. 7.

I would be understood, not onely an Allower, but an humble Petitioner, that ignorant and tender *conscienced* Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 15.

conscienceless (kon'shens-les), *a.* [< *conscience* + *-less*.] Having no conscience; free from or not marked by conscientious scruples.

Conscienceless and wicked patrons, of which sort the swarm are too great in the Church of England. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. § 24 (Ord MS.).

That has never been paralleled in all the history of your *conscienceless* partisanship. *The American*, VIII. 346.

conscience-smitten (kon'shens-smit'n), *a.* Smitten by conscience or remorse.

conscient (kon'shient), *a.* [= F. *conscient*, < L. *conscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *conscire*, know well: see *conscience*.] Conscious. [Rare.]

Conscient to himself that he played his part well. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning.

The most complex *conscient* acts. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 509.

conscientious (kon-si-en'shus), *a.* [= F. *consciencieux* = Pg. *consciencioso* = It. *coscienzioso*, < ML. *conscientiosus*, < L. *conscientia*, conscience: see *conscience*.] **1†.** Conscious.

The heretick, guilty and *conscientious* to himself of refutability. *Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 141.

2. Controlled by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong: as, a *conscientious* judge.

It is the good and *conscientious* man chiefly, that is uneasy and dissatisfied with himself; always ready to condemn his own imperfections, and to suspect his own sincerity, upon the slightest occasions. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xv.

3. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; springing from conscience: as, a *conscientious* scruple.

It was a worldly repentance, not a *conscientious*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Scrupulous, exact, careful, faithful, upright, honest, honorable, righteous.

conscientiously (kon-si-en'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscientious manner; according to the dictates of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.

If the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously*. *South.*

conscientiousness (kon-si-en'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being conscientious; a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; strict adherence to the principles of right conduct.

There were the high Christian graces, *conscientiousness* such as few kings are able or dare to display on the throne, which never swerved either through ambition or policy from strict rectitude. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xi. 1.

conscionable (kon'shon-a-bl), *a.* [Irreg. formed (in Elizabeth's reign) from *conscience*; as if for **conscienceable*, < *conscience* + *-able*.] **1†.** Governed by conscience; conscientious.

Gon. See, sir, your mortgage, which I only took
In case you and your son had in the wars
Miscarried: I yield it up again; 'tis yours.
Cas. Are you so *conscionable?*
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

A knave very voluble; no further *conscionable* than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

Let mercers then have *conscionable* thumbs when they measure out that smooth glittering devil, satin. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

2. Conformable to conscience; consonant with right or duty; proper; just. [Most common in the negative. See *unconscionable*.]

I should speak of Pomroy of Northampton . . . who, on the 17th of June, 1775, dismounted and passed Charlestown Neck, on his way to Bunker Hill, on foot, in the midst of a shower of balls, because he did not think it *conscionable* to ride General Ward's horse, which he had borrowed. *Everett*, Orations, I. 394.

conscionableness (kon'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being conscionable; rightfulness; equity; fairness. [Rare.]

conscionably† (kon'shon-a-bli), *adv.* Conscientiously; according to conscience.

This duty you both may the more willingly, and ought the more *conscionably* to perform. *John Robinson*, in New England's Memorial, p. 28.

conscionary†, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *concionary*.

conscious (kon'shus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *conscio*, < L. *conscius*, knowing, aware, < *conscire*, be conscious, know: see *conscience*.] **1.** In the state of a waking as distinguished from that of a sleeping person or an inanimate thing; in the act of feeling, or endowed with feeling, in the broadest sense of the word.

When the dread trumpet sounds, the slumbering dust,
Not unattentive to the call, shall wake.
. . . Nor shall the *conscious* soul
Mistake its partner. *Blair*, The Grave, l. 755.

The moment the first trace of *conscious* intelligence is introduced, we have a set of phenomena which materialism can in no wise account for. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 282.

2. Attributing, or capable of attributing, one's sensations, cognitions, etc., to one's self; aware of the unity of self in knowledge; aware of one's self; self-conscious.

This self of the "inner state," of which, according to Kant, we are *conscious*, is only known as a phenomenon, and cannot (as indeed nothing can, according to his system) be known as it is in itself. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 80.

3. Having one's feelings directed toward one's self; embarrassed by one's feelings about one's own person, and by the sense of being observed and criticized by others.

The *conscious* water saw its God and blushed. *R. Crashaw*, Epigrams.

A large, handsome man I remember him, a little *conscious* in his bearing, but courteous, hospitable, and open-handed. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, ix.

4. Present to consciousness; known or perceived as existing in one's self; felt: as, *conscious* guilt.

When they list, into the womb
That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw
My bowels, their repast; then, bursting forth
Afresh, with *conscious* terrours vex me round,
That rest or intermission none I find.
Milton, P. L., ii. 801.

The ingratitude of the world can never deprive us of the *conscious* happiness of having acted with humanity ourselves. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

The *conscious* thrill of shame. *M. Arnold*, Isolation.

5. Aware of an object; perceiving. (*a*) Aware of an internal object; aware of a thought, feeling, or volition.

Let us retire into ourselves, and become *conscious of* our own nature and *of* its high destination. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 18.

To say that I am *conscious of* a feeling is merely to say that I feel it. To have a feeling is to be conscious, and to be conscious is to have a feeling. To be *conscious of* the prick of a pin is merely to have the sensation. *James Mill*, Human Mind, v.

When he [Augustus Cæsar] died, he desired his friends about him to give him a plaudite, as if he were *conscious to himself that* he had played his part well upon the stage. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

A tenderness which he was *conscious that* he had not merited. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

(*b*) Aware of an external object: a less correct use of the term: followed in either use by *of* or *that*, formerly by *to* or *to one's self that*.

Were not two of the Jesuits who were *conscious of* the Plot [conspiracy] preferred afterwards at Rome? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

Slowly and *conscious of* the raging eye
That watch'd him . . .
Went Leolin. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

6. Aware of some element of character as belonging to one's self.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with monarchal pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmoved thus spake.
Milton, P. L., ii. 429.

=**Syn.** *To be Sensible* or *Conscious*, etc. (see *feel*). *Aware*, *Conscious*. *Aware* refers commonly to objects of perception outside of ourselves; *conscious*, to objects of perception within us: as, to become *aware* of the presence of a stranger; to be quite *aware* of the danger of one's situation; to become *conscious* of a pain in one's eye. *Aware* indicates perception without feeling; *conscious*, generally recognition with some degree of feeling.

consciously (kon'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscious manner; with knowledge or intention.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained present in the mind, . . . the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 10.

All the advantages to which I have adverted are such as the artist did not *consciously* produce. *Emerson*, Art.

★ **consciousness** (kon'shus-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being conscious; the mental life which distinguishes a waking from a sleeping person; the state of being the subject of personal and unshared experiences.

Consciousness consists entirely in the fact that we have internal experiences. *Wundt*, Human and Animal Psych., p. 237.

We can imagine *consciousness* without self-consciousness, still more without introspection, much as we can imagine sight without taste or smell. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 37.

Specific.—**2.** Self-consciousness (which see).

Consciousness is thus, on the one hand, the recognition by the mind or "ego" of its acts and affections — in other words, the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me and that these modifications are mine. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xi.

Since *consciousness* always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls "self," and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 9.

Consciousness is briefly defined as the power by which the soul knows its own acts and states. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 67.

3. Perception; thought; intellectual process in general; the mind of the present time.

Consciousness is a comprehensive term for the complement of all our cognitive energies. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Though *consciousness* should cease, the physicist would consider the sum total of objects to remain the same; the orange would still be round, yellow, and fragrant as before. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 38.

4. A general phase of thought and feeling: as, the moral *consciousness*; the religious *consciousness*.

I had read of the British tramp, but I had never yet encountered him, and I brought my historic *consciousness* to bear upon the present specimen. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 31.

In the course of the tenth century . . . a faint *consciousness* of distinct national life was felt in Italy, Germany, France, and England. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 6.

Unlike the ordinary consciousness, the religious *consciousness* is concerned with that which lies beyond the sphere of sense. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 340.

5. An intuitive perception or persuasion; a state of being aware; an inward recognition; a feeling.

They parted; on Miss Tilney's side with some knowledge of her new acquaintance's feelings, and on Catherine's, without the smallest *consciousness* of having explained them. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 54.

In his will he [Bacon] expressed with singular brevity . . . a mournful *consciousness* that his actions had not been such as to entitle him to the esteem of those under whose observation his life had been passed. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Data of consciousness. See *datum*.—**Double consciousness,** in *med. psychol.*, a somnambulistic condition in which the patient leads, as it were, two lives, recollecting in each condition what occurred in previous conditions of the same character, but knowing nothing of the occurrences of the other. *Dunglison*.—**Fact of consciousness.** See *fact*.

consciovoluntary (kon-shiō-vol'un-tā-ri), *a.* [< *conscious* (L. *conscius*) + *voluntary*.] Pertaining to consciousness and will.

consciuncle† (kon'shi-ung-kl), *n.* [Irreg. < *conscience* + dim. *-uncle*.] A worthless, trifling conscience: used in contempt. [Rare.]

Their rubrics are filled with punctilios, not for consciences, but for *consciuncles*. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 66.

conscribe† (kon-skrīb'), *v. t.* [= D. *conscriberen* = G. *conscribiren* = Dan. *konskribere* = Sw. *konskribera* = OF. *conscrire* = It. *conscrivere*, < L. *conscribere*, enroll, choose, elect, < *com-*, together, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*, *conscript*.] To enroll; enlist; levy as by a conscription.

This armie (whiche was not smalle) was *conscribed* and come together to Harflete. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 9.

conscript (kon-skript'), *v. t.* [< L. *conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] To enroll compulsorily for military or naval service; force into service; draft.

Suddenly the levy came—Pierre was *conscripted*. *The Century*, XXXII. 950.

conscript (kon'skript), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conscrit* = Sp. Pg. *conscripto* = It. *conscritto* = D. *conscrit*, < L. *conscriptus*, enrolled, chosen, elect, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] **I.** *a.* Registered; enrolled.—**Conscript fathers,** a common English rendering of the Latin phrase *patres conscripti* (fathers [and] conscripts), used in addressing the senate of ancient Rome. Senators were of two classes, *patres*, 'fathers,' or patrician nobles, and *conscripti*, or those 'elected' from the equestrian orders.

Fathers conscript, may this our present meeting
Turn fair and fortunate to the commonwealth!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

II. *n.* One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service.

The law ordains that the *conscript* shall serve for five years. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 164.

conscription (kon-skrip'shon), *n.* [= F. *conscription* = Sp. *conscripción* = Pg. *conscripção* = D. *conscriptie* = G. *conscription* = Dan. Sw. *konskription*, < L. *conscriptio(n-)*, a drawing up in writing, LL. a conscription, < *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] **1**†. An enrolling or registering.

Conscription of men of war. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, ii. 23.

Specifically—**2.** A compulsory enrolment by lot or selection of suitable men for military or naval service. This was formerly the prevalent method of recruiting on the continent of Europe; but the system of the universal enrolment of properly qualified persons, and compulsory service according to gradation, has been substituted for it in most countries there.

This tribe is in rebellion in Djebel Hauaran, on account of the *conscription*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 113.

conscriptional (kon-skrip'shon-al), *a.* [< *conscription* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conscription.

conseasonal (kon-sē'zon-al), *a.* [< *con-* + *season* + *-al*.] Occurring or found at the same season of the year: as, *conseasonal* insects. [Rare.]

consecrate (kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consecrated*, ppr. *consecrating*. [< L. *consecratus*, pp. of *consecrare*, dedicate, declare to be sacred, deify (> It. *consecrare*, *consegrare* = Sp. Pg. *consagrar* = Pr. *consecrar*, *consegrar* = F. *consacrer*, consecrate: see *consacre*), < *com-*, together, + *sacrare*, consecrate, < *sacer*, sacred: see *sacred*. Cf. *consacre*.] **1.** To make or declare sacred with certain ceremonies or rites; appropriate to sacred uses or employments; set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service of the Deity: as, to *consecrate* a church; to *consecrate* the eucharistic elements. See *consecration*, 1.

Thou shalt *consecrate* Aaron and his sons. Ex. xxix. 9.

If the *consecrated* bread or wine be spent before all have communicated, the Priest is to *consecrate* more. *Book of Common Prayer*, The Communion.

When a Man has *Consecrated* anything to God, he cannot of himself take it away. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 40.

In a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot *consecrate*—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have *consecrated* it, far above our poor power to add or detract. *Lincoln*, Speech at Gettysburg Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.

2. Specifically, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, to initiate solemnly into the order of bishops, as a priest. See *consecration*, 2 (*a*).—**3.** To devote or dedicate from profound feeling or a religious motive: as, his life was *consecrated* to the service of the poor.

These to His Memory . . .
I dedicate, I *consecrate* with tears—
These Idylls. *Tennyson*, Ded. of Idylls of the King.

4. To make revered or worshiped, or highly regarded; hallow: as, a custom *consecrated* by time.

He [Christ] clothed himself in their affections, and they admitted him to their sorrows, and his presence *consecrated* their joys. *J. Martineau*.

A kiss can *consecrate* the ground,
Where mated hearts are mutual bound.
Campbell, Hallowed Ground.

5. To place among the gods; apotheosize.—**6.** To enroll among the saints; canonize.—**Syn. 1** and **3**. *Devote*, *Dedicate*, etc. See *devote*.

consecrate (kon'sē-krāt), *a.* [< L. *consecratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Also in Cyprys is Paphon, that was a temple *consecrate* to Venus. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 15.

Assembled in that *consecrate* place. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Th' imperial seat; to virtue *consecrate*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1.

consecratedness (kon'sē-krā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being consecrated. *Rev. R. Cecil*. [Rare.]

consecration (kon-sē-krā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *consecracioun* = F. *consécration* = Pr. *consecracion* = Sp. *consagración*, *consecración* = Pg. *consagração* = It. *consagrazione*, *consacrazione*, *consecrazione*, < L. *consecratio(n-)*, < *consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, consecrate: see *consecrate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of consecrating, or separating from a common to a sacred use; the act of devoting or dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God by certain rites or solemnities: as, the *consecration* of the priests among the Israelites; the *consecration* of the vessels used in the temple; the *consecration* of the elements in the eucharist; the *consecration* of a church.

The *consecration* of his God is upon his head. Num. vi. 7.

Consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so. *South*.

Specifically—**2.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) The act of conferring upon a priest the powers and authority of a bishop; the rite or ceremony of elevation to the episcopate. In the Roman Catholic, in the Greek and other Oriental churches, and in the Anglican Church, imposition of hands by a bishop for the purpose of making the candidate a bishop is held to be essential to consecration, and the rule is that at least three bishops shall unite in the act, as directed by the fourth canon of the first Council of Nicæa, A. D. 325.

Only papal authority could loose the tie that bound the bishop to the church of his *consecration*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 383.

(*b*) The act of giving the sacramental character to the eucharistic elements of bread and wine. According to the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Church the essential act of eucharistic consecration consists in the recital of the words of institution over the elements by a priest. (*c*) The prayer used to consecrate the eucharistic elements. In its fullest form it consists of three parts: (1) the *institution*; (2) the *oblation*, called distinctively the *great oblation*; and (3) the *epiclesis* or *invocation*. (*d*) The act of placing a particle of the consecrated bread or host in the chalice; the commixture (which see).—**3.** Devotion or dedication from deep feeling, especially from a religious motive: as, the *consecration* of one's self to the service of God, or of one's energies to the search for truth.—**4.** In *Rom. hist.*, the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor.—**Consecration-cross,** a cross cut or painted upon the walls of a church, the slab of an altar, etc. It has been canonical at different times to make a given number of these crosses, as, for instance, in the middle ages, five upon the altar-slab, one in the middle and one at each of the four corners, and, as stated by some authors, twelve upon the walls of a church when newly built, either within or without. It was customary to consecrate each of these crosses with chrism, and to recite a special prayer, and perhaps to incense each one; in some cases the cross was cut subsequently in a place which the officiant had consecrated in this manner. In the Greek Church three larger crosses are cut upon the altar-slab instead of five, and the pillars supporting the altar also receive crosses. See *altar-board*.

consecrator (kon'sē-krā-tor), *n.* [= F. *consécrateur* = It. *consecratore*, < LL. *consecrator*, < L. *consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, consecrate: see *consecrate*, *v.*] One who consecrates.

consecratory (kon'sē-krā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *consecrate* + *-ory*; = Pg. *consecratorio*.] Making sacred; consecrating; of the nature of consecration. [Rare.]

Againe, they [sacrifices] were propitiatorie, *consecratorie*, Eucharisticall, and so forth. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

Consecratory words. *Bp. Morton*, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 69.

consectaneous (kon-sek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *consectaneus*, following after, consequent, < L. *consectari*, follow after, pursue eagerly, freq. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] Following as a natural consequence. [Rare.]

consectary† (kon'sek-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *consectarius*, that follows logically, < *consectari*, follow after: see *consectaneous*.] **I.** *a.* Following logically; obviously deducible.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consectary* impieties and conclusions may arise. *Sir T. Browne*.

II. *n.* A corollary; a proposition which follows immediately as a collateral result of another, and thus needs no separate proof.

These propositions are *consectaries*. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

consecute† (kon'sē-kūt), *v. t.* [< L. *consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] **1.** To follow closely after; pursue.

Which his grace accepteth, as touching your merits and acquittal, in no less good and thankful part than if ye, finding the disposition of things in more direct state, had *consecuted* all your pursuits and desires. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, ii. 23.

2. To overtake or gain by pursuit; attain.

Few men hitherto, being here in any auctoritie, hath finally *consecuted* favors and thankes, but rather the contrarie, with povertie for theire farewell. *State Papers*, ii. 389. (*Nares*.)

consecution (kon-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [= F. *consécution* = Pr. *consecutio* = Sp. *consecución* = Pg. *consecução* = It. *consecuzione*, < L. *consecutio(n-)*, < *consequi*, pp. *consecutus*, follow after: see *consequent*.] **1.** The act of following, or the condition of being in a series; that which is consecutive; succession; sequence. [Rare or obsolete.]

In a quick *consecution* of colours, the impression of every colour remains on the sensorium. *Newton*, Opticks.

2. In *logic*, the relation of consequent to antecedent, or of effect to cause; deduction; consequence.

Consecutions . . . evidently found in the premises. *Sir M. Hale*.

In every [argument concerning religious belief] . . . sooner or later there comes a point where strict logical *consecution* fails, and where the passage is made from premise to conclusion by an appeal to faith and feeling or some other illogical element. *B. P. Bowne*.

The conception of *consecution* itself, the shifting function of the infinitive, the oscillation of the leading particle ὥστε are enough, single or combined, to perplex the student who tries either the analytical or the historical method, or both. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 163.

Consecution month, the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another; a synodic month.—**Consecution of tenses.** Same as *sequence of tenses*. See *sequence*.—**Reciprocal consecution,** in *logic*, the relation of two facts either of which implies the other.

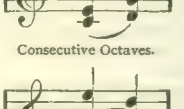
consecutive (kon-sek'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consécutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *consecutivo*, < L. as if **consecutivus*, < *consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow: see *consequent*, *consecution*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive.

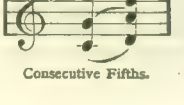
Fifty *consecutive* years of exemption. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

2. Following; succeeding: with *to*.

Comprehending only the actions of a man, *consecutive to* volition. *Locke*.

Consecutive combination. See *combination*.—**Consecutive intervals,** in *music*, the similar intervals that occur between two voices or parts that pass from one chord to another in parallel motion. Also called *parallel intervals*. Consecutive thirds and sixths are agreeable; consecutive fourths, disagreeable; while consecutive perfect fifths or octaves (or unisons) are usually forbidden. Consecutive fifths and octaves (or unisons) are covered or hidden when the fifth or octave is reached by similar but not parallel motion; such progressions are rarely objectionable, except when occurring between the outer, most conspicuous voices, and not then if one of


Consecutive Octaves.


Consecutive Fifths.

the voices moves only a semitone.—**Consecutive particle,** in *logic,* a conjunction implying logical consecution: as, *then, so, therefore,* etc.—**Consecutive points** of a curve, coincident points of tangency of coincident tangents. Thus, the tangent to a curve at a node is said to meet the curve in three coincident points, of which two are not only coincident, but (what is more than coincident) consecutive. This means that a right line cutting the curve in three points may by a continuous motion be brought into coincidence with the tangent at the node, the three points in this motion running up into one, and the motion of two of them being, at the limit, entirely along the tangent.—**Consecutive poles,** in *magnetism.* See *magnet.*—**Consecutive symptoms,** in *pathol.,* symptoms that appear on the cessation or during the decline of a disease, but which have no direct or evident connection with the primary ailment.

II. *n. pl.* In *music,* consecutive intervals; usually, the forbidden progression of consecutive or parallel fifths or octaves.—**Covered consecutives,** in *music,* a progression of two voices to a unison, octave, or perfect fifth by similar but not parallel motion, suggesting the forbidden progression of consecutive unisons, octaves, or fifths. Also called *hidden consecutives.* The particular interval is also called *covered* or *hidden:* as, *covered* octaves, *covered* fifths.

consecutively (kọn-sek′ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a consecutive manner; in regular succession; successively.

consecutiveness (kọn-sek′ū-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being consecutive, or of following in regular order.

conseil†, *n.* A Middle English form of *counsel* and of *council.*

conseminate† (kọn-sem′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *com-,* together, + *seminatus,* pp. of *seminare,* sow, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen, seminal.*] To sow together, as different sorts of seeds. *Bailey.*

consenescence†, **consenescency**† (kon-sē-nes′-ẹns, -ẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *consenescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *consenescere,* grow old together, < *com-,* together, + *senescere,* grow old: see *senescent.*] A growing old; the state of becoming old.

The old argument for the world's dissolution, . . . its daily *consenescence* and decay.
Ray, Three Discourses, v. § 1.

consense[1]†, *n.* [Early ME. *kunsence;* < OF. *consence, cunsence,* f. and m., *cunsense, consense,* m., = Pr. *consensa,* f., = Pg. It. *consenso,* m., < ML. *consentia,* f., or *consensus,* m., consent, agreement: see *consensus, consent.*] Consent.

Mid *kunsence* of heorte. *Ancren Riwle.*

consense[2]†, *n.* [< *con-* + *sense.*] A sense or feeling in conjunction or union with another; a mutual feeling. *Cudworth.*

consension (kọn-sen′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *consencion, consention, consenson,* < L. *consensio(n-),* < *consentire,* pp. *consensus,* agree: see *consent, consensus.*] Agreement in feeling or thought; accord; mutual consent. [Rare.]

One mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body. *Bentley,* Sermons, ii.

Most of the able, honest, and learned men in all or most civilized countries . . . have come to an agreement or *consension* that the single metallic standard of value coined in gold is best. *N. A. Rev.,* CXXVI. 161.

consensual (kọn-sen′sū-ạl), *a.* [= F. *consensuel* = Pg. *consensial,* made with consent; < L. *consensus* (*consensu-*), agreement (see *consensus*), + *-al.*] 1. Formed or existing by mere consent; depending upon consent or acquiescence: as, a *consensual* marriage.

"The Christian council of presbyters" exercised discipline, and "exercised a *consensual* jurisdiction in matters of dispute between Christian and Christian."
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 555.

2. In *physiol.,* of the nature of reflex action initiated by a distinct sensation; sensorimotor.

In this paper he [Dr. Carpenter] also extended the idea of reflex nervous function to the centers of sensation and ideation, and enunciated the fundamental notions of "*consensual*" and of "ideo-motor" action.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 540.

Consensual contract, in *civil law,* a contract which, though made without the formalities of delivery, writing, or entry in account, was enforcible on the ground that in cases of sale, partnership, agency, and hiring proof of the consent of the parties was enough.

The term *Consensual* merely indicates that the Obligation is here annexed at once to the Consensus. The Consensus, or mutual assent of the parties, is the final and crowning ingredient in the Convention, and it is the special characteristic of agreements falling under one of the four heads of Sale, Partnership, Agency, and Hiring, that, as soon as the assent of the parties has supplied this ingredient, there is at once a *Contract.* The Consensus draws with it the Obligation, performing, in transactions of the sort specified, the exact functions which are discharged, in other contracts, by the Res or Thing, by the Verba stipulationis, and by the Literæ or written entry in a ledger. *Consensual* is therefore a term which does not involve the slightest anomaly, but is exactly analogous to Real, Verbal, and Literal. *Maine,* Ancient Law, p. 322.

Consensual motions, in *physiol.,* two or more simultaneous motions, of which the secondary or more remote are independent of the will, such as the contraction of the iris when the eye is opened to admit the light.

★**consensus** (kọn-sen′sus), *n.* [< L. *consensus* (ML. also *consentia:* see *consense*[1]), agreement, accordance, unanimity, < *consentire,* pp. *consensus,* agree: see *consent.*] A general agreement or concord: as, a *consensus* of opinion.

Individual taste is sometimes mistaken, or substituted, for cultured *consensus.* *F. Hall,* Mod. Eng., p. 26.

To gather accurately the *consensus* of medical opinion would be impracticable without polling the whole body of physicians and surgeons.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 88.

Consensus Genevensis, a document prepared by Calvin in 1552 to harmonize the Swiss Protestant churches on the doctrine of predestination.

consent (kọn-sent′), *v.* [< ME. *consenten,* earlier *kunsenten,* < OF. *consentir, cunsentir,* F. *consentir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consentir* = It. *consentire,* < L. *consentire,* pp. *consensus,* agree, accord, consent, lit. feel together, < *com-,* together, + *sentire,* pp. *sensus,* feel: see *sense* and *scent, sent*[2], and cf. *assent, dissent, resent.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To agree in sentiment; be of the same mind; accord; be at one.

Although they *consent* against Christ, yet doe they much dissent among themselues. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 306.

Flourishing many years before Wycliffe, and much *consenting* with him in judgment. *Fuller.*

They would acknowledge no error or fault in their writings, and yet would seem sometimes to *consent* with us in the truth. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, II. 176.

2. To agree; yield credence or accord; give assent, as to a proposition or the terms of an agreement.

I *consent* unto the law that it is good. Rom. vii. 16.

M. and N. have *consented* together in holy wedlock.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

3. To yield when one has the right, power, or desire to oppose; accede, as to persuasion or entreaty; aid, or at least voluntarily refrain from opposing, the execution of another person's purpose; comply.

My poverty, but not my will, *consents.*
Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

Half loath, and half *consenting* to the ill.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 313.

His manly brow
Consents to death, but conquers agony.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 140.

=**Syn.** See list under *accede. Permit, Consent to,* etc. See *allow*[1].

II.† *trans.* To grant; allow; acknowledge; give assent to.

Interpreters . . . will not *consent* it to be a true story.
Milton.

★**consent** (kọn-sent′), *n.* [< ME. *consente,* < OF. *consente;* from the verb.] 1. Voluntary allowance or acceptance of what is done or proposed to be done by another; a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; acquiescence; concurrence; compliance; permission.

I saie for me with full *concente,*
Thi likyng all will I fulfille. *York Plays,* p. 462.

I give *consent* to go along with you.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3.

It was his [our Saviour's] own free *consent* that he went to suffer, for he knew certainly before hand the utmost that he was to undergo. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. vi.

2. In *law,* intelligent concurrence in the adoption of a contract or an agreement of such a nature as to bind the party consenting; agreement upon the same thing in the same sense. Consent of parties is implied in all contracts; hence, persons legally incapable of giving consent, as idiots, etc., cannot be parties to a contract. Persons in a state of absolute drunkenness cannot give legal consent, although a lesser degree of intoxication will not afford a sufficient ground for annulling a contract. Consent is null where it proceeds on essential mistake of fact, or where obtained by fraud or by force and fear.

3. Agreement in opinion or sentiment; unity of opinion or inclination.

Nowe renewed, and affermed and confermed, by the assente and *consente* and agrement off all the Bredern.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

They flock together in *consent,* like so many wild geese.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Hereupon a Parliament is called; and it is by common *Consent* of all agreed, that the King should not go in Person. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 111.

When the wills of many concur to one and the same action and effect, this concourse of their wills is called *consent.* *Hobbes,* Works, IV. xii.

Yet hold! I'm rich;—with one *consent* they'll say,
"You're welcome, Uncle, as the flowers in May."
Crabbe, Parish Register.

4†. A preconcerted design; concert.

Here was a *consent*
(Knowing aforehand of our merriment)
To dash it like a Christmas comedy.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

5. Agreement; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation; harmony; concord. [Archaic.]

We . . . do giue the name of ryme onely to our concordes, or tunable *consentes* in the latter end of our verses.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 64.

Certainly there is a *consent* between the body and the soul. *Bacon,* Deformity.

The rich results of the divine *consents*
Of man and earth, of world beloved and lover,
The nectar and ambrosia, are withheld.
Emerson, Blight.

6. In *pathol.,* an agreement or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. See *sympathy.*—**Age of consent.** See *age, n.,* 3.=**Syn. 1.** *Assent, Consent, Concurrence,* etc. See *assent.*

consentable (kọn-sen′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *consent* + *-able.*] In *Pennsylvania law,* having consent; agreed upon; noting a boundary established by the express agreement or assent of adjoining owners: as, a *consentable* line.

consentaneity (kọn-sen-tạ-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *consentaneus,* agreeing (see *consentaneous*), + *-ity.*] Mutual agreement. [Rare.]

The *consentaneity* or even privity of Prussia.
London Times, Jan. 18, 1856.

consentaneous (kon-sen-tā′nē-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *consentaneo,* < L. *consentaneus,* agreeing, accordant, fit, < *consentire,* agree: see *consent, v.*] Agreeing; accordant; agreeable; consistent; consenting; mutually acquiescent.

A good law and *consentaneous* to reason.
Howell, Letters, iv. 7.

The tendency of Europe in our own day . . . has been singularly *consentaneous* in the return not merely to mediæval art, but to mediæval modes and standards of thought.
Encyc. Brit., II. 333.

The settlement or "compromise" of 1850, made by the *consentaneous* action of the North and South, rested, as on a corner stone, upon the inviolable character of the settlement of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise.
G. T. Curtis, Buchanan, II. 270.

consentaneously (kon-sen-tā′nē-us-li), *adv.* Agreeably; accordantly; consistently.

Paracelsus did not always write so *consentaneously* to himself. *Boyle.*

consentaneousness (kon-sen-tā′nē-us-nes), *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency. *W. B. Carpenter.*

consentant†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *consentant,* ppr. of *consentir,* consent: see *consent, v.*] Assenting; consenting. *Chaucer.*

consenter (kọn-sen′tėr), *n.* One who consents.

No party nor *consenter* to it [treason].
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. Cor., ii. 28.

★**consentience** (kọn-sen′shiens), *n.* [< *consentient:* see *-ence.*] The sum of the psychical processes of an animal whose sensations converge (so to say) to a common psychical center, so that it feels its mental unity without being intellectually aware of it; imperfect or undeveloped self-consciousness.

Luminous impressions which are the most potent agents in educating animal *consentience.*
Contemporary Rev., LI. 677.

We may, when our mind is entirely directed upon some external object, or when we are almost in a state of somnolent unconsciousness, have but a vague feeling of our existence—a feeling resulting from the unobserved synthesis of our sensations of all orders and degrees. This unintellectual sense of self may be conveniently distinguished from intellectual consciousness as *consentience.*
Mivart, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., London, 1884, p. 463.

★**consentient** (kọn-sen′shient), *a.* [= Sp. *consenciente* = Pg. *consensiente* = It. *consenziente,* < L. *consentien(t-)s,* ppr. of *consentire,* agree: see *consent, v.,* and cf. *consentant.*] 1. Consonant; congruent; agreeing: as, *consentient* testimony.

The *consentient* judgment of the church. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. Endowed with consentience; of the nature of consentience: as, *consentient* animals; *consentient* activities.

consentingly (kọn-sen′ting-li), *adv.* In a consenting or acquiescent manner. *Jer. Taylor.*

consentment† (kọn-sent′mẹnt), *n.* [ME. *consentement;* < OF. (and F.) *consentement* = Sp. *consentimiento* = Pg. It. *consentimento,* < ML. *consentimentum,* consent, < L. *consentire,* consent: see *consent, v.*] Consent.

★**consequence** (kon′sē-kwens), *n.* [= F. *conséquence* = Sp. *consecuencia* = Pg. *consequencia* = It. *conseguenza, conseguenzia* (obs.), *consequenza* = D. *konsekwentie* = G. *consequenz* = Dan. *konsekvents,* consequence, < L. *consequentia,* < *consequen(t-)s,* ppr., consequent: see *consequent.*] 1†. Connection of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent; consecution.

I must after thee, with this thy son;
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three.
Milton, P. L., x. 364.

2. That which follows from or grows out of any act, cause, proceeding, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding influence, action, act, or cause; a consequent; a result.

> Shun the bitter *consequence:* for know,
> The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
> Transgress'd, inevitably thou shalt die.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 328.

> The misfortune of speaking with bitterness is a most natural *consequence* of the prejudices I had been encouraging.
> *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 193.

> He [Mr. Bentham] says that the atrocities of the Revolution were the natural *consequences* of the absurd principles on which it was commenced.
> *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

3. The conclusion of a syllogism.

> Can syllogism set things right?
> No — majors soon with minors fight;
> Or both in friendly consort join'd,
> The *consequence* limps false behind.
> *Prior*, Alma, iii.

4. A consequent inference; deduction; specifically, in *logic*, a form of inference or aspect under which any inference may be regarded, having but one premise, the *antecedent*, and one conclusion, the *consequent*, the principle according to which the consequent follows from the antecedent being, like the whole inference, termed the *consequence*.—**5.** (*a*) Importance; moment; significance: applied to things: as, this is a matter of *consequence*, or of some, little, great, or no *consequence*.

> A night is but small breath, and little pause,
> To answer matters of this *consequence*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4.

> To people whose eyes do not wander beyond their ledgers, it seems of no *consequence* how the affairs of mankind go.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 488.

(*b*) Importance; influence; distinction; note: applied to persons: as, a man of *consequence*.

> Their people are . . . of as little *consequence* as women and children. *Swift.*

> Here, Dangle, I have brought you two pieces, one of which you must exert yourself to make the managers accept, I can tell you that; for 'tis written by a person of *consequence*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

6. *pl.* A game in which one player writes down an adjective, the second the name of a man, the third an adjective, the fourth the name of a woman, the fifth what he said, the sixth what she said, the seventh the *consequence*, etc., etc., no one seeing what the others have written. After all have written, the paper is read.

> They met for the sake of eating, drinking, and laughing together, playing at cards or *consequences*, or any other game that was sufficiently noisy.
> *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xxiii.

In consequence, as a result; consequently.—**In consequence of,** as the effect of; by reason of; through.—**Syn. 2.** *Result, Issue*, etc. See *effect*.

consequence† (kon'sē-kwens), *v. i.* [< *consequence, n.*] To draw inferences; form deductions.

> Moses . . . condescends . . . to such a methodical and school-like way of defining and *consequencing*.
> *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

★**consequent** (kon'sē-kwent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *consequent*, < OF. *consequent*, F. *conséquent* = Sp. *consecuente* = Pg. *consequente* = It. *consequente* = D. *konsekwent* = G. *consequent* = Dan. *konsekvent*, consequent, < L. *consequen(t-)s*, following, consequent (ML. also as a noun, a consequent, apodosis, tr. Gr. *ἑπόμενον*), prop. ppr. of *consequi*, follow after, pursue, follow a cause as an effect (> Sp. Pg. *conseguir*, obtain, = It. *conseguire*, obtain, follow), < *com-*, together, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent, second*, and cf. *subsequent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Following as an effect or result, or as a necessary inference; having a relation of sequence: with *on*, or rarely *to*: as, the war and the *consequent* poverty; the poverty *consequent on* the war.

> The right was *consequent to*, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

> He had arrived on the eve of a general election, and during the excitement of political changes *consequent upon* the murder of Mr. Percival.
> *Lady Holland*, in Sydney Smith, vi.

2†. Following in time; subsequent.

> Thy memory,
> After thy life, in brazen characters
> Shall monumentally be register'd
> To ages *consequent*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.

3. Characterized by correctness of inference or connectedness of reasoning; logical: as, a *consequent* action.

> The intensity of her [Dorothea's] religious disposition . . . was but one aspect of a nature altogether ardent, theoretic, and intellectually *consequent*.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 32.

Consequent factor, in *math.*, that factor of a non-commutative product which is written last.—**Consequent poles** of a magnet. See *magnet*.

II. *n.* [< ME. *consequente*, n.; from the adj.] **1.** Effect or result; that which proceeds from a cause; outcome. [Rare or obsolete.]

> Those envies that I see pursue me
> Of all true actions are the natural *consequents*.
> *Chapman and Shirley*, Chabot, Admiral of France, ii.

> Death is not a *consequent* to any sin but our own.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 772.

> Avarice is the necessary *consequent* of old age.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

> A world's lifetime with its incidents and *consequents* is but a progressive cooling. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 538.

2. In *logic:* (*a*) That member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion. See *antecedent*. (*b*) The conclusion of a consequence, or necessary inference conceived as consisting of an antecedent (or premise) and a consequent (or conclusion), and as governed by a consequence (or principle of consecution).—**3.** In *music*, same as *comes*, 3.—**Consequent of a ratio,** in *math.*, the latter of the two terms of a ratio, or that with which the antecedent is compared. Thus, in the ratio $m : n$, or m to n, n is the consequent and m the antecedent.—**Fallacy of the consequent.** See *fallacy*.

consequential (kon-sē-kwen'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *consequentia*, consequence (see *consequence*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Following as the effect or result; resultant.

> We sometimes wrangle when we should debate;
> A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;
> A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Prior.*

> The expansion of trade and production, and the *consequential* increase of social and national well-being.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 30.

2†. Having the consequence properly connected with the premises; logically correct; conclusive.

> Though these arguments may seem obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential* and concludent to my purpose.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

3. Assuming airs of consequence or great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation; conceited; pompous: applied to persons and their manners.

> Goldsmith was sometimes content to be treated with an easy familiarity, but upon occasions would be *consequential* and important. *Boswell*, Johnson (æt. 64).

> His stately and *consequential* pace. *Scott.*

Consequential losses or **damages,** in *law*, such losses or damages as arise not immediately from the act complained of, but as a result of it.

II. *n.* An inference; a deduction; a conclusion. [Rare.]

> It may be thought superfluous to spend so many words upon our author's precious observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History, and some *consequentials*, as I have done. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 29.

consequentially (kon-sē-kwen'shal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a connected series; in the order of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent.—**2.** With correct deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas; connectedly; coherently.

> The faculty of writing *consequentially*.
> *Addison*, Whig Examiner, No. 4.

3. In sequence or course of time; hence, not immediately; eventually.

> This relation is so necessary that God himself can not discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so by the annihilation of such creatures. *South.*

4. Consecutively; in due order and connection.

> Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continuous unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar?
> *Addison.*

5. With assumed importance; with conceit; pompously; pretentiously.

> He adjusts his cravat *consequentially*.
> *R. R. Peake*, Court and City, iv. 1.

[Now rare in all senses but the last.]

consequentialness (kon-sē-kwen'shal-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being consequential or consecutive, as in discourse. [Rare.]—**2.** Conceit; pompousness; pretentiousness; the assumption of dignity or importance.

consequently (kon'sē-kwent-li), *adv.* **1.** By consequence; by the connection of cause and effect or of antecedent and consequent; in consequence of something; therefore.

> Man was originally immortal, and it was *consequently* a part of his nature to cherish the hope of an undying life.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 204.

2†. Subsequently.

> Hee was visited and saluted: and *consequently* was brought vnto the Kings and Queenes maiesties presence.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 287.

=Syn. *Wherefore, Accordingly*, etc. See *therefore*.

consequentness (kon'sē-kwent-nes), *n.* Regular connection of propositions; consecutiveness of discourse; logicalness.

> The *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Ded. of Nature of Man's Soul.

conservable (kon-sėr'va-bl), *a.* [< LL. *conservabilis*, < L. *conservare*, keep: see *conserve, v.*] That may be conserved; able to be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

> Which may be kept *conservable*. *Cockeram.*

> Mankinde being only *conservable* in society.
> *R. Coke*, Power and Subj., p. 123.

conservancy (kon-sėr'van-si), *n.* [< ML. *conservantia*, < L. *conservan(t-)s*, ppr.: see *conservant*.] **1.** The act of preserving; conservation; preservation: as, the *conservancy* of forests.

> *Conservancy* has been introduced in time to preserve many of the advantages they [forests] are calculated to afford, [and] to make them a considerable source of revenue to the state.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 404.

2. A commission or court having power to regulate fisheries, navigation, etc.

Court of conservancy, a court held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

conservant (kon-sėr'vant), *a.* [< L. *conservan(t-)s*, ppr. of *conservare*, keep: see *conserve, v.*] Conserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction. In the traditional Aristotelian philosophy, efficient causes are divided into *procreant* and *conservant causes*. The *procreant* cause is that which makes a thing to be which before was not; the *conservant* cause, that which causes an existent thing to endure.

> The papacy . . . was either the procreant or *conservant* cause . . . of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.
> *T. Puller*, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 493.

★**conservation** (kon-sėr-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conservation* = Pr. *conservatio* = Sp. *conservación* = Pg. *conservação* = It. *conservazione*, < L. *conservatio(n-)*, < *conservare*, pp. *conservatus*, keep: see *conserve, v.*] **1.** The act of conserving, guarding, or keeping with care; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.

> Certayne ordinauncez and ruellez . . . concernyng the said crafte . . . and for the *conseruacion* of the politick gouernance of the same. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

> They judged the *conservation*, and, in some degree, the renovation, of natural bodies to be no desperate or impossible thing. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

> Aristotle distinguishes memory as the faculty of *Conservation* from reminiscence, the faculty of Reproduction.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxx.

2. Persistence; perdurance; permanence.—**Conservation of energy.** See *energy*.

conservational (kon-sėr-vā'shon-al), *a.* [< *conservation* + *-al*.] Tending to conserve; preservative.

conservatism (kon-sėr'va-tizm), *n.* [For **conservativism*, < *conservative* + *-ism*.] **1.** The disposition to maintain and adhere to the established order of things; opposition to innovation and change: as, the *conservatism* of the clergy.

> Of all the difficulties that were met in establishing locomotion by steam, the obstruction offered by blind, stolid, unreasoning *conservatism* was not the least.
> *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 350.

> The hard *conservatism* which refuses to see what it has never yet seen, and so never learns anything new.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 89.

2. The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives. See *conservative, n.*, 3.

> I advocate . . . neither *Conservatism* nor Liberalism in the sense in which those slogans of modern party-warfare are commonly understood.
> *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 11.

conservative (kon-sėr'va-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conservatif* (> D. *conservatief* = G. *conservativ* = Dan. *konservativ*) = Sp. Pg. It. *conservativo*, < ML. *conservativus*, < L. *conservatus*, pp. of *conservare*, keep, preserve: see *conserve, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Preservative; having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; protecting from loss, waste, or injury: said of things.

> This place of which I telle, . . .
> Ys sette amyddys of these three,
> Hevene, erthe, and eke the see,
> As most *conservatif* the soun.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, ii. 339.

> I refer to their respective *conservative* principle: that is, the principle by which they are upheld and preserved.
> *Calhoun*, Works, I. 37.

2. Disposed to retain and maintain what is established, as institutions, customs, and the like; opposed to innovation and change; in an extreme and unfavorable sense, opposed to progress: said of persons or their characteristics.

His [Alfred's] character was of that sterling *conservative* kind which bases itself upon old facts, but accepts new facts as a reason for things.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xi.

Specifically—**3.** In *politics:* (*a*) Antagonistic to change in the institutions of the country, civil or ecclesiastical; especially, opposed to change in the direction of democracy.

The slow progress which Sweden has made in introducing needful reforms is owing to the *conservative* spirit of the nobility and the priesthood.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, xviii.

Hence—(*b*) [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Conservatives or their principles. See II., 3.

The result of this struggle was highly favourable to the *Conservative* party. *Macaulay.*

Conservative force. See *force.*—**Conservative system,** in *mech.*, a system which always performs or consumes the same amount of work in passing from one given configuration to another, by whatever path or with whatever velocities it passes from one to the other. The doctrine of the conservation of energy is that the universe is a conservative system. See *energy.*

When the nature of a material system is such that if, after the system has undergone any series of changes, it is brought back in any manner to its original state, [and] the whole work done by external agents on the system is equal to the whole work done by the system in overcoming external forces, the system is called a *Conservative System.*
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. lxxii.

The conservative faculty, in *psychol.*, the power of retaining knowledge in the mind, though out of consciousness; memory.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who aims, or that which tends, to preserve from injury, decay, or loss; a preserver or preservative.

The Holy Spirit is the great *conservative* of the new life.
Jer. Taylor, Confirmation, fol. 32.

2. One who is opposed by nature or on principle to innovation and change; in an unfavorable sense, one who from prejudice or lack of foresight is opposed to true progress. See *radical.*

We see that if M. Dumont had died in 1799, he would have died, to use the new cant word, a decided *conservative.* *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

3. [*cap.*] In Great Britain, a Tory: a name first adopted by the Tory party about the time of the passing of the first Reform Bill (1832). The professed object of the Conservatives, as a political body, is to maintain and preserve by every constitutional means the existing institutions of the country, both ecclesiastical and civil, and to oppose such measures and changes as they believe have a tendency either to destroy or to impair these institutions.

4. In *U. S. hist.*, one of the group of Democrats who, during Van Buren's administration, voted with the Whigs against the Independent Treasury Bill.

conservatively (kon-sėr′va-tiv-li), *adv.* In a conservative manner, or in the manner of conservatives; as a conservative; with conservativeness.

It is very *conservatively* English to make concession at the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute; but the clock is fast in Ireland. *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 30, 1887.

conservativeness (kon-sėr′va-tiv-nes), *n.* Tendency to preserve or maintain; conservatism.

conservatoire (kon-ser-va-twor′), *n.* [F., = Sp. Pg. It. *conservatorio* = G. *conservatorium* (> Dan. *konservatorium*), < ML. *conservatorium:* see *conservatory, n.*] An establishment for special instruction, particularly in music and theatrical declamation and training. See *conservatory,* 3.

conservator (kon′sėr-vā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conservateur* = Sp. Pg. *conservador* = It. *conservatore,* < L. *conservator,* < *conservare,* pp. *conservatus,* keep: see *conserve, v.*] **1.** A preserver; one who or that which preserves from injury, violation, or infraction: as, a *conservator* of the peace. See phrases below.

Of cold and moist *conservatour* flyntstone is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

Decays of sense and clouds of spirit are excellent *conservators* of humility. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 81.

Specifically—**2.** A person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, etc., manage their property, and preserve it from waste. [Connecticut.]—**Apostolic conservator,** or **conservator of the apostolic privileges,** a bishop formerly chosen by the University of Paris to judge causes relating to benefices possessed by members of the university.—**Conservators of the peace,** officers who, by the common law of England, were appointed for the preservation of the public peace, before the institution of justices of the peace. Their powers were far inferior to those of modern justices of the peace.

conservatory (kon-sėr′va-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conservatoire* = Sp. Pg. *conservatorio,* < ML. **conservatorius* (cf. *conservatorium,* n.: see II.), < L. *conservatus,* pp. of *conservare,* keep: see *conserve, v.*] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

II. *n.*; pl. *conservatories* (-riz). [In the first sense directly from the adj.; in the second and third senses, = F. *conservatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *conservatorio,* < ML. *conservatorium,* lit. a place for keeping anything, a fish-pond; prop. neut. of **conservatorius,* adj.: see I., and cf. *conservatoire.*] **1†.** A preservative.

A *conservatory* of life. *Bacon.*

In Christ's law non concupisces is . . . the *conservatory* and the last duty of every commandment.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, i. 414.

2. A place for preserving or carefully keeping anything, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury; specifically, and commonly, a greenhouse for preserving exotics and other tender plants.—**3.** A place of public instruction and training, designed to promote the study of some branch of science or art. Conservatories of music and declamation (to which the French name *conservatoire* is frequently applied, the most celebrated institution of the kind being in Paris) have been maintained at the public expense in Italy, France, Germany, and other European countries for two or three centuries; and the name is given to many private establishments in Great Britain and America.

conservatrix (kon′sėr-vā-triks), *n.* [L.] Feminine of *conservator.*

conserve (kọn-sėrv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conserved,* ppr. *conserving.* [< ME. *conserven* = D. *conserveren* = G. *conserviren* = Dan. *konservere,* < OF. *conserver,* F. *conserver* = Sp. Pg. *conservar* = It. *conservare,* < L. *conservare,* keep, retain, preserve, < *com-,* together, + *servare,* hold, keep. Cf. *preserve, reserve,* and see *serve.*] **1.** To keep in a safe or sound state; save; preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; defend from violation: as, to *conserve* bodies from perishing; to *conserve* the peace of society.

Whenne yee be sette, your knyf withe alle your wytte
Vnto youre sylf bothe clene and sharpe *conserve,*
That honestly yee mowe your own mete kerve.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

I charge upon you my authority, *conserve* the peace.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

When at last in a race, a new principle appears, an idea —that *conserves* it; ideas only save races.
Emerson, Misc., p. 172.

2. To preserve with sugar, etc., as fruits, roots, herbs, etc.; prepare or make up as a sweetmeat.

Variety also of dates, pears, and peaches, curiously *conserved.* *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 133.

conserve (kon′sėrv), *n.* [< ME. *conserve* = D. *konserf* = G. *conserve* = Dan. *konserver,* pl., = Sw. *konserf,* < OF. (and F.) *conserve* = Sp. Pg. It. *conserva* (ML. *conserva,* a fish-pond); from the verb.] **1.** That which is conserved; a sweetmeat; a confection; especially, in former use, a pharmaceutical confection.

We . . . were invited into the apartments allotted for strangers, where we were entertained with *conserve* of roses, a dram, and coffee, a young Maronite sheik being with us. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 95.

2†. A conservatory.

Set the pots into your *conserve,* and keep them dry.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

3†. A conserver; that which conserves.

The firste which is the *conserve*
And keeper of the remenaunt.
Gower, Conf. Amant.

conserver (kọn-sėr′vėr), *n.* **1.** One who conserves, or keeps from loss, decay, or injury; one who lays up for preservation.

Priests having been the . . . *conservers* of knowledge and story. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. A preparer of conserves or sweetmeats.

consession† (kọn-sesh′ọn), *n.* [< *con-* + *session.* Cf. L. *consessus,* of same sense.] A sitting together. *Bailey.*

consessor† (kọn-ses′ọr), *n.* [L., < *considere,* pp. *consessus,* sit together, < *com-,* together, + *sidĕre,* seat one's self, akin to *sedēre* = E. *sit.*] One who sits with others. *Bailey.*

consider (kọn-sid′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *consideren,* < OF. *considerer,* F. *considérer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *considerar* = It. *considerare,* < L. *considerare,* look at closely, observe, consider, meditate; orig., it is supposed, an augurial term, observe the stars, < *com-* + *sidus* (*sider-*), a star, a constellation: see *sidereal,* and cf. *desiderate, desire.* For the sense, cf. *contemplate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix the mind upon, with a view to careful examination; ponder; study; meditate upon; think or reflect upon with care.

Know, therefore, this day, and *consider* it in thine heart. Deut. iv. 39.

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow. Mat. vi. 28.

Those who would amend evil laws should *consider* rather how much it may be safe to spare, than how much it may be possible to change.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Whoever *considers* the final cause of the world, will discern a multitude of uses that enter as parts into that result. *Emerson*, Nature.

2. To view attentively; observe and examine; scrutinize.

'Tis a beauteous creature;
And to myself I do appear deform'd,
When I *consider* her.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

"*Consider* well," the voice replied,
"His face, that two hours since hath died;
Wilt thou find passion, pain, or pride?"
Tennyson, Two Voices.

3. To pay attention to; regard with care; not to be negligent of.

Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor. Ps. xli. 1.

Consider mine affliction, and deliver me. Ps. cxix. 153.

4. To regard with consideration or respect; hold in honor; respect.

England could grow into a posture of being more united at home, and more *considered* abroad.
Sir W. Temple, To the Lord Treasurer, Feb. 21, 1678.

5. To take into view or account; allow for, or have regard to, in examination, or in forming an estimate: as, in adjusting accounts, services, time, and expense ought to be *considered.*

Consider, sir, the chance of war. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

It astonish'd us to see what she had read and written, her youth *considered.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1678.

When I draw any faulty Character, I *consider* all those Persons to whom the Malice of the World may possibly apply it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

Hence—**6.** To requite or reward, particularly for gratuitous services.

You that have worn your eyes almost out in the service, you will be *considered.* *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2.

7. To regard in a particular light; conceive under a particular aspect; judge to be; esteem; take for: as, I *consider* him a rascal.

We are apt to deceive ourselves, and to *consider* heaven a place like this earth: I mean, a place where every one may choose and take his own pleasure.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 3.

Some may *consider* the human body as the habitation of a soul distinct and separable from it; others may refuse to recognize any such distinction.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 43.

=**Syn. 1.** *Meditate upon, Reflect upon,* etc. (see list under *contemplate*), weigh, revolve.—**4.** To respect, regard.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To think seriously, deliberately, or carefully; reflect; cogitate: sometimes with *of.*

In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity *consider.* Eccl. vii. 14.

Logic *considereth of* many things as they are in notion.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 148.

Let us argue coolly, and *consider* like men.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

2†. To hesitate; stand suspended. [Rare.]

The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes.
Dryden, Fables.

=**Syn. 1.** To ponder, deliberate, ruminate, cogitate.

considerability† (kọn-sid″ėr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *considerable:* see *-ability.*] The quality of being worthy of consideration; capacity of being considered. [Rare.]

There is no *considerability* of any thing within me as from myself, but entirely owes its being from his store, and comes from the Almighty.
Allestree, Sermons, i. 60 (Ord MS.).

considerable (kọn-sid′ėr-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *considérable* = Sp. *considerable* = Pg. *consideravel* = It. *considerabile,* < ML. *considerabilis,* < L. *considerare,* observe, attend to, consider: see *consider.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked, or attended to.

Times and days cannot have interest, nor be *considerable,* because that which passes by them is eternal, and out of the measure of time. *Donne*, Letters, xxv.

It is *considerable,* that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning.
Wilkins.

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention. [Archaic or obsolete.]

But I am fallen into this discourse by accident; of which I might say more, but it has proved longer than I intended, and possibly to you may not be *considerable.*
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 143.

St. Denys is *considerable* only for its stately Cathedral, and the dormitory of the French Kings.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1643.

Though the damage he had done them had been one hundred times more than what he sustained from them, that is not *considerable* in point of a just war.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 313.

3. Of distinction; deserving of notice; important.

Some valued themselves as they were mothers, and others as they were the daughters, of some *considerable* persons. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

Some *considerable* men of their acquaintance determined to emigrate to New England. *Everett*, Orations, II. 6.

4. Of somewhat large amount or extent; of not a little importance from its effects or results; decidedly more than the average: as, a man of *considerable* influence; a *considerable* estate.

We [the English] did nothing by Land that was *considerable*, yet if we had staid but a Day or two longer . . . the whole Fleet of Galeons from Nova Hispania had fallen into our own Mouths. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 17.

Considerable sums of money. *Clarendon.*

A body of a very *considerable* thickness. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

To a regular customer, or one who makes any *considerable* purchase, the shop-keeper generally presents a pipe. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 10.

II. *n.* **1†.** A thing of importance or interest.

He had a rare felicity in speedy reading of books, and as it were but a turning them over would give an exact account of all *considerables* therein. *Fuller*, Holy State, II. x. 7.

2. Much; not a little: as, he has done *considerable* for the community; I found *considerable* to detain me. [Colloq.]

considerableness (kon-sid'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Degree of importance, consequence, or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice. [Rare.]

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their . . . immediate usefulness. *Boyle.*

considerably (kon-sid'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

And Europe still *considerably* gains
Both by their good examples and their pains.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

considerance† (kon-sid'ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *considerance*, < OF. *considerance* = Pr. *consideransa* = It. *consideranza* (obs.), < L. *considerantia*, < *consideran(t-)s*, ppr. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider.*] Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

Consideraunce is taken atte prudence
What mon we moost enforme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

considerate (kon-sid'ėr-āt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *considerado* = It. *considerato*, < L. *consideratus*, pp. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider.*] **1.** Given to consideration or sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

Æneas [was] patient, *considerate*, [and] careful of his people. *Dryden*, Preface to Fables.

In that protest which each *considerate* person makes against the superstition of his times, he repeats step for step the part of old reformers. *Emerson*, History.

The perplexities involved in the re-adjustment of the nation's political bases were great enough to task the most *considerate* statesmanship. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 20.

2. Regardful; mindful.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. Marked by consideration or reflection; deliberate; thoughtful; heedful: as, to give a proposal a *considerate* examination.

I went the next day secretly . . . to take a *considerate* view. *Sir H. Blount*, Voyage to the Levant, p. 106.

4. Characterized by consideration or regard for another's circumstances or feelings; not heedless or unfeeling; not rigorous or exacting; kind: as, a *considerate* master; *considerate* treatment.

Watchfully *considerate* to all dependent upon her. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 183.

considerately (kon-sid'ėr-āt-li), *adv.* **1.** With due consideration or deliberation; with reason.

I may *considerately* say, I never heard but one Oath sworne, nor never saw one man drunk, nor ever heard of three women Adulteresses, in all this time. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 67.

2. With thoughtful regard, as for the circumstances and feelings of others; kindly: as, he very *considerately* offered me his umbrella.

considerateness (kon-sid'ėr-āt-nes), *n.* **1.** Prudence; calm deliberation.—**2.** Thoughtful regard for another's circumstances or feelings.

consideration (kon-sid-ė-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *considération* = Sp. *consideración* = Pg. *consideração* = It. *considerazione*, < L. *consideratio(n-)*, consideration, contemplation, reflection, < *considerare*, pp. *consideratus*, consider: see *consider.*] **1.** The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice: as, to take into *consideration* the probable consequences.

The *consideration* of the design of it [man's being] will more easily acquaint him with the nature of that duty which is expected from him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

2. Careful reflection; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*. *Sidney.*

Consideration like an angel came,
And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

Twelue intended here a while to haue stayed, but vpon better *consideration*, how meanely we were provided, we left this Island.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 108.

Apothegms are rather subjects for *consideration* than articles for belief. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

3. The taking into account; regard; account: with *of:* as, he was acquitted in *consideration of* his youth.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration of* her virtues. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The sovereign is bound to protect his subjects, in *consideration of* their allegiance to him. *Brougham.*

4. Thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or deserved regard or respect: with *for* before the subject considered: as, *consideration for* the feelings of others is the mark of a gentleman.

The undersigned has the honour to repeat to Mr. Hulseman the assurance of his high *consideration*. *D. Webster.*

The *consideration* with which he [Galileo] was treated. *Whewell.*

Consideration for the poor is a doctrine of the Church. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., i. 3.

We learn patience, tolerance, respect for conflicting views, equitable *consideration for* conscientious opposition. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.

5. Some degree of importance; claim to notice or regard; place in or hold upon regard, attention, or thought.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets who was not explained for the use of the Dauphin. *Addison*, Freeholder.

6. That which is or should be considered; a subject of reflection or deliberation; a matter of import or consequence; something taken or to be taken into account: as, the public good should be the controlling *consideration* with a statesman.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

The truth is, some *considerations*, which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment, seem to have escaped the notice of many writers of the nineteenth century. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The poor working man with a large family, to whom pence were a serious *consideration*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 28.

7. Recompense for trouble, service rendered, or the like; remuneration.

They hoped that I would give them some *consideration* to be carryed in a chaire to the toppe. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 77.

That they had we equally divided, but gaue them copper, and such things as contented them in *consideration*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 204.

The gentleman shall not have the trouble to put on a fire. . . . I'll put it on myself for a *consideration*. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxii.

8. In *law*, that which a contracting party accepts as an equivalent for a service rendered; the sum or thing given, or service rendered, in exchange for something else, or the sum, thing, or service received in exchange for something; the price of a promise or a transfer of property. This may consist either in a benefit to the promisor or a burden assumed by the promisee, or both. A contract must be mutual, and one side is the consideration of the other. A promise made without any such counter compensation or equivalent may be binding in morals, but the law does not recognize it as a contract nor compel its performance. It is not essential that a consideration be an equivalent in a commercial sense, nor even that it have any commercial value. Even exoneration from a moral obligation which could not be enforced at law may be a consideration for an express promise to perform it: thus, where a debtor, after a legal discharge in bankruptcy or by the statute of limitations, without having paid anything, recognizes his moral obligation to pay, and makes an express promise to do so, the moral obligation is deemed a sufficient consideration to make the promise a legal contract.—**Concurrent consideration,** a consideration received contemporaneously with the making of the promise.—**Executed consideration,** a consideration previously received.—**Executory consideration,** a consideration that was to be received subsequently to the making of the promise.—**Failure of consideration,** resulting worthlessness or inadequacy of a consideration originally apparently good: distinguished from *want of consideration* (which see, below).—**Good consideration,** the natural love or affection, or other adequate motive, on account of which a benefit is conferred without a valuable equivalent. Such a consideration is generally sufficient, except as against creditors.—**Valuable consideration,** in *law*, a consideration which may be deemed valuable in a pecuniary sense, as money, goods, services, or the promise of either. Actual marriage may also be a valuable consideration.—**Want of consideration,** original lack of any consideration whatever.= **Syn. 1** and **2.** Attention, reflection.

considerative† (kon-sid'ėr-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *considératif* = It. *considerativo*, < L. as if **consideративus*, < *consideratus*, pp. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider.*] Considerate; thoughtful; careful.

I love to be *considerative;* and 'tis true,
I have at my free hours thought upon
Some certain goods unto the state of Venice.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

considerator† (kon-sid'ėr-ā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *considerador* = It. *considératore*, < L. *considerator*, < *considerare*, pp. *consideratus*, consider: see *consider.*] One who considers; a considerer: as, "mystical *considerators*," *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus.

considerer (kon-sid'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who considers or takes heed; an observer. [Rare.]

He requireth a learned Reader, and a right *considerer* of him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

They are not skilfull *considerers* of human things, who imagine to remove sin by removing the matter of sin. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 26.

consideringly (kon-sid'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

consign (kon-sīn'), *v.* [= D. *konsigneren* = G. *consigniren* = Dan. *konsignere* = Sw. *konsignera*, < F. *consigner*, consign, present, deliver, OF. seal, attest, = Sp. Pg. *consignar* = It. *consegnare*, < L. *consignare*, seal, sign, attest, register, record, ML. also deliver, < *com-*, together, + *signare*, sign, mark: see *sign.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To impress, as or as if with a stamp or seal.

The primitive christians, who *consigned* all their affairs, and goods, and writings, with some marks of their Lord, usually writing, . . . "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, our Saviour," made it an abbreviature by writing only the capitals. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 117.

2. To give, send, or commit; relegate; make over; deliver into the possession of another or into a different state, implying subsequent fixedness or permanence: sometimes with *over:* as, at death the body is *consigned* to the grave.

Men, by free gift, *consign over* a place to the divine worship. *South.*

Me to some churl in bargain he'll *consign*,
And make some tyrant of the parish mine.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Authoritative treatises are *consigned* to oblivion, ancient controversies cease, the whole store of learning hived up in many capacious memories becomes worthless. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 7.

3. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; intrust; appoint.

The four Evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addison.*

She then *consigned* me to Luttrell, asking him to show me the grounds. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 196.

4. In *com.*, to transmit by carrier, in trust for sale or custody: usually implying agency in the consignee, but also used loosely of the act of transmitting by carrier to another for any purpose: as, the goods were *consigned* to the London agent.—**5.** To put into a certain form or commit for permanent preservation.—**6.** To set apart; appropriate; apply.

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended. *Dryden*, Ded. of Fables.

=**Syn.** *Intrust, Confide*, etc. See *commit.*

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To submit; surrender one's self; yield.

All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

2. To agree, assent, or consent.

A hard condition . . . to *consign* to. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

consignatary (kon-sig'na-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *consignataries* (-riz). [= F. *consignataire* = Sp. Pg. *consignatario* = It. *consegnatario*, < ML. as if **consignatarius*, < *consignare*, pp. *consignatus*, consign: see *consign.*] One to whom any trust or business is consigned.

consignation (kon-sig-nā'shon), *n.* [= D. *konsignatie* = G. *consignation* = Dan. Sw. *konsignation*, < F. *consignation* = Sp. *consignación* = Pg. *consignação* = It. *consegnazione*, < ML. *consignatio(n-)*, a consigning, L. a written proof, < *consignare*, pp. *consignatus*, consign: see *consign.*] **1†.** The act of confirming, as by signature or stamp; hence, an indication; an evidence; confirmation.

Our obedience . . . is urged to us by the *consignation* of Divine precepts and the loud voice of thunder, even sealed by a signet of God's right hand. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

2†. The act of consigning or relegating; consignment.

Despair is a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. In *Scots law*, the depositing in the hands of a third person of a sum of money about which there is either a dispute or a competition.—**4.** In *liturgics*, the act of making the sign of the cross with one half of a consecrated oblate or host over the other, the first half having been previously dipped in the chalice. This rite is found in the Greek and Syriac liturgies of St. James, in the Coptic liturgy of St. Basil, in the Nestorian liturgy of the Apostles, etc.

consignatory (kon-sig'na-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *consignatories* (-riz). [< *con-* + *signatory*.] One who signs any document jointly with another or others.

consignature (kon-sig'na-tūr), *n.* [< *con-* + *signature*. Cf. *consign*.] Complete signature; joint signing or stamping.

★**consigne** (kon'sīn), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *consigna* = It. *consegna*), orders, instructions, < *consigner*, consign, deliver: see *consign*.] *Milit.*, special order or instruction given to a sentinel; a watchword; a countersign.

consigné (F. pron. kôn-sē-nyā'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *consigner*, confine, put under orders: see *consign*, *consigne*.] A person commanded to keep within certain bounds, as an officer in the army or navy ordered to keep his quarters as a punishment.

consignee (kon-sī-nē'), *n.* [< *consign* + *-ee*[1]. Cf. *consigné*.] The person to whom goods or other property sent by carrier are consigned or addressed; specifically, one who has the care or disposal of goods received upon consignment; a factor.

consigner (kon-sī'nėr), *n.* Same as *consignor*.

consignificant (kon-sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* [< *con-* + *significant*.] Having the same signification or meaning.

consignificate (kon-sig-nif'i-kāt), *n.* Something signified in a secondary way, especially the time of a verb.

consignification (kon-sig″ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *con-* + *signification*.] Joint signification; connotation. [Rare.]

> As they [verbs] always express something else in their original meaning, he [John of Salisbury] calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*. *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries.

consignificative (kon-sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *con-* + *significative*.] **I.** *a.* Having a like signification; jointly significative.

II. *n.* That which has the same signification or meaning as some other. *Worcester*.

consignify (kon-sig'ni-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *consignified*, ppr. *consignifying*. [< *con-* + *signify*.] To signify secondarily: used in opposition to *connote*, which is to name secondarily. Thus, a relative noun connotes its correlative; a verb *consignifies* its time. [Rare.]

> The cypher . . . has no value of itself, and only serves . . . to connote and *consignify*. *Horne Tooke*, Diversions of Purley, i. 9.

consignment (kon-sīn'ment), *n.* [< *consign* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of consigning; consignation.—**2.** The act of sending or committing, in trust for sale or custody: usually implying conveyance by a carrier, and agency on the part of the recipient.

> The merchants who act upon *consignments*. *Tatler*, No. 31.

3. That which is consigned; a quantity sent or delivered, especially to an agent or factor for sale: as, A received a large *consignment* of goods from B.

> Aman Niaz Khan had sent to Meshed for a large *consignment* of tea and sugar, and rolls of cloth. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxv.

4. The writing by which anything is consigned.

consignor (kon-sī'nor or kon-si-nôr'), *n.* [< *consign* + *-or*.] A person who consigns, or makes a consignment, as of goods; one who sends, delivers, or despatches goods, etc., to another for custody or sale. Also written *consigner*.

consiliary (kon-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *consiliarius*, suitable for counsel, counseling, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of counsel.

> The presbyters were joined in the ordering church affairs, . . . by way of assistance in acts deliberative and *consiliary*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 179.

★**consilience** (kon-sil'i-ens), *n.* [< *consilient*: see *-ence*.] A coming together; coincidence; concurrence.

> Another character, which is exemplified only in the greatest theories, is the *consilience* of inductions where many and widely different lines of experience spring together in one theory which explains them all. *Quarterly Rev.*, LXVIII. 233.

consilient (kon-sil'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *-silien(t-)s*, the form in comp. of *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap: see *salient*. Cf. E. *jump with*, agree with.] Agreeing; concurring: as, "*consilient* testimony," *Bampton Lectures*, viii.

> The discovery of the provision for the consentient or *consilient* action of different organs of the body by the coordinating agency of the great nerve centers. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 41.

★**consimilar** (kon-sim'i-lär), *a.* [< L. *consimilis* (> It. *consimile*), alike (< *com-*, together, + *similis*, like), + *-ar*: see *similar*.] Having common resemblance. [Rare.]

consimilitude (kon-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *consimilitude*, etc.; as *con-* + *similitude*. See *consimilar*.] Resemblance. [Rare.]

consimility (kon-si-mil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *consimilis*, alike (see *consimilar*), + *-ity*.] Common resemblance; similarity. [Rare.]

> By which means, and their *consimility* of disposition, there was a very conjunct friendship between the two brothers and him. *Aubrey*, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 511.

consist (kon-sist'), *v. i.* [= F. *consister* = Sp. Pg. *consistir* = It. *consistere*, < L. *consistere*, stand together, stop, become hard or solid, agree with, continue, exist, < *com-*, together, + *sistere*, cause to stand, stand, caus. of *stare* = E. *stand*: see *stand*. Cf. *assist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] **1.** To stand together; be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; hence, to be; exist; subsist; be supported and maintained.

> He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. Col. i. 17.

2†. To remain coherent, stable, or fixed.

> It is against the nature of water . . . to *consist* and stay itself. *Brerewood*, Languages.

> Unstable judgments that cannot *consist* in the narrow point and centre of virtue without a reel or stagger to the circumference. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 3.

3. To abide; rest; be comprised, contained, performed, or expressed: followed by *in*.

> True happiness
> *Consists* not *in* the multitude of friends,
> But in the worth and choice.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> The whole freedom of Man *consists* either *in* Spiritual or Civil Liberty. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

> Which Meldritch and Budendorfe, rather like enraged lions, than men, so bravely encountred, as if *in* them only had *consisted* the victory. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 25.

> The perspicuity, the precision, and the simplicity *in* which *consists* the eloquence proper to scientific writing. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

4. To be composed; be made up: followed by *of*.

> Humanity particular *consisteth of* the same parts whereof man *consisteth*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 183.

> He [Henry I.] made the Court to *consist of* three Parts, the Nobility, the Clergy, and the Common People. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 40.

> The land would *consist of* plains, and valleys, and mountains. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

> Of the whole sum of human life, no small part is that which *consists of* a man's relations to his country, and his feelings concerning it. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 201.

5. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; be in accordance; harmonize; accord: now followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

> Either opinion will *consist* well enough *with* religion. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 36.

> It may *consist with* any degree of mortification to pray for the taking away of the cross, upon condition it may *consist with* God's glory and our ghostly profit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 89.

> Health *consists with* temperance alone. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 81.

> Novelty was not necessarily synonymous with barbarism, and might *consist* even *with* elegance. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 293.

To consist together, to coexist.

> Necessity and election cannot *consist together* in the same act. *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

★**consistence, consistency** (kon-sis'tens, -ten-si), *n.*; pl. *consistences*, *consistencies* (-ten-sez, -siz). [= F. *consistance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consistencia* = It. *consistenza*, *consistenzia*, < L. as if **consistentia*, < *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*, *consistent*.] **1.** Literally, a standing together; firm union, as of the parts of a rigid body; hence, the relation of the parts or elements of a body with reference to the firmness of their connection; physical constitution.

> The *consistencies* of bodies are divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, &c. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 839.

Hence—**2.** State or degree of density or viscosity: as, the *consistency* of cream, or of honey.

> Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

> These Burmese wells are sunk to a depth of about sixty feet, and yield an oil of the *consistency* of treacle. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 253.

3. A dense or viscous substance. [Rare.]

> Quench'd in a boggy Syrtis, neither sea,
> Nor good dry land: nigh founder'd on he fares,
> Treading the crude *consistence*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 941.

4. Nature, constitution, or character. [Rare.]

> His friendship is of a noble make and a lasting *consistency*. *South*, Sermons.

5. Harmonious connection, as of the parts of a system or of conduct, or of related things or principles; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times, or of one thing with another or others; congruity; uniformity: as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions; *consistency* of religious life; *consistency* of behavior or of character. [Now only in the form *consistency*.]

> It is preposterous to look for *consistency* between absolute moral truth and the defective characters and usages of our existing state! *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 51.

> With *consistency* a great soul has simply nothing to do. . . . Speak what you think now in hard words, and tomorrow speak what to-morrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict every thing you said to-day. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

6. Permanence; persistence; stability. [Rare or obsolete.]

> Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Hammond*.

7†. That which stands together as a united whole; a combination.

> The Church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of Orders and Members. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

consistent (kon-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *consistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *consistente*, < L. *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*.] **1.** Fixed; firm; solid: as, the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid.

> The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed: as, two opinions or schemes are *consistent*; a law is *consistent* with justice and humanity.

> On their own axis as the planets run,
> Yet make at once their circle round the sun;
> So two *consistent* motions act the soul;
> And one regards itself, and one the whole.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 315.

> We have a firm faith that our interests are mutually *consistent*; that if you prosper, we shall prosper; if you suffer, we shall suffer. *Everett*, Orations, I. 196.

3. Characterized by consistency or harmony; not self-opposed or self-contradictory: as, a *consistent* life.

> Their heroes and villains are as *consistent* in all their sayings and doings as the cardinal virtues and the deadly sins in an allegory. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

4†. Composed; made up.

> The consistories of Zurick and Bazil are wholly *consistent* of laymen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 150.

consistentes (kon-sis-ten'tēz), *n. pl.* [LL. (tr. Gr. *συνιστάμενοι* or *συνεστῶτες*), those standing with (the faithful), pl. of L. *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consistent*.] In the penitential system of the early church, especially in the Eastern church during the second half of the third and the whole of the fourth century, penitents occupying the fourth or highest penitential station. They were allowed to remain throughout the eucharistic service and take their station with the faithful above the ambo, but not to offer oblations or be admitted to communion. Also called *bystanders*. See *penitent*, *n.*

consistently (kon-sis'tent-li), *adv.* In a consistent manner; with consistency or congruency; uniformly: as, to command confidence, a man must act *consistently*.

> There has been but One amongst the sons of men who has said and done *consistently*; who said, "I come to do Thy will, O God," and without delay or hindrance did it. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 175.

consisting† (kon-sis'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *consist*, *v.*] **1.** Having consistence.

> Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass betwixt *consisting* bodies. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 31.

2. Consistent: followed by *with*.

> You could not help bestowing more than is *consisting with* the fortune of a private man, or *with* the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden*, Ded. of Fables.

consistorial (kon-sis-tō′ri-al), *a.* [= F. *consistorial* = Sp. Pg. *consistorial*; as *consistory* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or an ecclesiastical judicatory.

Consistorial laws. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

How can the presbytery . . . rule and govern in causes spiritual and *consistorial?* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 239.

Consistorial court. Same as *commissary-court* (*a*).

His [Boehme's] famous colloquy with the Upper *Consistorial Court* was made the occasion of a flattering but transient ovation on the part of a new circle of admirers. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 852.

consistorian (kon-sis-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *consistorianus*, < *consistorium*, consistory: see *consistory*.] Consistorial.

consistory (kon-sis′tō-ri or kon′sis-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *consistorie* = F. *consistoire* = Pr. *consistori* = Sp. Pg. *consistorio* = It. *consistorio, consistoro*, < LL. *consistorium*, a place of assembly, a council, < L. *consistere*, stand with, occupy a place, etc.: see *consist*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *consistories* (-riz). **1.** A place of meeting; especially, a council-house or place of justice, or the assembly which convenes in it; under the Roman emperors, a privy council.

This false juge . . . sat in his *consistorie*. *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 162.

To council summons all his mighty peers,
Within thick clouds and dark tenfold involved,
A gloomy *consistory*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 42.

There are . . . the chamber of justice, of twenty-five; the prætorian chamber, of thirteen; . . . the *consistory*, of nine; and the chamber of accounts, of nine. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 340.

What a lesson dost thou read to council, and to *consistory!* *Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

Hence—**2.** An ecclesiastical or spiritual court, or the place where such a court is held. Before the Reformation every bishop had his consistory, composed of some of the leading clergy of the diocese, presided over by his chancellor. In the Anglican Church every bishop has still his consistory court, held before his chancellor or commissary in the cathedral church, or some other convenient place, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes.

They confest . . . [their fault] before the whole *consistory* of God's ministers. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

They [the Apostles] surrounded their own central *consistory* with lines impassable to treachery. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

The archbishops in their prerogative courts, the bishops in their *consistories*, the archdeacons in some cases . . . exercised jurisdiction. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 401.

3. (*a*) In the *Reformed (Dutch) Ch.*, the lowest ecclesiastical court, having charge of the government of the local church, and corresponding to the session of the Presbyterian Church. (*b*) In the *Reformed (French) Ch.*, a higher court, corresponding to a presbytery.—**4.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical senate, consisting of the whole body of cardinals, which deliberates upon the affairs of the church. It is presided over by the pope, or by the dean of the College of Cardinals. The ordinary meetings of the consistory are secret; but public consistories are held from time to time as occasion may require, and are attended by other prelates than the cardinals; the resolutions arrived at in secret session are announced in them.

The Pope himselfe . . . performeth all Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction as in *Consistory* amongst his Cardinals, which were originally but the Parish Priests of Rome. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

In full *consistory*,
When I was made Archbishop, he [the pope] approved me. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 2.

5. In the *Lutheran state churches*, a board of clerical officers, either national or provincial, usually appointed by the sovereign, charged with various matters of ecclesiastical administration.

II. *a.* Belonging to or of the nature of a consistory.

consition†, *n.* [< L. *consitio(n-)*, a sowing, < *conserere*, pp. *consitus*, sow together, < *com-*, together, + *serere*, sow.] A sowing or planting. *Blount*, 1656.

consociate (kon-sō′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consociated*, ppr. *consociating*. [< L. *consociatus*, pp. of *consociare*, unite, connect, associate, < *com-*, together, + *sociare*, unite, < *socius*, joined with, etc. (as a noun, a companion): see *social*. Cf. *associate*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To unite; join; associate; connect.

The ship . . . carrieth riches and commodities from place to place, and *consociateth* the most remote regions in participation of their fruits. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 101.

Join pole to pole, *consociate* severed worlds. *Mallett*, Amyntor and Theodora.

2. In New England, to bring together in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of Congregational churches.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To unite; come together; coalesce. *Bentley.* [Rare or obsolete.]—**2.** In New England, to unite or meet in a body forming a consociation of churches. See *consociation*, 2.

consociate† (kon-sō′shi-āt), *n.* [< L. *consociatus*, pp.: see the verb. Cf. *associate*, *n.*] An associate; a partner; a companion; a confederate.

Consociates in the conspiracy of Somerset. *Sir J. Hayward.*

I, having a part in the plantation, will receive you as my partners and *consociates*, so may you be free from service. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 136.

consociation (kon-sō-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *consociatio(n-)*, < *consociare*, pp. *consociatus*, associate: see *consociate*, *v.*] **1.** Intimate association of persons or things; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union. [Rare or obsolete, having been superseded by *association*.]

There is such a *consociation* of offices between the Prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Mr. Cleaves and the rest, about thirty persons, wrote to our governour for assistance against Mr. Vines, and tendered themselves to the *consociation* of the United Colonies. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 187.

To fight a duel is . . . a *consociation* of many of the worst acts that a person ordinarily can be guilty of. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 220.

2. In the United States, an ecclesiastical body substituted by some Congregational churches for a council. It is usually composed of the pastors of the Congregational churches of the district represented and one lay delegate from each. It differs from a council in having a permanent organization, and it is also regarded by many as possessing a certain ecclesiastical authority, while the power of councils in the Congregational system is merely advisory.

consociational (kon-sō-shi-ā′shon-al), *a.* [< *consociation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a consociation.

consolable (kon-sō′la-bl), *a.* [< F. *consolable*, < OF. *consolable* = Sp. *consolable* = Pg. *consolavel*, < L. *consolabilis*, < *consolari*, console: see *console*[1] and *-able*.] Capable of being consoled, or of being mitigated by consolation; capable of receiving consolation; admitting of consolation.

A long, long weeping, not *consolable*. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

consolate† (kon′sō-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *consolatus*, pp. of *consolari*, console: see *console*[1].] To comfort; console.

To *consolate* thine ear. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2.

Cast-off, my heart, thy deep despairing fears;
That which most grieves mee, most doth *consolate*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iv. 38.

The entrance we had upon the spirit of the schult [chief governor] a little *consolated* us. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

★ **consolation** (kon-sō-lā′shon), *n.* [< F. *consolation* = Sp. *consolación* = Pg. *consolação* = It. *consolazione*, < L. *consolatio(n-)*, < *consolari*, pp. *consolatus*, console: see *console*[1].] **1.** Alleviation of misery or distress of mind; mitigation of grief or anxiety; an imparting or receiving of mental relief or comfort; solace: as, to administer *consolation* to the afflicted; to find *consolation* in religion or philosophy, or in selfish indulgence.

We have great joy and *consolation* in thy love. Phile. 7.

He met indeed with cold *consolation* from an "ancient Christian," to whom he opened his case and said he was afraid he had committed the sin against the Holy Ghost; this man, like one of Job's comforters, replied, he thought so too. *Southey*, Life of Bunyan, p. 29.

2. That which consoles, comforts, or cheers the mind; the cause of being consoled.

Waiting for the *consolation* of Israel. Luke ii. 25.

Against such cruelties
With inward *consolations* recompensed.
Milton, P. L., xii. 495.

This is the *consolation* on which we rest in the darkness of the future and the afflictions of to-day, that the government of the world is moral, and does forever destroy what is not. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 288.

Consolation race, match, etc., a race or contest of any kind which can be entered only by those who have failed in the previous races or contests which have taken place within a given period. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Solace*, etc. (see *comfort*, *n.*); encouragement, cheer.

Consolato del Mare (kon-sō-lä′tō del mä′re). [It., lit. consulate of the sea: *consolato*, < L. *consulatus*, office of a consul; *del*, gen. of def. art., contr. of *di* (< L. *de*), of, and *il* (< L. *ille*, this), def. art. masc.; *mare*, < L. *mare*, sea: see *consulate* and *marine*.] A code of maritime law, supposed to be a compilation of the law and trading customs of various Italian cities, as Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and Amalfi, together with those of the cities with which they traded, as Barcelona, Marseilles, etc. Its precise date is unknown, but a Spanish edition of it was published at Barcelona at the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century. It has formed the basis of most of the subsequent compilations of maritime law.

consolator† (kon′sō-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *consolateur* = Sp. Pg. *consolador* = It. *consolatore*, < L. *consolator*, consoler, < *consolari*, pp. *consolatus*, console: see *console*[1].] One who consoles or comforts.

Officers termed *consolators* of the sick. *Johnson*, Note on the Tempest.

consolatory (kon-sol′a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *consolatorio*, < L. *consolatorius*, < *consolator*, a consoler: see *consolator*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to give consolation; assuaging grief or other mental distress; comforting; cheering; encouraging.

Letters . . . narratory, objurgatory, *consolatory*, monitory, or congratulatory. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *consolatories* (-riz). Anything intended to convey consolation; especially, a letter or epistle written for that purpose.

Consolatories writ
With studied argument. *Milton*, S. A., l. 657.

consolatrix (kon′sō-lā-triks), *n.* [= F. *consolatrice* = It. *consolatrice*, < L. as if **consolatrix* (*-tric-*), fem. of *consolator*, a consoler: see *consolator*.] A female consoler.

Love, the *consolatrix*, met him again. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Salem Chapel, xxvi.

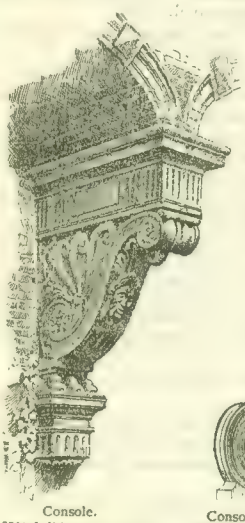
console[1] (kon-sōl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consoled*, ppr. *consoling*. [< F. *consoler* = Sp. Pg. *consolar* = It. *consolare*, < L. *consolari*, dep., also act. *consolare*, console, cheer, comfort, < *com-*, together, + *solari*, console, solace: see *solace*.] To alleviate the grief, despondency, or other mental distress of; comfort; cheer; soothe; solace; encourage.

I am much *consoled* by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete. *P. Henry.*

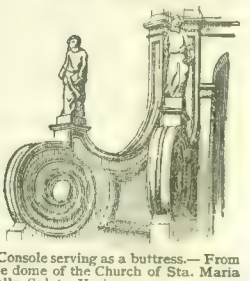
We *console* our friends when they meet with affliction. *Crabb*, Eng. Synonymes, p. 253.

★ =**Syn.** To cheer, encourage.

console[2] (kon′sōl), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. *console* = Dan. *konsol*, < F. *console*, a bracket; of uncertain origin; perhaps ult. < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a bracket or corbel of any kind, especially in the classical and Renaissance styles; an ancon. It is a projecting feature, having for its contour generally a curve of contrary flexure, and is often employed to support a cornice, bust, vase, or the like. It is frequently, however, used merely as an ornament, as on the keystone of an arch.



Console.
Hôtel d'Asserat, Toulouse, France.



Console serving as a buttress.—From the dome of the Church of Sta. Maria della Salute, Venice.

2. A kind of platform or bracket truss hinged on one side of the rear end of the bore of a breech-loading gun, to support the breech-screw when withdrawn preparatory to loading.—**3.** A bracket on a wall, for supporting machinery of any kind, as a hydraulic motor. *E. H. Knight.*

consoler (kon-sō′lėr), *n.* One who consoles, or gives consolation or comfort.

Folding together, with the all-tender might
Of his great love, the dark hands and the white,
Stands the *Consoler*, soothing every pain.
Whittier, On a Prayer-Book.

console-table (kon′sōl-tā′bl), *n.* **1.** A table which, instead of straight or nearly straight legs, has consoles or legs so curved as to resemble them, and is therefore usually set against the wall, from which it appears to project as a sort of bracket.—**2.** More rarely, a table in

which the top projects far beyond the legs, and seems to be supported by small consoles which spring from them.

consolida† (kọn-sol'i-dă), *n.* [LL. ML., < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*, *v.*, and *consound*.] A name formerly given to the comfrey and other plants. See *consound*.

consolidant (kọn-sol'i-dant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consolidant*, < L. *consolidan(t-)s*, ppr. of *consolidare*, consolidate: see *consolidate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to consolidate or make firm; specifically, in *med.*, having the property of uniting wounds or forming new flesh. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A medicine given for the purpose of consolidating wounds or strengthening cicatrices.

consolidate (kọn-sol'i-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consolidated*, ppr. *consolidating*. [< L. *consolidatus*, pp. of *consolidare* (> F. *consolider* (> D. *consolideren* = G. *consolidiren* = Dan. *konsolidere*), OF. *consoder* = Pr. *consolidar*, *consolidar* = Sp. Pg. *consolidar* = It. *consolidare*), make firm or solid, condense, < *com-*, together, + *solidare*, make solid, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make solid or firm; unite, compress, or pack together and form into a more compact mass, body, or system; make dense or coherent.

He fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

It's [a cistern's] Wall is of no better a material than Gravel and small Pebles, but *consolidated* with so strong and tenacious a cement, that it seems to be all one entire vessel of Rock. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 51.

2. To bring together and unite firmly into one mass or body; cause to cohere or cleave together: as, to *consolidate* the forces of an army, or materials into a compound body.

A large number of companies were formed, which were subsequently *consolidated* into . . . the Philadelphia Company. *New York Tribune*, March 1, 1888.

Spain thought it not for her interest that the American states should *consolidate* their union.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 74.

Used specifically—(*a*) in *surg.*, of uniting the parts of a broken bone or the lips of a wound by means of applications [now rare]; (*b*) in *legislation*, of combining two or more acts into one; (*c*) in *law*, of combining two or more actions, corporations, or benefices into one; (*d*) in *finance*, of uniting different sources of public revenue into a single fund, or different evidences of public debt into a single class (see *consolidated*). =**Syn.** To combine, compact, condense, compress.

II. *intrans.* To grow firm and compact; coalesce and become solid: as, moist clay *consolidates* by drying.

Hurts and ulcers of the head require it [desiccation] not; but contrariwise dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 785.

consolidate (kọn-sol'i-dāt), *a.* [< L. *consolidatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Formed into a solid mass or system. [Poetical.]

All experience past became
Consolidate in mind and frame.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

consolidated (kọn-sol'i-dā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

It was during the wars of the Israelites in David's time, that they passed from the state of separate tribes into the state of a *consolidated* ruling nation.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 451.

2. In *bot.*, same as *adnate*.—3. See extract, and *consolidation locomotive*, under *consolidation*.

The locomotive was one of the heaviest kind, known as a *consolidated* engine, having four drive-wheels on a side, and weighing 106,000 pounds. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 3.

Consolidated bonds. See *bond*[1].—**Consolidated funds**, in *Eng. hist.*: (*a*) The revenue or income of Great Britain and Ireland, formerly collected and considered as separate funds, according as they were derived from taxation, crown lands, etc., but by statutes of Parliament, especially one of 1816, united or consolidated into one, and charged first with the interest on the public debt and the civil list, and then with the other expenses of the kingdom. (*b*) Consolidated annuities. See *consols*. (*c*) Consolidated threes. ★See *consols*.

consolidation (kọn-sol-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *consolidation* = Pr. *consolidacio* = Sp. *consolidación* = Pg. *consolidação* = It. *consolidazione*, < LL. *consolidatio(n-)*, < L. *consolidare*, pp. *consolidatus*, make firm, consolidate: see *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. The act of making or the process of becoming solid, firm, or stable; the act of forming into a more firm or compact mass, body, or system.

The *consolidation* of the marble did not fall out at random. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

There was a powerful opposition to the adoption of the constitution of the United States. It originated in the apprehension that it would lead to the *consolidation* of all power in the government of the United States;—notwithstanding the defeat of the national party in the convention. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 247.

The lung has been rendered solid . . . by pneumonic *consolidation*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 933.

2. The act of bringing together and uniting several particulars, details, or parts into one body or whole.

The gradual establishment of law by the *consolidation* of custom is the formation of something fixed in the midst of things that are changing. *H. Spencer.*

3†. The act of confirming or ratifying; confirmation; ratification.

He first offered a league to Henry VII., and for *consolidation* thereof his daughter Margaret.
Lord Herbert, Hen. VIII., p. 11.

4. In *civil law*, the uniting of the possession or profit of land with the property.—5. In *Scots feudal law*, the reunion of the property with the superiority, after they have been feudally disjoined.—6. In *bot.*, same as *adnation*.—**Consolidation acts**, the name given to acts of the British Parliament which embody such clauses as are common to all the particular acts affecting any class of undertakings, in order to obviate the necessity of repeating these clauses in each individual act. Thus, there are the Railways Clauses *Consolidation Act*, the Lands Clauses *Consolidation Act*, the Companies Clauses *Consolidation Act*, etc.—**Consolidation locomotive**, a type of locomotive for drawing heavy freight-trains: so called from the name of the first one, made in 1866 for the Lehigh Valley railroad. It has four driving-wheels, of relatively small diameter, on each side, coupled by side-rods, and two wheels in the front truck. Most of the weight is on the drivers.—**Consolidation** (or **consolidating**) **of actions**, the merging of two or more actions together by a court or a judge. This is done for economy of time and expense when two or more actions are brought by the same plaintiff, at the same time, against the same defendant, for causes of action which might have been joined in the same action.

consolidationist (kọn-sol-i-dā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *consolidation* + *-ist*.] One who favors consolidation, as of the parts of an empire or a political system.

consolidative (kọn-sol'i-dā-tiv), *a.* [< *consolidate* + *-ive*.] Tending to consolidate; specifically, in *med.*, tending to heal wounds.

consolidator (kọn-sol'i-dā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *consolidator*, < L. *consolidare*, pp. *consolidatus*, make firm: see *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which consolidates. *Athenæum.*—2. Specifically, in *pottery-making*, a contrivance for straining slip.

consolidature (kọn-sol'i-dā-tūr), *n.* [< *consolidate* + *-ure*.] Same as *consolidation*. *Bailey.*

consols (kon'solz or kọn-solz'), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *consolidated annuities*.] Government securities of Great Britain, including a large part of the public debt, the full name of which is "the three per cent. consolidated annuities." The consols originated in the consolidation of a great variety of public securities, chiefly in the form of annuities, into a single stock and at a uniform rate of 3 per cent., under an act of Parliament of 1751, the name being retained for all securities of the same form since issued. The principal is payable only at the pleasure of the government. They are also called "consolidated threes," and other nearly related stocks of smaller amount are known as "reduced threes" and "new threes." The rate of interest was reduced in 1884 to 2¾ per cent., and on Dec. 1, 1901, to 2½ per cent.

Transfers of *consols*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 29.

consommé (kon-so-mā'), *n.* [F., lit. consummate, perfect, pp. of *consommer*, < L. *consummare*, make perfect: see *consummate*, *v.* The F. verb is partly confused with *consumer*, < L. *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] A strong, clear soup, containing the nutritive properties of the meat, extracted by long and slow cooking.

consonance (kon'sọ-nans), *n.* [= F. *consonance*, *consonnance*, OF. *consonance*, *consonnance*, also *consonancie*, *consonnancie* (> E. *consonancy*), = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consonancia* = It. *consonanza*, < L. *consonantia*, < *consonan(t-)s*, ppr., agreeing in sound: see *consonant* and *-ance*.] 1. Accord or agreement of sounds; specifically, in *music*, a simultaneous combination of two tones that is, by itself, both agreeable and final in effect. The perfect consonances are the unison, the octave, the fifth, and the fourth; the imperfect are the major and minor thirds and the major and minor sixths. The effect of consonances is due to the simplicity of the ratio between the vibration-numbers of their constituent tones. Thus, the ratio of the unison is 1:1; of the octave, 2:1; of the fifth, 3:2; of the fourth, 4:3; of the major sixth, 5:3; of the major third, 5:4; of the minor third, 6:5; of the minor sixth, 8:5. Also called *concord*.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave.
Sir H. Wotton.

The cases . . . where the prime of one compound tone coincides with one of the partials of the other, may be termed absolute *consonances*.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), II. 284.

2. A state of agreement or accordance; congruity; harmony; consistency: as, the *consonance* of opinions among judges; the *consonance* of a ritual to the Scriptures.

Winds and waters flow'd
In *consonance*. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 271.

3. The sympathetic vibration of a sonorous body, as a piano-string, when another of the same pitch is sounded near it.

consonancy (kon'sọ-nan-si), *n.* [< OF. *consonancie*, *consonnancie*, var. of *consonance*, etc.: see *consonance*.] Same as *consonance*.

A girl of fifteen, one bred up i' the court,
That by all *consonancy* of reason is like
To cross your estate.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

consonant (kon'sọ-nant), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *consonant*, *consonnant*, OF. *consonant*, *consonnant*, *consunant* = Sp. Pg. It. *consonante*, < L. *consonan(t-)s*, sounding together, agreeing. II. *n.* = D. Dan. Sw. *konsonant* = G. *consonant* = Sp. It. *consonante* = Pg. *consoante* (cf. F. *consonne*, < L. *consona*, fem. of *consonus*: see *consonous*), < L. *consonan(t-)s* (sc. *littera*, letter), a consonant, a letter sounding together with a vowel, or heard only in connection with a vowel (an imperfect description); ppr. of *consonare*, pp. *consonatus*, sound together, agree, < *com-*, together, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5], *sonant*, and cf. *assonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sounding together; agreeing in sound; specifically, in *music*, having an agreeable and complete or final effect: said of a combination of sounds.

In order that a chord produced by three or more notes may be *consonant*, it is necessary that the different notes that compose it bear, in respect of the number per second of their vibrations, simple ratios, not only to the fundamental note but also to each other.
Blaserna, Theory of Sound, p. 101.

2. Having or emitting like sounds. [Rare.]

Our bards . . . hold Agnominations and enforcing of *consonant* Words or Syllables one upon the other to be the greatest Elegance. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 40.

3. Harmonious; agreeing; congruous; consistent: followed generally by *to*, sometimes by *with*: as, this rule is *consonant to* Scripture and reason.

To the nature of the mind of all men it is *consonant* for the affirmative or active to affect more than the negative or privative. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 226.

He was *consonant with* himself to the last.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

Negotiation, however, was more *consonant to* his habitual policy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

4. [Attrib. use of noun.] Consisting of or relating to consonants; consonantal.

No Russian whose dissonant *consonant* name
Almost shatters to fragments the trumpet of fame.
Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

Consonant chord or **harmony**, a chord or harmony containing only consonances. Also called *concordant chord* or *harmony*.—**Consonant interval**. See *consonance*, 1.—**Consonant terms**, in *logic*, terms which can be predicated of the same subject.

II. *n.* An alphabetic element other than a vowel; one of the closer, less resonant and continuable, of the sounds making up a spoken alphabet; an articulate utterance which is combined, to form a syllable, with another opener utterance called a vowel. Consonants are the closer, and vowels the opener, of the sounds that make up the alphabetic scale or system of a language. But there is no absolute line of distinction between the two classes; and the openest of the consonants may be and are used as vowels also. Thus, the same *l*-sound is consonant in *apply*, and vowel in *apple*; *n* is consonant in *burned*, but vowel in *burden*; and in some languages, as Sanskrit and Polish, *r* is much used as a vowel. On the other hand, *y* and *w* are hardly, if at all, distinguishable from *ee* and *oo*. Such consonants, as standing near the boundary between consonant and vowel, are often called *semi-vowels* (also *liquids*). According to their degree of closeness, consonants are divided into *mutes* (or *stops*, or *checks*, or *explosives*), as *b* and *p*, which involve a complete cutting off of the passage of the breath; *fricatives* (*spirants* and *sibilants*, etc.), as *th* and *dh* (TH), *f* and *v*, *s* and *z*, in which a rustling or friction of the breath through a nearly closed position of the organs is the conspicuous element; *nasals*, as *n*, *m*, and *ng*, accompanied with admission of the intonated breath to the nose and its resonance there; and *semi-vowel* or *liquid* sounds, as already illustrated. According to the organs used in producing them, they are divided into *labials*, made with the lips, as *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *m*; *dentals* or *linguals*, made with the tip of the tongue at or near the teeth, as *t*, *d*, *th*, *dh* (TH), *n*; *palatals* or *gutturals*, made with the back of the tongue, as *k*, *g*, *ng*; and some languages have various other classes. Then, according as they are made with simple breath, or with breath vocalized or made sonant in the larynx, they are divided into *surd* or *breathed*, as *p*, *t*, *f*, *s*, etc., and *sonant* or *voiced* or *vocal*, as *b*, *d*, *v*, *z*, etc. (sometimes wrongly distinguished as *hard* and *soft*, as *strong* and *weak*, as *sharp* and *flat*, and so on). See these various terms, and *syllable*.

consonantal (kon'sọ-nan-tal), *a.* [< *consonant* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a consonant; marked by consonant sounds.

Often the ring of his [Browning's] verse is sonorous, and overcomes the jagged *consonantal* diction with stirring lyrical effect. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 302.

consonantic (kon-sō-nan'tik), *a.* [< *consonant* + *-ic.*] Consonantal. [Rare.]

Consonantic bases, or, of the vocalic, those which end in *u* (*v*), a vowel of a decided *consonantic* quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form.
Chambers's Encyc.

The language [Chilian] evinces some tendency towards nasalization of the *consonantic* elements. *Science*, III. 550.

consonantism (kon'sō-nan-tizm), *n.* [< *consonant* + *-ism.*] The consonantal sounds of a language collectively considered, or their special character; pronunciation or phonology of consonants.

In treating of the vocalism, the pronunciation of the early empire is made the starting-point, the deviations of earlier and later periods being noted. The same is true of *consonantism*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 247.

consonantly (kon'sō-nant-li), *adv.* Harmoniously; in agreement; consistently.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hooker.*

consonantness (kon'sō-nant-nes), *n.* Harmoniousness; agreeableness; consistency.

consonating (kon'sō-nā-ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **consonate*, assumed from *consonant*, q. v.] Sounding together with another sounding body; responding sympathetically to the vibrations of another sounding body of the same pitch.—**Consonating cavities**, cavities resounding to certain notes originating outside of them.

consonous (kon'sō-nus), *a.* [< L. *consonus*, sounding together, agreeing, < *com-*, together, + *sonare*, sound, *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*[5].] Agreeing in sound; symphonious. [Rare.]

consopiate† (kon-sō'pi-āt), *v. t.* An improper form of *consopite*.

consopite†, *v. t.* [< L. *consopitus*, pp. of *consopire*, lull to sleep, < *com-* + *sopire*, sleep, < *sopor*, a deep sleep: see *sopor*.] To compose; lull to sleep; stupefy; make quiet: as, "the *consopiting* of the natural powers." *H. More.*

To *consopite* or quench this false light of bold phansies fire. *H. More*, Psychathanasia, II. iii.

It . . . attenuates the *consopiting* fumes.
Howe, Bless. Righteous, p. 117.

By the same degree that the higher powers are invigorated, the lower are *consopited* and abated.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls.

consopite†, *a.* [< L. *consopitus*, pp.: see the verb.] Calm; composed; lulled.

Its clamorous tongue thus being *consopite*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 43.

con sordini (kon sôr-dē'nē). [It., with the mutes or dampers: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *sordini*, pl. of *sordino*, mute, damper, low-sounding pipe, < *sordo*, deaf, < L. *surdus*, deaf: see *com-* and *surd*.] In *music*, a direction to perform a passage, if on the pianoforte, with the soft pedal held down, and if on the violin and brass instruments, with the mute on. It is sometimes abbreviated *C. S.*

consort[1] (kon'sôrt), *n.* [= F. *consort*, m., associate, consort (usually in pl. *consorts*, associates, husband and wife), OF. *consort*, m., *consorte*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *consorte*, < L *consors* (*consort-*), a partner, brother or sister, ML. a neighbor, a wife, lit. sharing property with, < *com-*, together, + *sors* (*sort-*), a lot. see *sort*. Cf. *assort*, and see *consort*[2], *consort*[3].] **1.** A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a wife or a husband; a spouse.

These were great companions and *consorts* together.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 66.

My worthy *Consort* Mr. Ringrose commends most the Guiaquil Nut. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 60.

Wise, just, moderate, admirably pure of life, the friend of peace and of all peaceful arts, the *consort* of the queen has passed from this troubled sphere to that serene one where justice and peace reign eternal. *Thackeray.*

The snow-white gander, invariably accompanied by his darker *consort*.
Darwin, Voyage Round the World, ix. 200.

2. *Naut.*, a vessel keeping company with another, or one of a number of vessels sailing in conjunction.

We met with many of the Queenes ships, our owne *consort* and divers others.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 105.

Prince consort, a prince who is the husband of a queen regnant, but has himself no royal authority.—**Queen consort**, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules in person, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

consort[1] (kon-sôrt'), *v.* [< *consort*[1], *n.* Cf. *consort*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To associate; unite in company, keep company; be in harmony: followed by *with*.

Waller does not seem to have *consorted with* any of the poets of his own youth.
E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 50.

The famous sepulchral church [of Bourg] . . . lies at a fortunate distance from the town, which, though inoffensive, is of too common a stamp to *consort with* such a treasure. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 242.

II. *trans.* **1.** To join; marry; espouse.

He, with his *consorted* Eve,
The story heard attentive. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 50.

2. To unite in company; associate: followed by *with*.

What citizen is that you were *consorted with*?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Consort me quickly *with* the dead!
M. Roydon (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 283).

He begins to *consort* himself *with* men.
Locke, Education.

3. To unite in symphony or harmony.

Consort both heart and lute, and twist a song
Pleasant and long. *G. Herbert*, Easter.

4. To accompany.

Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your grace!
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

And they
Consorted other deities, replete with passions.
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 385.

[In all its transitive senses rare or obsolete.]

consort[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *consorte*, f., a company, var. of OF. *consorce*, f., < ML. *consortia*, f.; cf. Sp. Pg. *consorcio* = It. *consorzio*, m., < L. *consortium*, neut., fellowship, society, community of goods, < *consor*(*t-*)*s*, a partner: see *consort*[1] (with which *consort*[2] is partly confused), and cf. *consortium*, *consortion*. See also *consort*[3].] **1.** An assembly or company.

Great . . . boats which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boats in a *consort*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 478.

In one *consort* there sat
Cruell Revenge, and rancorous Despight,
Disloyall Treason, and hart-burning Hate.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 22.

Do you remember me? do you remember
When you and your *consort* travell'd through Hungary?
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

Specifically—**2.** A company of musicians; an orchestra.

My music! give my lord a taste of his welcome. [A strain played by the *consort*.] *Middleton*, Mad World, ii. 1.

A *consort* of roarers for music.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

3. Concert; concurrence; agreement.

I'll lend you mirth, sir,
If you will be in *consort*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

Consort of viols, the harmony produced by a set of viols.—**To keep consort**†, to keep company.

You, that will *keep consort* with such fiddlers,
Pragmatic flies, fools, publicans, and moths.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

consort[3]† (kon-sôrt'), *n.* A former spelling of *concert*, by confusion with *consort*[2].

Ay caroling of love and jollity,
That wonder was to heare their trim *consort*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 40.

consortable (kon-sôr'ta-bl), *a.* [< *consort*[1] + *-able.*] Companionable; conformable. [Rare.]

A good conscience and a good courtier are *consortable*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, p. 98.

consorter† (kon-sôr'tėr), *n.* One who consorts with another; a companion; an associate. *Bp. Burnet.*

consortial (kon-sôr'shal), *a.* [= F. *consortial*; as *consortium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a consortium; of the nature of or resulting from an association or union.

The remaining 600,000,000 [lire] to be employed in withdrawing from circulation that amount of the *consortial* or union notes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 466.

consortion† (kon-sôr'shon), *n.* [< L. *consortio*(*n-*), fellowship, partnership, < *consors* (*consort-*): see *consort*[1], and cf. *consort*[2].] Fellowship; companionship.

Be critical in thy *consortion*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 9.

consortism (kon'sôr-tizm), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, the vital association or union for life of two or more different organisms, as a plant and an animal, each being dependent upon the other in its physiological activities; symbiosis. Consortism is a kind of consortion or fellowship more intimate and necessary than that of commensals or inquilines, and differs from parasitism in that each organism needs the other for its well-being. See *symbiosis*.

The fungi which are concerned in the constitution of lichens maintain with the algal components throughout life relations of *consortism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 266.

consortium (kon-sôr'shi-um), *n.* [< L. *consortium*, fellowship: see *consort*[2].] Fellowship: association; union; coalition.

The *consortium* of the banks came to a close on the 30th June 1881, and the "consortial" notes actually current are formed into a direct national debt.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 466.

consortment† (kon-sôrt'ment), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ment.*] A keeping or consorting together; association as consorts.

The rest of the ships shall tacke or take off their sailes in such sort as they may meete and come together, . . . to the intent to keepe the *consortment* exactly in all poynts.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 296.

consortship (kon'sôrt-ship), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ship.*] **1.** The state of being a consort or consorts; partnership; fellowship.

Accordingly articles of *consortship* were drawn between the said captains and masters.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 3.

But to return to our Voyage in hand; when both our Ships were clean, and our Water filled, Captain Davis and Captain Eaton broke off *Consortships*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 129.

2†. An association; a company.

Morton thinking himself lawless, and hearing what gain the fishermen made of trading of pieces, powder and shot, he, as head of this *consortship*, began the practice of the same in these parts.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 138.

consound (kon'sound), *n.* [A corruption of F. *consoude* = Pr. *consouda*, *cossouda* = Sp. *consólida* = Pg. *consolda* = It. *consolida*, < LL. ML. *consolida*, comfrey (so called from its supposed healing power), < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*.] A name formerly given to several plants, as the comfrey, the daisy (*Bellis perennis*), the bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), and the wild larkspur (*Delphinium Consolida*).

conspecies (kon-spē'shēz), *n.* [NL., < *con-* + *species*.] A subspecies or variety; a climatic or geographical race belonging to the same species as another; a form recognizably different from another, yet not specifically distinct.

Linnæus . . . experienced the inadequacy of his system to deal binomially with those lesser groups than species, commonly called varieties, now better designated as *conspecies* or subspecies. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 79.

conspecific (kon-spē-sif'ik), *a.* [< *conspecies*; as *con-* + *specific*.] Belonging to the same species; more particularly, having the character of a conspecies.

conspectable† (kon-spek'ta-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **conspectabilis*, < *conspectare*, see, freq. of L. *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous*.] Easy to be seen. *Bailey.*

conspection† (kon-spek'shon), *n.* [< OF. *conspection*, < LL. *conspectio*(*n-*), < L. *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous*. Cf. *inspection*.] A beholding. *Cotgrave.*

conspectuity† (kon-spek-tū'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. (cf. *conspicuity*) < L. *conspectus*, a view, sight: see *conspectus*.] Sight; view; organ of sight; eye. [Ludicrous.]

What harm can your bisson *conspectuities* glean out of this character? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

conspectus (kon-spek'tus), *n.* [= F. *conspect*, a general view, = It. *conspetto*, look, appearance, < L. *conspectus*, a view, mental view, survey, < *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous*, and cf. *prospectus*, *prospect*, *retrospect*.] **1.** A viewing together; a comprehensive survey.—**2.** A grouping together so as to be readily seen at one time, or the items so grouped; a digest or résumé of a subject: used chiefly of scientific or other technical treatises.

A *conspectus* of the bad spellings which are common is often helpful for the emendation of difficult glosses.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 126.

There is no book extant in any language which gives a *conspectus* of all those well-marked and widely-varying literary forms which have differentiated themselves in the course of time. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

consperse (kon-spėrs'), *a.* [< L. *conspersus*, pp. of *conspergere*, sprinkle, < *com-*, together, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*, and cf. *asperse*, *disperse*.] Sprinkled; spotted. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) Thickly and irregularly strewn, so as to be crowded in some places and scattered in others: as, *conspersе* dots or punctures. (*b*) Thickly and irregularly sprinkled with minute colored dots: said of a surface.

conspersion† (kon-spėr'shon), *n.* [< OF. *conspersion*, *consparsion*, < LL. *conspersio*(*n-*), < L. *conspergere*, sprinkle: see *consperse*.] A sprinkling.

The *conspersion* and washing the door-posts with the blood of a lamb did sacramentally preserve all the first-born of Goshen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 136.

conspicable†, *a.* [< LL. *conspicabilis*, visible, < L. *conspicari*, see, descry, < *conspicere*, look at, see: see *conspicuous*.] Evident; easy to be seen. *Ash.*

conspicuity (kon-spi-kū′i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **conspicuita(t-)s*, < *conspicuus*, conspicuous: see *conspicuous*.] 1. Conspicuousness. [Rare.]

How inevitably it [modern religion] depresses all that is sweet, and modest, and unexacting in manners, and forces into *conspicuity* whatsoever is forward, ungenerous, and despotic. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 24.

2†. Brightness; luminosity.

Midnight may vie in *conspicuity* with noon.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

conspicuous (kon-spik′ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conspicuo*, < L. *conspicuus*, open to the view, attracting attention, distinguished, < *conspicere*, look at, see, observe, < *com-*, together, + *specere*, look, see, = OHG. *spehōn*, watch, > ult. E. *spy*: see *species*, *spectacle*, *spy*, etc., and cf. *perspicuous*.] 1. Open to the view; catching the eye; easy to be seen; manifest.

It was a rock
Of alabaster, piled up to the clouds,
Conspicuous far. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 545.

2. Obvious to the mind; readily attracting or forcing itself upon the attention; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood; striking.

Even now it remains the most *conspicuous* fact about the Christian Church that the name of the world-state Rome is stamped upon the largest branch of it.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 181.

Hence—3. Eminent; notable; distinguished: as, a man of *conspicuous* talents; a woman of *conspicuous* virtues.

The liberal education of youth passed almost entirely into their [the Jesuits'] hands, and was conducted by them with *conspicuous* ability. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

=**Syn. 3.** Illustrious, eminent, celebrated, remarkable, marked, notable.

conspicuously (kon-spik′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a conspicuous manner. (*a*) Obviously; prominently; in a manner to catch the eye or the attention.

Among the Teutonic settlers in Britain, . . . Angles, Saxons, and Jutes stand out *conspicuously* above all.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 30.

(*b*) Eminently; remarkably.

conspicuousness (kon-spik′ū-us-nes), *n.* 1. Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being clearly visible.—2. The property of being clearly discernible by the mind; obviousness.—3. Eminence; celebrity; renown.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*. *Boyle*, Colours.

★**conspiracy** (kon-spir′ā-si), *n.*; pl. *conspiracies* (-siz). [< ME. *conspiracie*, < OF. *conspiracie*, *conspiratie*, < ML. as if **conspiratia*, < L. *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*. Cf. *conspiration*.] 1. A combination of persons for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to commit in concert something reprehensible, injurious, or illegal; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection; a plot; concerted treason. In legal usage a conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means. The term was formerly used in English law more specifically to designate an agreement between two or more persons falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony.

They were more than forty which had made this *conspiracy* [to kill Paul]. Acts xxiii. 13.

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*
Of the beast Caliban, and his confederates,
Against my life. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

It is evident that on both sides they began with a league and ended with a *conspiracy*.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

Hence—2. Any concurrence in action; combination in bringing about a given result.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things . . . to lead him into it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

People seem to be in a *conspiracy* to impress us with their individuality. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 18.

=**Syn. 1.** Intrigue, cabal, machination.

conspirant (kon-spīr′ant), *a.* [< F. *conspirant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conspirante*, < L. *conspiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *conspirare*, conspire: see *conspire*.] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a conspiracy or plot.

Thou art a traitor . . .
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince.
Shak, Lear, v. 3.

conspiration (kon-spi-rā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *conspiracion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *conspiracion*, *conspiration*, F. *conspiration* = Pr. *cospiratio* = Sp. *conspiración* = Pg. *conspiração* = It. *conspirazione*, < L. *conspiratio(n-)*, < *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*.] 1. Conspiracy. [Rare.]

As soon as it was day certaine Jews made a *conspiracion*.
J. Udall, On Acts xxiii.

2. Concurrence; mutual tendency in action. [Rare.]

Rebellion is to be punished by the *conspiration* of heaven and earth, as it is hateful and contradictory both to God and man. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 63.

In our natural body every part has a necessary sympathy with every other, and all together form, by their harmonious *conspiration*, a healthy whole. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

conspirator (kon-spir′ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conspirateur* = Sp. Pg. *conspirador* = It. *conspiratore*, < ML. *conspirator*, < L. *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*.] One who conspires or engages in a conspiracy or is concerned in a plot; a joint plotter; specifically, one who conspires with others to commit treason.

Ahithophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom.
2 Sam. xv. 31.

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;
Thou that contriv'dst to murder our dead lord.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

conspiratress (kon-spir′ā-tres), *n.* [< *conspirator* + *-ess*; = F. *conspiratrice*, etc.] A female conspirator. *E. D.*

conspire (kon-spīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conspired*, ppr. *conspiring*. [< ME. *conspiren*, < OF. *conspirer*, F. *conspirer* = Sp. Pg. *conspirar* = It. *conspirare*, < L. *conspirare*, blow or breathe together, accord, agree, combine, plot, conspire, < *com-*, together, + *spirare*, blow, breathe: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *transpire*.] I. *intrans.* 1. Literally, to breathe together (with); breathe in unison or accord, as in singing. [Rare.] [A modern use imitating the literal Latin sense.]

The angelic choir
In strains of joy before unknown *conspire*.
Byrom, Christmas Hymn.

I dilate and *conspire with* the morning wind.
Emerson, Nature.

2. To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a reprehensible or illegal act; engage in a conspiracy; plot; especially, hatch treason.

Then, when they were accorded from the fray,
Against that Castles Lord they gan *conspire*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 17.

The servants of Amon *conspired* against him, and slew the king in his own house. 2 Ki. xxi. 23.

3. Figuratively, to concur to one end; act in unison; contribute jointly to a certain result: as, all things *conspired* to make him prosperous.

All the world,
I think, *conspires* to vex me.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

The very elements, though each be meant
The minister of man, to serve his wants,
Conspire against him. *Cowper*, The Task, ii. 139.

Nature is made to *conspire* with spirit to emancipate us.
Emerson, Nature, p. 61.

=**Syn. 2.** To intrigue.—**3.** To combine, concur, unite, cooperate.

II. *trans.* To plot; plan; devise; contrive; scheme for.

I pray you all, tell me what they deserve
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4.

Wicked men *conspire* their hurt.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

conspirer (kon-spīr′ėr), *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator.

conspiringly (kon-spīr′ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy.

con spirito (kon spē′ri-tō). [It., with spirit: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *spirito*, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *cum-* and *spirit*.] In *music*, with spirit; in a spirited manner.

conspissate† (kon-spis′āt), *v. t.* [< L. *conspissatus*, p. a., pressed together, < *com-*, together, + *spissatus*, pp. of *spissare*, thicken, < *spissus*, thick.] To thicken; make thick or viscous; inspissate.

For that which doth *conspissate* active is.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 14.

conspissation† (kon-spi-sā′shon), *n.* [< L. *conspissatio(n-)*, a thickening, < *conspissatus*, thickened: see *conspissate*.] The act of making thick or viscous; inspissation.

conspurcation† (kon-spėr-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *conspurcare*, pp. *conspurcatus*, defile, < *com-* (intensive) + *spurcare*, defile.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. *Bp. Hall.*

★**constable** (kun′sta-bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cunstable*; < ME. *constable*, *cunstabul*, contr. of *conestable*, *cunestable*, < OF. *conestable*, *cunestable*, *connestable*, F. *connétable* = Pr. *conestable* = Sp. *condestable* = Pg. *condestable*, *condestavel* = It. *conestabile*, *conestabole*, *contestabile*, < ML. *conestabulus*, *constabulus*, *conestabulis*, *constabilis*, *comestabulus*, *comestabilis*, *comistabuli*, a constable (in various uses), orig. *comes stabuli*, lit. 'count of the stable,' master of the horse: L. *comes*, a follower, etc.; *stabuli*, gen. of *stabulum*, a stable: see *count*[2] and *stable*[2].] 1. An officer of high rank in several of the medieval monarchies. The *Lord High Constable of England* was the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace in deeds of arms and matters of war, being a judge of the court of chivalry, or court of honor. To this officer, and to the earl marshal, belonged the cognizance of contracts touching deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry within the realm. His power was so great, and was often used to such improper ends, that it was abridged by the 13th Richard II., and was afterward forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII. It has never been granted to any person since that time, except on a particular occasion. The office of *Lord High Constable of Scotland* is one of great antiquity and dignity. He had formerly the command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. He was likewise judge of all crimes or offenses committed within four miles of the king's person, or within the same distance of the parliament or of the privy council, or of any general convention of the states of the kingdom. The office has been hereditary since 1314 in the family of Hay, earls of Erroll, and is expressly reserved in the treaty of union. The *Constable of France* was the first officer of the kings of France, and ultimately became commander-in-chief of the army and the highest judge in all questions of chivalry and honor. This office was suppressed in 1627. Napoleon reëstablished it during a few years, in favor of his brother Louis Bonaparte. The *constable of a castle* was the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or a great noble. This office was often hereditary; thus, there were constables or hereditary keepers of the Tower, of Normandy, and of the castles of Windsor, Dover, etc.

The *constabill* of gude Dundè,
The vanguard led before them all.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 185).

The *Constables* of France repeatedly shook or saved the French throne. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 139.

2. An officer of the peace, who performs a number of minor administrative duties; in England, a policeman. There the head of the county constabulary is the *chief constable*, appointed by the justices of the peace and county councils; his subordinates include a *deputy constable* and constables. *High constables* or *constables of hundreds* and *petty constables* or *tithingmen*, offices of great antiquity, dependent chiefly on fees, were abolished in 1869. All able-bodied men had to serve in turn as *petty constables*, and were subordinate to the *high constables*. *Parish constable*, one appointed by the vestry (abolished in 1872, save as needed in special localities). In the United States the constable is an official of a town or village, elected with the other local officers, or, as a special constable, acting under a temporary appointment. The constable was formerly of much more consequence both in England and the colonies, being the chief executive officer of the parish or town.

The *constable* was formerly the chief man in the parish, for then the parish was responsible for all robberies committed within its limits if the thieves were not apprehended. . . . But this state of things has long passed away; . . . and although *constables* are in some few instances still appointed, their duties are almost entirely performed by the county police.
A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 69.

Chief constable, high constable. See above, 2.—**Parish constable**, in England, a petty constable exercising his functions within a given parish.—**Special constable**, a person sworn to aid the constituted authorities, military or civil, in maintaining the public peace on occasions of exigency, as to quell a riot.—**To outrun the constable.** (*a*) To escape from the subject in dispute when one's arguments are exhausted. *S. Butler.* (*b*) To live beyond one's means. In this latter sense also *overrun the constable*. [Colloq.]

"Harkee, my girl, how far have you *overrun the constable?*" I told him that the debt amounted to eleven pounds, besides the expence of the writ.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxiii.

Poor man! at th' election he threw, t'other day,
All his victuals, and liquor, and money away;
And some people think with such haste he began,
That soon he *the constable* greatly *outran*.
C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, vii.

constablery (kun′sta-bl-ri), *n.*; pl. *constableries* (-riz). [< ME. *constabilrie*, < OF. *constablerie*, *conestablerie*, < ML. *constabularia*, the office or jurisdiction of a constable, a company of soldiers, prop. fem. of *constabularius*, pertaining to a constable: see *constabulary*.] 1. The district in charge of a constable; specifically, a ward or division of a castle under the care of a constable. *Rom. of the Rose.*—2. Same as *constabulary*. [Rare in both senses.]

constableship (kun′sta-bl-ship), *n.* [< *constable* + *-ship*.] The office of a constable.

constabless†, *n.* [< OF. *conestablesse*; as *constable* + *-ess*.] A female constable; the wife of a constable. [Rare.]

Dame Hermengild, *constablesse* of that place.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 441.

constablewick (kun′sta-bl-wik), *n.* [< *constable* + *wick* as in *bailiwick*: see *wick*[3].] The district to which a constable's power is limited. [Rare or obsolete.]

If directed to the constable of D., he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his *constablewick*.
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of Crown, i.

constablish (kon-stab'lish), *v. t.* [< *con-* + *stablish*.] To establish along with, or with reference to, another or others.—**Constablished harmony**, in *Swedenborgianism*, the harmonious operation of the laws by which the different orders of creation are controlled.

constabulary (kon-stab'ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *constabularius*, pertaining to a constable (fem. *constabularia*, the office or jurisdiction of a constable, a company of soldiers), < *constabulus*, a constable: see *constable*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables; involving the functions of constables: as, a *constabulary* force.

The police consists of a well organised *constabulary* force. *M'Culloch*, Geog. Dict., Ireland.

II. *n.*; pl. *constabularies* (-riz). The body of constables of a district, as a town, city, or county; a body or class of officers performing the functions of constables: as, the *constabulary* of Ireland.

constancet, *n.* [ME.: see *constancy*.] An obsolete form of *constancy*. *Chaucer*.

constancy (kon'stan-si), *n.* [< ME. *constance*, < OF. *constance*, F. *constance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *constancia* = It. *constanza*, *costanza*, < L. *constantia*, steadiness, firmness, unchangeableness, < *constan(t-)s*, steady, constant: see *constant*.] **1.** Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state.

As soon
Seek roses in December, ice in June;
Hope *constancy* in wind, or corn in chaff.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Every increment of knowledge goes to show that *constancy* is an essential attribute of the Divine rule: an unvaryingness which renders the eclipse of a hundred years hence predicable to a moment!
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 53.

2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; particularly, firmness of mind under sufferings, steadfastness in attachments, perseverance in enterprise, or stability in love or friendship.

Obstinacy in a bad cause is but *constancy* in a good.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 25.

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison truth;
And *constancy* lives in realms above.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

3†. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over . . .
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great *constancy*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Permanence; uniformity; regularity.—**2.** *Industry*, *Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*); *Faithfulness*, *Fidelity*, etc. (see *firmness*), steadfastness, tenacity.

constant (kon'stant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *constant* = Sp. Pg. *constante* = It. *constante*, *costante*, < L. *constan(t-)s*, steady, firm, constant, ppr. of *constare*, stand together, stand firm, endure, be established or settled, < *com-*, together, + *stare* = E. *stand*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fixed; not varying; unchanging; permanent; immutable; invariable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be
Constant, in nature were inconstancy.
Cowley, Inconstancy.

It is a law of psychological mathematics that the *constant* force of dulness will in the end overcome any varying force resisting it. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 134.

Specifically—**2.** In *nat. hist.*, not subject to variation; not varying in number, form, color, appearance, etc., in the species or group; always present: as, the middle stria is *constant*, though the lateral ones are often absent; the reniform spot is *constant*, but the other markings are subject to variation.—**3.** Continuing for a long or considerable length of time; continual; enduring; lasting in or retaining a state, quality, or attribute; incessant; ceaseless: as, *constant* change.

My *constant* weary pain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 218.

There is not only a *constant* motion of the ice from the pole outwards, but a *constant* downward motion as layer by layer is successively formed on the surface.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 221.

4. Regularly recurring; continually renewed or reiterated; continual; persistent: as, the *constant* ticking of a clock; the *constant* repetition of a word; *constant* moans or complaints. [Now used only with nouns of action.]

At this time *constant* Rumour was blown abroad from all parts of Europe, that the Spaniards were coming again against England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 383.

5. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, or principle; not easily swayed; unshaken; steady; stable; firm or unchanging, as in affection or duty; faithful; true; loyal; trusty.

If I could pray to move, prayers would move me:
But I am *constant* as the northern star
Of whose true-fix'd and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

The *constant* mind all outward force defied,
By vengeance vainly urged, in vain assail'd by pride.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 185.

And the love
I told beneath the evening influence,
Shall be as *constant* as its gentle star.
N. P. Willis.

6†. Fixed in belief or determination; insistent; positive.

The augurs are all *constant* I am meant.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

7†. Fixed; stable; solid: opposed to *fluid*.

You may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle*, Hist. of Firmness.

8†. Strong; steady.

Prithee, do not turn me about; my stomach is not *constant*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

9†. Consistent; logical; reasonable.

I am no more mad than you are; make the trial of it in any *constant* question. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

10†. Indisputably true; evident.

It is *constant*, without any dispute, that if they had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of this month, Charleroy, Neville, Louvaine, &c., would have cost them neither time nor danger.
Sir W. Temple, Works, ii. 35 (Ord MS.).

=**Syn. 1** and **3.** Steadfast, stable, unchanging, unalterable, invariable, perpetual, continual; resolute, firm, stanch, unshaken, unwavering, determined; persevering, assiduous, unremitting; trusty.

II. *n.* That which is not subject to change; something that is always the same in state or operation, or that continually occurs or recurs.

Human progress, as it is called, is always a mean between the two *constants* of innovation and conservatism, new conceptions of truth and the tried wisdom of experience. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 44.

Specifically—(*a*) In *math.*, a quantity which is assumed to be invariable throughout a given discussion; in the differential calculus, a quantity whose value remains fixed while others vary continuously. Although the constants do not vary by the variation of those quantities that are at first considered as variables, some or all of them may be conceived to vary in a second kind of change, called the *variation of constants*. A quantity which upon one supposition would remain constant becomes variable by the introduction of another supposition. Thus, taking into account the earth's attraction only, the longitude of the moon's node is constant, but by the attraction of the sun and planets its place is slowly changed. In this case one of the constants is said to *vary*. In algebra the unknown quantities of an indeterminate equation are considered as *variables*, the known quantities and coefficients as *constants*. (*b*) In *physics*, a numerical quantity, fixed under uniform conditions, expressing the value of one of the physical properties of a certain substance: Thus, the *physical constants* of ice are the values of its specific gravity, melting-point, coefficient of expansion, index of refraction, electrical conductivity, etc. Similarly, in the case of a physical instrument a *constant* is a fixed value depending upon its dimensions, etc. Thus, the constant of a tangent galvanometer is the radius of its coil divided by the number of coils into 6.28318 +.

The strength of a current may be determined in "absolute" units if the *constants* of the instrument are known.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 166.

Arbitrary constant. See *arbitrary*.—**Circular constant.** See *circular*.—**Constant of aberration**, that one constant by the determination of which the aberration is obtained from its known laws at any given time.—**Constant of integration**, the new unknown constant which has to be introduced into every result of mathematical integration.—**Constants of color.** See *color*, 1.—**Gravitation constant**, the absolute modulus of gravitation, the acceleration per unit of time produced by the gravitating attraction of a unit mass at the unit of distance. The gravitation constant is about 0.0000000658 of a c. g. s. unit.—**Indeterminate constant**, a constant the value of which is unsettled, and which therefore differs from a variable only in not being regarded under that aspect.

Constantia (kon-stan'shiä), *n.* A wine (both red and white) produced in the district around the town of Constantia in Cape Colony, South Africa.

Constantinopolitan (kon-stan"ti-nō-pol'i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Constantinopolitanus*, pertaining to *Constantinopolis*, < Gr. Κωνσταντίνου πόλις, Constantinople, the new name given by the Roman emperor Constantine to Byzantium, upon transferring thither the seat of empire: Κωνσταντίνου, gen. of Κωνσταντίνος (< L. *Constantinus*, Constantine); πόλις, city.] **I.** *a.* Relating or belonging to Constantinople, the present capital of Turkey, or to its inhabitants; produced in or derived from Constantinople.

It was natural that the Venetians, whose State lay upon the borders of the Greek Empire, and whose greatest commerce was with the Orient, should be influenced by the *Constantinopolitan* civilization.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

Constantinopolitan Council, one of the several church councils held at Constantinople. The most famous of these are three general or ecumenical councils, namely: the second general council, under Theodosius, in A. D. 381, which condemned Macedonianism, authorized the creed commonly called the Nicene, and gave honorary precedence to the see of Constantinople next after that of Rome; the fifth general council, under Justinian, in 553, which condemned the Nestorian writings known as "the Three Chapters," and the Origenists; and the sixth general council, under Constantine Pogonatus, 680, against Monothelitism, celebrated for its condemnation of Pope Honorius. The Roman Catholics also regard as ecumenical the eighth council, held in 869. The council commonly known as the Quinisext, because regarded as complementary to the fifth and sixth councils, was held at Constantinople under Justinian II. in 691, in the trullus or domed banqueting-hall of the palace, from which it was also called the Trullan Council. Its canons are received by the Greek Church, and were confirmed by the second Nicene Council. A council held at Constantinople under Constantine Copronymus in 754, favoring the Iconoclasts, claimed to be ecumenical, but its decrees were reversed by the second Nicene Council in 787. See *council*, 7.—**Constantinopolitan creed.** See *Nicene*.—**Constantinopolitan liturgy.** See *liturgy*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Constantinople.

constantly (kon'stant-li), *adv.* In a constant manner. (*a*) Uniformly; invariably. (*b*) Continually. (*c*) Firmly; steadfastly; with constancy.

The City of London sticks *constantly* to the Parliament.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 50.

(*d*) Perseveringly; persistently.

She *constantly* affirmed that it was even so. Acts xii. 15.

constantness (kon'stant-nes), *n.* Constancy.

Constant, madam! I will not say for *constantness*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

constat (kon'stat), *n.* [L., it appears, it is established; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *constare*, be established: see *constant*.] In England: (*a*) A certificate given by the auditors of the Exchequer to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of anything in that court. The effect of it is to certify what appears upon the record respecting the matter in question. (*b*) An exemplification under the great seal of the enrolment of letters patent.

constate (kon-stāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constated*, ppr. *constating*. [< F. *constater*, verify, take down, state, < L. *constatus*, pp. of *constare*, stand together, be fixed, be certain: see *constant* and *constat*.] **1.** To verify; prove.—**2.** To establish.

A corporation has all the capacities for engaging in transactions which are expressly given it by the *constating* instruments. *Bryce*, Ultra Vires, p. 41.

constellate (kon-stel'āt or kon'ste-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *constellated*, ppr. *constellating*. [< LL. *constellatus*, starred, studded with stars, < L. *com-*, together, + *stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, shine, < *stella*, a star: see *star*, *stellate*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To join luster; shine with united radiance or one general light.

The several things which engage our affections . . . shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle*.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To unite (several shining bodies) in one illumination.

A knot of Lights *constellated* into
A radiant Throne. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 3.

There is extant in the Scripture, to them who know how to *constellate* those lights, a very excellent body of moral precepts. *Boyle*, Works, II. 285.

2. To form into or furnish with constellations or stars.

The *constellated* heavens. *J. Barlow*.

3. To place in a constellation or mate with stars.

Thirteen years later, he [Herschel] described our sun and his *constellated* companions as surrounded "by a magnificent collection of innumerable stars."
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 25.

4. To group in or as if in a constellation: as, the *constellated* graces of faith, hope, and charity.

Your Grace's person alone, which I never call to mind but to rank it amongst ye Heroines, and *constellate* with the Graces. *Evelyn*, To the Duchesse of Newcastle.

constellation (kon-ste-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *constellacion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *constellacion*, F. *constellation* = Sp. *constelación* = Pg. *constellação* = It. *costellazione*, < LL. *constellatio(n-)*, a collection of stars, < *constellatus*, set with stars: see *constellate*.] **1.** A group of fixed stars to which a definite name has been given, but which does not form a part of another named group. See *asterism*. Forty-eight constellations are mentioned in the ancient catalogue of Ptolemy, the majority of which appear to date from 2160 B. C. or earlier. They are distributed as follows: (1) North of the zodiac: Ursa Minor (the Little Bear, said to be formed by Thales, probably from the Dragon's wing), Ursa Major (the Great Bear, the Wain, or the Dipper), Draco (the Dragon), Cepheus, Boötes (the

Bear-keeper or Plowman), Corona Borealis (the Northern Crown), Hercules (in the original the Man Kneeling), Lyra (the Harp), Cygnus (the Swan, in the original the Bird), Cassiopeia (the Lady in the Chair), Perseus, Auriga (the Charioteer or Wagoner), Ophiuchus or Serpentarius (the Serpent-bearer), Serpens (the Serpent), Sagitta (the Arrow), Aquila et Antinoüs (the Eagle and Antinoüs), Delphinus (the Dolphin), Equulus or Equuleus (the Colt or the Horse's Head), Pegasus or Equus (the Horse), Andromeda, Triangulum Boreale (the Northern Triangle). (2) In the zodiac: Aries (the Ram), Taurus (the Bull), Gemini (the Twins), Cancer (the Crab), Leo (the Lion), Virgo (the Virgin), Libra (the Balance), Scorpius or Scorpio (the Scorpion), Sagittarius (the Archer), Capricornus (Capricorn, or the Goat), Aquarius (the Water-bearer), Pisces (the Fishes). (3) South of the zodiac: Cetus (the Whale), Orion, Eridanus or Fluvius (the River Po or the River), Lepus (the Hare), Canis Major (the Great Dog), Canis Minor (the Little Dog), Argo Navis (the Ship Argo), Hydra, Crater (the Cup), Corvus (the Crow or Raven), Centaurus (the Centaur), Lupus (the Wolf), Ara (the Altar), Corona Australis (the Southern Crown), Piscis Australis (the Southern Fish). Coma Berenices (the Hair of Berenice) is an ancient asterism, which was not reckoned as a constellation by Ptolemy. Antinoüs, mentioned by Ptolemy as part of the constellation Aquila, is said to have been made a separate constellation by Firmicus in the fourth century. Crux (the Crozier or Southern Cross) appears to be mentioned by Dante. The navigators of the sixteenth century added a number of southern constellations. Twelve of these appear in the important star-atlas of Bayer (A. D. 1603), namely: Apus (the Bird of Paradise), Chameleon, Dorado (the Goldfish; or Xiphias, the Swordfish), Grus (the Crane), Hydrus (the Watersnake), Indus (the Indian Man), Musca or Apis (the Fly or the Bee), Pavo (the Peacock), Phœnix, Triangulum Australe (the Southern Triangle), the Toucan (also called Anser Americanus), and Volans (the Flying-fish). Columba (the Dove of Noah) was made by Petrus Plancius early in the sixteenth century. Bartschius in 1624 added several constellations, of which Camelopardalis (the Camelopard) and Monoceros (the Unicorn) are retained by modern astronomers. Hevelius in 1690 added Canes Venatici (the Greyhounds), Lacerta (the Lizard), Leo Minor (the Small Lion), Lynx (the Lynx), Scutum Sobiescii (the Shield of Sobieski), Sextans (the Sextant), and Vulpecula et Anser (the Fox and the Goose). Finally, Lacaille in 1752 added Antlia Pneumatica (the Air-pump), Cælum (the Graver), Circinus (the Compass), Fornax (the Furnace), Horologium (the Clock), Mons Mensæ (the Table-mountain), Microscopium (the Microscope), Norma (the Quadrant), Octans (the Octant), Equus Pictorius (the Painter's Easel), Reticulum (the Net), Sculptor, and Telescopium (the Telescope). The ancient constellation Argo was broken up by Lacaille into the Stern, the Keel, the Sail, and the Mast. There are, thus, eighty-five constellations now recognized. The names of the constellations are mostly derived from Greek and Roman mythology. The practice of designating by the letters of the Greek alphabet (α, β, γ, etc.) the stars which compose each constellation, in the order of their brilliancy, originated with Bayer.

2. Figuratively, any assemblage of persons or things of a brilliant, distinguished, or exalted character: as, a *constellation* of wits or beauties, or of great authors.

Such a *constellation* of virtues, in such amiable persons, produced in me the highest veneration.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

The *constellation* of genius had already begun to show itself . . . which was to shed a glory over the meridian and close of Philip's reign. *Prescott.*

3†. The influence of the heavenly bodies upon the temperament or life.

Ire, siknesse, or *constellacioun* . . .
Causeth ful ofte to doon anys or speken.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 53.

constellatory (kon-stel'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *constellatus* (see *constellate*) + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or resembling a constellation.

A table or a joint-stool, in his [the actor Munden's] conception, rises into a dignity equivalent to Cassiopeia's chair. It is invested with *constellatory* importance.
Lamb, Elia, p. 249.

conster†, *v. t.* An old form of *construe*.

Yet all, by his own verdit, must be *consterd* Reason in the King, and depraved temper in the Parlament.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

consternate (kon'stėr-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *consternatus*, pp. of *consternare*, throw into confusion, terrify, dismay, intensive form of *consternere*, throw down, prostrate, bestrew, < *com-*, together, + *sternere*, strew: see *stratum*.] To throw into confusion; dismay; terrify. [Obsolete or rare.]

The king of Astopia and the Palatine were strangely *consternated* at this association. *Pagan Prince* (1690).

consternation (kon-stėr-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *consternation* = Sp. *consternación* = Pg. *consternação* = It. *costernazione*, < L. *consternatio(n-)*, < *consternare*, pp. *consternatus*, throw into confusion: see *consternate*.] Astonishment combined with terror; amazement that confounds the faculties and incapacitates for deliberate thought and action; extreme surprise, with confusion and panic.

The ship struck. The shock threw us all into the utmost *consternation*. *Cook*, Voyages, I. ii. 4.

In the palpable night of their terrors, men under *consternation* suppose, not that it is the danger which by a sure instinct calls out their courage, but that it is the courage which produces the danger.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

=Syn. *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. See *alarm*.

constipate (kon'sti-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constipated*, ppr. *constipating*. [< L. *constipatus*, pp. of *constipare* (> F. *constiper* = Pr. *costipar* = Sp. Pg. *constipar* = It. *costipare*), press or crowd together, < *com-*, together, + *stipare*, cram, pack, akin to *stipes*, a stem, *stipulus*, firm: see *stipulate*. Cf. *costive*, ult. < L. *constipatus*, pp.] **1.** To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; thicken or condense. [Archaic.]

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*.
Bacon.

As to the movements of the *constipated* vapours forming spots, the spectroscope is also competent to supply information. *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 202.

2. To stop by filling a passage; clog.

Constipating or shutting up the capillary vessels.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal of with fecal matter; make costive.

constipated (kon'sti-pā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constipate*, *v.*] Costive.

constipation (kon-sti-pā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *constipation* = Sp. *constipación* = Pg. *constipação* = It. *costipazione*, < LL. *constipatio(n-)*, < L. *constipare*, pp. *constipatus*, press together: see *constipate*.] **1†.** The act of crowding anything into a smaller compass; a cramming or stuffing; condensation.

All the particulars which time and infinite variety of human accidents have been amassing together are now concentred, and are united by way of *constipation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 336.

2. In *med.*, a state of the bowels in which, on account of diminished intestinal action or secretion, the evacuations are obstructed or stopped, and the feces are hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness.

constipulation† (kon-stip-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *constipulatio(n-)*, < L. *com-*, together, + *stipulatio(n-)*, agreement: see *stipulation*.] A mutual agreement; a compact.

Here is lately brought us an extract of a Magna Charta, so called, compiled between the Sub-planters of a West-Indian Island; whereof the first Article of *constipulation* firmely provides free stable-room and litter for all kinde of consciences. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 4.

constituency (kọn-stit'ū-ẹn-si), *n.*; pl. *constituencies* (-siz). [< *constituent*: see *-ency*.] **1.** A body of constituents or principals, especially a body of persons voting for an elective officer, particularly for a municipal officer or a member of a legislative body; in a more general sense, the whole body of residents of the district or locality represented by such an officer or legislator. Hence—**2.** Any body of persons who may be conceived to have a common representative; those to whom one is in any way accountable; clientele: as, the *constituency* of a newspaper (that is, its readers); the *constituency* of a hotel (its guests or customers).

★**constituent** (kọn-stit'ū-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *constituant* = Sp. *constituyente* = Pg. *constituente*, *constituinte* = It. *costituente*, *costituente*, < L. *constituen(t-)s*, ppr. of *constituere*, establish: see *constitute*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Constituting or existing as a necessary component or ingredient; forming or composing as a necessary part; component; elementary: as, oxygen and hydrogen are the *constituent* parts of water.

Body, soul, and reason are the three *constituent* parts of a man. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

For the *constituent* elements of an organism can only be truly and adequately conceived as rendered what they are by the end realised through the organism.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 79.

If we could break up a molecule, we [should] sever it into its *constituent* atoms. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Phys., p. 215.

2. Having the power of constituting or appointing, or of electing to public office: as, a *constituent* body.

A question of right arises between the *constituent* and representative body. *Junius.*

Constituent Assembly. Same as *National Assembly* (which see, under *assembly*).—**Constituent whole,** in *logic*, a genus considered as the sum of its species, or a species as the sum of its individuals; a potential whole: opposed to *constituted whole* (which see, under *constituted*). In every case the parts as such constitute the whole as such, and not conversely; but the constituent whole is supposed to be constituent of the nature of the parts as substances.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who or that which constitutes or forms, or establishes or determines.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. That which constitutes or composes as a part, or a necessary part; a formative element or ingredient.

The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Exactly in proportion to the degree in which the force of sculpture is subdued will be the importance attached to colour as a means of effect or *constituent* of beauty.
Ruskin.

His humor is distinguished by its *constituent* of feeling.
D. J. Hill, Irving, p. 209.

3. One who constitutes another his agent; one who empowers another to transact business for him, or appoints another to an office in which the person appointed represents him as his agent.—**4.** One who elects or assists in electing another to a public office; more generally, any inhabitant of the district represented by an elective officer, especially by one elected to a legislative body: so called with reference to such officer.

An artifice sometimes practised by candidates for offices in order to recommend themselves to the good graces of their *constituents*. *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, xii. 10, note.

They not only took up the complaints of their *constituents*, but suggested new claims to be made by them.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 525.

Conjugate constituents of a matrix. See *conjugate*.—**Constituent of a determinant,** in *math.*, one of its elements; one of the factors which compose the terms of the determinant. Thus, in the determinant $a_1\ b_2 - a_2\ b_1$, the *constituents* or elements are a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2.—**Constituent of a pencil,** of lines or planes, a ray or plane of the pencil.

constituently (kọn-stit'ū-ẹnt-li), *adv.* As regards constituents. [Rare.]

Constituently, elementally the same, Man and Woman are organized on different bases.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 232.

constitute (kon'sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constituted*, ppr. *constituting*. [< L. *constitutus*, pp. of *constituere* (> F. *constituer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *constituir* = It. *costituire*, *costituire* = D. *konstituren* = G. *constituiren* = Dan. *konstituere* = Sw. *konstituera*), set up, establish, make, create, constitute, < *com-*, together, + *statuere*, set, place, establish: see *statute*, *statue*, and cf. *institute*, *restitute*.] **1.** To set; fix; establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

This theorem, . . . that the demand for labour is *constituted* by the wages which precede the production, . . . is a proposition which greatly needs all the illustration it can receive. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. v. § 9.

2. To enter into the formation of, as a necessary part; make what it is; form; make.

Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction. *Johnson.*

The prevalence of a bad custom cannot *constitute* its apology. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

How Oliver's parliaments were *constituted* was practically of little moment; for he possessed the means of conducting the administration without their support and in defiance of their opposition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment; make and empower: as, a sheriff is *constituted* a conservator of the peace; A has *constituted* B his attorney or agent.

Constituting officers and conditions, to rule ouer them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 5.

constituted (kon'sti-tū-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constitute*, *v.*] Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.

Beyond . . . the fact . . . that in 1187 there was at Oxford a great school with diverse faculties of doctors, ergo a *constituted* University, we know little or nothing of University life here so early.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 141.

Constituted authorities. See *authority*.—**Constituted whole,** in *logic*, a whole which is actually and not merely potentially made up of its parts; either a definite, a composite, or an integrate whole: opposed to *constituent whole* (which see, under *constituent*).

constituter (kon'sti-tū-tėr), *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

★**constitution** (kon-sti-tū'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *constitucion*, < OF. *constitucion*, *-tion*, F. *constitution* = Sp. *constitución* = Pg. *constituição* = It. *costituzione*, *costituzione* = D. *konstitutie* = G. *constitution* = Dan. Sw. *konstitution*, < L. *constitutio(n-)*, a constitution, disposition, nature, a regulation, order, arrangement, < *constituere*, pp. *constitutus*, establish: see *constitute*.] **1.** The act of constituting, establishing, or appointing; formation.—**2.** The state of being constituted, composed, made up, or established; the assemblage and union of the essential elements and characteristic parts of a system or body, especially of the human organism; the composition, make-up, or natural condition of anything: as, the physical *constitution* of the sun; the *con-*

stitution of a sanitary system; a weak or irritable *constitution*.

He defended himself with . . . less passion than was expected from his *constitution*. *Lord Clarendon.*

The Chaos, and the Creation; Heaven, Earth, and Hell; enter into the *Constitution* of his Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 315.

What is that *constitution* or law of our nature without which government would not exist, and with which its existence is necessary? *Calhoun*, Works, I. 1.

A good *constitution;* such a *constitution* received at birth as will not easily admit disease, or will easily overcome it by its own native soundness.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 228.

3. A system of fundamental principles, maxims, laws, or rules embodied in written documents or established by prescriptive usage, for the government of a nation, state, society, corporation, or association: as, the *Constitution* of the United States; the British *Constitution;* the *Constitution* of the State of New York; the *constitution* of a social club, etc. In American legal usage a constitution is the organic law of a State or of the nation, the adoption of which by the people constitutes the political organization, as distinguished from the statutes made by the political organization acting under the order of things thus constituted.

Without a *constitution*—something to counteract the strong tendency of government to disorder and abuse, and to give stability to political institutions—there can be little progress or permanent improvement.
Calhoun, Works, I. 11.

A federal *constitution* is of the nature of a treaty. It is an agreement by which certain political communities, in themselves independent and sovereign, agree to surrender certain of the attributes of independence and sovereignty to a central authority, while others of these attributes they keep in their own hands.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 190.

4. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; specifically, in *Rom. law*, what an emperor enacted, either by decree, edict, or letter, and without the interposition of any constitutional assembly: as, the *constitutions* of Justinian.

Constitutions (*constitutiones*), properly speaking, are those Apostolic letters which ordain, in a permanent manner, something for the entire church or part of it.
H. B. Smith, Elem. Eccles. Law (5th ed.), I. 26.

Of the canons and *constitutions* made in these [English ecclesiastical] assemblies, many have come down to our own times. These form a kind of national canon law. . . . They are principally taken up in such matters as peculiarly belonged to the . . . consideration of a national assembly of the clergy.
Reeves, Hist. Eng. Law (Finlason, 1880), II. 340.

5. Any system of fundamental principles of action: as, the New Testament is the moral *constitution* of modern society.—**Apostolic Constitutions.** See *apostolic.*—**British Constitution,** a collective name for the principles of public policy on which the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is based. It is not formulated in any particular document or set of documents, but is the gradual development of the political intelligence of the English people, as embodied in concessions forced from unwilling sovereigns, in the results of various revolutions, in numerous fundamental enactments of Parliament, and in the established principles of the common law. The character of the government has become increasingly democratic, and the power of the sovereign, great in the time of the Tudors, Stuarts, and earlier, is now much abridged. The controlling force in the movement has been the gradually acquired supremacy of Parliament (now residing almost entirely in the House of Commons) over the executive powers of government, so that the principal function of the sovereign is now that of simple confirmation. The chief muniments of the British Constitution, as a growth of liberal representative government, are the Magna Charta and its successive extensions, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Rights, the principles of which have been incorporated in all the written constitutions of the English-speaking race. (See these terms.)—**Constitution coin,** a German coin struck according to the Leipsic rate of coinage, 8 rix-dollars weighing a Cologne mark of silver, 14 loths 4 grains fine, and 13½ florins weighing one mark, 12 loths fine. This rate, adopted by some states in 1690, was established throughout the empire from 1738 to 1763.—**Constitution of the United States,** or **Federal Constitution,** the fundamental or organic law of the United States. It was framed by the Constitutional Convention which met in Philadelphia May 25th, 1787, and adjourned September 17th, 1787, and it went into effect March 4th, 1789 (although Washington, the first president under it, was not inaugurated till April 30th), having been ratified by eleven of the thirteen States, the others, North Carolina and Rhode Island, ratifying it November 21st, 1789, and May 29th, 1790, respectively. It is a document comprised in seven original articles and seventeen amendatory articles (amendments). Of the original articles, the first deals with the legislative body, prescribing the method of election to the House of Representatives and the Senate, the qualifications of members, the methods in which bills shall be passed, and those subjects on which Congress shall be qualified to act; the second relates to the executive department, prescribing the method of election and the qualifications and duties of the President; the third relates to the judicial department, providing for the supreme court and such inferior courts as Congress may think necessary; the fourth deals with the relations between the general government and the separate States, and provides for the admission of new States; the fifth relates to the power and method of amendment to the Constitution; the sixth, to the national supremacy; and the seventh, to the establishment of the government upon the ratification of the Constitution by nine of the States. The amendments, according to one of the methods provided, were proposed by Congress and ratified by the States. The first twelve were submitted under acts passed in 1789–90, 1793, and 1803; the next three, after the civil war, under acts of 1865, 1868, and 1870; and the last two were ratified in 1913. The most important of them are the twelfth, which changed the method of election of President and Vice-president; the thirteenth, which abolished slavery; the fourteenth, which disqualifies any one who has been engaged in rebellion against the government from holding office unless his disqualification be removed by Congress, and prevents the assumption and payment of any debt incurred in aid of rebellion; and the fifteenth, which prohibits the denial to any one of the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The sixteenth gave Congress power to collect a direct income tax; the seventeenth provided for election of United States senators by popular vote.—**Constitutions of Clarendon,** in *Eng. hist.*, certain propositions defining the limits of ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, drawn up at the Council of Clarendon, near Salisbury, held by Henry II. in 1164. Though purporting to declare usages prevailing in the reign of Henry I., they were never accepted by the clergy, and were renounced in 1172.—**Decree of constitution,** in *Scots law*, any decree by which the extent of a debt or an obligation is ascertained: but the term is generally applied to those decrees which are requisite to found a title in the person of the creditor in the event of the death of either the debtor or the original creditor.

★**constitutional** (kon-sti-tū′shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *constitutionnel* = Sp. Pg. *constitucional* = It. *costituzionale*, < NL. **constitutionalis*, < L. *constitutio*(*n-*), constitution.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or inherent in the constitution (of a person or thing); springing from or due to the constitution or composition: as, a *constitutional* infirmity; *constitutional* ardor or apathy.

Contrast the trial of constitution which child-bearing brings on the civilized woman with the small *constitutional* disturbance it causes to the savage woman.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 28.

2. Beneficial to, or designed to benefit, the physical constitution: as, a *constitutional* walk. —**3.** Forming a part of, authorized by, or consistent with the constitution or fundamental organic law of a nation or state. In English law the question whether an act is constitutional turns on its consistency with the spirit and usages of the national polity, and an innovation departing from that standard is not necessarily void. In the United States the question turns on consistency or conformity with the written constitution, and an act in contravention of that is void.

To improve establishments . . . by *constitutional* means.
Bp. Hurd, Sermon before the House of Lords.

As we cannot, without the risk of evils from which the imagination recoils, employ physical force as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently our wisdom to keep all the *constitutional* checks on misgovernment in the highest state of efficiency. *Macaulay.*

The lord's petty monarchy over the manor, whatever it may have been formerly, is now a strictly *constitutional* one. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 43.

4. Having the power of, or existing by virtue of and subject to, a constitution or fundamental organic law: as, a *constitutional* government.

It requires the united action of both [rulers and the ruled] to prevent the abuse of power and oppression, and to constitute, really and truly, a *constitutional* government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 381.

A *constitutional* sovereign, Dom Pedro II., rules in Brazil, and the thriving state of the country is owing to its free institutions. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 68.

5. Relating to, concerned with, or arising from a constitution.

The ancient *constitutional* traditions of the state.
Macaulay.

The history of the three Lancastrian reigns has a double interest; it contains not only the foundation, consolidation, and destruction of a fabric of dynastic power, but, parallel with it, the trial and failure of a great *constitutional* experiment. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 300.

Medieval London still waits for its *constitutional* historian. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 64.

Constitutional convention, in the United States: (*a*) The body of delegates from the several States which framed the federal Constitution, sitting in Philadelphia from May 25th to September 17th, 1787. (*b*) A body of delegates meeting under authority of Congress to frame a constitution of government for a new State; or such a body convened by a State legislature, in the prescribed manner, to revise the existing constitution of the State.—**Constitutional monarchy.** See *monarchy.*—**Constitutional Union party,** in *U. S. hist.*, a party-name assumed in the electoral contest of 1860 by the southern Whigs, who, unwilling to join either the Republican or the Democratic party, ignored the slavery question in their public declarations and professed no other political principles than attachment to the Constitution and the Union.

II. *n.* [Short for *constitutional walk* or *exercise.* See I., 2.] Exercise by walking, for the benefit of health.

Even the mild walks which are dignified with the name of exercise there, how unlike the Cantab's *constitutional* of eight miles in less than two hours.
C. A. Bristed, English University (2d ed.), p. 45.

constitutionalism (kon-sti-tū′shon-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *constitutionnalisme;* as *constitutional* + *-ism.*] **1.** The theory of a constitution or of constitutional government; constitutional rule or authority; constitutional principles.

Louis Philippe became nearly absolute under the forms of *constitutionalism.*
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 94.

The house of Guelph had no more natural love for *constitutionalism* than any other reigning house.
The Century, XXVII. 69.

2. Adherence to the principles of constitutional government.

constitutionalist (kon-sti-tū′shon-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *constitutionnaliste;* as *constitutional* + *-ist.*] **1.** A supporter of the existing constitution of government.—**2.** An advocate of constitutionalism, as opposed to other forms of government.

The alliance between the Holy See and the Italian *Constitutionalists* was inconsistent with the principles of absolutist rule to which Austria stood pledged.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 70.

Specifically—**3.** (*a*) A framer or an advocate of the French Constitution of 1791.

The revolutionists and *constitutionalists* of France.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

(*b*) *pl.* [*cap.*] A name assumed by a party in Pennsylvania, about 1787, which favored the retention of the State Constitution of 1776, and opposed the substitution for it of a stronger form of government.

Meantime the Anti-Federalists of New York and Virginia were pressing the Pennsylvania *Constitutionalists* to rally once more, in the hope of reversing the favorable action of that State.
J. Schouler, Hist. United States, I. 61.

(*c*) [*cap.*] A name assumed by the more moderate faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during a few years after 1804: opposed to the "Friends of the People" or "Conventionalists."

constitutionality (kon-sti-tū-shon-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *constitutionnalité*, etc.; as *constitutional* + *-ity.*] The quality of being constitutional. (*a*) Inherence in the natural frame or organization: as, the *constitutionality* of disease. [Rare.] (*b*) Conformity to the constitution or organic laws and fundamental principles of a constitutional government.

constitutionalize (kon-sti-tū′shon-al-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *constitutionalized*, ppr. *constitutionalizing.* [< *constitutional*, *n.*, + *-ize.*] To take a walk for health and exercise. In the English universities, where this term originated, the usual time for constitutionalizing is between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The most usual mode of exercise is walking—*constitutionalizing* is the Cantab for it.
C. A. Bristed, English University (2d ed.), p. 19.

★**constitutionally** (kon-sti-tū′shon-al-i), *adv.* **1.** In accordance with, by virtue of, or with respect to the natural frame or constitution of mind or body; naturally.

The English were *constitutionally* humane. *Hallam.*

On the whole, the facts now given show that, though habit does something towards acclimatisation, yet that the appearance of *constitutionally* different individuals is a far more effective agent.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 305.

2. With a view to the benefit of one's physical constitution.

Every morning the regular water-drinkers, Mr. Pickwick among the number, met each other in the pump-room, took their quarter of a pint, and walked *constitutionally.* *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxvi.

3. In accordance with the constitution or frame of government; according to the political constitution.

Even in France, the States-General alone could *constitutionally* impose taxes. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

constitutionary (kon-sti-tū′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *constitutionnaire*, < LL. *constitutionarius*, prop. adj. (as a noun, one who has to do with the copying of the imperial constitutions), < L. *constitutio*(*n-*), constitution: see *constitution.*] Constitutional. [Rare.]

constitutionist (kon-sti-tū′shon-ist), *n.* [< *constitution* + *-ist.*] One who adheres to or upholds the constitution of the country; a constitutionalist.

Constitutionists and anti-constitutionists.
Lord Bolingbroke, Parties, xix.

★**constitutive** (kon′sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *constitutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *constitutivo*, < L. as if **constitutivus*, < *constitutus*, pp.: see *constitute.*] **1.** Constituting, forming, or composing; constituent; elemental; essential.

An intelligent and *constitutive* part of every virtue.
Barrow.

Individuality is as much a *constitutive* fact of each human being as is the trait which he shows in common with his fellows. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 226.

2. Having power to enact or establish; instituting.—**Constitutive difference.** Same as *completive difference* (which see, under *completive*).—**Constitutive mark,** in *logic*, an essential mark; one of the marks contained in the definition of a thing.—**Constitutive principles.** (*a*) In *logic:* (1) The two premises and three terms of a syllogism: called *material constitutive principles.* (2) The mood and figure of syllogism: called *formal constitutive principles.* In both senses distinguished from *regulative* and *reductive principles* (which see, under the adjectives). (*b*) In the *Kantian philos.*, principles according to which an object of pure intuition can be constructed a priori: opposed to *regulative principles* (which see, under *regulative*).—**Constitutive use of a conception,** in the *Kantian philos.*, the holding of a conception to be true as a matter of fact: opposed to the *regulative use*, which consists in acting as if it were true.

constitutively (kon′sti-tū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

constitutor (kon′sti-tū-tor), *n.* [< L. *constitutor*, < *constituere*, pp. *constitutus*, constitute: see *constitute.*] **1.** One who or that which constitutes or makes up; a constituent.

Elocution is only an assistant, but not a *constitutor* of eloquence. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

2. One who promises to pay the debt of another. ★*Rapalje and Lawrence.*

constrain (kon-strān′), *v. t.* [< ME. *constrainen, constreynen, constreignen,* < OF. *constraindre, constreindre, cunstraindre, costreindre*, F. *contraindre* = Pr. *costraigner* = Sp. *constreñir* = Pg. *constranger, constringir* = It. *constringere, costrignere,* < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus* (> E. *constringe* and *constrict*, q. v.), bind together, draw together, fetter, constrict, hold in check, restrain, constrain, < *com-*, together, + *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight: see *strict, stringent, strain*[2]. Cf. *distrain, restrain.*] **1.** In general, to exert force, physical or moral, upon, either in urging to action or in restraining from it; press; urge; drive; restrain. Hence —**2.** To urge with irresistible power, or with a force sufficient to produce the effect; compel; necessitate; oblige.

The seke men be not *constreyned* to that Fast. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 134.

Me thynketh, syre Reson,
Men sholde *constreyne* no clerke to knauene werkes. *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 54.

I was *constrained* to appeal unto Cæsar. Acts xxviii. 19.

Cruel need
Constrain'd us, but a better time has come. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Pardon us, *constrained* to do this deed
By the King's will. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 145.

3. To confine or hold by force; restrain from escape or action; repress or compress; bind.

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain.* *Gay.*

He binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains.* *Dryden.*

4. To check; repress; hinder; deter.—**5†.** To force.

Her spotless chastity,
Inhuman traitors, you *constrain'd* and forc'd. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2.

constrainable (kon-strā′na-bl), *a.* [< *constrain* + *-able*; = F. *contraignable.*] That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; subject to constraint or to restraint; subject to compulsion.

Before Novatian's uprising, no man was *constrainable* to confess publicly any sin. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

constrained (kon-strānd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constrain, v.*] Produced by constraint, especially in opposition to nature; manifesting constraint, especially internal constraint or repression of emotion: as, a *constrained* voice; a *constrained* manner.

The scars upon your honour . . . he
Does pity, as *constrained* blemishes,
Not as deserv'd. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

constrainedly (kon-strā′ned-li), *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

constrainer (kon-strā′nėr), *n.* One who constrains.

constraint (kon-strānt′), *n.* [< ME. *constreint, constreynte, constrent,* < OF. **constrainte, contrainte*, F. *contrainte*, orig. fem. of **constraint, contraint*, pp. of *constraindre*, constrain: see *constrain.*] **1.** Irresistible force, or its effect; any force or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action; compulsion; coercion; restraint.

Feed the flock of God, . . . taking the oversight thereof, not by *constraint*, but willingly. 1 Pet. v. 2.

Thro' long imprisonment and hard *constraint.* *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 2.

Commands are no *constraints.* If I obey them,
I do it freely. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1372.

Specifically—**2.** Repression of emotion, or of the expression of one's thoughts and feelings; hence, embarrassment: as, he spoke with *constraint.*

The ambassador and Fernandes were received by the Benero with an air of *constraint* and coolness, though with civility. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 315.

3. In *analytical mech.*, the product of the mass of a particle into the square of that velocity which, compounded with the velocity the particle would have if free, would give the actual velocity.—**Degree of constraint,** a one-dimensional geometric condition imposed upon the possible displacement of a body or system of bodies. Thus, if one point of the system be forced to remain on the surface of a given sphere, one *degree of constraint* is introduced; if one point be fixed, three *degrees of constraint* are introduced, etc.—**Kinetic constraint,** the condition that a point of a system shall move in a given way.—**Principle of least constraint,** in *analytical mech.*, the principle that, when there are connections between parts of a system, the motion is such as to make the sum of the constraints a minimum.

The maximum and minimum principles have at last assumed their final form in the *Principle of Least Constraint* established by Gauss. According to him, the movements of a system of masses, however the masses may be connected together, take place at every moment in the utmost possible agreement with their free movement, and therefore under the least constraint. As measure of the constraint, is taken the sum of the products of every mass into the square of its departure from free motion.
Quoted in *Mind*, IX. 458.

=**Syn. 1.** Violence, necessity, coercion. See *force, n.*

constraintive† (kon-strān′tiv), *a.* [< *constraint* + *-ive.*] Having power to compel.

Not through any constraining necessity, or *constraintive* vow, but on a voluntary choice. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 127.

constrict (kon-strikt′), *v. t.* [< L. *constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*, draw together: see *constrain, constringe.*] **1.** To draw together in any part or at any point by internal force or action; contract; cause shrinkage or diminution of bulk, volume, or capacity in: as, to *constrict* a canal or a duct.—**2.** To compress in one part by external force; squeeze; bind; cramp.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

constrict (kon-strikt′), *a.* [< L. *constrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *constricted.*

constricted (kon-strik′ted), *p. a.* [< *constrict* + *-ed*[2].] Drawn together; compressed or contracted; straitened; cramped: as, the middle of an hour-glass is *constricted.* Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.* and *med.*, contracted or tightened so as to be smaller in some parts than in others: as, a *constricted* pod; a *constricted* urethra.

Some among the cells in the microscopic fields are seen to be elongated and *constricted* into an hour-glass shape in the middle. *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. 32.

(*b*) In *entom.*: (1) Suddenly and disproportionally more slender in any part: as, an abdomen *constricted* in the middle. (2) Much more slender than the neighboring parts: as, a *constricted* joint of the antenna.

constriction (kon-strik′shon), *n.* [= F. *constriction* = Pr. *constriccio* = Sp. *constricción* = Pg. *constricção* = It. *costrizione,* < LL. *constrictio(n-)*, < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] **1.** The act or process of constricting; the state of being constricted. (*a*) A drawing together or into smaller compass by some intrinsic means or action; shrinkage in one or more parts; contraction. (*b*) The operation of compressing by external force; a squeezing or cramping by pressing upon or binding; compression by extraneous means.

2. The result of constricting; a constricted or narrowed part.

Constrictipedes (kon-strik-ti-pē′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *constrictus*, drawn together, constricted (see *constrict*), + *pes*, pl. *pedes*, = E. *foot.*] In *ornith.*, a subclass of birds, proposed by Hogg in 1846 upon physiological considerations: opposed to his *Inconstrictipedes*, and corresponding approximately with the *Altrices* of Bonaparte and with the *Psilopædes* or *Gymnopædes* of Sundevall. [Not in use.]

constrictive (kon-strik′tiv), *a.* [= F. *constrictif* = Pr. *costrictiu* = Sp. Pg. *constrictivo* = It. *costrettivo,* < LL. *constrictivus,* < L. *constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] Tending to constrict, contract, or compress.

constrictor (kon-strik′tor), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *constricteur* = Sp. Pg. *constrictor* = It. *costrittore, costrittore,* < NL. *constrictor*, < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** That which constricts, contracts, or draws together; specifically, in *anat.*, a muscle which draws parts together, or closes an opening; a sphincter: as, the *constrictor* of the esophagus.

He supposed the *constrictors* of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. A large serpent which envelops and crushes its prey in its folds: as, the boa-*constrictor.* See *boa.*—**3.** The technical specific name of the common black-snake of North America, *Bascanion constrictor.* See cut under *black-snake.*—**Constrictor arcuum,** one of the muscles connecting branchial arches of each side in some of the lower vertebrates, as *Amphibia.*—**Constrictor isthmi faucium,** the palatoglossus: a small muscle of the soft palate and tongue, forming the posterior pillar of the fauces.—**Constrictor pharyngis superior, medius, inferior,** the upper, middle, and lower pharyngeal constrictors, three muscles forming most of the fleshy wall of the human pharynx, having several attachments to the base of the skull, the lower jaw, hyoid bone, larynx, etc.

II. *a.* Acting as a constrictor; constricting: as, a *constrictor* muscle.

Constrictores (kon-strik-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *constrictor*: see *constrictor.*] In Oppel's system of classification (1811), the constrictors, a family of ophidians; the boas and pythons of the genera *Boa* and *Eryx.* See *Boidæ, Pythonidæ.*

constringe (kon-strinj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constringed*, ppr. *constringing.* [< L. *constringere*, draw together: see *constrain, constrict.*] To cause constriction in; constrict or cause to contract or pucker; astringe.

Strong liquors . . . *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

On tasting it [water from the Dead Sea], my mouth was *constringed* as if it had been a strong allum water. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 36.

constringent (kon-strin′jent), *a.* [= F. *constringent* = Sp. Pg. *constringente* = It. *costringente,* < L. *constringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *constringere*, constrict: see *constrain, constringe.*] Causing constriction; having the quality of constricting, contracting, or puckering; extremely astringent.

construct (kon-strukt′), *v.* [< L. *constructus*, pp. of *construere* (> It. *costruire, costruire* = Sp. Pg. *construir* = Pr. F. *construire* (> D. *konstrueren* = G. *construiren* = Dan. *konstruere* = Sw. *konstruera*); cf. *construe*), heap together, build, make, construct, connect grammatically (see *construe*), < *com-*, together, + *struere*, heap up, pile: see *structure.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put together the parts of in their proper place and order; erect; build; form: as, to *construct* an edifice or a ship.

Bivalve shells are made to open and shut, but on what a number of patterns is the hinge *constructed*, from the long row of neatly interlocking teeth in a Nucula to the simple ligament of a Mussel! *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 187.

2. To devise and put into orderly arrangement; form by the mind; frame; fabricate; evolve the form of: as, to *construct* a story.

He *constructed* a new system. *Johnson.*

3†. To interpret or understand; construe.—**4.** To draw, as a figure, so as to fulfil given conditions. See *construction*, 4.=**Syn. 1.** To fabricate, erect, raise.—**2.** To invent, originate, frame, make, institute. See *construe.*

II. *intrans.* To engage in or practise construction.

Demolition is undoubtedly a vulgar task; the highest glory of the statesman is to *construct.* *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

★**construct** (kon′strukt), *a.* [< L. *constructus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *gram.*, constituting or expressing connection as governing substantive with the substantive governed.—**Construct state,** in Hebrew and other Semitic languages, the form of a noun, generally characterized by shortened or changed vowels, used before another noun which in Indo-European languages would be in the genitive case, or preceded by *of.* It may therefore be translated by *of* appended to the governing noun, and the distinctive peculiarity, as compared with the family of languages last named, is that it is the governing and not the governed noun which is altered in form.

Bel's consort was named Belit (for belat III R. 7, col. I 3, on account of the preceding e), *construct state* of beltu, "lady." *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 269.

constructer (kon-struk′tėr), *n.* Same as *constructor.*

★**construction** (kon-struk′shon), *n.* [= D. *konstruktie* = G. *construction* = Dan. Sw. *konstruktion,* < F. *construction* = Pr. *constructio, costructio* = Sp. *construcción* = Pg. *construcção* = It. *costruzione,* < L. *constructio(n-)*, < *construere*, pp. *constructus*, construct: see *construct, v.*] **1.** The act of building or making; the act of devising and forming; fabrication.

From the raft or canoe . . . to the *construction* of a vessel capable of conveying a numerous crew with safety to a distant coast, the progress in improvement is immense. *Robertson.*

2. The way or form in which a thing is built or made; the manner of putting together the parts, as of a building, a ship, a machine, or a system; structure.

An astrolabe of peculiar *construction*. *Whewell.*

3. That which is constructed; a structure.

The period when these old *constructions* [mounds] were deserted is . . . far back in the past.
J. D. Baldwin, Anc. America, p. 51.

4. In *geom.*, a figure drawn so as to satisfy given conditions; the method of drawing such a figure with given mathematical instruments, especially with rule and compasses.

Propositions in geometry appear in a double form: they express that a certain figure, drawn in a certain way, satisfies certain conditions, or they require a figure to be so constructed that certain conditions are satisfied. The first form is the theorem, the second the problem, of *construction*. *Petersen*, tr. by Haagensen.

Two simple harmonic motions at right angles to one another, and having the same period and phase, may be compounded into a single simple harmonic motion by a *construction* precisely the same as that of the rectangular parallelogram of velocities.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 89.

5. In *gram.*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence according to established usages or the practice of good writers and speakers; syntactical arrangement.

What else there is, he jumbles together in such a lost *construction* as no man, either letter'd or unletter'd, will be able to piece up. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

6. The act of construing; the manner of understanding or construing the arrangement of words, or of explaining facts; attributed sense or meaning; explanation; interpretation.

He shall find the letter; observe his *construction* of it.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

Foul wresting, and impossible *construction*,
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Wherein I have heretofore been faulty,
Let your *constructions* mildly pass it over.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

Religion . . . produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befalls. *Spectator*, No. 483.

Specifically—7. In *law*: (*a*) Interpretation; intelligent reading with explanation, such as to define the meaning. (*b*) An altered reading of the text of an instrument, designed to make clear an ambiguity or uncertainty in its actual expression, or to show its application to, or exclusion of, matters which upon its face are not clearly included or excluded.—8. *Naut.*, the method of ascertaining a ship's course by means of trigonometrical problems and diagrams.—9. In *music*, the composition of a work according to an appreciable plan.—10. In the *Kantian philos.*, a synthesis of arbitrarily formed conceptions.—**Construction of equations**, in *alg.*, the construction of a figure representing the equation or equations.—**Pregnant construction**. See *pregnant*.

constructional (kon-struk'shon-al), *a.* [< *construction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to construction, in any sense of that word; specifically, deduced from construction or interpretation.

Symbolical grants and *constructional* conveyances.
Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 40.

But iron no longer greatly interests us except for interior *constructional* expedients. *The Century*, XXVIII. 511.

constructionally (kon-struk'shon-al-i), *adv.* 1. In a constructional manner or use; in construction.

The use of wood *constructionally* should be discarded.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 292.

2. With reference to verbal construction; by construing.

constructionist (kon-struk'shon-ist), *n.* [< *construction* + *-ist*.] One who construes or interprets law or the terms of an agreement, etc.: generally with a limiting adjective.—**Strict constructionist**, one who favors exact and rigid construction, as of laws; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who advocates a strict construction of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, with especial reference to the rights of the individual States. The Anti-Federalist party, the Democratic Republicans who succeeded them, and the Democratic party have in general been strict constructionists: the Federalists, Whigs, and modern Republicans have been chiefly broad or loose constructionists.

construction-way (kon-struk'shon-wā), *n.* A temporary way or road employed for the transportation of the materials used in constructing a railroad.

constructive kon-struk'tiv), *a.* [= OF. and F. *constructif* = Pr. *constructiu* = Pg. *constructivo*, < L. as if **constructivus*, < *constructus*, pp. of *construere*, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] 1. Capable of constructing, or of being employed in construction; formative; shaping.

The *constructive* fingers of Watt, Fulton, Arkwright.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 36.

Emerson was not a great philosopher, because he had no *constructive* talent,—he could not build a system of philosophy. *The Century*, XXVII. 925.

2. Relating or pertaining to the act or process of construction; of the nature of construction.

He [Markquard] brought in the received *constructive* form of his day. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 65.

Architectural ornament is of two kinds, *constructive* and decorative. By the former are meant all those contrivances, such as capitals, brackets, vaulting shafts, and the like, which serve to explain or give expression to the construction. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 31.

Statistics are the backbone of *constructive* history.
The Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 47.

3. Affirmative; inferring a result from a rule and the subsumption of a case under the rule: applied to arguments.—4. Deduced by construction or interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; imputed, in contradistinction to *actual*: applied, in *law*, to that which amounts in the eye of the law to an act, irrespective of whether it was really and intentionally performed.

Stipulations, expressed or implied, formal or *constructive*. *Paley.*

The doctrine of *constructive* treason was terribly exemplified in the cases of Burdett, Stacy, and Walker.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

Constructive contempt, delivery, dilemma, escape, eviction, fraud, imprisonment, malice, mileage, notice, trust, etc. See the nouns.—**Constructive total loss**, in *marine insurance*, occurs when the thing insured and damaged is not actually wholly lost, but recovery is highly improbable, or recovery and repairs would cost more than the thing would be worth after being repaired. A right to recover against the insurers for a constructive total loss is secured by notice of abandonment given by the owners to the insurers.

constructively (kon-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a constructive manner. Specifically—(*a*) By way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

A neutral should have had notice of a blockade, either actually, by a formal notice from the blockading power, or *constructively*, by notice to his government.
Chancellor Kent, Com., I. § 147.

Ceremonials may be immoral in themselves, or *constructively* immoral on account of their known symbolism.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 214.

(*b*) For the purpose of building or construction.

The Babylonians and Assyrians never seem to have used stone *constructively*, except as the revetment of a terrace wall. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 188.

constructiveness (kon-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, the tendency to construct in general, supposed not to be an independent faculty, but to take its particular direction from other faculties. It is said to be large in painters, sculptors, mechanicians, and architects. See cut under *phrenology*.

constructor (kon-struk'tor), *n.* [= F. *constructeur* (> D. *konstrukteur* = Dan. *konstruktör*) = Sp. Pg. *constructor* = It. *costruttore*, < ML. *constructor*, < L. *construere*, pp. *constructus*, build, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] 1. One who constructs or makes; specifically, a builder.

A *constructor* of dials. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 103.

Social courage is exactly the virtue in which the *constructors* of a government will always think themselves least able to indulge. *J. Morley*, Burke, p. 140.

2†. One who constructs or interprets.

Lest my owne relations of those hard euents might by some *constructors* bee made doubtfull, I haue thought it best, etc. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 208.

Chief constructor, in naval administration, the officer charged with the general supervision of construction for the navy. In the United States he is the head of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Navy Department.—**Naval constructor**, one of the corps of naval staff-officers charged with the design and building of warships. See *corps*, *n.* In the United States navy the *chief constructor* has the rank of rear-admiral and is chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. See *Navy Department*. Other naval constructors have rank from captain to lieutenant. *Assistant naval constructors* have the rank of lieutenant, or lieutenant junior grade.

constructure (kon-struk'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *constructure* = It. *costruttura*, < ML. **constructura*, < L. *construere*, construct: see *construct*, and cf. *structure*.] 1†. Construction; structure; fabric.

They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind.
Blackmore.

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession, whereby, if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to the owner of the materials.

construe (kon'strö or kon-strö'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *construed*, ppr. *construing*. [Early mod. E. often *conster*; < ME. *construen*, *construewen*, construe, interpret, < L. *construere*, construe, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] 1. To arrange the words of in their natural order; reduce the words of from a transposed to a natural order, so as to demonstrate the sense; hence, interpret, and, when applied to a foreign language, translate: as, to *construe* a sentence; to *construe* Greek, Latin, or French.

Children beeth compelled for to leve hire owne langage, and for to *construe* hir lessouns and here thynges in Frenche. . . . Now [A. D. 1387] . . . in alle the gramere scoles of Engelond, children leveth Frenche, and *construeth* and lerneth an [in] Englische.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, ii. 159.

He [Virgil] is so very figurative that he requires, I may almost say, a grammar apart to *construe* him.
Dryden, Pref. to Second Misc.

Hence—2. To interpret; explain; show or understand the meaning of; render.

If prophetic fire
Have warm'd this old man's bosom, we might *construe*
His words to fatal sense. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

His [Stuyvesant's] haughty refusal to submit to the questioning of the commissioners was *construed* into a consciousness of guilt. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 299.

=**Syn.** *Interpret*, *Render*, etc. (see *translate*). *Construe*, *Construct*. "To *construe* means to interpret, to show the meaning; to *construct* means to build: we may *construe* a sentence, as in translation, or *construct* it, as in composition." *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 50.

constuprate† (kon'stū-prāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constuprated*, ppr. *constuprating*. [< L. *constupratus*, pp. of *constuprare*, < *com-* (intensive) + *stuprare*, ravish, < *stuprum*, defilement.] To violate; debauch; deflower. *Burton.*

constupration† (kon-stū-prā'shon), *n.* [= F. *constupration* (obs.), < L. as if **constupratio(n-)*, < *constuprare*, pp. *constupratus*, ravish: see *constuprate*.] The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

consubsist (kon-sub-sist'), *v. i.* [< *con-* + *subsist*.] To subsist together. [Rare.]

Two *consubsisting* wills.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.

consubstantial (kon-sub-stan'shal), *a.* [= F. *consubstantiel* = Sp. *consustancial* = Pg. *consubstancial* = It. *consustanziale*, < LL. *consubstantialis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantial*.] Having the same substance or essence; coessential.

Christ Jesus, . . . coeternal and *consubstantial* with the Father and with the Holie Ghost.
Bradford, in Foxe's Martyrs, p. 1058.

"*Consubstantial* with the Father" is nothing more than "really one with the Father," being adopted to meet the evasion of the Arians.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 138.

consubstantialism (kon-sub-stan'shal-izm), *n.* [< *consubstantial* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of consubstantiation.

consubstantialist (kon-sub-stan'shal-ist), *n.* [< *consubstantial* + *-ist*.] One who believes that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost exist in consubstantiality.

consubstantiality (kon-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *consubstantialité* = Sp. *consustancialidad* = Pg. *consubstancialidade* = It. *consustanzialità*, < LL. *consubstantialita(t-)s*, < *consubstantialis*, consubstantial: see *consubstantial*.] The quality of being consubstantial; existence in the same substance; participation in the same nature: as, the coeternity and *consubstantiality* of the Son with the Father.

Can the answerer himself unriddle the secrets of the Incarnation, fathom the undivided Trinity, or the *consubstantiality* of the Eternal Son, with all his readings and examinations? *Dryden*, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

consubstantially (kon-sub-stan'shal-i), *adv.* In a consubstantial manner.

consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consubstantiated*, ppr. *consubstantiating*. [< NL. *consubstantiatus*, pp. of *consubstantiare*, < L. *com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantiate*, and cf. *consubstantial*.]

I. *trans.* To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united. [Rare.]

They are driven to *consubstantiate* and incorporate Christ with elements sacramental, or to transubstantiate and change their substance into his; and so the one to hold him really, but invisibly, moulded up with the substance of these elements—the other to hide him under the only visible shew of bread and wine, the substance whereof, as they imagine, is abolished, and his succeeded in the same room.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 67 (Ord MS.).

II. *intrans.* To profess the doctrine of consubstantiation.

The *consubstantiating* Church and priest
Refuse communion to the Calvinist.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 1026.

consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *a.* [< NL. *consubstantiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *consubstantial*. *Feltham.*

consubstantiation (kon-sub-stan-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *consubstantiation* = Sp. *consustanciación* = Pg. *consubstanciação* = It. *consustanzi-*

azione, < NL. *consubstantiatio(n-)*, < *consubstantiare*: see *consubstantiate*, *v.*] The doctrine that the body and blood of Christ coexist in and with the elements of the eucharist, although the latter retain their nature as bread and wine: opposed to the Roman Catholic doctrine of *transubstantiation*. The term *consubstantiation* was employed in the doctrinal controversies of the Reformation by non-Lutheran writers, to designate the Lutheran view of the Saviour's presence in the Holy Supper. The Lutheran Church, however, has never used or accepted this term to express her view, but has always and repeatedly rejected it, and the meaning it conveys, in her official declarations.

They [the Lutherans] believe that the real body and blood of our Lord is united in a mysterious manner, through the consecration, with the bread and wine, and are received with and under them in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This is called *consubstantiation*. *Hooker.*

They, therefore, err, who say that we believe in impanation, or that Christ is in the bread and wine. Nor are those correct who charge us with believing subpanation, that Christ is under the form of bread and wine. And equally groundless is the charge of *consubstantiation*, or the belief that the body and blood of Christ are changed into one substance with the bread and wine. . . . But the Lutheran Church maintains that the Savior fulfils his promise, and is actually present, especially present in the Holy Supper in a manner not comprehensible to us and not defined in the Scriptures. *Mosheim* (trans.).

consuetude (kon'swē-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *consuetude*, < OF. *consuetude*, *consietude* = OSp. *consuetud* = It. *consuetudine*, < L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *custom*.] 1. Custom; usage.

I may notice that habit is formed by the frequent repetition of the same action or passion, and that this repetition is called *consuetude* or custom.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., x.

A series of consistent judgments [in Roman law] of this sort built up was in the strictest sense a law based on *consuetude*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 698.

2. That to which one is accustomed; habitual association; companionship.

Let us suck the sweetness of those affections and *consuetudes* that grow near us. These old shoes are easy to the feet. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 218.

consuetudinal (kon-swē-tū'di-nal), *a.* [< OF. *consuetudinal*, < ML. **consuetudinalis* (in adv. *consuetudinaliter*, according to custom), < L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *consuetude*, *custom*.] Customary.

consuetudinary (kon-swē-tū'di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *consuetudinaire*, F. *consuétudinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *consuetudinario*, < LL. *consuetudinarius*, < L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *consuetude*, *custom*.] I. *a.* Customary.—**Consuetudinary** or **customary law** (in contradistinction to *written* or *statutory law*), that law which is derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity. Such is the common law of Scotland.

These provinces [Navarre and the Basque], until quite recently, rigidly insisted upon compliance with their *consuetudinary law*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 810.

II. *n.*; pl. *consuetudinaries* (-riz). [< ML. *consuetudinarius* (sc. L. *liber*, a book), a ritual of devotions: see I.] A book containing the ritual and ceremonial regulations of a monastic house or order; an ordinal or directory for religious houses, or for cathedrals and collegiate churches observing monastic discipline. [Rare.]

A *consuetudinary* of the Abbey of St. Edmunds Bury.
Baker, MS. Catalogue by Masters, Cambridge, p. 61.

Without noticing the title of St. Osmund's book, our chronicler describes its object to be that of regulating the ecclesiastical service; and he ranks it among those writings which, by the usage of the period, were known under one indiscriminating appellation, *Consuetudinary*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 11.

★**consul** (kon'sul), *n.* [< ME. *consul* = OF. and F. *consul* = Pr. *consol*, *cossol* = Sp. Pg. *consul* = It. *console*, *consolo* = D. *konsul* = G. *consul* = Dan. Sw. *konsul*, < L. *consul*, OL. *consol*, *cosol*, a consul; prob. < *consulere*, deliberate, consult: see *consult*, *counsel*.] 1. One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic, annually chosen in the Campus Martius. In the first ages of Rome they were both elected from patrician or noble families, but about 367 B. C. the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from among themselves, and sometimes both were plebeians. The office of consul was retained under the empire, but was confined chiefly to judicial functions, the presidency of the senate, and the charge of public games, and was ultimately stripped of all power, though remaining the highest distinction of a subject; it was often assumed by the emperors, and finally disappeared in the sixth century A. D.

2. In *French hist.*, the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799. Napoleon Bonaparte had the title of first consul, and his colleagues were Cambacérès and Lebrun. The first consul was the chief executive; he promulgated laws, named members of council of state, ministers, and ambassadors, etc., the second and third consuls having only a deliberative voice. By popular vote Napoleon was chosen consul for life August 2d, 1802, and by a vote of the senate, May 18th, 1804, consular government was abolished, and he was proclaimed emperor.

3. In *international law*, an agent appointed and commissioned by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign city or town, to protect the interests of its citizens and commerce there, and to collect and forward information on industrial and economic matters. He does not usually represent his government as a diplomatic agent in any sense.

The commercial agents of a government, residing in foreign parts and charged with the duty of promoting the commercial interests of the state, and especially of its individual citizens or subjects, are called *consuls*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 95.

4†. A councilor of Venice.

Many of the *consuls* . . .
Are at the duke's already.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

consulage† (kon'sul-āj), *n.* [< OF. *consulage*, *consulaige*; as *consul* + *-age*.] A consulate.

At Council we debated the buisinesse of the *Consulage* of Leghorne. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 8, 1672.

★**consular** (kon'sū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [(ME. *consuler*, n., a consul) = F. *consulaire* = Sp. Pg. *consular* = It. *consolare*, *consulare*, < L. *consularis*, < *consul*, a consul: see *consul*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the consuls in ancient Rome, or in recent times in France, or to their office; pertaining to or characterized by the office of consul: as, the *consular* power; a *consular* government. See *consul*.—2. In *international law*, pertaining to or having the functions of a consul (see *consul*, 3): as, the *consular* service.—**Consular agent**, an officer of a grade subordinate to that of consul, stationed at foreign ports of small commercial importance, and charged with duties similar to those of a consul, or vice-consul.—**Consular fees**, the privileged fees or perquisites charged by a consul for his official certificates.

II. *n.* 1. In ancient Rome: (*a*) An ex-consul, and also, under the empire, one who had held the insignia of a consul without the office.

Juli Cesar first being *consulor* & eft sone the first emprowr of Rome. *Joye*, Exposicion of Daniel.

(*b*) The governor of an imperial province.—2†. A consul.

The pride of the *consulers*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

consulate (kon'sū-lāt), *n.* [= F. *consulat* = Sp. Pg. *consulado* = It. *consolato* = D. *konsulaat* = G. *consulat* = Dan. Sw. *konsulat*, < L. *consulatus*, office of a consul, < *consul*, a consul: see *consul* and *-ate*[3].] 1. The office of a consul, in either the political or the legal sense of that word.

After the Alexandrian expedition the Venetians, whose commerce was suffering, prevailed on Peter to treat for a peace with Egypt, which was to establish Cypriot *consulates* and reduce the customs in the ports of the Levant.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 195.

2. In *international law*: (*a*) The office or jurisdiction of a consul.

By this [the law of 1855] the President was ordered to make new appointments to all the *consulates*, which were thereby declared vacant.
Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 45.

(*b*) The premises officially occupied by a consul.—3. Government by a consul or consuls; specifically, the government which existed in France from the overthrow of the Directory, November 9th, 1799, to the establishment of the empire, May 18th, 1804. See *consul*, 2.

4. The period during which the consular office is held.

consulate-general (kon'sū-lāt-jen'e-ral), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a consul-general.

The Italian Government has from time immemorial refused to recognize a consul as a diplomatic officer, and even, until Mr. Marsh induced them to relax the rule, to allow the *consulate-general* of any foreign country to be established in the same place as its legation.
The Nation, Dec. 6, 1883.

consul-general (kon'sul-jen'e-ral), *n.* A diplomatic officer having the supervision of all the consulates of his government in a foreign country; a chief consul. Abbreviated *C. G.*

The salaries of the *consuls-general* vary from $4,000, as at Antwerp, to $10,000, as at Cairo and Calcutta.
Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 94.

consulship (kon'sul-ship), *n.* [< *consul* + *-ship*.] The office or the term of office of a consul, in either the political or the diplomatic sense of the word: as, the *consulship* of Cicero. See *consul*.

consult (kon-sult'), *v.* [< F. *consulter* = Sp. Pg. *consultar* = It. *consultare*, < L. *consultare*, deliberate, consult, freq. of *consulere*, pp. *consultus*, deliberate, consider, reflect upon, consult, ask advice, < *com-*, together, + *-sulere*, of uncertain origin: see *consul* and *counsel*.] I. *trans.* 1. To ask advice of; seek the opinion of as a guide to one's own judgment; have recourse to for information or instruction: as, to *consult* a friend, a physician, or a book.

They were content to *consult* libraries. *Whewell.*

He gives an account of this episode in his career, which is well worth *consulting*. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxxv.

2. To have especial reference or respect to, in judging or acting; consider; regard.

We are . . . to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The senate owns its gratitude to Cato,
Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety.
Addison, Cato, ii. 3.

Ere fancy you *consult*, *consult* your purse.
Franklin, Way to Wealth.

3†. To plan, devise, or contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house by cutting off many people. Hab. ii. 10.

II. *intrans.* 1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, for the purpose of regulating one's own action or judgment: followed by *with*.

Rehoboam *consulted with* the old men. 1 Ki. xii. 6.

He who prays, must *consult* first *with* his heart.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

2. To take counsel together; confer; deliberate in common.

Let us *consult* upon to-morrow's business.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

consult† (kon-sult' or kon'sult), *n.* [= F. *consulte* = Sp. Pg. It. *consulta*, < ML. *consultus*, a council, *consulta*, deliberation, L. *consultum*, a consultation, a decree, resolution, masc., fem., and neut., respectively, of L. *consultus*, pp. of *consulere*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*] 1. A meeting for consultation or deliberation; a council.

But in the latter part of his [Charles II.'s] life . . . his secret thoughts were communicated but to few; and those selected of that sort who were . . . able to advise him in a serious *consult*. *Dryden*, Ded. of King Arthur.

Immediately the two main bodies withdrew, under their several ensigns, to the farther parts of the library, and there entered into cabals and *consults* upon the present emergency. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

2. The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination.

All their grave *consults* dissolved in smoke.
Dryden, Fables.

consultable (kon-sul'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *consultable*, etc.; as *consult*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Able or ready to be consulted.

consultant (kon-sul'tant), *n.* [< F. *consultant*, orig. pp. of *consulter*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*] A physician who is called in by the attending physician to give counsel in a case.

consultary (kon-sul'ta-ri), *a.* [< *consult* + *-ary*[1].] Relating to consultation.—**Consultary** ★**response**, the opinion of a court of law on a special case.

consultation (kon-sul-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *consultation* = Sp. *consultación* = Pg. *consultação* = It. *consultazione*, < L. *consultatio(n-)*, a consultation, < *consultare*, pp. *consultatus*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*] 1. The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons with a view to some decision; especially, a deliberation in which one party acts as adviser to the other.

He [Henry I.] first instituted the Form of the High Court of Parliament; for before his Time only certain of the Nobility and Prelates of the Realm were called to *consultation* about the most important Affairs of State.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 40.

Thus they their doubtful *consultations* dark
Ended. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 486.

2. A meeting of persons to consult together; specifically, a meeting of experts, as physicians or counsel, to confer about a specific case.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

Writ of consultation, in *Eng. law*, a writ whereby a cause, removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court to the king's court, is sent back to the former court: so called because the judges, on *consultation* or deliberation, and comparison of the libel with the suggestion of the party at whose instance the removal is made, find that the suggestion is false, and that the cause has been wrongfully removed.

consultative (kon-sul'ta-tiv), *a.* [= F. *consultatif*, < L. as if **consultativus*, < *consultatus*, pp. of *consultare*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*, and cf. *consultive*.] Pertaining to consultation; having the function of consulting; advisory.

He laid down the nature and power of the synod, as only *consultative*, decisive, and declarative, not coactive.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 331.

Evidence coming from many peoples in all times shows that the *consultative* body is, at the outset, nothing more than a council of war. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.

consultatory (kon-sul'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **consultatorius*, < *consultatus*, pp. of *consultare*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*, and *-atory*.] Advisory.

consulter (kọn-sul'tėr), *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information: as, a *consulter* with familiar spirits.

consulting (kọn-sul'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *consult, v.*; in comp. the verbal n. of *consult, v.*, used attributively.] Acting in consultation or as an adviser; making a business of giving professional advice: as, a *consulting* barrister; a *consulting* physician; a *consulting* accountant.

consultive (kọn-sul'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *consultivo;* as *consult* + *-ive.* Cf. *consultative.*] Pertaining to consultation; determined by consultation or reflection; maturely considered.

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberate, *consultive*, knowing act.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 770.

consultively† (kọn-sul'tiv-li), *adv.* In a consultive manner; deliberately.

consumable (kọn-sū'ma-bl), *a.* [= F. *consumable*, etc.; as *consume* + *-able.*] Capable of being consumed, dissipated, or destroyed; destructible.

Asbestos doth truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire. *Bp. Wilkins*, Math. Magick.

consumah, consumar (kon'sum-ä, -är), *n.* [Also written *consummah, consummar*, and *consammar;* repr. Hind. *khānsāmān*, a house-steward or butler, perhaps < *khwān*, a tray, + *samān*, effects.] In the East Indies, a servant having charge of the supplies; especially, a house-steward or butler.

The *kansamah* may be classed with the house-steward and butler, both of which offices appear to unite in this servant. *T. Williamson*, East India Vade Mecum.

consume (kọn-sūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consumed*, ppr. *consuming.* [< ME. *consumen* = D. *konsumeren* = G. *consumiren* = Dan. *konsumere* = Sw. *consumera*, < OF. *consumer*, F. *consumer* = Sp. Pg. *consumir* = It. *consumare*, < L. *consumere*, eat, consume, use up, destroy, lit. take together or wholly, < *com-*, together, + *sumere*, take, contr. of **subimere*, < *sub*, under, from under, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption.* Cf. *assume, desume, presume, resume.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To destroy by separating into parts which cannot be reunited, as by decomposition, burning, or eating; devour; use up; wear out; hence, destroy the substance of; annihilate.

A vulture or eagle stood by him, which in the day-time gnawed and *consumed* his liver.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Fear and grief
Convulse us and *consume* us day by day.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxix.

Specifically — **2.** To destroy by use; dissipate or wear out (a thing) by applying it to its natural or intended use: as, only a small part of the produce of the West is *consumed* there; in an unfavorable sense, waste; squander: as, to *consume* an estate.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may *consume* it upon your lusts. Jas. iv. 3.

Italy with Silkes and Velvets *consumes* our chiefe Commodities. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 128.

It would require greater sumes of money to furnish such a voiage, and to fitt them with necessaries, then their *consumed* estats would amounte too.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 26.

There are numerous products which may be said not to admit of being *consumed* otherwise than nonproductively.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

3. To cause to waste away; make thin.

He became miserably worn and *consumed* with age.
Bacon, Moral Fables, ii.

He was *consumed* to an anatomy, . . . having nothing left but skin to cover his bones.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 352).

4. To bring to utter ruin; exterminate.

Let me alone, . . . that I may *consume* them. Ex. xxxii. 10.

I'll be myself again, and meet their furies,
Meet, and *consume* their mischiefs.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

5. To make use of; employ the whole of; fill out; spend: with reference to time.

Thus in soft anguish he *consumes* the day.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1033.

The day was not long enough, but the night, too, must be *consumed* in keen recollections.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 159.

=**Syn.** *Devour*, etc. (see *eat*); swallow up, use up, engulf, absorb, lavish, dissipate, exhaust.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To waste (away); become wasted or attenuated.

Their flesh, . . . their eyes, . . . their tongue shall *consume* away. Zech. xiv. 12.

I *consume*
In languishing affections for that trespass.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

2. To be destroyed as by use, burning, etc.: as, the fire was lighted, and the wood *consumed* away.

What heard they daly? . . . that victells *consumed* apace, but he must & would keepe sufficient for them selves & their returne.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 79.

consumedly (kọn-sū'med-li), *adv.* [Said to be a corruption of *consummately.*] Greatly; hugely; mightily. [Slang.]

I believe they talk'd of me, for they laugh'd *consumedly.*
Farquhar, Beaux Stratagem, iii. 1.

consumeless (kọn-sūm'les), *a.* [< *consume* + *-less.*] Unconsumable. [Rare.]

How the purple waves
Scald their *consumeless* bodies!
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 14.

consumer (kọn-sū'mėr), *n.* **1.** One who consumes, destroys, wastes, or spends; that which consumes.

Time, the *consumer* of things, causing much time and paines to bee spent in curious search, that wee might produce some light out of darknesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 337.

The *consumers* of the energy stored in the fly-wheel of an engine are the machines in the mill.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 267.

2. Specifically, in *polit. econ.*, one who destroys the exchangeable value of a commodity by using it: the opposite of *producer.*

No labour tends to the permanent enrichment of society which is employed in producing things for the use of unproductive *consumers.* *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

consumingly (kọn-sū'ming-li), *adv.* In a consuming manner.

consummah, consummar, *n.* See *consumah.*

consummate (kon'sum-āt or kọn-sum'āt) *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consummated*, ppr. *consummating.* [< L. *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare* (> It. *consummare* = Pr. Sp. *consumar* = Pg. *consummar* = F. *consommer*), sum up, make up, finish, complete, < *com-*, together, + *summa*, a sum: see *sum*[2], *summation.*] **1.** To finish by completing what was intended; perfect; bring or carry to the utmost point or degree; carry or bring to completion; complete; achieve.

During the twenty years which followed the death of Cowper, the revolution in English poetry was fully *consummated.* *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Samuel Adams . . . had done more than any one man to *consummate* the ideas of the New England leaders, and to advance the progress of Revolution.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, iv.

Specifically — **2.** To complete (a marriage) by sexual intercourse.

consummate (kọn-sum'āt), *a.* [= Sp. *consumado* = Pg. *consummado* = It. *consummato*, < L. *consummatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree: as, *consummate* felicity; *consummate* hypocrisy.

The bright *consummate* flower. *Milton*, P. L., v. 481.

A Person of an absolute and *consummate* Virtue should never be introduced in Tragedy.
Addison, Spectator, No. 273.

An accomplished hypocrite . . . who had acted with *consummate* skill the character of a good citizen and a good friend. *Macaulay*, History.

By one fatal error of tactics he [Fox] completely wrecked his cause, while the young minister who was opposed to him conducted the conflict with *consummate* judgment as well as indomitable courage.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

consummately (kọn-sum'āt-li), *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

consummation (kon-su-mā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *consommation* = Sp. *consumación* = Pg. *consumação* = It. *consumazione*, < L. *consummatio(n-)*, < *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, finish: see *consummate, v.*] Accomplishment; completion; end; the fulfilment or conclusion of anything: as, the *consummation* of one's wishes, or of an enterprise.

By a sleep, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to—'tis a *consummation*
Devoutly to be wish'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

The just and regular process . . . from its original to its *consummation.* *Addison*, Spectator.

Consummation of marriage, in *law*, its completion by sexual intercourse.—**Consummation of the mass,** in the Gallican liturgies, the last post-communion prayer.

consummative (kọn-sum'a-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *consumativo*, < L. as if **consummativus*, < *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare*, finish: see *consummate, v.*] Pertaining to consummation; consummating; final.

The final, the *consummative* procedure of philosophy.
Sir W. Hamilton.

consummator (kon'sum-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *consommateur* = Sp. *consumador* = Pg. *consummador* = It. *consummatore*, < LL. *consummator*, < L. *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, complete: see *consummate, v.*] One who consummates, completes, or brings to perfection.

consummatory (kọn-sum'a-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *consummate* + *-ory.*] Tending or intended to consummate or make perfect. *Donne.* [Rare.]

consumpt†, *a.* [ME., < L. *consumptus*, consumed, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume.*] Consumed.

It is nat geven to knowe hem that ben dede and *consumpt.* *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

Slayn thanne the aduersaries with a great veniaunce, and vnto the deeth almost *consumpt.*
Wyclif, Josh. x. 20 (Oxf.).

consumpt (kọn-sumpt'), *n.* [< ML. as if **consumptus*, consumption (cf. L. *sumptus*, expense), < L. *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume.*] Consumption: as, the produce of grain is scarcely equal to the *consumpt.* [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

★**consumption** (kọn-sump'shọn), *n.* [= F. *consomption* = Pr. *consumpcio* = Sp. *consunción* = Pg. *consumpção* = It. *consunzione*, < L. *consumptio(n-)*, a consuming, wasting, < *consumere*, pp. *consumptus*, consume: see *consume.*] **1.** The act of consuming; destruction as by decomposition, burning, eating, etc.; hence, destruction of substance; annihilation. Specifically — **2.** Dissipation or destruction by use; in *polit. econ.*, the use or expenditure of the products of industry, or of anything having an exchangeable value.

Every new advance of the price to the consumer is a new incentive to him to retrench . . . his *consumption,*
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

The distinction of Productive and Unproductive is applicable to *Consumption* as well as to Labour. All the members of the community are not labourers, but all are consumers, and consume either unproductively or productively. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

The first proposition of the theory of *consumption* is, that the satisfaction of every lower want in the scale creates a desire of a higher character. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 46.

3. The state of being wasted or diminished.

The mountains themselves [Etna and Vesuvius] have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption.*
Woodward.

4. In *med.*: (*a*) A wasting away of the flesh; a gradual attenuation of the body; progressive emaciation: a word of comprehensive signification. (*b*) More specifically, a disease of the lungs accompanied by fever and emaciation, often but not invariably fatal: called technically *phthisis*, or *phthisis pulmonaris.* See *phthisis* and *tuberculosis.*

Such are Kings-euils, Dropsie, Gout, and Stone,
Blood-boyling Lepry, and *Consumption.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

consumptional† (kọn-sump'shọn-al), *a.* [< *consumption* + *-al.*] Consumptive. *Fuller.*

consumptionary† (kọn-sump'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *consumption* + *-ary*[1].] Consumptive.

His wife being *consumptionary*, and so likely to die without child. *Bp. Gauden*, Bp. Brownrigg, p. 206.

consumptioner† (kọn-sump'shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *consumption* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who consumes; a consumer. *Davenant.* [Rare.] — **2.** A retailer.

These duties, which were in addition to the ordinary customs duties, were to be paid by the *consumptioner*, as the retailer was termed.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 35.

★**consumptive** (kọn-sump'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consomptif* = Sp. It. *consuntivo* = Pg. *consumptivo*, < L. as if **consumptivus*, < *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere:* see *consume.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating.

Consumptive of time.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, Pref.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France. *Addison*, State of the War.

2. In *med.*, pertaining to or of the nature of consumption, or phthisis pulmonaris. — **3.** Affected with a consuming disease; specifically, having or predisposed to consumption: as, a *consumptive* person; a *consumptive* constitution.

The lean *consumptive* wench, with coughs decayed,
Is called a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryden.*

While that [the Body] droops and sinks under the burden, the Soul may be as vigorous and active in such a *consumptive* state of the Body as ever it was before.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xii.

4. Relating to or designed for consumption or destruction; specifically, in recent use, pertaining to or designed for consumption by use: as, a *consumptive* demand for hops.

They that make *consumptive* oblations to the creatures; as the Collyridians, who offered cakes, and those that burnt incense or candles to the Virgin Mary.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 577.

II. *n.* One who suffers from consumption, or phthisis.—**Consumptive's-weed,** the bear's-weed of California, *Eriodyction Californicum*, an evergreen resinous shrub, of the family *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

consumptively (kŏn-sump'tiv-li), *adv.* In a consumptive manner; in a way characteristic of or tending to consumption.

consumptiveness (kŏn-sump'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being consumptive, or a tendency to consumption.

consute (kŏn-sūt'), *a.* [< L. *consutus*, pp. of *consuere*, sew together, stitch, < *com-*, together, + *suere* = E. *sew*.] In *entom.*, having one or more regular series of slight and somewhat distant elevations differing in color from the rest of the surface, so as to resemble lines of stitching, as the elytra of certain beetles.

consutile†, *a.* [< L. **consutilis*, sewed together, < *consutus*, pp. of *consuere*, sew together: see *consute*.] Stitched together. *Bailey.*

contabescence (kon-tā-bes'ens), *n.* [= F. *contabescence*; as *contabescent* + *-ce*[3]: see *-ence*.] 1. In *med.*, a wasting disease; atrophy, marasmus, or consumption.—2. In *bot.*, an abnormal condition of flowers, in which the anthers become defective and the pollen becomes inert or wanting.

contabescent (kon-tā-bes'ent), *a.* [= F. *contabescent*, < L. *contabescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *contabescere*, waste away gradually, < *com-* (intensive) + *tabescere*, waste away, < *tabes*, a wasting: see *tabes*.] 1. Wasting away.—2. In *bot.*, characterized by contabescence.

In several plants, . . . many of the anthers were either shrivelled or contained brown and tough or pulpy matter, without any good pollen-grains, and they never shed their contents; they were in the state designated by Gärtner as *contabescent*. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 193.

contabulate†, *v. t.* [< L. *contabulatus*, pp. of *contabulare*, cover with boards, < *com-*, together, + *tabula*, a board, table: see *table*, *tabulate*.] To plank or floor with boards. *Bailey.* Also *cotabulate*.

contabulation†, *n.* [< L. *contabulatio(n-)*, < *contabulare*, pp. *contabulatus*, cover with boards: see *contabulate*.] The act of laying with boards, or of flooring; the floor laid. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

contack†, *n.* See *conteck*.

contacour†, *n.* See *conteckour*.

contact (kon'takt), *n.* [= F. *contact* = Sp. Pg. ★*contacto* = It. *contatto*, < L. *contactus*, a touching, < *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch closely, < *com-*, together, + *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, *tact*, and cf. *contagion*, *contiguous*, *contingent*.] 1. A touching; touch; the coincidence of one or more points on the surface of each of two bodies without interpenetration of the bodies; apposition of separate bodies or points without sensible intervening space.

When several metals at the same temperature are soldered to each other so as to form a continuous chain, the difference of potentials of the extreme metals is the same as if these two metals are in direct *contact*.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 177.

2. Specifically, in *math.*, coincidence, as of two curves, in two or more consecutive points; the having a point and the tangent plane at that point in common.—3. The act of making one body abut against another; the bringing together so as to touch.—**Angle of contact,** in *math.*, the angle of contingence or curvature; the angle between a curve and its tangent.—**Chords of contact.** See *chord*.—**Contact action,** the action by which a substance causes chemical changes in other substances which are brought into contact with it, apparently without itself taking part in the changes, or at least without being permanently altered by them. Thus, platinum black will cause a combination between oxygen and hydrogen gases when they are brought together with it, but is not itself altered. See *catalysis*, 2, and *catalytic*.—**Contact deposit,** a metalliferous deposit, or aggregation of ore, usually accompanied by more or less veinstone, and occupying a position between or at the junction of two rocks of different lithological character. Of late the term has been more and more closely restricted to those ore-bodies which are produced by contact metamorphism, that is, by the action of an intrusion of igneous rock upon the walls while cooling and consolidating.—**Contact goniometer,** a hand-goniometer, which see, under *goniometer*.—**Contact of surfaces,** contact of plane sections of the surfaces; the existence of a double point in the curve of mutual intersection of the surfaces. But if either surface has a double point at the double point of the curve of intersection, it is further requisite that the surface not having the double point shall be capable of being so moved that the intersection should begin to move away from the double point by a motion along that surface. If both surfaces have double points at the double point of the intersection, contact consists in having the same tangent plane and the same point of tangency.—**Contact of the *n*th order,** in *math.*, coincidence of $n + 1$ consecutive points.—**Contact of two curves,** in *math.*, coincidence of two or more of their consecutive points.—**Contact resistance,** in *elect.*, the resistance due to the want of perfect union between two connecting surfaces in the circuit.—**Contact series of the metals.** Same as *electromotive series* (which see, under *electromotive*).—**Contact theory of electricity.** See *electricity*.—**Multiple contact,** contact at many points.—**Stationary contact** of two surfaces, the existence of a stationary point on their curve of intersection.

contact (kon'takt), *v. i.* [< *contact*, *n.*] To be together or in contact; touch; abut. [Rare.]

To prevent contact with two or more [electrical] plates at the same time, their *contacting* portions are so arranged that no two consecutive plates are in the same vertical line.
Greer, Dict. of Elect., p. 21.

After the drift has passed once through the hole, it should be turned a quarter revolution, and again driven through, and then twice more, so that each side of the drift will have *contacted* with each side of the hole.
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 328.

contact-breaker (kon'takt-brā"kėr), *n.* In *elect.*, a contrivance for breaking and making an electrical circuit rapidly and automatically, like that used with the induction-coil; an interrupter.

contaction† (kŏn-tak'shŏn), *n.* [< L. as if **contactio(n-)*, < *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch: see *contact*, *n.*] The act of touching.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

contact-level (kon'takt-lev"el), *n.* An instrument used for determining minute differences in length, and consisting of a very delicate spirit-level, accurately ground to a curve of given radius and pivoted transversely at the middle. See *contact-lever*.

contact-lever (kon'takt-lev"ėr), *n.* A lever which is moved by the abutment of two measuring-bars, and in moving turns a graduated spirit-level, called a *contact-level*, by which the amount of motion can be measured.—**Contact-lever goniometer.** See *goniometer*.

contactual (kŏn-tak'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *contactus* (*contactu-*), contact, + *-al*. Cf. *tactual*.] Pertaining to contact; implying contact.

Contagion may be said to be immediate, *contactual*, or remote.
Pop. Encyc.

contadina (kon-tä-dē'nä), *n.*; pl. *contadine* (-ne), *contadinas* (-näz). [It., fem. of *contadino*, q. v.] 1. In Italy, a peasant woman; a female rustic.

Happiness to dance with the *contadinas* at a village feast.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, ix.

2. A rustic dance.

contadino (kon-tä-dē'nō), *n.*; pl. *contadini* (-nē). [It., < *contado*, country, county, shire, = E. *county*[1], q. v.] In Italy, a countryman or peasant; a rustic.

The produce of the orchard is divided equally between *contadino* and landlord.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 452, note.

contagia, *n.* Plural of *contagium*.

contagion (kŏn-tā'jŏn), *n.* [= F. *contagion* = ★Sp. *contagión* = Pg. *contagião* = It. *contagione*, < L. *contagio(n-)*, also *contagium* (see *contagium*), a touching, contact, particularly contact with something unclean or infectious, contamination, < *contingere* (*contag-*), touch: see *contact*, *contingent*.] 1. Infectious contact or communication; specifically and commonly, the communication of a disease from one person or brute to another. A distinction between *contagion* and *infection* is sometimes adopted, the former being limited to the transmission of disease by actual contact of the diseased part with a healthy absorbent or abraded surface, and the latter to transmission in any way, either by contact or indirectly through the medium of contaminated food or water, of air holding micro-organisms in suspension, of insects carrying the germs of the disease, etc. In common use no precise discrimination of the two words is attempted. See *epidemic* and *endemic*.

The miserable prey of the *contagion* of disease, and the worse *contagion* of vice and sin.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

Hence—2. The communication of a state of feeling, particularly of moral feeling, or of ideas, from one person to another; especially, the communication of moral evil; propagation of mischief; infection: as, the *contagion* of enthusiasm; the *contagion* of vice or of evil example.

This Babylonian Idoll—whose *contagion* infected the East with a Catholike Idolatrie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

The scandal and *contagion* of example.
Bp. Gauden.

3. Contagium.—4. Pestilential influence; malarial or poisonous exhalations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

From the *Contagion* of Mortality,
No Clime is pure, no Air is free.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 2.

contagioned (kŏn-tā'jŏnd), *a.* [< *contagion* + *-ed*[2].] Affected by contagion.

contagionist (kŏn-tā'jŏn-ist), *n.* [= F. *contagionniste*; as *contagion* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as cholera, typhus, etc.

contagious (kŏn-tā'jus), *a.* [= F. *contagieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *contagioso*, < LL. *contagiosus*, contagious, < L. *contagio(n-)*, contagion: see *contagion*.] 1. Communicable by contagion; that may be imparted by contact or by emanations; catching: as, a *contagious* disease. [In this sense sometimes distinguished from *infectious*. See *contagion*, 1.]

In the two and twentieth Year of his [Edward III.'s] Reign a *contagious* Pestilence arose in the East and South Parts of the World, and spread it self all over Christendom.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 131.

The disease [empusa] is *contagious*, because a healthy fly coming in contact with a diseased one, from which the spore-bearing filaments protrude, is pretty sure to carry off a spore or two. It is "infectious" because the spores become scattered about all sorts of matter in the neighbourhood of the slain flies.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 372.

2. Containing or generating contagion; poisonous; pestilential: as, *contagious* air; *contagious* clothing.

Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. Propagated by influence or incitement; exciting like feeling or action; spreading or liable to spread from one to another: as, *contagious* example; a *contagious* speculation.

The rout
Of Medes and Cassians carry to the camp
Contagious terror.
Glover, Leonidas.

Too *contagious* grows the mirth, the warmth
Escaping from so many hearts at once.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 65.

4. Arising from or due to contagion, in either sense; brought about by propagation or incitement: as, a *contagious* epidemic. [Rare.]

In the morn and liquid dew of youth
Contagious blastments are most imminent.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

contagiously (kŏn-tā'jus-li), *adv.* By contagion.

contagiousness (kŏn-tā'jus-nes), *n.* The quality of being contagious.

contagium (kŏn-tā'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *contagia* (-ä). [= F. *contage* = Sp. Pg. It. *contagio*, < L. *contagium*, a collateral form of *contagio(n-)*, contagion: see *contagion*.] 1. Same as *contagion*.—2. The morbific matter conveyed from the sick to the well in the spread of communicable diseases.

Now *contagia* are living things, which demand certain elements of life just as inexorably as trees, or wheat, or barley.
Tyndall, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 35.

But even the most cleanly people would contract cholera, syphilis, or small-pox, if the *contagium* were in their midst.
The Sanitarian, XV. 293.

contain (kŏn-tān'), *v.* [< ME. *containen*, *conteinen*, *contenen*, *conteynen*, *cunteynen*, < OF. *conteinir*, *cuntenir*, F. *contenir* = Pr. *contener*, *contenir* = Sp. *contener* = Pg. *conter* = It. *contenere*, < L. *continere*, hold or keep together, comprise, contain, < *com-*, together, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenable*, *tenet*, *tenure*, etc., and cf. *detain*, *pertain*, *retain*, *sustain*. Hence (from L. *continere*) *continent*, *continence*, *countenance*, *content*[1], *content*[2], *continue*, *continuous*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hold within fixed limits; comprehend; comprise: include; hold.

Behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot *contain* thee.
1 Ki. viii. 27.

For there be many things which of their own nature *contain* no pleasantness; yea, the most part of them much grief and sorrow.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

What thy stores *contain*, bring forth.
Milton, P. L., v. 314.

I saw an exceeding huge Basiliske, which was so great that it would easily *containe* the body of a very corpulent man.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 125.

2. To be capable of holding; have, as a vessel, an internal volume equal to: as, this vessel *contains* two gallons.—3. To comprise, as a writing; have as contents.

Here's another [sonnet]
Writ in my cousin's hand, stolen from her pocket,
Containing her affection unto Benedick.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 4.

4†. To hold in opinion; regard (with).

Who, for the vain assumings
Of some, quite worthless of her sovereign wreaths,
Contain her worthiest prophets in contempt.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

5†. Reflexively, to conduct or deport (one's self); hence, to act; do.

And Merlyn toke the kynge in counseile, and seide that he sholde *contene hym-self* myrily.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

6†. To put restraint on; restrain; retain; withhold.

That oath would sure *contayne* them greatlye, or the breache of it bring them to shorter vengeaunce.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Others, when the bagpipe sings i' the nose,
Cannot *contain* their urine. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

To *contain* the spirit of anger is the worthiest discipline we can put ourselves to. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

I can no longer *contain* the expressions of my gratitude.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

7. Reflexively, to keep within bounds; hold in; moderate.

Fear not, my lord; we can *contain ourselves*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

Indeed I am angry,
But I'll *contain myself*. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

We . . . resolve, by God's help, to *contain ourselves* from seeking to vindicate our wrongs.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 201.

8. In *math.*, to be divisible by, without a remainder. One integer is said to *contain* a second with respect to a third when it is the sum of two parts divisible respectively by the second and third. =**Syn. 1** and **2**. To embrace, inclose.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To restrain or control desire, action, or emotion.

If they cannot *contain*, let them marry. 1 Cor. vii. 9.

He could *contain* no longer, but hasting home, invaded his territories, and professed open war.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 168.

Yea, I was now taken with the love and mercy of God, that I remember I could not tell how to *contain* till I got home. *Bunyan*, in Southey's Life, p. 23.

2†. To exist; be held or included; be or remain.

The general court being assembled in the 2 of the 9th month, and finding, upon consultation, that two so opposite parties could not *contain* in the same body without apparent hazard of ruin to the whole, agreed to send away some of the principal.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 292.

3†. To conduct one's self; appear in action; behave.

That quen & hire dougter & Meliors the schene
Wayteden out at a windowe wilfulli in-fere,
How that komeli knigt *kunteyned* on his stede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3301.

containable (kon-tā′na-bl), *a.* [< *contain* + *-able*.] That may be contained or comprised.

containant† (kon-tā′nant), *n.* [< *contain* + *-ant*[1]. Cf. F. *contenant*, ppr. of *contenir*, contain, and see *continent*.] One who or that which contains; a container.

container (kon-tā′nėr), *n.* One who or that which contains.

containment (kon-tān′ment), *n.* [< *contain* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of containing; restraint; holding.—**2.** Contents; possessions. [Rare.]

The *containment* of a rich man's estate.
Fuller, Church Hist., IX. iv. 9.

contak†, contake†, *n.* See *conteck*.

contakion (kon-tā′ki-on), *n.*; pl. *contakia* (-ä). [MGr. κοντάκιον, of uncertain origin; traditionally identified with κοντάκιον, a scroll, because, according to the legend, the Theotocos appeared to Romanus and gave him a scroll (κοντάκιον) to eat, after which he had power to compose these hymns. Otherwise referred to MGr. κοντάκιον, dim. of κόνταξ, a shaft, < Gr. κοντός, a pole, shaft, or to MGr. κοντός, short, or to L. *canticum*, a song.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) A short hymn in praise of a saint, introduced into a canon of odes. This class of hymns is said to have been the invention of St. Romanus, about A. D. 500. (*b*) A service-book containing only the liturgies of St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, and the Presanctified, as distinguished from the Euchologion, which adds the forms for other sacraments and offices.

contaminable (kon-tam′i-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *contaminable* = Pg. *contaminavel* = It. *contaminabile*, < LL. *contaminabilis*, < L. *contaminare*, contaminate: see *contaminate*, *v.*] Capable of being contaminated.

contaminate (kon-tam′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contaminated*, ppr. *contaminating*. [< L. *contaminatus*, pp. of *contaminare* (> F. *contaminer* = Sp. Pg. *contaminar* = It. *contaminare*), touch together, blend, mingle, corrupt, defile, < *contāmen* (*contāmin-*) (found only in LL.), contact, defilement, contagion, for **contagmen*, < *contingere* (*contag-*), touch: see *contagion*, *contact*.] To render impure by mixture or contact; defile; pollute; sully; tarnish; taint; corrupt: usually in a figurative sense.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

I would neither have simplicity imposed upon, nor virtue *contaminated*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

There is no practicable process known whereby water, once *contaminated* by infected sewage, can be so purified as to render its domestic use entirely free from risk.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 612.

=**Syn.** To infect, poison, corrupt. See *taint*.

contaminate (kon-tam′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *contaminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Contaminated; polluted; defiled; tainted; corrupt. [Archaic.]

And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By ruffian lust should be *contaminate*!
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

This filthy rags of speech, this coil
Of statement, comment, query, and response,
Tatters all too *contaminate* for use,
Have no renewing.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 179.

Ten pounds of the most *contaminate* . . . tinned fruits.
Science, III. 338.

contamination (kon-tam-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *contamination* = Sp. *contaminación* = Pg. *contaminação* = It. *contaminazione*, < LL. *contaminatio(n-)*, < L. *contaminare*, pp. *contaminatus*, defile: see *contaminate*, *v.*] The act of contaminating, or the state of being contaminated; pollution; defilement; taint.

To be kept free from the touch or *contamination* of those who may be felons. *Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

Though chemistry cannot prove any existing infectious property, it can prove, if existing, certain degrees of sewage *contamination*. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 611.

contaminative (kon-tam′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *contaminate* + *-ive*.] Tending to contaminate.

contango (kon-tang′gō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] On the London stock exchange, the charge made by a broker for carrying over a bargain to the next fortnightly settling-day; the consideration paid by the buyer of stock for the privilege of deferring settlement until the next settling-day.

Contango is just the opposite of backwardation, for it is used to denote the rate which is charged if one cannot pay for the stock one has purchased on the settling day, and so postpones the payment until the next account.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 458.

Contango day, the day on which contangos are fixed; the second day before settling-day. Also called *continuation day*.

contankerous (kon-tang′ke-rus), *a.* Same as *cantankerous*.

conteck†, *n.* [ME., also *contek*, *conteke*, *contack*, *contak*, *cuntake*, also *contakt*, < OF. (AF.) *contec*, *contek*, *conteck*, m., also *conteke*, f., contention, quarrel, resistance; cf. *contekier*, *contequier*, *contecquier*, *contechier*, *contichier*, touch, appar. < *con-* + **tek* (as in *tek*, *teke*, *teque*, *teche*, *taiche*, etc., a mark, etc.), with the verbal sense 'fasten upon, touch,' as in the related *attach*, *attack*: see *attach*, *attack*, *tatch*, *tetch*, *tetchy*, *touchy*. The word seems to have been notionally associated with ME. *content*, < OF. *content*, *cuntent*, *contend*, *contant*, etc., dispute, quarreling, contention, < *contendre*, dispute, quarrel, contend: see *contend*, *content*[3]. Hence, prob., *contankerous*, *cantankerous*, q. v.] **1.** Contention; dispute; strife; quarreling.

Contek with bloody knyf and scharp manace.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1145.

Of *conteke* and fool-hastifnesse
He hath a right gret besinesse.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 316.

Ne in good nor goodnes taken delight,
But kindle coales of *conteck* and yre.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. Ill treatment; contumely; abuse.

Thei . . . token this kyngis seruauntis, and punishiden with *conteke* and killiden hem.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 49.

conteck†, *v. i.* [ME. *contecken*, *conteken*, < *conteck*, *n.*] To contend; strive.

This two schires hem mette,
And *conteckede* for this holy bodi, and faste to gade ere sette.
Life of St. Kenelm (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 309.

conteckour†, *n.* [ME., also *contekour*, *contacour* (*contacowre*); < *conteck*, *v.*, + *-our*.] A quarreler; a quarrelsome person; a disturber of the peace.

A Coward, and *Contacowre*, manhod is the mene;
A wrecche, and wastour, mesure is be-twene.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66.

contection† (kon-tek′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **contectio(n-)*, < *contegere*, pp. *contectus*, cover, < *com-*, together, + *tegere*, cover: see *tegumen*.] A covering.

Fig-leaves . . . aptly formed for . . . *contection* of those parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 15.

contek†, *n.* See *conteck*.

contemerate† (kon-tem′e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contemeratus*, pp. of *contemerare*, defile, < *com-* (intensive) + *temerare*, treat rashly, violate: see *temerous*, *temerity*.] To violate; pollute. *Bailey*.

contemeration†, *n.* [< *contemerate* + *-ion*.] A violation. *Coles*, 1717.

contemn (kon-tem′), *v. t.* [< L. *contemnere*, pp. *contemptus*, despise, < *com-* (intensive) + *temnere*, despise.] **1.** To consider and treat as contemptible and despicable; despise; scorn.

Ha! are we *contemned*?
Is there so little awe of our disdain?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

It is a brave act of valour to *contemn* death.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 44.

Noble he was, *contemning* all things mean.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

We learn to *contemn* what we do not fear; and we cannot love what we *contemn*.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 304.

2. To slight or disregard; neglect as unworthy of regard; reject with disdain.

Wherefore doth the wicked *contemn* God? Ps. x. 13.

What is there the Soveraigns & Princes of the earth do more justly resent . . . than to have their Laws despised, their Persons affronted, and their Authority *contemned*?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

=**Syn.** *Disdain*, *Despise*, etc. (see *scorn*); look down upon, spurn.

contemnedly (kon-tem′ned-li), *adv.* Contemptibly; despicably. *Sylvester*.

contemner (kon-tem′nėr), *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He was, I heard say, a seditious man, a *contemner* of common prayer. *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

contemningly (kon-tem′ning-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; slightingly.

contemper† (kon-tem′pėr), *v. t.* [= Sp. *contemperar* = It. *contemperare*, < L. *contemperare*, moderate by mixing, < *com-*, together, + *temperare*, mix, temper: see *temper*, *v.*] To moderate; qualify; temper.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat.
Ray, Works of Creation.

contemperament† (kon-tem′pėr-a-ment), *n.* [= It. *contemperamento*, < L. as if **contemperamentum*, < *contemperare*, contemper; after *temperament*.] Modification or qualification in degree; proportion.

An equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.
Derham, Physico-Theology, i. 2, note 3.

contemperate† (kon-tem′pėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contemperated*, ppr. *contemperating*. [< L. *contemperatus*, pp. of *contemperare*, contemper: see *contemper*.] To temper; bring to another, especially a lower, degree with respect to any quality, as warmth; moderate.

The mighty Nile and Niger . . . *contemperate* the air.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

contemperation† (kon-tem-pe-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *contempération*, < LL. *contemperatio(n-)*, < L. *contemperare*, pp. *contemperatus*, moderate: see *contemper*.] **1.** The act of moderating or tempering.—**2.** Proportionate mixture; combination.

I would further know why this *contemperation* of light and shade, that is made, for example, by the skin of a ripe cherry, should exhibit a red and not a green.
Boyle, Works, I. 695.

contemperature† (kon-tem′pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* [< L. *contemperare*, after *temperature*.] The quality of being contempered; proportion; temperature.

The different *contemperature* of the elements.
South, Works, IX. ix.

A mixture
And fair *contemperature* extracted from
All our best faculties.
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, iv.

contemplable (kon-tem′pla-bl), *a.* [< LL. *contemplabilis* (found only in sense of 'taking aim'), < L. *contemplari*, look at: see *contemplate*.] Capable of being contemplated or thought about. *Feltham*.

contemplamen (kon-tem-plā′men), *n.* [NL., < L. *contemplari*, look at: see *contemplate*.] An object of contemplation. *Coleridge*.

contemplance†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *contemplance*, < *contempler*, ppr. *contemplant*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] Contemplation. *Chaucer*.

contemplant (kon-tem′plant), *a.* [< L. *contemplan(t-)s*, ppr. of *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] Contemplating; observant. [Rare.]

Contemplant Spirits! ye that hover o'er
With untired gaze the immeasurable fount
Ebullient with creative Deity.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

contemplate (kon-tem'plāt or kon'tem-plāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contemplated*, ppr. *contemplating*. [< L. *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari* (> It. *contemplare* = Sp. Pg. *contemplar* = F. *contempler*), look at, view attentively, observe, consider, orig. an augurial term, mark out a *templum*, a space for observation, < *com-* + *templum*, a temple: see *temple*, and cf. *contemple*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To view, look at, or observe with continued attention.

> The territory of Lombardy . . . I *contemplated* round about from this tower. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 118.

2. To consider with continued attention; reflect upon; ponder; study; meditate on.

> Troth, I am taken, sir,
> Whole with these studies, that *contemplate* nature.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

> There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

> He *contemplated* the past with interest and delight, not because it furnished a contrast to the present, but because it had led to the present. *Macaulay*, History.

3. To consider or have in view, as a future act or event; intend.

> There remain some particulars to complete the information *contemplated* by those resolutions.
> *Hamilton's Report.*

> If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war, . . . they preserve their force and obligation when the rupture takes place.
> *Chancellor Kent*, Com., I. § 176.

4. To regard; consider.

> Between the constituents of a knowledge of succession there can be no succession: so long as certain events are *contemplated* as successive, no one of them is an object to consciousness before or after another.
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 56.

=Syn. 2. To consider, meditate upon, muse upon, reflect upon, ponder; dwell upon, think about.—**3.** To design, plan, purpose.

II. *intrans.* To think studiously; study; muse; meditate; consider deliberately.

> So many hours must I take my rest;
> So many hours must I *contemplate*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

> When in obscure and dangerous places, we must not *contemplate*, we must act, it may be on the instant.
> *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 74.

contemplation (kon-tem-plā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *contemplacion*, < OF. *contemplacion*, F. *contemplation* = Pr. *contemplatio* = Sp. *contemplación* = Pg. *contemplação* = It. *contemplazione*, < L. *contemplatio(n-)*, < *contemplari*, pp. *contemplatus*, look at, consider: see *contemplate*.] **1.** The act of looking attentively or steadfastly at anything.

> As to the gentlemen, each of them tranquilly smoked his pipe, and seemed lost in *contemplation* of the blue and white tiles with which the fireplaces were decorated.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 171.

2. The act of holding an idea continuously before the mind; mental vision; the thinking long of anything in a somewhat passive way.

> If I could have remembered a gilt counterfeit, thou wouldst not have slipped out of my *contemplation*.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

> The next faculty of the mind . . . is that which I call retention, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received. This is done in two ways: First, by keeping the idea which is brought into it for some time actually in view, which is called *contemplation*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. § 1.

> Were pure *contemplation* the business of life, were it enough to think and feel about things, the logical end of it would be a self-annihilating ecstasy.
> *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 174.

3. Continued or steadfast thinking in general, without reference to a particular object; musing; reverie.

> *Contemplation* makes a rare turkey-cock of him!
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

> And Wisdom's self
> Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;
> Where, with her best nurse, *Contemplation*,
> She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 377.

> The mind . . . diffused itself in long *contemplation*, musing rather than thinking. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 64.

> Falling into a still delight,
> And luxury of *contemplation*.
> *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

4. Religious meditation.

> And that done euery man yaue hym to prayer, *contemplacyon*, and deuocion.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

> When holy and devout religious men
> Are at their beads, 'tis much to draw them thence;
> So sweet is zealous *contemplation*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

5. The act of intending, purposing, or considering, with a view to carrying into effect; expectation with intention.

> In *contemplation* of returning at an early date, he left, leaving his house undismantled. *Reid.*

contemplatist†, *n.* [< *contemplate* + *-ist*.] One who contemplates. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

contemplative (kon-tem'plā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *contemplatif* = D. *kontemplatief* = Dan. *kontemplativ*, < OF. *contemplatif*, F. *contemplatif* = Pr. *contemplatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *contemplativo*, < L. *contemplativus*, < *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Given to or characterized by contemplation or continued and absorbed reflection; employed in reflection or study; reflective; meditative; thoughtful: as, a *contemplative* mind.

> *Contemplatyf* lyf or actyf lyf Cryst wolde men wrouȝte.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 251.

> My life hath been rather *contemplative* than active.
> *Bacon.*

> The studious and *contemplative* part of mankind.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding.

> In his dark eyes . . . was that placidity which comes from the fullness of *contemplative* thought—the mind not searching, but beholding.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 35.

2. Marked by contemplation; manifesting reflection or a studious habit.

> Fix'd and *contemplative* their looks,
> Still turning over nature's books.
> *Sir J. Denham.*

3. Relating or pertaining to contemplation or thought, as distinguished from action: as, *contemplative* philosophy; the *contemplative* faculty (that is, the faculty of cognition).

II. *n.* **1.** One given to contemplation or deep thought, especially on religious subjects; a recluse; a hermit.

> Among the older religions of the world, the pantheistic character of Buddhism made it the natural home of mysticism, and hence it has produced at all times a host of monks and *contemplatives*.
> *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 359.

2. *Eccles.*, a friar of the order of Mary Magdalene.

contemplatively (kon-tem'plā-tiv-li), *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with close attention.

> *Contemplatively* looking into the clouds of his tobacco-pipe. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 12.

contemplativeness (kon-tem'plā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being contemplative.

> Mawkish sentimentalism and rapturous *contemplativeness*, that disdain common duties, find no nourishment or support in rabbinical theology. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 307.

contemplator (kon'tem-plā-tor), *n.* [= F. *contemplateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contemplador* = It. *contemplatore*, < L. *contemplator*, < *contemplari*, pp. *contemplatus*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] **1.** One who engages in contemplation or reflection; one who meditates or studies.—**2.** One who merely observes affairs, without taking part in them. [Rare.]

> Some few others sought after Him, but Aristotle saith, as the geometer doth after a right line only, . . . as a *contemplator* of truth; but not as the knowledge of it is anyway useful or conducible to the ordering or bettering of their lives. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 642.

contemplature†, *n.* [< *contemplate* + *-ure*.] The habit of contemplation; contemplativeness.

> Loue desired in the budde, not knowing what the blossome were, may delight the conceiptes of the head, but it will destroye the *contemplature* of the heart.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 270.

contemple† (kon-tem'pl), *v. t.* [< F. *contempler* = Sp. Pg. *contemplar* = It. *contemplare*, < L. *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] To contemplate.

> I may at rest *contemple*
> The starry arches of thy spacious temple.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

contemporal†, *a.* [< LL. *contemporalis*, contemporary, < L. *com-*, together, + *temporalis*, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*.] Of the same time; contemporary. *Bailey.*

contemporaneity (kon-tem″pō-rā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *contemporanéité* = Sp. *contemporaneidad* = Pg. *contemporaneidade*, < L. as if **contemporaneita(t-)s*, < *contemporaneus*, contemporaneous: see *contemporaneous*.] The state of being contemporaneous; contemporariness.

> While on the one hand M. Mariette stoutly asserts that they [the monuments of Egypt] show none of Manetho's dynasties to have been contemporary, all other Egyptologers declare that they prove *contemporaneity* in several instances. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, p. 28.

contemporaneous (kon-tem-pō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= F. *contemporain* = Sp. *contemporáneo* = Pg. It. *contemporaneo*, < L. *contemporaneus*, < *com-*, together, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*.] Living or existing at the same time; contemporary. Also *cotemporaneous*.

> The steps by which Athenian oratory approached to its finished excellence seem to have been almost *contemporaneous* with those by which the Athenian character and the Athenian empire sunk to degradation.
> *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

> The birds and the reptiles come in together as allied and *contemporaneous* groups.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 116.

=Syn. See *coeval*.

contemporaneously (kon-tem-pō-rā'nē-us-li), *adv.* At the same time with some other person, thing, or event.

> It is lucky for the peace of great men that the world seldom finds out *contemporaneously* who its great men are. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 49.

contemporaneousness (kon-tem-pō-rā'nē-us-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being contemporaneous.

> The three imperfect tenses, then, convey, in addition to standpoint and stage of action, a third idea, that of *contemporaneousness*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 66.

contemporariness (kon-tem'pō-rā-ri-nes), *n.* Existence at the same time; contemporaneousness. *Howell.* [Rare.]

> *Contemporariness* with Columbus.
> *The American*, VIII. 252.

contemporary (kon-tem'pō-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *cotemporary*; < L. *con-* or *co-*, together, + *temporarius*, pertaining to time, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporary*, and cf. *contemporaneous*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; contemporaneous: said of persons, things, or events.

> It is impossible to . . . bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

> We know from *contemporary* witnesses what were the institutions of not a few Greek cities.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 257.

Specifically—**2.** Living or existing at the same time with one's self.

> Let me no longer waste the night over the page of antiquity, or the sallies of *contemporary* genius.
> *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

3. Of the same age; coeval. [Rare.]

> A neighbouring wood, born with himself, he sees,
> And loves his old *contemporary* trees.
> *Cowley*, Claudian's Old Man of Verona.

[In all senses absolutely or with *with*, formerly *to*.]

II. *n.*; pl. *contemporaries* (-riz). One living at the same time (with another).

> From the time of Boccace and of Petrarch the Italian has varied very little; . . . the English of Chaucer, their *contemporary*, is not to be understood without the help of an old dictionary. *Dryden*, Ded. of Troilus and Cressida.

> Don Quixote and Sancho, like the men and women of Shakespeare, are the *contemporaries* of every generation, because they are not products of an artificial and transitory society. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

contemporize (kon-tem'pō-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contemporized*, ppr. *contemporizing*. [= Sp. *contemporizar* = Pg. *contemporisar*; with added suffix, < LL. *contemporare*, be at the same time, < L. *com-*, together, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.] To make contemporary; place in, or contemplate as belonging to, the same age or time. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

> Mr. Carlyle has this power of *contemporizing* himself with bygone times.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 258.

contempt (kon-tempt'), *n.* [< ME. *contempt*, < OF. *contempt*, < L. *contemptus*, scorn, < *contemnere*, pp. *contemptus*, scorn, despise: see *contemn*.] **1.** The act of despising; the feeling caused by what is considered to be mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn for what is mean.

> O, what a deal of scorn looks beautiful
> In the *contempt* and anger of his lip!
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

> Those who survey only one half of his [Bacon's] character may speak of him with unmixed admiration, or with unmixed *contempt*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. The state of being despised; shame; disgrace.

> Remove from me reproach and *contempt*. Ps. cxix. 22.

3. In *law*, disobedience to, or open disrespect of, the rules, orders, or process of a court or of a legislative assembly, or a disturbance or interruption of its proceedings: called in full, when used in relation to judicial authority, *contempt of court*. Contempts committed out of court are punishable by order to show cause or attachment, on the return of which the offender may be fined or imprisoned; and contempts done before the court or judge, termed contempts in immediate view and presence, may be punished or repressed in a summary way, by immediate commitment to prison or by fine. The power of enforcing their process, and of vindicating their authority against open obstruction or defiance, is incident to all superior courts.

> Both strangers and members are now severely punished for *contempts* of the House and its jurisdiction. *Brougham.*

Constructive contempt, in *law*, a contempt not committed in the presence of the court, but tending to obstruct justice; that which amounts in the eye of the law to contempt, irrespective of whether the act was really and intentionally performed as a contempt.—**Criminal contempt,** a wilful disobedience or disorder in defiance of the court, as distinguished from a disobedience merely hindering the remedy of a party.—**Direct contempt,** a contempt committed in the presence of the court, or so near to it as to interrupt the proceedings, in which case punishment may be administered summarily, upon the view and personal knowledge of the judge, without taking evidence.—**In contempt,** in *law*, in the condition of a person who has committed a contempt of court and has not purged himself: such a person is not entitled to proceed in the cause generally, but only to make such application as may be necessary to defend his strict right.=**Syn. 1.** Derision, mockery, contumely, neglect, disregard, slight. See *scorn*, *v.*

contemptful† (kon-tempt'fûl), *a.* [< *contempt* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of contempt; despicable; contemptible; disgraceful.

> The stage and actors are not so *contemptful*
> As every innovating puritan
> Would have the world imagine.
> *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

contemptibility (kon-temp-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *contemptibilita(t-)s*, < *contemptibilis*, contemptible: see *contemptible*.] The quality of being contemptible.

> *Contemptibility* and vanity. *Speed*, Edw. II., ix. 11.

contemptible (kon-temp'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *contemptible*, now *contentible* = Pg. *contemptivel* = It. *contentibile*, < LL. *contemptibilis*, < L. *contemptus*, pp. of *contemnere*, despise: see *contemn*.] **1.** Worthy of contempt; meriting scorn or disdain; despicable; mean: said of persons or things.

> Despised by all, I now begin to grow *contemptible* even to myself. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.
>
> A most idle and *contemptible* controversy had arisen in France touching the comparative merit of the ancient and modern writers. *Macaulay*, Sir Wm. Temple.

2. Not worthy of consideration; inconsiderable; paltry; worthless: generally used with a negative.

> His own part in the enterprise was by no means *contemptible*. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxx.

3. Held in contempt; despised; neglected.

> Till length of years
> And sedentary numness craze my limbs
> To a *contemptible* old age obscure.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 572.

4†. Contemptuous: as, to have a *contemptible* opinion of one. [In this sense now avoided.]

> If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it: for the man . . . hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.
>
> It contributed a good deal to confirm me in the *contemptible* idea I always entertained of Cellarius. *Gibbon*, Misc., V. 286.

=**Syn. 1.** *Contemptible*, *Despicable*, *Paltry*, *Pitiful*, abject, base, worthless, sorry, low. *Contemptible* is unworthy of notice, deserving of scorn, for littleness or meanness; it is generally not so strong as *despicable*, which always involves the idea of great baseness: as, a *contemptible* trick; *despicable* treachery. *Paltry* and *pitiful* are applied to things which from their insignificance hardly deserve to be considered at all: as, a *paltry* excuse; a sum of money *pitifully* small. In *pitiful*, the pity seems to apply to the one foolish enough to offer, etc., the *pitiful* thing. *Pitiful* is often applied to persons. What is *paltry* is of no consequence; what is *pitiful* is absurdly unequal to what it should be. See *pitiful*.

> All sublunary joys and sorrows, all interests which know a period, fade into the most *contemptible* insignificance. *R. Hall*, Death of Princess Charlotte.
>
> You found the Whig party . . . decent, at least in profession; left it *despicable* in utter shamelessness. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 260.
>
> Turn your forces from this *paltry* siege,
> And stir them up against a mightier task.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.
>
> The one thing wholly or greatly admirable in this play is the exposition of the somewhat *pitiful* but not unpitiable character of King Richard. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 38.

contemptibleness (kon-temp'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; meanness; vileness.

> If Demosthenes, after all his Philippics, throws away his shield and runs, we feel the *contemptibleness* of the contradiction. *Lowell*, Rousseau.

contemptibly (kon-temp'ti-bli), *adv.* **1.** In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.—**2**†. Contemptuously. See *contemptible*, 3.

> Anaides . . . stabs any man that speaks more *contemptibly* of the scholar than he. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** Meanly, basely, abjectly, vilely, despicably. See *contemptible*.

contemptuous (kon-temp'tū-us), *a.* [< L. as if **contemptuosus*, < *contemptus*, contempt: see *contempt*.] **1.** Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful: said of actions or feelings: as, *contemptuous* language or manner.

> A proud, *contemptuous* behaviour. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 607.
>
> Rome . . . entertained the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Bp. Atterbury*.
>
> The University . . . acknowledged the receipt of the king's letter in a most *contemptuous* way, forwarding their letter of thanks by a bedell. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 5.

2. Apt to despise; contumelious; haughty; insolent: said of persons.

> Some much averse I found, and wondrous harsh,
> *Contemptuous*, proud, set on revenge and spite.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1462.

3†. Worthy of contempt; contemptible.

> And, to declare a *contemptuouse* chaunge from religion to superstycion againe, the prestes had sodainly set up all the aulters and ymages in the cathedrall churche. *Bp. Bale*, The Vocacion.
>
> Those abject and *contemptuous* wickednesses. *Questions of Profitable and Pleasant Concernings*.

=**Syn.** Disdainful, supercilious, cavalier, contumelious.

contemptuously (kon-temp'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

> The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used *contemptuously*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.
>
> The surest way to make a man contemptible is to treat him *contemptuously*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.
>
> One of a despised class *contemptuously* termed "the great unwashed." *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 252.

contemptuousness (kon-temp'tū-us-nes), *n.* Disposition to contempt; expression of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; contumeliousness; disdain.

contenance†, *n.* A Middle English form of *countenance*.

contend (kon-tend'), *v.* [= OF. *contendre* = Sp. Pg. *contender* = It. *contendere*, contend, < L. *contendere*, stretch out, extend, strive after, contend, < *com-*, together, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*, and cf. *attend*, *extend*, *intend*, *subtend*. Hence *content*[3], *contention*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To strive; struggle in opposition or emulation: used absolutely, or with *against* or *with*.

> Distress not the Moabites, neither *contend with* them in battle. Deut. ii. 9.
>
> For never two such kingdoms did *contend*
> Without much fall of blood. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.
>
> In ambitious strength I did
> *Contend against* thy valour. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.
>
> There may you see the youth of slender frame
> *Contend with* weakness, weariness, and shame.
> *Crabbe*, Village.

2. To endeavor; use earnest efforts, as for the purpose of obtaining, defending, preserving, etc.: usually with *for* before the object striven after.

> Cicero him selfe doth *contend*, in two sondrie places, to expresse one matter with diuerse wordes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 103.
>
> Beloved, . . . *contend for* the faith which was once delivered unto the saints. Jude 3.
>
> All that I *contend for* is, that I am not obliged to set out with a definition of what love is. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 37.
>
> Two spirits of a diverse love
> *Contend for* loving masterdom.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cii.

3. To dispute earnestly; strive in debate; wrangle: as, the parties *contend* about trifles.

> They that were of the circumcision *contended* with him. Acts xi. 2.
>
> The younger perswaded the souldiers that he was the elder, and both *contended* which should die. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

II. *trans.* **1.** To dispute; contest. [Rare.]

> When Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden*, Æneid.
>
> And on the green *contend* the wrestler's prize. *Dryden*, Æneid.

2. To assert; affirm; maintain: as, I *contend* that the thing is impossible.

> Edward III. [in urging his claim to the throne of France] . . . admitted that the French princess, who was his mother, could not succeed, but he *contended* that he himself, as her son, was entitled to succeed his maternal grandfather. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 93.

contendent (kon-ten'dent), *n.* [= F. *contendant* = Sp. *contendiente* = Pg. It. *contendente*, < L. *contenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *contendere*, contend: see *contend*.] An antagonist or opposer; a contestant.

contender (kon-ten'dėr), *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a disputer; a wrangler.

> Those who see least into things, are usually the fiercest *contenders* about them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

contending (kon-ten'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *contend*, *v.*] **1.** Striving; struggling in opposition; debating.

> Pale
> With conflict of *contending* hopes and fears.
> *Cowper*, The Task, i. 668.

2. Clashing; opposing; conflicting; rival: as, *contending* claims or interests.

contendress (kon-ten'dres), *n.* [< *contender* + *-ess*.] A female contender. [Rare.]

> A swift *contendress*. *Chapman*.

contenement (kon-ten'ē-ment), *n.* [< *con-* + *tenement*.] In *law*, that which is connected with a tenement or thing holden, as a certain portion of land adjacent to a dwelling necessary to its reputable enjoyment.

content[1] (kon-tent'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *content*, < OF. *content*, F. *content* = Sp. Pg. It. *contento*, < L. *contentus*, satisfied, content, prop. pp. of *continere*, hold in, contain: see *contain*.] **I.** *a.* Literally, held or contained within limits; hence, having the desires limited to present enjoyments; satisfied; free from tendency to repine or object; willing; contented; resigned.

> Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content*. 1 Tim. vi. 8.
>
> If ye'll be *content* wi' me,
> I'll do for you what man can dee.
> *Leesome Brand* (Child's Ballads, II. 344).
>
> He is *content* to be Auditor, where he only can speake, and *content* to goe away, and thinke himselfe instructed. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.
>
> *Content* indeed to sojourn while he must
> Below the skies, but having there his home.
> *Cowper*, The Task, vi. 913.

Content, non-content, or **not content,** words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the British House of Lords, answering to the *aye* and *no* used in the House of Commons.

> Among the Whigs there was some unwillingness to consent to a change. . . . But Devonshire and Portland declared themselves *content:* their authority prevailed; and the alteration was made. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

=**Syn.** *Content*, *Satisfied*. See *contentment*.

II. *n.* One who votes "content"; an assenting or affirmative vote.

> Supposing the number of *contents* and not-*contents* strictly equal in number and consequence, the possession, to avoid disturbance, ought to carry it. *Burke*, Act of Uniformity.

content[1] (kon-tent'), *v. t.* [< OF. *contenter*, F. *contenter* = Sp. Pg. *contentar* = It. *contentare*, < ML. *contentare*, satisfy, < L. *contentus*, satisfied, content: see *content*[1], *a.*] **1.** To give contentment or satisfaction to; satisfy; gratify; appease.

> Beside *contentinge* me, you shall both please and profit verie many others. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 20.
>
> Is the adder better than the eel,
> Because his painted skin *contents* the eye?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.
>
> Truth says, of old the art of making plays
> Was to *content* the people.
> *B. Jonson*, Prol. to Epicœne.
>
> And no less would *content* some of them [his disciples], than being his highest Favourites and Ministers of State. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

2. Reflexively, to be satisfied.

> Do not *content yourself* with obscure and confused ideas, when clearer are to be attained. *Watts*, Logic.
>
> The scientific school, as such, *contents itself* with criticism, and makes no affirmation in respect of religion. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 69.

=**Syn. 1.** *Content*, *Satiate*, etc. See *satisfy*.

content[1] (kon-tent'), *n.* [< OF. *contente*, content, contentment, < *contenter*, content: see *content*[1], *v.*] **1.** That state of mind which results from satisfaction with present conditions; that degree of satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, excluding complaint, impatience, or further desire; contentment. Formerly used, as often by Shakspere, to denote a high degree of satisfaction or happiness.

> 'Tis better to be lowly born,
> And range with humble livers in *content*,
> Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
> And wear a golden sorrow.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3.
>
> In all my life I have not seen
> A man, in whom greater *contents* have been,
> Than thou thyself art.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.
>
> A strange *content* and happiness
> Wrapped him around.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 99.

2. Acquiescence; submission. [Rare.]

> Their praise is still—the style is excellent;
> The sense, they humbly take upon *content*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 308.

3. That which is the condition of contentment; desire; wish.

> So will I
> In England work your grace's full *content*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

4†. Compensation; satisfaction.

> Tell me what this is, I will give you any *content* for your pains. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 42.

Heart's content, full or complete satisfaction.

I wish your ladyship all *heart's content.*
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4.

The first thing we did on boarding Privateer was to get such things as we could to gratifie our Indian Guides, for we were resolved to reward them to their *hearts content.*
Dampier, Voyages, I. 23.

★**content**[3] (kon'tent or kon-tent'), *n.* [< L. *contentus*, pp., in lit. sense, contained: see *content*[1], *a.*] **1.** That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or limits: usually in the plural: as, the *contents* of a cask or a bale, of a room or a ship, of a book or a document.

I have a letter from her,
Of such *contents* as you will wonder at.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

The finite spirit itself, with all its *content*, becomes one of the contingent unconnected facts of experience.
Adamson, Philos. of Kant, p. 6.

2. In *geom.*, the area or space included within certain limits. [In this and the next sense most frequently singular.]

The geometrical *content* of all the lands of a kingdom.
Graunt, Obs. on Bills of Mortality.

3. In *logic*, the sum of the attributes or notions which constitute the meaning and are expressed in the definition of a given conception: thus, animal, rational, etc., form the *content* of the conception man. The *content of cognition* is the matter of knowledge, that which comes from without the mind.

The basis and *content* of all experience is feeling.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 12.

The attempt [to discriminate the objective from the subjective elements] would only be possible on the ground that we could, at any time and in any way, disengage Thought from its *content.* *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 50.

So, while we are all along preferring a more pleasurable state of consciousness before a less, the *content* of our consciousness is continually changing; the greater pleasure still outweighs the less, but the pleasures to be weighed are either wholly different, or at least are the same for us no more. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.

4. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits.

Baitings of wild beasts, as Elephants, Rhinocerōs, Tigers, Leopards and others, which sights much delighted the common people, and therefore the places required to be large and of great *content.*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships of great *content.* *Bacon.*

5. In the *customs*, a paper delivered to the searcher by the master of a vessel before she is cleared outward, describing the vessel's designation and detailing the goods shipped, with other particulars. This content has to be compared with the cockets and the indorsements and clearances thereon.—**Linear content** or **contents,** length along a straight, curved, or broken line.—**Solid content** or **contents,** the number of solid units contained in a space, as of cubic inches, feet, yards, etc.; volume.—**Superficial content** or **contents,** the measure of a surface in square measure; area.—**Table of contents,** a statement or summary of all the matters treated in a book, arranged in the order of succession, and (generally) prefixed to it.

content[4]†, *n.* [< ME. *content*, < OF. *content, cuntent, contend, contant, contens, contans, contems, contemps, contamps* (= Pr. *conten*), dispute, quarreling, contention, < *contendre*, dispute, quarrel, contend: see *contend.* *Content* is related to *contend* as *extent* to *extend, ascent* to *ascend*, etc.] Contention; dispute; strife; quarrel.

Where-apon, the sayde John Brendon stode in a *content* ayenst the sayde Master and Wardonys, to be prevyd perjored. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

contentable† (kon-ten'ta-bl), *a.* [< *content*[1], *v.*, + *-able.*] Able to satisfy; satisfying.

contentation† (kon-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *contentacion*, < OF. *contentacion*, < ML. *contentatio(n-)*, < *contentare*, pp. *contentatus*, content: see *content*[1], *v.*] **1.** Content; satisfaction.

Not only *contentation* in minde but quietnesse in conscience. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 138.

Happiness therefore is that estate whereby we attain . . . the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it, after an eminent sort, the *contentation* of our desires.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

He promised to please her mind, and so tooke in hand the setting of her ruffs, which he performed to her great *contentation* and liking.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1595), p. 43.

2. Discharge or payment; satisfaction, as of a claim.

And so the hole Somme for full *contentacion* of the said Chapell Waigies for oone hole Yere ys = xxxvl. xvs.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xciv.

And yf they haue non goods ner catelles, sufficiant to the *contentacion* of sommes so forfet, then to haue auctorite and power to make seueralle capias ad satisfaciendam ayenst them. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

contented (kon-ten'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *content*[1], *v.*] **1.** Possessing or characterized by contentment; satisfied with present conditions; not given to complaining or to a desire for anything further or different; satisfied: as, a *contented* man; a person of a *contented* disposition.

Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope,
With what I most enjoy *contented* least.
Shak., Sonnets, xxix.

2. Fully disposed; not loth; willing; ready; resigned; passive.

This thy family, for which our Lord Jesus Christ was *contented* to be betrayed, . . . and to suffer death upon the cross.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Good Friday.

Men are *contented* to be laughed at for their wit, but not for their folly. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

A *contented* acquiescence in the chronic absence of belief is as little creditable to the intellect as to the heart.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 275.

contentedly (kon-ten'ted-li), *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

Passed the hours *contentedly* with chat.
Drayton, Poets and Poesy.

contentedness (kon-ten'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being contented; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

Miracles . . . met with a passive willingness, a *contentedness* in the patient to receive and believe them.
Hammond, Works, IV. 622.

contentful† (kon-tent'fûl), *a.* [< *content*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of contentment.

Contentful submission to God's disposal of things.
Barrow, Works, III. vi.

contention (kon-ten'shon), *n.* [< ME. *contencion*, < OF. *contencion*, F. *contention* = Sp. *contención* = Pg. *contenção* = It. *contenzione*, < L. *contentio(n-)*, < *contendere*, pp. *contentus*, contend: see *contend.*] **1.** A violent effort to obtain something, or to resist physical force, whether an assault or bodily opposition; physical contest; struggle; strife.

But when your troubled country called you forth,
Your flaming courage and your matchless worth
To fierce *contention* gave a prosperous end.
Waller, To my Lord Protector.

2. Strife in words or debate; wrangling; angry contest; quarrel; controversy; litigation.

A fool's lips enter into *contention.* Prov. xviii. 6.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and *contentions*, and strivings about the law. Tit. iii. 9.

3. Strife or endeavor to excel; competition; emulation.

No quarrel, but a slight *contention.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

4†. Effort; struggle; vehement endeavor.

This is an end which, at first view, appears worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

5. That which is affirmed or contended for; an argument or a statement in support of a point or proposition; a main point in controversy.

But my *contention* is that knowledge does not take its rise in general conceptions.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 25.

German history might be quite as remunerative to us as ours is to the Germans. Such has always been my *contention.* *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 62.

I am most anxious that my *contention* in writing as I have done should not be misunderstood.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 450.

Bone of contention. See *bone*[1]. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Discussion, variance, disagreement, feud, wrangle, altercation. See *strife.*

contentious (kon-ten'shus), *a.* [= F. *contentieux* = Sp. Pg. *contencioso* = It. *contenzioso*, < L. *contentiosus*, quarrelsome, perverse, < *contentio(n-)*, contention.] **1.** Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse; litigious.

A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a *contentious* woman are alike. Prov. xxvii. 15.

[They] had entertained one Hull, an excommunicated person and very *contentious*, for their minister.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 121.

The book ["Refutation of Deism"] may be regarded as the last development of that *contentious*, argumentative side of Shelley's nature which found expression at an earlier time in the letters addressed by him under feigned names to eminent champions of orthodoxy.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 398.

2. Relating to or characterized by contention or strife; involving contention or debate.

Not for malice and *contentious* crymes,
But all for prayse, and proofe of manly might,
The martiall brood accustomed to fight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 13.

When we turn to his opponents, we emerge from the learned obscurity of the black-letter precincts to the more cheerful, though not less *contentious*, regions of political men. *Brougham*, Burke.

To go into questions of gun manufacture here, probably the most *contentious* of all subjects under the sun, is of course impossible. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 270.

3. In *law*, relating to causes between contending parties.

The lord chief justices and judges have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury and the commissioners of the customs have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Chambers.*

In *contentious* suits it is difficult to draw the line between judicial decision and arbitration.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 87.

Contentious argument, an argument which is framed only to deceive or to put down an opponent, not to advance truth. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Pugnacious, disputatious, captious, wrangling, litigious, factious.

contentiously (kon-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsomely; perversely; with wrangling.

The justices were to apprehend and take all such as did *contentiously* and tumultuously.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1548.

contentiousness (kon-ten'shus-nes), *n.* A disposition to wrangle or contend; proneness to strife; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

Contentiousness in a feast of charity is more scandal than any posture. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, xxii.

contentive† (kon-ten'tiv), *a.* [< *content*[1] + *-ive*; = F. *contentif*, etc.] Producing or giving content.

They shall find it a more *contentive* life than idleness or perpetual joviality.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, 67 (Ord MS.).

contentless[1] (kon-tent'les), *a.* [< *content*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. [Rare.]

Him we wrong with our *contentlesse* choyce.
John Beaumont, Congratulation to the Muses.

contentless[2] (kon'tent-les), *a.* [< *content*[2] + *-less.*] Void of content or meaning.

So far the Idea remains *contentless.* *Mind*, XI. 429.

contently† (kon-tent'li), *adv.* In a contented way.

Come, we'll away unto your country-house,
And there we'll learn to live *contently.*
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

contentment (kon-tent'ment), *n.* [< F. *contentement* = Sp. *contentamiento* = Pg. It. *contentamento*, contentment; as *content*[1], *v.*, + *-ment.*] **1.** That degree of happiness which consists in being satisfied with present conditions; a quiet, uncomplaining, satisfied mind; content.

The noblest mind the best *contentment* has.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 35.

Contentment without external honour is humility.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

Contentment is one thing; happiness quite another. The former results from the want of desire; the latter from its gratification. The one arises from the absence of pain; the other from the presence of pleasure.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 207.

2. Gratification, or means of gratification; satisfaction.

You shall have no wrong done you, noble Cæsar,
But all *contentment.* *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing a famous city.
Sir H. Wotton.

= **Syn.** *Contentment, Satisfaction.* *Contentment* is passive; *satisfaction* is active. The former is the feeling of one who does not needlessly pine after what is beyond his reach, nor fret at the hardship of his condition; the latter describes the mental condition of one who has all he desires, and feels pleasure in the contemplation of his situation. A needy man may be *contented*, but can hardly be *satisfied.* See *satisfy, happiness.*

contents (kon'tents or kon-tents'), *n. pl.* See *content*[2].

conteritiont, *n.* [An erroneous form of *contrition*, q. v.] A rubbing or striking together. *Nares.*

He being gone, Francion did light his torch again by the means of a flint, that by *conteritiion* sparkled out fire.
Comical Hist. of Francion.

conterminable (kon-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< *con-* + *terminable.*] **1.** Capable of being limited or terminated by the same bounds.—**2.** Limited or terminated by the same bounds; conterminous. [Rare.]

Love and life are not *conterminable.*
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 477.

conterminal (kon-tėr'mi-nal), *a.* [< *con-* + *terminal.*] **1.** Conterminous.—**2.** In *entom.*, attached end to end: said of the parts of a jointed organ when each has its base attached to the apex of the preceding one so that they form a regular line.

conterminant† (kon-tėr'mi-nant), *a.* [< LL. *conterminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *conterminare*, border on: see *conterminate.*] Having the same limits; conterminous.

Suburban and *conterminant* fabrickes.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

If haply your dates of life were *conterminant*.
Lamb, Elia

conterminate (kon-tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *conterminatus*, pp. of *conterminare* (> It. *conterminare*), border on, < L. *com-*, together, + *terminus*, a border: see *terminate*.] Same as *conterminous*.

A strength of empire fixed
Conterminate with heaven.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

conterminous (kon-tėr'mi-nus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conterminо*, < L. *conterminus*, bordering upon, < *com-*, together, + *terminus*, a border: see *terminate*, *conterminate*.] 1. Having the same limit; bordering; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

This conformed so many of them as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons to the Roman laws.
Sir M. Hale.

Because speculation is *conterminous* at one side with metempirics, it has frequently been carried by its ardor over its own lawful boundaries into that nebulous region where all tests fail.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 47.

Canaan, Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia — taken in its widest use — are in a certain sense *conterminous*, and form the southern boundary of the world as known to the Hebrews.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, p. 197.

2. Having the same borders or limits, and hence of the same extent or size; of equal extension.

Our English alphabet is a member of that great Latin family of alphabets whose geographical extension was originally *conterminous*, or nearly so, with the limits of the Western Empire. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 71.

3. In *zoöl.*, having the same limitation or definition: said of classificatory groups. Thus, a genus which is the only one of a family is *conterminous* with it; the modern group *Ichthyopsida* is *conterminous* with the two classes *Pisces* and *Amphibia*. Also *conterminate*.

As applied by Linnæus, the name cactus is almost *conterminous* with what is now regarded as the natural order Cactaceæ, which embraces several modern genera.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 625.

Also *coterminous*.

conterraneant (kon-te-rā'nē-an), *a.* [As *conterrane-ous* + *-an*.] Conterraneous.

If women were not *conterranean* and mingled with men, angels would descend and dwell among us.
Quoted in *Howell's* Letters, iv. 7.

conterraneous† (kon-te-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conterraneo*, < L. *conterraneus*, < *com-*, together, + *terra*, earth, country.] Of the same earth or world or country.

contesse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *countess*[1].

contesseration† (kon-tes-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *contesseratio(n-)*, contracting of friendship, < *contesserare*, pp. *contesseratus*, contract friendship by means of square tablets, which were divided by the friends in order that in after times they or their descendants might recognize each other, < L. *com-*, together, + *tessera*, a tablet.] The contracting of friendships by means of the tessera or other symbol.

The holy symbols of the eucharist were intended to be a *contesseration* and an union of Christian societies to God and with one another. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, § 1.

contest (kon-test'), *v.* [< F. *contester*, contest, dispute, = Sp. Pg. *contestar* = It. *contestare*, notify, refer a cause, < L. *contestari*, call to witness, bring an action (ML. *contestare litem*, contest a case), < *com-*, together, + *testari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness: see *test*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a subject of emulation, contention, or dispute; enter into a competition for; compete or strive for: as, to *contest* a prize; to *contest* an election (see *contested*).

Homer is universally allowed to have had the greatest invention of any writer whatever. The praise of judgment Virgil has justly *contested* with him. *Pope.*

2. To contend or strive for in arms; fight or do battle for; strive to win or hold; struggle to defend: as, the troops *contested* every inch of ground.

The matter was *contested* by single combat.
Bacon, Political Fables, ix.

West-Saxon Ceawlin, like Hebrew Joshua, went on from kingdom to kingdom, from city to city. As he did unto Cirencester and her king, so did he unto Gloucester and her king. But every step was well *contested*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 128.

3. To argue in opposition to; controvert; litigate; oppose; call in question; challenge; dispute: as, the advocate *contested* every point; his right to the property was *contested* in the courts.

"Cogito ergo sum." Few philosophical aphorisms have been more frequently repeated, few more *contested* than this, and few assuredly have been so little understood by those who have held up its supposed fallacy to the greatest ridicule. *J. D. Morell.*

The originality and power of this [the dramatic literature of the period] as a mirror of life cannot be *contested*.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 13.

=Syn. 3. To debate, challenge.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strive; contend; dispute: followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting with* it, when there are hopes of victory.
Bp. Burnet.

2. To vie; strive in rivalry.

I . . . do *contest*
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

Man who dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest*.
Pope, Odyssey.

contest (kon'test), *n.* [< *contest*, *v.*] 1. Strife; struggle for victory or superiority, or in defense; a struggle in arms.

What dire offence from amorous causes springs,
What mighty *contests* rise from trivial things!
Pope, R. of the L., i. 1.

The late battle had, in effect, been a *contest* between one usurper and another. *Hallam.*

2. Dispute; debate; controversy; strife in argument; disagreement.

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours and brawling language. *Watts.*

Great *contest* follows, and much learned dust
Involves the combatants; each claiming truth,
And truth disclaiming both.
Cowper, The Task, iii. 161

=Syn. 1. *Conflict*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*[1]), encounter. See *strife*.—2. Altercation; dissension; quarrel.

contestable (kon-tes'ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *contestable* (= Sp. *contestable* = Pg. *contestavel*), < *contester*, contest: see *contest* and *-able*.] That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible. [Rare.]

contestableness (kon-tes'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Possibility of being contested. [Rare.]

contestant (kon-tes'tant), *n.* [< F. *contestant* = Pg. It. *contestante*, < L. *contestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *contestari*, call to witness, etc.: see *contest*, *v.*] One who contests; a disputant; a litigant: commonly used of one who contests the result of an election, or the proceeding for probate of a will.

contestation (kon-tes-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *contestation* = Sp. *contestación* = Pg. *contestação* = It. *contestazione*, < L. *contestatio(n-)*, an earnest entreaty, an attesting, LL. entering of a suit, < *contestari*, pp. *contestatus*, call to witness, etc.: see *contest*, *v.*] 1†. The act of contesting or striving to gain or overcome; contest; emulation, competition, or rivalry.

Never contention rise in either's breast,
But *contestation* whose love shall be best.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

There is no act in all the errand of Gods Ministers to man-kind, wherein passes more loverlike *contestation* betweene Christ and the Soule of a regenerate man lapsing, then before, and in, and after the Sentence of Excommunication. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2†. Strife; dispute.

His domestical Troubles were only by Earl Godwyn and his Sons, who yet after many *Contestations* and Affronts were reconciled, and Godwyn received again into as great Favour as before. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 18.

After years spent in domestic . . . *contestations*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*

Those . . . that are in perpetual *contestation* and close fightings with sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 90.

3†. Joint testimony; proof by witnesses; attestation.

We as well are baptised into the name of the Holy Spirit as of the Father and Son: wherein is signified, and by a solemn *contestation* ratified, on the part of God, that those three joyned and confederated (as it were) are conspiringly propitious and favourable to us. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxxiv.

4. In the *Gallican liturgies*, the Vere Dignum, or clause beginning "It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty," at the beginning of the eucharistic preface; in a wider sense, the whole preface.

contested (kon-tes'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contest*, *v.*] 1. Disputed. As applied to elections: (*a*) In Great Britain, involving a contest at the polls, more than one candidate having been nominated.

In four out of the six *contested* wards the Land League candidates were rejected.
London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1881.

(*b*) Involving a contest or dispute as regards the result of balloting, on the part of the unsuccessful candidate, before a court or a legislative body; sometimes called a *controverted* election.

2. Litigated: as, a *contested* case at law.

contestingly (kon-tes'ting-li), *adv.* In a contending manner.

The more *contestingly* they set their reason to explain them, the more intricate they, perhaps, will find them.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays.

contestless (kon'test-les), *a.* [< *contest* + *-less*.] Not to be disputed; incontrovertible. [Rare.]

Truth *contestless*. *A. Hill.*

context† (kon-teks'), *v. t.* [< L. *contexere*, weave together, < *com-*, together, + *texere*, weave: see *text*. Cf. *context*, *v.*] To weave together.

Either by the plastic principle alone, or that and heat together, or by some other cause capable to *contex* the matter, it is yet possible that the matter may be anew contriued into such bodies. *Boyle*, Works, II. 529.

context† (kon-tekst'), *v. t.* [< L. *contextus*, pp. of *contexere*, join or weave together: see *contex*.] To knit together; connect.

If the subject be history or *contexted* fable, then I hold it better put in prose or blanks. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 71.

context† (kon-tekst'), *a.* [< L. *contextus*, pp.: see the verb.] Knit or woven together; close; firm.

The coats . . . are *context* and callous.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 3.

context (kon'tekst), *n.* [= F. *contexte* = Sp. Pg. *contexto* = It. *contesto*, < L. *contextus*, a joining together, connection, < *contexere*, pp. *contextus*, join or weave together: see *contex*, *context*, *v.*] 1†. Texture; specifically, the entire text or connected structure of a discourse or writing.

The skillful gloss of her reflection
But paints the *context* of thy coarse complexion.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 6.

Being a point of so high wisdome and worth, how could it be but that we should find it in that book within whose sacred *context* all wisdome is infolded?
Milton, Church-Government, Pref.

We should not forget that we have but stray fragments of talk, separated from the *context* of casual and unrestrained conversations. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

2. Less properly, the parts of a writing or discourse which precede or follow, and are directly connected with, some other part referred to or quoted.

Cæsar's object in giving the Crastinus episode seems to have been, judging from the immediate *context*, an illustration of the fiery zeal of his soldiers.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 46.

contextual (kon-teks'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *contextus*, context (see *context*, *n.*), + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or dealing with the context.

So as to admit of a *contextual* examination.
The Congregationalist, March 12, 1885.

The argument is not grammatical, but logical, and *contextual*. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 715.

2. Conforming to or literally agreeing with the text: as, a *contextual* quotation.

contextually (kon-teks'tū-al-i), *adv.* Agreeably to the text; verbatim et literatim: as, an extract *contextually* quoted.

contextural (kon-teks'tū-ral), *a.* [< *contexture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to contexture.

contexture (kon-teks'tūr), *n.* [= F. *contexture* = Sp. Pg. *contextura* = It. *contestura*, < ML. as if **contextura*, < L. *contextus*, pp. of *contexere*, join together: see *context*, *v.* and *n.*, and *texture*.] 1†. A weaving or joining, or the state of being woven or joined together.

A perfect continuance or *contexture* of the thread of the narration. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 126.

2. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to one another; composition of parts; constitution; complication.

The first doctrine is touching the *contexture* or configuration of things.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 161.

Pray let's now rest ourselves in this sweet shady arbour, which nature herself has woven with her own fine fingers; 'tis such a *contexture* of woodbines, sweetbrier, jasmine, and myrtle. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 207.

View his whole life; 'tis nothing but a cunning *contexture* of dark arts and unequitable subterfuges.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

Sella hung the slippers in the porch
Of that broad rustic lodge, and all who passed
Admired their fair *contexture*. *Bryant*, Sella.

3†. Context.

In a *contexture*, where one part does not always depend upon another, . . . there it is not always very probable to expound Scripture, and take its meaning by its proportion to the neighbouring words.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 330.

4. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession, arising when material, as wool or yarn, belonging to one person is woven into cloth belonging to another, and is carried therewith as ac-

cessory. In principle it is similar to *construcˈture* (which see).

contextured (kon-teks'tūrd), *a.* [< *contexture* + *-ed*².] Woven; formed into texture. [Rare.]

A garment of Flesh (or of senses) *contextured* in the loom of Heaven. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 10.

conticent (kon'ti-sent), *a.* [< LL. *conticen(t-)s*, ppr. of *conticere*, be silent, < L. *com-* (intensive) + *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit.*] Silent; hushed; quiet. [Rare.]

The servants have left the room, the guests sit *conticent*. *Thackeray*, The Virginians, li.

contignation† (kon-tig-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *contignation* = Sp. *contignación*, < L. *contignatio(n-)*, a floor, a story, < *contignare*, pp. *contignatus*, join with beams, < *com-*, together, + *tignum*, a beam.] 1. A frame of beams; a story; the beams that bind or support a frame or story.

The uppermost *contignation* of their houses. *J. Gregory*, Works, I. 10.

An arch, the worke of Baltazar di Sienna, built with wonderfull ingenuity, so that it is not easy to conceive how it is supported, yet it has some imperceptible *contignations* wch do not betray themselves easily to the eye. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 25, 1644.

2. The act of framing together or uniting beams in a fabric.

Their own buildings . . . were without any party-wall, and linked by *contignation* into the edifice of France. *Burke.*

contiguate† (kon-tig'ū-āt), *a.* [< ML. *contiguatus*, contiguous, ppr. of *contiguari*, be contiguous, < L. *contiguus*, contiguous: see *contiguous.*] Contiguous.

The two extremities are *contiguate*, yea, and continuate. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 817.

contiguity (kon-ti-gū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *contiguité* = Sp. *contigüidad* = Pg. *contiguidade* = It. *contiguità*, < ML. *contiguita(t-)s*, < L. *contiguus*, contiguous: see *contiguous.*] 1. Actual contact; a touching; the state of being in contact, or within touching distance; hence, proximity of situation or place; contiguousness; adjacency.

Regard is justly had to *contiguity*, or adjacency, in private lands and possessions. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

In a community of so great an extent as ours, *contiguity* becomes one of the strongest elements in forming party combinations, and distance one of the strongest elements in repelling them. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 233.

Phœbe's presence, and the *contiguity* of her fresh life to his blighted one, was usually all that he required. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

Hence — 2. A series of things in continuous connection; a continuity.

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless *contiguity* of shade!
Cowper, The Task, ii. 2.

3. In *psychol.*, the coexistence or immediate sequence of two or more impressions or experiences. The *law of contiguity* is that law of mental association according to which an idea which has been accompanied or followed by another in the past is likely to be accompanied or followed by that other on any occasion of reproduction, this tendency being stronger the oftener and the closer the contiguity of the ideas has been. Contiguity is the most characteristic of the principles of association. It was stated by Aristotle, and was revived by David Hume, who used the word *contiguity* to translate Aristotle's term τὸ συνεγγυς. Thomas Brown reduced all association to prior coexistence or immediate proximity; and he is followed by perhaps the majority of modern psychologists.

The qualities from which this association arises, and by which the mind is after this manner convey'd from one idea to another, are three, viz.: Resemblance, *Contiguity* in time or place, and Cause and Effect. *Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature (1739), i. § 4.

The *contiguity* in time and place must mean that of the sensations; and so far it is affirmed that the order of the ideas follows that of the sensations. *Contiguity* of two sensations in time means the successive order. *Contiguity* of two sensations in place means the synchronous order. *James Mill*, Analysis of Human Mind, iii.

contiguous (kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *contigu* = Sp. Pg. It. *contiguo*, < L. *contiguus*, touching, < *contingere* (*contig-*), touch: see *contingent, contact, contagion.*] 1. Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border; hence, close together; neighboring; bordering or adjoining; adjacent: as, two *contiguous* bodies, houses, or estates: usually followed by *to*.

I saw two severall Castles built on a rock, which are so near together that they are even *contiguous*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 93.

A picturesque house *contiguous to* the churchyard, which in Queen Elizabeth's time was a palace and was visited by that sovereign, . . . has now become a dairy. *W. Winter*, English Rambles, p. 45.

Specifically — 2. In *entom.*: (*a*) So thickly strewn as to be close together or touch, but without coalescing: as, *contiguous* spots, dots, or punctures. (*b*) Almost or quite touching at the base: as, *contiguous* antennæ. — **Contiguous angles.** See *angle*³, 1. = **Syn.** *Adjoining*, etc. See *adjacent.*

contiguously (kon-tig'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a contiguous manner; by contact; without intervening space.

The next of kin *contiguously* embrace:
And foes are sunder'd by a larger space.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 31.

contiguousness (kon-tig'ū-us-nes), *n.* A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.

The suspicious houses, as if afraid to be infected with more misery than they have already, by *contiguousness* to others, keep off at a distance, having many waste places betwixt them. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 276.

continence, continency (kon'ti-nens, -nen-si), *n.* [< ME. *continence*, < OF. *continence*, F. *continence* = Pr. *contenensa* = Sp. Pg. *continencia* = It. *continenza*, < L. *continentia*, holding back, moderation, temperance, < *continen(t-)s*: see *continent.*] 1. In general, self-restraint with regard to desires and passions; self-command.

A harder lesson to learn *Continence*
In joyous pleasure than in grievous paine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 1.

He knew . . . when to leave off — a *continence* which is practised by a few writers. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

2. In a special sense, the restraint of the sexual passion within due bounds, whether absolute, as in celibacy, or within lawful limits, as in marriage; chastity.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence* that of married persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Capacity for holding or containing: as, a measure which has only one half the *continence* of another. — 4†. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Lest the *continence* of the course should be divided. *Aylife*, Parergon.

★ **continent** (kon'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *continent*, < OF. (and F.) *continent* = Sp. Pg. It. *continente*, < L. *continen(t-)s*, holding back, temperate, moderate, also hanging together, continuous, uninterrupted, ppr. of *continere*, hold back, check, also hold together: see *contain.* II. *n.* In def. II., 3, early mod. E. *continente* = F. *continent* = Sp. Pg. It. *continente* = D. *kontinent* = G. *continent*, *kontinent* = Dan. *kontinent*, < ML. NL. *continen(t-)s*, a continent, that is, a continuous extent of land, in ML. applied also to a broad continuous field, prop. adj. (sc. L. *terra*, land, or *ager*, field), L. *continen(t-)s*, continuous, unbroken: see above. In defs. 1 and 2 the noun is directly from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you have a *continent* forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

2. Moderate or abstinent in the indulgence of the sexual passion; maintaining continence; chaste.

My past life
Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

3†. Restraining; opposing.

My desire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear,
That did oppose my will. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

4†. Containing; being the container: with *of.* — 5†. Continuous; connected; not interrupted.

Some . . . thinke it was called Anglia of Angulus, which is in English a corner, for that it is but a corner in respect of the mayne and *continent* land of the whole world. *Grafton*, Briteyn, iv.

The north-east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the west side of America, yet certainly . . . the least disjoined by sea of all that coast. *Brerewood*, Languages.

Continent cause. See *cause*, 1.

II. *n.* 1†. That which contains or comprises; a container or holder.

Here's the scroll,
The *continent* and summary of my fortune.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

2†. That which is contained or comprised; contents; the amount held or that can be held, as by a vessel.

Great vessels into less are emptied never,
There's a redundance past their *continent* ever.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, ii. 1.

3. In *phys. geog.*, one of the largest landmasses of the globe. From the most general point of view there are two continental masses, the eastern and the western, the old world and the new world. In breaking these up into lesser divisions, Europe and Asia together naturally constitute one mass, conveniently designated as Eurasia, though each is sometimes reckoned a separate continent. Africa, formerly attached to Asia very slightly by the isthmus of Suez, and now artificially severed from it by the Suez canal, forms another continental mass. Australia is regarded by many as a third continental subdivision of the eastern land-mass (or a fourth, reckoning Europe and Asia separately). North and South America form the two great natural subdivisions (also separately called continents) of the western continent, and are hardly more united than were Africa and Asia before the cutting of the Suez canal.

4. [*cap.*] In a special sense, in English literature, the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British islands: as, to travel on the *Continent.*

[He] kindly communicated to her, as is the way with the best-bred English on their first arrival "on the *Continent*," all his impressions regarding the sights and persons he had seen. *Thackeray*, Paris Sketch Book, A Caution to Travellers.

5†. Land in a general sense, as distinguished from water; terra firma.

The carcas with the streame was carried downe,
But th' head fell backeward on the *Continent*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 25.

Make mountains level, and the *continent*,
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the sea! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

To conduct them through the Red Sea, into the *continent* of the Holy Land. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

6. [*cap.*] Same as *Encratite.* — **Old continent.** See *old.*

continental (kon-ti-nen'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *continent*, *n.*, + *-al*; = F. *continental*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a continent; entitled to be considered a continent.

Greenland, however insulated it may ultimately prove to be, is in mass strictly *continental*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 225.

2. Characteristic of a continent: opposed to *insular*: as, a *continental* climate. See below. — 3. Specifically, of or belonging to the continent, as distinguished from adjacent islands, and especially to the continent of Europe: as, the *continental* press; the *continental* Sunday. In *Amer. hist.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the government and affairs of the thirteen revolutionary colonies during and immediately after their struggle against England: as, the *Continental* Congress; *continental* money (the paper currency issued by Congress during the revolutionary war).

The army before Boston was designated as the *continental* army, in contradistinction to that under General Gates, which was called the ministerial army. *Irving.*

(*b*†) Inclined to favor a strengthening of the general government and an increase of unity among the colonies. — **Continental climate,** in *phys. geog.*, the climate of a part of a continent, regarded as owing its peculiarities to this fact. Such a climate is subject to great fluctuations of temperature, both diurnal and seasonal. An insular climate, on the other hand, is much more equable. This difference is most marked in the case of a small island remote from all other land, as contrasted with the central portions of a continental mass like Asia. At a great distance from the sea, and especially if the land-area is very large, the summer is abnormally hot and the winter proportionally cold, while the difference between the temperatures of night and day is also very marked. The interiors of the continents have in general a smaller rainfall than their edges. — **Continental glacier,** a sheet of ice which covers a large part of a continent such as that which now covers Greenland; an ice-sheet. — **Continental pronunciation,** or **system of pronunciation,** of Latin and Greek. See *pronunciation.* — **Continental system,** in *modern hist.*, the plan of the emperor Napoleon for excluding the merchandise of England from all parts of the continent of Europe. It was instituted by the decree of Berlin, issued November 21st, 1806, which declared the British islands in a state of blockade, and made prisoners of war all Englishmen found in the territories occupied by France and her allies.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of a continent, specifically of the continent of Europe.

It appears that Englishmen at all times knew better than *Continentals* how to maintain their right of free and independent action. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxix.

2. In *Amer. hist.*, a soldier of the regular army of the revolted colonies in the war of independence. — **Not worth a continental,** not worth as much as a piece of paper money issued by the Continental Congress in the revolutionary war, and hence, from the depreciation of that money, of little or no value; worthless; good for nothing.

The quaint term "Continental" long ago fell into disuse, except in the slang phrase *not worth a Continental*, which referred to the debased condition of our currency at the close of the Revolutionary War. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 104.

continentaler† (kon-ti-nen'tal-ėr), *n.* Same as *continental*, 2.

continentalist (kon-ti-nen'tal-ist), *n.* [< *continental* + *-ist.*] 1. A native or an inhabitant of a continent; a continental.

Robinson Crusoe and Peter Wilkins could only have been written by islanders. No *continentalist* could have conceived either tale. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk, p. 309.

2. In *U. S. hist.*, one who, just after the close of the revolutionary war, desired a stronger union of the States.

continently (kon'ti-nent-li), *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately; with self-restraint.

When Paul wrote this epistle, it was lykely enough that the man would live *continently*. *T. Martin*, Marriage of Priestes (1554), x. 1.

contingeꝛ† (kon-tinj′), *v. i.* [< L. *contingere*, touch: see *contingent*.] To touch; reach; happen. *Bailey.*

★**contingency, contingence** (kon-tin′jen-si, -jens), *n.*; pl. *contingencies, contingences* (-siz, -jen-sez). [= F. *contingence* = Sp. Pg. *contingencia* = It. *contingenza*, < ML. *contingentia*, < L. *contingen(t-)s*: see *contingent*.] **1.** The mode of existence of that which is contingent; the possibility that that which happens might not have happened; that mode of existence, or of coming to pass, which does not involve necessity; a happening by chance or free will; the being true of a proposition which would not under all circumstances be true.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks which, considering the *contingency* in events, are only in the prescience of God. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

I deny not but, for great causes, some opinions are to be quitted: but . . . how few do forsake any; and when any do, oftentimes they choose the wrong side, and they that take the righter, do it so by *contingency*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Ded., I. 4.

It is a blind *contingence* of events.
Dryden, Amphitryon.

Aristotle says, we are not . . . to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions.
South, Works, I. i.

The *contingency* of the future is thus really reduced to the necessity of the past. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid, note U.

What is *Contingency?* It is the ideal admission that certain factors now present may be on any other occasion absent; and when they are absent the result must be different from what it is now.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 170 a.

2. A casualty; an accident; a fortuitous event, or one which may or may not occur.

Christianity is a Religion which above all others does arm men against all the *contingencies* and miseries of the life of man. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

The remarkable position of the queen rendering her death a most important *contingency*. *Hallam.*

The superiority of force is often checked by the proverbial *contingencies* of war.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

If no blow is ever to be struck till we have a cut-and-dried scheme ready to meet every *contingency*, we shall never have any *contingency* to meet.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 444.

3†. A touching; a falling together; contact: as, "the point of *contingency*," *J. Gregory.*—**Angle of contingence**, the infinitesimal angle between two tangents to a curve at consecutive points.

contingent (kon-tin′jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contingent* = Sp. Pg. It. *contingente*, < ML. *contingen(t-)s*, adj., possible, contingent (tr. Gr. *ἐνδεχόμενον*), prop. ppr. of L. *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch, meet, attain to, happen: see *contact*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not existing or occurring through necessity; due to chance or to a free agent; accidentally existing or true; hence, without a known or apparent cause or reason, or caused by something which would not in every case act; dependent upon the will of a human being, or other finite free agent.

When any event takes place of which we do not discern the cause, [or] why it should have happened in this manner, or at this moment rather than another, it is called a *contingent* event, or an event without a cause: as, for example, the falling of a leaf on a particular spot, or the turning up of a certain number when dice are thrown.
Is. Taylor, Elements of Thought, p. 69.

Mathematical propositions become inexact or *contingent* whenever they are applied to cases involving conditions not included in the terms.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 60.

Of all regions it [the antarctic] is the one where the physical conditions are most uniform and least under the influence of *contingent* circumstances.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 206.

Things, as objects of scientific cognition, are *contingent*, dependent—not grounds of their own existence.
Adamson, Philos. of Kant, iii.

2. Dependent upon a foreseen possibility; provisionally liable to exist, happen, or take effect in the future; conditional: as, a *contingent* remainder after the payment of debts; a journey *contingent* upon the receipt of advices; a *contingent* promise.

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one when he attains the age of twenty-one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. *Blackstone*, Com.

She possessed only a *contingent* reversion of the crown.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

Contingent cause, a cause which may or may not act.

It would puzzle the greatest philosopher . . . to give any tolerable account how any knowledge whatsoever can certainly and infallibly foresee an event through uncertain and *contingent causes*. *Tillotson*, Sermons, xlviii.

Contingent line, in *dialing*, the intersection of the plane of the dial with a plane parallel to the equinoctial.—**Contingent matter**, in *logic*, the matter of a proposition which is true, but not necessarily so.

When is a proposition said to consist of *matter contingent?* *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), iii. 3.

In *contingent matter*, an Indefinite is understood as a particular. *Whateley*, Logic, II. ii. § 2.

Contingent remainder, truth, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Chance, Casual*, etc. See *accidental*.

II. *n.* **1.** An event dependent either upon accident or upon the will of a finite free agent; an event not determinable by any rule.

His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents*. *South*, Sermons.

All *contingents* have their necessary causes, but are called *contingents* in respect of other events upon which they do not depend. *Hobbes.*

The conviction of this impossibility led men to give up the prescience of God in respect of future *contingents*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid, note U.

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; specifically, the share or proportion of troops to be furnished by one of several contracting powers; the share actually furnished: as, the Turkish *contingent* in the Crimean war.

They sunk considerable sums into their own coffers, and refused to send their *contingent* to the emperor.
Swift, Conduct of Allies.

France has contributed no small *contingent* of those whose purpose was noble, whose lives were healthy, and whose minds, even in their lightest moods, pure.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 284.

They were attacked by the rebels of the Gwalior *contingent*. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 276.

Future contingent, something which may or may not be brought about in the future by the voluntary action of a man or men: a phrase used in the discussion of divine prescience.

contingently (kon-tin′jent-li), *adv.* Fortuitously; by possibility; as may happen.

Albeit there are many things which seem unto us to be contingent, yet were they so indeed, there could have been no prophecy, but only predictions, which were *contingently* true or false. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 6.

contingentness (kon-tin′jent-nes), *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

continua, *n.* Plural of *continuum*.

continuable (kon-tin′ū-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *continuable*, continual, = It. *continuabile*; as *continue* + *-able*.] That may be continued. [Rare.]

Their President seems a bad edition of a Polish King. He may be elected from four years to four years, for life. Reason and experience prove to us that a chief magistrate so *continuable* is an officer for life.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 266.

continual (kon-tin′ū-al), *a.* [Early mod. E. *continuall*, < ME. *continuel*, < OF. *continuel*, F. *continuel*, < L. *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous* and *-al*.] **1.** Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing; continuous.

He that is of a merry heart hath a *continual* feast.
Prov. xv. 15.

Full of repentance,
Continual meditations, tears, and sorrows.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

A sweet attractive kinde of grace,
A full assurance given by lookes,
Continuall comfort in a face.
M. Roydon, Astrophel.

2. Of frequent recurrence; often repeated; very frequent: as, the charitable man has *continual* applications for alms.

Yet because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her *continual* coming she weary me. Luke xviii. 5.

Continual claim. See *claim*[1].—**Continual fever**, or **continued fever**, a fever which, while it may vary somewhat in intensity, neither intermits nor exhibits such decided and regular fluctuations as characterize typical remittent fever.—**Continual proportionals**, the terms of a geometrical progression. =**Syn.** *Incessant, Perpetual*, etc. (see *incessant*), constant, uninterrupted, unintermitted, interminable, endless.

continually (kon-tin′ū-al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *continuely, -elliche*; < *continual* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Without cessation or intermission; unceasingly.

A country [Persia] where the open air *continually* invites abroad, adorned with almost perpetual verdure, and hemmed in by lofty blue mountains.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 330.

2. Very often; at regular or frequent intervals; from time to time; habitually.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually*.
2 Sam. ix. 7.

He comes *continually* to Piecorner . . . to buy a saddle.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

If you are lost in his city (and you are pretty sure to be lost there, *continually*), a Venetian will go with you wherever you wish. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

=**Syn.** Continuously, constantly, incessantly, perpetually.

continualness (kon-tin′ū-al-nes), *n.* The character of being continual.

continuance (kon-tin′ū-ans), *n.* [< ME. *continuaunce*, < OF. *continuance, continuence* = Sp. (obs.) It. *continuanza*, < L. *continuan(t-)s*, continuing: see *continuant*.] **1.** A holding on, remaining, or abiding in a particular state, or in a course or series; permanence, as of habits, condition, or abode; a state of lasting; continuation; constancy; perseverance; duration.

Patient *continuance* in well-doing. Rom. ii. 7.

They are cloy'd
With long *continuance* in a settled place.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

No more now, but desiring a *Continuance* of your Blessing and Prayers, I rest your dutiful Son, J. H.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 32.

Nature . . . is entirely opposed to the *continuance* of paths through her forests. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 221.

2. Uninterrupted succession or continuation; indefinite prolongation; perpetuation.

I make not love to the *continuance* of days, but to the goodness of them. *Bacon*, Death.

They made suite to the Gov[r] to have some portion of land given them for *continuance*, and not by yearly lotte.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 167.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the *continuance* of his species. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. Ps. cxxxix. 16.

4. In *law*: (*a*) The deferring of a trial or hearing, or the fixing of a future day for the parties to a suit to appear or to be heard. Specifically—(*b*) In the United States, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.

It is on account of the long intervals between terms that *continuances* (which now constitute the chief means of the "postponement swindle") are so eagerly sought.
The Century, XXX. 331.

5†. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together; ductility.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk have, beside the desire of *continuance* in regard to the tenuity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 845.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Continuity*, etc. See *continuation*.

★**continuant** (kon-tin′ū-ant), *n.* [< L. *continuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] In *math.*, a determinant all whose constituents vanish, except those in the principal diagonal and the two bordering minor diagonals, while all those of one of these minor diagonals are equal to negative unity: as,

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d. \end{vmatrix}$$

Also *cumulant*.

continuateꝛ† (kon-tin′ū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *continuatus*, pp. of *continuare*, join together, make continuous: see *continue*.] To join closely together. *Abp. Potter.*

continuateꝛ† (kon-tin′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *continuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Immediately united; closely joined.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continuate* with his.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 56.

A general cause, a *continuate* cause, an inseparable accident, to all men, is discontent, care, misery.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 170.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken; continuing for an indefinite length of time; continued.

O, 'tis a dangerous and a dreadful thing
To leave a sure pace on *continuate* earth.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

Untirable and *continuate* goodness. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

continuatelyꝛ† (kon-tin′ū-āt-li), *adv.* Continuously; without interruption.

The water ascends gently and by intermissions, but it falls *continuately*. *Bp. Wilkins*, Archimedes, xv.

★**continuation** (kon-tin-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *continuation* = Sp. *continuación* = Pg. *continuação* = It. *continuazione*, < L. *continuatio(n-)*, < *continuare*, pp. *continuatus*, continue: see *continue*.] **1.** The act or fact of continuing or prolonging; extension of existence in a line or series.

These things must needs be the works of Providence for the *continuation* of the species. *Ray.*

Preventing the *continuation* of the royal line.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; the thing continued: as, the *continuation* of a story.—**3.** Extension in space; a carrying on in length; prolongation: as, the *continuation* of a line in surveying.—**4.** In *math.*, a process in fluxions equivalent to integration by parts.—**5.** *pl.* Trousers. [Slang.]—**Continuation day.** Same as *contango day* (which see, under *contango*).—**Continuation of days.** In *Scots law*, the summons in a civil process formerly authorized the defender to be cited to appear on a certain day, with *continuation of days*, and he might be brought into court either on the day named or later, as the party chose, unless the diet were forced on by protestation. =**Syn.** *Continuation, Continuance, Continuity, Continuousness*, prolongation, protrac-

tion. *Continuation* is used properly of extension in space, *continuance* of time, *continuity* of substance, and *continuousness* of freedom from interruption in space or time. Thus we speak of the *continuation* of a line of railroad (that is, the construction of it beyond a certain point, or the part thus constructed); the *continuance* of suffering; the *continuity* of fibers (that is, their cohesion or preservation of relations). A ferry would break the *continuousness* of a line of railroad. See *continuous*.

The rich country from thence to Portici . . . appearing only a *continuation* of the city. *Brydone.*

There is required a *continuance* of warmth to ripen the best and noblest fruits. *Dryden*, Ded. of Virgil's Georgics.

When a limb, as we say, "goes to sleep," it is because the nerves supplying it have been subjected to pressure sufficient to destroy the nervous *continuity* of the fibres. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 320.

★**continuative** (kon-tin′ū-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. It. *continuativo*, < LL. *continuativus*, < L. *continuatus*, pp. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] **I.** *a.* Having the character of continuing, or of causing continuation or prolongation. [Rare.]

II. *n.* **1.** An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives:* as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was and Rome is. *Watts*, Logic.

2. In *gram.*, a loose or unemphatic copulative; a connective.

Continuatives . . . consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. *Harris*, Hermes, ii.

continuatively (kon-tin′ū-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a continuative manner; in continuation.

continuator (kon-tin′ū-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *continuateur* = Sp. Pg. *continuador* = It. *continuatore*, < L. as if **continuator*, < *continuare*, pp. *continuatus*, continue: see *continue*.] One who or that which continues or carries forward: as, the *continuator* of an unfinished history.

The purely chronological or annalistic method [of history], though pursued by the learned Baronius and his *continuators*, is now generally abandoned. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.

continue (kon-tin′ū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *continued*, ppr. *continuing*. [< ME. *continuen, contunen*, < OF. *continuer*, F. *continuer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *continuar* = It. *continuare*, < L. *continuare*, join, unite, make continuous (in space or time), < *continuus*, continuous, unbroken: see *continuous*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To connect or unite; make continuous.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

2. To extend from one point to another; produce or draw out in length: as, *continue* the line from A to B; let the line be *continued* to the boundary.—**3.** To protract or carry on; not to cease from or terminate.

Ser, if it please your goodnesse for to hire [hear],
With yow I haue *contynued* my seruice
In pese and rest. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 577.

O *continue* thy lovingkindness unto them that know thee. Ps. xxxvi. 10.

4. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use: as, to *continue* the same diet.

The seizing Shipwrackt-men has been also a custom at Pegu, but whether still *continued* I know not. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 8.

You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Pope.*

5. To carry on from the point of suspension; resume the course of; extend in the same course: as, to *continue* a line of railroad from its present terminus; the story will be *continued* next week.—**6.** To suffer or cause to remain as before; retain: as, to *continue* judges in their posts.

Disturbances in the celestial regions; though so regulated and moderated by the power of the Sun, prevailing over the heavenly bodies, as to *continue* the world in its state. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Let us pray that God maintain and *continue* our most excellent king here present, true inheritor of this our realm. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

7†. To keep enduringly; prolong the state or life of.

If a child were *continued* in a grot or cave under the earth until maturity of age, and came suddenly abroad, he would have strange and absurd imaginations. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 228.

But Barnardine must die this afternoon;
And how shall we *continue* Claudio?
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go forward or onward in any course or action; proceed: the opposite of *cease:* as, he *continued* talking for some minutes more.

Also the grett tempest *contynowd* so owtrageowsly, that we war never in such a fer in all our lyff. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

"A good and truly bold spirit," *continued* he, "is ever actuated by reason, and a sense of honour and duty." *Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

2. To persevere; be steadfast or constant in any course.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. John viii. 31.

3. To remain in a state or place; abide or stay indefinitely.

The multitude . . . *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. Mat. xv. 32.

These men, . . . to excuse those Gentlemens suspicion of their running to the Salvages, returned to the Fort and there *continued*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 218.

Hopelessly *continuing* in mistakes, they live and die in their absurdities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Those early years which, no matter how long we *continue*, are said to make up the greater portion of our life. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 116.

4. To last; be durable; endure; be permanent.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue.* 1 Sam. xiii. 14.

God is the soule, the life, the strength, and sinnew,
That quickens, moues, and makes this Frame *continue.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

=**Syn. 3.** *Sojourn*, etc. See *abide*[1].

continued (kon-tin′ūd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *continue*, *v.*] **1.** Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.

A bridge of wondrous length
From hell *continued*, reaching the utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1029.

2. Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; continual: as, a *continued* fever.—**Continued bass.** See *figured bass*, under *bass*[3], and *thoroughbass.*—**Continued fever.** See *continual fever*, under *continual.*—**Continued fives.** See *five.*—**Continued fraction,** in *alg.*, an expression of the form (introduced by Lord Brouncker, 1668)

$$a+\cfrac{a}{b+\cfrac{\beta}{c+\cfrac{\gamma}{d+\cfrac{\delta}{e+\text{etc.},}}}}$$

where *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, etc., and α, β, γ, δ, etc., are usually taken to represent whole numbers. A *proper continued fraction* is one in which $a=\beta=\gamma=\delta=$ etc. $=1$. An *improper continued fraction* is one in which these quantities are all -1. The quantities *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, etc., are termed the *quotients* or *incomplete quotients*. A *terminating continued fraction* is one having a finite number of quotients. A *periodic* or *recurring continued fraction* is one in which the quotients constitute a finite series recurring over and over again without ceasing.—**Continued** or **continual proportionals,** a series of three or more quantities compared together, so that the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms, viz., between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth, etc.: as, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, etc., where the terms continually increase in a double ratio. Such quantities are also said to be in *continued proportion*, and a series of continued proportionals is otherwise called a *geometrical progression.*—**Continued voyage,** or **continuous voyage,** a voyage prosecuted to completion. In the law of prizes, a voyage of a vessel carrying contraband of war, or carrying goods intended for a blockaded port, although in fact ended by stopping short of the unlawful destination and making a transhipment in order to evade the law, is treated by some courts as if continued, thus bringing upon the vessel and cargo the same liability as if it had continued the voyage and effected the unlawful purpose.

continuedly (kon-tin′ūd-li), *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *continuedly* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris.*

continuer (kon-tin′ū-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who continues; one who has the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue; and so good a *continuer*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

2. One who carries forward anything that had been begun, or takes up a course that had been pursued, by another or others; a continuator: as, the *continuer* of a history.

Mr. Winthrop is a distinguished *continuer* of the memorable line of occasional orators in which Massachusetts has been . . . so fruitful. *New York Evening Post*, Oct. 30, 1886.

continuing (kon-tin′ū-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *continue*, *v.*] Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering.

Here have we no *continuing* city. Heb. xiii. 14.

Continuing guaranty. See *guaranty.*

continuingly (kon-tin′ū-ing-li), *adv.* Without interruption; continuously.

He sayth that the sayd vii slepers were closed in that caue, the first yere of Decius, and so sleped *contynuyngly* to the last time or yeres of Theodocius the yonger. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. ccxiv.

★**continuity** (kon-ti-nū′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *continuité* = Sp. *continuidad* = Pg. *continuidade* = It. *continuità, continuitate*, < L. *continuita(t-)s*, < *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous.*] **1.** Uninterrupted connection of parts in space or time; uninterruptedness.

To this habit of *continuity* of attention, tracing the first simple idea to its remoter consequences, the philosophical genius owes many of its discoveries. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 178.

To break the *continuity* of the land, and afford the easier and readier intercourse of water conveyance. *D. Webster*, Speech, June 5, 1828.

Fire will live in it [vapor of the grotto del Cani] no longer than in water, because it wraps itself . . . about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders . . air and nitre from coming to its succour. *Addison*, Italy.

2. In *math.* and *philos.*, a connection of points (or other elements) as intimate as that of the instants or points of an interval of time: thus, the *continuity* of space consists in this, that a point can move from any one position to any other so that at each different instant it shall have a definite and different position in space. This is not, however, a proper definition of *continuity*, but only an exemplification drawn from time. The old definitions—the fact that adjacent parts have their limits in common (Aristotle), infinite divisibility (Kant), the fact that between any two points there is a third (which is true of the system of rational numbers)—are inadequate. The less unsatisfactory definition is that of G. Cantor, that continuity is the *perfect concatenation* of a system of points—words which must be understood in special senses. Cantor calls a system of points *concatenated* when any two of them being given, and also any finite distance, however small, it is always possible to find a finite number of other points of the system through which by successive steps, each less than the given distance, it would be possible to proceed from one of the given points to the other. He terms a system of points *perfect* when, whatever point not belonging to the system be given, it is possible to find a finite distance so small that there are not an infinite number of points of the system within that distance of the given point. As examples of a concatenated system not perfect, Cantor gives the rational and also the irrational numbers in any interval. As an example of a perfect system not concatenated, he gives all the numbers whose expression in decimals, however far carried out, would contain no figures except 0 and 9.

The simplest of the Concrete Sciences, Astronomy and Geology, yield the idea of *continuity* with great distinctness. I do not mean *continuity* of existence merely; I mean *continuity* of causation: the unceasing production of effect—the never-ending work of every force. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 322.

The motion of a material particle which has continuous existence in time and space is the type and exemplar of every form of *continuity.* *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, Art. xxv.

3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, that part of a thing which lies between the two ends, as the shaft of a long bone, or its diaphysis, as distinguished from its condyles or epiphyses, or the middle portion of the bill of a bird, as distinguished from the base and apex. [Chiefly an anatomical term, and especially a surgical one: as, the fracture of a bone in its *continuity.*]—**Continuity of forms,** in the *Kantian philos.*, the doctrine that if A and B are two concepts such that A includes the whole content of B and more, there will always be a third concept C, such that A includes the whole content of C and more, while C includes the whole content of B and more.—**Equation of continuity,** in *hydrodynamics*, the equation which expresses that any change in the quantity of fluid within any closed surface is, in the absence of sources or sinks within the surface, due to the flow of fluid through the surface. In its differential form the equation is

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt}+\frac{d\rho u}{dx}+\frac{d\rho v}{dy}+\frac{d\rho w}{dz}=0,$$

where *t* is the time, ρ the density, *x*, *y*, *z* the rectangular coördinates, and *u*, *v*, *w* the corresponding components of the velocity.—**Law of continuity,** the doctrine that continuous changes in conditions will be accompanied by continuous changes in the results. This law was first set forth by Leibnitz in 1687, and employed to show that the properties of the parabola may be deduced from those of the ellipse, the laws of rest from those of motion, etc. Later he declared it applicable to such questions as whether there is an uninterrupted series of species from the highest to the lowest. The doctrine has often been understood as implying that there are no abrupt variations in nature.

From the knowledge of the complete state at any instant of a thing whose motion obeys the *law of continuity*, we can calculate where it was at any past time, and where it will be at any future time. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 122.

Solution of continuity, rupture; separation of parts intimately connected. = **Syn.** *Continuance*, etc. See *continuation.*

continuous (kon-tin′ū-us), *a.* [= F. *continu* = Pr. *continu* = Sp. Pg. It. *continuo*, < L. *continuus*, joined, connected, uninterrupted (in space or time), < *continere*, hold together: see *continent* and *contain.*] **1.** Characterized by continuity; not affected by disconnection of parts or interruption of sequence; having uninterrupted extent, substance, or existence; unbroken.

By changes in the form of the land and of climate, marine areas now *continuous* must often have existed within recent times in a far less *continuous* and uniform condition than at present. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 169.

It [Carlyle's "History of Frederick the Great"] is a bundle of lively episodes rather than a *continuous* narrative. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 147.

I am more than I was yesterday. This "more" represents the growth which I said was implied in the very conception of personality, of the *continuous* individual. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 87.

2. Unintermitted, or constantly renewed; continual.—3. In *bot.*, not deviating from uniformity: the reverse of *interrupted*. Thus, a stem which has no joints is said to be *continuous*.—**Continuous bearings**, chains of timber laid under the rails of a railroad for their support, in place of stone or wooden sleepers fixed at certain intervals. The chains of timber, or longitudinal sleepers, are secured to cross-transoms fixed to piles.—**Continuous brake, girder, impost**, etc. See the nouns.—**Continuous function**, a function whose differential coefficient is nowhere infinite, so that an infinitesimal increment of the variable produces an infinitesimal increment in the value of the function.—**Continuous-service certificate**, a certificate issued to enlisted men in the United States navy with good records who reënlist within four months after the expiration of their term of service.—**Continuous voyage**. See *continued voyage*, under *continued*. = **Syn.** *Continuous, Incessant, Continual*, etc. See *incessant*.

continuously (kon-tin′ū-us-li), *adv.* With continuity or continuation; without interruption; unbrokenly.

Species of animals are supposed to be separated from each other by well-marked lines of difference, and they have not the power of so intermixing with each other as to produce *continuously* fertile progeny.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 134.

continuousness (kon-tin′ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being continuous; uninterruptedness. = **Syn.** *Continuity*, etc. See *continuation*.

continuum (kon-tin′ū-um), *n.*; pl. *continua* (-ä). [L., neut. of *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous*.] A continuous spread or extension; a continuity; a continuous quantity. See *continuity*.

The animal world is a *continuum* of smells, sights, touches, tastes, pains, and pleasures.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 12.

It is interesting to note that all possible sensations of colour, of tone, and of temperature constitute as many groups of qualitative *continua*. By *continuum* is here meant a series of presentations changing gradually in quality, i. e., so that any two differ less the more they approximate in the series. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 51.

cont-line (kont′līn or -lin), *n.* [For **cant-line*, < *cant*[1] + *line*[2].] 1. *Naut.*, the space between the bilges of casks which are stowed alongside of one another.—2. The space between the strands on the outside of a rope, which in worming is filled up, so as to make the rope nearly cylindrical. *E. H. Knight.*

conto (kon′tō), *n.* [Pg., a million, also a story, tale, lit. an account, a count, = E. *count*[1], *n.*] A Portuguese money of account, in which large sums are calculated, equal to 1,000,000 reis, or $1,080. A conto of contos is a million contos. In Brazil, owing to the smaller value of the milreis, the conto is equal to only $546.

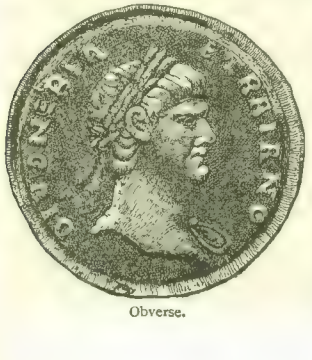
Contopus (kon′tō-pus), *n.* [NL., < MGr. *κοντός*, short, + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of small clamatorial birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, characterized, among the little tyrant flycatchers, by their extremely small feet. The common wood-pewee of North America, *C. virens*, is the type. The genus also contains the northern flycatcher (*C. borealis*), Coues's flycatcher (*C. pertinax*), and other species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America.



Wood-pewee (*Contopus virens*).

contorniate (kon-tôr′ni-āt), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *contourniate*, also, as It., *contorniato*; = F. *contorniate*, < It. *contorniato*, contorniate, < *contorno*, circuit, circumference: see *contour*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* Having a furrowed circumference or circular furrow.

II. *n.* A coin or medal having such a circumference: a term applied by numismatists to certain Roman copper pieces, which are characterized by having on each side a circular furrow. They bear on one face a head (of Nero, Trajan, etc.), and on the other a subject generally relating to the games in the circus or amphitheater. They were doubtless issued at Rome in the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., but their ancient appellation is unknown, and the purpose for which they were employed is uncertain. It has been supposed that they were given as tickets or certificates to successful competitors in the games.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Contorniate with head of Trajan.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

contorsion, contorsionist. Old spellings of *contortion, contortionist*.

contort (kon-tôrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *contortus*, pp. of *contorquere* (> It. *contorcere*), twist, < *com-*, together, + *torquere*, twist, turn round: see *tort, torture*.] To twist, draw, bend, or wrench out of shape; make crooked or deformed.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*. *Ray.*

The olive-trees in Provence are . . . neither so tall, so stout, nor so richly *contorted* as . . . beyond the Alps.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 168.

contorted (kon-tôr′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contort*, *v.*] Twisted; drawn awry; distorted; twisted on itself: in *bot.*, usually the same as *convolute*, with reference to estivation.

contortion (kon-tôr′shon), *n.* [= F. *contorsion* = Sp. *contorsión* = Pg. *contorsão* = It. *contorsione*, < L. *contortio(n-)*, < *contorquere*, pp. *contortus*, twist: see *contort*.] 1. The act of twisting or wrenching, or the state of being twisted or wrenched; specifically, the act of writhing, especially spasmodically; a twist; wry motion; distortion: as, the *contortion* of the muscles of the face.

When Croft's "Life of Dr. Young" was spoken of as a good imitation of Dr. Johnson's style, "No, no," said he [Burke], "it is not a good imitation of Johnson; it has all his pomp, without his force; it has all the nodosities of the oak, without its strength; it has all the *contortions* of the sibyl, without the inspiration." *Sir J. Prior*, Burke.

His [M. Stahl's] attributing to the hyphæ a faculty of *contortion* or spirally coiling themselves, which from their nature they do not and cannot possess, is calculated to invalidate all that he otherwise observed and depicted.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 555.

2. In *surg.*, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; partial dislocation.

contortionist (kon-tôr′shon-ist), *n.* [< *contortion* + *-ist*.] One who practises gymnastic feats requiring great suppleness of the joints and involving contorted or unnatural postures.

contortious (kon-tôr′shus), *a.* [< *contortion* + *-ous*.] Affected by contortions; twisted. [Rare.]

contortive (kon-tôr′tiv), *a.* [< *contort* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to contortion; expressing contortion.

contortuplicate (kon-tôr-tū′pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *contortuplicatus*, reg. *contortiplicatus*, < *contortus*, twisted (see *contort*), + *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] 1. In *bot.*, twisted and plaited or folded.—2. In *zoöl.*, crinkled, as the hair of a negro.

contour (kon-tör′ or kon′tör), *n.* [< F. *contour* (= Sp. Pg. It. *contorno*), circuit, circumference, outline, < *contourner* = Sp. *contornar* = Pg. *contornear* = It. *contornare*, < ML. *contornare*, go round, turn round, < L. *com-* (intensive) + *tornare*, turn: see *turn*, and cf. *tour*.] The outline of a figure or body; the line that defines or bounds anything; the periphery considered as distinct from the object: used chiefly in speaking of rounded or sinuous bodies.

The magnetic action of a closed current is equal to that of a magnetic shell of the same *contour*.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 429.

All her *contours* and all her movements betrayed a fine muscular development.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, i.

Specifically—(*a*) In the *fine arts*, a line or lines representing the outline of any figure.

In the best polychromy great use is made of outlines or *contours*. *O. N. Rood*, Modern Chromatics, p. 311.

(*b*) In *fort.*, the horizontal outline of works of defense. When the conformation of the ground or works is described by contours or horizontal sections, these sections are taken at some fixed vertical interval from each other suited to the scale of the drawing or the subject in hand; and the distances of the surface, at each interval, above or below some assumed plane of comparison, are given in figures at the most convenient places on the plan. (*c*) In *surv.*, a curve of equal elevation on a map; a contour-line. (*d*) In *math.*, a closed curve considered as inclosing an area.—**Area of a contour.** See *area*.—**Syn.** *Profile*, etc. See *outline*.

contour (kon-tör′), *v. t.* [< *contour*, *n.*] To make a contour or outline of; mark with contours or contour-lines: as, *contoured* maps.

contour-feather (kon-tör′feᵺʜ″ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the feathers which determine the details of contour of a bird; *pl.*, the general plumage which appears upon the surface, as distinguished from hidden down-feathers, etc.

Contour-feathers, pennæ or plumæ proper, have a perfect stem composed of calamus and rhachis, with vanes of pennaceous structure, at least in part, usually plumulaceous toward the base. These form the great bulk of the surface plumage. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 85.

contour-hair (kon-tör′hãr), *n.* One of the hairs of the general superficial pelage of a quadruped, which to some extent determines the contour of the animal: distinguished from the hidden under-fur. The fur of the seal or beaver when dressed for use in garments, etc., is deprived of its contour-hairs.

The various forms of hairs, whether woolly or *contour-hairs*, setæ or spines, are merely modifications of one and the same early condition.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 420.

contouring (kon-tör′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *contour*, *v.*] The act of forming or determining a contour or contour-line. See *contour-line*.

In true *contouring*, regular horizontal lines, at fixed vertical intervals, are traced over a country, and plotted on to the maps. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 280.

contour-line (kon-tör′līn), *n.* In *surv.*, a line joining points of equal elevation on a surface; a line or level carried along the surface of a country or district at a uniform height above the sea-level. When laid down or plotted on a map or plan, such lines show the elevations and depressions of the surface of the ground, the degree of accuracy depending on the number of lines or levels taken. In the maps of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States the contour-lines are generally given for every 20 feet of elevation. It is essential to the completeness of a contour-line that it should be carried on till it returns to the point whence it started, thus describing a closed curve. The littoral cordon or outline of the sea forms a natural contour-line. The system of representing the form of the earth's surface by means of horizontal lines at equal vertical distances was probably invented by Philippe Buache in 1744.

Contour-lines, eighty feet apart vertically, were run; and intermediate forty-foot contours were interpolated by means of slope-measurements in the steeper parts, and by running curves in the more level portions.
Science, III. 365.

Contour-line map, a map in which the elevations are indicated by contour-lines, which may be drawn at any distance apart, according to the scale adopted and the accuracy with which the surveys have been made. Where the slope is steep the lines are more crowded together, and vice versa. This is, on the whole, the most advantageous method of representing topography where the scale adopted is large.

contourné (kon-tör-nā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *contourner*, turn round: see *contour*, *n.*] In *her.*, turned toward the sinister: said of an animal used as a bearing.

contourniate (kon-tör′ni-āt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *contorniate*.

contr. An abbreviation of *contracted* and *contraction*.

contra (kon′trä), *adv.* and *prep.* [L. *contra*, < *cum*, OL. *com*, with (see *com-*), + *-trā*, ablative fem. of a compar. suffix *-terus* = E. *-ther* in *o-ther, hi-ther*, etc., *-ter* in *af-ter*, etc. Cf. L. *intrā, ex-trā*, similarly formed. From L. *contra*, through F., comes E. *counter-*, *counter*[2], *encounter*, and *country*, q. v.] A Latin adverb and preposition (and prefix), meaning 'against,' 'over against,' 'opposite,' 'in front of,' orig. 'in comparison with': used in the phrase *per contra*, and, abbreviated, in *pro and con*; also in various legal phrases, as *contra bonos mores*; usually as a prefix in words taken from the Latin or Romance languages, or formed analogously in English. In introducing a legal citation it means 'to the contrary.' See *contra-*.

contra-. [L. *contrā-*, prefix: see *contra*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'against,' 'over against,' 'opposite'; doublet of *counter-*. See *contra* and *counter-*. Specifically—(*a*) In the compound names of musical instruments, a prefix signifying a large form or variety, yielding tones an octave lower than the typical form: as, *contrabass, contrafagotto*, etc. See *double*. (*b*) In *her.*, contrary.

contra-arithmetical (kon″trä-ar-ith-met′i-kal), *a.* Used only in the following phrase: **Contra-arithmetical proportion**, the relation between the three quantities *a, b*, and *c* when $a - b : a - c = c : b$—that is, when $a = b + c$. The series of phyllotactic numbers, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, etc., are in continued contra-arithmetical proportion.

contraband (kon′trą-band), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *contrabande* = G. *contraband, contreband* = Dan. *kontraband* = F. *contrebande*, < It. *contrabbando* = Sp. Pg. *contrabando* (ML. *contrabannum*), prop. contrary to proclamation, < L. *contra*, against, + ML. *bandum, bannum*, a proclama-

tion, ban: see *ban*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* Prohibited or excluded by proclamation, law, or treaty.

Men who gain subsistence by *contraband* dealing,
And a mode of abstraction strict people call "stealing."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 308.

To restrain *contraband* intelligence and trade, a system of searches, seizures, permits, and passes had been introduced, I think, by Gen. Fremont.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 404.

Articles by general consent deemed to be *contraband* are such as appertain immediately to the uses of war.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 179.

Contraband goods, such goods as are prohibited to be imported or exported by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties. In time of war, arms and munitions of war, and such other articles as may directly aid belligerent operations (called *contraband of war*), are not permitted by one belligerent to be transported by neutrals to the other, but are under the law of nations held to be contraband and liable to capture and condemnation.

Contraband of war perhaps denoted at first that which a belligerent publicly prohibited the exportation of into his enemy's country, and now those kinds of goods which by the law of nations a neutral cannot send into either of the countries at war without wrong to the other, or which by conventional law the states making a treaty agree to put under this rubric.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 178.

In the very first commercial treaty made by the United States, that with France, . . . the definition of *contraband goods* was also laid down as being solely munitions of war.
E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 368.

II. *n.* **1.** Illegal or prohibited traffic.

Persons most bound . . . to prevent *contraband*.
Burke, State of the Nation, App.

This [the ocean] is a prodigious security against a direct *contraband* with foreign countries; but a circuitous *contraband* to one state, through the medium of another, would be both easy and safe.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 12.

2. Anything by law prohibited to be imported or exported.

At this date the hawker bore a bad character for dealings in *contraband*.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 35.

3. In the United States, during the civil war, a negro slave, especially an escaped or a captured slave: so called from a decision of General B. F. Butler, in 1861, that slaves coming into his lines or captured were contraband of war, and so subject to confiscation.

What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District [of Columbia] is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called *contrabands*.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 326.

Occasional contraband, goods treated as contraband by a belligerent, upon the pretext or justification that, though not ordinarily contraband, they are in effect such by reason of the peculiar circumstances of the occasion; doubtful articles put into the list of contraband by a belligerent merely because they are not the product of the exporting country, or because they are intended for a naval or military port, or for similar reasons.

The doctrine of *occasional contraband*, or contraband according to circumstances, is not sufficiently established to be regarded as a part of the law of nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 180.

contraband† (kon'tra-band), *v. t.* [< *contraband*, *a.*] **1.** To declare prohibited; forbid.

The law severely *contrabands*
Our taking business off men's hands.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To import illegally, as prohibited goods; smuggle.

Christian shippes . . . are there also searched for concealed Slaues, and goods *contrabanded*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 87.

contrabandism (kon'tra-ban-dizm), *n.* [< *contraband* + *-ism*.] Trafficking in contravention of the customs laws; smuggling.

contrabandist (kon'tra-ban-dist), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *contrabandista*; as *contraband* + *-ist*.] One who traffics illegally; a smuggler.

It was proved that one of the *contrabandists* had provided the vessel in which the ruffian O'Brien had carried Scum Goodman over to France.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

contrabass (kon'trā-bās), *a.* and *n.* [See *contrabasso*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, sounding an octave lower than another instrument of the same class, or furnishing the lowest tones in a family of instruments: as, a *contrabass* trombone, saxhorn, etc.—**Contrabass tuba.** See *tuba*.

II. *n.* The largest instrument of the viol class; the double-bass (which see). Also *contrabasso*.

contrabassist (kon'trā-bas-ist), *n.* [< *contrabass* + *-ist*.] A performer on the contrabass or double-bass.

contrabasso (kon-trā-bās'sō), *n.* [It., < *contra* (see *contra-*) + *basso*, bass: see *bass*[3].] Same as *contrabass*.

contra bonos mores (kon'trā bō'nōs mō'rēz). [L.: *contra*, against; *bonos*, acc. pl. masc. of *bonus*, good; *mores*, acc. pl. of *mos* (*mor-*), custom, etc.: see *contra*, *bona*, and *morals*.] Opposed to or inconsistent with good morals; immoral: frequently used in legal discussions: as, if not an infraction of law, it is certainly *contra bonos mores*.

Contracts *contra bonos mores* are void.
Rapalje and Lawrence, Law Dict., I. 279.

contract (kon-trakt'), *v.* [= F. *contracter* = Sp. Pg. *contractar*, *contratar* = It. *contrattare*, < L. *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*, draw together, collect, occasion, cause, make a bargain, < *com-*, together, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*. Cf. *attract*, *detract*, *extract*, *protract*, *retract*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw together or closer; draw into a smaller compass, either by compression or by the omission of parts; shorten; abridge; condense; narrow; lessen: as, to *contract* a space or an inclosure; to *contract* the period of life; to *contract* a word or an essay.

But I must *contract* my thoughts . . . that I may have room to insist on one plain, useful inference.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

It is painful to hear that a state which used to be foremost in acts of liberality . . . is *contracting* her ideas, and pointing them to local and independent measures.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 422.

A government which *contracts* natural liberty less than others is that which best coincides with the aims attributed to rational creatures.
Brougham.

2. To draw the parts of together; wrinkle; pucker.

Thou cry'dst, Indeed?
And didst *contract* and purse thy brow together.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

3. In *gram.*, to shorten by combination of concurrent vowels into one long vowel or a diphthong.—**4.** To betroth; affiance.

I'll be marry'd to Morrow, I'll be *contracted* to Night.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

He has undertaken, should it be necessary, to swear and prove that Charles is at this time *contracted* by vows and honour to your ladyship.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

5. To make, settle, or establish by contract or agreement.

They say there is an Alliance *contracted* already 'twixt Christian V. and the Duke of Sax's Daughter.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

6. To acquire, as by habit, use, or contagion; gain by accretion or variation; bring on; incur: as, to *contract* vicious habits by indulgence; to *contract* debt by extravagance; to *contract* disease.

Each from each *contract* new strength and life.
Pope.

He had apparently *contracted* a strong and early passion for the stage.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xix.

It is a bad thing that men should hate each other; but it is far worse that they should *contract* the habit of cutting one another's throats without hatred.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

To contract a pair formed of two members of a linear series, in *math.*, to put the prior member one place later in the series and the posterior member one place earlier.—**To contract marriage**, to enter into marriage, as distinguished from making an engagement or precontract of marriage.—**Syn. 1.** To condense, reduce, diminish.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be drawn together; be reduced in compass; become smaller, shorter, or narrower; shrink.

Whatever empties the vessels gives room to the fibres to *contract*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

Years *contracting* to a moment.
Wordsworth.

2. To make a bargain; enter into an agreement or engagement; covenant: as, to *contract* for a load of flour; to *contract* to carry the mail.

This Dutchman had *contracted* with the Genoese for all their marble.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 19, 1676.

3. To bind one's self by promise of marriage.

Although the young folks can *contract* against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, iii. 5.

—**Syn. 1.** *Diminish*, *Dwindle*, etc. See *decrease*.

contract† (kon-trakt'), *a.* [< L. *contractus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Condensed; brief.

I have bene ye larger in these things, . . . (thoug in other things I shal labour to be more *contracte*), that their children may see with what difficulties their fathers wrastled.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 58.

2. Concrete.

Number is first divided as you see,
For number abstract, and number *contract*.
T. Hylle (1600).

3. Contracted; affianced; betrothed.

First was he *contract* to Lady Lucy—
Your mother lives a witness to his vow.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Contract forms, contract conjugation, contract verbs, forms, etc., exhibiting contraction of different vowels into a long vowel or diphthong.

★**contract** (kon'trakt), *n.* [= F. *contrat* = Sp. Pg. *contrato* = It. *contratto* = D. *kontrakt* = G. *contract* = Dan. Sw. *kontrakt*, < L. *contractus*, a drawing together, LL. a contract, agreement, < *contrahere*, pp. *contractus*, draw together, contract: see *contract*, *v.*] **1**†. A drawing together; mutual attraction; attractive force.

For nearer *contracts* than general Christianity, had made us so much towards one, that one part cannot escape the distemper of the other.
Donne, Letters, vi.

2. An agreement between two or more parties for the doing or the not doing of some definite thing. *Parsons*, Contracts, I. 6. See def. 5.

Every Law is a *Contract* between the King and the People, and therefore to be kept.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 65.

We may probably credit the Church with the comparatively advanced development of another conception which we find here—the conception of a *Contract*.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 56.

A *contract* is one of the highest acts of human free will: it is the will bending itself in regard to the future, and surrendering the right to change a certain expressed intention, so that it becomes morally and jurally a wrong to act otherwise; it is the act of two parties in which each or one of the two conveys power over himself to the other, in consideration of something done or to be done by the other.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 97.

Specifically—**3.** Betrothal.

Glo. Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children?
Buck. I did; with his *contract* with Lady Lucy.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

4. The writing which contains the agreement of parties, with the terms and conditions, and which serves as evidence of the obligation.

The interpretation of *contracts* is controlled, according to the prevailing opinion, by the law and custom of the place of performance.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 72.

5. Specifically, in *law*, an interchange of legal rights by agreement. (*a*) In the most general sense, any agreement or obligation whereby one party becomes bound to another, whether by record or judgment, or by assent, or even impliedly, to do or to omit to do an act. In this sense it is used in contradistinction to obligations arising out of torts or wrongs. (*b*) The legal obligation resulting from the drawing together of minds until they meet in an agreement for the doing or the not doing of an act. In its narrowest use in this sense it implies an agreement where both parties become bound. Contracts of this sort are sometimes called *bilateral*, to distinguish them from *unilateral* contracts, which bind but one party. (*c*) An agreement in which a party undertakes to do or not to do an act. In this sense it includes *unilateral contracts*, such as promissory notes. (*d*) In the most strict sense, an agreement enforcible by law; an agreement upon sufficient consideration, and in such form, and made under such circumstances, that a breach of it is a good cause of action. In this sense it includes the idea of validity, as distinguished from those contracts which lack some element necessary to constitute a legal obligation. (*e*) In *civil law*, as defined by modern authors, the union of two or more persons resulting in an accordant declaration of the will, with the object of creating a future obligation between them. In the Pandects the generic word was *conventio*, and the word *contractus* was used for those particular conventions which were accompanied by such formalities as to fall within one of the classes recognized by the law as binding; the other conventions, the recognition of which was of later growth, and which were of imperfect effect, were called *pacta*.—**Accessory contract, aleatory contract, bare contract, commutative contract**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Contract of record**, a contract made and entered of record before a judicial tribunal, as a judgment, recognizance, etc.—**Executed contract**, a contract in respect of which the thing agreed has been done; a contract by or under which the possession of and right to the chose or thing are transferred together, as a deed conveying land.—**Executory contract**, a contract in respect of which the thing agreed remains yet to be done, as a contract to convey land at a future day. A mutual contract (which see) may be *executed* as to one party, and remain *executory* as to the other.—**Express contract**, a contract in which the agreement is made in express words or by writing.—**Gambling contract**, a contract to pay at a certain future time an amount equal to any rise in the market price of any article of commerce, in consideration that the other party will pay the amount equal to any fall. *Bisbee and Simonds*.—**Implied contract**, a contract which the law imputes or raises by construction, by reason of some value or service rendered, and because common justice requires the party to be treated as if he had agreed: as, where one person receives the money of another, a *contract* to pay it over may be *implied*.—**Indeterminate contract**, a contract the terms of which cannot be fixed by all the parties acting for their true interests, because the circumstances are such that no agreement (nor acquiescence in a non-agreement) can be reached until other motives act.—**Innominate contracts**. See *nominate contracts*, below.—**Joint contract**, a contract in which the contractors are jointly bound to perform the promise or obligation therein contained, or entitled to receive the benefit of such promise or obligation. *Bouvier*.—**Literal contract**, in *Rom. law*, an agreement the validity of which was recognized by the tribunals provided the agreement was entered in the account-book of one, or it may have been of both, of the parties.—**Maritime contract**. See *maritime*.—**Marriage contract**. See *marriage*.—**Mutual contract**, a contract in which each party assumes his obligation in consideration of the obligation assumed by the other. *Goudsmit*.—**Nominate contracts**, in *Scots law*, are loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, permutation, location, society, and mandate. Contracts not distinguished by special names are termed *innominate*, all of which are obligatory on the contracting parties from their date.—**Open contract**, in *Eng. conveyancing*, a contract for the sale of real property which does not by special conditions restrict the extent to which

the vendor must give evidence of his title.—**Oral contract.** Same as *verbal contract.*—**Parole** or **simple contract,** a contract not by specialty or under seal, whether in writing or by word of mouth. *Stephen.*—**Real contract,** in *Rom. law,* an agreement the validity of which was recognized by the courts because it related to a thing, and the thing had been delivered pursuant to it.—**Social contract** [F. *contrat social*], a supposed expressed or implied agreement regulating the relations of citizens with one another and with the government, and forming the foundation of political society: the phrase used as a title to a treatise on government by J. J. Rousseau, which exercised a great influence in France and elsewhere previous to the revolution.—**Special contract.** (*a*) A sealed contract. (*b*) A written contract specifying in detail what is to be done, as a building-contract with specifications.—**To count on contract.** See *count*[1].—**Verbal contract,** a contract made by word of mouth, in contradistinction to one embodied in writing. Also called *oral contract.*—**Voidable contract,** a contract which is liable to be made void by a party or a third person, but which meanwhile is binding.—**Void contract,** a contract which has no legal efficacy to bind either party.=**Syn. 2.** Obligation, convention.

contractable (kon-trak′ta-bl), *a.* [< *contract, v.,* + *-able.*] Capable of being contracted or acquired: as, *contractable* diseases.

Influences which we call moral, which are usually imitative, and which are *contractable* by imitation.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 447.

contractant (kon-trak′tant), *n.* [= F. *contractant;* as *contract* + *-ant*[1].] In *law,* a contracting party.

That trading vessels of any of the *contractants,* under convoy, shall lodge with the commander of the convoying vessel their passports and certificates or sea-letters, drawn up according to a certain form.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 191.

contractation† (kon-trak-tā′shon), *n.* A contract; the act of making a contract.

In euery ship euery man's name is taken, and if he haue any marke in the face, or hand, or arme, it is written by a notarie (as well as his name) appertaining to the *contractation* house, appointed for these causes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 862.

★**contracted** (kon-trak′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contract, v.*] **1.** Drawn together or into a smaller or narrower compass; shrunk.

To whom the angel with *contracted* brow.
Milton, P. L., viii. 560.

2. Narrow; mean; selfish: as, a man of a *contracted* soul or mind.

Men may travel far, and return with minds as *contracted* as if they had never stirred from their own market-town.
Macaulay, History.

3. Narrow or restricted in means or opportunities; restricted, as by poverty; scanty; needy.

He passed his youth in *contracted* circumstances.
Lamb, Old Benchers.

4. Arranged for or disposed of by contract; specifically, betrothed.

Here are the articles of *contracted* peace,
Between our sovereign and the French king Charles,
For eighteen months concluded by consent.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

I press me none but good householders, yeomen's sons: inquire me out *contracted* bachelors, such as had been asked twice on the bans. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Contracted vein, in *hydraul.,* a phrase denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel at a short distance from the discharging aperture, owing to the momentum of the particles toward the center of the orifice.

contractedly (kon-trak′ted-li), *adv.* In a contracted manner; with contraction.

Pillar is to be pronounced *contractedly,* as of one syllable, or two short ones.
Bp. Newton, Note on Paradise Lost, ii. 302.

contractedness (kon-trak′ted-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being contracted; conciseness.

Brevity or *contractedness* of speech in prayer.
South, Sermons, II. iv.

2. Narrowness; meanness; extreme selfishness.

Wherever men neglect the improvement of their minds, there is always a narrowness and *contractedness* of spirit.
A. A. Sykes, Sermon at St. Paul's, p. 9 (1724).

contractibility (kon-trak-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *contractible:* see *-bility.*] Capability of being contracted; the property of admitting of contraction: as, the *contractibility* and dilatability of air.

contractible (kon-trak′ti-bl), *a.* [< *contract, v.,* + *-ible.*] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders dilatable and *contractible.*
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

Contractible pair, in *alg.,* two not contiguous members of a linear series.

contractibleness (kon-trak′ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility.

contractile (kon-trak′til), *a.* [< F. *contractile* = Sp. Pg. *contractil* = It. *contrattile,* < L. as if **contractilis,* < *contractus,* pp. of *contrahere,* draw together: see *contract, v.*] **1.** Susceptible of contraction; having the property of contracting or shrinking into a smaller compass or length: as, *contractile* muscles or fibers.—**2.** Producing contraction; capable of shortening or making smaller.

The heart's *contractile* force.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

Observation of the ascent of water in capillary tubes shows that the *contractile* force of a thin film of water is about sixteen milligrammes weight per millimetre of breadth. *Thomson and Tait,* Nat. Phil., I. ii., App. (F).

Specifically—**3.** In *entom.,* capable of being doubled in close to the lower surface of the thorax, and fitting into grooves so as to be hardly distinguishable from the general surface: said of the legs, etc., of insects. This structure is found in many *Coleoptera* which feign death on being alarmed. The body of an insect is said to be *contractile* when the prothorax and head can be folded down on the trunk, as in certain *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera.*—**Contractile vacuole.** See *vacuole.*

contractility (kon-trak-til′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *contractilité;* as *contractile* + *-ity.*] The inherent property or force by which bodies shrink or contract; more specifically, in *physiol.,* the property which belongs to muscles of contracting under appropriate stimuli. The stimulus normally comes through the nerves, and may be accompanied by volition or not; but it may also be applied artificially, either indirectly through the nerves or directly to the muscle itself, as by electricity, mechanical violence, or chemical action.

It is not pure thought which moves a muscle; neither is it the abstraction *contractility,* but the muscle, which moves a limb.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 3.

The central cord, to whose *contractility* this action is due, has been described as muscular.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 439.

contracting (kon-trak′ting), *a.* [< *contract* + *-ing*[2].] **1.** Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating: as, the *contracting* parties to a league.

The *Contracting* parties came, in short, to an understanding in each case; but if they went no further, they were not obliged to one another.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 315.

2†. Binding a contract; given in confirmation of a bargain or an agreement.

The promises of immortality and eternal life, of which the present miraculous graces of the Holy Spirit were an earnest, and in the nature of a *contracting* penny.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 265.

★**contraction** (kon-trak′shon), *n.* [= F. *contraction* = Sp. *contracción* = Pg. *contracção* = It. *contrazione,* < L. *contractio*(*n-*), contraction, < *contrahere,* pp. *contractus,* draw together: see *contract, v.*] **1.** The act of drawing together or shrinking; the condition of becoming smaller in extent or dimensions through the nearer approach to one another of the parts; the state of being contracted; a decrease in volume, bulk, or dimensions, as from loss of heat. All bodies, with very few exceptions, expand by the application of heat, and contract when heat is withdrawn. (See *expansion* and *heat.*) Contraction also takes place when a gas is condensed to a liquid, and in most cases when a liquid is changed to a solid; there are, however, some exceptions, as water, which expands on solidifying.

Contraction of the pupil takes place not only under the stimulus of light, but also in looking at very near objects. The reason of this is, that correction of spherical aberration is thus made more perfect.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 40.

2. The act of making short, of abridging, or of reducing within a narrower compass by any means; the act of lessening or making smaller in amount; the state of being so lessened; reduction; diminution; abridgment: as, a *contraction* of the currency.

He [the farmer] has done his best to become rich; he has mortgaged, and he has repudiated his mortgages; . . . he has tried inflation, and *contraction* too; and yet he cannot make more than seven or eight per cent.
The Nation, July 15, 1875.

Specifically—**3.** A shortening of a word in pronunciation or in writing: as, can't is a *contraction* of cannot. In writing, contraction takes place, as in pronunciation, primarily by the omission of intermediate letters; but also by writing in a smaller character the last letter above the word contracted, by running two or more letters into one character, by using symbols representing syllables or words, and by the use of initial letters: as, *recd.* for *received; q*ᵐ for *quam;* & for *et.* Specifically, in *Gr. gram.,* the union of the concurrent vowels of two syllables into one long vowel or diphthong—that is, of ο͝ω into ω, of ε͝ε into ει, etc. See *abbreviation,* 2.

4. In *anc. pros.,* the use of a single long time or syllable in place of two short times. Thus, in the dactylic hexameter, a spondee (– –) can be substituted in the first four feet for a dactyl (– ⏑ ⏑), one long being metrically equivalent to two shorts; but such a substitution is admissible only in certain kinds of verse and in certain parts of a foot or line, according to special rules. In the dactylic hexameter, for example, the fifth foot must ordinarily be a dactyl, not a spondee. The converse of *contraction* is *resolution.*

5†. The act of making a contract; the state of being under a contract, especially one of marriage.

Such an act
. . . makes marriage vows
As false as dicers' oaths: O, such a deed
As from the body of *contraction* plucks
The very soul. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 4.

6. In *surg.,* an abnormal and permanent alteration in the relative position and forms of parts, arising from various causes, as in ankylosis, distortion, clubfoot, wryneck, etc.—**7.** In *math.,* any device for abridging the mechanical labor of making calculations by diminishing the number of characters written down.—**8.** The act or process of contracting or acquiring: as, the *contraction* of a debt.—**Dupuytren's contraction** [named after *Dupuytren,* a French surgeon, 1777–1835], in *pathol.,* the fixed flexion of one finger or more, due to the contraction of the palmar fascia. It usually affects the little finger first, is more frequent in males than in females, and seems to be favored by the gouty diathesis.—**Hour-glass contraction,** an irregular, local, transverse contraction of the uterus, at the internal os or above, occurring after the delivery of the child, and delaying the delivery of the placenta.=**Syn. 3.** *Abbreviation, Contraction.* See *abbreviation.*

contractional (kon-trak′shon-al), *a.* [< *contraction* + *-al.*] **1.** Of, relating to, or of the nature of contraction.

Mr. Robert Mallett, a zealous supporter of the *contractional* hypothesis, estimated that the diameter of the earth is now about 189 miles less than it was when entirely fluid. *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* 3d ser., XXX. 251.

The *contractional* theory here finds a cause for all the diminution of interior volume demanded by the wrinkling of the crust in mountain ranges. *Science,* V. 388.

2. Causing or caused by contraction.

contractionist (kon-trak′shon-ist), *n.* [< *contraction* + *-ist.*] One who advocates contraction of the currency, especially of the paper currency, of a country: the opposite of *inflationist.*

As regards the Republican party, its own desire is to please everybody—both *contractionist* and inflationist, the solvent and insolvent, the creditor and the debtor.
The Nation, Aug. 19, 1875.

contraction-rule (kon-trak′shon-rōl), *n.* A pattern-makers' rule, longer than the standard rule by an amount equal to that which the metal to be used for a casting contracts in cooling from the molten state. For cast-iron the rule is 24½ inches for a length of two feet.

contractive (kon-trak′tiv), *a.* [< *contract* + *-ive.*] Tending to contract.

The heart, as said, from its *contractive* cave,
On the left side ejects the bounding wave.
Blackmore, Creation.

contractor (kon-trak′tor), *n.* [< LL. *contractor,* one who makes a contract, < L. *contrahere,* pp. *contractus,* contract: see *contract, v.*] **1.** One who contracts; one of the parties to a contract, bargain, or agreement; one who covenants with another to do or to refrain from doing a particular thing.

All matches . . . are dangerous and inconvenient where the *contractors* are not equals. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Specifically—**2.** One who contracts or covenants, either with a government or other public body or with private parties, to furnish supplies, or to construct works or erect buildings, or to perform any work or service, at a certain price or rate: as, a paving-*contractor;* a labor-*contractor.*—**3.** A muscle which contracts or lessens the size of a part; a constrictor.—**Contractor tracheæ,** in *ornith.,* the contractor of the windpipe, a muscle lying along the trachea, whose action shortens the windpipe by drawing the tracheal rings closer together, and also drags the whole structure backward by being attached to the clavicle or sternum. See *sternotrachealis.*—**Independent contractor,** as distinguished from *servant* or *employee,* a person following a regular independent employment, who offers his services to the public to accept orders and execute commissions for all who may employ him in a certain line of duty, using his own means for the purpose, and being accountable only for final performance. *Cooley,* Torts (ed. 1878), p. 549.

contractual (kon-trak′tū-al), *a.* [= F. *contractuel,* < L. *contractus* (*contractu-*), a drawing together, LL. a contract: see *contract, n.,* and *-al.*] Arising from a contract or agreement; consisting in or of the nature of a contract: as, a *contractual* liability.

The recognition of simple consent as creative of a *contractual* bond. *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 703.

It [the German Salic law] elaborately discusses *contractual* obligations. *Maine,* Early Law and Custom, p. 373.

contracture (kon-trak′tūr), *n.* [= F. *contracture* = It. *contrattura;* as *contract* + *-ure.*] **1.** Contraction, as of muscles; contortion produced by muscular contraction; specifically, a permanent shortening of a muscle.

Massage is of more value in the prevention than in the cure of *contractures*, stiffness, and anchylosis.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 658.

A strong *contracture* of the foot produced in one of them certainly reappeared in the other.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 420.

2†. Taking; catching: as, *contracture* of a fever.

contractured (kon-trak'tūrd), *a.* [< *contracture* + *-ed*².] Suffering from or affected by contracture; constricted.

A preliminary stretching of the *contractured* canal.
Med. News, XLVII. 617.

contra-dance (kon'trä-dâns), *n.* [Modified from *country-dance*. The Sp. *contradanza*, Pg. *contradança*, and It. *contraddanza*, are corruptions of the E. *country-dance*.] A dance by four couples placed opposite each other and making the same steps and figures. See *country-dance*.

contradict (kon-trą-dikt'), *v.* [< L. *contradictus*, pp. of *contradicere* (> F. *contredire* = Pr. *contradire* = Sp. *contradecir* = Pg. *contradizer* = It. *contraddire*), in class. L. two words, *contra dicere*, speak against: *contra*, against; *dicere*, speak: see *contra* and *diction*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To assert the contrary or opposite of; deny directly and categorically: as, his statement was at once *contradicted*.

What I am to say must be but that which *contradicts* my accusation. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

I have more Manners than to *contradict* what a Lady has declar'd. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 11.

It has often been said that in no country are land-owners so ignorant of their legal position or so dependent on legal advice as in England; and I believe it cannot be *contradicted*. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 4.

2. To deny the words or assertion of; address or speak of in contradiction: as, he *contradicted* the previous speaker; I *contradicted* him to his face.

When another asserted something that I thought an error, I deny'd myself the pleasure of *contradicting* him abruptly. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 243.

3. To oppose; act or be directly contrary to; be inconsistent with: as, the statement which was made *contradicts* experience.

No truth can *contradict* another truth. *Hooker.*

The impugner of that veracity [of our sensuous faculties] *contradicts* himself, since the veracity of the senses is doubted by him on account of his acceptance of the testimony of his senses. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 113.

4†. To speak or declare against; forbid.

'Tis she is sub-contracted to this lord,
And I, her husband, *contradict* your banns.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** To gainsay, impugn, controvert, dispute.—**2.** To contravene.

II. *intrans.* To utter a contrary statement or a contradiction; deny.

The Jews . . . spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, *contradicting* and blaspheming.
Acts xiii. 45.

contradictable (kon-trą-dik'ta-bl), *a.* [< *contradict* + *-able*.] That may be contradicted; deniable; disputable.

contradicter (kon-trą-dik'tėr), *n.* [= F. *contradicteur* = Sp. *contradictor*, *contraditor* = Pg. *contraditor* = It. *contradditore*, < LL. *contradictor*, < L. *contradicere*, pp. *contradictus*, speak against: see *contradict* and *-er*¹.] One who contradicts or denies; an opposer. Also *contradictor*.

If a gentleman happen to be a little more sincere in his representations, . . . he is sure to have a dozen *contradictors*. *Swift*, State of Ireland.

contradiction (kon-trą-dik'shon), *n.* [= F. *contradiction* = Sp. *contradicción* = Pg. *contradicção* = It. *contraddizione*, < L. *contradictio(n-)*, < *contradicere*, pp. *contradictus*, speak against: see *contradict*. L. *contradictio(n-)* in the strict logical sense was first used by Boëthius to translate Gr. *ἀντίφασις*.] **1.** An assertion of the direct opposite to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.

I make the assertion deliberately, without fear of *contradiction*, that this globe really was created, and that it is composed of land and water.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 50.

2. Opposition, whether by argument or conduct.

Consider him that endured such *contradiction* of sinners against himself. Heb. xii. 3.

That tongue,
Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose
A third part of the gods. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 155.

3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; absolute inconsistency; specifically, the relation of two propositions which are so opposed that one must be false and one must be true.

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatever is false in *contradiction* to it.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

The character of the Italian statesman seems, at first sight, a collection of *contradictions*, a phantom as monstrous as the portress of hell in Milton, half divinity, half snake, majestic and beautiful above, grovelling and poisonous below. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

4. Figuratively, a person who or a thing which is self-contradictory or inconsistent.

Woman's at best a *contradiction* still.
Heaven, when it strives to polish all it can
Its last best work, but forms a softer man.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 270.

Contradiction in terms, a self-contradictory phrase, as "a square circle."—**Principle of contradiction**, the principle that nothing can be both true and false in the same sense and in the same respects. Modern formal logic demonstrates that this principle enters into a large part of our reasoning, but forms the hinge only of a few very simple inferences (not of direct syllogism). Formerly many logicians regarded the law of contradiction as the governing principle of all demonstrative reasoning. Accordingly, it is often referred to as such without regard to its exact signification. The law was enunciated by Aristotle, but its name was perhaps first given to it by Ramus.

The proposition that no subject can have a predicate which contradicts it is called the *principle of contradiction*. It is a general though negative criterion of all truth.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 151.

The highest of all logical laws, in other words the supreme law of thought, is what is called the *principle of contradiction*, or, more correctly, the principle of non-contradiction. It is this: A thing cannot be and not be at the same time. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxviii.

contradictional† (kon-trą-dik'shon-al), *a.* [< *contradiction* + *-al*.] Contradictory; inconsistent.

We have tri'd already, and miserably felt . . . what the boisterous and *contradictional* hand of a temporall, earthly, and corporeall Spiritualty can availe to the edifying of Christs holy Church.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

contradictious (kon-trą-dik'shus), *a.* [< *contradicti-on* + *-ous*.] **1.** Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny, dispute, or cavil. [Rare.]

Bondet was argumentative, *contradictious*, and irascible.
Bp. of Killala's Narrative, p. 54.

2. Filled with contradictions; self-opposed; inconsistent. [Rare.]

Contradictious inconsistentness.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 49.

How, then, is it possible for institutions, admitted to be so utterly repugnant in their nature as to be directly destructive of each other, to be so blended as to form a government partly federal and partly national? What can be more *contradictious*? *Calhoun*, Works, I. 152.

contradictiously (kon-trą-dik'shus-li), *adv.* In a contradictious manner; contrarily. [Rare.]

"No, I sha'n't," said old Featherstone *contradictiously*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxii.

contradictiousness (kon-trą-dik'shus-nes), *n.* **1.** Disposition to contradict, dispute, or cavil. —**2.** Contradictoriness; inconsistency; inner contrariety. [Rare in both uses.]

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictiousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato. *Norris.*

contradictive (kon-trą-dik'tiv), *a.* [< *contradict* + *-ive*.] Containing contradiction; contradictory; inconsistent; opposed. [Rare.]

Though faith be set on a height beyond our human perspicience, I can believe it rather super-elevated than *contradictive* to our reason. *Feltham*, Resolves.

contradictively (kon-trą-dik'tiv-li), *adv.* By contradiction.

contradictor (kon-trą-dik'tor), *n.* Same as *contradicter*.

contradictorily (kon-trą-dik'tō-ri-li), *adv.* **1.** In a contradictory manner; so as to contradict, or be self-conflicting.—**2.** Contentiously; with opposition; specifically, upon contest or litigation in opposition, as distinguished from proceeding by default or consent.

The suit was then revived, and afterwards conducted *contradictorily* with the administratrix.
Chief Justice Waite.

contradictoriness (kon-trą-dik'tō-ri-nes), *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.

Confounding himself by the *contradictoriness* of his own ideas. *Whitaker*, Gibbon, lx.

contradictorious† (kon"trą-dik-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *contradictorius*: see *contradictory*.] Disposed to contradict or deny; contrary.

This is therefore a *contradictorious* humour in you, to decry the parliament in 1649 that you may extoll the parliament in 1641. *State Trials*, Lt.-Col. Lilburne (1649).

contradictoriously† (kon"trą-dik-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a contradictorious manner.

contradictory (kon-trą-dik'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contradictoire* = Pr. *contradictori* = Sp. *contradictorio* = Pg. *contraditorio* = It. *contraddittorio*, < LL. *contradictorius*, < *contradictor*, one who opposes: see *contradicter*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Denying that something stated or approved is completely true; diametrically opposed. [This is the meaning of the word in logic.]

Contradictorie propositions can neither be true nor false both at once: for if one be true, the other must needs be false, whether the matter be naturall, or contingent; as, Every man is just; Some man is not just.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), iii.

2. Inconsistent; logically antagonistic; incapable of being true together (though both may be false).

Schemes . . . absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense.
Addison, Freeholder.

In his present agitation he could decide on nothing; he could only alternate between *contradictory* intentions.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

=**Syn.** *Contrary*, *Inconsistent*, etc. See *contrary*.

II. *n.*; pl. *contradictories* (-riz). A proposition of a pair inconsistent with each other, or each of which precisely denies or falsifies the other.

It is common with princes (saith Tacitus) to will *contradictories*. *Bacon*, Empire.

How shall I, or any man else, say "amen" to their prayers, that preach and pray *contradictories*?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 285.

No man is certain of a truth, who can endure the thought of the fact of its *contradictory* existing or occurring: and that not from any set purpose or effort to reject it, but, as I have said, by the spontaneous action of the intellect.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 187.

contradistinct (kon"trä-dis-tingkt'), *a.* [< *contra-* + *distinct*.] Distinguished by opposite qualities. [Rare.]

A *contradistinct* term. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. iv. 31.

contradistinction (kon"trä-dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [< *contra-* + *distinction*.] Distinction by opposite qualities; direct contrast: generally preceded by *in* and followed by *to*.

We speak of sins of infirmity, *in contradistinction to* those of presumption. *South.*

It is impossible to give a complete and perfect definition of a plant, *in contradistinction to* what is to be regarded as an animal. *R. Bentley*, Botany, Int., p. 4.

contradistinctive (kon"trä-dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *contra-* + *distinctive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the quality of or characterized by contradistinction; opposite in qualities.—**2.** Distinguished by opposites.

This diversity between the *contradistinctive* pronouns and the enclitic is not unknown even to the English tongue. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 5.

II. *n.* A mark of contradistinction. *Harris.*

contradistinguish (kon"trä-dis-ting'gwish), *v. t.* [< *contra-* + *distinguish*.] To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities; discriminate by direct contrast.

Our idea of body . . . is [of] an extended solid substance, capable of communicating motion by impulse: and our idea of soul . . . is of a substance that thinks, and has a power of exciting motion in body, by will or thought. These . . . are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contra-distinguished*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. 22.

Revelation makes creation, as *contradistinguished* from redemption, a purely objective work of God.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 78.

contrafaction† (kon-trą-fak'shon), *n.* A counterfeiting. *Blount.*

contrafagotto (kon'trä-fą-got'tō), *n.* [It., < *contra* (see *contra-*) + *fagotto*.] **1.** A double bassoon.—**2.** An organ reed-stop made to imitate the tones of the double bassoon.

contrafissure (kon'trä-fish-ūr), *n.* [< *contra-* + *fissure*.] In *surg.*, a fissure or fracture in the cranium caused by a blow, but on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it.

contrafocal (kon-trä-fō'kal), *a.* [< *contra-* + *focal*.] In *math.*, having, as two conics or conicoids, the sums of the squared axes of one equal to those of the other.

contrageometric (kon-trä-jē-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< *contra-* + *geometric*.] In *math.*, the distinctive appellation of two kinds of proportion and mean, represented by the formulas

$$b : c = b - c : a - b,$$
$$a : b = b - c : a - b.$$

contragredience (kon-trą-grē'di-ens), *n.* [< *contragredient*: see *-ence*.] In *math.*, the relation of contragredient sets of variables.

contragredient (kon-trą-grē'di-ent), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi* (in comp. *-gredi*), go: see *gradient*, and cf. *ingredient*.] In *math.*, said of a set of variables subject to undergo linear transformation simultaneously with another set (to which the first is said to be *contragredient*), the two transformations being inverse to one another. Thus, let the

two sets of variables be x, y, z, and ξ, η, ζ; and let the first set be transformed to X, Y, Z by the equations

$$x = aX + bY + cZ,$$
$$y = dX + eY + fZ,$$
$$z = gX + hY + iZ;$$

then the contragredience of the two sets will consist in the second set ξ, η, ζ being subject to undergo a simultaneous transformation to E, H, Z, defined by the equations

$$E = a\xi + d\eta + g\zeta,$$
$$H = b\xi + e\eta + h\zeta,$$
$$Z = c\xi + f\eta + i\zeta.$$

A system of variables is said to be *contragredient* to another when it is subject to undergo simultaneously with the latter linear transformations of the contrary kind from it. That is to say, the matrix of transformation is turned over about its principal diagonal as an axis.

J. J. Sylvester.

contraharmonical (kon″trä-här-mon′i-kal), *a.* [< *contra-* + *harmonical.*] Opposed to or the opposite of harmonical.—**Contraharmonical mean and proportion,** the mean and proportion determined by the formula $a : c = (b-c) : (a-b)$.

contrahent† (kon′trạ-hent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *contrahen(t-)s,* ppr. of *contrahere,* contract: see *contract, v.*] **I.** *a.* Contracting; covenanting; agreeing: common in diplomatic documents of the time of Henry VIII.

The treatise concluded at London, betwixt the king's highness, the emperour, and the French king, as princes *contrahents.* *Strype,* Records, No. 12.

II. *n.* One who enters into a contract, covenant, or agreement.

contraindicant (kon-trä-in′di-kạnt), *n.* [< *contra-* + *indicant.*] In *med.*, a symptom or indication showing that a particular treatment or course of action which in other respects seems advisable ought not to be adopted.

Throughout it was full of *contraindicants.* *Burke.*

contraindicate (kon-trä-in′di-kāt), *v. t.* [< *contra-* + *indicate.*] In *med.*, to indicate the contrary of—that is, a course of treatment or action different from or opposed to that which is customary or is called for by the other circumstances of the case.

Opiates are *contraindicated* when fatal accumulation of blood in the air-passages is threatened.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 467.

contraindication (kon″trä-in-di-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *contra-* + *indication.*] In *med.*, an indication from some peculiar symptom or fact that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease would otherwise call for. Also *counter-indication.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second.

Arbuthnot, Aliments.

contrainte par corps (kôn-trant′ pär kōr). [F.: *contrainte,* constraint, arrest; *par* (< L. *per*), by; *corps,* body.] In *civil law,* arrest; attachment of the person; imprisonment for debt.

contraire† (kon-trār′), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *contrary.*

contraire† (kon-trār′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *contrary.*

And first, she past the region of the ayre
And of the fire, whose substance thin and slight
Made no resistance, ne could her *contraire.*

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 7.

contraire† (kon-trār′), *prep.* [< *contraire, a.* (by omission of *to*).] Against.

Like as I wan them, sae will I keep them,
Contrair a' kingis in Christentie.

Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 35).

contralateral (kon-trä-lat′ẹ-ral), *a.* [< L. *contra,* against, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *contra* and *lateral.*] Occurring on the opposite side.

contra-lode (kon′trä-lōd), *n.* Same as *counterlode.*

contralto (kọn-tral′tō), *n.* and *a.* [It., < *contra,* counter, + *alto,* alto: see *contra* and *alto.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *contralti* (-tē). 1. In *modern music,* the voice intermediate in quality and range between soprano and tenor, having a usual compass of about two octaves upward from the F below middle C; the lowest of the varieties of the female voice. In *medieval music,* in which the melody was either in a middle voice or passed from one voice to another, and which utilized only male singers, the upper voice was naturally called *altus.* As music for mixed voices developed, that female voice which was nearest the altus, and thus most contrasted with it, was called *contr' alto.* Also *alto.*

2. A singer with a contralto voice.

II. *a.* Pertaining to, or possessed of the quality of, a contralto: as, a *contralto* voice.

contramure (kon′trä-mūr), *n.* [< L. *contra,* against, + *murus,* wall.] Same as *countermure.*

contranatural (kon-trä-nat′ū-ral), *a.* [< L. *contra,* against, + *natura,* nature, + *-al.*] Opposed to nature. [Rare.]

To be determined and tied up, either by itself, or from abroad, is violent and *contranatural* [for an arbitrary opinion]. *Bp. Rust,* Discourse on Truth, § 6.

contranitence†, **contranitency**† (kon-trä-nī′tens, -ten-si), *n.* [< *contra-* + *nitence, nitency.*] Reaction; resistance to force. *Bailey.*

contra-nuage (kon′trä-nü-äzh′), *a.* [< *contra-* + *nuage.*] In *her.*, same as *escalloped.*

contra-octave (kon′trä-ok′tāv), *n.* [< *contra-* + *octave.*] In *music,* the 16-foot octave of the organ, the notes of which are denoted by CC, DD, etc.; on the piano, the lowest octave beginning with C, the notes of which are denoted by C_1, D_1, etc.; on other instruments, the octave corresponding to these.

contraplex (kon′trạ-pleks), *a.* [< L. *contra,* against, + *plexus,* pp., woven: see *plexus.*] An epithet applied to the simultaneous transmission of telegraph messages along the same wire in opposite directions: as, *contraplex* telegraphy.

contrapose (kon-trạ-pōs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraposed,* ppr. *contraposing.* [< *contra-* + *pose*[3], after L. *contraponere* (> Sp. *contraponer*), pp. *contrapositus,* place opposite, < *contra,* against, + *ponere,* place.] 1†. To set in opposition.

We may manifestly see *contraposed* death and life, justice and injustice, condemnation and justification.

Salkeld, Paradise (1617), p. 235.

2. In *logic,* to transpose, as antecedent and consequent or subject and predicate, with negation of both terms.

contraposita (kon-trạ-poz′i-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. neut. pl. of L. *contrapositus,* pp. of *contraponere,* place opposite: see *contrapose.*] In *logic,* two propositions which can be transformed into each other by the inference of contraposition.

contraposition (kon″trạ-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *contreposition* = Sp. *contraposición* = Pg. *contraposição* = It. *contrapposizione,* < LL. *contrapositio(n-),* < L. *contraponere,* pp. *contrapositus,* place opposite: see *contrapose.*] A placing over against; opposite position; in *logic,* the mode of inference which proceeds by transposing subject and predicate, antecedent and consequent, or premise and conclusion, with negation of the transposed parts. Thus, the proposition, If the ink will make a black spot, you will not spill it, gives by contraposition, If you will spill it, the ink will not make a black spot.

contraprogressist (kon-trä-prog′res-ist), *n.* [< *contra-* + *progress* + *-ist.*] A person opposed to the leading tendencies of the times, or to what is commonly considered to be progress. [Rare.]

contraprovectant (kon″trä-prō-vek′tạnt), *n.* [< *contra-* + *provectant.*] In *math.*, a covariant considered as generated by the operation of a contraprovector on a covariant.

contraprovector (kon″trä-prō-vek′tọr), *n.* [< *contra-* + *provector.*] In *math.*, an operator obtained by replacing ξ, η, etc., in any contravariant by δ_x, δ_y, etc.

contraption (kọn-trap′shọn), *n.* [< *con-* + *trap*[1] + *-tion;* assuming the guise of a word of L. origin. Cf. *cantrap, cantrip.*] A device; a contrivance: used slightingly. [Colloq., U. S.]

For my part, I can't say as I see what's to be the end of all these new-fangled *contraptions.*

J. C. Neal, Charcoal Sketches.

contrapuntal (kon-trạ-pun′tạl), *a.* [< It. *contrappunto,* counterpoint (see *counterpoint*[2]), + *-al.*] In *music,* pertaining to counterpoint, or in accordance with its rules; having an independent motion of the voice-parts.

contrapuntally (kon-trạ-pun′tạl-i), *adv.* In a contrapuntal manner.

contrapuntist (kon-trạ-pun′tist), *n.* [= F. *contrapontiste* = Pg. *contrapontista,* < It. *contrappuntista,* < *contrappunto,* counterpoint: see *counterpoint*[2].] One skilled in the rules and practice of counterpoint.

Counterpoint is certainly so much an art, that to be what they call a learned *contrapuntist* is with harmonists a title of no small excellence. *W. Mason,* Church Musick, p. 209.

contr'arco (kon-trär′kō), *n.* [It., lit. against the bow: *contra,* against; *arco,* bow: see *contra* and *arc*[1].] Incorrect or false bowing on the violin, violoncello, etc.

contraregularity (kon″trä-reg-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *contra-* + *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule or to regularity. [Rare or obsolete.]

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, . . . so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity.* *Norris.*

contrarelated (kon″trä-rē-lā′ted), *a.* [< *contra-* + *related.*] In *analytical mech.*, having as kinematical exponents contrafocal ellipsoids.

contraremonstrant (kon″trä-rē-mon′strạnt), *n.* [< *contra-* + *remonstrant.*] One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant; specifically (usually with a capital), one of those who issued or supported the counter-remonstrance against the remonstrance of the Arminians prior to the Synod of Dort. See *remonstrant.*

They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of *contra-remonstrants* and remonstrants; for in the synod there was no *contra-remonstrant,* and no man was call'd thither under that name, whereas they in their letters came under the name of remonstrants.

Hales, To Sir D. Carlton (1618).

contrariant (kọn-trā′ri-ạnt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly, as a noun, also *contrarient;* < F. *contrariant,* < ML. *contrarian(t-)s,* ppr. of *contrariare* (> F. *contrarier*), contradict, run counter: see *contrary, v.*] **I.** *a.* Opposing; opposite; contradictory; inconsistent. [Rare.]

A law *contrariant* or repugnant to the law of nature and the law of God. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

Without one hostile or *contrariant* prepossession.

Southey.

In the time of Henry the Eighth, he [Cranmer] made his manuscript collections of things *contrariant* to the order of the realm. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

II. *n.* A contradicter: in *Eng. hist.*, the name given to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and the barons who took part with him against King Edward II., because, on account of their great power, it was not expedient to call them rebels or traitors.

contrariantly (kọn-trā′ri-ạnt-li), *adv.* Contrarily. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

contrariet†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *contrary.*

contrarient†, *n.* See *contrariant.*

contrariety (kon-trạ-rī′ẹ-ti), *n.*; pl. *contrarieties* (-tiz). [< F. *contrariété* = Sp. *contrariedad* = Pg. *contrariedade* = It. *contrarietà,* < LL. *contrarieta(t-)s,* contrariness, < L. *contrarius,* contrary: see *contrary, a.*] 1. The state or quality of being contrary; extreme opposition; the relation of the greatest unlikeness within the same class.

Sedentary and within-door arts . . . have in their nature a *contrariety* to a military disposition.

Bacon, Kingdoms and Estates.

As there is by nature
In everything created *contrariety,*
So likewise is there unity and league
Between them in their kind.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

So mayest thou more naturally feel the *contrariety* of vice unto nature. *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., i. 35.

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to and those that entertain the senses.

South.

2. Something contrary to or extremely unlike another; a contrary.

How can these *contrarieties* agree?

Shak., 1 Hen VI., ii. 3.

The *contrarieties,* in short, are endless.

Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 71.

Contrariety of motion, the relation of two changes along the same course but in opposite directions, as heating and cooling. Also called *contrariety of access and recess.*—**Contrariety of position,** the relation of two positions the furthest possible from each other, as of two antipodes on the earth.—**Contrariety of propositions,** the relation of two inconsistent universal propositions having the same terms.—**Contrariety of quality,** the relation of two extremely opposed qualities, as heat and cold, freedom and bondage, straightness and curvature.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Contradictoriness, antagonism.

contrarily (kon′trā-ri-li), *adv.* [< ME. *contrarili;* < *contrary* + *-ly*[2].] In a contrary manner; in opposition; antagonistically; in opposite ways; on the other hand.

Contrarily, the . . . Spaniards cried out according to their maner, not to God, but to our Lady.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 288.

contrariness (kon′trā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. Contrariety; opposition; antagonism.—2. Perverseness; habitual obstinacy.

I do not recognize any features of his mind—except perhaps his *contrariness.*

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 34.

contrarious (kọn-trā′ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *contrarious, contrarius* = OF. *contrarios, contralios* = Pr. *contrarios* = It. *contrarioso,* < ML. *contrariosus,* an extension of L. *contrarius,* contrary: see *contrary, a.*] Opposing; antagonistic; contrary; rebellious. [Rare.]

The goddes ben *contrarious* to me.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1360.

Orlando, what *contrarious* thoughts be these,
That flock with doubtful motions in thy mind?

Greene, Orlando Furioso.

She flew *contrarious* in the face of God
With bat-wings of her vices. *Mrs. Browning.*

The *contrarious* aspect both of nature and man (concordant and discordant with the Divine perfection) has given rise, as the reader well knows, to a great amount of unsatisfactory speculation.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 143.

contrariously (kon-trā′ri-us-li), *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. [Rare.]

Many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work *contrariously*.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

contrariwise (kon′trā-ri-wīz), *adv.* [< *contrary* + *-wise*.] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but *contrariwise*, blessing. 1 Pet. iii. 9.

The Law lately made, by which the Queen of Scots was condemn'd, was not made (as some maliciously have imagin'd) to ensnare her, but *contrarywise*, to forewarn and deter her from attempting any thing against it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 370.

contra-rotation† (kon″trā-rō-tā′shon), *n.* [< *contra-* + *rotation*.] Rotation in a contrary direction.

Some have thought that by the Contrariety of the Strophé and Antistrophé, they intended to represent the *Contrarotation* of the Primum Mobile.
Congreve, The Pindarique Ode.

contrarotulator† (kon-trā-rō′tū-lā-tor), *n.* [ML.: see *controller*.] A controller; one whose business it was to observe the money which the collectors had gathered for the use of the king or the people. *Cowell.*

contrary (kon′trā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *contrarie*, also *contraire*, < OF. *contraire*, F. *contraire* = Pr. *contrari* = Sp. Pg. It. *contrario*, < L. *contrarius*, opposite, opposed, contrary, < *contra*, against: see *contra* and *counter*³.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Opposite; opposed; at the opposite point or in an opposite direction.

Slippers which his nimble haste had falsely thrust upon *contrary* feet. *Swift.*

2. In *bot.*, at right angles to: as, a silique compressed *contrary* to the dissepiment (that is, in a direction at right angles to it, in distinction from a parallel direction).—**3.** Extremely unlike; the most unlike of anything within the same class: thus, *hot* and *cold*, *up* and *down*, *sage* and *fool*, *heaven* and *hell*, are *contrary* terms. In logic two propositions are *contrary* when the one denies every possible case of the other: as, All cows are black; No cows are black. They are *contradictory* when, one being universal, the other denies some only of the things asserted in the first: as, All men are wise; Some men are not wise.

Our critics take a *contrary* extreme;
They judge with fury, but they write with phlegm.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 661.

I discovered that he was most violently attached to the *contrary* opinion. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

4. Adverse; hostile; opposing; antagonistic; opposite; conflicting.

Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was *contrary* to us. Col. ii. 14.

That he that is of the *contrary* part may be ashamed. Tit. ii. 8.

5. Given to contradiction; acting in opposition; captious; perverse; intractable; unaccommodating.

Yes, he was always a little *contrary*, I think.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 34.

Contrary or **opposite motion**, in *music*, progression of parts in opposite directions, as when one part ascends and another descends. =**Syn. 4.** *Inconsistent*, *Contrary*, *Contradictory* discordant, counter, antagonistic, conflicting, inimical. In common use *inconsistent* is the weakest of these, and *contradictory* the strongest. *Inconsistent* simply asserts a failure to agree—generally, however, in an irreconcilable way. *Contrary* asserts a general opposition: as, the two statements are quite *contrary* (that is, they point in different directions or lead to opposite beliefs). *Contradictory* is active and emphatic; *contradictory* assertions are absolutely antagonistic and mutually exclusive.

In every department of our nature, save our perishable bodies, we find something which seems to point beyond our three-score years and ten—something *inconsistent* with the hypothesis that those years complete our intended existence. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 281.

But the numbers of poetry and vocal musick are sometimes so *contrary*, that in many places I have been obliged to cramp my verses, and make them rugged to the reader, that they may be harmonious to the hearer.
Dryden, Ded. of King Arthur.

The Duke of Wellington once said that the true way to advance *contradictory* propositions was to affirm both vehemently, not attempting to prove either.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 130.

5. *Wilful*, *Untoward*, etc. See *wayward*.

II. *n.*; pl. *contraries* (-riz). **1.** One of a pair of objects placed at opposite points or seen in opposite directions; an opposite.

But men seen another Sterre, the *contrarie* to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 180.

2. One of a pair of characters, propositions, statements, or terms, the most different possible within the same general sphere or class. See I., 3.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

If conscience be a proof of innate principles, *contraries* may be innate principles, since some men, with the same bent of conscience, prosecute what others avoid.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 8.

In the language of logicians, as in that of life, a thing has only one *contrary*—its extreme opposite; the thing farthest removed from it in the same class. Black is the *contrary* of white, but neither of them is the *contrary* of red. Infinitely great is the *contrary* of infinitely small, but is not the *contrary* of finite. *J. S. Mill.*

3. A contradiction; a denial. [Rare.]—**4**†. An adversary.

Whether he or thou
May with his hundred, as I spak of now,
Slen his *contrarye*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1001.

In contrary†, in opposition; to the contrary.

Who so maketh god his aduersarie,
As for to werche any thing *in contrarie*
Of his wil, certes neuer shal he thryue.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 758.

Mediate and **immediate contraries**, in *logic*, such contraries, respectively, as do or do not admit of a third term intermediate between them.

Of *contraries immediate* there is a necessity that one of them should be in a capacious subject. So of necessity every number must be even or odd. Of *mediates*, no necessity for either of them; because the medium itself may occupy the subject: for it is not necessary that a body should be black or white; because it may be red or green.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

On the contrary, in precise or extreme opposition to what has been stated.

It must not be supposed, that the repose of the two armies was never broken by the sounds of war. More than one rencontre, *on the contrary*, with various fortune, took place. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

To the contrary, to the opposite or a different effect; in opposition, contradiction, or reversal of something stated.

Have you heard any imputation *to the contrary*?
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

We wonder
To hear you speak so openly and boldly,
The king's command being publish'd *to the contrary*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

contrary (kon′trā-ri), *adv.* [< *contrary*, *a.*] **1.** In a contrary way; with a contrary result.

And if ye walk *contrary* unto me, and will not hearken unto me, I will bring seven times more plagues upon you according to your sins. Lev. xxvi. 21.

Our wills and fates do so *contrary* run,
That our devices still are overthrown.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. In *her.*, oppositely; contrariwise: said of two bearings each of which is in some sense the reverse of the other. Thus, *contrary flected* signifies bent or bowed in opposite directions; *contrary invected* or *invecked* means having both sides invected and in opposite senses; and *contrary undé* means undé on both the upper and under sides.

contrary (kon′trā-ri, formerly kon-trā′ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraried*, ppr. *contrarying*. [Early mod. E. also *contrarie*, *contraryе*, also *contraire*; < ME. *contrarien*, < OF. *contrarier*, *contralier*, F. *contrarier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contrariar* = It. *contrariare*, < ML. *contrariare*, oppose, go against, < L. *contrarius*, opposite: see *contrary*, *a.*] To oppose; contradict. [Obsolete or provincial.]

In al the court ne was ther wif ne mayde
Ne wydwe, that *contraried* that he sayde.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 188.

Yf preest-hod were parfit and preyede thus the peuple sholde amende,
That now *contrarien* Cristes lawes and Cristendom despisen. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 251.

Proude wittes, that loue not to be *contraryed*, but haue lust to wrangle or trifle away troth.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 43.

You must *contrary* me! *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

To *contrary*, "to oppose." Still used in the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, and elsewhere in East Tennessee perhaps. A typical expression there would be "quit *contraryin'* that child." *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 37.

contrary-minded (kon′trā-ri-mīn″ded), *a.* Of a different or opposite mind or opinion.

contrast (kon-trȧst′), *v.* [< F. *contraster* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contrastar* = It. *contrastare*, < ML. *contrastare*, stand opposed to, withstand, < L. *contra*, against, + *stare* = E. *stand*. Cf. *rest*², *arrest*, *prest*, where also *-st* represents L. *stare*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set in opposition, as two or more objects of a like kind, with a view to show their differences; compare by observing differences of character or qualities: used absolutely or followed by *with*: as, to *contrast* two pictures or statues; to *contrast* the style of Dickens *with* that of Thackeray.

To *contrast* the goodness of God *with* our rebellion will tend to make us humble and thankful. *Clark.*

The generosity of one person is most strongly felt when *contrasted with* the meanness of another.
Crabb, English Synonymes, p. 225.

2. In the *fine arts*, to exhibit the differences or dissimilitude of; heighten the effect of, or show to advantage, by opposition of position, attitude, form, or color.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, . . . but must *contrast* each other by their several positions.
Quoted in *Dryden's* Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

=**Syn.** *Compare*, *Contrast*, etc. See *compare*, I.

II. *intrans.* To stand in contrast or opposition; exhibit diversity on comparison.

The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars. *Lyell.*

Whether some false sense in her own self
Of my *contrasting* brightness, overbore
Her fancy dwelling in this dusky hall.
Tennyson, Geraint.

★**contrast** (kon′trȧst), *n.* [< F. *contraste* = Pr. *contrast* = Sp. Pg. *contraste* = It. *contrasto*; from the verb.] **1**†. Opposition; dispute.

He married Matilda the daughter of Baldouin, the fift Earl of Flaunders, but not without *contrast* and trouble.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 26.

In all these *contrasts* the Archbishop prevailed, and broke through mutinies and high threats.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 209.

2. Opposition in respect of certain qualities; antagonistic difference; direct opposition: as, the *contrasts* and resemblances of the seasons.

The loose political morality of Fox presented a remarkable *contrast* to the ostentatious purity of Pitt.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Some of his [Emerson's] audience . . . must have felt the *contrast* between his utterances and the formal discourses they had so long listened to. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

3. Comparison by exhibiting the dissimilitude or the contrariety of qualities in the things compared; the placing of opposites together in order to make the antagonism of their qualities more apparent.

All the talents and all the accomplishments which are developed by liberty and civilisation were now displayed, with every advantage that could be derived both from cooperation and from *contrast*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

4. In the *fine arts*, opposition of varied forms or colors, which by juxtaposition magnify the effect of one another's peculiarities.

★**contra-stimulant** (kon″trā-stim′ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Counteracting a stimulant.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy which tends to counteract the effect of a stimulant.

contrastive (kon-trȧs′tiv), *a.* [< *contrast* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of or arising from contrast; due to contrast.

Their admiration is reflex and unconsciously *contrastive*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 241.

contrat (F. pron. kôn-trä′), *n.* [F.: see *contract*, *n.*] A contract.—**Contrat aléatoire**, in *civil law*, same as *aleatory contract* (which see, under *aleatory*).—**Contrat de vente**, in *civil law*, contract of sale.—**Contrat social**. Same as *social contract* (which see, under *contract*).—**Contrat synallagmatique**, in *civil law*, reciprocal contract.

contrate (kon′trāt), *a.* [< ML. **contratus* (cf. fem. *contrata*, > ult. E. *country*), < L. *contra*, opposite.] Having cogs or teeth arranged at right angles to the direction usual in spur-gears, that is, with their axes parallel to the axis of the wheel: used chiefly of wheels in clockwork. See *crown-wheel*.

contra-tenor (kon′trā-ten-or), *n.* [Also, as It., *contra-tenore*: see *contra*, *tenor*, and *counter-tenor*. Cf. *contralto*.] **1.** In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and the treble; countertenor.—**2.** One who sings this part.

In his [Dr. Croft's] time there was a very fine *contra-tenor* in the Royal Chapel, called Elford.
W. Mason, Church Musick, p. 136.

contravallation (kon″trȧ-va-lā′shon), *n.* [Also *countervallation*; < F. *contrevallation* = Sp. *contravalación* = Pg. *contravallação* = It. *contravallazione*, < L. as if **contravallatio*(*n*-), < *contra*, against, + *vallum*, a rampart: see *wall*.] In *fort.*, a chain of redoubts and breastworks, either unconnected or united by a parapet, raised by the besiegers about the place invested, to guard against sorties of the garrison.

contravariant (kon-trā-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *variant*.] In *math.*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to an inversely derived transform of its primitive. *J. J. Sylvester.*—**Primitive contravariant**, the contravariant of a primitive form divided by the greatest common divisor of the minor determinants of the matrix which is the discriminant of that form.

contravene (kon-trȧ-vēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contravened*, ppr. *contravening*. [= F. *contrevenir* = Pr. Sp. *contravenir* = Pg. *contravir* = It. *contravvenire*, < LL. *contravenire*, oppose, ML. break (a law), < L. *contra*, against, + *venire*,

come, = E. *come*, q. v.] 1. To come or be in conflict with; oppose in principle or effect; impede the operation or course of.

Laws that place the subjects in such a state *contravene* the first principles of the compact of authority; they exact obedience and yield no protection.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

The right of the weak to be governed by the strong, of the blind to be led by those who have eyes, in no way *contravenes* the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. *The Century*, XXVI. 537.

The underlying principles upon which its [quarantine's] workings are based are the modes of transmission and the period of incubation of the disease to be *contravened*.
Science, VI. 24.

2. To act so as to combat or violate; transgress: as, to *contravene* the law.

The former [the house of Lancaster] *contravened* the constitution only when it was itself in its decrepitude.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 363.

He [the materialist] knows that, with more knowledge and power, he could overcome them [difficulties], and this without *contravening* natural laws.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 32.

=Syn. To cross, run counter to, militate against, contradict, defeat, nullify, neutralize.

contravener (kon-tra-vē'nėr), *n.* One who contravenes; one who antagonizes or violates.

The measures he was bent on taking against that rash *contravener*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 2.

contravention (kon-tra-ven'shon), *n.* [= F. *contravention* = Sp. *contravención* = Pg. *contravenção* = It. *contravvenzione*, < ML. as if **contraventio(n-)*, < LL. *contravenire*, contravene: see *contravene*.] 1. The act of opposing, antagonizing, or obstructing; counteraction.

There may be holy contradictions and humble *contraventions*. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 57.

2. The act of transgressing or violating; violation: as, the proceedings of the allies were in *contravention* of the treaty.

He was pursued by a couple of hundred Englishmen, taken prisoner, and, in *contravention* of the truce, lodged in the castle of Carlisle.
Int. to Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 58).

In *contravention* of all his marriage speculations.
Motley.

Specifically—3. Violation of a legal condition or obligation by which the contravener is bound: especially applied, in *Scots law*, to an act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the provisions of the deed, or to acts of molestation or outrage committed by a person in violation of law-burrows.

contraversion (kon-tra-vėr'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *contraversão*, < LL. as if **contraversio(n-)*, < *contraversus*, turned against, < L. *contra*, against, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. [Rare.]

The second Stanza was call'd the Antistrophé, from the *Contraversion* of the Chorus; the Singers, in performing that, turning from the Left Hand to the Right.
Congreve, The Pindarique Ode.

contraviolino (kon'trä-vē-ō-lē'nō), *n.*; pl. *contraviolini* (-nē). [It., < *contra* (see *contra*) + *violino*.] The double-bass.

contrayerva (kon-tra-yėr'vä), *n.* [NL., also *contrajerva* = F. *contrayerva* = It. *contrajerba*, *-va*, < Sp. *contrayerba* (= Pg. *contraherva*), lit. a counter-herb, antidote, < *contra*, against, + *yerba* (= Pg. *herva*), < L. *herba*, an herb: see *herb*.] An aromatic bitterish root exported from tropical America, and used as a stimulant and tonic. It is the product chiefly of *Dorstenia Contrayerva*, a plant belonging to the family *Moraceæ*. The name is said to be given in Jamaica to species of *Aristolochia*.

contre[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *counter*[4].

contre[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *country*.

contre-. [ME. *contre-*, OF. and F. *contre-*: see *counter-*.] A form of *counter-*, either obsolete (Middle English) or as modern French (pron. kon'tr, F. kôn'tr), in some words not naturalized in English.

contre-cartelé (kon'tr-kär-te-lā'), *a.* [F.] Same as *counter-quarterly*.

contre-coup (kon'tr-kö), *n.* [F.: see *counter-* and *coup*[4].] In *surg.*, a fracture or an injury resulting from a blow struck on some other part, as a fracture at the base of the skull from a blow on the vertex.

contrectation (kon-trek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *contrectatio(n-)*, < *contrectare*, touch, handle, < *com-* + *tractare*, touch, handle: see *treat*.] A touching or handling; manipulation.

The greatest danger of all is in the *contrectation* and touching of their hands.
Chilmead, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy (1640). [p. 254.

contre-dance (kon'tr-dans), *n.* [F. *contre-danse*, a modification of E. *country-dance*.] 1. A French dance, named from the position of the dancers (originally only two), who stand opposite one another. It is a polite and graceful dance, and not to be confounded with *country-dance*, which is a species of English branle, and on being introduced into France was also called *contredanse* from the confusion of sounds. See *country-dance*.

The French *contredanses* made its first appearance in English society, under the name of quadrille, shortly after, or about the time of, the peace of 1815.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 453.

2. A musical composition in duple or sextuple rhythm, and divided into strains of 8 measures each, suitable for such a dance.

contre-ermine (kon'tr-ėr'min), *n.* Same as *ermines*.

contrefacé (kon'tr-fa-sā'), *a.* Same as *counterfaced*.

contrefete†. A Middle English form of *counterfeit*. *Chaucer*.

contrefort (kon'tr-fôrt), *n.* [F.: see *counterfort*.] In *fort.*, a short spur-wall attached to the back of a masonry wall to increase its stability. Contreforts are usually placed at intervals of eighteen feet.

contre-lettre (kon-tr-let'r), *n.* [F.: see *counter-* and *letter*.] A deed of defeasance; a counter obligation. It commonly implies a secret qualification of an apparently absolute transfer.

contrepalé (kon-tr-pa-lā'), *a.* Same as *counterpaled*.

contrepointé (kon-tr-pwan-tā'), *a.* Same as ★*counterpointé*.

contretemps (kon'tr-toṅ), *n.* [F., = Sp. *contratiempo* = Pg. *contratempo* = It. *contrattempo*, < L. *contra*, against, + *tempus*, time: see *contra* and *temporal*.] An unexpected and untoward event; an embarrassing conjuncture; a "hitch."

contre-vair (kon-tr-vãr'), *a.* [F.] Same as *counter-vairy*.

contreve†, *v.* An obsolete form of *contrive*[1].

contribual (kon-trib'ū-al), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *tribus* (*tribu-*), tribe, + *-al*.] Belonging to the same tribe.

contributable (kon-trib'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *contribute* + *-able*. Cf. F. *contribuable*.] Capable of being contributed.

contributary† (kon-trib'ū-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *contributaire*, n. and a.; as *contribute* + *-ary*[1]. Cf. *tributary*.] Contributory; tributary.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where the river received a *contributary* stream. *D'Anville* (trans.).

contribute (kon-trib'ūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contributed*, ppr. *contributing*. [< L. *contributus*, pp. of *contribuere* (> It. *contribuire* = Sp. Pg. *contribuir* = F. *contribuer*), throw together, unite, contribute, < *com-*, together, + *tribuere*, grant, assign, impart: see *tribute*.] **I.** *trans.* To give or grant in common with others; give to a common stock or for a common purpose; furnish as a share or constituent part of anything: as, to *contribute* money to a charity; to *contribute* articles to a magazine.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison*, State of the War.

It is for each nation to consider how far its institutions have reached a state in which they can *contribute* their maximum to the store of human happiness and excellence. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 176.

The union of the political and military departments in Greece *contributed* not a little to the splendour of its early history. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

II. *intrans.* To give or do a part; lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece to which the invention must not *contribute*. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

Both the poets you mention have equally *contributed* to introduce a false taste into their respective countries.
Goldsmith, Vicar, viii.

contribution (kon-tri-bū'shon), *n.* [= D. *kontributie* = G. *contribution* = Dan. Sw. *kontribution*, < F. *contribution* = Sp. *contribución* = Pg. *contribuição* = It. *contribuzione*, < LL. *contributio(n-)*, < L. *contribuere*, pp. *contributus*, contribute: see *contribute*.] 1. The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of promoting or affording aid to a common end; the payment by each of his share of some common expense, or the doing by each of his part of a common labor.

So nigh lost in his esteem was the birthright of our Liberties, that to give them back againe upon demand stood at the mercy of his *Contribution*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

A cheerful *contribution* to those . . . that need our charity. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, I. iii.

2. That which is given to a common stock or done to promote a common end, either by an individual or by many; something furnished as a joint share or constituent part.

Of Aristotle's actual *contributions* to the physical sciences I have spoken in the history of those sciences.
Whewell, Philos. of Discovery.

The inner arcades and the west doorway [of a little duomo] are worthy of real study, as *contributions* to the stock of what is at any rate singular in architecture.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 207.

Specifically—3. A writing furnished as a distinct part of a periodical or other joint literary work.—4. *Milit.*, an imposition paid by a frontier country to secure itself from being plundered by the enemy's army; an imposition upon a country in the power of an enemy, which is levied under various pretenses and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground
Do stand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudg'd us *contribution*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

5. In *law*, a payment made by each of several, having a common interest, of his share in a loss suffered, or in an amount paid, by one of the number for the common good: as, for instance, a payment levied on each of the several owners of a vessel for equalizing the loss arising from sacrifices made for the common safety in sea voyages, where the ship is in danger of being lost or captured.—**Action or suit for contribution**, in *law*, a suit at law or in equity brought by one of several parties, who has discharged a liability common to all, to compel the others to contribute thereto proportionally.

contributional (kon-tri-bū'shon-al), *a.* [< *contribution* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or making a contribution.

contributive (kon-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *contributif* = Pg. It. *contributivo*; as *contribute* + *-ive*.] Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; furnishing a joint part or share.

We challenge to ourselves something as *contributive* to handsomeness. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 99.

contributor (kon-trib'ū-tor), *n.* [= F. *contributeur* = It. *contributore*, < L. as if **contributor*, < *contribuere*, pp. *contributus*, contribute: see *contribute*.] 1. One who contributes; one who gives or pays money or anything else of value to a common stock or fund; one who aids in effecting a common purpose; specifically, one who furnishes literary material to a journal or magazine, or other joint literary work.—2†. One who pays tribute; a tributary.

Himselfe as rich in all his Equipage as any Prince in Christendome, and yet a *Contributor* to the Turke.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

contributory (kon-trib'ū-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *contribute* + *-ory*. Cf. *contributary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint enterprise, or increase to some common stock.

The collecting of a most perfect and general library, wherein whatsoever the wit of man hath heretofore committed to books of worth may be made *contributory* to your wisdom. *Bacon*, in Spedding, I. 335.

I do not pretend that no one was *contributory* to a subsidy who did not possess a vote. *Hallam*.

It should not be a ground of offence to any school of thinkers, that Darwinism, whilst leaving them free scope, cannot be made actually *contributory* to the support of their particular tenets.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 69.

2†. Paying contribution; tributary; subject.

Tam. Where are your stout *contributory* Kings?
Tech. We have their crowns — their bodies strew the field.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iii. 3.

Contributory negligence, negligence on the part of a person injured, which directly conduced to, or formed part of, the immediate cause of the injury.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which contributes.

Every one of them to be *contributories*, according to their goods and lands, towards the building of the fortresses.
Strype, Memorials.

The principal additional *contributories* had been the articles of general consumption, tea, malt, and spirits.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 364.

2. In *recent Eng. law*, one who, by reason of being or having been a shareholder in a joint-stock company, is bound, on the winding up of the company, to contribute toward the payment of its debts.

contrist† (kon-trist'), *v. t.* [< F. *contrister* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contristar* = It. *contristare*, < L. *contristare*, make sad, < *com-*, together, + *tristis*, sad: see *trist*.] To make sorrowful; sadden.

In the condition I am in at present, 'twould be as much as my life was worth to deject and *contrist* myself with so sad and melancholy an account.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii., Author's Pref.

contristate† (kon-tris'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contristatus*, pp. of *contristare*, make sad: see *contrist.*] To make sorrowful; grieve; contrist.

Let me never more *contristate* thy Holy Spirit.
Spiritual Conquest, i. 64.

contristation† (kon-tris-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *contristation* = It. *contristazione*, < LL. *contristatio*(*n-*), < L. *contristare*, pp. *contristatus*, make sad: see *contrist.*] The act of making sad, or the state of being sad.

In spacious knowledge there is much *contristation*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 7.

Pangs of fear and *contristation*.
J. Robinson, Eudoxa, p. 41.

contrite (kon'trīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contrit* = Sp. Pg. It. *contrito*, < LL. *contritus*, penitent, L. bruised, rubbed, worn out, pp. of *conterere*, bruise, rub, wear out, < *com-*, together, + *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub: see *trite.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Bruised; worn.

Their strengths are no greater than a *contrite* reed or a strained arm. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 911.

Hence—**2.** Broken in spirit by a sense of guilt; conscience-stricken; humbled; penitent: as, a *contrite* sinner.

A broken and a *contrite* heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. Ps. li. 17.

I Richard's body have interred new;
And on it have bestow'd more *contrite* tears
Than from it issued forced drops of blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** Repentant, sorrowful. For comparison, see *repentance.*

II. *n.* A contrite person; a penitent. *Hooker.*

contrite† (kon-trīt'), *v. t.* [After *contrite*, *a.*, < L. *contritus*, pp. of *conterere*, bruise: see *contrite*, *a.*] To make humble or penitent.

I awoke in the night, and my meditations, as I lay, were on the goodness and mercy of the Lord, in a sense whereof my heart was *contrited*.
John Woolman, Journal (1757), p. 98.

contritely (kon'trīt-li), *adv.* In a contrite manner; with humble sorrow; with penitence.

Contritely now she brought the case for cure.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 117.

contriteness (kon'trīt-nes), *n.* The state of being contrite; contrition.

contrition (kon-trish'on), *n.* [< ME. *contricion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *contriciun*, F. *contrition* = Pr. *contritio*, *contrizio* = Sp. *contrición* = Pg. *contrição* = It. *contrizione*, < LL. *contritio*(*n-*), grief, contrition (not found in L. in lit. sense of bruising or grinding together), < L. *conterere*, pp. *contritus*, bruise, rub, wear out: see *contrite.* Cf. *attrition.*] **1**†. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; attrition.

Reduceable into powder by *contrition*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Serpents . . . are curious to preserve their heads from *contrition* or a bruise.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 885.

2. Brokenness of spirit for having given offense; deep sorrow for sin or guilt; pious compunction; sincere penitence.

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart.
Milton, P. L., xi. 27.

Contrition is an holy grief, excited by a lively sense, not only of the punishment due to our guilt (that the schools call attrition), but likewise of the infinite goodness of God, against which we have offended.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

=**Syn. 2.** *Penitence*, *Compunction*, etc. See *repentance.*

contriturate (kon-trit'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contriturated*, ppr. *contriturating.* [< *con-* + *triturate.* Cf. *contrite*, *v.*] To pulverize together; triturate.

contrivable (kon-trī'va-bl), *a.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-able.*] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable*.
Bp. Wilkins, Dædalus, xv.

contrival† (kon-trī'val), *n.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-al.*] Contrivance.

Albeit some might have more benefit by so large a volume, yet more may have benefit by this compendious *contrivall*. *Cleaver*, Proverbs, Epistles, etc. (Ord MS.).

contrivance (kon-trī'vans), *n.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-ance.*] **1.** The act of contriving, inventing, devising, or planning the disposition or combination of things or acts, for a particular purpose.

I look upon the Disposition and *Contrivance* of the Fable to be the Principal Beauty of the Ninth Book.
Addison, Spectator, No. 351.

The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, *contrivance* and design. *Contrivance* must have had a contriver. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ii.

Plotting covetousness and deliberate *contrivance* in order to compass a selfish end are nowhere abundant but in the world of the dramatist.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

2. The thing contrived, planned, or invented; a device, especially a mechanical one; an artifice; a scheme; a stratagem.

Government is a *contrivance* of human wisdom to provide for human wants. *Burke.*

For every difficulty he [Warren Hastings] had a *contrivance* ready; and, whatever may be thought of the justice and humanity of some of his *contrivances*, it is certain that they seldom failed to serve the purpose for which they were designed. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Party nicknames, in nine cases out of ten, are simply a *contrivance* for exciting odium or contempt.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 4.

=**Syn. 2.** Plan, invention, design; machination, stratagem; *Device*, *Shift*, etc. See *expedient*, *n.*

★**contrive**[1] (kon-trīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contrived*, ppr. *contriving.* [< ME. *contriven*, *contreven*, *controeven*, *controven*, find out, contrive, < OF. *controver*, F. *controuver* (= It. *controvare*), < *con-* + *trover* (= It. *trovare*), find: see *trover*, *trove*, *troubadour.* Cf. *retrieve*, formerly *retrive*, *retreve*, also ult. < OF. *trover.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To invent; devise; plan.

I went to St. Clement's, that pretty built and *contriv'd* church. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 28, 1684.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

Parasites, external and internal, torture helpless hosts by means of carefully *contrived* implements for securing their hold and aiding their progress.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 241.

2. To manage, by a device, stratagem, plan, or scheme: with an infinitive as object: as, he *contrived* to gain his point.

Sheridan, when he concluded, *contrived*, with a knowledge of stage effect which his father might have envied, to sink back, as if exhausted, into the arms of Burke.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The old town clerks did not spell very correctly, but they *contrived* to make pretty intelligible the will of a free and just community. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 86.

=**Syn. 1.** To design, project, plot, concoct, hatch, form, frame, brew.

II. *intrans.* To form schemes or designs; plan; scheme.

If thou read this, O Cæsar, thou mayst live;
If not, the Fates with traitors do *contrive*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 3.

contrive[2]† (kon-trīv'), *v. t.* [Irreg. made from L. *conterere*, pp. *contritus*, wear away: see *contrite*, *a.* The L. perf. is *contrivi*; but the E. form is prob. due to confusion with *contrive*[1].] To wear away; spend.

That sage Pylian syre, which did survive
Three ages, such as mortall men *contrive*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 48.

Please ye we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

contrivement† (kon-trīv'ment), *n.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-ment.*] Contrivance; invention; plan; device; scheme.

Royall buildings, which though perhaps they come short of the Italian for *contrivement*, yet not in costly curiousnesse. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

To my *contrivement* leave the welcome care
Of making sure that he, and none but he,
To Potipher's estate do prove the heir.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 189.

The admirable *contrivement* and artifice of this great fabrick of the universe.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 176.

contriven†. An arbitrary variant of *contrived*, past participle of *contrive*[1].

Reverend Edicts vpon Mount Sina given,
How-much-fould sense is in few words *contriven*!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

contriver (kon-trī'vėr), *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,
The close *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5.

★**control** (kon-trōl'), *n.* [From the verb, like D. *kontrole*, G. *controlle*, Dan. *kontrol*; Sw. *kontroll*, F. *contrôle*, in similar sense. For the original noun, see *counter-roll*, *counter-*, and *roll.* The later senses (2 and 3) depend partly on the verb.] **1.** Check; restraint: as, to speak or act without *control*; to keep the passions under *control.*

If the sinner . . . lay no restraint upon his lusts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace.
South, Sermons.

If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal *controls* on government would be necessary.
Madison, The Federalist, No. 51.

2. The act or power of keeping under check or in order; power of direction or guidance; authority; regulation; government; command.

Keep it ours, O God, from brute *control*;
O Statesmen, guard us, guard the eye, the soul
Of Europe, keep our noble England whole.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vii.

A dominant class arising does not simply become unlike the rest, but assumes *control* over the rest.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 216.

3. A standard of comparison in scientific experimentation.

Board of control, a board of six members established in 1784 by Pitt for the government of British India. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown and a member of the ministry. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred to the crown. =**Syn. 3.** *Influence*, *Ascendancy*, etc. (see *authority*), direction, charge, regulation.

control (kon-trōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *controlled*, ppr. *controlling.* [= D. *kontroleren* = G. *controlliren* = Dan. *kontrollere* = Sw. *kontrollera*, < F. *contrôler*, register, control, < *contrôle*, n.: see *control*, *n.*] **1.** To check or ascertain the accuracy of, as by a counter-register or double account, or by experiment.—**2**†. To prove by counter-statements; confute; convict.

The duke of Milan,
And his more braver daughter, could *control* thee.
Shak, Tempest, i. 2.

This account was *controlled* to be false. *Fuller.*

3. To exercise control over; hold in restraint or check; subject to authority; direct; regulate; govern; dominate.

Give me a staff of honour for mine age,
But not a sceptre to *control* the world!
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

High degrees of moral sentiment *control* the unfavorable influences of climate. *Emerson*, Civilization.

The *controlling* influence of public sentiment in groups which have little or no organization is best shown in the force with which it acts on those who are bound to avenge murders. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 466.

4. To have superior force or authority over; overpower. [Rare.]

A recital cannot *control* the plain words in the granting part of a deed. *Johnson's Reports.*

Controlling experiment, a corroborating or confirmatory experiment. See *control-experiment.*—**To control the point**, in *fencing*, to bear or beat the point down; hence, to have the advantage over.

Prate again, as you like this, you whoreson foist, you! You'll *control the point*, you!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

=**Syn. 3.** *Rule*, *Regulate*, etc. (see *govern*), curb, restrain, direct.

control-experiment (kon-trōl'eks-per"i-ment), *n.* An experiment designed to check or verify the inference from any set of observations, in which all the conditions of the actual determination are duplicated except that upon which the result is supposed to depend.

controllable (kon-trō'la-bl), *a.* [< *control* + *-able.*] Capable of being controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to regulation or command.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not *controllable* by reason.
South.

★**controller** (kon-trō'lėr), *n.* [Often written, in the second sense, *comptroller*, in accordance with a false etymology from *compt*[1], an old spelling of *count*[1]; < ME. *conterroller*, *countrollour* (only in sense 1), < AF. *countrerouler*, OF. *contreroleur*, F. *contrôleur* (> D. *kontroleur* = G. *controlleur* = Dan. Sw. *kontrollör*), < ML. *contrarotulator*, lit. the keeper of a counter-roll or check-list, < *contrarotulum*, a counter-roll: see *control*, *n.* In the third sense now practically < *control*, *v.*, 3, + *-er*[1].] **1**†. One who has charge of the receipt and expenditure of money.

Ther-fore tho *countrollour* . . .
Wrytes vp tho somme as euery day,
And helpes to count.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

Specifically—**2.** An officer who has certain duties to perform in examining the accounts and managing the financial affairs of a public or private corporation, or of a city, state, or government. Two controllers are employed by the government of the United States—the *controller of the Treasury* and the *controller of the currency*; the latter administers the laws relating to the national banks. There is also an assistant controller of the Treasury. Some States and cities also have officers styled controllers, with similar duties. [In this sense often spelled *comptroller*, a false form (see etymology).]

Should we have ministers of the church to be *comptrollers* of the myntes? *Latimer*, Ploughers (Arb.).

My excellent friend Sir Byam Martin, *Comptroller* of the Navy. *Sir J. Ross*, N. W. Pass., II. 8.

3. One who controls or restrains; one who has the power or authority to govern or control; one who governs or regulates.

The great *controller* of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and lived in low estate.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 460.

Clerk controller of the king's household. See *clerk*. —**Controller of the household**, in England, an officer at court, ranking next after the treasurer of the household, who investigates the accounts and maintains discipline among the servants of the royal household. His duties, like those of the treasurer and lord steward, are now commonly performed by the master of the household. He is usually a peer, or the son of a peer, and a privy councilor, and bears a white staff as his badge of authority.

The sewer will not take no men no dishes till they be commanded by the *controller*.
Paston Letters (ed. 1841), I. 144.

On the 18th of February Gloucester arrived with about eighty horsemen, and was met a mile out of town by the . . . treasurer and . . . the *controller of the* king's *household*, who bade him retire at once to his lodgings.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 343.

controller-general (kon-trō'lėr-jen'ę-ral), *n.* An officer charged with the immediate control or direction of some branch of administration. It has been the title of many officers of the French government, chiefly connected with the revenues. The controller-general of the finances was originally subordinate to the superintendent of the finances, but from 1661 to 1791 was himself the head of the treasury. The title was given to the two officers appointed by the French and English governments, under the arrangement of 1879, for the joint supervision of the finances of Egypt.

controllership (kon-trō'lėr-ship), *n.* [< *controller* + *-ship*.] The office of a controller. Also written *comptrollership*.

controlling-nozle (kon-trō'ling-noz'l), *n.* A device for regulating the size of a stream issuing from a nozle. It consists of a rotating sleeve which thrusts forward or retracts a cone-valve, so as to close the opening altogether or in part, or to leave it unobstructed, as may be desired.

controlment (kon-trōl'ment), *n.* [< *control* + *-ment*.] 1. The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.

Except for the publique behoofe, euery man to be free and out of *controlment*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 426.

They made war and peace with one another, without *controlment*. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

2†. Opposition; resistance; refutation.

Was it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *controlment?* *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 7.

controve†, controver†. Middle English forms of *contrive*[1], *contriver*.

It is sinne to *controve*
Thyng that is for to reprove.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7545.

controversal† (kon-trō-vėr'sal), *a.* [< L. *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction (see *controverse*, *v.*), + *-al*.] 1. Turning different ways.

The Temple of Janus with his two *controversal* faces might now not unsignificantly be set open.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 51.

2. Controversial.

I may perhaps have taken some pains in studying *controversal* divinity. *Boyle*, Love of God, p. 122 (Ord MS.).

controversary† (kon-trō-vėr'sa-ri), *a.* [< *controverse* + *-ary*[1].] Pertaining to controversy; controversial; disputatious.

Controversary points. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 370.

controverse† (kon-trō-vėrs'), *v. t.* [= F. *controverser*, < L. *controversari*, dispute, < *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction, disputed, controverted, < *contro-*, another form (neut. ablative) of *contra*, opposite, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] To controvert; dispute.

In litigious and *controversed* causes . . . the will of God is to have them [men] to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., vi.

controverse† (kon'trō-vėrs), *n.* [< F. *controverse*, < L. *controversa*, pl., disputed points, orig. neut. pl. of *controversus*, turned against: see *controverse*, *v.*, and cf. *controversy*.] Controversy.

So fitly now here commeth next in place,
After the proofe of prowesse ended well,
The *controverse* of beauties soveraine grace.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 2.

controverser†, controversor† (kon-trō-vėr'sėr, -sor), *n.* One who controverts; a disputant.

In which place, boulted before to the bran by many *controversers*, mine adversary hath learned . . . to triumph above measure.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 29.

controversial (kon-trō-vėr'shal), *a.* [< L. *controversia*, controversy (see *controversy*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to controversy; characterized by or connected with disputation; disputatious: as, a *controversial* discourse.

No *controversial* weapon, from the gravest reasoning to the coarsest ribaldry, was left unemployed.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

controversialist (kon-trō-vėr'shal-ist), *n.* [< *controversial* + *-ist*.] One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

What shall we say to a *controversialist* who attributes to the subject of his attack opinions which are notoriously not his? *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 494.

controversially (kon-trō-vėr'shal-i), *adv.* In a controversial manner.

controversion† (kon-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* [< ML. *controversio(n-)*, < L. *controversus*, disputed: see *controverse*, *v.*] The act of controverting. *Hooker*.

controversious†, *a.* [< *controversy* (L. *controversia*) + *-ous*.] Full of controversy. *Bailey*.

controversor†, *n.* See *controverser*.

controversy (kon'trō-vėr-si), *n.*; pl. *controversies* (-siz). [= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *controversia*, < L. *controversia*, debate, contention, controversy, < *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction: see *controverse*, *v.*] 1. Disputation; debate; agitation of contrary opinions; a formal or prolonged debate; dispute.

Without *controversy*, great is the mystery of godliness.
1 Tim. iii. 16.

In learning, where there is much *controversy* there is many times little inquiry.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 239.

But this business of Death is a plaine case, and admitts no *controversie*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Two of his [Pythias's] phrases, by their obscure and archaic diction, have given rise to repeated *controversies*.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 71.

Specifically—2. A suit in law; the contention in a civil action; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.

And by their word shall every *controversy* and every stroke be tried. Deut. xxi. 5.

3. A matter in dispute; a question to settle.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations.
Jer. xxv. 31.

4†. Antagonism; resistance. [Rare.]

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
And stemming it with hearts of *controversy*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

Adoptian controversy. See *adoptionism*.—**Bangorian controversy.** See *Bangorian*.—**Filioque controversy,** in *eccles. hist.*, the controversy whether the Nicene Creed should declare merely that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father (John xv. 26), or should add "and from the Son" (Latin *filioque*). The Western Church adopted and retains the latter, the Greek Church the former.—**Majoristic controversy.** See *Majoristic*.—**Quinquarticular controversy.** See *the Five Articles and the Five Points*, under *article*.=**Syn. 1.** *Controversy, Dispute*, contest, disputation, altercation, wrangle, strife, quarrel. A *dispute* is commonly oral; hence it is generally of short continuance, and tends to lose the character of a dignified debate in heated assertions, if not in bickering, so that the word is now used more frequently in this latter sense. (See *argue*.) A *controversy* may be oral, but, as compared with a *dispute*, is generally in writing, and may therefore continue for a long period, with many participants, but not always with coolness or dignity: as, the celebrated Boyle and Bentley *controversy*.

The *controversies* about the Immaculate Conception are older than the Reformation, but have only just been decided. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 91.

In all *disputes*, so much as there is of passion, so much there is of nothing to the purpose. *Sir T. Browne*.

controvert (kon-trō-vėrt'), *v. t.* [= Sp. *controvertir* = Pg. *controverter* = It. *controvertere*, < L. as if **controvertere* (assumed from *controversus*: see *controverse*, *v.*), < *contro-*, against, + *vertere*, turn.] To dispute; oppose by argument; contend against in discussion; deny and attempt to disprove or confute: as, to *controvert* opinions or principles; to *controvert* the justness of a conclusion.

It is an insolent part of reason, to *controvert* the works of God. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 54.

It is more our business to exhibit the opinions of the learned than to *controvert* them. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

His conclusions, though *controverted* when they were first presented, are now substantially adopted by scholars.
Sumner, John Pickering.

controverter (kon-trō-vėr'tėr), *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer.

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in the taverne, that catch that which stands next them; the candlesticke, or pots; turne everything into a weapon.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

controvertible (kon-trō-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *controvertible* = It. *controvertibile*; as *controvert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion: as, a *controvertible* point of law.

We find the matter *controvertible*, and with much more reason denied then is as yet affirmed.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

controvertibly (kon-trō-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

controvertist (kon-trō-vėr'tist), *n.* [< *controvert* + *-ist*. Cf. F. *controversiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *controversista*.] One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.

This mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *controvertists*. *Tillotson*.

contrusion (kon-trö'zhon), *n.* [< L. *contrusus*, pp. of *contrudere*, press together, < *com-*, together, + *trudere*, press. Cf. *extrude, intrude, obtrude, protrude*.] A crowding together. [Rare.]

Pressure or *contrusion* of the particles of the water.
Boyle, Works, III. 617.

cont-splice (kont'splīs), *n.* [Cf. *cont-line*.] A splice made by cutting a rope in two, laying the end of one part on the standing part of the other, and pushing the ends through between the strands in the same manner as for an eye-splice. This forms a collar or an eye in the bight of the rope. It is used for pennants, jib-guys, upper shrouds, etc. Also called *cut splice* and *bight-splice*.

contubernal†, contubernial† (kon-tū'bėr-nal, kon-tū-bėr'ni-al), *a.* [ME. *contubernial*; < L. *contubernalis*, < *contubernium*, companionship in a tent, < *com-*, together, + *taberna*, a tent: see *tavern*.] Dwelling in the same tent; living as comrades; hence, intimate; familiar.

And therefore seith Seneca . . . humble folk ben Cristes freendes; they been *contubernyal* with the Lord.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

contumacious (kon-tū-mā'shus), *a.* [With suffix *-ous* (as in *audacious, vivacious*, etc.), = F. *contumax* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contumaz* = It. *contumace*, < L. *contumax* (*contumac-*), stubborn, insolent (found unchanged, *contumax*, in ME.); origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *contemnere*, despise: see *contemn* and *contumely*.] 1. Headstrong; insolent; hence, resisting legitimate authority, whether civil, ecclesiastical, military, or parental; stubbornly disobedient or rebellious: as, a *contumacious* child.

Most obstinate *contumacious* sinner.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

Richard fell before the castle of a *contumacious* vassal.
Milman, Latin Christianity, ix. 5.

If he were *contumacious*, he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Specifically—2. In *law*, wilfully disobedient to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or showing wilful contempt of its authority.=**Syn. 1.** *Stubborn, Refractory*, etc. (see *obstinate*), proud, headstrong, unmanageable, ungovernable, unruly, wilful, perverse.

contumaciously (kon-tū-mā'shus-li), *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

This justice hath stocks for the vagrant, ropes for felons, weights for the *contumaciously* silent.
Bp. Hall, Peace-maker (Ord MS.).

contumaciousness (kon-tū-mā'shus-nes), *n.* Perverseness; stubbornness; obstinate disobedience; contumacy.

contumacity (kon-tū-mas'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *contumax* (*contumac-*) + *-ity*. See *contumacious*.] Same as *contumacy*. [Rare.]

Such a fund of *contumacity*. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 80.

contumacy (kon'tū-mā-si), *n.* [= F. *contumace* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *contumacia*, < L. *contumacia*, < *contumax* (*contumac-*), contumacious: see *contumacious*.] 1. Wilful and persistent resistance to legitimate authority of any kind; unyielding disobedience; stubborn perverseness in an illegal or wrong course of action.

He disobeys God in the way of *contumacy* who refuses his signs, his outward assistances, his ceremonies which are induced by his authority. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest
To make death in us live. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1027.

In consequence of his [Archbishop Laud's] famous proclamation setting up certain novelties in the rites of public worship, fifty godly ministers were suspended for *contumacy* in the course of two years and a half.
Emerson, Misc., p. 35.

Specifically—2. In *law*, wilful disobedience to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or wilful contempt of its authority; a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned.=**Syn. 1.** Stubbornness, perverseness, wilfulness, intractability. For comparison, see *obstinate*.

contumelious (kon-tū-mē'li-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *contumelioso*, < L. *contumeliosus*, < *contumelia*, insult: see *contumely*.] 1. Indicating or expressive of contumely; haughtily offensive; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic: said of acts or things.

Contumelious language. *Swift.*

Assail him with *contumelious* or discourteous language. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

Curving a *contumelious* lip. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to taunt or to insult; insolent; supercilious: said of persons.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, who are not chargeable with . . . ill employing their wit; for they use none of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

3†. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

=Syn. **1** and **2**. See list under *abusive*.

contumeliously (kon-tū-mē'li-us-li), *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with arrogance and contempt; insolently.

Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates,
Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

contumeliousness (kon-tū-mē'li-us-nes), *n.* Insolence; contempt; contumely.

contumely (kon'tū-mē-li), *n.*; pl. *contumelies* (-liz). [< ME. *contumelie*, < OF. *contumelie* = Sp. Pg. It. *contumelia*, < L. *contumelia*, abuse, insult, reproach; origin uncertain; prob. connected with *contumax*: see *contumacious*.] **1.** Insolently offensive or abusive speech; haughtiness and contempt expressed in words; overbearing or reviling language; contemptuousness; insolence.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

I left England twenty years ago under a cloud of disaster and *contumely*. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 173.

2. A contumelious statement or act; an exhibition of haughty contempt or insolence.

A good man bears a *contumely* worse
Than he would do an injury.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

Here be also some Jews, . . . a people scattered throughout the whole world, . . . subject to all wrongs and *contumelies*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 114.

=Syn. **1**. Abuse, rudeness, scorn.

contumulate† (kon-tū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contumulatus*, pp. of *contumulare*, furnish with a mound, bury, < *com-*, together, + *tumulare*, bury, < *tumulus*, a mound, tomb: see *tumulus*.] To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave.

Contumulate both man and wife.
Old poem, in Theatrum Chemicum, p. 178.

contumulation† (kon-tū-mū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *contumulate*: see *-ation*.] The act of laying or burying in the same tomb or grave.

contund† (kon-tund'), *v. t.* [= F. *contondre* = Sp. Pg. *contundir* = It. *contundere*, < L. *contundere*, bruise, beat together, < *com-*, together, + *tundere*, beat, bruise, = Skt. √ *tud* (for **stud*), strike, sting, = Goth. *stautan*, strike. Cf. *contuse*.] To beat; bruise; pulverize by beating.

All which being finely *contunded*, and mixed in a stone or glass mortar. *Middleton*, Mad World, iii. 2.

His [Don Quixote's] muscles were so extended and *contunded* that he was not corpus mobile.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, III. 2.

contunet, *v.* A Middle English form of *continue*.

Love cometh of dame Fortune
That litel while wole *contune*
For it shal chaungen wonder soone.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5332.

contuse (kon-tūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contused*, ppr. *contusing*. [< L. *contusus* (> F. *contus* = Sp. Pg. It. *contuso*, bruised), pp. of *contundere*: see *contund*. Cf. *intuse, obtuse, pertuse, retuse*.] **1†.** To beat; bruise; pound; pulverize by beating.

Roots, barks, and seeds . . . *contused* together.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 574.

2. To injure the flesh of, by impact of a blunt surface, with or without a breach of the integument; bruise by violent contact or pressure.

If the injury is accompanied by a breaking of the skin, it is called a *contused wound*; if not, a *contusion*.

The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them.
Wiseman, Surgery.

contusion (kon-tū'zhon), *n.* [= F. *contusion* = Sp. *contusión* = Pg. *contusão* = It. *contusione* = G. *contusion* = Dan. Sw. *kontusion*, < L. *contusio(n-)*, < *contundere*, pp. *contusus*, bruise: see *contuse*.] **1.** The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised.—**2.** The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating or pounding.

Take a piece of glass and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces.
Boyle, Colours.

3. In *surg.*, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body without breach of integument or apparent wound, as one inflicted by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

The bones, in sharp colde, wax brittle; and all *contusions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon.*

contusive (kon-tū'siv), *a.* [< *contuse* + *-ive*.] Apt to cause contusion; bruising.

Shield from *contusive* rocks her timber limbs,
And guide the sweet Enthusiast [a boat] as she swims!
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 150.

Conularia (kon-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone, wedge, + dim. *-ul-* + *-aria*.] A large genus of fossil mollusks commonly assigned to the pteropods, but with highly obscure affinities. They are now grouped as a suborder, *Conularida*, of the opisthobranchiate mollusks, extending from the Silurian to the Carboniferous. Some of these mollusks are nearly a foot long. They have an inversely pyramidal four-sided shell, each side divided by a median groove and the apex partitioned by narrow close-set septa.

conulariid (kon-ū-lā'ri-id), *n.* A pteropod of the suborder *Conularida*.

Conulariidæ (kon″ū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil opisthobranchiate *Mollusca*, typified by the genus *Conularia*.

conundrum (kō-nun'drum), *n.* [Orig. slang, prob. a made word of a pseudo-Latin form, like *panjandrum, hocus-pocus*, etc. Skeat suggests that it may be a corruption of L. *conandum*, a thing to be attempted, neut. ger. of *conari*, attempt: see *conation*.] **1†.** A conceit; a device; a hoax.

I must have my crotchets,
And my *conundrums*! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 7.

2. A riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, or some odd difference between similar things, the answer often involving a pun.

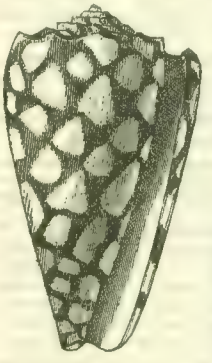
conure (kon'ūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Conurus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

Conurus (kō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *οὐρά*, tail.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a large genus of American parrots or parrakeets, of moderate and small size, chiefly green and yellow coloration, and having the cere feathered: so named from the cuneate form of the tail. The Carolina parrakeet, *Conurus carolinensis*, is a characteristic example.—**2†.** In *entom.*, a genus of rove-beetles. Also called *Conosoma*.



Carolina Parrakeet (*Conurus carolinensis*).

★**conus** (kō'nus), *n.*; pl. *coni* (-nī). [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone: see *cone*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a conical or conoid structure or organ.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *conch.*, the typical genus of the family *Conidæ* (which see), and in some systems conterminous with it: so named from the conical figure of these shells. The cone-shells are numerous and many of them very beautiful; they are found in southern and tropical seas, and include fossil forms going back to the Chalk formation. *Conus gloria-maris* is a magnificent species. *C. marmoreus* is a common and characteristic example.—**Coni vasculosi**, the conical masses formed by the convoluted vasa efferentia of the testis.—**Conus arteriosus**. Same as *arterial cone* (which see, under *arterial*).—**Conus medullaris** (the medullary cone), the tapering part of the spinal cord below the lumbar enlargement.



Cone-shell (*Conus marmoreus*).

conusablet, conusancet, etc. Old forms of *cognizable*, etc.

Conusidæt (kō-nū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Conus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Conidæ*. *Fleming*, 1828.

convailt, *v. i.* [< ME. *convalen*, < L. as if **convalere*, < *com-* (intensive) + *valere*, be strong or well. Cf. *convalesce*.] To grow strong; increase in strength.

First as the erth increseth populus,
So *convalit* variance and vicis.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 93.

convalesce (kon-va-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *convalesced*, ppr. *convalescing*. [= Sp. *convalecer* = Pg. *convalescer*, < L. *convalescere*, begin to grow strong or well, grow stronger, < *com-* (intensive) + *valescere*, inceptive of *valere*, be strong or well: see *valiant* and *avail*[1].] To grow better after sickness; make progress toward the recovery of health.

He found the queen somewhat *convalesced*.
Knox, Hist. Reformation, v., an. 1566.

He had a trifling illness in August, and as he *convalesced*, he grew impatient of the tenacious life which held him to earth. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

★**convalescence, convalescency** (kon-va-les'-ens, -en-si), *n.* [< F. *convalescence* = Pr. *convalescencia* = Sp. *convalecencia* = Pg. *convalescença* = It. *convalescenza* = G. *convalescenz*, < LL. *convalescentia*, < L. *convalescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *convalescent*.] The gradual recovery of health and strength after sickness; renewal of health and vigor after sickness or weakness.

Emaciated, shadow-like, but quite free from his fever, the deacon resigned himself to the luxury of *convalescence*. *Harper's Mag.*

convalescent (kon-va-les'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convalescent* = Sp. *convaleciente* = Pg. It. *convalescente*, < L. *convalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convalescere*, grow strong or well: see *convalesce*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.—**2.** Pertaining to convalescence; adapted to a state of convalescence.

II. *n.* One who is recovering health or strength after sickness or weakness.—**Convalescent hospital**, a hospital intermediate between the ordinary hospital and the homes of the patients, established with the view of developing convalescence into perfect health by the influences of pure air, gentle exercise, and a nourishing, well-regulated diet.

convalescently (kon-va-les'ent-li), *adv.* In a convalescent manner.

convallamarin (kon-va-lam'a-rin), *n.* [< NL. *Convall(aria)* + L. *amarus*, bitter, + *-in*[2].] A bitter glucoside ($C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$) obtained from *Convallaria*.

Convallaria (kon-va-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *convallis*, a valley inclosed on all sides, < *com-*, together, + *vallis*, a valley: see *vale, valley*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Convallariaceæ*. The only species in the genus is *C. majalis*, the lily-of-the-valley, a perennial stemless herb, with a creeping rootstock, two or three leaves, and a many-flowered raceme of white, drooping, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers. It blossoms in May, grows in woods and on heaths throughout Europe and northern Asia, and is also found native in the Alleghanies. It is a favorite in cultivation, and several varieties have been produced.



Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

convallarin (kon-val'a-rin), *n.* [< NL. *Convallaria* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$) obtained from *Convallaria majalis*. It occurs in rectangular prisms.

convanesce (kon-va-nes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *convanesced*, ppr. *convanescing*. [< L. *con-*, together, + *vanescere*, vanish: see *vanish, evanesce*.] In *math.*, to disappear by the running together of two summits, as of solid angles: said of the edge of a polyhedron. *Kirkman*, 1857.

convanescible (kon-va-nes'i-bl), *a.* [< *convanesce* + *-ible*.] Capable of convanescing.—**Convanescible edge**, an edge of a polyhedron that can disappear by the running together of the two summits it joins.

★**convection** (kon-vek'shon), *n.* [< LL. *convectio(n-)*, < L. *convehere*, pp. *convectus*, carry together, convey, < *com-*, together, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] The act of carrying or conveying; specifically, the transference of heat or electricity through the change of position of the heated or electrified body: distinguished from *conduction* (which see). When a portion of a liquid or a gas is heated above the temperature of surrounding portions, it increases in volume, and, thus becoming specifically lighter, rises, while the cooler portions of the fluid rush in from the sides and descend from the upper parts of the vessel. *Convection currents* are thus produced, and the liquid or gas is soon heated throughout. This principle is used in heating a house by a hot-air furnace. The Gulf Stream is a grand *convection current*, carrying the heat of the equator toward the pole. (See *heat*.) Similarly, electricity may be transmitted by convection by the mo-

tion of the electrified body itself, as when the electricity of a conductor is discharged by a point, it being carried off by a stream of electrified air-particles.

The term *convection* is applied to those processes by which the diffusion of heat is rendered more rapid by the motion of the hot substance from one place to another, though the ultimate transfer of heat may still take place by conduction. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 10.

When a hot body is placed in air, it sets up a number of *convection* currents. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 364.

★**convective** (kon-vek'tiv), *a.* [< L. *convectus*, pp. of *convehere*, convey (see *convection*), + *-ive*.] Resulting from or caused by convection: as, a *convective* discharge of electricity. *Faraday.*

The significant point is, that *convective* neutralization is a gradual process, requiring time. *Science*, IV. 413.

convectively (kon-vek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a convective manner; by means of convection: as, heat transferred *convectively*.

convellent† (kon-vel'ent), *a.* [< L. *convellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convellere*, pull up, tear up, wrench away: see *convulse*.] Tending to pull up or extract: as, a *convellent* force. *Todd and Bowman.*

convenable[1]† (kon'vē-na-bl), *a.* [< F. *convenable*, OF. *convenable* (earlier *covenable*, > ME. *covenable*: see *covenable*) (= Pr. *convenable* = Sp. *convenible* (obs.) = Pg. *convinhavel* = It. *convenevole*), agreeable, suitable, < *convenir*, agree, suit, formerly also convene, < L. *convenire*, convene, come together: see *convene* and *convenient*, and cf. *covenable*, the older form of *convenable*.] Suitable; fit; consistent; conformable.

This place that was voyde at the table of Ioseph be-tokeneth the place that Matheu fulfilde; and, sir, thus be these two tables *convenable*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

And with his word his worke is *convenable*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Another ancient romance says of its hero, "He every day was provyd in dauncyng and in songs that the ladies coulde think were *convenable* for a nobleman to conne."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 10.

convenable[2] (kon-vē'na-bl), *a.* [< *convene* + *-able*.] Capable of being convened or assembled.

convenably† (kon'vē-na-bli), *adv.* Suitably; conveniently. *Lydgate.*

convene (kon-vēn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *convened*, ppr. *convening*. [= F. *convenir* = Sp. *convenir* = Pg. *convir* = It. *convenire*, < L. *convenire*, come together, join, fit, suit, < *com-*, together, + *venire* = E. *come*. Cf. *convenient*, and *advene*, *supervene*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To come together; meet; unite: said of things. [Rare.]

The rays [of light] converge and *convene* in the eyes.
Newton, Opticks.

2. To come together; meet in the same place; assemble, as persons, usually for some public purpose or the promotion of some common interest: as, the legislature will *convene* in January; the citizens *convened* in the city hall.

On Wednesday, that fatal day,
The people were *convening*.
Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 133).

=Syn. **2.** To congregate, muster, gather.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to assemble; call together; convoke.

On festivals, at those churches where the Feast of the Patron Saint is solemnized, the masters *convene* their scholars. Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. liv.

And now the almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the blest abodes.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

Frequent meetings of the whole company might be *convened* for the transaction of ordinary business.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 111.

2. To summon to appear, as before a public (especially a judicial) officer or an official body.

By the papal canon law, clerks . . . cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Foker, whom the proctor knew very well, . . . was taken, . . . summarily *convened* and sent down from the university. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xviii.

3. In *civil law*, to sue. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

convenee (kon-vē-nē'), *n.* [< *convene* + *-ee*[1].] One convened or summoned with others. [Rare.]

convener (kon-vē'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who convenes or meets with others. [Rare.]

I do reverence the *conveners* [at the Synod of Dort] for their . . . worth and learning.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 70.

2. One who convenes or calls a meeting; in Scotland, one appointed to call together an organized body, as a committee, of which he is generally chairman: as, the *convener* of the Home Mission Committee.

Ye dainty Deacons and ye douce *Conveners*.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

convenience (kon-vē'niens), *n.* [= F. *convenance* = Pr. *conveniencia*, *convinensa* = Sp. Pg. *conveniencia* = It. *convenienza*, *convenienzia*, < L. *convenientia*, < *convenien(t-)s*, ppr., suitable, convenient: see *convenient*.] **1**†. Fitness; congruity of form or quality.

Of byrth she was hyghest of degre,
To whom alle angelles did obedience,
Of Dauides lyne which sprong out of Iesse,
In whom alle verteu is by iust *conuenience*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 47.

2. The state or character of being convenient; fitness; suitableness; adaptation; propriety.

To debate and question the *convenience* of Divine Ordinations is neither wisdom nor sobriety.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

3. Freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease in use or action; comfort.

All
That gives society its beauty, strength,
Convenience, and security, and use.
Cowper, The Task, ii.

4. That which gives ease or comfort; that which is suited to wants or necessity; that which is handy; an accommodation.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

Trade has a strong influence upon all people, who have found the sweet of it, bringing with it so many of the *Conveniences* of Life as it does. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 116.

Excellent! What a *convenience!* They [the negroes] seemed created by Providence to bear the heat and the whipping, and make these fine articles [sugar, coffee, tobacco]. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 154.

5. A convenient appliance, utensil, or other article, as a tool, a vehicle, etc.

What sport would our old Oxford acquaintance make at a man packed up in this leathern *convenience* with a wife and children! *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, xii. 11.

6†. Agreement; consistency.—**At (one's) convenience**, when it is convenient: as, do not hurry, but do it *at your convenience*.

conveniency (kon-vē'nien-si), *n.* Same as *convenience*. [Formerly common, but now nearly obsolete.]

That imitation wherof poetry is, hath the most *conueniency* to Nature of all other.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Rather intent upon the end of God's glory than our own *conveniency*. *Jer. Taylor.*

You think you were marry'd for your own Recreation, and not for my *Conveniency*.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 7.

convenient (kon-vē'nient), *a.* [< ME. *convenient* = F. *convenant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conveniente*, < L. *convenien(t-)s*, fit, suitable, convenient, ppr. of *convenire*, come together, suit: see *convene*, and cf. *covenant*, ult. a doublet of *convenient*.] **1.** Fit; suitable; proper; becoming: used absolutely or with *to* or *for*.

Thou were as a God of the Sarazines: and it is *convenyent to* a God to ete no Mete that is mortalle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 230.

At that soper were thei served so well as was *convenient to* so myghty a prince as was the kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 614.

Feed me with food *convenient for* me. Prov. xxx. 8.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not *convenient*. Eph. v. 4.

2. Affording certain facilities or accommodation; commodious; serviceable; rendering some act or movement easy of performance or freeing it from obstruction: as, a very *convenient* staircase; a *convenient* harbor.

Because the Cells were cut above each other, some higher some lower in the side of the Rock; here were *convenient* Stairs cut for the easier communication betwixt the upper and nether Regions.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 118.

Exchange may be often *convenient;* and, on the other hand, the cash purchase may be often more *convenient*.
D. Webster, Speech on Tariff, April, 1824.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, it is but a *convenient* mode of expression to denote different classes of its acts. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 213.

3. Opportune; favorable: as, a *convenient* hour.

When a *convenient* day was come, . . . Herod on his birthday made a supper. Mark vi. 21.

When I have a *convenient* season, I will call for thee. Acts xxiv. 25.

4. At hand; easily accessible; readily obtained or found when wanted; handy. [Colloq.]

Obstinate heretics used to be brought thither *convenient* for burning hard by. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iii.

conveniently (kon-vē'nient-li), *adv.* **1.** Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the desired end or effect: as, the house was not *conveniently* situated for a tradesman.

Courtship, and such fair ostents of love
As shall *conveniently* become you there.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8.

2. With ease; without trouble or difficulty.

He sought how he might *conveniently* betray him.
Mark xiv. 11.

convent† (kon-vent'), *v.* [< L. *conventus*, pp. of *convenire*, come together: see *convene*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To meet; concur.

All our surgeons
Convent in their behoof.
Beau. and Fl., Two Noble Kinsmen.

2. To serve; agree; be convenient or suitable.

When that is known and golden time *convents*,
A solemn combination shall be made
Of our dear souls. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To call together; convoke; convene.

By secret messengers I did *convent*
The English chiefetaines all.
Mir. for Mags., p. 620.

There were required the whole number of seuentie and one, in determining the going to Warre, in adding to a Citie, or the reuenues of the Temple, or in *conuenting* the ordinarie Iudges of the Tribes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 112.

2. To call before a judge or tribunal.

What he with his oath,
And all probation, will make up full clear,
Whensoever he's *convented*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Even this morning,
Before the common-council, young Malfato,—
Convented for some lands he held, suppos'd
Belong'd to certain orphans. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 2.

And letters missive were dispatched incontinently, to *convent* Mr. Cotton before the infamous High Commission Court. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

convent (kon'vent), *n.* [< OF. *convent*, *covent* (> ME. *covent*, q. v.), F. *couvent* = Pr. *covent*, *coven* = Sp. Pg. It. *convento*, < L. *conventus*, a meeting, assembly, union, company, ML. a convent, < *convenire*, pp. *conventus*, meet together: see *convene*.] **1**†. A meeting or an assembly.

These eleven witches beginning to dance (which is an usual ceremony at their *convents* or meetings).
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

2. An association or a community of persons devoted to religious life and meditation; a society of monks or nuns. The term is popularly limited to such associations of women.

One of our *convent*, and his [the duke's] confessor.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

3. A house occupied by such a community; an abbey; a monastery or nunnery. The parts of a convent are: (1) the church; (2) the choir, or that portion of the church in which the members say the daily office; (3) the chapter-house, a place of meeting, in which the community business is discussed; (4) the cells; (5) the refectory; (6) the dormitory; (7) the infirmary; (8) the parlor, for the reception of visitors; (9) the library; (10) the treasury; (11) the cloister; (12) the crypt. *Cath. Dict.*

conventical (kon-ven'ti-kal), *a.* [< *convent* + *-ical*.] Of or belonging to a convent.—**Conventical prior**, an abbot.

conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kl), *n.* [< ME. *conventicl* = F. *conventicule* = Sp. *conventículo* = Pg. *conventículo* = It. *conventicolo*, < L. *conventiculum*, a meeting, place of meeting, ML. esp. a meeting of heretics, dim. of *conventus*, a meeting: see *convent*, *n.*] **1.** An assembly or gathering; especially, a secret or unauthorized gathering for the purpose of religious worship.

I shal not gadere togidere the *conuenticulis* [Latin *conventicula*] of hem of blodes. *Wyclif*, Ps. xv. 4.

The people were assembled togither in those hallowed places dedicate to their gods, because they had yet no large halles or places of *conuenticle*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

It behoveth that the place where God shall be served by the whole Church be a public place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 12.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Specifically—**2.** In Great Britain, a meeting of dissenters from the established church for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. It was especially applied, as a term of opprobrium, to the secret meetings for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters, when they were persecuted for their faith in the reign of Charles II.

An act recently passed, at the instance of James, made it death to preach in any Presbyterian *conventicle* whatever, and even to attend such a *conventicle* in the open air. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. A building in which religious meetings or conventicles are held.

In hall,
Court, theatre, *conventicle*, or shop.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

Permission to erect, at their own expense, a church or other religious *conventicle*.
R. Anderson, Hawaiian Islands, p. 173.

4†. Connection; following; party.

The same Theophilus, and other bishops which were of his *conventicle*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 6.

Conventicle Act, an English statute of 1670 (22 Charles II., c. 1), which forbade the assembling of five or more persons over sixteen years of age at any meeting or conventicle for the exercise of religion in any other manner than according to the liturgy and practice of the Church of England.

conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conventicled*, ppr. *conventicling*. [< *conventicle*, *n.*] To belong to or meet in a conventicle; practise the holding of conventicles for religious worship. [Rare.]

Conventicling schools, . . . set up and taught secretly by fanatics. *South*, Works, V. i.

conventicler (kon-ven'ti-klėr), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles; specifically, a Scottish Covenanter.

Having run a mile through such difficult places, he was quite spent, and the *conventiclers* hard at his heels. *Swift*, Memoir of Capt. Creichton.

★**convention** (kon-ven'shon), *n.* [= D. *konventie* = G. *convention* = Dan. *konvention*, < F. *convention* = Sp. *convención* = Pg. *convenção* = It. *convenzione*, < L. *conventio(n-)*, a meeting, agreement, covenant, < *convenire*, pp. *conventus*, meet, agree: see *convene*.] **1.** The act of coming together; coalition; union.

The *conventions* or associations of several particles of matter into bodies. *Boyle.*

2. A gathering of persons; a meeting; an assembly.

To-morrow morn
We hold a great *convention*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Specifically—**3.** A formal, recognized, or statutory meeting or assembly of men for civil or religious purposes; particularly, an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or religious. (*a*) In the United States, in particular: (1) A body of delegates convened for the formation or revision of a constitution of government, as of a State: called a *constitutional convention* (which see, under *constitutional*). (2) A meeting of delegates of a political party, to nominate candidates for national, State, or local offices, and to formulate its principles of action. State nominating conventions arose about 1825, superseding legislative caucuses. The first national convention to select presidential candidates was held by the Antimasonic party in Baltimore in September, 1831, and all presidential nominations have since been made by such conventions. (3) A meeting of representatives of a national, State, or other general association, or of a number of persons having a common interest, for the promotion of any common object. (4) The triennial assembly of the Protestant Episcopal Church, called the *General Convention*, consisting of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies; also, the annual assembly of each diocese, called a *diocesan convention*. (*b*) [*cap.*] In *French hist.*, the sovereign assembly, called specifically the *National Convention*, which sat from September 21st, 1792, to October 26th, 1795, and governed France after abolishing royalty. (*c*) In Great Britain, an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ, as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne (also known as the *Convention Parliament* or *Free Parliament*) and that which declared the throne to have been abdicated by James II. (*d*†) In the University of Cambridge, England, a clerical court consisting of the master and fellows of a college sitting in the combination room to pass judgment on offenders against the laws of soberness and chastity.

4. An agreement or contract between two parties; specifically, in *diplomacy*, an agreement or arrangement previous to a definitive treaty. A *military convention* is a treaty made between the commanders of two opposing armies concerning the terms on which a temporary cessation of hostilities shall take place between them.

So to the 'Change, and there bought 32*s.* worth of things for Mrs. Knipp, my Valentine, which is pretty to see how my wife is come to *convention* with me that whatever I do give to anybody else, I shall give her as much. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 80.

And first of all, it is worth while to note that properly the word Treaty is applied exclusively to political and commercial objects; while the less pretentious though longer denomination of *Convention* is bestowed on special agreements of all kinds—as, for instance, international arrangements about postage, telegraphs, or literary rights. *Blackwood's Mag.*

The same thing is true of treaties of peace as of all other *conventions*, that they are of no validity where the government exceeds its constitutional powers in making them. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 151.

5. General agreement; tacit understanding; common consent, as the foundation of a custom, an institution, or the like.

A useful *convention* gradually restricted the arbitrary use of these phonograms. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 65.

The poet is by nature a fiery creature, incapable of toning down his spontaneous feelings to the rules of social *convention*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 581.

6. A customary rule, regulation, or requirement, or such rules collectively; something more or less arbitrarily established, or required by common consent or opinion; a conventionality; a precedent.

In order to denote the rates of movement along the height and base of an inclined plane in terms of the rate along the hypothenuse, we must adopt some *convention* which will abbreviate such an account as we have just given. *J. Trowbridge*, New Physics, p. 58.

Yet certain *conventions* are indispensable to art. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 467.

7. In *civil law*: (*a*) In general, the agreement of several persons, who by a common act of the will determine their legal relations, for the purpose either of creating an obligation or of extinguishing one. (*b*) In a narrower sense, the agreement of several persons in one and the same act of will resulting in an obligation between them.—**Convention of estates**, the meeting of the estates of the kingdom of Scotland, before the union with England, upon any special occasion or emergency. These conventions consisted of any number of the estates that might be suddenly called together, without the necessity of a formal citation such as was required in summoning a regular parliament.—**Convention of royal burghs**, the yearly meeting held in Edinburgh by commissioners from the royal burghs, to treat of certain matters pertaining to the common good of the burghs. Their deliberations are in general directed to matters of no public importance.—**Convention treaty**, a treaty entered into between different states, under which they severally bind themselves to observe certain stipulations contained in the treaty.—**Joint convention**, in the United States, a meeting in one body of both branches of Congress or of a State legislature.—**National convention, nominating convention**. ★See above, 3.

conventional (kon-ven'shon-al), *a.* [= D. *konventioneel* = G. *conventionell* = Dan. *konventionel*, < F. *conventionnel* = Pr. *conventional* = Sp. Pg. *convencional* = It. *convenzionale*, < LL. *conventionalis*, pertaining to an agreement, < L. *conventio(n-)*, an agreement: see *convention*.] **1.** Relating or pertaining to a convention, or formal meeting of delegates.

I know that what he has said will be understood as intimating, at least, that this *Conventional* movement of ours was stimulated by South Carolina, and was the result of concert between certain South Carolina [and Mississippi] politicians. Quoted in *H. von Holst's* John C. Calhoun, p. 324.

2. Stipulated; covenanted; established by agreement.—**3.** Arbitrarily selected, fixed, or determined: as, a *conventional* sign.—**4.** Arising out of custom or usage; sanctioned by general concurrence; depending on usage or tacit agreement; not existing from any natural growth or necessity; generally accepted or observed; formal.

I too easily saw through the varnish of *conventional* refinement. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 190.

There is no way of distinguishing those feelings which are natural from those which are *conventional*, except by an appeal to first principles. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 190.

The very earliest dialects are as exclusively *conventional* as the latest; the savage has no keener sense of etymological connection than the man of higher civilization. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 297.

Specifically—**5.** In the *fine arts*, depending on accepted models or traditions, irrespective of independent study of nature; traditionally or purposely deviating from natural forms, although properly retaining the principles which underlie them: as, the *conventional* forms of birds, beasts, flowers, etc., in heraldry and on coins.—**6.** In *law*, resting in actual contract: as, the *conventional* relation of landlord and tenant, as distinguished from the implied obligation to pay for use and occupation, incurred by occupying another's land without agreement. An heirship may be conventional.

Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

Conventional estates, those freeholds, not of inheritance or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal, and arise from the operation and construction of law.—**Conventional obligations**, obligations resulting from the actual agreement of parties, in contradistinction to natural or legal obligations.

★**conventionalism** (kon-ven'shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *conventional* + *-ism*.] **1.** Adherence or the tendency to adhere to conventional usages, regulations, and precedents; conventionality; formalism.

Nothing endures to the point of *conventionalism* which is not based upon lasting rules. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 182.

Conventionalism, indeed, is the modern name for that which stands here for the opposite of religion; and we can judge from this in what way religion itself was conceived, for the opposite of *conventionalism* is freshness of feeling, enthusiasm. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 123.

2. That which is received or established by convention or agreement; a conventional phrase, form, ceremony, etc.; something depending on conventional rules and precepts.

We must be content with the *conventionalisms* of vile solid knots and lumps of marble, instead of the golden cloud which encircles the fair human face with its waving mystery. *Ruskin.*

conventionalist (kon-ven'shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *conventional* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who adheres to conventional usages; a formalist.—**2.** One who adheres to a convention or treaty.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed by the more radical faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during several years succeeding 1808. They had previously also borne the title of "Friends of the People."

conventionality (kon-ven-shon-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *conventionalities* (-tiz). [< *conventional* + *-ity*.] The character of being conventional as opposed to natural; artificiality; a conventional custom, form, term, principle, etc.

It is strong and sturdy writing; and breaks up a whole legion of *conventionalities*. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

Conventionalities are all very well in their proper place, but they shrivel at the touch of nature like stubble in the fire. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 163.

conventionalization (kon-ven″shon-al-i-zā'-shon), *n.* [< *conventionalize* + *-ation*.] The act or the result of conventionalizing.

The trim of the doors is also in enameled wood, fluted and carved with the shell ornaments, which is a *conventionalisation* from the honeysuckle of the Greeks. *Art Age*, IV. 45.

conventionalize (kon-ven'shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conventionalized*, ppr. *conventionalizing*. [< *conventional* + *-ize*.] **1.** To render conventional; bring under the influence of conventional rules; render observant of the forms and precedents of society. Specifically—**2.** In the *fine arts*, to render or represent in a conventional manner—that is, either by exact adherence to a rule or in a manner intentionally incomplete and simplified.

The fact is, neither [leaves nor figures] are idealized, but both are *conventionalized* on the same principles, and in the same way. *Ruskin.*

conventionally (kon-ven'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conventional manner.

I should have replied to this question by something *conventionally* vague and polite. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xiv.

conventionary (kon-ven'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *convention* + *-ary*[1].] Acting under contract; settled by covenant or stipulation; conventional: as, *conventionary* tenants.

In the case of the peculiar *conventionary* holdings of the Cornish mining country, where the tenant has an inheritable interest, but must be re-admitted every seven years, something like proof of a Celtic origin is attainable. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 204, App.

convention-coin (kon-ven'shon-koin), *n.* **1.** A German coin adopted by most of the German states in 1763. A Cologne mark of silver, 13 loths 6 grains fine, was coined in 8⅓ rix-dollars.—**2.** A German coin struck according to a convention of 1857 between Austria, Prussia, and other states. A mint pound or 500 grams of fine silver was coined into 30 thalers or 52½ gulden.

convention-dollar (kon-ven'shon-dol″ăr), *n.* ★Same as *convention-coin*, 2.

conventionist (kon-ven'shon-ist), *n.* [< *convention* + *-ist*.] One who makes a bargain or contract. [Rare.]

The buyer (if it be but a sorry postchaise) cannot go forth with the seller thereof into the street, . . . but he views his *conventionist* . . . as if he was going along with him to Hyde Park Corner to fight a duel. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

conventual (kon-ven'tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conventuel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conventual* = It. *conventuale*, < ML. *conventualis*, < *conventus*, a convent: see *convent*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic: as, *conventual* priors.

The Abbot and monkes *conuentuall*. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3410.

Conventual regularity. *Thackeray.*

Conventual church, the church attached or belonging to a convent.

In southern Italy . . . even a metropolitan church was not likely to reach, in point of mere size, to the measure of a second-class cathedral or *conventual church* in England, or even in Normandy. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 297.

Conventual mass. See *mass*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** One who lives in a convent; a monk or a nun.

The venerable *conventual*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 165.

2. [*cap.*] A member of one of the two great branches of the Franciscan order, the other being the Observants. See *Franciscan*. They live in convents, follow a mitigated rule, wear a black habit and cowl, and do not go barefooted.

The Franciscans . . . had so far swerved from the obligations of their institute, which interdicted the possession of property of any description, that they owned large estates. . . . Those who indulged in this latitude were called *conventuals*, while the comparatively small num-

ber who put the strictest construction on the rule of their order were denominated observantes, or brethren of the observance. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

★**converge** (kon-vėrj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *converged*, ppr. *converging*. [= F. *converger* = Sp. Pg. *converger* = It. *convergere*, < LL. *convergere*, incline together, < L. *com-*, together, + *vergere*, incline, turn, bend: see *verge*, *v.* Cf. *diverge*.] **I.** *intrans.* To tend to meet in a point or line; incline and approach nearer together, as two or more lines in the same plane which are not parallel, or two planes which are not parallel; tend to meet if prolonged or continued; figuratively, to tend or lead to a common result, conclusion, etc.: opposed to *diverge*.

Colours mingle, features join,
And lines *converge*.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, iii.

The mountains *converge* into a single ridge. *Jefferson.*

From whatever side we commence the investigation, our paths alike *converge* toward the principle of which this theory [of equity] is a development.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 499.

As the tree grows, the outer leaves diverge, and get farther from the tree and from each other; and two extremities that have once diverged never *converge* and grow together again. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 89.

II. *trans.* To cause to approach, or meet in a point.

For, on observing what happens when the axes of the two eyes are *converged* on an object, it will be perceived that we become conscious of the space it occupies, and of the closely-environing space, with much more distinctness than we are conscious of any other space.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 119.

To obtain a knowledge of the behaviour of crystalline plates in *converging* polarised light, a polarising apparatus constructed by Dubosq is employed.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 325.

★**convergence, convergency** (kon-vėr′jens, -jen-si), *n.*; pl. *convergences*, *convergencies* (-jen-sez, -siz). [< F. *convergence* (= Sp. Pg. *convergencia* = It. *convergenza*), < *convergent:* see *convergent*.] **1.** The character or fact of converging; tendency to one point; the fact of meeting in a point.—**2.** In *math.*: (*a*) The gradual and indefinite approximation of the sum of an infinite series toward a finite value. (*b*) The scalar part of the result of performing upon any vector function the operation

$$i\frac{d}{dx} + j\frac{d}{dy} + k\frac{d}{dz}.$$

It is so called because, if the vector function be considered as representing the velocity and direction of a flowing fluid, the surface integral of this function over a closed surface, or the flow inward through that surface, is equal to the volume integral of the convergence within the surface. See *curl*.—**Circle of convergence**, a circle so drawn in the plane whose points represent all imaginary values of the variable that all the points within it represent values for which a given series is convergent, and all points without it represent points for which the series is divergent. But of points on the circumference of the circle, some are generally of one class and some of the other.—**Magnetic points of convergence.** See *magnetic*.

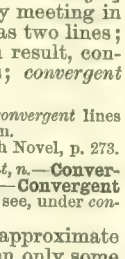
★**convergent** (kon-vėr′jent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *convergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *convergente*, < LL. *convergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convergere:* see *converge*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to meet or actually meeting in a point; approaching each other, as two lines; figuratively, tending to a common result, conclusion, etc.: as, *convergent* lines; *convergent* theories.

Artistic beauty and moral beauty are *convergent* lines which run back into a common ideal origin.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 273.

Convergent fraction. Same as *convergent*, *n.*—**Convergent-nerved.** Same as *converginerved*.—**Convergent series.** Same as *converging series* (which see, under *converging*).

II. *n.* A fraction expressing the approximate value of a continued fraction, when only some of the first incomplete quotients are used. Thus, the *convergents* to the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter are, $\frac{3}{1}$, $\frac{22}{7}$, $\frac{333}{106}$, $\frac{355}{113}$, etc., these being approximations to the continued fraction representing this ratio. See *continued fraction*, under *continued*.

converginerved (kon-vėr′ji-nėrvd), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *convergere*, converge, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, having longitudinal nerves convergent at the ends: applied to leaves.


Converginerved Leaf.

★**converging** (kon-vėr′jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *converge*, *v.*] Tending to meet in a point; in general, approaching each other.—**Converging light**, light transmitted in converging, in distinction from parallel, rays.—**Converging series**, in *math.*, an infinite series the sum of whose terms, beginning with the first, approximates indefinitely toward a limit as more and more of these terms are taken into account. Thus,

$$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} + \frac{x^5}{1.2.3.4.5}$$

is a converging series for all values of x. But

$$x + \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \tfrac{1}{3}x^3 + \tfrac{1}{4}x^4 + \tfrac{1}{5}x^5, \text{ etc.},$$

is only converging for a value of x whose modulus is less than unity. Also called *convergent series*.

conversable (kon-vėr′sa-bl), *a.* [< F. *conversable* = Sp. *conversable* = Pg. *conversavel* = It. *conversabile*, < ML. *conversabilis*, < L. *conversari*, converse: see *converse*1, *v.*] **1.** Qualified for conversation, or disposed to converse; ready in or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; communicative.

The ladys here are very *conversable*, and the religious women not at all reserv'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Your intervals of time to spend
With so *conversable* a friend.
Swift, Reason for not Building at Drapier's Hill.

Mrs. Bardell let lodgings to many *conversable* single gentlemen, with great profit, but never brought any more actions for breach of promise of marriage.
Dickens, Pickwick, lvii.

2†. Capable of being conversed with; open to conversation.

Kings should not always act the king: that is, should be just, and mix sweetness with greatness, and be *conversible* by good men. *Penn*, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

Also written *conversible*.

conversableness (kon-vėr′sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being conversable; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability; affability.

conversably (kon-vėr′sa-bli), *adv.* **1.** In a conversable manner; affably.—**2**†. In conversation; colloquially.

Nor is there any people, either in the Island, or on the Continent, that speaks it [pristine Greek] *conversably*.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 27.

conversance, conversancy (kon′vėr-sans, -san-si), *n.* [< *conversant:* see *-ance*, *-ancy*.] The state of being conversant; familiarity; familiar intercourse or acquaintance. [Rare.]

The greater number of its stories embody such passages in the personal history of the eminent men and women of Europe as the author came to the knowledge of by *conversance* with the circles in which they moved.
N. P. Willis, People I have Met, Pref.

Conversancy with the books that teach,
The arts that help.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 325.

conversant (kon′vėr-sant), *a.* [< F. *conversant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conversante*, < L. *conversan(t-)s*, ppr. of *conversari*, live with, converse: see *converse*1, *v.*] **1.** Having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by companionship; acquainted: followed by *with*, formerly also by *among*.

Thei seide she was not worthi to be *conuersaunt a-monge* peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 422.

The strangers that were *conversant among* them.
Josh. viii. 35.

But the men were very good unto us . . . as long as we were *conversant with* them. 1 Sam. xxv. 15.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant with* ease and idleness,
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

What I pretend by this dedication is an honour which I do myself to posterity, by acquainting them that I have been *conversant with* the first persons of the age in which I lived. *Dryden*, Ded. of King Arthur.

2. Acquainted by familiar use or study; having a thorough or intimate knowledge or proficiency: followed generally by *with*, formerly and still occasionally by *in*.

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant in* their books. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 8.

Among men long *conversant with* books, we too frequently find those misplaced virtues of which I have been now complaining. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

His eye is both microscopic and telescopic; *conversant* at once *with* the animalculæ of society and letters, and the larger objects of human concern.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 14.

3. Having concern or connection; concerned, occupied, or engaged: followed by *with* or *about*.

Education is *conversant about* children.
Sir H. Wotton, Education of Children.

Moral action is *conversant* almost wholly *with* evidence which in itself is only probable.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 93.

=**Syn. 2.** Versed (in), skilled (in), proficient (in).

conversantly (kon′vėr-sant-li), *adv.* In a conversant or familiar manner.

conversation (kon-vėr-sā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *conversacion*, *-cioun* = D. *konversatie* = G. *conversation* = Dan. Sw. *konversation*, < OF. *conversacion*, *-tion*, F. *conversation* = Sp. *conversación* = Pg. *conversação* = It. *conversazione*, < L. *conversatio(n-)*, conversation, manner of life, < *conversari*, pp. *conversatus*, live with, converse: see *converse*1, *v.*] **1.** General course of actions or habits; manner of life; behavior; deportment, especially with respect to morals. [Obsolescent.]

Noo . . . persoun shalbe admitted unto this Gilde but if a bee founde of goode name and fame, of good *conuersacon*, and honeste in his demeanour, and of goode rule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

Be ye holy in all manner of *conversation*. 1 Pet. i. 15.

The hunters and hawkers among the clergy [were] recalled to graver *conversation*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. Familiar intercourse; intimate acquaintance or association; commerce in social life. [Obsolescent.]

It has been my study still to please those women
That fell within my *conversation*.
Shirley, Hyde Park, ii. 3.

Conversation, when they come into the world, soon gives them a becoming assurance. *Locke*, Education.

3†. Familiar acquaintance from using or studying.

Much *conversation* in books. *Bacon.*

4. Informal interchange of thoughts and sentiments by spoken words; informal or familiar talk. [Now the most general use of the word.]

One of the best rules for *conversation* is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid. *Sterne.*

Wise, cultivated, genial *conversation* is the last flower of civilization, and the best result which life has to offer us — a cup for gods, which has no repentance.
Emerson, Misc., p. 340.

5. A meeting for conversation, especially on literary subjects; a conversazione.

Lady Pomfret has a charming *conversation* once a week.
Walpole, Letters (1740), I. 71.

6. Sexual intercourse: as, criminal *conversation* (which see, under *criminal*).—**Conversation-tube**, a tube for enabling conversation to be carried on easily with deaf people; an ear-trumpet. See *speaking-tube*.

conversational (kon-vėr-sā′shon-al), *a.* [< *conversation* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of conversation: as, *conversational* powers; a *conversational* style.

Richardson's novels deserve special mention, as being a rich store of the *conversational* dialect of their author's age. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 320.

conversationalist (kon-vėr-sā′shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *conversational* + *-ist*.] A talker; especially, an agreeable and interesting talker; a converser; one who excels in conversation.

People who never talked anywhere else were driven to talk in those old coaches; while a ready *conversationalist*, like Judge Story, was stimulated to incessant cerebral discharges. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 191.

conversationally (kon-vėr-sā′shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conversational manner.

conversationed† (kon-vėr-sā′shond), *a.* [< *conversation* + *-ed*2.] Having a certain behavior or deportment.

Till she be better *conversation'd*,
. . . I'll keep
As far from her as the gallows.
Beau. and Fl., The Captain, i. 1.

conversationism (kon-vėr-sā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *conversation* + *-ism*.] A word or phrase used in familiar conversation; a colloquialism.

conversationist (kon-vėr-sā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *conversation* + *-ist*.] A talker; a converser; a conversationalist.

I must not quite omit the talking sage,
Kit Cat, the famous *conversationist*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 47.

From a poet of unusual promise, he [Fitz-Greene Halleck] relapsed into a mere *conversationist*.
D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 64.

conversative (kon-vėr′sa-tiv), *a.* [< *converse*1, *v.*, + *-ative*; = It. *conversativo*.] Relating to mutual intercourse; social: opposed to *contemplative*. [Rare.]

She chose rather to endue him with *conversative* qualities and ornaments of youth. *Sir H. Wotton*, Buckingham.

conversazione (kon-ver-sät-si-ō′ne), *n.*; pl. *conversazioni* (-nē). [It., = E. *conversation*, q. v.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.

These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies. *Drummond*, Travels (1754), p. 41.

converse1 (kon-vėrs′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conversed*, ppr. *conversing*. [< ME. *conversen* = D. *konverseren* = Dan. *konversere* = Sw. *konversera*, < OF. (and F.) *converser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conversar* = It. *conversare*, < L. *conversari*, live, dwell, live with, keep company with, passive (middle) voice of *conversare*, turn round, freq. of *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] **1.** To keep company; associate; hold intercourse: followed by *with*. [Now chiefly poetical.]

God . . . *conversed with* man, in the very first, in such clear, and certain, and perceptible transaction, that a man could as certainly know that God was as that man was.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

God shall be born of a Virgin, and *converse with* Sinners.
Howell, Letters, iv. 43.

For him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there *converse*
With nature. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1381.

2. To talk informally with another; have free intercourse in mutual communication of opinions and sentiments by spoken words; interchange thoughts by speech; engage in discourse: followed by *with* before the person addressed, and *on* before the subject. [Now the most general use of the word.]

With thee *conversing*, I forget all time;
All seasons, and their change, all please alike.
Milton, P. L., iv. 639.

Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse,
But talking is not always to *converse*.
Cowper, Conversation.

Many men infinitely less clever *converse* more agreeably than he does, because he is too epigrammatic, and has accustomed himself so much to make brilliant observations that he cannot easily descend to quiet, unlaboured talk.
Greville, Memoirs, Nov. 30, 1818.

In any knot of men *conversing on* any subject, the person who knows most about it will have the ear of the company, if he wishes it, and lead the conversation.
Emerson, Eloquence.

3†. To have sexual commerce. *Guardian.* =**Syn. 2.** To speak, discourse, chat.

converse[1] (kon'vèrs), *n.* [< *converse*[1], *v.*] **1.** Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; familiarity: as, to hold *converse* with persons of different sects, or to hold *converse* with terrestrial things.

The old ascetic Christians found a paradise in a desert, and with little *converse* on earth held a conversation in heaven. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 9.

There studious let me sit,
And hold high *converse* with the mighty dead.
Thomson, Winter, l. 432.

'Tis but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms. *Byron.*

2. Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.

Form'd by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 379.

Thy *converse* drew us with delight.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

3†. Sexual commerce.

The Souldier corrupted with ease and liberty; drowned in prohibited wine, enfeebled with the continuall *converse* of women. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 39.

converse[2] (kon'vèrs), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *converse* = Pg. It. *converso*, < L. *conversus*, turned round, pp. of *convertere*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Turned about; transposed; reciprocal.

The rule is purely negative; no weight at all is given to the *converse* doctrine that whatever was Venetian should be Italian. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 42.

II. *n.* **1.** A part answering or corresponding to another, but differing from it in nature and required to make it complete; a complement; a counterpart: as, the hollows in a mold in which a medal has been cast are the *converse* of the parts of the medal in relief. [*Converse* is often used incorrectly in the sense of *reverse*—that is, the opposite, the contrary.

"John Bruce" was written uncompromisingly in every line of his face, just the *converse* of Forrester, whom old maids of rigid virtue, after seeing him twice, were irresistibly impelled to speak of as "Charley." *Lawrence.*]

2. In *logic:* (*a*) Either of the pair of relations which subsist between two objects, with reference to each other: thus, the relation of child to parent is the *converse* of the relation of parent to child. (*b*) One of a pair of propositions having the same subject and predicate or antecedent and consequent, but in the reversed order. Thus, the proposition that every isosceles triangle has two of its angles equal is the *converse* of the proposition that every triangle having two angles equal is isosceles. See *conversion*, 2.

The given proposition is called the converted or *converse;* the other, into which it is converted, the converting. There is, however, much ambiguity, to say the least of it, in the terms commonly employed by logicians to designate the two propositions—that given, and the product of the logical elaboration. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xiv.

conversely (kon'vèrs-li), *adv.* In a converse manner; as the converse; by conversion. See *converse*[2], *n.*, and *conversion*.

As whatever of the produce of the country is devoted to production is capital, so, *conversely*, the whole of the capital of the country is devoted to production.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iv. § 2.

Colloids take up, by a power that has been called "capillary affinity," a large quantity of water. . . . *Conversely*, with like readiness, they give up this water by evaporation. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 11.

converser (kon-vèr'sèr), *n.* One who converses, or engages in conversation.

In dialogue, she was a good *converser:* her language . . . was well chosen: . . . her information varied and correct.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

conversible[1] (kon-vèr'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *conversible* = Pg. *conversivel*, < LL. *conversibilis* (also *convertibilis:* see *convertible*), changeable, < L. *convertere*, pp. *conversus:* see *convert*, *v.*, *converse*[2].] Capable of being converted, or transformed into the converse.

This *conversible* . . . sorites.
Hammond, Works, IV. 603.

conversible[2] (kon-vèr'si-bl), *a.* [< *converse*[1], *v.*, + *-ible.*] Same as *conversable*.

conversing (kon-vèr'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *converse*[1], *v.*] Conversation; intercourse; dealing.

It were very reasonable to propound to ourselves, in all our *conversings* with others, that one great design of doing some good to their souls. *Whole Duty of Man*, § 16.

If, however, from too much *conversing* with material objects, the soul was gross, and misplaced its satisfaction in the body, it reaped nothing but sorrow.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 164.

★**conversion** (kon-vèr'shon), *n.* [= F. *conversion* = Pr. *conversio* = Sp. *conversión* = Pg. *conversão* = It. *conversione*, < L. *conversio*(*n*-), < *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, convert: see *convert*, *v.*] **1.** In general, a turning or changing from one state or form to another; transmutation; transformation: sometimes implying total loss of identity: as, a *conversion* of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood; the *conversion* of a thing from its original purpose to another; the *conversion* of land into money.

The *conversion* of arable land into pasture, which was the chief agrarian grievance, was much more universal among Catholics than among Protestants.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic*, that immediate inference which transforms a proposition into another whose subject-term is the predicate-term, and whose predicate-term the subject-term, of the former. *Simple, proper,* or *direct conversion* is that in which the quantity and quality of the propositions remain unchanged: as, No good man is unhappy; hence (by conversion), No unhappy man is good. *Conversion per accidens* (by accident) is that in which the quality of the first proposition is unchanged while its quantity is changed: as, All cockatrices are non-existent; hence (by conversion), Some non-existent things are cockatrices. *Conversion by contraposition* is where the quantity and quality are preserved, but the terms are infinitated: as, Some Chinamen are not honest; hence, Some non-honest persons are not non-Chinamen. The traditional rules of conversion are embodied in the verses,

Simpliciter *feci*, convertitur *eva* per acci,
Astro per contra, sicut conversio tota,

where the vowels of *feci, eva, astro*, show the kinds of propositions which can be converted in the three ways. (See *A*[1], 2 (*b*).) A *diminute conversion* is a conversion of a proposition such that the consequent asserts less than the antecedent: as, All lawyers are honest, and therefore some honest men are lawyers. An *improper* or *reductive conversion* is a conversion per accidens or by contraposition. A *universal conversion* is an inference by conversion whose conclusion is a universal proposition; a *partial conversion*, one whose conclusion is a particular proposition. [The Latin *conversio* was first used in this sense by Apuleius to translate Aristotle's ἀντιστροφή.]

3. In *theol.*, a radical and complete change, sudden or gradual, in the spirit, purpose, and direction of the life, from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man.

The secund, the sonday after the fest of the *conuersioun* of seynte Poule. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

If we look through all the examples we have of *conversion* in Scripture, the *conversion* of the Apostle Paul and the Corinthians, and all others the apostles write to, how far were they from this gradual way of *conversion* by contracted habits, and by such culture as Turnbull speaks of!
Edwards, Works, II. 548.

4. Change from one religion to another, or from one side or party to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *conversion* of the Gentiles. Acts xv. 3.

That *conversion* will be suspected that apparently concurs with interest. *Johnson.*

5. *Milit.:* (*a*) A change of front, as of a body of troops attacked in flank. (*b*) The application of condemned stores to uses other than that originally intended.— **6.** In *ordnance*, the alteration of a smooth-bore gun into a rifled gun by inserting a lining-tube of wrought-iron or steel.— **7.** In *law:* (*a*) An unauthorized assumption and exercise of the right of ownership over personal property belonging to another in hostility to his rights; an act of dominion over the personal property of another inconsistent with his rights; unauthorized appropriation. (*b*) A change from realty into personalty, or vice versa. See *equitable conversion*, under *equitable*.— **8.** *Naut.*, the reduction of a vessel by one deck, so as to convert a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a crank three-decker into a good two-decker, or a serviceable vessel into a hulk. [Eng.]— **9.** In *dyeing*. See extract.

Under the name of *conversion* is designated a certain modification of the shade of any colour produced on cloth by means of the intervention of some chemical agent.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 319.

Center of conversion, in *mech.*, the point in a body about which it turns as a center, when a force is applied to any part of it, or unequal forces are applied to its different parts.— **Conversion of equations,** in *alg.*, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation when the quantity sought, or any member of it, is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.— **Conversion of proportions,** in *math.*, is when of four proportionals it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth; and the four terms when thus arranged are said to be proportionals by conversion.— **Conversion of relief,** a pseudoscopic effect by which an alto-rilievo is changed to a basso-rilievo, and conversely: first used by Wheatstone.

By simply crossing the pictures in the stereoscope, so as to bring before each eye the picture taken for the other, a *conversion of relief* is produced in the resulting solid image. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 31.

Conversion of St. Paul, a festival of the Roman Catholic and of the Anglican Church, observed on the 25th of January, in commemoration of the conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, as related in the ninth chapter of Acts. =**Syn. 3.** *Conversion, Regeneration. Conversion* is generally employed to express the voluntary act of the individual in turning from sin to seek the pardon and grace of God, while *regeneration* is employed to express the divine act exerted by the Spirit of God on the soul of man. But this distinction is by no means always observed even in theological writings, and the two terms are often used synonymously.

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, whereso met,
Triumphs or festivals; and to them preach'd
Conversion and repentance, as to souls
In prison, under judgments imminent.
Milton, P. L., xi. 724.

Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration* and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Tit. iii. 5.

conversive[1] (kon-vèr'siv), *a.* [< L. *conversus*, pp. of *convertere*, turn round (see *convert*, *v.*), + *-ive.*] Capable of being converted or changed; convertible. [Rare or obsolete.]

conversive[2] (kon-vèr'siv), *a.* [< *converse*[1] + *-ive.*] Conversable; social. [Rare or obsolete.]

To be rude or foolish is the badge of a weak mind, and of one deficient in the *conversive* quality of man.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 75.

★**convert** (kon-vèrt'), *v.* [< ME. *converten* = F. Pr. Sp. *convertir* = Pg. *converter* = It. *convertire*, < L. *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, turn round, turn toward, change, convert, < *com-*, together, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*, and cf. *advert, avert, evert, invert, pervert, revert.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To cause to turn; turn; turn round.

Convert thy thoughts to somewhat else, I pray thee.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

That a kingfisher, hanged by the bill, sheweth in what quarter the wind is, by an occult and secret propriety, *converting* the breast to that point of the Horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a received opinion, and very strange.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

2. To change or turn, as into another form or substance or, by exchange, into an equivalent thing; transmute; transform: as, to *convert* grain into spirits; to *convert* one kind of property into another; to *convert* bank-notes into gold.

If the whole atmosphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven or twelve yards water about the earth. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, i. 3.

We congratulate you that you have known how to *convert* calamities into powers, exile into a campaign, present defeat into lasting victory. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 362.

It was something different from mere condensation which *converted* Promos and Cassandra into Measure for Measure. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 119.

3. To change from one state or condition to another: as, to *convert* a barren waste into a fruitful field; to *convert* rude savages into civilized men.

That still lessens
The sorrow, and *converts* it nigh to joy.
Milton, S. A., l. 1564.

Emancipation may *convert* the slave from a well-fed animal into a pauperised man. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 21.

4. In *theol.*, to change the purpose, direction, and spirit of the life of (another) from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man; turn from an evil life to a holy one.

Repent ye therefore, and be *converted*, that your sins may be blotted out. Acts iii. 19.

He which *converteth* the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death. Jas. v. 20.

5. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

In *converting* Jews to Christians, you raise the price of pork. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

'Twas much wished by the holy Robinson that some of the poor heathen had been *converted* before any of them had been slaughtered. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

No attempt was made to *convert* the Moslems. *Prescott.*

6. To turn from one use or destination to another; divert from the proper or intended use; specifically, in *law*, of personal property, unlawfully to assume ownership of, or to assert a control over, inconsistent with that of the owner; appropriate without right to one's own use, or intentionally deprive of its use the one having the right thereto.

Which [lands and possessions] are nowe, and have bene of longe tyme, *conuerted* as well to dedes of charyte and to the commen-welth there, as hereafter shall appere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

When the Monks of Canterbury had displeased him about the election of their Archbishop, he seized upon all their Goods, and *converted* them to his own Use. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

7. In *logic*, to transform by conversion. See *conversion*, 2.—**8†.** To turn into or express in another language; translate.

Which story . . . Catullus more elegantly *converted*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

Converted iron, iron which has been made into steel by the process of cementation, or steel which has again been subjected to such a treatment.—**Converted proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition subjected to the operation of conversion; the premise of the immediate inference.—**Converting proposition**, the conclusion of an inference of conversion.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To turn in course or direction; turn about.

I make hym soone to *converte*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1412.

I have spoken sufficiently, at least what I can, of this Nation in generall: now *convert* we to the Person and Court of this Sultan. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 57.

2. To be changed; undergo a change.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear;
That fear, to hate. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1.

3. To experience a change of heart; change the current of one's life from worldliness or selfishness to love of God and man.

We preach many long sermons, yet the people will not repent nor *convert*. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Lest they . . . understand with their heart, and *convert*, and be healed. Isa. vi. 10.

Whenever a man *converts* to God, in the same instant God turns to him. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 423.

convert (kon'vėrt), *n.* [< *convert*, *v.*] **1.** A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; one who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another: used particularly of those who change their religious opinions, but applicable to any change from one belief or practice to another.

As some one has well said, the utmost that severity can do is to make hypocrites; it can never make *converts*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 203.

2. In *theol.*, one who has been changed, as to the purpose and direction of his life, from sin to holiness.

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her *converts* with righteousness. Isa. i. 27.

3. In monasteries, a lay friar or brother admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir.—**Clinical convert.** See *clinical.*—**Syn. 1.** *Neophyte, Convert, Proselyte, Pervert, Apostate, Renegade.* A *neophyte* is a convert who is still very new to the doctrine or duties of his religion; hence, figuratively, the word stands for a novice in any line; it does not at all suggest the abandonment of any other faith for the present one. A *convert* may or may not be from some other faith; the word expresses a radical change in convictions, feelings, purposes, and actions, and therefore suggests the sincerity of the subject; it is rarely used with a sinister meaning, but it may mean only acquiescence in a new faith proposed for nominal adherence: as, they were offered the choice of death or becoming *converts* to the faith of the conqueror. A *proselyte* is generally from some other faith or alliance, primarily in religion, but also in partizanship of any kind: *proselytism* does not necessarily imply conviction; the tendency is to use only *convert* in the good sense, and apply *proselyte* to one brought over by unworthy motives, and *proselytizer* to one who seeks recruits for his faith without being particular as to their being *converted* to it. *Pervert* as a noun is new, and confined chiefly to England; it is a paronomasia for *convert*, and a controversial word, stigmatizing one who abandons the Church of England, or one of the other Protestant churches, for the Roman Catholic Church. *Apostate* is a strong term for an utter, conspicuous, and presumably base renouncer of the Christian religion, or of any denominational, political, or other faith and affiliation. A *renegade* is one who, presumably without conversion of mind or heart, and from sheer interest, goes over from one faith or party to another; hence, a mere runaway or deserter. The term covers as much abhorrence and reprobation as *apostate*, and more contempt.

St. Paul makes a difference between those he calls *neophytes*—that is, newly grafted into Christianity—and those that are brought up in the faith. *Bacon*, Speech on the Union of Laws.

The pagan coterie who got hold of him [the Emperor Julian] soon discovered the importance of their *convert*. *Smith and Wace*, Dict. Christ. Biog., III. 494.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*, and, when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves. Mat. xxiii. 15.

This is a creature,
Would she begin a sect, might quench the zeal
Of all professors else; make *proselytes*
Of who she but bid follow. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre and France. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, i.

Hopeful looked after him, and espied on his back a paper with this inscription, "Wanton professor and damnable *apostate*." *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

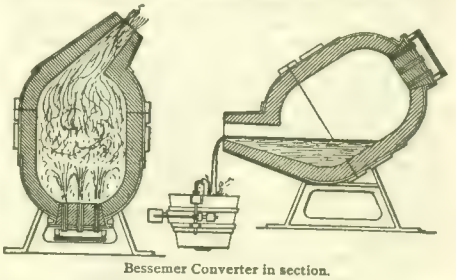
The ballads themselves laughed at one another for deserting their own proper subjects, and becoming, as it were, *renegades* to nationality and patriotism. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 134.

convertend (kon-vėr-tend'), *n.* [= F. *convertente*, < L. *convertendus*, gerundive of *convertere*, convert: see *convert*, *v.*] That which is to be converted; specifically, in *logic*, a proposition which is or is to be transformed by conversion; the premise of the immediate inference of conversion. See *conversion*, 2.

converter (kon-vėr'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who converts; one who makes converts.

The zealous *converters* of souls and labourers in God's vineyard. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. i.

2. A vessel in which metals or other materials are changed or converted from one shape or condition to another. Specifically, in *metal.*, an oval-shaped vessel or retort, hung on an axis, made of iron and lined with some refractory material, in which molten pig-iron is converted by the Bessemer process into what is generally called steel. See *steel*. Also spelled *convertor*.



Bessemer Converter in section.

convertibility (kon-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *convertibilité* = Sp. *convertibilidad*, < ML. *convertibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *convertibilis*, changeable: see *convertible* and *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being convertible. (*a*) The capability of being converted, transmuted, or transformed from one form or state to another, or exchanged for an equivalent: as, the *convertibility* of water into oxygen and hydrogen.

The mutual *convertibility* of land into money and of money into land. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

(*b*) Capability of being applied or turned to a new use. (*c*) The quality of being interchangeable: as, the *convertibility* of certain letters. (*d*) In *logic*, capability of being transformed by conversion.

convertible (kon-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. *convertible* = Pg. *convertivel* = It. *convertibile*, < LL. *convertibilis* (also *conversibilis*: see *conversible*), < L. *convertere*, turn, change: see *convert*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being changed in form, substance, or condition; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable. as, iron is *convertible* into steel, and wood into charcoal.

Also, by reason of the affinitie which it hath with mylke, it is *conuertible* into bloude and flesh. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

2. Capable of being turned into an equivalent by exchange; transformable by mutual transfer: as, bonds or scrip *convertible* into other securities; *convertible* property.—**3.** Specifically, in *banking* and *com.*, capable of being converted or changed into gold of similar amount at any time: applied to bank-notes and other forms of paper money. as, a *convertible* paper currency.—**4.** Capable of being applied or turned, as to a new use.

He sees a thousand things, which, being ignorant of their uses, he cannot think *convertible* to any valuable purpose. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The labour of the miner, for example, consists of operations for digging out of the earth substances *convertible* by industry into various articles fitted for human use. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 3.

5. So constituted as to be interchangeable; equivalent in certain or all respects.

The law and the opinion of the judge are not always *convertible* terms. *Blackstone*, Com., I., Int., § 3.

With the Deity right and expedient are doubtless *convertible* terms. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 11.

But it should be remembered that this line [of eight syllables] is at all times *convertible* with one of seven syllables. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxxvii.

6. In *logic*, true, or asserted to be true, after conversion or the interchange of subject and predicate. See *conversion*, 2.

He had need be well conducted that should design to make Axioms *convertible*, if he make them not withal circular and non-promovent, or incurring into themselves. *Bacon*, Works (ed. Spedding), III. 407.

Convertible bonds. See *bond*[1].

convertibleness (kon-vėr'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Convertibility.

convertibly (kon-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms; by conversion.

convertite (kon'vėr-tīt), *n.* [< It. *convertito* (= F. *converti*), a convert, prop. pp. of *convertire*, < L. *convertere*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] A convert. [Obsolete or rare.]

It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope;
But, since you are a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue shall hush again this storm of war. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

Pardon him, lady, that is now a *convertite*:
Your beauty, like a saint, hath wrought this wonder. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

I do not understand these half *convertites*. Jews christianizing—Christians judaizing—puzzle me. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

convertor, *n.* See *converter*, 2.

convex (kon'veks), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konveks* = ★G. *convex* = Dan. Sw. *konvex*, < F. *convexe* = Sp. Pg. *convexo* = It. *convesso*, < L. *convexus*, vaulted, arched, rounded, convex, concave, prop. pp. (collateral to *convectus*) of *convehere*, bring together: see *convection*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Curved, as a line or surface, in the manner of a circle or sphere when viewed from some point without it; curved away from the point of view; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a *convex* mirror.



Convex or Plano-convex Lens.

A curved line or surface is regarded as convex when it falls between the point of view and a line joining any two of its points. See *concave*.

Half the *convex* world intrudes between. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 342.

Specifically—**2.** In *zöol.* and *anat.*, elevated and regularly rounded; forming a segment of a sphere, or nearly so: distinguished from *gibbous*, which is applied to a less regular elevation.—**Convex lens**, in *optics*, a lens having either one or both sides convex. See *lens*.—**Convex mirror**, in *optics*. See *mirror*.

II. *n.* [< L. *convexum*, prop. neut. of *convexus*, adj.: see above.] A convex body or surface.

Through the large *Convex* of the azure Sky . . .
Fierce Meteors shoot their arbitrary Light. *Prior*, Carmen Seculare, st. 40.

Half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickell.*

convexed (kon'vekst), *a.* [< *convex* + *-ed*[2].] Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form.

convexedly (kon-vek'sed-li), *adv.* In a convex form.

convexedness (kon-vek'sed-nes), *n.* Same as *convexity*, 1.

convexity (kon-vek'si-ti), *n.* [= D. *konveksiteit* = Dan. *konvexitet*, < F. *convexité* = Sp. *convexidad* = Pg. *convexidade* = It. *convessità*, < L. *convexita(t-)s*, < *convexus*, convex: see *convex*, *a.*] **1.** The character or state of being convex; roundness; sphericity. Also sometimes *convexness*, *convexedness*.

The very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

2. The exterior surface or form of a convex body.

convexly (kon'veks-li), *adv.* In a convex form: as, a body *convexly* conical.

convexness (kon'veks-nes), *n.* Same as *convexity*, 1.

convexo-concave (kon-vek'sō-kon'-kāv), *a.* Having a convex opposite to a concave surface; having a hollow or incurvation on one side corresponding to a convexity on the other: said of bodies.—**Convexo-concave lens**, a lens having a convex and a concave surface, the radius of curvature of the former being less than that of the latter. Also called *meniscus*.



Convexo-concave Lens.

convexo-convex (kon-vek'sō-kon'-veks), *a.* Convex on both sides, as a lens: otherwise termed *double-convex*.

convexo-plane (kon-vek'sō-plān), *a.* Same as *plano-convex*.

convey (kon-vā'), *v.* [< ME. *conveyen*, *conveien*, < OF. *conveier*, also



Convexo-convex Lens.

convoier, F. *convoyer* (> north. ME. *convoien*, E. *convoy*, q. v.) = Sp. *convoyar* = Pg. *comboiar* = It. *conviare* (obs.), < ML. *conviare*, accompany on the way, < L. *com-*, together, + *via* = E. *way*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To carry, bear, or transport.

I will *convey* them by sea in floats. 1 Ki. v. 9.

There was one *conveyed* out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

I saw great preparations of conduits of lead, wherein the water shall be *conveighed*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 36.

2. To transmit; communicate by transmission; carry or pass along, as to a destination.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

The blessing, therefore, we commemorate was great; and it was made yet greater by the way in which God was pleased to *convey* it to us. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

3. In *law*, to transfer; pass the title to by deed, assignment, or otherwise: as, to *convey* lands to a purchaser by bargain and sale.

He preaches to the crowd that power is lent,
But not *convey'd*, to kingly government.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 83.

The land of a child under age, or an idiot, might, with the consent of a general court, be *conveyed* away.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 334.

Men *conveyed* themselves to government for a definite price—fixed accurately in florins and groats, in places and pensions. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 392.

4. To transmit; contain and carry; carry as a medium of transmission: as, air *conveys* sound; words *convey* ideas.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 204.

As the development of the mind proceeds, symbols, instead of being employed to *convey* images, are substituted for them. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

An ordinary telegraph wire could *convey* the whole energy of Niagara Falls, and *convey* it to any distance; but the wire would be at so high a potential that sparks would fly from it into the surrounding air.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 626.

5. To impart; communicate through some medium of transmission.

Poets alone found the delightful way
Mysterious morals gently to *convey*
In charming numbers.
Dryden, Essay on Satire, l. 8.

To . . . *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 405.

So long as an accurate impression of facts is *conveyed*, it does not matter in the least by what words—that is, by what sounds—that impression is *conveyed*. That is, it does not matter as far as the facts are concerned.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 39.

6†. To steal; lift; purloin. [Old slang.]

And take heede who takes it [a spoon] vp, for feare it be *conuayde*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

Convey, the wise it call: Steal! foh; a fico for the phrase. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

7†. To manage; carry on; conduct.

He thought he had *conveyed* the matter so privily and so closely that it should never have been known nor have come to light. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

I will . . . *convey* the business as I shall find means.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

8†. To trace; derive.

The son and grandson of Nicholas, the elder brother, are not inheritable to John the Earl, because, tho' they are both Denizens born, yet Nicholas, their father, through whom they must *convey* their pedigree, was an alien.
Sir M. Hale (1673).

II.† *intrans.* To steal. [Old slang.]

I will *convey*, crossbite, and cheat upon Simplicius.
Marston.

convey†, *n.* [< *convey*, *v.* Cf. *convoy*, *n.*] **1.** A conveyance or transfer.

Though the presumptuous asse . . . make a *convey* of all his lands to the usurer.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., v. 408).

2. An escort; a convoy.

The day following, we were faine to hire a strong *convey* of about 30 firelocks to guard us through the Cork woods.
Evelyn, Memoirs.

conveyable (kon-vā'a-bl), *a.* [< *convey* + *-able*.] Capable of being conveyed or transferred.

conveyance (kon-vā'ans), *n.* [< *convey* + *-ance*.] **1.** The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, as by land or water, or through any medium; transmission; transference; transport; convoy.

The eare is properly but an instrument of *conueyance* for the minde, to apprehend the sence by the sound.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

I shall send you Account by *Conveyance* of Mr. Symns.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 28.

The long journey was to be performed on horseback—the only sure mode of *conveyance*. *Prescott.*

2. In *law*: (*a*) The act of transferring property from one person to another, as by "lease and release," "bargain and sale"; transfer.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawfull graunt or *conveyaunce*, bind the heyres for ever thereunto?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

(*b*) The instrument or document by which property is transferred from one person to another; specifically, a written instrument transferring the ownership of real property between living persons; a deed of land. It is sometimes used as including leases, mortgages, etc., and sometimes in contradistinction to them.

The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly lie in this box. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

3. That by which anything is carried or borne along; any instrument of transportation from one place to another; specifically, a carriage or coach; a vehicle of any kind.

These pipes, and these *conveyances* of our blood.
Shak., Cor., v. 1.

4†. The act of removing; removal.

Tell her thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and, for her sake,
Mad'st quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Anne.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

5†. A device; an artifice; hence, secret practices; clever or underhand management.

Have this in your minds, when ye devise your secret fetches and *conveyances*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Since Henry's death, I fear there is *conveyance*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

In one [picture] . . . there is the exquisitest *conveyance* that ever I saw, which is a prety little picture drawen in the forme of an handkerchief . . . and inserted into another. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 186.

Derivative conveyance, in *law*, a secondary deed; an instrument modifying an estate already created, as a release, confirmation, surrender, consignment, or defeasance.—**Fraudulent conveyance**, a conveyance calculated to deprive creditors of their full and just remedies.—**Gratuitous conveyance** or **deed**, one made without any value being given for it.—**Innocent conveyance**, in *old Eng. law*, a conveyance of such form, as lease and release, bargain and sale, and covenant to stand seized, that it did not purport to transfer anything more than the grantor actually had, so that it could not be tortious, as was a feoffment made by a person vested only with a less estate than the fee. See *entail*.—**Mesne conveyance, mesne encumbrance**, a conveyance or encumbrance made or attaching to a title, intermediate to others: as, he derived title from the original patentee through several *mesne conveyances*.—**Ordinary conveyance**, in *law*, a deed of transfer which is entered into between two or more persons without an assurance in a superior court of justice.—**Voluntary conveyance**, a transfer without valuable consideration.

conveyancer (kon-vā'an-sėr), *n.* [< *conveyance* + *-er*1.] One who is engaged in the business of conveyancing.

conveyancing (kon-vā'an-sing), *n.* [< *conveyance* + *-ing*1.] **1.** The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another, of investigating titles to property, and of framing the deeds and contracts which govern and define the rights and liabilities of families and individuals.—**2.** The system of law affecting property, under which titles are held and transferred.

conveyer (kon-vā'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who conveys; one who or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits, or transfers from one person or place to another. Also sometimes *conveyor*.

On the surface of the earth, . . . the dense matter is itself, in great part, the *conveyer* of the undulations in which these agents [light and heat] consist.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 138.

2. Specifically, a mechanical contrivance for carrying objects. Applied to adaptations of bandbuckets or spirals which convey grain, flour, etc., in threshers or elevators, or materials to upper stories of warehouses or buildings in course of erection; to carriages traveling on ropes by which materials are conveyed; and to endless bands or belts on whose upper surface grain, ore, or coal is deposited from chutes and carried horizontally or on slight inclines to considerable distances.

3†. An impostor; a cheat; a thief.

Boling. Go, some of you, convey him to the Tower.
K. Rich. O, good! Convey? *Conveyers* are you all,
That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

conveyor (kon-vā'or), *n.* See *conveyer*, 1.

conviciate† (kon-vish'i-āt), *v. t.* [Also written *convitiate*; < L. *conviciatus*, *convitiatus*, pp. of *conviciari*, *convitiari*, reproach, rail at, < *convicium*, *convitium*, a loud cry, clamor, abuse; origin uncertain.] To reproach; rail at; abuse.

To *conviciate* instead of accusing. *Laud.*

convicinity† (kon-vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *convicinità*; as *con-* + *vicinity*. Cf. ML. *convicinium*, vicinity, < *convicinus* (> Sp. *convecino*), neighboring, < L. *com-*, together, + *vicinus*, neighboring: see *vicinity*.] Neighborhood; vicinity.

The *convicinity* and contiguity of the two parishes.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 18.

conviciousf (kon-vish'us), *a.* [Also written *convitious*; < L. *convicium*, *convitium*, abuse (see *conviciate*), + *-ous*.] Reproachful; opprobrious.

The queen's majesty commaundeth all maner her subjects . . . not to use in despite or rebuke of any person these *convicious* words—papist, or papistical, heretike, scismatike, or . . . any such like words of reproche.
Queen Elizabeth, Injunctions, an. 1559.

convict (kon-vikt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *convicten*, < L. *convictus*, pp. of *convincere*, overcome, conquer, convict of error or crime, convince: see *convince*.] **1.** To prove or find guilty of an offense charged; specifically, to determine or adjudge to be guilty after trial before a legal tribunal, as by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision: as, to *convict* the prisoner of felony.

One captain, taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been *convicted* of the highest grade of offense under our laws, the punishment of which is death.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 175.

2. To convince of wrong-doing or sin; bring (one) to the belief or consciousness that one has done wrong; awaken the conscience of.

They which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one. John viii. 9.

3. To confute; prove or show to be false.

Although not only the reason, but experience, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

4†. To show by proof or evidence.

Imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*

convict (as *a.* kon-vikt', as *n.* kon'vikt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *convict* = Sp. Pg. *convicto* = It. *convinto*, convicted, < L. *convictus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Proved or found guilty; convicted. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Of malefactors *convict* by witnesses, and thereupon either adjudged to die or otherwise chastised, their custom was to exact, as Joshua did of Achan, open confession.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Nor witness hired, nor jury pick'd,
Prevail to bring him in *convict*.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

2†. Overcome; conquered. *Chaucer.*

II. *n.* A person proved or found guilty of an offense alleged against him; especially, one found guilty, after trial before a legal tribunal, by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision; hence, a person undergoing penal servitude; a convicted prisoner.—**Convict-lease system**, a system employed in some of the southern United States of letting out the labor of convicts to contractors for employment in gangs on public works or in other outdoor labor, the contractor taking full charge of them.—**Convict system**, the method in which a state disposes of its convicts or their labor; specifically, the system of transporting convicts to penal settlements, as from Russia to Siberia, and formerly from England to Australia.

conviction (kon-vik'shon), *n.* [= F. *conviction* = Sp. *convicción* = Pg. *convicção* = It. *convinzione*, < LL. *convictio(n-)*, demonstration, proof, < L. *convincere*, pp. *convictus*, convict, convince: see *convict*, *v.*, and *convince*.] **1†.** The act of convincing one of the truth of something; especially, the act of convincing of error; confutation. [Rare.]—**2.** The state of being convinced or fully persuaded; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory reasons or evidence; the conscious assent of the mind; settled persuasion; a fixed or firm belief: as, an opinion amounting to *conviction*; he felt a strong *conviction* of coming deliverance. [As a philosophical term, *conviction* translates the Greek *συγκατάθεσις* of the Stoics.]

It [deliberate assent] is sometimes called a *conviction*, a word which commonly includes in its meaning two acts, both the act of inference, and the act of assent consequent upon the inference.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 173.

Without earnest *convictions*, no great or sound literature is conceivable.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 7.

There is no one of our surest *convictions* which may not be upset, or at any rate modified, by a further accession of knowledge. *Huxley*, On the "Origin of Species," p. 131.

Specifically—**3.** The state of being convinced that one is or has been acting in opposition to conscience; the state of being convicted of wrong-doing or sin; strong admonition of the conscience; religious compunction.

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a . . . lasting argument for the *conviction* of others. *Bp. Atterbury.*

The awful providence, ye see, had awakened him, and his sin had been set home to his soul; and he was under such *conviction*, that it all had to come out.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 21.

4. The act of proving or finding guilty of an offense charged; especially, the finding by a

jury or other legal tribunal that the person on trial is guilty of the offense charged: sometimes used as implying judgment or sentence. —5. The state of being convicted or confuted; condemnation upon proof or reasoning; confutation.

> For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
> Or subtle shifts *conviction* to evade.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 308.

Summary conviction, a conviction had without trial by jury, as in cases of contempt of court, of attempt to corrupt or withhold evidence, of malversation by persons intrusted with the criminal police of the country, of certain offenses against the revenue laws, and in proceedings before sheriffs and justices of the peace for minor offenses. —**Under conviction**, in a state of compunction and repentance for sin, preliminary to conversion: used in Methodist and Baptist "revivals."=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Belief*, *Faith*, etc. See *persuasion*.

convictism (kon'vik-tizm), *n.* [< *convict*, *n.*, + *-ism*.] The convict system (which see, under *convict*, *n.*).

> The evils of *convictism*. *W. Howitt.*

convictive (kon-vik'tiv), *a.* [< *convict* + *-ive*.] Having the power to convince or convict. [Rare or obsolete.]

> The most close and *convictive* method that may be.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, Pref.

convictively (kon-vik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a convictive or convincing manner.

> The truth of the gospel had clearly shined in the simplicity thereof, and so *convictively* against all the follies and impostures of the former ages.
> *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 141.

convictiveness (kon-vik'tiv-nes), *n.* Power of convicting.

convictor (kon-vik'tor), *n.* [= It. *convittore*, < L. *convictor*, one who lives with another, a table-companion, messmate, < *convivere*, live together: see *convive*, *v.*] A table-companion; a boarder; a commoner.

> In Academical Latin, e. g. in the Laudian statutes of the University of Oxford, 1636, one of the equivalents of commensalis, 'commoner': e. g. p. 265 'Nullus *convictor* sive commensalis.' In English use in Roman Catholic seminaries and colleges.
> *N. E. D.*

convince (kon-vins'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convinced*, ppr. *convincing*. [= F. *convaincre*, OF. *convenquer*, *convencer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *convencer* = It. *convincere*, < L. *convincere*, overcome, conquer, convict of error or crime, show clearly, demonstrate, < *com-* (intensive) + *vincere*, conquer: see *victor* and *vanquish*, and cf. *convict*.] **1.** To persuade or satisfy by argument or evidence; cause to believe in the truth of what is alleged; gain the credence of: as, to *convince* a man of his errors, or to *convince* him of the truth.

> For he mightily *convinced* the Jews, . . . shewing by the scriptures that Jesus was Christ. Acts xviii. 28.
>
> Argument never *convinces* any man against his will.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

2†. To evince; demonstrate; prove.

> And, which *convinceth* excellence in him,
> A principal admirer of yourself.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.
>
> Yet this, sure, methinks, *convinces* a power for the sovereign to raise payments for land forces.
> Quoted by *Hallam*.

3†. To refute; show to be wrong.

> God never wrought miracle to *convince* atheism, because his ordinary works *convince* it. *Bacon*, Atheism.
>
> Mine eyes have been an evidence of credit
> Too sure to be *convinced*.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

4†. To overpower; conquer; vanquish.

> His two chamberlains
> Will I with wine and wassel so *convince*,
> That memory, the warder of the brain,
> Shall be a fume. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

5†. To convict; prove or find guilty.

> A great number of . . . Historiographers and Cosmographers of later times . . . are by euident arguments *conuinced* of manifold errors.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.
>
> If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are *convinced* of [by] the law as trangressors. Jas. ii. 9.
>
> Drag hence
> This impious judge, piecemeal to tear his limbs
> Before the law *convince* him. *Webster.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Convince*, *Persuade*. To *convince* a person is to satisfy his understanding as to the truth of a certain statement; to *persuade* him is, by derivation, to affect his will by motives; but it has long been used also for *convince*, as in Luke xx. 6, "they be *persuaded* that John was a prophet." There is a marked tendency now to confine *persuade* to its own distinctive meaning.

> When by reading or discourse we find ourselves thoroughly *convinced* of the truth of any article, and of the reasonableness of our belief in it, we should never after suffer ourselves to call it in question.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 465.
>
> We do not wish to force them into the right path, but to *persuade* them.
> *Smith and Wace*, Dict. Christ. Biog., III. 504.
>
> You begin by believing things on the authority of those around you, then learn to think for yourself without shrinking from the closest, severest scrutiny, which may probably bring you to be *convinced*, not *persuaded*, of the things you first believed. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 119.

convincement (kon-vins'ment), *n.* [< *convince* + *-ment*.] The act, process, or fact of convincing, or of being convinced; conviction.

> They taught compulsion without *convincement*.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.
>
> It was not in vain that he [George Fox] travelled; God, in most places, sealing his commission with the *convincement* of some of all sorts, as well publicans as sober professors of religion. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.
>
> His address was much devoted to the *convincement* of his hearers. *The American*, VIII. 341.

convincer (kon-vin'sèr), *n.* One who or that which convinces, manifests, or proves.

> For the divine light was now only a *convincer* of his [Adam's] miscarriages, but administered nothing of the divine love and power.
> *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala, iii.

convincible (kon-vin'si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *convencible* = Pg. *convencivel*; as *convince* + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being convinced.—**2†.** Capable of being disproved or refuted.

> *Convincible* falsities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

3†. Capable or worthy of being convicted; culpable.

> Now to determine the day and year of this inevitable time is not only *convincible* and statute-madness, but also manifest impiety. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 46.

convincingly (kon-vin'sing-li), *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to compel assent, or to leave no room for doubt.

convincingness (kon-vin'sing-nes), *n.* The power of convincing.

convitiate†, *v. t.* See *conviciate*.

convitious†, *a.* See *convicious*.

convival† (kon-vī'val), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *convival* = It. *convivale*, < L. *convivalis*, pertaining to a feaster or guest, < *conviva*, a feaster, guest: see *convive*, *v.*, and cf. *convivial*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *convivial*.

> The same was a *convival* dish.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 25.

II. *n.* A guest.

> The number of the *conuiuals* at priuate entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were vnder three.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

convive† (kon-vīv'), *v. i.* [= Pg. *conviver*, be sociable, = It. *convivare*, eat together, < L. *convivari*, dep., also act. *convivare*, feast, carouse together, < *conviva*, one who feasts with another, a table-companion, guest, < *convivere*, live together, < *com-*, together, + *vivere*, live: see *vital*, *vivid*, *victual*, and cf. *convivial*.] To feast.

> First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent;
> There in the full *convive* you. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

convive (kon'vēv or -vīv), *n.* [< F. *convive* = Pg. It. *conviva*, < L. *conviva*, a guest, a table-companion: see *convive*, *v.*, and cf. *convival*, *convivial*.] A boon companion; one who is convivial; a guest at table.

> Yet where is the Host?—and his *convives*—where?
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 191.
>
> It is to be believed that an indifferent tavern dinner in such society [wits and philosophers] was more relished by the *convives* than a much better one in worse company.
> *Emerson*, Clubs.

convivial (kon-viv'i-al), *a.* [= F. *convivial* = It. *conviviale*, < L. *convivialis*, pertaining to a feast, < *convivium*, a feast (cf. *convivalis*, pertaining to a feaster (< *conviva*, a feaster), equiv. to *convivialis*: see *convival*), < *convivere*, live together: see *convive*, *v.*] Relating to or of the nature of a feast or an entertainment; festal; social; jovial.

> Your social and *convivial* spirit is such that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. *Dr. Newton.*
>
> I was the first who set up festivals; . . .
> Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name.
> *Sir J. Denham*, Old Age, iii.

convivialist (kon-viv'i-al-ist), *n.* [< *convivial* + *-ist*.] A person of convivial habits.

> Here met the . . . politician, the filibuster, the *convivialist*. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 224.

conviviality (kon-viv-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *convivialité*; as *convivial* + *-ity*.] **1.** A convivial spirit or disposition.—**2.** The good humor or mirth indulged in at an entertainment; good-fellowship.

> These extemporaneous entertainments were often productive of greater *conviviality* than more formal and premeditated invitations. *Malone*, Sir J. Reynolds, p. 51.

convivially (kon-viv'i-al-i), *adv.* In a spirit of conviviality; in a convivial manner; festively: as, *convivially* inclined.

convocant (kon'vō-kant), *n.* [< L. *convocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *convocare*, convoke: see *convoke*, *convocate*.] One who convokes; a convoker. [Rare.]

> This body was uncanonically assembled; owning no higher *convocant* than Tricoupi, Minister of Worship, and Schinas, of Education. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 60.

convocate† (kon'vō-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *convocatus*, pp. of *convocare*, convoke: see *convoke*.] To convoke; call or summon to meet; assemble by summons.

> Archiepiscopal or metropolitan prerogatives are those mentioned in old imperial constitutions, to *convocate* the holy bishops under them within the compass of their own provinces. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.
>
> St. James . . . was president of that synod which the apostles *convocated* at Jerusalem.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 152.

★**convocation** (kon-vō-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *convocation* = Pr. *convocatio* = Sp. *convocación* = Pg. *convocação* = It. *convocazione*, < L. *convocatio(n-)*, < *convocare*, pp. *convocatus*, call together: see *convoke*.] **1.** The act of calling together or assembling by summons.

> Diaphantus, making a general *convocation*, spake . . . in this manner. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. An assembly.

> In the first day there shall be an holy *convocation*.
> Ex. xii. 16.

3. [*cap.*] An assembly of the clergy of the Church of England for the settlement of certain ecclesiastical affairs. There are two Convocations, viz., of the provinces of Canterbury and York, summoned by writs from the crown to the archbishops. Each body contains an upper house of bishops with the archbishop as president, and a lower house, composed of deans, archdeacons, and elected proctors. Constitutions for both Convocations were established in the thirteenth century; later an unsuccessful attempt was made to incorporate them with Parliament. In 1533, by the Act of Submission, their legislative powers were restricted, and their acts have since been dependent upon special warrant from the crown. The Convocation of Canterbury was the more important and regular; but after its prorogation in 1717, although its meetings were continued for a time, it received no new royal warrant till 1861. The Convocation of York has generally been less regular in its proceedings than that of Canterbury. Both Convocations now meet at each parliamentary session, and the proctors are renewed at each parliamentary election.

> In England, the Ecclesiastical body called the *Convocation*, which grew up in the reign of King Edward I., gradually attained the position which had been formerly occupied, and executed some of the functions which had formerly been discharged, by Provincial Synods, consisting of Bishops. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 204.
>
> The *convocations* of the two provinces, as the recognised constitutional assemblies of the English clergy, have undergone, except in the removal of the monastic members at the dissolution, no change of organisation from the reign of Edward I. down to the present day.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 388.

4†. In the University of Cambridge, England, an assembly of the senate out of term time. A grace was immediately passed to convert such a convocation into a congregation, after which its business proceeds as usual. *Cam. Cal.*—**House of Convocation**, in the University of Oxford, an assembly which enacts and amends laws and statutes, and elects burgesses, many professors, and other officers, etc. It is composed of all members of the university who have at any time been regents, and who, if independent members, have retained their names on the books of their respective colleges. =**Syn. 2.** Meeting, gathering, convention, congress, diet, synod, council.

convocational (kon-vō-kā'shon-al), *a.* [< *convocation* + *-al*.] Relating to a convocation. [Rare.]

convocationist (kon-vō-kā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *Convocation*, 3, + *-ist*.] In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one who supports Convocation; an advocate of Convocation; one who favors the revival of its powers.

convoke (kon-vōk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convoked*, ppr. *convoking*. [= F. *convoquer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *convocar* = It. *convocare*, < L. *convocare*, call together, < *com-*, together, + *vocare*, call, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice*, *vocal*, and cf. *avoke*, *evoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] **1.** To call together; summon to meet; assemble by summons.

> An active partisan, I thus *convoked*
> From every object pleasant circumstance
> To suit my ends. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xi.
>
> From March, 1629, to April, 1640, the houses of parliament were not *convoked*. Never in our history had there been an interval of eleven years between parliament and parliament. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To call or draw in by claim or demand; appropriate as a right or power; claim as appertaining.

> The aula regis, consisting of the king and council, sought to *convoke* to itself the judicial business. *Am. Cyc.*, V. 147.

=**Syn. 1.** *Invite*, *Summon*, etc. See *call*.

Convoluta (kon-vō-lū′tă), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *convolutus*, rolled together: see *convolute.*] The typical genus of the family *Convolutidæ*. *C. paradoxa*, of the North Sea and the Baltic, is an example.

The genus *Convoluta* . . . comprises small worms which have the thin lateral portions of their bodies curled over on to the ventral side. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 190.

convolute (kon′vō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convoluté* = Pg. It. *convoluto*, < L. *convolutus*, pp. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve.*] I. *a.* Rolled together, or one part over another. In *bot.*, specifically applied to a leaf in the bud which is rolled up longitudinally in a single coil, one margin being within the coil, the other without, as in the cherry; also, with reference to estivation, to a corolla which is similarly rolled up, the petals successively overlapping one another, with one margin covered and the other exterior, as in the *Malvaceæ*. The epithet *contorted* or *twisted* is frequently used in the same sense, though in most cases no actual twist occurs. Also *convolutive.*—**Convolute shell**, in *conch.*, a shell with an enlarged final whorl embracing most or all of the previously formed ones, such as that of the *Cypræidæ*, nautiliform shells, etc.



Convolute Cotyledons of *Buttneria.*

II. *n.* That which is convoluted.—**Convolute to a circle**, the curve which would be traced on the plane of a wheel rolling on a rail by a point fixed on, above, or below the rail. *Sylvester.*

convoluted (kon′vō-lū-ted), *a.* [As *convolute* + *-ed*².] Same as *convolute.*

Beaks recurved and *convoluted* like a ram's horn. *Pennant*, British Zoöl., Chama.

Convoluted antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ that are curled inward at the ends, as in many *Pompilidæ*.—**Convoluted bone**, in *anat.*, a scroll-like or turbinated bone; a turbinal. Three such bones are distinguished in man, the ethmoturbinal, maxilloturbinal, and sphenoturbinal. See these words.—**Convoluted wings**, in *entom.*, wings which in repose embrace the body from above downward, inclosing it as in a tube.

Convolutidæ (kon-vō-lū′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Convoluta* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians having no alimentary canal, and with the ovaries and yolk-glands not separate: typified by the genus *Convoluta.*

★**convolution** (kon-vō-lū′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **convolutio(n-)*, < *convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together: see *convolve.*] 1. The act of rolling or winding together, or of winding one part or thing on another; the motion or process of winding in and out.

O'er the calm sea in *convolution* swift
The feather'd eddy floats.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 839.

2. The state of being rolled upon itself, or rolled or wound together.

Convolved fibres of vessels, . . . their *convolution* being contrived for the better separation of the several parts of the blood. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

3. A turn or winding; a fold; a gyration; an anfractuosity; a whorl: as, the *convolutions* of a vine; the *convolutions* of the intestines.

I have seen
A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
Of inland ground, applying to his ear
The *convolutions* of a smooth-lipped shell.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

4. In *anat.*, specifically, one of the gyri, gyres, or anfractuosities of the brain, especially of the cerebrum. See cuts under *brain* and *corpus.*—5. In *math.*, such a connection between the relations of any asyzygetic system that each is applied alternately in the aggregate of the remaining relations.—**Broca's convolution**, the inferior frontal convolution of the brain.—**Convolutions of the brain.** See *brain*, *gyrus*, and *sulcus.*

convolutive (kon′vō-lū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *convolutif*; as *convolute* + *-ive.*] In *bot.*, same as *convolute.*

convolve (kọn-volv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convolved*, ppr. *convolving.* [= It. *convolgere*, *convolvere*, < L. *convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together, < *com-*, together, + *volvere*, roll: see *voluble*, *volute*, and cf. *involve*, *evolve*, *revolve.*] To roll or wind together; roll or twist (one part or thing) on another.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro *convolved.*
Milton, P. L., vi. 328.

Newly hatched maggots . . . can *convolve* the stubborn leaf. *Derham.*

Ætna thunders dreadful under-ground,
Then pours out smoke in wreathing curls *convolved.*
Addison, Æneid, iii.

convolvent (kọn-vol′vent), *a.* [< L. *convolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve.*] Rolling; winding; inwrapping: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the tegmina of an orthopterous insect when, in repose, the anal areas lie horizontally one over the other on the back of the insect, while the rest of the tegmina are vertical, covering the sides and lower wings, as in the katydid.

Convolvulaceæ (kọn-vol-vū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Convolvulus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, consisting of herbs or shrubs usually twining or trailing, and sometimes with milky juice, exemplified by the genus *Convolvulus.* It is allied to the *Solanaceæ* and *Scrophulariaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by the general habit, the alternate leaves, and the comparatively large solitary or geminate seeds filled with a crumpled embryo. There are about 40 genera and 900 species, of temperate and tropical regions, *Ipomœa* and *Convolvulus* being the largest genera; to the former belongs the morning-glory. Many possess purgative qualities, and some are used in medicine, as jalap and scammony. The sweet potato is *Ipomœa Batatas.*

convolvulaceous (kọn-vol-vū-lā′shius), *a.* [< *Convolvulaceæ.*] In *bot.*, belonging or relating to the family *Convolvulaceæ*; resembling the convolvulus.

convolvulic (kọn-vol′vū-lik), *a.* [< *Convolvulus* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus.*—**Convolvulic acid.** Same as *convolvulinic acid.*

convolvulin (kọn-vol′vū-lin), *n.* [< *Convolvulus* + *-in*².] A glucoside, $C_{54}H_{96}O_{27}$, the active purgative principle of jalap.

convolvulinic (kọn-vol-vū-lin′ik), *a.* [< *convolvulin* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus.*—**Convolvulinic acid**, an acid derived from the resin of jalap, *Convolvulus Jalapa* of Linnæus, now known as *Exogonium Purga.* ★Also *convolvulic acid.*

Convolvulus (kọn-vol′vū-lus), *n.* [= F. *convolve*, *convolvulus* = Sp. *convólvulo* = It. *convolvolo* = Dan. *konvolvolus*, < L. *convolvulus* (dim. form), bindweed (in reference to their twining habit), < *convolvere*, roll together, entwine: see *convolve.*] 1. [NL.] One of the principal genera of the family *Convolvulaceæ*, with about 175 species, natives of temperate and subtropical regions, and especially abundant in the eastern Mediterranean region. They are slender, twining herbs, with showy trumpet-shaped flowers. The more common species of the fields, as *C. sepium* and *C. arvensis*, are popularly known as *bindweed.* *C. Scammonia*, of the Levant, yields the purgative drug scammony.



Bindweed (*Convolvulus sepium*). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Convolvulus.*

The lustre of the long *convolvuluses*
That coil'd around the stately stems, and ran
Ev'n to the limit of the land.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

convoy (kọn-voi′), *v. t.* [< ME. (north.) *convoien*, *convoyen*, < OF. *convoier* (F. *convoyer* = Sp. *convoyar* = Pg. *comboiar* = It. *convogliare*), another form of *conveier*, > E. *convey*: see *convey*, which is a doublet of *convoy.*] 1. To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; escort: as, ships of war *convoyed* the Jamaica fleet; troops *convoyed* the baggage-wagons.

We embarqued in a Dutch Fregat, bound for Flushing, *convoyed* and accompanied by five other stoute vessells. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 21, 1641.

She is a galley of the Gran Duca,
That, through the fear of the Algerines,
Convoys those lazy brigantines.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

2. To accompany for safety or guidance; attend as an escort on a journey.

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny, wha kens the meaning o' the same,
Tells how a neibor lad cam o'er the moor,
To do some errands, and *convoy* her hame.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

3†. To convey.

Imagination's chariot *convoyed* her
Into a garden where more Beauties smil'd
Than Aphrodisius's Groves false face did wear.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 194.

convoy (kon′voi), *n.* [< *convoy*, *v.* Cf. *convey*, *n.*] 1†. Conveyance.

Let him depart; his passport shall be made,
And crowns for *convoy* put into his purse.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

2. The act of accompanying and escorting for protection or defense; escort.

Such fellows . . . will learn you by rote where services were done; . . . at such a breach, at such a *convoy.*
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

Being safely come to the Marine, in *Convoy* of his Majesty's Jewels. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 39.

3. The protection afforded by an accompanying escort, as of troops, a vessel of war, etc.

A goodly Pinnace, richly laden, and to launch forth under my auspicious *Convoy.* *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, v. 7.

The remainder of the journey was performed under the *convoy* of a numerous and well-armed escort.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

To obtain the *convoy* of a man-of-war. *Macaulay.*

4. An escort or accompanying and protecting force; a convoying vessel, fleet, or troop.

Doubtless they have fitted out a *convoy* worthy the noble temper of the man and the grandeur of his project.
Everett, Orations, I. 157.

To prevent these annoyances [of search at sea], governments have sometimes arranged with one another that the presence of a public vessel, or *convoy*, among a fleet of merchantmen, shall be evidence that the latter are engaged in a lawful trade.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 191.

The next morning [I] proceeded to La Grange with no *convoy* but the few cavalrymen I had with me.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 386.

5. The ship, fleet, party, or thing conducted or escorted and protected; that which is convoyed: as, in the fog the frigate lost sight of her *convoy.* [The most common sense in nautical use.]—6. A friction-brake for carriages. *E. H. Knight.*

convulse (kọn-vuls′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convulsed*, ppr. *convulsing.* [= F. *convulser* = Sp. Pg. *convulsar*, < L. *convulsus*, *convolsus*, pp. of *convellere* (> It. *convellere*), pluck up, dislocate, convulse, < *com-*, together, + *vellere*, pluck, pull.] 1. To draw or contract spasmodically or involuntarily, as the muscular parts of an animal body; affect by irregular spasms: as, his whole frame was *convulsed* with agony.—2. To shake; disturb by violent irregular action; cause great or violent agitation in.

Convulsing heaven and earth.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1143.

The two royal houses, whose conflicting claims had long *convulsed* the kingdom, were at length united.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

convulsible (kọn-vul′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *convulsible*, < L. *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse (see *convulse*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being convulsed; subject to convulsion. *Emerson.*

★**convulsion** (kọn-vul′shọn), *n.* [= F. *convulsion* = Sp. *convulsión* = Pg. *convulsão* = It. *convulsione* = D. *konvulsie* = G. *convulsion* = Dan. Sw. *konvulsion*, < L. *convulsio(n-)*, *convolsio(n-)*, cramp, convulsion, < *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, *convulse*: see *convulse.*] 1. A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxation; a fit. Infants are frequently affected with convulsions, the body undergoing violent spasmodic contractions, and feeling and voluntary motion ceasing for the time being.

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any violent and irregular motion; turmoil; tumult; commotion.

Whether it be that Providence at certain periods sends great men into the world, . . . or that such at all times latently exist, and are developed into notice by national *convulsions*, . . . the fact is undeniable that the great men who effected the American and French revolutions . . . left behind them no equals. *W. Chambers.*

3. Specifically, in *geol.*, a sudden and violent disturbance and change of position of the strata; a geological event taking place rapidly and at one impulse, instead of slowly and by repeated efforts: nearly the same as *catastrophe* or *cataclysm.*—4†. Violent voluntary muscular effort.

Those two massy pillars
With horrible *convulsion* to and fro
He tugg'd. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1649.

Crowing convulsions, a popular name of laryngismus stridulus, or spasm of the larynx; false croup; spasmodic croup.=Syn. 2. Disturbance, perturbation, throe.

convulsional (kọn-vul′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *convulsion* + *-al.*] 1. Relating to or of the nature of convulsions; cataclysmic.—2. Subject to convulsions. [Rare in both senses.]

convulsionary (kọn-vul′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convulsionnaire* = It. *convulsionario*, < NL. *convulsionarius*, < L. *convulsio(n-)*, convulsion: see *convulsion.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to convulsion; of the nature of muscular convulsions: as, *convulsionary* struggles.—2. Causing or resulting from violent disturbance or agitation.

Whatever was *convulsionary* and destructive in politics, and above all in religion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 210.

II. *n.*; pl. *convulsionaries* (-riz). One who is subject to convulsions; specifically [*cap.*], one of a class of Jansenists in France who gained notoriety by falling into convulsive spasms and by other extravagant actions, supposed to be accompanied by miraculous cures, in response

to a supposed miraculous influence emanating from the tomb of a pious Jansenist, François de Pâris, in the cemetery of St. Médard near Paris, who died in 1727. They continued to exist for more than fifty years.

convulsionist (kon-vul'shon-ist), *n.* [= F. *convulsionniste* (in sense 1); as *convulsion* + *-ist.*] **1.** A convulsionary.

A change came over him [Conrad Beissel, founder of the order of the Solitary] that brought him into contact with the ranting *convulsionist* Frederick Rock . . . and others of the awakened. *The Century*, XXIII. 216.

2. In *geol.*, a catastrophist.

There were the *convulsionists*, or believers in the paramount efficacy of subterranean movement. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 5.

convulsive (kon-vul'siv), *a.* [= F. *convulsif* = Sp. Pg. It. *convulsivo*, < L. as if **convulsivus*, < *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse: see *convulse* and *-ive.*] **1.** Producing or attended by convulsion; tending to convulse: as, "*convulsive* rage," *Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

In Silence weep;
And thy *convulsive* Sorrows inward keep.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 8.

2. Of the nature of or characterized by convulsions or spasms.

In certain cases *convulsive* attacks are congenital. *Quain.*

convulsively (kon-vul'siv-li), *adv.* In a convulsive manner; with convulsion; spasmodically.

As the blood is draining from him [the dying gladiator], he pants and looks wild, and the chest heaves *convulsively*. *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 303.

★**cony, coney** (kō'ni or kun'i), *n.*; pl. *conies, coneys* (kō'niz or kun'iz). [Early mod. E. and later also *conie, conny, conney, connie, cunny, cunnie*, < ME. *cony, conny, conyng, conninge, conig, cunig*, etc. (> W. *cwning*) (the normal type being **conin*, the final consonant being subsequently dropped, or passing into *ng*, as in **coning, conyng*, mod. *cunning*[2] as a fish-name, and in *cunningaire* (see *conyger*) and the surname *Cunningham*, also spelled *Conyngham*: see below), = MD. *cunin*, later *konijn*, D. *konijn* = Sw. Dan. *kanin* = MLG. *kanin* = MG. *kanyn* (> G. *kanin*, now dim. *kaninchen*; MHG. *küniclīn*, later *kuniglīn, künlīn, küngele, künele, königle, königlein*, etc., after L.), < OF. *conin, connin, congnin, coning, counin*, by-form of *conil, connil, cognil, counil*, = Pr. *conil* = Sp. *conejo* = Pg. *coelho* = It. *coniglio* = Gr. κόνικλος, κίνικλος, < L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit; said to be of Hispanic origin. The historical pron. is kun'i; kō'ni is recent and follows the spelling *cony*. The word is very frequent in early mod. E. (and in OF., etc.) in various deflected or allusive senses (see def. 6). The name of the cony enters into a number of local names and surnames, as *Coney, Coneybeare, Coningsby, Conington, Conyngham, Cunningham, Conythorp*, etc.] **1.** A rabbit; a burrowing rodent quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, as *L. cuniculus* of Europe.

Connygez in cretoyne [a sweet sauce] colourede fulle faire. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 197.

Ah sir, be good to hir, she is but a gristle;
Ah sweete lambe and *coney!*
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 4.

2. A daman, or species of the family *Hyracidæ*, order *Hyracoidea*. So used in the English Bible (Lev. xi. 5; Deut. xiv. 7; Ps. civ. 18), where *cony* is used to translate the Hebrew *shaphen*, now identified with the Syrian hyrax or daman (*Hyrax syriacus* or *H. daman*), and applied to other species of the genus. The same animal is also called *ashkoko, ganam*, and *wabber*. See *hyrax* and *daman*.

The *conies* are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks. Prov. xxx. 26.

3. The fur of conies or rabbits, once much used in England.—**4.** The pika, calling-hare, or little chief hare, *Lagomys princeps*, of North America.

The miners and hunters in the West know these oddities as *conies* and "starved rats." *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 81.

5. In *her.*, a rabbit used as a bearing.—**6.** In *ichth.*, the nigger-fish.—**7†.** A simpleton; a gull; a dupe.

The system of cheating, or, as it is now called, swindling, was carried to a great length early in the seventeenth century; . . . a collective society of sharpers was called a warren, and their dupes rabbit-suckers (that is, young rabbits) or *conies*. *Nares.*

cony-burrow, coney-burrow (kō'ni-bur"ō), *n.* [Formerly also *cunnyburrow, -burrough.*] A place where rabbits burrow in the earth; a cony-warren.

conycatch†, coneycatch†, *v.* [< *conycatcher, coneycatcher.*] **I.** *intrans.* To cheat; trick. See *conycatcher*. [Thieves' slang.]

I must *coney-catch*; I must shift. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

II. *trans.* To trick; impose upon; cheat.

I'll *cony-catch* you for this. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 3.

But, wenches, let's be wise, and make rooks of them that I warrant are now setting pursenets to *conycatch* us. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, v. 1.

conycatcher†, coneycatcher†, *n.* [< *cony, coney*, 7, + *catcher.*] One who catches or takes in dupes; a cheat; a sharper; a swindler.

We are smoked for being *coney-catchers*. *Massinger*, Renegado, iv. 1.

conycatching†, coneycatching†, *n.* and *a.* [Verbal n. of *conycatch, coneycatch, v.*] **I.** *n.* Cheating; swindling.

Master R. G., would it not make you blush if you sold Orlando Furioso to the queenes players for twenty nobles, and, when they were in the country, sold the same play to Lord Admiral's men, for as much more? Was not this plain *coney-catching? Defence of Coneycatching* (1592).

II. *a.* Cheating.

O *coney-catching* Cupid. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

cony-fish, coney-fish (kō'ni-fish), *n.* A local English name of the burbot. It appears to be derived from the fish's habit of lurking in holes of riverbanks, as a cony or rabbit does on land. *Day.*

cony-garth†, coney-garth†, *n.* [Late ME. *conyngerthe* (written *connynge erthe*, as if 'cony-earth,' in Prompt. Parv., p. 90); < *cony, coney*, + *garth*[1].] An inclosure for conies; a cony-warren.

conyger†, conynger†, *n.* [E. dial. *conigar* (and *Conigree* as a local name); Sc. *cuningar, cunningaire*; early mod. E. *conyger, connynger, counyngar*, also *conigree, conigrea, conniegrea, connigrey*, and even *cunnigreene*; < ME. *conyger, connyngere*, < OF. *conniniere, coninyere* (adapted to *connin*), later also *conilliere*, = It. *conigliera, conegliera*, < ML. *cunicularia*, a rabbit-warren (prop. fem. of adj. **cunicularius*, pertaining to the rabbit; cf. L. *cuniculārius*, a miner: see *cunicular*), < *cuniculus*, > OF. *conin, connin*, etc., > ME. *conyng, conig, cony*, etc., a rabbit: see *cony*. The form *conyger, conynger*, with *g* repr. *y*, orig. *i*, seems to have been partly confused with the equiv. *cony-garth*, q. v.] A rabbit-warren; a cony-warren.

With them that perett robbe *conygerys*. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 174.

Warens and *conygers* and parkis palyydde occupie moche grounde nat inhabitaunt, leporaria sive lagotrophia. *Horman*, Vulgaria (ed. Way).

conyng†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cony*. *Rom. of the Rose.*

conyngert, *n.* See *conyger*.

cony-wool, coney-wool (kō'ni-wûl), *n.* The fur of rabbits, extensively used in the manufacture of hats.

Conyza (kō-nī'zä), *n.* [NL., < L. *conyza*, < Gr. κόνυζα, fleabane.] A genus of composite plants of warm regions, including about 50 species, closely related to *Aster* and to *Erigeron*.

coo (kö), *v.* [Imitative of the sound, which is also variously represented by the equiv. (Sc.) *croo, croodle*; cf. Icel. *kurra* (> Sc. *curr*, coo, purr: see *curr*) = Dan. *kurre* = D. *korren* = MHG. *gurren, gerren*, G. *girren*, coo; Sw. *knurla, kuttra*, coo; F. *roucouler*, coo; Hind. *kuku*, the cooing of a dove; Pers. *hūhū*, a dove. Cf. *cook*[2], *cuckoo*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a low, plaintive, murmuring sound (imitated by the sound of the word) characteristic of pigeons or doves.

The stock-dove only through the forest *cooes*
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 615.

The dark oakwood where the pigeons *cooed*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 219.

Hence—**2.** To converse affectionately, like cooing doves; make love in murmuring endearments: commonly in the phrase *to bill and coo*. See *bill*[1], *v. i.*

What are you doing now,
Oh Thomas Moore?
Sighing or suing now,
Rhyming or wooing now,
Billing or *cooing* now,
Which, Thomas Moore?
Byron, To Thomas Moore.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter by cooing.

In answer *cooed* the cushat dove
Her notes of peace and rest and love.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 2.

2. To call. [Prov. Eng.]

coo (kö), *n.* [< *coo, v.*] The characteristic murmuring sound uttered by doves and pigeons.

A rarer visitant is the turtle-dove, whose pleasant *coo* . . . I have sometimes heard. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 19.

coöccupant (kō-ok'ū-pant), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *occupant.*] Jointly occupying.

The republic of Hayti, *coöccupant* with San Domingo of the island, was disposed to look askance at the intrusion upon its shores of so powerful a neighbor. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 128.

coochee (kö'chē'), *v. t.* [Imitative; cf. *coo, chuck*[1], *cluck*, etc.] To call (poultry) by an imitation of clucking. [Rare.]

The voice of Mrs. General Likens *coocheeing* the poultry to their morning meal, ordering the servants in their duties. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 92.

cooch-grass†, *n.* See *couch-grass*.

cooee, cooey (kö-ē', kö'i), *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** A prolonged shrill clear signal call, pitched in a high key, 'coo-oo-oo-oo-ee!' borrowed by the settlers in the Australian bush from the aborigines.

The bride encircled her lips with her two gloved palms and uttered a cry . . . *coo-ee!* . . . No letters can convey the sustained shrillness of the long penetrating note represented by the first syllable, nor the weird die-away wail of the second. *Hornung*, Bride from the Bush, p. 184.

2. The distance this cry will travel: as, to be within a *cooee* of Sydney.

cooee, cooey (kö-ē', kö'i), *v. i.* To signal with a 'cooee.'

cooer (kö'ėr), *n.* A dove or pigeon; in the plural, the *Gemitores*, the second order of birds in Macgillivray's system: so named from their characteristic note. See *Columbæ*.

cooey, *n.* and *v.* See *cooee*.

coof (kūf), *n.* [Also written *cuif*; origin unknown.] A lout; a coward. [Scotch.]

cooingly (kö'ing-li), *adv.* In a cooing manner.

O thou! for whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles
Passion their voices *cooingly* 'mong myrtles. *Keats.*

coo-in-new (kö'in-nū'), *n.* [Australian.] A useful verbenaceous timber-tree of Australia, *Gmelina Leichhardtii*. The wood has a fine silvery grain, and is much prized for flooring and for the decks of vessels, as it is reputed never to shrink after a moderate seasoning. Usually called *mahogany-tree*.

cooja (kö'jä), *n.* A porous earthenware water-vessel with a wide mouth, used in India, especially in Bombay.

★**cook**[1] (kůk), *v.* [< ME. *coken* (cf. AS. *gecōcnian*, cook) = D. *koken* = OHG. *cochōn, chochōn, chohhōn*, MHG. *chochen, kochen*, G. *kochen* = Dan. *koge* = Sw. *koka*, boil, cook (the verb in Teut. being in part from the noun), = F. *cuire* = Pr. *cozer, coire* = Sp. *cocer* (cf. Pg. *cozinhar*) = It. *cuocere*, cook, < L. *coquere*, cook (bake, boil, roast, etc.: see *coct, concoct*), = Gr. πέπ-τειν, cook (see *peptic*), = Skt. √ *pach*, cook: see *cook*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fit for eating by the action of heat, as in boiling, stewing, roasting, baking, etc.; especially, to prepare in an appetizing way, as meats or vegetables, by various combinations of materials and flavoring.

Most of the meats are *cooked* with clarified butter. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 180.

Hence—**2.** In general, to subject to the action of heat.—**3.** To dress up, alter, color, concoct, or falsely invent (a narrative, statement, excuse, etc.), for some special purpose, as that of making a more favorable impression than the facts of the case warrant; falsify: often followed by *up*: as, to *cook up* a story.

The accounts, even if *cooked*, still exercise some check. *J. S. Mill.*

He . . . had told all the party a great bouncing lie, he *Cook'd up*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 193.

4. To disappoint; punish. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To cook one's goose,** to kill or ruin one; spoil one's plan; do for one. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To prepare food for eating; act as cook.

★**cook**[1] (kůk), *n.* [< ME. *cook, coke, cok, coc*, < AS. *cōc* = OS. *kok* = D. *kok* = OHG. *choh*, MHG. G. *koch* = Dan. *kok* = Sw. *kock* = It. *cuoco*, < L. *coquus*, also *cocus*, early L. *coquos*, a cook, < *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] One whose occupation is the cooking of food.

Stuarde, *coke*, and surueyour,
Assenten in counselle, with-outen skorne,
How tho lorde schalle fare at mete tho morne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

And the *cook* took up the shoulder . . . and set it before Saul. 1 Sam. ix. 24.

cook[2] (kök), *v. i.* [= Hind. *kūkna*, cry as a cuckoo; imitative of the sound. Cf. *cuckoo, coo, cock*[1], etc.] To make the noise uttered by the cuckoo. [Rare.]

cook[3] (kůk), *v. i.* [Also written *couk.* Cf. *keek.*] To appear for a moment and then suddenly disappear; appear and disappear by turns: as, he *cookit* round the corner. [Scotch.]

[The brook] whiles glitter'd to the nightly rays,
Wi' bickerin', dancin' dazzle;
Whiles *cookit* underneath the braes,
Below the spreading hazel,
Unseen that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

cook[4] (kůk), *v. t.* Same as *cuck*[4].

cook-book (kůk'bůk), *n.* A book containing recipes and instructions for cooking. [U. S.]

cook-conner (kůk'kun″ėr), *n.* [< *cook* (application not clear) + *conner*[3]. Cf. *cook-wrasse*.] Same as *cook-wrasse*.

cookee (kůk'ē), *n.* [< *cook*[1] + *-ee*[1], as in *coachee*, etc.] 1. A female cook. [Colloq.]—2. A male assistant to a male cook, as in a lumberers' camp. [Local, U. S.]

cookeite (kůk'īt), *n.* [Named after J. P. *Cooke*, of Harvard College.] A variety of lithium mica, occurring in minute scales on rubellite at Hebron in the State of Maine.

cooker (kůk'ėr), *n.* One who or that which cooks: as, a steam *cooker*.

cookery (kůk'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *cookeries* (-riz). [< ME. *cokerie* (= D. *kokerij* = LG. *kokerie*); < *cook*[1] + *-ery*.] 1. The art or practice of cooking and dressing food for the table.

The curate turned up his coat-cuffs, and applied himself to the *cookery* with vigor. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

2. A place for cooking or preparing meats, etc.; in the quotation, a place for trying out oil.

Formerly the Dutch did try out their train-oyl in Spitzbergen, at Smeerenberg, and about the *Cookery* of Harlingen. Quoted in *C. M. Scammon's* Marine Mammals, p. 200.

3†. A cooked dish; a made dish; a dainty.

His appetite was gone, and *cookeries* were provided in order to tempt his palate. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 205.

4†. Material for cooking.

There are estemed to bee [in Cairo] 15000. Iewes. 10000. Cookes which carry their *Cookerie* and boile it as they goe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 588.

cookey, *n.* See *cooky*.

cook-house (kůk'hous), *n.* An erection on a ship's deck for containing the caboose or cooking apparatus; the galley.

cookie, *n.* See *cooky*.

cookish (kůk'ish), *a.* [< *cook*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a cook.

I cannot abide a man that's too fond over me—so *cookish*. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 2.

cook-maid (kůk'mād), *n.* A maid or female servant who dresses food; an assistant to a cook.

cook-room (kůk'röm), *n.* A room for cookery; a kitchen; in ships, a galley or caboose.

cook-wrasse (kůk'ras), *n.* [< *cook* (application not clear) + *wrasse*. Cf. *cook-conner*.] An English name of the striped wrasse, *Labrus bimaculatus*. Also called *cook-conner*.

cooky (kůk'i), *n.*; pl. *cookies* (-iz). [Also written *cookey*, *cookie*; < D. *koekje*, dim. of. *koek*, a cake: see *cake*[1].] A small, flat, sweet cake: also used locally for small cakes of various other forms, with or without sweetening.

He's lost every hoof and hide, I'll bet a *cookey!* *Bret Harte*, Luck of Roaring Camp.

cool[1] (köl), *a.* [< ME. *cool*, *cole*, *col*, < AS. *cōl* (= D. *koel* = LG. *köl* = OHG. *chuoli*, MHG. *kuele*, G. *kühl* = Dan. *köl*), cool, < *calan* (pret. **cōl*, pp. *calen*) = Icel. *kala*, be cold (a strong verb, of which *ceald*, E. *cold*, is an old pp. adj.); akin to L. *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost, *gelidus*, cold, *gelare*, freeze (see *cold*, *chill*[1], *gelid*, *gelatin*, *congeal*, *jelly*); OBulg. *golotu*, ice.] 1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature neither warm nor very cold: as, *cool* air; *cool* water.

Sweet day, so *cool*, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky.
G. Herbert, Virtue.

Fresh-wash'd in *coolest* dew. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

See, as I linger here, the sun grows low;
Cool airs are murmuring that the night is near.
Bryant, Conqueror's Grave.

2. Having a slight or not intense sensation of cold. See *cold*, *a.*, 3.—3. Not producing heat or warmth; permitting or imparting a sensation of coolness; allowing coolness, especially by facilitating radiation of heat or access of cool air, or by intercepting radiated heat: as, a *cool* dress.

Under the *cool* shade of a sycamore. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

The British soldier conquered under the *cool* shade of aristocracy. *Napier*, Peninsular War.

In figurative uses:—4. Not excited or heated by passion of any kind; without ardor or visible emotion; calm; unmoved: as, a *cool* temper; a *cool* lover.

O gentle son,
Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
Sprinkle *cool* patience. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Carry her to her chamber:
Be that her prison, till in *cooler* blood
I shall determine of her.
Massinger, Roman Actor, iv. 2.

While she wept, and I strove to be *cool*,
He fiercely gave me the lie.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii.

5. Not hasty; deliberate: as, a *cool* purpose.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than *cool* reason ever comprehends.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

6. Manifesting coldness, apathy, or dislike; chilling; frigid: as, a *cool* manner.—7. Quietly impudent, defiant, or selfish; deliberately presuming: said of persons and acts. [Colloq.]

That struck me as rather *cool*. *Punch*.

8. Absolute; without qualification; round: used in speaking of a sum of money, generally a large sum, by way of emphasizing the amount. [Colloq.]

I would pit her for a *cool* hundred.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, i. 58.

"A *cool* four thousand."... I never discovered from whom Joe derived the conventional temperature of the four thousand pounds, but it appeared to make the sum of money more to him, and he had a manifest relish in insisting on its being *cool*. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, lvii.

A cool hand. See *hand*.—**Cool as a cucumber.** See *cucumber*.—**Syn. 4.** *Composed*, *Collected*, etc. (see *calm*[1]), dispassionate, self-possessed, unruffled, undisturbed.—**6.** Unconcerned, lukewarm, indifferent; cold-blooded, repellent.

cool[1] (köl), *n.* [< *cool*[1], *a.*] A moderate or refreshing state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold.

The same euynnynge the wynde began to blowe a ryght good *coole* in oure waye.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

The Lord God walking in the garden in the *cool* of the day. Gen. iii. 8.

One warm gust, full-fed with perfume, blew
Beyond us, as we entered in the *cool*.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

cool[1] (köl), *v.* [< ME. *colen*, become cool, trans. make cool, < AS. *cōlian* (= OS. *kōlon* = D. *koelen* = OHG. **chuoljan*, *chuolan*, MHG. *kuelen*, G. *kühlen* = Dan. *köle* = Sw. *kyla*), become cool, < *cōl*, cool: see *cool*[1], *a.*, and cf. *keel*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To make cool or cold; reduce the temperature of: as, ice *cools* water.

We talk'd: the stream beneath us ran,
The wine-flask lying couch'd in moss,
Or *cool'd* within the glooming wave.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

2. To allay the warmth or heated feeling of; impart a sensation of coolness to; cause to feel cool.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue. Luke xvi. 24.

3. To abate the ardor or intensity of; allay, as passion or strong emotion of any kind; calm, as anger; moderate, as desire, zeal, or ardor; render indifferent.

My lord Northumberland will soon be *cool'd*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Disputing and delay here *cools* the courage.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

4†. To mitigate.—**To cool one's coppers.** See *copper*, 3.—**To cool the heels**, to wait in attendance: generally applied to detention at a great man's door.

I looked through the key-hole and saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him *cool his heels* there. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become cool; become less hot; lose heat.

Come, who is next? our liquor here *cools*.
B. Jonson, Entertainment at Highgate.

2. To lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; become less ardent, angry, zealous, affectionate, etc.; become more moderate.

My humour shall not *cool*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

Great friend and servant of the good,
Let *cool* a while thy heated blood,
And from thy mighty labour cease.
B. Jonson, Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue.

This eccentric friendship was fast *cooling*. Never had there met two persons so exquisitely fitted to plague each other. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

cool[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cole*[2].

cool-cup (köl'kup), *n.* A cooling beverage.

cooler (kö'lėr), *n.* 1. That which cools; anything that abates heat or excitement.

He told me that his affliction from his wife stirred him up to action abroad, and when success tempted him to pride, the bitterness in his bosom comforts was a *cooler* and a bridle to him.
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 78.

Acid things were used only as *coolers*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

2. Any vessel or apparatus for cooling liquids or other things, by the agency of ice, cold water, or cold air. It may be a large-double-skinned jar in which iced water is surrounded by a non-conducting material, a tub in which bottles are packed in broken ice, an ice-chamber through which a liquid is caused to pass by a coil of pipe, a pan with a false bottom beneath which is placed ice or a circulation of cold water, a shallow vat in which the heated liquid is exposed to the air, or any kindred device. Such a contrivance, used for cooling wort, beer, wine, milk, or other liquid, is sometimes termed a *liquid-cooler*, and one for cooling water is specifically called a *water-cooler*.

3. A jail. [Thieves' slang.]

cooley, *n.* A corruption of *coulée*.

cool-headed (köl'hed″ed), *a.* Not easily excited or confused; possessing clear and calm judgment; not acting hastily or rashly.

The old, *cool-headed* general law is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat. *Burke*, To the Sheriff of Bristol.

coolie, cooly[2] (kö'li), *n.* and *a.* [Anglo-Ind.; also written *coolee*, < Beng., Canarese, Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil, etc., *kūli*, Hind. *qūlī*, a day-laborer; orig. Tamil, where it means also 'daily hire'; cf. *kūliyāl*, a day-laborer. According to Fallon, orig. Turki *qulī*; he derives it, in a variant form, *koli*, from *kol*, send. In another view, originally a member of a hill tribe of Bengal, called *Kolis* or *Kolas*, who were much employed as laborers and in menial services.] I. *n.* A name given by Europeans in India, China, etc., to a native laborer employed as a burden-carrier, porter, stevedore, etc., or in other menial work: as, a chair-*coolie*, a house-*coolie*; hence, in Africa, the West Indies, South America, and other places, an East Indian or Chinese laborer who is employed, under contract, on a plantation or in other work.

Whole regiments of sinewy, hollow-thighed, lanky *coolies* shuffle along under loads of chairs, tables, hampers of beer and wine, bazaar stores, or boxes slung from bamboo poles across their shoulders. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 229.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to coolies or a coolie, especially when under contract for service out of his own country: as, *coolie* labor; the *coolie* trade.

[The gentleman] had purchased large estates between Santos and San Paulo, which he had determined to work with slave instead of *coolie* labour. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

Coolie orange, the *Citrus aurantium*, or common orange.

cooling (kö'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cool*[1], *v.*] Adapted to cool and refresh: as, a *cooling* drink.

The *cooling* brook. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 360.

Cooling card†. See *card*[1].

cooling-cup (kö'ling-kup), *n.* A vessel, consisting of a cylindrical cup into which another conical cup may be plunged, used for reducing the temperature of liquids. The liquid is placed in the outer vessel, and ammonium nitrate and water in the inner. As the nitrate dissolves it absorbs the heat of the surrounding liquid, and thus lowers its temperature.

cooling-floor (kö'ling-flōr), *n.* A large shallow wooden tank in which wort is cooled. *E. H. Knight*.

coolly (köl'li), *adv.* 1. Without heat; with a moderate degree of cold: as, the wind blew *coolly* through the trees.—2. With a moderate sensation of cold.

They may walke there very *coolely* even at noon, in the very hottest of all the canicular days. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 192.

3. Without haste or passion; calmly; deliberately: as, the design was formed *coolly* and executed with firmness.

When the matter comes to be considered impartially and *coolly*, their faults . . . will admit of much alleviation. *Bp. Hurd*, Foreign Travel, Dial. 8.

4. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; carelessly; disrespectfully: as, he was *coolly* received at court.—5. With quiet presumption or impudence; nonchalantly; impudently: as, he *coolly* took the best for himself.

coolness (köl'nes), *n.* 1. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat: as, the *coolness* of the summer's evening.—2. A moderate or refreshing sensation of cold.

We supped on the top of the house for *coolness*, according to their custom. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 69.

Weary to bed, after having my hair of my head cut shorter, even close to my skull, for *coolness*, it being mighty hot weather. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 374.

3. Absence of mental confusion or excitement; clearness of judgment and calmness of action, particularly in an emergency: as, the safety of the party depended on his *coolness*.

A cavalier possessed of the *coolness* and address requisite for diplomatic success. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

4. Absence of ardor or intensity; want of passion, zeal, cordiality, or affection; indifference.

They parted with . . . *coolness.* *Clarendon.*

5. Quiet and unabashed impudence; nonchalance; effrontery; presumption. [Colloq.]

★**cool-tankard** (köl′tang″kärd), *n.* An old English beverage of various composition, but usually made of ale with a little wine, or wine and water, with the addition of lemon-juice, spices, and borage, or other savory herbs. Also called *cold-tankard.*

coolweed (köl′wēd), *n.* The clearweed, *Pilea pumila:* so called from its succulent pellucid stems and its habit of growing in cool places.

coolwort (köl′wėrt), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of a saxifragaceous plant, *Tiarella cordifolia,* the properties of which are diuretic and tonic. Also called *miterwort.*

cooly[1] (kö′li), *a.* [< *cool*[1] + *-y*[1].] Cool; somewhat cold. [Rare.]

Keeping my sheepe amongst the *cooly* shade.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 58.

cooly[2], *n.* See *coolie.*

coom[1] (köm), *n.* [A dial. var. of *culm*[1], q. v.] **1.** Coal-dust; culm. [Scotch.]—**2.** Soot.—**3.** The matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage-wheels.—**4.** The dust and scrapings of wood produced in sawing. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

coom[2] (köm), *n.* An old English dry measure of 4 bushels, or half a quarter (equal to 141 liters), not yet entirely disused. Also spelled *coomb.*

coomb[1] (köm), *n.* Same as *comb*[2].

coomb[2], *n.* Same as *comb*[3].

coomb[3], *n.* Same as *coom*[2].

coomie (kö′mi), *n.* [Native term.] A large present, in place of customs-duty, demanded by the kings and chiefs on the Bonny and other west African rivers from supercargoes of ships, for permission to trade with the natives.

cooms (kömz), *n. pl.* See *come,* 3.

coon (kön), *n.* [Abbr. of *racoon,* q. v.] **1.** The ★racoon, *Procyon lotor:* a popular abbreviation. —**2.** [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.,* a nickname for a member of the Whig party in the earlier part of its history.

Fust place, I've ben consid'ble round in barrooms an saloons
A getherin' public sentiment, 'mongst Demmecrats and Coons. *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

3. A sly, knowing person: often strengthened by prefixing *old.* [Colloq., U. S.]—**A coon's age,** a long time: as, I haven't seen you for *a coon's age.* [Slang or colloq., U. S.]—**A gone coon,** one who is in a very bad way; one in a hopeless position or condition. [Slang, U. S.]

coon (kön), *v. i.* [< *coon, n.*] To creep, as a coon along a branch of a tree; creep, clinging close. [Colloq., U. S.]

Trying to *coon* across Knob Creek on a log, Lincoln fell in. *The Century,* XXXIII. 16, note.

coon-bear (kön′bâr), *n.* The English name of *Æluropus melanoleucus.* See *Æluropus.*

coonda-oil (kön′dä-oil), *n.* Same as *kunda-oil.*

coon-heel (kön′hēl), *n.* A long slender oyster: so called in Connecticut.

coon-oyster (kön′ois″tėr), *n.* A small oyster. Along the southern coast of the United States the name is specifically applied to oysters growing in clusters along the salt marshes. At Cape May, New Jersey, it is restricted to young oysters occurring on the sedges. [U. S.]

coonskin (kön′skin), *n.* The skin of the racoon dressed with the fur on, used chiefly for making caps. [U. S.]

coontah (kön′tä), *n.* Same as *coontie.*

Harold discovered a fine patch of *coontah* or arrowroot, from which a beautiful flour can be manufactured.
F. R. Goulding, Young Marooners, xxvi.

coontee (kön′tē), *n.* [Hind. *khūntī,* a peg, pin, Marathi *khuntī,* a peg, pin, stump of a tree used as a landmark.] In India, a kind of harrow drawn by bullocks, used to follow the coorgee and cover in the seed, and also for weeding.

coontie, coonty (kön′ti), *n.* [Also *coontah;* Seminole *kunti,* the flour.] Either of the arrowroot-plants of Florida, *Zamia Floridana* and *Z. pumila,* the only species of the *Cycadaceæ* native in the United States; also, the flour produced from them.

coop (köp), *n.* [< ME. *coupe, cowpe, cūpe,* AS. **cūpe,* beside *cype* (E. dial. *kipe*), and perhaps **cōpe,* a basket, = LG. *küpe, kipe,* > G. *kiepe,* a basket, = OS. *kōpa* = D. *kuip,* a tub, = OHG. *chuofa,* MHG. *kuofe,* G. *kufe,* a coop, tub, vat, < ML. *cōpa,* by-form of L. *cūpa* (> F. *cuve* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cuba*), a tub, vat, cask, = Gr. *κύπη,* a hole, hut, = Skt. *kūpa,* a pit, well, hollow. Akin to *cup,* q. v. Cf. W. *cwbiar,* a hen-coop.] **1.** A box, usually with grating or bars on one side or more, in which poultry are confined for fattening, transportation, exhibition, etc., or in which a hen with young chicks is shut for shelter and to keep her from straying.—**2.** A pen; an inclosed place for small animals, poultry, etc. Hence—**3.** Any narrow, confining place of abode, as a house or room. [Colloq.]—**4.** A cask; a barrel, keg, tub, pail, or other vessel formed of staves and hoops, for containing liquids.—**5.** A Dutch corn-measure equal to about one tenth of a Winchester peck. —**6.** A tumbrel or close cart. [Scotch.]

coop (köp), *v. t.* [< *coop, n.*] **1.** To put into a coop; confine in a coop; cage; hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass: often followed by *up:* as, the poor of the city are *cooped up* in crowded tenements.

As Citizens, in some intestine braul,
Long *cooped vp* within their Castle wall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

A sense of church-yard mould, a sense of being boxed in and *cooped,* made me long to be out again.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 236.

2†. To make or repair (a vessel formed of staves and hoops); hoop (a vessel).

Shaken tubs . . . be new *cooped.* *Holland.*

=**Syn. 1.** To inclose, imprison, hem in, cage.

cooper (kö′pėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *couper, cowper* (hence the surnames *Cooper* and *Cowper*); = MD. *kuyper,* D. *kuiper* = MHG. *kuefer,* G. *küfer,* cooper, = Dan. *kyper* = Sw. *kypare,* wine-cooper, cellarman (cf. ML. *cuparius,* cooper); as *coop* (ML. *cupa,* etc.) + *-er*[1].] **1.** One whose occupation is the making of barrels, tubs, and other vessels formed of staves and hoops.—**2.** [So called from the practice at breweries of allowing the coopers a daily portion of stout and porter. Cf. *porter*[3], a malt liquor.] A popular London beverage, consisting half of stout and half of porter.—**Dry cooper,** a cooper who makes casks for holding all kinds of goods not in a liquid state, such as flour, sugar, etc.—**Wet or tight cooper,** a cooper who makes casks for liquids.—**White cooper,** a cooper who makes tubs, pails, churns, etc.

cooper (kö′pėr), *v.* [< *cooper, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To do the work of a cooper; make barrels, hogsheads, casks, etc.

II. *trans.* To mend or put in order: as, to *cooper* casks.

cooperage (kö′pėr-āj), *n.* [< *cooper* + *-age.*] **1.** The work or business of a cooper.—**2.** The price paid for coopers' work.—**3.** A place where coopers' work is done.

coöperant (kō-op′ē-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *cooperan(t-)s,* ppr. of *cooperari,* work together: see *coöperate.*] **I.** *a.* Operating or working together.

Graces prevenient, subsequent, or *co-operant.*
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of Catechism, p. 60.

I see in part
That all, as in some piece of art,
Is toil *coöperant* to an end.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

II. *n.* That which coöperates.

In gravity the units of mass and distance are the sole *co-operants.*
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. iv. § 58.

coöperate (kō-op′ē-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coöperated,* ppr. *coöperating.* [< LL. *cooperatus,* pp. of *cooperari* (> F. *coopérer* = Sp. Pg. *cooperar* = It. *cooperare*), work together, < L. *co-,* together, + *operari,* work: see *co-*[1] and *operate.*] **1.** To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; work or endeavor with another or together to promote the same object: as, Russia *coöperated* with Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia in reducing the power of Napoleon.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or enjoyed, unless the mind of the reader *co-operate* with that of the writer. *Macaulay,* Milton.

2. To unite in producing the same effect; tend to the same result: as, natural and moral events *coöperate* in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator.

Whate'er *coöperates* to the common mirth.
Crashaw, The Name above every Name.

★**coöperation** (kō-op-ē-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *coopération* = Sp. *cooperación* = Pg. *cooperação* = It. *cooperazione,* < LL. *cooperatio(n-),* < *cooperari,* pp. *cooperatus,* work together: see *coöperate.*] **1.** The act of working together to one end, or of combining for a certain purpose; joint operation or endeavor; concurrent effort or labor: as, the *coöperation* of several authors; the *co-operation* of the understanding and the will.

I hope we have reached the end of unbelief, have come to a belief that there is a divine Providence in the world, which will not save us but through our own *co-operation.*
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law, p. 230.

If, instead of using the word *co-operation* in a limited sense, we use it in its widest sense, as signifying the combined activities of citizens under whatever system of regulation; then these two [Liberals and Tories] are definable as the system of compulsory *co-operation* and the system of voluntary *co-operation.*
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *polit. econ.,* a union of persons, especially of a number of laborers or small capitalists, for purposes of production, purchase, or distribution for their joint benefit; the act of uniting in, or the concurrent labor or action of, a coöperative society. See *coöperative.*

Co-operation in industry means the equitable distribution of all gain among those who earn it.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 158.

coöperationist (kō-op-ē-rā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *coöperation* + *-ist.*] **1.** A member of a coöperative society.

English *coöperationists* are pledged to "promote the practice of truthfulness, justice, and economy."
The American, VIII. 325.

2. In South Carolina, before the civil war, one who opposed secession unless carried out with the coöperation of other southern States.

And even South Carolina . . . gave a "Coöperation" majority of over 7,000 on the popular vote, electing 114 "*Coöperationists*" to 54 unqualified "Secessionists."
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 211.

coöperative (kō-op′ē-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *coopératif* = Sp. Pg. *cooperativo,* < LL. as if **cooperativus,* < *cooperatus,* pp. of *cooperari,* work together: see *coöperate.*] Operating, laboring, or striving jointly for the attainment of certain ends.—**Coöperative society,** a union of individuals, commonly of laborers or small capitalists, formed for the purpose of obtaining goods, especially the necessaries of life, at rates lower than the market prices, by means of coöperative stores, or for the prosecution in common of a productive enterprise, the profits being shared in accordance with the amount of capital or labor contributed by each member.—**Coöperative store,** a store owned by, and run in the interest of, a group of consumers, each holding stock. Each member has but one vote, regardless of number of shares held, and receives a dividend on stock only equal to interest. Goods are sold at usual retail prices for cash, but all divisible profits are periodically turned back to members as a dividend on their purchases. There are several hundred such stores in the United States, nearly two thousand in Great Britain, and large numbers in continental Europe.

coöperator (kō-op′ē-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *coopérateur* = Sp. Pg. *cooperador* = It. *cooperatore,* < LL. *cooperator,* < *cooperari,* pp. *cooperatus,* work together: see *coöperate.*] One who acts, labors, or strives in conjunction with another or others for the promotion of a common end; specifically, a member of a coöperative society.

And this is the truth which has been firmly grasped by the *cooperators,* who form the other great branch of the industrial movement in England.
The Century, XXVIII. 134.

coöperculum (kō-ō-pėr′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *coöpercula* (-lä). [ML., < L. *cooperculum,* a cover, < *cooperire,* cover: see *cover*[1], and cf. *covercle,* ult. < L. *cooperculum.*] *Eccles.,* the cover of the pyx or ciborium.

coopering[1] (kö′pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cooper, v.*] The art of manufacturing or repairing casks, barrels, and other vessels composed of staves and hoops.

coopering[2], *n.* See *copering.*

"*Coopering,*" as the practice of having smacks fitted out for the sale of spirits and tobacco is called [in Suffolk].
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 386.

cooper's-wood (kö′pėrz-wůd), *n.* The wood of *Alphitonia excelsa,* a tall rhamnaceous tree of Australia. It becomes dark with age, and is used for various purposes.

coopery (kö′pėr-i), *n.* [< *cooper* + *-y:* see *-ery.*] **1.** The trade of a cooper; cooperage.—**2.** Vessels made by a cooper, collectively: in the quotation used attributively.

Steep the wheat within certaine *cooperie* vessels made of wood. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

coöpt (kō-opt′), *v. t.* [= F. *coopter,* < L. *cooptare,* contr. *coptare,* receive or elect into some body, < *co-,* together, + *optare,* choose: see *option,* and cf. *adopt.* See *coöptate.*] To choose conjointly; elect; select by joint choice; specifically, to elect to membership in a committee, board, or society by the choice of its existing members.

The mayor, with the assent of the town meeting, nominated two of the twenty-four, and two of the common council; these four chose four more out of each body; and these eight *co-opted* two more, and the ten two more.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.

The board of classical studies, augmented by the new language professors, and certain eminent men *coöpted* for that purpose, would form the acting council or committee. *J. W. Donaldson*, Classical Scholarship, p. 198.

coöptate (kō-op′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coöptated*, ppr. *coöptating*. [< L. *cooptatus*, pp. of *cooptare*, coöpt: see *coöpt*.] To choose conjointly; coöpt.

coöptation (kō-op-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *cooptation* = Sp. *cooptación* = Pg. *cooptação*, < L. *cooptatio(n-)*, < *cooptare*, pp. *cooptatus*, coöpt: see *coopt*, *coöptate*.] **1.** Choice; selection in general; mutual choice.

The first election and *co-optation* of a friend.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 19.

Specifically—**2.** Coöperative choice; election; especially, election to membership in a committee, board, or society by its existing members.

I would venture to suggest that the exclusive adoption of the method of *coöptation* for filling the vacancies which must occur in your body appears to me to be somewhat like a tempting of Providence.
Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 123.

The bishops elected two earls, the earls two bishops; these four elected two barons; and the six electors added by *co-optation* fifteen others, the whole number being twenty-one. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 251.

Nevertheless they [guilds] continued to choose the magistrates by *co-optation* among themselves.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 33.

coorbasht, coorbatcht, *n.* and *v.* See *koorbash*.

coördain (kō-ôr-dān′), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *ordain*.] To ordain or appoint for some purpose along with another or others.

For the heir is the end of the inheritance, as well as he is the lord of it. And so must Christ be of all the creatures appointed and *coördained* with him.
Goodwin, Works, II. ii. 114.

coördinal (kō-ôr′di-nal), *a.* [< L. *co-*, together, + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order, + *-al*: see *ordinal*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the same natural order.

coördinance (kō-ôr′di-nans), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *ordinance*.] Joint ordinance.

coördinate (kō-ôr′di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coördinated*, ppr. *coördinating*. [< ML. *coordinatus*, pp. of *coordinare* (> It. *coordinare* = Sp. *coordinar* = Pg. *coordenar* = F. *coordonner*, for **coordiner*), arrange together, < L. *co-*, together, + *ordinare*, arrange: see *co-*[1], and *ordain*, *ordinate*.] **1.** To place or class in the same order, division, rank, etc.; make coördinate.—**2.** To place, arrange, or set in due order or proper relative position; bring into harmony or proper connection and arrangement.

The different parts of each being must be *co-ordinated* in such a manner as to render the total being possible.
Whewell, History Induct. Sci., III. xvii.

This task of specifying and classifying the concretes of Experience is the purpose of Science; and Metaphysics, accepting the generalized results thus reached in the several departments of research, *coördinates* them into a system. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 97.

3. Specifically, to combine in consistent and harmonious action, as muscles.

Thinking is an active process; it is one mode of conduct, and therefore its perfection must consist in the harmony with which its various actions are *co-ordinated* to its proper end. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 12.

★**coördinate** (kō-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *coordinado* = Pg. *coordenado* = It. *coordinato*, < ML. *coordinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being of the same order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate: as, two courts of *co-ordinate* jurisdiction; *coördinate* clauses.

I can become *coördinate* with that, and not merely subordinate thereto.
Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons on Religion.

Step by step, the houses [Lords and Commons] established their positions as powers *co-ordinate* with one another and with the king.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 369.

2. In *math.*, using or pertaining to systems of coördinates.—**Coördinate geometry**, the method of treating geometry by means of systems of coördinates; analytical geometry.

II. *n.* **1.** Something of the same order, degree, or rank with another or others.

The idea of *coördinates* excludes that of superior and subordinate, and, necessarily, implies that of equality.
Calhoun, Works, I. 242.

2. In *math.*, a magnitude belonging to a system of magnitudes serving to define the positions of points, lines, planes, or other spatial elements, by reference to a fixed figure; hence, also, a magnitude of a system serving to define the elements of a continuum, in general, as geometrical coördinates do positions in space: thus, the latitude, the longitude, and the height above the mean sea-level are the three *coördinates* commonly used to define the position of a meteorological station. See *Cartesian*.

Moreover, our various bodily movements and their combinations constitute a network of *co-ordinates*, qualitatively distinguishable, but geometrically, so to put it, both redundant and incomplete. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53.

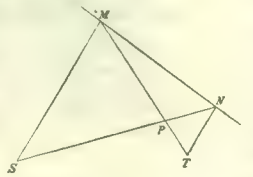
Areal coördinates, a special variety of trilinear coördinates, consisting of the areas of the three triangles having the variable point for a common vertex, and the other vertices two of the three fundamental points. These areas are taken as affected by such algebraical signs as to sum up to the area of the fundamental triangle.—**Axes of coördinates.** See *axis*[1].—**Barycentric coördinates.** See *triangular coördinates*, below.—**Biangular coördinates**, the two angles PAB and PBA, where P is a variable point in a plane, while A and B are fixed points. Sometimes the cotangents of these angles are taken as the coördinates.—**Bicircular coördinates**, two quantities serving to define the position of any point in a plane by reference to two series of circles which cut one another under a constant angle. There are two principal kinds of bicircular coördinates. In the first kind, a point having been assumed whose coördinates are to be infinite, two lines are drawn through it (commonly at right angles), and all the coördinate circles have their centers on these lines and pass through their intersection. One circle of each of these series passes through the variable point. If a is the distance from the point of infinite coördinates at which either of these circles passes through the line of centers of the circles of the same series, the corresponding coördinate is $A+1/a$, where A is a constant belonging to this coördinate. In the second kind two fixed points, A and B, are assumed. Then, every circle of one series passes through both the points A and B, while each of the second series has its center on the line AB, and cuts all of the first series orthogonally. One coördinate is the angle at A between the line AB and the circle of the first series passing through the variable point, while the second coördinate is $P + Q\log(1/s + 1/S)$, where s is the distance from A to the point at which the circle of the second series passing through the variable point cuts the line AB, S is the distance AB, and P and Q are arbitrary constants.—**Bilinear coördinates.** (*a*) Same as *vectorial coördinates*. See below. (*b*) Cartesian coördinates, or tangential coördinates based on Cartesian coördinates.—**Binary coördinates**, non-homogeneous coördinates of points or lines in a plane.—**Bipunctual coördinates**, coördinates fixing the positions of points or lines in a plane by reference to two fixed points and a fixed direction of measurement. Bipunctual coördinates are of two kinds, line coördinates and point coördinates. Bipunctual line coördinates are the distances of a variable line from two fixed points measured in a constant direction. Bipunctual point coördinates are, each, the negative of the reciprocal of the distance measured in a fixed direction (the same for both coördinates) from one of two fixed points of the line joining the variable point to the other fixed point. In the figure, S and T being the two fixed points, SM and TN are the coördinates of the line MN; and the negatives of their reciprocals are the coördinates of the point P, the intersection of MT and SN.—**Boothian coördinates** [named after their inventor, the English mathematician James *Booth*], rectangular tangential coördinates. See *tangential coördinates*, below.—**Cartesian coördinates.** See *Cartesian*.—**Curve coördinates**, coördinates defining curves.—**Curvilinear coördinates**, quantities used to define the positions of points on a given curved surface.—**Elliptic coördinates**, a system of coördinates for defining curves upon an ellipsoid by means of the intersections of two systems of confocal hyperboloids.—**Generalized coördinates**, in *analytical mech.*, any system of quantities serving to define the positions of the particles of a system, and treated in a general manner without specifying what they are.—**Homogeneous coördinates**, a system containing one coördinate more than is sufficient for defining the spatial element. One fixed non-homogeneous equation subsists between the coördinates, and every other equation between them is taken as homogeneous.—**Ignoration of coördinates**, the leaving out of account of some of the coördinates of a complicated mechanical system: an omission which is permissible under certain circumstances. Thus, in the kinetical theory of gases the coördinates of the individual molecules are not considered.—**Isothermal coördinates**, any pair of quantities serving to define the positions of points in a plane by means of two series of curves cutting one another at right angles.—**Line coördinates**, a homogeneous system of six coördinates fixing the position of a variable line in space.—**Oblique system of coördinates**, in *analytical geom.*, a system in which the coördinate axes are oblique to each other.—**Origin of coördinates**, a point whose coördinates are equal to zero; the intersection of the axes of coördinates.—**Orthotomic coördinates**, a system of three quantities determining the positions of points in space by reference to three series of surfaces cutting one another orthogonally.—**Point** or **punctual coördinates**, such coördinates as determine the positions of points.—**Polar coördinates in a plane**, a system of coördinates consisting of a radius vector, or the length of a line from the variable point to be defined to a fixed point termed the *origin*, and a vectorial angle, or angle between the radius vector and a fixed line through the origin, called the *initial line*, or polar axis.—**Polar coördinates in space**, a system of coördinates consisting of a radius vector, a plane vectorial angle, and a dihedral angle. A radius vector and three direction-cosines used to determine the position of points in space are also sometimes called polar coördinates.—**Quadriplanar coördinates**, homogeneous point coördinates in space defining a variable point by its distances from four fixed planes, these distances being measured in fixed directions.—**Rectangular coördinates**, a system of quantities serving to determine positions by a reference to two axes in a plane, or three in space, which cut one another at right angles.—**Rodrigues's coördinates**, a certain system of quantities serving to define the position of a rigid body which has one point fixed. Such a body can be brought from any assumed position to any possible position by means of a rotation round an axis through the fixed point. Three of Rodrigues's coördinates are the direction-cosines of this axis, and the fourth is the angle of rotation.—**Spherical coördinates**, quantities analogous to latitude and longitude, used to determine the positions of points on a given sphere.—**Tangential coördinates**, coördinates defining the positions of lines in a plane or of planes in space.—**Tetrahedral coördinates**, or **barycentric coördinates in space**, quadriplanar coördinates whose fixed equation is

$$x + y + z + w = \mathrm{T},$$

x, y, z, w being the coördinates.—**Triangular** or **barycentric coördinates**, trilinear coördinates the fixed equation of which is

$$x + y + z = \mathrm{T},$$

where x, y, z are the coördinates.—**Trilinear coördinates**, a system of homogeneous coördinates defining the positions of points in a plane in which the fixed figure of reference is a triangle, called the fundamental triangle or triangle of reference, and the coördinates are the distances of the variable point from the sides of this triangle measured in three fixed directions.—**Vectorial coördinates**, the distances of a variable point in a plane from two fixed points. Also *bilinear coördinates*.



Bipunctual Coördinates.

coördinately (kō-ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

coördinateness (kō-ôr′di-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being coördinate; equality of rank, authority, or degree.

coördination (kō-ôr-di-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *coordination* = Sp. *coordinación* = Pg. *coordenação* = It. *coordinazione*, < ML. as if **coordinatio(n-)*, < *coordinare*, pp. *coordinatus*, arrange together: see *coördinate*, *v.*] The act of rendering or the state or character of being coördinate. (*a*) The act of arranging in the same order, rank, or degree; the relation subsisting among things so arranged. (*b*) The act of arranging in due order or proper relation, or in a system; the state of being so ordered.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *co-ordination* of power.
Howell, Pre-eminence and Pedigree of Parliaments.

(*c*) In *physiol.*, the normal combination of the functions of muscular or of secretory tissues.

By making *co-ordination* the specific characteristic of vitality, it involves the truths that an arrest of *co-ordination* is death, and that imperfect *co-ordination* is disease.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 24.

coördinative (kō-ôr′di-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *coördinate* + *-ive*.] Expressing or indicating coördination.

coördinatory (kō-ôr′di-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *coördinate* + *-ory*.] Relating to or helping coördination; coördinating.

The *coördinatory* system of the lower nervous segments.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 409.

coorgee (kör′gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A species of plow used in India, fitted with a drill for planting rice, wheat, etc.

coorong (kō′rong), *n.* [Australian.] A coniferous tree of Australia, *Callitris robusta*. The wood is used for many purposes, that of the root being much employed for veneers.

coörthogonal (kō-ôr-thog′ō-nal), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *orthogonal*.] Cutting one another at right angles, as four small circles on a sphere may do.

coosint, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *cousin*.

coössification (kō-os″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *coössify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*. Cf. *ossification*.] In *anat.*, the bony union of two previously separate parts.

coössify (kō-os′i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coössified*, ppr. *coössifying*. [< *co-*[1] + *ossify*.] To unite into one bone: said of two previously or usually separate bones.

The terminal caudal vertebræ are greatly enlarged vertically, and *co-ossified* into a mass.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 197.

coosso, *n.* See *cusso*.

coost (küst). An old English preterit of *cast*[1], still used in Scotch.

They before the beggar wan,
And *coost* them in his way.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carline swat and reekit,
And *coost* her duddies to the wark,
And linket at it in her sark! *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

★**coot** (köt), *n.* [< ME. *coote*, *cote*, a coot; cf. D. *koet*, a coot. Some compare W. *cwtiar*, a coot, < *cwta*, short, bobtailed, connected with *cwtog*, bobtailed, *cwtiad*, *cwtyn*, a plover: see *cut*, *cutty*.] **1.** A lobiped grallatorial and natatorial bird, of the genus *Fulica* and family *Rallidæ*, having the toes broadly lobate, the culmen of the bill extended on the front as a boss or casque, short wings, a very short, cocked-up tail, or bobtail, and thick and duck-like plumage on the under surface of the body. In the coots the body is

more depressed than in the rails and gallinules, their nearest relatives. They swim with ease, build a large coarse nest of reeds and rank herbage by the water's edge, and lay numerous creamy eggs spotted in dark colors. There



European Coot (*Fulica atra*).

are 12 or more species, of most parts of the world, much resembling one another, all being blackish or slate-colored, and about 15 inches long. The common or bald coot of Europe is *F. atra;* that of America is *F. americana*, sometimes called *shuffler*. The flesh is edible.

2. The foolish guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. [Local, Scotch.]—**3.** A scoter; one of the large black sea-ducks of the genera *Œdemia, Pelionetta,* and *Melanetta*. The black scoter, *Œdemia americana,* is called *black coot,* and the velvet scoter, *Melanetta fusca velvetina,* is the *white-winged coot.* [New Eng.]

4. A simpleton; a silly fellow. [Prov. or colloq.]

cooter (kö′tėr), *n.* **1.** The common box-turtle, *Cistudo carolina,* of the United States: so called in the Southern States.—**2.** A turtle of the family *Clemmyidæ, Pseudemys concinna,* also known as the *Florida cooter*.

cootfoot (köt′fůt), *n.* The red or gray phalarope, *Phalaropus fulicarius:* so called from the fringes of the toes, like those of a coot.

coot-footed (köt′fůt″ed), *a.* Having the toes margined with membrane, like those of a coot: specifically applied to a phalarope, originally called by Edwards the *coot-footed tringa*.

coot-grebe (köt′grēb), *n.* A sun-bird, sun-grebe, or finfoot. See *Heliornithidæ*.

cooth (köth), *n.* [Sc. (Orkney) also *cuth*, a young coalfish.] A local British name of the coalfish.

cootie (kö′ti), *a.* [See *cutikins*.] Rough-legged: an epithet applied to birds whose legs are clad with feathers. [Scotch.]

> Ye *cootie* moorcocks, crousely craw!
> *Burns*, Tam Samson's Elegy.

★**cop**[1] (kop), *n.* [< ME. *cop*, dat. *coppe*, top, esp. of a hill, head (of a person), < AS. *cop* (*copp-*), top, summit (a rare word), = OS. **copp* (in deriv. *coppod*, crested: see *copped*) = MD. *kop*, head, D. *kop*, head, pate, person, man, = MLG. *kop*, LG. *kopp*, head (> G. *koppe, kuppe*, head, top, summit; cf. OF. dim. *copet, coupet*, summit), = MHG. G. *kopf*, head, pate: see the variant *cob*[1]. There appears to have been an early confusion of the forms and senses of *cop*[1] with those of *cup* and *cope*[1] = *capе*[1] = *cap*[1]: see these words.] **1.** The head or top of a thing; especially, the top of a hill. [Old and prov.]

> Tho gan I up the hill to gon,
> And fond upon the *cop* a won [dwelling].
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1166.
>
> For *cop* they [the Britons] use to call
> The tops of many hills.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxx. 147.

2. A tuft on the head of birds.—**3.** A round piece of wood fixed on the top of a beehive. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A mound or bank; a heap of anything. [North. Eng.]—**5.** An inclosure with a ditch around it. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A fence. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A merlon, or portion of a battlement.—**8.** The conical ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame. Also called *coppin*.—**9.** A tube upon which silk thread is sometimes wound, instead of being made into skeins.—**10.** A measure of peas, 15 sheaves in the field and 16 in the barn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

cop[2]† (kop), *n.* [< ME. *coppe* (= MD. *koppe, kobbe*), appar. an abbr. of *attercoppe*, < AS. *ātercoppe*, a spider; or else a particular application of *cop*[1], a head: see *attercop*, and *copweb* = *cobweb*.] A spider.

cop[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cup*.

cop[4] (kop), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A policeman. [Thieves' slang.]

cop[4] (kop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [< *cop*[4], *n.*] To capture or arrest as a prisoner: as, he was *copped* for stealing. [Thieves' slang.]

cop[5] (kop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [E. dial.; cf. *coup*[1].] To throw underhand. [Prov. Eng.]

copaiba (kō-pī′bä), *n.* [Also written *copaiva, copayva;* Sp. and Pg. *copaiba* (F. *copahu*) (It. *copiba*, Florio), < Tupi *cupauba*.] The balsam or resinous juice flowing from incisions made in the stem of a plant, *Copaiva officinalis*, and several other species of the genus, growing in Brazil, Peru, and elsewhere. See *Copaiva*. It has a peculiar aromatic odor, and a bitterish, persistently acrid, and nauseous taste. It consists of an acid resin dissolved in a volatile oil which has the composition and general chemical properties of oil of turpentine, but with a higher boiling-point. The balsam is used in medicine, especially in affections of the mucous membranes. It is also employed in the arts, as a medium for vitrifiable colors used in china-painting. Also called *capivi*.

Copaiva (kō-pā-ī′vä), *n.* [Portuguese name; see *copaiba*.] **1.** A genus of cæsalpiniaceous shrubs and trees, natives of tropical America, with the exception of two African species. They have abruptly pinnate coriaceous leaves, whitish apetalous flowers, and one-seeded pods, and are the source of the balsam of copaiba. The principal species from which the balsam is derived are *C. Langsdorffii* (*Copaifera*



Flowering Branch of *Copaiva officinalis*.

Langsdorffii of Desfontaines), of Brazil; *C. officinalis*, of Venezuela and Central America; and *C. Martii* (*Copaifera Martii* of Hayne) and *C. Guyanensis* (*Copaifera Guyanensis* of Desfontaines), of Guiana and northern Brazil. The wood of *C. Martii*, known as *purpleheart*, has great strength and durability. The African species yield various kinds of copal.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *copaiba*.

copaivic (kō-pā′vik), *a.* [< *copaiva* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from copaiba.—**Copaivic acid**, an acid obtained from the non-volatile part of oleoresin, of copaiba balsam. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystalline salts with the alkalis.

copaiyé-wood (kō-pā′yā-wůd), *n.* [< *copaiyé*, repr. the native name, + *wood*[1].] The wood of *Vochysia Guianensis*, a tree of British Guiana. It is compact, but not durable.

★**copal** (kō′pal), *n.* [= D. F. Sp. Pg. *copal* = G. Dan. *kopal*, < Mex. *copalli*, a generic name of resins.] A hard, transparent, amber-like resin, the product of many different tropical trees, melting at a high temperature, and used in the manufacture of varnishes. Some of the softer kinds are also called *anime*. Copal may be dissolved by digestion in linseed-oil, with a heat a little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution diluted with spirit of turpentine forms a beautiful transparent varnish, which, when properly applied and slowly dried, is exceedingly durable and hard. There are various methods of preparing it. The most highly prized copal is that obtained from Zanzibar and Mozambique, the product of leguminous trees, *Trachylobium Hornemannianum* and *T. Mozambicense*, and often dug from the ground in a semi-fossil state. Several varieties are obtained from the western coast of Africa, all probably furnished by species of *Copaiva*. Manila or Indian copal is obtained from *Vateria Indica*. Kauri copal, from New Zealand and New Caledonia, is found in the soil in large masses, the product of species of the genus *Dammara*. South American copals are obtained from *Hymenæa Courbaril* and other allied leguminous trees, as well as from some burseraceous species. (See *anime*.) The Mexican copal-trees are species of *Terebinthus* or other genera of the same order.—**Chacaze copal.** See extract.

> The raw, or true, *copal* is called *chackaze*, corrupted by the Zanzibar merchant to jackass copal.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 340.

Fossil copal. Same as *Highgate resin*. See *copalin*.

copalche, copalchi (kō-pal′che, -chi), *n.* **1.** The *Croton niveus*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Mexico and Central America. Its bark has the color and taste of cascarilla, and probably possesses similar properties.—**2.** A Brazilian tree, *Strychnos Pseudo-Quina*, the bark of which is largely used in Brazil as a febrifuge.

copalin, copaline (kō′pal-in), *n.* [< *copal* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Highgate resin; a fossil resin found in roundish lumps in the blue clay of Highgate Hill in London, England, resembling copal resin in appearance and some of its characteristics.

★**copalm** (kō′päm), *n.* A name for the sweet-gum tree of North America, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*.

coparcenary (kō-pär′se-nā-ri), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *parcenary*. Cf. *coparcener*.] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession, or joint succession, to an estate of inheritance in lands. In English law the term is used only of females, because if there are sons the eldest takes the whole estate. In nearly all the United States the word is superseded by its equivalent *tenancy in common*.

coparcener (kō-pär′se-nėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *parcener*.] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance in lands of his or her ancestor with others; in *Eng. law*, a female coheir, or a coheiress. See *coparcenary*.

> Where a person seized in fee-simple . . . dies and his next heirs are two or more females, . . . they shall all inherit, . . . and these co-heirs are then called *coparceners;* or, for brevity, parceners only. *Blackstone*, Com., § 187.

coparceny (kō-pär′se-ni), *n.* [< *coparcen-er* + *-y*.] An equal share of an inheritance. See *coparcenary*.

copart† (kō-pärt′), *v.* [< *co-*[1] + *part*.] **I.** *trans.* To share.

> For of all miseries I hold that chief,
> Wretched to be when none *coparts* our grief.
> *Webster and Rowley*, Cure for a Cuckold, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To take a share; partake.

> How say you, gentlemen, will you *copart* with me in this my dejectednesse? *Heywood*, Royal King.

copartiment† (kō-pär′ti-ment), *n.* [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

> Black *copartiments* show gold more bright.
> *Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, i. 2.

copartment† (kō-pärt′ment), *n.* [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

> In a *copartment* . . . are his initials.
> *Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 391.

copartner (kō-pärt′nėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *partner*. Cf. *coparcener*.] A partner; a sharer; a partaker: rarely used of partners in business.

> So should I have *co-partners* in my pain;
> And fellowship in woe doth woe assuage.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 789.
>
> Thus, as a brother,
> A fellow, and *co-partner* in the empire,
> I do embrace you.
> *Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, ii. 3.

copartnership (kō-pärt′nėr-ship), *n.* [< *copartner* + *-ship*.] A partnership in an enterprise, political, commercial, etc.: as, to form a *copartnership* in business.

> This close *copartnership* in government.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

copartnery (kō-pärt′nėr-i), *n.* [< *copartner* + *-y*.] Copartnership.

copastorate (kō-pas′tọr-ạt), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *pastorate*.] A joint pastorate; an assistant pastorate. [Rare.]

> With us, *copastorates* or assistant ministries do not work well. *National Baptist*, XVII. 740.

copataint† (kop′ a -tān), *n.* [Also *capotaine, copotain:* of obscure origin; thought to be the same as *copintank*, a 'sugar-loaf' hat.] A high-crowned hat.—**Copatain hat**, a hat with a tall and somewhat conical crown, worn in the seventeenth century. It is the form of hat generally identified with wizards and witches.

> O fine villain! A silken doublet! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak! and a *copatain hat!* *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1.

copatriot (kō-pā′tri-ọt), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *patriot*. Cf. *compatriot*.] Same as *compatriot*.

copayva (kō-pā′vä), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.

cope[1] (kōp), *n.* [Formerly also *coape;* < ME. *cope*, < AS. **cāp* or **cāpe* (in comp. *cantel-cāpas*, ME. *cantelcape, canturcope*, var. of *cantercæppa*, a priest's robe, a dalmatic), also (in glosses) *cōp* (= Icel. *kāpa* = Sw. *kåpa* = Dan. *kaabe*, a cope), var. forms of *cappe, cæppe*, a cape, all ult. (like ME. *cape*, < OF. *cape*, etc.) < L. *cappa, capa*, a cape, cope: see *capе*[1] and *cap*[1], of which *cope*[1] is a doublet.] **1**†. A large outer garment; a cloak; a mantle.

> I kenne hym noght, but he [Judas] is cladde in a *cope*,
> He cares with a kene face vncomly to kys.
> *York Plays*, p. 228.

The side robe or *cope* of homely and course clothe, soche as the beggerie philosophiers and none els vsen to weare. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 47.

2. *Eccles.*, a large mantle of silk or other material worn by priests or bishops over the alb or surplice in processions, at solemn lauds or matins, at benedictions, and on other occasions. It is usually semicircular in shape, and is fastened in front at the height of the shoulders by a clasp called a *morse*. Originally it had a hood, and the piece of embroidery descending from the back of the neck is still called the *hood*. The cope is one of the vestments which vary in color with the festival or season. The straight edge is usually ornamented with a broad orphrey or border of embroidery.



Copes.

A. Probably Dr. Robert Langton, Queen's College, Oxford: 1, 1, 1, collar and ends of amice; 2, cope; 3, clasp; 6, 6, sleeves of the alb, with their apparels. *B*. Figure from Pugin's Glossary: 2, 2, 2, cope; 3, 3, stole; 4, apparel of the alb; 5, collar or apparel of the alb; 6, 6, sleeves of the alb, with their apparels; 7, maniple.

As distinguished from the chasuble, the cope is a processional or choral vestment, while the chasuble is sacrificial or eucharistic. In the Church of England the cope was sometimes used instead of the chasuble, and at the time of the Reformation the chasuble itself was often called a cope. The 24th canon of 1603 (still in force) orders the cope to be worn by the celebrant in all cathedral and collegiate churches. It continued to be worn at the eucharist and at other times till the middle of the eighteenth century, especially in cathedrals, but had fallen gradually more and more into disuse till revived in recent times. A decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in 1871 limited its use to that enjoined in the canon of 1603. In England in the middle ages a long open black mantle sewn together in front over the neck and chest was worn by canons, and called the *canon's cope*. See *mandyas* and *pluvial*.

They [the clergymen] walked partly in *coapes* . . . and partly in surplices. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 37.

It had no Rubrick to be sung in an antick *Coape* upon the Stage of a High Altar.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. In the University of Cambridge, England, the ermined robe worn by a doctor in the senate-house on Congregation day.—**4.** Anything spread or extended over the head, as the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, or the arch over a door; specifically, in *arch.*, a coping.

Till the dark *cope* of night with kind embrace
Befriends the rout, and covers their disgrace.
Addison, The Campaign.

Over them vast and high extended the *cope* of a cedar,
Swinging from its great arms the trumpet-flower and the grape-vine. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 2.

5. In *founding*, same as *case*[2], 10. See cut under *flask*.

cope[1] (kōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [< ME. *copen* (in def. 2); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide with a cope or cloak; cover with a cloak; cloak.

Thenne com ther a confessour *coped* as a frere.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 38.

2. To cover as with a cope; furnish with a coping.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* overhead. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

II. *intrans.* In *arch.*, to form a cope or coping; bend as an arch or vault. The soffit of any projection is said to *cope over* when it slopes downward from the wall.

Some bending down and *coping* toward the earth.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

I rather fancy the old wooden form [of coffin] was not what is called *coped*, exactly, but a sexagonal straight-slope, the coffin and lid being each of three boards joined, as still used abroad. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 208.

cope[2] (kōp), *v.* [< ME. *copen*, *coupen*, < Icel. *kaupa* = D. *koopen*, buy, = E. *cheap*, *v.*, buy, bargain: see *cheap*, *v.*, *chop*[2], *v.*, and *chap*[4], *v.* Cf. *cope*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To bargain for; buy. —**2.** To make return for; reward. [Archaic.]

I and my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Ye be not all to blame,
Saving that you mistrusted our good King
Would handle scorn, or yield thee, asking, one
Not fit to *cope* your quest.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

II.† *intrans.* To bargain.

For some good Gentleman, that hath the right
Unto his Church for to present a wight,
Will *cope* with thee in reasonable wise;
That if the living yerely doo arise
To fortie pound, that then his yongest sonne
Shall twentie have, and twentie thou hast wonne.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

cope[3] (kōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [< late ME. *copen*, prob. a var. of *coupen* (E. *coup*[1]; cf. *cope*[5], the same word in a technical sense), strike, fight, appar. later associated with ME. *copen*, buy, pay for, bargain; the notion of 'strive, contend' easily arising from that of 'bargain, chaffer.' See *coup*[1], *cope*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To strive or contend on equal terms; meet in combat; oppose: often with a preceding negative or word of negative import, the verb then implying 'oppose with success': followed by *with*.

I challenge . . . all the Persian lords
To *cope with* me in single fight.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

A man who has persuaded himself that we are the creatures of circumstance, or that we are the victims of a necessity *with* which it is impossible for us to *cope*, will give up the battle with Nature and do nothing.
J. R. Seeley Nat. Religion, p. 57.

The small fishing vessels, which were all that the English ports could provide, were unable to *cope with* the large war vessels now used by the Danes.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 386.

Two heads of evill he has to *cope with*, ignorance and malice. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Host *cop'd with* host, dire was the din of war. *Philips*.

II. *trans.* To meet in contest or contention; oppose; encounter.

I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation *cop'd* withal.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

cope[4] (kōp), *n.* [See *cope*[2], *v.*] An ancient tribute due to the king or the lord of the soil out of the lead-mines in Derbyshire, England.

In measuring the ore at the present time (1811), every twenty-fifth dish which is measured is taken or set aside, as the king's lot, *cope*, or duty.
Farey.

cope[5] (kōp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [Var. of *coup*[1], q. v.] In *falconry*, to cut, as the beak or talons of a hawk. *Encyc. Brit.*

copeck, kopeck (kō′pek), *n.* [Also written *copek*; = F. *copeck* = G. *kopeke*, etc., repr. Russ. *kopiéika*, also spelled *kopeika*, a copeck, < *kopatĭ* (= OBulg. *kopati*, etc.), cut, grave, dig.] A denomination of Russian silver and copper coins.



Obverse. Reverse.

Copeck of Emperor Nicholas, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

The coins of this name current since 1855 are: in silver, the 25-copeck piece, and pieces of 20, 15, 10, and 5 copecks; in copper, pieces of 1, 2, and 3 copecks. The copeck, reckoned as the hundredth part of a ruble, is worth about one half of a United States cent.

Copelatæ, Copelata (kō-pē-lā′tē, -tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *copelata* (or, in form *Copelata*, neut. pl., accom. to *-ata*[2]), < Gr. *κωπηλάτης*, a rower (*κωπηλάτης πολύπους*, the nautilus: see *polyp*), < *κώπη*, a handle, esp. of an oar, also the oar itself (prob. akin to E. *haft*, q. v.), + *ἐλάτης*, a driver, < *ἐλαύνειν* (*ἐλα-*), drive.] A prime division of ascidians or tunicaries, distinguishing the tailed ascidians or *Appendiculariidæ* from the ordinary sea-squirts or *Acopa*.

copelate (kō′pē-lāt), *a.* [< *Copelata*, accom. to adjectives in *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Copelatæ*.

copeman† (kōp′man), *n.* [< D. *koopman* = E. *chapman*: see *chapman*, *chap*[4].] A chapman; a dealer.

He would have sold his part of Paradise
For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 5.

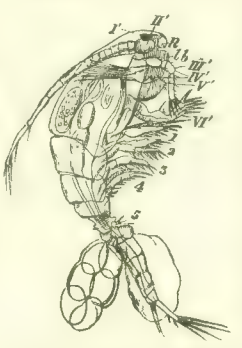
copenhagen (kō-pn-hā′gn), *n.* [Named from *Copenhagen* (Dan. *Kjöbenhavn*), the capital of Denmark.] **1.** A hot drink made with spirit, sugar, and beaten eggs.—**2.** A children's game in which the players form a circle with their hands on a rope, and one inside the circle tries to touch the hands of any other player and kiss that one before he or she can get inside the rope.

copepod (kō′pe-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Copepoda*. Also *copepodous*.

Almost every fish has some form of these *Copepod* parasites, either on its skin, its eyes, or its gills.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 664.

II. *n.* One of the *Copepoda*.
Also *copepodan*.

Copepoda (kō-pep′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., more correctly *Copopoda*, q. v., < Gr. *κώπη*, an oar, prop. the handle of an oar, any handle, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] An order of minute entomostracous fresh-water and marine *Crustacea*: so named because their five pairs of feet are mostly used for swimming. The body is divided into several rings, the cuirass or carapace covers the head and thorax, and the mouth is furnished with foot-jaws. The females carry their eggs, when they are expelled from the ovarium, in two bags at the base of the tail. The young present a form differing greatly from that of the parents. The limits of the order vary with different authors to some extent, the *Epizoa* (siphonostomous and lernæoid parasitic crustaceans) being, in part or as a whole, often included, and then distinguished as *Parasita* or *Siphonostomata* from the *Gnathostomata* or *Eucopepoda*, or copepods proper; in this case the *Copepoda* may be defined as entomostracous crustaceans with elongated and usually well-segmented body, without shell-forming reduplicature of the skin or abdominal appendages, and with biramous swimming-feet (*Claus*). The order is commonly known as that of the oar-footed crustaceans. Some forms, as *Notodelphys*, are commensal in the branchial sac of ascidians. A species, *Cetochilus septentrionalis*, forms much of the food of whales. Also *Copopoda*.



Side View of a Female Cyclops, a typical Copepod, carrying a pair of ovisacs. (Magnified.)

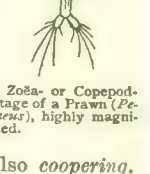
I', eye; *II'*, antennule; *III'*, antenna; *IV'*, mandible; *V'*, first maxilla; *VI'*, second maxilla; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, thoracic limbs; *R*, rostrum; *lb*, labrum.

copepodan (kō-pep′ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *copepod*.

copepodous (kō-pep′ō-dus), *a.* [As *copepod* + *-ous*.] Same as *copepod*.

copepod-stage (kō′pe-pod-stāj), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a stage in the development of some of the stalk-eyed crustaceans, as a prawn, when the larva (a zoëa) resembles an adult copepod.

In this stage [of *Peneus*], which answers to the so-called Zoea-form of other Podophthalmia, the principal locomotive organs are the antennæ and antennules, and the resemblance to an adult copepod is so striking that it may be termed the *copepod-stage*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 301.



Zoëa- or Copepod-stage of a Prawn (*Peneus*), highly magnified.

coper (kō′pėr), *n.* [Also *cooper*: < *kooper*, trader.] A vessel engaged in supplying spirits and other provisions to the North Sea fishing-fleet.

copering (kō′pėr-ing), *n.* [Also *coopering*. See *coper*.] The business of trading on a coper.

Copernican (kō-pėr′ni-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus (originally Koppernigk, 1473–1543), a Prussian Pole and a celebrated astronomer, who, in a work published in 1543, promulgated the now received theory that the earth and the planets revolve about the sun; pertaining to or in accord with the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.—**Copernican system**, the solar system as conceived by Copernicus, with the sun in the center. Copernicus did not conceive the planets to move in ellipses, as they are now known to move, but in epicyclic orbits.

II. *n.* An adherent of the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.

Copernicia (kō-pėr-nish′i-ä), *n.* [Named in honor of the astronomer *Copernicus* (a Latinized form of *Koppernigk*, a name of Polish origin).] A genus of tall, handsome fan-palms, of tropical America, including eight species. The most important species is the carnauba or wax-palm of Brazil, *C. cerifera*, the young leaves of which are coated with a hard wax. The trunk furnishes a very hard wood used for building, veneering, and other purposes.

coperon†, **coperount**†, *n.* [ME., also *coperun, coproun, coporne, coporane,* < OF. *couperon,* the summit of a mountain, tree, etc.; ult. < MLG., etc., *kop,* top: see *cop*[1].] The top or peak.

Coporne or *coporour* [var. *coperone, coperun*] of a thynge, capitellum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 91.

copesmate† (kōps'māt), *n.* [Irreg. < *cope*[3], *v.*, with poss. ending, + *mate*[1].] One who copes with another in friendly offices; a companion or friend.

Ne ever stayd in place, ne spake to wight,
Till that the Foxe, his *copesmate*, he had found.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

Misshapen Time, *copesmate* of ugly Night.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 925.

If I should use extremity with her I might hang her, and her *copesmate* my drudge here.
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

copestone (kōp'stōn), *n.* [< *cope*[1], *n.*, 4, + *stone.*] The upper or top stone; a stone forming part of a coping.

Life lies behind us as the quarry from whence we get tiles and *cope-stones* for the masonry of to-day.
Emerson, Misc., p. 84.

cophosis (kō-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώφωσις,* deafness, < *κωφᾶν,* deafen, < *κωφός,* deaf.] In *pathol.*, diminution or loss of hearing; deafness.

cophouse (kop'hous), *n.* [Formerly *coppehouse;* < *cop* (origin unknown) + *house.*] In *manuf.*, a receptacle for tools. *Weale.*

Copht (koft), *n.* Same as *Copt*[2].

Cophyla (kof'i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωφός,* dumb, dull, deaf, + NL. *Hyla,* q. v.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Cophylidæ.*

cophylid (kof'i-lid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Cophylidæ.*

Cophylidæ (ko-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cophyla* + *-idæ.*] A family of firmisternial salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Cophyla,* with teeth in the upper jaw and dilated sacral diapophyses, and without precoracoids.

copia libelli deliberanda (kō'pi-ä lī-bel'ī dē-lib-ē-ran'dä). [L. (ML.), lit. a copy of the complaint to be delivered: *copia,* copy; *libelli,* gen. of *libellus,* a writ, complaint; *deliberanda,* fem. ger. of *deliberare,* deliver: see *copy, libel, deliver.*] In *old Eng. law,* the name, adopted from its characteristic words, of a writ commanding an ecclesiastical court to furnish a defendant therein with a copy of the complaint against him.

copiapite (kō'pi-a-pīt), *n.* [< *Copiapó,* in Chili, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous iron sulphate, occurring in crystalline scales of a sulphur-yellow color. Also called *yellow copperas* and *misy.*

copia verborum (kō'pi-ä vėr-bō'rum). [L.: *copia,* abundance; *verborum,* gen. pl. of *verbum,* a word: see *copy, n.*, and *verb.*] An abundance of words; a rich or full vocabulary.

copiet, *n.* An obsolete form of *copy.*

copier (kop'i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *copyer;* < *copy, v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who copies; one who writes or transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and transcribers. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

2. An imitator; a plagiarist.

This order has produced great numbers of tolerable *copyers* in painting. *Tatler*, No. 166.

coping (kō'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cope*[1], *v.*] 1. The top or cover of a wall, usually made sloping to shed the water. A *coping over* is a projecting work beveling on its under side. Flat coping is called *parallel coping,* and is used upon inclined surfaces, as on the gables and parapets of houses, and also on the tops of garden and other walls. *Feather-edged coping* has one edge thinner than the other. *Saddle-back coping* is thicker in the middle than at the edges.

Costly stones, according to the measures of hewed stones, sawed with saws, within and without, even from the foundation unto the *coping.* 1 Ki. vii. 9.

2. In *ship-building,* the turning of the ends of iron lodging-knees so as to hook into the beams, and thus ease the strain upon the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls.

copious (kō'pi-us), *a.* [< ME. *copious, copyous,* < OF. **copios, copieux,* mod. F. *copieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *copioso,* < L. *copiosus,* plentiful, < *copia,* plenty: see *copy, n.*] 1. Abundant; plentiful; ample; large in quantity or number: as, *copious* supplies; a *copious* feast; *copious* notes of a lecture; *copious* rain.

So *copious* and diffusive was their knowledge, that what they knew not by experience, they comprehended in thought. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

Hail, Son of God! Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song.
Milton, P. L., iii. 413.

The tender heart is animated peace,
And . . . pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 942.

2. Exhibiting abundance or fullness, as of thoughts or words.

Pitt had refused to be one of the conductors of the impeachment; and his commanding, *copious,* and sonorous eloquence was wanting to that great muster of various talents. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

3. Having an abundant supply; abounding; plenteous; liberal.

He was *copiouse* of langage in his disporte for the iolynesse that was in hym and the myrthe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 475.

The all bounteous King, who shower'd
With *copious* hand, rejoicing in their joy.
Milton, P. L., v. 641.

=Syn. *Ample, Copious, Plenteous* (see *ample*), rich, full, exuberant, overflowing, profuse.

copiously (kō'pi-us-li), *adv.* 1. Abundantly; plentifully; profusely.

You are so *copiously* fluent, you can weary any one's Ears sooner than your own Tongue. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii.

The boy being made to drink *copiously* of tar-water, this prevented or lessened the fever.
Ep. Berkeley, Farther Thoughts on Tar-water.

2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.

I have written more *copiously* of Padua than of any other Italian citie whatsoever saving Venice.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 194.

These several remains have been . . . *copiously* described by . . . travellers. *Addison.*

copiousness (kō'pi-us-nes), *n.* 1. Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply.

There are many in whom you have not to regret either elegance of diction or *copiousness* of narrative, who have yet united *copiousness* with brevity.
Milton, To Lord H. De Bras, July 15, 1657.

2. Diffuseness of style or manner in writing or speaking, or superabundance of matter.

With what a fluency of invention, and *copiousness* of expression, will they enlarge upon every little slip in the behaviour of another! *Addison*, Lady Orators.

Percival got nothing from Shelley but the fatal *copiousness* which is his vice. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 182.

=Syn. 1. Exuberance, richness, profusion.

copist† (kop'ist), *n.* [= D. *kopiist* = G. *copist* = Dan. *kopist,* < F. *copiste* (= Sp. Pg. It. *copista*), < *copier,* copy: see *copy, v.* Cf. *copyist.*] A copier; a copyist.

A *copist* after nature.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. § 3.

coplanar (kō-plā'när), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *plane* + *-ar*[2].] Lying in one plane.

coplanation (kō-plā-nā'shon), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *plane* + *-ation.*] In *math.*, the same as *complanation.*

copland (kop'land), *n.* [< *cop*[1] + *land.*] A piece of ground terminating in a cop or acute angle.

coplant† (kō-plant'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *plant*[1].] To plant together or at the same time.

The Romans quickly diffused and rooted themselves in every part thereof [France], and so *co-planted* their language. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

copolar (kō-pō'lär), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *pole*[2] + *-ar*[2].] Having the same pole.—**Copolar triangles,** two or more triangles, ABC, A′B′C′, A″B″C″, such that corresponding vertices, as A, A′, A″, lie in one straight line, and all three such lines, AA′, BB′, CC′, meet in one point. It is a theorem that copolar triangles are also coaxial.

Coponautæ (kō-pō-nâ'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κώπη,* a handle, esp. of an oar, the oar itself, + L. *nauta,* a sailor.] The pteropods: a synonym of *Pteropoda.*

Copopoda (kō-pop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Copepoda.*] Same as *Copepoda.*

copopsia (kō-pop'si-ä), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κόπος,* toil, weariness, + *ὄψις,* sight; otherwise for **cophopsia,* < Gr. *κωφός,* dull, esp. of the senses, deaf, dumb, dim-sighted, + *ὄψις,* sight.] In *pathol.*, weakness or fatigue of sight.

coportion† (kō-pōr'shon), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *portion.*] An equal share.

My selfe will beare a part, *coportion* of your packe.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 47.

copos (kop'os), *n.* [NL., < *κόπος,* a striking, beating, toil, weariness, fatigue, < *κόπτειν* (√ **κοπ*), strike.] In *pathol.*, a morbid lassitude.

copotain†, *a.* Same as *copatain. Fairholt; Planché.*

co-poursuivant (kō-pör-swē-voṅ'), *n.* [F., < *co-,* together, + *poursuivant:* see *co-*[1] and *pursuivant.*] In *French law,* a co-plaintiff.

coppe[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cop*[1].

coppe[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cop*[2].

coppe[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cup.*

coppé (ko-pā'), *a.* [AF., appar. pp. of *coper, couper,* cut, appar. assimilated to E., as if < E. *cop* (ME. *coppe*) + *-é;* equiv. to E. *copped.*] In *her.*, having the head raised above its natural position.

copped (kopt), *a.* [Also spelled *copt;* < ME. *copped,* pointed, crested, < AS. *copped,* found only in privative sense, having the top cut off, polled, as a tree, but also prob. crested (= OS. *coppod* (in a gloss), crested), < *cop* (*copp-*), cop, top, + *-ed:* see *cop*[1] and *-ed*[2].] 1. Pointed; crested; rising to a point or head; conical.

With high *copt* hattes and fethers flaunt a flaunt.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 83.

The maine land, being full of *copped* hils.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 327.

Copt Hall, more properly *Copped* Hall, was a name popularly given to houses conspicuous for a high-pitched peaked roof. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 334.

2. Convex. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *her.*, same as *coppé.*

Also *coppled.*

Cap copped. See *cap*[1].

coppehouse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cophouse. Weale.*

coppel (kop'el), *n.* Same as *cupel.*

coppe-melt†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *cup-meal.*

copper (kop'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *coper,* ★< ME. *coper,* < AS. *coper, copor* = D. *koper* = MLG. LG. *kopper* = OHG. *chupfar,* MHG. G. *kupfer* = Icel. *koparr* = Sw. *koppar* = Dan. *kobber* = F. *cuivre* = Sp. Pg. *cobre* (> Ar. *qobros*), < ML. *cuper,* LL. *cuprum,* copper, contr. of L. *cyprium,* copper, usually *Cyprium æs,* i. e., Cyprian brass, < Gr. *Κύπριος,* Cyprian, < *Κύπρος,* Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean, whence the Romans got their best copper: see *Cyprian.* The It. word is *rame* = Wall. *arame* = Sp. *arambre, alambre* = Pg. *arame* = Pr. *aram* = F. *airain,* prop. yellow copper, brass, < LL. *æramen,* copper, bronze, < L. *æs* (*ær-*), copper, bronze: see *æs.* The Gr. name was *χαλκός*: see *chalcitis,* etc.] **I.** *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Cu; atomic weight, 63.57. A metal distinguished from all others by its peculiar red color. Its crystalline form is that of the cube or regular octahedron (isometric). Its specific gravity is nearly nine times that of water (8.838 native copper, 8.945 electrotype copper). Among the metals in common use, it stands next to gold and silver in malleability and ductility, and next to iron and steel in tenacity. Its melting-point is a little above that of gold and considerably above that of silver. Copper is one of the most widely diffused metals, and occurs in the native state, as well as in a great variety of sulphureted and oxidized combinations. Native copper is not infrequently met with in the superficial portions of cupriferous lodes, but usually only in small amount. In two regions, however, this metal is mined exclusively in the native state: namely, the south shore of Lake Superior, and Corocoro in Bolivia; but of the two the former is by far the more important, and produces a large part of the total yield of the world. In the Lake Superior region the copper occurs in regular fissure-veins, and also in a conglomerate of volcanic origin, forming the cement by which the pebbles are held together. In the fissure-veins large masses of native copper have frequently been found, one such mass weighing over three hundred tons. Most of the copper of the world, previous to the opening of this region, was produced from ores consisting of combinations of the metal with certain mineralizers, such as sulphur and oxygen, and especially sulphur. The most abundant ore is the "yellow copper ore" or copper pyrites, which is composed of copper, iron, and sulphur, and contains, when chemically pure, 34.6 per cent. of copper. The copper production (smelter output) of the world for the year 1911 was 1,958,201,285 pounds; and that of the United States, 1,097,232,749 pounds. The copper of the United States comes chiefly from Arizona, Montana, Michigan, and Utah. Mexico, Spain, Chile, and Australia are other large producers of this metal. Copper has been known from the remotest ages, and was mined extensively on Lake Superior before the advent of Europeans. Its uses are manifold. The most important of them was, before the very general use of iron in ship-building, as a sheathing metal, first by itself, and later as a part of the alloy called *yellow metal,* a variety of brass. On account of its electric conductivity, copper is largely used for induction-coils and all kinds of electrical apparatus, and for the cores of telegraph-cables. For these uses very pure copper is required; very slight impurity greatly increases its electrical resistance. For domestic purposes copper is made up in a great variety of forms, either by itself, or tinned in order to prevent corrosion by acid liquids. The electrotyping process depends on the deposition by the galvanic current of pure copper from a solution of one of its salts, the metal deposited forming an exact reproduction in copper of an object suspended for that purpose in the bath. The alloys of copper are of great importance, and one of them, bronze, is of high antiquity. The salts of copper are also numerous, and are invaluable in the arts. Copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, is largely used in calico-printing, in electro-metallurgy, and in the preparation of the copper pigments Scheele's green, Schweinfurt green, and Paris green, the latter being much used as an insecticide, principally for the Colorado potato-beetle. See *brass, bronze,* and *yellow metal* (under *metal*).

2. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler; specifically, in the plural, the large kettles or boilers in a ship's galley for boiling food for the ship's company. These boilers were formerly of copper, but are now usually of iron. The boilers used in various manufacturing operations, though frequently of other metals, still often retain the name *copper.*

The resident landlords, for the most part, did their duty well — establishing soup *coppers* and distributing cooked food. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 152.

Hence — **3.** *pl.* The mouth, throat, and stomach, as the receptacle and digester of food. See *hot coppers*, below. [Slang.]

A fellow can't enjoy his breakfast after that [devilled bones and mulled port] without something to cool his *coppers*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, iii.

4. A copper coin; a penny; a cent; collectively, copper money; small change.

My friends filled my pockets with *coppers*. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I.

If this is to be done out of his salary, he will be a twelvemonth without a *copper* to live on. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 321.

5. In *faro*, a check, small disk like a coin, or other convenient object, used to copper with. See *copper*, *v.*, 2. — **6.** *pl.* Copper butterflies. See *butterfly*. — **7.** A reel used by wire-drawers to wind wire upon. — **Azure copper ore.** Same as *azurite*, 1. — **Black copper.** (*a*) Unrefined copper in which this metal has not been deprived of all its impurities in the process of smelting. (*b*) The native black oxid melaconite. — **Blanched copper.** See *blanched*. — **Blue copper ore.** Same as *azurite*, 1. — **Bungtown copper,** a spurious coin counterfeiting the English copper halfpenny. It never was a legal coin. [New England.]

Wait till the flowers is gone, . . . they [herbs] wouldn't fetch a *bungtown copper*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 4.

Anti-slavery professions just before an election ain't worth a *Bungtown copper*. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, p. 147.

Chessy copper, a very beautiful crystallized variety of azurite or blue carbonate of copper, found at Chessy, near Lyons, France. Also called *chessylite*. — **Copper mica.** Same as *chalcophyllite*. — **Copper pyrites.** Same as *chalcopyrite*. — **Copper vitriol,** hydrous copper sulphate in blue triclinic crystals. When occurring native, it is the mineral chalcanthite. Also called *cyanose* or *cyanosite*. — **Emerald copper,** the popular name of dioptase. — **Enamelers' copper,** the fine copper used as the basis of enameled dial-plates. — **Gray copper.** See *tetrahedrite*. — **Hot coppers,** a parched condition of the mouth, throat, and stomach resulting from excessive indulgence in strong drink. See *copper*, *n.*, 3. [Slang.] — **Hydrated copper oxid,** $Cu(OH)_2$, a pale-blue substance precipitated when the solution of a protosalt of copper is mixed with caustic alkali in excess. If this mixture is raised to the boiling-point or beyond, the hydroxid is decomposed even in the presence of water, and a black anhydrous copper oxid is formed. The hydroxid is used, mixed with glue or size and a little chalk or alumina, as a blue pigment or color for paper-staining. It soon acquires a greenish tinge. Also called *Bremen blue* or *blue verditer*. — **Indigo-copper.** Same as *covellin*. — **Mass copper.** See *barrel-work*. — **Purple or variegated copper.** Same as *bornite*. — **Red copper,** native oxid of copper of various shades of red. See *cuprite*. — **Stannate of copper.** Same as *Gentele's green* (which see, under *green*). — **Velvet copper ore.** See *cyanotrichite*. — **Vitreous copper.** See *chalcocite*. — **White copper.** Same as *packfong*.

II. *a.* Consisting of or resembling copper.

I have heard the prince tell him . . . that that ring was *copper*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

I had as lief Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper* nose. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

All in a hot and *copper* sky
The bloody sun, at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the moon.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

Copper bit or **bolt.** See *bit*[1]. — **Copper butterflies.** See ★*butterfly*.

copper (kop′ėr), *v. t.* [< *copper*, *n.*] **1.** To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper: as, to *copper* a ship. — **2.** In *faro*, to place a copper (cent) or other token upon (a card), to indicate that the player wishes to bet against that card; bet against: as, to *copper* a card; to *copper* a bet.

copperah (kop′e-rä), *n.* Same as *copra*.

copperas (kop′e-ras), *n.* [Formerly *copras*, *copres*, *coppresse*, < ME. *coperose*, < OF. *couperose*, F. *couperose* = Sp. *caparrosa*, *capparós*, formerly with the Ar. art., *alcaparrosa*, = Pg. *caparrosa*, *capparosa* = It. *copparosa*, < ML. *coporosa*, *cuperosa*, *cuprosa*, a corruption of **cuprirosa* (> MD. *koper-roose*), lit. rose of copper: *cupri*, gen. of LL. *cuprum*, copper; L. *rosa*, rose (i. e., 'flower' in chem. application): see *copper* and *rose*. Cf. MLG. *kopperrōk* = MHG. G. *kupferrauch* = OSw. *koparröker*, Sw. *kopparrök*, copperas, lit. 'copper-vapor': see *reek*. Cf. Gr. *χάλκανθος*, copperas, lit. 'copper-flower.'] Green vitriol, the sulphate of iron, or ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4.7H_2O$, a salt of a peculiar astringent taste and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish; when freshly prepared, green. It is much used in dyeing black, in making ink, in medicine as a tonic, in photography as a developing agent, etc. Dissolved in water, in the proportion of a pound and a half to the gallon, it is also used as a disinfectant for sinks, sewers, etc. The copperas of commerce is usually made by the oxidation of iron pyrites. The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc. — **Blue copperas.** Same as *blue-stone*, 1. — **Copperas-black.** See *black*. — **White copperas.** See *coquimbite* and *goslarite*. — **Yellow copperas.** Same as *copiapite*.

copperbell (kop′ėr-bel), *n.* Same as *copperhead*, 1.

copperbelly (kop′ėr-bel″i), *n.* The popular name of a common harmless serpent of the United States, the *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus* or *Nerodia erythrogaster*, having a uniformly copper-colored belly. *Baird and Girard*.

copper-bit (kop′ėr-bit), *n.* A soldering-iron having a copper point.

copper-bottomed (kop′ėr-bot″umd), *a.* Having the bottom sheathed with copper, as a wooden ship.

copper-captain (kop′ėr-kap″tān), *n.* One who calls himself a captain without any right to the title.

To this *copper captain* . . . was confided the command of the troops. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 314.

copper-colored (kop′ėr-kul″ord), *a.* Of a copper color: applied especially to the American Indians, from the color of their skin.

copper-faced (kop′ėr-fāst), *a.* Faced with copper. — **Copper-faced type,** a printing-type the face of which is protected by a thin film of copper deposited upon it by means of the galvanic battery, to increase its durability.

copper-fastened (kop′ėr-fās″nd), *a.* Fastened with copper instead of iron or steel bolts, as the planking of a ship.

copper-glance (kop′ėr-glāns), *n.* Same as *chalcocite*.

★**copperhead** (kop′ėr-hed), *n.* [< *copper* + *head*; so called from the bright-reddish color of its head.] **1.** A common venomous serpent of the United States, *Trigonocephalus* or *Ancistrodon contortrix*. It is of rather small size, generally under two feet in length, and of a dull pale-chestnut or hazel color with numerous (15–25) inverted, Y-shaped, dark



Copperhead (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*).

blotches. The ground color is brighter-reddish on the head, the sides of which present a cream-colored streak. It belongs to the same genus as the water-moccasin (*T. piscivorus*), but is not aquatic. Unlike the rattlesnake, the copperhead has the habit of striking without previous movement or warning, whence its name is a synonym of hidden danger or secret hostility. Also called *copperbell* and *red viper*.

Hence — **2.** During the civil war in the United States, a northern sympathizer with the rebellion: so called by the Unionists.

Moreover, the *copperheads* of the North have done everything in their power to render it [the draft] inoperative. *H. W. Halleck*, N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 500.

3†. A term of ridicule or contempt applied to the early Dutch colonists of New York.

The Yankees sneeringly spoke of the round-crowned burghers of the Manhattoes as the *Copperheads*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 402.

copperheadism (kop′ėr-hed-izm), *n.* [< *copperhead*, 2, + *-ism*.] In the period of the civil war in the United States, northern sympathy with the rebellion.

There is the contest within the party between its best and its worst elements, the representatives of a new era and of a future, and the exponents of the *copperheadism* of the war and the traditions and issues of the past. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 40.

coppering (kop′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *copper*, *v.*] **1.** The act of covering or sheathing with copper, as the bottom of a ship. — **2.** The sheathing itself: as, the *coppering* of a ship's bottom. — **3.** In *gambling*, the act of wagering that a certain card will lose.

copperish (kop′ėr-ish), *a.* [< *copper* + *-ish*[1].] Containing copper; like or partaking of copper.

copperization (kop″ėr-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *copperize* + *-ation*.] Impregnation with copper, or with some preparation containing copper.

copperize (kop′ėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copperized*, ppr. *copperizing*. [< *copper* + *-ize*.] To coat or impregnate with copper, or with some preparation containing copper. — **Copperized ammonia,** ammonia holding in solution copper hydroxid. It is used as a solvent for paper, cotton, and other forms of cellulose. Also called *cupro-ammonium solution*.

copper-laced (kop′ėr-lāst), *a.* Trimmed or decorated with copper lace, instead of gold lace.

I shall be presented by a sort of *copper-laced* scoundrels of you. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

copper-nickel (kop′ėr-nik″el), *n.* Same as ★*nickolite*.

coppernose (kop′ėr-nōz), *n.* The copper-nosed sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*.

copper-nosed (kop′ėr-nōzd), *a.* Having a red or copper-colored nose. — **Copper-nosed bream,** a sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*. Also called *coppernose*, *blue bream*, and *sunfish*.

copperplate (kop′ėr-plāt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A plate of polished copper on which a writing, picture, or design is made in sunken lines by engraving or etching. From this plate, when charged with suitable ink, impressions of the design may be produced on paper or vellum by pressure. See *engraving*. **2.** A print or an impression from such a plate.

II. *a.* Engraved or etched on copper, or printed from a copperplate: as, a *copperplate* engraving.

copper-powder (kop′ėr-pou″dėr), *n.* A bronzing-powder made by saturating nitrous acid with copper, and precipitating the latter by the addition of iron. The precipitate is then thoroughly washed.

copper-rose (kop′ėr-rōz), *n.* The red field-poppy. Also *coprose*, *cuprose*. [Prov. Eng.]

coppersmith (kop′ėr-smith), *n.* **1.** A worker in copper; one whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

Alexander the *coppersmith* did me much evil. 2 Tim. iv. 14.

2. A book-name of the tambagut.

copper-wall (kop′ėr-wâl), *n.* In *sugar-making*, an obsolete arrangement of boilers or open pans for the evaporation of cane-juice, consisting of five iron boilers called *teaches*, which were walled in one row and heated by a common fire. The juice from the crushing-mill was conducted into the boiler furthest from the fire, and ladled successively from one boiler to another, until in that nearest the fire the evaporation was completed.

copperwing (kop′ėr-wing), *n.* A copper-winged ★butterfly; a copper butterfly.

copperwork (kop′ėr-wėrk), *n.* Work executed in copper, or the part of any structure wrought in copper.

copper-works (kop′ėr-wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place or places where copper is wrought or manufactured.

copper-worm (kop′ėr-wėrm), *n.* **1.** The shipworm, *Teredo navalis*. — **2†.** "A moth that fretteth garments." *Johnson*. [Not identified; apparently some tineid or its larva.] — **3†.** "A worm breeding in one's hand." *Johnson*. [Not identified; apparently the itch-insect or itch-★mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*.]

coppery (kop′ėr-i), *a.* [< *copper* + *-y*[1].] Containing or resembling copper; having any quality of copper: as, a *coppery* solution; a *coppery* taste.

If the eclipse [of the moon] becomes total the whole disk of the moon will nearly always be plainly visible, shining with a red, *coppery* light. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 171.

coppi, *n.* Plural of *coppo*.

coppice, copse (kop′is, kops), *n.* [The form ★*copse* is a contr. of *coppice*; cf. E. dial. *coppy*, not found in ME., taken as a sing. of the supposed plural *coppice* (formerly also *coppies*); < OF. *copeiz* (also *copeau*), wood newly cut, hence prob. underwood, coppice (> ML. *copecia*, *copicia*, underwood, coppice), < *coper*, *copper*, F. *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1].] A wood or thicket formed of trees or bushes of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut periodically and reproduced by shoots which spring from the stumps and roots. Most deciduous trees may be treated in this way, but of the conifers only *Sequoia sempervirens* sends forth sprouts capable of becoming trees. The best trees for coppice forests are chestnut, the oaks and willows, and the locust.

The sweet myrtle here often attains the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and forms an almost impenetrable *coppice*, burthening the air with its fragrance. *Poe*, Tales, I. 53.

When first the liquid note beloved of men
Comes flying over many a windy wave
To Britain, and in April suddenly
Breaks from a *coppice* gemm'd with green and red.
Tennyson, Geraint.

coppice (kop′is), *v. t.* Same as *copse*.

coppil†, *v. t.* See *cupel*.

coppin (kop′in), *n.* [Prob. for **copping*, verbal n. of **cop*[1], *v.*] Same as *cop*[1], 8.

copping-plate (kop′ing-plāt), *n.* The copping-rail of a throstle-machine. *E. H. Knight*.

copping-rail (kop′ing-rāl), *n.* In *spinning-mach.*, the rail or bar on which the bobbin rests, and by which the roving or yarn is evenly distributed by an up-and-down motion.

Coppinia (ko-pin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., from a proper name, *Coppin.*] The typical genus of the family *Coppiniidæ*. *C. arcta* is a greenish-yellow species incrusting the stems of other zoöphytes.

Coppiniidæ (kop-i-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coppinia* + *-idæ.*] A family of calyptoblastic or thecophorous hydroid polyps, represented by the genus *Coppinia*.

copple[1]† (kop'l), *n.* [Dim. of *cop*[1].] Anything rising to a point or summit; a hill.

> It is a low cape, and upon it is a *copple*, not very high.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages.*

copple[2] (kop'l), *n.* Same as *cupel*.

copple-crown (kop'l-kroun), *n.* [< *copple*[1] + *crown.*] 1. The crested crown or head of a bird.

> Like the *copple-crown*
> The lapwing has. *Randolph*, Amyntas, ii. 3.

2. A hen with a crest or top-knot. Also *cropple-crown*. [New Eng.]

coppled (kop'ld), *a.* [< *copple*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *copped.*] Same as *copped*.

copple-dust (kop'l-dust), *n.* Same as *cupel-dust*.

copplestone (kop'l-stōn), *n.* Same as *cobble* or *cobblestone*. See *cobble*[1].

coppo (kop'pō), *n.*; pl. *coppi* (-pi). [It., a pitcher: see *cup.*] 1. In *ceram.*, a large Tuscan earthenware vessel used for holding oil, grain, etc.—2. An Italian oil-measure, equal in Lucca and Modena to 26⅝ United States (old wine) gallons: but in the Lombardo-Venetian system of 1803 the *coppo* or *cappo* was precisely a deciliter.

coppy (kop'i), *n.*; pl. *coppies* (-iz). A dialectal form of *coppice*.

copra (kop'rä), *n.* [Also *coprah*, *copera*, etc.: < Malayalam *koppara*, Hindi *khoprā*, cocoanut.] The dried kernel of the cocoanut, one of the principal articles of export from the islands of the Pacific to Europe, where the oil is expressed. Often used as an ingredient of curry.

> We saw also . . . *coprah*, or dried cocoa-nut kernels, broken into small pieces in order that they may stow better. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

copræmia, copremia (ko-prē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *copræmia*, < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, ordure, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a polluted condition of the blood caused by the absorption of fecal matter in cases of obstruction of the bowels.

> The effect of this form of blood-poisoning, to which the term *copræmia* may not improperly be applied, is seen in the sallow, dirty hue of the skin.
> *Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 604.

copremesis (ko-prem'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, feces, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting, < *ἐμεῖν*, vomit: see *vomit, emetic.*] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of fecal matter; stercoraceous vomiting.

copremic (ko-prē'mik), *a.* [< *copræmia* + *-ic.*] Affected with copræmia.

copresbyter (kō-pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *presbyter.*] A fellow-presbyter; a member of the same presbytery with another or others.

copresence (kō-prez'ens), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *presence.*] The state or condition of being present along with others; associated presence.

> The *copresence* of other laws. *Emerson.*

> I should be glad to think that the *co-presence* of opposite theologies among men apparently committed to the same was attributable simply to ambiguous and illogical expression of doctrine in the Creeds. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 14.

Copridæ (kop'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Copris* + *-idæ.*] In some systems of classification, a family of lamellicorn dung-beetles, typified by the genus *Copris*, and related to or merged in the *Scarabæidæ*. They have convex bodies, large heads with projecting clypeus, and, in the males, projections also of the thorax.

Coprinæ (ko-prī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Copris* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Copridæ*, containing the largest and handsomest species. It is especially an American group, though also represented in the old world. The first two joints of the labial palpi are dilated (except in *Canthidium*); the first is longer than the second, and the third is distinct. The antennæ are 9-jointed, the head is free in repose, and the hind coxæ are obconic; the fore tarsi are present or absent, chiefly as a sexual character, their absence being most frequent with the males.

Coprinus (ko-prī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, many species of which grow upon dung. The gills after maturity deliquesce and form an inky fluid. *Coprinus comatus* is edible.

Copris (kop'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, or made the type of a family *Copridæ*, having the lamellæ of the antennal club alike, an expansive clypeus, a punctate pro-



Female Carolina Tumble-bug (*Copris carolina*), natural size.

thorax, and striate elytra. *C. lunaris* is a black European dung-beetle. *C. carolina*, *C. anaglypticus*, and *C. minutus* are species of the eastern United States.

coprolite (kop'rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, a stone. Cf. *coprolith.*] A hard roundish stony mass, consisting of the petrified fecal matter of animals, chiefly of extinct reptiles or sauroid fishes. In variety of size and external form the coprolites resemble oblong pebbles or kidney potatoes. They for the most part range from 2 to 4 inches in length, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; but some few are much larger, as those of the *Ichthyosauri*, within whose ribs masses have been found in situ. They are found chiefly in the Lias and the coal-measures. They contain in many cases undigested portions of the prey of the animals which have voided them, as fragments of scales, shells, etc. Coprolites thus indicate the nature of the food, and to some extent the intestinal structure, of the animal which voided them. They are found in such quantities in some localities, as parts of South Carolina, that the mining of the phosphatic rock formed by them for manure constitutes an important industry.

coprolith (kop'rō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, a stone.] 1. A ball of hardened feces or other impacted mass in the bowels; a scybalum.—2. A coprolite.

coprolitic (kop-rō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *coprolite* + *-ic.*] Composed of, resembling, or containing coprolites.

coprophagan (ko-prof'ạ-gạn), *n.* One of the *Coprophagi*.

Coprophagi (ko-prof'ạ-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *coprophagus*: see *coprophagous.*] The tumble-bugs, dung-beetles, dung-feeding scarabs, or shard-borne beetles; a section of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the sacred beetle (*Scarabæus*) of the Egyptians, and corresponding to the *Copridæ* (which see).

coprophagist (ko-prof'ạ-jist), *n.* [As *coprophagous* + *-ist.*] An animal that eats dung.

> But there are real *coprophagists* or dung-eaters among birds. *W. Marshall*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 605.

coprophagous (ko-prof'ạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. *coprophagus*, < Gr. *κοπροφάγος*, dung-eating, < *κόπρος*, dung, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding upon dung or filth: applied to various insects, and specifically to the *Coprophagi*.

> Insects are carnivorous, insectivorous, . . . *coprophagous.* *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 358.

Coprophilida (kop-rō-fil'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Heer, 1839), < *Coprophilus* + *-ida.*] A tribe of beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ* and subfamily *Oxytelinæ*, typified by the genus *Coprophilus*. They have 11-jointed antennæ, 5-jointed tarsi, filiform last palpal joint, and recurved borders of the abdomen. There are 5 genera, mainly of European species. Also *Coprophilini* (*Erichson*, 1839); *Coprophilina* (*Heer*, 1841); *Coprophilides* (*Lacordaire*, 1854).

coprophilous (ko-prof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. Growing upon dung: said of many fungi.—2. Fond of dung, as an insect; coprophagous.

Coprophilus (ko-prof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829), < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *φίλος*, loving.] The typical genus of *Coprophilida*, containing 5 species, of Europe, Africa, and South America, as *C. striatulus*, a European species living under stones.

coprose[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *copperas*.

coprose[2] (kop'rōs), *n.* Same as *copper-rose*.

coprostasis (ko-pros'tạ-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, feces, + *στάσις*, standing: see *static.*] In *pathol.*, costiveness.

copse (kops), *n.* See *coppice*.

copse (kops), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copsed*, ppr. *copsing.* [< *copse*, *n.* See *coppice.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cut or trim, as brushwood, tufts of grass, and the like.

> By *copsing* the starvelings in the places where they are new sown, [you may] cause them sometimes to overtake even their untouched contemporaries.
> *Evelyn*, Forest Trees, iii.

2. To treat so as to produce a copse.

> The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift*, Address to Parliament.

3. To inclose as in a copse.

> Nature itself hath *copsed* and bounded us in.
> *Farindon*, Sermons (1657), p. 439.

II. *intrans.* To form a coppice; grow up again from the roots after being cut down, as brushwood. [Rare in all its uses.]

Also *coppice*.

copsewood (kops'wụd), *n.* A low growth of shrubs and bushes; wood treated as coppice and cut down at certain periods. See *coppice*.

> The side of every hill where the *copsewood* grew thick.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Copsichus (kop'si-kus), *n.* [NL.; also written *Copsichos*, and improp. *Copsychos*; < Gr. *κόψιχος*, another form of *κόσσυφος*, Attic *κόττυφος*, a singing bird, prob. the blackbird, or black ouzel, *Turdus merula.*] 1. A genus of turdoid or dentirostral oscine passerine birds, of uncertain limits and systematic position. It is now commonly referred to the family *Turdidæ*, and restricted to the dayals or magpie-robins of India and the East Indies, such as the Indian *C. saularis*, the Ceylonese *C. ceylonensis*, etc.



Dayal, or Magpie-robin (*Copsichus saularis*).

2. The ring-ouzels of Europe: a synonym of *Merula*. *J. J. Kaup*, 1829.

copstick (kop'stik), *n.* [G. *kopfstück*, < *kopf* (= AS. *cop*, E. *cop*[1]), head, + *stück* (= AS. *stycce*), piece.] An old silver coin used in many parts of Germany, worth 16¾ cents United States money after 1763, and previously nearly 2 cents more. It generally bore the same device as the rix-dollar.

copsy (kop'si), *a.* [< *copse* + *-y*[1].] Having copses; covered with coppice or copses.

> The Flood
> And trading Bark with low contracted Sail,
> Linger among the Reeds and *copsy* Banks.
> *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

copt[1], *a.* Another spelling of *copped*.

Copt[2] (kopt), *n.* [Also written *Copht* (ML. *Cophti*, *Cofti*, pl.); also *Kubt*, *Kubti*; < Ar. *Qobṭ*, *Qibṭ*, a collective form, sing. *Qobṭī*, *Qibṭī*, < Gr. *Αἰγύπτιος*, an Egyptian, < *Αἴγυπτος*, Egypt.] A native Egyptian; an Egyptian Christian, especially one of the sect of Monophysites. The Copts are descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and formerly spoke the Coptic language. After the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451) the majority of Egyptian Christians separated from the Orthodox Church, and have ever since had their own succession of patriarchs. Their number is now very small. The Abyssinian or Ethiopic Church is a part of the Coptic communion, and its abuna or metran is always chosen and consecrated by the Coptic patriarch. See *Monophysite*.

> The *Copts* begin their reckoning from the era of Diocletian, A. D. 284.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 279.

Coptic (kop'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Copticus*, < ML. *Cophti*, Copts.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Copts, as distinct from the Arabians and other inhabitants of modern Egypt. See II.

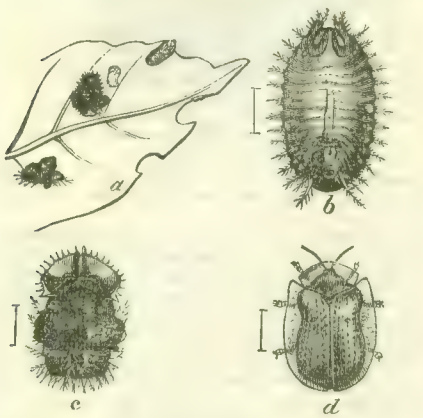
II. *n.* 1. A Copt.—2. The language of the Copts, descended from the ancient Egyptian (of the Hamitic family of languages), and used in Egypt till within the last two centuries, but now superseded as a living language by Arabic. The two chief dialects are the Memphitic and Thebaic. It is still the liturgical language of the Coptic (Egyptian Monophysite) Church, but the lections are read in Arabic as well as Coptic.

coptine (kop'tin), *n.* [< *Coptis* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, crystallizing in colorless crystals, obtained from the plant *Coptis trifolia*.

Coptis (kop'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπτειν*, cut: in reference to the division of the leaves.] A small genus of plants, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, natives of the north temperate zone, consisting of low smooth perennials with divided root-leaves and small white flowers on scapes. A decoction of the leaves and stalks of *C. trifolia*, found in Canada and the northern parts of the United States, is used by the Indians for coloring cloth and skins yellow. The yellow, thread-like rhizomes, whence the common name of *goldthread*, are used in medicine as a pure bitter tonic. The root of *C. Teeta*, of China and India, known as Mishmi bitter, has been long in repute in India as a remedy for diseases of the eye, and is still in use as a bitter tonic. The species are found to contain an unusual percentage of berberine.

Coptocycla (kop-tō-sik'lạ), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1834), < Gr. *κοπτός*, chopped small, pounded

(< *κόπτειν*, cut, chop), + *κύκλος*, circle, a round.] A genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family *Cassididæ*. *C. clavata* is a common New



Golden Tortoise-beetle (*Coptocycla aurichalcea*).

a, larva, natural size, covered with its dung, which it carries about on the organ known as the dung-fork; *b*, same enlarged and with the dung taken from the fork; *c*, pupa; *d*, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

England potato-beetle. *C. aurichalcea* is known as the golden tortoise-beetle. Both feed upon the sweet potato, morning-glory, and other convolvulaceous plants.

cop-tube (kop′tūb), *n.* In a spinning-machine, the tube on which the cop of thread or yarn is formed.

Copturus (kop-tū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1838), irreg. < Gr. *κόπτειν*, cut, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of curculios, containing numerous species, of North and South America and the West Indies. The rostrum reaches to the fore border of the metasternum, which often presents a depression into which it fits, the prothorax is grooved across the fore border; the elytra are plane, triangular, or oval, usually short, sometimes spiny at the end; and the body is very thick, and rhomboidal in shape.

★**copula** (kop′ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *copulas*, *copulæ* (-lăz, -lē). [< L. *copula*, a band, bond, link, contr. of **co-apula*, dim., < *co-*, together, + *apere*, in pp. *aptus*, join: see *apt*. Hence (from the L.) ult. *couple*, which is thus a doublet of *copula*.] **1.** In *gram.* and *logic*, that word or part of a proposition which expresses the relation between the subject and the predicate. Thus, in the proposition "Religion is indispensable to happiness," *is* is the copula joining *religion*, the subject, with *indispensable to happiness*, the predicate, and itself expressing merely the predication or assertion which is the essential element of a sentence. Any other verb is capable of being analyzed into the copula and a predicate: thus, "he *lives*" into "he *is living*," and so on.

2. In an organ, same as *coupler*.—**3.** In *anat.*, some coupling or connecting part, usually distinguished by a qualifying term; especially, a median bone or cartilage connecting hyoidean and branchial arches, and also uniting opposite halves of these arches respectively, as a basibranchial.

All the branchial arches are united ventrally by azygos pieces—the *copulæ*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 469.

4. In *law*, sexual intercourse.—**Balanced copula**, in *logic*, a copula which signifies a relation of equiparance between subject and predicate.—**Copula hyoidea**, **copula lingualis**, in *anat.*, the basis of the hyoid bone; the basihyal considered as the piece connecting the opposite halves of the hyoidean gill-arch.—**Copula of inclusion**, in *logic*, a copula which signifies that the objects denoted by the subject are among those denoted by the predicate.

copular (kop′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *copula* + *-ar*[2].] In *gram.* and *logic*, relating to or of the nature of a copula.

copulate (kop′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copulated*, ppr. *copulating*. [< L. *copulatus*, pp. of *copulare* (> It. *copulare* = Sp. Pg. *copular* = F. *copuler*), unite, couple (> ult. *couple*, *v.*), < *copula*, a band, bond: see *copula*, *couple*.] **I.**† *trans.* To join together. *Bailey.*

II. *intrans.* To unite as a pair; especially, to unite sexually.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

copulate† (kop′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *copulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Joined. *Bacon.*—**Copulate extreme.** See *extreme*.

★**copulation** (kop-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *copulation* = It. *copulazione*, < L. *copulatio*(*n-*), < *copulare*, pp. *copulatus*, unite: see *copulate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of coupling; conjunction; union.

His *copulation* of monosyllables supplying the quantity of a trisyllable to his intent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie.

2. Sexual connection; coition.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhonest. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 11.

Copulation of parts, in *logic*, such a junction that the end of one part is the beginning of another, as with the parts of time.

copulative (kop′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *copulatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *copulativo*, < LL. *copulativus*, < L. *copulare*, pp. *copulatus*, join together: see *copulate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Uniting or coupling; serving to unite or couple.

If Hegel's 'being' were the mere infinitive of the copula 'is,' as Erdmann thought, not only would whatever *copulative* force it might retain still presuppose two terms to be connected, but it is impossible to empty the word of all notion of existence. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 163.

2. Relating or pertaining to copulation.—**Copulative conjunction**, in *gram.*, a conjunction joining together two coördinate clauses, or coördinate members of a clause; the conjunction *and*, and any other, as *also*, having a nearly like office: as, he went *and* she came; riches *and* honors are temptations to pride.—**Copulative proposition.** See *proposition*.

II. *n.* **1.** A copulative conjunction.—**2.**† Connection.

A fourth wife, which makes more than one *copulative* in the rule of marriage.
Rycaut, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 307.

3. One who copulates. [Rare.]

I press in here, sir, amongst the rest of the country *copulatives*, to swear, and to forswear, according as marriage binds, and blood breaks. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

copulatively (kop′ū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a copulative manner. *Hammond.*

copulatory (kop′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *copulate* + *-ory*.] **1.** Relating or pertaining to copulation: specifically, in *zoöl.*, applied to the accessory generative organs.—**2.** Uniting; copulative.—**Copulatory pouch**, in *entom.*, a cavity or sac in the abdomen of a female insect, destined to receive the fertilizing fluid during copulation; a kind of spermatheca.

Copurus (kō-pū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *κώπη*, handle, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of South American clamatorial birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ* or tyrant flycatchers: so called from the extraordinary development of the tail. The type is *C. colonus* (or *platurus* or ★*filicauda*).

copy (kop′i), *n.*; pl. *copies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *coppy*, *coppie*, *copie*; < ME. *copy*, *copie*, < OF. *copie*, abundance, plenty, a transcript, copy, F. *copie* (> D. *kopij* = G. *copie* = Dan. Sw. *kopi*), a transcript, copy, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *copia*, abundance, a transcript, copy, < L. *copia*, abundance, plenty, multitude, facilities, opportunity, hence also, in ML. (from the notion of abundance, plenty), a transcript, copy; prob. contr. from **co-opia*, < *co-*, together, + *opes*, riches (cf. *inopia*, want): see *opulent*.] **1.**† Abundance; plenty; copiousness.

This Spayne . . . hath grete *copy* and plente of castell[es], of hors, of metal, and of hony.
Trevisa, Works (ed. Babington), I. 301.

It is the part of every obsequious servant to be sure to have daily about him *copy* and variety of colours.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Now because they speak all they can (however unfitly), they are thought to have the greater *copy*.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Food for horse in great *copie*. *Strype*, Records.

2. A duplication, transcription, imitation, or reproduction of something; that which is not an original.

Good captain, will you give me a *copy* of the sonnet you writ to Diana in behalf of the Count Rousillon?
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

Corinna frowns awhile,
Hell's torments are but *copies* of his smart.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 5.

A *copy* after Raffaelle is more to be commended than an original of any indifferent painter.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Specifically—**3.** A completed reproduction, or one of a set or number of reproductions or imitations, containing the same matter, or having the same form and appearance, or executed in the same style, as an exemplar; a duplicate; a transcript: as, a *copy* of the Bible.

My *copy* of the book printed neare 60 yeares ago.
Evelyn, Diary, April 24, 1694.

4. The thing copied or to be copied; something set for imitation or reproduction; a pattern, exemplar, or model; specifically, an example of penmanship to be copied by a pupil.

Such a man
Might be a *copy* to these younger times,
Which, follow'd well, would demonstrate them now
But goers backward. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

He was the mark and glass, *copy* and book,
That fashion'd others. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

5. In *printing*, written or printed matter given to the printer to be reproduced in type.

I would not deface your *copy* for the future, and only mark the repetitions. *Pope*, To H. Cromwell, Nov. 29, 1707.

6.† Right to the use of literary manuscript; copyright.

I use the word *copy*, in the technical sense in which that name or term has been used for ages, to signify an incorporeal right to the sole printing and publishing of somewhat intellectual communicated by letters.
Lord Mansfield, quoted in Drone.

It . . . will bring me in three hundred pounds, exclusive of the sale of the *copy*. *Sterne*, Letters, No. 55.

7.† A copyhold tenure; tenure in general.

Macb. Thou know'st that Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.
Lady M. But in them nature's *copy*'s not eterne.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

I finde that Waltham Abbey (for Benedictines at the first) had its *copie* altered by King Henry the Second, and bestowed on Augustinians. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., vi. 1.

8. A size of writing-paper measuring 16 × 20 inches. *E. H. Knight.*—**Blind copy.** See *blind*[1].—**Certified copy.** Same as *office copy* (which see, below).—**Copy of one's countenance**†, a mask; a pretense.

But this [acquiescence], as he afterwards confessed on his death-bed, . . . was only a *copy of his countenance*.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, iii. 14.

If this application for my advice is not a *copy of your countenance*, a mask, if you are obedient, I may yet set you right. *Foote*, The Author, ii.

Dead copy, in *printing*, copy that has been set up in type.—**Exemplified copy.** See *exemplify*.—**Foul copy**, the first rough draft of any writing, defaced with alterations, corrections, obliterations, etc.: opposed to *fair* or *clean copy*.—**Office copy**, in *law*, a transcript of a proceeding or record in the proper office of a court, authenticated by the officer having custody of the record, and usually under the seal of such office. Also called *certified copy*.—**To cast off copy.** See *cast*[1].—**To change one's copy**†, to alter one's conduct; adopt a different course.

Methinks Euphues chaunging so your colour, vpon the sodeine, you wil soone *chaunge your copie*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 80.

To hold copy, to act as a copy-holder, or a proof-reader's assistant. See *copy-holder*[2], 1.—**To set a copy**, to prepare something to serve as a copy or model, as across the top of the page of a writing-book.

We took him *setting* of boys' *copies*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

copy (kop′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copied*, ppr. *copying*. [< ME. *copien* (= D. *kopiëren* = G. *copiren* = Dan. *kopiere* = Sw. *kopiera*), < OF. *copier*, F. *copier* = Sp. Pg. *copiar* = It. *copiare*, < ML. *copiare*, copy (cf. LL. *copiari*, furnish one's self abundantly with something), < *copia*, a copy, L. abundance: see *copy*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To imitate; follow as a model or pattern.

To *copy* her few nymphs aspired,
Her virtues fewer swains admired. *Swift.*

To *copy* beauties forfeits all pretence
To fame;—to *copy* faults is want of sense.
Churchill, Rosciad, l. 457.

My future will not *copy* fair my past
On any leaf but Heaven's.
Mrs. Browning, Sonnet.

2. To make a copy of; duplicate; reproduce; transcribe: sometimes followed by *out*, especially when applied to writing: as, to *copy out* a set of figures.

There can be no doubt but that laws apparently good are (as it were) things *copied* out of the very tables of that high everlasting law. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

These are also proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah king of Judah *copied out*. Prov. xxv. 1.

Copying camera. See *camera*.

II. *intrans.* To imitate, or endeavor to be like, something regarded as a model; do something in imitation of an exemplar: sometimes followed by *after*: as, to *copy after* bad precedents.

Some . . . never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

copy-book (kop′i-bůk), *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Fair as a text B in a *copy-book*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

copyer, *n.* See *copier*.

copyhold (kop′i-hōld), *n.* [< *copy* + *hold*.] **1.** In England, a tenure of lands of a manor, according to the custom of the manor, and by copy of court-roll; or a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court, which contain entries of the admission of the original or former tenant, his surrender to the use of another, or alienation, or his death, and the claim and admission of the heir or devisee. There are two sorts of copyhold: the first is styled *ancient demesne*, or a customary freehold; and the second a *base tenure*, or mere copyhold. Copyhold property cannot be now created, for the foundation on which it rests is that the property has been possessed time out of mind by copy of court-roll, and that the tenements are with the manor. Copyholds now descend to the heir at law, according to the rules that regulate the descent of all other kinds of estate in land.

Abig. Oh, will you kill me?
Rog. I do not think I can;
You're like a *copyhold*, with nine lives in't.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

There was even a manor court which took cognizance of their rights, and in which the ancient, though inferior, title of *copyhold*, or a right to land by virtue of a copy of the roll of the manor court, may be said to have been invented. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 274.

2. Land held in copyhold.

Item, to the thyrde we saye that no coppy-holder that doeth surrender hys *coppyholde* oughte to paye any herryott vpon the surrender of hys *coppyholde* excepte yt be in extremis of deathe. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 441.

Enfranchisement of copyhold lands. See *enfranchisement*.

copyholder[1] (kop'i-hōl″dėr), *n.* [< *copyhold* + *-er*[1].] One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

A *copyholder* is a tenant of a manor who is said to hold his tenement "at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor." This means that the tenant's rights are nominally dependent on the will of the lord; but the lord is bound to exercise his will according to the custom, so that the tenant is really as safe as if he were an absolute owner. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 43.

A *copyholder* is not a hirer but an owner of land.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 322.

copy-holder[2] (kop'i-hōl″dėr), *n.* **1.** In *printing*, a proof-reader's assistant, who reads the copy aloud or follows it while the proof is read, for the detection of deviations from it in the proof. —**2.** A device for holding copy in its place, as on a printer's frame or on a type-writer.

copying-ink (kop'i-ing-ink), *n.* **1.** A writing-fluid, containing sugar or some other viscous substance, used for writings intended to be duplicated by a copying-press.—**2.** A printing-ink used in printing blanks, letter-heads, etc., from which letter-press copies may afterward be taken.

copying-machine (kop'i-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *copying-press*.

copying-paper (kop'i-ing-pā″pėr), *n.* Thin unsized paper used in duplicating writings by a copying-press.

copying-pencil (kop'i-ing-pen″sil), *n.* A pencil composed of graphite, kaolin or gum arabic, and blue-violet aniline. Marks made with it can be reproduced in the copying-press like those of copying-ink.

copying-press (kop'i-ing-pres), *n.* A machine for copying any piece of writing in facsimile, or for producing duplicates of letters, invoices, and other manuscripts. There are several varieties, but generally the original document is written with a special kind of ink, and a copy is obtained from it on thin paper which has been dampened, by means of pressure. Also called *copying-machine*.

copying-ribbon (kop'i-ing-rib″on), *n.* A ribbon prepared with copying-ink, for use in a type-writer when the copy is to be duplicated.

copyism (kop'i-izm), *n.* [< *copy* + *-ism*.] The practice of copying or imitating; mere imitation. [Rare.]

MM. Gaucherel, Rajon, and Brunet-Debaines have interpreted some of the most difficult amongst the later works of Turner in a manner which recalls them vividly to our recollection, which is far better than heavy, unintelligent *copyism*. *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 444.

copyist (kop'i-ist), *n.* [< *copy* + *-ist*, after F. *copiste:* see *copist*.] A copier; a transcriber; an imitator; specifically, one whose occupation is to transcribe documents or other manuscripts.

No original writer ever remained so unrivalled by succeeding *copyists* as this Sicilian master [Theocritus].
J. Warton, Essay on Pope, i. 9.

copy-money (kop'i-mun″i), *n.* Money paid for copy or copyright; compensation for literary work. *Boswell.*

They [papers on electricity] swelled to a quarto volume, which has had five editions, and cost him [the publisher] nothing for *copy-money*. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 345.

copyopia (kop-i-ō'pi-ą), *n.* In *pathol.*, fatigue or weariness of vision; weakness of sight; copopsia.

copyright (kop'i-rīt), *n.* [< *copy* + *right*, *n.*] Exclusive right to multiply and to dispose of copies of an intellectual production (*Drone*); the right which the law affords for protecting the produce of man's intellectual industry from being made use of by others without adequate recompense to him (*Broom and Hadley*). It is a right given by law for a limited number of years, upon certain conditions, to the originator of a book or other writing, painting, sculpture, design, photograph, musical composition, or similar production, or to his assignee. It corresponds to the *patent* of an invention. In the United States the term is 28 years, with the privilege of renewal for 14 years; in the United Kingdom, by the Copyright Act of 1911 (in effect July 1, 1912), it is the life of the author and 50 years after his death.—**International copyright**, an international arrangement by which the right of an author residing in one country may be protected by copyright in such other countries as are parties to the arrangement.

copyright (kop'i-rīt), *v. t.* To secure a copyright of, as a book or play, by complying with the requirements of the law; enter for copyright.

copweb (kop'web), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *cobweb*.

coque (kok), *n.* [F., lit. a shell: see *cock*[4], *cockle*[2].] A small bow or loop of ribbon used in decorative trimming.

coquelicot (kok'li-kō), *n.* [Also written *coquelico;* F. *coquelicot*, formerly *coquelicoq*, wild poppy: so called from its resemblance in color to a cock's crest, the word being a variant of *coquelicoq*, *coquelicon*, *coquerico*, an imitation of the cry of a cock, cockadoodle-doo: see *cock*[1].] Wild poppy; corn-rose; hence, the color of wild poppy; a color nearly red, or red mixed with orange.

coquet†, *n.* and *a.* See *cocket*[3] and *coquette*.

coquet (kō-ket'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coquetted*, ppr. *coquetting*. [= D. *koketteren* = G. *coquettiren* = Dan. *kokettere* = Sw. *kokettera*, < F. *coqueter*, coquet, flirt, orig. swagger or strut like a cock, < *coquet*, a little cock, hence a beau, fem. *coquette*, a coquette, as adj. coquettish: see *cocket*[3], *coquette*.] **I.** *trans.* To attempt, out of vanity, to attract the notice, admiration, or love of; entertain with compliments and amorous flattery; treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour. *Swift.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To trifle in love; act the lover from vanity; endeavor to gain admirers.

Young ashes pirouetted down,
Coquetting with young beeches.
Tennyson, Amphion.

Hence —**2.** To trifle, in general; act without seriousness or decision.

The French affair had dragged on. Elizabeth had *coquetted* with it as a kitten plays with a ball.
Froude, Hist. Eng., viii.

coquetoon (kok-e-tōn'), *n.* An antelope of western Africa, *Cephalophus rufilatus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

coquetry (kō'ket-ri), *n.*; pl. *coquetries* (-riz). [< F. *coquetterie*, < *coquette*, a coquette.] Effort to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity or for amusement; affectation of amorous tenderness; trifling in love.

Women . . . without a dash of *coquetry*.
Addison, Spectator.

Coquetry, with all its pranks and teasings, makes the spice to your dinner— the mulled wine to your supper.
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor, ii.

=**Syn.** See *flirtation*.

Coquetta bark. See *bark*[2].

coquette (kō-ket'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *coquet* (originally applied to men as well as to women); < F. *coquette*, a coquette, a flirt, a pert or flippant woman, prop. fem. of *coquet*, a beau, as adj. coquettish, flirting, lit. a little cock: see *cocket*[3], which is the same word in earlier form.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A woman who endeavors to gain the admiration of men; a vain, selfish, trifling woman, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, for the gratification of her vanity; a flirt; a jilt.

A cold, vain and interested *coquette* . . . who could venture to flirt with a succession of admirers in the just confidence that no flame which she might kindle in them would thaw her own ice. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

The slight *coquette*, she cannot love.
Tennyson, Early Sonnets, vii.

2. *pl.* A group of crested humming-birds, of the genus *Lophornis* (which see).

II.† *a.* Coquettish; like a coquette.

Coquet and Coy at once her Air,
Both study'd. *Congreve*, Amoret.

He was last week producing two or three letters which he writ in his youth to a *coquette* lady.
Addison, The Man of the Town.

coquettish (kō-ket'ish), *a.* [< *coquette* + *-ish*.] Like a coquette; of or pertaining to or characterized by or practising coquetry.

A *coquettish* manner.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain.

She meant to weave me a snare
Of some *coquettish* deceit.
Tennyson, Maud, vi.

coquettishly (kō-ket'ish-li), *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

coquillage (F. pron. kō-kē-lyäzh'), *n.* [F., a shell-animal, a shell, < *coquille*, a shell: see *coquille*, *cockle*[2].] In *decorative art*, an imitation of shells, or the use of forms borrowed from shells. This motive of decoration was common in the Louis XV. style. See *rococo*.

coquilla-nut (kō-kē'lyą-nut), *n.* The fruit of the palm *Attalea funifera*, a pinnate-leaved palm, native of Brazil. The nut is 3 or 4 inches long, oval, of a rich brown color, and consists of a very hard, thick shell with two small kernels in the center. The shell is extensively used in turnery, and especially for making ornamental ends for umbrella-handles. See *piassava*.

coquille (kō-kēl'), *n.* [F., lit. a shell: see *cockle*[2].] A part of the guard of a sword-hilt. See *hilt* and *shell*.

coquillo (kō-kēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., a small shell, a cocoanut, etc.: see *cockle*[2].] The physic-nut, *Jatropha Curcas*.

coquimbite (kō-kim'bīt), *n.* [< *Coquimbo* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of iron, of a white or yellowish color, forming beds in a trachytic rock in the province of Coquimbo, Chili. Also called *white copperas*.

coquimbo (kō-kim'bō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The burrowing owl of South America, *Speotyto cunicularia*. See *Speotyto*, and cut under *owl*.

coquina (kō-kē'nä), *n.* [< Sp. *coquina*, shell-fish in general, also cockle, dim. < L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch*, *cockle*[2].] A rock made up of fragments of marine shells, slightly consolidated by pressure and infiltrated calcareous matter. The name is chiefly applied to a rock of this kind occurring on the east coast of Florida, and used to some extent as a building material.

coquito (kō-kē'tō), *n.* [Sp., a small cocoanut, dim. of *coco*, cocoanut.] The *Jubæa spectabilis*, a very beautiful palm of Chili, allied to the cocoanut, and growing to a height of 40 or 50 feet. It bears numerous small edible nuts, and the sap, obtained by felling the trees, is boiled to a sweet syrup, which, under the name of palm-honey (*miel de palma*), is highly esteemed in the domestic economy of the Chilians.

cor[1] (kôr), *n.* [L. *cor* (*cord-*) = Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart:* see *core*[1] and *heart*.] The heart, in the anatomical sense; the physiologically central organ of the system of blood-vessels.—**Cor Caroli.** [NL.: L. *cor* = E. *heart; Caroli*, gen. of ML. *Carolus*, Charles (in sense (*b*) with reference to Charles's Wain): see *heart* and *carl*.] (*a*) A heart made of silver or gold, sometimes set with jewels, symbolizing the heart of King Charles I. of England. It was worn or carried by enthusiastic royalists. (*b*) A yellowish star of the third magnitude, below and behind the tail of the Great Bear, designated by Flamsteed as 12 Canum Venaticorum, but treated as a constellation on the globe of Senex (London, 1740) and by some other English astronomers.—**Cor Hydræ** [L. (NL.), the heart of Hydra: *cor* = E. *heart; Hydræ*, gen. of *Hydra*], a star of the second magnitude in the southern constellation Hydra. See cut under *Hydra*.—**Cor Leonis** [L. (NL.), the heart of Leo: *cor* = E. *heart; leonis*, gen. of *leo*, a lion: see *lion*], another name for Regulus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo. See cut under *Leo*.—**Cor Scorpionis** [L., the heart of Scorpio: *cor* = E. *heart; scorpionis*, gen. of *scorpio(n-)*, a scorpion, the constellation Scorpio], another name for Antares, a star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Scorpio.—**Cor villosum** [NL., villous heart], a heart the external surface of which is made rough and shaggy by a pericarditic fibrinous exudation.

cor[2]†, *n.* See *core*[3], *corps*[2].

cor[3]†, *n.* Salted fish; salt fish.

A salmon, *cor*, or chevin,
Will feed you six or seven.
B. Jonson, The Honour of Wales.

cor[4] (kôr), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew and Phenician oil-measure, supposed to be equal to 96 United States (old wine) gallons. The cor (translated *measure*) is mentioned in Luke xvi. 7 as a dry measure. Also *chor*.

Concerning the ordinance of oil, the bath of oil, ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the *cor*, which is an homer of ten baths. Ezek. xlv. 14.

cor-. Assimilated form of *com-*, *con-*, before *r*.

Cor. An abbreviation of *Corinthians*.

cora, *n.* See *corah*.

coracacromial (kor″ak-a-krō'mi-ąl), *a.* Same as *coraco-acromial*.

Coracia (kō-rā'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] A genus of corvine birds, including the chough or red-legged crow, *C. graculus*, usually called *Pyrrhocorax* or *Fregilus graculus*. See cut under *chough*.

coracias (kō-rā'si-ąs), *n.* [Gr. *κορακίας*, a kind of raven or crow, < *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] 1†. An Aristotelian name of some bird described as being like a crow and red-billed: either the red-legged chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, or the alpine, *P. alpinus*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *modern ornith.*: (*a*†) Same as *Coracia*. *Vieillot*, 1816. (*b*) The typical genus of the family *Coraciidæ*, containing the true rollers, such as *Coracias garrula* of Europe and Africa, and other species, not related to crows, nor even of the same order of birds. See *roller*.



Common Roller (*Coracias garrula*).

Coraciidæ (kor-a-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coracias*, 2 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] A family of picarian birds, non-passerine and not related to the crows, belonging to the group of coccygomorphs, and typified by the genus *Coracias*. It contains the forms known as rollers, of the genera *Coracias*, *Eurystomus*, *Leptosomus*, *Brachypteracias*, *Atelornis*, and *Geobiastes*, of Africa, Asia, and Europe. The *Coraciidæ* are fissirostral, and related to the broadbills, todies, and motmots. The term has sometimes been made to cover an assemblage of all these birds together, but is now definitely restricted as above. Also written *Coracidæ*, *Coraciadæ*, *Coraciadidæ*.

Coraciinæ (ko-ras-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coracias*, 2 (*b*), + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Coraciidæ*, distinguishing the rollers proper (of the genera *Coracias* and *Eurystomus*) from the isolated Madagascan forms of the genera *Leptosomus* and *Brachypteracias*, which respectively represent other subfamilies. *G. R. Gray.* Also *Coracinæ*, *Coracianæ*, *Coraciana*, *Coraciadinæ*. See cut under *Coracias*.

Coracina† (kor-a-sī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *corax* (*corac-*), a raven, crow: see *Corax* and *coracine*.] A genus name under which Vieillot grouped a number of heterogeneous species of birds, including certain fruit-crows of South America with some campophagine forms of the old world. It has been applied by other authors to sundry species of *Gymnoderinæ*, *Campephagidæ*, etc. The type was *Gymnoderus fœtidus*.

Coracinæ[1]† (kor-a-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *corax* (*corac-*), a raven, crow, + *-inæ*. Cf. *Coracina* and *coracine*.] A term applied by Swainson in 1831 to the South American fruit-crows, of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ* of the family *Cotingidæ*. Also *Coracininæ*.

Coracinæ[2] (kor-a-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Coraciinæ*.

coracine[1]† (kor'a-sin), *n.* [< L. *coracīnus*, < Gr. κορακῖνος, also κοράκινος, a fish like a perch, found in the Nile, so called from its black color (cf. κορακῖνος, a young raven), < κοράκινος, adj., like a raven, < κόραξ (κορακ-), a raven: see *Corax*.] A fish anciently called *coracinus*, generally identified with the *Chromis chromis*, a species of the family *Pomacentridæ*. By the older authors it was identified with the *Sciæna* or *Corvina umbra* or *nigra* or with the *Umbrina cirrhosa*.

> The golden-headed *coracine* out of Egypt.
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, v. 3.

coracine[2]†, *a.* [< L. *coracinus*, < Gr. κορακῖνος, like a raven, raven-black, < κόραξ (κορακ-), a raven: see *Corax*.] Black; raven-black.

Coracininæ† (ko-ras-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Coracinæ*[1]. *Bonaparte*, 1837; *Cabanis*, 1847.

coracioid (ko-ras'i-oid), *a.* [< *Coracias* + *-oid*.] Roller-like; specifically, related to the *Coraciidæ*, or belonging to the *Coracioideæ*.

Coracioideæ (ko-ras-i-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coracias* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, including the families *Steatornithidæ*, *Podargidæ*, *Caprimulgidæ*, *Coraciidæ*, and *Leptosomatidæ*, or the oil-birds, podargues, goatsuckers, rollers, and kirumbos. See *coracioid*.

Coracirostres (ko-ras-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *corax* (*corac-*), a raven, crow (see *Corax*), + *rostrum*, beak.] A general name of the corvine birds, considered as an order of *Passeres*. *A. E. Brehm.*

coracle (kor'a-kl), *n.* [< W. *corwgl*, also *cwrwgl*, a coracle, < *corwg*, *cwrwg*, a frame, carcass, boat, = Ir. *curachan*, a skiff: see *currach*.] A fisherman's boat used in Wales and on many parts of the Irish coast, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth; a kind of bull-boat. Also spelled *corracle*.



Fisherman with Coracle.

> And, as a *Coracle* that braves
> On Vaga's breast the fretful waves,
> This shell upon the deep would swim.
> *Wordsworth*, Blind Highland Boy.

coraco-acromial (kor″a-kō-a-krō'mi-al), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *acromion* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the acromion. Also *coracacromial*.—**Coraco-acromial ligament**, a stout ligament which connects the acromion with the coracoid, and is one of the accessory structures which defend the shoulder-joint.

coracobrachial (kor″a-kō-brā'ki-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *coracobrachialis*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the brachium or upper arm, or to the humerus: applied to the coracobrachialis.

II. *n.* The coracobrachialis.

coracobrachialis (kor″a-kō-brak-i-ā'lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracobrachiales* (-lēz). [NL., < *coracoides*, coracoid, + L. *brachium*, arm: see *coracoid* and *brachial*.] A muscle which arises from the coracoid in common with the long head of the biceps, and is inserted into the shaft of the humerus. Its inner border forms for some distance the surgical guide to the brachial artery; its action tends to extend the upper arm. See cut under *muscle*.

coracoclavicular (kor″a-kō-kla-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *clavicula* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the clavicle.—**Coracoclavicular ligament**, a strong fibrous band passing between and binding together the clavicle and the coracoid. It is divided into two portions, called from their shape *conoid* and *trapezoid*.

coracocostal (kor″a-kō-kos'tal), *a.* Same as ★*costocoracoid*.

coracohumeral (kor″a-kō-hū'me-ral), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *humerus* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the humerus.—**Coracohumeral ligament**, a fibrous band which forms a part of the capsular ligament of the shoulder-joint.

★**coracoid** (kor'a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *coracoides*, *coracoideus*, < Gr. κορακοειδής, like a raven or crow, < κόραξ (κορακ-), a raven or crow (see *Corax*), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Shaped like a crow's beak.—**2.** Pertaining to the coracoid; connected with the coracoid: as, the *coracoid* ligament.—**Coracoid bone.** Same as II.—**Coracoid fontanelle**, a space or vacuity between or among several coracoid elements, as in batrachians.—**Coracoid process**, the coracoid of a mammal above a monotreme.

II. *n.* The distal or ventral element of the scapular arch, extending from the scapula to or toward the sternum, of whatever size, shape, or position: so named from the fact that in adult man it somewhat resembles the beak of a crow in size and shape. See cut under *scapula*. In reptiles, birds, and monotrematous mammals the coracoid is a comparatively large, distinct, and independent bone, articulated at one end with the shoulder-blade and at the other with the sternum. (See cuts under *hypoclidium* and *pectoral*.) In all mammals above the monotremes it is much reduced, becoming a mere process of the scapula, firmly ankylosed therewith and having no connection with the sternum, but normally having an independent center of ossification. In amphibians the coracoid varies in condition and relations, but when present conforms to the above definition. In batrachians the coracoid is divided by a large membranous space or fontanel into a coracoid proper, which lies behind this space, a persistently cartilaginous epicoracoid, which bounds the space internally, and a precoracoid in front of it. In fishes the term *coracoid* has been applied to several different parts, on the assumption of their homology with the coracoid of the higher vertebrates (see cut under *scapulocoracoid*): (*a*) by Cuvier and his followers, to the teleotemporal; (*b*) by Owen and others, to the prescapula; (*c*) by Parker and other late writers, to the hypocoracoid; (*d*) by Gill, to the inner cartilage of the scapular arch and the bones into which it is disintegrated in the higher fishes. See these names, and also *ectocoracoid*, *epicoracoid*, *hypercoracoid*, *precoracoid*, *procoracoid*.

coracoidal (kor-a-koi'dal), *a.* [< *coracoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coracoid.

coracoideus (kor-a-koi'dē-us), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *coracoid*.] The coracobrachial muscle.

coracomandibular (kor″a-kō-man-dib'ū-lär), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *mandibula* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid bone and the mandible or lower jaw-bone: as, a *coracomandibular* muscle.

coracomandibularis (kor″a-kō-man-dib-ū-lā'-ris), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracomandibulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *coracomandibular*.] A coracomandibular muscle of some animals, as sharks, arising from the pectoral arch, and inserted into the lower jaw.

coracomorph (kor'a-kō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Coracomorphæ*; a crow form.

Coracomorphæ (kor″a-kō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. κόραξ (κορακ-), a raven, a crow, + μορφή, form.] One of two great groups of birds (*Cypselomorphæ* being the other) into which Huxley divided his *Ægithognathæ*. It corresponds to the Linnean *Passeres* or the Cuvierian *Passerinæ* divested of certain non-conformable types, to the *Volucres* of Sundevall, and to the *Passeres* of most modern authors. It is an immense assemblage, containing a majority of all birds. They exhibit the typical passerine structure, or the "crow form." Their technical characters are: an ægithognathous palate; no basipterygoid processes; a forked manubrium sterni; the sternum single-notched behind and with short costiferous extent (with few exceptions); usually a hypoclidium; an accessory scapulohumeral bone; a mobile insistent hallux directed backward; a normal ratio of digital phalanges (2, 3, 4, 5); one carotid, the left; a syrinx presenting every degree of complexity; a nude oil-gland; and aftershafted plumage. Huxley was inclined to divide this great group primarily into two, one containing *Menura* (to which add *Atrichia*), the other all the rest. See *Passeres*.

coracomorphic (kor″a-kō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Coracomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coracomorphæ*.

coracopectoral (kor″a-kō-pek'tō-ral), *a.* In *anat.*, connected with or connecting the coracoid and the thorax: as, a *coracopectoral* muscle.

coracopectoralis (kor″a-kō-pek-tō-rā'lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracopectorales* (-lēz). [NL.; as *coraco(id)* + *pectoral*.] The lesser pectoral muscle, or pectoralis minor, arising from the front of the chest, and inserted into the coracoid. *Coues.*

coraco-procoracoid (kor″a-kō-prō-kor'a-koid), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *procoracoid*.] Pertaining to the coracoid and the procoracoid: as, a *coraco-procoracoid* symphyseal ligament.

coracoscapular (kor″a-kō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *coraco(id)* + *scapular*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the coracoid and the scapula.—**2.** Consisting of a coracoid and a scapula.

> The pectoral arch [of an osseous fish] always consists of a primarily cartilaginous *coraco-scapular* portion—which usually ossifies in two pieces, a coracoid below, and a scapula above—and of sundry membrane bones.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 137.

Coracoscapular angle, in *ornith.*, the inclination of the axes of the coracoid and of the scapula toward each other. It is normally less than 90°, as in nearly all birds, but in the ratite birds approaches 180°, thus affording one of the strong diagnostic marks of *Ratitæ* as compared with *Carinatæ*.—**Coracoscapular foramen.** See *foramen*.

II. *n.* That which consists of a coracoid and a scapula.

> Cartilages which are placed side by side and articulate with the *coraco-scapular*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 138.

Also *scapulocoracoid*.

coracosteal (kor-a-kos'tē-al), *a.* [< *coracosteon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coracostea: as, a *coracosteal* ossification.

coracosteon (kor-a-kos'tē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόραξ (κορακ-), a raven, + ὀστέον, bone.] In *ornith.*, a separate ossification of the sternum, or breast-bone, in relation with the coracoid: a term correlated with *lophosteon*, *pleurosteon*, *metosteon*, and *urosteon*. *Parker.*

coracovertebral (kor″a-kō-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *vertebra* + *-al*.] Belonging to the coracoid bone and the vertebræ: applied to that angle of the scapula which is formed by its coracoid and vertebral borders, in man the postero-superior angle.

coradicate (kō-rad'i-kāt), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *radicate*, *a.*] In *philol.*, of the same root; of the same ultimate origin. *Skeat.*

corage†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *courage*.

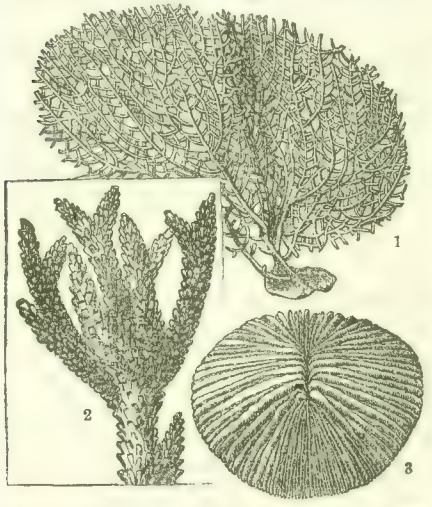
corah, cora (kō'rä), *n.* [< Hind. *korā*, new, plain (as silk undyed).] An India-pattern silk handkerchief.—**Corah silk**, a light washable silk from the East Indies, in a variety of colors.

Corahism† (kō'rä-izm), *n.* [< *Corah*, *Korah* (LL. *Core*), mentioned in Num. xvi. 1, etc., + *-ism*.] A factious, contentious, or rebellious spirit: in allusion to the factious action of Corah and his company as recounted in Numbers xvi. [Rare.]

> There are some, not thoughtless persons, who, in numerating the troublesome and scandalous things that have disturbed us in our New-English wilderness, have complained of a crime which they have distinguished by the name of *corahism*, or that litigious and levelling spirit with which the separation has been leavened.
> *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vii. 1.

★**coral** (kor'al), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *corall*, *corral*, *corrall*, < ME. *coral*, < OF. *coral*, F. *coral*, *corail* = Pr. *coralh* = Sp. Pg. *coral* = It. *corallo* = D. *koraal* = G. *koralle* = Dan. *koral* = Sw. *korall* = OBulg. *koralya* = Serv. *kraliyesh*, *kralish* = Pol. *koral* = Russ. *koralŭki*, *korallŭ*, dial. *krali*, = Lith. *koralus*, *karelkis* = Lett. *krele* = Hung. *kolaris*, *klaris*, < LL. *corallum* (NL. *corallium*), L. *corallius*, prop. *coralium*, *curalium*, < Gr. κοράλλιον, Ionic κουράλιον, coral, esp. red coral; ult. origin uncertain.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A general term for the hard calcareous skeleton secreted by the marine cœlenterate polyps for their support and habitation (polypidom). The coral-pro-

ducing zoöphytes are usually compound animals, young buds sprouting from the body of the parent polyp and remaining connected with it on the same spot even after it is dead; so that a piece of coral may be regarded as the abode either of one compound animal or of a multitude of individuals. The coralline structure sometimes branches like a shrub, sometimes spreads like a fan, or assumes the appearance of a brain, a flower, a mushroom, etc. (See cut under *brain-coral*.) These structures sometimes, as in the Pacific and southern parts of the Indian ocean, form reefs from 20 yards to several miles in breadth, extending for hundreds of miles along the coasts, and also the peculiar coral islands known as *atolls*. (See *atoll*.) The more abundant reef-builders, at the more



1. Sea-fan Coral (*Gorgonia flabellum*). 2. Madrepore Coral (*Madrepora cervicornis*). 3. Mushroom Coral (*Fungia dentata*).

moderate depths, are the madrepores, astræids, porites, and meandrines, and, at depths of from 15 to 20 fathoms, the millepores and seriatopores—the great field of coral-development thus lying between low water and 20 fathoms. Coral is nearly a pure calcium carbonate, mixed with more or less horny or gelatinous matter. The fine red coral of commerce, much used for ornaments, is a sclerobasic coral, in appearance somewhat resembling a tree deprived of its leaves and twigs. It is found chiefly in the Mediterranean, where several coral fisheries exist, as off the coasts of Provence, Sardinia, etc. See *Coralligena*, *Corallium*, *Octocoralla*, *Sclerobasica*, *Sclerodermata*.

2. A child's toy, consisting of a branch of smooth coral with a ring attached, and usually with the addition of small bells and a whistle.

> I'll be thy nurse, and get a *coral* for thee,
> And a fine ring of bells.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, The Captain, iii. 5.

> Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew,
> The bells she jingled and the whistle blew.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 93.

3. The unimpregnated roe or eggs of the lobster, which when boiled assume the appearance of coral.—**4.** A fleshy-leafed crassulaceous house-plant, *Rochea coccinea*, native of South Africa, bearing bright-scarlet flowers.—**Black coral**, sclerobasic coral of the family *Antipathidæ*.—**Blue coral**, a coral of the family *Helioporidæ*, *Heliopora cœrulea*, occurring in many of the coral reefs of the Pacific ocean.—**Cup-coral.** (*a*) A coral of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. (*b*) Same as *corallite*, 2.—**Eporose, perforate, rugose, tabulate, tubulose coral.** See *Eporosa*, *Perforata*, *Rugosa*, *Tabulata*, *Tubulosa*.—**Millepore coral.** See *Hydrocorallinæ*, *Milleporidæ*.—**Mushroom coral**, coral of the family *Fungiidæ*.—**Organ coral, organ-pipe coral**, tubiporaceous coral; coral of the family *Tubiporidæ*.—**Pink coral**, a pale variety of red coral, used for ornaments.—**Red coral**, *Corallium rubrum*, an important genus of sclerobasic corals belonging to the order *Alcyonaria*, the polyps possessing eight fringed tentacles. Red coral is highly valued for the manufacture of jewelry, and is obtained from the coasts of Sicily, Italy, and other parts of the Mediterranean. See cut under *Coralligena*.—**Star coral**, coral of the family *Astræidæ*.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of coral; consisting of coral; coralline: as, a *coral* ornament; a *coral* reef. —**2.** Making coral; coralligenous: as, a *coral* polyp.—**3.** Containing coral; coraled; coralliferous: as, a *coral* grove.—**4.** Resembling coral; especially, of the color of commercial coral; pinkish-red; red: specifically, in *her.*, used of that color when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon according to the system of precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.

> Forth from her *Coral* Lips such Folly broke.
> *Congreve*, Lesbia.

In ancient times the juggler, when he threw off his mantle, appeared in a tight scarlet or *coral* dress. *Brewer.*

Coral bean. See *bean*[1].—**Coral insect**, a coral polyp; one of the individual animals a colony of which makes a coral polypidom: a popular designation, now avoided by careful writers, the animal not being an "insect."—**Coral island**, an island the formation of which is due to the deposition of coral by polyps. See *atoll*.—**Coral lacquer, coral lac**, ornamental work in which the surface is carved in the thickness of a red lacquer, which is applied upon a foundation, usually of wood. See *lacquer*.—**Coral ore**, a curved lamellar variety of hepatic cinnabar from Idria, Carniola.—**Coral reef**, a reef of coral. See I., 1.—**Coral shoemaker**, a fish of the family *Teuthididæ* and genus *Teuthis* or *Acanthurus*, living in the coral reefs of the Seychelles.

coral-berry (kor'al-ber″i), *n.* A caprifoliaceous shrub, *Symphoricarpos Symphoricarpos*, having coral-red berries clustered in the axils of the leaves.

coraled, coralled (kor'ald), *a.* [< *coral* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with coral; covered with coral.

coral-fish (kor'al-fish), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Chætodontidæ*.—**2.** A fish of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

corallaceous (kor-a-lā'shius), *a.* [< *coral* (LL. *corallum*) + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or of the nature of coral.

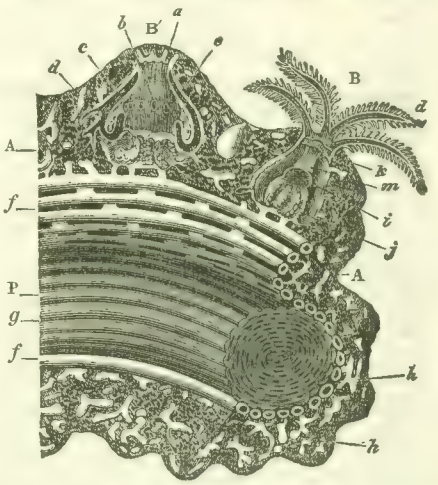
Corallaria (kor-a-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + *-aria*.] A former name of coral polyps and some other actinozoans: a loose synonym of *Coralligena*, or even of *Actinozoa*.

coralled, *a.* See *coraled*.

coralliferous (kor-a-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *coralligerous*.] Containing or bearing coral; producing coral. Also *coralligerous*.

coralliform (kō-ral'i-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling coral in structure or shape.

Coralligena (kor-a-lij'e-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *coralligenus*: see *coralligenous*.] In some systems of classification, one of the primary divisions of the *Actinozoa*, the other being the *Ctenophora*. The mouth always has one or more circlets of tentacles, slender and conical, or short, broad, and fimbriated. The enterocœle is divided into 6, 8, or more intermesenteric chambers communicating with cavities in the tentacles; the mesenteries are thin and membranous, each ending aborally in a free edge, often thickened and folded, looking toward the center of the axial chamber; and the outer wall of the body has no large paddle-like cilia. Most *Coralligena* are fixed and may give



Red Coral of commerce, *Corallium rubrum*: portion of a branch of the sclerobasic polypidom or zoanthodeme, the cœnosarc divided longitudinally and partly removed, with two of the anthozoöids in section. (Magnified.)

A, *A*, cœnosarc or sclerobase, with deep longitudinal canals, *f*, *f*, and superficial irregular reticulated canals, *h*, *h*. *P*, hard axis of the coral, with longitudinal grooves, *g*, answering to the longitudinal vessels. *B*, an anthozoöid or polyp, with expanded tentacles, *d*; *b*, mouth; *m*, gastric sac; *i*, its inferior edge; *j*, mesenteries. *B'*, anthozoöid retracted in its cup, the tentacles, *d*, withdrawn into the intermesenteric chambers; *a*, festooned edges of the cup; *b*, part of the body which forms the projecting tube when the actinozoan is protruded; *c*, orifices of the cavities of the invaginated tentacles; *e*, circumoral cavity.

rise by gemmation to zoanthodemes of various shapes. The great majority have a hard skeleton, composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, in some of its forms known as *coral*, which may be deposited in spicula in the body, or form dense networks or plates of calcareous substance. The chief divisions of the *Coralligena* are the *Hexacoralla* and the *Octocoralla* (or *Alcyonaria*). The *Coralligena* include all the *Actinozoa* which form coral, and many which do not, as the sea-anemones, dead-men's-fingers, etc. Nearly all "corals" of ordinary language are hexacoralline; not, however, the red coral, with which the name is most popularly associated.

> The Actinozoa comprehend two groups—the *Coralligena* and the Ctenophora. . . . In the *Coralligena* the outer wall of the body is not provided with bands of large paddle-like cilia. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 138.

coralligenous (kor-a-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *coralligenus*, < LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] **1.** Producing coral: as, *coralligenous* zoöphytes.—**2.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Coralligena*; actinozoic.

coralligerous (kor-a-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *gerere*, bear, carry.] Same as *coralliferous*.

Coralliidæ (kor-a-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallium* + *-idæ*.] A family of corals, represented by the genus *Corallium*, containing the well-known red coral of commerce, *C. rubrum*. There is a hard homogeneous sclerobasic axis, on which the value of the coral depends. There are eight pinnately fringed tentacles and other characters separating the family so widely from most corals that it does not belong to the same order, but to the alcyonarian or octocoralline division of the *Coralligena*, many of which are not coralligenous; and its affinities are with the gorgoniaceous polyps, as the sea-fans, etc. See *Corallium*, *Coralligena*.

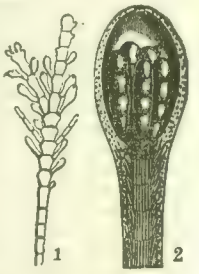
Coralliinæ (kor″a-li-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallium* + *-inæ*.] The *Coralliidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Gorgoniidæ*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Corallimorphidæ (kor″a-li-môr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallimorpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of hexamerous *Actiniæ*, with a double corona of tentacles, a corona of marginal principal tentacles and a corona of intermediate accessory tentacles. The septa are slightly differentiated, and are all furnished with reproductive organs. The muscular system is weak in all parts of the body, and there is no circular muscle.

Corallimorphus (kor″a-li-môr'fus), *n.* [NL. (Mosely, 1877); prop. *Coralliomorphus*; < Gr. κοράλλιον, coral (see *coral*), + μορφή, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corallimorphidæ*.

corallin, *n.* See *coralline*, 3.

Corallina (kor-a-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *corallinus*: see *coralline*.] A genus of calcareous algæ, with erect filiform articulated fronds and opposite branches. There are over 50 species, mostly tropical, the most common species, *C. officinalis*, ranging far northward. It grows everywhere within tide-mark, and forms an object of great beauty in rock-pools, from its graceful structure and beautiful rose-colored or purple hues.



Corallina officinalis.

1. Portion of a frond, about one half natural size. 2. Tip of a branch, bearing a conceptacle and cut longitudinally, exposing the carpospores.

Corallinaceæ (kor″a-li-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallina* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Corallineæ*.

Corallinæ†, *n. pl.* The corallines, indiscriminately.

coralline (kor'a-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *corallinus*, coral-red, < *corallum*, coral: see *coral* and *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or containing coral; resembling coral; coral. Specifically—**2.** Having a color somewhat resembling that of red coral; red, pinkish-red, or reddish-yellow.

> A paste of a red *coralline* color, pale when broken, and reddish yellow under the fracture.
> *Birch*, Ancient Pottery, iv. 5.

Coralline deposits. See *deposit*.—**Coralline ware**, pottery made in the south of Italy during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having a red paste resembling that of the classical Samian ware. The vessels have, in general, fantastic shapes. *H. Syer Cuming*.—**Coralline zone**, a depth of the sea in which corallines abound, in some classifications the third from the shore, extending from 15 or 25 to 35 or 50 fathoms, in the north temperate seas.

II. *n.* **1.** A seaweed with rigid calcareous fronds: so called from its resemblance to coral. See *Corallina*.—**2.** A coral or other zoöphyte or actinozoan: a term extended also to polyzoans or moss-animalcules, and to some of the hydrozoans.—**3.** [In this sense commonly *corallin*.] A dye, prepared commercially by heating together phenol, anhydrous oxalic acid, and oil of vitriol, and producing a very unstable color. It forms a reddish-green mass which yields a yellow powder, consisting of aurin ($C_{19}H_{14}O_3$) with other similar substances. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hydrochloric acid and alcohol. Its presence in articles of clothing has sometimes caused serious cutaneous eruptions. Red corallin, or peony-red as it is sometimes called, is produced from yellow corallin by the action of ammonia at a high temperature.

Corallineæ (kor-a-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallina* + *-cæ*.] A family of algæ, including nearly all the calcareous *Floridæ*, and classed by the earlier writers with the corals. They are rose-colored or purple, foliaceous or filiform, jointed or inarticulate, with the highly differentiated organs of fructification borne in distinct conceptacles either externally or immersed in the fronds. They are especially abundant in the tropics. Preferably *Corallinaceæ*.

corallinite (kor'a-lin-īt), *n.* [< *coralline* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil coralline; the fossil polypidom of coral polyps; fossil coral. Also *corallite*.

corallinoid (kor'a-lin-oid), *a.* [< *coralline* + *-oid*.] Same as *coralloid*.

> A broken, granulose or *corallinoid* crust.
> *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, i. 127.

Coralliophila (kor″a-li-of'i-lä), *n.* [NL. (Adams, 1858), < Gr. κοράλλιον, coral (see *coral*), + φίλος, loving.] A genus of rhachiglossate pectini-

branchiate gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Coralliophilidæ*.

Coralliophilidæ (kor″a-li-ō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coralliophila* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Coralliophila*.

corallite (kor′a-līt), *n.* [< *coral* (LL. *corallum*) + *-ite*².] **1.** Same as *corallinite*.—**2.** The calcareous secretion or hard skeleton of a single individual coral polyp in a composite coral mass, compound coral, or coral polypidom. Also called *cup-coral*.

The skeleton thus formed, freed of its soft parts, is a "cup coral," and receives the name of a *corallite*. . . . The *corallites* may be distinct and connected only by a substance formed by calcification of the cœnosarc, which is termed cœnenchyma; or the thecæ may be imperfectly developed, and the septa of adjacent *corallites* run into one another. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 139.

corallitic (kor-a-lit′ik), *a.* [< *corallite* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling coral.

The *coralitic* [marble] resembling ivory, from Asia Minor. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 309.

Corallium (kō-ral′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801) (cf. LL. *corallum*, L. *corālium*, *curalium*), < Gr. *κοράλλιον*, Ionic *κουράλιον*, coral, esp. red coral: see *coral*.] The typical genus of corals of the family *Coralliidæ*, containing only one species, *C. rubrum*, the red coral of commerce. See cut under *Coralligena*.

coralloid (kor′a-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *coral* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling coral in form; branching or otherwise shaped like coral; coralliform. Also *corallinoid*, *coralloidal*.

II. *n.* A polyzoan or moss-animalcule, as some of the corallines, likened to a coral polyp.

coralloidal (kor-a-loi′dal), *a.* [As *coralloid* + *-al*.] Same as *coralloid*. *Sir T. Browne*.

Corallorhiza (kor″a-lō-rī′zä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *corallum* (Gr. *κοράλλιον*), coral (see *coral*), + Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root.] A small genus of plants, of the family *Orchidaceæ*, consisting of brown or yellowish leafless herbs, parasitic on roots, and found in shady woods in the northern hemisphere. The species are popularly known as *coralroot*, from the coral-like rootstocks. *C. Corallorhiza* is the most common European species, while *C. multiflora* and *C. odontorhiza* are frequent in the United States.

corallum (kō-ral′um), *n.* [LL., red coral: see *coral*.] Coral; a coral; the skeleton of a coral polypidom; the calcified tissue of the coralligenous actinozoans.

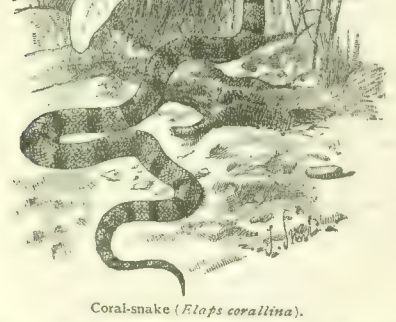
coral-mud (kor′al-mud), *n.* Decomposed coral; the sediment or mud formed by the disintegration of coral.

coral-plant (kor′al-plant), *n.* The *Jatropha multifida*, a tall euphorbiaceous plant, frequently cultivated in the gardens of India for its handsome scarlet flowers and deeply cut foliage.

coral-rag (kor′al-rag), *n.* In *geol.*, a provincial term for the highest member of the middle oölitic series, a variety of limestone containing an abundance of petrified corals.

coralroot (kor′al-röt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Corallorhiza*.

coral-snake (kor′al-snāk), *n.* One of many different serpents, some of which are venomous and others not, which are marked with red zones, suggesting the color of coral. (*a*) The species of the genus *Elaps*, as *E. fulvius*, the harlequin-



Coral-snake (*Elaps corallina*).

snake of the southern United States, beautifully ringed with red, yellow, and black, and especially *E. corallina*. These serpents are poisonous. (*b*) Various innocuous colubrine serpents, as of the genera *Oxyrhopus*, *Ophibolus*, *Erythrolampris*, and *Pliocercus*. (*c*) Some tortricine serpents, as *Tortrix scytale* of South America.

coral-stitch (kor′al-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, which gives an irregular branched appearance like that of fine coral, the thread being laid upon the surface and held in place by stitches taken at intervals.

coral-tree (kor′al-trē), *n.* A plant of the leguminous genus *Erythrina*. There are several species, natives of Africa, India, and America. They are shrubs or trees with trifoliolate leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers, followed by long constricted pods inclosing bright-red seeds. The coral-tree of India is *E. Indica*; of the West Indies, *E. Corallodendron*.

coral-wood (kor′al-wụd), *n.* A fine hard cabinet-wood of South American origin, susceptible of a fine polish. When first cut it is yellow, but it soon changes to a beautiful red or coral.

coralwort (kor′al-wėrt), *n.* The popular name of *Dentaria bulbifera*, a cruciferous plant found in woods and coppices in the southeast of England. Also called *toothwort* or *tooth-violet*.

coral-zone (kor′al-zōn), *n.* The depth of the sea at which corals abound; a sea-zone in which corals flourish.

corami (kō-rā′mi), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *corame* (> ML. *coramen*), orig. a hide, < L. *corium*, leather: see *corium*.] Wall-hangings of leather. They were in general use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and also at an earlier period. Such hangings are sometimes decorated with stamped patterns similar to those used for bookbindings, and sometimes are richly embossed with a pattern in relief, colored, gilded, and silvered. The separate pieces of leather are necessarily small, and it is common to secure them at the corners by a boss or nail-head, which holds the corners of four squares at once.

coram judice (kō′ram jō′di-sē). [L.: *coram*, prep., before the eyes, in presence, in sight, perhaps < *c-*, appar. a relic of some prep., 'at' or 'before,' + *os* (*or-*), the mouth, face, or the related *ora*, edge, border (orig. lip, mouth?) (see *oral*); *judice*, abl. of *judex* (*judic-*), a judge: see *judicial*, *judge*, *n.*, etc.] Before a judge having legal jurisdiction of the matter.

coram nobis (kō′ram nō′bis). [L.: *coram*, before; *nobis*, abl. of *nos*, we, pl. of *ego*, I: see *coram judice* and *ego*.] Before us (that is, constructively, the king or queen): a term used in certain writs issued by the English Court of King's or Queen's Bench.

coram non judice (kō′ram non jō′di-sē). [L.: see *coram judice* and *non*.] Before one not the proper judge; before one who has not legal jurisdiction of the matter: a law term.

coram paribus (kō′ram par′i-bus). [L.: *coram*, before; *paribus*, abl. pl. of *par*, equal: see *coram judice*, and *par*, *peer*.] Before equals; before one's peers: formerly used of the attestation of deeds, which could be done in this way only.

coram populo (kō′ram pop′ū-lō). [L.: *coram*, before; *populo*, abl. of *populus*, people: see *coram judice* and *popular*.] Before the people; in sight of spectators.

coran[1]†, *n.* See *currant*².

Coran², *n.* See *Koran*.

coranach, *n.* See *coronach*.

corance[1]†, *n.* Same as *crants*.

When thou hadst stolen her dainty rose-*corance*.
Chapman (?), Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, v. 2.

corance²†, *n.* See *currant*².

corant[1]†, *a.* and *n.* See *courant*[1], *current*[1].

corant²†, *n.* See *courant*².

corant³†, *n.* An obsolete form of *currant*².

coranto[1]†, *n.* See *courant*².

coranto², *n.* See *courant*³.

Corax (kō′raks), *n.* [NL., < L. *corax*, < Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven or crow, akin to L. *corvus*, a crow: see *Corvus*, *corbie*.] **1.** A genus of ravens; the specific name of the common raven, *Corvus corax*, made a generic name by Bonaparte, 1850. See cut under *raven*.—**2.** A provisional genus name applied to certain minute triangular solid fossil sharks' teeth, chiefly of the Cretaceous age. *Agassiz*, 1843.—**3.** In *entom.*, a genus; same as *Steropus*.

corazin†, **corazine**† (kor′a-zin), *n.* [< ML. *corazina*, < It. *corazza* = F. *cuirasse*, cuirass: see *cuirass*.] A defensive garment for the body; the broigne or the gambeson. See these words.

corb, *n.* An erroneous form of *corf*.

corb[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *coarb*. Also *corbe*.

Howbeit in common understanding among us that are English, we call only such termon lands as were in the possession of *corbes* or Erenachs.
Sir John Davies, Letter to Earl of Salisbury.

corb² (kôrb), *n.* [Also *corbe*, abbr. of *corbel*[1], q. v.] In *arch.*, a corbel.

A bridge ybuilt in goodly wize
With curious *Corbes* and pendants graven faire.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 6.

corb³† (kôrb), *n.* An abbreviated form of *corban*.

corban (kôr′ban), *n.* [Heb. *korbān*, an offering, sacrifice, < *karab*, approach, bring, offer. Cf. *corbana*.] **1.** In *Judaism*, an offering of any sort to God, particularly in fulfilment of a vow. To the rules laid down in Lev. xxvii. and Num. xxx. concerning vows, the rabbins added the rule that a man might interdict himself by vow not only from using for himself any particular object, for example food, but also from giving or receiving it. The thing thus interdicted was considered as corban. A person might thus release himself from any inconvenient obligation under plea of corban—a practice which Christ reprehended, as annulling the spirit of the law.

But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is *Corban*, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free. Mark vii. 11.

Origen's account of the *corban* system is that children sometimes refused assistance to parents on the ground that they had already contributed to the poor fund, from which they alleged their parents might be relieved.
W. Smith, Bible Dict.

2†. Same as *corbana*.

The ministers of religion, who derive their portion of temporals from his title, who live upon the *corban*, and eat the meat of the altar.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

3. In the Coptic liturgy, the eucharistic oblate or host, divisible into nine parts, the central one of which is called the *spoudicon*. See *despoticon* and *pearl*.

corbana (kôr-bā′nä), *n.* [ML., var. of LL. *corbona*, perhaps < Heb. *korbān*: see *corban*, 2.] In the *early church*, the treasury of the basilica, into which the alms and offerings of the faithful were carried, and whence they were transferred to the bishop's house. *Walcott*.

corbe[1]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *curb*.

corbe²†, *n.* See *corb*².

corbeil (kôr′bel), *n.* [< F. *corbeille*, OF. *corbeille*, f. (OF. also *corbeil*, m.), < LL. *corbicula*, dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corf*, and cf. *corbel*.] **1.** In *fort.*, a small basket or gabion, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.—**2.** In *arch.* and *decorative art*, an ornament in the form of a basket containing flowers, fruits, etc.

corbeille (kôr′bēl), *n.* [F.] Same as *corbeil*.

corbel (kôr′bel), *n.* [Also *corbell*, *corbal*, *corbill*, < OF. *corbel*, F. *corbeau*, crow, corbel, < LL. *corvellum*, dim. of *corvus*, raven.] **1.** A raven or crow; a corbie.—**2.** In *arch.*, a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from the vertical face of a wall to support some superincumbent object. Corbels are of great variety in form, and are ornamented in many ways. They are much used in medieval architecture, forming supports for the beams of floors and of roofs, the machicolations of fortresses, the labels of doors and windows, etc.



1



2

Corbels.
1, from palace of St. Louis, Paris, 13th century; 2, from church of Saint-Gilles-lez-Arles, France, 12th century.

The *corbells* were carved grotesque and grim;
And the pillars, with cluster'd shafts so trim,
With base and with capital flourish'd around,
Seem'd bundles of lances which garlands had bound.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 9.

From the grinning *corbels* that support the balconies hang tufts of gem-bright ferns and glowing clove-pinks.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 199.

3. The vase or drum of the Corinthian column: so called from its resemblance to a basket.—**4.** In *entom.*, the truncated oval tip of the tibia, when, as in many *Rhynchophora*, the insertion of the tarsus is a little above the tip on the inner side. The corbel is fringed with stiff hairs, and takes various forms, which are important characters in classification. It is said to be *open* when it is broken on the inner

side by the articular cavity of the tarsus; *closed*, when the cavity does not attain it and the oval margin is complete; *cavernose*, when the external margin is produced and curved over the corbel, like a roof.

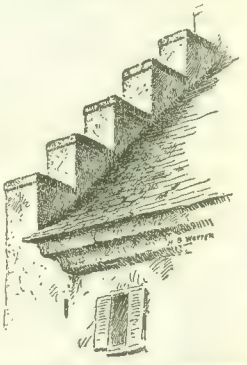
★**corbel** (kôr'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corbeled* or *corbelled*, ppr. *corbeling* or *corbelling*. [< *corbel*, *n.*] **1.** To support on or as on corbels.

A very wide . . . chancel-arch, of which the shafts are *corbelled* off. *Sat. Rev.*, VII. 681.

2. In *arch.*, to expand by extending each member of a series beyond the one below.

Projecting *corbelled* roofs. *F. A. Guthrie*, Pariah, iv.

corbeling, corbelling (kôr'bel-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *corbel*, *v.*] In *building*, an overlapping arrangement of stones, bricks, etc., each course projecting beyond the one below it.

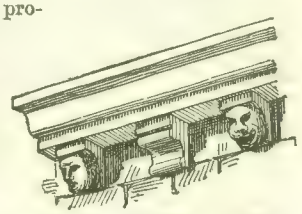


Corbie-steps.—Castle of Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

corbel-piece (kôr'bel-pēs), *n.* A wooden support or bracket; a bolster; a corbel.

corbel-steps (kôr'bel-steps), *n. pl.* An assumed original (Jamieson) of *corbie-steps*, steps into which the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex are sometimes formed.

corbel-table (kôr'bel-tā'bl), *n.* A projecting course, a parapet, a tier of windows, an arcade, an entablature, or other architectural arrangement, which rests upon a series of corbels.



Corbel-table.—Cathedral of Chartres, France, 12th century.

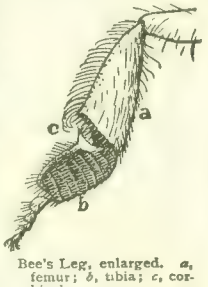
corbet†, *n.* [< ME. *corbet*, < F. *corvet*, < **corvetto*, dim. of L. *corvus*, a raven. See *corbel*.] Same as *corbel*.

Ne how they hate yn masoneryes
As *corbetz* and ymageryes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1304.

corbicula (kôr-bik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *corbiculæ* (-lē). [NL., < LL. *corbicula*, a little basket, fem. dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*1.] **1.** In *entom.*, a smooth or concave space, fringed with stiff hairs, on the inner side of the tibia or basal joint of the tarsus of a bee. It serves as a receptacle for the pollen which the bee collects and carries to its nest. Also, incorrectly, *corbiculum*. —**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Cyrenidæ* (or *Cycladidæ* or *Corbiculidæ*). *C. consobrina* is an example.



Corbicula consobrina.



Bee's Leg, enlarged. *a*, femur; *b*, tibia; *c*, corbicula.

corbiculæ, *n.* Plural of *corbicula*.

corbiculate (kôr-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *corbicula*, 1, *corbiculum*, + *-ate*1.] In *entom.*, flat, smooth, and fringed with strong incurved hairs, forming a kind of basket in which pollen is carried: applied to the posterior tibia of a bee, as of the hive-bee and bumblebee.

Corbiculidæ (kôr-bi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbicula*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, type genus *Corbicula*: same as *Cyrenidæ*.

corbiculum (kôr-bik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corbicula* (-lä). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket. Cf. *corbicula*.] An erroneous form for *corbicula*, 1.

corbie, corby (kôr'bi), *n.*; pl. *corbies* (-biz). [A reduced form of *corbin*, q. v.] A raven or crow. [Scotch.]

As I was walking all alane,
I heard twa *corbies* making a mane.
The Twa Corbies (Child's Ballads, III. 61).

Corbie messenger, a messenger who returns either not at all or too late: in allusion to the raven sent out of the ark by Noah, which did not return. [Scotch.]—**Corbie oats**, a species of black oats.

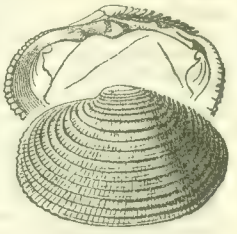
corbie-steps (kôr'bi-steps), *n. pl.* [< *corbie*, crow, + *steps*.] A series of step-like vertical projections on the side of a gable. [Scotch.]

corbil (kôr'bil), *n.* See *corbel*.

corbin†, *n.* [In mod. use only as Sc. *corbie*, q. v.; ME. *corbin*, *corbun*, < OF. *corbin*, a raven or crow, dim. (cf. OF. *corbin*, adj., < L. *corvinus*: see *corvine*) of *corp*, *corb*, *corf*, < L. *corvus*, a raven or crow: see *Corvus*, and cf. *corbel*.] A raven; a crow.

Corbinæ (kôr-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of lucinoid bivalves, typified by the genus *Corbis*. The shell is generally ovate, the muscular impressions are subequal and broadly ovate, and the ligament is external.

Corbis (kôr'bis), *n.* [NL., < L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*1.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Lucinidæ*, having an oval ventricose sculptured shell with denticulate margin, simple pallial line, and two large and two lateral teeth in each valve.



Corbis elegans.

corbivau (kôr-bi-vō'), *n.* [< F. *corbiveau*, name of the bird in Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique"; < *corbeau*, a raven (see *corbel*2, *corbie*, *Corvus*), + *vauteur*, a vulture: see *Corvultur*.] A large corvine bird of Africa, *Corvultur albicollis*.

corbula (kôr'bū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *corbula*, a little basket, dim. of *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*1.] **1.** Pl. *corbulæ* (-lē). In *Hydrozoa*, as in the genus *Aglaophenia* of the family *Plumulariidæ*, a common receptacle in which groups of gonangia are inclosed. It is formed by the union of lateral processes from that region of the hydrosoma which bears the gonophores, these processes being in some respects comparable to the hydrophyllia of the *Calycophoridæ*. *Huxley.*

Certain of the branches or pinnæ [in *Plumulariidæ*] are at times replaced by cylindrical structures which are covered with rows of nematophores, and are the cups or baskets in which the generative zoöids are developed; they are termed *corbulæ*, and in some genera are metamorphosed branches, while in others they are modified pinnæ. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 87.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Myidæ*, or type of a family *Corbulidæ*, related to the common cob or clam.

Corbulacea, Corbulaceæ (kôr-bū-lā'sē-ä, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbula*, 2, + *-acea*, *-aceæ*.] Same as *Corbulidæ*.

Corbulidæ (kôr-bū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbula*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Corbula*. The animal has the mantle mostly closed and the siphons united, short and fringed; the shell is inequivalve and gapes in front, and its hinge has a recurved tooth in one valve fitting into a gosset in the other. There are numerous species, living in the mud or sand of the sea-shore or estuaries. Also *Corbulacea*, *Corbulaceæ*.

corbuloid (kôr'bū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corbula*, 2, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Characteristic of or relating to the *Corbulidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Corbulidæ*.

corcass (kôr'kas), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *corcach*, a marsh, moor, Ir. *corrach*, *currach*, a marsh, bog. Cf. W. *cors*, a bog, fen.] In Ireland, a salt marsh: applied to the salt marshes which border on the estuary of the Shannon, and on other rivers.

Corchorus (kôr'kō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρχορος*, also *κόρκορος*, a wild plant of bitter taste.] **1.** A genus of tropical plants, of the family *Tiliaceæ*. They are herbs or small shrubs with serrated leaves and small yellow flowers. There are several species, of which the most remarkable and most widely diffused is *C. olitorius*, which is cultivated in Egypt as a pot-herb. It is sold by the Jews about Aleppo, and hence it is sometimes called *Jews'-mallow*. This and a closely allied species (*C. capsularis*, Chinese hemp) are much cultivated in India and eastern Asia, for the fine, soft, and silky fiber of the inner bark, which is known as jute- or gunny-fiber. It is much used in the manufacture of carpets and gunny-bags, and is the material of which the Algerian curtains, cloths of Smyrna, and tapestries of Teheran and Herat are made. *C. siliquosus* is a common species of the West Indies and Central America. See *jute*. **2.** [*l. c.*] An ornamental shrubby plant of Japan, *Kerria Japonica*, of the family *Rosaceæ*, with showy, usually double, yellow flowers, frequently cultivated in gardens.

corclet, corculet (kôr'kl, -kūl), *n.* [< L. *corculum*, dim. of *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*.] In *bot.*, an old name for the cor seminis (heart of the seed), or embryo.

corculum† (kôr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corcula* (-lä). [L.: see *corcle*.] Same as *corcle*.

★**cord**1 (kôrd), *n.* [Also *chord*, now conventionally preferred in certain senses (see *chord*); < ME. *cord*, *corde*, a string, rope, < OF. *corde*, F. *corde*, a string, cord, chord, cord (of wood), = Pr. Pg. It. *corda* = Sp. *cuerda*, < ML. *corda*, L. *chorda*, a string, < Gr. *χορδή*, the string of a musical instrument; prop. a string of gut, catgut, pl. guts, akin to *χολάδες*, guts, L. *haru-spex*, inspector of entrails, Icel. *görn*, *garnir*, guts, E. *yarn*.] **1.** A string or small rope composed of several strands of thread or vegetable fiber, twisted or woven together.

She [Rahab] let them down by a *cord* through the window. Josh. ii. 15.

Thus, with my *cord*
Of blasted hemp, by moonlight twin'd,
I do thy sleepy body bind.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

2. Something resembling a cord in form or function. Specifically—(*a*) A string of a stringed musical instrument. (*b*) In *anat.*, a part resembling a cord; a chorda: as, the spinal *cord*; the umbilical *cord*; the vocal *cords*. See below.

3. A quantity of firewood or other material, originally measured with a cord or line; a pile containing 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. There have been some local variations in England: thus, in Sussex it was 3 by 3 by 14 feet, coming substantially to the same solid contents; in Derbyshire there were cords of 128, 155, and 162½ cubic feet. Similar measures are in use in other countries. In France, before the adoption of the metric system, it was likewise called a *corde*; there were three kinds, containing respectively 64, 56, and 112 French cubic feet. In Germany the similar measure is called a *klafter*; in Gotha and Brunswick it is 6 by 6 by 3 local feet.

4. A measure of length in several countries. In Spain the *cuerda* is 8½ varas, or equal to 23⅝ English feet. At Botzen, Tyrol, the *corda* is 8 feet 10 inches English measure.

5. A measure of land. In Brittany it was 73.6 English square yards.—**6.** Figuratively, any influence which binds, restrains, draws, etc.: a frequent use of the term in Scripture: as, the *cords* of the wicked (Ps. cxxix. 4); the *cords* of his sins (Prov. v. 22); *cords* of vanity (Isa. v. 18); the *cords* of a man—that is, the bands or influence of love (Hos. xi. 4).

Lower'd softly with a threefold *cord* of love
Down to a silent grave. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

7. A strong ribbed fustian; corduroy.

My short, black, closely buttoned tunic and *cord* riding-breeches seemed to fill them with amazement.
O'Donovan, Merv, xvi.

8. In *fancy weaving*, the interval between two vertical lines of the design.—**False vocal cords**, prominent folds of mucous membrane on either side of the larynx, above the true vocal cords, inclosing the superior thyro-arytenoid ligaments, forming the superior boundary of the opening into the ventricles of the larynx, and not directly concerned in the production of vocal sound.—**Genital cord**, in *embryol.*, a structure resulting from the union of a Müllerian and a Wolffian duct in the female, as in most mammals, including the human species.—**Maitland cord**, in *weaving*, a cord extending along the wooden shafts of leaves, to which the heddles are fastened with knots. *E. H. Knight.*—**Spermatic cord**, in *anat.*, the bundle of tissues by which the testicle hangs, consisting essentially of a vas deferens or sperm-duct, the spermatic blood-vessels, nerves derived from the sympathetic, and a cremaster muscle with its vessels and nerves, bundled together with connective tissue.—**Spinal cord**. See *spinal*.—**Umbilical cord**, the navel-string, funis, or funicle, by which a fetus is attached to the placenta and so to the womb, consisting essentially of the umbilical blood-vessels, together with a quantity of gelatinous tissue called the jelly of Wharton, bound up in the amniotic membrane.—**Vocal cords**, the free median borders of two folds of mucous membrane within the larynx, bounding the anterior two thirds of the glottis on either side. Each is formed by the free median edge of an elastic (inferior thyro-arytenoid) ligament running from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the vocal process of the arytenoid, and covered with thin and closely adherent mucous membrane. When they are approximated and tightened, the air forced through them from the lungs causes them to vibrate and produce vocal sound. ★Also called *true vocal cords* and *inferior vocal cords*.

cord1 (kôrd), *v. t.* [< *cord*1, *n.*] **1.** To bind with cord or rope; fasten with cords: as, to *cord* a trunk.—**2.** To pile up, as wood or other material, for measurement and sale by the cord.—**3.** In *bookbinding*, to tie (a book) firmly between two boards until it is dry, so as to insure perfect smoothness in the cover.

cord2† (kôrd), *v. i.* [ME. *corden*, short for *acorden*, E. *accord*, q. v.] To accord; harmonize; agree.

For if a peyntour wolde peynte a pike
With asses feet, and hedde it as an ape,
It *cordeth* naught. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1043.

cordactes, *n.* Plural of *cordax*.

cordage (kôr'dāj), *n.* [< F. *cordage* (= Sp. *cordaje* = Pg. *cordagem*), < *corde*, cord, + *-age*: see *cord*1, *n.*, and *-age*.] Ropes and cords, in a collective sense; especially, the ropes or cords

in the rigging of a ship; hence, something resembling ropes, as twisted roots or vines.

If our sinews were strong as the *cordage* at the foot of an oak. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 531.

A cluster of trees, with tangled *cordage* of grape vines. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

The *cordage* creaks and rattles in the wind. *Lowell*, Columbus.

Cordaianthus (kôr-dā-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL., < *Corda(ites)* + Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus proposed by Grand' Eury for fossil flowers of various species of the *Cordaitales*.

Cordaicarpus (kôr-dā-i-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Corda(ites)* + Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] The generic name given by Grand' Eury to certain lenticular, cordate, or roundish, narrowly margined fossil fruits belonging to *Cordaites* or its subgenera. See *Cordaites*.

Cordaites (kôr-dā-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL.; named by Unger from A. J. *Corda*, an Austrian botanist (1809–49).] A genus of fossil plants, of the gymnospermic order *Cordaitales*, characteristic of the later Paleozoic. They were arborescent, irregularly branched trees, often of large size, with remarkably large, generally paddle- or ribbon-shaped, parallel-nerved, thick leaves growing near the ends of the branches. In structure the stems (known as *Dadoxylon* and *Cordaixylon*) closely resemble the Araucarian conifers, the flowers (*Cordaianthus*) approach the *Taxaceæ*, while the leaves and fruits (*Cardiocarpus*, *Cordaicarpus*, *Cyclocarpus*) are histologically similar to those of the cycads.

cordal (kôr'dal), *n.* [< OF. *cordal*, *cordail*, m. (cf. *cordaille*, f.), cord, < *corde*, cord. Cf. *cordelle*.] In *her.*, a string of the mantle or robe of estate, blazoned as of silk and gold threads interwoven like a cord, with tassels at the ends. *Berry.*

cordate (kôr'dāt), *a.* [= F. *cordé*, < NL. *cordatus*, heart-shaped (cf. classical L. *cordatus*, > Sp. Pg. *cordato*, wise, prudent), < L. *cor(d-)* = E. *heart*.] Heart-shaped, with a sharp apex; having a form like that of the heart on playing-cards: applied to surfaces or flat objects: as, a *cordate* leaf.



Cordate Leaf.

cordate-lanceolate (kôr'-dāt-lan'sē-ọ-lāt), *a.* Of a heart shape, but gradually tapering toward the extremity, like the head of a lance.

cordately (kôr'dāt-li), *adv.* In a cordate form.

cordate-oblong (kôr'dāt-ob'lông), *a.* Of the general shape of a heart, but somewhat lengthened.

cordate-sagittate (kôr'dāt-saj'i-tāt), *a.* Of the shape of a heart, but with the basal lobes somewhat elongated downward.

cordax (kôr'daks), *n.*; pl. *cordactes* (kôr-dak'tēz). [L., < Gr. *κόρδαξ*.] A dance of wanton character practised in the ancient Greek Bacchanalia.

Silenus as a *cordax*-dancer. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 386.

cor-de-chasse (kôr'dė-shas'), *n.* [F.: *cor*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *chasse*, E. *chase*.] A hunters' horn; specifically, the large horn, bent in a circular curve and overlapping so as to form a spiral of about one turn and a half, which is worn around the body, resting upon the left shoulder; a trompe.

corded (kôr'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cord*[1], *v.*] 1. Bound, girded, or fastened with cords.—2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.—3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.



A Cross Corded.

This night, he meaneth with a *corded* ladder
To climb celestial Silvia's chamber-window. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 6.

4. Ribbed or furrowed, as by cords: as, *corded* cloth; a *corded* pattern.—5. In *her.*, represented as bound about, or wound with cords, as the cross in the accompanying figure. Bales, etc., when bandaged or bound with cords, are blazoned *corded*. The cords are often borne of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.—**Corded fabric, muslin**, etc. See the nouns.

cordel (kôr-dāl'), *n.* [Sp., a cord, line, measure, = Pg. *cordel* = OF. **cordel*, F. *cordeau*, a line, cord, masc. dim. of ML. *corda* (> Sp. *cuerda* = Pg. *corda* = F. *corde*), a cord: see *cord*.] A Spanish long measure. In the Castilian system it was 50 varas; but there was a cordel mesteño of 15 varas. In Cuba it is 24 Cuban varas, or 72 English feet.

Cordelier (kôr-de-lēr'), *n.* [F. *cordelier*, OF. *cordeler* (> ME. *cordilere*), *cordelour* (also *cordelé*) (= It. *cordigliero*), < **cordel*, F. *cordeau*, a cord (see *cord*[1], *n.*); in reference to the girdle worn by the order.] 1. In France, one of the regular Franciscan monks: so called from the girdle of knotted cord worn by that order. See *Franciscan*. Hence—2. *pl.* The name of one of the Parisian political clubs in the time of the revolution, from its holding its sittings in the chapel of an old convent of the Cordeliers. It especially flourished in 1792, and among its most famous members were Danton, Marat, Camille Desmoulins, and Hébert.

cordelière (kôr-de-liär'), *n.* [< F. *cordelière*, the cord of the Cordelier: see *Cordelier*.] In *her.*, a cord representing the knotted cord of St. Francis of Assisi, sometimes worn surrounding a shield, a cipher, a crest, or the like, and generally considered as peculiar to widows.

cordeling†, **cordelling**† (kôr'del-ing), *a.* [< F. *cordeler*, twist (< OF. **cordel*, dim., a cord: see *cordel*), + *-ing*[2].] Twisting.

cordelle (kôr'del), *n.* [< F. *cordelle*, dim. of *corde*, a cord: see *cord*[1], *n.*, and cf. *cordel*.] 1. A twisted cord; a tassel.—2. In the western United States, a tow-line for a barge or canal-boat, etc. See the verb.

cordelle (kôr'del), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cordelled*, ppr. *cordelling*. [< *cordelle*, *n.* Cf. F. *haler à la cordelle*, tow.] I. *trans.* To tow (a boat) by hand with a cordelle, walking along the bank: a common expression in the western and southwestern United States, derived from the Canadian voyageurs.

To get up this rapid, steamers must be *cordelled*, that is, pulled up by ropes from the shore. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, II. 37.

II. *intrans.* To use a cordelle.

cordelling†, *a.* See *cordeling*.

cordent†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwain*.

cordener†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwainer*.

corder (kôr'dėr), *n.* [< *cord*[1], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] An attachment to a sewing-machine for placing cords or braids on or between fabrics to be sewed.

cordewane†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cordwain*.

cord-grass (kôrd'gras), *n.* A common name of *Spartina cynosuroides*.

Cordia (kôr'di-ạ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of E. and V. *Cordus*, German botanists of the 16th century.] A large genus of plants, of the family *Boraginaceæ*, consisting of about 230 species, scattered over the warm regions of the world, especially in tropical America. They are trees or shrubs with alternate simple leaves. The fruit is drupaceous, and that of some species, as sebesten, *C. Myxa*, of India, is eaten. Some species yield a good timber, and the soft wood of *C. Myxa* is said to have been used by the Egyptians for their mummy-cases.

cordial (kôr'dial), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *cordial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cordial* = It. *cordiale*, < ML. *cordialis*, of the heart, < L. *cor(d-)* = E. *heart*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the heart. [Rare.]

The effect of the indulgence of this human affection is a certain *cordial* exhilaration. *Emerson*, Friendship.

2. Proceeding from the heart or from kindly and earnest feeling; exhibiting kindly feeling or warmth of heart; hearty; sincere; warmly friendly; affectionate.

With looks of *cordial* love. *Milton*, P. L., v. 12.

That comely face, that cluster'd brow,
That *cordial* hand, that bearing free,
I see them yet. *M. Arnold*, A Southern Night.

He was so genial, so *cordial*, so encouraging, that it seemed as if the clouds . . . broke away as we came into his presence. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

3. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; imparting strength or cheerfulness.

This *cordial* julep here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds.
Milton, Comus, l. 672.

The *cordial* nectar of the bowl
Swelled his old veins, and cheer'd his soul.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii.

=Syn. 2. *Sincere*, etc. See *hearty*.

II. *n.* [< ME. *cordial*, < OF. *cordial*, F. *cordial* = Sp. Pg. *cordial* = It. *cordiale*, n.; from the adj.] 1. Something that invigorates, comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates.

Charms to my sight and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden.*

And staff in hand, set forth to share
The sober *cordial* of sweet air.
Cowper, The Moralizer Corrected.

In good health, the air is a *cordial* of incredible virtue. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 17.

2. A medicine or draught which increases the action of the heart and stimulates the circulation; a warm stomachic; any medicine which increases strength, dispels languor, and promotes cheerfulness.

For gold in phisik is a *cordial*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 443.

3. A sweet and aromatic liquor. Certain cordials are, or were originally, made in great monastic establishments, whence the names are taken, as Benedictine, Chartreuse, Certosa, and the like; others are named from the place, or a former place, of manufacture, as Curaçoa; and others from their flavoring or composition, as maraschino, anisette. See *liqueur*.

Sweet *cordials* and other rich things were prepar'd. *Catskin's Garland* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 179).

cordiality (kôr-di-al'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *cordialité* = Sp. *cordialidad* = Pg. *cordialidade* = It. *cordialità*, < ML. *cordialita(t-)s*, < *cordialis*, cordial: see *cordial*.] 1†. Relation to the heart.

Cordiality or reference unto the heart. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

2. Genuinely kind feeling, especially the expression of such feeling; sympathetic geniality; hearty warmth; heartiness.

The old man rose up to meet me, and with a respectful *cordiality* would have me sit down at the table. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 114.

The ill-fated gentlemen had been received with apparent *cordiality*. *Motley.*

cordialize (kôr'di-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cordialized*, ppr. *cordializing*. [< *cordial* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make cordial; reconcile; render harmonious.—2. To make into a cordial; render like a cordial. [Rare in both senses.]

II. *intrans.* To become cordial; feel or express cordiality; harmonize. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

cordially (kôr'di-al-i), *adv.* With cordiality; heartily; earnestly; with real feeling or affection.

In love's mild tone, the only musick she
Could *cordially* relish. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche.

Dennis the critic could not detest and abhor a pun, or the insinuation of a pun, more *cordially* than my father. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 12.

cordialness (kôr'di-al-nes), *n.* Cordiality; hearty good will.

Cordiceps, *n.* See *Cordyceps*.

cordierite (kôr'di-ėr-īt), *n.* [After *Cordier*, a French geologist (1777–1861).] Same as *iolite*.

cordies (kôr'di-ēz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of felt hat made of wool, or of goat's or camel's hair.

cordiform (kôr'di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cordiformis*, < L. *cor(d-)*, = E. *heart*, + *forma*, shape.] Heart-shaped; having nearly the form of the human heart; oviform, but hollowed out at the base, without posterior angles.—**Cordiform foramen**, in *herpet.*, an opening in the pelvis which corresponds to the space between the brim of the pelvis and a line drawn from the marsupial bones, or else from the iliopectineal eminence to the pubic symphysis; the obturator foramen of reptiles.—**Cordiform tendon**, in *anat.*, the central tendon or trefoil of the diaphragm.

Cordileret, *n.* Same as *Cordelier*, 1. *Rom. of the Rose.*

cordillas (kôr-dil'ạz), *n.* A kind of kersey. *E. H. Knight.*

cordillera (kôr-dil-yā'rạ), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *cordilheira*, a chain or ridge of mountains, formerly also a long, straight, elevated tract of land, < OSp. *cordilla*, *cordiella*, a string or rope (mod. Sp. *cordilla*, guts of sheep), = Pr. It. *cordella* = F. *cordelle*, a string, dim. of Sp. Pg. It. *corda* = F. *corde*, a string: see *cord*[1], *n.*, and *cordelle*, *n.*] A continuous range of mountains. As a name, it was first applied to the ranges of the Andes ("las Cordilleras de los Andes," the chains of the Andes), then to the continuation of these ranges into Mexico and farther north. For convenience, it is now agreed among physical geographers to call the complex of ranges embraced between and including the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and their extension north into British Columbia, the *Cordilleras of North America*; those occupying a similar continental position in South America simply the *Andes*. The entire western mountain-side of the continent of North America is called the *Cordilleran region*. In its broadest part it has a development of a thousand miles, east and west, and embraces, besides the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra, a large number of subordinate mountain-chains, some of which are little, if at all, inferior to such chains as the Pyrenees in length and elevation.

Cordilleran (kôr-dil-yā'ran), *a.* Pertaining to or situated in the Cordilleras.—**Cordilleran region.** See *cordillera*.

cordiner† (kôr'di-nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwainer*.

cording[1] (kôr'ding), *n.* [< *cord*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The ribbed surface of a corded fabric. See *corded*, 4.

The draught and *cording* of common fustian is very simple, being generally a regular or unbroken tweel [twill] of four or five leaves. *Ure*, Dict., II. 524.

2. In a loom, the arrangement of the treadles so that they move in such clusters and time as may be required for the production of the pattern.

cording[2]†, *adv.* [By apheresis for *according*: see *according* and *cord*[2].] According.

In Janyveer or Feveryere no wronge
Is graffyng hem, but *cordyng* to thaire kynde
If lande be colde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212

★**cordite** (kôr'dīt), *n.* [See the def.] A smokeless powder, introduced in 1889, and adopted in the English military and naval service for small arms and guns of all calibers. It is brown in color, and was originally composed of 58 parts of nitroglycerin, 37 parts of guncotton, and 5 parts of mineral jelly (vaseline). A modification is used (see the Supplement). The name is derived from the fact that it is made in the forms of cords or cylinders.

cord-leaf (kôrd'lēf), *n.* A name applied by Lindley to the plants of the family *Baloskionaceæ*.

cord-machine (kôrd'ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine used for making cords, fringes, and trimmings.

córdoba (kôr'dō-bä), *n.* The monetary unit of Nicaragua, of the same weight and fineness of gold as the gold dollar of the United States: adopted in 1912.

cordon (kôr'don), *n.* [< F. *cordon* (= Sp. *cordón* = Pg. *cordão* = It. *cordone*), aug. of *corde* = Sp. Pg. It. *corda*, cord: see *cord*[1], *n.*] **1.** In *fort.*: (*a*) A course of stones jutting before the rampart and the base of the parapet, or a course of stones between the wall of a fortress which lies aslope and the parapet which is perpendicular: introduced as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stonework. (*b*) The projecting coping of a scarp wall, which prevents the top of a revetment from being saturated with water, and forms an obstacle to an enemy's escalading party. — **2.** In *arch.*, a molding of inconsiderable projection, usually horizontal, in the face of a wall: used for ornament, or to indicate on the exterior a division of stones, etc. Compare *band*[2], 2 (*e*). — **3.** *Milit.*, a line or series of military posts or sentinels, inclosing or guarding any particular place, to prevent the passage of persons other than those entitled to pass. Hence — **4.** Any line (of persons) that incloses or guards a particular place so as to prevent egress or ingress.



Cordons.—Old State House, Boston, Mass. *c*, *c*, *c*, cordons.

As hunters round a hunted creature draw
The *cordon* close and closer toward the death.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. Any cord, braid, or lace of fine material forming a part of costume, as around the crown of a hat or hanging down from it, or used to secure a mantle or the like. — **6.** In *her.*, a cord used as a bearing accompanying the shield of an ecclesiastical dignitary, and usually hanging on each side. Cardinals have a cordon gules which is divided, forming lozenge-shaped meshes, and having 15 tufts or tassels in 5 rows; archbishops have one of vert, which bears only 10 tufts in 4 rows; that of bishops is also vert, with 6 tufts in 3 rows. See cut under *cardinal*. **7.** A ribbon indicating the position of its wearer in an honorary order. A cordon is usually worn as a scarf over one shoulder and carried to the waist on the opposite side; it is especially the mark of a higher grade of an order. **8.** In *hort.*, a plant that is naturally diffusely branched, made by pruning to grow as a single stem, in order to force larger fruit. — **Cordon bleu.** (*a*) The watered sky-blue ribbon, in the form of a scarf, worn as a badge by the knights grand cross of the old French order of the Holy Ghost, the highest order of chivalry under the Bourbons. (*b*) By extension, a person wearing or entitled to wear this badge. (*c*) Hence, from this being the highest badge of knightly honor, any person of great eminence in his class or profession: as, the *cordons bleus* of journalism. (*d*) A first-class female cook. — **Cordon rouge,** the red ribbon or scarf constituting the badge of the old French order of St. Louis, and now of the Legion of Honor; hence, by extension, a person wearing or entitled to wear this badge. — **Grand cordon,** the broad ribbon or scarf distinguishing the highest class of any knightly or honorary order; by extension, a member of the highest class of such an order, equivalent to *grand commander*. — **Knights of the Cordon Jaune.** See *order*. — **Littoral cordon,** in *hydrog.*, the shore-line. — **Sanitary cordon,** a line of troops or military posts on the borders of a district of country infected with disease, to cut off communication, and thus prevent the disease from spreading.

cordonette (kôr-do-net'), *n.* [See *cordonnet*, *n.*] An edging made of a small cord or piping.

cordonnet (kôr-do-nā'), *n.* [F., silk twist, a milled edge, dim. of *cordon*, a string, cord: see *cordon*.] A raised edge or border to the pattern of point-lace. Compare *crescent*.

cordonnier (kôr-do-niā'), *n.* [F., a cobbler: see *cordwainer*.] The cobbler-fish or thread-fish, *Blepharis crinitus*.

cordovan (kôr'dō-van), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cordevan*; < Sp. *cordován*, now *cordobán* = Pg. *cordovão*, cordovan leather: see *cordwain*, the earlier form in English.] Spanish leather. See *cordwain*.

Whilst every shepherd's boy
Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook,
And hanging scrip of finest *cordevan*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

Cordovan embroidery, a kind of embroidery made by means of an application of the imitation leather known as American cloth upon coarse canvas, the edges being stitched with crewel or other thread.

cord-sling (kôrd'sling), *n.* A sling with long cords or straps, which are grasped directly in the hand: distinguished from *staff-sling*.

cord-stitch (kôrd'stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, consisting of two interlacing lines producing a pattern somewhat like a chain.

corduasoy (kôr-dwa-soi'), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of a F. **corde de soie* or **corde à soie*, cord of or with silk: *soie*, silk.] A thick silk woven over a coarse cord in the warp.

corduroy (kôr'dū-roi), *n.* and *a.* [Also spelled *corderoy*; appar. repr. F. **corde du roi*, lit. the king's cord (see *cord*[1], *de*[2], and *roy*); but the term is not found in F. Cf. *duroy*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface. It is extremely durable, and is especially used for the outer garments of men engaged in rough labor, field-sports, and the like. **2.** A corduroy road. See II., 1.

I hed to cross bayous an' criks (wal, it did beat all natur'),
Upon a kin' o' *corderoy*, fust log, then alligator.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 13.

II. *a.* **1.** Like corduroy; ribbed like corduroy: as, a *corduroy* road. — **2.** Made of corduroy. — **Corduroy road,** a road constructed with small logs laid together transversely through a swamp or over miry ground. [U. S.]

★**corduroy** (kôr'dū-roi), *v. t.* [< *corduroy*, *n.*, 2.] To make or construct by means of small logs laid transversely, as a road.

The roads towards Corinth were *corduroyed* and new ones made. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 372.

cordwain (kôrd'wān), *n.* [< ME. *cordwane*, *cordewane*, *cordewan*, *corduane*, *corden* = D. *korduaan* = G. *corduan* = Dan. Sw. *korduan*, cordwain, < OF. *cordouan*, *corduban*, etc., = Pr. *cordoan* = It. *cordovano* (ML. *cordoanum*), < Sp. *cordobán*, formerly *cordován* = Pg. *cordovão*, Spanish leather, prop. (as also in OF., etc.) an adj., Cordovan, < *Cordoba*, formerly *Cordova*, L. *Corduba*, ML. *Cordoa*, a town in Spain where this leather is largely manufactured. Cf. *cordovan*.] Cordovan or Spanish leather. It is sometimes goat-skin tanned and dressed, but more frequently split horse-hide; it differs from morocco in being prepared from heavy skins and in retaining its natural grain. During the middle ages the finest leather came from Spain; the shoes of ladies and gentlemen of rank are often said to be of *cordwain*.

His schoon of *cordewane*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 21.

Figges, Reysins, Hony and *Cordoweyne*:
Dates, and Salt, Hides, and such Marchandy.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwayne*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

cordwainer (kôrd'wā-nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *cordiner*, *cordener*; < ME. *cordwaner*, *corduener*, *cordynere*, < OF. *cordouanier*, *cordoanier*, etc., F. *cordonnier* (= Pr. *cordoneir* = It. *cordovaniere*, a cordwainer, = Pg. *cordovaneiro*, a maker of cordwain), < *cordowan*, etc., cordwain: see *cordwain*.] A worker in cordwain or cordovan leather; hence, a worker in leather of any kind; a shoemaker.

The Maister of the crafte of *cordynerez*, of the fraternyte of the blyssed Trinyte, in the Cyte of Exceter, hath diuerse tymez, in vmble wise, sued to the honorable Mayour, bayliffs, and commune counsayle.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 331.

cordwainery (kôrd'wā-nėr-i), *n.* [< *cordwain* + *-ery*.] The occupation of working in leather; specifically, shoemaking.

The task of a daily pair of shoes, coupled even with some prospect of victuals, and an honourable Mastership in *Cordwainery*, . . . was nowise satisfaction enough to such a mind [as that of George Fox]. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.

cord-wood (kôrd'wůd), *n.* **1.** Cut wood sold by the cord for fuel; specifically, firewood cut in lengths of four feet, so as to be readily measured by the cord when piled.

One strong verse that can hold itself upright (as the French critic Rivarol said of Dante) with the bare help of the substantive and verb, is worth acres of . . . dead *cordwood* piled stick on stick, a boundless continuity of dryness. *Lowell*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 339.

2. Wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, instead of being floated. [Scotch.]

cord-work (kôrd'wėrk), *n.* Fancy-work made with cords of different materials and thicknesses; especially, needlework made with fine bobbin or stout thread, so as to produce a sort of coarse lace.

Cordyceps (kôr'di-seps), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, + L. *-ceps*, < *caput*, a head: see *caput*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, of which a few grow upon other fungi, but by far the greater number are parasitic upon insects or their larvæ. The germ-tubes enter the breathing-openings of the larva, and the mycelium grows until it fills the interior and kills the insect. In fructification a stalk rises from the body of the insect, and in the extremity of this the perithecia are grouped. Sixty species from all parts of the world have been enumerated. A species of *Cordyceps* occurs on wasps in the West Indies; the wasps thus attacked are called *guêpes végétantes*, or *vegetating wasps*. Sometimes spelled *Cordiceps*.



Caterpillar-fungus (*Cordyceps militaris*), enlarged.
a, *a*, mature fruiting bodies, in which are embedded the perithecia, which appear as minute warts on the surface; *b*, *b*, pedicels; *c*, *c*, younger fruiting bodies.

cordyle (kôr'dil), *n.* A book-name of lizards of the genus *Cordylus*.

Cordyline (kôr-di-lī'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club.] **1.** See *Sansevieria*. — **2.** An untenable name for *Tætsia*, a genus of arborescent palm-like liliaceous plants. There are about 10 species, natives of the warmer parts of the old world, with one in America. They are frequently cultivated in greenhouses, under the name of *Dracæna*. The more common species are *Tætsia australis* (*Cordyline australis* of Hooker) and *T. terminalis*. Sometimes called *palm-lilies*.

Cordylophora (kôr-di-lof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, a lump, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of *Hydropolypinæ*, of the family *Clavidæ*, including fresh-water dicœcious forms, as *C. lacustris*, having a branched stock, oval gonophores covered by the perisarc, and stolons growing over external objects.

Cordylura (kôr-di-lū'rä), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] The typical genus of *Cordyluridæ*. The flies are found by brooks, in meadows and on bushes. The metamorphoses are unknown, but the species are probably parasitic.

Cordyluridæ (kôr-di-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < *Cordylura* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Cordylura*. The metamorphoses of most of the species are unknown, but many of them may be parasitic. They have the head large, with sunken face; the mouth bordered with bristles; the abdomen long, in the males thickened behind and with extended genitalia; the wings moderately short, with the first longitudinal vein doubled, and the hinder basal and anal cells well developed; the antennæ and legs long; and the femora bristled.

core[1] (kōr), *n.* [< ME. *core*, a core, < AF. *core*, OF. *cor*, *coer*, *cuer*, mod. F. *cœur*, heart, = Pr. *cor* = Sp. *cor* (obs.) = Pg. *cor* (in *de cor*, by heart) = It. *cuore*, < L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*: see *heart*.] **1.** The heart or innermost part of anything; hence, the nucleus or central or most essential part, literally or figuratively: as, the *core* of a question.

Or ache [parsley] seede, & askes of sarment [vine-cuttings]
Whereof the flaume hath lefte a *core* exile,
The body so, not alle the bones, brent.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

Whose *core*
Stands sound and great within him. *Chapman*.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*, ay, in my heart of heart.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Specifically — (*a*) The central part of a fleshy fruit, containing the seeds or kernels: as, the *core* of an apple or a quince.

One is all Pulp, and the other all *Core*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 5.

(*b*) In *arch.*, the inner part or filling of a wall or column. (*c*) In *med.*, the fibrous innermost part of a boil. (*d*) In *molding*, the internal mold of a casting, which fills the space intended to be left hollow. Cores are made of molding-sand, mixed

with other ingredients to give strength and porosity, and are usually baked before being used. (*e*) In *teleg.*, the central cord of insulated conducting wires in a submarine or subterranean cable. (*f*) The iron nucleus of an electromagnet. (*g*) In *rope-making*, a central strand around which other strands are twisted, as in a wire rope or a cable. (*h*) In *hydraul. engin.*, an impervious wall or structure, as of concrete, in an embankment or dike of porous material, to prevent the passage of water by percolation. (*i*) The cylindrical piece of rock obtained in boring by means of the diamond drill or any other boring-machine which makes an annular cut. Also called *carrot*. (*j*) The bony central part of the horn of a ruminant; a horn-core, or process of the frontal bone.

The sheathing of the *cores* in the Bovidæ, and nakedness in the Cervidæ, . . . is in curious relation to their habitat and to their habits.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 200.

(*k*) In *prehistoric archæol.*, a piece of flint, obsidian, or similar material, from which knives and other stone implements have been chipped. —**3†.** The center or innermost part of any open space.

In the *core* of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

4. A disorder in sheep caused by worms in the liver.—**5.** An internal induration in the udder of a cow. [Local, U. S.]

A cow won't kick when she is milked unless she has either *core* in her dugs or chopped tits, and is handled roughly. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

False core, in *brass-founding*, a loose piece of the mold: called by iron-founders a *drawback*.—**Loam-and-sand core**, in *metal-casting*, a core made of sharp dry sand, loam, and horse-manure, the loam being used to render the compound strong and adhesive.—**Resin core**, in *founding*, a dry-sand core containing resin, which is occasionally added to give increased tenacity.

core[1] (kōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cored*, ppr. *coring*. [< *core*[1], *n.*] **1.** To make, mold, or cast on a core.

This iron [hard iron] cannot be drilled, or chipped, or filed, and the bolt-holes must be *cored*.
Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.

2. To remove the core of, as of an apple or other fruit.—**3.** To roll in salt and prepare for drying: applied to herrings.

core[2] (kōr), *n.* [A dial. (unassibilated) form of *chore*[1] = *char*[1], a job: see *char*[1], *chore*[1].] In *mining*, the number of hours, generally from six to eight, during which each party of miners works before being relieved. The miner's day is thus usually divided into three or four *cores* or shifts.

core[3]† (kōr), *n.* [Also *cor;* a more phonetic spelling of *corps*[2], < F. *corps*, a body: see *corps*.] **1.** A body.—**2.** A body of persons; a party; a crew; a corps. *Bacon.*

He left the *cor*,
And never fac'd the field.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 172).

There was ae winsome wench and walie,
That night enlisted in the *core*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

core[4]†, **coren**[1]†, *pp.* [ME.: see *chosen*.] Chosen; directed.

In a blessud tym then was I bore,
When al my loue to the is *core*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 195.

Corean, Korean (kō-rē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corea* or *Korea*, Latinized from *kori*, native pron. of *Kao-li*, the Chinese name.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Corea or its inhabitants.—**Corean pottery**, a name given by collectors to a pottery of medium hardness, having a cloudy white surface, coarsely painted with geometrical and conventional patterns in black, dark red, etc. The products of Corea not being perfectly known, many varieties of ceramic ware have been improperly called by this name. The art has greatly deteriorated, the earlier examples showing very characteristic and effective qualities, especially in the treatment of color, and affording models much esteemed by the potters of Japan and China.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Corea, a peninsula empire situated to the east of China, to which it was tributary until 1895. As a result of the Russo-Japanese war, 1904–05, and by a treaty of 1910, Corea was annexed to Japan. —**2.** The language of Corea.

★**core-barrel** (kōr′bar″el), *n.* In *gun-construction*, a long cylindrical tube of cast- or wrought-iron closed at the lower end, used in cooling cast guns from the interior. The exterior is fluted longitudinally for the escape of gas, steam, etc. When prepared for use the exterior is covered with a closely coiled layer of small rope, over which is placed an adherent layer of molding-composition, thoroughly dried. A gas-pipe, inserted through the cap at the top and extending nearly to the bottom, allows the influx of the water for cooling, and a short pipe extending a little distance through the cap furnishes an exit for the heated water. In casting, the axis of the core-barrel is coincident with that of the gun.

★**core-box** (kōr′boks), *n.* The box in which the core, or mass of sand producing any hollow part in a casting, is made; specifically, a hollow metallic model cut symmetrically in halves, employed to give the proper form to the exterior surface of the cores used in the fabrication of hollow projectiles.

coreciprocal (kō-rē-sip′rō-kal), *a.* Reciprocal one to another.—**Coreciprocal screw**, one of a set of six screws such that a wrench about any one tends to produce no twist round any of the others.

coreclisis (kor-ē-klī′sis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *corecleisis*, < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *κλεῖσις*, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] In *surg.*, the obliteration of the pupil of the eye. Also *coroclisis*.

corectasis (ko-rek′ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *ἔκτασις*, extension: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of the pupil of the eye. *Dunglison.*

corectome (ko-rek′tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *ἑκτομος*, verbal adj. of *ἐκτέμνειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, of, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical instrument used in cutting through the iris to make an artificial pupil; an iridectome.

corectomia (kor-ek-tō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., as *corectome*, q. v. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, iridectomy.

corectomy (ko-rek′tō-mi), *n.* Same as *corectomia*.

corectopia (kor-ek-tō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *ἔκτοπος*, out of place, < *ἐξ*, out, + *τόπος*, place: see *topic*.] An eccentric position of the pupil in the iris.

coredialysis (kor″ē-dī-al′i-sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *διάλυσις*, separation: see *dialysis*.] Separation of the iris from the ciliary body of the eye.

co-regent (kō-rē′jent), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *regent*.] A joint regent or ruler.

The *co-regents* ventured to rebuke their haughty partner, and assert their own dignity.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

Ptolemy IX. . . . was *co-regent* with his father B.C. 121–117. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 717.

Coregonidæ (kor-e-gon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coregonus* + *-idæ*.] The whitefishes, *Coregoninæ*, classed as a family of malacopterygian or isospondylous fishes.

Coregoninæ (kor″e-gō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coregonus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Salmonidæ*, with the mouth small, jaws toothless or with only small teeth, the scales of the body rather large, and the color plain: commonly called in the United States *whitefish*. In Great Britain species of *Coregoninæ* are called *vendace*, *gwyniad*, *pollan*, and *fresh-water herring*. Nearly all are generally referred to one genus, *Coregonus*. See cut under *whitefish*.

coregonine (ko-reg′ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coregoninæ* or whitefish.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Coregoninæ;* a whitefish.

Coregonus (ko-reg′ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, pupil of the eye, + *γωνία*, angle.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Coregoninæ*, characterized by a small mouth, large scales, and weak dentition, the teeth being reduced to a mere roughness or wanting entirely. The species reach a length of one or two feet or more. They inhabit clear lakes, rarely entering streams except to spawn, and hence are locally restricted to the lake-systems of the various countries they inhabit. Of American species *C. clupeiformis*, the common whitefish, is the largest, and the finest as a food-fish. *C. williamsoni* is the Rocky Mountain whitefish. *C. quadrilateralis*, the Menomonee whitefish, is also called *pilot-fish*, *round-fish*, and *shad-waiter*. *C. labradoricus* is the Musquaw river whitefish or lake-whiting. *C.* (*Argyrosomus*) *artedii* and *C.* (*A.*) *hoyi* are known as ciscoes or lake-herring. (See *cisco*.) *C.* (*A.*) *nigripinnis* is the *bluefin* of Lake Michigan. *C.* (*A.*) *tullibee* is the mongrel whitefish. *Otsego bass* is a misnomer of the common whitefish. See cut under *whitefish*.

Coreidæ (ko-rē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coreus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the group *Geocores* or land-bugs, remarkable for their size and grotesque shapes, and abounding chiefly in tropical regions. Their technical characters are 4-jointed antennæ, a small triangular scutellum, and numerous hemelytral nervures. *Diactor* (*Anisoscelis*) *bilineatus* of Brazil has singular foliaceous appendages of the posterior tibial joints. The species of temperate regions are comparatively small and inconspicuous. The *Coreidæ* are divided into 6 subfamilies, *Anisoscelinæ*, *Coreinæ*, *Discogastrarinæ*, *Alydinæ*, *Leptocorisinæ*, and *Pseudophlœinæ*. Also *Coreoda*, *Coreodes*.

Coreinæ (kor-ē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coreus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Coreidæ*, containing such forms as the common squash-bug, *Anasa tristis*. See cut under *squash-bug*.

★**co-relation** (kō-rē-lā′shon), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *relation*. Cf. *correlation*.] Corresponding relation. See *correlation*. [Rare.]

co-relative (kō-rel′a-tiv), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *relative*. Cf. *correlative*.] Having a corresponding relation. See *correlative*. [Rare.]

co-relatively (kō-rel′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In connection; in simultaneous relation. [Rare.]

What ought to take place *co-relatively* with their [the students'] executive practice, the formation of their taste by the accurate study of the models from which they draw. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 165.

coreless (kōr′les), *a.* [< *core*[1] + *-less*.] Wanting a core; without pith; hence, poetically, weak; without vigor.

I am gone in years, my liege, am very old,
Coreless and sapless.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 1.

core-lifter (kōr′lif″tėr), *n.* A device for raising the core left by a diamond drill in a boring.

coreligionist (kō-rē-lij′on-ist), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *religion* + *-ist*.] One of the same religion as another; one belonging to the same church or the same branch of the church. Also *correligionist*.

In that event the various religious persuasions would strain every effort to secure an election to the council of their *co-religionists*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

His [Samuel Morley's] *co-religionists* . . . form an important element of the Liberal party.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 182.

corella (ko-rel′ạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *cora*, < Gr. *κόρη*, girl, pupil, doll.] A parrot of the genus *Nymphicus*. The Australian corella, *N. novæ-hollandiæ*, is about 12 inches long, with a pointed crest somewhat like a cockatoo's, long-exserted middle tail-feathers, and dark plumage with white wing-coverts, yellow crest, and orange auriculars.


Australian Corella (*Nymphicus novæ-hollandiæ*).

corelysis (ko-rel′i-sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *λύσις*, separation, < *λύειν*, loosen, separate.] In *surg.*, the operation of breaking up adhesions between the edge of the pupil and the capsule of the lens of the eye.

coremorphosis (kor-ē-môr′fō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, pupil, + *μόρφωσις*, formation, < *μορφοῦν*, form, < *μορφή*, a form.] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil; iridectomy.

coren[1]†, *pp.* See *core*[4].

coren[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *currant*[2].

corenclisis (kor-en-klī′sis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *corencleisis*, < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *ἐν*, in, + *κλεῖσις*, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil by drawing a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea and cutting it off.

Coreoda, Coreodes (ko-rē′ō-dạ, -dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Coreidæ*.

coreoid (kor′ē-oid), *a.* Resembling or related to the *Coreidæ;* of or pertaining to the *Coreoidea*.

Coreoidea (kor-ē-oi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coreus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily or series of heteropterous insects, corresponding to the family *Coreidæ* in the widest sense. As used by Stål, Uhler, and other systematists, the term covers the families *Coreidæ*, *Berytidæ*, *Lygæidæ*, *Pyrrhocoridæ*, *Capsidæ*, *Acanthiidæ*, *Tingitidæ*, *Aradidæ*, and *Phymatidæ*, each of which is itself subdivided into several subfamilies.

Coreopsis (kō-rē-op′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρις* (*κορι-*, *κορε-*), a bedbug, + *ὄψις*, resemblance: in allusion to the form of the seed, which has two little horns at the end, giving it the appearance of an insect.] A genus of plants, of the family *Asteraceæ*. Most of the species are herbaceous perennials, having heads with yellow or party-colored ray flowers. The fruit is an achene, flat on one side and convex on the other, slightly winged, and usually has two or three awns, but often none. The genus is closely related to *Bidens*, which differs from it in having the achene always awned and the awns barbed. There are over 50 species, mostly of the United States and Mexico, with some in the Andes, South Africa, and the Sandwich islands. Several of the American species are in common cultivation for their showy, handsome flowers.

core-piece (kōr′pēs), *n.* In *rope-making*, a yarn run through the center of a rope to render it solid; a core; a heart.

coreplastic (kor-ē-plas′tik), *a.* [< *coreplasty* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of coreplasty: as, a *coreplastic* operation.

coreplasty (kor′ē-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *κόρη*, pupil, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic.*] In *surg.*, any operation for forming an artificial pupil.

core-print (kōr′print), *n.* In *molding*, a piece which projects from a pattern to support the extremity of a core.

corer (kōr′ėr), *n.* An instrument for cutting the core out of fruit: as, an apple-*corer*.

coreses (kor′e-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. an incorrect pl. of Gr. *κόρις* (pl. *κόρεις*), a bedbug: from the resemblance in shape and color.] In *bot.*, dark-red, broad, discoid bodies, found beneath the epicarp of grapes.

co-residual (kō-rē-zid′ū-al), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *residual.*] In *math.*, a point on a cubic curve so related to any system of four points on the cubic (of which system it is said to be the co-residual) that, if any conic be described through those fixed points, the co-residual lies on a common chord of the cubic and conic.

co-respondent (kō-re-spon′dent), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *respondent.*] In *law*, a joint respondent, or one proceeded against along with another or others in an action; specifically, in *Eng. law*, a man charged with adultery, and made a party together with the wife to the husband's suit for divorce.

coret (kō′ret), *n.* [< NL. *Coretus* (Adanson, 1757).] A kind of pond-snail of the family *Lymnæidæ* and genus *Planorbis* (which see).

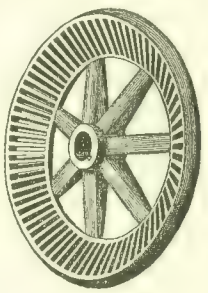
coretomia (kor-e-tō′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut. See *anatomy.*] Same as *coretomy*.

coretomy (ko-ret′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *coretomia*, q. v.] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil, in which the iris is simply cut through without the removal of any part of it.

Coreus (kō′rē-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < Gr. *κόρις*, a bedbug: see *Coris* and *Corisa.*] A genus of bugs, typical of the family *Coreidæ*. *C. marginatus* is an example.

core-valve (kōr′valv), *n.* A valve formed by a plug of circular section occupying the same relation to its seat or surrounding casing as the core of a faucet does to the casting itself. The plug has a rotary motion in its seat.

core-wheel (kōr′hwēl), *n.* A wheel having recesses into which the cogs of another wheel may be inserted, or into which cogs may be driven. It is made by placing cores in the mold in which it is cast, which form the openings or recesses.



Core-wheel.

★**corf** (kôrf), *n.*; pl. *corves* (kôrvz). [Cf. MHG. *corf*, *korf*, D. *korf*, basket.] **1.** In *coal-mining*, a box in which coals are conveyed from the working-place to the shaft. This was done in wicker baskets, whence the name. Boxes or tubs are now used.—**2.** A local English measure of coal. In Durham it is 4 bushels, or 2½ hundredweight; in Derbyshire, 2¼ level bushels, or 2 hundredweight.

corf-house (kôrf′hous), *n.* In Scotland, a temporary shed where the nets and other material used in salmon-fishing are stored, and where the fish are cured and packed.

Corfiote, Corfute (kôr′fi-ōt, kôr′fūt), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Corfu, the most northerly of the Ionian islands in Greece.

coria, *n.* Plural of *corium*.

Coriacea (kō-ri-ā′sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *coriaceus*, of leather: see *coriaceous.*] A division of pupiparous *Diptera*, corresponding to the family *Hippoboscidæ* with the addition of the *Braulidæ*. Also *Coriaceæ*.

coriaceous (kō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* [= F. *coriace*, < LL. *coriaceus* (> also ult. E. *cuirass*), < L. *corium*, leather: see *corium.*] **1.** Consisting of leather.—**2.** Resembling leather in texture, toughness, pliability, or appearance; leathery. Specifically applied—(*a*) in *bot.*, to a leaf, calyx, capsule, etc.; (*b*) in *ornith.*, to the tough-skinned bills and feet of water-birds, in distinction from the usually hard, horny parts of land-birds; (*c*) in *entom.*, to the elytra, etc., of insects; (*d*) in *conch.*, to the marginal tegument of the chitons, into which the plates are inserted.

coriamyrtin (kō″ri-ą-mėr′tin), *n.* [< *Coria*(*ria*) + *myrt*(*ifolia*) + *-in*[2].] A white, crystalline, odorless, very bitter, and very poisonous substance, found in the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia*. It is a glucoside.

coriander (kō-ri-an′dėr), *n.* [Earlier *coliander*, < ME. *coliaundre*, *caliawndyre*, < AS. *coliandre*, also *celendre* = OHG. *chullantar*, *cullentar*, *kullandar*, *collinder*, etc. (< ML. *coliandrum*, *coleandrum*, *coliandrus*); = D. G. Dan. Sw. *koriander*, = F. *coriandre* = Pr. *coriandre*, *coliandre* = Sp. It. *coriandro* = Pg. *coentro*; < L. *coriandrum*, ML. also *coriander*, *coriannum* (also *coliandrum*, etc.: see above), < Gr. *κορίαννον*, also *κόριον*, coriander; said to be < *κόρις*, a bedbug, with allusion to the smell of the leaves.] **1.** The popular name of the umbelliferous plant *Coriandrum sativum*. The fruit (popularly called *coriander-seeds*) is globose and nearly smooth, and pleasantly aromatic; it is used for flavoring curries, pastry, etc., and in medicine as a stimulant and carminative.



Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*).

Coriander last to these succeeds,
That hangs on slightest threads her trembling seeds.
Cowper, tr. of Virgil, The Salad.

2. The fruit of this plant.

To represse fumes and propulse vapours from the Brain, it shalbe excellent good after Supper to chaw . . . a few graynes of *Coriander*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

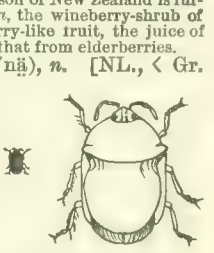
Coriander-seed†, money. *Nares.* [Slang.]

The spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles and other *coriander seed* with which she was quilted all over.
Ozell, tr. of Rabelais.

Coriandrum (kō-ri-an′drum), *n.* [NL. use of L. *coriandrum*: see *coriander.*] A genus of plants, of the family *Umbelliferæ*, containing two species. They are slender annual herbs with white flowers, natives of the Mediterranean region. *C. sativum*, the officinal coriander, is cultivated on account of its seeds, or rather fruits. The other species is *C. tordylioides*, of Syria. See *coriander*.

Coriaria (kō-ri-ā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of dicotyledonous shrubs, the sole representative of the family *Coriariaceæ*, and natives of the Mediterranean region, India, New Zealand, and Peru. The best-known species is *C. myrtifolia* of southern Europe, the leaves of which are strongly astringent and bitter, and are employed for dyeing black and in tanning; hence its name of *tanners'* or *curriers' sumac*. The leaves contain a poisonous principle, coriamyrtin. The root-poison of New Zealand is furnished probably by *C. ruscifolia*, the wineberry-shrub of the settlers, which bears a berry-like fruit, the juice of which is made into a wine like that from elderberries.

Corimelæna (kor″i-me-lē′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρις*, a bedbug, + *μέλαινα*, fem. of *μέλας*, black.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridæ*. *Adam White*, 1839.



Flea-like Negro-bug (*Corimelæna pulicaria*). (Small figure shows natural size.)

Corimelæninæ (kor-i-mel-ē-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corimelæna* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Scutelleridæ*, typified by the genus *Corimelæna*, containing mostly black hemispherical bugs, species of which are common in all parts of the United States.

corindon†, *n.* Same as *corundum*.

corinne (kō-rin′), *n.* [< F. *corinnes*, used in pl. as a quasi-generic name (Lesson, 1832).] One of a group of humming-birds with long lance-like bills and very brilliant coloration. *Lepidolarynx mesoleucus*, of Brazil, is a beautiful species, 4½ inches long, green, with a white line along the under parts, white flank-tufts, a white line under the eye, and the gorget crimson. The bill is straight and twice as long as the head.

corinth†, *n.* A "restored" form of *currant*[2].

The chief riches of Zante consist in *corinths*.
W. Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.

Corinthiac (kō-rin′thi-ak), *a.* [< L. *Corinthiacus*, < Gr. Κορινθιακός, < Κόρινθος: see *Corinthian.*] ★Corinthian.

Corinthian (kō-rin′thi-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Corinthius*, < Gr. Κορίνθιος, pertaining to Κόρινθος, L. *Corinthus*, Corinth.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Corinth, a powerful city of ancient Greece, noted for the magnificence of its artistic adornment, and for its luxury and licentiousness. Hence —**2.** Licentious; profligate.

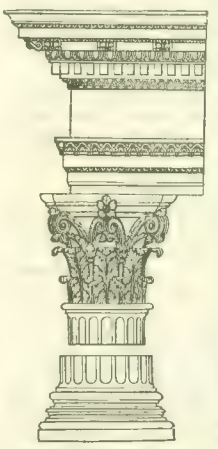
And raps up, without pity, the sage and rheumatic old prelatess and all her young *Corinthian* laity.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. Amateur: as, a *Corinthian* yacht-race (that is, a yacht-race in which only amateurs handle the boats). See II., 3, 4.

—**Corinthian brass**, an erroneous expression for *Corinthian bronze*: used colloquially for excessive impudence or assurance. Compare *brass*[1], 8.—**Corinthian bronze**, an alloy produced at Corinth, famous in antiquity, especially among the Romans, for its excellent quality and the artistic character and technical perfection of the utensils and art-objects made of it.—**Corinthian helmet**, a type of Greek helmet the origin of which was attributed to Corinth, though its use was by no means peculiar to that city. It had cheek-pieces continuous with the back, extending beneath the chin, and separated in front by a narrow opening in part closed by a nasal and extending to the eye-holes. The convex upper portion projected beyond the lower portion, and commonly bore the long upright crest of the usual form. When the wearer was not in action the helmet was pushed back on the head for greater comfort, the cheek-pieces resting on the forehead.—**Corinthian order**, in *arch.*, the most ornate of the classical orders, and the most slender in its proportions. The capital is shaped like a bell, adorned with rows of acanthus-leaves, and less commonly with leaves of other plants. The usual form of abacus is concave on each of its sides, the projecting angles being supported by graceful shoots of acanthus, forming volutes which spring from *caules* or stalks originating among the foliage covering the lower part of the capital. These caules also give rise to lesser stalks or *cauliculi*, and to the spirals called *helices*, turned toward the middle, and supporting an anthemion or other ornament in the middle of each side of the abacus. In the best Greek examples the shaft is fluted like the Ionic, and the base called Attic is usual. The entablature also resembles the Ionic. The Corinthian order is of very early origin, though it did not come into favor among the Greeks until comparatively late. The legend of the evolution of the Corinthian capital by Callimachus, in the fifth century B. C., from a calathus (woman's basket) placed on a maiden's tomb and covered with a tile, about which the leaves of a plant of acanthus had grown, is a fable. Among notable Greek examples of the order are the Tholos of Polyclitus at Epidaurus (fifth century B. C.), the choragic monument of Lysicrates at Athens (335–4 B. C.), and the temple of the Olympian Zeus at Athens, finished by Hadrian. The rich character of the order commended it to the Romans, who, as well as their followers of the Renaissance, used it freely, and modified it in accordance with their taste.—**Corinthian pottery**, Corinthian ware. See *Corinthian style*.—**Corinthian style**, in ancient Greek vase-painting, an early style, existing prior to the black-figured style proper, the decoration being taken directly from Oriental embroideries and similar work. It consists of bands of fantastic animals, human-headed birds, winged



Corinthian Helmet.
Bust of Pallas in Glyptothek, Munich.



Roman Corinthian Order.



Greek Vase, decorated in the Corinthian style.

human figures, rosettes, conventionalized foliage, and the like, painted in black and dull red or violet upon the clay of the vase as a ground.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Corinth. Hence —**2.** A gay, licentious person; an adventurer; a ruffian; a bully. [Old slang.]

A *Corinthian*, a lad of mettle. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Who is this gallant, honest Mike?—is he a *Corinthian*—a cutter like thyself? *Scott*, Kenilworth, iii.

3. A member of the aristocracy; specifically, a gentleman who steers his own yacht or rides his own horses. [Eng. slang.] Hence—**4.** An amateur; specifically, an amateur sailor.

It is to canoeists . . . that the yachtsman may look for some of the most valuable additions to the ranks of *Corinthians*, as those who follow canoeing do so from pure love of sport. *Forest and Stream*, XXI.

Epistles to the Corinthians, the two epistles written by the apostle Paul to the church at Corinth. The first epistle to the Corinthians gives a clearer insight than any other portion of the New Testament into the institution, feelings, and opinions of the church of the earlier period of the apostolic age. The second epistle is equally important in relation to the history of the apostle himself. Often ★abbreviated *Cor.*

Corinthianize (kō-rin'thi-an-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Corinthianized*, ppr. *Corinthianizing*. [< *Corinthian* + *-ize.*] To live like the Corinthians; hence, to lead a life of licentiousness and debauchery.

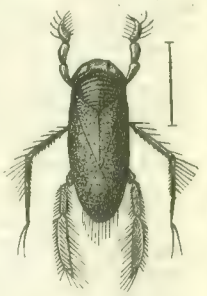
The sensuality and licentiousness which had made the word *corinthianize* a synonym for self-indulgence and wantonness became roots of bitterness, strife, and immorality. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 399.

coriourt, *n.* An obsolete form of *currier*.

Coriphilus (ko-rif'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830); more correctly *Coriophilus*, Sundevall, 1873; also *Coryphilus*, Gould, and *Corythophilus*, Agassiz; < Gr. *κόρις*, a bedbug, + *φίλος*, fond.] A genus of diminutive parrots, of the subfamily *Lorinæ* or lories, of brilliant coloration. The leading species is *C. taitiensis* of Tahiti in the Society islands; *C. smaragdinis* of the Marquesas islands is another.

Coris (kor'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρις*, a bedbug, also a kind of St. John's-wort, and a kind of fish.] **1.** A genus of plants, of the family *Primulaceæ*. There are 2 species, the most familiar being the blue maritime coris, *C. Monspeliensis*, which grows in the Mediterranean region. It is a thyme-like plant with a dense terminal raceme of purplish flowers. **2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Coris*.

Corisa (kor'i-sä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), irreg. < Gr. *κόρις*, a bedbug.] The typical genus of *Corisidæ*; a large genus of aquatic bugs, including a majority of the family. *C. interrupta* is a common American species, found in pools from New York to Brazil.



Corisa interrupta.
(Line shows natural size.)

Corisidæ (ko-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corisa* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, the most aberrant group of *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Corisa*. The head overlaps the front of the prothorax, the two parts being closely coaptated; the fore tarsi or palæ are blade-like, beset with bristles on the edge, and ending in a slender claw; and the short flat mouth is directed obliquely backward and ★downward.

corium (kō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *coria* (-ä). [< L. *corium*, a hide, leather. Hence ult. E. *coriaceous*, *cuirass*, *quarry*[3], q. v.] **1.** In *anat.*, the innermost layer of the skin; the cutis vera or true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle or scarf-skin; the derma, as distinguished from the epidermis; the enderon, as distinguished from the ectoderon. See cut under *skin*.—**2.** In *entom.*, the basal portion of the hemielytrum of a heteropterous insect, distinguished by its horny texture from the terminal portion or membrane. See cut under *clavus*.

corival (kō-rī'val), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *rival*, *n.* Cf. *corrival*.] A rival or fellow-rival; a competitor; a corrival.

A competitor and *co-rival* with the king.
Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge.

Co-rival, though used as synonymous with rival and corrival, is a different word. Two persons or more rivalling another are the only true *co-rivals*. *Latham.*

corivalt, *v. t.* See *corrival*.

corivalryt, **corivalshipt**. See *corrivalry*, *corrivalship*.

cork[1] (kôrk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cork* (in comp. *cork-bark*, *cork-tre*) = D. *kork*, *kurk* = G. *kork* = Dan. Sw. *kork*, < Sp. *corcho*, cork, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, particularly the bark of the cork-tree (which was called *suber*, > *suber*, cork): see *cortex*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A species of oak, *Quercus Suber*, growing in the south of Europe (especially in Spain and Portugal) and in the north of Africa, having a thick, rough bark, for the sake of which it is often planted. It grows to the height of from 20 to 40 feet, and yields bark every 6 to 10 years for 150 years.—**2.** The outer bark of this oak, which is very light and elastic, and is used for many purposes, especially for stoppers for bottles and casks, for artificial legs, for inner soles of shoes, for floats of nets, etc. It grows to a thickness of one or two inches, and after removal is replaced by a gradual annual growth from the original cork cambium. Burnt cork or Spanish black is used as an artists' pigment, and was formerly employed in medicine. Finely powdered cork has been used as an absorbent, under the name of *suberin*.

3. In *bot.*, a constituent of the bark of most phænogamous plants, especially of dicotyledons. It constitutes the inner growing layer known as cork cambium, cork meristem, or phellogen, the outer dead portion constituting the bulk of the bark. (See *bark*[2].) It may also occur within the stem itself, and is often formed in the repair of wounds in plants.

4. Something made of cork. Specifically—(*a*) A cork heel or sole in a shoe.

When she gaed up the tolbooth stairs,
The *corks* frae her heels did flee.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 118).

(*b*) A stopper or bung for a bottle, cask, or other vessel, cut out of cork; also, by extension, a stopper made of some other substance: as, a rubber *cork*. (*c*) A small float of cork used by anglers to buoy up their fishing-lines or to indicate when a fish bites or nibbles; by extension, any such float, even when not made of cork.—**Fossil cork.** See *fossil*.—**Mountain cork**, a variety of asbestos.—**Velvet cork**, the best quality of cork-bark. It is of a pale-reddish color and not less than an inch and a half thick.

II. *a.* Made of or with cork; consisting wholly or chiefly of cork.—**Cork carpet.** See *kamptulicon*.—**Cork jacket**, a contrivance in the form of a jacket without sleeves, padded with pieces of cork, designed to ★buoy up a person in the water.—**Cork lace.** See *lace*.

cork[1] (kôrk), *v. t.* [< *cork*[1], *n.*] **1.** To stop or bung with a piece of cork, as a bottle or cask; confine or make fast with a cork.—**2.** To stop or check as if with a cork, as a person speaking; silence suddenly or effectually: generally with *up*: as, this poser *corked* him *up*; *cork* (yourself) *up*. [Humorous slang.]—**3.** To blacken with burnt cork, as the face, to represent a negro.

cork[2]†, *n.* [Sc. *corkie*; < ME. *corke.*] A bristle; in the plural, bristles; beard.

His berde was brothy and blake, that tille his brest rechede,
Grassede as a mereswyne with *corkes* fulle huge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1091.

cork[3] (kôrk), *n.* A corruption of *calk*[3]. [U. S.]

cork[4] (kôrk), *n.* [Also written *korker*; < Norw. *korkje*; supposed to be a corruption of *orchil*: see *orchil*.] The name given in the Highlands of Scotland to the lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, yielding a crimson or purple dye. See *cudbear*.

corkage (kôr'kāj), *n.* [< *cork*[1] + *-age.*] The corking or uncorking of bottles; hence, charge made by hotel-keepers and others (*a*) for the serving of wine and liquors not furnished by the house, or (*b*) for the corking and re-serving of partly emptied bottles.

Allowing a *corkage* to the inn-keeper.
C. Rogers.

cork-bark (kôrk'bärk), *n.* [ME. *corkbarke*; < *cork*[1] + *bark*[2].] Same as *cork*[1], 2.

cork-black (kôrk'blak), *n.* See *black*.

cork-board (kôrk'bōrd), *n.* A kind of straw-★board or cardboard in which ground cork is mixed with the paper-pulp. It is light, elastic, and a non-conductor of heat and sound.

corkbrain (kôrk'brān), *n.* A light, empty-headed person. *Nares.*

We are slightly esteem'd by some giddy-headed *corkbrains*. *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

cork-brained (kôrk'brānd), *a.* Light-headed; empty-headed; foolish. *John Taylor.*

cork-cutter (kôrk'kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** One whose trade is the making of corks.—**2.** A tool for cutting cork; specifically, a hard brass tube sharpened at one end for cutting corks from sheet-cork.

corked (kôrkt), *p. a.* [< *cork*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Stopped with a cork.—**2.** Fitted with cork; having a cork heel or sole.

A *corked* shoe or slipper. *Huloet.*

And tread on *corked* stilts a prisoner's pace.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 6.

3. Having had its flavor spoiled by poor corking or by having been recorked and served a second time: said of bottled wine.

Philip, tasting his [claret], called out, "Faugh! It's *corked!*" *Thackeray*, Philip, xviii.

corker (kôr'kėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which corks.—**2.** In *manuf.*, an instrument to stretch women's shoes.—**3.** [Literally, that which *corks* or stops the discussion.] An unanswerable fact or argument; that which makes further discussion or action unnecessary or impossible; a settler. [Slang.]—**4.** Something very large, loud, etc., of its kind; a 'whopper.' [Slang.]

cork-fossil (kôrk'fos″il), *n.* A variety of amphibole or hornblende, resembling vegetable cork. It is the lightest of all minerals.

corkiness (kôr'ki-nes), *n.* [< *corky* + *-ness.*] The quality of being like cork; lightness with elasticity.

corking-pin (kôr'king-pin), *n.* A pin of a large size, said to have been formerly used for fixing a woman's head-dress to a cork mold.

She took a large *corking-pin* out of her sleeve, and with the point directed towards her, pinned the plaits all fast together a little above the hem. *Sterne.*

cork-leather (kôrk'leтн″ėr), *n.* A fabric formed of two sheets of leather with a thin layer of cork between them, the whole being glued and pressed together.

cork-machine (kôrk'ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making corks.

cork-oak (kôrk'ōk'), *n.* See *cork-tree*.

cork-press, **cork-presser** (kôrk'pres, -pres″ėr), *n.* A device for compressing corks, to cause them to enter the necks of bottles easily.

cork-pull (kôrk'půl), *n.* A device for extracting corks from bottles when they have fallen below the neck.

corkscrew (kôrk'skrō), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A tool consisting of a helicoidal piece or "screw" of steel, with a sharp point and a transverse handle, used to draw corks from bottles.

II. *a.* Having the form of a corkscrew; spiral: as, a *corkscrew* curl.

She came down the *corkscrew* stairs, and found Phœbe in the parlor arranging the tea-things.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

corkscrew (kôrk'skrō), *v. t.* [< *corkscrew*, *n.*] To cause to move like a corkscrew; direct or follow out in a spiral or twisting way.

Catching sight of him, Mr. Bantam *corkscrewed* his way through the crowd, and welcomed him with ecstasy.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxv.

cork-tree (kôrk'trē), *n.* [< ME. *cork-tre.*] The *Quercus Suber*, the outer bark of which is the substance cork. Also called *cork-oak*.—**Brazilian cork-tree**, a bignoniaceous shrub, *Tecoma uliginosa*, the soft wood of which is used as a substitute for cork.—**East Indian cork-tree**, *Millingtonia hortensis*, a large tree of the same family, with large white fragrant flowers, ★cultivated in avenues and gardens.

corkwood (kôrk'wůd), *n.* One of several West Indian trees with light or porous wood, as *Anona palustris*, *Ochroma Lagopus*, *Pariti tiliaceum*, and *Pisonia obtusata*.—**Corkwood cotton.** See *cotton*[1].

corky (kôr'k), *a.* [< *cork*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature of cork; resembling cork; hence, shriveled; withered.

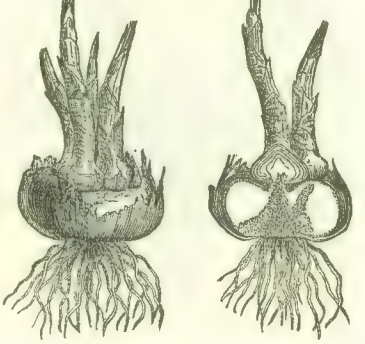
Bind fast his *corky* arms. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

The layers of the bark are rarely well marked, and they generally become soon obliterated by irregular *corky* growths in the substance of the bark itself.
Bessey, Botany, p. 448.

2. Corked: said of wines: as, a *corky* flavor.

corlewt, *n.* An obsolete form of *curlew*.

corm (kôrm), *n.* [< NL. *cormus*, < Gr. *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off, < *κείρειν* (√ **κερ*, **κορ*), cut, lop, shear: see *shear*.]



Corm of Crocus, entire and cut longitudinally.

1. In *bot.*, a bulb-like, solid, fleshy subterranean stem, producing leaves and buds on the up-

per surface and roots from the lower, as in the cyclamen. Some corms are coated with the sheathing bases of one or two leaves, as in the crocus and gladiolus, and are then often called *solid bulbs*. There are all gradations between the true naked corm and the bulb consisting wholly of coats or scales.

2. In *zoöl.*, a cormus.

corme (kôrm), *n.* [< F. *corme* (= Sp. *corma*), service-apple, sorb-apple, *cormier*, service-tree, sorb-tree; according to Littré repr. L. *cornum*, which means, however, the cornel cherry; Prior says "from an ancient Gaulish name of a cider made from its (the service-tree's) fruit, the *κοῦρμι* of Dioscorides": Gr. *κοῦρμι* (Dioscorides), also *κόρμα* (Athenæus), a kind of beer, an Egyptian, Spanish, and British drink.] The service-tree, *Sorbus domestica*.

cormeille (kôr-mēl′), *n.* Same as *carmele*.

cor. mem. An abbreviation of *corresponding member*.

cormi, *n.* Plural of *cormus*.

cormogen (kôr′mō-jen), *n.* [< *Cormogenæ*.] Same as *cormophyte*.

Cormogenæ (kôr-moj′e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *-γενής* (L. *-gena*), producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *Cormophyta*.

cormogeny (kôr-moj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *-γενής*, producing. See *Cormogenæ*.] The history of the development of races or other aggregates of individuals, as communities and families. [Rare.]

cormophyly (kôr-mof′i-li), *n.* [< Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *φύλον*, tribe.] Tribal history of races, communities, or other aggregates of individual living organisms. [Rare.]

Cormophyta (kôr-mof′i-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cormophytum*: see *cormophyte*.] One of two primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom as arranged by Endlicher, comprising all plants that have a proper axis of growth (stem and root), and including all phænogamous plants as well as the higher vascular cryptogams. The other division was named *Thallophyta*. Also *Cormogenæ*.

cormophyte (kôr′mō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *cormophytum*, < Gr. *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree (see *corm*), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant of the division *Cormophyta*; a plant having a true axis of growth. Also *cormogen*.

cormophytic (kôr-mō-fit′ik), *a.* [< *cormophyte* + *-ic*.] Having the characters of a cormophyte or of the *Cormophyta*; having stem or leaves more or less distinctly differentiated.

Cormopoda (kôr-mop′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **1.** A synonym of *Lamellibranchiata*. ★*Burmeister*, 1843.—**2.** A synonym of *Arctisca*.

cormorant (kôr′mō-rạnt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cormerawnt*, < OF. *cormoran*, *cormorande*, also *corman*, F. *cormoran* = Pr. *corpmari* = Cat. *corbmari* = Sp. *cuervo marino* = Pg. *corvomarinho* = It. *corvo marino*, < ML. *corvus marinus*, lit. sea-crow: see *Corvus* and *marine*. The F. spelling appears to have been modified by Bret. *morvran* (= W. *morfran*), cormorant, lit. sea-crow, < *mor*, sea, + *bran*, crow.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A large totipalmate swimming and diving bird of the family *Phalacrocoracidæ* (which see for technical characters). There are about 25 species, of all parts of the world, much resembling one another, and all usually comprised in the single genus *Phalacrocorax*. They are mostly maritime, but some inhabit fresh waters; they are gregarious, and in the breeding season some species congregate by thousands to breed on rocky ledges over the sea, or in swamps, building a rude bulky nest, and laying from 1 to 3 whole-colored greenish eggs coated with a white chalky substance. Their principal food is fish, and their voracity is proverbial. The common cormorant of America, Europe, and Asia, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, which may be taken as the type of the whole, is about 3 feet long and 5 in extent, with a heavy body, long sinuous neck, a stout hooked bill about as long as the head, a naked gular pouch, stout strong wings, and 14 stiff tail-feathers denuded to the bases. The color is lustrous black, bronzed on the back, where the feathers have black edges; the feet are black; in the breeding season there is a white flank-patch; and on the head are scattered white thready plumes. The same or a similar species is domesticated by the Chinese and Japanese and taught to fish. A smaller species, the crested cormorant, *P. cristatus*, is found in Europe, and is known as the *shag*, a name also used for cormorants at large. The commonest North American species is the double-crested cormorant, *P. dilophus*, having only 12 tail-feathers (the number usual in the genus), the gular sac convex behind, and a crest on each side of the head. The Florida cormorant, which breeds by thousands in the mangrove swamps, is a variety of the last. On the Pacific coast of the United States several other species occur, as the violet-green cormorant (*P. violaceus*), the red-faced (*P. bicristatus*), the tufted (*P. penicillatus*), and others. The Mexican cormorant, *P. mexicanus*, is a small species which extends into the United States. A few species are largely white, and others are spotted.



Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

Thence up he [Satan] flew; and on the Tree of Life,
The middle tree and highest there that grew,
Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 196.

2†. A greedy fellow; a glutton.

Light vanity, insatiate *cormorant*,
Consuming means, soon preys upon itself.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

Next, here's a rich devouring *cormorant*
Comes up to town, with his leathern budget stuff'd
Till it crack again, to empty it upon company
Of spruce clerks and squalling lawyers.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

3†. [In this use also sometimes written *corvorant* (as if < *corn*[1] + *vorant*, devouring) and *cornmorant* (as if < *corn*[1] + **morant*, delaying: see *moration*), and associated with *cornmudgin*, *curmudgeon*, q. v.] A very avaricious person; a miser; a curmudgeon.

When the *Cormorants*
And wealthy farmers hoord up all the graine,
He empties all his garners to the poore.
No-body and Some-body (1600), l. 320 (ed. Palmer).

The covetous *cormorants* or *corn-morants* of his time.
W. Smith, The Blacksmith (1606).

II. *a.* Having the qualities of a cormorant; greedy; rapacious; insatiable.

When, spite of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall bate his scythe's keen edge.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

It underwent the process of "annexation" to the *cormorant* republic of ancient times. *Sumner*, White Slavery.

Cormostomata (kôr-mō-stō′mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *στόμα*, mouth.] One of three suborders into which the *Entomostraca* are divided by Dana. It contains the epizoic or parasitic crustaceans, and is approximately equivalent to the *Siphonostoma*.

★**cormus** (kôr′mus), *n.*; pl. *cormi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off: see *corm*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *corm*. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, the common stock of a compound animal, as an ascidiarium, a zoanthodeme, and the like, when divided into colonies of zoöids, as may be variously effected by gemmation or other more or less complete division.

★**corn**[1] (kôrn), *n.* [< ME. *corn*, *coren*, *corne*, < AS. *corn*, a grain or seed, grain, corn, = OS. OFries. *korn* = D. *koren*, *koorn* = MLG. *koren*, LG. *koren*, *koorn* = Icel. Dan. Sw. *korn* = OHG. *chorn*, *choron*, *corn*, MHG. G. *korn* = Goth. *kaurn*, grain, a grain, = L. *granum* (> ult. E. *grain*) = OBulg. *zrŭno* = Slov. Serv. Bohem. *zrno* = Pol. *ziarno* = Sorbian *zorno*, *zerno* = Little Russ. and Russ. *zerno* = OPruss. *zyrne* = Lith. *zhirnis* = Lett. *zirnis*, grain. Hence dim. *kernel*, q. v.] **1.** A single seed of certain plants, especially of cereal plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. [In this sense it has a plural, *corns*.]

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone. John xii. 24.

2. The seeds of cereal plants in general, in bulk or quantity; grain: as, *corn* is dear or scarce. In this sense the word comprehends all the kinds of grain used for the food of men or of horses, but in Great Britain it is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats, and barley, and in Scotland generally restricted to oats. In the United States it is by custom appropriated to maize (specifically, *Indian corn*); hence it is usual to say the crop of wheat is good, but that of *corn* is bad; it is a good year for wheat and rye, but bad for *corn*. [In this sense there is no plural.]

3. The plants which produce corn when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds after reaping and before threshing: as, a field of *corn*; a sheaf or a shock of *corn*; a load of *corn*. The plants or stalks are included in the term *corn* until the seed is separated from the ears.

They brende alle the *cornes* in that lond.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 45.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the *corn*
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 108.

Swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending *corn*, and skims along the main.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 373.

4. A small hard particle; a grain. [Now rare.]

Not a *corn* of true salt, not a grain of right mustard, amongst them all. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

5. A yellow color, that of ripe Indian corn or maize.—**Coffee-corn, guinea-corn,** a variety of *Andropogon Sorghum* extensively cultivated in many warm countries for its grain. The name *guinea-corn* is also applied in the West Indies to several grain-bearing species of *Panicum*.—**Indian corn.** See *maize*.—**Popped corn.** See *pop-corn*.—**Round corn,** a trade-name for the grain of a class of yellow maize with small, round, very hard kernels.—**Sweet corn.** See *maize*.—**To acknowledge the corn,** to admit or confess something charged or imputed; especially, to admit that one has been mistaken, etc. [Slang, U. S.]

The "Evening Mirror" very naïvely comes out and *acknowledges the corn*, admits that a demand was made.
New York Herald, June 27, 1846.

You are beat this time, anyhow, old feller; you just *acknowledge the corn*—hand over your hat!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 211.

★**corn**[1] (kôrn), *v.* [< *corn*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To preserve and season with salt in grains; lay down in brine, as meat: as, to *corn* beef or pork.—**2.** To granulate; form into small grains.

The old firework-makers were obliged to have recourse to trains of *corned* gunpowder.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 481.

3. To feed with oats, as a horse. [Scotch.]

When thou wast *corn't* an' I was mellow,
We took the road aye like a swallow.
Burns, The auld Farmer's Salutation to his auld Mare.

4. To plant with corn. [Rare.]

Those hundreds of thousands of acres of once valuable Southern lands, *corned* to death, and now lying to waste in worthless sage grass.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lx. (1886), p. 40.

5. To render intoxicated; make drunk, as with whisky. [Colloq.]

The lads are weel *corned*. *Jamieson.*

Tobias was just clearly on the wrong side of the line which divides drunk from sober; but Hardy was "royally *corned*" (but not falling) when they met, about an hour by sun in the afternoon. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 161.

II. *intrans.* To beg corn of farmers on St. Thomas's day, December 21st. [Eng.]

★**corn**[2] (kôrn), *n.* [< F. *corne* (also *cor*), a horn, a hard or horny swelling on a horse, < L. *cornu*, a horn, a horny excrescence, a wart, etc., = E. *horn*: see *horn*.] **1.** A thickening or callosity of the epidermis, usually with a central core or nucleus, caused by undue pressure or friction, as by boots, shoes, or implements of occupation. Corns are most common on the feet.—**2†.** Any horny excrescence.

Cornes that wol under growe her [their] eye,
That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Cornaceæ (kôr-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cornus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, consisting of about 16 genera and 85 species, natives of temperate regions. The principal genera are *Cornus* and *Nyssa*.

cornaceous (kôr-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *cornaceus*: see *Cornaceæ*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the family *Cornaceæ*.

Cornacuspongiæ (kôr-nak-ū-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cornu*, horn, + *acus*, needle, + *Spongia*, sponges.] In Lendenfeld's system of classification, the fourth order of sponges. It contains *Silicea* with soft mesoglœa, the supporting skeleton composed of bundles of monaxial, not tylostylar, spicules, and strengthened by spongin, which cements the spicules. The spicules may be entirely wanting when the skeleton consists of spongin; sometimes the skeleton also disappears. The order contains all the *Ceratospongiæ*, together with those monactinellids and *Myxospongiæ* which do not belong to the *Chondrospongiæ*.

cornage (kôr′nāj), *n.* [< AF. *cornage* (ML. *cornagium*), < OF. *corne*, a horn: see *corn*[2], *horn*.] In feudal law, a form of rent determined by the number of horned cattle; horngeld.

In addition to the ordinary agricultural services . . . there is mention . . . of special dues or payments, probably for rights of grazing or possession of herds of cattle. This kind of payment is called '*cornagium*,' either because it is paid in horned cattle, or, if in money, in respect of the number of horned cattle held.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 71.

cornaline†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carnelian*.

cornall†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coronal*.

cornamute†, *n.* Same as *cornemuse*. *Drayton*.

corn-badger (kôrn′baj′ėr), *n.* A dealer in corn. See *badger*[3].

corn-ball (kôrn'bâl), *n.* A ball made of popped corn, cemented with white of eggs, and sweetened with molasses or sugar. [U. S.]

corn-beetle (kôrn'bē″tl), *n.* The *Cucujus testaceus*, a minute beetle, the larva of which is often very destructive to the stores, particularly of wheat, in granaries. The larva is ocher-colored, with a forked tail; the perfect insect is of a bright tawny color.

corn-bells (kôrn'belz), *n.* The bell-shaped fungus *Cyathus striata*, which sometimes grows in grain-fields in England. *Ray.*

cornbind (kôrn'bīnd), *n.* A local name of the bindweed (species of *Convolvulus*), and of the climbing buckwheat, *Polygonum Convolvulus.*

cornbottle (kôrn'bot″l), *n.* The bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus.*

cornbrash (kôrn'brash), *n.* In *geol.*, the local name of a subdivision of the Jurassic series, belonging in the upper portion of the so-called Great Oölite of the English geologists. The formation consists of clays and calcareous sandstones, and is very persistent, retaining its lithological and paleontological character from the southwest of England nearly as far as the Humber.

corn-bread (kôrn'bred′), *n.* A kind of bread made of the meal of Indian corn. See *corn-dodger*, *johnny-cake*, and *corn-pone*. [U. S.]

corn-cadger†, *n.* [Sc.; also *corn-cauger.*] A dealer in corn; a peddler of corn.

> Like gentlemen ye must not seem,
> But look like *corn-caugers* gawn ae road.
> *Jock o' the Side* (Child's Ballads, VI. 83).

corn-cake (kôrn'kāk), *n.* A cake made of Indian-corn meal. [U. S.]

corn-chandler (kôrn'chand″lėr), *n.* A dealer in corn. See *chandler.*

corn-cleaner (kôrn'klē″nėr), *n.* A machine in which the cobs of maize are separated from the shelled corn, and the corn is cleaned, by means of a rolling screen and suction-fan.

corn-cob (kôrn'kob), *n.* The elongated, woody, chaff-covered receptacle which, with the grain embedded in it in longitudinal rows, constitutes the ear of maize. [U. S.]

corn-cockle (kôrn'kok″l), *n.* See *cockle*[1], 2.

corn-cracker (kôrn'krak″ėr), *n.* 1. A nickname for a Kentuckian. [U. S.]—2. A name given to a low class of whites in the southern United States, especially in North Carolina and Georgia. See *cracker*, 7.—3. A name of the corncrake, *Crex pratensis.*—4. A ray of the family *Myliobatidæ*, *Rhinoptera quadriloba*, with transversely hexagonal pavement-like teeth and a quadrilobate snout. [Southeastern U. S.]

corn-crake (kôrn'krāk), *n.* A common European bird of the rail family (*Rallidæ*), the *Crex pratensis*, or land-rail: so called because it frequents corn-fields. See *crake*[2].

> A *corn-crake*, moving cautiously among the withered water-grasses. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 202.

corn-crib (kôrn'krib), *n.* A structure the side walls of which are formed of slats, with spaces between them for the circulation of air, used to store unshelled Indian corn. The slats are commonly slanted outward from the floor to the roof as a means of preventing rain from beating in, and the structure stands free from the ground on posts, for safety from rats and mice. [U. S.]

corn-cutter[1] (kôrn'kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for reaping corn, or for cutting up stalks of corn for food of cattle.

corn-cutter[2] (kôrn'kut″ėr), *n.* One who cuts corns or indurations of the skin; a chiropodist.

> Soldiers! *corncutters*,
> But not so valiant; they ofttimes draw blood,
> Which you durst never do. *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 2.

corn-dodger (kôrn'doj″ėr), *n.* A kind of cake made of the meal of Indian corn, and fried very hard. [Southern U. S.]

> He opened a pouch which he wore on his side, and took from thence one or two *corn-dodgers* and half a boiled rabbit. *H. B. Stowe*, Dred, II. 170.

> The universal food of the people of Texas, both rich and poor, seems to be *corn-dodger* and fried bacon.
> *Olmsted*, Texas.

corn-drill (kôrn'dril), *n.* A machine for sowing corn in drills.

cornea (kôr'nē-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *corneus*, horny: see *corneous.*] 1. The firm, transparent anterior portion of the eyeball. It is of circular outline, concavo-convex, with the convexity forward, bounding the anterior chamber of the eye in front, by its margin continuous with the sclerotic, and having its outer surface, as a rule, covered with a delicate layer of the conjunctiva. In the human eye it forms about one sixth of the entire eyeball. Its convexity is greater than that of the sclerotic, forming a comparatively larger portion of a smaller sphere than the sclerotic. The cornea is so called from its hardness, being likened to horn; it is also known as the *tunica cornea pellucida* or pellucid horny coat of the eye, in distinction from the sclerotic. See cut under *eye.*

2. In *entom.*, the outer surface of an insect's compound eye. It is generally smooth, but may be hairy. The word is also used to designate the outer transparent lens of each facet of a compound eye, and the surface of an ocellus or simple eye. See *cornea-lens.*—**Abscission of the cornea.** See *abscission.*

corneal (kôr'nē-al), *a.* [< *cornea* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the cornea: as, *corneal* cells; *corneal* convexity; a *corneal* ulceration.

> The *corneal* surface of the eye is transversely elongated and reniform, and its pigment is black.
> *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 237.

Bowman's corneal tubes, the tubular passages formed in the fibrous layers of the cornea by forcible injection.

cornea-lens (kôr'nē-ä-lenz), *n.* A facet of the cuticular layer of the compound eye of an arthropod; the superficies of an ocellus; a corneule.

> Faceted cuticular layer, each facet of which forms a *cornea-lens.* *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 266.

corn-eater (kôrn'ē″tėr), *n.* A name formerly given to those of the North American Indians who submitted readily to the influences of civilization.

corned (kôrnd), *a.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-ed*[2]; equiv. to *cornute.*] In *her.*, horned; provided with horns.

corneitis (kôr-nē-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cornea* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the cornea. Also called *ceratitis.*

★**cornel** (kôr'nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cornell*, *cornill*; = D. *kornoelje* = OHG. *cornul* (*cornulboum*), G. *kornelle* = Dan. *kornel*(*-træ*) = Sw. *kornel*(*-bär*), < OF. *cornille*, *cornoille*, *cornoaille*, F. *cornouille* = Sp. *cornejo* (cf. Pg. *corniso*) = It. *corniolo*, < ML. *cornolium*, cornel-tree, *corniola*, cornel-berry, with terminations of dim. form, < L. *cornus*, a cornel-tree (*cornum*, the cornel-fruit) (whence by adaptation AS. *corn-treów*, cornel-tree), < *cornu* = E. *horn*: in reference to the hardness of the wood.] The cornelian cherry or dogwood, a common European species of *Cornus*, *C. mas*, a small tree producing clusters of small yellow flowers in spring before the leaves, followed by numerous red berries. The wild or male cornel is *C. sanguinea*, a shrub with red bark and black berries. The wood is free from grit, and for this reason is used by watch-makers to make instruments for cleaning fine machinery or lenses. In North America the bunchberry, *C. Canadensis*, is sometimes called the *low* or *dwarf cornel*, and *C. circinata* the *round-leafed cornel.* The name may be applied generally to species of the genus *Cornus.* Also *cornel-tree*, *cornelian tree.*

cornelian[1], *n.* See *carnelian.*

cornelian[2] (kôr-nē'liąn), *a.* [An extension (appar. based on the L. proper name *Cornelius*) of *cornel.*] Pertaining to or resembling cornel.—**Cornelian cherry.** See *cherry*[1].—**Cornelian tree.** See *cornel.*

cornel-tree (kôr'nel-trē), *n.* Same as *cornel.*

cornemuse†, *n.* [Also written, improp., *cornamute*; < ME. *cornemuse*, *cormuse*, < OF. *cornemuse*, F. *cornemuse*, dial. *cormuse*, *cormeuse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cornamusa*, > ML. *cornamusa*, *cornemusa*), < OF. *corne* (= Pr. *corna*, etc.), horn (< L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, q. v.), + *muse* (Pr. *musa*), pipe; lit. horn-pipe.] A bagpipe.

> Loude mynstralcies
> In *cornemuse* and in shalmyes.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1218.

corneocalcareous (kôr″nē-ō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *corneus*, horny (see *corneous*), + *calcareous.*] 1. Formed of a mixture of horny and calcareous substances, as some shells, such as *Aplysia.*—2. Horny on one side or part and calcareous on the other, as the opercula of some shells, such as *Turbinidæ.*

corneosilicious (kôr″nē-ō-si-lish'us), *a.* [< *corneous* + *silicious.*] Consisting of or containing both horny fibrous and sandy or silicious substances; ceratosilicious or ceratosilicoid, as a sponge.

corneous (kôr'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *córneo* = Pg. It. *corneo*, < L. *corneus*, horny, < *cornu* = E. *horn.* Cf. *cornea.*] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or a substance resembling horn.—**Corneous lead.** Same as *phosgenite.*—**Corneous mercury.** Same as *calomel.*

★**corner** (kôr'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *corner*, *cornyer*, < OF. *cornier*, *corniere*, *cornere*, *courniere*, corner, angle, F. *cornière*, corner-gutter (> ML. *cornerium*, *corneria*, a corner, neut. and fem. forms of adj. **cornerius*, spelled *corneirus*, pertaining to an angle or corner), < *corne* (> ML. *corna*), a corner, angle, lit. a horn, a projecting point, < L. *cornu*, a horn, a projecting point, end, extremity, etc., = AS. *horn*, E. *horn.* Cf. W. *cornel* = Corn. *cornal*, a corner, < *corn* = E. *horn*; Ir. *cearn*, *cearna*, a corner; AS. *hyrne*, ME. *herne*, *hurne*, *huirne* (= OFries. *herne* = Icel. *hyrna* (cf. *hyrning*) = Dan. *hjörne* = Sw. *hörn*), a corner, < *horn*, horn: see *corn*[2] and *horn.* The L. term was *angulus*: see *angle*[3]. The noun *corner* in the commercial sense (def. 9) is from the verb.] 1. The intersection of two converging lines or surfaces; an angle, whether considered from its interior or from its exterior: as, the *corner* of a building; the four *corners* of a square.

> They [hypocrites] love to pray standing in the... *corners* of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Mat. vi. 5.

> Upon the *corner* of the moon
> There hangs a vaporous drop, profound.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 5.

2. The space between two converging lines or surfaces; specifically, the space near their intersection: as, the four *corners* of a room. Hence—3. A narrow space partly inclosed; a small secret or retired place.

> This thing was not done in a *corner.* Acts xxvi. 26.

4. Indefinitely, any part, even the least and most remote or concealed: used emphatically, involving the inclusion of all parts: as, they searched every *corner* of the forest.

> Might I but through my prison once a day
> Behold this maid: all *corners* else o' the earth
> Let liberty make use of. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

> I turned and try'd each *corner* of my bed,
> To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.
> *Dryden.*

5†. The end, extremity, or margin.

> Ye shall not round the *corners* of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the *corners* of thy beard. Lev. xix. 27.

> They shall not make baldness upon their head, neither shall they shave off the *corner* of their beard. Lev. xxi. 5.

6. In *bookbinding:* (*a*) A triangular tool used for decorating the corners of a book. Also *corner-piece.* (*b*) The leather or other material used in the corners of a half-bound book. (*c*) One of the metal guards used to protect the corners of heavily bound books.—7. A metallic cap or guard used to protect the corners of furniture, trunks, boxes, etc.—8. In *surv.*, a mark placed at a corner of a surveyed tract. [U. S.]

> We have frequently heard the old surveyors along the Ohio say that they often met with his [Col. Crawford's] *corners.* Quoted in *S. De Vere's* Americanisms, p. 173.

9. A monopolizing of the marketable supply of a stock or commodity, through purchases for immediate or future delivery, generally by a secretly organized combination, for the purpose of raising the price: as, a *corner* in wheat. [U. S.]—**Four corners.** (*a*) The limits of the contents of a document. The phrases "within the *four corners* of a deed," "to take an instrument by the *four corners*," originated in the use of only one side of a single sheet of parchment for writing a deed, and refer to what may be learned from the face of the instrument itself. (*b*) A place where two main highways intersect each other at right angles: sometimes used in names of places in the United States: as, Chatham *Four Corners* in Columbia county, New York.—**The Corner,** among English sporting men, Tattersall's horse-repository and betting-rooms in London: ★so called from its situation, which was at Hyde Park *Corner.*

★**corner** (kôr'nėr), *v.* [< *corner*, *n.* Cf. *cornered.*] I. *trans.* 1. To drive or force into a corner, or into a place whence there is no escape. Hence—2. To drive or force into a position of great difficulty; force into a position where failure, defeat, or surrender is inevitable; place in a situation from which escape is impossible: as, to *corner* a person in an argument.—**To corner the market,** to force up the price of a stock or commodity by purchases for immediate or future delivery, until the whole available supply is nearly or quite monopolized. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To meet in a corner or angle; form a corner. [Rare.]

> The spot where N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia *corner.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 653.

2. To be situated on or at a corner; impinge or be connected at an angle: as, the house *corners* on the main street, or (when standing cornerwise) to the street or road; Sweden *corners* on Russia at the north.

corner-cap†, (kôr'nėr-kap), *n.* The academic cap: so called from its square top.

> A little old man in a gowne, a wide cassock, a night-cap, and a *corner-cap*, by his habit seeming to be a Divine.
> *Breton*, A Mad World, p. 8.

> The name of a gallant is more hateful to them than the sight of a *corner-cap.* *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 1.

corner-chisel (kôr'nėr-chiz″el), *n.* See *chisel*[2].

corner-cutter (kôr'nėr-kut″ėr), *n.* A cutting-press used in trimming the corners of blank books and cards and shaping the blanks of paper boxes.

corner-drill (kôr'nėr-dril), *n.* Same as *angle-brace* (*b*).

cornered (kôr'nêrd), *a.* [< ME. *cornered*; < *corner*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having corners or angles; specifically, having three or more angles: chiefly in composition: as, a three-*cornered* hat.

Corsica is *cornered* with many forlonds [forelands] schetynge [shooting, projecting] in to the see.
Trevisa, Works (ed. Babington), I. 305.

Whether this building were square like a castle, or *cornered* like a triangle, or round like a tower.
Austin, Hæc Homo, p. 75.

cornerer (kôr'nêr-ėr), *n.* One who corners or buys up all the available supply of a commodity for the purpose of inflating prices. [U. S.]

cornering-machine (kôr'nêr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine used for rounding off the corners of woodwork.

corner-piece (kôr'nêr-pēs), *n.* 1. An L-shaped casting or forging used to strengthen a joint.—2. In *bookbinding*, same as *corner*, 6 (*a*).

corner-plate (kôr'nêr-plāt), *n.* An iron angle-plate or knee on the outer corner of the body of a freight-car, designed to reinforce the framing, and also to serve as a hold for a pole used in moving the car; a push-block.

corner-stone (kôr'nêr-stōn), *n.* 1. The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; specifically, the stone built into one corner of the foundation of an edifice as the actual or nominal starting-point in building. In the case of an important public edifice or monumental structure the laying of the corner-stone is usually accompanied by some formal ceremony, and the stone is commonly hollowed out and made the repository of historical documents, and of objects, as coins and medals, characteristic of the time. Also called *memorial-stone*.

Who laid the *corner-stone* thereof? Job xxxviii. 6.

See you yond' coign o' the Capitol; yond' *corner-stone*?
Shak., Cor., v. 4.

Hence—2. That on which anything is founded; that which is of the greatest or fundamental importance; that which is indispensable.

Jesus Christ himself being the chief *corner-stone*.
Eph. ii. 20.

So it is that educated, trained, enlightened conscience is the *corner-stone* of society.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 201.

corner-tooth (kôr'nêr-töth), *n.* In *vet. surg.* and *farriery*, the lateral incisor of a horse, above and below; the outermost incisor on each side of either jaw, four in all. They appear when the horse is 4½ years old.

cornerwise (kôr'nêr-wīz), *adv.* [< *corner* + *-wise*.] Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

cornet[1] (kôr'net), *n.* [Under this form are included two different Rom. forms: (1) *Cornet*, a horn, etc. (defs. 1–6), < ME. *cornet*, a horn (bugle), < OF. *cornet*, F. *cornet*, a horn, a bugle, a paper in the form of a horn, an inkhorn, etc., = Pr. *cornet* = Sp. *cornete*, m., a little horn, = It. *cornetto*, a little horn, a bugle, an inkhorn, a cupping-glass, < ML. *cornetum*, a horn (bugle), a kind of hood; mixed with a fem. form, OF. *cornette*, F. *cornette*, a kind of hood, = Sp. Pg. *corneta* = It. *cornetta*, a horn (bugle), < ML. *corneta*, a kind of hood, lit. little horn, dim. of L. *cornu* (> OF. *corne*, etc.), a horn: see *corn*[2], *corner*, etc., and cf. *horn*. (2) *Cornet*, a standard or ensign, a troop of horse, an officer (def. 7) (not in ME.), < F. *cornette* = Sp. Pg. *corneta* = It. *cornetta*, a standard or ensign (orig. having two points or horns), hence a troop of horse bearing such a standard, and the officer commanding the troop; orig. same as OF. *cornette*, etc., dim. of *corne*, etc., < L. *cornu*, horn: see above.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) Originally, a musical instrument of the oboe class, of crude construction and harsh tone. See *zinke*.

David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord . . . on *cornets*. 2 Sam. vi. 5.

(*b*) Same as *cornet-à-pistons*. (*c*) An organ-stop having from 3 to 5 pipes to each key, and giving loud and somewhat coarse tones: now rarely made. A *mounted cornet* is such a stop with its pipes raised upon a separate sound-board, so as to make its tone more prominent; an *echo cornet* is a similar stop, but of much more delicate quality, usually placed in the swell-organ. Also *cornet-stop*. (*d*†) A pedal reed-stop of 2- or 4-feet tone.—2. A little cap of paper twisted at the end, in which retailers inclose small wares.—3. The square-topped academic cap.—4. (*a*) A woman's head-dress or a part of it, probably named from its angular or pointed shape, as the end or corner of the tippet of the chaperon in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *J. R. Planché.*

I never sawe my lady laye apart
Her *cornet* blacke, in cold nor yet in heate,
Sith fyrst she knew my grief was growen so greate.
Surrey, Complaint.

(*b*) That part of the head-dress worn in the seventeenth century that hung down beside the cheek; a flap, a pendent strip of lace, or the like. See *pinner*. Also called *bugle-cap*.—5. In *dressmaking*, the shaping of a sleeve near the wrist: so called from its resemblance to what is known as trumpet-shape.—6. Same as *cornette*.—7. *Milit.*: (*a*) A flag or standard. Especially—(1) A flag borne before the king of France, or displayed when he was present with the army. It was either plain white or white embroidered with golden fleurs-de-lis. (2) A flag of a company of cavalry.

The *cornet* white with crosses black. *Macaulay*, Ivry.

(*b*) The officer of lowest commissioned grade in the cavalry, to whose charge this flag was confided: a term equivalent to *ensign* in the infantry. The office of cornet is now abolished in England, and is nearly represented by that of second lieutenant or sub-lieutenant. (*c*) A company of cavalry, named in like manner from the standard carried at its head.

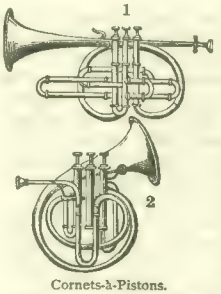
A body of five *cornets* of horse.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Bass cornet, an obsolete large, deep-pitched brass instrument.

cornet[1] (kôr'net), *v. i.* [< *cornet*[1], *n.*] To play upon the cornet. *Chapman*, Widow's Tale, iii.

cornet[2] (kôr'net), *n.* Same as *coronet*[1], 6.

cornet-à-pistons (kôr'net-a-pis'tonz), *n.*; pl. *cornets-à-pistons*. [F., a cornet with pistons: see *cornet*[1] and *piston*.] A musical instrument of the trumpet class, having a cupped mouthpiece and a conical brass tube, the length of which may be increased and the tone chromatically lowered by opening valves into little crooks or bends of tubing (whence the name). The compass is about two octaves, including all the semitones. The fundamental tone or key is usually B♭ or E♭, but other tones are used. The quality of the tone is penetrating and unsympathetic, by no means equal to that of the true trumpet, for which it is commonly substituted. Also *cornet*, and rarely *cornopean*.



Cornets-à-Pistons.
1. Ordinary shape. 2. Circular shape.

cornetcy[1] (kôr'net-si), *n.* [< *cornet*[1], 7 (*b*), + *-cy*.] The commission or rank of a cornet. See *cornet*[1], 7 (*b*).

A *cornetcy* of horse his first and only commission.
Chesterfield.

corneter (kôr'net-ėr), *n.* [< *cornet*[1], 1 (*b*), + *-er*[1].] One who blows a cornet.

Mr. King could see . . . the *corneters* lift up their horns and get red in the face.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 34.

cornet-stop (kôr'net-stop), *n.* In *music*, same as *cornet*[1], 1 (*c*).

cornette (kôr-net'), *n.* [F., fem. dim. of *corne*, a horn: see *horn*, *cornet*[1].] In *metal.*, the little tube of gold left when the alloy of silver and gold taken from the cupel is rolled and boiled in nitric acid to remove the former metal. Also spelled *cornet*.

cornettist (kôr'net-ist), *n.* [< *cornet*[1], 1 (*b*), + *-ist*.] A player upon a cornet-à-pistons.

corneule (kôr'nē-ūl), *n.* [= F. *cornéule*, < NL. *corneula*, dim. of *cornea*, q. v.] One of the minute transparent segments which defend the compound eyes of insects; the cornea of an ocellus; a cornea-lens.

corn-exchange (kôrn'eks-chānj″), *n.* An exchange where grain-merchants and grain-factors meet to transact business. [Eng.]

corn-factor (kôrn'fak'tor), *n.* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent. [Eng.]

corn-field (kôrn'fēld), *n.* In Great Britain, a field in which corn of any kind is growing; a grain-field; in the United States, a field of Indian corn or maize.

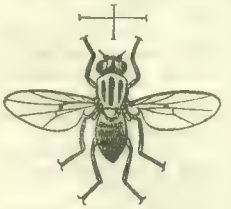
★**corn-flag** (kôrn'flag), *n.* The popular name of the plants of the genus *Gladiolus*, species of which are much cultivated for their flowers.

corn-floor (kôrn'flōr), *n.* A floor for corn, or for threshing corn or grain. Isa. xxi. 10.

corn-flower (kôrn'flou″ėr), *n.* A flower or plant growing in grain-fields, as the wild poppy, and especially the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

There be certain *corn-flowers* which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn: as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and fumitory. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

★**corn-fly** (kôrn'flī), *n.* An insect of either of the genera *Chlorops* and *Oscinis*, of the family *Oscinidæ*: so called from the injury they inflict on growing crops. *Chlorops tæniopus*, the most destructive of British corn-flies, is about 1⅛ lines in length, and of a yellow color striped with black. It deposits its eggs between the leaves of wheat- and barley-plants, and its larvæ, by extracting the juices, produce the disease called gout, from the swelling of the joints of the plants.


Corn-fly (*Chlorops tæniopus*). (Cross shows natural size.)

corn-fritter (kôrn'frit″ėr), *n.* A fried batter-cake made of grated sweet corn, milk, and eggs. [U. S.]

corn-grater (kôrn'grā″tėr), *n.* A roughened surface used for rasping corn (maize) from the cob.

corn-growing (kôrn'grō″ing), *a.* Producing corn: as, a *corn-growing* country.

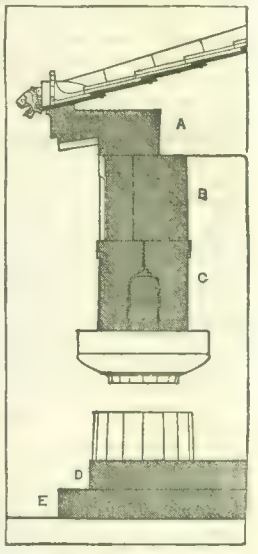
corn-hook (kôrn'hůk), *n.* A blade somewhat resembling a short scythe, and set in a handle at an angle a little greater than a right angle, used to cut standing corn (maize).

corn-husker (kôrn'hus″kėr), *n.* A machine for stripping the husks from ears of maize.

corn-husking (kôrn'hus″king), *n.* A social meeting of friends and neighbors at the house of a farmer to assist him in stripping the husks or shucks from his Indian corn; a husking-bee (which see). Also *corn-shucking*. [U. S.]

cornic (kôr'nik), *a.* [< *Cornus* + *-ic*.] Existing in or derived from the bark of *Cornus florida*.—**Cornic acid.** Same as *cornin*.

cornice (kôr'nis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cornish*; = D. *kornis* = G. *carniesz* (> Dan. Sw. *karnis*, > Russ. *karnizŭ*), < OF. *cornice*, F. *corniche*, < It. *cornice* (= Sp. *cornisa*; cf. Pg. *cornija*), < ML. *cornix* (*cornic-*), a border, a contr. (appar.) of *coronix*, a square frame (the ML. *cornix*, *coronix* being simulations of L. *cornix*, a crow), < Gr. κορωνίς, a wreath, garland, a curved line or flourish at the end of a book, the end, completion, prop. adj., curved, < κορωνός, curved; akin to L. *corona*, > ult. E. *crown*: see *corona*, *crown*.] 1. In *arch.*, any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the third or uppermost division of an entablature, resting on the frieze. (See *column*.) When the crowning course of a wall is plain, it is usually called a *coping*.



Doric Cornice Construction, Assos. (From Papers of the Archæol. Inst. of America, I., 1882.)
A, cornice; *B*, frieze; *C*, architrave; *D*, stylobate; *E*, stereobate.

The *cornice* is as indispensable a termination of the wall as the capital is of a pillar.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 32.

2. An ornamental molding, usually of plaster, running round the walls of a room just below the ceiling.—3. In *upholstery*, an ornamental band or molding which covers and conceals the rod or hooks from which curtains, etc., are hung.—4. A molding or strip of wood, plain or gilded, fastened to the walls of a room, at the proper height from the floor, to serve as a support for picture-hooks; a picture-cornice.—**Architrave cornice.** See *architrave*.—**Block cornices.** See *block*[1].—**Cornice-ring**, the ring in a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring.—**Horizontal cornice**, in *arch.*, the level cornice of a pediment under the two inclined cornices.

corniced (kôr'nist), *a.* [< *cornice* + *-ed*[2].] Having a cornice.

The *corniced* shade
Of some arched temple door or dusky colonnade.
Keats, Lamia, i.

cornice-hook (kôr'nis-hůk), *n.* A double hook used in hanging pictures upon a picture-cornice. One part of the hook catches the cornice, and the other forms a support for the picture-cord.

cornice-plane (kôr'nis-plān), *n.* A carpenters' plane properly shaped for working moldings; an ogee-plane.

cornichon (F. pron. kôr-nē-shôn'), *n.* [F., a little horn, a deer's horn newly grown, dim. of *corne*, a horn: see *horn*.] In *her.*, a branch, as of the horns of a stag.

cornicle (kôr'ni-kl), *n.* [< L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, = E. *horn*, q. v.] 1. A little horn; a corniculum. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare or obsolete.] —2. In *entom.*, a honey-duct; one of the two horn-like tubular organs on the back of an aphid or plant-louse, from which a sweet, honey-like fluid exudes; a nectary or siphuncle.

cornicula[1] (kôr-nik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *corniculæ* (-lē). [NL., fem. (cf. L. *corniculum*, neut.) dim. of L. *cornu*, a horn: see *cornicle*.] In certain algæ, as *Vaucheria*, the young antheridium, which resembles in shape a small horn.

cornicula[2], *n.* Plural of *corniculum*.

cornicular† (kôr-nik'ū-lär), *n.* [ME. *corniculere*, < L. *cornicularius*, a lieutenant, adjutant, prop. one who had been presented with a *corniculum* and thereby promoted, < *corniculum*, a little horn, a horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, presented as a reward of bravery: see *cornicle*.] 1. A lieutenant or assistant of a superior officer.—2. The secretary or assistant of a magistrate; a clerk; a registrar.

> Oon Maximus, that was an officere
> Of the Prefectes, and his *corniculere*.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 369.

corniculate (kôr-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *corniculatus*, < L. *corniculum*, a little horn: see *cornicle*.] 1. Horned; having horns. (*a*) In *bot.*, bearing a little horn-like spur or appendage; bearing pods, as the *Brassicaceæ*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, having cornicula; having knobs or other processes like or likened to horns. 2. Figuratively, crescent-shaped; having horns, as the moon.

> Venus moon-like grows *corniculate*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 62.

corniculeret†, *n.* A variant form of *cornicular*.

corniculum (kôr-nik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cornicula* (-lä). [L., a little horn: see *cornicle*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a little horn; a little knob, boss, or spur resembling or likened to a small horn, as that on the upper eyelid of the horned puffin, hence called *Fratercula corniculata*; specifically, the lesser horn of the human hyoid bone, as distinguished from the cornu or greater horn. *Mivart.*—**Cornicula laryngis**, two small cartilaginous nodules articulated to the summits of the arytenoid cartilages. Also called *cartilages of Santorini* and *cornua laryngis*.

corniferous (kôr-nif'ę-rus), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] I. *a.* Literally, producing or containing horn: applied, in *geol.*, to a group of limestones belonging to the lower portion of the Devonian series, because they contain seams of hornstone. The corniferous group extends through New York and Canada, and is also an important formation farther west and southwest.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The group of rocks so characterized: now replaced by *Onondaga limestone*.

cornific (kôr-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] 1. Producing horns. —2. Producing horn or horny substance; causing to become corneous or cornified: as, *cornific* tissue; a *cornific* process.

cornification (kôr"ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *cornify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Production of horn; conversion into horn; the process or result of becoming horny or corneous.

> An insufficient *cornification* of the nail-cells.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 103.

corniform (kôr'ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *corniforme*, < NL. *corniformis*, < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like the horn of an ox; long, tapering, and somewhat curved: in *entom.*, applied especially to large processes on the head and thorax, which by their position as well as form resemble horns; in *bot.*, applied to the nectary of plants.

cornify (kôr'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cornified*, ppr. *cornifying*. [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make or convert into horn; cause to resemble horn.

> When the *cornified* layers [in *Reptilia*] increase in thickness, various kinds of plates, knobs, and scale-like structures are developed.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 418.

> The whalebone . . . consists of nothing more than modified papillæ of the buccal mucous membrane, with an excessive and *cornified* epithelial development.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 394.

cornigerous (kôr-nij'ę-rus), *a.* [= F. *cornigère* = Sp. *cornígero* = Pg. It. *cornigero*, < L. *corniger*, < *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *gerere*, bear.] Horned; bearing horns; corniferous.

> Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

cornimuset†, *n.* See *cornemuse*.

cornin (kôr'nin), *n.* [< *Cornus* + *-in*[2].] A bitter crystalline principle discovered in the bark of *Cornus florida*. Also called *cornic acid*.

corning (kôr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *corn*[1], *v. t.*] 1. The process of salting and seasoning beef and pork for preservation.—2. The process of granulating gunpowder. *E. H. Knight.*

corning-house (kôr'ning-hous), *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

corniplume (kôr'ni-plōm), *n.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *pluma*, feather.] In *ornith.*, a plumicorn; a tuft of feathers on the head of a bird, erectile or erected like a horn, as those upon the head of "horned" or "eared" owls. [Rare.]

Cornish[1] (kôr'nish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corn-*, in *Cornwall*, + *-ish*[1]. *Cornwall* is a modification of AS. *Corn-wealas*, Cornwall, prop. the inhabitants of Cornwall, lit. '*Corn-Wales*,' *wealas* (repr. by mod. *Wales*) being prop. pl. of *wealh*, a foreigner, esp. a Celt: see *Welsh* and *walnut*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, a county of England, forming its southwestern extremity, celebrated for its mines, especially of tin and copper.—**Cornish bit.** See *bit*[1].—**Cornish chough.** (*a*) See *chough*. (*b*) In *her.*, same as *aylet*.—**Cornish clay.** Same as *china-stone*, 2.—**Cornish crow, diamonds, hug, moneywort, salmon, steam-boiler, steam-engine,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Cymric or British branch of the Celtic languages. It became extinct as a spoken language about the end of the eighteenth century.

cornish[2] (kôr'nish), *n.* An obsolete or provincial form of *cornice*.

> Ten small pillars adjoyning to the wall, and sustaining the *cornish*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 166.

cornished (kôr'nisht), *a.* [< *cornish*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, adorned with a cornice: said of any bearing that is capable of receiving one, as a cross.

Cornishman (kôr'nish-man), *n.*; pl. *Cornishmen* (-men). [< *Cornish*[1] + *man*.] A native or an inhabitant of Cornwall, England; specifically, a man belonging to the original stock of Cornish people.

> I have told you that the *Cornishmen* kept their own Welsh language for many hundred years after this time.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Old Eng. Hist., p. 96.

cornist (kôr'nist), *n.* [< F. *corniste*, < *corne*, a horn, + *-iste*: see *horn* and *-ist*.] A performer on the cornet or horn.

corn-juice (kôrn'jös), *n.* Whisky made from Indian corn; hence, whisky in general. [Slang, U. S.]

corn-knife (kôrn'nīf), *n.* 1. A long-bladed knife, slightly curved and widening to the point, used for cutting standing Indian corn. —2. A small sharp knife with a blunt point, for paring and removing corns.

corn-land (kôrn'land), *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn or grain.

corn-law (kôrn'lâ), *n.* A legislative enactment relating to the exportation or importation of grain; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of a series of laws extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the home and foreign grain-trade of England. Until the repeal of the corn-laws, the grain-trade, both export and import, was the subject of elaborate and varying legislation, which consisted in levying protective or prohibitory duties, or in imposing restrictive conditions, or in granting government bounties for the encouragement of exportation. After a prolonged agitation for the repeal of the corn-laws by the Anti-corn-law League (organized in 1839), Parliament in 1846, under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, passed an act for a large immediate reduction of the duty on imported grain, and providing for a merely nominal duty after 1849, which was subsequently entirely removed.

cornless (kôrn'les), *a.* [< *corn*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of corn: as, *cornless* dwelling-places. [Rare.]

corn-lift (kôrn'lift), *n.* A contrivance for raising sacks of grain to the upper floors of a mill or granary.

corn-loft (kôrn'lôft), *n.* A loft for storing corn; a granary.

corn-marigold (kôrn'mar"i-gōld), *n.* See *marigold*.

corn-master† (kôrn'mȧs"tėr), *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale.

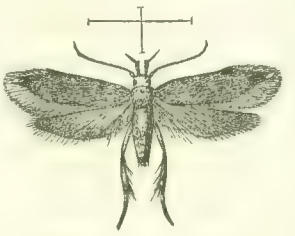
> I knew a nobleman, . . . a great grasier, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, a great collier, a great *corn-master*, and a great leadman. *Bacon*, Riches.

corn-meter (kôrn'mē"tėr), *n.* One who measures corn; an official grain-measurer.

corn-mill (kôrn'mil), *n.* 1. A mill for grinding corn. More generally called a *grist-mill*.—2. A small mill with a runner and concave of iron, used for grinding Indian corn on the cob for feeding stock.

corn-mint (kôrn'mint), *n.* See *mint*[2].

corn-moth (kôrn'môth), *n.* A small moth, the *Tinea granella*, exceedingly destructive to grain-sheaves in the field, and to stored grain, among which it lays its eggs. The larva, which from its voracity is called the *wolf*, eats into the grains, and joins them together by a web. Salt, frequent turning, and many other expedients are employed to destroy the eggs.



Corn-moth (*Tinea granella*). (Cross shows natural size.)

cornmudgin† (kôrn'muj"in), *n.* [Also written *corne-mudgin*, appar. for **corn-mudging* (prob. orig. as an adj., sc. *man* or *fellow*, the proper noun form being **corn-mudger* or **corn-mucher*, *-micher*), < *corn*[1] + **mudging*, ppr. of **mudge*, a var. of **much*, *mouch*, *mooch*, also *mich*, *meach*, chiefly a dialectal word, orig. hide, conceal, hoard: see *corn*[1] and *mich*, *mouch*. But in fact an alteration of *curmudgeon*, q. v. Cf. *cormorant*, 3.] A corn-merchant who hoards corn to raise its price.

> Being but a riche *corne-mudgin* [Latin *frumentarius*], that with a quart (or measure of corne of two pounds) had bought the freedome of his fellow-citizens.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 150.

corn-muller (kôrn'mul"ėr), *n.* [< *corn*[1] + *muller*.] A mortar for grinding corn.

> The stone with a hole in the center, which is called a *corn-muller*, I found about 80 yards from the grand mound.
> *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 612.

cornmuset, *n.* A variant of *cornemuse*.

corno di bassetto (kôr'nō dē bȧs-set'tō). [It.: **corno*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *bassetto*, counter-tenor, dim. of *basso*, bass: see *horn*, *bass*[3].] Same as *basset-horn*.

cornon (kôr'non), *n.* [< *corn*(*et*) + aug. *-on*, It. *-one*.] 1. A cornet.—2. A brass wind-instrument invented in 1844.

cornopean (kôr-nō'pē-an), *n.* The cornet-à-pistons. [Rare.]

> You might just as well have stopped in the cabin, and played that *cornopean*, and made yourself warm and comfortable. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, p. 249.

corn-oyster (kôrn'ois"tėr), *n.* A fritter of Indian corn, which has a flavor somewhat like that of an oyster. [U. S.]

> In this secret direction about the mace lay the whole mystery of *corn-oysters*. *H. B. Stowe*, in the Independent.

corn-parsley (kôrn'pärs"li), *n.* See *parsley*.

corn-pipe (kôrn'pīp), *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

> The shrill *corn-pipes*. *Tickell.*

corn-planter (kôrn'plan"tėr), *n.* A machine for planting Indian corn. It opens the ground to receive the seed, drops it in hills, and then throws back the soil and rolls it smooth.

corn-plaster (kôrn'plȧs"tėr), *n.* A small plaster, having a hole in the center, made of yellow wax, Burgundy pitch, turpentine, and sometimes with the addition of verdigris, applied to a corn on the foot, to promote its softening and removal.

corn-pone (kôrn'pōn), *n.* Indian-corn bread, made with milk and eggs, and baked in a pan. See *pone*. [Southern U. S.]

> He has helped himself to butter and hot *corn-pone*.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 191.

corn-popper (kôrn'pop"ėr), *n.* A covered pan of woven wire, with a long handle, in which a particular kind of Indian corn is popped over a fire. See *pop-corn*. [U. S.]

corn-poppy (kôrn'pop"i), *n.* See *poppy*.

corn-rent (kôrn'rent), *n.* In Great Britain, a rent paid in corn instead of money, varying in amount according to the fluctuations of the price of corn.

corn-rig (kôrn'rig), *n.* [< *corn* + *rig*[1], ridge.] A ridge or strip of growing barley or other grain. [Scotch.]

> It was upon a Lammas night,
> When *corn-rigs* are bonnie.
> *Burns*, Rigs o' Barley.

corn-rose (kôrn-rōz), *n.* See *cockle*[1], 2.

corn-salad (kôrn'sal″ad), *n.* The common name of *Valerianella olitoria*, a plant eaten as a salad, found in grain-fields in Europe and (as an introduced weed) America.

corn-sawfly (kôrn'sâ″flī), *n.* A terebrant hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, *Cephus pygmæus*, which injures corn in Europe. The larva bores into the stalk of the cereal, weakens it, and prevents the filling of the ears. The genus *Cephus* is represented in the United States, but none of its species there have precisely the same habit.

★**corn-sheller** (kôrn'shel″ėr), *n.* A machine for shelling Indian corn—that is, removing the grain from the ear.

corn-shucking (kôrn'shuk″ing), *n.* Same as *corn-husking*. [Southern U. S.]

corn-snake (kôrn'snāk), *n.* A popular name in the United States of the *Scotophis guttatus*, a large harmless serpent. *Baird and Girard.*

corn-starch (kôrn'stärch'), *n.* 1. Starch made from Indian corn.—2. A flour made from the starchy part of Indian corn, used for puddings, etc. [U. S.]

cornstone (kôrn'stōn), *n.* [< *corn*[1] + *stone*.] In *geol.*, a name given in England to a sandstone containing calcareous concretions, very characteristic of some of the older Red Sandstone formations.

corn-thrips (kôrn'thrips), *n.* The popular name in England of *Phlœothrips cerealium*. Its eggs are laid on wheat, oats, and grasses, and the insects are found in the ears as soon as these begin to form. It is undoubtedly injurious, although asserted by some observers to feed on aphides. An insect indistinguishable from this species is found in the United States, but seems there to be confined to oats and wild grasses.

★**cornu** (kôr'nū), *n.*; pl. *cornua* (-ą̈). [L., = E. *horn*: see *corn*[2], *cornel*, *corner*, *cornet*[1], etc., and *horn*.] 1. Horn; a horn.—2. Something resembling or likened to a horn. (*a*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a horn-like part, as the incisor tooth of the narwhal, the process on the head of the horned screamer, etc. (*b*) In *Diatomaceæ*, a horn-like projection upon a valve. Cornua are also called *tubuli*. (*c*) A horn of an altar. See phrases below. (*d*) A decorative vessel in the shape of a horn; specifically, a chrismatory or cruet in that shape.—**Cornua laryngis.** Same as *cornicula laryngis* (which see, under *corniculum*).—**Cornu Ammonis.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the hippocampus major (so called from its resemblance to a ram's horn), a curved elongated elevation on the floor of the middle or descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. (*b*) Same as *ammonite*.—**Cornua of the coccyx,** two small processes projecting upward (forward) from the posterior surface of the coccyx to articulate with the sacral cornua.—**Cornua of the hyoid bone,** the horns of the hyoid bone, in man known as the *greater cornu* and *lesser cornu*, the former being the thyrohyal, the latter the ceratohyal. (See cut under *skull*.) A similar relation of the parts is found in other mammals; in birds, however, the parts of the hyoid commonly called *cornua* are the thyrohyals, consisting of at least two bones on each side, the apohyals and ceratohyals of Macgillivray, the hypobranchials and ceratobranchials of Owen, or the ceratobranchials and epibranchials of Parker and Coues.—**Cornua of the sacrum,** or **sacral cornua,** the stunted pair of postzygapophyses of the last sacral vertebra, articulating with the cornua of the coccyx.—**Cornua of the thyroid cartilage,** superior and inferior, processes above and below at the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage on each side.—**Cornua of the ventricles of the brain,** three prolongations, anterior, middle, and posterior, of the general lateral ventricular cavity, observed in well-formed brains, as that of man.—**Cornua uteri,** the horns of the womb. In the human species they are observable chiefly on section, as processes of the cavity leading into each Fallopian tube; but in sundry mammals they are very conspicuous from the outside, as a partial division of the uterus into two, such a uterus being called two-horned or bicornute.—**Cornu epistoli,** the epistle-horn of a Christian altar. See *horn*.—**Cornu evangelii,** the gospel-horn of a Christian altar. See *horn*.—**Cornu of the fascia lata,** a reflection of the iliac portion of the fascia lata from the spine of the pubes downward and outward, forming the outer boundary of the saphenous opening.

cornual (kôr'nū-ąl), *a.* [< *cornu* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Anterior cornual myelitis,** in *pathol.*, inflammation of the anterior cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Also called *anterior poliomyelitis*.

cornubianite (kôr-nū'bi-ąn-īt), *n.* [< *Cornubia*, Latinized name of Cornwall (see *Cornish*[1]), + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Boase to a hard dark-bluish and purple rock, sometimes of a uniform color, but occasionally with dark stripes, spots, or patches, on a light-blue base, and composed of the same ingredients as granite. It is a result of contact-metamorphism of slate developed at the contact of that rock with granite or gneiss, and resembles to a certain extent, both in nature and origin, the "capel" of the Cornish miner. See *capel*.

★**cornucopia** (kôr-nū-kō'pi-ą̈), *n.* [A LL. accom., as a single word, of L. *cornu copiæ*, lit. horn of plenty; *cornu* = E. *horn*; *copiæ*, gen. of *copia*, plenty: see *horn* and *copy*.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, the horn of plenty (which see, under *horn*).

> Achelous in great pain and fright, to redeem his horn, presents Hercules with the *cornu-copia*.
> *Bacon*, Political Fables, ix.

Hence—2. A horn-shaped or conical vessel or receptacle; especially, such a vessel of paper or other material, filled or to be filled with nuts or sweetmeats.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of grasses whose spikes resemble the cornucopia in form.

Cornularia (kôr-nū-lā'ri-ą̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), < LL. *cornulum*, dim. of L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Cornulariidæ*. *C. crassa* is an example.

cornularian (kôr-nū-lā'ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cornularia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cornulariidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cornulariidæ*.

Cornulariidæ (kôr″nū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cornularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of alcyonarian polyps, of the order *Alcyoniaceæ*, having the ectoderm coriaceous and contractile, without sclerobase, and the individual animals connected by basal buds and root-like processes, instead of forming digitate or lobate masses as in the *Alcyoniidæ*.

cornulite (kôr'nū-līt), *n.* [< *Cornulites*.] A petrifaction of the genus *Cornulites*.

Cornulites (kôr-nū-lī'tēz), *n.* [< NL. (Schlotheim, 1820), < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + Gr. λίθος, stone.] A genus of tubicolous annelids, highly characteristic of the Silurian formation. *C. serpularius* is a wide-ranging species.

cornupete (kôr'nū-pēt), *a.* [< LL. *cornupeta*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*.] In *archæol.*, goring or pushing with the horns: said of a horned animal, as a bull, represented with its head lowered as if about to attack with the horns.

Cornus (kôr'nus), *n.* [L., the dogwood-tree, < *cornu* = E. *horn*; in reference to the hardness of the wood: see *cornel*.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Cornaceæ*, consisting of shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, with usually small white or yellowish flowers and ovoid drupes. There are about 25 species, mostly of the northern hemisphere, 15 belonging to the United States. The bark, especially of the root, has tonic and slightly stimulant properties, and is used as a remedy in intermittent



Dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

fevers, etc. The flowering dogwoods, *C. florida* of the Atlantic States and *C. Nuttallii* on the Pacific coast, are small trees and very ornamental, having the small cyme surrounded by a large and conspicuous involucre of four white bracts. The wood is very hard, close-grained, and tough, and is used as a substitute for boxwood for making bobbins and shuttles for weaving, and also in cabinetwork. Some of the species, as *C. Canadensis* (the bunchberry) and *C. Suecica*, are dwarfed and herbaceous, with similar showy flowers followed by clusters of red berries. See *cornel*.

Cornuspira (kôr-nū-spī'rą), *n.* [NL., < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *spira*, spire.] A genus of imperforate foraminifers, of the family *Miliolidæ*. *C. planorbis* is an example.

> If the tendency of growth is to produce a spiral, it results in the beautiful *Cornuspira*, which greatly resembles the mollusc planorbis. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 15.

cornute (kôr-nūt'), *a.* [= Sp. *cornudo* = Pg. *cornudo*, *cornuto* = It. *cornuto*, < L. *cornutus*, < *cornu* = E. *horn*.] 1. Furnished with horns; horned.—2. In *bot.*, furnished with a horn-like process or spur.—3. Taking the shape of a horn: as, *cornute* locks (thick locks of hair tapering to a point).

Also *cornuted*.

Cornute larva, a larva having a horn-like appendage over the anal extremity.—**Cornute thorax** or **head,** in *entom.*, a thorax or head bearing horn-like processes.

cornutet (kôr-nūt'), *v. t.* [< *cornute*, *a.*] To put horns upon—that is, to make a cuckold.

> But why does he not name others? . . . As if the horn grew on nobody's head but mine. . . . I hope he cannot say . . . that my being *cornuted* has raised the price of post-horns. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, tr. of Quevedo's Visions.

cornuted (kôr-nū'ted), *a.* Same as *cornute*.

cornutot (kôr-nū'tō), *n.* [It., < L. *cornutus*: see *cornute*.] A cuckold.

> The peaking *cornuto*, her husband.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

cornutor† (kôr-nū'tọr), *n.* [< *cornute*, *v.*, + *-or*.] A cuckold-maker. *Jordan.*

cornutus (kôr-nū'tus), *n.* [L., having horns: see *cornute*.] An ancient sophism, like the following: What you have not lost, you have; you have not lost horns; therefore you have horns. See etymology of *ceratine*[2], *a.*

corn-van (kôrn'van), *n.* A machine for winnowing corn. *Pope.*

corn-violet (kôrn'vī″ọ̄-let), *n.* See *violet*.

cornwallite (kôrn'wą̈l-īt), *n.* [< *Cornwall* (see *Cornish*[1]) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of copper resembling malachite in appearance, found in Cornwall, England.

corn-weevil (kôrn'wē″vil), *n.* The *Calandra granaria*, an insect very injurious to grain. See *Calandra*, 2.

corn-worm (kôrn'wėrm), *n.* Same as *boll-worm*.

corny[1] (kôr'ni), *a.* [< *corn*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of the nature of corn; furnished with grains of corn.

> By constant Journies careful to prepare
> Her [the ant's] Stores; and bringing home the *Corny* Ear.
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

2. Producing corn; abounding with corn.

> Tares in the mantle of a *corny* ground.
> *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, iv.

3. Containing corn.

> They lodge in habitations not their own,
> By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known.
> *Dryden.*

4. Produced from corn; tasting strongly of corn or malt.

> Now have I dronke a draughte of *corny* ale.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 170.

5. Intoxicated; tipsy; corned. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

[Rare in all uses.]

corny[2] (kôr'ni), *a.* [< L. *corneus*, horny, < *cornu* = E. *horn*. Cf. *corneous*.] Horny; corneous; strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn.

> Upstood the *corny* reed
> Embattl'd in her field. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 321.

coro (kō'rō), *n.* [Brazilian.] A fish of the family *Hæmulonidæ*, *Conodon nobilis*, marked by 8 cross bands, inhabiting the Caribbean sea and Brazilian coast.

coroclisis (kō-rọ̄-klī'sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *coreclisis*.

corocore (kor'ọ̄-kōr), *n.* [Malay *kurakāra*.] A kind of boat used in the Malay archipelago. That used in Celebes is propelled by oars, and has a curious apparatus projecting beyond the gunwale, and also beyond the stern, on which a second row of rowers is placed. It is often manned with sixty men. Others, as those used in the Moluccas, are masted vessels, broad, with narrow extremities, from 50 to 65 feet long, and covered throughout about four fifths of their length with a sort of roof or shed of matting.

corody (kor'ọ̄-di), *n.*; pl. *corodies* (-diz). [Also written *corrody*; < ML. *corrodium*, *corredium*, *corredum*, *conredium*, *conredum*, corody, provision, furniture, equipment; OF. *conroi*, > ult. E. *curry*[1], q. v.] 1. Formerly, in England, a right of sustenance, or of receiving certain allotments of victual and provision for one's maintenance, in virtue of the ownership of some corporeal hereditament; specifically, such a right due from an abbey or a monastery to the king or his grantee.

> Most of the houses [religious] had been founded by their forefathers; in most of them they had *corrodies* and other vested interests. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., v.

2. The sustenance or allotment so received.

corol (kor'ọl), *n.* The Anglicized form of *corolla*.

corolla (kọ̄-rol'ą̈), *n.* [A NL. use of L. *corolla*, a garland, a little crown, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] In *bot.*, the inner portion of the perianth in a flower, the outer whorl of the latter being known as the *calyx*. The corolla is usually of more delicate texture, and of some other color than green, thus forming the most conspicuous part of the flower. It shows



Corollas.

Polypetalous Corollas: *a*, unguiculate; *b*, papilionaceous; *c*, cruciate. Gamopetalous Corollas: *d*, personate; *e*, ligulate; *f*, labiate.

an extreme diversity of forms, which are distinguished as either *polypetalous* or *gamopetalous*. A polypetalous corolla (also called *choripetalous*, *dialypetalous*, or *eleutheropetalous*) has its several parts or petals distinct. A gamopetalous (or *monopetalous* or *sympetalous*) corolla has its parts more or less coalescent into a cup or tube. The corolla is often wanting, and when present is not rarely inconspicuous.—**Fugacious corolla**, a corolla that is soon shed.—**Spurred corolla**, a corolla which has at its base a hollow prolongation like a horn, as in the genus *Antirrhinum*.

corollaceous (kor-ọ-lā′shius), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-aceous.*] Pertaining to or resembling a corolla; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

★ A *corollaceous* covering. *Lee.*

corollary (kor′ọ-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *corollaries* (-riz). [< ME. *corolarie* = F. *corollaire* = Sp. *corolario* = Pg. It. *corollario*, < LL. *corollarium*, a corollary, additional inference, L. a gift, gratuity, money paid for a garland of flowers, prop. neut. of **corollarius*, pertaining to a garland, < *corolla*: see *corolla*.] 1. In *math.*, a proposition incidentally proved in proving another; an immediate or easily drawn consequence; hence, any inference similarly drawn.

All the *corollaries* in our editions of Euclid have been inserted by editors; they constitute, in fact, so many new propositions differing from the original ones merely in the fact that the demonstrations have been omitted.
Hirst, in Brande and Cox's Dict.

An archangel could infer the entire inorganic universe as the simplest of *corollaries*. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

2†. A surplus; something in excess.

Now come, my Ariel: bring a *corollary*
Rather than want a spirit. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

[As used in this sense, some etymologists derive the word immediately from Latin *corollarium*, a garland of flowers, a present, and explain it as meaning something given beyond what is due, and hence something added, or superfluous.]=**Syn. 1.** *Conclusion*, etc. See *inference*.

corollate, corollated (kor′ọ-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-ate*[1] (+ *-ed*[2]).] In *bot.*, like a corolla; having corollas.

corollet (kor′ọ-let), *n.* [< *corolla* (> F. *corolle*) + dim. *-et.*] In *bot.*, one of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

corolliferous (kor-ọ-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *corolla*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing a corolla; having a corolla.

The most specialized, complex, and therefore highest in rank, are complete, *corolliferous*, irregular flowers, with a definite number of members.
A. Gray, Struct. Botany, ¶ 330, foot-note.

Corollifloræ (kō-rol-i-flō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *corolla*, q. v., + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] One of the great subdivisions of exogenous plants in the system of De Candolle, distinguished by the corolla being gamopetalous, inserted below the ovary, and free from the calyx, and by the stamens being inserted on the corolla. The aster, heath, primrose, gentian, verbena, etc., were included in this division. Now known as *Gamopetalæ*.

corolliflorous, corollifloral (kor-ọ-lif′lọ-rus, kō-rol-i-flō′ral), *a.* [As *Corollifloræ* + *-ous, -al.*] Including or belonging to the *Corollifloræ*.

corolliform (kō-rol′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *corolla*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of a corolla.

corolline (kō-rol′in), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, of or belonging to a corolla.

corollist (kō-rol′ist), *n.* [< *corolla* + *-ist.*] One who classifies plants by their corollas. *Rees's Cyc.*

Coromandel wood. See *wood*.

corona (kō-rō′nä), *n.*; pl. *coronas, coronæ* ★(-näz, -nē). [< L. *corona*, a crown, a garland: see *crown*.] 1. A crown. Specifically—2. Among the Romans, a crown or garland bestowed as a reward for distinguished military service. The *coronæ* were of various kinds, as the *corona civica*, of oak-leaves, bestowed on one who had saved the life of a citizen; the *corona vallaris* or *castrensis*, of gold, bestowed on him who first mounted the rampart or entered the camp of the enemy; the *corona muralis*, given to one who first scaled the walls of a city; the *corona navalis*, to him who first boarded the ship of an enemy; and the *corona obsidionalis*, given to one who freed an army from a blockade, and made of grass growing on the spot.

3. In *arch.*, a member of a cornice situated between the bed-molding and the cymatium. It consists of a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection. Its soffit is generally recessed upward to facilitate the fall of rain from its face, thus sheltering the wall below. Among workmen it is called the *drip;* the French call it *larmier*, and this term is often used by English writers. See *column*.

4. [LL.] *Eccles.*, the horizontal stripe running around a miter at the lower edge, surrounding the head of the wearer. See *miter*.—5. [NL.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The crown of the head. (*b*) The crown of a tooth; the body of a tooth beyond the cingulum. (*c*) Some part or organ likened to a crown. (*d*) In echinoderms, the body-wall of an echinus, exclusive of the peristome and of the periproct.

The rest of the body is supported by a continuous wall, made up of distinct more or less pentagonal plates, usually firmly united by their edges, which is called the *corona*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 485.

(*e*) In *ornith.*, the top of the head; the cap or pileum. *Coues.* (*f*) The trochal disk of a rotifer. (*g*) In sponges, specifically, an irregular spicule, in the form of a ring, bearing rays or spines.—6. [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A crown-like appendage on the inner side of a corolla, as in plants of the genus *Silene*, and in the passion-flower, comfrey, and daffodil. (*b*) A crown-like appendage at the summit of an organ, as the pappus on the seed of a dandelion. (*c*) The ray or circle of ligulate florets surrounding the disk in a composite flower.—7. A halo; specifically, in *astron.*, a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; especially, the portion of the aureola observed during total eclipses of the sun which lies outside the chromosphere, or region of colored prominences.

In every illuminated manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon period, each figure of a saint we behold with a circle of glory round the head. For such a disk of golden brightness, "nimbus" is the modern, *corona* the olden name.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 147, note.

During a total solar eclipse, when the sun is obscured by the moon's shadow, the dark disc is seen to be surrounded by a "glory," or fringe of radiant light, which is called the *corona*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 367.

The *corona* as yet has received no explanation which commands universal assent. It is certainly truly solar to some extent, and very possibly may be also to some extent meteoric. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 19.

8. A peculiar phase of the aurora borealis, formed by the concentration or convergence of luminous beams around the point in the heavens indicated by the direction of the dipping needle.—9. Same as *corona lucis* (which see, below).

A dazzling ornament of an Anglo-Saxon minster was the *corona*. Often was to be seen suspended, high above this ciborium, a wide-spreading crown of light.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 205.

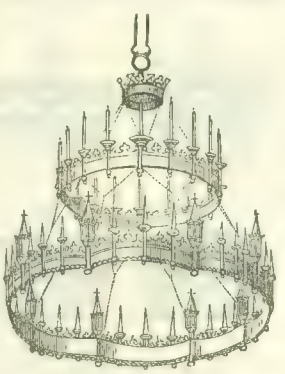
10. In *music*, an old name for *fermata*.—**Corona Australis**, the Southern Crown, an ancient southern constellation about the knee of Sagittarius, represented by a garland.—**Corona Borealis**, an ancient northern constellation between Hercules and Boötes, represented by a garland with two streamers.—**Corona ciliaris**, the ciliary ligament. See *ciliary*.—**Corona clericalis**, the clerical crown: same as *tonsure*.—**Corona glandis**, the raised rim of the glans penis.—**Corona lucis** (literally, a crown of light), a chandelier or luster having the lights arranged in a circle, or in several circles whose centers come upon the same vertical axis, suspended from the roof or vaulting of a church and lighted on ceremonial occasions. In the larger and richer examples, however, the general disposition only is circular, this form being broken by lobes, cusps, and the like, along which the lights are arranged. The bounding line is usually marked by a broad band of metal, ornamented with repoussé work, enamel, etc., and having sacred texts inscribed upon it; to this band the separate candlesticks are attached. Also called *corona*.—**Corona nuptialis**†, a nuptial crown; a crown placed upon the head of a bride or groom at the time of the marriage ceremony. In the marriage rite in Western churches this usage is to be traced only in the wreath worn by the bride; but in the Greek, the Coptic, and other Oriental churches, both bride and groom wear crowns of metal, and among the Armenians each wears a wreath of flowers.—**Corona radiata**, in *anat.*, the radiating mass of white fiber passing upward from the internal capsule to the cerebral cortex. Also called *fibrous cone*.—**Corona veneris**, a scar or mark sometimes left on the forehead after syphilitic necrosis of the bone.



Constellation of Corona Australis. (From Ptolemy's description.)



Constellation of Corona Borealis. (From Ptolemy's description.)



Corona Lucis.

coronach, coranach (kor′ọ-, kor′a-nak), *n.* [Also written *corronach, coranich;* < Gael. *coranach, corranach* (= Ir. *coranach*), a crying, a lamentation for the dead, < Gael. Ir. *comh* (= L. *cum, com-*), with, + Gael. *ranaich* (= Ir. *ranach*), a crying, roaring, < *ran*, roar, cry out, = Ir. *ran*, a roaring.] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead. The custom of singing dirges at funerals was formerly prevalent in Scotland and Ireland, especially in the Highlands of Scotland.

He [Pennant] tells us in the same Place "that the *Coranich*, or singing at Funerals, is still in Use in some Places. The Songs are generally in Praise of the Deceased; or a Recital of the valiant Deeds of him or Ancestors."
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 27, note.

The village maids and matrons round
The dismal *coronach* resound.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 15.

coronæ, *n.* Plural of *corona*.

coronal (kor′ọ-nal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *coronal* = Sp. Pg. *coronal* = It. *coronale*, < LL. *coronalis*, pertaining to a crown (NL. and Rom. chiefly in mod. technical senses), < L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona* and *crown*. II. *n.*, < ME. *coronal, coronall, corounal, curonall, cornall*, later *coronel, cronel* (sometimes also *coronet, cronet:* see *coronet, cronet, cornet*[2]), a crown, wreath, point of a lance, etc.; = F. *coronal* = Sp. Pg. *coronal* = It. *coronale* (NL. *coronalis*, n.), chiefly in mod. technical senses; from the adj.: see above.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a crown; relating to the crown or to coronation. [Rare or obsolete.]

The Law and his *Coronal* Oath require his undeniable assent to what Laws the Parlament agree upon.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pertaining to a corona, in any sense of the word; coronary. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining to the corona or top of the head: as, the *coronal* suture (that is, the frontoparietal suture); *coronal* feathers of a bird. (*b*) Corresponding to the coronal suture (that is, transverse and longitudinal) in direction: said of any plane or section of the body extending from one side to the other through or parallel with the long axis: distinguished from *sagittal:* as, a *coronal* section of the foot.

3. (kọ-rō′nal). Of or pertaining to a corona, or halo around one of the heavenly bodies; specifically, pertaining to the corona of the sun.

Looking through the sun's *coronal* atmosphere in an eclipse, we pierce seven or eight hundred thousand miles of hydrogen gas. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 139.

Coronal suture. See *coronary suture*, under *coronary*.

II. *n.* 1. A crown, wreath, or garland.

In that Contree, Wommen that ben unmaryed, thei han Tokenes on hire Hedes, lyche *Coronales*, to ben knowen for unmaryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be begirt
With youthful *coronals*, and lead the dance.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

And let the north-wind strong,
And golden leaves of autumn, be
Thy *coronal* of Victory
And thy triumphal song.
Whittier, To Pennsylvania.

2. (*a*) The head of a tilting-lance of iron, furnished with two, three, or four blunt points, which give a good hold on shield or helmet when striking, but do not penetrate. (*b*) The tilting-lance itself. [In these uses also formerly *coronel.*]—3. In *anat.*, the coronal or frontoparietal suture. See cut under *skull*.—4. In *biol.*, a coronal or crowning cell; one of the ectoblasts of a segmented ovum in certain stages of its development.

Four *coronals* were present in some specimens, making with the azygos five cells, and in others five and six *coronals* were observed.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 72.

coronally (kor′ọ-nal-i), *adv.* In the shape or outline of a crown; circularly. [Rare.]

As the oil was poured *coronally* or circularly upon the head of kings, so the high-priest was anointed decussatively, or in the form of a ×.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, i.

coronamen (kor-ọ-nā′men), *n.* [NL., < LL. *coronamen*, a wreathing, crowning, < L. *coronare*, crown: see *crown, v.*] In *zoöl.*, the superior margin of a hoof, called in veterinary surgery the *coronet*.

coronard (kor′ọ-närd), *n.* [F., < L. *corona*, crown, + F. *-ard:* see *crown* and *-ard.*] A name given by Cuvier to the great short-winged crested eagle or harpy of South America, *Thrasyaëtus harpyia*.

★**coronary** (kor′ọ-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coronaire* = Pr. *coronari* = Sp. Pg. It. *coronario*, < L. *coronarius*, < *corona*, a crown: see *corona*,

crown.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a crown or to some part likened to a crown; resembling a crown; encircling; wreathing about.

The *coronary* thorns . . . did pierce his tender and sacred temples. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

Coronary arteries, the two arteries which supply the muscular substance of the heart. They arise behind two of the semilunar valves of the aorta.—**Coronary bone,** in *vet. surg.*, the small pastern or median phalanx of a horse's foot: so called from its relation to the coronet. See *hoof.*—**Coronary circulation,** the circulation in the substance of the heart.—**Coronary ligament.** (*a*) Of the liver, a reflection of the peritoneum around a somewhat triangular area on the posterior surface of the liver, which is immediately adherent to the diaphragm. It is continuous with the lateral ligaments. (*b*) Of the knee-joint, one of the fibrous bands connecting the semilunar cartilages with the general capsular investment of the joint. (*c*) Of the elbow, the orbicular ligament which encircles the head of the radius.—**Coronary odontomes.** See *odontomes.*—**Coronary sinus,** the venous trunk receiving the veins of the substance of the heart and emptying into the right auricle.—**Coronary** or **coronal suture,** the frontoparietal suture, connecting the frontal bone with both the parietals. See cut under *skull.*—**Coronary valve,** a semilunar fold of the lining membrane of the heart, guarding the orifice of the coronary sinus.—**Coronary veins,** the veins of the substance of the heart, especially the great coronary vein, the largest of these vessels, lying in the auriculoventricular groove.—**Coronary vessels,** the coronary arteries and veins.

II. *n.*; pl. *coronaries* (-riz). **1.** The small pastern of a horse's foot.—**2†.** A plant bearing coronate flowers.

Jonquills, ranunculas, and other of our rare *coronaries*. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

coronate, coronated (kor′ō-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *coronatus*, pp. of *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*, *corona*.] Having or wearing a crown or something like one. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, provided with a corona. (*b*) In *conch.*, applied to spiral shells which have their whorls more or less surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles, as in several volutes, cones, miters, etc. (*c*) In *ornith.*, having the coronal feathers lengthened or otherwise distinguished; crested. (*d*) In *entom.*, having a circle of spines, bristles, or filaments around the apex.—**Coronate eggs,** in *entom.*, eggs having apical rings of filaments whereby they clasp one another in such a manner as to form strings, as those of the water-scorpion (*Nepa*).—**Coronate nervure** or **nervulet,** in *entom.*, a short nervure of the wing ending abruptly in a puncture somewhat broader than the nervure itself, as in many *Chalcididæ*.—**Coronate prolegs,** in *entom.*, prolegs having a complete ring of little hooks or claws around the apex or sole.

coronation (kor-ō-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *coronacion* = Pr. *coronatio* = Sp. *coronación* = Pg. *coroação* = It. *coronazione*, < L. as if **coronatio*(*n*-), a crowning, < *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*, and cf. *crownation*.] **1.** The act or ceremony of investing with a crown, as a sovereign or the consort of a sovereign. The ceremony is generally religious as well as political, and includes the anointing of the sovereign, originally in several parts of the body, and still in a solemn and ceremonious way; the investing with certain garments forming a consecrated dress; the bestowal or assumption of the scepter, sword, and orb; and the placing of the crown upon the head. At different periods in the history of Europe coronation has been essential to entrance upon kingly dignity and power; but where the order of succession is perfectly established, the authority of the new sovereign is considered as beginning with the death of his predecessor, and the coronation is only a ceremonial consecration.

It will be two of the clock ere they come from the *coronation*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

2. The scene or spectacle of a coronation.

In pensive thought recall the fancied scene,
See *coronations* rise on every green.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount (after the Coronation), l. 34.

3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the sacrament of matrimony; especially, that part of the marriage service which constitutes the nuptials, as distinguished from the preliminary office of betrothal. It is so called because the principal ceremony consists in the priest's placing garlands or crowns on the heads of the bridegroom and bride. In Greece garlands of olive-branches, twined with white and purple ribbon, are used for this purpose; in Russia, metal crowns belonging to the church, and preferably of gold or silver. This ceremony is mentioned by St. Chrysostom and other early Christian writers.

4†. [An accommodated form, explained as having reference to the use of carnations in making garlands. Cf. the ML. name *Vettonica coronaria*.] The carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. See *carnation*[1], 3.

coronation-oath (kor-ō-nā′shon-ōth), *n.* The oath taken by a sovereign at his or her coronation.

coronation-roll (kor-ō-nā′shon-rōl), *n.* In England, a roll of vellum upon which are engrossed the particulars of the ceremony of a royal coronation, with the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to regulate the expenses, etc., and the names of those who did homage, together with the oath taken and subscribed by the king or queen when crowned.

corone[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crown*.

corone[2] (ko-rō′nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορώνη*, the chough or sea-crow (L. *cornix*), also (prob.) the carrion-crow, also anything hooked or curved, as the handle on a door, a kind of crown, etc.] **1.** In *zöol.*, a crow; specifically, the common carrion-crow of Europe, *Corvus corone*: made a generic name by Kaup, 1829. See cut under *crow*.—**2.** In *anat.*, the coronoid process of the lower jaw-bone, into which the temporal muscle is inserted: so named from its remote resemblance in shape to a crow's beak.

coronel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coronal*, 2.

coronel[2]†, *n.* The earlier form of *colonel*.

Coronella (kor-ō-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] A genus of snakes, of the family *Colubridæ*, or giving name to a family *Coronellidæ*. *C. austriaca* is a common European species, and there are many others.

Coronellidæ (kor-ō-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coronella* + *-idæ*.] A cosmopolitan family of colubriform serpents, typified by the genus *Coronella*, closely related to *Colubridæ* proper and often merged in that family. They have a body tapering at both ends, a head separated from the body by a constricted neck, and scales generally smooth and in from 13 to 23 rows. The family includes many and various harmless terrestrial snakes of such genera as *Ophibolus*, *Diadophis*, *Heterodon*, etc.

coronelline (kor-ō-nel′in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Coronellidæ*.

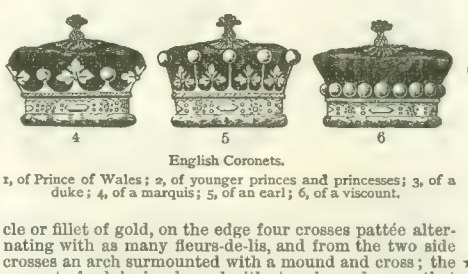
coroner (kor′ō-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *coroner*, < AF. *coroneor* (mod. F. *coroner*, from E.), < ML. (AL.) *coronator*, a coroner, lit. a crowner, one who crowns (< L. *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*; in later E. also called *crowner*: see *crowner*), but used as equiv. to ML. *coronarius*, prop. adj., a crown officer, < L. *corona*, a crown: see *crown*, *n.*] A county or municipal officer formerly charged with the interests of the private property of the crown, but whose main function in modern times is to hold inquest on the bodies of those who may be supposed to have died violent deaths. His functions are now generally regulated by statute. He is often the substitute of the sheriff in cases where the latter is disqualified to act. See *inquest*, *inquisition*.—**Coroner of the royal household,** in England, an officer having jurisdiction, exclusive of the county coroner, to take inquisitions upon the bodies of all persons slain in the palace or in any house where the sovereign may happen to be.—**Coroner's court,** a tribunal of record, where the coroner holds his inquiries.—**Coroner's inquest,** the inquisition or investigation held by a coroner, usually with the aid of a coroner's jury called and presided over by him. The verdict of the jury as to the cause of death is not conclusive, but may be the foundation of a criminal prosecution against the person charged.

★**coronet**[1] (kor′ō-net), *n.* [Also in some senses contracted *cornet*, *cronet*; < OF. *coronette*, *coronete*, *coronnete*, *couronnete* (= It. *coronetta*), a little crown, dim. of *corone*, a crown: see *crown*, and cf. *corona*, *coronal*, etc.] **1.** A coronal, circlet, or wreath for the head.

She his hairy temples then had rounded
With *coronet* of fresh and fragrant flowers.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Under a *coronet* his flowing hair
In curls on either cheek play'd; wings he wore.
Milton, P. L., iii. 640.

2. A crown representing a dignity inferior to that of the sovereign. The distinction between the coronets of different ranks of nobility as it now exists throughout Europe is of very modern origin. In England, the coronet of the Prince of Wales is composed of a circle or fillet of gold, on the edge four crosses pattée alternating with as many fleurs-de-lis, and from the two side crosses an arch surmounted with a mound and cross; the coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry-leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls (that is, silver balls) interposed; that of an earl has the pearls raised above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only six pearls. See *pearl*, and cut under *baron*.



English Coronets.

1, of Prince of Wales; 2, of younger princes and princesses; 3, of a duke; 4, of a marquis; 5, of an earl; 6, of a viscount.

3. In *modern costume*, a decorative piece forming a part of a woman's head-dress, especially a plate or band, as of metal, broad in the middle and half encircling the head in front.—**4†.** Same as *coronal*, 2.—**5.** In *entom.*, a circle of spines, hairs, etc., around the apex of a part, as around the end of the abdomen.—**6.** The lowest part of the pastern of a horse, running about the coffin and distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. Also *cornet*. See cut under *hoof*.

coronet[1] (kor′ō-net), *v. t.* [< *coronet*[1], *n.*] To adorn as with a coronet. *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 5.

coronet[2] (kor′ō-net), *n.* An erroneous form of *cornet*[1], 7.

Taking two *coronets* and killing forty or fifty men.
Battaile near Newbury in Berkshire, Sept. 20, 1643, p. 2.

coroneted (kor′ō-net-ed), *a.* Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet.

coroniform (kō-rō′ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *coroniforme*, < L. *corona*, a crown, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a crown.

coronilla[1] (kō-rō-nēl′yä), *n.* [Sp., the crown of the head, a crown (coin), dim. of *corona*, crown: see *crown*.] A name for a Spanish gold dollar.

Coronilla[2] (kor-ō-nil′ä), *n.* [NL. (appar. with allusion to the umbels), dim. of L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] A genus of annual or perennial plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*, with stalked umbels of yellow flowers and jointed pods, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. *C. Emerus* (scorpion-senna) is a common plant all over the south of Europe. It has bright-yellow flowers, and its leaves act as a cathartic, like those of senna. The leaves of *C. varia* have a diuretic action on the system, and also purge. The species of this genus are numerous, and all adapted for ornamental cultivation.

coronis (ko-rō′nis), *n.* [< Gr. *κορωνίς*, a curved line or stroke, a final flourish, end, etc., prop. adj., curved: see *cornice* and *crown*.] **1.** In *paleography*, a curve, double curve, or flourish, used to mark the end of a paragraph, a section, or a whole book. Hence—**2†.** The end generally; the conclusion; the summing up.

The *coronis* of this matter is thus: some bad ones in this family were punish'd strictly, all rebuk'd, not all amended.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 38.

3. In *Gr. gram.*, a sign of crasis or contraction (᾽) placed over the contracted vowel or diphthong, as *κἀν* for *καὶ ἐν*.

★**coronium** (ko-rō′ni-um), *n.* [< L. *corona*: see *corona*.] A gaseous element unidentified as yet, and thus far detected only in the solar corona. It is supposed to be lighter and more diffusible than hydrogen. Some years ago it was reported as present in volcanic gases at Pozzuoli, but probably by mistake. The observation has never been verified.

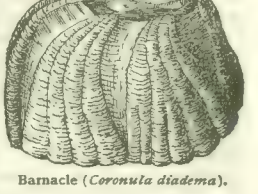
coronize (kor′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coronized*, ppr. *coronizing*. [< L. *corona*, a crown (see *crown*), + *-ize*.] To crown; invest with a coronal. Also spelled *coronise*. [Rare.]

To *coronise* high-soar'd gentility.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

coronofacial (ko-rō-nō-fā′shal), *a.* [< NL. *corona* + L. *facies*, face: see *corona*, 3 (*a*), and *face*, *n.*] Relating to the crown or top of the head and to the face.—**Coronofacial angle,** the angle between the facial line of Camper and the plane passing through the coronal suture. See *facial* and *craniometry*.

★**coronoid** (kor′ō-noid), *a.* [= F. *coronoïde*, < Gr. *κορώνη*, a crow (see *corone*[2]), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the beak of a crow: specifically, in *anat.*, applied to certain parts of bones.—**Coronoid fossa** of the humerus, the fossa which receives the coronoid process of the ulna in strong flexion of the forearm. See cut under *humerus*.—**Coronoid process.** (*a*) Of the lower jaw, that process which gives insertion to the temporal muscle. See cut under *skull*. (*b*) Of the ulna, that process which gives insertion to the brachialis anticus muscle, and takes part in forming the articular head of the bone. See cut under *forearm*.

Coronula (kō-rō′nū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1815), < L. *coronula*, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of the family *Coronulidæ*, containing such species as *C. diadema* of the Arctic ocean.



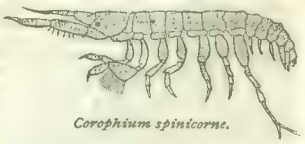
Barnacle (*Coronula diadema*).

★**coronule** (kor′ō-nūl), *n.* [< L. *coronula*: see *Coronula*.] In *bot.*, a coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

Coronulidæ (kor-ō-nū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Coronula* + *-idæ*.] A family of operculate non-pedunculate thoracic cirripeds, having the scuta and terga freely movable but not articulated with one another, and the two gills each of two folds. *Coronula*, *Tubicinella*, and *Xenobalanus* are genera of this family.

Corophiidæ (kor-ō-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Corophium* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans. Their technical characters are: a body not laterally compressed; the posterior antennæ more or less pediform; and the coxal joints of the legs normally very small. The species move rather by walking than leaping, and often burrow in the ground or live in tubes. Representative genera are *Corophium*, *Cerapus*, and *Podocerus*.

Corophium (ko-rō′fi-um), *n.* [NL. (Latreille).] The typical genus of the family *Corophiidæ*, having the posterior antennæ long and pediform. *Corophium longicorne* is a burrowing species which digs passages in the mud.



Corophium spinicorne.

coroplast (kor′ō-plast), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κοροπλάστης, in classical Gr. κοροπλάθος, a modeler of small figures, ⟨ κόρη, a maiden (hence, the figure of a maiden: a usual subject for these figurines), + πλάσσειν, verbal adj. πλαστός, model, form.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a maker of terra-cotta figurines and the like.

The Myrinæan *coroplasts* or manufacturers of terra-cottas were certainly influenced by the models of their brethren in Tanagra. *The Nation*, Oct. 1, 1885, p. 286.

corounet, **corownet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crown*.

coroya (ko-rō′yä), *n.* [S. Amer.?] The name of *Crotophaga major*, one of the anis or tick-eaters.

corozo (ko-rō′zō), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A palm which bears oil-producing nuts, as the *Attalea Cohune*, etc.—2. Same as *ivory-nut*.

corphun (kôr′fun), *n.* [E. dial. (Halliwell); origin unknown.] A local English name of the young herring, *Clupea harengus*.

corpora, *n.* Plural of *corpus*.

corporace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*[1].

corporal[1] (kôr′pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corporel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *corporal* = It. *corporale*, ⟨ L. *corporalis*, bodily, ⟨ *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*, *corps*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to the body; bodily; physical: as, *corporal* pain; *corporal* punishment.

I would I had that *corporal* soundness now.
Shak., All's Well, i. 2.

2. Material; not spiritual; corporeal. [Rare or obsolete.]

A *corporal* heaven where the stars are. *Latimer.*

Virtue . . . cannot be shewed to the sense by *corporal* shape. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 250.

3. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the thorax and abdomen, as distinguished from the head, wings, feet, and other appendages: as, *corporal* colors or marks.—**Corporal oath**†, an oath ratified by touching a sacred object, as an altar or corporal-cloth (see II., below), and especially the New Testament, as distinguished from a merely spoken or written oath: thus, an old English coronation-oath, "so helpe me God, and these holy euangelists by me bodily touched vppon this hooly awter."

We firmely command, and streightly charge you, that you doe receiue of euery particular marchant . . . a *corporal oath* vpon Gods holy Euangelists.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 144.

Sir William Fitz-Williams and Doctor Taylor were sent to the Lady Regent, to take her *corporal oath*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 274.

Spiritual and corporal works of mercy. See *mercy*. =Syn. *Physical*, *Corporeal*, etc. See *bodily*.

II. *n.* [In early mod. E. *corporas*, *corporace*, *corporax*, ⟨ ME. *corporas*, *corporasse*, earlier *corporaus*, *corporeaus*, *corporeals*, pl. (sing. **corporeal*, not in ME.), ⟨ OF. *corporal*, pl. *corporaux*, F. *corporal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *corporal* = It. *corporale*, ⟨ ML. *corporale* (> mod. E. *corporal*, also written, as ML., *corporale*), prop. neut. (sc. L. *pallium*, pall, cover) of L. *corporalis*, adj., ⟨ *corpus* (*corpor-*), the body: from its being regarded as covering the body of Christ.] *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the fine linen cloth spread on the altar during the celebration of the eucharist. Upon it are placed the chalice and (in front of this) the paten. The right-hand end of the corporal is turned back to cover the paten when on the altar (except during oblation and consecration), the chalice being covered with the pall, or, after communion, with the post-communion veil, sometimes also called a corporal. Also *corporal-cloth*, *corporale*.

Over the purple pall were spread out three or more linen cloths, of which the uppermost was especially called the *corporal*, not small like ours, but as long and twice as wide as the altar itself, so that it could easily be drawn over the chalice and host, and entirely veil them.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 266.

★ **corporal**[2] (kôr′pō-ral), *n.* [⟨ F. *corporal* (now only dial., Rouchi, etc.), ⟨ It. **corporale*, ⟨ ML. *corporalis* (1405), mentioned as equiv. to ML. *capitanius*, captain, ⟨ L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corporal*[1], *a.* By confusion of form and office the It. word became *caporale* (as if from *capo*, head), whence Sp. Pg. F. *caporal*, E. obs. *caporal*.] The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry, cavalry, or artillery, next below a sergeant. He has charge of a squad, places and relieves sentinels, and has a certain disciplinary control in camp and barracks.

Now my whole charge consists of ancients, *corporals*, lieutenants, gentlemen of companies.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Corporal of the field†, in the 16th and 17th centuries, an assistant to the sergeant-major.—**Corporal's guard** (*milit.*), a small detachment under arms, such as that usually placed, for various purposes, under the command of a corporal: sometimes used derisively; hence, any very small following, attendance, or party: specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, the small number of senators and congressmen who supported the administration of President John Tyler, 1841-45.—**Ship's corporal**, on board United States men-of-war, a petty officer under the master-at-arms.

corporal-case (kôr′pō-ral-kās), *n.* [Formerly also *corporas-*, *corporace-*, *corporax-case*; ⟨ *corporal*[1], *n.*, + *case*[2].] *Eccles.*: (*a*) A bag or case in which to lay the folded corporal. (*b*) A bag or case put over the corporal-cup for its protection.

corporal-cloth (kôr′pō-ral-klôth), *n.* Same as *corporal*[1].

corporal-cup (kôr′pō-ral-kup), *n.* [Formerly *corporas-*, *corporax-cup*; ⟨ *corporal*[1], *n.*, + *cup*.] A vessel used to contain a portion of the consecrated elements reserved for the communion of the sick. It was sometimes suspended by chains near the altar.

corporale (kôr-pō-rā′lē), *n.*; pl. *corporalia* (-li-ä). [ML.] Same as *corporal*[1].

corporality† (kôr-pō-ral′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corporalité* = Sp. *corporalidad* = Pg. *corporalidade* = It. *corporalità*, ⟨ LL. *corporalita(t-)s*, ⟨ L. *corporalis*: see *corporal*[1].] 1. The state of being a body or embodied; the character of being corporal: opposed to *spirituality*.

If this light hath any *corporality*, . . . [it is] most subtle and pure. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2†. Corporation; confraternity.

A *corporality* of griffon-like promoters and apparators.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

corporally (kôr′pō-ral-i), *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body: as, to be *corporally* present.

Altho' Christ be not *corporally* in the outward and visible signs, yet he is *corporally* in the persons that duly receive them. *Sharp*, Sermons, VII. xv.

corporalty† (kôr′pō-ral-ti), *n.* [See *corporality*.] A body; a band of persons.

corporas†, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*[1].

corporate† (kôr′pō-rāt), *v.* [⟨ L. *corporatus*, pp. of *corporare*, make into a body, ⟨ *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*.] **I.** *trans.* To incorporate; embody.

To be *corporated* in my person.
Stow, Hen. VIII., an. 1545.

II. *intrans.* To become united or be incorporated.

Though she [the soul] *corporate*
With no world yet, by a just Nemesis
Kept off from all.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, ii. 19.

corporate (kôr′pō-rāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *corporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. United in a body in the legal sense, as a number of individuals who are empowered to transact business as an individual; legally incorporated; constituting a corporation: as, a *corporate* assembly or society; a *corporate* town.—2. Of or pertaining to a corporation; belonging to an organized community: as, *corporate* rights or possessions.

The grants of land to the burghers and their successors were sufficiently early to prove that there was no recognized bar to the possession of *corporate* property even in the fourteenth century. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

3. In general, of or relating to any body of persons or individuals united in a company or community; common; collective.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2.

Our national welfare and ever-increasing empire can only be maintained by an adherence to those principles of *corporate* discipline and individual sacrifice which are the pride of our sons and brothers when they go to fight our battles abroad. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 151.

4. Forming or being a body of any kind; embodied; combined as a whole.

Such an organism as a crayfish is only a *corporate* unity, made up of innumerable partially independent individuals.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 128.

Body corporate. See *body politic*, under *body*.—**Corporate franchise.** See *franchise*.—**County corporate.** See *county*[1].

corporately (kôr′pō-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a corporate capacity.

The tribe, as a whole, is held to be responsible *corporately* for the acts of each of its members, and hence it is necessary that the acts and beliefs of every one of the members should be subject to the approval of the tribe.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 239.

2. As regards the body; in the body; bodily.

He [King Stephen] founded the Abbey of Feuersham, . . . where he now *corporately* resteth.
Fabyan, Chron., I. ccxxxiii.

corporateness (kôr′pō-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being a body corporate.

corporation (kôr-pō-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *corporation* = Sp. *corporación* = Pg. *corporação* = It. *corporazione* = D. *korporatie* = G. *corporation* = Dan. Sw. *korporation*, ⟨ LL. *corporatio(n-)*, assumption of a body (used of the incarnation of Christ), ⟨ L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, form into a body: see *corporate*, *v.*] 1. An artificial person, created by law, or under authority of law, from a group or succession of natural persons, and having a continuous existence irrespective of that of its members, and powers and liabilities different from those of its members. Corporations have sometimes been treated by the law as fictions, intangible and invisible, existing only in contemplation of law; and sometimes rather as associations of individuals who may act together in the use of powers conferred by law, under responsibilities more limited than if acting as individuals. A *corporation aggregate* is a corporation consisting of several members at the same time, as a railroad company or the governing body of a college or a hospital. Corporations aggregate are formed, in England and her colonies and in the United States, only by express permission of law, either by special charter or upon complying with the forms and regulations prescribed by some general statute; and their rights, duties, and manner of organization and dissolution are generally minutely regulated by statute. A *corporation sole* is a corporation which consists of but one person at a time, as a king, or a bishop and his successors, regarded for some purposes as a single individual.

There was no principle in the [Roman] Imperial policy more stubbornly upheld than the suppression of all *corporations* that might be made the nuclei of revolt.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 438.

The marks of a legal *corporation* . . . are . . . the right of perpetual succession, to sue and be sued by name, to purchase lands, to have a common seal, and to make by-laws. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

2. The body, generally large, of a man or an animal. [Colloq. and vulgar.]—**Civil corporation**, a term sometimes used in English law to designate a corporation which is neither ecclesiastical nor eleemosynary.—**Close corporation.** See *close*[2].—**Corporation Act**, an English statute of 16 & 1 (13 Car. II., St. 2, c. 1), which required all officers of municipal corporations to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and a special oath against resistance to the king, and to subscribe a declaration against the "Solemn League and Covenant," under penalty of removal; it also made ineligible to such offices all persons who had not partaken of the sacrament of the Lord's supper, as administered by the Church of England, within one year.—**Corporation counsel.** See *counsel*.—**Corporation court**, in several of the United States, a local municipal court having sometimes both civil and criminal jurisdiction.—**Domestic corporation**, a corporation which owes its existence to the law of the state in which its operations are carried on, or legal cognizance is taken of it.—**Ecclesiastical corporation**, a corporation of which the members are spiritual persons, and the object of the institution is also spiritual. *Kent.* In the United States corporations with this object are called *religious corporations*. See below.—**Eleemosynary corporation**, a private charity constituted for the perpetual distribution of the alms and bounty of the founder. *Kent.*—**Foreign corporation**, a corporation which owes its existence to the laws of a state other than that in which it is under consideration.—**Joint-stock corporation**, a corporation the ownership of which is divided into shares, the object usually, if not always, being the division of profits among the members in proportion to the number of shares held by each.—**Lay corporation**, a non-ecclesiastical corporation: it may be either civil or eleemosynary.—**Moneyed corporation**, a corporation having banking powers, or power to make loans on pledges or deposits, or authorized by law to make insurances.—**Municipal corporation**, a corporation formed from the members of a town or other community for purposes of local government; an incorporated city or other similar division of the state; a public corporation.—**Municipal Corporations Act**, an English statute of 1835 (5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 76) dissolving many of the ancient municipalities, and prescribing a system of organization and government of municipal corporations under the title of mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.—**Private corporation**, any corporation not public.—**Public corporation**, a corporation created for political purposes, as counties, cities, towns, and villages. *Kent.*—**Quasi corporation**, an organization established by law without the franchises of a corporation generally, but having capacity to sue and be sued as an artificial person. In some of the United States towns and counties are really *quasi corporations*.—**Religious corporation**, in *American law*, a private corporation formed by or pursuant to law, to hold and administer the temporalities of a church.

corporation-stop (kôr-pō-rā′shon-stop), *n.* A stop in a gas- or water-main for the use of the gas- or water-company only. [U. S.]

corporative (kôr'pō-rā-tiv), *a.* [As *corporate* + *-ive*; = F. *corporatif.*] Corporate; having the character of a corporation.

No citizen can be taxed except as allowed by this law, by the law regulating the provincial diets, and by the *corporative* guilds. *The Nation*, Dec. 1, 1870, p. 364.

corporator (kôr'pō-rā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *corporator*, < L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, corporate: see *corporate*, *v.*] A member of a corporation; specifically, one of the original members named in the act or articles of incorporation.

It [the camp-meeting] is the fruit of a chartered association, with corporate rights and franchises. . . . Of course, the *corporators* are religious men. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 623.

corporature†, *n.* [= Pg. *corporatura*, volume of a body, = It. *corporatura*, corpulence, figure, form, < ML. *corporatura*, bodily exercise, lit. bodily form, < L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, form into a body: see *corporate*.] 1. The fashion or constitution of the body. *Minsheu*, 1617.

For whose *corporature*, leneaments of body, behaviour of manners, and conditions of mind, she must trust to others. *Strype*, Sir T. Smith, App., iv.

2. In *astrol.*, the physical traits, temperament, etc., of a person, as determined by the planet in the ascendant at his nativity.

Corporature.—He [Jupiter] signifies an upright, straight, and tall stature; . . . in his speech he is sober and of grave discourse. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, p. 39.

3. The state of being embodied. *Dr. H. More.*

corporax†, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*[1].

corporeal (kôr-pō'rē-al), *a.* [< L. *corporeus*, bodily (< *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*), + *-al*. Cf. *corporeous*, *corporal*[1].] 1. Of a material or physical nature; having the characteristics of a material body; not mental or spiritual in constitution.

His omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 109.

Though the *corporeal* hand was gone, a spiritual member remained. *Hawthorne*, Ethan Brand.

2. Relating to a material body or material things; relating to that which is physical: as, *corporeal* rights.

Temperance is *corporeal* piety.
Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons.

Corporeal form. See *form.*—**Corporeal hereditaments** or **property**, in *law*, such as may be perceived by the senses, in contradistinction to *incorporeal rights*, which are not so perceivable, as obligations of all kinds. —**Corporeal rights**, rights to corporeal property. =**Syn.** *Physical*, *Corporal*, etc. See *bodily*.

corporealism (kôr-pō'rē-al-izm), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ism*.] The principles of a corporealist; materialism. [Rare.]

The Atheists pretend, . . . from the principles of *corporealism* itself, to evince that there can be no corporeal deity, after this manner. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

corporealist (kôr-pō'rē-al-ist), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ist*.] One who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist. [Rare.]

Some *corporealists* and mechanics vainly pretended to make a world without a God. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 259.

corporeality (kôr-pō-rē-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ity*.] The state of being corporeal.

corporealization (kôr-pō″rē-al-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *corporealize* + *-ation*.] Embodiment; incorporation.

corporealize (kôr-pō'rē-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corporealized*, ppr. *corporealizing*. [< *corporeal* + *-ize*.] To form into a body; incorporate.

corporeally (kôr-pō'rē-al-i), *adv.* 1. In the body; in a bodily or material form or manner. —2. With respect to the body.

It should be remembered that men are mentally no less than *corporeally* gregarious.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 140.

corporealst, *n. pl.* See *corporal*[1].

corporeity (kôr-pō-rē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corporéité* = Sp. *corporeidad* = Pg. *corporeidade* = It. *corporeità*, < ML. *corporeita(t-)s*, < L. *corporeus*, corporeal: see *corporeal*.] The character or state of having a body or of being embodied; corporeality; materiality.

The one attributed *corporeity* to God. *Stillingfleet.*

The *corporeity* of angels and devils is distinguished [by Fludd] on the principle of rarum et densum, thin or thick. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 315.

Angels dining with Abraham, or pulling Lot into the house, are described as having complete *corporeity*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 93.

Form of corporeity. See *form.*

corporeous†, (kôr-pō'rē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *corpóreo* = Pg. It. *corporeo*, < L. *corporeus*, bodily, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*, *corpus*, and cf. *corporeal*.] Corporeal.

So many *corporeous* shapes. *Hammond*, Conscience.

corporification†, (kôr-por″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *corporify* (see *-ation*), after F. *corporification*.] The act of corporifying, or giving body to; specifically, the process by which a soul is supposed to create for itself a body.

corporify†, (kôr-por'i-fī), *v. t.* [= F. *corporifier* = Pg. *corporificar*, < L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To embody; form into a body; materialize.

The spirit of the world *corporified*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 495.

corporispiritual (kôr″pō-ri-spir'i-ṭū-al), *a.* [< L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *spiritus*, spirit: see *corporal*, *spiritual*.] Of a nature intermediate between matter and spirit. [Rare.]

It has been stated that there is, somewhere or another, a world of souls which communicate with their bodies by wondrous filaments of a nature neither mental nor material, but of a tertium quid fit to be a go-between; as it were a *corporispiritual* copper enclosed in a spiritucorporeal gutta-percha.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 377.

corporosity (kôr-pō-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), a body, + *-osity*.] A living body considered as a mass of matter; bodily bulk, especially of a person: as, his huge *corporosity*. [Colloq. and humorous.]

corposant (kôr'pō-zant), *n.* [Also written, corruptly, *corpusance*, *composant*, *compasant*; < Pg. *corpo santo* = OSp. *corpo santo*, Sp. *cuerpo santo* = It. *corpo santo*, holy body (cf. ME. *corsaint*, *-seint*, *-sant*, *-saunt*, a saint, his body, esp. as a holy relic, < OF. *cors saint*), < L. *corpus sanctum*, holy body, or *corpus sancti*, body of a saint: see *corpse* and *saint*, and cf. *corsaint*, a doublet of *corposant*.] A ball of light, supposed to be of an electrical nature, sometimes observed in dark tempestuous nights about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mastheads and yard-arms; St. Elmo's light or fire. Also called *corpse-light*.

Upon the main top-gallant mast-head was a ball of light, which the sailors call a *corposant* (corpus sancti). . . . Sailors have a notion that if the *corposant* rises in the rigging it is a sign of fair weather, but if it comes lower down there will be a storm.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 405.

Aft there are the helmsman and the officer of the watch to keep you company, with a *composant* burning at the fore-yardarm. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xx.

corps[1]†, (kôrs), *n.* The older spelling of *corpse*.

Forthwith her ghost out of her *corps* did flit.
Spenser (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 258).

What trial can be made to try a prince?
I will oppose this noble *corps* of mine
To any danger that may end the doubt.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

★ **corps**[2] (kōr), *n.* [When first introduced (late in 17th century), sometimes spelled, after E. analogies, *cor*, *core* (see *core*[3]); < F. *corps* (pron. kōr), < OF. *corps*, the body, > ME. *corps*, mod. *corpse*: see *corps*[1], *corpse*.] 1. A body; a visible object: only in the legal phrase *corps certain* (which see, below).—2. A body or number of persons conventionally or formally associated or acting together: as, the diplomatic *corps*. See *Corps Législatif*, below, and *esprit de corps*, under *esprit*.—3. *Milit.*: (*a*) A part of the army composed of any military body having a distinct organization: as, the *Corps* of Cadets; the *Corps* of Engineers; the General Staff *Corps*; etc. (*b*) More specifically, the tactical unit of an army next above a division. A corps is made up of several divisions, and embraces every arm of the service, thus forming an army complete in itself. It is placed under the command of a general officer of higher rank than a divisional officer. In the British army three divisions make an army-corps, in most continental armies two. See *division*.—4. In the German universities, a students' society.

A *corps* has no existence outside of its own university; it has no affiliations, no "chapters."
J. M. Hart, German Universities, iv.

Corps badges. See *badge*[1].—**Corps certain** [F.], in *French law*, a specific object, in contradistinction to one which is not identified and distinguishable from others of the same nature, and which cannot be replaced, as the subject of an agreement, by any other object: thus, a specified horse or ship, etc., is a *corps certain*, but so many tons of hay or grain are not.—**Corps de ballet** [F.], the corps of dancers who perform ballets.—**Corps de bataille** [F.], the main body of an army drawn up between the wings for battle.—**Corps de garde** [F.], a post occupied by a body of men on guard; also, the body which occupies it.—**Corps de reserve** [F.], a body of troops kept out of action, and held in readiness to be brought forward if their aid should be required.—**Corps diplomatique** [F.], the diplomatic corps (which see, under *diplomatic*).—**Corps of cadets**, in the United States Military Academy at West Point, made up of cadets appointed as follows: Each congressional district and Territory, and also Porto Rico, is entitled to have one cadet at the Academy. Each State is also entitled to have two cadets from the State at large; two are allowed from the District of Columbia, and forty are allowed from the United States at large. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos, one for each class, to receive instruction at the Academy. The authorized strength is 580.—**Corps of engineers**, a corps of officers of the United States army charged with reconnoitering and surveying for military purposes, including the laying out of camps, the selection of sites and the formation of plans and estimates for military defenses, the construction and repair of fortifications and their accessories, the supervision of the location of all buildings in or within one mile of any fortification, the construction and repair of military roads, railroads, and bridges, military demolitions, and the river and harbor improvements authorized by Congress.—**Corps volant** [F.], a flying corps; a body of troops intended for rapid movements.—**Diplomatic corps.** See *diplomatic*. —**Esprit de corps** [F.]. See *esprit*.—**Marine corps**, a body of troops enlisted for service at naval stations. The men are drilled as infantry, and when ashore perform the duties of land troops; when on board ship they perform guard duty, and in action serve as sharp-shooters.—**Ordnance Corps**, the Ordnance Department. See *department*.—**Signal Corps**, a corps charged with the general signal service of the United States army, and with the construction, repair, and operation of military cables, telegraphic and telephonic lines and wireless installations, field-telegraph trains, balloon trains, and the furnishing and installing of instruments and connecting cables used for transmitting information in connection with fire control at sea-coast fortifications. The Signal Corps had charge of the taking of meteorological observations and the predicting of the weather, but this work was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1891.

corps-à-corps (kōr-ä-kōr'). [F., 'body to body.'] In *fencing*, the advance of one fencer on another to close quarters, thus destroying the elegance of the passage and causing wild hitting. It is discouraged on the fencing-floor.

corpse (kôrps), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corps*; < ME. *corps*, also *cors* (> *corse*, q. v.), a body, esp. a dead body, < OF. *corps*, also *cors*, F. *corps* (see *corps*[2]) = OSp. *corpo*, Sp. *cuerpo* = Pg. It. *corpo*, < L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), the body (see *corpus*, *corporal*[1], *corporeal*, etc.), = AS. *hrif*, the bowels, the womb: see *midriff*.] 1†. A living body; the physical frame of an animal, especially of a human being.

Therefore where-ever that thou doest behold
A comely *corpse*, with beautie faire endewed,
Know this for certaine, that the same doth hold
A beauteous soule, with faire conditions thewed.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie.

To stuff this maw, this vast un-hidebound *corpse*.
Milton, P. L., x. 601.

Look, how many plumes are placed
On her huge *corps*, so many waking eyes
Stick underneath. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Women and maids shall particularly examine themselves about the variety of their apparell, their too much care of their *corps*. *Richcome.*

2. A dead body, especially, and usually, of a human being: originally with the epithet *dead* expressed or implied in the context. [*Dead corpse* is now regarded as tautological.]

Alle the bretherin and sistrin shullen ben at then enteryng of the dede *corps*, and offerin at his messe.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

His [the Duke of Gloucester's] *Corps* the same Day was conveyed to St. Albans, and there buried.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 188.

The dead *corps* of poor calves and sheep.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

3†. *Eccles.*, the land with which a prebend or other ecclesiastical office in England is endowed.

The prebendaries, over and above their reserved rents, have a *corps*. *Bacon*, Liber Regis, p. 133.

=**Syn.** 2. Remains, corse (poetic).

corpse-candle (kôrps'kan″dl), *n.* 1. A candle used at ceremonious watchings of a corpse before its interment, as at lich-wakes. Candles are set at the head and feet, and often one is set upon the corpse itself.—2. The will-o'-the-wisp, or ignis fatuus, a luminous exhalation which, when seen in a churchyard, is supposed to portend death, and to indicate by its course the direction the corpse-bearers will take. [Local, Eng.]

corpse-gate (kôrps'gāt), *n.* A covered gateway at the entrance to churchyards, erected to afford shelter for the coffin and mourners while they wait for the coming of the officiating clergyman. Also called *lich-gate*.

corpse-light (kôrps'līt), *n.* [< *corpse* + *light*. Cf. *corpse-candle* and *corposant*.] 1. Same as *corposant*.—2. The ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp; a corpse-candle.

The *corpse-lights* dance—they're gone, and now—!
No more is giv'n to gifted eye! *Scott*, Glenfinlas.

corpse-plant (kôrps'plant), *n.* The Indian-pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*: so called from its pale waxy appearance.

corpse-sheet (kôrps'shēt), *n.* A shroud or winding-sheet.

She wears her *corpse-sheet* drawn weel up.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian.

corpulence, corpulency (kôr'pū-lens, -len-si), *n.* [= D. *korpulentie* = G. *korpulenz* = Dan. *korpulents*, < F. *corpulence* = Sp. Pg. *corpulencia* = It. *corpolenza, corpulenza*, < L. *corpulentia*, < *corpulentus*, corpulent: see *corpulent*.] **1.** Bulkiness or largeness of body; fullness of form, usually due to great fatness; fleshiness; portliness.

Not all
Minims of nature; some of serpent kind,
Wondrous in length and *corpulence*, involved
Their snaky folds, and added wings.
Milton, P. L., vii. 483.

2†. Density or solidity of matter; body.

The heaviness and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

corpulent (kôr'pū-lent), *a.* [= D. *korpulent* = G. *corpulent* = Dan. *korpulent*, < F. *corpulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *corpulento*, < L. *corpulentus*, fleshy, fat, large, in LL. also equiv. to *corporeus*, physical, corporeal, < *corpus*, the body: see *corpus, corpse*.] **1.** Fleshy; portly; stout; fat; having a large, fleshy body.

They provided me always of a strong horse, because I was very *corpulent* and heavy. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 112.

"So much motion," continues he (for he was very *corpulent*), "is so much unquietness."
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 13.

2†. Solid; dense; opaque.

The overmuch perspicuity of the stone may seem more *corpulent*. *Holland*.

3†. Relating to the body or to material things; corporeal; of the flesh; material.

How can the minister of the Gospel manage the *corpulent* and secular trial of bill and process in things merely spiritual? *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

To think anything pleasure which is not *corpulent* and carnal. *Hammond*, Works, IV. vii.

corpulently (kôr'pū-lent-li), *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

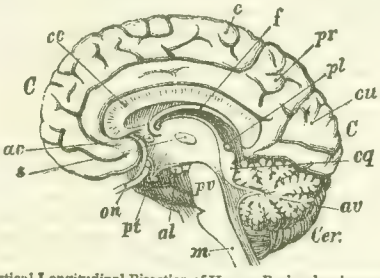
corpus (kôr'pus), *n.*; pl. *corpora* (-pō-rä). [L., the body: see *corpse, corps*[1], *corps*[2], *corse, corporal*[1], *corporate, corposant, corsaint*, etc.] Literally, a body; matter of any kind. (*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The entire physical body of an animal. See *soma*. (2) Some part of the body specified by a qualifying term. See phrases below. (*b*) A collection, especially a complete one, or an account of such a collection.

The best scholars were ready voluntarily to give their labors towards the completion of . . . a *corpus* of Oriental numismatics. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 211.

(*c*) The whole content; the material substance.

The grant by the Legislature of an exclusive right to the water power of a navigable stream does not give title to the *corpus* of the water.
Opinion quoted by *Justice Hoar* (Sanitary Engineer, [Sept., 1887).

Corpora albicantia (whitish bodies), the bulbs of the fornix; two small rounded eminences, white without, gray within, situated at the base of the brain, behind the tuber cinereum, and formed by a folding of the anterior pillars of the fornix. Also *corpora mammillaria*. See cut below, and cut under *brain*.—**Corpora amylacea** (amylaceous bodies), small round bodies, homogeneous or lamellated in structure, sometimes found in the prostate gland, cerebrospinal axis, and elsewhere. They strike a blue color with iodine, or with iodine and sulphuric acid. Though abnormal, they do not necessarily indicate any grave departure from health in the tissues. Also called *corpuscula amylacea* and *amyloid corpuscles*.—**Corpora Arantii** (Aranzi's bodies), fibrocartilaginous nodules situated one in the center of the free edge of each of the segments of the aortic and pulmonary valves. Also called *noduli Arantii* and *corpora sesamoidea*. Named from Aranzi, an Italian anatomist, 1530–89.—**Corpora cavernosa** (cavernous bodies), two cylindroidal bodies of erectile tissue, forming the larger part of the penis. In the body of the penis they lie side by side, but diverge behind to become attached to the rami of the pubes. The clitoris contains similar bodies of smaller size.—**Corpora geniculata** (kneed or knotted bodies), a pair of small flattened oblong protuberances on the outer side of the corpora quadrigemina, in relation with the optic thalami; they are *external* and *internal*.—**Corpora mammillaria** (mammillary bodies). Same as *corpora albicantia*.—**Corpora olivaria** (olive-shaped bodies), a pair of prominent oval ganglia of the medulla oblongata, situated behind the anterior pyramids.—**Corpora pyramidalia** (pyramidal bodies), the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata, consisting of the upward prolongation of the direct and crossed pyramidal tracts of the spinal cord.—**Corpora quadrigemina** (fourfold bodies), the optic lobes of the higher vertebrates, when, as in man, they present two pairs of eminences, the *nates* and *testes*. They are primitively bigeminous (right and left), and when not become quadrigeminous by additional development; or not presenting four eminences separated by a cruciform depression, they are the corpora bigemina. See cut below.—**Corpora restiformia** (cord-like bodies), the large pair of bundles of white fibers which pass upward on the dorsal side of the medulla oblongata to form the posterior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Corpora sesamoidea**. Same as *corpora Arantii*.—**Corpora striata** (striped bodies), large ganglia of the brain, of mixed white and gray substance, situated beneath the anterior horn of each lateral ventricle of the cerebrum.—**Corpus adiposum** (fatty body), in *entom.*, a tissue, composed of adipose cells, which is intimately connected with the functions of digestion and assimilation. It is especially developed toward the end of the larval state, and it disappears, for the most part, during the pupa period, so that only a few traces of it are found in *Insecta* in their perfect state. It is usually of a white or a dirty-yellow color, but is also observed of a green, red, or orange hue.—**Corpus bigeminum** (twofold body), one of the twin bodies of the brain; one of the corpora quadrigemina; one of the pair of optic or postoptic lobes.—**Corpus callosum** (callous body), the great white commissure of the hemispheres of the brain; the commissura magna, or trabs cerebri. This structure is peculiar to the *Mammalia*; it is first found in a rudimentary state in the implacentals,



Vertical Longitudinal Bisection of Human Brain, showing median aspect of right half.

av, arbor vitæ of cut cerebellum, *Cer.*; *C, C*, cerebrum, convoluted, uncut, being that surface of the right hemisphere which is applied against its fellow; *cc*, corpus callosum, its cut surface; *cq*, corpora quadrigemina, cut; *f*, fornix: between the corpus callosum and the fornix is the septum lucidum; *m*, medulla oblongata, cut; *al*, a corpus albicans; *on*, optic nerve; *pl*, pineal body, or conarium; *pt*, pituitary body; *pv*, pons Varolii, cut; *s*, soft or middle commissure connecting the optic thalami; *c*, paracentral lobule; *cu*, cuneus; *pr*, præcuneus; *ac*, anterior commissure.

and increases in size and complexity to the highest mammals, coincidently with a decrease of other special cerebral commissures. Also called *callosum*.—**Corpus candicans** (whitish body). See *corpora albicantia*.—**Corpus Christi** (body of Christ), a festival of the Church of Rome, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honor of the eucharist.

In deep contrition scourged himself in Lent,
Walked in processions with his head down bent,
At plays of *Corpus Christi* oft was seen,
And on Palm Sunday bore his bough of green.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Torquemada.

Corpus Christi cloth. Same as *pyx-cloth*.—**Corpus ciliare.** (*a*) The ciliary body of the eye. (*b*) Same as *corpus dentatum* (*b*).—**Corpus delicti** (body of the transgression), in *law*, the substance or essential actual fact of the crime or offense charged. Thus, a man who is proved to have clandestinely buried a dead body, no matter how suspicious the circumstances, cannot thereby be convicted of murder, without proof of the *corpus delicti*—that is, the fact that death was feloniously produced by him.—**Corpus dentatum** (dentate body). (*a*) A plicated capsule of gray matter, open anteriorly, situated within the white substance of each cerebellar hemisphere. Also called *ganglion of the cerebellum* and *nucleus dentatus*. (*b*) A somewhat similar mass of gray matter in each olivary body. Also called *corpus ciliare*.—**Corpus epitheliale**, the epithelial body of the eye of a cephalopod; the ciliary body.—**Corpus fimbriatum** (fringed body), the tænia hippocampi, a narrow band, the lateral edge of the posterior pillars of the fornix, continuous with the inner border of the hippocampus major as this descends into the middle horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Corpus Highmorianum** (body of Highmore, after Nathaniel Highmore of Oxford, England, 1613–84), the mediastinum testis, an incomplete fibrous septum reflected into the interior of the gland from the tunica albuginea.—**Corpus juris**, a body, or the body, of law. See the following phrases.—**Corpus Juris Canonici**, a collection of canon laws.—**Corpus Juris Civilis**, or **Corpus Juris**, the collective title of the whole body of Roman law embraced in the Digest (or Pandects), the Institutes, the Code, and the Novellæ of Justinian.—**Corpus luteum** (yellow body), a firm yellow substance formed in a Graafian vesicle after the discharge of an ovum. Two kinds are distinguished: the *corpus luteum* of pregnancy, or *true corpus luteum*, and the *false corpus luteum*.—**Corpus pineale**, the pineal body, or conarium. See *conarium*.—**Corpus pituitarium**, the pituitary body, or hypophysis cerebri. See *hypophysis*.—**Corpus spongiosum** (spongy body), the erectile tissue surrounding the urethra in both sexes, constituting in the male the glans penis and the fibrous trabecular structure in which this tissue is contained.—**Corpus trapezoides**, the trapezoid body. See *trapezium*.

The ventral face of the metencephalon [of the rabbit] presents on each side, behind the posterior margin of the pons Varolii, flattened rectangular areæ, the so-called *corpora trapezoidea*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 64.

Corpus uteri, the body of the uterus; that portion of the uterus which is between the cervix uteri and the oviducts or Fallopian tubes.—**Corpus vitreum** (glassy body), the vitreous humor of the eye.

corpusancet, *n.* Same as *corposant*.

corpuscle (kôr'pus-l), *n.* [= F. *corpuscule* = Sp. *corpúsculo* = Pg. It. *corpusculo*, < L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, a body: see *corpus*.] **1.** A minute particle, molecule, or atom of matter; specifically, the minuter particles of which the atom is now supposed to be constituted. See *atom*.—**2.** In *zoölogy* and *anatomy*, some small body regarded by itself and characterized by a qualifying term: usually a body of microscopic size; a cell. See phrases below.—**3.** In *botany*, specifically, one of several large cells within the endosperm and near the summit of the embryo sac in gymnosperms, from which after fertilization an embryo is developed: so named by R. Brown. These corpuscles have been styled by Sachs *archegonia*: in strictness, however, they are comparable only to the ovum or central cells of the archegonia of the *Archegoniatæ*.—**Amyloid corpuscles.** See *corpora amylacea*, under *corpus*.—**Blood corpuscle.** See *blood-corpuscle*.—**Corpuscle of Purkinje**, a bone-cell.—**Corpuscles of Vater.** See *Pacinian corpuscles*, below.—**Corpuscles of Zimmermann.** See *blood-plate*.—**Grandry corpuscle**, a kind of taste-bud or nerve-ending in the tongue of a duck. See extract.

The *Grandry corpuscles*, being a description of that special form of corpuscle by which the nerve is terminated in the tongue of the duck, which M. Grandry distinguished in 1869 from the corpuscles of Herbst (or Pacini's with other animals). *Nature*, XXX. 327.

Gustatory corpuscles, corpuscles of taste, taste-buds, or **taste-corpuscles**, little bodies buried in the substance of the circumvallate papillæ and of some of the fungiform papillæ of the tongue, of flask-like shape, with the broad base resting on the corium, and the neck opening by an orifice between the epithelial cells. They are believed to be special organs of taste.—**Lymph corpuscle.** See *lymph-corpuscle*.—**Malpighian corpuscles.** (*a*) Of the spleen, the splenic corpuscles, minute bodies in the substance of the spleen, of somewhat opaque appearance and gelatinous consistency. They are outgrowths of the lymphoid tissue forming the outer coat of the small arteries of the spleen. (*b*) Of the kidney, small globular masses of dark-red color, found in the cortical substance of the organ, consisting of a central glomerulus of blood-vessels (the Malpighian tuft), and of a membranous capsule which is the beginning of a uriniferous tubule.—**Meissner's corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*.—**Pacinian corpuscles, corpuscles of Vater**, little bodies attached to and inclosing nerve-endings in various parts of the body, in the human subject chiefly in the subcutaneous tissue of the fingers and toes, and forming little bulbs with the axis-cylinder of the nerve running into them. Between their concentric layers capillary vessels may be traced.—**Palpation-corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*.—**Tactile corpuscles**, small oval bodies $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch long and $\frac{1}{200}$ of an inch thick, composed of connective tissue, and supplied with one or more nerve-fibers which are branched and convoluted within the corpuscle. They are found in certain papillæ of the skin of the hand and foot, and elsewhere. Also called *corpuscula tactus, touch-corpuscles, touch-bodies, palpation-corpuscles, Meissner's corpuscles*, and *Wagner's corpuscles*.—**Taste-corpuscles.** Same as *gustatory corpuscles*.—**Touch-corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*.—**Wagner's corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*.—**Syn.** *Molecule*, etc. See *particle*.

corpuscula, *n.* Plural of *corpusculum*.

corpuscular (kôr-pus'kū-lär), *a.* [= F. *corpusculaire* = Sp. Pg. *corpuscular* = It. *corpusculare*, < NL. **corpuscularis*, < *corpusculum*, a corpuscle: see *corpuscle*.] Pertaining or relating to corpuscles; consisting of or separable into corpuscles, or minute ultimate particles. Also *corpusculous*.—**Corpuscular force.** See *force*.—**Corpuscular philosophy.** See *philosophy*.—**Corpuscular theory.** See *light*.

corpuscularian (kôr-pus-kū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *corpuscular* + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to corpuscles, or to the corpuscular philosophy; corpuscular.

I do not expect to see any principles proposed more comprehensive and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or mechanical. *Boyle*.

II. *n.* One who favors or believes in the corpuscular philosophy.

He [Newton] seems to have made a greater progress than all the sects of *corpuscularians* together had done before him. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 245.

corpuscularity (kôr-pus-kū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *corpuscular* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being corpuscular. [Rare.]

corpusculated (kôr-pus'kū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *corpuscule* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Provided with corpuscles; containing corpuscles: as, a *corpusculated* fluid.

The fluid [found in the hard shell of *Echinus*] closely resembles sea-water, but is, nevertheless, richly *corpusculated*. *Romanes*, Jelly Fish, etc., p. 266.

corpuscule (kôr-pus'kūl), *n.* [< F. *corpuscule*, < L. *corpusculum*: see *corpuscle*.] Same as *corpuscle*.

corpusculous (kôr-pus'kū-lus), *a.* [< *corpuscule* + *-ous*.] Same as *corpuscular*.

He [M. Pasteur] then varied the mode of infection. He inoculated healthy [silk]worms with the *corpusculous* matter, and watched the consequent growth of the disease. *Tyndall*, Fragments of Science, p. 294.

corpusculum (kôr-pus'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corpuscula* (-lä). [L., a little body, usually in ref. to atoms, dim. of *corpus*, body: see *corpuscle, corpuscule*.] Same as *corpuscle*.

corr (kôr), *n.* Same as *carmele*.

corracle, *n.* See *coracle*.

corradet (ko-rād'), *v. t.* [< L. *corradere, conradere*, scrape or rake together, < *com-*, together, + *radere*, scrape, scratch, rub, graze: see *rase*.] To scrape or rake together; accumulate laboriously.

Wealth *corraded* by corruption.
Dr. R. Clarke, Sermons, p. 488.

corradial (ko-rā'di-al), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *radius*, a ray: see *ray, radius*.] Radiating

from or to the same center or point. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

corradiate (ko-rā′di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corradiated*, ppr. *corradiating*. [< L. *com-*, together, + *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, beam: see *radiate*.] To converge to one point, as rays of light.

corradiation (ko-rā-di-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *corradiate*, after *radiation*.] A conjunction or convergence of rays in one point. *Bacon; Holland.*

★**corral** (ko-ral′), *n.* [< Sp. *corral* = Pg. *curral*, a pen or inclosure for cattle, a fold (whence also perhaps S. African D. *kraal:* see *kraal*), < Sp. Pg. *corro*, a circle or ring, a place to bait bulls, < *correr*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*.] **1.** A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle. [Common in Spanish America and parts of the United States.]

On the hillsides a round *corral* for herds would occasionally be seen. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 73.

About a hundred horses were driven into a large *corral*, and several gauchos and peons, some on horseback and some on foot, exhibited their skill with the lasso.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

2. An inclosure, usually a wide circle, formed of the wagons of an ox- or mule-train by emigrants crossing the plains, for encampment at night, or in case of attack by Indians, the horses and cattle grazing within the circle. See *corral, v. t.* [Western U. S.]—**3.** A strong stockade or inclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon.

corral (ko-ral′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corralled*, ppr. *corralling*. [< *corral, n.*] **1.** To drive into a corral; inclose and secure in a corral, as live stock.

Their cultivated farms and *corralled* cattle were appropriated as though the Indian owners had been so many wild beasts. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 228.

2. To capture; make prisoner of; take possession of; appropriate; scoop: as, they *corralled* the whole outfit—that is, captured them all. [Colloq., western U. S.]

The disposition to *corral* everything, from quicksilver to wheat, from the Comstock lode to the agricultural lands, . . . is a great obstacle to California's healthy development. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 387.

3. Figuratively, to corner; leave no escape to in discussion; corner in argument. [Colloq., western U. S.]—**4.** To form into a corral; form a corral or inclosure by means of. See extract.

They *corral* the waggons; that is to say, they set them in the form of an ellipse, open only at one end, for safety; each waggon locked against its neighbour, overlapping it by a third of the length, like scales in plate armour; this ellipse being the form of defence against Indian attack which long experience in frontier warfare had proved to the old Mexican traders in these regions to be the most effective shield. When the waggons are *corralled* the oxen are turned loose to graze.
W. Hepworth Dixon, New America, xiii.

corrasive†, *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *corasive;* appar. orig. an error for *corrosive*, but in form < L. *corrasus*, pp. of *corradere*, scrape or rake together (see *corrade*), + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Corrosive.

II. *n.* A corrosive.

1st M. Come on, Sir, I will lay the law to you.
2d M. O, rather lay a *corrasive;* the law will eat to the bone. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

corrasive†, *v. t.* [< *corrasive, n.*] To eat into; corrode; wear away.

Till irksome noise have cloy'd your ears,
And *corrasiv'd* your hearts.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

correal (kor′ē-al), *a.* [< ML. **correalis*, < LL. *correus, conreus*, a partaker in guilt, an accomplice, < L. *com-*, together, + *reus*, one accused, < *res*, a thing, case, cause: see *real, res.*] Having joint obligation or guilt.—**Correal obligations**, in *Rom. law*, obligations where, notwithstanding a plurality of creditors or debtors, there exists but one debt, so that, while each creditor has the right to ask payment of the whole debt and each debtor is bound to pay it, payment to only one discharges the others. They were generally founded by express stipulation, as, in the absence of such stipulation, the general rule was that each party had only to pay or could only ask his proportionate share of the whole debt.

correct (kọ-rekt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *correcten, corecten, corretien*, < L. *correctus, conrectus*, pp. of *corrigere, conrigere* (> It. *correggere* = Sp. *corregir* = Pg. *corregir* = F. *corriger*), make straight, make right, make better, improve, correct, < *com-*, together, + *regere*, make straight, rule: see *regular, rector, right.*] **1.** To make straight or right; remove error from; bring into accordance with a standard or original; point out errors in.

Retracts his Sentence, and *corrects* his count,
Makes Death go back for fifteen yeers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

This is a defect in the make of some men's minds which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, Pref.

The sense of reality gives new force when it comes in to *correct* the vagueness of our ideals.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 147.

If you would *correct* my false view of facts—hold up to me the same facts in the true order of thought, and I cannot go back from the new conviction.
Emerson, Eloquence.

2. Specifically—(*a*) To note or mark errors or defects in, as a printer's proof, a book, a manuscript, etc., by marginal or interlinear writing. (*b*) To make alterations in, as type set for printing, according to the marking on a proof taken from it; make the changes required by: as, to *correct* a page or a form; to *correct* a proof. [The latter phrase is used both of the marking of the errors in a proof and of making the changes in the type indicated by the marks; but in the first sense printers usually speak of *reading* or *marking* proofs.]

3. To point out and remove, or endeavor to remove, an error or fault in: as, to *correct* an astronomical observation.—**4.** To destroy or frustrate; remove or counteract the operation or effects of, especially of something that is undesirable or injurious; rectify: as, to *correct* abuses; to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations.

Heaven has *corrected* the boundlessness of his voluptuous desires by stinting his strength. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

There was a time when it was the fashion for public men to say, "Show me a proved abuse, and I will do my best to *correct* it." *Lord Palmerston.*

5. Specifically, in *optics*, to eliminate from (an eyepiece or object-glass) the spherical or chromatic aberration which tends to make the image respectively indistinct or discolored. See *aberration*, 4. With respect to chromatic aberration, the glass is said to be *over-corrected* or *under-corrected*, according as the red rays are brought to a focus beyond or within that of the violet rays.

If we suppose a person to be blind to the extreme blue and the violet rays only of the spectrum, to him an *over-corrected* object-glass would be perfect. *Science*, III. 487.

6. To endeavor to cause moral amendment in; especially, punish for wrong-doing; discipline.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest.
Prov. xxix. 17.

"Speak cleanly, good fellow," said jolly Robin,
"And give better terms to me;
Else He thee *correct* for thy neglect,
And make thee more mannerly."
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

=**Syn.** *Improve, Better.* See *amend.*

correct (kọ-rekt′), *a.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korrekt* = G. *correct* = F. *correct* = Sp. Pg. *correcto* = It. *corretto* (obs.), < L. *correctus, conrectus*, improved, amended, correct, pp. of *corrigere, conrigere:* see *correct, v.*] In accordance or agreement with a certain standard, model, or original; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty; free from error or misapprehension; accurate: as, the *correct* time.

Always use the most *correct* editions.
Felton, On Reading the Classics.

Mr. Hunt is, we suspect, quite *correct* in saying that Lord Byron could see little or no merit in Spenser.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

If the code were a little altered, Colley Cibber might be a more *correct* poet than Pope. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Correct inference. See *inference.* =**Syn.** *Exact, Precise*, etc. (see *accurate*), right, faultless, perfect, proper.

correct† (kọ-rekt′), *n.* [< *correct, v.*] Correction.

Past the childish fear, fear of a stripe,
Or school's *correct* with deeper grave impression.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

correctable, correctible (kọ-rek′ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *correct, v.*, + *-able, -ible.*] Capable of being corrected; that may be corrected or counteracted.

The coldnesse and windinesse, easily *correctable* with spice. *Fuller*, Worthies, Gloucestershire.

correctant (kọ-rek′tant), *a.* and *n.* [< *correct* + *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* Corrective. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A correcting agent.

It [creasote] is not only a *correctant* of the salicylic acid, but also the best adjuvant we can find.
Med. News, XLIX. 437.

correctible, *a.* See *correctable.*

correctify† (kọ-rek′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *correct, a.*, + *-fy.* Cf. *rectify.*] To make correct; set right.

It is not to be a justice of peace,
To pick natural philosophy out of bawdry,
When your worship's pleas'd to *correctify* a lady.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

correctingly (kọ-rek′ting-li), *adv.* In a correcting manner; by way of correction.

"Matthew Moon, mem," said Henry Fray, *correctingly.*
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, x.

correcting-plate (kọ-rek′ting-plāt), *n.* Same as *compensator* (*a*)

★**correction** (kọ-rek′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *correccion, -ioun*, < OF. *correction*, F. *correction* = Sp. *corrección* = Pg. *correcção* = It. *correzione*, < L. *correctio(n-), conrectio(n-)*, amendment, improvement, correction, < *corrigere, conrigere*, pp. *correctus, conrectus*, amend, correct: see *correct, v.*] **1.** The act of correcting, or of bringing into conformity to a standard, model, or original: as, the *correction* of an arithmetical computation; the *correction* of a proof-sheet.

Nowe Marche is doon, and to *correctioun*
His book is goon, as other did afore.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 139

2. The act of noting and pointing out for removal or amendment, as errors, defects, mistakes, or faults of any kind.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction.* *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

3. The change or amendment indicated or effected; that which is proposed or substituted for what is wrong; an emendation: as, the *corrections* on a proof.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note and commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4†. Correctness. [Rare.]

So certain is it that *correction* is the touchstone of writing. *Johnson*, Greek Comedy.

5. In *math.* and *physics*, a subordinate quantity which has to be taken into account and applied in order to insure accuracy, as in the use of an instrument or the solution of a problem.—**6.** The act of counteracting or removing whatever is undesirable, inconvenient, or injurious: as, the *correction* of abuses in connection with the public service; the *correction* of acidity of the stomach.—**7.** In *optics*, the elimination of spherical or chromatic aberration from an eyepiece or object-glass; also, loosely, the error produced by aberration of the two kinds.

The *correction* of an object-glass may be lessened by separating the lenses. *Science*, III. 487.

8. The rectification of faults, or the attempt to rectify them, as in character or conduct, by the use of restraint or punishment; that which corrects; chastisement; discipline; reproof.

My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, neither be weary of his *correction.* Prov. iii. 11.

Wilt thou, pupil-like,
Take thy *correction* mildly? kiss the rod?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.

Their ordinary *correction* is to beat them with cudgels.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 144.

Commissioners of charities and correction. See *commissioner.*—**Correction of a fluent,** in *math.*, a process in fluxions equivalent to the determination of the constant of integration.—**Correction of the press,** the marking of errors or defects in proof-sheets to be corrected by the printers in the type from which they were taken.—**House of correction,** a place of confinement intended to be reformatory in character, to which persons convicted of minor offenses, and not considered as belonging to the class of professional criminals, are sentenced for short terms.—**Under correction,** as subject to correction; as liable to error.

Biron. Three times thrice is nine.
Cost. Not so, sir; *under correction*, sir; I hope it is not so. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

I speak *under correction;* for I do not pretend to look at the subject as a question of psychology, but simply for the moment as one of education.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 17.

correctional (kọ-rek′shọn-al), *a.* [= F. *correctionnel* = Sp. Pg. *correccional*, < ML. *correctionalis*, < L. *correctio(n-)*, improvement: see *correction.*] Tending to or intended for correction or reformation.

When a state has a number of *correctional* institutions.
The Century, XXXII. 167.

correctioner† (kọ-rek′shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *correction* + *-er*[1].] One who is or has been in a house of correction.

You filthy, famished *correctioner!*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

corrective (kọ-rek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *correctif* = Sp. Pg. *correctivo* = It. *correttivo*, < L. as if **correctivus*, < *correctus*, pp. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct, v.*, and *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or counteracting what is wrong, erroneous, or injurious; tending to rectify: as, *corrective* penalties.

This *corrective* spice, the mixture whereof maketh knowledge so sovereign, is charity.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 9.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali
Arbuthnot.

Patiently waiting, with a quiet *corrective* word and gesture here and there. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 404.

II. *n.* **1.** That which has the power of correcting or amending; that which has the qual-

ity of removing or counteracting what is wrong or injurious: as, alkalis are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct.

He hopes to find no spirit so much diseased,
But will with such fair *correctives* be pleased.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, Prol.

Some *corrective* to its evil . . . the French monarchy must have received. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2†. Limitation; restriction.

With certain *correctives* and exceptions.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

correctively (kọ-rek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a corrective manner; as a corrective; correctingly.

correctly (kọ-rekt'li), *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard, or in conformity with an original or a model; exactly; accurately; without fault or error: as, to behave *correctly;* to write, speak, or think *correctly;* to weigh or measure *correctly;* to judge *correctly.*

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 240.

correctness (kọ-rekt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being correct, or in conformity with truth, morality, propriety, or custom; conformity to any set of rules or with a model; accuracy, exactness, or precision: as, *correctness* of life or of conduct; *correctness* in speech or in writing; *correctness* of taste or of design; the *correctness* of a copy.

If by *correctness* be meant the conforming to rules purely arbitrary, *correctness* may be another name for dulness and absurdity. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Formal correctness, in *logic*, the character of an inference which conforms to logical rules, whether the premises are true or not.=**Syn.** Accuracy, exactness, regularity, precision, propriety, truth.

corrector (kọ-rek'tọr), *n.* [= F. *correcteur* = Sp. Pg. *corrector* = It. *correttore*, < L. *corrector*, < *corrigere*, pp. *correctus*, correct: see *correct, v.*] 1. One who or that which sets right, or renders conformable to a certain standard, usage, or rule, or to an original or a model; one who corrects errors.

He cries up the goodness of the paper, extols the diligence of the *corrector*, and is transported with the beauty of the letter. *Addison*, Tom Folio.

2. One who or that which counteracts or removes whatever is injurious, obnoxious, or defective: as, a *corrector* of abuses; a *corrector* of acidity, etc.—3. One who amends or corrects, or seeks to amend or correct, the character or conduct of another, by criticism, reproof, or chastisement.

O great *corrector* of enormous times!
Shaker of o'er-rank states, that healest with blood
The earth when it is sick, and curest the world
O' the plurisy of people.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

Corrector of the press, one whose occupation is to find and mark errors in proof-sheets; a proof-reader. [Now only in literary use.]—**Corrector of the staple†,** an officer or a clerk belonging to the staple, who recorded the bargains of merchants there made. *Minsheu*, 1617.

correctory† (kọ-rek'tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *correct* + *-ory.*] I. *a.* Containing or making correction; corrective.

Things odious and *correctory* are called strictæ in the law, and that which is favourable is called res ampla.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 406.

II. *n.* A corrective.

To resist all lustful desires, and extinguish them by their proper *correctories* and remedies.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.

corregidor (ko-rej'i-dôr; Sp. pron. kor-rā-hē-dōr'), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *corregedor*), a corrector, < *corregir* = Pg. *correger*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct, v.*] 1. In Spain, the chief magistrate of a town.

They shall both trot like thieves to the *corregidor*.
Shirley, The Brothers, v. 3.

Since that time the king has had no officer of any kind in the lordship, except his *corregidor*.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 312.

2. In parts of America settled by Spaniards: (*a*) A magistrate having jurisdiction of certain special cases prescribed by law. *H. W. Halleck.* (*b*) The chief officer of a corregimiento. *F. C. Brightley.*

corregimiento (ko-rej"i-mi-en'tō; Sp. pron. kor-rā-hē-mē-ān'tō), *n.* [Sp., < *corregir*, correct: see *correct, v.*] In parts of America settled by Spaniards, a geographical division of a province; the district of a corregidor. *F. C. Brightley.*

correi (kor'i), *n.* See *corrie.*

correlatable (kor-ē-lā'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *correlate* + *-able.*] Capable of being correlated.

correlate (kor-ē-lāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *correlated*, ppr. *correlating.* [= Pg. *correlatar*, < ML. **correlatus*, pp. adj., < L. *com-*, together, + *relatus*, related, pp. of *referre*, refer, relate: see *refer, relate.*] I. *trans.* To place in reciprocal relation; establish a relation of interdependence or interconnection between, as between the parts of a mechanism; bring into intimate or orderly connection.

That singular Materialism of high authority and recent date which makes Consciousness a physical agent, *correlates* it with Light and Nerve force, and so reduces it to an objective phenomenon.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 162.

Another important principle is the law of *correlated* variation. . . . A change in any one letter constantly produces related changes in other letters.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, ii. 364.

Correlated bodies, in *analytical mech.*, bodies whose kinematical exponents are confocal ellipsoids.

II. *intrans.* To be reciprocally related; have a reciprocal relation with regard to structure or use, as the parts of a body.

★**correlate** (kor'ē-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *correlato*, < ML. **correlatus*, pp. adj.: see *correlate, v.*] I. *a.* Reciprocally related in any way; having interdependence, interconnection, or parallelism in use, form, etc.; correlated: as, the *correlate* motions of two bodies.

II. *n.* The second term of a relation; that to which something, termed the *relate*, is related in any given way. Thus, *child* is the correlate, in the relation of *paternity*, to *father* as relate.

Whatever amount of power an organism expends in any shape is the *correlate* and equivalent of a power that was taken into it from without. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 23.

Freedom is consequently the necessary *correlate* of the consciousness of moral law.
Adamson, Philos. of Kant, p. 116.

★**correlation** (kor-ē-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *corrélation* = Sp. *correlación* = Pg. *correlação* = It. *correlazione*, < ML. *correlatio(n-)*, < **correlatus*, reciprocally related: see *correlate, v.*, and *relation.*] 1. Reciprocal relation; interdependence or interconnection.

The term *correlation*, which I selected as the title of my Lectures in 1843, strictly interpreted, means a necessary mutual or reciprocal dependence of two ideas, inseparable even in mental conception; thus, the idea of height cannot exist without involving the idea of its correlate, depth; the idea of parent cannot exist without involving the idea of offspring. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 183.

There is a *correlation* between the creeds of a society and its political and social organization.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 13.

2. The act of bringing into orderly connection or reciprocal relation.

If there exists any chief engineer of the universe, who knows all its powers and properties, such a person could work miracles without end, by new *correlations* of forces and matter. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 32.

3. In *biol.*, specifically, the interdependence of organs or functions; the reciprocal relations of organs.

Every movement in a muscle presupposes the existence of a nerve; and both of these organs presuppose the existence of a nutrient system. In this way one function has an intimate connection with other apparently dissimilar functions. This relation . . . is known as *correlation.* *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 57.

Some instances of *correlation* are quite whimsical: thus, cats which are entirely white and have blue eyes are generally deaf. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 26.

It is an ascertained fact, that when one part of an animal is modified, some other parts almost always change, as it were in sympathy with it. Mr. Darwin calls this "*correlation* of growth." *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 310.

4. In *geom.*, such a relation between two planes that to each intersection of lines in either there corresponds in the other a line of junction between points corresponding to the intersecting lines in the first plane; also, a relation between two spaces such that to every point in either there corresponds a plane in the other, three planes in either intersecting in a point corresponding to the plane of the three points in the other space to which the three intersecting planes correspond; more generally, a relation between figures, propositions, etc., derivable from one another in an *n*-dimensional space by interchanging points with (*n*—1)-dimensional flats.—**Correlation of energies** or **forces.** See *energy.*

★**correlative** (kọ-rel'ạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corrélatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *correlativo;* as *correlate* + *-ive;* or < L. *cor-* + *relativus:* see *correlate* and *relative.*] I. *a.* 1. Being in correlation; reciprocally related or connected; interdependent; mutually implied.

Man and woman, master and servant, father and son, prince and subject, are *correlative* terms.
Hume, Essays, xi., note 10.

Under any of its forms, this carrying higher of each individuality implies a *correlative* retardation in the establishment of new individualities.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 326.

2. In *gram.*, having a mutual relation; answering to or complementing one another. Thus, *either* and *or*, *where* and *there*, are correlative conjunctions; *the one* and *who* are correlative pronouns; Latin *quantus* and *tantus* are correlative adjectives.—**Correlative figures,** figures derivable from one another by substituting for every point connected with either a plane similarly connected with the other.—**Correlative method,** in *geom.*, the method of deriving projective theorems by substituting in known propositions "plane" for "point," and conversely.—**Correlative propositions,** in *projective geom.*, propositions either of which is converted into the other by substituting throughout "point" for "plane," and "lying in" for "intersecting in," and conversely. Thus, the following propositions are correlative: any two lines which intersect in a point lie in one plane; any two lines which lie in one plane intersect in a point.—**Correlative terms,** a pair of terms implying a relation between the objects they denote, as *parent* and *child.*

II. *n.* Either of two terms or things which are reciprocally related; a correlate. Careful writers distinguish the terms as *correlatives*, the things as *correlates.* In the medieval Latin, which has greatly influenced English terminology, this distinction is constantly maintained.

Difference has its *correlative* in resemblance: neither is possible without reflecting the other.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 14

The common use of the term influence would seem to imply the existence of its *correlative* effluence.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xx.

correlatively (kọ-rel'ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a correlative relation.

correlativeness (kọ-rel'ạ-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being correlative.

correlativity (kọ-rel-ạ-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *correlative* + *-ity.*] The character or state of being correlative; correlativeness.

In like manner, the thinker who has fully seen into the *correlativity* of given opposites has reached a new attitude of thought in regard to them. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 163.

correligionist (kor-ē-lij'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *cor-* + *religion* + *-ist.*] Same as *coreligionist.*

corrept† (ko-rept'), *a.* [< L. *correptus*, reproached, blamed, pp. of *corripere*, reproach, blame, seize upon, snatch, < *com-*, together, + *rapere*, seize: see *rapine.*] Blameworthy; reprehensible.

If these *corrept* and corrupt extasies or extravagancies be not permitted to such fanatick triflers.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 212.

correption (ko-rep'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *correpcioun* = F. *correption* (in sense 2), < L. *correptio(n-)*, < *corripere*, pp. *correptus*, seize upon, reproach: see *corrept.*] 1†. Chiding; reproof; reprimand.

If it [reproof] comes afterwards, in case of contumacy, to be declared in public, it passes from fraternal *correption* to ecclesiastical discipline.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.

Angry, passionate *correption* being rather apt to provoke than to amend. *Hammond*, Fraternal Admonition, § 15.

2. In *anc. pros.*, the treatment as metrically short of a syllable usually measured as a long: opposed to *protraction.*

correspond (kor-e-spond'), *v. i.* [= D. *korresponderen* = G. *correspondiren* = Dan. *korrespondere* = Sw. *korrespondera*, < F. *correspondre* = Sp. Pg. *corresponder* = It. *corrispondere*, < ML. as if **correspondere*, < L. *com-*, together, mutually, + *respondere*, answer: see *respond.*] 1. To be in the same or an analogous relation to one set of objects that something else is to another set of objects; to be, as an individual of a collection, related to an individual of another collection by some mode of relation in which the members of the first collection generally are related to those of the second: followed by *to.* Thus, the United States House of Representatives corresponds to the New York Assembly—that is, it has an analogous function in government.

More generally—2. In *math.*, to be, as an individual of a set, related to an individual of another (or the same) set in a way in which every individual of the first set is related to a definite number of individuals of the second set, and in which a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set.—3. To be in conformity or agreement; have an answering form or nature; be reciprocally adapted or complementary; agree; match; fit: used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to:* as, his words and actions do not *correspond;* the promise and the performance do not *correspond with* each other; his expenditures do not *correspond to* his income.

Words being but empty sounds, any further than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them as they *correspond to* those ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

4. To communicate by means of letters sent and received; hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters: absolutely or followed by *with*.

An officer
Rose up and read the statutes, such as these:
Not for three years to *correspond with* home, . . .
Not for three years to speak with any men.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

5†. To hold communion: followed by *with*.

Self-knowing; and from thence
Magnanimous to *correspond with* Heaven.
Milton, P. L., vii. 511.

=**Syn.** (Of *correspond to*.) To suit, answer to, accord with, harmonize with, tally with, comport with.

correspondence (kor-e-spon'dens), *n.* [= D. *korrespondentie* = G. *correspondenz* = Dan. *korrespondents*, < F. *correspondance* = Sp. Pg. *correspondencia* = It. *corrispondenza*, < ML. **correspondentia*, < **corresponden(t-)s*, ppr.: see *correspondent*.] **1.** A relation of parallelism, or similarity in position and relation. See *correspondent, a.*, 1, and *correspond*, 1.

A *correspondence* between simultaneous and successive changes in the organism. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 28.

2. A relation of conformableness or congruity; the state of being adapted or reciprocally related in form or character; a condition of agreement or relative fitness.

The very essence of truth or falsehood is the *correspondence* or non-correspondence of thought with objective reality. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 171.

3. In *math.*, a mode of relation by which each individual of one set is related to a definite number of individuals of another (or the same) set, and a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set. If M is the first number and N the second, the relation is said to be an *N to M correspondence*.—**4.** That which corresponds to something else; one of a pair or series that is complementary to another or others. [Chiefly used in the plural by Swedenborgians. See *doctrine of correspondences*, below.]—**5.** Intercourse between persons at a distance by means of letters sent and answers received.

To facilitate *correspondence* between one part of London and another was not originally one of the objects of the post-office. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Hence—**6.** The letters which pass between correspondents: as, the *correspondence* of Goethe and Schiller is published.

The inside of the letter is always the cream of the *correspondence*. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv. 1.

7. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; social relation.

Let military persons hold good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles.

To towne to visit ye Holland Ambass^r, with whom I had now contracted much friendly *correspondence*.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 22, 1657.

To show the mutual friendship and good *correspondence* that reigns between them.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 39.

Committees of correspondence, in *U. S. hist.*, committees appointed during the revolutionary period, first by the towns of New England, then by the legislatures of the colonies, to prepare and circulate statements of American grievances, and to discuss and concert with one another measures of redress.—**Conormal correspondence.** See *conormal*.—**Cremonian correspondence.** See *Cremonian*.—**Doctrine of correspondences**, in the theology of Swedenborg, the doctrine that everything in nature corresponds with and symbolizes some specific spiritual principle, of which it is an embodiment, and that those books of the Bible which constitute the word of God are written according to such correspondences, or according to the invariable spiritual significance of the words used.

correspondency (kor-e-spon'den-si), *n.* Same as *correspondence*, 1, 2, 3.

correspondent (kor-e-spon'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korrespondent* = G. *correspondent*, < F. *correspondant* = Sp. *correspondiente* = Pg. *correspondente* = It. *corrispondente*, < ML. **corresponden(t-)s*, ppr. of **correspondere*, correspond: see *correspond*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the relation of correspondence. (*a*) Occupying similar positions or having similar relations. See *correspond*, 1. (*b*) Conformable; congruous; suited; similar: as, let behavior be *correspondent* to profession, and both be *correspondent* to good morals.

As they have base fortunes, so have they base minds *correspondent*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

Nor truly do I think the lives of these, or of any other, were ever *correspondent*, or in all points conformable unto their doctrines. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

Things . . . which excite in us the passion of love, or some *correspondent* affection. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

2†. Obedient; conformable in behavior.

I will be *correspondent* to command,
And do my spriting gently.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

3†. Responsible. [Rare.]

We are not *correspondent* for any but our owne places.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v.

II. *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom intercourse, as of friendship or of business, is carried on by letters or messages; specifically, one who sends from a distance regular communications in epistolary form to a newspaper.

A negligent *correspondent*.
W. Melmoth, tr. of Cicero, xi. 26.

We are not to wonder, if the prodigious hurry and flow of business, and the immensely valuable transactions they had with each other, had greatly familiarised the Tyrians and Jews with their *correspondents* the Cushites and Shepherds on the coast of Africa.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 472.

I am delighted to hear of your proposed tour, but not so well pleased to be told that you expect to be bad *correspondents* during your stay at Welsh inns.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 234.

Special correspondent, a person employed by a newspaper to record from personal observation, and transmit for publication, items of local news from another place, at home or abroad, as the details of a battle, or circumstances of an expedition, etc.

correspondential (kor″e-spon-den'shal), *a.* [< *correspondence* (ML. **correspondentia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to correspondence. [Rare.]

The place being the head of a Washington editorial and *correspondential* bureau for the Tribune, and of course one of much responsibility and influence.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 173.

correspondently (kor-e-spon'dent-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

★**corresponding** (kor-e-spon'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *correspond*, *v.*] **1.** Related by correspondence. (*a*) Similar in position or relation. See *correspond*, 1.

The religion spoken of in art becomes the Higher Paganism. What is the *corresponding* religion which stands related to conduct or morality as this religion is related to art? *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 157.

All the keys in the instrument, whether one or more octaves, have *corresponding* reeds and actuating magnets.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 154.

(*b*) Conformable; agreeing; accordant.

And they converse on divers themes, to find
If they possess a *corresponding* mind.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

2. Carrying on intercourse by letters.—**Corresponding fluxions.** See *fluxion*.—**Corresponding hemianopsia.** See *hemianopsia*.—**Corresponding member** of a society, a member residing at a distance who corresponds with the society on its special subject, but generally has no deliberative voice in its administration. Abbreviated *cor. mem.*—**Corresponding points**, in *math.*, points of the Hessian of a cubic curve whose tangents meet on the cubic. *Cayley*, 1857.—**Corresponding secretary.** See *secretary*.

correspondingly (kor-e-spon'ding-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner or degree.

Reflecting that if the tradesmen were knaves, the gentlemen were *correspondingly* fools. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 243.

corresponsion (kor-e-spon'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *correspondón* (obs.), < ML. as if **correspondsio(n-)*, < **correspondere*, correspond: see *correspond*.] The character of being correspondent, or the state of corresponding; correspondence: as, the *corresponsion* of two correlative particles in a Greek sentence. [Rare.]

The early Latin seems to be poor in expressions of temporal *corresponsion*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 503.

corresponsive (kor-e-spon'siv), *a.* [< *correspond*, after *responsive*.] Responsive to effort or impulse; answering; corresponding. [Rare.]

Massy staples,
And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts.
Shak., T. and C., Prol.

A study by the ear alone of Shakespeare's metrical progress, and a study by light of the knowledge thus obtained of the *corresponsive* progress within.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 25.

corresponsively (kor-ē-spon'siv-li), *adv.* In a corresponsive or corresponding manner. [Rare.]

corri, *n.* See *corrie*.

★**corridor** (kor'i-dôr or -dor), *n.* [= D. *corridor* = Dan. Sw. *korridor*, < F. *corridor*, < It. *corridore*, a corridor, gallery, a runner, a race-horse (= Sp. Pg. *corredor*, a runner, race-horse, corridor), < *correre* = Sp. Pg. *correr* = F. *courir*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*, and cf. *currour*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a gallery or passage in a building.

Full of long-sounding *corridors* it was,
That over-vaulted grateful gloom.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. In *fort.*, a covered way carried round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**3.** See the extract.

A high covered carriage-way with a tessellated pavement and green plastered walls . . . (*corridor*, the Creoles always called it) opened into a sunny court surrounded with narrow parterres.
G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 376.

corrie, corri (kor'i), *n.* [Also written *correi*; < Gael. *corrach*, steep, precipitous, abrupt.] A hollow space or excavation in the side of a hill. See *comb*[3]. [Scotch.]

The graves of the slain are still to be seen in that little *corri*, or bottom, on the opposite side of the burn.
Scott, Waverley, xvi.

Corries are scooped out on the one hand, and naked precipices are left on the other. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 374.

A remarkable feature of the granite hills of Arran is the *corries*. . . . They generally present the appearance of a volcanic crater, part of one side of which has disappeared.
A. C. Ramsay, Geology of Arran, v.

Corrigan's button, disease, pulse. See the nouns.

corrigeț, *v. t.* [ME. *corigen*, < OF. *corriger*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*.] To correct. *Chaucer*.

corrigendum (kor-i-jen'dum), *n.*; pl. *corrigenda* (-dä). [L., ger. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] Something, especially a word or phrase in print, that is to be corrected or altered.

corrigent (kor'i-jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *corrigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, corrective.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a corrective: specifically applied to an ingredient of a prescription designed to correct some undesirable effect of another ingredient.

corrigibility (kor″i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corrigibilité* = Sp. *corregibilidad*; as *corrigible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or state of being corrigible.

corrigible (kor'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *corrigible* = Sp. *corregible* = Pg. *corrigivel* = It. *corrigibile*, < ML. *corrigibilis*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*, and *corrigent*.] **1.** Capable of being corrected or amended: as, a *corrigible* defect.

Provided allway, that yf ony of the said articlis be contrary to the liberte of the said cite, or old custumes of the same, thath hit be reformabyll and *corrigabill* by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsayle of the citee.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

A Turn of Stile, or Expression more Correct, or at least more *Corrigible*, than in those which I have formerly written.
Congreve, Way of the World, Ded.

2. Capable of being reformed in character or conduct: as, a *corrigible* sinner.—**3†.** Punishable; that may be chastised for correction.

He was . . . adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest.

4†. Having power to correct; corrective.

The power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our wills. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Do I not bear a reasonable *corrigible* hand over him?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

corrigibleness (kor'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being corrigible.

corrival (ko-rī'val), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *corrival*, < L. *corrivalis*, a joint rival, < *com-*, together, + *rivalis*, rival. Cf. *corival*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A rival; a competitor.

The Geraldins and the Butlers, both adversaryes and *corryvalls* one agaynst the other.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

While they [persecutors] practise violence to the souls of men and make their swords of steel *corrivals* with the two-edged spiritual sword of the Son of God, the basis of their highest pillars, the foundation of their glorious palaces are but dross and rottenness.
Roger Williams, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 255.

2†. A companion. [Rare.]

The Prince of Wales, Lord John of Lancaster,
The noble Westmoreland, and warlike Blunt;
And many more *corrivals*, and dear men
Of estimation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

II. *a.* Having contending claims; emulous.

A power equal and *corrival* with that of God.
Bp. Fleetwood, Miracles.

corrival (ko-rī'val), *v.* [< *corrival*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To rival; pretend to equal.

II. *intrans.* To pretend to be equal; compete.

But with the sunne *corrivalling* in light,
Shines more by day than other stars by night.
Fitz-Geoffrey, Blessed Birthday.

corrivality† (kor-i-val'i-ti), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ity*.] Rivalry; corrivalry. [Rare.]

Corrivality and opposition to Christ.
Bp. Hall, Works, V. xxi.

corrivalry (ko-rī'val-ri), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ry*.] Competition; joint rivalry. *Bp. Hall.*

corrivalship† (ko-rī'val-ship), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ship*.] Rivalry; corrivalry.

Men in kindness are mutually lambs, but in *corrivalship* of love lions. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

corrivate† (kor'i-vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *corrivatus*, pp. of *corrivare*, draw (water) into one stream, < *com-*, together, + *rivare*, draw off (water),

rivus, a brook: see *rival*. Cf. *derive*, *derivate*.] To cause (streams) to unite; combine (several streams) in one. [Rare.]

Rare devices to *corrivate* waters.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

corrivation† (kor-i-vā′shon), *n.* [< *corrivate* + *-ion*.] The running of different streams into one.

Corrivations of water to moisten and refresh barren grounds. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 60.

corroborant (kọ-rob′ọ-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *corroboran(t-)s*, ppr. of *corroborare*, strengthen: see *corroborate*.] **I.** *a.* Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength: as, a *corroborant* medicine.

Refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

II. *n.* A medicine that produces strength and vigor; a tonic.

A dislocated wrist, unsuccessfully set, occasioned advice from my surgeon, to try the mineral waters of Aix in Provence as a *corroborant*. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 58.

corroborate (kọ-rob′ọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corroborated*, ppr. *corroborating*. [< L. *corroboratus*, pp. of *corroborare*, *conroborare* (> It. *corroborare* = Sp. Pg. *corroborar* = F. *corroborer*), strengthen, < *com-*, together, + *roborare*, strengthen, < *robur* (*robor-*), strength: see *robust*.] 1. To strengthen; make strong, or impart additional strength to: as, to *corroborate* the judgment, will, or habits. [Obsolescent.]

The nerves are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts*.

2. To confirm; make more certain; give additional assurance of: as, the news is *corroborated* by recent advices.

From these observations, *corroborated* by taste and judgment, he formed an ideal pattern.
Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

He does not see fit to *corroborate* any fact by the testimony of any witness.
D. Webster, Goodridge Case, April, 1817.

When the truth of a person's assertions is called in question, it is fortunate for him . . . if he have respectable friends to *corroborate* his testimony.
Crabb, English Synonymes (ed. 1826).

corroborate† (kọ-rob′ọ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *corroboratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Corroborated; strengthened; confirmed.

Except it be *corroborate* by custom.
Bacon, Custom and Education.

corroborater (kọ-rob′ọ-rā-tėr), *n.* One who or that which corroborates, strengthens, or confirms.

corroboratick† (kọ-rob-ọ-rat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [As *corroborate* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Strengthening; corroborant.

II. *n.* That which strengthens.

Get a good warm girdle, and tie round you; tis an excellent *corroboratick* to strengthen the loins.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 186.

corroboration (kọ-rob-ọ-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *corroboration* = Sp. *corroboración* = Pg. *corroboração* = It. *corroborazione*, < L. as if **corroboratio(n-)*, < *corroborare*, pp. *corroboratus*, strengthen: see *corroborate*, *v.*] 1. The act of strengthening; addition of strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For *corroboration* and comfortation, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 961.

2. The act of confirming; verification; confirmation: as, the *corroboration* of the testimony of a witness by other evidence.

Having considered the evidence given by the plays themselves, . . . let us now enquire what *corroboration* can be gained from other testimony.
Johnson, Shakespeare's Plays.

3. That which corroborates.—**Bond of corroboration.** See *bond*[1].

corroborative (kọ-rob′ọ-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corroboratif* = Sp. Pg. It. *corroborativo*, < L. as if **corroborativus*, < *corroboratus*, pp. of *corroborare*, strengthen: see *corroborate*, *v.*, and *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the power of giving strength or additional strength.—2. Tending to confirm or establish the truth of something; verifying.

If you think there be anything explanatory or *corroborative* of what I say, . . . be so good as to transcribe those passages for me. *Bp. Warburton*, Letter to Bp. Hurd.

II. *n.* That which corroborates. (*a*) A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

An apothecaries shop . . . wherein are all remedies, . . . alteratives, *corroboratives*, lenitives, etc.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 280.

(*b*†) Corroborative testimony.

He that says the words of the fathers are not sufficient to determine a nice question, stands not against him who says they are excellent *corroboratives* in a question already determined. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 145.

corroboratory (kọ-rob′ọ-rā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *corroborate* + *-ory*.] Tending to strengthen; corroborative.

corroboree, corrobory (ko-rob-ọ-rē′, ko-rob′ọ-ri), *n.* [Also *corrobery*, *korroboree*, etc.; aboriginal *korobra*, to dance.] A native Australian or New Zealand war-dance.

These men [natives of Tasmania], as well as those of the tribe belonging to King George's Sound, being tempted by the offer of some tubs of rice and sugar, were persuaded to hold a *corrobery*, or great dancing party.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 240.

corroboree, corrobory (ko-rob-ọ-rē′, ko-rob′ọ-ri), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *corroboreed*, *corroboried*, ppr. *corroboreeing*, *corroborying*. [< *corroboree*, *corrobory*, *n.*] To hold a corroboree; be used for that purpose.

The Menura Alberti scratches for itself shallow holes, or, as they are called by the natives, *corroborying* places, where it is believed both sexes assemble.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 102.

corrode (kọ-rōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *corroded*, ppr. *corroding*. [= F. *corroder* = Pr. *corroder* = Sp. Pg. *corroer* = It. *corrodere*, < L. *corrodere*, gnaw, gnaw to pieces, < *com-*, together, + *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*. Cf. *erode*.] **I.** *trans.* Literally, to eat or gnaw away gradually; hence, to wear away, diminish, or disintegrate (a body) by gradually separating small particles from (it), especially by the action of a chemical agent: as, nitric acid *corrodes* copper: often used figuratively.

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper . . . is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution. *Boyle*, Colours.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1079.

That melancholy which is excited by objects of pleasure . . . soothes the heart instead of *corroding* it.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

In all Catholic countries where ecclesiastical influences have been permitted to develop unmolested, the monastic organizations have proved a deadly canker, *corroding* the prosperity of the nation.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 100.

=Syn. To canker, gnaw, waste.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gnaw; eat or wear away gradually.

Thou shew'st thyself a true *corroding* vermin.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

There have been long intervening periods of comparative rest, during which the sea *corroded* deeply, as it is still *corroding* into the land.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 218.

2. Figuratively, to become gradually impaired or deteriorated; waste away.

The fiery and impatient spirit of the future illustrious commander was doomed for a time to fret under restraint, and to *corrode* in distasteful repose.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 369.

3. To act by or as if by corrosion or canker, or a process of eating or wearing away.

By incautiously suffering this jealousy to *corrode* in her breast, she began to give a loose to passion.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 7.

corrodent (kọ-rō′dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *corroden(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrodere*, corrode: see *corrode*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power of corroding; acting by corrosion. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Any substance that corrodes.

The physick of that good Samaritan in the Gospel, wherein there was a *corrodent* and a lenient, compunction and consolation. *Bp. King*, Vitis Palatina, p. 17.

Corrodentia (kor-ọ-den′shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *corroden(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrodere*, gnaw: see *corrodent*, *corrode*.] A group of neuropterous (pseudo-neuropterous) insects. They have the following technical characteristics: the antennæ many-jointed; the wings with few nervures, sometimes quite without transverse venation; the head strongly mandibulate; and the tarsi two- or three-jointed. The limits of the group vary; it contains the *Psocidæ* or book-lice, and the *Embiidæ*, to which some authors add the *Termitidæ* or white ants, by others made type of a group *Isoptera*. (See these words.) The best-known representative of the group is the death-watch, *Atropos* (or *Troctes*) *pulsatorius*, a pest of insect-collections. By some the *Corrodentia* are regarded as an order composed of the *Termitidæ*, *Psocidæ*, and *Mallophaga*.

corrodiate† (ko-rō′di-āt), *v.* An improper and obsolete form of *corrode*.

corrodibility (kọ-rō-di-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *corrodible*: see *-bility*.] The character or property of being corrodible. Also *corrosibility*.

corrodible (kọ-rō′di-bl), *a.* [< *corrode* + *-ible*. Cf. *corrosible*.] Capable of being corroded. Also *corrosible*.

Metals . . . *corrodible* by waters.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

corrody, *n.* See *corody*.

corroi (kor′oi), *n.* [< F. *corroi*, a puddle, cement, also currying, OF. *conroi*, *corroi*, apparatus, gear, preparation, etc.: see *curry*[1].] A kind of cement applied to the outside of vessels to make them water-tight, or laid at the bottom of reservoirs, etc., to keep the water from percolating downward.

corrosibility (kọ-rō-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *corrosible*: see *-bility*.] Same as *corrodibility*.

corrosible (kọ-rō′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *corrosus*, pp. of *corrodere*, corrode (see *corrode*), + *-ible*.] Same as *corrodible*.

corrosibleness (kọ-rō′si-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being corrodible.

corrosion (kọ-rō′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *corrosion* = Pr. *corrosio*, *corrossio* = Sp. *corrosión* = Pg. *corrosão* = It. *corrosione*, < ML. *corrosio(n-)*, < L. *corrodere*, pp. *corrosus*, gnaw, corrode: see *corrode*.] Literally, the act or process of eating or gnawing away; hence, the process of wearing away, disintegrating, or destroying by the gradual separation of small parts or particles, especially by the action of chemical agents, as acids: often used figuratively of the destructive influence of care, grief, time, etc.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. *Quincy*.

Though it [peevishness] breaks not out in paroxysms of outrage, . . . it wears out happiness by slow *corrosion*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 74.

They [Grecian art and literature] have carried their own serene and celestial atmosphere into all lands, to protect them against the *corrosion* of time.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 112.

corrosive (kọ-rō′siv, formerly kor′ọ-siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corrosif* = Pr. *corroziu*, *corrossiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *corrosivo*, < ML. as if **corrosivus*, < L. *corrosus*, pp. of *corrodere*, corrode: see *corrode*. Cf. *corsive*.] **I.** *a.* Literally, eating or gnawing; hence, destroying as if by gnawing away; wearing away or disintegrating by separating small parts or particles, especially under chemical action, as of acids: often used figuratively of immaterial agents, as care, time, etc., absolutely or with *of*.

The soft delicious air,
To heal the scar of these *corrosive* fires,
Shall breathe her balm. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 401.

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course
Corrosive famine waits. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 126.

I should like, if I could, to give a specimen of their assumptions and the reasonings founded on them, which in my "Apologia" I considered to be *corrosive of* all religion.
J. H. Newman, Contemporary Rev., XLVIII. 461.

Corrosive sublimate, the bichlorid of mercury ($HgCl_2$), prepared by subliming an intimate mixture of equal parts of common salt and mercuric sulphate. It is a white crystalline solid, and is an acrid poison of great virulence. The stomach-pump and emetics are the surest preventives of its deleterious effects when swallowed; white of egg has also been found serviceable in allaying its poisonous influence upon the stomach. It requires 15 parts of cold water, but only 2 of boiling water, for its solution. It is used in surgery as an antiseptic, and in medicine internally in minute doses. It is also used to preserve anatomical preparations. Wood, cordage, canvas, etc., when soaked in a solution of it, are found to be less destructible on exposure.

II. *n.* Anything that corrodes, especially a chemical agent, as an acid; anything that wears away or disintegrates; figuratively, anything that has an analogous influence upon the mind or feelings.

The violence of his disease, Francisco,
Must not be jested with; 'tis grown infectious,
And now strong *corrosives* must cure him.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

Poverty and want are generally *corrosives* to all kinds of men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

Corrosives are substances which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them.
Dunglison, Dict. of Med. Science.

corrosive† (kọ-rō′siv, kor′ọ-siv), *v.* [< *corrosive*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To corrode.

Thy conscience *corrosiv'd* with grief.
Drayton, Barons' Wars.

II. *intrans.* To act by corrosion.

The peril that arises to the heart from passion is the fixedness of it, when, like a *corrosiving* plaister, it eats into the sore. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

corrosively (kọ-rō′siv-li), *adv.* 1. In a corrosive manner; by corrosion.—2. Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*. *Boyle*, Saltpetre.

corrosiveness (kọ-rō′siv-nes), *n.* 1. The property of corroding, eating away, or disintegrating; figuratively, an analogous property in some immaterial agent.—2. Some property characteristic of a corrosive substance, as its taste. [Rare.]

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness. *Boyle*, Saltpetre.

corrosivity (kor-ọ-siv′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corrosiveté*; as *corrosive* + *-ity*.] Corrosiveness. [Rare.]

corroval (kor′ō-val), *n.* An arrow-poison of the United States of Colombia, which produces general muscular and cardiac paralysis.

corrovaline (kor′ō-val-in), *n.* [< *corroval* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid derived from corroval, probably identical with curarine.

corrugant (kor′ō-gant), *a.* [< L. *corrugan(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrugare*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*, *v.*] Having the power of corrugating, or contracting into wrinkles or folds. *Johnson.*

corrugate (kor′ō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corrugated*, ppr. *corrugating*. [< L. *corrugatus*, pp. of *corrugare*, *conrugare* (> It. *corrugare* = Sp. *corrugar*), wrinkle, < *com-*, together, + *rugare*, wrinkle, < *ruga*, a wrinkle, fold.] To wrinkle; draw or contract into folds; pucker: as, to *corrugate* the skin; to *corrugate* iron plates for use in building.

Cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

corrugate (kor′ō-gāt), *a.* [< L. *corrugatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Wrinkled; contracted; puckered.

Extended views a narrow mind extend;
Push out its *corrugate*, expansive make.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1384.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having a wrinkled appearance: applied to a surface closely covered with parallel and generally curved or wavy sharp ridges which are separated by deep and often depressed lines.

corrugated (kor′ō-gā-ted), *p. a.* [< *corrugate* + *-ed*².] Wrinkled; bent or drawn into parallel furrows or ridges: as, *corrugated* iron.

Not level and smooth, but *corrugated;* tossed into mountains and reefs of sand, seamed with shallow ravines, and enclosing in the sweep of the sand-hills immense plains. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 34.

Corrugated iron. See *iron*.

corrugation (kor-ō-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *corrugation*, < L. as if **corrugatio(n-)*, < *corrugare*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*.] A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles; a wrinkled, furrowed, or puckered state or condition.

corrugator (kor′ō-gā-tor), *n.*; pl. *corrugatores* (kor′ō-gā-tō′rēz). [= F. *corrugateur* = Sp. *corrugador* = It. *corrugatore*, < NL. *corrugator*, < L. *corrugare*, pp. *corrugatus*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*, *v.*] In *anat.*, a muscle the action of which contracts into wrinkles the part it acts upon: as, the *corrugator* supercilii, one of a pair of small muscles situated on each side of the forehead, which contract or knit the brows. —**Corrugator cutis ani**, the wrinkler of the skin of the anus, a thin layer of involuntary muscular fibers radiating from the anus, which by their contraction cause folds of skin radiating from the orifice.

corrugent (kor′ō-jent), *a.* [Improp. for *corrugant.*] In *anat.*, drawing together; contracting. —**Corrugent muscle.** Same as *corrugator*. *Imp. Dict.*

corrumpt (ko-rump′), *v. t.* and *i.* [ME. *corrumpen, corumpen, corompen*, < OF. *corrumpre, corrompre*, F. *corrompre* = Sp. Pg. *corromper* = It. *corrompere*, < L. *corrumpere, conrumpere*, pp. *corruptus, conruptus*, **corrupt**: see *corrupt*.] To corrupt.

The clothred blood, for eny leche-craft,
Corrumpeth. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1888.

It is nat hoot and moist as eir; for eir *corrumpith* a thing a-noon, as it schewith weel by generacioun of flies, and areins [spiders], and siche othere.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 2.

corrumpable (ko-rum′pa-bl), *a.* [ME. (Halliwell), < OF. *corrumpable, corrompable*, F. *corrompable* (= Sp. *corrompible* = It. *corrompevole*), < *corrumpre, corrompre*, corrupt: see *corrump*.] Corruptible. *Lydgate.*

corrumption, *n.* [ME. *corrumpcioun*, an erroneous form of *corruption*, after *corrump*.] Corruption.

The elementes alle sal be clene
Of alle *corrumpcioun* that we here se.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6352.

corrupt (ko-rupt′), *v.* [< ME. *corrupten, corupten*, < L. *corruptus, conruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere, conrumpere*, destroy, ruin, injure, spoil, corrupt, bribe, < *com-*, together, + *rumpere*, break in pieces: see *rupture*. Cf. *corrump*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To injure; mar; spoil; destroy.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*. Mat. vi. 19.

2. To vitiate physically; render unsound; taint or contaminate as with disease; decompose: as, to *corrupt* the blood.

Some there were that died presently after they got ashore, it being certainly the quality of the place either to kill, or cure quickly, as the bodies are more or lesse *corrupted*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 156.

3. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; cause the decomposition of (an organic body), as by a natural process, accompanied by a fetid smell; change from a good to a bad physical condition, in any way.—**4.** To vitiate or deprave, in a moral sense; change from good to bad; infect with evil; pervert; debase.

What force ill companie hath, to *corrupt* good wittes, the wisest men know best. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 52.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners.
1 Cor. xv. 33.

Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is *corrupted*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Conversation will not *corrupt* us, if we come to the assembly in our own garb and speech, and with the energy of health to select what is ours and reject what is not.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

Plenty *corrupts* the melody
That made thee famous once, when young.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

5. To pervert or vitiate the integrity of; entice from allegiance, or from a good to an evil course of conduct; influence by a bribe or other wrong motive.

Heaven is above all yet; there sits a Judge
That no king can *corrupt*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

The guards, *corrupted*, arm themselves against
Their late protected master.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

The money which the King received from France had been largely employed to *corrupt* members of Parliament.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6. To debase or render impure by alterations or innovations; infect with imperfections or errors; falsify; pervert: as, to *corrupt* language; to *corrupt* a text.

In like manner have they *corrupt* the scripture.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 44.

=**Syn. 2.** Spoil, taint.—**4.** Contaminate, deprave, demoralize. See *taint*, *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* To become putrid; putrefy; rot.

The aptness of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., Int. to ix.

★=**Syn.** *Decay, Putrefy*, etc. See *rot*.

corrupt (ko-rupt′), *a.* [< ME. *corrupt, corupt* = Sp. Pg. *corrupto* = It. *corrotto*, < L. *corruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Decomposing, or showing signs of decomposition; putrid; spoiled; tainted; vitiated.

My wounds stink and are *corrupt* because of my foolishness. Ps. xxxviii. 5.

Corrupt and pestilent bread. *Knolles.*

2. Debased in character; depraved; perverted; infected with evil.

They are *corrupt;* they have done abominable works.
Ps. xiv. 1.

At what ease
Might *corrupt* minds procure knaves as *corrupt*
To swear against you? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

The word *corrupt* means broken together, dissolved into mixture and confusion — which is the opposite of purity.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 265.

3. Dishonest; without integrity; guilty of dishonesty involving bribery, or a disposition to bribe or be bribed: as, *corrupt* practices; a *corrupt* judge.

If political power must be denied to working men because they are *corrupt*, it must be denied to all classes whatever for the same reason.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 248.

4. Changed for the worse; debased or falsified by admixture, addition, or alteration; erroneous or full of errors: as, a *corrupt* text.

Of the Massacre of Paris (of which only a single early edition exists, in a *corrupt* condition and without date) it is unnecessary to say much.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 192.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, a British statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 51) intended to secure the purity of elections to Parliament.

corrupter (ko-rup′tėr), *n.* One who or that which corrupts. Also written *corruptor*.

They knew them to be the main *corruptors* at the king's elbow. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

corruptful (ko-rupt′fûl), *a.* [< *corrupt* + *-ful*, irreg. suffixed to a verb.] Tending to corrupt; corrupt; corrupting; vitiating. [Rare.]

Boasting of this honourable borough to support its own dignity and independency against all *corruptful* encroachments. *J. Baillie.*

corruptibility (ko-rup-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *corruptibilita(t-)s*, < L. *corruptibilis*, corruptible: see *corruptible*.] The capability of being corrupted, in any sense of the word; corruptibleness.

Frequency of elections . . . has a tendency . . . not to lessen *corruptibility*. *Burke*, Independence of Parliament.

corruptible (ko-rup′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *corruptible* = Pr. Sp. *corruptible* = Pg. *corruptivel* = It. *corruttevole, corruttibile*, < LL. *corruptibilis, conruptibilis*, < L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, corrupt: see *corrupt*, *v.*] **1.** That may be corrupted; subject to decay, putrefaction, or destruction: as, this *corruptible* body.

This *corruptible* must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. 1 Cor. xv. 53.

2. That may be contaminated or vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of being depraved, tainted, or changed for the worse: as, manners are *corruptible* by evil example.—**3.** Open to bribing; susceptible of being bribed: as, *corruptible* voters.

corruptibleness (ko-rup′ti-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

corruptibly (ko-rup′ti-bli), *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

It is too late: the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.

Corrupticolæ (kor-up-tik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [LL., < L. *corruptus*, corrupt (in reference to the alleged corruptible nature of Christ's body), + *colere*, worship.] The name given by Western writers to the Phthartolatræ, a Christian sect of the sixth century, which held that the body of Christ was necessarily and naturally corruptible, in opposition to another Monophysite sect, the Aphthartodocetæ.

corruption (ko-rup′shon), *n.* [< ME. *corrupcion, corrupcioun, corupcion* = D. *corruptie* = Dan. *korruption*, < OF. *corruption, corrupcion*, F. *corruption* = Pr. *corrupcio* = Sp. *corrupción* = Pg. *corrupção* = It. *corruzione*, < L. *corruptio(n-), conruptio(n-)*, < *corrumpere*, pp. *corruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt*, *v.*] **1.** The act of corrupting, or the state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of an organic body by decomposition accompanied by putrefaction; physical dissolution.

Lyve thou soleyn, wermis *corupcioun!*
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 614.

Corruption is a proceeding from a being to a not being, as from an oak to chips or ashes. *Blundeville.*

Neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see *corruption*. Ps. xvi. 10.

2. Putrid matter; pus.

For swellings also they vse small peeces of touchwood, in the forme of cloues, which pricking on the griefe they burne close to the flesh, and from thence draw the *corruption* with their mouth.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 137.

3. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or extinction of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity.

Having escaped the *corruption* that is in the world through lust. 2 Pet. i. 4.

4. Debasement or deterioration.

After my death I wish no other herald, . . .
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

5. Perversion; vitiation: as, a *corruption* of language.

At this day, by *corruption* of the name, it is called Lombardy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 109.

The general *corruption* of manners in servants is owing to the conduct of masters. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 107.

His [Shakspere's] works have come down to us in a condition of manifest and admitted *corruption* in some portions, while in others there is an obscurity.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

6. A corrupt or debased form of a word: as, "sparrow-grass" is a *corruption* of "asparagus."—**7.** A perverting, vitiating, or depraving influence; more specifically, bribery.

Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Blest paper credit! last and best supply!
That lends *corruption* lighter wings to fly.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 40.

Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom.
J. Adams.

Corruption essentially consists . . . in distributing the appointments and favours of the State otherwise than with a sole regard to merit and capacity.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 41.

8. In *law*, taint; impurity or defect (of heritable blood) in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled from inheriting lands from an ancestor, and can neither retain those in his possession nor transmit them by descent to his heirs. This penalty, along with attainder itself, has been abolished in Great Britain, and never existed in the United States.

It is to be hoped that this *corruption* of blood . . . may, in process of time, be abolished by act of Parliament.
Blackstone, Com., IV. § 389 (Harper, 1852).

No attainder of treason shall work *corruption* of blood.
Const. U. S., iii. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** Putrefaction, putrescence.—**4.** Pollution, defilement, contamination, vitiation, demoralization, foulness, baseness.

corruptionist (kọ-rup'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *corruption* + *-ist.*] 1. A defender of corruption or wickedness. *Sydney Smith.*—2. One who engages in bribery and other corrupt practices.

The invention and rapid diffusion of the word *corruptionists* as a designation for men who take bribes, or support those who take them, is a sign of the times worth noting. *The Nation*, IX. 241 (1869).

These silent men [who submit to party influence] are today the worst enemies of the Republic. They make it safe to defraud. They render it practically impossible to overthrow *corruptionists*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 327.

corruptive (kọ-rup'tiv), *a.* [= F. *corruptif* = Pr. *corruptiu* = Sp. Pg. *corruptivo* = It. *corrottivo, corruttivo*, < LL. *corruptivus*, < L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, corrupt: see *corrupt, v.*] Having the power of corrupting, tainting, depraving, or vitiating.

It should be endued with . . . some *corruptive* quality. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

corruptless† (kọ-rupt'les), *a.* [< *corrupt* + *-less.*] Not susceptible of corruption or decay.

All around
The borders with *corruptless* myrrh are crowned.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

corruptly (kọ-rupt'li), *adv.* 1. In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; dishonorably.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee. Neh. i. 7.

O, that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly!*
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

2. In *law*, with the intent of gaining some advantage inconsistent with official or sworn duty, or the legal rights of others, by bribery or other corrupt means.

corruptness (kọ-rupt'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being corrupt; putrid state; corruption.—2. A state of moral impurity: as, the *corruptness* of a judge.—3. A vitiated state; debasement; impurity: as, the *corruptness* of language.

corruptress (kọ-rupt'res), *n.* [< *corrupter* + *-ess.*] A female who corrupts. [Rare.]

Peace, rude bawd!
Thou studied old *corruptress*, tye thy tongue up.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 3.

cors[1]† *n.* A Middle English form of *curse*[1].

cors[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *corse*[1].

cors[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *course*[1].

corsac, *n.* See *corsak.*

corsage (kôr-säzh'), *n.* [< F. *corsage*, bust, trunk, body, < OF. *cors*, body: see *corse*[1], *corset*, *corpse.*] 1† (kôr'sāj). The body.—2. The body or waist of a woman's dress; a bodice: as, a *corsage* of velvet.

A drawing of a *corsage* or bodice in pale green silk.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 285.

corsaint†, *n.* [ME., also *corseint, -sant, -saunt*, < OF. *cors saint*, < L. (ML.) *corpus sanctum*, holy body, or *corpus sancti*, body of a saint: see *corposant.*] A holy body or person; a saint. *Chaucer.*

In especiall of the blessed *corseynt* and holy Virgyne and Martir Seynt Kateryn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

★**corsair** (kôr'sãr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corsarie*, after Sp. Pg.; < F. *corsaire*, < Pr. *corsari* = Sp. Pg. *corsario* = It. *corsaro* (> Turk. *qursān*), a corsair, < Pr. *corsa* = Sp. Pg. *corso* = It. *corsa*, a course, cruise, = F. *course*, > E. *course*, q. v. Cf. *course*[1].] 1. One who cruises or scours the ocean with an armed vessel, without a commission from any sovereign or state, seizing and plundering merchant vessels, or making booty on land; a pirate; a freebooter.

He left a *corsair's* name to other times,
Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes.
Byron, The Corsair, iii. 24.

2. A piratical vessel; sometimes, a privateer.

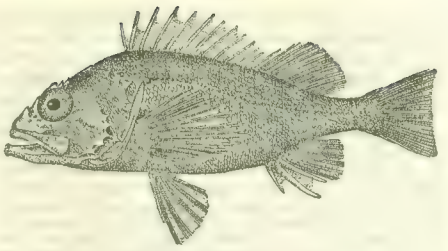
There are many *Corsaries* or Pyrats which goe coursing alongst that coast, robbing and spoiling.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 217.

Barbary *corsairs* infested the coast of the Mediterranean.
Prescott.

Joining a *corsair's* crew,
O'er the dark sea I flew
With the marauders.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

Nearly 800 *corsairs* had sailed, during the war, from Dunkirk to prey upon English and Dutch commerce.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys rosaceus*, with smooth cranial ridges, moderate-sized scales, and pale blotches surrounded by purplish shades on the sides. It is about 12 inches long, and one of the most abundant species of the genus, inhabiting rather deep water along the Californian coast. See cut in next column.



Corsair (*Sebastichthys rosaceus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

corsak, corsac (kôr'sak), *n.* [Turki name.] A species of fox of a yellowish color, *Vulpes corsac*, found in Tatary and India. It is gregarious, prowls by day, burrows, and lives on birds and eggs. It



Corsak (*Vulpes corsac*).

resembles and is a near relative of the little kit or swift fox of North America, *Vulpes velox*. Also called *adive.*

corse[1] (kôrs), *n.* [< ME. *cors*, a body, esp. a dead body, < OF. *cors* = Pr. *cors*; parallel to the full form, *corpse*, < ME. *corps*, < OF. *corps*: see *corpse.*] 1†. The living body or bodily frame of an animal, especially and usually of a human being; the person.

Be-war, as dere as ye haue youre owne *corse* and youre honoure and also the honour of two kynges, that ye go not oute to bataile agein hem, ffor ye sholde haue to grete losse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 306.

For he was strong, and of so mightie *corse*,
As ever wielded speare in warlike hand.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 42.

2. A dead body, especially and usually of a human being; a corpse. [Now archaic or poetical.]

The Dene . . . warnyn the brethren and sistren to come to the derige and gon with the *Cors* to the kirke.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

And as the soldiers bore dead bodies by
He call'd them untaught knaves, unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly unhandsome *corse*
Betwixt the wind and his nobility.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

'Twas not those souls that fled in pain
Which to their *corses* came again.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

A melancholy group collected about his *corse*, on the bloody height of Alhohacen. *Irving*, Granada, p. 70.

3†. The body or main part, as the hull of a ship or the trunk or stem of a tree or vine.

Ffor, as he saithe, the *cors* [of a vine] I delve in grounde,
The rootes wol abounde and all confounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

And all they thought none other but that the *cors* of the galye shulde in lykewyse haue fallen to the rok at the next surge of the see, and so haue ben loste.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

4†. Same as *corset*, 1.—5. A plaited or woven silk ribbon used for vestments. *M. E. C. Walcott.*

corse[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *curse*[1].

corse[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *course*[1].

corse[4]†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., also *corce, coce, coase*, < *corser, courser*, a horse-dealer, a trader: see *courser*[2].] To trade; traffic. *Hutchinson.*

cor. sec. An abbreviation of *corresponding secretary.*

corseint†, *n.* See *corsaint.*

corselet, corslet (kôrs'let), *n.* [= It. *corsaletto* = Sp. *corselete* = Pg. *corsolete*, < F. *corselet*, a corselet, dim. of OF. *cors*, body: see *corse*[1], *corpse*, and cf. *corset.*] 1. Armor for the body, in use after the perfecting of plate-armor; specifically, in the sixteenth century, the breast- and back-pieces taken together.

God guide thy hand, and speed thy weapon so
That thou return triumphant of thy Fo.
Hold, take my *Corslet*, and my Helm, and Launce,
And to the Heav'ns thy happy Prowes aduance.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

The Strings of which [Hearts], in Battles Heat,
Against their very *Corslets* beat. *Prior*, Alma, i.

2. The breastplate taken by itself.

The *corslet* plate that guarded his breast
Was once the wild bee's golden vest.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 25.

3. The complete armor of a pikeman, musketeer, etc., consisting of breast and back, gauntlets and tassets, with a morion or open headpiece. —4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*, the thorax of an insect; that part to which the wings and legs are attached. In *Coleoptera* the part usually so called is the prothorax, bearing only the first pair of feet, and greatly surpassing the other two segments of the thorax in extent. (*b*) In *ichth.*, a zone or area of scales, larger than the rest, developed behind the head and about the pectoral fins of certain scombroid fishes, as in the tunnies, albicores, bonitos, and frigate-mackerels. (*c*) In *conch.*, the ligament area with all its parts, or the posterior side of certain bivalve shells. [Rare.]



Corselet (def. 3), consisting of back and breast, two rows of tassets, *t*, and morion, *m*. The gauntlets are of leather.—Dress of German or Flemish pikeman about 1600, from contemporary engraving.

corselet, corslet (kôrs'let), *v. t.* [< *corselet, corslet, n.*] To encircle with or as with a corselet. [Rare.]

Her arms,
Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall,
By warranting moonlight, *corslet* thee.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

corsement†, *n.* See *cursement.*

corse-present† (kôrs'prez″ent), *n.* A mortuary or recompense formerly paid at the interment of a dead body. It usually consisted of the best beast belonging to the deceased, and was conducted along with the corpse and presented to the priest.

The Payment of Mortuaries is of great Antiquity: It was anciently done by leading or driving a Horse or Cow, &c. before the Corps of the Deceased at his Funeral. It was considered as a Gift left by a Man at his Death, by Way of Recompence for all Failures in the Payment of Tithes and Oblations, and called a *Corse-present.*
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 25.

corserie†, *n.* [ME., < *corser, courser*, a trader: see *corse*[4], *courser*[2].] Trading; traffic.

It semeth, that alle doyng in this mater is cursed *corserie* of symonie, sevynge the sygne of holy ordris for temperal drit. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 283.

corsesque (kôr-sesk'), *n.* [= F. *corsesque*, < It. *corsesca*, < *Corsica* (L. *Corsica*, also *Corsis*, F. *Corse*), because the weapon was used in that island. See *Corsican.*] An old weapon like a spear, having on each side of the central blade another curved one, the two curved blades forming together a crescent with the sharp edge on the concave side. Sometimes, however, these blades had a secondary or outward curve sharpened on both sides.

corset (kôr'set), *n.* [< ME. *corsete, corsette* (def. 1), < OF. *corset* (> It. *corsetto*, ML. *corsetus*), a close-fitting garment (def. 1), F. *corset* (def. 3), dim. of *cors*, body: see *corse*[1], *corpse*, and cf. *corselet.* Cf. *bodice*, of similar origin.] 1†. In the middle ages, a close-fitting body-garment. The term seems to have been always applied to a garment having skirts and sleeves, but may have been used for the upper part, or what might be called the bodice of such garments. In this sense also *corse.*

2†. A similar garment stuffed and quilted to form a garment of fence; a piece of armor, similar to the gambeson, worn by crossbowmen and foot-soldiers about 1475.—3. A shaped, close-fitting body or waist, usually made of quilted satin jean, stiffened by strips of steel or whalebone, and so designed as to admit of tightening by lacing, worn chiefly by women to give shape and support to the figure; stays. Often in plural, *corsets.*

corset (kôr'set), *v. t.* [< *corset, n.*] To inclose in a corset.

corsey† (kôr'si), *n.* An obsolete form of *corsive.*

Corsican (kôr'si-kạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corsica* (L. *Corsica*, also *Corsis*, > It. *Corsica*, F. *Corse*) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Belonging or relating to Corsica, an island of the Mediterranean, north of Sardinia (formerly dependent on different states of Italy, but belonging to France since 1769, and now one of its departments), or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Corsica; specifically, a member of the indigenous race of Corsica, of Italian affinity.—2. The dialect of the Italian language spoken by Corsicans.

corsite (kôr'sīt), *n.* [< F. *Corse*, Corsica, + *-ite*[2].] A name first used by Collomb for a peculiar diorite of the island of Corsica. In this rock anorthite and hornblende form small spheroidal masses exhibiting both concentric and radiate texture in their outer zones. Also *orbicular diorite, napoleonite.*

corsive† (kôr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [A contraction of *corrosive.*] I. *a.* Corrosive.

But now their Madness challengeth a stout
And *corsive* cure; Thy Hand must do the Deed.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 221.

II. *n* A corrosive.

That same bitter *corsive*, which did eat
Her tender heart. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ix. 14.

From commonwealths and cities I will descend to families, which have as many *corsives* and molestations, as frequent discontents, as the rest.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 69.

corslet, *n.* and *v.* See *corselet*.

corsned† (kôrs'ned), *n.* [Also *corsnæd*; repr. AS. *corsnæd*, a term used in the laws (see def.); < *cor-*, base of *coren*, pp. of *ceósan*, choose (see *choose*), + *snæd*, a bit, a piece cut off, < *snīdan* (= G. *schneiden*), cut. Equiv. to OFries. *korbita*, < *kor-* (= *cor-*, above) + *bita* = E. *bit*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the morsel of choosing or selection, being a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism and caused to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence. If the accused was guilty, it was supposed that the bread would, in accordance with the prayer of the exorcism, produce convulsions and paleness, and find no passage; if he was innocent, it would cause no harm.

corssy (kôr'si), *a.* Corrupt. *Dunglison*.

cortandt, *n.* See *courtant*.

cortège (kôr-tāzh'), *n.* [F., < It. *corteggio*, a train, retinue, < *corte*, a court: see *court*, *n.*] A train of attendants; a company of followers; a procession.

Cortes (kôr'tes), *n. pl.* [Sp. and Pg., pl. of *corte*, court: see *court*, *n.*] **1.** The national assembly or legislature of Spain, consisting of a senate and chamber of deputies. The senate is composed of not over 360 members, one half princes of the blood, grandees, and certain ex-officio and nominated members, and one half elected. The chamber of deputies is composed of members in the proportion of one for every 50,000 inhabitants, elected for 5 years.

2. The former parliament or legislature of Portugal. It consisted of an upper house of hereditary and nominated peers and bishops, and a lower house of deputies elected by the people. The constitution of August 20, 1911, provided for two chambers: the National Council, elected by direct suffrage, and the Upper Chamber, elected by the municipal councils.

cortex (kôr'teks), *n.*; pl. *cortices* (-ti-sēz). [L.: see *cork*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Bark, as of a tree. See *bark*[2]. (*b*) In *Chara* and some algæ, a covering of tubular or other cells inclosing the axis; in lichens, the cortical layer (which see, under *cortical*).—**2.** Specifically, in *med.*, Peruvian bark.—**3.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some part or structure likened to bark or rind; cortical substance: as, the *cortex* of the brain. Specifically—(*a*) A thin, fleshy expansion of cœnosarc upon the sclerobase of a polyp. (*b*) The exterior investment of a sponge. In the higher forms of Sycons the radial tubes no longer arise as simple outgrowths of the whole sponge-wall, but rather as outgrowths of the endoderm into the mesoderm, which, together with the ectoderm, exhibits an independent growth of its own; and this results in the formation of a thick investment, known as the *cortex*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

Cortex of the brain, the layer of gray matter investing most of the surface of the brain and dipping down into the sulci between the gyri. See *brain*.—**Cortex of the kidney**, the outer, investing, or cortical, as distinguished from the medullary substance of the kidney. See cut under *kidney*.

corthal† (kôr'thal), *n.* Same as *courtant*.

Cortian (kôr'ti-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by Buonaventura Corti, an Italian scientist (1729–1813).—**Cortian fibers.** See *fibers of Corti*, under *fiber*.—**Cortian organ.** See *organ*.—**Cortian rods.** See *rods of Corti*, under *rod*.—**Cortian tunnel.** ★See *tunnel of Corti*, under *tunnel*.

cortical (kôr'ti-kal), *a.* [= F. *cortical* = Sp. Pg. *cortical* = It. *corticale*, < NL. *corticalis*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, rind: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-al*.] Belonging to or consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; hence, external; belonging to the external covering: in *anat.*, specifically applied to several enveloping or investing parts, in distinction from *medullary*: as, the *cortical* substance of the brain or kidney. See *cortex*.—**Cortical epilepsy.** See *epilepsy*.—**Cortical layer**, in lichens, a multiple layer of cells forming a false parenchyma at the surface of the thallus, inclosing and protecting the less dense structure within. In horizontal frondose lichens there is an upper and a lower cortical layer. In some fungi a denser and firmer tissue at the surface is so called. The latter is also called the *pellicle* or *cutis*.—**Cortical paralysis**, paralysis due to a lesion of the cortex of the brain.—**Cortical sheath**, in *bot.*, a phrase applied by Nägeli to the whole of the primary bast-bundles. See *bast*[1].—**Cortical substance** of cells and unicellular animals, ectoplasm; outer cell-substance; the thicker, tougher, and less granular protoplasm upon the exterior of a cell, as distinguished from the *medullary substance*. The formation of cortical substance is an advance in the organization of protozoans, giving them more consistency and a more definite or more persistent shape.

Corticata (kôr-ti-kā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *corticatus*, covered with bark: see *corticate*.] **1**†. A family of corals inhabiting a fixed, branching polypary, whose fleshy substance is spread like the branch of a tree over a central solid, calcareous, or corneous axis; the barked corals. It includes the polyps forming the red coral of commerce, much used for necklaces, etc. The species propagate by buds and eggs. Otherwise called *Alcyonaria* or *sclerobasic Zoantharia*. See cut under *Coralligena*.

2. A higher grade of *Protozoa* in Lankester's classification, as the *Gregarinæ* and *Infusoria*. It is divided into five classes: (1) *Lipostoma* (*Gregarinæ*), (2) *Suctoria* (*Acinetæ*), (3) *Ciliata* (ciliate *Infusoria*), (4) *Flagellata* (flagellate *Infusoria*), and (5) *Proboscidea* (*Noctilucæ*). The term is little used, and the arrangement implied is seldom followed.

3. A division of the *Porifera* or sponges, represented by the genus *Thetya*.

corticate, corticated (kôr'ti-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< L. *corticatus*, pp. adj., covered with bark, < *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-ate*[1].] **1.** Having a cortex; coated with bark or a bark-like covering; having a rind, as an orange.—**2.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Corticata*.

By far the most common sponge in the chalk-mud is the pretty little hemispherical *corticate* form, Tisiphonia agariciformis. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 167.

Filaments . . . occasionally *corticated*.
Farlow, Marine Algæ, p. 70.

corticating (kôr'ti-kā-ting), *a.* [As *corticate* + *-ing*[2].] Constituting or serving as a cortex, bark, rind, or outer covering.

cortication (kôr-ti-kā'shọn), *n.* [As *corticate* + *-ion*.] The formation of a cortex.

cortices, *n.* Plural of *cortex*.

corticic (kôr-tis'ik), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, cork, + *-ic*.] Derived from or relating to cork.

corticifer (kôr-tis'i-fėr), *n.* [= F. *corticifère*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] One of the *Corticata*; a barked coral.

corticiferous (kôr-ti-sif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [As *corticifer* + *-ous*.] Producing bark or something analogous to bark.

corticiform (kôr-tis'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *corticiforme*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling bark.

corticiid (kôr-tis'i-id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Corticiidæ*.

Corticiidæ (kôr-ti-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corticium*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of sponges, of the order *Chondrospongiæ*, typified by the genus *Corticium*.

corticine (kôr'ti-sin), *n.* [< F. *corticine* = Sp. It. *corticina*, < NL. *corticina*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from the bark of the *Populus tremula*.

corticinic (kôr-ti-sin'ik), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, cork, + *-in*[2] + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from bark. Also *cortinic*.—**Corticinic acid**, an acid ($C_{12}H_{10}O_6$) existing in cork and extracted from it by alcohol.

Corticium (kôr-tish'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*.] A large genus of resupinate hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Thelephoraceæ*, having an even, fleshy hymenium, which often collapses and becomes rimose when dry. The different species show a considerable variety of colors. The species grow on dead wood. The genus as defined by most recent authors contains about two hundred and fifty species, many of which are cosmopolitan.

corticole (kôr'ti-kōl), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing on bark; corticolous.

With respect to *corticole* lichens, some prefer the rugged bark of old trees (e. g., Ramalina, Parmelia, Stictei) and others the smooth bark of young trees and shrubs (e. g., Graphidei and some Lecideæ). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

corticoline (kôr-tik'ọ̄-lin), *a.* [As *corticole* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *corticolous*.

corticolous (kôr-tik'ọ̄-lus), *a.* [As *corticole* + *-ous*.] Growing on bark: applied to lichens, fungi, etc.

corticose, corticous (kôr'ti-kōs, -kus), *a.* [< L. *corticosus*, barky, < *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*.] **1.** Barky; resembling bark in structure, as the hard pod of *Cassia Fistula*.—**2.** Having a cortex; corticate or corticiferous.

cortile (kôr-tē'le), *n.* [It., < *corte*, court: see *court*, *n.*, and *curtilage*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a small court inclosed by the divisions or appurtenances of a building. The cortile was an important adjunct to early churches or basilicas, and was usually of a square form; in Italy at the present day it is often embellished with columns and statues.

The *cortile*, or hall, is Morisco-Italian.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xliii.

The *cortile* in front of the church contains several frescoes. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 12.

2. Any area, court, or courtyard.

cortina (kôr-tī'nạ̈), *n.*; pl. *cortinæ* (-nē). [NL. use of LL. *cortina*, a curtain: see *curtain*.] In hymenomycetous fungi, a marginal veil ruptured at its connection with the stipe, and hanging from the pileus as a shreddy membrane. Also called *curtain*.

cortinarious (kôr-ti-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *cortinarius*, < *cortina*, q. v.] Same as *cortinate*.

Cortinarius (kôr-ti-nā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < *cortina*: see *cortinarious*.] A large genus of terrestrial hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Agaricini*, characterized by rusty-ocher spores and a universal veil consisting of cobweb-like threads. In general appearance the species resemble those of *Agaricus*, to which they are closely allied.

cortinate (kôr'ti-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *cortinatus*, < *cortina*, q. v.] In *bot.*, provided with or pertaining to a cortina. Also *cortinarious*.

cortinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *curtain*.

cortinic (kôr-tin'ik), *a.* [Contr. of *corticinic*, q. v.] Same as *corticinic*.

Corton (F. pron. kôr-tôn'), *n.* A red wine of Burgundy, grown in the immediate neighborhood of Beaune, department of Côte-d'Or.

Cortusa (kôr-tū'sạ̈), *n.* [NL., after *Cortusi*, an Italian botanist of the sixteenth century.] A genus of plants, of the family *Primulaceæ*, containing a single species, *C. Matthioli* (bear's-ear sanicle), found in the alpine districts of the old world. It is a low, flowering, herbaceous perennial, with gamopetalous campanulate flowers of a fine red color, resembling the primrose.

cortusal (kôr-tū'sạl), *a.* [< *Cortusa* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, relating or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the genus *Cortusa*.

corumt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *quorum*.

corundophilite (kō-run-dof'i-līt), *n.* [< NL. *corundum*, q. v., + Gr. *φίλος*, loving, + *-ite*[2].] A species of chlorite occurring with corundum at Chester in Massachusetts.

corundum (kọ̄-run'dum), *n.* [NL.; < Tamil *kurundam*, Hindi *kurund*, < Skt. *kuruvinda*, ruby.] Alumina, or the oxid of aluminium, as found native in a crystalline state. It crystallizes in the rhombohedral system, often appearing in tapering hexagonal pyramids, and also occurs massive and granular. In hardness it is next to the diamond. Its specific gravity is about 4. In color it is blue, red, yellow, brown-gray, and white. The transparent varieties are prized as gems, the blue being the sapphire, the violet the Oriental amethyst, the red the ruby, and the yellow the Oriental topaz. Common corundum includes the opaque varieties and those of a dull, dark color. When pulverized it is used for grinding and polishing other gems, steel, etc. Emery is granular corundum, more or less impure, generally containing magnetic iron. The best sapphires, rubies, etc., come from Burma, India, China, and Ceylon; also sapphires from Montana; common corundum, from China, the Urals, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Canada; emery, from Asia Minor, the islands of Naxos and Samos near Ephesus in Asia Minor, and also from Chester in Massachusetts and Peekskill, N. Y.

corundum-point (kọ̄-run'dum-point), *n.* A dentists' tool, used on the end of a drill-spindle for grinding and abrading with emery.

corundum-tool (kọ̄-run'dum-tōl), *n.* A grinding-tool made of a block composed of emery, or faced with such a block. It is used largely for dressing the surface of millstones.

coruscant (kọ̄-rus'kạnt), *a.* [< L. *coruscan(t-)s*, ppr. of *coruscare*, flash: see *coruscate*.] Flashing; coruscating; lighting by flashes. [Rare.]

His Praises are like those *coruscant* Beams
Which Phœbus on high Rocks of Crystal streams.
Howell, Letters, iv. 49.

coruscate (kọ̄-rus'kāt or kor'us-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coruscated*, ppr. *coruscating*. [< L. *coruscatus*, pp. of *coruscare*, move quickly, vibrate, flash, glitter.] To emit vivid flashes of light; flash; lighten; gleam.

Flaming fire more . . . *coruscating* . . . than any other matter. *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 331.

=Syn. *Sparkle*, *Scintillate*, etc. See *glare*.

coruscation (kor-us-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *coruscation* = Pr. *coruscacio* = Pg. *coruscação* = It. *coruscazione*, < LL. *coruscatio(n-)*, < L. *coruscare*, pp. *coruscatus*, flash: see *coruscate*, *v.*] **1.** A flash or gleam of light; a burst or play of light, as the reflection of lightning by clouds or of moonlight on the sea.

Lightnings and *coruscations*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 115.

Watching the gentle *coruscations* of declining day.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 135.

The smoke, tarnish, and demoniac glare of Vesuvius easily eclipse the pallid *coruscations* of the Aurora Borealis.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

2. Figuratively, a flash or gleam of intellectual brilliancy.

"Love's Labour Lost" is generally placed at the bottom of the list. There is, indeed, little interest in the fable, but there are beautiful *coruscations* of fancy.
Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, II. vi. § 38.

=Syn. 1. See *glare*, *v.*

corve (kôrv), *n.* Same as *corf*.

corvée (kôr-vā′), *n.* [F., < OF. *corvee*, *courvee*, *crowee*, *croee*, *croeie*, etc., < ML. *corvata*, *corvada*, *corada* (also *corveia*, etc., after OF.), corvée, orig. *corrogata* (sc. *opera*, work), forced or commanded labor, a field cultivated by such labor, cultivated land, fem. of L. *corrogatus*, pp. of *corrogare*, bring together by entreaty, collect (ML. command?), < *com-*, together, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*.] An obligation imposed upon the inhabitants of a district to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, etc., for the sovereign or the feudal lord.

One-fourth of the working-days in the year went as *corvees*, due to the king, and in part to the feudal lord.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 15.

corvent†. The Middle English preterit plural and past participle of *carve*[1].

corvesert, corvesor†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corvisor*, *corvizor*, < ME. *corveser*, *corviser*, < OF. *corveser*, *corvisier*, *corviser*, *corveisier*, *corvoisier*, etc. (ML. *corvesarius*), also *corvesour*, a shoemaker.] A shoemaker.

And that the *corvesers* bye ther lether in the seid yeld halle. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 371.

corvet†, *n.* See *curvet*.

corvette (kôr-vet′), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korvet* = G. *corvette*, < F. *corvette*, < Sp. *corveta*, *corbeta* = Pg. *corveta* = It. *corvetta* (> Turk. *qurvet*), a corvette, < L. *corbita*, a slow-sailing ship of burden, < *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] A wooden ship of war, flush-decked, frigate-rigged, and having only one tier of guns. The term was originally applied to vessels of burden, with reference to the *corbita*, or basket, carried at the mastheads of Egyptian grain-ships.

'A *corvette*, as he called it, of Calais, which hath been taken by the English. *Sidney*, State Papers, II. 436.

corvetto (kôr-vet′ō), *n.* [It. *corvetta*, fem.: see *curvet*.] Same as *curvet*.

Corvidæ (kôr′vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corvus* + *-idæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, including the common crow, presenting a structure which has been regarded as specially typical of *Passeres*, and indeed as representative of all the higher birds; the crow family. The technical characters are: a stout, moderately long, conical, cultrate beak; the nasal fossæ attypically filled with dense antrorse plumules hiding the nostrils; wings with 10 primaries; tail with 12 feathers; and the tarsus scutellate and laminiplantar, but normally filled in with small plates along the sides. The limits of the family have fluctuated widely, but it is now usually restricted to the corvine birds proper, such as the crows, ravens, rooks, jackdaws, choughs, nutcrackers, magpies, and jays. About 50 genera, with 200 species, have been admitted; they are found in all parts of the world. The leading divisions of the family are the *Corvinæ* and *Garrulinæ*. The relationships of the family are nearest with the old-world sturnoid *Passeres*.

corviform (kôr′vi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *corviformis*, < L. *corvus*, a raven (a crow), + *forma*, shape.] 1. In form like a crow; having the corvine or crow-like structure.—2. In a wider sense, related to or resembling a crow; of corvine affinities.

Corviformes (kôr-vi-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *corviformis*: see *corviform*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a superfamily of corvine birds, equivalent to *Coliomorphæ* and *Ambulatores*.

★**corvina** (kôr-vī′nä), *n.* [< L. *corvinus*: see *corvine*.] A southern Californian sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion parvipinne*, related to the weakfish of the eastern coast of the United States. It has two anal spines, and the color of the body is mostly of a clear steel-blue, but silvery below; the upper fins are dark, the lower yellowish or dusky. It is about 2½ feet in length, and is an excellent food-fish. Also called *bluefish*.

Corvinæ (kôr-vī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corvus* + *-inæ*. Cf. *corvine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Corvidæ*, containing the crows, ravens, rooks, etc., as distinguished from the jays and pies, or *Garrulinæ*. They normally have the wings long and pointed, much exceeding the tail in length; the feet stout, fitted for walking as well as for perching; the gait ambulatory, not saltatorial; and the plumage as a rule somber or unvariegated. But there is no distinct dividing line between this and other divisions of the family. See cut under *crow*[2].

corvine (kôr′vin), *a.* [< L. *corvinus*, of or pertaining to the raven, < *corvus*, a raven: see *Corvus*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Corvinæ* or the *Corvidæ*; related to or resembling a crow; corviform.

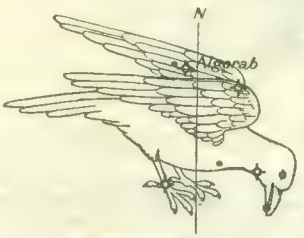
Perhaps a blue jay shrills cah-cah in his *corvine* trebles.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51.

corvisert, corvisort, *n.* Same as *corveser*.

corvorant†, *n.* An obsolete and erroneous form of *cormorant*, 3.

Corvultur (kôr-vul′tėr), *n.* [NL. (R. P. Lesson, 1831), < L. *cor(vus)*, a raven, + *vultur*, vulture.] A genus of African ravens of somewhat vulture-like character, with an extremely stout bill. *C. albicollis*, the corbivau, is the type. Also *Corvivultur*.

Corvus (kôr′vus), *n.* [L., a raven, akin to *corax*, < Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] 1. In *astron.*, an ancient southern constellation, the Raven. It presents a characteristic configuration of four stars of the second or third magnitude.



The Constellation Corvus. (From Ptolemy's description.)

2. [*l. c.*] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A kind of grapnel used in marine warfare. It consisted of a piece of iron with a spike at the end, which by means of hoisting apparatus was raised to a certain height, projected out from the vessel's side, and then allowed to fall upon the first hostile galley that came within its range, and which was thus either disabled or grappled with. (*b*) A ram, used for demolishing walls, consisting of a beam bearing a pointed iron head with a heavy hook: distinctively called the *corvus demolitor*.—3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the central and typical genus of the *Corvinæ* and of the *Corvidæ*. It was formerly of indefinite limits, but is now restricted to such forms as the raven (*C. corax*), the carrion-crow (*C. corone*), the common crow of America (*C. americanus*), the fish-crow of the same locality (*C. ossifragus*), the European rook (*C. frugilegus*), and the daw (*C. monedula*). The species are numerous, and are found in most parts of the world. They much resemble one another, except in size, being as a rule glossy-black, with black bill and feet. See cut under *crow*[2].

corybant (kor′i-bant), *n.*; pl. *corybants*, *corybantes* (-bants, kor-i-ban′tēz). [< L. *Corybantes*, pl. (sing. *Corybas*), < Gr. *Κορύβαντες*, sing. *Κορύβας*.] [*cap.* in the first use.] One of the mysterious spirits or secondary Asian divinities, akin to the Dactyli and the Telchines; or, without clear distinction from the former, a priest of the goddess Cybele, who conducted her mysteries with wild music and dancing; hence, a frantic devotee; a wild, reckless reveler. See *Cybele*. Sometimes written *korybant*.

Ther is a manere of poeple that hihte *coribandes*, that weenen that whan the moone is in the eclypse, that it be enchaunted, and therfore for to rescowe the moone they betyn hyr basyns with strokes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 5.

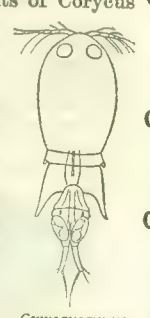
corybantiasm (kor-i-ban′ti-azm), *n.* [< Gr. *κορυβαντιασμός*, corybantic frenzy, < *κορυβαντιᾶν*, celebrate the rites of the Corybants, < *Κορύβας*, a Corybant: see *corybant*.] Same as *corybantism*.

corybantic (kor-i-ban′tik), *a.* [< *corybant* + *-ic*.] 1. Madly agitated; inflamed like the corybants.—2. Affected with or exhibiting corybantism.

corybantism (kor′i-ban-tizm), *n.* [< *corybant* + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, a sort of frenzy in which the patient has fantastic visions. Also *corybantiasm*.

Corycæidæ (kor-i-sē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corycæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic siphonostomous copepod crustaceans. The technical characters are: anterior antennæ short, few-jointed, and alike in both sexes; the posterior ones unbranched, hooked, and usually differentiated according to sex; mouth-parts often arranged for piercing; and sometimes lateral eyes in addition to the median one. The representative genera are *Corycæus* and *Sapphirina*.

Corycæus (kor-i-sē′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωρυκαῖος*, a spy, lit. one of the inhabitants of Coryeus in Lydia, Asia Minor (L. *Coryeus*, < Gr. *Κώρυκος*), who had the reputation of spying out the destination and value of ships' cargoes, and then piratically seizing them.] A genus of *Copepoda* having two large lateral eyes in addition to the median one, somewhat chelate antennæ, and a rudimentary abdomen. It is the typical genus of the family *Corycæidæ*; *C. elongatus* is an example.


Corycæus venustus. (About fifteen times natural size.)

Corycia (ko-ris′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώρυκος*, a leathern sack, wallet, or quiver.] A wide-spread genus of geometrid moths, species of which occur in Asia, Europe, and North America, in temperate or mountainous regions. They have the body robust, sericeous, and whole-colored; the proboscis and palpi slender; the legs smooth and slender; and the abdomen ending in a conical point. The wings are entire, rounded, smooth and satiny, and white, with few markings, if any. The hind tibiæ have 4 long spurs. The antennæ of the female are setaceous, and those of the male slightly incrassated.

Corydalidæ† (kor-i-dal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corydalis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Neuroptera*, named from the genus *Corydalus*. *Burmeister*, 1839. Also *Corydalida* (Leach, 1817) and *Corydalides*.

corydalina (kor″i-da-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., also called *corydalia*, < *corydalis*: see *Corydalis* and *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] 1. A vegetable base which is found in the root of the plants *Corydalis bulbosa* and *C. fabacea*. Also called *corydaline*.—2†. [*cap.*] A genus of fringilline birds: a synonym of *Calamospiza*. *J. J. Audubon*, 1839.

corydaline[1] (ko-rid′a-lin), *a.* [< *Corydalis* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling the flower of *Corydalis*.

corydaline[2] (ko-rid′a-lin), *n.* [< *Corydalis* + ★*-ine*[2].] Same as *corydalina*, 1.

Corydalis (ko-rid′a-lis), *n.* [NL. (so called from the resemblance of the spur of the flower to that of a lark), < Gr. *κορυδαλλίς*, one of several extended forms of *κορυδός*, the crested lark (cf. *Corydalus*, *Corydon*), < *κόρυς* (*κορυθ-*, *κορυδ-*), helmet, crest.] 1. The name given by Ventenat, in 1803, to the genus *Capnoides* of Adanson, consisting of herbaceous plants of the family *Papaveraceæ*. They have divided leaves and tuberous or fibrous roots, the corolla being irregular and spurred. There are about 110 species of wide distribution, most abundant in the Mediterranean region. In the United States the golden corydalis, *Capnoides aureum*, is one of the most common. The tuberous roots of various foreign species contain a peculiar principle (corydalina), and are considered anthelmintic and emmenagogic.


Capnoides.—Inflorescence.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—3. In *entom.*, same as *Corydalus*, 1.—4†. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of African larks: same as *Certhilauda*. ★(*b*) A genus of warblers: same as *Locustella*.

Corydalus (ko-rid′a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < L. *corydalus*, < Gr. *κορυδαλός*, *κορυδαλλός*, the crested lark: see *Corydalis*.] 1. A genus of planipennine neuropterous insects, of the family *Sialidæ*. Its technical characters are: 3 ocelli, placed in the front, above the antennæ; mandibles very large, protruding far beyond the head in the male; antennæ moniliform; and the fourth tarsal joint small and entire. *C. cornutus* is the common North American species, whose larva is popularly known as the *hellgrammite*. The larvæ are aquatic, and ordinarily live under stones in swift-running streams. It possesses both branchiæ and spiracles, and is much used for bait by anglers, who call it *dobson* and *crawler*. Also *Corydalis*.
2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus: as, the horned *corydalus*.

Corydomorphæ (kor″i-dō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κορυδός*, the crested lark, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily of normal oscine passerine birds, represented by the lark family *Alaudidæ*, having the feet scutelliplantar. *Coues*, 1888.

Corydon (kor′i-don), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *Corydon*, Gr. *Κορυδών*, a proper name), < Gr. *κορυδών*, another form of *κορυδός*, the crested lark, < *κόρυς* (*κορυθ-*, *κορυδ-*), helmet, crest.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of broadbills or *Eurylæmidæ*, containing one species, *C. sumatranus*. *Lesson*, 1828. (*b*) A genus of larks: a synonym of *Melanocorypha*. *Gloger*, 1842. (*c*) A genus of cockatoos: a synonym of *Calyptorhynchus*. *Wagler*, 1830.—2†. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of buprestid beetles. (*b*) A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ*. *Hewitson*, 1869.

Corydonyx (ko-rid′ō-niks), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *κορυδός*, the crested lark (cf. *Corydon*), + *ὄνυξ*, nail.] A genus of spur-heeled cuckoos peculiar to Madagascar, as *C. toulou*: in some uses synonymous with *Coua* (which see). Also, incorrectly, *Corydonix*.

Corylaceæ (kor-i-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corylus* + *-aceæ*.] The name which was formerly given to a group of plant genera of which *Corylus* is the type, now included in the family *Betulaceæ*.

Corylophidæ (kor-i-lof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corylophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments free; the tarsi 4-jointed; the wings fringed with hairs; and the posterior coxæ separate and not laminate.

Corylophus (ko-ril′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1829), < Gr. *κόρυς*, a helmet, + *λόφος*, a crest.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Corylophidæ*.

Corylus (kor′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *corylus*, also *corulus*, usually referred to an unauthorized

Gr. *κόρυλος, the hazel, and this to κόρυς, a helmet (in reference to the shape of the involucre); but the proper L. form is *corulus*, for orig. **cosulus* = AS. *hæsel*, E. *hazel*: see *hazel*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, of the family *Betulaceæ*, including the common hazel. There are seven species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, one of which is found in the Atlantic States and a second on the Pacific coast of North America. The common hazel of Europe, *C. Avellana*, yields the varieties of hazelnut, filbert, cobnut, etc. Some ornamental forms of this species are frequently cultivated. Turkey filberts, or Constantinople nuts, from Smyrna, etc., are the fruit of *C. Colurna*.

★**corymb** (kor'imb), *n.* [= F. *corymbe*, < L. *corymbus*, < Gr. κόρυμβος, the uppermost point, head, cluster of fruit or flowers, < κόρυς, a helmet.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Any flat-topped or convex open flower-cluster. (*b*) In a stricter and now the usual sense, a form of indeterminate inflorescence differing from the raceme only in the relatively shorter rachis and longer lower pedicels.



Corymb of *Prunus Mahaleb*.

corymbed (kor'imbd), *a.* Same as *corymbose*.

corymbi, *n.* Plural of *corymbus*.

corymbiate, corymbiated (kō-rim'bi-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *corymbiatus*, < *corymbus*, a cluster: see *corymb*.] In *bot.*, producing clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs; branched like a corymb; corymbose.

corymbiferous (kor-im-bif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *corymbifer* (> F. *corymbifère*), bearing clusters (an epithet of Bacchus) (< *corymbus*, a cluster (see *corymb*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, producing corymbs; bearing fruit or producing flowers in corymbose clusters.

Corymbites (kor-im-bī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόρυμβος, top, head, cluster (see *corymb*), + *-ιτης*, E. *-ite*[2].] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*. The species are numerous, those of the United States being more than 70 in number; *C. resplendens* and *C. cylindriformis* are examples.

corymbose (ko-rim'bōs), *a.* [< *corymb* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, relating to, having the characters of, or like a corymb. Also *corymbed*.

corymbosely (ko-rim'bōs-li), *adv.* In a corymbose manner; in the shape of a corymb; in corymbs.

corymbous (ko-rim'bus), *a.* [< *corymb* + *-ous*.] Consisting of corymbs.

corymbulose, corymbulous (ko-rim'bū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< NL. **corymbulus* (dim. of L. *corymbus*, a cluster: see *corymb*) + *-ose*, *-ous*.] Having or consisting of little corymbs.

corymbus (ko-rim'bus), *n.*; pl. *corymbi* (-bī). [L., < Gr. κόρυμβος: see *corymb*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a roll, knot, or tuft of hair on the top of the head, a mode practised especially by girls and young women.

Corymorpha (kor-i-môr'fä), *n.* [NL., short for *Corynomorpha*, < Gr. κορύνη, a club, a club-like bud, + μορφή, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corymorphidæ*. It is sometimes placed with others in the family *Tubulariidæ*.

The dredge frequently brings up delicate pink or flesh-colored hydroids consisting of single stems, each supporting a single hydranth. This hydranth bears two sets of arms, those around the free end of the proboscis being much shorter than those nearer the base. This form was called by Agassiz *Corymorpha pendula*.

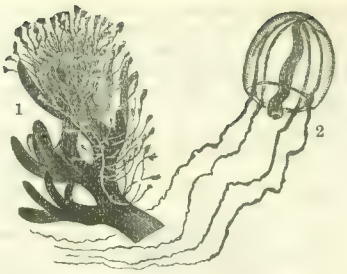
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 81.

Corymorphidæ (kor-i-môr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corymorpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic tubularian hydroids, typified by the genus *Corymorpha*, in which the stalk of the solitary polyp is clothed with a gelatinous periderm, attaches itself by root-like processes, and contains radial canals which lead into the wide digestive cavity of the polyp-head. The freed medusa is bell-shaped, with one marginal tentacle, and bulbous swellings at the end of the other radial canals.

Coryne (kor'i-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κορίνη, a club, a club-like bud or shoot.] A genus of gymnoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, typical of the family *Corynidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

corynid (kor'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Corynidæ* or *Corynida*; a coryniform hydroid.

Corynida (ko-rin'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryne* + *-ida*.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, the corynids or coryniform hydroids, otherwise known as the gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, or pipe corallines. See *Gymnoblastea*.



Coryne mirabilis.

1. A colony of the polyps on a bit of seaweed, natural size. 2. Free stage (formerly called *Sarsia*), somewhat reduced.

Corynidæ (ko-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, represented by the genus *Coryne*. Also *Corynaidæ*, *Corynoidæ*.

corynidan (ko-rin'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corynida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Tubularian, as a hydroid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Corynida*; coryniform, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A tubularian hydroid, as a member of the *Corynida*.

coryniform (ko-rin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Coryne*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the *Corynidæ*.

Some medusoids, such as Sarsia prolifera and Willsia, . . . which are probably *coryniform*, produce medusoids similar to themselves by budding.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

Corynodes (kor-i-nō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1840), < Gr. κορυνώδης, club-like, < κορίνη, a club, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, characterized among related forms by the subconvex front with a strong groove at the internal superior border of the eyes, dilated toward the top of the head. It is a large and important group, found in Africa, Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. The most typical species are confined to China and the islands of the Malay archipelago.

corynoid (kor'i-noid), *a.* [< *Coryne* + *-oid*.] Resembling a corynid; coryniform.

Corypha (kor'i-fä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κορυφή, the head, top, highest point: see *colophon*.] **1.** A genus of palms with gigantic fan-shaped leaves,



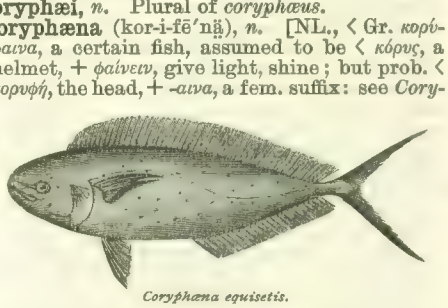
Corypha.

natives of tropical Asia. The principal species are *C. Taliera* of Bengal, and *C. umbraculifera*, the talipot-palm of Ceylon. The leaves of the former are used by the natives to write upon, and of the pith of the latter a sort of bread is made. See *fan-palm*, *talipot-palm*.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of African larks: a synonym of *Megalophonus*. *C. apiatus* is an example. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

coryphæi, *n.* Plural of *coryphæus*.

Coryphæna (kor-i-fē'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κορύφαινα, a certain fish, assumed to be < κόρυς, a helmet, + φαίνειν, give light, shine; but prob. < κορυφή, the head, + *-αινα*, a fem. suffix: see *Corypha*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, including the dolphins, and representing the family *Coryphænidæ*.



Coryphæna equisetis.

coryphænid (kor-i-fē'nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Coryphænidæ*.

Coryphænidæ (kor-i-fē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Coryphæna*, of varying limits in different classifications. (*a*) It was originally detached from the *Scombroides* of Cuvier to receive the species with a very long entire dorsal fin. (*b*) In Günther's final system it embraced *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, with unarmed cheeks, dorsal fin without a distinct spinous portion, head and body compressed, vertebræ in increased number, and no esophageal teeth. It thus included the typical *Coryphænidæ* as well as the *Bramidæ*, *Lamprididæ*, *Luvaridæ*, and *Menidæ* of other authors. (*c*) In the latest systems it is restricted to the genus *Coryphæna*. The species are large fishes inhabiting the high seas of the warmer regions, swift and active in their movements, and celebrated for their varying hues when taken out of water and dying.

Coryphænina (kor"i-fē-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's early system, the fifth group of *Scombridæ*, having one long dorsal fin without distinct spinous division and no teeth in the esophagus. Subsequently it was raised by him to the rank of a family.

Coryphæninæ (kor"i-fē-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-inæ*.] The coryphænids as a subfamily of *Scombridæ*. See *Coryphænidæ*.

coryphænine (kor-i-fē'nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Coryphæninæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Coryphæninæ*.

coryphænoid (kor-i-fē'noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Coryphænidæ*.

II. *n.* A coryphænid.

coryphæus, corypheus (kor-i-fē'us), *n.*; pl. *coryphæi*, *coryphei* (-ī). [< L. *coryphæus*, < Gr. κορυφαῖος, the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama, < κορυφή, the head, top.] **1.** The leader of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama; hence, in modern use, the leader of an operatic chorus, or of any band of singers.—**2.** An officer in the University of Oxford, originally intended to assist the choragus. The office is now merely nominal.—**3.** A leader, in general.

That noted *corypheus* [Dr. John Owen] of the Independent faction. *South*, Sermons, v. 49.

coryphée (ko-rē-fā'), *n.* [F., < L. *coryphæus*: see *coryphæus*.] **1.** A ballet-dancer who takes a leading part.

Six tall candles in silver candlesticks, each ornamented by a little petticoat of scarlet silk, which gave them the appearance of diminutive *coryphées* pirouetting on one slender wax leg. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 193.

2. In *ornith.*, an African bush-creeper, a species of *Thamnobia*, *T. coryphæa*.

coryphene (kor'i-fēn), *n.* A book-name of the fish of the genus *Coryphæna*.

corypheus, *n.* See *coryphæus*.

Coryphodon (ko-rif'ō-don), *n.* [< Gr. κορυφή, ★top, point, summit, + ὀδών, Ionic for ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil Eocene quadrupeds, of the subungulate series, by some referred to the *Amblypoda* (which see). It was originally based by Owen in 1846 upon a jaw found in the London clay, but subsequently represented by many specimens from the Eocene of Europe and the United States, indicating quadrupeds ranging in size from that of the tapir to that of the rhinoceros. The feet were all 5-toed, the teeth 44 in number, the canines large and sharp in both jaws, and the molars obliquely ridged. The genus is typical of a family *Coryphodontidæ*.

coryphodont (ko-rif'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Coryphodon*(*t*-).] **I.** *a.* Having the cusps of the teeth developed into points, as in the genus *Coryphodon*.

II. *n.* A species or an individual of the genus *Coryphodon*.

Coryphodontidæ (kor"i-fō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphodon*(*t*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil mammals, represented by the genus *Coryphodon*.

corysteria, *n.* Plural of *corysterium*.

corysterial (kor-is-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *corysterium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the corysterium: as, a *corysterial* secretion.

corysterium (kor-is-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *corysteria* (-ä). [NL., appar. < Gr. κορυστής, one having a helmet: see *Corystes*.] In *entom.*, an organ analogous to the colleterium, found in the abdomens of certain female insects. It secretes a kind of jelly which serves as a covering and protection for the eggs.

Corystes (ko-ris'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κορυστής, a helmed man, warrior, < κόρυς, helm, helmet.] **1.** A genus of crabs, giving name to the family *Corystidæ*. In the male the chelæ are about twice as long as the body. *Latreille*, 1802. See cut under *Corystidæ*.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidæ*, containing one species, from Cayenne in French Guiana. *Mulsant*, 1851. (*b*) A genus of the hymenopterous family *Braconidæ*. *Reinhard*, 1865.



Corystes cassivelanus.

Corystidæ (kō-ris′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Corystes* + *-idæ.*] A family of brachyurous decapodous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Corystes*, containing the long-armed crabs.

Corystoidea (kor-is-toi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Corystes* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily group or series of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, resembling the *Maioidea*, but having longer antennæ and a very short epistome.

Corythaix (ko-rith′a-iks), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), ⟨ Gr. κορυθάϊξ, helmet-shaking, i. e., with waving plumes, ⟨ κόρυς (κορυθ-), helmet, + ἀΐσσειν, shake.] A generic name of the touracous, picarian birds of the family *Musophagidæ:* a synonym of *Turacus*, which antedates it in use.

Corythucha (kor-i-thū′kạ), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1873), also *Corythuca;* ⟨ Gr. κόρυς (κορυθ-), helmet, + ἔχειν, have.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Tingitidæ*, containing small weak bugs which gather in great numbers upon the leaves of plants, as *C. arcuata* on the oak, the white *C. ciliata* on the sycamore, *C. juglandis* on the butternut, and *C. gossypii* on the cotton-plant.

coryza (kō-rī′zạ), *n.* [LL., ⟨ Gr. κόρυζα, a catarrh, perhaps ⟨ κόρυς, the head.] In *pathol.*, an acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, eyes, etc.; a cold in the head. See *ozæna.*

cost†, *n.* See *coss*[2].

cos. An abbreviation of *cosine.*

cosat†, *n.* [It.: see *coss*[2].] Same as *coss*[2].

cosalite (kō′sạ-līt), *n.* [⟨ *Cosala* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A native sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring massive, of a metallic luster and lead-gray color, first found in a silver-mine at Cosala in Mexico. Bjelkite is a variety from Sweden.

Coscinodiscus (kos′i-nō-dis′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κόσκινον, a sieve, + δίσκος, a round plate, a disk: see *disk.*] A genus of minute diatomaceous algæ, with simple disk-shaped frustules, remarkable for the extreme beauty of the markings on their surface. About 375 species have been described, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, but some are found in the fossil deposits in Virginia, the Bermudas, and other localities.

coscinomancy (kos′i-nō-man-si), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κόσκινον, a sieve, + μαντεία, divination; cf. κοσκινόμαντις, a diviner by a sieve.] An old mode of divination, consisting in suspending a sieve, or fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words and the names of persons suspected of some crime or other act. If the sieve moved when a name was repeated, the person named was deemed guilty.

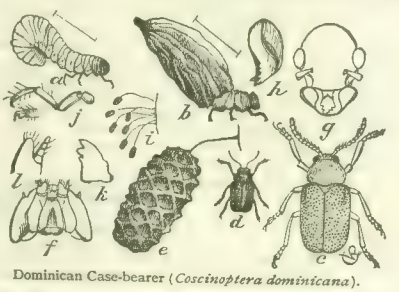
The so-called *coscinomancy*, or, as it is described in Hudibras, "th' oracle of sieve and shears, that turns as certain as the spheres." *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 116.

Coscinopora (kos-i-nop′ō-rạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κόσκινον, a sieve, + πόρος, a pore.] The typical genus of the family *Coscinoporidæ. Goldfuss.*

coscinoporid (kos-i-nop′ō-rid), *n.* A sponge of the family *Coscinoporidæ.*

Coscinoporidæ (kos″i-nō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Coscinopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges, of calyculate or expansive form, whose walls are traversed by straight infundibuliform canals opening alternately on either surface, and covered only by the perforated limiting membrane. It includes the genera *Coscinopora, Guettardia, Leptophragma,* and *Chonelasma.* The last is a recent form; the others are fossil.

Coscinoptera (kos-i-nop′te-rạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κόσκινον, a sieve, + πτερόν, wing.] A genus of *Chrysomelidæ* or leaf-beetles, of the group *Clythrini*, characterized by separate front coxæ, oval and not emarginate eyes, and elytra with punctures not arranged in rows. The species are not numerous, and inhabit the new world. The egg is enveloped in an excrementitious covering, and is fastened to leaves of various plants by means of a short silken thread. The larva is always found in ants' nests, where it feeds upon vegetable debris. The commonest species in the United States, *C. dominicana*, the Dominican case-bearer, is about 5 millimeters long, oblong, black without metallic luster, and sparsely clothed above with whitish hair, the pubescence on the under side being much denser and very conspicuous.



Dominican Case-bearer (*Coscinoptera dominicana*).

a, larva, extracted from case; *b*, larva, with case; *c*, beetle, enlarged, showing punctures; *d*, same, natural size; *e*, egg, enlarged; *f*, head of larva, enlarged, seen from beneath; *g*, head of male beetle, enlarged; *h*, mandible of same, on still larger scale; *i*, eggs, natural size; *j*, leg of larva with the claw-joint, on larger scale; *k*, mandible of larva, enlarged; *l*, maxilla of larva, enlarged. (Lines show natural sizes.)

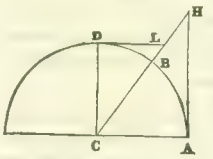
coscorob (kos′kō-rob), *n.* [Trinidad.] A fish of the genus *Cichlasoma* (family *Cichlidæ*): so called in the island of Trinidad. Two species are there known, *C. tænia* and *C. pulchra.* They somewhat resemble the sunfishes of the United States, and have similar habits.

cose[1], *n.* and *v.* See *coze.*

cose[2] (kōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cosed*, ppr. *cosing.* [See *corse*[4], q. v.] To exchange or barter. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

cosec. An abbreviation of *cosecant.*

cosecant (kō-sē′kant), *n.* [⟨ *co-*[2] + *secant.*] In *trigonom.*, the secant of an angle or arc equal to the difference between a given angle or arc (whose cosecant it is) and 90°; the secant of the complement of the given angle or arc. See *complement.* It is the ratio to the radius of the distance from the center to the intersection of one side of the angle with the tangent to the circle parallel with the other side; or, if the radius of the circle be taken as unity, it is this distance itself. Like all other trigonometrical functions, the cosecant is generally expressed numerically, in terms of the radius as unity. See *trigonometrical functions*, under *trigonometrical.* Abbreviated *cosec.*



Cosecant.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of LC to DC or AC is the cosecant; or, DC being equal to unity, it is the line *LC.*

cosectional (kō-sek′shon-al), *a.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *sectional.*] In *bot.*, belonging to the same natural section or group.

coseismal (kō-sīs′mal), *a.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + *-al:* see *seismic.*] The term used by Mallet to designate a curve or line along which a wave of earthquake-shock "simultaneously [synchronously] reaches the earth's surface"; the crest of a wave of shock. See *homoseismal, isochrone, isoseismal.*

The *coseismal* zone of maximum disturbance. *R. Mallet.*

coseismic (kō-sīs′mik), *a.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *seismic.*] Same as *coseismal.*

Circles called "isoseismic" or "*coseismic*" circles. *J. Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 10.

cosen1†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cousin*[1].

cosen[2], *v.* See *cozen*[2].

cosenage, *n.* See *cosinage.*

cosentient (kō-sen′shient), *a.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *sentient.*] Perceiving together.

cosey, *a.* and *n.* See *cozy.*

cosh[1] (kosh), *n.* [E. dial., ⟨ ME. *cosh, cosche, cosshe;* origin obscure. Hardly related to *cosh*[2].] A cottage; a hovel. [Prov. Eng.]

Coote, lytylle howse [var. *cosh, cosche, cosshe*]. *Prompt. Parv.*

Cosshe, a sorie house, [F.] cauerne. *Palsgrave.*

cosh[2] (kosh), *a.* [See *cozy.*] Neat; snug; quiet; comfortable. [Scotch.]

cosh[3] (kosh), *n.* The husk of corn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

co-sheath (kō-shēᵺ′), *v. t.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *sheath.*] To sheath two or more things together. [Rare.]

cosher[1] (kosh′ėr), *v. t.* [Appar. a freq. form, ⟨ *cosh*, comfortable: see *cosh*[2] and *cozy.*] To feed with dainties or delicacies; coddle; hence, to treat kindly and fondly; fondle; pet. [Colloq.]

Thus she *coshered* up Eleanor with cold fowl and port wine. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxiii.

cosher[2] (kosh′ėr), *v. t.* [⟨ Ir. *cosair*, a feast, a banquet.] To levy exactions upon; extort entertainment from. See *coshering.*

A very fit and proper house, Sir,
For such an idle guest to *cosher.*
The Irish Hudibras (1689).

cosher[3], *a.* See *kosher.*

cosherer (kosh′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who practised coshering. [Irish.]

Commissioners were scattered profusely among idle *coshcrers*, who claimed to be descended from good Irish families. *Macaulay.*

coshering (kosh′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cosher*[2], *v.*] In Ireland, an old feudal custom whereby the lord of the soil was entitled to lodge and feast himself and his followers at a tenant's house. It was the petty abuse of a right of all feudal lords everywhere to be entertained by their vassals when traveling near the vassals' territories. This tribute or exaction was afterward commuted for *quit-rent.*

Cosherings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them out of house and home. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

Sometimes he contrived, in defiance of the law, to live by *coshering*, that is to say, by quartering himself on the old tenants of his family. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

coshery (kosh′ėr-i), *n.* [⟨ *cosher*[2] + *-y*[1].] Same as *coshering.*

cosiet, *a.* See *cozy.*

cosiert (kō′zhėr), *n.* [Also written *cozier*, etc. ⟨ OF. *cousere*, a sewer (cf. *souter*), ⟨ *cousdre*, F. *coudre* = Pr. *coser, cuzir* = Sp. *coser, cusir* = Pg. *coser* = It. *cucire*, sew, ⟨ L. *consuere*, sew together: see *consute.*] A cobbler.

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *coziers'* catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice? *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

cosignatary (kō-sig′na-tā-ri), *n.* Same as *consignatary.*

cosignatory (kō-sig′na-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *signatory.*] **I.** *a.* Uniting with another or others in signing, as a treaty or agreement: as, *cosignatory* powers.

II. *n.*; pl. *cosignatories* (-riz). One who unites with another or others in signing a treaty or agreement.

It was clear to the *cosignatories* of the treaty of 1856 that the only hope of tranquillity for Turkey was non-interference in its internal affairs. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 394.

cosignificative (kō-sig-nif′i-kā-tiv), *a.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *significative.*] Having the same signification.

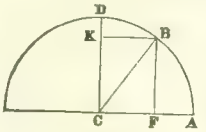
cosily, *adv.* See *cozily.*

cosint, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cousin*[1].

cosinage, cosenage (kuz′n-āj), *n.* [⟨ ME. *cosinage, cousinage*, ⟨ OF. *cosinage, cousinage*, ⟨ *cosin, cousin*, cousin, kinsman: see *cousin*[1].] In *law:* (*a*) Collateral relationship or kinship by blood; consanguinity. (*b*†) A writ to recover possession of an estate in lands when a stranger had entered and abated, after the death of the tresail (the grandfather's grandfather) or other collateral relation.

★**cosine** (kō′sīn), *n.* [⟨ *co-*[2] + *sine*[2]. A word invented by the English mathematician Edmund Gunter about 1620.] In *trigonom.*, the sine of the complement of a given angle (whose cosine it is). If from the vertex of the angle as a center a circle is described with any radius, the cosine is the ratio of the distance from the center to the foot of a perpendicular let fall from the point of intersection of one side with the circle upon the other to the radius; or, if the radius is taken as unity, the cosine is that distance itself. The cosine of the arc or angle is the sine of its complement, and vice versa. See *complement.* Abbreviated *cos.*—**Cosine integral**, the integral

$$\int_{\infty}^{x} \frac{\cos u}{u}\, du.$$



Cosine.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of FC to BC, or that of BK to CD, is the cosine; or, CD being equal to unity, it is the line BK.

Hyperbolic cosine. See *hyperbolic.*

cosmete (kos′mēt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κοσμήτης, an arranger, an adorner, ⟨ κοσμεῖν, order, adorn: see *cosmetic.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a high officer of state who had supreme direction of the college of ephebes.

cosmetic (koz-met′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cosmétique* = Sp. *cosmético* = Pg. It. *cosmetico*, ⟨ Gr. κοσμητικός, skilled in decorating, ⟨ κοσμητός, verbal adj. of κοσμεῖν, adorn, decorate, ⟨ κόσμος, order, ornament: see *cosmos*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to beauty; beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion. Also *cosmetical.*

And now, unveil'd, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystic order laid.
First, robed in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *cosmetic* powers.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 124.

II. *n.* **1.** Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps or professes to be able to help to beautify or improve the complexion.

Barber no more—a gay perfumer comes,
On whose soft cheek his own *cosmetic* blooms.
Crabbe.

2†. The art of anointing or decorating the human body, as with toilet preparations, etc.

For *Cosmetic*, it hath parts civil, and parts effeminate; for cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God, to society, and to ourselves.
Bacon, Works (London, 1857), III. 377.

cosmetical (koz-met'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cosmetic*.

Cosmetidæ (kos-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cosmetus* + *-idæ*.] A family of opilionine arachnidans, of the order *Phalangidea*, represented by the genus *Cosmetus*.

cosmetology (koz-mē-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κοσμητός*, well-ordered (see *cosmetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the dress and cleanliness of the body. *Dunglison.*

Cosmetornis (kos-mē-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοσμητός*, well-ordered, trim, adorned (see *cosmetic*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of beautiful caprimulgine birds, the African standard-bearers, having a pair of the inner flight-feathers enormously extended and expanded, as in *C. vexillarius* and *C. burtoni*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840. *Semiophorus* is a synonym.

Cosmetus (kos-mē'tus), *n.* [NL. (Perty, 1830), < Gr. *κοσμητός*, well-ordered, trim: see *cosmetic*.] The typical genus of the family *Cosmetidæ*. *C. ornatus* is an example.

Cosmia (kos'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), < Gr. *κόσμιος*, well-ordered, regular, < *κόσμος*, order, ornament: see *cosmos*[1].] A genus



Cosmia (*Calymnia*) *trapezina*. (Line shows natural size.)

of noctuid moths, sometimes made the type of a family *Cosmiidæ*. *C. paleacea* is an example. Species are found in all quarters of the globe. The larvæ are naked, with small raised warts, and feed on the leaves of trees.

★**cosmic, cosmical** (koz'mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmique* = Sp. Pg. It. *cosmico*, < L. **cosmicus*, *cosmicos*, < Gr. *κοσμικός*, < *κόσμος*, the universe, order, as of the universe: see *cosmos*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to the universe, especially to the universe regarded as subject to a harmonious system of laws. But in the older writers it marks rather an opposite conception of the universe, as governed wholly by mechanics, and not by teleological principles.

I can also understand that (as in Leibnitz's caricature of Newton's views) the Creator might have made the *cosmical* machine, and, after setting it going, have left it to itself till it needed repair.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 490.

By a *cosmic* emotion—the phrase is Mr. Henry Sidgwick's—I mean an emotion which is felt in regard to the universe or sum of things, viewed as a cosmos or order.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 253.

Hence—**2.** Pertaining to universal order; harmonious, as the universe; orderly: the opposite of *chaotic*.

How can Dryasdust interpret such things, the dark, chaotic dullard, who knows the meaning of nothing *cosmic* or noble, nor ever will know? *Carlyle.*

3. Forming a part of the material universe, especially of what lies outside of the solar system.

And if we ask whence came this rapid evolution of heat, we may now fairly surmise that it was due to some previous collision of *cosmical* bodies.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 396.

4. In *astron.*, visible for the first time at sunrise: only in *the cosmical rising* or *setting of a star*.—**5.** Inconceivably prolonged or protracted, like the periods of time required for the development of great astronomical changes; immeasurably extended in space; universal in extent.

The human understanding, for example—that faculty which Mr. Spencer has turned so skilfully round upon its own antecedents,—is itself a result of the play between organism and environment through *cosmic* ranges of time.
Tyndall.

6. Of or pertaining to cosmism: as, the *cosmic* philosophy.—**Cosmical bodies.** See *regular body*, under *body*.—**Cosmic dust,** matter in fine particles falling upon the earth from an extra-terrestrial source, like meteorites. The existence of such dust, in any sensible amount, is in great doubt; but particles of iron, etc., called by this name have been collected at various times, particularly from the snow in high latitudes. Much so-called cosmic dust is only volcanic dust, which has been ejected from a volcano during its eruption; such particles may remain suspended in the upper atmosphere for a long period of time. See *cryoconite*.

The microscopic examination of these Oceanic sediments reveals the presence of extremely minute particles, . . . which there is strong reason for regarding as *cosmic dust*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 706.

cosmically (koz'mi-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** With reference to or throughout the cosmos or universe; universally.

The theory of Swedenborg, so *cosmically* applied by him, that the man makes his heaven and hell.
Emerson, Literature.

2. With the sun at rising or setting: as, a star is said to rise or set *cosmically* when it rises or sets with the sun.

cosmics (koz'miks), *n.* [Pl. of *cosmic*: see *-ics*.] Cosmology. [Rare.]

Cosmiidæ (kos-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cosmia* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Cosmia*. They have the body moderately stout or rather slender; the proboscis elongate, rarely short; antennæ simple or nearly so; palpi ascending; hind tibiæ with long spurs; fore wings moderately broad, various in color, often acute at the tips, and with the exterior border slightly oblique or undulating. The larvæ have 16 legs; they are elongate, bright-colored, and live wrapped in leaves like tortricids. The pupæ are short, pyriform, acute at the anus, often covered with a bluish efflorescence, and are wrapped in leaves or moss on the ground. Usually written *Cosmidæ*. *Guenée*, 1852. See cut under *Cosmia*.

★**cosmism** (koz'mizm), *n.* [< *cosmos*[1] + *-ism*.] A name applied to the system of philosophy based on the doctrine of evolution as enunciated by Herbert Spencer. See *philosophy of evolution*, under *evolution*.

cosmo-. [NL., etc., *cosmo-*, < Gr. *κόσμο-ς*, order, good order, ornament, hence (from the notion of order, arrangement) the world, the universe: see *cosmos*[1].] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'the world' or 'the universe.'

Cosmocoma (kos-mok'ō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Förster, 1856), < Gr. *κόσμος*, order, ornament, + *κόμη*, hair.] A genus of spiculiferous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*. They have the tarsi 4-jointed; the antennal club not jointed; the abdomen petiolate; and the fore wings widening generally, with the marginal vein in the form of a dot. The species are very minute, and all are parasitic. Several are European, and one is North American.

cosmocrat (koz'mō-krat), *n.* [< Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *κρατεῖν*, govern; with term. as in *aristocrat*, *autocrat*, *democrat*, etc.] Ruler of the world: in the extract applied to the devil. [Rare.]

You will not think, great *Cosmocrat!*
That I spend my time in fooling;
Many irons, my Sire, have we in the fire,
And I must leave none of them cooling.
Southey, The Devil's Walk.

cosmocratic (koz-mō-krat'ik), *a.* [As *cosmocrat* + *-ic*; with term. as in *aristocratic*, *democratic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a universal monarch or monarchy: as, *cosmocratic* aspirations or aims.

cosmogonal (koz-mog'ō-nal), *a.* [As *cosmogony* + *-al*.] Cosmogonic.

The stupendous and *cosmogonal* philosophy of the Bhagvat Geeta. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 318.

cosmogoner (koz-mog'ō-nėr), *n.* [As *cosmogony* + *-er*[1].] Same as *cosmogonist*.

cosmogonic, cosmogonical (koz-mō-gon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmogonique* = Sp. *cosmogónico* = Pg. It. *cosmogonico*; as *cosmogony* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cosmogony.

The remarkable *cosmogonical* speculation originally promulgated by Immanuel Kant.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 201.

cosmogonist (koz-mog'ō-nist), *n.* [< *cosmogony* + *-ist*.] One who originates or expounds a cosmogony; one versed in cosmogony; specifically, one who holds that the universe had a beginning in time. Also *cosmogoner*.

Wherefore those Pagan *Cosmogonists* who were theists, being Polytheists and Theogonists also, and asserting, beside the one supreme unmade Deity, other inferior mundane gods, generated together with the world.
Cudworth, Intellectual System (ed. 1837), I. 344.

cosmogony (koz-mog'ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *cosmogonie* = Sp. *cosmogonía* = Pg. It. *cosmogonia*, < Gr. *κοσμογονία*, the creation or origin of the world, < *κοσμογόνος*, creating the world, < *κόσμος*, the world, + *-γονος*, < √ **γεν*, produce.] **1.** The theory or science of the origin of the universe, or of its present constitution and order; a doctrine or account of the creation; specifically, the doctrine that the universe had a beginning in time.

If we consider the Greek *cosmogony* in its entirety, as conceived and expounded by Hesiod, we shall see that it is diametrically opposed to the astronomy of the Babylonians. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 281.

2. The origination of the universe; creation. [Rare.]

The *cosmogony*, or creation of the world, has puzzled the philosophers of all ages. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

Every theory of *cosmogony* whatever is at bottom an outcome of nature expressing itself through human nature.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 231.

★=**Syn.** See *cosmology*.

cosmographer (koz-mog'ra-fėr), *n.* [As F. *cosmographe* = Sp. *cosmógrafo* = Pg. *cosmographo* = It. *cosmografo*, < LL. *cosmographus*, a cosmographer, < Gr. *κοσμογράφος*, describing the world: see *cosmography* and *-er*.] One who investigates the problems of cosmography; one versed in cosmography.

The *cosmographers*, which first discovered and described the roundness of the earth. *Bacon*, Filum Labyr., § 7.

cosmographic, cosmographical (koz-mō-graf'-ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmographique* = Sp. *cosmográfico* = Pg. *cosmographico* = It. *cosmografico*; as *cosmography* + *-ic*.] Relating to or dealing with cosmography; descriptive of or concerned with the world or the universe.

An old *cosmographical* poet.
Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion, Pref.

cosmographically (koz-mō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cosmographic manner; with regard to or in accordance with cosmography.

The terella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

cosmographist (koz-mog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *cosmography* + *-ist*.] Same as *cosmographer*.

cosmography (koz-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *cosmographie* = Sp. *cosmografía* = Pg. *cosmographia* = It. *cosmografia*, < LL. *cosmographia*, < Gr. *κοσμογραφία*, description of the world, < *κοσμογράφος*, describing the world (> LL. *cosmographus*, a cosmographer), < *κόσμος*, the world, + *γράφειν*, write, describe.] **1.** The science which describes and maps the main features of the heavens and the earth, embracing astronomy, geography, and sometimes geology.

He now is gone to prove *Cosmography*,
That measures coasts and kingdoms of the earth.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, iii. 1.

Cosmography
Thou art deeply read in; draw me a map from the Mermaid. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

Nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe. *South.*

2. The science of the general structure and relations of the universe.=**Syn.** See *cosmology*.

cosmolabe (koz'mō-lāb), *n.* [= F. *cosmolabe* = Pg. *cosmolabio*, < Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *-λαβον*, < *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take: see *astrolabe*.] An early instrument, essentially the same as the astrolabe, used for measuring the angles between heavenly bodies. Also called *pantacosm*.

cosmolatry (koz-mol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *λατρεία*, divine worship.] Worship paid to the world or its parts.

cosmoline (koz'mō-lin), *n.* [< *cosm(etic)* + *-ol* + *-ine*[2].] The trade-name of a residuum obtained after distilling off the lighter portions of petroleum. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons, melts at from 104° to 125° F., and is a smooth unctuous substance, used in ointments, etc.

★**cosmological** (koz-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [As F. *cosmologique* = Sp. *cosmológico* = Pg. It. *cosmologico*, < Gr. *κοσμολογικός*, pertaining to physical philosophy, < **κοσμολογία*: see *cosmology* and *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to cosmology.

A comparison between the probable meaning of the Proem to Genesis and the results of *cosmological* and geological science. *Gladstone*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 618.

cosmologically (koz-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cosmological manner; from a cosmological point of view.

Not long since, *cosmologically* speaking, Jupiter was shining with cloudless self-luminosity.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 434.

cosmologist (koz-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *cosmology* + *-ist*.] One who investigates the problems of cosmology; one versed in cosmology.

Cosmologists have built up their several theories, aqueous or igneous, of the early state of the earth.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 110.

cosmology (koz-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cosmologie* = Sp. *cosmología* = Pg. It. *cosmologia*, < Gr. as

if *κοσμολογία (cf. adj. κοσμολογικός, pertaining to physical philosophy: see *cosmological*), < κόσμος, the world, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The general science or theory of the cosmos or material universe, of its parts, elements, and laws; the general discussion and coördination of the results of the special sciences.

The facts of the External Order, which yield a *cosmology*, are supplemented by the facts of the Internal Order, which yield a psychology, and the facts of the Social Order, which yield a sociology. *G. H. Lewes*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 414.

2. That branch of metaphysics which is concerned with the a priori discussion of the ultimate philosophical problems relating to the world as it exists in time and space, and to the order of nature.—**Rational cosmology**, a philosophy of the material universe founded largely or wholly on a priori or metaphysical principles, and not mainly on observation. = **Syn.** *Cosmogony*, *Cosmology*, *Cosmography*. *Cosmogony* treats of the way in which the world or the universe came to be; *cosmology*, of its general theory, or of its structure and parts, as it is found existing; *cosmography*, of its appearance, or the structure, figure, relations, etc., of its parts. Each of these words may stand for a treatise upon the corresponding subject. *Cosmology* and *cosmography* are not altogether distinct.

cosmometry (koz-mom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *cosmométrie*, < Gr. κόσμος, the world, + -μετρία, < μέτρον, a measure.] The art of measuring the world, as by degrees and minutes of latitude or longitude.

cosmoplastic (koz-mō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. κοσμοπλάστης, the framer of the world, < κοσμοπλαστεῖν, frame the world, < κόσμος, the world, + πλάσσειν, form, frame: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or concerned with the formation of the universe or world; cosmogonic.

The opinion of Seneca signifies little in this case, he being no better than a *cosmoplastick* atheist; i. e., he made a certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1681), p. 84.

cosmopolicy (koz-mō-pol′i-si), *n.* [< *cosmopolite*, after *policy*[1].] Cosmopolitan or universal character; universal polity; freedom from prejudice. [Rare.]

I have finished the rough sketch of my poem. As I have not abated an iota of the infidelity or *cosmopolicy* of it, sufficient will remain, exclusively of innumerable faults, invisible to partial eyes, to make it very unpopular.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 341.

cosmopolitan (koz-mō-pol′i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [As *cosmopolite* + *-an*, after *metropolitan*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to all parts of the world; limited or restricted to no one part of the social, political, commercial, or intellectual world; limited to no place, country, or group of individuals, but common to all.

Capital is becoming more and more *cosmopolitan*.
J. S. Mill.

We revere in Dante that compressed force of life-long passion which could make a private experience *cosmopolitan* in its reach and everlasting in its significance.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 171.

Hence—**2.** Free from local, provincial, or national ideas, prejudices, or attachments; at home all over the world.—**3.** Characteristic of a cosmopolite: as, *cosmopolitan* manners.—**4.** Widely distributed over the globe: said of plants and animals.

II. *n.* One who has no fixed residence; one who is free from provincial or national prejudices; one who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world; a cosmopolite.

cosmopolitanism (koz-mō-pol′i-tan-izm), *n.* [< *cosmopolitan* + *-ism*.] The state of being cosmopolitan; universality of extent, distribution, feeling, etc.; especially, the character of a cosmopolite, or citizen of the world. Also called *cosmopolitism*.

He [Comte] preached *cosmopolitanism*, but remained the quintessence of a Frenchman. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 246.

After the overthrow of the great Napoleonic Empire, a reaction against *cosmopolitanism* and a romantic enthusiasm for nationality spread over Europe like an epidemic.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 413.

★ **cosmopolite** (koz-mop′ō-līt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *cosmopolite* = Sp. Pg. It. *cosmopolita*, < Gr. κοσμοπολίτης, a citizen of the world, < κόσμος, the world, + πολίτης, citizen: see *politic*, *polity*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A citizen of the world; one who is cosmopolitan in his ideas or life.

I came tumbling into the world a pure cadet, a true *cosmopolite*; not born to land, lease, house, or office.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

His air was that of a *cosmopolite*
In the wide universe from sphere to sphere.
Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

2. An animal or a plant existing in many or most parts of the world, or having a wide range of existence or migration.

The wild-goose is more of a *cosmopolite* than we; he breaks his fast in Canada, takes a luncheon in the Ohio, and plumes himself for the night in a southern bayou.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 342.

II. *a.* Universal; world-wide; cosmopolitan.

English is emphatically the language of commerce, of civilization, of social and religious freedom, of progressive intelligence, . . . and, therefore, beyond any tongue ever used by man, it is of right the *cosmopolite* speech.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

cosmopolitical (koz″mō-pō-lit′i-kal), *a.* [< *cosmopolite*, after *political*.] Universal; cosmopolitan.

To finde himselfe Cosmopolites, a citizen and member of the whole and onely one mysticall citie vniuersall, and so consequently to meditate of the *Cosmopoliticall* gouernment thereof.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 6.

Kant says somewhere that, as the records of human transactions accumulate, the memory of man will have room only for those of supreme *cosmopolitical* importance.
Lowell, Harvard Oration, Nov. 8, 1886.

cosmopolitism (koz-mop′ō-lī-tizm), *n.* [< *cosmopolite* + *-ism*.] Same as *cosmopolitanism*.

The *cosmopolitism* of Germany, the contemptuous nationality of the Englishman, and the ostentatious and boastful nationality of the Frenchman.
Coleridge.

cosmorama (koz-mō-rä′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόσμος, the world, + ὅραμα, a view, < ὁρᾶν, see.] A view or series of views of the world; specifically, an exhibition of a number of drawings, paintings, or photographs of cities, buildings, landscapes, and the like, in different parts of the world, so arranged that they are reflected from mirrors, the reflections being seen through a lens.

The temples, and saloons, and *cosmoramas*, and fountains glittered and sparkled before our eyes.
Dickens, Sketches by Boz, xiv.

cosmoramic (koz-mō-ram′ik), *a.* [< *cosmorama* + *-ic*.] Relating to or like a cosmorama.

cosmos[1] (koz′mos), *n.* [Also *kosmos*; < NL. *cosmos*, *cosmus*, ML. *cosmus*, < Gr. κόσμος, order, good order, form, ornament, and esp. the world or the universe as an orderly system.] **1.** Order; harmony.

Hail, brave Henry: across the Nine dim Centuries, we salute thee, still visible as a valiant Son of *Cosmos* and Son of Heaven, beneficently sent us!
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, ii. 1.

Hence—**2.** The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and law exhibited in the universe.

If we take the highest product of evolution, civilized human society, and ask to what agency all its marvels must be credited, the inevitable answer is—To that Unknown Cause of which the entire *Cosmos* is a manifestation.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 471.

3. Any system or circle of facts or things considered as complete in itself.

Each of us is constantly having sensations which do not amount to perceptions [and] make no lodgment in the *cosmos* of our experience.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 145.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of *Compositæ*, related to the dahlia, ranging from Bolivia to Arizona. *C. caudatus* is widely naturalized through the tropics. *C. bipinnatus* and *C. diversifolius* are frequently cultivated.

cosmos[2]†, *n.* [A corrupted form (appar. for **comos*) of Tatar *kumiz*: see *kumiss*.] Fermented mare's milk: same as *kumiss*.

Their drinke called *Cosmos*, which is mares milke, is prepared after this maner. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 97.

They [the Tatars] then cast on the ground new *Cosmos*, and make a great feast. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 414.

cosmoscope (koz′mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the universe, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument designed to show the positions, relations, and movements of the sun, earth, and moon; an orrery.

cosmosphere (koz′mō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + σφαῖρα, a sphere.] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth at any given time with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

cosmotheism (koz′mō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + θεός, God, + *-ism*: see *theism*.] Deification of the cosmos; the system which identifies God with the cosmos; pantheism.

cosmothetic (koz-mō-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + θετικός, < θετός, verbal adj. of τιθέναι, put, assume, = E. *do*: see *thesis*.] Supposing the existence of an external world; affirming the real existence of the external world.

To the class of *cosmothetic* idealists the great majority of modern philosophers are to be referred.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Cosmothetic idealism, idealist. See the nouns.

Cosne (kōn), *n.* A red wine grown in the department of Nièvre in France, similar in flavor to Bordeaux, and improving with age.

cosovereign (kō-suv′e-rān), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *sovereign*.] A joint sovereign.

Peter being then only a boy, Sophia, Ivan's sister of the whole blood, was joined with them as regent, under the title of *co-sovereign*.
Brougham.

cospecific (kō-spē-sif′ik), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *specific*.] Of the same species; conspecific.

coss[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *coss*, a kiss: see *kiss*, *n.* and *v.*] A kiss.

The queen thus acorded with the Cros,
Agens hym spak nomore speche;
The lady 3af the cros a *cosse*,
The lady of love longe loue gan seche.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

coss[2]† (kos), *n.* [In phrase *rule of coss*, an early name for algebra, a half-translation of It. *regola di cosa*, lit. the rule of the thing: *regola*, < L. *regula*, rule; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *cosa*, a thing (< L. *causa*, a cause, LL. a thing), being the unknown quantity, *x*: see *rule*, *chose*[2], and *x* as an algebraic symbol.] The unknown quantity in an algebraic problem. Also *cos*, *cosa*.—**Rule of coss**, an elementary algebraic method of solving problems; algebra.

coss[3] (kos), *n.* [Also written *kos*, repr. Hind. *kos* = Beng. *kros*, a coss, < Skt. *kroça*, a call, calling-distance (e. g., Hind. *gau-kos*, the distance at which one can hear the lowing of a cow), < √ *kruç*, call, cry out.] In India, a road-measure of variable extent, ranging from 1 to 2 miles (rarely more), being usually about 1½ miles, especially in Bengal.

I determined to keep to the road and ride round to the next bungalow at Narkunda, . . . which is ten *coss*, or about fifteen miles away.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 164.

Cossack (kos′ak), *n.* [Russ. *Kozakŭ*, *Kazakŭ*, a Cossack; < Turki *quzzāq*, an adventurer, a guerilla, a predatory horseman, a freebooter.] One of a military people inhabiting the steppes of Russia along the lower Don and about the Dnieper, Volga, and Ural. Originally, an irregular Tatar soldiery subject to the khanate of Krim Tatary. The origin of the Russian Cossacks is uncertain, but their nucleus is supposed to have consisted of refugees from the ancient limits of Russia forced by hostile invasion to the adoption of a military organization or order, which grew into a more or less free tribal existence. Their independent spirit has led to numerous unsuccessful revolts, ending in their subjection, although they retain various privileges. As light cavalry they form an element in the Russian army valuable in skirmishing.

cossas (kos′az), *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] Plain East Indian muslins, of various qualities and widths.

cossee (kos′ē), *n.* [Of E. Ind. origin.] A bracelet.

cosset (kos′et), *n.* [Cf. AF. *cozets*, pl., AS. *cotsetlan*, 'house-dwellers.'] **1.** A lamb brought up by hand; a pet lamb.

Much greater gyfts for guerdon thou shalt gayne
Then Kidde or *Cosset*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

2. A pet of any kind.

Quar. Well, this dry nurse, I say still, is a delicate man.
Mrs. Lit. And I am for the *cosset* his charge: did you ever see a fellow's face more accuse him for an ass?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

cosset (kos′et), *v. t.* [< *cosset*, *n.*] To fondle; make a pet of; nurse fondly.

I have been *cosseting* this little beast up, in the hopes you'd accept it as a present.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvi.

Every section of political importance, every interest in the electorate, has to be *cosseted* and propitiated by the humouring of whims, fads, and even more substantial demands. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 145.

cossic†, **cossical**† (kos′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= It. *cossico*; as *coss*[2] + *-ic*, *-ical*.] The true derivation having been forgotten, it was, later, ignorantly connected with L. *cos*, a whetstone.] Relating to algebra; algebraic.

There were sometimes added to these numbers certain signs or algebraic figures, called *cossical* signings.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 414.

Cossic algorism, an algebraical process of determining the value of an unknown quantity.—**Cossic numbers**, powers and roots.

Cossidæ (kos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cossus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* or moths, taking name from the genus *Cossus* (which see).

cossist† (kos′ist), *n.* [< *coss*[2] + *-ist*.] An algebraist.

cossoletist, *n.* Same as *cassolette*.

cossum (kos′um), *n.* A malignant ulcer of the nose, often syphilitic. *Dunglison.*

Cossus (kos′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *cossus*, a kind of larva found under the bark of trees.] **1.** A genus of moths, of the family *Epialidæ*: known as the ghost-moths. *Cossus ligniperda*, one



Goat-moth (*Cossus ligniperda*), reduced about one third.

of the largest of the British moths, is called the *goat-moth*, from the disagreeable hircine odor of the larvæ; it expands 3 to 3½ inches, and is of variegated coloration.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *acne*.

cossyphene (kos'i-fēn), *n.* [< F. *cossyphène* (Latreille).] A beetle of the genus *Cossyphus*, or of some allied genus.

cossyphore (kos'i-fōr), *n.* Same as *cossyphene*.

Cossyphus (kos'i-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσσυφος*, a singing bird, perhaps the black ouzel; also a sea-fish.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of atracheliate heteromerous insects, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Fabricius*, 1792.—**2**†. In *ornith.*, a genus of sturnoid passerine birds: same as *Acridotheres*. *Duméril.*—**3.** In *ichth.*, a genus of labroid fishes. *Valenciennes.*

cossyrite (kos'i-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. Κόσσυρος, also Κόσσουρα, an island between Sicily and Africa, now called Pantellaria, + *-ite*².] A mineral related to amphibole in form and composition, occurring in triclinic crystals in the liparite of the island of Pantellaria.

cost¹ (kôst), *n.* [< ME. *cost*, < ONorth. *cost*, < Icel. *kostr*, m., choice, chance, opportunity, condition, state, quality, = AS. *cyst*, f., choice, election, a thing chosen, excellence, virtue, = OS. *kust* = OFries. *kest*, choice, estimation, virtue, = MD. D. *kust* = OHG. *chust, cust*, MHG. *kust*, G. *kurst*, f., choice, = Goth. *kustus*, m., *gakusts*, f., test, proof; with formative *-ti*, < Goth. *kiusan* = AS. *cēosan* (pp. *coren*), etc., choose: see *choose*.] **1**†. Manner; way and means.

Bi-knowe alle the *costes* of care that he hade.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2495.

2†. Quality; condition; property; value; worth.

Who-so knew the *costes* that knit ar therinne [in the girdle]
He wolde hit prayse at more prys, parauenture.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1849.

Chief men of worth, of mekle *cost*,
To be lamentit sair for ay.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 188).

At all costs, by all means; at all events. [This phrase was formerly in dative singular, without the preposition:

We ne magen *alre coste* halden Crist bibode.
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 21.

It is now usually associated with *cost*².]—**Needes cost**†, **by all means**; necessarily.

The night was schort, and faste by the daye
That *needes cost* he moste himselven hyde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 619.

cost² (kôst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cost*, ppr. *costing*. [< ME. *costen*, < OF. *coster, couster*, F. *coûter*, cost, = Pr. Sp. *costar* = Pg. *custar* = It. *costare* (= D. *kosten* = OHG. **chostōn*, MHG. *kosten*, G. *kosten* = Dan. *koste* = Sw. Icel. *kosta*, after Rom.), < ML. *costare*, contr. of L. *constare*, stand together, stand at, cost, < *com-*, together, + *stare*, stand: see *constant*.] **1.** To require the expenditure of (something valuable) in exchange, purchase, or payment; be of the price of; be acquired in return for: as, it *cost* five dollars.

Though it had *coste* me catel [wealth].
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 204.

There, there! a diamond gone, *cost* me two thousand ducats in Frankfort! *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

To have made a league of road among such rocks and precipices would have *cost* the state a year's revenue.
Froude, Sketches, p. 78.

2. In general, to require (as a thing or result to be desired) an expenditure of any specified thing, as time or labor; be done or acquired at the expense of, as of pain or loss; occasion or bring on (especially something evil) as a result.

If it should *cost* my life this very night,
I'll gae to the Tolbooth door wi' thee.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 91).

He enticed
Israel in Sittim, on their march from Nile,
To do him wanton rites, which *cost* them woe.
Milton, P. L., i. 414.

Difference in opinions has *cost* many millions of lives.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 5.

The President has paid dear for his White House. It has commonly *cost* him all his peace, and the best of his manly attributes. *Emerson*, Compensation.

To cost dear, to require a great outlay, or involve or entail much trouble, suffering, loss, etc.

Were it known that you mean as you say, surely those wordes might *cost* you *dear*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref. to ii., note.

'T has often *cost* the boldest Cedar *dear*
To grapple with a storm.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 89.

★**cost**² (kôst), *n.* [< ME. *cost, coust*, F. *coût*, cost, = Pr *cost, costa* = Sp. *costo, costa* = Pg. *custa* = It. *costo* = D. *kost* = OHG. *chosta*, MHG. *koste*, G. *kost* = Dan. Sw. *kost.* (ML. *costa*), cost, expense; from the verb.] **1.** The equivalent or price given for a thing or service exchanged, purchased, or paid for; the amount paid, or engaged to be paid, for some thing or some service: as, the *cost* of a suit of clothes; the *cost* of building a house. Nothing has any *cost* until it is actually attained or obtained; while *price* is the amount which is asked for a service or thing.

By Flames a House I hir'd was lost
Last Year: and I must pay the *Cost*.
Prior, A Dutch Proverb.

Value is the life-giving power of anything; *cost*, the quantity of labour required to produce it; price, the quantity of labour which its possessor will take in exchange for it. *Ruskin*, Munera Pulveris, § 12.

2. That which is expended; outlay of any kind, as of money, labor, time, or trouble; expense or expenditure in general; specifically, great expense: as, the work was done at public *cost*.

Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? 2 Sam. xix. 42.

Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride and *cost*.
Waller, Her Majesty's New Building.

Passing to birds, we find preservation of the race secured at a greatly diminished *cost* to both parents and offspring. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 275.

3. *pl.* In *law*: (*a*) The sums fixed by law or allowed by the court for charges in a suit, awarded usually against the party losing, and in favor of the party prevailing or his attorney.

Nobody but you can rescue her, . . . and you can only do that by paying the *costs* of the suit—both of plaintiff and defendant. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlvii.

(*b*) The sum which the law allows to the attorney, to be paid by his client.—**At all costs.** See *cost*¹.—**Costs of the cause or of the action**, in *law*, the aggregate of costs to which the prevailing party is entitled against his adversary on reaching final judgment in the cause.—**Costs of the day**, in *Eng. law*, interlocutory costs imposed on a party in respect to an incidental proceeding at the time it is taken or determined, as, for instance, an adjournment, in contradistinction to *general costs of the cause*.—**Dives costs**, in *Eng. legal parlance*, costs which one allowed to sue without liability to costs voluntarily pays to his attorney, and is therefore, if successful, allowed to tax against his adversary.—**To count the cost.** See *count*¹.—**To one's cost**, with inconvenience, suffering, or loss; to one's detriment or sorrow: as, that some one had blundered, he found *to his cost*.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards, *to their costs*, over true. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

Oh frail estate of human beings,
And slippery hopes below!
Now *to our cost* your emptiness we know.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 401.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Expense, Worth*, etc. See *price*.

cost³ (kost), *n.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, side: see *coast*.] **1**†. A rib or side.

Made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles
Betwixt the *costs* of a ship, and sinks it straight.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

2. In *her.*, same as *cottise*.

cost⁴† (kost), *n.* [ME. *cooste, costmary*; = Pr. *cost* = Sp. Pg. It. *costo*, < L. *costos, costum*, < Gr. *κόστος*, an aromatic plant, < Ar. *kost, kust*, Hind. *kushth*: see *costmary*.] Costmary.

★**costa** (kos'tạ), *n.*; pl. *costæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, a side: see *cost*³ and *coast, n.*] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) [L.] A rib. (*b*) A border or side of something; specifically applied to the three borders or costæ of the human scapula or shoulder-blade—the superior or coracoid, the posterior or vertebral, and the anterior or axillary. (*c*) A ridge on something, giving it a ribbed appearance.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*: (1) A broad, elevated longitudinal line or ridge on a surface. (2) The anterior border of an insect's wing, extending from the base to the apex or outer angle. Hence—(3) The space on the wing bordering the anterior margin. (4) The costal or anterior vein. (*b*) In *conch.*, the ridge or one of the ridges of a shell. (*c*) In *Actinozoa*, an external vertical ridge marking the site of a septum within. (*d*) In *Crinoidea*, a row of plates succeeding the inferior or basal portion of the cup.—**3.** In *bot.*, a rib or primary vein; a midrib or midnerve of a leaf or frond.

costage†, *n.* [ME., also *coustage*; < OF. *costage, coustage* (= Pr. *costatge*; ML. *costagium*), < *coster*, cost; see *cost*² + *-age*.] Cost; expense.

Thare fore I telle yow schorttely, how a man may goon with lytel *costage* and schortte tyme.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 125.

For more solempne in euery mannes syght
This feste was, and gretter of *costage*,
Than was the reuel of hir mariage.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 1126.

★**costal** (kos'tạl), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *costal* = It. *costale*, < NL. *costalis* (ML. **costalis*, in neut. *costale*, the side of a hill), < *costa*, a rib, the side, etc.: see *costa, coast, n.*] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the ribs or the side of the body: as, *costal* nerves. (*b*) Bearing ribs; costiferous: applied to those vertebræ which bear ribs, and to that part of the sternum to which ribs are attached.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the costa or anterior edge of an insect's wing; situated on or near the costa.—**3.** In *bot.*, pertaining to the costa or midrib of a leaf or frond.

Veins . . . forming a single *costal* row of long areolæ.
Syn. Fil., p. 523.

Costal angle, in *entom.*, the tip of the wing.—**Costal area**, in *entom.*, a part of the wing or tegminum bordering the anterior margin, and extending to the subcostal vein. In many of the *Orthoptera* it has a different texture and appearance from the rest of the wing.—**Costal cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Costal cells**, in *entom.*, the cells nearest the costa, generally numbered from the base of the wing outward. One of them is frequently opaque, and is then called the *pterostigma*. But many authors include in the term *costal* only one or more cells between the pterostigma and the base of the wing.—**Costal margin**, in *entom.*, the costa or anterior margin of the wing.—**Costal plate**, in *Chelonia*, one of a series of expanded dermal plates of bone, ankylosed with a rib, forming a part of the carapace. See cut under *Chelonia*.—**Costal processes**, in *ornith.*: (*a*) The unciform processes given off by many ribs, overlapping succeeding ribs. (*b*) Certain parts of the sternum with which the ribs articulate. They are very prominent in passerine birds. See cut under *carinate*.—**Costal vein**, in *entom.*, a large longitudinal vein or rib nearly parallel to, and frequently touching, the anterior margin, but in the *Odonata* separated from it by the marginal vein.



Wing of Bee, showing costa, or costal vein, *a*, and subcostal vein, *b*. The space inclosed by *a* and *b* is the costal cell.

costally (kos'tạl-i), *adv.* In *entom.*: (*a*) Toward the costa or front margin of the wing: as, a band produced *costally*. (*b*) Over the costal vein: as, a line *costally* angulated.

costal-nerved (kos'tạl-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the secondary nerves of the leaf springing from the costa or midrib. Also *costatovenose*.

costard† (kos'tärd), *n.* [< ME. *costard*, an apple, orig. a 'ribbed' apple, a var. (accom. to *-ard*) of **costate* (first found in later use), < ML. *costatus*, ribbed, < L. *costa*, a rib: see *cost*³, and cf. *costate*. Cf. also *custard*, ult. a var. of *crustate*. See *-ard*. Hence *costard-* or *costermonger* and *coster*.] **1.** A large variety of apple.

The wilding, *costard*, then the well-known pom-water.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii.

2. The head. [Humorous.]

Take him on the *costard* with the hilts of thy sword, and then throw him into the malmsey-butt, in the next room.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Also *costerd*.

costardmonger† (kos'tärd-mung″gėr), *n.* Same as *costermonger*.

Edg. Have you prepared the *costardmonger*?
Night. Yes, and agreed for his basket of pears.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

costate, costated (kos'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *costatus*, ribbed, < *costa*, rib: see *costa, cost*³. Cf. *costard*.] **1.** Having a rib or ribs; ribbed.—**2.** Having a ridge or ridges; ridged, as if ribbed. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, having several broad elevated lines or ridges extending in a longitudinal direction. (*b*) In *bot.*, having one or more primary longitudinal veins or ribs, as a leaf. (*c*) In *conch.*, having ridges crossing the whorls and parallel with the mouth of the shell, as in univalves, for example *Harpidæ*, or radiating, as in bivalves, for example most *Cardiidæ*.—**Costate eggs**, in *entom.*, those eggs which have raised ribs running from end to end.

costatovenose (kos-tā-tō-vē'nōs), *a.* [< L. *costatus*, ribbed (see *costate*), + *venosus*, having veins: see *venous*.] Same as *costal-nerved*.

costay†, *v.* A Middle English form of *coast*.

Dounward ay in my pleiyng,
The ryver syde *costeiyng*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 134.

cost-book (kôst'bůk), *n.* [< *cost* for *costean* + *book*.] In British mining, a book containing the names of all the joint adventurers in a mine, with the number of shares each holds. A shareholder who wishes to leave the company can do so by getting his name removed from the cost-book.—**Cost-book system**, in British mining, a method of keeping mining accounts and managing a joint-stock company, by which any one of the adventurers can withdraw on due notice, the accounts being kept in such a man-

ner that the exact financial condition of the mine may be at any time easily made out.

costean (kos-tēn′), *v. i.* [< Corn. *cothas*, dropped, + *stean* (LL. *stannum*), tin.] In *mining*, to endeavor to ascertain the position of a lode by sinking pits through the soil to the bed-rock. The general direction of the lode having been, as supposed, approximately ascertained by means of work already done, the object of costeaning is to trace the lode still further through ground where its outcrop is not visible on the surface.

costeaning (kos-tē′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *costean*, *v.*] In *mining*, the process of sinking pits to discover a lode. [Cornwall.]

costean-pit (kos-tēn′pit), *n.* In *Cornish mining*, a pit sunk to the bed-rock in costeaning. [Cornwall.]

costeiet, *v.* See *costay*, *coast*.

costella, *n.* Plural of *costellum*.

costellate (kos-tel′āt), *a.* [< NL. *costellatus*, < *costellum*, a little rib: see *costellum*.] 1. In *bot.*, finely ribbed or costate.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, finely ridged, as if ribbed with costella.

costellum (kos-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *costella* (-ä). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *costa*, a rib: see *costa*, *coast*.] In *anat.*, a small or rudimentary rib.

coster[1] (kos′tėr), *n.* [Abbr. of *costermonger*.] Same as *costermonger*.

"Feyther" had been "a *coster*," and, in Lizbeth's phrase, had "got a breast trouble," which, with other troubles, had sent the poor soul to the church-yard.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 140.

coster[2] (kos′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *coster*, also (with excrescent *-d*) *costerd*, < OF. *costiere* (> ML. *costerium*), a side hanging, prop. adj., < ML. **costarius*, of or at the side, < L. *costa*, side: see *costa*, *coast*.] 1. *Eccles.*, the side hangings of an altar. (*a*) That part of the altar-cloth which hangs down at either end. (*b*) One of the side curtains which serve to inclose the altar and to protect it from drafts.

2†. A piece of tapestry or carpeting used as a small hanging, as the valance of a bed, the hanging border of a tablecloth, and the like.

Also called *costering*.

coster-boy (kos′tėr-boi), *n.* A boy who sells costards, fruit, vegetables, etc., in the streets. *Davies.* [Eng.]

Laying down the law to a group of *coster-boys*, for want of better audience. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxiv.

costerd[1]†, *n.* Same as *costard*.

costerd[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coster*[2].

costerilt, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

costering (kos′tėr-ing), *n.* [< *coster*[2] + *-ing*.] Same as *coster*[2].

costermonger (kos′tėr-mung″gėr), *n.* and *a.* [For *costerdmonger*, for *costardmonger*, < *costard* + *monger*. Sometimes shortened to *coster*.] I. *n.* A hawker of fruits and vegetables. Also *coster*, and formerly *costardmonger*.

Virtue is of so little regard in these *costermonger's* times, that true valour is turned bearherd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

And then he'll rail, like a rude *costermonger*,
That school-boys had couzened of his apples.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

II. *a.* Mercenary; sordid. *Nares.*

costevoust, *a.* Same as *costious*.

cost-free (kôst′frē), *adv.* Free of charge; without expense.

Her duties being to talk French, . . . and her privileges to live *cost-free* and . . . to gather scraps of knowledge.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ii.

costful†, *a.* [ME. *costeful*; < *cost*[2] + *-ful*.] Costly.

A *costefulle* clothe is tokyn of poverte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

costicartilage (kos-ti-kär′ti-läj), *n.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *cartilago*.] A costal cartilage; a sternal rib, when not ossified. *B. G. Wilder.*

costicartilaginous (kos-ti-kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* [< *costicartilage* (*-gin-*) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a costicartilage.

costicervical (kos-ti-sėr′vi-kal), *a.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the ribs and neck: as, a *costicervical* muscle: specifically said of the costicervicalis.

costiferous (kos-tif′ė-rus), *a.* [= F. *costifère*; < L. *costa*, rib, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] In *anat.*, rib-bearing: applied to those vertebræ, as the dorsal vertebræ of man, which bear free articulated ribs, and to those parts or processes of the sternum of some animals, as birds, to which ribs are jointed.

The sternum has no *costiferous* median backward prolongation, all the ribs being attached to its sides.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 168.

costiform (kos′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *forma*, shape.] 1. In *anat.*, formed or shaped like a rib.—2. In *entom.*, having the form of a costa or ridge: as, a *costiform* interspace between striæ.

costifoust, *a.* Same as *costious*.

costilet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coustille*, a short sword, a sort of dagger or poniard: see *coistril*.] A dagger; a poniard.

Gaffray hym smote vppon the hanche so
Wyth a *costile* which in hys sleffe gan hold that his Iesseron failed and breke to.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4334.

costile-iront, *n.* [ME. *costile-yre*: see *costile*.] Same as *costile*.

Thorewly passyng the *costile-yre* cold;
Hastily the blode lepte out and ran tho.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4336.

costioust, *a.* [ME. *costifous*, *costevous*, *costious*, *costyous*, *costuous*, *coustous*, < OF. *costeous*, *cousteus*, F. *coûteux*, costly, < *coste*, cost: see *cost*[2], *n.*, and *-ous*.] Costly.

He that makethe there a Feste, be it nevere so *costifous*, and he have no Neddres, he hathe no thanke for his travylle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 208.

costispinal (kos-ti-spī′nal), *a.* [< NL. *costispinalis*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the ribs and spinal column; costovertebral. *Coues.*

costive (kos′tiv), *a.* [Early mod. E. *costyfe*; < OF. *costeve*, i. e., *costevé* (mod. F. restored *constipé*), < L. *constipatus*, crammed, stuffed, pp. of *constipare*, press together, > *costever*, *costiver*, *costuver*, cram, constipate: see *constipate*.] 1. Suffering from a morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements retained, or the motion of the bowels sluggish or suppressed; constipated.—2. Figuratively, slow in action; especially, slow in giving forth ideas or opinions, etc.; uncommunicative; close; unproductive. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Who is,
Indeed, sir, somewhat *costive* of belief
Toward your stone; would not be gulled.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

While faster than his *costive* Brain indites,
Philo's quick Hand in flowing Letters writes.
Prior, On a Person who wrote Ill against Me.

You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, without being *costive*. *Lord Chesterfield.*

3†. Hard and dry; caked.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

4. Producing costiveness. [Rare.]

Blood-boyling Yew, and *costiue* Misseltoe:
With yce-cold Mandrake, and a many mo
Such fatall plants.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

costively (kos′tiv-li), *adv.* With costiveness.

costiveness (kos′tiv-nes), *n.* 1. A morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels. See *constipation*.

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick. *Locke*, Education.

2. Figuratively, slowness in action; especially, slowness or difficulty in giving forth or uttering, in a general sense; closeness; reticence. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In the literary and philosophical society at Manchester was once a reverend disputant of the same *costiveness* in publick elocution with myself. *Wakefield*, Memoirs, p. 216.

costless (kôst′les), *a.* [= D. *kosteloos*; < *cost*[2], *n.*, + *-less*.] Costing nothing; not involving expense.

costlewt, *a.* [ME., < *cost*[2] + *-lew*, an adj. term., also in *drunkelew*, q. v.] Costly; sumptuous. *Chaucer.*

And at the west dore of Powles was made a *costlew* pagent, renning wyn, red claret and whit, all the day of the marriage. *Arnold's Chronicle* (1502), p. xli.

costliness (kôst′li-nes), *n.* The character or fact of being costly; expensiveness; richness; great cost or expense; sumptuousness.

Alas, alas that great city, wherein were made rich all that had ships in the sea by reason of her *costliness!*
Rev. xviii. 19.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency, it entertained me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

costly (kôst′li), *a.* [< ME. *costily*, for *costely* (= D. *kostelijk* = MHG. *kostelich*, G. *köstlich* = Dan. *kostelig* = Sw. *kostlig* = Norw. *kosteleg* = Icel. *kostligr*, *kostuligr*); < *cost*[2] + *-ly*[1].] 1. Of great price; acquired, done, or practised at much cost, as of money, time, trouble, etc.; expensive; rich; occasioning great expense or expenditure: as, a *costly* habit; *costly* furniture; *costly* vices.

Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard, very *costly*. John xii. 3.

In itself the distinction between the affirmative and the negative is a step perhaps the most *costly* in effort of any that the human mind is summoned to take.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

It is only by the rich that the *costly* plainness which at once satisfies the taste and the imagination is attainable.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 322.

2. Lavish; extravagant. [Rare.]

A dagger, in rich sheath with jewels on it, . . .
At once the *costly* Sahib yielded to her.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=Syn. 1. *Precious*, etc. See *valuable*.

costly (kôst′li), *adv.* In a costly manner; expensively; richly; gorgeously.

Why dost thou pine within and suffer dearth,
Painting thy outward walls so *costly* gay?
Shak., Sonnets, cxlvi.

costmary (kost′mā-ri), *n.* [In Palsgrave (1530), *cost mary*, translated by F. *coste marine*. Cf. *rosemary*, where *-mary* = *marine*. The second element, however, is usually understood as referring to the Virgin Mary (as if ML. **costus Mariæ*); the orig. form said to be ML. **costus amarus*: L. *costus*, a plant (see *cost*[4]); *amarus*, bitter.] A perennial plant, *Chrysanthemum Balsamita*, belonging to the family *Asteraceæ*, a native of the south of Europe, long cultivated for the agreeable fragrance of its leaves.

The purple Hyacinthe, and fresh *Costmarie*.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat.

Costmarie is put into ale to steep. *Gerarde.*

costo-. Combining form, in some recent scientific compounds, of Latin (New Latin) *costa*, a rib.

costo-apical (kos-tō-ap′i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *costa*, a rib, + L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, near the outer or apical end of the costal margin of the wing: as, a *costo-apical* spot.

costocentral (kos-tō-sen′tral), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*.] Same as *costovertebral*.

costoclavicular (kos″tō-kla-vik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *clavicula*, clavicle.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the first rib and to the clavicle: applied to the rhomboid (costoclavicular) ligament which connects these parts.

costocolic (kos-tō-kol′ik), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *colon*, colon: see *colon*[2], *colic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to ribs and to the colon.—**Costocolic ligament**, a fold of peritoneum forming a kind of mesentery for the spleen, and passing from the left colic flexure to the under surface of the diaphragm, opposite the tenth and eleventh ribs.

costocoracoid (kos-tō-kor′a-koid), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *coracoides*, coracoid.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the ribs and to the coracoid process of the scapula: applied to a dense membrane or thick sheet of deep fascia, continuous with that of the arm and breast, attached to the clavicle and coracoid process of the scapula, inclosing the pectoralis minor and subclavius muscle, protecting the axillary vessels and nerves, and pierced by the cephalic vein and other vessels. Also *coracocostal*.

costomt, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

costomaryt, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *customary*.

costoret, *n.* Same as *costrel*. *Solon*, Old Eng. Potter, p. 16.

costoscapular (kos-tō-skap′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *scapula*, scapula, + *-ar*[2].] In *anat.*, pertaining to ribs and to the scapula; connecting these parts, as a muscle: specifically said of the costoscapularis.

costoscapularis (kos-tō-skap-ū-lā′ris), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *costoscapulares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, + *scapula*, scapula.] A muscle of the thorax arising from many ribs, and inserted into the vertebral border of the scapula. Also called *serratus magnus*. See *serratus*.

costosternal (kos-tō-stėr′nal), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *sternum*, breast-bone, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib or costal cartilage and to the sternum: applied to ligaments connecting these parts, or to articulations between them.

costotome (kos′tō-tōm), *n.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + Gr. τομός, cutting, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A knife, chisel, or shears used in dissection for cutting through the costal cartilages and opening the thoracic cavity; a cartilage-knife.

costotransverse (kos″tō-trans-vers′), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *transversus*, transverse.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib and to the transverse process of a vertebra: applied to the interosseous ligaments connecting these parts.

costovertebral (kos-tō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, + *vertebra*, a joint, vertebra, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib and to the body of a vertebra: applied to the stellate ligaments connecting these parts. Also *costocentral*.

costoxiphoid (kos-tō-zif'oid), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + Gr. *ξιφοειδής*, ensiform: see *xiphoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to costal cartilage and to the xiphoid process of the sternum: as, a *costoxiphoid* articulation.

costrel† (kos'trel), *n.* Same as *costrel*.

costrel (kos'trel), *n.* [Also *costril*, < ME. *costrel*, *costrelle*, *costril*, < OF. *costerel* (ML. *costrellus*, *costerellum*), orig. a flask hung at the side, < L. *costa*, side.] A flask, flagon, or bottle; specifically, such a vessel of



Costrels.
1, old form, of leather; 2, old form, of earthenware; 3, modern form (West of England), of earthenware.

leather, wood, or earthenware, often of a flattened form, and generally with ears by which it may be suspended, used by British laborers in harvest-time. Sometimes called *pilgrim's bottle*.

> Therwithal a *costrel* taketh he tho,
> And seyde, "Hereof a draught or two
> Gif hym to drynke."
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2666.
>
> A youth, that, following with a *costrel*, bore
> The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

costrell†, **costrelle**†, **costril**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *costrel*.

cost-sheet (kôst'shēt), *n.* A statement showing the expense of any undertaking.

costume[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

costume[2] (kos-tūm' or kos'tūm), *n.* [= D. *kostuum* = G. *costüm* = Dan. *kostume*, < F. *costume* (the orig. F. word being *coutume*) = Pr. *costum*, *costuma*, < It. *costuma* = OSp. *costume* = Cat. *costum* = Pg. *costume* (cf. Sp. *costumbre*), < ML. *costuma*, ult. < L. *consuetudo* (*-din-*), custom: see *custom*, which is a doublet of *costume*.] **1.** Custom or usage with respect to place and time, as represented in art or literature; distinctive character or habit in action, appearance, dress, etc.; hence, keeping or congruity in representation. [This is the sense in which the word was first used in English, early in the eighteenth century.]

> Sergius Paulus wears a crown of laurel: this is hardly reconcileable to strict propriety, and to the *costume*, of which Raffaele was in general a good observer.
> *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourse 12.
>
> The cruzado was not current, as it should seem, at Venice, though it certainly was in England at the time of Shakespeare, who has here indulged his usual practice of departing from national *costume*.
> *Dyce*, Ill. of Shakespeare, II. 270.

2. Mode of dressing; external dress. Specifically —(*a*) An established mode or custom in dress; the style of dress peculiar to a people, tribe, or nation, to a particular period, or to a particular character, profession, or class of people. (*b*) A complete dress assumed for a special occasion, and differing from the dress of every-day life: as, a court *costume* (the dress required to be worn by a person who is presented at court). (*c*) A complete outer dress for a woman, especially one made of the same material throughout: as, a walking-*costume*.

> All *costume* off a man is pitiful or grotesque. It is only the serious eye peering from and the sincere life passed within it, which restrain laughter and consecrate the *costume* of any people. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 29.

costume[2] (kos-tūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *costumed*, ppr. *costuming*. [< *costume*[2], *n.*; = F. *costumer*, etc.] **1.** To dress; furnish with a costume; provide appropriate dress for: as, to *costume* a play; "*costumed* in black," *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.—**2.** Reflexively, to put an unusual dress on; dress for a special occasion.

> Attic maidens in procession, or *costuming themselves* therefor. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 96.

costumer (kos-tū'mėr), *n.* One who prepares or arranges costumes, as for theaters, fancy balls, etc.; one who deals in costumes.

costumic (kos-tū'mik), *a.* [< *costume*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to costume or dress; in accordance with the prevailing mode of dress. [Rare.]

> A noble painting of Charles II. on horseback, in *costumic* armour. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 457.

costus-root (kos'tus-röt), *n.* [< *Costus*, NL. specific name from native name, + *root*.] The root of *Heterotrichum Lappa*, an asteraceous plant of Cashmere. It is collected in enormous quantities for the Chinese market, and is used largely as a medicine in India. It has a pungent aromatic taste, and an odor like that of orris-root.

cosubordinate (kō-sub-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *subordinate*.] Equally subordinate; equivalent as suborders: as, *cosubordinate* groups in zoölogy. *Mivart*.

cosupreme (kō-sū-prēm'), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *supreme*.] **I.** *a.* Equally supreme.

II. *n.* A partaker of supremacy.

> The phœnix and the dove,
> *Co-supremes* and stars of love.
> *Shak.*, The Phœnix and Turtle, l. 51.

cosurety (kō-shör'ti), *n.*; pl. *cosureties* (-tiz). [< *co-*[1] + *surety*.] One who is surety with another or others.

cosy, *a.* and *n.* See *cozy*.

cosyn†, *n.* and *a.* Middle English for *cosin*, now *cousin*[1].

cot[1] (kot), *n.* [Intimately connected with *cote*[1], a different form, differently used, but closely related: (1) *Cot*[1], < ME. *cot*, *kot*, a cot, cottage, chamber, cell (*cott* for *cote* once in comp. *schepcott*, a sheep-cote), < AS. *cot*, neut., pl. *cotu*, a cot, cottage, a chamber (used in Mat. xxi. 13 to translate L. *spelunca*, a den, sc. of thieves), = ONorth. *cot*, *cott*, neut., a cot, a chamber, = MD. D. *kot* = MLG. LG. *kot* = MG. *kot* (> G. *kot*, *koth*) = Icel. OSw. ODan. *kot*, a cot, hut. (2) *Cote*[1], formerly sometimes also *coat*, < ME. *cote*, a cot, cottage, a chamber, often in comp., fold, coop, pen, sty (see *dove-cote*, *hen-cote*, *sheep-cote*, *swine-cote*), < AS. *cote*, fem., pl. *cotan*, a cot, cottage, more frequently with umlaut (*o* > *y*), *cyte*, a cot, cottage, chamber, cell, = MD. *kote* = MLG. *kote*, *kotte*, *kate*, LG. *kote*, *kate* = MG. *kote* (> G. *kote*) = Icel. *kyta*, *kytra*, a cot, hut. *Cot*[1] and *cote*[1] are thus respectively neut. and fem. forms of the same word. Hence (from E.) Gael. *cot* = W. *cwt*, a cot; and (from Teut.) ML. *cota*, a cot, *cotagium*, E. *cottage*: OBulg. *kotici*, a cell; also (with change of meaning like that in *cassock* and *chasuble*, both ult. < L. *casa*, a cottage), OF. *cote*, etc., a coat, > ME. *cote*, E. *coat*: see *cote*[2] and *coat*[2]. The sense of 'a small bed' is modern. Hence ult. *cottage*, *cotter*[1], etc.] **1.** A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

> No trust in brass, no trust in marble walls;
> Poor *cots* are e'en as safe as princes' halls.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 12.
>
> Behold the *cot* where thrives the industrious swain,
> Source of his pride, his pleasure, and his gain. *Crabbe*.

2. A small bed or crib for a child to sleep in; also, a portable bed formed of canvas, webbing, or other material fastened to a light frame, often made cross-legged to permit folding up. Also called *cot-bed*.

> In the pleasant little trim new nursery . . . is the mother, glaring over the *cot* where the little, soft, round cheeks are pillowed. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxxvi.

3. *Naut.*, a swinging bed or hammock of canvas, stiffened by a wooden frame, and having upright sides of canvas to protect the sleeper. It is slung on lanyards called "clues," and secured to hooks in the carlines or deck-beams. It differs from the hammock in the frame and upright sides, and in not being capable of being rolled up and stowed in the nettings. It is now rarely used except in the sick-bay aboard a man-of-war, but was very common in crowded quarters for officers in the American navy up to 1865.

4. A leather cover for a finger, used to protect the finger when it is injured or sore, or to shield it from injury, as in dissecting; a finger-stall. —**5.** A sheath or sleeve, as the clothing for a drawing-roller in a spinning-frame.

cot[2] (kot), *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *cote*; cf. *cotton*[2]. Hence *cotgare*.] **1.** Refuse wool. *Knight*; *Halliwell*.—**2.** A fleece of wool matted together; a lock of wool or hair clung together. *Wedgwood*.

cot[3] (kot), *n.* [< Ir. *cot*, a small boat.] A little boat. [Irish.]

> Cymochles of her questioned
> Both what she was, and what that usage ment,
> Which in her *cott* she daily practiced?
> "Vaine man" (saide she), . . .
> My little boat can safely passe this perilous bourne.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 9.

cot[4]† (kot), *n.* [Abbr. from *cotquean*.] An effeminate person.

> Some may think it below our hero to stoop to such a mean employment, as the poet has here enjoined him, of holding the candle; and that it looks too much like a citizen, or a *cot*, as the women call it. *Hist. Tom Thumb*.

cot. An abbreviation of *cotangent*.

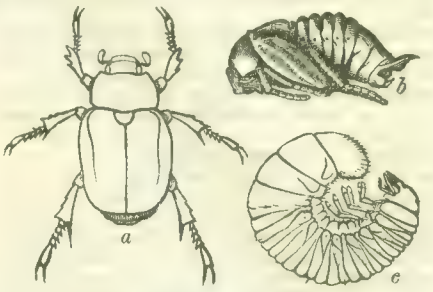
cota (kō'tä), *n.*; pl. *cotæ* (-tē). [ML.: see *cote*[2], *coat*[2].] **1.** A coat.—**2**†. The filibeg.

cotabulate† (kō-tab'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *tabulate*.] Same as *contabulate*.

cotæ, *n.* Plural of *cota*.

cotage†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cottage*.

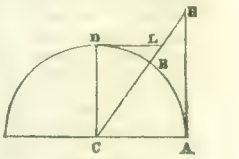
Cotalpa (kō-tal'pä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*.



Goldsmith-beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*).
a, imago; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva. (All natural size.)

Their technical characters are: 10-jointed antennæ; the clypeus sutured from the front; the thorax margined at the base; the elytra not margined; and the tarsal claws unequal. *C. lanigera*, the goldsmith-beetle of the eastern United States, is a light-yellow species nearly an inch long.

cotangent (kō-tan'jent), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *tangent*. A word coined by the English mathematician Edmund Gunter about 1620.] In *trigonom.*, the tangent of the complement of a given arc or angle. Abbreviated *cot*. See the figure.—**Cotangent at a close-point** of an algebraical surface, the tangent of the simple branch of the curve of intersection of the surface with its tangent plane at the close-point.



Cotangent.
ACB being the angle, the ratio of DL to DC, or that of AC to AH, is the cotangent; or, DC being taken as unity, it is the line DL.

cotarnine (kō-tär'nin), *n.* [Transposed from *narcotine*.] An organic base ($C_{12}H_{15}NO_4$) formed from narcotine by the action of oxidizing agents, as manganese dioxid. It is nonvolatile, and has a bitter taste and faintly alkaline reaction.

cot-bed (kot'bed), *n.* Same as *cot*[1], 2.

cotbetty (kot'bet"i), *n.*; pl. *cotbetties* (-iz). [< *cot* (as in *cotquean*) + *betty*.] A man who meddles with the domestic affairs of women; a betty. [U. S.]

cote[1] (kōt), *n.* [< ME. *cote*, < AS. *cote*: see further under *cot*[1].] **1**†. A hut; a little house; a cottage: same as *cot*[1], 1.

> Albeit a *cote* in our language is a little slight-built country habitation.
> *Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, viii.

2. A sheepfold.

> Hezekiah had exceeding much riches and honour: and he made himself . . . stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cotes* for flocks. 2 Chron. xxxii. 28.
>
> The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled *cotes*.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 344.

[In this sense now used chiefly in composition, as *dove-cote*, *hen-cote*, *sheep-cote*, *swine-cote*, etc.]

cote[2]†, *n.* A former spelling of *coat*[2].

cote[3]† (kōt), *v. t.* [< F. *côtoyer*, go by the side of, < OF. *costoier*, > also E. *coast*: see *coast*, *v.*] To pass on one side of; pass by; pass.

> We *coted* them on the way; and hither are they coming.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

cote[3]†, *n.* [< *cote*[3], *v.*] The act of passing by; a going by. *Drayton*.

cote[4]† (kōt), *v. t.* [< F. *coter*, < OF. *quoter*, > E. *quote*, q. v.] To quote.

> The text is throughout *coted* in the margin. *Udall*, Pref.
>
> Thou art come . . . from *coting* of ye scriptures, to courting with Ladies.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 320.

cote[5]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cot*[2].

cote-a-pye†, *n.* See *courtepy*.

cote-armour†, **cote-armure**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *coat-armor*.

cote-hardie†, *n.* [OF.] A garment worn by both sexes throughout the fourteenth century. That of the men corresponded nearly to the cassock; that of the women was generally cut somewhat low in the neck, fitting the body closely above the waist, but very full and long in the skirt. The sleeves varied greatly in fashion; those worn by the women were at first close-fitting and buttoned; but toward 1380 the sleeves of the cote-hardie for either sex were loose and long.

> They [streamers from the elbow] first appear as narrow elongations from the sleeve of the upper-tunic or *cote-hardie*.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 108, note.

côtelaine (kō'te-len), *n.* Same as *côteline*.

côtelé (kō'te-lā), *a.* [F., ribbed, ult. < L. **costellatus*: see *costellate*.] In *decorative art*, bounded by many sides, straight or curved, instead of a continuous curved outline: said of a dish, plaque, or the like.

côtelette (kō-te-let'), *n.* [F.] See *cutlet*.

côteline (kō-te-lēn'), *n.* A kind of white muslin, usually a corded muslin. Also written *côtelaine*.

cotemporant† (kō-tem'pō-ran), *n.* [Cf. *cotemporaneous*.] A contemporary. *North.* [Rare.]

cotemporaneous, cotemporary. Less usual forms of *contemporaneous, contemporary*.

cotenancy (kō-ten'an-si), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *tenancy*.] The state of being a cotenant or cotenants; joint tenancy.

> The "Judgments of *Co-Tenancy*" is a Brehon law-tract, still unpublished at the time at which I write, and presenting, in its present state, considerable difficulties of interpretation. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 112.

cotenant (kō-ten'ant), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *tenant*.] A tenant in common with another or others; a joint tenant.

coterie (kō'te-rē), *n.* [F., a set, circle, coterie, < OF. *coterie, cotterie*, company, society, association of people, cotter tenure, < ML. *coteria*, an association of cotters to hold any tenure, < *cota*, a cottage: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1], *cotter*[1].] A set or circle of persons who are in the habit of meeting for social, scientific, or literary intercourse, or other purposes; especially, a clique.

> In the scientific *coteries* of Paris there is just now an American name well known — that of Benjamin Franklin. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, iv.

> The danger, the bloodshed, the patriotism, had been blending *coteries* into communities. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 145.

> The House developed a marked tendency to split up into a number of cliques and *coteries*, banded together for the propagation of some crotchet. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 133.

coterminous (kō-tėr'mi-nus), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *terminous*, after *conterminous*.] Same as *conterminous*.

> With the fall of these [Greek] communities, there came in the Stoic conception of the universal city, *coterminous* with mankind. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 173.

Côte-rôtie (kōt'rō-tē'), *n.* [F.] An excellent red wine produced in the vineyards of the same name on the Rhône near Lyons, France.

Cotesian (kō-tē'zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by the English mathematician Roger Cotes (1682–1716).—**Cotesian theorem.** Same as *Cotes's properties of the circle* (which see, under *circle*).

coth[1]**†** (kōth), *n.* [Also *cothe, coath, kothe, couth, cooth*; < AS. *cothu* (pl. *cotha*), *cothe* (pl. *cothan*), disease.] 1†. A disease; sickness; pestilence; an attack of illness; a fainting fit; swoon.

> Thise ar so hidus with many a cold *coth*. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 31.

> *Cothe* or swownynge, sincopa. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 96.

2. Now, a disease of sheep and cattle. *N. E. D.*

coth[2]**†.** An obsolete form of *quoth*.

cothe (kōᵺ), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cothed*, ppr. *cothing*. [E. dial.; also written *coathe*; < *coth*[1], *n.*] To faint. [Prov. Eng.]

cothish† (kō'thish), *a.* [< *coth*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Sickly; faint. *Sir T. Browne.*

cothon (kō'thon), *n.* [Gr. *κώθων*, applied to the inner harbor at Carthage, otherwise to a drinking-vessel.] A quay or dock; a wharf. *Worcester.*

cothurn (kō-thėrn'), *n.* [= F. *cothurne* = Sp. It. *coturno* = Pg. *cothurno* = G. *cothurn* = Dan. *kothurne*, < L. *cothurnus*, < Gr. *κόθορνος*, a buskin.] Same as *cothurnus*, which is more commonly used.

> The moment had arrived when it was thought that the mask and the *cothurn* might be assumed with effect. *Motley.*

cothurnal (kō-thėr'nal), *a.* [< *cothurn* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the cothurnus or buskin; hence, relating to the drama; tragic; cothurnate.

> The scene wants actors; I'll fetch more, and clothe it
> In rich *cothurnal* pomp. *Lust's Dominion*, v. 2.

cothurnate, cothurnated (kō-thėr'nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cothurnatus*, < *cothurnus*: see *cothurn* and *-ate*[1].] 1. Buskined.—2. Tragical; solemn or stilted: applied to style.

> Desist, O blest man, thy *cothurnate* style,
> And from these forced iambics fail awhile.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 348.

cothurned (kō-thėrnd'), *a.* [< *cothurn* + *-ed*[2].] Buskined. [Rare.]

> Peasants in blue, red, yellow, mantled and *cothurned*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 568.

cothurni, *n.* Plural of *cothurnus*.

Cothurnia (kō-thėr'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cothurnus*, a buskin: see *cothurn*.] An extensive genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidæ* and subfamily *Vaginicolinæ*, founded by Ehrenberg. The species inhabit fresh and salt water, as *C. imberbis* and *C. maritima*.

cothurnus (kō-thėr'nus), *n.*; pl. *cothurni* (-nī). [L., < Gr. *κόθορνος*, a buskin: see *cothurn*.] The buskin of the Greeks and Romans. It was held by the Romans to be a characteristic part of the costume of tragic actors, whence *cothurnus* is sometimes figuratively used for *tragedy*. The Greeks, however, called the shoe of tragic actors *ἐμβάς* or *ἐμβατή*. It is shown by monuments to have been a closed shoe, like a usual form of the hunting-buskin, but differing from this in having a very thick sole; and, like the hunting-buskin, it was probably laced high on the leg, though this is not certain. Also *cothurn*.



Cothurnus.—Figure of Artemis, from Purification of Orestes on a Greek red-figured vase.

> In their tragedies they [Shakspere's contemporaries] become heavy without grandeur, like Jonson, or mistake the stilts for the *cothurnus*, as Chapman and Webster too often do. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 317.

cothy (kō'thi), *a.* [< *coth*[1] + *-y*[1].] Sickly; faint. [Prov. Eng.]

coticet (kot'is), *n.* In *her.*, same as *cottise*.

coticé (kot-i-sā'), *a.* In *her.*, bendwise: said especially of small parts.

coticular (kō-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *coticula*, dim. of *cos* (*cot-*), a whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones.

cotidal (kō-tī'dal), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *tidal*.] Marking an equality of tides.—**Cotidal lines**, imaginary lines on the surface of the ocean, throughout which high water takes place at or about the same time.

cotidian†, cotidient†, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *quotidian*.

cotignac (ko-tē-nyak'), *n.* [See *codiniac*.] A conserve prepared from quinces not entirely ripe. It is stomachic and astringent. *Dunglison.*

Cotile (kō'ti-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822); often erroneously *Cotyle*; < Gr. *κωτίλη*, fem. of *κωτίλος*, chattering, prattling, babbling; of a swallow, twittering; cf. *κωτίλλειν*, chatter, prattle.] A genus of swallows, of the family *Hirundinidæ*, having a small tuft of feathers isolated at the bottom of the tarsus, a slightly forked tail, the edge of the outer primary not serrate, and plain mouse-gray and white plumage. The type is the well-known bank-swallow, *C. riparia*, widely distributed in the northern hemisphere. See cut under *bank-swallow*. The proper name of the genus is *Clivicola* (which see).

cotillion (kō-til'yon), *n.* [Also, as F., *cotillon* (E. *-lli-* repr. the (former) sound of F. *-ll-*), a sort of dance, lit. a petticoat, dim. of OF. *cote*, F. *cotte*, a coat: see *coat*[2].] 1. A lively French dance, originated in the eighteenth century, for two, eight, or even more performers, and consisting of a variety of steps and figures; specifically, an elaborate series of figures, often known in the United States as the *german*. The term is now often used as a generic name for several different kinds of quadrille.—2. Music arranged or played for a dance.—3. A black-and-white woolen fabric used for women's skirts.

cotinga (kō-ting'gä), *n.* [NL., from S. Amer. native name.] 1. The native name of several South American manakins: applied to sundry cotingine birds. (*a*) [*cap.*] Applied in 1760 by Brisson to the blue purple-breasted manakin of Edwards, thus becoming in ornithology a genus having this species, *Ampelis cotinga* (Linnæus), or *Cotinga cærulea*, as its type; since made the typical genus of the family *Cotingidæ*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Applied in 1786 by Merrem to a genus of related birds, the cocks-of-the-rock (*Rupicolinæ*), of the genus *Phœnicercus*.



Blue Cotinga (*Cotinga cærulea*).

2. Any bird of the family *Cotingidæ*.

Cotingidæ (kō-tin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cotinga* (*a*) + *-idæ*.] A family of South American passerine birds, proposed by Bonaparte in 1849, of uncertain definition and position, containing the cotingas, manakins, cocks-of-the-rock, bell-birds, fruit-crows, etc. The term is used in varying senses by different authors, and is inextricably confused with *Pipridæ, Ampelidæ, Bombycillidæ*, etc. By G. R. Gray (1869) it is made to cover 62 genera and 166 species, divided into 7 subfamilies: *Tityrinæ, Cotinginæ* (the cotingas proper), *Lipauginæ, Gymnoderinæ* (the fruit-crows, as the averanos, arapungas, bell-birds, umbrella-birds, etc.), *Piprinæ* (the manakins proper), *Rupicolinæ* (cocks-of-the-rock), and *Phytotominæ*. The group thus constituted is a highly diversified one, containing many beautiful and interesting forms, characteristic of the South American fauna. In a common usage, *Cotingidæ* are exclusive of the *Pipridæ* and *Phytotomidæ* as separate families.

Cotinginæ (kot-in-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cotinga* (*a*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cotingidæ*, represented by such genera as *Cotinga, Phibalura*, and *Ampelion*.

cotingine (kō-tin'jin), *a.* [< *cotinga* + *-ine*[1].] Like or likened to a cotinga; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cotingidæ* or *Cotinginæ*; piprine; ampeline.

cotise, cotised. See *cottise, cottised*.

cotland (kot'land), *n.* [< *cot*[1] + *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

cotnar (kot'när), *n.* Same as *catnar*.

coto (kō'tō), *n.* [Sp., a cubit: see *cubit*.] A Spanish measure of length, the eighth part of a vara (which see).

Coto bark (kō'tō bärk). A bark of unknown botanical origin, obtained from Bolivia. It is used in medicine as a remedy in cases of diarrhea.

cotoin (kō'tō-in), *n.* [< *Coto* (*bark*) + *-in*[2].] A substance, crystallizing in yellowish-white prisms, derived from Coto bark.

cotonea (kō-tō'nē-ä), *n.* [NL. ML., var. of L. *cydonia*, quince-tree: see *codiniac, coin*[2], *quince*.] The quince-tree. *Bailey.*

Cotoneaster (kō-tō-nē-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < NL. *cotonea*, quince (see *quince*), + L. term. *-aster*.] A genus of small trees or trailing shrubs, of the family *Malaceæ*, resembling the medlar. *C. vulgaris* is a common European species, having rose-colored petals and the margins of the calyx downy. The other species are natives of the south of Europe and the mountains of India and Mexico. They are all adapted for shrubberies.

cotorra (kō-tor'ä), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the agouti.

cotoyé (kō-tō-yā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *cottised*.

cotquean† (kot'kwēn), *n.* [A word of popular origin, < **cot*, of uncertain origin (conjectured by some to stand for *cock*[1], equiv. to 'male'), + *quean*, a woman. Cf. *cotbetty* and *cuckquean*.] 1. A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

> *Cap.* Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica:
> Spare not for cost.
> *Nurse.* Go, you *cot-quean*, go,
> Get you to bed. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 4.

> I cannot abide these apron husbands; such *cotqueans*. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 2.

> A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*; each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison.*

2. A coarse, masculine woman; a bold hussy.

> Scold like a *cotquean*, that's your profession.
> *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 2.

cotqueanity† (kot'kwēn-i-ti), *n.* [< *cotquean* + *-ity*.] The character or conduct of a cotquean.

> We tell thee thou angerest us, cotquean; and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cotqueanity*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

cotriple (kō-trip'l), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *triple*.] In *math.*, connected with a triple branch of a curve.—**Cotriple tangent**, the tangent, at a close-point of a surface, of the triple branch of the curve of intersection of the surface and its tangent.

cotrustee (kō-trus-tē'), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *trustee*.] A joint trustee.

cotset†, *n.* [ML. *cotsetus, cothsetus*, Latinized forms of AS. **cotsæta* (Somner—not authenticated) (= MLG. *kotsete, kotse, koste* = G. *kothsasse, kossasse*, also *kossäte, kossat, kotse*); AS. also *cotsetla* (spelled *kotsetla, kotesetla*) (ML. *cotsetle*), with term. *-la* equiv. to *-ere*, E. *-er* (as MLG. *kotseter, kotzer, koster*), < *cot* or *cote*, a cottage, + *sæta* (= G. *sasse*), a settler, dweller

(< *sittan*, pret. pl. *sæton*, sit), or *setla*, a settler, dweller, < *setl*, a seat: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1], and *seta*, *settle*, *sit*.] See the extract, and that under *cotsetler*.

That record [Domesday Survey] attests the existence of more than 25,000 servi, who must be understood to be, at the highest estimate of their condition, landless labourers; over 82,000 bordarii; nearly 7,000 cotarii and *cotseti*, whose names seem to denote the possession of land or houses held by service of labour or rent paid in produce; and nearly 110,000 villani. Above these were the liberi homines and sokemanni, who seem to represent the mediæval and modern freeholder. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 132.

cotsetler†, *n.* [An accom. book-form of AS. *cotsetla*: see *cotset*.] Same as *cotset*.

The Kote-Setlan or *cotsetlers* mentioned in Domesday Book are generally described as poor freemen suffered to settle on the lord's estate, but they were more probably freemen who had settled on their share of the common land, of which the lord had legally the dominion, but under the feudal system in many cases claimed to have the fee. *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clvii.

Cotswold (kots'wōld), *n.* [< *cot*[1], *cote*[1], pl. *cots*, *cotes*, + *wold*[1]: see *wold*[1].] Literally, a wold where there are sheep-cotes: the name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, England.—**Cotswold sheep**, a breed of sheep remarkable for the length of their wool, formerly peculiar to the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, in England.

cott†, *n.* A former spelling of *cot*[1].

cotta (kot'ä), *n.*; pl. *cottas*. [ML. *cotta*, *cota*, > It. *cotta* = F. *cotte*, OF. *cote*, > E. *coat*[2], q. v.] **1.** A short surplice, either sleeveless or having half-sleeves.—**2.** A sort of blanket made of the coarsest wool. *Draper's Dict.*

cottabus (kot'ą-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κότταβος*.] An ancient Greek game, which consisted in throwing portions of wine left in drinking-cups into a vessel or upon a specified object, as a plate of bronze, so as to produce a clear sound and without scattering the fluid. From the successful performance of this feat good fortune, especially in love affairs, was augured.

cottage (kot'āj), *n.* [< ME. *cotage* (ML. *cotagium*), < *cot* (see *cot*[1]) + *-age*. F. *cottage* is from E.] **1.** A cot; a humble habitation, as of a farm-laborer or a European peasant.

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor *cottage*. *Hooker.*

A peasant bred up in the obscurities of a *cottage*. *South.*

The new tax, imposed upon every inhabited dwelling-house in England and Wales except *cottages*, i. e. houses not paying to church and poor-rates. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 194.

2. A small country residence or detached suburban house, adapted to a moderate scale of living.

He passed a *cottage* with a double coach-house,
A *cottage* of gentility,
And he owned with a grin
That his favourite sin
Is pride that apes humility.
Southey, The Devil's Walk.

Books, the oldest and the best, stand naturally and rightfully on the shelves of every *cottage*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 112.

Hence—**3.** A temporary residence at a watering-place or a health- or pleasure-resort, often a large and costly structure. [U. S.]

The shore of Frenchman's Bay . . . begins to be dotted with these attempts at '*cottage*' life. . . . *Cottages* are rising on all the favorable sites in the neighborhood of Bar Harbor. *The Nation*, Sept. 7, 1882.

Cottage allotments, in Great Britain, portions of ground which are allotted to the dwellings of country laborers for the purpose of being cultivated by them as gardens. See *allotment system*, under *allotment*.—**Cottage cheese.** See *cheese*[1].—**Cottage china**, English pottery of a cheap sort, especially that produced at Bristol. The name is generally given to table utensils decorated with small bouquets and the like. *Prime*.—**Cottage hospital.** See *hospital*.—**Cottage piano**, a small upright piano.—**Cottage right**, in the early history of Massachusetts, an inferior right of commonage granted by certain towns to inhabitants not included in the original body of proprietors.

cottaged (kot'ājd), *a.* [< *cottage* + *-ed*[2].] Set or covered with cottages.

Humble Harting's *cottaged* vale. *Collins*, Ode to a Lady.

cottagely† (kot'āj-li), *a.* Rustic; suitable to a cottage.

They envy others whatever they enjoy of estates, houses, or ornaments of life, beyond their tenuity or *cottagely* obscurity. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 172.

cottager (kot'ā-jėr), *n.* [< *cottage* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who lives in a cottage, in any sense of that word.

Resolve me why the *cottager* and king, . . .
Disquieted alike, draw sigh for sigh.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

It has ceased to be fashionable to bathe at Newport. Strangers and servants may do so, but the *cottagers* have withdrawn their support from the ocean. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 104.

2. In *Eng. law*, one who lives on the common without paying any rent or having land of his own.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen and ploughmen be but as their workfolks and labourers, or else mere *cottagers*, which are but housed beggars, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable bands of foot. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII. (Bohn ed.), p. 360.

cottah (kot'ä), *n.* [Hind. *kaṭṭhā*.] A measure of land in Bengal; eighty square yards.

cottar (kot'är), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *cotter*[1].

cottar-town (kot'är-toun), *n.* Same as *cottown*.

cottell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuttle*.

cotter[1] (kot'ėr), *n.* [Also written *cottar* (Sc.), and in technical or historical use also *cottier*; early mod. E. *cottier*, *cottyer*, < ME. *cotyer*, < AF. **cotier*, < ML. *cotarius*, *cottarius*, *coterius* (cf. MLG. *koter*, *koterer*, MG. *koder* (= G. *köther*, *köter*), MLG. also *kotenere*, G. *köthner*, *kötner*), < *cota*, a cot: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1].] A cottager; in Scotland, one who dwells in a cot or cottage dependent upon a farm. Sometimes a piece of land is attached to the cottage.

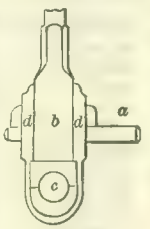
Himself goes patched, like some bare *cottyer*. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, iv. 2.

These peasants proper, who may be roughly described as small farmers or *cottiers*, were distinguished from the free agricultural laborers in two respects: they were possessors of land in property or usufruct, and they were members of a rural Commune. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 460.

Cottars, who seem to have been distinguished from their fellow-villeins simply by their smaller holdings. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 319.

Cottier tenure or system, a tenure of land by which a laborer rents a portion of land directly from the owner, and the conditions of the contract, especially the amount of rent to be paid, are determined not by custom, but by competition. This system was at one time especially characteristic of Ireland, and is not yet entirely extinct there. The tenancy was annual, and the privilege of occupancy was put up at auction, the consequence being excessive competition and exorbitant rents, since the cotter was obliged to get the land at any price in order to live. In an act passed in 1860 to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, cottier tenancies are defined to be cottages with not more than half an acre of land, rented by the month at not more than £5 a year.

cotter[2] (kot'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mech.*, a wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron used as a wedge for fastening or tightening. In the adjoining figure, *a* is a cotter connecting the end of the rod *b* with the pin or stud *c*, by means of a wrought-iron strap *d d*, and adjustable bushes; the tapered cotter *a*, passing through corresponding mortises both in the butt *b* and the strap *d d*, serves at once to attach them together and to adjust the bushes to the proper distance from each other. Also called *cotterel*.



Cotter.

cotter-drill (kot'ėr-dril), *n.* A drill used in forming slots. It first bores a hole, and then by a lateral motion works out the slot.

cottered (kot'ėrd), *a.* [< *cotter*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Keyed together by wedges.

cotterel (kot'ėr-el), *n.* [Formerly also *cotteril*: see *cotter*[2].] **1.** In *mech.*, same as *cotter*[2].—**2.** A small iron bolt for a window. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A trammel to support a pot over a fire. *Brockett.* Also *cottrel*.—**4.** The horizontal bar in an old English chimney. See *back-bar*.

cotter-file (kot'ėr-fil), *n.* A file used in forming grooves for the keys, cotters, or wedges used in fixing wheels on their shafts. It is narrow and almost flat on the sides and edges, thus presenting nearly the same section at every part of its length.

cotter-plate (kot'ėr-plāt), *n.* In *founding*, a lip or flange of a mold-box. *E. H. Knight.*

cottid (kot'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cottidæ*.

Cottidæ (kot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Cottus*, of varying limits in different classifications. (*a*) In early systems, a family of *Acanthopterygii*, having the head variously mailed and protected, and especially a suborbital bone more or less extended over the cheek and articulated behind with the preoperculum. Thus understood, it embraced all the mail-cheeked fishes, and answered to the "joues cuirassées" of Cuvier. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, having a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed (the bone arising from the infraorbital ring), and the body naked, or covered with ordinary scales, or incompletely cuirassed with a single series of plate-like scales. In this sense it embraces not only the true *Cottidæ*, but also the *Platycephalidæ*, *Hoplichthyidæ*, *Triglidæ*, and *Rhamphocottidæ* of other authors. (*c*) In Gill's system, a family of *Cottoidea* with a well-developed myodome, uninterrupted cranial valleys behind, and the spinous part of the dorsal shorter than the soft part. It includes numerous species of northern fishes, popularly known as sculpins, bullheads, miller's-thumbs, etc. See cut under *sculpin*.

cottier (kot'i-ėr), *n.* See *cotter*[1].

cottierism (kot'i-ėr-izm), *n.* [< *cottier* + *-ism*.] The cottier system of land tenure. See *cottier tenure*, under *cotter*[1].

cottiform (kot'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cottus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of fishes of the genus *Cottus*; of or pertaining to the *Cottoidea*; cottoid.

Cottina (ko-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's early system, the third group of *Triglidæ*. The spinous part of the dorsal fin is less developed than the soft part, or than the anal; the body is naked, or covered with ordinary scales, or incompletely cuirassed with a single series of plate-like scales; and the pyloric appendages are four in number. It was later raised by Günther to the rank of a family. See *Cottidæ*.

Cottinæ (ko-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cottidæ*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) Cottids with ventral fins and spinous dorsal well developed, thus embracing almost all the family. (*b*) Cottids having the preceding characters and further limited by the form of the spinous part of the dorsal being oblong and not concentrated and elevated. It includes the ordinary forms of the family.

cottine (kot'in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Cottinæ*.

cottist†, *n.* Same as *cottise*.

cottise (kot'is), *n.* [Formation obscure, but prob. connected with equiv. *cost*[3], F. *côte*, < L. *costa*, a rib.] In *her.*, a diminutive of the bend, being one fourth its width, and half the width of the bendlet. A single one is often called a *cost*, but in the plural *cottises* is always used. Also spelled *cotise*, and formerly *cotice*, *cottis*.

cottised (kot'ist), *a.* In *her.*, accompanied by two or more cottises, as a bend. Also *cotised*, *cotyé*.—**Cottised double**, having two cottises on each side.—**Cottised treble**, having three cottises on each side.


A Bend Cottised, or a bend accompanied by two bendlets.

cottle (kot'l), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A part of a mold used by pewterers in the formation of their wares. *Imp. Dict.*

cottoid (kot'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cottus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottoidea*; cottiform.

II. *n.* A cottid.

Cottoidea (ko-toi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) Corresponding to the mail-cheeked fishes of the old authors. (*b*) Restricted to the mail-cheeked fishes with the post-temporals simply articulated with the cranium, one pair of dentigerous epipharyngeals, hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid separated by the intervention of actinosts, and ribs fitting into sockets of the vertebræ. It thus includes the families *Cottidæ* and *Hemitripteridæ*.

cottoidean (ko-toi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cottoidea*.

II. *n.* A fish of the superfamily *Cottoidea*.

cottolene (kot'ō-lēn), *n.* A substance made from beef suet and cotton-seed oil.

cotton[1] (kot'n), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cotoun*, *cotune*, *cotin* = MD. *kottoen*, *kattoen*, D. *katoen* (> MHG. *kottun*, G. *kattun* = Sw. Dan. *kattun* = mod. Icel. *kotūn*), < OF. *coton*, F. *coton* = Pr. *coton* = It. *cotone*, formerly *cotono*, < Sp. *cotón* = Pg. *cotão*, cotton, printed cotton cloth, Sp. *algodon* = Pg. *algodão*, cotton (> ult. E. *acton*, q. v.), < Ar. *al*, the, + *qūtun*, *qutn*, cotton. Cf. Gael. *cotan* = W. *cotwm*, cotton, from E.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The white fibrous substance clothing the seeds of the cotton-plant (*Gossypium*). See cut under *cotton-plant*. It consists of simple delicate tubular hair-like cells, flattened and somewhat twisted. Its commercial value depends upon the length and tenacity of the fiber. It is the clothing material of a large proportion of the human race, its use dating back to a very early period. In commercial importance cotton exceeds all other staples. The United States ranks first in the consumption of the raw material, the United Kingdom being second, and then Germany. Cotton consists of nearly pure cellulose, and when acted upon by nitric acid yields a nitro-compound known as guncotton, which is a powerful explosive, and when dissolved in ether and alcohol forms collodion. Cotton is very extensively used in the manufacture of thread, and for many purposes in the arts. In surgery it is employed for many purposes, and especially as a dressing for burns, scalds, etc. See *cotton-plant*, *Gossypium*.

Theise men ben the beste worcheres of Gold, Sylver, *Cotoun*, Sylk, and of alle suche thinges, of ony other, that be in the World. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 212.

2. Cloth made of cotton. It was originally obtained in Europe from India, always famous for the excellence and fineness of its cotton fabrics, as in the Dacca muslins, and has long been in use throughout the East. In 1700 the importation into England of printed cotton cloth was prohibited, and in 1721 fines were imposed upon the venders and wearers of cotton, because it was thought to interfere with the home manufacture of woolens and silks. Modern inventions facilitating its manufacture by machinery have built up an immense industry in Europe and the United States. See *cotton-gin*, *spinning-jenny*.

3. Thread made of cotton: as, a spool of *cotton* contains 200 yards.—4†. The wick of a candle.

Lucignoli, . . . weekes or *cottons* of candles. *Florio.*

5. The cotton-plant; cotton-plants collectively.—**Absorbent cotton,** cotton freed from fatty matters, for use in surgery.—**Corkwood cotton.** See *silk-cotton,* below.—**Cotton famine,** a term used to describe the disastrous depression produced in British manufactures by the American civil war, which hindered the exportation of cotton from the southern United States.—**Cotton States,** in *U. S. hist.,* those States in which cotton is mainly produced, especially South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas: to these North Carolina and Tennessee are often added.—**French cotton,** the silky down of *Calotropis procera,* an asclepiadaceous plant of Africa and southern Asia.—**Gray cotton,** a commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth. Also called *gray goods.*—**Lavender-cotton,** the popular name of *Santolina Chamæcyparissus,* a dwarf composite shrub of southern Europe, clothed with a dense hoary pubescence.—**Marine cotton.** Same as *adenos.*—**Mineral cotton,** a fine glossy fiber, commonly called *mineral wool.*—**Philosophic cotton,** flowers of zinc, which resemble cotton.—**Sea-island cotton,** the cotton grown on the islands and sea-coast in the southern United States, especially between Charleston and Savannah.—**Silicate cotton,** furnace-slag changed into a fibrous mass resembling wool by a strong jet of steam turned upon it as it runs from the furnace. Also called *slag-wool.*—**Silk-cotton,** the silky covering of the seeds of *Ceiba pentandra* and *C. grandiflora,* of *Bombax Ceiba,* of *Ochroma Lagopus* (also called *corkwood cotton*), and other bombacaceous trees of the tropics. It is used for stuffing cushions and for other similar purposes, but is of no value for textile use.—**Soluble cotton,** gun-cotton, soluble in ether or ether and alcohol. See *collodion.*—**Upland cotton,** cotton grown on the uplands of the southern United States.

II. *a.* Made of cotton; consisting of cotton: as, *cotton* cloth.

He brought to her a *cotton* gown.
Rob Roy (Child's Ballads, VI. 205).

Cotton batting, a preparation of raw cotton for stuffing or quilting, usually in rolls.—**Cotton damask,** a material, woven in different colors, used for curtains and upholstery.—**Cotton flannel.** Same as *Canton flannel* (which see, under *flannel*).—**Cotton parchment,** a parchment-like material made from cleaned cotton fiber by digesting it in a solution of sulphuric acid, glycerin, and water, and then rolling it into sheets.—**Cotton prints,** cotton cloth printed in various colors and patterns. See *calico.*—**Cotton rep,** a heavy colored cotton cloth used for the lining of curtains, etc.—**Cotton velvet,** a cotton fabric made in imitation of silk velvet, used for dresses, etc., now called *velveteen.*—**Cotton wadding,** a prepared sheet or roll of raw cotton, similar to the batting, only much thinner and inclosed between glazed surfaces, used for interlining and quilting.

cotton[1] (kot′n), *v.* [< *cotton*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To rise with a nap, like cotton.

It *cottons* well; it cannot choose but bear
A pretty nap. *Middleton,* Family of Love, iii. 2.

II. *trans.* To envelop in cotton; hence, to coddle; make much of. [Rare.]

Already in our society, as it exists, the bourgeois is too much *cottoned* about for any zest in living.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 477.

cotton[2] (kot′n), *v. i.* [Also *cotten;* a figurative use, wide-spread in provincial speech, of *cotton*[1], *v.,* I, in the phrase 'it *cottons* well.'] 1. To agree; suit; fit or go well together.

May *cotton* and agree.
Drant, Horace, Arte Poetrie.

Ud's foot, I must take some pains, I see, or we shall never have this gear *cotten.* *J. Cook,* Green's Tu Quoque.

How now, lads? does our conceit *cotton?*
Middleton, Family of Love, v. 3.

2. To become closely or intimately associated (with); acquire a strong liking (for); take (to): absolutely or with *to,* formerly *with.* [Colloq.]

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton with* another.
Swift.

For when once Madam Fortune deals out her hard raps,
It's amazing to think
How one *cottons to* Drink!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 312.

cottonade (kot-n-ād′), *n.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ade*[1].] A name given to different varieties of cotton cloth, generally to inferior, coarser, and less durable kinds.

He was dressed in a suit of Attakapas *cottonade.*
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 95.

cottonary† (kot′n-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or made of cotton.

Cottonary and woolly pillows. *Sir T. Browne.*

cotton-blue (kot′n-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color similar to soluble blue, used in dyeing. See *blue, n.*

cotton-broker (kot′n-brō″kėr), *n.* A broker who deals in cotton.

cotton-cake (kot′n-kāk), *n.* The cake remaining after the oil has been expressed from the seeds of the cotton-plant. It is used as food for cattle.

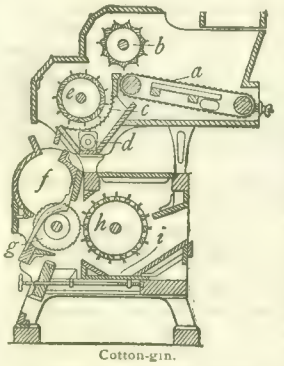
cotton-chopper (kot′n-chop″ėr), *n.* An implement for cutting openings in a row of growing cotton-plants, so as to leave them in bunches or hills.

cotton-cleaner (kot′n-klē″nėr), *n.* Same as *cotton-picker,* 2.

cottonee (kot-n-ē′), *n.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ee.*] A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet.

cotton-elevator (kot′n-el″ē-vā-tọr), *n.* In a cotton-mill, a tube through which cotton is raised to the upper floors by means of an air-blast or by straps armed with spikes.

★**cotton-gin** (kot′n-jin), *n.* A machine used in separating the seeds from cotton fibers. The earliest cotton-gin was the *saw-gin,* invented by Eli Whitney (1765–1825) in 1792. In this the fiber rests upon or against a grid, into the openings of which project the teeth of a gang of saws mounted upon a revolving mandrel. The teeth of the saws catch the fibers and draw them away from the seeds. The latter, being too large to pass through the openings, roll downward and out of the machine. The fibers, removed from the saws by a revolving brush, pass between rollers, and are delivered from the machine in the form of a lap. Other and similar machines have projecting needles, or hooked or covered wire teeth, instead of saws. See *roller-gin.*



Cotton-gin.
a, apron; *b,* feeder-drum; *c,* screen; *d,* conveyer; *e,* cleaning-drum; *f,* roll-box; *g,* saw; *h,* brush; *i,* mote-board.

★**cotton-grass** (kot′n-gràs), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Eriophorum* and family *Cyperaceæ.* They are rush-like plants, common in swampy places, with spikes resembling tufts of cotton. The cottony substance has been used for stuffing pillows, making candle-wicks, etc. Also *cotton-rush, cotton-sedge.*

Cottonian (ko-tō′ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to or founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (1571–1631).—**Cottonian library,** a famous library in England, founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton early in the seventeenth century, increased by his son and grandson, and then handed over to trustees for the benefit of the nation. It is now in the British Museum.

cottonize (kot′n-īz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *cottonized,* ppr. *cottonizing.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ize.*] To reduce to the condition of cotton, or cause to resemble cotton, as flax, hemp, etc.

cottonizing (kot′n-ī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cottonize, v.*] A process applied to many fibers, as flax, hemp, etc., reducing them to a short staple which can be worked on cotton-machinery.

cotton-lord (kot′n-lôrd), *n.* A rich cotton-manufacturer; a magnate of the cotton industry.

cotton-machine (kot′n-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

cotton-manufactory, cotton-mill (kot′n-man-ū-fak″tō-ri, -mil), *n.* A building provided with machinery for carding, roving, spinning, and weaving cotton, by the force of water or steam.

cottonmouth (kot′n-mouth), *n.* A venomous serpent of the southern United States, a species of moccasin or *Trigonocephalus:* so called from a white streak along the lips.

cottonocracy (kot-n-ok′ra-si), *n.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-o-cracy,* as in *aristocracy, democracy,* etc.] Those planters, merchants, and manufacturers, collectively, who control the cotton trade; especially, in *U. S. hist.,* before the civil war, the cotton-planting interest in the slave States. [Cant.]

cotton-opener (kot′n-ō″pn-ėr), *n.* A machine for picking, shaking, and blowing baled cotton, and forming it into a fleecy lap.

cottonous† (kot′n-us), *a.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ous.*] Same as *cottony.*

There is a Salix near Darking in Surrey, in which the Julus bears a thick *cottonous* substance.
Evelyn, Sylva, xx. § 8.

cotton-picker (kot′n-pik″ėr), *n.* 1. A machine for picking cotton from the bolls of the plant.—2. A machine used to open cotton further and clean it from dirt and other extraneous matter, after it comes from the cotton-opener. It effects this by subjecting the cotton to the action of rapidly revolving beaters and to a blast. The cotton as it passes out is wound into a lap. Also called *cotton-cleaner.*

★**cotton-plant** (kot′n-plant), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Gossypium,* family *Malvaceæ,* from which the well-known textile substance cotton is obtained. The genus is indigenous to both hemispheres, and the plants are now cultivated all over the world within the limits of 36° north and south of the equator. All the species are perennial and become somewhat shrubby, but in cultivation they are usually treated as annuals. They have alternate stalked and lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, becoming reddish on the second day, and a three- or five-celled capsule, which bursts open when ripe through the middle of the cells, liberating the numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton. The species yielding the cotton of commerce are: *G. Barbadense,* known as sea-island cotton, with a fine, soft, silky staple nearly two inches long; *G. herbaceum,* yielding the upland or short-staple cotton of the United States; and *G. arboreum.* Many varieties of these species are known. The kidney, Peruvian, Brazil, and Bahia cottons of commerce are all produced by varieties of *G. Barbadense.* Nankin cotton is a naturally colored variety. Cotton-seed, after the removal of the fiber, yields upon pressure a large amount of yellow oil, with a bland, nut-like taste, closely resembling olive-oil, as a substitute or adulterant for which it is largely used. The residue after the extraction of the oil, called *cotton-cake,* is valuable as food for cattle and as a manure. The bark of the root is used in medicine, acting upon the uterine system in the same manner as ergot. Also called *cotton-shrub.*



Branch of Cotton-plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*).
a, opened boll or capsule.

cotton-planter (kot′n-plan″tėr), *n.* 1. One who plants or raises cotton.—2. A machine for planting cotton.

cotton-powder (kot′n-pou″dėr), *n.* An explosive prepared from guncotton, of greater density than the latter, and safer for dry storage.

cotton-press (kot′n-pres), *n.* A press used for compressing cotton into bales. The forms are numerous, embracing nearly all the devices for obtaining great pressure.

cotton-rat (kot′n-rat), *n.* A common indigenous rodent quadruped, *Sigmodon hispidus,* of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ,* found in the cotton-fields and other lowlands of the southern United States. It superficially resembles the common Norway rat, but is only about two thirds as large. See *Sigmodon.*

cotton-rush (kot′n-rush), *n.* Same as *cotton-grass.*

cotton-scraper (kot′n-skrā″pėr), *n.* A form of cultivator which scrapes the earth around cotton-plants or away from them, as may be required. It is sometimes attached to the stock of the cotton-plow.

cotton-sedge (kot′n-sej), *n.* Same as *cotton-grass.*

★**cotton-seed** (kot′n-sēd), *n.* The seed of the cotton-plant.—**Cotton-seed cleaner.** (*a*) A machine which pulls the fiber from cotton-seed. (*b*) A machine which compresses the fiber upon the seed, so that it can be sown by an ordinary machine.—**Cotton-seed mill,** a mill for grinding cotton-seed.—**Cotton-seed oil,** oil expressed from the seed of the cotton-plant. See *cotton-plant.*

cotton-shrub (kot′n-shrub), *n.* Same as *cotton-plant.*

cotton-stainer (kot′n-stā″nėr), *n.* A familiar heteropterous insect or bug of the family *Pyrrhocoridæ, Dysdercus suturellus:* so called from its staining cotton an indelible reddish or yellowish color.

cotton-sweep (kot′n-swēp), *n.* A small plow used in cultivating cotton-plants.

cottontail (kot′n-tāl), *n.* The popular name, especially in the South, for the common rabbit of the United States, *Lepus sylvaticus:* so named from the conspicuous fluffy white fur on the under side of the tail. Also called *molly cottontail.* See cut on following page.

cotton-thistle (kot′n-this″l), *n.* The popular name of *Onopordon Acanthium,* a stout hoary thistle found in the south of England, and naturalized in the eastern United States: so called from its cottony white stem and leaves.

cotton-tree (kot′n-trē), *n.* 1. The tree *Bombax Ceiba,* native in India. The silky hairs surrounding the seeds are used for stuffing cushions, etc.—2. The cottonwood of America.



Cottontail, or Wood-rabbit (*Lepus sylvaticus*).

★**cotton-waste** (kot'n-wāst), *n.* Refuse cotton yarn used to wipe oil and dust from machinery, and as packing for axle-boxes, etc.

The color in a state of fine powder is dusted on the oiled surface with fine *cotton-waste*.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 90.

★**cottonweed** (kot'n-wēd), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Gnaphalium* and *Filago*: so named from the soft white pubescence that covers it.

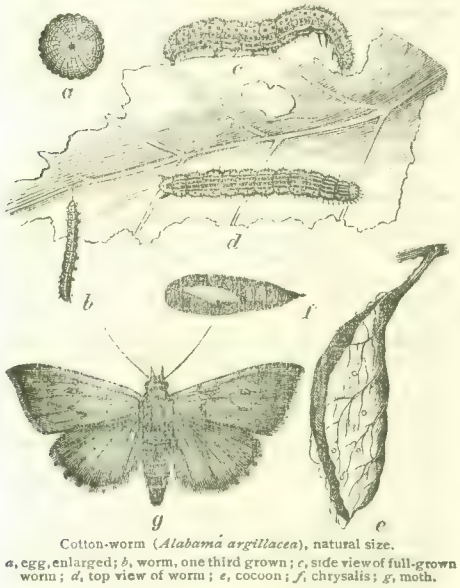
★**cottonwood** (kot'n-wụ̊d), *n.* The name of several species of the genus *Populus* in the United States, from the light cottony tuft at the base of the numerous small seeds. The common eastern species are *P. deltoides* and the swamp- or river-cottonwood, *P. heterophylla*. West of the Rocky Mountains the cottonwoods are *P. angustifolia*, *P. Fremontii*, and *P. trichocarpa*. The wood is very light, soft, and close-grained, liable to warp and difficult to season, but largely used in the manufacture of paper-pulp, and for barrels, packing-cases, woodenware, etc. Cross-sections of the trunk of *P. deltoides* are used as polishing-wheels in glass-grinding.

cotton-wool (kot'n-wụ̊l'), *n.* Raw cotton; cotton fiber either on the boll or prepared for use.

The principall commodity of Smyrna is *Cotten-wooll*, which there groweth in great quantity.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 12.

Among other goods, much *cotton-wool* was brought into the country from the Indies. *Everett*, Orations, II. 80.

★**cotton-worm** (kot'n-wėrm), *n.* The larva of *Alabama argillacea*, an insect very destructive to the cotton-crop of the United States and of Central and South America. The parent moth is of a buff color, inclining to olivaceous; the eggs are flattened, and are laid on the under side of the leaves of the cotton-plant. The larva is a semi-looper, and the chrysalis is formed in a loose cocoon within a folded leaf. It is confined to plants of the genus *Gossypium*, and in some years causes a loss of many millions of dollars to the cotton-growers of the United States. It has been a subject of government investigation, and exhaustive reports have been published upon it.



Cotton-worm (*Alabama argillacea*), natural size.

a, egg, enlarged; *b*, worm, one third grown; *c*, side view of full-grown worm; *d*, top view of worm; *e*, cocoon; *f*, chrysalis; *g*, moth.

cottony (kot'n-i), *a.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like cotton; downy; nappy. Also formerly *cottonous*.

Oaks bear also a knur, full of a *cottony* matter, of which they antiently made wick for their lamps and candles.
Evelyn, Sylva, iii. § 17.

The *cottony* substance seems to the eye to consist of bundles of fine fibers. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 591.

Cotto-scombriformes (kot-ō-skom-bri-fôr'-mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus*, q. v., + *Scomber*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the eighth division of *Acanthopterygii*. The technical characters are: spines developed in one of the fins at least; the dorsal fins either continuous or close together; the spinous dorsal fin, if present, always short, sometimes modified into tentacles or into a suctorial disk; the soft dorsal fin always long, if the spinous is absent, both sometimes terminating in finlets; ventral thoracic or jugular fin, if present, never modified into an adhesive apparatus; and no prominent anal papilla.

cot-town (kot'toun), *n.* In Scotland, a small village or hamlet occupied by cotters dependent on a considerable farm. Also called *cottar-town*.

cottrel (kot'rel), *n.* Same as *cotterel*, 3.

Cottus (kot'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόττος, a fish, perhaps the bullhead or miller's-thumb.] A genus of fishes with an enlarged depressed head, typical of the family *Cottidæ*. The name has been used in different senses at different periods. Formerly it was very comprehensive, including not only all the *Cottidæ*, but various other forms; but by successive restrictions it has been limited by most authors to the sculpins and closely related marine species, and by others to the miller's-thumb, a fresh-water species. See cut under *sculpin*.

cotuł, *n.* [< L. *cotula*, a vessel, a measure: see *cotyle*.] Same as *cotyle*, 1.

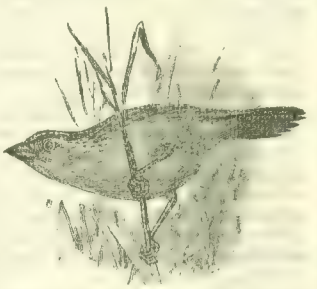
Of that thei doo
VIII *cotuls* in a steine [amphora] of wynes trie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Cotula (kot'ū-lă), *n.* [NL.; more prop. *Cotyla*; < Gr. κοτύλη, a hollow, cup, socket: see *cotyle*.] A genus of weedy composites, allied to *Anthemis*, natives of extra-tropical South America, South Africa, and Australia. The *Cotula* of pharmacy is the mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*, and is used therapeutically like camomile.

cotunnite (ko-tun'īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Cotugno*, an Italian physician (1736–1822).] Lead chlorid occurring in white acicular crystals, with adamantine luster, first found in the crater of Vesuvius after the eruption of 1822.

Coturnicops (kō-tėr'ni-kops), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < L. *coturnix* (*-nic-*), a quail, + Gr. ὤψ, eye, face (appearance).] A genus of small American crakes, of the family *Rallidæ*, containing the little yellow rail, *C. noveboracensis*.

Coturniculus (kot-ėr-nik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), dim. of L. *coturnix*, a quail.] A genus of small American finches, of the family *Fringillidæ*; the grasshopper-sparrows, of which there are several species, as the yellow-winged (*C. passerinus*), Henslow's (*C. henslowi*), and Le Conte's (*C. lecontii*), of diminutive size, with turgid bills, short wings, acute tail-feathers, and a general appearance suggestive of miniature quails, whence the generic name.



Yellow-winged Grasshopper-sparrow (*Coturniculus passerinus*).

coturnix (kō-tėr'niks), *n.* [L., a quail.] 1. An old name of the common migratory quail of Europe; specifically, the *Perdix coturnix*, generically *Coturnix communis, vulgaris*, or *dactylisonans*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of quails, of which *C. communis* is the type.

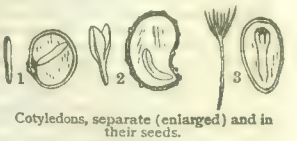
cotutor (kō-tū'tọr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *tutor*.] A joint tutor; one joined with another or others in the education or care of a child. [Rare.]

If every means be ineffectual, a special tutor or *co-tutor* is assigned to watch over the education of the children.
Sir W. Hamilton.

cotyla (kot'i-lă), *n.*; pl. *cotylæ* (-lē). [NL.] Same as *cotyle*, 2.

cotyle (kot'i-lē), *n.*; pl. *cotylæ* or *cotyles* (-lē, -lēz). [Gr. κοτύλη (> L. *cotula*, NL. *cotyla*), a vessel, cup, socket, any hollow.] 1. Pl. *cotylæ* (-lē). In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A small drinking- or dipping-vessel, the exact form of which is uncertain. (*b*) An ancient Greek unit of capacity, varying from less than half a pint to a quart, United States (old wine) measure. The Attic cotyle, being the 144th of a metretes, was, according to extant measuring-vessels, 0.269 liter. That of Egypt under the Ptolemies was about the same. The cotyle of Ægina was probably 1.42 of the Attic, or 0.382 liter. The Pergamenian cotyle is said to be ½ of the Attic, or 0.462 liter. The cotyle of Laconia, according to a standard found at Gythium, was 0.954 liter. At least half a dozen different cotylæ were in use in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt, and there were probably many others throughout the Greek world.
2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cup-like cavity; an acetabulum. (*a*) The socket of the femur; the acetabulum of the haunch-bone, receiving the head of the thigh-bone. (*b*) One of the suckers or disks on the arms of an acetabuliferous cephalopod. (*c*) One of the suckers, disks, or bothria of the head of various worms, as leeches, cestoids, and trematoids. (*d*) The cotyloid or coxal cavity of an insect.
3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, an erroneous form of *Cotile*.

cotyledon (kot-i-lē'dọn), *n.* [NL. (L., a plant, navelwort), < Gr. κοτυληδών, any cup-shaped hollow or cavity, a socket, a plant (prob. navelwort), < κοτύλη, a hollow: see *cotyle*.] 1. The seed-lobe or rudimentary leaf of the embryo in plants. There may be only one, as in all monocotyledonous or endogenous plants, or two, as in nearly all dicotyledonous or exogenous plants, or several in a whorl, as in most *Coniferæ*. In many cases the cotyledons are large as compared with the rest of the embryo, being a storehouse of nourishment for the young plant in its earliest stage of growth, or they may be small, as in most seeds containing a copious endosperm. The arrangement of the cotyledons within the seeds is very various. The more important modifications of position are those of *accumbent* cotyledons, in which the radicle is laid against the back of the cotyledons, and *incumbent*, where it is applied to the edge.



Cotyledons, separate (enlarged) and in their seeds.

1. Monocotyledon (seed of *Arum maculatum*). 2. Dicotyledon (seed of *Papaver rhœas*). 3. Polycotyledon (seed of *Pinus sylvestris*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants, family *Crassulaceæ*, with very thick fleshy leaves and showy flowers. Many species are in cultivation, especially for bedding purposes, chiefly Mexican species formerly referred to *Echeveria*. The navelwort of Europe is *Umbilicus Umbilicus*, by some referred to this genus.
3. In *anat.*, one of the distinct patches in which the villi of a cotyledonary placenta are gathered upon the surface of the chorion.

cotyledonal (kot-i-lē'dọn-ạl), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the cotyledon; resembling a cotyledon.

cotyledonar (kot-i-lē'dọn-ạr), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ar*[2].] Same as *cotyledonal*.

cotyledonary (kot-i-lē'dọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ary*[2].] Provided with, or as if with, cotyledons; specifically, in *anat.*, tufted: said of the placenta when the villi are gathered in distinct patches or cotyledons upon the surface of the chorion.

cotyledonoid (kot-i-lē'dọn-oid), *n.* [< *cotyledon* + *-oid*.] In *bryology*, a name formerly given to the protonema on the supposition that it is analogous to a true cotyledon. See *protonema*.

cotyledonous (kot-i-lē'dọn-us), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe: as, *cotyledonous* plants.

Cotylidea (kot-i-lid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κοτύλη, a hollow, a cup, a socket, + *-id-ea*.] A large group of worms, of uncertain extent: so called from the possession of suckers or cotyles. In some usages it is a synonym of the class *Platyelmintha*; in others it unites the leeches (*Hirudinea*) with the trematoids and cestoids.

★**cotyliform** (ko-til'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cotyla*, a cotyle, + L. *forma*, form.] In *physiol.*, having the form of a cotyle; shaped like a cup, with a tube at the base.

cotyligerous (kot-i-lij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cotyla*, a cotyle, + L. *gerere*, carry.] 1. Furnished with cotyles.—2. Same as *cotylophorous*.

cotyloid (kot'i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. κοτύλη, a socket (see *cotyle*), + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* 1. Cupped; cup-like: in *anat.*, specifically applied to the acetabulum or socket of the thigh-bone; acetabular: in *entom.*, applied to the cavity in which the coxa or basal joint of the leg is inserted.—2. Pertaining to or connected with a cotyle.—**Cotyloid bone**, a small bone which in some animals forms the ventral part of the floor of the cotyloid fossa: it has not been found in man.—**Cotyloid cavity or fossa**, the acetabulum.—**Cotyloid ligament**, a thick fibrocartilaginous ring around the margin of the acetabulum and bridging the cotyloid notch.—**Cotyloid notch**, the notch in the anterior lower part of the acetabulum, which transmits vessels and nerves.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, one of the coxal cavities or hollows in the lower surface of the thorax in which the coxæ are articulated. Also called *acetabulum*.

cotyloidal (kot-i-loi'dal), *a.* Same as *cotyloid*.

Cotylophora (kot-i-lof'ọ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cotylophorus*: see *cotylophorous*.] In Huxley's classification, the typical ruminants. The term is coextensive with the suborder *Ruminantia* without the *Tragulidæ* and the *Camelidæ*. It is derived from the gathering of the villi of the fetal placenta into cotyledons, which are received into persistent elevations of the mucous membrane of the uterus.

The *Cotylophora* are represented in all parts of the world excepting the Australian and Novo-Zelanian provinces. They have not yet been traced back farther than the miocene epoch. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 328.

cotylophorous (kot-i-lof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cotylophorus*, < Gr. κοτύλη, a hollow, a cup, a socket (see *cotyle*), + -φόρος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Having a cotyledonary placenta, as a ruminant; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cotylophora*. Also *cotyligerous*.

coua (kō'ä), *n.* [F., from the native S. Amer. name.] 1. An American cuckoo of the genus *Coccyzus* or subfamily *Coccyzinæ*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of Madagascan cuckoos, typical of the subfamily *Couinæ*.

couardt, *n.* An obsolete form of *coward*.

coucal (kō'kal), *n.* [Mentioned prob. for the first time in Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique," beginning about 1796; perhaps native African.] An African or Indian spur-heeled cuckoo: a name first definitely applied by Cuvier in 1817 to the birds of the genus *Centropus* (Illiger).

couch[1] (kouch), *v.* [< ME. *couchen*, lay, place, set, refl. lay one's self down, intr. lie down, < OF. *coucher, couchier, colcher*, F. *coucher* = Pr. *colcar, colgar* = It. *colcare, collocare*, lay, place, < L. *collocare*, place together, < *com-*, together, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, a place: see *locus, locate*, and cf. *collocate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay down or away; put in a resting-place or in a repository of any kind; place; deposit. [Archaic.]

Sacrifise solemne, besoght at that tyme, . . .
And the carcas full clanly *kowchit* on the auter.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11789.

It is at this day in use, in Gaza, to *couch* potsherds, or vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 776.

Can reason *couch* itself within that frame?
Shirley, The Traitor, I. 2.

The waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe in a spherical convexity.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Specifically—2. To cause to recline or lie upon a bed or other place of rest; dispose or place upon, or as upon, a couch or bed.

Where unbruised youth, with unstuff'd brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

3. In *brewing*, to spread out upon a floor, as steeped barley, in order to promote germination.—4. In *paper-making*, to take (a sheet of pulp) from the mold or apron on which it has been formed, and place it upon a felt.—5†. To lay together closely.

Worke wel knit and *couched* togither.
Nomenclator (1585).

6†. To cause to hide or seek concealment; cause to lie close or crouch.

A falcon towering in the skies
Coucheth the fowl below with his wings' shade.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 507.

7. To include in the meaning of a word or statement; express; put in words; especially, to imply without distinctly stating; cover or conceal by the manner of stating: often, in the latter sense, with *under*: as, the compliment was *couched* in the most fitting terms; a threat was *couched under* his apparently friendly words.

Speech by meeter is a kind of vtterance, more cleanly *couched* and more delicate to the eare than prose is.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

Ignominious words, though clerkly *couch'd*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

There is scarcely a garden in China which does not contain some fine moral, *couched under* the general design.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

To this communication Perth proposed an answer *couched* in the most servile terms. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

8. To lower (a spear) to a horizontal position; place (a spear) under the right armpit and grasp (it) with the right hand, thus presenting the point toward the enemy. The use of the *rest* was of late introduction, and was not essential to the couching of a spear.

His mighty speare he *couched* warily.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 38.

And as I placed in rest my spear
My hand so shook for very fear,
I scarce could *couch* it right.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 20.

Then in the lists were *couched* the pointless spears.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

9. In *surg.*, to remove (a cataract) by inserting a needle through the coats of the eye and pushing the lens downward to the bottom of the vitreous humor, so as to be out of the axis of vision; remove a cataract from in this manner. See *cataract*, 3.

Some artist, whose nice hand
Couches the cataracts, and clears his sight. *Dennis.*

10†. To inlay; trim; adorn.

His coote-armure was of cloth of Tars,
Cowched with perles whyte and rounde and grete.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1303.

Couched harp, the spinet.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lie in a place of rest or deposit; rest in a natural bed or stratum. [Archaic.]

Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the . . . dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. Deut. xxxiii. 13.

2. To lie on a couch, bed, or place of repose; lie down; take a recumbent posture.

Madam, if he had *couched* with the lamb,
He had no doubt been stirring with the lark.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

When Love's fair goddess
Couched with her husband in his golden bed.
Dryden.

3. To lie as in ambush; be hidden or concealed; lie close; crouch.

We'll *couch* i' the castle-ditch, till we see the light of our fairies. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 2.

I saw a bright green snake, . . .
Green as the herbs in which it *couched*,
Close by the dove's its head it crouched.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

4. To lie down, crouch, or squat, as an animal.

Fierce tigers *couched* around. *Dryden.*

The chase neglected, and his hound
Couch'd beside him on the ground.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

5. To bend or stoop, as under a burden.

An aged Squire . . .
That seemed to *couch* under his shield three-square,
As if that age badd him that burden spare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 4.

Issachar is a strong ass *couching* down between two burdens. Gen. xlix. 14.

6. In *embroidery*, to lay the thread on the surface of the foundation and secure it by stitches of fine material. See *couching*[1], 5.

couch[1] (kouch), *n.* [< ME. *couche, cowche*, lair, < OF. *couche, colche*, F. *couche* = Pr. *colga*, a bed, couch; from the verb.] 1. A bed; a place for sleep or rest.

O thou dull god [Sleep], why liest thou with the vile,
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the kingly *couch*?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his *couch*
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

2. A long seat, commonly upholstered, having an arm at one end, and often a back, upon which one can rest at full length; a lounge.

There they drank in cups of emerald, there at tables of ebony lay,
Rolling on their purple *couches* in their tender effeminacy.
Tennyson, Boadicea.

3. Any place for retirement and repose, as the lair of a wild beast, etc.

The beasts that ronne astraye, seketh their accustomed *couches*. *Bp. Bale*, Pref. to Leland's Journey, sig. D, 2.

Beast and bird,
They to their grassy *couch*, these to their nests,
Were slunk. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 601.

His [the otter's] *couch*, which is generally a hole communicating with the river. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 396.

4. The frame on which barley is spread to be malted.—5. A layer, coating, or stratum. Specifically—(*a*) In *malting*, a heap of steeped barley spread out on a floor to allow germination to take place, and so convert the grain into malt. (*b*) In *painting* and *gilding*, a ground or preliminary coat of color, varnish, or size, covering the canvas, wall, leather, wood, or other surface to be painted or gilded. (*c*) In the *industrial arts*, a bed or layer of any material, as one thickness of leather where several thicknesses are superimposed, as in bookbinding and the like.

couch[2] (kouch), *n.* [Short for *couch-grass*, q. v.] Couch-grass.

couch[2] (kouch), *v. t.* [< *couch*[2], *n.*] In *agri.*, to clear, as land, from couch-grass.

couchancy (kou'chan-si), *n.* [< *couchant*.] The act or state of couching or lying down. [Rare.]

couchant (kou'chant), *a.* [< F. *couchant*, ppr. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*[1], *v.*] 1. Lying down; crouching; not erect.

He that like a subtle beast
Lay *couchant*, with his eyes upon the throne,
Ready to spring. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

And *couchant* under the brows of massive line,
The eyes, like guns beneath a parapet,
Watched, charged with lightnings.
Lowell, On Board the '76.

2. Sleeping in a place; staying.



A Lion Couchant.

The . . . farme of husbandrie where this officer is *couchant* and abiding.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 77.

3. In *her.*, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping: applied to a lion or other beast. Some writers confuse *couchant* and *dormant*, and give the term *sejant* to the beast lying down with head raised; but this is rare. Also *harbored* and *lodged*.

His crest was covered with a *couchant* Hownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 25.

Levant and couchant, in *law*, rising up and lying down: applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land not belonging to their owner to lie down and rise up to feed, or for a day and night at least.

couché (kō-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, partly lying down; not erect: said of a shield used as an escutcheon, as in a seal or the like, when the shield is generally represented hung up by the sinister corner.

couched (koucht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *couch*[1], *v.*] 1. In *her.*, lying on its side, as a chevron represented as issuant from either side of the escutcheon.—2. In *embroidery*. See *couching*[1], 5.



Two Chevrons Couched.

coucheet, couchéet (kō-shā'), *n.* [F. *couchée*, prop. fem. of *couché*, pp. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*[1], *v.*] The act of going to bed; hence, a reception of visitors about bedtime: opposed to *levee*.

The duke's levées and *couchées* were so crowded that the antechambers were full.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

None of her sylvan subjects made their court;
Levées and *couchées* pass'd without resort.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 576.

Baby Charles and Steenie, you will remain till our *couchee*. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxiii.

coucher[1] (kou'chėr), *n.* [< ME. *coucheour* (def. 1), *cochoure*, appar. for **couchoure* (def. 2).] 1†. A couch-maker or -coverer.

Carpentours, cotelers, *coucheours* fyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1597.

2†. An incubus. [The sense is uncertain.]

He mayketh me to swell, both flesh and veyne,
And kepith me low lyke a *cochoure*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 217.

3†. A setter dog. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. In *paper-making*, one who couches the sheets of pulp, or transfers them from the apron to the felt. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 225.—5. One who couches cataracts.

coucher[2]† (kou'chėr), *n.* [Ult. < ML. *collectarius*, a factor, LL. a money-changer, banker, < *collecta*, a collection, tax, etc., < L. *colligere*, pp. *collectus*, collect: see *collect*, *v.* Cf. *coucher*[3].] In old English statutes, a factor; one who resides in a country for traffic.

coucher[3]† (kou'chėr), *n.* [Another sense of *coucher*[1].] *Eccles.*: (*a*) A large breviary that lay permanently on a desk in church or chapel.

The ancient service books, . . . the Antiphoners, Missals, Grailes, Processionals, Manuals, Legends, Pics, Portuises, Primers, *Couchers*, Journals, Ordinals, and all other books whatsoever, in Latin or English, written or printed. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

(*b*) A book or register in which the particular acts of a corporation or a religious house were set down.

couch-grass (kouch'gràs), *n.* [Also *cooch-, cutch-grass*; a corruption of *quitch-grass*: see *quitch*.] 1. The popular name of *Agropyron repens*, a species of grass which infests arable land as a troublesome weed. It is perennial, and propagated both by seed and by its creeping rootstock, which is long and jointed. It spreads over a field with great rapidity, and, because of its tenacity of life, is eradicated with difficulty. The root contains sugar, and has been used as a diuretic.

2. The stoloniferous variety of redtop, *Agrostis alba*.—**Black couch-grass.** Same as *black bent*, *Alopecurus agrestis*.

couching[1] (kou'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couch*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of stooping or bowing.

These *couchings* and these lowly courtesies.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

2. In *surg.*, an operation in cases of cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque crystalline lens out of the axis of vision by means of a needle: now rarely practised.

Persuaded the king to submit to the then unusual operation of *couching*, and succeeded in restoring sight to one of his eyes. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii.

3. In *malting*, the spreading of malt to dry after steeping. See *couch*[1], *v. t.*, 3.—4. In *paper-making*, the removal of the flake of pulp from the mold on which it is formed to a felt.—5. A kind of embroidery in which silk, gold thread, or the like is laid upon the surface of the foundation instead of being drawn through it. In *plain couching* the threads or cords are simply laid side by side, covering the whole width of the leaf, flower,

or other figure, and fastened down by stitches of finer material. *Raised couching* is made by sewing twine or similar material to the ground, and then laying the embroidery-silk upon it, producing a pattern in relief. *Basket couching* is a raised couching in which the texture of basket-work is imitated. *Diamond couching* and *diagonal couching* are made by laying threads of floss-silk or chenille side by side, and holding them down by threads of different material, in stitches which form a diamond pattern or zigzags; the angles of this pattern are sometimes marked by a spangle or other glittering object. *Shell couching* is similar, the stitches that hold it taking the lines of scallop-shells. In *spider couching* and *wheel couching* the stitches form radiating lines resembling the spokes of a wheel or the radii of a cobweb.

couching[2] (kou'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couch*[2], *v.*] In *agri.*, the operation of clearing land from couch-grass.

couching-needle (kou'ching-nē″dl), *n.* A needle-like surgical instrument used in the operation of couching.

couchless (kouch'les), *a.* [< *couch*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no couch or bed.

coucumbert, *n.* See *cucumber.*

coud[1]†, **coude**[1]†. [Preterit of *can*[1].] Obsolete forms of *could.*

coud[2]†, **coude**[2]†. [Past participle of *can*[1].] Same as *couth.*

> I sey not that she ne had knowynge
> What harme was, or elles she
> Had *koud* no good, so thenketh me.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 997.

coude[3] (köd), *n.* [F., elbow, = Pr. *code* = Sp. *codo*, *coto* = Pg. *cubito* = It. *cubito*, < L. *cubitum*, the elbow: see *cubit.*] Same as *coudière.*

coudé (kö-dā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *couder*, bend at right angles, < *coude*, elbow: see *coude*[3].] Bent at right angles: applied to astronomical instruments (usually transits or equatorials) in which the rays are bent at right angles by one or more totally reflecting prisms or mirrors, so as to bring the image to one end of the axis, where the eyepiece is placed.

coudière (kö-di-ãr'), *n.* [F., < *coude*, elbow: see *coude*[3].] The piece of armor which protected the elbow. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of forged iron having the shape of a blunt cone with slightly rounded surface, or of beehive shape, adjusted to the elbow over the sleeve of the hauberk or gambeson, and secured by straps or the like. (*b*) When the brassart had reached tolerably complete development, that part of it which protected the elbow behind and at the sides. The shape of this varied greatly at different times. Also *coude.*

coudou, *n.* See *koodoo.* *G. Cuvier.*

coué (kö'ā), *n.* [F. *coué*, ult. < L. *cauda*, tail: see *cauda.*] In *her.*, same as *coward*, 2.

★**cougar** (kö'gär), *n.* [Also *couguar*; < F. *couguar*, < NL. *cuguacuara* (Piso), < Tupi *çuaçú*, *suasú*, Guarani *guaçu*, *guazu*, deer.] A large concolorous feline carnivorous quadruped



Cougar (*Felis concolor*).—From a photograph by Dixon, London.

peculiar to America, *Felis concolor*, belonging to the family *Felidæ* and order *Feræ.* It is about as large as the jaguar, but is longer-limbed, and is not so heavy in body. A not unusual weight is 80 pounds; the length over all is about 80 inches, of which the head and body are 50 inches and the tail 30 inches, the standing height at the shoulders 29 inches, and the girth of the chest 27 inches; the color is uniformly tawny, whitening on the under parts, and the tip of the tail is black. This great cat bears much resemblance to an ungrown lioness. It is noted as having the most extensive latitudinal range of any of the *Felidæ*, its habitat extending from British America to Patagonia. It was formerly common in wooded and especially mountainous parts of the United States, and is still sometimes found in the east, though now most common in the Rocky Mountains and other mountains of the west. Also called *puma*, *panther* or "*painter*," *red tiger*, *mountain lion*, *American lion*, and *catamount.*

cough[1] (kôf), *v.* [< ME. *coughen*, *cowghen*, *coghen*, *couwen*, *kowhen*, etc., in AS. with added formative *cohhetan*, cough (cf. *ceahhetan*, laugh), = D. *kugchen*, cough, = MHG. *küchen*, G. *keichen*, *keuchen*, gasp, pant, G. dial. *kuchen*, *kögen*, cough; prob. imitative, and related to *kink*[2] = *chink*[2], *chincough*, etc. The final guttural *gh* has produced mod. *f*; cf. *draft*, *dwarf*, *quaff.*]

I. *intrans.* To make a more or less violent effort, accompanied with noise, to expel the air from the respiratory organs, and force out any matter that irritates the air-passages, or renders respiration difficult.

> Smoke and smolder smyteth in his eyen,
> Til he be blere-nyed or blynde and hors in the throte,
> *Coueth*, and curseth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 325.
>
> Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To expel from the air-passages by a more or less violent effort with noise and usually with expectoration: followed by *up*: as, to *cough up* phlegm.—**To cough down**, to stop, as an unpopular or tedious speaker, by simulated coughing.

★**cough**[1] (kôf), *n.* [< ME. *cough*, *cowghe*, *cowe* = D. *kuch*, a cough; from the verb.] An abrupt and more or less violent and noisy expiration, excited by some irritation of the respiratory organs. It is an effort to drive out with the expelled breath secreted or foreign matters accumulated in the air-passages. The violent action of the muscles serving for expiration gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. A cough is partly voluntary and partly involuntary, and, according to its character, is symptomatic of many bronchial, pulmonary, nervous, and other diseases, often of comparatively slight importance.

> Adepts in the speaking trade
> Keep a *cough* by them ready made. *Churchill.*

cough[2]†, *v. t.* [Another spelling and use of *coff*, buy.] To purchase; acquire; get. [Raro.]

> If every man that hath beguiled the king should make restitucion after this sort, it would *cough* the king twenty thousand poundes. Alac! alac! Make restitucion . . . ye wyl *cough* in hel els, that al the devils there wil laugh at your coughing. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

cougher (kô'fėr), *n.* One who coughs.

coughing (kô'fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cough*[1], *v.*] A violent and sonorous effort to expel the air from the lungs.

> *Coughing* drowns the parson's saw. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

Any wandering of the eyes, or of the mind, a *coughing*, or the like, answering a question, or any action not prescribed to be performed, must be strictly avoided. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 92.

coughwort (kôf'wėrt), *n.* [A translation of the L. name *tussilago* (< *tussis*, cough) and the Gr. name *βήχιον* (< *βῆξ* (*βηχ-*), cough).] A name given to the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, from its use in allaying coughs.

cougnar (kög'när), *n.* [Malay.] A three-masted Malay boat, rigged with square sails. It is broad, sits low in the water, may be decked or open, sails well, and carries a large cargo.

cougouar, couguar (kö'gö-är), *n.* Same as *cougar.*

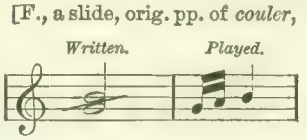
couhage, *n.* See *cowhage.*

Couinæ (kö-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coua*, 2, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of cuckoos, typified by the genus *Coua*, peculiar to Madagascar. Less correctly written *Couanæ.* *G. R. Gray*, 1870.

coult, *n.* See *cowl*[1], *cowl*[2].

could (kůd). [The *l* has been improperly introduced into this word after the assumed analogy of *would* and *should*, where the *l*, though now silent, is historically correct. The historical orthography is *coud*, < ME. *coude*, < AS. *cūthe*: see further under *can*[1].] Preterit of *can*[1].

coulé (kö-lā'), *n.* [F., a slide, orig. pp. of *couler*, slide: see *colander.*] In *music*: (*a*) A slur. (*b*) An ornament in harpsichord-music; a kind of appoggiatura. Also called *dash.* (*c*) A gliding step in dancing.



coulée (kö-lā'), *n.* [F., orig. pp. fem. of *couler*, flow, filter: see *colander.*] 1. A dry ravine or gulch; a channel worn by running water in times of excessive rainfall or by the sudden melting of the snow. It is a word frequently heard in Montana, Dakota, and the adjacent regions, and is a relic of the former temporary occupation of that part of the country by the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company. Also *coulee*, *coulie.*

2. A lava flow.—**The Grand Coulée**, a large valley of Washington, worn in the lava plains by the Columbia river while it was temporarily turned from its normal course by the ice of the glacial period. Near Coulee City, the valley floor is broken by cliffs, where superb waterfalls once plunged.

★**couleur** (kö-lėr'), *n.* [F., color: see *color*, *n.*] 1. In the game of solo, a name for any selected suit of cards, bids in which are of twice as much value as in any other suit.—2. In the game of ombre, a suit composed of spades.—**Couleur de rose** [F.: *couleur*, color; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *rose*, a rose: see *color*, *n.*, and *rose*], literally, rose-color; hence, as an adverbial phrase, in an attractive aspect; in a favorable light: as, to see everything *couleur de rose.*

We are not disposed to draw a picture *couleur de rose* of the condition of our people, any more than we are willing to accept our author's silhouette en noir. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 143.

coulisse (kö-lēs'), *n.* [F., a groove, slide, side scene, running-string, etc., < *couler*, glide, slide: see *cullis*[2].] 1. A piece of channeled or grooved timber, as one of the slides in which the side scenes of a theater run, the upright post of a flood-gate or sluice, etc. See *cullis*[2]. Hence —2. One of the side scenes of the stage in a theater, or the space included between the side scenes.

Capable of nothing higher than *coulisses* and cigars, private theatricals and white kid gloves. *Kingsley.*

3. A flute or groove on the blade of a sword.

coullart, *n.* A medieval military engine, apparently an early form of bombard.

★**couloir** (kö-lwor'), *n.* [F., < *couler*, glide, slide, run: see *colander.*] A steeply ascending gorge or gully: applied especially to gorges near the Alpine summits.

Our noble *couloir*, which led straight up into the heart of the mountain for fully one thousand feet. *E. Whymper.*

coulomb (kö-lom'), *n.* [From C. A. de *Coulomb*, a French physicist (1736–1806).] The name given to the practical unit of quantity of electricity, in the centimeter-gram-second system of units, equal to one tenth of the absolute unit; the quantity furnished by a current of one ampere in one second. See *ampere* and *weber.*

coulomb-meter (kö-lom'mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring in coulombs the quantity of electricity which passes through a conductor in a given time. One form of the instrument is based upon the amount of electrolytic action, as in depositing metallic copper from copper sulphate, performed by a branch current which is a known fraction of the main current in use.

coulter, *n.* See *colter.*

coulure (kö-lūr'), *n.* [F., a dropping, falling off, running out, < *couler*, flow, run, slide: see *colander.*] Sterility in plants, or failure to produce fruit after blossoming, owing to the washing away of the pollen by excessive rains.

coumaric (kö'ma-rik), *a.* [< *coumar(in)* + *-ic.*] Derived from or pertaining to coumarin.—**Coumaric acid**, $C_9H_8O_3$, an acid derived from coumarin, and intimately related to salicylic acid, being converted into the latter by fusion with potassium hydroxid.

coumarilic (kö-ma-ril'ik), *a.* [< *coumar(in)* + *-il* + *-ic.*] Derived from coumarin.—**Coumarilic acid**, $C_9H_6O_3$, a monobasic acid obtained from coumarin. It is moderately soluble in water and extremely soluble in alcohol.

coumarin, coumarine (kö'ma-rin), *n.* [< *coumarou* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A vegetable proximate principle ($C_9H_6O_2$) obtained from the Tonka bean, *Coumarouna odorata*, and also occurring in melilot and some other plants, to which it gives its characteristic odor. It has been used in medicine, and it gives flavor to the Swiss cheese called *schabzieger.* Also spelled *cumarin.*

coumarou (kö-ma-rö'), *n.* [F., < *cumarú*, native name in Guiana.] The Tonka-bean tree, ★*Dipteryx* (*Coumarouna*) *odorata.*

council (koun'sil), *n.* [Early confused in sense and spelling with the different word *counsel* (as also *councilor* with *counselor*), the separation being modern; early mod. E. also *councel*, *councell*, < ME. *counceil*, *counceill*, *counseil*, *counselle*, *consail*, *consayle*, *concell*, etc., an assembly for consultation, < OF. *concile*, *concire*, *cuncilie*, F. *concile* = Pr. *concili* = Sp. Pg. *concilio* = It. *concilio*, formerly also *conciglio*, < L. *concilium*, an assembly, esp. an assembly for consultation, a council, < *com-*, together, + (prob.) *calare*, call: see *calends.* Hence (from L. *concilium*) *conciliate*, etc. Cf. *counsel.*] 1. Any assembly of persons summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, or advice: as, a *council* of physicians; a family *council.*

The happiness of a Nation must needs be firmest and certainest in a full and free *Council* of thir own electing, where no single Person, but Reason only, sways. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

2. A body of men specially designated or selected to advise a sovereign in the administration of the government; a privy council: as, the president of the *council;* in English history, an order in *council.* See *privy council,* below.

The king [Henry IV.] named six bishops, a duke, two earls, six lords, including the treasurer and privy seal, and seven commoners, to be his great and continual *council.*
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.

3. In many of the British colonies, a body assisting the governor in either an executive or a legislative capacity, or in both.—**4.** In the Territories of the United States, the upper branch of the legislature. The term was used to denote a kind of upper house during the colonial period, and was retained in this sense for a few years by some of the States.

5. A common council. See below.—**6.** In the New Testament, the Sanhedrim, a Jewish court or parliament, with functions partly judicial, partly legislative, and partly ecclesiastical. See *Sanhedrim.*

The chief priests . . . and all the *council* sought false witness. Mat. xxvi. 59.

7. In *eccles. hist.*: (*a*) An assembly of prelates and theologians convened for the purpose of regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the church. Ecclesiastical councils are *diocesan, provincial, national, general,* or *ecumenical.* A diocesan council is composed of the ecclesiastics of a particular diocese, with the bishop at their head; a provincial or metropolitan council, of the bishops of an ecclesiastical province, with the archbishops at their head; and a national or plenary council, of the bishops and archbishops of all the provinces in the nation. *General council* and *ecumenical council* are ordinarily regarded as equivalent terms, but strictly speaking a general council is one called together by an invitation addressed to the church at large, and claiming to speak in the name of the whole church. Such a council is ecumenical only if received by the Catholic Church in general. None of the general councils most widely accepted as ecumenical consisted of even a majority of orthodox bishops present in person or by deputy. The subsequent consent of the church at large, according to the Gallican view, marked them as ecumenical, especially their reception by the next general council and when the first violence of controversy had somewhat abated. Both emperors and popes have summoned general councils. According to Roman Catholic teaching, a council to be regarded as ecumenical must have been called together by the pope, or at least with his consent, and its decrees must be confirmed by the pope. There are seven ecumenical councils recognized as such by both the Greek and Latin or Roman Catholic churches, and to some extent also by some Protestant theologians: they are the first Council of Nice, held in 325; the first Council of Constantinople, 381; the Council of Ephesus, 431; the Council of Chalcedon, 451; the second Council of Constantinople, 553; the third Council of Constantinople, 680; and the second Council of Nice, 787. Other important councils regarded by the Roman Catholic, but not by either the Greek or the Protestant communion, as ecumenical are the Council of Trent (1545–63) and the Council of the Vatican (1869–70). The Anglican Church receives the first six councils. (*b*) An advisory assembly of clerical or clerical and lay members in certain Reformed denominations.—**8.** Any body or group of persons wielding political power.

Henry's ambition, like Wolsey's, was mainly set upon an influential place in the *councils* of Europe.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 253.

9†. Same as *counsel.* See *counsel.*—**Academic council,** in universities, originally, a committee of the faculty or of a nation appointed to prepare and submit a project; now, in some universities, the convocation of the different faculties. See *general council of the university,* below.—**Apostolic council,** the meeting of apostles and elders in Jerusalem described in Acts xv.—**Aulic Council.** See *aulic.*—**Books of Council and Session,** in Scotland, the records belonging to the College of Justice, in which deeds and other writs are inserted.—**Cabinet council.** See *cabinet.*—**Common council,** the local legislature of a city, corporate town, or borough, when it consists of a single body, as a board of aldermen, or sometimes one of two chambers when it is so divided, or the collective title of both chambers. In Philadelphia the Common Council is the second of two city councils, the first being the Select Council; together they are called *the Councils.*—**Congregational council,** a body called by a Congregational church to give advice respecting the settlement or dismissal of a pastor, or other matters of importance, and consisting usually of representatives of neighboring churches. It is an advisory body, without ecclesiastical authority. The Congregationalists of the United States have also in recent years organized a representative body bearing the name *National Council,* which meets every three years for consultation, but without ecclesiastical authority.—**Constantinopolitan Council.** See *Constantinopolitan.*—**Council of administration** (*milit.*), a council of officers, as at a military post, convened by the commanding officer for the transaction of business. At a military post of the United States army such a council is called at least once in two months on muster-days, and is composed of the three regimental or company officers next in rank to the commanding officer. A regimental council consists of three officers on duty at headquarters and next in rank to the commanding officer.—**Council of Ancients.** See *ancient*[1].—**Council of Appointment.** See *appointment.*—**Council of censors.** See *censor.*—**Council of defense,** in France, an advisory military council convened by the commanding officer of a besieged place, and consisting of the officer next in rank and the senior officers of engineers and of artillery.—**Council of Five Hundred,** in *French hist.,* during the government of the Directory (1795–99), an assembly of 500 members, forming the second branch of the Legislative Body, the first branch being the Council of Ancients.—**Council of Revision,** a council existing in the State of New York from 1777 to 1821, consisting of the governor, chancellor, and judges of the Supreme Court, and vested with a limited veto power.—**Council of safety,** in *U. S. hist.,* a council formed for the provisional government of an American State during the war of independence.—**Council of State** [F. *conseil d'état*], in France, an advisory body existing from early times, but developed especially under Philip IV. (1285–1314) and his sons. It was often modified, particularly in 1497, and in 1630 under Richelieu, and played an important part during the first empire. Under the present republican government it comprises the ministers and about ninety other members, part of whom are nominated by the president, and the remainder are elected by the legislative assembly. Its chief duties are to give advice upon various administrative matters and upon legislative measures.—**Council of Ten,** in the ancient republic of Venice, a secret tribunal instituted in 1310, and continuing down to the overthrow of the republic in 1797. It was composed at first of ten and later of seventeen members, and exercised unlimited power in the supervision of internal and external affairs, often with great rigor and oppressiveness.—**Council of war** (*milit.* and *naval*), an assembly of officers called to consult with a commanding officer about matters concerning which he desires their advice. Councils of war are ordinarily called only in serious emergencies. The power of such a council is merely advisory.—**Family council.** See *family.*—**General council of the university,** in Scotch universities, a body consisting of the chancellor, the members of the university court (that is, the rector, principal, and four assessors), the professors, masters of arts, doctors of medicine, etc. The council meets twice a year, and its duties are to deliberate upon any question affecting the university, and make representations regarding it to the university court.—**Governor's council,** in some of the United States, a body of men designated to advise the governor, as in Massachusetts and Maine.—**High Council,** in the Mormon Church, a body of twelve high priests set apart for the purpose of settling important difficulties which may arise. *Mormon Catechism,* p. 17.—**Indian Councils Act,** an English statute of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) reorganizing the Councils of the Governor-General of India.—**Lords of Council and Session,** the name given to the judges or senators of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.—**National Council.** See *Congregational council,* above.—**Orders in council.** See *order.*—**Privy council,** a board or select body of personal councilors of a chief magistrate in the administration of his office; specifically, in England, the principal body of advisers of the sovereign; the name borne since the fifteenth century by the ordinary council, which superseded the ancient curia regis in the reign of Edward I. The privy councilors are nominated at the pleasure of the sovereign, excepting certain persons appointed ex officio, and include at present princes of the blood, principal members of existing and past governments, the archbishops, and many of the nobility—in all, over 200 members. Its administrative functions are exercised chiefly by committees, as the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, etc. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, composed of the lord president, the lord chancellor, and others, has high appellate jurisdiction. Politically the importance of the Privy Council has been superseded by a committee of ministers belonging to it, called *the Cabinet.* Privy councilors have the title of "right honorable," and rank immediately after knights of the Garter. Similar bodies formerly existed under this name in several of the American colonies and States.=**Syn.** Meeting, congress, convention; board.

council-board (koun'sil-bōrd), *n.* The board or table around which a council holds its sessions; hence, a council in session; an assembled board of councilors.

He hath commanded
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*
He be convented. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., v. 1.

When vile Corruption's brazen face
At *council-board* shall take her place.
Chatterton, Prophecy.

council-book (koun'sil-bůk), *n.* In England, the book in which the names of privy councilors are entered.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was struck out of the *council-book.*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

council-chamber (koun'sil-chām'bėr), *n.* An apartment occupied by a council, or appropriated to its deliberations.

The *council chamber* for debate.
Pope, Duke of Marlborough's House.

council-house (koun'sil-hous), *n.* A house in which a council or deliberative body of any kind holds its sessions.

Mine uncle Beaufort and myself,
With all the learned council of the realm,
Studied so long, sat in the *council-house*
Early and late, debating to and fro
How France and Frenchmen might be kept in awe.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

councilist† (koun'sil-ist), *n.* [< *council* + *-ist.*] A member of a council; hence, one who exercises advisory functions.

I will in three months be an expert *councilist.*
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

councillor, *n.* See *councilor.*

councilman (koun'sil-man), *n.*; pl. *councilmen* (-men). A member of a municipal council. Also called *common-councilman* when the body is a common council.

councilor, councillor (koun'sil-or), *n.* [< ME. *councelour, counselour, counceller, counseller, counseilor, counseiler, counceyller, conseilere, conseyler, conseiller, counsailour,* etc., earliest form *kunsiler,* being the same as *counselor,* ult. < L. *consiliarius,* a counselor, adviser: see *counselor.* The distinction of form and sense (*councilor,* one of a council, *counselor,* one who counsels) is modern; there is no OF. or L. form corresponding to *councilor* (L. as if **conciliarius*) as distinguished from *counselor* (L. *consiliarius*).] **1.** A member of a council; specifically, a member of a common council or of the British Privy Council. See *council.*

The wages of the members should be moderate, especially those of the lords and the spiritual *councillors.*
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 365.

2. One who gives counsel or advice.—**Councilor of a burgh,** in Scotland, a member of the governing body of a burgh, not a magistrate. See *town-council.*—**Privy councilor,** a member of the private or personal council of a sovereign or other person in high authority; specifically, a member of the British Privy Council.

council-table (koun'sil-tā″bl), *n.* Same as *council-board.*

He [Edward IV.] also daily frequented the *Council-Table,* which he furnished for the most Part with such as were gracious amongst the Citizens, whom he employs about References and Businesses of private Consequence.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 205.

co-une† (kō-ūn′), *v. t.* [< L. *co-,* together, + *unus* = E. *one.*] To combine or join into one.

Not that man hath three distinct souls: for . . . [they] are in man one and *co-uned* together.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 95.

co-unite† (kō-ū-nīt′), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *unite.*] To unite; join together.

These three are Ahad, Æon, Vranore:
Ahad these three in one doth *co-unite.*
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 39.

co-unite† (kō-ū-nīt′), *a.* [< *co-unite, v.*] Conjoined; combined; united.

Our souls be *co-unite*
With the world's spright and body.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia.

counsel (koun'sel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *counsell, counsil, council, councel,* etc., < ME. *counseil, consail, conseil, conseyl, cunsail, counceil,* etc., counsel, consultation, purpose (also in sense of *council,* from which *counsel* was not distinguished in ME.), < OF. *conseil, cunseil, consel, consoil, consal,* etc., F. *conseil* = Pr. *conselh* = Sp. *consejo* = Pg. *conselho* = It. *consiglio,* < L. *consilium,* deliberation, consultation, counsel, advice, understanding; in a concrete sense, a body of persons deliberating, a council (whence the confusion in ML., where *consilium,* in this sense, and *concilium,* a council, are often interchanged, and in Rom. and E., of the two words, E. *counsel* and *council*), < *consulere,* consult: see *consult.* Cf. *council.*] **1.** Consultation; deliberation; mutual advising or interchange of opinions.

We took sweet *counsel* together. Ps. lv. 14.

2. Advice; opinion or instruction given, as the result of consultation or request; aid or instruction given in directing the judgment or conduct of another.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer.
Bacon, Friendship.

Ill *counsel* had misled the girl. *Tennyson,* Princess, vii.

3. Prudence; due consideration; wise and cautious exercise of judgment; examination of consequences.

They all confess that in the working of that first cause, *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 2.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour! Ecclus. xxv. 5.

4. Deliberate purpose; design; intent; scheme; plan.

To shew unto the heirs of promise the immutability of his *counsel.* Heb. vi. 17.

5†. A private or secret opinion or purpose; consultation in secret; concealment.

'Tis but a pastime smil'd at
Amongst yourselves in *counsel;* but beware
Of being overheard. *Ford,* Fancies, i. 3.

Who's your doctor, Phantaste?
Nay, that's *counsel,* Philautia; you shall pardon me.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

6. One who gives counsel, especially in matters of law; a counselor or advocate, or several such, engaged in the direction or the trial

of a cause in court: as, the plaintiff's or defendant's *counsel*. [In this sense the word is either singular or plural.]

This is my plea, on this I rest my cause—
What saith my *counsel*, learned in the laws?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 142.

The king found his *counsel* as refractory as his judges.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. Same as *council*, but properly a different word, the two being confused. See *council*.—**Corporation counsel**, the title given in some of the United States to the legal counsel of a municipality.—**Evangelical counsels**, the three vows of a monk in the Roman Catholic Church, namely, voluntary poverty, perpetual chastity, and entire obedience to an ecclesiastical superior.—**Queen's** (or **king's**) **counsel**, in England, Ireland, and the British colonies, barristers appointed as counsel to the crown, on the nomination of the lord chancellor, taking precedence over ordinary barristers, and distinguished by having the privilege of wearing a silk gown as their professional robe, that of other barristers being of stuff. There is no salary attached to their office, and they cannot plead against the crown without permission.—**To buy off counsel.** See *buy*.—**To keep one's own counsel**, not to disclose one's opinion; be reticent.

On the ocean so deep
She *her council did keep*.
The Woman Warrior (Child's Ballads, VII. 258).

Clint opened his heart and confided everything to Phil, but Phil *kept his own counsel*.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 215.

To take counsel, to consult; seek advice; deliberate: as, they *took counsel* together; he *took counsel* of his fears. =Syn. 2. Suggestion, recommendation, admonition.

counsel (koun'sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *counseled* or *counselled*, ppr. *counseling* or *counselling*. [< ME. *counsellen, counseilen, conseilen, concellen*, etc., < OF. *conseiller, conseiler, conseillier, cunseiller*, etc., F. *conseiller* = Pr. *conseilhar, cosselhar* = Sp. *consejar* = Pg. *conselhar* = It. *consigliare*, < L. *consiliari*, take counsel, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give counsel or advice to; advise; admonish; instruct.

And Crist *counsaileth* thus, and comaundeth bothe
To lerede [learned] and to lewede [unlearned] for to loue oure enemys. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 113.

I *counsel* thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire.
Rev. iii. 18.

I may be *counselled*, and will always follow my friend's advice where I find it reasonable, but will never part with the power of the militia.
Dryden, Pref. to Albion and Albanius.

They that will not be *counselled* cannot be helped.
Franklin.

2. To advise or recommend; urge the adoption of.

Wherefore cease we then?
Say they who *counsel* war;—we are decreed,
Reserved, and destined to eternal woe.
Milton, P. L., ii. 160.

II. *intrans.* To consult; take counsel; deliberate.

Be this was done, some gentillmen
Of noble kin and blood,
To *counsell* with thir lordis begane,
Of matteris to concluide.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 223).

counselable (koun'sel-a-bl), *a.* [Also written *counsellable*; < F. *conseillable* = Sp. *consejable*: see *counsel* and *-able*.] **1.** Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or be guided by the judgment of others. [Rare.]

Very few men of so great parts were . . . more *counsellable* than he [Lord Digby].
Clarendon, Great Rebellion, I. 344.

2. Suitable to be counseled or advised; advisable; wise; expedient. [Rare.]

He did not believe it *counsellable*.
Clarendon, Life, I. 178.

counsel-keeper (koun'sel-kē″pėr), *n.* One who can keep a secret.

counsel-keeping (koun'sel-kē″ping), *a.* Keeping secrets; observing secrecy.

With a happy storm they were surpris'd,
And curtain'd with a *counsel-keeping* cave.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

counselor, counsellor (koun'sel-ọr), *n.* [< ME. *counselour, councelour, counseiler, counseiller, counseller, counceller, counseilor, counsailour*, earliest form *kunsiler* (not distinguished from *councilor*), < OF. *consellier, cunseiller*, F. *conseiller* = Sp. *consejero, consiliario* = Pg. *conselheiro, consiliario* = It. *consigliere*, < L. *consiliarius*, a counselor, adviser, prop. adj., pertaining to counsel, advising, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel, n.* Cf. *councilor*, which is now discriminated from *counselor*. The spelling *counsellor* (and so *councillor*) with two *l*'s, as in *chancellor*, is prevalent in England, but the double *l* is not original, as it is in *chancellor*. The proper historical spelling would be *counseler* (with *-er*, < L. *-arius*).] **1.** Any person who gives counsel or advice; an adviser: as, in Great Britain the peers of the realm are hereditary *counselors* of the crown.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, a man of great abilities, eloquence, and courage, but of a cruel and imperious nature, was the *counsellor* most trusted in political and military affairs. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. A counseling lawyer; a barrister; specifically, in some of the United States, an attorney admitted to practise in all the courts: called distinctively a *counselor at law*.—**3†.** Same as *councilor*, but properly a different word, the two being confused. See *councilor*.

counselorship, counsellorship (koun'sel-or-ship), *n.* [< *counselor, counsellor*, + *-ship*.] The office of counselor.

count[1] (kount), *v.* [< ME. *counten*, < OF. *cunter, conter*, F. *conter* = Pr. *comtar, condar* = Sp. Pg. *contar* = It. *contare*, < L. *computare*, count, compute: see *compute*, which is a doublet of *count*[1]. Cf. *compt*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To number; assign the numerals one, two, three, etc., successively and in order to all the individual objects of (a collection), one to each; enumerate: as, to *count* the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to *count* the stars.

Who can *count* the dust of Jacob? Num. xxiii. 10.

Some tribes of rude nations *count* their years by the coming of certain birds among them at their certain seasons and leaving them at others. *Locke*.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; . . .
We should *count* time by heart-throbs.
P. J. Bailey, Festus, A Country Town.

2. To ascertain the number of by more complex processes of computation; compute; reckon.

This boke sheweth the manner of measuring of all maner of lande . . . and *comptynge* the true nombre of acres of the same. *Sir R. Benese* (about 1530).

3. To reckon to the credit of another; place to an account; ascribe or impute; consider or esteem as belonging.

He [Abraham] believed in the Lord; and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. Gen. xv. 6.

4. To account; esteem; think, judge, deem, or consider.

Neither *count* I my life dear unto myself. Acts xx. 24.

'Tis all one
To be a witch as to be *counted* one.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

I *count* the gray barbarian lower than the Christian child.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Henceforth let day be *counted* night,
And midnight called the morn.
T. B. Aldrich, Two Songs from the Persian.

5†. To recount.

Therefore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd *counted*, whan I was gong.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 183.

To count a coup. See *coup*[4].—**To count kin**, to reckon up or trace relationship.

No knight in Cumberland so good,
But William may *count* with him *kin* and blood.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 23.

To count one's chickens before they are hatched. See *chicken*[1].—**To count out**, to defeat by a fraudulent miscount of the ballots cast: as, to *count out* a candidate.—**To count out the House**, in the British House of Commons, to bring a sitting to a close by the declaration of the Speaker (after counting) that fewer than 40 members (a quorum), including the Speaker, are present: as, *the House was counted out* last night at nine o'clock.

It might perhaps be worth consideration whether divisions should be taken or *the House counted out* between seven o'clock and nine. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 293.

To count the cost, to consider beforehand the probable expense, trouble, or risk.—**To count the house**, to ascertain the number present, as of spectators at a performance in a theater, of members of a legislative body, etc. =Syn. 1 and 2. *Compute, Reckon*, etc. (see *calculate*), enumerate, tell off.—**4.** To regard, deem, hold.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To ascertain the number of objects in a collection by assigning to them in order the numerals one, two, three, etc.; determine the number of objects in a group by a process partly mechanical and partly arithmetical, or in any way whatsoever; number.—**2.** To be able to reckon; be expert in numbers: as, he can read, write, and *count*.—**3.** To take account; enter into consideration: *of* a thing (obsolete), *with* a person.

No man *counts of* her beauty. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1.

It was clear that the artist was some one who must be *counted with*; . . . but he was reproached with a desire to be singular and extraordinary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 75.

4. In *music*, to keep time, or mark the rhythm of a piece, by naming the successive pulses, accents, or beats.—**5.** To be of value; be worth reckoning or taking into account; swell the number: as, every vote *counts*.—**6.** To reckon; depend; rely: with *on* or *upon*.

My stay here will be prolonged for a week or two longer, and I *count upon* seeing you again.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xxiii.

Virtue, when tried, may *count upon* help, secret refreshings that come in answer to prayer—friends providentially sent, perhaps guardian angels.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 61.

7. In *law*, to plead orally; argue a matter in court; recite the cause of action.—**To count on contract** or **in tort**, to plead a cause of action as arising ★on an agreement or on a wrong.

count[1] (kount), *n.* [< ME. *counte*, < OF. *cunte, conte*, F. *compte* = Pr. *compte, comte* = Sp. *cuento, cuenta* = Pg. *conta* = It. *conto*, < LL. *computus*, count, reckoning; from the verb.] **1.** Reckoning; the act of numbering: as, this is the number according to my *count*.

By my *count*,
I was your mother much upon these years
That you are now a maid. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3.

2. The total number; the number which represents the result of a process of counting; the number signified by the numeral assigned to the last unit of a collection in the operation of counting it; the magnitude of a collection as determined by counting.

Of blessed Saints for to increase the *count*.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 423.

His *count* of years is full, his allotted task is wrought.
Bryant, Waiting by the Gate.

3. Account; estimation; value.

They make no *counte* of generall councels.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

Some other, that in hard assaies
Were cowards knowne, and litle *count* did hold.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 18.

In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten, I set more *count* upon their periods. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

4. In *law*, an entire or integral charge in an indictment, complaint, or other pleading, setting forth a cause of complaint. There may be different *counts* in the same pleading.

Dressing up the virtues of the past, as a *count* in the indictment against their own contemporaries.
Grote, Hist. Greece, II. 17.

5. In *music*: (*a*) Rhythm; regularity of accent or pace. (*b*) The act of reckoning or naming the pulses of the rhythm: as, to keep strict *count*. (*c*) A particular pulse, accent, or beat: as, the first *count* of a measure.—**Count and reckoning**, the technical name given to a form of process in Scots law, by which one party may compel another to account with him, and to pay the balance which may appear to be due.—**To keep count**, to assign numbers in regular order to all the individual events or objects of a series, one by one, as fast as they occur.

count[2] (kount), *n.* [Not in ME. except in fem. form *countess*, q. v.; < OF. *conte, comte*, F. *comte* = Pr. *coms* = Sp. Pg. *conde* = It. *conte*, < L. *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, later a title of office or honor (cf. *constable*), < *com-*, together, + *ire*, supine *itum*, go, = Gr. *ἰέναι*, go: see *go*.] A title of nobility in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal (corresponding to *earl* in Great Britain and *graf* in Germany), whence the name *county*, originally applied to the demain appertaining to the holder of such a title. Under the Roman republic a count was a companion or an assistant of a proconsul or propretor in his foreign government; under the empire, an officer of the imperial household, or an attendant upon the emperor in his official duties, the title being ultimately extended to officers of various grades in different parts of the empire. Among early Teutonic races the count or graf was the officer set by a sovereign over a district or gau, charged with the preservation of the king's authority. In France, under Charles the Bald, a system of government by counts as personal agents of the sovereign was developed. Later, with the growth of the feudal system, they became the feudal proprietors of lands and territories, and thus not merely royal officers, but nobles, and, as such, hereditary rulers. At the present time the title, inherited alike by all the sons of a count or conferred by the sovereign, serves merely to indicate nobility. As a title, *count* does not occur in the nomenclature of the English nobility, except as in *count palatine*; but the feminine form *countess* is the recognized feminine equivalent of *earl*.

The prince, the *count*, . . . and all the gallants of the town, are come. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

Shire is a Saxon word signifying a division; but a county, comitatus, is plainly derived from comes, the *count* of the Franks, that is, the earl or alderman (as the Saxons called him) of the shire. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 4.

Count palatine. (*a*) Originally, the judge and highest officer of the German kings, afterward of the German emperors and archdukes; at a later date, an officer delegated by the German emperors to exercise certain imperial privileges. (*b*) Formerly, in England, the proprietor of a county, who exercised regal prerogatives within his county, in virtue of which he had his own courts of law, appointed judges and law officers, and could pardon murders, treasons, and felonies. All writs and judicial processes proceeded in his name, while the king's writs were of no avail within the palatinate. The Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster were the counts palatine of England. The king is now Duke and Count Palatine of Lancaster. The earldom palatinate of Chester, similarly restricted, is vested

in the eldest son of the monarch, or in the monarch himself when there is no Prince of Wales. Durham became a palatinate in the time of William the Conqueror, and the dignity continued in connection with the bishopric till 1836, when it was vested in the crown. See *palatine*, and *county palatine*, under *county*.

countable[1] (koun'ta-bl), *a.* [< *count*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being counted, numbered, or reckoned.

The evills which you desire to be recounted are very many, and allmost *countable* with those that were hidden in the baskett of Pandora. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

They are *countable* by the thousand and the million, who have suffered cruel wrong.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vii. 1.

countable[2]† (koun'ta-bl), *a.* [By apheresis from *accountable*.] Accountable.

Such a religious judge as is he to whom I am *countable*.
Hieron, Works, II. 187.

countant† (koun'tant), *a.* [< OF. *contant*, later *comptant*, ppr. of *conter*, *compter*, count. Cf. *accountant*.] Accountable.

For he usurps my state, and first deposed
My father in my swathed infancy,
For which he shall be *countant*.
Heywood, Works (ed. 1874), V. 167.

count-book† (kount'bůk), *n.* An account-book.

Get thee a cap, a *count-book*, pen and ink,
Papers afore thee. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

★**countenance** (koun'te-nans), *n.* [< ME. *countenaunce*, *contenance*, *cuntenance*, *-aunce*, < OF. *cuntenance*, *contenance*, F. *contenance*, < ML. *continentia*, countenance, demeanor, gesture, L. moderation, continence: see *continence*.] **1.** The face; the whole form of the face; the features, considered as a whole; the visage.

He is my father, sir; and, sooth to say,
In *countenance* somewhat doth resemble you.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

Then her *countenance* all over
Pale again as death did prove.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

And peace, like autumn's moonlight, clothed
His tranquil *countenance*.
Whittier, The Exiles.

2. The characteristic appearance or expression of the face; look; aspect; facial appearance.

For a mans *countenaunce* ofte tymes discloseth still his thought. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad *countenance*.
Mat. vi. 16.

Whatsoever good or bad accident or fortune befel him, going in or coming out, Socrates still kept the same *countenance*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 382.

3. Aspect or appearance conferred; seeming imparted to anything, as by words or conduct in regard to it: as, to put a good or a bad *countenance* upon anything.

I shewed no sign of it [anxiety] to discourage my Consorts, but made a Vertue of Necessity, and put a good *Countenance* on the Matter. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 495.

4. Appearance of favor or good will; support afforded by friendly action; encouragement; patronage.

Thou hast made him exceeding glad with thy *countenance*. Ps. xxi. 6.

That which would appear offence in us,
His *countenance*, like richest alchymy,
Will change to virtue. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

None got his *countenance*
But those whom actual merit did advance.
Webster, Monumental Column.

I say that this—
Else I withdraw favour and *countenance*
From you and yours forever—shall you do.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5†. Assumed appearance; seeming; show; pretense.

Frende of effect and frende of *countenance*.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 34.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

I made a *countenance* as if I would eat him alive.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2.

6. In *old law*, credit or estimation by reason of one's estate, and with reference to his condition in life.

Thother parte, beinge men of good welthe and *countenance*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

The *countenance* of a rich and the meanness of a poor estate doth make no odds between bishops.
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, vii. 5.

Hence—7†. Favor resulting from estimation or repute; trust; confidence.

I gave you *countenance*, credit for your coals,
Your stills, your glasses, your materials.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Courtiers that live upon *countenance* must sell their tongues. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

8†. Good appearance; presentableness.

Touching the ship that must go, she must observe this order. She must be a ship of *countenance*.
Campion (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 55).

Copy of one's countenance†. See *copy*.—**In countenance.** (*a*) In good face; in a composed aspect; in a state free from shame or confusion.

It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind.
Addison, Freeholder.

(*b*) In favor; in estimation.

If the profession of religion were *in countenance* among men of distinction, it would have a happy effect on society. *N. Webster*, Dict. (ed. 1848).

Out of countenance, with the countenance confused or cast down; disconcerted; abashed; not bold or assured: used with *put*.

You have *put* me *out of countenance*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

Thou ought'st to be most asham'd thy self, when thou hast *put* another *out of Countenance*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

To keep one's countenance, to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look; refrain from expressing sorrow, anger, joy, amusement, or other emotion, by changes of countenance.

Ev'n *kept her count'nance*, when the lid removed
Disclosed the heart unfortunately loved.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 629.

=**Syn.** See *face*, *n.*

countenance (koun'te-nans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countenanced*, ppr. *countenancing*. [< *countenance*, *n.*] **1.** To appear friendly or favorable to; favor; encourage; aid; support; abet.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause.
Ex. xxiii. 3.

Various passages in it [his correspondence] *countenance* the supposition that his tour was partly undertaken for political purposes. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 60.

God forbid I should *countenance* such injustice.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

2†. To make a show of; pretend.

They were two knights of perelesse puissaunce, . . .
Which to these Ladies love did *countenaunce*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 16.

3†. To give effect to; act suitably to; be in keeping with.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,
To *countenance* this horror! *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

countenancer (koun'te-nan-sėr), *n.* One who countenances, favors, or encourages.

Are you her Grace's *countenancer*, lady?
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

Those ingenuous and friendly men who were ever the *countenancers* of vertuous and hopefull wits.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

★**counter**[1] (koun'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *countere*, *countere*, *countour*, a counter, treasurer, also a coin, < OF. *conteor*, *conteur*, *countour*, a counter, computer, also an advocate, later spelled *compteur*, mod. F. *compteur*, meter, indicator (cf. F. *computateur*, computer), = Sp. Pg. *contador* = It. *contatore*, < L. *computator*, one who computes, < *computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute, count: see *count*[1], *v.*, and cf. *computator*. *Counter* is now regarded as *count*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who counts or reckons; a computer; an auditor.

Adam of Arderne was its chef *countour*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 538.

2. An apparatus for keeping count of revolutions or other movements.

A . . . clock-work mechanism, called a *counter*, has been for a great many years employed in the cotton-factories, and in the pumping-engines of the Cornish and other mines, to indicate the number of revolutions of the main shaft of the mill, or of the strokes of the piston.
Ure, Dict., III. 459.

3. A thing used in counting; that which indicates a number; that which is used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games; specifically, a piece of metal, ivory, wood, or other material, or a spurious or imitation coin, used for this purpose.

What comes the wool to? . . . I cannot do 't without *counters*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

Vsing men like *Counters* or Figures in numbering and casting accounts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

Words are wise men's *counters*—they do not reckon by them—but they are the money of fools.
Hobbes, The Leviathan.

Books are the money of Literature, but only the *counters* of Science. *Huxley*, Universities.

4†. A piece of money; a coin; in plural, money.

They brake coffers and took tresours,
Gold and silver and *countours*.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber, Metr. Rom.), l. 1939.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts,
Dash him to pieces! *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

5. In *early Eng. law*, an attorney or serjeant at law retained to conduct a cause in court.

Countors are serjeants skilful in the laws of the realm, who serve the common people to declare and defend actions in judgment, for those who have need of them, for their fees.
W. Hughes, tr. of Horne's Mirroir des Justices (1768), p. 65.

counter[2] (koun'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *counture*, < ME. *countour*, *cowntvre*, < OF. *contoir*, later *comptoir*, the counting-room, -table, or -bench of a merchant or banker, mod. F. *comptoir*, a shop-counter, bar, bank, < ML. *computatorium*, a counting-room or -bench, < L. *computare*, pp. *computatus*, count, compute: see *count*[1], *compute*. Cf. *counter*[1].] **1**†. A counting-room.

His bookes and bagges many oon,
He hath byforn him on his *counter* bord;
For riche was his tresor and his hord,
For whiche ful fast his *countour* dore he schette.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 82.

2. A table or board on which money is counted; a table in a shop on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers.

The smooth-faced, snub-nosed rogue would leap from his *counter* and till. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 13.

Turning round upon his stool behind the *counter*, Mr. Gills looked out among the instruments in the window.
Dickens, Dombey and Son (1848), p. 26.

3. Formerly, in England, a debtors' prison: used especially as the name of two prisons for debtors in the City of London, and of one in Southwark.

The captains of this insurrection
Have tane themselves to armes, and cam but now
To both the *Counters*, wher they have releast
Sundrie indebted prisoners.
Play of Sir Thomas More (Harl. Misc.).

Five jayles or prisons are in Southwarke placed,
The *Counter* (once St. Margrets church) defaced.
John Taylor (1630).

That word [poet] denoted a creature dressed like a scarecrow, familiar with *compters* and spunging-houses, and perfectly qualified to decide on the comparative merits of the Common Side in the King's Bench prison and of Mount Scoundrel in the Fleet.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *adv.* [Not in ME. except as a prefix (see *counter-*); < F. *contre*, against, < L. *contra*, against: see *contra*, *contra-*.] **1.** Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction: used chiefly with *run* or *go*: as, to *run counter* to the rules of virtue; he *went counter* to his own interest.

The practice of men holds not an equal pace; yea, and often *runs counter* to their theory.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 55.

His anger, or rather the duration of it, externally *ran counter* to all conjecture. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

It is a hard matter, and is thought a great and noble act, for men who live in the public world to do what they believe to be their duty to God, in a straight-forward way, should the opinion of society about it happen to *run counter* to them. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 130.

2. In the wrong way; contrary to the right course; in the reverse direction; contrariwise.

Hounds are said to hunt *counter* when they hunt backward the way the chase came.
Halliwell, Dict. of Archaic Words.

3†. Directly in front; in or at the face.

They hit one another with darts, . . . which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer.
Sandys, Travailes.

To hunt counter. See *hunt*.

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *a.* [< *counter-*, prefix, or *counter*, *adv.*: being the prefix or adverb used separately as an adjective.] Adverse; opposite; contrary; opposing; antagonistic.

Innumerable facts attesting the *counter* principle.
Is. Taylor.

We crost
Between the lakes, and clamber'd half way up
The *counter* side. *Tennyson*, The Golden Year.

counter[3]† (koun'tėr), *prep.* [ME. *counter*, < OF. *contre*, against: see *counter*[3], *adv.*] Against; contrary or antagonistic to.

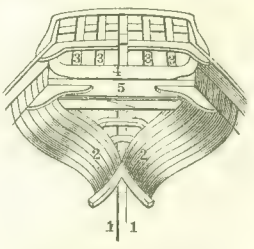
There as the lande is weete in somer season;—
And other wey to wirche is *counter* reason.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

★**counter**[3] (koun'tėr), *n.* [< *counter*[3], *a.*, and *counter-*, prefix.] **1.** That which is counter or antagonistic; an opposite.

[I] have founded my Round Table in the North,
And whatsoever his own knights have sworn
My knights have sworn the *counter* to it.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

2. In *music*, any voice-part set in contrast to a principal melody or part; specifically, the counter-tenor; the high tenor or alto. Sometimes this part is sung an octave higher than it is written, thus becoming a high soprano. —**3.** That part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck.—

4. That part of a ship which lies between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern. The *counter-timbers* are short timbers in the stern, used to strengthen the counter.



Frame of Ship inside of Stern.

1, 1, pointers; 2, 2, quarter-timbers; 3, 3, counter-timbers; 4, counter-timber knee; 5, main transom.

Once again, through the darkness, we heard the cry under our *counter*, and again all was silent but the noise of the sea and of the storm.
W. H. Russell, Diary [in India, I. 20.

5. The stiff leather forming the back part of a shoe or boot surrounding the heel of the wearer. See cut under *boot*.—**6.** In *fencing*, a parry in which the sword's point makes a complete curve, returning to its original position. The various *counters* are named with reference to the thrust to be parried, as the *counter of carte, of tierce*, etc.

7. Same as *counter-lode*.—**Bass counter.** See *bass*[3].—**Buhl and counter.** See *buhl*.

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *v.* [< *counter*[3], *adv.* and *n.*]

I. *intrans.* In *boxing*, to give a return blow while receiving or parrying the blow of an antagonist.

His left hand *countered* provokingly.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

II. *trans.* **1.** In *boxing*, to meet or return by a counter-blow: as, to *counter* a blow.—**2.** In *shoemaking*, to put a counter upon; furnish with a counter: as, to *counter* a shoe.

counter[4]† (koun'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *counturen, countren, coutren*, encounter; by apheresis for *encounter*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To come against; meet; encounter.

Gaffray cam faste *contring* the Geaunt then,
As moche and as faste as hys courser myght ren.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3030.

II. *intrans.* To come into collision; encounter.

With the erle of Kent thei *countred* at Medeweie.
Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 38.

counter[4]† (koun'tėr), *n.* [By apheresis for *encounter*.] A meeting; an encounter.

Kindly *counter* under Mimick shade.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 207.

counter-. [< ME. *counter-, countre-*, < OF. *contre-*, < L. *contra-*: see *counter*[3] and *contra-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, being a doublet of *contra-*, and appearing in words of Middle English origin, or in later words formed on the analogy of such. Considered merely as an English prefix, *counter-* is to be referred to *counter*[3], *adv.*, or *counter*[3], *a.* See *counter*[3].

counteract (koun-tėr-akt'), *v. t.* [< *counter-* + *act*.] To act in opposition to; hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency.

"Alas!" continued my father, "as the greatest evil has befall'n him, I must *counteract* and undo it with the greatest good." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 8.

What this country longs for is personalities, grand persons, to *counteract* its materialities.
Emerson, Misc., p. 417.

=**Syn.** To thwart, check, contravene, cross, neutralize.

counteractant (koun-tėr-ak'tant), *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ant*[1].] A counter-agent; that which counteracts.

He is certainly the sort of a bard and *counteractant* most needed for our materialistic, self-assertive, money-worshipping Anglo-Saxon races.
Walt Whitman, in Essays from The Critic, p. 42.

counteraction (koun-tėr-ak'shon), *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ion*.] Action in opposition; hindrance; resistance.

A power capable of resisting and conquering the *counteraction* of an animal nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

counteractive (koun-tėr-ak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to counteract or oppose.

II. *n.* One who or that which counteracts.

counteractively (koun-tėr-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* By counteraction.

counter-agent (koun'tėr-ā-jent), *n.* Anything which counteracts, or acts in opposition; an opposing agent.

The unexpected development of genius has no such *counter-agent* to the admiration which it naturally excites. *Brougham.*

counter-appeal (koun'tėr-a-pēl″), *n.* In *law*, an appeal in opposition to or in counteraction of an appeal taken by an adversary.

counter-appellant (koun″tėr-a-pel'ant), *n.* In *law*, one who takes a counter-appeal; one against whom an appeal has been taken by an adversary, and who in turn takes an appeal against the adversary.

Of the *counter-appellants* of 1397, Nottingham and Wiltshire were dead; the rest were waiting with anxious hearts to know whether Henry would sacrifice or save them.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 303.

counter-approach (koun'tėr-a-prōch″), *n.* In *fort.*, a work consisting of lines and trenches pushed forward from their most advanced works by the besieged in order to attack the works of the besiegers or to hinder their approaches.—**Line of counter-approach**, a trench which the besieged make from their covered way to the right and left of the attacks in order to scour the enemy's works.

counter-arch (koun'tėr-ärch), *n.* In *fort.*, an arch connecting the tops of the counterforts.
Wilhelm, Mil. Diet.

counter-attired (koun″tėr-a-tīrd'), *a.* In *her.*, having horns in two opposite directions: said of an animal having double horns, used as a bearing.

counter-attraction (koun'tėr-a-trak″shon), *n.* Opposite attraction; an attraction opposite and equal, according to the law of action and reaction; attraction of an opposite kind or in an opposite direction.

counter-attractive (koun″tėr-a-trak'tiv), *a.* Attracting in an opposite direction or by opposite means.

counterbalance (koun-tėr-bal'ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterbalanced*, ppr. *counterbalancing*. [Formerly also *counterballance*, < F. *contre-balancer* = Sp. *contrabalancear* = Pg. *contrabalançar* = It. *contrabbilanciare*: see *counter-* and *balance*, *v.*] To weigh against with an equal weight; act against with equal power or effect; countervail; serve as a counterpoise to; offset; make up for.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

The study of mind is necessary to *counterbalance* and correct the influence of the study of nature.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Isabella, whose dignity and commanding character might *counterbalance* the disadvantages arising from the unsuitableness of her sex. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

counterbalance (koun'tėr-bal-ans), *n.* [Formerly also *counterballance*, < F. *contre-balance*: see the verb.] **1.** Equal weight, power, or influence acting in opposition to anything.

Money is the *counter-balance* to all . . . things purchasable. *Locke.*

2. In *mech.*, a weight used to balance the vibrating parts of machinery about their axis, so as to cause them to reverse their direction without jar and lessen the force required for reversal; also, a weight by which a mass acted upon by an intermitting force is returned to its position, as in the case of the beam of a single-acting steam-engine; a counterpoise.

counter-battery (koun'tėr-bat-ėr-i), *n.* *Milit.*, a battery raised so as to play against another. The interior crest of the parapet is made nearly parallel with the interior crest of the parapet to be attacked.

Wee made a *counterbattery* against our enemies.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 123.

counter-battled (koun-tėr-bat'ld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-embattled*.

counter-beam (koun'tėr-bēm), *n.* A beam attached to the platen of a printing-machine by rods which communicate to the platen a reciprocating motion.

counterblast (koun'tėr-blast), *n.* An opposing blast, literally or figuratively.

counter-bond (koun'tėr-bond), *n.* A bond of indemnification given to one who has become security for another.

counterbrace (koun'tėr-brās), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, the lee brace of the foretopsail-yard.—**2.** In a frame, a brace which transmits a strain in an opposite direction from a main brace.

counterbrace (koun-tėr-brās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterbraced*, ppr. *counterbracing*. *Naut.*, to brace in opposite directions: as, to *counterbrace* the yards (that is, to brace the head-yards one way and the after-yards another, as while under way, for the purpose of checking headway or heaving to).

counter-brand (koun'tėr-brand), *n.* A mark put on branded cattle, effacing the original brand.

counterbuff (koun-tėr-buf'), *v. t.* To strike back; meet by a blow in an opposite direction; drive back; stop by a blow or a sudden check in front.

Whom Cuddye doth *counterbuff* with a byting and bitter proverbe. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February, Embleme.

counterbuff (koun'tėr-buf), *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil.

It shall rest
Till I conclude it with a *counterbuff*
Given to these noble rascals.
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

Where they give the Romanist one buffe, they receive two *counterbuffs*. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

counter-camp (koun'tėr-kamp), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-compony*.

counter-carte (koun'tėr-kärt), *n.* In *fencing*, a counter-parry in carte. See *counter*[3], *n.*, 6.

counter-cast† (koun'tėr-kast), *n.* A delusive contrivance; a contrary cast.

He can devize this *counter-cast* of slight,
To give faire colour to that Ladies cause in sight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 16.

counter-caster† (koun'tėr-kas″tėr), *n.* A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a bookkeeper: used in contempt.

This *counter-caster*,
He, in good time, must his lieutenant be.
Shak., Othello, i. 1.

counterchange (koun-tėr-chānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterchanged*, ppr. *counterchanging*. [= F. *contre-changer*.] To give and receive in exchange; cause to change places; cause to change from one state to its opposite; cause to make alternate changes; alternate.

A sudden splendour from behind
Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green,
And, flowing rapidly between
Their interspaces, *counterchanged*
The level lake with diamond-plots
Of dark and bright. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

counterchange (koun'tėr-chānj), *n.* [= F. *contre-change*.] Interchange; reciprocation.

Posthumus anchors upon Imogen;
And she, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy; the *counterchange*
Is severally in all. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

counterchanged (koun-tėr-chānjd'), *p. a.* **1.** Exchanged.—**2.** [F. *contre-changé*.] In *her.*, having one tincture carried into another and the second into the first. Thus, in the illustration, that part of the bearing which falls upon the *gules* is *or*, and that part which falls upon the *or* is *gules*. Also *counter-changing, counter-colored*.



Counterchanged.

Per pale gules and or; a boar passant counterchanged.

Counter-changed, in heraldry, is when there is a mutual changing of the Colours of the Field and Charge in an Escutcheon, by reason of one or more Lines of Partition.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.), i. 114.

counterchanging (koun-tėr-chān'jing), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*.

countercharge (koun-tėr-chärj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countercharged*, ppr. *countercharging*. [< F. *contre-charger*.] To charge in return; make an accusation against (one's accuser).

countercharge (koun'tėr-chärj), *n.* An opposing charge; specifically, a charge made by an accused person against his accuser.

countercharm (koun'tėr-chärm), *n.* That which has the power of opposing or counteracting the effect of a charm; an opposite charm, as of one person in contrast with another.

countercharm (koun-tėr-chärm'), *v. t.* To counteract the effect of a charm or of charms upon; affect by opposing charms.

countercheck (koun-tėr-chek'), *v. t.* To oppose or frustrate by some obstacle; check.

What we most intend is *counter-check'd*
By strange and unexpected accidents.
Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 4.

countercheck (koun'tėr-chek), *n.* Counteraction of a check; a check matching a check.

If I sent him word again . . . [his beard] was not well cut, he would say, I lie: This is called the "*Countercheck* quarrelsome." *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

Many things perplex,
With motions, checks, and *counterchecks*.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

counter-cheveronny (koun″tėr-shev-ė-ron'i), *a.* In *her.*, cheveronny and divided palewise, the half chevrons alternating in tinctures: properly, *cheveronny counterchanged*: said of the field. Often used as equivalent to *cheveronny*.

counter-claim (koun'tėr-klām), *n.* A claim in the nature of a cross-action set up by the defendant against the plaintiff in a lawsuit. The term is sometimes used to include *set-off* and *recoupment*, and sometimes only those cross-claims which can be made the subject of an affirmative award in favor of the defendant.

counter-clockwise (koun′tėr-klok-wīz), *a.* Contrary to the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock: frequently used in physics to define the direction of rotation: as, the amperian currents about the north-pointing pole of a magnet are *counter-clockwise*.

counter-clockwise (koun′tėr-klok-wīz), *adv.* In a direction contrary to that of the movement of the hands of a clock.

counter-colored (koun-tėr-kul′ȯrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*, 2.

counter-componé, *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-compony*.

counter-compony (koun″tėr-kom-pō′ni), *a.* [< F. *contre-componé:* see *counter-* and *componé*.] In *her.*, composed of small squares in two rows and of two tinctures alternating. See *componé*. Also *counter-componé, counter-camp*.



Or, a bend counter-compony.

counter-couchant (koun-tėr-kou′chant), *a.* In *her.*, having the heads in contrary directions: applied to animals borne couchant.

counter-courant (koun-tėr-kö′rănt), *a.* In *her.*, running in contrary directions: applied to animals.

counter-current (koun′tėr-kur-ent), *n.* [< *counter-* + *current*[1]; = F. *contre-courant*. Cf. *counter-courant*.] A current in an opposite direction.

counter-deed (koun′tėr-dēd), *n.* A secret writing, either before a notary or under a private seal, which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public deed; a defeasance.

counter-distinction (koun′tėr-dis-tingk″shon), *n.* Contradistinction.

counter-drain (koun′tėr-drān), *n.* A drain run alongside of a canal or embanked waterway, to intercept and convey to a culvert or receptacle the water which may soak through.

counterdraw (koun-tėr-drâ′), *v. t.*; pret. *counterdrew*, pp. *counterdrawn*, ppr. *counterdrawing*. In *painting*, to trace, as a design or painting, on fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or other transparent material.

counter-earth (koun′tėr-ėrth), *n.* In the *Pythagorean philos.*, a planet in some sense opposite to the earth, required to make up the sacred number of ten planets. Some commentators suppose the counter-earth to be on the opposite side of the central fire; others that it is on the same side, but facing toward the central fire instead of away from it.

counter-embattled (koun″tėr-em-bat′ld), *a.* In *her.*, embattled on the opposite side also; embattled on both sides. Also *counter-battled* and *battled counter*.



Argent, a fesse counter-embattled gules.

counter-embowed (koun″tėr-em-bōd′), *a.* In *her.*, embowed in opposite directions.

counter-enamel (koun′tėr-e-nam″el), *n.* The enamel applied to the back or reverse side of an enameled plate of metal. Thus, in a plaque of Limoges enamel the back is generally covered with a thin coat of enamel of uniform color. Also called by the French term *contre-émail*.

counter-ermine (koun′tėr-ėr-min), *n.* In *her.*, same as *ermines*.

counter-escalloped (koun″tėr-es-kol′ȯpt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped*.

counter-evidence (koun′tėr-ev-i-dens), *n.* Contrary or rebutting evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

counter-extension (koun′tėr-eks-ten″shon), *n.* [= F. *contre-extension*.] In *surg.*, the force applied to the part of a limb above a fracture or luxation as a counterpoise to the act of extension. See *extension*.

counterfaced (koun-tėr-fāst′), *a.* In *her.*, divided barwise into several pieces, and again divided palewise, the half bars or half barrulets having their tinctures alternately: said of the field. Same as *barry per pale counterchanged*. Also *counter-fessy, contrefacé*.

counterfaisance†, *n.* See *counterfesance*.

counter-faller (koun′tėr-fâ-lėr), *n.* In a spinning-machine, a wire supported by counterweighted arms, which passes beneath the yarns and serves to keep an even tension upon them when depressed by the faller-wire during the distributing of the yarn upon the cop.

counterfeit (koun′tėr-fit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **countrefet, contirfet*, a., *countrefete*, n., < OF. *contrefait*, mod. F. *contrefait* (= Sp. *contrahecho* = Pg. *contrafeito* = It. *contrafatto*), < ML. *contrafactus*, counterfeit, pp. of *contrafacere*, > OF. *contrefaire*, mod. F. *contrefaire* = Pr. *contrafar* = OSp. *contrafacer*, Sp. *contrahacer* = Pg. *contrafazer* = It. *contraffare*, imitate, counterfeit, < L. *contra*, against, + *facere* (> F. *faire*, etc.), make: see *counter-*, *contra-*, and *fact, feat*. The same radical element *-feit* occurs also in *surfeit, benefit*. Cf. *counterfeit, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Made in semblance or imitation of an original; imitated; copied; factitious.

> Look here, upon this picture, and on this;
> The *counterfeit* presentment of two brothers.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. Specifically, made in imitation of an original, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy as genuine or original; forged; spurious: as, *counterfeit* coin; a *counterfeit* bond or deed; a *counterfeit* bill of exchange.

> The Iewes, seeking to be reuenged of this *counterfeit* Moses, could no where finde him.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

3. Feigned; simulated; false; hypocritical: as, a *counterfeit* friend.

> Yet can I weep most seriously at a play, and receive with a true passion the *counterfeit* griefs of those known and professed impostures.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

4†. Counterfeiting; dissembling; cheating.

> Why, this is an arrant *counterfeit* rascal; . . . a bawd, a cutpurse. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

5†. Deformed; unnatural.

> And [she] hadde brought be-fore hir on hir sadell a dwerf, the moste *contirfet* and foulest that eny hadde sein.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

Counterfeit Medals Act, an English statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 45) which prohibits the manufacture, possession, and sale of medals resembling coins. =**Syn. 1–3.** *Supposititious*, etc. (see *spurious*), forged, feigned, simulated, fictitious, sham, mock.

II. *n.* **1.** An imitation; a copy; something made in imitation of or strongly resembling another; rarely, a likeness; a portrait; an image.

> Alle tho that ben maryed han a *Countrefete*, made lyche a mannes foot, upon here Hedes.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 218.
>
> What find I here?
> Fair Portia's *counterfeit*?
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.
>
> They haue no Beards but *counterfeits*, as they did thinke ours also was.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 107.

2. Specifically, an imitation or copy designed to pass as an original. In *law:* (*a*) A spurious imitation of a thing which has legal value, and fashioned or intended to be used in deceit by passing it as genuine, as a coin made of base metal in the likeness of a gold coin. (*b*) Less strictly, any imitation of such a thing and for such a purpose, as a genuine farthing gilded to pass for a sovereign, or a coin clipped at the edges and then milled, to give it the appearance of a fresh coin, or a fraudulent imitation of a bank-note. It has been held that a bank-note printed from a genuine plate, but having false signatures affixed in imitation of genuine ones, is more appropriately called a *forgery;* that such a note having fictitious or imaginary names affixed is more appropriately called *spurious;* and that only a note printed from a false plate is appropriately called a *counterfeit* note. But according to the strictest usage, it would be proper to say, in these several cases, respectively, that the milling was counterfeit, that the false signatures were counterfeit, and that naming the bank falsely with imaginary officers was a counterfeiting; and the better opinion is that a statute prohibiting counterfeiting may be deemed violated if any of the features of the genuine thing is counterfeited so as to serve the false purpose.

> I am no *counterfeit:* to die is to be a *counterfeit;* for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man who hath not the life of a man. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.
>
> There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something real. *Tillotson.*

3†. One who feigns or simulates; a counterfeiter; an impostor.

> Now when these *counterfeits* were thus uncased,
> Out of the fore-side of their forgerie,
> And in the sight of all men cleane disgraced.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 39.
>
> They [scorners] evidently saw that some who set up for greater purity, and a demurer shew and face of religion than their neighbours, were really *counterfeits*, and meant nothing, at the bottom, but their own interest.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

counterfeit (koun′tėr-fit), *v.* [< ME. *counterfeten, contrefeten;* from the adj. and noun, after OF. *contrefaire*, pp. *contrefait:* see *counterfeit, a.* and *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a semblance of; make or be a copy of; copy; imitate; resemble; be like.

> Of alle maner craftus I con *counterfeten* heor tooles,
> Of carpunters and keruers. *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 133.
>
> Glowing embers through the room
> Teach light to *counterfeit* a gloom.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 80.

2. Specifically, to make a copy of without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud by passing the copy as original or genuine; forge: as, to *counterfeit* coin, bank-notes, a seal, a bond, a deed or other instrument in writing, the handwriting or signature of another, etc.—**3.** To feign; make a pretense of; simulate; pretend; put on a semblance of: as, to *counterfeit* piety.

> Full well they laughed, with *counterfeited* glee,
> At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 201.

4†. To make in imitation, or as a counterpart of something else.

> And *countrefeted* was ful subtilly
> Another lettre.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 648.

5†. To feign or pretend to be (what one is not).

> The deepest policy of a Tyrant hath bin ever to *counterfet* Religious. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

=**Syn.** *Mimic, Ape*, etc. (see *imitate*), forge, simulate, sham, feign.

II. *intrans.* To feign; dissemble; carry on a fiction or deception.

> How ill agrees it with your gravity,
> To *counterfeit* thus grossly with your slave.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.
>
> He who *counterfeiteth*, acts a part.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 20.

counterfeiter (koun′tėr-fit-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who counterfeits; one who copies or imitates; specifically, one who illegally makes copies of current bank-notes or coin.—**2.** One who assumes a false appearance, or who makes false pretenses: as, "*counterfeiters* of devotion," *Sherwood*.

counterfeiting (koun′tėr-fit-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *counterfeit, v.*] In *law*, the crime of making or uttering false or fictitious coins or paper money.

counterfeitly (koun′tėr-fit-li), *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously; spuriously.

counterfeitness (koun′tėr-fit-nes), *n.* The quality of being counterfeit; spuriousness.

counterfeiture†, *n.* [ME. *contrefaiture:* see *contrefete*, E. *counterfeit*, and *-ure*.] Counterfeiting; hypocrisy.

> Al his *contrefaiture* is colour of sinne and bost.
> *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 336.

counterfesance†, counterfaisance† (koun′tėr-fē-zans, -fā-zans), *n.* **1.** The act of forging; forgery.—**2.** A counterfeiting; dissimulation; artifice.

> For he in *counterfesaunce* did excell,
> And all the wyles of wemens wits knew passing well.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 8.
>
> The outward expression and *counterfaisance* of all these is the form of godliness.
> *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, The Hypocrite.

counter-fessy (koun-tėr-fes′i), *a.* Same as *counterfaced*.

counter-fissure (koun′tėr-fish-ūr), *n.* In *surg.*, a fracture of the skull situated opposite to the point struck.

counter-fleuré, *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-flory*.

counter-flory (koun-tėr-flō′ri), *a.* [< *counter-* + *flory*, F. *fleuré*, pp., < *fleur*, flower.] In *her.*, charged with flowers, such as fleurs-de-lis, which are divided and separated by the whole width of the bearing so charged. Thus, in the illustration the tressure is *counter-flory*, having half of each fleur-de-lis within and half without.



A double tressure flory and counter-flory.

counter-flowered (koun-tėr-flou′ėrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-flory*.

counterfoil (koun′tėr-foil), *n.* [< *counter-* + *foil*[1].] **1.** That part of a tally formerly struck in the English Exchequer which was kept by an officer in that court, the other, called the *stock*, being delivered to the person who had lent the king money on the account. Also called *counterstock*.—**2.** A part of a document, such as a bank-check or draft, which is retained by the person giving the document, and on which is written a memorandum of the main particulars contained in the principal document; a stub.

counterfort (koun′tėr-fȯrt), *n.* [< *counter-* + *fort;* after F. *contre-fort*.] **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) A portion projecting from the face of a wall; a buttress. (*b*) In *fort.*, a revetment of masonry to support and strengthen a wall. (*c*) In *medieval fort.*, a redoubt or intrenchment or an opposing fort thrown up by the besiegers as a defense against sorties or danger from without. [Rare.]—**2.** A lateral spur projecting

from a mountain or mountain-chain; a support for a higher mountain summit.

countergage (koun'tėr-gāj), *n.* In *carp.*, a method used to measure joints by transferring the breadth of the mortise to the place where the tenon is to be made, in order to make them fit each other.

counter-gear (koun'tėr-gēr), *n.* Driving-gear separate from the machine to be driven and connecting with it by a belt.

counter-guard (koun'tėr-gärd), *n.* [< *counter-* + *guard;* after F. *contre-garde.*] 1. In *fort.*, a small rampart or work, properly a work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, and making a salient angle.—2. A certain part of a sword-hilt. (*a*) In general, any part of the hilt, other than the cross-guard, which serves to protect the hand. In this sense the basket-hilt and knuckle-bow are counter-guards. See cut under *hilt.* (*b*) According to some writers, that part which covers the back of the hand, as distinguished from the guard protecting the fingers. See *guard.*

counter-hurter (koun'tėr-hėr-tėr), *n.* [= F. *contre-heurtoir.*] In *gun.*, a piece of iron bolted to the top of the chassis-rails, at the rear end, to check the recoil of the gun-carriage. In some carriages spiral or rubber springs attached to the rear transom answer the same purpose. Similar devices at the front end of the chassis are called *hurters.*

counter-indication (koun'tėr-in-di-kā″shon), *n.* [= F. *contre-indication* = Sp. *contraindicación* = Pg. *contraindicação* = It. *contraindicazione:* see *counter-* and *indication.*] Same as *contra-indication.*

counter-influence (koun-tėr-in'flö-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-influenced*, ppr. *counter-influencing.* To check or control by opposing influence.

Their wickedness naturally tends to effeminate them; and will certainly do it, if it be not strongly *counter-influenced* by the vigour of their bodily temper.
Scott, Sermon (1680).

counter-irritant (koun'tėr-ir-i-tant), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Producing artificial irritation designed to counteract a morbid condition.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a substance or an appliance employed to produce an irritation in one part of the body, in order to counteract or remove a morbid condition existing in another part. The term is more specifically applied to such irritating substances as, when applied to the skin, redden or blister it, or produce pustules, purulent issues, etc. The commonest counter-irritants are mustard, turpentine, cantharides or Spanish flies, croton-oil, tartar emetic, setons, tincture of iodine, and cautery.

counter-irritate (koun-tėr-ir'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-irritated*, ppr. *counter-irritating.* In *med.*, to produce an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part.

counter-irritation (koun'tėr-ir-i-tā″shon), *n.* In *med.*, the production of an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part. See *counter-irritant.*

counter-jumper (koun'tėr-jum″pėr), *n.* [< *counter*2, 2, + *jumper.*] A salesman in a shop, especially in a draper's or dry-goods shop. [Humorous.]

Clerks and *counter-jumpers* a'n't anything.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

counter-light (koun'tėr-līt), *n.* A light opposite to any object, and causing it to appear to disadvantage: a term used in painting.

counter-lode (koun'tėr-lōd), *n.* In *mining*, a lode running in a direction not conformable with that of the principal or main lodes of the district, and therefore intersecting them. Also called *contra-lode*, *caunter-lode*, or simply *counter* or *caunter.*

counterly (koun'tėr-li), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *party per pale* (which see, under *party*).

countermand (koun-tėr-mand'), *v. t.* [< F. *contremander* (= Sp. Pg. *contramandar* = It. *contrammandare*), < ML. *contramandare*, countermand, < L. *contra*, against, + *mandare*, command: see *mandate.*] 1. To revoke (a command or an order); order or direct in opposition to (an order before given), thereby annulling it and forbidding its execution.

Domineering, now commanding and then *countermanding.* *Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans.

2. To oppose by contrary orders or action; contradict the orders of.

This Garden was made long after Semiramis' time, by a King which herein seemed to lord it ouer the Elements, and *countermand* Nature. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 56.

My heart shall never *countermand* mine eye.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 276.

3†. To prohibit; forbid.

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in choleric cases.
Harvey.

countermand (koun'tėr-mand), *n.* [< F. *contremand* (now usually F. *contre-mandat* = Sp. *contramandato* = Pg. *contramandado* = It. *contrammandato*, < ML. *contramandatum*); from the verb.] A contrary order; a revocation of a former order, command, or notice.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But he must die to-morrow?
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

It was by positive constitution pronounced void, and no more; and, therefore, may be rescinded by the *countermand* of an equal power.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 196.

countermandable (koun-tėr-man'da-bl), *a.* [< *countermand* + *-able.*] That may be countermanded.

The best rule of distinction between grants and declarations is, that grants are never *countermandable;* . . . whereas declarations are evermore *countermandable* in their natures. *Bacon*, Law Maxims, xiv.

countermarch (koun-tėr-märch'), *v. i.* [= Sp. Pg. *contramarchar*, < F. *contre-marcher;* as *counter-* + *march*2.] 1. To march back.

We all stood up in an instant, and Sir Harry filed off from the left very discreetly, *counter-marching* behind the chairs towards the door; after him, Sir Giles in the same manner. *Addison*, Country Etiquette.

Lights and shades
That marched and *countermarched* about the hills
In glorious apparition. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xii.

2. *Milit.*, to execute a countermarch. See *countermarch*, *n.*, 2.

countermarch (koun'tėr-märch), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *contramarcha* = It. *contrammarcia*, < F. *contremarche;* from the verb.] 1. A marching back; a returning.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal spirits?
Jeremy Collier, Thought.

2. *Milit.*, a change of the wings or face of a body of men, so as to bring the right to the left or the front to the rear, and retain the same men in the front rank: or a rear rank may become a front rank by countermarching round the end of the latter, which remains stationary.—3. Figuratively, a complete change or reversal of measures or conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards, by such *countermarches* and retractions as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

countermark (koun'tėr-märk), *n.* [= F. *contremarque* = Sp. Pg. *contramarca* = It. *contrammarca;* as *counter-* + *mark.*] 1. A mark or token added to a mark or marks already existing for greater security or more sure identification, as a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may be opened only in the presence of all the owners; specifically, the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company of London, added to that of the artificer, to show the metal to be standard.—2. A small device, inscription, or numeral, stamped upon a coin subsequent to its issue from the mint. Such marks are found on coins of all periods, and have generally been added in order to alter the original value of the coin or to give it currency in a foreign country.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

countermark (koun-tėr-märk'), *v. t.* [< *countermark*, *n.*] To add a countermark to, in any sense of that word.

★**countermine** (koun'tėr-mīn), *n.* [= F. *contremine* = Sp. Pg. *contramina* = It. *contrammina;* as *counter-* + *mine*2.] 1. *Milit.*, a mine driven from defense-works by the besieged, counter to a mine driven toward the defense-works by besiegers, the object being to meet and destroy the works of the latter party. Sometimes the two parties carry their opposing galleries so far as to meet and fight in the subterranean passages.

Hence—2. A secret plan designed to frustrate the plans of an opponent; any antagonistic action or plan.

He, . . . knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass . . . without sharp punishment. *Sir P. Sidney.*

If he arm, arm; if he strew mines of treason,
Meet him with *countermines.*
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

countermine (koun-tėr-mīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *countermined*, ppr. *countermining.* [= F. *contreminer* = Sp. Pg. *contraminar* = It. *contrammінare;* from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To mine counter or in opposition to; resist by means of a countermine, as a besieging enemy or his works.

They *countermined* the assailants, and, encountering them in the subterranean passages, drove them back.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

2. To counterwork; frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

When sadness dejects me, either I *countermine* it with another sadness, or I kindle squibs about me again, and fly into sportfulness and company. *Donne*, Letters, xxvii.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

II. *intrans.* To make a countermine; counterplot; work against one secretly.

'Tis hard for man to *countermine* with God. *Chapman.*

The enemy had *countermined*, but did not succeed in reaching our mine. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 549.

counter-motion (koun'tėr-mō-shon), *n.* An opposite motion; one motion counteracting another.

counter-motive (koun'tėr-mō-tiv), *n.* [= F. *contre-motif.*] An opposite or counteracting motive.

countermove (koun'tėr-möv), *n.* A counter-movement.

This is one of the excellent results of the moves, the *counter-moves*, the manœuvres, which are incident to our curious system of party government.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 443.

countermove (koun-tėr-möv'), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *countermoved*, ppr. *countermoving.* [< *counter*3, *adv.*, + *move.*] To move in a contrary direction, or in antagonism to.

counter-movement (koun'tėr-möv-ment), *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

countermure (koun'tėr-mūr), *n.* [Also *contramure;* < F. *contre-mur* (= Sp. Pg. *contramuro* = It. *contramuro*), < *contre*, against, + *mur*, < L. *murus*, a wall.] In *fort.*: (*a*) A wall raised behind another to supply its place when a breach is made. [Rare.] (*b*) A wall raised in front of another partition wall to strengthen it; a contramure.

The city hath a threefolde wall about it; the innermost very high, the next lower then that, and the third a *countermure.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 308.

countermure (koun-tėr-mūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countermured*, ppr. *countermuring.* [< F. *contre-murer*, < *contre-mur:* see *countermure*, *n.*] To fortify (a wall) with another wall.

They are plac'd in those imperial heights,
Where, *countermur'd* with walls of diamond,
I find the place impregnable.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.

counter-naiant (koun-tėr-nā'yant), *a.* In *her.*, represented as swimming in opposite directions: said of fishes used as bearings.

counter-natural (koun'tėr-nat-ū-ral), *a.* Contrary to nature. [Rare.]

counter-nebulé (koun″tėr-neb'ū-lā), *a.* In *her.*, nebulé on the opposite side also.

counter-negotiation (koun'tėr-nē-gō-shi-ā″shon), *n.* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

counter-noise (koun'tėr-noiz), *n.* A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is deadened or overpowered.

counter-opening (koun'tėr-ōp-ning), *n.* An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place; specifically, in *surg.*, an opening made in a second part of an abscess opposite to a first.

counter-pace (koun'tėr-pās), *n.* [= F. *contrepas* = Sp. *contrapaso* = Pg. *contrapasso* = It. *contrappasso;* as *counter-* + *pace.*] A step or measure in opposition to another; a contrary measure or attempt.

When the least *counterpaces* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents.
Swift.

counterpaled (koun-tėr-pāld'), *a.* In *her.*, said of an escutcheon divided into an equal number of pieces palewise, and divided again by a line fessewise, having two tinctures counterchanged. Also *contrepalé*, *counterpaly.*

counterpaly (koun-tėr-pā'li), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterpaled.*

counterpane1 (koun'tėr-pān), *n.* [A corruption of *counterpoint*1, in allusion to the *panes* or squares of which bed-covers are often composed. Cf. *counterpane*2.] A bed-cover; a coverlet for a bed; a quilt; now, specifically, a coverlet woven of cotton with raised figures, also called *Marseilles quilt.*

Her dear, long, lean, little arms lying out on the *counterpane.* *Tennyson*, In the Children's Hospital.

counterpane[2]† (koun'tėr-pān), *n.* [Also *counterpaine*, < OF. *contrepan* (also *contrepant*), a pledge or pawn, < *contre*, against, + *pan*, a pledge or pawn, ult. the same as *pan*, a pane: see *pawn*[1] and *pane*.] One part of an indenture; a copy or counterpart of the original of an indenture.

> Againe, Art should not, like a curtizan,
> Change habits, dressing graces every day;
> But of her termes one stable *counterpane*
> Still keepe, to shun ambiguous allay;
> That Youth, in definitions once receiv'd
> (As in Kings' standards), might not be deceiv'd.
> *Fulke Greville*, Humane Learning.

Have you not a *counterpane* of your obligation?
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

counter-paradox (koun'tėr-par-a-doks), *n.* A facetious opinion or puzzling statement contrary to another opinion or statement of the same kind.

counter-parol (koun'tėr-pa-rōl′), *n.* *Milit.*, a word in addition to the password, which is given in any time of alarm as a signal.

counter-parry (koun'tėr-par-i), *n.* In *fencing*, a parry of the kind known as *counter*. See *counter*[3], 6.

counterparry (koun-tėr-par'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *counterparried*, ppr. *counterparrying*. In *fencing*, to parry by means of a counter.

counterpart (koun'tėr-pärt), *n.* [= F. *contre-partie* = Sp. Pg. *contraparte* = It. *contraparte*; as *counter-* + *part*.] **1.** A correspondent part; a part that answers to another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original; a copy; a duplicate.—**2.** The complement, as a certificate of hiring given by a tenant to his landlord on receiving from him a certificate of letting, or a bought note given to the seller on receiving the sold note.—**3.** A person or thing exactly resembling another or corresponding to another in appearance, character, position, influence, and the like; a representative; a match; a fellow.

Herodotus is the *counterpart* of some ideal Pandora, by the universality of his accomplishments.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

And in . . . its recognized and evident universality Christ's human nature is without a *counterpart*.
Progressive Orthodoxy, p. 20.

4. One of two parts which fit each other, as a cipher and its key, or a seal and its impression; hence, a thing that supplements another thing or completes it, or a person having qualities wanting in another, and such as compensate for the other's deficiencies.

> Oh *counterpart*
> Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords;
> So bold, so great, so god-like are you formed,
> How can you love so silly things as women? *Dryden*.

Opinion is but the *counterpart* of condition—merely expresses the degree of civilization to which we have attained. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 196.

5. In *music*, the part to be arranged or used in connection with another: as, the bass is the *counterpart* to the treble.

counter-passant (koun-tėr-pas'ant), *a.* [< F. *contre-passant*; as *counter*[2] + *passant*.] In *her.*, passant in contrary directions: said of beasts used as bearings.

counterpedal (koun'ter-ped-al), *a.* Opposite or correlative to pedal.—**Counterpedal surface**, in *math.*, the locus of the intersections of the normal to a given surface with the planes through a fixed point parallel to the tangent planes.

counterpeise†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

counter-pendent (koun-tėr-pen'dent), *a.* In *her.*, hanging on each side. See *pendent*.

counterpese†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

counter-piston (koun'tėr-pis-ton), *n.* A piston on which a pressure is applied opposite in direction to that on a connected main piston.

counter-plea (koun'tėr-plē), *n.* In *law*, a replication to a plea or request.

counterplead (koun-tėr-plēd′), *v. t.* [ME. *countrepleden*, *countrepleten*, < OF. *contrepleder*, *countrepleder*; as *counter-* + *plead*.] To plead the contrary of; contradict; deny.

Countreplede nat conscience ne holy kirke ryghtes.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 53.

> Let be thyn arguynge,
> For love ne wol not *countrepleted* be
> In ryght ne wrong.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 476.

counterpledet, **counterpletet**, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *counterplead*.

counterplot (koun-tėr-plot′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterplotted*, ppr. *counterplotting*. [< *counter-* + *plot*[2].] To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem.

> All plots that Envy's cunning aim'd at Her,
> He *counterplotted* with profounder skill.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 66.

Every wile had proved abortive, every plot had been *counterplotted*. *De Quincey*.

counter-plot (koun'tėr-plot), *n.* A plot or artifice advanced in opposition to another.

counterpoint[1]† (koun'tėr-point), *n.* [Now corrupted to *counterpane*[1], q. v.; ME. *counturpynt*, < OF. *contrepointe*, *contrepoinct*, a quilt; corrupted, in simulation of *contrepointer*, work the backstitch (< *contre* + *pointe*, a bodkin), from *coutrepointe*, *coutepoint* (F. *courte-pointe*), < ML. *culcita puncta*, a counterpane, lit. a stitched quilt: L. *culcitra*, ML. *culcita* (> OF. *coutre*, *cotre*, *cuilte*, > E. *quilt*, q. v.); *puncta*, fem. of *punctus*, pricked, stitched: see *point*.] A coverlet; a counterpane.

> In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
> In cypress chests my arras, *counterpoints*,
> Costly apparel, tents, and canopies.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

★**counterpoint**[2] (koun'tėr-point), *n.* [< F. *contrepoint* = Sp. *contrapunto* = Pg. *contraponto* = It. *contrappunto* (> D. *contrapunt*; cf. G. *contrapunkt* = Dan. Sw. *kontrapunkt*), < ML. **contrapunctum* (in music, *cantus contrapunctus*; cf. *pricksong*), < L. *contra*, against, + *punctus*, pricked, dotted, *punctum*, point: see *counter-* and *point*. In former times musical sounds were represented by dots or points placed on the lines, and the added part or parts were written by placing the proper points under or against each other—*punctum contra punctum*, point against point.] **1**†. An opposite point.—**2**†. An opposite position or standpoint.

Affecting in themselves and their followers a certain angelical purity, fell suddenly into the very *counterpoint* of justifying bestiality. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

3. In *music*: (*a*) The art of musical composition in general. (*b*) The art of polyphonic or concerted composition, in distinction from homophonic or melodic composition. (*c*) Specifically, the art of adding to a given melody, subject, theme, or canto fermo, one or more melodies whose relations to the given melody are fixed by rules. Strict or plain counterpoint, which began to be cultivated in the thirteenth century, and attained great extension and perfection in the fifteenth, is usually divided into several species: (1) *note against note*, in which to each note of the cantus is added one note in the accompanying part or parts; (2) *two against one*, in which to each note of the cantus two notes are added; (3) *four against one*, in which four notes are added; (4) *syncopated*, in which to each note of the cantus one note is added after a constant rhythmic interval; (5) *florid* or *figured*, in which the added part or parts are variously constructed. The melodic and harmonic intervals permitted in each species are minutely fixed by rule. Counterpoint is *two-part* when two voices or parts are used, *three-part* when three are used, etc. It is *single* when the added part uniformly lies above or below the cantus; *double* when the added part is so constructed as to be usable both above and below the cantus by a uniform transposition of an octave, a tenth, or some other interval; and *triple* when three melodies are so fitted as to be mutually usable above and below one another by transposition. Among the forms of counterpoint, the canon and the fugue are the most important. (See these words.) Next to a pure and natural use of melodic intervals, various kinds of imitation between the voices are specially sought, such as augmentation, diminution, inversion, reversion, etc. (See these words.) The practice of counterpoint was specially prominent in the Gallo-Belgic school of musicians from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, and it has been a part of musical training and accomplishment ever since. It is a necessary basis for all polyphonic composition, although in modern music the strictness of its early rules has been much relaxed. (*d*) A voice-part of independent character polyphonically combined with one or more other parts.—**Strict counterpoint**, counterpoint in which the use of unprepared discords is forbidden.

counterpointé (koun-ter-poin'tā), *a.* [= F. *contrepointé*.] In *her.*, meeting at the points: said of two chevrons, one in the usual position and the other inverted.



Argent, two chevrons counter-pointé gules.

★**counterpoise** (koun'tėr-poiz), *n.* [< ME. *counterpese*, < OF. *contrepois*, F. *contre-poids* = Pr. *contrapes* = Sp. *contrapeso* = Pg. *contrapezo* = It. *contrappeso*, < ML. **contrapensum* (*contrapesium* after Rom.; also in diff. form *contrapondus*), < L. *contra* (> F. *contre*, etc.), against, + *pensum* (> OF. *pois*, F. *poids*), a weight, a portion, a pound: see *counter-* and *poise*. Cf. the verb.] **1.** A weight equal to and balancing or counteracting another weight; specifically, a body or mass of the same weight with another opposed to it, as in the opposite scale of a balance.

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale.
Boyle, Spring of the Air.

Hence—**2.** Any equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force.

They [the second nobles] are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility. *Bacon*, Empire.

He was willing to aid the opposite party in maintaining a sufficient degree of strength to form a *counterpoise* to that of the confederates. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

Activity, and not despondency, is the true *counterpoise* to misfortune. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 311.

3. The state of being in equilibrium with another weight or force.

> The pendulous round earth, with balanced air
> In *counterpoise*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 1001.

4. In the *manège*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other; equilibrium.—**Counterpoise bridge.** See *bridge*[1].

counterpoise (koun-tėr-poiz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterpoised*, ppr. *counterpoising*. [Early mod. E. usually *counterpeise*, *counterpese*, < ME. *counterpeisen*, *counterpesen*, < OF. *contrepeser* = Pr. Pg. *contrapezar* = Sp. *contrapesar* = It. *contrappesare*, < ML. **contrapensare*, counterpoise; from the noun.] **1.** To act in opposition to, or counteract, as a counterpoise; counterbalance; be equiponderant to; equal in weight.

The force and the distance of weights *counterpoising* one another ought to be reciprocal.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul.

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis.
Bp. Wilkins.

Hence—**2.** To act against in any manner with equal power or effect; balance; restore the balance to.

The Turk is now *counterpoised* by the Persian.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I hold it not meet, that a few coniectures should *counterpoise* the generall consent of all ages.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

This makes us happy, *counterpoising* our hearts in all miseries. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 598.

counter-poison (koun'tėr-poi-zn), *n.* [= F. *contre-poison*; as *counter-* + *poison*.] A poison that destroys the effect of another; a poison used as an antidote to another; anything administered to counteract a poison; an antidote.

At length we learned an antidote and *counterpoison* against the filthy venomous water.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 402).

counterponderate (koun-tėr-pon'dė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterponderated*, ppr. *counterponderating*. To counterbalance; weigh against.

counter-potent (koun-tėr-pō'tent), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pattern composed of tau-shaped figures supposed to represent the tops of tau-staffs. The figures are called in English *potents*. The bearing counter-potent is generally classed among the heraldic furs. See *fur*.

counter-practice (koun'tėr-prak-tis), *n.* Practice in opposition to another.

counter-pressure (koun'tėr-presh-ūr), *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in antagonism to another and is equal to it.

counter-project (koun'tėr-proj-ekt), *n.* A project, scheme, or proposal of one party advanced in opposition to that of another, as in the negotiation of a treaty.

Wildman then brought forward a *counterproject* prepared by himself. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

counter-proof (koun'tėr-prōf), *n.* A reversed impression taken from a freshly printed proof of an engraved plate, by laying a sheet of dampened paper upon it and passing it through the press.

counterprove (koun-tėr-prōv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterproved*, ppr. *counterproving*. To take a counter-proof of. See *counter-proof*.

counter-punch (koun'tėr-punch), *n.* **1.** A tool held beneath a sheet of metal to resist the blows of a hammer and form a raised boss on the surface of the sheet.—**2.** In *type-founding*, the steel die or punch which makes the counter or unprinted part of the letter subsequently engraved on the punch. The first process in typemaking is making the counter-punch.

counter-quartered (koun-tėr-kwâr'tėrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-quarterly*.—**Cross counter-quartered.** See *cross*.

counter-quarterly (koun-tėr-qwâr'tėr-li), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Having the quarters also quartered. (*b*) More rarely, having the quarters divided in any way, as per pale and the like. Also *contre-cartélé*, *counter-quartered*.

counter-raguled (koun″tėr-rag-ūld′), *a.* In *her.*, raguled on the opposite side also.

counter-rampant (koun-tėr-ram′pant), *a.* [= F. *contre-rampant.*] In *her.*, rampant in opposite directions: said of animals used as bearings. It is more usual to describe two animals counter-rampant as *rampant combattant* or *rampant affronté* when represented face to face, and *rampant indorsed* when back to back.

counter-reflected (koun″tėr-rē-flek′ted), *a.* In *her.*, turned in contrary directions each from the other.

Counter-remonstrant (koun′tėr-rē-mon″strant), *n.* Same as *Antiremonstrant.*

counter-revolution (koun′tėr-rev-ō-lū″shọn), *n.* [= F. *contre-révolution* = Sp. *contra-revolución* = It. *contra-rivoluzione;* as *counter-* + *revolution.*] A revolution opposed to a preceding one, and seeking to restore a former state of things.

counter-revolutionary (koun″tėr-rev-ō-lū′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

counter-revolutionist (koun″tėr-rev-ō-lū′shọn-ist), *n.* One engaged in or advocating a counter-revolution.

counterroll (koun′tėr-rōl), *n.* [< *counter-* + *roll*, repr. OF. *contrerole:* see *control.*] In *old Eng. law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, etc., kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

counterrolment† (koun′tėr-rōl-mẹnt), *n.* [Also *contrarolment;* < *counterroll* + *-ment.*] A counter-account.

counter-round (koun′tėr-round), *n.* [= F. *contre-ronde* = Sp. *contrarronda*, Pg. *contraronda;* as *counter-* + *round*[2], *n.*] *Milit.*, a body of officers going the rounds to inspect sentinels.

counter-salient (koun-tėr-sā′li-ẹnt), *a.* In *her.*, salient in opposite directions.

countersay†, *v. t.* [ME. *countreseggen;* < *counter-* + *say*[1] (after L. *contradicere:* see *contradict*).] To contradict.

Ac ich *countresegge* the nat, Cleregie, ne thy connynge, Scripture;
That ho so doth by ȝoure doctrine doth wel, ich leyue.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 224.

counterscale† (koun′tėr-skāl), *n.* A counterbalance; comparison. [Rare.]

To compare their University to yours, were to cast New-Inn in *counterscale* with Christ-Church College.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 8.

counter-scalloped (koun-tėr-skol′ọpt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped.*

counterscarf (koun′tėr-skärf), *n.* Same as *counterscarp.*

counterscarp (koun′tėr-skärp), *n.* [= F. *contrescarpe* = Pg. It. *contrascarpa;* as *counter-* + *scarp.*] In *fort.*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way. It often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis, as when it is said that the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp.*

Wee placed a great watch in that way, which was couered with a *counterscharfe.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

Counterscarp gallery, a framework covered with a sheeting, within the counterscarp at the salients, the entrance being by a narrow door.—**Counterscarp wall**, the revetment of the counterscarp, generally made of stone or brick, but sometimes of timber.

counter-scuffle (koun′tėr-skuf″l), *n.* A scuffle between opposing parties or persons.

A terrible *counter-scuffle* between them and their lusts. *Hewyt*, Sermons, p. 97.

counter-sea (koun′tėr-sē), *n.* The disturbed state of the sea after a gale, when, the wind having changed, the sea still runs in its old direction.

counterseal (koun-tėr-sēl′), *v. t.* [= F. *contresceller* = Sp. Pg. *contrasellar;* as *counter-* + *seal*[2], *v.*] To seal mutually or in addition; seal with another or others.

You shall bear
A better witness back than words, which we,
On like conditions, will have *counter-seal'd.*
Shak., Cor., v. 3.

counter-seal (koun′tėr-sēl), *n.* [= F. *contre-scel* = It. *contrassigillo*, < ML. *contrasigillum*, < L. *contra*, against, + *sigillum*, seal: see *counter-* and *seal*[2], *n.*] The reverse side of a seal. In the middle ages and later the wax seals appended to documents were solid cakes showing both sides, and each side was impressed, the obverse having the effigy, and the reverse, or counter-seal, usually a coat of arms and motto. See the extract.

The Great Seals have each of them two distinct designs. In one the Sovereign is represented on horseback, and in the other as enthroned. The mounted figures appear always to have been regarded as the obverse, or Seal, and the enthroned as the reverse, or *Counter-seal.*
C. Boutell, Heraldry, p. 394.

countersecure (koun″tėr-sẹ-kūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersecured*, ppr. *countersecuring.* To give additional security to or for.

What have the regicides promised you in return, . . . whilst you are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to *countersecure* it?
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

counter-security (koun′tėr-sẹ-kū″ri-ti), *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

counter-sense (koun′tėr-sens), *n.* An opposite or contrary meaning. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

counter-shaft (koun′tėr-shäft), *n.* A short shaft driven by a belt or gearing from the main-shaft of a factory or shop and so connected with a tool or machine that it can be stopped without interfering with others driven by the same power.—**Reversing counter-shaft**, a shaft capable of rotation in either direction, in order to reverse the direction of the motion of the machine which it drives.

countersign (koun-tėr-sīn′), *v. t.* [< OF. *contresigner*, F. *contre-signer* = Sp. *contraseñar* = Pg. *contrasenhar* = It. *contrassegnare;* as *counter-* + *sign.*] 1. To sign opposite to another signature; sign additionally; superadd one's signature to by way of authentication, attestation, or confirmation: as, charters signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary.—2. Figuratively, to attest in any way; confirm; corroborate. [Rare.]

What he [Paterculus] remarked, what he founded upon a review of two nations and two literatures—we may now *countersign* by an experience of eight or nine.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

As to dictionaries, the Dean writes of them as if he supposed their contents were *countersigned* beyond the stars.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 153.

countersign (koun′tėr-sīn), *n.* [< OF. *contresign, contresigne* = F. *contre-seing* = Sp. *contraseña* = Pg. *contrasenha* = It. *contrassegno;* from the verb.] 1. A private signal, in the form of a word, phrase, or number, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no one pass unless he first gives that sign; a military watchword.

Friendship, not Fame, is the *countersign* here;
Make room by the conqueror crowned in the strife
For the comrade that limps from the battle of life!
O. W. Holmes, My Annual (1866).

2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity; a counter-signature.=**Syn. 1.** See *parole*, 3.

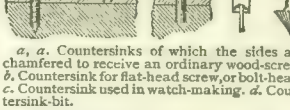
counter-signal (koun′tėr-sig-nal), *n.* [= F. *contre-signal;* as *counter-* + *signal.*] A signal used as an answer to another.

counter-signature (koun′tėr-sig-nā-tụr), *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.

Below the Imperial name is commonly a *counter-signature* of one of the cabinet ministers. *Tooke.*

countersink (koun′tėr-singk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersunk*, ppr. *countersinking.* 1. To form by drilling or turning, as a cavity in timber or other materials, for the reception of the head of a bolt or screw, a plate of iron, etc., in order that it may be nearly or quite flush with the surface: as, to *countersink* a hole for a screw.—2. To cause to sink in any other body so as to be nearly or quite flush with its surface: as, to *countersink* a screw or bolt by making a depression for its head.—**Countersunk bolt, nail.** See *bolt*[1], *nail.*

countersink (koun′tėr-singk), *n.* 1. A drill or brace-bit for countersinking, variously made, according as it is to be used on wood, iron, brass, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A boring-bit having a conical or spherical cutter, used to make a depression to receive the head of a screw. (*b*) A blacksmiths' punch or a metal-working tool for chamfering a hole punched or drilled in metal. (*c*) A cutting-tool fitted to a drill-stock for chamfering the edge of the hole formed by the drill.



a, *a*. Countersinks of which the sides are chamfered to receive an ordinary wood-screw. *b*. Countersink for flat-head screw, or bolt-head. *c*. Countersink used in watch-making. *d*. Countersink-bit.

2. An enlargement of a hole to receive the head of a screw or bolt. *E. H. Knight.*—3. The recess in the chamber of a gun into which the rim of the cartridge fits.

counter-slope (koun′tėr-slōp), *n.* 1. An overhanging slope: as, a wall with a *counter-slope.* *Mahan.*—2. In *fort.*, the inclination of the sole of an embrasure upward and outward from the sill: used in contradistinction to the *downward slope* toward the front usually given to the soles in embrasure batteries.

Embrasures for guns firing with great angles of elevation may receive a *counterslope*, giving the sole nearly the same inclination from the sill upwards as the least angle of elevation under which it may be required to aim the piece. *Tidball*, Artillery Manual, p. 396.

counter-stand (koun′tėr-stand), *n.* Something which serves as a ground for opposition or resistance; opposition; resistance.

Your knowledge has no *counterstand* against her.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 85.

counter-statement (koun′tėr-stāt-mẹnt), *n.* A statement made in opposition to another; a denial; a refutation.

counter-statute (koun′tėr-stat-ūt), *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance; a law antagonistic to another.

His own antinomy or *counterstatute.* *Milton*, Divorce.

counter-step (koun′tėr-step), *n.* An opposite step or procedure.

counterstock (koun′tėr-stok), *n.* Same as *counterfoil*, 1.

counter-stroke (koun′tėr-strōk), *n.* A stroke or blow given in return for one received; a return stroke or blow.

He met him with a *counterstroke* so swift,
That quite smit off his arme as he it up did lift.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 7.

counter-subject (koun′tėr-sub-jekt), *n.* In *music*, specifically, in a fugue, a theme introduced as an appendage to the subject, and in counterpoint to the answer, or vice versa. A counter-subject is distinguished from a *second subject* by its dependent position when first used, although it may be subsequently used as an episodal subject.

counter-surety (koun′tėr-shōr-ti), *n.* [< F. *contre-sûreté;* as *counter-* + *surety.*] A counter-bond, or a surety to secure one who has given security.

counter-swallowtail (koun′tėr-swol-ō-tāl), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork in the form of a single tenaille, wider at the gorge than at the head.

counter-sway (koun′tėr-swā), *n.* Contrary sway; opposing influence.

By a *countersway* of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance almost in the other extreme; as when we bow things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness. *Milton*, Divorce.

counter-tally (koun′tėr-tal-i), *n.* [< ME. *countertale, countretaille*, < OF. *contretaille, countretaille*, F. *contre-taille;* as *counter-* + *tally.*] A tally serving as a check to another.

counter-taste (koun′tėr-tāst), *n.* Opposite or false taste. [Rare.]

There is a kind of *counter-taste*, founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalship with the true. *Shenstone.*

counter-tendency (koun′tėr-ten-dẹn-si), *n.* An opposite or opposing tendency.

The Hegelian system recognizes every natural tendency of thought as logical, although it be certain to be abolished by *counter-tendencies.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 12.

counter-tenor (koun′tėr-ten-ọr), *n.* [< ME. *counter-tenur*, < OF. *contreteneur*, < It. *contratenore;* as *counter-* + *tenor.*] In *music*, a high tenor or an alto voice; the part sung by such a voice. It is the highest adult male voice, having its easy compass from tenor G to treble C, and music for it is written on the alto or C clef on the middle line of the staff. The lowest voices of females and boys have about the same register, and are sometimes inaccurately called counter-tenor. The correct term is *alto* or *contralto.*

counter-term (koun′tėr-tėrm), *n.* A term opposed or contrary to another term; an antithetical term.

No ill, no good! such *counter-terms*, my son,
Are border-races, holding each its own
By endless war. *Tennyson*, Ancient Sage.

counter-tierce (koun′tėr-tērs), *n.* In *fencing*, a counter-parry in tierce.

counter-timber (koun′tėr-tim-bėr), *n.* See *counter*[3], *n.*, 4.

counter-time (koun′tėr-tīm), *n.* [< *counter-* + *time*, after F. *contre-temps:* see *contretemps.*] 1. In the *manège*, the resistance or hindrance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège, occasioned by lack of skill in the rider or the bad temper of the horse. Hence—2. Resistance; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

counter-traction (koun′tėr-trak-shọn), *n.* Opposite traction.

The treatment [of dislocations] was by traction and *countertraction*, circumduction, and other dexterous manipulation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 673.

counter-trench (koun′tėr-trench), *n.* In *fort.*, a trench made by the defenders of a place to render ineffectual one made by the besiegers.

counter-trippant (koun-tėr-trip'ant), *a.* In *her.*, trippant in opposite directions: said of animals used as a bearing.

counter-tripping (koun-tėr-trip'ing), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-trippant.*

counterturn (koun'tėr-tėrn), *n.* An unexpected turn or development in the plot of a play.

The catastasis called by the Romans status, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

counter-type (koun'tėr-tīp), *n.* A corresponding type.

Almost all the vernacular poetry of the middle ages has its Latin *counter-type.* *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 4.

countervail (koun-tėr-vāl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *countrevailen, contrevailen,* < OF. *contrevaleir, contrevaloir* = Pr. *contravaler,* < L. *contra,* against, + *valere,* be strong, avail: see *counter-, vail, avail.*] **1.** To act against or antagonize with equal force or power; act or avail with equivalent effect against; counteract.

Amen, amen! but come what sorrow can,
It cannot *countervail* the exchange of joy
That one short minute gives me in her sight.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

Its velocity is certainly over two hundred miles a second, and is probably much more; and this speed is such as to *countervail* the attractive force of all the stars in the known universe, since it is greater than such attractive force can produce. *The Century*, XXVII. 916.

Hence—**2.** To be or furnish an equivalent of or a compensation for; make good; offset.

Mine opinion is, that all the goods in the world are not able to *countervail* man's life.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

What he wants in years and discipline
His industry and spirit *countervails.*
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, v. 2.

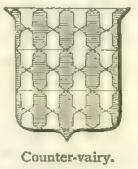
countervail (koun'tėr-vāl), *n.* [< *countervail, v.*] Counterbalancing power or weight sufficient to obviate or counteract any effect; equal efficacy or value; compensation; requital.

Surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever.
South, Sermons.

countervailing (koun-tėr-vā'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *countervail, v.*] Equalizing; compensatory; requiting.—**Countervailing duties,** tariff duties levied with the purpose of neutralizing artificial advantages enjoyed by the foreign producer in competition with the domestic producer, as bounties on exportation or production granted by the foreign government, or exemption from taxation to which the domestic producer is subject. Such duties are levied, by the states signatory to the Brussels Convention, upon sugar the production of which is encouraged by state bounties. Countervailing duties are sometimes levied to check the tendency manifested by some well-organized industries to sell goods in foreign markets at prices lower than the domestic prices. Thus in 1904 Canada levied a countervailing duty on steel rails imported from the United States and sold at lower rates than those prevailing in the United States.

counter-vair (koun'tėr-vãr), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-vairy.*

counter-vairy (koun-tėr-vãr'i), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pattern differing from *vair* in having each cup or unit of the diaper doubled, pointing down as well as up. This bearing is considered one of the furs. See *fur.* Also *counter-vair, contre-vair.*


Counter-vairy.

countervallation (koun"tėr-va-lā'shon), *n.* Same as *contravallation.*

counterview (koun'tėr-vū), *n.* **1.** A contrary or opposing view or opinion.

M. Peisse has ably advocated the *counterview* in his preface and appendix. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2†. Contrast.

I desired that the senate of Rome might appear before me in one large chamber, and a modern representative in *counterview* in another. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 7.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift.*

countervote (koun-tėr-vōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countervoted,* ppr. *countervoting.* To vote in opposition to; vote against. [Rare.]

The law in our minds being *countervoted* by the law in our members. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, I. iii.

counterwait†, *v. t.* [ME. *counterwayten;* < *counter-* + *wait.*] To watch against; lie in wait against. *Chaucer.*

counterweigh† (koun-tėr-wā'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To weigh against; counterbalance; counterpoise.
II. *intrans.* To have a counterbalancing effect.

If Wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not *counterweigh* with the loss of this occasion.
Ascham, To Raven.

counterweight (koun'tėr-wāt), *n.* A weight in the opposite scale; a counterpoise.

counterwheel (koun-tėr-hwēl'), *v. i.* or *t.* To wheel, or effect by wheeling, in an opposite direction.

The falcon charges at first view
With her brigade of talons, through
Whose shoots the wary heron beat
With a well *counterwheel'd* retreat.
Lovelace, Lucasta.

counter-wind† (koun'tėr-wind), *n.* A contrary wind.

Like as a ship . . .
Is met of many a *counter winde* and tyde.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 1.

counterwork (koun-tėr-wėrk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterworked, counterwrought,* ppr. *counterworking.* To work in opposition to; counteract; hinder by contrary operations.

Each individual seeks a several goal;
But Heaven's great view is one, and that the whole,
That *counter-works* each folly and caprice.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 239.

While we hold that like causes will produce like effects, . . . we must remember that one set of causes is often *counterworked* by another set, in which case the results will be different. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 211.

counterwork (koun'tėr-wėrk), *n.* **1.** Opposing work or effort; countervailing action; active opposition.—**2.** Something made or done in opposition to or refutation of something else.

Strauss applied a more formidable solvent to the framework of Christianity in the mythical theory of his Leben Jesu. And this, a few years later, called for the *counterwork* of Neander. *Quarterly Rev.*

countess[1] (koun'tes), *n.* [< ME. *countese, countes, countas, contas, contesse, cuntesse,* etc., < OF. *contesse, cuntesse,* F. *comtesse* = Pr. *contessa* = Sp. *condesa* = Pg. *condessa* = It. *contessa,* < ML. *comitissa, comitessa,* fem. of L. *comes (comit-),* count: see *count*[2].] **1.** The title, in English, of the wife of any nobleman on the continent of Europe bearing a title equivalent to English *count:* commonly extended also to the daughters of such noblemen as a prefix to their personal names.—**2.** In the British peerage, the wife or widow of an earl, or a woman possessing an earldom in her own right. The latter case is very rare. A notable instance is that of the Countess of Beaconsfield, invested with the dignity independently of her husband, Benjamin Disraeli, who was made Earl of Beaconsfield after her death.

2d Gent. I take it, she that carries up the train
Is that old noble lady, duchess of Norfolk.
1st Gent. It is; and all the rest are *countesses.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

countess[2] (koun'tes), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A roofing-slate 20 inches long and 10 inches wide.

counting-house (koun'ting-hous), *n.* A building or office appropriated to the bookkeeping, correspondence, business transactions, etc., of a mercantile or manufacturing establishment.

counting-room (koun'ting-rōm), *n.* A room appropriated to the same purpose as a counting-house.

countless (kount'les), *a.* [< *count*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Incapable of being counted; without ascertained or ascertainable number; innumerable.

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes *countless* thousands mourn!
Burns, Man was Made to Mourn.

countor†, countour†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *counter*[1], *counter*[2].

count-out (kount'out), *n.* In the British House of Commons, the act of the Speaker when he counts the number of members present, and, not finding forty, intimates that there is not a quorum. The sitting then stands adjourned.

countre†, *v.* An obsolete form of *counter*[3].

countre-†. See *counter-.*

countrify (kun'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countrified,* ppr. *countrifying.* [< *country* + *-fy.*] To make like the country, as opposed to the city; impart the characteristics of the country or of rural life to; make rustic, as in aspect or manners.

As being one who had no pride,
And was a deal too *countrified.*
Lloyd, Temple of Favour.

★**country** (kun'tri), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *countrey, countrie, countree, countray,* < ME. *countre, cuntre, cuntrei, contre, contree, contraye, contreye,* etc., < OF. *cuntree, contree, contrie,* F. *contrée* = Pr. OSp. *contrada* = It. *contrada,* OIt. *contrata,* < ML. *contrata, contrada,* country, region, lit. that which is over against or before one, prop. adj. (sc. L. *regio,* region), fem. of **contratus* (> E. *contrate* in a literal sense), with suffix *-atus* (E. *-ate*[1]), < L. *contra,* over against: see *contra,* and cf. *counter*[2], *counter-,* etc. Compare the equiv. G. *gegend,* MHG. *gegende, gegenōte,* also *gegene, gegen, gegin,* country, < *gegen,* against: see *gain-, again.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *countries* (-triz). **1.** A region; a district of indefinite extent present to the view or thought, being or considered as the locality of residence, travel, exploration, or other action, or of description: as, a new *country;* a wild *country;* a rugged *country;* an unexplored *country;* the *countries* of central Asia.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some *country.* Acts xxvii. 27.

They desire a better *country,* that is, an heavenly.
Heb. xi. 16.

Something after death,
The undiscover'd *country,* from whose bourn
No traveller returns. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

2. The territory of a nation; an independent state, or a region once independent, and still distinct in name, population, or institutions, as England, Scotland, and Wales in Great Britain, the several states of the Austrian and German empires, etc. Many countries once distinct have been absorbed in larger territories, and have entirely lost their separate character.

And all the *countre* of Troya is the Turkes owne *countre* by inherytance, and that *countre* is properly called nowe Turkey, and none other.
Sir R. Guylford, Pylgrymage, p. 13.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those *countries* of which they would be informed.
Bp. Sprat.

3. The rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns.

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country.* *Spectator.*

God made the *country,* and man made the town.
Cowper, Task, i. 749.

4. The place of one's nativity or citizenship; one's native soil; the land of one's nationality or allegiance by birth or adoption.

A steady patriot of the world alone,
And friend of every *country* save his own. *Canning.*

5. The inhabitants of a country; the people; the public.

All the *country* wept with a loud voice. 2 Sam. xv. 23.

All the *country,* in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

Specifically—**6.** In *law,* the public at large, as represented by a jury: as, a trial by the *country;* his plea concluded to the *country* (that is, it ended by requiring the submission of the issue to a jury).—**7†.** In *law,* any place other than a court: as, a deed in the *country,* as opposed to an alienation by record—that is, in court. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—**8.** In *mining,* the rock adjacent to the lode; the formation in which any mineral vein or deposit is inclosed. Sometimes called *country-rock.*—**9.** *Naut.,* that part of an apartment on board ship used in common by all officers of the same mess: as, the ward-room *country.*—**Black country,** a designation of those parts of the midland district of England which are in a measure blackened and deprived of verdure by the coal and iron industries.—**Conclusion to the country.** See *conclusion.*—**Old country,** a name given in the United States and the colonies to Great Britain and Ireland by emigrants from those countries, and also used of other countries in relation to their colonies.—**Ward-room country, steerage country** (*naut.*), the open space in the middle of a ward-room or steerage of a man-of-war not occupied by berths or state-rooms.

II. *a.* **1†.** Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country; national; native.

The fire which they call holy and eternall was caried before vpon siluer Aultars, and the Priestes of their Lawe wente next singinge after their *countrey* manner.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii.

She . . . spake in her *country* language. 2 Mac. vii. 27.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the country or to the rural parts of a region; being or living in the country; rural; rustic: as, *country* roads; *country* customs; a *country* gentleman; *country* cousins; a *country* life; the *country* party, as opposed to the *city* party.

A little beauty,
Such as a cottage breeds, she brought along with her;
And yet our *country* eyes esteem'd it much too.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

3. Characteristic of the country or rural regions; hence, rustic; rude; unpolished: as, *country* manners.—**Country almonds, cause, mallow,** etc. See the nouns.

country-base (kun'tri-bās), *n.* The game of prison-bars or prison-base.

Lads more like to run
The *country base,* than to commit such slaughter.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

country-bred (kun'tri-bred), *a.* Bred or brought up in the country.

country-dance (kun'tri-dans), *n.* [< *country* + *dance*. Cf. *contre-dance*.] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite each other in lines, and dance in couples down the lines and back to their original places.

A minuet I could have forgiven — I should not have minded that — I say I should not have regarded a minuet — but *country-dances!* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

countryman (kun'tri-man), *n.*; pl. *countrymen* (-men). [< ME. *contraiman, cuntreman*; < *country* + *man*.] **1†.** An inhabitant or a native of a particular region.

At whose come the *cuntre-men* [Trojans] comford were all,
And restoret the stithe fight stuernly agayn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5884.

Tra. What *countryman*, I pray?
Ped. Of Mantua.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

2. One born in the same country with another.

In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own *countrymen*. 2 Cor. xi. 26.

3. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to the town; hence, a rustic; a farmer or husbandman.

A simple *countryman*, that brought her figs.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

country-rock (kun'tri-rok), *n.* In *mining*, the rock in which a mineral lode occurs; the country. See *country*, 8.

The great diversity of character exhibited by different sets of fissure veins which cut the same *country rock* seems incompatible with any theory of lateral secretion.
Quoted in *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, No. 446.

country-seat (kun'tri-sēt), *n.* A dwelling in the country; a country mansion.

countryship† (kun'tri-ship), *n.* [< *country* + *-ship*.] Nationality. *Verstegan.*

country-side (kun'tri-sīd), *n.* **1.** A section of country; a piece of land; a neighborhood.

Like some great landslip, tree by tree,
The *country-side* descended.
Tennyson, Amphion.

2. The inhabitants or dwellers of a district or section of country; a neighborhood: as, the whole *country-side* was aroused by the news.

countrywoman (kun'tri-wum″an), *n.*; pl. *countrywomen* (-wim″en). **1†.** A female inhabitant or native of a particular country or region. — **2.** A woman born in the same country with another person. — **3.** A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town.

countship (kount'ship), *n.* [< *count*² + *-ship*.] The rank or dignity of a count; lordship.

He addressed several remarks to him in a half jesting, half biting tone, saying, among other things, that his *countship* might have spared him the trouble of making this long journey in his old age. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 113.

count-wheel (kount'hwēl), *n.* A wheel with a notched edge which governs the stroke of a clock in sounding the hours.

county¹ (koun'ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *countie*, < ME. *countee, counte*, < OF. *counte, contee*, F. *comté* = Pr. *comtat, contat* = Sp. Pg. *condado* = It. *contado*, < ML. *comitatus*, the office or jurisdiction of a count or earl, L. an escort, company, train, retinue (see *comitatus*), < *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, ML. a count: see *count*².] **I.** *n.*; pl. *counties* (-tiz). **1.** (*a*) Originally, the domain or territory of a count or earl. (*b*) Now, a definite division of a country or state for political or administrative purposes. In the United States the county is the political unit next below the State (except in Louisiana, which has an analogous division into parishes). Each county has, generally speaking, one or more courts, a sheriff, treasurer, clerk, and various officials engaged in the administration of justice, etc. The number of counties varies greatly in the different States. England has 41 counties (the greater number of which are also called *shires*), Wales 12, Scotland 33, and Ireland 32. For administrative purposes several of the historical counties of England are divided, and the county of London is added, bringing the total for England up to 60. Each of these has a lord lieutenant, a high sheriff, and other officials. By royal favor 12 British cities and towns are counties in themselves, or counties corporate, and under the Local Government Act (1888) 72, having more than 50,000 population, are county boroughs with local officers.

In this respect there are three classes of States: those in which the town is the political unit — the six States of New England; the second, those in which the *county* is the unit — the States of the South; the third, those of the "compromise system," as it has been called — a mixed organization of *county* and township, prevailing in the Middle States and the West.
Austin Scott, Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, III.

2. Collectively, the inhabitants of a county. — **County corporate**, in England and Ireland, a city or town possessing the privilege of being governed by its own sheriffs and other magistrates, irrespective of the county or counties in which it is situated, as Bristol, Newcastle, Dublin, etc. — **County palatine**, in England, formerly, a county distinguished by particular privileges: so called because the owner or holder had royal powers, or the same powers in the administration of justice as the king had in his palace (see *palatine*); but all such powers are now vested in the crown. The counties palatine in England are Lancaster, Chester, and Durham, which were no doubt made separate regalities on account of their respective proximity to Wales and to that turbulent Northumbrian province which could be accounted a portion neither of England nor of Scotland.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a county: as, *county* families; *county* society. — **Board of county commissioners**, an elective board to which, in most counties in the United States, the administration of many important affairs of the county is intrusted. In some States it consists of the supervisors of the townships (or towns) comprised within the county. The duties of the board vary in different localities. — **County clerk.** See *clerk*. — **County court**, a court having jurisdiction for a county, usually over actions for a limited amount, and often having some administrative powers, established to facilitate minor litigation. In early English history the county court was a local parliament, containing, in its full session, the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, and freeholders, with representatives from each township and each borough. It sat once a month, but these monthly sessions were attended by none but those who had special business, and by the officers of the townships with their qualified jurymen. The existing county courts of England were established under a statute of 1846, each comprising a defined circuit, and sitting usually once a month in each of certain divisions called *county-court districts*. They have jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts, and also certain powers in equity and bankruptcy, and sometimes in admiralty. In the United States each county has a county court for local jurisdiction. In some of the States it is formed by associating all the justices of the peace of the county, and is charged with the administration of county police. See *police*. — **County rates**, in Great Britain and Ireland, rates which are levied upon the county, and collected by the boards of guardians, for the purpose of defraying the expenses to which counties are liable, as repairing bridges, jails, houses of correction, etc. — **County sessions**, in England, the general quarter sessions of the peace for each county, held four times a year. — **County town**, the chief town of a county; a county-seat.

county²† (koun'ti), *n.* [An extension of *count*².] A count; an earl or lord.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5.

county-seat (koun'ti-sēt), *n.* The seat of government of a county; the town in which the county and other courts are held, and where the county officers perform their functions.

The original "camp" in many places became a *county-seat*, though still retaining strong evidence in local customs of its growth and previous history.
C. H. Shinn, Mining Camps, p. 5.

The *county-seat* village of Moscow.
E. Eggleston, The Century, XXXV. 42.

coup¹ (koup), *v.* [Also written *cowp*; < ME. *coupen, cowpen, caupen, cawpen*, strike, fight, < OF. *couper, coper, colper*, F. *couper*, cut, cleave, slit, carve, hew, etc. (orig. to strike, cut with a blow), = Sp. Pg. *golpear* = It. *colpire*, strike, smite, hit; in Rom. from the noun, but in E. regarded rather as the source of the noun: see *coup*¹, *n.* This verb and its variant *cope*³ seem to have been confused with forms of *chop* (D. *koppen*, etc.): see *cope*³, and cf. *chop*¹.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To cut; slash: in the extracts, with reference to shoes ornamentally slashed.

His squiers habite he had
Withoute *couped* shone [shoon, shoes].
Torrent of Portugal (ed. Halliwell), l. 1191.

As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be doubed,
To geten hus gilte spores or galoches *y-couped*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 12.

2. To upset; overturn; tilt over; turn upside down; dump: as, to *coup* the cart. [Scotch.]

Stooks are *coupet* wi' the blast.
Burns, 3d Epis. to J. Lapraik.

To coup the crans, to be overturned, subverted, overthrown. — **To coup the creels.** (*a*) To tumble head over heels. (*b*) To die.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To give or exchange blows; fight.

He keppit hym kenely, and [thai] *coupid* to-gedur,
That bothe went bakward & on bent lay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7231.

2. To upset; be overturned; fall or tumble over. [Scotch.]

I drew my scythe in sic a fury,
I near-hand *coupit* wi' my hurry.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

The brig brak and the cart *coupit*.
E. Hamilton.

3†. To swoop.

Thane wandyrs the worme [dragon] awaye to hys heghttez,
Comes glydande fro the clowddez, and *cowpez* fulle evene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 799.

coup¹ (koup), *n.* [In Sc. also written *cowp*; < ME. *coup, caup*, < OF. *coup, caup, cop, colp*, F. *coup* = Pr. *colp, cop* = Sp. Pg. *golpe* = It. *colpo*, < ML. *colpus*, a blow, stroke, a reduced form of L. *colaphus*, a blow with the fist, buffet, cuff, < Gr. κόλαφος, a blow with the fist, buffet, cuff, < κολάπτειν, peck, strike: see *coup*¹, *v.*] **1†.** A blow; a stroke.

Polydamas the pert preset to Vlixes,
With the *caupe* of a kene swerd kerue on his helme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10141.

2†. A trick; a snare.

With much pain he [David] could quit himself from the wretched *coup* that the devil had once brought him good luck of. *Bp. Hooper.*

3. The act of upsetting or overturning, or state of being overturned; the act of dumping. — **4.** A tumble; a fall. — **5.** A fault in a seam of coal. — **6.** A cart-load. [Scotch in senses 3, 4, 5, and 6.] — **Free coup**, the liberty of dumping earth or rubbish in a particular place without paying for the privilege.

coup² (koup), *v. t.* [< Icel. *kaupa* = Sw. *köpa*, buy, bargain, = E. *cheap*, *v.*, = D. *koopen*, > E. *cope*²: see *cheap*, *v.*, and *cope*².] To barter; buy and sell, as horses or cattle. [Scotch.]

coup³, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *cup*.

★**coup**⁴ (kö), *n.* [F., a stroke, blow: see *coup*¹, *n.*] **1.** A stroke or blow, especially a sudden stroke, implying promptness and force: a French word used in English in various French phrases, or singly, with conscious reference to its French use. — **2.** Specifically, with reference to the tribes of the Indians of the plains of North America, a stroke or touching of an enemy, or of his belongings, signalizing victory; hence, victory over an enemy.

Now, when all the presents had been given to the Sun, each warrior in turn counted his *coups* — that is, his successes in war. *Forest and Stream.*

He followed closely on the trail of the savages, bided his time, struck his *coup*, and recovered a pair of packhorses, which was all he required. *Life in the Far West.*

3. A coup d'état; a stroke of policy. See below.

A tyranny . . . which it required the bloodshed and the *coup* of the 9th Thermidor to overthrow.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 105.

Coup d'archet (kö där-shā'), in *music*, a stroke of a bow. — **Coup de fouet** (kö dē fö-ā'), in *fencing*, the act of lashing the adversary's extended blade by a firm dry beat or jerk, in order to disarm him. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth). — **Coup de grâce** (kö dē gräs) (literally, a stroke of mercy), the finishing stroke, as in despatching a condemned man with a single blow, or an animal that is mortally wounded, to put it out of its misery; hence, a quietus; anything that thoroughly defeats or silences an opponent. — **Coup de main** (kö dē mañ) (literally, a stroke with the hand), in war, a sudden attack by main force; hence, any sudden, energetic action intended to effect a purpose by surprise. — **Coup de soleil** (kö dē sō-lāy'), a sunstroke. — **Coup d'état** (kö dā-tä') (literally, a stroke of state), a sudden decisive measure in politics; a stroke of policy; specifically, an important and usually unlooked-for change in the forms and methods of government, by the ruling power or by a party, effected illegally or by forced interpretation of law, or by violence or intrigue, for the benefit of an individual or a cabal. The principal *coups d'état* in French history, distinctively so called, are that of November 9th, 1799 (18th Brumaire, year VIII., in the republican calendar), when Napoleon Bonaparte forcibly suppressed the Directory, and that of December 2d, 1851, when Louis Napoleon as president broke up the National Assembly by force of arms and made himself temporarily dictator, preparatory to becoming emperor as Napoleon III. a year later.

The news of the *coup d'état* took England by surprise. A shock went through the whole country. Never probably was public opinion more unanimous, for the hour at least, than in condemnation of the stroke of policy ventured on by Louis Napoleon, and the savage manner in which it was carried to success. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxii.

Coup de théâtre (kö dē tā-ä'tr), a theatrical hit; a brilliant or exciting turn or trick in a play; hence, any sudden and showy action having the effect of exciting surprise or admiration by means more or less sensational. — **Coup d'œil** (kö dēy). (*a*) A glance of the eye; general view.

An acacia tree or two on the eastern side, and behind it a wall-like line of mud-houses, finish the *coup d'œil*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 241.

Specifically — (*b*) *Milit.*, that talent for rapid observation and generalization by which an officer is enabled by a glance to estimate the advantages and disadvantages of a field of battle for attack and defense, and thus to post his troops without delay so as to make the most of it. — **To count a coup**, to be credited with a victory won in battle: said of the northwestern tribes of North American Indians.

Singularly enough, the taking of a scalp does not *count a coup*, neither does the killing of an enemy. To *count a coup*, the person must take a bow or weapon or the horse of an enemy, and must have witnesses present to prove it. He must also bring with him the arms by which he *counts* his *coups*. *Forest and Stream.*

coupable†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *culpable*. *Chaucer.*

coupe¹†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *coup*¹.

coupe²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *coop*.

coupe³ (köp), *n.* [ME., < OF. *coupe*, F. *coupe*, a cup: see *cup*.] **1†.** An obsolete form of *cup*. — **2.** [F.] A shallow open cup or bowl of silver, gold, or bronze, used as a mantel ornament. — **3.** A dry measure used in parts of Switzerland before the introduction of the metric system. In Geneva it was equal to 2⅛ Winchester bushels, and in Basel to 3⅜. There was also formerly a coupe in Lyons, otherwise called a *quart*, containing nine tenths of a Winchester peck.

coupe⁴†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coupe*, < L. *culpa*, fault: see *culpe, culprit*.] Fault; guilt.

Now by-gynneth Gloton for to go to shryfte,
And kayres hym to-kirke-ward his *coupe* to shewe.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 351.

★**coupé** (kö-pā′), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] **1.** The front compartment of a French stage-coach or diligence; an end compartment of a European first-class railway-carriage, generally seated for four.—**2.** A low, short, four-wheeled, close carriage, usually carrying two inside, with an outside seat for the driver.

couped (köpt), *a.* [E. pp. from F. *couper*, cut. See *coup*[1].] In *her.*: (*a*) Cut off evenly: said of the head or limb of an animal, the trunk of a tree, etc.: in opposition to *erased* (which see). (*b*) Not extending to the edge of the escutcheon: said of an ordinary, as a cross, bend, etc. See *humetee*. Also *coupée*.—**Couped close,** cut short: said of a head when no part of the neck is visible. Also *close-couped*.


A Lion's Head Couped.

coupee (kö-pē′), *n.* [Also, as F., *coupé*; < F. *coupé*, a coupee, prop. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coupé*.] In *dancing*, a movement which a dancer makes resting on one foot and passing the other forward or backward, making a sort of salutation. Also spelled *coupé*.

coupee (kö-pē′), *v. i.* [< *coupee*, *n.*] To make a sort of bow or salutation in dancing.

You shall swear, I'll sigh; you shall sa! sa! and I'll *coupee*. *Farquhar*, Constant Couple, iv. 1.

coupée (kö-pā′), *a.* [F. *coupé* (masc.): orig. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, same as *couped*.

coupe-gorge (köp′gôrzh), *n.* [F., lit. cut-throat; < *couper*, cut, + *gorge*, throat: see *coup*[1], *v.*, and *gorge*.] **1†.** A cutthroat. *Coles*, 1717.—**2.** *Milit.*, a position affording an enemy so many advantages that the troops who occupy it must either surrender or be cut to pieces.

couper[1] (kö′pėr), *n.* [Appar. < *coup*[1], *v.*, cut, overturn, + *-er*[1].] A lever on the upper part of a loom, used to lift the harness.

couper[2] (kö′pėr), *n.* [Also *coper*; < *coup*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who buys and sells; a dealer: as, a horse-*couper*. [Prov. Eng.]

Coupier's blue. See *blue*.

couple (kup′l), *n.* [< ME. *couple, cupple, cowpul*, etc., < OF. *cuple, cople, couple*, F. *couple* = Sp. *cópula* = Pg. *copula* = It. *coppia*, couple (*copula*, copula), = Fries. *keppel* = D. *koppel* = MLG. LG. *koppel* = MHG. *kopel, kuppel*, G. *koppel* = Dan. *kobbel* = Sw. *koppel*, < L. *copula* (ML. also *cupla*, after OF.), a band, bond, ML. a couple: see *copula*.] **1.** Two of the same class or kind connected or considered together; a brace: as, a *couple* of oranges; "a *couple* of shepherds," *Sir P. Sidney*.

Make me a *couple* of cakes. 2 Sam. xiii. 6.

Our watch to-night . . . have ta'en a *couple* of as arrant knaves as any in Messina. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 5.

Though by my vow it costs me 12d. a kiss after the first, yet I did adventure upon a *couple*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 208.

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke*.

Specifically—**2.** (*a*) A man and woman associated together, whether by marriage or by betrothal, or accompanying each other on a given occasion, as at a party: as, a loving *couple*; a young *couple*.

Whan thei were clothed worthli in here wedes,
Alle men vpon mold migt sen a fair *coupel*
Than was bi-twene william & this worthi mayde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3203.

Next, with their boy, a decent *couple* came,
And call'd him Robert, 'twas his father's name.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

A *couple*, fair
As ever painter painted.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*b*) A pair of forces, equal, parallel, and acting in opposite directions: they tend to make the body acted upon rotate. [A term introduced in French by Poinsot in 1804.]

The three forces, of which one is the resultant of the equal and parallel forces acting at a point, and the other two constitute a *couple* of which the moment is the same as the resulting moment, with reference to the point, fully represent any system of forces in their tendency to produce rotation and translation.
Peirce, Anal. Mechanics (1855), p. 41.

(*c*) In *elect.*, a pair of metallic plates in contact, used as a source of an electrical current, as in one of the cells of a voltaic battery (a voltaic couple), or in a thermo-electric battery (a thermo-electric couple). See *electricity* and *thermo-electricity*.

A *couple* consists of the whole of the bodies which exist between two zincs—that is to say, zinc, copper, water, zinc. It may be supposed that each of the zinc plates is the half of two successive *couples*.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 252.

(*d*) *pl.* In *carp.*, rafters framed together in pairs by means of a tie at or near their lower ends.

To bye hewed stone, & tymbre for to make *couples* and beames for the houses. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11 (1551).

3. *pl.* Association by twos; junction of two.

I'll go in *couples* with her. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

'Sdeath! you perpetual curs,
Fall to your *couples* again, and cozen kindly,
And heartily, and lovingly, as you should.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples:* they should be of the same size and humour.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Couple of rotations, two equal rotations in opposite directions about parallel axes.—**Moment of a couple** (of forces). See *moment*.—**Syn. 1.** *Brace*, etc. See *pair*.

couple (kup′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coupled*, ppr. *coupling*. [< ME. *couplen, cuplen, cowplen*, < OF. *cupler, copler, coupler*, F. *coupler* = Sp. Pg. *copular* = It. *copulare* = Fries. *kepla* = D. *koppelen* = MLG. *koppelen* = MHG. *kopelen*, G. *koppeln* = Dan. *koble* = Sw. *koppla*, < L. *copulare*, bind, connect, < *copula*, a band, bond: see *couple*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To link or connect, as one thing with another; fasten together, especially in a pair or pairs; unite: as, to *couple* cars.

For alle that comen of that Caym a-cursed thei weren,
And alle that *couplede* hem to that kun [kin] Crist hem hatede dedliche. *Piers Plowman* (A), x. 151.

The five curtains shall be *coupled* together one to another. Ex. xxvi. 3.

They lost no opportunity of *coupling* his name with the names of the most hateful tyrants of whom history makes mention. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. To marry; join together as husband and wife; unite in matrimony.

A parson who *couples* all our beggars. *Swift*.

3. In *organ-playing*, to connect by means of a coupler, as two keys or keyboards. See *coupler* (*a*).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To embrace, as the sexes; copulate.

Thou with thy lusty crew . . .
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them and begot a race.
Milton, P. R., II. 181.

Why then let men *couple* at once with wolves.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. In *organ-playing*, to be susceptible of connection by means of a coupler, as one key or keyboard with another.

couple-beggar† (kup′l-beg″ėr), *n.* [< *couple*, *v. t.*, + obj. *beggar*.] One who makes it his business to unite beggars in marriage; a hedge-priest.

No *couple-beggar* in the land
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift*.

In another Dublin newspaper of 1744 [Faulkener's Journal, Oct. 6th and 9th] we read, "This last term a notorious *couple beggar* . . . was excommunicated in the Consistory Court by the Vicar-General of this diocese on account of his persisting in this scandalous trade, which he had taken up to the undoing of many good families. He was so keen at this mischievous sport of marrying all people that came in his way, that he has been known to refuse three times a higher fee not to solemnise a clandestine marriage than he was to receive or did receive for doing it."
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

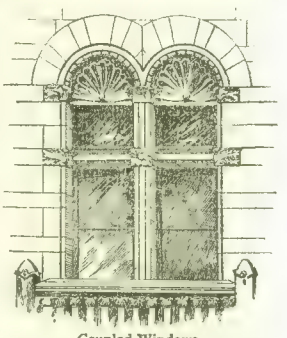

Argent, a chevron azure between two couple-closes gules.

couple-close (kup′l-klōs), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, a pair of spars for a roof; couples.—**2.** In *her.*, the fourth of a chevron, never borne but in pairs unless there is a chevron between them. Also written *couple-closs*.


Coupled Columns, 12th century.—Cathedral of Monreale, Sicily.

★**coupled** (kup′ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *couple*, *v.*] United, as two things; joined; linked; specifically, in *her.*, same as *conjoined*.—**Coupled columns,** columns united in pairs, the capitals and bases often running together. The device is usual in Romanesque architecture and in later medieval work, particularly in Italy, and is much employed by Renaissance architects. See cut in preceding column.—**Coupled windows,** a pair of windows placed side by side, and so united as to form an architectural whole: a disposition usual in medieval architecture of widely different periods.

Among the canonical buildings on the south side of the church is one . . . with a grand range of Romanesque *coupled windows*, bearing date 1250.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 108.


Coupled Windows. Building on Washington street, Boston.

couplement (kup′l-ment), *n.* [< OF. *couplement*, < *coupler*, couple: see *couple*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of coupling; union.

Joy may you have, and gentle hearts content
Of your loves *couplement*. *Spenser*, Prothalamion.

2. A pair.

Anon two female forms before our view
Came side by side, a beauteous *couplement*.
Southey.

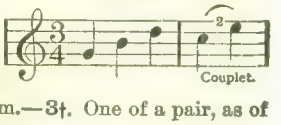
[Rare in both uses.]

★**coupler** (kup′lėr), *n.* One who or that which couples, joins, or unites. Specifically—(*a*) In *organ-building*, a mechanical contrivance by which the keys of one keyboard are so connected with corresponding keys of another that when the former are depressed the latter are also depressed, and thus both can be played by a single motion. *Manual couplers* connect manual keyboards with each other; *pedal couplers* connect the pedal keyboard to a manual. *Unison couplers* connect keys of the same pitch; *octave couplers* (sometimes loosely called *super-octave* or *sub-octave*) connect keys an octave apart. Octave couplers are sometimes arranged between the keys of a single keyboard, so that it may be coupled with itself. Couplers operate in only one direction; that is, the second keyboard may be coupled with the first, but not the reverse. Also *copula*. (*b*) A ring which slides upon the handles of a nipping tool of any kind to maintain its grip upon the work. (*c*) Same as *coupling*, 4 (*b*).

★**couplet** (kup′let), *n.* [< F. *couplet*, a stanza, verse, dim. of *couple*, a couple: see *couple*, *n.*] **1.** In *pros.*, two lines in immediate succession, usually but not necessarily of the same length, forming a pair, and generally marked as such by riming with each other. A pair of lines joined by rime is considered a couplet, whether it forms part of a stanza or constitutes a metrical group by itself. See *distich*.

Thoughtless of ill, and to the future blind,
A sudden *couplet* rushes on your mind,
Here you may nameless print your idle rhymes.
Crabbe.

2. In *music*, two equal notes inserted in the midst of triple rhythm to occupy the time of three; a temporary displacement of triple by duple rhythm.—**3†.** One of a pair, as of twins; a twin.


Couplet.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
When that her golden *couplets* are disclos'd,
His silence will sit drooping. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

★[*Couplets* in this use corresponds to *triplets*.]

★**coupling** (kup′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couple*, *v.*] **1.** The act of uniting or joining.

Lufe propirly es a full *cuppillynge* of the lufande and the lufed to-gedyre as Godd and a saule in-to ane.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

2. The act of marrying.

There's such *coupling* at Pancras, that they stand behind one another, as 'twere in a Country Dance.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 2.

3. The act of embracing sexually; copulation.—**4.** That which couples or connects, as rafters in a building.

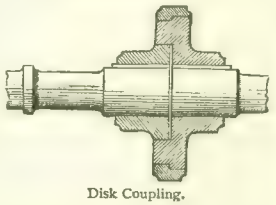
Even to the artificers and builders gave they it, to buy hewn stone, and timber for *couplings*. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11.

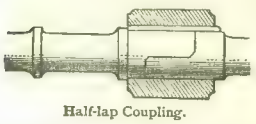
Specifically—(*a*) In *music*: (1) A couplet. (2) A couple. (*b*) The general name for a great variety of mechanical appliances for uniting parts of constructions or parts of machines, for the purpose of adding strength, of transmitting motion from one part to another, or of making a continuous passage, as for a liquid, a gas, or an electric current. A buckle, binding-screw, or fish-plate may illustrate the first; a clevis, a bell-coupling, shaft-coupling, or car-coupling, the second; a pipe-coupling or binding-post, the last. In a narrower sense a coupling is: (1) A device for uniting the ends of shafting, or a coupling-box. (See cut under *coupling-box*.) Such couplings are divided into

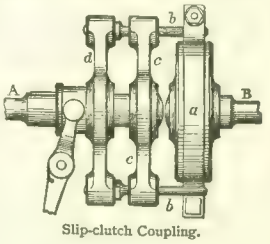
two simple classes, those that are fixed permanently on the shafting and those that are adjustable, connected or not at will, or working automatically under variations of the power. Those operated by hand, whatever the particular application of the power, are called *shifting couplings*. The automatic couplings depend chiefly on friction, the adjustment being such that under a certain load the power is communicated, while a sudden addition to the load may exceed the friction and throw the coupling out of operation. (2) A device for uniting two railroad-cars in a train. The form at one time used almost exclusively in the United States, and still occasionally employed in freight-cars, is a single link or shackle fitting into jaws at the ends of the draw-bar and held in position by pins. This has been superseded on passenger-cars by self-acting couplings, consisting usually of hooked jaws, which slide past each other and are self-locking by means of springs or their own weight. Levers are also used to operate the couplings from the car-platform. Also called *coupler*. (*c*) The part which unites the front and rear axles, or the axle-bolster, of a carriage; the perch or reach. In some carriages the bottom of the carriage forms the only coupling. (*d*) The space between the tops of the shoulder-blades and the tops of the hip-joints of a dog.

The term denotes the proportionate length of a dog, which is spoken of as short or long in the *couplings*.
V. Shaw, Book of the Dog.

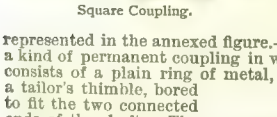
Ball-and-socket coupling. See *ball*[1].—**Differential coupling,** an extensible coupling designed for varying the speed of that part of the machinery which is driven.—**Disk coupling,** a kind of permanent coupling which consists of two disks keyed on the connected ends of the two shafts. In one of the disks there are two recesses, into which two corresponding projections on the other disk are received, and thus the two disks become locked together. This kind of coupling wants rigidity, and must be supported by a journal on each side, but it possesses the double advantage of being easily adjusted and disconnected.—**Dynamometer coupling.** See *dynamometer*.—**Flexible coupling,** a device for joining pieces of shafting which are not exactly in line, or of which the relative direction is varied in the course of the work, as in a dental engine. It consists of pairs of jointed arms united by universal joints, or of spiral springs fastened at each end to the two pieces of shafting that are to be united, or of plugs or rods of rubber fitted to the shafting.—**Flexible pipe-coupling,** a pipe-connection consisting of two bell-shaped joints with a short pipe between them, which fits into each bell and enables the two pipes to be laid out of line while yet keeping the joints tight.—**Half-hose coupling,** a coupling which has a sleeve at one end with an internal thread to receive a pipe, while a hose is bound on a corrugated tube-shaped portion at the opposite end.—**Half-lap coupling,** a kind of permanent coupling in which the boss-ends of the connected shafts are made semi-cylindrical, so that they overlap each other. The coupling-box is a plain cylinder bored to fit, and is kept in its place by a parallel key or feather, as shown in the annexed figure.—**Right-and-left coupling,** a turn-buckle.—**Sleeve coupling,** a tube within which the abutting ends of shafting are coupled together.—**Slip-clutch coupling,** a form of coupling belonging to the class of friction-couplings. It is represented in its best form in the annexed figure. On the shaft B is fixed a pulley, which is embraced by a friction-band *a* as tightly as may be required. This band is provided with projecting ears, with which the prongs *b b* of a fixed cross *d* on the driving-shaft A can be shifted into contact. This cross is free to slide endwise on its shaft, but is connected to it by a sunk feather, so that being thrown forward into gear with the ears of the friction-band, the shaft being in motion, the band slips round on its pulley until the friction becomes equal to the resistance, and the pulley gradually attains the same motion as the clutch. The arms and sockets *c c*, which are keyed fast on the shaft A, are intended to steady and support the prongs, and to remove the strain from the shifting part.—**Square coupling,** in *mill-work*, a kind of permanent coupling of which the coupling-box is made in halves and square, corresponding to the form of the two connected ends of the shafts. The two halves of the box are bolted together on the opposite sides, as represented in the annexed figure.—**Thimble coupling,** a kind of permanent coupling in which the coupling-box consists of a plain ring of metal, supposed to resemble a tailor's thimble, bored to fit the two connected ends of the shafts. The connection is secured either by pins passed through the ends of the shafts and the thimble, or by a parallel key or feather bedded in the boss-ends of the shafts, and let into a corresponding groove cut in the thimble. This last is now the more common mode of fitting. This kind of coupling is also known under the names of *ring coupling* and *jump-coupling*.

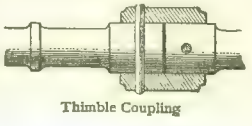

Disk Coupling.


Half-lap Coupling.

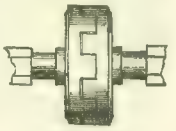


Slip-clutch Coupling.


Square Coupling.


Thimble Coupling

coupling-box (kup′ling-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, the box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft. See *coupling*, 4.


Coupling-box.

coupling-link (kup′ling-link), *n.* A link for connecting or attaching together two objects, as railroad-cars, or for rendering a section of a chain detachable. See *connecting-link*.

coupling-pin (kup′ling-pin), *n.* A pin used for coupling or joining railroad-cars and other machinery.

coupling-pole (kup′ling-pōl), *n.* A pole which connects the front and back parts of the gear of a wagon. See cut under *hounds*.

coupling-strap (kup′ling-strap), *n.* A strap passing from the outer bit-ring of one horse of a span through the inner, and attached to the harness of his mate: used in some double harnesses to act as a curb for an unruly horse.

coupling-valve (kup′ling-valv), *n.* A valve in the hose-coupling of an air-brake.

coupon (kö′pon), *n.* [< F. *coupon*, a remnant, a coupon, < *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] A printed certificate or ticket attached to and forming part of an original or principal certificate or ticket, and intended to be detached when used. Specifically—(*a*) An interest certificate printed at the bottom of a bond running for a term of years. There are as many of these certificates as there are payments to be made. At each time of payment one is cut off and presented for payment. In the United States coupons are negotiable instruments on which suits may be brought though detached from the bond. A purchaser of an over-due coupon takes only the title of the seller. Negotiable coupons are entitled to days of grace. (*b*) One of a series of conjoined tickets which bind the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service (as transportation over connecting railroad lines), or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received. At the settlement of each claim a coupon is detached and given up.

I was sent to a steamboat office for car tickets. . . . A fat, easy gentleman gave me several bits of paper, with *coupons* attached, with a warning not to separate them.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 14.

Coupon bond, a bond, usually of a state or corporation, and usually payable to the bearer, for the payment of money at a future day, with severable tickets or coupons annexed, each representing an instalment of interest, which may be conveniently cut off for collection as they fall due, without impairing the principal obligation.—**Coupon-killer,** a popular name applied to either of two acts of the State of Virginia, the first of which was passed January 14th, 1882 (Acts of Assembly, 1881–2, c. 7), declaring certain coupons purporting to be from State bonds to be fraudulent, and forbidding their acceptance in payment of taxes; and the second, June 26th, 1882 (Acts of Assembly, 1881–2, c. 41), in effect prohibiting the receipt of coupons from any bonds of the State for taxes. See *Virginia coupon cases*, under *case*[1].—**Coupon ticket,** a ticket of admission to a place of amusement, entitling the holder to a specified seat, and printed in two parts, of which one is torn off and returned to the holder on entering.—**Virginia coupon cases.** See *case*[1].

coupure (kö-pūr′), *n.* [F., < *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] 1. *Milit.*: (*a*) An intrenchment or foss made by the besieged behind a breach, with a view to defense. (*b*) A passage cut through the glacis in the reëntering angle of the covered way, to facilitate sallies of the besieged.—2. In *math.*, a cutting of a Riemann's surface.

courage (kur′āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corage*, < ME. *corage*, < OF. *corage*, *curage*, *courage*, *coraige*, heart, mind, thought, inclination, desire, feeling, spirit, valor, courage, F. *courage*, spirit, valor, courage, = Pr. *coratge* = Sp. *coraje* = Pg. *coragem* = It. *coraggio* (ML. *coragium* after Rom.), < L. *cor*, = E. *heart*, > OF. *cor*, *cuer*, etc., heart: see *core*[1], *heart*, and *-age*.] 1†. Heart; mind; thought; feeling; inclination; desire.

Swiche a gret *corage*
Hadde this knight to ben a wedded man.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 10.

And ther-fore telle me what wey ye purposeth yow to go, and after I shall telle yow my *corage*, and why I have sente for to speke with yow and my cosins youre bretheren.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

I had such a *courage* to do him good.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 3.

2†. State or frame of mind; disposition; condition.

In this *courage*
Hem [olive-trees] forto graffe is goode, as sayen the sage.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh,
And this soft *courage* makes your followers faint.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

3. That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valor, boldness; bravery; spirit; daring; resolution: formerly occasionally used in the plural.

In this Battel, the young Prince Henry, tho' wounded in his Face with an Arrow, yet was not wounded in his *Courage*, but continued Fighting still.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 162.

If number English *courages* could quell,
We should at first have shunned not met our foes.
Dryden.

Courage that grows from constitution very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; . . . *courage* which arises from the sense of our duty . . . acts always in a uniform manner. *Addison*, Guardian.

Few persons have *courage* enough to appear as good as they really are. *J. C. and A. W. Hare*, Guesses at Truth.

Dutch courage. See *Dutch.*—**Syn. 3.** Fortitude, fearlessness, daring, hardihood, gallantry, spirit, pluck. For comparison, see *brave*.

courage† (kur′āj), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *corage*, < OF. *coragier*, *couragier*, encourage, < *corage*, heart, courage: see *courage*, *n.* In part by apheresis from *encourage*, q. v.] To animate; encourage; cheer.

He lacketh teaching, he lacketh *coraging*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 36.

He will fetch you up a *couraging* part so in the garret that we are all as feared, I warrant you, that we quake again. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

courageous (ku-rā′jus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *couragious*; < ME. *corageus*, *coragous*, *corajous*, *korajous*, *curajows*, < OF. *corageus*, F. *courageux* (= Pr. *coratjos*, *coratgos* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *corajoso* = It. *coraggioso*), < *corage*: see *courage*, *n.*, and *-ous*.] Possessing or characterized by courage; brave; daring; intrepid.

These hem receyved well as noble men and gode knyghtes that weren full bolde and hardy and *coraiouse* in armes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

Be strong and *courageous*; be not afraid nor dismayed for the king of Assyria. 2 Chron. xxxii. 7.

Horses, although low of stature, yet strong and *courageous*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 13.

=**Syn.** *Gallant*, *Valiant*, etc. See *brave*.

courageously (ku-rā′jus-li), *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; intrepidly.

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, . . .
Courageously, and with a free desire,
Attending but the signal to begin. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

courageousness (ku-rā′jus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being courageous; bravery; valor.

The manliness of them that were with Judas, and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country.
2 Mac. xiv. 18.

courant[1] (kö′rant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *courant*, running (OF. *eurant*), ppr. of *courir*, OF. *curre*, *corre*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*[1], formerly *currant*[1], the same word, but of older introduction.] **I.** *a.* Running: in *her.*, specifically said of a horse, stag, or other beast so represented. See *currant*[1], *current*[1].


Courant.

II.† *n.* [F. *cordeau courant*, a running-string, a gardeners' or carpenters' line.] A running-string.

A whole net, . . . together with the cords and strings called *Courants*, running along the edges to draw it in and let it out. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

courant[2] (kö-rant′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corant* (and, after It., *coranto*, *couranto*, *corranto*, *curranto*, *caranto*), < F. *courante*, f., a dance, the air to which it is danced (> It. *coranta*, *corranta*), prop. fem. of *courant*, ppr. of *courir*, run: see *courant*[1], *current*[1].] 1. A kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance, and a coupee.

At a solemn Dancing, first you had the grave Measures, then the *Correntoes* and the Galliards.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 62.

2. A piece of music taking its rhythm and form from such a dance. Specifically—(*a*) A piece in rather rapid triple rhythm, changing sometimes to sextuple, consisting of two repeated strains abounding in dotted notes and usually of polyphonic structure. (*b*) A piece in triple time and with many runs and passages. The first form was much used as a component of the old-fashioned suite, usually following the allemande, while the second is the commoner Italian form.

courant[3] (kö′rant or kö-rant′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corrante*, *corranto*, *coranto*, *curranto*; a particular use of *courant*, running, current; that is, the gazette containing the current news, or the news of the current week or month.] A gazette; a news-letter or newspaper. [Obsolete except as a name for some particular newspaper.]

The weekly *courants* with Paul's seal; and all
Th' admir'd discourses of the prophet Ball.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

I would set up a press here in Italy, to write all the *corantoes* for Christendom.
Fletcher and another, Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

I am no footpost,
No pedlar of avisos, no monopolist
Of forg'd *corantos*, monger of gazettes.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

courap (kö'rap), *n.* [Ind. *khurup*, < Skt. *kshur*, to scratch.] A disease in the East Indies, of a herpetic character, marked by perpetual irritation of the surface, and eruption, especially on the groin, face, breast, and armpits.

courbach, *n.* See *kourbash*.

courbaril (kör'ba-ril), *n.* [From S. Amer. name.] Same as *anime*, 3.

courbet†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *curb*.

courcheft†, *n.* An obsolete form of *kerchief*. *Wright*.

courçon (F. pron. kör-sôṅ'), *n.* [F., < *court*, < L. *curtus*, short (cf. *short*).] An iron hoop or band employed to strengthen and hold together a cannon-mold during casting.

coure[1]†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *cower*.

coure[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *coueren*, i. e., *coveren*, cover; an archaism (appar. misread as one syllable) in Spenser.] To cover; protect; cherish.

He *courd* it tenderly, . . .
As chicken newly hatcht.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 9.

courier (kö'riėr), *n.* [= D. *koerier* = G. *courier* = Dan. *kurer* = Sw. *kurir*, < OF. *courier*, F. *courrier* = It. *corriere* = Sp. *correo* = Pg. *correio*, < ML. **currarius*, *currerius*, a runner, a messenger, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*[1]. The older form was *currour*, q. v.] 1. A messenger sent express with letters or despatches.

I attend
To hear the tidings of my friend
Which every hour his *couriers* bring.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvi.

The establishment of relays of *couriers* to carry despatches between the king and his brother is regarded as the first attempt at a postal system in England.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 359.

2. A traveling servant whose especial duty is the making of all arrangements at hotels and on the journey for a person or party by whom he is employed.

A French *Courier* — best of servants and most beaming of men!
Dickens, Pictures from Italy, Going through France.

Problem of the couriers, in *alg.*, an ancient Indian problem the data of which are that two couriers set out simultaneously from two stations, either in the same or in contrary directions, at given rates of speed: the problem is to find when and where they will meet.

couril (kö'ril), *n.* [Bret.] In Brittany, one of the tiny fairies reputed to frequent druidical remains and to delight in beguiling young girls.

courlan (kör'lan), *n.* [F. form of S. Amer. name.] The book-name of birds of the genus *Aramus*: as, the scolopaceous *courlan*, *Aramus scolopaceus*, of South America. Also called *carau*, *crying-bird*, and *limpkin*.

courlett (kör'let), *n.* In *her.*, a cuirass or breastplate used as a bearing.

courmi, curmi (kör'mi), *n.* [Gr. κοῦρμι, also κόρμα, a kind of beer; of foreign origin.] A fermented liquor made from barley; a kind of ale or beer. *Dunglison*.

courol (kö'rol), *n.* [F. form of native name.] A Madagascan bird of the genus *Leptosomus* and family *Leptosomatidæ*. *G. Cuvier*.

couronne (kö-ron'), *n.* [F., lit. a crown, < L. *corona*, a crown: see *crown*, *n.*, and *corona*.] A crown: a French word used in English in some special senses. (*a*) In *lace-making*, a decorative loop used as part of an ornamental border, whether of the whole piece of lace or of a leaf or flower in the pattern. A row of couronnes often has the effect of a row of battlements. (*b*) A French coin. (1) The *couronne d'or*, or gold crown, coined about 1340, and worth about $3.50. (2) The *écu à la couronne*, worth about $2.67 when first coined in 1384: but successive issues were lighter, and during the fifteenth century the usual value was $2.20. (3) The *denier à la couronne* and *gros à la couronne*, coins of silver or billon, worth from 2 to 7 United States cents. (*c*) A vegetable tracing-paper, 14 × 19 inches in size. — **Couronne des tasses** [F., lit. a crown or circle of cups: see *crown*, *n.*, *corona*, and *tass*, *tasse*], a simple kind of voltaic battery invented by Volta, long since superseded by more powerful apparatus. It consists of a series of cups arranged in a circle, each containing salt water or dilute sulphuric acid, with a plate of silver or copper and a plate of zinc immersed in it, the silver or copper of each cup being connected with the zinc of the next, and so on. When a wire is led from the silver or copper of the last to the zinc of the first, a current of electricity passes through the circuit. This was the first liquid battery invented. See *battery*, 8.

couronné (kö-ro-nā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *couronner*, < L. *coronare*, crown: see *coronate* and *crown*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *crowned*.

couroucou (kö'rö-kö), *n.* [F. spelling; in E. *curucui*, q. v.] A trogon; any bird of the family *Trogonidæ*.

courrort, *n.* Same as *curror*.

course[1] (körs), *n.* [< ME. *cours*, *course*, < OF. *curs*, ★*cors*, *cours*, m., *course*, f., F. *cours*, m., *course*, f., = Pr. *cors*, m., *corsa*, f., = Sp. Pg. *curso*, m., = It. *corso*, m., and *corsa*, f., a course, race, way, etc., < L. *cursus*, m., ML. also *cursa*, f., a course, running, < *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*[1].] 1. A running or moving forward or onward; motion forward; a continuous progression or advance.

The somer Castyll Chambers, Dores, wyndows, and all maner of bordys, that the wynde myght have hys *cowse* att more large. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

Pray . . . that the word of the Lord may have free *course*, and be glorified. 2 Thes. iii. 1.

Then let me go, and hinder not my *course*:
I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,
And make a pastime of each weary step.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

Thither his *course* he bends. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 573.

2. A running in a prescribed direction, or over a prescribed distance; a race; a career.

I have finished my *course*. . . . Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown. 2 Tim. iv. 7.

Stand you directly in Antonius' way,
When he doth run his *course*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Yet fervent had her longing been, through all
Her *course*, for home at last, and burial
With her own husband. *M. Arnold*.

3. The path, direction, or distance prescribed or laid out for a running or race; the ground or distance walked, run, or sailed over, or to be walked, run, or sailed over, in a race: as, there being no competition, he walked over the *course*.

The same horse has also run the round *course* at Newmarket (which is about 400 yards less than 4 miles) in 6 minutes and 40 seconds.
Pennant, Brit. Zoölogy, The Horse.

The King was at Ascot every day; he generally rode on the *course*, and the ladies came in carriages.
Greville, Memoirs, June 4, 1820.

Hence — 4. The space of distance or time, or the succession of stages, through which anything passes or has to pass in its continued progress from first to last; the period or path of progression from beginning to end: as, the *course* of a planet, or of a human life.

A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome;
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
Was everything by turns, and nothing long;
But in the *course* of one revolving moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 549.

There are many men in this country who, in the *course* of ten years, have married as many as twenty, thirty, or more wives. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 229.

Through the long *course* of centuries during which time was reckoned in Olympiads, the triumphs of war . . . were forever supplying the motive and the material for new dedications at Olympia, most of which were in the form of statues of Zeus and other deities.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 325.

5. The line or direction of motion; the line in which anything moves: as, the *course* of a projectile through the air; specifically (*naut.*), the direction in which a ship is steered in making her way from point to point during a voyage; the point of the compass on which a ship sails. When referred to the true meridian, it is called the *true course*; when to the position of the magnetic needle by which the ship is steered, it is called the *compass course*.

6. In *surv.*, a line run with a compass or transit. — 7. The continual or gradual advance or progress of anything; the series of phases of a process; the whole succession of characters which anything progressive assumes: as, the *course* of an argument or a debate; the *course* of a disease.

The *course* of true love never did run smooth.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

Time rolls his ceaseless *course*. *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 1.

The *course* of this world is anything but even and uniform. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

8. In *tilting*, a charge or career of the contestants in the lists; a bout or round in a tournament; hence, a round at anything, as in a race; a bout or set-to.

And Agrauadain brake his spere on Segramours hauberke at the same *cours*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

The bull is brought to the bailiff's house in Tutbury, and there collared and roped, and so conveyed to the bull-ring in the High-street, where he is baited with dogs; the first *course* allotted for the king, the second for the honour of the town, and the third for the king of the minstrels.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 374.

On the 14th day of May they engage to meet at a place appointed by the king, armed with the "harneis thereunto accustomed, to kepe the fielde, and to run with every commer eight *courses*."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 458.

9. Order; sequence; rotation; succession of one to another in office, property, dignity, duty, etc.

When and how this custom of singing by *course* came up in the Church it is not certainly known.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 39.

He [Solomon] appointed . . . the *courses* of the priests.
2 Chron. viii. 14.

They . . . wente out with a nett they had bought, to take bass & such like fish, by *course*, every company knowing their turne. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

10. Methodical or regulated motion or procedure; customary or probable sequence of events; recurrence of events according to certain laws.

Day and night,
Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their *course*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 900.

The guilt thereof [sin] and punishment to all,
By *course* of nature and of law, doth pass.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, viii.

Or as the man whom she doth now advance,
Upon her gracious mercy-seat to sit,
Doth common things of *course* and circumstance
To the reports of common men commit.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

11. A round or succession of prescribed acts or procedures intended to bring about a particular result: as, a *course* of medical treatment; a *course* of training.

My Lord continues still in a *Course* of Physic at Dr. Napier's. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 19.

12. A series or succession in a specified or systematized order; in schools and colleges, a prescribed order and succession of lectures or studies, or the lectures or studies themselves; curriculum: as, a *course* of lectures in chemistry, or of study in law.

A *course* of learning and ingenious studies.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

13. A line of procedure; method; way; manner of proceeding; measure: as, it will be necessary to try another *course* with him.

Now see the *cours* howe thai [bees] goo to and froo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

If she did not consent to send her Son [the Duke of York], he doubted some sharper *Course* would be speedily taken. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 222.

They refuse to doe it [pay], till they see shiping provided, or a *course* taken for it.
John Robinson, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 48.

14. A line of conduct or behavior; way of life; personal behavior or conduct: usually in the plural, implying reprehensible conduct.

I am grieved it should be said he is my brother, and take these *courses*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

And because it is impossible to defend their [sinners'] extravagant *courses* by Reason, the only way left for them is to make Satyrical Invectives against Reason.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

You held your *course* without remorse.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

15. That part of a meal which is served at once and separately, with its accompaniments, whether consisting of one dish or of several: as, a *course* of fish; a *course* of game; a dinner of four *courses*.

They . . . com in to the halle as Kay hadde sette the firste *cours* be-fore the kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 619.

16. A row, round, or layer. Specifically — (*a*) In *building*, a continuous range of stones or bricks of the same height throughout the face or faces, or any smaller architectural division of a building.

Betweene euery *course* of bricks there lieth a *course* of mattes made of canes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 269.

The lower *courses* of the grand wall, composed of huge blocks of gray conglomerate limestone, still remain.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 74.

(*b*) In *cutlers' work*, each stage of grinding or polishing on the cutler's lap or wheel. (*c*) In *mining*, a lode or vein.

They [veins of lead] often meet, and frequently form at such points of intersection *courses* of ore.
Ure, Dict., III. 271.

(*d*) Each series of teeth or burs along the whole length of a file. The first cutting forms a series of sharp ridges called the *first course*; the second cutting, across these ridges, forms a series of teeth called the *second course*.

17. In musical instruments, a set of strings tuned in unison. They are so arranged as to be struck one or more at a time, according to the fullness of tone desired. — 18. *Naut.*, one of the sails bent to a ship's lower yards: as, the mainsail, called the *main course*, the foresail or *fore course*, and the cross-jack or *mizzen course*. See cut under *ship*.

The men on the topsail yards came down the lifts to the yard-arms of the *courses*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 204.

The fore *course* was given to her, which helped her a little; but . . . she hardly held her own against the sea.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast. p. 235.

19. *pl.* The menstrual flux; catamenia. — 20. In *coursing*, a single chase; the chase of a hare, as by greyhounds.

When it pleaseth the States to hunt for their pleasure, thither they resort, and haue their *courses* with grayhounds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 150.

We were entertained with a long *course* of an hare for neere 2 miles in sight. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 20, 1654.

A matter of course, something which is to be expected, as pertaining to the regular order of things; a natural sequence or accompaniment.

So accustomed to his freaks and follies that she viewed them all as *matters of course*. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, I. 176.

Clerk of the course. Same as *cursitor*, 1.—**Course of a plinth,** the continuity of a plinth in the face of a wall.—**Course of crops,** the rotation or succession in which crops follow one another in a prescribed system of planting.—**Course of exchange,** in *com.* See *exchange.*—**Course of nature,** the natural succession of events; the inevitable sequence of natural phenomena, as of the seasons, of birth, growth, and death, etc.—**Course of the face of an arch,** in *arch.*, that face of the arch-stones in which their joints radiate from the center.—**Course of trade.** (*a*) Class of merchandise; article or commodity traded in.

He . . . gave it [£500] to this colony to be laid out in cattle, and other *course of trade*, for the poor. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 90.

(*b*) Line of business or business transactions.

In our letter we also mentioned a *course of trade* our merchants had entered into with La Tour. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 220.

(*c*) The regular succession of events in the conduct of business. (*d*) The tendency or direction of trade or of the markets.—**In course.** (*a*) In due or usual order.

The next meeting was *in course* to be at New Haven in the beginning of September. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 301.

(*b*) Of course. [Colloq. or prov.]—**In course of,** during the progress of; in process of; undergoing.

They [volunteers to serve a sufficient time] will maintain the public interests while a more permanent force shall be *in course of* preparation. *Jefferson*, Works, VIII. 69.

Margin of a course. See *margin.*—**Of course,** by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special or exceptional direction or provision, and hence, as was expected; naturally; in accordance with the natural or determinate order of procedure or events: as, this effect will follow *of course.*

They both promis'd with many civil expressions and words *of course* upon such occasions. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 15, 1651.

It was *of course* that parties should, upon such an occasion, rally under different banners. *Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Of course, the interest of the audience and of the orator conspire. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

Ring course, in an arch, an outer course of stone or brick.—**Springing-course,** in *arch.*, the horizontal course of stones from which an arch springs or rises.—**To take course**†, to take steps or measures; decide or enter upon a course or a specific line of action or proceedings: as, he *took* the wrong *course* to bring them to terms.

This they had heard of, and were much affected therewith, and all the country in general, and *took course* (the elders agreeing upon it at that meeting) that supply should be sent in from the several towns. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 4.

=Syn. 3. Way, road, route, passage.—9. Rotation.—12. Series, succession.—13. Procedure, manner, method, mode.

course[1] (kōrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coursed*, ppr. *coursing*. [< *course*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hunt; pursue; chase.

My men shall hunt you too upon the start,
And *course* you soundly. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

Adown his pale cheek the fast-falling tears
Are *coursing* each other round and big. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 57.

The strange figures on the tapestry . . . seemed to his bewildered fancy to *course* each other over the walls. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, i.

2. To cause to run; force to move with speed.

Course them oft, and tire them in the heat. *May*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

3. To run through or over: as, the blood *courses* the winding arteries.

The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain. *Pope.*

Rapid as fire
Coursing a train of gunpowder. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 8.

II. *intrans.* 1. To run; pass over or through a course; run or move about: as, the blood *courses.*

Swift as quicksilver, it *courses* through
The natural gates and alleys of the body. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

It were tedious to *course* through all his writings, which are so full of the like assertions. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

We *coursed* about
The subject most at heart, more near and near. *Tennyson*, The Gardener's Daughter.

2. To engage in the sport of coursing. See *coursing.*

Both [acts] contain an exemption in respect of the pursuit and killing of hares by *coursing* with greyhounds, or by hunting with beagles or other hounds. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 277.

He rode out to the downs, to a gentleman who had courteously sent him word that he was *coursing* with greyhounds. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, i.

3†. To dispute in the schools. *Davies.*

course[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *coarse.*

course[3]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *curse*[1].

course[4]†, **corse**†, *v. t.* [Origin unknown.] To exchange; trade; deal in.

Here be the best *coresed* hors,
That ever yet sawe I me. *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

About the exchange and *coursing* of certain prisoners or captives. *Holland*, Livy, xxii.

coursed (kōrst), *a.* Arranged in courses.—**Coursed masonry,** that kind of masonry in which the stones are laid in courses. See *course, n.*, 16 (*a*).

courser[1] (kōr'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *courser, coursere, corsour, curser, cowrcer,* < OF. *corsier, coursier,* F. *coursier* = Pr. *corsier* = Sp. Pg. *corcel* = It. *corsiere,* < ML. *cursarius, corserius, curserius,* < *cursus*, m., ML. also *cursa*, f., > F. *course*, etc., a course, running: see *course*[1], *n.* Cf. L. *cursor*, a runner, LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to a runner: see *cursory, Cursores.*] 1. A swift horse; a runner; a war-horse: used chiefly in poetry.

And Merlin rode on a grete grey *courser* and bar the baner of kynge Arthur be-fore all the hoste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 585.

"Take hym a gray *courser*," sayd Robyn,
"And a sadell newe." *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 58).

The impatient *courser* pants in every vein. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 151.

2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing.

A leash is a leathern thong by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courser* leads his greyhound. *Sir T. Hanmer.*

3†. A discourser; a disputant.

He was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable *courser* . . . in the public schools. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

4. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the genus *Cursorius:* as, the cream-colored *courser, Cursorius isabellinus.* (*b*) *pl.* The birds of the old group *Cursores;* the struthious birds, as the ostrich, etc.

courser[2]†, **corser**†, *n.* [*course*[4], *v.*, + *-er.*] A broker; an agent; a dealer; especially, a dealer in horses.

Foles [foals] with hande to touche a *corser* weyveth,
Hit hurteth hem to handel or to holde. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

Oon William Gerveis, by the coloure of a patente . . . cleping hymself the king's *corser*, rideth and gothe to . . . markeitis. *Rolls Parl.*, V. 154. *N. E. D.*

I am no bawd, nor cheater, nor a *courser*
Of broken-winded women. *Beaumont and Fletcher*, Captain, v. i.

cursey†, *n.* [Earlier *coursie,* < F. *coursie* (see extract) (= It. *corsia*), < *cours, course,* course: see *course.*] *Naut.*, a space or passage in a galley, about a foot and a half broad, on both sides of which the slaves were placed.

Coursie [F.], part of the hatches of a galley, tearmed the *Coursey*; or, the gallery-like space on both sides whereof the seats of the slaves are placed. *Cotgrave.*

coursie[1]†, *n.* See *coursey.*

coursie[2] (kōr'si), *a.* In *her.*, same as *voided.*

coursing (kōr'sing), *n.* [< *course*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The sport of pursuing hares or other game with greyhounds, when the game is started in sight of the hounds.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2†. Disputing in the schools. See *courser*[1], 3.

180 bachelors this last Lent, and all things carried on well; but no *coursing*, which is very bad. *Life of A. Wood.*

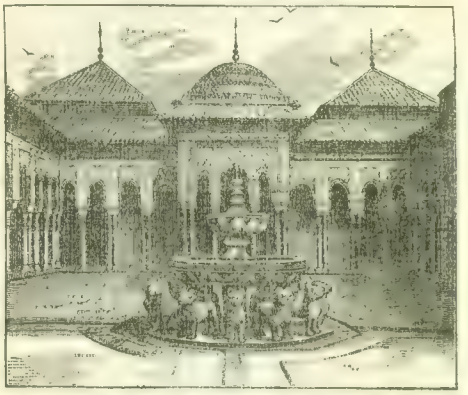
3. In *coal-mining*, regulation of the ventilation of a mine by systematically conducting the air through it by means of various doors, stoppings, and brattices.

coursing-hat (kōr'sing-hat), *n.* In *medieval armor*, a tilting-helmet.

coursing-joint (kōr'sing-joint), *n.* A joint between two courses of masonry.

coursing-trial (kōr'sing-trī'al), *n.* A competitive trial of the speed and hunting qualities of coursing dogs.

court (kōrt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *court, cort, curt,* < AF. *court,* OF. *cort, curt, court,* F. *cour* = Pr. *cort* = Sp. Pg. It. *corte,* < ML. *cortis*, a courtyard, yard, villa, farm, palace, retinue, < L. *cor(t-)s*, contr. of *cohor(t-)s*, a place inclosed (see *cohort*); akin to E. *yard, garth, garden,* q. v.; hence *courteous, courtesy, courtier, courtezan,* etc.] **I.** *n.* 1. An inclosed space connected with a building or buildings of any kind, and serving properly for their particular uses or service; a courtyard. It may be surrounded wholly or in part by a wall or fence, or by buildings, and is



Court of Lions, Alhambra, Spain.

sometimes covered over entirely or partially with glass, as is common in the case of the central courts of large French buildings.

A faire quadrangular *Court*, with goodly lodgings about it foure stories high. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 31.

Four *courts* I made, East, West, and South and North,
In each a squared lawn. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. A short arm of a public street, inclosed on three sides by buildings: as, the former Jauncey *court* on Wall street in New York.—3. A smooth, level plot of ground or floor, on which tennis, rackets, or hand-ball is played. See *tennis-court.*

Tell him, he hath made a match with such a wrangler,
That all the *courts* of France will be disturb'd
With chaces. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

4. A palace; the residence of a sovereign or other high dignitary; used absolutely, the place where a sovereign holds state, surrounded by his official attendants and tokens of his dignity: as, to be presented at *court.*

The same night sothely, sais me the lettur,
The corse caried was to *courtte* of the knight Paris. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10751.

Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

The Persian, . . . finding he had given offense, hath made a sort of apology, and said that illness had prevented him from going to *court*. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 25, 1819.

5. All the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; specifically, the collective body of persons who compose the retinue or council of a sovereign or other princely dignitary.

Love rules the *court*, the camp, the grove. *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 2.

Her *court* was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen. *Tennyson*, To the Queen.

6. The hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered.—7. In *law*, a tribunal duly constituted, and present at a time and place fixed pursuant to law, for the judicial investigation and determination of controversies. The court is not the judge or judges as individuals, but only when at the proper time and place they exercise judicial powers. Courts are of record (that is, such that their proceedings are enrolled for perpetual memory) or not of record, general or local, of first instance or appellate, etc. The judicial system differs in different States and countries, and is constantly being modified. See phrases below.

8. Any jurisdiction, customary, ecclesiastical, or military, conferring the power of trial for offenses, the redress of wrongs, etc.: as, a manorial *court;* an archbishop's *court;* a *court* martial.—9. A session of a court in either of the two last preceding senses.

The archbishop . . .
Held a late *court* at Dunstable. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

10. The meeting of a corporation or the principal members of a corporation: as, the *court* of directors; the *court* of aldermen. [Eng.]—11. Attention directed to a person in power; address to make favor; the art of insinuation; the art of pleasing; significant attention or adulation: as, to make *court* (that is, to attempt to please by flattery and address); to pay *court* (to approach with gallantries, to woo).

Him the Prince with gentle *court* did bord. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 2.

Flatter me, make thy *court*. *Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

A court in banc. See *banc.*—**A friend at or in court.** See *friend.*—**Archdeacon's court,** the lowest in the series of English ecclesiastical courts.—**Court Christian,**

a generic term used in the English courts of common law to designate the ecclesiastical courts; specifically, the appropriate ecclesiastical court to which a common-law court might refer a question.

Many issues of fact were referred by the royal tribunals to the *court Christian* to be decided there, and the interlacing, so to speak, of the two jurisdictions was the occasion of many disputes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

Court leet. See *court-leet*.—**Court martial,** a court consisting of military or naval officers summoned to try cases of desertion, mutiny, breach of orders, etc. A *drumhead court martial* is one called for the summary trial of an offense committed on the line of march.—**Court of Arches,** a court of appeal belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and held by the Dean of the Arches, as the official representative of the archbishop.—**Court of assistance,** the governing body in some old English parishes, corresponding to the selectmen in the United States.—**Court of Assistants,** the highest judicial court of Massachusetts in the colonial period up to 1692. It consisted of the governor, deputy-governor, and assistants, and was also called the *Great Quarter Court*.—**Court of Attachments,** a court formerly held in England, before the verderers of the forest, to attach and try offenders against vert and venison.—**Court of Brotherhood,** an assembly of the mayors or other chief officers of the principal towns of the Cinque Ports of England, originally administering the chief powers of those ports: now almost extinct. See *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque*.—**Court of Claims.** (*a*) A United States court, sitting in Washington, for the investigation of claims against the government. (*b*) In some States, a county court charged with the financial business of the county.—**Court of Common Pleas,** originally, in England, a court for the trial of civil actions between subjects. It was one of the three superior courts of common law, but now forms the Common Pleas division of the High Court of Justice. Courts bearing this title exist in several of the United States, having in some cases both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole State, while in others the jurisdiction is limited to a county.—**Court of equity.** See *equity*.—**Court of guard.** (*a*) The guard-room of a fort, where soldiers lie. *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 2. (*b*) The soldiers composing the guard.—**Court of Guestling,** or **of Brotherhood and Guestling,** an assembly of the members of the Court of Brotherhood, together with other representatives of the corporate members of the Cinque Ports of England, invited to sit with the mayors of the seven principal towns.—**Court of High Commission,** or **High Commission Court,** an English ecclesiastical court established by Queen Elizabeth and abolished for abuse of power in 1641.

The abolition of those three hateful *courts*, the Northern Council, the Star Chamber, and the *High Commission*, would alone entitle the Long Parliament to the lasting gratitude of Englishmen. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

Court of inquiry, a court established by law for the purpose of examining into the nature of any transaction of, or accusation or imputation against, any officer or soldier of the army. Its proceeding is not a trial, but an investigation, generally preliminary to determining whether the accused shall be brought before a court martial for trial. *Ives.*—**Court of King's** (or **Queen's**) **Bench** (so called because the sovereign used to sit in person), formerly, the supreme court of common law in England, now a division of the High Court of Justice.—**Court of Lodemanage†,** an ancient tribunal of the Cinque Ports of England having jurisdiction over pilots or lodemen.—**Court of oyer and terminer.** See *oyer*.—**Court of Probate Acts.** See *Probate Act*, under *probate*.—**Court of Session,** the supreme civil court of Scotland, consisting of the president and senators of the College of Justice, thirteen in number altogether, eight forming the inner house, which sits in two divisions, and five the outer house.—**Court of the clerk of the market,** a court incident to an English fair or market.—**Court of the Lord High Steward of Great Britain,** a court instituted for the trial, during the recess of Parliament, of peers or peeresses indicted for treason or felony, or for misprision of either. *Stephen*.—**Court of the ordinary,** a court held by an English bishop, exercising immediate jurisdiction as such.—**Court of Trailbaston,** a special commission instituted by Edward I. for administering criminal justice.—**Customary court,** formerly, in England, a court-baron when sitting to deal with the rights of the copyholders, the custom of the manor being the rule of decision. In this form of the court-baron tenants probably sat only as jurors.—**Days in court.** See *day*[1].—**Forest court,** in England, a court for the government of a royal forest.—**Freeholders' court.** See *court-baron*.—**General Court,** the designation given in colonial times, and subsequently by the constitutions of those States, to the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. They are so called because the colonial legislature of Massachusetts grew out of the general court or meeting of the Massachusetts Company.—**High Court of Justice,** in England, a division of the Supreme Court having original and some appellate jurisdiction. The lord chief justice is its president.—**Inferior court.** See *inferior*.—**Landed Estates Court,** a tribunal created by the Irish Land Act of 1870, to facilitate the acquisition of title to land by the tenantry in Ireland.—**Lord Mayor's Court,** a court of civil jurisdiction held before the lord mayor of London, and dealing with cases in which the whole cause of action arises within the city of London.—**Manorial court.** See *court-baron*.—**Maritime courts,** such courts as have power and jurisdiction to determine maritime causes, or matters arising upon the high seas, whether civil or criminal, and whether arising out of contract or tort. *Minor*.—**Merchants' Court.** See *Strangers' Court*, below.—**Moot court,** a fictitious trial, organized for the purpose of affording practice in the trial or argument of causes to those who are studying law.—**Municipal court,** a court whose territorial limits of jurisdiction are conterminous with those of a municipal corporation, and having civil or criminal jurisdiction, or both.—**Old Court party, New Court party,** two opposing parties in Kentucky politics about 1825. The legislature had abolished the Supreme Court, on account of an obnoxious decision against a law to relieve debtors and help a banking enterprise, and substituted a new court in its place; hence the division.—**Parish court,** in Louisiana, one of a class of local courts having general jurisdiction in probate, guardianship, etc.—**Strangers'** or **Merchants' Court,** a court of the Massachusetts colony existing until 1692, consisting of the governor, deputy governor, and two magistrates, instituted for the benefit of strangers trading in the colony.—**Superior Court.** (*a*) In England, a general designation of the courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, and former Common Pleas and Exchequer, which are now, however, divisions of the Supreme Court. In Scotland the superior courts are the Court of Session, Court of Justiciary, and Court of Exchequer. (*b*) A designation frequently prescribed by law, particularly in the United States, for a local court in a particular county or city, superior in jurisdiction to the lower class of inferior courts existing in the counties and towns throughout the State: as, the *Superior Court* of the city of New York (abolished); the *Superior Court* of Cincinnati; the *Superior Court* of Cook county. In Connecticut and Georgia the highest court of original jurisdiction is termed the Superior Court.—**Supreme court,** the designation usually prescribed by law for the highest court of the state or nation which has any original jurisdiction of a general nature. In the United States the name is usually given to the court having a general appellate jurisdiction over inferior courts, and original jurisdiction to supervise the proceedings of inferior courts and of public officers, by the special writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus, quo warranto, and the like. The term has no fixed general meaning apart from the statute conferring it. For instance, in many States the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is purely appellate and supervisory. In England the Supreme Court includes the various divisions, Chancery, Queen's Bench, etc. (formerly called the Superior Courts, which have original and appellate jurisdiction), and the Court of Appeal (which has no original jurisdiction, but reviews the proceedings of the various divisions); and the decisions of the Court of Appeal are in turn reviewed by appeal to the House of Lords. In New York the name is given to the court having general original jurisdiction at law and in equity throughout the State, of all classes of actions, civil and criminal, except such minor, local, and peculiar matters as for reasons of convenience are confined in the first instance to inferior courts; and its final judgments are for the most part subject to review in the Court of Appeals. But it has also appellate jurisdiction over many inferior courts. In New Jersey the Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction at law, while the equity jurisdiction is vested in the Court of Chancery, and both are subject to review in the Court of Errors and Appeals. In Connecticut the appellate court is termed the Supreme Court of Errors. In Massachusetts the Superior Court has original jurisdiction generally in both law and equity except where specially reserved to inferior courts from which it is appealed to, or to the Supreme Judicial Court to which, except in stated cases, appeals from it may be taken. The Supreme Court of the United States has original jurisdiction in cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. Its principal business is in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, which includes (subject to complex restrictions in many classes of causes) civil cases in the courts established by act of Congress; federal questions determined in State courts of last resort adversely to a claim of federal right; and a supervisory jurisdiction over criminal proceedings in United States circuit courts when two judges are disagreed.—**Surrogate's court,** in some of the United States, a probate court.—**The courts of the Lord,** the temple at Jerusalem; hence, a church or public place of worship.

My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for *the courts of the Lord*. Ps. lxxxiv. 2.

To fence the court. See *fence*. (For other courts see the word characterizing the title, as *admiralty, augmentation, circuit, county*, etc.)

court (kōrt), *v.* [< *court*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pay court to; endeavor to gain the favor of; try to win over by plausible address; seek to ingratiate one's self with, as by flattery or obsequious attentions.

When the king was thus *courting* his old adversaries, the friends of the church were not less active. *Macaulay*.

2. To seek the love of; pay addresses to; woo; solicit in marriage.

He [the captain] fell in love with a young Gentlewoman, and *courted* her for his Wife. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 20.

A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope*.

3. To attempt to gain by address; solicit; seek: as, to *court* commendation or applause.

It is a certain exception against a man's receiving applause, that he visibly *courts* it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.

What can Cato do
Against a world, a base, degenerate world,
That *courts* the yoke, and bows the neck to Cæsar?
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

They might almost seem to have *courted* the crown of martyrdom. *Prescott*.

4. To hold out inducements to; invite.

On we went; but ere an hour had pass'd,
We reach'd a meadow slanting to the north;
Down which a well-worn pathway *courted* us
To one green wicket in a privet hedge.
Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To act the courtier; imitate the manners of the court.

'Tis certain the French are the most Polite Nation in the World, and can Praise and *Court* with a better Air than the rest of Mankind. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 4.

2. To pay one's addresses; woo.

What kissing and *courting* was there,
When these two cousins did greet!
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 407).

courtage† (kōr'tāj), *n.* Brokerage.

courtal†, *n.* See *curtal*, *n.*, 3.

courtant†, *n.* See *curtal*, *n.*, 3.

court-baron (kōrt'bar″on), *n.* A domestic court in old English manors for redressing misdemeanors, etc., in the manor, and for settling tenants' disputes. It consisted of the freemen or freehold tenants of the manor, presided over by the lord or his steward. It had also some administrative powers, succeeding within its limits to the powers of the former court of the hundred. Also *baron-court, freeholders' court, manorial court*.

court-bred (kōrt'bred), *a.* Bred at court.

court-card (kōrt'kärd'), *n.* A corruption of *coat-card* (which see).

court-chaplain (kōrt'chap″lān), *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*. *Swift*.

courtcraft (kōrt'kraft), *n.* Conduct adapted to gain favor at court; political artifice.

court-cupboard (kōrt'kub″ärd), *n.* A cabinet or sideboard having a number of shelves for the display of plate, etc. See *cupboard*.

Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court cupboard*, look to the plate. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

Here shall stand my *court-cupboard*, with its furniture of plate. *Chapman*, Mons. D'Olive.

court-day (kōrt'dā), *n.* A day on which a court sits or is appointed to sit to administer justice.

court-dress (kōrt'dres'), *n.* The costume, made according to strict regulations, which is worn on state occasions connected with the court of a sovereign, or at ceremonious festivities conducted by the chief of the state. Such costumes are either peculiar to persons having a certain rank or holding a certain office, and are uniforms strictly appertaining to their position, or they are ordered for every person presenting himself or herself, and vary according to the occasion. The rules concerning court-dress differ greatly in character, minuteness, and strictness of enforcement.

court-dresser (kōrt'dres″ėr), *n.* A flatterer; a courtier. [Rare.]

Such arts of giving colours, appearances, and resemblances, by this *court-dresser*, fancy. *Locke*.

courteous (kėr'tē-us or kōr'tius), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *curteous, curtese*, etc.; < ME. *curteous*, a rare form of the common type *curteis* or *corteis*, also variously spelled *curtais, curtays, curtase, curtese, curteys, curtois*, etc., *cortais*, etc., < OF. *curteis, corteis, cortois*, etc., F. *courtois* = Pr. Sp. *cortes* = Pg. *cortez* = It. *cortese*, < ML. as if **cortensis*, < *cortis*, court: see *court*, *n.*] Having court-like or elegant manners; using or characterized by courtesy; well-bred; polite: as, a *courteous* gentleman; *courteous* words; a *courteous* manner of address.

I have slain one of the *courteousest* knights
That ever bestrode a steede.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 318).

Which flue poyntes, whether a scholemaster shall work so[o]ner in a childe, by fearefull beating, or *curtese* handling, you that be wise, iudge.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 42.

Sir, I was *courteous*, every phrase well-oil'd.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

=**Syn.** *Civil, Urbane*, etc. (see *polite*), obliging, affable, attentive, respectful.

courteously (kėr'tē-us-li or kōr'tius-li), *adv.* [< ME. *curteisly, cortaysly, cortaisliche*, etc.; < *courteous* + *-ly*[2].] In a courteous manner; with obliging civility or condescension; politely.

Than seide Gawein that thei dide nothinge *curteisely* as worthi men ne that wolde he not suffre.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 489.

The King *courteously* requested him [the Duke of Gloucester] to go and make himself ready, for that he must needs ride with him a little Way, to confer of some Business. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 148.

courteousness (kėr'tē-us-nes or kōr'tius-nes), *n.* The quality of being courteous; complaisance.

Godly menne . . . muste moue and allure all menne with *courtiousnesse*, lentlenesse and beneficialnesse . . . to loue and to concorde. *J. Udall*. Pref. to Mat., v.

courtepy†, *n.* [ME., also *courtpie, courtby, cowrteby* (early mod. E. also *cote-a-pye*, simulating *cote*[2] = *coat*[2]), prob. < OD. *kort*, short, + *pij* = LG. *pi, pige*, a thick cloth: see *pea-jacket*.] A short cloak of coarse cloth.

Ful thredbare was his overest *courtepy*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 290.

And ketten [cut] here copes and *courtpies* hem [them] made. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 191.

courter (kōr′tėr), *n.* [< *court, v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *courtier*.] 1. One who courts, or endeavors to gain favor; a courtier.

Queen Elizabeth, the greatest *courter* of her people.
An Answer to Baxter, p. 28.

2. One who woos; a wooer.

A *courter* of wenches. *Sherwood.*

From the Isle of Man a *courter* came,
And a false young man was he.
Margaret of Craignargat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 251).

courtesan, courtesanship. See *courtezan, courtezanship.*

courtesy (kėr′tē-si), *n.*; pl. *courtesies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *courtesie, curtesy, court'sy, curt'sy, curtsy*, etc., whence, in the sense of 'a movement of civility,' and in some legal senses, the present archaic spelling *curtsy* or *curtesy*, in common use along with *courtesy;* < ME. *curtesie, curteisie, corteysye, cortaysye*, rarely *courtesie*, < OF. *curteisie, cortoisie*, etc., F. *courtoisie* (= Pr. Pg. *cortezia* = Sp. *cortesía*, It. *cortesia*), courtesy, < *curteis*, etc., courteous: see *courteous.*] 1. Courtliness or elegance of manners; politeness; civility; complaisance; especially, politeness springing from kindly feeling.

And [he] brought with hym grete plente of knyghtes, ffor he was full of feire *courtesie* and a feire speker.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 469.

Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease;
Courtesie grows in courts, news in the citie.
Get a good stock of these.
G. Herbert, The Church Porch.

What a fine natural *courtesy* was his!
His nod was pleasure, and his full bow bliss.
Lowell, Int. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness, or a favor done with politeness; a gracious attention.

Dame, seth god hath ordeyned yow this honour to haue so feire a companye, some *curtesie* moste I do for the love of hem, and also for the love of youreself.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 483.

Make them know
That outward *courtesies* would fain proclaim
Favours that keep within. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Hail, ye small sweet *courtesies* of life, for smooth do ye make the road of it! *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 51.

3. A gesture of reverence, respect, or civility: formerly used for both sexes; now, in a restricted sense, a kind of obeisance made by a woman, consisting in a sinking or inclination of the body with bending of the knees: in this sense now usually pronounced and often written *curtsy* (kėrt′si), Scotch also *curchie.*

With capp and knee they *courtsey* make.
Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

With honourable action,
Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies, . . .
With soft low tongue and lowly *courtesy.*
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

Some country girl scarce to a *court'sy* bred.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

With blushing cheek and *courtesy* fine
She turned her from Sir Leoline.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

4. Favor; indulgence; allowance; common consent; conventional as distinguished from legal right: as, a title by *courtesy;* the *courtesy* of England. See phrases below.

Such other dainty meates as by the *curtesie* & custome euery gest might carry from a common feast home with him to his owne house.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 47.

Courtesy (or **curtesy**) **of England,** the title of a husband to enjoy for life, after his wife's decease, hereditaments of the wife held by her for an estate of inheritance, of which there was seizin during the wife's life, provided they have had lawful issue able to inherit. Such a holding is called *tenancy by the courtesy of England.* It exists in some of the United States. A right of tenancy by the courtesy is said to be *initiate* when by marriage and birth of issue the husband has acquired an inchoate or expectant right; it is *consummate* when by the death of the wife his life-estate in lands of which she was seized has become absolute. The courtesy of Scotland is of a similar kind, and is called *curialitas Scotiæ.*—**Courtesy of the Senate,** in the Senate of the United States, special consideration required by custom to be shown to the wishes of individual members or former members of the Senate on certain occasions. Specifically—(*a*) The custom of yielding to the wishes of senators from a particular State with regard to the confirmation or rejection of appointments to office within that State made by the President. (*b*) The custom of confirming the nomination to an office by the President of a member or former member of the Senate without the usual reference to a committee.—**Courtesy title,** a title to which one has no valid claim, but which is assumed by a person or given by popular consent. Thus, when a British nobleman has several titles, it is usual for one of his inferior titles to be assumed by his eldest son. The eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, for example, is *Marquis* of Tavistock, and the Duke of Buccleuch's eldest son is *Earl* of Dalkeith. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of *Lord* prefixed to their Christian names: as, *Lord* William Lennox. In Scotland the eldest son of a viscount or baron has the courtesy title of *Master:* as, the *Master* of Lovat, eldest son of Lord Lovat. In these legal uses often written *curtesy.*—**Syn. 1.** Courteousness, urbanity, good breeding. For comparison, see *polite.*

courtesy (kėrt′si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *courtesied*, ppr. *courtesying.* [< *courtesy, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a gesture of reverence, respect, or civility; make a courtesy: now said only of women.

The petty traffickers,
That *curt'sy* to them, do them reverence
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Lowly louted the boys, and lowly the maidens all *courtesied.*
Longfellow (trans.), Children of the Lord's Supper.

II.† *trans.* To treat with courtesy or civility. [Rare.]

The prince politely *courtesied* him with all favours.
Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 5.

courtezan, courtesan (kėr'- or kōr′tē-zan), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *courtesane, courtisane, curtizan;* < ME. *courtezane*, < F. *courtesan, cortisan* (16th century), now *courtisan*, < It. *cortegiano, cortigiano* = Sp. *cortesan* = Pg. *cortezão* (ML. *cortesanus*), masc., a courtier; F. *courtisane* = It. *cortegiana, cortigiana* = Sp. Pg. *cortesana* = Pg. *cortezana*, fem., a court lady, a gentlewoman, hence, orig. in cant use or mock euphemism, in It. and F. (now the only sense in F.), a prostitute; < It. *corteggiare* (= Sp. Pg. *cortejar* = F. *courtiser*, obs.), court, pay court to, < *corte* (= Sp. Pg. *corte*), court: see *court, n.*] 1†. A courtier.

The fox was resembled to the prelates, *courtesans*, priests, and the rest of the spiritualty.
Foxe, Book of Martyrs (ed. 1641), I. 511.

2. A prostitute.

I endeavoured to give her [Virtue] as much of the modern ornaments of a fine lady as I could, without danger of being accused to have dressed her like a *courtezan.*
Boyle, Occasional Reflections.

courtezanship, courtesanship (kėr'- or kōr′tē-zan-ship), *n.* [< *courtezan, courtesan,* + *-ship.*] The character or practices of a courtezan.

court-favor (kōrt′fā′vor), *n.* A favor or benefit obtained at court; good standing at court.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

court-fool (kōrt′fōl′), *n.* A buffoon or jester formerly kept by kings, nobles, etc., for their amusement.

court-frump†, *n.* A snub of favor, or a rebuff at court.

You must look to be envied, and endure a few *court-frumps* for it. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

court-guide (kōrt′gīd′), *n.* A directory or book containing the addresses of the nobility and gentry. [Eng.]

court-hand (kōrt′hand), *n.* The old so-called "Gothic" or "Saxon" hand, or manner of writing, formerly used in records and judicial proceedings in England.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

By this hand of flesh,
Would it might never write good *court-hand* more,
If I discover. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

court-house (kōrt′hous), *n.* 1. A building in which courts of law are held; a building appropriated to the use of law-courts.—2. In the southern United States, the village or town in which such a building is situated; a county-seat: common in the names of places: as, Culpeper *Court-House*, in Virginia. Abbreviated *C. H.*

courtier (kōr′tiėr), *n.* [< ME. **courtier, courteour* (Gower), < OF. *courtier*, a judge, prob. also a courtier, < ML. **cortarius*, **curtarius*, lit. belonging to a court (cf. *curtarius*, n., the possessor of a farm or villa), < *cortis, curtis*, a court, yard, farm, villa, etc.: see *court.* As an E. word *courtier* may be regarded as < *court* + *-i-er* (*-yer*), as in *collier, grazier, lawyer*, etc.] 1. One who attends or frequents the court of a sovereign or other high dignitary.

Chloe. Are we invited to court, sir?
Tib. You are, lady, by the great Princess Julia, who longs to greet you with any favours that may worthily make you an often *courtier.* *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

In this and other passages there is something of the tone of a disappointed statesman, perhaps of a disappointed *courtier.* *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 363.

2. One who courts or solicits the favor of another; one who possesses the art of gaining favor by address and complaisance.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. *Suckling.*

courtierism (kōr′tiėr-izm), *n.* [< *courtier* + *-ism.*] The arts, practices, or character of a courtier.

Prince Schwartzenberg in particular had a stately aspect, . . . beautifully contrasted with the smirking saloon-activity, the perked-up *courtierism*, and pretentious nullity of many here. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 196.

courtierly (kōr′tiėr-li), *a.* [< *courtier* + *-ly*[1].] Courtier-like; characterized by courtliness.

His *courtierly* admirers, plying him with questions.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 344.

courtiery† (kōr′tiėr-i), *n.* [< *courtier* + *-y*[3]. Cf. *courtry.*] The manners of a courtier.

In his garb he savours
Little of the nicety,
In the sprucer *courtiery.*
B. Jonson, The Satyr.

courtin†, **courtine**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *curtain. Wright.*

court-lands (kōrt′landz′), *n. pl.* In *Eng. law*, a demain, or land kept in the lord's hands to serve his family; a home farm.

courtledge (kōrt′lej), *n.* A perverted form (as if *court* + *ledge*[1]) of *courtilage*, usually *curtilage.*

A rambling *courtledge* of barns and walls.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xiv.

court-leet (kōrt′lēt), *n.* An English court of record held in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet, for petty offenses, indictments to higher courts, and some administrative functions. It has now fallen into general disuse.

Where the ancient machinery of *court-leet* and court-baron had worn itself out the want of magisterial experience or authority had been supplied by an elected council.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

courtlesst, *a.* [< *court* + *-less.*] Uncourtly; not elegant.

These answers by silent curtsies from you are too *courtless* and simple. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

court-like (kōrt′lik), *a.* Courtly; polite; elegant.

'Fore me, you are not modest,
Nor is this *court-like!*
Beau. and Fl., Double Marriage, iv. 2.

courtliness (kōrt′li-nes), *n.* The quality of being courtly; elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance with dignity.

courtling† (kōrt′ling), *n.* [< *court* + *-ling*[1].] A courtier; a retainer or frequenter of a court.

Although no bred *courtling*, yet a most particular man.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

courtly (kōrt′li), *a.* [< *court* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining or relating to a court or to courts.

To promise is most *courtly* and fashionable.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

Ellen, I am no *courtly* lord,
But one who lives by lance and sword,
Whose castle is his helm and shield,
His lordship, the embattled field.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 19.

2. Elegant; polite; refined; courteous: as, "*courtly* accents fine," *Coleridge*, Christabel, ii.—3. Disposed to court the great; somewhat obsequious; flattering. *Macaulay.*

courtly (kōrt′li), *adv.* [< *court* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a gracious or flattering manner.

court-man†, *n.* A courtier.

court-marshal (kōrt′mär′shal), *n.* One who acts as marshal at a court.

court-martial (kōrt′mär′shal), *v. t.* To arraign and try by court martial (as an officer of the army or navy) for offenses against the military or naval laws of the country. See *court martial*, under *court.*

court-mourning (kōrt′mōr′ning), *n.* Mourning worn for the death of a prince, or for one of the royal family or their relatives.

courtnall†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of **courtner*, < *court* + *-n-er*, as in *citiner.*] A courtier.

Good fellowe, I drinke to thee,
And to all *courtnalls* that courteous be.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

courtois†, *a.* A Middle English form of *courteous.*

court-passage†, *n.* A game at dice for two players.

I've had a lucky hand these fifteen year
At such *court-passage*, with three dice in a dish.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

courtpie†, *n.* Same as *courtepy.*

court-plaster (kōrt′plas″tėr), *n.* [So called because originally applied by ladies of the *court* as ornamental patches on the face.] Black, flesh-colored, or transparent silk varnished with a solution of isinglass to which benzoin or glycerin, etc., is sometimes added, used for covering slight wounds.

courtress†, *n.* [< *courter, courtier*, + *-ess.*] A court lady.

If plain, stale slut, not a *courtress.*
Greene, Verses against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

court-rolls (kōrt'rōlz'), *n. pl.* The records of a court. See *roll.*

courtry†, *n.* [< *court* + *-ry.*] The whole body of courtiers.

There was an Outlaw in Ettricke Foreste,
Counted him nought, nor a' his *courtrie* gay.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 23).

court-shift (kōrt'shift'), *n.* A political artifice. *Milton.*

courtship (kōrt'ship), *n.* [< *court* + *-ship.*] **1.** The act of paying court to dignitaries, especially for the purpose of gaining favors; the paying of interested respect and attention; the practices of a courtier. [Obsolete or rare.]

A practice of *courtship* to greatness hath not hitherto, in me, aimed at thy thrift. *Ford*, Fancies, Ded.

The Magistrate whose Charge is to see to our Persons, and Estates, is to bee honour'd with a more elaborate and personall *Courtship*, with large Salaries and Stipends. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The wooing of a woman; the series of attentions paid by a man to a woman for the purpose of gaining her love and ultimately her hand in marriage, or the mutual interest engendered and avowed between them, antecedent to a declaration of love or an engagement of marriage.

There is something excessively fair and open in this method of *courtship*; by this both sides are prepared for all the matrimonial adventures that are to follow. *Goldsmith.*

Discussing how their *courtship* grew, . . .
And how she look'd, and what he said.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3†. Courtly behavior; refinement; elegance of manners, speech, etc., such as is becoming at court.

Whiles the young lord of Telemon, her husband,
Was packeted to France to study *courtship.*
Ford, Fancies, i. 1.

Sweet lady, by your leave. I could wish myself more full of *courtship* for your fair sake.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 2.

One Tylo, brought up at the court, cunningly sewing together all the old shreds of his *courtship*, . . . pretended to be Frederick the emperour. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 205.

4†. Political artifice; court policy; finesse.

[The queen] being composed of *courtship* and Popery, this her unperformed promise was the first court holy water which she sprinkled among the people. *Fuller.*

courtshipment† (kōrt'ship-ment), *n.* Behavior at court; artificial manners.

Girdles her in home spunne bays,
Then makes her conversant in layes
Of birds, and swaines more innocent
That kenne not guile nor *courtshipment.*
Lovelace, Lucasta.

court-sword (kōrt'sōrd'), *n.* A light dress-sword worn as a part of a gentleman's court-dress.

courtyard (kōrt'yärd), *n.* A court or an inclosure about a house or adjacent to it.

A long passage led from the door to a paved *courtyard* about forty feet square, planted with a few flowers and shrubs. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

coury (kou'ri), *n.* [The native name.] A superior kind of catechu made in southern India by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of *Areca Catechu.*

couscous[1] (kös'kös), *n.* [Also *couscousou, couz-couz, kous-kous*; F., < Ar. *kuscus*, < *kaskasa*, to pound small.] A favorite African dish, consisting of crushed corn or granulated flour cooked in the steam of meat or broth and richly flavored. Also called *lalo.*

couscous[2] (kös'kös), *n.* [F. spelling, as *coescoes*, the D., and *Cuscus*, the NL., spelling of the native name: see *Cuscus.*] The native name of a kind of phalanger, the spotted phalanger of the Moluccas. Also written *coescoes.* See *Cuscus.*

couscousou (kös'kö-sö), *n.* Same as *couscous*[1].

couseranite (kö'zē-ran-īt), *n.* A mineral occurring in square prisms, probably an altered form of the species dipyre of the scapolite group, originally obtained from the district of Couserans, department of Ariège, France.

cousin[1] (kuz'n), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cosin, cozin, cosen, cozen, coosin, coosen*; < ME. *cousin, cosin, cosyn*, also *cousine* (which is sometimes used as fem., distinguished from masc. *cousin*), < OF. *cosin, cusin, cousin*, F. *cousin* (> G. *cousin* = Sw. *kusin*) = Pr. *cosin* = It. *cugino*, m. (OF. *cosine, cousine*, F. *cousine* (> G. *cousine* = Dan. *kusine* = Sw. *kusin*) = Pr. *cozina* = It. *cugina*, fem.), < ML. *cosinus* (fem. **cosina*), contr. of L. *consobrinus* (fem. *consobrina*), the child of a mother's sister, a cousin, a relation, < *com-*, together, + *sobrinus*, fem. *sobrina*, a cousin by the mother's side, for **sororinus*, **sosorinus*, < *soror* (for **sosor*), sister, = E. *sister*, q. v. Cf. *cousin*[2], *cozen.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** In general, one collaterally related by blood more remotely than a brother or sister; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman; hence, a term of address used by a king to a nobleman, particularly to one who is a member of the council, or to a fellow-sovereign. In English royal writs and commissions it is applied to any peer of the degree of an earl—a practice dating from the time of Henry IV., who was related or allied to every earl in the kingdom.

And [she] mygte kisse the kynge for *cosyn*, an she wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 132.

Twenty-four of my next *cozens*
Will help to dinge him downe.
Old Robin of Portingale (Child's Ballads, III. 35).

Behold, thy *cousin* Elizabeth ["Elisabeth, thy kinswoman," in the revised version], she hath also conceived a son. Luke i. 36.

We here receive it
A certainty, vouch'd from our *cousin* Austria.
Shak., All's Well, i. 2.

My noble lords and *cousins* all, good morrow.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

Specifically, in modern usage—**2.** The son or daughter of an uncle or an aunt, or one related by descent in a diverging line from a known common ancestor. The children of brothers and sisters are called *cousins, cousins german, first cousins*, or *full cousins*; children of first cousins are called *second cousins*, etc. Often, however, the term *second cousin* is loosely applied to the son or daughter of a *cousin german*, more properly called a *first cousin once removed.*

You are my mother's own sister's son;
What nearer *cousins* then can we be?
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 251).

Cousin german [< F. *cousin germain*: see *cousin*[1] and *germain*[1]], a cousin in the first generation; a first cousin.

It might perhaps seem reasonable unto the Church of God, following the general laws concerning the nature of marriage, to ordain in particular that *cousin-germans* shall not marry. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
A *cousin-german* to great Priam's seed.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

To call cousins†, to claim relationship.

He is half-brother to this Witword by a former wife, who was sister to my Lady Wishfort, my wife's mother; if you marry Millamant, you must *call cousins* too.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 5.

My new cottage . . . is to have nothing Gothic about it, nor pretend to *call cousins* with the mansion-house.
Walpole, Letters (1752), I. 262.

To have no cousin†, to have no equal.

So heer are pardons half a dozen,
For ghostely riches they *have no cosen.*
Heywood, Four Ps.

II.† *a.* Allied; kindred.

Her former sorrow into suddein wrath,
Both *coosen* passions of distroubled spright
Converting, forth she beates the dusty path.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 12.

cousin[1] (kuz'n), *v. t.* [< *cousin*[1], *n.* Cf. *cousin*[2] = *cozen*[2], cheat, ult. the same word.] To call "cousin"; claim kindred with. See *cousin*[1], *n.*

cousin[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cozen*[2].

cousinage[1]†, *n.* [ME. *cousinage*; < *cousin*[1] + *-age.* Cf. *cosinage.*] The relationship of cousins; collateral kinship in general. *Chaucer.*

cousinage[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cozenage*[2].

cousiner†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cozener.*

cousiness† (kus'n-es), *n.* [< ME. *cosynes*; < *cousin*[1] + *-ess.*] A female cousin.

Ther-for, curteise *cosynes*, for loue of crist in heuene,
Kithe noug thi kindenes & konseyle me the best.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 625.

cousinhood (kuz'n-hůd), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-hood.*] **1.** Relationship as of cousins.

Promotion proceeds not by merit, but by cash and *cousinhood.* *London Daily News*, May 11, 1857.

2. Cousins, or persons related by blood, collectively.

There were times when the *cousinhood*, as it [the Temple connection] was nicknamed, would of itself have furnished almost all the materials necessary for the construction of an efficient Cabinet. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

cousinly (kuz'n-li), *a.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Like or becoming to a cousin.

No one finds any harm, Tom,
In a quiet *cousinly* walk. *Praed.*

She was not motherly, or sisterly, or *cousinly.*
The Century, XXV. 691.

cousinry (kuz'n-ri), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ry.*] Cousins collectively; relatives; kindred.

Of the numerous and now mostly forgettable *cousinry* we specify farther only the Mashams of Otes in Essex.
Carlyle, Cromwell, i.

cousinship (kuz'n-ship), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ship.*] The state of being cousins; relationship by blood; cousinhood.

However, this *cousinship* with the duchess came out by chance one day. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, lii.

cousiny (kuz'ni or kuz'n-i), *a.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to cousins or collateral relationship.

As for this paper, with these *cousiny* names,
I—'tis my will—commit it to the flames. *Crabbe.*

cousner†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cozener.*

coussinet (F. pron. kö-sē-nā'), *n.* [F., dim. of **coussin*, a cushion: see *cushion.*] In *arch.*, a member of the Ionic capital between the abacus and the echinus.

cousso, *n.* See *kousso.*

cousu (kö-sū'), *a.* [F. (< L. *consutus*), pp. of *coudre*, sew, < L. *consuere*, sew together: see *consute.*] In *her.*, same as *rempli*, but admitting in some cases of two metals or two colors being carried side by side, contrary to the usual custom: as, a chief argent *cousu* or.

couteau (kö-tō'), *n.*; pl. *couteaux* (-tōz'). [Formerly *coutel*; locally in United States *cuttoe*; F. *couteau*, < OF. *coutel* = Pr. *coltelh, cotelh* = Sp. *cuchillo* = Pg. *cutela* = It. *cultello, coltello*, < L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife: see *colter* and *cutlass.*] A knife or dagger; specifically, a long, straight double-edged weapon carried in the middle ages by persons not of the military class, as on journeys, or by foot-soldiers and attendants on a camp.—**Couteau de Brèche**, a variety of the partizan or halberd, a weapon resembling a short, broad sword-blade fixed on a staff.—**Couteau de chasse**, a hunting-knife, or hunters' knife, especially for breaking or cutting up the quarry.

couth†, **couthe**† (köth), *pret.* [< ME. *couth, couthe, coude*, < AS. *cūthe*, pret.: see *could, can*[1].] Knew; was able: an obsolete form of *could.*

Alle the sciences vnder sonne and alle the sotyle craftes
I wolde I knewe and *couth* kyndely in myne herte!
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 49.

Well *couth* he tune his pipe and frame his stile.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

couth† (köth), *pp.* and *a.* [< ME. *couth*, < AS. *cūth*, pp. See *can*[1], and cf. *uncouth, kithe.*] Known; well-known; usual; customary: an obsolete past participle of *can*[1].

William thei receyued,
With clipping & kesseng & alle *couthe* dedes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3659.

couthie, couthy (kö'thi), *a.* [An extension of *couth*, known.] Kindly; neighborly; familiar. [Scotch.]

Fu' weel can they ding dool away
Wi' comrades *couthie.*
Fergusson, Rising of the Session.

couthie, couthy (kö'thi), *adv.* [< *couthie, couthy*, *a.*] In a kindly manner; lovingly. [Scotch.]

I spier'd [asked] for my cousin fu' *couthy* and sweet.
Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

coutil (kö'til), *n.* A heavy cotton or linen fabric, much like canvas, used in the manufacture of corsets.

couvade (kö-väd'), *n.* [F., a brooding, sitting, cowering, < *couver*, hatch, brood, sit, cower, < L. *cubare*, lie down: see *cove*[2], *covey*[1].] A custom, reported in ancient as well as modern times among some of the primitive races in all parts of the world, in accordance with which, after the birth of a child, the father takes to bed, and receives the delicacies and careful attention usually given among civilized people to the mother. The custom was observed, according to Diodorus, among the Corsicans; and Strabo notices it among the Spanish Basques, by whom, as well as by the Gascons, it is said still to be practised. Travelers, from Marco Polo downward, have reported a somewhat similar custom among the Siamese, the Dyaks of Borneo, the negroes, the aboriginal tribes of North and South America, etc.

couvert (kö-vär'), *n.* [F., plate, napkin, spoon, knife, and fork, of each guest, also the spoon and fork only, lit. a cover, < *couvrir*, cover: see *cover*[1], *covert.*] See *cover*[1], 6.

couverte (kö-värt'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *cuberta* = Sp. *cubierta* = Pg. *coberta, cuberta*), glaze, deck, lit. a cover, orig. pp. fem. of *couvrir*, cover: see *cover*[1], *covert.*] In *ceram.*, same as *glaze.*

couveuse (kö-vēz'), *n.* [F., fem., < *couver*, brood, hatch: see *couvade, cove*[2].] **1.** A brooder.—**2.** An apparatus for the preservation of infants prematurely born. It is designed principally to protect the child from the immediate influence of the atmosphere, preserving a uniform temperature approximating to that of the human body, and to provide for an adequate supply of pure warmed air.

couvre-nuque (kö'vr-nūk), *n.* [F., < *couvrir*, cover (see *cover*[1]) + *nuque*, the nape of the neck.] In *armor*, that part of a helmet which protects the neck. Such appendages were rare in classical antiquity, and were apparently unknown to the Roman legionary. In the early time of the middle ages the neck was protected by the camail, and the fully developed armet, following the form of the person accurately, protected the nape of the neck by a plate of steel, of which the edge fitted a groove in the gorgerin, allowing a free side-

wise movement. (See *armet.*) In the headpieces of the sixteenth century, after the abandonment of the full panoply of steel, the couvre-nuque was a large plate secured to the lower edge of the helmet behind, or more commonly a series of plates, like the tassets, moving one upon another and secured to a lining of leather or some other material by rivets.

couxia (kö′shi-ä), *n.* 1. The *Pithecia satanus*, or black-bearded saki.—2. The red-backed saki, *Pithecia chiropotes*, a South American monkey of the subfamily *Pitheciinæ*.

couxio, *n.* Same as *couxia*.

covado (kō-vä′dō), *n.* [Pg., also *coto*, a cubit, ell Flemish, < L. *cubitum, cubitus*, a cubit: see *cubit.*] A cloth-measure of Portugal; a cubit. It is theoretically 24 Portuguese inches; but in retail trade the *covado avantajado* is employed, which is variously said to be from ½ to 1½ inches longer. It has no doubt varied. Taking it at 24¾ inches (the usual statement), it is equal to 26.7 English inches. The same measure was used in Brazil; but both countries have now adopted the metric system.

covariant (kō-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *variant.*] In *math.*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to a similarly derived transform of its primitive; a function of the coefficients and variables of a given quantic, such that when the quantic is linearly transformed, the same function of the new variables and coefficients is equal to the old function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation. Covariants were discovered by Cayley, and so named by Sylvester, 1852.

cove[1] (kōv), *n.* [A word with a wide range of meanings: < ME. **cove* (not recorded), < AS. *cofa*, a chamber, room (applied also to the ark), ONorth. *cofa*, a chamber, also a cave, = Icel. *kofi*, a hut, shed, cell, = Norw. *kove*, a closet, = Sw. dial. *kove*, a hut, = MLG. *kove, kave, kofe*, LG. *kave, kowe*, a pen, a sty, stall, = MHG. *kobe*, G. *koben* (G. also *kofen*, < LG.), a cabin, stall, cage (cf. MHG. *kobel*, a little cottage, and OHG. *chubisi*, a hut); Goth. form not recorded. Perhaps akin to *cub*[3], a stall, *cubby*, a snug, confined place (see *cub*[3], *cubby*[1]), but not to *cave*[1], *coop, cup*, or *alcove*, with which last word *cove* is often erroneously connected. In the architectural sense, *cove* corresponds to It. *cavetto*, lit. a little hollow.] 1. A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess or nook in the shore of any considerable body of water.

On both sides every halfe myle gallant *Coues*, to containe in many of them 100 sayle.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 111.

At length I spied a little *cove* on the right shore of the creek, to which with great pain and difficulty I guided my raft. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe, p. 39.

Waves that up a quiet *cove*
Rolling slide. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

Hence—2. A hollow, nook, or recess in a mountain, or among mountains. The word *cove* is used with this meaning in various regions, especially in the Lake district of England, and in parts of the Appalachian range in the United States. The coves of the Blue Ridge in Virginia are oval, almost entirely inclosed, valleys, and are a prominent topographical feature of that part of the Appalachian system.

3. In *arch.*, a concavity; any kind of concave molding; the hollow of a vault. The term is commonly applied to the curve which is sometimes used to connect the ceiling of a room with the walls, and which springs from above the cornice. See *coved ceiling*, under *coved.*

4†. In *ship-building*, a curved or arched molding at the bottom of the taffrail. An elliptical molding above it was called the *arch of the cove.*

cove[1] (kōv), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *coved*, ppr. *coving.* [< *cove*[1], *n.*] To arch over.

The brook ploughed down from the higher barrows, and the *coving* banks were roofed with furze.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxvii.

cove[2]† (kōv), *v. t.* [< OF. *cover*, F. *couver* (= It. *covare*), brood, hatch, < L. *cubare*, lie down; in comp. *incubare*, brood, incubate: see *cubation, incubate*, etc., and cf. *couvade* and *covey*[1].] To brood, cover, or sit over.

Not being able to *cove* or sit upon them [eggs], . . . she bestoweth them in the gravel.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 800.

cove[3] (kōv), *n.* [Also *covey*, in old slang written *cofe* (whence *cuffin*), gipsy *cova*, a thing, *covo*, that man, *covi*, that woman.] A man; a person; a fellow: generally preceded by some adjective: as, an *old cove;* a *rum cove;* a *flash cove*, etc. [Slang.]

There's a *gentry cove* here. *Wits' Recreations* (1654).

A *ben cove*, a *brave cove*, a gentry cuffin.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

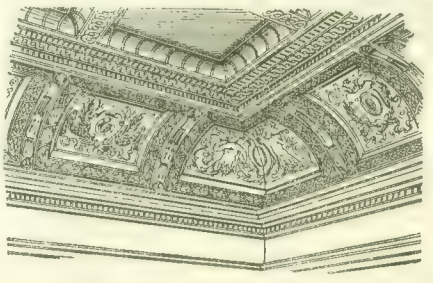
cove-bracketing (kōv′brak″et-ing), *n.* The wooden skeleton forming a cove: applied chiefly to the bracketing for the cove of a ceiling.

coved (kōvd), *p. a.* [< *cove*[1], 3, + *-ed*[2].] Forming an arch; arched; curving; concave.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xliv.

That singular *coved* cornice which seems to have been universal in Roman basilicas, though not found anywhere else that I am aware of. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 414.

Coved ceiling, a ceiling formed in a coved or arched manner at its junction with the side walls. Such ceilings



Coved Ceiling.—Louvre Palace, Paris.

are frequently elaborately ornamented with panels enriched with moldings or carvings.

covellin, covelline (kō-vel′in), *n.* [From Professor N. *Covelli.*] Native copper sulphid (CuS), usually occurring massive, of an indigo-blue color, hence called *indigo-copper.*

covellite (kov′el-īt), *n.* Same as *covellin.*

coven[1]†, *n.* See *covin*[1].

coven[2]†, *n.* See *covent.*

covenable†, *a.* [< ME. *covenable*, contr. *conable*, and by corruption *comenable*, < OF. *covenable, cuvenable*, also *convenable*, mod. F. *convenable* (> E. *convenable*, q. v.) = Pr. *convenable, covenhable* = Pg. *convinhavel*, < ML. *convenabilis*, irreg. < L. *convenire* (> OF. *covenir, cuvenir, convenir*, F. *convenir*), come together, agree: see *convene, convenient.*] 1. Suitable; fit; proper; due.

Thei [herbs and trees] waxen faste in swiche places as ben *covenable* to them. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 2.

Wherfor and a *couenable* name he putte to the place.
Wyclif, Lx. xv. 23.

Weche foure and twenty sholde, to the *couenable* somaunse [summons] of the forseyde meyre, come.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 349.

2. Accordant; agreeing; consistent.

The witnessingis weren not *couenable.*
Wyclif, Mark xiv. 56.

covenablenessț, *n.* [< ME. *covenablenesse*; < *covenable* + *-ness.*] Suitableness; fitness; opportunity.

To alle nede time is and *couenablenesse* [var. *cesoun*, Purv.]. *Wyclif*, Eccl. viii. 6.

covenablety†, *n.* [< ME. *covenablete*, < OF. *covenablete, cuvenablete, convenablete*, < *covenable:* see *covenable* and *-ty.*] Suitableness; fitness; suitable time or opportunity.

Fro that tyme he sougte *couenablete* [var. *oportunyte*, Purv.] for to bitake him. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxvi. 16.

covenably†, *adv.* [< ME. *covenably, covenabli*; < *covenable, a.*] Suitably; conveniently; proportionately.

He sougte how he schulde bitraye him *couenably.*
Wyclif, Mark xiv. 11 (Oxf.).

Thei han grete Leves, of a Fote and an half of lengthe: and thei ben *covenably* large [wide].
Mandeville, Travels, p. 49.

★ **covenant** (kuv′e-nant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *covnant*, < ME. *covenant, covenaunt, covenand*, rarely *convenant*, contr. *covnant, cownand, conant, conand*, and by corruption *comenaunt*, < OF. *covenant, cuvenant, couvenant, couvenent, covinent*, also *convenant*, F. *convenant* (= Pr. *convinent, covinent* = It. *convenente*), agreement, < *covenant, cuvenant*, etc., adj., < L. *convenien(t-)s*, agreeing, agreeable, suitable, convenient, ppr. of *convenire* (> OF. *covenir, cuvenir*, etc.), agree: see *covenable*, and cf. *convenient*, of which *covenant* is ult. a doublet. Cf. equiv. *covent.*] 1. A mutual compact or agreement of two or more persons to do or to refrain from doing some act; a contract; a compact.

I made *couenaunt*, true to be,
Firste whanne y baptisid was.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Love prays. It makes *covenants* with Eternal Power in behalf of this dear mate. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 168.

2. In *law:* (*a*) In general, an agreement under seal; a specialty, any promise made by deed.

Let specialties be therefore drawn between us,
That *covenants* may be kept on either hand.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Covenants are to be understood according to the plain meaning of the words, and not according to any secret reservation. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. v.

(*b*) More particularly, a subordinate stipulation forming part of the same sealed instrument with the agreement to which it is incidental: as, a *covenant* of warranty of title in a deed.—3. In Biblical usage, the free promise of God, generally, though not always expressly, accompanied by the requirement of the fulfilment of certain conditions on the part of man.

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a *covenant* between me and the earth. Gen. ix. 13.

4. *Eccles.*, a solemn agreement between the members of a church, as that they will act together in harmony with the precepts of the gospel. Specifically, in *Scottish hist.*, the bond or engagement subscribed in 1638, and often called the National Covenant, based upon the covenant or oath for the observance of the confession of faith drawn up in 1581 (preceded by a similar one in 1557), which was signed and enjoined upon all his subjects by James VI. (afterward James I. of England), and renewed in 1590 and 1596. Its object was the maintenance of the Presbyterian or Reformed religion against popery, and its particular cause was the attempt of Charles I. to force a liturgy upon Scotland. At the restoration of episcopacy in 1662, both the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643 (see below) were proscribed, and liberty of conscience was not regained until after the revolution of 1688.

5†. Specifically, an indenture; an article of apprenticeship.

Euery prentes of the sayd craft that is inrolled and trewly seruethe his *cownand*, shall pay a spone of selver.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

At Michalmas next my *cov'nant* comes out,
When every man gathers his fee.
Jolly Pinder [pound-keeper] *of Wakefield* (Child's [Ballads, V. 206).

Action of covenant, or **covenant** merely, the common-law form of action by which a plaintiff claims damages for breach of covenant or contract under seal.—**Breach of covenant.** See *breach.*—**Concurrent covenant.** See *dependent covenant.*—**Covenant against encumbrances.** See *encumbrance.*—**Covenant of redemption,** in *theol.*, a covenant which the Father is thought by certain theologians to have made with the Son, whereby the former agreed to give to the latter the elect, provided the latter would do and suffer all that he afterward did and suffered for their redemption.—**Covenant of works,** in *theol.*, the covenant before the fall, conditioned on obedience: distinguished from the *covenant of grace*, or the covenant after the fall, conditioned on faith.—**Covenant real,** a covenant by which a person covenants for his heirs as well as for himself, as is usually the case in covenants for title, thus binding them to the performance of the covenant if they should inherit assets from him, but not otherwise.—**Covenants which run with the land,** covenants relating to real property, such that either the liability to perform or the right to take advantage passes to the transferee of the estate of either party.—**Covenant to stand seized to uses,** a covenant by which an owner of land covenants, in consideration of blood or marriage, that he will stand seized or possessed of the same to the use of his wife or a near relative. This, under the statute of uses, which declared the ownership to be in the person beneficially interested, operated as a conveyance to the latter.—**Covenant with Christ,** the covenant into which the members of most non-liturgical churches publicly enter on uniting with the church, to live as loyal and faithful followers of Jesus Christ.—**Covenant with the church,** a covenant similar to the preceding, to walk in harmony with the particular church of which the one covenanting desires to become a member, and to labor for its peace and prosperity.—**Dependent or concurrent covenant,** a covenant which will not sustain an action in case of breach, without a performance or tender of performance of the covenant on the other side.—**Halfway covenant,** a practice which prevailed for a time in the Puritan churches in New England, in the seventeenth century, according to which persons who had been baptized in their infancy were admitted to the privileges and prerogatives of church-membership, provided they assented to the doctrines of faith, entered into covenant with the church, and did not lead scandalous and immoral lives, although they gave no evidence of conversion and made no profession of Christian experience.—**Independent covenant,** a covenant which must be performed, and the breach of which will sustain an action, irrespective of whether the covenantee has performed the covenants upon his part in the same instrument or agreement.—**National Covenant.** See *covenant*, 4.—**Solemn League and Covenant,** a solemn contract entered into between the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and commissioners from the English Parliament in 1643, having for its object a uniformity of doctrine, worship, and discipline throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland, according to the Presbyterian standards. It was opposed to both popery and prelacy.—**The Old Covenant, the New Covenant,** the Jewish and Christian dispensations respectively; the designations of the two parts of the Bible, commonly called the Old and the New Testament. See *testament.*—**Syn.** *Engagement*, etc. (see *promise, n.*); *Covenant, Contract*, compact, bargain, convention, mutual pledge. *Covenant*, as now used (apart from its legal meaning), carries with it the idea of solemnity, and is generally used of religious matters, no civil penalty necessarily following the infraction of it, while *contract* has a much wider sense as applied to some agreement between two or more. As law terms, *covenant* generally implies an agreement in writing, signed and sealed, whereas *contract* includes verbal agreements or such as are not signed and sealed.

covenant (kuv′e-nant), *v.* [< *covenant, n.*] I. *intrans.* To enter into a formal agreement; contract; bind one's self by contract; agree formally or solemnly: as, A *covenants* with B

to convey to him a certain estate: with *for* before the thing or price.

They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of silver. Mat. xxvi. 15.

I had *covenanted* at Montriul to give him a new hat with silver button and loop. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 96.

II. *trans.* **1.** To agree or subscribe to or promise by covenant; engage by a pledge.

According to the word that I *covenanted* with you. Hag. ii. 5.

To the Irish hee so farr condiscended, as first to tolerate in privat, then to *covnant* op'nly, the tolerating of Popery. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

We were asked to *covenant* that we would make no change without the consent of the laity; but neither could they make any change without the consent of the bishops and clergy. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 310.

2†. To demand as a condition or stipulation; stipulate.

Imprimis then, I *covenant* that your Acquaintance be general; that you admit no sworn Confident, or Intimate of your own Sex. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

Covenanted civil service. See *civil.*—**Covenanted mercies,** in *theol.*, divine mercies pledged in some specific divine promise, as to those that have received baptism, for example, in contradistinction to *uncovenanted mercies*—that is, mercies not so specifically promised.

covenant-breaker (kuv′ẹ-nant-brā″kėr), *n.* One who violates a covenant. *Milton.*

covenanted (kuv′ẹ-nan-ted), *a.* [< *covenant* + *-ed*².] Holding a position, situation, or the like, under a covenant or contract.

We shall be obliged henceforward to have more natives in the service, and the duties of the *covenanted* civilians sent from Europe will be more and more those of supervision and wise guidance. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 27.

covenantee (kuv″ẹ-nan-tē′), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-ee*¹.] The party to a covenant to whom the performance of its obligation is expressed to be due.

covenanter (kuv′ẹ-nan-tėr), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who makes a covenant; a party to an agreement or contract.

A covenant to do any action at a certain time or place is then dissolved by the *covenanter*. *Hobbes*, De Corpore Politico, i. 2.

2. [*cap.*] In *Scottish hist.*, one of those who in the seventeenth century, particularly in 1638 and 1643, bound themselves by solemn covenant to uphold and maintain the Presbyterian doctrine and polity as the religion of the country, to the exclusion of both prelacy and popery. The name continued to be applied to those who dissented from the final settlement in 1688, more definitely called *Cameronians*, and afterward *Reformed Presbyterians*. See *covenant*, *n.*, 4.

I am sorry to hear of new oathes in Scotland between the *covenanters*, who they say will have none but Jesus Christ to reign over them. *Sir H. Wotton*, Letters.

covenanting (kuv′ẹ-nan-ting), *p. a.* [< *covenant* + *-ing*².] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Covenanters: as, the *covenanting* cause.—**2.** Belonging to the extreme party of Presbyterians, known as *Covenanters*, who dissented from the final settlement of the matters at issue between the Scottish church and the king, and afterward formed the Reformed Presbyterian Church: as, a *covenanting* minister.

Strike this day as if the anvil
Lay beneath your blows the while,
Be they *Covenanting* traitors,
Or the brood of false Argyle!
Aytoun, Burial March of Dundee.

covenantor (kuv′ẹ-nan-tor), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-or*; equiv. to *covenanter.*] In *law*, that party to a covenant, agreement, or contract by whom the obligation expressed in it is to be performed.

covenous† (kuv′ẹ-nus), *a.* See *covinous.*

covent†, *n.* [Also, rarely, *coven*, *covin*, < ME. *covent*, *covand*, *covaund* (= MLG. *kovent*, *kavent*, convent), < OF. *covent*, *covant*, *couvant*, *chouvent*, *chouvant*, also *convent*, *counvent*, = Pr. *covent*, *coven* = Sp. Pg. It. *convento*, < L. *conventus*, a meeting, assembly, agreement, covenant, ML. also a convent: see *convent*, of which *covent* is a doublet, the older form in E. In the sense of 'covenant,' in part confused with *covenant*. Cf. *covin-tree.*] **1.** A meeting; a gathering; an assembly.

If ther shal entre into goure *couent*, or gederynge togydere, a man. *Wyclif*, Jas. ii. 2 (Oxf.).

Thou hast defendid me fro the *couent* of warieris. *Wyclif*, Ps. lxiii. 3 (Oxf.).

2. A convent or monastery; the monks or nuns collectively.

All the *Covente* standing about ye Herse, without the rayles, singing diuerse antems. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 34.

The abbot sayd to his *covent*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 60).

We were met by two Franciscan Friers, who saluted and conveyed us to their *covent*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 120.

[Hence the name of *Covent* Garden, in London, a garden formerly attached to a convent or monastery, now the site of a celebrated theater of that name; also of the city of *Coventry.*]

3. An agreement; a covenant.

Serve thou thy wife, as thi *covaunde* was. *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, II. 280.

Thyne *covandes* for to fulfille. *MS. in Halliwell.*

Coventry Act, to send to Coventry. See *act*, *send.*

coventry-bell (kuv′ẹn-tri-bel), *n.* [The name *Coventry*, ME. *Coventre*, is generally explained from the convent (ME. *covent*) established there by Earl Leofric, 11th century, but the AS. form *Cofentreó*, *Cofantreó* means 'tree of the cove or cave' (gen. of *cofa*, a cove, a chamber (see *cove*¹), + *treó*, tree), or perhaps 'tree of Cofa' (a proper name).] A name for the canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium.*

coventry-blue (kuv′ẹn-tri-blö), *n.* Blue thread of a superior dye made at Coventry in England, and used for embroidery.

I have lost my thimble and a skein of *Coventry blue*. *B. Jonson*, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

coventry-rape (kuv′ẹn-tri-rāp), *n.* The *Campanula Rapunculus*, having tuberous turnip-like roots.

cove-plane (kōv′plān), *n.* A molding-plane cutting out a quarter-round or scotia. *E. H. Knight.*

★**cover**¹ (kuv′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *cuveren*, *coveren*, *kuveren*, also *keveren*, *kiveren* (> mod. dial. *kiver*), < OF. *covrir*, *cuvrir*, *couvrir*, F. *couvrir* = Pr. *cobrir*, *cubrir* = Sp. *cubrir* = Pg. *cobrir* = It. *coprire*, < L. *cooperire*, cover, < *co-* (intensive) + *operire*, shut, hide, conceal: see *coöperculum*, etc., and cf. *aperient*, *apert.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put something over or upon so as to protect, shut in, or conceal; overlay; overspread or envelop with something; specifically, to put a cover or covering (designed for the purpose) upon: as, to *cover* a dish; to *cover* a chair with plush; to *cover* a table with a cloth; to *cover* the body with clothes.

The locusts . . . shall *cover* the face of the earth. Ex. x. 5.

The valleys are *covered* over with corn. Ps. lxv. 13.

Go to thy fellows; bid them *cover* the table, serve in the meat, and we will come to dinner. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

2. To hide or screen as by something overspread or intervening, either literally or figuratively; cause to be invisible or unobserved; put out of sight or consideration: as, the top of the mountain was *covered* by a cloud; they sought to *cover* their guilt: often followed by *up*: as, the thieves *covered up* their tracks.

If I say, Surely the darkness shall *cover* me, even the night shall be light about me. Ps. cxxxix. 11.

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins. 1 Pet. iv. 8.

No monument,
Though high and big as Pelion, shall be able
To *cover* this base murder.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

How come others only to make use of the pretence of vertue to deceive, and of honesty and integrity to *cover* the deepest dissimulation? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

3. To pardon or remit: a scriptural use.

Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is *covered*. Ps. xxxii. 1.

Thou hast *covered* all their sin. Ps. lxxxv. 2.

The sin or defilement is *covered*, a legal term which is often equivalent to atonement.
Bible Commentary, Ps. xxxii. 1.

4. Reflexively and figuratively, to invest or overspread (one's self or one's reputation with): as, he *covered himself* with glory.

In the whole proceedings of the powers that *covered themselves* with everlasting infamy by the partition of Poland, there is none more marked for selfish profligacy. *Brougham.*

5. To shelter; protect; defend: as, a squadron of horse *covered* the retreat.

And the soft wings of peace *cover* him around. *Cowley.*

The loss of the Spaniards, *covered* as they were by their defences, was inconsiderable. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

6. To put the usual head-covering on; replace the hat on.

For if the woman be not *covered*, let her also be shorn. 1 Cor. xi. 6.

Nay; pray be *covered*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3.

7. To travel or pass over; move through: as, the express *covered* the distance in fifteen minutes.—**8.** To copulate with: said of male animals.—**9.** To be equal to; be of the same extent or amount; be coextensive with; be equivalent to: as, the receipts do not *cover* the expenses.—**10.** To include, embrace, or comprehend: as, an offense not *covered* by any statute; the explanation does not *cover* all the facts of the case.

We cannot say that the vague term "the beginning" *covers* the geological ages, because there is no chaotic condition between these and the human period. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 84.

11. To aim at directly; bring into effective range and aim, as of a rifle or other firearm: as, he *covered* the thief with his pistol; hence, to command, in a military sense; occupy a commanding position with regard to.

The king was encamped in Shoa, *covering* and keeping in awe his Mahometan provinces, Fatigar and Dawaro. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 146.

12. To brood or sit on, as a hen on eggs or chicks.

Where finding life not yet dislodged quight,
He much rejoyst, and *courd* it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatcht, from dreaded destiny.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 9.

Whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough. *Addison*, Spectator.

13. To counterbalance; compensate for. as, to *cover* one's loss.—**14.** To contain; comprise.—**Covered battery.** See *battery.*—**Covered consecutives.** See *consecutive.*—**Covered money.** See *money.*—**Covered way.** (*a*) In *fort.*, an open corridor bordering the ditch, and ranging round the outworks, so as to form a continuous line of communication, masked from the enemy by a parapet, which in modern use is regularly formed by an embankment. The covered way is the most indispensable of all the outworks to a besieged garrison, because it affords them a covered position beyond the ditch from which to make a sortie, or to guard the ditch and the communications. If repulsed in a sortie, the covered way affords the garrison a secure point of retreat. (*b*) In *arch.*, a recess left in a brick or stone wall to receive the roofing. *Gwilt.* Also *covert-way.*—**To cover into,** to transfer to: as, to *cover* the balance of an appropriation *into* the Treasury.

There remains a considerable sum (about $2,600) to *cover into* the treasury. *Science*, V. 374.

To cover shorts or short sales, on the *stock exchange*, to buy in such stocks as have been sold short, in order to meet one's engagements or for protection against loss. See *short.*—**To cover the buckle,** to execute a peculiar and difficult step in dancing. [Colloq.]

Triplet played like Paganini, or an intoxicated demon. Woffington *covered the buckle* in gallant style; she danced, the children danced. *C. Reade*, Peg Woffington, viii.

To cover the feet. See *foot.* = **Syn. 2.** To disguise, secrete, screen, shield, mask, cloak, veil, shroud.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To envelop or be spread over something so that it is invisible: specifically said of opaque paints (those having "body"), which readily conceal the material upon which they are spread.

The product [white lead] *covers* as well as the best substance made by the Dutch process, and better than that made by the French, being denser and of a finer grain. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 421.

2. To lay a table for a meal; prepare a banquet.

To *cover* courtly for a king. *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 169.

Lor. Bid them prepare dinner.
Laun. That is done, too, sir: only, *cover* is the word. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

★**3.** To put one's hat on.

cover¹ (kuv′ėr), *n.* [< *cover*¹, *v.* Cf. *covert.*] **1.** Something which is laid, placed, or spread over or upon another thing to inclose, close, envelop, or protect it: as, the *cover* of a box or a dish; the *cover* of a bed; the *cover* of a book.

The Latins celebrated the mass of the resurrection, and at Gloria in excelsis a *cover* was let down, and the tapestry on the front of the holy sepulchre appeared, representing the resurrection. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

The canvas *cover* of the buggy had been folded away under it. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 125.

2. Something which veils, screens, or shuts from sight; an obstruction to vision or perception; a concealment; a screen; a disguise: as, to address a letter under *cover* to another person; he assumed the disguise of a merchant as a *cover* for his design.

Their bluntness, as it is the seeming effect of sincerity, is the best *cover* to artifice. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

The main body retired under *cover* of the night. *Hay.*

3. Shelter of any kind; defense, as against the weather or an enemy; protection: as, the troops fought under *cover* of the batteries.

By being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

I went under *cover* of this escort to the end of their march. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 386.

4. Shrubbery, woods, thicket, underbrush, etc., which shelter and conceal game: as, to beat a *cover*; to ride to *cover.*

The game was then driven from the *cover*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 79.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
I slide by hazel *covers*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

5. In *roofing*, that part of a slate, tile, or shingle which is covered by the overlap of the course above.—**6.** [Cf. F. *couvert*, with same sense: see *couvert*.] The utensils, such as plate, knives, forks, spoons, napkin, wine-glasses, etc., required at table by one person: so called because originally brought together in a case, or in compact form, for transportation, traveling, or the like: as, the traveling *cover* of King George IV. in the Jones collection at South Kensington; to lay a *cover*.—**7.** The cap-head or end-piece of an upright steam-cylinder.—**To break cover.** See *break*.—**To draw a cover.** See *draw*.—**Syn.** See *covering*.

cover[2]†, *v.* [< ME. *coveren, cuveren, kuveren, keveren*, < OF. *cobrer, coubrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cobrar*, < ML. **cuperare* (cf. deriv. *cuperamentum*) for *recuperare*, recover: see *recover* and *recuperate*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To gain; win; get; obtain.

I schulde *keuer* the more comfort to karp yow wyth.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1221.

2. To restore; recover; heal; cure.

Quen that comly he *keuered* his wyttes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1755.

I scholde *covere* agayn my sigght. *Seven Sages*, l. 357.

Here may men fynde a faythfull frende,
That thus has *couered* vs of oure care.
York Plays, p. 199.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To get on; advance.

Thei *keuered* with clene strengthe with him to towne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3647.

2. To recover; get well.

Than were we *covered* of oure cares colde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 762.

covercle†, *n.* [< ME. *coverkyl, covercle*, < OF. *covercle*, F. *couvercle*, < L. *cooperculum*, a cover, < *cooperire*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] A small cover; a lid; an operculum.

A litel roundel as a sercle.
Paraventre brode as a *covercle*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 792.

The *covercle* of a shell-fish.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 11.

cover-cloth (kuv'ėr-klôth), *n.* A covering for a lace-maker's pillow. Each pillow has three covercloths. The first is a part of the pillow itself, and the pattern is adjusted upon it; the others are detachable. One is used to protect the lace as it is finished, and the other is fastened under the bobbins, and is thrown over the pillow when not in use, to keep it clean. *Dict. of Needlework.*

coverer (kuv'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which covers or lays a cover.

Constantyn shal be here cook and *couerer* of here churche.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 176.

cover-glass (kuv'ėr-glȧs), *n.* A slip of thin glass used for covering a microscopical preparation. Also called *cover-slip*.

Pure cultures of Bacterium lactis were found to be present in every one, as was easily ascertained by *cover-glass* preparations. *Med. News*, XLIX. 514.

covering (kuv'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *coveryng, kovering*; verbal n. of *cover*[1], *v.*] **1.** That which covers, as a lid or canopy; a cover; something spread or laid over or wrapped about another, as for concealment, protection, or warmth; specifically, clothing: as, feathers are the natural *covering* of birds.

Noah removed the *covering* of the ark. Gen. viii. 13.

They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no *covering* in the cold. Job xxiv. 7.

The human mind, fed by constant accessions of knowledge, periodically grows too large for its theoretical *coverings*, and bursts them asunder to appear in new habiliments. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 72.

2. The act or process of placing a cover upon something; specifically, in *bookbinding*, the process of putting covers on a book. In pamphlet-binding covering is done by gluing or pasting the paper cover on the back of the sewed sheets. In leather-work it is effected by drawing the leather over the boards attached to the sides of the book, and turning it in over the edges of the boards and back. The covering of cloth-bound books is technically known as *casing*.

3. In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*.—**Syn.** Screen, veil, disguise, mask, cloak; envelop, wrapper, integument, case, cover, vesture.

covering-board (kuv'ėr-ing-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *plank-sheer*.

The deep ship, pressed down pretty nearly to her *covering-board* by the weight of her whole topsails.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

covering-seed (kuv'ėr-ing-sēd), *n.* An old popular name for comfits. *Nares.*

covering-strap (kuv'ėr-ing-strap), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, a plate put under and riveted to two meeting plates in a strake, to connect them.

coverlet (kuv'ėr-let), *n.* [Accom. form, as if < *cover*[1], *n.*, + dim. suffix *-let*, of ME. *coverlyte*, < OF. *covrelit*, F. *couvre-lit*, a bed-covering, < *covrir, couvrir*, cover, + *lit*, < L. *lectus*, a bed: see *cover*[1], *v.*, and *lectual*. Cf. *coverlid*.] Originally, any covering for a bed; now, specifically, the outer covering.

They have loos'd out Dick o' the Cow's three ky,
And tane three *co'erlets* aff his wife's bed.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 69).

The Heroe's Bed,
Where soft and silken *Coverlets* were spread.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Every man stretches his legs according to the length of his *coverlet*. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 4.

coverlid (kuv'ėr-lid), *n.* [Accom. form, as if < *cover*[1] + *lid*, of *coverlet*, F. *couvre-lit*: see *coverlet*.] A corruption of *coverlet*.

The silk star-broider'd *coverlid*
Unto her limbs itself doth mould.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Sleeping Beauty.

cover-point (kuv'ėr-point), *n.* **1.** A fielder in the game of cricket who stands a little to the right of and behind point, and whose duty it is to stop and return all balls batted toward him. See *cricket*[2].—**2.** In the game of lacrosse, a player who stands just in front of point, and who should prevent the ball from coming near the goal.

co-versed (kō-vėrst'), *a.* [< *co-*[2] + *versed*.] Used only in the phrase *co-versed sine* (which see, under *sine*).

cover-shame† (kuv'ėr-shām), *n.* Anything used to conceal shame or infamy, or prevent disgrace.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness? *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

Those dangerous plants called *cover-shame*, alias savin, and other anti-conceptive weeds and poisons.
Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition (Harl. Misc., IV. 440).

cover-side (kuv'ėr-sīd), *n.* The side of a fox-cover where the hunters congregate. *N. E. D.*

★**cover-slip** (kuv'ėr-slip), *n.* Same as *cover-glass*.

cover-slut† (kuv'ėr-slut), *n.* [< *cover*[1], *v. t.*, + obj. *slut*.] Something to hide sluttishness. [Rare.]

Rags and *coverslutts* of infamy. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

★**covert** (kuv'ėrt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.*: < ME. *covert*, < OF. *covert, cuvert, couvert*, F. *couvert* = Sp. *cubierto* = Pg. *coberto, cuberto* = It. *coperto, coverto*, covered, < L. *coopertus*, pp. of *cooperire* (> OF. *covrir, cuvrir, couvrir*, F. *couvrir*, etc., cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*). II. *n.*: < ME. *covert, coverte*, < OF. *covert, couvert* (F. *covert*), m., *coverte, couverte*, f., cover, covert, F. *couverte*, f., deck, glazing, = Sp. *cubierta* = Pg. *coberta, cuberta* = It. *coperta, coverta*, f., cover; < ML. *coopertum*, a cover, covert (of woods), etc., *cooperta*, a cover, covered place, deck, etc.: neut. and fem. respectively of L. *coopertus*, pp. of *cooperire*, cover: see above. Cf. *couvert, couverte*, and *cover*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Covered; hidden; private; secret; concealed; disguised.

How *covert* matters may be best disclos'd.
Shak., J. C., iv. 1.

By what best way,
Whether of open war or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 41.

An ugly *covert* smile
Lurked round the captain's mouth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 306.

2. Sheltered; not open or exposed: as, a *covert* place.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenters' work. *Bacon*, Gardens.

On one side are *covert* branches hung,
'Mong which the nightingales have always sung
In leafy quiet. *Keats*, Epistle to G. F. Mathew.

3. In *law*, under cover, authority, or protection: said of a married woman. See *feme covert*, under *feme*.—**Syn.** *Latent, Occult*, etc. See *secret*.

II. *n.* **1.** A protection; a shelter; a defense; something that covers and shelters.

His cuntre keppit in *couert* & pes
To the last of his lyf, as a lord shuld.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13652.

A tabernacle . . . for a *covert* from storm and from rain. Isa. iv. 6.

The shepherd drives his fainting flock
Beneath the *covert* of a rock.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, I. xxix.

2. Something that conceals or hides; a screen; a disguise; a pretext; an excuse.

It is the custom of bad men and Hypocrits to take advantage at the least abuse of good things, that under that *covert* they may remove the goodness of those things rather then the abuse. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

3. A thicket; a shady place or a hiding-place; a cover for game.

She came down by the *covert* of the hill. 1 Sam. xxv. 20.

When they couch in their dens, and abide in the *covert* to lie in wait. Job xxxviii. 40.

Enforst to seeke some *covert* nigh at hand,
A shadie grove not farr away they spide,
That promist ayde the tempest to withstand.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 7.

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 10.

Pensive as a bird
Whose vernal *coverts* Winter hath laid bare.
Wordsworth, Calais, August 7, 1802.

The joyous wolf from *covert* drew.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 9.

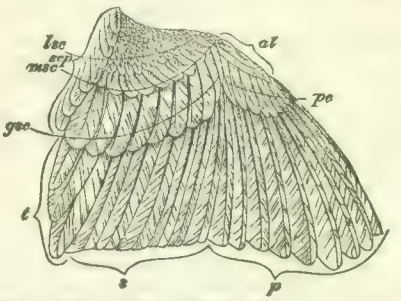
4. Same as *coverture*, 3.

To this the plaintiff only replied, that she was now only under *covert*, and not liable to any debts contracted when she was a single woman.
Addison, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

5. In *fowling*, a company; a flock.

A *covert* of cootes. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

6. *pl.* In *ornith.*, feathers covering the bases, or more, of the large feathers of the wing or tail; the tectrices. They are divided into *superior* and *inferior*, or *upper* and *lower*, coverts. The upper wing-coverts are divided into *primary*, which overlie the bases of the primaries, and *secondary*, which overlie the bases of the secondaries. The last-named set are subdivided into the *greater* coverts, a single row projecting furthest upon the secondaries; the *median* coverts, a single row coming next in order; and the *lesser* or *least* coverts, including all the remainder, without distinction of rows. The secondary coverts are also *antebrachial* or *cubital*, being situated upon the forearm; the primary coverts are *manual*, situated upon the manus. The under wing-coverts and the upper and under tail-coverts are not subdivided. Tail-coverts of either set sometimes project far beyond the tail-feathers, forming, for instance, the gorgeous train of the peacock. The extent to which the upper wing-coverts overlie the secondaries is available as a character in classification; it is least in the *Passeres*, the highest birds. See *tectrices*.—**In covert**, in secret; covertly.



Upper Surface of Sparrow's Wing, showing coverts and other feathers. (From Coues's "Key to N. A. Birds.")

at, alula or bastard wing; *p*, nine primaries; *s*, six secondaries; *t*, three inner secondaries, commonly called tertiaries or tertials; *scp*, a row of scapularies; *pc*, the primary coverts, overlying the primaries; *gsc*, greater secondary coverts, furthest overlying the secondaries; *msc*, middle secondary coverts, or median coverts, next overlying the secondaries; *lsc*, lesser secondary coverts, or least coverts, in several indistinguishable rows.

So fit Agents of State are Women sometimes, that can transact a Business *in Covert*, which if Men should attempt, they would soon be discovered. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 208.

To break covert. See *break*.

covert†, *v. t.* [< ME. *coverten*, < *covert*, a cover: see *covert*, *n.*] To cover.

This is husbondrie
To *covert* hem with sumwhat whille thay drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

covert-baron (kuv'ėrt-bar″on), *n.* Same as *feme covert* (which see, under *feme*).

covertical (kō-vėr'ti-kal), *a.* In *geom.*, having common vertices.

covertly (kuv'ėrt-li), *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

Whan Blase herde Merlin thus *couertly* speke he thought longe on these wordes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 305.

That monarch, with his usual insidious policy, had *covertly* dispatched an envoy to Barcelona.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

covertness (kuv'ėrt-nes), *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

coverture (kuv'ėr-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *coverture, covertoure* (= MLG. *koverture*), < OF. *coverture, couverture*, F. *couverture* = Pr. *cubertura* = Sp. Pg. *cobertura* = It. *copritura*, < ML. *coopertura*, < L. *cooperire*, pp. *coopertus*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] **1**†. A cover or covering.

The *covertoures* of hir veyn aparayles.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 2.

Whose dismall brow
Contemnes all roofes or civill *coverture*.
Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

The *couverture* is of quilted work.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. 341.

2. A covert or shelter; covering; protection; disguise; pretense. [Obsolete or rare.]

All this is done but for a sotilte,
To hide your falshede vnder a *coverture*,
But he shall dye to morow be ye sure.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1539.

Agaynst his cruell scortching heate,
Where hast thou *coverture*?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

He . . . saw their shame that sought
Vain *covertures*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 337.

3. Specifically, in *law*, the status of a married woman considered as under the cover or power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme covert*. At common law coverture disabled a woman from making contracts to the prejudice of herself or her husband without his allowance or confirmation. Also *covert*.

covert-way (kuv'ėrt-wā), *n.* Same as *covered way* (which see, under *cover*[1], *v. t.*).

covet (kuv'et), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *cuvet*; < ME. *coveten, coveiten, coveyten*, < AF. *cuveiter*, OF. *coveiter, covoiter*, F. *convoiter* (with inserted *n*) = Pr. *cobeitar, cubitar* (cf. Sp. *codiciar* = Pg. *cobiçar, cubiçar*, covet, < Sp. *codicia* = Pg. *cobiça, cubiça*, < ML. *cupiditia*: see *covetise*) = It. *cubitare*, covet, < ML. as if **cupiditare*, desire, covet, < *cupidita(t-)s*, desire (> ult. E. *cupidity*), *cupidus*, desirous, < *cupere*, desire: see *cupidous, Cupid*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To desire or wish for with eagerness; desire earnestly to obtain or possess: in a good sense.

Me liketh it well for that thow *coveytest* prowesse and valour. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 521.

Covet earnestly the best gifts. 1 Cor. xii. 31.

The nature of man doth extremely *covet* to have somewhat in his understanding fixed and immovable.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 222.

They [the salmon] *covet* to swim, by the instinct of nature, about a set time. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 123.

2. To desire inordinately or without due regard to the rights of others; wish to gain possession of in an unlawful way; long for, as that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess.

Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbour's house. Ex. xx. 17.

O blinde desire: oh high aspiring harts.
The country Squire doth *couet* to be Knight.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 61.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. To long for, hanker after, aspire to.—**2.** To lust after.

II. *intrans.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil: which while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith.
1 Tim. vi. 10.

I'll rather keep
That which I have, than, *coveting* for more,
Be cast from possibility of all. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

covetable (kuv'e-ta-bl), *a.* [< *covet* + *-able*.] That may be coveted.

coveter (kuv'e-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *coveytere*; < *covet* + *-er*.] One who covets.

We ben no *couеyteris* of yuelis. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. x. 6.

covetingly (kuv'e-ting-li), *adv.* With eager desire to possess.

Most *covetingly* ready. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels.

covetise†, *n.* [< ME. *covetise, coveitise*, < AF. **cuveitise*, OF. *coveitise*, F. *convoitise* = Pr. *cubiticia* = OSp. *codicia*, Sp. *codicia* = Pg. *cobiça, cubiça* = It. *cupidigia, cupidezza*, < ML. *cupiditia*, equiv. to L. *cupidita(t-)s*, desire, < *cupidus*, desirous: see *cupidity* and *covet*.] Covetousness; avarice; avaricious desire.

Couetise to conne and to knowe sciences
Putte oute of paradys Adam and Eue.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 223.

A clergyman must not be covetous, much less for *covetise* must he neglect his cure.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 241.

covetiveness (kuv'e-tiv-nes), *n.* [< **covetive* (< *covet* + *-ive*) + *-ness*.] In *phren.*, same as *acquisitiveness*, 2.

covetous (kuv'e-tus), *a.* [< ME. *coveitous, covaitous, covetous, covetus*, etc., < AF. **cuveitus, coveitus*, OF. *covoitous*, F. *convoiteux* = Pr. *cobeitos, cubitos* (cf. Sp. *codicioso* = Pg. *cobiçoso*) = It. *cubitoso*, < ML. as if **cupiditosus* (cf. *cupidiosus, cupidinosus*), < L. *cupidita(t-)s*, desire: see *covet*.] **1.** Very desirous; eager for acquisition: in a good sense: as, *covetous* of wisdom, virtue, or learning.

The bretouns pressed to the bateile as thei that were desirous to luste and *covetouse* to do chiualrie.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 645.

Saba was never
More *covetous* of wisdom, and fair virtue,
Than this pure soul shall be.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4.

I must much value the frequent Respects you have shewn me, and am very *covetous* of the Improvement of this Acquaintance. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 47.

2. Specifically, inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess, especially in an unlawful or unjust way; carried away by avarice.

A bishop then must be . . . patient, not a brawler, not *covetous*. 1 Tim. iii. 3.

He is so base and *covetous*,
He'll sell his sword for gold.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

covetously (kuv'e-tus-li), *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

If he care not for 't, he will supply us easily: If he *covetously* reserve it, how shall 's get it?
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

covetousness (kuv'e-tus-nes), *n.* [< *covetous* + *-ness*. The ME. equiv. term was *covetise*, q. v.] **1.** Strong desire; eagerness. [Rare or obsolete.]

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *covetousness*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

2. The character of being covetous, in an evil sense; a strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing something, without regard to law or justice; overbearing avarice.

Both parties had an inordinate desire to have that they had not, and that is *covetousness*.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Out of the heart of men proceed evil thoughts, . . . *covetousness*. Mark vii. 22.

The character of *covetousness* is what a man generally acquires more through some niggardliness or ill grace in little and inconsiderable things than in expenses of any consequence. *Pope*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

=**Syn. 2.** *Avarice, Cupidity*, etc. (see *avarice*), greediness, hankering.

covetta (kō-vet'ä), *n.* [See *cove*[1], *coving*.] A carpenters' plane for molding framework; a quarter-round.

covey[1] (kuv'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *covie*, < ME. *covey, cove*, < OF. *coveye, covee*, F. *couvée* (= It. *covata*; also *cova, covo*, and aug. *covone*—Florio), a brood, a flock of birds, esp. of partridges, < *cover*, F. *couver* (= It. *covare*), brood, sit on, lurk, or lie hid: see *cove*[2], and cf. *couvade*, a doublet of *covey*[1].] **1.** In *hunting*, specifically, a flock of partridges; hence, in general use, a flock of any similar birds.

The Sport and Race no more he minds;
Neglected Tray and Pointer lie;
And *Covies* unmolested fly. *Prior*, Alma, i.

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of toasts. *Addison*, Guardian.

Mr. Harrison scared up some *coveys* of the frankolin, a large bird resembling the pheasant.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 251.

2. A company; a party; a bevy.

Thou shalt have a monopoly of playing confirmed to thee and thy *covey*, under the emperor's broad seal.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

=**Syn.** *Pack, Brood*, etc. See *flock*.

covey[2] (kō'vi), *n.* [< *cove*[3] + dim. *-ey*[1].] Same as *cove*[3].

co-vibrate (kō-vī'brāt), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *vibrate*.] To vibrate along with another or others. [Rare.]

When the vibrations are so rapid that there are sixteen complete movements back and forth in a second, an entirely different sensation is produced, which we call sound; . . . a special nerve—the auditive—is organized to respond to or *co-vibrate* with them.
Le Conte, Sight, Int., p. 12.

covid (kō'vid), *n.* [< Pg. *covado*, also *coto* = Sp. *codo* = F. *coude*, a cubit, < L. *cubitum*, a cubit: see *covado, cubit*.] A variable measure of length in use in India and neighboring countries. The covids of Batavia, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are stated at from 18 to 18.6 inches; those of Mocha and Sumatra at from 15 to 16 inches. The covid of China is the *chih*, equal to 14.1 inches.

covin[1]† (kuv'in), *n.* [Also *covine, coven*, < ME. *covin, covine, covyne, coveyne*, < AF. *covine*, OF. *covine, covaine, couvaine*, later *couvine*, a secret agreement, a plot, < *covenir*, come together, agree: see *covenant*.] **1.** A secret agreement; secret fraud; collusion.

Ye shall truely and plainly disclose, open, vtter and reueale, and shew the same vnto this said fellowship, without fraude, colour, *couin*, or delay.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 262.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*, a collusive agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person; deceitful contrivance.

In 1383 they issued a proclamation forbidding all congregations, *covins*, and conspiracies of workmen in general. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxlvi.

covin[2]†, *n.* Same as *covent*.

coving (kō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cove*[1], *v.*] In *building*, an arch or arched projecture, as when a house is built as to project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture is arched with timber, lathed, and plastered.

The *covings* were formerly placed at right angles to the face of the wall, and the chimney was finished in that manner. *Gwilt*, Encyc. of Arch., p. 949.

Covings of a fireplace, the vertical sides which connect the jambs with the breast.

covinous† (kuv'i-nus), *a.* [< *covin* + *-ous*.] Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent. Also spelled *covenous*.

covin-tree†, *n.* [< *covin*[2], *coven*[2], for *covent*, a meeting, + *tree*.] A tree marking a place of appointed or customary meeting; a trysting-tree; specifically, such a tree in front of a mansion or castle, marking the spot where the laird received and took leave of his guest. [Scotch.]

I love not the castle when the *covin-tree* bears such acorns as I see yonder. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, I. 38.

cow[1] (kou), *n.*; pl. *cows* (kouz), old pl. *kine* (kīn). [< ME. *cow, kow, cou, cu, ku*, pl. *ky, kye, kie, kuy* (> mod. Sc. *kye*), also in double pl. form (with suffix *-en* as in *oxen*), *kyn, kin, kyen, kuyn, kiyn, kien, kine* (> modern *kine*), < AS. *cū*, dat. sing. and nom. acc. pl. *cȳ*, a cow, = OS. *kū, kō, kuo* = OFries. *kū* = D. *koe* = MLG. *ko, ku*, LG. *ko* = OHG. *chuo, chua*, MHG. *kuo, ku*, G. *kuh* = Icel. *kȳr* (acc. *kū*) = Sw. Dan. *ko* (Goth. not found), a cow, = OIr. *bō* = Gael. *bō*, a cow, = W. *biw*, cattle, kine, = L. *bos* (*bov-*), m., also f. (the fem. being also more distinctly expressed by *bos femina*, or else by another word, *vacca*, a cow, related to E. *ox*), an ox, a bull or cow (whence ult. E. *beef* (which is thus a doublet of *cow*), *bovine*, etc.), = Gr. *βοῦς* (*βοF-*), m. and f., an ox, a bull or cow, = Skt. *go*, a cow, a bull.] **1.** The female of the genus *Bos* or ox (the male of which is called a *bull*, or in a restricted sense an *ox*). See *ox*.—**2.** The female of various other large animals, the male of which is termed a *bull*, as of many ruminants, of eared seals, etc.—**3**†. A timid person; a coward.

The veriest *cow* in a company brags most.
Cotgrave (under *crier*).

Humble cow. See *humble*.

cow[2] (kou), *v. t.* [< ME. **couen* (?), not found, < Icel. *kūga*, cow, force, tyrannize over, = Sw. *kufva*, check, curb, subdue, = Dan. *kue*, bow, coerce, subdue; further connections unknown.] To depress with fear; cause to shrink or crouch with fear; daunt the spirits or courage of; intimidate; overawe.

Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man!
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

=**Syn.** To overawe, intimidate, abash, daunt.

cow[3] (kou), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** In *mining*, a wedge placed behind a crab or gin-start to prevent it from revolving.—**2.** A kind of self-acting brake formerly employed on inclined planes; a trailer. *E. H. Knight*.

cow[4] (kou), *n.* [A reduced form of *cowl*[1], q. v.] The top of a chimney which is made to move with the wind; a cowl. See *cowl*[1], 3.

cow[5] (kou), *v. t.* [A var. of *coll*: see *coll*[1].] To cut; clip. [Scotch.]

But we will *cow* our yellow locks,
A little abune our bree.
Wedding of Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, [V. 184).

cow[5] (kou), *n.* [< *cow*[5], *v.*] A cut or clip, especially of the hair: as, he has gone to the barber's to get a *cow*. [Scotch.]

cowage, *n.* See *cowhage*.

cowan (kou'an), *n.* [Origin unknown.] **1.** One whose occupation is the building of dry stone walls: used especially of one who has not been regularly trained in the mason's trade. [Scotch.] Hence—**2.** One who is not a Free-Mason.

coward (kou'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *coward, couard, cueard* (= OFlem. *kuwaerd* = Pr. *coart* = OSp. *couarde, cobarde, cobardo*, Sp. *cobarde* = Pg. *cobarde, covarde* = It. *codardo*, a coward, cowardly; all these being appar. derived from or adapted from the OF.), < AF. *couard, couart, cuard*, OF. *couard* (*coüard*), *coward, couart, cuart, coart*, F. *couard*, a coward, orig. as an epithet of the timid hare (called *la cowarde ou la court cowe*, 'the bobtail'; > OFlem. *kuwaerd*, ME. *Cuwaert, Kywart*, as the name of the hare in "Reynard, the Fox," tr. by Caxton; ML. *cuardus*, a hare), with allusion also perhaps to a cowed dog with its tail between its legs (cf. OF. *lion couard*, in heraldry, a lion with its tail between its legs), orig. an adj., with the depreciative suffix *-ard*, 'having a (short, drooping, or otherwise ridiculous) tail' (cf. OF. *couarde*, f., a tail, *couart*, m., a rump or haunch, as of venison), < OF. *coue, cowe, coe*, F. *queue* = Pr. *coa* = Sp.

Pg. It. *coda*, < L. *cauda*, LL. ML. also *coda*, tail: see *cauda*, *cue*[1], *queue*. The word *coward* has been more or less associated in E. with *cow*[1], the animal ('one afraid of a cow,' or 'having the heart of a cow,' whence the accom. form *cowheart*: see *cow*[1], *n.*, 3), with *cowherd*[1] (assumed to be a timid person; whence the accom. spelling of *cowherd*[2], *cowheard*[2]), with *cow*[2], intimidate, and with *cower*, crouch as with fear.]

I. *n.* **1.** One who lacks courage to meet danger; one who shrinks from exposure to possible harm of any kind; a timid or pusillanimous person; a poltroon; a craven.

When Merlin saugh that he dide a-bide, he cried lowde, "What, *coward*, wher-fore a-bideste thow? whi doste thow not that thow haste vndirtaken, for it is sene that thow arte a-ferde." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 221.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

2. In *her.*, an animal represented with the tail hanging down, or turned up between the legs, as a lion or other beast of prey. Also *coué*.

=Syn. 1. *Coward*, *Poltroon*, *Craven*, *Dastard*, *Pusillanimous* (person) express an ignoble quality of fear, or fear showing itself in dishonorable ways. *Coward* is the general word, covering the others, is most often used, and is least opprobrious. *Poltroon*, *craven*, and *dastard* are highly energetic words, used only in the effort to make a person's cowardice seem contemptible. The distinction between them is not clearly marked. A *poltroon* has somewhat more of the mean-spirited and contemptible in his character; a *craven* skulks away, accepts any means of escape, however dishonorable, from a dangerous position, duty, etc.; a *dastard* is base, and therefore despicable, in his cowardice. *Dastard* is the strongest of these words. A *pusillanimous* person is, literally, one of little courage; his cowardice is only the most conspicuous part of a general lack of force in mind and character, making him spiritless and contemptible.

I was a *coward* on instinct. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Nor . . . is the peace principle to be carried into effect by fear. It can never be defended, it can never be executed by *cowards*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 197.

West. My heart for anger burns, I cannot brook it.
K. Hen. Be patient, gentle Earl of Westmoreland.
Clif. Patience is for *poltroons*, and such as he;
He durst not sit there had your father liv'd.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Yonder comes a knight.
. . . A *craven*; how he hangs his head.
Tennyson, Geraint.

You are all recreants and *dastards*; and delight to live in slavery to the nobility. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

The *pusillanimous* monarch knew neither when to punish nor when to pardon. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

II. *a.* **1.** Lacking courage; timid; timorous; fearful; craven: as, a *coward* wretch.

O *coward* conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Is there, for honest poverty,
That hangs his head, an' a' that?
The *coward* slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a' that.
Burns, For A' That.

2. Of or pertaining to a coward; proceeding from or expressive of fear or timidity: as, a *coward* cry; *coward* tremors.

Be men of spirit!
Spurn *coward* passion!
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

He had no painful pressure from without,
That made him turn aside from wretchedness,
With *coward* fears. *Wordsworth.*

cowardt (kou'ärd), *v. t.* [< ME. *cowarden*, *couarden*, < OF. *coarder*, F. *couarder*; from the noun.] To make afraid.

Which *cowardeth* a man's heart.
W. Swinderby, Letter in Foxe's Martyrs.

cowardice (kou'är-dis), *n.* [< ME. *cowardis*, *-ise*, *-yse*, < OF. *couardise*, F. *couardise* (= It. *codardigia*), cowardice, < *couard*, etc., coward: see *coward*, *n.*] Want of courage to face danger, difficulty, opposition, etc.; dread of exposure to harm or pain of any kind; fear of consequences; pusillanimity; dishonorable fear.

Ye be come hider to hide yow for *cowardise*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 404.

'Tis not his arm
That acts such wonders, but our *cowardice*.
Lust's Dominion, iv. 2.

Full of *cowardice* and guilty shame.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=Syn. Poltroonery, dastardliness, cowardliness.

cowardiet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *couardie*, *cuardie* (= Pr. *coardia* = Sp. *cobardía* = Pg. *cobardia* = It. *codardia*), cowardice, < *couard*, etc., coward: see *coward*, *n.*] Cowardice. *Chaucer.*

cowardize (kou'är-diz), *v. t.* [< *coward* + *-ize*.] To render cowardly. [Obsolete or rare.]

Wickedness naturally tends to dishearten and *cowardize* men. *J. Scott*, Sermon before the Artillery Company (1680).

cowardlike (kou'ärd-lik), *a.* Like a coward; cowardly; pusillanimous. [Rare.]

If I should *cowardlike* surrender up
The interest. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy.

cowardliness (kou'ärd-li-nes), *n.* Want of courage; timidity; cowardice.

I know not whether he more detests *cowardliness* or cruelty. *Bp. Hall*, Characters, The Valiant Man.

cowardly (kou'ärd-li), *a.* [< *coward* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Wanting courage to face danger, or to incur harm or pain; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous.

Faithless alike to his people and his tools, the King did not scruple to play the part of the *cowardly* approver, who hangs his accomplice. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Proceeding from fear of danger or harm; mean; base; befitting a coward: as, a *cowardly* action.

The policy of reserve has been stigmatized, and sometimes justly, as *cowardly*, but it is usually safe.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 77.

=Syn. Dastardly, craven, faint-hearted, chicken-hearted.

cowardly (kou'ärd-li), *adv.* [< *coward* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a coward; dishonorably; basely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

cowardoust (kou'är-dus), *a.* [< *coward* + *ous*.] Cowardly. *Barret.*

Come, you're as mad now as he's *cowardous*.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iii. 1.

cowardryt (kou'ärd-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cowardrie*, *cowardree*; < *coward* + *-ry*.] Cowardice.

Be therefore counselled herein by me,
And shake off this vile harted *cowardree*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

cowardship (kou'ärd-ship), *n.* [< *coward* + *-ship*.] The state or fact of being a coward. [Rare.]

A very dishonest paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

★**cowbane** (kou'bān), *n.* A popular name of the *Cicuta virosa*, or water-hemlock: so named from its supposed injurious effect upon cows. See *Cicuta*.—**Spotted cowbane**, a similar species of the United States, *C. maculata*.

cow-bell (kou'bel), *n.* **1.** A bell (usually of a rounded oblong shape and dull, heavy tone) designed to be attached to the neck of a cow to indicate her whereabouts: as, "the tinkle of the *cow-bells*," *Tyndall*, Light, p. 23.—**2.** A Scotch and American name of the bladder-campion, *Silene vulgaris*.

cowberry (kou'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *cowberries* (-iz). [< *cow*[1] + *berry*[1]. Cf. *bilberry*.] A name of the plant *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa* or red huckleberry. See *Vaccinium*.

cowbird (kou'bèrd), *n.* **1.** An oscine passerine bird of America, belonging to the family *Icteridæ* and genus *Molothrus*; especially, *M. ater* or *M. pecoris*, so called from its accompanying cattle. It is polygamous and parasitic, depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, like the European cuckoo, and leaving them to be hatched by the foster-parents. The male is from 7½ to 8 inches long, glossy black with metallic sheen and a chocolate-brown head; the female is smaller and dull dark-brownish. This species is very abundant in the United States.



Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*).

The bronzed cowbird, *M. æneus*, is a larger species, found in Texas and southward; there are several others in the warmer parts of America. Also *cow-blackbird* and *cow-bunting*.

2. A name sometimes given in Great Britain to the rose-colored pastor, *Pastor* (*Thremmaphilus*) *roseus*. *Macgillivray.*

cow-blackbird (kou'blak'bèrd), *n.* Same as *cowbird*, 1.

cow-blakes (kou'blāks), *n. pl.* Dried cow-dung used as fuel.

cow-boy (kou'boi), *n.* **1.** A boy who takes charge of cows or drives them to and from pasture.—**2.** On the great plains of the western United States, a man employed by a stockman or ranchman in the care of grazing cattle, doing his work on horseback; a vaquero.

The *cowboy* is an excellent rider in his own way, but his way differs from that of a trained school horseman. *T. Roosevelt*, Ranch Life, p. 16.

3. One of a band of marauders during the American revolution, chiefly refugees belonging to the British side, who infested the neutral ground between the British and American lines in the neighborhood of New York, and plundered the whigs or revolutionists.

West Chester County . . . was now [1780] almost wholly at the mercy of the revolutionary banditti called the *Cow-boys*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

cow-bunting (kou'bun″ting), *n.* Same as *cowbird*, 1.

cow-calf (kou'käf), *n.* A female calf. See *free-martin*.

cow-catcher (kou'kach″ėr), *n.* A strong frame in front of a locomotive, for removing obstructions, such as strayed cattle, from the rails. It is generally made of wrought-iron in the form of a coned wedge, having a flat wedge-shaped bottom bar placed a few inches above, and extending across and a little beyond, the rails. Also called *pilot*.

cow-chervil (kou'chėr″vil), *n.* A popular name of *Anthriscus sylvestris*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe, found in hedge-banks and woods, and said to be eaten by cattle. Also called *cow-parsley*, *cow-weed*. See *chervil*.

cow-cress (kou'kres), *n.* A coarse kind of cress, *Lepidium campestre*.

cowcumber (kou'kum-ber), *n.* A form of *cucumber*, once in regular literary use, but now regarded as only provincial.

cowdie-gum (kou'di-gum), *n.* Same as *kauri-gum*.

cow-doctor (kou'dok″tor), *n.* A veterinary physician. Also called *cow-leech*.

cower (kou'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *couren*, < Icel. *kūra* = Sw. *kura* = Dan. *kure*, lie quiet, rest, doze; prob. related to Icel. *kyrr*, older form *kvirr*, quiet, = Sw. *quar*, remaining, = Dan. *kvær*, silent, quiet, = Goth. *kwairrus*, gentle, = MHG. *kürre*, G. *kirre*, tame. G. *kauern*, squat in a cage, is from *kaue*, a cage (see *cave*[1], *cage*). W. *cwrian*, cower, is prob. from the E.] To sink by bending the knees; crouch; squat; stoop or sink downward, especially in fear or shame.

To hur [their] God Seraphin the gomes [people] gon all *Koure* doune on hur knees [&] karpen these wordes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

Our dame sits *cowering* o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden.*

She *cowered* low upon the ground,
With wild eyes turned to meet her fate.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 39.

cow-feeder (kou'fē″dėr), *n.* One who feeds ★cows; a dairyman; a cowherd.

cow-fish (kou'fish), *n.* A name of various fishes and other marine animals. (*a*) A sea-cow or sirenian. (*b*) A dolphin or porpoise. (1) The *Tursiops gilli*, a porpoise of the family *Delphinidæ*, of the western coast of the United States. (2) The grampus, *Grampus griseus*. [New England.] (*c*) An ostraciontoid fish, *Ostracion quadricorne*, with strong antrorse supraocular spines, like horns, common in tropical Atlantic waters, and occasionally found along the southern coast of the United States. Also called *cuckold*. (*d*) A local name in Orkney of sundry oval bivalve shell-fish, as clams.



Cow-fish (*Ostracion quadricorne*).

cow-gate (kou'gāt), *n.* Right of pasture for cattle. See *gate*.

I scarcely ever knew a *cow-gate* given up for want of ability to obtain a cow.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, II. 126.

cow-grass (kou'gràs), *n.* **1.** A species of clover, *Trifolium medium*, resembling the common red clover, at one time much cultivated in England.—**2.** Same as *knot-grass*, *Polygonum aviculare*.

cowhage (kou'āj), *n.* [Also written *couhage*, *cowage*, and *cowitch* (an accom. form, as if < *cow*[1] + *itch*), < Hind. *kawānch*, *koānch*, cowhage.] **1.** (*a*) The hairs of the pods of a leguminous plant, *Stizoloba pruriens*. The pod is covered with a thick coating of short, stiff, brittle brown hairs, which are retrorsely serrate toward the top. They easily penetrate the skin, and produce an intolerable itching. They are employed medicinally as a mechanical vermifuge. (*b*) The entire pods of *M. pruriens*. (*c*) The plant itself.—**2.** In the West Indies, a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Durandeeldea urens*, bearing capsules covered with stinging hairs. The twining cowhage of the same region is a woody climber of the same family, *Tragia volubilis*, with hispid capsules.—**Cowhage cherry.** See *Barbados cherry*, under *cherry*[1].

cowheard[1]t, *n.* An obsolete form of *cowherd*[1].

cowheard[2]†, *n.* See *cowherd*[2], *coward.*

cowheart (kou'härt), *n.* [An accom. form of *coward*, q. v.] A coward. [Prov. Eng.]

cowhearted (kou'här″ted), *a.* [See *cowheart.*] Timid.

cow-heel (kou'hēl), *n.* The foot of a cow or calf boiled to a gelatinous consistency.

cow-herb (kou'ėrb), *n.* The field-soapwort, *Vaccaria Vaccaria.*

cowherd[1] (kou'hėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowheard*; < *cow*[1] + *herd*[1].] One whose occupation is the care of cattle.

> And for her sake her cattell fedd awhile,
> And for her sake a *cowheard* vile became
> The servant of Admetus, *cowheard* vile.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 39.

cowherd[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowheard*: see *coward*, *n.*] A former false spelling of *coward*, simulating *cowherd*[1]. See *coward.*

cowhide (kou'hīd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The skin of a cow prepared for tanning, or the thick coarse leather made from it.—**2.** In the United States, a stout flexible whip made of braided leather or of rawhide.

II. *a.* Made of the leather called cowhide: as, heavy *cowhide* boots.

cowhide (kou'hīd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cowhided*, ppr. *cowhiding.* [< *cowhide*, *n.*, 2.] To beat or whip with a cowhide.

> He got his skin well beaten—*cow-hided*, as we may say—by Charles XII. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 356.

cow-hitch (kou'hich), *n.* *Naut.*, a slippery or lubberly hitch or knot.

cow-hocked (kou'hokt), *a.* With the hocks turning inward like those of a cow: said of dogs.

cow-house (kou'hous), *n.* [< ME. *couhous*; < *cow*[1] + *house.*] A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled.

cowish[1] (kou'ish), *a.* [In form < *cow*[1] + *-ish*[1]; the sense imported from *coward.*] Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [Rare.]

> It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit,
> That dares not undertake. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

cowish[2] (kou'ish), *n.* [Also *kouse*: Nez Percé *kowish.*] The tuberous root of *Lomatium Cous*, *L. Canbyi*, and *L. Geyeri*, used as food by the aborigines of the Columbia plains. Often called *biscuit-root.* Written also *cows* and *cous.*

cowitch (kou'ich), *n.* Same as *cowhage.*

cow-keeper (kou'kē″pėr), *n.* One whose business is to keep cows; a dairyman; a herdsman.

> Here's my master, Victorian, yesterday a *cow-keeper*, and to-day a gentleman. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 2.

cow-killer (kou'kil″ėr), *n.* One who or that which kills cows.—**Cow-killer ant**, a Texan species of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Mutillidæ*: so called from the popular belief that these wasps, which superficially resemble ants, kill cattle by their stinging.

cowl[1] (koul), *n.* [< ME. *cowle*, *coule* (also *covel*, *covele* (written *couel*, *couele*), and *cuvel*, *kuvele* appar. after the Icel. *kufl*), < AS. *cūle*, *cuhle*, *cugle*, *cugele* (the form **cufl* given in some dictionaries is not authenticated) = D. *kovel* = MLG. *kogel*, *koggel*, *kagel*, also *kovel*, LG. *kagel* = OHG. *cugelā*, *cugulā*, MHG. *kugele*, G. *kugel*, *kogel* = Icel. *kufl* (appar. from the Celtic, or from the supposed AS. form **cufl*) = OF. *coule*, *cole* = Pr. *cogula* = Sp. *cogulla* = Pg. *cogula* = It. *cuculla*, *cocolla*, formerly also *cucula*, f., also *cucullo*, formerly *cucuglio*, *cuculio*, m., = W. *cwcwll*, *cwfl* = Ir. *cochal*, < L. *cucullus*, m., LL. also *cuculla*, f., a covering (for the head, for the feet, or for merchandise), a cap or hood fastened to a garment, in ML. esp. a monk's hood. Hence (from L.) *cucullate*, etc.] **1.** A hood attached to a gown or robe, and admitting of being drawn over the head or of being worn hanging on the shoulders: worn chiefly by monks, and characteristic of their dress or profession.

> What differ more (you cry) than crown and *cowl!*
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 199.

2. A garment with a hood (*vestis caputiata*), black or gray or brown, varying in length in different ages and according to the usages of different orders, but having these two permanent characteristics, that it covered the head and shoulders, and that it was without sleeves. *Cath. Dict.* Hence—**3.** A monk.

> Ere yet, in scorn of Peter's-pence,
> And number'd bead, and shrift,
> Bluff Harry broke into the spence,
> And turn'd the *cowls* adrift.
> *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

4. A covering, originally cowl-shaped, for the top of a chimney or the upper end of a soil-pipe or ventilating shaft, made to turn with the wind, and intended to assist ventilation.—**5.** A wire cap or cage on the top of a locomotive-funnel.

cowl[2] (koul), *n.* [Formerly spelled *coul*; < ME. **couel*, earlier *cuvel* (in comp. *cuvel-staf*, cowl-staff), < OF. *cuvel*, later *cuveau*, a little tub, dim. of *cuve*, a tub, vat, < L. *cupa*, a tub, vat, cask, later a cup: see *cup*, *coop.*] An old name in some parts of England for a tub or large vessel for holding liquids; specifically, a large vessel for water, to be carried on a pole between two persons.

> That the comyns haue the *Cowle* to mete ale with.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 371.

★**cow-lady**† (kou'lā″di), *n.* An insect of the family *Coccinellidæ*; a ladybird or a ladybug.

> A paire of buskins they did bring
> Of the *cow-ladyes* corall wing.
> *Musarum Deliciæ* (1656).

cowled (kould), *a.* [< *cowl*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Wearing a cowl; hooded.

> Yet not for all his faith can see
> Would I that *cowled* churchman be.
> *Emerson*, The Problem.

> While I stood observing, the measure of enjoyment was filled up by the unbargained spectacle of a white-*cowled* monk trudging up a road which wound into the gate of the town. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 212.

2. Shaped like a cowl; cucullate: as, a *cowled* leaf.

cow-leech (kou'lēch), *n.* Same as *cow-doctor.*

cow-leeching (kou'lē″ching), *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows.

★**cow-lick** (kou'lik), *n.* A tuft of hair which presents the appearance of hair that has been licked by a cow, as on herself or on a calf, out of its proper position and natural direction. Also called *calf-lick.*

cowl-muscle (koul'mus″l), *n.* The trapezius muscle: from its other name *cucullaris* (which see).

cowlstaff† (koul'stȧf), *n.*; pl. *cowlstaves* (-stāvz). [Also written, erroneously, *colestaff*, *coltstaff*, *colstaff*; ME. *cuvelstaf*, < *cuvel*, *coul*, E. *cowl*[2], + *staf*, E. *staff.*] A staff or pole on which a tub or other vessel or weight is supported between two persons.

> Go take up these clothes here, quickly; where's the *cowl-staff?* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

> Instead of bills, with *colstaves* come: instead of spears, with spits. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 2.

To ride upon a cowlstaff†, to be carried astride a cowl-staff, in derision for being henpecked.

> I know there are many that wear horns and *ride* daily *upon coltstaves*; but this proceeds not so often from the fault of the females as the silliness of the husband, who knows not how to manage a wife. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 7.

cow-man (kou'man), *n.* A stock-owner; an owner of cattle; a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

> A gloomy outlook for the future of the *cow-man.*
> *New York Evening Post*, Jan. 14, 1887.

cow-mass† (kou'mȧs), *n.* A pageant on St. John's day, June 24th, at Dunkirk in French Flanders (formerly held by the English).

> Thus ended the *cowmass*, a show scarce exceeded by any in the known world. *Town and Country Magazine*, 1739.

cow-milker (kou'mil″kėr), *n.* One who milks cows; any mechanical device for milking cows.

co-work (kō-wėrk′), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *work.*] To work jointly; coöperate.

co-worker (kō-wėr′kėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *worker.*] One who works with another; a coöperator.

> *Co-workers* with God. *South*, Sermons, III. xi.

cowp (koup), *v.* and *n.* See *coup*[1].

cow-paps (kou'paps), *n.* A local English name of an alcyonarian polyp, *Alcyonarium digitatum.* Also called *dead-men's-fingers.*

cow-parsley (kou'pärs″li), *n.* Same as *cow-chervil.*

cow-parsnip (kou'pärs″nip), *n.* A wild umbelliferous plant of the genus *Heracleum* (which see).

cow-path (kou'pȧth), *n.* A path or track made by cows.

> Country lasses . . . see nothing uncommon or heroic in following a *cow-path.* *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 194.

★**cow-pea** (kou'pē), *n.* The plant *Vigna Sinensis.* See *pea.*

cowpen-bird (kou'pen-bėrd), *n.* Same as *cow-bird.*

Cowperian (kou- or kō-pē'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by William Cowper, an English anatomist (1666–1709).—**Cowperian glands**, in various animals, a pair of accessory prostatic or urethral glands of lobulated or follicular structure, which pour a mucous secretion into the urethra. In man they are small, about the size of a pea, lying beneath the membranous portion of the urethra, close behind the bulb, and emptying into the bulbous portion of the tract. Their size, shape, and position vary in different animals, in some of which they are much more highly developed than in man. Also called *Cowper's glands* and *glandulæ Cowperi.*

cow-pilot (kou'pī″lọt), *n.* A fish, *Glyphisodon marginatus*, of a greenish-olive color, with 5 or 6 vertical blackish bands rather narrower than their interspaces, common in the West Indies, and extending along the southern coast of the United States.

cow-plant (kou'plant), *n.* The *Gymnema lactifera*, an asclepiadaceous woody climber of Ceylon, the milky juice of which is used for food by the Singhalese.

cowpock (kou'pok), *n.* One of the pustules of cowpox.

cow-poison (kou'poi″zn), *n.* The *Delphinium trolliifolium* of California, a native larkspur.

cow-pony (kou'pō″ni), *n.* A pony used in herding cattle. [Western U. S.]

> I put spurs to the smart little *cow-pony*, and loped briskly down the valley. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 86.

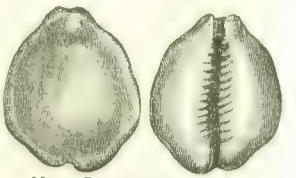
cowpox (kou'poks), *n.* A vaccine disease which appears on the teats of a cow, in the form of vesicles of a blue color, approaching to livid. These vesicles are elevated at the margin and depressed at the center; they are surrounded with inflammation, and contain a limpid fluid or virus which is capable of communicating genuine cowpox to the human subject, and of conferring, in a great majority of instances, a complete and permanent security against smallpox. Also called *vaccinia.* See *vaccination.*

cow-quakes (kou'kwāks), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass.*

cowrie, *n.* See *cowry.*

cowrie-pine (kou'ri-pīn), *n.* See *kauri.*

cowry (kou'ri), *n.*; pl. *cowries* (-riz). [Also ★written *cowrie*, sometimes *kouree*, repr. Hind. *kaurī*, Beng. *kari*, a cowry.] **1.** The popular name of *Cypræa moneta*, a small yellowish-white shell with a fine gloss, used by various peoples as money. It is abundant in the Indian ocean, and is collected in the Maldive and East Indian islands, in Ceylon, in Siam, and on parts of the African coast. It was used in China as a medium of exchange in primitive times, before the introduction of a metallic currency, and also in Bengal, where, as late as 1854, 5,120 cowries were reckoned as equal to a rupee. It is still so employed in Africa, and in the countries of Further India. In Siam 6,400 cowries are equal to about 1*s.* 6*d.* of English money.



Money Cowry (*Cypræa moneta*), natural size.

> The small shells called *cowries* are considered preservatives against the evil eye. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 323.

2. In general, any shell of the genus *Cypræa* or family *Cypræidæ.*

cow-shark (kou'shärk), *n.* A shark of the ★family *Hexanchidæ* or *Notidanidæ.*

cowslip (kou'slip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowslippe*; < ME. *cowslyppe*, *cousluppe*, *cowslowpe*, *cowslope*, *cowslop*, corruptly *cowyslepe* (and *cowslek* (Prompt. Parv.), 'cow's leek'), < AS. *cūslyppe*, also *cūsloppe*, cowslip, in one passage associated with *oxanslyppe*, *oxan slyppe*, i. e. *oxslip*, now written *oxlip*, as *cowslip* is taken as 'cow's lip' ("because the cow licks this flower up with her lips"—Minsheu), < *cū*, cow, + *slyppe*, *sloppe* (in this form only in the above compounds), the sloppy droppings of a cow (ME. *sloppe*, a puddle, E. *slop*[1], q. v.), akin to *slype*, *slipe*, a viscid substance, < *slopen*, pp. of *slūpan*, dissolve: see *slop*[1] and *slip.* The name alludes to the common habitat of the flower, in pastures and along hedges. In ME. it seems to have been applied to several different plants.] **1.** The popular name of several varieties of *Primula veris*, a favorite wild flower found in British pastures and hedge-banks, and cultivated in the United States. It has umbels of small, buff-yellow, scented flowers on short pedicels. Its flowers have been used as an anodyne.

> The *cowslips* tall her pensioners be;
> In their gold coats spots you see.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1.

2. In the United States, the more common name of the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.*—**American cowslip**, *Dodecatheon Meadia*, a primulaceous plant of the middle and southwestern United States, also known as the *shooting-star.*—**Bugloss** or **Jerusalem cowslip**, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis.*—**Cowslip ale**, ale flavored with the blossoms of the cowslip (*Primula veris*), added after the fermentation. Sugar is added before bottling. *Bickerdyke.*—**Cowslip wine**, a wine made by fermenting cowslips with sugar. It is used as a domestic soporific.—**French** or **mountain cowslip**, the yellow auricula of the Alps, *Primula Auricula.*—**Virginian cowslip**, the *Mertensia Virginica*, from its resemblance to the Jerusalem cowslip.

cowslipped (kou'slipt), *a.* [< *cowslip* + *-ed*².] Adorned with cowslips.

From rushes green, and brakes, and *cowslipped* lawns.
Keats.

cow-stone (kou'stōn), *n.* A boulder of the greensand. [Local.]

cowt (kout), *n.* [Also *cowte:* see *colt.*] A colt. [Scotch.]

Yet aft a ragged *cowte*'s been known
To make a noble aiver. *Burns*, A Dream.

★**cow-tree** (kou'trē), *n.* A name of various trees having an abundance of milky juice, especially of a South American tree, *Piratinera utilis*, of the family *Moraceæ*, and allied to the fig-tree. When the trunk is incised, a rich, milky, nutritious juice, in appearance and quality resembling cow's milk, is discharged in such abundance as to render it an important food-product to the natives of the region where it grows. The tree is common in Venezuela, growing to the height of 100 feet. The leaves are leathery, about 1 foot long and 3 or 4 inches broad. The cow-tree of Pará is a sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops elata*, the milk of which resembles cream in consistence, but is too viscid to be a safe article of food. Also called *milk-tree.*

cow-troopial (kou'trō″pi-al), *n.* Same as *cow-bird.* See *troopial.*

cow-weed (kou'wēd), *n.* Same as *cow-chervil.*

cow-wheat (kou'hwēt), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Melampyrum.*

cox† (koks), *n.* [Abbrev. from *coxcomb.*] A coxcomb.

Go; you're a brainless *cox*, a toy, a fop. *Beau. and Fl.*

★**coxa** (kok'sä), *n.*; pl. *coxæ* (-sē). [L.] 1†. The femur or thigh-bone.—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) The hip-bone, os coxæ or os innominatum. (*b*) The hip-joint.—3. In *entom.*, the first or basal joint (sometimes called the hip) of an insect's leg, by which it is articulated to the body. It may be entirely uncovered, as in many flies, or received into a coxal cavity or deep hollow in the lower surface of the thorax, as in most beetles. Coxæ are said to be *contiguous* when those of a pair are close together, *separate* when there is a space between them, *distant* when they are widely separate, *prominent* when they protrude from the coxal cavities, *globose* when they are shaped like a ball, *transverse* when they lie across the body with the succeeding joint of the leg attached to the inner end, etc. These distinctions are of great value in classification. Sometimes the coxa has a small accessory piece called the *trochanter*, which, however, is not a true joint. Some of the older entomologists included the first two joints of the leg in the term *coxa*, the first being distinguished as the *patella* and the second as the *trochanter.*



Leg of Caraboid Beetle, enlarged.
a, coxa; *b*, trochanter; *c*, femur; *d*, tibia; *e*, tarsus.

4. The basal joint of the leg of a spider or a crustacean; a coxopodite (which see).

coxagra (kok-sag'rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. *ἀγρα*, a taking (used as in *chiragra*, *podagra*, etc.).] In *pathol.*, pain following the sciatic nerve. *Dunglison.*

★**coxal** (kok'sal), *a.* [< *coxa* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the coxa: as, a *coxal* segment; a *coxal* articulation.—**Coxal cavities**, in *entom.*, hollows of the lower surface of the thorax, in which the coxæ are articulated. They are distinguished as *anterior*, *median*, and *posterior*, and are said to be *entire* when they are completely closed behind by the junction of the sternum and epimera, *open* when a space is left protected only by membrane, *separate* when the sternum extends between them, and *confluent* when the sternum is not visible between them. Much use is made of these characters in classification.—**Coxal lines**, in *entom.*, two curved, slightly prominent lines on the first ventral abdominal segment of certain *Coleoptera*, behind the coxæ. They limit a space which is inclined toward the base of the abdomen, passing under the coxæ.

coxalgia (kok-sal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain of the hip or haunch.

coxalgic (kok-sal'jik), *a.* [< *coxalgia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of coxalgia; affected with coxalgia.

coxarthritis (kok-sär-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-itis.*] Same as *coxitis.*

coxcomb (koks'kōm), *n.* [For *cockscomb*, i. e., *cock's comb:* see *cockscomb.*] 1†. The comb of a cock. See *cockscomb*, 1.—2. The cap, resembling a cock's comb, which licensed fools formerly wore; hence, the fool himself.

There, take my *coxcomb*. Why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will; if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Here is all
We fools can catch the wise in—to unknot,
By privilege of *coxcombs*, what they plot.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

3. The top of the head, or the head itself.

We will belabour you a little better,
And beat a little more care into your *coxcombs*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

4. A fop; a vain, showy fellow; a conceited and pretentious dunce.

I cannot think I shall become a *coxcomb*,
To ha' my hair curled by an idle finger.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

As a *coxcomb* is a fool of parts, so is a flatterer a knave of parts. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

Coxcombs and pedants, not absolute simpletons, are his game. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

5†. A kind of silver lace frayed out at the edges. *Davies.*

It was as necessary to trim his light grey frock with a silver edging of *coxcomb*, that he might not appear worse than his fellows. *C. Johnston*, Chrysal, xi.

6. Same as *cockscomb*, 2.=**Syn. 4.** *Coxcomb*, *Fop*, *Dandy*, *Exquisite*, *Beau*, prig, popinjay, jackanapes. The first five are used only of men. The distinguishing characteristic of a *coxcomb* is vanity, which may be displayed in regard to accomplishments, looks, dress, etc., but perhaps most often as to accomplishments. *Fop* is not quite so broad as *coxcomb*, applying chiefly to one who displays vanity in dress and pertness in conversation, with a tendency to impertinence in manner. *Dandy* is applied only to one who gives excessive attention to elegance and perhaps affectation in dress. An *exquisite* is one who prides himself upon his superfine taste in dress, manners, language, etc., when a fair judgment would be that his taste is overwrought, petty, or affected. (See quotation from Bulwer, under *exquisite.*) *Beau* is an old name for one who has too much understanding to be a mere dandy, but still overdoes in the matter of dress, sometimes carrying it to an extreme, as *Beau* Nash, *Beau* Brummel. Beau Brummel might perhaps be called the typical *fop.*

Most *coxcombs* are not of the laughing kind;
More goes to make a *fop* than *fops* can find.
Dryden, Pilgrim, Prol., l. 15.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the *fops* envy and the ladies stare?
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 104.

The all-importance of clothes . . . has sprung up in the intellect of the *dandy* without effort, like an instinct of genius. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.

Such an *exquisite* was but a poor companion for a quiet, plain man like me. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved *beaux?*
Pope, R. of the L., v. 13.

coxcombical, coxcomical (koks-kom'i-kal), *a.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ic-al.*] Like or characteristic of a coxcomb; conceited; foppish.

John Lylly, . . . who wrote that singularly *coxcomical* work called "Euphues and his England," was in the very zenith of his absurdity and reputation.
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

Studded all over in *coxcombical* fashion with little brass nails. *Irving.*

coxcombically, coxcomically (koks-kom'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a coxcomb; foppishly.

But this *coxcombically* mingling
Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjingling,
For numbers genuinely British,
Is quite too finical and skittish.
Byrom, Remarks.

coxcombity (koks'kō-mi-ti), *n.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ity.*] That which is in keeping with the character of a coxcomb. [Rare.]

Inferior masters paint *coxcombities* that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action.
C. Knight, Once upon a Time, II. 140.

coxcombly† (koks'kōm-li), *a.* Like a coxcomb.

My looks terrify them, you *coxcombly* ass! I'll be judged by all the company whether thou hast not a worse face than I. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

You are as troublesome to a poor Widow of Business as a young *coxcombly* rhiming Lover.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

coxcombry (koks'kōm-ri), *n.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ry.*] 1. Coxcombs collectively.—2. The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

The extravagances of *coxcombry* in manners and apparel are indeed the legitimate, and often the successful, objects of satire, during the time when they exist.
Scott, Monastery, Int., p. xv.

coxcomical, coxcomically. See *coxcombical, coxcombically.*

coxcomicality (koks-kom-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *coxcomical* + *-ity.*] The character of a coxcomb; coxcombry. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

coxendix (kok-sen'diks), *n.*; pl. *coxendices* ★(-di-sēz). [L.] The hip; the haunch-bone.

coxitis (kok-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hip-joint. Also *coxarthritis.*

coxocerite (kok-sos'e-rīt), *n.* [< L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-ite*².] In *Crustacea*, the basal joint of an antenna, considered as answering to the coxopodite of an ambulatory leg.

coxoceritic (kok-sos-e-rit'ik), *a.* [< *coxocerite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a coxocerite.

coxo-epimeral (kok″sō-e-pim'e-ral), *a.* [< *coxa* + *epimera* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a coxopodite and an epimeron: applied by Huxley to the articular membranes between the coxopodites and epimera of certain somites of the crawfish.

coxofemoral (kok-sō-fem'ō-ral), *a.* [< *coxa* + *femur* (*femor-*) + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the os innominatum or coxa and to the femur: as, a *coxofemoral* articulation or ligament.

coxon† (kok'sn), *n.* A contracted form of *cockswain.*

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our *coxon*, so they waked me.
Pepys, Diary, March 25, 1660.

coxopodite (kok-sop'ō-dīt), *n.* [< L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*².] In *Arthropoda*, as a crustacean, the proximal joint of a developed limb by which the limb articulates with its somite or segment of the body. Morphologically it may be a protopodite, or a coxopodite and a basipodite together may represent a protopodite. See extract under *protopodite.* *Milne-Edwards; Huxley.* See cut under *Podophthalmia.*

coxopoditic (kok-sop-ō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *coxopodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a coxopodite: as, *coxopoditic* setæ. *Huxley.*

coxosternal (kok-sō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *coxa* + *sternum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the coxa and the sternum of an arthropod.

coxswain, *n.* See *cockswain.*

coy[1] (koi), *a.* [< ME. *coy, koy,* < OF. *coi, quoi, quei, coy, quoy, coit, quoit*, quiet, still, calm, tranquil, slow (to do a thing), private, secret, mod. F. *coi*, quiet, still, = Pr. *quetz* = Sp. Pg. *quedo, quieto* = It. *cheto, quieto,* < L. *quietus*, quiet, still, calm, whence directly E. *quiet*, which is thus a doublet of *coy:* see *quiet, a.*] 1†. Quiet; still.

He be-heilde his [Merlin's] felowes, that were stille and *koy*, that seiden not o worde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

2. Manifesting modesty; shrinking from familiarity; bashful; shy; retiring.

Coy or sobyr, sobrius, modestus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

To be in love, where scorn is bought with groans;
Coy looks with heart-sore sighs. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

Nor the *coy* maid, half willing to be pressed,
Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 249.

Her air, her manners, all who saw admired;
Courteous though *coy*, and gentle though retired.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

3. Disposed to repel advances; disdainful.

'Twas told me, you were rough, and *coy*, and sullen.
Shak., T. of the S., ii.

=**Syn. 2.** Shrinking, distant, bashful, backward, diffident, demure.

coy[1] (koi), *v.* [< ME. *coyen, coien,* < *coy, a.* Cf. *accoy* (of which *coy, v.*, is prob. in part an abbr.), and see *decoy, v.*, which is peculiarly related to *coy, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To quiet; soothe.

I *coye*, I styll or apayse, Ie acquoyse. I can nat *coye* hym, je ne le puis pas acquoyser. *Palsgrave.*

Coye hem that they seye noon harme of me.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 801.

2. To caress with the hand; stroke caressingly.

Coyyn, blandior. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

He raught forth his right hand & his [the steed's] rigge [back] frotus [rubs],
And *coies* hym as he kan with his clene hands.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1175.

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy.*
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

3. To coax; allure; entice; decoy. See *decoy, v.*

Coynge [read *coyynge*, that is, *coying*] or styrunge to werkyn [var. sterynge to done a werke], instigacio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 86.

Now there are sprung up a wiser generation, . . . who have the art to *coy* the fonder sort into their nets, who have now reduced gaming to a science.
Bp. Rainbow, Sermons, p. 29.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be coy; behave with coyness or bashfulness; shrink from familiarity: with an indefinite *it.*

He comes to woo you, see you do not *coy it.*
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.

One kiss—nay, damsel! *coy it* not.
Scott, Harold the Dauntless, ii. 9.

2. To make difficulty; be slow or reluctant.

Nay, if he *coy'd*
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home,
Shak., Cor., v. 1.

[Obsolete or rare in both uses.]

coy[1]† (koi), *n.* [< ME. *coye;* from the verb.] 1. A stroke or noise made to coy or quiet an animal, as a horse; a soothing sound or utterance.

No man may on that stede ryde
But a bloman [black man], . . .
For he hym maketh with moche pryde
A nyse *coye.*
The *coye* is with hys handys two
Clappynde togedere to and fro.
Octovian, l. 1344 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

2. A decoy. See *decoy*, *n.*

Till the great mallard be catch't in the *coy*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 183.

coy[2] (koi), *n.* [E. dial., prob. < MD. *koye*, D. *kooi*, a coop, cage, fold, hive, hammock, berth (cf. *kouw*, a cage), = E. Fries. *koje*, *kooi*, a hammock, berth, also an inclosure, = MLG. LG. *koje*, a cage, stall, berth, > prob. G. *koje*, a berth, = Dan. *koje*, a berth, hammock, = Sw. *koja*, a berth, hammock, also a cage, jail; all ult. < L. *cavea* (ML. *cavia*), a cage, whence also E. *cage*: see *cage*, *cave*[1], *coe*[2].] A cage or pen for lobsters. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

coy-duck† (koi'duk), *n.* A decoy-duck.

His main scope is to show that Grotius . . . hath acted the part of a *coy-duck*, willingly or unwillingly, to lead the Protestants into Popery.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 504.

coyish (koi'ish), *a.* [< *coy*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat coy or reserved.

This *coyish* paramour. *Drant*, tr. of Horace, ii. 3.

coyly (koi'li), *adv.* [< ME. *coyly*; < *coy*[1] + *-ly*[2].]

1†. Quietly.

A messengere cam the Brehaignons vnto,
Entred brehaigne without tarying,
Ful *coyly* and preualy within entring.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2184.

2. In a coy manner; shyly; demurely.

As she *coyly* bound it round his neck,
And made him promise silence. *Coleridge.*

coynet†, *n.* See *coigne*[2].

coyness (koi'nes), *n.* The quality of being coy; shyness; modest reserve; bashfulness; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

=Syn. *Diffidence*, *Shyness* (see *bashfulness*), reserve, demureness.

coynie, *n.* Same as *coigne*[2].

coynte†, *a.* Same as *quaint*.

coyote (kō-yō'te), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *coyote*, < ★Nahuatl *coyotl*.] **1.** The Mexican and now the usual name of the common prairie- or barking-wolf of western North America, *Canis latrans*,



Coyote (*Canis latrans*).

abundant almost everywhere from the great plains to the Pacific. It is about as large as a pointer dog, with full pelage, bushy tail, upright ears, and rather sharp nose, of a grayish color, reddening on some parts and darkened with blackish on the back. Several species are now recognized.

2. A half-breed. [Slang].

coypou, coypu (koi'pö), *n.* The native name of a South American rodent mammal, the *Myopotamus coypus*. Its head is large and depressed, its neck short and stout, its limbs short, its tail long and



Coypou (*Myopotamus coypus*).

round, and it swims with great ease. It is valued for its fur, which was formerly used largely in the manufacture of hats. The length of a full-grown coypou is about 2 feet 6 inches. See *Myopotamus*.

We look to the waters, and we do not find the beaver or musk-rat, but the *coypu* and capybara, rodents of the American type. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, II. 349.

coystrel†, **coystril**†, *n.* Same as *coistril*.

You . . . bragging *coystril*!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

coz (kuz), *n.* [Abbr. of *cozen*[1], now usually spelled *cousin*.] A familiar or fond contraction of *cousin*[1].

My dearest *coz*,
I pray you, school yourself.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.

I'll not detain you, *coz*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

coze, cose (kōz), *n.* [< *coze*, *v.* ?] A cozy conversation, or tête-à-tête; a cozy, friendly talk. [Rare.]

They might have a comfortable *coze*.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxvi.

coze, cose (kōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cozed*, *cosed*, ppr. *cozing*, *cosing*. [Perhaps for F. *causer*, converse.] To converse in a friendly way; chat; gossip. [Rare.]

The sailors *cose* round the fire with wife and child.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, iii.

cozen[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cousin*[1].

cozen[2] (kuz'n), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *cosen*, *cosin*, *coozen*, *coosen*, *coosin*, *couzen*, *cousen*, *cousin*, being orig. identical in form and connected in sense with *cousin*, a relative; < F. *cousiner*, call "cousin," claim kindred for advantage, sponge, < *cousin*, cousin: see *cousin*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cheat; defraud.

A statelier resolution arms my confidence,
To *cozen* thee of honour. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

O lover, art thou grown too full of dread
To look him in the face whom thou feared'st not
To *cozen* of the fair thing he had got?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 364.

2. To deceive; beguile; entice.

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters.
Locke, Education.

II. *intrans.* To practise cheating; act dishonestly or deceitfully.

Some cogging, *cozening* slave. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

What care I to see a man run after a Sermon, if he *Couzen* and Cheats as soon as he comes home?
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 76.

cozenage[1]†, *n.* See *cousinage*[1].

cozenage[2] (kuz'n-āj), *n.* [< *cozen*[2] + *-age*.] Trickery; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

All that their whole lives had heap'd together
By *cozenage*, perjury, or sordid thrift.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

The art of getting, either by violence, *cozenage*, flattery, lying, or by putting on a guise of religion.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

Betray not by the *cozenage* of sense
Thy votaries. *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, vi.

cozener (kuz'n-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cosener*, *coosener*, *cousiner*, *cousner*, etc.; < *cozen*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who cozens; one who cheats or defrauds.

Sir, there are *cozeners* abroad; therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

cozening (kuz'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cozen*[2], *v.*] Cheating; defrauding.

coziert, *n.* See *cosier*.

cozily, cosily (kō'zi-li), *adv.* In a cozy manner; snugly; warmly; comfortably.

coziness, cosiness (kō'zi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being cozy.

cozy, cosy (kō'zi), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *cozey*, *cosey*, *cozie*, *cosie*; < *coze* + *-y*. The adj. became the most familiar form of the group, and is commonly supposed to be the original.] **I.** *a.* Snug; comfortable; warm; social.

Some are *cozie* i' the neuk,
And formin' assignations.
Burns, Holy Fair.

After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very *cosey*, and that his friend Ben was to be one of the party, they shook hands and separated.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxx.

How *cozy* and pleasant it is here! *Harper's Mag.*

II. *n.* A kind of padded covering or cap put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea ★has been infused.

C. P. An abbreviation of *Common Pleas* and of *Court of Probate*.

C. P. C. An abbreviation of *Clerk of the Privy Council*.

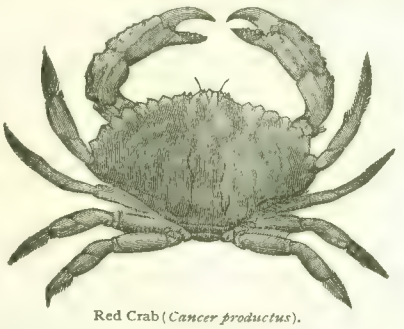
C. P. S. An abbreviation of the Latin *Custos* ★*Privati Sigilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Cr. 1. A common abbreviation of *credit* and *creditor*.—2. In *chem.*, the symbol for *chro-* ★*mium*.

C. R. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Custos Rotulorum*, Keeper of the Rolls; (*b*) of the Latin *Carolus Rex*, Charles the King, or of *Carolina Regina*, Caroline the Queen. ★

crab[1] (krab), *n.* [Early mod. E. *crabbe*, < ME. *crabbe*, < AS. *crabba* = D. *krab* = MLG. *krabbe* (> G. *krabbe*, and prob. the earlier G. form *krappe*, = F. *crabe*) = Icel. *krabbi* = Sw. *krabba* = Dan. *krabbe* = (with diff. suffix) OHG. *chrebiz*, *crebiz* (> ult. E. *crawfish*, *crayfish*, q. v.), MHG. *krebez*, *krebeze*, G. *krebs* (> Dan. *krebs*) = D. *kreeft* = Sw. *kräfta*, a crawfish. Perhaps connected with OHG. *chrapfo*, a hook, claw, and thus ult. with E. *cramp*[1]; cf. W. *craf*, claws or talons, *crafu*, scratch, *crafanc*, a crab. The L. *carabus* (see *Carabus*) is not akin.] **1.** A popular name for all the stalk-eyed, ten-footed, and short-tailed or soft-tailed crustaceans constituting the subclass *Podophthalmia*, order *Decapoda*, and suborders *Brachyura* and *Anomura*: distinguished from lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, and other long-tailed or macrurous crustaceans, by shortness of body, the abdomen or so-called tail being reduced and folded under the thorax and constituting the apron, or otherwise modified. See cut under *Brachyura*.

The anterior limbs are not used for progression, being chelate or furnished with pincer-like claws, and constituting chelipeds. The hinge-like joints of the ambulatory limbs are so disposed that the animal can move on land in any direction without turning; but its commonest mode of progression is sidewise, either to the right or the left. The eyes are compound and set on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites. (See cut under *stalk-eyed*.) The common edible crab of Europe is *Cancer pagurus*. A smaller species



Red Crab (*Cancer productus*).

also eaten is the shore-crab, or green crab, *Carcinus mœnas*. The common blue or edible crab of the United States is *Lupa diacantha*, now called *Callinectes hastatus* or *Neptunus hastatus*; when molting, it is called *soft-shelled crab*. The small crabs found in oysters are species of *Pinnotheridæ*, called *pea-crabs*. Those which have soft tails and live in univalve shells are hermit-crabs, *Paguridæ*. Tree-crabs are of the genus *Birgus*. Land-crabs constitute the family *Gecarcinidæ*. Spider-crabs are of the genus *Maia*, as *M. squinado*, the corwich of Europe; and the name is extended to many other maioid forms, among them the largest of crabs, sometimes from 12 to 18 feet across the outstretched legs. Fiddler-crabs belong to the genus *Gelasimus*, of the family *Ocypodidæ*, which also contains the racer-crabs or horsemen, species of *Ocypoda*, so called from their swiftness. *Rock-crab* is a name of various species of *Cancridæ* proper. Box-crabs belong to the family *Calappidæ*. Porcelain-crabs are small bright-colored species of *Porcellanidæ*. Some handsome species of *Portunidæ* are called *lady-crabs*; and members of this family are also known as *swimming crabs*, *paddle-crabs*, *shuttle-crabs*, etc., the hinder legs being broadened and flattened to serve for swimming, as in our common edible crab. The red crab is *Cancer productus*. Many other crabs are distinguished by qualifying terms. See the compounds and the technical names.

Crabbe is a manere of fissce in there sea.
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 51.

You yourself, sir, should be old as I am, if, like a *crab*, you could go backward. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

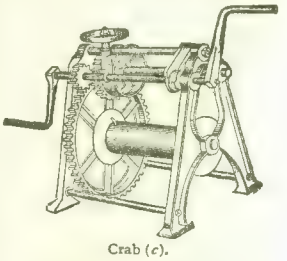
2. Some crustacean likened to or mistaken for a crab: as, the glass-*crabs*; the king-*crabs*. See the compounds.—**3.** A crab-louse.—**4.** [*cap.*] Cancer, a constellation and sign of the zodiac. See *Cancer*, 2.—**5**†. An arch.

This work is isett upon sixe *crabbes* [Latin *cancros*] thewe of hard marbilston.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 221.

6. *pl.* The lowest cast at hazard.

I . . . threw deuce-ace; upon which the monster in the chair bellowed out "*Crabs*," and made no more ado, but swept away all my stakes. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. vi.

7. A name of various machines and mechanical contrivances. (*a*) An engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them in the dock. (*b*) A pillar sometimes used for the same purpose as a capstan. It is an upright shaft, having several holes at the top, through which bearing-levers are thrust. (*c*) A kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, etc. Crabs are much used in building operations for raising stones or other weights, and in loading and discharging vessels. They are also applied in raising the weights or rammers of pile-driving engines. (*d*) A machine used in rope-walks for stretching the yarn to its fullest extent before it is worked into strands. (*e*) A claw used to temporarily secure a portable machine to the ground. Also called *crab-winch*. (*f*) An iron trivet to set over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]—**Crab's claws**, in *materia medica*, the tips of the claws of the common crab, formerly used



Crab (*c*).

as absorbents.—**Crab's eyes**, in *materia medica*, concretions formed in the stomach of the crawfish, formerly in much repute in a powdered state as antacids.—**To catch a crab.** (*a*) To miss a stroke in rowing and fall backward. (*b*) Among professional oarsmen, to sink the oar-blade so deeply in the water that it cannot be lifted easily, and hence tends to throw the rower out of the boat.

crab[1] (krab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabbed*, ppr. *crabbing*. [< *crab*[1], *n.* Cf. MLG. freq. *krabbeln*, creep about.] **1.** To fish for or catch crabs: as, to go *crabbing*.—**2.** Figuratively, to act like a crab in crawling backward; back out; "crawfish": as, he tried to *crab* out of it. [Colloq., U. S.]

★**crab**[2] (krab), *n.* [< ME. *crabbe*, < Sw. (in comp.) *krabb-äple*, a crab-apple; perhaps < *krabba*, a crab (crustacean), in allusion to the astringent juice. Cf. *crabbed*.] **1.** A small, tart, and somewhat astringent apple, of which there are several varieties, cultivated chiefly for ornament and to be made into preserves, jelly, etc.; the crab-apple.

She's as like this as a *crab*'s like an apple.
Shak., Lear, i. 5.

Go home, ye knaves, and lay *crabbes* in the fyre.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

2. The tree producing the fruit. The wild species of northern Europe is the original of the common apple, *Malus Malus*. Of the cultivated crabs, the Siberian crab (*M. prunifolia*), the Chinese crab (*M. spectabilis*), and the cherry-crab (*M. baccata*) are all natives of northern Asia. Several species of *Malus* in the United States are also known as crab-apples. See *apple*, 1, and *crab-apple*, in the supplement.

3. A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-apple; a crabstick.

Out bolts her husband upon me with a fine taper *crab* in his hand.
Garrick, Lying Valet, i. 2.

★**crab**[3] (krab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crabbed*, ppr. *crabbing*. [E. dial. also *crob*, q. v.; < ME. **crabben* = MD. D. *krabben* = MLG. LG. *krabben*, scratch, scrape, = Icel. *krabba*, scrawl (freq. MD. *krabbelen*, scratch, scrawl, D. *krabbelen*, scrawl, = MLG. *krabbeln*, crawl about); in a secondary form also MD. *kribben*, scratch, D. *kribben*, quarrel, be peevish or cross (freq. D. *kribbelen*, scrawl, be always quarrelsome, = G. *kribbeln*, tickle, irritate, fret); whence, from the same base, MD. D. *kribbig*, peevish, cross, crabbed, = MLG. *kribbisch* = G. *kreppisch*, peevish, cross, crabbed.] **I.** *intrans.* To scratch; claw; fight: said of hawks. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

II. *trans.* To 'pull to pieces'; scold.

crab[3] (krab), *n.* [< *crab*[3], *a.*; with allusion to *crab*[2], *n.*] A crabbed, sour-tempered, peevish, morose person. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

crab[3]† (krab), *a.* [< *crab*[2], *n.*, but also associated with *crabbed* and *crab*[3], *v.*] Sour; rough: harsh to the taste.

She speakes as sharply, and lookes as sowerly, as if she had beene new squeased out of a *crab* orenge.
Marston, The Fawne, iii.

Better gleanings their worn soil can boast
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coast.
Dryden.

crab[4] (krab), *v.* [ME. *crabbe*, a back-formation from *crabbed*, confused with *crab*[3], to scratch, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To irritate; fret; vex; provoke; make peevish, cross, sour, or bitter, as a person or his disposition; make crabbed.

Whowbeit he was verie hat [hot] in all questiones, yit when it twitched his particular, no man could *crab* him.
J. Melville, Diary, 1578 (Woodrow Soc.), p. 65.

'Tis easier to observe how age or sickness sowers and *crabbes* our nature. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

II. *intrans.* To be peevish or cross.

crab-apple (krab'ap*′*l), *n.* [< ME. *crabbe appulle* (= Sw. *krabbäple*); as *crab*[2] + *apple*.] Same as *crab*[2].

crabbet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crab*[1], *crab*[2].

crabbed (krab'ed), *a.* [< ME. *crabbed*, *crabbid*; from *crab*[1] + *-ed*. Compare *dogged*, of similar formation and use.] **1.** Sour or harsh to the taste.—**2.** Perverse; cross; peevish; morose.

I toke ful gode hede
How thow contraryedest Clergye with *crabbed* wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 157.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live together.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xii.

Lee-lang nights, wi' *crabbit* leuks,
Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks [cards].
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

3. Difficult; perplexing; uninviting: as, a *crabbed* author or subject.

Whate'er the *crabbed'st* author hath,
He understood b' implicit faith.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 129.

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and *crabbed*, as dull fools suppose;
But musical as is Apollo's lute.
Milton, Comus, l. 477.

To be lord of a manor is to be the lord of a secular ruin, in which he that knows the secret of the *crabbed* spell-book may call up the ghosts of a vanished order of the world. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 11.

4. Very intricate or irregular; difficult to decipher or understand: as, *crabbed* handwriting; *crabbed* characters.

The document in question had a sinister look, it is true; it was *crabbed* in text, and from a broad red ribbon dangled the great seal of the province.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 215.

crabbedly (krab'ed-li), *adv.* Peevishly; morosely; perversely; with asperity; with perplexity.

So *crabbedlie* iumbled them both together.
Holinshed, Chron., Ireland, i.

crabbedness (krab'ed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *crabbednesse*; < *crabbed* + *-ness*.] **1.** Perversity; peevishness; asperity; moroseness; bitterness; sourness; harshness of temper or character.

These misfortunes . . . "increased the natural *crabbedness* of his wife's temper." *Everett*, Orations, II. 131.

2. Difficulty; perplexity; unintelligibility.

The mathematics with their *crabbedness*.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 9.

crabber (krab'ėr), *n.* One who catches crabs; a crab-catcher.

crabbery (krab'ė-ri), *n.*; pl. *crabberies* (-riz). [< *crab*[1] + *-ery*.] A resort or breeding-place of crabs.

The wide expanse of water is choked up by numerous great mud-banks, which the inhabitants call Cangrejales, or *crabberies*, from the number of small crabs.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 102.

crabbing[1] (krab'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crab*[1], *v.*] The act or art of fishing for crabs.

crabbing[2] (krab'ing), *n.* [< *crab*[2] + *-ing*[1].] An operation by which cloth, chiefly of cotton warp and worsted filling, is prevented from cockling and curling in subsequent scouring and finishing. It consists in drawing the cloth full width through boiling water, and at the same time winding it, under considerable tension, on rolls, while still immersed in the water. This operation is repeated several times, cold water being finally used. Also *fixing*.

crabbit (krab'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *crabbed*.

crabby† (krab'i), *a.* [< *crab*[1] + *-y*[1].] Difficult; crabbed; disagreeable.

crab-catcher (krab'kach*′*ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which catches crabs.—**2.** A name of sundry birds: in Jamaica, the small green heron, *Butorides virescens*; in South America, the boat-billed heron, *Cancroma cochlearia*. See *Cancroma*.

★**crab-eater** (krab'ē*′*tėr), *n.* **1.** The least bittern of Europe, *Ardetta minuta*.—**2.** The cobia or sergeant-fish, *Rachycentron canadus*. *Dr. S. L. Mitchill.* Also called *cubby-yew*.

craber†, *n.* The aquatic vole or water-rat of Europe, *Arvicola amphibia*. *I. Walton.*

crab-faced† (krab'fāst), *a.* Having a sour, disagreeable look: as, "a *crab-faced* mistress," *Beaumont.*

crab-farming (krab'fär*′*ming), *n.* A system of protecting or preserving crabs by keeping them in pens in salt-water shallows, where they are fattened for market.

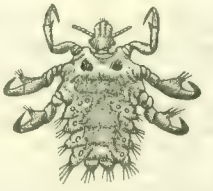
★**crab-grass** (krab'gràs), *n.* **1.** An annual grass, *Syntherisma sanguinalis*, common in cultivated and waste grounds. It affords good pasture and hay, but, from its rapid growth, is a noxious weed in cultivated fields. Some species of *Panicum*, as also *Eleusine Indica*, are known by the same name.

2. The *Salicornia herbacea*, a low, succulent, chenopodiaceous plant, growing upon the seashore and supposed to be eaten by crabs.

crabite (krab'it), *n.* [< *crab*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A name sometimes given to a fossil crab or crawfish.

crab-lobster (krab'lob*″*stėr), *n.* An anomurous crustacean of the genus *Porcellana*.

crab-louse (krab'lous), *n.* A kind of louse, *Pediculus* or *Phthirius pubis* or *inguinalis*, found at times in the hair of the pubis and perinæum, and sometimes on other portions of the body, clinging with great tenacity, and difficult to eradicate: so called from its shape and general appearance. It is destroyed by mercurial ointment.



Crab-louse (*Phthirius pubis*), enlarged.

crab-oil (krab'oil), *n.* [Accom. of Galibi *carápa* + E. *oil*.] An oil which is extracted from the nuts of *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*.

crab-pot (krab'pot), *n.* A device for catching crabs, consisting of a frame of wickerwork open at the top.

Crabro (krā'brō), *n.* [NL., < L. *crabro*, a hornet: see *hornet*.] The typical genus of the family *Crabronidæ*, containing large black-and-yellow species, as *C. cephalotes*. A characteristic American form is *C. sexmaculatus*, with six yellow spots on the



Crabro interrupta. (Line shows natural size.)

subpedunculate abdomen. The name of the genus is also the specific name of the common hornet, *Vespa crabro*, of a different family. *C. interrupta* is a common North American species, extending from Canada all through the eastern United States.

crab-roller (krab'rō*′*lėr), *n.* In *printing*, a small roller which distributes printing-ink on the ink-cylinder of the Adams printing-press: so called because its motion is sidewise and apparently diagonal. Also known as the *ductor* or *doctor*.

Crabronidæ (kra-bron'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crabro*(*n-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial aculeate hymenopterous insects, related to the *Vespidæ*, or wasps and hornets, and having short antennæ and a large truncate head. The species burrow in the ground, in decayed wood, etc., and the sting of some of them is very painful. The genera are about 20 in number, and the species are very numerous. They are generally known as *sand-wasps* and *wood-wasps*.

crab's-claw (krabz'klâ), *n.* The water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*: so called from the shape of its leaves.

crabs'-eyes (krabz'īz), *n. pl.* A name for the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

crabsidle (krab'sī*′*dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabsidled*, ppr. *crabsidling*. [< *crab*[1] + *sidle*.] To move sidewise, like a crab.

Others *crabsidling* along. *Southey*, Letters (1800), I. 105.

crab-spider (krab'spī*′*dėr), *n.* **1.** A laterigrade spider, as one of the family *Thomisidæ*: so called from its habit of moving sidewise.—**2.** A scorpion.

crabstick (krab'stik), *n.* [< *crab*[2] + *stick*.] A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-tree; hence, such a stick of any wood.

Adams, brandishing his *crabstick*, said he despised death as much as any man. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

crabstock (krab'stok), *n.* A wild apple-tree used as a stock to graft upon.

Let him tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a *crabstock*, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 435.

crabstone (krab'stōn), *n.* A chalky mass or calcareous concretion developed on either side of the stomach of crustaceans, as the decapods, previous to the casting of the shell, and supposed to be a deposit stored up for the calcification of the new shell.

★**crab-tree** (krab'trē), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *crab-tre*; < *crab*[2] + *tree*.] **I.** *n.* The tree which bears crabs, or crab-apples.

We have some old *crab-trees* here at home that will not
Be grafted to your relish. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

II. *a.* Made of the wood of the crab. The wood is used principally by millwrights for the teeth of wheels.

The tinker had a *crab-tree* staff,
Which was both good and strong.
Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V. 233).

crab-winch (krab'winch), *n.* Same as *crab*[1], 7 (*e*).

crab-wood (krab'wůd), *n.* [Appar. < *crab*[2] + *wood*[1], but prop. an accom. of *carap-wood*.] The wood of *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*.

crab-yaws (krab'yâz), *n. pl.* The name applied to the tumors of framboesia (yaws) when they appear on the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. In these places the thicker epidermis forms hard, callous lips, and the tumors are painful.

cracchet†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *cratch*[1]

Cracidæ (kras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crax* (*Crac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gallinaceous birds peculiar to the warmer parts of America, intermediate between the fowls proper and the pigeons, and forming with the old-world *Megapodiidæ*, or mound-birds, the suborder *Peristeropodes*, or pigeon-toed fowls, so called because the hind toe is insistent as in the pigeons. The family contains the numerous and diversified forms known as curassows, hoccos, guans, etc. It is divided into three subfamilies: *Cracinæ* proper, the curassows and hoccos, with 4 genera and 12 species; *Oreophasinæ*, with a single genus and species; and *Penelopinæ*, the guans, with 7 genera and about 40 species. The chachalaca, *Ortalida vetula maccalli*, is the only representative of the family in the United States. See cuts under *curassow* and *guan*.

Cracinæ (kra-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crax* (*Crac-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cracidæ*.

★**crack** (krak), *v.* [Early mod. E. *cracke, crakke,* < ME. *crakken, craken,* < AS. *cracian* (also transposed, *cearcian,* > ME. *charken, cherkin,* E. *chark*[1], q. v.), crack, = D. *kraken,* crack, creak, *krakken,* crack, = MLG. LG. *kraken* (> F. *craquer*) = OHG. *chrahhōn,* MHG. G. *krachen,* crack; cf. Gael. *crac,* crack, break, *crac,* a crack, fissure. Prob. an imitative word: see *chark*[1], a doublet of *crack,* and cf. *creak*[1], *crick*[1], *crake*[1], *clack, click, cluck, knack, crash,* etc. Hence *crackle,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To break with a sudden sharp sound; be or become shattered or shivered.

Dear Girdle, help! should'st heav'nly Thou be slack,
Soon would my overstretched heart-strings *crack*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 227.

Splinter'd spear-shafts *crack* and fly.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

2. To burst; split; open in chinks or fissures; be or become fractured on the surface; become chapped or chopped.

My lips gyn *crake*. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 325.

Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's vault should *crack*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

3. To fail or be impaired; give way. [Colloq.]

The credit . . . of exchequers *cracks* when little comes in and much goes out. *Dryden.*

4. In *racing slang*, to give out; fail; fall behind: said of a horse.—**5.** To give forth a loud or sharp, abrupt sound; crackle as burning brushwood; snap: as, the whip *cracks*.

I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

6. To call out loudly; shout; bawl.—**7.** To boast; brag; talk exultingly.

Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Galen *cracks* how many several cures he hath performed in this kind by use of baths alone.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 285.

I wonder if yon poor sick chap at Moss Brow would fancy some o' my sausages. They're something to *crack* on, for they are made fra' an old Cumberland receipt.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

8. To chat; talk freely and familiarly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

"What, howe, mate! thow stondyst to ny,
Thy felow may nat hale the by";
Thus they begyn to *crake*.
Pilgrims Sea-Voyage (E. E. T. S.), l. 16.

Gae warm ye, and *crack* with our dame.
Ramsay, Poems, ii. 522.

II. *trans.* **1.** To break; sever; sunder.

In cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt son and father.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

2. To break in pieces; smash; split.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

3. To break with grief; affect deeply. [Rare or obsolete, *rend* or *break* being now used.]

O madam, my old heart is *crack'd*! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

4. Specifically, to break or cause to burst into chinks; break partially, or on the surface; break without entire separation of the parts: as, to *crack* glass or ice.

I had lever to *cracke* thy crowne.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 72).

Honour is like that glassy bubble,
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part *crack'd*, the whole doth fly.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 387.

Crack'd the helmet through. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. To open and drink: as, to *crack* a bottle of wine.

They went to a tavern and there they dined,
And bottles *cracked* most merrilie.
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 251).

You'll *crack* a quart together. Ha! will you not, master Bardolph? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

6. To mar; impair; spoil; hence, when applied to the brain, to dement.

Alas, his care will go near to *crack* him.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

He thought none poets till their brains were *crack't*.
Roscommon.

One story disproved *cracks* all the rest.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 472.

7. To make a snapping sound with; cause to make a sharp, sudden sound: as, to *crack* a whip.

He neither *cracked* his whip, nor blew his horn.
Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well.

8. To boast or brag in regard to; exult in or about.

For then they glory; then they boast and *crack* that they have played the men indeed, when they have so overcome as no other living creature but only man could: that is to say, by the might and puissance of wit!
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

9†. To use in utterance; talk: as, to "*crack* Latin," *Wyclif*.

Or *crack* out bawdy speeches and unclean.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

A nut to crack. See *nut*.—**To crack a crib,** to break into a house; commit burglary. [Thieves' slang.]—**To crack a joke,** to make a jest; say or relate something witty or sportive.—**To crack up,** to cry up; extol; puff. [Colloq.]

"Mexico," the bricklayer said, "is not what it has been *cracked up* to be." *The American*, VII. 334.

★**crack** (krak), *n.* [< ME. *crak*, a loud noise, din, = D. *krak* = LG. *krak* (> F. *crac*) = OHG. *chrac*, MHG. G. *krach*; from the verb.] **1.** A chink or fissure; a narrow fracture; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening or displacement: as, a *crack* in a board, in a wall, or in glass.

He restlessly watched the stars through the *cracks* of the boarded roof. *Bret Harte*, Shore and Sedge, p. 31.

Hence—**2.** A moral breach, flaw, or defect: as, there is a decided *crack* in his character or reputation.

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

Her faults
Or *cracks* in duty and obedience.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

3. A sharp or loud sound, more or less sudden, explosive, or startling; the sound of anything suddenly rent or broken: as, a *crack* of thunder; the *crack* of a whip.

He, unconcerned, would hear the mighty *crack*,
And stand secure amidst a falling world.
Addison, tr. of Horace, iii. 3.

4. A sharp, resounding blow: as, he gave him a *crack* on the head.

His steep fall,
By how much it doth give the weightier *crack*,
Will send more wounding terror to the rest.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

5†. A gun: as, "*crakys* of war," *Barbour*.—**6.** A broken, changing, infirm, or otherwise altered tone of voice, as that of youth verging on manhood, or of old age.

Though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv, 2.

7. Mental aberration; mania; crankiness: as, he has a *crack*.

I saw my friend the upholsterer, whose *crack* toward politics I have heretofore mentioned.
Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

8. A crazy person; a crank. [Colloq.]

I cannot get the Parliament to listen to me, who look upon me, forsooth, as a *Crack* and a Projector.
Addison, London Cries.

9†. One who excels; one of superior merit; the best.

1st Gent. What dost think, Jockey?
2d Gent. The *crack* o' the field['s] against you.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

10. A lie; a fib. [Old slang.]

That's a damned confounded *crack*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

11†. A boast.

Great labour hath been about this matter; great *cracks* hath been made, that all should be well.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Out of this fountain proceed all those *cracks* and brags.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 183.

12†. A boaster.—**13†.** A prostitute. *Johnson.*—**14†.** A boy, generally a pert, lively boy.

When he was a *crack*, not thus high.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Nay, Cupid, leave to speak improperly; since we are turned *cracks*, let's study to be like *cracks*; practise their language and behaviours, and not with a dead imitation.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

15. An instant: as, I'll be with you in a *crack*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

He turn'd his back, and in a *crack*
Was cleanly out of sight, man.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 170).

Puts spurs to his hack,
Makes a dash through the crowd, and is off in a *crack!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 59.

16. Free, familiar conversation; a comfortable chat. [Scotch.]

Good-morrow, nibour Symon; come sit down
And gie's your *cracks*.— What's a' the news in town?
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, ii. 1.

She was the wit of the village, and delighted in a *crack* with her master, when she could get it.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vii.

What is *crack* in English? A chat. The synonym is as perfect as possible; yet the words are subtly distinguished by a whole hemisphere of feeling. A chat, by comparison "wi' a *crack*," is a poor, frivolous, shallow, altogether heartless business. A *crack* is . . . a chat with a good, kindly human heart in it. *P. P. Alexander.*

The crack of doom. See *doom*.

crack (krak), *a.* [< *crack*, *n.* and *v.*, in sense of 'boast.'] Excellent; first-rate; having qualities to be proud of; in definite use, the best or most excellent: as, a *crack* shot; a *crack* regiment; the *crack* player of the band. [Colloq.]

You've seen Mr. Kean,
I mean in that scene
Of Macbeth—by some thought the *crack* one of the piece.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 30.

Cox's, I fancy, is the *crack* hotel of London. Lady Byron boarded there then.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 69.

crack-brained (krak'brānd), *a.* Having an impaired intellect; more or less demented.

A race of odd *crack-brained* schismaticks do croak in every corner. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 44.

★**cracked** (krakt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crack*, *v.*] **1.** Burst or split; rent; partially severed: as, a *cracked* pitcher.—**2.** Broken or changing, as the voice of youth verging on manhood, or of old age.

His name was Gama; *crack'd* and small his voice.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

3. Blemished, as an impaired reputation.

The reputation of an intrigue with such a *cracked* pitcher does me no honour at all.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

4. Imperfect, as a doubtful title.

Three things cause jealousy: a mighty state, a rich treasure, a fair wife; or, where there is a *cracked* title, much tyranny and exactions. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 565.

5. Impaired intellectually; crazy.

I was ever of opinion that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains.
Bacon, Holy War.

★**cracker** (krak'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which cracks or breaks (transitively). Specifically—(*a*) In *flint-manuf.*, a man who breaks the flint stones into flakes, and sorts the fragments according to size. (*b*) In *anthracite mining*, a coal-breaker or -crusher. (*c*) A machine with grooved rollers for crushing and grinding raw rubber. (*d*) A tooth.

2. One who or that which cracks (intransitively). Specifically—(*a*) A small kind of firework filled with powder or combustible matter, which explodes with a smart crack or with a series of sharp noises in quick succession; a fire-cracker. (*b*) A noisy, boasting fellow; a talker. [Rare or obsolete.] Formerly also *craker*.

Great *crakers* were never great fighters.
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

What *cracker* is this same, that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

3. A boast; a lie. [Colloq.]—**4.** A thin hard or crisp biscuit. [American.]

Students at the necessary duty of eating brown Boston *crackers*. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 14.

I've been sitting for hours among distinguished people, listening to excellent discourse; but I had a *cracker* in my coat pocket, which I wanted to eat and didn't dare.
Quoted in *Merriam's* Life of Bowles, II. 414.

5. A bird, the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*.—**6.** *pl.* The parrots as an order, *Enucleatores*.—**7.** One of an inferior class of white hill-dwellers in some of the southern United States, especially in Georgia and Florida. The name is said to have been applied because cracked corn is their chief article of diet; it is as old in Georgia and Florida as the times of the revolution. Also called *sand-hiller*.

This being inhabits the Southern States under various names. . . . In Virginia he is known as the "mean white" or "poor white," and among the negroes as "poor white trash." In North Carolina he flourishes under the title of "conch." In South Carolina he is called "low-downer." In Georgia and Florida we salute him with the crisp and significant appellation of *cracker*.
J. S. Bradford, Lippincott's Mag., VI. 457.

"I was amused enough," said Nina, "with Old Hundred's indignation at having got out the carriage and horses to go over to what he called a *Cracker* funeral."
H. B. Stowe, Dred, I. 152.

It would not be easy to convince a Mohammedan of Algiers, a Christian of Rome, or a *cracker* of Mississippi.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 485.

crack-hemp† (krak'hemp), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *hemp*.] One destined to stretch a rope—that is, one who deserves to be hanged; a wretch fated to the gallows. Also called *crack-rope*.

Come hither, *crack-hemp*. . . . Come hither, you rogue.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

★**cracking** (krak'ing), *n.* [< ME. *crakkyng*; verbal n. of *crack*, *v.*] **1.** The act of breaking; a breaking or snapping.

Ther was gret noise and *crakkynge* of speres, and many oon throwe to grounde bothe horse and man, and that dured longe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

2†. A more or less loud sound of breaking or snapping; a resounding noise.

Then the first cors come with *crakkyng* of trumpes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 116.

crackle (krak'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crackled*, ppr. *crackling*. [< ME. *crakelen*, crackle, quaver in singing, = MLG. *krakelen*, make a loud cry, cackle; freq. of *crack*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make slight cracks, or sudden sharp, explosive noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; crepitate: as, burning thorns *crackle*.

Had I a Wreath of Bays about my Brow,
I should contemn that flourishing Honour now,
Condemn it to the Fire, and joy to hear
It Rage and *Crackle* there.
Cowley, Death of Mr. Wm. Harvey, st. 9.

A thousand villages to ashes turns,
In *crackling* flames a thousand harvests burns.
Addison, The Campaign.

The tempest *crackles* on the leads.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

2. To quaver in singing. *Cuckoo and Nightingale*, l. 119.—**3.** In *lute-playing*, to play the tones of a chord in succession instead of simultaneously. See *arpeggio*.

II. *trans.* To cover with a network of minute cracks, as porcelain or glass.

Some of it [Chinese porcelain] is *crackled*, not accidentally, but by a careful process. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 634.

★**crackle** (krak'l), *n.* [< *crackle*, *v.*] **1.** One of a series of small, sharp, quickly repeated noises, such as are made by a burning fire; crackling.

From the same walls Savonarola went forth to his triumphs, short-lived almost as the *crackle* of his martyrdom. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 2.

2. A small crack; specifically, a network of cracks characterizing the surface-glaze of some kinds of porcelain and fine pottery. It penetrates the glaze, and is produced artificially by causing the glaze to shrink more than the body of the ware: as, a fine *crackle* showing purple lines; a coarse *crackle* with black lines, etc. Some of the most delicate crackles are said to be produced by the heat of the sun, to which the newly applied glaze is exposed; dry color is then rubbed over the piece, filling up the cracks, and the piece is afterward fired.

crackle-china (krak'l-chī″nạ̈), *n.* Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

crackled (krak'ld), *a.* [< *crackle* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with a network of small cracks: as, *crackled* porcelain or glass.

The soft creamy-looking *crackled* glaze adds an additional charm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 590.

Crackled ware, porcelain or faience decorated with crackle.

crackle-glass (krak'l-glȧs), *n.* An ornamented glass made by plunging a mass attached to the end of a blow-tube, while at a glowing red heat, into hot water, and then opening and blowing it out. Its surface is filled with minute cracks, so that it resembles a mass of thawing ice, and is beautifully pellucid. Also called *ice-glass*.

crackle-porcelain (krak'l-pōrs″lạ̈n), *n.* A variety of ceramic ware in which the enamel is covered with fine cracks; crackled ware. See *crackle*, *n.*, 2. In Chinese ware the crackled effect is restricted to certain portions of the glaze, leaving the remaining portions plain, thus producing ornamental effects. Also called *crackle-china*, *crackle-ware*, and *cracklin*.

crackless (krak'les), *a.* [< *crack* + *-less*.] Without crack, seam, or opening.

Behind was a solid blackness—a *crackless* bank of it.
S. L. Clemens, Life on Mississippi, p. 571.

crackle-ware (krak'l-wãr), *n.* Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

cracklin (krak'lin), *n.* [For *crackling*.] Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

crackling (krak'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crackle*, *v.* Cf. D. *krakeling* = MLG. *krackelinge*, a cake, cracknel: see *cracknel*.] **1.** The making or emitting of small, abrupt, frequently repeated cracks or reports.

The *crackling* of thorns under a pot. Eccl. vii. 6.

The blaze of papers, the melting of seals, and *crackling* of parchments, made a very odd scene.
Addison, Vision of Justice.

Small, busy flames play through the fresh-laid coals,
And their faint *cracklings* o'er our silence creep.
Keats, To my Brothers.

2. The browned skin of roast pig.

For the first time in his life (in the world's life indeed) he tasted *crackling*. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

3. *pl.* In the United States, the crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard has been tried out. *Bartlett.*—**4.** In Great Britain, a kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting.—**5.** Three stripes of velvet worn on the sleeve by members of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

cracknel (krak'nel), *n.* [< ME. *crakenelle*, an alteration of F. *craquelin*, < D. *krakeling* = MLG. *krackelinge*, a cake, cracknel (= E. *crackling*), < *kraken*, crack: see *crack*, *v.*] **1.** A small, brittle fancy biscuit shaped in a dish; a hard, brittle cake or biscuit.

Whan the plate is hote, they cast of the thyn paste thereon, and so make a lytle cake in maner of a *crakenell*, or bysket. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xvii.

Take with thee ten loaves, and *cracknels*, and a cruse of honey. 1 Ki. xiv. 3.

2. *pl.* Small bits of fat pork fried crisp.—**Cracknel bread**, bread in which pork cracknels are mixed: a luxury among the negroes of the southern United States. Also called *goody-bread*. [U. S.]

crack-rope† (krak'rōp), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *rope*.] Same as *crack-hemp*.

Away, you *crack-ropes*, are you fighting at the court gate? *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias.

Ha! ha! you do not know the mystery; this lady is a boy, a very *crackrope* boy. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, iv. 3.

crack-skull (krak'skul), *n.* A person whose intellect is disordered; a hare-brained fellow.

cracksman (kraks'mạn), *n.*; pl. *cracksmen* (-men). [< *crack's*, poss. of *crack*, + *man*.] A burglar. [Slang.]

Whom can I herd with? *Cracksmen* and pickpockets.
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? vii. 5.

crack-tryst (krak'trīst), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *tryst*.] One who fails to keep his engagements or trysts. [Scotch.]

cracky (krak'i), *a.* [Sc., < *crack*, *v.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Talkative: often used to express the loquacity of a person in liquor.

Dryster Jock was sitting *cracky*,
Wi' Pate Tamson o' the Hill.
A. Wilson, Poems, p. 3.

2. Affable; agreeable in conversation.

Cracovian (kra-kō'vi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cracow* + *-ian*, after F. *Cracovien*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the city of Cracow, capital of Poland for several centuries, now in the province of Galicia.—**Cracovian catechism.** See *catechism*, 2.

II. *n.* A person belonging to Cracow.

Cracovienne (kra-kō-vi-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Cracovien*, Cracovian.] **1.** A Polish dance of graceful and fanciful character, somewhat like the mazurka.—**2.** Music written for or in imitation of the movement of such a dance, in duple rhythm with frequent syncopations.

cracow† (krak'ō), *n.* [ME. *cracowes*, *crakowis*; so called from *Cracow* in Poland; G. *Krakau*, Pol. *Krakov*.] A long-toed boot or shoe introduced into England in the reign of Richard II., and named from the city of Cracow. Also called, from the name *Poland*, *pollyns*. For the same form used in armor, see *pollyns* and *solleret*.


Cracows, from the Harleian MSS.

Cracticus (krak'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρακτικός*, noisy, < *κράζειν*, croak, scream, shriek. Cf. *crake*[2] and *Crax*.] A genus of shrikes peculiar to the Australian and Papuan islands, having as its type *C. robustus* or *C. personatus*. See *Barita* and *Vanga*. *Vieillot*, 1816.

-cracy. [= F. *-cratie*, < L. *-cratia*, < Gr. *-κρατία* (in comp. *ἀριστο-κρατία*, aristocracy, *δημο-κρατία*, democracy, etc.), with adj. in *-κρατικός* (L. *-craticus*, F. *-cratique*, E. *-cratic*, whence mod. nouns in F. *-crate*, E. *-crat* as in *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.), < *κρατεῖν*, rule, < *κράτος*, strength, hard, = E. *hard*, q. v.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'government,' 'rule,' as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, *theocracy*, etc.: also used as an English formative with the preceding vowel *-o-*, as in *mobocracy*, or without it, as in *bureaucracy* (French *bureaucratie*). The accompanying adjective is in *-cratic*, *-cratical*, whence the noun in *-crat*, signifying one who represents or favors the system or government referred to, as *aristocrat*, *democrat*, ★*bureaucrat*, etc.

cradle (krā'dl), *n.* [< ME. *cradel*, *cradil*, *credel*, < AS. *cradol*, *cradel*, *cradul*, a cradle, < Ir. *craidhal* = Gael. *creathall*, a cradle, a grate (cf. W. *cryd*, a cradle); akin to L. *cratis*, a hurdle (> E. *crate* and ult. *grate*[2] and *grill*[1]), and to E. *hurdle*: see *crate*, *grate*[2], *grill*[1], *hurdle*.] **1.** A little bed or cot for an infant, usually mounted on rockers, or balanced or suspended in such a manner as to admit of a rocking or swinging motion.

A squyer hym [the child] bar in a litill *cradell*, hym before, vpon his horse nekke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 296.

No sooner was I crept out of my *cradle*
But I was made a king, at nine months old.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

This child is not mine as the first was; . . .
Yet it lies in my little one's *cradle*,
And sits in my little one's chair.
Lowell, The Changeling.

Hence—**2.** The place where any person or thing is nurtured in the earlier stage of existence: as, Asia, the *cradle* of the human race; the *cradle* of liberty, etc.—**3.** A standing bedstead for wounded seamen.—**4.** A name of various mechanical contrivances. (*a*) That part of the stock of a crossbow where the missile is put. (*b*) In *surg.*: (1) A case in which a broken leg is laid after being set. (2) A semicircular case of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of the bedclothes with the injured part, in cases of wounds, fractures, etc. (*c*) In *ship-building*, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. It supports the ship, and slides down the timbers or passage called the *ways*. (*d*) A frame placed under the bottom of a ship to support her while being hauled up on a marine railway. (*e*) In *engraving*, a steel tool shaped like a currycomb, with sharp teeth, used in laying mezzotint grounds. Also called *rocker*. (*f*) In *agri.*, a frame of wood with a row of long curved teeth projecting above and parallel to a broad scythe-blade, for cutting oats and other cereals and laying them in a straight swath as they are cut.

A brush sithe [scythe] and grass sithe, with rifle to stand,
A *cradle* for barlie, with rubstone and sand.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 37.

(*g*) In *arch.*, a centering of ribs latticed with spars, used for building culverts and other arches. (*h*) A large wooden frame in which a canal-boat or barge may be floated in order to be raised or lowered by pulleys, without the aid of the usual locks. (*i*) In *mining*: (1) In gold-mining, a machine for separating gold from auriferous gravel or


Mining-Cradle.

sand. It resembles in form a child's cradle, and, like it, has rockers; hence also called a *rocker*, and sometimes a *cradle-rocker*. This apparatus for washing gold is next in simplicity to the pan. It was extensively used in California and Australia in the early days of gold-washing, but, except among Chinese miners, it has now almost entirely disappeared, its place having been taken first by the tom, and later by the sluice. (2) A suspended scaffold used in shafts. (*j*) In *carp.*, the rough framework or bracketing which forms ribbing for vaulted ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster. (*k*) In life-saving apparatus, a basket or car running on a line, in which persons are transferred from a wreck to the shore. (*l*) A chock used for supporting boats on board ship. (*m*) In *hat-making*, a circular iron frame with pegs projecting inward, on which hats are hung and lowered into the dye-vessel to be colored.

5. An old game played by children: same as *cat's-cradle*.—**Armor-plate cradle.** See *armor-plate*.—**Cone-and-cradle mill.** See *mill*.—**Cradle printing-machine**, a printing-machine in which the cylinder has only a half-revolution, which gives it a rocking or cradle-like motion. [Eng.] Known in America as the *oscillating* ★*machine*.

cradle (krā'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cradled*, ppr. *cradling*. [< *cradle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place

or rock in a cradle; quiet by or as if by rocking.

O little did my mother ken,
That day she *cradled* me,
The lands I was to travel in,
Or the death I was to die!
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

To view the fair earth in its summer sleep,
Silent, and *cradled* by the glimmering deep.
Bryant, To the Apennines.

2. To nurse in infancy.

Cain, . . . *cradled* yet in his fathers houshold.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

3. To cut with a cradle, as grain.

Yet are we, be the moral told,
Alike in one thing—growing old,
Ripened like summer's *cradled* sheaf.
Halleck, The Recorder.

4. To wash in a miners' cradle, as auriferous gravel.

II. *intrans.* To lie in or as if in a cradle.

Wither'd roots, and husks
Wherein the acorn *cradled*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

cradle-bar (krā'dl-bär), *n.* In *mech. construction*, a bar forming part of a cradle-shaped member or device.

cradle-cap (krā'dl-kap), *n.* A cap worn by a very young child.

cradle-clothes (krā'dl-klōᵺhz), *n. pl.* **1.** Clothes worn by a young child in the cradle.

O, that it could be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchang'd
In *cradle-clothes* our children where they lay!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

2. Blankets and other coverings for a child while lying in the cradle.

cradle-hole (krā'dl-hōl), *n.* **1.** A rut or slight depression in a road; specifically, such a depression formed in snow which covers a road. —**2.** A spot in a road from which the frost is melting. [U. S. in both senses.]

cradle-rocker (krā'dl-rok″ėr), *n.* See *cradle*, 4 (*i*) (1).

cradle-scythe (krā'dl-sīᵺh), *n.* A broad scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain.

cradle-vault (krā'dl-vâlt), *n.* Same as *barrel-vault*.

cradle-walk† (krā'dl-wâk), *n.* A walk or an avenue arched over with trees.

The garden is just as Sir John Germain brought it from Holland; pyramidal yews, treillages, and square *cradle-walks* with windows clipped in them.
Walpole, Letters (1763), II. 451.

cradling (krā'dling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cradle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of rocking in a cradle; hence, nurture in infancy; the period of infancy.

From his *cradling*
Begin his service's first reckoning.
Otia Sacra (1648), p. 33.

2. In *carp.*: (*a*) Timber framing for sustaining the laths and plaster of a vaulted ceiling. (*b*) The framework to which the entablature of a wooden shop-front is attached.—**3.** In *cooperage*, the cutting of a cask in two lengthwise, so as to enable it to pass through a narrow place, the pieces being afterward united.

craft[1] (kråft), *n.* [< ME. *craft*, *cræft*, *creft*, power, skill, cunning, guile (sense of 'vessel' not found), < AS. *cræft*, power, skill, etc., rarely a vessel, = OS. *kraft* = OFries. *kreft* = D. *kracht* = OHG. *chraft*, MHG. G. *kraft* = Icel. *kraptr*, *kraftr* = Sw. Dan. *kraft*, power, might, great force, skill; root unknown.] **1**†. Strength; power; might.

She . . . made his foomen al his [Samson's] *craft* espien.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 78.

He that conquerid the Crosse be *craftez* of armes,
That Criste was on crucifiede, that kyng es of hevene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 285.

And many other thinges thei don, be *craft* of hire Enchauntementes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

2. Ability; dexterity; skill; especially, skill in making plans and carrying them into execution; dexterity in managing affairs; adroitness; practical cunning.

Poesy is his [the poet's] skill or *craft* of making.
B. Jonson.

The *craft*
Of a shrewd Counsellor, eager to protect
The Church. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 16.

3. Specifically, cunning, art, skill, or dexterity applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; subtlety.

The chief priests and scribes sought how they might take him by *craft*, and put him to death. Mark xiv. 1.

The tradesman, the attorney, comes out of the din and *craft* of the street, and sees the sky and the woods, and is a man again. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 22.

4†. A device; a means; an art; art in general.

The lyf so short, the *craft* so long to lerne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 1.

The playner parte of ffraunce a *crafte* hath fonde
To repe in litel space a worlde of londe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

5. A trade, occupation, or employment requiring the exercise of special skill or dexterity, especially of manual skill; a handicraft.

That no man set vp the *crafte* of bakyng from hensforth, with-yn the said Cite . . . on-less that he be a franchessid man. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

Ye know that by this *craft* we have our wealth.
Acts xix. 25.

Inglorious implements of *craft* and toil, . . . you would I extol. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

6. The members of a trade, collectively; a guild.

They schalle . . . chese theym iij. of the said *crafte*, of the most abilist persons. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

7. *Naut.*, a vessel; collectively, vessels of any kind.

Right against the bay, where the Dutch fort stands, there is a navigable river for small *craft*.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

8. See the extract.

The whole outfit of the [whale]boat has two general and rather indefinite names, "boat gear" and "*craft*"; but the word *craft* applies particularly to the weapons immediately used in the capture.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 226.

The craft, freemasonry. = **Syn. 5.** See *occupation*.

craft[1]† (kråft), *v.* [< ME. *crafte*n, play tricks, also attain (as by skill), < *craft*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play tricks.

You have *crafted* fair. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

II. *trans.* **1.** To use skill upon; manipulate.

And they bene laden, I vnderstand,
With wollen cloth all maner of colours
By dyers *crafted* full diuers, that ben ours.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.

2. Specifically, to build.

Let *crafte* it [a cistern] up pleasaunt as it may suffice
Unto thi self, as best is broode and longe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

craft[2] (kråft), *n.* A Scotch form of *croft*.

craft-guild† (kråft'gild), *n.* A guild formed by the members of a craft; a trade-union.

The principal object of the *Craft-Gilds* was to secure their members in the independent, unimpaired, and regular earning of their daily bread by means of their craft.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxv.

craftily (kråf'ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *craftily*, *craftili*, *-lik*, *-liche*, etc. (also *craftly*, < AS. *cræftlice*), = OS. *kraftiglīko* = MHG. *krefteclīche*; as *crafty* + *-ly*[2].] **1**†. Skilfully.

Cranes and curlues *craftyly* rosted.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 196.

To-morow I muste to Kyrkesley,
Craftely to be leten blode.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 123).

2. With cunning; artfully; cunningly; wilily.

Either you are ignorant,
Or seem so, *craftily*; and that's not good.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

craftiness (kråf'ti nes), *n.* [< *crafty* + *-ness*.] The quality or character of being crafty; artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness*. Job v. 13.

Not walking in *craftiness*, nor handling the word of God deceitfully. 2 Cor. iv. 2.

No one knew better than he [Machiavelli] that it was not by fraudulent diplomacy or astute *craftiness* that Florence had attained her incomparable renown.
S. Amos, Science of Politics, p. 36.

craftless (kråft'les), *a.* [< *craft*[1] + *-less*.] Free from craft or cunning. [Rare.]

Covetousness . . . undoes those who specially belong to God's protection: helpless, *craftless*, and innocent people.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, § 6.

craftsman (krafts'man), *n.*; pl. *craftsmen* (-men). [< *craft's*, poss. of *craft*[1], + *man*.] A member of a craft; an artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

craftsmanship (krafts'man-ship), *n.* [< *craftsman* + *-ship*.] The skill or vocation of a craftsman; the state of being a craftsman; mechanical workmanship.

One of the ultimate results of such *craftsmanship* might be the production of pictures as brilliant as painted glass, as delicate as the most subtle water-colours, and more permanent than the Pyramids.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 128.

I have rarely seen a more vivid and touching embodiment of the peculiar patience of mediæval *craftsmanship*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 268.

craftsmaster† (krafts'mās″tėr), *n.* [< *craft's*, poss. of *craft*[1], + *master*.] One skilled in a craft or trade.

It is a signe that such a maker is not copious in his owne language, or (as they are wont to say) not halfe his *crafts maister*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.

Hee is not his *crafts-master*, hee doth not doe it right.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2 (1623).

crafty (kråf'ti), *a.* [< ME. *crafty*, *crafte*, *crafti*, *crefti*, < AS. *cræftig* (= D. *krachtig* = MLG. *krachtich*, *krechtich*, LG. *krachtig* = OHG. *chreftig*, *kreftig*, MHG. *kreftic*, G. *kräftig* = Icel. *kröptugr* = Sw. Dan. *kraftig*), < *cræft*, strength, craft: see *craft*[1], *n.*] **1.** Possessing or displaying skill, especially manual skill or art: as, "*crafty* work," *Piers Plowman*. [Archaic.]

He was a noble *craftie* man of trees.
Wyclif, Ex. xxxviii. 23.

I found him a judicious, *crafty*, and wise man.
Evelyn, Diary, May 28, 1656.

It [the People's Palace] will fill that lad's mind with thoughts and make those hands deft and *crafty*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 231.

2. Skilful in devising and executing schemes, especially secret or evil schemes; cunning; artful; wily; sly.

The *crafty* enemy, knowing the habits of the garrison to sleep soundly after they had eaten their dinners and smoked their pipes, stole upon them at the noontide of a sultry summer's day. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 221.

Crafty, yet gifted with the semblance of sincerity, combining the piety of pilgrims with the morals of highwaymen. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 149.

3. Characterized by or springing from craft or deceit: as, *crafty* wiles. = **Syn. 2.** *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]), insidious, designing, deceitful, plotting, scheming.

★**crag**[1] (krag), *n.* [= Sc. *crag*, *craig*; < ME. *crag*, < W. *craig* = Gael. *creag*, a rock, crag, = Ir. *craig*, a rock (cf. *carrach*, rocky); cf. W. *careg*, a stone, = Gael. *carraig*, a rock, cliff, = Bret. *karrek*, a rock in the sea; from the noun repr. by Gael. *carr*, a rocky shelf, = W. *caer*, a wall, fort. From the same ult. source are *chert* and *cairn*.] **1.** A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock, or projecting part of a rock.

That witty werwolf went ay bi-side,
& kouchid him vnder a *kragge* to kepe this two beris.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2240.

Here had fallen a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a *crag* that tumbles from the cliff.
Tennyson, Geraint.

A heap of base and splintery *crags*
Tumbled about by lightning and frost.
Lowell, Appledore.

2. In *geol.*, certain strata of Pliocene age occurring in the southeastern counties of England. They consist of sandy and shelly deposits similar in character to those now forming in the North Sea, and contain numerous fossils. There are three divisions of the crag, the white, red or Suffolk, and Norwich, the latter containing many bones of the elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and other large mammals.—**Crag-and-tail**, in *geol.*, rocks which have a moderate and smooth slope on one side, and a steeper, rougher face on the other. This peculiar arrangement is believed to have been, in most cases at least, caused by moving ice.

crag[2] (krag), *n.* [Sc. also *craig*, neck, throat (> Ir. *craig*, throat, gullet); appar. < MD *krage*, neck, throat, D. *kraag*, neck, collar, = MLG. *krage*, neck, throat (> Icel. *kragi* = Sw. *krage* = Dan. *krave*, collar, shirt-front, bosom), = MHG. *krage*, G. *kragen*, collar, orig. neck or throat: see *craw*[1], which is ult. identical with *crag*[2] (cf. *draw* and *drag*), and cf. *carcanet*.] **1**†. The neck; the throat; the scrag.

They looken bigge as Bulls that bene bate,
And bearen the *cragge* so stiife and so state,
As cocke on his dunghill crowing cranck.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

The devil put the rope about her *crag*.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 2.

2. The craw. [Prov. Eng.]

cragged (krag'ed), *a.* Full of crags, or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with sharp prominences and inequalities.

These wayes are too rough, *cragged* and thornie for a daintie traueller. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 572.

Must oft into its *cragged* rents descend,
The higher but to mount. *J. Baillie.*

craggedness (krag'ed-nes), *n.* The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.

The *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible.
Brerewood, Languages, p. 176.

cragginess (krag'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being craggy.

The *cragginess* and steepiness of places up and down . . . makes them inaccessible.
Howell, Forreine Travell, p. 132.

About Ben Nevis there is barrenness, *cragginess*, and desolation. *The Century*, XXVII. 112.

craggy (krag'i), *a.* [< ME. *craggy*; < *crag*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rock.

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

From the *craggy* ledge the poppy hangs in sleep.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

cragsman (kragz'man), *n.*; pl. *cragsmen* (-men). [< *crag*[1] + *man*.] One who is dexterous in climbing crags; specifically, one who climbs cliffs overhanging the sea to procure sea-fowls or their eggs. Also *craigsman*.

A bold *cragsman*, scaling the steepest cliffs.
Harper's Mag., LXIV. 889.

craifish†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

craig[1] (krāg), *n.* Same as *crag*[1]. [Scotch.]

Meg was deaf as Ailsa *Craig*. *Burns*, Duncan Gray.

craig[2] (krāg), *n.* Same as *crag*[2].

The knife that nicket Abel's *craig*,
He'll prove you fully,
It was a faulding jocteleg.
Burns, Capt. Grose's Peregrinations.

craiget (krā'get), *a.* [Sc., < *craig*[2] + *-et* = E. *-ed*[2].] Necked: as, a lang-*craiget* heron.

craig-fluke (krāg'flōk), *n.* The pole flounder, *Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*. [Scotch.]

craigie (krā'gi), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *craig*[2].] The neck; the throat: same as *crag*[2].

If e'er ye want, or meet wi' scant,
May I ne'er weet my *craigie*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

craigsman (krāgz'man), *n.* Same as *cragsman*.

craik (krāk), *n.* and *v.* Scotch spelling of *crake*[2].

crail (krāl), *n.* Same as *creel*.

crail-capon (krāl'kā"pon), *n.* A haddock dried without being split. [Scotch.]

craisey (krā'zi), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. According to one conjecture it is a corruption of *Christ's eye*, a medieval name of the marigold and transferred to some *Ranunculaceæ*.] A local name in England for the buttercup.

crake[1]†, *v. i.* [An obsolete or archaic form of *crack*, q. v.] Same as *crack*.

All the day long is he facing and *craking*
Of his great actes in fighting and fray-making.
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 1.

Then is she mortall borne, how-so ye *crake*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

crake[1]†, *n.* [An obsolete or archaic form of *crack*, *n.* See *crake*[2].] A boast.

Leasinges, backbytinges, and vain-glorious *crakes*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 10.

crake[2] (krāk), *n.* [In Sc. spelling *craik*; < ME. *crake*, a crow, < Icel. *krāka* = Sw. *kråka* = Dan. *krage*, a crow; imitative, like the associated verb *croak*, q. v. (see *crake*[1] = *crack*). The crakes (rails) are so called, independently, from their peculiar note; cf. NL. *Crex*, < Gr. *κρέξ*, a sort of land-rail, named from its cry; cf. *Crax*, *Cracidæ*.] 1. A crow; a raven. Compare *night-crake*. [Prov. Eng.]

Fulfild es now the *crakes* crying
That tald bifore of al this thing.
Seven Sages, l. 3893.

2. A general name for the small rails with short bills shaped somewhat like that of the domestic hen. They are of the family *Rallidæ*, subfamily *Rallinæ*, genera *Crex*, *Porzana*, etc., and are found in most parts of the world. Among the best-known species are the small spotted crake of Europe, *Porzana porzana*, and the Carolina crake, sora, or soree of North America, *P. carolina*. (See cut under *Porzana*.) Another is the land-rail or corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*, whose singular note, 'crek, crek," is heard from fields of rye-grass or corn in the early summer. The cry may be so exactly imitated by drawing the blade of a knife across an indented bone, or the thumb over a small-toothed comb, that by these means the bird may be decoyed within sight. It is pretty, the upper part of the body being mottled with darkish-brown, ashen, and warm chestnut tints. It weighs about 6 ounces, and is 10 inches long. These birds make their appearance in England, Scotland, and Ireland in the month of April, and take their departure for warmer climates before the approach of winter. They are occasionally seen on the eastern coast of the United States.

Mourn, clam'ring *craiks*, at close o' day,
'Mang fields o' flow'ring clover gay.
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

crake[2] (krāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *craked*, ppr. *craking*. [Ult. identical with *crake*[1], *crack*: see *crake*[2], *n.*] To cry like a crake; utter the harsh cry of the corn-crake.

crakeberry (krāk'ber"i), *n.*; pl. *crakeberries* (-iz). [< *crake*[2], a crow, + *berry*[1]: so called from its black color.] A species of *Empetrum*, or berry-bearing heath; the crowberry, *E. nigrum*.—**Portugal crakeberry**, the *Corema alba*.

crake-herring (krāk'her"ing), *n.* An Irish name for the scad. *Day*.

crakel†, *v.* An obsolete form of *crackle*.

crake-needles (krāk'nē"dlz), *n.* Same as *crow-needles*.

craker†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cracker*, 2 (*b*).

crall†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *crawl*[1].

cram (kram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crammed*, ppr. *cramming*. [< ME. *crammen*, *crommen* (also *cremmen*, < Icel. *kremja*), < AS. *crammian*, cram, stuff, = Icel. *kremja*, squeeze, bruise, = Sw. *krama*, squeeze, press, strain, = Dan. *kramme*, crush, crumple (cf. G. *krammen*, claw); in form a secondary verb, < AS. *crimman* (pret. *cramm*, *cram*), press, bruise: see *crim*, and cf. *cramp*[1], *crimp*. Cf. Icel. *kramr*, bruised, melted, half-thawed, = Sw. Norw. *kram*, wet, clogged (applied to snow), from the same ult. source. Cf. *clam*[1], to which *cram* is related as *cramp* to *clamp*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press or drive, particularly thrust (one thing), into another forcibly; stuff; crowd: as, to *cram* things into a basket or bag.—2. To fill with more than can be properly, conveniently, or comfortably contained; fill to repletion; overcrowd: as, to *cram* a room with people.

Cram our ears with wool. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

This ode is . . . *crammed* with effete and monstrous conceits. *E. Gosse*, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 122.

However full, with something more
We fain the bag would *cram*.
Whittier, The Common Question.

3. To fill with food beyond what is necessary, or to satiety; stuff.

Children would . . . be freer from diseases . . . if they were not *crammed* so much . . . by fond mothers.
Locke, Education, § 13.

4. To endeavor to qualify (a pupil or one's self) for an examination, or other special purpose, in a comparatively short time, by storing the memory with information, not so much with a view to real learning as to passing the examination; coach.

I can imagine some impertinent inspector, having *crammed* the children, . . . to put . . . us old people out to show our grammatical paces. *Blackwood's Mag.*

5. To tell lies to; fill up with false stories. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat greedily or to satiety; stuff one's self.

Swinish gluttony . . .
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder.
Milton, Comus, l. 779.

2. To store the memory hastily with facts, for the purpose of passing an examination or for some other immediate use; in general, to acquire knowledge hurriedly by a forced process, without assimilating it: as, to *cram* for a civil-service examination; to *cram* for a lecture.

Knowledge acquired by *cramming* is soon lost.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 109.

The successful expositor of a system of thought is not the man who is always *cramming*, and who perhaps keeps but a few weeks in advance of the particular theme which he is expounding. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 137.

★**cram** (kram), *n.* [< *cram*, *v.*] 1. In *weaving*, a warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed.—2. The act or the result of cramming the memory; information acquired hurriedly and not assimilated.

It is the purpose of education so to exercise the faculties of mind that the infinitely various experience of after-life may be observed and reasoned upon to the best effect. What is popularly condemned as *cram* is often the best-devised and best-conducted system of training towards this all-important end. *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 100.

The very same lecture is genuine instruction to one boy and mere *cram* to another. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 253.

3. A lie. [Slang.]—**Cram-paper**, a paper on which are written all the questions likely to be asked at an examination.

cramasie†, *n.* Same as *cramoisie*.

crambambuli (kram-bam'bū-li), *n.* Burnt rum and sugar.

crambe (kram'bē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κράμβη*, cabbage, cole, kale.] 1†. Cabbage.

I marvel that you, so fine a feeder, will fall to your *crambe*. *Calfhill*, p. 120.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of brassicaceous plants, of which several species are in Europe and western Asia. The sea-cabbage or sea-kale, *C. maritima*, is a perennial herb with white honey-scented flowers, growing on the sea-coast. It has been in use as a pot-herb from early times, and since the middle of the eighteenth century has come into common cultivation in England. The young shoots and blanched leaves are cooked and served like asparagus, and are esteemed a choice delicacy.

3†. Same as *crambo*.

Crambessa (kram-bes'ä), *n.* [NL.; as *Crambus* + fem. term. *-essa*.] The typical genus of the family *Crambessidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1869.

Crambessidæ (kram-bes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crambessa* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ*, without central mouth and tentacles, with a single central subgenital porticus, and with dorsal and ventral suctorial cusps and eight mouth-arms.

Crambidæ (kram'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crambus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pyralid microlepidopterous insects, taking name from the genus *Crambus*; the grass-moths. The technical characters are: palpi similar in both sexes, long, stretched forward horizontally; maxillary palpi brush-shaped; fore wings with 12, rarely 11, veins, the first not forked; hind wings with an open middle cell, and the hinder middle vein hairy at the base. It is a large and homogeneous family of small moths which fly among grass and are usually found in open fields. The numerous species are widely distributed over the globe; the larvæ feed on various cultivated cereals, as well as other grasses, often doing much damage. Also *Crambidi*, *Crambinæ*, and *Crambites*.



Crambus vulgivagellus, slightly enlarged.

Crambinæ (kram-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crambus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of moths, of the family *Crambidæ*.

crambo (kram'bō), *n.* [Origin obscure; said to be made from L. *crambe* (< Gr. *κράμβη*), cabbage, in the proverbial expression *crambe repetita*, 'cabbage warmed over,' for anything repeated: see *crambe*. Otherwise explained as perhaps an abbr. of *carambole* (q. v.), a term in billiards. The technical names of old games are often transferred with altered sense to new ones.] 1. A game in which one person or side has to find a rime to a word which is given by another, or to form a couplet by matching with a line another line already given, the new line being composed of words not used in the other.

Get the Maids to *Crambo* in an Evening, and learn the knack of Rhiming. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 1.

A little superior to these are those who can play at *crambo*, or cap verses. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 504.

2. A word which rimes with another.

And every *crambo* he could get. *Swift*, To Stella.

Dumb crambo, a game in which the players are divided into two sides, one of which must guess a word chosen by the other from a second word which is told them, and which rimes with the first. In guessing, it is not allowable to speak the words, but the guessing party have to act in pantomime one word after another until they find the right one.

crambo (kram'bō), *v. i.* [< *crambo*, *n.*] To rime as in the game of crambo. [Rare.]

Change my name of Miles
To Guiles, Wiles, . . . or the foulest name
You can devise to *crambo* with for ale.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

crambo-clink (kram'bō-klingk), *n.* Rime; riming. [Scotch.]

A' ye wha live by sowps o' drink,
A' ye wha live by *crambo-clink*, . . .
Come mourn wi' me.
Burns, On a Scotch Bard.

That old metre of Provence, . . . saved by the Scottish poets out of the old mystery-plays to become the *crambo-clink* of Ramsay and his circle, of Fergusson and of Burns. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 603.

crambo-jingle (kram'bō-jing"gl), *n.* Same as *crambo-clink*.

Amaist as soon as I could spell,
I to the *crambo-jingle* fell.
Burns, 1st Epistle to Lapraik.

Crambus (kram'bus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < Gr. *κράμβος*, dry, parched, shriveled.] A genus of pyralid moths, giving name to a family *Crambidæ* or a subfamily *Crambinæ*, having the wings in repose rolled around the body in tubular form. They are known as *veneers* or *grass-moths*, from their living in the grass. The species are numerous. The vagabond, *C. vulgivagellus*, of North America, is a characteristic example. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

crame (krām), *n.* [Sc., also written *krame*, *cræme*, *craim*, *cream*, a booth or stall, wares, = Icel. *kram*, toys (wares), = Sw. Dan. *kram*, wares (in comp. *kram-bod*, a shop, booth), < D. *kraam*, a booth or stall, wares, = MHG. *krām* (also *krāme*), G. *kram*, a booth, wares, prop. the covering of a booth, awning.] 1. A merchant's booth; a shop or tent where goods are sold; a stall.

Booths (or as they are here called, *craime*) containing hardware and haberdashery goods are erected in great numbers at the fare [fair].
P. Lessuden, Roxb. Statist. Acc., x. 207.

2. A parcel of goods for sale; a peddler's pack.

Ane pedder is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bearis ane pack or *creame* vpon his back. *Skene*, Verb. Sig.

3. A warehouse. *Imp. Dict.*

crammer (kram'ėr), *n.* 1. One who prepares himself or others, as for an examination, by cramming.

The slightest lapse of memory in the bad *crammer*, for instance, the putting of wrong letters in the diagram, will disclose the simulated character of his work.
Jevons, Social Reform, p. 84.

2. A lie. [Slang.]

crammesy†, *a.* and *n.* See *cramoisie.*

cramoisie, cramoisy (kram′oi-zi), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *crammesy*, etc., now *crimson:* see *crimson* and *carmine.*] **I.** *a.* Crimson. [Archaic.]

A splendid seignior, magnificent in *cramoisy* velvet.
Motley.

He gathered for her some velvety *cramoisy* roses that were above her reach. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, iii.

II.† *n.* Crimson cloth.

My love was clad in black velvet,
And I my sell in *cramasie.*
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 134).

Aurora, to mychty Tithone spous,
Ischit of hir safferon bed and euyr hous,
In *crammesy* clede and granit violate.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 399.

cramp[1] (kramp), *n.* [< ME. **cramp, cromp*, a claw, paw (the mechanical senses are not found in ME., and are prob. of D. origin), < AS. **cramp, *cromp* (only in deriv. adj. *crompeht*, glossed *folialis*, wrinkled) = MD. *krampe* = MLG. LG. *krampe* (> G. *krampe*) = OHG. *chrampha, chrampho* (G. **krampfe* displaced by *krampe*) = Dan. *krampe* = Sw. *krampa*, a cramp, cramp-iron, hook, clasp; cf. It. *grampa*, a claw, talon, = OF. *crampe*, deriv. *crampon*, F. *crampon*, ML. *crampo(n-)*, a cramp, cramp-iron: from the Teut.; Gael. *cramb*, a cramp-iron, holdfast, from the E.; cf. *grampel;* ult., like the nearly related *cramp*[2], *n.*, a spasm, and *cramp*[1], *a.*, from the pret. of the verb represented by MD. *krimpen* = MLG. LG. *krimpen* = OHG. *chrimphan*, MHG. *krimpfen*, contract, cramp: see *crimp*, *v.*, and *crimple, crump, crumple*, etc., and cf. *crim, cram*, and cf. *clamp*[1] and *clam*[1] as related to *cramp*[1] and *cram.*] **1**†. A claw; a paw.

Lord, send us thi lomb
Out of the wildernesses ston,
To fende vs from the lyon *cromp.*
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

2. A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, etc.; a clamp; a cramp-iron. See *cramp-iron.*

I saw some pieces of grey marble about it [the temple of Apollo], which appeared to have been joined with iron *cramps.* *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 7.

3. A bench-hook or holdfast.—4. A portable kind of iron press, having a screw at one end and a movable shoulder at the other, employed by carpenters and joiners for closely compressing the joints of framework.—5. A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper-leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape.—6. That which hinders motion or expansion; restraint; confinement; that which hampers. [Rare.]


Joiners' Cramp.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Lock-filers' cramp, a pair of leaden or brazen cheeks for ★a vise. *E. H. Knight.*

cramp[1] (kramp), *a.* [Not found in ME., but prob. existent (cf. OF. *crampe, grampe*, bent, contracted, cramped, of Teut. origin: see *cramp-ish*), = OHG. *chramph, chramf, cramf*, bent, cramped, = Icel. *krappr* (for **krampr*), cramped, strait, narrow: derived, like the associated nouns, *cramp*[1] and *cramp*[2], from the pret. of the verb represented by *crimp:* see *cramp*[1], *n.*, and *cramp*[2], *n.*] **1.** Contracted; strait; cramped. —2. Difficult; knotty; hard to decipher, as writing; crabbed.

What's here!—a vile *cramp* hand! I cannot see
Without my spectacles. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, Prol.

cramp[1] (kramp), *v. t.* [Not found in ME. (where it is represented by *crampish*, q. v.); = G. *krampfen*, fasten with a cramp; from the noun. Cf. Icel. *kreppa*, cramp, clench, < *krappr*, cramped: see *cramp*[1], *n.*, and cf. *crimp*, *v.*, of which *cramp*[1], *v.*, may be regarded as in part a secondary form.] **1.** To fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp-iron, fetter, or some similar device.

Thou art to lie in prison, *cramp'd* with irons.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 8.

2. To fashion or shape on a cramp: as, to *cramp* boot-legs.—3. To confine as if in or with a cramp; hinder from free action or development; restrain; hamper; cripple.

Why should our Faith be *cramp'd* by such incredible Mysteries as these, concerning the Son of God's coming into the World? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ix.

A lad of spirit is not to be too much *cramped* in his maintenance. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

★**cramp**[2] (kramp), *n.* [< ME. *crampe, craumpe*, < OF. *crampe*, F. *crampe* (ML. *crampa*), < MD. *krampe*, D. *kramp* = MLG. *krampe*, LG. *kramp* = MHG. *cramph, kramph*, G. *krampf* = Dan. *krampe* = Sw. *kramp*, cramp, spasm; derived, like the nearly related *cramp*[1], *n.*, from the pret. of the verb represented by *crimp:* see *cramp*[1], *n.* and *v.*] An involuntary and painful contraction of a muscle; a variety of tonic spasm. It occurs most frequently in the calves of the legs, but also in the feet, hands, neck, etc., is of short duration, and is occasioned by some slight straining or wrenching movement, by sudden chill, etc. Cramp is often associated with constriction and griping pains of the stomach or intestines. It is commonest at night, and also often attacks swimmers. See *spasm.*

The *crawmpe* of deth. *Chaucer*, Troilus.

Leander . . . went but forth to wash him in the Hellespont, and, being taken with the *cramp*, was drowned.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

Accommodation cramp, spasm of the ciliary muscle of the eye.—**Writers' cramp**, scriveners' cramp. See *writer.*

cramp[2] (kramp), *v. t.* [< *cramp*[2], *n.*] To affect with cramps or spasms.

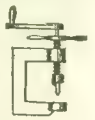
Heart, and I take you railing at my patron, sir,
I'll *cramp* your joints!
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 2.

cramp-bark (kramp′bärk), *n.* A name for the cranberry-tree, *Viburnum Opulus.* The shrubs of this species are said to have antispasmodic properties.

cramp-bone (kramp′bōn), *n.* The knee-cap of a sheep: so named because it was considered a charm against cramp.

He could turn *cramp-bones* into chessmen.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xvii.

cramp-drill (kramp′dril), *n.* A portable drill having a cutting and a feeding motion. In the figure shown, the feed-screw is in the upper portion of the cramp-frame, and forms a sleeve around the drill-spindle, which rotates within it. *E. H. Knight.*

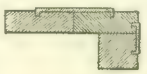

Cramp-drill.

crampet, crampettet, *n.* See *crampit. Planché.*

cramp-fish (kramp′fish), *n.* The electric ray or torpedo. See *torpedo.* Also called *cramp-ray, numb-fish*, and *wrymouth.*

The torpedo or *cramp-fish* also came to land.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 384.

cramp-iron (kramp′ī″ėrn), *n.* An iron clamp; specifically, a piece of metal, usually iron, bent or T-shaped at each end, let into the surfaces, in the same plane, of two adjoining blocks of stone, across the joint between them, to hold them firmly together. Cramp-irons are commonly employed in works requiring great solidity, and in such ordinary structures as stone copings and cornices, and are inserted either in the upper surface of a course or between two courses or beds of stones. Also called *cramp* and *crampit.*


Cramp-irons.

crampish† (kram′pish), *v. t.* [ME. *crampishen, craumpishen*, contract, < OF. *crampiss-*, stem of certain parts of *crampir*, be twisted, bend, contract, < *crampe*, twisted, bent, contracted, cramped: see *cramp, n.*] To contract; cramp; contort.

She . . . *crampisheth* [var. *craumpyssheth*] her lymes crokedly. *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 171.

★**crampit** (kram′pit), *n.* [Also written *crampet*, and (accom.) *cramp-bit;* appar. < Gael. *crambaid, crambait, crampaid* in same sense (def. 1); cf. Gael. *cramb*, a cramp-iron; but the Gael. words are prob. of Teut. origin: see *cramp*[1].] **1.** A cap of metal at the end of the scabbard of a sword; a chape.—2. (*a*) A cramp-iron. (*b*) A piece of iron with small spikes in it, made to fit the sole of the shoe, for keeping the footing firm on ice or slippery ground. [Scotch.]—3. In *her.*, the representation of the chape of a scabbard, used as a bearing.

cramp-joint (kramp′joint), *n.* A joint having its parts bound together by locking bars, used where special strength is required. See *cramp-iron.*

crampon, crampoon (kram′pon, kram-pōn′), *n.* [F. *crampon*, a cramp-iron, calk, frost-nail, prop. fulcrum: see *cramp*[1], *n.*] **1.** An iron plate with spikes fastened to the foot to prevent slipping in walking or climbing over slippery places.—2. An apparatus used in the raising of heavy weights, as timber or stones, and consisting of two hooked pieces of iron forming a pair of grappling-irons.

Man with his *crampons* and harping-irons can draw ashore the great Leviathan. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 7.

3. In *bot.*, an adventitious root which serves as a fulcrum or support, as in the ivy.

cramponee (kram-pō-nē′), *a.* [< F. *cramponné*, pp. of *cramponner*, fasten with a cramp, < *crampon*, a cramp-iron, also a cramponee: see *crampon.*] In *her.*, having a cramp or square piece at each end: applied to a cross.

crampoon, *n.* See *crampon.*

cramp-ray (kramp′rā), *n.* Same as *cramp-fish.*

cramp-ring (kramp′ring), *n.* A ring of gold or silver, which, after being blessed by the sovereign, was formerly believed to cure cramp and falling-sickness. The custom of blessing great numbers on Good Friday continued down to the time of Queen Mary. [Eng.]

The kinge's majestie hath a great helpe in this matter, in hallowing *crampe ringes*, and so given without money or petition. *Borde*, Breviary of Health (ed. 1598), cccxxvii.

cramp-stone (kramp′stōn), *n.* A stone formerly worn upon the person as a supposed preventive of cramp.

crampy (kram′pi), *a.* [< *cramp*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Afflicted with cramp.—2. Inducing cramp or abounding in cramp.

This *crampy* country. *Howitt.*

cran (kran), *n.* [< Gael. *crann*, a measure of fresh herrings, as many as fill a barrel.] A Scotch measure of capacity for fresh herrings, equal to 37½ imperial gallons, or about 750 fish. Also *crane.*—**To coup the crans.** See *coup*[1].

cranage (krā′nāj), *n.* [< *crane*[2] + *-age.*] **1.** The liberty of using at a wharf a crane for raising wares from a vessel.—2. The price paid for the use of a crane.

★**cranberry** (kran′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *cranberries* (-iz). [That is, **craneberry* (= G. *kranbeere* (or *kranichbeere*) = Sw. *tranbär* = Dan. *tranebær*, a cranberry), < *crane*[1] + *berry*[1]. The reason of the name is not obvious.] **1.** The fruit of several species of *Oxycoccus.* In Europe it is the fruit of *O. Oxycoccus*, also called *bogwort, mossberry*, or *moorberry*, as it grows only in peat-bogs or swampy land, usually among masses of sphagnum. The berry, when ripe, is globose and dark-red, and a little more than a quarter of an inch in diameter. The berries form a sauce of fine flavor, and are much used for tarts. The same species is called in the United States the *small* cranberry, in distinction from the much larger fruit of the *O. macrocarpus*, which is extensively cultivated and gathered in large quantities for the market. The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, is sometimes called the *mountain-cranberry.*


Cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*).

2. The plant which bears this fruit.—**High cranberry**, or **bush cranberry.** See *cranberry-tree.*

cranberry-gatherer (kran′ber-i-gaᴛʜ″ėr-ėr), *n.* An implement, shaped somewhat like a rake, used in picking cranberries.

★**cranberry-tree** (kran′ber-i-trē), *n.* The high or bush cranberry, *Viburnum Opulus*, a shrub of North America and Europe, bearing soft, red, globose, acrid drupes or berries. The cultivated form, with sterile flowers having enlarged corollas, is known as the *snowball* or *guelder-rose.*

crance (krans), *n.* *Naut.*, an old name for any boom-iron, but particularly for an iron cap attached to the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom passes.

cranch (kränch), *v. t.* Same as *craunch.*

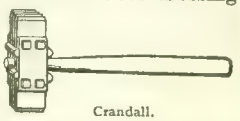
Cranchia (kranch′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Leach), < *Cranch*, an E. proper name.] The typical genus of the family *Cranchiidæ.*

cranchiid (kranch′i-id), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cranchiidæ.*

Cranchiidæ (kranch-ī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cranchia* + *-idæ.*] A family of acetabuliferous

or dibranchiate cephalopods, represented only by the genus *Cranchia*, having a short, rounded body with two posterior fins, a small head with large eyes, the corneæ of which are perforated, and two rows of suckers on the arms and eight rows on the long tentacles.

crandall (kran'dal), *n.* [Prob. from the proper name *Crandall.*] A masons' tool for dressing stone. It is formed of a number of thin plates with sharp edges, or of pointed steel bars, clamped together, somewhat in the shape of a hammer.



Crandall.

crandall (kran'dal), *v. t.* [< *crandall, n.*] To treat or dress with a crandall, as stone.—**Crandalled stonework**, an ashlar having on its surface lines made with a crandall. It is said to be *cross-crandalled* when other rows cross the first at right angles.

★**crane**[1] (krān), *n.* [< ME. *crane,* < AS. *cran* = MD. *kraene,* D. *kraan(-vogel)* = MLG. *krān, krāne,* LG. *kran* = MHG. *krane;* also with suffix: AS. *cornoch* = OHG. *cranuh, chranih,* MHG. *cranich, kranech,* G. *kranich* = (with change of *kr* to *tr*) Icel. *trani* = Sw. *trana* = Dan. *trane* = W. *garan* = Corn. Bret. *garan* (the Gael. and Ir. word is different, namely, *corr*) = Gr. γέρανος (see *geranium*) = OBulg. *zeravi* = Lith. *gerwe,* a crane. L. *grus* (> It. *grua* = Sp. dim. *grulla* = Pg. *grou* = Pr. *grua* = F. *grue*), a crane, is perhaps related. Root unknown. See *crane*[2].] 1. A large grallatorial bird with very long legs and neck, a long straight bill with pervious nostrils near its middle, the head usually naked, at least in part, the hind toe elevated, and the inner secondaries usually enlarged; any bird of the family *Gruidæ.* There are about 15 closely similar species, found in many parts of the world, most of them included in the genus *Grus.* The common crane of Europe is *G. cinerea;* it is about 4 feet long. (See cut under *Grus.*) The common American or sand-hill crane is *G. mexicana.* A statelier and larger species is the whooping crane, *G. americana,* which is white, with black primaries. The gigantic crane of Asia is *G. leucogeranus,* and a common Indian crane is *G. antigone.* The wattled crane of South Africa is *Grus (Bugeranus) carunculata.* The crown-crane, or crowned crane, is of the genus *Balearica.* The Numidian crane, or demoiselle, and the Stanley crane are elegant species of the genus *Anthropoides.*



Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*).

Nor Thracian *Cranes* forget, whose silv'ry Plumes
Give Pattern, which employ the mimick Looms.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Popularly and erroneously, one of sundry very large grallatorial birds likened to cranes, as herons and storks. Thus, the great blue heron of North America (*Ardea herodias*) is popularly known as the *blue crane;* and the name *gigantic crane* has been erroneously given to the adjutant-bird.

3. [*cap.*] The constellation Grus, the Crane (which see).

crane[1] (krān), *v.*; pret. and pp. *craned,* ppr. *craning.* [< *crane*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be stretched out like the neck of a crane.

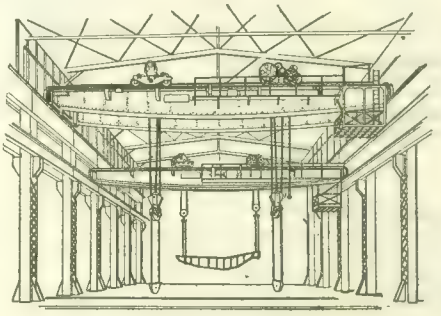
Three runners, with outstretched hands and *craning* necks, are straining toward an invisible goal.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 248.

Hence—2. In *hunting,* to look before one leaps; pull up at a dangerous jump.

But where was he, the hero of our tale? Fencing? *Craning?* Hitting? Missing? Is he over, or is he under? Has he killed, or is he killed? *Disraeli,* Young Duke, ii. 9.

II. *trans.* To stretch or bend (the neck) like a crane: as, he *craned* his neck to see what was on the other side of the pillar.

★**crane**[2] (krān), *n.* [A particular use of *crane*[1], the arm of the contrivance being likened to the neck of a crane. This use is not found in ME. or AS., and is prob. of D. origin: cf. MD. *kraene,* D. *kraan* = LG. *kran* (> also G. *krahn* = Sw. Dan. *kran*) = F. *crône,* a crane (a machine), = Gr. γέρανος, a crane (a machine), a particular use of the word for *crane,* a bird. The resemblance of Gael. and Ir. *crann,* a beam, mast, bar, tree, > *crannachan,* a crane (Ir. also a craner), is prob. accidental.] 1. A machine for moving weights, having two motions, one a direct lift and the other horizontal. The latter may be circular, radial, or universal. The parts of the simple crane are an upright post having a motion on its vertical axis, a jib or swinging arm jointed at its lower end to the post and tied to the post at its outer or upper end, and hoisting tackle connecting the motive power at the foot of the post with the load to be lifted, which is suspended from the end of the jib. Cranes are, however, made in a variety of forms, differing more or less from this type. Thus, a *rotary crane* is a crane in which the jib has simply a rotary motion about the axis of the post, moving with the post; a *traveling crane* is a crane in which the load is suspended from a carriage moving upon a long truss that travels upon elevated rails. See cut. In some fixed cranes the load is suspended from a carriage that travels on a horizontal arm at the top of the jib, and gives the load a movement along the radius of the circle formed by the rotation of the jib. Another minor type is the *derrick-crane,* with fixed guys to hold the post in position. Cranes (called *walking-cranes*) traveling upon rails have been used in navy-yards. Cranes are operated by any kind of power and with any form of hoisting apparatus suited to the work to be done. See also cut under *abutment-crane.*



Traveling Crane.

Some from the Quarries hew out massie Stone,
Some draw it up with *Cranes,* some breath and grone,
In Order o'er the Anvil. *Cowley,* Davideis, ii.

2. A machine for weighing goods, constructed on the principle of the preceding. Such machines are common in market-towns in Ireland. See *craner*[2].—3. An iron arm or beam attached to the back or side of a fireplace and hinged so as to be movable horizontally, used for supporting pots or kettles over a fire.

Over the fire swings an iron *crane,* with a row of pothooks of all lengths hanging from it.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 18.

4. *pl. Naut.,* supports of iron or timber at a vessel's side for stowing boats or spars upon.

In some cases it has been found indispensably necessary to keep a willful and refractory officer's boat "on the *cranes.*" . . . A more summary punishment could not be administered to a game whaleman than to be kept on board as an idle spectator of the exciting pursuit and capture. *C. M. Scammon,* Marine Mammals, p. 258.

5. A siphon or bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask.—**Hydraulic crane.** See *hydraulic.*—**Overhead crane,** a crane which travels on elevated beams in a workshop, or on high scaffolding above a structure.

crane[2] (krān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *craned,* ppr. *craning.* [< *crane*[2], *n.*] To cause to rise as by a crane: followed by *up.* [Rare.]

crane[3] (krān), *n.* Same as *cran.*

crane-fly (krān'flī), *n.* A common name of the ★dipterous insects of the family *Tipulidæ* (which see). In Great Britain it is also called *daddy-long-legs,* a name given in America to certain arachnidans. The common crane-fly or daddy-long-legs of Europe is *Tipula oleracea.*

crane-ladle (krān'lā″dl), *n.* In *founding,* a pot or ladle used for pouring melted metals into molds, supported by a chain from a crane.

crane-line (krān'līn), *n.* *Naut.,* a line fastening two backstays together.

crane-necked (krān'nekt), *a.* Having a long neck like a crane's. *Carlyle.*

crane-post (krān'pōst), *n.* The upright post on which the arm or jib of a crane works. Also called *crane-shaft* and *crane-stalk.*

cranequin†, *n.* [OF., also *crannequin, crenequin, crennequin* (see def.), < OD. **kraeneken, kraeneke,* an arbalist, prop. dim. of *kraene,* a crane: see *crane*[2].] 1. An implement for bending the stiff bow of the medieval arbalist, consisting of a ratchet working on a small wheel turned by a windlass. Also called a *rolling purchase.* Hence—2. The arbalist itself: as, a hundred men armed with *cranequins.*

cranequinier†, *n.* [OF., < *cranequin.*] A crossbowman who carried the large arbalist worked by means of the cranequin; especially, a mounted man so armed: used about 1475.

craner[1] (krā'nėr), *n.* [< *crane*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. In *hunting,* one who cranes at a fence. See *crane*[1], *v. i.*, 2. Hence—2. One who flinches before difficulty or danger; a coward.

craner[2] (krā'nėr), *n.* [< *crane*[2] + *-er*[1].] An official in charge of a public crane for weighing.

Some country towns of Ireland have in the marketplace a crane for the weighing of goods, produce, etc. An official, popularly the *craner,* has charge of the machine, who gives a certificate of weight to all concerned, a dictum uncontrovertible. This is called the *craner's* note, and when any one makes an assertion of the "long-bow" nature, a sceptic auditor will say, "Very nice; but I should like the *craner's* note for that."
N. and Q., 4th ser., VIII. 123.

★**crane's-bill, cranesbill** (krānz'bil), *n.* 1. The popular name of plants of the genus *Geranium,* from the long, slender beak of their fruit. See *Geranium.*

Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large *crane's-bill,* the Geranium pratense of the botanists? *W. Black,* Phaëton, xx.

2. A pair of long-nosed pincers used by surgeons.—**Stinking crane's-bill.** Same as *herb-robert.*

crane-shaft, crane-stalk (krān'shaft, -stâk), *n.* Same as *crane-post.*

cranet†(krā'net), *n.* Same as *crinet,* 1.

crang, *n.* See *krang.*

Crangon (krang'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κραγγών, a kind of shrimp or prawn.] A genus of macrurous crustaceans, typical of the family *Crangonidæ.* The best-known species is the common shrimp of Europe, *C. vulgaris.*

Crangonidæ (krang-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crangon* + *-idæ.*] The family of shrimps typified by the genus *Crangon:* often merged in some other family.

crania[1], *n.* Plural of *cranium.*

Crania[2] (krā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Retzius, 1781), < ML. *cranium,* skull.] A genus of *Brachiopoda,* typical of the family *Craniidæ.* See cut under *Craniidæ.*

The genus *Crania* appeared for the first time during the Silurian period, and has continued to be represented up to the present time. *Davidson,* Encyc. Brit., IV. 194.

craniacromial (krā″ni-a-krō'mi-al), *a.* [< *cranium* + *acromion* + *-al.*] In *anat.,* pertaining to the skull and shoulder, or the pectoral arch: specifically applied to a group of muscles represented in man by the sternocleidomastoideus and trapezius.

Craniadæ (krā-nī'a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Craniidæ. J. E. Gray,* 1840.

cranial (krā'ni-al), *a.* [< NL. *cranialis,* < *cranium,* the skull: see *cranium.*] 1. Relating in any way to the cranium or skull.

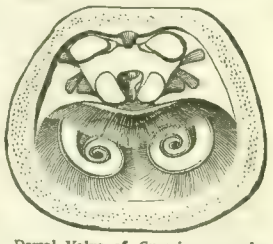
The cartilaginous *cranial* mass contracts in front of the orbits. *Owen,* Anat., vi.

Specifically—2. Pertaining to the cranium proper, or to that part of the skull which incloses the brain, as distinguished from the face: opposed to *facial.*—**Cranial angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Cranial bones,** the bones of the cranium proper, as distinguished from those of the face and jaws. In man they are reckoned as eight in number: the occipital, the two parietals, the two temporals, the frontal, the sphenoid, and the ethmoid; but all these are compound bones, excepting the parietals; even the frontal consists of a pair. See cut under *craniofacial.*—**Cranial nerves,** those nerves which make their exit from the cranial cavity through cranial foramina, whether arising from the brain or the spinal cord. They are regarded as forming from three to twelve pairs. When twelve are enumerated, they are (in the order given) the olfactory, the optic, the motor oculi, the pathetic or trochlear, the trigeminal or trifacial, the abducent, the facial, the auditory, the glossopharyngeal, the pneumogastric, the spinal accessory, and the hypoglossal. The lowest vertebrate (of the genus *Amphioxus*) has the trigeminal, the pneumogastric (with the glossopharyngeal and spinal accessory), and the hypoglossal.—**Cranial segments,** certain divisions of the cranium proper. They are the occipital segment, consisting of the occipital bone alone; the parietal, consisting of parts of the sphenoid and the parietal bones; and the frontal, consisting of parts of the sphenoid and the frontal bones. These correspond with the three cerebral vesicles of the embryo.—**Cranial vertebræ,** certain divisions of the whole skull, theoretically supposed to represent or to be modified vertebræ. In Owen's view they are four in number: the epencephalic or occipital, the mesencephalic or parietal, the prosencephalic or frontal, and the rhinencephalic or nasal. They include the bones of the face and jaws, and even of the fore limbs.

Craniata (krā-ni-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cranium,* q. v., + *-ata*[2].] Same as *Craniota.*

craniid (krā'ni-id), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Craniidæ.*

Craniidæ (krā-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crania* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyopomatous brachiopods. They are attached by a greater or less extent of the ventral valve, or free; the brachial appendages are soft, spirally curved, and directed toward the bottom of the dorsal valve; the valves are orbicular or limpet-like; and the shell-substance is calcareous and perforated by minute canals. Four genera are known, only one of which (*Crania*) has living representatives. Also *Craniadæ*.



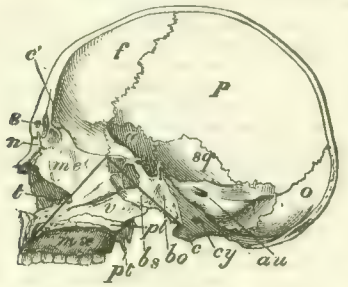
Dorsal Valve of *Crania anomala*, slightly enlarged, with mantle removed to show brachial appendages, etc.

craniocele (krā′ni-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + κήλη, tumor.] Encephalocele. *Dunglison.*

cranioclasm (krā′ni-ō-klazm), *n.* [< Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + *κλασμός, a breaking, < κλᾶν, break.] The operation of craniotomy. *Dunglison.*

cranioclast (krā′ni-ō-klast), *n.* [< Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + κλαστός, verbal adj. of κλᾶν, break.] A powerful forceps employed in the operation of craniotomy for seizing, breaking down, and ★withdrawing the fetal skull.

craniofacial (krā″ni-o-fā′shial), *a.* [= F. *cranio-facial*, < ML. *cranium*, q. v., + L. *facies*, the face.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cranium and the face.—**Craniofacial angle**, in *human anat.* and *anthropol.*, the angle included between the basifacial axis



Longitudinal Vertical Bisection of Human Skull, right side, showing craniofacial angle, in this case about 90°, being the angle between the heavy straight lines, whereof the one descending forward is the basifacial axis, the other the basicranial axis.

a, alisphenoid; *au*, internal auditory meatus in petrous part of temporal bone; *bo*, basioccipital; *bs*, basisphenoid; *c*, occipital condyle; *c′*, cristagalli; *cy*, condyloid foramen; *f*, frontal; *me*, mesethmoid; *mx*, maxillary; *n*, nasal; *o*, supraoccipital; *p*, parietal; *pl*, palatal; *pt*, hamulate process of internal pterygoid; *s*, frontal sinus; *sq*, squamosal; *t*, maxilloturbinal; *v*, vomer.

and the basicranial axis. (See these terms, under *axis*1 and *craniometry*.) It varies with the extent to which the face lies in front of or below the anterior end of the cranium, from less than 90° to 120°. When it is great, the face is *prognathous*; when it is small, the face is *orthognathous*. *Huxley.*—**Craniofacial notch**, in *anat.*, a defect of parts in the midline between the orbital and nasal cavities.

craniognomic (krā″ni-og-nom′ik), *a.* [< *craniognomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to craniognomy; phrenological.

craniognomy (krā-ni-og′nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + γνώμη, opinion, judgment.] Cranial physiognomy; the doctrine or practice of considering the form and other characteristics of the skull as indicating the disposition or temperament of the individual: a modification of phrenology.

craniograph (krā′ni-ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + γράφειν, write.] In *craniom.*, an instrument for making outline drawings of the skull, showing the projections and the topographical relations of various points.

craniography (krā-ni-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *craniographie*; as *craniograph* + *-y*3.] A description of the skull.

cranioid (krā′ni-oid), *a.* [< *Crania* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the brachiopod family *Craniidæ*.

craniolite (krā′ni-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. κρανίον, the skull (see *Crania*), + λίθος, stone.] A fossil brachiopod of the genus *Crania* or some related form.

craniolith (krā′ni-ō-lith), *n.* Same as *craniolite*.

craniological (krā″ni-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *craniology* + *-ical*; cf. F. *craniologique*.] Pertaining to craniology.

craniologist (krā-ni-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *craniologiste*; < *craniology* + *-ist*.] One versed in craniology.

craniology (krā-ni-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *craniologie* = Sp. *craneología* = Pg. It. *craniologia*, < NL. *craniologia*, < Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which deals with the study of crania or skulls; the sum of human knowledge concerning skulls.

craniometer (krā-ni-om′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *craniomètre* = It. *craniometro*, < Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the skull.

craniometric, craniometrical (krā″ni-ō-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [= F. *craniométrique*; as *craniometer* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to craniometry.

craniometry (krā-ni-om′et-ri), *n.* [= F. *craniométrie* = It. *craniometria*; as *craniometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of skulls; the topographical relations ascertained by such measurements. The following are the points of measurement, lines, and angles upon which craniometry is based: the *alveolar point*, the point at the middle of the edge of the upper jaw, between the middle two incisors (*A*); the *asterion*, the point behind the ear where the parietal, temporal, and occipital bones meet (*B*); the *auricular point*, the center of the orifice of the external auditory meatus (*C*); the *basion*, the middle point of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum, corresponding in position to *D*; the *bregma*, the point of meeting of the coronal and sagittal sutures (*E*); the *dacryon*, the point on the side of the nose where the frontal, lacrymal, and superior maxillary bones meet (*F*); the *glabella*, the point in the median line between the superciliary arches, marked by a swelling, sometimes by a depression (*G*); the *gonion*, the point at the angle of the lower jaw (*H*); the *inion*, the external occipital protuberance (*I*); the *jugal point*, the point situated at the angle which the posterior border of the frontal branch of the malar bone makes with the superior border of its zygomatic branch (*J*); the *lambda*, the point of meeting of the sagittal with the lambdoidal suture (*K*); the *malar point*, a point situated on the tubercle on the external surface of the malar bone, or, when this is wanting, the intersection of a line drawn (nearly vertically) from the external extremity of the frontomalar suture to the tubercle at the inferior angle of the malar and a line drawn nearly horizontally from the inferior border of the orbit over the malar to the superior border of the zygomatic arch (*L*); the *maximum occipital point*, or *occipital point*, the posterior extremity of the anteroposterior diameter of the skull measured from the glabella in front to the most distant point behind, in the neighborhood of *O*; the *mental point*, the middle point of the anterior lip of the lower border of the lower jaw (*P*); the *metopic point*, a point in the middle line between the two frontal eminences (*Q*); the *nasion*, or *nasal point*, the middle of the frontonasal suture at the root of the nose (*R*); the *obelion*, the part of the sagittal suture between the two parietal foramina (*S*); the *ophryon*, the middle of the supraorbital line which, drawn across the narrowest part of the forehead, separates the face from the cranium: also called the *supraorbital* and *supranasal* (*T*); the *opisthion*, the middle point of the posterior border of the foramen magnum (*U*); the *pterion*, the place where the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones come together (*V*); the *stephanion*, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge (*W*); the *subnasal point*, the middle of the inferior border of the anterior nares at the base of the nasal spine: also called *spinal point* (*X*); and the *supra-auricular point*, the point vertically over the auricular point at the root of the zygomatic process. The following craniometrical lines are distinguished: the *facial line of Camper*, a line tangent to the glabella and to the anterior surface

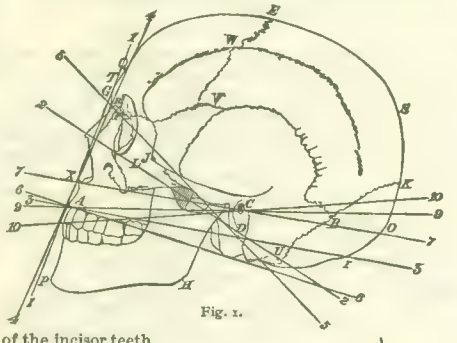


Fig. 1.

of the incisor teeth (1 1); the *line of Daubenton*, a line drawn through the opisthion and the projection (on the median plane of the skull) of the lower border of the orbit (2 2); the *basi-alveolar line*, a line drawn through the basion and alveolar point (3 3); the *minimum frontal line*, the shortest transverse measurement of the forehead (shown in figure 2); the *naso-alveolar line*, the line passing through the nasal and alveolar points (4 4); and the *nasobasilar line*, the line drawn through the basion and nasal point (5 5). An *alveolocondylean plane* is also distinguished: it is the plane passing through the alveolar point, and tangent to the condyles, represented by the line 6 6. Some of the craniometrical angles are: the *basilar angle*, that between the nasobasilar and basi-alveolar lines (*RDA*); the *angle of the condyles*, the angle which the plane of the occipital foramen forms with the plane of the basilar groove; the *coronofacial angle of Gratiolet*, the angle which the facial line of Camper forms with the plane passing through the coronal suture; the *facial angle of Camper*, the angle between the facial line of Camper (1 1) and the line (7 7) drawn through the auricular and subnasal points; the *facial angle of Cloquet*, the angle between the line drawn through the ophryon and the alveolar point and the auriculo-alveolar line (9 9)—that is, the angle *TAC*; the *facial angle of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire*, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the line (10 10) drawn through the auricular point and the edge of the incisors; the *facial angle of Jacquart*, the angle between the line drawn through the subnasal point and the glabella and the line (7 7) drawn through the subnasal and auricular points; the *frontal angle*, the angle *TCE*, formed by lines drawn from the auricular point (*C*) (that is, the projection of the auricular points on the median plane) to the ophryon (*T*) and to the bregma (*E*); the *metafacial angle of Serres*, the angle which the pterygoid processes form with the base of the skull; the *nasobasal angle of Welcker*, the angle *X B D*, between the nasobasilar and naso-subnasal lines; the *occipital angle of Broca*, the angle *RUD*, or that between the lines drawn from the opisthion (*U*) to the basion and nasal points; the *occipital angle of Daubenton*, the angle which the line of Daubenton (2 2) makes with the line joining the basion (*D*) and opisthion (*U*); the *parietal angle*, the angle formed by the two lines *ZS* and *Z′S* (fig. 2) drawn through the extremities of the transverse maximum or bizygomatic diameter and the maximum transverse frontal diameter (it is called *positive* when it opens downward, *negative* when the lines meet below the skull and it opens upward); the *angles of Segond*, angles formed between lines drawn from the basion (*D*) to the various other craniometrical points, the *facial angle of Segond* being the angle *PDT*, or that between the line passing through the basion (*D*) and mental point (*P*) and the line passing through the basion (*D*) and ophryon (*T*), and the *cerebral angle of Segond* being the angle *UDT*, or that between the line passing through the basion (*D*) and ophryon (*T*) and the line passing through the basion (*D*) and opisthion (*U*); the *sphenoidal angle*, the angle between lines drawn from the basion and nasion to a point in the median line where the sloping anterior surface of the sella turcica passes over into the horizontal surface of the olivary eminence; the *symphysian angle*, the angle which the profile of the symphysis of the lower jaw makes with the plane of the inferior border of the lower jaw; and the *total cranial angle*, the angle *UCT*, measuring the cranial cavity, between lines drawn from the auricular point to the ophryon and to the opisthion. The following craniometrical diameters are distinguished: the *maximum anteroposterior*, the distance from the glabella to the furthest point of the occipital bone (the *maximum anteroposterior diameter* of Welcker is the *anteroposterior metopic* of Broca, and is the distance from the metopic point to the furthest point behind); the *maximum transverse*, the greatest transverse diameter of the cranium, wherever found; and the *vertical diameter*, ordinarily the distance of the basion from the bregma, or, what is nearly equivalent to it, the distance from the basion to the point where the line through the basion at right angles to the alveolocondylean plane intersects the cranial vault, or the distance of the vertex and of the basion on the vertical plane of the skull. The following craniometrical indices are distinguished: the *basilar index*, the ratio of the projection of that part of the skull on the horizontal plane which lies in front of the basion to the whole projection, multiplied by 100; the *cephalic index*, or *index of breadth*, the ratio of the maximum transverse to the maximum anteroposterior diameter of the skull, multiplied by 100; the *cephalo-orbital index*, the ratio of the solid contents of the two orbits to the contents of the cranial cavity, multiplied by 100; the *cephalospinal index*, the ratio of the measure of the foramen magnum in square millimeters to that of the cranial cavity in cubic centimeters, multiplied by 100; the *cerebral index*, the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity, multiplied by 100; the *facial index*, the ratio of the distance of the ophryon from the alveolar point to the transverse diameter measured from one zygoma to the other, multiplied by 100; the *gnathic* or *alveolar index*, the ratio of the distance between the basion and alveolar point to the distance between the basion and nasal point, multiplied by 100; the *nasal index*, the ratio of the maximum breadth of the anterior orifice of the nose to the distance from the nasal to the subnasal point, multiplied by 100; the *orbital index*, the ratio of the vertical to the transverse diameter of one of the orbits, multiplied by 100; and the *vertical index*, or *index of height*, the ratio of the vertical diameter of the skull to the maximum anteroposterior diameter, multiplied by 100.

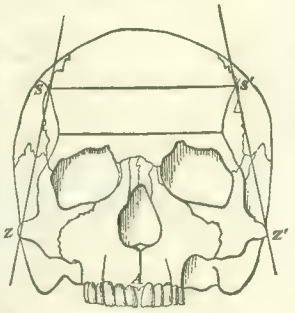


Fig. 2.

Side and Front Views of Skull, illustrating Craniometry.

craniopagus (krā-ni-op′a-gus), *n.* [NL., < *cranium* + L. *pangere* (√ **pag*), fasten, fix: see *pact*.] In *teratol.*, a pair of twins whose heads are adherent.

craniopharyngeal (krā″ni-ō-fa-rin′jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + φάρυγξ, throat (pharynx).] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cranium and to the pharynx; connecting the cavity of the skull with that of the mouth, as a canal.

craniophore (krā′ni-ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] A skull-bearer. Specifically—(*a*) An apparatus for holding and fixing skulls in a given or required position for craniological purposes. (*b*) A mechanical device for taking projections of the skull.

cranioplasty (krā′ni-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, an operation for restoring or supplying the place of deficiencies in the cranial structures.

cranioscopist (krā-ni-os′kō-pist), *n.* One skilled or professing belief in cranioscopy; a phrenologist. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

cranioscopy (krā-ni-os′kō-pi), *n.* [= F. *cranioscopie* = Pg. *cranioscopia*, ⟨ NL. *cranioscopia*, ⟨ Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + σκοπεῖν, view.] The examination of the configuration of the skull; phrenology. [Rare.]

craniospinal (krā″ni-ō-spī′nal), *a.* [⟨ ML. *cranium* + L. *spina* + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the skull and the backbone: as, the *craniospinal* axis. Also *craniovertebral.*

Craniota (krā-ni-ō′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *cranium*, skull: see *cranium.*] A primary division of the *Vertebrata*, including those which possess a skull and brain, or the whole of the *Vertebrata* excepting the *Leptocardia* or *Acrania*. Also *Craniata.*

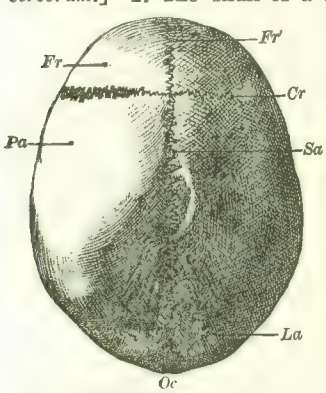
The Skulled Animals or *Craniota* (Man and all other Vertebrates). *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 416.

craniotabes (krā″ni-ō-tā′bēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ ML. *cranium* + L. *tabes*, a wasting, decline.] In *pathol.*, a condition of infants characterized by the thinning and softening of the cranial bones in spots. Some cases seem to be connected with rachitis and some with syphilis.

★**craniotomy** (krā-ni-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *craniotomie*, ⟨ Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + τομή, a cutting, ⟨ τέμνειν, cut: see *anatomy.*] In *obstet.*, an operation in which the fetal head is opened when it presents an obstacle to delivery.

craniovertebral (krā″ni-ō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [⟨ ML. *cranium* + L. *vertebra*, vertebra, + *-al.*] Same as *craniospinal.*

cranium (krā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *crania* (-ä). [Also formerly *cranion* (after Gr.) and *crany*; ML. NL. *cranium* (⟩ It. *cranio* = F. *crâne*), ML. also *cranea*, *craneum* (⟩ Sp. *cráneo* = Pg. *craneo*); ⟨ Gr. κρανίον, the skull, akin to κάρα, the head, κάρηνον, the head, L. *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum.*] **1.** The skull of a human being, or, as now used, of any animal; the bones of the head, collectively. It is possessed by all vertebrates except the *Acrania* or *Leptocardia*, and by vertebrates only. It is supposed by some anatomists to be a series of modified vertebræ consisting of three or four segments, each a modified vertebra, and therefore serially homologous with the spinal column; by others it is supposed to be a distinct superaddition to the vertebræ, and therefore only analogous to the spinal column. In a broad sense the hyoid and branchial arches are a part of the cranium.



Human Cranium or Calvarium, from above.

Fr, *Pa*, *Oc*, frontal, parietal, and occipital bones; *Fr′*, *Cr*, *Sa*, *La*, frontal, coronal, sagittal, and lambdoid sutures.

2. More exactly, the brain-box; the bony case of the encephalon, as distinguished from those bones of the skull which support the face and jaws. See *cranial.*—**3.** In *entom.*, the integument of an insect's head excluding the antennæ, eyes, and oral apparatus, and including the epicranium, gula, and occiput.

crank[1] (krangk), *a.* [Not found in ME., except as in the prob. deriv. *crank*[2], *n.*, q. v.; prob. ult. ⟨ AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc* (also *cringan*, pret. *crang*), fall, yield, succumb, appar. orig. bend, bow; cf. *crank*[1], *v.*, and see *crinch*, *cringe.* The words here given under the form *crank*, though here separated as to sense and historical relations into six groups, are more or less involved in meaning and cross-associations, and appear to be ult. from the same verb-root. On account of the dialectal, colloquial, technical, or slang character of most of the senses, the records in literature are scanty, only one group, that of *crank*[2], appearing in ME. or AS.] **1.** Crooked; bent; distorted: as, a *crank* hand; *crank*-handed.—**2.** Hard; difficult: as, a *crank* word. [Scotch in both senses.]

crank[1] (krangk), *v.* [Not found in ME., but appar. in part orig. a secondary form of **crink* (in *crinkle*), ult. of AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc*, fall, yield, orig. bend, bow; *crank*, *crankle*, being related to **crink* (*crinch*, *cringe*), *crinkle*, as *cramp*[1], *crumple*, to *crimp*, *crimple.* In part the verb *crank*[1] depends on the noun. See *crank*[1], *a.*, and *crank*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To run in a winding course; bend; wind; turn.

He [the hare] *cranks* and crosses with a thousand doubles. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 682.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To mark crosswise on (bread and butter), to please a child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

crank[1] (krangk), *n.* [⟨ *crank*[1], *a.*, or *crank*[1], *v.*] **1.** A bend; a turn; a twist; a winding; an involution.

I [the belly] send it [food] through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart, to the seat o' the brain,
And through the *cranks* and offices of man.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

Meet you no ruin but the soldier in
The *cranks* and turns of Thebes?
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

2. A twist or turn of speech; a conceit which consists in a grotesque or fantastic change of the form or meaning of a word.

Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 27.

3. [In this sense now associated with *crank*[3], *n.*, 2.] An absurd or unreasonable action caused by a twist of judgment; a caprice; a whim; a crotchet; a vagary.

Violent of temper; subject to sudden *cranks*. *Carlyle.*

★**4.** *pl.* Pains; aches. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

crank[2] (krangk), *n.* [⟨ ME. *cranke*; perhaps ⟨ AS. **cranc*, in comp. **cranc-stæf*, an unauthenticated form in Somner, defined as "some kind of weavers instrument"; appar. ⟨ *crank*[1], *a.*, bent, crooked, which is, however, not recorded in ME. or AS.: see *crank*[1], *a.*] **1.** A bent or vertical arm attached to or projecting at an angle from an axis at one end, and with provision for the application of power at the other, used for communicating circular motion, as in a grindstone, or for changing circular into reciprocating motion, as in a saw-mill, or reciprocating into circular motion, as in a steam-engine. The *single crank* (1) can be used only on the end of an axis. The *double crank* (2) is employed when it is necessary that the axis should be extended on both sides of the point at which the reciprocating motion is applied. An exemplification of this arrangement is afforded by the machinery of steam-vessels. The *bell-crank* (3), so called from its ordinary use in bell-hanging, performs a function totally different from that of the others, being used merely to change the direction of a reciprocating motion, as from a horizontal to a vertical line.



Cranks.

He ground the whole matter over and over and over again in his mind, with a hand never off the *crank* of the mill, by day nor by night.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 275.

2. An iron brace for various purposes, such as the braces which support the lanterns on the poop-quarters of vessels.—**3.** An iron attached to the feet in curling, to prevent slipping. [Scotch.]—**4.** An instrument of prison discipline, consisting of a small wheel, like the paddle-wheel of a steam-vessel, which, when the prisoner turns a handle outside, revolves in a box partially filled with gravel. The labor of turning it is more or less severe, according to the quantity of gravel.—**Disk crank**, a disk carrying a crank-pin, and substituted for a crank.

★**crank**[2] (krangk), *v. t.* [⟨ *crank*[2], *n.*] **1.** To make of the shape of a crank; bend into a crank shape.—**2.** To provide with a crank; attach a crank to.

Connected with its axle, which was *cranked* for the purpose. *Thurston*, Steam-Engine, p. 166.

3. To shackle; hamshackle (a horse). [Scotch.]

crank[3] (krangk), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in this sense in ME. or AS., the alleged AS. **cranc*, weak, infirm, being unauthenticated, and **crang*, as adj., dead, killed, an error; first in early mod. E., the noun (II., 1) being a cant word, indicating its origin from the D.: ⟨ MD. *kranck*, weak, feeble, infirm, sick, also, of things, weak, poor, insipid, D. *krank*, sick, ill, poor, = OFries. *kronk*, *cronc*, North Fries. *cronc*, sick, = MLG. *krank*, weak, infirm, miserable, bad, sick, LG. *krank*, sick, = OHG. **chranch* (not recorded, but cf. deriv. **chranchalōn*, **krankolōn*, become weak), MHG. *kranc*, weak, thin, slender, poor, bad, small, later esp. weak in body, feeble, sick, G. *krank*, sick (whence, from G. or LG., Icel. *krankr*, also *krangr* = Norw. Sw. Dan. *krank*, ill, sick); the adj. being also used as a noun, MD. *kranck*, etc., or with inflection, MD. *krancke*, D. *kranke* = G. *kranke*, etc., a sick person, a patient; whence the noun used in E., orig. with the epithet *counterfeit*, in ref. to persons who feigned sickness or frenzy (cf. D. *krankhoofdig*, *krankzinnig*, crazy) in order to wring money from the compassion or fears of the beholder; prob. from the pret. of an orig. Teut. verb preserved only in AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc* (also *cringan*, pret. *crang*), fall, yield, succumb, orig. bend, bow, to which also *crank*[1], *crank*[2], *crank*[4], and *crank*[5] are referred: see *crank*[1], etc., and *crinch*, *cringe.*] **I.**† *a.* Sick; ill; infirm; weak: the term is also applied to a person who is mentally wrong or eccentric. [North Eng.]

Crank, infirm, weak, in bad condition.
R. Sibbald, Chron. Sc. Poetry, gloss.

II. *n.* **1**†. A sick person: first used with the epithet *counterfeit*, designating a person who feigned sickness or frenzy in order to wring money from the compassion or fears of the beholder. See etymology and quotations.

Baser in habit, and more vile in condition, than the Whip-iack, is the *Counterfet cranke;* who in all kind of weather going halfe naked, staring wildly with his eyes, and appearing distracted by his lookes, complayning onely that he is troubled with the falling sicknes.
Dekker, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C 3.

The Ground worke of Cony-catching; the manner of their Pedlers — French, and the meanes to vnderstand the same, with the cunning sleights of the *Counterfeit Cranke.*
Greene, Plays (ed. Dyce), Int., p. cx.

Thou art a *counterfeit crank*, a cheater.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 436.

2. [In this sense derived from the preceding, but appar. also associated with *crank*[1], *n.*, 3, a whim, crotchet, caprice, and also, more or less, with *crank*[1], *a.*, and *crank*[2], *crank*[4], *crank*[5], as if involving the notions of crooked, irregular, giddy, etc.] A person whose mind is ill-balanced or awry; one who lacks mental poise; one who is subject to crotchets, whims, caprices, or absurd or impracticable notions; especially, a person of this sort who takes up some one impracticable notion or project and urges it in season and out of season; a monomaniac. [Colloq., U. S.]

But if he should be a mere *crank*, and the act a mere whim, and the defendant able to control his conduct, then you should find him guilty.
Judge Wylie, Charge to a Jury, 1883.

The person who adopts "any presentiment, any extravagance as most in nature," is not commonly called a Transcendentalist, but is known colloquially as a *crank.*
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 150.

crank[4] (krangk), *a.* and *n.* [Not in early use, but prob. another application of the orig. *crank*[1], bent, ult. ⟨ AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc*, fall: see *crank*[1] and *crank*[2]. Cf. D. *krengen* = Sw. *kränga* = Dan. *kræange*, heave down, heel, lurch, as a ship; of the same ult. origin.] **I.** *a.* **1.** *Naut.*, liable to lurch or to be capsized, as a ship when she is too narrow or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail: opposed to *stiff.* Also *crank-sided.*

The ship, besides being ill built and very *crank*, was, to increase the inconveniency thereof, ill laden.
Hubbard, quoted in Winthrop's Hist. New England, [II. 400, note.

Towered the Great Harry, *crank* and tall, . . .
With bows and stern raised high in air.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

Hence—**2.** In a shaky or crazy condition; loose; disjointed.

For the machinery of laughter took some time to get in motion, and seemed *crank* and slack. *Carlyle.*

In the case of the Austrian Empire, the *crank* machinery of the double government would augment all the difficulties and enfeeble every effort of the State.
London Times, Nov. 11, 1876.

II. *n.* A crank vessel; a vessel overmasted or badly ballasted. *Halliwell.*

crank[5] (krangk), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cranck;* a dial. word, not in early use; prob. a particular use of *crank*[4], liable to be overset, shaky: see *crank*[4], and cf. *crank*[3].] Brisk; lively; jolly; sprightly; giddy; hence, aggressively positive or assured; self-assertive. [Now perhaps only in the last use.]

He who was a little before bedred and caried lyke a dead karkas on fower mannes shoulders, was now *cranke* and lustie. *J. Udall*, On Mark ii.

Thou *crank* and curious damsel!
Turberville, To an old Gentlewoman that Painted her Face.

You knew I was not ready for you, and that made you so *crank:* I am not such a coward as to strike again, I warrant you.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 3.

How came they to grow so extremely *crank* and confident? *South*, Sermons, VI. i.

crank[5]† (krangk), *adv.* [⟨ *crank*[5], *a.*] Briskly; cheerfully; in a lively or sprightly manner.

Like Chanticleare he crowed *crank*,
And piped ful merily. *Drayton.*

crank[6] (krangk,, *v. i.* [Perhaps in part imitative (cf. *crack*, *creak*), but appar. associated with *crank*[2], with allusion to the creaking of a crank or windlass.] To creak. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

crank[6] (krangk), *n.* [< *crank*[6], *v.*] **1.** A creaking, as of an ungreased wheel.—**2.** Figuratively, something inharmonious.

When wanting thee, what tuneless *cranks*
Are my poor verses. *Burns.*

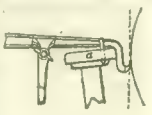
[Scotch in both senses.]

crank-axle (krangk′ak″sl), *n.* **1.** An axle which bends downward between the wheels for the purpose of lowering the bed of a wagon.—**2.** In locomotives with inside cylinders, the driving-axle.

crank-bird (krangk′bėrd), *n.* [< *crank*[1] + *bird*[1].] The European lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor.*

crank-brace (krangk′brās), *n.* The usual form of carpenters' brace, which has a bent shank by which it is rotated. *E. H. Knight.*

cranked (krangkt), *a.* [< *crank*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a bend or crank: as, a *cranked* axle.—**Cranked tool**, a turners' cutting-tool, the shank of which, near the cutting end, is bent downward, and then again outward toward the work. The rest, *a*, prevents the tool from slipping away from the work.



Cranked Tool.

crank-hatches (krangk′hach″ez), *n. pl.* Hatches on the deck of a steam-vessel raised to a proper elevation for covering the cranks of the engines.

crank-hook (krangk′hůk), *n.* In a turning-lathe, the rod connecting the treadle and the fly.

crankiness (krang′ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cranky, in any sense of the word.

There is no better ballast for keeping the mind steady on its keel, and saving it from all risks of *crankiness*, than business. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 235.

crankle[1]† (krang′kl), *v.* [Freq. of *crank*[1], *v.* Cf. *crinkle.*] **I.** *intrans.* To bend, wind, or turn, as a stream.

Serpeggiare, . . . to go winding or *crankling* in and out. *Florio.*

Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns nor *crankling* nooks as she [the river Wye]. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vii. 198.

II. *trans.* To break into bends, turns, or angles; crinkle.

Old Vaga's stream,
Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
Forsook, and drew her humid train aslope,
Crankling her banks. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

crankle[1]† (krang′kl), *n.* [< *crankle*[1], *v.*] A bend or turn; a crinkle; an angular prominence.

crankle[2] (krang′kl), *a.* [Cf. *crank*[3], *a.*, *crank*[4], *a.*, and *cranky*[2].] Weak; shattered. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

crankness (krangk′nes), *n.* The state of being crank, in any of its senses.

crankous (krang′kus), *a.* [< *crank*[1], crooked, distorted (or *crank*[3]), + *-ous.*] Irritated; irritable; cranky. [Scotch.]

crank-pin (krangk′pin), *n.* The bearing or journal by which the connecting-rod or pitman of a steam-engine transmits its effort to the end of the crank to produce rotary motion.

crank-plane (krangk′plān), *n.* A metal-planer operated by means of a crank and pitman; a planer used in finishing engine-cranks: the name is not used in the United States.

crank-shaft (krangk′shaft), *n.* A shaft turned by a crank.

crank-sided (krangk′sī″ded), *a.* Same as *crank*[4], 1.

crank-wheel (krangk′hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a wheel having near the periphery a wrist or pin for the end of a connecting-rod which imparts motion to the wheel, or receives motion from it; a disk-crank.

cranky[1] (krang′ki), *a.* [< *crank*[2], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having cranks or turns; checkered. [North. Eng.]—**2.** [With ref. to *crank*[1], *n.*, 2, 3, and with allusion also to *crank*[3], *n.*, 2.] Full of cranks; full of whims and crotchets; having the characteristics of a crank.

William then delivered that the law of Patent was a cruel wrong. . . . I said, "William Butcher, are you *cranky?* You are sometimes *cranky.*" William said, "No, John, I tell you the truth." *Dickens*, A Poor Man's Tale of a Patent.

I would like some better sort of welcome in the evening than what a *cranky* old brute of a hut-keeper can give me. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvii.

cranky[2] (krang′ki), *a.* [< *crank*[3] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *cranky*[1], *cranky*[3], *cranky*[4].] Sickly; ailing. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

cranky[3] (krang′ki), *a.* [< *crank*[4] + *-y*[1].] **1.** *Naut.*, liable to be overset: same as *crank*[4], 1.

Sitting in the middle of a *cranky* birch-bark canoe, on the Restigouche, with an Indian at the bow and another at the stern. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 745.

2. In a shaky or loose condition; rickety.

The machine, being a little *crankier*, rattles more, and the performer is called on for a more visible exertion. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 131.

cranky[4] (krang′ki), *a.* [< *crank*[5] + *-y*[1].] Merry; cheerful: same as *crank*[5].

cranky[5] (krang′ki), *n.*; pl. *crankies* (-kiz). [Origin uncertain.] A pitman. [North. Eng.]

crannied (kran′id), *a.* [< *cranny*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having crevices, chinks, or fissures.

Flower in the *crannied* wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies.
Tennyson, Flower in the Crannied Wall.

crannog (kran′og), *n.* [Ir. *crannog* = Gael. *crannag*, a pulpit, crosstrees of a ship, round top of a mast, etc., < Ir. and Gael. *crann*, a tree, a mast: see *crane*[2].] An ancient lake-dwelling in Ireland or Scotland. Such dwellings were sometimes built entirely of stone or wood, but more usually of a combination of stones and piles. Some, however, were made of basketwork and sod, and some stood on platforms like the Swiss lake-dwellings. They were invariably roundish or irregularly oval in form, and were built in lakes and morasses. In these crannogs are found articles of various kinds, from the rudest flint implements to highly finished ornaments of gold.

crannuibh, *n.* [Ir., < *crann*, a tree.] In *archæol.*, a form of Celtic javelin to which a long thong was attached, that it might be drawn back after being hurled.

cranny[1] (kran′i), *n.*; pl. *crannies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *crannie*, *cranie*, < ME. *crany*, appar. a dim. of **cran*, < OF. *cran*, *cren*, mod. F. *cran* (Walloon *cren*), m., OF. also *crene*, *crenne*, f., = It. dial. *cran*, m., *crena*, f., a notch (cf. OHG. *chrinna*, MHG. *krinne*, G. dial. *krinne* = LG. *karn*, a notch, groove, crevice, cranny, appar. not an orig. Teut. word); prob. < L. *crena*, a notch, found in classical L. only once, in a doubtful passage in Pliny, but frequent in later glossaries: see *crena*, *crenate*, and cf. *carnel*, *crenel*, *crenelle*, from the same ult. source.] Any small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall, a rock, a tree, etc.

We neede not seeke some secret *cranie*, we see an open gate. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 28.

In a firm building, the cavities ought to be filled with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*

He peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

Their old hut was like a rabbit-pen: there was a towhead to every crack and *cranny*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 109.

Wall-weed sweet,
Kissing the *crannies* that are split with heat.
Swinburne, St. Dorothy.

cranny[1] (kran′i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crannied*, ppr. *crannying*. [< *cranny*[1], *n.*] **1.** To become intersected with or penetrated by crannies, clefts, or crevices.

The ground did *cranny* everywhere,
And light did pierce the hell. *A. Golding.*

2. To enter by crannies; haunt crannies.

All tenantless, save by the *crannying* wind.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 47.

cranny[2] (kran′i), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *canny* or *cranky*[4].] Pleasant; brisk; jovial. [Local.]

cranny[3] (kran′i), *n.*; pl. *crannies* (-iz). [Origin uncertain.] A tool for forming the necks of glass bottles. *E. H. Knight.*

cranock (kran′ok), *n.* [Also, as W., *crynog*, < W. *crynog*, an 8-bushel measure.] A Welsh measure for lime, equal to 10 or 12 Winchester bushels.

cranreuch (kran′rûch), *n.* [Also written *cranreugh*, *crandruch*, *crainroch*, derived by Jamieson from Gael. **cranntarach*, hoar frost, but the nearest Gael. word for 'hoar frost' appears to be *crith-reodhadh*, < *crith*, tremble, shake, + *reodhadh*, freezing, < *reodh*, freeze.] Hoar frost. [Scotch.]

And infant frosts begin to bite,
In hoary *cranreuch* drest.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

crantara (kran′ta-rä), *n.* [Repr. Gael. *cranntara*, *-taraidh*, also called *croistara*, *-taraidh*, lit. the beam or cross of reproach, < *crann*, a beam, shaft, etc. (see *crane*[2], *crannog*), or *crois*, cross (see *cross*[1]), + *tair*, reproach, disgrace.] The fiery cross which in old times formed the rallying-symbol in the Highlands of Scotland on any sudden emergency: so called because neglect of the symbol implied infamy.

crants† (krants), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corance;* prob. taken from Scand. or D.: Icel. *kranz* = Sw. *krans* = Dan. *krands* = D. *krants*, *krans*, < G. *kranz*, MHG. OHG. *kranz*, a garland. Various emendations have been proposed by different editors. Cf. *crance.*] A garland carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave.

But that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodg'd
Till the last trumpet; for charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her,
Yet here is she allow'd her virgin *crants*,
Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1 (Quarto, 1604).

crany† (krā′ni), *n.* [< ML. NL. *cranium:* see *cranium.*] The skull; the cranium. *Sir T. Browne.*

It was rather the forehead bone petrified, than a stone within the *crany*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Errors.

Good spelling-master, your *crany* has lead on't. *Swift*, Dan Jackson's Reply.

crap[1] (krap), *n.* [A dial. form of *crop*, in its several senses.] **1.** The highest part or top of anything. [Scotch.]—**2.** The crop or craw of a fowl: used ludicrously for a man's stomach. [Scotch.]

He has a *crap* for a' corn. *Ramsay's Scotch Proverbs.*

3. A crop of grain. [Scotch and western U. S.]

crap[1] (krap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crapped*, ppr. *crapping.* [< *crap*[1], *n.*] To raise a crop. [Western U. S.]

crap[2] (krap), *n.* [< ME. *crappe*, also in pl. *crappes*, *crappys*, *craps*, chaff; in some cases of uncertain meaning, perhaps buckwheat; cf. ML. *crappæ*, pl., also *crapinum*, OF. *crapin*, chaff; perhaps < OD. *krappen*, cut off, pluck off: see *crop*, *v.* and *n.*] **1.** Darnel. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Buckwheat. [Prov. Eng.]

crapaudine[1] (kra-pō-dēn′), *n.* [F. *crapaudine*, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse, a grating, valve, socket, sole, step, also (lit.) a toadstone, < *crapaud*, a toad; origin uncertain.] In *farriery*, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse's hoof.

crapaudine[2] (krap′â-din), *a.* [F. *crapaudine*, a socket, sole, step, etc.: see *crapaudine*[1].] In *arch.*, turning on pivots at the top and bottom: said of doors.

crape (krāp), *n.* [The same word as F. *crêpe*, recently borrowed (in 18th century), but spelled (perhaps first in trade use) after E. analogies, = D. *krep*, *krip* = G. *krepp* = Dan. *krep* = Pg. *crepe*, < F. *crêpe*, formerly *crespe*, crape, a silk tissue curled into minute wrinkles, < OF. *crespe*, curled, frizzled, crisped, < L. *crispus*, crisp: see *crisp*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** A thin, semi-transparent stuff made of silk, finely crinkled or crisped, either irregularly or in long, nearly parallel ridges. It is made white, black, and also colored. The black has a peculiarly somber appearance, from its rough surface without gloss, and is hence considered especially appropriate for mourning dress. Japanese crape is in general of the character above described, but is often printed in bright colors. Crape is frequently made of cotton in imitation of silk.

A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 136.

When in the darkness over me,
The four-handed mole shall scrape,
Plant thou no dusky cypress-tree,
Nor wreathe thy cap with doleful *crape*.
Tennyson, To ———, iii.

2†. One dressed in mourning; a hired mourner; a mute.

We cannot contemplate the magnificence of the Cathedral without reflecting on the abject condition of those tattered *crapes* said to ply here for occasional burials or sermons with the same regularity as the happier drudges who salute us with the cry of "coach!" *G. Colman*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 126.

Australian crape, a French goods made of cotton and wool in imitation of crape. *E. H. Knight.*—**Bird's-eye crape**, a thin material made for East Indian markets.—**Canton crape, China crape**, a material manufactured in the same way as common crape, but heavier, much more glossy, and smoother to the touch. The corded threads have a peculiar twisted, knotty appearance, which is said to be produced by twisting two yarns together in the reverse way. It is used especially for shawls, which are often embroidered with the needle.—**Victoria crape**, a cotton crape imitating crape made of silk.

crape (krāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *craped*, ppr. *craping.* [< F. *crêper*, crisp, curl: see *crape*, *n.*, and cf. *crisp*, *v.*] **1.** To curl; form into ringlets; crimp, crinkle, or frizzle: as, to *crape* the hair.

The hour advanced on the Wednesdays and Saturdays is for curling and *craping* the hair, which it now requires twice a week. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 29.

2. To cover or drape with crape.

crape-cloth (krāp′klôth), *n.* A woolen material, heavier and of greater width than crape, but crimped and crisped in imitation of it, used for mourning garments.

crape-fish (krāp′fish), *n.* [< *crape* (obscure) + *fish.*] Codfish salted and pressed to hardness.

crape-hair (krāp′hār), *n.* Loose hair used by actors for making false beards, etc.

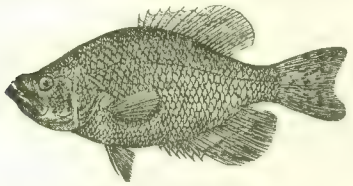
craplet†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grapple.*

They did the monstrous Scorpion vew
With ugly *craples* crawling in their way.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 40.

crapnel†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grapnel.*

crappet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crap*[2].

crappie (krap′i), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. F. *crape*, the crabfish.] A sunfish, *Pomoxys annularis*, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, found in the Mississippi. It has a compressed body, incurved profile, and the relative positions of the dorsal and anal fins



Crappie (*Pomoxys annularis*).

are oblique—that is, not directly opposite. There are from 6 to 8 spines in the dorsal and 6 in the anal fin. Its color is a silvery olive with brassy sheen, and mottled with greenish. It is common in the Mississippi valley and the Southern States, and is sometimes esteemed as a food-fish. Also called *campbellite*, *newlight*, and *bachelor.*

crappit-head (krap′it-hed), *n.* [< Sc. *crappit*, pp. of *crap*, stuff, lit. fill the *crap* or crop (see *crap*[1], *crop*), + *head.*] A haddock's head stuffed with the roe, oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper. [Scotch.]

craps[1] (kraps), *n. pl.* [ME. *crappes*, *craps*, chaff; prop. pl. of *crap*[2], q. v.] 1. Chaff. [Prov. Eng.] —2. The seed-pods of wild mustard or charlock. [Scotch.] —3. The refuse of hogs' lard burned before a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

★**craps**[2] (kraps), *n. pl.* The modern and simplified method of playing hazard. The players bet as much as they choose and the caster covers the amount he is willing to risk. He then throws two dice from his hand. If the first throw is 7 or 11 it is a nick or natural, and the caster wins everything. If 2, 3, or 12 is thrown, it is a crap and the caster loses everything. Any other number thrown is the caster's point and he must continue throwing until he brings the same number again and wins, or throws 7 and loses.

crapulet (krap′ūl), *n.* [F., < L. *crapula*, drunkenness: see ★*crapula.*] Same as *crapulence.*

crapulence (krap′ū-lens), *n.* [< *crapulent*: see *-ence.*] Drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness following drunkenness.

crapulent (krap′ū-lent), *a.* [< LL. *crapulentus*, drunk, < L. *crapula*, drunkenness: see ★*crapula.*] Same as *crapulous.*

crapulous (krap′ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *crapuleux*, < LL. *crapulosus*, drunken, < L. *crapula*, drunkenness: see ★*crapula.*] Drunken; given up to excess in drinking; characterized by intemperance. [Rare.]

I suppose his distresses and his *crapulous* habits will not render him difficult on this head.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 434.

Rather than such cockney sentimentality as this, as an education for the taste and sympathies, we prefer the most *crapulous* group of boors that Teniers ever painted.
George Eliot, Essays, p. 142.

crapy (krā′pi), *a.* [< *crape* + *-y*[1].] Like crape; having the appearance of crape—that is, having the surface crimped, crisped, or waved, either irregularly or in little corrugations nearly parallel.

Her . . . delicate head was encircled by a sort of *crapy* cloud of bright hair. *H. B. Stowe*, Chimney Corner, x.

crare† (krār), *n.* [Also written *crayer* and *cray*; Sc. *crayar*, *crear*; < ME. *crayer*, *krayer* = OSw. *krejare*, a small vessel with one mast, < OF. *craier*, ML. *craiera*, *creyera*, etc.; origin obscure.] A slow unwieldy trading-vessel formerly used.

Coggez and *crayers*, than crossez thaire mastez,
At the commandment of the kynge, uncoverde at ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 738.

A certain *crayer* of one Thomas Motte of Cley, called the Peter (wherein Thomas Smith was master).
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 168.

What coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easiliest harbour in?
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

crase†, *v.* and *n.* See *craze.*

crash[1] (krash), *v.* [Early mod. E. *crasshe*, < ME. *crasshen*, *craschen*, gnash, grate, as teeth, break, shatter, an imitative variation (with change of *s* to *sh*: cf. *clash*, *dash*, *smash*, etc.) of *crasen*, break: see *craze.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a loud, clattering, complex sound, as of many solid things falling and breaking together; fall down or in pieces with such a noise.

Sinks the full pride her ample walls enclos'd
In one wild havoc *crash'd*, with burst beyond
Heaven's loudest thunder. *Mallet*, Excursion.

Thunder *crashes* from rock
To rock. *M. Arnold*, Rugby Chapel.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a sudden, violent sound, as of breaking or dashing in pieces; dash down or break to pieces violently with a loud noise; dash or shiver with tumult and violence.

He shak't his head and *crasht* his teeth.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 52.

All within was noise
Of songs, and clapping hands, and boys
That *crash'd* the glass and beat the floor.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

crash[1] (krash), *n.* [< *crash*[1], *v.*] 1. A loud, harsh, multifarious sound, as of solid or heavy things falling and breaking together: as, the *crash* of a falling tree or a falling house, or any similar sound.

All thro' the *crash* of the near cataract hears
The drumming thunder of the huger fall
At distance. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. A falling down or in pieces with a loud noise of breaking parts; hence, figuratively, destruction; breaking up; specifically, the failure of a commercial undertaking; financial ruin.—3. A basket filled with fragments of pottery or glass, used in a theater to simulate the sound of the breaking of windows, crockery, etc.

crash[2] (krash), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A strong, coarse linen fabric used for toweling, for packing, and for dancing-cloths to cover carpets.—2. A piece or covering of this material, as a dancing-cloth.

crasis (krā′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρᾶσις*, a mingling, < *κερανύναι*, (√ *κρα), mix, > also E. *crater.*] 1. In *med.*, the mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as the blood; hence, temperament; constitution.

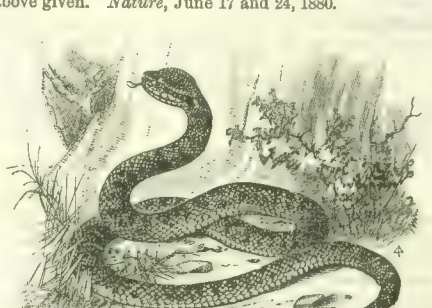
[He] seemed not to have had one single drop of Danish blood in his whole *crasis*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

2. In *gram.*, a figure by which two different vowels are contracted into one long vowel or into a diphthong, as *alēthea* into *alēthē*, *teicheos* into *teichous*. It is otherwise called *syneresis.* Specifically, in *Gr. gram.*, the blending or contraction of the final vowel-sound (vowel or diphthong) of one word with the initial vowel-sound of the next, so as to form a long vowel or diphthong. The two words are then written as one, and the sign (᾽) called a coronis, similar in appearance to a smooth breathing, or instead of the coronis the rough breathing of the article or relative pronoun if these stand first, is written over the contracted vowel-sound, as *τἀγαθά* for *τὰ ἀγαθά*, *κἂν* for *καὶ ἐν*, *ἁνήρ* for *ὁ ἀνήρ.*

crask (krask), *a.* [< ME. *crask*, perhaps < OF. *cras*, < L. *crassus*, fat, thick: see *crass.*] Fat; lusty; hearty; in good spirits. [Prov. Eng.]

craspeda, *n.* Plural of *craspedum.*

Craspedacusta (kras″pe-da-kus′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράσπεδον*, edge, border, + *ἀκουστής*, a hearer, < *ἀκουστός*, verbal adj. of *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic.*] A remarkable genus of fresh-water jelly-fishes, the only one known, characterized by the development of otoliths and velar canals: referred by Lankester to the family *Petasidæ* of *Trachymedusæ*, and by Allman to the *Leptomedusæ.* The only species, *Craspedacusta sowerbii*, also known as *Limnocodium victoria*, was discovered by Sowerby in a warm-water tank in London, in which the plant *Victoria regia* was growing, and was described almost simultaneously by Lankester and Allman, under the two names above given. *Nature*, June 17 and 24, 1880.



Fer-de-lance (*Craspedocephalus lanceolatus*).

Craspedocephalus (kras″pe-dō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράσπεδον*, edge, border, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of very venomous serpents of the warmer parts of America, of the family *Crotalidæ.* *C. lanceolatus* is a large and much dreaded West Indian species, 5 or 6 feet long, known as the *fer-de-lance.* See cut in preceding column.

Craspedota (kras-pe-dō′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *craspedotus*, < Gr. as if **κρασπεδωτός*, bordered, < *κρασπεδοῦν*, surround with a border, < *κράσπεδον*, edge, border.] The naked-eyed or gymnophthalmous medusæ; the *Hydromedusæ* proper, as distinguished from the *Acraspeda*: so called from their muscular velum.

The term *Craspedota* refers to those [*Medusæ*] in which a well marked velum is found, the Acraspeda where the same is absent. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 94.

craspedote (kras′pe-dōt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Craspedota.*

The Hydroidea and Siphonophora are *craspedote*, the Discophora are supposed to be destitute of a veil, and are therefore acraspedote. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 94.

II. *n.* One of the *Craspedota.*

craspedototal (kras″pe-dō-tō′tal), *a.* [< Gr. as if **κρασπεδωτός*, bordered (see *Craspedota*), + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-al.*] Having velar otoliths, as a medusa.

In both Trachomedusæ and Narcomedusæ the marginal bodies belong to the tentacular system; . . . while in the Leptomedusæ, the only other order of *craspedototal* Medusæ in which marginal vesicles occur, these bodies are genetically derived from the velum.
Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 340.

craspedum (kras′pe-dum), *n.*; pl. *craspeda* (-dä). [NL., < Gr. *κράσπεδον*, edge, border.] One of the long convoluted cords attached to and proceeding from the mesenteries of *Actinozoa*, and bearing thread-cells.

Craspemonadina (kras-pe-mon-a-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Craspedomonadina*, < Gr. *κράσπεδον*, edge, border, + *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit (see *monas*), + *-ina*[2].] In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Codonosiga*, *Codonocladium*, *Codonodesmus*, and *Salpingœca*, and corresponding to some extent with the order later named *Choanoflagellata.*

crass (kras), *a.* [= F. *crasse*, OF. *cras* = Sp. *craso* = Pg. It. *crasso* = Dan. *kras*, < L. *crassus*, thick, dense, fat, solid, perhaps orig. **crattus*, with sense of 'thickly woven,' and akin to *cratis*, a hurdle, and *cartilago*, cartilage: see *crate* and *cartilage*, and cf. *crask.* Connection with *gross* is very doubtful.] 1. Thick; coarse; gross; not thin nor fine: now chiefly used of immaterial things.

Does the fact look *crass* and material, threatening to degrade thy theory of spirit?
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 277.

The most airy subjective idealism and the *crassest* materialism are one and the same. *Adamson*, Fichte, p. 115.

2. Gross; stupid; obtuse: as, *crass* ignorance.

A cloud of folly darkens the soul, and makes it *crass* and material. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons (1653), p. 208.

There were many *crass* minds in Middlemarch whose reflective scales could only weigh things in the lump.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 171.

Give me the hidalgo with all his crack-brained eccentricities, rather than the *crass* animalism of Sancho Panza.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 344.

crassament† (kras′a-ment), *n.* [Improp. *crassiment*; < L. *crassamentum*, thickness, thick sediment, dregs, < *crassare*, make thick, < *crassus*, thick: see *crass.*] Thickness.

Now, as the bones are principally here intended, so also all the other solid parts of the body, that are made of the same *crassiment* of seed, may be here included.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 179.

crassamentum (kras-a-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *crassamenta* (-tä). [L., thickness, thick sediment: see *crassament.*] A clot; a coagulum; specifically, a clot of blood consisting of the fibrinous portion colored red from the blood-corpuscles entangled in it.

crass-headed (kras′hed″ed), *a.* [< *crass* + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Thick-headed; obtuse. [Rare.]

The imminent danger to which *crass-headed* conservatives of our day are exposing the great rule of prescription.
The Nation, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 558.

crassilingual (kras-i-ling′gwal), *a.* [< L. *crassus*, thick, + *lingua*, tongue, + *-al.*] In *herpet.*, having a thick fleshy tongue.

crassiment†, *n.* See *crassament.*

crassiped (kras′i-ped), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, having a thick fleshy foot.

II. *n.* One of the *Crassipedia.*

Crassipedia (kras-i-pē′di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1807), < L. *crassus*, thick, heavy, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] In *conch.*, a section of dimyarian bivalves having a thick fleshy foot. It was

framed for the *Tubicolæ*, *Pholadaria*, *Solenacea*, and *Myiaria*.

Crassitherium (kras-i-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *crassus*, thick, + Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians, founded by Van Beneden upon a part of a skull discovered in Belgium.

crassitude (kras′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *crassitudo*, < *crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] Coarseness; thickness; denseness. [Rare.]

The greater *crassitude* and gravity of sea-water.
Woodward, Ess. towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

crassly (kras′li), *adv.* In a crass manner; coarsely; grossly; stupidly; ignorantly.

Even the workingman instinctively re-acts against the narrowing tendencies of machine-work and special skilled employment, and speculates wildly and *crassly* about political, social, or religious problems.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 302.

crassness (kras′nes), *n.* The quality of being crass; coarseness; thickness; denseness; heaviness; grossness; stupidity.

The ethereal body contracts *crassness*, . . . as the immaterial faculties abate in their exercise.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 118.

Crassula (kras′ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (so called in reference to their thick, succulent leaves), dim. of L. *crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Crassulaceæ*, consisting of succulent herbs and shrubs, chiefly natives of South Africa. Various species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers and for bedding purposes.

Crassulaceæ (kras-ū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crassula* + *-aceæ*.] A family of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, the houseleeks. It consists of succulent plants with herbaceous or shrubby stems and annual or perennial roots, growing in hot, dry, exposed places in the more temperate parts of the world, but chiefly in South Africa. Many species of *Crassula*, *Rochea*, *Sempervivum*, *Sedum*, and *Cotyledon* are cultivated for their showy flowers and especially for bedding effects. The American species belong mostly to the genera *Sedum* and *Cotyledon*, and are especially abundant on the western side of the continent.

crassulaceous (kras-ū-lā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the family *Crassulaceæ*.

crastination† (kras-ti-nā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *crastinatio(n-)*, a putting off till to-morrow, < L. *crastinus*, of to-morrow, < *cras*, to-morrow. Cf. *procrastination*.] Procrastination; delay.

-crat. See *-cracy*.

Cratægus (kra-tē′gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράταιγος*, a kind of flowering thorn.] A genus of trees and shrubs, belonging to the family *Malaceæ*, natives of northern temperate regions, and probably containing about 150 species, though more have been described. All are armed with short woody spines, and are hence commonly known as *thorns*. The fruit, called a *haw*, containing several hard, bony cells, is often edible. The wood is heavy, hard, and close-grained. The hawthorn, *C. Oxyacantha* of Europe, is often cultivated for ornament, in several varieties, and is largely used for hedges, etc. Other species are sometimes cultivated. See *thorn*.

Cratæva (kra-tē′vä), *n.* [NL., after Gr. Κρατεύας, L. *Cratævas*, name of a Greek herbalist.] A genus of East and West Indian plants, of the family *Capparidaceæ*. The fruit of *C. gynandra* has a peculiar alliaceous odor, whence it has received the name of garlic-pear. Originally *Crateva*.

cratch[1]† (krach), *v. t.* [< ME. *cratchen*, *cracchen*, scratch, prob. for **cratsen*, = Sw. *kratsa* = Dan. *kradse*, scratch, scrape, claw, = Icel. *krassa*, scrawl, = MD. *kratsen*, *kretsen*, D. *krassen* = MLG. LG. *kratzen*, *krassen*, scratch, scrape, all prob. (the E. and Seand. through LG.) < OHG. *chrazzōn*, *chrazōn*, *crazōn*, MHG. *kratzen*, *kretzen*, G. *kratzen* (> It. *grattare* = Sp. Pg. *grattar* = F. *gratter*, > E. *grate*: see *grate*[1]), scratch, scrape, = Sw. *kratta* = Dan. *kratte*, scratch, scrape (perhaps also from G., after the Rom. forms); cf. Icel. *krota*, engrave, ornament. The OHG. *chrazzōn* is perhaps orig. Teut., but is derived by some from LL. *charaxare*, ML. *caraxare*, < Gr. *χαράσσειν*, scratch, engrave: see *character*. In mod. E. *cratch*[1] is represented by *scratch*, q. v.] To scratch.

With that other paw hym was *cracching*
All hys Armure he to-breke and tere,
So both on an hepe fill, both knyght and bere.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5892.

★**cratch**[2]† (krach), *n.* [< ME. *cratche*, *cracche*, *crecche*, < OF. *creche*, a crib, manger, F. *crèche*, a crib, manger, rack, = Pr. *crepcha*, *crepia* = It. *greppia*, < OHG. *crippa*, *chripha*, for **chrippja*, MHG. G. *krippe*, a crib, = E. *crib*, of which *cratch*[2] is thus ult. a doublet.] **1.** A grated crib or manger.

He encradled was
In simple *cratch*, wrapt in a wad of hay.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 226.

I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathling-cloaths. *Hakewill*, Apology.

2. A rack or open framework.

In Bengo and Coanza they are forced to set vp, for a time, houses vpon *cratches*, their other houses being taken vp for the Riuers lodgings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 696.

cratch-cradle (krach′krā′dl), *n.* [< *cratch*[2] + *cradle*; but prob. an accom. of *cat's-cradle*, q. v.] Same as *cat's-cradle*.

cratches (krach′ez), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **cratch*[1], *n.*, < *cratch*[1], *v.*, after G. *krätze*, the itch, cratches, < *kratzen*, scratch: see *cratch*[1].] A swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes ★under the hoof, of a horse.

crate (krāt), *n.* [< L. *cratis*, wickerwork, a hurdle; akin to *cradle* and *hurdle*, q. v. Doublet *grate*[2].] **1.** A kind of basket or hamper of wickerwork, used for the transportation of china, glass, crockery, and similar wares; hence, any openwork casing, as a box made of slats used for packing or transporting commodities, as peaches.

A quantity of olives, and two large vessels of wine, which she placed in the *crate*, saying to the porter, Take it up, and follow me. *Arabian Nights* (tr. by Lane), I. 121.

★**2.** The amount held by such a casing.

crater (krā′tėr), *n.* [= F. *cratère* = Sp. *cráter* = Pg. *cratera* = It. *cratere*, *cratera* = D. G. Dan. *krater*, a crater (def. 2), < L. *crater*, a bowl, < Gr. *κρατήρ*, a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a basin (in a rock), the crater of a volcano, < *κεραννύναι* (√ **κρα*), mix.] **1.** pl. *crateres* (krā-tē′rēz). In *classical antiq.*, a large vessel or vase in which water was mixed with wine according to accepted formulas, and from which it was dipped out and served to the guests in the smaller pouring-vessels (*oinochoe*). The typical form of the crater is open and bell-like, with a foot, and a small handle placed very low on either side. Many beautiful Greek examples are preserved, especially in the red-figured pottery. Also written *krater*. Compare *oxybaphon*.



Crater of Euphronios, Louvre Museum.—Greek red-figured pottery.

Very interesting is the group of vases, a *crater*, two amphoræ, and numerous bowls.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 301.

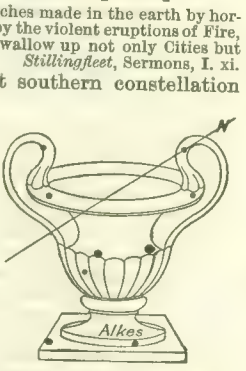
A fine early Corinthian *crater*, found at Cære and now in the Louvre, with black figures representing Heracles feasting with Eurytius. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 610.

2. In *geol.*, the cup-shaped depression or cavity of a volcano, marking the orifice through which the erupted material finds its way to the surface, or has done so in former times if the volcano is at present extinct or dormant. Such a depression is usually surrounded by a pile of ashes and volcanic debris, which forms the cone. Some craters have a very regular form; others are broken down more or less on one side.

3. *Milit.*, a cavity formed by the explosion of a military mine.—**4**†. Any hollow made in the earth by subterranean forces. [Rare.]

Then the *Craters* or breaches made in the earth by horrible earthquakes, caused by the violent eruptions of Fire, shall be wide enough to swallow up not only Cities but whole Countries. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

5. [*cap.*] An ancient southern constellation south of Leo and Virgo. It is supposed to represent a vase with two handles and a base.—**6.** In *elect.*, a hollow cavity formed in the positive carbon of an arc-lamp when continuous currents are used.



The Constellation Crater.—From Ptolemy's description.

cratera (kra-tē′rä), *n.*; pl. *crateræ* (-rē). [L., a fem. form of *crater*, a basin: see *crater*.] In *bot.*, the cup-shaped receptacle of certain lichens and fungi.

crateral (krā′tėr-al), *a.* [< *crater* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the crater of a volcano.

After a volcano has long been silent and the large crater has been more or less filled, . . . renewal of activity through the old channel may give rise to the formation of a new cone seated within the old *crateral* hollow.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 194.

crateres, *n.* Plural of *crater*, 1.

crateriform (kra-ter′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cratériforme*, < L. *crater*, a crater, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a crater; conically hollowed; formed like a wine-glass without the base, or nearly like an inverted truncate cone with an excavated base. As specifically used in entomology, it differs from *calathiform* in implying less dilated sides, and from *infundibuliform* in implying a less deep and regular hollow. In botany it signifies basin- or saucer-shaped.

This hill [in St. Jago] is conical, 450 feet in height, and retains some traces of having had a *craterıform* structure.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 11.

craterlet (krā′tėr-let), *n.* [< *crater* + *-let*.] A small crater.

Later a little pit or *craterlet* made its appearance [on the moon], less than a mile in diameter, according to the first observations; still later, towards the end of 1867, it had grown larger and was about two miles in diameter.
New Princeton Rev., I. 57.

Ten Mile Hill, half-way between Charleston and Summerville, developed *craterlets* and "crateriform" orifices.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 389.

Crateropodidæ (krā″tę-rō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crateropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds of the old world, of which the genus *Crateropus* is the leading one. They include the most typical babblers, notable for their large, clumsy feet and claws, and strong, rounded wings; but in many respects they resemble thrushes, and neither the composition nor the position of the family is settled. These birds, as a rule, are gregarious, and not good songsters.

Crateropus (kra-ter′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρατερός*, strong, stout, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of chiefly African oscine passerine birds, known as *babblers*, and commonly referred to the family *Pycnonotidæ*, as type of a subfamily *Crateropodinæ*, or giving name to a family *Crateropodidæ*. As at present used, the genus includes 15 species, ranging through Africa beyond the Sahara and in India. The example figured is a dark race of *C. plebeius* from the Zambezi.



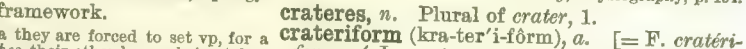
Crateropus plebeius.

craterous (krā′tėr-us), *a.* [< *crater* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or like a crater. *R. Browning*. [Rare.]

-cratic, -cratical. See *-cracy*.

Cratinean (kra-tin′ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Κρατίνειος, < Κρατῖνος, L. *Cratinus*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek comic poet Cratinus, who lived about 520–423 B. C.: as, *Cratinean* verse or meter.

II. *n.* A logaœdic meter frequent in Greek comedy, composed of a first Glyconic and a trochaic tetrapody catalectic, the first foot of the latter being treated like a basis—that is, having both syllables common: thus,



See *Eupolidean*, *n.*

craumpish†, *v. t.* Same as *crampish*.

craunch (kränch), *v. t.* [Also written *cranch*, and in other forms, due to imitative variation, *crunch*, *scranch*, *scrunch*, q. v.] To crush with the teeth; crunch. See *crunch*.

She can *cranch*
A sack of small-coal, eat you lime and hair.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

She would *craunch* the wings of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, Brobdingnag, iii.

cravant†, *a.* An obsolete form of *craven*.

cravat (kra-vat′), *n.* [Also formerly *crabbat*; = G. *cravate*, < F. *cravate* (= It. *cravatta*, *croatta*), a cravat, so called because adopted (according to Menage, in 1636) from the *Cravates* or Croats in the French military service, < *Cravate*, a Croat: see *Croat*.] A neckcloth; a piece of muslin, silk, or other material worn about the neck, generally outside a linen collar, by men, and less frequently by women. When first introduced, it was commonly of lace, or of linen edged with lace. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it was worn very long, and it is often seen in pictures passed through the buttonhole of the coat or waistcoat.

(See *steinkirk.*) The modern cravat is rather a necktie, passed once round the neck, and tied in front in a bow, or, as about 1840 and earlier (when the cravat consisted of a triangular silk kerchief, usually black), twice round the neck, in imitation of the stock. Formerly, when starched linen cravats were worn, perfection in the art of tying them was one of the great accomplishments of a dandy. The cravat differs properly from the scarf, which, whether tied, or passed through a ring, or held by a pin, hangs down over the shirt-front. In England *neckcloth* is the usual word in this sense.

The handkerchief about his neck,
Canonical *crabat* of Smeck.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii.

"Perhaps, Louisa," said Mr. Dombey, slightly turning his head in his *cravat*, as if it were a socket, "you would have preferred a fire?" *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, v.

cravat (krạ-vat′), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *cravatted*, ppr. *cravatting*. [< *cravat, n.*] To put on or wear a cravat; invest with a cravat.

I redoubled my attention to dress; I coated and *cravatted*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxxiii.

To come out washed, *cravatted*, brushed, combed, ready for the breakfast-table.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 90.

cravat-goose (krạ-vat′gös), *n.* A name of the common wild goose of America, *Bernicla canadensis*, from the white mark on the throat.

cravat-string† (krạ-vat′string), *n.* A cravat.

And the well-ty'd *cravat-string* wins the dame.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 223.

crave (krāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *craved*, ppr. *craving*. [< ME. *craven*, < AS. *crafian* = Icel. *krefja* = Sw. *kräfva* = Dan. *kræve*, crave, ask, demand; cf. Icel. *krafa*, a demand.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ask with earnestness or importunity; beseech; implore; ask with submission or humility, as a dependant; beg or entreat for.

Joseph . . . went in boldly unto Pilate, and *craved* the body of Jesus. Mark xv. 43.

I *crave* leave to deal plainly with your Lordship.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 25.

That day Sir Lancelot at the palace *craved*
Audience of Guinevere.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To long for or eagerly desire, as a means of gratification; require or demand, in order to satisfy appetite or passion.

For e'en in sleep, the body, wrapt in ease,
Supinely lies, as in the peaceful grave;
And, wanting nothing, nothing can it *crave*.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 110.

3. To demand a debt; dun: as, I *craved* him wherever I met him. [Scotch.] = **Syn.** *Ask*, *Request*, *Beg*, etc. (see *ask*), to yearn for, desire; to pray for.

II. *intrans.* To ask earnestly; beg; sue; plead: with *for*.

On the lower ground was the agora, where the Epidamnian exiles *craved for* help, and pointed to the tombs of their forefathers. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 356.

craven (krā′vn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cravent*, *cravant*; < ME. *cravant*, *cravaunde* (for orig. **cravante*, in three syllables, the accented final *-e* being later lost, as in *costive*, q. v.), conquered, overcome, cowardly, < OF. *cravanté*, *craventé*, pp. of *cravanter*, *craventer*, *crevanter*, *gravanter*, *carventer*, break, break down, overthrow, overcome, conquer, mod. F. dial. (Norm.) *cravanter*, *gravater*, *accravater*, crush with a load, *craventer* (Rouchi), overwhelm, *craventer* (Picard), tire out (*craventé*, tired out), = Sp. Pg. *quebrantar*, break, pound, move to pity, weaken, < ML. as if **crepantare*, freq. (< *crepan(t-)s*, ppr.) of L. *crepare* (> F. *crever* = Pr. *crebar* = Sp. Pg. *quebrar* = It. *crepare*), break: see *crepitate*, *decrepit*, and cf. *crevice*, *crevasse*, from the same ult. source. The etym. has been much debated, being usually associated by etymologists, and to some extent in popular apprehension, with (1) *crave*, the form *craven*, ME. *cravant*, *cravaunde*, being assumed to be the ppr. of this verb (in ME. prop. *cravant*, *cravend*); or with (2) *creant*, *recreant*, ME. *creant*, *creaunt*, *recreant*, *recreaunt*, used like *craven* in acknowledging defeat, prop. ppr., yielding, submitting, lit. believing, or accepting a new faith, ult. < L. *creden(t-)s*, believing: see *creant*, *recreant*. The confusion with these words seems to have existed from the ME. period, and has somewhat affected the meaning of *craven*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Overcome; conquered; defeated. See *to cry craven*, below.

Al ha cneowen ham *cravant* and ouercumen [they all knew them to be conquered and overcome].
Legend of St. Katharine, p. 132.

2. Cowardly; pusillanimous; mean-spirited.

Haa! *crauaunde* knyghte, a coward the semez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 133.

The poor *craven* bridegroom said never a word.
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

Wherever the forces of the . . . [English and French] nations met, they met with disdainful confidence on one side, and with a *craven* fear on the other.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

To cry craven† [orig. to cry "craven!" i. e. '(I am) conquered!'], to yield in submission; be defeated; fail.

When all human means *cry craven*, then that wound made by the hand of God is cured by the hand of His Vicegerent. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. vi. 33.

II. *n.* A mean or base coward; a pusillanimous fellow; a dastard.

K. Hen. Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
Flu. He is a *craven* and a villain else.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

Her anger, leaving Pelleas, burn'd
Full on her knights in many an evil name
Of *craven*, weakling, and thrice-beaten hound.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

= **Syn.** *Poltroon*, *Dastard*, etc. See *coward*.

craven (krā′vn), *v. t.* [< *craven, a.*] To make craven, recreant, weak, or cowardly.

Against self-slaughter
There is a prohibition so divine
That *cravens* my weak hand.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Sense-conquering faith is now grown blind and cold
And basely *craven'd*, that in times of old
Did conquer Heav'n itself. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 15.

craver (krā′vèr), *n.* One who craves or begs; a suppliant. [Rare.]

I'll turn *craver* too, and so I shall 'scape whipping.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1.

craving (krā′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crave*, *v.*] Vehement or urgent desire or longing; appetite; yearning.

While his [Voltaire's] literary fame filled all Europe, he was troubled with a childish *craving* for political distinction. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

Internal tranquillity came, no doubt, in great measure, from the exhaustion of the country, from that *craving* for peace and order which follows on long periods of anarchy.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 417.

cravingly (krā′ving-li), *adv.* In an earnest or craving manner.

cravingness (krā′ving-nes), *n.* The state of craving.

craw[1] (krâ), *n.* [< ME. *crawe* (not in AS., where *crop* was used: see *crop*), prob. < Sw. *kräfva*, dial. *kræ*, = Dan. *kro*, the craw, akin to Sw. *krage* = Dan. *krave*, collar, = D. *kraag*, the neck, collar: see *crag*[2].] **1.** The crop or first stomach of a bird, technically called the *ingluvies*.

We have seen some [buzzards] whose breast and belly were brown, and only marked across the *craw* with a large white crescent. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoölogy.

2. Figuratively, the stomach of any animal. [Rare.]

As tigers combat with an empty *craw*.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 49.

3. The ingluvies or enlarged extremity of the esophagus in certain insects. See cut under *Blattidæ*.

craw[2] (krâ), *v.* and *n.* Scotch form of *crow*[1].

craw[3] (krâ), *n.* Scotch form of *crow*[2].

craw-bone† (krâ′bōn), *n.* The collar-bone.

crawfish, crayfish (krâ′-, krā′fish), *n.* [Early ★mod. E. also *craifish*, *crafish*, *crefish*, accom. forms (simulating *fish*[1]) of *crevis*, *crevice*, *crevyssh*, < ME. *crevise*, *creveys*, *crevis*, *creves*, < OF. *crevice*, *crevisse*, *escrevisse*, F. *écrevisse*, a crawfish, < OHG. *chrebiz*, MHG. *krebez*, G. *krebs*, a crab: see *crab*[1].] **1.** The common name of the small fluviatile long-tailed decapod crustaceans of the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus*; especially, in Great Britain, the *Astacus fluviatilis*; and by extension, some or any similar fresh-water crustacean. See cuts under *Astacidæ* and *Astacus*. —**2.** The name in the west of England and among the London fishmongers of the small spiny lobster, *Palinurus vulgaris*. Also called *sea-crawfish*.

crawfish (krâ′fish), *v. i.* To move backward or sidewise like a crawfish; hence, to recede from an opinion or a position; back out or back ★down. [Colloq., U. S.]

crawl[1] (krâl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *crall*; not found in ME.; < Icel. *krafla*, paw, scrabble, crawl, = Sw. *krafla*, grope, = Dan. *kravle*, crawl, creep; cf. D. *krabbelen*, scratch, scrawl, = MLG. G. *krabbeln*, crawl (see *crab*[3], *v.*); cf. Sw. *kräla*, crawl, dial. *krâla*, crawl, *kralla*, creep, also Sw. dial. *krylla*, swarm out, as insects, *krilla*, crawl, D. *krielen*, swarm, crowd.] **1.** To move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; creep.

Doctor, I will see the combat, that's the truth on't;
If I had never a leg, I would *crawl* to see it.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

From shaded chinks of lichen-crusted walls,
In languid curves, the gliding serpent *crawls*.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

2. To move or walk feebly, slowly, laboriously, or timorously.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room.
Arbuthnot.

Sometimes along the wheel-deep sand
A one-horse wagon slowly *crawled*.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

A black-gowned pensioner or two *crawling* over the quiet square. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, vii.

3. To advance slowly and secretly or cunningly; hence, to insinuate one's self; gain favor by obsequious conduct.

One
Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

4. To have a sensation like that produced by a worm crawling upon the body: as, the flesh *crawls*.—**To crawl into one's hole.** See *hole*[1].—**Syn.** *Crawl*, *Creep*. So far as these words are differentiated, *crawl* is used of a more prostrate or slower movement than *creep*, as that of a worm or snake, or a child prone on the ground, in contrast with that of a short-legged reptile, a crouching animal, or a child on its hands and knees. A person is said either to *crawl* or to *creep* in his walk, as from inertness, age, or debility, according to the greater or less degree of slowness or feebleness. Running or climbing plants *creep*, but do not *crawl*. The distinction between the words is more strongly marked in their figurative application to human actions, *crawl* expressing cringing meanness or servility, and *creep* stealthy slyness or malignity. *Creep* alone is used in all senses in the Bible, Shakspere, etc.

The wrinkled sea beneath him *crawls*.
Tennyson, The Eagle.

'Tis sweet to listen as the night-winds *creep*
From leaf to leaf. *Byron*, Don Juan, i. 122.

I did not properly *creep*, knowing that it would not do to raise my back; I rather swam upon the ground.
J. W. De Forest, Harper's Mag., XXXV. 342.

crawl[1] (krâl), *n.* [< *crawl*[1], *v.*] The act of crawling; a slow, crawling motion: as, his walk is almost a *crawl*.

crawl[2] (krâl), *n.* [< D. *kraal*, an inclosure, a cattle-pen: see *kraal*, which is also in E. use in South Africa; prob. ult. identical with *corral*, q. v.] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast, for containing fish or turtles.

On their return all hands enter the *crawl* and beat out the now-rotted fleshy part of the sponge.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 179.

★**crawl-a-bottom** (krâl′a-bot′um), *n.* The hog-sucker. [Local, U. S.]

★**crawler** (krâ′lèr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

Unarm'd of wings and scaly oare,
Unhappy *crawler* on the land.
Lovelace, Lucasta.

2. A dobson or hellgrammite; the larva of a neuropterous insect of the family *Sialidæ*, as of *Corydalus cornutus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 156. Also called *clipper*.

crawley-root (krâ′li-röt), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *coralroot*.] The coralroot, *Corallorhiza odontorhiza*.

crawlingly (krâ′ling-li), *adv.* In a crawling manner.

crawly (krâ′li), *a.* [< *crawl*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a sensation as of the contact of crawling things. [Colloq.]

It made you feel *crawly*. *The Century*, XXIX. 268.

Crax (kraks), *n.* [NL., formed after *Crex*, q. v., < Gr. κράζειν, later κράξειν, croak as a raven: see *crake*[1], *croak*.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Cracidæ*. It was formerly conterminous with the *Cracinæ*, and contained all the curassows and hoccos; but it is now restricted to the former. The head is crested and the base of the bill sheathed. The type is *C. alector*. See cut under *curassow*.

cray[1]†, *n.* Another form of *crare*.

cray[2] (krā), *n.* An elevation or structure extended into a stream to break the force of the water, or to prevent it from encroaching on the shore; a breakwater.

cray[3]† (krā), *n.* [< late ME. *cray*, < OF. *craye*, in *mal de craye*, a disease of hawks, lit. chalk-disease: *craye*, < L. *creta*, chalk: see *crayon*.] A disease of hawks, proceeding from cold and a bad diet.

With mysfedynge she [the hawk] shall haue the Fronse, the Rye, the *Cray*, and many other syknesses that bring theym to the Sowse.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 2.

crayer†, *n.* See *crare*.

crayfish, *n.* See *crawfish*.

crayon (krā′on), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *crayon*, < *craie*, chalk, < L. *creta*, chalk: see *cretaceous*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A pencil-shaped piece of colored clay, chalk, or charcoal, used for drawing upon paper. Crayons are made from certain mineral substances in their natural state, such as red or black chalk, but they are more commonly manufactured from a fine paste of chalk or pipe-clay colored with various pigments, and consolidated by means of gum, wax, soap, etc. Crayons vary in hardness.

The soft crayons and the half-hard are used through the medium of a stump, while the hard are used as a lead-pencil. See *pastel*.

Let no day pass over you without . . . giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. A pencil made of a composition of soap, resin, wax, and lampblack, used for drawing upon lithographic stones.—3. One of the carbon-points in an electric lamp.

II. *a.* Drawn with crayons: as, a *crayon* sketch.

crayon (krā′ŏn), *v. t.* [= F. *crayonner;* from the noun.] 1. To sketch or draw with a crayon. Hence—2. To sketch in general; plan; commit to paper one's first thoughts.

He soon afterwards composed that discourse conformably to the plan which he had *crayoned* out.
Malone, Sir J. Reynolds, note.

crayon-drawing (krā′ŏn-drâ″ing), *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

crayonist (krā′ŏn-ist), *n.* [< *crayon* + *-ist.*] One who draws or sketches with crayons.

The charming *crayonists* of the eighteenth century.
Littell's Living Age, CLXI. 73.

Robert Nanteuil (1623–1678), a *crayonist*, and one of the most eminent of French line engravers.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 173.

craze (krāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crazed*, ppr. *crazing*. [Early mod. E. also *crase*, < ME. *crasen*, break, break to pieces, < Sw. *krasa* = Dan. *krase*, crackle, orig. break (cf. Sw. *slå i kras* = Dan. *slaa i kras*, break to pieces); prob. imitative. F. *écraser*, break, shatter, is also of Scand. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To break; burst; break in pieces.

To cablys *crasen* and begynne to ffolde.
Anc. Metrical Tales (ed. Hartshorne), p. 128.

2. To crack or split; open in slight cracks or chinks; crackle; specifically, in *pottery*, to separate or peel off from the body: said of the glaze. See *crazing*, 2.—3. To become crazy or insane; become shattered in intellect; break down.

For my tortured brain begins to *craze*,
Be thou my nurse. *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

Leave help to God, as I am forced to do!
There is no other course, or we should *craze*,
Seeing such evil with no human cure.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 41.

II. *trans.* 1†. To break; break in pieces; crush: as, to *craze* tin.

The wyndowes wel yglased
Ful clere, and nat an hole *ycrased*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 324.

The fine Christall is sooner *crased* then the hard Marble.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 39.

God looking forth will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot-wheels.
Milton, P. L., xii. 210.

2. To make small cracks in; produce a flaw or flaws in, literally or figuratively.

The glasse once *crased*, will with the least clappe be cracked. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 58.

The title's *craz'd*, the tenure is not good,
That claims by th' evidence of flesh and blood.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 14.

The vawlt of the same tower is so *crayzed* as, for doubt of fallinge thereof, ther is a prop of wod set upe to the same. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 491.

3. To disorder; confuse; weaken; impair the natural force or energy of. [Obsolete except with reference to mental condition.]

Giue it out that you be *crazed* and not well disposed, by means of your travell at Sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 172.

There is no ill
Can *craze* my health that not assails yours first.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 3.

Till length of years
And sedentary numness *craze* my limbs.
Milton, S. A., l. 571.

4. To derange the intellect of; dement; render insane; make crazy.

Grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

Every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits.
Tillotson.

craze (krāz), *n.* [< *craze*, *v.*] 1. A crack in the glaze of pottery; a flaw or defect in general.—2. Insanity; craziness; any degree of mental derangement.—3. An inordinate desire or longing; a passion.

It was quite a *craze* with him [Burns] to have his Jean dressed genteelly.
J. Wilson, Genius and Char. of Burns, p. 200.

4. An unreasoning or capricious liking or affectation of liking, more or less sudden and temporary, and usually shared by a number of persons, especially in society, for something particular, uncommon, peculiar, or curious; a passing whim: as, a *craze* for old furniture, or for rare coins or heraldry.

A quiet *craze* touching everything that pertains to Napoleon the Great and the Napoleonic legend.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 234.

crazed (krāzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *craze*, *v.*] 1. Broken down; impaired; decrepit. [Obsolete or poetical.]

O! they had all been saved, but *crazed* eld
Annull'd my vigorous cravings. *Keats*.

2. Cracked in the glaze: said of pottery.—3. Insane; demented.

Forms like some bedlam statuary's dream,
The *craz'd* creations of misguided whim.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

crazedness (krā′zed-nes), *n.* A broken or impaired state; decrepitude; now, specifically, an impaired state of the intellect.

He returned in perfect health, feeling no *crazednesse* nor infirmity of body. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 66.

People in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, . . . imagine that any thing . . . would help them; but that most, which they least have tried. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

craze-mill†, crazing-mill† (krāz′-, krā′zing-mil), *n.* A mill for crushing tin ore; a crushing-mill. [Cornwall.]

The tin ore passeth to the *crazing-mill*, which, between two grinding-stones, bruiseth it to a fine sand.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

crazily (krā′zi-li), *adv.* In a broken or crazy manner.

craziness (krā′zi-nes), *n.* 1†. The state of being broken or impaired; weakness.

What can you look for
From an old, foolish, peevish, doting man
But *craziness* of age? *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 3.

There is no *crasinesse* we feel, that is not a record of God's having been offended by our nature.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. x. 2.

2. The state of being mentally impaired; weakness or disorder of the intellect; insanity.

It is a curious fact that most of the great reformers in history have been accounted by the men of their time crazy, and perhaps even more curious that their very *craziness* seems to have given them their great force.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 344.

=Syn. *Madness*, *Delirium*, etc. See *insanity*.

crazing (krā′zing), *n.* [< ME. *crasynge;* verbal n. of *craze*, *v.*] 1†. A cracking; a chink or rift.

The *crasyng* of the wallis was stoppid.
Wyclif, 2 Chron. xxiv. 13 (Purv.).

He schal entre into chynnis [chines] ethir [or] *crasynges* of stoonys. *Wyclif*, Isa. ii. 21 (Purv.).

2. In *pottery*, a cracking of the glaze, caused by the unequal contraction of the body and glaze.

This homogeneity [of a hard china body, in porcelain manufacture] prevents any *crazing*, but the process is one of much hazard. *Eng. Encyc.*

crazing-mill†, *n.* See *craze-mill*.

crazy (krā′zi), *a.* [Early mod. E. *crasig, crasie;* < *craze* + *-y*[1]; substituted for earlier *crazed.*] 1. Broken; impaired; dilapidated; weak; feeble: applied to any structure, but especially to a building or to a boat or a coach: as, a *crazy* old house or vessel.

There arriued with this ship diuers Gentlemen of good fashion, with their wiues and families; but many of them *crasie* by the tediousnesse of the voyage.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 156.

We are mortal, made of clay,
Now healthful, now *crasie*, now sick, now well,
Now liue, now dead. *Heywood*, If you Know not Me, ii.

They with difficulty got a *crazy* boat to carry them to the island. *Jeffrey*.

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged; insane; demented.

Over moist and *crazy* brains.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1323.

3. Caused by or arising from mental derangement; marked by or manifesting insanity: as, a *crazy* speech; *crazy* actions.

Whatever *crazy* sorrow saith,
No life that breathes with human breath
Has ever truly long'd for death.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

crazy-bone (krā′zi-bōn), *n.* Same as *funny-bone*.

crazy-quilt (krā′zi-kwilt), *n.* A quilt or cover for a bed, sofa, etc., made of crazy-work.

crazy-weed (krā′zi-wēd), *n.* A name given to various plants growing in the western United States, the eating of which by horses and cattle produces emaciation, nervous derangements, and death: often called *loco-weed* (which see). Among them are species of *Astragalus*, *Aragallus*, and perhaps some plants of other genera.

crazy-work (krā′zi-wėrk), *n.* A kind of patchwork in which irregular pieces of colored silk and other material are applied upon a foundation, in fantastic patterns, or without any regular pattern, and their edges are stitched and embroidered in various ways.

creable† (krē′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *créable* = Sp. *creable*, < L. *creabilis*, < *creare*, create: see *create*.] That may be created. *Watts*.

creach, creagh (krāch), *n.* [< Gael. *creach*, plunder, pillage.] A Highland foray; a plundering excursion; a raid.

Creadion (krē-ad′i-on), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also *Creadium* and erroneously *Creadio;* < Gr. κρεάδιον, a morsel of meat, dim. of κρέας, flesh.] 1. A genus of sturnoid passerine birds peculiar to New Zealand, having as its type *C. carunculatus*.—2†. A genus of meliphagine birds, named by Lesson, 1837: a synonym of *Anthochæra*.

creagh, *n.* See *creach*.

creaght†, *n.* [< MIr. *caeraigheacht*, Ir. *caoraigheacht*, < *caera*, Ir. Gael. *caora*, a sheep.] A herd of cattle. *Halliwell*.

creaght†, *v. i.* [< *creaght*, *n.*] To graze on lands. *Davies*.

creak[1] (krēk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *creek*, also, as still dial., *crick;* < ME. *creken*, make a harsh, grating sound (cf. D. *kricken*, chirp, *kriek*, a cricket); an imitative var. of *crack:* see *crack*, *chark*[1], and *crick*[1], *cricket*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound, as by the friction of hard substances: as, the gate *creaks* on its hinges; *creaking* shoes.

Leath. You cannot bear him down with your base noise, sir.
Busy. Nor he me, with his treble *creeking*, though he *creek* like the chariot wheels of Satan.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

No swinging sign-board *creaked* from cottage elm
To stay his steps with faintness overcome.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, xvi.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound. [Rare.]

I shall stay here . . .
Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

creak[1] (krēk), *n.* [< *creak*[1], *v.*] A sharp, harsh, grating sound, as that produced by the friction of hard substances.

A wagging leaf, a puff, a crack,
Yea, the least *creak*, shall make thee turn thy back.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

The loath gate swings with rusty *creak*.
Lowell, Palinode.

creak[2] (krāk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *crake*[2].

creaky (krē′ki), *a.* [< *creak*[1] + *-y*[1].] Creaking; apt to creak.

A rusty, crazy, *creaky*, dry-rotted, damp-rotted, dingy, dark, and miserable old dungeon.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, p. 296.

cream[1] (krēm), *n.* [< ME. *creme, crayme,* < OF. *cresme*, later *creme*, F. *crème* (> Pr. Sp. It. *crema* = Pg. *creme* = ML. *crema, cremum*), appar. a particular use of *cresme*, oil, chrism: see *chrism*. Not connected with L. *cremor*, thick juice or broth, or with AS. *reám*, cream: see *ream*[2].] 1. The richer and butyraceous part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms an oily or viscid scum on the surface; hence, in general, any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface. By agitating the cream of milk, butter is formed.

Blawnche *creme*, with annys [anise] in confete.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 92.

Nor robb'd the farmer of his bowl of *cream*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Something resembling cream; any liquid or soft paste of the consistency of cream: as, the *cream* of ale; shaving-*cream*.

Pour water to the depth of about three-fourths of an inch, and then sprinkle in . . . enough plaster of Paris to form a thick *cream*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 24.

3. In *shot-making*, a spongy crust of oxid taken from the surface of the lead, and used to coat over the bottom of the colander, to keep the lead from running too rapidly through the holes.—4. The best part of a thing; the choice part; the quintessence: as, the *cream* of a jest or story.

Welcome, O flower and *cream* of knights-errant.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, ii. 31.

But now mark, good people, the *cream* of the jest.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 174).

The *cream* of the day rises with the sun.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 230.

5. A sweetmeat or dish prepared from cream, or of such consistency as to resemble cream: as, an iced *cream*, or ice-*cream;* a chocolate *cream*.

The remnants of a devoured feast—fragments of dissected fowls—ends of well-notched tongues—*creams* half demolished. *Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. vii.

6. A name given to certain cordials because of their thick (viscid) consistency, with perhaps some reference to their reputed excellence.

—**Clotted cream, clouted cream.** See *clot*[1].—**Cold cream.** See *cold-cream.*—**Cream of lime,** the scum of lime-water, or that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water in the mild state of chalk or limestone.—**Cream of tartar,** the scum of a boiling solution of tartar; purified and crystallized potassium bitartrate. Cream of tartar exists in grapes and tamarinds, and in the dregs of wine. Mixed with boracic acid or sodium borate, it is rendered much more soluble, and it is then called *soluble cream of tartar.* It has a pleasant acid taste, and is employed in medicine for its mildly cathartic, refrigerant, and diuretic properties; also as a substitute for yeast in bread-making in combination with sodium bicarbonate, as a mordant in dyeing wool, etc. See *argol*[1].—**Cream-of-tartar tree,** the Australian baobab-tree, or gouty-stem, *Adansonia Gregorii,* so named because the pulp of the fruit has an agreeable acid taste like that of cream of tartar. It is also known as *sour-gourd.* In South Africa the same names are given to *A. digitata.*—**Cream of the cream** [F. *crème de la crème*], the best or most select portion, especially of society.—**Cream of the valley,** a fine kind of English gin.

cream[1] (krēm), *v.* [< *cream*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take the cream from by skimming; skim: as, to *cream* milk.—**2.** To remove the quintessence or best part of.

Such a man, truly wise, *creams* off nature, leaving the sour and dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

3. To add cream to, as tea or coffee.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form a layer of cream upon the surface; become covered with a scum of any kind; froth; mantle.

Some wicked beast unware
That breakes into her Dayr' house, there doth draine
Her *creaming* pannes. *Spenser,* F. Q., VII. vi. 48.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle, like a standing pond.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Our ordinary good cheer *creamed* like a tankard of beer.
S. Judd, Margaret, iii.

2. To rise like cream. [Rare.]

When the pre-requisite of membership is that a man must have *creamed* to the top by prosperity and success, such eligibility will soon put an end to the clubableness of any gathering. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IV. 57.

cream[2] (krēm), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *crim.*

cream[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chrism.*

cream[4] (krēm), *n.* Same as *crame.*

cream-cake (krēm'kāk), *n.* A cake filled with a custard made of eggs, cream, etc.

cream-cheese (krēm'chēz'), *n.* A kind of soft rich cheese prepared from curd made with new or unskimmed milk and an added quantity of cream, the curd being placed in a cloth and allowed to drain without pressure; also, any cheese made with an extra proportion of cream. From its cloying richness and delicacy, the term *cream-cheese* has been variously used in ridicule of extreme fastidiousness of taste, overwrought elegance of language or manner, and the like: as, the Rev. Mr. *Creamcheese;* there is more *cream-cheese* than bread in the fare that he sets before his readers. See *cheese*[1].

cream-colored (krēm'kul″ord), *a.* Having or resembling the peculiar pale yellowish-white color of cream.

The State coach, drawn by eight *cream-coloured* horses, conveying the Queen. *First Year of a Silken Reign,* p. 59.

Cream-colored courser, *Cursorius isabellinus,* a plover-like bird, having the head slate-gray or lavender, and the lining of the wings black. It inhabits Africa, breeding in the northern parts of that continent, and sometimes extending its range to Great Britain, Arabia, Persia, Baluchistan, the Panjâb, Sind, and Rajputana.

cream-cups (krēm'kups), *n.* A name given in California to species of *Platystemon,* a pretty poppy-like plant with small, cream-colored flowers.

creamer (krē'mėr), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for the artificial separation of cream from milk. It is usually made on the centrifugal principle. —**2.** A small vessel for holding cream at table; a cream-jug. [Colloq.]

creamery (krē'me-ri), *n.*; pl. *creameries* (-riz). [< *cream* + *-ery.*] An establishment, usually a joint-stock concern, in which milk obtained from a number of producers is manufactured into butter and cheese. [U. S.]

Dairymen make a distinction between a butter-factory and a *creamery;* the first is where butter only is made, the skimmed milk going back to patrons as food for domestic animals, or . . . otherwise disposed of than in a manufactured product; the *creamery* is a place where milk is turned into butter and "skim-cheese."
Encyc. Amer., II. 522.

cream-faced (krēm'fāst), *a.* White; pale; having a coward look.

Thou *cream-fac'd* loon!
Where gott'st thou that goose look?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

cream-fruit (krēm'frōt), *n.* An unknown edible, cream-like, juicy fruit, found in Sierra Leone, western Africa, erroneously ascribed to the apocynaceous plant *Strophanthus gratus.*

creaminess (krē'mi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being creamy.

creaming-pan (krē'ming-pan), *n.* A dairy vessel for milk to stand in till the cream rises to the top. Also *cream-pan.*

cream-jug (krēm'jug), *n.* A small jug or pitcher for holding cream at table.

cream-laid (krēm'lād), *a.* Of a cream color and laid, or bearing linear water-lines as if laid: applied to paper. See *laid.*

Take . . . a piece of quite smooth, but not shining, note-paper, *cream-laid,* etc. *Ruskin,* Elem. of Drawing, p. 24.

cream-nut (krēm'nut), *n.* The nut of *Bertholletia excelsa,* the Brazil-nut.

creamometer (krē-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *crémomètre,* < *crème,* E. *cream,* + L. *metrum,* a measure.] An instrument used to measure the quantity of cream present in milk. It consists of a hollow graduated glass tube which accurately registers the amount of cream thrown up from a measured quantity of milk within it.

The cream is determined by means of the *creamometer.*
Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.

cream-pan (krēm'pan), *n.* Same as *creaming-pan.*

cream-pitcher (krēm'pich″ėr), *n.* Same as *cream-jug.*

cream-pot (krēm'pot), *n.* A vessel for holding cream in quantity.

cream-slice (krēm'slīs), *n.* **1.** A sort of wooden knife with a blade 12 or 14 inches long, used for skimming cream from milk.—**2.** A wooden knife for cutting and serving ice-cream. *E. H. Knight.*

cream-ware (krēm'wār), *n.* Cream-colored china pottery-ware, especially the Wedgwood ware known by that name. See *ware.*

cream-white (krēm'hwīt), *a.* Cream-colored.

In mosses mixt with violet
Her *cream-white* mule his pastern set.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

cream-wove (krēm'wōv), *a.* Woven of a cream color: applied to paper. See *weave.*

creamy (krē'mi), *a.* [< *cream* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Like cream; having the consistence or appearance of cream; cream-colored; viscid; oily.

Your *creamy* words but cozen.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

To watch the crisping ripples on the beach,
And tender curving lines of *creamy* spray.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song, v.).

2. Containing cream.

There each trim lass, that skims the milky store,
To the swart tribes their *creamy* bowls allots.
Collins, Pop. Superstitions in the Highlands.

creance† (krē'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also written *creaunce,* and, esp. in def. 3, *criance, cryance, criants, crians,* < ME. *creance, creaunce,* < OF. *creance,* faith, confidence (used also as in def. 3), F. *créance* = Pr. *creansa* = Sp. *creencia* = Pg. *crença,* < ML. *credentia,* faith, confidence, credence: see *credence,* and cf. *creant*[1].] **1**†. Faith; belief. *Chaucer.*

Wherfore it semethe wel, that God lovethe hem and is plesed with hire *Creance,* for hire gode Dedes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 292.

2. Credit; pledge; security.

By *creaunce* of coyne ffor castes of gile.
Richard the Redeless, i. 12.

3. In *falconry,* a fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lured.

To the bewits was added the *creance,* or long thread, by which the bird in tutoring was drawn back, after she had been permitted to fly. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

creance† (krē'ans), *v. i.* [ME. *creauncen,* < *creaunce,* belief, credit: see *creance, n.*] To borrow. *Chaucer.*

creant[1]† (krē'ant), *a.* [ME., also *creaunt* (< OF. **creant*), also and appar. orig. *recreant,* < OF. *recreant,* tired, faint-hearted, also appar., as in ME., conquered, yielding, < ML. *recreden(t-)s,* ppr. of *recredere,* refl., to own one's self conquered, lit. believe again, accept another faith: see *recreant,* and cf. *miscreant.* The word *creant* in ME. was used in the same way as, and was appar. confused in form and sense with, the adj. *craven* (ME. *cravant*): see *craven, a.*] Overcome; conquered; yielding.

Yelde the til us also *creant.*
Ywain and Gawain, l. 3173.

The thef that had grace of god on Gode Fryday as thow speke,
Was, for he gelt hym *creaunt* to Cryst on the crosse and knewleched hym gulty. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 193.

To cry creant†, to cry "(I am) conquered," "I yield." Compare *to cry craven,* under *craven, a.*

On knees he fel doune and *cryde "creaunte!"*
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 5819.

creant[2] (krē'ant), *a.* [< L. *crean(t-)s,* ppr. of *creare,* create: see *create.*] Formative; creative. [Rare.]

We
Sprang very beauteous from the *creant* word
Which thrilled behind us.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

crease[1] (krēs), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; also dial. *cress;* a dial. form (arising prob. in the plural) of *creast,* a variant of *crest:* see *crest, n.* Compare Walloon *crèse,* a crest, a ridge, from the same L. source.] **1.** A bent or curved tile covering the ridge of a roof. [Prov.]

To prevent the rotting of the ends at the apex, a *crease* like a small v is put over the juncture.
Baring-Gould, Strange Survivals, 1882, p. 40.

2. The crest of a horse's neck.—**3.** A ridge, line, or thin mark made by folding or doubling; hence, a similar mark, however produced.

A sharp penknife would go out of the *crease,* and disfigure the paper. *Swift.*

4. Specifically, one of certain lines used in the game of cricket. The *bowling-crease* is a line 6 feet 8 inches in length, drawn upon the ground at each wicket, so that the stumps stand in the center; the *return-crease,* one of two short lines drawn at either end of the bowling-crease, within which the bowler must be standing when he delivers his ball; and the *popping-crease,* a line 4 feet in front of the wicket, and parallel with the bowling-crease, and at least of the same length. (See *cricket*[2].) The space between the popping- and bowling-creases is the batsman's proper ground, passing out of which he risks being put out of the game by a touch of the ball in the hands of one of the opposite side.

5. A split or rent.—**Gluteofemoral crease.** See *gluteofemoral.*

crease[1] (krēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creased,* ppr. *creasing.* [< *crease*[1], *n.*] **1.** To make a line or long thin mark in, as by folding, doubling, or indenting.—**2.** To indent, as a cartridge-case, for the purpose of confining the charge; crimp. —**3.** In *hunting,* to wound by a shot which flattens the upper vertebræ, or cuts the muscles of the neck, and stuns, but does not kill.

crease[2] (krēs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *creased,* ppr. *creasing.* [< ME. *cresen, crescen,* by apheresis from *encresen,* increase: see *increase,* and cf. *cresce.*] **I.** *intrans.* To increase; grow.

As fatter lande wol *crece* and thrive.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

II. *trans.* To increase; augment. [Now only prov. Eng.]

crease[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *cres,* **crese,* by apheresis from *encrese,* increase: see *increase, n.,* and cf. *crease*[2], *v.*] Increase; profit.

In theyre ocupacion they shoulde have no *cres,*
Knyghthode shoulde nat floure in his estate.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

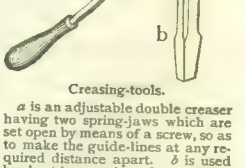
crease[3] (krēs), *n.* A less common spelling of *creese.*

creaser (krē'sėr), *n.* **1.** A tool for creasing or crimping cartridge-cases.—**2.** In *bookbinding,* a tool which creases and sharply defines the width of the bands of books, and fixes the position of lines on the backs and sides, the lines being afterward covered by a blind roll or blind stamp.—**3.** An attachment to a sewing-machine for making a crease to serve as a guide for the next row of stitching.

creasing (krē'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crease*[1], *v.*] In *arch.,* same as *tile-creasing.*

creasing-hammer (krē'sing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a narrow rounded edge, used for making grooves in sheet-metal.

creasing-tool (krē'sing-tōl), *n.* In *metal-working,* a tool used in making tubes and cylindrical moldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or a cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.



Creasing-tools.

a is an adjustable double creaser having two spring-jaws which are set open by means of a screw, so as to make the guide-lines at any required distance apart. *b* is used by sheet-iron workers for rounding small beads and tubes.

creasol, *n.* See *creosol.*

creasote, *n.* and *v.* See *creosote.*

creast†, **creasted**†. Obsolete spellings of *crest, crested. Spenser.*

creasy (krē'si), *a.* [< *crease*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of creases; marked by creases.

From her lifted hand
Dangled a length of ribbon and a ring
To tempt the babe, who rear'd his *creasy* arms,
Caught at and ever miss'd it. *Tennyson,* Enoch Arden.

creat (krē'at), *n.* [< F. *créat,* < It. *creato,* a creature, pupil, servant, = Sp. Pg. *criado,* a servant, client, < L. *creatus,* pp. of *creare,* make, create:

see *create, v.* Cf. *creole.*] In the *manège*, an usher to a riding-master.

creatable (krē-ā′ta-bl), *a.* [< *create* + *-able.*] That may be created.

create (krē-āt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *created*, ppr. *creating.* [< L. *creatus*, pp. of *creare* (> It. *creare, criare* = Sp. Pg. *crear, criar* = F. *créer*), make, create, akin to Gr. *κραίνειν*, complete, Skt. √*kar*, make.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring into being; cause to exist; specifically, to produce without the prior existence of the material used, or of other things like the thing produced; produce out of nothing.

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1.

I was all ear,
And took in strains that might *create* a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton*, Comus, l. 561.

It is impossible for man to *create* force.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 295.

2. To make or produce from crude or scattered materials; bring into form; embody: as, Peter the Great *created* the city of St. Petersburg; Palladio *created* a new style of architecture.

Untaught, unpractis'd, in a barbarous age,
I found not, but *created* first the stage.
Dryden, Prol. to Troilus and Cressida, l. 8.

As nature *creates* her works.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, xiv.

3. To make or form by investing with a new character or functions; ordain; constitute; appoint: as, to *create* one a peer.

I *create* you
Companions to our person.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

On the first of September this Year, the King, being at Windsor, *created* Anne Bullen Marchioness of Pembroke, giving her one thousand Pounds Land a Year.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 281.

4. To be the occasion of; bring about; cause; produce.

Was it tolerable to be supposed a liar for so vulgar an object as that of *creating* a stare by wonder-making?
De Quincey, Herodotus.

It was rumoured that the Company's servants had *created* the famine [in India] by engrossing all the rice of the country. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

5. To beget; generate; bring forth.

This shall be written for the generation to come: and the people which shall be *created* shall praise the Lord.
Ps. cii. 18.

II. *intrans.* To originate; engage in originative action.

The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labor, it is his part to *create*. *Emerson*, Farming.

create (krē-āt′), *a.* [< ME. *creat, create;* < L. *creatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Begotten; composed; created. [Poetical.]

With hearts *create* of duty and of zeal.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

creatic (krē-at′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κρέας* (*κρεατ-*), flesh, + *-ic.*] Relating to flesh or animal food.—**Creatic nausea**, abhorrence of flesh food: a symptom in some diseases.

creatine, kreatine (krē′a-tin), *n.* [= F. *créatine*, < Gr. *κρέας* (*κρεατ-*), flesh, + *-ine*[2].] A neutral crystallizable organic substance ($C_4H_9N_3O_2$) obtained from muscular tissue. See extract under *creatinine*. Also spelled *creatin, kreatin.*

creatinine, creatinin (krē-at′i-nin or -nīn, -nin), *n.* [= F. *créatinine;* < *creatine* + *-ine*[2], *-in*[2].] An alkaline crystallizable substance ($C_4H_7N_3O$) obtained by the action of acids on creatine, and found in urine and muscle extract. Also spelled *kreatinine, kreatinin.*

This substance [*creatinine*], which also forms prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, differs considerably from creatine in its chemical relations. . . . The relations of these two substances, both chemical and physiological, pretty clearly indicate that *creatinine* is to be regarded as a derivative from creatine; for whilst the latter predominates in the juice of flesh almost to the exclusion of the former, the former predominates in the urine almost to the exclusion of the latter.
W. B. Carpenter, Prin. of Human Physiol., § 60.

★**creation** (krē-ā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *creation, -cion,* < OF. *creation*, F. *création* = Pr. *creatio, creazo* = Sp. *creación* = Pg. *criação* = It. *creazione*, < L. *creatio(n-)*, < *creare*, pp. *creatus*, create: see *create, v.*] 1. The act of creating or causing to exist; especially, the act of producing both the material and the form of that which is made; production from nothing; specifically, the original formation of the universe by the Deity.

Chaos heard his voice: him all his train
Follow'd in bright procession to behold
Creation, and the wonders of his might.
Milton, P. L., vii. 223.

2. The act of forming or constituting; a bringing into existence as a unit by combination of means or materials; coördination of parts or elements into a new entity: as, the *creation* of a character in a play.

The *creation* of a compact and solid kingdom out of a number of rival and hostile feudal provinces.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 226.

3. That which is created; that which has been produced or caused to exist; a creature, or creatures collectively; specifically, the world; the universe.

For we know that the whole *creation* groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now. Rom. viii. 22.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

4. An act or a product of artistic or mechanical invention; the product of thought or fancy: as, a *creation* of the brain; a dramatic *creation.*

A false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

Choice pictures and *creations* of curious art. *Disraeli.*

5. The act of investing a person with a new character or function; appointment: as, the *creation* of peers in England.

So formal a *creation* of honorarie Doctors had seldome ben seene, that a convocation should be call'd on purpose and speeches made by the Orator.
Evelyn, Diary, July 15, 1669.

Whenever a peerage became extinct, he [the king] might make a *creation* to replace it. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

Creation money, a customary annual allowance or pension from the crown in England, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, to each newly created peer, the sum varying with the dignity of the rank, commonly at least £40 to a duke, £35 to a marquis, £20 to an earl, and 20 marks to a viscount.

The duke generally received a pension of forty pounds per annum on his promotion, which was known as *creation money.* *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428.

The days of creation. See *day*[1].—**Theory of special creations**, in *biol.*, the view that the different species, or higher groups, of animals and plants were brought into existence at different times substantially as they now exist: opposed to the *theory of evolution.*—**Syn. 3.** *World*, etc. See *universe.*

creational (krē-ā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *creation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to creation.

creationism (krē-ā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *creation* + *-ism.*] 1. The doctrine that matter and all things were created, substantially as they now exist, by the fiat of an omnipotent Creator, and not gradually evolved or developed: opposed to *evolutionism.*—2. The doctrine that God immediately creates out of nothing a new soul for each individual of the human family, while for the human body there was but one creative fiat. See *traducianism.*

creationist (krē-ā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *creation* + *-ist.*] One who holds or favors the doctrine of creationism, in either sense of that word.

creative (krē-ā′tiv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *creativo;* as *create* + *-ive.*] Having the power or function of creating or producing; employed in creating; relating to creation in any sense: as, the *creative* word of God; *creative* power; a *creative* imagination.

Or from the power of a peculiar eye,
Or by *creative* feeling overborne,
Even in their fix'd and steady lineaments
He traced an ebbing and a flowing mind.
Wordsworth.

The rich black loam, precipitated by the *creative* river.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

Without imagination we might have critical power, but not *creative* power in science.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 34.

Creative imagination, plastic imagination; the power of imagining objects different from any that have been known by experience.

creativeness (krē-ā′tiv-nes), *n.* The character or faculty of being creative or productive; originality.

All these nations [French, Spanish, and English] had the same ancient examples before them, had the same reverence for antiquity, yet they involuntarily deviated, more or less happily, into originality, success, and the freedom of a living *creativeness.* *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 219.

creator (krē-ā′tọr), *n.* [< ME. *creator, creatour, creatur,* < OF. *creator, creatour*, F. *créateur* = Pr. *creator* = Sp. Pg. *criador* = It. *creatore*, < L. *creator*, a creator, maker, < *creare*, pp. *creatus*, make, create: see *create, v.*] 1. One who creates, in any sense of that word, or brings something into existence; especially, one who produces something out of nothing; specifically (with a capital letter), God considered as having brought the universe into existence out of nothing.

Remember now thy *Creator* in the days of thy youth.
Eccl. xii. 1.

It is the poets and artists of Greece who are at the same time its prophets, the *creators* of its divinities, and the revealers of its theological beliefs. *J. Caird.*

Such a man, if not actually a *creator*, yet so pre-eminently one who moulded the creations of others into new shapes, might well take to himself a name from the supreme deity of his creed. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 140.

2. Figuratively, that by means of which anything is brought into existence; a creative medium or agency: as, steam is the *creator* of modern industrial progress.

creatorship (krē-ā′tọr-ship), *n.* [< *creator* + *-ship.*] The state or condition of being a creator.

creatress (krē-ā′tres), *n.* [< *creator* + *-ess;* after F. *créatrice* = It. *creatrice,* < L. *creatrix* (*creatric-*), fem. of *creator:* see *creator.*] A woman who creates, produces, or constitutes.

Him long she so with shadowes entertain'd,
As her *Creatresse* had in charge to her ordain'd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 10.

creatrix (krē-ā′triks), *n.* [L.: see *creatress.*] Same as *creatress.*

creatural (krē′tūr-al), *a.* [< *creature* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining or relating to creatures or created things.—2†. Creative.

Self-moving substance, that be th' definition
Of souls, that 'longs to them in generall:
This well expresseth that common condition
Of every vitall center *creaturall.*
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 25.

Creatural dualism, the doctrine of a distinction between the spirit and the natural soul.

creature (krē′tūr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *creature,* < OF. *creature*, F. *créature* = Pr. *creatura* = Sp. Pg. *criatura* = It. *creatura,* < LL. *creatura*, a creature, the creation, < L. *creare*, pp. *creatus*, create: see *create, v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A created thing; hence, a thing in general, animate or inanimate.

O ge *creaturis* vnkynde! thou iren, thou steel, thou scharp thorn!
How durst ge slee oure best frend?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 209.

God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

As the Lord was pleased to convert Paul as he was in persecuting, etc., so he might manifest himself to him as he was taking the moderate use of the *creature* called tobacco. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 325.

The rest of us were greatly revived and comforted by that good *creature*—fire.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 140.

2. Specifically, and most commonly, a living created being; an animal or animate being.

For so work the honey-bees;
Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
The act of order to a peopled kingdom.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

There is not a *creature* bears life shall more faithfully study to do you service in all offices of duty and vows of due respect. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Millions of spiritual *creatures* walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.
Milton, P. L., iv. 677.

3. In a limited sense, a human being: used absolutely or with an epithet (*poor, idle, low*, etc., or *good, pretty, sweet*, etc.), in contempt, commiseration, or endearment: as, an *idle creature;* what a *creature!* a *pretty creature;* a *sweet creature.*

The world hath not a sweeter *creature.*
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

4. Something regarded as created by, springing from, or entirely dependent upon something else.

That this English common law is the *creature* of Christianity has never been questioned.
A. A. Hodge, New Princeton Rev., III. 40.

5. Specifically, a person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is subject to the will or influence of another; an instrument; a tool.

Am not I here, whom you have made your *creature?*
That owe my being to you? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

By his subtlety, dexterity, and insinuation, he got now to be principal Secretary; absolutely Lord Arlington's *creature*, and ungratefull enough.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

6. Intoxicating drink, especially whisky. [Humorous, from the passage 1 Tim. iv. 4, "Every *creature* of God is good," used in defense of the use of wine.]

I find my master took too much of the *creature* last night, and now is angling for a Quarrel.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii.

That you will turn over this measure of the comfortable *creature*, which the carnal denominate brandy.
Scott, Old Mortality, iii.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the body: as, *creature* comforts.

creatureless† (krē′tūr-les), *a.* [< *creature* + *-less.*] Without creatures.

God was alone
And *creatureless* at first.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

creaturely (krē′tūr-li), *a.* [< *creature* + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to a created or dependent

being; having the character and limitations of a creature. [Rare.]

Some, not keeping to the pure gift, have in *creaturely* cunning and self-exaltation sought out many inventions.
John Woolman, Journal, iv.

Christianity rested on the belief that God made all things very good, and that the evil in the world was due to sin — to the perversity of the *creaturely* will.
Prof. Flint.

creatureship (krē′tūr-ship), *n.* [< *creature* + *-ship.*] The state of being a creature. [Rare.]

The state of elect and non-elect, afore or without the consideration of the fall, is that of *creatureship* simply and absolutely considered. *Goodwin*, Works, II. iv. 134.

creaturize† (krē′tūr-īz), *v. t.* [< *creature* + *-ize.*] To give the character of a created being or creature to; specifically, to animalize.

This sisterly relation and consanguinity . . . would . . . degrade and *creaturize* that mundane soul.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 594.

creaunce†, *n.* and *v.* See *creance.*

creaunt†, *a.* See *creant*[1].

creaze (krēz), *n.* [Properly *craze*, < *craze*, *v.*] In *mining*, the work or tin in the middle part of the buddle in dressing tin ore. *Pryce.* [Cornwall.]

crebricostate (krē-bri-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *creber*, close, + *costa*, a rib, + *-ate*[1].] In *conch.*, marked with closely set ribs or ridges.

crebrisulcate (krē-bri-sul′kāt), *a.* [< L. *creber*, close, + *sulcus*, a furrow, + *-ate*[1].] In *conch.*, marked with closely set transverse furrows.

crebritude† (kreb′ri-tūd), *n.* [< LL. *crebritudo*, < L. *creber*, close, frequent.] Frequentness; oftenness. *Bailey.*

crebrity (kreb′ri-ti), *n.* [< L. *crebrita(t-)s*, closeness, frequency, < *creber*, close, frequent.] Close succession; frequent occurrence; frequency. [Rare.]

I guess by the *crebrity* and number of the stones remaining. *A. L. Lewis*, Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XV. 166.

crebrous (krē′brus), *a.* [< L. *creber*, close, frequent, + *-ous.*] Near together; frequent; frequently occurring. [Rare.]

Assisting grace, stirred up by *crebrous* and frequent acts, grows up into an habit or facility of working.
Goodwin, Works, V. i. 175.

★**crèche** (krāsh), *n.* [F., < OF. *creche*, a crib, > E. *cratch*[2], q. v.] 1. A public nursery where the children of women who go out to work are cared for during the day, usually for a small payment.—2. An asylum for foundlings and infants which have been abandoned.

Creciscus (krē-sis′kus), *n.* [NL., < *Crex* (*Crec-*) + dim. *-iscus.*] A genus of very small dark-colored crakes, containing such species as the little black rail of North America, *Creciscus jamaicensis.* *Cabanis*, 1856.

credence (krē′dens), *n.* [< ME. *credence*, < OF. *credence*, *credance* (also *creance*, etc.), faith, = It. *credenza*, faith (also a cupboard, etc.), < ML. *credentia*, faith, < L. *creden(t-)s*, believing: see *credent* and *credit*, *v.* Cf. *creance*, a doublet of *credence.*] 1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others.

I can not sei what he is, but wele he semed a wise man, and therfore I yaf to his counseile *credence.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 47.

These fine legends, told with staring eyes,
Met with small *credence* from the old and wise.
O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.

Their kings suspect each other, but pretend
Credence of what their lying lips disclose.
R. H. Stoddard, History.

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence; credentials: now used only in the phrase *letter of credence* (a paper intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person).

He left his *credence* to make good the rest. *Tyndale.*

The foresaid Master general which now is hath caused vs his messengers to be sent with *letters of credence* vnto your Maiestie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 148.

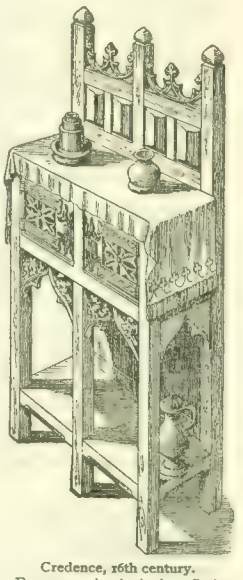
What Sign, what Powers, what *Credence* do you bring?
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 3.

3†. Some act or process of testing the nature or character of food before serving it, as a precaution against poison, formerly practised in royal or noble households.

Credence is vsed, & tastynge, for drede of poysenynge.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

Tasting and *credence* (or assaying) belong to no rank under that of an Earl.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 17, note 3.

4†. In medieval times, a side-table or sideboard on which the food was placed to be tasted before serving; hence, in later use, a cupboard or cabinet for the display of plate, etc.—5. *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a small table, slab, or shelf against the wall of the sanctuary or chancel, near the epistle side of the altar (on the right of one facing it). On the credence are placed the cruets, the vessel (canister, pyx, or ciborium) for the altar-breads, the lavabo-basin and napkin, etc. Sometimes a niche in the sanctuary-wall serves the same purpose. At high mass in the Roman Catholic Church, and at all celebrations in the Anglican Church, the elements are taken from the credence at the time of the offertory. In the Greek Church there is no credence, the table in the chapel of prothesis (see *prothesis*) serving instead. Also called *credence-table.* = Syn. 1. Confidence, trust, faith.



Credence, 16th century.
From a carving in Amiens Cathedral. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

credence† (krē′dens), *v. t.* [< *credence*, *n.*] To give credence to; believe.

In *credensing* his tales.
Skelton, Why Come ye not [to Court?

credence-table (krē′dens-tā″bl), *n.* Same as *credence*, 5.

credencive (krē-den′siv), *a.* [< *credence* + *-ive.*] Having a strong impulse to believe and act upon testimony. [Rare.]

credenciveness (krē-den′siv-nes), *n.* A social impulse to conformity or acquiescence; a tendency to believe any testimony. [Rare.]

credend (krē-dend′), *n.* Same as *credendum.*

credendum (krē-den′dum), *n.*; pl. *credenda* (-dă). [L., neut. gerundive of *credere*, believe: see *creed.*] In *theol.*, something to be believed; an article of faith; a matter of belief, as distinguished from *agendum*, a matter of practice: usually in the plural.

credent (krē′dent), *a.* [< L. *creden(t-)s*, ppr. of *credere*, believe: see *credit.* Cf. *creant*, a doublet of *credent*, and *grant*, which is closely related.] 1. Believing; inclined to believe or credit; apt to give credence or belief; credulous.

If with too *credent* ear you list his songs.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

2. Having credit; not to be questioned.

My authority bears of a *credent* bulk;
That no particular scandal once can touch.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 4.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

credential (krē-den′shal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *credencial*, < ML. **credentialis*, < *credentia*, faith, credit: see *credence*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* Giving a title to credit or confidence.

Credential letters on both sides.
Camden, Elizabeth (trans.), an. 1600.

II. *n.* 1. That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence. [Rare in the singular.]

For this great dominion here,
Which over other beasts we claim,
Reason our best *credential* doth appear.
Buckinghamshire, Ode on Brutus.

2. *pl.* Evidences of right to credence or authority; specifically, letters of credence; testimonials given to a person as the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority is claimed for him, as the letters of commendation and authorization given by a government to an ambassador or envoy, which procure for him recognition and credit at a foreign court, or the certificate and other papers showing the appointment or election of an officer.

To produce his *credentials* that he is indeed God's ambassador. *Trench.*

He felt that he had shown his *credentials*, and they were not accepted. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 2.

Etiquette, however, demands that the audience for presenting *credentials* should take place as early as possible.
E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 136.

In very many cases the [medieval] letters were little more than *credentials.* The real news was carried by the bearer of the letter.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 128.

credibility (kred-i-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *credibilities* (-tiz). [= OF. *creableté*, *croiableté*, F. *crédibilité* = Sp. *credibilidad* = Pg. *credibilidade* = It. *credibilità*, < L. as if **credibilita(t-)s*, < *credibilis*, credible: see *credible.*] 1. The capability or condition of being credited or believed; that quality in a person or thing which renders him or it worthy of credence; credibleness; just claim to credit: as, the *credibility* of a witness; the *credibility* of a statement or a narrative.

The *credibility* of the Gospels would never have been denied, if it were not for the philosophical and dogmatic skepticism which desires to get rid of the supernatural and miraculous at any price.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 78.

2. That which makes credible; evidence of truth; proof. [Rare.]

We may be as sure that Christ, the first-fruits, is already risen, as all these *credibilities* can make us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 68.

3. Credence; credit; belief. [Rare and inaccurate.]

Pleasing fantasies, the cobweb visions of those dreaming varlets, the poets, to which I would not have my judicious readers attach any *credibility.*
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 262.

Historical credibility, the validity of testimony, as dependent on the trustworthiness of the witness, or on the probability of the fact testified.

credible (kred′i-bl), *a.* [< ME. *credible*, < OF. *credible* (also *croidible* and *credable*, *creable*, *creaule*, *creavle*, F. *croyable*) = Sp. *creíble* = Pg. *crivel* = It. *credibile*, *credevole*, < L. *credibilis*, worthy of belief, < *credere*, believe: see *credit.*] 1. Worthy of credit or belief, because of known or obvious veracity, integrity, or competence: applied to persons.

Aftur they ben duly warned or required by ij. *credible* persones of the seid cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 377.

No one can demonstrate to me that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet upon the testimony of *credible* persons I am free from doubt. *Tillotson.*

2. Capable of being credited or believed, because involving no contradiction, absurdity, or impossibility; believable: applied to things.

In Japan . . . ceremony was elaborated in books so far that every transaction, down to an execution, had its various movements prescribed with a scarcely *credible* minuteness. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 429.

The notions of the beginning and end of the world entertained by our forefathers are no longer *credible.*
Huxley, Science and Culture.

Credible witness, in *law*: (*a*) A competent witness: as, a will must be attested by two or more *credible witnesses.* (*b*) A witness not disqualified nor impeached as unworthy of credit: as, the fact was established on the trial by the testimony of several *credible witnesses.*

credibleness (kred′i-bl-nes), *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit. [Rare.]

The *credibleness* of . . . these narratives.
Boyle, Works, I. 435.

credibly (kred′i-bli), *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; upon good authority; by credible persons or witnesses.

And so at the Necquebars, English men have bought, as I have been *credibly* informed, great quantities of very good Ambergriese. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 73.

Philip was seen by one *credibly* informing us, under a strong guard.
Mr. Dudley, in New England's Memorial, p. 436.

A covering of snow, which, by-the-by, is deep enough, so I am *credibly* informed, to drive the big game from the [Yellowstone] park during the winter months.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 677.

★**credit** (kred′it), *v. t.* [< L. *creditus*, pp. of *credere*, believe, trust, confide, = Ir. *cret-im* = Gael. *creid*, believe (perhaps from L.), = Skt. *çrad-dadhāmi*, I believe (pp. *çrad-dadhat*, trusting, *çraddhā*, trust, faith, desire), < *çrad*, meaning perhaps 'heart' (= Gr. *καρδία* = L. *cor(d-)* = E. *heart*), + √ *dhā* (= Gr. *τιθέναι* = L. *dare*, give): *çrad* being used only in connection with this verb. In some senses the E. verb, like F. *créditer* (> G. *creditiren* = Dan. *kreditere*), is from the noun. Hence (from L. *credere*) also *credit*, *n.*, *credible*, *credent*, *credence*, *creant*, *creance*, *miscreant*, *recreant*, *creed*, *grant*, etc.] 1. To believe; confide in the truth of; put credence or confidence in: as, to *credit* a report or the person who makes it.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do presage.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

'Tis an easy and necessary belief, to *credit* what our eye and sense hath examined.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 9.

For politeness' sake, he tried to *credit* the invention, but grew suspicious instead.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 239.

2. To reflect credit upon; do credit to; give reputation or honor to.

Gru. Thou, it seems, . . . callest for company to countenance her.
Curt. I call them forth to *credit* her.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age.
Waller, Epitaph on Lady Sedley.

3. To trust; sell or lend in confidence of future payment: as, to *credit* goods or money.—**4.** To enter upon the credit side of an account; give credit for: as, to *credit* the amount paid; to *credit* the interest paid on a bond.=**Syn. 1.** To give faith to, confide in, rely upon.

credit (kred'it), *n.* [= D *krediet* = G. Dan. Sw. *kredit*, < F. *crédit* = Sp. *crédito* = Pg. It. *credito*, < L. *creditum*, a loan, credit, neut. of *creditus*, pp. of *credere*, trust, believe, confide. The other senses are directly from the verb: see *credit*, *v.* Cf. *creed*.] **1.** Belief; faith; a reliance on or confidence in the truth of something said or done: used both subjectively and objectively.

This faculty of *credit*, and accepting or admitting things weakly authorized or warranted, is of two kinds.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 48.

There is no composition in these news,
That gives them *credit*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Mrs. Pindust behaved herself with such an air of innocence that she easily gained *credit* and was acquitted.
Addison, Trial of the Dead in Reason.

What though no *credit* doubting wits may give?
The fair and innocent shall still believe.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 39.

As slaves they would have obtained little *credit*, except when falling in with a previous idea or belief.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

2. Repute as to veracity, integrity, ability, reliableness, etc.; right to confidence or trust; faith due to the action, character, or quality of a person or thing; reputation: as, the *credit* of a historian; a physician in high *credit* with the profession; the *credit* of the securities is at a low ebb.

To-morrow, sir, I wrestle for my *credit;* and he that escapes me without some broken limb shall acquit him well.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1.

How many wounds have been given, and *credits* slain, for the poor victory of an opinion!
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

3. Good repute; favorable estimation; trustful regard or consideration.

Nothing was judged more necessary by him [our Saviour] than to bring the vanities of this World out of that *credit* and reputation they had gained among foolish men.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 120.

4. That which procures or is entitled to belief or confidence; authority derived from character or reputation: as, we believe a story on the *credit* of the narrator.

We are content to take this on your *credit*. *Hooker.*

Authors of so good *credit* that we need not to deny them an historical faith. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 41.

Exactly so, upon my *credit*, ma'am.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

5. One who or that which brings or reflects honor or distinction.

Charles may yet be a *credit* to his family.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

He [Frederic] also served with *credit*, though without any opportunity of acquiring brilliant distinction, under the command of Prince Eugene.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

6. Influence derived from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, service, or other cause: as, the minister has *credit* with the prince; use your *credit* with your friend in my favor.

Whose *credit* with the judge . . .
Could fetch your brother from the manacles
Of the all-binding law. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

Credit with a god was claimed by the Trojan, . . . not on account of rectitude, but on account of oblations made; as is shown by Chryses' prayer to Apollo.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 344.

7. In *com.*: (*a*) Trust; confidence reposed in the ability and intention of a purchaser to make payment at some future time either specified or indefinite: as, to ask or give *credit;* to sell or buy on *credit*. When a merchant gives a credit, he sells his wares on an expressed or implied promise that the purchaser will pay for them at a future time. The seller believes in the solvency or probity of the purchaser, and delivers his goods on that belief or trust; or he delivers them either on the credit or reputation of the purchaser or on the strength of approved security.

The circulation of money was large. This circulation, being of paper, of course rested on *credit;* and this *credit* was founded on banking capital, and bank deposits.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1834.

Manufactures were rude, *credit* almost unknown; society therefore recovered from the shock of war almost as soon as the actual conflict was over. *Macaulay.*

As it is, he has to buy on a *credit*, an uncertain one at that, all his store things. The merchant, he puts on so much over an' above, because it's a *credit* bargain.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 231.

(*b*) The reputation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted in buying or borrowing.

Credit supposes specific and permanent funds for the punctual payment of interest, with a moral certainty of the final redemption of the principal.
A. Hamilton, Continentalist, No. iv.

8. In *bookkeeping*, the side of an account on which payment is entered: opposed to *debit:* as, this article is carried to one's *credit* and that to one's debit. Abbreviated *Cr.*—**9.** A note or bill issued by a government, or by a corporation or individual, which circulates on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition of the issuer to redeem it: distinctively called a *bill of credit.*—**10.** The time given for payment for anything sold on trust: as, a long *credit* or a short *credit.*—**11.** A sum of money due to some person; anything valuable standing on the creditor side of an account: as, A has a *credit* on the books of B; the *credits* are more than balanced by the debits.

Credits of warehouse receipts and bills of lading.
The American, VII. 166.

12†. A credible or credited report.

I could not find him at the Elephant:
Yet there he was; and there I found this *credit*,
That he did range the town to seek me out.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

Bill of credit. See def. 9, and *bill*[3].—**General credit** of a witness, his credibility, or general character for veracity, irrespective of any particular bias in the case in which he is called.—**Letter of credit,** an order given by bankers or others at one place to enable a person, at his option, to receive money at another place. In legal effect, it is a request that credit to an amount stated be given the person mentioned, coupled with the engagement that, if credit is given, the writer will be responsible for any default on the part of the holder. Letters of credit are of two kinds: *general* when addressed to any and all persons, and *special* when addressed to some particular individual or company.—**Open credit,** in *finance*, a credit given to a client, against which he is at liberty to draw, although he has furnished neither personal guaranties nor a deposit of securities.—**Public credit,** the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation or community to make good its engagements with its creditors; or, the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, as affecting the security of loans, or the rate of premium or interest on them. The phrase is also used of the general financial reputation of a community or country.—**To open a credit.** See *open.*

creditability (kred'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *creditable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being creditable.

creditable (kred'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *credit* + *-able.*] **1†.** Worthy of credit or belief; credible.

And there is an instance yet behinde, which is more *creditable* than either, and gives probability to them all.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

Creditable witnesses. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, III. 74.

2. Reputable; bringing credit, honor, reputation, or esteem; respectable; of good report.

A *creditable* way of living. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

creditableness (kred'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* Reputableness; creditable character, condition, or estimation; the character of being admired or imitated.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableness* and repute of customary vices.
Decay of Christian Piety.

creditably (kred'i-ta-bli), *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

He who would be *creditably*, and successfully, a villain, let him go whining, praying, and preaching to his work.
South, Sermons, V. 218.

crédit foncier (krā-dē' fôn-syā'). [F., lit. land credit: *crédit*, credit; *foncier*, landed, pertaining to land, < *fonds*, ground, landed property, cash, funds: see *credit*, *n.*, and *fund.*] An association that lends money on the pledge of real estate. Such associations are of two kinds: (*a*) Those in which the association lends money on real estate at a fixed rate of interest, and issues stock based on the property thus pledged, promising to pay a fixed rate of interest thereon. The stock may be bought by any person. The purchaser, in effect, buys the stock on the promise of the borrower coupled with the pledge of his property, and on the further promise of the association. This form is common in Germany. (*b*) Those in which the loan is repaid by instalments or annuities extending over a period of years, generally fifty. Associations of this kind are common in France.

Crédit Mobilier (kred'it mō-bē'liėr; F. pron. krā-dē' mo-bē-lyā'). [F., lit. personal credit: *crédit*, credit; *mobilier*, personal (of property), < *mobile*, movable: see *credit*, *n.*, and *mobile.*] **1.** In *French hist.*, a banking corporation formed in 1852, under the name of the "Société générale du Crédit Mobilier," with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, for the placing of loans, handling the stocks of all other companies, and the transaction of a general banking business. It engaged in very extensive transactions, buying, selling, and loaning in such a manner as to bring into one organized whole all the stocks and credit of France, and was apparently in a most prosperous condition until it proposed to issue bonds to the amount of 240,000,000 francs. This amount of paper currency frightened financiers, and the government forbade its issue. From this time the company rapidly declined, and closed its affairs in 1867, with great loss to all but its proprietors.

2. In *U. S. hist.*, a similar corporation chartered in Pennsylvania in 1859 and organized in 1863 with a capital of $2,500,000. Later, after passing into new hands, and increasing its stock to $3,750,000, it became a company for the building of the Union Pacific railroad. For a few years it paid large dividends, and its stock rose in value. In a trial in Pennsylvania in 1872 as to the ownership of some stock, it was shown that certain congressmen secretly possessed stock, and both houses of Congress that met in December of that year appointed committees of investigation. The Senate committee recommended the expulsion of one member; but the Senate did nothing. The House committee recommended the expulsion of two of its members; but the House, instead, passed resolutions of censure.

creditor (kred'i-tor), *n.* [= OF. *crediteur, creditour* = Sp. *acreedor* = Pg. *acredor, credor* = It. *creditore* = G. *creditor* = Dan. Sw. *kreditor*, < L. *creditor*, a creditor (def. 2), < *credere*, pp. *creditus*, trust, believe: see *credit*, *n.*] **1†.** One who believes; a believer.

The easy *creditors* of novelties.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii. 84.

2. One to whom any return is due or payable; specifically, one who gives credit in business transactions; hence, one to whom a sum of money is due for any cause: correlative to *debtor.* Abbreviated *Cr.*

My *creditors* grow cruel, my estate is very low.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.
Franklin, Way to Wealth.

Catholic creditor. See *catholic.*—**Creditor exchanges.** See *clearing-house.*—**Creditor's action,** or **creditor's bill.** (*a*) An action or a bill in equity, by one or more creditors, in many cases in behalf also of all other creditors who shall come in under the judgment or decree, to reach assets such as could not be sold on execution at law, for an account of the assets and a due settlement of the estate: commonly called a *strict creditor's bill.* (*b*) A similar action or bill to set aside a fraudulent transfer of assets which may be sold on execution: commonly called a *bill in the nature of a creditor's bill*, or a *bill in aid of an execution.*—**Executor creditor.** See *executor.*—**Preferred creditor,** a creditor who by law is entitled to an advantage, as in the time or amount of payment, not possessed by other creditors.—**Secondary creditor,** in *Scots law*, an expression used in contradistinction to *catholic creditor.*—**To delay creditors.** See *delay.*

creditress (kred'i-tres), *n.* [< *creditor* + *-ess:* see *creditrix.*] A female creditor.

creditrix (kred'i-triks), *n.* [= It. *creditrice*, < LL. *creditrix* (*creditric-*), fem. of L. *creditor:* see *creditor.* Cf. *creditress.*] A female creditor.

The same was granted to Elizabeth Bludworth, his principal *creditrix*. *I. Walton*, Cotton.

credit-union (kred'it-ū"nyon), *n.* A coöperative banking society, formed for the purpose of lending its credit or money to its members on real or personal property, and of dividing among them any profit that may be made. See *crédit foncier.*

crednerite (kred'nėr-īt), *n.* [After Professor C. F. *Credner.*] An oxid of manganese and copper, occurring in foliated masses of an iron-black or steel-gray color.

credo (krē'dō), *n.* [L., I believe: see *creed.*] **1.** The creed in the service of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.—**2.** A musical setting of the creed, usually in canon or fugue form. It comes between the Gloria and the Sanctus.

credulity (krę-dū'li-ti), *n.* [< F. *crédulité* = Sp. *credulidad* = Pg. *credulidade* = It. *credulità*, < L. *credulita(t-)s*, < *credulus*, credulous: see *credulous.*] A weak or ignorant disregard of the nature or strength of the evidence upon which a belief is founded; in general, a disposition, arising from weakness or ignorance, to believe too readily, especially impossible or absurd things.

Wearied from doubt to doubt to flee,
We welcome fond *credulity*,
Guide confident, though blind.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 30.

There is often a portion of willing *credulity* and enthusiasm in the veneration which the most discerning men pay to their political idols.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Credulity, as a mental and moral phenomenon, manifests itself in widely different ways, according as it chances to be the daughter of fancy or terror.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 81.

=**Syn.** *Fanaticism*, *Bigotry*, etc. See *superstition*.

credulous (kred′ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *crédule* = Sp. *crédulo* = Pg. It. *credulo*, < L. *credulus*, apt to believe, < *credere*, believe: see *creed*.] **1.** Characterized by or exhibiting credulity; uncritical with regard to beliefs; easily deceived; gullible.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harms
That he suspects none. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

Children and fools are ever *credulous*,
And I am both, I think, for I believe.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

2†. Believed too readily. [Rare.]

'Twas he possessed me with your *credulous* death.
Beau. and Fl.

credulously (kred′ū-lus-li), *adv.* With credulity.

The Queen, by her Leiger Ambassador, adviseth the King not too *credulously* to entertain those Reports.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 394.

credulousness (kred′ū-lus-nes), *n.* Credulity; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence; gullibility.

Beyond all credulity . . . is the *credulousness* of Atheists, whose belief is so absurdly strong as to believe that chance could make the world, when it cannot build a house.
Clarke, Sermons, I. i.

creed (krēd), *n.* [< ME. *crede* (sometimes, as L., *credo*), < AS. *crēda* = Icel. *kredda* (also, after L., *kredo*) = MHG. *crēde* (cf. Gael. *crē*); in other languages usually in L. form, OF. F. Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *credo*, creed; < L. *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Latin version of the Apostles' and Nicene creeds; 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *credere*, believe, trust, confide: see *credit*, *v.*] **1.** A statement of belief on any subject, religious, political, scientific, or other; especially, a formal statement of religious belief; a "form of words, setting forth with authority certain articles of belief which are regarded by the framers as necessary for salvation, or at least for the well-being of the Christian Church" (*Schaff*, The Creeds of Christendom, I. i.). In the Protestant churches the authority of creeds is relative and limited, and always subordinate to the Bible as the only infallible rule of faith and practice. In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches the creed of the church is regarded as of equal authority over the believer with the Bible. The principal historical creeds of Christendom are the following: the *Apostles' Creed* (see *apostle*) and the *Nicene Creed* (see *Nicene*), the latter formulated in the fourth century, and generally accepted by Christian churches, Protestant, Greek, and Roman Catholic; the *Athanasian Creed* (see *Athanasian*), retained by the Church of England, but not by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, nor by other Protestant communities; the *Decrees of the Council of Trent* (A.D. 1563), the great symbol of Roman Catholicism; the *Orthodox Confession of Mogilas* (seventeenth century), and the creed ratified by the Synod of Jerusalem (1672), both recognized by the Greek Church, the *Augsburg Confession* (1530), the symbol of the Lutheran Church; the *Helvetic Confessions* (two confessions, a first and a second Helvetic Confession, 1536, 1566), adopted by Swiss theologians as a statement of the reformed faith of the Swiss churches; the *Westminster Confession of Faith* (1647), the symbol of the Presbyterian Church; the *Canons of the Synod of Dort* (1619), aimed especially at Arminianism, and still regarded as a symbol of doctrine by the Reformed Church of the Netherlands and the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America; the *Thirty-nine Articles* (1563–71) of the Church of England and (revised in 1801) of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; the *Savoy Confession* (1658), a Congregational symbol, and formerly generally accepted by Congregationalists; and the *Twenty-five Articles of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (1784), of which the first twenty-four were prepared by John Wesley, on the basis of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. A number of other special declarations of faith by other Protestant bodies are of less historical significance. The word *creed*, however, in its strict sense applies only to comparatively brief formulas of profession of faith (as the Apostles' Creed), beginning with the words "I believe" or "We believe," and intended to be used at baptism or reception of converts, or in public worship.

Also wher the Postyllys [Apostles] made *Crede* of ower feyth. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

And the *Creed* was commonly then called the Rule of Faith. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ii.

Men of science do not pledge themselves to *creeds*.
Huxley, Origin of Species, p. 145.

2. What is believed; accepted doctrine; especially, religious doctrine.

Necessity is the argument of tyrants, it is the *creed* of slaves. *W. Pitt*, Speech on the India Bill, Nov., 1783.

Our estimate of the actual *creed* of Lessing, now that all the materials are before us, is very difficult to fix.
Prof. Cairns, Unbelief in the 18th Century, p. 215.

creed† (krēd), *v. t.* [< *creed*, *n.*, or directly < L. *credere*, believe: see *creed*, *n.*, and cf. *credit*, *v.*] To credit; believe.

I marvelled, when as I, in a subject so new to this age, concealed not my name, why this author defending that part which is so *creeded* by the people would conceal his.
Milton, Colasterion.

creedal (krē′dal), *a.* [< *creed* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to creed; founded upon creed: as, *creedal* unity. [Rare.]

Four columns . . . advocate formal or *creedal* unity, and two editorials the opposite.
Church Union, Jan. 11, 1868.

creedless (krēd′les), *a.* [< *creed* + *-less*.] Without creed, or definite formula of belief.

creedsman (krēdz′man), *n.*; pl. *creedsmen* (-men). [< *creed's*, poss. of *creed*, + *man*.] A maker of or believer in a creed or creeds.

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few." There are more idlers hereabouts who live on the charity of their *creedsmen* in Europe than there are industrious husbandmen. *The Century*, XXXV. 180.

creek[1] (krēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *creek* and *crick*, < ME. *creke* (cf. MD. *kreke*, D. *kreek*), usually *crike*, *cryke*, *cryk*, an inlet, cove; cf. OF. *crique*, a creek; perhaps connected with Icel. *kriki*, a nook, Sw. dial. *krik*, a bend, nook, corner, creek, cove. The forms and senses have been in part confused. In the United States *creek* is commonly pronounced like *crick*. See *crick*[2].] **1.** A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river, or of any considerable body of water.

He knew wel alle the havenes, as thei were, . . .
And euery *cryke* [var. *cryk*, 1 MS.; *creke*, Tyrwhitt] in Bretayne and in Spayne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 409.

And as Almyghty God and theyr good hap wolde, on Tewysdaye in the nyght the rage of the sayd tempest put theym into a lytell *kryke* bytwene .ij. hylles at the shore.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 75.

We crossed the plain near the sea, and came to a very small bay, or *creek*. . . . This *creek* is the old harbour Metallum, or Metalia, now called Matala.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 250.

On the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds and osiers whispering play.
Milton, P. R., ii. 25.

2. A small stream; a brook; a rivulet. [Common in this sense in the United States and Australia, but now rare in England.] See *crick*[2].

Lesser streams and rivulets are denominated *creeks*.
Goldsmith.

3†. A turn or winding.

The passage of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2.

Hence—**4†.** A device; an artifice; a trick.

The more queynte *crekes* that they make,
The more wol I stele. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 131.

5. A small port or harbor of insufficient importance to have a customs-station of its own. [Eng.] *E. D.*

creek[1]**†** (krēk), *v. i.* [< *creek*[1], *n.*] To twist and wind; form a creek.

The salt water so *creeketh* about it, that it almost insulateth it [a town]. *Holland*, tr. of Camden.

creek[2]**†**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *creak*[1].

creek-fish (krēk′fish), *n.* A local name in the United States of the chub-sucker.

creeky (krē′ki), *a.* [< *creek*[1] + *-y*[1].] Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding.

A water, whose outgushing flood
Ran bathing all the *creakie* shore aflot.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, st. 9.

creel (krēl), *n.* [Sc. *creel*, *creil*, *creill*, *crail*, < ME. *crele*, *creill*, *crelle*, < OF. *creil*, **creille*, otherwise *greille*, < L. *craticula*, dim. of *cratis*, wickerwork, a hurdle: see *crate*, *n.*, and compare *grill*, a doublet of *creel*. The same change of *cr-* to *gr-* appears in *grate* as related to *crate*.] **1.** An osier basket or pannier. Specifically—(*a*) A basket for carrying on the back or suspended from the shoulder: as, a fish-wife's *creel*; an angler's *creel*; a miner's *creel*.

We hae three hundre' [herring] left in the *creel*.
C. Reade, Christie Johnstone, ii.

(*b*) A basket or cage for catching lobsters or crabs. **2.** In *angling*, fish that are placed in a creel; the catch.—**3.** In a spinning-machine, a framework for holding bobbins or spools.—**4.** A kind of frame used for slaughtering sheep upon. [North. Eng.]

Also *crail*.

To be in a creel, or **to have one's wits in a creel**, to labor under some temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind. [Scotch.]—**To coup the creels.** See *coup*[1].

creel (krēl), *v. t.* [< *creel*, *n.*] In *angling*, to put into the creel, hence, to capture: as, he *creeled* fifty trout.

creel-frame (krēl′frām), *n.* In a spinning-machine, a frame for holding the bobbins of rovings which are to be spun.

creem (krēm), *v. t.* See *crim*.

creep (krēp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crept*, ppr. ★*creeping*. [< ME. *crepen* (pret. *crep*, *crap*, *crope*, pl. *crupe*, *cropen*, *crope*, pp. *cropen*, *crope*), < AS. *creópan* (pret. *creáp*, pl. *crupon*, pp. *cropen*), creep, crawl, = OS. *kriopan* = OFries. *kriapa* = D. *kruipen* = MLG. LG. *krupen* = Icel. *krjūpa* = Sw. *krypa* = Dan. *krybe* = (with *ch* from *k* = *p*) OHG. *chriochan*, MHG. G. *kriechen*, creep.] **1.** To move with the body near or touching the ground, as a reptile or an insect, a cat stealthily approaching its prey, or an infant on hands and knees.

We wol nougt *krepe* of [out of] these skinnes lest vs schathe tidde [harm befall us].
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3084.

The slow-worm *creeps*, and the thin weasel there
Follows the mouse. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) To grow prostrate along the ground or other surface. (*b*) To grow below the surface, as rooting shoots. A creeping plant usually fastens itself by roots to the surface upon which it grows.

Oh, a dainty plant is the ivy green,
That *creepeth* o'er ruins old.
Dickens, Pickwick, vi.

3. To move along, or from place to place, slowly, feebly, or timorously; move imperceptibly, as time.

Now age is *cropen* on me ful stille,
And makith me oold & blac of ble,
And y go downeward with the hille.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

The whining schoolboy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, *creeping* like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

Hour after hour *crept* by.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

4. To move secretly; move so as to escape detection or evade suspicion; enter unobserved.

Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. 2 Tim. iii. 6.

The idea of her life shall sweetly *creep*
Into his study of imagination.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

The sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument. *Locke*.

5. To move or behave with extreme servility or humility; move as if affected with a sense of humiliation or terror.

They *creeps* a little perhaps, and sue for grace, till they have gotten new breath and recovered their strength agayne. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Like a guilty thing I *creep*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vii.

6. To have a sensation as of worms or insects creeping on the skin: as, the sight made my flesh *creep*.—**7.** To move longitudinally: said of the rails of a railroad.

The south track, under an eastward traffic of 4,807,000 tons, *crept* east 414 feet on the approach, and 240 feet on the bridge, in the same time. *Science*, V. 345.

★=**Syn.** *Crawl*, *Creep*. See *crawl*[1].

creep (krēp), *n.* [< *creep*, *v.*] **1.** The act of creeping. [Rare.]

A gathering *creep*. *Lowell*.

2. In *coal-mining*, the apparent rising of the floor, or under-clay, of the mine between the pillars, or where the roof is not fully supported, caused by the pressure of the superincumbent strata. If the under-clay is very soft and the pillars are not sufficiently large, a colliery may thus be entirely destroyed.

3. *pl.* A sensation as of something crawling over one; a sensation as of shivering. See *creep*, *v. i.*, 6. Also called *creepers*.

They [locusts] got into one's hair and clothes, and gave one the *creeps* all over.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

4. Same as *creeper*, 6 (*b*). *G. E. Armstrong*, ★Torpedoes and Torpedo-vessels, p. 134.

creeper (krē′pèr), *n.* [< ME. *crepere*, a creeper, < AS. *creópere*, a cripple, < *creópan*, creep: see *creep*, *v.*, and *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which creeps.—**2†.** One who cringes; a sycophant.

A Courtly Gentleman to be loftie and curious in countenaunce, yet sometimes a *creeper*, and a curry fauell with his superiours. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 245.

3. In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon or just beneath the surface of the ground, or upon any other surface, sending out rootlets from the stem, as ivy and couch-grass, the common Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), and the trumpet-creeper (*Campsis radicans*). See cut under *Bignoniaceæ*. The term is also popularly applied to various plants which are more properly called *climbers*, as the Canary creeper (*Tropæolum peregrinum*), etc.



Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*). *a*, an expanded flower; *b*, diagram of flower.

(From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

Winders or *creepers*, as ivy, briony, and woodbine.
Bacon.

The little cottages embowered in *creepers*.
British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 419.

4. In *ornith.*, a term applied to very many birds, mostly of small size and with slender bill, which creep, climb, or scramble about in trees and bushes. Specifically—(*a*) Any bird of the family *Certhiidæ*, in any sense of the word. The common or brown creeper is *Certhia familiaris*. (*b*) Some bird of the American family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*: as, the black-and-white *creeper*, *Mniotilta varia*; the pine-*creeper*, *Dendrœca pinus*. (*c*) Some bird of the American family *Dacnidæ* or *Cœrebidæ*, commonly called *honey-creepers*. (*d*) Any bird of the South American family *Dendrocolaptidæ* or *Anabatidæ*, commonly called *tree-creepers*.

5. A specimen of a breed of the domestic fowl with legs so short that they walk slowly and with difficulty, and do not scratch like common fowls.—**6.** A name of various mechanical devices and utensils. (*a*) An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. (*b*) An instrument of iron with hooks or claws for dragging the bottom of a well, river, or harbor, and bringing up what may be there. [In this sense often used in the plural.] (*c*) An iron bar joining two andirons. (*d*) A spiral within a revolving cylindrical grain-screen, designed to impel the grain toward the discharge end; a conveyer or spiral on the inner surface. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) In a carding-machine, an endless moving apron, or two aprons placed one over the other, by which fibers are fed to or from the machine. Also called a *creeping-sheet*. (*f*) A small cooking utensil of iron, with short legs. Also called *spider*. (*g*) *pl.* Iron frames, containing spikes, attached to the feet and legs to assist in climbing a tree or a telegraph-pole; climbers. (*h*) An iron attached to the boot-heel to prevent slipping upon ice. (*i*) A low stool. [Prov. Eng.]

7. A low patten worn by women. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]—**8.** *pl.* Same as *creep*, 3.

The first unpleasant sensations of chilliness are the so-called *creepers* running down the spine.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 329.

9. Same as *creepie*[1].—**True creepers**, the birds of the subfamily *Certhiinæ*.—**Wall-creeper**, the bird *Tichodroma muraria*.

creep-hole (krēp′hōl), *n.* **1.** A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger. Hence—**2.** A subterfuge; an excuse.

creepie[1], **creepy**[2] (krē′pi), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., appar. dim. from *creep*.] A low stool; a cricket. Also called *creeper*, *creepie-stool*, and *creepie-chair*, and in Scotland sometimes denoting the stool of repentance.

The three-legged *creepie-stools* . . . were hired out at a penny an hour to such market women as came too late to find room on the steps. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

creepie[2], **creepy**[3] (krē′pi), *n.* A small speckled ★fowl. *S. S. Haldeman.* [Local, U. S.]

creeping (krē′ping), *n.* In *submarine work*, the act of dragging with creepers or grapnels to recover a lost object; specifically, dragging with a creeper or grapnel for the electric cables by which a submarine mine-field is exploded.

creeping-disk (krē′ping-disk), *n.* The sole of the foot of a mollusk, as a slug or a snail.

creeping-jack (krē′ping-jak), *n.* The stonecrop, ★*Sedum acre*.

creeping-jenny (krē′ping-jen″i), *n.* Moneywort or herb-twopence, *Lysimachia nummularia*.

creepingly (krē′ping-li), *adv.* By creeping; slowly; with the motion of an insect or a reptile.

creeping-sailor (krē′ping-sā″lor), *n.* The beefsteak saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*.

creeping-sheet (krē′ping-shēt), *n.* The feeding-apron of a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight.* See *creeper*, 6 (*e*).

creeping-sickness (krē′ping-sik″nes), *n.* The gangrenous form of ergotism. See *ergotism*.

creeple† (krē′pl), *n.* [Dial. form of *cripple*, resting on the mod. form of the orig. verb *creep*: see *cripple*.] A cripple.

Thou knowest how lame a *creeple* the world is.
Donne, Anat. of World, v. 238.

creeple (krē′pl), *v. t.* To squeeze; compress. *E. D. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

creeples (krē′plz), *n. pl.* Nervous fidgets; uneasy twinges. *E. D. D.* Only in provincial English use.

creep-mouse (krēp′mous), *a.* Still; quiet. [Colloq.]

It will not much signify if nobody hears a word you say; you may be as *creep-mouse* as you like, but we must have you to look at. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xv.

creepy[1] (krē′pi), *a.* [< *creep* + *-y*[1].] Chilled and crawling, as with horror or fear.

One's whole blood grew curdling and *creepy*.
Browning, The Glove.

creepy[2], **creepy**[3]. See *creepie*[1], *creepie*[2].

creese, kris (krēs, kris), *n.* [Also written *crease*, *cris*, *criss*, *kris*, *kriss*, and formerly *creeze*; < Malay *kris*, *kris*, a dagger. Cf. *clich.*] A short sword or heavy dagger in use among the Malays of Java, Sumatra, and the Malay peninsula. It is peculiar in having a waved blade, and a handle which is rarely in the prolongation of the blade, but forms a more or less oblique angle with it.

Their [the Javans'] *Crisses* or Daggers are two foote long, waued Indenture fashion, and poysoned, that few escape.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 542.

By his side he wore a gold-handled *kriss*, and carried in his right hand a be-flagged lance with its tip sheathed—the wedding staff.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 218.

creesh, creish (krēsh), *n.* [Sc.; also written *creisch*; < Gael. *creis*, grease: see *grease*.] Grease; tallow.

creesh, creish (krēsh), *v. t.* [Sc., < *creesh*, *creish*, *n.*] To grease.—**To creesh one's loof**, literally, to grease one's palm; give one a consideration for some benefit conferred or expected; bribe one.

creeshy (krē′shi), *a.* [Sc., < *creesh* + *-y*[1]. Cf. Gael. *creissidh*, greasy.] Greasy.

Kilmarnock wabsters, fidge and claw,
An' pour your *creeshie* nations. . . .
Swith to the Laigh Kirk ane an' a'.
Burns, The Ordination.

crefish†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

creirgist, *n.* [W., < *crair*, a relic (cf. *creirfa*, a place for relics, a reliquary, a museum), + *cist*, a chest: see *cist*[2].] A reliquary: used with reference to reliquaries which exist in Wales and the west of England.

creish, *n.* and *v.* See *creesh*.

creke[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *creek*[1].

creke[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *creak*[1].

cremaillere (kre-mal-yār′), *n.* [< F. *crémaillère* (> Sp. *gramallera*), pot-hook, rack, iron plate with holes, < OF. *cremeille*, < ML. *cramaculus*, a pot-hook, dim. of Teut. (D.) *kram*, a hook, cramp-iron: see *cramp*[1].] In *field-fortification*, the inside line of the parapet, so traced as to resemble the teeth of a saw, in order to afford the advantage of bringing a heavier fire to bear upon the defile than if only a simple face were opposed to it.

★**cremaster** (krē-mas′tėr), *n.* and *a.* [NL., < Gr. *κρεμαστήρ*, a suspender, one of the muscles by which the testicles are suspended, < *κρεμαννύναι*, *κρεμᾶν* (= Goth. *hramjan*), suspend, hang.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The muscle of the spermatic cord; the suspensory muscle of the testicle, consisting of a series of fibers derived from the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen, and let down in loops upon the cord.—**2.** In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to little hook-like processes on the posterior extremity of many lepidopterous pupæ, by which they suspend themselves during pupation; hence, the tip of the abdomen of the pupa of any insect which undergoes complete metamorphosis, serving for the attachment of the pupa. It is the homologue of the anal plate of the larva, and its form is foreshadowed in that of the anal plate.

3†. A hook for hanging a pot or other vessel over a fire.

II. *a.* Suspensory; pertaining to the cremaster: as, the *cremaster* muscle.

cremasteric (krem-as-ter′ik), *a.* [< *cremaster* + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cremaster: as, a *cremasteric* artery; *cremasteric* fibers.

cremate (krē′māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cremated*, ppr. *cremating*. [< L. *crematus*, pp. of *cremare*, burn, used particularly of burning the dead; perhaps akin to *carbo*, coal (see *carbon*), Skt. √ *çrī*, roast, boil.] To burn up or destroy by heat; specifically, to consume (a dead body) by intense heat, as a substitute for burial.

cremation (krē-mā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *crematio(n-)*, < *cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*.] The act or custom of cremating; a burning, as of the dead; incineration; incremation. The burning of the dead was common in antiquity, the corpse being imperfectly consumed on a funeral pyre, and the ashes and bones afterward placed in an urn. (See *cinerary urn*, under *cinerary*.) The revival of the practice in a more efficient manner has been advocated in recent times for sanitary reasons, and to some extent effected. Various methods of cremation have been proposed, the great difficulty being to consume the body without permitting the escape of noxious exhalations, and without defiling the ashes with foreign substances. In W. Siemens's apparatus (a modification of the plan of Sir Henry Thompson) the body is exposed to the combined action of highly heated air and combustible gases, so as to be entirely consumed without foreign admixture, while the furnace is so constructed that no noxious effluvium escapes from it.

The Mexicans practiced *cremation;* and when men killed in battle were missing, they made figures of them, and after honouring these, burnt them and buried the ashes.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 156.

cremationist (krē-mā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *cremation* + *-ist*.] One who advocates or upholds the practice of cremation of the bodies of the dead as a substitute for burial.

cremator (krē-mā′tọr), *n.* [< LL. *cremator*, a burner, consumer by fire, < L. *cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*, and cf. *crematorium*.] A furnace for consuming dead bodies or refuse matter; a crematory.

A company proposes to erect two *cremators*, at an expense of ten thousand dollars, for this purpose [the disposal of garbage], claiming that the running expenses will not exceed $15.50 per diem. *Science*, IX. 309.

crematorium (krē-mā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *crematoria* (-ä). [< NL. *crematorium:* see *crematory*.] A crematory.

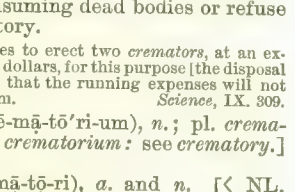
crematory (krē′mā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **crematorius* (neut. *crematorium*, n.), < L. *cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to burn or consume by fire; connected with or employed in cremation: as, a *crematory* furnace.

II. *n.*; pl. *crematories* (-riz). An establishment for burning the bodies of the dead, including the furnace and its adjuncts.

crembalum (krem′ba-lum), *n.*; pl. *crembala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *κρέμβαλον*, a rattling instrument to beat time with in dancing, like a castanet.] An old name for the jew's-harp.

Cremnitz white. See *white*.

cremocarp (krem′ọ-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *κρεμαννύναι*, *κρεμᾶν* (see *cremaster*), hang, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A fruit, as that of the *Apiaceæ*, consisting of two or more indehiscent, inferior, one-seeded carpels, separating at maturity from each other and from the slender axis. Also called *carpadelium*.



Cremocarp.

a, fruit of *Crithmum maritimum*; *b*, section of same, showing the two distinct one-seeded carpels.

Cremona[1] (krē-mō′nä), *n.* [For *Cremona violin:* see def.] Any violin made at Cremona, Italy, by the Amati family, in the latter part of the sixteenth and in the seventeenth century, and by Stradivarius at the beginning of the eighteenth century. These instruments are considered to excel all others, and are highly prized. The name is often improperly applied to any old Italian violin.

cremona[2] (krē-mō′nä), *n.* [Corruption (in imitation of *Cremona*[1]) of *cromorna*, F. *cromorne*, itself a corruption of G. *krummhorn:* see *krummhorn*.] Same as *cromorna*.

Cremonese (krē-mọ-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Cremonese*, < *Cremona*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cremona, a city of northern Italy formerly famous for its violins. See *Cremona*[1].

The term "a Cremona," or "a *Cremonese* violin," is often incorrectly used for an old Italian instrument of any make. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 416.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Cremona.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century the Mantuans had repulsed the *Cremonese*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxvii.

Cremonian (krē-mō′ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Italian geometer Luigi Cremona.—**Cremonian congruency.** See *congruency*.—**Cremonian correspondence**, a one-to-one correspondence of the points in two planes, such that to every straight line in either plane there corresponds a conic in the other. There are three *Cremonian foci* in each plane, where all the conics in that plane corresponding to right lines in the other intersect.

cremor† (krē′môr), *n.* [L. *cremor*, thick juice or broth, ML. cream, etc.; see *cream*[1].] Thick

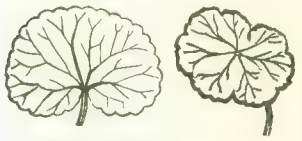
juice, or a substance resembling it: as, "chyle or *cremor*," *Ray*.

cremosin†, **cremosine**† (krem′ō-zin), *n.* Obsolete forms of *crimson*.

crems, *n.* See *krems*.

crena (krē′nä), *n.*; pl. *crenæ* (-nē). [NL. ★*crena* (ML. **crena*?), connected with It. dial. *crena*, f., *cran*, m., = OF. *crene*, *crenne*, f., *cren*, *cran*, F. *cran* (Walloon *cren*), m., a notch; origin unknown. The supposed L. *crena*, formerly read in Pliny (II, 37, 68, § 180), is a mistake. "But the word, with its derivative *crēnātus*, has been used freely in Modern Latin since the sixteenth century." *N. E. D.*] 1. In *entom.*, a small, linear, raised mark resembling a wrinkle; one of the projections of a crenate surface or margin.—2. In *anat.*, one of the small projections by which the bones of the skull fit together in the sutures.

crenate[1] (krē′nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *crenatus*, < L. *crena*, a notch: see *crena*.] I. *a.* 1. Notched; indented; scalloped. (*a*) In *bot.*, having the margin cut into even and rounded notches or scallops, as a leaf. When the scallops have smaller ones upon them, the leaf is said to be *doubly crenate*.



Crenate and Doubly Crenate Leaves.

The cells are elongated, . . . their margins being straight in the Yucca and Iris, but minutely sinuous or *crenated* in the Indian corn.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 377.

(*b*) In *entom.*, having indentations, not sufficient to be called teeth, the exterior outline of which is rounded: said of a margin.

2. In *fort.*, same as *crenelated*. See also *crenelle*.

Also *crenated*.

II. *n.* A zigzag or tooth-shaped work, or notch, in a wall or line of fortifications; a crenelle. [Rare.]

Many bastions and *crenates*. *H. Coppée*.

crenate[2] (krē′nāt), *n.* [< *cren*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of crenic acid.

crenately (krē′nāt-li), *adv.* In a crenate manner; with crenatures.

crenation (krē-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *crenate* + *-ion*.] Same as *crenature*.

From three to five of the *crenations* being usually visible.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 119.

crenature (kren′ạ-tụr), *n.* [< NL. *crenatura*, < *crenatus*, crenate: see *crenate*[1].] In *bot.*, a tooth of a crenate leaf, or of any other crenate part.

crencle[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *crinkle*.

crencle[2] (kreng′kl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (*a*).

crenel (kren′el), *n.* [< OF. *crenel*, a notch, embrasure, F. *créneau* = Pr. *cranel*, < ML. *crenellus*, dim. of (L.) *crena*: see *crena*. Cf. *carnel* and *crenelle*. See also *cranny*[1].] 1†. The peak at the top of a helmet.—2. Same as *crenelle*.—3. In *bot.*, a tooth of a crenate leaf; a crenature.

crenelate, crenellate (kren′e-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crenelated, crenellated*, ppr. *crenelating, crenellating*. [< ML. as if **crenellatus*, pp. of **crenellare* (OF. *creneler*), < *crenellus*, an embrasure: see *crenel, crenelle*.] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with battlements or embrasures; render defensible by adding battlements, as a house.—2. To cut loopholes through, as a wall.

II. *intrans.* To add crenelations; render a place defensible by battlements.

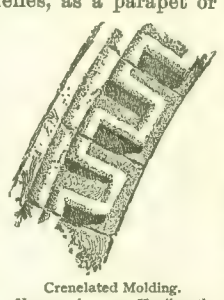
The licence to *crenellate* occasionally contained the permission to enclose a park and even to hold a fair.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 472.

crenelate, crenellate (kren′e-lāt), *a.* Same as *crenulate*.

crenelated, crenellated (kren′e-lā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Same as *embattled*. See also *crenelate, v.*—2. Furnished with crenelles, as a parapet or breastwork: specifically, in *arch.*, applied to a kind of embattled or indented molding of frequent occurrence in Norman work.

The snow still lay in islets on the grass, and in masses on the boughs of the great cedar and the *crenelated* coping of the stone walls.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, [xxxv.

3. Fluted; channeled; covered with indentations.



Crenelated Molding.
Norman doorway, Kenilworth church, Warwickshire, England.

The *crenellated* surface of the sea, modelled with rare delicacy and elaboration, adds to the charm of a capital specimen of modern English landscape painting.
Athenæum, No. 3073, p. 377.

Also *crenate, crenated, crenelled*.

crenelation, crenellation (kren-e-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *crenelate, crenellate, v.*, + *-ion*.] 1. The act of rendering a building defensible by the addition of battlements or by the cutting of loopholes. See *crenelate, v.*

The usage of fortifying the manor-houses of the great men . . . went a long way towards making every rich man's dwelling-place a castle. The fortification or *crenellation* of these houses or castles could not be taken in hand without the royal licence. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 472.

2. The state or condition of being crenelated.—3. A battlement.

The platforms, the bastions, the terraces, the high-perched windows and balconies, the hanging gardens and dizzy *crenellations* of this complicated structure, keep you in perpetual intercourse with an immense horizon.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 46.

4. Any notch or indentation.

crénelé (krā-ne-lā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *créneler*: see *crenelate, v.*] In *her.*, same as *embattled*.

crenelet (kren′e-let), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *crenel*, F. *créneau*, battlement: see *crenelle*.] A small crenelle.

The sloping *crenelets* of the higher towers.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xliii.

crenellate, crenellated, etc. See *crenelate*, etc.

crenelle (kre-nel′), *n.* [< OF. *crenelle*, fem. of *crenel*, < ML. *crenellus*, an embrasure, battlement: see *crenel*.] One of the open spaces of a battlemented parapet which alternate with the merlons or cops. See *battlement*. Also *crenel*.

The Sultan Abd el Hamid, father of Mahmoud, erected a neat structure of cut stone, whose *crenelles* make it look more like a place of defence than of prayer.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 251.

There it stands, big, battlemented, buttressed, marble, with windows like *crenelles*. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, ii.

crenelled (kren′eld), *a.* Same as *crenelated*.

The king was asked to establish by statute that every man throughout England might make fort or fortress, walls, and *crenelled* or embattled towers, at his own free will. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 472.

crengle (kreng′gl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (*a*).

crenic (krē′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *κρήνη*, Doric *κράνα*, a spring; cf. *κρουνός*, a spring.] Of or pertaining to a spring: used only in *crenic acid*, a white, uncrystallizable organic acid existing in vegetable mold and in the ocherous deposits of ferruginous waters. By oxidation it forms apocrenic acid (which see, under *apocrenic*).

Crenilabrus (kren-i-lā′brus), *n.* [NL., < L. *crena*, a notch (see *crena*), + *labrum*, a lip.] A genus of fishes, of the section *Acanthopterygii* and family *Labridæ*, to which the gilthead or goldenmaid and the goldfinny or goldsinny belong. Several species have English names. *C. melops* is the conner, gilthead, goldenmaid, goldfinny, or goldsinny. Other common species of this genus of fishes are *C. tinca* and *C. cinereus*.

crenkle (kreng′kl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (*a*).

Crenuchina (kren-ū-kī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crenuchus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification of fishes, a group of *Characinidæ*. The technical characters are: an adipose dorsal fin, teeth in both jaws well developed, dorsal fin rather elongate, gill-openings wide (the gill-membrane not being attached to the isthmus), belly rounded, and no canine teeth. Of two known species, one is South American and the other African.

Crenuchus (kren′ū-kus), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1863).] The typical genus of *Crenuchina*.

crenula (kren′ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *crenulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *crena*, a notch: see *crena*.] In *zoöl.*, a little notch; a little curved wrinkle on a surface; one of the teeth of a crenulate edge.

The rudiments of feet resembling obsolete tubercles or *crenulæ*. *Say*.

crenulate, crenulated (kren′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *crenula* + *-ate*[1] (+ *-ed*[2]).] Notched; marked as with notches.

In most parts it [phonolite] has a conchoidal fracture, and is sonorous, yet it is *crenulated* with minute air-cavities. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 96.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having the edge cut into very small scallops, as some leaves. Also *crenelate, crenellate*. (*b*) In *conch.*, an epithet applied to the indented margin of a shell. The fine saw-like edge of the shell of the cockle, which fits nicely into the opposite shell, is a familiar example. (*c*) In *entom.*, finely crenate or waved: as, a *crenulate* margin.

crenulation (kren-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *crenulate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being crenulated; a series of notches; specifically, the crenate marking of the margin of some leaves. See cut under *crenate*.—2. Fine striation. [Rare.]

The markings at the sides of the petals [in *Extracrinus*] are much more delicate than in Pentacrinus, having more the character of striæ or *crenulation* than of coarse ridges.
Science, IV. 223.

creodont (krē′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Creodonta*.

II. *n.* One of the *Creodonta*.

Creodonta (krē-ō-don′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρέας*, flesh, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*; cf. Gr. *κρεοβόρος*, carnivorous.] A group of fossil mammals, considered by Cope a suborder of his *Bunotheria*, containing forms ancestrally related to existing *Carnivora*, and divided by him into the five families *Arctocyonidæ*, *Miacidæ*, *Oxyænidæ*, *Amblyctonidæ*, and *Mesonychidæ*.

Creodonta were not such dangerous animals as the carnivora, with some possible exceptions, because, although they were as large, they generally had shorter legs, less acute claws, and smaller and more simple brains.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 610.

★**creole** (krē′ōl), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *kreool* = G. *kreole* = Dan. *kreol*, < F. *créole* = Pg. *crioulo* = It. *creolo*, < Sp. *criollo*, a creole; said to be a negro corruption of Sp. **criadillo*, dim. of *criado*, a servant, follower, client, lit. one bred, brought up, or educated (see *creat*), pp. of *criar*, breed, beget, bring up, educate, lit. create, < L. *creare*, create: see *create*.] I. *n.* 1. In the West Indies and Spanish America: (*a*) Originally, a native descended from European (properly Spanish) ancestors, as distinguished from immigrants of European blood, and from the aborigines, negroes, and natives of mixed (Indian and European, or European and negro) blood. (*b*) Loosely, a person born in the country, but of a race not indigenous to it, irrespective of color.—2. In Louisiana: (*a*) Originally, a native descended from French ancestors who had settled there; later, any native of French or Spanish descent by either parent; a person belonging to the French-speaking native portion of the white race.

Many Spaniards of rank cast their lot with the *Creoles* [of Louisiana]. But the *Creoles* never became Spanish; and in society balls where the Creole civilian met the Spanish military official, the cotillon was French or Spanish according as one or the other party was the stronger.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xvi.

(*b*) A native-born negro, as distinguished from a negro brought from Africa.

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a creole or the creoles: as, *creole* songs; *creole* dialects.

Among the people a transmutation was going on. French fathers were moving aside to make room for *Creole* sons.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, v.

2. Of immediate West Indian growth, but of ultimate European or other foreign origin: as, *creole* chickens; *creole* roses.—**Creole dialect**, the broken English of the creoles of Louisiana and the neighboring region.—**Creole negro**, a negro born in a part of the West Indies or the United States now or originally Spanish or French.—**Creole patois**, the corrupt French spoken by the negroes and creole negroes of Louisiana.

creolean (krē-ō′lē-ạn), *a.* [< *creole* + *-ean*.] Pertaining to or resembling creoles; creole. [Rare.]

creoliant† (krē-ō′li-ạn), *n.* and *a.* [< *creole* + *-ian*.] I. *n.* A creole. *Goldsmith*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling creoles.

You are born a manorial serf or *creolian* negro.
Godwin, On Population, p. 472.

creophagous (krē-of′ạ-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *κρεοφάγος*, flesh-eating, < *κρέας*, flesh, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Flesh-eating; carnivorous.

It is conceivable that some of these are exceptional *creophagous* Protophytes, parallel at a lower level of structure to the insectivorous Phanerogams.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 831.

Creophilæ (krē-of′i-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρέας*, flesh, + *φίλος*, loving.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a subtribe of *Muscides*, having very large alulets, nearly covering the balancers, represented by such genera as *Echinomyia*, *Ocyptera*, and *Musca*, and including the flesh-flies.

creosol, creasol (krē′ō-, krē′ạ-sol), *n.* [As *creosote, creas-ote*, + *-ol*.] A colorless oily liquid ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) of an agreeable odor and a burning taste.

★**creosote, creasote** (krē′ō-, krē′ạ-sōt), *n.* [= F. *créosote* = Sp. *creosota* = It. *creosoto* = D. *kreosoot* = G. Dan. *kreosot*, < NL. *creosota*, < Gr. *κρέας* (combining form prop. *κρεο-*), flesh, + *σωτ-* in *σωτήρ*, preserver, < *σώζειν*, preserve, save.] A substance first prepared from wood-tar, from which it is separated by repeated solution in potash, treatment with acids, and distillation. It is also obtained from crude pyroligneous acid. In a pure state it is oily, heavy, colorless, refracts light powerfully,

and has a sweetish, burning taste, and a strong smell as of peat-smoke or smoked meat. It is so powerful an antiseptic that meat will not putrefy after being plunged into a solution of one per cent. of creosote. Wood treated with it is not subject to dry-rot or other decay. It has been used in surgery and medicine as an antiseptic with great success, but it is now almost superseded by the cheaper and equally efficient carbolic acid. It is often added to whisky, to give it the peat-reek flavor. Also written *kreosote*, *kreasote*.

creosote, creasote (krē′ō-, krē′ą-sōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creosoted*, *creasoted*, ppr. *creosoting*, *creasoting*. [< *creosote*, *creasote*, *n.*] To apply creosote or a solution of creosote to; treat with creosote: as, to *creosote* wood to prevent its decay.

An equally favorable and decisive result was obtained from the pieces of fir *creosoted* at Amsterdam.
Pop. Sci. Mo., III. 555.

creosote-bush (krē′ō-sōt-bůsh), *n.* A zygophyllaceous evergreen shrub, *Covillea tridentata*, of northern Mexico and the adjacent region, very resinous, and having a strong, heavy odor. An infusion of the leaves is used by the Mexicans as a remedy for rheumatism and also to give a red color to leather.

creosote-water (krē′ō-sōt-wâ″tėr), *n.* A one per cent. solution of creosote in water: the aqua creosoti of the pharmacopœia.

crepance, crepane (krē′pans, -pān), *n.* [< L. *crepare*, ppr. *crepan(t-)s*, break: see *crepitate*, and cf. *craven*, *crevice*[1].] A wound in a hind leg of a horse caused by striking with the shoe of the other hind foot, in the vice called "interfering."

★**crêpe** (krāp), *n.* [F.: see *crape*.] Crape.

crepel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*.

crêpe-lisse (krāp′lēs′), *n.* [F., smooth crape: *crêpe*, crape; *lisse*, smooth.] A fine thin silk material, used for women's ruchings, dresses, etc.

crepera (krep′ę-rą), *n.*; pl. *creperæ* (-rē). [NL., fem. of L. *creper*, dusky, dark: see *crepuscle*.] In *entom.*, an undefined portion of surface having a paler color on a dark ground; a pale mark fading at the edges into the ground-color.


Crepidæ.—From statue of Sophocles, in the Lateran Museum, Rome.

crepida (krep′i-dą), *n.*; pl. *crepidæ* (-dē). [L., < Gr. κρηπίς, acc. κρηπῖδα, a kind of boot or shoe: see def.] In *classical antiq.*, a foot-covering or shoe varying much in type, quality, and use; specifically, a Greek sandal, of which the upper portion, inclosing the foot, was a more or less close network, chiefly of leather thongs.

crepidoma (krē-pi-dō′mą), *n.*; pl. *crepidomata* (-mą-tą). [Gr. κρηπίδωμα, < κρηπίς (κρηπιδ-), a foundation: see *crepida*.] The entire foundation of an ancient temple, including the stereobate and the stylobate.

Crepidula (krē-pid′ū-lą), *n.* [NL., < L. *crepidula*, a small sandal, dim. of *crepida*, a sandal, < Gr. κρηπίς (κρηπιδ-), a half-boot: see *crepida*.] A genus of tænioglossate pectinibranchiate mollusks, of the family *Calyptræidæ* or bonnet-shells; the slipper-limpets. They have an oval, very convex shell, within which is a shelf-like partition. There are many species, of most parts of the world. *C. fornicata* and *C. plana* are two common species of the United States.


Slipper-limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*.

crepil†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*. *Chaucer*.

crepinet†, *n.* Same as *crespine*. *Cotgrave*.

Crepis (krē′pis), *n.* [NL., < L. *crepis*, an unknown plant, < Gr. κρηπίς, found only in sense of 'boot, base, foundation,' etc.: see *crepida*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, with many species of herbaceous annuals with milky juice, natives of Europe and Asia, with several species in western North America; the hawk's-beard. The leaves are radical, and the flowers numerous, small, yellow or purplish, with the corollas all ligulate and the pappus white and soft.

crepitaculum (krep-i-tak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *crepitacula* (-lą). [L., a rattle, < *crepitare*, pp. *crepitatus*, rattle: see *crepitate*.] 1. An ancient instrument resembling the castanets. — 2. In *zoöl.*, a rattle or rattling-organ, as that on the tail of a rattlesnake. See cut under *rattlesnake*. — 3. A talc-like spot at the base of the upper wings of certain *Locustidæ*. *Pascoe*.

crepitant (krep′i-tąnt), *a.* [= F. *crépitant* = Sp. Pg. It. *crepitante*, < L. *crepitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *crepitare*: see *crepitate*.] 1. Crackling: specifically applied, in *pathol.*, to the pathognomic sound of the lungs in pneumonia. — 2. In *entom.*, having the power of crepitation.

crepitate (krep′i-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crepitated*, ppr. *crepitating*. [< L. *crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare* (> F. *crépiter* = Sp. Pg. *crepitar* = It. *crepitare*), creak, rattle, clatter, crackle, etc., freq. of *crepare*, pp. *crepitus*, creak, rattle, etc., burst or break with a noise, crash. Cf. *craven*, *crevice*[1], from the same ult. source.] 1. To crackle; snap with a sharp, abrupt, and rapidly repeated sound, as salt in fire or during calcination.

Policy and principle . . . would have been *crepitating* always in their declivity.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, I. 28.

Specifically — 2. To rattle or crackle; use the crepitaculum, as a rattlesnake. — 3. In *entom.*, to eject suddenly from the anus, with a slight noise, a volatile fluid having somewhat the appearance of smoke and a strong pungent odor, as certain bombardier-beetles of the genus *Brachinus* and its allies.

★**crepitation** (krep-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *crépitation* = Sp. *crepitacion* = Pg. *crepitação*, < L. as if **crepitatio(n-)*, < *crepitare*, pp. *crepitatus*, crackle: see *crepitate*.] 1. A crackling noise, resembling a succession of minute explosions, such as the crackling of some salts in calcination, or the noise made in the friction of fractured bones when moved in certain directions; also, in *pathol.*, the grating sensation felt by the hand when applied to fractured bones under movement; crepitus.

The pent *crepitation* of dozens of India fire-crackers, which the youth of Pierpont were discharging all about the village green. *H. W. Preston*, Year in Eden, x.

Specifically — 2. In *pathol.*, certain sounds detected in the lungs by auscultation; the peculiar crackling sound which characterizes pneumonia; crepitant rales. — 3. The action of a crepitaculum, as of that of a rattlesnake; stridulation. — 4. In *entom.*, the act of ejecting a pungent fluid from the anus, with a slight noise. See *crepitate*, 3.

crepitative (krep′i-tą-tiv), *a.* [< *crepitate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of crepitating; crepitant.

The Indians north of Hudson's Bay designate the aurora Edthin (reindeer cow), because it shares the *crepitative* quality of that animal's hide when it is rubbed, and gives off sparks. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 433.

crepitus (krep′i-tus), *n.*; pl. *crepitus*. [L., a rattling, a crackling noise, < *crepare*, crackle, etc.: see *crepitate*.] 1. A crackling noise; crepitation. Specifically — 2. The sound heard or grating sensation felt when the fractured ends of a broken bone are rubbed against each other.

crépon (kre-poṅ′, as E. krep′on), *n.* [F. *crépon*, < *crêpe*, crape: see *crape*.] A stuff resembling crape, but not so thin and gauzy, made of wool or silk, or of silk and wool mixed, etc.

creppin†, *n.* Same as *crespine*.

crept (krept). Preterit and past participle of *creep*.

crepul†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*. *Chaucer*.

crepuscle, crepuscule (krē-pus′l, -kūl), *n.* [= F. *crépuscule* = Sp. *crepúsculo* = Pg. It. *crepusculo*, < L. *crepusculum*, twilight, < *creper*, dusky, dark; said to be of Sabine origin.] Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness. [Now rare.]

The sturdy long-lived *Crepuscule* of our southern climes is unborn and unknown here.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 103.

crepuscular (krē-pus′kū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *crépusculaire* = Sp. Pg. *crepuscular*, < L. **crepusculāris*, < *crepusculum*, twilight: see *crepuscle*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling twilight; glimmering.

The tree which has the greatest charm to Northern eyes is the cold, gray-green ilex, whose clear, *crepuscular* shade is a delicious provision against a Southern sun.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 163.

2. In *zoöl.*, flying or appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise: as, the *crepuscular* or nocturnal *Lepidoptera*.

The tree-toad, or Hyla, being *crepuscular* in habits, was found difficult to study. *Science*, III. 66.

Those [flying-squirrels] that I have seen, near home, are so strictly *crepuscular* that only the initial movements of their nocturnal journeys are readily traced.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 640.

Crepuscularia (krē-pus-kū-lā′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. **crepuscularis*: see *crepuscular*.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the second family of *Lepidoptera*; the sphinxes or hawk-moths, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Sphinx*, and divided into four sections, *Hesperisphinges*, *Sphingides*, *Sesiasides*, and *Zygænides*, corresponding to the Fabrician genera *Castnia*, *Sphinx*, *Sesia*, and *Zygæna*, and nearly to modern families of similar names. They connect the diurnal with the nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, but are now ranged with the *Heterocera* as distinguished from *Rhopalocera*.

crepuscule, *n.* See *crepuscle*.

crepusculine (krē-pus′kū-lin), *a.* [As *crepuscule* + *-ine*[1].] Crepuscular. [Rare.]

High in the rare *crepusculine* ether.
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 7.

crepusculous (krē-pus′kū-lus), *a.* [< *crepuscule* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; imperfectly clear or luminous.

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn.
Glanville, Scep. Sci., xix.

crepusculum (krē-pus′kū-lum), *n.* [L., twilight, dusk: see *crepuscle*.] Twilight.

cres., cresc. In *music*, common abbreviations of *crescendo*.

crescet†, *v. i.* [ME. *crescen* (also *cresen*, in part by apheresis from *encresen*, increase: see *crease*[2]) = OF. *crestre*, *croistre*, F. *croître* = Pr. *crescer*, *creisser* = Sp. *crecer* = Pg. *crescer* = It. *crescere*, < L. *crescere*, increase, grow, inceptive verb, < *creare*, make, create: see *create*. From L. *crescere* are ult. E. *accrease* = *accresce*, *encrease* = *increase*, *decrease*, *crescent*, *increscent*, *decrescent*, *excrescent*, etc.] To grow; increase.

crescence†, (kres′ęns), *n.* [= OF. *crescence*, *creissance*, *croissance*, F. *croissance* = Sp. *crecencia* = Pg. *crescença* = It. *crescenza*, < L. *crescentia*, an increase, < *crescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *crescent*.] Increase; growth. *E. D.*

crescendo (kre-shen′dō), *a.* and *n.* [It., ppr. of *crescere*, < L. *crescere*, increase: see *cresce*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, gradually increasing in force or loudness; swelling. Often abbreviated to *cres.* or *cresc.*, or represented by the character <. — **Crescendo pedal**, in *organ-building*: (*a*) A pedal by which the various stops may be successively drawn until the full power of the instrument is in use. Generally this mechanism does not affect the stop-knobs, so that it may start from any given combination, and by the use of the diminuendo pedal may return to the same. (*b*) The swell pedal.

II. *n.* A passage characterized by increase of force.

★**crescent** (kres′ent), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = OF. *creissant*, *croissant*, F. *croissant* = Sp. *creciente* = Pg. It. *crescente*, < L. *crescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *crescere*, come forth, grow, increase: see *cresce*. II. *n.* Now spelled to suit the adj. and the orig. L. form; early mod. E. also *cressant*, < ME. *cressent*, *cressaunt*, < OF. *creissant*, *croissant*, F. *croissant* = Sp. *creciente* = Pg. It. *crescente*, the new moon, a crescent, < L. *crescen(t-)s*, sc. *luna*, the increasing moon: see the adj.] **I.** *a.* 1. Increasing; growing: specifically applied to the moon during its first quarter, when its visible portion is increasing in area, in the curved form called a crescent (see II.).

Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns.
Milton, P. L., i. 439.

There is many a youth
Now *crescent*, who will come to all I am,
And overcome it. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

Our sympathy from night to noon
Rose *crescent* with that *crescent* moon.
Locker, Castle in the Air.

2. Shaped like the appearance of the moon during its first quarter. — **Crescent fissure**, a fissure of the brain which indents the dorsomesal margin of the hemisphere near the fore end, so as to appear upon both the dorsal and the mesal aspect, its length in these two aspects being approximately equal, and its dorsal part being at a right angle with the meson; the frontal fissure of Owen; the crucial sulcus of others. It is one of the most constant and well-marked sulci of the brain of the *Carnivora* and the higher mammals generally.

II. *n.* 1. The period of apparent growth or increase of the moon in its first quarter: as, the moon is in its *crescent*. — 2. The increasing part of the moon in its first quarter, or the similarly shaped decreasing part in its last quarter, when it presents a bow of light terminating in points or horns: as, the *crescent* of the moon. Hence — 3. The moon itself in either its first or its last quarter; the new or the old moon. [Poetical.]

Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint *crescent* shoots by fits before their eyes.
Dryden.

4. Something in the shape of the crescent moon; a crescent-shaped object, construction,

device, or symbol. Specifically—(*a*) The Turkish standard, which bears the figure of a crescent, and, figuratively, the Turkish military power itself. The use of the crescent as the Turkish emblem dates from the conquest of Constantinople (1453); it had been considered in a sense an emblem of the city, and was assumed by the Turkish sultans in commemoration of their signal conquest.

> The cross of our faith is replanted,
> The pale, dying *crescent* is daunted.
> *Campbell*, Song of the Greeks.

The *crescent* glittering on the domes which were once consecrated by the venerated symbol of his faith.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

(*b*) In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a young or new moon, usually borne horizontally with the horns uppermost. See *decrescent* and *increscent*.


Heraldic Crescent.

A second son differences his arms with a *crescent*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.), i. 114.

(*c*) In *arch.*, a range of buildings in the form of a crescent or half-moon: as, Lansdowne *Crescent* in London.

5. A Turkish military musical instrument with bells or jingles.—6. A defect in a horse's foot, when the coffin-bone falls down. *E. D.*—7. In *lace-making*, a cordonnet of considerable projection inclosing part of the pattern of point-lace, giving it relief, and separating it from the ground or from other parts of the pattern. Thus, if a leaf is made of cloth-stitch, it may be surrounded by a crescent one eighth of an inch thick and with half as much projection, and this again by a ring of ornamental loops or couronnes.

8. A small roll of bread of various kinds, made in the form of a crescent.

At noon I bought two crisp *crescents* . . . at a shop counter. *The Century*, XXXII. 939.

Crescent City, the by-name of the city of New Orleans, from the crescent-shaped bend of the Mississippi river in its front.—**Crescent reversed**, in *her.*, a crescent with the horns turned downward.—**Crescents of Gianuzzi**, in *anat.*, the peculiar crescentiform bodies found lying in the alveoli of salivary glands, between the cells and the membrana propria. Also called *demilunes of Heidenhain*.—**Order of the Crescent**, a Turkish order instituted in 1799, and awarded only for distinguished bravery in the naval or military service. It was abolished in 1851. An order of the crescent was founded by Charles of Anjou in Sicily in 1268, but had a short existence. René of Anjou, count of Provence and titular king of Naples and Sicily, founded another short-lived order of the crescent in the fifteenth century.

crescent (kres'ẹnt), *v. t.* [< *crescent*, *n.*] 1. To form into a crescent.—2. To surround partly in a semicircular or crescent form. [Rare.]

A dark wood *crescents* more than half the lawn.
Seward, Letters, vi. 195.

crescentade (kres-ẹn-tād'), *n.* [< *crescent* + *-ade*, formed after *crusade*.] A war or military expedition under the flag of Turkey, for the defense or extension of Mohammedanism. See *crescent*, *n.*, 4 (*a*), and compare *crusade*[1].

crescented (kres'ẹn-ted), *a.* [< *crescent* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Adorned with a crescent; in *her.*, decorated with crescents at the ends: said of any bearing that may receive them, as a cross or saltier.—2. Bent like or into a crescent.

Phœbe bent towards him *crescented*. *Keats.*

Crescentia (kre-sen'shiä), *n.* [NL., after *Crescenzi*, an old writer on botany.] A small genus of trees or large shrubs, of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, natives of the tropics. The principal


Branch of Calabash-tree (*Crescentia Cujete*), with flower and fruit.

species is the calabash-tree, *C. Cujete*, of tropical America, bearing a gourd-like fruit, the hard shell of which is applied to many domestic uses, and is often elaborately carved or painted.

★**crescentic** (kre-sen'tik), *a.* [< *crescent*, *n.*, + *-ic*.] Having the form of a crescent.

In the shade of a very thick tree-top the sun-flecks are circular like the sun; but during an eclipse they are *crescentic*, or even annular. *Le Conte*, Light, p. 27.

Douglas Bay, with its romantic headlands, *crescentic* shores, etc. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXV. 520.

crescentically (kre-sen'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a crescentic manner or shape; crescentwise.

crescentiform (kre-sen'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *crescen(t-)s*, crescent, + *forma*, shape.] Crescentic in form; shaped like a crescent: in *zoöl.*, said specifically of various parts, as joints of the antennæ or palpi of insects.

crescentoid (kres'ẹn-toid), *a.* [< *crescent* + *-oid*.] Crescent-like; crescentiform.

Neither kind of tubercles *crescentoid*, but united in pairs. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 250.

crescent-shaped (kres'ẹnt-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a crescent; lunate; crescentiform.

crescentwise (kres'ẹnt-wīz), *adv.* In the shape of a crescent.

crescive (kres'iv), *a.* [< *cresce* + *-ive*.] Increasing; growing; crescent. [Archaic.]

> The prince obscur'd his contemplation
> Under the veil of wildness; which, no doubt,
> Grew like the summer grass, fastest by night,
> Unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

The great and *crescive* self, rooted in absolute nature, supplants all relative existence, and ruins the kingdom of mortal friendship and love. *Emerson*, Experience.

creset†, *v.* See *crease*[2].

creshawk (kres'hâk), *n.* [< *cres-* (prob. due ult. to F. *cresserelle*, *crécerelle*—Cotgrave), a kestrel: see *kestrel* and *hawk*[1].] The kestrel. *Montagu.*

cresmet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *chrism*.

cresol (krē'sol), *n.* [< *cres-*, for *creosote*, + *-ol*.] The general name of the three isomeric phenols of the composition C_7H_8O, occurring in coal- and wood-tar. Two are crystalline solids and one a liquid. Also *cresylic acid* and *cressol*.

cresotic (krẹ-sot'ik), *a.* [For *creosotic*, < *creosote* + *-ic*.] Relating to or containing creosote.—**Cresotic acid**, $C_8H_8O_3$, an acid derived from cresylic alcohol.

crespt, *v.* An obsolete form of *crisp*.

crespinet, *n.* [OF., also *crepine*, F. *crépine*, a fringe, caul, kell, < *crespe*, lawn, cyprus, crape: see *crape*.] A net or caul inclosing the hair, used as a head-dress in the early part of the fifteenth century. It is represented as projecting greatly, in bosses or in horn-shaped protuberances, in front of the ears. Also *crisp*, *crispine*, *crespinette*.

crespinette†, *n.* [OF., dim. of *crespine*: see *crespine*.] Same as *crespine*.

cress (kres), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kerse*, *karse*, *kars*; < ME. *cresse*, *cres*, also transposed, *kerse*, *kers*, *carse*, < AS. *cresse*, *cerse*, *cærse* = D. *kers* = OHG. *cresso*, *cressa*, MHG. G. *kresse*, cress; the Scand. forms, Sw. *krasse* = Dan. *karse*, are prob. borrowed from LG. or HG., as are also OF. *kerson*, *creson*, F. *cresson* = Pr. *creissoun* = It. *crescione* = Cat. *crexen*, < ML. *cresso(n-)*, *cresco(n-)*, later also *crisonium* (the Romance forms being popularly referred to L. *crescere*, grow: see *cresce*), and Slov. *kresh*, *kresha* = Lett. *kresse*, cress. Origin of Teut. word doubtful; possibly from verb repr. by OHG. *chresan*, MHG. *kresen*, creep.] The common name of many species of plants, most of them of the family *Brassicaceæ*. Water-cress, *Roripa Nasturtium*, is used as a salad, and is valued in medicine for its antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. It grows on the brinks of rivulets and in moist grounds. The American water-cress is *Cardamine rotundifolia*; bitter cress is a name of other species of the genus. Common garden-cress, also called pepper-, town-, or golden cress, is *Lepidium sativum*; cow-cress is *L. campestre*; bastard cress or penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*; tower-cress, *Arabis Turrita*. Other species are known as rock- or wall-cress; winter, land-, Belleisle, or Normandy cress, *Campe Barbarea* or *C. præcox*; tooth-cress, a species of *Dentaria*; Peter's or rock-cress, *Crithmum maritimum*; and swine- or wart-cress, *Coronopus Coronopus*. Among other orders belong the dock-cress or nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*, of the *Cichoriaceæ*, and the Indian cress, *Tropæolum majus*, of the *Tropæolaceæ*, so named from the pungent, cress-like taste of the leaves.

Poure folke for fere tho fedde Hunger gerne
With creym and with croddes, with *carses* and other herbes.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 322.

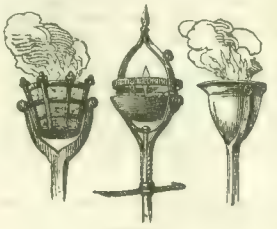
> I linger by my shingly bars;
> I loiter round my *cresses*.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

cressant†, **cressaunt**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crescent*.

cressed†, *n.* An old form of *cresset*.

cresselle (kre-sel'), *n.* [F. *crécelle*, OF. *crecelle*, *crecerelle* (Roquefort), a rattle.] A wooden rattle once used in the Roman Catholic Church during Passion week instead of a bell.

cresset (kres'et), *n.* [< ME. *cresset*, < OF. *cresset*, *craisset*, *craicet*, *crasset*, var. *crusset*, *crucet*, *croiset*, *creuset*, F. *creuset* (Picard *crasset*, *crécet*, *créchet*, Walloon *crèsè*, Rouchi *craché*), < OF. *cresse*, *craisse*, grease: see *grease*. Different from OF. *croisel*, *croissel*, *crucel*, *cruceau*, *croissol*, *croisuel*, a cresset, < OD. *kruysel*, a hanging lamp.]


Cressets.

1. A cup of any incombustible material mounted upon a pole or suspended from above, and serving to contain a light often made by the burning of a coil of pitched rope. Compare *beacon*.

> From the arched roof,
> Pendent by subtle magic, many a row
> Of starry lamps and blazing *cressets*, fed
> With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 728.

The *cresset* was a large lanthorn fixed at the end of a long pole, and carried upon a man's shoulder. The *cressets* were found partly by the different companies.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 464.

> A *cresset*, in an iron chain,
> Which served to light this drear domain,
> With damp and darkness seemed to strive.
> *Scott*, Marmion, ii. 18.

2. An iron frame used by coopers in heating barrels, to char the inside and make the staves flexible.—3. A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over the fire. [Local.]—4. A chafer or small portable furnace upon which a dish can be set to be kept hot.

cresset-light (kres'et-līt), *n.* A lamp or beacon of which a cresset forms the chief part.

cresset-stone (kres'et-stōn), *n.* A large stone in which one or more cup-shaped hollows are made to serve as cressets.

cressol (kres'ol), *n.* See *cresol*.

cress-rocket (kres'rok'et), *n.* The popular name of *Vella pseudocytisus*, a cruciferous plant with yellow flowers, indigenous to Spain and cultivated in English gardens.

cressy (kres'i), *a.* [< *cress* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in cresses.

> The *cressy* islets white in flower.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

★**crest** (krest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *creast*, < ME. *crest*, *creste*, rarely *creest*, *crist*, < OF. *creste*, *creiste*, F. *crête* = Pr. Sp. It. *cresta* = Pg. *crista*, < L. *crista*, a comb or tuft on the head of a bird or serpent, a crest.] 1. A tuft or other natural process growing upon the top of an animal's head, as the comb of a cock, a swelling on the head of a serpent, etc. See *crista*.

> With stones, and brands, and fire, attack
> His rising *crest*, and drive the serpent back.
> *C. Pitt*, tr. of Vida's Art of Poetry.

Crests proper belong to the top of the head, but may be also held to include such growths on its side. . . . *Crests* may be divided into two kinds: 1, where the feathers are simply lengthened or otherwise enlarged; and 2, where the texture, and sometimes even the structure, is altered. Nearly all birds possess the power of moving and elevating the feathers on the head, simulating a slight *crest* in moments of excitement. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 99.

2. Anything resembling, suggestive of, or occupying the same relative position as a crest. (*a*) An article of dress or ornament; specifically, in *armor*, an upright ornament of a helmet, especially when not long and floating like a plume of feathers or a cointoise, as a ridge of metal, hair, bristles, feathers, or the like. Crests of diverse forms were usual on ancient helmets, and have been more or less closely imitated in the various forms of crest affixed to the helmets of some modern mounted troops, etc. Stiff crests of hair or feathers were often worn by knights in the middle ages. (Compare *aigret*.) The crest in medieval armor was early affected by heraldic considerations (see (*b*)), whether formally, as being the heraldic crest itself, or by the necessity of using a badge or cognizance, whether temporary or permanent: thus, the tilting-helmet was often surmounted by an elaborate structure in cuir-bouilli or even in thin metal, representing an animal or the head of an animal, or a human figure.


Helmet and Crest.—From the frieze of the Parthenon.

A golden Viper . . . was erected vpon the *crest* of his helmet. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 120.

She stood upon the castle wall, . . .
She watch'd my *crest* among them all, . . .
She saw me fight, she heard me call.
Tennyson, Ballad of Oriana.

(*b*) In *her.*, a part of an achievement borne outside of and above the escutcheon. There are sometimes two crests, which are borne on the sides. When the crest is not specially mentioned as emerging from a coronet, chapeau, or the like, it is assumed to be borne upon a wreath. A crest is not properly borne by a woman, or by a city or other corporate body, as it is always assumed to be the ornament worn upon the helmet.



A lion sejant, affronté (the royal crest of Scotland).

The *crest* is a raised arm, holding, in a threatening attitude, a drawn sabre.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

(*c*) The foamy, feather-like top of a wave.

The towering *crest* of the tides
Plunged on the vessel. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

(*d*) The highest part or summit of a hill or mountain-range. (*e*) In *fort.*, the top line of a slope. (*f*) In *arch.*, any ornamental finishing of stone, terra-cotta, metal, or wood, which surmounts a wall, roof-ridge, screen, canopy, or other similar part of a building—whether a battlement, open carved work, or other enrichment; the coping on the parapet of a medieval building; a cresting (which see). The name is also sometimes given to the finials of gables and pinnacles. (*g*) In *anat.*, specifically, a ridge on a bone: as, the occipital *crest;* the frontal *crest;* the tibial *crest.* See phrases below, and *crista.* (*h*) In *zoöl.*, any elongate elevation occupying the highest part of a surface. Specifically—(1) A longitudinal central elevation, with an irregular or tuberculose summit, on the prothorax of an insect, especially of a grasshopper. (2) A longitudinal elevated tuft of hairs or scales on the head, thorax, or abdominal segments of a lepidopterous insect. (*i*) In *bot.*: (1) An elevated line, ridge, or lamina on the surface or at the summit of an organ, especially if resembling the crest of a helmet. (2) An appendage to the upper surface of the leaves of certain *Hepaticæ*, which in different genera has the form of a wing, a fold, or a pouch.

3. The rising part or the ridge of the neck of a horse or a dog.

Throwing the base thong from his bending *crest.*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 395.

4. Figuratively, pride; high spirit; courage; daring.

This is his uncle's teaching, . . .
Which makes him prune himself, and bristle up
The *crest* of youth against your dignity.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Auditory crest. See *auditory.*—**Dicrotic wave** or **crest.** See *dicrotic.*—**Frontal crest.** (*a*) In *anat.*, a median longitudinal grooved ridge on the cerebral surface of the frontal bone, which lodges a part of the superior longitudinal sinus, and whose lips give attachment to the falx cerebri. (*b*) In *ornith.*, a crest of feathers rising from the front or forehead. Such crests are among the most elegant which birds possess. The cedar-bird or Carolina waxwing and the cardinal red-bird exhibit such crests. They are often recurved, as in the plumed quail of the genus *Lophortyx.*—**Iliac crest,** the crest of the ilium. See *crista ilii,* under *crista.*—**Lacrymal crest,** a vertical ridge of bone on the orbital surface of the lacrymal, dividing it into two parts.—**Nasal crest,** a ridge on the nasal bone by which it articulates with its fellow and with the nasal spine of the frontal and perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone.—**Occipital crest.** (*a*) A vertical median ridge on the outer surface of the occipital bone, from the inion or occipital protuberance to the foramen. A corresponding ridge on the inner surface of the bone is the *internal occipital crest.* (*b*) A transverse ridge on the hinder part of the skull of some animals, separating the occipital portion from the parietal or vertical portion. (*c*) In *ornith.*, a tuft of feathers growing from the hindhead.—**Parietal, interparietal,** or **sagittal crest,** a median lengthwise ridge on the surface of the skull, extending from the occipital crest (*b*) for a varying distance forward. It is often very prominent, as when the temporal fossæ of opposite sides extend to the midline of the skull. Its total absence marks the skull of man and some other animals whose vertex is expansive or inflated.—**Pubic crest,** the crista pubis (which see, under *crista*).—**Tibial crest,** the crista tibiæ (which see, under *crista*).—**Turbinated crest,** a continuous ridge along the nasal surfaces of the supramaxillary and palate bones, for the articulation of the inferior turbinal bone, or maxilloturbinal.

crest (krest), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *creast;* < ME. *cresten;* < *crest, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a crest; serve as a crest for; surmount as a crest.

His rear'd arm
Crested the world. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

Mid groves of clouds that *crest* the mountain's brow.
Wordsworth.

2. To mark with waving lines like the plumes of a helmet; adorn as with a plume or crest.

Like as the shining skie, in summers night, . . .
Is *creasted* all with lines of firie light.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 13.

II. *intrans.* To reach, as a wave, the highest point; culminate.

The wave which carried Kant's philosophy to its greatest height *crested* at his centennial in 1881, and will now fall down to its proper level. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 27.

crested (kres'ted), *a.* [< *crest* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Wearing or having a crest; adorned with a crest or plume: as, a *crested* helmet.

The *crested* cock, whose clarion sounds
The silent hours. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 443.

The bold outline of the neighboring hills *crested* with Gothic ruins. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 5.

2. In *her.*, wearing a comb, as a cock, or a natural crest of feathers, as any bird having one. —**3.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, cristate; having a central longitudinal elevation: said especially of the prothorax of an insect.—**Chapournet crested.** See *chapournet.*

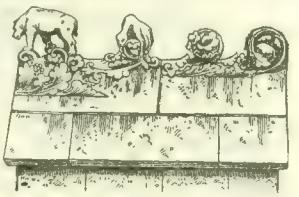
crestfallen (krest'fâ″ln), *a.* [That is, having the crest fallen, as a defeated cock.] **1.** Dejected; bowed; chagrined; dispirited; spiritless.

As *crest-fallen* as a dried pear. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5.

Being newly come to this Town of Middleburgh, which is much *crest-fallen* since the Staple of English Cloth was removed hence. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 11.

2. In the *manège*, having the upper part of the neck hanging to one side: said of a horse.

cresting (kres'ting), *n.* [< *crest* + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*, an ornamental finish to a wall or ridge; a crest, as the range of crest-tiles of an edifice.



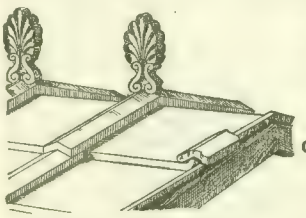
Cresting.—Buttress of Notre Dame, Dijon, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

crestless (krest'-les), *a.* [< *crest, n.,* + *-less.*] Without a crest, in any sense of that word; not dignified with coat-armor; not of an eminent family; of low birth.

His grandfather was Lionel, Duke of Clarence. . . .
Spring *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

crestolatry (kres-tol'a-tri), *n.* [< *crest* + Gr. *λατρεία,* worship; after *idolatry,* etc.] Literally, worship of crests as signs of rank or station; hence, snobbishness; toadyism; tuft-hunting.

crest-tile (krest'tīl), *n.* One of the tiles covering the ridge of a building, sometimes formed with a range of ornaments rising above it.



Crest-tiles.—Temple of Athena, Ægina.

cresyl (krē'sil), *n.* [< *cre(o)s(ote)* + *-yl.*] In *chem.*, a radical (C_7H_7) which cannot be isolated, but which exists in a group of compounds of the aromatic series.

cresylic (krē-sil'ik), *a.* [< *cresyl* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to cresyl.—**Cresylic acid, cresylic alcohol, hydrate of cresyl,** various names for cresol, C_7H_8O, a colorless liquid found in coal-tar creosote and in the tar from beech-wood and fir-wood. Homologous with phenol or carbolic acid.

cretaceal (krē-tā'sē-al), *a.* Cretaceous. [Rare.]

cretaceous (krē-tā'shius), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cretaceus,* chalky, < *creta,* chalk, > It. *creta* = Sp. Pg. *greda* (Pg. also *cre*) = F. *craie* (> ult. E. *crayon*) = OHG. *crīdā,* MHG. *krīde,* G. *kreide* = D. *krijt* = MLG. *krite,* LG. *krīt* = Icel. *krit* = Sw. *krita* = Dan. *kridt,* chalk. The L. *creta* is said to signify lit. 'Cretan' (earth), from *Creta,* Crete, Candia; but this is doubtful.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chalky. (*a*) Having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; resembling chalk in appearance; of the color of chalk. (*b*) Abounding with chalk.

2. Found in chalk; found in strata of the cretaceous group.—**Cretaceous group,** in *geol.*, the group of strata lying between the Jurassic and the Tertiary: so called from the fact that one of its most important members in northwestern Europe is a thick mass of white chalk. (See *chalk.*) This formation is of great importance in both Europe and America, on account of the wide area which it covers and its richness in organic remains.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] In *geol.*, the cretaceous group.

cretaceously (krē-tā'shius-li), *adv.* In the manner of chalk; as chalk.

Cretan (krē'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cretanus,* usually *Cretensis,* also *Creticus* and *Cretæus,* adj., of *Creta,* Gr. Κρήτη, Crete.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Crete or to its inhabitants.—**Cretan carrot.** See *carrot.*—**Cretan lace,** a name given to an old lace made commonly of colored material, whether silk or linen, and sometimes embroidered with the needle after the lace was complete.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of the island of Crete, south of Greece, pertaining to Turkey since 1669; specifically, a member of the indigenous Grecian population of Crete. In the New Testament the form *Cretians* occurs (Tit. i. 12).—**2.** The name of an ancient sophism. A Cretan is supposed to say that Cretans always lie, which leads to the conclusion that he must be lying when he says so. The accusation being thus refuted, the testimony of Cretans may be accepted, and in particular that of this Cretan. For another variation, see *liar.*

cretated (krē'tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cretatus,* < *creta,* chalk: see *cretaceous.*] Rubbed with chalk.

crête (krāt), *n.* [F., a crest: see *crest.*] In *fort.*: (*a*) The crest of the glacis or parapet of the covered way. (*b*) The interior crest of a redoubt. See *parapet.*

cretefaction (krē-tē-fak'shon), *n.* The formation of or conversion into chalk, as tubercles into cretaceous concretions. *Dunglison.*

Cretic (krē'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Creticus* (sc. *pes* = E. *foot*), < Gr. κρητικός (sc. ποῦς = E. *foot*), a Cretan foot: see *Cretan.*] **I.** *a.* Cretan: specifically (without a capital letter) applied to a form of verse. See II.

Trochaic verse . . . had three beats to the measure, dactylic four beats, *cretic* five beats, Ionic six beats.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 79.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A foot of three syllables, the first and third of which are long, while the second is short, the ictus or metrical stress resting either on the first or on the last syllable (⏑ – ⏑ or – ⏑ ⏑). The cretic has a magnitude of five times or moræ, each long being equivalent to two shorts. It is accordingly pentasemic. The word *glō'rĭ-fȳ* may serve as an English example of a cretic. Also, but less frequently, called an *amphimacer.* (*b*) *pl.* Verses consisting of amphimacers.

Creticism (krē'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *Cretic,* Cretan, + *-ism.*] A falsehood; a Cretism.

cretify (krē'ti-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cretified,* ppr. *cretifying.* [< L. *creta,* chalk, + *-ficare,* < *facere,* make: see *cretaceous* and *-fy.*] To become impregnated with salts of lime.

cretin (krē'tin), *n.* [< F. *crétin,* a word of obscure origin, prob. Swiss; by some identified ult. with F. *chrétien* = E. *Christian,* used, like E. *innocent* and *simple,* of a person of feeble mind.] One of a numerous class of deformed idiots found in certain valleys of the Alps and elsewhere; one afflicted with cretinism.

The large deformed head, the low stature, the sickly countenance, the coarse and prominent lips and eyelids, the wrinkled and pendulous skin, the loose and flabby muscles, are the physical characters belonging to the *cretin.* *Cyc. of Practical Medicine.*

cretinism (krē'tin-izm), *n.* [< F. *crétinisme,* < *crétin* + *-isme.*] In *pathol.*, a condition of imperfect mental development or idiocy, with a corresponding lack of physical development, associated with goitre. It occurs endemically among the inhabitants of deep valleys in Switzerland and elsewhere; also sporadically.

cretinogenetic (krē″ti-nō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [As *cretin* + *genetic.*] Giving rise to cretinism. [Rare.]

Cretism (krē'tizm), *n.* [< Gr. Κρητισμός, lying, < Κρητίζειν, speak like a Cretan, i. e., lie, < Κρής (Κρητ-), a Cretan.] A falsehood; a lie: from the fact that the inhabitants of Crete were in ancient times reputed to be so much given to mendacity that *Cretan* and *liar* were considered synonymous terms.

cretonne (krē-ton'), *n.* [F., < *Créton,* a village in Normandy noted for its linen manufactures.] A cotton cloth with various textures of surface, printed on one side with patterns, usually in colors, and used for curtains, covering furniture, etc. It is customary to denote by this term stuffs that have an unglazed surface. Compare *chintz*[1].

cretose (krē'tōs), *a.* [< L. *cretosus,* < *creta,* chalk: see *cretaceous.*] Chalky.

creutzer, *n.* See *kreutzer.*

creux (krė), *n.* [F., a hollow (= Pr. *cros;* ML. *crosum, crotum*), < *creux,* adj., hollow, = Pr. *crus,* hollow; origin uncertain.] In *sculp.*, the reverse of relief; intaglio. To engrave *en creux* is to cut below the surface.

crevacet, *n.* An old form of *crevice*[1].

crevasse (kre-vas'), *n.* [F.: see *crevice*[1].] **1.** ★A fissure or crack: a term used by English writers in describing glaciers, to designate a rent or fissure in the ice, which may be of greater or less depth, and from an inch or two to many feet in width.—**2.** In the United States, a breach in the embankment or levee of a river, occasioned by the pressure of water, as in the lower Mississippi.

A *crevasse* is commonly the result of the levee yielding to the pressure of the river's waters, heaped up against it often to the height of ten or fifteen feet above the level of the land. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, xxxv.

crevassed (kre-vast′), *a.* [< *crevasse* + *-ed*².] Intersected by crevasses; fissured.

The displacement of the point of maximum motion, through the curvature of the valley, makes the strain upon the eastern ice greater than that upon the western. The eastern side of the glacier is therefore more *crevassed* than the western. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 111.

crèvecœur (F. pron. krāv′kėr′), *n.* [F. *crève-cœur*, lit. heart-break, < *crever*, break, + *cœur*, heart: see *crevice* and *core*¹.] A variety of the domestic fowl, of uniform glossy-black color, with a full crest, and a comb forming two points or horns. It is of French origin, of large size, and valuable both for eggs and for the table.

crevest†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crawfish*.

crevet (krev′et), *n.* [A var. of *cruet*.] 1. A cruet. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A melting-pot used by goldsmiths.

Crevettina (krev-e-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL.] In some systems, a tribe of amphipods, with small head and eyes and multiarticulate pediform maxillipeds. It is contrasted with *Læmodipoda* (oftener made a higher group) and *Hyperina*. It contains such families as *Corophiidæ*, *Orchestiidæ*, and *Gammaridæ*.

creveyst, *n.* A Middle English form of *crawfish*.

crevice¹ (krev′is), *n.* [< ME. *crevice*, *crevisse*, *crevesse*, *cravas*, *crevace*, *crevasse*, also *cravas*, *crayves*, < OF. *crevace*, F. *crevasse* (> mod. E. *crevasse*), a chink, crevice, < *crever*, break, burst, < L. *crepare*, break, burst, crack: see *crepitate*, *craven*.] 1. A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent; a narrow opening of some length, as between two parts of a solid surface, or between two adjoining surfaces: as, a *crevice* in a wall, rock, etc.

It gan out crepe at som *crevace*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2086.

I pry'd me through the *crevice* of a wall.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

The mouse
Behind the mouldering wainscot shriek'd,
Or from the *crevice* peer'd about.
Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Specifically, in *mining*, a fissure in which the ore occurs.= **Syn.** 1. Chink, interstice, cranny.

crevice¹ (krev′is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creviced*, ppr. *crevicing*. [< *crevice*¹, *n.*] 1. To make crevices in; crack; flaw.—2†. To channel; ornament with crevices. *Nares*.

crevice²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

creviced (krev′ist), *a.* [< *crevice*¹ + *-ed*².] Having a crevice or crevices; cracked; cleft; fissured.

Some [tendrils of plants] being most excited by contact with fine fibers, others by contact with bristles, others with a flat or *creviced* surface.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 365.

crevin (krev′in), *n.* [E. dial.: see *crevice*¹.] A crevice; a chink. [Prov. Eng.]

crevist, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

crevisse (kre-vēs′), *n.* [OF., a crab, crawfish: see *crawfish*.] In *medieval armor*, any piece which consists of plates of steel sliding one over the other, as in the culets, tassets, and gauntlets. This kind of armor is qualified in French as *à queue d'écrevisse*, and also *à queue de homard*. See cut under *armor* (fig. 3).

crew¹ (krö), *n.* [Formerly also *crue*; < late ME. *crewe*, a clipped form of **acrewe*, *accrewe*, later *accrue*, an accession, a company: see *accrue*, *n.*] 1†. An accession; a reinforcement; a company of soldiers or others sent as a reinforcement, or on an expedition. See *accrue*, *n.*

The Frensh kynge sent soone after into Scotland a *crewe* of Frenshemen. *Fabyan*, Chron., ii. fol. 98.

2. Any company of people; an assemblage; a crowd: nearly always in a derogatory or a humorous sense.

There a noble *crew*
Of Lords and Ladies stood on every side.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 7.

I see but few like gentlemen
Amang yon frighted *crew*.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

His words impression left
Of much amazement to the infernal *crew*.
Milton, P. R., i. 107.

Mirth, admit me of thy *crew*.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 38.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the seamen belonging to a vessel; specifically, the common sailors of a ship's company. In a broad (but not properly nautical) sense the word comprises all the officers and men on board a ship, enrolled on the books. It has received this interpretation in law.

Now mate is blind and captain lame,
And half the *crew* are sick or dead.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

(*b*) The company or gang of a ship's carpenter, gunner, boatswain, etc.—4. Any company or gang of laborers engaged upon a particular work, as the company of men (engineer, fireman, conductor, brakemen, etc.) who manage and run a railroad-train.= **Syn.** 2. Band, party, herd, mob, horde, throng.

crew²† (krö). An archaic preterit of *crow*¹.

crewel¹ (krö′el), *n.* [Perhaps for **clewel* (= D. *klevel* = G. *knäuel*, a clue), dim. of *clew*, a ball of thread: see *clue*, *clew*.] 1. A kind of fine worsted or thread of wool, used in embroidery and fancy work.

Ha, ha: he wears *cruel* [a pun: in some editions, *crewel*] garters! . . . When a man is over-lusty at legs, then he wears wooden nether-stocks. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

[An] old hat
Lined with vellure, and on it, for a band,
A skein of crimson *crewel*.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman.

Here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet *crewel* in the cushion fix'd.
Cowper, The Task, i. 54.

2. The cowslip. *Dunglison*.—**Crewel lace**, a kind of edging made of crewel or worsted thread, intended as a border or binding for garments.

crewel²†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *cruel*.

crewelery (krö′el-e-ri), *n.* Crewel-work collectively. *N. E. D.*

crewels (krö′elz), *n. pl.* [< F. *écrouelles*, scrofula: see *scrofula*.] Scrofulous swelling; lymphadenitis of the glands of the neck. Also spelled *cruels*. [Scotch.]

crewel-stitch (krö′el-stich), *n.* A stitch in embroidery by which a band of rope-like or spiral aspect is produced. It is common in crewel-work, whence its name.

crewel-work (krö′el-wėrk), *n.* A kind of embroidery done with crewel usually upon linen, the foundation forming the background.

crewet†, **crewette**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *cruet*.

Crex (kreks), *n.* [NL. (Bechstein, 1803), < Gr. κρέξ, a sort of land-rail: see *crake*².] A genus of small short-billed rails, containing such as the corn-crake, *C. pratensis*. See *crake*².

criancet, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

criandet, *ppr.* A Middle English form of *crying*.

criantst, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

crib¹ (krib), *n.* [< ME. *crib*, *cribbe*, < AS. *crib*, ★*cryb* = OS. *kribbia* = MD. *kribbe*, D. *krib* = MLG. LG. *kribbe*, *krubbe* = OHG. *crippea*, *crippa* (> OF. *creche*, > E. *cratch*², q. v.), also *chripfa*, *krippha*, MHG. *krippe*, *kripfe*, G. *krippe* = Icel. *krubba* = Sw. *krubba* = Dan. *krybbe*, a crib, manger. In senses 14–16, the noun is from the verb.] 1. The manger or rack of a stable or house for cattle; a feeding-place for cattle; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a representation of the manger in which Christ was born. See *bambino*.

And a lytel before the sayde hyghe aulter is the *cribbe* of oure Lorde, where our blessyd Lady her dere sone layde byfore the oxe and the asse.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 37.

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet.
Pope, Messiah, l. 79.

2. A stall for oxen or other cattle; a pen for cattle.

Where no oxen are, the *crib* is clean. Prov. xiv. 4.

3. A small bed with inclosed sides for a child.—4†. A small chamber; a small lodging or habitation.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*, . . .
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

5. A situation; a place or position: as, a snug *crib*. [Slang.]—6. A house, shop, warehouse, or public house. [Thieves' slang.]

The style of the article, in imitation of the sporting article of that time, proves that prize-fighting had not yet died out, and that the *cribs* (public-houses) kept by the pugilists were still frequented by not a few "Corinthians" and patrons of the Noble Art.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 63.

7. A box or bin for storing grain, salt, etc. See *corn-crib*.—8. A lockup. *Halliwell*.—9. A solid structure of timber or logs (see *cribwork*) secured under water to serve as a wharf, jetty, dike, or other support or barrier; also, a foundation so made with the superstructure raised upon it, as the crib in Lake Michigan from which water is supplied to Chicago.

The water supply was entirely cut off by ice accumulation in the tunnel between the lake *crib* and the pumping station. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 80.

The platform and *cribs* were put together and secured under the vessels as they rode at anchor, the oxen were attached to the cables, and one after another the largest of the vessels were hauled high and dry upon the shore.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 376.

10. A solidly built floating foundation or support.—11. An inner lining of a shaft, consisting of a frame of timbers and a backing of planks, used to keep the earth from caving in, prevent water from trickling through, etc. Also called *cribbing*.—12. A reel for winding yarn.—13. A division of a raft of staves, containing a thousand staves. [St. Lawrence river.]

These rafts cover acres in extent. . . . Sometimes they are composed of logs, sometimes of rough staves. The latter are bound together in *cribs*.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game-Fish (1884), p. 190.

14. In *cribbage*, an extra hand, not played but belonging to and counted by the dealer, made up by equal contributions from himself and the other players.—15. A theft, or the thing stolen; specifically, anything copied from an author without acknowledgment.

Good old gossips waiting to confess
Their *cribs* of barrel-droppings, candle-ends.
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

16. A literal translation of a classic author for the illegitimate use of students. [Colloq.]

The Latin version [of Greek text] technically called a *crib*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, ii.

17. The bowl or trap of a pound-net.—**To crack a crib.** See *crack*.

crib¹ (krib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cribbed*, ppr. *cribbing*. [= MHG. *krippen*, lay in a crib, G. *krippen*, feed at a crib; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To shut or confine as in a crib; cage; coop.

Now, I am cabin'd, *cribb'd*, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. To line with timbers or planking: said of a shaft or pit.

A race possessing intelligence to sink and afterward *crib* the walls of these primitive oil wells had certainly arrived at a sufficient state of civilization to utilize it.
Cone and Johns, Petrolia, iii.

3. To pilfer; purloin; steal. [Colloq.]

Child, being fond of toys, *cribbed* the necklace.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxii.

Nor *cribs* at dawn its pittance from a sheep,
Destined ere dewfall to be butcher's meat!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 243.

There is no class of men who labor under a more perfect delusion than those . . . who think to get the weather-gauge of all mankind by *cribbing* sixpences from the bills they incur, passing shillings for quarters, and never giving dinners.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 320.

4. To translate (a passage from a classic) by means of a crib. See *crib*¹, *n.*, 16.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be confined in or to a crib.

To make . . . bishops to *crib* to a Presbyterian trundle-bed. *Bp. Gauden*, Anti-Baal-Berith (1661), p. 35.

2. To make use of cribs in translating. See *crib*¹, *n.*, 16.

crib² (krib), *n.* Short for *cribble*.

cribbage (krib′āj), *n.* [< *crib*¹, *n.*, 14, + *-age*.] ★A game of cards played with the full pack, generally by two persons, sometimes by three or four. Each player receives six cards, or in a variety of the game five, two of which he throws out, face downward, to form the crib, which belongs to the dealer. The

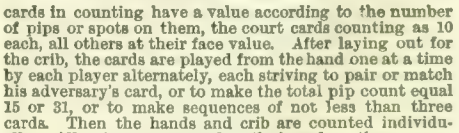


Diagram of Cribbage-board.

cards in counting have a value according to the number of pips or spots on them, the court cards counting as 10 each, all others at their face value. After laying out for the crib, the cards are played from the hand one at a time by each player alternately, each striving to pair or match his adversary's card, or to make the total pip count equal 15 or 31, or to make sequences of not less than three cards. Then the hands and crib are counted individually. All points are pegged on the board as they accrue, and the first to reach the game hole, 61, wins. If the adversary does not reach 30 he is lurched and it counts a double game.

cribbage-board (krib′āj-bōrd), *n.* A board used for marking in the game of cribbage.

cribber (krib′ėr), *n.* One who cribs.

cribbing (krib′ing), *n.* [< *crib*¹ + *-ing*¹.] 1. Same as *crib*¹, 11.—2. Same as *crib-biting*.

crib-biter (krib′bī″tėr), *n.* A horse addicted to crib-biting.

crib-biting (krib′bī″ting), *n.* An injurious habit of horses which are much in the stable, consisting in seizing with the teeth the manger, rack, or other object, and at the same time drawing in the breath with a peculiar noise known as wind-sucking. Also called *cribbing*.

cribble (krib'l), *n.* [Formerly *crible*; < ME. *cribil*, in comp. *cribil-brede* (see *cribble-bread*), < F. *crible*, a sieve, < LL. *cribellum*, dim. of L. *cribrum*, a sieve, akin to *cernere*, separate: see *certain*. The sense of 'coarse flour' and the appar. adj. sense 'coarse' are due to the use of *cribble*, sieve, in composition.] 1. A corn-sieve or riddle.—2. Coarse meal, a little better than bran. *Bailey.*

cribble (krib'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cribbled*, ppr. *cribbling*. [< *cribble*, *n.*] To sift; cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

cribble-bread (krib'l-bred), *n.* [Formerly *crible-bread* (Cotgrave), < ME. *cribilbrede* (Halliwell); < *cribble* + *bread*.] Coarse bread.

We will not eat common *cribble-bread*.
Bullinger's Sermons (trans.), p. 243.

crib-dam (krib'dam), *n.* A dam built of logs, in the manner of the walls of a log house, and backed with earth.

Cribella (kri-bel'ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *cribellum*, a small sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] 1. A genus of starfishes, of the family *Solasteridæ*: same as *Echinaster*. *C. sanguinolenta* is a common New England species. *C. sexradiata* is exceptional in having six arms.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the rosy *cribella*, *Cribella rosea*. *Agassiz.* Also *Cribrella*.

cribellum (kri-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *cribella* (-ä). [NL. use of LL. *cribellum*, a small sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] An additional or accessory spinning-organ of certain spiders. Also *cribrellum*.

The Ciniflonidæ . . . have in front of the spinnerets an additional spinning-organ, called the *cribellum*. It is covered with fine tubes, much finer than those of the spinnerets, set close together. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 115.

criblé (krē-blā'), *a.* [F., ult. < *cribble*, sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] Decorated with minute punctures or depressions, as a surface of metal or wood: as, a bronze covered with arabesques in *criblé* work. It usually implies that the outlines of the subject are indicated by dots, and that any shading or filling in is formed also by dots, of a different size, usually smaller.

crib-muzzle (krib'muz'l), *n.* A muzzle to prevent horses from crib-biting.

cribrate† (krib'rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cribrated*, ppr. *cribrating*. [< L. *cribratus*, pp. of *cribrare*, sift, < *cribrum*, a sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] To sift.

I have *cribrated*, and re-*cribrated*, and post-*cribrated* the sermon. *Donne*, Letters, lxxv.

cribrate (krib'rāt), *a.* [< NL. *cribratus*, adj., < L. *cribrum*, a sieve; cf. *cribrate*, *v.*] Perforated like a sieve; cribrose.

cribrate-punctate (krib'rāt-pungk'tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, marked with very deep, cavernous punctures, giving a sieve-like appearance.

cribration (kri-brā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cribration*, < L. as if **cribratio(n-)*, < *cribrare*, pp. *cribratus*, sift: see *cribrate*.] In *phar.*, the act or process of sifting or riddling.

Cribratores (krib-rā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., lit. sifters, < L. *cribrare*, pp. *cribratus*, sift: see *cribrate*.] In Macgillivray's classification, an order of birds, the sifters, as the geese and ducks: equivalent to the family *Anatidæ*, or the anserine birds: so named from their manner of feeding as it were by sifting or straining edible substances from the water by means of their lamellate bills. [Not in use.]

cribriform (krib'ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cribriforme*, < L. *cribrum*, a sieve (see *cribble*, *n.*), + *forma*, form.] Sieve-like; riddled with small holes. Specifically applied, in *anat.*: (*a*) To the horizontal lamella of the ethmoid bone, which is perforated with many small openings for the passage of the filaments of the olfactory nerve from the cavity of the cranium into that of the nose. See cut under *nasal*. (*b*) To the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the thigh in the site of the saphenous opening, pierced for the passage of small vessels and nerves.—**Cribriform plate.** (*a*) In echinoderms, a finely porous dorsal interradial plate through the orifices of which the genital glands open upon the surface, as in many starfishes. (*b*) The cribriform lamella of the ethmoid, above described.

Cribrilina (krib-ri-lī'nä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Cribrilinidæ*.

Cribrilinidæ (krib-ri-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cribrilina* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cribrilina*. The zoarium is crustaceous and adnate, of the character called *lepralian*, or erect and unilaminar—that is, *hemescharan*. The zoœcia form either transverse or radiating fissures, or rows of punctures. The mouth is simple, suborbicular, sometimes mucronate, and is with or without a median suboral pore.

cribrose (krib'rōs), *a.* [< NL. *cribrosus*, < L. *cribrum*, a sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] Perforated like a sieve; cribrate; cribriform; ethmoid.—**Cribrose lamina**, in *anat.* See *lamina*.

cribrum (krib'rum), *n.* [L., a sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] In *math.*, the sieve of Eratosthenes, a device for discovering prime numbers. See *sieve*.

crib-strap (krib'strap), *n.* A strap fastened about the neck of a horse to prevent him from cribbing.

cribwork (krib'wėrk), *n.* A construction of timber made by piling logs or beams horizontally one above another, and spiking or chaining them together, each layer being at right angles to those above and below it. The structure is a usual one for supporting wharves and inclosing submerged lands which are to be reclaimed by filling in, in which uses the cribs are anchored by being filled in with stone, and are further held in place by piles driven down within them and along their faces.

cric (krik), *n.* [F. *cric*, a screw-jack. Cf. *crick*4.] In a lamp, an inflecting ring on the burner, curved inward and serving to condense the flame. *E. H. Knight.*

Cricetinæ (kris-ē-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cricetus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*, the hamsters, characterized by having cheek-pouches. There are three genera, *Cricetus*, *Saccostomus*, and *Cricetomys*, the species of which are European, Asiatic, and African. See cut under *hamster*.

cricetine (kris'ē-tin), *a.* Resembling or related to the hamster; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cricetinæ*.

Cricetodon (kri-set'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Cricetus* + Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil *Muridæ*, related to the hamsters.

Cricetus (kri-sē'tus), *n.* [NL., < It. *criceto*, hamster. *Palmer.*] The typical genus of *Muridæ*, of the subfamily *Cricetinæ*, containing the hamsters proper, as *C. vulgaris*. They have 16 teeth, ungrooved incisors, cheek-pouches, a stout form, short tail and limbs, and fossorial habits.

crichtonite (krī'tǫn-īt), *n.* [So called from Dr. *Crichton*, physician to the Emperor of Russia.] A variety of titanic iron or menaccanite found in Dauphiny, France. It has a velvet-black color, and crystallizes in small acute rhombohedrons.

crick1† (krik), *v. i.* [A var. of *creak*1; < ME. *creken* = MD. *kricken*, creak, crack, D. *krieken*, creak, chirp, > F. *criquer*, creak: see *creak*1.] To creak.

crick1† (krik), *n.* [= MD. *krick*, creaking; from the verb: see *crick*1, *v.* Cf. *creak*1, *n.*] A creaking, as of a door.

crick2 (krik), *n.* [< ME. *cryk*, *cryke*, *crike*, < Icel. *kriki*, a crick, creek, bay: see *creek*1, the common literary form of the word.] 1. An inlet of the sea or a river: same as *creek*1, 1.—2. A small stream; a brook: same as *creek*1, 2, which is the usual spelling, though generally pronounced in the United States as *crick*.—3. A crevice; chink; cranny; corner. [Colloq.]

A general shape which allows them admirably to fill up all the *cricks* and corners between other plants.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 65.

crick3 (krik), *n.* [< ME. *cricke*, *crykke*, a crick in the neck, appar. orig. a twist or bend, being ult. the same as *crick*2, *creek*1, q. v. Cf. *crick*4.] A painful spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, in the nature of a cramp or transient stiffness, making motion of the part difficult.

Have I not got a *crick* in my back with lifting your old books? *Three Hours after Marriage.*

Fall from me half my age, but for three minutes,
That I may feel no *crick!*
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 2.

They have gotten such a *crick* in their neck, they cannot look backward on what was behind them. *Fuller.*

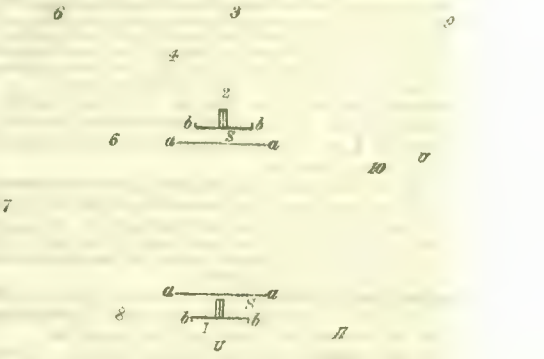
crick4 (krik), *n.* [Cf. *cric* and *crick*3.] A small jackscrew. *E. H. Knight.*

cricket1 (krik'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *creket*, < ME. *creket*, *crykett*, *crykette*, < OF. *crequet*, later *cricquet*, F. *criquet* = mod. Pr. *cricot*, a cricket; with dim. term. *-et* (*-ot*), equiv. to MD. D. *krekel* = MLG. *krikel*, *krekel*, > G. *kreckel*, a cricket (cf. W. *cricell*, a cricket): ult. imitative (like F. *cri-cri*, a cricket, F. dial. *crikion*, *crekion*, OF. *crisnon*, *crinon*, *crignon*, *crinçon*, *crinchon*, F. dial. *crignon*, *crinchon*, a cricket or cicada, and MD. *kriecker*, *krieckerken*, a cricket, lit. 'creaker,' 'little creaker'), from the imitative verb, F. *criquer*, creak, E. *crick*1, *creak*1: see *crick*1, *creak*1.] Any saltatorial orthopterous insect of the family *Gryllidæ* (or *Achetidæ*), or of a group *Achetina*: sometimes extended to certain species of the related family *Locustidæ*. In both these families the antennæ are very long and filamentous, with sometimes upward of 100 joints, and the ovipositor is often very large. It is to the saltatorial forms, as distinguished from the *Acridiidæ* (grasshoppers), that the name *cricket* is usually applied. The best-known species is the common house-cricket, *Acheta* or *Gryllus domestica*. The field-cricket is *Acheta* or *Gryllus campestris*; the mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*; the grand cricket of New Zealand, *Anostostoma* or *Dinacrida heteracantha*. See also *sand-cricket*.



House-cricket (*Acheta domestica*), natural size.

cricket2 (krik'et), *n.* [The game is first mentioned in A. D. 1598; evidently a popular name, poss. a particular use of *cricket*, a low stool, in allusion to the appearance of the wickets or sticks in the original game. Some cite OF. *criquet*, a stick which serves as a mark in the game of bowls (Roquefort).] An open-air game played with bats, ball, and wickets, long peculiar to England, but now played throughout the British empire and elsewhere. There are two opposite sets or sides of players, numbering 11 players each. Two wickets of 3 stumps 27 inches high, with 2 bails each 4 inches long on top, are placed in the ground 22 yards apart. A straight line, 6 feet 8 inches in length, known as the bowling-crease, is drawn on the ground, through the wickets, which must be in the middle of this line. Behind this the bowler must stand. Four feet in front of this is another line, known as the *popping-crease*, of at least as great a length as the bowling-crease; between these two the batsman stands. After the rival sides have tossed for the choice of taking the bat or fielding, two men are sent to the wickets, bat in hand. The opposite or fielding side are all simultaneously engaged: one (the bowler) being stationed behind one wicket for the purpose of bowling his ball against the opposite wicket,



Cricket-field.

1, bowler; 2, wicket-keeper; 3, long-stop; 4, slip; 5, point; 6, cover-slip; 7, cover-point; 8, mid-off; 9, long-leg; 10, square-leg; 11, mid-on; *S*, *S*, batsmen; *U*, *U*, umpires; *a*, *a*, popping-creases; *b*, *b*, bowling-creases.

where another player (the wicket-keeper) stands ready to catch the ball should it not be batted; the other fielders are placed in different parts of the field, so as to catch or stop the ball after it has been struck by the batsman or missed by the wicket-keeper. Their positions and names are shown in the diagram. It is the object of the batsman to prevent the ball delivered by the bowler from knocking the bails off his wicket, either by merely stopping the ball with his bat or driving it away to a distant part of the field. Should the ball be driven to any distance, or not stopped by the wicket-keeper, the two batsmen run across and exchange wickets once or more. Each time this is done is counted as a "run," and is marked to the credit of the striker. If the batsman, however, allows the ball to carry away a bail or a stump, either when the ball is bowled or while he is running from wicket to wicket, if he knocks down any part of his own wicket, if any part of his person stops a ball that would otherwise have reached his wicket, or if he strikes a ball so that it is caught by one of the opposite party before it reaches the ground, he is "out"—that is, he gives up his place to one of his own side; and so the game goes on until 10 of the 11 men have played and been put out. This constitutes an "innings." The side in the field then take their turn at the bat. Generally after two innings have been played by both sides the game comes to an end, that side winning which has scored the greater number of runs. A rude form of the game is known to have been played in the thirteenth century.

From the club-ball originated . . . that pleasant and manly exercise, distinguished in modern times by the name of *cricket*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 175.

cricket2 (krik'et), *v. i.* [< *cricket*2, *n.*] To engage in the game of cricket; play cricket.

They boated and they *cricketed*; they talk'd
At wine, in clubs, of art, of politics.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

cricket3 (krik'et), *n.* [A word of popular origin, a particular use of *cricket*1 (or of the original F. *criquet*), in allusion to the sprawling legs of a low stool. Compare *spider*, in the culinary sense.] A small, low stool.

A barrister is described [Autobiography of Roger North, p. 92] as "putting cases and mooting with the students that sat on and before the *crickets*." This was circa 1680.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 224.

cricket-ball (krik'et-bâl), *n.* The ball used in playing cricket.

cricket-bat (krik'et-bat), *n.* A bat used in the game of cricket.

cricket-bird (krik'et-bėrd), *n.* The grasshopper-warbler, *Sylvia locustella* or *Locustella nævia*: so called from the resemblance of its note to that of a cricket.

cricket-club (krik'et-klub), *n.* An association organized for the purpose of playing the game of cricket.

cricketer (krik'et-ėr), *n.* One who plays at cricket.

> Most of the professional *cricketers* wore tall hats during a match. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 59.

cricket-frog (krik'et-frog), *n.* A name of sundry small tree-frogs of the genus *Hylodes*: so called from their chirping notes like those of a cricket.

cricketings (krik'et-ingz), *n. pl.* Twilled flannel of good quality, used for cricketing-costumes, etc.

cricket-iron (krik'et-ī″ėrn), *n.* An iron support which upholds the seat of a railroad-car.

crico-arytenoid (krī″kō-ar-i-tē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *crico-arytenoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or connected with the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages: said of a muscle or ligament.

II. *n.* Same as *crico-arytenoideus*.

crico-arytenoideus (krī″kō-ar″i-tē-noi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *crico-arytenoidei* (-ī). [NL.; as *crico(id)* + *arytenoideus*.] One of the muscles which in man act upon the vocal cords and glottis. The *crico-arytenoideus lateralis* arises from the upper border of the side of the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the outer angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. The *crico-arytenoideus posticus* lies behind the foregoing; it arises from the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, and its converging fibers are inserted into the outer angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. The former of these muscles closes the glottis, while the latter opens it.

cricoid (krī'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. κρικοειδής, ring-shaped, < κρίκος, a ring (see *circus*), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, ring-like: as, the *cricoid* cartilage. See II.

II. *n.* The more or less modified and specialized first tracheal ring or cartilage, coming next to the thyroid cartilage of the larynx. In man it resembles a signet-ring, being expanded posteriorly. It is connected with the thyroid cartilage by the cricothyroid membrane and other structures.

cricopharyngeal (krī″kō-fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< *crico(id)* + *pharyngeal*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and the pharynx.

cricothyroid (krī-kō-thī'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *crico(id)* + *thyroid*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or connected with the cricoid and thyroid cartilages: as, a *cricothyroid* artery, membrane, or muscle.

> In some of the Balænoidea . . . the cricoid cartilage and the rings of the trachea are incomplete in front, and a large air-sac is developed in the *cricothyroid* space. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 339.

Cricothyroid artery, a small but surgically important branch of the superior thyroid artery, running across the cricothyroid membrane.

II. *n.* A muscle which extends from the cricoid to the thyroid cartilage.

cricothyroidean (krī″kō-thī-roi'dē-an), *a.* Same as *cricothyroid*.

cricothyroideus (krī″kō-thī-roi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *cricothyroidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *cricothyroid*.] The cricothyroid muscle.

cried (krīd). Preterit and past participle of *cry*.

crier (krī'ėr), *n.* [Also *cryer*; < ME. *cryour*, *cryar*, < OF. *crieor*, *crieur*, F. *crieur* (= Pr. *cridador* = Sp. *gritador* = It. *gridatore*), a crier, < *crier*, cry: see *cry*.] One who cries; one who makes an outcry or utters a public proclamation.

> The person and office of this *cryer* in the wilderness. *Atterbury*, Sermons, III. xi.

Specifically—(*a*) An officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of a court, announce the opening or adjournment of the court, preserve order, etc.

> The queen sate lord chief justice of the hall,
> And bade the *crier* cite the criminal.
> *Dryden*, Wife of Bath's Tale.

(*b*) One who makes public proclamation of sales, strays, lost goods, etc.; a town crier; an auctioneer.

> Good folk, for gold or hire
> But help me to a *cryĕr*,
> For my poor heart is run astray
> After two eyes, that pass'd this way.
> *Drayton*, The Cryer.

crim (krim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crimmed*, ppr. *crimming*. [E. dial., also (in senses 1, 2, 3, more commonly) *cream*, *creem*; ult. < AS. *crimman* (pret. *cramm*, *cram*, pl. **crummon*, pp. *crummen*, in comp. *ācrummen*), press, bruise, break into fragments, crumble: see *cram* (of which *crim* is appar. in part (*cream*, *creem*) a secondary form) and *crumb*[1], *n.* and *v.*, *crumble*, and cf. *crimp* as related to *cramp*[1]. In form *crim* may be compared with OHG. *chrimman*, MHG. *krimmen* (pret. *kramm*), also *grimmen*, G. *krimmen*, *grimmen* (pret. *krimmte*), gripe, seize with the claws. See *cramp*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and *crimp*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To press or squeeze; crumble (bread). —**2.** To press or squeeze out; pour out.—**3.** To convey slyly.—**4.** To froth or curdle.

II. *intrans.* To shiver. [Prov. Eng.]

crim. con. An abbreviation of the legal phrase *criminal conversation*. See *criminal*.

crime (krīm), *n.* [< ME. *crime*, *cryme*, < OF. *crime*, *crim*, F. *crime* = Pr. *crim* = Sp. *crimen* = Pg. *crime* = It. *crimine*, a crime, < L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), an accusation, a charge, the thing charged, a fault, crime; prob. at first a question for judicial decision (cf. Gr. κρίμα, a question for decision, a decision, sentence), < *cernere* (√ **cri*) = Gr. κρίνειν, decide: see *certain* and *critic*, and cf. *discriminate*.] **1.** An act or omission which the law punishes in the name and on behalf of the state, whether because expressly forbidden by statute or because so injurious to the public as to require punishment on grounds of public policy; an offense punishable by law. In its general sense "it includes every offense, from the highest to the lowest in the grade of offenses, and includes what are called misdemeanors as well as treason and felony" (*Taney*). The latter are commonly called *high crimes*. Violations of municipal regulations are not generally spoken of as crimes.

> And ȝif the Kyng him self do ony Homycydie or ony *Cryme*, as to sle a man, or ony suche cas, he schalle dye therefore. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 287.

> A *crime* is a harm I do to another with malice prepense. Forgery and murder are *crimes*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 187.

2. Any great wickedness or wrong-doing; iniquity; wrong.

> No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope*, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 95.

> For there never was a religious persecution in which some odious *crime* was not, justly or unjustly, said to be obviously deducible from the doctrines of the persecuted party. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Capital crime. See *capital offense*, under *capital*[1].—**Crime against nature**, sodomy.—**Infamous crime.** See *infamous*.—**Occult crimes**, in *Scots law*, crimes committed in secret or in privacy.=**Syn.** *Wrong*, *Sin*, *Crime*, *Vice*, *Iniquity*, *Transgression*, *Trespass*, *Delinquency*. (See *offense*.) *Wrong* is the opposite of *right*; a *wrong* is an infringement of the rights of another. *Sin* is wrong viewed as infraction of the laws of God. *Crime* is the breaking of the laws of man, specifically of laws forbidding things that are mischievous to individuals or to society, as theft, forgery, murder. *Vice* is a matter of habit in doing that which is low and degrading. *Iniquity* is great wrong. *Transgression* is an act of "stepping across," as *trespass* is an act of "passing across," the boundary of private rights, legal requirements, or general right. *Delinquency* is failure to comply with the demands of the law or of duty. See *criminal*.

> To forgive *wrongs* darker than death or night;
> This . . . is to be
> Good, great, and joyous, beautiful and free.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus, iv.

> The very *sin* of the *sin* is that it is against God, and every thing that comes from God. *Bushnell*, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 143.

> The complexity and range of passion is vastly increased when the offence is at once both *crime* and *sin*, a *wrong* done against order and against conscience at the same time. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 98.

> Civilization has on the whole been more successful in repressing *crime* than in repressing *vice*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 157.

> War in man's eyes shall be
> A monster of *iniquity*.
> *C. Mackay*, Good Time Coming.

> The brutes cannot call us to account for our *transgressions*. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 143.

> In faith, he's penitent,
> And yet his *trespass*, in our common reason,
> . . . is not almost a fault
> To incur a private check. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

A tribunal which might investigate, reform, and punish all ecclesiastical *delinquencies*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Crimean (krī-mē'an), *a.* [< *Crimea* (also called the *Krim*) (= F. *Crimée*), < NL. *Crimea* = G. *Krimm* or *Krym*, < Russ. *Krumŭ* (*Krym*), of Tatar origin: Turk. *Kirim*, Tatar *Krim*.] Of or pertaining to the Crimea, a large peninsula in southern Russia, separating the Black Sea from the sea of Azov, inhabited by Tatars since the thirteenth century.—**Crimean war**, a war between Great Britain, France, Turkey, and Sardinia on the one hand, and Russia on the other, chiefly carried on in the Crimea. It began in the spring of 1854 and lasted to the peace of Paris, March 30th, 1856.

crimeful† (krīm'ful), *a.* [< *crime* + *-ful*, 1.] Criminal; wicked; contrary to law or right.

> Tell me
> Why you proceeded not against these feats
> So *crimeful*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

crimeless† (krīm'les), *a.* [< *crime* + *-less*.] Free from crime; innocent.

criminal (krim'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *kriminneel* = G. *criminal* = Dan. *kriminal*, adj., < F. *criminel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *criminal* = It. *criminale*, < LL. *criminalis*, < L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), crime: see *crime*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to crime; relating to crime; having to do with crime or its punishment: as, a *criminal* action or case; a *criminal* sentence; a *criminal* code; *criminal* law; a *criminal* lawyer.

> The privileges of that order were forfeited, either in consequence of a *criminal* sentence, or by engaging in some mean trade, and entering into domestic service. *Brougham*.

2. Of the nature of crime; marked by or involving crime; punishable by law, divine or human: as, theft is a *criminal* act.

> Foppish and fantastic ornaments are only indications of vice, not *criminal* in themselves. *Addison*.

> Doubt was almost universally regarded as *criminal*, and error as damnable; yet the first was the necessary condition, and the second the probable consequence, of enquiry. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 78.

3. Guilty of crime; connected with or engaged in committing crime.

> However *criminal* they may be with regard to society in general, yet with respect to one another . . . they have ever maintained the most unshaken fidelity. *Brydone*.

> Unsystematic charity increases pauperism, and unphilosophical leniency towards the *criminal* class increases that class. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 293.

Criminal action. See *action*, 8.—**Criminal cases.** (*a*) Prosecutions in the name of the state for violations of the laws of the land. (*b*) Charges of offense against the public law of the state or nation, as distinguished from violations of municipal or local ordinances.—**Criminal contempt.** See *contempt*.—**Criminal conversation**, in *law*: (*a*) Adultery; specifically, illicit intercourse with a married woman. (*b*) The husband's action for damages for adultery. This action has been abolished in England by 20 and 21 Vict., lxxxv. 59, but the husband, in suing for a divorce, may claim damages from the adulterer. The action has not been abolished in the United States. Often abbreviated *crim. con.*—**Criminal information**, a prosecution for crime instituted by the attorney-general, in the name of the crown or the people, without requiring the sanction of a grand jury.—**Criminal law**, the law which relates to crimes and their punishment. Certain matters of a quasi-criminal character, such as indictments for nuisances, repair of roads, bridges, etc., informations, the judicial decisions of questions concerning the poor-laws, bastardy, etc., are also often treated as part of the criminal law.—**Criminal letters**, a form of criminal prosecution in Scotland, corresponding to a criminal information in England, drawn in the form of a summons, and in the supreme court running in the name of the sovereign, in the sheriff-court in that of the sheriff.—**Criminal prosecution**, the proceeding by which a person accused of a crime is brought or attempted to be brought to trial and judgment. Sometimes confined to prosecution by indictment.—**Criminal psychology.** See *psychology*.=**Syn. 2.** *Illegal*, *Criminal*, *Felonious*, *Sinful*, *Immoral*, *Wicked*, *Iniquitous*, *Depraved*, *Dissolute*, *Vicious*, agree in characterizing an act as contrary to law, civil or moral. All except *illegal* and *felonious* are also applicable to persons, thoughts, character, etc. *Illegal* is simply that which is not permitted by human law, or is vitiated by lack of compliance with legal forms: as, an *illegal* election. It suggests penalty only remotely if at all. *Criminal* applies to transgressions of human law, with especial reference to penalty. *Felonious* applies to that which is deliberately done in the consciousness that it is a crime; its other uses are nearly or quite obsolete. *Sinful* and the words that follow it mark transgression of the divine or moral law. *Sinful* does not admit the idea that there is a moral law separate from the divine will, but is specifically expressive of "any want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the will of God" (*Shorter Catechism*, Q. 14). As such, it applies to thoughts, feelings, desires, character, while human law looks no further back of action than to intent (as, a *criminal* intent), and attempts to deal only with acts. Hence, though all men are *sinful*, all are not *criminal*. *Immoral* stands over against *sinful* in emphasizing the notion of a moral law, apart from the question of the divine will; its most frequent application is to transgressions of the moral code in regard to the indulgence of lust. *Wicked* bears the same relation to moral law that *felonious* bears to civil law; the *wicked* man does wrong wilfully and knowingly, and generally his conduct is very wrong. *Iniquitous* is wicked in relation to others' rights, and grossly unjust: as, a most *iniquitous* proceeding. *Depraved* implies a fall from a better character, not only into wickedness, but into such corruption that the person delights in evil for its own sake. *Dissolute*, literally, set loose or released, expresses the character, life, etc., of one who throws off all moral obligation. *Vicious*, starting with the notion of being addicted to vice, has a wide range of meaning, from cross to wicked; it is the only one of these words that may be applied to animals. See *crime*, *atrocious*, *nefarious*, and *irreligious*.

> A subject may arrest for treason: the King cannot; for, if the arrest be *illegal*, the party has no remedy against the King. Quoted in *Macaulay*, On Hallam's Const. Hist.

> But negligence itself is *criminal*, highly *criminal*, where such effects to life and property follow it. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 27, 1834.

> O thievish Night,
> Why shouldst thou, but for some *felonious* end,
> In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 196.

> *Sinful* as man is, he can never be satisfied with the worship of the sinful. *Faiths of the World*, p. 171.

> Considered apart from other effects, it is *immoral* so to treat the body as in any way to diminish the fulness or vigour of its vitality. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 31.

> To do an injury openly is, in his estimation, as *wicked* as to do it secretly, and far less profitable. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

> He [Strafford] was not to have punishment meted out to him from his own *iniquitous* measure. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

All sin has its root in the perverted dispositions, desires, and affections which constitute the *depraved* state of the will. *A. A. Hodge*, Outlines of Theology, xvi. § 4.

Though licentious and careless of restraint, he could hardly be called extremely *dissolute*.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 276.

He [Wycherley] appears to have led, during a long course of years, that most wretched life, the life of a *vicious* old boy about town. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists.

And Guinevere . . . desired his name, and sent
Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf;
Who being *vicious*, old, and irritable, . . .
Made answer sharply that she should not know.
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *n.* A person who has committed a punishable offense against public law; more particularly, a person convicted of a punishable public offense on proof or confession.

The mawkish sympathy of good and soft-headed women with the most degraded and persistent *criminals* of the male sex is one of the signs of an unhealthy public sentiment. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 293.

Habitual criminal, in *law*, one of a class recognized by modern legislation as punishable by reason of criminal past history and continued criminal associations and demoralized life maintained without means of honest subsistence, as distinguished from adequate evidence of any single new specific offense; or, if not punishable solely therefor, liable to arrest on suspicion of criminal intentions. =Syn. Culprit, malefactor, evil-doer, transgressor, felon, convict.

criminalist (krim'i-nal-ist), *n.* [= F. *criminaliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *criminalista*; as *criminal* (law) + *-ist*.] An authority in criminal law; one versed in criminal law.

Experienced *criminalists* vowed they had never seen such a shamelessly impudent specimen of humanity.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 434.

criminality (krim-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *criminalité* = Sp. *criminalidad* = Pg. *criminalidade* = It. *criminalità*, < ML. *criminalita(t-)s*, < LL. *criminalis*, criminal: see *criminal* and *-ity*.] The quality or state of being criminal; that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness.

With the single exception of the Jews, no class held that doctrine of the *criminality* of error which has been the parent of most modern persecutions.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 475.

A very great distinction obtains between the conscience of *criminality* and the conscience of sin, between the mere doing of evil and the feeling oneself to be evil.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 180.

Not only have artificial punishments failed to produce reformation, but they have in many cases increased the *criminality*. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 177.

criminally (krim'i-nal-i), *adv.* In a criminal manner or spirit; with violation of public law; with reference to criminal law.

A physician who, after years of study, has gained a competent knowledge of physiology, pathology, and therapeutics, is not held *criminally* responsible if a man dies under his treatment. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 77.

criminalness (krim'i-nal-nes), *n.* Criminality.

criminate (krim'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *criminated*, ppr. *criminating*. [< L. *criminatus*, pp. of *criminari* (> It. *criminare* = Sp. Pg. *criminar* = OF. *criminer*), accuse of crime, < *crimen* (*crimin-*), crime: see *crime*. Cf. *accriminate*, *incriminate*, *recriminate*.] **1.** To charge with a crime; declare to be guilty of a crime.

To *criminate*, with the heavy and ungrounded charge of disloyalty and disaffection, an incorrupt, independent, and reforming Parliament.
Burke, On the Speech from the Throne.

2. To involve in the commission or the consequences of a crime; incriminate; reflexively, manifest or disclose the commission of crime by.

Our municipal laws do not require the offender to plead guilty or *criminate himself*. *Scott.*

3. To censure or hold up to censure; inveigh against or blame as criminal; impugn. [Rare.]

As the spirit of party, in different degrees, must be expected to infect all political bodies, there will be, no doubt, persons in the national legislature willing enough to arraign the measures and *criminate* the views of the majority. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxvi.

He [Sir John Eliot] descends to *criminate* the duke's magnificent tastes; he who had something of a congenial nature; for Eliot was a man of fine literature.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 379.

To criminate one's self, to furnish evidence of one's own guilt, or of a fact which may be a link in a chain of evidence to that effect; said of an accused person or of a witness.

crimination (krim-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *crimination* = Sp. *criminación* (obs.; now *acriminación*) = Pg. *criminação* = It. *criminazione*, < L. *criminatio(n-)*, < *criminari*, pp. *criminatus*, criminate: see *criminate*.] The act of criminating, in any sense of the word; accusation; charge.

The pulpits rung with mutual *criminations*.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xi. 2.

The time of the Privy Council was occupied by the *criminations* and recriminations of the adverse parties.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

criminative (krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *criminate* + *-ive*.] Relating to or involving crimination or accusation; accusing.

criminator (krim'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *acriminador* = Pg. *criminador* = It. *criminatore*, < L. *criminator*, an accuser, < *criminari*, pp. *criminatus*, accuse: see *criminate*.] One who criminates; an accuser; a calumniator.

He may be amiable, but, if he is, my feelings are liars, and I have been so long accustomed to trust to them in these cases that the opinion of the world is not the likeliest *criminator* to impeach their credibility.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 234.

criminatory (krim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **criminatorius*, < *criminator*, an accuser: see *criminator*.] Involving accusation; criminative.

crimine, crimini (krim'i-ne, -ni), *interj.* [Appar. a mere ejaculation, but perhaps a variation of *gemini*, which is similarly used.] An exclamation of surprise or impatience.

Oh! *crimine!* *Congreve*, Double Dealer, iv. 1.

Crimini, jimini,
Did you ever hear such a nimminy pimminy
Story as Leigh Hunt's Rimini? *Byron.*

criminologist (krim-i-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), a crime, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, discuss: see *crime* and *-ology*.] One who studies crimes with reference to their origin, propagation, prevention, punishment, etc.

The point of view of the two schools of *criminologists* in Italy, the classical or spiritualistic school, and the anthropological school, which differ not only in their theoretical conceptions, but also in their practical conclusions upon the application of punishment. *Science*, IX. 229.

criminology (krim-i-nol'ō-ji), *n.* The science of crime.

criminous (krim'i-nus), *a.* [= OF. *crimineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *criminoso*, < L. *criminosus*, full of reproaches, accusatory, ML. criminal, < *crimen* (*crimin-*), accusation, crime: see *crime*.] Involving or guilty of crime; criminal; wicked.

No marvel then, if being as deeply *criminous* as the Earle himselfe, it stung his conscience to adjudge to death those misdeeds whereof himselfe had bin the chiefe Author.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

We have seen the importance which the jurisdiction over *criminous* clerks assumed in the first quarrel between Becket and Henry II. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

criminously† (krim'i-nus-li), *adv.* Criminally; wickedly.

criminousness† (krim'i-nus-nes), *n.* Criminality.

crimosin†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *crimson*.

crimp (krimp), *v.* [< ME. **crimpen* (found only as in freq. *crimple* and other derivatives) = MD. D. *krimpen* = MLG. LG. *krimpen* = OHG. *ehrimphen*, *krimfan*, MHG. *krimphen*, *krimpfen* (a strong verb, pret. *kramp*, pp. *krumpen*), bend together, contract, shrink, shrivel, diminish (cf. Sw. *krympa* = Dan. *krympe*, shrink, prob. from LG.): in form the orig. verb of which *cramp*[1], *crump*, *crimple*, *crumple* are secondary or deriv. forms: see *cramp*[1], *v.* and *n.*, and cf. *crim*, *cram*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend back or inward; draw together; contract or cause to contract or shrink; corrugate. Specifically—**2.** To bend (the uppers of boots) into shape.—**3.** To indent (a cartridge-case), or turn the end inward and back upon the head, in order to confine the charge; crease.—**4.** To cause to contract and pucker so as to become wrinkled, wavy, or crisped, as the hair; form into short curls or ruffles; flute; ruffle.

The comely hostess in a *crimped* cap. *Irving.*

To *crimp* the little frill that bordered his shirt collar.
Dickens.

5. In *cookery*, to crimple or cause to contract or wrinkle, as the flesh of a live fish or of one just killed, by gashing it with a knife, to give it greater firmness and make it more crisp when cooked.

My brother Temple, although he is fond of fish, will never taste anything that has been *crimped* alive.
J. Moore, Edward.

Those who attempted resistance were *crimped* alive, like fishes. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 422.

6. Hence, in general, to slash; gash. *Lubbock*, Prehist. Times, 435.—**7.** To kidnap; decoy for the purpose of shipping or enlisting, as into the army or navy. See the extract.

The *crimping* of men is the decoying them into a resort where they can be detained until they are handed over to a shipper or recruiter, like fish kept in a stew till wanted for the table. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 515.

II. *intrans.* To be very stingy. [Prov. Eng.]

crimp (krimp), *n.* [< *crimp*, *v.*] **1.** That which has been crimped or curled; a curl or a waved lock of hair: generally used in the plural.—**2.** A crimper.—**3.** One who brings persons into a place or condition of restraint, in order to subject them to swindling, forced labor, or the like; especially, one who, for a commission, supplies recruits for the army or sailors for ships by nefarious means or false inducements; a decoy; a kidnapper. Such practices have been suppressed in the army and navy, and made highly penal in connection with merchant ships.

The kidnapping *crimp*
Took the foolish young imp
On board of his cutter so trim and so jimp.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 292.

Great numbers of young men were inveigled or kidnapped by *crimps* in its [the East India Company's] service, confined often for long periods, and with circumstances of the most aggravated cruelty, in secret depôts which existed in the heart of London, and at last, in the dead of night, shipped for Hindostan.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

4†. A certain game at cards.

Laugh and keep company at gleek or *crimp*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

crimp† (krimp), *a.* [Related to *crimp*, *v.*, as *cramp*[1], *a.*, to *cramp*[1], *v.*] **1.** Easily crumbled; friable; brittle; crisp.

The fowler . . .
Treads the *crimp* earth.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

2. Not consistent (?): poss. an error for *scrimp*.

The evidence is *crimp*, the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves.
Arbuthnot, John Bull, II. iv.

crimpage (krim'pāj), *n.* [< *crimp* + *-age*.] Payment to a crimp for his services.

crimper (krim'pėr), *n.* One who or that which crimps or corrugates. Specifically—(*a*) A machine for stretching and forming the uppers of boots and shoes. (*b*) An apparatus for bending leather into various shapes, used in harness-making. (*c*) A double pin or other device for crimping the hair. (*d*) An apparatus consisting of a pair of fluted rolls for ruffling or fluting fabrics. (*e*) A machine for bending wire into corrugations previous to weaving it into wire cloth. (*f*) A stamping-press for forming tinware. (*g*) A machine for swaging the ends of blind-slats. (*h*) A tool for crimping cartridge-cases.

crimping-board (krim'ping-bōrd), *n.* A piece of hard wood used to raise the grain of leather in the process of tanning; a graining-board.

crimping-house (krim'ping-hous), *n.* A low resort to which men are decoyed for the purpose of confining and controlling them, and forcing them to enter the army, navy, or merchant service. See *crimp*, *n.*, 3.

crimping-iron (krim'ping-ī″ėrn), *n.* **1.** An implement for fluting ruffles on garments.—**2.** ★An implement for crimping the hair.

★**crimping-machine** (krim'ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for crimping or fluting.

crimple (krim'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crimpled*, ppr. *crimpling*. [< ME. *crimplen* (spelled *crymplyn*), freq. of *crimp*, q. v.] To contract or draw together; cause to shrink or pucker; curl; corrugate.

He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimpled* them up. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

crimplet†, *n.* [< ME. *crympylle*; from the verb.] A rumple.

crimp-press (krimp'pres), *n.* A crimper or crimping-machine.—**Pad crimp-press**, in *harness-making*, a pad-crimp.

crimson (krim'zn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crimosin*, *cremosin*, < ME. *crimosin*, with many variants, *cramosin*, *cremosyn*, *crimisine*, etc., < OF. **cramoisin*, *cramoisyne*, crimson, carmine: see further under *carmine*, which is a doublet of *crimson*.] **I.** *n.* A highly chromatic red color somewhat inclining toward purple, like that of an alkaline infusion of cochineal, or of red wine a year or two old; deep red.

A maid yet rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

II. *a.* Of a red color inclining to purple; deep-red.

Beauty's ensign yet
Is *crimson* in thy lips and in thy cheeks.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

The *crimson* stream distain'd his arms. *Dryden.*

crimson (krim'zn), *v.* [< *crimson*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To dye with crimson; make crimson.

And felt my blood
Glow with the glow that slowly *crimson'd* all
Thy presence. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.

II. *intrans.* To become of a deep-red color; be tinged with red; blush: as, her cheeks *crimsoned*.

Ancient towers . . . beginning to *crimson* with the radiant lustre of a cloudless July morning. *De Quincey.*

crimson-warm (krim'zn-wârm), *a.* Warm to redness.

crinal (krī′nal), *a.* [< L. *crinalis*, < *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] Belonging to hair.

crinate (krī′nāt), *a.* [Var. of *crinite*[1], with suffix *-ate*[1] for *-ite*[2].] Same as *crinite*[1], 2.

crinated (krī′nā-ted), *a.* [As *crinate* + *-ed*[2].] Having hair; hairy.

crinatory (krin′a-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *crinitory*.

crinch (krinch), *v.* A dialectal form of *cringe*.

crincum†, **crincomet**, *n.* [Old slang.] Venereal infection. [Vulgar.]

Get the *crincomes*, go.
Shirley and Chapman, The Ball, iv.

Jealousy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 704.

crinet† (krīn), *n.* [< F. *crin* = Pr. Sp. *crin* = Pg. *crina* = It. *crine*, < L. *crinis*, hair.] Hair. [Rare.]

Priests, whose sacred *crine*
Felt never razor. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

crined (krīnd), *a.* [< *crine* + *-ed*[2]; equiv. to *crinite*[1], q. v.] In *her.*, wearing hair, as the head of a man or woman, or wearing a mane, as the head of a horse, unicorn, etc. These additions are often borne of a different tincture from the head, which is then said to be *crined* of such a tincture.

An unicorn arg., armed, unguled and *crined* or.
Boutell, Heraldry, xix.

crinet (krī′net), *n.* [< OF. **crinet*, dim. of *crin*, < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*, and cf. *crinel*.] 1†. A fine, hair-like feather; one of the small, bristly black feathers on a hawk's head. *Halliwell.* Also *crane*. — 2. Same as *crinière*.

cringe (krinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cringed*, ppr. *cringing*. [= E. dial. (North.) *crinch*, crouch; < ME. **crinchen, crenchen, crengen* (?), twist or bend, < AS. *cringan*, sometimes *crincan* (pret. *crang*, **cranc*, pl. *crungon*, **cruncon*, pp. *crungen*, **cruncen*) (cf. *swing*, with the assibilated form *swinge*), fall (in battle), yield, succumb, orig. prob. 'bend, bow' (cf. the orig. sense of equiv. *succumb*). The verb is but scantly recorded in early literature, but it appears to be the ult. source of *crinkle*, *cringle*, as well as of *crank* in all its uses.] **I.** *intrans.* To bend; crouch; especially, to bend or crouch with servility or from fear or cowardice; fawn; cower.

Who more than thou
Once fawn'd and *cringed*, and servilely adored
Heaven's awful Monarch? *Milton*, P. L., iv. 959.

Those who trample on the helpless are disposed to *cringe* to the powerful. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

He *cringes* to every phantom of apprehension, and obeys the impulses of cowardice as though they were the laws of existence. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 117.

=Syn. To stoop, truckle.

II. *trans.* To contract; distort. [Rare.]

Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

cringe (krinj), *n.* [< *cringe*, *v.*] A servile or fawning obeisance.

My antic knees can turn upon the hinges
Of compliment, and screw a thousand *cringes*.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

He must be under my usher, who must teach him the postures of his body, how to make legs and *cringes*.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

cringeling (krinj′ling), *n.* [< *cringe* + *-ling*.] One who cringes; a fawner; a sycophant; a shrinking coward. [Rare.]

cringer (krin′jėr), *n.* One who cringes; one characterized by servility or cowardice; a sycophant.

cringingly (krin′jing-li), *adv.* In a cringing manner.

cringle (kring′gl), *n.* [In naut. sense also written *crengle, crenkle, crencle;* of LG. or Scand. origin: MLG. *kringel, kringele*, a ring, circle, a cracknel, = G. *kringel*, a cracknel, dial. a circle, = Icel. *kringla*, a disk, circle, orb; dim. of the simple form, D. *kring* = MLG. *krink*, a ring, circle, = Icel. *kringr*, in pl. *kringar*, pulleys of a drag-net; cf. Icel. *kringr*, adj., easy (orig. round, *kring*, adv., around). Perhaps ult. connected with Icel. *hringr* = AS. *hring*, E. *ring:* see *ring*[1]. Cf. *crinkle*.] A ring or circular bend, as of a rope. Specifically — (*a*) *Naut.*, a strand of rope so worked into the bolt-rope of a sail as to form a ring or eye. Cringles are named according to the purpose for which they are intended: as, *head-cringles*, which are placed at the upper corners of the sail, for lashing them to the yards; *reef-cringles*, on the leeches of the sail, for passing the reef-earings through. (*b*) A withe or rope for fastening a gate. [Eng.] — **Earing-cringle**, the cringle through which an earing is passed.

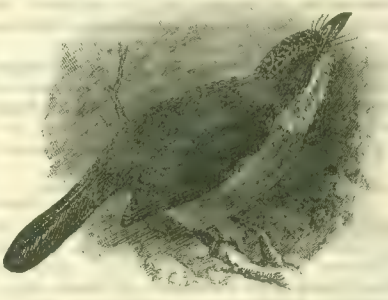


Cringle.

cricicultural (krin-i-kul′tūr-al), *a.* [< L. *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *cultura*, culture, + *-al*.] Relating to the growth of hair. [Rare.]

crinière (krin-iār′), *n.* [OF., < *crin*, < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] In *armor*, that part of the bards of a horse which covered the back of the neck. It was generally formed of overlapping plates, like the tassets. It was not introduced until late in the fifteenth century. Also *crinet*. See cut under *bard*.

Criniger (krin′i-jėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *criniger*, hairy: see *crinigerous*.] 1. A genus of turdoid or dentirostral oscine passerine birds (so called from the hair-like filaments with which some



Criniger phæocephalus.

of the feathers end), containing a large number of chiefly African and Asiatic species: sometimes referred to the family *Pycnonotidæ*. It is also called *Trichas* and *Trichophorus*. — 2. [*l. c.*] A book-name of the species of the genus *Criniger:* as, the yellow-bellied *criniger*, *C. flaviventris*.

crinigerous (kri-nij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *criniger* (doubtful), having long hair, < *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *gerere*, bear.] Hairy; covered with hair; crinated. [Rare.]

criniparous (kri-nip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *parere*, produce.] Producing hair; causing hair to grow. [Rare.]

Bears' grease or fat is also in great request, being supposed to have a *criniparous* or hair-producing quality.
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 83, note.

crinite[1] (krī′nīt), *a.* [< L. *crinitus*, haired, pp. of *crinire*, provide with hair, < *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] 1. Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

Comate, *crinite*, caudate stars.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xiv. 44.

2. In *bot.* and *entom.*, having long hairs, or having tufts of long, weak, and often bent hairs, on the surface. Also *crinate*.

crinite[2] (krī′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *encrinite*.] A fossil crinoid; an encrinite or stone-lily.

crinitory (krin′i-tō-ri), *a.* [< *crinite*[1] + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or consisting of hair. Also spelled *crinatory*.

When in the morning he anxiously removed the cap, away came every vestige of its *crinitory* covering.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. iii.

crinkle (kring′kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crinkled*, ppr. *crinkling*. [< ME. *crenclen* (rare), bend, turn, = D. *krinkelen*, turn, wind; freq. of **crink*, repr. by *cringe*, and, with change of vowel, by *crank* (cf. *crankle*): see *cringe*, *cringle*, and *crank*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To form or mark with short curves, waves, or wrinkles; make with many flexures; mold into corrugations; corrugate.

The flames through all the casements pushing forth,
Like red-hot devils *crinkled* into snakes.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn or wind; bend; wrinkle; be marked by short waves or ripples; curl; be corrugated or crimped.

The house is *crinkled* to and fro.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2012.

All the rooms
Were full of *crinkling* silks.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

A breath of cheerfulness runs along the slender stream of his [Skelton's] verse, under which it seems to ripple and *crinkle*, catching and casting back the sunshine like a stream blown on by clear western winds.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 133.

2†. To cringe.

He that hath pleased her grace
Thus far, shall not now *crincle* for a little.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

crinkle (kring′kl), *n.* [= D. *krinkel*, curve, flexure; from the verb. Cf. *cringle*, with var. *crenkle*, etc.] A wrinkle; a turn or twist; a ripple; a corrugation.

The *crinkles* in this glass making objects appear double.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.

crinkleroot (kring′kl-röt), *n.* The pepperroot, *Dentaria diphylla*.

crinkly (kring′kli), *a.* [< *crinkle* + *-y*[1].] Full of crinkles; wrinkly; crimpy; like a crinkle.

crinkum-crankum (kring′kum-krang′kum), *n.* [A humorous Latin-seeming word, made from *crinkle* or *crank*.] A winding or crooked line or course; a zigzag.

Ay, here's none of your straight lines here — but all taste — zigzag — *crinkum-crankum* — in and out.
Colman and Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage, ii. 2.

crino (krī′nō), *n.* [NL., < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] 1. Pl. *crinones* (kri-nō′nēz). A cuticular disease supposed to arise from the insinuation of a hair-worm under the skin of infants. — 2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Entozoa*, found chiefly in horses and dogs.

crinoid (krī′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Crinoidea*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crinoidea;* containing or consisting of crinoids; encrinital.

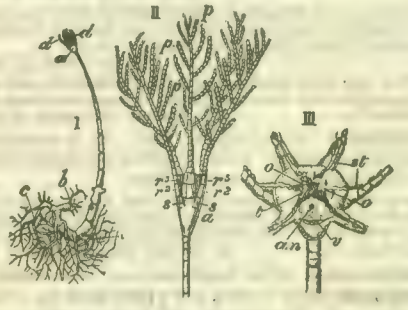
II. *n.* One of the *Crinoidea;* an encrinite; a stone-lily, sea-lily, lily-star, feather-star, or hair-star.

The greater number of *crinoids* belong to the oldest periods of the history of the earth (the Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous formations). Existing forms live mostly at considerable depths.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 289.

crinoidal (kri-noi′dal), *a.* [As *crinoid* + *-al*.] Same as *crinoid*.

The animal life was remarkable for the great profusion and diversity of Crinoids, — or Sea-lilies, as they are sometimes called. . . . The period might well be called the *Crinoidal* period in geological history.
Dana, Man. of Geol., p. 297.

Crinoidea (kri-noi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρινοειδής*, like a lily, < *κρίνον*, a lily, + *εἶδος*, form.] A class of the pelmatozoan branch of the *Echinoderma* containing those forms which, during the whole or the early part of their existence, are fixed by a jointed, flexible stalk or are attached by the lower surface of the body: so named from the resemblance of their rayed bodies,



Rhizocrinus lofotensis.

I. The entire animal: *a*, enlarged upper joint of stem; *b*, larval joints of stem; *c*, *c*, cirri; *d*, *d*, brachia. II. Summit of stem, bearing calyx and brachia: *a*, as before; *r*[2], *r*[2], first radials; *r*[2], *r*[2], second radials; *r*[3], *r*[3], third radials; *p*, *p*, pinnules. III. Oral surface of calyx, seen obliquely: *v*, lower part of visceral mass; *st*, tentacular grooves; *o*, *o*, oral valves; *t*, oral tentacles; *an*, anus.

borne on a stalk, to a lily. The principal viscera are inclosed in a cup-shaped or globose calyx, the lower part of which — the dorsal or aboral surface — is composed of calcareous, close-fitting plates and usually rests on the peduncle or stalk; its upper surface — the ventral — is either plated or membranous; the mouth is situated here, but is usually subtegminal in Paleozoic forms. The arms, or crown, arise from the upper part of the calyx and are the direct prolongation of the radial plates of the dorsal calyx. These arms bear lateral branches or pinnules; both are traversed ventrally by a deep groove, at the bottom of which is situated the cœliac canal. Overlying the latter run the genital, water-, and vascular canals, a nerve-cord, and two rows of tentacles passing out from the ambulacra. These arm-furrows lead downward into the tegmen and to the mouth. The *Crinoidea* were enormously abundant in Paleozoic time, when they attained their culmination. Their fossil remains are popularly known as stone-lilies, lily-stars, encrinites, etc. They sometimes constitute entire strata of limestone. In recent seas crinoids are of relatively rare occurrence and are represented by only a very few genera. In the accepted classification, the class is divided into five orders: *Larviformia, Camerata, Fistulata, Flexibilia*, and *Articulata*. Also called *Brachiata*.

crinoidean (kri-noi′dē-ạn), *n.* [< *Crinoidea* + *-an*.] One of the *Crinoidea;* a crinoid.

crinoline (krin′ō-lin or -līn), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *crinoline*, hair-cloth, crinoline, < L. *crinis*, hair, + *linum*, flax: see *crine*, *line*[1], *linen*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A stiff material originally made wholly or in part of horsehair, whence the name. It was used about 1852 for stiff skirts, and, when this fashion was followed by that of wearing greatly projecting skirts of wire or steel springs, the word continued to be used generally for the latter. Crinoline is still in use for stiff lining and the like, in the manner of buckram.

Hence — 2. A skirt made of this stuff or of any stiffened or starched material. — 3. A frame-

work of fine steel or other hoops or springs, used for distending the dress; a hoop-skirt. See *farthingale* and *hoop-skirt*.

"One can move so much more quietly without *crinoline*." . . . A mountain of mohair and scarlet petticoat remained on the floor, upborne by an overgrown steel mouse-trap. *Miss Yonge*, The Trial.

Crinoline-steels, thin and narrow ribbons of steel used for making hoop-skirts.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a crinoline in structure.

The "Monarch," one of the ships experimented upon, . . . was considered to have been made almost impregnable against any attack by a strong *crinoline* framework of booms and spars built up round her. *Ure*, Dict., II. 207.

crinon (krī'non), *n.* [< L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] A criniger; a bird of the genus *Criniger* of Temminck. *G. Cuvier.*

crinones, *n.* Plural of *crino*, 1.

crinose (krī'nōs), *a.* [< L. *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *-ose*. Cf. ML. *criniosus*, hairy.] Hairy. [Rare.]

crinosity (krī-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< *crinose* + *-ity*.] Hairiness. [Rare.]

Crinum (krī'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily.] A genus of tall bulbous plants, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, of which there are about 60 species, natives of tropical and subtropical regions. They are very beautiful greenhouse-plants, with strap-shaped leaves and a solid scape bearing an



Crinum.

umbel of flowers. The genus is distinguished mainly by the long tube of the perianth; and the flowers are sessile in the umbel instead of pedicellate. The Asiatic poison-bulb, *C. Asiaticum*, a native of the East, has a bulb above ground, which is a powerful emetic, and is often used by the natives to produce vomiting after poison has been taken.

criocephalous (krī-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *criocephalus*, < Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a ram's head: as, a *criocephalous* sphinx.

criocephalus (krī-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *criocephali* (-lī). [NL.: see *criocephalous*.] A ram-headed being or animal. See *criosphinx*.

Hillocks humped and deformed, squatting like the *criocephalus* of the tombs. *L. Hearn*, tr. of Gautier's Cleop. Nights, p. 6.

Crioceras (krī-os'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, of the family *Ammonitidæ*, or made type of a family *Crioceratidæ*, containing discoidal ammonites having the whorls discrete: so called from the resemblance to a ram's horn. The species are numerous. Also *Criocera*, *Crioceratites*, and *Criocerus*.



Crioceras crista-galli.

criocerate (krī-os'e-rāt), *a.* Same as *crioceratitic*.

crioceratid (krī-ō-ser'a-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Crioceratidæ*.

Crioceratidæ (krī-ō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crioceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Crioceras*; the ram's-horn ammonites or crioceratites.

crioceratite (krī-ō-ser'a-tīt), *n.* [< *Crioceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ite*[2].] A fossil of the genus *Crioceras*; a ram's-horn ammonite.

crioceratitic (krī-ō-ser-a-tit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Crioceratidæ*. Also *criocerate*, *crioceran*.

Crioceridæ (krī-ō-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crioceris* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous tetramerous coleopters, taking name from the genus *Crioceris*. They are related to the *Chrysomelidæ*, and are sometimes merged in that family. They have an oblong body, and the posterior femurs are frequently enlarged, whence the term *Eupoda* applied by Latreille. They include many aquatic beetles. Also *Criocerida*, *Criocerides*, *Criocerites*.

Crioceris (krī-os'e-ris), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *κέρας*, a horn.] The typical genus of the family *Crioceridæ*. The asparagus-beetle, *C. asparagi*, is an example. See cut under *asparagus-beetle*.

criosphinx (krī'ō-sfingks), *n.* [< Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *σφίγξ*, sphinx.] One of the three varieties of the Egyptian sphinx, characterized by



Criosphinx.

having the head of a ram, as distinguished from the *androsphinx*, with the head of a human being, and the *hieracosphinx*, or hawk-headed sphinx. See *sphinx*.

crioust (krī'us), *a.* [ME. *crious*; < *cry* + *-ous*.] Clamorous.

A fool womman and *crious*. *Wyclif*, Prov. ix. 13 (Oxf.).

cripling, *n.* See *crippling*.

crippidt, *p. a.* Probably a variant of *crimped*, in the sense of pinched, squeezed. *Wyclif*, Lev. xxii. 24.

crippint, *n.* Same as *crespine*.

cripple (krip'l), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. dial. *creeple*; < ★ME. *cripel*, *crepel*, *crepul*, *crypel*, *crupel*, etc., < ONorth. *crypel* (in comp. *eorth-crypel*, a paralytic, lit. a ground-creeper) (= OFries. *kreppel*, North Fries. *krebel*, *krabel* = MLG. *kropel*, *krepel*, LG. *kröpel* = D. *kreppel*, *kropel*, *kreupel* = OHG. *kruppel*, MHG. *kruppel*, MG. *krupel*, *kropel*, G. *krüppel* = Icel. *kryppill* = Dan. *kröbbel* (found only as adj. and in comp.), dim. *kröbling*; cf. Sw. *krympling*, akin to E. *crump*); with suffix *-el*, < AS. *creópan* (pp. *cropen*), creep: see *creep*, and cf. *creeper*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who creeps, halts, or limps; one who is partially or wholly deprived of the use of one or more of his limbs; a lame person: also applied to animals.

Thay mygt not fygt mare oloft,
But creped about in the "croft,"
As thay were croked *crepyls*.
Turnament of Tottenham (Percy's Reliques, p. 178).

And there sat a certain man at Lystra, impotent in his feet, being a *cripple* from his mother's womb, who never had walked. Acts xiv. 8.

A good dog must . . . understand how to retrieve his birds judiciously, bringing the *cripples* first.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Water-Birds (1884), p. 335.

2. A dense thicket in swampy or low land; a patch of low timber-growth. [Local, U. S.]

The Ruffed Grouse often takes refuge from the sportsman amidst the thickest *cripples*, deepest gullies, and densest foliage, where it is impossible to get at them.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 129.

3. A rocky shallow in a stream: so called by lumbermen. [Local, U. S.]

II. *a.* Lame; decrepit.

Chide the *cripple* tardy-gaited night.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

cripple (krip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crippled*, ppr. *crippling*. [< ME. *cripelen* (= LG. G. *krüpeln*), intrans., creep, crawl; prop. freq. of *crepen*, creep, but resting partly on *crepel*, *cripel*, etc., a creeper, cripple: see *cripple*, *n.* As trans., *cripple*, *v.*, is from the noun.] **I.**† *intrans.* To walk haltingly, like a cripple.

He crepeth *cripelande* forth. *Bestiary*, l. 130.

II. *trans.* 1. To make (one) a cripple; partly disable by injuring a limb or limbs; deprive of the free use of a limb or limbs, especially of a leg or foot; lame.

Thou cold sciatica,
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 1.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden.*

2. To disable in part; impair the power or efficiency of; weaken by impairment: as, the fleet was *crippled* in the engagement; to *cripple* one's resources by bad debts.

More serious embarrassments of a different description were *crippling* the energy of the settlement in the Bay.
Palfrey.

Debt, which consumes so much time, which so *cripples* and disheartens a great spirit with cares that seem so base.
Emerson, Nature.

=Syn. 1. *Maim*, *Disfigure*, etc. See *mutilate*.

crippledom (krip'l-dom), *n.* [< *cripple* + *-dom*.] 1. The state of being a cripple; crippleness.

I was emerging rapidly from a state of *crippledom* to one of comparative activity. *W. H. Russell*, Ischia.

2. Cripples collectively. [Rare in both uses.]

crippleness (krip'l-nes), *n.* Lameness. [Rare.]

crippler (krip'lėr), *n.* [Prob. for **crimpler*. Cf. *crimping-board*.] Same as *graining-board*.

crippling (krip'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cripple*, *v.*; likened to a cripple's crutches.] One of a set of spars or timbers set up as supports against the sides of a building. Also spelled *cripling*.

cripst, *a.* A Middle English transposition of *crisp*.

cris, *n.* See *creese*.

crises, *n.* Plural of *crisis*.

Crisia (kris'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812).] The typical genus of the family *Crisiidæ*. *C. eburnea* is an ivory-white calcareous species found on seaweeds.

Crisidia (kri-sid'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Crisia*.] A genus of polyzoans, of the family *Crisiidæ*.

Crisiidæ (kri-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crisia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnolæmatous ectoproctous polyzoans, representing the articulate or radicate division of *Cyclostomata*. Also written ★*Crisiadæ*.

crisis (krī'sis), *n.*; pl. *crises* (-sēz). [= F. *crise* = Sp. *crisis* = Pg. *crise* = It. *crise*, *crisi*, < L. *crisis*, < Gr. *κρίσις*, a separating, decision, decisive point, crisis, < *κρίνειν*, separate, decide: see *critic*, *crime*, *certain*.] 1. A vitally important or decisive state of things; the point of culmination; a turning-point; the point at which a change must come, either for the better or the worse, or from one state of things to another: as, a ministerial *crisis*; a financial *crisis*; a *crisis* in a person's mental condition.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

Nor is it unlikely that the very occasions on which such defects are shown may be the most important of all — the very times of *crisis* for the fate of the country.
Brougham.

The similarity of the circumstances of two political *crises* may bring out parallels and coincidences.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 86.

2. In *med.*, the change of a disease which indicates the nature of its termination; that change which prognosticates recovery or death; also, a paroxysm of pain in the stomach or other organ, occurring in tabes dorsalis.

In pneumonia the natural termination is by a well-marked *crisis*, which may take place as early as the fifth day, or be deferred to the ninth. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 319.

Cardiac crisis. See *cardiac*. =Syn. *Emergency*, etc. See *exigency*.

crislet, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *crizzle*.

crisp (krisp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *crisp*, *crips*, *kyrsp*, < AS. *crisp*, **cirps*, *cyrps* = OF. *crespe*, F. *crêpe* (> E. *crape*, q. v.) = Sp. Pg. It. *crespo*, < L. *crispus*, curled, crimped, wavy, uneven, tremulous.] **I.** *a.* 1. Curled; crimpled; crimped; wrinkled; wavy; especially (of the hair), curling in small stiff or firm curls.

Crispe-herit was the kyng, colouret as gold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3757.

His hair is *crisp*, and black, and long,
His face is like the tan.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

2. In *bot.*, curled and twisted: applied to a leaf when the border is much more dilated than the disk. — 3. Curled, wrinkled, or rippled.

You nymphs, called Naiads, of the windering brooks, . . .
Leave your *crisp* channels. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

4. Brittle; friable; breaking or crumbling into fragments of somewhat firm consistence.

The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

5. Possessing a certain degree of firmness and vigor; fresh; having a fresh appearance.

It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years.
Leigh Hunt.

6. Brisk; lively.

The snug small home and the *crisp* fire. *Dickens.*

7. Having a sharp, pleasantly acrid taste.

Your neat *crisp* claret. *Beau. and Fl.*

8. Lively in expression; pithy; terse; sparkling.

The lessons of criticism which he himself [Goethe] has taught me in the *crisp* epigrams of his conversations with Eckermann.
R. H. Hutton, Essays in Literary Criticism, Pref.

9. In *entom.*, same as *crispate*.

II.† *n.* 1. A material formerly used for veils, probably similar to crape; a veil.

Upon her head a silver *crisp* she pind,
Loose wauing on her shoulders with the wind.
Hudson, Judith, iv. 51.

2. Same as *crespine*. *Planché.*

crisp (krisp), *v.* [< ME. *crispen*, *crespen* (partly after OF.), < AS. **crispian*, **cirpsian*, *cyrpsian*; cf. OF. *cresper*, mod. F. *créper*, also *crisper* = Sp. *crespar* = Pg. *en-crespar* = It. *crespare*, < L. *crispare*, curl, < *crispus*, curled: see *crisp*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To curl; twist; contract or form into

waves or ringlets, as the hair; wreathe or interweave, as the branches of trees.

The blue-eyed Gauls,
And *crisped* Germans. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

The *crisped* shades and bowers. *Milton*, Comus, l. 984.

2. To wrinkle or curl into little undulations; crimp; ripple; corrugate; pucker: as, to *crisp* cloth.

From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold, . . .
Ran nectar, visiting each plant.
Milton, P. L., iv. 237.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form little curls or undulations; curl.

The babbling runnel *crispeth*. *Tennyson*, Claribel.

Dry leaf and snow-rime *crisped* beneath his foremost tread.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

2. To become friable; crackle.

crispate, crispated (kris'pāt, -pā-ted), *a.* [< L. *crispatus*, pp. of *crispare*, curl: see *crisp*, *v.*] Having a crisped appearance. (*a*) In *bot.*, same as *crisp*, 2. (*b*) In *entom.*, specifically applied to a margin which is disproportionately large for the disk, so that it is uneven, rising and falling in folds which radiate toward the edge. If these folds are curved, the margin is said to be *undulate*; if they are angular, *corrugate*. Also *crisp*.

crispation (kris-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *crispation*; as *crispate* + *-ion*.] †1. The act of curling, or the state of being curled or wrinkled.

Heat causeth pilosity and *crispation*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 872.

★2. In *surg.*, a slight morbid or natural contraction of any part, as that of the minute arteries of a cut wound when they retract. *Mayne*.—3. A minute wave produced on the surface of a liquid by the vibrations of the supporting vessel, as when a moistened finger is moved around the rim of a glass, or when a glass plate covered by a thin layer of water is set in vibration by a bow.

crispature (kris'pā-tūr), *n.* [As *crispate* + *-ure*.] A curling; the state of being curled.

crisper (kris'pėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which crisps, corrugates, or curls. Specifically—2. An instrument for crisping the nap of cloth; a crisping-iron or crisping-pin. *E. H. Knight*.

Crispin (kris'pin), *n.* [< L. *Crispinus*, a Roman surname, lit. having curly hair, < *crispus*, curled: see *crisp*, *a.*] 1. A shoemaker: a familiar name, used in allusion to Crispin or Crispinus, the patron saint of the craft. Specifically—2. A member of the shoemakers' trade-union called the Knights of St. Crispin. [U. S.]—**St. Crispin's day**, October 25th.—**St. Crispin's lance**, a shoemakers' awl.

crisping-iron (kris'ping-ī'ėrn), *n.* An iron instrument used to crisp or crimp hair or cloth. Specifically—(*a*) Same as *crisper*, 2. (*b*) A crimping-iron.

For never powder nor the *crisping-iron*
Shall touch these dangling locks.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth.

crisping-pin (kris'ping-pin), *n.* Same as *crisping-iron*.

crispisulcant† (kris-pi-sul'kant), *a.* [< L. *crispisulcan(t-)s*, a ppr. form, < *crispus*, curled, wavy, + *sulcare*, ppr. *sulcan(t-)s*, make a furrow, < *sulcus*, a furrow.] Wavy; undulating; crinkly.

crisple (kris'pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crispled*, ppr. *crispling*. [Freq. of *crisp*, *v.*. Hence by corruption *crisle*, *crizzle*: see *crizzle*.] To curl. [Prov. Eng.]

crisple (kris'pl), *n.* [< *crisple*, *v.*] A curl. [Prov. Eng.]

crisply (krisp'li), *adv.* With crispness; in a crisp manner.

crispness (krisp'nes), *n.* The state of being crisp, crimped, curled, or brittle.

crispy (kris'pi), *a.* [< *crisp* + *-y*1.] 1. Curled; formed into curls or little waves.

Turn not thy *crispy* tides, like silver curl,
Back to thy grass-green banks.
Kyd, tr. of Garnier's Cornelia, ii.

2. Brittle; crisp.

A black, *crispy* mass of charcoal.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 92.

criss, *n.* Same as *creese*.

crissal (kris'al), *a.* [< *crissum* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having the under tail-coverts conspicuous in color: as, the *crissal* thrush. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the crissum: as, the *crissal* region; a *crissal* feather.

crisscross (kris'krôs), *n.* and *a.* [Corrupted from *christ-cross*, *Christ's cross*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Same as *christ-cross*.—2. A crossing or intersection; a congeries of intersecting lines.

The town embowered in trees, the country gleaming
With silvery *crisscross* of canals.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, vii.

3. A game played on a slate, or on paper, by children, in which two players set down alternately, in a series of squares, the one a cross, the other a cipher. The object of the game is to get three of the same characters in a row. Also called *tit-tat-to*. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Like a cross or a series of crosses; crossed and recrossed; going back and forth.

The poem is all zigzag, *criss-cross*, at odds and ends.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 304.

crisscross (kris'krôs), *v. i.* [< *crisscross*, *n.*] To form a crisscross; intersect frequently.

The split sticks are piled up in open-work *crisscrossing*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 19.

The sky is cobwebbed with the *criss-crossing* red lines streaming from soaring bombshells.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 376.

crisscross-row (kris'krôs-rō'), *n.* Same as *christ-cross-row*.

crissum (kris'um), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < L. *crissare* or *crisare*, move the haunches.] In *ornith.*, the region between the anus and the tail of a bird; especially, the feathers of this region, the vent-feathers or under tail-coverts, collectively. See cut under *bird*.

Crissum is a word constantly used for some indefinite region immediately about the vent; sometimes meaning the flanks, sometimes the vent-feathers or under tail-coverts proper. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 96.

★**crista** (kris'tä), *n.*; pl. *cristæ* (-tē). [L., a crest: see *crest*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a crest, in any sense; a ridge, prominence, or process like or likened to a crest or comb.—2. In *ornith.*, specifically—(*a*) The crest of feathers on a bird's head. (*b*) The keel of the breast-bone of a carinate bird; the crista sterni.—**Crista acustica**, the acoustic ridge; a ridge in the ampullæ of the ear on which rest the end-organs of audition.—**Crista deltoidea**, the deltoid ridge of the humerus.—**Crista fornicis**, the crest of the fornix, observable in various mammals; a hemispherical or semi-oval elevation of the posterior surface of the fornix just above the recessus aulæ, between the portæ and opposite the fore convexity of the middle commissure of the brain: continuous with the carina fornicis.—**Crista galli**, the cockscomb, a protuberance of the mesethmoid or perpendicular median plate of the ethmoid, above the horizontal or cribriform plate, serving for the attachment of the falx cerebri. See cut under *craniofacial*.—**Crista iliï**, the crest of the ilium; in *human anat.*, the long sinuate-curved and arched border of that bone, morphologically its proximal extremity.—**Crista pectoralis**, the pectoral ridge of the humerus.—**Crista pubis**, the crest of the pubis, the portion of the bone included between the spine of the pubis and the symphysis.—**Crista sterni**, the crest, keel, or carina of the breast-bone of a bird.—**Crista tibiæ**, the crest of the tibia; the cnemial crest or ridge of the shin-bone; the sharp anterior border, or shin, of the bone.—**Crista urethræ**, the crest of the urethra; a longitudinal fold of mucous membrane and subjacent tissue on the median line of the floor of the prostatic urethra, about three quarters of an inch in length and one quarter of an inch in height where it is greatest. On the summit open the ejaculatory ducts. Also called *colliculus seminalis*, *caput gallinaginis*, and *verumontanum*.—**Crista vestibuli**, a ridge of bone on the inner wall of the vestibule of the ear, forming the posterior limit of the fovea hemielliptica.

cristalt, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *crystal*.

cristate (kris'tāt), *a.* [< L. *cristatus*, < *crista*, a crest: see *crest*.] 1. In *bot.*, crested; tufted; having some elevated appendage like a crest or tuft.—2. In *zoöl.*, crested; having a crest or tuft, particularly on the head; having a tuft, mane, or ridge on the upper part of the head, body, or tail. *Crested* is more commonly used.—3. Carinate or keeled, as the breast-bone of a bird.

cristated (kris'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *cristate*.

Cristatella (kris-ta-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cristatus*, crested, + dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Cristatellidæ*. *C. mucedo* is a European species about two inches long, somewhat resembling a hairy caterpillar, found creeping sluggishly in fresh water.

Cristatellidæ (kris-ta-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cristatella* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water phylactolæmatous polyzoans, represented by the genus *Cristatella*.

Cristellaria (kris-te-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of perforate foraminifers, of the family *Nummulinidæ*.

cristellarian (kris-te-lā'ri-an), *a.* [< *Cristellaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cristellaria*.

Among the "perforate" Lagenida, we find the "nodosarian" and the *cristellarian* types attaining a very high development in the Mediterranean. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 385.

Cristellaridea, Cristellaridæ (kris"te-la-rid'-ē-ä, -rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cristellaria* + *-idea*, *-idæ*.] A group of perforate foraminifers with a finely porous calcareous test, of nautiloid figure, taking name from the genus *Cristellaria*. See *Nummulinidæ*.

cristent†, *a.* and *n.* The older form of *Christian*1. *Chaucer*.

cristendom†, *n.* The older form of *Christendom*.

cristiform (kris'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a crest, shaped like a crest. Also *crestiform*.

cristimanous (kris-tim'a-nus), *a.* [< L. *crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *manus*, hand.] Having crested claws: specifically said of such crabs as the calappids, formerly put in a section *Cristimani*.

Cristivomer (kris-ti-vō'mėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *vomer*, a plowshare (NL., the vomer); see *vomer*.] A genus of salmonoid fishes, containing the great lake-trout, *C. namaycush*. *Gill and Jordan*, 1878.

cristobalite (kris-tō-bal'īt), *n.* [< *Cristobal* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A form of silica found in small octahedral crystals in cavities in the andesite of the Cerro San Cristobal, Mexico. It may be pseudomorphous.

criterion (krī-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *criteria* (-ä). [Also less commonly *criterium*; = G. Dan. *kriterium* = F. *criterium* = Sp. Pg. It. *criterio*, < NL. *criterion*, *criterium*, < Gr. *κριτήριον*, a test, a means of judging, < *κριτής*, a judge, < *κρίνειν*, judge: see *critic*.] A standard of judgment or criticism; a law, rule, or principle regarded as universally valid for the class of cases under consideration, by which matters of fact, propositions, opinions, or conduct can be tested in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

Exact proportion is not always the *criterion* of beauty.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

The upper current of society presents no certain *criterion* by which we can judge of the direction in which the under current flows. *Macaulay*, History.

Nor are the designs of God to be judged altogether by the *criterion* of human advantage as understood by us, any more than from the facts perceptible at one point of view. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 36.

Criterion of truth, a general rule by which truth may be distinguished from falsehood. See *Cartesian criterion of truth*, under *Cartesian*.—**External criterion of truth**, the fact that others' minds arrive at the same conclusion as our own.—**Formal criterion of truth**, a rule for distinguishing consistent from inconsistent propositions.—**Material criterion of truth**, a rule for distinguishing a proposition which agrees with fact from one which does not.—**Newtonian criterion**, one of the quantities b^2-ac, c^2-bd, etc., in an equation of the form

$$ax^n + nbx^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}cx^{n-2} + \text{etc.} = 0.$$

Peirce's criterion (after Benjamin Peirce, an American mathematician, 1809–80), a certain rule for preventing observations from being rejected without sufficient reason.—**Syn.** Measure, rule, test, touchstone.

criterional (krī-tē'ri-on-al), *a.* [< *criterion* + *-al*. The proper form would be *criterial*.] Relating to or serving as a criterion. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

criterium (krī-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *criteria* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *criterion*.

crith (krith), *n.* [< Gr. *κρίθη*, barley, a barley-corn, the smallest weight.] The mass of 1,000 cubic centimeters (or the theoretical liter) of hydrogen at standard pressure and temperature. Since the atomic weights of the simple gases express also their densities relatively to hydrogen, and since the densities of compound gases, referred to the same unit, are half of their molecular weights, it is easy to calculate from the weight of the crith the exact weight of a given volume of any gaseous chemical substance.

crithomancy (krith'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κρίθη*, barley, + *μαντεία*, divination; cf. *κριθόμαντις*, one who divined by barley.] A kind of divination practised among the ancients by means of cakes offered in sacrifice, or of meal spread over the victim.

critic (krit'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *critick*, *critique*; < F. *critique*, a critic, criticism, adj. critical, critic, = Sp. *crítico*, a critic, adj. critical, critic, *crítica*, criticism, = Pg. It. *critico*, a critic, adj. critical, critic, *critica*, criticism, = D. *kritiek*, criticism, adj. critic, critical, *kritikus*, a critic, = G. Dan. Sw. *kritik*, criticism, G. Dan. *kritiker*, Dan. Sw. *kritikus*, a critic (cf. D. G. *kritisch* = Dan. Sw. *kritisk*, critical, critic), < L. *criticus*, adj., capable of judging, n. a critic, fem. (NL.) *critica*, n., criticism, critique, < Gr. *κριτικός*, adj., fit for judging, decisive, critical, n. a critic, < *κριτής*, a judge, < *κρίνειν*, separate, judge: see *crisis*, *crime*, *certain*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A person skilled in judging of merit in some particular class of things, especially in literary or artistic works; one who is qualified to discern and distinguish excellences and faults, especially in literature and art; one who writes upon the qualities of such works.

Josephus Scaliger, a great *Critick*, and reputed one of the greatest Linguists in the world.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 249.

It will be a question among *critiques* in the ages to come.
Bp. of Lincoln, Sermon at Funeral of James I.

"To-morrow," he said, "the *critics* will commence. You know who the *critics* are? The men who have failed in literature and art."
Disraeli, Lothair, xxxv.

2. One who judges captiously or with severity; one who censures or finds fault; a carper.

When an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *critics* exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-nature.
Watts, Improvement of Mind, v.

3. The art or science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critic*.
Locke.

Kant had introduced *Critic*, name and thing; it was a branch of analysis, like Logic, but having for its special purpose to determine the adequacy of the Reason to its problems, its power to perform what it spontaneously undertook.
Hodgson, Philosophy of Reflection, Pref., p. 17.

4†. An act of criticism; a critique.

A severe *critick* is the greatest help to a good wit.
Dryden, Defence of Epilogue, Conquest of Granada, ii.

But you with pleasure own your errors past,
And make each day a *critic* on the last.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 571.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** Judge, censor, connoisseur; censurer.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to critics or criticism.

Alone he stemmed the mighty *critic* flood.
Churchill, Rosciad.

Critic learning flourish'd most in France.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 712.

critict (krit'ik), *v. i.* [= F. *critiquer*, criticize; from the noun.] To criticize; play the critic.

Nay, if you begin to *critick* once, we shall never have done.
A. Brewer (?), Lingua, v. 9.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the antients; or comment, *critick*, and flourish upon them.
Sir W. Temple.

★**critical** (krit'i-kal), *a.* [As *critic* + *-al*.] **1.** Involving judgment as to the truth or merit of something; judicial, especially in respect to literary or artistic works; belonging to the art of a critic; relating to criticism; exercised in criticism.

Critical skill, applied to the investigation of an author's text, was the function of the human mind as unknown in the Greece of Lycurgus as in the Germany of Tacitus, or the Tongataboo of Captain Cook.
De Quincey, Homer, i.

A *critical* instinct so insatiable that it must turn upon itself, for lack of something else to hew and hack, becomes incapable at last of originating anything but indecision.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 215.

Ancient History exercises the *critical* faculty in a comparatively narrow and exhausted field.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.

2. Having the knowledge, ability, or discernment to pass accurate judgment, especially upon literary and artistic matters.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not.
Holder.

3. Inclined to make nice distinctions; careful in selection; nicely judicious; exact; fastidious; precise.

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs.
Stillingfleet.

4. Inclined to find fault or to judge with severity; given to censuring.

I am nothing if not *critical*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

5. Of the nature of a crisis in affairs; decisive; important as regards consequences: as, a *critical* juncture.

The sessions day is *critical* to thieves.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

Every step you take is decisive — every action you perform is *critical* — every idea you form is likely to become a principle, influencing your future destiny.
Fletcher.

It is, I think, an observation of St. Augustine, that those periods are *critical* and formidable when the power of putting questions runs greatly in advance of the pains to answer them.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 98.

6. In *med.*, pertaining to the crisis or turning-point of a disease.

A common *critical* phenomenon is a prolonged, sound, and refreshing sleep.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 319.

7. Formed, situated, or tending to determine or decide; important or essential for determining: as, *critical* evidence; a *critical* post. — **8.** Being in a condition of extreme doubt or danger; attended with peril or risk; dangerous; hazardous: as, a *critical* undertaking.

Our circumstances are indeed *critical*; but then they are the *critical* circumstances of a strong and mighty nation.
Burke, Late State of the Nation.

At all the different periods at which his [the Duke of York's] state was *critical*, it was always made known to him, and he received the intimation with invariable firmness and composure.
Greville, Memoirs, Jan. 5, 1827.

9. In *math.*, relating to the coalescence of different values. — **10.** Distinguished by minute or obscure differences: as, *critical* species in botany. — **Critical angle.** See *angle*[3] and *reflection*. — **Critical function**, a symmetric function of the differences of the roots of a quantic. — **Critical philosophy**, the philosophical system of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804): so called from the fact that it was based upon a critical examination of the cognitive faculties, with especial reference to the limits of knowledge concerning the objects of metaphysical speculation. Kant's general conclusion was that metaphysics as a dogmatic science is impossible; but that the ideas of God, free will, etc., are valid from a practical (that is, ethical) point of view. His most important doctrines are that space and time are merely a priori forms of sense, and the categories (causality, etc.) a priori forms of the understanding. His principal works are "Criticism of the Pure Reason" (1781), "Criticism of the Practical Reason" (1788), and "Criticism of the Judgment" (1790). See *category*, *a priori*, and *Kantian*. — **Critical point.** (*a*) A point in the plane of imaginary quantity at which two values of a function become equal; a point of ramification. (*b*) In *physics*, the temperature fixed for a given gas, above which it is believed that no amount of pressure can reduce it to the liquid form: thus, for carbon dioxid (CO_2) the critical point is about 31° C. At this point the substance is said to be in a *critical state*. — **Critical suspension of judgment**, a refraining from forming an opinion, with a view to further examination of the evidence: opposed to *skeptical suspension of judgment*, which is accompanied with no intention of ever coming to a conclusion. = **Syn. 3.** Nice, accurate, discriminating. — **4.** Captious, faultfinding, carping, caviling, censorious.

criticality (krit-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *critical* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being critical.

Nor does Dr. Bastian's chemical *criticality* seem to be of a more susceptible kind.
Huxley, quoted in New York Independent, Nov. 10, 1870.

2. A critical idea or observation. [Rare.]

I shall leave this place in about a fortnight, and within that time hope to despatch you a packet with my *criticalities* entire.
Gray, Letters, I. 299.

critically (krit'i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a critical manner; with just discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice scrutiny; accurately; exactly.

For to understand *critically* the delicacies of Horace is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived.
Dryden, Ded. of Cleomenes.

2. At the crisis; opportunely; in the nick of time.

Coming *critically* the night before the session.
Burnet.

I have just received my new scarf from London, and you are most *critically* come to give me your Opinion of it.
Cibber, Careless Husband, ii. 1.

3. In a critical situation, place, or condition; so as to command the crisis.

criticalness (krit'i-kal-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being critical or opportune; incidence at a particular point of time. — **2.** Exactness; accuracy; nicety; minute care in examination.

criticaster (krit'i-kas-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *criticastro* = D. G. *kritikaster*, < NL. **criticaster*, < L. *criticus*, a critic, + dim. *-aster*.] An inferior or incompetent critic; a petty censurer.

The *criticaster*, having looked for a given expression in his dictionary, but without finding it there, or even without this preliminary toil, conceives it to be novel, unauthorized, contrary to analogy, vulgar, superfluous, or what not.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 1.

criticisable, criticise, etc. See *criticizable*, etc.

criticism (krit'i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *criticisme* = Sp. ★It. *criticismo*; as *critic* + *-ism*. Cf. *criticize*.] **1.** The art of judging of and defining the qualities or merits of a thing, especially of a literary or artistic work: as, the rules of *criticism*.

In the first place, I must take leave to tell them that they wholly mistake the nature of *criticism* who think its business is principally to find fault. *Criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well; the chiefest part of which is, to observe those excellencies which should delight a reasonable reader.
Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

Fixed principles in *criticism* are useful in helping us to form a judgment of works already produced, but it is questionable whether they are not rather a hindrance than a help to living production.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 341.

2. The act of criticizing; discrimination or discussion of merit, character, or quality; the exercise or application of critical judgment.

Criticism without accurate science of the thing criticised can indeed have no other value than may belong to the genuine record of a spontaneous impression.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 8.

He has to point out that Spinoza omits altogether *criticism* of the notion of mutual determination — that is to say, omits to examine the nature and validity of the notion for our thinking.
Adamson, Fichte, p. 133.

The habit of unrestrained discussion on one class of subjects begets a similar habit of discussion on others, and hence one indispensable condition of attaining any high excellence in art is satisfied, namely, free *criticism*.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 133.

3. In a restricted sense, inquiry into the origin, history, authenticity, character, etc., of literary documents. — *Higher criticism* concerns writings as a whole; *lower criticism* concerns the integrity or character of particular parts or passages.

One branch of this comprehensive inquiry [the relation of science to the Bible] is *Criticism* — the investigation of the origin, authorship, and meaning of the several books of the Bible, and of the credibility of the history which it contains.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 392.

4. A critical judgment; especially, a detailed critical examination or disquisition; a critique.

There is not a Greek or Latin critic who has not shewn, even in the style of his *criticisms*, that he was a master of his native tongue.
Addison, Spectator, No. 291.

5. The critical or Kantian philosophy (which see, under *critical*). — **External criticism**, the examination of particular passages in a writing, with a view to the correction of the text. — **Higher criticism, lower criticism.** See above, 3.

criticist (krit'i-sist), *n.* [< *critic* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the critical philosophy of Kant. See *critical philosophy*, under *critical*.

criticizable, criticisable (krit'i-sī-za-bl), *a.* Capable of being criticized.

criticize, criticise (krit'i-sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *criticized, criticised*, ppr. *criticizing, criticising*. [The form *criticise* is more common even in the United States than *criticize*, which is, however, the proper analogical spelling, the word being formed directly < *critic* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To examine or judge critically; utter or write criticisms upon; pass judgment upon with respect to merit or demerit; animadvert upon; discover and weigh the faults and merits of: as, to *criticize* a painting; to *criticize* a poem; to *criticize* conduct.

Happy work!
Which not e'en critics *criticise*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 51.

Specifically — **2.** To censure; judge with severity; point out defects or faults in.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act as a critic; judge of anything critically; utter or write critical opinions.

Cavil you may, but never *criticise*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 123.

2. To animadvert; express opinions as to particular points: followed by *on*. [Rare.]

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts as to take occasion from thence to *criticise on* his expenses.
Locke.

criticizer, criticiser (krit'i-sī-zėr), *n.* One who criticizes; a critic. [Rare.]

crittick†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *critic*.

crittickin (krit'ik-kin), *n.* [< *critic* + dim. *-kin*.] A petty critic; a criticaster. [Rare.]

Critics, *crittickins*, and criticasters (for these are of all degrees).
Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xix.

criticule (krit'i-kūl), *n.* [< *critic* + dim. *-ule*.] A criticaster; a petty critic. [Rare.]

critique (kri-tēk'), *n.* [< F. *critique* = Sp. *crítica* = Pg. It. *critica*, < NL. *critica*, n., critique, prop. fem. of *criticus*, critical: see *critic*.] **1.** A critical examination or review of the merits of something, especially of a literary or artistic work; a critical examination of any subject: as, Addison's *critique* on "Paradise Lost." — **2.** The art or practice of criticism; the standard or the rules of critical judgment: as, Kant's "*Critique* of the Pure Reason." Also *critic*. [Rare.] — **3†.** An obsolete spelling of *critic*, 1 and 2.

critizet (krit'iz), *v.* To criticize. *Donne*.

Crittenden compromise. See *compromise*.

critter (krit'ėr), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *creature*. [U. S.]

crizzle (kriz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crizzled*, ppr. *crizzling*. [Formerly *crisle*; a corruption of *crisple*, q. v.] To become wrinkled or rough on the surface, as glass, the skin, etc.

I begin
To feel the ice fall from the *crisled* skin.
Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

crizzle (kriz'l), *n.* [< *crizzle*, *v.*] A roughness on the surface of glass which clouds its transparency. Also *crizzel*.

crizzling (kriz'ling), *n.* Same as *crizzle*. Also *crizzeling*.

cro†, *n.* [Gael. Ir. *cro*, blood, death.] In *old Scots law*, the satisfaction or compensation for the slaughter of a man, according to his rank.

croak (krōk), *v.* [< ME. **croken*, *crouken* (also as repr. by *crake*[1] and *crake*[2], q.v.), < AS. *crācettan*, croak (> verbal n. *crācetung*, croaking, of ravens); prop. *cracettan* (with short *a*), <

OHG. *chrockezan*, MHG. *krochzen* = G. *krächzen*, croak; cf. L. *crŏcītāre* (> It. *crocitare, crocidare* = Sp. (obs.) *crocitar* = Pg. *crocitar*), croak, freq. of *crōcīre*, croak, = Gr. *κρώζειν*, croak; F. *croasser*, OF. *croaquer*, croak, = Sp. (obs.) *croajar*, croak. All imitative words, akin to *crack, crake*[1], *creak*[1], *crow*[1], *cluck*, etc., q. v. See also *coaxation*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a low, hoarse, dismal cry or sound, as a frog, a raven, or a crow: also used humorously of the hoarse utterance of a person having a heavy cold.

He [the raven] *croukez* for comfort when carayne he fyndez. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 459.

Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croak'd*.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 330.

2. To speak with a low, hollow voice, or in dismal accents; forebode evil; complain; grumble.

Marat . . . *croaks* with such reasonableness, sir of sincerity, that repentant pity smothers anger.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. ii. 1.

3. To die: from the gurgling or rattling sound in the throat of a dying person. [Slang.]

A working man slouches in and says, "The old woman's dead," or, "The young un's *croaked*."
Philadelphia Press, July 11, 1881.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter in a low, hollow voice; murmur dismally. [Rare.]

Marat will not drown; he speaks and *croaks* explanation.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. ii. 1.

2. To announce or herald by croaking. [Rare.]

The raven himself is hoarse
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.

croak (krōk), *n.* [< *croak*, *v.*] A low, hoarse guttural sound, as that uttered by a frog or a raven.

Was that a raven's *croak* or my son's voice? *Lee.*

His sister's voice, too, naturally harsh, had, in the course of her sorrowful lifetime, contracted a kind of *croak*, which, when it once gets into the human throat, is as ineradicable as sin. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

★**croaker** (krō'kėr), *n.* **1.** A bird or other animal that croaks.—**2.** One who croaks, murmurs, or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably; one who takes a desponding view of everything; an alarmist.

There are *croakers* in every country, always boding its ruin. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 101.

3. A corpse. [Slang.]—**4.** A name of various fishes. (*a*) A fish of the genus *Hæmulon*. Also called *grunter*. [Local, U. S.] (*b*) A salt-water sciænoid fish, *Micropogon undulatus*, common in the southern United



Croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*).

States, of moderately elongate compressed form, with silvery-gray back and sides, and narrow, irregular, undulating lines of dots. (*c*) A fresh-water sciænoid fish, *Haplodinotus grunniens*, inhabiting the United States. Also called *thunder-pumper*. (*d*) A Californian embiotocoid fish, *Embiotoca jacksoni*; a kind of surf-fish. See cut under *Ditremidæ*.

croaking (krō'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *croak*, *v.*] **1.** Uttering a low, harsh, guttural sound.—**2.** Foreboding evil; grumbling.—**Croaking lizard.** See *lizard*.

croaky (krō'ki), *a.* [< *croak* + *-y*[1].] Having or uttering a croak, or low, harsh, guttural sound; hoarse.

A thin *croaky* voice. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 97.

Croat (krō'at), *n.* [< F. *Croate* = G. *Croate, Kroat* (NL. *Croata*), etc., G. also *Krabat*, < OBulg. *Khrŭvatinŭ* = Slav. *Khrvat* (> Hung. *Horvát* = Alb. *Hervat*) = Pol. *Karwat* = Russ. *Khrovate, Kroate*, Croat.] **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Croatia, a titular kingdom of the Austrian monarchy, lying southwest of Hungary; specifically, a member of the Slavic race which inhabits Croatia, and from which it takes its name.—**2.** In the Thirty Years' War, one of a body of light cavalry in the Imperialist service, recruited from the Croats and other Slavs, and from the Magyars.

Croatian (krō-ā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Croatia* (NL. *Croatia*, Russ. *Kroatsiya*, etc.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Croats or Croatia.

II. *n.* **1.** A Croat.—**2.** The Slavic dialect of the Croats, closely allied to Servian.

croc (krok), *n.* [OF., a hook: see *crook*.] In *old armament*: (*a*) The hooked rest from which the harquebuse or musket was fired. (*b*) A mace of simple form. (*c*) A cutting weapon with a hook-shaped blade, or with a hook attached to the blade, as in some forms of halberd or partizan which had a sharp hook at the back.

croce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cross*[1], *cross*[2].

croceous (krō'shius), *a.* [< L. *croceus*, adj., < *crocus*, saffron: see *crocus*.] Saffron-colored; of a deep yellow tinged with red.

crocer†, **croceret**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crozier*.

crocetin (krō'set-in), *n.* [< *crocus* + *-et* + *-in*[2].] ★In *chem.*: (*a*) Crocin. (*b*) A doubtful derivative from *crocin*.

croche[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crutch*[1].

croche[2] (krōch), *n.* [< OF. *croche*, a hook, fem. form of *croc*, a hook: see *crook*. Cf. Gael. *croic*, a deer's horn.] A little knob about the top of a deer's horn.

croche[3]†, *n.* A variant of *cross*[2].

crochet (krō-shā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *croc*, a hook: ★see *croche, crook*.] **1.** A kind of knitting by means of a needle with a hook at one end.—**2**†. An old hagbut or hand-cannon. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**3.** In *fort.*, an indentation in the glacis, opposite a traverse, continuing the covered way around the traverse.

crochet (krō-shā'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crocheted* (krō-shād'), ppr. *crocheting* (krō-shā'ing). [< *crochet*, *n.*, 1.] **I.** *intrans.* To produce a close or open fabric by hooking a thread of worsted, linen, silk, etc., into meshes with a crochet-needle.

II. *trans.* To make in the style of work called crochet: as, to *crochet* a shawl; *crocheted* edging.

crocheteer, *n.* See *crotcheteer*.

crocheteur†, *n.* [F., a porter, < *crocheter*, hang on a hook, < *crochet*, a hook: see *crochet*, *n.*] A porter; a carter.

Rescued! 'slight, I would have hired a *crocheteur* for two cardecues to have done so much with his whip.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 2.

crochet-needle (krō-shā'nē"dl), *n.* A long needle of any convenient size, with a hooked end, used in crocheting.

crochet-type (krō-shā'tīp), *n.* Printing-type made to represent patterns of crochet-work.

crochet-work (krō-shā'wėrk), *n.* Work done with a crochet-needle. See *crochet*.

crociary (krō'shi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *crociaries* (-riz). [< ML. **crociarius*: see *crozier*.] *Eccles.*, the official who carries the cross before an archbishop or the crozier before a bishop.

crociate†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *crusade*[1].

crocidolite (krō-sid'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κροκίς* (*κροκιδ-*), improp. for *κροκίς* (*κροκυδ-*), the flock or nap of cloth (< *κρόκη*, thread, the thread passed between the threads of the warp, < *κρέκειν*, weave, strike the web with the *κερκίς* or comb, lit. strike with a noise), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A mineral consisting principally of silicate of iron and sodium, occurring in asbestos-like fibers of a delicate blue color, and also massive, in Griqualand, South Africa, and in the Vosges mountains of France and Germany. Also called *blue asbestos*. The name is also given to a silicious mineral (tiger-eye) of beautiful yellow color and fibrous structure, much used for ornament, which has resulted from the natural alteration of the original blue crocidolite of South Africa.

A beautiful series of the . . . so-called *crocidolite* cat's-eyes (also called tiger-eyes), . . . really a combination of *crocidolite* fibers coated with quartz. This incasing renders it harder than unaltered *crocidolite*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 828.

Crocidura (kros-i-dū'rā), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832); prop. *Crocydura*; < Gr. *κροκύς* (*κροκυδ-*), the flock or nap of woolen cloth, a piece of woolen cloth (see *crocidolite*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of terrestrial shrews having 28 to 30 white teeth and a moderately long, scant-haired tail. It contains nearly all the white-toothed shrews of the old world, upward of 60 species in all, divided into sundry subgenera by the systematists. The best-known are *C. aranea* and *C. suaveolens* of Europe; and the large *C. indicus*, commonly known as the muskrat, has been placed in this genus.

Crocidurinæ (kros'i-dū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocidura* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of shrews, of the family *Soricidæ*, containing all the terrestrial white-toothed species of the old world, of the genera *Crocidura, Diplomesodon*, and *Anurosorex*. The group is not represented in America.

crocin (krō'sin), *n.* [< *crocus* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{44}H_{70}O_{28}$) found in the flowers of the saffron: a yellow powder easily soluble in water or alcohol. Digestion with dilute acid gives glucose and crocetin.

Crocin . . . colouring matter of saffron . . . and of Chinese yellow pods. *Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., II. 246.

crocitation† (kros-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **crocitatio(n-)*, < *crocitare*, pp. *crocitatus*, croak: see *croak*.] A croaking. *Bailey*.

crock[1] (krok), *n.* [(1) < ME. *crocke, crokke, crokk*, < AS. *crocca*, also *crohha*, rarely *crocc*, a crock, = OFries. *krocha* = LG. *kruke* = Icel. *krukka* = Sw. *kruka* = Dan. *krukke*, a crock. There are two other related words, applied to earthen vessels of various shapes; (2) AS. *crōh, crōg*, early ME. *croh*, a pot, pitcher, etc., = OHG. *kruag, chruag, crōg*, MHG. *kruoc*, G. *krug*; (3) AS. *crūce* (pl. *crūcan*), ME. *crouke* = D. *kruik* = MHG. *krūche*, G. dial. *krauche*, a pot, etc. These groups stand in an undetermined relation with (are perhaps ult. derived from) the Celtic forms: Gael. *crog*, a pitcher, jar, *crogan* = Ir. *crogan*, a pitcher, = W. *crochan*, a pot; cf. *crwc*, a bucket, pail. The Celtic forms are prob. related to Corn. *crogen*, a shell, skull, = W. and Bret. *cragen*, a shell. The Romance forms, F. *cruche*, an earthen pot, a pitcher (> ult. *crucible*, q. v.), Gascon *cruga*, Pr. *crugo*, OF. *cruye* (> prob. E. dim. *cruet*), are of Teut. or perhaps of direct Celtic origin. Cf. *cruse*.] **1.** An earthen vessel; a pot or jar (properly earthen, but also sometimes of iron, brass, or other metal) used as a receptacle for meal, butter, milk, etc., or in cooking.

A brasen *krocke* of ij. galons.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

Where there is store of oatmeal, you may put enough in the *crock*. *Ray*, Eng. Proverbs (1678), p. 352.

2. A fragment of earthenware; a potsherd, such as is used to cover the hole in the bottom of a flower-pot.

crock[1] (krok), *v. t.* [< *crock*[1], *n.*] To lay up in ★a crock: as, to *crock* butter. *Halliwell*.

crock[2] (krok), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps the same as E. dial. *croke*, refuse, ME. *croke, crok*, a husk, hull, fig. refuse; cf. LG. *krak, krāk*, a thing of no value: see *crock*[5].] Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles or in a chimney; smut in general, as from coloring matter in cloth. [Colloq.]

The boy grimed with *crock* and dirt, from the hair of his head to the sole of his foot.
Dickens, Great Expectations, vii.

crock[2] (krok), *v.* [< *crock*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To black with soot or other matter collected from combustion; by extension, to soil in any similar way, particularly by contact with imperfectly dyed cloth: as, to *crock* one's hands. [Colloq.]

Blacking and *crocking* myself by the contact.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

II. *intrans.* To give off crock, smut, or color: as, stockings warranted not to *crock*.

crock[3] (krok), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *cricket*[3], of same sense.] A low seat; a stool. [Prov. Eng.]

I . . . seated her upon a little *crock* at my left hand.
Tatler, No. 116.

crock[4] (krok), *n.* [A var. of *crook*, q. v. Cf. *crocket*.] **1.** A little curl of hair; in the plural, the under hair on the neck.—**2.** Same as *crook*, 7. [North. Eng.]

Ye *cro*[*c*]*ks* of a house, bijuges.
Levins, Manipulus Vocabulorum.

crock[5] (krok), *v. i.* [E. dial., perhaps a var. of *crack*. Cf. *crock*[2] and *crock*[6].] To decrease; decay. [Prov. Eng.]

crock[6] (krok), *n.* [Sc. and E. dial.; prob. = LG. *krakke*, an old horse, an old decayed house, = OD. *kraecke*, an old decayed house; perhaps ult. a var. of *crack*.] An old ewe.

crocker[1]† (krok'ėr), *n.* [ME. *crockere, crokkere*; < *crock*[1] + *-er*[1]. The word survives in the proper name *Crocker*.] A potter.

As a vessel of the *crockere* [in the authorized version, "a potter's vessel"]. *Wyclif*, Ps. ii. 9 (Oxf.).

crocker[2] (krok'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *croaker*.] The laughing-gull, *Larus* or *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. *Montagu*.

crockery (krok'ę-ri), *n.* [< *crock*[1] + *-ery*.] Earthen vessels collectively; earthenware; specifically, articles for domestic use made of glazed pottery or stoneware.

crocket (krok'et), *n.* [< ME. *croket*, a roll or lock of hair, < OF. *croquet*, another form of *crochet*, a hook (see *crochet, crotchet*), dim. of *croc* (ME. *crok*), a lock of hair (OFlem. *kroke*, curled hair, > ML. *crocus*), lit. a hook, crook: see *crook, crock*[4]. *Crocket* is thus a doublet of *crotchet*,

and both are ult. dims. of *crook*.] **1†.** A large roll or lock of hair, characteristic of a manner of dressing the hair common in the fourteenth century. It consisted of a stiff roll, probably made over a piece of stuff, like the "rats" worn by women during the nineteenth century.

They kembe her *crokettes* with christall.
Political Poems, I. 312.

2. One of the terminal snags on a stag's horn. **—3.** In *medieval arch.*, a pointed decoration, an ornament most frequently treated as recurved foliage, placed on the angles of the inclined



1. Crockets in detail, from Porte Rouge, Notre Dame, Paris. 2. Crockets applied on a pinnacle. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.") Both examples, 13th century.

sides of pinnacles, canopies, gables, and other members, and on the outer or convex part of the curve of a pastoral staff or other decorative work. Sometimes crockets were carved in the forms of animals.

With *crochetes* on corners with knottes of golde.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 174.

★**crocketed** (krok'e-ted), *a.* [< *crocket* + *-ed*².] Furnished with crockets; ornamented with crockets.

The high-pitched roof [of the castle of Chenonceaux] contains three windows of beautiful design, covered with embroidered caps and flowering into *crocketed* spires.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 54.

crock-saw (krok'sâ), *n.* The horizontal bar of a crane, which is notched on top and extends over the fire to carry the crocks or pots. See *crane*², *n.*, 3.

crocky (krok'i), *a.* [< *crock*² + *-y*¹.] Smutty; sooty.

crocodile (krok'ō-dīl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crocodil*; altered, to suit the mod. F. and L., from ME. *cocodrill, cokadrill, cokedril*, etc., = Pr. *cocodrilh* = Sp. Pg. *cocodrilo* = It. *coccodrillo* = MHG. *kokodrille* (ML. *coeodrillus, cocadrillus*), etc., corrupted from the normal form, now in part restored, F. *crocodile* = Sp. Pg. It. *crocodilo* = D. *krokodil* = G. *krokodil* = Dan. *krokodille* = Sw. *krokodil*, < L. *crocodilus*, < Gr. κροκόδειλος, a lizard, a crocodile; ulterior origin unknown. Cf. *cockatrice*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An animal of the order *Crocodilia*, and especially of the family *Crocodilidæ* (see these words). The name, originally signifying some large lizard, was first specifically given to the Nile crocodile, *Crocodilus niloticus* or *vul-*



Crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus*).

garis, the member of the order which has been longest and best known, and was afterward extended to sundry related species. Thus, the Gangetic crocodile is the gavial, *Gavialis gangeticus*. A true crocodile, *Crocodilus americanus*, occurs in Florida.

Sūme men seyn, that whan thei will gadre the Peper, thei maken Fuyr, and brennen aboute, to make the Serpentes and the *Cokedrilles* to flee.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 169.

2. In *logic*, a sophism of counter-questioning. Thus, in the old example, a crocodile has stolen a child, and promises to restore it to the father if the latter answers correctly his question, Am I going to restore the child? If the father says Yes, the crocodile eats the child and tells the father he is wrong. If the father says No, the reply is that in that case the child cannot be restored, for to do so would violate the agreement, since the father's answer would then be incorrect.

II. *a.* Like a crocodile, or like something pertaining to a crocodile.—**Crocodile tears**, false or simulated tears: in allusion to the fiction of old travelers that crocodiles shed tears over those they devour.

crocodilean, *a.* and *n.* See *crocodilian*.

crocodile-bird (krok'ō-dīl-bėrd), *n.* A name of the Egyptian black-headed plover, *Pluvianus ægyptius*, one of several plovers which have been supposed to answer to the trochilus of Herodotus: so called from its association with the crocodile. See cut under *Pluvianus*.

Crocodili (krok-ō-dī'lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Crocodilia*. *Wagler*, 1830.

Crocodilia (krok-ō-dil'i-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *crocodilus*, crocodile.] An order of *Reptilia*, formerly included with *Lacertilia* in *Sauria*, now separated as the highest existing reptiles. They are lizard-like in form, with long tails and four well-developed limbs, the anterior shorter than the posterior and with five complete digits, and the posterior four-toed. With a single exception, the living species have nails on the three radial and tibial digits; the feet are webbed; the nostrils are at the end of a long snout, and can be closed; and the tympanic membranes are exposed, but a cutaneous valve can be shut down over them. The skin is loricate, the dermal armor consisting of bony scutes covered with epidermal scales of corresponding form; the anus is longitudinal, as in the chelonians; the penis is single, and lodged in the cloaca; the teeth are distinctly socketed; the lungs are confined to the thorax; the heart is completely four-chambered, but the aortic arches communicate by the foramen Panizzæ, so that venous and arterial blood commingle outside the heart; the spinal column is well ossified; the vertebræ are mostly procœlous, as in all the existing species, amphicœlous or opisthocœlous in some extinct forms; the sacral vertebræ are reduced to two; the cervical bear free ribs; the ribs are bifurcated at their proximal ends; there is a series of so-called abdominal ribs disconnected from the vertebræ; and the skull is well ossified, with an interorbital septum, large alisphenoids and parotic processes, large fixed quadrates, ectopterygoids, completely bony tympanic cavities, rudimentary orbitosphenoids, if any, and no parietal foramen. The order ranges in time from the Oölitic strata to the present day, and contains all the huge saurians known as crocodiles, alligators, caymans, jacarés, gavials, etc. All the species are more or less aquatic, though none of the living ones is marine. The order has been divided into the five families *Alligatoridæ*, *Crocodilidæ*, *Gavialidæ*, *Teleosauridæ*, and *Belodontidæ*, the last two including only extinct forms. Other names of the order are *Loricata*, *Emydosauria*, and *Hydrosauria*. Other divisions of the order than those above given are: (1) by Owen, into three suborders, *Procœlia*, *Amphicœlia*, and *Opisthocœlia*; and (2) by Huxley, likewise into three suborders, *Parasuchia*, *Mesosuchia*, and *Eusuchia*.



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Hinder Part of Skull of a Crocodile, showing many cranial peculiarities of *Crocodilia*.

Eu, Eustachian tube, dividing into *a*, an anterior, and *p*, a posterior branch; the two tympana communicating with the cavity of the mouth by three canals—a large one opening in the middle line, and two smaller lateral ones on the base of the skull behind the posterior nares; it is this lateral one which subdivides into *a* and *p*. *P*, pituitary fossa; *PN*, posterior nares, opening very far back; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Pa*, parietal; *Fr*, frontal; *OS*, orbitosphenoid (?); *AS*, alisphenoid; *BS*, basisphenoid; *BO*, basioccipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *SO*, supraoccipital; *Pro*, prootic; *EpO*, epiotic; *OpO*, opisthotic, united with *EO*; *asc*, *psc*, anterior and posterior semicircular canals; *V*, *VIII*, exits of fifth and eighth nerves.

crocodilian (krok-ō-dil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *crocodile* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of the crocodile; hence, in allusion to crocodile tears, hypocritical. See *crocodile*, *a.*

O, what a *crocodilian* world is this,
Composed of treach'ries and insnaring wiles!
She clothes destruction in a formal kiss,
And lodges death in her deceitful smiles.
Quarles, Emblems, i, 3.

II. *n.* A crocodile; one of the *Crocodilia*. Also, improperly, spelled *crocodilean*.

crocodilid (krok-ō-dil'id), *n.* A reptile of the family *Crocodilidæ*.

Crocodilidæ (krok-ō-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocodilus* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of the order *Crocodilia*. It is characterized by procœlous vertebræ; pterygoids bounding the posterior nares below; nasal bones composing the narial aperture to some extent; a straight maxillo-premaxillary suture or one convex backward; a mandibular symphysis not extending beyond the eighth tooth and not involving splenial elements; the cervical scutes distinct or not from the tergal ones; the teeth unequal, the first mandibular tooth biting into a fossa, the fourth into a groove; and the head shorter than in *Gavialidæ*, but longer than in *Alligatoridæ*. The family includes two genera: *Crocodilus*, represented by the crocodile of the Nile, *C. niloticus*, and other species; and *Mecistops*. See cuts under *crocodile* and *Crocodilia*.

crocodiline (krok-ō-dil'in), *a.* [< *crocodile* + *-ine*¹.] Like a crocodile.

Crocodilini (krok″ō-di-lī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocodilus* + *-ini*.] A family of squamate saurians: same as the modern order *Crocodilia*. *Oppel*, 1811.

crocodilite† (krok'ō-di-līt), *n.* [< *crocodile* + *-ite*².] A sophism of cross-questioning. See *crocodile*, 2.

The *crocodilite* is when, being deceived by some crafty manner of questioning, we do admit that which our adversary turneth again upon us, to our own hindrance, as in the fable of the crocodile, whereof this name *crocodilite* proceedeth.
Blundeville, 1599.

crocodility (krok-ō-dil'i-ti), *n.* [< *crocodile*, 2, + *-ity*.] In *logic*, a captious or sophistical mode of arguing. See *crocodile*, 2. [Rare.]

Crocodilurus (krok″ō-di-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κροκόδειλος, crocodile, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of fissilingual lizards, of the family *Ameividæ*.

Crocodilus (krok-ō-dī'lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *crocodilus*, crocodile.] The typical genus of the family *Crocodilidæ*.

crocoisite (krō-kō'i-sīt), *n.* Same as *crocoite*.

crocoite (krō'kō-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. κρόκος, saffron-colored (< κρόκος, saffron), + *-ite*².] A native chromate of lead or red-lead ore, found in brilliant red crystals in the Urals, Brazil, and Tasmania, and also massive.

croconate (krō'kō-nāt), *n.* [< *crocon(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A yellow salt formed by the union of croconic acid with a base.

croconic (krō-kon'ik), *a.* [< *crocus* + *-on* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to saffron; saffron-yellow.—**Croconic acid**, $C_5H_2O_5$, an acid obtained as a potassium salt when dry carbonic-acid gas is passed over heated potassium and the resulting potassium carboxid is thrown into water. It forms yellow crystals, and tastes and reacts strongly acid.

crocota (krō-kō'tă), *n.*; pl. *crocotæ* (-tē). [L. (sc. *vestis*, garment), < Gr. κροκωτός (sc. χιτών, garment), a saffron-colored frock, prop. adj., saffron-dyed, < κρόκος, saffron: see *crocus*.] In *classical antiq.*, a garment, originally of a yellow color, connected with the ceremonial of the cult of Bacchus. It is referred to sometimes as a mantle and sometimes as a tunic, and was probably intermediate between the two garments, and worn in the form of a sleeveless tunic over the ordinary tunic. It was worn by Bacchus himself, by women, and by men considered effeminate.

★**crocus** (krō'kus), *n.* [Cf. AS. *croh*, saffron; D. G. Dan. *krokus* = F. *crocus* = Sp. Pg. It. *croco*, < L. *crocus*, m., also *crocum*, neut., < Gr. κρόκος, crocus, saffron. Perhaps of Eastern origin: cf. Heb. *karkōm* = Ar. *karkam*, *kurkum*, saffron; Skt. *kunkuma*, saffron.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Crocus*.

The spendthrift *crocus*, bursting through the mould,
Naked and shivering with his cup of gold.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of beautiful iridaceous plants, consisting of many hardy species, some of which are among the commonest ornaments of gardens. They are dwarf herbs, with fibrous-coated corms, and grass-like leaves appearing after the flowers. Crocuses are found chiefly in the middle and southern parts of Europe and the Levant, and are especially abundant in Greece and Asia Minor. Some of the species are vernal and others autumnal. The varieties in cultivation are very numerous, but mostly of vernal species, as these are the earliest of spring flowers. *C. sativus* yields the saffron of commerce, which consists of the orange stigmas of the flowers.



Crocus sativus.

3. Saffron, obtained from plants of the genus *Crocus*. See *saffron*.—**4.** A polishing-powder prepared from crystals of sulphate of iron, calcined in crucibles. It is the calcined powder taken from the bottom of the crucible, where the heat is most intense. The powder in the upper part is called *rouge*. Crocus is of a purple color, is the harder, and is used for ordinary work. Rouge is of a scarlet color, and is used for polishing gold- and silver-work and specula. See *colcothar*.

crodet†, *n.* [< OF. *crot*, a crypt (< Pr *crota*, *cropta*), same as *grotte*, a grot, cave: see *grot*, *grotto*, and *crypt*, doublets of *crode*.] A crypt.

The Chirche of the holy Sepulcre . . . hath . . . *Crodes* and vowtes, Chapellys hygh and lowe, in grett nowmber, and mervell it ys to see the many Deferens and secrete places with in the sayd temple.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 39.

croft (krôft), *n.* [= Sc. *craft*, *croft*, < ME. *croft*, < AS. *croft*, a small inclosed field, = MD. *kroft*, *krocht*, high and dry land, *krocht*, *crocht*, a field

on the downs, high and dry land, D. *kroft*, a hillock. Perhaps Celtic: cf. Gael. *croit*, a hump, hillock, croft; *cruach*, a pile, heap, stack, hill, verb *cruach*, pile up, heap up; Ir. *croit*, a hump, a small eminence; *cruach*, a pile, a rick, verb *cruachaim*, I pile up; W. *crug*, a hump, hillock.] A small piece of inclosed ground used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes; any small tract of land; a very small farm: applied especially to the small farms on the western coast and islands of Scotland.

Bi this lyflode [livelihood] I mot lyuen til Lammasse tyme; Bi that, ich hope forte haue heruest in my *croft*.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 277.

Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly *crofts*,
That brow this bottom-glade. *Milton*, Comus, l. 531.

A little *croft* we owned—a plot of corn,
A garden stored with peas and mint and thyme,
And flowers for posies.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, st. 24.

croft (krôft), *v. t.* [< *croft*, *n.*] To bleach (linen) after bucking or soaking in an alkaline dye, by exposing to the sun and air.

Later methods [of bleaching linen] have been introduced in which the time of exposure on the grass, or *crofting*, as it is termed, is much shortened.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 58.

★**crofter** (krôf'tėr), *n.* [< *croft* + *-er*[1].] One who occupies or cultivates a croft; specifically, a small farmer on the western coast and islands of Scotland. The Scotch *crofter* is a small land-tenant, whose holding is not large enough to be called a farm or to support him by tillage. He is the counterpart of the Irish *cottier*.

crognet†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *cronet*, *cornet*[2].] Same as *coronal*, 2. *Wright*.

crohol (krō'hol), *n.* [Swiss.] The old crown of Bern in Switzerland, equal to about 90 United States cents.

crointer (kroin'tėr), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

croist, *n.* [ME. *crois*, *croys*, *croice*, *croyce*, *croiz*, *croyz*, *creoiz*, < OF. *crois*, *croiz*, *croix*, F. *croix*, a cross: see further under *cross*[1].] 1. A gibbet: same as *cross*[1], 1.

He toke his deth upon the *crois*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 272.

2. A structure or monument in the form of a cross: same as *cross*[1], 2.

A *croiz* ther stod in the wei.
Life of St. Christopher (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 48.

3. A crucifix: same as *cross*[1], 3.—4. A mark or sign in the form of a cross: same as *cross*[1], 4.

Heo made the signe of the *crois*.
Seyn Julian (ed. Cockayne), l. 76.

croist, *v. t.* [ME. *croisen*, *croicen*, *croicien*, < OF. *croiser*, *croisier*, *creisier*, F. *croiser*, cross, *se croiser*, take the cross, engage in a crusade; from the noun: see *crois*, *n.*, and cf. *cross*[1], *v.*, of which *crois* is ult. a doublet.] 1. To mark the sign of the cross upon: same as *cross*[1], 3.

He nolde forzete nogt . . .
To *croici* thrie [thrice] his foreheued & his breost also.
St. Edmund the Confessor (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 27.

2. To mark or designate with the sign of the cross, as a pilgrim or a crusader.

croisade†, *n.* [Also *croisado*, *croysado* (a false form, after *crusado*), < F. *croisade*, a crusade: see *crusade*.] A crusade.

A pope of that name [Urban] did first institute the *croisado*.
Bacon, Holy War.

The *croisade* was not appointed by Pope Urban alone, but by the council of Clement. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

croisado†, *n.* See *croisade*.

croisant, *a.* and *n.* See *croissant*.

croisard†, *n.* [< F. *crois(ade)*, a crusade, + *-ard*.] A crusader.

Fanatic *croisards*. *Smollett*, Trav., p. 92.

croised†, *a.* [< *crois* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a cross, as a crusader.

The inhabitants thereof . . . were by the *croised* knights . . . conuerted vnto the Christian faith.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 225.

croiseest, *n.* See *croises*.

croisery†, *n.* [ME. *croiserye*, *croiserie*, *creysery*, *creyserye*, < OF. *croiserie*, a crusade, < *crois*, cross: see *crois* and *cross*[1].] A crusade.

Erles & barons & knigtes thereto
Habbeth bisouzt the pope *croiserie* biginne
Upe [the] & thine. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 502.

Crist tauzte not to his heerde [shepherd] to reise up a *croyserie* and kille his sheep.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 367.

croises†, **croisees**†, *n. pl.* [< F. *croisés*, crusaders, prop. pp. of *croiser*, cross, *se croiser*, take the cross, engage in a crusade: see *crois*, *v.*] Soldiers or pilgrims engaged in a crusade and wearing a cross; crusaders.

The necessity and weakness of the *croises*.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.

When the English *croisees* went into the East in the first Crusade, A. D. 1096, they found St. George . . . a great warrior-saint amongst the Christians of those parts.
Archæologia, V. 19.

croislet†, *n.* A crucible. See *crosslet*[2].

croissant, croisant, *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *croissant*, F. *croissant*, crescent: see *crescent*.] I.† *a.* Crescent.

Croissant or new moone.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

So often as she [the Moone] is seene westward after the sunne is gone downe, . . . she is *croisant*, and in her first quarter. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 32.

II. *n.* 1†. A crescent.

In these pavilions were placed fifteen Olympian Knights, upon seats a little embowed near the form of a *croisant*.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple.

2. [F. pron. krwo-soṅ'.] In *armor*, the gusset of plate when crescent-shaped: a form which was adopted in the early part of the fifteenth century, especially for the defense of the armpit.

crokard†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name given to base coins imported into England by foreign merchants in the thirteenth century. They were made of alloyed silver, and were meant to imitate the silver pennies then legally current in England.

croker† (krō'kėr), *n.* One who cultivates or deals in saffron (crocus). *Holinshed*.

croket†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crocket*.

croma (krō'mä), *n.* [< It. *croma*, < L. *chroma*: see *chroma*.] In *music*, an eighth note, or quaver. Also *crome*, and formerly *chroma*.

crombec (krom'bek), *n.* [F.] 1. A book-name of a small sylviine bird of South Africa of the genus *Sylvietta*, the *S. rufescens*.—2. A specific name of the Madagascan courol, *Leptosomus discolor*. It was made by Von Reichenbach (1849) a generic name of this bird, in the form *Crombus*.

crombie (krom'i), *n.* Same as *crummie*.

cromchruach, *n.* [Ir., appar. < *crom*, a god, an idol, + *cruach*, red.] An idol worshiped in Ireland before the conversion of the Irish to Christianity. It is described as a gold or silver image surrounded by twelve little brazen ones.

crome[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crumb*[1].

crome[2] (krōm), *n.* [E. dial., also *crombe*, *croom*; < ME. *crome*, *crombe*, *crowmbe*, a hook, crook, < AS. *crumb*, bent: see *crump*[1], of which *crome*[2] is ult. a doublet.] A hook; a crook; a staff with a hooked end; specifically, a sort of rake with a long handle used in pulling weeds, etc., out of the water. [Prov. Eng.]

As soon as a sufficient quantity [of weeds] are collected on the dam, they are drawn out by *crombes*, forks, &c.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, II. 351.

crome[3], *n.* Same as *croma*.

cromlech (krom'lek), *n.* [< W. *cromlech* (= Ir. *cromleac* = Gael. *cromleac*, *cromleachd*), < *crom* (= Ir. Gael. *crom*), bent, bowed, + *llech*, = Ir. *leac* = Gael. *leac*, *leachd*, a flat stone.] In *archæol.*, a structure consisting of a large, flat, unhewn stone resting horizontally upon three or more upright stones, of common occurrence in parts of Great Britain, as in Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Ireland, and in Brittany and other parts of Europe. From cromlechs having been found in the heart of burial-mounds or barrows, with their rude chambers abounding with sepulchral remains, as skeletons or urns, they are supposed to have been sepulchral monuments. Also called *dolmen*.



Cromlech at Lanyon, Cornwall, England.

That gray king, whose name, a ghost,
Streams like a cloud, man-shaped, from mountain peak,
And cleaves to cairn and *cromlech* still.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

One mighty relic survives in the monument now called Kit's Coty House, a *cromlech*, which had been linked in old days by an avenue of huge stones to a burial ground some few miles off, near the village of Addington.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 34.

crommet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crumb*[1].

cromorna (krō-môr'nä), *n.* [Sometimes corrupted to *cremona* (see *cremona*[2]); < F. *cromorne*, < G. *krummhorn*, lit. crooked horn: see *krummhorn*.] In *organ-building*, a reed-stop, or set of pipes with reeds, giving a tone like that of a clarinet.

Cromwellian (krom'wel-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cromwell* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658), who became commander-in-chief of the parliamentary forces in the struggle with Charles I. of England, and in 1653 was chosen lord protector of the commonwealth of England, with sovereign powers.

The most influential [in shaping the multiform character of England] were the men of the Elizabethan and *Cromwellian*, and the intermediate periods.
S. Smiles, Character, p. 35.

II. *n.* An adherent of Oliver Cromwell; a soldier who fought under Cromwell.

cronach (krō'nak), *n.* A variant of *coronach*.

crone (krōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *croane*, < ME. *crone*, an old woman; = MD. *caronie*, D. *karonje*, an old woman (ME. also **crone* = MD. *kronie*, *karonie*, an old ewe), < OF. *carogne*, an ugly old woman, a vituperative use of *carogne*, *caroine* (Picard *carone*, etc.), a corpse, carrion: see *carrion*. Hence *crony*.] 1. A feeble and withered old woman: sometimes applied, with increased contempt, to a man.

This olde sowdanesse, this cursed *crone*,
Hath with her frendes doon this cursed dede.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 432.

A few old battered *crones* of office.
Disraeli, Coningsby, ii. 1.

Withered *crones* abound in the camps, where old men are seldom seen. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 322.

2. An old ewe.

Fresh herrings plenty Michell brings,
With fatted *crones* and such old things.
Tusser, Farmer's Daily Diet.

cronebane, *n.* A copper coin or token in circulation in Ireland toward the close of the eighteenth century. It was of the value of a halfpenny.

cronel (krō'nel), *n.* [Var. of *coronel*[1], *coronal*.] In *her.*, the coronal when used as a bearing.

cronet (krō'net), *n.* [Var. of *coronet*, *cornet*[2].] 1. The lowest part of a horse's pastern; also, the hair which grows upon it.—2. In *arch.*, an architrave.

So hath he the Architraves by two several Terms, viz. overthwart pieces, and *Cronets*. *J. Webb*, Stone-Heng, 7.

Cronian (krō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Cronius*, neut. *Cronium*, sc. *mare*, Gr. *Κρόνιος ὠκεανός*, the northern or frozen sea, lit. the Saturnian sea, < *Cronus*, Gr. *Κρόνος*, Saturn.] An epithet applied to the north polar sea. [Rare.]

As when two polar winds, blowing adverse
Upon the *Cronian* sea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton*, P. L., x. 290.

cronk (krongk), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry of the wild goose. Also *honk* (which see).

cronnog, *n.* Same as *cranock*.

cronstedtite (kron'stet-īt), *n.* [< A. F. *Cronstedt*, a Swedish mineralogist (1722–65), + *-ite*[2].] A black to dark-green mineral with micaceous cleavage, occurring in tapering hexagonal prisms or fibrous diverging groups; a hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, found at localities in Bohemia and in Cornwall, England.

Cronus, *n.* [L.] See *Kronos*.

crony (krō'ni), *n.*; pl. *cronies* (-niz). [Originally college slang (*Skinner*).] An old familiar friend; an intimate companion; an associate; a 'chum.'

Jack Cole, my old schoolfellow . . . who was a great *crony* of mine. *Pepys*, Diary, May 30, 1665.

To oblige your *crony* Swift,
Bring our dame a New-year's gift.
Swift, To Janus, on New-year's Day.

At his elbow, Souter Johnny,
His ancient, trusty, drouthy *crony*;
Tam lo'ed him like a vera brither.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

croo (krö), *v. i.* [Imitative var. of *coo*: see *coo* and *crood*.] To coo. [North. Eng.]

crood (krōd), *v. i.* [Also written *croud*, *crowde*; cf. *croo*, *coo*; all imitative words.] To coo; croodle. [Scotch.]

Thro' the braes the cushat *croods*
Wi' wailfu' cry.
Burns, To William Simpson.

croodle[1] (krö'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp *croodled*, ppr. *croodling*. [Also written *croudle*; freq. of *crood*, coo.] To coo like a dove; hence, to coax or fawn. [Scotch.]

croodle[2] (krö'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp *croodled*, ppr. *croodling*. [E. dial.; perhaps a freq of *crowd*, press close together.] 1. To cower; crouch; brood; cuddle; lie close and snug. [Prov Eng.]

O whaur hae ye been a' the day,
My little wee *croodlin* doo?
The Croodlin Doo (Child's Ballads, II. 363).

As a dove to fly home to her nest and *croodle* there.
Kingsley.

★2. To feel cold. [Prov. Eng.]

crook (krůk), *n.* [< ME. *croke*, *crok*, prob. < AS. **crōc* (not found) = MD. *kroke*, *krooke*, D. *kreuk*,

a bend, fold, wrinkle; = MLG. *kroke, krake*, a fold, wrinkle, = Icel. *krōkr* = Sw. *krok* = Dan. *krog*, a crook, hook. The Rom. forms, Pr. *croc* = OF. *croc*, F. *croc*, a hook (ML. *crocus*), and OF. and F. *croche*, a hook (ML. *croca*) (> ult. E. *crochet, crotchet, crozier*, q. v.), are of D. or Scand. origin. Cf. Gael. *crocan*, a crook, hook, = W. *crwg*, a crook, hook, *crwca*, crooked, = (prob.) L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a gibbet, cross: see *cross*[1], *cross*[2], *crutch*[1], *crutch*[2], *crouch*[1], *crouch*[2]. It is possible that the Teut. forms are of Celtic origin; the Celtic and Latin forms may have lost an initial *s*, in which case they would appear to be cognate with G. *schräg*, MHG. *schrege*, oblique, crosswise, > G. *schragen* = D. *schraag*, a trestle, prob. akin to MHG. *schranc*, a lattice, inclosure, G. *schrank*, a cabinet.] **1.** Any bend, turn, or curve; a curvature; a flexure: as, a *crook* in a river or in a piece of timber.

These sapphire-coloured brooks,
Which, conduit-like, with curious *crooks*,
Sweet islands make. *Sir P. Sidney.*

A *crook* is in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

2. A bending of the knee; a genuflection.

He is now the court god; and well applied
With sacrifice of knees, of *crooks*, and cringes.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

3. A bent or curved part; a curving piece or portion of anything: as, the *crook* of a cane or of an umbrella-handle.—**4.** An instrument or implement having a crook, or distinguished by its curved form. Specifically—(*a*) A shepherd's staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff.

Alexis . . . lost his *Crook*, he left his Flocks;
And wand'ring thro' the lonely Rocks,
He nourish'd endless Woe.
Prior, Despairing Shepherd.

(*b*) The pastoral staff of a bishop or an abbot, fashioned in the form of a shepherd's staff, as a symbol of his sway over and care for his flock. Such staves are generally gilt, ornamented with jewels, and enriched by carving, etc. Compare *pastoral staff*, under *staff*. (*c*) A hook hung in an open chimney to support a pot or kettle; a pot-hook or trammel. [Scotch.] (*d*) In *music*: (1) A short tube, either curved or straight, that may be inserted into various metal wind-instruments so as to lengthen their tube, and thus lower their fundamental tone or key. (2) The curved metal tube between the mouthpiece and the body of a bassoon. (*e*†) A sickle.

Quen corne is coruen with *crokez* kene.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 40.

5†. A lock or curl of hair. Compare *crocket*.

Thoȝ ȝur crune be ischave, fair ƀeth ȝur *crokes*.
Rel. Antiq., II. 175.

6†. A gibbet.

But Terpine . . .
She caused to be attacht, and forthwith led
Unto the *crooke*, . . .
Where he full shamefully was hanged by the hed.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 18.

7†. A support consisting of a post or pile with a cross-beam resting upon it; a bracket or truss consisting of a vertical piece, a horizontal piece, and a strut.

The ancient Free School of Colne was an antique building, supported upon *crooks*.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 29.

8. An artifice; a trick; a contrivance.

For all your bragges, hookes, and *crookes*, you have such a fall as you shall never be able to stand upright again.
Cranmer, To Bp. Gardiner.

9. A dishonest person; one who is crooked in conduct; a tricky or underhand schemer; a thief; a swindler. [Colloq.]—**By hook or by crook**, by one means or another; by fair means or foul.

In hope her to attaine *by hooke or crooke*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 17.

They will have it, *by hook or by crook*.
Mede.

This phrase derives its origin from the custom of certain manors where tenants are authorized to take fire-bote *by hook or by crook*; that is, so much of the underwood as may be cut with a crook [a sickle], and so much of the low timber as may be collected from the boughs by means of a hook.
Bartlett, Fam. Quot., p. 637.

crook (krůk), *v.* [< ME. *croken* = MD. *kroken*, *krooken*, D. *kreuken* = Dan. *kröge*, also *kroge*, bend, *kroget*, crooked, = Sw. *kröka*, bend, crook, *krokna*, become crooked; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend; cause to assume an angular or a curved form; make a curve or hook in.

There is but little labour of the muscles required, only enough for bowing or *crooking* the tail.
Derham, Physico-Theology, v. 11, note.

2†. To curl (hair). *Ayenbite of Inwit*, p. 176. —**3.** To turn; pervert; misapply.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends.
Bacon, Wisdom for a Man's Self.

4†. To thwart.—**To crook the elbow**, to drink; become drunk. [Slang.]—**To crook the mouth**, to distort the mouth, as if about to cry, or as indicating anger or displeasure. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bend or be bent; be turned from a right line; curve; wind.

Th' other [circle] which (crossing th' Vniuersall Props,
And those where Titans Whirling Chariot sloaps)
Rect-angles 'orms: and, *crooking*, cuts in two
Heer Capricorn; there burning Cancer too.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

The eagle might live much longer, but that her upper beak *crooketh* in time over the lower, and so she faileth not with age but with hunger.
J. Gregory, Posthuma (1650), p. 207.

Specifically—**2.** To bend the knee; crouch.

Sertis, Marie, thou will haue me schamed for ay,
For I can nowthir *croke* nor knele. *York Plays*, p. 168.

crookback (krůk'bak), *n.* One who has a crooked back or round shoulders; a hunchback. Also *crouchback*.

Ay, *crook-back*; here I stand to answer thee.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

crook-backed (krůk'bakt), *a.* Having a crooked back; hunchbacked.

A man that is brokenfooted, or brokenhanded, or *crook-backt*, or a dwarf. Lev. xxi. 20.

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,
As negro for a swan; a *crookback'd* lass
Be call'd Europa.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

crooked (as adj., krůk'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crook*, *v.*; = Dan. *kroget*, crooked.] **1.** Bent; having angles or curves; deviating from a straight line; curved; curving; winding.

Other of them may have *crooked* noses; but to owe such straight arms, none. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1.

He and his brother are like plum-trees that grow *crooked* Over standing pools. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, i. 1.

2. Not straight, in a figurative sense, especially as regards rectitude of conduct; not upright or straightforward; not honest; wrong; perverse; cross-grained.

His clannes [cleanness] & his cortaysye *croked* were neuer.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 653.

They are a perverse and *crooked* generation.
Deut. xxxii. 5.

For, though my justice were as white as truth,
My way was *crooked* to it; that condemns me.
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 3.

Hence—**3.** Made or sold in secret, without the payment of the taxes or submitting to the regulations or inspection required by law: as, *crooked* whisky. [Colloq.]

And another house testified that it manufactured two hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons a month, and that half its entire annual product was *crooked*.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 301.

=**Syn. 1.** Bowed, awry, askew, deformed, distorted.—**2.** Deceitful, tricky, dishonorable, knavish. See *irregular*.

crookedly (krůk'ed-li), *adv.* In a crooked, bent, or perverse manner.

crookedness (krůk'ed-nes), *n.* **1.** A winding, bending, or turning; curvature; inflection.

A variety of trout which is naturally deformed, having a strange *crookedness* near the tail. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl.

2. Want of rectitude; dishonesty; perverseness; obliquity of conduct.

The very essence of Truth is plainnesse and brightnes; the darknes and *crookednesse* is our own.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

My will hath been used to *crookedness* and peevish morosity in all virtuous employments.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 6.

3. Physical deformity.

A severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any uncleanliness or deformity, in their sacrifice.
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

crooken† (krůk'n), *v. t.* [< *crook* + *-en*[1]. Cf. Sw. *krokna*, become crooked.] To make crooked; pervert.

Images be of more force to *crooken* an unhappy soul than to teach and instruct it.
Homilies Against Idolatry, ii.

crookesite (krůks'īt), *n.* [After W. *Crookes*, an English chemist.] A rare metallic mineral consisting of the selenids of copper, thallium, and silver.

Crookes's tubes. See *vacuum*, and *radiant energy*, under *energy*.

crookneck (krůk'nek), *a.* Having a crooked neck: applied to several varieties of squash having a long recurved neck.

crook-rafter (krůk'rȧf"tėr), *n.* Same as *knee-rafter*.

crool (krōl), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *croodle, crood, croon, croo.*] To mutter. *Minsheu*, 1617.

Frogs, from all the waters around, *crooled*, chubbed, and croaked. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

croon (krön), *v.* [Introduced from Sc.; Sc. also written *crune, croyn, crone*; < ME. *croynen*, hum (sing), = D. *kreunen*, groan, lament. The word in its present form is regarded as imitative. Cf. *croo, crood, croodle, coo.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a low continued murmuring sound resembling moaning or lamenting. Hence—**2.** To sing softly and monotonously to one's self; hum softly and plaintively.

O'er the roof
The doves sat *crooning* half the day.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 103.

Here an old grandmother was *crooning* over a sick child, and rocking it to and fro. *Dickens.*

3. To utter a low muffled roar; bellow monotonously. [Rare.]

"Thou hear'st that lordly Bull of mine,
Neighbour," quoth Brunskill then;
"How loudly to the hills he *crunes*,
That *crune* to him again." *Southey.*

II. *trans.* To sing in a low humming tone; hum; affect by humming.

Whiles *crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

The fragment of the childish hymn with which he sung and *crooned* himself asleep. *Dickens.*

They [catbirds] differ greatly in vocal talent, but all have a delightful way of *crooning* over, and as it were rehearsing, their song in an undertone.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 10.

croon (krön), *n.* [< *croon*, *v.*] A low, hollow moan or bellow. [Scotch.]

The deil, or else an outler quey [unhoused heifer],
Gat up an' gae a *croon*. *Burns*, Halloween.

croonach (krö'nak), *n.* [Sc., equiv. to *crooner* and *croonyal*; so called (as ult. *gurnard*) from the grunting sound it makes; < *croon, crone, croyn*, grunt, hum, purr, croon, etc.: see *croon*, *v.* Another Sc. name (Frith of Forth) is *crointer*, of similar origin.] A Scotch name of the gray gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*.

crooner (krö'nėr), *n.* [Sc., also written *crowner*: see *croonach*.] Same as *croonach*.

crooning (krö'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *croon*, *v.*] The act of one who croons; a low humming or murmuring sound.

Her dainty ear a fiddle charms,
A bag-pipe's her delight;
But for the *croonings* o' her wheel
She disna' care a mite.
J. Baillie, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

croonyal (krö'niąl), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

crop (krop), *n.* [< ME. *crop, croppe*, the top or head of a plant, crop of grain, the craw of a bird, the maw, < AS. *crop, cropp*, the top or head of a plant, a sprout, a bunch or cluster of flowers, an ear of corn, the craw of a bird, a kidney, = MD. *krop*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, struma, the craw, maw, gullet, stomach, D. *krop*, the gullet, craw, maw, stomach, gizzard, = MLG. *krop*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, struma, the craw, gullet, the trunk of the body, LG. *krop*, an excrescence on the neck, struma, the craw, maw, = OHG. *chroph, kropf*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, the craw, MHG. G. *kropf*, the craw, G. dial. *kropf* also the ear of grain, a thick round head as of lettuce or cabbage, also a thick, short, dumpy person, man or child, etc., and in numerous other senses, = Icel. *kroppr*, a hunch on the body (cf. *kryppa*, a hump, hunch), = Sw. *kropp-*, Dan. *krop-*, craw (in comp. Sw. *kroppdufva*, Dan. *kropdue*, pouter-pigeon, lit. 'crop-dove'), while Sw. *kropp*, Dan. *krop*, an excrescence on the neck, struma, and the same in the sense of 'trunk of the body, body, carcass,' are appar. borrowed from LG. Hence (from LG. or Scand.) OF. *crope, croupe*, top of a hill, croup, or cruppe, F. *croupe* (> E. *croup* and *crupper*), the hinder parts of a horse; and (from G.) It. *groppo*, > F. *groupe*, > E. *group*, a knot, cluster, company: see *crope*[2], *croup*[2], *crupper*, *group*. Hence also (from E.) W. *cropa*, craw (but Ir. Gael. *sgroba*, craw, are appar. different). The word has a remarkable variety of special senses, appar. all derived from an orig. meaning 'a rounded projecting mass, a protuberance'; hence (*a*) the rounded head or top of a tree or plant, and sprouting or growing plants in general (including by a later development the idea of plants (grain) to be cropped or cut: defs. 1, 2, 3); (*b*) a physical excrescence on an animal or plant, esp. the craw of a bird, whence the developed senses 'gullet, maw, stomach,' etc. (defs. 4, 5); (*c*) from the noun in the sense of 'top or head of a plant,' the verb *crop*, to take off or pluck the head, hence cut, etc., whence the later secondary noun senses (defs. 6–14).] **1**†. The top or highest part of anything, especially of an herb or a tree.

Grete trees . . . with *croppes* brode.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 424.

The lilie *croppes* one and one . . .
He smote of.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 249.

And in the *crop* of that tre on hight
A litill childe he saw full right,
Lapped all in clathes clene.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

2. Corn and other cultivated plants grown and garnered; the produce of the ground; harvest: as, the *crops* are 10 per cent. larger than last year; in a more restricted sense, that which is cut, gathered, or garnered from a single field, or of a particular kind of grain or fruit, or in a single season: as, the wheat-*crop*; the potato-*crop*.

Croppe of corne yn a yere, annona.
Prompt. Parv., p. 104.

For plenty of *crop* and corne to Ceres.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 23.

3. Corn and other cultivated plants while growing: as, a standing *crop*; the *crop* in the ground; the *crops* are all backward this year.

Enriching shortly, with his springing *Crop*,
The Ground with green, the Husbandman with hope.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

They turned in their stubble to sow another *croppe* of wheate in the same place. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 151.

A full ear'd *crop* and thriving, rank and proud!
Prepost'rous man first sow'd, and then he plough'd.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 2.

But let the good old *crop* adorn
The hills our fathers trod.
Whittier, The Corn-Song.

4. The first stomach of a fowl; the craw; the ingluvies: sometimes used humorously of the human maw or stomach.

In birds there is no mastication . . . of the meat; . . . but . . . it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or craw.
Ray.

The knave crommeth is *crop*
Er the cok crawe.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 238.

The Cock was of a larger egg
Than modern poultry drop,
Stept forward on a firmer leg,
And cramm'd a plumper *crop*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

5. In insects, an anterior dilatation of the alimentary canal, succeeded by the proventriculus. See cut under *Blattidæ*.—**6.** Anything gathered when ready or in season: as, the ice-*crop*.

This bush of yellow beard, this length of hair, . . .
Guiltless of steel and from the razor free,
Shall fall a plenteous *crop* reserved for thee.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 354.

7. The act of cutting or clipping off, as hair: as, he has given you a pretty close *crop*.—**8.** An ear-mark.—**9.** The hair of the head when thick and short, forming a sort of cap.

Her hair . . . she wore it in a *crop*—curled in five distinct rows. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, ix.

10. A wig of rough, short hair.—**11.** In *mining*, the outcrop of a lode. See *outcrop*. [Cordilleran region.]—**12.** In *tanning*, an entire untrimmed hide, struck for sole-leather. Also called *crop-hide*.—**13.** A fixed weight in different localities for sugar, tobacco, and other staples. A *crop hogshead* of tobacco is from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds net.—**14.** A kind of whip used by horsemen in the hunting-field, consisting of a short, stout, and straight staff having a crooked handle, and a loop of leather at the end. It is useful in opening gates, and differs from the common whip in the absence of a lash. Also called *hunting-crop*.

Instead of the gold-and-ivory-handled cutting whip which he had been led to expect, she carried a light but sturdy *crop*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 207.

Away-going crops. See *away-going*.—**Course of crops.** See *course*[1].—**Crop and root,** the whole of anything.

Croppe and rote of gentilesse.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 8 (in some MSS.).

Graunte mercy, thesu, *crop & roote*
Of al frenschip, for thou neuere fallis.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

Green crop, a crop that is cut or gathered in its growing or unripe state: often used in contradistinction to *grain-crop*, *root-crop*, or *grass-crop*, and sometimes including turnips, potatoes, etc.—**Neck and crop,** altogether; at once; bag and baggage; in a summary way.

I'd have had you trundled *neck and crop* out of this warehouse long ago if I'd thought you capable of pouching so much as a tobacconist's token. *Sala*, The Ship-Chandler.

White crop, a name given by agriculturists to grain-crops, as wheat, barley, oats, and rye, which whiten or lose their green color as they ripen: in contradistinction to *green crop*, *root-crop*, etc.—**Winter crop,** a crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder ★during the winter.

crop (krop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cropped*, sometimes *cropt*, ppr. *cropping*. [< ME. *croppen*, cut, pluck and eat, as birds do grain (= D. *kroppen*, cram (birds), = LG. *kröppen*, cut, crop, = G. *kröpfen*, crop, = Icel. *kroppa*, cut, crop), lit. take off the *crop* (top, head, ear) of a plant; < *crop*, *n.*, 1. In the third sense, < *crop*, *n.*, 2, 3.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To take off the top or head of (a plant); cut off the ends of; eat off; pull off; pluck; mow; reap: as, to *crop* flowers, trees, or grass; to *crop* fruit from the tree.

Ther [where] it growed *croppe* a plante of peche.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

The first leaves are *cropped* off to feede the silke wormes withall. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 151.

A fairer rose did never bloom
Than now lies *cropp'd* on Yarrow.
The Dowie Dens of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 68).

And Gascon lasses, from their jetty braids,
Crop half, to buy a ribbon for the rest.
Bryant, Spring in Town.

While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*.
Sir J. Denham, Cato Major of Old Age, iv.

2. To cut off a part of (the ear of an animal) as a mark of identification, or for other reasons.—**3.** To cause to bear a crop; plant or fill with crops; raise crops on: as, to *crop* a field.

Where in the world besides [in Connaught] could there be found a field of not two acres, *cropped* in precise equality with oats and weeds, and a cow, at mid-day, standing in the midst? *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 557.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sprout; appear in part, and apparently by accident or undesignedly, from beneath the surface or otherwise from concealment; become partly visible or obvious: with *out*, sometimes *up* or *forth*. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, to appear at the surface: said of a vein or mass of ore when it shows itself distinctly at the surface of the ground; also, but less frequently, in geology, with regard to stratified rocks in general.

Some of the islets are composed entirely of the sedimentary, others of the trappean rocks—generally, however, with the sandstones *cropping out* on the southern shores. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 425.

(*b*) To appear incidentally and undesignedly; come to light or to the surface: as, his peculiarities *crop out* in his work; the truth *cropped out* in spite of him.

Any wild trait unexpectedly *cropping out* in any of the domestic animals pleased him [Thoreau] immensely.
J. Burroughs, Essays from The Critic, p. 15.

All such outrages *crop forth*
I' the course of nature.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 56.

2†. To yield harvest. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

crope[1], An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *creep*.

Another witness *crope* out against the Lord Stafford.
Roger North, Examen (1740), p. 217.

crope[2]† (krōp), *n.* [< OF. *crope*, *croupe*, the top of a hill, also the rump or croup: see *crop*, *croup*[2].] The top of anything; a finial.

crop-ear (krop'ēr), *n.* **1.** A horse with cropped ears.

What horse? a roan, a *crop-ear*, is it not?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

I'll lay a thousand pounds upon my *crop-ear*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

2. A person whose ears have been cropped.

crop-eared (krop'ērd), *a.* Having the ears cropped.

A *crop-ear'd* scrivener this. *B. Jonson*, Masques.

cropent†, Obsolete past participle of *creep*.

croper†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crupper*. *Chaucer*.

crop-fish (krop'fish), *n.* A local English name of fishes of the genus *Lagocephalus*.

cropful, crop-full (krop'fûl), *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated.

Then lies him down the lubbar fiend,
And, stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength;
And *crop-full* out of doors he flings,
Ere the first cock his matin rings.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 113.

crop-hide (krop'hīd), *n.* Same as *crop*, 12.

crop-ore (krop'ōr), *n.* In *mining*, tin ore of the first quality, after it is dressed or cleansed for smelting. *Pryce.* [Cornwall.]

cropped (kropt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crop*, *v.*] Cut off short, as the hair. Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, having the margins unnecessarily cut down in binding. When cut into the print, the book is said to *bleed*. (*b*) In *rope-making*, stripped, as hemp, of its short fibers or tow by the smaller heckles, to render it suitable for use in fine work. Also spelled *cropt*.

cropper[1] (krop'ėr), *n.* [< *crop*, *n.*, 4, + *-er*[1].] A breed of pigeons with a large crop. See *pouter*.

There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

cropper[2] (krop'ėr), *n.* [< *crop*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** A machine for facing cloth.—**2.** A powerful hand-tool for cutting off bolts or iron rods.—**3.** A plant which furnishes a crop: qualified by *large* or *small*, *heavy* or *light*, etc.

Tobacco, N. macrophylla pandurata, . . . a *heavy cropper*, and especially adapted for the manufacture of good snuff. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1325.

4. One who raises a crop or crops on shares; one who cultivates land for its owner in consideration of part of the crop.

cropper[3] (krop'ėr), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fall, as from horseback; especially, a fall in which the rider is thrown neck and crop over the horse's head; hence, failure in an undertaking. [Slang.]

★**cropping** (krop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crop*, *v.*] **1.** The act of cutting off.—**2.** The raising or gathering of crops.—**3.** In *geol.*, the rising of rock strata to the surface of the ground. See *outcrop*.

cropple-crown (krop'l-kroun), *n.* Same as *copple-crown*, 2.

croppy (krop'i), *n.*; pl. *croppies* (-iz). [< *crop*, cut, + dim. *-y*[2].] **1.** A person whose ears have been cut off, as formerly for treason.—**2.** One whose hair is cropped, or cut close to the head. Specifically—(*a*) In former use, an Irish rebel of 1798.

Wearing the hair short and without powder was, at this time, considered a mark of French principles. Hair so worn was called a "crop." Hence Lord Melbourne's phrase "crop imitating wig" (Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 41). This is the origin of *croppies* as applied to the Irish rebels of 1798. *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Letters, p. 410.

(*b*) One who has had his hair cropped in prison. *Slang Dict.* (*c*) A Roundhead. *Halliwell.*

crop-sick† (krop'sik), *a.* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach; sick from a surfeit in eating or drinking; overgorged.

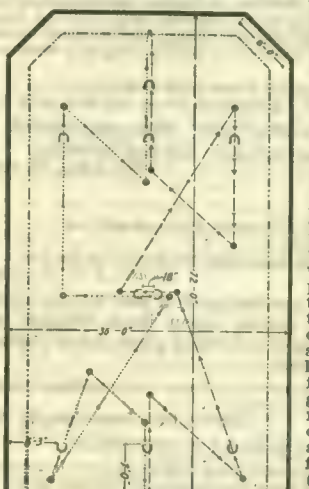
My merit doth begin to be *crop-sick*
For want of other titles.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

crop-sickness† (krop'sik'nes), *n.* Sickness from repletion of the stomach.

Every visitant is become a physician; one that scarce knew any but *crop-sickness* cryeth, No such apothecary's shop as the sack-shop!
Whitlock, Manners of English People (1656), p. 126.

cropweed (krop'wēd), *n.* The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

croquet (krō-kā'), *n.* [Appar. < F. as if **croquet*, var. of *crochet*, a hook, turn, bend, dim. of *croc*, a hook, crook (see *crotchet*, *crochet*, *crook*), with allusion to the hoops or arches, or to the mallets.] **1.** A game played on a lawn or a prepared piece of ground, with mallets, balls, pegs or posts, and a number of iron hoops or arches arranged in a certain order. The object of the game is, starting from one end of the field, to drive the balls through the hoops to the peg at the opposite end of the field, and then back again to the first peg, or winning-peg, the player or side doing this first winning the game. The order, position, shape, and number of the hoops differ in different forms of the game. Their arrangement and the order in which they are taken, in the form of the game (also known as roque) adopted by the National American Croquet Association, are shown in the illustration. The (earth) court is 72 by 36 feet in size (with corners 8 feet long), surrounded by a border, 30 inches within which is marked the boundary of the field. The arches are 3½ inches between the wires, except the central double arch, or cage, in which the width is 8½ inches. When played on a grass court or a lawn the field is commonly 90 by 45 feet, there is a single central wicket parallel with the other wickets, and the side wickets are set one foot forward (toward the center) instead of being on a line with the second (or sixth) wicket. The ball also is sent through the fifth and the tenth wickets (counting the double middle wicket twice) in the direction opposite to that shown in the diagram. Croquet can be played by two or more, and, in the case of several playing, they may either be divided into two parties or play each for himself.



Plan of Croquet-ground.

2. In the game of croquet, the act of a player, upon hitting a second ball with his own, of driving that one away by a stroke on his own, after he has placed the two in contact or within half an inch of each other.

croquet (krō-kā'), *v. t.* [< *croquet*, *n.*] In the game of croquet, to drive off by a croquet, as an adversary's ball. See *croquet*, *n.*, 2.

croquette (krō-ket'), *n.* [F., < *croquer*, crunch.] A mass of finely minced and seasoned meat or fish (or rice, po-

tato, etc.) made into a small ball or other regular form, and fried crisp and brown.

croquis (krō-kē'), *n.* [F., < *croquer*, crunch: see *croquette*.] A sketch or first draft; a study.

crore (krōr), *n.* [Also written *krore*, *kror*, repr. Hind. *kror*, *karor* (with peculiar *r* alternating with cerebral *d*); Hind. also *koti* (with cerebral *t*), < Skt. *koti* (with cerebral *t*), ten millions.] In the East Indies, ten millions; one hundred lakhs: as, a *crore* of rupees.

When the old rupees were called in, some time back, the authorities at the mint, knowing that between forty and fifty *crores* had been struck off, were alarmed lest the establishment should be overwhelmed in the first rush.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 86.

croser†, *n.* See *crozier*.

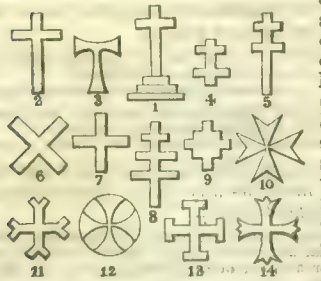
croshabell†, *n.* A prostitute; a strumpet.

From this brilliant height the reckless poet [George Peele] quickly slid down to a much less respectable position, and acquired renown of a different kind by his clever tricks on creditors, tavern keepers, and *croshabells*.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 457.

crosier, crosiered. See *crozier, croziered*.

croslet, *n.* See *crosslet*[1], *crosslet*[2].

cross[1] (krôs), *n.* [The word appears in three different forms, all derived, through different channels, from the L. *crux*: (1) E. *cross*, < ME. *cros*, *crosse*, sometimes *croce*, late AS. (North.) *cros* = Icel. *kross* = Norw. Sw. Dan. *kors*, < OIr. *cros*, *cross*, Ir. Gael. *crois*; (2) ME. *crois*, *croys*, *croice*, *croyce*, *croiz* (see *crois*), < OF. *crois*, *croiz*, *croix*, earlier *cruiz*, mod. F. *croix* = Pr. *cros*, *crotz* (cited above) = Sp. Pg. *cruz* = It. *croce*; (3) E. *crouch*[2], < ME. *crouche*, *cruche*, < AS. *crūc*, dat. *crūce*, acc. (as L.) *crūcem* (rare, the reg. word being *rōd*, rood: see *rood*), = OS. *krūci* = OFries. *krioce*, *kriose*, North Fries. *krütz*, East Fries. *krüs*, NFries. *krjues* = MD. *krûce*, D. *kruis* = MLG. *kruze*, *kruse*, *kruce*, LG. *krüze*, *krüz* (> Sw. *krys* = Dan. *kryds*) = OHG. *crūci*, *chrūci*, *chrūze*, MHG. *kriuze*, G. *kreuz*; all (and prob. also W. *crog*, a cross, = Gael. *croich* = Ir. *croc*, a cross, gibbet, with verb, W. *crogi* = Gael. *croch* = Ir. *crochaim*, hang, crucify) < L. *crux* (*crūc-*, with short vowel, later also with long, *crūc-*), in classical use a gibbet, a cross on which criminals were hanged, hence (with adj. *mala*, fem. of *malus*, evil: see *malum*), torture, torment; later esp. of the cross of Christ. L. *crux* (*cruc-*) is prob. related to E. *crook*: see further under *crook*. Hence ult. *crusade*[1], *crusade*[2]. Cf. *cross*[2], *crozier*, etc. In some later senses the noun *cross*[1] depends on the verb.]



Forms of Crosses.

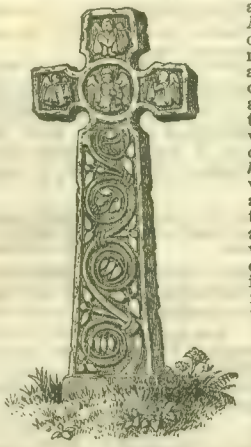
1. Cross of Calvary. 2. Latin cross. 3. Tau-cross (so called from being formed like the Greek letter *τ*, *tau*), or cross of St. Anthony. 4. Cross of Lorraine. 5. Patriarchal cross. 6. St. Andrew's cross, or crux decussata. 7. Greek cross, or cross of St. George, the national saint of England. 8. Papal cross. 9. Cross nowy quadrant. 10. Maltese cross, the badge of the Knights of Malta. The eight points of this form of cross are said to symbolize the eight beatitudes (Mat. v.). 11. Cross fourché. 12. Cross formy or patté. 13. Cross potent, or Jerusalem cross. The four conjoined crosses are said to be symbolical of the displacement of the Old Testament by the Cross. 14. Cross flory.

1. A structure consisting essentially of an upright and a crosspiece, anciently used as a gibbet in punishment by crucifixion, now, in various reduced or representative forms, as a symbol of the Christian faith. There are four principal forms of the cross: (1) the *Latin cross*, or *crux immissa* or *capitata* (the form supposed to have been used in the crucifixion of Christ), in which the upright is longer than the transverse beam, and is crossed by it near the top; (2) the *crux decussata* (decussate cross), or *St. Andrew's cross*, made in the form of an X; (3) the *crux commissa*, or *St. Anthony's cross*, made in the form of a T; (4) the *Greek cross*, an upright crossed in the middle at right angles by a beam of the same length. The other forms are, for the most part, inventions for ecclesiastical, hierarchic, or similar ends. See the phrases below, and *crucifixion*.

Also in the same Chapell, vpon the left honde of the seyd hye Auter, in a lyke wyndow, ys the place where longe remayned the holy *Crosse* of ower Savyor Criste, aftyr that Seynt Elyne fond it, and now ther remayne non of it.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

Those blessed feet
Which fourteen hundred years ago were nail'd,
For our advantage, on the bitter *cross*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

2. A structure or monument in the form of a cross, or with a cross upon it, set up by the wayside, in market-places, etc., in Greek and Roman Catholic countries, to excite devotion. Such crosses are made in various forms, according to the occasion or purpose of their erection. *Preaching-crosses* are generally quadrangular or hexagonal, open on one or both sides, and raised on steps. They were used for the delivery of sermons in the open air. See *preaching-cross*. *Market-crosses* consisted originally of a long shaft raised on a series of steps and surmounted with a cross. Subsequently an arched or vaulted structure supported on pillars was erected round the central shaft. See *market-cross*. *Weeping-crosses* were so called because penances were finished before them. *Crosses of memorial*, or *memorial crosses*, were raised on various occasions, as, for example, in attestation of some miracle said to have been performed on the spot. Another class is the *monumental* or *sepulchral cross*, erected over a grave, or where a corpse was set down on the way to burial, like those erected by King Edward I. at the several places where the corpse of his queen, Eleanor, rested in its progress from Lincolnshire to the place of interment in Westminster. The *palm-cross* was a monumental cross decorated with palm-branches on Palm Sunday. *Boundary crosses* were erected as landmarks.



Monumental Cross, Eyam, Derbyshire, England.

She doth stray about
By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Dunedin's *cross*, a pillar'd stone,
Rose on a turret octagon.
Scott, Marmion, v. 25.

Chafferings and chatterings at the *market-cross*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A small cross with a human figure attached to it, as a representation of Christ crucified; a crucifix.

We take from off thy breast this holy *cross*,
Which thou hast made thy burden, not thy prop.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

From Easter morning till the Ascension, a *Cross* of Crystal, or beril, was carried in all processions; just as the blood-red wooden cross had been borne throughout Lent.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 254.

4. Something resembling a cross, or some device in the form of a cross. Specifically—(*a*) The mark of a cross made, instead of a signature, upon a deed or other document, by one who cannot write. (*b*) In *her.*: (1) An ordinary consisting, when charged, of a fesse and a pale, or, when having no charges upon it, of a bar and a palet, meeting in either case about the fesse-point. (2) A bearing having the shape of a cross, but in many varieties of form and size. Thus, a cross may be aiguisé, anchored, annulate, bottony, humetté, etc. See these words; see also below.



Argent, a Cross Gules.

5. In England, formerly, any coin bearing the representation of a cross. The common reverse type of English silver coins from William I. to James I. was a cross.

For they will have no loss
Of a penny nor of a *cross*.
Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 931.

Mat. You have no money?
Bob. Not a *cross*, by fortune.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

6. The crucifixion of Christ; the sufferings and death of Christ as a necessary part of his mission; the atonement.

For the preaching of the *cross* is to them that perish foolishness; but unto us which are saved it is the power of God. 1 Cor. i. 18.

That he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the *cross*, having slain the enmity thereby. Eph. ii. 16.

7. The Christian religion, or those who accept it; Christianity; Christendom.

A pure and humble religion gently insinuated itself into the minds of men, grew up in silence and obscurity, derived new vigor from opposition, and finally erected the triumphant banner of the *cross* on the ruins of the capitol.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xv.

Before the *cross* has waned the crescent's day.
Scott.

8. Any suffering voluntarily borne in Christ's name and for Christ's sake.

He that taketh not his *cross*, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me. Mat. x. 38.

9. Anything that thwarts, obstructs, perplexes, or troubles; hindrance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience.

I meet with nothing but *crosses* and vexations.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2.

It was a permanent *cross* that was fought throughout life between Socrates and his obsequious antagonists.
De Quincey, Style, ii.

I roused the unfortunate army surgeon who had charge of the hospitals, and who was trying to get a little sleep after his fatigues and watchings. He bore this *cross* very creditably. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 37.

10. A mixing of breeds in the production of animals; an animal of a cross-breed.

The breed of Spanish horses, celebrated in ancient times, had been greatly improved by the *cross* with the Arabian.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

11. In *bot.*, a cross-breed in plants, produced by cross-fertilizing individuals of different varieties of the same species.

Mr. Laxton has made numerous *crosses*, and every one has been astonished at the vigour and luxuriance of the new varieties [of plants] which he has thus raised and afterwards fixed by selection.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 163.

12. A four-way joint or connection in a wrought- or cast-iron pipe.—**13.** In *elect.*, the accidental contact of two wires or conductors belonging to different circuits, or of two parts of the same circuit, in such a manner that a portion of the current flows from one to the other. When such a cross exists between two lines or circuits, they are said to be *cross-circuited*.—**14.** In *sporting*, a contest decided dishonestly, through one of the parties allowing himself to be beaten, for the sake of gaining money by betting or bribery.—**Adoration of the cross.** See *adoration*.—**Ansate cross.** See *crux ansata*, under *crux*.—**Archbishop's** or **archiepiscopal cross**, the pastoral staff surmounted by a cross. See *crozier* and *pastoral*.—**Bishop's cross.** Same as *pastoral staff* (which see, under *staff*).—**Buddhist cross.** Same as *gammadion*.—**Calvary cross**, a cross mounted on three steps or degrees, which are considered as symbolizing Faith, Hope, and Charity.—**Capital cross**, in *her.*, a cross each extremity of which is finished with a projecting member like an architectural capital or cornice. It is also called a cross capital, a cross corniced at each end, a cross headed after the Tuscan order, and a cross brick-axed, because the ends resemble the brick-axes used by masons.—**Capuchin cross**, a cross each of whose arms is terminated by a disk, ball, or other rounded form: commonly a cross worn as a jewel, made of plain flat bands of gold, the termination of each arm being a blunt cone with a single diamond or other stone set in it.—**Consecration-cross.** See *consecration*.—**Cross and pile**, an old game with money, at which the chance was decided according as the coin fell with that side up which bore the cross, or the other, which was called *pile*, or reverse: equivalent to the *heads and tails* of the present time.



Capital Cross.

Item, paid to Henry, the king's barber, for money which he lent to the king to play at *cross and pile*, five shillings.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 439.

Cross I win, *Pile* you lose.
Shadwell, Epsom Wells (1673), i. 1.

Cross annulate, in *her.* See *annulate*.—**Cross aserated**, in *her.* See *aserated*.—**Cross avellane**, in *her.* See *avellane*.—**Cross baton**, in *her.*, same as *cross potent*.—**Cross bezanty**, in *her.*, a cross composed of bezants touching, but not overlapping, one another.—**Cross bretessé**, in *her.*, same as *cross crossed*.—**Cross cabled**, in *her.*, a cross composed of two pieces of rope, one laid upon the other.—**Cross catoosed**, in *her.*, a cross adorned with scrolls at the extremities.—**Cross commisse.** Same as *tau-cross*.—**Cross counter-quartered**, in *her.*, a cross occupying the center of the escutcheon, which latter is quartered, the tinctures being counterchanged.—**Cross crénelé**, in *her.*, same as *cross crossed*.—**Cross crossed**, in *her.*, the cross as an ordinary, with each arm crossed, differing from a cross crosslet in reaching the edges of the escutcheon and in occupying much more of the field. Also called *cross bretessé*, *cross crénelé*.—**Cross crossed patté**, in *her.*, a cross whose arms are crossed patté. Also called a *cross crosslet patté*.—**Cross crosslet.** See *crosslet*[1].—**Cross degraded and conjoined**, in *her.*, a plain cross having its extremities placed upon a step or steps joined to the sides of the shield.—**Cross doublé**, in *her.*, a cross whose upper arm consists of a cross tau.—**Cross double-parted**, in *her.*, a cross supposed to be cut into four quarters, separated one from the others. Also called *cross sarcelé*.—**Cross estoilé**, in *her.*, a cross having its four arms sharply pointed, or a star of four points. This may also be blazoned a cross fitché of all four.—**Cross fillet**, in *her.*, a cross composed of the fillet set palewise and barwise, the name denoting merely the width of the arms of the cross.—**Cross fitché.** See *fitché*.—**Cross fleury.** Same as *cross flory*.—**Cross flory**, a cross whose arms have floriated ends. It differs from the cross patonce in having the sides of the arms parallel for a certain distance, and then curving suddenly outward at the floriated end.—**Cross formy**, in *her.*, same as *cross patté* (which see, under *patté*).—**Cross gringolé**, in *her.*, same as *cross anserated*.—**Cross in the hawse** (*naut.*), a phrase expressing the condition arising when a ship moored with two anchors swings the wrong way, so that one cable lies across the other.—**Cross lambeaux**, in *her.*, a cross set upon a label. The particular kind of cross must be named in the blazon.—**Cross masculé.** See *masculé*.—**Cross miller**, in *her.* See *cross moline*.—**Cross moline**, in *her.*, a cross whose ends are divided and curved backward: so named from the resemblance to the moline of a millstone. When the imitation of the moline is very exact, it is sometimes called *cross miller*. Also called *cross nyle*.—**Cross nowy**, in *her.*, a cross having a rounded projection in each angle, forming a disk, from which the arms radiate.—**Cross nowyed**, in *her.*, a cross having projections from the sides of its arms.—**Cross nowy quadrant**, in *her.*, a cross having each angle filled with an angular projection forming a

square, from which the arms radiate.—**Cross nyle**, in *her.*, same as *cross moline*.—**Cross of chains**, in *her.*, a cross composed of four chains fixed to an annulet in the center.—**Cross of four leaves**, in *her.*, same as *cross quatrefoil*.—**Cross of Jerusalem**. (*a*) A cross whose four arms are each capped with a cross-bar: it may be considered as four tau-crosses forming a cross. (*b*) The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, from the form and color of the flower.—**Cross of Lorraine**, a cross having two horizontal arms, the upper one shorter than the other. See *patriarchal cross*.—**Cross of Malta**, or **Maltese cross**, a cross supposed to be made of four barbed arrow-heads meeting at their points: the sides of the arms are therefore eight lines radiating from a common center, and the ends of the arms form deep reëntrant angles.—**Cross of St. Andrew**. See def. 1.—**Cross of St. Anthony**. See def. 1.—**Cross of St. George**, the Greek cross, as used in the flag of Great Britain. It is red on a white ground, the ground in the present standard being indicated by a mere fimbriation or border of white separating the red cross from a blue ground, made necessary by the combination of the Scottish with the English flag. See *union jack*, under *union*.—**Cross of St. James**, a Latin cross, the longest arm of which represents the blade of a sword, the opposite one the hilt, and the two others the cross-guard, the last three being floriated at their extremities. When used as a badge of the Order of St. James of Compostella, it is red with a narrow gold edge, and has a scallop-shell at the intersection.—**Cross of St. Julian**, a cross like the cross of St. Andrew, with the arms crossed.—**Cross of St. Patrick**, a cross like that of St. Andrew, but red.—**Cross of thunder**, in *her.*, a cross composed of thunderbolts: it is sometimes represented as a kind of star having forked bolts between the flames.—**Cross of Toulouse**, a cross resembling the Maltese cross, except that between the barbs of the arrow-heads there is a third point or projection, as if representing the socket.—**Cross pall**, in *her.*, a cross in the form of a Y, used as a bearing.—**Cross patté**. See *patté*.—**Cross portate**, in *her.*, a tau-cross with the upright shown bendwise, as if seen in perspective: supposed to be taken from the appearance of a cross when carried on the shoulder.—**Cross potent**, in *her.*, a cross each of whose arms terminates with a crosshead. Also called *cross baton* and *baton-cross*.—**Cross quarter-pierced**, in *her.*, a cross of which the center is entirely removed, leaving the four arms touching at the angles.—**Cross quatrefoil**, in *her.*, a cross composed of four leaves, or a four-leafed clover arranged as a cross. Also called *cross of four leaves*.—**Cross saltier**, in *her.*, same as *saltier*: an erroneous blazoning.—**Cross saltier-wise**, in *her.*, any cross other than the ordinary, when borne diagonally on the field.—**Cross sarcelé**, in *her.*, same as *cross double-parted*.—**Cross sarceled resarceled**, in *her.*, a cross twice parted, consisting therefore of four barrulets or palets to each arm, the field showing between.—**Exaltation of the Cross**, a festival observed in the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church, and the Armenian and other Oriental churches, on September 14th, in commemoration of the apparition of the cross in the heavens to Constantine, and the subsequent recovery of the supposed true cross by Heraclius, A. D. 628, from the Persians.—**Fiery cross**, in Scotland, a signal transmitted in early times from place to place, as a summons to arms within a limited time. It consisted of a cross of light wood, the extremities of which were set on fire and then extinguished in the blood of a freshly slain goat.—**Grand cross**, a member of the highest class of an honorary order: so named from the greater size of the badge (usually a cross) denoting this class: equivalent to *grand commander* (which see, under *commander*).—**Greek cross**. See def. 1.—**Holy Cross**. (*a*) The name of several orders in the Roman Catholic Church, as Regular Canons of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, Congregation of the Holy Cross, Sisters of the Holy Cross. (*b*) A society formed by clerical members of the extreme ritualistic section of the English Church.—**Invention of the Cross**, a festival observed in the Roman Catholic Church on May 3d, and assigned to the same date in the calendar of the English prayer-book, instituted in commemoration of the discovery at Jerusalem, A. D. 326, by the empress Helena, of what was believed to be the true cross.—**Latin cross**. See def. 1.—**Order of the Burgundian Cross**. See *Burgundian*.—**Papal cross**, a cross with three transoms.—**Patriarchal cross**, a cross with two transoms or crossbars.—**Pectoral cross**, the cross worn hanging on the breast by Roman Catholic and Greek bishops as one of the insignia of their rank. See *encolpion*.—**Processional cross**, a cross placed on a long staff of wood or metal, and carried at the head of ecclesiastical processions.—**Red cross**, the cross of St. George, the national saint of England.—**Sign of the cross**, in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, an outline of a cross made by motions of the right hand on the forehead, or from the forehead to the breast and from shoulder to shoulder, made by officiating priests as a mode of blessing, and by the laity as a sign of reverence on entering a church, passing the host, and on other occasions.—**Southern Cross**, a constellation. See *crux*.—**Spanish cross**, in *music*, the sign of the double sharp, ×.—**Tau-cross**. Same as *cross of St. Anthony*. See def. 1.—**To bear a cross**, to endure with patience a discomfort or trial.—**To be under one's cross**. See extract.

> In some parts of Wales the phrase *he is under his cross* is a pretty common substitute for "he is dead."
> *Athenæum*, No. 3069, p. 245.

To live or **be on the cross**, to live by stealing: opposed to *to live on the square*. [Thieves' slang.]—**To preach the cross**. See *preach*.—**To take the cross**, in the middle ages, to pledge one's self to become a crusader. This was generally symbolized by a small cross of cloth or other material attached to the shoulder of the cloak or other garment. In the later part of the middle ages, those who went on crusade against the Turks often had a cross branded on the bare shoulder.—**To take up the cross**, to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.

★**cross**[1] (krôs), *a.* [< *cross*[1], *n.*; in part by aphæresis from *across*. There is no distinct line of division between *cross* as an adjective and *cross* as a prefix. As a prefix, it often represents the adv. *cross*[1], or the prep. *cross*[1], *across*.] **1.** Transverse; passing from side to side; falling athwart: as, a *cross* beam (*cross-beam*).

> The *cross* refraction of a second prism. *Newton.*

> The vision is rather dazzled than assisted by the numerous *cross* lights thrown over the path.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13, note.

2. Passing or referring from one of two objects, parts, groups, etc., to the other; establishing a direct connection of some kind between two things: as, a *cross* cut (*cross-cut*), or a short path between two places; a *cross* reference.

> The closest affinities of this genus are evidently with Cyllene, but there is an equally evident *cross* affinity in the direction of Elaphidion. *J. L. Le Conte.*

3. Adverse; opposed; thwarting; obstructing; untoward: sometimes with *to*: as, an event *cross to* our inclinations.

> It is my fate;
> To these *cross* accidents I was ordain'd,
> And must have patience.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 4.

> A very *cross* accident indeed.
> *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i. 1.

4. Peevish; fretful; ill-humored; petulant; perverse: applied to persons.

> What other Designs he had I know not, for he was commonly very *Cross*. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 364.

> I would have thanked you before, my dear Aunt, as I ought to have done, . . . but, to say the truth, I was too *cross* to write. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 327.

5. Proceeding from a peevish or bad temper; expressing ill humor: as, a *cross* look; *cross* words.—**6.** Contrary; contradictory; perplexing.

> These *cross* points
> Of varying letters, and opposing consuls.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

> There was nothing, however *cross* and perplext, brought to him by our artists, which he did not play off at sight with ravishing sweetnesse. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 4, 1656.

7. Proceeding from an adverse party by way of reciprocal contest: as, a *cross* interrogatory. See below.—**8.** Produced by cross-breeding, as an animal or a plant.—**As cross as two sticks**, extremely cross or perverse.

> We got out of bed back'ards, I think, for we're *as cross as two sticks*. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

Cross bill, in *law*, a bill filed by a defendant against the plaintiff or a co-defendant, or both, in an already pending bill, and seeking affirmative relief touching matters in such pending bill. A cross bill must be limited to matters in the original bill and matters necessary to be determined in order to an adjudication of the matters in that bill.—**Cross interrogatory**, an interrogatory proposed by the party against whom a deposition is sought to be taken by the administration of interrogatories.—**Cross marriages**, marriages made by a brother and sister with two persons who are also sister and brother.

> *Cross marriages* between the king's son and the archduke's daughter, and again between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Cross nervure, cross vein, in *entom.*, a transverse nervure connecting two longitudinal nervures of the wing, or dividing a wing-cell; specifically, the nervure connecting the median and submedian veins, and forming the outer boundary of the discal cell in the wings of *Lepidoptera*.—**Cross pile**. See *pile*.—**Cross sea**, a sea which does not set in the direction of the wind; a swell in which the waves run in different directions, owing to a sudden change of wind, or to the crossing of winds and currents.—**Cross vein**. See *cross nervure*.—**Syn. 4.** *Peevish, Fretful*, etc. (see *petulant*), snappish, touchy, ill-natured, morose, sullen, sulky, sour.

cross[1]† (krôs), *adv.* [< *cross*[1], *a.*; in part by aphæresis from *across*.] Transversely; contrariwise; adversely; in opposition.

> It standeth *cross* of Cynthia's way.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

> Therefore God hath given us laws, which come *cross* and are restraints to our natural inclinations, that we may part with something in the service of God which we value.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 52.

★**cross**[1] (krôs), *v.* [In early use in three forms according to the noun: (1) E. *cross*, < ME. *crossen* = Icel. *krossa* = Sw. *korsa* = Dan. *korse*; (2) ME. *croisen, croisien, croicien, creoisien, creoicien, creysien*, < OF. *croiser, cruisier*, F. *croiser* = Pr. *crozar* = Sp. Pg. *cruzar* = It. *crociare, cruciare*; (3) E. *crouch*[2], < ME. *crouchen, crowchen, cruchen* = D. *kruisen* (> E. *cruise*) = G. *kreuzen*, cross, = Dan. *krydse* = Sw. *krysa*, cross, cruise; all from the noun. See *cross*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw or run a line athwart or across (a figure or surface); lay or pass a thing across (another); put together transversely: as, to *cross* the letter *t*; the two roads *cross* each other.

> Why dost thou *cross* thine arms, and hang thy face
> Down to thy bosom?
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

2. To erase by marking one or more lines or crosses on or over; cancel: often followed by *off* or *out*: as, to *cross* or *cross off* an account; to *cross out* a wrong word.

> It was their [the crusaders'] very judgment that hereby they did both merit and supererogate, and, by dying for the cross, *cross* the score of their own sins, score up God as their debtor. *Fuller.*

3. To make the sign of the cross upon, as in devotion.

> O for my beads! I *cross* me for a sinner.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

> They *cross'd* themselves for fear.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, iv.

4. To pass from side to side of; pass or move over transversely: as, to *cross* a road; to *cross* a river or the ocean.

> No narrow frith
> He had to *cross*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 920.

> We had cloudy weather and brisk winds while we were *crossing* the East Indian Ocean.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 4.

> How didst thou *cross* the bridge o'er Giall's stream?
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

5. To cause to go or pass over; transport across a body of water.

> On the 6th Sherman arrived at Grand Gulf and *crossed* his command that night and the next day.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 493.

6. To thwart; obstruct; hinder; oppose; contradict; counteract; clash with: as, to be *crossed* in love.

> A man's disposition is never well known till he be *crossed*.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 125.

> All my hopes are *crost*,
> Checked and abated. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

> Parthenophil, in vain we strive to *cross*
> The destiny that guides us.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 2.

7. To debar or preclude. [Rare or obsolete.]

> 'Would he were wasted, marrow, bones, and all,
> That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring,
> To *cross* me from the golden time I look for!
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> He in ye end *crost* this petition from taking any further effecte in this kind.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 329.

8. To cause to interbreed; mix the breed or strain of, as animals or plants.

> Those who rear up animals take all possible pains to *cross* the strain, in order to improve the breed.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxii.

> Species belonging to distinct genera can rarely, and those belonging to distinct families can never, be *crossed*.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 164.

9. *Naut.*, to hoist from the deck and put in place on the mast, as any of the lighter yards of a square-rigged vessel.

> Toward morning, the wind having become light, we *crossed* our royal and skysail yards, and at daylight we were seen under a cloud of sail, having royals and skysails fore and aft.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 35.

10. To meet and pass. [Rare.]

> Men shun him at length as they would doe an infection, and he is neuer *crost* in his way, if there be but a lane to escape him. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Sharke.

To cross a check. See *crossed check*, under *check*[1].—**To cross books**†, to cancel accounts.

> So the money was produced, releases and discharges drawn, signed and sealed, *books crossed*, and all things confirmed. *Bunyan*, Mr. Badman.

To cross one's hand, to make the sign of the cross on another's hand with a piece of money; hence, to give money.

> I have an honest dairy-maid who *crosses their* [the gipsies'] *hands* with a piece of silver every summer; and never fails being promised the handsomest young fellow in the parish for her pains. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 130.

To cross one's mind, to enter one's mind, as an idea; come into one's thought suddenly, as if in passing athwart it.

> The good old monk was within six paces of us, as the idea of him *cross'd my mind*.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 21.

To cross one's path, to thwart, obstruct, oppose, or hinder one's interest, purpose, or designs; stand in one's way.

> Yet such was his [Cromwell's] genius and resolution that he was able to overpower and crush everything that *crossed his path*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

To cross swords, to fight with swords in single combat; hence, to engage in controversy.—**To cross the cudgels**, to lay the cudgels down, as in piling arms, in token of defeat; hence, to give in; submit; yield.

> He forced the stubborn'st for the cause
> To *cross the cudgels* to the laws.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 39.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lie or be athwart or across: said of two or more things in their relation to one another: as, the lines *cross*; the roads *cross*.—**2.** To move or pass laterally or from one side toward the other, or transversely from place to place.—**3**†. To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason.
Sir P. Sidney.

4. To interbreed, as cattle; mix breeds.

If two individuals of distinct races *cross*, a third is invariably produced different from either. *Coleridge.*

5†. To happen (upon); come (upon).

In this search I have *crossed* upon another descent, which I am taking great pains to verify.
Walpole, Letters, II. 121.

cross[1] (krôs), *prep.* [By apheresis from *across*.] Athwart; over; from side to side of, so as to intersect: as, to ride *cross* country. [Colloq. or obsolete.]

Passing *cross* the ways over the country
This morning, betwixt this and Hamstead heath,
Was by a crew of clowns robbed, bobbed, and hurt.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.

And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

Cross lots, across lots; by a short cut directly across the fields or vacant lots, and not by the public or recognized path or road; in a bee-line. [Colloq.]

The subject unexpectedly goes *cross lots*, by a flash of short-cut, to a conclusion so suddenly revealed that it has the effect of wit. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 33.

cross[2]† (krôs), *n.* [ME. *crosse, cros, croce*, also *croche*, = D. *krootse*, < OF. *croce, crosse, croche*, F. *crosse* = Pr. *crossa* = OSp. *cruza*, a bishop's staff, = It. *croccia*, a crutch, < ML. *crocia, crocea* (*crochia, croca*), a curved stick, a bishop's staff; appar. < ML. *crocus, croca*, OF. *croc*, F. *croc*, etc., a crook; but early confused with and perhaps in part due to L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross (a cross being the mark of the archbishop's staff, as distinguished from the crook of the ordinary bishop's staff). The ME. and Rom. words for *cross, crook*, and *crutch* were much involved in form and senses: see *crook, cross*[1], *crutch*[1], *crutch*[2], and cf. *crosse* and *crozier*.] The staff of a bishop; a crozier.

Dobest bere sholde the bisshopes *croce* [var. *crosse*].
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 92.

Crosse for a bishop, [F.] crosse. *Palsgrave.*

cross-action (krôs'ak'shon), *n.* In *law*, an action brought by one who is a defendant in a previous action against the plaintiff therein, or a co-defendant, or both, touching the same transaction.

cross-aisle (krôs'īl), *n.* A transept-aisle of a cruciform church.

The *cross-aisles* of many of our old churches lent themselves admirably to such an object; but when this was not so, the founder had to build his own chantry-chapel.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 110.

Crossarchinæ (kros-ärk-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossarchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Viverridæ*, including those viverrine quadrupeds, as the mangues and suricates, which have more rounded or ventricose heads, with a more elongate snout, than the ichneumons, and 36 teeth, the false grinders being 3 on each side of each jaw. It is constituted by the genera *Crossarchus* and *Suricata* (or *Rhyzæna*).

Crossarchus (kro-sär'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κροσσοί, a fringe, border, + ἀρχός, the rectum.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Crossarchinæ*, containing the mangue, *C. obscurus*. See cut under *mangue*.

cross-armed (krôs'ärmd), *a.* **1.** Having the arms crossed.

To sit *cross-arm'd* and sigh away the day.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 3.

2. In *bot.*, having branches in pairs, each of which is at right angles with the next pair above or below.

cross-axle (krôs'ak'sl), *n.* **1.** A shaft, windlass, or roller worked by opposite levers. *E. H. Knight.* — **2.** In a locomotive, a driving-axle on which the cranks are set at an angle of 90° with each other.

cross-banded (krôs'ban'ded), *a.* In *arch.*, said of a hand-railing when a veneer is laid upon its upper side, with the grain of the wood crossing that of the rail, and the extension of the veneer in the direction of its fibers is less than the breadth of the rail.

cross-banister (krôs'ban'is-tėr), *n.* In *her.*, a cross consisting of four balusters, each crowned. Also called *banister-cross*.

cross-bar (krôs'bär), *n.* **1.** A transverse bar; a bar laid or fixed across another; in an anchor, a round bar of iron, straight or bent at one or both ends, inserted in the shank. — **2.** A small bar in the mechanism of a break-joint breech-loading firearm, which presses out the extractor when the barrels are falling.

cross-barred (krôs'bärd), *a.* **1.** Marked by transverse bars, whether of material or color: as, a *cross-barred* pattern; a *cross-barred* grating; *cross-barred* muslin. — **2.** Secured by transverse bars.

Some rich burgher, whose substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault.
Milton, P. L., iv. 190.

3. In *zoöl.*, barred crosswise, or marked by transverse bars of color; fasciate; banded.

crossbar-shot (krôs'bär-shot), *n.* A projectile so constructed as to expand on leaving the gun into the form of a cross with one quarter of the ball at each of its radial points, formerly used in naval actions for cutting the enemy's rigging or doing general execution.

cross-bated (krôs'bā'ted), *a.* Cross-grained. [Prov. Eng.]

In Craven, when the fibers of wood are twisted and crooked, they are said to be *cross-bated*. *Halliwell.*

crossbeak (krôs'bēk), *n.* Same as *crossbill*.

cross-beam (krôs'bēm), *n.* A large beam going from wall to wall, or a girder that holds the sides of a building together; any beam that crosses another, or is laid or secured across supports, as in machinery or a ship.

cross-bearer (krôs'bār'ėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *crociary*. — **2.** The bars which support the grate-bars of a furnace.

cross-bearings (krôs'bār'ingz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the bearings of two or more objects taken from the same place, and therefore crossing each other at the position of the observer. They are used for plotting a ship's position on a chart when near a coast.

cross-bedding (krôs'bed'ing), *n.* See *false bedding*, under *false*.

★**cross-belt** (krôs'belt), *n.* *Milit.*, a belt worn over both shoulders and crossing the breast, usually by sergeants.

crossbill (krôs'bil), *n.* A bird in which each mandible of the bill is laterally deflected, so that the tips of the two mandibles cross each other when the beak is closed. The crossbills constitute the genus *Loxia* (or *Curvirostra*) of the family



Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*).

Fringillidæ, and present a case unique among birds. There are several species, the best-known being the common red crossbill of Europe and America (*Loxia curvirostra*), the parrot-crossbill of Europe (*L. pityopsittaca*), and the white-winged crossbill (*L. leucoptera*). See *Loxia*. Also called *crossbeak*.

cross-billed (krôs'bild), *a.* Having the mandibles crossed; metagnathous, as a bird of the genus *Loxia*. See *crossbill*.

cross-birth (krôs'bėrth), *n.* A birth in which the child lies transversely within the uterus.

cross-bit (krôs'bit), *n.* Same as *crosspiece*, 2 (*b*).

crossbite† (krôs'bīt), *v. t.* To cheat; swindle; gull; trick; entrap.

Perfect state pollecy
Can *crosse-bite* even sence.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

The next day his comerades told him all the plott, and how they *crosse-bitt* him. *Aubrey.*

crossbite† (krôs'bīt), *n.* [< *crossbite*, *v.*] A deception; a cheat; a trick; a trap.

The fox, . . . without so much as dreaming of a *crossbite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

crossbiter† (krôs'bī'tėr), *n.* One who crossbites; a cheat; a trickster.

Coney-catchers, cooseners, and *crosse-biters*.
Greene, The Black Book.

cross-bond (krôs'bond), *n.* In *arch.*, a bond in which a course composed of stretchers, but with a half-stretcher or a header at one or both ends, is covered by a course in which headers and stretchers alternate, and this by a course of stretchers, of which each joint comes over the middle of a stretcher in the first-named course. See *bond*[1], 12.

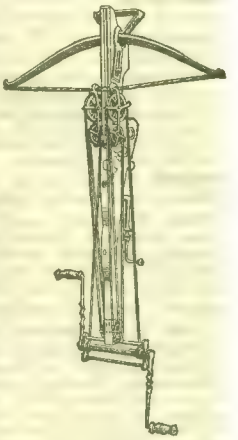


Cross-bond.
A, A, headers; *B, B*, stretchers.

cross-bone (krôs'bōn), *n.* **1.** In *ornith.*, the os transversale or pessulus of the syrinx. *Coues.* See *pessulus*. — **2.** *pl.* The representation of two bones, generally thigh-bones, crossed like the letter X, and usually accompanied by a skull. See *skull and cross-bones*, under *skull*.

No carved *cross-bones*, the types of Death,
Shall show thee past to Heaven.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

crossbow (krôs'bō), *n.* **1.** A missive weapon formed by a bow fixed athwart a stock in which there is a groove or barrel to direct the missile, a notch or catch to hold the string when the bow is bent, and a trigger to release it; an arbalist. As a weapon of war and the chase, the crossbow was in very general use in Europe during the middle ages. It was unknown as a hand-weapon among the ancients, and rare, though not unknown, among Eastern nations. For a description and cut of the medieval crossbow, see *arbalist*.



French Crossbow, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

The *cross-bow* was used by the English soldiery chiefly at sieges of fortified places, and on ship-board, in battles upon the sea.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, [p. 114.

2. Figuratively, a crossbowman.

The French Army was divided into three Battels; in the first were placed eight thousand Men at Arms, four thousand Archers, and fifteen hundred *Cross-bows*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 170

Barreled crossbow, a crossbow which instead of a groove has a barrel like a gun, through which the missile glides. — **Crossbow-belt**, a waist-belt or a baldric for carrying a crossbow and its appurtenances, such as the trousse or quiver in which the quarrels were carried, and the hook or other implement by which the bow was bent.

crossbower (krôs'bō'ėr), *n.* A crossbowman.

crossbowman (krôs'bō'man), *n.*; pl. *crossbowmen* (-men). One who uses a crossbow.

Crossbowmen were considered a very necessary part of a well-organized army. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, ii. 2.

★**cross-bred** (krôs'bred), *a.* Produced by cross-breeding; bred from different species or varieties; hybrid; mongrel.

cross-breed (krôs'brēd), *n.* A class or strain of animals produced by cross-breeding, or of plants resulting from hybridization; a mongrel or hybrid breed.

cross-breeding (krôs'brē'ding), *n.* The crossing of different breeds, stocks, or races of animals or plants; the practice or system of breeding from individuals of different breeds or varieties: opposite of *pure* or *straight breeding*.

cross-bun (krôs'bun), *n.* A bun indented with a cross, used especially on Good Friday.

cross-buttock (krôs'but'ok), *n.* A peculiar throw practised by wrestlers, especially in Cornwall, England; hence, an unexpected overthrow or repulse.

Many *cross-buttocks* did I sustain.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxvii.

cross-chock (krôs'chok), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of timber laid across the deadwood amidships, to make good the deficiency of the heels of the lower futtocks.

cross-cloth (krôs'klôth), *n.* A part of the headdress worn by women with the coif in the seventeenth century. *Fairholt.*

cross-clout (krôs'klout), *n.* Same as *cross-cloth*.

cross-country (krôs'kun'tri), *a.* Lying or directed across fields or open country; not confined to roads or fixed lines: as, a *cross-country* hunt.

A wild *cross-country* game. *Athenæum*, Jan. 28, 1888.

cross-course (krôs'kōrs), *n.* In *mining*, a vein or lode that crosses or intersects the regular lode at various angles, and often heaves or throws the lode out of its regular course. — **Cross-course spar**, in *mining*, radiated quartz.

★**cross-curve** (krôs'kėrv), *n.* In *math.*, one of a congeries of curves utilized to show on a single plane surface the values of a function of three related variables.

★**crosscut** (krôs'kut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crosscut*, ppr. *crosscutting*. To cut across.

cross-cut (krôs'kut), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A direct course from one point to another, crosswise or diagonal to another or the usual one; a shortened road or path.—**2.** In *mining:* (*a*) A level driven across the "country," or so as to connect two levels with each other. (*b*) A trench or opening in the surface-detritus or -soil, at right angles to the supposed course of the lode, made for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position and nature of the latter.

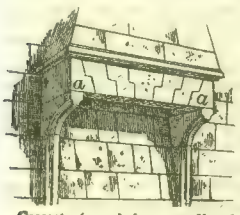
II. *a.* **1.** Adapted or used for cutting anything crosswise: as, a *cross-cut* saw or chisel.—**2.** Cut across the grain or on the bias: as, *cross-cut* crape.

cross-days (krôs'dāz), *n. pl.* The three days preceding the feast of the Ascension.

crosse (kros), *n.* [F., a crozier, a hockey-stick, butt-end of a gun: see *cross*[2].] The implement used in the game of lacrosse. It consists of a wooden shank about 5 feet long, with a shallow net-like arrangement of catgut at the extremity, on which the ball is caught and carried off by the player, or tossed either to one of his own side or toward the goal. Often called a *lacrosse-stick*. See *lacrosse*.

crossed (krôst), *p. a.* [< *cross*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Made or put in the shape of a cross; bearing a cross. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, borne crosswise or in cross, or forming a cross: said of charges. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, cruciate; specifically, in *entom.*, lying one over the other diagonally in repose, as the wings of certain insects. **2.** Marked by a line drawn across; canceled; erased: generally with *out*.—**3.** Placed or laid across or crosswise: as, *crossed* arms.—**4.** Thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted. —**Cross crossed.** See *cross*[1].—**Crossed belt, check, dispersion.** See the nouns.—**Crossed friars.** Same as *crutched friars* (which see, under *friar*).—**Crossed nicols.** See *polarization*.—**Crossed out,** said of the web of a clock- or watch-wheel when it consists of four spokes or arms, the rest of it having been sawed or filed away.

crosset, crossette (kros'et, kro-set'), *n.* [< F. *crossette*, crosset, dim. of *crosse*, a crozier, butt-end of a gun, etc.: see *crosse*.] **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) One of the lateral projections, when present, of the lintel or sill of a rectangular door- or window-opening, beyond the jambs. Also called *ear, elbow, ancon, truss,* and *console*. (*b*) A projection along the upper side of a lateral face of a block of stone, fitting into a corresponding recess in the stone coming next to it. Stones are often so hewn for flat arches of considerable span, and arches and vaults of normal profile are sometimes constructed of such blocks. Such construction eliminates the properties of the true arch or vault, and the result is virtually equivalent, statically, to a lintel or a flat ceiling. **2.** Same as *crosslet*[1].



Crossets (*a*, *a*) in a medieval fireplace. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

cross-examination (krôs'eg-zam-i-nā'shon), *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party by the opposite party or his counsel.

> His [Erskine's] examination-in-chief was as excellent as his *cross-examination*. *Brougham*, Erskine.

Strict cross-examination, cross-examination confined to the competency and credibility of the witness and the matters touching which he was examined by the party calling him, as distinguished from cross-examination opening new subjects material to the issues.

cross-examine (krôs'eg-zam'in), *v. t.* To examine (a witness of the adverse party), as when the defendant examines a witness called by the plaintiff, and vice versa; hence, to cross-question. See *cross-examination*.

> There's guilt appears in Gight's ain face,
> Ye'll *cross-examine* Geordie.
> *Gight's Lady* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 289).

> The opportunity to *cross-examine* the witnesses has been expressly waived. *Chancellor Kent.*

cross-examiner (krôs'eg-zam'in-ėr), *n.* One who cross-examines.

cross-eye (krôs'ī), *n.* Obliquity of vision; want of concordance in the optic axes; strabismus; squint; specifically, that sort of squint in which both eyes turn toward the nose, so that the rays of light, in passing to the eyes, cross each other; internal strabismus.

cross-eyed (krôs'īd), *a.* Affected with obliquity of vision; squint-eyed.

cross-fertilizable (krôs'fėr'ti-lī-zą-bl), *a.* Capable of cross-fertilization.

> Blossoms *cross-fertilizable* by insects. *Eclectic Mag.*, XXXV. 735.

cross-fertilization (krôs'fėr-ti-li-zā'shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the fertilization of the ovules of one flower by the pollen of another, on the same plant or on another plant of the same species. Cross-fertilization is effected by the agency of insects, and of the wind, water, etc. Also called *allogamy* and *cross-pollination*. Crossing between plants of different species is distinguished as *hybridization*.

> *Cross-fertilisation* always means a cross between distinct plants which were raised from seeds and not from cuttings or buds. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 10.

cross-fertilize (krôs'fėr'ti-līz), *v. t.* To fertilize, as the ovules of one flower, by the pollen of another flower.

> The flowers of Hottonia are *cross-fertilised*, according to Müller, chiefly by Diptera. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 51.

cross-file (krôs'fil), *n.* A file with two convex cutting faces of different curvatures, used in dressing the arms or crosses of small wheels.

cross-fire (krôs'fīr), *n.* *Milit.*, lines of fire from two or more parts of a work which cross one another: often used figuratively: as, to undergo a *cross-fire* of questions.

> His picture would hang in cramped back-parlors, between deadly *cross-fires* of lights, sure of the garret or the auction-room ere long. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 52.

cross-fish (krôs'fish), *n.* A starfish of the genus *Asteracanthion* or *Uraster*, as *A.* or *U. rubens*.

cross-flower (krôs'flou'ėr), *n.* The common milkwort of Europe, *Polygala vulgaris*, so called from its flowering in cross-week.

cross-flucan (krôs'flö'kan), *n.* In *mining*, a crevice or fissure running across the regular lodes of the district, and filled, not with ore, but with flucan, or ferruginous clay. See *flucan*. [Cornwall.]

cross-fox (krôs'foks), *n.* A variety or subspecies of the common fox, having a longitudinal dark dorsal area decussating with a dark area across the shoulders. The pelt is more beautiful than that of the common fox. It represents a step or stage in a series of color-changes to which the foxes both of Europe and of America are subject, ending in the silver-black condition. See *silver-fox*.



Cross-fox, a variety of the common fox (*Vulpes fulvus*).

cross-frog (krôs'frog), *n.* See *frog*.

cross-furrow (krôs'fur'ō), *n.* In *agri.*, a furrow or trench cut across other furrows, to intercept the water which runs along them, in order to convey it off the field.

cross-garnet (krôs'gär'net), *n.* A hinge shaped like the letter T. The longer part is fastened to the leaf or door, the shorter to the frame, the joint being at the meeting of the two. Called in Scotland *cross-tailed hinge*.

cross-gartered (krôs'gär'tėrd), *a.* Wearing garters crossed upon the leg.

> He will come . . . *cross-gartered*, a fashion she detests. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

> Had there appeared some sharp *cross-garter'd* man,
> Whom their loud laugh might nickname Puritan.
> *Holyday.*

cross-grained (krôs'grānd), *a.* **1.** Having an irregular gnarled grain or fiber, as timber.

> If the stuff proves *cross-grained* in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs *cross-grained*. *Moxon.*

Hence—**2.** Perverse; untractable; crabbed; refractory.

> With *crosse-grain'd* words they did him thwart.
> *Robin Hood Rescuing Will Stutly* (Child's Ballads, V. 290).

> The spirit of contradiction in a *cross-grained* woman is incurable. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> A *cross-grained*, old-fashioned, whimsical fellow, with an ugly face. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

cross-guard (krôs'gärd), *n.* **1.** The guard of a sword when made in the form of a bar at right angles with the blade. The swords of the middle ages commonly had a cross-guard without other defense for the hand, which was protected by the gauntlet. See *hilt* and *cross-hilt*; also *counter-guard*.

2. A similar defense mounted upon the shaft of a spear, usually not far below the head. Hunting-spears were sometimes fitted with such a guard, to prevent the too deep penetration of the spear and admit of its immediate extrication.

cross-hair (krôs'hār), *n.* A very fine strand, as of spider's web or quartz fiber, stretched across the focal plane of a telescope or a microscope, so as to form with another a cross: used to define the point to which the readings of the circles or micrometer refer. Also applied to threads inserted for the same purpose, but not forming a cross. Also called *cross-wire* and *fiber-cross*.

cross-hatching (krôs'hach'ing), *n.* In *drawing* and *engraving*, the art of hatching or shading by parallel intersecting lines.

cross-head (krôs'hed), *n.* **1.** A person whose skull is marked with the crossed coronal and sagittal sutures; a skull so marked.

> Among whites, the relative abundance of *cross-heads* (having permanently unclosed the longitudinal and transverse suture on the top of the head) is one in seven. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.

2. In *mechan.*, a beam or rod stretching across the top of something; specifically, the bar at the end of a piston-rod of a steam-engine, which slides on ways or guides fixed to the bed or frame of the engine, and connects the piston-rod with the connecting-rod, or with a sliding journal-box moving in the cross-head itself.



Cross-head.

> On the tops of these columns stands a heavy casting, from which are suspended two side-screws, carrying the top *crosshead*, to which one end of the specimen to be examined may be attached. *Science*, III. 314.

Cross-head guides, in a steam-engine, parallel bars between which the cross-head moves in a right line with the cylinder. Sometimes called *motion-bars*.

cross-hilt (krôs'hilt), *n.* The hilt of a sword when made with a simple cross-guard or pair of quillons, and with no other defense for the hand. In such a case the blade and barrel and the cross-guard or quillons make a complete Latin cross. This was the usual form of swords in Europe in the middle ages. See cut under *claymore*.

crossing (krôs'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cross*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of passing across something: as, the *crossing* of the Atlantic.—**2.** Intersection: as, the *crossing* of bars in latticework.—**3.** The place at which a road, ravine, mountain, river, etc., is or may be crossed or passed over: as, the *crossings* of streets.

> Jo sweeps his *crossing* all day long. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvi.

4. In railroads, any combination of rails, frogs, or switches used to enable one track to cross another. See *frog* and *cross-over*.—**5.** The act of opposing or thwarting; contradiction.

> Cousin, of many men
> I do not bear these *crossings*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

6. The act of making the sign of the cross: as, with many protestations and *crossings*.—**7.** The act or process of cross-breeding or cross-fertilizing; hybridization.—**Grade crossing,** a place at which a common road crosses a railroad on the same level: usually required by statute to be protected by a flagman or a signal, or by gates in charge of a keeper. Also called a *level crossing*.

cross-jack (krôs'jak, by sailors krô'jek), *n.* A large square sail bent and set to the lower yard on the mizzenmast.—**Cross-jack yard,** the lower yard on the mizzenmast.

cross-legged (krôs'leg'ed), *a.* Having the legs crossed; characterized by crossing of the legs.

> In an arch in the south wall of the church is cut in stone the portraiture of a knight lying *cross-legged*, in armour of mail. *Ashmole*, Berkshire, i. 16.

> The pilot was an old man with a turban and a long grey beard, and sat *cross-legged* in the stern of his boat. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 2.

crosslet[1], **croslet**[1] (krôs'let), *n.* [< *cross*[1] + dim. *-let*.] A small cross.

> Then Una gan to aske, if ought he knew,
> Or heard abroad, of that her champion trew,
> That in his armour bare a *croslet* red?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 36.



Cross Crosslet.

Cross crosslet, in *her.*, a cross having the ends crossed.

crosslet[2]†, **croslet**[2]† (krôs'let), *n.* [ME. *crosselet, croslet*, a modification of OF. *croisel*, a pot, crucible: see *cresset* and *crucible*.] A crucible.

> And this chanoun into the *croslet* caste
> A poudre, noot I whereof that it was
> Ymaad. *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 136.

> Your *crosslets*, crucibles, and cucurbites. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 3.

cross-lode (krôs'lōd), *n.* In *mining*, a lode or vein which does not follow the regular and ordinary course of the productive lodes of the district, but intersects them at an angle. In some important mining districts there are two sets of veins, each preserving a certain amount of parallelism

among themselves. Of these two sets the less important and productive would be called the *cross-lodes*.

cross-loop (krôs'löp), *n.* In *medieval fort.*, a loophole cut in the form of a cross, so as to give free range both horizontally and vertically to an archer or arbalister.

cross-loophole (krôs'löp″hōl), *n.* Same as *cross-loop*.

crossly (krôs'li), *adv.* 1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

A piece of joinery, so *crossly* indented and whimsically dovetailed. *Burke*, American Taxation.

2. Adversely; in opposition; contrarily.

Thy friends are fled to wait upon thy foes,
And *crossly* to thy good all fortune goes.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 4.

3. Peevishly; fretfully.

cross-multiplication (krôs'mul-ti-pli-kā'-shọn), *n.* See *multiplication*.

crossness (krôs'nes), *n.* 1. Transverseness; intersection.

Lord Petersham, with his hose and legs twisted to every point of *crossness*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 211.

2. Peevishness; fretfulness; ill humor; perverseness.

She will die if he woe her, rather than she will 'bate one breath of her accustomed *crossness*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

Crossopinæ (kros-ọ-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of aquatic shrews, of the family *Soricidæ*, containing the genera *Crossopus*, *Neosorex*, and *Nectogale*. They are known as *water-shrews*, *oared shrews*, and *fringe-footed shrews*. Properly *Crossopodinæ*.

Crossopterygia (kro-sop-tẹ-rij'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] 1. In Cope's early system of classification, a subclass of fishes. Their technical characters are: a hyomandibular bone articulated with the cranium; the opercular bones well developed; a single ceratohyal; no pelvic elements; and limbs having the derivative radii of the primary series on the extremity of the basal pieces, which are in the pectoral fin the metapterygium, mesopterygium, and propterygium.

2. In Cope's later system (1887), a superorder limited to teleostomous fishes having dorsal, anal, pectoral, and ventral basilar segments for the fins, those of the dorsal and anal numerous and each articulating with a single element, if any, and the actinosts numerous in the pectorals and ventrals. It includes, as orders, the *Cladistia*, *Haplistia*, and *Taxistia*. The polypterids (*Cladistia*) are the only living representatives.

3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *crossopterygium*.

crossopterygian (kro-sop-tẹ-rij'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Crossopterygia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* In *ichth.*, belonging to or of the nature of the *Crossopterygia* or *Crossopterygidæ*; pertaining to the *Crossopterygia*. Also *crossopterygious*.

It is a remarkable circumstance that, while the Dipnoi present . . . a transition between the piscine and the amphibian types of structure, the spinal column and the limbs should be not only piscine, but more nearly related to those of the most ancient *Crossopterygian* Ganoids than to those of any other fishes. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 148.

II. *n.* One of the *Crossopterygia*.

Crossopterygidæ (kro-sop-tẹ-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossopterygia* + *-idæ*.] A suborder of ganoid fossil and recent fishes, so called from the fin-rays of the paired fins being arranged so as to form a fringe round a central lobe. It includes the greater number of the Old Red Sandstone fishes, while the living genus *Polypterus*, also belonging to it, inhabits the Nile and other African rivers. As thus defined, it embraces dipnoans as well as true crossopterygians. See cut under *Holoptychius*.

Crossopterygii (kro-sop-tẹ-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *crossopterygius*: see *crossopterygious*.] Same as *Crossopterygia*.

crossopterygious (kro-sop-tẹ-rij'i-us), *a.* [< NL. *crossopterygius*, < Gr. κροσσοί, tassels, fringe, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-) or πτερύγιον, a wing, fin.] Same as *crossopterygian*.

crossopterygium (kro-sop-tẹ-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *crossopterygia* (-ạ). [NL., neut. of *crossopterygius*: see *crossopterygious*.] A form of pectoral or ventral fins, having a median jointed stem, beset bifariously with series of jointed rays.

Crossopus (kros'ọ-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. κροσσοί, tassels, a fringe, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of old-world fringe-footed aquatic shrews, with the feet not webbed, 30 teeth, and a long tail with a fringe or crest of hairs. The best-known species is *C. fodiens*, the water-shrew or oared shrew of Europe.

crossorhinid (kros-ọ-rin'id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Crossorhinidæ*.

Crossorhinidæ (kros-ọ-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Crossorhinus*. The head and front of the body are depressed; the mouth is nearly terminal; the teeth are long and slender; the first dorsal is behind the ventrals, and the anal close to the caudal; the nasal cavities are confluent with the mouth. The species are inhabitants of the western Pacific and especially Australian seas.

Crossorhininæ (kros″ọ-ri-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossorhinus* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Crossorhinidæ*.

Crossorhinus (kros-ọ-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κροσσοί, fringe, + ῥίν, a shark.] A genus of sharks with fringed lips, representing, in some systems of classification, a special family, the *Crossorhinidæ*.

★**crossover** (krôs'ō″vėr), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a superimposed color in the form of stripes, bands, or cross-bars.

Printed as a *crossover*, it darkens the indigo where it falls, but the yellow shade of the colour gives a greenish hue to it. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 327.

crosspatch (krôs'pach), *n.* An ill-natured person. [Colloq.]

Crosspatch, draw the latch,
Sit by the fire and spin. *Nursery rime.*

I'm but a *cross-patch* at best, and now it's like as if I was no good to nobody. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxvi.

cross-pawl, cross-spall (krôs'pâl, -spâl), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, one of the horizontal pieces of timber used to brace the frame of a ship during construction. Also *cross-spale*.

crosspiece (krôs'pēs), *n.* 1. In general, a piece of material of any kind placed or fastened across anything else.—2. *Naut.*: (*a*) A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires. (*b*) A piece of timber bolted across two bits, for the purpose of fastening ropes. In this sense also *cross-bit*.—3. In *anat.*, the great white transverse commissure of the brain; the corpus callosum, or trabs cerebri. See *corpus*.—4. A small cross-guard of a sword or dagger, hardly large enough to protect the hand, as in most Roman swords. *Hewitt.*—5†. Same as *crosspatch*.

cross-piled (krôs'pīld), *a.* Piled crosswise, as bars of iron.

cross-pollination (krôs'pol-i-nā'shọn), *n.* Same as *cross-fertilization*.

cross-purpose (krôs'pėr'pus), *n.* 1. An opposing or counter purpose; a conflicting intention or plan; a plan or course of action running counter to the plan or course of action purposed by another: most frequently in the plural: as, they are pursuing *cross-purposes*.

To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to have something of *cross-purpose* in it. *Shaftesbury.*

2. *pl.* A sort of conversational game; a game of words or phrases used at random.—At cross-purposes, pursuing plans or courses of action tending to interfere with each other, though intended for the same end; unintentionally antagonizing each other: said of persons.

cross-quarters (krôs'kwâr″tėrz), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornament of tracery resembling the four petals of a cruciform flower; a quatrefoil.

cross-question (krôs'kwes'chọn), *v. t.* To question minutely or repeatedly; put the same questions to in varied forms; cross-examine.

They were so narrowly sifted, so craftily examined, and *cross-questioned* by the Jewish magistrates.
Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 127.

cross-reference (krôs'ref'ėr-ens), *n.* A reference in a book to another title, phrase, or passage in it for further treatment or elucidation of a subject.

★**cross-road** (krôs'rōd), *n.* 1. A road that crosses from one main road to another; a by-road.—2. A road that crosses another, especially a main road, or one of two or more roads that cross each other.—3. *pl.* Two or more roads so crossing; the point where they intersect. Cross-roads (or *a cross-roads*, the word in this sense being often used as a singular) often form the nucleus of a village, having a general store, a blacksmith's shop, etc., and being a resort or stopping-place for the rural population. Hence the term is often used in the United States (sometimes attributively) with an implication of provincialism or insignificance.

I refer to your old companions of the *cross-roads* and the race-course. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 176.

cross-row (krôs'rō), *n.* The alphabet. See *christcross-row*.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *cross-row* plucks the letter G.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

cross-ruff (krôs'ruf'), *n.* In *whist*, a double ruff; a see-saw (which see).

cross-section (krôs'sek″shọn), *n.* A section of something made by a plane passed through it at right angles to one of its axes, especially to its longest axis; a piece of some body cut or sliced off in a direction perpendicular to an axis of the body: as, a *cross-section* of a tree cut out to show the grain; a drawing of the *cross-section* of a ship.

Low-water widths are only known where the *cross-section* and range have been determined.
Humphreys and Abbott, Rep. on Miss. River.

cross-set (krôs'set), *a.* Directed across any line or course; running across.

A *cross-set* current bore them from the track. *J. Baillie.*

cross-shed (krôs'shed), *n.* The upper shed of a gauze-loom. *E. H. Knight.*

cross-sill (krôs'sil), *n.* In railroads, a block of stone or wood laid for the support of a sleeper when broken stone is used as filling or ballast.

cross-somer, *n.* See *cross-summer*.

cross-spale (krôs'spāl), *n.* Same as *cross-pawl*.

cross-spall, *n.* See *cross-pawl*.

cross-spider (krôs'spī″dėr), *n.* A name of the common British garden-spider, or diadem-spider, *Epeira diadema*: so called from the colored cross on top of the abdomen.



Cross-spider (*Epeira diadema*), natural size.

cross-spine (krôs'spīn), *n.* A dwarf leguminous shrub of Portugal, *Ulex aphyllus*, with handsome yellow flowers: so called from its thorns, which are branched in the form of a cross.

cross-springer (krôs'spring″ėr), *n.* In groined vaulting, a rib which extends diagonally from one pier to another, across the vault; an arc ogive.

cross-staff (krôs'stâf), *n.* 1. An instrument formerly used to take the altitude of the sun or stars. It was superseded by the quadrant. Also called *fore-staff*.

At noon our captain made observation by the *cross-staff*, and found we were in forty-seven degrees thirty-seven minutes north latitude. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 11.

2. In *surv.*, an instrument consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle divided into four equal parts or quadrants by two lines intersecting each other at the center. At the extremity of each line perpendicular sights are fixed, with holes below each slit for the better discovery of distant objects. It is used for taking offsets.

3. An archbishop's cross.—**Bishop's cross-staff**, an error for *bishop's crose-staff* or *crozier*.

cross-stitch (krôs'stich), *n.* In *needlework*, a stitch of the form ✕. It consists of two stitches of the same length, the one crossing the other in the middle.

cross-stone (krôs'stōn), *n.* 1. Chiastolite.—2. A name of the minerals staurolite and harmotome, both of which often occur in compound or twin crystals having more or less the shape of a cross.

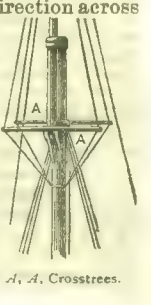
cross-summer (krôs'sum″ėr), *n.* A cross-beam. See *summer*. Also *cross-somer*.

cross-tail (krôs'tāl), *n.* In a back-action steam-engine, the crosspiece which connects the connecting-rods at the opposite end from the cross-head. The connecting-rod proper reaches from the cross-tail to the crank.—**Cross-tail gudgeon, hinge.** See the nouns.

cross-tie (krôs'tī), *n.* A timber or metal sill placed transversely under the rails of a track to hold them in position and to transmit the weight of the engine and train to the ballast, or to the floor-beams of the bridges. Also *sleeper*.

cross-tining (krôs'tī″ning), *n.* In *agri.*, a mode of harrowing crosswise, or in a direction across the ridges.

crosstree (krôs'trē), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the horizontal pieces of timber or metal, supported by the cheeks and trestletrees, at the upper ends of the lower masts in fore-and-aft rigged vessels, and at the topmast-heads of square-rigged vessels. Their use is to extend the topmast- or topgallant-rigging, and to afford a standing-place for seamen. They are let into the trestletrees, and bolted to them.



A, A. Crosstrees.

cross-valve (krôs′valv), *n.* A valve placed where two pipes intersect, or where a pipe diverges into two rectangular branches.

cross-vaulting (krôs′vâl′ting), *n.* In *arch.*, vaulting formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. When the vaults spring at the same level, and rise to the same height, the cross-vaulting is termed a *groin*.

cross-vine (krôs′vīn), *n.* *Bignonia crucigera* of the southern United States, from the cross-like arrangement of medullary tissue, as shown in a transverse section of the older stems.

cross-way (krôs′wā), *n.* A cross-road.

There are so many *cross-ways*, there's no following her.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

crossways (krôs′wāz), *adv.* Same as *crosswise*, 2, 3. [Rare.]

cross-webbing (krôs′web′ing), *n.* In *saddlery*, webbing drawn over the saddletree to strengthen the foundation of the seat of the saddle.

cross-week (krôs′wēk), *n.* Rogation week; the week beginning with Rogation Sunday: supposed to be so called from the medieval custom of carrying the cross about the parish in procession at that season. See *rogation*.

The parson, vicar, or curate, and church-wardens, shall . . . in the days of the rogations commonly called *Cross-week* or Gang-days, walk the accustomed bounds of every parish. *Abp. Grindal*, Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 141.

cross-wire (krôs′wīr), *n.* A wire placed transversely to another; specifically, same as *cross-hair*.

crosswise (krôs′wīz), *adv.* [< *cross*[1] + *-wise*.] 1. In the form of a cross.

The church is built *crosswise*, with a fine spire.
Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale, Aug. 12, 1773.

2. Across; transversely: absolutely or followed by *to* before an object: as, the timbers were laid *crosswise;* the woof runs *crosswise to* the warp.—3. Figuratively, contrary to desire; at cross-purposes; against the grain: as, everything goes *crosswise* to-day. In last two senses also *crossways*.

crosswort (krôs′wėrt), *n.* A name of plants of various genera, particularly *Galium cruciata* (see *Galium*), *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (more commonly called *boneset*), *Lysimachia quadrifolia*, and plants of the genus *Crucianella*.

crotal (krō′tal), *n.* [< L. *crotalum*, < Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle.] Same as *crotalum*, in either of the senses of that word.

crotala, *n.* Plural of *crotalum*.

Crotalaria (krō-ta-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (so called because the seeds rattle in the pod if shaken), < Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle.] A very extensive genus of plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*, containing several hundred known species; rattlewort. The species are all natives of warm climates, but have been long cultivated in hothouses. A kind of hemp is made from the inner bark of *C. juncea*, which is called sunn-hemp, etc. (see *sunn*); other species yield useful fibers. The rattlebox, *C. sagittalis*, is a common species of the eastern United States.

crotalid (krō′ta-lid), *n.* A snake of the family *Crotalidæ*.

Crotalidæ (krō-tal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crotalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of venomous serpents, of the group *Solenoglypha* of the order *Ophidia*, having a dilatable mouth with perforated poison-fangs, and poison-glands, and differing from *Viperidæ* chiefly in having a deep pit on each side of the head between the eye and the nostril, whence they are also called *Bothrophera;* the rattlesnake family: so called from the crepitaculum or rattle with which the tail ends in many of the species. The family contains most of the venomous serpents of the warmer parts of Asia and America, such as the rattlesnakes, moccasins, copperheads, bushmasters, etc., of the genera *Crotalus*, *Trigonocephalus*, *Bothrops*, *Cenchris*, *Trimeresurus*, *Craspedocephalus*, etc.

crotaliform (krō-tal′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Crotalus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the rattlesnake; solenoglyph; viperoid: specifically said of venomous serpents, as of the family *Crotalidæ*, in distinction from *colubriform*. The crotaliform serpents are the *Solenoglypha*, including the families *Causidæ*, *Atractaspididæ*, *Viperidæ*, and *Crotalidæ*.

Crotalinæ (krō-ta-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crotalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Crotalidæ*, containing the rattlesnakes, characterized by having the tail ending in a rattle or crepitaculum. See *Crotalidæ* and *rattlesnake*.

crotaline (krō′ta-lin), *a.* [< *Crotalus* + *-ine*[1].] Having a rattle, as a rattlesnake; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Crotalinæ* or *Crotalidæ*.

The venom of the *crotaline* snakes can be subjected to the temperature of the boiling of water without completely losing its poisonous power.
The American, VI. 173.

Crotalini (krō-ta-lī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), < *Crotalus* + *-ini*.] The pit-vipers or crotaliform snakes of the genera *Crotalus* and *Trigonocephalus*, in a broad sense.

crotalo (krō′ta-lō), *n.* [< Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle, clapper, a sort of castanet, used in the worship of Cybele.] A musical instrument, the same as *crotalum*.

Crotalophorus (krō-ta-lof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle, clapper, + *-φόρος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of rattlesnakes, having the top of the head covered with nine large symmetrical plates, as in ordinary innocuous colubrine snakes. It includes the small rattlesnakes of North America, such as the ground-rattlesnake (*C. miliarius*), the prairie-rattlesnake or massasauga (*C. tergeminus*), the black massasauga (*C. kirtlandi*), etc. Some of these are commonly known as "sidewipers," from their habit of wriggling sidewise. They are comparatively small, but very venomous. See *Crotalus*.

crotalum (krō′ta-lum), *n.*; pl. *crotala* (-lȧ). [L., < Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle.] 1. A rattle, clapper, or castanet, made of wood or bone, anciently used in Egypt and Greece.

Part of one metope [Phigaleia] retains the torso of a mænad with *krotala* in her right hand, as if ready for the dance. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 178.

2. A name given to small spherical or pear-shaped bells (or rattles) resembling sleigh-bells or grelots, the uses of which are uncertain. Such bells, when very small, were used for hawks, and, as hawk-bells, often appear in heraldry.

Crotalus (krō′ta-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle.] The typical genus of rattlesnakes of the subfamily *Crotalinæ*, having most of the top of the head covered with scales like those of

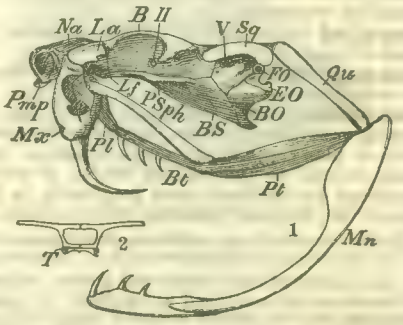


Fig. 1. Skull of Rattlesnake (*Crotalus*), illustrating extreme of solenoglyphic dentition. Fig. 2. Cross-section of Skull at point *B* in fig. 1, showing *T*, the persistent cartilaginous trabeculæ. The maxilla, *Mx*, bearing the enormous poison-fang, is drawn as if transparent, showing through it the anterior half of the palatine bone, *Pl*. *Mn*, mandible, or lower jaw; *Qu*, quadrate; *Pt*, pterygoid, its anterior part, marked *Bt*, bearing three teeth. *BO*, basiocipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *FO*, fenestra ovalis; *Sq*, squamosal; *V*, exit of fifth nerve; *BS*, basisphenoid; *PSph*, presphenoid; *II*, exit of optic nerve; *La*, lacrymal bone, on which the maxilla rocks; *Li*, lacrymal foramen; *Na*, nasal; *Pmp*, the small toothless premaxilla. The unshaded bone above *Bt* and *Pl* is the transverse bone.

the back, a well-developed rattle, and the scutes under the tail (subcaudal) entire. It contains the largest rattlers, as *C. durissus*, the banded rattlesnake, and *C. adamanteus*, the diamond rattlesnake, two species found in eastern parts of the United States; *C. confluentus*, the commonest and most widely distributed rattler of the western parts of the United States; *C. molossus*, the black rattlesnake; *C. pyrrhus*, the rare red rattlesnake; and others. Also sometimes called *Caudisona;* in this case the name *Crotalus* is transferred to the genus otherwise called *Crotalophorus*. See also cut under *rattlesnake*.

crotaphe (krō′ta-fē), *n.* [< Gr. κρόταφος, the side of the head, pl. the temples.] A painful pulsation or throbbing in the temples.

crotaphic (krō-taf′ik), *a.* [< LGr. κροταφικός, < Gr. κρόταφος, the side of the head, pl. the temples.] In *anat.*, temporal; crotaphite. [Rare.]

★**crotaphite** (krō′ta-fīt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. κροταφίτης, relating to the temples, < κρόταφος, temporal region, pl. the temples, < κροτεῖν, strike, cause to rattle.] I. *a.* In *anat.* relating to the temples; temporal: as, the *crotaphite* depression of the skull, the temporal fossa; the *crotaphite* muscle, the temporalis. [Rare.]

The [rattle]snake "strikes": by the simultaneous contraction of the *crotaphite* muscle, part of which extends over the poison-gland, the poison is injected into the wound. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 207.

II.† *n.* A temporal muscle. *Coles*, 1717.

Crotaphytus (krō-ta-fī′tus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Crotaphitus*, **Crotaphites*, < Gr. κροταφίτης, relating to the temples: see *crotaphite*.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Iguanidæ*, containing large and handsome species, as *C. collaris*, *C. wislizeni*, and *C. reticulatus*. They are abundant and characteristic species of the southwestern portions of the United States, sometimes attaining a length of nearly a foot, having a slender form, long tail, richly variegated coloration, and great activity.

crotch (kroch), *n.* [< ME. *crotche*, *croche*, a shepherd's crook, with var. *croke*, crook; mixed with *croche*, prop. *cruche*, *crucche*, a crutch, and with *croce*, a crozier: see *crook*, *croche*[3], *crutch*[1], *cross*[2], *crozier*, and cf. *crotchet*, ult. a dim. of *crotch*.] 1. A fork or forking; a point or line of divergence or parting, as of two legs or branches: as, the *crotch* of a tree (the point of separation of the main stem into two parts); a piece of timber with a *crotch*.—2†. A shepherd's crook.

Croke [var. *crotche*, *croche*] or scheype hoke, pedum, cambuca, podium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 104.

3. *Naut.*, same as *crutch*[1], 3 (*d*).—4. In *billiards*, a space, generally 4½ inches square, at a corner of the table.

crotched (krocht), *a.* [< *crotch* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a crotch; forked.

Which runneth by Estridinodoch, a *crotched* brooke.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, xiv.

2. Peevish; cross; crotchety. [Local, and pron. kroch′ed.]

★**crotchet** (kroch′et), *n.* [< ME. *crochett*, a little hook, also a crotchet in music, < OF. *crochet*, a little hook, a crotchet in music, dim. of *croc*, a hook: see *crook* and *crotch*.] 1. A little hook; a hook.

Two beddys . . .
That henget shalle be with hole sylour
With *crochettes* and loupys [loops] sett on lyour.
Book of Curtasye, l. 446.

Specifically—2. In *anat.*, the hooked anterior end of the superior occipitotemporal cerebral convolution.—3. In *entom.*, a little hook-like organ or process, generally one of a series; specifically, one of the minute horny hooks on the prolegs of many caterpillars.—4. One of the pair of marks, [ ], used in writing and printing, now more commonly called *brackets*. See *bracket*[1], *n.*, 4.

The passages included within the parentheses, or *crotchets*, as the press styles them.
Boyle, Works, II. 3, The Publisher to the Reader.

5. A curved surgical instrument with a sharp hook, used to extract the fetus in the operation of embryotomy.—6. In *music*, a note equal in length to half a minim or one fourth of a semibreve; a quarter note. See *note*.—7. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building.

The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Baucis and Philemon, l. 160.

8. *Milit.*, a peculiar arrangement of troops, in which they are drawn up in a line nearly perpendicular to the line of battle.—9. In *fort.*, an indentation in the glacis of the covered way at a point where a traverse is placed.—10. A singular opinion, especially one held by a person who has no special competency to form a correct opinion; an unusual and whimsical notion concerning a matter of fact or principle of action; a perverse or odd conceit.

Some *crotchet* has possess'd him,
And he is fix'd to follow't.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 2.

Many of the things brought forward would now be called *crotchets*, which is the nearest word we have to the old "paradox." But there is this difference, that by calling a thing a *crotchet* we mean to speak lightly of it.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 2.

Dr. Kenn, exemplary as he had hitherto appeared, had his *crotchets*—possibly his weaknesses.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 4.

Crotchet-rest, in *music*, a quarter rest.

crotchet†, *v. t.* or *i.* [< *crotchet*, *n.*] To play or sing in quick rhythm.

These cantels and morsels of scripture warbled, quavered, and *crotchetted*, to give pleasure unto the ears.
Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 267.

Drawing his breath as thick and short as can
The nimblest *crotcheting* musician.
Donne, Jealousy.

crotcheted (kroch′et-ed), *a.* [< *crotchet* + *-ed*[2].] Marked or measured by crotchets.

crotcheteer (kroch-et-ēr′), *n.* [< *crotchet* + *-eer*.] A crotchety person; one devoted to some favorite theory, crotchet, or hobby

Nobody of the slightest pretensions to influence is safe from the solicitous canvassing and silent pressure of social *crotcheteers*. *Fortnightly Rev.*

Till Adam Smith laid the foundations of modern economics, the fiscal policy of the Government was a game of perpetual see-saw between rival *cro[t]cheteers*.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 156.

crotchetiness (kroch′et-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being crotchety; the character of a crotcheteer.

crotchety (kroch'et-i), *a.* [< *crotchet* + *-y*[1].] Characterized by odd fancies or crotchets; fantastic or eccentric in thought; whimsical.

This will please the *crotchety* radicals.
Saturday Rev., Feb. 4, 1865.

If you show yourself eccentric in manners or dress, the world . . . will not listen to you. You will be considered as *crotchety* and impracticable.
H. Spencer, Univ. Prog., p. 98.

crote†, **crot**†, *n.* [Possibly < OF. *crote, crotte*, F. *crotte* (= Pr. *crota*), mud, dirt, dung.] A piece; a bit; a particle; a clod.

Crote of a turfe, glebicula.
Prompt. Parv.

Croton (krō'ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κροτών* or *κρότων*, a tick, also the shrub bearing the castor-berry, which was thought to resemble a tick.] 1. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, comprising about 600 species, natives of warm and especially of tropical regions, many of which possess important medicinal properties. *Croton Tiglium*, a native of several parts of the East Indies, possesses



Flowering Branch of *Croton Tiglium*.
a, section of staminate flower; *b*, section of pistillate flower.

most active and dangerous purgative properties; every part—wood, leaves, and fruit—seems to participate equally in the energy. Croton-oil is extracted from the seeds of this species, which are of about the size and shape of field-beans. *C. Eluteria*, of the Bahamas, yields cascarilla bark. (See *cascarilla*.) *C. niveus* yields a similar aromatic bitter bark, known as copalche bark. Some other species are used on account of their aromatic and balsamic properties, or for their resinous products.

2. [*l.c.*] A foliage-plant of the genus *Phyllaurea*: so named by florists.—**Croton-chloral hydrate** (so named because formerly believed to be related to crotonic acid), more properly called *butyl-chloral hydrate*. It forms crystalline scales having a pungent odor, little soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol and glycerin. It is somewhat used in medicine for cephalic neuralgia.

crotonate (krō'ton-āt), *n.* [< *croton(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of crotonic acid with a base.

croton-bug (krō'ton-bug), *n.* [< *Croton* (in reference to the Croton river in Westchester county, New York, to the city of New York; perhaps because they became abundant in New York about the time that Croton water was introduced (1842), or because they were supposed to have come through the water-pipes) + *bug*[2].] A common name in the United States for *Blattella* (*Ectobia*) *germanica*, a roach, originally imported from Europe. It is much smaller and of a lighter color than *Periplaneta orientalis*, the black-beetle of England. (See cut under *Blattidæ*.)



Croton-bug (*Blattella germanica*), natural size.

crotone (krō-tō'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρότων*, a tick.] 1. A fungous excrescence on trees, following insect attack. Hence—2. In *pathol.*, a small fungous excrescence on the periosteum.

crotonic (krō-ton'ik), *a.* [< *croton* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Croton*.—**Crotonic acid**, $C_4H_6O_2$, an acid discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the plant *Croton Tiglium*, and obtainable from croton-oil. It is poisonous.

crotonin, crotonine (krō'ton-in), *n.* [< *croton* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A mixture of magnesium salts of fatty acids found in *Croton Tiglium*.

croton-oil (krō'ton-oil'), *n.* A vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*. See *Croton*. It is a valuable article of the materia medica, and is so strongly purgative that one drop is a dose. When applied externally it causes irritation and suppuration. It is of great service in cases where other purgatives fail.

crotonylen (krō-ton'i-len), *n.* [< *croton* + *-yl* + *-en*.] A gaseous hydrocarbon (C_4H_6) found in illuminating gas. It can be separated as a solid by cold and compression.

Crotophaga (krō-tof'a-gä), *n.* [NL., short for **Crotonophaga*, < Gr. *κρότων* or *κρόταν*, a tick, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The typical and only genus of birds of the subfamily *Crotophaginæ*. The leading species are *C. ani* and *C. sulcirostris*, both of which occur in the United States and the warmer parts of America generally. See *ani*.

Crotophaginæ (krō-tof-a-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crotophaga* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cuculidæ*, peculiar to America; the anis or keel-billed cuckoos. They have a long tail of only eight graduated feathers, and an extremely compressed bill. The upper mandible rises into a high, sharp crest or keel with very convex profile, its sides being usually sulcate, and its tip is deflected. The plumage is of a uniform lustrous black. The feathers of the head and neck are lengthened and lanceolate, with distinct scale-like margins; the face is naked. There is but one genus, *Crotophaga*. See *ani*.

crottles[1] (krot'lz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *crotel*; dim. of *crote*, q. v.] 1. Crumbs. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Dung; excrement, as of the sheep, goat, or hare.

crottles[2] (krot'lz), *n. pl.* [< Gael. *crotal*, also *crotan*, a general name for lichens, especially those used for dyeing.] A name given in Scotland and in some parts of England to various species of lichens used in dyeing, distinguished as *black, brown, white*, etc., *crottles*. Under this name are included *Parmelia physodes, P. caperata, P. saxatilis, Sticta pulmonaria*, and *Lecanora pallescens*.

crouch[1] (krouch), *v.* [Also dial. *crooch*; < ME. *crouchen, crucchen* (for **crūchen*?), a particular development of *crouch*[2], to sign oneself with the cross, an act commonly accompanied by an obeisance. The word approaches in form and sense *crook* and *crutch*. Cf. *crutch*[2].] I. *intrans.* 1. To bend; stoop low; lie or stoop close to the ground, as an animal in preparing to spring or from fear: as, a dog *crouches* to his master; a lion *crouches* in the thicket.

You know the voice, and now *crouch* like a cur
Ta'en worrying sheep.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure.

There *crouch*, . . .
Lit by the sole lamp suffered for their sake,
Two awe-struck figures.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 46.

2. To bow or stoop servilely; make slavish obeisance; fawn; cringe.

Every one that is left in thine house shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver. 1 Sam. ii. 36.

Other mercenaries, that *crouch* unto him in fear of hell, though they term themselves the servants, are indeed but the slaves of the Almighty.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 52.

On the other side was a great native population, helpless, timid, accustomed to *crouch* under oppression.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

II. *trans.* To bend or cause to bend low, as if for concealment, or in fear or abasement. [Rare.]

She folded her arms across her chest,
And *crouched* her head upon her breast,
And looked askance at Christabel.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

crouch[2]† (krouch), *n.* [< ME. *crouche, cruche*, a cross: see *cross*[1], *n.*, etym. (3).] A cross; a crucifix; the sign of the cross; the cross on a coin, or the coin itself. See *cross*[1], *n.*

In ye honour of thesu cryst of heuene, and of his modir seyute marie, and of alle holy halwyn, and specialeke of ye exaltacion of ye holy *crouche*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

crouch[2]† (krouch), *v. t.* [< ME. *crouchen, cruchen*, cross, etc.: see *cross*[1], *v.*, etym. (3).] To sign with the cross; bless.

I *crouche* thee from elves and from wightes.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 293.

crouchback (krouch'bak), *n.* Same as *crookback*.

crouch-clay (krouch'klā), *n.* An old name for the white Derbyshire clay.

crouched† (krouch'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crouch*[2], *v.*] Marked with, bearing, or wearing the sign of the cross.—**Crouched friars.** Same as *crutched friars* (which see, under *friar*).

crouchie (krou'chi), *a.* [Dim. of *crouch*[1].] Having a humpback; hunchbacked. [Scotch.]

Crouchie Merran Humphie.
Burns, Halloween.

crouchmas†, *n.* [< ME. *crowchemesse*, < *crowche, crouche*, cross, + *messe*, mass. Cf. *Christmas*, etc.] The festival of the invention of the cross; May 3.

crouch-ware (krouch'wār), *n.* 1. A kind of fine pottery made in Staffordshire in the seventeenth century. It is well finished, and its paste is very dense. The earliest crouch-ware was of a greenish tint. *Solon*, The Old Eng. Potter, p. 154.—2. A name given to the salt-glazed stoneware made at Burslem in Staffordshire from a very early time, this being the earliest ware of that description made in England.

croud[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crowd*[2]. *Spenser*.

croud[2]†, *n.* [Also written *croude, crowde*, < OF. *croute, crote*, < L. *crypta*, a crypt: see *crypt*, and cf. *crode* (a var. of *croud*), and *grot, grotto*.] The crypt of a church.

crouger (krou'gėr), *n.* A local English (Warwickshire) name of the crucian-carp.

crouket†, *n.* [ME.: see *crock*[1], etym. (3).] An earthen vessel; a crock. *Chaucer*.

croup[1] (krōp), *n.* [Introduced from Sc. (by Francis Home, an Edinburgh physician, in a treatise on croup, in 1765); Sc. *croup, croop*, < *croup, crowp, crupe, crope*, croak, cry or speak with a hoarse voice; prob. imitative, and in so far related to Sc. *roup*, cry out, cry hoarsely, *roup*, *n.*, hoarseness, also croup. Hence (from E.) F. *croup*. See *roup*[1] and *roop*.] A name applied to a variety of diseases in which there is some interference at the glottis with respiration. *True* or *membranous croup* is inflammation of the larynx (laryngitis) with fibrinous exudation forming a false membrane. Many if not all cases of true croup are diphtheritic in nature. *False croup* is simple or catarrhal laryngitis, not resulting in the formation of a membrane, but inducing at times spasm of the glottis. *Spasmodic croup*, or *laryngismus stridulus*, is a nervous affection characterized by attacks of laryngeal spasm independent of local irritation: popularly called *crowing convulsions*.

croup[2] (krōp), *n.* [Also dial. *crup*, early mod. E. also *croope*, < ME. *croupe*, < OF. *croupe*, F. *croupe*, the croup, rump; of Scand. origin: see *crop*. Hence ult. *crupper*.] 1. The rump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

This cartere thakketh his hors upon the *croupe*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 261.

So light to the *croupe* the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprung!
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

2†. A hump or hunch on an animal's body.

croupade (krö-pād'), *n.* [F., < *croupe*, the haunch: see *croup*[2].] In the *manège*, a leap in which the horse draws up his hind legs toward the belly, without showing his shoes.

croupal (krö'pal), *a.* [< *croup*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of croup; croupous: as, *croupal* dyspnœa.

He thought acute *croupal* cases unsuitable for operation.
Medical News, XLIX. 53.

crouper (krö'pėr), *n.* Same as *crupper*, 2.

croupier (krö'pi-ėr), *n.* [F. *croupier*, a partner or assistant at a gaming-table, < F. *croupe*, the rump or hinder part (the principal taking the croupier, as it were, behind him).] 1. An attendant who rakes in bets lost and pays bets won.—2. One who at a public dinner-party sits at the lower end of the table, as assistant chairman.

Sir James Mackintosh . . . presided; Cranstoun was *croupier*.
Cockburn, Memorials, vi.

croupière (krö-pi-ār'), *n.* [F.: see *crupper*.] Armor for the croup of a horse. See *bard*[2].

croupiness (krö'pi-nes), *n.* The state of being croupy or having a tendency to croup.

croupous (krö'pus), *a.* [< *croup*[1] + *-ous*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling croup; involving the formation of a false membrane on a mucous surface.—**Croupous inflammation**, inflammation attended with the formation on a mucous surface of a fibrinous membraniform exudation, which can be easily stripped off from the underlying tissues.

Croupous or superficial diphtheritic *inflammation* of the larynx or trachea.
Therapeutic Gazette, XI. 348.

Croupous pneumonia, lobar pneumonia. See *pneumonia*.

croupy (krö'pi), *a.* [< *croup*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or resembling croup.—2. Affected with or predisposed to croup; also, somewhat sick with croup; having false croup: as, a *croupy* child.

crouse (krūs), *a.* [Also written *crous, crowse, crawse*, < ME. *crous, crus*, bold, indignant, prob. = MD. *kruys, kroes*, D. *kroes*, cross, lit. crisp, curled, = LG. *krūs* = G. *kraus* = Dan. Sw. *krus* (in comp.), crisp, curled: see *curl*. A similar change of sense from 'curled, crisp,' to 'brisk, lively,' appears in *crisp*.] Brisk; frisky; full of heart; self-satisfied; appearing courageous; saucy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Yet, for all his cracking *crouse*,
He rewd the raid o' the Reidswire.
Raid o' the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 133).

Crawing, crawing,
For my *crowse* crawing,
I lost the best feather i' my wing.
Burning of Auchindown (Child's Ballads, VI. 161).

Now, they're *crouse* and cantie baith!
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.
Burns, Duncan Gray.

crously, crously (krūs'li), *adv.* In a crouse manner; self-assertively; saucily; proudly; boldly. [Scotch.]

I wat they bragged right *crously*.
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 96).

Ye cootie moorcocks, *crously* craw!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

crow[1] (krō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crowed*, formerly *crew*, ppr. *crowing*. [= Sc. *craw*, < ME. *crowen*, *crawen* (pret. *crew*, *crewe*, pp. *crowen*, *crowe*), < AS. *crāwan* (strong verb, pret. *créow*, pp. **crāwen*) = (weak verb) D. *kraaijen* = LG. *kreien* = OHG. *chrājan*, MHG. *krœjen*, G. *krähen*, crow, as a cock. Hence AS. **crēd* (= MLG. *krat*), in comp. *hancrēd* = OS. *hanocrād* = OHG. *hanachrāt*, MHG. *hanekrāt*, cock-crow (*hana*, cock). Orig. used in a general sense, including the croaking of the crow (see *crow*[2]), the cry of the crane, etc.; prob. imitative, like *croak*, *crake*[2], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To cry as a cock; utter the characteristic cry of a cock.

In that same place seynt Peter forsoke oure Lord thries, or the Cok *crew*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 91.

My lungs began to *crow* like chanticleer,
And I did laugh sans intermission
An hour by his dial. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

2. To boast in triumph; vaunt; vapor; swagger: absolutely, or with *over* or *about*.

Joas at first does bright and glorious show;
In Life's fresh Morn his Fame did early *crow*.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Selby is *crowing*, and, though always defeated by his wife, still *crowing* on. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison.

To telegraph home to father and *crow over* him.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 601.

3. To utter a shouting sound expressive of pleasure, as an infant.

The mother of the sweetest little maid
That ever *crow'd* for kisses.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Crowing convulsions. See *convulsion* and *croup*[1].

II.† *trans.* To announce by crowing.

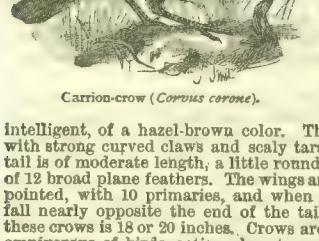
There is no cock to *crowe* day.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 102.

May I ne'er *craw* day! *Scotch proverb.* (*Jamieson.*)

crow[1] (krō), *n.* [< *crow*[1], *v.*] The characteristic cry of the cock: sometimes applied to a similar cry of some other bird.

Many a time . . . a moor-fowl arose from the heath, and shot along the moor, uttering his bold *crow* of defiance.
Scott, Abbot, x.

★**crow**[2] (krō), *n.* [< ME. *crow*, *craw*, *crowe*, *crawe*, < AS. *crāwe* = OS. *krāia* = D. *kraai* = MLG. *krā*, *krāge* = OHG. *chrāja*, *chrāwa*, *chrāa*, *chrā*, MHG. *krā*, *krœje*, G. *krähe*, a crow, a raven; from the verb, AS. *crāwan*, etc., crow (orig. in a general sense). Cf. E. dial. *crake*, a crow, Icel. *kráka*, a crow: see *crake*[2], *croak*, etc.] **1.** A general name including most birds of the genus *Corvus* and of the family *Corvidæ*; especially, one of the *Corvinæ*. See these three words. The larger kinds of crows are called *ravens*, especially those which have the throat-feathers lengthened, lanceolate, and discrete. The term, used absolutely, means in Great Britain the carrion-crow, *Corvus corone*, and in the United States the common American crow, *C. americanus*. The two species are so similar in all respects that they are only distinguished by slight technical characters. The plumage is jet-black, with a purplish and violet gloss or sheen, especially on the back, wings, and tail; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the base of the upper mandible is covered for a long distance with a bundle of antrorse bristly feathers, filling each nasal fossa and hiding the nostrils. The eyes are bright and intelligent, of a hazel-brown color. The feet are stout, with strong curved claws and scaly tarsi and toes. The tail is of moderate length, a little rounded or fan-shaped, of 12 broad plane feathers. The wings are lengthened and pointed, with 10 primaries, and when folded their tips fall nearly opposite the end of the tail. The length of these crows is 18 or 20 inches. Crows are among the most omnivorous of birds, eating almost everything from carrion to fruits. Some species, hence called *fish-crows*, are fond of fish and shell-fish, as mollusks and crustaceans. Crows usually nest in trees, where they build large bulky nests of sticks, and lay greenish eggs heavily spotted with dark colors, generally to the number of 4, 5, or 6. They are noted for their sagacity, and in populous countries become extremely wary and knowing birds, their instinct of self-preservation being developed to the highest degree by the incessant persecution to which they are subjected.


Carrion-crow (*Corvus corone*).

Opinions differ as to their being on the whole most beneficial or most injurious to the agriculturist, but they are generally classed as "vermin," and in some places a legal price is set upon their heads. Crows are eminently sociable birds, and however widely they may be dispersed in pairs in the breeding season, they flock at other times; and in winter, in many places in the United States, vast bands numbering hundreds of thousands assemble nightly to roost together, often flying 20 to 40 miles back to these *crow-roosts* at night after foraging over the country for food during the earlier hours of the day. The common American fish-crow is *C. ossifragus* or *C. maritimus*, an undersized species inhabiting southerly parts of the United States, especially coastwise, and feeding much on shell-fish. The northwestern fish-crow is *C. caurinus*, a similar though distinct species. The white-necked crow or raven is *C. cryptoleucus*, of western parts of the United States, in which the plumage of the neck beneath the black surface is snowy-white. A number of small crows resembling the fish-crow inhabit the West Indies, as *C. jamaicensis*. In some of these the face is partially naked, a character which is also conspicuous in the European rook, a kind of crow, *C. frugilegus*. The European daw, *C. monedula*, is another kind of crow. See also phrases below.

The gallant Grahams cam from the west,
Wi' their horses black as ony *craw*.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 241).

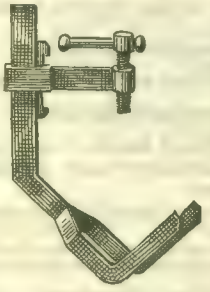
The many-winter'd *crow* that leads the clanging rookery home. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A name of several birds of other families. See the phrases below.—**3.** [*cap.*] The constellation Corvus.—**4.** The mesentery or ruffle of a beast: so called by butchers.—**5.** One who watches or stands guard while another commits a theft; a confederate in a robbery. [Thieves' slang.]—**6.** A crowbar.

Ant. E. Go, borrow me a *crow*.
Dro. E. A *crow* without feather; master, mean you so? . . .
Ant. E. Go, get thee gone, fetch me an iron *crow*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

Use all your Art, apply your sledges, your levers, and your iron *crows*, to heave and hale your mighty Polyphem of Antiquity to the delusion of Novices.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

7. A device for holding a gas- or water-main in position while it is tapped for a service-pipe.


Crow (def. 7).

—**Alpine crow**, *Pyrrhocorax alpinus*.—**As the crow flies**, in a straight line.—**Blue crow**, an American crow-like jay, *Gymnocitta cyanocephala*. See *Gymnocitta*.—**Bunting-crow**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*: so called from its variegated color.—**Cape crow**, *Corvus* (*Heterocorax*) *capensis*, of South Africa.—**Carrion crow**. See *carrion-crow*.—**Chaplain crow**, *Corvus cornix capellanus*, a variety of the hooded crow found in Persia, Mesopotamia, and parts of India.—**Chattering crow**, the small crow of Jamaica, *Corvus jamaicensis*. Similar species inhabit other West Indian islands, as *C. solitarius* of San Domingo, *C. leucognaphalus* of Porto Rico, and *C. nasicus* of Cuba.—**Clarke's crow**, the American nutcracker, *Picicorvus columbianus*.—**Corbie-crow**, the carrion-crow.—**Cornish crow**. See *red-legged crow*, below.—**Dun**[1]**-crow**, *Corvus cornix*.—**Fish-crow**, *Corvus ossifragus* or *C. caurinus*, of America.—**Flesh-crow**, the carrion-crow.—**Florida crow**, *Corvus floridanus*, a supposed large-billed variety of the common crow of America, found in Florida.—**Fruit-crows**, the South American birds of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*, family *Cotingidæ*.—**Gor-crow**, the carrion-crow.—**Gray crow, gray-backed crow, heedy crow, hooded crow**, *Corvus cornix*, having the body gray and the head, wings, and tail black.—**King-crow**, a name of the *Dicrurus macrocercus*, a kind of drongo-shrike.—**Laughing crow**, a name of the *Garrulax leucolophus*.—**Mexican crow**, *Corvus mexicanus*, a small species with the wing only about 9 inches long, found in Mexico.—**Midden-crow**, a name given in some parts of England to the common crow.—**Piping crows**, the birds of the subfamily *Streperinæ*, family *Corvidæ*.—**Purple crow**, one of several species or conspecies of small lustrous crows of the East Indies and Papua, as *C. enca*, *C. orru*, and *C. violacea*.—**Red-legged** or **Cornish crow**, the Cornish chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*.—**Royston crow**, *Corvus cornix*.—**Scapular** or **Senegal crow**, *Corvus scapulatus*, an African species, with the neck, mantle, and breast pure white.—**To eat crow**, to do or accept what one vehemently dislikes and has before defiantly declared he would not do or accept; swallow one's words; submit to some humiliating defeat; be compelled to do or suffer something disagreeable or mortifying. [Slang, U. S.]—**To have a crow to pluck, pull**, or **pick with one**, to have an explanation to demand from one; have some fault to find with one; have a disagreeable matter to settle.

He that hir weddyth *hath a crowe to pull*.
Barclay, Ship of Fools.

If a crow help us in, sirrah, we'll *pluck a crow* together.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

If you dispute, we must even *pluck a crow* about it.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Tree-crows, the birds of the subfamily *Calleatinæ*, family *Corvidæ*.—**White-breasted crow**, *Corvus dauuricus*, of northern Asia, China, and Japan.

crow-bait (krō'bāt), *n.* An emaciated or decrepit horse, as likely soon to become carrion, and so attractive to crows. [Colloq.]

crowbar (krō'bär), *n.* A bar of iron with a wedge-shaped end, sometimes slightly bent and forked, used as a lever or pry. Also called simply *crow*.

Masons, with wedge and *crowbar*, begin demolition.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 3.

crow-bells (krō'belz), *n.* **1.** The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.—**2.** The bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.

crowberry (krō'ber[i]), *n.*; pl. *crowberries* (-iz). The fruit of *Empetrum nigrum*, so called from its black color; the plant itself, a heath-like evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and the north of England, and found in the northern United States and arctic America. Also called *black crowberry* and *heathberry*.—**Broom-crowberry**, of the United States, *Corema Conradii*.

crow-blackbird (krō'blak'bėrd), *n.* A name of the purple grackle, *Quiscalus purpureus*, an American passerine bird of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, common in the eastern United States: so called from its large size and dark color, which give it somewhat the appearance of a crow. The male is about 13 inches long and 17¾ inches in extent of wings. The plumage is richly iridescent, with green, blue, violet, purple, and bronzy tints; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the iris is straw-yellow; the tail is somewhat boat-shaped. The female is blackish and quite lustrous, in this differing from some related species, and also a little smaller than the male. A variety has a perfectly brassy back and steel-blue head; it is sometimes distinguished as the *bronzed* crow-blackbird. The name is extended to the other species of the same genus. *Q. major* is a larger species of the southern United States, known as the *boat-tailed crow-blackbird* or *grackle*, and locally called *jackdaw*. The tail is much carinated, and the disproportion in size of the sexes is very great, the female being only about 13 inches long, while the male is 15½ to 17; the peculiar development of the tail is lacking in the female, and the color is plain grayish-brown, the male being richly iridescent black. A still larger species, the *fan-tailed crow-blackbird*, *Q. macrurus*, also called *Texas grackle*, inhabits the Gulf States and Mexico; the male attains a length of 18 inches, while the female is much smaller. All these birds are gregarious, nest in trees and bushes, sometimes in holes, and lay 5 or 6 greenish eggs, clouded, veined, and scratched with various dark colors.


Crow-blackbird (*Quiscalus purpureus*).

crowchemesset, *n.* See *crouchmas*.

crow-corn (krō'kôrn), *n.* The colic-root, *Aletris farinosa*, the white mealy flowers of which somewhat resemble kernels of grain.

★**crowd**[1] (kroud), *v.* [< ME. *crowden*, *crouden*, *cruden*, push, shove, drive, press forward, < AS. **crūdan*, push, press, drive (usually cited as **creódan*, which, however, could not produce the E. form; neither inf. occurs, but only 3d pers. sing. ind. *crȳdeth* and pret. *creád*, occurring once each; the pret. pl. would be **crudon*, the pp. *croden*, > *cróda*, n., and *gecrod*, n., in the poetical compounds *lindcróda*, the shock of shields (battle), *lindgecrod*, the shielded throng (warriors), *hlōthgecrod*, the heaped throng (clouds), etc.), = MD. *kruyden*, contr. *kruyen*, D. *kruijen*, drive, push in a wheelbarrow (cf. def. I., 2). See also *crowdie*, *crud*, *curd*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To push; force forward; shove; impel.

O firste moevyng cruel firmament,
With thy diurnal sweigh that *crowdest* ay
And hurlest al from Est til Occident.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 198.

2. To push or wheel in a wheelbarrow. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To press close, or closely together; push or drive in; squeeze; cram: as, to *crowd* too much freight into a ship; to *crowd* many people into a small room.

The time misorder'd doth, in common sense,
Crowd us and crush us to this monstrous form.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

There was so great a Press of People that Sir John Blackwel, Knight, was *crowded* to Death.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 105.

4. To fill to excess; occupy or pack with an unusual or inordinate number or quantity: as, the audience *crowded* the theater; to *crowd* a ship's hold.

The balconies and verandas were *crowded* with spectators. *Prescott.*

The circular beehive house into which I was shown was instantaneously *crowded* almost to suffocation. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xvi.

5. To throng about; press upon; press as by a multitude: as, we were most uncomfortably *crowded*.

Here the Palaces and Convents have eat up the Peoples Dwellings, and *crouded* them excessively together. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 7.

6. To encumber or annoy by multitudes or excess of numbers.

Why will vain courtiers toil
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a smile? *Granville.*

I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself, than be *crowded* on a velvet cushion. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 41.

7. To urge; press by solicitation; importune; annoy by urging: as, to *crowd* a debtor for immediate payment. [Colloq.]—**To crowd out,** to press or drive out.

According as it [the sea] can make its way into all those subterranean cavities, and *crowd* the air *out* of them. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

To crowd sail, to make an extraordinary spread of sail, with a view to accelerate the speed of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; carry a press of sail.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To press in numbers; come together closely; swarm: as, the multitude *crowded* through the gate or into the room.

The whole company *crowded* about the fire. *Addison.*

In his fierce heart, thought *crowded* upon thought. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 264.

2. To press forward; increase speed; advance pushingly, as against obstacles: as, to *crowd* into a full room, or into company.

That schup bigan to *crude*,
The wind him bleu lude,
Bithinne daies flue
That schup gan ariue.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1293.

★**crowd**[1] (kroud), *n.* [< *crowd*[1], *v.*; cf. AS. nouns *croda*, *gecrod*, a throng, used in comp.: see *crowd*[1], *v.*] **1.** A collection; a multitude; a large number of things collected or grouped together; a number of things lying near one another.

A *crowd* of hopes,
That sought to sow themselves like winged seeds
Born out of everything I heard and saw,
Flutter'd about my senses and my soul.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

The highest historical value of the book [of the gospels] consists in the *crowds* of signatures scattered through its margin. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 38.

2. A large number of persons congregated together, or gathered into a close body without order; a throng.

Far from the madding *crowd's* ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learnt to stray.
Gray, Elegy.

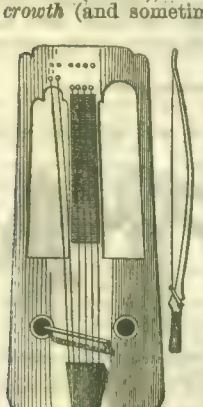
Crowds that stream from yawning doors.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

3. Any group or company of persons: as, a jolly *crowd*. [Colloq.]—**4.** People in general; the populace; the mass; the mob.

The *crowd* turned away in disgust from words which presented no image to their minds. *Macaulay.*

5†. Same as *crode*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Throng*, etc. (see *multitude*), host, swarm, concourse, shoal.

crowd[2] (kroud), *n.* [Also spelled *croud* and *crowth* (and sometimes, as W., *crwth*), < ME. *crowde*, *croude*, also *crouthe*, *crouth*, < W. *crwth*, a crowd, violin, fiddle, = Gael. *cruit*, a violin, harp, cymbal, = OIr. *crot*, > ML. *chrotta*, a crowd: prob. so called from its rounded or protuberant form, being ult. identical with W. *crwth*, a hump, bulge, belly, trunk, *croth*, womb, calf of the leg.] An ancient Welsh and Irish musical instrument, the earliest known specimen of the viol class—that is, of stringed instruments played with a bow. It had a shallow rectangular body with two circular sound-holes, through one of which passed one foot of the bridge. The strings were perhaps only three at first, but in later times were six, of which two were played lutewise, by pinching or twitching. The tuning of the strings is disputed, but the compass of the instrument was probably from two to three octaves upward from about tenor G.



Crowd.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *Croud.*
Spenser, Epithalamion.

A lacquey that runs on errands for him and can . . . warble upon a *crowd* a little. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

crowd[2]† (kroud), *v. i.* [< *crowd*[2], *n.*] To play on a crowd or fiddle.

Fiddlers, *crowd* on, *crowd* on; let no man lay a block in your way. *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, v. 1.

crowdedly (krou'ded-li), *adv.* In a crowded manner or situation; in a crowd or multitude; closely together.

The only injury they [lichens] can inflict upon them [trees] is by slightly interfering with the functions of respiration, or, when growing very *crowdedly* upon the branches of orchard trees, by checking the development of buds. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 560.

crowder† (krou'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *crowdere*; < *crowd*[2] + *-er*[1].] A player on the crowd; a fiddler.

Yet is it sung but by some blinde *Crouder*, with no rougher voyce then rude stile. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

crowdie, crowdy (krou'di), *n.* [Also *cruddy*; a provincial word related to *curd*.] **1.** Meal and cold water, or sometimes milk, stirred together so as to form a thick gruel; hence, any porridge.

My sister Kate cam' o'er the hill,
Wi' *crowdie* unto me.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

2. Curds from which the whey has been pressed out, mixed with butter.

crowdie-time (krou'di-tīm), *n.* Breakfast-time. [Scotch.]

Then I gaed hame at *crowdie-time*,
And soon I made me ready.
Quoted in *Jamieson.*

crowdy, *n.* See *crowdie*.

crowfeet, *n.* Plural of *crowfoot*.

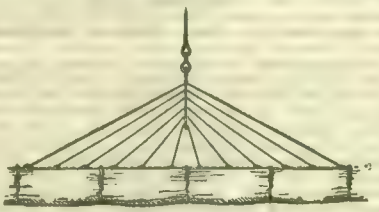
crow-flight (krō'flīt), *n.* **1.** A flight of crows. —**2.** A direct journey or course; a bee-line.

We clambered over the hills and spurs in the usual *crow-flight* of the Karens. *Science*, VI. 108.

crow-flower (krō'flou'ėr), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) The ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*. (*b*) The buttercup or crowfoot.

There with fantastic garlands did she come,
Of *crow-flowers*, nettles, daisies, and long purples.
Shak., Hamlet, iv, 7.

★**crowfoot** (krō'fůt), *n.*; pl. *crowfeet* (-fēt). **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A device consisting of small lines rove through a block of wood, fastened to the backbone of an awning, to keep it from sagging in the middle. A similar arrangement was formerly used to keep the foot-ropes of topsails from chafing against the top-rim. (*b*) In a ship-of-war, an iron stand fixed at one end to a table and hooked at the other to a beam above, on which the mess-kids, etc., are hung. —**2.** In *bot.*, the name of the common species of *Ranunculus* or buttercup, having divided leaves and bright-yellow flowers. See *Ranunculus*.



Awning Furled and Suspended by Crowfoot.

All the valley, mother, 'ill be fresh and green and still,
And the cowslip and the *crowfoot* are over all the hill.
Tennyson, May Queen, i.

3. A caltrop.—**Crowfoot-halyard.** See *halyard*.

crow-keeper† (krō'kē'pėr), *n.* **1.** A person employed to keep crows from alighting on a field.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

Practise thy quiver, and turn *crowkeeper*.
Drayton, To Cupid.

2. A stuffed figure set up as a scarecrow.

Scaring the ladies like a *crow-keeper*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

crowl (kroul), *v. i.* [Cf. *growl*.] To rumble or make a noise in the stomach.

crowling (krou'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crowl*, *v.*] Rumbling; borborygmus. *Dunglison.*

★**crown** (kroun), *n.* and *a.* [< (*a*) ME. *crowne*, *croune*, earliest form *crune* = MD. *krune*, *krone*, D. *kruin*, *kroon* = OFries. *krōne* = MLG. *krone*, *krune*, LG. *krone* = MHG. *krōne*, *krōn*, G. *krone* (but OHG. *corōna*, *corōne*) = Icel. *krúna*, *krōna* = Norw. *kruna* = OSw. *kruna*, *krona*, Sw. *krona* = Dan. *krone*; (*b*) later ME. in full form, *corown*, *coroun*, *coroune*, *corone*, < OF. *corone*, *coronne*, *curone*, *curune*, F. *couronne* = Pr. Sp. It. *corona* = Pg. *coroa*, a crown; all < L. *corōna*, a garland, wreath, crown, = Gr. *κορώνη*, the curved end of a bow; cf. *κορωνίς*, *κορωνός*, curved, bent, = Gael. *cruinn* = W. *crwn*, round, circular, Gael. *crun*, a boss. See *curve*. Hence (from L.) *coronal*, *coronet*, *corolla*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An ornament for the head; originally, among the ancients, a wreath or garland; hence, any wreath or garland worn on the head; a coronal. Crowns, made at first of grass, flowers, twigs of laurel, oak, olive, etc., but later of gold, were awarded in ancient Rome to the victors in the public games, and to citizens who had done the state some distinguished service. See *corona*, 2.

You nymphs call'd Naiads, of the windering brooks,
With your sedg'd *crowns*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Last May we made a *crown* of flowers.
Tennyson, May Queen, ii.

2. An ornament or covering for the head worn as a symbol of sovereignty. Crowns were of very varied forms till heralds devised a regular series to mark the grades of rank, from the imperial crown to the baron's coronet. (See *coronet*[1], 2.) The crown of England is a gold circle, adorned with pearls and precious stones, from which rise alternately four Maltese crosses and four fleurs-de-lis. From the tops of the crosses spring imperial arches, closing under a mound and cross. Within the crown is a crimson velvet cap with an ermine border. The crown of Charlemagne, which is preserved in the imperial treasury of Vienna, is composed of eight plates of gold, four large and four small, connected by hinges. The large plates are studded with precious stones, the front one being surmounted with a cross; the smaller ones, placed alternately with these, are ornamented with enamels representing Solomon, David, Hezekiah, and Isaiah, and Christ seated between two flaming seraphim. The Austrian crown is a sort of cleft tiara, having in the middle a semicircle of gold supporting a mound and cross; the tiara rests on a circle with pendants like those of a miter. The Russian crown is a modified form of the same imperial crown. The royal crown of France is a circle ornamented with eight fleurs-de-lis, from which rise as many quarter-circles closing under a double fleur-de-lis. The triple crown of the popes is more commonly called the *tiara*. (See *diadem*.) In heraldry the crown is used as a bearing in many forms. When a coronet or open crown is used to alter or differentiate a bearing, whether on the escutcheon or as a crest or supporter, it is not blazoned by itself, but the bearing is said to be *crowned*; when it is placed around the neck of an animal, the animal is said to be *gorged*.



Victorian Crown of England.



1. Imperial Crown (Charlemagne's). 2. Austrian Crown. 3. Russian Crown. 4. French Crown.

ȝe come to ȝoure kyngdom er ȝe ȝoure-self knewe,
Crouned with a *croune* that kyng vnder heuene
Miȝte not a better haue bouȝte, as I trowe.
Richard the Redeless, i. 33.

3. Figuratively, regal power; royalty; kingly government.

Thou wert born as near a *crown* as he.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

A very solemn oath of allegiance was then taken by the lords, who swore . . . to do their best to secure the *crown* to the male line of the king's descendants.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 353.

4. The wearer of a crown; the sovereign as head of the state.

From all neighbour *crowns*
Alliance. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

5. Honorary distinction; reward; guerdon.

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a blessed *crown*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live.
Dryden, Epistles.

6. A crowning honor or distinction; an exalting attribute or condition.

A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband. Prov. xii. 4.

The *crown* and comfort of my life, your favour.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

Where the actors of mischief are a nation, there and amongst them to live well is a *crown* of immortal commendation. *Ford*, Line of

7. The top or highest part of something; the uppermost part or eminence, likened to a crown.

> One of the shining winged powers
> Showed me vast cliffs with *crown* of towers.
> *Tennyson*, Stanzas pub. in The Keepsake, 1851.

It [the tower] is the *crown* of the whole mass of buildings rising from the water.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 211.

Specifically—(*a*) The top part of the head; hence, the head itself.

> I'll have this *crown* of mine cut from my shoulders.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 2.
>
> Hurled the pine-cones down upon him,
> Struck him on his brawny shoulders,
> On his *crown* defenceless struck him.
> *Longfellow*, Hiawatha, xviii.

(*b*) The top of a hat or other covering for the head.

The chief officers of Berne, for example, are known by the *crowns* of their hats, which are much deeper than those of an inferior character.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 527.

(*c*) The summit of a mountain or other elevated object.

> The steepy *crown*
> Of the bare mountains. *Dryden*, Æneid.

(*d*) The end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed; the part where the arms are joined to the shank. See cut under *anchor*. (*e*) In *lapidaries' work*, the part of a cut gem above the girdle. See cut under *brilliant*. (*f*) In *mech.*, any terminal flat member of a structure. (*g*) In *arch.*, the uppermost member of a cornice; the corona or larmier. (*h*) The face of an anvil. (*i*) The highest or central part of a road, causeway, bridge, etc.

On the *crown* of the bridge he turned his horse.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 326.

(*j*) The crest, as of a bird.

8. Completion; consummation; highest or most perfect state; acme.

> Make Cressid's name the very *crown* of falsehood
> If ever she leave Troilus! *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2.
>
> This is truth the poet sings,
> That a sorrow's *crown* of sorrow is remembering happier things. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

The natives regarded it [the temple of Claudius] as the *crown* of their slavery, and complained that the country was exhausted in providing cattle for the sacrifices.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 308.

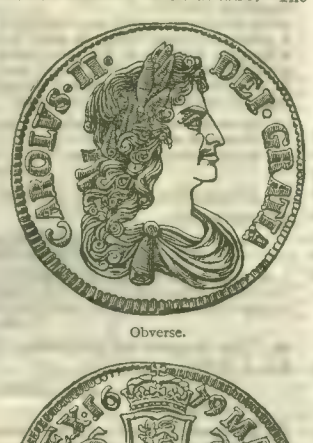
9. A little circle shaved on the top of the head as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction; the tonsure.

> Suche that ben preestes,
> That have nother konnynge ne kyn, bote a *corone* one [only]. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 113.

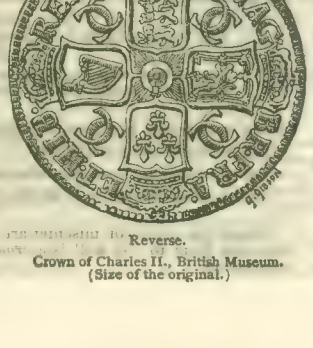
10. That part of a tooth which appears above the gum; especially, that part of a molar tooth which opposes the same part of a tooth of the opposite jaw.

The teeth of reptiles, with few exceptions, present a simple conical form, with the *crown* more or less curved.
Owen, Anat.

11. In *geom.*, the area inclosed between two concentric circles.—**12.** In *bot.*, a circle of appendages on the throat of the corolla, etc. See *corona*, 6.—**13.** A coin generally bearing a crown or a crowned head on the reverse. The English crown is worth 5 shillings or $1.22, and was issued by Edward VI. in 1551, and by his successors. The obverse type of the crowns of Edward VI., James I., and Charles I. is the king on horseback, but from Charles II. to Victoria the obverse type is the head of the king or queen. The rare piece known as the *Oxford crown* was made, under Charles I., by the engraver Rawlins, and bears on the obverse a small view of Oxford, in addition to the ordinary type. The *petition-crown* is a pattern or trial-piece for a crown of Charles II., bearing the petition of its engraver, Thomas Simon, praying the king to compare the coin with the crown of the Dutch engraver John Roettier, by whom Simon had been superseded at the English mint. The *crown of the rose*, *crown of the double rose*, *double crown*, *Britain-crown*, and *thistle-crown* were English gold coins. The crown of the rose was first introduced by Henry VIII. in 1526, and was made current for 4*s.* 6*d.* The crowns of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are now worth 26.8 cents. The old crown of Denmark was 4 marks of crown money, or $1.23. The crown of Holland was 87 cents; that of Brabant, $1.07; that of France, $1.12 (that is, the *écu* at the beginning of the eighteenth century; but the old *écu de la couronne*, properly so called, varied from $1.50 to $2.20); that of Bern, 90 cents; that of Zurich, 89 cents; that of Basel, 85 cents. The new Austrian gold crown is worth 20.3 cents. Twenty-crown and ten-crown pieces are coined. The German double-crown is the 20-mark gold piece and the half-crown the 5-mark gold piece. See *krone*. The name was also often used in English to translate the Italian *scudo*.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Crown of Charles II., British Museum. (Size of the original.)



Obverse.

Petition-crown of Master Thomas Simon, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

14. (*a*) In Great Britain, a printing-paper of the size 15 × 20 inches: so called from the water-mark of a crown, once given exclusively to this size. (*b*) In the United States, a writing-paper of the size 15 × 19 inches.—**15.** *Naut.*, a kind of knot made with the strands of a rope. See *crown*, *v. t.*, 9.—**Antique crown**, in *her.* See *antique*.—**Archduke's crown**, in *her.*, a circle of gold adorned with eight strawberry-leaves, and closed by two arches of gold set with pearls meeting in a globe crossed, as in an emperor's crown.—**Atef-crown.** See *atef*.—**Cap in crown.** See *cap*[1].—**Celestial crown.** See *celestial*.—**Civic crown.** See *civic*.—**Clerk of the crown.** See *clerk*.—**Crown Derby porcelain.** See *porcelain*.—**Crown escapement.** See *escapement*.—**Crown of aberration.** See *aberration*.—**Crown of an arch**, in *arch.*, the vertex or highest point.—**Crown of a root**, in *bot.*, the summit of the root from which the stem arises; the colluni.—**Crown of cups.** See *couronne des tasses*, under *couronne*.—**Crown problem**, the problem which King Hiero set to Archimedes: namely, to ascertain whether a crown ostensibly made of gold was or was not alloyed with silver, and, if it was, with how much. Archimedes is said to have solved the problem by immersing the crown in water, but whether by observing the rise of the water in the vessel, or, as seems more probable, by ascertaining the loss of weight, is a point of disagreement among the authorities.—**Mural crown.** See *mural*.—**Naval crown**, among the ancient Romans, a crown adorned with figures of prows of ships, and conferred on a naval commander who had gained a signal victory, or on the person who first boarded an enemy's ship. In heraldry the naval crown is formed of the sterns and square sails of ships placed alternately upon the circle or fillet.—**Northern Crown.** See *Corona Borealis*, under *corona*.—**Obsidional crown**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a wreath made of grass, given to him who held out a siege or caused one to be raised.—**Order of the Crown**, the title of several honorary orders founded by sovereigns in the nineteenth century, each including as part of its name that of the country to which it belongs. (*a*) *The Order of the Crown of Bavaria*, founded by King Maximilian Joseph I. in 1808. It is granted to persons who have attained distinction in the civil service of the state. (*b*) *The Imperial Order of the Crown of India*, founded in 1878 for ladies, at the time of the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title Empress of India. It includes a number of Indian women of the highest rank. (*c*) *The Order of the Crown of Italy*, founded by King Victor Emmanuel in 1868. (*d*) *The Order of the Crown of Prussia*, founded by King William I. on his coronation in 1861. (*e*) *The Order of the Crown of Rumania*, founded by King Charles on assuming the royal title in 1881. (*f*) *The Order of the Crown of Saxony*, founded by King Frederick Augustus in 1807, soon after his assumption of the kingly title. It is of but one class, and limited to persons of high rank. (*g*) *The Order of the Crown of Siam*, founded in 1869. (*h*) *The Order of the Crown of Würtemberg*, founded by King William I. in 1818.—**Papal crown.** See *tiara*.—**Pleas of the crown.** See *capital offense*, under *capital*[1].—**Southern Crown.** See *Corona Australis*, under *corona*.—**To keep the crown of the causey**, to go in the middle of the road or street; hence, to appear openly, with credit and respectability. [Scotch.]

> Truth in Scotland shall *keep the crown of the causey* yet.
> *Rutherford*, Letters, II. 24.

To take the crown of the causey, to appear with pride and self-assurance. [Scotch.]

> My friends they are proud, an' my mither is saucy,
> My ouldé auntie *taks* ay *the crown o' the causie*.
> *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 93.

II. *a.* Relating to, pertaining to, or connected with the crown or royal possessions and authority; as, the *crown* jewels.—**Crown agent**, in Scotland, the agent or solicitor who, under the lord advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings.—**Crown bark.** See *bark*[2].—**Crown cases reserved**, criminal causes reserved on questions of law for the consideration of the judges. [Eng.]—**Crown colony.** See *colony*.—**Crown court**, in *Eng. law*, the court in which the crown or criminal business of an assize is transacted.—**Crown debt**, in England, a debt due to the crown, whose claim ranks before that of all other creditors, and may be enforced by a summary process called an *extent*.—**Crown or demesne lands**, the lands, estate, or other real property belonging to the crown or sovereign. The lands belonging to the British crown are now usually surrendered to the country at the beginning of every sovereign's reign, in return for an allowance fixed at a certain amount for the reign by Parliament. They are placed under commissioners, and the revenue derived from them becomes part of the consolidated fund.

The additional allowances thus granted by Parliament to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, amount to an annual charge of £156,000; and when it is remembered that the *Crown lands* alone surrendered to Parliament yield an annual income of nearly £380,000, it will be evident that the charge upon the nation for the support of the dignity of Royalty is by no means extravagant, as interested persons would sometimes have us believe.
A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 15.

Crown law, that part of the common law of England which is applicable to criminal matters.—**Crown lawyer**, in England, a lawyer in the service of the crown; a lawyer who takes cognizance of criminal cases.—**Crown Office**, in England, a department of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice. It takes cognizance of criminal causes, from high treason down to trivial misdemeanors and breaches of the peace. The office is commonly called the crown side of the Court of King's Bench.—**Crown solicitor**, in Great Britain, in state prosecutions, the solicitor who prepares the prosecution. In England this is done by the solicitor to the treasury. In Ireland a solicitor is attached to each circuit, who gets up every case for the crown in criminal prosecutions.

crown (kroun), *v. t.* [(*a*) < ME. *crownen*, *crounen*, *crunien*, *crunien* (in contr. form) = D. *kroonen* = MLG. LG. *krönen* = MHG. G. *krönen* (but OHG. *chrônôn*, *corônôn*) = Icel. *krúna* = Sw. *kröna* = Dan. *krone*; (*b*) ME., in full form, *corownen*, *corounen*, *coronen*, < OF. *coroner*, F. *couronner* = Pr. Sp. *coronar* = Pg. *coroar* = It. *coronare*, < L. *coronare*, crown; from the noun, ME. *crowne*, etc., L. *corōna*: see *crown*, *n.*] **1.** To bestow a crown or garland upon; place a garland upon the head of.

> Hast thou with myrtle-leaf *crown'd* him, O pleasure?
> *M. Arnold*, A Modern Sappho.

There's a crotchet for you, reader, round and full as any prize turnip ever yet *crowned* with laurels by great agricultural societies! *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

2. To invest with or as if with a regal crown; hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.

> If you will elect by my advice,
> *Crown* him, and say, "Long live our emperor!"
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

3. To cover as if with a crown.

> Sleep, that mortal sense deceives,
> *Crown* thine eyes and ease thy pain.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

4. To confer honor, reward, or dignity upon; recompense; dignify; distinguish; adorn.

> Thou . . . hast *crowned* him with glory and honour.
> Ps. viii. 5.
>
> Urge your success; deserve a lasting name,
> She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame.
> *Roscommon*, On Translated Verse.

5. To form the topmost or finishing part of; terminate; complete; fill up, as a bowl with wine; consummate; perfect.

> He said no more, but *crown'd* a bowl unbid;
> The laughing nectar overlook'd the lid.
> *Dryden*, Iliad, i. 784.
>
> *Crown'd*
> A happy life with a fair death.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

To *crown* the whole, came a proposition embodying the three requests. *Motley.*

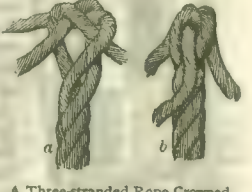
6. *Milit.*, to effect a lodgment and establish works upon, as the crest of the glacis or the summit of a breach.—**7.** In the game of checkers, to make a king of, or mark as a king: said of placing another piece upon the top of one that has been moved into an opponent's king-row. See *checker*[1], 3.—**8†.** To mark with the tonsure, as a sign of admission to the priesthood.

> Should no clerk be *crowned* bote yf he ycome were
> Of franklens and free men. *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 63.

9. *Naut.*, to form into a sort of knot, as a rope, by passing the strands over and under one another.

crown-antler (kroun′ant′lėr), *n.* The topmost branch or antler of the horn of a stag. See *antler*.

crown-arch (kroun′-ärch), *n.* The arched plate which supports the crown-sheet of the fire-box of a boiler.



A Three-stranded Rope Crowned.
a shows the arrangement of the strands before, and *b* after hauling taut.

crownation†, *n.* [A var. of *coronation* (cf. *crowner*[2], var. of *coroner*), as if directly < *crown* + *-ation*.] Coronation.

This book was given the king and I at our *crownation*.
Marie R. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 516.

crown-badge (kroun'baj), *n.* A device or cognizance worn in England by certain officials depending immediately upon the sovereign. It is sometimes an open crown, and sometimes a rose or other royal emblem surmounted or crossed by a crown. The yeomen of the guard (beefeaters) wear such a device embroidered on the breast.

crown-bar (kroun'bär), *n.* One of the bars on which the crown-sheet of a locomotive rests.

crown-beard (kroun'bērd), *n.* A name for species of *Verbesina*, a genus of coarse composites, chiefly Mexican.

crown-crane (kroun'krān), *n.* The demoiselle, *Anthropoides virgo*.

crowned (kround), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crown*, *v.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sovereign; sovereign; consummate.

Min herte, to pitous and to nice,
Al innocent of his *crouned* malice, . . .
Graunted him love.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 518.

2. In *zoöl.*, coronate; cristate; crested; having the top of the head marked or distinguished in any way, as by color, texture, or size of the hairs, feathers, etc.: as, the ruby-*crowned* wren. —**3.** In *her.*: (*a*) Having a crown or coronet on the head, as an animal used as a bearing: when the kind of crown is not specially mentioned, it is supposed to be a ducal coronet. (*b*) Surmounted or surrounded by a crown: said of bearings other than animals, as a cross, a bend, or the like. Also *couronné*. —**4†.** So hurt or wounded in the knee by a fall or any other accident that the hair falls off and does not grow again: said of a horse. *Bailey*. —**Crowned cup.** (*a*) A cup surmounted by a garland. (*b*) A bumper; a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the surface like a crown. *Nares*.

He shall, unpledged, carouze one *crowned* cup
To all these ladies' health. *Chapman*, All Fools.

crow-needles (krō'nē″dlz), *n.* Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*, an apiaceous plant of Europe: so called from the long beaks of the fruit. Also *crake-needles*.

crowner[1] (krou'nėr), *n.* [< *crown*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which crowns or completes.

O thou mother of delights,
Crowner of all happy nights.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 1.

crowner[2]† (krou'nėr), *n.* [Appar. < *crown* + *-er*[1], but really a modification of *coroner*, ult. < L. (LL.) *coronator*, lit. one who crowns, equiv. to *coronarius*, pertaining to a crown, hence a crown officer: see *coroner*.] A coroner. See *coroner*.

The *crowner* hath sate on her, and finds it Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Crowner's quest, an old variation of *coroner's inquest*, now often used humorously, especially in the phrase *crowner's quest law*, implying irregular procedure, or disregard of the settled forms or principles of law.

crowner[3] (krou'nėr), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

crow-nest, *n.* See *crow's-nest*.

crow-net (krō'net), *n.* A net for catching wild fowl. [Eng.]

crownet† (krou'net), *n.* [A var. of *cronet*, *coronet*, accom. *coronet* to *crown*: see *coronet*, *cornet*[2].] **1.** A coronet.

The High Priest disguised with a great skinne, his head hung round with little skinnes of Weasills and other Vermine, with a *crownet* of Feathers.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 764.

Another might have had
Perhaps the hurdle, or at least the axe,
For what I have this *crownet*, robes, and wax.
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

2. A crowning aim or result; ultimate reward.

Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

crown-face (kroun'fās), *n.* A face of a polyhedron produced by the removal of a summit not in the base. *Kirkman*, 1855.

crown-gate (kroun'gāt), *n.* The head gate of a canal-lock. *E. H. Knight*.

crown-glass (kroun'glȧs′), *n.* A good quality of common blown window-glass as distinguished from broad or cylinder-glass. It is formed by the process of flashing (which see). Now largely superseded by cylinder-glass. See *glass*.

We embarked on the Main, and went by Lohr belonging to Mentz; near it there is a manufacture of *crown glass*, which they make eight feet long and five wide.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 216.

Crown glass was, in the early part of the present century, the only form of window glass made in Great Britain. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 660.

★**crown-grafting** (kroun'gräf″ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

crown-head (kroun'hed), *n.* In the game of checkers, the first row of squares on either side of the board; the king-row. See *checker*[1], 3.

crown-imperial (kroun'im-pē′ri-al), *n.* A liliaceous garden-plant, *Fritillaria imperialis*, cultivated for its flowers. It bears a number of pendent flowers collected into a whorl.

Bold oxlips, and
The *crown-imperial*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

★**crowning** (krou'ning), *n.* [< ME. *crouninge*, *corouninge*, etc.; verbal n. of *crown*, *v.*] **1.** The act or ceremony of investing with a crown or regal authority and dignity; coronation.

I mean, your voice — for *crowning* of the king.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

The first of all his knights,
Knighted by Arthur at his *crowning*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2†. The tonsure of the clergy.

Bisshopes and bachilers bothe maisters and doctors,
That han cure vnder cryst and *crownynge* in tokne.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 86.

3. Something that crowns, terminates, or finishes. (*a*) In *arch.*, that which tops or terminates a member or any ornamental work. (*b*) *Naut.*, the finishing part of a knot or interweaving of the strands. See *crown*, *n.*, 15.

4. Something convex at the top: as, the *crowning* or crown of a causeway; specifically, the bulge or swell in the center of a band-pulley. —**5.** In *fort.*, a position on the crest of the glacis secured by the besiegers by means of the sap or otherwise. It is protected by a parapet, and places the besiegers in a situation to become masters of the covered way.

crowning (krou'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crown*, *v.*] Completing; perfecting; finishing.

A *crowning* mercy. *Cromwell*.

The *crowning* act of a long career.
Buckle, Civilization, I. i.

crownland (kroun'land), *n.* [< *crown* + *land*; = G. *kronland*.] One of the nineteen great administrative provinces into which the present empire of Austria-Hungary is divided.

crownless (kroun'les), *a.* [< *crown* + *-less*.] Destitute of a crown; without a sovereign head or sovereign power.

The Niobe of nations! there she stands,
Childless and *crownless*, in her voiceless woe.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 79.

crownlet (kroun'let), *n.* [< *crown* + *-let*.] A small crown. *Scott*.

crown-net (kroun'net), *n.* A particular variety of fishing-net.

crown-palm (kroun'päm), *n.* A tall palm of Jamaica and Trinidad, *Englerophœnix Caribæa*, with pinnate leaves and drupaceous fruit, allied to the cocoanut-palm.

crown-paper (kroun'pā″pėr), *n.* Same as *crown*, 14.

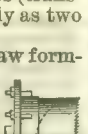
★**crown-piece** (kroun'pēs), *n.* **1.** A British silver coin worth five shillings, or the fourth part of a pound sterling. See *crown*, *n.*, 13. —**2.** A strap in a bridle, head-stall, or halter, which passes over the head of the horse and is secured by buckles to the cheek-straps.

crown-pigeon (kroun'pij″on), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Goura*, as *G. coronata* of New Guinea.

crown-post (kroun'pōst), *n.* In *building*, a post which stands upright between two principal rafters, and from which proceed struts or braces to the middle of each rafter. Also called *king-post*, *king's-piece*, *joggle-piece*.

crown-prince (kroun'prins′), *n.* The eldest son or other heir apparent of a monarch: applied more especially to German princes (translating German *kronprinz*). [Commonly as two words.]

crown-saw (kroun'sȧ), *n.* A circular saw formed by cutting teeth in the edge of a cylinder, as the surgeons' trepan.


Crown-saw.

crown-scab (kroun'skab), *n.* A painful cancerous sore on a horse's hoof.

crown-sheet (kroun'shēt), *n.* The plate which forms the upper part of the fire-box of the furnace of a steam-boiler.

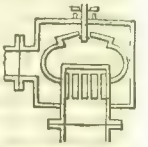
crown-shell (kroun'shel), *n.* A barnacle.

crown-sparrow (kroun'spar″ō), *n.* An American finch of the genus *Zonotrichia*, of which there are several species, of large size among sparrows, having the crown conspicuously colored, whence the name. The best-known are the common white-crowned and white-throated sparrows of eastern North America, *Z. leucophrys* and *Z. albicollis*; the golden-crowned sparrow is *Z. coronata* of the Pacific side of the continent. Harris's or the black-crowned sparrow of the Missouri and other interior regions is *Z. harrisi*.

crown-summit (kroun'sum″it), *n.* A summit of a polyhedron lying only in crown-faces — that is, not on a face collateral or synacral with the base.

crown-thistle (kroun'this″l), *n.* *Carduus eriophorus*, a species of thistle.

crown-tile (kroun'tīl), *n.* **1.** A flat tile; a plain tile. —**2.** A large bent or arched tile, usually called a *hip-* or *ridge-tile*. Such tiles are used to finish roofs which are covered with either pan-tiles or flat tiles. Compare *crest-tile*.

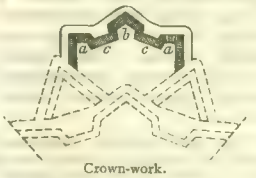

Crown-valve.

crown-valve (kroun'valv), *n.* A dome-shaped valve which is vertically reciprocated over a slotted box.


Crown-wheel of Watch.

crown-wheel (kroun'hwēl), *n.* A wheel having cogs or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as, in certain watches, the wheel that is next the crown and drives the balance. It is also called a *contrate wheel* or *face-wheel*.

★**crown-work** (kroun'wėrk), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions (*a a*) at the extremes, and an entire bastion (*b*) in the middle, with curtains (*c c*). It is designed to secure a hill or other advantageous post and cover the other works.



Crown-work.

crow-quill (krō'kwil), *n.* A crow's feather cut into a pen, used where fine writing is required, as in lithography, tracing, etc.; also, a fine metallic pen imitating the quill.

crow-roost (krō'rōst), *n.* A place where crows in large numbers come to roost. See *crow*[2].

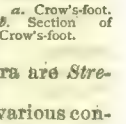
crow's-bill (krōz'bil), *n.* In *surg.*, a form of forceps used in extracting bullets and other foreign substances from wounds.

★**crow's-foot** (krōz'fůt), *n.* **1.** A wrinkle appearing with age under and around the outer corner of the eye: generally used in the plural.

So longe mot ye lyve and alle proude,
Til *crowes feet* ben growen under youre eye.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 403.

Whose pious talk, when most his heart was dry,
Made wet the crafty *crowsfoot* round his eye.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. In *mech.*, a device for holding the drill-rod of a tube-well in position while it is fitted to a new section of the drill. —**3.** *Milit.*, a caltrop. —**4.** A three-pointed silk embroidery-stitch, often put on the corners of pockets and elsewhere for ornament. —**Crow's-foot lever.** See *lever*.



a. Crow's-foot. *b*. Section of Crow's-foot.

crow-shrike (krō'shrīk), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Gymnorhininæ*; a piping crow. *Gymnorhina tibicen* is an example. Other genera are *Strepera* and *Cracticus*.

crow-silk (krō'silk), *n.* A name of various confervaceous algæ, from their fine thread-like filaments.

★**crow's-nest**, **crow-nest** (krōz'-, krō'nest), *n.* A barrel or box fitted up on the maintopmast-crosstrees or maintopgallant-crosstrees of an arctic or whaling vessel, for the shelter of the lookout man. Also called *bird's-nest*.

Lieutenant Colwell took his post in the *crow's-nest* with the mate. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 69.

crow-steps (krō'steps), *n. pl.* [< *crow*[2] + *step*. Cf. *corbie-steps*.] Same as *corbie-steps*. [Rarely in the singular.]

The houses have the old *crow-step* on the gable, a series of narrow stairs whereby the little sweeps in times past were wont to scale the chimneys.
The Century, XXVII. 331.

★**crowstone** (krō'stōn), *n.* **1.** The top stone of the gable-end of a house. —**2.** A hard, smooth, flinty gritstone. [North. Eng.]

crowth (krouth), *n.* Same as *crowd*[2].

crow-toe (krō'tō), *n.* A plant, the *Lotus corniculatus*, so called from its claw-shaped spreading pods: commonly as a plural, *crow-toes*.

Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted *crow-toe*, and pale jessamine.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 143.

croylstone (kroil'stōn), *n.* Crystallized cauk. *Woodward*.

croze (krōz), *n.* [Earlier written *crowes*, *croes*; origin unknown.] **1.** The cross-groove in the

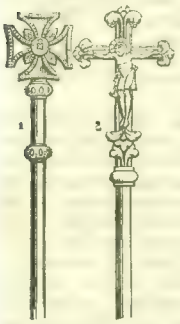
staves of a cask or barrel in which the edge of the head is inserted.—2. A coopers' tool for cutting a cross-groove in staves for the head of a cask. It resembles a circular plane.



Coopers' Croze.

croze (krōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crozed*, ppr. *crozing*. [< *croze*, *n.*] 1. To make a croze or groove in, as a barrel.—2. In *hat-making*, to refold (a hat-body) so that different surfaces may in turn be presented to the action of the felting-machine.

★**crozier, crosier** (krō'zhėr), *n.* [< ME. *croser*, *crocer*, *croyser*, *croycer*, < OF. *crocier*, *crossier*, *crosser* (ML. *crociarius*), < *croce*, *crosse*, a bishop's pastoral staff: see *cross*[2].] 1. A staff about 5 feet long, ending in a hook or curve, borne by or before a bishop on solemn occasions. The name is also incorrectly applied to the staff surmounted by an ornamented cross or crucifix borne before an archbishop on similar occasions. The patriarch's staff bears a cross with two transverse bars, that of the pope one with three. See *patriarchal cross*, *processional cross*, *papal cross*, under *cross*[1].



Archbishops' Crosses.
1, from tomb of Archbishop Warham, Canterbury, England; 2, from drawing in British Museum.

His [the Bishop's] Episcopall staffe in his hand, bending round at the toppe, called by us English men a *Croisier*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 37.

But instead of a parliament, the Lord Deputy summoned an ecclesiastical assembly, in which the rival *croziers* of Armagh and Dublin, of the Primate of all Ireland and the Primate of Ireland, encountered one another in his presence.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

2†. One who bears the crozier or the cross; a cross-bearer.

The canon law that admitteth the *crosier* to beare the crosse before his archbishop in another province.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, an. 1311.

3. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation, the Southern Cross. See *Crux*, 2.

croziered, crosiered (krō'zhėrd), *a.* [< *crozier*, *crosier*, + *-ed*[2].] Bearing or entitled to bear a crozier: as, *croziered* prelates.

crozzle (kroz'l), *n.* [E. dial. also *crozzil*; cf. *crozzle*, *v.*] A half-burnt coal.

The spear-head bears marks of having been subjected to a hot fire, the point especially having been burnt to a *crozzil*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 422.

crozzle (kroz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crozzled*, ppr. *crozzling*. [Cf. *crozzle*, *n.*] To burn to a coal; char; coke.

Some of the coal is of a *crozling* or coking nature.
Ure, Dict., I. 823.

cruces, *n.* Latin plural of *crux*.

crucial (krö'shial), *a.* [< F. *crucial*, < L. as if ★**crucialis*, < *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross: see *cross*[1].] 1. Having the form of a cross; transverse; intersecting; decussating: as, a *crucial* incision.—2. In *anat.*, specifically applied to two stout decussating ligaments in the interior of the knee-joint, connecting the spine of the tibia with the intercondyloid fossa of the femur.—3. Decisive, as between two hypotheses; finally disproving one of two alternative suppositions. This meaning of the word is derived from Bacon's phrase *instantia crucis*, which he explains as a metaphor from a finger-post (*crux*). The supposed reference to a judicial "test of the cross," as well as that to the testing of metals in a crucible, which different writers have thought they found in the expression, are unknown to as learned a lawyer and a chemist as Bacon and Boyle. These supposed derivations have, however, influenced some writers in their use of the word.

It is true that we cannot find an actually *crucial* instance of a pure morality taught as an infallible revelation, and so in time ceasing to be morality for that reason alone.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 227.

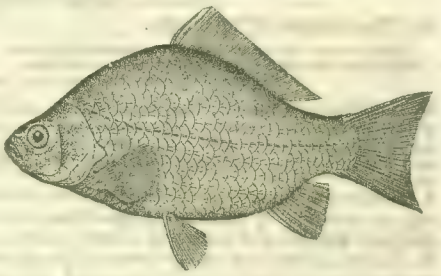
It is these thousand millions that will put to a *crucial* test the absorbing and assimilating powers of Christianity.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 143.

4. Of or pertaining to a crucible; like a heated crucible as a utensil of chemical analysis.

And from the imagination's *crucial* heat
Catch up their men and women all a-flame
For action.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

5. Pertaining to or like a cross as an instrument of torture for eliciting the truth; excessively strict and severe: said of a proceeding of inquiry. [Rare.]—**Crucial ligaments.** See def. 2.

crucian, crusian (krö'shian), *n.* [An accom. form, with suffix *-ian*, = D. *karuut* (Kilian) = Sw. *karussa*, Dan. *karusse* = G. *karausche*, formerly *karūtsch*, also *karaz*; appar. < F. *carassin* (> also the NL. specific name *carassius*), a crucian, = It. *coracinò*, a crucian, < L. *coracinus*, < Gr. *κορακῖνος*, a fish like a perch (so called from its black color), lit. a young raven, dim. of *κόραξ*, a raven: see *coracine*, *Corax*.] A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep-yellow color, the *Carassius carassius*, or German carp, of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It differs from the common carp in having no barbels at its mouth. It inhabits lakes, ponds, and sluggish rivers in the north of Europe and Asia, and has been found in the Thames in England. It is an excellent food-fish. Also called *Prussian carp*. A variety is known as *C. gibelio*, a name, however, also applied to the true crucian. See *carp*[2].



Crucian-carp (*Carassius carassius*).

crucian-carp (krö'shian-kärp), *n.* A book-name of the fish *Carassius carassius* or *vulgaris*, the crucian.

Crucianella (krö″si-a-nel'ą), *n.* [NL., dim. < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross: so called from the arrangement of the leaves.] A rubiaceous genus of herbs, natives of the Mediterranean region, with slender funnel-shaped flowers. *C. stylosa* is sometimes cultivated in gardens under the name of *crosswort*.

cruciat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crusade*[1].

cruciate[1] (krö'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cruciated*, ppr. *cruciating*. [< L. (and ML.) *cruciatus*, pp. of *cruciare*, torture (in ML. also to mark with a cross), < *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, torture: see *cross*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *cruciate*[2], *crusade*[1], *crusade*[2]. Cf. *excruciate*.] To torture; torment; afflict with extreme pain or distress; excruciate. [Rare or obsolete.]

They vexed, tormented, and *cruciated* the weake consciences of men.
Bp. Bale, On Revelations, i. 5.

African Panthers, Hyrcan Tigres fierce, . . .
Be not so cruell, as who violates
Sacred Humanity, and *cruciates*
His loyall subiects.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

cruciate[1] (krö'shi-āt), *a.* [< L. *cruciatus*, tormented (ML. also marked with a cross, NL. also cross-shaped, cruciform), pp. of *cruciare*: see the verb.] 1. Tormented; excruciated. [Rare.]

Immediately I was so *cruciate*, that I desired . . . deth to take me.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

2. In *bot.*, having the form of a cross with equal arms, as the flowers of mustard, etc.; cruciform: applied also to tetraspores of red marine algæ. See *tetraspore*.—3. In *zöol.*, crucial or cruciform; crossed or cross-shaped; specifically, in *entom.*, crossing each other diagonally in repose, as the wings of many hymenopterous insects and the hemelytra of the *Heteroptera*.—**Cruciate anther**, an anther attached to the filament at the middle, and with the free extremities sagittate.—**Cruciate prothorax** or **pronotum**, in *entom.*, a prothorax or pronotum having two strongly elevated lines or crests which approach each other angularly in the middle, forming a figure something like a St. Andrew's cross, as in certain *Orthoptera*.



Cruciate Flower.

cruciate[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crusade*[1].

cruciate-complicate (krö'shi-āt-kom'pli-kāt), *a.* In *entom.*, folded at the ends and crossed one over the other on the abdomen, as the wings in many *Coleoptera*.

cruciate-incumbent (krö'shi-āt-in-kum'bent), *a.* In *entom.*, laid flat on the back, one over the other, but not folded, as the wings in most heteropterous *Hemiptera*.

cruciately (krö'shi-āt-li), *adv.* In a cruciate manner; so as to resemble a cross: as, "*cruciately* parted," *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 151.

cruciation (krö-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *cruciatio(n-)*, < L. *cruciare*, pp. *cruciatus*, torment: see *cruciate*[1], *v.*] 1†. The act of torturing; torment; excruciation.

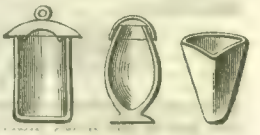
We have to do with a God that delights more in the prosperity of his saints than in the *cruciation* and howling of his enemies.
Bp. Hall, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 7.

2. The state of being cruciate or cruciform; decussation.

cruciatory† (krö'shi-ą-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *cruciatorius*, < *cruciator*, a tormentor, < L. *cruciare*, pp. *cruciatus*, torment: see *cruciate*[1], *v.*] Torturing.

These *cruciatory* passions do operate sometimes with such a violence that they drive him to despair.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 7.

★**crucible** (krö'si-bl), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *crusible*; < ML. *crucibulum*, *crucibolum*, *crucibulus*, *crucibolus*, *crocibulum*, *crocibalum*, *crusibulus*, a melting-pot, also a hanging lamp; an accom. form (as if dim. of L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross; hence often associated with *crucial*, with ref. to a crucial test), < OF. *cruche*, an earthen pot, a crock: see *crock*[1], and cf. *cresset*, *cruse*, and *crusoile*.] 1. A vessel or melting-pot for chemical purposes, made of pure clay or other material, as black-lead, porcelain, platinum, silver, or iron, and so baked or tempered as to endure extreme heat without fusing. It is used for melting ores, metals, etc. Earthen crucibles are shaped upon a potter's wheel with the aid of a templet or molding-blade, or under pressure in a molding-press. Metallic crucibles, especially those of platinum, are chiefly used in chemical analyses and assays.



Crucibles.

Some that deal much in the fusion of metals inform me that the melting of a great part of a *crucible* into glass is no great wonder in their furnaces.
Boyle, Works, I. 490.

2. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace, for collecting the molten metal.—3. Figuratively, a severe or searching test: as, his probity was tried in the *crucible* of temptation.

O'er the *crucible* of pain
Watches the tender eye of Love.
Whittier, The Shadow and the Light.

Historians tried to place all the mythologies in a *crucible* of criticism, and hoped to extract from them some golden grains of actual fact.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 2.

Crucible steel. Same as *cast-steel*.—**Hessian crucible**, a crucible made of the best fire-clay and coarse sand. It is used in the United States in all experiments where fluxes are needed. *E. H. Knight*.

crucifer (krö'si-fėr), *n.* [< LL. *crucifer*, n.: see *cruciferous*.] 1. A cross-bearer; specifically, one who carries a large cross in ecclesiastical processions.

At half-past ten the choir entered, preceded by the *crucifer* and followed by the . . . rector.
The Churchman, LIV. 513.

2. In *bot.*, a plant of the order *Cruciferæ*.

Cruciferæ (krö-sif'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantæ*, plants) of *crucifer*: see *cruciferous*.] The name given by Bernard de Jussieu to the *Brassicaceæ*, a large and important family of archichlamydeous, dicotyledonous plants comprising about 185 genera and 1,500 species, found in all countries but most abundant in temperate regions. The name *Cruciferæ* is derived from the cruciform corolla; the flowers are



Cruciferæ.
a, flower-cluster of cabbage; *b*, flower with sepals and petals removed; *c*, pod; *d*, same, dehiscing; *e*, section of seed, showing conduplicate cotyledons.

also remarkable in having tetradynamous stamens, or six, of which two are shorter than the others; the pods are two-celled, opening by two valves (rarely indehiscent) or transversely jointed. See ★*Brassicaceæ*. The family includes many important vegetables and condiments, as the cabbage, turnip, mustard, radish, cress, horseradish, etc. It furnishes also many favorite ornamental and fragrant flowering plants, as the stock and gilliflower, rocket, sweet alyssum, and candytuft.

cruciferous (krö-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. (ML.) *crucifer*, adj., bearing a cross (a later adj. use of

LL. *crucifer*, n., a cross-bearer, < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]), + *-ous*.] **1.** Bearing the cross; resembling a cross.—**2.** In *bot.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the natural order *Cruciferæ*.

crucifer (krö′si-fī-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *crucyfyer*, < *crucifien*, crucify: see *crucify*.] A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

Loue them, and pray for them, as Christ did for his *crucifiers*. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 210.

crucifix (krö′si-fiks), *n.* [< ME. *crucifix*, < OF. *crucefix*, F. *crucifix* = Pr. *crucific* = Sp. *crucifijo* = Pg. *crucifixo* = It. *crucifisso*, *crocifisso* = D. *krucifiks* = G. *crucifix* = Dan. Sw. *krucifix*, < ML. *crucifixum*, a crucifix, prop. neut. of LL. *crucifixus*, (one) crucified, pp. of *crucifigere*, crucify: see *crucifix*, *v.*] **1†.** One crucified; Christ on the cross.

To take up our Crosse and become, like him, a *Crucifix*. *Austin*, Meditations, p. 114.

2. A cross, or representation of a cross, with the crucified figure of Christ upon it. Crosses with a representation of the crucified Christ seem not to have been made previous to the ninth century; upon those made for similar purposes before this date is painted or carved at the intersection of the arms of the cross the Lamb with or without the crossed flag, the sacred monogram, or some other emblem. Byzantine crucifixes of bronze exist of as early date as the tenth century, in which the flat surface of the cross is decorated with enamel, having the sun and moon as emblematic of creation witnessing the crucifixion; in these the body of Christ is generally partly clothed with a garment indicated in colored enamel. Crucifixes are used in many ways in the devotions and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, being conspicuously displayed in religious houses and other situations, and worn upon the person by ecclesiastics and others.



Bronze Crucifix.—Romanesque style, decorated with enamels.

No *crucifix* has been found in the catacombs; no certain allusion to a *crucifix* is made by any Christian writer of the first four centuries. *Cath. Dict.*

Jansenist crucifix, a crucifix in which the arms of the Saviour hang down from the shoulders, instead of being outstretched. *Lee.*

crucifix† (krö′si-fiks), *v. t.* [In E. dependent on the noun; < LL. *crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, prop. separate, *cruci figere*, fasten to a cross: L. *cruci*, dat. of *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross; *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fasten, fix: see *crux*, *cross*[1], and *fix*. Cf. *crucify*.] To crucify.

Mock'd, beat, banisht, buried, *cruci-fixt*,
For our foule sins.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

crucifixion (krö-si-fik′shon), *n.* [< ML. **crucifixio(n-)*, < LL. *crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, crucify: see *crucifix*, *v.*, *crucify*.] **1.** The act of fixing to a cross, or the state of being stretched on a cross: an ancient Oriental mode of inflicting the death-penalty, applied in rare instances by the Greeks and more commonly by the Romans, by both Greeks and Romans considered an infamous form of death, and reserved in general for slaves and highway robbers. Among the Romans, the instrument of death was properly either a cross in the form now familiar, or the cross known as St. Andrew's; sometimes a standing tree was made to serve the purpose. The person executed was attached to the cross either by nails driven through the hands and feet or by cords, and was left to die of exhaustion or received the mercy of a quicker death, according to circumstances.

Specifically—**2.** The putting to death of Christ upon the cross on the hill of Calvary.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

Hence—**3.** Intense suffering or affliction; great mental trial.

Say, have ye sense, or do ye prove
What *crucifixions* are in love?
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 169.

cruciform (krö′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *forma*, shape.] Cross-shaped; cruciate; disposed in the form of a cross: as, in anatomy, the *cruciform* ligament of the atlas.

It [the image] appeared to be secured . . . by . . . pins driven through the feet and palms, the latter of which were extended in a *cruciform* position.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 145.

crucify (krö′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crucified*, ppr. *crucifying*. [< ME. *crucifien*, < OF. *crucifier*, F. *crucifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *crucificar*, an adapted form (as if < LL. **crucificare*) of LL. *crucifigere* (> It. *crocifiggere*), prop. separate, *cruci figere*, fasten on a cross: see *crucifix*, *v.*] **1.** To put to death by nailing or otherwise affixing to a cross. See *crucifixion*.

But they cried, saying, *Crucify* him, *crucify* him.
Luke xxiii. 21.

They *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh.
Heb. vi. 6.

2. Figuratively, in *Scrip.*, to subdue; mortify; kill; destroy the power or influence of.

They that are Christ's have *crucified* the flesh, with the affections and lusts. Gal. v. 24.

3†. To vex; torment; excruciate.

I would so *crucify* him
With an innocent neglect of what he can do,
A brave strong pious scorn, that I would shake him.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

The foreknowledge of what shall come to pass, *crucifies* many men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 221.

4. To put or place in the form of a cross; cross. [Rare.]

I do not despair, gentlemen; you see I do not wear my hat in my eyes, *crucify* my arms.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

crucigerous (krö-sij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Bearing a cross.

The *crucigerous* ensigne carried this figure . . . in a decussation, after the form of an Andrian or Burgundian cross which answereth this description.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, i.

crucily, crusily (krö′si-li), *a.* [< OF. as if **croissille*, ML. **cruciliatus*, < ML. *crucilia*, OF. *croisille*, a little cross, such as were erected at cross-roads, dim. of L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross.] In *her.*, strewed (semé) with small crosses. Also *crusillé*, *crusuly*.

The phælonion, . . . formerly worn by . . . Bishops, . . . was distinguished from that of a simple Priest by being *crusuly*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 312.

Crucirostra (krö-si-ros′trä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *rostrum*, beak.] Same as *Curvirostra*. See *Loxia*. *Cuvier*.

crud (krud), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curd*[1].

Will ye go to the Highlands, Lizie Lindsay,
And dine on fresh *cruds* and green whey?
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 63).

cruddle[1] (krud′l), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdle*.

O how impatience cramps my cracked veins,
And *cruddles* thicke my blood with boiling rage!
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

cruddle[2] (krud′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cruddled*, ppr. *cruddling*. [E. dial., = Sc. *crowdle*, freq. of *crowd*[1].] To crowd; huddle. [Prov. Eng.]

cruddy, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdy*.

Whose clawes were newly dipt in *cruddy* blood.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 47.

★**crude** (kröd), *a.* [< ME. *crude* (rare), < OF. *crud*, *cru*, F. *cru* = Pr. *cru* = Sp. It. *crudo* = Pg. *cru*, *crudo*, < L. *crudus*, raw, unripe, immature, rough, lit. bloody, for **cruidus*, akin to *cruor*, blood, = W. *crau* = Ir. *cru*, *cro* = Gael. *cro*, blood (see *cro*), = Lith. *kraujas*, blood: see *raw*. Hence *cruel*, etc.] **1.** Being in a raw or unprepared state; not fitted for use by cooking, manufacture, or the like; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process; not wrought: as, *crude* vegetables; the *crude* materials of the earth; *crude* salt; *crude* ore.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common aqua-fortis, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle*.

No fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form or consistence, it is *crude* and inconcoct. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 838.

2. Unripe; not brought to a mature or perfect state; immature: as, *crude* fruit.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and *crude*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 3.

Hence—**3.** Unrefined; unpolished; coarse; rough; gross: as, *crude* manners or speech; a *crude* feast.

A perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no *crude* surfeit reigns.
Milton, Comus, l. 479.

His *cruder* vision admired the rose and did not miss the dewdrop. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vii.

4. Not worked into the proper form; lacking finish, polish, proper arrangement, or completeness; hence, exhibiting lack of knowledge or skill; imperfect: said of things: as, a *crude* painting; a *crude* theory; a *crude* attempt.

Absurd expressions, *crude*, abortive thoughts.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

Crude undigested masses of suggestion, furnishing rather raw materials for composition and jotting for the memory, than any formal developments of the ideas, describe the quality of writing which must prevail in journalism.
De Quincey, Style, i.

5. Characterized by lack of sufficient knowledge or skill; unable to produce what is finished, polished, or complete: said of persons.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself;
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys.
Milton, P. R., iv. 328.

Let your greatness educate the *crude* and cold companion. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 197.

=**Syn. 1.** *Raw*, *Crude*. See *raw*.

crudely (krödʹli), *adv.* Without due knowledge or skill; without form or arrangement.

The question *crudely* put, to shun delay,
'Twas carry'd by the major part to stay.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

crudeness (krödʹnes), *n.* **1.** Rawness; unripeness; an unprepared or undigested state: as, the *crudeness* of flesh or plants.

The meate remaininge raw, it corrupteth digestion & maketh *crudenes* in the vaines.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii.

2. The character or state of being ignorantly, inexactly, or unskilfully made or done; immaturity; imperfection: as, the *crudeness* of a theory.

You must temper the *crudeness* of your assertion.
Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants.

crudity (krö′di-ti), *n.*; pl. *crudities* (-tiz). [= F. *crudité* = Pr. *cruditat* = It. *crudità*, < L. *crudita(t-)s*, indigestion, overloading of the stomach, < *crudus*, raw, undigested.] **1.** The quality or state of being crude, in any sense of that word.—**2†.** Indigestion.

For the stomachs *crudity*, proceeding from their usual eating of fruits and drinking of water, is thereby concocted. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 54.

3. That which is crude; something in a rough, unprepared, or undigested state: as, the *crudities* of an untrained imagination.

The Body of a State being more obnoxious to *Crudities* and Ill-humors than the State of a natural Body, it is impossible to continue long without Distempers.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 24.

They are oppressed with . . . learning as a stomach with *crudities*. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 650.

The modestest title I can conceive for such works would be that of a certain author, who called them his *crudities*.
Shaftesbury.

crudle, *v.* Same as *cruddle*[1].

crudy[1], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdy*.

crudy[2]**†** (krö′di), *a.* [Extended from *crude*, perhaps through influence of *crudy*[1].] Crude; raw.

Sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish and dull and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

cruet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crewel*[1].

crue-herring (krö′her*ing), *n.* The pilchard. [Local, Scotch.]

cruel (krö′el), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crewel*, *crewell*; < ME. *cruel*, *cruwel*, *crewel*, < OF. *cruel*, F. *cruel* = Pr. *cruzel*, *cruel* = Sp. Pg. *cruel* = It. *crudele*, < L. *crudelis*, hard, severe, cruel, akin to *crudus*, raw, crude: see *crude*.] **1.** Disposed to inflict suffering, physical or mental; indifferent to or taking pleasure in the pain or distress of any sentient being; willing or pleased to torment, vex, or afflict; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; hard-hearted; pitiless.

So be-gan the medle [battle] on bothe parteis *crewell* and fellenouse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 118.

They are *cruel*, and have no mercy. Jer. vi. 23.

Ah, nymph, more *cruel* than of human race!
Thy tigress heart belies thy angel face.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus, The Despairing Lover, l. 36.

2. Proceeding from or exhibiting indifference to or pleasure in the suffering of others; causing pain, grief, or distress; performed or exerted in tormenting, vexing, or afflicting: as, a *cruel* act; a *cruel* disposition; the *cruel* treatment of animals.

The tender mercies of the wicked are *cruel*.
Prov. xii. 10.

This most *cruel* usage of your queen
. . . will ignoble make you,
Yea, scandalous to the world. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

If mankind find delight in weeping at comedy, it would be *cruel* to abridge them in that or any other innocent pleasure. *Goldsmith*, The Theatre.

=Syn. Barbarous, savage, ferocious, brutal, merciless, unmerciful, pitiless, unfeeling, fell, ruthless, truculent, bloodthirsty, inexorable, unrelenting.

cruel (krö'el), *adv.* Very; extremely. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

> I would now aske ye how ye like the play,
> But as it is with school boys, can not say.
> I'm *cruel* fearful.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, Epil.

Met Captain Brown of the Rosebush: at which he was *cruel* angry. *Pepys*, Diary, July 31, 1662.

cruell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crewel*[1].

cruelly (krö'el-li), *adv.* [< ME. *crueliche, crewelly*; < *cruel* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; mercilessly.

Because he *cruelly* oppressed, . . . he shall die in his iniquity. Ezek. xviii. 18.

2. Painfully; with severe pain or torture.

The Northern Irish-Scotts, . . . whose arrowes . . . enter into an armed man or horse most *cruelly*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Mischievously; extremely; greatly. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Which shows how *cruelly* the country are led astray in following the town. *Spectator*, No. 129.

cruelness (krö'el-nes), *n.* [< ME. *cruelnesse*; < *cruel* + *-ness*.] Cruelty; inhumanity. [Rare.]

> Shames not to be with guiltlesse bloud defylde,
> But taketh glory in her *cruelnesse*.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, xx.

cruels, *n. pl.* See *crewels*.

cruelty (krö'el-ti), *n.*; pl. *cruelties* (-tiz). [< ME. *crueltie, cruelte*, < OF. *cruelte, crualte, cruaute*, F. *cruauté* = Pr. *cruzeltat, crueltat* = Sp. *crueldad* = Pg. *crueldade* = It. *crudeltà, crudelità*, < L. *crudelita(t-)s*, < *crudelis*, cruel: see *cruel, a.*] 1. The quality of being cruel; the disposition to inflict suffering, physical or mental; indifference to or pleasure in the pain or distress of others; inhumanity.

There is a *cruelty* which springs from callousness and brutality, and there is the *cruelty* of vindictiveness.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 140.

2. A cruel act; a barbarous deed; specifically, in *law*, an act inflicting severe pain and done with wilfulness and malice.

Cruelties worthy of the dungeons of the Inquisition.
Macaulay.

During the wars just before the reformation, especially those of the French invasions of Italy, the *cruelties* of war seemed to revive, and the religious animosities of the century and a half afterwards did not extinguish them.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 128.

3†. Harshness or strength of physical impression; strength as of a smell.

And whenne the moone is downe also thai telle
Hem [them, sc. garlic] if me sowe, and pulle hem uppe also,
Of *cruelte* noo thing wol in hem smelle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

=Syn. Inhumanity, barbarity, savageness, ferocity, brutality.

cruentate† (krö'en-tāt), *a.* [< L. *cruentatus*, pp. of *cruentare*, make bloody, < *cruentus*, bloody: see *cruentous*.] Smeared with blood; bloody.

Passing from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

cruentated†, *a.* Same as *cruentate*, *Bailey*.

cruentous† (krö-en'tus), *a.* [< L. *cruentus*, bloody, < *cruor*, blood: see *crude*.] Bloody.

A most cruel and *cruentous* civil war.
A Venice Looking-glass (1648), p. 9.

cruet (krö'et), *n.* [Formerly also *crewet* and *crevet* (see *crevet*); < ME. *cruet, cruette, crewet, crowet*, a small pitcher, water-bottle, prob. dim. of OF. *cruye*, a pitcher: see *crock*[1].] 1. A vial or small glass bottle, especially one for holding vinegar, oil, etc.; a caster for liquids.

> Thys blode in two *cruettes* Ioseph dyd take.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

He took up a little *cruet* that was filled with a kind of inky juice, and pouring some of it out into the glass of white wine, presented it to me.
Addison, Trial of the Wine-brewers.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, one of the two vessels holding respectively the wine and the water for the eucharist and for the ablutions of the mass. In the Roman Catholic Church the name *burette*, borrowed from the French, is often used. Older names are *ama* or *amula, ampulla, fiola* or *phiola, gemellio*, and *urceolus* or *urceola*.

cruet-stand (krö'et-stand), *n.* A frame, often of silver, for holding cruets and casters. The frame, cruets, and casters together are commonly called *casters, the casters*, or *a caster*.

cruise[1] (krōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cruised*, ppr. *cruising*. [< D. *kruisen*, cross, crucify, also cruise, traverse hither and thither (= G. *kreuzen* = Dan. *krydse* = Sw. *kryssa* = F. *croiser* = Sp. Pg. *cruzar*, cruise, lit. cross), < *kruis*, cross: see *cross*[1], *v.* and *n.*] To sail to and fro, or from place to place, with a definite purpose and under orders, open or sealed; specifically, to sail in search of an enemy's ships, or for the protection of commerce, or as a pirate: as, the admiral *cruised* between the Bahama islands and Cuba; a pirate was *cruising* in the gulf of Mexico.

> "We *cruise* now for vengeance!
> Give way!" cried Estienne.
> *Whittier*, St. John.

cruise[1] (krōz), *n.* [< *cruise*[1], *v.*] A voyage made in various courses, as in search of an enemy's ships, for the protection of commerce, or for pleasure.

In his first *cruise*, 'twere pity he should founder.
Smollett, Reprisals, Epil.

cruise[2] (krōz), *n.* Same as *cruse*.

cruiser (krö'zėr), *n.* [< *cruise*[1] + *-er*[1]; = D. ★*kruiser*, etc.] A person who or a ship which cruises; specifically, an armed vessel specially commissioned to prey upon an enemy's commerce, to protect the commerce of the state to which it belongs, to pursue an enemy's armed ships, or for other purposes. Cruisers are commonly classed as armored, protected, and unprotected. The first carry armor of considerable thickness but not as heavy nor as complete as that of a battle-ship, while the second rely for defensive strength chiefly upon a protective deck.

The profitable trade . . . having been completely cut off by the Portugeeze *cruisers*.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, vi. 1.

Vessels designed for Confederate *cruisers* had been allowed to sail from English ports.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 119.

cruisie (krö'si), *n.* [Dim. of *cruise*[2] = *cruse*.] A simple form of lamp, consisting of a shallow metal or earthen vessel, shaped somewhat like a gravy-boat, in which is placed a similarly shaped saucer of oil containing a wick. [Scotch.]

The simple form which was used down to the end of the 18th century, and which as a *cruisie* continued in common use in Scotland till the middle of this century.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 245.

cruisken, cruiskeen (krös'ken, -kēn), *n.* A little cruse or bottle; a measure (especially of whisky) in Scotland and Ireland.

cruive, cruve (krūv), *n.* [Perhaps < Gael. *crò*, gen. *cròtha*, a sheep-cote, a wattled fold, a hut, hovel, cottage.] 1. A sty; a mean hovel.—2. A sort of hedge formed of stakes on a tidal river or the sea-beach, for catching fish. When the tide flows the fish swim over the wattles, and they are left by the ebbing of the tide. [Scotch in both senses.]

cruller, kruller (krul'ėr), *n.* [Of D. or LG. origin (D. **kruller* not found, but cf. MD. *kroller*, one who curls; cf. MLG. *krulle-koken*, a roll or cake, LG. *kroll-koken*, wafer-cakes), lit. 'curler,' < D. *krullen*, MD. *krullen, krollen* = MLG. *krullen*, LG. *krollen*, curl: see *curl*.] A cake cut from rolled dough made of eggs, butter, sugar, flour, etc., fried to crispness in boiling lard.

The crisp and crumbling *cruller*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 440.

crumb[1] (krum), *n.* [The *b* is excrescent, as in *limb*; < ME. *crumme, cromme, crume, crome* (sometimes with long vowel, *crūme, crowme*), < AS. *cruma*, a crumb (= MD. *kruyme*, D. *kruim*, crumb, pith, = MLG. *krome*, LG. *krome, kraume, kröme, krōm*, also *krume* (> G. *krume*), = Dan. *krumme* = Sw. dial. *krumma*, a crumb), < *crummen*, pp. of *crimman* (pret. *cram*, pl. **crummon*, pp. *crummen*, in comp. *ā-crummen*), break into fragments, crumble: see *crim*, and cf. *crump*[1], *crumple*.] 1. A morsel; specifically, a minute piece of bread or other friable food broken off, as in crumbling it; hence, a very small fragment or portion of anything.

Desiring to be fed with the *crumbs* which fell from the rich man's table. Luke xvi. 21.

As you seem willing to accept of the *crumbs* of science, . . . it is with pleasure I continue to hand them on to you. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 335.

2. The soft inner part of a loaf of bread or cake, as distinguished from the crust.

> Dust unto dust, what must be, must;
> If you can't get *crumb*, you'd best eat crust.
> *Old song.*

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut. *Bacon.*

Under the cover of her shawl she slipped a half crown deep into the *crumb* of the cake.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliv.

To pick or gather up one's crumbs, to improve physically; recover health and strength.

Thank God I have passed the brunt of it [illness], and am recovering and *picking up my Crumbs* apace.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 1.

The latter, however, had *picked up his crumbs*, was learning his duty, and getting strength and confidence daily. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 274.

crumb[1] (krum), *v. t.* [< ME. *crummen* = LG. *krömen* = G. *krumen, krümen*; from the noun.] 1. To break into small pieces with the fingers: as, to *crumb* bread into milk.

If any man eate of your dish, *crom* you therein no Bread. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

2†. To crumble bread into; prepare or thicken with crumbs of bread.

The next was a dish of milk well *crumbed*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.

Mrs. Bibber here took pity on me, and *crumm'd* me a mess of gruel. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, i. 1.

3. In *cookery*, to cover or dress with bread-crumbs, as meat, etc.: bread.

crumb[2]†, *a.* Same as *crump*[1].

crumb-brush (krum'brush), *n.* A brush for sweeping crumbs off the table.

crumb-cloth (krum'klôth), *n.* 1. A cloth, chiefly of a stout kind of damask, laid under a table to receive falling fragments and keep the carpet or floor clean. It is often made to extend over the greater part of a dining-room floor.—2. A stout kind of damask used for stair-coverings.

crumb-knife (krum'nīf), *n.* A knife used instead of a brush for removing crumbs from a table.

crumble (krum'bl), *v.*, pret. and pp. *crumbled*, ppr. *crumbling*. [E. dial. also *crimble* (cf. *crimb*); = D. *kruimelen* = G. *krümeln* = LG. *krömeln*, crumble; freq. of *crumb*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* To break into small fragments; divide into minute parts or morsels.

> He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
> And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton*, Comus, l. 614.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall into small pieces; break or part into small fragments; become disintegrated.

> Close to the temple was the castle-gate,
> Doorless and *crumbling*.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.
>
> In the house forever *crumbles*
> Some fragment of the frescoed walls.
> *Browning*, De Gustibus.

Dr. King witnessed the *crumbling* process whilst drying some perfect [worm] castings. . . . Mr. Scott also remarks on the *crumbling* of the castings near Calcutta.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 276.

2. To fall into desuetude, decay; become frittered away; disappear piecemeal.

One hundred and forty thousand pounds had *crumbled* away in the most imperceptible manner.
Disraeli, Young Duke, iv. 9.

One error after another silently *crumbled* into the dust.
Story, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

crumble (krum'bl), *n.* [Dim. of *crumb*[1], *n.*] A small crumb; a fragment; a particle; a morsel. [Local, Eng.]

crumbly (krum'bli), *a.* [< *crumble* + *-y*[1].] Apt to crumble; brittle; friable: as, a *crumbly* stone; *crumbly* bread. *Trollope.*

All saw the coffin lowered in; all heard the rattle of the *crumbly* soil upon its lid.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 278.

crumb-of-bread (krum'ov-bred'), *n.* A name given to a sponge, *Halichondria panicea*, which when dried and bleached is as white and light as a crumb of bread.

crumby, *a.* See *crummy*.

crumen (krö'men), *n.* [< L. *crumēna*, also *crumīna*, a purse, bag, perhaps for **scrumēna*, akin to *scrotum*, a bag.] The tear-bag or suborbital lacrymal gland of deer and antelopes.

crumenal† (krö'me-nal), *n.* [< L. *crumēna*, a purse: see *crumen*.] A purse.

> The fatte Oxe, that wont ligge in the stal,
> Is nowe fast stalled in her [their] *crumenall*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

Thus cram they their wide-gaping *crumenal*.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 19.

crummable (krum'a-bl), *a.* [< *crumb*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] That may be broken into morsels or crumbs.

crummet (krum'et), *a.* [Sc., equiv. to *crumped*.] Having crooked horns, as a cow.

crummie (krum'i), *n.* [Sc., equiv. to **crumpie*, dim. of **crump*.] A cow with crooked horns. Also *crombie, crummock*.

crummock (krum'ok), *n.* [Sc. dim., equiv. to **crumpock*, dim. of *crump*[1]. Cf. *crummie*.] 1. Same as *crummie*.—2. A staff with a crooked head for leaning on. Also called *crummie-stick*.

crummy, crumby (krum'i), *a.* [< *crum, crumb*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of crumbs.—2. Soft, as the

crumb of bread is; not crusty: as, a *crummy* loaf.

crump[1]† (krump), *a.* [< ME. **crump, crumb, croume*, crooked, < AS. (only in glosses) *crump, crumb*, crooked (with verbal noun *crymbing*, a bending), = OS. *krumb* = OFries. *krumb* = D. *krom* = OHG. *chrumb*, MHG. *krump* (also OHG. MHG. *krumpf*), G. *krumm* = Dan. *krum*, crooked, = Sw. *krum*, compassing (cf. Icel. *krumma*, a crooked hand, *krummi*, a name for the raven, crookbeak?); in normal form *crumb* (mod. pron. krum), but with accom. termination, as if related to E. *cramp* (= OHG. *chramph*), crooked, and *crimp* (= MHG. *krimpf*), crooked, being appar. from the pp. (as *cramp*[1] from the pret. and *crimp* from the present) of the verb represented by *crimp*: see *crimp*, and cf. also *cramp, crumb*[1]. Prob. akin to W. *crom, crwm*, bending, concave, = Corn. Ir. Gael. *crom*, crooked, bent. Hence *crome*, a hook: see *crome*[1].] Crooked; bent.

> All those steep Mountaines, whose high horned tops
> The misty cloak of wandring Clouds enwraps,
> Vnder First Waters their *crump* shoulders hid,
> And all the Earth as a dull Pond abid.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

> Crooked backs and *crump* shoulders.
> *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 44.

crump[1]† (krump), *n.* [< *crump*[1], *a.*] A deformed or crooked person. *Davies.*

> That piece of deformity! that monster! that *crump!*
> *Vanbrugh*, Æsop, ii.

crump[1] (krump), *v. i.* [< ME. **crumpen, crompen*, as in def. 3; otherwise not found in ME., except as in freq. *crumple*, and perhaps *crumpet*, q. v.; < *crump*[1], *a.* Hence freq. *crumple*. Cf. *crimp*, *v.*, and *cramp*[1], *v.*] 1†. To bend; crook.

> But your clarissimo, old round-back, he
> Will *crump* you [dative of reference] like a hog-louse, with the touch. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

2. To be out of temper. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. To become perverted or corrupt.

> And the cause was they vsed the unlefulle synne of lecherye, the which stinkithe and *crompithe* vnto heuene, and mistornithe the ordre of nature.
> *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 71.

crump[2] (krump), *n.* [A var. of *cramp*[2], after *crump*[1], *a.* and *v.*] The cramp. [Prov. Eng.]

crump[3] (krump), *v. i.* [Sc., imitative like the equiv. *crunch*. Cf. *clump*[2].] To make a crunching noise, as in eating what is hard and brittle; emit a creaking sound, as snow when crushed under the feet; crunch.

crump[3] (krump), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc. Cf. *crup*[1] and *crumpet*.] Brittle; crusty; dry-baked; crisp.

crumpet (krum'pet), *n.* [Perhaps < ME. *crompid* (i. e., **crumpeil*), a hard cake, appar. orig. a 'roll,' pp. of **crumpen*, E. *crump*, bend. Otherwise referred to *crump*[3], brittle, crisp. Prob. not connected with W. *crempog*, also *crempogen*, and *cremog, cremogen*, a pancake, a fritter; cf. W. *crammwyth*, in same sense.] A sort of tea-cake, light and more spongy than the muffin, and usually toasted for eating.

> Muffins and *crumpets* . . . will also bake in a frying-pan, taking care the fire is not too fierce, and turning them when lightly browned.
> *W. Kitchener*, Cook's Oracle, p. 456.

crumple (krum'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crumpled*, ppr. *crumpling*. [< ME. *crumplen, cromplen*, make crooked; freq. from *crump*[1], but mixed in sense with the related *crimple* and *crimp*: see *crump*[1], *crimp, crimple*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make crooked; deform; distort into curves. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> God had sent on him a wrake,
> That in the palsye he gan schake
> And was *crompylde* and crokyd therto.
> *Le Bone Florence* (Metr. Rom., ed. Ritson, III. 1977).

> This is the cow with the *crumpled* horn.
> *Nursery rime.*

> The little *crumpled* boy appeared to be cured of his deformity; he walked erect, the hump had fallen from his back. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

2. To draw or press into irregular folds; rumple; wrinkle.

> Plague on him, how he has *crumpled* our bands!
> *Massinger and Field*, Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.

> My friend Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made in it.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 130.

> The crust of the earth, *crumpled* and fissured, has been, so to speak, perforated and cemented together by molten matter driven up from below.
> *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 86.

II. *intrans.* To contract into wrinkles; shrink; shrivel.

> It [aqua-vitæ] keepeth the sinues from shrinking, the veins from *crumpling*. *Holinshed*, Ireland, ii.

> How much the muslin fluttered and *crumpled* before Eleanor and another nymph were duly seated!
> *Trollope*, The Warden, ix.

crumple (krum'pl), *n.* [< *crumple, v.*] That which is crumpled, shriveled, or pressed into wrinkles; an irregular fold or wrinkle.

> *Crumples* or anticlinal rolls, which are so frequently found in extensive basins. *Science*, VI. 184.

crumpler (krum'plėr), *n.* A cravat. [Colloq.]

> The fit of his *crumpler* and the crease of his breeches.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, iii.

crumpling (krum'pling), *n.* [< *crumple*, shrink, shrivel, + dim. *-ing*.] A degenerate or shriveled apple. *Johnson.*

crumply (krum'pli), *a.* [< *crumple, n.*, + *-y*[1].] Full of crumples or wrinkles.

crumpy (krum'pi), *a.* [< *crump*[3] + *-y*[1].] Easily broken; brittle; crisp; crump. [Prov. Eng.]

crunch (krunch), *v.* [Also in var. forms *craunch, cranch, scrunch, scranch*: see these forms, and also *crump*[3]; all appar. orig. imitative.] I. *trans.* To crush with the teeth; chew with violence and noise: as, to *crunch* a biscuit; hence, to crush or grind violently and audibly in any other way.

> A sound of heavy wheels *crunching* a stony road.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii. 14.

> Our wheels went *crunching* the gravel
> Of the oak-darkened avenue.
> *Lowell*, An Ember Picture.

II. *intrans.* 1. To chew.—2. To act or proceed with a sound of crushing or crackling; produce a noise as from crunching anything.

> The ship *crunched* through the ice. *Kane.*

crunch (krunch), *n.* [< *crunch, v.*] The act of crunching; the act of penetrating, forcing a passage through, or pressing against anything with a crushing noise.

> What so frightfully old as we ourselves, who can, if we choose, hold in our memories every syllable of recorded time, from the first *crunch* of Eve's teeth in the apple?
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 13.

crune (krön), *v.* Another spelling of *croon*.

crunk† (krungk), *v. i.* [= Icel. *krunka*, croak as a raven, < *krunk*, a croak. Cf. *cronk*, the note of wild geese. Imitative words.] To cry like a crane.

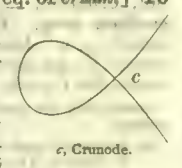
> The crane *crunketh*, gruit grus.
> *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 20.

crunkle[1] (krung'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crunkled*, ppr. *crunkling*. [Var. of *crinkle*. Cf. *crumple*.] To rumple; crinkle or wrinkle. [Prov. Eng.]

crunkle[2]† (krung'kl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *crunk*.] To cry like a crane.

crunodal (krö'nō-dal), *a.* [< *crunode* + *-al*.] Having a crunode.

crunode (krö'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *nodus* = E. *knot*: see *cross* and *node*. Cf. *acnode*.] A point at which a curve crosses itself; a double point on a curve with two real tangents.



c, Crunode.

cruor (krö'or), *n.* [L., blood, gore: see *crude*.] Gore; coagulated blood.

cruorin, cruorine (krö'o-rin), *n.* [< L. *cruor*, blood, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The red coloring matter of blood-corpuscles. It may be obtained in the form of a brick-red powder. Now called *hemoglobin* (which see).

> Previous to the introduction of spectrum analysis, red and purple *cruorine* were perfectly unknown.
> *J. N. Lockyer*, Spectroscope, p. 85.

crup[1] (krup), *a.* [E. dial. (south.), prob. = *crump*[3], brittle, with loss of the nasal.] 1. Short; brittle: as, "*crup* cake," *Todd*.—2. Snappish; testy: as, "a *crup* answer," *Todd*. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

crup[2] (krup), *n.* [< F. *croupe*: see *croup*[2] and *crupper*.] Same as *croup*[2].

crupper (krup'ėr), *n.* [< F. *croupière*, < *croupe*, the buttocks of a horse: see *croup*[2].] 1. The buttocks of a horse; the rump.

> Both gaue strokes so sound,
> As made both horses *cruppers* kisse the ground.
> *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xlvi. 100.

2. A strap of leather which is buckled at one end to the back of a saddle, or to the saddle of a harness, and at the other passes by a loop under the horse's tail, to prevent the saddle from slipping forward. Also *crouper*. See cut under *harness*.

> Holding on for the dear life by the mane and the *crupper*. *Thackeray*, Barry Lyndon, xviii.

crupper (krup'ėr), *v. t.* [< *crupper, n.*] To put a crupper on: as, to *crupper* a horse.

cruppin (krup'in). A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *cropen*, past participle of *creep*.

crura, *n.* Plural of *crus*.

cruræus (krö-rē'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *crus* (*crur-*), leg.] The principal and middle mass of muscle on the front of the thigh, forming a part of the great extensor of the leg, inseparable from the lateral portions of the same muscle called *vastus internus* and *vastus externus*. These three muscles, or parts of one muscle, arise from most of the front and sides of the femur; and their tendinous parts unite with the tendon of the rectus femoris to embrace the patella or knee-cap, and thence proceed, as the so-called *ligamentum patellæ*, to insertion in the tuberosity of the tibia. The cruræus and the two vasti together compose the muscle called *triceps extensor cruris*; when the rectus is included therewith, the whole is known as the *quadriceps extensor cruris*. The cruræus proper of man is also called *medicruræus*, when the two vasti are known as the *extracruræus* and *intracruræus* respectively, and the rectus as the *recticruræus*. See these words; also *sarticruræus, subcruræus*.

crural (krö'ral), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *crural* = It. *crurale*, < L. *cruralis*, < *crus* (*crur-*), the leg.] 1. Pertaining to the leg or hind limb: as, a *crural* artery or vein; the anterior *crural* nerves; the *crural* arch, or Poupart's ligament.—2. Pertaining to the leg proper, or crus, as distinguished from the thigh; cnemial; tibial.—3. Pertaining to the crura or peduncles of the brain.—4. Shaped like a leg or root.—**Crural arch**, the ligament of the thigh. Also called *inguinal arch, ligament of Poupart*, etc.—**Crural area**. See *area cruralis*, under *area*.—**Crural artery**, the femoral artery.—**Crural canal**, the passage through which a femoral hernia passes. It lies on the inner side of the iliac vein, between it and the crural sheath, and extends from the crural ring to the upper part of the saphenous opening. It is a quarter to a half inch in length.—**Crural hernia**. Same as *femoral hernia* (which see, under *hernia*).—**Crural nerve**, the largest branch of the lumbar plexus, formed chiefly from the third and fourth lumbar nerves, with a fasciculus from the second, in the substance of the psoas muscle, and dividing into a large leash of nerves which supply all the muscles of the front of the thigh, excepting the tensor vaginæ femoris, and some other muscles, as the iliacus and pectinæus, and also sending cutaneous nerves to the front and inner side of the thigh and to the leg and foot.—**Crural pores**, openings in the integument of the hind limbs of lizards, as in the genus *Sceloporus*, which takes its name therefrom. They are situated in the femoral, not the crural, segment of the limb. Also called *femoral pores*.

> In the Saurii, the so-called *crural pores* lead into glands, which look like compound tubes, and which secrete cells which harden and fill up the lumen of the glands.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 420.

Crural ring, the upper opening of the crural canal, leading into the abdominal cavity. It is bounded in front by Poupart's ligament and the deep crural arch, behind by the pubes, internally by the deep crural arch, Gimbernat's ligament, and the conjoined tendon of the transversalis and internal oblique muscles, and externally by the femoral vein.—**Crural septum**, the layer of subperitoneal connective tissue which spans the crural ring in a normal state.—**Crural sheath**, the sheath which incloses the femoral vessels as they leave the abdomen. It is a continuation of the fasciæ lining the abdomen, and becomes closely adherent to the femoral vessels about an inch below the saphenous opening; but above it is larger, and contains some areolar tissue, and frequently a lymphatic gland.—**Crural vein**, the femoral vein.—**Deep crural arch**, a thickened band of fibers arching over the beginning of the crural sheath. It arises from the middle of Poupart's ligament, and is inserted into the iliopectineal line.

crus (krus), *n.*; pl. *crura* (krö'rä). [L., the leg.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The lower leg; the part of the hind limb between the knee and the ankle; the second segment of the hind limb, corresponding to the forearm or antebrachium of the fore limb, represented by the length of the tibia or shinbone. (*b*) Some part likened to a leg, as one of a pair of supporting parts; a pillar; a peduncle.



Front View of Bones of Right Human Crus.

c, crest of tibia; *ctu*, external tuberosity of tibia; *im*, internal malleolus; *itu*, internal tuberosity of tibia; *h*, spine, and *t*, tubercle of same; *f*, fibula; *h*, its head; *em*, external malleolus.

Vacuole about in the centre of each *crus*, filled with moving granules.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, [p. 107.

Crura cerebelli, the peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad cerebrum**, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad corpora quadrigemina**, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad medullam**, the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad pontem**, the middle peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura fornicis**, the posterior pillars of the fornix.—**Crura of the diaphragm**, the right and left tendinous attachments of the diaphragm to the sides of the bodies of lumbar vertebræ, uniting above to inclose the

aortic opening.—**Crus anterius medullæ oblongatæ**, Same as *crus cerebri*.—**Crus cerebelli superius**, one of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crus cerebri**, the peduncle of the brain; the mass of white nerve-tissue forming with its fellow the lower portion of the mesencephalon and in part of the thalamencephalon, and extending from the pons Varolii to the optic tract.—**Crus e cerebello ad medullam**, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Crus fornicis anterius**, the columna fornicis, or anterior pillar of the fornix.—**Crus medium**, the middle peduncle of the cerebellum; a mass of white nerve-tissue passing down on each side from the cerebellum to form the pons Varolii.—**Crus olfactorium, crus rhinencephali**, what is improperly called, in human anatomy, the olfactory nerve or tract, being a contracted portion of the brain itself, between the prosencephalon and the rhinencephalon.—**Crus penis**, the posterior fourth of one of the corpora cavernosa, which, diverging from its fellow, is attached to the pubic and ischial rami.

crusade[1] (krō-sād′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *crusado, croisade, croisado, croysado*, earlier *cruciade*, late ME. *cruciate, cruciat* (being variously accom. to the ML., Sp., or F.); = F. *croisade* (after Pr.), OF. *croisée* (also in another form *croiserie*) = Pr. *crosada, crozada* = Sp. Pg. *cruzada* = It. *crociata*, < ML. *cruciata*, a crusade, lit. (sc. *expeditio(n-)*) an expedition of persons marked with or bearing the sign of the cross, prop. fem. pp. of *cruciare*, mark with the cross, < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross: see *cross*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and *cruciate*. The earlier ME. word for 'crusade' was *croisery*: see *croisery*.] **1.** A military expedition under the banner of the cross; specifically, one of the medieval expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. The crusading spirit was aroused throughout Europe in 1095 by the preaching of the monk Peter the Hermit, who with Walter the Penniless set out in 1096 with an immense rabble, who were nearly all destroyed on the way. The first real crusade, under Godfrey of Bouillon, 1096–9, resulted in the capture of Jerusalem and the establishment of a Christian kingdom in the Holy Land; the second, 1147, preached by St. Bernard, was unsuccessful; the third, 1189–92, led by the princes Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, Richard the Lion-hearted of England, and Philip Augustus of France, failed to recover Jerusalem, which the Mussulmans had taken in 1187; the fourth, 1202–4, ended in the establishment of a Latin empire in Constantinople, under Count Baldwin of Flanders, one of its leaders; the fifth, 1228–9, under the emperor Frederick II., the sixth, 1248–50, under St. Louis (Louis IX. of France), and the seventh and last, 1270–71, also under St. Louis, were all unsuccessful. There were other expeditions called crusades, including one of boys, 1212, "the children's crusade," in which many thousands perished by shipwreck or were enslaved. The cost of the crusades and the loss of life in them were enormous, but they stimulated commerce and the interchange of ideas between the West and the East. The expeditions against the Albigenses under papal auspices, 1207–29, were also called crusades.

For the *crusade* preached through western christendom, A. D. 1188, it was ordained that the English should wear a white cross; the French a red; the Flemish a green one.
Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 446, note.

The *Crusades*, with all their drawbacks, were the trial feat of a new world, a reconstituted Christendom, striving after a better ideal than that of piracy and fraternal bloodshed. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. Any vigorous concerted action for the defense or advancement of an idea or a cause, or in opposition to a public evil: as, a temperance *crusade*; the *crusade* against slavery.

The unwearied, unostentatious, and inglorious *crusade* of England against slavery may probably be regarded as among the three or four perfectly virtuous acts recorded in the history of nations. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 161.

crusade[1] (krō-sād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crusaded*, ppr. *crusading*. [< *crusade*[1], *n.*] To engage in a crusade; support or oppose any cause with zeal.

Cease *crusading* against sense. *M. Green*, The Grotto.

crusade[2] (krō-sād′), *n.* Same as *crusado*[2].

crusader (krō-sā′dėr), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *croisee*.] A person engaged in a crusade. The crusaders of the middle ages bore as a badge on the breast or the shoulder a representation of the cross, the assumption of which, called "taking the cross," constituted a binding engagement and released them from all other obligations.

If other pilgrims had their peculiar marks, so too had the *crusader*. For a token of that vow which he had plighted, he always wore a cross sewed to his dress, until he went to, and all the while he stayed in, the Holy Land.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 446.

With all their faults these nobles [of Cyprus] were bona fide *Crusaders*; men who, like the first champions, were ready to cast in their lot in a Promised Land, and not, like the later adventurers, anxious merely to get all they could out of it, to make their fortunes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 200.

crusading (krō-sā′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crusade*[1], *v.*] Of or pertaining to the crusades; engaged in or favoring a crusade or crusades.

In how many kingdoms of the world has the *crusading* sword of this misguided saint-errant spared neither age, or merit, or sex, or condition.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

Some grey *crusading* knight. *M. Arnold.*

As in the East, so in the West, the *crusading* spirit was kept alive and made aggressive by the monks and the knights. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 354.

crusado[1]† (krō-zā′dō), *n.* [Also *cruzado*; a var., after Sp. Pg. *cruzada* (fem.), of *crusade*: see *crusade*[1].] **1.** A crusade.

If you suppose it [the style of architecture] imported into that kingdom by those that returned from the *crusadoes*, we must of course set it down as an eastern invention. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xliv.

2. A bull issued by the pope urging a crusade. As a crusade implied great personal sacrifices, unusual indulgences, or remissions of temporal penalties, were granted.

Pope Sixtus quintus for the setting forth of the foresaid expedition . . . published a *Cruzado*, with most ample indulgences which were printed in great numbers.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 594.

crusado[2], **cruzado** (krō-zā′dō), *n.* [Also *crusade* = D. *krusaet* (Kilian) = G. *crusade*, etc., < Sp. Pg. *cruzado*, a coin, prop. pp. of *cruzar*, mark with a cross, < *cruz*, a cross: see *cross*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and *cf. crusade*[1], *cruciate*.] A money and coin of Portugal. The old crusado, now a mere name, was 400 reis, or 43 United States cents. The new crusado is 480 reis, or 52 cents. The Portuguese settlements of the east coast of Africa reckon with a crusado of only 17 cents. Also *crusade*.


Obverse.


Reverse.

Silver Crusado of John V.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

I had rather have
lost my purse
Full of *cruzadoes*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

I was called from dinner to see some thousands of my Lord's *crusados* weighed, and we find that 3000 come to about 530*l.* or 40 generally.
Pepys, Diary, June 5, [1662.

The King's fifth of the mines yields annually thirteen millions of *crusadoes* or half dollars.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 110.

cruse (krös), *n.* [Also written improp. *cruise*; < ME. *cruse, cruce, crouse, crus*, a pot, < Icel. *krūs*, a pot, tankard, = Sw. Dan. *krus* = D. *kroes*, OD. *kruyse*, a cup, pot, crucible, = MHG. *krūse*, G. *krause*, an earthen mug. Perhaps ult. connected with *crock*[1], q. v. Hence, ult., the dim. *cruset* and *cresset*.] An earthen pot or bottle; any small vessel for liquids.

David took the spear and the *cruse* of water from Saul's bolster. 1 Sam. xxvi. 12.

In her right hand a crystal *cruse* filled with wine.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

This *cruse* of oil, this skin of wine,
These tamarinds and dates are thine.
T. B. Aldrich, The Sheik's Welcome.

cruset (krö′set), *n.* [< F. *creuset*, OF. *creuset, cruset*, etc.: see *cresset* and *cruso*.] A goldsmiths' crucible or melting-pot.

crush (krush), *v.* [< ME. *cruschen, crousshen*, < OF. *cruisir, croissir* = Pr. *crucir, cruissir, croissir* = Sp. *crujir*, Cat. *croxir* = It. *crosciare* (ML. *cruscire*), crush, break; cf. Sw. *krossa*, bruise, crack, crush, prob. of Romance origin. The Romance words are prob. from a Teut. verb: Goth. *kriustan*, gnash with the teeth, grind the teeth, deriv. **kraustjan* = Icel. *kreista, kreysta* = Sw. *krysta* = Dan. *kryste*, squeeze, press.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To press and bruise between two hard bodies; squeeze out of shape or normal condition.

The ass . . . *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall.
Num. xxii. 25.

2. To bruise and break into fragments or small particles, either by direct pressure or by grinding or pounding: as, to *crush* quartz.—**3.** To force down and bruise and break, as by a superincumbent weight: as, the man was *crushed* by the fall of a tree.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain.
Dryden, Æneid.

4. To put down; overpower; subdue absolutely; conquer beyond resistance: as, to *crush* one's enemies.

Lord, rise, and rouse, and rule, and *crush* their furious pride. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 15.

These Disorders might have been *crusht*, if Captain Swan had used his Authority to Suppress them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 371.

Speedily overtaking and *crushing* the rebels. *Scott.*

On April 16, 1746, the battle of Culloden forever *crushed* the prospects of the Stuarts.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

5. To oppress grievously.

Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* alway.
Deut. xxviii. 33.

6. To crowd or press upon.

When loud winds from diff'rent quarters rush,
Vast clouds encount'ring one another *crush*.
Waller, Instructions to a Painter.

7. To rumple or put out of shape by pressure or by rough handling: as, to *crush* a bonnet or a dress. [Colloq.]—**Angle of crushing.** See *angle*[3].—**To crush a cup** (or **glass**), to drink a cup of wine together; "crack a bottle": probably in allusion to the custom, prevalent in wine-growing countries, of squeezing the juice of the grape into a cup or goblet as required.

If you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray, come and *crush a cup* of wine. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 2.

Come *crush a glass* with your dear papa.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 6.

To crush out. (*a*) To force out by pressure.

Bacchus, that first from *out* the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine.
Milton, Comus, l. 47.

(*b*) To destroy; frustrate: as, to *crush out* rebellion. =**Syn. 1.** *Mash*, etc. See *dash*.—**2.** To break, pound, pulverize, crumble, bray, disintegrate, demolish.—**4.** To overpower, prostrate, conquer, quell.

II. *intrans.* To be pressed out of shape, into a smaller compass, or into pieces, by external force: as, an egg-shell *crushes* readily in the hand.

★**crush** (krush), *n.* [< *crush*, *v.*] **1.** A violent collision or rushing together; a sudden or violent pressure; a breaking or bruising by pressure or by violent collision or rushing together.

Some hurt, either by bruise, *crush*, or stripe.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 6.

Unhurt amidst the wars of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. Violent pressure caused by a crowd; a mass of objects crowded together; a compacted and obstructing crowd of persons, as at a ball or reception.

Strove who should be smothered deepest in
Fresh *crush* of leaves. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

Great the *crush* was, and each base,
To left and right, of those tall columns drown'd
In silken fluctuation and the swarm
Of female whisperers. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

crushed (krusht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crush*, *v.*] **1.** Broken or bruised by squeezing or pressure: as, *crushed* strawberries.—**2.** Broken or bruised to powder by grinding or pounding; pulverized; comminuted: as, *crushed* sugar; *crushed* quartz.—**3.** Crumpled; rumpled; pressed out of shape, as by crowding: as, a *crushed* hat or bonnet.—**4.** Overwhelmed or subdued by power; pressed or kept down as by a superincumbent weight. ★Hence—**5.** Oppressed.

★**crusher** (krush′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which crushes or demolishes: as, his answer was a *crusher*. [Colloq.]—**2.** A policeman. [Slang.]

crusher-gage (krush′ėr-gāj), *n.* A device for determining the maximum pressure developed in the bore of a gun by the powder gas. See *pressure-gage*.

crush-hat (krush′hat′), *n.* **1.** A hat which can be folded without injury and carried in the pocket.

"No, don't," said Sir Mulberry, folding his *crush-hat* to lay his elbow on. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby.

★**2.** Colloquially, an opera-hat.

crushing (krush′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crush*, *v.*] Having the power or tending to crush; overwhelming; demolishing.

The blow must be quick and *crushing*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

crushing-machine (krush′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine constructed to pulverize or crush stone and other hard and brittle materials; a stone-crusher.

crush-room (krush′röm), *n.* A saloon in a theater, opera-house, etc., in which the audience may promenade between the acts or during the intervals of an entertainment; a foyer.

crusian, *n.* See *crucian*.

crusillé, crusily, *a.* See *crucily*.

crusoile†, *n.* [< OF. *crusol, cruzol, croiseul*, a var. of *croisel, cruseau*, a crucible, melting-pot: see *cresset* and *crucible*.] A crucible; a melting-pot.

Thou scumme of his melting-pots, that wert christned in a *crusoile* with Mercuries water.
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, i.

crust (krust), *n.* [< ME. *crust* = D. *korst* = MLG. *kroste*, LG. *korste*, *koste* = OHG. *krustā*, MHG. G. *kruste* = OF. *crouste*, F. *croûte* = Pr. Pg. It. *crosta* = Sp. *costra*, < L. *crusta*, the hard surface of a body, rind, shell, crust, inlaid work; cf. Gr. κρύος, frost: see *crystal*.] **1.** A hard external portion, of comparative thinness, forming a sort of coating over the softer interior part; any hard outer coat or coating: as, the *crust* of frozen snow; the *crust* of a loaf of bread; a thin *crust* of politeness.

I have known an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

If the wind be rough, and trouble the *crust* of the water.
W. Lauson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 194).

Specifically—**2.** In *geol.*: (*a*) The exterior portion of the earth; that part of the earth which is accessible to examination. (*b*) The solid portion of the earth, as opposed to its fused interior: since many scientists formerly believed that the interior of the earth must be in a more or less fluid condition.—**3.** Matter collected or concreted into a solid body; an incrustation; specifically, a deposit from wine, as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, etc., and consisting of tartar and coloring matter.

From scalp to sole one slough and *crust* of sin.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

4. A piece of an outer coating or incrustation; specifically, an external or a dried and hard piece of bread.

Give me again my hollow tree,
A *crust* of bread, and liberty!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 221.

5. In *zoöl.*, a shell; a test; the chitinous or other hard covering of various animals, as crustaceans and insects.—**6.** In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a coat or covering harder or denser than that which is covered; a pellicle; a crusta: as, the buffy coat or *crust* of inflammatory blood; the *crust* of a tooth.—**7.** The part of the hoof of a horse to which the shoe is fastened.—**Crust coffee.** See *coffee*.

crust (krust), *v.* [< ME. *crusten*, < *crust*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with a crust or hard exterior portion or coating; overspread with anything resembling a crust; incrust.

Their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood *crusted* with bark.
Addison.

With blackest moss the flower-pots
Were thickly *crusted*, one and all.
Tennyson, Mariana.

The hilt of the sword was covered, and the scabbard was *crusted* with brilliants. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 232.

2. To coat or line with concretions. See *crust*, *n.*, 3.

Foul and *crusted* bottles.
Swift, Directions to Servants, Butler.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To thicken or contract into a hard covering; concrete or freeze, as superficial matter.

The place that was burned *crusted* and healed.
Sir W. Temple.

The chilly frost, beneath the silver beam,
Crept, gently *crusting*, o'er the glittering stream.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

★**2.** To crust-hunt. [American.]

crusta (krus'tä), *n.*; pl. *crustæ* (-tē). [L., a crust: see *crust*, *n.*] **1.** In *decorative art*, something prepared for application or inlaying, as a small chased or sculptured ornament made for the decoration of vessels of silver or other metal. —**2.** In *bot.*, the crustaceous thallus of certain lichens.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a crust.—**4.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A crust. (*b*) The smaller and lower of two parts into which each crus cerebri is divisible, the other being called the *tegmentum*. The upper boundary of the substantia nigra is the boundary between the two.—**5.** In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, a crust.—**6.** A cocktail served in a glass lined with the rind of half a lemon and having its rim incrusted with sugar.—**Crusta fibrosa**, the cement of a tooth. See *cement*, *n.*, 4.—**Crusta inflammatoria**, the buffy coat. See *buffy*.—**Crusta lactea**, in *pathol.*, eczema pustulosum, as met with on the face and head of infants at the breast; milk-crust.—**Crusta petrosa**, the stony crust of a tooth; the cement. See *cement*, *n.*, 4.

A mass of true bone, which takes the place of the *crusta petrosa*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 41.

Crusta phlogistica, the buffy coat. See *buffy*.

Crustacea (krus-tā'shiä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *crustaceus*, having a crust: see *crustaceous*. Cf. L. *crustata*, shell-fish: see *crustate*.] A class of *Arthropoda*; one of the prime divisions of articulated animals with articulated legs, as distinguished from *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, and *Arachnida* respectively. They are mostly aquatic arthropods with (generally) two pairs of antennæ and numerous thoracic as well as (usually) abdominal articulated appendages, and breathing by means of branchiæ. The body is covered with a hard chitinous test or crust, whence the name. It is segmented into head, thorax, and abdomen, the two former of which are more or less completely united into a cephalothorax, shielded with a continuous carapace; the abdomen is usually segmented and mobile, presenting the appearance of a tail. A typical segment or somite of the body consists, at least theoretically, of a dorsal portion or tergite of two pieces, a ventral portion or sternite, also of two pieces, an epimeron on each side above, and an episternum on each side below. The shell sends inward sundry hard processes or partitions called apodemata. The typical number of segments in the higher *Crustacea* is 21, actually or theoretically. The crustaceans shed their shells (exoskeletons), in some cases with extraordinary frequency, and they possess great reparatory powers in the reproduction of lost parts. Most of them pass through several larval stages, the best-marked of which are those of the forms called the *nauplius*, *zoëa*, and *megalopa*. The crustaceans include all kinds of crabs and lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, etc., among the higher forms; and among the lower, a great variety of creatures known as sand-hoppers, beach-fleas, wood-lice, fish-lice, barnacles, etc. Leading types, in more technical terms, are the thoracostracan, podophthalmic, or stalk-eyed crustaceans, as crabs and crawfish; the edriophthalmous or sessile-eyed crustaceans, as læmodipods, amphipods, and isopods (all the foregoing being sometimes grouped together as malacostracous crustaceans); the entomostracous crustaceans, as the copepods, ostracodes, cladocerans, phyllopods, etc., the trilobites and their related forms being often brought under this division; the epizoans, ichthyophthirians, or fish-lice; and finally, the cirripeds. Great as is the difference between extremes in any of these forms, they are closely related by connecting forms, and naturalists are by no means agreed upon the formal division of the class. The older divisions which have been made are now mostly superseded, and even the modern ones are seldom exactly conterminous. A series of subclasses sometimes now adopted is: (1) *Cirripedia* or *Pectostraca*, with three or four orders; (2) *Epizoa* or *Ichthyophthiria*; (3) *Entomostraca*, with such orders as *Copepoda*, *Ostracoda*, *Cladocera*, *Phyllopoda*, *Xiphura*, *Trilobita*, *Eurypterida*; (4) *Edriophthalma*, with *Læmodipoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda*; (5) *Podophthalma*, with *Stomatopoda* and *Decapoda*; to which some add (6) *Podosomata*, often considered to be arachnidans. The fourth and fifth of these are often united as one subclass, *Malacostraca*. The trilobites with the eurypterygians and king-crabs sometimes constitute one prime division called *Gigantostraca*. Haeckel uses *Carides* as a substitute for *Crustacea*.

crustacean (krus-tā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Crustacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crustacea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Crustacea*.

crustaceological (krus-tā″shē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *crustaceology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to crustaceology.

crustaceologist (krus-tā-shē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *crustaceology* + *-ist*.] One versed in crustaceology; a carcinologist. *J. O. Westwood*.

crustaceology (krus-tā-shē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Crustacea*, q. v., + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoölogy which treats of crustaceous animals; carcinology.

crustaceorubrin (krus-tā″shē-ō-rō'brin), *n.* [< NL. *Crustacea*, q. v., + L. *ruber* (*rubr-*), red, + *-in*².] A red pigment found in certain crustaceans.

crustaceous (krus-tā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *crustaceus*, < L. *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *n.*, *crusta*.] **1.** Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of a crust or shell.

That most witty conceit of Anaximander, that the first men and all animals were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in *crustaceous* skins, as if they were . . . crabfish and lobsters!
Bentley, Sermons, iv.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having a crust-like shell; belonging to the *Crustacea*; crustacean. (*b*) In *entom.*, having a somewhat hard and elastic texture, resisting slight pressure, but not rigid: said of parts of the integument.—**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Hard, thin, and brittle. (*b*) In *lichenology*, forming a flat crust in or upon the substratum, and adhering to it firmly by the whole under surface, so as not to be separable without injury: applied to the thallus of lichens.

crustaceousness (krus-tā'shius-nes), *n.* The character or quality of having a crust-like jointed shell.

crustacite (krus'ta-sīt), *n.* [< *crustac(eous)* + *-ite*².] A fossil crustacean.

crustæ, *n.* Plural of *crusta*.

crustal (krus'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *crust* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of crust; crustaceous.

The increased rate of thickening [of the crust of the moon] would result both from the increased rate of general cooling and from the addition of *crustal* layers upon the exterior.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 402.

2. Of or pertaining to a crustal.

II. *n.* One of the superficial particles of any given order which collectively form the crust of a particle of another order: a term used by the translator of Swedenborg's "Principles of Natural Philosophy."

crustalogical (krus-ta-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *crustalogy* + *-ical*.] Same as *crustaceological*.

crustalogist (krus-tal'ō-jist), *n.* [< *crustalogy* + *-ist*.] Same as *crustaceologist*.

crustalogy (krus-tal'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. for **crustology*, < L. *crusta*, crust, + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *crustaceology*.

crustate (krus'tāt), *a.* [< L. *crustatus* (neut. pl. *crustata* (sc. *animalia*, animals), shell-fish—Pliny), pp. of *crustare*, crust, < *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *n.*, *crusta*, and cf. *custard*.] Covered with a crust: as, *crustate* basalt.

crustated (krus'tā-ted), *a.* [As *crustate* + *-ed*².] Same as *crustate*.

crustation (krus-tā'shon), *n.* [As *crustate* + *-ion*.] An adherent crust; an incrustation.

cruster (krus'tèr), *n.* One who crust-hunts for game; a crust-hunter. [American.]

So long as dogs and *crusters* are forbidden, the deer will remain abundant.
Forest and Stream.

crust-hunt (krust'hunt), *v. i.* To hunt deer, moose, or other large game on the snow, when the crust is strong enough to support the hunter but not the game, which is in consequence easily overtaken and killed. [American.]

crust-hunter (krust'hun″tèr), *n.* One who crust-hunts. [American.]

crust-hunting (krust'hun″ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crust-hunt*, *v.*] The method of hunting large game, in the winter, on the crust of the snow. [American.]

It was the constant endeavor . . . to make it appear that the opponents of water-killing were staunch advocates of January *crust-hunting* and June floating.
Forest and Stream, XXIV. 425.

crustific (krus-tif'ik), *a.* [< L. *crusta*, a crust, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *-fic*, *-fy*.] Producing a crust or skin. [Rare.]

crustily (krus'ti-li), *adv.* Peevishly; morosely; surlily.

crustiness (krus'ti-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being crusty; hardness.—**2.** Peevishness; snappishness; surliness.

crusting (krus'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crust*, *v. i.*, 2.] The practice of crust-hunting. [American.]

crust-lizard (krust'liz″ärd), *n.* A book-name of the varanoid lizard, *Heloderma horridum*. Also called *Gila monster*.

crustose (krus'tōs), *a.* [< ML. *crustosus*, full of crusts, < L. *crusta*, crust.] Crust-like; crustaceous.

crusty (krus'ti), *a.* [< *crust* + *-y*¹.] **1.** Like crust; of the nature of crust; hard: as, a *crusty* surface or substance.

Seekanauk, a kinde of *crusty* shel-fish.
Hakluyt's Voyages.

A *crusty* ice all about the sides of the cup.
Boyle, Works, II. 715.

2. [In this sense supposed by some to have arisen as an accom. of *curst* in a like sense.] Peevish; snappish; surly; harshly curt in manner or speech.

How now, thou core of envy?
Thou *crusty* batch of nature, what's the news?
Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

His associates found him sometimes selfish and sometimes *crusty*. The sweeter and mellower traits needed years and experience for their full ripening.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 34.

crusuly, *a.* In *her.*, same as *crucily*.

crut¹ (krut), *n.* A dwarf. *Brockett*. [North. Eng.]

crut² (krut), *n.* [Perhaps < F. *croûte*, crust: see *crust*.] The rough shaggy part of oak-bark.

crut³ (krut), *n.* [Ir.: see *crowd*².] An ancient Irish musical instrument. See *crowd*².

One can scarcely resist the conclusion which forces itself on the mind in reading over the references to the *Crut* scattered through Irish manuscripts, that that instrument was a true harp, played upon with the fingers, and without a plectrum.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cxix.

★**crutch**¹ (kruch), *n.* [< ME. *crutche*, *crucche*, *cruche*, < AS. *crycc*, less prop. spelled *cricc*, gen. dat. acc. *crycce*, *cricce*, = MD. *krucke*, D. *kruk* = MLG. *krucke*, *krocke*, LG. *krukke*, *krück* = OHG. *chruckjā*, *chruchā*, MHG. *kruche*, *krucke*, G. *krücke* = Dan. *krykke* = Norw. *krykkja* = OSw. *krykkia*, Sw. *krycka*, a crutch. Akin to *crook*, with which in the Romance tongues its derivatives are mingled: ML. *croccia*, *crucia*, *crucca*, etc., > It. *croccia*, also *gruccia*, a crutch; ML. *crocia*, *crochia*, *crocea*, etc., a crozier: see *crook* and *cross*², *crozier*, and cf. *crotch*.] **1.** A support for the lame

in walking, consisting of a staff of the proper length, with a crosspiece at one end so shaped as to fit easily under the armpit. The upper part of the staff is now commonly divided lengthwise into two parts, separated by an inserted piece used as a handle.

The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay, . . .
Shouldered his *crutch*, and showed how fields were won.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 158.

He [Euripides] substituted *crutches* for stilts, bad sermons for odes. *Macaulay.*

Hence—2. Figuratively, old age. [Rare and poetical.]

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new-born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

3. Any fixture or mechanical device resembling a crutch or the head of a crutch. (*a*) A forked rest for the leg on a woman's saddle. (*b*) The cross-handle of a ladle for molten metal. (*c*) The fork at the arm supporting the anchor-escapement of a clock. (*d*) *Naut.*: (1) A forked support for the main-boom of a sloop, brig, or cutter, etc., and for the spanker-boom of a ship, when their respective sails are stowed. (2) A piece of knee-timber placed inside a ship, for the security of the heels of the cant-timbers abaft. (3) A stanchion of wood or iron in a ship, the upper part of which is forked to receive a rail, spar, mast, yard, etc., when not in use. [In these uses also written *crotch*.] (*e*) In *soap-making*, a perforated piece of wood or iron attached to a pole, used to stir together the ingredients. (*f*) In *milit. mining*, an upright piece of wood having a crosspiece at its upper end, used for holding up the cap-sill of a gallery-case, while excavations for the rest of the frame are made.

The *crutches* [two] are set up, and an excavation made large enough to admit the cap of the next case, which is laid on the projecting ends of the *crutches*, and, being supported by them, prevents the earth over the roof of the gallery from falling while the excavation is continued to admit the remainder of the new case.
Ernst, Manual of Milit. Engineering, p. 362.

(*g*) A rack: as, a bacon-*crutch*.—**Crutch-escapement.** ★See *escapement*.

crutch[1] (kruch), *v. t.* [< *crutch*[1], *n.*] 1. To support on crutches; prop or sustain.

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 409.

The genius of Molière, long undiscovered by himself, in its first attempts in a higher walk did not move alone; it was *crutched* by imitation, and it often deigned to plough with another's heifer.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 409.

2. In *soap-making*, to stir forcibly with a crutch. See *crutch*[1], *n.*, 3 (*e*).

crutch[2]† (kruch), *n.* [A var. of *crouch*[2], < ME. *crouche*, a cross: see *crouch*[2], *cross*[1]. The word in this form is more or less confused with *crutch*[1], q. v.] A cross. See *cross*[1].

crutch-back† (kruch'bak), *n.* A humped or crooked back. *Davies.*

crutched (kruch'ed), *a.* A variant of *crouched*.—**Crutched friars.** See *friar*.

crutchet (kruch'et), *n.* [E. dial. (Warwickshire); origin uncertain.] The common perch.

crutch-handle (kruch'han'dl), *n.* A handle, as of a spade, which has a crosspiece at the end.

crutch-handled (kruch'han'dld), *a.* Having a crutch-handle.

cruve, *n.* See *cruive*.

Cruveilhier's atrophy. See *atrophy*.

crux (kruks), *n.*; pl. *cruxes*, *cruces* (kruk'sez, krö'sēz). [L., a cross: see *cross*[1], *n.*] 1. A cross. See phrases below. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The Southern Cross, the most celebrated constellation of the southern heavens. It was erected into a constellation by Royer in 1679, but was often spoken of as a cross before; there even seems to be an obscure allusion to it in Dante. It is situated south of the western part of Centaurus, east of the keel of Argus. It is a small constellation of four chief stars, arranged in the form of a cross. Its brightest star, the southernmost, is of about the first magnitude; the eastern, half a magnitude fainter; the northern, of about the second magnitude; and the western, of the third magnitude and faint. The constellation owes its striking effect to its compression, for it subtends only about 6° from north to south and still less from east to west. It looks more like a kite than a cross. All four stars are white except the northernmost, which is of a clear orange-color. It contains a fifth star of the fourth magnitude, which is very red.

3. The cross as an instrument of torture; hence, anything that puzzles or vexes in a high degree; a conundrum.

Dear dean, since in *crux* and puns you and I deal,
Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle?
Sheridan, To Swift.

One yet legally unsolved *crux* of ritualism is the proper preaching vestment. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 172.

Crux ansata, a cross with a handle; the tau-cross with an additional member at the top in the form of a loop or stirrup. See *ankh*.—**Crux commissa.** Same as *tau-cross* (which see, under *cross*[1]).—**Crux decussata.** Same as *cross of St. Andrew* or *St. Patrick*; a saltier.—**Crux stellata**, a cross the arms of which end in stars of five or six points.

cruysado†, *n.* See *crusado*[2], *crusade*.

cruzada†, *n.* See *crusado*[2].

cruzado, *n.* See *crusado*[2].

crwth (kröth), *n.* The modern Welsh form of *crowd*[2].

cry (krī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cried*, ppr. *crying*. [Early mod. E. also *crye*, *crie*; < ME. *crien* = MHG. *krien*, < OF. *crier*, F. *crier* = Pr. *cridar* = OSp. *cridar*, Sp. Pg. *gritar* = It. *gridare*, cry, shriek (ML. *cridare*, clamor, cry, also proclaim), prob. < L. *quiritare*, cry, lament, shriek, freq. of *queri*, lament, complain, > also ult. E. *quarrel*[1] and *querulous*, q. v. Cf. W. *crëu*, cry, *cri*, a cry; prob. from E.] I. *intrans.* 1. To speak earnestly or with a loud voice; call loudly; exclaim or proclaim with vehemence, as in an earnest appeal or prayer, in giving public notice, or to attract attention: with *to* or *unto*, formerly sometimes *on* or *upon*, before the person addressed.

The people *cried to* Pharaoh for bread. Gen. xli. 55.
Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. Jer. ii. 2.
No longer *on* Saint Dennis will we *cry*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 6.

With longings and breathings in his soul which, he says, are not to be expressed, he *cried on* Christ to call him, being "all on a flame" to be in a converted state.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 22.

2. Specifically, to call for or require redress or remedy; appeal; make a demand.

The voice of thy brother's blood *crieth* unto me from the ground. Gen. iv. 10.

3. To utter a loud, sharp, or vehement inarticulate sound, as a dog or other animal.

In a cowslip's bell I lie;
There I couch when owls do *cry*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

How cheerfully on the false trail they *cry*!
O, this is counter, you false Danish dogs.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

And farther on we heard a beast that *cried*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 26.

4. To call out or exclaim inarticulately; make an inarticulate outcry, as a person under excitement of any kind; especially, to utter a loud sound of lamentation or suffering, such as is usually accompanied by tears.

Whan he com be-fore the town he be-gan to make grete sorow, and *cried* high and cleer that thei with-ynne vpon the walles myght wele it here.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 261.

Esau . . . *cried* with a great and exceeding bitter cry.
Gen. xxvii. 34.

Hence—5. To weep; shed tears, whether with or without sound.

The ministers for the purpose hurried thence
Me, and thy *crying* self. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*. *Donne.*

6†. To bid at an auction.

To our office, where we met all, for the sale of two ships by an inch of candle (the first time that ever I saw any of this kind), where I observed how they do invite one another, and at last how they all do *cry*, and we have much to do to tell who did *cry* last. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 120.

To cry against, to utter reproof or threats against with a loud voice or earnestly; denounce.

Arise, go to Nineveh, . . . and *cry against* it.
Jonah i. 2.

To cry back. (*a*) In *hunting*, to return as on a trail; hark back. (*b*) To revert to an ancestral type. See extract.

The effect of a cross will frequently disappear for several generations, and then appear again in a very marked degree. This principle is known to physicians as Atavism, and amongst breeders of stock such progeny is said to *cry back*—a term derived from a well known hunting expression. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 27.

To cry out. (*a*) To exclaim; vociferate; clamor.

And, lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth out*.
Luke ix. 39.

She was never known to *cry out*, or discover any fear, in a coach or on horseback. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

(*b*) To complain loudly; utter lamentations; expostulate: often with *against*.

When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry out* as loud, as other men. *Tillotson.*

(*c*†) To be in childbirth.

K. Hen. What, is she *crying out*?
Lov. So said her woman; and that her sufferance made
Almost each pang a death. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter loudly; sound or noise abroad; proclaim; declare loudly or publicly.

Let heaven, and men, and devils, let them all,
All, all, *cry* shame against me, yet I'll speak.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Then of their session ended they bid *cry*
With trumpets' regal sound the great result.
Milton, P. L., ii. 514.

These are the men that still *cry* the King, the King, the Lord's Anointed. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Con.

2. To give notice regarding; advertise by crying; hawk: as, to *cry* a lost child; to *cry* goods.

I am resolv'd to ask every man I meet; and if I cannot hear of him the sooner, I'll have him *cried*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, v. 4.

Everything, till now conceal'd, flies abroad in public print, and is *cried* about the streetes.
Evelyn, Diary, December 2, 1688.

You know how to *cry* wine and sell vinegar.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 4.

3. To publish the banns of; advertise the marriage of.

What have I to expect, but, after a deal of flimsy preparation with a bishop's license, and my aunt's blessing, to go simpering up to the altar; or perhaps be *cried* three times in a country-church, and have an unmannerly fat clerk ask the consent of every butcher in the parish to join John Absolute and Lydia Languish, spinster!
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

4†. To call.

The medes [meadows] clensed tyme is now to make,
And beestes from nowe forth from hem [them] to *crie*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

5†. To demand; call for.

The proud sheryfe of Notyngham
Dyde *crye* a full fayre play.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V., 93).

The affair *cries* haste. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

This is a new way of begging, and a neat one;
And this *cries* money for reward, good store too.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, i. 2.

To cry aim. See *aim*, *v. t.*—**To cry cockles.** See *cockle*[2].—**To cry craven!.** See *craven*.—**To cry down.** (*a*) To decry; depreciate by words or in writing; belittle; dispraise; disparage.

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*

Some great decorum, some fetish of a government, some ephemeral trade, or war, or man, is cried up by half mankind and *cried down* by the other half, as if all depended on this particular up or down. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 87.

(*b*) To overbear; put down.

I'll to the king;
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipswich fellow's insolence.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1.

To cry halves. See *half*, *n.*—**To cry mew**†. See the extract.

With respect to *crying mew*, it appears to have been an old and approved method of expressing dislike at the first representation of a play. Decker has many allusions to the practice; and, what appears somewhat strange, in his Satiromastix, charges Jonson with mewing at the fate of his own works. "When your plays are misliked at court you shall not *cry mew*, like a puss, and say you are glad you write out of the courtier's element."
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, Ind.

To cry (one) **mercy**, to beg (one's) pardon.

Forthi I counseille alle Cristene to *crie* Crist *merci*,
And Marie his moder to beo mene bi-twene.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 182.

I *cry* you *mercy*, madam; was it you?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Sir, this messenger makes so much haste that I *cry* you *mercy* for spending any time of this letter in other employment than thanking you for yours.
Donne, Letters, xli.

To cry one's eyes out, to weep inordinately.—**To cry up.** (*a*) To praise; applaud; extol: as, to *cry up* a man's talents or patriotism, or a woman's beauty; to *cry up* the administration.

Laughing loud, and *crying up* your own wit, though perhaps borrowed. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Thus finally it appears that those purer Times were no such as they *cry'd up*, and not to be follow'd without suspicion, doubt, and danger. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

(*b*†) To raise the price of by proclamation: as, to *cry up* ★certain coins.

cry (krī), *n.*; pl. *cries* (krīz). [< ME. *cry*, *crye*, *crie*, *cri* = MHG. *krie*, *krei*, < OF. *cri*, *cride*, *crie*, F. *cri* = Pr. *crit*, *crida* = Sp. Pg. *grito*, *grita* = It. *grido*, *grida*, a cry (ML. *crida*, clamor, proclamation); from the verb.] 1. Any loud or passionate utterance; clamor; outcry; a vehement expression of feeling or desire, articulate or inarticulate: as, a *cry* of joy, triumph, surprise, pain, supplication, etc.

And there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land of Egypt. Ex. xi. 6.

He forgetteth not the *cry* of the humble. Ps. ix. 12.

One *cry* of grief and rage rose from the whole of Protestant Europe. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. A loud inarticulate sound uttered by man or beast, as in pain or anger, or to attract attention.

I could have kept a hawk, and well have holloa'd
To a deep *cry* of dogs.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 4.

One deep *cry*
Of great wild beasts.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. Loud lamentation or wailing; hence, the act of weeping; a fit of weeping.

And than a-noon be-gan so grete a noyse and sorowfull *crye*, that all the court was trowbled.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

Oh! would I were dead now,
Or up in my bed now,
To cover my head now,
And have a good *cry*!
Hood, A Table of Errata.

4. Public notice or advertisement by outcry, as hawkers give of their wares; proclamation, as by a town crier.

Also yf ther be ony man that hangith not out a lanterne with a candel brennyng therin acording to the Mayrs *crye*.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 91).

At midnight there was a *cry* made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh. Mat. xxv. 6.

5. Public or general accusation; evil report or fame.

Because the *cry* of [against] Sodom and Gomorrah is great, . . . I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the *cry* of it.
Gen. xviii. 20, 21.

6. A pack of dogs.

You common *cry* of curs! *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd.
Milton, P. L., ii. 654.

Hence—**7.** In contempt, a pack or company of persons.

Would not this . . . get me fellowship in a *cry* of players? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

8. A word or phrase used in battle, as a shout to encourage or rally soldiers; a battle-cry or war-cry.

Enter an English Soldier, crying A Talbot! A Talbot! . . .
Sold. The *cry* of Talbot serves me for a sword.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Ho! friends! and ye that follow, cry my *cry!*
William Morris, Doom of King Acrisius.

9. A party catchword; an object for the attainment of which insistence and iteration are employed for partizan purposes; some topic, event, etc., which is used, or the importance of which is magnified, in a partizan manner.

"And to manage them [a constituency] you must have a good *cry*," said Taper. "All now depends upon a good *cry*." *Disraeli*, Coningsby, ii. 3.

If the project fails in the present Reichstag, it would certainly be a bad *cry* for the government at the next elections. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 290.

10. The peculiar crackling noise made by metallic tin when bent.—**A far cry**, a great distance; a long way.

It's *a far cry* to Lochawe. *Proverb.*

We must not be impatient; it is *a far cry* from the dwellers in caves to even such civilization as we have achieved. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

Great cry and little wool, much ado about nothing; a great show and pretense with little or no result.—**Hue and cry.** See *hue*[2].—**In full cry**, in full pursuit: said of the dogs in a hunt when all are on the scent and are baying in chorus: often used figuratively.

The dunces hunt *in full cry*, till they have run down a reputation. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xx.

cryal, criell, *a.* Used in the phrase *cryal* or *criell heron*, an old name of the egret or lesser white heron. *N. E. D.*

cryancet, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

cryer (krī'ėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *crier*.—**2.** The female or young of the goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, called *falcon-gentle*.

crying (krī'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cry*, *v. i.*, in def. 2.] **1.** Demanding attention or remedy; notorious; unendurable.

Those other *crying* sins of ours . . . pull . . . plagues and miseries upon our heads. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 86.

2. Melancholy; lamenting.

Who shall now sing your *crying* elegies,
And strike a sad soul into senseless pictures?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

crying-bird (krī'ing-bėrd), *n.* The courlan or carau, *Aramus pictus*.

crying-out† (krī'ing-out'), *n.* [See *to cry out* (*e*), under *cry*, *v. i.*] The confinement of a woman; labor.

Aunt Nell, who, by the way, was at the *crying-out*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 328.

crymodynia (krī-mō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυμός, cold, a cold, a chill, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Chronic rheumatism. *Dunglison.*

crynog, *n.* Same as *cranock*.

cryoconite (krī-ok'ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + κόνις, dust, + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Nordenskjöld to a gray powder noticed by him in various places in Greenland on the surface of the inland ice, at a great distance from earth or rock, and which he considered to be of cosmic (meteoric) origin. This view was based in part on the occurrence, in addition to magnetite, of fine particles of metallic iron in the powder. The theory of the cosmic origin of cryoconite does not appear as yet to have been generally admitted.

cryogen (krī'ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] That which produces cold; a freezing-mixture; an appliance or contrivance for reducing temperature below 0° C. *F. Guthrie.*

cryolite, kryolite (krī'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + λίθος, stone.] A fluorid of sodium and aluminium found in Greenland, where it forms an extensive bed. It occurs in cleavable masses, also in distinct crystals, and has a glistening vitreous luster, and a pale grayish-white, snow-white, or yellowish-brown color. It is important as a source of the metal aluminium, and is also used for making soda and some kinds of glass. Cryolite has also been discovered at Miask in the Ural mountains, and in small quantities in Colorado.—**Cryolite glass,** or *hot-cast porcelain*, a semi-transparent or milky-white glass, made of silica and cryolite with oxid of zinc, melted together. Also called *milk-glass* and *fusible porcelain*.

cryophorus (krī-of'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] An instrument for showing the fall of temperature in water by evaporation. One form consists of two glass globes united by a tube. Water is poured into one globe and boiled to expel the air, and while boiling the apparatus is hermetically sealed. When cool, the pressure of the included vapor is reduced to that due to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. The empty globe is then surrounded by a freezing-mixture, the vapor is condensed, and rapid evaporation takes place from the other globe, which is soon frozen by the lowering of its temperature.

cryophyllite (krī-ō-fil'īt), *n.* [< Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + φύλλον, leaf, + *-ite*[2].] A kind of mica occurring in the granite of Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

Crypsirhina (krip-si-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., orig. *Crypsirina* (Vieillot, 1816), also, and more correctly, *Crypsirrhina* (on another model, *Cryptorhina*), < Gr. κρύπτειν, hide (κρύψις, a hiding), + ῥίς, ῥιν, nose.] A genus of tree-crows, of the subfamily *Callœatinæ*, having as its type *C. varians*, the temia or so-called variable crow of Java. The genus is extended by some authors to include the *Callœatinæ* at large, or birds of the genera *Temnurus*, *Dendrocitta*, and *Vagabunda*.

crypsis (krip'sis), *n.* [Also *krypsis*, < Gr. κρύψις, concealment, < κρύπτειν, conceal: see *crypt*.] Concealment. See extract.

The Tübingen divines advocated the *krypsis* or concealment, that is, the secret use of all divine attributes.
Schaff.

crypsorchid, crypsorchis (krip-sôr'kid, -kis), *n.* [< Gr. κρύπτειν (future κρύψειν), hide, + ὄρχις, testicle.] Same as *cryptorchis*.

crypt (kript), *n.* [= Dan. *krypte* = F. *crypte* = Pr. *cropta* (also *crota*) = Sp. *cripta* = Pg. *crypta* = It. *critta*, < L. *crypta*, < Gr. κρύπτη or κρυπτή, a vault, crypt, fem. of κρυπτός, hidden, secret, verbal adj. of κρύπτειν, hide, keep secret, akin to καλύπτειν, cover, hide. See *crode*, *croud*, and *grot*, *grotto*, ult. doublets of *crypt*.] **1.** A hidden or secret recess; a subterranean cell or cave, especially one constructed or used for the interment of bodies, as in the catacombs.

What had been a wondrous and intimate experience of the soul, a flash into the very *crypt* and basis of man's nature from the fire of trial, had become ritual and tradition.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 237.

2. A part of an ecclesiastical building, as a cathedral, church, etc., below the chief floor,



Crypt.—Cathedral of Bourges, France.

commonly set apart for monumental purposes, and sometimes used as a chapel or a shrine.

My knees are bow'd in *crypt* and shrine.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

A *crypt*, as a portion of a church, had its origin in the subterranean chapels known as "confessiones," erected around the tomb of a martyr, or the place of his martyrdom. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 667.

3. In *anat.*, a follicle; a small simple tubular or saccular secretory pit; a small glandular cavity; as, a mucous *crypt* (a follicular secretory pit in mucous membrane). See *follicle*. Also *crypta*.—**Crypts of Lieberkühn,** the follicles of Lieberkühn in the intestines.—**Multilocular crypt,** a racemose glandular follicle; a secretory pit with branches or diverticula.

crypta (krip'tą), *n.*; pl. *cryptæ* (-tē). [NL. use of L. *crypta*: see *crypt*.] In *anat.*, same as *crypt*, 3.

Cryptacanthodes (krip″ta-kan-thō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden (see *crypt*), + ἄκανθα, spine, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of blennioid fishes, typical of the family *Cryptacanthodidæ*.

cryptacanthodid (krip-ta-kan'thō-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Cryptacanthodidæ*.

Cryptacanthodidæ (krip″ta-kan-thod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptacanthodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Cryptacanthodes*. They are blennioid fishes with an eel-like aspect, a long dorsal fin sustained by stout spines only; no ventrals, and an oblong cuboid head. Two species inhabit the northwestern Atlantic, and have been called *wrymouths*, and one inhabits the Alaskan seas. Also *Cryptacanthoidæ*.

cryptæ, *n.* Plural of *crypta*.

cryptal (krip'tal), *a.* [< *crypt* + *-al*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, pertaining to or derived from a crypt. See *crypt*, 3.

The use of the *cryptal* or follicular secretion is to keep the parts on which it is poured supple and moist, and to preserve them from the action of irritating bodies with which they have to come in contact. *Dunglison.*

crypted (krip'ted), *a.* [< *crypt* + *-ed*[2].] In *arch.*, vaulted. [Rare.]

A *crypted* hall and stair lead to the chapter-house.
A. J. C. Hare, Russia, iii.

★**cryptic** (krip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *crypticus*, < Gr. κρυπτικός, hidden, < κρυπτός, hidden: see *crypt*.] **I.** *a.* Hidden; secret; occult.

This *cryptic* and involved method of his providence have I ever admired. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 17.

The subject is the receiver of Godhead, and at every comparison must feel his being enhanced by that *cryptic* might. *Emerson*, Experience.

Cryptic syllogism, a syllogism not in regular form, the premises being transposed, or one of them omitted, or both omitted, and only the middle term indicated. The following is an example of the last kind: "The existence of Joan of Arc proves that true greatness is not confined to the male sex."

II.† *n.* The art of recording any discourse so that the meaning is concealed from ordinary readers.

There be also other diversities of Methods, vulgar and received; as that of Resolution or Analysis, of Constitution or Synstasis, of Concealment or *Cryptic*, etc.; which I do allow well of.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning (Original English ed.), [Works, III. 407.

cryptical (krip'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *cryptic*.

cryptically (krip'ti-kal-i), *adv.* Secretly; in an occult manner.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without *cryptically* distinguishing it from those sapors that are akin to it. *Boyle.*

Crypticus (krip'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *crypticus*, covered, concealed: see *cryptic*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of atracheliate heteromerous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *C. quisquilius*, a European species, is an example. *Latreille*, 1817. (*b*†) A genus of birds, of the family *Momotidæ*, or sawbills. *Swainson*, 1837.

crypto-. [L., etc., *crypto-*, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret: see *crypt*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'hidden, concealed, not evident or obvious.' See *calypto-*.

cryptobranch (krip'tō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *cryptobranchiate*.

II. *n.* An animal with covered or concealed gills, as a crustacean, mollusk, or reptile.

Cryptobranchiata (krip-tō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptobranchiatus*, having concealed gills: see *cryptobranchiate*.] A group of animals having concealed gills. Specifically—(*a*) A division of crustaceans, including the decapods. (*b*) A division of gastropods (the typical *Doridida*) having the branchiæ combined in a single retractile crown. (*c*) A subclass of gastropods, containing most of the class: contrasted with *Pulmobranchiata* and *Nudibranchiata*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821. (*d*) The pteropods considered as a suborder of dœcious gastropods. *Deshayes*, 1830. (*e*) A division of urodele amphibians. Also *Cryptobranchia* in all senses.

cryptobranchiate (krip-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *cryptobranchiatus*, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + βράγχια, gills.] Having hidden gills; having the branchiæ concealed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptobranchiata* in any sense. Also *cryptobranch*.

Cryptobranchidæ (krip-tō-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptobranchiate or derotreme urodele amphibians: synonymous with *Menopomidæ* (which see). It contains the genera *Amphiuma*, *Menopoma*, and *Sieboldia* or *Cryptobranchus*.

Cryptobranchus (krip-tō-brang'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *βράγχος*, in pl. equiv. to *βράγχια*, gills.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptobranchidæ*, containing the gigantic salamander of Japan, *Cryptobranchus maximus*, which sometimes attains a length of 6 feet, and is the largest living amphibian. The genus is better known under the name of *Sieboldia*.

Crypto-Calvinist (krip″tō-kal'vin-ist), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *Calvinist*.] One who is secretly a Calvinist; a term applied in Germany in the sixteenth century by the orthodox Lutherans to the Philippists or Melanchthonians, followers of Philip Melanchthon. They were accused of being secretly Calvinists, because they maintained the Calvinistic view of the eucharist, rejecting Luther's doctrine of consubstantiation (as it was called by them).

Crypto-Calvinistic (krip″tō-kal-vin-is'tik), *a.* [< *Crypto-Calvinist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Crypto-Calvinists: as, *Crypto-Calvinistic* doctrines; the *Crypto-Calvinistic* controversy (a violent debate carried on during nearly the last fifty years of the sixteenth century).

cryptocarp (krip'tō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *algology*, same as *cystocarp*.

Cryptocarpæ (krip-tō-kär'pē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of two prime divisions of acalephs, made by Eschscholtz in 1829, containing those with inward or concealed genitalia. They are more fully called *Discophoræ cryptocarpæ*, as distinguished from *Discophoræ phanerocarpæ*, and correspond to the modern group *Hydromedusæ*, though the character implied in the name does not always exist. *Apodes* is a synonym.

cryptocarpic (krip-tō-kär'pik), *a.* [< *cryptocarp* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or effected by means of cryptocarps or cystocarps.

cryptocarpous (krip-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [As *Cryptocarpæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptocarpæ*; not phanerocarpous.

Cryptocephalidæ (krip″tō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, typified by the genus *Cryptocephalus*. It is related to the *Chrysomelidæ*, in which it is sometimes merged.

cryptocephalous (krip-tō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [As *Cryptocephal-us* + *-ous*.] Having the head concealed.

Cryptocephalus (krip-tō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. A genus of beetles, referred to the family *Chrysomelidæ*, or made the type of a family *Cryptocephalidæ*. *C. sericus* is a small beetle, about a quarter of an inch long, of a brilliant golden-green color, abundant in Great Britain. *C. lineola* is a glossy black species, with red elytra bordered with black.



Cryptocephalus congestus. (Line shows natural size.)

2. [*l. c.*] In *teratol.*, a monster whose head is excessively small and does not appear externally. *Dunglison.*

Cryptocerata (krip-tō-ser'a-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κέρας*, pl. *κέρατα*, horn.] A division of heteropterous hemipterous insects, including the aquatic families *Notonectidæ*, *Nepidæ*, and *Galgulidæ*: opposed to *Gymnocerata*. Also called *Hydrocorisæ*.

cryptocerous (krip-tos'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ous*.] Having concealed antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptocerata*.

Cryptochirus (krip-tō-kī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *χείρ*, the hand.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the series *Ocypodoidea*. The species live on corals, and are provided with a kind of pouch for the eggs and young.

Cryptochirus prefers to make his home in the more solid corals, where the young, settling down in the centre of a young polyp, kills it, while the surrounding polyps continuing to grow soon build a tubular dwelling for the crab. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 64.

Cryptochiton (krip-tok'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *χιτών*, chiton.] A genus of polyplacophorous mollusks, or chitons. *C. stelleri* is an example.

crypto-Christian (krip″tō-kris'tian), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *Christian*.] One who is secretly a Christian.

Those Jews became Christians in apostolic times who were already what may be called *crypto-Christians*.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 403.

Cryptococchlides (krip-tō-kok'li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κοχλίς*, shell.] A section of pectinibranchiate gastropods, proposed for the genus *Sigaretus*.

cryptocrystalline (krip-tō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *crystalline*.] Indistinctly or imperfectly crystalline: used of a mineral whose structure is so fine that its crystalline character is not apparent to the eye, or which is semi-amorphous; also of a rock, or of its base, in which no definite character is discernible in the constituent particles, even with the microscope. See *microcrystalline*.

cryptocrystallization (krip″tō-kris″ta-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *crystallization*.] Crystallization yielding a cryptocrystalline structure.

crypto-deist (krip″tō-dē'ist), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *deist*.] One who is secretly a deist.

He [Thomas Paine] was already a *crypto-deist*.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 244.

Cryptodibranchia (krip″tō-dī-brang'ki-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1814), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + NL. *Dibranchia*.] An order of cephalophorous mollusks containing all the cephalopods: later called *Cryptodibranchiata*, and limited in range.

Cryptodibranchiata (krip″tō-dī-brang-ki-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + NL. *Dibranchiata*, q. v.] In De Blainville's system of classification (1824), an order of cephalopods, containing the dibranchiate forms: same as *Acetabulifera* and *Dibranchiata*.

cryptodibranchiate (krip″tō-dī-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptodibranchiata*; dibranchiate or acetabuliferous, as a cephalopod.

cryptodidymus (krip-tō-did'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *δίδυμος*, a twin.] In *teratol.*, a monstrosity in which one fetus is found contained in another. *Dunglison.*

cryptodirous (krip-tō-dī'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *δειρή*, the neck, throat, + *-ous*.] Having a concealed or concealable neck, as a tortoise in which the neck is so completely retractile that the head can be directly withdrawn into the shell; opposed to *pleurodirous*.

Cryptodon (krip'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὀδούς*, Ionic *ὀδών* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Lucinidæ*, having no hinge-teeth, whence the name.

cryptodont (krip'tō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *cryptodon(t-)*, having concealed (or no) teeth, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having concealed teeth, or not known to have teeth; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptodonta* or *Cryptodontia*.

Cryptodonta (krip-tō-don'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (as Gr.) of *cryptodon(t-)*: see *cryptodont*.] In *conch.*, a section or order of paleozoic bivalve mollusks, having the thin shell cryptodont, two ciboria, and entire pallial line.

Cryptodontia (krip-tō-don'shi-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (as L.) of *cryptodon(t-)*: see *cryptodont*.] In Owen's system of classification, a family of extinct reptiles, of the order *Anomodontia*, having both jaws toothless. It contains the genera *Rhynchosaurus* and *Oudenodon*, thus distinguished from *Dicynodon*.

cryptogam (krip'tō-gam), *n.* [< NL. *cryptogamus*: see *cryptogamous*.] A cryptogamous plant; a plant of the class *Cryptogamia*.

Cryptogamæ (krip-tō-gā'mē), *n. pl.* [NL., *sc. plantæ*. See *Cryptogamia*.] In *bot.*, in the system of A. P. de Candolle (1813), a subdivision of the *Endogenæ* (which see) coördinate with the *Phanerogamæ*. In this earliest use the *Cryptogamæ* did not include cellular cryptogams. Adolphe Brongniart in 1843 enlarged its scope so as to embrace all cryptogamous plants. He was followed by most botanists until near the end of the nineteenth century, when the term was gradually abandoned. Botanists differ somewhat as to the proper classification of plants formerly called *Cryptogamæ*. The simplest subdivision is into *Thallophyta*, *Bryophyta*, and *Pteridophyta*, of which the first two constitute the cellular and the last the vascular cryptogams. Engler's system is more complicated, viz., primarily into *Myxothallophyta*, *Euthallophyta*, and *Embryophyta asiphonogama* (*Archegoniatæ*), the last embracing the *Bryophyta* and *Pteridophyta*.

Cryptogamia (krip-tō-gā'mi-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. *cryptogamia* (Linn.), fem. sing., an abstract noun (equiv. to E. *cryptogamy*) used by Linn. as a class name and later as a plural.] In *bot.*, in the Linnean system of classification, the second great series and final class, which included all plants in which there were no stamens and pistils, and therefore no proper flowers: thus distinguished from the first series, *Phænogamia*. The group is further characterized by the absence of a seed containing an embryo. The organs and methods of reproduction vary greatly, in some cases being closely analogous to those of phænogamous plants. Their classification is still, in part, unsettled.

cryptogamian (krip-tō-gā'mi-an), *a.* [< *Cryptogamia* + *-an*.] Same as *cryptogamous*.

cryptogamic (krip-tō-gam'ik), *a.* [As *cryptogam-ous* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the *Cryptogamia*; cryptogamous: as, *cryptogamic* botany.

There is good reason to believe that the first plants which appeared on this earth were *cryptogamic*.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

cryptogamist (krip-tog'a-mist), *n.* [< *Cryptogamia* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany.

cryptogamous (krip-tog'a-mus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptogamus*, having an obscure mode of fertilization, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, obscure, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptogamia*. Also *cryptogamian*.

cryptogamy (krip-tog'a-mi), *n.* [< NL. **cryptogamia*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Obscure fructification, as in plants of the class *Cryptogamia*. See *Cryptogamia*.

cryptogram (krip'tō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A message or writing in secret characters or otherwise occult; a cryptograph.

cryptograph (krip'tō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. Something written in secret characters or cipher.—2. A system of secret writing; a cipher.

cryptographal (krip-tog'ra-fal), *a.* [As *cryptograph* + *-al*.] Cryptographic. *Boyle.*

cryptographer (krip-tog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *cryptograph* + *-er*1.] One who writes in secret characters.

cryptographic, cryptographical (krip-tō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [As *cryptograph* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] 1. Written in secret characters or in cipher: as, a *cryptographic* despatch.—2. Designed or contrived for writing in secret characters: as, a *cryptographic* machine.

cryptography (krip-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The act or art of writing in secret characters.—2. A system of secret or occult characters; that which is written in cipher.

The strange *cryptography* of Gaffarel in his Starry Book of Heaven. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

All which relates to the spirits, their names, speeches, shows, noises, clothing, actions, &c., were all *cryptography*: feigned relations, concealing true ones of a very different nature.
Hooke, in I. D'Israeli's Amen. of Lit., II. 311.

Cryptohypnus (krip-tō-hip'nus), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1836), irreg. < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὕπνος* = L. *somnus*, sleep.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*, distinguished principally by the distinctly securiform terminal joint of the palpi, and the very short and oval, almost round, scutellum. It is a very large and wide-spread genus, comprising upward of 100 species, of which 24 are from North America. The smallest species of the family are found in this genus, *C. minutissimus* measuring less than one millimeter in length. The color is usually uniform black or yellowish-brown.

cryptolite (krip'tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *λίθος*, stone.] A phosphate of cerium, occurring in minute crystals or grains embedded in the apatite of Arendal, Norway.

cryptology (krip-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Secret or occult language; cryptography.

Cryptomonadina (krip-tō-mon-a-dī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *μονάς* (*μονάδ-*), a unit, + *-ina*2.] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate infusorians of persistent form, undergoing complete fission and lacking an intestine and appendages.—2. In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Cryptomonas*, *Chilomonas*, and *Nephroselmis*.

cryptomonadine (krip-tō-mon'a-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptomonadina*.

cryptomorphite (krip-tō-môr'fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ite*2.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, occurring in white kernels with microcrystalline texture.

crypton, *n.* See *krypton*.

Cryptonemieæ (krip″tō-nē-mī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *νῆμα*, thread.] A family of the *Florideæ* among *Algæ*, including about 150 species, mostly inhabiting warm seas. They are of purplish or rose-red color, with generally a

filiform, gelatinous, or cartilaginous frond, composed wholly or in part of cylindrical cells connected into filaments. Preferably *Cryptonemiaceæ*.

Cryptoneura (krip-tō-nū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptoneurus:* see *cryptoneurous*.] A term applied by Rudolphi to certain low organisms in which nerves were not known to exist: practically synonymous with *Acrita*.

cryptoneurous (krip-tō-nū′rus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptoneurus*, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + νεῦρον, nerve.] Having no obvious nervous system, or not known to have any nerves.

Cryptonychinæ (krip″tō-ni-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptonyx* (*-onych-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, named from the genus *Cryptonyx:* synonymous with *Rollulinæ*. Also *Cryptonyxæ*.

cryptonym (krip′tō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + ὄνομα, dial. ὄνυμα, = E. *name*.] A private, secret, or hidden name; a name which one bears in some society or brotherhood.

> Mons. E. Aroux . . . gravely assures us that, during the Middle Ages, Tartar was only a *cryptonym* by which heretics knew each other.
>
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

Cryptonyx (krip′tō-niks), *n.* [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1815, as *Cryptonix*), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), nail, claw.] A genus of gallinaceous birds: a synonym of *Rollulus*.

Cryptonyxæ (krip-tō-nik′sē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cryptonychinæ*. *Temminck*.

Cryptopentamera (krip″tō-pen-tam′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptopentamerus:* see *cryptopentamerous*.] An artificial section of coleopterous insects, now abandoned, including species in which all the tarsi have five joints, of which the fourth is very minute and concealed under the third. Westwood substituted for this the name *Pseudotetramera*.

cryptopentamerous (krip″tō-pen-tam′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptopentamerus*, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + πενταμερής, in five parts, < πέντε, = E. *five*, + μέρος, part.] In *entom.*, having all the tarsi five-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed; subpentamerous; pseudotetramerous; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptopentamera*.

Cryptophagidæ (krip-tō-faj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptophagus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are five-jointed; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi approximate at base; the anterior coxæ are rounded or oval and not prominent; the posterior coxæ are not sulcate, and are separated; the ventral segments are subequal; the middle coxal cavities are closed by the sterna; the prosternum is prolonged, meeting the mesosternum; and the anterior coxal cavities open behind.

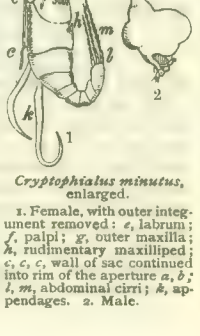
Cryptophagus (krip-tof′a-gus), *n.* [NL. (so called from feeding on cryptogams), < *crypto-* (*gamus*), cryptogam, + Gr. φαγεῖν, eat.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophagidæ*, containing beetles of minute size.



Cryptophagus dentatis. (Line shows natural size.)

Cryptophialidæ (krip″tō-fi-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptophialus* + *-idæ*.] A family of abdominal *Cirripedia*, with no thoracic limbs, three pairs of abdominal appendages, two eyes, an extensile mouth, and the sexes distinct, the male being very different from the female. The species, like other *Cirripedia abdominalia*, burrow in shells. There are but one or two genera of the family. A species of *Cochlorine* is found burrowing in ormers. See *Cryptophialus*.

Cryptophialus (krip-tō-fī′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + φιάλη, a bowl: see *phial, vial*.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophialidæ*. The only known species, *C. minutus*, is about a tenth of an inch long, and is lodged in a flask-shaped carapace. The two early stages of development are passed through in an egg-like state within the sac of the parent, and in the third the limbless larva moves about by means of its antennæ, before it becomes fixed in its burrow in a shell.



Cryptophialus minutus, enlarged.

1. Female, with outer integument removed: *e*, labrum; *f*, palpi; *g*, outer maxilla; *h*, rudimentary maxilliped; *c*, *c*, *c*, wall of sac continued into rim of the aperture *a*, *b*; *l*, *m*, abdominal cirri; *k*, appendages. 2. Male.

Cryptophyceæ (krip-tō-fis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (so called with reference to their truly cryptogamic character), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + φῦκος, seaweed: see *Fucus*.] The lowest class of *Algæ*, in which sexual reproduction is not known to occur. They are composed of cells, either isolated, as in *Chroöcoccus*, embedded in mucus, as in *Clathrocystis*, or arranged in filaments, as in *Nostoc*. The only mode of reproduction that has yet been observed is by means of non-sexual spores and hormogonia. The color is bluish-green, or sometimes brown, purple, or pink, caused by the presence of a peculiar coloring matter, phycocyan, which obscures the chlorophyl. Also called *Cyanophyceæ*, *Phycochromaceæ*, *Myxophyceæ*, and *Schizophyceæ*.

cryptopia (krip-tō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄπιον, opium.] Cryptopine.

cryptopine (krip′tō-pin), *n.* [As *cryptopia* + *-ine*2.] A colorless and odorless alkaloid of opium ($C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$), crystallizing in minute prisms and having strongly alkaline properties.

Cryptoplax (krip′tō-plaks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + πλάξ, anything flat and broad, as the tails of some crustaceans.] One of the leading genera of *Chitonidæ*.

Cryptopoda (krip-top′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A group of crabs, having the legs mostly concealed when folded beneath the carapace.

cryptoporticus (krip-tō-pôr′ti-kus), *n.* [L., < Gr. κρυπτή, a crypt, + L. *porticus*, porch: see *porch, portico*.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A portico placed before a crypt or an alley between two walls, receiving light and air only by means of arches or windows, as illustrated in the villa of Diomed at Pompeii. (*b*) In the country-houses of the rich, as interpreted from ancient allusions, as in Pliny, a covered gallery of which the side walls were pierced with wide openings, as distinguished from a *crypt*, of which the openings were small and made in one wall only. The cryptoporticus of the second kind was a favorite device for securing cool, fresh air; that of the first kind not only served the same purpose, but was occasionally used for the storage of provisions, etc.

Cryptoprocta (krip-tō-prok′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + πρωκτός, the anus, the hinder parts.] The typical and only genus of the family *Cryptoproctidæ*, containing one species, *C. ferox*, peculiar to Madagascar. It is a remarkable animal, resembling a civet-cat in some respects, but more nearly related to the true cats.



Fossa (*Cryptoprocta ferox*).

cryptoproctid (krip-tō-prok′tid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Cryptoproctidæ*.

Cryptoproctidæ (krip-tō-prok′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptoprocta* + *-idæ*.] A family of feline carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Feræ*, related to the family *Felidæ*, but differing from it in having the body elongated and viverriform, the feet plantigrade with the palms and soles bald, and no aliisphenoid canal in the skull. It represents a peculiar Madagascan type, formerly referred to the *Viverridæ*. There is but one genus, *Cryptoprocta*. See *Æluroidea*.

Cryptops (krip′tops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye.] A genus of chilopod myriapods, of the family *Geophilidæ*, having 17-jointed antennæ and 21 body-segments, each limb ending in a single-jointed tarsus. The species are blind, whence the name.

cryptorchid (krip-tôr′kid), *n.* Same as *cryptorchis*.

cryptorchidism (krip-tôr′ki-dizm), *n.* [< *cryptorchid* + *-ism*.] Same as *cryptorchism*.

cryptorchis (krip-tôr′kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄρχις, testicle.] One whose testes have not descended into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchid*, *crypsorchid*, *crypsorchis*.

cryptorchism (krip-tôr′kizm), *n.* [< NL. *cryptorchismus*, q. v.] Retention of the testicles in the cavity of the abdomen, owing to the failure of the organs to descend from their primitive position into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchidism*, *cryptorchismus*.

cryptorchismus (krip-tôr-kiz′mus), *n.* [NL., < *cryptorchis*, q. v.] Same as *cryptorchism*.

Cryptorhynchides (krip-tō-ring′ki-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptorhynchus* + *-ides*.] A division of the family *Curculionidæ*, or weevils, the species of which are chiefly distinguished by possessing a groove in which the rostrum may be received. *Schönherr*, 1826. Also *Cryptorhynchidæ*.

Cryptorhynchus (krip-tō-ring′kus), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, giving name to a group *Cryptorhynchides*. *Illiger*.

Cryptornis (krip-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of fossil birds, found in the Upper Eocene: so called because its affinities are not evident. It has been supposed to be related to the hornbills.

Cryptostegia (krip-tō-stē′ji-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + στέγος, στέγη, a roof.] In Reuss's classification, a group of perforate foraminifers.

Cryptostemma (krip-tō-stem′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + στέμμα, a fillet.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptostemmidæ*. *C. westermanni* inhabits Guinea. *Guérin*, 1838.

Cryptostemmatidæ (krip″tō-ste-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptostemma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate arachnidans, of the order *Phalangida* or *Opilionina*, typified by the genus *Cryptostemma*. Also written *Cryptostemmidæ* and *Cryptostemmides*.

Cryptostemmidæ (krip-tō-stem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptostemma* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Cryptostemmatidæ*.

cryptostoma (krip-tos′tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *cryptostomata* (krip-tō-stō′ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] In certain algæ, as *Fucus*, a small pit or cavity from which arise groups of hairs.

Cryptotetramera (krip″tō-te-tram′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptotetramerus:* see *cryptotetramerous*.] An old section of coleopterous insects, including species with four joints to all the tarsi, the third being concealed. It contains such families as *Coccinellidæ* and *Endomychidæ*, usually grouped under *Trimera*, and called trimerous. It was named *Pseudotrimera* by Westwood.

cryptotetramerous (krip″tō-te-tram′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptotetramerus*, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + τετραμερής, in four parts, < τετρα-, = E. *four*, + μέρος, a part.] In *entom.*, subtetramerous; pseudotrimerous; having all the tarsi four-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed.

cryptous (krip′tus), *a.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden: see *crypt*.] Of the nature of a crypt; cryptal; hidden; concealed.

cryptozygosity (krip″tō-zī-gos′i-ti), *n.* [As *cryptozygous* + *-ity*.] The character of being ★cryptozygous.

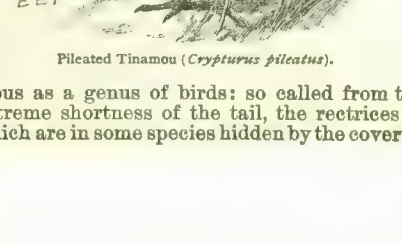
cryptozygous (krip-toz′i-gus), *a.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ζυγόν = L. *jugum* = E. *yoke*.] In *craniol.*, so constructed that the zygomatic arches are not seen when the skull is viewed from above.

Crypturi (krip-tū′rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Crypturus*, q. v.] The tinamous, or the family *Tinamidæ*, considered as an order or prime division of carinate birds, having the palate dromæognathous: synonymous with *Tinami* or *Tinamiformes*.

Crypturidæ (krip-tū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crypturus* + *-idæ*.] The tinamous as a family of gallinaceous birds: a synonym of *Tinamidæ*.

Crypturinæ (krip-tū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crypturus* + *-inæ*.] The tinamous as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds of the family *Tetraonidæ*. See *Tinamidæ*.

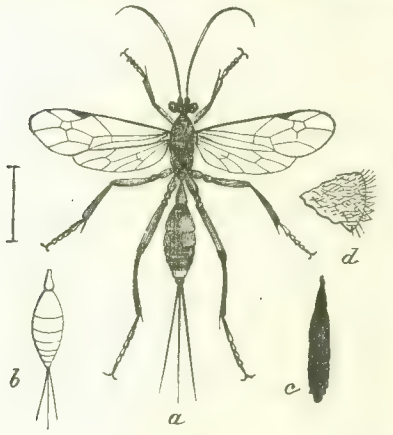
Crypturus (krip-tū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + οὐρά, tail.] The tinamous as a genus of birds: so called from the extreme shortness of the tail, the rectrices of which are in some species hidden by the coverts.



Pileated Tinamou (*Crypturus pileatus*).

The name is retained as the designation of one of the several genera into which the family *Tinamidæ* is now divided, containing such species as *C. cinereus*, *C. pileatus*, *C. tataupa*, etc. See *Tinamus*.

Cryptus (krip'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden: see *crypt*.] A genus of ichneumon-flies,



Cryptus extrematis.

a, female of *C. extrematis* (line shows natural size); *b*, enlarged abdomen of *C. nuncius*, female; *c*, enlarged abdomen of *C. extrematis*, male; *d*, enlarged portion of wing of same.

of the family *Ichneumonidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Cryptinæ*. *C. extrematis* is a species which infests the American silkworm.

★**crystal** (kris'tal), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *cristal*, also often erroneously *chrystal*, *christal*, etc., now accom. to L. spelling; < ME. *cristal*, *cristall*, < OF. *cristal*, F. *cristal* = Pr. Sp. *cristal* = Pg. *crystal* = It. *cristallo* = AS. *cristalla* = D. *kristal* = OHG. *christallā*, MHG. *kristalle*, fem., *kristall*, masc., G. *krystall*, *kristall*, masc., = Dan. *krystal* = Sw. *kristall*, < L. *crystallum*, ice, crystal, < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, clear ice, ice, also rock-crystal (so called from its resemblance to ice, of which it was supposed to be a modified and permanent form), < *κρυσταίνειν*, freeze, < *κρύος*, cold, frost.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *chem.* and *mineral.*, a body which, by the operation of molecular attraction, has assumed a definite internal structure with the form of a regular solid inclosed by a certain number of plane surfaces arranged according to the laws of symmetry. The internal structure is exhibited in the cleavage, in the behavior of sections in polarized light, etc. The external form is discussed under *crystallography* (which see). Crystals are obtained in the laboratory either by fusing substances by heat and allowing them gradually to cool, or by dissolving them in a fluid and then abstracting the latter by slow evaporation; also by the direct condensation of a vapor produced by sublimation, as in the case of arsenious oxid, in the same way that snow-crystals are formed directly from water-vapor in the upper atmosphere. The name was first applied to the transparent varieties of quartz, specifically called *rock-crystal*.

There was a sea of glass like unto *crystal*. Rev. iv. 6.

The term *crystal* is now applied to all symmetrical solid shapes assumed spontaneously by lifeless matter.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 59.

2. Glass. (*a*) Glass of a high degree of transparency and freedom from color. It is heavier than ordinary glass, because containing much oxid of lead. (*b*) Fine glass used for table-vessels or other table-service, or for ornamental pieces. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *cut glass*. (*c*) The glass cover of a watch-case.

3. A substance resembling rock-crystal or glass in its properties, especially in transparency and clearness.

Every man in this age has not a soul of *crystal*, for all men to read their actions through.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

4. In *her.*, the color white: said of that color when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon, according to the system of blazoning by precious stones; *pearl*, however, is more commonly used.—**5.** A very fine wide white durant, once used for making nuns' veils.—**Axis of a crystal.** See *axis*[1] and *crystallography*.—**Charcot's crystals**, in *pathol.*, colorless octahedral or rhomboidal crystals found in the sputum of asthmatic and bronchitic patients.—**Crystals of Venus**, crystallized neutral acetate of copper. [*Venus* is here used as a symbol of copper (with allusion to Cyprus).]—**Distorted crystal**, a crystal whose form varies more or less from the ideal geometrical solid which its symmetry requires. This is due to the extension of certain faces at the expense of others during the growth of the crystal, but in general without altering the interfacial angles. In fact, all crystals are more or less distorted.—**Embedded crystals**, crystals enveloped within the mass of a rock or other mineral.—**Geniculated crystal**, a twin or compound crystal, consisting of two or more parts bent at an angle to one another, as is common with the mineral rutile.—**Iceland crystal**, a variety of calcite or crystallized calcium carbonate brought from Iceland, remarkable for its transparency.—**Implanted crystals**, crystals which project from the free surface of a rock upon which they have been formed.—**Negative crystal.** (*a*) A cavity in a mineral mass having the form of a crystal, commonly that peculiar to the mineral itself. (*b*) In *optics*. See *refraction*.—**Pink crystals.** Same as *pink salts*. See *salts*.—**Plastic crystal**, a trade-name for a kind of Portland cement composed of silica and alumina and traces of oxid of iron, lime, magnesia, and some alkalis.—**Positive crystal**, in *optics*. See *refraction*.—**Pseudomorphous crystal.** See *pseudomorph*.—**Replaced crystal**, a crystal having one plane or more in the place of each of its edges or angles.—**Rock-crystal**, or **mountain crystal**, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz. From their brilliancy such crystals are often popularly called *diamonds*, as *Lake George diamonds*, *Bristol diamonds*, etc.—**Twin crystal.** See *twin*.

II. *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; pellucid.

His mistress
Did hold his eyes lock'd in her *crystal* looks.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4.

By *crystal* streams that murmur through the meads.
Dryden.

In *crystal* currents of clear morning seas.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Crystal Palace, the large building, composed chiefly of glass and iron, erected in Hyde Park, London, for the universal exhibition of 1851, and subsequently re-erected at Sydenham, near London, as a permanent institution for public instruction and entertainment. The name has since been applied to other structures of like character.—**Crystal violet**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, resembling ordinary methyl violet in its application.

crystallic (kris-tal'ik), *a.* [< *crystal* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to crystals or crystallization: as, *crystallic* force. *Ashburner*.

crystalliferous (kris-ta-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *crystallum*, crystal, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Bearing or containing crystals.

crystalligerous (kris-ta-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *crystallum*, crystal, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Bearing crystals: specifically applied to those spores of radiolarians which contain crystals.

In those individuals which produce *crystalligerous* swarm-spores, each spore encloses a small crystal.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 852.

crystallin (kris'ta-lin), *n.* [< *crystal* + *-in*[2].] **1.** An albuminoid substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye: same as *globulin*.—★**2.** In *chem.*, an old name for aniline.

★**crystalline** (kris'ta-lin or -līn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cristallin* = Pr. *cristallin* = Sp. *cristalino* = Pg. *crystallino* = It. *cristallino* = D. *kristallijn* = MHG. *kristallīn*, G. *krystallin* (cf. Dan. *krystallinsk*, G. *krystallinisch*; Sw. *kristallisk*), < L. *crystallinus*, < Gr. *κρυστάλλινος*, < *κρύσταλλος*, clear ice, crystal: see *crystal*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of crystal.

Mount, eagle, to my palace *crystalline*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. Relating or pertaining to crystals or crystallization.

Snow being apparently frozen cloud or vapour, aggregated by a confused action of *crystalline* laws. *Whewell*.

3. Formed by crystallization; of the nature of a crystal, especially as regards its internal structure, cleavage, etc.: opposed to *amorphous*.

The most definite of the properties of perfect chemical compounds is their *crystalline* structure.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, II. 28.

It [ice] is composed of *crystalline* particles, which, though in contact with one another, are, however, not packed together so as to occupy the least possible space.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 252.

4. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid: specifically applied in anatomy to several structures, as the *crystalline* humor, cones, etc. See below.

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime,
On the *crystalline* sky. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 772.

5. In *entom.*, reflecting light like glass: specifically applied to the ocelli or simple eyes when they are apparently colorless, resembling glass.—**Crystalline cones.** See *crystalline rods*.—**Crystalline heavens** or **spheres**, in the Ptolemaic astronomy, two spheres imagined between the firmament of the fixed stars and the primum mobile outside, which communicates its motion to all within it.—**Crystalline humor** or **lens**, a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a transparent firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in front of the vitreous body and behind the iris of the eye. It is doubly convex, but the posterior surface is more convex than the anterior. The central part is more dense and firm than the exterior parts, and is made up of concentric lamellæ. It is of high refracting power, and serves to produce that refraction of the rays of light which is necessary to cause them to meet in the retina and form a perfect image there. See cut under *eye*.—**Crystalline rods, crystalline cones**, cells specially modified as refractive bodies, forming the end-organs of the nervous apparatus of vision of the *Arthropoda*.

Each group separates off a transparent highly refractive substance, which forms the so-called *crystalline cone*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 264.

Crystalline style, a flexible, transparent body of gristly appearance and unknown function, contained in the pharyngeal cæcum of bivalve mollusks, as species of *Mactra*.—**Crystalline ware**, a name given by Josiah Wedgwood to fine pottery of his manufacture veined in imitation of natural semi-precious stones, the veining generally going through the paste. Compare *granite-ware*, *agate-ware*.

II. *n.* A crystallized rock, or one composed of ★crystals.

★**crystallinity** (kris-ta-lin'i-ti), *n.* [< *crystalline* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being crystalline; crystalline structure.

The tendency to *crystallinity* observable in large masses of cast metal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 355.

crystallisability, crystallisable, etc. See *crystallizability*, etc.

crystallite (kris'ta-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *-ite*[2].] **1.** Whinstone cooled slowly after fusion.—**2.** The term suggested by Vogelsang as a general name for aggregations of globulites in various forms. See *cumulite*, *margarite*, and *longulite*. These terms are used exclusively in describing various groupings of minute drop-like bodies (globulites), seen under the microscope in thin sections of rocks. See *globulite*.

crystallitis (kris-ta-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal (crystalline lens), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, phacitis. *Dunglison*.

crystallizability (kris"ta-lī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being crystallizable; capability of being crystallized. Also spelled *crystallisability*.

The ready *crystallisability* of alum. *Ure*, Dict., I. 125.

crystallizable (kris'ta-lī-za-bl), *a.* [= F. *cristallisable* = Sp. *cristalizable*; as *crystallize* + *-able*.] Capable of being crystallized or of assuming a crystalline structure. Also spelled *crystallisable*.

★**crystallization** (kris"ta-li-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cristallisation* = Sp. *cristalización* = Pg. *crystallização* = It. *cristallizzazione* = D. *kristallisatie*; as *crystallize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The process by which the molecules of a substance which is in the state of a liquid (or vapor) unite in regular (crystalline) form when it solidifies by cooling or evaporation. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the molecules assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate form according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the external form may be more or less irregular. An amorphous solid body may also undergo partial crystallization by a molecular rearrangement, giving it a more or less complete crystalline structure, as, for instance, in the iron of a railroad-bridge after long use. See *crystallography*.

2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing.

Also spelled *crystallisation*.

Alternate crystallization, a species of crystallization which takes place when several crystallizable substances having little affinity for one another are present in the same solution. The substance which is largest in quantity and least soluble crystallizes first, in part; the least soluble substance next in quantity then begins to crystallize; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited in successive layers from the same solution.—**Water of crystallization**, water which is held by certain salts as a part of their crystalline structure, but is not inherent in the molecule. Thus, common sodium carbonate, when it crystallizes from a solution, contains for each molecule of sodium carbonate ten molecules of water. This is so weakly held that it escapes as vapor in dry air at ordinary temperatures. The crystalline form of the salt often depends on the number of molecules of water which the crystals contain. Water of crystallization differs from combined water in that it does not belong to the molecular structure, but only to the crystalline structure, of the substance.

crystallize (kris'ta-liz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crystallized*, ppr. *crystallizing*. [= F. *cristalliser* = Sp. *cristalizar* = Pg. *crystallizar* = It. *cristallizzare* = D. *kristalliseren* = G. *krystallisiren* = Dan. *krystallisere* = Sw. *kristallisera*; as *crystal* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *κρυσταλλίζειν*, be clear as crystal.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to assume a crystalline structure or shape; form into crystals: often used figuratively.

Bodies which are perfectly *crystallized* exhibit the most complete regularity and symmetry of form.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 365.

Around the Academy are *crystallized* several literary enterprises, the fame of which is reflected upon it.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 28.

2. To change to the state of crystal. [Rare.]

When the Winters keener breath began
To *crystallize* the Baltike Ocean,
To glaze the Lakes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be converted into a crystal; unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a regular solid.—**2.** Figuratively—(*a*) To assume a definite form and fixity, as an opinion, view, or idea, at first indeterminate or vague; take substantial and definite shape: as, public opinion on this subject is beginning to *crystallize*.

There is ever a tendency of the most hurtful kind to allow opinions to *crystallize* into creeds.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 298.

(*b*) To assume (as a number of opinions, views, or ideas, at first unsettled or diverse) a definite form, and become concentrated upon or collected round a given subject.

★ Also spelled *crystallise*.

crystallizer (kris′ta-lī-zėr), *n.* That which causes or assists in crystallization; something employed in a process of crystallization. Also spelled *crystalliser*.

They [boilers] may be emptied at pleasure into lower receivers, called *crystallisers*, by means of leaden syphons and long-necked funnels. *Ure*, Dict., I. 150.

crystallod (kris′ta-lod), *n.* [< *crystal(l)* + *od.*] The od of crystals, or a supposed odic force derived from crystallization. See *od*.

Instead of saying the "od derived from crystallization," we may name this product *crystallod*.
Reichenbach, Dynamics (trans. 1851), p. 224.

crystallo-engraving (kris′ta-lō-en-grā′ving), *n.* A method of ornamenting glass by means of casts of a design which are placed on the inner surface of the metal mold in which the glass vessel is formed, become embedded in the surface of the glass, and are removed with it. When the material forming the cast is separated from the glass vessel, the design is left in intaglio.

crystallogenic, crystallogenical (kris″ta-lō-jen′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *crystallogeny* + *-ic, -ical.*] Relating to crystallogeny; crystal-producing: as, *crystallogenic* attraction.

crystallogeny (kris-ta-loj′e-ni), *n.* [= F. *cristallogénie*, < Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, producing.] In *crystal.*, that department of science which treats of the production of crystals.

crystallographer (kris-ta-log′ra-fėr), *n.* [As *crystallography* + *-er*[1].] One who describes crystals or the manner of their formation.

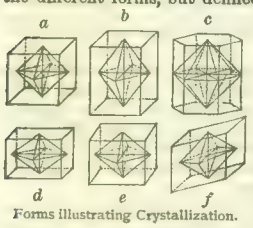
In the present condition of science, minerals, considered as such, and not as geological materials, fall rather within the province of the chemist and *crystallographer*. *E. Forbes*, Literary Papers, p. 165.

crystallographic, crystallographical (kris″ta-lō-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *cristallographique*; as *crystallography* + *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to crystallography.

When a beam of light passes . . . through Iceland spar parallel to the *crystallographic* axis, there is no double refraction. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 103.

crystallographically (kris″ta-lō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to crystallography or its principles; as in crystallography. *Whewell.*

crystallography (kris-ta-log′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *cristallographie* = Sp. *cristalografía* = Pg. *crystallographia* = It. *cristallografia* = D. *kristallografie* = Dan. *krystallografi*, < Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] **1.** The science of the process of crystallization, and of the forms and structure of crystals. The following are the generally adopted systems of crystallization, based upon the degree of symmetry which characterizes the different forms, but defined according to the length and inclination of the assumed axes: (*a*) the *isometric*, characterized by three rectangular axes, all of equal length; (*b*) the *tetragonal*, by three rectangular axes, two of which are of equal length; (*c*) the *hexagonal* (and *rhombohedral*), by four axes, three of equal length, in the same plane, and inclined to one another at an angle of 60°, the fourth of different length, and at right angles to the plane of the other three; (*d*) the *orthorhombic*, by three rectangular axes of unequal length; (*e*) the *monoclinic*, by three axes, two at right angles to each other, and the third perpendicular to one and oblique to the other; and (*f*) the *triclinic*, by three axes, all oblique to one another. (See these names.) Instead of *isometric*, the terms *monometric*, *cubic*, and *regular* are sometimes used; instead of *tetragonal*, *dimetric*; instead of *orthorhombic*, *trimetric* or *rhombic*; instead of *monoclinic*, *monosymmetric* or *oblique*; and instead of *triclinic*, *asymmetric* or *anorthic*. The isometric, tetragonal, and orthorhombic systems are sometimes spoken of collectively as *orthometric*, and the monoclinic and triclinic as *clinometric*; similarly, the tetragonal and hexagonal systems have been called *isodiametric*. The study of crystallography is of great importance to the chemist and mineralogist, as the nature of many substances may be ascertained from an inspection of the forms of their crystals.



Forms illustrating Crystallization.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystals and crystallization.

crystalloid (kris′ta-loid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cristalloïde* = It. *cristalloide*, < Gr. κρυσταλλοειδής, < κρύσταλλος, crystal, + εἶδος, shape.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a crystal.

The grouping . . . of a number of smaller *crystalloid* molecules. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 6.

II. *n.* **1.** The name given by Professor Graham to a class of bodies which have the power, when in solution, of passing easily through membranes, as parchment-paper, and which he found to be of a crystalline character. Metallic salts and organic bodies, as sugar, morphia, and oxalic acid, are crystalloids. They are the opposite of *colloids*, which have not this permeating power. See *colloid*.

The relatively small-atomed *crystalloids* have immensely greater diffusive power than the relatively large-atomed colloids. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 7.

2. A protein crystal—that is, a granule of protein in the form of a crystal, differing from an actual crystal in the inconstancy of its angles and in its property of swelling when immersed in water. Such crystalloïds are of various forms and usually colorless.

crystalloidal (kris-ta-loi′dal), *a.* [< *crystalloid* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a crystalloid.

The same condition could be produced by nearly all *crystalloidal* substances.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 90.

crystallology (kris-ta-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cristallologie* = Pg. *crystallologia*, < Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science which considers the structure of bodies in inorganic nature so far as it is the result of cohesive attraction. It embraces crystallography, which treats of the geometrical form of crystals, and crystallogeny, which discusses their origin and method of formation.

crystallomagnetic (kris″ta-lō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + *μάγνης* (*μαγνητ-*), magnet, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystallized bodies, especially the behavior of a crystal in a magnetic field: as, "*crystallomagnetic* action," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 377.

crystallomancy (kris′ta-lō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *cristallomancie*, < Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A mode of divining by means of a transparent body, as a precious stone, crystal globe, etc., formerly in high esteem. The operator first muttered over the crystal (a beryl was preferred) certain formulas of prayer, and then gave it into the hands of a young man or a virgin, who thereupon, by oral communication from spirits in the crystal, or by written characters seen in it, was supposed to receive the information desired.

crystallometry (kris-ta-lom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *cristallométrie*, < Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, a measure.] The art or process of measuring the forms of crystals.

Crystallometry was early recognized as an authorized test of the difference of the substances which nearly resembled each other. *Whewell.*

crystallotype (kris′ta-lō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + τύπος, impression.] In *photog.*, a photographic picture on a translucent material, as glass.

crystallurgy (kris′ta-lėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + ἔργον = E. *work.*] The process of crystallization.

crystalwort (kris′tal-wėrt), *n.* One of the *Hepaticæ* of the family *Ricciaceæ*.

Cs. The chemical symbol of *cæsium*.

C. S. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Court of Session*; (*b*) *Clerk of the Signet*; (*c*) *Custos Sigilli*, Keeper of the Seal; (*d*) *con sordini* (which see).

C. S. A. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Confederate States of America*; (*b*) *Confederate States Army.*

C. S. N. An abbreviation of *Confederate States Navy.*

C-spring (sē′ spring), *n.* A carriage-spring shaped like the letter C.

ct. An abbreviation of (*a*) *cent*; (*b*) *count*; (*c*) *court.*

ctenidia, *n.* Plural of *ctenidium*.

ctenidial (te-nid′i-al), *a.* [< *ctenidium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of a ctenidium: as, *ctenidial* gills or plumes; *ctenidial* respiration.

Ctenidiobranchia (te-nid″i-ō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτενίδιον, a little comb (see *ctenidium*), + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *Ctenidiobranchiata*.

Ctenidiobranchiata (te-nid″i-ō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenidiobranchiatus*: see *ctenidiobranchiate*.] **1.** A suborder or superfamily of zygobranchiate gastropods, having paired ctenidia functioning as gills. It contains the *Haliotidæ* and *Fissurellidæ*, or seaears and keyhole-limpets.—**2.** A suborder of palliate or tectibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, containing those which retain the ctenidia as functional gills, as the *Tornatellidæ*, *Bullidæ*, *Aplysiidæ*, etc.

ctenidiobranchiate (te-nid″i-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *ctenidiobranchiatus*; as *Ctenidiobranchia* + *-atus*: see *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenidiobranchiata*.

ctenidium (te-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ctenidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. κτενίδιον, dim. of κτείς (κτεν-), a comb.] One of the gill-combs, gill-plumes, or primitive branchial organs of mollusks; the respiratory organ of a mollusk in a generalized stage of development. A ctenidium is always a gill, but a gill may not be a ctenidium, since a respiratory function may be assumed by some part of the body which is not ctenidial in a morphological sense.

On either side of the neck there may be seen an oval yellowish body, the rudimentary gills or *ctenidia*.
Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh, XXXII. 604.

Cteniza (te-nī′zä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. κτενίζειν, comb, < κτείς (κτεν-), a comb.] A genus of spiders, of the family *Mygalidæ*. The species are of large size, and are among those known as trap-door spiders, such as *C. cementaria* of Europe and *C. californica* of the western United States. They are remarkable for forming in the ground a habitation consisting of a long cylindrical tube, protected at the top by a circular door, which is connected to the tube by a hinge. The lid is made of alternate layers of earth and web, and when shut can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding soil.

ctenobranch (ten′ō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ctenobranchia.*] **I.** *a.* Having a pectinate gill; ctenobranchiate.

II. *n.* A ctenobranchiate gastropod; one of the *Ctenobranchiata*.

Are we to accept this view of Lankester and to consider the gill as we find it in most *ctenobranchs* derived from a ctenidium by modification, or shall we regard the common form of ctenobranch gill as the most primitive?
Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins, III. 44.

Ctenobranchia (ten-ō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *Ctenobranchiata*.

Ctenobranchiata (ten-ō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenobranchiatus*: see *ctenobranchiate*.] In Van der Hoeven's classification, the tenth family of mollusks, characterized by spiral shells, and by having the branchial cavity (in which there are sometimes three branchiæ, sometimes two, and sometimes only one) composed of numerous leaves like the teeth of a comb, and contained in the last turn of the shell. They have two tentacles and two eyes, the latter often pediculate. The sexes are separate, and the external organs of generation are distinct. There are both fresh- and salt-water species. The whelk is the best-known member of the family. The *Ctenobranchiata* are now regarded as a suborder of prosobranchiate gastropods, containing upward of 20 families. Also called *Pectinibranchiata* (which see).

ctenobranchiate (ten-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *ctenobranchiatus*; as *Ctenobranchia* + *-atus*: see *-ate*[1].] Having pectinate gills; specifically, pertaining to the *Ctenobranchiata*.

ctenocyst (ten′ō-sist), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + κύστις, a bladder (cyst).] The characteristic sense-organ of the ctenophorans, regarded as probably an auditory capsule; a large vesicle situated at the aboral pole, with a clear fluid and vibratile otoliths. See *Ctenophora*.

ctenodactyl, ctenodactyle (ten-ō-dak′til), *n.* An animal of the genus *Ctenodactylus*.

Ctenodactylinæ (ten-ō-dak-ti-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ctenodactylus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ*; the comb-rats, so called from the comb-like fringing of the toes. They are exceptional among the hystricine animals in not having four back teeth above and below on each side. In *Ctenodactylus* the molars are three in each half jaw above and below, there being no premolars; and in *Pectinator*, the only other genus, these teeth are minute. The *Ctenodactylinæ* have some relationship with the jerboas, though totally different in appearance. They are confined to Africa.

Ctenodactylus (ten-ō-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + δάκτυλος, a finger or


Comb-rat (*Ctenodactylus massoni*).

toe.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Ctenodactylinæ*. There is but one species, *C. massoni*, Masson's comb-rat, also called *gundi*, about the size of a large member of the genus *Arvicola*, with very small ears, a mere stump of a tail, and lengthened hind limbs.

Ctenodipteridæ (ten″ō-dip-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Ctenodontodipteridæ*, < *Ctenodus* (*-dont-*) + *Dipterus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of dipnoöus fishes, including forms with a heterocercal caudal fin, gular plates, cycloid scales, and two pairs of molars, as well as one pair of vomerine teeth. The species are extinct, and, so far as is known, were peculiar to the Devonian age.

ctenodipterine (ten-ō-dip′te-rin), *n.* One of the *Ctenodipterini*.

Ctenodipterini (ten-ō-dip-te-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Ctenodontodipterini*, < *Ctenodus* (*-dont-*) + *Dipterus* (these two genera composing the group) + *-ini*.] In Huxley's system of classification, a group of crossopterygian fishes, with ctenodont dentition, cycloid scales, and two dorsal fins.

Ctenodiscus (ten-ō-dis′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + δίσκος, disk.] A genus of starfishes, of the family *Asteriidæ*, or *Astropectinidæ*, having a pentagonal form with very short arms. *C. crispatus* is a North Atlantic species.

ctenodont (ten′ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Possessing ctenoid teeth. *Huxley*.

Ctenodus (ten′ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of dipnoöus fishes having the transverse crests of the teeth armed with short teeth and thus somewhat resembling a comb. The species lived during the Carboniferous and Permian periods.

ctenoid (ten′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. κτενοειδής, comb-shaped, < κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Comb-like; pectinate: specifically applied — (*a*) to a form of scales in fishes in which the posterior margin is pectinated, or beset with small spinules (see cut under *scale*); (*b*) to a form of dentition in fishes in which the teeth have comb-like ridges. — 2. Pertaining to the *Ctenoidei*; having ctenoid scales, as a fish.

II. *n.* A fish with ctenoid scales; one of the *Ctenoidei*.

ctenoidean (te-noi′dē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to the order *Ctenoidei*.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Ctenoidei*. Also *ctenoidian*.

Ctenoidei (te-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτενοειδής: see *ctenoid*.] In L. Agassiz's system of classification, one of four orders of the class fishes, containing those in which the scales are ctenoid or pectinate. It was the third order of Agassiz's early classification, and contrasted with others called *Cycloidei*, *Ganoidei*, and *Placoidei*. It comprised most of the acanthopterygians, but proved to be an entirely artificial group, and is not now in use.

ctenoidian (te-noi′di-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ctenoidean*.

Ctenolabridæ (ten-ō-lab′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + NL. *Labridæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, supposed to be allied to the *Labridæ*, but having ctenoid scales: a disused synonym of *Pomacentridæ*.

ctenolabroid (ten-ō-lab′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ctenolabrus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenolabridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ctenolabridæ*; a pomacentrid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Ctenolabrus (ten-ō-lā′brus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + NL. *Labrus*.] A genus of European fishes, family *Labridæ*, closely related to *Labrus*, but having a pectinate preoperculum, whence the name. The American cunner is *Tautogolabrus adspersus*.

Ctenomys (ten′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Octodontinæ*: so named from the comb-like fringe of bristles on the hind feet. It contains several South American species of grayish or brownish animals, usually from 8 to 10 inches long, with a tail from 2 to 3 inches in length, small eyes, rudimentary ears, and a stout form. They resemble gophers, and are highly fossorial, burrowing like moles, or like the *Geomyidæ*, which they represent in their economy. The best-known species is *C. brasiliensis*, called *tucu-tucu*. Another is *C. magellanicus*.



Tucu-tucu (*Ctenomys brasiliensis*).

ctenophor (ten′ō-fôr), *a.* [< NL. *ctenophorus*, < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + -φόρος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Comb-bearing: applied to the type of structure represented by the ctenophorans among cœlenterates.

The *ctenophor* type has fundamentally the form of a sphere, beset with eight meridional rows of vibratile plates, which, working like oars, serve for locomotion.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 211.

Ctenophora[1] (te-nof′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] 1. A genus of crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidæ*, characterized by the lateral processes of the antennal joints of the male, whence the name. There are 9 European and 7 North American species. The larvæ live in dead wood. The genus was founded by Meigen in 1803. 2. A genus of spiders, of the family *Theridiidæ*, based by Blackwall in 1870 upon a Sicilian species, *C. monticola*.

Ctenophora[2] (te-nof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] A class of *Cœlenterata*; formerly, an order of acalephs. They are pellucid gelatinous marine organisms, are radially symmetrical, and swim by means of eight meridional ciliated bands, rows of pectinations or ctenophores, whence the name. In form they are spheroidal or cylindroidal, rarely cestoid. They possess an esophageal tube and a gastrovascular system, and often two lateral retractile tentacles, but no corallum. They are hermaphrodite, reproduction being by ova discharged through the mouth. A localized sense-organ called a ctenocyst is present. True nematocysts are usually wanting, but are represented by organs known as fixing or prehensile cells, the base of which is a spirally coiled thread, while the free extremity is enlarged, projecting, and glutinous. The *Ctenophora* are divided by some into four orders, *Lobatæ*, *Tæniatæ*, *Saccatæ*, and *Eurystomata*; by others directly into a number of families. Such forms as *Eurhamphæa*, *Cestum*, *Cydippe*, and *Beroë* are severally characteristic of the main divisions. Also called *Ciliograda*.

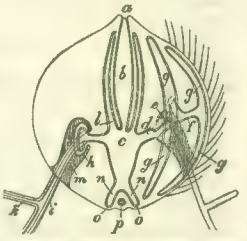


Diagram of *Pleurobrachia*, one of the *Ctenophora*.

a, mouth; *b*, stomach; *c*, infundibulum; *d*, horizontal canal; *e*, one of its branches, dividing at *f* into two branchlets which open into the longitudinal canals *gg*, *gg*, parallel with which the ciliated areas run; *h*, sac of tentacle, *i*, with one of its branches, *k*; *l*, canal parallel with stomach; *m*, tentaculigerous canal; *n*, *n*, canals opening at the aboral apertures, *o*, *o*, on each side of *p*, the ganglion and lithocyst or ctenocyst.

ctenophoral (te-nof′ō-ral), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + *-al*.] Comb-bearing: applied to the parts or system of organs of the ctenophorans which bear the fringes.

ctenophoran (te-nof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ctenophora* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ctenophora*; having the characters of the *Ctenophora*; ctenophorous.

II. *n.* One of the *Ctenophora*.

An Actinia with only eight mesenteries, and these exceedingly thick, whereby the intermesenteric chambers would be reduced to canals; with two aboral pores instead of the one pore which exists in Cereanthus; and with eight bands of cilia corresponding with the reduced intermesenteric chambers, would have all the essential peculiarities of a *Ctenophoran*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 154.

ctenophore (ten′ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] 1. One of the eight fringed or ciliated comb-bearing locomotive organs peculiar to the *Ctenophora*. — 2. A member of the class *Ctenophora*; a ctenophoran.

ctenophoric (ten-ō-for′ik), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + *-ic*.] Same as *ctenophorous*.

ctenophorous (te-nof′ō-rus), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Ctenophora*.

In early life . . . the Alciopids are parasitic in the *ctenophorous* cœlenterates, but later become free.
Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 428.

Ctenophyllum (ten-ō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants, named by Schimper in allusion to the comb-like appearance of the leaflets on the frond. It belongs to the *Cycadaceæ*, and occurs in rocks of Triassic and Jurassic age in Europe and America. The genus *Ctenophyllum* as instituted by Schimper includes various forms previously referred by authors to *Pterophyllum*, *Pterozamites*, and *Zamites*.

Ctenoptychius (ten-op-tik′i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + πτυχή, a fold.] A genus of fossil selachians of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, containing sharks now referred to the family *Petalodontidæ*, but formerly to *Cestraciontidæ*.

Ctenostomata (ten-ō-stō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + στόμα (στοματ-), mouth.] A division of gymnolæmatous polyzoans having the cell-opening closed by marginal setæ, and no vibracula nor avicularia. It is represented by the families *Vesiculariidæ* and *Alcyonidiidæ*.

ctenostomatous (ten-ō-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< *Ctenostomata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenostomata*: as, a *ctenostomatous* polyzoan. Also *ctenostomous*.

Ctenucha (te-nū′kä), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + ἔχειν, have.] A genus of moths, of the family *Syntomidæ*, having 3-jointed palpi, longer than the head, with the first and second equal and the third shorter. It is distinctively a new-world genus, and the species are found in North and South America.

Cthalamidæ (tha-lam′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cthalamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of thoracic cirripeds.

Cthalamus (thal′a-mus), *n.* [NL., an irreg. form, perhaps a transposition of **chthamalus*, < Gr. χθαμαλός, near the ground, low, akin to χαμαί, on the ground: see *chameleon*, etc.] The typical genus of the family *Cthalamidæ*.

Cu. The chemical symbol of *copper* (Latin *cuprum*).

cuadra (kwä′drä), *n.* [Sp., a square, < L. *quadra*, a square, a bit, piece, prop. fem. of (LL.) *quadrus*, square: see *quadrate*, *square*.] A linear measure of the states of Spanish South America, but unknown in Spain, and consequently to the metrological handbooks. It was originally 400 feet of Castile, afterward 333⅓, and now contains in different states 166, 150, and 80 varas. In the provinces of the Argentine Republic it contains 150 local varas, except in Tucuman, where it has 166. In the United States of Colombia, Uruguay, etc., it contains 100 varas. It is also used as a square measure. The Argentine cuadra contains over 4 English acres, the Uruguayan barely 2.

cuamara (kwa-mä′rä), *n.* [Native name.] The wood of *Coumarouna odorata*, a leguminous tree of British Guiana, which yields the Tonka bean. It is hard, tough, and very durable, and is used for shafts, mill-wheels, cogs, etc.

cuartas (kwär′täs), *n.* [< Sp. *cuarta*, a fourth part, quarter: see *quart*, *quarter*.] An inferior kind of Cuban tobacco, used as a filling for cigars. Also called *cuartel*.

cuartilla (kwär-tē′lyä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cuarto*, fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] 1. A Spanish measure of capacity, especially for liquids: not to be confounded with the *cuartillo*. It corresponds to the Arabian makuk, being $\frac{1}{4}$ of the moyo (Arabian *muid*) of Valladolid. It derives its name from being the fourth part of the cantara. According to the standard of Toledo it contains 1.06 United States (old wine) gallons (previous to 1801, 4.125 liters); but on the basis of the arroba menor, used for oil, it is equivalent to only 0.83 of the same gallon.

2. A Spanish dry measure, one fourth of a fanega, equal in Castile to 13.7 liters, or 1⅝ Winchester pecks. In Buenos Ayres, where it is the chief dry measure, it is 34.32 liters, or 0.97 Winchester bushel. In Entre Rios it is 34.41 liters.

3. A South American measure of land equal to 25,000 square varas.

cuartillo (kwär-tē′lyō), *n.* [Sp., masc. dim. of *cuarto*, fourth. Cf. *cuartilla*.] 1. A Spanish liquid measure, one fourth of an azumbre: not to be confounded with the *cuartilla*. In the last system of Spanish measures it was equal to 0.5042 liter, or 1.06 United States (old wine) pints (previous to 1801, to 0.516 liter); but milk was sold by a cuartillo one fourth larger. The cuartillo of Alicante was larger, being 0.722 liter, or 1.525 United States pints.

2. A dry measure of Spain, one fourth of a celamine, equal to 1.4 liters, or about one sixth of a Winchester peck. — 3. A Mexican and South American coin, the fourth part of a real, or about 3¼ cents.

cuarto (kwär′tō), *n.* [Sp., fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] 1. A copper coin struck in Spain for circulation in Manila, current as the 160th part of a dollar. — 2. A measure of land in Buenos Ayres, since 1870 one fourth of a hectare.

cub[1] (kub), *n.* [Origin obscure; not recorded in ME. The modern Ir. *cuib*, a cub, whelp, dog, is from the Eng. word and not from Ir. Gael. *cu* = W. *ci*, a dog, = E. *hound*. The native E. word for *cub* is *whelp*, q. v.] 1. The young of certain quadrupeds, especially of the bear, fox, and wolf, also of the lion and tiger (more commonly *whelp*), and rarely of the dog and some others; a puppy; a whelp. — 2. A

coarse or uncouth boy or girl: in contempt or reproba-

> O, thou dissembling *cub!* what wilt thou be
> When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

Hence—3†. An assistant to a physician or surgeon in a hospital. [London, Eng.]

> At St. Thomas's Hospital, anno 1703, the grand committee resolved "that no surgeon should have more than three *Cubbs*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 307.

cub[1] (kub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cubbed*, ppr. *cubbing*. [< *cub*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To bring forth, as a cub or cubs.

II. *intrans.* Contemptuously, to bring forth young, as a woman.—**To cub it,** to live as or act the part of a cub. [Rare.]

> Long before Romulus *cubbed it* with wolves, and Remus scorned earth-works. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

cub[2] (kub), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a var. (the more orig. form) of *chub* in the general sense of 'roundish lump': see *chub*, and cf. *cob*[2], which is in part a var. of *cub*[2]. Cf. *cub*[3].] A lump; a heap; a confused mass. [Prov. Eng.]

cub[3] (kub), *n.* [To be considered with the dim. *cubby*[3], q. v.; prob. of LG. origin; cf. LG. *kubje* (dim., > E. *cubby*[1]), *to-kubje*, also *kübbung*, a shed or lean-to for cattle; *bekubbelt*, narrow, contracted, crowded for room; cf. also D. *kub*, *kubbe*, a fish-trap, which suggests a connection with *cubby*[2], a creel. In the sense of 'cupboard,' *cub* may be an abbr. of the old form *cubbord*.] **1.** A stall for cattle; a crib.

> I would rather have such in *cub* or kennel than in my closet or at my table. *Landor.*

2. A chest; a bin.

> When the ore [in copper-smelting] is sufficiently calcined, it is let down into the *cubs* or vaults beneath. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 348.

3. A cupboard.

> The great leidger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivis among the university charters, and not in any *cub* of the library. *Abp. Laud*, Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 132.

[Local or obsolete in all uses.]

cub[3]† (kub), *v. t.* [See *cub*[3], *n.*] To shut up or confine.

> To be *cubbed* up on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed, what shall become of him? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 211.
>
> Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free,
> Stark staring mad, that thou wouldst tempt the sea,
> *Cubb'd* in a cabin? *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, v.

Cuba bast. See *bast*[1], 1.

cubage (kū'bāj), *n.* [< *cube* + *-age*.] **1.** The act or process of determining the cubic contents of something; cubature.

> The next chapter on the *cubage* of the cranial cavity. *Nature*, XXXIII. 4.

2. The cubic contents measured.

Cuban (kū'ban), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cuba* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the republic of Cuba, formerly a dependency of Spain.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Cuba. —**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *cubanite*.

cubangle (kūb'ang″gl), *n.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + *angulus*, angle.] The solid angle formed by three lines meeting at right angles to one another, as in a corner of a cube.

cubanite (kū'ban-īt), *n.* [< *Cuban* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of copper and iron, of a bronze-yellow color, intermediate between pyrite and chalcopyrite, first found in Cuba. Also called *cuban*.

cubation[1]† (kū-bā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cubatio(n-)*, < *cubare*, lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining. *Ash.*

cubation[2] (kū-bā'shon), *n.* Same as *cubature*.

cubatory† (kū'bā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **cubatorius* (neut. *cubatorium*, n., bedstead, bedroom), < LL. *cubator*, one who lies down, < L. *cubare*, lie down.] **I.** *a.* Lying down; reclining; recumbent.

II. *n.* A place for lying down; a bedroom; a dormitory. *Bailey.*

cubature (kū'bā-tūr), *n.* [< NL. as if **cubatura*, < L. *cubus*, cube.] **1.** The act or process of finding the solid or cubic contents of a body; cubage.

> Hitherto anthropologists have chiefly employed solid particles, such as shot or seeds, in the *cubature* of skulls. *Science*, V. 499.

2. The cubic contents thus found.

cubbord†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cupboard*.

cubbridge-head (kub'rij-hed), *n.* [< *cubbridge*, perhaps for **cubbordage* (< *cubbord* for *cupboard* + *-age*), + *head*.] *Naut.*, a partition made of boards, etc., across the forecastle and half-deck of a ship.

cubby[1] (kub'i), *n.*; pl. *cubbies* (-iz). [Usually in comp. *cubbyhole*; prob. of LG. origin; < LG. *kubje*: see *cub*[3].] A snug, confined place; a cubbyhole. [Rare or obsolete.]

cubby[1] (kub'i), *a.* [Cf. *cubby*[1], *n.*] Snug; close.

cubby[2] (kub'i), *n.*; pl. *cubbies* (-iz). [See *cub*[3].] A creel or basket of straw carried on the back and fastened by a strap across the chest: used in the Orkney and Shetland islands.

cubbyhole (kub'i-hōl), *n.* A small, close apartment, or inclosed space; a closet, or any similar confined place; hence, humorously, a very small house; a cot.

> One place, a queer little "*cubby-hole*," has the appearance of having been a Roman Catholic chapel.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Our Hundred Days in Europe, iv.

cubby-house (kub'i-hous), *n.* A little house, as a doll-house, built by children in play.

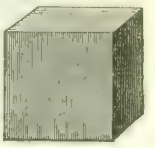
> We used to build *cubby-houses* and fix 'em out with broken chiny and posies. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 6.

cubby-yew (kub'i-ū), *n.* [A corruption of *cobia*.] Same as *crab-eater*, 2.

cub-drawn (kub'drân), *a.* Drawn or sucked by cubs; exhausted by sucking; hence, fiercely hungry. [Rare.]

> This night, wherein the *cub-drawn* bear would couch,
> The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
> Keep their fur dry, unbonneted he runs,
> And bids what will take all. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

★**cube** (kūb), *n.* [< F. *cube* = Sp. Pg. It. *cubo* = G. Dan. *kubus*, Dan. also *kube* = Sw. *kub*, < L. *cubus*, < Gr. *κύβος*, a die, a cube, a cubic number.] **1.** In *geom.*, a regular body with six square faces; a rectangular parallelopiped, having all its edges equal. The cube is used as the measuring unit of solid content, as the square is of superficial content or area. Cubes of different edges are to one another as the third power of the number of units in one of their edges.



Cube.

2. In *arith.* and *alg.*, the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself; the third power of a quantity: as, $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$, the *cube* of 4; a^3 is the *cube* of a, or x^3 of x.—**Cube root,** the number or quantity of which a given number or quantity is the cube. The easiest way of extracting a cube root is by Horner's method. See *method*.—**Cyclical cube.** See *cyclical*.—**Duplication of the cube.** See *duplication*.—**Leslie's cube,** a cubical vessel filled with hot water and used, under varying conditions, in measuring the reflecting, radiating, and absorbing powers of different substances.—**Truncated cube,** a tessarescæ-decahedron (or fourteen-faced body) formed by cutting off the faces of the cube parallel to those of the coaxial octahedron far enough to leave them regular octagons, while adding eight triangular faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

★**cube** (kūb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cubed*, ppr. *cubing*. [< *cube*, *n.*] To raise to the cube or third power. See *cube*, *n.*, 2.

cubeb (kū'beb), *n.* [ME. corruptly *cucube*, *quibibe*; = F. *cubèbe* = Pr. Sp. *cubeba* = Pg. *cubebas*, *cobebas*, pl., = It. *cubebe*, < ML. *cubeba*, < Ar. Pers. *kabāba*, Hind. *kabāba*, *kabāb-chīnī*.] The small spicy berry of the *Piper Cubeba*, a climbing shrub of Java and other East Indian islands. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In



Cubeb (*Piper Cubeba*).

aromatic warmth and pungency cubebs are far inferior to pepper; but they are much valued for their use in diseases of the urinary system and of the bronchial tubes. Sometimes called *cubeb pepper*.—**African cubebs,** the fruit of *Piper Clusii*, which has the hot taste and odor of black pepper, without the peculiar medicinal properties of East Indian cubebs.

cubebic (kū-beb'ik), *a.* [< *cubeb* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cubebs.—**Cubebic acid,** $C_{14}H_{16}O_4$, an amorphous yellow substance contained in cubebs, to which the diuretic effect of the drug is said to be due.

cubebin (kū'beb-in), *n.* [< *cubeb* + *-in*[2].] An odorless substance ($C_{10}H_{10}O_3$) crystallizing in small needles or scales, found in cubebs. Physiologically it seems to be inactive.

cube-ore (kūb'ōr), *n.* A mineral crystallizing in cubic crystals of a greenish color; a hydrous arseniate of iron. Also called *pharmacosiderite*.

cube-powder (kūb'pou″dėr), *n.* Gunpowder made in large cubical grains, and burning more slowly than small or irregular grains, used in heavy ordnance. It is made by cutting press-cake in two directions at right angles to each other, so as to produce cubes with edges 0.75 inch in length. There are about 72 grains to the pound. Also called *cubical powder*.

cube-spar (kūb'spär), *n.* Anhydrous sulphate of calcium; anhydrite.

cubhood (kub'hůd), *n.* [< *cub*[1] + *-hood*.] The character or condition of a cub; the state of being a cub.

> The shaping of the earth from the nebulous *cubhood* of its youth . . . to its present form. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 243.

★**cubic** (kū'bik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cubique* = Sp. *cúbico* = Pg. It. *cubico*, < L. *cubicus*, < Gr. *κυβικός*, < *κύβος*, a die, cube: see *cube*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a cube.—**2.** Solid; three-dimensional: said of a unit of volume related to a unit of length of the same name as a cube is related to its edge. Thus, a *cubic* yard is the volume or solid contents of a cube whose edges are each a yard long. Abbreviated *c.*

3. In *alg.* and *geom.*, being of the third order, degree, or power.—**Cubic alum.** See *alum*.—**Cubic curve.** See *curve*.—**Cubic or cubical determinant.** See *determinant*.—**Cubic elliptois,** a curve whose equation is $ay^3 = x^2(b - x)$. It is a cuspidal cubic tangent to the line at infinity.—**Cubic equation,** in *alg.*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube.—**Cubic number, cubic quantity.** Same as *cube*, 2.—**Cubic surface,** a surface whose point-equation is of the third degree; a surface cut by every line in space in three points, real or imaginary.—**Cubic system,** in *crystal.*, same as *isometric system*. See *crystallography*.—**Plane cubic parabola,** a cubic of the form $a^2x = y^3$. It is a cubic of the third class, having a cusp at infinity and a single point of inflection (which is a center).—**Twisted cubic curve.** See *twisted cubic*, below.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a cubical quantic, equation, or curve.—**Binary, ternary, quaternary cubic,** a homogeneous entire function of the third degree, containing two, three, or four variables.—**Characteristic of a cubic.** See *characteristic*.—**Circular cubic, cuspidal cubic.** See the adjectives.—**Twisted cubic,** a curve in space which is cut by every plane in three points, real or imaginary.

cubica (kū'bi-kạ), *n.* [Sp. *cúbica*.] A fine kind of shalloon used for linings, ranging in width from 32 to 36 inches. *Dict. of Needlework.*

cubical (kū'bi-kạl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cube.—**2.** Cubic.—**Cubical coefficient of expansion.** See *coefficient*.—**Cubical ellipse, hyperbola, hyperbolic parabola, parabola,** twisted cubics distinguished by their intersections with the plane at infinity; the ellipse having only one real intersection, the hyperbola three, all distinct, the hyperbolic parabola three, of which two fall together, and the parabola three, all coincident.—**Cubical figure,** a figure in three dimensions.—**Cubical powder.** Same as *cube-powder*.

cubically (kū'bi-kạl-i), *adv.* In a cubic manner; by cubing; with reference to the cube or its properties.

> Sixty-four, . . . made by multiplying . . . four *cubically*. *Dr. H. More*, Conjectura Cabbalistica, p. 217.

cubicalness (kū'bi-kạl-nes), *n.* The character of being cubical.

cubicite, cubizite (kū'bi-sīt, -zīt), *n.* [< *cubic* + (*zeol*)*ite*, or < *cubi*(*c*) + *z*(*eol*)*ite*.] Cubic zeolite, or analcim.

cubicle (kū'bi-kl), *n.* [Also *cubicule*; < L. *cubiculum*, a bedroom, < *cubare*, lie down.] A small chamber; especially a small bedroom.

> Two messengers from the flock of cardinals, invading the sanctity of his [Pole's] nightly *cubicle*, broke his slumbers with the news of his proffered designation. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

cubicone (kū'bi-kōn), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *cone*.] A conical surface of the third degree.

cubicontravariant (kū-bi-kon-trặ-vā'ri-ạnt), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *contravariant*.] A contravariant of the third degree.

cubicovariant (kū″bi-kō-vā'ri-ạnt), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *covariant*.] A covariant of the third degree.

cubicriticoid (kū-bi-krit'i-koid), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *criticoid*.] A criticoid of the third degree.

cubicula, *n.* Plural of *cubiculum*.

cubicular (kū-bik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *cubicularis*, also *cubicularius*: see *cubiculary*.] Belonging to a bedchamber; private.

Tho' there be Rules and Rubrics in our Liturgy sufficient to guide every one in the performance of all holy duties, yet I believe every one hath some mode and model or formulary of his own, especially for his private *cubicular* devotions. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

cubiculary (kū-bik′ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *cubiculárie*, n.; = OF. *cubiculaire* = Pr. *cubiculari* = Sp. Pg. *cubiculario* = It. *cubicolario*, < L. *cubicularius*, of or pertaining to a bedchamber, as a noun a chamber-servant, valet-de-chambre, < *cubiculum*, a bedchamber: see *cubicle*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a bedchamber. **—2.** Fitted for the posture of lying down. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* A chamberlain. *Wyclif.*

cubicule (kū′bi-kūl), *n.* Same as *cubicle*.

cubiculo† (kū-bik′ū-lō), *n.* [For It. *cubicolo*, < L. *cubiculum*: see *cubicle*.] A bedchamber; a chamber. *Shakspere.*

cubiculum (kū-bik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cubicula* (-lă). [ML., < L. *cubiculum*, a bedchamber: see *cubicle*.] **1.** In *archæol.*, a burial-chamber having round its walls loculi or compartments for the reception of the dead. See *catacomb*. **—2.** A mortuary chapel attached to a church.

cubiform (kū′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a cube.

cubinvariant (kūb-in-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< *cub(ic)* + *invariant*.] In *math.*, an invariant of the third degree in the coefficients of a quantic.

cubism (kū′bizm), *n.* A recent formula in painting which requires that a work of art be consistently executed in fixed units of form (squares and rectangles), with the avowed aim of achieving more vivid simplicity and sense of mass than is thought to be permitted by traditional methods.

cubist (kū′bist), *n.* One who adheres to the method of cubism.

cubit (kū′bit), *n.* [< ME. *cubit, cubite* = OF. *coude, coute, cute*, F. *coude* = Pr. *coide, code*, elbow, = OSp. *cobdo*, Sp. *codo*, elbow, a measure, *cúbito*, the ulna, = Pg. *cubito*, the ulna, a measure, *covado*, an ell (cf. *coto*, a small piece), = It. *cubito*, cubit, elbow, angle, = Wall. *cot*, < L. *cubitum*, rarely *cubitus*, the elbow, the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, an ell, earlier in Gr. *κύβιτον*, also *κύβιττον*, described as Sicilian (the Attic word being *ὠλέκρανον* or *ὠλένη* = L. *ulna* = E. *ell*), prob. from OL., lit. a bending, < *cubare* (bend), recline, lie, = Gr. *κύπτειν*, bend; cf. Gael. *cubach*, bent.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The forearm or antebrachium; the arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Putte thou elde clothes . . . vndur the *cubit* of thin hondis [translation of Latin *sub cubito*]. *Wyclif*, Jer. xxxviii. 12 (Purv.).

(*b*) The inner bone of the forearm; the ulna.— **2.** A linear unit derived from the length of the forearm. The natural cubit used for measuring cloth was probably originally the length from the end of the thumb-nail to the elbow, though no cubit so short is known. The royal Egyptian cubit is, of all units of measure or weight, that one whose use can be traced back in history the furthest; for it was employed in the construction of the pyramids of Gizeh, perhaps 3500 B. C. From a number of Egyptian measuring-sticks found in the tombs, this cubit is ascertained to be equal to 20.64 English inches, or 524 millimeters. It was divided into seven palms, instead of six as the ordinary cubit was; and this was probably owing to measurements along walls with the forearm having been made by placing the hand behind the elbow and leaving it on the wall until the arm was laid down again. The Egyptian and Roman are the only ancient cubits of importance whose lengths are undisputed. The Roman cubit was 1½ Roman feet, or 17.4 English inches. Two cubits are mentioned in the Bible, for Ezekiel speaks of a cubit which is a cubit and a hand-breadth. The shorter of these cubits was probably that which in Deuteronomy is called the cubit of a man; the longer one, that which in Chronicles is called the cubit after the first measure—that is, the most ancient cubit. Julian of Ascalon speaks of two cubits in the ratio of 28 to 25. But we have no accurate knowledge of the lengths of the Hebrew cubits, since the cubit of the temple is estimated variously by high authorities, as from 19 to 26 inches. There are many cubits, ancient and modern, of widely different values.

And gee schulle undirstonde, that the Cros of oure Lord was eyght *Cubytes* long, and the overthwart piece was of lengthe thre *Cubytes* and an half. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 12.

Four *cubits* [was] the breadth of it [Og's iron bedstead], after the *cubit* of a man. Deut. iii. 11.

3. In *entom.*, one of the veins, nerves, or ribs of an insect's wing; a cubital rib, succeeding ★the radius or sector. See phrases under *cubitus*.

cubital (kū′bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *cubitalis*, < *cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*.] **1.** In *anat.*, pertaining to the forearm, or to the ulna; antebrachial; ulnar: as, the *cubital* artery, nerve, vein, muscle. **—2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the cubit or cubitus of an insect's wing: as, *cubital* cells; the *cubital* rib. **—3.** Of the length or measure of a cubit.

Cubital stature. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 11.

4. Growing on the cubit, antebrachium, or forearm, as feathers of a bird's wing: as, the *cubital* coverts. See *covert*, *n.*, 6.

The principal modes of imbrication of the *cubital* coverts, as observed in healthy living birds of all the leading carinate forms. *Nature*, XXXIII. 621.

cubital (kū′bi-tal), *n.* [< L. *cubital*, an elbow, cushion, < *cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*, and *cubital*, *a.*] **1.** A bolster or cushion to rest the elbow upon, as used by persons reclining at meals in Roman antiquity, and by invalids, etc. **—2.** [< *cubital*, *a.*] The third joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally short.

cubit-bone (kū′bit-bōn), *n.* The cubital bone; the ulna.

cubited (kū′bi-ted), *a.* [< *cubit* + *-ed*².] Having the measure of a cubit: used in composition. [Rare.]

The twelve-*cubited* man. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 303.

cubit-fashion (kū′bit-fash″ọn), *adv.* In the mode of measuring with the forearm, on which the cubit is founded.

The olchine was roughly spoken of as equal to the Russian arshine, and measured *cubit-fashion*, from the elbow to the end of the forefinger. *Lansdell*, Russian Central Asia, II. 36.

cubiti, *n.* Plural of *cubitus*.

cubitidigital (kū″bi-ti-dij′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *cubitum*, elbow, + *digitus*, finger, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the forearm and to the fingers.

cubitière (F. pron. kü-bē-tiãr′), *n.* [F., < L. *cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*.] In *medieval armor*, a general name for the defense of the elbow when forming a piece separate from the covering of the arm. In the thirteenth century it consisted of a roundel, slightly hollowed in the form of a cup, and held over the hauberk or broigne by a strap passing round the elbow-joint; later it became more conical, and in the fourteenth century another plate was added, covering the side of the elbow-joint. When the complete brassart was introduced, toward the close of the fourteenth century, the cubitière formed a part of this, and was regularly articulated; but the old cup-shaped form or some modification of it was retained by those who could not afford the expense of the brassart of plate. See cuts under *armor*.

cubitocarpal (kū″bi-tō-kär′pal), *a.* [< L. *cubitum*, elbow, + NL. *carpus*, q. v., + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cubit or forearm and to the carpus or wrist: as, the *cubitocarpal* articulation. In man this joint is called *radio-*★*carpal*.

cubitus (kū′bi-tus), *n.*; pl. *cubiti* (-tī). [L.: see *cubit*.] Same as *cubit*.— **Cubitus anticus**, in *entom.*, the anterior cubital or discoidal vein.— **Cubitus posticus**, in *entom.*, the posterior cubital or submedian vein.

cubizite, *n.* See *cubicite*.

cubla (kub′lă), *n.* [NL., perhaps of South African origin.] A book-name of a South African shrike, the *Dryoscopus cubla*. Also *cubla-shrike*.

cubo-biquadratic (kū″bō-bī-kwod-rat′ik), *a.* In *math.*, of the seventh degree.

cuboctahedral (kūb″ok-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [< *cuboctahedron* + *-al*.] Relating to or having the shape of a cuboctahedron. Also *cubo-octahedral*.

cuboctahedron (kūb″ok-ta-hē′drọn), *n.* [< *cube* + *octahedron*.] A solid with fourteen faces formed by cutting off the corners of a cube parallel to the coaxial octahedron far enough to leave the original faces squares, while adding eight triangular faces at the truncations. The same result is obtained by cutting off the corners of the octahedron far enough to leave the original faces triangles. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. Also *cubo-octahedron*.— **Truncated cuboctahedron**, a solid with twenty-six sides formed by the faces of the coaxial cube, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron, in such proportions that the faces belonging to the cube become regular octagons, those belonging to the octahedron hexagons, and those belonging to the dodecahedron squares. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.



Cuboctahedron.

cubo-cube (kū′bō-kūb), *n.* [< NL. *cubocubus*, < LGr. *κυβόκυβος*, the product of two cube numbers, < Gr. *κύβος*, cube, + *κύβος*, cube.] In *math.*, the sixth power of a number; the square of the cube: thus, 64 is the *cubo-cube* of 2.

cubocubic (kū-bō-kū′bik), *a.* In *math.*, of the sixth degree.— **Cubocubic root**, a sixth root.

cubo-cubo-cube (kū′bō-kū″bō-kūb), *n.* [< NL. *cubocubo-cubus*, < Gr. *κύβος* + *κύβος* + *κύβος*, cube.] In *math.*, the ninth power of a number; the cube of the cube: thus, 512 is the *cubo-cubo-cube* of 2.

cubo-cuneiform (kū-bō-kū′nē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *cubo(id)* + *cuneiform*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuboid and to the cuneiform bones: as, a *cubo-cuneiform* articulation or ligament.

cubo-dodecahedral (kū″bō-dō″dek-a-hē′dral), *a.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + *dodecahedral*.] Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron.

★**cuboid** (kū′boid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κυβοειδής*, cube-shaped, < *κύβος*, cube, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a cube in form.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the outermost bone of the distal row of tarsal bones, or bones of the instep, supporting the heads of the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones: so called from its cubic form in man. It is regarded as consisting of or as representing the fourth and fifth distal tarsal bones of the typical tarsus. See cut under *foot*.

cuboidal (kū-boi′dal), *a.* [< *cuboid* + *-al*.] Same as *cuboid*.

True cork is destitute of intercellular spaces, its cells being of regular shape (generally *cuboidal*) and fitted closely to each other. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 125.

cuboides (kū-boi′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυβοειδής*, cuboid: see *cuboid*.] In *anat.*, the cuboid bone; the cuboid.

cuboite (kū′bō-īt), *n.* [< L. *cubus*, a cube, + *-ite*²: so called because it sometimes occurs in cubic crystals.] Same as *analcite*.

cubomancy (kū′bō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κύβος*, a cube, die, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of dice; dice-throwing.

Cubomedusæ (kū″bō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cubus*, a cube, + NL. *Medusæ*, q. v.] A family of acraspedal medusans or jelly-fishes, having a somewhat cubical figure in consequence of the arrangement of principal parts in fours. Thus, there are four perradial marginal bodies, containing endodermal otocysts, acoustic clubs, and one or more eyes; four wide square perradial pouches of the gastral cavity; and four pairs of leaf-shaped gonads, developed from the subumbral endoderm of the gastral pouches, fixed by their margins to the four interradial septa and freely projecting into the gastral cavity. Preferably written *Cubomedusidæ*, as a family name.

cubomedusan (kū″bō-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the cuboid character of the *Cubomedusæ*; of or pertaining to these acalephs.

II. *n.* A jelly-fish of the family *Cubomedusæ*.

cubo-octahedral (kū-bō-ok-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [< *cubo-octahedron* + *-al*.] Same as *cuboctahedral*.

cubo-octahedron (kū-bō-ok-ta-hē′drọn), *n.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + NL. *octahedron*, q. v.] Same as *cuboctahedron*.

Cubostomæ (kū-bos′tō-mē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύβος*, cube, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A suborder of *Discomedusæ* having the parts in sets of four or eight, and the mouth simple, at the end of a rudimentary manubrium, and without any processes. It is represented by such forms as *Nausithoë*. Preferably written *Cubostomata*.

cubostomous (kū-bos′tō-mus), *a.* [< *Cubostomæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cubostomæ*.

cuca (kö′kä), *n.* A variant form of *coca*¹.

The pretious leaf called *cuca*. *De La Vega.*

cucaine (kö′kā-in), *n.* [< *cuca* + *-ine*².] A variant form of *cocaine*.

cuchia (kū′chi-ä), *n.* [NL.; from native name.] A fish, *Amphipnous cuchia*, found lurking in holes in the marshes of Bengal, of a sluggish and torpid nature, and remarkable for tenacity of life. See *Amphipnous*.

cuck¹†, *v. i.* [ME. **cucken*, **cukken*, **coken*; recorded only in the verbal n. *cucking*, and in comp. *cucking-stool*, *cuck-stool*, q. v.; prob. < Icel. *kūka*, equiv. to E. *cack*: see *cack*¹.] To ease one's self at stool.

cuck²†, *v. t.* [Inferred from *cucking-stool*, after the assumed analogy of *duck*¹ as related to *ducking-stool*.] To put in the cucking-stool.

Follow the law; and you can *cuck* me, spare not. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, v. 2.

cuck³†, *v. i.* [A var. of *cook*².] To call, as the cuckoo.

Clucking of moor fowls, *cucking* of cuckoos, bumbling of bees. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 13.

cuck⁴ (kuk), *v. t.* [E. dial., also *cook*; origin obscure.] To cast; throw; chuck. [North. Eng.]

Cook me the ball. *Grose.*

cucking-stool (kuk′ing-stōl), *n.* [< ME. *cucking-stol*, *cukkynge-*, *cokinge-stole*, etc.; cf. equiv. *cuck-stool*, < ME. *cuckestole*, *kukstole*, *cokestole*, etc., orig. in the form of a close-stool (in the earliest mention called *cathedra stercoris*); < *cucking*, verbal n. of *cuck*¹, *v.*, + *stool*.] Formerly, a chair in which an offender, as a common brawler or scold, or a woman of disorderly life,

or a defaulting brewer or baker, was placed, to be hooted at or pelted by the mob. The *cucking-stool* has been frequently confounded with the *ducking-stool;* but the former did not of itself admit of the ducking of its occupant, although in conjunction with the tumbrel it was sometimes used for that purpose.

I had been tyed to silence,
I should have beene worthy the *cucking-stoole* ere this time. *Marston and Barksted,* Insatiate Countess, ii.

These, mounted in a chair-curule,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool,*
March proudly to the river side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 740.

cuckle, *n.* A corrupt dialectal form of *cockle*[1].

cuckold[1] (kuk′ōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cockwold, cockward, cokward,* etc.; < ME. *cokolde, cokewold, cockewold, kukwald, kukeweld,* etc., with excrescent *-d,* < OF. *coucuol, couquiol,* mod. F. *cocu* = Pr. *cugol,* a cuckold, lit. a cuckoo (so called with opprobrious allusion to the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds), < L. *cuculus,* a cuckoo: see *cuckoo.*] 1. A man whose wife is false to him; the husband of an adulteress.—2. A book-name of the cow-bird, *Molothrus ater:* so called from its parasitic and polygamous habits. [U. S.]—3. A name of the cow-fish, *Ostracion quadricorne:* apparently so called from its horns. See *cow-fish* (*c*).

cuckold[1] (kuk′ōld), *v. t.* [< *cuckold*[1], *n.*] To dishonor by adultery: said of a wife or her paramour.

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, me a sport. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 3.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with Amazonian pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

cuckold[2] (kuk′ōld), *n.* A corrupt form of *cockle*[1].

cuckoldize (kuk′ōl-dīz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *cuckoldized,* ppr. *cuckoldizing.* [< *cuckold*[1] + *-ize.*] To make a cuckold.

Can dry bones live? or skeletons produce
The vital warmth of *cuckoldizing* juice?
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 339.

cuckoldly (kuk′ōld-li), *a.* [< *cuckold* + *-ly*[1].] Having the qualities of a cuckold.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave! *Shak.,* M. W. of W., ii. 2.

cuckold-maker (kuk′ōld-mā″kėr), *n.* One who commits adultery with another man's wife.

cuckoldom (kuk′ōl-dum), *n.* [< *cuckold*[1] + *-dom.*] The state of being a cuckold; cuckolds collectively.

Thinking of nothing but her dear colonel, and conspiring *cuckoldom* against me. *Dryden,* Spanish Friar, iv. 1.

cuckoldry (kuk′ōld-ri), *n.* [< *cuckold*[1] + *-ry.*] Adultery; adultery as affecting the honor of the husband.

They have got out of Christendom into the land — what shall I call it? — of *cuckoldry* — the Utopia of gallantry, where pleasure is duty, and the manners perfect freedom. *Lamb,* Elia, p. 240.



Cuckold's-knot.

cuckold's-knot (kuk′ōldz-not), *n.* *Naut.,* a loop made in a rope by crossing the two parts and seizing them together.

cuckold's-neck (kuk′ōldz-nek), *n.* Same as ★*cuckold's-knot.*

cuckoo (kůk′ö), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuckoe, cuckow;* < ME. *cucko, cukkow, cocow, cockou, coccou,* in earliest form *cuccu* (partly from OF.), = MD. *kockock, koekkoek, kuyckuck, kuyckkuyck,* D. *koekoek* = North Fries. *kukuut* = OLG. *cucuc,* MLG. *kuckuck, kukuk,* LG. *kuckuck, kukuk* = MHG. *cukuk,* also *gukuk, gukuck, gukguk, gugguk,* G. *kuckuck, kuckuk, guckguck,* usually *kukuk,* = Dan. *kukker* = Sw. *kuku* (the Teut. forms being partly conformed to the L. and Rom.); = OF. *coucou, cocu,* F. *coucou* = Pr. *cogul* (cf. *cocuc,* the cuckoo's cry) = Sp. *cuco,* also dim. *cuclillo,* = Pg. *cuco* = It. *cuculo,* also *cucolo, cuculo, cucuglio, coccolo,* < ML. *cucus,* L. only in dim. form *cuculus,* a cuckoo (cf. L. *cucus,* a daw); = Gr. *κόκκυξ* (see *coccyx*), MGr. *κοῦκος,* NGr. *κοῦκο*; = W. *cwcw,* also *cog;* = Gael. Ir. *cuach,* also *cubhag;* = OBulg. *kukavitsa* = Serv. *kukavitsa,* = Bohem. *kukachka* = Pol. *kukulka* = Russ. *kukushka* = Albanian *kukatvitse* (cf. Russ. *kukovati,* cry as a cuckoo, *kukati,* murmur, = Bohem. Serv. *kukati* = Lith. *kaukti* = Lett. *kaukt,* howl); = Skt. *kokila* (> Hind. *kokila, kokla*), a cuckoo; cf. Hind. *kūk,* the cry of a cuckoo or peacock, *kuku,* the cooing of a dove, *koka,* a crow; also found in older Teut. form (OHG. MHG. *gouch,* G. *gauch* = AS. *geác* = Icel. *gaukr,* > E. *gowk,* a cuckoo: see *gowk*) and in many other tongues, in various forms of the type *kuku,* being a direct imitation of the characteristic cry of the bird. A similar imitation occurs also in *coo, cook*[2], *cock*[1], *caw,* etc. (see these words). The forms, being imitative, do not conform closely to the rules of historical development. In early superstitions the cuckoo was regarded as of evil omen, and enters into various imprecations and proverbs as an embodiment of the devil. It was also a term of reproach or contempt equivalent to *fool* (cf. *gowk,* in similar use), and with reference to its habit of laying its eggs in other birds' nests is the subject of endless allusion in early literature: see *cuckold*[1].] 1. A bird of the family *Cuculidæ,* and especially of the subfamily *Cuculinæ* or genus *Cuculus:* so called from its characteristic note. The common cuckoo of Europe is *Cuculus canorus,* about 14 inches long, with zygodactyl feet, broad rounded tail, curved



Common Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

bill, and ashy plumage varied with black and white. It is notorious for its parasitism, having the habit common to many birds of the family of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, chiefly smaller than itself, and causing its young to be reared by the foster-parents—a condition generally entailing the destruction of their own progeny. The remarkable cries which have given the bird imitative names in many languages are the love-notes, uttered only during the mating season. The species of cuckoos are very numerous, and are found in most parts of the world; they are not all parasitic. There are several subfamilies of *Cuculidæ,* and many genera. (See *Cuculidæ.*) The American or tree-cuckoos are arboricole, not parasitic, and are confined to America; they are also called hook-billed cuckoos, a term not of special pertinence. The ground-cuckoos are American birds of terrestrial habits. The crested cuckoos are old-world forms, as are also the coucals, lark-heeled or spur-heeled cuckoos, also called pheasant-cuckoos.

The *cuckoo* builds not for himself. *Shak.,* A. and C., ii. 6.

2. A simpleton; a fool: used in jest or contempt, like the ultimately related *gowk.*

Prince. Why, what a rascal art thou, then, to praise him so for running!
Falstaff. A' horseback, ye *cuckoo!* but afoot, he will not budge a foot. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Hornbill cuckoo. Same as *channelbill.*

cuckoo-ale (kůk′ö-āl), *n.* A provision of ale or strong beer formerly drunk in the spring of the year. The signal for broaching it seems to have been the first cry of the cuckoo.

cuckoo-bee (kůk′ö-bē), *n.* A bee of the family *Apidæ,* and of a group variously called *Cuculinæ* or *Nomadidæ,* represented by the genus *Nomada.* The cuckoo-bees are richly colored, and make no nest, depositing their eggs in the nests of other bees, whence their name. The larvæ on emerging devour the food destined for the proper occupants of the nest, which often starve to death.



Cuckoo-bee (*Cœlioxys texana*). (Cross shows natural size.)

cuckoo-bud† (kůk′ö-bud), *n.* Probably a bud of the cowslip or the buttercup.

Cuckoo-buds of yellow hue. *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

cuckoo-dove (kůk′ö-duv), *n.* A dove of the genus *Macropygia* (which see).

★**cuckoo-fish** (kůk′ö-fish), *n.* 1. A Cornish name of the striped wrasse.—2. An English name of the boar-fish.

★**cuckoo-flower** (kůk′ö-flou″ėr), *n.* 1. In old works, the ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.*

Harlocks, hemlock, nettles, *cuckoo-flowers.*
Shak., Lear, iv. 4.

2. Now, more generally, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis.*

By the meadow-trenches blow the faint sweet *cuckoo-flowers.* *Tennyson,* May Queen.

cuckoo-fly (kůk′ö-flī), *n.* 1. A name of sundry parasitic hymenopterous insects, as the *Chrysis ignita,* of the family *Chrysididæ.*—2. *pl.* A general name of the pupivorous ichneumon-flies, the females of which deposit their eggs in the larvæ or pupæ of other insects.

cuckoo-grass (kůk′ö-gras), *n.* A grass-like rush, *Juncoides campestre,* flowering at the time of the cuckoo's song.

cuckoo-gurnard (kůk′ö-gėr″närd), *n.* An English name of the *Trigla cuculus.*

cuckoo-pint (kůk′ö-pint), *n.* [< ME. *cokkupyntel, coke-pintel* (also *gauk-, gokko-, gek-pintel*), < *cokku,* etc. (or *gek,* etc., < AS. *geác:* see *gowk*), cuckoo (in allusion to the fact that the cuckoo and the plant appear in spring together), + *pintel,* a coarse word, descriptive of the spadix.] The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum.*

The root of the *cuckoo-pint* was frequently scratched out of the dry banks of hedges [by birds], and eaten in severe snowy weather. *Gilbert White,* Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xv.

cuckoo's-bread (kůk′öz-bred), *n.* [ML. *panis cuculi;* F. *pain de coucou:* so called from its blossoming at the season when the cuckoo's cry is heard.] The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella.* Also called *cuckoo's-meat.*

cuckoo-shell (kůk′ö-shel), *n.* A local name at Youghal, Ireland, of the whelk, *Buccinum undatum.*

cuckoo-shrike (kůk′ö-shrīk), *n.* A bird of the family *Campophagidæ.* Also called *caterpillar-catcher.*

cuckoo's-maid (kůk′öz-mād), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-mate.*

cuckoo's-mate (kůk′öz-māt), *n.* A local English name of the wryneck, *Yunx torquilla,* from its appearing in spring about the same time as the cuckoo.

cuckoo's-meat (kůk′öz-mēt), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-bread.*

cuckoo-spit, cuckoo-spittle (kůk′ö-spit, -spit″l), *n.* 1. A froth or spume secreted by sundry homopterous insects, as the common frog-hopper, *Aphrophora* or *Ptyelus spumarius.* Also called *froth-spit.*

In the middle of May you will see, in the joints of rosemary, thistles, and almost all the larger weeds, a white fermented froth, which the country-people call *Cuckrow's Spit;* in these the eggs of the grasshopper are deposited. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 73, note.

2. An insect which secretes a froth or spume, as a frog-hopper: called in full *cuckoo-spit frog-hopper.*

cuckquean† (kuk′kwēn), *n.* [Also written *cucquean, cuckqueane;* < *cuck*(*old*) + *quean;* prob. as a modification of *cotquean.*] A woman whose husband is false to her: correlative to *cuckold.*

Celia shall be no *cuckqueane,* my heire no begger.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

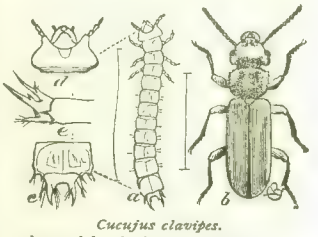
Cucquean Juno's fury. *Quarles,* Emblems, i. 5.

cuck-stool† (kuk′stöl), *n.* [< ME. *cuckestoole, kukstole,* etc.: see *cucking-stool.*] Same as *cucking-stool.*

cucquean†, *n.* See *cuckquean.*

cucujid (kū′kū-jid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cucujidæ.*

Cucujidæ (kū-kū′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucujus* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn *Colcoptera* or beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at the base; the anterior coxæ are rounded or oval, and not prominent; the posterior coxæ are not sulcate and are separated; the ventral segments are subequal; and the middle coxal cavities open externally. The *Cucujidæ* are mostly small, dark-colored beetles, living under bark or in decaying wood; some, however, infest food-stuffs, especially those of a farinaceous character. The family has been divided into *Passandrinæ, Cucujinæ, Hemipeplinæ, Brontitinæ,* and *Sylvaninæ.*



Cucujus clavipes.
a, larva; *b,* beetle (lines show natural sizes); *c, e,* enlarged back and side views of anal joint of larva; *d,* head, enlarged.

Cucujus (kū′kū-jus), *n.* [NL.; of S. Amer. origin.] The typical genus of the family *Cucujidæ,* having the first tarsal joints very short.

C. clavipes is a characteristic example. It is scarlet above with finely punctured surface; the eyes and antennæ are black.

Cuculi (kū′kṳ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo* and *Cuculus*.] A superfamily of coccygomorphic birds, of the conventional order *Picariæ*, including several families related to the *Cuculidæ*.

Cuculidæ (kū-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-idæ*.] A family of yoke-toed picarian birds, typical of the group *Coccygomorphæ* or *Cuculiformes;* the cuckoos. The feet are permanently zygodactyl by reversion of the fourth toe, yet the birds are not of scansorial habits. The bill is moderate, generally curved, with a deflected tip and no cere; the palate is desmognathous; the legs are homalogonatous; the carotids are two in number; the oil-gland is nude; and cæca are present. It is a large and important family, with about 200 species, showing various minor modifications of structure corresponding in a measure with faunal areas; it is consequently divided into a number of subfamilies. The *Couinæ* are a peculiar Madagascan type. The *Phœnicophæninæ* are confined to the old world, as are the *Centropodinæ* or spur-heeled cuckoos, and the *Cuculinæ* or typical cuckoos. (See cut under *cuckoo*.) America has three types, those of the *Coccyzinæ* or tree-cuckoos, the *Saurotherinæ* or ground-cuckoos, and the *Crotophaginæ* or gregarious cuckoos. (See cuts under *ani*, *Coccyzus*, and *chaparral-cock*.) The birds of the genus *Indicator*, sometimes included in the family, are now usually elevated to the rank of a distinct family. In their economy the *Cuculidæ* are noted for their parasitism, which runs through many, though not all, of the genera composing the family.

cuculiform (kū′kṳ-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cuculiformis*, < L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo, + *forma*, shape.] Cuculine; cuckoo-like in form or structure; coccygomorphic.

Cuculiformes (kū″kṳ-li-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cuculiformis:* see *cuculiform*.] A superfamily of cuculiform picarian birds, approximately equivalent to *Coccygomorphæ*, separating the cuculine or cuckoo-like birds on the one hand from the *Cypseliformes*, and on the other from the *Piciformes*. It contains the whole of the conventional order *Picariæ*, excepting the goatsuckers, swifts, and humming-birds, and the woodpeckers and wrynecks.

Cuculinæ (kū-kṳ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-inæ*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A subfamily of *Cuculidæ*, including the typical cuckoos, such as the *Cuculus canorus* of Europe. See cut under *cuckoo*. (*b*) In Nitzsch's system of classification, a major and miscellaneous group of picarian or cuculiform birds of no fixed limits, including, besides cuckoos, the trogons, goatsuckers, and sundry others. [Not in use in this sense.]—2. In *entom.*, a well-marked group of naked, sometimes wasp-like, parasitic bees, having no pulliniferous brushes or plates; the cuckoo-bees. See *cuckoo-bee*.

cuculine (kū′kṳ-lin), *a.* [< NL. *cuculinus*, < L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*, and cf. *Cuculinæ*.] Cuckoo-like; cuculiform; coccygomorphic; pertaining or related to the cuckoos.

Cucullæa (kū-kṳ-lē′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*[1].] A genus of asiphonate bivalves, of the family *Arcidæ*, or ark-shells, having a somewhat square gibbous shell with hinge-teeth oblique at the middle and parallel with the hinge at the ends. The species are chiefly fossil.

cucullaris (kū-kṳ-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *cucullares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*[1].] The cowl-muscle or trapezius of man: so called because, taken with its fellow of the opposite side, it has been likened to a monk's hood or cowl. See *trapezius*.

cucullate, cucullated (kū-kul′āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *cucullatus*, < L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*[1].] 1. Hooded; cowled; covered as with a hood.—2. In *bot.*, having the shape or semblance of a hood; wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in the shape of a cornet of paper; like or likened to a hood: as, a *cucullate* leaf or nectary. In mosses it is specifically applied to a conical calyptra cleft at one side.—3. In *zoöl.*, hooded; having the head shaped, marked, or colored as if hooded or cowled: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the prothorax of an insect when it is elevated or otherwise shaped into a kind of hood or cowl for the head.

They [the cicada and the grasshopper] are differently *cucullated* or capuched upon the head and back.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

cucullately (kū-kul′āt-li), *adv.* In a cucullate manner; in the shape or with the appearance of a hood.

cuculliform (kū-kul′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood (see *cowl*[1]), + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a hood or cowl in form or appearance; cucullate.

cucullite† (kū kul′īt), *n.* [< NL. *cucullites* (Schröter, 1764, in form *cuculites*), < L. *cucullus*, a cowl: see *cucullus*.] A name formerly given to fossil species of cones or cone-like shells.

cucullus (kū-kul′us), *n.* [L., a cowl: see *cowl*[1].] 1. A cowl or monk's hood: as in the proverb *Cucullus non facit monachum* (the cowl does not make the monk). See *hood*.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a formation or coloration of the head like or likened to a hood.

Cuculoideæ (kū-kṳ-loi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-oideæ*.] The *Cuculidæ* and *Musophagidæ*, or cuckoos and touracous, combined to constitute a superfamily.

Cuculoides (kū-kṳ-loi′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cuculus*, cuckoo, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Zygodactyli*, in which the *Leptosomatidæ* and *Bucconidæ* are united with the *Cuculidæ* proper.

Cuculus (kū′kṳ-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] The typical genus of the family *Cuculidæ*, formerly more comprehensive than the family as at present constituted, but now restricted to forms congeneric with *Cuculus canorus*, the type of the genus. See cut under *cuckoo*.

cucumber (kū′kum-bėr), *n.* [E. dial. *cowcumber*, formerly in good literary use, being the proper mod. representative of the ME. form (*cucumber*, being a reversion to the L. form); < ME. *cucumber, cucumer, cocumber* = OF. *cocombre*, F. *concombre* = Pr. *cogombre* = Sp. *cohombro* = It. *cocomero*, < ML. *cucumer*, L. *cucumis* (*cucumer-*), a cucumber.] 1. A common running garden-plant, *Cucumis sativus*. It is a native of southern Asia, but has been cultivated from the earliest times in all civilized countries. See *Cucumis*.

Thi seedes with *cocumber* rootes grounde
Lete stepe, and save of evry mysse [mishap] thai are.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

2. The long, fleshy fruit of this plant, eaten as a cooling salad when green, and also used for pickling. (See *gherkin*). The stem-end is usually very bitter, as is the whole fruit in some uncultivated varieties.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the *cucumbers*, and the melons. Num. xi. 5.

3. A common name of various plants of other genera.—**Bitter cucumber**, the colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*.—**Cool as a cucumber**, very cool; figuratively, collected; entirely self-possessed.

When the wife of the great Socrates threw a . . . teapot at his erudite head he was as *cool as a cucumber*.
Colman the Younger, Heir-at-Law.

Creeping cucumber, *Melothria pendula*, a delicate low cucurbitaceous climber of the southern United States, bearing oval green berries.—**Cucumber-oil**, a drying-oil obtained from the seeds of the pumpkin, squash, melon, etc.—**Indian cucumber**. See *cucumber-root*.—**One-seeded** or **star cucumber**, the common name in the United States of the *Sicyos angulatus*, a climbing cucurbitaceous annual, bearing clusters of dry, ovate, prickly, one-seeded fruits.—**Serpent-cucumber**, a variety of the common muskmelon with very long fruit.—**Snake-cucumber**, the *Trichosanthes Anguina*, a tall cucurbitaceous climber of the East Indies, with ornamental fimbriate-petaled flowers and a snake-like fruit, 3 or 4 feet long, turning red when ripe.—**Squirting** or **wild cucumber**, the *Ecballium Elaterium*. See *Ecballium*. (See also *sea-cucumber*.)

cucumber-root (kū′kum-bėr-röt), *n.* A liliaceous plant of the United States, *Medeola Virginica*, allied to *Trillium*, having two whorls of leaves on the slender stem, and an umbel of recurved flowers. The tuberous rootstock has the taste of the cucumber, whence the common name of *Indian cucumber*. It has been used as a remedy for dropsy.

cucumber-tree (kū′kum-bėr-trē), *n.* 1. The common name in the United States for several species of *Magnolia*, especially *M. acuminata* and *M. cordata*, from the shape and size of the fruit. The long-leafed cucumber-tree is *M. Fraseri;* the large-leafed, *M. macrophylla*.—2. The bilimbi, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, of the East Indies. See *Averrhoa*.

cucumiform (kū′kṳ-mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cucumis*, a cucumber, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a cucumber; cylindrical and tapering toward the ends, and either straight or curved.

Cucumis (kū′kṳ-mis), *n.* [NL., < L. *cucumis*, a cucumber: see *cucumber*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*, containing about 25 species, natives of warm regions. They are annual or perennial herbs, with hairy stems and leaves, running over the ground or climbing. They have yellow flowers, and a round or roundish, cylindrical, or angular fleshy fruit. The most widely known species are *C. sativus*, the cucumber, and *C. Melo*, which yields all the different varieties of the muskmelon. The fruits of some of the species have a very bitter taste and are reputed to be purgative.

cucupha (kū′kṳ-fä), *n.* A sort of coif or cap, with a double bottom inclosing a mixture of aromatic powders, having cotton for an excipient. It was formerly used as a powerful cephalic. *Dunglison*.

cucurbit[1], **cucurbite** (kṳ-kėr′bit), *n.* [< F. *cucurbite*, < L. *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *gourd*.] 1. A chemical vessel originally shaped like a gourd, but sometimes shallow, with a wide mouth, used in distillation. It may be made of copper, glass, tin, or stoneware. With its head or cover it constitutes the alembic. See *alembic*.

I have . . . distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbite*, fitted with a capacious glass-head. *Boyle*, Colours.

2. A gourd-shaped vessel for holding liquids. Oriental water-jars are often of this form, and porcelain and earthenware vases of China and Japan are frequently so shaped.

3. A cupping-glass.

cucurbit[2] (kṳ-kėr′bit), *n.* A plant of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Cucurbita (kṳ-kėr′bi-tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cucurbita*, a gourd, whence ult. E. *gourd:* see *gourd*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*. There are about ten species, annuals or perennials, inhabiting the warmer regions of the world. They are creeping herbs, with lobed and cordate leaves, large yellow flowers, and fleshy, generally very large, fruits. Nearly all the perennial species are natives of Mexico and the adjacent regions on the north, and have usually large tuberous or fusiform roots. The three annual species



Flowering Branch of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

are probably of American origin and were all cultivated in America long before its discovery by Columbus. They have developed many very different forms. *C. Pepo* and its varieties yield the pumpkin, the warty, longneck, and crookneck squashes and vegetable marrow, and the egg- or orange-gourd. *C. maxima* yields the various varieties of winter squash, often of great size, the turban-squash, etc. *C. moschata* is the source of the musky, China, or Barbary squash.

Cucurbitaceæ (kṳ-kėr-bi-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucurbita* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous, archichlamydeous plants, with the petals more or less united into a gamopetalous corolla, and containing climbing or trailing species with unisexual flowers, scabrous stems and leaves, and a more or less pulpy fruit. An acrid principle pervades the family; when this principle is greatly diffused the fruits are edible, often delicious, but when concentrated, as in the colocynth and bryony, they are dangerous or actively poisonous. The family includes 90 genera and about 650 species, the most useful genera being *Cucumis* (the cucumber and muskmelon), *Cucurbita* (the pumpkin and squash), *Citrullus* (the watermelon and colocynth), and *Lagenaria* (the gourd). Other genera yield edible fruits or possess medicinal properties.

cucurbitaceous (kṳ-kėr-bi-tā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cucurbitaceæ*.

cucurbital (kṳ-kėr′bi-tal), *a.* [< *Cucurbita* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cucurbita* or the family *Cucurbitaceæ:* as, the *cucurbital* alliance of Lindley.

cucurbite, *n.* See *cucurbit*[1].

Cucurbiteæ (kṳ-kėr-bit′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucurbita* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of *Cucurbitaceæ*.

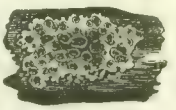
cucurbitin (kṳ-kėr′bi-tin), *n.* [< *Cucurbita* + *-in*[2].] A doubtful alkaloid from the seeds of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

cucurbitine (kṳ-kėr′bi-tin), *a.* [< L. *cucurbita*, a gourd, + *-ine*[2].] Shaped like the seeds of a gourd: said specifically of certain worms. See *cucurbitinus*.

cucurbitinus (kṳ-kėr-bi-tī′nus), *n.*; pl. *cucurbitini* (-nī). [NL., < L. *cucurbitinus*, a., like a gourd, < *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *gourd*.] A joint or link of a tapeworm; a cestoid zoöid; a proglottis.

cud (kud), *n.* [< ME. *cudde, cude, code,* var. *quide, quede* (> E. *quid,* q. v.), < AS. *cudu, cwidu,* cud (def. 1), also in *hwīt cudu* (also *hwīt cwudu, cwidu, cweodo,* gen. *cwidues, cweodowes*), mastic, lit. 'white cud'; usually derived, as 'that which is chewed,' from *ceówan,* E. *chew;* but the orig. form of the word is *cwidu* (whence the mod. form *quid,* q. v.), and neither *cudu* nor *cwidu* can be formed from *ceówan,* Teut. √ **ku,* **kiu,* by any regular process. The word is in fact connected with OHG. *kuti, quiti,* glue, MHG. *küte, küt,* G. *kitt,* cement, putty, L. *bitumen,* bitumen, Skt. *jatu,* resin, gum, and perhaps further with ME. *code,* Icel. *kvadha, kvodha,* Sw. *koda,* resin.] **1.** A portion of food voluntarily forced into the mouth from the first stomach by a ruminating animal, and leisurely chewed a second time. See *ruminate, rumination.*—**2.** A quid.—**To chew the cud.** See *chew.*

cudbear (kud'bãr), *n.* [After Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon, who first brought it into notice.] **1.** A purple or violet powder, used in dyeing violet, purple, and crimson, prepared from various species of lichens, especially from *Lecanora tartarea,* which grows on rocks in northern Europe. It is partially soluble in boiling water, and is red with acids and violet-blue with alkalis. It is prepared nearly in the same way as archil, and is applied to silks and woolens, having no affinity for cotton. The color obtained from cudbear is somewhat fugitive, and it is used chiefly to give strength and brilliancy to blues dyed with indigo.



Cudbear-plant (*Lecanora tartarea*).

2. The plant *Lecanora tartarea.* Also called *cudweed.*

cudden[1]† (kud'n), *n.* [Cf. *cuddy*[1].] A clown; a dolt; an idiot.

> The slavering *cudden,* propp'd upon his staff,
> Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh.
> *Dryden,* Cym. and Iph., l. 179.

cudden[2] (kud'n), *n.* [Sc., also written *cuddin,* and equiv. to *cuddie* = *cuddy*[3] and *cuth:* see *cuddy*[3]. Cf. *cudding.*] A local English name of the coalfish.

cuddie, *n.* See *cuddy*[3].

cudding (kud'ing), *n.* [Cf. *cudden*[2].] The char (a fish). [Scotch.]

cuddle (kud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cuddled,* ppr. *cuddling.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps freq. of ME. **cudden* for *cuththen* (only once, in pret. *kuththed*), otherwise *keththen,* embrace (rare in this form and sense), another spelling or a secondary form of reg. ME. *cuthen, kuthen,* later *kithen* (pret. *cudde, kidde, kedde*), make known, manifest (hence, be familiar), < *cuth, couth,* known: see *couth* and *kithe.* Cf. E. dial. *cuttle,* talk, *cutter,* fondle, etc., Sc. *cuitle,* wheedle (see *cuttle*[3], *cutter*[2], *cuitle*); OD. *kudden,* como together, flock together, D. *kudde,* a flock.] **I.** *trans.* To hug; fondle; embrace so as to keep warm.

> He'll mak' mickle o' you, and dandle and *cuddle* you like ane of his ain dawties. *Tennant,* Cardinal Beaton, p. 26.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To join in a hug; embrace. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** To lie close or snug; nestle.

> She [a partridge] *cuddles* low behind the Brake:
> Nor would she stay: nor dares she fly.
> *Prior,* The Dove.
>
> By the social fires
> Sit many, *cuddling* round their toddy-sap.
> *Tennant,* Anster Fair, ii. 70.
>
> It [Cortona] is a pretty little village, *cuddled* down among the hills. *Lowell,* Fireside Travels, p. 275.

cuddle (kud'l), *n.* [< *cuddle, v.*] A hug; an embrace.

cuddle-me-to-you (kud'l-mē-tō'ū), *n.* Same as ★*call-me-to-you.*

cuddy[1] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial. and Sc. (Sc. also *cuddie,* comp. *cuddy-ass*), prob. a particular use of *Cuddy,* a proper name, familiar abbr. of *Cuthbert.* Cf. *neddy* and *jack*[1].] **1.** An ass; a donkey.

> Just simple *Cuddy* an' her foal!
> *Duff,* Poems, p. 96. (*Jamieson.*)
>
> While studying the pons asinorum in Euclid, he suffered every *cuddie* upon the common to trespass upon a large field belonging to the Laird.
> *Scott,* Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

2. A stupid or silly fellow; a clown.

> It costs more tricks and troubles by half,
> Than it takes to exhibit a six-legged calf
> To a boothful of country *cuddies.*
> *Hood,* Miss Kilmansegg.

3. A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, leveling up railroad-ties, etc.; a lever-jack. *E. H. Knight.*

★**cuddy**[2] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [Origin obscure. Cf. *cubby*[1].] **1.** *Naut.,* a room or cabin abaft and under the poop-deck, in which the officers and cabin-passengers take their meals; also, a sort of cabin or cook-room in lighters, barges, etc.; in small boats, a locker. [Obsolescent.]

> He threw himself in at the door of the *cuddy.*
> *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, II. 40.

Hence—**2.** Any small cupboard or storehouse for odds and ends.

cuddy[3] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial. (North.) and Sc. *cuddie;* also written *cudden, cuddin, cuth,* and *cooth,* the coalfish; cf. Gael. *cudaig, cudainn,* Ir. *cudainn,* a small fish, supposed to be the young of the coalfish.] A name of the coalfish.

cuddy[4] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial., prob., like *cuddy*[1], a familiar use of the homely proper name *Cuddy,* abbr. of *Cuthbert.* Cf. E. dial. (Devon.) *cuddian,* a wren.] The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus. Montagu.* [Local, British.]

cuddy-legs (kud'i-legz), *n.* A local English name of a large herring.

cudgel (kuj'el), *n.* [< ME. *kuggel,* AS. **cycgel,* **kicgel* (only in nom. pl. *kigclas,* dat. pl. *kycglum, kyclum*); prob. orig. 'a stick having a knobbed end' (cf. *club*[1]), being appar. akin to MHG. *kūle,* G. *kaule,* MHG. *kiule,* G. *keule,* a cudgel, contracted forms, connected with MHG. *kugele, kugel,* G. *kugel,* MLG. D. *kogel,* a ball.] A short thick stick used as a weapon; a club; specifically, a staff used in cudgel-play.

> Mid te holie rode steaue, thet him is lothest *kuggel,* leie on the deouel dogge. [With the staff of the holy rood, which is to him the hatefulest cudgel, lay on the devil dog.]
> *Ancren Riwle,* p. 292.
>
> Some have been beaten till they know
> What wood a *cudgel's* of by the blow.
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, II. i. 222.

To cross the cudgels. See *cross*[1].—**To take up the cudgels,** to engage in a contest or controversy (in self-defense or in behalf of another); accept the gage.

> The girl had been reading the "Life of Carlyle," and she *took up the cudgels* for the old curmudgeon, as King called him. *C. D. Warner,* Their Pilgrimage, p. 96.

cudgel (kuj'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cudgeled* or *cudgelled,* ppr. *cudgeling* or *cudgelling.* [< *cudgel, n.*] To strike with a cudgel or club; beat, in general.

> If he were here, I would *cudgel* him like a dog.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.
>
> At length in a rage the forester grew,
> And *cuddell'd* bold Robin so sore.
> *Robin Hood and the Ranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

To cudgel one's brains. See *brain.*

cudgeler, cudgeller (kuj'el-ėr), *n.* One who strikes with a cudgel.

> They were often lyable to a night-walking *cudgeller.*
> *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

cudgeling, cudgelling (kuj'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cudgel, v.*] A beating with a cudgel.

> He must fight singly to-morrow with Hector; and is so prophetically proud of an heroical *cudgelling* that he raves in saying nothing. *Shak.,* T. and C., iii. 3.

cudgel-play (kuj'el-plā), *n.* **1.** A contest with cudgels.

> Near the dying of the day
> There will be a *cudgel-play,*
> Where a coxcomb will be broke,
> Ere a good word can be spoke.
> *Wits' Recreations,* 1654. (*Nares.*)

2. The science or art of combat with cudgels. It includes the use of the quarter-staff, back-sword, shillalah, single-stick, and other similar weapons. See these words.

cudgel-proof (kuj'el-prōf), *a.* Able to resist the blow of a cudgel; insensible to beating or not to be hurt by it.

> His doublet was of sturdy buff,
> And though not sword, yet *cudgel proof.*
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, I. i. 306.

★**cudweed** (kud'wēd), *n.* **1.** The popular name of the common species of *Gnaphalium.* Also called *chafeweed.*

> There is a plant, which our herbalists call "herbam impiam," or wicked *cudweed,* whose younger branches still yield flowers to overtop the elder.
> *Bp. Hall,* Remains, Profaneness, ii. § 9.

2. Same as *cudbear,* 2.—**Childing cudweed,** *Gifola Germanica:* so called from its throwing out a circle of shoots at the base, likened to a family of children.—**Golden cudweed,** of Jamaica, the *Pterocaulon virgatum,* a white tomentose herb resembling plants of the genus *Gnaphalium.* (See also *sea-cudweed.*)

cue[1] (kū), *n.* [Formerly also *kue,* and (in def. 3) *qu;* also often as F., *queue;* < F. *queue,* < OF. *coue, coe* = Pr. *coa* = Sp. *coda,* now *cola* = Pg. *cauda, coda* = It. *coda,* < L. *coda, cauda,* a tail: see *cauda, caudal.* Cf. *coward,* from the same ult. source.] **1.** The tail; something hanging down like a tail, as the long curl of a wig or a long roll or plait of hair. In this sense also *queue.* See *pigtail.*

> Each of those *cues* or locks is somewhat thicker than common whip-cord, and they look like a parcel of small strings hanging down from the crown of their heads.
> *Cook,* Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

2. A number of persons ranged in a line, awaiting their turn to be served, as at a bank or a ticket-office. In this sense also *queue.*—**3.** (*a*) *Theat.,* words which when spoken at the end of a speech in the course of a play are the signal for an answering speech, or for the entrance of another actor, etc.

> You speak all your part at once, *cues* and all.—Pyramus, enter; your *cue* is past; it is "never tire."
> *Shak.,* M. N. D., iii. 1.
>
> When my *cue* comes, call me, and I will answer.
> *Shak.,* M. N. D., iv. 1.

(*b*) In *music,* a fragment of some other part printed in small notes, at the end of a long rest or silence occurring in the part of a voice or an instrument, to assist the singer or player in beginning promptly and correctly. Hence—**4.** A hint; an intimation; a guiding suggestion.

> "The Whig papers are very subdued," continued Mr. Rigby. "Ah! they have not the *cue* yet," said Lord Eskdale. *Disraeli,* Coningsby, i. 5.
>
> Such is the *cue* to which all Rome responds.
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, II. 319.

5. The part which one is to play; a course of action prescribed, or made necessary by circumstances.

> Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
> Without a prompter. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 2.
>
> The flexible conclave, finding they had mistaken their *cue,* promptly answered in the negative. *Prescott.*

6. Humor; turn or temper of mind.

> When they work one to a proper *cue,*
> What they forbid one takes delight to do. *Crabbe.*
>
> Was ever before such a grinding out of jigs and waltzes, where nobody was in the *cue* to dance?
> *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xix.
>
> My uncle [was] in thoroughly good *cue.*
> *Dickens,* Pickwick, xlix.

7. A straight tapering rod tipped with a small soft pad, used to strike the balls in billiards, bagatelle, and similar games.—**8.** A support for a lance; a lance-rest.

cue[1]† (kū), *v. t.* [< *cue*[1], *n.*] To tie into a cue or tail.

> They separate it into small locks which they woold or *cue* round with the rind of a slender plant, . . . and as the hair grows the woolding is continued.
> *Cook,* Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

cue[2] (kū), *n.* [Formerly also *qu;* < ME. *cue, cu,* or simply *q.* standing for L. *quadrans,* a farthing, though the cue seems to have been used for half a farthing. See extract from Minsheu.] **1.** The name of the letter *Q, q.*—**2**†. (*a*) A farthing; a half-farthing.

> A *cue,* i. [i. e.] halfe a farthing, so called because they set down in the Battling or Butterie bookes in Oxford and Cambridge the letter *q.* for halfe a farthing, and in Oxford when they make that *cue* or *q.* a farthing, they say, Cap. my *q.* and make it a farthing, thus, ℏ. But in Cambridge they use this letter, a little s, . . . for a farthing. *Minsheu,* 1617.

(*b*) A farthing's worth; the quantity bought with a farthing, as a small quantity of bread or beer.

> With rumps and kidneys, and *cues* of single beer.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Wit at several Weapons, ii. 2.
>
> Cry at the buttery-hatch, Ho, Launcelot, a *cue* of bread, and a *cue* of beer! *Middleton,* The Black Book.

cue-ball[1] (kū'bâl), *n.* In *billiards* and similar games, the ball struck by the cue, as distinguished from the other balls on the table.

cue-ball[2] (kū'bâl), *a.* A corruption of *skewbald.* [Prov. Eng.]

> A gentleman on a *cue-ball* horse.
> *R. D. Blackmore,* Lorna Doone, xxxix.

cue-rack (kū'rak), *n.* A rack or stand for holding billiard-cues.

★**cuerda** (kwer'dä), *n.* [Sp., a measure of length (see def.), lit. a cord, = E. *cord:* see *cord*[1].] **1.** The name of several different Spanish units of length. The cuerda of Castile was variously 8½ and 8⅓ varas, or 22 feet 7.3 inches and 23 feet 3.7 inches. The cuerda of Valencia was equal to 122 English feet. The cuerda of Buenos Ayres is 151 varas of Castile, or 140 yards 1 inch, English measure.

2. In the province of La Mancha in Spain, a measure of land, one half of the seed-ground for a fanega of corn.

cuerpo (kwer'pō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *corpus,* body: see *corpse.*] The body.

> *Host. Cuerpo!* what's that?
> *Tip.* Light-skipping hose and doublet,
> The horse-boy's garb! *B. Jonson,* New Inn, ii. 2.

In (or **en**) **cuerpo**, without a cloak or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed; hence, figuratively, naked or unprotected.

So they unmantled him of a new Plush Cloke, and my Secretary was content to go home quietly, and *en cuerpo*.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 17.

cuff[1] (kuf), *v.* [Appar. < Sw. *kuffa*, thrust, push, said to be freq. of *kufva*, subdue, suppress, cow: see *cow*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike with or as with the open hand.

Cuff him soundly, but never draw thy sword.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

2. To buffet in any way.

The budded peaks of the wood are bow'd,
Caught and *cuff'd* by the gale. *Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

II.† *intrans.* To fight; scuffle.

The peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport. *Dryden.*

cuff[1] (kuf), *n.* [< *cuff*[1], *v.*] 1. A blow with the open hand; a box; any stroke with the hand or fist.

This mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*,
That down fell priest and book.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

2†. A blow or stroke from or with anything.

With wounding *cuff* of cannon's fiery ball.
Mir. for Mags., p. 834.

cuff[2] (kuf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cuffe*, *coffe*, < ME. *cuffe*, *coffe*, a glove or mitten, prob. < AS. *cuffie*, found once in sense of 'hood' or 'cap,' < ML. *cofia*, *cofea*, *cuffa*, *cuphia*, > also It. *cuffia* = F. *coiffe*, etc., a cap, coif: see *coif*.] 1†. A glove; a mitten.

He caste on his clothes i-clouted and i-hole,
His cokeres and his *coffus* for colde of his nayles.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 56.

Cuffe, glove or metyne [var. mitten], mitta, ciroteca.
Prompt. Parv., p. 106.

2. (*a*) A distinct terminal part of a sleeve at the wrist, intended for embellishment. The cuff was made originally by turning back the sleeve itself and showing either the same material as that of the sleeve or a different material used as a lining. In the fifteenth century a prominent part of the dress was the large cuff, which could be turned down so as to cover the hand to the finger-tips, and when turned back reached nearly to the elbow. In modern times the coat-sleeve has been sometimes made with a cuff which can be turned down over the hand, though not intended to be so used, and sometimes with a semblance of a cuff, indicated by braid and buttons, or by a facing of velvet or other material, or merely by a line or lines of stitching around the sleeve. (*b*) A band of linen, lace, or the like, taking the place of, and covering a part of the sleeve in the same manner as, the turned-up cuff. In the seventeenth century such cuffs, worn by ladies, were often extremely rich, of expensive lace, and reached nearly to the elbow. Plain linen cuffs were also worn about 1640, and were especially affected by the Puritans in England. When the plain linen wristband worn attached to the shirt by men first came into use, in the early part of the nineteenth century, it was commonly turned back over the sleeve, and was a true cuff. (*c*) In recent times, a separate band of linen or other material worn about the wrist and appearing below the end of the sleeve. As worn by men, it is buttoned to the wristband of the shirt.—3. That part of a long glove which covers the wrist and forearm, especially when stiff and exhibiting a cylindrical or conical form.

The *cuffs* of the gauntlets.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. p. vii.

cuff[3] (kuf), *n.* [Sc., cited by Jamieson from Galt; perhaps for *scruff*, confused with *cuff*[2].] The scruff of the neck; the nape.

cuff-frame (kuf'frām), *n.* A special form of knitting-machine for making the cuffs of knitted garments.

Cufic, Kufic (kū'fik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cufa* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cufa, or Kufa, an old city south of Babylon, the capital of the califs before the building of Bagdad, which contained the most expert and numerous copyists of the Koran: specifically applied to the characters of the Arabic alphabet used in the time of Mohammed, and in which the Koran was written.

II. *n.* The Cufic characters collectively.

He . . . made notes of all that I told him in the quaint character used by the Mughrebbins or Arabs of the West, which has considerable resemblance to the ancient *Cufic*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

Sometimes written *Cuphic*.

cuguar (kō'gär), *n.* Same as *cougar*.

cui bono (kī bō'nō). [L. *cui est bono?* to whom is it (for) a benefit? *cui*, dat. of *quis*, who; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *esse*, be; *bono*, dat. of *bonum*, a good: see *who*, *be*[1], and *bona*.] For whose benefit? popularly, but incorrectly, for what use or end?

The point on which our irreconcilability was greatest, respected the *cui bono* of this alleged conspiracy.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

cuif (köf), *n.* Same as *coof*.

cuilleron (kwē'lye-ron), *n.* [F., bowl of a spoon (= It. *cucchiajone*, a large spoon, a ladle), aug. of *cuiller* (= It. *cucchiajo*), m., also F. *cuillère* (= Sp. *cuchara* = It. *cucchiaja*), f., a spoon, < L. *cocleare*, *cochleare*, a spoon: see *cochleare*, etc.] Same as *alula*, 2 (*b*).

cuinage (kwin'āj), *n.* [An old form of *coinage*.] In *Eng. mining*, the official stamping of tin pigs.

cuirass (kwē-ràs' or kwē'ras), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuirasse*, *curace*; = MD. *kuris*, *kurisse*, D. *kuras* = MLG. *kuresser*, *korisser*, *koritz* = LG. *kurrutz* = MHG. *küriss*, G. *küris*, *kürass* = ODan. *körritz*, *kyrritz*, < Dan. *kyrads* = Sw. *kyrass* (the mod. Teut. forms after F.), < F. *cuirasse*, OF. *cuirasse*, *cuirace* = Pr. *coirassa*, *cuirassa* = Sp. *coraza* = Pg. *couraça*, *coiraça* = It. *corazza*, < ML. *coratia*, *coratium* (also *curatia*, *curacia* more like OF.), a breastplate, orig. of leather, < L. *coriaceus*, of leather, < *corium* (> OF. and F. *cuir*, leather), skin, hide, leather (for **scorium*, cf. *scortum*, a hide, skin), = Gr. *χόριον* (for **σκόριον*), a membrane, = OBulg. *skora*, a hide, = Lith. *skurà*, skin, hide, leather; prob. from the root of E. *shear*, q. v. From L. also *coriaceous* (a doublet of *cuirass*), and *quarry*[2], game.] 1. A piece of defensive armor covering the body from the neck to the girdle, and combining a breastplate and a backpiece. Such a protection was used among the ancients in various forms, but under different names (see *breastplate*, *thorax*), and is still worn by the heavy cavalry specifically called *cuirassiers* in the French and other European armies. The cuirass seems to have been first adopted in England in the reign of Charles I., when the light cavalry were armed with buff coats, having the breast and back covered with steel plates. Subsequently this piece of armor fell into disuse, and was resumed by the English only after the battle of Waterloo, where the charges of the French cuirassiers were very effective.



Ancient Greek Cuirasses.—Cup of Sosias, 5th century B.C., in Berlin Museum.

2. Any similar covering, as the protective armor of a ship; specifically, in *zoöl.*, some hard shell or other covering forming an indurated defensive shield, as the carapace of a beetle or an armadillo, the bony plates of a mailed fish, etc.—**Double cuirass**, the usual form of cuirass of the first half of the fifteenth century, consisting of a plastron and a pansière moving freely one over the other.

cuirassed (kwē-rast' or kwē'rast), *a.* [< *cuirass* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a cuirass or other protective covering: as, *cuirassed* ships; *cuirassed* fishes.

The *cuirassed* sentry walked his sleepless round.
O. W. Holmes, On Poetry, ii.

To make the steel plates necessary for *cuirassed* vessels.
New York Weekly Post, April 8, 1868.

cuirassier (kwē-ra-sēr'), *n.* [< F. *cuirassier*, < *cuirasse*, cuirass.] A cavalry soldier whose body is protected by a cuirass. Since the cuirass gives no protection against modern small arms, it has been abandoned for field use in all modern armies, but is still part of the full-dress uniform of a few élite regiments. See *cuirass*.

Cuirassiers, all in steel for standing fight.
Milton, P. R., iii. 328.

I conducted him with a guard of honour, consisting of a squadron of the first *Cuirassier* regiment, to Bellevue.
Quoted in *Lowe's* Bismarck, I. 561.

cuirassine, *n.* [OF., dim. of *cuirasse*, cuirass.] In *armor*, an additional thickness put upon the breastpiece of a corselet, or a plate of steel secured to the brigandine to give additional defense. Compare *mammelière*, 2, *plastron*, *placcate*, *pectoral*.

cuir-bouilli, cuir-bouilly (kwēr-bö'lyi), *n.* [F. *cuir bouilli* (> ME. *curbouly*, *quirboily*, etc.), lit. boiled leather: see *cuirass* and *boil*[2].] Leather prepared by boiling and pressing, so that it becomes extremely hard and capable of preserving permanently the shape and surface decoration given it, and can afford considerable resistance to sword-cuts and other violence. It has been much used from the middle ages to the present day for armor, crests, helmets, and ornamental utensils of many kinds. For elaborate work it is now prepared by boiling and then pressed in molds; for common work it is merely soaked in hot water before pressing.

His jambeux were of *quirboily*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas.

cuirtan (kwēr'tan), *n.* White twilled cloth made in Scotland from fine wool, for undergarments and hose. *Planché.*

cuishes (kwish'ez), *n. pl.* [Also *cuisses*; < ME. *quischens* (for **quisches*) (Wright), *cushies* (Halliwell), < OF. *cuissaux* (Cotgrave), pl. of *cuissel* (= It. *cosciale*), also *cuissere* and *cuissart* (> mod. F. *cuissard*), also *cuissots*, pl., armor for the thighs (mod. F. *cuissot*, a haunch of venison) (= Sp. *quijote*, formerly *quixote* (whence the name of the famous *Don Quixote*: see *quixotic*) = Pg. *coxote*, armor for the thighs; ML. *cuissellus*, *cuisserius*, *cuissetus*, after the OF. forms), < *cuisse*, F. *cuisse* = Pr. *coissa*, *cuyssa* = Pg. *coxa* = It. *coscia* (ML. *cuissia*), the thigh, < L. *coxa*, the hip: see *coxa*.] Armor for the thighs; specifically, plate-armor worn over the chausses of mail or other material, whether in a single forging or in plates lapping over one another. In the fully developed plate-armor of the fifteenth century the cuishes became barrels of steel, each in two parts, divided vertically, hinged on one side, and fastening on the other with hooks, turn-buckles, or the like. See second cut under *armor*.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,
His *cuisses* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

And how came the *cuishes* to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour, which was all wrought by Vulcan and his journeyman? *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

All his greaves and *cuisses* dash'd with drops
Of onset. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Cuishes to cuishes†, in close order in the march of cavalry. *Grose.*

cuisine (kwē-zēn'), *n.* [F., = Pr. *cozina* = Sp. *cocina* = Pg. *cozinha* = It. *cucina*, < ML. *cocina*, L. *coquina*, a kitchen (> also AS. *cycene*, E. *kitchen*), orig. fem. of *coquinus*, of or pertaining to cooking, < *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], and *kitchen*, which is a doublet of *cuisine*.] 1. A kitchen. —2. The culinary department of a house, hotel, etc., including the cooks.—3. The manner or style of cooking; cookery.

cuissarts†, *n. pl.* Same as *cuishes*.

cuisses, *n. pl.* See *cuishes*.

cuisshen†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cushion*.

cuitikins, *n. pl.* See *cutikins*.

cuitle (kūt'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuitled*, ppr. *cuitling*. [Sc.; also written *cuittle*, *cutle*; prob. = E. *kittle*, tickle: see *kittle*, *v.*] 1. To tickle.

And mony a weary cast I made,
To *cuittle* the moor-fowl's tail.
Scott, Waverley, xi.

2. To wheedle; cajole; coax.

Sir William might just stitch your auld barony to her gown sleeve, and he wad sune *cuittle* another out o' somebody else. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xiv.

-cula. See *-culus*.

culch (kulch), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *cultch*.] Rubbish; lumber; stuff. *Grose.*

culdet. An obsolete spelling of *could*, preterit of *can*[1].

Culdean (kul'dē-an), *a.* [< *Culdee* + *-an*.] Pertaining or belonging to the Culdees: as, the *Culdean* doctrines. *Stormonth.*

Culdee (kul'dē), *n.* [< ML. *Culdei*, pl., also in accom. form *Colidei*: as if 'worshipers of God' (< L. *colere*, worship, + *deus*, a god); also, more exactly, *Keldei*, *Keledei*, < Ir. *ceilede* (= Gael. *cuilteach*), a Culdee, appar. < *ceile*, servant, + *Dē*, of God, gen. of *Dia*, God.] A member of a fraternity of priests, constituting an irregular monastic order, existing in Scotland, and in smaller numbers in Ireland and Wales, from the ninth or tenth to the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

cul-de-four (kü-dė-för'), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-four*. [F., lit. bottom of an oven: *cul*, bottom, < L. *culus*, the posterior, bottom; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *four* = Pr. *forn* = Sp. *horno* = Pg. It. *forno*, < L. *fornus*, *furnus*, hearth, oven: see *furnace*.] In *arch.*, a vault in the form of a quarter sphere, often used to cover a semi-dome or to terminate a barrel-vault, especially in Roman, Byzantine, and Romanesque architecture.

cul-de-lampe (kü-dė-lomp'), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-lampe*. [F., a pendant, bucket, tailpiece, lit. bottom of a lamp: *cul de* (see *cul-de-four*); *lampe* = E. *lamp*, q. v.] 1. In *book-decoration*, an ornamental device often inserted at the foot of a page or at the end of a chapter. The

name is derived from its common form, which is broad above and terminates in a point below, suggestive of the ancient swinging lamp.

Hence — **2.** In other decorative work, an arabesque of a similar form.

cul-de-sac (kū-dē-sak′, often kül-dē-sak′), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-sac*. [F., lit. the bottom of a bag: *cul de* (see *cul-de-four*); *sac*, < L. *saccus*, sack, bag: see *sack*.] **1.** A street or alley which has no outlet at one end; a blind alley; a way or passage that leads nowhere.

It [El-Medinah] contains between fifty and sixty streets, including the alleys and *culs-de-sac*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 239.

The north of the Pacific ocean is very much more of a *cul-de-sac* than that of the Atlantic.
J. J. Rein, Hist. Japan (trans.), p. 24.

Specifically — **2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a diverticulum ending blindly; a cæcum or blind gut; some tubular, saccular, or pouch-like part open only at one end. — **3.** An inconclusive argument. — **4.** *Milit.*, the situation of a command when it is hemmed in on all sides and must cut its way out. — **Lesser cul-de-sac.** Same as *antrum pylori* (which see, under *antrum*).

-cule. [F. and E. *-cule*, < L. *culus*: see *-cle* and *-culus*.] A diminutive termination of Latin origin, as in *animalcule*, *reticule*, etc. See *-cle* and *-culus*.

culei, *n.* Plural of *culeus*.

culerage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *culrage*.

culet (kū′let), *n.* [OF., < *cul*, < L. *culus*, the posteriors.] **1.** In *armor*, that part which protects the body behind, from the waist down. The word was not used in this sense until the fifteenth century, and implies generally a system of sliding plates riveted to a lining or to straps underneath, and corresponding to the cuissart in front. See *Almain-rivet* and *tasset*. **2.** In *jewelry*, the small flat surface at the back or bottom of a brilliant. Also called *cullet*, *collet*, and *lower table*. See cut under *brilliant*.

culette (kū-let′), *n.* Same as *culet*.

culeus (kū′lē-us), *n.*; pl. *culei* (-ī). [L., also *culleus*, a leather bag.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A leather wine-skin. (*b*) A measure of capacity equal to 20 amphoræ. (*c*) The "sack": a punishment appointed for parricides, who, after being flogged and undergoing other indignities, were sewed up in a leather bag and cast into the sea. Under the empire a dog, a monkey, a cock, and a viper were placed in the sack with the criminal. **2.** The scrotum. *Dunglison.*

Culex (kū′leks), *n.* [NL., < L. *culex*, a gnat.] The typical genus of the family *Culicidæ*, or gnats. A common species is *C. pipiens*. See *gnat*, *mosquito*.

culexifuge (kū-lek′si-fūj), *n.* Same as *culicifuge*.

culgee (kul′gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a plume with a jeweled fastening; an aigret.

culi, *n.* Same as *kjuli*.

Culicidæ (kū-lis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Culex* (*Culic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, containing the gnats, midges, mosquitos, etc. They have a long slender proboscis of seven pieces, filiform or plumose antennæ, contiguous eyes without ocelli, and wings with few cells. The eggs are laid on substances in the water, in which the larvæ live. The latter are provided with respiratory organs at the hinder end of the body, and consequently swim head downward. There are about 150 species of the family. See cuts under *gnat*, *midge*, and *mosquito*.

culiciform (kū-lis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *culiciformis*, < L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat or flea, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a gnat; having the characters of the *Culicidæ* or *Culiciformes*.

Culiciformes (kū-lis-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *culiciformis*: see *culiciform*.] A group of gnat-like insects, including such genera as *Chironomus* and *Corethra*, equivalent to a family *Chironomidæ*, coming next to the *Culicidæ*.

culicifuge (kū-lis′i-fūj), *n.* [< L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat, + *fugare*, drive away.] An antidote against gnats and mosquitos. Also *culexifuge*.

Culicivora (kū-li-siv′ō-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat, + *vorare*, eat, devour: see *voracious*.] **1.** A genus of South American clamatorial flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. The type is *C. stenura*, a Brazilian species. — **2.** A genus of American oscine passerine birds; the gnatcatchers: a synonym of *Polioptila*. *Swainson*, 1837.

Culilawan bark. See *bark*[2].

culinarily (kū′li-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of a kitchen or of cookery; in connection with, or in relation to, a kitchen or cookery.

culinary (kū′li-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *culinaire* = Sp. Pg. *culinario*, < L. *culinarius*, < *cŭlina*, OL. *cōlina*, a kitchen; origin uncertain. Hence (from L. *culina*) E. *kiln*, q. v.] Pertaining or relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens or in cooking: as, a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* herbs.

She was . . . mistress of all *culinary* secrets that Northern kitchens are most proud of.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, i.

culisst, *n.* See *cullis*[1].

cull[1] (kul), *v. t.* [< ME. *cullen*, gather, pick, < OF. *cuillir*, *cuellir*, *coillir* (> E. *coil*[1]), cull, collect, < L. *colligere*, collect, pp. *collectus*, > E. *collect*: see *collect*, and *coil*[1], which is a doublet of *cull*[1].] **1.** To gather; pick; collect.

And much of wild and wonderful,
In these rude isles, might Fancy *cull*.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 22.

No cup had we:
In mine own lady palms I *cull'd* the spring
That gather'd trickling dropwise from the cleft.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To pick out; select or separate one or more of from others: often with *out*.

Come knights from east to west,
And *cull* their flower, Ajax shall cope the best.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

Go to my wardrobe,
And of the richest things I wear *cull out*
What thou think'st fit.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 1.

Steel, through opposing plates, the magnet draws,
And steely atoms *culls* from dust and straws.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

The eye to see, the hand to *cull*
Of common things the beautiful.
Whittier, To A. K.

3. To inspect and measure, as timber. [Canada.]

cull[1] (kul), *n.* [< *cull*[1], *v.*] Something picked or culled out; specifically, an object selected from among a collection or aggregate, and placed on one side, or rejected, because of inferior quality: usually in the plural: as — (*a*) In *live-stock breeding*, inferior specimens, unfit to breed from. (*b*) In *lumbering*, inferior or defective pieces, boards, planks, etc.

cull[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *kill*[1].

cull[3]†, *v. t.* A variant of *coll*[2].

Cull, kiss, and cry "sweetheart," and stroke the head
Which they have branch'd, and all is well again!
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

cull[4] (kul), *n.* [Contr. of *cully*, q. v.] A fool; a dupe. [Slang.]

cull[5] (kul), *n.* [E. dial. (Gloucestershire), perhaps a particular use of *cull*[4], a fool, dolt.] A local English (Gloucestershire) name for the fish miller's-thumb.

cullender, *n.* See *colander*.

cullengey, *n.* A weight of the Carnatic, equal to 81¼ grains troy.

culleock, *n.* See *cullyock*.

culler (kul′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who picks, selects, or chooses from many. — **2.** An inspector; in Massachusetts, in colonial times, a government officer appointed for the inspection of imports of fish; also, one appointed to inspect exports of staves. — **3.** One who culls timber; an inspector and measurer of timber.

cullet[1] (kul′et), *n.* [A later form of *collet*[1], in sense 5.] In *glass-manuf.*, refuse and broken glass collected for remelting: originally applied to the 'necks' formed in glass-blowing.

cullet[2] (kul′et), *n.* Same as *culet*, 2. *Grose.*

culleus, *n.* See *culeus*.

cullibility† (kul-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *cully* + *-bility*, after *gullibility*.] Credulity; readiness to be duped; gullibility.

Providence never designed him [Gay] to be above two and twenty, by his thoughtlessness and *cullibility*.
Swift, To Pope.

If there is not a fund of honest *cullibility* in a man, so much the worse.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 94.

cullible† (kul′i-bl), *a.* [< *cull*[3], after *gullible*.] Gullible; easily cheated or duped.

culling (kul′ing), *n.* Anything selected or separated from a mass, as being of a poorer quality or inferior size: generally in the plural.

Those that are big'st of bone I still reserve for breed,
My *cullings* I put off, or for the chapman feed.
Drayton, Nymphidia, vi. 1496.

cullion (kul′yun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cullyon*, *coillen*, < F. *couillon* = Pr. *coillon* = Sp. *cojon* = It. *coglione*, testicle (hence It. *coglione*, dial. *cojon* (> Sp. *collón* = F. *coïon*, > ME. *coujoun*, *cugioun*, *conioun*, etc.: see *conjoun*), a mean wretch), < L. *coleus*, scrotum, same as *culeus*, *culleus*, a bag. Cf. *cully*.] **1**†. A testicle. *Cotgrave.* — **2.** A round or bulbous root; an orchis; specifically, in plural form (*cullions*), the standerwort, *Orchis mascula*. — **3**†. A mean wretch; a low or despicable fellow.

Away, base *cullions!*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Perish all such *cullions!*
Massinger, The Guardian, ii. 4.

cullionly† (kul′yun-li), *a.* [< *cullion* + *-ly*[1].] Like a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' the moonshine of you, you whoreson *cullionly* barber-monger. Draw.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

cullis[1]† (kul′is), *n.* [Also *cullies*, *culiss*; early mod. E. also *colless*, *coleis*, ME. *culice*, *coleis*, < OF. and F. *coulis*, *cullis*, < *couler*, run, strain: see *colander*.] Broth of boiled meat strained.

Gold and themselves [usurers] to be beaten together, to make a most cordial *cullis* for the devil.
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

I counsel you to a warm breakfast upon a *culiss*, which shall restore the tone of the stomach.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

cullis[2] (kul′is), *n.* [< F. *coulisse*, a groove (see *coulisse*), < *couler*, run, glide: see *colander*, and cf. *cullis*[1] and *portcullis*.] In *arch.*: (*a*) A gutter in a roof. (*b*) Any channel or groove in which an accessory, as a side scene in a theater, is to run.

cullisen†, **cullison**†, **cullizan**† (kul′i-sen, -son, -zan), *n.* Corruptions of *cognizance*, 3 (*a*).

But what badge shall we give, what *cullison?*
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

A blue coat without a *cullizan* will be like habberdine without mustard.
Owles Almanack, 1618.

cull-me-to-you (kul′mē-tō′ü), *n.* Same as *call-me-to-you*.

cullock (kul′ọk), *n.* See *cullyock*.

cullumbine†, *n.* An obsolete form of *columbine*[2]. *Spenser.*

cully (kul′i), *n.*; pl. *cullies* (-iz). [Old slang, an abbr. of *cullion*, 3, with sense modified appar. by association with *gull*. According to Leland, of gipsy origin — "Sp. Gypsy *chulai*, a man, Turk. Gypsy *khulai*, a gentleman."] A fellow; a "cove"; especially, a verdant fellow who is easily deceived, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe. [Slang.]

Thus, when by rooks a lord is plied,
Some *cully* often wins a bet
By venturing on the cheating side.
Swift, South Sea Project.

I have learned that this fine lady does not live far from Covent Garden, and that I am not the first *cully* whom she has passed upon for a countess.
Addison.

cully (kul′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cullied*, ppr. *cullying*. [< *cully*, *n.*] To deceive; trick, cheat, or impose upon; jilt; gull. [Slang.]

Tricks to *cully* fools.
Pomfret, Divine Attributes, Goodness.

cullyism (kul′i-izm), *n.* [< *cully* + *-ism*.] The state of being a cully. [Slang.]

Without dwelling upon these less frequent instances of eminent *cullyism*, what is there so common as to hear a fellow curse his fate that he cannot get rid of a passion to a jilt!
Addison, Spectator, No. 486.

cullyock (kul′i-ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bivalve mollusk, *Tapes pullastra*, better known as *pullet*. Also *culleock*, *cullock*. [Shetland.]

culm[1] (kulm), *n.* [Also dial. *coom*; appar. < ME. *culme*, *colm*, soot, smoke, > *culmy*, *colmy*.] **1.** Coal-dust; slack; refuse of coal. [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** In *mining*, a soft or slaty and inferior kind of anthracite, especially that occurring in Devonshire, England. — **3.** The name given by some geologists to a series of rocks which occupy the position of the Carboniferous limestone (see *carboniferous*), but which, instead of being developed in the form of massive calcareous beds, are made up of slates, sandstones, and conglomerates, and occasional beds of coal, usually of inferior quality. The fauna of the culm is in general much less abundant than that usually found in the Carboniferous limestone proper; its flora is, however, in some regions exceptionally rich. The rocks designated as culm occur extensively along the borders of Russia, Poland, and Austria; and similar ones, in the same geological position, are found developed on a considerable scale in Scotland, and also in Ireland. In the last-named country they are locally known as *calp*. See *calp*.

culm[2] (kulm), *n.* [< L. *culmus*, a stalk; cf. *calamus*, a stalk (see *calamus*), = E. *haulm*, q. v.] In *bot.*, the jointed and usually hollow stem of grasses. It is in most cases herbaceous, but is woody in the bamboo and some other stout species. The term is also sometimes applied to the solid jointless stems of sedges.

culm-bar (kulm′bär), *n.* A peculiar bar used in grates designed for burning culm or slack coal.

culmen (kul′men), *n.* [L.: see *culminate*.] **1.** Top; summit.

At the *culmen* or top was a chapel.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 227.

2. [NL.] Specifically, in *ornith.*, the median lengthwise ridge of the upper mandible. See first cut under *bill*.

The *culmen* is to the upper mandible what the ridge is to the roof of a house; it is the upper profile of the bill — the highest middle lengthwise line of the bill. . . . In a

great many birds, especially those with depressed bill, as all the ducks, there is really no *culmen;* but then the median lengthwise line of the surface of the upper mandible takes the place and name of *culmen.*

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 104.

3. [NL.] In *anat.*, the upper and anterior portion of the monticulus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum. Also called *cacumen.*

culmicolous (kul-mik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *culmus,* a stalk, culm (see *culm*[2]), + *colere,* inhabit.] Growing upon culms of grasses: said of some fungi.

culmiferous[1] (kul-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< E. *culm*[1] + L. *ferre,* = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Containing culm. See *culm*[1].

culmiferous[2] (kul-mif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *culmifère* = Sp. *culmifero* = Pg. It. *culmifero,* < L. *culmus,* a stalk (see *culm*[2]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing culms, as grasses. See *culm*[2].

culminal (kul'mi-nal), *a.* [< L. *culmen* (*culmin-*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the culmen or summit; uppermost; apical.

culminant (kul'mi-nant), *a.* [< ML. *culminan(t-)s,* ppr. of *culminare:* see *culminate, v.*] Culminating; reaching the highest point.

I did spy
Sun, moon, and stars, by th' painter's art appear,
At once all *culminant* in one hemisphere.

A. Brome, To his Mistress.

culminate (kul'mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *culminated,* ppr. *culminating.* [< ML. *culminatus,* pp. of *culminare* (> It. *culminare* = Sp. Pg. *culminar* = F. *culminer,* > D. *kulmineren* = G. *culminiren* = Dan. *kulminere*), < L. *culmen* (*culmin-*) (> It. *culmine* = Sp. *culmen* = Pg. *culme*), the highest point, older form *columen,* > ult. E. *column,* q. v.] **1.** To come to or be on the meridian; be in the highest point of altitude, as a star, or, according to the usage of astronomers, reach either the highest or the lowest altitude.

As when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator.

Milton, P. L., iii. 617.

The regal star, then *culminating,* was the sun.

Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

The star of Guise, brilliant with the conquest of Calais, now *culminated* to the zenith.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 190.

2. To reach the highest point, apex, or summit, literally or figuratively.

The mountains forming this cape *culminate* in a grand conical peak. *B. Taylor,* Lands of the Saracen, p. 189.

Both records [the biblical and the scientific] give us a grand procession of dynasties of life, beginning from the lower forms and *culminating* in man.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 119.

culminate (kul'mi-nāt), *a.* [< ML. *culminatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth: applied to the growth of corals. *Dana.*

culminating (kul'mi-nā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *culminate, v.*] **1.** Being at or crossing the meridian; being at its highest elevation, as a planet.—**2.** Being at its highest point, as of rank, power, magnitude, numbers, or quality.

This Madonna, with the sculpture round her, represents the *culminating* power of Gothic art in the thirteenth century. *Ruskin.*

Beauty is, even in the beautiful, occasional—or, as one has said, *culminating* and perfect only a single moment, before which it is unripe, and after which it is on the wane.

Emerson, Domestic Life.

Culminating cycle. See *cycle.*

culmination (kul-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *culmination* (> D. *kulminatie* = G. *culmination* = Dan. *kulmination*) = Sp. *culminación* = Pg. *culminação* = It. *culminazione,* < ML. **culminatio(n-),* < *culminare,* pp. *culminatus:* see *culminate, v.*] **1.** The position of a heavenly body when it is on the meridian; the attainment by a star of its highest or lowest altitude on any day.—**2.** The highest point or summit; the top; the act or fact of reaching the highest point: used especially in figurative senses.

We . . . wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower should in its growth and *culmination* become a thistle. *Farindon,* Sermons, p. 429.

Lower or upper culmination, the attainment by a star of its lowest or highest altitude on any day.

culminicorn (kul-min'i-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *culmen* (*culmin-*), top, + *cornu* = E. *horn.* *Coues,* 1866.] In *ornith.*, the superior one of the horny pieces into which the sheath of the bill of some birds, as albatrosses, is divided; the piece which incases the culmen of the bill.

The *culminicorn* is transversely broad and rounded.

Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 175.

culmy (kul'mi), *a.* and *n.* Same as *colmy.*

culot (kū'lō), *n.* [F., < *cul,* < L. *culus,* posteriors, bottom.] **1.** An iron cup inserted in the conical opening of the Minié and other early projectiles. *Farrow,* Mil. Encyc.—**2.** In *decorative art,* a rounded form, like a calyx or the sheaf of a bud, from which issue scrolls or the like.

culottic (kū-lot'ik), *a.* [< F. *culotte,* breeches, + *-ic.* Cf. *sansculottic.*] Having or wearing breeches; hence, pertaining to the respectable classes of society: opposed to *sansculottic.* [Rare.]

Young Patriotism, *Culottic* and Sansculottic, rushes forward. *Carlyle,* French Rev., II. vi. 3.

culottism (kū-lot'izm), *n.* [As *culott-ic* + *-ism.*] The principles or influence of the more respectable classes of society. See *sansculottism.*

He who in these epochs of our Europe founds on garnitures, formulas, *culottisms* of what sort soever, is founding on old cloth and sheepskin, and cannot endure.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. vii. 6.

culpability (kul-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *culpabilité* = Sp. *culpabilidad* = Pg. *culpabilidade,* < L. as if **culpabilita(t-)s,* < *culpabilis:* see *culpable.*] The state of being culpable or censurable; blamableness.

culpable (kul'pa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *culpable, coulpable, coupable,* < OF. *culpable, colpable, coupable,* F. *coupable* = Pr. *colpable* = Sp. *culpable* = Pg. *culpavel* = It. *colpabile,* < L. *culpabilis,* blameworthy, < *culpare,* blame, condemn, < *culpa,* fault, crime, mistake. See *culpe.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Deserving censure; blamable; blameworthy: said of persons or their conduct.

That he had given way to most *culpable* indulgences, I had before heard hinted.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 181.

A permission voluntarily given for a bad act is *culpable,* as well as its actual performance.

Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 243.

2†. Guilty.

These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

The Mayor of London sat in Judgment upon Offenders, where many were found *culpable,* and lost their Heads.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 139.

Culpable homicide. See *homicide.*—**Syn. 1.** Censurable, reprehensible, wrong, sinful.

II.† *n.* A culprit. *North.*

culpableness (kul'pa-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; culpability.

culpably (kul'pa-bli), *adv.* Blamably; in a manner to merit censure; reprehensibly.

culpatory (kul'pa-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *culpatus,* pp. of *culpare,* blame (see *culpable*), + *-ory.*] Inculpatory; censuring; reprehensory.

Adjectives . . . commonly used by Latin authors in a *culpatory* sense.

Walpole, Catalogue of Engravers, Postscript.

culpe†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *culpe, colpe, coupe,* F. *coulpe* = Pr. It. *colpa* = Sp. Pg. *culpa,* < L. *culpa,* fault, error, crime, etc.: see *culpable.*] A fault; guilt. *Chaucer.*

To deprive a man, beyng banished out of the realme without deserte, without *culpe,* and without cause, of his inheritance and patrimony. *Hall,* Hen. IV., fol. 4.

culpon†, *n.* [< ME. *culpe,* a fragment, chip, also *culpown, culpen,* < OF. **colpon, coupon* (F. *coupon,* > mod. E. *coupon,* q. v.), < *couper,* cut: see *coup*[1].] **1.** Something cut off; a piece; shred; clipping.

Ful thinne it [hair] lay, by *culpons* on and oon.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 679.

2. Something split off; a splinter.

To hakke and hewe
The okes olde, and leye hem on a rewe
In *culpons* wel arrayed for to brenne.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2009.

culpon†, *v. t.* [< *culpon, n.*] To cut up; split.

culprit (kul'prit), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of an old legal abbreviation *cul. prit* (OF. *culpable* [L. *culpabilis*], guilty, + *prit* (= *prist, prest*), ready).] **1.** A person arraigned for a crime or offense.

An author is in the condition of a *culprit;* the publick are his judges. *Prior,* Solomon, Pref.

Neither the *culprit* nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers. *Macaulay.*

2. A criminal; a malefactor; an offender.

The *culprit* by escape grown bold
Pilfers alike from young and old. *Moore.*

culrage (kul'rāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *culerage, killridge;* < ME. *culrage, culraige, culrayge, culrache, culratche,* < OF. *culrage, curage,* F. *curage,* < *cul* (< L. *culus*), the posteriors, + *rage,* < L. *rabies,* madness, rage; equiv. to the E. name *arse-smart.*] The water-pepper or smartweed, *Polygonum Hydropiper.*

cult (kult), *n.* [< F. *culte* = Sp. Pg. It. *culto,* < L. *cultus,* cultivation, worship, < *colere,* pp. *cultus,* till, cultivate, worship. Cf. *cultivate, culture,* etc., *colony,* etc.] **1.** Homage; worship; by extension, devoted attention to or veneration for a particular person or thing: as, the Shaksperian *cult.*

Every man is convinced of the reality of a better self, and of the *cult* or homage which is due to it.

Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. § 1.

2. A system of religious belief and worship; especially, the rites and ceremonies employed in worship. Also *cultus.*

Cult is a term which, as we value exactness, we can ill do without, seeing how completely religion has lost its original signification. *F. Hall,* Mod. Eng., p. 172.

3. A subject of devoted attention or study; that in which one is earnestly or absorbingly interested.

cultch (kulch), *n.* [Cf. *culch.*] The materials used to form a spawning-bed for oysters; also, the spawn of the oyster.

coltel† (kul'tel), *n.* [OF. *coltel,* < L. *cultellus,* dim. of *culter,* a knife: see *colter* and *cutlas.*] A long knife carried by a knight's attendant.

cultellarius (kul-te-lā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *cultellarii* (-ī). [ML., < L. *cultellus,* a knife: see *coltel.*] **1.** In the middle ages, an irregular soldier whose principal weapon was a heavy knife or short sword. Cultellarii were often attendants upon a knight, and followed him to battle. See *couteau.* Also formerly *custrel.*

2. A bandit or outlaw.

cultellation (kul-te-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cultellus,* a knife, + *-ation.*] The determination of the exact point on the ground vertically beneath a point at some height above it, by letting fall a knife or other pointed object; also, the use of this method in measuring land on a hillside so as to obtain the measures projected upon a horizontal plane.

cultellus (kul-tel'us), *n.*; pl. *cultelli* (-ī). [L., a knife: see *coltel.*] In *entom.*, one of the lancet-like mandibles of a mosquito or predatory fly.

culter (kul'tėr), *n.* Same as *colter.*

cultirostral (kul-ti-ros'tral), *a.* An erroneous form of *cultrirostral.*

Cultirostres (kul-ti-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *Cultrirostres.*

cultism (kul'tizm), *n.* [< *cult* + *-ism.*] The pedantic style of composition affected by the cultists.

The *cultism* of Góngora, the artifice of which lies solely in the choice and arrangement of words.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 360.

cultist (kul'tist), *n.* [< *cult* + *-ist;* equiv. to Sp. *culterо, culterano,* an affected purist.] One of a school of Spanish poets who imitated the pedantic affectation and labored elegance of Góngora y Argote, a Spanish writer (1561–1627).

A century earlier the school of the *cultists* had established a dominion, ephemeral, as it soon appeared, but absolute while it lasted. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 391.

cultivable (kul'ti-va-bl), *a.* [= F. *cultivable* = Sp. *cultivable* = Pg. *cultivavel* = It. *coltivabile,* < ML. as if **cultivabilis,* < *cultivare,* till: see *cultivate.*] Capable of being tilled or cultivated; capable of improvement or refinement.

The soils of *cultivable* lands hold in a greater or less proportion all that is essential to the growth of plants.

J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 131.

The descendant of a cultivated race has an enhanced aptitude for the reception of cultivation; he is more *cultivable.* *Whitney,* Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

cultivatable (kul'ti-vā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *cultivate* + *-able.*] Cultivable.

Large tracts of rich *cultivatable* soil.

British and Foreign Rev., No. ii., p. 265.

cultivate (kul'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cultivated,* ppr. *cultivating.* [< ML. *cultivatus,* pp. of *cultivare* (> It. *cultivare, coltivare* = Sp. Pg. *cultivar* = OF. *cultiver, coltiver, coutiver, curtiver,* etc., F. *cultiver*), till, work, as land, < *cultivus,* tilled, under tillage, < L. *cultus,* pp. of *colere,* till: see *cult.*] **1.** To till; prepare for crops; manure, plow, dress, sow, and reap; manage and improve in husbandry: as, to *cultivate* land; to *cultivate* a farm.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so fertile that, without my *cultivating,* it has given me two harvests in a summer. *Dryden,* To Sir R. Howard.

2. To raise or produce by tillage: as, to *cultivate* corn or grass.—**3.** To use a cultivator upon; run a cultivator through: as, to *cultivate* a field of standing corn. See *cultivator* (*c*). [U. S.]—**4.** To improve and strengthen by labor or study; promote the development or increase of; cherish; foster: as, to *cultivate* talents; to *cultivate* a taste for poetry.

As your commissioners our poets go,
To *cultivate* the virtue which you sow.

Dryden, University of Oxford, Prol., l. 13.

5. To direct special attention to; devote study, labor, or care to; study to understand, derive advantage from, etc.: as, to *cultivate* literature; to *cultivate* an acquaintance.

The ancient philosophers did not neglect natural science, but they did not *cultivate* it for the purpose of increasing the power . . . of man. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

He who *cultivates* only one precept of the Gospel, to the exclusion of the rest, in reality attends to no part at all. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 309.

The study of History is, . . . as Coleridge said of Poetry, its own great reward, a thing to be loved and *cultivated* for its own sake. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 24.

6. To improve; meliorate; correct; civilize.

To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage. *Addison*, Cato, i. 4.

cultivated (kul'ti-vā-ted), *p. a.* Produced by or subjected to cultivation; specifically, cultured; refined; educated.

My researches into *cultivated* plants show that certain species are extinct, or becoming extinct, since the historical epoch. *De Candolle*, Orig. of Cultivated Plants (trans.), p. 459.

In proportion as there are more thoroughly *cultivated* persons in a community will the finer uses of prosperity be taught and the vulgar uses of it become disreputable. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

cultivating (kul'ti-vā-ting), *p. a.* Engaged in the processes of cultivation; agricultural. [Rare.]

The Russian Village Communities were seen to be the Indian Village Communities, if anything in a more archaic condition than the eastern *cultivating* group. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 240.

★**cultivation** (kul-ti-vā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *cultivation*, OF. *coutiveisun*, *coutivoison*, *cultivoison*, etc., = Sp. *cultivación* = Pg. *cultivação* = It. *cultivazione*, < ML. **cultivatio*(*n-*), < *cultivare*, cultivate: see *cultivate*.] **1.** The act or practice of tilling land and preparing it for crops; the agricultural management of land; husbandry in general.

Such is the nature of Spain; wild and stern the moment it escapes from *cultivation*; the desert and the garden are ever side by side. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 278.

2. Land in a cultivated state; tilled land with its crops. [Rare.]

It is curious to observe how defined the line is between the rich green *cultivation* and the barren yellow desert. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 12.

3. The act or process of producing by tillage: as, the *cultivation* of corn or grass.—**4.** The use of a cultivator upon growing crops.—**5.** The process of developing; promotion of growth or strength, physical or mental: as, the *cultivation* of the oyster; the *cultivation* of organic germs, or of animal virus; the *cultivation* of the mind, or of virtue, piety, etc.

No capital is better provided [than Madrid] with sundry of the higher means to *cultivation*, as its Royal Armory, its Archæological Museum, and its glorious Picture Gallery . . . remind one. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 25.

6. The state of being cultivated; specifically, a state of moral or mental advancement; culture; refinement; the union of learning and taste.

You cannot have people of *cultivation*, of pure character, . . . professing to be in communication with the spirit world and keeping up constant intercourse with it, without its gradually reacting on the whole conception of that other life. *O. W. Holmes*, The Professor, i.

Fractional cultivation. See the extract.

Fractional cultivation consists in the attempt to isolate by successive cultivations the different organisms that have been growing previously in the same culture. *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 26.

=**Syn. 5.** *Training*, *Discipline*, *Education*, etc. See *instruction*.—5 and **6.** *Refinement*, etc. See *culture*.

★**cultivator** (kul'ti-vā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *cultivateur*, OF. *cultiveor*, *coutiveor*, etc., = Sp. Pg. *cultivador* = It. *coltivatore*, < ML. as if **cultivator*, < *cultivare*, cultivate: see *cultivate*.] One who or that which cultivates. (*a*) One who tills or prepares land for crops, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist. (*b*) A producer by cultivation; a grower of any kind of products: as, a *cultivator* of oysters.

It has been lately complained of, by some *cultivators* of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up. *Boyle.*

(*c*) An agricultural implement used to loosen the earth and uproot the weeds about growing crops which are planted in rows or hills. It consists of points or shares attached to a framework, usually adjustable in width, and having draft-wheels which govern the depth to which the ground is broken up. It is drawn between the rows of plants by a horse. There are also light forms which are operated by hand. (*d*) One who devotes special attention, care, or study to some person or pursuit.

The most successful *cultivators* of physical science. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. i.

cultrate, cultrated (kul'trāt, -trā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cultratus*, knife-shaped, < *culter*, a knife: see *colter*, *cultel*.] Sharp-edged and pointed; colter-shaped, or shaped like a pruning-knife, as a body that is thick on one edge and acute on the other: as, a *cultrate* leaf; the beak of a bird is convex and *cultrate*.

cultriform (kul'tri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cultriforme*, < L. *culter*, a knife, + *forma*, shape.] Cultrate: specifically applied, in *zoöl.*, to a tapering or elongate part or organ when it is bounded by three sides meeting in angles, one of the sides being shorter than the other two, so that the section everywhere is an acute-angled triangle.

cultrirostral (kul-tri-ros'tral), *a.* [< NL. *cultrirostris*, < L. *culter*, a knife, + *rostrum*, a beak, + *-al*.] **1.** Having a cultrate bill; having a bill shaped somewhat like the colter of a plow, or adapted for cutting like a knife: as, *cultrirostral* oscine birds.—**2.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cultrirostres*.



Cultrirostral Bill of Heron.

Also, erroneously, *cultirostral*.

Cultrirostres (kul-tri-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cultrirostris*: see *cultrirostral*.] **1.** In Cuvier's system of classification, a family of *Grallæ*, including the cranes, courlans, herons, storks, and sundry other large waders, as distinguished from the *Pressirostres* or plover group, and the *Longirostres* or snipe group. [Not in use.]—**2.** In some later systems, a group of laminiplantar oscine passerine birds, as the crows and corvine birds generally.

Also, erroneously, *Cultirostres*.

cultrivorous (kul-triv'ō-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *cultrívoro*, < L. *culter*, a knife, + *vorare*, swallow, devour.] Swallowing or seeming to swallow knives. *Dunglison*. [Rare.]

culturable (kul'tụr-a-bl), *a.* [< *culture* + *-able*.] **1.** Adapted to culture; cultivable: as, a *culturable* area.

Recent explorers affirm that there is no reason why these canals should not be again filled from those rivers, when the intervening country . . . would become *culturable*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 43.

2. Capable of becoming cultured or refined. [Rare in both uses.]

★**cultural** (kul'tụr-al), *a.* [= F. *cultural*; < *culture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to culture; specifically, pertaining to mental culture or discipline; educational; promoting refinement or education.

In every variety of *cultural* condition. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 172.

In its *cultural* development, China stands wholly for itself. *Science*, IV. 21.

culturate†, *v. t.* [< ML. *culturatus*, pp. of *culturare*, cultivate, < L. *cultura*, cultivation, culture: see *culture*, *n.*] To cultivate. *Capt. John Smith.*

★**culture** (kul'tụr), *n.* [< F. *culture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cultura* = It. *cultura*, *coltura* = G. Dan. *kultur*, < L. *cultura*, cultivation, tillage, care, culture, < *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till, cultivate: see *cult*.] **1.** The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; tillage; cultivation.

So that these three last were slower than the ordinary wheat of itself; and this *culture* did rather retard their advance. *Bacon*, Sylva Sylvarum, § 402.

In vain our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 14.

2. The act of promoting growth in animals or plants, but especially in the latter; specifically, the process of raising plants with a view to the production of improved varieties.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skillful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Tatler.*

These bud variations . . . occur rarely under nature, but they are far from rare under *culture*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, i.

Hence—**3.** In *bacteriology*: (*a*) The propagation of bacteria or other microscopic organisms by the introduction of the germs into suitably prepared fluids or other media, or of parasitic fungi upon living plants. Also called *cultivation*.

The only thing to be done now was to take advantage of what had previously been learned as to the attenuation of virus, and endeavor, through successive *cultures*, to progressively lessen the harmfulness of the rabid poison. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8692.

(*b*) The product of such culture.

This bacillus [of typhoid fever] is difficult to stain in tissues, while pure *cultures* stain readily with the usual dyes. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 765.

4. The systematic improvement and refinement of the mind, especially of one's own. [Not common before the nineteenth century, except with strong consciousness of the metaphor involved, though used in Latin by Cicero.]

Rather to the pomp and ostentacion of their wit, then to the *culture* and profit of theyr myndes. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 14.

The *culture* and manurance of minds in youth hath such a forcible (though unseen) operation as hardly any length of time or contention of labour can countervail it afterwards. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning (Original [English ed.), Works, III. 415.

O Lord, if thou suffer not thy servant, that we may pray before thee, and thou give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it, how shall each man live that is corrupt, who beareth the place of a man? 2 Esd. viii. 6.

Culture, the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world, and thus with the history of the human spirit. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

5. The result of mental cultivation, or the state of being cultivated; refinement or enlightenment; learning and taste; in a broad sense, civilization: as, a man of *culture*.

Culture or Civilization, taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, i. 1.

Culture in its widest sense is, I take it, thorough acquaintance with all the old and new results of intellectual activity in all departments of knowledge, so far as they conduce to welfare, to correct living, and to rational conduct. *W. K. Brooks*, Law of Heredity, p. 272.

6. The training of the human body.

Amongst whom [the Spartans] also both in other things, and especially in the *culture* of their bodies, the nobility observed the most equality with the commons. *Hobbes*, tr. of Thucydides, i.

7. The pursuit of any art or science with a view to its improvement.

Our national resources are developed by an earnest *culture* of the arts of peace. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. Int.

8†. Cultivated ground.

Proceeds the caravan
Through lively spreading *cultures*, pastures green,
And yellow tillages in opening woods.
Dyer, The Fleece.

Gelatin culture, a growth of bacteria in a medium made of the consistence of jelly by means of gelatin.—**Pure culture**, in *bacteriology*, a growth of one kind of bacteria free from admixture of other varieties.—**Solid culture**, a culture of bacteria, etc., for which the medium is a solid at ordinary temperatures, usually gelatin or a preparation, such as agar-agar, made from algæ.—**Test-tube culture**, a growth of bacteria in a test-tube.=**Syn. 4–6.** *Refinement*, *Cultivation*, *Culture*. Each of these words may represent a process or the result of that process. Only *refinement* can, when unqualified, represent a process or result carried too far. *Refinement* is properly most negative, representing a freeing from what is gross, coarse, rude, and the like, or a bringing of one out of a similar condition in which he is supposed to have been at the start. *Cultivation* and *culture* represent the person or the better part of him as made to grow by long-continued and thorough work. *Refinement* and *cultivation*, as thus representing the more negative and the more positive aspects of the improvement of man, were much more common until within thirty years; since then *culture* has largely supplanted *cultivation*: this change, coming when great attention was concentrating about the subject of the development of all the departments of the nature of man, produced a great enlargement of the definition of *culture*, for a time the improvement and gratification of taste being magnified in undue proportion by some, and by others the mere acquisition of knowledge. The word is now applied to the improvement of the whole man, bodily, mentally, and spiritually, although bodily training is not prominent unless specially mentioned; the moral and the spiritual are jealously included. *Culture* may be used of the state of society as well as of the man; *refinement* and *cultivation* refer primarily to the state of the individual. As referring to either, *culture* in its broadest sense may be called the highest phase of civilization.

What do we mean by this fine word *Culture*, so much in vogue at present? What the Greeks naturally expressed by their παιδεία, the Romans by humanitas, we less happily try to express by the more artificial word *Culture*. . . . When applied to the human being, it means, I suppose, the "educing or drawing forth [of] all that is potentially in a man," the training [of] all the energies and capacities of his being to the highest pitch, and directing them to their true ends. *Shairp*, Culture and Religion, i.

culture (kul'tụr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cultured*, ppr. *culturing*. [< *culture*, *n.* Cf. ML. *culturare*: see *culturate*.] To cultivate: as, "*cultured* vales," *Shenstone*, Elegies, xxv.

culture-bulb (kul'tụr-bulb), *n.* A bulb-shaped culture-tube. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 76.

culture-cell (kul'tụr-sel), *n.* A small moist chamber for the microscopic observation of the culture of organic germs. It is usually made by fixing to a microscopic slide a short glass cylinder; upon the latter a cover-glass is placed, and the culture is made in a drop of fluid on the lower surface of the cover-glass, thus being available for microscopic examination at all times without disturbance. The culture is kept moist by water in the bottom of the cell.

cultured (kul′tūrd), *a.* Having culture; refined.

The sense of beauty in nature, even among *cultured* people, is less often met with than other mental endowments.
Is. Taylor.

culture-fluid (kul′tūr-flō″id), *n.* A fluid culture-medium.

Diluting the *culture-fluid* containing the various species to a very large extent with some sterile indifferent fluid.
E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 27.

cultureless (kul′tūr-les), *a.* Without culture; uncultured.

culture-medium (kul′tūr-mē″di-um), *n.* A substance, solid or fluid, in which bacteria or other microscopic organisms are cultivated. Among the frequently used culture-media are meat-broths, decoctions of dung, hay, and various vegetable substances, sugar-solution, orange-juice, boiled potatoes, gelatin, and gelatin-like preparations of algæ, as agar-agar.

culture-oven (kul′tūr-uv″n), *n.* A warmed chamber, kept at a uniform temperature, in which cultures of bacteria and other microscopic organisms are made. See *culture*, 3 (*a*).

culture-tube (kul′tūr-tūb), *n.* A tube in which bacteria, etc., are cultivated.

culturist (kul′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *culture* + *-ist.*] 1. A cultivator; one who produces anything by cultivation.

The oyster industry is rapidly passing from the hands of the fisherman into those of the oyster *culturist*.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 108.

2. An advocate of the spread of culture or the education of the intellectual and esthetic powers; especially, one who regards culture in this sense rather than religion as the central element in civilization.

The *Culturists* . . . say that, since every man must have his ideal—material and selfish, or unselfish and spiritual—it lies mainly with culture to determine whether men shall rest content with grosser aims or raise their thoughts to the higher ideals. *Shairp*, Culture and Religion, i.

cultus (kul′tus), *n.* [= G. *kultus*, etc., < L. *cultus*, care, culture, refinement: see *cult.*] 1. A system of religious belief and worship: same as *cult*, 2.

Buddhism, a missionary religion rather than an ancestral *cultus*, eagerly availed itself of the art of writing for the propagation of its doctrines.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 343.

Pure ethics is not now formulated and concreted into a *cultus*, a fraternity with assemblings and holy-days, with song and book, with brick and stone.
Emerson, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

2. The moral or esthetic state or condition of a particular time or place.

cultus-cod (kul′tus-kod), *n.* [From the Chinook *cultus*, worthless, of little value, + E. *cod*[2].] A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of a length-



Cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

ened form, with a long pointed head and many dorsal spines and rays. It reaches a length of from 3 to 4 feet and a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds. It abounds along the Pacific coast of the United States, and is one of the most important food-fishes of that region. Also called *green-cod*, and by many other names.

culur†, *n.* A Middle English form of *color*.

-culus, -cula, -culum. [L., m., f., neut., respectively, of *-culus*, a compound dim. term., consisting of *-c*, an adj. term. used as dim. (see *-ic*), + *-ul-us*, a dim. term.: see *-ule*, *-el*, *-le*, etc.] A diminutive termination in Latin words, some of which have entered English without change, as *fasciculus*, *curriculum*, *operculum*, *opusculum*, *tenaculum*, *vinculum*, etc., but which have usually taken the form *-cule*, as in *animalcule*, *reticule*, etc., or more frequently *-cle*, as in *article*, *auricle*, *particle*, *conventicle*, *versicle*, *ventricle*, etc. See *-cule*, *-cle*.

culver[1] (kul′vèr), *n.* [< ME. *culver*, *colver*, *colvere*, *colfre*, *culfre*, < AS. *culfre*, *culufre*, a dove, prob. a corruption of L. *columba*, a dove: see *Columba*[1].] A dove; a pigeon. [Now only local.]

Crye to Crist that he wolde hus *coluere* sende,
The whiche is the holy gost that out of heuene descendede.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 246.

Lyke as the *Culver*, on the bared bough,
Sits mourning for the absence of her mate.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxviii.

Falcon and *culver*, on each tower,
Stood prompt their deadly hail to shower.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 17.

culver-dung (kul′vèr-dung), *n.* The droppings of pigeons.

culverfoot (kul′vèr-fůt), *n.* [< *culver*[1] + *foot.*] A species of crane's-bill, *Geranium columbinum*, the leaves of which are cleft like a bird's foot.

culver-house† (kul′vèr-hous), *n.* [< ME. *culver-*, *colver-hous*; < *culver*[1] + *house.*] A dove-cote.

Under thi *colver hous* in alle the brede
Make mewes tweyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

culverin (kul′vèr-in), *n.* [< OF. *couleuvrine*, *colouvrine*, F. *couleuvrine*, < ML. *colubrina*, a culverin, dim. of *colubra* (> OF. *couleuvre*), a culverin, lit. a serpent, < L. *colubra*, fem. of *coluber*, a serpent: see *Coluber.*] An early name of the cannon. (*a*) Loosely, any small gun: especially so used in the earliest days of artillery. (*b*) In the sixteenth century, the heaviest gun in ordinary use, as on shipboard or the like, corresponding nearly to the long 18-pounders of later times. It is also mentioned as throwing a shot of 15 pounds' weight. In the seventeenth century the name was retained for this piece, though much heavier guns were in use. Also called *culver* and *whole culverin*. See *demi-culverin*. Sometimes spelled *culverine*.

Hurrah! the foes are moving! Hark to the mingled din
Of fife, and steed, and trump, and drum, and roaring *culverin*.
Macaulay, Ivry.

The Constable advanced with four pieces of heavy artillery, four *culverines*, and four lighter pieces.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 177.

Bastard culverin, in the sixteenth century, a cannon smaller than the culverin, firing a projectile usually from 5 to 8 pounds in weight.

culverineer (kul″vèr-in-ēr′), *n.* [< *culverin* + *-eer.*] One who had charge of the loading and firing of a culverin.

Even as late as the 15th century a guild was founded at Ghent, composed of the *culverineers*, arquebusiers, and gunners, in order to teach the burgesses the use of fire-arms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 260.

culverkey (kul′vèr-kē), *n.* [Appar. < *culver*[1], a dove, + *key*, the husk containing the seed of an ash (or maple: see *ash-key* and *maple-key*); but the connection of *culver*[1], a dove, with the ash-tree is not obvious. *Columbine* and *culver*[1], however, are (prob.) etymologically related (ult. < L. *columbus*, a dove): see *culver*[1].] 1. A bunch of the pods of the ash-tree.—2†. A meadow-flower, probably the bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.

Looking down the meadows, [I] could see, here a boy gathering lilies and lady-smocks, and there a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, xi.

Purple narcissus like the morning rays,
Pale gander-grass, and azure *culverkeyes*.
J. Davors, quoted in I. Walton's Complete Angler, i.

Culver's-physic (kul′vèrz-fiz′ik), *n.* [After a Dr. *Culver*, who used it in his practice.] The popular name of *Veronica* (*Leptandra*) *Virginica*. The thick, blackish root has a nauseous, bitter taste, acting as a violent emeto-cathartic, and has long been in use in medicine.

Culver's-root (kul′vèrz-röt), *n.* Same as *Culver's-physic.*

culvert[1] (kul′vèrt), *n.* [Appar. an accom., in imitation of *covert*, a covered place, of OF. *couloere*, a channel, gutter, also a colander, < *couler*, run, drain: see *cullis*[2], *colander.*] An arched or flat-covered drain of brickwork or masonry carried under a road, railroad, canal, etc., for the passage of water.

culvert[2]†, *a.* [ME., also *culvart*, *culvard*, < OF. *culvert*, *cuilvert*, *cuivert*, *cuvert*, *couvert*, *colvert*, also *collibert*, *colibert* (ML. *collibertus*, also, after F., *culverta*), low, servile, as noun a serf, vassal: see *collibert.*] False; villainous.

The porter is *culuert* and felun.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

The king hede a stiward
That was fel ant *culvard*.
Chron. of Eng. (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 787.

culvertage (kul′vèr-tāj), *n.* [< OF. *culvertage*, *cuvertage*, *couvertage* (ML. *culvertagium*), < *culvert*, serf, vassal: see *culvert*[2].] In *early Eng. law*, the forfeiture by tenant or vassal of his holding and his position as a freeman, resulting in a condition of servitude.

Vnder paine of *Culuertage* and perpetuall servitude.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 116.

In early times attendance at the posse comitatus was enforced by the penalty of *culvertage*, or turntail, viz., forfeiture of property and perpetual servitude.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 446.

culvertail (kul′vèr-tāl), *n.* [< *culver*[1] + *tail*[1]. Cf. *dovetail.*] In *joinery* and *carp.*, a dovetail joint, as the fastening of a ship's carlings into the beam.

culvertailed (kul′vèr-tāld), *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dovetail joint; dovetailed: used by shipwrights.

culvertship†, *n.* [ME. *kulvertschipe*; < *culvert*[2] + *-ship.*] Falsehood; wickedness.

Efter the ilke time thet ure Louerd thermide brouhte so to grunde his [the devil's] kointe *kuluertschipe* & his prude strencthe. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 294.

culverwort (kul′vèr-wèrt), *n.* [< *culver*[1] + *wort*[1].] The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*: so named from the resemblance of its flowers to the heads of little pigeons around a dish. See cut under *columbine*.

culy, *n.* See *kuli*.

cumt, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *come*.

Cuma (kū′mą), *n.* [NL., appar. for **Cyma* (see *cyma*, in other senses), < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, a waved molding, etc.: see *cyma*, *cyme.*] 1. In *conch.*, a genus of rhachiglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Muricidæ*. *Humphreys*, 1795.—2. A genus of crustaceans, of the family *Cumidæ*, also giving name to a group *Cumacea*. Also *Cyma*.

Cumacea (kū-mā′sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuma* + *-acea.*] A group of thoracostracous crustaceans, of which the type is the genus *Cuma*. The *Cumacea* resemble the arthrostracous *Crustacea* in having eyes without a movable stalk; but they closely resemble the *Schizopoda* in the form of the body, thus corresponding with the lower developmental stages of the decapodous crustaceans.

The *Cumacea* . . . are very remarkable forms allied to the Schizopoda and Nebalia on the one hand, and on the other to the Edriophthalmia and Copepoda; while they appear, in many respects, to represent persistent larvæ of the higher Crustacea. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 308.

cumacean (kū-mā′sē-ąn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cumacea*. Also *cumaceous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cumacea*.

cumaceous (kū-mā′shius), *a.* Same as *cumacean*.

Cumæan (kū-mē′ąn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumæ, an ancient city on the coast of Campania, reputed the earliest of the Greek settlements in Italy.—**Cumæan sibyl**, one of the legendary prophetic women whose authority in matters of divination was acknowledged by the Romans. See *sibyl.*

cumarin (kū′mą-rin), *n.* Same as *coumarin.*

cumbent (kum′bent), *a.* [< L. **cumben(t-)s*, ppr. of **cumbere* (only in comp. *concumbere*, *incumbere*, etc.), nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down: see *cubit*, and cf. *accumbent*, *incumbent*, *procumbent*, *recumbent.*] Lying down; reclining; recumbent. [Rare.]

At the fountaines are as many *cumbent* figures of marble under very large niches of stone.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

A handsome monument of Caen stone, being a *cumbent* effigy on an altar-tomb, was placed on the north side of the chancel [in Whalley church] in 1842.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 7, note.

cumber (kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *cumbren*, *combren*, < OF. *combrer*, hinder, obstruct, commonly in comp. *encombrer*, F. *encombrer* = Pr. *encombrar* = It. *ingombrare*, < ML. *incumbrare*, hinder, obstruct, encumber, < L. *in-* + ML. **cumbrus*, **combrus*, obstruction, etc., < L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumber*, *n.*, and cf. *encumber*, of which *cumber*, *v.*, is in part an abbreviated form.] 1. To burden or obstruct with or as with a load or weight, or any impediment; load excessively or uselessly; press upon; choke up; clog.

Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down; why *cumbereth* it the ground? Luke xiii. 7.

A variety of frivolous arguments *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

The fallen images
Cumber the weedy courts.
Bryant, Hymn to Death.

The whole slope is *cumbered* by masses of rock.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 44.

2. To be a clog to; hinder by obstruction; hamper in movement.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight?
Dryden.

3. To trouble; perplex; embarrass; distract.

For 3if thou comest agein Concience thou *cumbrest* thi-seluen,
And so witnesseth godes word and holiwrit bothe.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 91.

Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

cumber (kum′bėr), *n.* [This noun, though later than the verb in E., and derived from it, is in the other tongues the orig. of the verb. Formerly also written *comber*; OF. *combre*, an obstruction of stakes, etc., in a river to catch

fish (but comp. *encombre* = Pr. *encombre* = It. *ingombro*, hindrance, embarrassment, distress, verbal n. (cf. *décombres*, rubbish), < *encombrer*, etc.: see *encumber*), same as OF. *comble*, a heap, top, summit (see *cumble*), = Pg. *combro*, *comoro*, a heap of earth, = Pr. *comol*, heap; ML. (< OF., etc.) *combra*, *cumbra*, an obstruction in a river to catch fish, *combri*, pl. of *combrus*, a heap of felled trees obstructing a road, *comblus*, a heap; hence (< ML. **cumbrus*, *combrus*) MHG. *kumber*, rubbish, burden, oppression, trouble, need, G. Dan. *kummer*, trouble, grief, G. dial. rubbish, = D. *kommer*, trouble, grief, dung of a hare; all ult. < L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*. For the change of *m* to *mb*, cf. *number*, *chamber*, etc.; for the change of *l* to *r*, cf. *chapter*.] 1†. That which cumbers; a burden; a hindrance; an obstruction.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 73.

The stooles & other *comber* are remov'd when ye assembly rises. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 1, 1644.

2. Embarrassment; disturbance; distress; trouble. [Archaic.]

Fleet foot on the correi,
Sage counsel in *cumber*,
Red hand in the foray,
How sound is thy slumber!
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 16.

cumberground (kum'bėr-ground), *n.* [< *cumber*, *v.*, + obj. *ground*[1].] Anything worthless. *Mackay.*

cumberless (kum'bėr-les), *a.* [< *cumber*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Free from care, distress, or encumbrance. [Rare.]

Bird of the wilderness,
Blithesome and *cumberless*.
Hogg, The Skylark.

cumberment†, *n.* [< ME. *comberment*, *comburment*; < *cumber* + *-ment*. Cf. *encumberment*.] Same as *cumber*.

Who-so wole haue heuen to his hire,
Kepe he him from the deuelis *combirment*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

cumbersome (kum'bėr-sum), *a.* [< *cumber* + *-some*.] 1. Burdensome; troublesome; embarrassing; vexatious: as, "*cumbersome* obedience," *Sir P. Sidney*.

God guard us all, and guide us to our last Home thro' the Briars of this *cumbersome* Life. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 53.

2. Inconvenient; awkward; unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed: as, a *cumbersome* load; a *cumbersome* machine.

The weapons of natural reason . . . are as the armour of Saul, rather *cumbersome* about the soldier of Christ than needfull. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

cumbersomely (kum'bėr-sum-li), *adv.* In a cumbersome manner.

Humane [human] art acts upon the matter from without *cumbersomely* and moliminously, with tumult and hurliburly. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 179.

cumbersomeness (kum'bėr-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being cumbersome or troublesome.

cumber-world† (kum'bėr-wėrld), *n.* [< ME. *combre-world*; < *cumber*, *v.*, + obj. *world*.] Anything or any person that encumbers the world without being useful.

A *cumber-world*, yet in the world am left,
A fruitless plot with brambles overgrown.
Drayton, Eclogues, ii.

cumbi (kum'bi), *n.* [S. Amer.] A superior kind of cloth made in Peru and Bolivia from the wool of the alpaca.

cumble†, *n.* [< OF. *comble*, a heap, top, summit, F. *comble*, top, summit, < L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumber*, *n.*, and *cumulus*.] Top; summit; culmination.

But this word Souverain, clean contrary, hath raised itself to that *cumble* of greatness, that it is now applied only to the king. *Howell*, Epist. Ded. to Cotgrave's Dict.

cumbly (kum'bli), *n.* [Also *cumly*, *combly*: Hind. *kamlī*.] In India, a coarse woolen wrap or blanket worn as a cloak in wet weather.

The Natives quivering and quaking after Sunset, wrapping themselves in a *Combly* or Hair-cloth.
Fryer, New Account of East India and Persia, p. 54.

cumbrance† (kum'brans), *n.* [< ME. *cumbranse*, *combranse*, *combraunse*, *combraunce*, by aphæresis from *encumbrance*, q. v.] 1. That which cumbers or encumbers; an encumbrance; a hindrance; an embarrassment.

By due proportion measuring ev'ry pace,
T' avoid the *cumbrance* of each hindering doubt.
Drayton, Barons' Wars.

The two kings, for the *combrance* of their traines, were constrained to disseuer themselues for time of their iourney. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 21.

2. The state of being cumbered, overburdened, obstructed, hindered, or perplexed; cumber; trouble.

Colde care and *cumbraunce* is come to ous alle.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 278.

Hir robe that she was in clad was so grete that for *combraunce* she myght not a-rise. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 298.

Cumbrian (kum'bri-an), *a.* [< *Cumbria*, Latinized name of *Cumberland*.] Of or pertaining to the early medieval British principality or kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde, or to Cumberland, a northern county of England, which constituted a part of it.

cumbrous (kum'brus), *a.* [< ME. *combrous*, *comberous*, *comerous*; < *cumber*, *n.*, + *-ous*.] 1. Burdensome; hindering or obstructing; rendering action difficult or toilsome; clogging; cumbersome.

The lane was full thikke and *comberouse* to come vp or down for the rokkes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 464.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire.
Milton, P. L., iii. 715.

The processes by which that evolution [of organized beings] takes place are long, *cumbrous*, and wasteful processes of natural selection and hereditary descent.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 213.

2. Causing trouble or annoyance; troublesome; vexatious.

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnattes doe him molest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 23.

3. Difficult to use; characterized by unwieldiness or clumsiness; ungainly; clumsy.

The *cumbrous* and unwieldy style which disfigures English composition so extensively. *De Quincey*, Style.

It [a ship] had a ruined dignity, a *cumbrous* grandeur, although its masts were shattered, and its sails rent.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 90.

cumbrously (kum'brus-li), *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

Capitals to every substantive are *cumbrously* intrusive upon the eye. *Seward*, Letters, i. 164.

cumbrousness (kum'brus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being cumbrous.

cumene (kum'ēn), *n.* [< L. *cum(inum)*, cumin, + *-ene*.] Same as *cumol*.

cumfort†, *v.* and *n.* A former spelling of *comfort*.

cumfortable†, *a.* A former spelling of *comfortable*.

cumfrey, *n.* See *comfrey*.

cum grano salis (kum grā'nō sā'lis). [L., lit. with a grain of salt: *cum*, with; *grano*, abl. of *granum*, grain (= E. *corn*); *salis*, gen. of *sal*, salt: see *com-*, *grain*, *sal*, *salt*[1].] With a slight qualification; with some allowance; not as literally true: as, to accept a statement *cum grano salis*.

cumic (kum'ik), *a.* [< *cum(in)* + *-ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to cumin.—**Cumic acid**, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, an acid prepared from the oil of cumin, forming colorless tabular crystals, which may be sublimed without decomposition.

cumin, cummin (kum'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *cummin*, < ME. *cummin*, *comin*, < AS. *cumin*, *cymen*, *cymin* = D. *komijn* = MLG. *komen*, *kamen*, *komīn*, *kamīn*, *kāmen* = OHG. *chumin*, *cumin*, also *chumil*, MHG. *kümel*, G. *kümmel* (OHG. also *chumi*, *cumi*, also *chumich*, *cumich*, MHG. *kumich*, *kümich*, G. dial. *kümmich*) = Sw. *kummin* = Dan. *kummen*, cumin, caraway, = OF. *comin*, *cumin*, F. *cumin* = Sp. Pg. *comino* = It. *comino*, *cumino* = ORuss. *kjuminŭ*, Russ. *kiminŭ*, *kminŭ*, *tminŭ* = Serv. *komin* = Bohem. Pol. *kmin* = Lith. *kminai* = Albanian *kjimino* = Hung. *kömeny*, < L. *cuminum*, *cyminum*, < Gr. κύμινον, < Heb. *kammōn*, Ar. *kammūn*, cumin, cumin-seed.] 1. A fennel-like umbelliferous plant, *Cuminum Cyminum*. It is an annual, found wild in Egypt and Syria, and cultivated time out of mind for the sake of its fruit. See def. 2.

Nowe *comyn* and aneyse is fatte ysowe
In dounged lande and weeded wel to growe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

2. The fruit of this plant, commonly called *cumin-seed*. This fruit is agreeably aromatic, and, like that of caraway, dill, anise, etc., possesses well-marked stimulating and carminative properties. It is used in India as a condiment and as a constituent of curry-powder.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and *cummin*, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith. Mat. xxiii. 23.

3. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Black cumin**, the pungent seeds of *Nigella sativa*.—**Essence of cumin**, an essential oil from cumin-seeds. It contains cuminol, cymene, and a terpene. Also called *oil of cumin*.—**Oil of cumin**. Same as *essence of cumin*, which see. See also *cuminol*.—**Sweet cumin**, the anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*.—**Wild cumin**, the *Lagœcia cuminoides*, a low umbelliferous plant of southeastern Europe.

cuminol (kum'i-nol), *n.* [< *cumin* + *-ol*, < L. *oleum*.] A colorless oil ($C_{10}H_{12}O$), cumin (or cumyl) aldehyde, obtained from the seeds of cumin. It has an agreeable odor and a burning taste, is lighter than water, and boils at a temperature of 455° F.

cumling†, *n.* Same as *comeling*.

cumly[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *comely*.

cumly[2], *n.* See *cumbly*.

cummer (kum'ėr), *n.* [Sc., also *kimmer*: see *kimmer* and *commere*.] 1. A gossip; a friend or an acquaintance.

A canty quean was Kate, and a special *cummer* of my ain may be twenty years syne. *Scott*, Monastery, viii.

2. Any woman; specifically, a girl or young woman.—3. A midwife.—4. A witch.

cummerbund, kamarband (kum'ėr-bund), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *cummerbund*, Hind. prop. *kamarband*, < *kamar*, the loins, + *band*, also *bandh*, a band, tie, < Skt. √ *bandh*, tie, = E. *bind*[1], q. v.] A shawl, or large and loose sash, worn as a belt. Such a waist-band is a common part of East Indian costume, and, besides serving as a girdle, is useful as a protection to the abdomen.

White-turbaned natives, with scarlet and gold ropes fastened round the waist, glided about in the halls; and some of the more important added to the dignity of their appearance by wearing large daggers in their *cummerbunds*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 113.

cummin, *n.* See *cumin*.

cumming (kum'ing), *n.* [Cf. *comb*[2] = *coomb*[1], a measure, E. dial. *comb*, a brewing-vat.] A vessel for holding wort. *E. H. Knight.*

cummingtonite (kum'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [< *Cummington* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A variety of rhodonite or manganese silicate, occurring at Cummington, Massachusetts.—2. An iron-magnesia variety of amphibole from the same locality.

cumnaunt†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *covenant*.

cumol (kum'ol), *n.* [< L. *cum(inum)*, cumin, + *-ol*.] A coal-tar product, $C_6H_5C_3H_7$. A mixture of hydrocarbons prepared from coal-tar is used in the arts under this name as a solvent for gums, etc. Also called *cumene*.

company†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *company*.

companyable†, *a.* See *companiable*.

cumpas†, **cumpasse**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete spellings of *compass*.

cumpline†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *complin*.

cumquat, kumquat (kum'kwot), *n.* [The Cantonese pronunciation of Chinese *kin keu*, golden orange, the native name of the fruit.] A very small orange of about the size of a pigeon's egg, the fruit of the *Citrus Aurantium*, var. *Japonica*, very abundant in China and Japan, with a sweet rind and sharp acid pulp. It is used chiefly in preserves. Also spelled *cumquot*.

cumshaw, kumshaw (kum'shâ), *n.* [Chinese pigeon-English: said to be a corruption of E. *commission*, an allowance or consideration; but, according to Giles, the Amoy pronunciation of Chinese *kan seay*, grateful thanks.] A present of any kind; a gift or douceur; bakshish.

cumulant (kū'mū-lant), *n.* [< L. *cumulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cumulare*, heap up: see *cumulate*.] The denominator of the simple algebraical fraction which expresses the value of a simple continued fraction. Same as *continuant*.

cumulate (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cumulated*, ppr. *cumulating*. [< L. *cumulatus*, pp. of *cumulare*, heap up, < *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*. Cf. *accumulate*.] 1. To gather or throw into a heap or mass; bring together; accumulate. [Now rare.]

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap among earth will scarcely conceive which way these could ever live. *Woodward.*

All the extremes of worth and beauty that were *cumulated* in Camilla. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 6.

2. In *Louisiana law*, to combine in a single action: applied to actions or causes of action.

cumulation (kū-mū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cumulation* = Sp. *cumulación* = Pg. *cumulação* = It. *cumulazione*, < L. as if **cumulatio(n-)*, < *cumulare*, heap up: see *cumulate*.] 1. The act of heaping together or piling up; accumulation. —2. That which is cumulated or heaped together; a heap.—3. In *civil law*, and thence in *Scots* and *Louisiana law*, combination of causes of action or defenses in a single proceeding; joinder, so that all must be tried together. The right to have several defenses proponed and discussed severally and without cumulation is the right to put in one at a time and have it disposed of, and then if necessary to put in another, and so on.

cumulatist (kū'mū-lā-tist), *n.* [< *cumulate* + *-ist*.] One who accumulates or collects. [Rare.]

cumulative (kū'mū-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *cumulatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *cumulativo*; as *cumulate* + *-ive*.] 1. Adding to; increasing the mass, weight, num-

ber, extent, amount, or force of (things of the same kind): as, *cumulative* materials; *cumulative* arguments or testimony. See below.—2. Increasing by successive additions: as, the *cumulative* action of a force.

I cannot help thinking that the indefinable something which we call character is *cumulative*—that the influence of the same climate, scenery, and associations for several generations is necessary to its gathering head, and that the process is disturbed by continual change of place.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 96.

No modern writer save De Quincey has sustained himself so easily and with such *cumulative* force through passages which strain the reader's mental power.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 401.

3†. Composed of aggregated parts; composite; brought together by degrees.

As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is *cumulative* and not original.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 147.

Cumulative action, in *med.*, the property of producing considerable, and more or less sudden, effect after a large number of apparently ineffective doses, as of a drug or poison.—**Cumulative argument,** an argumentation whose force lies in the concurrence of different probable arguments tending to one conclusion.—**Cumulative dividend.** See *dividend*.—**Cumulative evidence,** evidence of which the parts reinforce one another, producing an effect stronger than any part taken by itself.—**Cumulative legacies,** several legacies in the same will to the same person which, though expressed in the same or similar language, are such as to be deemed additional to one another, and not merely a repeated expression of one intention already expressed.—**Cumulative offense,** in *law*, an offense committed by a repetition of acts of the same kind, on the same day or on different days. *Heard.*—**Cumulative sentence,** in *law*, a sentence in which several fines or several terms of imprisonment are added together, on account of conviction of several similar offenses.—**Cumulative system of voting,** in elections, that system by which each voter has the same number, or within one of the same number, of votes as there are persons to be elected to a given office, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them, as he pleases. This variety of proportional or minority representation is practised in elections to the Illinois House of Representatives, and to some extent in British elections.

cumulatively (kū′mū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a cumulative manner; increasingly; by successive additions.

As time goes on and our knowledge of the planetary motions becomes more minutely precise, this method [of determining the parallax of the sun] will become continually and *cumulatively* more exact. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 41.

cumuli, *n.* Plural of *cumulus*.

cumuliform (kū′mū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cumulus*, a heap, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of cumuli; cumulous; cumulose: applied to clouds. [Rare.]

cumulite (kū′mū-līt), *n.* [< L. *cumulus*, a heap, + *-ite*.] An aggregation of globulites (see *globulite*) with more or less spherical, ovoid, or flattened rounded forms: a term introduced into microscopical lithology by Vogelsang.

cumulo-cirro-stratus (kū″mū-lō-sir″ō-strā′tus), *n.* [NL., < *cumulus* + *cirrus* + *stratus*.] A form of cloud. See *cloud*[1], 1.

cumulose (kū′mū-lōs), *a.* [< L. as if **cumulosus*, < *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*.] Full of heaps, or of cumuli.

cumulo-stratus (kū″mū-lō-strā′tus), *n.* [NL., < *cumulus* + *stratus*.] A form of cloud. See *cloud*[1], 1.

cumulous (kū′mū-lus), *a.* [< L. as if **cumulosus:* see *cumulose*.] Resembling cumuli; cumuliform; cumulose: applied to clouds.

A series of white *cumulous* clouds, such as are frequently seen piled up near the horizon on a summer's day.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 345.

★**cumulus** (kū′mū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cumuli* (-lī). [< L. *cumulus*, a heap, whence ult. *cumble*, *cumber*, *n.*, and *cumulate*, *accumulate*, etc.] **1.** The kind of cloud which appears in the form of rounded heaps or hills, snowy-white at top with a darker horizontal base, characteristic of mild, calm weather, especially in summer; the summer-day cloud. See cut under *cloud*[1], 1.

The vapours rolled away, studding the mountains with small flocks of white wool-like *cumuli*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 106.

2. In *anat.*, a heap of cells surrounding a ripe ovum in the Graafian follicle, and constituting the discus proligerus.

cumyl (kum′il), *n.* [< L. *cum(inum)*, cumin, + *-yl*, < Gr. *ὕλη*, matter.] The hypothetical radical ($C_{10}H_{13}$) of a series of compounds derived from cymene.

cumylic (ku-mil′ik), *a.* [< *cumyl* + *-ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to cumyl.—**Cumylic acid,** $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, a monobasic acid which crystallizes in brilliant prisms, insoluble in water.

cun[1] (kun), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *con*[1], *can*[1].

cun[2] (kun), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *con*[2].

cun[3] (kun), *v. t.* A variant of *con*[3].

cunabula (kū-nab′ū-lạ), *n.* [L., neut. pl., dim. of *cunæ*, f. pl., a cradle.] A cradle; hence, birthplace or early abode. [Rare.]

Leipzig is in a peculiar sense the *cunabula* of German socialism and spiritualism.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 74.

cunabular (kū-nab′ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *cunabula*, a cradle, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the cradle or to childhood.

Cunantha (kū-nan′thạ), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1879), < L. *cunæ*, a cradle, nest, + Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower.] The typical genus of *Cunanthinæ*.

Cunanthinæ (kū-nan-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cunantha* + *-inæ*.] A group of *Trachymedusinæ* with broad pouch-shaped radial canals, and with otoporpa, typified by the genus *Cunantha*.

cunctation† (kungk-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *cunctatio(n-)*, *contatio(n-)*, delay, < *cunctari*, *contari*, delay action, hesitate.] Delay; cautious slowness; deliberateness.

Such a kind of *Cunctation*, Advisedness, and Procrastination, is allowable also in all Councils of State and War.
Howell, Letters, ii. 17.

Festina lente, . . . celerity should always be contempered with *cunctation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

cunctative (kungk′tā-tiv), *a.* Cautiously slow; delaying; deliberate. [Rare.]

cunctator (kungk-tā′tọr), *n.* [= F. *cunctateur*, < L. *cunctator*, a delayer, lingerer (famous as a surname of the dictator Quintus Fabius Maximus), < *cunctari*, delay: see *cunctation*.] One who delays or lingers: as, Fabius *Cunctator* (the delayer). [Rare.]

Unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*.
Hammond, Works, I. 494.

cunctipotent (kungk-tip′ō-tent), *a.* [< LL. *cunctipoten(t-)s*, all-powerful, < L. *cunctus*, all, all together (contr. of **cojunctus*, *conjunctus*, joined together: see *conjunct*, *conjoint*), + *poten(t-)s*, powerful.] All-powerful; omnipotent. [Rare.]

O true, peculiar vision
Of God *cunctipotent!*
J. M. Neale, tr. of Horæ Novissimæ.

cunctitenent†, *a.* [< L. *cunctus*, all, + *tenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*.] Possessing all things.

cund†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *con*[3].

cundit†, cundith†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *conduit*[1].

cundurango (kun-du-rang′gō), *n.* [Nat. Peruv., < *cundur*, condor, + *ango*, vine.] An asclepiadaceous woody climber of Peru, the bark of which had a brief reputation as a cure for cancer. It is a simple aromatic bitter. The plant is usually referred to *Marsdenia cundurango*, but specimens under cultivation have been identified as belonging to the genus *Macroscepis*. It is probable that the drug is obtained from more than one species. Also written *condurango*.

cundy (kun′di), *n.* A dialectal form of *conduit*[1]. *Brockett.*

cuneal (kū′nē-ạl), *a.* [< L. *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus* and *cone*.] Wedge-shaped; cuneiform; specifically, having the character of a cuneus.



Cuneate Leaf.

cuneate, cuneated (kū′nē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cuneatus*, pp. of *cuneare*, wedge, make wedge-shaped, < *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus*.] Wedge-shaped; broad at one end and tapering to a point at the other: properly applied only to flat bodies, surfaces, or marks: as, a *cuneate* leaf.

cuneately (kū′nē-āt-li), *adv.* In the form of a wedge.

At each end suddenly *cuneately* sharpened.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 108.

cuneatic (kū-nē-at′ik), *a.* [< *cuneate* + *-ic*.] Same as *cuneate*. [Rare.]

cuneator (kū′nē-ā-tọr), *n.* [ML., < *cuneare*, coin, L. make wedge-shaped, wedge, < *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus*.] An official formerly intrusted with the regulation of the dies used in the mints in England. The office was abolished with the abolition of the provincial mints.

The office of *cuneator* was one of great importance at a time when there existed a multiplicity of mints.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 480.

cunei, *n.* Plural of *cuneus*.

cuneiform (kū′nē- or kū-nē′i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [Also improp. *cuniform*; < NL. *cuneiformis*, < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, + *forma*, shape.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the shape or form of a wedge; cuneate. Specifically—(*a*) Applied to the wedge-shaped or arrow-headed characters, or to the inscriptions in such characters, of the ancient Mesopotamians and Persians. See *arrow-headed*.

The *cuneiform* inscriptions of this period [Nebuchadnezzar's] are not of historical import, like the Assyrian, but have reference only to the building works of the king.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 88.

(*b*) In *entom.*, said of parts or joints which are attached by a thin but broad base, and thicken gradually to a suddenly truncated apex. (*c*) In *anat.*, applied to certain wedge-shaped carpal and tarsal bones. See phrases below.

2. Occupied with or versed in the wedge-shaped characters, or the inscriptions written in them: as, "a *cuneiform* scholar," *Sir H. Rawlinson.*—**Cuneiform bone,** in *anat.*: (*a*) A carpal bone at the ulnar side of the proximal row. Also called the *triquetrum* and *pyramidale*, from its shape in the human subject. See cut under *hand*. (*b*) One of three bones of the foot, of the distal row of tarsal bones, on the inner or tibial side, in relation with the first three metatarsal bones. The cuneiform bones are distinguished from one another as the *inner*, *middle*, and *outer*, or the *entocuneiform*, *mesocuneiform*, and *ectocuneiform*; also as the *entosphenoid*, *mesosphenoid*, and *ectosphenoid*. In the human foot they are wedged in between the scaphoid, the cuboid, and the heads of three metatarsals, and fitted to one another like the stones of an arch. These bones contribute much to the elasticity of the arch of the instep. See cut under *foot*.—**Cuneiform cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Cuneiform columns,** Burdach's columns (which see, under *column*).—**Cuneiform deformation of the skull.** See *deformation*.—**Cuneiform palpi,** those palpi in which the last joint is cuneiform.—**Cuneiform tubercles,** the cartilages of Wrisberg.

II. *n.* A cuneiform bone: as, the three *cuneiforms* of the foot.

cuneiforme (kū″nē-i-fôr′mē), *n.*; pl. *cuneiformia* (-mi-ạ). [NL., neut. (sc. *os*, bone) of *cuneiformis:* see *cuneiform*.] One of the cuneiform bones of the wrist or of the instep: more fully called *os cuneiforme*, plural *ossa cuneiformia*. The three tarsal cuneiform bones are distinguished as *cuneiforme internum*, *medium*, and *externum*.

Cuneirostres† (kū″nē-i-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a series or superfamily of his *Picoides*, consisting of the woodpeckers, honey-guides, and barbets: opposed to *Levirostres*.

cuneocuboid (kū″nē-ō-kū′boid), *a.* [< *cuneiform*) + *cuboid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the cuboides.

cuneoscaphoid (kū″nē-ō-skaf′oid), *a.* [< *cuneiform*) + *scaphoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the scaphoid.

cunette (kū-net′), *n.* [F., < It. *cunetta*, by aph. < dim. *lacunetta* of *lacuna*, ditch, lagoon.] In *fort.*: (*a*) A deep trench sunk along the middle of a dry moat. (*b*) A small drain dug along the middle of the main ditch, to receive the surface-water and keep the ditch dry.

cuneus (kū′nē-us), *n.*; pl. *cunei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, ML. also a corner, angle, a stamp, die, > OF. *coin*, > E. *coin:* see *coin*[1]. Hence *cuneate*, *cuneiform*, etc.] **1.** In *anat.*, the triangular lobule on the median surface of the cerebrum, bounded by the parieto-occipital and calcarine fissures. See *cerebrum*.—**2.** In *entom.*, a triangular part of the hemielytrum found in certain heteropterous insects, inserted like a wedge on the outer side between the corium and the membrane. It is generally of a more or less coriaceous consistence, and is separated from the corium by a flexible suture. Also called *appendix*.

cuniculate (kū-nik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *cuniculus*, a passage underground, a cavity, < *cuniculus*, a rabbit: see *cuniculus*.] In *bot.*, traversed by a long passage open at one end, as the peduncle of *Tropæolum*.

cuniculi, *n.* Plural of *cuniculus*.

cuniculous† (kū-nik′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *cuniculosus*, abounding in caves. See *cuniculus*.] Full of holes, like a rabbit-warren. [Rare.]

cuniculus (kū-nik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cuniculi* (-lī). [L., also *cuniculum*, a canal, cavity, hole, pit, mine, an underground passage, lit. a (rabbit-) burrow, < *cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony, whence ult. E. *cony*, q. v.] **1.** In *archæol.*, a small underground passage; specifically, one of the underground drains which formed a close network throughout the Roman Campagna and certain other districts of Italy. They were constructed by a race that was dominant before the age of Roman supremacy, and are now known to have remedied the malarious character of those regions, which has returned since they were choked up.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lemmings, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Arvicolinæ:* so called because the animals somewhat resemble small rabbits. The cranial and dental characters are diagnostic: there are no obvious external ears, the feet and tail are short and densely furred, the pollex is rudimentary, and the two middle fore claws are prodigiously enlarged, and often duplicated by a secondary deciduous growth of horny substance. *C. hudsonius* (or *torquatus*) is the Hudson's Bay lemming or hare-tailed rat of arctic America, Greenland, or corresponding latitudes in the old

world, 4 to 6 inches long, the tail, with its pencil of hairs, 1 inch; in summer the pelage is dappled with chestnut-red, black, gray, and yellowish; in winter it is pure white. The genus was founded by Wagler in 1830.

3. In *med.*, a burrow of an itch-insect in the skin.

cuniform (kū'ni-fôrm), *a.* An improper form of *cuneiform*.

Cunila (kū-nī'lä), *n.* [L. *cunila, conila*, a plant, a species of *Origanum*.] A labiate genus of the eastern United States, of a single species, *C. origanoides*, distinguished by the hairy throat of the calyx, the small bilabiate corolla with spreading lobes, two divergent stamens, and smooth nutlets. It is a gently stimulant aromatic. It is known as *American dittany*.

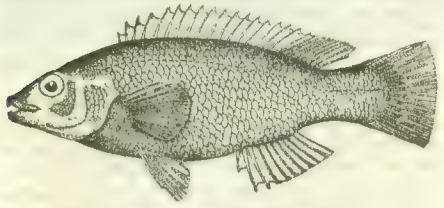
cuningar†, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

cunn (kun), *n.* A local Irish name of the pollan, *Coregonus pollan*.

cunne[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *can*[1].

cunne[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *con*[2].

cunner (kun'ėr), *n.* [Also *conner:* see *conner*[3].] The blue-perch, *Tautogolabrus adspersus*. It attains a length sometimes of 12 inches; it has about 18 dorsal



Cunner (*Tautogolabrus adspersus*).

spines, conical teeth in several rows, serrate preoperculum, and scaly cheeks and opercles. It is found most abundantly about rocks in salt water. Also called *bergall, chogset, nipper, sea-perch*, etc. [New England.]

It was one of the days when, in spite of twitching the line and using all the tricks we could think of, the *cunners* would either eat our bait or keep away altogether.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 151.

cunnie† (kun'i), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony*.

cunniegreat†, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

cunning[1] (kun'ing), *n.* [< ME. *cunning, cunnyng, connyng, kunnyng, coning, conyng*, etc., in form and use the verbal noun (not found in AS.) of *cunnen*, pres. ind. *can*, know (cf. Icel. *kunnandi*, knowledge, < *kunna*, know), but in form and partly in sense as if < AS. *cunnung*, trial, test, < *cunnian*, try, test, > E. *cun*[2], *con*[2]. *Cunning*[1], while thus the verbal noun, associated with *cunning*[1], the ppr., of *can*, know, also includes historically the verbal noun of *cun*[2], *con*[2], which is now separated, as *conning*, in mod. sense, the act of studying.] 1†. Knowledge; learning; special knowledge: sometimes implying occult or magical knowledge.

A tree of *kunnyng* of good and yuel. *Wyclif*, Gen. ii. 9.

That alle the folke that ys alyve
Ne han the *kunnynge* to discryve
The thinges that I herde there.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2056.

I believe that all these three persons [in the Godhead] are even in power, and in *cunning*, and in might, full of grace and of all goodness.
Thrope, Confession, in Foxe's Book of Martyrs.

2. Practical knowledge or experience; skill; dexterity.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her *cunning*. Ps. cxxxvii. 5.

3. Practical skill employed in a secret or crafty manner; craft; artifice; skilful deceit.

The continual habit of dissimulation is but a weak and sluggish *cunning*, and not greatly politic.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 343.

Nor did I use an engine to entrap
His life, out of a slavish fear to combat
Youth, strength, or *cunning*.
Ford, The Broken Heart, v. 3.

This is a trap, isn't it? a nice stroke of *cunning*, hey?
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

4. Disposition to employ one's skill in an artful manner; craftiness; guile; artifice.

We take *cunning* for a sinister and crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon*, Cunning.

5. The natural wit or instincts of an animal: as, the *cunning* of the fox or hare. =Syn. 3 and 4. Craft, craftiness, shrewdness, subtlety, finesse, duplicity, intrigue, guile.

cunning[1] (kun'ing), *a.* [< ME. *cunning, cunnyng, connyng, conyng, kunning, konnyng, konyng*, etc., also in earlier (North.) form *cunnand* (after Icel., no AS. form **cunnande* being found) (= MHG. *kunnend, künnent*, G. *können* (as adj. chiefly dial.) = Icel. *kunnandi*, knowing, learning, cunning); prop. ppr. of AS. *cunnan*, ME. *cunnen* (= OHG. *kunnan*, MHG. *kunnen, künnen, können*, G. *können* = Icel. *kunna*), pres. ind. *can*, know, mod. E. *can*, be able: see *can*[1]. *Cunning*[1], *a.*, is thus the orig. ppr. of *can*[1] (obs. forms *cun, con*) in its orig. sense 'know.' Cf. *cunning*[1], *n.*] 1†. Knowing; having knowledge; learned; having or concerned with special or strange knowledge, and hence sometimes with an implication of magical or supernatural knowledge. See *cunning-man, cunning-woman*.

He wil . . . that they be *cunnand* in his seruiss.
Metr. Homilies, p. 93.

Though I be nought all *cunning*
Upon the forme of this writing.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 83.

She did impart,
Upon a certain day,
To him her *cunning* magic art.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 85).

2. Having knowledge acquired by experience or practice; having technical knowledge and manual skill; skilful; dexterous. [Now chiefly literary and somewhat archaic.]

Esau was a *cunning* hunter. Gen. xxv. 27.

Aholiab, . . . an engraver, and a *cunning* workman, and an embroiderer in blue, and in purple, and in scarlet, and fine linen. Ex. xxxviii. 23.

We do not wonder at man because he is *cunning* in procuring food, but we are amazed with the variety, the superfluity, the immensity of human talents.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

3. Exhibiting or wrought with ingenuity; skilful; curious; ingenious.

Apollo was god of shooting, and Author of *cunning* playing vpon Instrumentes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 64.

All the more do I admire
Joints of *cunning* workmanship.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

4. Characterized by or exercising crafty ingenuity; artfully subtle or shrewd; knowing in guile; guileful; tricky.

Oh you're a *cunning* boy, and taught to lie
For your lord's credit!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 3.

Hinder them [children], as much as may be, from being *cunning;* which, being the ape of wisdom, is the most distant from it that can be. *Locke*, Education, § 140.

5. Marked by crafty ingenuity; showing shrewdness or guile; expressive of subtlety: as, a *cunning* deception; *cunning* looks.

Accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

O'er his face there spread a *cunning* grin.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 316.

6. Curiously or quaintly attractive; subtly interesting; piquant: commonly used of something small or young: as, the *cunning* ways of a child or a pet animal. [U. S.]

As a child she had been called *cunning*, in the popular American use of the word when applied to children; that is to say, piquantly interesting.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, i.

=Syn. 4. *Cunning, Artful, Sly, Subtle, Shrewd, Tricky, Adroit, Wily, Crafty, Intriguing*, sharp, foxy. All these words suggest something underhand or deceptive. *Cunning*, literally knowing, and especially knowing how, now implies a disposition to compass one's ends by concealment; hence we speak of a fox-like *cunning*. *Artful* indicates greater ingenuity and ability, the latter, however, being of a low kind. *Sly* is the same as *cunning*, except that it is more vulgar and implies less ability. ("A col-fox, ful of *sleigh* iniquité." *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 395.) ("Envy works in a *sly*, imperceptible manner." *Watts.*) *Subtle* implies concealment, like *cunning*, but also a marked ability and the power to work out one's plans without being suspected; hence, while *cunning* is applicable to brutes, *subtle* is too high a word for that, except by figurative use. The rabbit is *cunning* enough to hide from the dog; Mephistopheles is *subtle*. (For the favorable meanings of *subtle*, see *astute*. For the good senses of *shrewd*, see *acute*.) In its unfavorable aspects *shrewd* implies a penetration and judgment that are somewhat narrow and worldly-wise, too much so to deserve the name of sagacity or wisdom. (See *astute*.) *Tricky* is especially a word of action; it expresses the character and conduct of one who gets the confidence of others only to abuse it by acts of selfishness, especially cheating. *Adroit*, in a bad sense, expresses a ready and skilful use of trickery, or facility in performing and escaping detection of reprehensible acts. (See *adroit*.) *Wily* is appropriate where a person is viewed as an opponent in real or figurative warfare, against whom wiles or stratagems are employed: a *wily* adversary is one who is full of such devices; a *wily* politician is one who is notably given to advancing party interests by leading the opposite side to commit blunders, etc. A *crafty* man has less ability than a *subtle* man, and works more by deception or knavery than the *shrewd* man; he is more active than the *cunning* man, and more steadily active than the *sly* man; he is on the moral level of the *trickish* man. *Intriguing* is applied where the plots are secret arrangements made with others, perhaps against a third party, and especially of a complicated character.

cunning[2] (kun'ing), *n.* [< ME. *connyng, coning, conyng*, var. of *cony, conig*, etc., whence mod. E. *cony, coney*, q. v. The form *cunning* remains in mod. use only as applied to the lamprey, and in the proper names *Cunningham, Conyngham, Conington*, etc. See *cony.*] 1†. A variant of *cony.*—2. The river-lamprey. [Local, Eng.]

cuningaire†, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

Cunninghamia (kun-ing-ham'i-ä), *n.* [For R. *Cunningham*, an English physician in China.] A name substituted in 1826 for *Belis*, a genus of coniferous trees resembling in their stiff, pungent, linear-lanceolate leaves the *Araucaria*, but more nearly allied to the *Sequoia* of California. The wood of the only species, *B. lanceolata*, a native of China, is used especially for tea-chests and coffins.

cunninghead†, *n.* [ME. *connynghede;* < *cunning*[1], *a.*, + *-head.*] Cunning; knowledge; understanding.

Barayne is my soul, fauting [lacking] *connynghede*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 5.

cunningly (kun'ing-li), *adv.* 1. Skilfully; cleverly; artistically.

A stately Pallace built of squared bricke,
Which *cunningly* was without morter laid.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 4.

And there is the best armour made in all the East, of Iron and steele, *cunningly* tempered with the iuice of certaine herbes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 385.

We have a privilege of nature to shiver before a painted flame, how *cunningly* soever the colors be laid on.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 369.

2†. Shrewdly; wisely.

Where euer this barne has bene
That carpys thus *conandly*. *York Plays*, p. 162.

3. Artfully; craftily; with subtlety; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed *cunningly* devised fables.
2 Pet. i. 16.

4. Prettily; attractively; piquantly. [U. S.]

cunning-man†, (kun'ing-man), *n.* A man who is reputed or pretends to have special or occult knowledge or skill; especially, one who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.

Do ye not think me a *cunning Man*, that of an old Bishop can make a young Earl? *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 62.

The *cunning-men* in Cow-lane . . . have told her her fortune. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

The lady . . . paid me much above the usual fee, as a *cunning-man*, to find her stolen goods.
Steele, Tatler, No. 245.

cunningness (kun'ing-nes), *n.* The character of being cunning.

cunning-woman†, (kun'ing-wụm″an), *n.* A female fortune-teller. See *cunning-man*.

Dancer. I am buying of an office, sir, and to that purpose I would fain learn to dissemble cunningly.
For. Do you come to me for that? you should rather have gone to a *cunning woman*.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

And then her going in disguise to that conjurer, and this *cunning woman!* *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

cunny†, *n.* See *cony*.

cunnycatch†, **cunnycatcher**†, etc. See *conycatch*, etc.

Cunonia (kū-nō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of J. C. *Cuno*, a German botanist of the 18th century.] A small genus of plants of the



Cunonia Capensis.

family *Cunoniaceæ*. One species is found in South Africa, and there are five in New Caledonia. They are small trees or shrubs, with compound leaves and dense racemes of small white flowers. The bark is used for tanning.

cuntak†, *n.* See *conteck*.

cunt-line (kunt'līn or -lin), *n.* Same as *cont-line*.

cuntrye†, **cuntret**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *country*.

Cuon (kū'on), *n.* A less proper form of *Cyon*[2].

cup (kup), *n.* [< ME. *cup, cuppe*, also *coppe*, ★< AS. *cuppe* (not **cuppa*), ONorth. *copp*, a cup, = D. *kop* = MLG. *kop, koppe*, LG. *kop* = OHG. *choph, chuph*, MHG. *koph, kopf*, a cup, = Icel. *koppr* = Sw. *kopp* = Dan. *kop* = OF. *cupe, cope, coupe*, F. *coupe* (> ME. also *coupe, cowpe:*

see *coup*[3], *coupe*[3]) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *copa* = It. *coppa, coppo*, a cup, < ML. *copa, coppa, cupa, cuppa*, a cup, drinking-vessel, L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, tun, vat, etc., = OBulg. *cupa*, a cup; cf. Gr. *κύπελλον*, a cup, *κύπη* (a hollow), a kind of ship, *γύπη*, a hole, Skt. *kūpa*, a pit, well, hollow. The forms have been to some extent confused with those of *cop*[1], the head, top (= D. *kop* = G. *kopf*, etc.): see *cop*[1].] **1.** A small vessel used to contain liquids generally; a drinking-vessel; a chalice. The name is commonly given specifically to a drinking-vessel smaller at the base than at the top, without a stem and foot, and with or without a handle or handles. See *glass, goblet, mug.*

Also ther be viij grett *Copys* of fyne gold garnyshed over with precius stonys.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the *cup*. Prov. xxiii. 31.

Specifically—**2.** That part of a drinking-cup or similar vessel which contains the liquid, as distinguished from the stem and foot when these are present.—**3.** *Eccles.*, the chalice from which the wine is dispensed in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—**4.** A cup-shaped or other vessel of precious metal, or by extension any elaborately wrought piece of plate, offered as a prize to be contended for in yacht- and horse-racing and other sports.

The King has bought seven horses successively, for which he has given 11,300 guineas, principally to win the *cup* at Ascot, which he has never accomplished.
Greville, Memoirs, June 24, 1829.

5. [*cap.*] The constellation Crater.—**6.** Something formed like a cup: as, the *cup* of an acorn, of a flower, etc.

The cowslip's golden *cup* no more I see.
Shenstone, Elegies, viii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) The concave fruiting body of angiocarpous lichens and discomycetous fungi: same as *discocarp* and *apothecium*. (2) The peridium of a cluster-cup fungus, *Æcidium*. (*b*) In *golfing*, a small cavity or hole in the course, probably made by the stroke of a previous player. *Jamieson.*

7. In steam-boilers, one of a series of depressions or domes used to increase the amount of heating surface.—**8.** A cupping-glass.

For the flux, there is no better medicine than the *cup* used two or three times.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 474.

9. A small vessel of determinate size for receiving the blood during venesection. It has usually contained about four ounces. A bleeding of two cups is consequently one of eight ounces. *Dunglison.*

10. The quantity contained in a cup; the contents of a cup: as, a *cup* of tea.

Every inordinate *cup* is unblessed, and the ingredient is a devil. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

And now let's go to an honest alehouse, where we may have a *cup* of good barley wine.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 60.

'Tis a little thing
To give a *cup* of water. *Talfourd*, Ion, i. 2.

11. Suffering to be endured; evil which falls to one's lot; portion: from the idea of a bitter or poisonous draught from a cup.

O my Father, if it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me. Mat. xxvi. 39.

Welcome the sour *cup* of prosperity! Affliction may one day smile again. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

12. A drink made of wine, generally iced, sweetened, and flavored according to many different receipts, and sometimes containing many ingredients. The different varieties are named from the chief ingredient, as *claret-cup, champagne-cup*, etc.—**13.** *pl.* The drinking of intoxicating liquors; a drinking-bout; intoxication.

Another sort sitteth upon their ale benches, and there among their *cups* they give judgment of the wits of writers. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 14.

Thence from *cups* to civil broils. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 718.

The jolly prince, shrewd, selfish, scheming, loving his *cups* and his ease (I think his good-humour makes the tragedy but darker).
Thackeray, Four Georges, i. 21.

Circe's cup, the enchanted draught of the sorceress Circe; hence, anything that produces a delirious or transforming effect.

I think you all have drunk of *Circe's cup*.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

Class cup. See *class.*—**Coin-cup.** See *coin*[1].—**Crowned cup.** See *crowned.*—**Crown of cups.** See *couronne des tasses*, under *couronne.*—**Cup and ball**, a toy of very early origin, consisting of a cup at the extremity of a handle, to which a ball is attached by a cord. The player tosses the ball up, and seeks to catch it in the cup.—**Cup-and-ball joint.** Same as *ball-and-socket joint* (which see, under *ball*[1]).—**Cup and can**, familiar companions: the can being the large vessel out of which the cup is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,
And how his lordship was so kind;
Swear he's a most facetious man,
That you and he are *cup and can*. *Swift.*

Cup of assay. See *assay.*—**Cup o' sneeze**, a pinch of snuff. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—**In his cups**, intoxicated; tipsy.

As Alexander killed his friend Clytus, being *in* his ales and *his cups*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

Standing cup, a large and usually ornamental drinking-vessel (see *hanap*) made especially for the decoration of a dresser or cupboard.—**To crush a cup.** See *crush.*—**To drain the cup to the bottom**, or **to the dregs.** (*a*) To endure misfortune to the last extremity; experience the utmost force of a calamity. (*b*) To pursue sensual pleasures recklessly; sound the depths of vice, or of a particular form of indulgence.—**To present the cup to one's lips.** (*a*) To try to force one into a desperate action or painful position. (*b*) To allure one into dissipation or sensual indulgence.

★**cup** (kup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cupped*, ppr. *cupping*. [< *cup*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To supply with cups, as of liquor.

Plumpy Bacchus, . . .
Cup us, till the world go round.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7 (song).

2†. To make drunk.

At night with one that had bin shrieve I sup'd,
Well entertain'd I was, and halfe well *cup'd*.
John Taylor, Works (1650).

3. To bleed by means of cupping-glasses; perform the operation of cupping upon.

Him, the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purged; in short they cur'd.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 193.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To drink.

The former is not more thirsty after his *cupping* than the latter is hungry after his devouring.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 484.

2. To perform the operation of cupping: as, to *cup* for inflammation.—**3.** In *golfing*, to hit or break the ground with the club when striking the ball. *Jamieson.*

cup-and-cone (kup′and-kōn′), *n.* In *metal.*, an arrangement at the mouth of a blast-furnace by which ore, flux, or fuel can be added, without allowing any sensible escape of the furnace-gases, when these, as is usually the case, are taken off for heating purposes.

cup-and-saucer (kup′and-sâ′sėr), *a.* Shaped like a cup and its saucer taken together.—**Cup-and-saucer limpet**, a shell of the genus *Calyptræa*: so named because the limpet-like shell has a cup-like process in the interior.


Cup-and-saucer Limpet (*Calyptræa equestris*).

cup-anvil (kup′an″vil), *n.* In a metallic cartridge, a cup-shaped piece placed on the inner side of the head to strengthen it.

cup-bearer (kup′bār″ėr), *n.* **1.** An attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests.—**2.** Formerly, an officer of the household of a prince or noble, who tasted the wine before handing it to his master.

For I was the king's *cupbearer*. Neh. i. 11.

cupboard (kub′ėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cupboord, cupbord*, often spelled *cubbord*, sometimes *coberd*, to suit the pron.; ME. *cupbord, copebord*, < *cup, cuppe*, cup, + *bord*, board.] **1.** Originally, a table on which cups and other vessels, of gold or silver, or of earthenware, for household use or ornament, were kept or displayed; later, a table with shelves, a sideboard, buffet, or cabinet, open or closed, used for such purpose; in modern use, generally, a series of shelves, inclosed or placed in a closet, for keeping cups, dishes, and other table-ware. A cupboard of large size and lavish ornament, in the second form, was called a *court-cupboard*, and was especially intended for the display of plate, etc. This form is represented by the modern sideboard, with open shelves above and a closet below.

The kyngez *cope-borde* was closed in silver.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 206.

2. A similar sideboard, cabinet, or closet of shelves for the keeping of provisions about to be used. Such a cupboard was formerly called specifically a *livery-cupboard*, and in it was placed the ration, called livery, allowed to each member of the household.

Going to a corner *cupboard*, high up in the wall, he pulled a key out of his pocket, and unlocked his little store of wine, and cake, and spirits.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

Hence—**3.** The set or collection of silver or gold plate, fine glass, decorated ceramic ware, etc., usually kept in a cupboard. Compare *credence*, 4.

There was also a *Cupbord* of plate, most sumptuous and rich. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 313.

Cupboard love, interested attachment.

A *cupboard love* is seldom true,
A love sincere is found in few. *Poor Robin.*

cupboard† (kub′ėrd), *v. t.* [< *cupboard*, *n.*] To gather as into a cupboard; hoard up.

cupboardy (kub′ėr-di), *a.* [< *cupboard* + *-y*[1].] Like a cupboard. *Miss Braddon.*

cup-coral (kup′kor″al), *n.* **1.** A corallite.—**2.** A coral polypidom of which the whole mass is cup-shaped, as in the family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

cupee (kū-pē′), *n.* A head-dress of lace, gauze, etc., having lappets hanging down beside the face. It was worn at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and preceded the tall commode.

★**cupel** (kū′pel or kup′el), *n.* [Also written *cuppel, cupple*, and *coppel, copple* (now commonly *cupel*, based directly upon the ML. form); < F. *coupelle* = Sp. *copela* = Pg. *copella, copelha* = It. *coppella*, < ML. *cupella*, a little cup, a little tun, dim. of *cupa*, cup, L. *cupa*, a tun (> *cupella*, a small cask): see *cup.*] In *metal.*, a small vessel made of pulverized bone-earth, in the form of a frustum of a cone, with a cavity in the larger end, in which lead containing gold and silver is cupeled. See *cupellation.* In assaying with the cupel the lead is absorbed by the porous bone-ash into which it sinks.

The stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

cupel (kū′pel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cupeled, cupelled*, ppr. *cupeling, cupelling.* [< *cupel*, *n.*] To perform the process of cupellation upon.

These [silver and alloyed gold] are wrapped together in a piece of sheet lead, and *cupelled* or melted in a porous crucible called a cupel.
Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Gold and Silver, p. 8.

cupel-dust (kū′pel-dust), *n.* Powder used in purifying metals. Also *copple-dust.*

cupellate (kū′pe-lāt), *v. t.* [< *cupel* + *-ate*[2].] To cupel. [Rare.]

cupellation (kū-pe-lā′shon), *n.* [< *cupellate* + *-ion.*] Separation of gold and silver from lead by treatment in a cupeling-furnace or in a cupel. The process depends upon the property possessed by lead of becoming oxidized when strongly heated, while the precious metals are not so affected. The melted lead, becoming oxidized, forms litharge, which collects on the surface and flows toward the edges of the metallic mass, whence it is removed, the silver remaining in the form of a metallic disk if the operation is on a large scale, as in the process of working argentiferous lead in the cupellation-furnace, or in that of a small rounded globule or button if the cupel is used (see *cupel*), as is commonly done in assaying silver ore.

Cupes (kū′pēz), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < (?) L. *cūpes, cuppes*, fond of delicacies, dainty, connected with *cūpedo, cuppedo*, a tidbit, delicacy, orig. = *cupido*, desire: see *Cupid.*] The typical genus of the family *Cupesidæ*. *C. lobiceps* is a North American species.

Cupesidæ (kū-pes′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cupes* + *-idæ.*] A family of serricorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The ventral segments are free; the tarsi are five-jointed; the first ventral segment is not elongated; the hind coxæ are sulcate for the reception of the thighs; the front coxa is transverse; the onychium is small or wanting; the head is constricted behind; and the eyes are smooth. The family comprises only the three genera *Cupes, Priacma*, and *Omma*, and the few species known are somber-colored beetles of medium size, which probably breed in decaying wood.

cupful (kup′fůl), *n.* [< *cup* + *-ful*, 2.] The quantity that a cup holds; the contents of a cup.

Thane cho wente to the welle by the wode enis,
That alle wellyde of wyne, and wonderliche rynnes;
Kaughte up a *coppe-fulle*, and coverde it faire.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3379.

cup-gall (kup′gâl), *n.* A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of the oak and some other trees, of the figure of a cup, or a drinking-glass without its foot, adhering by its point or apex to the leaf, and containing the larva of a small fly. The insect which makes cup-galls is *Cecidomyia poculum.*

cup-guard (kup′gärd), *n.* A sword-guard in which the hand is protected by a hollow metal cup opening toward the hand. It usually surrounds the blade beyond and outside of the cross-guard. See *hilt.*

Cuphea (kū′fē-ą), *n.* [NL., with reference to the gibbous base of the calyx, < Gr. *κῦφος*, a hump.] A name for *Parsonsia*, an American genus of *Lythraceæ*, herbs or shrubs, chiefly tropical, but with three species in the United States. Many have bright-colored flowers, and


Flowering Branch of *Cuphea lanceolata.*

one, *C. platycentra*, is common in greenhouses under the name of *cigar-plant*.

Cuphic, *a.* and *n.* See *Cufic*.

cup-hilted (kup′hil″ted), *a.* Furnished with a cup-guard, as a sword. See *cup-guard*.

Cupid (kū′pid), *n.* [< L. *Cupido*, personification of *cupido* (*cupīdin-*), desire, passion, < *cupere*, desire: see *covet*.] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of love, identified with the Greek Eros, the son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus). He is generally represented as a beautiful boy with wings, carrying a bow and quiver of arrows, and is often spoken of as blind or blindfolded. The name is often given in art to figures of children, with or without wings, introduced, sometimes in considerable number, as a motive of decoration, and with little or no mythological allusion.



Cupid.—Vatican Museum, Rome.

The seal was *Cupid* bent above a scroll,
And o'er his head Uranian Venus hung,
And raised the blinding bandage from his eyes.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

To look for Cupids in the eyes. Same as *to look babies*, etc. (which see, under *baby*, *n.*, 3).

The Naiads, sitting near upon the aged rocks,
Are busied with their combs, to braid his verdant locks,
While *in their* crystal *eyes* he doth *for Cupids look*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 862.

cupidity (kū-pid′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *cupidité* = Pr. *cupiditat* = It. *cupidità*, < L. *cupidita(t-)s*, desire, covetousness, < *cupidus*, desirous, < *cupere*, desire: see *covet*.] 1. An eager desire to possess something; inordinate desire; immoderate craving, especially for wealth or power; greed.

No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the *cupidity* of indigent power. *Burke*.

Many articles that might have aroused the *cupidity* of unambitious thieves. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 193.

2. Specifically, sexual love. [Rare.]

Love, as it is called by boys and girls, shall ever be the subject of my ridicule, . . . villainous *cupidity*!
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 105.

=Syn. 1. *Covetousness*, *Cupidity*, etc. (see *avarice*), craving, hankering, grasping, lust for wealth, etc.

cupidone (kū′pi-dōn), *n.* [F., < *Cupidon*, < L. *Cupido*, Cupid: see *Cupid*.] A flowering plant of gardens, *Catananche cærulea*.

Cupidonia (kū-pi-dō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1853), extended from *cupido*, the specific name of the bird, < L. *Cupido*, Cupid.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of the grouse family, *Tetraonidæ*; the pinnated grouse. They have alulets or little wing-like tufts of feathers on the sides of the neck, which may have been fancifully likened to Cupid's wings; a short tail with broad feathers; the head somewhat crested; the tarsi partly feathered; and the plumage barred crosswise on the under parts. The genus is based upon the common prairie-hen of the United States, *Cupidonia cupido*. A second smaller kind is *C. pallidicincta*. Also called *Tympanuchus*.



Prairie-hen (*Cupidonia cupido*).

cupidous†, *a.* [< L. *cupidus*, desiring, desirous, longing, < *cupere*, desire, long for: see *covet*.] Full of cupidity. *Coles*, 1717.

Cupid's-wing (kū′pidz-wing), *n.* A piece of leather at the top of the check in a pianoforte-action. Sometimes called *fly*.

cupiscent (kū′pi-sent), *a.* [< LL. *cupiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cupiscere*, wish, < L. *cupere*, desire: see *Cupid*, *covet*.] Same as *concupiscent*.

cup-land (kup′land), *n.* In British India, the depressed land along the rivers; the river-banks.

cup-leather (kup′leтн″ėr), *n.* A piece of leather fastened around the plunger or bucket of a pump. For a bucket it is sleeve-shaped, and for a plunger it is made with a solid bottom. *E. H. Knight*.

cup-lichen (kup′lī″ken), *n.* A lichen having a goblet-shaped podetium, as *Cladonia pyxidata*, or a cup-shaped or saucer-shaped apothecium, as *Lecanora tartarea*. Also called *cup-moss*. See cut under *cudbear*.

cupman (kup′man), *n.*; pl. *cupmen* (-men). [< *cup* + *man*.] A boon companion; a fellow-reveler. [Rare.]

"Oh, a friend of mine! a brother *cupman*," . . . said Burbo, carelessly. *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, ii. 1.

cupmeal†, *adv.* [< ME. *cupmel*, *cuppemele*; < *cup* + *meal*.] A cupful at a time; cup by cup.

A galoun [of ale] for a grote god wote, no lesse;
And ȝit it cam in *cupmel*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 225.

cup-moss (kup′môs), *n.* [< *cup* + *moss*[1].] Same as *cup-lichen*.

cup-mushroom (kup′mush″röm), *n.* See *mushroom*.

cupola (kū′pō-lạ), *n.* [= F. *coupole* = Sp. *cúpula* = Pg. *cupula*, *cupola* = D. *koepel* = G. Dan. *kuppel* = Sw. *kupol*, < It. *cupola*, a dome, < LL. *cupula*, dim. of L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, ML. *cupa*, It. *coppa*, etc., a cup: see *cup*.] 1. In *arch.*, a vault, either hemispherical or produced by the revolution about its axis of two curves intersecting at the apex, or by a semi-ellipse covering a circular or polygonal area, and supported either upon four arches or upon solid walls. The Italian word signifies a hemispherical roof which covers a circular building, like the Pantheon at Rome or the temple of Vesta at Tivoli. Most modern cupolas are semi-elliptical, cut through their shortest diameter; but the greater number of ancient cupolas were hemispherical. In colloquial use, the cupola is often considered as a diminutive dome, or the name is specifically applied to a small structure rising above a roof and often having the character of a tower or lantern, and in no sense that of a dome.

2. The round top of any structure, as of a furnace; the structure itself. See *cupola-furnace*.

Specifically— 3. In *fort.*, a turning platform on which is mounted one or a pair of guns covered by a dome-shaped armored shield projecting above the surface of the ground in the vicinity. A cupola differs from a turret mainly in the shape of the armor, which in the latter is generally cylindrical.

4. In *anat.*: (*a*) The summit of the cochlea. (*b*) The summit of an intestinal gland. *Frey*. —5. In *conch.*, the so-called dorsal or visceral hump, made by the heap of viscera.

cupolaed† (kū′pō-lạd), *a.* [< *cupola* + *-ed*[2].] Having a cupola.

Here is also another rich ebony cabinet *cupolá'd* with a tortoise-shell. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

Now hast thou chang'd thee, saint; and made
Thyself a fane that's *cupola'd*. *Lovelace*, Lucasta.

cupola-furnace (kū′pō-lạ-fėr″nās), *n.* In *metal.*, a shaft-furnace built more slightly than the ordinary blast-furnace, and usually of fire-brick, hooped or cased with iron. It is chiefly used for remelting cast-iron for foundry purposes.

cupolated† (kū′pō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *cupola* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a cupola.

They shew'd us Virgil's sepulchre erected on a steepe rock, in forme of a small rotunda or *cupolated* columne. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

cuppa (kup′ạ), *n.* [ML., a cup: see *cup*.] A cup; specifically, *eccles.*, the bowl or cup of a chalice or of a ciborium.

cupped (kupt), *a.* [< *cup* + *-ed*[2].] Depressed at the center like a cup; dished; cup-shaped.

In the original machine [type-writer] the keys were of bone, slightly *cupped*, with letters in relief, so that the blind could use it. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 276.

cupper (kup′ėr), *n.* 1†. One who carries a cup; a cup-bearer.—2. One who applies a cupping-glass.

cupping (kup′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cup*, *v.*] 1. In *surg.*, the application of the cupping-glass. There are two modes of cupping: one in which the part is scarified and some blood taken away to relieve congestion or inflammation of internal parts, called *wet cupping*, or more generally simply *cupping*; and a second, termed *dry cupping*, in which there is no scarification and no blood is abstracted.

2. A concavity in the end of a cylindrical casting, produced by the shrinkage of the metal.—3. A shallow countersink.

cupping-glass (kup′ing-glȧs), *n.* A glass vessel like a cup applied to the skin in the operation of cupping. The air within is rarefied by heat or otherwise, so that when applied to the skin a partial vacuum is produced, and the part to which it is applied swells up into the glass. Where the object is blood-letting there is inside the cupping-glass an apparatus called a scarificator, furnished with fine lancets operated by a spring or trigger, by which the skin is cut, or the skin is cut by a similar instrument before the cupping-glass is used. Various forms of cupping-instruments are used.

Still at their books, they will not be pull'd off;
They stick like *cupping-glasses*.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

cupping-house† (kup′ing-hous), *n.* [< *cupping*, verbal n. (with reference to the *cup* that inebriates), + *house*.] A tavern.

How many of these madmen . . . lavish out their short times in . . . playing, dicing, drinking, feasting, beasting; a *cupping-house*, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house, share their means, lives, souls. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 277.

cupping-machine (kup′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* The first machine used in the process of making metallic cartridge-cases. It consists of two stamps or dies, one working within the other. The outer one cuts the copper blank and the next pulls it into the shape of a cup, preparing it for drawing in other machines. *E. H. Knight*.

cupping-tool (kup′ing-tōl), *n.* A cup-shaped blacksmiths' swage.





Cupping-tools.

cup-plant (kup′plant), *n.* The *Silphium perfoliatum*, a tall, stout composite of the United States, with a square stem and large opposite leaves, the upper pairs connate at the base and forming a cup-like cavity. The flowers are large and yellow.

cuppules (kup′ūlz), *n. pl.* In *her.*, bars-gemel. See *gemel*.

cup-purse (kup′pėrs), *n.* A long netted purse one or both ends of which are wrought upon a cup-formed mold to give it shape.

cuppy (kup′i), *n.* [Appar. < F. *coupé*, cut: see *coupé*.] In *her.*, one of the furs composed of patches like potent, but arranged so that each is set against a patch of the same tincture, instead of alternated. It is always argent and azure unless otherwise blazoned. Also called *potent counter-potent*.

cuprate (kū′prāt), *n.* [< *cupr(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cupric acid.

cuprea-bark (kū′prē-ạ-bärk), *n.* [< LL. *cupreus*, coppery (< *cuprum*, copper), + *bark*[2].] The bark of *Remijia Purdieana* and *R. pedunculata*, trees of tropical South America, allied to *Cinchona*. It is of a copper-red color, and yields quinine and allied alkaloids.

cupreine (kū′prē-in), *n.* [< *cuprea(-bark)* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from the double alkaloid homoquinine, found in a variety of cuprea-bark, the product of *Remijia pedunculata*.

cupreous (kū′prē-us), *a.* [< LL. *cupreus*, of copper, < *cuprum*, copper: see *copper*.] 1. Consisting of or containing copper; having the properties of copper.—2. Copper-colored; reddish-brown with a metallic luster.

I got a rare mess of golden and silver and bright *cupreous* fishes, which looked like a string of jewels.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 338.

Cupreous luster. See *luster*.

Cupressineæ (kū-pre-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cupressus* + *-in-* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of coniferous trees primarily restricted by Endlicher to the genera *Cupressus* and *Chamæcyparis*, but later enlarged to include *Thuja*, *Callitris*, *Libocedrus*, *Juniperus*, and other genera.

Cupressites (kū-pre-sī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Cupressus*, q. v.] A genus of fossil coniferous trees named by Brongniart in 1828 and renamed *Ullmannia* by Göppert in 1850, without warrant: it has since been chiefly known by the latter name. See *Ullmannia*. Remains of these trees occur in the Upper Paleozoic, chiefly in the Permian. The forms referred to this genus that have been found in the amber and in Tertiary strata probably belong to living coniferous genera, though some of them are wholly problematical.

Cupressocrinidæ (kū-pres-ō-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cupressocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil crinoids or encrinites, named from the genus *Cupressocrinus*. They have a shallow calyx and very thick arms, and occur in the Devonian to the Carboniferous formation.

cupressocrinite (kū-pre-sok′ri-nīt), *n.* [As *Cupressocrinus* + *-ite*[2].] An encrinite of the genus *Cupressocrinus*.

Cupressocrinus (kū-pre-sok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cupressus*, cypress, + Gr. κρίνον, lily.] A genus of encrinites.

Cupressus (kū-pres′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *cupressus*, rarely *cyparissus*, in LL. *cypressus*: see *cypress*.] A genus of coniferous trees having small, scale-like, appressed or spreading acute leaves, as in the junipers, and cones formed of a small number of peltate woody scales, with

several small angular seeds to each scale; the cypress. The common cypress of the old world is *C. sempervirens*, a native of the East. The tree with erect appressed branches, having a slender pyramidal form, frequently planted in Mohammedan and other burying-grounds, is a variety of this species, besides which there are three or four others in the Mediterranean region and central Asia. In North America there are seven or eight species, in Mexico, Arizona, and California. The wood is fragrant, compact, and durable.



Cone of Cypress (*Cupressus*).

★**cupric** (kū′prik), *a.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of copper; derived from copper: as, *cupric* oxid.—**Cupric compound**, a compound into which the atom of copper enters with equivalence of two: for example, CuO, cupric oxid. In a cuprous compound two atoms of copper enter, forming a bivalent group: for example, Cu_2O, cuprous oxid.

cupriferous (kū-prif′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Producing or containing copper; copper-bearing: as, *cupriferous* ore, or silver.

cuprite (kū′prīt), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *-ite*[2].] The red oxid of copper; red copper ore; a common ore of copper, of a bright-red color, occurring in isometric crystals (cubes, octahedrons, etc.), and also massive. It is sometimes found in capillary forms, as in the variety chalcotrichite.

cupro-ammonium (kū″prō-a-mō′ni-um), *n.* A solution of copper hydrate in strong ammonia, used as a solvent for cellulose.

cuproid (kū′proid), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *crystal.*, a solid related to a tetrahedron, and contained under twelve equal triangles. It is the hemihedral form of the tetragonal trisoctahedron or trapezohedron.

cupromagnesite (kū-prō-mag′ne-sīt), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + NL. *magnesium*, q. v., + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of copper and magnesium.

cuproscheelite (kū-prō-shē′līt), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *scheelite.*] A variety of scheelite containing several per cent. of copper oxid.

cuprous (kū′prus), *a.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *-ous.*] In *chem.*, containing copper with its lower valence: as, *cuprous* oxid, Cu_2O: to be distinguished from cupric oxid, CuO.

cupseed (kup′sēd), *n.* A tall, climbing, menispermaceous vine of the southern United States, *Calycocarpum Lyoni*, with large lobed, cordate leaves and small greenish-white flowers. The fruit is a large drupe containing a bony seed hollowed out on one side like a cup.

cup-shaped (kup′shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a cup.—**Cup-shaped organs**, specifically, in some *Hirudinea*, bundles of tactile setæ embedded in depressions of the integument of the head and body.

cup-shrimp (kup′shrimp), *n.* A shrimp, *Palæmon vulgaris*, when so small as to be sold by measure, not by counting. [Local, British.]

cup-sponge (kup′spunj), *n.* A kind of commercial sponge. The Turkey cup-sponge is *Spongia adriatica*, also called *Levant toilet-sponge.*

cupula (kū′pū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *cupulæ* (-lē). [NL., a little cup, etc., dim. of ML. *cupa*, a cup: see *cupola* and *cup.*] Same as *cupule.*

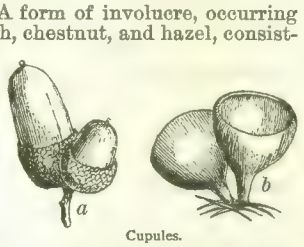
cupular (kū′pū-lạr), *a.* [< *cupula* + *-ar*[2].] Cup-shaped; resembling a small cup.

cupulate (kū′pū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *cupulatus*, < *cupula*, q. v.] Same as *cupular.*

cupule (kū′pūl), *n.* [< NL. *cupula*, q. v.] **1.** A small cup-shaped depression, as in rock.

These *cupules* have not only various sizes in different stones, but even in the same stone differ considerably from one surface to another. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 112.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A form of involucre, occurring in the oak, beech, chestnut, and hazel, consisting of bracts which in fruit cohere into a kind of cup. (*b*) In fungi, a receptacle shaped like the cup of an acorn, as in *Peziza.*—**3.** In *entom.*, a little cup-shaped organ; specifically, one of the sucking-disks on the lower surface of the tarsi of certain aquatic beetles.



Cupules.
a, cupule of acorn; *b*, cupule of fungus (*Peziza*).

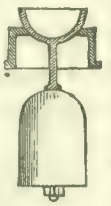
Also *cupula.*

Cupuliferæ (kū-pū-lif′e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantæ*, plants) of *cupuliferus*: see *cupuliferous.*] The name given in 1808 by L. C. M. Richard to a group, regarded as an order, of trees and shrubs chiefly characterized by the presence of a cupule (though this does not occur in all). Since the most important genus of the group is the oak (*Quercus*), it was commonly known as the oak family. The name was adopted by Lindley, and has been generally used by botanists, although not based on that of any genus. Besides the oak and chestnut, it included the beech, the hazel, the hornbeam, the birch, and the alder. In short, it was coextensive with the two families ★*Fagaceæ* and *Betulaceæ* (which see).

cupuliferous (kū-pū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cupuliferus*, < *cupula*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing cupules.

cupuliform (kū′pū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cupula*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like or resembling a cupule; cupular.

cup-valve (kup′valv), *n.* **1.** A cup-shaped or conical valve which is guided by a stem to and from its flaring seat.—**2.** A valve placed like an inverted cup over an opening.—**3.** A form of balance-valve which opens simultaneously at the sides and top. *E. H. Knight.*



Cup-valve (def. 2).

cur (kėr), *n.* [< ME. *kur*, *curre*; of LG. or Scand. origin: = MD. *korre*, a house-dog, watch-dog, = Sw. dial. *kurre*, a dog. Prob. so called from his growling; cf. MD. *korren*, in comp. *korrepot*, equiv. to D. *knorrepot* (= Dan. *knurrepotte*), a grumbler, snarler (cf. MD. D. *knorren* = G. *knurren* = Dan. *knurre*, grumble, snarl), = Icel. *kurra*, grumble, murmur, = Sw. *kurra*, croak, rumble, = Dan. *kurre*, coo, whirr; cf. E. dial. *curr*, cry as an owl, Sc. *curr*, coo as a dove, purr as a cat, *curdoo*, *curdow*, *curroo*, coo as a dove, *currie-wirrie*, expressive of a noisy habitual growl. An imitative word: see *curr*, and cf. *chirr*, *churr*, *hurr*, *whirr.*] **1.** A dog: usually in depreciation, a snarling, worthless, or outcast dog; a dog of low or degenerate breed.

They, . . . like to village *curs*,
Bark when their fellows do.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

Hang, hair, like hemp, or like the Isling *cur's*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,
And *curs* of low degree.
Goldsmith, Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog.

2. Figuratively, a surly, ill-bred man; a low, despicable, ill-natured fellow: used in contempt.

What would you have, you *curs*,
That like nor peace nor war? *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

curability (kūr-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *curabilité* = It. *curabilità*, < LL. as if **curabilita(t-)s*, < *curabilis*: see *curable.*] The character of being curable; the fact of admitting of cure.

curable (kūr′ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *curable* = Pr. Sp. *curable* = Pg. *curavel* = It. *curabile*, < LL. *curabilis*, < L. *curare*, cure: see *cure*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being healed or cured; admitting a remedy: as, a *curable* disease or patient; a *curable* evil.

There be some Distempers of the Mind that proceed from those of the Body, and so are *curable* by Drugs and Diets. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 58.

2†. Capable of curing.

A *curable* vertue against all diseases.
Sandys, Travailes, III. 174.

curableness (kūr′ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being cured, healed, or remedied; curability.

The arguments which Helmont and others draw from the providence of God, for the *curableness* of all diseases. *Boyle*, Works, II. 110.

curaçao (kö-ra-sō′), *n.* [So named from the island of *Curaçao*, north of Venezuela. See *curassow.*] A cordial made of spirit sweetened and flavored with the peel of the bitter orange. Commonly written *curaçoa.*

curaçao-bird (kö-ra-sō′bėrd), *n.* An old name of the Guianan curassow or mituporanga, *Crax alector*; the crested curassow. *Browne*; *Brisson*, 1760.

curaçoa, *n.* Incorrect spelling of *curaçao.*

curacy (kūr′ạ-si), *n.*; pl. *curacies* (-siz). [< *curate*[1] + *-cy*; as if < NL. **curatia.*] **1.** The office or employment of a curate.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

2†. The condition or office of a guardian; guardianship.

By way of *curacy* and protectorship.
Roger North, Examen, p. 260

Perpetual curacy. See *perpetual curate*, under *curate.*

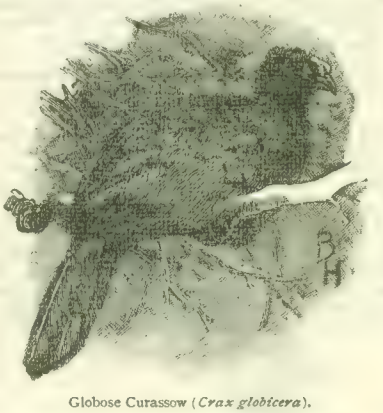
curari, curara (kö-rä′ri, -rä), *n.* [Also *curare*: corrupt. of native S. Amer. name written *ourari*, *urari*, *woorara*, *woorali*, *wourali*, *wooraly*, *wouri*, *wourara*, etc.] A brown-black, shining, brittle, resin-like substance, consisting of the aqueous extract of *Strychnos toxifera*, and various other species of the same genus, used by South American Indians for poisoning their arrows, especially the small arrows shot from the blow-gun. Curari may, except in very large doses, be introduced with impunity into the alimentary canal; but if introduced into a puncture of the skin so as to mix with the blood, the effect is speedily fatal. Its principal effect is paralysis of the terminations of the motor nerves, and it causes death by paralysis of the muscles of the chest, producing suffocation. The chief use of curari by the Indians is for the chase, animals killed by it being quite wholesome. It is largely used in physiological experiments, and to a small extent therapeutically in spasmodic affections, as tetanus, rabies, etc.

curarine (kö-rä′rin), *n.* [< *curari* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid extracted from curari, which has not been obtained in crystalline form. Its composition is $C_{19}H_{26}N_2O$ (Boehm). The fatal dose for dogs is 0.34 milligram per kilogram.

curarization (kö-rä-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *curarize* + *-ation.*] The act or operation of curarizing; the state of being curarized.

curarize (kö-rä′rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curarized*, ppr. *curarizing.* [< *curari* + *-ize.*] To administer curari to; destroy the motor without destroying the sensory function of the nervous system by the use of curari, as in vivisection, when the animal is rendered motionless and voiceless, but not insensible to pain.

★**curassow** (kū-ras′ō), *n.* [< *curaçao(-bird)*: see *curaçao.*] **1.** One of the large gallinaceous South American birds of the genera *Crax* and *Pauxi*, and the subfamily *Cracinæ.* There are in all upward of 12 species. The best-known, and that to which the name was first applied, is the curaçao-bird or crested curassow, *Crax alector*, of a greenish-black color with a white crest, inhabiting northerly parts of South America. The red curassow is *Crax rubra*; the galeated curassow or



Globose Curassow (*Crax globicera*).

cushew-bird is *Pauxi galeata*; the red-knobbed curassow is *Crax* (*Crossolaryngus*) *carunculata* or *yarrelli.* The globose curassow, *C. globicera*, is notable as the northernmost species, and the only one found north of Panama; it ranges into Mexico. Several species of curassows are domesticated in their native country, and resemble the turkey in size and general character.

2. *pl.* The family *Cracidæ.*

Also spelled *carasow*, *carassow*, and also called *hocco*, *mituporanga*, and by other names.

curat[1]†, *n.* See *curate*[1].

curat[2]†, *n.* [Also *curate*, *curiet*, appar. based on ML. *curatia*, a cuirass: see *cuirass*, and cf. OF. *cuiret*, undressed leather, from same ult. source.] A cuirass.

Enchasing on their *curats* with my blade,
That none so fair as fair Angelica.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

The mastiffs fierce that hunt the bristled boar
Are harnessed with *curats* light and strong.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 173).

curate[1] (kū′rāt), *n.* [< ME. *curat* = OFries. *kurit*, < ML. *curatus* (> It. *curato* = F. *curé*), a priest, curate, prop. adj., having to do with the cure of souls, < L. *cura*, cure, care: see *cure*, *n.*] **1.** According to former use, one who has the cure of souls; a priest; a minister.

When thou shalt be shriven of thy *curat*, tell him eke all the sinnes that thou hast don sith thou were laste shriven. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Send down upon our Bishops, and *Curates*, and all Congregations committed to their charge, the healthful Spirit of thy grace.
Book of Common Prayer [Eng.], Prayer for Clergy and [People.

The various kinds of beneficed parochial clergy, such as rectors, vicars, and all other persons who are now styled in common parlance incumbents, and who in old times were generally known as *curates*, from their having cure of souls. *J. C. Jeaffreson*, Book about the Clergy, I. 43.

2. In the Church of England, and in the Irish Roman Catholic Church, a clergyman employed under the incumbent (whether rector or vicar), either as assistant in the same church or in a chapel within the parish and connected with the church. The curate is the priest of lowest degree in the Church of England; he must be licensed by the bishop or ordinary. The term is now in use in the United States.

3†. A guardian; a protector.—**Perpetual curate**, in *Eng. eccles. law*, formerly, a curate of a parish in which there was neither rector nor vicar, and the benefice of which was in possession and control of a layman. Perpetual curacies have since 1868 been abolished, every incumbent of a church (not a rector) who is entitled to perform marriages, etc., and to appropriate the fees, being now deemed a vicar and his benefice a vicarage.—**Stipendiary curate**, in the *Church of England*, a curate who is hired by the rector or vicar to serve for him, and may be removed at pleasure.

curate²†, *n.* See *curat²*.

curatelle (kū-rā-tel′), *n.* [F., < ML. *curatus*, care, < L. *curare*, care: see *cure*, *v.*] In *French law*, guardianship; committeeship; tutorship.

curateship (kū′rāt-ship), *n.* Same as *curacy*, 1.

curatess (kū′rāt-es), *n.* [< *curate* + *-ess.*] The wife of a curate. [Rare.]

A very lowly curate I might perhaps essay to rule; but a *curatess* would be sure to get the better of me.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxi.

curation†, *n.* [= F. *curation* = Sp. *curación* = Pg. *curação* = It. *curazione*, < L. *curatio(n-)*, cure, healing, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care, cure: see *cure*, *v.*] Cure; healing.

But I may not endure that thou dwelle
In so unskilful an opynyon,
That of thy wo is no *curacion*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 791.

The method of *curation* lately delivered by David Buckharns was approved by the profession of Leyden.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

curative (kū′rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *curatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *curativo*, < L. as if **curativus*, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, cure: see *cure*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the cure of diseases.—**2.** Promoting cure; having the power or a tendency to cure.

II. *n.* That which cures or serves to cure; a remedy.

curatively (kū′rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a curative manner; as a curative.

★**curator** (kū-rā′tor), *n.* [= F. *curateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *curador* = It. *curatore*, < L. *curator*, one who has care of a thing, a manager, guardian, trustee, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care of: see *cure*, *v.*] **1.** In *Rom. law*, one appointed to manage the affairs of a person past the age of puberty when from any cause he has become unfit to manage them himself.—**2.** In *civil law*, a guardian; specifically, one who has the care of the estate of a minor or other incompetent person.—**3.** One who has the care and superintendence of something, as of a public museum, fine-art collection, or the like.

Seeing the above-mentioned strangers are like to continue here yet awhile, at the least some of them, the society shall much stand in need of a *curator* of experiments.
Boyle, Works, VI. 147.

curatorship (kū-rā′tor-ship), *n.* [< *curator* + *-ship.*] The office of a curator.

curatory (kū′rā-tō-ri), *n.* [< ML. *curatoria*, < L. *curator*, a curator.] In *Rom. law*, the office of a curator; curatorship: tutelage.

The *curatory* of minors above pupilarity was of much later date than the Tables. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 689.

curatrix (kū-rā′triks), *n.* [LL., fem. of L. *curator*: see *curator*.] **1.** A woman, or anything regarded as feminine, that cures or heals. [Rare.]

That "nature" of Hippocrates that is the *curatrix* of diseases. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 167.

2. A female superintendent or guardian. *Richardson.*

curb (kėrb), *a.* and *n.*¹ [I. *a.*: < ME. *courbe*, adj., < OF. *courbe*, *corbe*, mod. F. *courbe* = Pr. *corb* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvo*, < L. *curvus*, bent, crooked, curved: see *curve*, *a.*, of which *curb* is a doublet. II. *n.*: < F. *courbe* (= Sp. Pg. It. *curva*), a curve, bend, curb on a horse's leg; prop. fem. of the adj.] **I.†** *a.* Bent; curved; arched.

His sholdres high and *courbe*, and a grete bonche on his bakke be-hinde and a-nother be-fore a-gein the breste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

II. *n.*¹ In *farriery*, a hard and callous swelling on the hock of a horse, causing a bulging backward of the line between it and the fetlock.

curb (kėrb), *v.* [< ME. *courben*, *kerben*, bend, bow, crouch, < OF. *courber*, *corber*, *curber*, F. *courber* = Pr. *corbar*, *curvar* = OSp. *corvar* (now *encorvar*) = Pg. *curvar* = It. *curvare*, < L. *curvare*, bend, curve, < *curvus*, bent, curved: see *curve*, *a.*, and *curve*, *v.*, of which *curb* is a doublet.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To bend; curve.

Do bondes softe and esy forto were
Theron, lest bondes harde it [the vine] *kerbe* or tere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Crooked and *curbed* lines.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 678.

2. To bend to one's will; check; restrain; hold in check; control; keep in subjection: as, to *curb* the passions.

Monarchies need not fear any *curbing* of their absoluteness by mighty subjects, as long as by wisdom they keep the hearts of the people.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 145.

So is the will of a living daughter *curbed* by the will of a dead father. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

The haughty nobility of Castile winced more than once at finding themselves *curbed* so tightly by their new masters. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

He guides the force he gave; his hand restrains
And *curbs* it to the circle it must trace.
Bryant, Order of Nature (trans.).

3. To restrain or control with a curb; guide and manage with the reins.

Part *curb* their fiery steeds. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 531.

4. To strengthen or defend by a curb: as, to *curb* a well or a bank of earth.

II.† *intrans.* To bend; crouch.

Thanne I *courbed* on my knees and cryed hir of grace.
Piers Plowman (B), i. 79.

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *curb* and woo, for leave to do him good.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

★**curb** (kėrb), *n.*² [In some senses formerly also *kerb*; < *curb*, *v.*] **1.** That which checks, restrains, or holds back; restraint; check; control.

This is a defence to the adjoyning countrey; a safeguard and a *curb* to the city. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 198.

Wild natures need wise *curbs*. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Specifically—**2.** A chain or strap attached to the upper ends of the branches of the bit of a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw, used chiefly in controlling an unruly or high-spirited horse. The curb-rein is attached to the lower ends of the fauces, and when it is pulled the curb is pressed forward against the horse's jaw with a tendency to break it if the pressure is great. See cut under *harness*.

He that before ran in the pastures wild
Felt the stiff *curb* control his angry jaws.
Drayton, Eclogues, iv.

To stop the mouthes of our adversaries, and to bridle them with their own *curb*. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

3. A line of joined stones set upright at the outer edge of a walk, or at one of the edges of a street or road, forming the inner side of a gutter; a row of curbstones. [In this and related uses formerly also spelled *kerb*.]—**4.** In *mech.*: (*a*) A breast-wall or retaining-wall erected to support a bank of earth. (*b*) A casing of stone, wood, brick, or iron, built inside a well that is being sunk, or the framework above and around a well. (*c*) A boarded structure used to contain concrete until it hardens into a pier or foundation. (*d*) The outer casing of a turbine-wheel. (*e*) A curved shrouding which confines the water against the floats or buckets of a scoop-wheel or breast-wheel. (*f*) The wall-plate at the springing of a dome. (*g*) The wall-plate on the top of the permanent part of a windmill, on which the cap rotates as the wind veers. (*h*) An inclined circular plate placed round the edge of a kettle to prevent the contents from boiling over.

curba (kėr′bä), *n.* An African measure of capacity, ranging at different places from 7½ to 18 gallons, used by the negroes in the sale of palm-oil, grain, pulse, etc. It may be a tub, a basket, or an earthen pot.

curbable (kėr′ba-bl), *a.* [= F. *courbable*; as *curb* + *-able.*] Capable of being curbed or restrained. [Rare.]

curb-bit (kėrb′bit), *n.* A form of bit for the bridle of a horse, which, by the exertion of slight effort, can be made to produce great pressure on the mouth, and thus control the animal. See *curb*, *n.*², 2.

curb-chain (kėrb′chān), *n.* A chain used as a check upon the motion of any moving piece of apparatus.

curb-key (kėrb′kē), *n.* In *teleg.*, a peculiar key used in operating submarine cables, designed to prevent the prolongation and confusion of signals growing out of induction.

curbless (kėrb′les), *a.* [< *curb* + *-less.*] Having no curb or restraint.

curboulyt, *n.* Same as *cuir-bouilli*. *Grose*, Military Antiquities.

curb-pin (kėrb′pin), *n.* One of the pins on the lever of the regulator of a watch which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations. *E. H. Knight.*

curb-plate (kėrb′plāt), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical dome or roof. *E. H. Knight.* (*b*) In a curb-roof, the plate which receives the feet of the upper rafters. (*c*) The plate of a skylight.—**2.** The cylindrical frame of a well; a well-curb. See *curb*, *n.*², 4 (*b*).

curb-roof (kėrb′röf), *n.* In *arch.*, a roof in which the rafters, instead of continuing straight

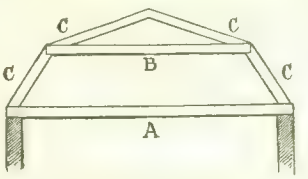
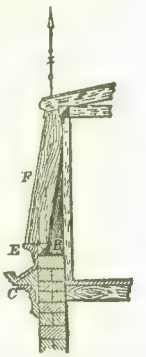


Diagram of Curb-roof.
A, tie-beam; *B*, collar-beam; *C*, *C*, rafters.

down from the ridge to the walls, are received at a given height on plates, which in their turn are supported by rafters less inclined to the horizon, whose bearing is directly on the walls. The roof thus presents a bent appearance, whence its name. The Mansard roof is a form of curb-roof in which the slope of the lower section usually approaches the perpendicular, while that of the upper section approaches the horizontal, the angle between the two sections thus being strongly marked.



Section of Curb-roof.
A, rafter, the foot of which projects over the plate *B*; *C*, cornice; *E*, bed-mold; *F*, slates or shingles.

curb-sender (kėrb′sen′dėr), *n.* An automatic signaling apparatus invented by Sir W. Thomson (Lord Kelvin) and Prof. Fleeming Jenkin, used in submarine telegraphy. The message is punched on a paper ribbon, which is then passed through the transmitting apparatus by clockwork. The name is due to the fact that when a current of one polarity is sent by the instrument, another of the opposite polarity is sent immediately after to curb the first, the effect of the second transmission being to make the indication produced by the first sharp and distinct, instead of slow and uncertain.

curbstone (kėrb′stōn), *n.* **1.** A stone placed against earth or brick- or stonework to prevent it from falling out or spreading.—**2.** Specifically, one of the stones set together on edge at the outer side of a sidewalk, forming a curb.

Formerly also spelled *kerbstone*, *kirbstone*.

Curbstone broker. See *street broker*, under *broker*.

curch (kurch), *n.* [Sc., also *courche*, etc., another form of *kerch*, ME. *kerche*, short for *kerchef*, *kerchif*, *curcheff*, E. *kerchief*: see *kerch*, *kerchief*.] A kerchief; a covering for the head worn by women; an inner linen cap.

O is my basnet a widow's *curch*?
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 60).

She snatched from her head the *curch* or cap, which had been disordered during her hysterical agony.
Scott, Abbot, xxi.

curcheff†, *n.* An obsolete form of *kerchief*.

curchie (kur′chi), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *curtsy*, *courtesy*.

Curculio (kėr-kū′li-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *curculio*, also *gurgulio*, a corn-worm, a weevil.] **1.** A Linnean genus of weevils or snout-beetles, formerly conterminous with the *Curculionidæ*, now greatly restricted or disused.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A weevil; particularly, one of the common fruit-weevils which work great destruction among plums, and which receive the colloquial name "little Turk," from the crescent-shaped mark left by their sting. See cut under *Conotrachelus*.—**Plum curculio.** See *plum-curculio*.

curculionid (kėr-kū-li-on′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Curculionidæ*.

The American agriculturist may have to encounter still another enemy of his labors—a *curculionid* beetle—the Phytonomus punctatus. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 449.

II. *n.* A weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Curculionidæ*.

Curculionidæ (kėr-kū-li-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Curculio(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* or beetles; the weevils or snout-beetles, one of the most extensive groups of

coleopterous insects. They have a strong fold on the inner face of each of the elytra, the pygidium divided in the males, the tarsi generally dilated, brush-like beneath, and no accessory mandibular piece. There are over 1,500 genera, all found on plants. About 10,000 species are described, in all of which the head is prolonged into a beak or snout, and furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws which are used by the insect in depositing its eggs, generally in the kernel of some fruit. See cuts under *Anthonomus*, *bean-weevil*, and *Conotrachelus*.

★**curcuma** (kėr'kū-mą), *n.* [= It. and F. *curcuma* (NL. *curcuma*), < Ar. *kurkum*, saffron. See *crocus*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Curcuma*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants, of the family *Zingiberaceæ*. They have perennial tuberous roots and annual stems, and the flowers are in spikes with concave bracts. Some with bright-colored reddish or yellow flowers are found in hothouses. *C. Zedoaria* furnishes the zedoary of the shops. The colorless roots of *C. angustifolia* and *C. leucorrhiza* furnish a kind of starch sometimes called East Indian arrowroot. The root of *C. Amada* (mango-ginger), a native of Bengal, is used in the same way as ginger. *C. longa* yields turmeric, a mildly aromatic substance, employed medicinally in India, and forming an ingredient in the composition of curry-powder.

curcuma-paper (kėr'kū-mą-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper stained with a decoction of turmeric and used by chemists as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it is stained brown.

★**curcumin, curcumine** (kėr'kū-min), *n.* [< *curcuma* + *-in*², *-ine*².] The coloring matter of turmeric.

curd¹ (kėrd), *n.* [A transposed form of *crud*; ME. *crudde*, *crodde*, curd, < AS. **crūdan* (pret. pl. **crudon*, pp. **croden*), press together: see *crowd*¹, and compare *crowdie*, *crowdy*.] 1. The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or eaten as food: often used in the plural.

Curds and cream, the flower of country fare.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 96.

2. The coagulated part of any liquid.

It [the brass] is next dipped into a much stronger acid solution, where it remains until the *curd* appears.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., p. 322.

curd¹ (kėrd), *v.* [Sc. and E. dial. *crud*, < ME. *crudden*, curd, coagulate; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to coagulate; turn to curd; curdle; congeal; clot.

Alle fresshe the mylk is *crodded* now to chese.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

Chaste as the icicle
That's *curded* by the frost from purest snow,
And hangs on Dian's temple. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

God's mercy, maiden! does it *curd* thy blood
To say, I am thy mother? *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To become curdled or coagulated; become curd.

Being put into milke, it [mint] will not suffer it to turn or soure, it keepeth it from quailing & *curding*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

Curd², *n.* See *Kurd*.

curd-cake† (kėrd'kāk), *n.* A small fried cake, made of curds, eggs, and a very little flour, sweetened, and spiced with nutmeg.

curd-cutter (kėrd'kut″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for cutting up cheese-curd to facilitate the separation of the whey.

curdiness (kėr'di-nes), *n.* The state of being curdy.

curdle (kėr'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curdled*, ppr. *curdling*. [Sc. and E. dial. *cruddle*, *crudle*; freq. of *curd*, *crud*: see *curd*¹, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To change into curd; cause to thicken or coagulate.

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer.*

II. *intrans.* To coagulate or thicken; become curd.

curd-mill (kėrd'mil), *n.* A curd-cutter.

cur-dog (kėr'dog), *n.* [< ME. *cur-dog*, *curre-dogge*; < *cur* + *dog*.] A cur; a worthless dog.

curdy (kėr'di), *a.* [Also dial. *cruddy*; < *curd*¹, *crud*, + *-y*¹.] Like curd; full of or containing curd.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion by coagulating into a *curdy* mass with acids. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

★**cure** (kūr), *n.* [Formerly *cuyr*, *cur*, Sc. *cuire*, < OF. *cure*, F. *cure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cura* = MD. *kure*, D. *kuur* = G. Dan. Sw. *kur*, < L. *cūra*, OL. **coera*, **coira*, care, heed, attention, anxiety, grief, prob. connected with *cavere*, pay heed, be cautious: see *caution*. Not related in any way to E. *care*. The medical senses are due in part to the verb.] 1. Care; concern; oversight; charge. [Obsolete or rare except in the specific sense, def. 2.]

Of studie took he most *cure* and most heede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 303.

Nowe, faire lady, thynk, sithe it first began,
That love had sette myn herte vndir your *cure*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

Cranmer had declared, in emphatic terms, that God had immediately committed to Christian princes the whole *cure* of all their subjects, as well concerning the administration of God's word for the cure of souls as concerning the administration of things political. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

Specifically—2. Spiritual charge; the employment or office of a curate or parish priest; curacy: as, the *cure* of souls (see below): ordinarily confined in use to the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.

Other men that wer oonly comtemplatiffe and were free from alle *cures* and prelaci, thei had fulle cherite to God and to hir evyne cristen.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

A small *cure* of fifteen pounds a year was offered me in a distant neighbourhood. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

3. The successful remedial treatment of a disease; the restoration of a sick person to health: as, to effect a *cure*.

I cast out devils, and I do *cures*. Luke xiii. 32.

She had done extraordinary *cures* since she was last in town. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 248.

4. A method or course of remedial treatment for disease, whether successful or not: as, the water-*cure*.

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of manners. *Swift.*

Like some sick man declined,
And trusted any *cure*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

5. A remedy for disease; a means of curing disease; that which heals: as, a *cure* for toothache.—**Cure of souls**, the spiritual oversight of parishioners, or of others holding a similar relation, by a priest or clergyman; specifically, in prelatical churches, an ecclesiastical charge in which parochial duties and the administration of sacraments are included, primarily vested in the bishop of the diocese, the clergy of each parish acting as his deputies.

A *cure of souls* is that portion of responsibility for the provision of sacraments to and the adequate instruction of the Catholic faithful which devolves upon the parish priest of a particular district, in regard to the souls of all persons dwelling within the limits of that district.
Cath. Dict.

To do no cure†, to take no care. *Chaucer.* (See also *grape-cure*, *movement-cure*, *water-cure*, etc.)

cure (kūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cured*, ppr. *curing*. [< ME. *curen*, < OF. *curer*, care for, etc., mod. F. *curer*, cleanse, = Sp. Pg. *curar* = It. *curare*, cure, = G. *curiren* = Dan. *kurere* = Sw. *kurera*, < L. *curare*, OL. *coerare*, *coirare*, take care of, attend to, care for as a physician, cure, < *cura*, care, etc.: see *cure*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To take care of; care for.

Men dredeful *curiden* or buriden Stheuene.
Wyclif, Deeds (Acts) viii. 2.

2. To restore to health or to a sound state; heal or make well: as, he was *cured* of a wound, or of a fever.

The child was *cured* from that very hour. Mat. xvii. 18.

I strive in vain to *cure* my wounded soul.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

3. To remove or put an end to by remedial means; heal, as a disease; remedy, as an evil of any kind; remove, as something objectionable.

Then he called his twelve disciples together and gave them power . . . to *cure* diseases. Luke ix. 1.

This way of setting off, by the by, was not likely to *cure* my uncle Toby's suspicions.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

The only way to *cure* mistrust is by showing that trust, if given, would not be misplaced, would not be betrayed.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 269.

4. To prepare for preservation by drying, salting, etc.: as, to *cure* hay; to *cure* fish or beef.

Who has not seen a salt fish thoroughly *cured* for this world, so that nothing can spoil it, and putting the perseverance of the saints to the blush?
Thoreau, Walden, p. 131.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To care; take care; be careful.

In hilles is to *cure*
To set hem on the Southe if thai shall ure [burn].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

2. To effect a cure.

Whose smile and frown, like to Achilles' spear,
Is able with the change to kill and *cure*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

3†. To become well; be cured.

One desperate grief *cures* with another's languish.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2.

curé (kū-rā′), *n.* [F.: see *curate*¹.] A Roman Catholic parish priest in France or in a French country.

★**cure-all** (kūr'âl), *n.* [< *cure*, *v.*, + obj. *all*; equiv. to *panacea*.] A remedy for all kinds of diseases; a panacea.

To exalt their nostrum to the rank of a *cure-all*.
The American, VII. 294.

cureless (kūr'les), *a.* [< *cure* + *-less*.] Without cure; incurable; not admitting of a remedy: as, a *cureless* disorder.

Whose *cureless* wounds, even now, most freshly bleed.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 527).

In bitter mockery of hate,
His *cureless* woes to aggravate.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 27.

curer (kūr'ėr), *n.* 1. A physician; one who heals.—2. One who preserves provisions, as beef, fish, and the like, from putrefaction, by means of salt or in any other manner.

curettage (kū-ret'āj), *n.* [< *curette* + *-age*.] The application of the curette; the scraping away of granulations and the like with a curette.

curette (kū-ret'), *n.* [F., a scoop, scraper, < *curer*, clean, cleanse, prune, < L. *curare*, take care of: see *cure*, *v.*] A small surgical instrument for scooping or scraping away, or otherwise removing, substances which require removal, as earwax, a cataractous lens, stones in lithotomy, cysts, granulations, small polypi, and the like from the cavity of the uterus, or granulations and dried mucus from the throat. The curette may be spoon-, scoop-, or loop-shaped, with blunt or sharp edges, according to its special purpose. The name is also applied to a tubular suction-instrument used in the removal of soft cataracts.

curette (kū-ret'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curetted*, ppr. *curetting*. [< *curette*, *n.*] To scrape with a curette.

curfew (kėr'fū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curfeu*, *courefewe*, and corruptly *curfle*; < ME. *curfewe*, *courfew*, *courfewe*, *courefeu*, *curfu*, *corfu*, sometimes with final *r*, *curfur*, *corfour* (Sc. *curfure*), < OF. *courfeu*, *corfeu*, and more corruptly *carrefeu*, *cerrefeu*, *carfou* (F. dial. *carfou*), contr. from *cuevrefu*, *coevrefeu*, *covrefeu*, later *couvrefeu*, curfew, lit. 'cover-fire' (cf. the equiv. ML. *ignitegium* or *pyritegium*, < L. *ignis* or Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + L. *tegere*, cover), < OF. *covrir*, F. *couvrir*, cover, + *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a hearth: see *cover* and *focus*, *fuel*.] 1. The ringing of a bell at an early hour (originally 8 o'clock) in the evening, as a signal to the inhabitants of a town or village to extinguish their fires and lights; the time of ringing the bell; the bell so rung, or its sound. This was a very common police regulation during the middle ages, as a protection against fires as well as against nocturnal disorders in the unlighted streets. The practice is commonly said to have been introduced into England from the continent by William the Conqueror, but it probably existed there before his time. The curfew-bell is still rung at 9 o'clock in some places, though it is several centuries since it was required by law.

Aboute *corfew* tyme or litel more.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 459.

He begins at *curfew*, and walks till the first cock.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

2†. Hence, a similar bell-ringing early in the morning.

The *curfew* bell hath rung, 't is three o'clock.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 4.

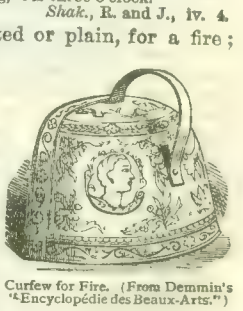
3. A cover, ornamented or plain, for a fire; a fire-plate; a blower.

Pots, pans, *curfews*, counters, and the like. *Bacon.*

curfew-bell (kėr'fū-bel), *n.* The bell with which the curfew is rung.

The *curfew bell* hath rung; 'tis three o'clock.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 4.

Life's *curfew-bell*,
Longfellow.


Curfew for Fire. (From Demmin's "Encyclopédie des Beaux-Arts.")

curfish (kėr'fish), *n.* One of the scyllioid sharks; a dogfish. [Local, Eng.]

curflet, curfut, *n.* See *curfew*.

curfuffle (kėr-fuf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curfuffled*, ppr. *curfuffling*. [Origin obscure.] To disorder; ruffle; dishevel. Also *carfuffle*, *fuffle*. [Scotch.]

Dick *curfuffled* a' her hair. *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 81.

curfuffle (kėr-fuf'l), *n.* [< *curfuffle*, *v.*] The state of being disordered or ruffled; agitation; perturbation. [Scotch.]

My lord mann be turned feel outright, . . . an' he puts himsel' into sic a *curfuffle* for onything ye could bring him, Edie. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxix.

curfurt, *n.* See *curfew*.

curia (kū'ri-ą), *n.*; pl. *curiæ* (-ē). [L.; senses 2 and 3 first in ML.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) One of the divisions of the citizens of Rome, with reference to locality. The number of the curiæ is given as thirty, but the original number was smaller.

The *Curia* was a political and not a Gentile arrangement. . . . For the special relation of the *Curia* to the Civitas, a hint is found in the statement that Romulus gave each *Curia* one allotment.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 334.

(*b*) The building in which a curia met for worship or public deliberation. (*c*) The building in which the senate held its deliberations. (*d*) A title given to the senate of any one of the Italian cities, as distinguished from the Roman senate.—**2.** In *medieval legal use*, a court, either judicial, administrative, or legislative; a court of justice. In the Norman period of English history the *Curia Regis* was an assembly which the king was bound to consult on important state matters, and whose consent was necessary for the enactment of laws, the imposition of extraordinary taxes, etc. It consisted nominally of the tenants in chief, but practically it was much more limited. Originally the Curia Regis and the Exchequer were composed of the same persons. From the Curia Regis there developed later the Ordinary Council or Privy Council, and the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. Also *Aula Regia* or *Regis*.

The council, as it existed in the Norman period under the name of *curia regis*, . . . exercised judicial, legislative, and administrative functions.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 765.

3. [*cap.*] Specifically, in modern use, the court of the papal see.

The collusion, so to call it, between the crown and the papacy, as to the observance of the statute of provisors, extended also to the other dealings with the *Curia*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 403.

Curia advisari vult, the court wishes to deliberate. It implies a postponement of decision after argument, and hence an adjournment or continuance of a cause pending consideration of what judgment should be resolved on. Abbreviated *cur. adv. vult.*—**Curia claudenda**, in *early Eng. law*, a writ requiring the making of a boundary-wall or -fence.

curial (kū′ri-al), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *curial* = It. *curiale*, < L. *curialis*, of the curia, ML. of a court, < *curia*, curia, ML. a court: see *curia*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Roman curia: as, "*curial* festivals," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 732.—**2.** Pertaining or relating to the Papal Curia.

curialism (kū′ri-al-izm), *n.* [< *curial* + *-ism*.] The political system or policy of the Papal Curia or court.

The ancient principles of popular election and control . . . have by the constant aggressions of *Curialism* been in the main effaced.
Gladstone, Vaticanism, Harper's Weekly, Supp., XIX. 251.

curialistic (kū″ri-a-lis′tik), *a.* [As *curial-ism* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of curialism.

curiality† (kū-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *curialita(t-)s*, in sense of 'courtesy,' < *curialis*, of a court: see *curial*.] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court.

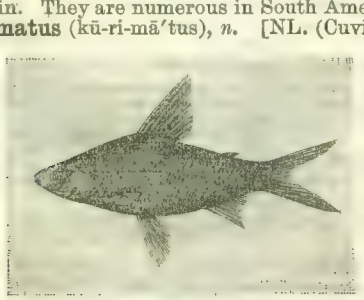
The court and *curiality*. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

curiate (kū′ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *curiatus*, < *curia*: see *curia*.] Of or relating to the Roman curia; curial: as, "*curiate* assemblies," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 732.

curiet†, *n.* Same as *curat*[2].

Curimatina (kū″ri-mā-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Curimatus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Characinidæ*, having an adipose fin, imperfect dentition, and a short dorsal fin. They are numerous in South America.

Curimatus (kū-ri-mā′tus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier).]



Curimatus mivarti.

The typical genus of *Curimatina*. *C. mivarti* is an example.

curing-house (kūr′ing-hous), *n.* A building in which anything is cured; specifically, in the West Indies, a house wherein sugar is drained and dried.

curio (kū′ri-ō), *n.* [Appar. short for *curiosity*.] Originally, an object of virtu or article of bric-à-brac, such as a bronze, a piece of porcelain or lacquer-ware, etc., brought from China or the far East; now, any bronze, or piece of old china or of bric-à-brac in general, especially such as is rare or curious: as, a collection of *curios*.

curiologic†, *a.* See *cyriologic*.

curiosi, *n.* Plural of *curioso*.

curiosity (kū-ri-os′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *curiosities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *curiositie*, < ME. *curiosite*, *curiouste*, curiosity, care, < OF. *curiosete*, *curiosite*, F. *curiosité* = Pr. *curiositat*, *curiozetat* = Sp. *curiosidad* = Pg. *curiosidade* = It. *curiosità*, < L. *curiosita(t-)s*, curiosity, < *curiosus*, curious: see *curious*.] **1**†. Carefulness; nicety; delicacy; fastidiousness; scrupulous care.

When thou wast in thy gilt and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

God oftentimes takes from us that which with so much *curiosity* we would preserve.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 690.

2. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance. [Rare.]

Hang
Curiosity in music; leave those crotchets
To men that get their living with a song.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

The *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature. *Ray*.

3†. Curious arrangement; singular or artful performance.

To folowen word by word the *curyosite*
Of Graunson.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 81.

There hath been practised . . . a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, &c. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4†. Extravagantly minute investigation.

I intend not to proceed any further in this *curiositie* then to shew some small subtillitie that any other hath not yet done. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 91.

5. Fancifulness; extravagance; a curious or fanciful subject.

The exercise of right instructing was chang'd into the *curiosity* of impertinent fabling.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

6. The desire to see or learn something that is new, strange, or unknown; inquisitiveness.

Yet not so content, they mounted higher, and because their wordes serued well thereto, they made feete of sixe times: but this proceeded more of *curiositie* then otherwise. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

This feeling, according to circumstances, is denominated surprise, astonishment, admiration, wonder, and, when blended with the intellectual tendencies we have considered, it obtains the name of *curiosity*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, iii.

We speak of the monkey as marked by incessant *curiosity*. That is to say, he makes constant mental excursions beyond the range of his hereditary habits.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 333.

7. An object of interest or inquisitiveness; that which excites a desire of seeing or deserves to be seen, as novel or extraordinary; something rare or strange.

I met with a French Gentleman, who, amongst other *Curiosities* which he pleased to shew me up and down Paris, brought me to that Place where the late King was slain. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 18.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison*, Freeholder.

=**Syn. 7.** Phenomenon, marvel, wonder, sight, rarity.

curiosity-shop (kū-ri-os′i-ti-shop), *n.* A place where curiosities are sold or kept.

curioso (kū-ri-ō′sō), *n.*; pl. *curiosi* (-si). [It., = E. *curious*, q. v.] A person curious in art; a virtuoso.

Dr. J. Wilkins, warden of Wadham College, the greatest *curioso* of his time, invited him and some of the musicians to his lodgings, purposely to have a consort.
Life of A. Wood, p. 112.

curious (kū′ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *curious*, *corious*, < OF. *curious*, *curios*, F. *curieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *curioso*, < L. *curiosus*, careful, diligent, thoughtful, inquisitive, curious, < *cura*, care, etc.: see *cure*.] **1**†. Careful; nice; accurate; fastidious; precise; exacting; minute.

It was therefore of necessitie that a more *curious* and particular description should bee made of euery manner of speech. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

Men were not *curious* what syllables and particles they used. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

Your courtier is more *curious*
To set himself forth richly than his lady.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

2. Wrought with or requiring care and art; neat; elaborate; finished: as, a *curious* work.

The *curious* girdle of the ephod. Ex. xxviii. 8.

Then Robin Hood gave him a mantle of green,
Broad arrows, and *curious* long bow.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 211).

These *curious* locks so aptly twin'd,
Whose every hair a soul doth bind.
Carew, To A. L.

3. Exciting curiosity or surprise; awakening inquisitive interest; rare; singular; odd: as, a *curious* fact.

There was a king, an' a *curious* king,
An' a king o' royal fame.
Ladye Diamond (Child's Ballads, II. 382).

There are things in him [Diodorus] very *curious*, got out of better authorities now lost. *Gray*, Works, III. 53.

Man has the *curious* power of deceiving himself, when he cannot deceive others. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 94.

4. Inquisitive; desirous of seeing or knowing; eager to learn; addicted to research or inquiry; sometimes, in a disparaging sense, prying: as, a man of a *curious* mind: followed by *after*, *of*, *in*, or *about*, or an infinitive.

Adrian . . . was the most *curious* man that lived, and the most universal inquirer.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 77.

There are some who have been *curious in* the comparison of Tongues, who believe that the Irish is but a Dialect of the antient British. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 55.

Curious after things . . . elegant and beautiful.
Woodward.

Curious of antiquities. *Dryden*, Fables.

Reader, if any *curious* stay
To ask my hated name,
Tell them the grave that hides my clay
Conceals me from my shame. *Wesley*.

He was very *curious* to obtain information about America. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

Curious arts†, magical arts.

Many of them [the Ephesians] also which used *curious arts* brought their books together, and burned them before all men. Acts xix. 19.

=**Syn. 3.** *Strange*, *Surprising*, etc. See *wonderful*.—**4.** *Curious*, *Inquisitive*, *Prying*. *Curious* and *inquisitive* may be used in a good or a bad sense, but *inquisitive* is more often, and *prying* is only, found in the latter. *Curious* expresses only the desire to know; *inquisitive*, the effort to find out by inquiry; *prying*, the effort to find out secrets by looking and working in improper ways.

curious† (kū′ri-us), *v. t.* To work curiously; elaborate. *Davies*.

curiously (kū′ri-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *curiosli*, *curiouseliche*; < *curious* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Carefully; attentively; with nice inspection.

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest.
Newton, Opticks.

The King's man saw that he was wroth,
And watched him *curiously*, till he had read
The letter thrice, but nought to him he said.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 146.

2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly.

There is without the Towne a faire Maill *curiously* planted. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 28, 1641.

A meadow, *curiously* beautified with lilies.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 171.

Take thou my churl, and tend him *curiously*,
Like a king's heir, till all his hurts be whole.
Tennyson, The Last Tournament.

3. In a singular manner; fantastically; oddly.

With its high-pitched roofs and its clusters of *curiously* twisted chimneys it [the Manor House] has served as a model for the architecture of the village.
Froude, Sketches, p. 233.

4. With curiosity; inquisitively.

We know we eat His Body and Blood; but it is our wisdom not *curiously* to ask how or whence.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 277.

curiousness (kū′ri-us-nes), *n.* [< ME. *curiousnesse*, *coriousenesse*; < *curious* + *-ness*.] **1**†. Carefulness; painstaking; nicety; singular exactitude in any respect.

This, 'tis rumour'd,
Little agrees with the *curiousness* of honour.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, i. 4.

To the excellence of the metal, he may also add the *curiousness* of the figure. *South*, Sermons, VIII. xi.

2. Singularity of appearance, action, contrivance, etc.—**3.** Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

Ah! *curiousness*, first cause of all our ill,
And yet the plague which most torments us still.
Sir W. Alexander, Hours, i. 62.

4†. Cleverness; remarkableness.

Ya, sir, and of the *coriousenesse* of that karle ther is carping. *York Plays*, p. 255.

curl (kėrl), *n.* [First in ME. as adj., *crull*, *crulle*, *crolle*, < MD. *krul*, *krol* = Fries. *krull*, *kroll*, East Fries. *krul* = MHG. *krol*, G. dial. *kroll*, curled; the noun *curl* first in mod. E.; D. *krul* = G. dial. *kroll*, *kröll*, *krolle* = Dan. *krölle* = Sw. dial. *krulla* = Norw. *krull* and *kurle*, a curl (> D., etc., *krullig*, curly); prob. from a Teut. type **kruslo-*; cf. MHG. *krūs*, G. *kraus* = D. *kroes*, etc., crisp, curled: see *crouse*.] **1.** A ringlet of hair.

Shakes his ambrosial *curls*, and gives the nod;
The stamp of fate, and sanction of the god.
Pope, Iliad, i. 684.

From the flaxen *curl* to the gray lock.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Hence—**2.** Something having a similar spiral form; any undulation, sinuosity, or flexure.

Waves or *curls* [in glass] which usually arise from the sand-holes. *Newton*, Opticks.

3. Specifically, a winding or circling in the grain of wood.—**4.** A disease of peach-trees which causes great distortion of the leaves. It is caused by an ascomycetous fungus, *Exoascus deformans*. See *Exoascus*.— **5.** In *math.*, the vector part of the quaternion resulting from the performance of the operation $i.d/dx + j.d/dy + k.d/dz$ on any vector function $iX + jY + kZ$.

★—**Curl of the lip**, a slight sneering grimace of the lip.

curl (kėrl), *v.* [E. dial. *crule;* < ME. **crullen* = MD. *krollen*, D. *krullen* = East Fries. *krullen* = G. *krollen* = Dan. *krölle* = Sw. dial. *krulla*, curl; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn, bend, or form into ringlets, as the hair.

These mortal lullabies of pain
May bind a book, may line a box,
May serve to *curl* a maiden's locks.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvii.

2. To dress or adorn with or as with curls; make up the hair of into curls.

So opposite to marriage, that she shunn'd
The wealthy *curled* darlings of our nation.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

The snaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra. *Milton*, P. L., x. 560.

3. To bring or form into the spiral shape of a ringlet or curl; in general, to make curves, turns, or undulations in or on.

I sooner will find out the beds of snakes,
Letting them *curl* themselves about my limbs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 31.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take the form of curls or ringlets, as hair.

Sir And. Would that have mended my hair?
Sir To. Past question; for thou seest it will not *curl* by nature. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

Ridley, a little of the stuffing. It'll make your hair *curl*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Hence—**2.** To assume any similar spiral shape; in general, to become curved, bent, or undulated: often with *up*.

Then round her slender waist he *curl'd*.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

Curling smokes from village-tops are seen.
Pope, Autumn, l. 63.

Gayly *curl* the waves before each dashing prow.
Byron.

The smoke of the incense *curling* lazily *up* past the baldachino to the frescoed dome.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 30.

3†. To turn and twist about; writhe; squirm.

The very thinking it
Would make a citizen start: some politic tradesman
Curl with the caution of a constable.
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

4. To play at curling. See *curling*. [Scotch.]

To *curle* on the ice does greatly please,
Being a manly Scottish exercise.
Pennecuik, Poems (ed. 1715), p. 59.

To curl down, to shrink; crouch; take a coiled recumbent posture: as, he *curled down* into a corner.

curl-cloud (kėrl'kloud), *n.* Same as *cirrus*, 3.

curledness (kėr'led-nes), *n.* The state of being curled. [Rare.]

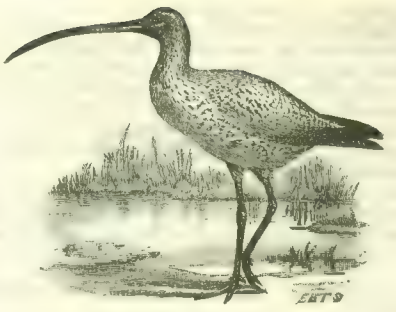
curled-pate (kėrld'pāt), *a.* Having curled hair; curly-pated. [Rare.]

Make *curl'd-pate* ruffians bald. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

curler (kėr'lėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which curls.—**2.** One who engages in the amusement of curling. See *curling*.

When to the lochs the *curlers* flock
Wi' gleesome speed.
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

curlew (kėr'lū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curlue;* < ME. *curlewe, curlue, corlow, corolewe, corolu, kirlewe*, etc., < OF. *corlieu*, also *corlis, courlis*, F. *courlieu* and *courlis*, dial. *corlu, corleru, querlu, kerlu*, etc., = It. *chiurlo* = Sp. dim. *chorlito*, a curlew. The word agrees in form in OF. with OF. *corlieu, courlieu, corliu, curliu*, etc., a messenger, but is prob. orig. imitative of the bird's cry (hence the free variation of form). Cf. It. *chiurlare*, howl like the horned owl; Sw. *kurra*, coo, murmur: see *curr, coo*.] **1.** A bird of the genus *Numenius*. The name was originally applied to the common European species, *N. arquatus*, formerly called *numenius, arquata*, and *corlinus*. There are upward of 12 species, of all parts of the world, having a long, very slender curved bill, with the upper mandible knobbed at the tip, and in other respects closely resembling the godwits and other species of the totanine division of the great family *Scolopacidæ*. The plumage is much variegated. The total length varies from about 12 to about 24 inches; and the length of the bill from about 2 to 9 inches. The common curlew is also called the *whaup*. The lesser curlew or whimbrel of Europe is *N. phæopus*. There are several species in the United States, as the long-billed curlew (*N. longirostris*), the Hudsonian or jack-curlew (*N. hudsonicus*), and the Eskimo curlew or dough-bird (*N. borealis*).



Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*).

Ye *curlews* callin' thro' a clud.
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

2. A name of several grallatorial birds with slender decurved bill, not of the genus *Numenius*.—**Pygmy curlew**, or **curlew-sandpiper**, *Tringa subarquata*, a small species resembling a curlew in the form of the bill and to some extent in coloration.—**Spanish curlew**, a local name in the United States of the white ibis (*Eudocimus albus*), a bird of a different order.

curlewberry (kėr'lū-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *curlewberries* (-iz). The black crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*: so called in Labrador.

curlew-jack (kėr'lū-jak), *n.* The jack-curlew or lesser curlew of Europe; the whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*.

curlew-knot (kėr'lū-not), *n.* [< *curlew* + *knot*², q. v.] Same as *curlew-jack*.

curlicue (kėr'li-kū), *n.* [Sometimes written *curlique*, but better *curlicue*, i. e., *curly cue, curly Q*, in allusion to the curled or spiral forms of this letter (2, Q, etc.): see *curly* and *cue*².] Something fantastically curled or twisted: as, to make a *curlicue* with the pen; to cut *curlicues* in skating. [Colloq.]

Curves, making *curly-cues*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 145.

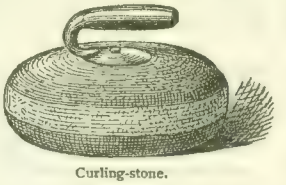
curliewurlie (kur'li-wur-li), *n.* [A loose compound of *curl* and *whirl*.] A fantastic circular ornament; a curlicue. [Scotch.]

Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yer whig-maleeries and *curliewurlies* and open-steek hems about it.
Scott, Rob Roy, xix.

curliness (kėr'li-nes), *n.* The state of being curly.

curling (kėr'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure; appar. the verbal n. of *curl*, *v.*, with ref. to the twisting, turning, or rolling of the stones.] A popular Scottish amusement on the ice, in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a circular form from one mark to another, called the *tee*. The chief object of the player is to hurl his stone along the ice toward the tee with proper strength and precision; and on the skill displayed by the players in putting their own stones in favorable positions, or in driving rival stones out of favorable positions, depends the chief interest of the game.

curling-iron (kėr'ling-ī″ėrn), *n.* A rod of iron to be used when heated for curling the hair, which is twined around it: sometimes made hollow for the insertion of heating materials.



Curling-stone.

curling-stone (kėr'ling-stōn), *n.* The stone used in the game of curling. In shape it resembles a small convex cheese with a handle in the upper side.

The *curling-stane*
Slides murmuring o'er the icy plain.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 383.

Burnt curling-stone. See *burnt*.

curling-tongs (kėr'ling-tongz), *n. pl.* An instrument for curling the hair, not unlike a crimping-iron, heated before being used. Also *curling-irons*.

curl-pate (kėrl'pāt), *n.* Same as *curly-pate*.

curly (kėr'li), *a.* [< *curl* + *-y*¹; = D. *krullig* = ★Sw. *krullig*. See *curl*.] Having curls; tending to curl; full of curves, twists, or ripples.

The general colours of it [certain hair] are black and brown, growing to a tolerable length, and very crisp and *curly*. *Cook*, Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

curly-headed (kėr'li-hed″ed), *a.* Having curly hair. Also *curly-pated*.

curly-pate (kėr'li-pāt), *n.* One who has curly hair; a curly-headed person.

What, to-day we're eight?
Seven and one's eight, I hope, old *curly-pate!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 64.

curly-pated (kėr'li-pā″ted), *a.* Same as *curly-headed*.

curmi, *n.* See *courmi*.

curmudgeon (kėr-muj'ọn), *n.* [Also spelled *curmudgion, curmudgin, curmudgen*, and, in suggestion of a false etymology, *cornmudgin;* a word of obscure popular origin, appar. based on *cur*, *n.*, or its original verb root *curr*, and (Sc.) *mudgeon*, a grimace, *murgeon*, mock, grumble.] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

My father was a country gentleman. . . . He was a keen sportsman and lived to the extent of his moderate income, so that I had little to expect from that quarter; but then I had a rich uncle by the mother's side, a penurious accumulating *curmudgeon*, who it was confidently expected would make me his heir.
Irving, Tales of a Traveler, I. 254.

A penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke*.

curmudgeonly (kėr-muj'ọn-li), *a.* [< *curmudgeon* + *-ly*¹.] Like a curmudgeon; avaricious; niggardly; churlish.

My *curmudgeonly* Mother won't allow me wherewithal to be Man of myself with. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

These *curmudgeonly* cits regard no ties.
Foote, The Bankrupt, i.

curmurring (kėr-mur'ing), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *cur, chirr*, and *murmur*.] A low, rumbling sound; hence, the motion in the bowels produced by flatulence, attended by such a sound; borborygmus. [Scotch.]

A glass of brandy to three glasses of wine prevents the *curmurring* in the stomach. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

curn¹ (kėrn), *n.* [Sc., also written *kurn;* a var. of *corn:* see *corn*¹.] **1.** A grain; a corn.—**2.** A small quantity; an indefinite number.

Ane's nane, twa's some, three's a *curn*, and four's a pun.
Scotch nursery rime.

A drap mair lemon or a *curn* less sugar than just suits you. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xiii.

curn²†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *quern*.

curnberry (kėrn'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *curnberries* (-iz). A currant. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

curnelt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *kernel*.

curnook (kėr'nůk), *n.* Same as *cranock*.

curple (kėr'pl), *n.* [Transposition of *crupper*, < F. *croupière:* see *crupper*.] The crupper; the buttocks. [Scotch.]

My hap [wrap, covering],
Douce hingin' owre my *curple*.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

curpon (kėr'pon), *n.* [Sc. form (by metathesis) of *croupon*, < OF. *croupon*, < OF. *croupe, crope*, rump.] The rump of an animal; the buttocks of a human being; the hind part of anything.

curr (kėr), *v. i.* [< Sw. *kurra* = Dan. *kurre*, coo, = MD. **korren*, growl, etc.; an imitative word: see *coo*, and cf. *cur*.] To cry as an owl, coo as a dove, or purr as a cat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The owlets hoot, the owlets *curr*.
Wordsworth, The Idiot Boy.

currach, curragh (kur'aċh), *n.* [Also written *currack, curroh;* < Gael. *curach*, a boat. See *coracle*.] A coracle, or small skiff; a boat of wickerwork covered with hides or canvas.

What little commerce they [southern Britons] undertook was carried on in the frail *curraghs*, in which they were bold enough to cross the Irish Sea.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 237.

currack, currock (kur'ak, -ok), *n.* [Sc.] In the plural, wooden or wicker frames slung like panniers on a horse.

The fuel was carried in creels, and the corns in *curracks*.
Statistical Account of Scotland.

currajong (kur'a-jong), *n.* [Australian.] The name in Tasmania of *Plagianthus sidoides*, a malvaceous shrub or tree, the strong fibrous bark of which is used to make cordage.

currant¹†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of ★*current*¹ and *courant*¹.

currant² (kur'ant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *current* (also, rarely, *corint, corinth*), also *curran, coran, coren*, usually in pl. *currans, corans, corauns*, earlier, as in late ME., *raisins* (*raysyns, raysons*, etc.) *of corans* (*corauns, corounce, corons*, etc.), after F. *raisins de Corinthe* (Pg. *passas de Corintho*), raisins of Corinth: so called from the place of their origin, the Zante currants being still regularly exported. Cf. D. *korentken*, LG. *carentken*, G. *korinthe*, Dan. *korender*, It. *corinthi*, pl., currant; of same origin.] **1.** A very small kind of raisin or dried

grape imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia, and used in cookery.

We found there rype smalle raysons that we calle *reysons of Corans*, and they growe chefly in Corythy, called now Corona, in Morea, to whom Seynt Poule wrote sundry epystolles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

Since we traded to Zante . . . the plant that beareth the *Coren* is also brought into this realme from thence. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 165.

The impost on tobacco from the royal colony of Virginia encountered no serious opposition, but another impost, upon *currants*, *currans*, *corinths*, or grapes of Corinth, had not such an uninterrupted course. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 215.

2. The small round fruit (a berry) of several species of *Ribes*, of the family *Grossulariaceæ*; the plant producing this fruit: so called because the berries resemble the small grapes from the Levant. The red currant is *R. rubrum*, of which the white currant is a variety; the wild black currant, *R. Americanum*; the buffalo or Missouri currant, *R. longiflorum*; the flowering currant, *R. sanguineum*, the berries of which are insipid, but not, as popularly supposed, poisonous. The red currant is sharply but pleasantly acid, and is much used in the form of jelly and jam. The white variety is milder and less common. The black currant is slightly musky and bitter, but makes an agreeable jam.

The barberry and *currant* must escape,
Though her small clusters imitate the grape.
Tate, Cowley.

3. In Australia and Tasmania, a species of *Styphelia*, especially *S. Richei*.—4. A name for various melastomaceous species of tropical America, bearing edible berries, especially of the genera *Tamonea* and *Clidemia*.—**Indian currant**, the coral-berry, *Symphoricarpos Symphoricarpos*.

★**currant-borer** (kur′ant-bōr″ėr), *n.* Same as *currant-clearwing*. [U. S.]

currant-clearwing (kur′ant-klēr″wing), *n.* The popular name in England of a clear-winged moth, *Sesia tipuliformis*, the larva of which bores in currant-stems. It has been introduced into New Zealand and the United States, in which latter it is known as the *currant-borer*.

currant-gall (kur′ant-gâl), *n.* A small round gall formed by the cynipid insect *Spathegaster baccarum* in the male flowers and upon the leaves of the oak: so called from the resemblance to an unripe currant. The insect occurs all over Europe, and the galls receive this name in Great Britain; but it is not found in North America, where there is no gall called by this name.

★**currant-moth** (kur′ant-môth), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, *Abraxas grossulariata*. See *Abraxas*, 3. —2. In America, *Cymatophora ribearia*. See *Eufitchia*.

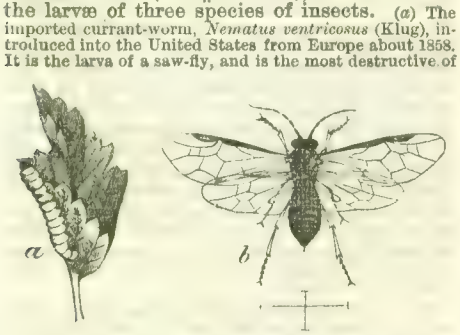
curranto[1]†, *n.* See *courant*[2].

curranto[2]†, *n.* See *courant*[3].

New books every day, pamphlets, *currantoes*, stories, whole catalogues of volumes of all sorts. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 17.

currant-tree (kur′ant-trē), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to several shrubs bearing yellow drupes or berries of the size of currants, especially to *Jacquinia barbasco*, *Morlosia Bourreria*, and *M. tomentosa*.

currant-worm (kur′ant-wėrm), *n.* A name of the larvæ of three species of insects. (*a*) The imported currant-worm, *Nematus ventricosus* (Klug), introduced into the United States from Europe about 1858. It is the larva of a saw-fly, and is the most destructive of



Native Currant-worm (*Pristiphora grossulariæ*).
a, larva; *b*, female fly (cross shows natural size).

the currant-worms. (*b*) The native currant-worm, *Pristiphora grossulariæ* (Walsh), also the larva of a saw-fly, and less common than the preceding. (*c*) The currant spanworm, the larva of a geometrid moth, *Cymatophora ribearia* (Fitch). The first two may be destroyed with ★powdered hellebore.

currency (kur′en-si), *n.* [< ML. *currentia*, a current (of a stream), lit. a running, < L. *curren(t-)s*, running: see *current*[1].] 1. A flowing, running, or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course, like that of a stream. [Rare.]

The *currency* of time. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

The seventh year of whose [Mary's] captivity in England was now in doleful *currency*. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xvii.

2. A continued course in public knowledge, opinion, or belief; the state or fact of being communicated in speech or writing from person to person, or from age to age: as, a startling rumor gained *currency*.

It cannot . . . be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept, until it comes into the *currency* of a proverb—To innovate is not to reform. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

Unluckily, or luckily, it is as hard to create a new symbol as to obtain *currency* for a new word. *Leslie Stephen*, English Thought, i. § 16.

3. A continual passing from hand to hand; circulation: as, the *currency* of coins or of banknotes.

The *currency* of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift*.

4. Fluency; readiness of utterance. [Rare or obsolete.]—5. General estimation; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

He . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon*.

6. That which is current as a medium of exchange; that which is in general use as money or as a representative of value: as, the *currency* of a country.

It thus appears, that a depreciation of the *currency* does not affect the foreign trade of the country: this is carried on precisely as if the *currency* maintained its value. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. xxii. § 3.

Controller of the Currency. See *controller*, 2.—**Decimal currency**, a system of money the divisions or denominations of which proceed from its lowest unit of reckoning by ten or its multiples, or aliquot parts thereof, as the cent, dime, dollar, quarter-dollar, etc., of the United States and Canada.—**Fractional currency**, coins or paper money of a smaller denomination than the monetary unit; in the United States, half-dollars, quarters, dimes, and 5-cent, 3-cent, 2-cent, and 1-cent pieces. Fractional currency in paper has been largely used in several European countries, and is a part of the monetary system of Japan. Fractional notes have been used at different times in the United States, especially during the financial panic of 1837–38, and during and after the civil war of 1861–65, when specie was withdrawn from circulation. The former received the name of *shinplasters*. (See *shinplaster*.) On March 17th, 1862, Congress authorized an issue of circulating notes called *postage currency*, imitating in style the stamps that had previously been used at great inconvenience, in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. These were superseded by the fractional currency authorized March 3d, 1863, in denominations of 3, 5, 15, 25, and 50 cents. The issue of fractional notes was suspended by act of April 17th, 1876; but its renewal has since been proposed for convenience in remittance of small sums.—**Metallic currency**, the gold, silver, and copper in circulation as money.—**National Currency Acts**, statutes of the United States of 1863, 1864, and 1865, providing for a general and uniform bank-note currency guaranteed by the United States and secured by national bonds deposited in the Treasury.—**Paper currency**, notes issued by a government or by banks as a substitute for money, or as a representative of money. The paper currency of the United States is of three kinds: (1) notes issued by the government and called *demand treasury notes*, or more generally *legal-tenders*; (2) notes issued by national banks; and (3) certificates issued by the government upon either gold or silver. The smallest denomination of the first is $20, and of the last $1.—**Postage currency**, See *fractional currency*, above.—**The currency principle**, a phrase first employed in English banking to express the mode of issuing notes by the Bank of England. An amount fixed by law is issued, based on an equal amount of securities, mostly government obligations; and all notes issued in excess of that amount, which is called "the fixed ★issue," are based on an equal amount of specie.

current[1] (kur′ent), *a.* and *n.* [Now spelled to suit the Latin; early mod. E. also *currant*, *curraunt*, *courrant*, < ME. *currant*, *coraunt*, < OF. *currant*, *courant*, F. *courant* = Sp. *corriente* = Pg. It. *corrente*, < L. *curren(t-)s*, ppr. of *currere* (> It. *correre* = Sp. Pg. *correr* = F. *courir*), run, flow, hasten, fly; cf. Skt. √ *char*, move. Hence (from L. *currere*) ult. E. *course*[1] (and prob. *course*[2] = *coarse*), *cursive*, *concur*, *incur*, *recur*, etc., *concourse*, *discourse*, *excursion*, *excursus*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Running; moving; flowing; passing. [Archaic.]

Ffountayne *coraunt* that neuer is full of no springes, holde thy pees. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 427.

Still eyes the *current* stream. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 67.

Here we met, some ten or twelve of us,
To chase a creature that was *current* then
In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Hence—2. Passing from one to another; especially, widely circulated; publicly known, believed, or reported; common; general; prevalent: as, the *current* ideas of the day.

The news is *current* now, they mean to leave you,
Leave their allegiance. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 1.

As soon as an emperor had done anything remarkable, it was immediately stamped on a coin, and became *current* through his whole dominions. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

When belief in the spirits of the dead becomes *current*, the medicine-man, professing ability to control them, and inspiring faith in his pretensions, is regarded with a fear which prompts obedience. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 474.

3. Passing from hand to hand; circulating: as, *current* coin.

He ordained that the Money of his Father, though counted base by the People, should be *currant*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 113.

4. Established by common estimation or consent; generally received: as, the *current* value of coin.—5. Entitled to credit or recognition; fitted for general acceptance or circulation; authentic; genuine.

Thou canst make
No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

6. Now passing; present in its course: as, the *current* month or year. [In such expressions as 6th *current* (or *curt.*), *current* is really an adjective, the expression being short for 6th day of the *current* month.] —**Account current.** See *account*.—**Current coin.** See *coin*[1].—**Current electricity.** See *electricity*.—**To go current**†, **to go for current**†, to be or become generally known or believed.

A great while it *went for current* that it was a pleasant region. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 18.

To pass current, to have currency or recognition; be accepted as genuine, credible, or of full value: as, worn coins do not *pass current* at banks.

His manner would scarce have *passed current* in our day. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

II. *n.* 1. A flowing; a flow; a stream; a passing by a continuous flux: used of fluids, as water, air, etc., or of supposed fluids, as electricity.

The Pontick sea,
Whose icy *current* and compulsive course
Ne'er keeps retiring ebb. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

2. Specifically, a portion of a large body of water or of air moving in a certain direction: as, ocean-*currents*. The *set of a current* is that point of the compass toward which the waters run; the *drift of a current* is the rate at which it runs. Ocean currents are often divided into *drifts* and *streams*: the former are broad, shallow, and slow-moving; the latter are narrow, deep, and fast-moving (up to 80 miles or more a day), and gain their unusual velocity and depth from constriction in a strait, as in the Strait of Florida, where the Gulf Stream well deserves its name; or from constriction between the winds and the land, as south of Japan, where the Kuroshiwo resembles the Gulf Stream. Much of the North Atlantic current that is popularly known as the Gulf Stream is properly a drift. In the larger ocean areas, such as North Atlantic, Indian, etc., the currents unite or circulate in such a way as to form a vast eddy, turning clockwise in the North Atlantic and North Pacific, but counter-clockwise in the South Atlantic, South Pacific, and Indian oceans. A *counter-current* is a smaller ocean current running against the course of a neighboring current: applied especially to the narrow westward currents between the eastward equatorial currents. See *ocean*.

3. Course in general; progressive movement or passage; connected series: as, the *current* of time.—4. General or main course, general tendency: as, the *current* of opinion.—5. The amount of depression given to a roof to cause the water which falls upon it to flow in a given direction.—**Alternating current**, an electric current which reverses its direction in equal intervals of time, so that it has the same intensity in the one direction as in the other.—**A make-and-break current**, an intermittent electric current in a circuit which is rapidly made and broken, as by the vibrations of a sonorous disk. —**Amperian currents.** See *amperian*.—**Atmospheric currents**, movements of the air constituting winds, caused by regular or fortuitous disturbances of the atmosphere. —**Cable-current**, when a submarine cable is broken, a steady current through it, produced by the exposed copper wire forming a battery with the iron sheathing.—**Current-sailing.** See *sailing*.—**Currents of action**, the electrical currents developed in a nerve or muscle by stimulation.—**Currents of rest**, the electrical currents which pass on connecting different points of an unstimulated piece of nerve or muscle.—**Earth-current**, a current flowing through a wire the extremities of which are grounded at points on the earth differing in electric potential. The earth-current is due to this difference, which is generally temporary and often large. If the earth-plates of a circuit are of different metals, as copper and zinc, an *earth-battery current* is set up which is feeble and tolerably constant.—**Electric current**, the passage of electricity through a conductor, as from one pole of a voltaic battery to the other—for example, in the telegraph. (See *electricity*.) A current is said to be *intermittent* when repeatedly interrupted, as by the breaking and making of the circuit, *pulsatory* when characterized by sudden changes of intensity, and *undulatory* when the intensity varies according to the same law as that governing the velocity of the air-particles in a sound-wave.—**Faradaic current.** See *faradaic*.—**Galvanic current**, an electric current generated by a galvanic battery, as distinguished from an induced current, or a current produced by a dynamo or other electrical machine.—**Induced current.** See *induction*.—**Interrupted current**, an electric current the flow of which is completely arrested at frequently recurring intervals. It is generally produced by means of a rapidly vibrating armature, a rotating disk, or a similar device. —**Inverse current**, the current induced in the secondary coil of an induction apparatus when the circuit of the primary is closed. It is contrary to the primary current in direction.—**Muscle-current**, the electrical current which passes on connecting different points of a muscle.—**Polyphase current**, a system combining two or more alternating currents differing in phase.—**Primary current**, the electric current which passes through the primary coil of an induction apparatus, in the secondary

coil of which the secondary or induced current is produced. —**Reverse current**†, an electric current opposite in direction to the normal current. =**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Eddy*, etc. See *stream*.

current[1]† (kur′ẹnt), *v. t.* [< *current*[1], *a.*] To make current or common; establish in common estimation; render acceptable.

The uneven scale, that *currants* all thinges by the outwarde stamp of opinion.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 2.

current[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *currant*[2].

current-breaker (kur′ẹnt-brā″kėr), *n.* Any device for breaking or interrupting the continuity of a circuit through which a current of electricity is passing.

currente calamo (ku-ren′tē kal′a-mō). [L., lit. with the pen running: *currente*, abl. of *curren(t-)s*, ppr., running; *calamo*, abl. of *calamus*, a reed, a pen: see *current*[1] and *calamus*.] Offhand; rapidly; with no stop; with a ready pen: used of writing or composition.

currently (kur′ẹnt-li), *adv.* In a current manner. (*a*) Flowingly; with even or flowing movement. (*b*) With currency; commonly; generally; with general acceptance.

Direct equilibration is that process *currently* known as adaptation. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 160.

current-meter (kur′ẹnt-mē″tėr), *n.* **1.** An instrument or apparatus used for measuring the flow of liquids. In general, the flow is directed through channels of a given sectional area, and its velocity measured; from these two elements the quantity can be determined.

2. An instrument for measuring the strength of an electrical current, as an ammeter.

current-mill (kur′ẹnt-mil), *n.* A mill of any kind employing a current-wheel as a motor.

currentness (kur′ẹnt-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *currantness*; < *current*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** Flowingness; flowing quality; rhythm.

For wanting the *currantnesse* of the Greeke and Latin feete, in stead thereof we make in th' ends of our verses a certaine tunable sound: which anon after with another verse reasonably distant we accord together in the last fall or cadence. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 90.

2. Current or circulating quality; general acceptance or valuation, as of coin or paper money; currency.

Nummariam rem constituere, Cicero. Introduire ordonnance de la monnoye. To establish and set down an order for the valuation and *currantness* of monie.
Nomenclator, quoted in Nares's Glossary.

current-regulator (kur′ẹnt-reg″ū-lā-tọr), *n.* **1.** An arrangement for regulating the current of electricity given by a dynamo-electric machine.—**2.** In *teleg.*, a device for determining the intensity of the current allowed to pass a given point.

current-wheel (kur′ẹnt-hwēl), *n.* A wheel driven by means of a natural current of water, as one attached to a moored boat and driven by the current of the stream.

curricle (kur′i-kl), *n.* [= It. *curricolo*, < L. *curriculum*, a running, a race, a course, a racing chariot (in last sense dim. of *currus*, a chariot), < *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] **1.** A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

A very short trial convinced her that a *curricle* was the prettiest equipage in the world.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 124.

The splendid carriage of the wealthier guest,
The ready chaise and driver smartly dress'd;
Whiskeys and gigs and *curricles* are there,
And high-fed prancers, many a raw-boned pair.
Crabbe.

2†. A short course.

Upon a *curricle* in this world depends a long course in the next, and upon a narrow scene here an endless expansion hereafter. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 23.

curricle (kur′i-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *curricled*, ppr. *curricling*. [< *curricle*, *n.*] To drive in a curricle. *Carlyle.*

curriculum (ku-rik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *curricula* (-lạ). [< L. *curriculum*, a running, a course: see *curricle*, *n.*] A course; specifically, a fixed course of study in a university, college, or school: as, the *curriculum* of arts; the medical *curriculum*.

currie[1], **currie**[2], *n.* See *curry*[1], *curry*[2].

currier[1] (kur′i-ėr), *n.* [(1) = Sc. *corier*, < ME. *coriour*, *curiour*, *coryowre*, < OF. *corier*, *cornier*, < ML. *coriarius*, a worker in leather, L. a tanner, currier, orig. adj., of or belonging to leather, < *corium*, a hide, skin, leather: see *cuirass*, *coriaceous*, *quarry*[3]. This word has been confused in F. and E. with two other words of different origin: (2) OF. *courroier* (= It. *coreggiajo*; ML. *corrigiarius*), a maker of straps, girdles, or purses, < *courroie*, *corroie*, a strap, girdle, purse, F. *courroie*, a strap, = Pr. *correja* = Sp. *correa* = Pg. *correa*, *correia* = Wall. *curea* = It. *correggia*, < L. *corrigia*, a rein, shoe-tie, ML. also a strap, girdle, purse, < L. *corrigere*, make straight: see *correct*, *corrigible*. (3) OF. *corroier*, *conroiour*, *conrour*, *conreeur*, *conreur*, F. *corroyeur*, a leather-dresser, < OF. *conroier*, *conreier*, *cunreer*, etc., F. *corroyer*, dress leather, curry (> E. *curry*[1]), orig. prepare, get ready; a word of quite different origin from the two preceding. *Currier* is now regarded as the agent-noun of *curry*[1], q. v.] **1.** One who dresses and colors leather after it is tanned.

Cokes, condlers, *coriours* of ledur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1596.

Useless to the *currier* were their hides.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

2†. A very small musketoon with a swivel mounting. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**Curriers' beam.** See *beam*.—**Curriers' sumac.** See *Coriaria*.

currier[2]†, *n.* [A var. of *quarrier*[2], *quarier*, q. v.] A wax candle; a light used in catching birds. See *quarrier*[2].

The *currier* and the lime-rod are the death of the fowle.
Breton, Fantastics, January.

curriery (kur′i-ėr-i), *n.* [< *currier* + *-y*.] **1.** The trade of a currier.—**2.** The place in which currying is carried on.

currish (kėr′ish), *a.* [< *cur* + *-ish*[1].] Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; snappish; snarling; churlish; quarrelsome.

Yet would he not perswaded be for ought,
Ne from his *currish* will a whit reclame.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 43.

Let them not be so . . . *currish* to their loyal louers.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 55.

This *currish* Jew. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Thy *currish* spirit govern'd a wolf. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

currishly (kėr′ish-li), *adv.* In a currish manner; like a cur.

Boner being restored againe, . . . *currishly*, without all order of law or honesty, . . . wrasted from them all the livings they had. *Foxe*, Book of Martyrs (Ridley).

currishness (kėr′ish-nes), *n.* Currish or snarling character or disposition; snappishness; churlishness.

Diogenes, though he had wit, by his *currishness* got him the name of dog. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 69.

currort, **currour**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *courror*; < ME. *currour*, *corrour*, < OF. *coureor*, *coureur*, F. *coureur* = Sp. Pg. *corredor* = It. *corridore*, *corritore*, < ML. **curritor*, a runner (cf. *curritor*, a courtier), equiv. to *cursitor* and L. *cursor*, a runner, < L. *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*[1]. Cf. *courier* and *corridor*.] A runner; a messenger; a courier.

And thus anon hathe he hasty tydynges of ony thing, that berethe charge, be his *Currours*, that rennen so hastyly, thorghe out alle the Contree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 243.

The golden-headed staffe as lightning flew,
And like the swiftest *currour* makes repayre
Whither 'twas sent. *Heywood*, Troia Britannica.

curruca (ku-rö′kạ), *n.*; pl. *currucæ* (-sē). [NL.; origin obscure. ML. *curruca* occurs as a var. of *carruca*, a vehicle, carriage.] An old name of some small European bird of the family *Sylviidæ*, or more probably of several species of warblers indiscriminately, like *beccafico* or *ficedula*. In ornithology the name has been used in many different connections, both generic and specific: first formally made a genus of warblers by Brisson, 1760; applied to the nightingales by Bechstein, 1802; applied by Koch, 1816, to a group of warblers of which the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*, is the type. [Now little used.]

curry[1] (kur′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curried*, ppr. *currying*. [Early mod. E. also *currie*, *curray*, *cory*, etc.; < ME. *curreyen*, *currayen*, *corayen*, *coryen*, rub down a horse, dress leather, < OF. *correier*, *coreer*, earlier *conreer*, *cunreer*, *conraier*, *conrer*, put in order, prepare, make ready, treat, curry, later *courroyer*, F. *corroyer*, dress leather (= Pr. *conrear* = It. *corredare*), < *corroi*, *coroi*, *conroi*, *conroy*, *conroit*, *conrei*, *cunroi*, *cunrei*, etc., order, arrangement, apparatus, equipage, apparel, provisions, etc. (> ME. *curreye*, n.) (cf. ML. *corredium*, *conredium*, apparatus, etc.; also *corrodium*, > *corody*, q. v.), < *con-* + *roi*, array, order, = It. *-redo* in *arredo*, array, < ML. *-redum*, *-redium* (in *arredium*, array, and *conredium*), of Teut. origin: cf. Sw. *reda* = Dan. *rede*, order, = Icel. *reidhi*, tackle, equipment, akin to E. *ready*, q. v.: see *array*. For the relation of *curry* to *currier*, see *currier*[1]. Cf. G. *gerben*, curry, lit. prepare.] **1.** To rub and clean (a horse) with a comb; groom: sometimes used in contempt, with reference to a person.

Thou art that fine foolish curious sawcie Alexander, that tendest to nothing but to combe and *cury* thy haire, to pare thy nailes, to pick thy teeth and to perfume thy selfe with sweet oyles, that no man may abide the sent of thee. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 273.

Your short horse is soon *curried*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 2.

Hence—**2.** To stroke as if to soothe; flatter.

Christ wot the sothe
Whou thei *curry* [var. *currey*, *curreth*] kynges and her bak claweth. *Piers Plowman's Crede*, l. 726.

3. To dress or prepare (tanned hides) for use by soaking, skiving, shaving, scouring, coloring, graining, etc.—**4.** Figuratively, to beat; drub; thrash: as, to *curry* one's hide.

But one that never fought yet has so *curried*,
So bastinado'd them with manly carriage,
They stand like things Gorgon had turn'd to stone.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

By setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 746.

To curry favel†. [< ME. *curray favell*, *cory favel*, *core favelle*, a half translation of the OF. *estriller fauvel* (later *fauveau*) (the OF. phrase exactly corresponding to the ME., namely, *correier* (*conreer*) *fauvel*, is not found), flatter, lit. (like the equiv. G. *den falben streichen*, or *den falben hengst streichen*, flatter, translated from the OF.) curry the chestnut horse: OF. *estriller*, equiv. to *correier*, *conreer*, curry; *fauvel*, *favel*, later *fauveau*, a chestnut or dun horse, prop. adj., yellowish, dun, fallow, dim. of *fauve*, yellow, fallow, < OHG. *falo* (*falaw-*) = AS. *fealu*, E. *fallow*: see *favel*[2], *fallow*. The word *fauvel* was also often used, apart from *estriller*, with an implication of falsehood or hypocrisy: so also *fauvain*, *fauvin*, deceit; *estriller* (curry) or *chavauchier* (ride) *fauvain* (equiv. to *estriller fauvel*), use deceit; being connected in popular etymology with *faus*, *faux*, false. The notion of 'flattery' may have been due in part to association with ME. *favel*, < OF. *favele*, flattery, falsehood, < *faveler*, talk, tell a story, speak falsehood, < L. *fabulari*, talk, < *fabula*, fable: see *favel*[1] and *fable*.] To flatter; seek favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy, flattery, etc.: later corrupted to *to curry favor* (which see, below). Compare *curry-favel*, *n.*

Sche was a schrewe, as have y hele
There sche *currayed favell* well.
How a Merchant did his Wyfe Betray (ed. Palmer), l. 203.

He that will in court dwell, must needes *currie fabel*. . . . Ye shall understand that fabel is an olde Englishe worde, and signified as much as favour doth now a dayes.
Taverner, Proverbes or Adagies (ed. Palmer), fol. 44.

To curry favor [a corruption of *to curry favel*, simulating *favor* (*curry* being apparently understood much as *claw*, *v.*, flatter: compare def. 2, above), this form of the phrase appearing first in the end of the 16th century], to flatter; seek or gain favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy, flattery, etc. See *to curry favel*, above. Compare *curry-favor*, *n.*

Darius, to *curry fauour* with the Egyptians, offered an hundred talents to him that could find out a succeeding Apis. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 575.

To *curry* a temporary *favour* he incurreth everlasting hatred. *Rev. T. Adams*, Sermons, I. 284.

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry favour* for himself. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

A well timed shrug, an admiring attitude, . . . are sufficient qualifications for men of low circumstances to *curry favour*. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxiv.

[*Curry* has been used in this sense without *favor*.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; . . . if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.]

curry[2] (kur′i), *n.*; pl. *curries* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., also written *currie*, repr. Canarese *kari* or *kadi* (cerebral *d*), Malayālam *kari* (*a* pron. nearly as E. *u*), boiled sour milk used with rice, a mixed dish; also bite, bit, morsel, chip, etc.] A kind of sauce or relish, made of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, eggs, or vegetables, cooked with bruised spices, such as cayenne-pepper, coriander-seed, ginger, garlic, etc., with turmeric, much used in India and elsewhere as a relish or flavoring for boiled rice. The article of food prepared with this sauce is said to be *curried*: as, *curried* rice, *curried* fowl, etc.

The unrivalled excellence of the Singhalese in the preparation of their innumerable *curries*, each tempered by the delicate creamy juice expressed from the flesh of the coco-nut. *Sir J. E. Tennent*, Ceylon, i. 2.

curry[2] (kur′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curried*, ppr. *currying*. [< *curry*[2], *n.*] To flavor or prepare with curry.

curry-card (kur′i-kärd), *n.* A piece of leather or wood in which are inserted teeth like those of wool-cards. It is used for the same purposes as a currycomb.

currycomb (kur′i-kōm), *n.* **1.** A comb used in grooming horses. It consists generally of several short-toothed metal combs placed parallel to one another, and secured perpendicularly to a metal plate, to which a short handle is fastened. A piece of leather armed with wire teeth is sometimes substituted for the metal combs.

2. In *entom.*, a name sometimes given to the strigilis, or organ on the front leg of a bee, used to clean the antennæ. See *strigilis*.

curry-favel† (kur'i-fā″vel), *n.* [< *curry favel:* see this phrase, under *curry*[1].] 1. One who solicits favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy; a flatterer.

Curryfauell, a flatterer, estrille. *Palsgrave.*

Whereby all the *curryfavel* that be next of the deputye is secrete counsayll dare not be so bolde to shew hym the greate jupardye and perell of his soule.
State Papers, ii. 15.

2. An idle, lazy fellow. See the extract.

Cory fauell is he that wyl lie in his bed, and cory the bed bordes in which he lyeth in steed [stead] of his horse. This slouthful knaue wyll buskill and scratch when he is called in the morning for any hast.
The XXV. Orders of Knaues, 1575 (ed. Palmer).

3. A certain figure of rhetoric. See the extract.

If such moderation of words tend to flattery, or soothing, or excusing, it is by the figure Paradiastole, which therfore nothing improperly we call the *Curry-fauell*, as when we make the best of a bad thing, or turne a signification to the more plausible sence.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 154.

curry-favor† (kur'i-fā″vor), *n.* [< *curry favor:* see this phrase, under *curry*[1]. Cf. *curry-favel.*] One who gains or tries to gain favor by flattery; a flatterer. See *curry-favel.*

currying (kur'i-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *curry*[1], *v.*] 1. The art or operation of dressing tanned hides so as to fit them for use as leather, by giving them the necessary suppleness, smoothness, color, or luster.—2. The act of rubbing down a horse with a currycomb or other similar appliance.

We see that the very *currying* of horses doth make them fat and in good liking. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 58.

currying-glove (kur'i-ing-gluv), *n.* A glove made of a fabric woven in part with coir, and having therefore a rough surface, used for currying animals.

curry-leaf (kur'i-lēf), *n.* The aromatic leaf of a rutaceous tree, *Chalcas Kœnigii*, of India, used for flavoring curries.

curry-powder (kur'i-pou″dėr), *n.* The condiment used for making curry-sauce, composed of turmeric, coriander-seed, ginger, and cayenne-pepper, to which salt, cloves, cardamoms, pounded cinnamon, onions, garlic, scraped cocoanut, etc., may be added. See *curry*[2].

curse[1] (kėrs), *n.* [< ME. *curs*, rarely *cors*, < AS. *curs*, < L. *cursus*, a course, specif., in ecclesiastical usage, the regular course or series of prayers and other offices said or sung by the priest: see *course*, *n.* The ecclesiastical cursus included at times a formula of general commination or excommunication called 'the major excommunication' (in ME. 'the grete curs'), as distinguished from 'the minor excommunication' pronounced in certain cases.] 1. An imprecation of evil; a malediction.

Shimei, . . . which cursed me with a grievous *curse*.
1 Ki. ii. 8.

They . . . entered into a *curse*, and into an oath.
Neh. x. 29.

2. Evil which has been solemnly invoked upon one.

The priest shall write these *curses* in a book. Num. v. 23.

Promising great Blessings to their Nation upon obedience, and horrible *Curses*, such as would make ones ears tingle to hear them, upon their refractoriness and disobedience. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

3. That which brings or causes evil or severe affliction or trouble; a great evil; a bane; a scourge: the opposite of *blessing:* as, strong drink is a *curse* to millions.

I . . . will make this city a *curse* to all the nations of the earth. Jer. xxvi. 6.

The common *curse* of mankind, folly and ignorance.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

And the *curse* of unpaid toil . . .
Like a fire shall burn and spoil.
Whittier, Texas.

Pessimists and optimists both start with the postulate that life is a blessing or a *curse*, according as the average consciousness accompanying it is pleasurable or painful.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 15.

4. Condemnation; sentence of evil or punishment. [Archaic.]

Christ hath redeemed us from the *curse* of the law.
Gal. iii. 13.

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;
It hath the primal eldest *curse* upon 't,
A brother's murder. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

Curse of Canaan, negro slavery; hence, in a satirical use, negro slaves collectively: in allusion to the curse pronounced by Noah upon Canaan, the son (or the descendants) of Ham (Gen. ix. 25, 26), negroes being formerly regarded by many as the descendants of Canaan, and their slavery being justified as an accomplishment of the curse.

Her thirds wuz part in cotton lands, part in the *cuss of Canaan.* *Lowell*, Biglow Papers.

Curse of Scotland, the nine of diamonds in playing-cards: so called probably from the resemblance of that card to the heraldic bearings of the Earls of Stair, one of whom was detested in Scotland as the principal author (while Master of Stair) of the massacre of Glencoe (1692). Other explanations have been proposed.—**The curse**, in *theol.*, the sentence pronounced upon Adam and Eve, and through them upon the human race (Gen. iii. 16–19), in consequence of the sin of Adam, and its fulfilment in the history of mankind.=**Syn. 1.** *Execration*, *Anathema*, etc. See *malediction*.—3. Scourge, plague, affliction, ruin.

curse[1] (kėrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cursed* (sometimes *curst*), ppr. *cursing.* [< ME. *cursien*, *cursen*, *corsen*, curse (intr., utter oaths; trans., imprecate evil upon, put under ecclesiastical ban), < late AS. *cursian* (**corsian*, in Benson and Lye, not authenticated), also in comp. *forcursian* (in pp. *forcursed:* see *cursed*), curse; cf. *curs*, a curse: see *curse*, *n.* Cf. *accurse.*] I. *trans.* 1. To wish evil to; imprecate or invoke evil upon; call down calamity, injury, or destruction upon; execrate in speech.

Thou shalt not . . . *curse* the ruler of thy people.
Ex. xxii. 28.

Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me.
Num. xxii. 6.

Couldst thou not *curse* him? I command thee *curse* him;
Curse till the gods hear, and deliver him
To thy just wishes. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Your fair land shall be rent and torn,
Your people be of all forlorn,
And all men *curse* you for this thing.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 367.

Hence—2. To put under ecclesiastical ban or anathema; excommunicate; condemn or sentence to the disabilities of excommunication.

About this Time, at the Suit of the Lady Katharine Dowager, a Bull was sent from the Pope, which *cursed* both the King and the Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 282.

3. To bring or place a curse upon; blight or blast with a curse or malignant evils; vex, harass, or afflict with great calamities.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those.
Pope.

Sure some fell fiend has *cursed* our line,
That coward should e'er be son of mine!
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 11.

II. *intrans.* To utter imprecations; affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance; use blasphemous or profane language; swear.

Then began he to *curse* and to swear. Mat. xxvi. 74.

curse[2] (kėrs), *n.* [Prob. the same word, with sense, as now popularly understood, imported from *curse*[1] (and taken as equiv. to *damn* in similar uses), as ME. *kerse*, *kers*, *carse*, *cresse*, cress (the plant), often used as a symbol of valuelessness, 'not worth a *kerse* (cress),' 'care not a *kerse*,' like mod. colloq. 'not worth a straw,' etc.] In popular use, 'curse,' as an imprecation, and used as a symbol of utter worthlessness in certain negative expressions: as, "not worth a *curse*," "to care not a *curse*," etc.

Wysdom and wit now is nat worth a *carse*
Bote hit be carded with couetyse as clothers kemben wolle.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 15.

To hasten is nought worth a *kerse*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 334.

For anger gayneg the not a *cresse*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 343.

I counte hym nat at a *cres*.
Sir Degrevant (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell), l. 191.

cursed (kėr'sed), *p. a.* [< ME. *cursed*, < AS. **cursed* (in comp. *forcursed*), pp. of *cursian*, curse: see *curse*[1], *v.* Cf. *curst.*] 1. Being under a curse; blasted by a curse; afflicted; vexed; tormented.

Let us fly this *cursed* place. *Milton*, Comus, l. 939.

2. Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

In that Contree there is a *cursed* Custom: for thei eten more gladly mannes Flesche, than ony other Flesche.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 179.

Merciful powers!
Restrain in me the *cursed* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose! *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

3. Execrable; wretched: used as a hyperbolical expletive.

This *cursed* quarrel. *Dryden.*

Wounding thorns and *cursed* thistles.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

'Tis a *cursed* thing to be in debt.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 17.

Sincerely I begin to wish I had never made such a point of gaining so very good a character, for it has led me into so many *cursed* rogueries that I doubt I shall be exposed at last. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

cursedly (kėr'sed-li), *adv.* 1. As one under a curse; miserably.

O, let him die as he hath liv'd, dishonourably,
Basely and *cursedly!*
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.

2. Detestably; abominably; execrably: used in malediction.

This is a nation that is *cursedly* afraid of being overrun with too much politeness. *Pope.*

cursedness (kėr'sed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *cursednesse*, *corsednesse;* < *cursed* + *-ness.*] 1. The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.—2†. Blasphemous, profane, or evil speech; cursing.

His mouth is full of *cursedness*,
Of fraud, deceit, and guile.
Old metrical version of Psalms.

3†. Shrewishness; maliciousness; contrariness.

My wyves *cursednesse*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Merchant's Tale, l. 27.

cursement†, *n.* [ME. *corsement*, < *corsen*, *cursen*, curse, + *-ment.*] Cursing.

Enuye with heuy herte asked after shrifte,
And criede "mea culpa," corsynge alle hus enemys.
Hus clothes were of *corsement* and of kene wordes.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 65.

cursen†, *v. t.* Another spelling of *kersen*, variant of *christen.* See *christen.*

Nan. Do they speak as we do?
Madge. No, they never speak.
Nan. Are they *cursened?*
Madge. No, they call them infidels; I know not what they are. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 3.

curser (kėr'sėr), *n.* One who curses or utters a curse.

Thy *Cursers*, Jacob, shall twice cursed be;
And he shall bless himself that blesses thee.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

cursitor (kėr'si-tor), *n.* [< ML. *cursitor*, equiv. to L. *cursor*, a runner, < *currere*, run: see *cursor.*] 1. Formerly, in England, one of twenty-four officers or clerks in the Court of Chancery, also called *clerks of the course*, whose business it was to make out original writs, each for the county to which he was assigned.

Then is the recognition and value . . . carried by the *cursitor* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie. *Bacon.*

2†. A courier or runner.

Cursitors to and fro.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus.

Cursitor baron, the junior or puisne baron of the exchequer: abolished in 1856. *N. E. D.*

Cursitores† (kėr-si-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of ML. *cursitor*, a runner: see *cursitor.*] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the runners, exemplified by the plovers.

cursive (kėr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cursif* = Sp. Pg. *cursivo* = It. *corsivo*, < ML. *cursivus*, running (of writing), < L. *cursus*, a running, a course, < *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] I. *a.* Running; flowing, as writing or manuscript in which the letters are joined one to another, and are formed rapidly without raising the pen, pencil, or stylus; specifically, in *paleography*, modified from the capital or uncial form, so as to assume a form analogous to that used in modern running hand: as, the *cursive* style; *cursive* letters; *cursive* manuscripts. Greek cursive writing is found in papyri dating back to about 160 B.C., at first very similar to the lapidary and uncial characters of the same period, but gradually becoming more rounded in form and negligent in style. The epithet *cursive* is, however, most frequently applied to the later cursive or minuscule writing from the ninth century on. (See *minuscule.*) The beginning of a Latin cursive character is seen in some waxed tablets discovered in 1875 in the house of L. Cæcilius Jucundus at Pompeii. Forms similar to these also occur in the dipinti and graffiti (characters painted on or incised in walls, earthenware, etc.) of the same place or period. The ancient Latin cursive character known to us in manuscripts from the fourth century on is, however, considerably different from this. In medieval manuscripts the cursive hand was employed from the Merovingian epoch, often in combination with the other contemporary styles; but from the ninth century it was replaced for all careful work by the so-called Caroline and Gothic characters, and continued in use up to the invention of printing only in degenerated form and for writings of small importance or hasty execution. (See *manuscript.*)

In the earliest examples of *cursive* writing we find the uncial character in use, and, as has been already remarked, many of the specimens fluctuate between the more formal or set book-hand and the *cursive.*
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 149.

II. *n.* 1. A cursive letter or character: as, a manuscript written in *cursives.*

The old Roman *cursive*, the existence and nature of which is thus established, is, as we shall presently see, of immense historical importance in explaining the origin of modern scripts, several of our own minuscule letters being actually traceable to the Pompeian forms.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 169.

2. A manuscript written in cursive characters.

After a brief description of the Septuagint manuscripts which contain Ezekiel—four uncials, with a fragment of a fifth, and twenty-five *cursives.*
G. F. Moore, Andover Rev., VII. 96.

cursively (kėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a running or flowing manner; in a cursive handwriting; in cursive characters.

Facsimiles of the *cursively* written papyri are found scattered in different works, some dealing specially with the subject. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 149.

★**cursor** (kėr'sor), *n.* [NL. and ML. use of L. *cursor*, a runner, < *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*[1].] 1. Any part of a mathematical instrument that slides backward and forward upon another part, as the piece in an equinoctial ring-dial that slides to the day of the month, or the point that slides along a beam-compass, etc.—2. In medieval universities, a bachelor of theology appointed to give lectures upon the Bible required as preliminary to the doctorate. See *cursory lectures*, under *cursory*.—3. [*cap.*] Same as *Cursorius*.

cursorary† (kėr'sō-rā-ri), *a.* [Extended form, capricious or mistaken, of *cursory;* only in Shakspere as cited, with var. *cursenary, curselary.*] Cursory; hasty.

I have but with a *cursorary* eye
O'er-glanc'd the articles. [A doubtful reading.]
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

Cursores (kėr-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cursor*, a runner: see *cursor.*] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*†) An order of birds, the struthious or ratite birds, corresponding to the *Ratitæ* of Merrem (1813), or the *Brevipennes* of Cuvier (1817): so called from the swift-footedness of most of these flightless birds. (*b*) In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of *Grallatores*, composed of the plovers, bustards, cranes, rails, and all other wading birds not included in his *Limicolæ, Pelargi*, or *Herodii*. *Brevirostres* is a synonym. (*c*†) In Illiger's system (1811), the fifth order of birds, uniting the struthious with the charadriomorphic birds: divided into *Proceri* (the struthious birds), *Campestres* (the bustards alone), and *Littorales* (the plovers and plover-like birds).—2†. In *entom.*, a group of spiders, such as the wolf-spiders (*Lycosidæ*), which make no webs, but capture their prey by swift pursuit. See *Citigrada*.

Cursoria (kėr-sō'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to running: see *cursory.* Cf. *Cursores.*] 1. In Latreille's classification of insects, one of two prime divisions of *Orthoptera* (the other being *Saltatoria*), distinguished by their mode of progression, and by having tubular instead of vesicular tracheæ. The division comprised the three leading types of *Forficula, Blatta*, and *Mantis*, being therefore equivalent to the modern *Cursoria* plus the *Gressoria* and *Euplexoptera*. 2. A suborder of *Orthoptera*, containing only the *Blattidæ* or cockroaches; the *Dictyoptera* of Leach. In this restricted use of *Cursoria*, introduced by Westwood, the remainder of Latreille's *Cursoria* are called *Ambulatoria* (the *Phasmidæ*) and *Raptoria* (the *Mantidæ*).

cursorial (kėr-sō'ri-ąl), *a.* [< LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to running (see *cursory*), + *-al.*] 1. Fitted for running: as, the *cursorial* legs of a dog.—2. Having limbs adapted for walking or running, as distinguished from other modes of progression: as, a *cursorial* isopod; a *cursorial* orthopteran.—3. Habitually progressing by walking or running, as distinguished from hopping, leaping, etc.; gradient; gressorial; ambulatory. Specifically—4. Of or pertaining to the *Cursoria, Cursores*, or *Cursitores*.

Cursoriinæ (kėr-sō-ri-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cursorius* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of plover-like birds, the coursers, exemplified by the genus *Cursorius*. Also *Cursorinæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

cursorily (kėr'sō-ri-li), *adv.* In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without close attention or thoroughness: as, I read the paper *cursorily*.

cursoriness (kėr'sō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being cursory; slightness or hastiness of view or examination.

cursorious (kėr-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *cursorius*, of or pertaining to running, < L. *cursor*, a runner: see *cursor, cursory.*] In *entom.*, adapted for running.—**Cursorious legs**, legs of an insect in which the tarsal joints are somewhat elongate, and generally devoid of spongy cushions or soles. The phrase is mainly limited to coleopterous insects, as the *Carabidæ*.

Cursorius (kėr-sō'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Latham, 1790), < LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to running: see *cursorious.*] The typical genus of plover-like birds of the subfamily *Cursoriinæ*, the type of which is the cream-colored courser, *C. gallicus* or *isabellinus*, of Africa and Europe; the coursers proper. There are several other species, chiefly African, as the black-bellied courser (*C. senegalensis*), the brazen-winged courser (*C. chalcopterus*), and the double-collared courser (*C. bicinctus*). Two Indian species are *C. coromandelicus* and *C. bitorquatus*. The tail is nearly even; the tarsi are scutellate; there is no hind toe; and the nostrils are in a short fossa, not a long groove. The coursers are desert-birds, feed chiefly on insects, and lay rounded rather than pyriform eggs. The genus is also called *Cursor, Tachydromus, Hyas, Macrotarsius, Rhinoptilus*, and *Hemerodromus*.



Double-collared Courser (*Cursorius bicinctus*).

cursory (kėr'sō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < L. *cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor.*] 1†. Running about; not stationary.

Their *cursorie* men.
Proceedings against Garnet, sig. F (1606).

2. In *entom.*, adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; cursorial. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursory* reader; a *cursory* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursory* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursory* observer.
J. Caird.

Cursory bachelor, in medieval universities, a bachelor who was appointed to give cursory lectures. See *bachelor*, 2 (*b*).—**Cursory lectures**, in medieval universities, lectures which could be given by a bachelor. They consisted either in the reading of the text of the book forming the subject of the ordinary lectures of a given master, with explanations of the meaning, sentence by sentence, or in lectures upon subjects not included in the ordinary lectures, but authorized by the nation or superior faculty. =Syn. 3. Desultory, inattentive, passing.

curst (kėrst), *p. a.* [Same as *cursed* (pron. as *curst*), pp. of *curse*[1], *v.*: used familiarly with sinking of its literal sense: see *cursed.* Cf. *wicked* and *damned* (in its colloquial profane use), which show a similar development of meaning.] 1. Shrewish; waspish; vixenish; ill-tempered: applied to women.

What is most trouble to man
Of all thinges that he lyuing?
A *curst* wyfe shortneth his lyfe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

She's a *curst* quean, tell him, and plays the scold behind his back. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Her only fault (and that is faults enough)
Is, that she is intolerable *curst*,
And shrewd, and froward. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

2. Ill-tempered; crabbed; cantankerous; peevish; snarling: applied to men.

Alas, what kind of grief can thy years know?
Hadst thou a *curst* master when thou went'st to school?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 3.

Though his mind
Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Crashaw.*

3. Vicious; fierce; dangerous.

They [bears] are never *curst* but when they are hungry.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3.

4. Detestable; execrable: used as an expletive.

What a *curst* hot-headed bully it is!
Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 2.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

curstable (kėrs'tą-bl), *n.* [*course* + *table.*] In *arch.*, a course of stones with moldings cut on them, forming a string-course. *J. H. Parker*, Glossary.

curstful† (kėrst'fůl), *a.* [Irreg. < *curst* + *-ful.*] Petulant; ill-natured; waspish.

curstfully† (kėrst'fůl-i), *adv.* Cursedly; infernally.

Was not thou most *curstfully* madd to sever thy selfe from such an unequalde rarity? *Marston*, The Fawne, iv.

curstly† (kėrst'li), *adv.* Execrably; maliciously.

With hate the wise, with scorne the saints,
Evermore are *curstly* crost.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

curstness† (kėrst'nes), *n.* Ill temper; crabbedness; cantankerousness; snappishness.

The *curstness* of a shrew. *Dryden.*

★**cursus** (kėr'sus), *n.* [ML. use of L. *cursus*, a course: see *course*[1].] *Eccles.*, the stated service of daily prayer; the choir-offices or hours collectively; the divine office. See *office.*

curt (kėrt), *a.* [< ME. **kurt, kyrt* = OS. *kurt* = OFries. *kort* = MD. D. *kort* = MLG. LG. *kort* = OHG. *churz*, MHG. G. *kurz* = Icel. *kortr* = Sw. Dan. *kort* = OF. *cort, court*, F. *court* = Pr. *cort* = Sp. *corto* = Pg. *curto* = It. *corto*, short, curt, < L. *curtus*, docked, clipped, broken, mutilated, shortened; perhaps akin to E. *short*, whose place it has taken in the other Teut. languages: see *short.*] 1. Short; concise; compressed.

In Homer we find not a few of these sagacious *curt* sentences, into which men unaccustomed with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life.
Prof. Blackie.

2. Short and dry; tartly abrupt; brusk.

"I know what you are going to say," observed the gentleman in a *curt*, gruffish voice.
Disraeli, Young Duke, v. 7.

"Do you want anything, neighbor?"
"Yes—to be let alone," was the *curt* reply, with a savage frown. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 297.

curt. A contraction of *current*[1]: common in *acct. curt.*, account current.

curtail†, *a.* and *n.* A corruption of *curtal.* Compare *curtail, v.*

curtail (kėr-tāl'), *v. t.* [Cf. *curtail, a.* and *n.*; orig. *curtal*, the form *curtail* being a corruption due to association with E. *tail* (see *tail*[1]) or F. *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2]. The accent was orig. on the first syllable.] 1. To cut short; cut off the end or a part of; dock; diminish in extent or quantity: as, to *curtail* words.

Then why should we ourselves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege?
S. Butler, Hudibras.

The debts were paid, habits reformed,
Expense *curtailed*, the dowry set to grow.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 160.

2. To deprive by excision or removal; abate by deprivation or negation: as, to *curtail* one of part of his allowance, or of his proper title.

I, that am *curtail'd* of this fair proportion, . . .
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.

But which of us knows among the men he meets whom time will dignify by *curtailing* him of the "Mr." and reducing him to a bare patronymic, as being a kind by himself? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 253.

curtailedly (kėr-tā'led-li), *adv.* In a curtailed manner. *Latham.*

curtailer (kėr-tā'lėr), *n.* One who curtails; one who cuts off or shortens anything.

To shew that the Latins had not been interpolators of the [Athanasian] creed, but that the Greeks had been *curtailers*.
Waterland, Works, IV. 290.

curtailment (kėr-tāl'mėnt), *n.* [< *curtail* + *-ment.*] The act of cutting off or down; a shortening; decrease or diminution: as, the *curtailment* of expenses was demanded.

Know ye not that in the *curtailment* of time by indolence and sleep there is very great trouble?
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 102.

curtail-step (kėr'tāl-step), *n.* [For *curtal-step*, < *curtal, a.*, + *step.*] The first or bottom step of a stair, when it is finished in a curved line at its outer end, or the end furthest from the wall.

★**curtain** (kėr'tąn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curtine, courtin, courtain, cortine, cortaine;* < ME. *curteyn, corteyn, curtyn, cortyn, curtine, cortine,* < OF. *curtine, cortine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cortina*, a curtain, < LL. *cortina*, a curtain, earlier **curtina*, lit. 'a thing cut short,' fem. of **curtinus*, adj., < *curtus*, short: see *curt.* Cf. *kirtle.*] 1. A hanging screen of a textile fabric (or of leather) used to close an opening, as a doorway, to shut out the light from a window, and for similar purposes. See *blind, shade, portière, lambrequin;* also *altar-curtain* and *hanging.* Specifically—(*a*) The large sheet of stuff used to inclose and conceal the stage in a theater. It is usually attached to a roller by its loose extremity, and is withdrawn by rolling it up from below. (*b*) Hangings of stuff used at the windows of inhabited rooms: sometimes fixed at top, and capable of being looped up below; sometimes secured at top to rings which run on a rod, and therefore capable of being withdrawn toward the sides.

But I look'd, and round, all round the house I beheld
The death-white *curtain* drawn; . . .
Knew that the death-white *curtain* meant but sleep,
Yet I shudder'd and thought like a fool of the sleep of death. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiv. 4.

(*c*) Hangings used to shut in or screen a bedstead.

Ther beddyng watz nolde,
Of *cortynes* of clene sylk, wyth cler golde hemmez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 854.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless, . . .
Drew Priam's *curtain* in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Hence—2. Whatever covers or conceals like a curtain or hangings.

When day, expiring in the west,
The *curtain* draws o' nature's rest.
Burns, Dainty Davie.

3. One of the movable pieces of canvas or other material forming a tent.

Thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten *curtains* of fine twined linen. . . . And thou shalt make *curtains* of goats' hair to be a covering upon the tabernacle.
Ex. xxvi. 1, 7.

I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction: and the *curtains* of the land of Midian did tremble. Hab. iii. 7.

4. In *fort.*, that part of a rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions or between two towers or gates, and bordered with a parapet, behind which the soldiers stand to fire on the covered way and into the moat. See cuts under *bastion* and *crown-work*.

A rowling Towr against the Town doth rear,
And on the top (or highest stage) of it
A flying Bridge, to reach the *Courtin* fit,
With pullies, poles.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

5†. An ensign or flag.

Their ragged *curtains* poorly are let loose,
And our air shakes them passing scornfully.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

6. In *mycology*, same as *cortina*.—**7.** A plate in a lock designed to fall over the keyhole as a mask to prevent tampering with the lock.—**8.** The leaden plate which divides into compartments the large leaden chamber in which sulphuric acid is produced by the oxidation of sulphurous compounds in the ordinary process of manufacture.—**Behind the curtain**, in concealment; in secret.—**Complement of the curtain.** See *complement*.—**The curtain falls**, the scene closes; the play comes to an end.

Truly and beautifully has Scott said of Swift, "the stage darkened ere *the curtain fell*." *Chambers's Encyc. of Lit.*

The curtain rises, the play or scene opens.—**To draw the curtain**, to close it by drawing its parts together; hence, to conceal an object; refrain from exhibiting, describing, or descanting on something: as, we *draw the curtain* over his failings.—**To drop the curtain**, to close the scene; end.—**To raise the curtain**, to open the play or scene; disclose something.

curtain (kėr′tăn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cortine, corten;* < ME. *cortinen, cortynen*, curtain; from the noun.] To inclose with or as with curtains; furnish or provide with curtains.

On the Frenche kynge's right hand was another trauerse . . . *cortened* all of white satten.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 24.

Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The *curtain'd* sleep. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Whose eye-lids *curtained* up their jewels dim.
Keats, Endymion, i.

As the smile of the sun breaks through
Chill gray clouds that *curtain* the blue.
Bryant, Song Sparrow.

curtain-angle (kėr′tăn-ang′gl), *n.* The angle included between the flank and the curtain of a fortification. See cut under *bastion*.

curtain-lecture (kėr′tăn-lek″tūr), *n.* A private admonition or chiding; a lecture or scolding, such as might be given behind the curtains or in bed by a wife to her husband.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

She ought, in such cases, to exert the authority of the *curtain lecture*, and if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him. *Addison*, The Ladies' Association.

curtainless (kėr′tăn-les), *a.* [< *curtain* + *-less.*] Without curtain or curtains: as, a *curtainless* bed.

curtain-of-mail (kėr′tăn-ov-māl′), *n.* **1.** The camail.—**2.** The piece of chain-mail which hangs from the edge of a helmet of the Arabic type, used by Mussulmans throughout the middle ages, and down to a very recent date. See *helmet*.

curtain-wall (kėr′tăn-wâl), *n.* In *fort.*, a curtain; the wall of a curtain.

Tamworth retains part of the *curtain-wall* remarkable for its herring-bone masonry.
G. T. Clark, Military Architecture, I. vi.

curtal† (kėr′tal), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *curtall, curtol, curtoll, curtald, curtold*, also *courtault* (as F.); < OF. *courtault*, later *courtaut*, adj., short, as n. a curtal, a horse with docked tail (also a horse of a particular size), F. *courtaud*, short, thickset, dumpy, docked, crop-eared (= It. *cortaldo*, m., a curtal, a horse with a docked tail, *cortalda*, f., a short bombard or pot-gun), < *court* (= It. *corto*), short (see *curt*), + *-ault, -alt*, It. *-aldo*, E. *-ald*. By popular etymology, the adj. and noun (now obsolete) as well as the verb have been changed to *curtail*, q. v.]
I. *a.* Short; cut short; abridged; brief; scant.

A *curtolde* slipper. *Gascoigne.*

Why hast thou marr'd my sword?
The pummel's well, the blade is *curtal* short.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

In fruit-time, we had some soure cherries, . . . halfe a pound of figges, and now and then a whole pound, according to the number of those that sate at table, but in that minced and *curtall* manner that there was none of us so nimble-finger'd that wee could come to vye it the second time. *Mabbe*, The Rogue (ed. 1623), ii. 274.

Matters of this moment, as they were not to be decided there by those Divines, so neither are they to be determin'd heer by Essays and *curtal* Aphorisma, but by solid proofs of Scripture. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

Curtal dog (also written by corruption *curtail dog*), a dog whose tail was cut off, according to the old English forest-laws, to signify that its owner was hindered from coursing; in later usage, a common dog not meant for sport; a dog that has missed his game.

My *curtal dog*, that wont to have play'd,
Plays not at all, but seems afraid.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, xviii. 29.

The *curtall dogs*, so taught they were,
They kept the arrows in their mouth.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 277).

Curtal friar, apparently, a friar wearing a short gown or habit.

Robin Hood lighted off his horse,
And tyed him to a thorne;
Carry me over the water, thou *curtall fryer*,
Or else thy life's forlorn.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 273).

Who hath seen our chaplain? Where is our *curtal-friar?*
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

II. *n.* **1.** A horse or dog with a docked tail: hence applied to a person mutilated in any way.

I am made a *curtail;* for the pillory hath eaten off both my ears. *Greene.*

I'd give bay *Curtal*, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were broken than these boys'.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

And because I feared he would lay claim to my sorrel *curtoll* in my stable, I ran to the smith to have him set on his mane again and his tail presently, that the commission-man might not think him a *curtoll*.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, i. 1.

2. A short cannon.—**3.** A musical instrument of the bassoon kind. Also written *courtal, courtel, corthal, cortand, courtant*.

I knew him by his hoarse voice, which sounded like the lowest note of a double *courtel*.
Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1760), II. 182.

curtal† (kėr′tal), *v. t.* [< *curtal, a.* Now *curtail*, q. v.] To cut short; curtail.

curtal-ax†, curtle-ax†, *n.* [Also written *curtlax*, also *curtelace, courtelas, curtelas*, etc., corrupt forms, simulating *curtal*, short, and *ax* (appar. by association with *battle-ax*), of *cutlas, cutlace:* see *cutlas*.] A cutlas (which see).

But speare and *curtaxe* both usd Priamond in field.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 42.

A gallant *curtle-axe* upon my thigh.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

There springs the Shrub three foot aboue the grass,
Which fears the keen edge of the *Curtelace*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

curtald†, curtall†, *a.* and *n.* See *curtal*.
curtana, *n.* See *curtein*.
curtasy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *courtesy*.
curtate (kėr′tāt), *a.* [< L. *curtatus*, pp. of *curtare*, shorten, < *curtus*, shortened: see *curt*.] Shortened; reduced.—**Curtate cycloid.** See *cycloid*, 1.—**Curtate distance** of a planet, in *astron.*, the distance between the sun or earth and that point where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets the plane of the ecliptic.
curtation (kėr-tā′shon), *n.* [< NL. **curtatio(n-)*, < L. *curtare*, pp. *curtatus*, shorten: see *curtate*.] In *astron.*, the difference between a planet's true distance from the sun and its curtate distance.
curtein, curtana (kėr-tān′, -tā′nă), *n.* [AF. *curtein*, OF. *cortain, courtain*, ML. *curtana*, < L. *curtus*, broken, shortened: see *curt*. The name was orig. applied to the sword of Roland, of which, according to the tradition, the point was broken off in testing it.] The pointless sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy. It is also called the sword of Edward the Confessor.

Homage denied, to censures you proceed;
But when *Curtana* will not do the deed,
You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 419.

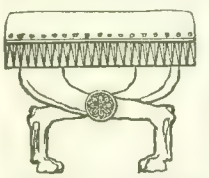
curteis†, *a.* A Middle English form of *courteous*.
curtelt†, *n.* Same as *kirtle*.
curtelast†, curtelasse†, *n.* Same as *curtal-ax* for *cutlas*.
curtesy, *n.* See *courtesy*.
curtilage (kėr′ti-lāj), *n.* [< OF. *cortillage, curtillage, curtilage, courtillage*, < *courtil, cortil, curtil*, a courtyard, < L. *cors* (*cort-*), ML. also *cortis*, a court: see *court*, *n.*] In *law*, the area of land occupied by a dwelling and its yard and outbuildings, and inclosed, or deemed as if inclosed, for their better use and enjoyment. At common law, breaking into an outbuilding is not technically housebreaking unless it is within the curtilage.
curtinet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *curtain*.
curtlax†, curtle-ax†, *n.* See *curtal-ax*.
curtly (kėrt′li), *adv.* In a curt manner. (*a*) Briefly; shortly.

Here Mr. Licentiat shew'd his art; and hath so *curtly*, succinctly, and concisely epitomiz'd the long story of the captive. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, iv. 15.

(*b*) In a short and dry utterance; abruptly.
curtness (kėrt′nes), *n.* Shortness; conciseness; tart abruptness, as of manner.

The sense must be curtailed and broken into parts, to make it square with the *curtness* of the melody.
Kames, Elem. of Criticism.

curtol†, curtold†, curtoll†, *a.* and *n.* See *curtal*.
curtsy (kėrt′si), *n.* [Also written *curtesy, curtsey;* another form of *courtesy*.] Same as *courtesy*, 3.
curtsy (kėrt′si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curtsied*, ppr. *curtsying*. Same as *courtesy*.
curuba (kö′rö-bä), *n.* [Corruption of native *culupa*.] The sweet calabash of the Antilles, the fruit of *Passiflora maliformis*.
curucui (sö′rö-kö-i), *n.* [Braz.; prob. imitative.] The Brazilian name of a bird, the *Trogon curucui* (Linnæus). In the form *Curucujus* it was made by Bonaparte in 1854 the generic name of the group of trogons to which the curucui pertains.
curule (kū′rōl), *a.* [= F. *curule* = Sp. Pg. *curul* = It. *curule*, < L. *curulis*, prob. for *currulis* (sometimes so written), of or pertaining to a chariot (or to the *sella curulis*, the curule chair), < *currus* (*curru-*), a chariot, < *currere*, run, race: see *current*[1], *curricle*.] **1.** Pertaining or belonging to a chariot.—**2.** Privileged to sit in a curule chair: as, the *curule* magistrates.—**Curule chair or seat**, among the Romans, the chair of state, the right to sit in which was reserved, under the republic, to consuls, pretors, curule ediles, censors, the flamen dialis, and the dictator and his deputies, when in office—all, hence, styled *curule magistrates*. Under the empire it was assumed by the emperor, and was granted to the priests of the imperial house, and perhaps to the prefect of the city. In form it long resembled a plain folding seat with carved legs and no back, but is described as incrusted with ivory, etc.; and later it was ornamented in accordance with the prevalent taste for luxury.


Curule Chair, from drawing found in Pompeii.

There are remains at Lucca of an amphitheatre; . . . and in the town-house there is a fine relief of a *curule chair*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 208.

cururlet†, *n.* [Appar. a mistake for *curwillet*.] A sort of plover. *Crabb.*
curval (kėr′vạl), *a.* [< *curve* + *-al.*] In *her.*, same as *curvant*.
curvant (kėr′vant), *a.* [< *curve* + *-ant*[1].] In *her.*, curved or bowed.
curvate, curvated (kėr′vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [< L. *curvatus*, pp. of *curvare*, make crooked or curved, < *curvus*, curved: see *curve, a.*] Curved; bent in a regular form.
curvation (kėr-vā′shon), *n.* [< L. *curvatio(n-)*, < *curvare*, pp. *curvatus*, bend, curve: see *curve, v.*] The act of bending or curving.
curvative (kėr′vā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *curvatus*, pp. curved, + *-ive.*] In *bot.*, having the margins slightly curved, as leaves. [Rare.]
★**curvature** (kėr′vā-tūr), *n.* [= Sp. It. *curvatura* = Pg. *curvadura*, < L. *curvatura*, < *curvare*, pp. *curvatus*, bend, curve: see *curvate, curve, v.*] **1.** Continuous bending; the essential character of a curve: applied primarily to lines, but also to surfaces. See phrases below.

In a curve, the *curvature* is the angle through which the tangent sweeps round per unit of length of the curve.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 74.

2. Any curving or bending; a flexure.—**3.** Something which is curved or bent.—**Aberrancy of curvature.** See *aberrancy*.—**Absolute curvature** of a twisted curve, in *geom.*, the reciprocal of the radius of the osculating circle.—**Angle of curvature.** See *angle*[3].—**Angular curvature of the spine**, in *pathol.*, abnormal and excessive curvature of the spine projecting backward, produced by caries of the bodies of the vertebræ, or Pott's disease. Also called *Pott's curvature*.—**Anticlastic curvature**, in *geom.*, that kind of curvature which belongs to a surface cutting its tangent-plane in four real directions, as the inside part of an anchor-ring. Anticlastic curvature is also called *hyperbolic curvature*, because a surface so curved has a hyperbola for its indicatrix.—**Average curvature**, the whole curvature divid-

ed by the length of the curve or the area of the surface. —**Center of curvature, of principal curvature, of spherical curvature.** See *center*[1].—**Chord of curvature.** See *chord.*—**Circle of curvature.** See *circle.*—**Curvature of concussion,** in *bot.*, curvature in a growing internode which follows upon a sharp blow, the curvature being concave on the side which receives the stroke: a phrase derived from Sachs.—**Curve of curvature.** See *curve.*—**Curve of double curvature.** See *curve.*—**Darwinian curvature,** the curvature observed by Darwin as occurring in roots in response to stimulation. It is peculiar in being convex on the side to which the stimulus is applied.—**Double curvature,** a term applied to the curvature of a line which twists, so that all the parts of it do not lie in the same plane, as the rhumb-line or loxodromic curve.—**Geodesic curvature,** the ratio of the angle between two successive geodesic tangents to a curve drawn upon a curved surface to the length of the infinitesimal arc between those tangents.—**Hyperbolic curvature.** See *anticlastic curvature.*—**Indeterminate curvature,** the curvature of a curve or surface at a node, where the usual expression for the curvature becomes indeterminate. —**Integral curvature.** See *whole curvature.*—**Lateral curvature of the spine,** in *pathol.*, abnormal curvature of the spinal column in a lateral direction, caused by a relaxation of the ligaments and muscles which normally keep the spine erect. Also called *scoliosis.*—**Line of curvature,** in *geom.*, a curve traced upon a surface so as to lie constantly in the plane of the section of maximum or of minimum curvature of the surface at the point.—**Measure of curvature,** at any point of a curve or surface, the average curvature in the immediate neighborhood of that point. Also simply *curvature.*—**Pott's curvature.** Same as *angular curvature of the spine.*—**Radius of curvature,** the radius of the circle of curvature.—**Second curvature,** torsion; the rate of rotation of the osculating plane of a curve, relatively to the increment of the arc.—**Spherical curvature** of a twisted curve. (*a*) The reciprocal of the radius of the osculating sphere. (*b*) Plane curvature existing in any part of a twisted curve; that kind of curvature which exists at any part of a surface where the osculating quadric surface reduces to a sphere.—**Synclastic curvature,** that kind of curvature which belongs to a surface not cutting its tangent-plane in a real locus. —**Whole, total,** or **integral curvature,** the angle between the normals at the extremities of an arc of a plane curve; as applied to a portion of a surface, the area on the surface of a unit-sphere described by a radius which moves parallel to the normal to the contour of the portion of surface whose curvature is spoken of; as applied to an arc of a twisted curve, the length of the curve described on the surface of a unit-sphere by a radius moving parallel to the normal to the curve.

★**curve** (kėrv), *a.* and *n.* [In earlier use *curb*, < ME. *courbe*, < OF. *courbe, corbe* (see *curb*), F. *courbe* = Pr. *corb* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvo*, < L. *curvus*, bent, curved, = OBulg. *krivŭ*, bent, = Lith. *kreivas*, crooked, akin to Gr. *κυρτός*, bent, and prob. to *κρίκος, κίρκος*, L. *circus*, a ring, circle: see *circle.*] **I.** *a.* Bending; crooked; curved.

A *curve* line is that which is neither a straight line nor composed of straight lines. *Ogilvie.*

II. *n.* **1.** A continuous bending; a flexure without angles; usually, as a concrete noun, a one-way geometrical locus which may be conceived as described by a point moving along a line round which as axis turns a plane, while the line rotates in the plane round the point. The curve is at the same time the envelop of the plane and of the line. Geometers understand a curve as something capable of being defined by an equation or equations, or otherwise described in general terms. It may thus have nodes, cusps, and other singularities, but must not be broken in a way which cannot be precisely defined without the use of special numbers. Curves are often employed in physics and statistics to represent graphically the changes in value of certain physical or statistical quantities: as, the energy *curve* of the solar spectrum; the isothermal line or *curve;* the *curve* of population.

Nor pastoral rivulet that swerves
To left and right thro' meadowy *curves.*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, c.

2. Anything continuously bent.—**3.** A draftsman's instrument for forming curved figures. —**4.** In *base-ball,* the course of a ball so pitched that it does not pass in a straight line from the pitcher to the catcher, but makes a deflection in the air other than the ordinary one caused by the force of gravity: as, it was difficult to gage the *curves* of the pitcher. An *in curve* is one that deflects from the straight line toward the batter; an *out curve,* away from the batter. A *drop* deflects downward, and a *rise* or *up curve* upward.—**Adiabatic curve.** See *adiabatic.*—**Algebraic curve,** a curve whose equations in linear coördinates contain only algebraic functions of the coördinates.—**Anaclastic curves, anallagmatic curves.** See the adjectives.—**Anticlinal** and **synclinal curves,** in *geol.*, terms applied to the elevations and depressions of undulating surfaces of strata. See *anticlinal* and *synclinal.*—**Asymptotical curves.** See *asymptotical.*—**Axis of a curve.** See *axis*[1].—**Bicursal curve,** a curve which cannot be described by the continuous motion of one point, even if it passes through infinity, but can be so described by two points.—**Bipartite curve, bitangential curve.** See the adjectives.—**Cartesian curve.** Same as *Cartesian, n.*, 2.—**Catenary** or **catenarian curve.** See *catenary.*—**Caustic curve.** Same as *caustic, n.*, 3.—**Center of a curve.** See *center*[1].—**Characteristic angle of a curve.** See *characteristic.*—**Class of a curve.** See *class,* 6.—**Closed curve.** See *close*[1], *v.*—**Contact of two curves.** See *contact.*—**Cubic curve,** a curve of the third order, cutting every plane (or else every line in the plane) in three points. A cubic curve in a plane is one which is cut by every line in the plane in three points, real or imaginary. Such curves are of three genera: nodal cubics, which have either a crunode or an acnode; cuspidal cubics, which have a cusp; and non-singular cubics, which are bicursal, though one branch may be imaginary.—**Curve coördinates.** See *coördinate.*—**Curve of beauty,** a gentle curve of double or contrary flexure, in which it has been sought to trace the foundation of all beauty of form. Also called *line of beauty.*—**Curve of curvature,** a curve drawn upon a surface in such a manner that at every point normals to the surface at consecutive points of the curve intersect one another.—**Curve of double curvature,** a curve not contained in one plane.—**Curve of elastic resistance,** in *gun.*, a curve whose ordinates give the elastic resistance of a built-up gun at the different points along the bore.—**Curve of equal** or **equable approach.** See *approach.*—**Curve of probability,** a curve whose equation is

$$y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-a^2x^2},$$

representing the probabilities of different numbers of recurrences of an event.—**Curve of pursuit,** the curve described by a point representing a dog which runs with constant velocity toward another point representing a hare, this second point also moving, generally in a straight line, with constant velocity. After the dog passes the hare, he runs away from it according to the same law.—**Curve of sines, cosines, tangents, secants,** etc., curves in which the abscissa is proportional to the angle, and the ordinate to a trigonometric function of the angle. —**Cuspidal curve,** a curve on a surface along which the surface so touches itself that on cutting the surface by an arbitrary plane at every intersection of this plane with the cuspidal curve the intersection of the plane with the surface has a cusp.—**Deficiency of an algebraical curve,** the number by which the number of its double points—nodes and cusps—falls short of the highest number which a curve of the same order can have.—**Dianodal curve.** See *dianodal.*—**Distribution of a curve,** in *geom.*, twice the number of double points increased by three times the number of cusps.—**Elastic curve,** the figure assumed by a thin elastic plate acted upon by a force and a couple.—**Equation to a curve.** See *equation.*—**Equitangential curve,** a curve upon whose tangents a fixed line (called the *directrix*) intercepts equal distances from the points of tangency.—**Exponential curve.** See *exponential.*—**Family of curves,** a singly infinite series of curves differing from one another only by the different values assumed by one constant.—**Flexure of a curve,** in *math.*, the bending of the curve toward or from a straight line.—**Focal curve,** the locus of foci of a surface.—**Foliate curve,** Newton's 41st species of cubic curves, a plane cubic having a crunode and a point of inflection at infinity, the inflectional tangent being an ordinary line. It is supposed to resemble a leaf. For a figure, see *cissoid.*—**Geodesic curve.** See *geodesic.*—**Geometric curve.** See *geometric.*—**Harmonic curve,** a curve whose ordinates are a simple harmonic function of the abscissas; a curve of sines.—**Lemniscatic curve,** a plane curve whose polar equation is of the form $r^n = A \sin n\theta$.—**Lissajous's curves** (so named from the French physicist Jules Antoine Lissajous, who observed them first in 1855), figures produced by the composition of two simple harmonic motions, as the curve formed on a screen by a ray of light reflected first from a mirror attached to one vibrating tuning-fork, and then from a mirror on another fork which is placed, for example, at right angles to the first. The form of the curve traced out by the point of light depends upon the difference of pitch between the two forks, and also upon the difference of phase.—**Loxodromic curve.** See *loxodromic.*—**Magnetic curves.** See *magnetic.*—**Mechanical curve,** a curve of such a nature that the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate cannot be expressed by an algebraic equation. Such curves are now generally called *transcendental curves:* opposed to *algebraic curve.*—**Order of an algebraic curve,** the number of points, real or imaginary, in which it cuts every plane (or every line in that plane).—**Organic description of curves,** in *geom.*, the description of curves on a plane by means of instruments.—**Periodic curve,** a curve which represents a periodic function.—**Plane curve,** a curve lying in a plane.—**Quartic curve,** a curve of the fourth order.—**Radical curve,** a spiral having several branches through the origin.—**Range curve,** a curve employed to determine the approximate ranges for different angles of elevation of a projectile fired from a given piece with a given charge of powder. It is constructed by tracing a line through the points of intersection of the ordinates and abscissas representing respectively the angles of elevation given and the corresponding ranges obtained from practice. It gives a rapid method for interpolating intermediate ranges. The tabulation of these elevations with their corresponding ranges taken from the curve constitutes a range table.—**Rank of a curve.** See *rank.*—**Sextic curve,** a curve of the sixth order.—**Skew, twisted,** or **tortuous curve,** a curve not lying in a plane.—**Transcendental curve,** a curve whose equation contains transcendental functions of one or more of the coördinates.—**Twisted cubic curve.** Same as *twisted cubic* (which see, under *cubic, n.*).

curve (kėrv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curved,* ppr. *curving.* [In earlier use *curb* (now with deflected senses: see *curb, v.*), < OF. *curber, corber, courber,* F. *courber* = Pr. *corbar* = OSp. *corvar* (Sp. *encorvar*) = Pg. *curvar* = It. *curvare, corvare,* < L. *curvare,* bend, curve, < *curvus,* bent, curved: see *curve, a.*] **I.** *trans.* To bend; cause to take the shape of a curve; crook; inflect.

And lissome Vivien . . .
. . . *curved* an arm about his neck.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Brunelleschi *curved* the dome which Michel Angelo hung in air on St. Peter's.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 2.

II. *intrans.* To have or assume a curved or flexed form: as, to *curve* inward.

Out again I *curve* and flow. *Tennyson,* The Brook.

Through the dewy meadow's breast, fringed with shade, but touched on one side with the sun-smile, ran the crystal river, *curving* in its brightness, like diverted hope.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxiii.

curvedness (kėr'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being curved. [Rare.]

curvet (kėr'vet or kėr-vet'), *n.* [Formerly *corvet,* < It. *corvetta* (= F. *courbette*), a curvet, leap, bound, < *corvare, curvare,* bow, bend, stoop, < L. *curvare,* bend, curve: see *curve, v.*] **1.** In the *manège,* a leap of a horse in which both the fore legs are raised at once and equally advanced, the haunches lowered, and the hind legs brought forward, the horse springing as the fore legs are falling, so that all his legs are in the air at once.

The bound and high *curvet*
Of Mars's fiery steed. *Shak.,* All's Well, ii. 3.

2. Figuratively, a prank; a frolic. *Johnson.*

curvet (kėr'vet or kėr-vet'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curveted* or *curvetted,* ppr. *curveting* or *curvetting.* [Formerly *corvet;* = It. *corvettare* = F. *courbetter;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap in a curvet; prance.

Anon he rears upright, *curvets* and leaps.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 279.

He ruled his eager courser's gait;
Forced him, with chastened fire, to prance,
And, high *curvetting,* slow advance.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 18.

The huge steed . . . plunged and *curveted,* with redoubled fury, down the long avenue. *Poe,* Tales, I. 480.

2. To leap and frisk.

Cry, holla! to the tongue, I prithee; it *curvets* unseasonably. *Shak.,* As you Like it, iii. 2.

A gang of merry roistering devils, frisking and *curvetting* on a flat rock. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 348.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a curvet; cause to make an upward spring.

The upright leaden spout *curvetting* its liquid filament into it. *Landor.*

curvicaudate (kėr-vi-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *curvus,* curved, + *cauda,* tail: see *caudate.*] Having a curved or crooked tail.

curvicostate (kėr-vi-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *curvus,* curved, + *costa,* a rib: see *costate.*] Having small curved ribs.

curvidentate (kėr-vi-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *curvus,* curved, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *dentate.*] Having curved teeth.

curvifoliate (kėr-vi-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< L. *curvus,* curved, + *folium,* a leaf: see *foliate.*] Having curved leaves.

curviform (kėr'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *curvus,* curved, + *forma,* shape.] Having a curved form.

curvilinead (kėr-vi-lin'ē-ad), *n.* [As *curviline-ar* + *-ad*[1].] An instrument for delineating curves.

curvilinear (kėr-vi-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* [Also *curvilineal* (after *linear, lineal*); cf. F. *curviligne* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvilineo;* < L. *curvus,* bent, + *linea,* line: see *line*[2].] Having a curved line; consisting of or bounded by curved lines: as, a *curvilinear* figure.—**Curvilinear angle.** See *angle*[3], 1. —Curvilinear coördinates. See *coördinate.*

curvilinearity (kėr-vi-lin-ē-ar'i-ti), *n.* [< *curvilinear* + *-ity.*] The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curved lines.

curvilinearly (kėr-vi-lin'ē-ėr-li), *adv.* In a curvilinear manner.

curvinervate (kėr-vi-nėr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *curvus,* curved, + *nervus,* nerve: see *nervate.*] Having the veins or nervures curved.

curvinerved (kėr'vi-nėrvd), *a.* Same as *curvinervate.*

Curvirostra (kėr-vi-ros'trą), *n.* [NL., < L. *curvus,* curved, + *rostrum,* beak.] A genus of birds; the crossbills: synonymous with *Loxia* (which see). *Scopoli,* 1777. Also called *Crucirostra.*

curvirostral (kėr-vi-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *curvus,* bent, + *rostrum,* a beak, + *-al.*] **1.** In general, having a decurved bill, as a curlew or creeper.—**2.** Specifically, having a crooked, cruciate bill, as the crossbills; metagnathous. See cut under *crossbill.*

Curvirostres (kėr-vi-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *curvus,* curved, + *rostrum,* a beak.] In *ornith.*, a group of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres,* nearly the same as the *Certhiomorphæ* of Sundevall. *Sclater,* 1880.

curviserial (kėr-vi-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *curvus,* curved, + *series,* series, + *-al.*] Arranged in curved or spiral ranks: in *bot.*, applied by Bravais to a theoretical form of leaf-arrangement in which the angle of divergence is incommensurable with the circumference, and conse-

quently no leaf can be exactly above any preceding one. The ordinary forms of phyllotaxy indicated by the fractions ½, ⅓, ⅔, etc., approximate more and more closely to this, and the deviation in the $\frac{1}{13}$ and $\frac{8}{21}$ arrangements is inappreciable. Such forms, therefore, are sometimes so designated.

curvital (kėr'vi-tal), *a.* [< *curve* + *-it-* + *-al.*] Pertaining to curves in general.—**Curvital function**, a function expressing the length of the perpendicular from a fixed point of a curve upon a normal at a variable point, the length of the arc from the fixed to the variable point being the independent variable of the function.

curvity (kėr'vi-ti), *n.* [= F. *curvité* = Pr. *curvitat* = Sp. *curvidad* = Pg. *curvidade* = It. *curvità*, < LL. *curvita(t-)s*, < L. *curvus*, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] The state of being curved; curvature.

curvograph (kėr'vō-gràf), *n.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An arcograph.

curvous† (kėr'vus), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] Bent; crooked; curved. *Coles*, 1717.

curvulate (kėr'vū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **curvulus*, dim. of L. *curvus*, curved, + *-ate*[1].] Slightly curved.

curwillet (kėr-wil'et), *n.* [From its cry.] The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*.

cury†, *n.* [ME. *cury*, < AF. *curie*, OF. *keuerie*, < *keu*, < L. *coquus*, a cook.] Cookery; also, a dish.

Cookes with theire new conceytes . . .
Many new *curies* alle day they are contryvynge and fyndynge. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 149.

Cusco bark. See *bark*[2].

Cusco china. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).

cusco-cinchonin (kus″kō-sin'kō-nin), *n.* Same as *cusconine*.

cusconidine (kus-kon'i-din), *n.* [< *Cusco(n-)* (*bark*) + *-id*[1] + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid of cinchona.

cusconine (kus'kō-nin), *n.* [< *Cusco(n-)* (*bark*) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 + 2H_2O$) of cinchona. Also *cusco-cinchonin*.

Cuscus[1] (kus'kus), *n.* [NL.: see *couscous*.] A genus of marsupial quadrupeds of the Australian and Papuan islands, including opossum-like prehensile-tailed phalangers, covered with dense woolly fur, having a small head and

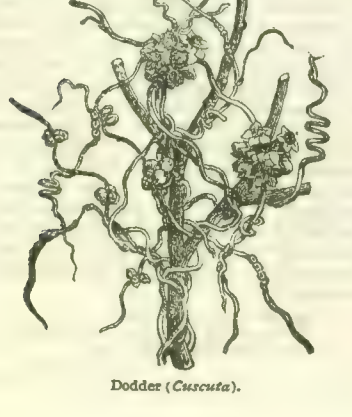


Cuscus maculatus.

large eyes, living in trees, and characterized by slow movements. Their average size is about that of a domestic cat. There are several species, as *C. ursinus*, *C. orientalis*, *C. maculatus*, and *C. vestitus*, the last inhabiting New Guinea.

cuscus[2] (kus'kus), *n.* [< E. Ind. *khuskhus*.] The commercial name for the long fibrous aromatic root of cuscus-grass, which is used for making tatties or screens, ornamental baskets, etc.

cuscus-grass (kus'kus-gràs), *n.* An aromatic grass of India, *Andropogon squarrosus*. See *Andropogon* and *tatty*[2].



Dodder (*Cuscuta*).

Cuscuta (kus-kū'tạ), *n.* [NL., from the Ar. name.] A genus of plants, constituting the family *Cuscutaceæ;* the dodders. They are slender, leafless, yellow or orange-colored twining plants, drawing their nourishment wholly from the herbaceous plants to which they fasten. The flowers are white and the embryo is without cotyledons. There are about 100 species, widely distributed, some of them noxious weeds, as *C. Epilinum* and *C. Epithymum*, which, especially in Europe, are injurious to flax and clover. See *dodder*[1].

cush (kush), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The commercial name in India for sorghum.

cushat (kush'at), *n.* [E. dial. also *cushot*, *cow-shot*, *cowshut*, *cooscot*, Sc. also *kowschot*, also *cushie* (*cushie-dow*); < ME. *cowscot*, *couscot*, < AS. *cūscote*, *cūsceote*, *cūscute*, a ring-dove, perhaps for **cuc-scote*, lit. quick-shooting, swift-flying, < *cucu*, contr. of *cwicu*, *cwic*, quick, + *-scote*, < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*, *shot*.] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus*.

Far ben thy dark green planting's shade
The *cushat* croodles am'rously. *Tannahill.*

In this country the ringdove or wood-pigeon is also called the *cushat* and the queest. *Yarrell*, British Birds.

cushew-bird (kush'ō-bėrd), *n.* [< *cushew*, prob. imitative, + *bird*[1].] A name of the galeated curassow. See *curassow*, 2.

cushie-doo (kush'i-dö), *n.* [Sc.; also written *cushie-dow*; < *cushie*, = *cushat*, q. v., + *doo*, *dow*, E. *dove*.] A Scotch name of the ring-dove or cushat, *Columba palumbus*. *Macgillivray.*

cushiest†, *n. pl.* See *cuishes*.

cushin†, *n.* See *cushion*.

cushinet†, *n.* See *cushionet*.

cushion (kush'un), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cushin*, *quishon*; < ME. *cuschone*, *cuysshen*, *quysshen*, *cuyschun*, < OF. *cuissin*, *coessin*, *coissin*, *coussin*, F. *coussin* = Pr. *coisin*, *coissi* = Sp. *coxin*, now *cojín* = Pg. *coxim* = It. *cuscino*, *coscino* = OHG. *chussin*, MHG. *küssin*, G. *küssen*, *kissen* = MLG. D. *kussen* (cf. Sw. *kudde*), < ML. *cussinus*, cushion, modified, under Rom. influence, from **culcitinum*, dim. of L. *culcita*, a cushion, pillow, feather bed, quilt: see *counterpoint*[1] and *quilt*.] **1.** A bag-like case of cloth or leather, usually of moderate size, filled with feathers, wool, or other soft material, used to support or ease some part of the body in sitting or reclining, as on a chair or lounge. See *pillow*.

Upon which tyme of sitting, the servitorys moste diligently a-wayte to serve them of *qussyons*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 369.

In a shadowy saloon,
On silken *cushions* half reclined.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

2. Something resembling a cushion in structure, softness, elasticity, use, or appearance; especially, something used to counteract a sudden shock, jar, or jolt, as in a piece of mechanism. Specifically—(*a*) An elastic pad of calfskin stuffed with wool, on which gold-leaf is placed and cut with a palette-knife into the forms or sizes needed by the finisher for the gilding of books. Also called *gold-cushion*. (*b*) A pillow used in lace-making. See *pillow*. (*c*) A pincushion (which see). (*d*) In *hair-dressing*, a pad used for supporting the hair and increasing its apparent mass.

The hair was arranged [in 1789] over a *cushion* formed of wool, and covered with silk.
Fairholt, Costume, II. 211.

(*e*) The rubber of an electrical machine. See *rubber*. (*f*) The padded side or rim of a billiard-table. (*g*) The head of a bit-stock. See *brace*[1], 14. (*h*) In *mach.*, a body of air or steam which serves, under pressure, as an elastic check or buffer; specifically, steam left in the cylinder of an engine to serve as an elastic check for the piston. The cushion is made by closing the exhaust-outlet an instant before the end of the stroke, or by opening the inlet for live steam before the stroke is finished. (*i*) In *zoöl.*, a pulvillus. (*j*) In *bot.*, an enlargement near the insertion of many leaves and other organs: a mobile structure. See *pulvinus*. (*k*) In *arch.*, the echinus of a capital.

3. The woolsack.

[Chief Justice Hale] became the *cushion* exceedingly well. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 144.

Cushion style, in *embroidery*, formerly, the simplest stitch, like modern Berlin work or worsted work: so called because much used for cushions to kneel upon in church, etc.—**To be beside the cushion**†, to miss the mark (literally or figuratively). *Nares.*—**To hit** or **miss the cushion**†, to succeed or fail in an attempt; hit or ★miss a mark. *Nares.*

cushion (kush'un), *v.* [< *cushion*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To seat on or as on a cushion or cushions.

Many, who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity. *Bolingbroke*, Parties.

2. To cover or conceal with or as with a cushion; furnish with a cushion or cushions, in any sense of that word: as, to *cushion* a seat; to *cushion* a carriage.

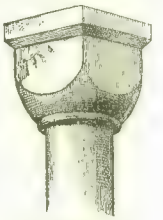
Further gain was also made by *cushioning* the bearings of the diaphragm on both sides with rings of paper.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 24.

3†. To put aside or suppress.

The apothecary trotted into town, now in full possession of the vicar's motives for desiring to *cushion* his son's oratory. *M. W. Savage*, R. Medlicott, ii. 10.

II. *intrans.* In *billiards*, to make the cue-ball hit the cushion, either before it touches any other ball or after contact with the object-ball.

cushion-capital (kush'un-kap″i-tal), *n.* In *arch.*, a capital of such form as to appear like a cushion pressed upon by the weight of the entablature. It is of common occurrence in Indian buildings; and the name is specifically given to a form of Norman capital, consisting of a cube rounded off at its lower angles.



Cushion-capital (Norman).

cushion-carom (kush'un-kar″om), *n.* In *billiards*, a carom in which the cue-ball hits the cushion before striking the second object-ball.

cushion-dance (kush'un-dans), *n.* An English and Scotch dance, especially popular among country people and at weddings. It is a sort of circular gallopade in single file, in which, at a certain regularly recurring stage in the music, each dancer in turn drops a cushion before one of the other sex; the two having knelt and kissed each other, the promenade is resumed. In Scotland it is called *bab at the bowster*, or *bob at the bolster*.

cushionet (kush'un-et), *n.* [Formerly also *cushinet* (= It. *cuscinetto*); as *cushion* + dim. *-et*.] A little cushion.

cushioning (kush'un-ing), *n.* [< *cushion* + *-ing*[1].] The act of providing with a cushion; a provision of cushions; in *mach.*, the effect produced by a cushion; a cushion or buffer.

If the small quantity [of air] necessary to supply the motor be confined, it will also be ample to provide all the *cushioning* that is desirable. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8682.

Preadmission, that is to say, admission before the end of the back stroke, which, together with the compression of steam left in the cylinder when the exhaust port closes, produces the mechanical effect of *cushioning*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 501.

cushion-rafter (kush'un-raf″tėr), *n.* An auxiliary rafter placed beneath a principal one, to relieve an unusual strain.

cushion-scale (kush'un-skāl), *n.* A once common scale-insect, *Icerya purchasi*, injurious to the orange and other fruits cultivated in California: so called from the large cushion-like, waxy, fluted ovisac attached to the bodies of the females. It is very active and hardy, is capable of being transported from one continent to another, infests many different cultivated trees and plants, and is a great pest. The female bug has three molts and the male two. Also called *cottony cushion-scale*, and also *white scale*, *fluted scale*, and *Australian bug*.

cushion-star (kush'un-stär), *n.* A kind of starfish of the genus *Goniaster* and family *Asterinidæ*. *G. equestris*, the knotty cushion-star, is a British species.

cushion-stitch (kush'un-stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a stitch by which the ground is covered with straight short lines formed by repeated short stitches. This stitch was much used to form the background of elaborate embroidery in the fifteenth and later centuries, sometimes imitating painting, the colors being mingled with great ingenuity so as to represent clouds, distant foliage, etc.

cushiony (kush'un-i), *a.* [< *cushion* + *-y*[1].] Like a cushion; soft and yielding or elastic.

A bow-legged character with a flat and *cushiony* nose.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, x.

It was this turfy and grassy character of these mountains—I am tempted to say their *cushiony* character—that no reading or picture-viewing of mine had prepared me for. *The Century*, XXVII. 110.

Cushite (kush'īt), *n.* and *a.* [< *Cush*, the son of Ham, + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* A descendent of Cush, the son of Ham; a member of a division of the Hamite family named from Cush, anciently occupying Ethiopia and perhaps parts of Arabia and Babylonia.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cushites or their language.

cusk (kusk), *n.* A local name in Great Britain of the torsk, a fish of the genus *Brosmius*, and in the United States of the burbot, *Lota maculosa*.

Telemachus caught a laker of thirteen pounds and a half, and I an overgrown *cusk*, which we threw away.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 151.

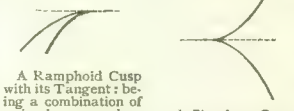
cuskin†, *n.* A kind of drinking-cup. *Halliwell.*

cusp (kusp), *n.* [< L. *cuspis*, a point, spear, javelin, lance, string, etc.] **1.** In *astron.*, the point or horn of a crescent, specifically of the crescent moon; also, the points where the limbs of the sun and moon intersect during a solar eclipse.—**2.** In *astrol.*, the first entrance of any house in the calculation of nativities.

No other planet hath so many dignities,
Either by himself, or in regard of the *cusps*.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

The *Cusp* or very entrance of any house, or first beginning, is upon the line where you see the figures placed.
Lilly, Christian Astrology, etc. (ed. 1659), p. 33.

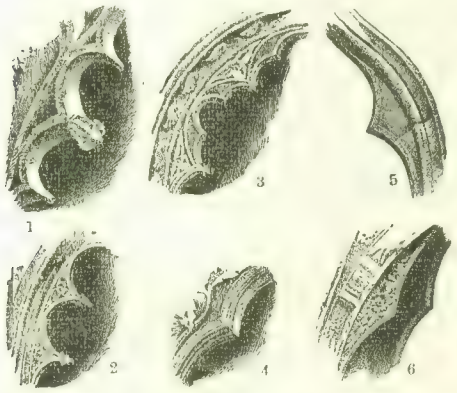
3. In *geom.*, a stationary point on a curve, where a point describing the curve has its motion precisely reversed.—**4.** In *arch.*, an intersecting point of the small arcs or foliations decorating the internal curves of the trefoils, cinquefoils, etc., of medieval tracery; also, the



A Ramphoid Cusp with its Tangent: being a combination of a simple cusp and an inflection, involving also a double tangent and a node.



A Simple or Ceratoid Cusp, with the tangent at the stationary point.



Cusps.

1. St. Ouen, Rouen, 15th century. 2. Tomb of Can Signorio della Scala, Verona, 14th century. 3. Notre Dame du Folgoat, Brittany, 16th century. 4. Cathedral of Reims, 13th century. 5. Ducal Palace, Venice. 6. Tomb of Can Mastino della Scala, Verona.

figure formed by the intersection of such arcs. —**5.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Any special prominence or protuberance of the crown of a tooth. A blunt conical cusp is called a *tubercle;* a sharp sectorial cusp is a *blade;* a low or lateral cusp is a *heel.* Teeth are sometimes named from the number of their cusps, as *bicuspid*, *tricuspid*. A canine tooth, the crown of which consists of a single cusp, is *cuspidate*. (*b*) A sharp tooth-like process on a margin or part. —**6.** In *bot.*, a sharp and rigid point, as of a leaf.—**Cusp of the second kind**, in *geom.*, a ramphoid cusp. See first figure, def. 3.—**Deciduous cusps.** See *deciduous*.

Cusparia bark. See *bark*[2].

cusparine (kus'pa-rin), *n.* [< *Cusparia* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{19}NO_3$), crystallizing in needles, obtained from the bark of the true angostura, *Cusparia trifoliata*. It is soluble in alcohol, and slightly so in water.

cuspated (kus'pā-ted), *a.* [< *cusp* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *cuspidate*.] Ending in a cusp or point; pointed; cuspidated.

cusped (kuspt), *a.* [< *cusp* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a cusp; cusp-shaped.

cuspidal (kus'pi-dal), *a.* [< L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, + *-al*.] **1.** Ending in a point.—**2.** In *geom.*, having a cusp; relating to a cusp.—**Cuspidal cubic**, a plane cubic curve having a cusp. Such curves are of the third class, and have only one point of inflection and no node.—**Cuspidal curve.** See *curve*.—**Cuspidal edge**, of a developable surface, the locus of points where successive generators of the surface intersect. Also called *edge of regression*.—**Cuspidal locus**, the locus of cusps of a family of curves.

Cuspidaria (kus-pi-dā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, + *-aria*.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Cuspidariidæ*. Also called *Neæra*.

Cuspidariidæ (kus″pi-da-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuspidaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves with single branchiæ on each side very little developed or wanting, palpi also wanting, and with an inequivalve shell having a calcareous osselet in each valve and posterior lateral teeth. They are of small size, and inhabit almost all seas, generally at considerable depths. Also called *Neæridæ*.

cuspidate (kus'pi-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuspidated*, ppr. *cuspidating*. [< L. *cuspidatus*, pp. of *cuspidare*, make pointed, < *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, a spear: see *cusp*.] To make cuspidate or pointed; sharpen.

cuspidate, cuspidated (kus'pi-dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cuspidatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Furnished with or ending in a cusp or cuspis: **as,** *cuspidate* leaves (that is, leaves tapering into a stiff, sharp point, as in thistles). —**2.** Specifically, having a single cusp, as a canine tooth.

cuspidine (kus'pi-din), *n.* [< L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a spear, + *-ine*[2].] A mineral occurring on Mt. Vesuvius and at Franklin Furnace, N. J., in pale rose-red, spear-shaped crystals. Probably a fluosilicate of calcium.

cuspidor, cuspidore (kus'pi-dôr, -dōr), *n.* [< Pg. *cuspidor*, a spitter, a spittoon, < *cuspir*, *cospir*, spit, < L. *conspuere*, spit upon, < *con-* (intensive) + *spuere*, spit, = E. *spew*, q. v.] A spittoon.

cuspis (kus'pis), *n.*; pl. *cuspides* (-pi-dēz). [L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, spear, etc.: see *cusp*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a cusp; a point, tip, or mucro.

cuss[1] (kus), *n.* [A vulgar pron. of *curse:* see *curse*[1], *curse*[2].] A curse: used both in the proper sense, as an imprecation, and (as equivalent to *curse*[2]) as a symbol of worthlessness: see *curse*[1], *curse*[2].

cuss[1] (kus), *v.* [A vulgar pron. of *curse:* see *curse*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To curse; swear at. [Low, U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To curse; swear; use profane language. [Low, U. S.]

cuss[2] (kus), *n.* [Short for *customer*, as used in the same sense. Compare *chap*[3] for *chapman*. The added implication of objurgation is prob. due to vague association with *cuss*[1].] A fellow; a perverse or refractory person: a general term of contempt or reproach (sometimes very slight or jocose): usually with an epithet: as, a hard *cuss;* a mean *cuss;* a little *cuss*. [Low or humorous, U. S.]

cuss[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *kiss*. *Chaucer*.

cussedness (kus'ed-nes), *n.* [A vulgar pron. of *cursedness;* used with some ref. also to *cuss*[2], a perverse or refractory person.] Cursedness; perverseness; cantankerousness. [Low or humorous, U. S.]

cusser (kus'ėr), *n.* [Also *cooser*, *couser*, assimilated forms of *cursour*, a stallion, steed, < ME. *corsour*, *courser*, a courser, a steed: see *courser*[1].] A stallion. [Scotch.]

Then he rampauged and drew his sword — for ye ken a fie man and a *cusser* fears na the deil.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xi.

cussest†, *n. pl.* See *cuishes*.

cusso (kùs'ō), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The pistillate inflorescence of *Hagenia Abyssinica*, a rosaceous tree of Abyssinia. It contains a bitter, acrid resin, and is an efficient tænifuge. Also written *kooso*.

cuss-word (kus'wėrd), *n.* An imprecation; a profane expletive; an oath. [Low, U. S.]

custard (kus'tärd), *n.* [A corruption of ME. *custade*, prop. and usually *crustade*, a pie, tart, < OF. *croustade*, F. *croustade*, a pie, tart, = Pr. *crustado* (Roquefort) = It. *crostata*, a pie, tart, also the crust of a pie, < L. *crustatus*, crusted, pp. of *crustare*, crust, < *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *crustate*.] A compound of eggs and milk, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

custard-apple (kus'tärd-ap″l), *n.* The fruit of *Anona reticulata*, a native of the West Indies, but cultivated in all tropical countries. It is a large, reddish-brown, heart-shaped fruit, sometimes called *bullock's-heart* from its size and appearance.

custard-coffin† (kus'tärd-kof″in), *n.* A piece of raised pastry, or the upper crust, which covers a custard.

It is a paltry cap,
A *custard-coffin*, a bauble, a silken pie.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

custard-cups (kus'tärd-kups), *n.* The willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*.

custil†, **custelt**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coustille*, f., a two-edged sword, a poniard, *coustel*, *coutel*, later *cousteau*, *couteau*, a knife, < L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife: see *cutler* and *colter*.] A poniard; a dagger.

No maner of persone or persones go nor walke within this town of Bristowe, with no Glaythes, speerys, longe swerdys, longe daggers, *custils*, nother Basgelardes, by nyght nor by day, whereby the kinges peace in any maner wyse may be trobbelid, broken, or offendid.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 427.

custock (kus'tok), *n.* [Also written *custoc*, *castock*, *castack*, prob. a corruption of **cole-stock*, *kail-stock* or *-stalk*, cabbage-stalk.] The pith or core of a cabbage or colewort; a cabbage-stalk. [Scotch.]

An' gif the *custoc's* sweet or sour,
Wi' joctelegs they taste them.
Burns, Halloween.

custode (kus'tōd), *n.* [< F. *custode* = Pr. *custodi* = Sp. Pg. *custodio* = It. *custode*, *custodio* (as if < L. **custodius*), < L. *custos* (*custōd-*), a guardian, keeper.] **1.** In *law*, one who has the custody or guardianship of anything; a custodian.—**2.** Same as *custodia*. *S. K. Inventory*, 1860, Nos. 182, 296.

custodee (kus-tō-dē'), *n.* [As *custode* + *-ee*[1].] A custodian.

custodes, *n.* Plural of *custos*.

custodia (kus-tō'di-ä), *n.*; pl. *custodiæ* (-ē). [ML. in these senses; L. *custodia*, keeping, watch, guard, a prison: see *custody*.] *Eccles.*, any vessel or receptacle used to contain sacred objects. Specifically—(*a*) A shrine in which the sacrament was exposed to the people or carried in procession. See *monstrance* and *ostensoir*. (*b*) A reliquary. Also *custode*, *custodial*.

custodial[1] (kus-tō'di-al), *a.* [< *custody* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of custody or guardianship.

custodial[2] (kus-tō'di-al), *n.* [< *custodia* + *-al*.] Same as *custodia*. *C. Reade*.

custodiam (kus-tō'di-am), *n.* [L. *custodiam* (acc. of *custodia*, custody: see *custody*), occurring in the L. form of the lease.] A lease from the crown under the seal of the Exchequer, by which the custody of lands, etc., seized into the king's hands, is demised or committed to some person as custodee or lessee thereof. *Tomlin*. Also called *custodiam lease*. [Eng.]

custodian (kus-tō'di-an), *n.* [< ML. **custodianus*, implied in *custodianatus*, the office of a custodian, < L. *custodia*, custody: see *custody*.] One who has the care or custody of anything, as of a library, a public building, a lunatic, etc.; a keeper or guardian.

custodianship (kus-tō'di-an-ship), *n.* [< *custodian* + *-ship*.] The office or duty of a custodian.

custodier (kus-tō'di-ėr), *n.* [< OF. **custodier*, < LL. *custodiarius*, a keeper, jailer, < L. *custodia*, keeping: see *custody*.] A keeper; a guardian; a custodian. [Archaic.]

But now he had become, he knew not why or wherefore, or to what extent, the *custodier*, as the Scottish phrase went, of some important state secret.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

custody (kus'tō-di), *n.* [= F. *custode*, a curtain, a pyx, a monstrance, = Sp. Pg. It. *custodia*, < L. *custodia*, a keeping, watch, guard, prison, < *custos* (*custod-*), a keeper, watchman, guard, akin to Gr. *κεύθειν*, hide, and prob. to E. *hide:* see *hide*[1].] **1.** A keeping; a guarding; care, watch, inspection, or detention, for preservation or security: as, the prisoner was committed to the *custody* of the sheriff. It is often used to imply the power and duty of control and safe keeping of a thing, as distinguished from the legal possession, which is deemed to be in another person: thus, the goods of the master may be in his legal possession though in the *custody* of his servant.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari shall be the boards of the tabernacle. Num. iii. 36.

I have all her Plate and Houshold stuff in my *Custody*, and unless I had gone as I did, much had been embezzled.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 23.

2. Restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment; incarceration.

He shall be apprehended . . . and committed to safe *custody* til he hath paid some fee for his ransome.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 5.

What peace will be given
To us enslaved, but *custody* severe,
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment?
Milton, P. L., ii. 333.

3. Safe-keeping against a foe; guarding; security. [Rare or obsolete.]

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon*.

custom (kus'tum), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *custom*, *custome*, *custum*, *custume*, *costume*, *costome*, < OF. *costume*, *custume*, *custome*, *coustume*, F. *coutume* = Pr. *costuma* = Sp. *costumbre* = Pg. *costume* = It. *costuma* (> F. also *costume*, > E. *costume*[2], q. v.), custom, etc., < ML. *custuma*, *costuma*, custom, etc., a contraction and modification (as if through a form **consuetumen*, pl. *-tumina*) of L. *consuetudo* (*consuetudin-*), custom, habit (see *consuetude*), < *consuescere*, pp. *consuetus*, accustom, inchoative form of *consuere*, be accustomed, < *con-* (intensive) + *suere*, be accustomed, perhaps < *suus*, one's own, his own: see *consuetude*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The common use or practice, either of an individual or of a community, but especially of the latter; habitual repetition of the same act or procedure; established manner or way.

And we do not as *custome* is,
We are worth to be blamyd, i-wysse,
I wolde we dyd nothing amys
As God me speyd.
York Plays, p. 440

The country *custome* maketh things decent in vse, as in Asia for all men to weare long gownes both a foot and horsebacke. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 239.

I know this *Custom* in you yet is but a light Disposition; it is no Habit, I hope. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

I may notice that habit is formed by the frequent repetition of the same action or passion, and that this repetition is called consuetude, or *custom*. The latter terms, which properly signify the cause, are not unfrequently abusively employed for habit, their effect.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., x.

We are all living according to *custom;* we do as other people do, and shrink from an act of our own.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

2. In *law*, collectively, the settled habitudes of a community, such as are and have been for an indefinite time past generally recognized in it as the standards of what is just and right; ancient and general usage having the force of law. Some writers use the word without qualification, as meaning only *general customs*—that is, such as are prevalent throughout the nation; and some as meaning only *local* or *particular customs*, such as obtain only in a particular class, vocation, or place. In modern use, *custom* is more appropriate to immemorial habitudes, either general or characteristic of a particular district and having legal force, and *usage* to the habitudes of a particular vocation or trade. In the history of France the term *custom* is applied specifically to numerous systems of ancient usage which were judicially recognized as binding upon their respective communities before the revolution of 1789, or until the promulgation of the Code Napoléon: as, the *custom* of Normandy, of Brittany, of Orleans, etc. There were 60 general customs (each extending over a whole province) and 165 particular customs (those of cities, bishoprics, etc.) reduced to writing. The custom of Paris was established by the French as the law of Canada, and many of its provisions were embodied in the Code Napoléon.

The new tenant may not challenge any by *costome*, but [only] by sufferance of the ould tenants.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 437.

The fraunchises and free *custumes* whiche beth gode in the saide toune I shall meyntene.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 416.

Customs within each country existed before statutes, and so observances come imperceptibly and control the conduct of a circle of nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 28.

3. The buying of goods or supplying of one's current needs; the practice of having recourse to some particular place, shop, manufactory, house of entertainment, etc., for the purpose of purchasing or giving orders.

It is much to be doubted, there will neither come *custome* nor any thing from thence to England within these few yeares. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 80.

Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

4. Toll, tax, or duty; in the plural, specifically, the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. In the United States customs are by the Constitution confined to duties on imports (on which alone they are now levied in European countries generally), and are imposed by act of Congress. They have constituted more than half the receipts of the national government. Their management is intrusted to an officer of the Treasury Department called the Commissioner of Customs. See *tariff*.

Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; *custom* to whom *custom;* fear to whom fear. Rom. xiii. 7.

The *customs* and subsidy of wool, so fruitful of revenue in former times, were indeed abolished, in consequence of the prohibition, in 1647, of the exportation of wool.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 6.

Commissioner of Customs. See *commissioner.*—**Custom of merchants,** or *lex mercatoria*, the unwritten law relating to bills of exchange, mercantile contracts, sale, purchase, and barter of goods, freight, insurance, etc.—**Custom of war,** the unwritten military law derived from military usage; the common law of courts martial.—**General custom.** (*a*) In *Eng. law*, a custom which, though it may not be universal, prevails throughout the kingdom at large, as distinguished from one which is merely local. (*b*) In *old French law*, a system of customary law common to a whole province.—**Guardian by custom.** See *guardian.*—**Heir by custom.** See *heir.*—**Heriot custom.** See *heriot.*—**Syn. 1.** *Custom, Habit, Usage, Manner, Practice, Fashion*, rule, wont. *Custom* implies continued volition, the choice to keep doing what one has done; as compared with *manner* and *fashion*, it implies a good deal of permanence. *Habit* is a custom continued so steadily as to develop a tendency or inclination, physical or moral, to keep it up: as, the *habit* of early rising; the *habit* of smoking. *Habit* and *practice* apply more often to the acts of an individual; *fashion* and *usage* more often to many; the others indifferently to one or more. *Manner* ranges in meaning from *custom* to *habit:* as, it was the *manner* of the country. *Practice* is nearly equivalent to *custom*, but is somewhat more emphatically an act. *Fashion* is applied to those customs which go by caprice or fancy, with little basis in reason; it especially applies to trifling things, and those things which have little permanence: as, it is the *fashion* of the time; hence its application to the constantly changing styles of dress.

Ill *customs* by degrees to *habits* rise,
Ill *habits* soon become exalted vice.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Pythag. Phil., l. 682.

In some royal houses of Europe it was once a *custom* that every son, if not every daughter, should learn a trade.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

Right thinking in any matter depends very much on the *habit* of thought; and the *habit* of thought, partly natural, depends in part on the artificial influences to which the mind has been subjected.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 314.

Usages, no matter of what kind, which circumstances have established . . . become sanctified.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 522.

To my mind, though I am native here,
And to the *manner* born, it is a *custom*
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

It was once the *practice* of nations to slaughter prisoners of war; but even the Spirit of War recoils now from this bloody sacrifice. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 50.

In words, as *fashions*, the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic if too new or old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 333.

4. *Duty, Impost*, etc. See *tax, n.*

II. *a.* **1.** Done or made for individual customers, or to order: as, *custom* work; *custom* shoes.—**2.** Engaged in doing custom work: as, a *custom* tailor.

custom† (kus'tum), *v.* [< ME. *customen*, < OF. *costumer, coustumer, custumer*, accustom, < *costume, custume*, custom: see *custom, n.*, and cf. *accustom*, of which *custom, v.*, is in part an abbreviated form.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make familiar; accustom.

And yat menn of craftes and all othir menn yat fyndes torches, yat yai come furth in array and in ye manere as it has been vsed and *customed* before yis time, noght haueyng wapen, careynge tapers of ye pagentz.
Proclamation by Mayor of York, 1394, quoted in [York Plays, Int., p. xxxiv.

2. To give custom to; supply with customers.

If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he should be weakly *customed*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 219.

3. To pay duty for at the custom-house.

He hath more or lesse stolen from him that day they *custome* the goods. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 237.

II. *intrans.* To be accustomed; be wont.

For on a Bridge he *custometh* to fight.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 7.

customable (kus'tum-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *custumable*, < OF. *costumable, coustumable, custumable*, < *costumer, custumer*, custom: see *custom, v.*, and *-able*.] 1†. Common; habitual; customary.

Their trials and recoueries are . . . vpon *customable* law, which consisteth vppon laudable customes.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 438.

They use the *customable* adornings of the country.
Artif. Handsomeness, p. 39.

2. Subject to the payment of the duties called customs; dutiable. [Rare.]

customableness (kus'tum-a-bl-nes), *n.* General use or practice; conformity to custom. [Rare.]

customably (kus'tum-a-bli), *adv.* According to custom; in a customary manner; habitually. [Obsolete or rare.]

Some sortes will *customably* lye, but from such flye thou must. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

True and lively zeale is *customably* dispareg'd with the terme of indiscretion, bitternesse, and choler.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

customal† (kus'tum-al), *n.* [< *custom* + *-al*.] A customary. Also spelled *custumal*.

A Latine *Custumall* of the towne of Hyde.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 19.

A close re-examination of the *Custumals* or manuals of feudal rules, plentiful in French legal literature, led . . . to some highly interesting results.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 6.

customarily (kus'tum-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a customary manner; commonly; habitually.

He underwent those previous pains which *customarily* antecede that suffering. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

customariness (kus'tum-ā-ri-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being customary or usual; habitual use or practice.

A vice which for its guilt may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest invectives which can be made against it. *Government of the Tongue.*

★ **customary** (kus'tum-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *custumere, custommere*, < OF. *costumier, coustumier, F. coutumier*, < ML. *custumarius*, subject to tax (lit. pertaining to custom), < *custuma*, custom, etc.: see *custom, n.*, and *-ary*2. Cf. *customer.*]
I. *a.* **1.** According to custom, or to established or common usage; wonted; usual: as, a *customary* dress; *customary* compliments.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
Nor *customary* suits of solemn black.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

It is *customary* to cover the hands in the presence of a person of high rank. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 34.

2. Consisting in or established on custom.

Take Hereford's rights away, and take from Time
His charters and his *customary* rights.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3. Habitual; in common practice: as, *customary* vices.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing or *customary* swearing. *Tillotson.*

4. In *Eng. law:* (*a*) Holding by the custom of the manor: as, *customary* tenants, who are copyholders. (*b*) Held by the custom of the manor: as, a *customary* freehold.—**Customary court.** See *court.*—**Customary freehold,** a superior kind of copyhold, the tenant (who is called a *customary tenant*) holding, as it is expressed, by copy of court-roll, but not at the will of the lord.—**Customary law.** See *consuetudinary.*—**Syn. 1–3.** *Usual, Common*, etc. (see *habitual*); accustomed, ordinary, conventional.

II. *n.*; pl. *customaries* (-riz). [ML. *custumarius:* see above.] A book or document containing a statement or account of the legal customs and rights of a province, city, manor, etc.: as, the *customary* of Normandy. Formerly also written *custumary, costomary.*

A trew coppy of the *Costomary* of the mannor of Tettenhall Regis, coppied out of one taken out of the Originall, the 22d of July 1604. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 432.

It was drawn from the old Germanic or Gothick *custumary*, from feudal institutions which must be considered as an emanation from that *custumary*.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

customed (kus'tumd), *a.* [< *custom* + *-ed*2. Cf. *accustomed.*] Customary; usual; common; accustomed. See *accustomed.* [Rare.]

No common wind, no *customed* event.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

One morn I missed him on the *customed* hill.
Gray, Elegy.

customer (kus'tum-ėr), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *costumier, coustumier*, F. *coutumier*, < ML. *custumarius*, a toll-gatherer, tax-collector, lit. pertaining to custom or customs, < *custuma*, custom, tax, etc.: see *custom.* Cf. *customary*, which is a doublet of *customer.*] **I.** *n.* 1†. A collector of customs; a toll-gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

The said marchants doe alleage that the *customers* & bailifs of the town of Southhampton do compel them to pay for every last of herrings . . . more than the kings custome. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 173.

The *customer* received the duties; the comptroller (contrarotulator) enrolled the payments at the custom house, and thus raised a charge against the *customer;* while the searcher received from the *customer* and the comptroller the document authorising the landing of goods, which was termed the warrant, and, for exportation, the document authorising the shipment of goods, which was termed the cocket; and thereupon allowed the goods mentioned in the document he received to be landed or shipped.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 138.

2. One who purchases goods or a supply for any current need from another; a purchaser; a buyer; a patron, as of a house of entertainment.

If you love yourselves, be you *customers* at this shop of heaven; buy the truth. *Bp. Hall*, Best Bargain.

3†. A prostitute.

I marry!—what? a *customer!* *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

4†. One who has special customs, as of the country or city.

And such a country *customer* I did meet with once.
Heylin, Cosmographie, Pref.

5. Any one with whom a person has to deal; especially, one with whom dealing is difficult or disagreeable; hence, a fellow: as, a queer *customer;* a rough *customer.* [Colloq.]

Customer for you; rum *customer*, too.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, i. 2.

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached—what "The Fancy" would call "an ugly *customer.*"
Dr. J. Brown, Rab, p. 6.

II. *a.* **1.** Being a customer or customers; purchasing; buying.

Such must be her relation with the *customer* country in respect to the demand for each other's products. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Made to the order of or for a customer; specially ordered by a customer and made for him: opposed to *ready-made*, or made for the market generally: as, *customer* work. [Used chiefly in Scotland.]

custom-house (kus'tum-hous), *n.* **1.** A governmental office located at a point of exportation and importation, as a seaport, for the collection of customs, the clearance of vessels, etc. Abbreviated *C. H.*

This is the building which acted at once in the characters of mint and *custom-house*, the second character being set forth by its name wrought in nails on the great door.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 252.

2. The whole governmental establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected and its regulations are enforced.—**Custom-house broker,** a person who acts for importers and shipowners in transacting their business at the custom-house.

customs-duty (kus′tumz-dū″ti), *n.* The tax levied on merchandise imported from or (in some countries) exported to a foreign country. See *custom, n.*, 4.

customs-union (kus′tumz-ū″nyon), *n.* A union of independent states or nations for the purpose of effecting common or similar arrangements for the collection of duties on imports, etc.; specifically, the Zollverein (which see).

Austria perceived that, after all, it would be impossible for her to create a *Customs-Union* that did not include Prussia. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 195.

custos (kus′tos), *n.*; pl. *custodes* (kus-tō′dēz). [L., a keeper: see *custody, custode.*] **1.** A keeper; a custodian.

On the 21st [of April] Gloucester was appointed lieutenant and *custos* of the kingdom. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 336.

2. In *music*, the sign ∾ or ∿, at the end of a line or page, to show the position of the first note of the next.—**Custos brevium,** formerly, the principal clerk of the English Common Pleas.—**Custos Messium,** a constellation proposed by Lalande in 1775. It embraced parts of Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Camelopardalis, and had a star of the fourth magnitude stolen from each of the last two constellations.—**Custos Rotulorum,** in England, the keeper of the rolls or records (of the session); the chief civil officer of a county. Abbreviated *C. R.*—**Custos Sigilli,** the keeper of the seal. Abbreviated *C. S.*

custrel[1]† (kus′trel), *n.* [< OF. *coustillier,* a soldier armed with a poniard, < *coustille,* a poniard, ult. < L. *cultellus,* a knife: see *custil* and *coistril.*] A buckler-bearer or servant to a man-at-arms. See *cultellarius.*

Every one had an archer, a demi-lance, and a *custrel,* . . . or servant pertaining to him.
Lord Herbert, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 9.

custrel[2]†, **custril**†, *n.* Same as *costrel.*

custum†, *n.* An obsolete form of *custom.*

custumal†, **custumary**†. See *customal, customary.*

cut (kut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cut,* formerly sometimes *cutted,* ppr. *cutting.* [Early mod. E. also *cutte* (Sc. *kit*); < ME. *cutten, kutten,* also *kitten,* and rarely *ketten* (pret. *cutte, kutte, kitte, cut, kit,* pp. *cut,* also pret. *kittede,* pp. *cutted, kitted*), cut, a word of great frequency, first appearing about A. D. 1200, in pret. *cutte,* and taking the place as a more exact term of the more general words having this sense (*carve, hew, slay, smithe*); imitative. The W. *cwtau,* Gael. *cutaich,* shorten, dock, curtail; W. *cwta,* Corn. *cut,* Gael. Ir. *cutach,* short, docked; W. *cwt* = Gael. Ir. *cut,* a tail, a bobtail, etc., are prob. all from Eng.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To make, with an edged tool or instrument, an incision in; wound with something having a sharp edge; incise: as, to *cut* one's finger.

I think there is no nation under heaven
That *cut* their enemies' throats with compliment,
And such fine tricks, as we do.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

2. To penetrate or cleave, as a sharp or edged instrument does.

The pleasantest angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

Far on its rocky knoll descried,
Saint Michael's chapel *cuts* the sky.
M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

No bird is safe that *cuts* the air
From their rifle or their snare.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

3. To wound the sensibilities of; affect deeply.

The man was *cut* to the heart with these consolations.
Addison.

4. To make incision in for the purpose of dividing or separating into two or more parts; sever or divide with a sharp instrument: used with *into* (sometimes *in*) before the parts or divisions, and sometimes with an intensive *up:* as, to *cut* a rope *in* two (that is, *into* two pieces or parts); to *cut* bread *into* slices; to *cut up* an ox *into* portions suitable for the market.

Thoghe zee *kutte* hem *in* never so many Gobettes or parties, overthwart or end longes, everemore zee schulle fynden in the myddes the figure of the Holy Cros of oure Lord Jesu. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

Hence—**5.** In *card-playing,* to divide or separate (a pack of cards) at random into two or more parts for the purpose of determining the deal, trumps, etc., or for the prevention of cheating in dealing, etc.

We sure in vain the Cards condemn:
Ourselves both *cut* and shuffled them.
Prior Alma, ii.

6. To sever by the application of a sharp or edged instrument, such as an ax, a saw, a sickle, etc., in order to facilitate removal. Specifically—(*a*) To hew or saw down; fell: as, to *cut* timber.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon.
2 Chron. ii. 8.

(*b*) To reap; mow; harvest: as, to *cut* grain or hay.

The first wheat that I saw *cut* this yeare was at that postehouse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 141.

Hence—**7.** To remove or separate entirely and effectually by or as by a cutting instrument; sever completely. (*a*) To take away.

Cut from a man his hope in Christ for hereafter, and then the epicure's counsel will seem good, Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

(*b*) With *away:* to sever, detach, or clear away, for the purpose of disencumbering or relieving: as, to *cut away* wreckage on a ship. (*c*) With *off:* (1) To separate from the other parts; remove by amputation or excision: as, to *cut off* a man's head, or one's finger.

An Australian *cuts off* the right thumb of a slain enemy, that the ghost may be unable to throw a spear.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 108.

Hence—(2) To extirpate or destroy; make an end of.

Jezebel *cut off* the prophets of the Lord. 1 Ki. xviii. 4.

Th' incurable *cut off*, the rest reform.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

(3) To interrupt; stop; bring to an end: as, to *cut off* all communication.

This aqueduct could be of no service to Jerusalem in time of war, as the enemy would always *cut off* the communication. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 43.

The junction of the Hanoverians *cut off*, and that of the Saxons put off. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 22.

(4) To bring to an end suddenly or by untimely means: as, *cut off* by pestilence.

Gallant men, who are *cut off* by the sword, move rather our veneration than our pity. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 181.

(5) To debar from access or intercourse, as by the interposition of distance or insurmountable obstacles: as, *cut off* from one's country or friends; *cut off* from all succor.

The Abyssinians . . . were *cut off* from the rest of the world by seas and deserts almost inaccessible.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 3.

(6) To intercept; deprive of means of return, as by the removal of a bridge, or by the intervention of a barrier or an opposing force: as, the troops were *cut off* from the ships.

8. To intersect; cross: as, one line *cuts* another at right angles; the ecliptic *cuts* the equator.

The Fosse *cut* the Watling Street at a place called High Cross in Leicestershire, the site of the Roman Venonæ.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 340.

9. To castrate: as, to *cut* a horse.—**10.** To trim by clipping, shearing, paring, or pruning: as, to *cut* the hair or the nails.

To *kytte* a vyne is thinges iij to attende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

The Walls were well covered with Fruit Trees; he had not *cut* his Peaches; when I askt him the reason, he told me it was his way not to *cut* them till after flowring, which he found by Experience to improve the Fruit.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 187.

Religion in their garments, and their hair
Cut shorter than their eyebrows!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

11. To make or fashion by cutting. (*a*) To excavate; dig: as, to *cut* a drain or trench.

A canal having been *cut* across it [a neck of land] by the British troops. *The Century*, XXIV. 587.

(*b*) To form the parts of by cutting into shape: as, to *cut* a garment; to *cut* one's coat according to one's cloth.

A blue jacket *cut* and trimmed in what is known as "man-o'-war" style. *The Century*, XXIV. 587.

(*c*) To shape or model by superficial cutting; sculpture or carve.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within
Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster?
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

There are four very stately pillers of white free-stone, most curiously *cut* with sundry faire workes.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 33.

I, tired out
With *cutting* eights that day upon the pond.
Tennyson, The Epic.

(*d*) To polish by grinding, etc.; finish or ornament by cutting facets on: as, to *cut* glass or precious stones.

12. To abridge or shorten by omitting a part: as, to *cut* a speech or a play.—**13.** To lower; reduce; diminish: as, to *cut* rates.

It certainly cannot be that those who make these faster times are as a body physically stronger than the first exponents of the art, for it is only during the present generation that the bicycle has been brought into use, and yet we find that "records" are week by week being *cut.*
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 518.

14. To reduce the tone or intensity of (a color).

It [nitric acid] is used for a few colors in calico printing, and sometimes to *cut* madder pinks, that is, to reduce the red to a softer shade.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 359.

15. To dissolve or make miscible: as, to *cut* shellac with alcohol, or lampblack with vinegar.—**16.** To sever connection or relation with; have nothing to do with; give up; abandon; stay away from when one should attend: as, to *cut* acquaintance with a person; to *cut* a connection; to *cut* a recitation.

He swore that he would *cut* the service. *Marryat.*

I *cut* the Algebra and Trigonometry papers dead my first year, and came out seventh.
Bristed, English University, p. 51.

The weather was bad, and I could not go over to Brooklyn without too great fatigue, and so I *cut* that and some other calls I had intended to make.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 340.

17. To meet or pass deliberately without recognition; avoid or turn away from intentionally; affect not to be acquainted with: as, to *cut* an acquaintance.

That he had *cut* me ever since my marriage, I had seen without surprise or resentment.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xliv.

18. In *tennis, golf,* etc., to cause a twisting and bounding of (a ball) by a slanting stroke.—**19.** To carry forward (a heavy object) without rolling, by moving the ends alternately in the required direction: used by laborers, mechanics, etc., in relation to moving beams or the like.—**To cut a caper** or **capers,** to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; frisk about.

In his ordinary gesture he discovers he can dance, though he does not *cut capers.* *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

My bosom underwent a glorious glow,
And my internal spirit *cut a caper.*
Byron, Don Juan, x. 8.

To cut a dash, to make a display.

I knew that he thought he was *cutting a dash,*
As his steed went thundering by.
O. W. Holmes, Reflections of a Proud Pedestrian.

Lived on his means, *cut* no great *dash,*
And paid his debts in honest cash.
Lowell, Int. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

To cut a feather (*naut.*), to move so fast as to make the water foam under the bow: said of a ship.—**To cut a figure,** to make a striking appearance, or be conspicuous in any way, as in dress or manners, public position, influence, etc.

A tall gaunt creature . . . *cutting a* most ridiculous *figure.* *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, III. viii.

To cut a joke, to make a joke; crack a jest.

The King [George IV.] was in good looks and good spirits, and after dinner *cut* his *jokes* with all the coarse merriment which is his characteristic.
Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 18, 1821.

And *jokes* will be *cut* in the House of Lords,
And throats in the County Kerry.
Praed, Twenty-Eight and Twenty-Nine.

To cut and carve, to hack at indiscriminately; change or modify.

Take away the Act which secures the use of the Liturgy as it is, and you set the clergy free to *cut and carve* it as they please. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 23.

To cut down. (*a*) To fell; cause to fall by lopping or hewing.

Ye shall . . . *cut down* their groves. Ex. xxxiv. 13.

(*b*) To slay; kill; disable, as by the sword.

Some of the soldiery were killed while sleeping, others were *cut down* almost without resistance.
Irving, Granada, p. 31.

(*c*) To surpass; put to shame.

So great is his natural eloquence that he *cuts down* the finest orator. *Addison*, Count Tariff.

(*d*) To retrench; curtail: as, to *cut down* expenses.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, who selected the moment for *cutting down* the estimates for our naval and military defences when all Europe is bristling with arms.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 270.

(*e*) *Naut.*, to razee; reduce by cutting away a deck from, as a line-of-battle ship to convert it into a frigate, etc. (*f*) In *racing slang:* (1) To strike into the legs of a competing horse so as to injure him. (2) To take the lead decisively from an inferior animal that has previously been indulged with it. *Krik's Guide.*—**To cut in,** in *whale-fishing,* to cut up in pieces suitable for trying.

From the time a whale is discovered until the capture is made, and the animal *cut in,* the scene is one of laborious excitement. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 230.

To cut it too fat, to overdo a thing. [Low or vulgar, U. S.]

It's bad enough to be uncomfortable in your own house without knowing why; but to have a philosopher of the Sennaar school show you why you are so, is *cutting it* rather *too fat.* *G. W. Curtis*, Potiphar Papers, p. 131.

To cut off with a shilling, to disinherit by bequeathing a shilling: a practice adopted by a testator dissatisfied with his heir, as a proof that the disinheritance was designed and not the result of neglect, and also from the notion that it was necessary to leave the heir at least a shilling to make a will valid.—**To cut one's eye-teeth,** or **to have one's eye-teeth cut,** to be old enough to understand things; be cunning or shrewd, and not easily imposed upon: because the eye-teeth are usually the last of the exposed teeth to appear. [Slang.]—**To cut one's stick,** to move off; be off at once. [Slang.]

Cut your stick, sir—come, mizzle!—be off with you!—go! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 199.

To cut out. (*a*) To remove as by cutting or carving.

You know, sir, you gave them leave to *cut out* or omit whatever they found heavy or unnecessary to the plot.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 1.

(*b*) To shape or form by or as by cutting; fashion; adapt: as, to *cut out* a garment; to *cut out* a pattern; he is not *cut out* for an author.

As if she [Nature] haply had sat down,
And *cut out* Cloaths for all the Town.
Prior, Alma, i.

A large forest *cut out* into walks. *Addison.*

I was in some grottos *cut out* of the rock, in long narrow galleries running parallel to one another, and some also crossing them at right angles.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 9.

Hence—(*c*) To contrive; prepare: as, to *cut out* work for another day.

Sufficient work . . . was *cut out* for the armies of England.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, ii.

(*d*†) To debar.

I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgments, or common discourse. *Pope.*

(*e*) To take the preference or precedence of: as, to *cut out* a rival in love.

Doing his best
To perform the polite, and to *cut out* the rest.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 53.

(*f*) *Naut.*, to capture and carry off, as a vessel from a harbor or from under the guns of the enemy (*g*) To separate, as a beast from the herd; drive apart from the drove: a term used on western ranches. [U. S.]

The headlong dash with which one [of the cowboys] will *cut out* a cow marked with his own brand from a herd of several hundred others. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 9.

To cut short. (*a*) To interrupt; bring to an abrupt or sudden pause.

Achilles *cut* him *short*. *Dryden*, Æneid.

(*b*) To shorten; abridge: as, to *cut* the matter *short*.

And lest I should be weary'd, Madam,
To *cut* things *short*, come down to Adam.
Prior, Alma, ii.

(*c*) To withhold from a person part of what is due.

The soldiers were *cut short* of their pay. *Johnson.*

To cut the gold, in *archery*, to appear to drop across the gold or inner circle of the target, when falling short of the mark: said of the arrow.—**To cut the Gordian knot.** See *Gordian.*—**To cut the** (or **a**) **knot,** to take short measures with any difficulty; effect an object by the most direct and summary means. See *Gordian knot*, under *Gordian.*

Decision by a majority is a mode of *cutting a knot* that cannot be untied.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion.

To cut the mark, in *archery*, to fly straight toward the mark, but fall below it: said of an arrow.—**To cut the sail**†, to unfurl it and let it fall down.—**To cut the teeth,** to have the teeth grow through the gums, as an infant.—**To cut the volt,** or **the round.** See the nouns.—**To cut to pieces,** to cut, hew, or hack into fragments; disintegrate by cutting or slashing; specifically, in war, to destroy, or scatter with much slaughter, as a body of troops, by any mode of attack.

The Abyssinian horse, breaking through the covert, came swiftly upon them [the Moors], unable either to fight or to fly, and the whole body of them was *cut to pieces* without one man escaping.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 28.

To cut up. (*a*) To cut in pieces: as, to *cut up* beef. (*b*) To break or destroy the continuity, unity, or uniformity of: as, a wall space *cut up* with windows.

Making the great portal a semidome, and . . . *cutting* it *up* with ornaments and details.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 386.

(*c*) To eradicate: as, to *cut up* shrubs.

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

(*d*) To criticize severely or incisively; censure: as, the work was terribly *cut up* by the reviewer.

A poem which was *cut up* by Mr. Rigby, with his usual urbanity. *Thackeray*, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.

(*e*) To wound the feelings acutely; affect deeply: as, his wife's death *cut* him *up* terribly.

Poor fellow, he seems dreadfully *cut up*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxxii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make an incision: as, he *cuts* too deep.—**2.** To possess the incising, severing, or gashing properties of an edged tool or instrument, or perform its functions: as, the knife *cuts* well.—**3.** To admit of being incised, sliced, severed, or divided with a cutting instrument: as, stale bread *cuts* better than fresh.—**4.** To turn out (well or ill) in course of being fashioned by cutting: as, the cloth is too narrow to *cut* well (that is, with advantage, or without waste).—**5.** To grow or appear through the gums: said of the teeth.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To strike the inner and lower part of the fetlock with the other foot; interfere: said of a horse.—**7.** To divide a pack of cards, for determining the deal, or for any other purpose.—**8.** To move off with directness and rapidity; make off: sometimes with an impersonal *it.* [Colloq. or slang.]

A ship appeared in sight with a flag aloft; which we *cut* after, and by eleven at night came up with her, and took her.
Retaking of the Island of Sainta Helena (Arber's Eng. [Garner, I. 62).

Cut and come again, take as much as you please and come back for more: used generally to denote abundance, profusion, or no lack.

Cut and come again was the order of the evening, . . . and I had no time to ask questions, but help meat and ladle gravy. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxix.

To cut across, to pass over or through in the most direct way: as, he *cut across* the common.—**To cut and run** (*naut.*), to cut the cable and set sail immediately, as in a case of emergency; hence, to make off suddenly; be off; be gone; hurry away.

I might easily *cut and run*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 116.

To cut in. (*a*) To divide the pack and turn a card, for determining who are to play. (*b*) To join in suddenly and unceremoniously.

"You think, then," said Lord Eskdale, *cutting in* before Rigby, "that the Reform Bill has done us no harm?"
Disraeli, Coningsby, iv. 11.

To cut loose. (*a*) To run away; escape from custody. (*b*) To separate one's self from anything; sever connection or relation: as, the army *cut loose* from all communications.

By moving against Jackson, I uncovered my own communication. So I finally decided to have none—to *cut loose* altogether from my base and move my whole force eastward. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 499.

(*c*) In *shooting*, to discharge a firearm.—**To cut on,** to make haste forward; move on with speed and directness.—**To cut up.** (*a*) To turn out (well or ill) when divided into pieces or parts, as a carcass in the shambles: a butchers' phrase, figuratively used of the division or segregation of the parts of anything, and colloquially of a person as representing his estate: as, the sheep *cuts up* to advantage; how does the old gentleman *cut up*?

The only question of their Legendre, or some other of their legislative butchers, will be, how he *cuts up*. *Burke.*

(*b*) To be jolly, noisy, or riotous; behave badly. [Slang.]

Now, say, what's the use
Of all this abuse,
Of *cutting up*, and thus behaving rioty,
And acting with such awful impropriety?
C. G. Leland, Meister Karl's Sketch-Book, p. 265.

To cut up rough, to become quarrelsome or obstreperous; become dangerous. [Slang.]

cut (kut), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cut, v.*] **1.** Gashed or wounded as with a sharp instrument: as, a *cut* finger.—**2.** In *bot.*, incised; cleft.—**3.** Hewn; chiseled; squared and dressed: as, *cut* stone.—**4.** Manufactured by being cut by machinery from a rolled plate; not wrought or made by hand: as, *cut* nails.—**5.** Having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding or polishing; polished or faceted: as, *cut* glass; gems *cut* and *uncut*.—**6.** Severed or separated from the root or plant: as, *cut* flowers: said (*a*) distinctively of flowers severed from the plant, as opposed to flowering plants growing in the ground or in pots; (*b*) of flowers not made up into bouquets or ornamental pieces—more properly, loose flowers, as distinguished from made-up flowers.—**7.** Castrated; gelded.—**8.** Tipsy; intoxicated; drunk. [Slang.]—**Cut and dry**†, **cut and dried,** prepared for use by cutting and seasoning, as hewn timber; hence, fixed or settled in advance; ready for use or operation at a moment's notice: as, their plans were all *cut and dried* for the occasion.

Can ready compliments supply,
On all occasions *cut and dry*. *Swift.*

The uniformity and simplicity of the *cut-and-dried* Intermediate examination was too tempting a trap for him to avoid. *The Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 52.

Cut and long tail†, people of all kinds or ranks; literally, dogs with cut tails and dogs with long tails.

Shallow. He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
Slender. Ay, that I will, come *cut and long-tail*, under the degree of a 'squire. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4.

Cut and mitered string. See *string.*—**Cut cavendish.** See *cavendish.*—**Cut glass.** See *glass.*—**Cut-in notes,** in *printing*, side-notes to a page coming within the lines of the space usually occupied by the text.—**Cut splice.** Same as *cont-splice.*—**Cut-under buggy.** See *buggy*2.

cut (kut), *n.* [From the verb. But def. **14** (ME. *cut, cutt*) is of different origin.] **1.** The opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument; a gash; a slash; a notch; a wound. Hence—**2.** A sharp stroke or gash as with an edged instrument or with a whip: as, a smart *cut*; a clean *cut.*

This was the most unkindest *cut* of all.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

The General gives his near horse a *cut* with his whip, and the wagon passes them.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 70.

3. Anything that wounds one's feelings deeply, as a sarcasm, criticism, or act of ingratitude or discourtesy.—**4.** A slashing movement; in *saber-exercise*, a slashing stroke with the edge of the weapon, more forcible than a thrust, but less decisive: distinguished as *front cut, right cut*, etc., according to the direction of the movement.—**5.** In *cricket*, a stroke given by the batsman to the ball, by which the ball is sent out in front of the striker and parallel to his wickets.—**6.** In *tennis, golf*, and the like, a slanting stroke of such a kind as to make the ball twist and bound irregularly; also, the twist or bound thus imparted to the ball.—**7.** A step in fancy dancing.—**8.** A channel, trench, or groove made by cutting or digging, as a ditch, a canal, or an excavation through rising ground for a railroad-bed or a road; a cutting.

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris . . . purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

9. In a pontoon bridge, the space or waterway between two pontoons.—**10.** A passage by which an angle is cut off: as, a short *cut.*

The remaining distance . . . might be considerably reduced by a short *cut* across fields.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ii.

11. A part cut off from the rest; a slice or division: as, a good *cut*; a *cut* of timber.

They wanted only the best *cuts*. He did not know what to do with the lower qualities of meat.
The Century, XXXV. 577.

12. Two hanks of yarn.—**13.** The block or stamp on which a picture is engraved or cut, and by which it is impressed; an engraving, especially an engraving upon wood; also, the impression from such a block. See *woodcut.*—**14.** A tally; one of several lots made by cutting sticks, pieces of paper or straw, etc., to different lengths: as, to draw *cuts.*

Wherfore I rede that *cut* among vs alle
Be drawe, and lat see wher the *cut* wol falle.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 331.

2*d Child.* Which *cut* shall speak it?
3*d Child.* The shortest.
1*st Child.* Agreed: draw.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

15†. A gelding.

All the sound horses, whole horses, sore horses, coursers, curtals, jades, *cuts*, hacknies, and mares.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

He's buy me a white *cut*, forth for to ride.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 4.

16. A reduction: as, a *cut* in prices; a great *cut* in railroad-rates: often used as an adjective: as, *cut* rates; a *cut*-rate office.—**17.** The surface left by a cut: as, a smooth or clear *cut.*—**18.** The manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion: as, the *cut* of a garment.

The justice . . .
With eyes severe, and beard of formal *cut*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Pursew the *cut*, the fashion of the age.
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

There is the new *cut* of your doublet or slash, the fashion of your apparel, a quaint *cut*.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, ii. 1.

A sailor has a peculiar *cut* to his clothes, and a way of wearing them which a green hand can never get.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.

19. Specifically, in *lapidary work*, the number and arrangement of the facets on a precious stone which has been polished or cut: as, the double-brilliant *cut*; the Lisbon *cut*; dental *cut.*—**20.** The act of deliberately passing an acquaintance without appearing to recognize him, or of avoiding him so as not to be accosted by him.

We met and gave each other the *cut* direct that night.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ii.

21. Absence when one should be present; a staying away, or a refusal to attend: as, a *cut* from recitation.—**Brilliant cut, half-brilliant cut, double-brilliant cut, Lisbon cut, Portuguese cut, single cut.** See *brilliant, n.*—**Cut over point,** in *fencing*, a passing of the point of the weapon over that of the adversary in thrusting upon him. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Degree cut.** Same as *trap cut.*—**Dental cut,** in *gem-cutting*, a style of ornamentation consisting of two rows of facets on the top of the stone.—**Rose cut,** in *gem-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which the upper part of the stone has 24 triangular facets, and the back of the stone is flat. When the base is a duplicate of the upper side, the stone becomes a *double rose.* Rose-cut diamonds are usually set with foil at the back. See *brilliant*, fig. 7.—**Star cut,** in *diamond-cutting*, a form of brilliant-cutting in which the facets on the top and back are so arranged that they resemble a star.—**Step cut.** Same as *trap cut.*—**Table cut,** in *diamond-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which the stone is usually flat, and is cut with long (technically called *table*) facets with beveled edges, or a border of small facets.—**The cut of one's jib,** the shape or general appearance of a person: as, I knew him by *the cut of his jib.* [Originally a sailors' phrase with reference to the characteristic form of a ship's jib.]

The young ladies liked to appear in nautical and lawn-tennis toilet, carried so far that one might refer to *the cut of their jib.* *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 178.

To draw cuts, to draw lots, as of little sticks, straws, papers, etc., cut of unequal lengths.

I think it is best to *draw cuts* and avoid contention.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 86.

Trap cut, in *gem-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which one row or more of long step-like facets is arranged on the top or crown of the stone, around the table, and three, six, or more rows of similar steps or degree facets on the back or pavilion; or the top may be *brilliant cut*, and only the back *trap cut*, or vice versa. This form of cut intensifies or darkens the color of a stone, and hence is used for the sapphire, emerald, ruby, etc. Also called *step cut* and *degree cut.*

cut-against (kut'a-genst″), *n.* In *bookbinding:* (*a*) The cut made by a bookbinders' knife on

a book lying on or against a board, in contradistinction to a cut made on a book in the middle of a pile of other books. (*b*) The piece of wood which receives the edge of the knife.

cut-and-thrust (kut′and-thrust′), *a.* Designed for cutting and thrusting: as, a *cut-and-thrust* sword.

The word sword comprehended all descriptions, whether backsword or basket-hilt, *cut-and-thrust* or rapier, falchion or scymitar. *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

cutaneal (kū-tā′nē-al), *a.* [As *cutane-ous* + *-al.*] Same as *cutaneous*. *Dunglison.*

cutaneous (kū-tā′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *cutané* = Sp. *cutáneo* = Pg. It. *cutaneo*, < NL. **cutaneus*, < L. *cutis*, skin: see *cutis*, *cuticle*.] **1.** Pertaining to the skin; of the nature of or resembling skin; tegumentary: as, a *cutaneous* envelop.—**2.** Affecting the skin: as, a *cutaneous* eruption; a *cutaneous* disease.

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. Attached to, acting upon, or situated immediately below the skin; subcutaneous: as, a *cutaneous* muscle.—**Cutaneous absorption.** See *absorption.*

cutaneously (kū-tā′nē-us-li), *adv.* By or through the skin: as, absorbed *cutaneously.*

cutaway (kut′a-wā), *a.* and *n.* [< *cut*, pp. of *cut*, *v.*, + *away.*] **I.** *a.* Cut back from the waist: as, a *cutaway* coat.

II. *n.* A single-breasted coat with the skirt cut back from the waist in a long slope or curve. See *coat*[2].

A green *cut-away* with brass buttons.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

cutch[1] (kuch), *n.* [Also *couch-*, *cooch-*(*grass*); var. of *quitch*, q. v.] Same as *quitch-grass*, *Agropyron repens.*

cutch[2] (kuch), *n.* [A technical name, perhaps ult. due to F. *couche*, a couch, bed, layer, stratum: see *couch*[1].] A block of paper or vellum, between the leaves of which gold-leaf is placed to be beaten.

cutch[3] (kuch), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Catechu.

cutch[4] (kuch), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Same as *cultch.*

cutcha, kutcha (kuch′ä), *a.* and *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *kachchā* = Beng. *kāncha*, etc., raw, unripe, immature, crude (lit. or fig.). A *kachchā* house is one built of unbaked bricks or mud.] **I.** *a.* In British India, temporary, makeshift, inferior, etc.: opposed to *pucka* (Hind. *pakkā*, *pukka*, ripe, cooked, mature), which implies stability or superiority: as, a *cutcha* roof; a *cutcha* seam in a coat.

In America, where they cannot get a pucka railway, they take a *kutcha* one instead. *Lord Elgin*, Letters.

II. *n.* Sun-dried brick; dried mud.

cutcher (kuch′ėr), *n.* [Cf. *cutch*[2].] In a paper-machine, a cylinder about which an endless felt moves.

cutchery (kuch′ę-ri or ku-chā′ri), *n.* [Also *cutcherry*, *kachchari*, *kachahri*, < Hind. *kachahri*, a court, a court-house.] In British India, a court of justice or a collector's or any public office.

Constant dinners . . . [and] the labours of *cutcherry* . . . had their effect upon Waterloo Sedley.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lvii.

cut-chundoo (kut′chun″dö), *n.* A measure of capacity in Ceylon, equal to about half a pint.

cut-drop (kut′drop), *n.* A drop-scene in a theater which is cut away more or less to allow the scenery behind it to be seen through the opening.

cute (kūt), *a.* [An abbr. of *acute.*] Acute; clever; sharp; smart. [Colloq.]

What became of the particularly '*cute* Yankee child who left his home and native parish at the age of fifteen months, because he was given to understand that his parents intended to call him Caleb? *Hawthorne.*

Cap'n Tucker he was . . . so '*cute* at dodgin' in and out all them little ba_s and creeks and places all 'long shore. *Mrs. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 100.

cutely (kūt′li), *adv.* [Short for *acutely.*] Acutely; smartly. [Colloq.]

cuteness (kūt′nes), *n.* [Short for *acuteness:* see *cute.*] The quality of being cute; sharpness; smartness; cleverness; acuteness. [Colloq.]

Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much *cuteness?* *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii. 1.

With the '*cuteness* characteristic of their nation, the neighbours of the Massachusetts farmer imagined it would be an excellent thing if all his sheep were imbued with the stay-at-home tendencies enforced by Nature upon the newly arrived [Ancon] ram. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 267.

Cuterebra (kū-te-reb′rą), *n.* Same as *Cutiterebra.*

cut-grass (kut′gras), *n.* A kind of grass having very rough blades, which when drawn quickly through the hand inflict a cut.—**Rice cut-grass**, in the U. S., the wild rice, *Homalocenchrus oryzoides.*

cuth†, *a.* A Middle English form of *couth.*

cuth- (kuth). An element in some proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the same (with vowel shortened before two consonants) as *couth*, known (see *couth*): as, *Cuthbert*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūth-berht*, *-briht* (famous as a warrior); *Cuthred*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūthrēd* (famous in counsel); *Cuthwin*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūthwine* (famous friend or fighter).

cuthbert† (kuth′bėrt), *n.* [Formerly *St. Cuthbert's duck* (*Anas cuthberti*); cf. *cuddy*[4], prob. of same ult. origin.] The eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima.* *Montagu.*

cut-heal (kut′hēl), *n.* [Appar. < *cut* + *heal;* from supposed curative properties.] The valerian, *Valeriana officinalis.*

cuticle (kū′ti-kl), *n.* [= F. *cuticule* = Sp. *cutícula* = Pg. *cuticula* = It. *cuticola*, < L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin: see *cutis.*] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The scarf-skin or epidermis; the outermost layer of the skin, forming the general superficial integument or covering of the body (see cut under *skin*); by extension, any kind of epidermal or cuticular growths, as nails, claws, hoofs, horns, hair, feathers, etc.

Veins and skin, and *cuticle* and nail.
Bentley, Sermons, iii.

(*b*) The outermost and very superficial integument in general, without reference to its exact nature; a pellicle; a skin, rind, or other investing structure. (*c*) Some thick, tough membrane lining an internal organ: as, the *cuticle* of a fowl's gizzard. (*d*) In infusorians, specifically, the cell-wall.—**2.** In *bot.*, a continuous hyaline film covering the surface of a plant and formed of the cutinized outer surfaces of the epidermal cells. Sometimes used incorrectly for *epidermis.*—**3.** A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor; a film or pellicle.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, the salt concretes in regular figures. *Newton*, Opticks.

cuticula (kū-tik′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *cuticulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *cutis*, the skin: see *cutis.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The cuticle proper; the epidermis; the ectoderm; the exoskeleton; the superficial investment of the body, in so far as this is formed by or derived from the epiblastic cells or epiblast of the embryo, whatever its ulterior modification. (*b*) In infusorians, a comparatively dense envelop to which the outer wall of the body gives rise. Also *cuticulum.* (*c*) In annelids, as the earthworm, a thin and transparent though tough membrane, forming the outermost envelop of the body, and perforated by extremely minute vertical canals.

cuticular (kū-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *cuticulaire* = Sp. *cuticular* = It. *cuticolare;* as *cuticula* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to or consisting of cuticle, in a broad sense; epidermal.

The oral and gastric regions are armed with *cuticular* teeth in many Invertebrata. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

cuticularization (kū-tik″ū-lär-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *cuticularize* + *-ation.*] Same as *cutinization.* Also spelled *cuticularisation.*

cuticularize (kū-tik′ū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuticularized*, ppr. *cuticularizing.* [< *cuticular* + *-ize.*] To render cuticular; give the character, nature, or composition of the cuticle to. Also *cuticularise*, *cutinize.*

The rest of the epidermal cells of the tentacles have their exterior walls excessively *cuticularised* and resistant. *W. Gardiner*, Proc. Royal Soc., XXXIX. 229.

A *cuticularized* cell-wall is almost impermeable to water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 44.

cuticulum (kū-tik′ū-lum), *n.* [NL., neut. dim. of L. *cutis*, skin: see *cutis*, *cuticle.*] Same as *cuticula* (*b*).

cutification (kū″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *cutify:* see *-fy* and *-ation.*] Formation of epidermis or of skin.

cutify (kū′ti-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cutified*, ppr. *cutifying.* [< L. *cutis*, skin, + *-ficare*, make: see *cutis* and *-fy.*] To form skin.

cutikins (kö′ti-kinz), *n. pl.* Spatterdashes. Also written *cuitikins.* [Scotch.]

cutin (kū′tin), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, the skin, + *-in*[2].] According to Frémy, a modification of cellulose contained in the (external) epidermal walls of leaves, petals, and fruits, together with ordinary cellulose, and forming the cuticle or cuticular layers. Cutin exhibits under the microscope the aspect of an amorphous perforated film and is related to cork.

cutinization (kū″ti-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *cutinize* + *-ation.*] In *bot.*, a modification of cell-walls by which they become impermeable to water through the presence of cutin. Also called *cuticularization.*

cutinize (kū′ti-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cutinized*, ppr. *cutinizing.* [< *cutin* + *-ize.*] Same as *cuticularize.*

cutipunctor (kū-ti-pungk′tor), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + NL. *punctor*, < L. *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, puncture: see *puncture*, *point.*] A surgical instrument for puncturing the skin. *E. H. Knight.*

cutis (kū′tis), *n.* [L., the skin, = E. *hide*[2], q. v.] **1.** The skin in general; a skin.—**2.** The true skin, corium, or derma underlying the cuticle or scarf-skin. See *skin.*—**3.** A firmer outer layer of certain fungi, as some agarics.—**Cutis anserina**, literally, goose-skin; goose-flesh; horripilation; a contracted, roughened state of the skin arising from cold, fright, etc. See *anserine.*—**Cutis vera**, the true skin, corium, or derma.

cutisector (kū-ti-sek′tor), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + *sector*, a cutter: see *sector.*] A knife, consisting of a pair of parallel adjustable blades, used for making thin sections in microscopy. *E. H. Knight.*

Cutiterebra (kū″ti-te-reb′rą), *n.* [NL. (Clark, 1815), also contr. *Cuterebra*, < L. *cutis*, skin, + *terebra*, a borer, < *terere*, bore.] A genus of botflies, of the family *Œstridæ*, the species of which



Larva of *Cutiterebra cuniculi.*
a, side view, natural size; *b*, anal end, enlarged; *c*, head end, enlarged.

infest squirrels, rabbits, and other animals. *C. emasculator* is an example, so called from the effect it produces upon male squirrels.

cutitis (kū-tī′tis), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin, + *-itis.*] Cytitis. *Dunglison.*

cutlace†, *n.* See *cutlas.*

cutlas, cutlass (kut′las), *n.* [Formerly also *cuttelas*, *cutlace*, *cutless* (also *courtelas*, *curtle-ax*, and *curtal-ax*, in simulation of *curtal* and *ax*[1], perhaps with some thought of a battle-ax), E. dial. also *cutlash;* < F. *coutelas* (= It. *coltellaccio*, dial. *cortelazo*), < OF. *coutel*, *cultel*, F. *couteau* (> E. *cutto*) = It. *coltello*, a knife, dagger, < L. *cultellus*, a knife, dim. of *culter*, a knife, > AS. *culter*, E. *colter*, *coulter*, the knife of a plow, and (through *cultellus*) E. *cutler*, q. v. Not connected with *cut.*] A short sword or large knife, especially one used for cutting rather than thrusting; specifically, a curved basket-hilted sword of strong and simple make, used at sea, especially when boarding or repelling boarders.

cutlas-fish (kut′las-fish), *n.* **1.** The thread-fish, *Trichiurus lepturus.* See *hairtail.*—**2.** A fish of the family *Gymnotidæ*, *Carapus fasciatus.*

cutlash (kut′lash), *n.* See *cutlas.*

cutlass, *n.* See *cutlas.*

cutler (kut′lėr), *n.* [< ME. *coteler*, < AF. *cotelier*, OF. *cotelier*, mod. F. *coutelier*, < ML. *cultellarius*, a maker of knives, a soldier armed with a knife, prop. adj., < L. *cultellus*, a knife, dim. of *culter*, a knife: see *cutlas.* Not connected with *cut.*] **1.** One whose occupation is the making of knives and other cutting instruments.

Like *cutler's* poetry
Upon a knife, "Love me, and leave me not."
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Their *cutlers* that make hilts are more exquisite in that art then any that I ever saw. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 122.

2. One who sharpens or repairs cutlery; a knife-grinder.—**Cutlers' greenstone.** See *greenstone.*

Cutleria (kut-lē′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Cutler*, an American botanist (1742–1823).] The representative genus of *Cutleriaceæ.* The frond is broad and flat, cut at the margin into narrow segments, as if composed of filaments lying side by side and in some places over one another. Antheridia and oögonia are borne on different fronds. Zoöspores are formed

in unilocular sporangia. Each antheridium produces two small reproductive bodies, and each oögonium one larger one; both kinds are biciliated, but the female cells soon come to rest, and then are impregnated by the antherozoid. *C. multifida* is a North Atlantic species.

Cutleriaceæ (kut-lē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cutleria* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of olive-colored algæ forming a transition between *Phæosporeæ* and *Fucaceæ*. The genera are *Cutleria* and *Zanardinia*.

cutlery (kut'lėr-i), *n.* [< *cutler* + *-y*.] 1. The business of a cutler.—2. Edged or cutting instruments collectively.

As absurd to make laws fixing the price of money as to make laws fixing the price of *cutlery* or of broadcloth.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

cutlet (kut'let), *n.* [Mod. E., modified in simulation of *cut* (cf. *chop*[1], *n.*, in a similar sense); = D. Dan. *kotelet* = G. *cotelette* = Sw. *kotelett*, < F. *côtelette*, OF. *costellette* = Pg. *costelleta*, a cutlet, lit. a little rib, dim. of *côte*, OF. *coste*, etc., < L. *costa*, a rib: see *coast*, *costa*.] A piece of meat, especially veal or mutton, cut horizontally from the upper part of the leg, for broiling or frying.

Mutton *cutlets*, prime of meat. *Swift.*

cutling† (kut'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. from **cutle*, assumed from *cutler*, appar. regarded as *cutl-er*. Cf. *peddle* from *peddler*. Cf. also *cuttle*[2].] The art of cutlery. *Milton.*

cutlins (kut'linz), *n. pl.* [For **cutlings*, < *cut* + *-ling*[1].] In *milling*, half-ground fragments of grain.

cut-lips (kut'lips), *n.* 1. A cyprinoid fish of the subfamily *Exoglossinæ*, *Exoglossum maxillingua*; a stone-toter.—2. The hare-lipped sucker. [Mississippi valley.] See *sucker*.

cut-lugged (kut'lugd), *a.* [Sc., < *cut* + *lug*, the ear, + *-ed*[2].] Crop-eared.

cut-mark (kut'märk), *n.* A mark put upon a set of warp-threads before they are placed on the warp-beam of a loom, to mark off a certain definite length. The mark shows in the woven fabric, and serves as a measure for cutting.

★**cutni** (kut'ni), *n.* [Turk. *qutnī* (*kutnī*), < Ar. *qutn*, cotton: see *cotton*[1].] A grade of silk and cotton made in the neighborhood of Brusa and elsewhere in Asiatic Turkey, and also in Egypt.

cut-off (kut'ôf), *n.* 1. That which cuts off or shortens, as a short path or cross-cut. Specifically—2. In steam-engines, an arrest of the passage of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder, when the piston has made a part of its stroke, leaving the rest of the stroke to be accomplished by the expansive force of the steam already in the cylinder; also, the mechanism which effects it. See *governor*.—3. A new and shorter channel formed for a river by the waters cutting off or across an angle or bend in its course. Cut-offs, sometimes of great extent, are continually forming in the Mississippi and other western rivers. Large rivers like the Mississippi occasionally shorten their course by 10 or 15 miles at a cut-off; but they are constantly lengthening their course by the enlargement of their meanders: hence their length remains constant between narrow limits. As the result of cut-offs on the lower Rio Grande, parts of Texas have been left on the Mexican side of the river or vice versa; the cut-off land is sometimes entirely surrounded by the growing flood plain, and thus forms an enclave. [U. S.]

4. A slide in a delivery-spout in grain-elevators, etc., for shutting off the flow.—5. An arm on a reaper designed to support the falling grain while the platform is being cleared.—6. In *plumbing*, a connecting pipe.—**Adjustable cut-off**, a cut-off which can be adjusted to cut off steam at different positions of the piston in the stroke.—**Automatic cut-off**, a cut-off usually connected with and controlled by the governor of a steam-engine, to cut off steam at any point which will supply the requirements of the engine with reference to its varying duty.—**Slider cut-off**, a form of cut-off for a steam-valve, consisting of an independent plate sliding upon a back.

cutose (kū'tōs), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, a name applied by Frémy to the material composing the hyaline film or cuticle covering the aërial organs of plants.

★**cut-out** (kut'out), *n.* A kind of switch employed to connect the electric wires passing through a telegraph-instrument, an electric light, etc., and cut out the instrument or the light from the circuit. A safety cut-out usually consists of a fusible wire included in the circuit and mounted upon non-combustible terminals.

cut-pile (kut'pīl), *a.* Having a pile or nap composed of fibers or threads standing erect, produced by cutting the loops of thread: said of a textile fabric. Wilton carpets, ordinary velvet, and velveteen are cut-pile goods.

cutpurse (kut'pėrs), *n.* [ME. *cuttpurs*, *cutpurs*; < *cut*, *v.*, + obj. *purse*.] One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing their contents (a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles); hence, a pickpocket.

A *cutpurse* of the empire and the rule;
That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

cutra (kut'rä), *n.* A Turkish weight for indigo, equal to 138 pounds 15 ounces avoirdupois.

cutted (kut'ed), *p. a.* Obsolete or dialectal past participle of *cut*. Specifically—(*a*) Short in speech; curt; laconic.

Be your words made, good Sir! of Indian ware,
That you allow me them by so small rate?
Or do you *cutted* Spartans imitate?
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 549).

(*b*) Sharp in speech; tart; peevish; querulous.

She's grown so *cutted*, there's no speaking to her.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

cuttelast, *n.* See *cutlas*.

cutter[1] (kut'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *cuttere*, a barber; < ★*cut* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who cuts or hews; one who shapes or forms anything by cutting.

A skilful *cutter* of diamonds and polisher of gems.
Boyle, Works, V. 36.

Specifically—(*a*) Formerly, an officer in the English exchequer whose office it was to provide wood for the tallies, and to cut on them the sums paid. See *tally*. (*b*) In *tailoring*, one who measures and cuts out cloth for garments, or cuts it according to measurements made by another. (*c*†) A bully; a bravo; a swaggering fellow; a sharper; a robber. Also *cuttle*.

He's out of cash, and thou know'st by *cutter's* law we are bound to relieve one another. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight.

He with a crew went forth
Of lusty *cutters* stout and bold,
And robbed in the North.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 356).

Because thou art a mispround bird, and despisest thine own natural lineage, and rufflest in unpaid silks and velvets, and keepest company with gallants and *cutters*, must we lose our memory for that? *Scott*, Monastery, xxxvii.

2. That which cuts; an instrument or tool, or a part of one, that cuts: as, a straw-*cutter*; the *cutters* of a boring-machine.

Stewpans and saucepans, *cutters* and moulds, without which a cook of spirit . . . declares it utterly impossible that he can give you anything to eat.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, iv. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) The broad chisel-edge of a center-bit, lying between the nicker, or outer knife-edge, and the center, or pin. (*b*) A knife or an indenting-tool used in testing the explosive pressure of powder in large guns. See *pressure-gage*. (*c*) In *diamond-cutting*, a wooden hand-tool in which that one of two diamonds undergoing cutting which is least advanced is cemented. The other stone is cemented in the setter, and the two are then rubbed together. (*d*) A wad-punch. *E. H. Knight*. (*e*) An upright chisel on an anvil; a hack-iron. *E. H. Knight*. (*f*) A file-chisel. *E. H. Knight*. (*g*) In *agri.*, a colter. (*h*) A fore tooth that cuts, as distinguished from a grinder; an incisor.

The other teeth (the *cutters* and dog teeth) have usually but one root. *Boyle*, Works, V. 36.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A double-banked boat used by ships of war.

I hoisted out the *cutter*, and manned her with an officer and seven men. *Cook*, Voyages, III. ii. 9.

(*b*) A small vessel with a single mast, a mainsail, a forestaysail, and a jib set to bowsprit end. Cutter-yachts are sloop-rigged vessels, and the name is now generally applied to



Cutter-yacht.

sloops of considerable draft and comparatively small beam.—4. A small light sleigh, with a single seat for one or two persons, usually drawn by one horse. [U. S.]

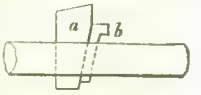
Sleighs are swarming up and down the street, of all sorts and sizes, from the huge omnibus with its thirty passengers to the light, gayly painted *cutters*, with their solitary, fur-capped tenants. *The Upper Ten Thousand*, p. 4.

5. In *mining*: (*a*) A joint or crack, generally one which intersects or crosses a better-defined system of cracks or joints in the same rock. (*b*) In *coal-mining*, the system of joint-planes in the coal which is of secondary importance, being not so well developed as another set called the *back*, *face*, or *cleat* of the coal: generally used in the plural: as, backs and *cutters*.—6. In *mineral.*, a crack in the substance of a crystal, which destroys or greatly lessens its value as a lapidaries' stone.—7. A soft yellow malm-brick, used for face-work, from the facility with which it can be cut or rubbed down.—8. In a weavers' loom, the box which contains the quills.—**Backs and cutters.** See *back*[1].—**Drunken cutter**, an elliptical or oblong cutter-head, so placed on the shaft that it rotates in a circular path; a wabbler. *E. H. Knight*.—**Eccentric cutter.** (*a*) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. It is formed like a drill-stock, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (*b*) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent motion of its own on the slide-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the *eccentric chuck* (which see, under *chuck*[4]).—**Hanging cutter**, in some plows, a colter which depends from the plow-beam.—**Mill-board cutter.** See *mill-board*.—**Revenue cutter**, a light-armed government vessel commissioned for the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of the customs regulations. Formerly the vessels for the protection of the United States revenue were cutter-rigged, but now the name is applied indiscriminately, although almost all the revenue vessels are steamers, and the few remaining sailing vessels are schooner-rigged.—**Rigging-cutter**, an apparatus for cutting the rigging of sunken vessels, to remove the masts, etc., lest they should interfere with navigation.

cutter[2] (kut'ėr), *v.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *quitter*, equiv. to *whitter*, speak low, murmur: see *quitter*[2], *whitter*.] I. *intrans.* To speak low; whisper; murmur, as a dove.

II. *trans.* To fondle. [Prov. Eng.]

cutter-bar (kut'ėr-bär), *n.* In *mech.*: (*a*) The bar of a boring-machine which carries the cutter *a* in a slot formed diametrically through the bar, the cutter being fixed by a key *b*, as shown in the figure. In the special form of boring-machine called *boring-mill*, two or more cutters are arranged around a traversing boring-block carried by the bar (in this instance called *boring-bar*), the block being moved by a screw parallel with the bar. (*b*) The reciprocating bar of a mowing-machine or harvester, carrying the knives or cutters.



Cutter-bar.

cutter-grinder (kut'ėr-grīn'dėr), *n.* A tool or machine adapted for grinding cutters of any kind, as the knives of mowing-machines, or the rotary cutters used in milling, gear-cutting, etc. It consists of a grindstone or emery-wheel, or a combination of such stones or wheels mounted on spindles, and driven by appropriate mechanism.

cutter-head (kut'ėr-hed), *n.* A rotating head or stock, either shaped and ground to form a cutter, or so devised that bits or blades can be attached to it, used with planing-, grooving-, and molding-machines, etc.

cutter-stock (kut'ėr-stok), *n.* A head or holder in which a cutting-tool is secured, as in a lathe.

cutthroat (kut'thrōt), *n.* and *a.* [< *cut*, *v.*, + obj. *throat*.] I. *n.* 1. A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

The wretched city was made a prey to robbers and *cutthroats*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 74.

2. The mustang grape of Texas, *Vitis candicans*: so called from its acrid taste. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.—3. A dark lantern in which there is generally horn instead of glass, and so constructed that the light may be completely obscured. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]—4†. A piece of ordnance. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.

You call me misbeliever, *cut-throat* dog,
And spet upon my Jewish gaberdine,
And all for use of that which is mine own.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Thou art a slave,
A *cut-throat* slave, a bloody, treacherous slave!
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

cutthroat (kut'thrōt), *v. t.* [< *cutthroat*, *n.*] To cut the throat of. [Rare.]

Money, Arcanes,
Is now a god on earth: . . .
Bribes justice, *cut-throats* honour, does what not?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

cutting (kut'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cut*, *v.*] 1. Penetrating or dividing by a cut, as of an edged

tool; serving to penetrate or divide; sharp.—2. Wounding or deeply affecting the feelings, as with pain, shame, etc.; satirical; severe: applied to persons or things: as, he was very *cutting;* a *cutting* remark.

But he always smiled; and audacious, cool, and *cutting*, and very easy, he thoroughly despised mankind.
Disraeli, Henrietta Temple, ii. 15.

He [Sedley] was reprimanded by the court of King's Bench in the most *cutting* terms.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

The collision duly took place. . . . An insulting sneer, a contemptuous taunt, met by a nonchalant but most *cutting* reply, were the signals.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxiii.

3†. Thieving; swaggering; bullying.

Wherefore have I such a companie of *cutting* knaves to waite upon me? *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Y. Love. He's turn'd gallant.
E. Love. Gallant!
Y. Love. Ay, gallant, and is now call'd *Cutting* Morecraft.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 4.

Cutting-down line, in *ship-building*, a curve in the sheer-draft corresponding to the upper surface of the throats of the floors amidships, and to the under side of the keelson.

★**cutting** (kut'ing), *n.* [ME. *cuttynge, kitting;* verbal n. of *cut, v.*] 1. A piece cut off; a slip; a slice; a clipping. Specifically—(*a*) A small shoot or branch cut from a plant and placed in the earth, or in sand, etc., to root and form a new plant.

Propagation by *cuttings* has been long known, and is abundantly simple when applied to such free-growing hardy shrubs as the willow and the gooseberry.
Loudon, Encyc. of Gardening, p. 657.

(*b*) A section; a thin slice used for microscopical purposes. (*c*) A slip cut from a newspaper or other print containing a paragraph or an article which one wishes to use or preserve.

2. An excavation made through a hill or rising ground, in constructing a road, railway, canal, etc.: the opposite of a filling.—3. The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock-joint with the opposite hoof while traveling.—4†. A caper, a curvet.

Changes, *cuttings*, turnings, and agitations of the body.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, p. 228.

5. In *coal-mining*, work done in mining or getting coal so that it may be broken down. The holing or undercutting is parallel with the stratification and at the bottom of the mass; the cutting is at right angles to this, and the effect of the two operations is to isolate a certain quantity of coal, which is afterward broken down by powder or wedges. Sometimes called *carving*.

6. *pl.* The refuse obtained from the sieve of a hutch.—7. *pl.* Bruised groats, or oats prepared for gruel, porridge, etc.—8. See the extract.

When the goods show a bright orange colour they are lifted and winced in water. This process, the reduction of the reds and pinks to the depth of shade they are to have when finished, is called *cutting*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 576.

cutting-board (kut'ing-bōrd), *n.* A board used on a bench or on the lap in cutting leather or cloth.

cutting-box (kut'ing-boks), *n.* 1. A machine in which hay, straw, corn-stalks, etc., are cut into short pieces as feed for cattle.—2. In *diamond-cutting*, a box into which the diamond-dust falls when the diamonds which are cemented into the cutter and setter are rubbed against each other.

cutting-compass (kut'ing-kum″pas), *n.* A compass one of the legs of which carries a cutter, used for making washers, wads, disks, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-engine (kut'ing-en″jin), *n.* In *silk-manuf.*, a machine for cutting refuse or floss silk, after it has been disentangled and straightened, into short lengths that may be worked upon cotton-machinery.

cutting-file (kut'ing-fil), *n.* The toothed cutter of a gear-cutting engine. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-gage (kut'ing-gāj), *n.* A tool having a lancet-shaped knife, for cutting veneers and thin wood.

cutting-line (kut'ing-līn), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a sketch-line drawn on a folded sheet of book-paper, showing where the cutting-knife will trim the margin.

cutting-lipper (kut'ing-lip″ėr), *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the tribe *Chondrostomi* or subfamily *Chondrostominæ*, having trenchant jaws.

cuttingly (kut'ing-li), *adv.* In a cutting manner.

cutting-nippers (kut'ing-nip″ėrz), *n. pl.* A pair of nippers with sharp jaws especially adapted for cutting. The cutters may be placed either parallel to the axis or at various angles with it. Also *cutting-pliers*.

cutting-plane (kut'ing-plān), *n.* A carpenters' smoothing-plane. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-pliers (kut'ing-plī″ėrz), *n. pl.* Same as ★*cutting-nippers*.

cutting-press (kut'ing-pres), *n.* 1. A screw-press or a fly-press used in cutting shapes or planchets from strips of metal.—2. In *bookbinding*, a wooden screw-press of small size to which is attached a knife sliding in grooved bearings, used for trimming single books. Also called *plow-press* or *plow and press*.

cutting-punch (kut'ing-punch), *n.* A punch with a circular face for cutting grommet-holes in sails, disks or wads from leather, cloth, metal, etc., tongue-holes in leather straps, and for various similar uses.

cutting-shoe (kut'ing-shō), *n.* A horseshoe having nails on one side only; a feather-edge shoe: used for horses that cut or interfere. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-spade (kut'ing-spād), *n.* A sharp flat implement, resembling a broad thin chisel, fixed to a pole ten feet or more in length, used to cut the blubber from a whale. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals.

cutting-thrust (kut'ing-thrust), *n.* A tool for making grooves in the sides of boxes, etc.

cuttle[1] (kut'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuttel;* < ME. *cotul, cotull, codull, codulle,* < AS. *cudele*, the cuttlefish (L. *sepia*); also called *wāse-scite*, lit. ooze-discharger, with reference to its discharge of sepia. The change to *cuttle* may have been due to association with *cuttle*[2], a knife, or with *cut*, with reference to the shape of the cuttlebone. Cf. W. *mōrgyllell*, the cuttlefish, lit. sea-knife (< *mor*, sea, + *cyllell*, knife); F. dial. *cousteau* (F. *couteau*) *de mer*, cuttlefish, lit. sea-knife.] 1. A cuttlefish.

It is somewhat strange, that . . . only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink. *Bacon.*

Shel-fish they eat, and the *cutle*, whose bloud, if I may so term it, is like inke: a delicate food, and in great request. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 64.

2. Cuttlebone.

cuttle[2]† (kut'l), *n.* [< OF. *coutel, cultel*, a knife: see *cultel, cutler, cutlas*. Cf. *cutling*.] 1. A knife, especially one used by cutpurses or pickpockets.

Dismembering himself with a sharp *cuttle*.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, ii. 2.

2. Same as *cutter*[1], 1 (*c*).

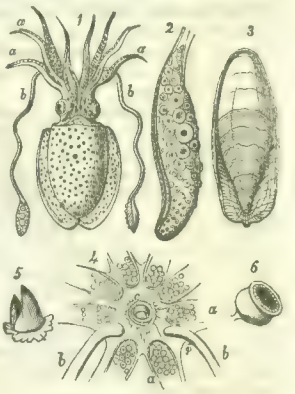
I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the saucy *cuttle* with me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

cuttle[3]† (kut'l), *v. i.* [Var. of *cutter*[2], q. v.] To talk; chat.

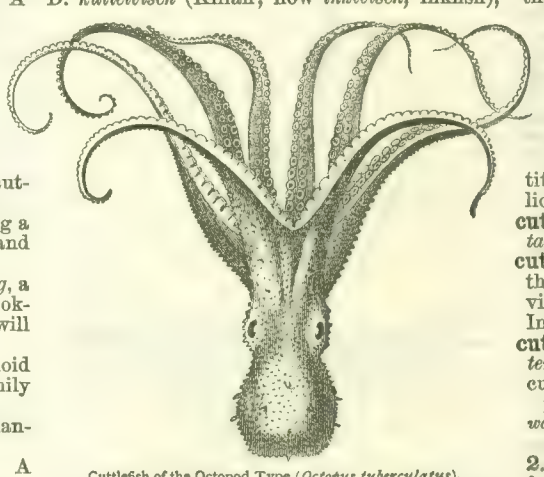
I have been to town on purpose to wait on him, . . . recollecting how you used to *cuttle* over a bit of politics with the old Marquis. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 55.

cuttlebone (kut'l-bōn), *n.* The internal plate of *Sepia officinalis*, consisting of a friable calcareous substance, formerly much used in medicine as an absorbent, but now chiefly for polishing wood, paint, varnish, etc., and for pounce and tooth-powder. A cuttlebone is often hung in the cage of canaries, its slightly saline taste being relished by the birds and acting as a gentle stimulus to their appetite, and its substance affording lime for the shells of their eggs. Also called *sepiost*. See cut under *Dibranchiata*.

cuttlefish (kut'l-fish), *n.* [< *cuttle*[1] + *fish*[1]; cf. D. *kuttelvisch* (Kilian; now *inktvisch*, inkfish), G. *kuttelfisch*, both prob. of E. origin.] A cephalopod; specifically, a cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* and family *Sepiidæ;* a dibranchiate cephalopodous mollusk, with a depressed body, inclosed in a sac. The shorter arms or feet, eight in number, covered with four rows of raised disks or suckers, are arranged around the mouth, and from the midst of them extend two long tentacles, also furnished with disks. These members the animal uses in walking, for attaching itself to objects, and for seizing its prey. A tube or funnel exists below the head and leads from the gills, through which the water admitted to these organs is expelled; and the creature, by ejecting the water with force, can dart backward with amazing velocity. In a sac on the back of the mantle there is a light, porous, calcareous shell formed of thin plates; this is the cuttlebone or sepiost, corresponding to the calamary or pen of the squids. (See *calamary*.) The cuttlefish has the power of ejecting a black, ink-like fluid, the sepia of artists (see *sepia*), from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal itself from pursuit. From this usage the term *cuttlefish* is extended not only to all the forms of *Sepiidæ* and related decapod cephalopods, but also to the octopod members of the same class. When the octopods are called cuttlefishes, the decapods are commonly distinguished as *squids*. The two figures illustrate the two principal types. See *Decapoda, Octopoda*, and *Cephalopoda*, and cuts under *Dibranchiata, ink-bag*, and *Sepia*.



1. Cuttlefish of the Decapod Type (*Sepia officinalis*): *a, a*, arms with suckers; *b, b*, tentacles with suckers on the ends. 2. End of one of the tentacles, showing the suckers. 3. Cuttlebone (the interior shell). 4. Upper view of central part of animal, showing the mouth (*c*), arms (*a, a*), and tentacles (*b, b*). 5. The beak or mouth. 6. One of the suckers.



Cuttlefish of the Octopod Type (*Octopus tuberculatus*).

cuttlefish-bone (kut'l-fish-bōn), *n.* Same as *cuttlebone*.

cutto, cuttoe (kut'ō), *n.* [< F. *couteau*, a knife: see *cutlas*.] A large knife formerly used in New England. *Bartlett.*

There were no suits of knives and forks, and the family helped themselves on wooden plates, with *cuttoes*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

cuttoo-plate (kut'ö-plāt), *n.* [< **cuttoo*, of unknown origin, + *plate*.] In a vehicle, a hood secured to the axle or bolster, and extending over the nave or hub, to protect the axle from mud.

cut-toothed (cut'töthd), *a.* In *bot.*, toothed with deep incisions.

cutty (kut'i), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., also *cuttie*, etc., dim. from *cut*.] I. *a.* 1. Cut short; short: as, a *cutty* spoon.

Her *cutty* sark o' Paisley harn. *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

That was the only smoke permitted during the entertainment, George Warrington himself not being allowed to use his *cutty* pipe. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxiii.

2. Testy; hasty.

II. *n.*; pl. *cutties* (-iz). 1. A short spoon.

It is better to sup with a *cutty* than want a spoon.
Scotch proverb.

2. A short-stemmed tobacco-pipe.

I'm no sae scant o' clean pipes as to blaw wi' a brunt *cutty*. *Scotch proverb.*

3. A popgun. Also called *cutty-gun*.—4. The common hare, *Lepus timidus*.—5. A short, thick-set girl.—6. A slut; a worthless girl or woman; a wanton. Also *cutty-quean*.

cutty-gun (kut'i-gun), *n.* [Sc.] Same as *cutty*, 3.

cutty-quean (kut'i-kwēn), *n.* 1. Same as *cutty*, 6.—2. The cutty-wren. *Montagu.*

cutty-stool (kut'i-stōl), *n.* 1. A low stool.—2. A seat in old Scottish churches in which acknowledged female offenders against chastity were placed during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister.

cutty-wren (kut'i-ren), *n.* The wren. *Montagu.*

cutwal (kut'wal), *n.* [< Hind. and Per. *kotwāl*, the chief officer of police, Mahratta *kotwār*, the village watchman and messenger.] In the East Indies, the chief police officer of a city.

cutwater (kut'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *cut, v.*, + obj. *water*.] 1. The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water. Also called *false stem*.

It [a shot] struck against the head of a bolt in the *cutwater* of the Dartmouth ship, and went no further.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 239

2. The lower portion of the pier of a bridge, formed with an angle or edge directed up the stream, so as more effectually to resist the action of the water, ice, etc.—3. The razorbill, or black skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra*.

cutweed (kut'wēd), *n.* A name applied to various coarse marine algæ, such as *Fucus vesiculosus, F. serratus,* and *Laminaria digitata.*

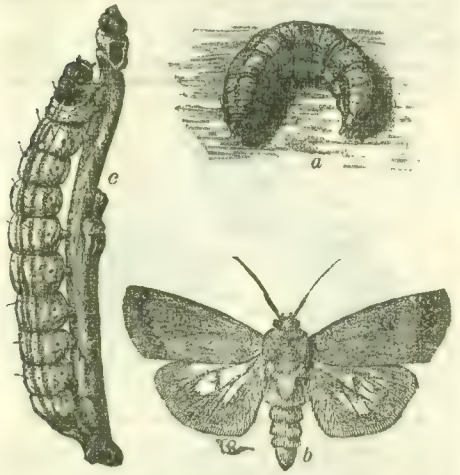
cut-work (kut'wėrk), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** In *embroidery,* appliqué work: so called because the pattern is cut out and sewed upon the ground.—**2.** The earliest form of lace; fine needlework upon linen or silk from which a part of the background was cut away, leaving the design pierced. See *lace.*

This comes of wearing
Scarlet, gold lace, and *cutworks!*
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

II. *a.* Made of cut-work.

It grazed on my shoulder, takes me away six purls of an Italian *cut-work* band I wore.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

★**cutworm** (kut'wėrm), *n.* A name given to a large number of lepidopterous larvæ belonging to the family *Noctuidæ.* They hide during the day under some shelter or beneath the surface of the ground, and come forth at night to cut off, just above or just below the surface, all sorts of tender plants, but particularly maize, cabbage, and melons. Some, like *Paragrotis scandens,* climb on vines and young trees and eat out the buds. *Paragrotis messoria* is one of the commonest.



Cutworms.
a, larva of *Paragrotis messoria; b, c,* moth and larva of *P. scandens.* (All natural size.)

cuvett, cuvatt, *v.* Obsolete spellings of *covet.*

cuvette (kū-vet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cuve,* < L. ★*cupa,* a tub, ML. a cup, etc.: see *cup.*] **1.** In *decorative art,* a portable basin of ornamental form in pottery or porcelain, etc., especially one of the flat-bottomed vessels commonly sold with an aiguière or water-pot: frequent in faience of the eighteenth century.—**2.** In *glass-manuf.,* a basin for receiving the melted glass after refining, and decanting it on the table to be rolled into a plate. In casting, the cuvette is lifted by means of gripping-tongs, chains, and a crane, and the contents are poured upon the casting-table. *E. H. Knight.* **3.** In *fort.,* a trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch; a cunette.


Cuvette (def. 2).

Cuvieria (kū-vi-ē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Georges *Cuvier,* the celebrated French naturalist.] **1.** A genus of holothurians, having scales on the dorsal integument.—**2.** A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, resembling *Styliola,* but having the hinder part of the shell partitioned, the fore part swollen and subcylindric. *C. columella* is an example. Synonymous with *Cleodora.* Also *Cuviera. Rang,* 1827.—**3.** A genus of acalephs. *Péron and Lesueur,* 1807.—**4.** A genus of crustaceans. *Desmarest,* 1825.

Cuvierian (kū-vi-ē'ri-ąn), *a.* [< *Cuvier* + *-ian.*] In *nat. hist.,* relating or pertaining to or named after Georges Cuvier (1769–1832), or his system of classification.

The three *Cuvierian* subkingdoms of the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca. *Dawson,* Origin of World, p. 213.

Cuvierian organs, in echinoderms, appendages of the cloaca, simple or branched, which secrete a viscid substance and are shot out when the animal is irritated.

Cuvieridæ (kū-vi-er'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuvieria* + *-idæ.*] **1.** A family of echinoderms.—**2.** A family of thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Cuvieria:* generally referred to the family *Hyalæidæ* or *Cavolinidæ.*

cuvy (kū'vi), *n.*; pl. *cuvies* (-viz). A kind of seaweed, the devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata.* [Orkney.]

The Orkney kelp-men have assigned peculiar names to each, calling the ordinary Laminaria digitata *cuvy.*
Harvey, Phycologia Britannica.

Cuzco bark, Cuzco china. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

Cwmry, *n. pl.* Same as *Cymry.*

cwt. An abbreviation compounded of *c.* for Latin *centum,* hundred, and *wt.* for English *weight,* used for *hundredweight.*

Cy. The chemical symbol of *cyanogen.*

-cy. [(1) Of ult. L. origin: formerly also *-cie,* ME. *-cie,* OF. *-cie,* F. *-cie, -ce,* etc.; often an extension of *-ce*³ (q. v.), resting more directly upon the orig. L. *-tia* or *-cia;* as *innocence, innocency, convenience, conveniency,* etc. (see *-ancy, -ency*); so *fallacy,* ME. *fallace,* < F. *fallace,* < L. *fallacia,* etc.; ult. or directly < L. *-tia,* or *-cia,* a termination of abstract nouns, < *-t-* (as *-tus,* pp. suffix, or *-n-(t-)s,* ppr. suffix), or *-c-,* + *-ia,* a fem. formative. From meaning 'condition,' the termination has now come to signify, in many newly formed words, 'office'; as in *captaincy, curacy, lieutenancy* (the final *t* is merged in *-cy* = *-tia*), *chaplaincy, cornetcy,* etc. (2) Of ult. Gr. origin: < F. *-sie,* etc., L. *-sia,* < Gr. *-σία*; as in *fancy,* Gr. *φαντασία*; < F. *-tie* (pron. *-sie*), < Gr. *-τία,* as in *aristocracy, democracy;* < F. *-cie,* < Gr. *-τεία,* as in *necromancy;* < Gr. *-τεία,* as in *piracy;* etc.] A termination of nouns, chiefly abstract, of various origin, often associated with or derived from adjectives in *-ant*¹, *-ent,* or *-ate*¹. See the etymology.

cyamid (sī'ą-mid), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Cyamidæ.*

Cyamidæ (sī-am'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyamus* + *-idæ.*] A family of læmodipodous, edriophthalmous crustaceans, formed for the reception of the genus *Cyamus,* the species of which are parasitic chiefly on whales, and are known as *whale-lice.*


Whale-louse (*Cyamus ceti*). (Line shows natural size.)

Cyamus (sī'ą-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύαμος,* a bean.] The typical and only genus of læmodipodous crustaceans of the family *Cyamidæ;* the whale-lice. *Cyamus ceti* has a broad flat body with a rudimentary abdomen.

cyan (sī'an), *n.* Same as *cyanogen.*

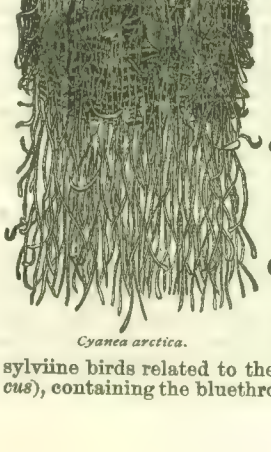
Cyanæa, *n.* [NL.] See *Cyanea.*

cyanamide (sī-an'ą-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *cyan(ogen)* + *amide.*] A white crystalline body ($CN.NH_2$) prepared by the action of ammonia on cyanogen chlorid.

cyanate (sī'ą-nāt), *n.* [< *cyan(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of cyanic acid.

cyan-blue (sī'an-blō), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος,* dark-blue, + E. *blue.*] A greenish-blue color; the color of the spectrum from .505 to .487 micron, or of such light mixed with white.

Cyanea (sī-ā'nē-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cyaneus,* dark-blue: see *cyaneous.*] The typical genus of the family *Cyaneidæ.* The tentacles are bundled beneath the thick lobed disk; and there are 8 radial and as many intermediate gastric pouches, breaking up into small ramifications near the ends of the marginal lobes. *C. arctica* is the common large red jelly-fish of the coast of the United States, attaining a diameter of a foot or more. It is capable of stinging severely. Also *Cyanæa.*


Cyanea arctica.

cyanean (sī-ā'nē-ąn), *a.* [< L. *cyaneus,* dark-blue (see *cyaneous*), + *-an.*] Of an azure color; cerulean. *Pennant.*

Cyanecula (sī-ą-nek'ū-lą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυάνεος,* dark-blue, + L. dim. *-cula.*] A genus of sylviine birds related to the redstarts (*Erythacus*), containing the bluethroats, as *C. suecica* of Europe, Asia, and North America. *C. L. Brehm,* 1828. See cut under *bluethroat.*

cyaneid (sī-ā'nē-id), *n.* A jellyfish of the family *Cyaneidæ.*

Cyaneidæ (sī-ą-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyanea* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Discomedusæ,* typified by the genus *Cyanea,* with a simple cross-shaped mouth, surrounded by four adradial folded mouth-arms. The gastral cavity has 16 or 32 broad radial pouches and branched cæcal flap-canals, with no ring-canal; there are 8 or 16 marginal bodies, and 8 or more long hollow tentacles. Also *Cyanidæ.*

cyaneous (sī-ā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *cyaneus,* < Gr. *κυάνεος,* dark-blue, < *κύανος,* a dark-blue substance (supposed to be blue steel), lapis-lazuli, the blue corn-flower, sea-water, etc., as adj. dark-blue.] Azure-blue; cerulean.

cyanhidrosis (sī″an-hī-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος,* dark-blue, + *ἱδρός,* sweat.] In *pathol.,* blue sweat. *Dunglison.*

cyanhydric (sī-an-hī'drik), *a.* [< *cyan(ic)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic.*] In *chem.,* hydrocyanic; prussic.

cyanic (sī-an'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύανος,* dark-blue, + *-ic.* In second sense with ref. to *cyanogen.*] **1.** Blue: in *bot.,* applied to a series of colors in flowers, including all shades of blue, and passing through violet and purple to red. The *xanthic* series, on the other hand, passes from yellow through orange to red. The variations in color of any flower are in general confined to one of these series. **2.** Pertaining to or containing cyanogen.—**Cyanic acid,** a compound of cyanogen, hydrogen, and oxygen (CNHO), which is a strong acid, but which is not known in the free state.

Cyanidæ (sī-an'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cyaneidæ.*

★**cyanide** (sī'ą-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *cyan(ogen)* + *-ide*¹.] In *chem.,* a combination of cyanogen with an element or a compound radicle capable of acting as an element. *Potassium cyanide* is the most important. It is a crystalline solid, permanent in dry air, but decomposed in moist air, giving off an odor of prussic or hydrocyanic acid. It has a bitter taste, and is extremely poisonous. It is extensively used in photography, electro-metallurgy, and as a laboratory reagent.—**Cyanide** ★**powder,** a salt of potassium, much used in electroplating.

cyanine (sī'ą-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος,* dark-blue, + *-ine*².] The blue coloring matter of certain flowers, as the corn-flower, violet, and species of iris.—**Cyanine blue.** See *blue.*

cyanite (sī'ą-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος,* dark-blue, + *-ite*².] A silicate of aluminium, occurring in bladed to fibrous crystalline aggregates and in triclinic crystals. Its prevailing color is blue, whence its name, but varying from a fine Prussian blue to sky-blue or bluish-white; also green or gray. It has the same composition as andalusite and fibrolite. Also *kyanite* and *disthene.* See cut under *bladed.*

Cyanocephalus (sī″ą-nō-sef'ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος,* dark-blue, + *κεφαλή,* head.] A notable genus of corvine birds of America, having a short square tail, long pointed wings, a peculiarly shaped bill, and naked nostrils. It contains but one species, the blue crow of North America, *C. wiedi,* better known as *Gymnocitta cyanocephala,* or *Cyanocorax cassini;* also called *blue-headed jay* and *piñon jay.* It represents a type intermediate between crows and jays. The bird is abundant in the mountainous regions of the West, especially where the piñon pine grows.

cyanochroia (sī″ą-nō-krō'yą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος,* dark-blue, + *χροιά,* color.] In *pathol.,* a blue or livid color: same as *cyanosis.*

cyanochroic (sī″ą-nō-krō'ik), *a.* [< *cyanochroia* + *-ic.*] Of a bluish color; affected with cyanochroia; cyanosed.

cyanochrous (sī-ą-nok'rus), *a.* [< *cyanochroia* + *-ous.*] Same as *cyanochroic.*

Cyanocitta (sī″ą-nō-sit'ą), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1845), < Gr. *κύανος,* dark-blue, + *κίττα,* Attic form of *κίσσα,* a chattering bird, the jay, or, according to others, the magpie.] A genus of American jays, of which blue is the chief color.


Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*).

The term is used with great latitude by different writers, sometimes covering all the American blue jays, and sometimes restricted to one or another group of the same, exchanging places with *Cyanocorax*, *Cyanogarrulus*, *Cyanolyca*, *Cyanurus*, etc. Its type is the common crested blue jay of the United States, *C. cristata*. *C. stelleri* is Steller's jay of western North America, which runs into several local races.

Cyanocorax (sī-a-nok'ō-raks), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. κύανος, dark-blue, + κόραξ, raven, crow.] A genus of American blue jays. See *Cyanocitta*.

cyanoderma (sī″a-nō-dėr'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύανος, dark-blue, + δέρμα, skin.] In *pathol.*, same as *cyanosis*.

Cyanogarrulus (sī″a-nō-gar'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. κύανος, dark-blue, + L. *garrulus*, chattering.] A genus of American blue jays. See *Cyanocitta*.

cyanogen (sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. κύανος, dark-blue, + -γενης, producing: see *-gen*.] Chemical symbol Cy. A compound radical, CN, composed of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon. This radical cannot exist free, but the double radical (C_2N_2) exists as a gas called *dicyanogen*. It is a gas of a strong and peculiar odor, resembling that of crushed peach-leaves, and burning with a rich purple flame. Under a pressure of between three and four atmospheres it becomes a limpid liquid; and it is highly poisonous and irrespirable. It is obtained by heating dry mercury cyanide. It unites with oxygen, hydrogen, and most other non-metallic elements, and also with the metals, forming cyanides. In combination with iron it forms pigments of a dark-blue color, variously called Prussian blue, Chinese blue, Berlin blue, and Turnbull's blue. Also *cyan*.

cyanometer (sī-a-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. κύανος, dark-blue, + μέτρον, a measure.] A meteorological instrument contrived by Saussure for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness, as in the sky. It consists of a band of pasteboard divided into fifty-one numbered compartments, each of which is painted of a different shade of blue, beginning at one end with the deepest shade, formed by a mixture of black, and ending with the faintest, formed by a mixture of white. The hue of the object is measured by its correspondence with one of these shades.

cyanometry (sī-a-nom'e-tri), *n.* [As *cyanometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of intensity of blue light, especially of the blue of the sky: as, "*cyanometry* and polarization of sky-light," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 481.

cyanopathy (sī-a-nop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. κύανος, dark-blue, + πάθος, suffering.] Same as *cyanosis*.

Cyanophyceæ (sī″a-nō-fis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύανος, dark-blue, + φύκος, seaweed: see *Fucus*.] A name frequently used for *Cryptophyceæ*.

cyanophyl, cyanophyll (sī-an'ō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. κύανος, dark-blue, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf. Cf. *chlorophyl*.] A name given by Frémy to a blue substance developed in the analysis of chlorophyl. See *chlorophyl*.

cyanose (sī'a-nōs), *n.* [< Gr. κύανος, dark-blue.] Same as *cyanosite*.

cyanosed (sī'a-nōzd), *a.* [< *cyanosis* + *-ed*².] In *pathol.*, exhibiting cyanosis; of a bluish color from defect of circulation.

cyanosis (sī-a-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύανος, dark-blue, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a blue or more or less livid color of the surface of the body, due to imperfect circulation and oxygenation of the blood; the blue jaundice of the ancients. In its worst form it is due to a congenital malformation of the heart, in which the foramen between the right and left auricles remains open after birth instead of closing up. Also *cyanopathy*, *cyanoderma*, *cyanochroia*, *blue-disease*.

cyanosite (sī-an'ō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. κύανος, dark-blue, + *-ite*².] Sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Also called *cyanose*, *chalcanthite*.

Cyanospiza (sī'a-nō-spī'zä), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. κύανος, dark-blue, + σπίζα, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch.] A genus of American finches, of small size, with moderate bill, and blue or richly variegated coloration: now usually called *Passerina*. It contains the common indigo-bird of the United States (*C. cyanea*), the lazuli finch (*C. amœna*), the nonpareil, incomparable, or pape (*C. ciris*), etc. See cut under *indigo-bird*.

cyanotic (sī-a-not'ik), *a.* [< *cyanosis*: see *-otic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cyanosis; affected with cyanosis.

Cyanotis (sī-a-nō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. κύανος, dark-blue, + οὖς (ὠτ-) = E. *ear*.] A genus of South American clamatorial flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, the only species of which is *C. rubrigastra*, of Chili.

cyanotrichite (sī-a-not'ri-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. κύανος, dark-blue, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + *-ite*².] A hydrous sulphate of copper and aluminium, occurring in velvety druses of a bright-blue color. Also called *lettsomite*.

cyanotype (sī-an'ō-tīp), *n.* [< *cyan(ide)* + *type*.] A photographic picture obtained by the use of a cyanide.

cyanurate (sī-a-nū'rāt), *n.* [< *cyanur(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of cyanuric acid.

cyanuret (sī-an'ū-ret), *n.* [< *cyan(ogen)* + *-uret*.] A basic compound of cyanogen and some other element or compound; a cyanide.

cyanuric (sī-a-nū'rik), *a.* [< *cyan(ogen)* + *uric*.] In *chem.*, used only of an acid ($C_3H_3N_3O_3$), the product of the decomposition of the solid cyanogen chlorid by water, of the soluble cyanates by dilute acids, of urea by heat, of uric acid by destructive distillation, etc. It is colorless, inodorous, and has a slight taste. It is a tribasic acid, and its salts are termed cyanurates.

Cyanurus (sī-a-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. κύανος, dark-blue, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of American blue jays. The common crested blue jay is often called *C. cristatus*. See *Cyanocitta*. Also *Cyanura*.

cyar (sī'ăr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύαρ, a hole.] The internal auditory meatus.

Cyathaxonia (sī″a-thak-sō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύαθος, a cup, + ἄξων, an axle, axis.] The typical genus of fossil corals of the family *Cyathaxoniidæ*. *Michelin*, 1846.

Cyathaxoniidæ (sī-a-thak-sō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyathaxonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Tetracorallina*, having a simple obconical corallum, well-developed septa, and open interseptal spaces. It ranges from the Silurian to the Carboniferous formation. The corallum has a deep calice, exhibiting the tetramerous arrangement in the well-developed septa with open loculi lacking dissepiments or tabulæ.

Cyathea (sī-ath'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύαθος, a cup, < κύειν, κύειν, contain.] A genus of arborescent ferns, family *Cyatheaceæ*. It is characterized by having the spores, which are borne on the back of the frond, inclosed in a globular indusium. There are many species scattered over the tropical regions of the world. Some have short stems, but in others they reach a height of 40 or 50 feet. The stems are crowned with a beautiful head of large fronds. *C. medullaris*, a fine bipinnated or tripinnated species of New Zealand and the Pacific islands, and known in gardens as a noble tree-fern of comparatively hardy character, furnishes in its native country a common article of food. The part eaten is the soft, pulpy, medullary substance which occupies the center of the trunk, and which has some resemblance to sago. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses for decorative purposes.

cyatheaceous (sī-ath-ē-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Cyathea* + *-aceous*.] Resembling or pertaining to ferns of the genus *Cyathea*.

cyathi, *n.* Plural of *cyathus*.

cyathia, *n.* Plural of *cyathium*.

cyathiform (sī'a-thi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cyathiforme*, < L. *cyathus* (see *cyathus*), a ladle, a cup, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a cup or drinking-glass a little widened at the top. In *bot.*, applied to cup-shaped organs, as to the circular crown of the flower of *Narcissus*; also to cup-shaped organs in lower cryptogams. In *entom.*, applied to joints of the antennæ, etc., when they are more or less obconical, and hollowed at the ends.



Flower of *Narcissus*, with cyathiform crown.

cyathium (sī-ath'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cyathia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. κύαθος, a cup.] In *bot.*, a name occasionally given to the peculiar monœcious inflorescence of *Euphorbia*, consisting of a cup-like involucre inclosing several naked male flowers, each consisting of a single stamen, and a single naked pistillate flower.

Cyathocrinidæ (sī″a-thō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyathocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of crinoids, exemplified by the genus *Cyathocrinus*. It embraces fistulatous crinoids with a dicyclic base, globose calyx, radials with horseshoe-like lateral facets, supporting at least two brachials, but frequently several more, and the arms have no true pinnules, but branches in regular succession to their tips. The species lived in the Paleozoic seas.

cyathocrinite (sī-a-thok'ri-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *cyathocrinites*, < Gr. κύαθος, a cup, + κρίνον, a lily, + *-ites*.] A crinoid of the family *Cyathocrinidæ*.

Cyathocrinus (sī-a-thok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., originally *Cyathocrinites*: see *cyathocrinite*.] A genus of fossil crinoids or encrinites, ranging from the Silurian to the Permian, sometimes made type of a family *Cyathocrinidæ*.

cyathoid (sī'a-thoid), *a.* [< Gr. κύαθος, a cup, + εἶδος, form.] Cup-shaped; cyathiform.

cyatholith (sī-ath'ō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. κύαθος, a cup, + λίθος, stone.] A form of coccolith.

When viewed sideways or obliquely, however, the *cyatholiths* are found to have a form somewhat resembling that of a shirt-stud. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 409.

Cyathophyllidæ (sī″a-thō-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyathophyllum* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic corals, of the group *Tetracoralla*: the species are often known as *cup-corals*, and constitute one of the largest and most important families of this group of corals. The corallum is simple or compound, with more or less interrupted septa which do not form complete laminæ from top to bottom of the visceral chamber, and the loculi are more or less interrupted by dissepiments. Tabulæ are always present. The genera are numerous, and all Paleozoic. The family is divided by Edwards and Haime into two subfamilies, *Cyathophyllinæ* and *Zaphrentinæ*.

Cyathophyllinæ (sī″a-thō-fi-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyathophyllum* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of cup-corals of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

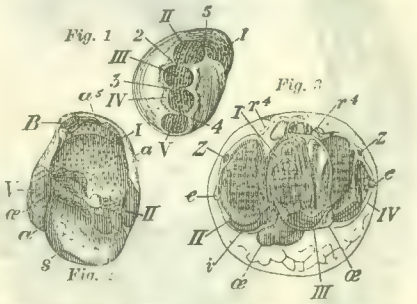
cyathophylline (sī″a-thō-fil'in), *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyathophyllinæ* or *Cyathophyllidæ*.

cyathophylloid (sī″a-thō-fil'oid), *a.* [< *Cyathophyllum* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Cyathophyllidæ*.

Corals (*cyathophylloid* forms, with Favosites, Syringopora, &c.), abound, especially in the Corniferous Limestone. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 345.

Cyathophyllum (sī″a-thō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύαθος, a cup, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf.] The typical genus of fossil cup-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. *Goldfuss*.

cyathozoöid (sī″a-thō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. κύαθος, a cup, + ζῳοειδής, like an animal: see *zoöid*.] In ascidians, an abortive first stage of the embryo of certain compound ascidians, as of those of the genus *Pyrosoma*, serving only to found a colony by gemmation. See the extract.

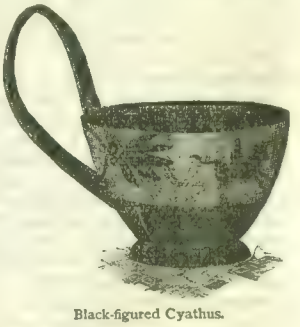


Fetal *Pyrosoma giganteum*, a Compound Ascidian, highly magnified.

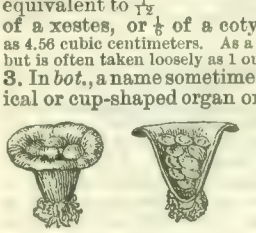
Fig. 1. The blastoderm divided into five segments, *I*, *II*, *III*, *IV*, *V*, of which the cyathozoöid, *I*, is the largest; 2, 3, 4, 5, constrictions separating the other ascidiozoöids. Fig. 2. Fetus with the ascidiozoöids *II*, *V* half encircling the base of the cyathozoöid, *I*; *B*, mouth of the cyathozoöid. Fig. 3. Fetus more advanced, the remains of the cyathozoöid, *I*, and ovisac hidden by the circle of ascidiozoöids *II*, *III*, *IV*. In figs. 2 and 3: *a*, test; *a*⁵, cells of the embryonic test; *s*, oral apertures; *t*, endostyle; *œ*, œleoblast; *r*⁴, stolons; *s*, ovisac; *z*, a ganglion.

The result [of the process of yelk-division] is the formation of an elongated flattened blastoderm, which occupies one pole of the egg, and is converted into what I termed the *cyathozoöid*, which is . . . a sort of rudimentary ascidian. From this, a prolongation or stolon is given off, which becomes divided by lateral constrictions into four portions, each of which gives rise to a complete ascidiozoöid. As these increase in size, they coil themselves round the *cyathozoöid*, with their oral openings outwards and their cloacal openings inwards, and thus lay the foundation of a new ascidiarium. The *cyathozoöid* eventually disappears, and its place is occupied by the central cloacal cavity. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 528.

cyathus (sī'a-thus), *n.*; pl. *cyathi* (-thī). [L., a cup or ladle, < Gr. κύαθος, a cup or ladle: see def.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of vase with a long handle, used especially for dipping, as for taking wine from the crater to pour into the oinochoë or directly into the cup. It was often made in the form of a ladle. —**2.** An ancient liquid measure, equivalent to $\frac{1}{12}$ of a xestes, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a cotyle. It is usually taken as 4.56 cubic centimeters. As a weight, it was 1¼ ounces, but is often taken loosely as 1 ounce. **3.** In *bot.*, a name sometimes given to a small conical or cup-shaped organ or cavity, as one of the receptacles on the frond of *Marchantia*. **4.** [*cap.*] A genus of fungi belonging to the *Nidulariacei*. The peridium is at first closed by a veil, then widely open, like an inverted bell. It contains from 10 to 18 disk-shaped conceptacles, which are attached beneath to the walls of the peridium by peduncles.



Black-figured Cyathus.



Cyathus striatus.

Cybele (sib′e-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κυβέλη, also written Κυβήβη, L. *Cybēbe.*] 1. In *classical myth.*, an earth-goddess, of Phrygian and Cretan origin, but identified by the Greeks with Rhea, daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and



Cybele and Attis.— Roman relief, 3d century A. D.

Earth, wife of Cronus or Saturn, and mother of Zeus or Jupiter—hence called the Mother of the Gods, or the Great Mother. In art, Cybele usually wears the mural crown and a veil, and is seated on a throne with her sacred lions at her feet.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of trilobites. *Lovén*, 1845.

Cybium (sib′i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cybium*, a tunny-fish, a dish made of tunny-fish salted in pieces, < Gr. *κύβιον*, the flesh of the tunny salted in (square) pieces (< *κύβος*, a cube, a piece of salt fish); cf. *κυβείας*, a kind of tunny.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Scombridæ*. A number of species are natives of the seas of the East Indies, and some are much esteemed for the table. One species, ★*C. commersoni*, is used in a dried as well as in a fresh state.

cycad (sī′kad), *n.* One of the *Cycadaceæ*.

Cycadaceæ (sik-ạ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Cycas* (*Cycad-*) + *-aceæ*.] A very peculiar family of gymnospermous plants, in many particulars having affinities with the ferns, though some of the genera resemble palms in their general appearance. They are long-lived and of slow growth. The stem is rarely branched, is elongated by a terminal bud, and bears a crown of large pinnate leaves, which are circinate in vernation. The flowers are dicœcious, the male flowers in terminal cones formed of scales bearing numerous one-celled anthers on the dorsal surface. The seeds are borne on the margins of altered leaves in the genus *Cycas*, and on the inner surface of the peltate scales of a cone in the other genera. It has recently been dis-



Cycadaceæ: Encephalartos.

covered that in the genera *Cycas* and *Zamia* the immediate act of fecundation is brought about by motile spermatozoids, as is the case in the *Pteridophyta* and other lower plants, although the first development from the pollen germ is a pollen-tube, as in the case of the phanerogamic plants. The relationship to the *Pteridophyta* on the one side and to the phanerogams on the other is thus clearly shown. The spermatozoids are very large and those of *Zamia* are the largest known in any plant or animal. The wood is without resin, and the pith large. The plants of this family inhabit India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and tropical America. There are about 80 species, in 9 genera, of which the chief are *Cycas*, *Zamia*, *Macrozamia*, *Encephalartos*, and *Dion*. The farinaceous pith of various species is used for food, and they are frequently cultivated in hothouses for ornament or because of their curious habit. The *Cycadaceæ* are found in the various geological formations, beginning with the Permian. They are exceedingly abundant in the Mesozoic, and especially in the earlier stages of that series. On this account the Mesozoic formations are sometimes classed together as representing the "age of cycads." See *Pterophyllum*, *Zamites*, *Otozamites*, *Pterozamites*.

cycadaceous (sik-ạ-dā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the family *Cycadaceæ*.

cycadiform (si-kad′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cycas* (*Cycad-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling in form the cycads.

Cycas (sī′kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **κίκας*, a spurious form of Gr. *κοῖξ*, the doom-palm.] 1. A genus of tropical trees of the family *Cycadaceæ*, chiefly natives of Asia, Polynesia, and Australia. They have simple stems, bearing a crown of pinnate leaves with narrow leaflets. The pollen is contained in valvate anthers on the under surface of scales, which are united into large cones, but immediate fecundation is by motile spermatozoids. (See *Cycadaceæ*.) The seeds of several species are made into flour for bread, and the pith of the trunk yields a coarse sago, whence the com-



Cycas circinalis.
(From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

mon but incorrect name of *sago-palm*. The species frequently cultivated in hothouses are *C. revoluta*, from China and Japan, and *C. circinalis*, of the East Indies. The seeds of the latter are known as madu-nuts.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Cycas*.

Cychla, cychlid, etc. See *Cichla*, etc.

Cycladidæ (si-klad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclas* (*Cyclad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus ★*Cyclas:* now called *Sphæriidæ* (which see).

Cyclamen (sik′lạ-men), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυκλάμινος*, also *κυκλαμῖς*, cyclamen, appar. < *κύκλος*, a circle, referring, it is said, to the corm or bulb-like root.] 1. A small genus of bulbous primulaceous plants, natives of southern Europe and western Asia. They are low herbs with very handsome flowers, and are favorite greenhouse-plants. The fleshy tubers, though acrid, are greedily sought after by swine; hence the vulgar name *sowbread*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*.

Those wayside shrines of sunny Italy where . . . gilly-flower and *cyclamen* are renewed with every morning.
H. B. Stowe, Agnes of Sorrento, i.

★**cyclamin** (sik′lạ-min), *n.* [< *Cyclam(en)* + *-in*2.] A vegetable principle found in the root of species of *Cyclamen*. It is white, amorphous, or in minute crystals, and has a bitter, acrid taste.

cyclamon (sik′lạ-mon), *n.* [< *Cyclam(en)* + *-on*.] In *ceram.*, a purplish-red tint of modern introduction.

Cyclanthus (sik-lan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A small genus of palm-like plants, type of the family *Cyclanthaceæ*, which is allied to the *Pandanaceæ* and includes five other genera. The forty-four species inhabit tropical America. They have fan-shaped leaves, and unisexual flowers arranged in spiral bands around the spadix.



Inflorescence and Leaf of *Cyclanthus bipartitus.*

Cyclarhis (sik′lạ-ris), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1824); also written *Cyclaris*, *Cychlaris*, more correctly *Cyclorhis*, and strictly *Cyclorrhis;* < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ῥίς*, nose.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Vireonidæ*, or greenlets, with rounded nostrils. *C. guianensis* is an example. There are some 10 species, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay.

cyclarthrodial (sik-lär-thrō′di-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ἀρθρωδία*, a particular kind of articulation, < *ἀρθρώδης*, articulated: see *arthrodia*.] Having the character of a rotatory diarthrosis or lateral ginglymus; of or pertaining to a cyclarthrosis: as, *cyclarthrodial* articulation; *cyclarthrodial* movement.

cyclarthrosis (sik-lär-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ἄρθρωσις*, articulation.] In *anat.*, a circular or rotatory articulation, as that by means of which the head of the radius turns on the ulna, and the atlas rolls on the pivot of the axis. In the former case a circle represented by the head of the bone turns through nearly 180° upon its own center, a segment of its circumference gliding in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna. In the atloaxoid cyclarthrosis a ring swings back and forth upon a pivot at one point inside the circumference. Also called *rotatory diarthrosis* and *lateral ginglymus*.

cyclas (sik′las), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κυκλάς*, prop. adj., round (sc. *ἐσθής*, garment), < *κύκλος*, round. Cf. *ciclaton*.] 1. An upper tunic of ornamental character worn by women under the Roman empire, and assumed by some emperors considered effeminate, as Caligula. It was made of fine material, and had its name from the border embroidered in purple and gold which surrounded it at the bottom.

2. An outer garment similar to the surcoat, apparently circular in form, worn in the fourteenth century, especially by women. When worn by knights over their armor, it was longer behind than before, and not very close-fitting; in this use it preceded the jupon.

This . . . *cyclas* was in fashion . . . only in the early half of the fourteenth century, and the effigies . . . with it are far from numerous.
Bloxam, Archæol. Jour., XXXV. 250.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cycladidæ*, or *Sphæriidæ*, having the shell equivalve, thin, ventricose, with external ligament and thick horny epidermis. The species are numerous in fresh water. Also ★called *Sphærium*.

cycle[1] (sī′kl), *n.* [= F. *cycle* = Sp. It. *ciclo* = Pg. *cyclo*, < LL. *cyclus*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a ring, circle, wheel, disk, orb, orbit, revolution, period of time, collection of poems, etc., prob. contr. from **κϝεκλος* = AS. *hweogl*, contr. *hweól* (> E. *wheel*, q. v.), = Skt. *chakra*, a wheel, disk, circle; prob. redupl. from a root **kar*, **kal* seen in Gr. *κυλίειν*, roll (> ult. E. *cylinder*, q. v.).] 1. An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens.

The sphere
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb.
Milton, P. L., viii. 84.

2. A round of years or a recurring period of time used as a larger unit in reckoning time; especially, a period in which certain astronomical phenomena go through a series of changes which recur in the corresponding parts of the next period.—3. Any long period of years; an age.

The *cycle* of a change sublime
Still sweeping through.
Whittier, The Reformer.

Things exist just so long as conditions exist, whether that be a moment or a *cycle*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., VI. ii. § 10.

4. Any round of operations or events; a series which returns upon itself; specifically, in *physics*, a series of operations by which a substance is finally brought back to the initial state.—5. In *literature*, the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character, as the siege of Troy and the Argonautic expedition of antiquity, or the Round Table, the Cid, and the Nibelungs of medieval times, and embodied in epic or narrative poetry or in romantic prose narrative.

Their superstition has more of interior belief and less of ornamental machinery than those to which Amadis de Gaul and other heroes of the later *cycles* of romance furnished a model. *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe, I. ii. § 57.

It is a well-known fact that many of the most popular traditional ballads, such as those of the Arthurian *cycle*, "Hynd Horn," and others, were simply abridgments of older metrical romances. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 421.

6. In *bot.*: (*a*) In the theory of spiral leaf-arrangement, a complete turn of the spire which is assumed to exist. (*b*) A closed circle or whorl of leaves.—7. In corals, a set of septa of equal length. See *septum*.

The *cycles* are numbered according to the lengths of the septa, the longest being counted as the first. In the young, six equal septa constitute the first *cycle*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 147.

8. As used by the old medical sect of Methodists, an aggregate of curative means continued during a certain number of days, usually nine. *Dunglison.*—9. [Partly as an inclusive abbreviation of *bicycle* and *tricycle*, but with ref. also to the orig. Gr. *κύκλος*, a wheel.] A bicycle or tricycle; a "wheel."

All the many wagons and carriages and *cycles* we saw.
J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimage.

Carnot's cycle, the succession of operations undergone by the substance in the interior of Carnot's ideal engine: namely, the piston is first forced down without the escape of any heat by conduction; next, heat is communicated to the contents of the cylinder, and by its expansion at constant temperature drives the piston out; third, addi-

tion of heat is stopped, but the energy in the substance does work on the piston, increasing the volume of the substance but lowering its pressure and temperature; finally, heat is removed from the contents of the cylinder, but pressure is put on to the piston so as to preserve the temperature unchanged until the body in the cylinder is brought back to its original condition; or all these operations are reversed.—**Chinese cycle.** See *sexagenary cycle.*—**Cycle of indiction,** an arbitrary period of 15 years used in Roman and ecclesiastical history. The year A. D. 313 is taken as the first year of the first cycle. —**Cycle of the saros,** or **Chaldean cycle,** a period of very nearly 6,585⅓ days, in which eclipses recur nearly in the same way.—**Hebdomadal** or **heptal cycle,** a period of seven days or years, which was supposed, either in its multiple or submultiple, to govern many phenomena of animal life. *Dunglison.*—**Metonic cycle,** the lunar-solar cycle, established by the Greek astronomer Meton, the first year of the first cycle beginning 432 B. C., June 27. It contained 19 years, of which 12 consisted of 12 lunations, and the other 7—that is to say, the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 16th, and 19th—consisted of 13 lunations. At the end of the cycle the sun was in about the same position as at the beginning; in fact, 19 tropical years are 6,939.60 days, while 235 lunations are 6,939.69 days, so that there is a difference of only about 2 hours between the two. This cycle is used in ecclesiastical computations in determining the date of Easter. See *golden number,* under *golden.* —**Paschal cycle,** a period of 532 years, after which Easter falls on the same day of the year.—**Sexagenary cycle,** a cycle of 60 (years, days, hours, etc.) in use throughout the Chinese empire and the countries receiving their literature and civilization from China. It is said to have been contrived by the Emperor Hwang-ti, 2637 B. C. Frequently called the *Chinese cycle.*—**Solar cycle,** or **cycle of Sundays,** a period of 28 years, after which the days of the week, according to the old style or Julian calendar, recur on the same days of the month.—**Sothiac cycle** or **period,** the canicular year, *annus magnus,* or *annus vagus,* a period of 1,461 years, used in ancient Egypt. —**The epic cycle,** in *ancient Greek literature,* a series of epics collected and arranged by grammarians of the Alexandrine period, so as to present a continuous mythic history from the marriage of the first divine pair, Uranus and Ge (Heaven and Earth), to the death of Odysseus (Ulysses). With the exception of the Iliad and the Odyssey, only a few short passages from the poems included in this cycle have come down to us.

cycle[1] (sī′kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cycled,* ppr. *cycling.* [< *cycle*[1], *n.*] **1.** To occur or recur in cycles.

> It may be that no life is found,
> Which only to one engine bound
> Falls off, but *cycles* always round.
> *Tennyson,* Two Voices.

2. [See *cycle*[1], *n.*, 9.] To ride or take exercise on a bicycle or tricycle. [Recent.]

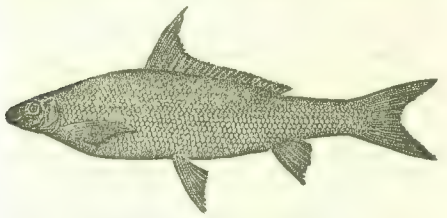
It was a mistake to suppose that *cycling* was only suitable for the young and active; people of all ages and conditions might enjoy the benefits of the wheel.
Nature, XXXIII. 180.

The *cycling* excursion may be of too extended a nature.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 858.

cycle[2]†, *n.* A false spelling of *sickle. Fuller.*

Cycleptinæ (sik-lep-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycleptus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of catostomoid fishes, typified by the genus *Cycleptus,* with a long dorsal fin, elongated body, and no interparietal fontanel.

Cycleptus (si-klep′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *λεπτός,* thin, fine.] The typical and only known genus of *Cycleptinæ.* There is but one



Black-horse (*Cycleptus elongatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

species, *C. elongatus,* growing to a length of 2½ feet, common in the Mississippi valley, and popularly known as the *black-horse, suckerel, gourd-mouth, gourdseed-sucker, sucker,* and *Missouri sucker.*

cycler (sī′klėr), *n.* Same as *cyclist,* 2.

cycli, *n.* Plural of *cyclus,* 1.

cyclian (sik′li-an), *a.* [< L. *cyclus,* a cycle, + *-ian.*] Same as *cyclic.*

The *Cyclian* poets, who formed the introduction and continuation to the Iliad, were therein as much drawn upon as Homer himself.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 415.

★**cyclic** (sik′lik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cyclique* = Sp. *cíclico* = Pg. *cyclico* = It. *ciclico,* < L. *cyclicus,* < Gr. *κυκλικός,* < *κύκλος,* a circle: see *cycle.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle; specifically, governed by a regular law of variation, according to which the final and initial terms of the series of changes or states are identical.

All the *cyclic* heavens around me spun.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

2. Connected with a literary cycle: specifically applied to certain ancient Greek poets (sometimes inclusive of Homer) who wrote on the Trojan war and the adventures of the heroes connected with it. See *cycle,* 5.

The *cyclic* aspect of a nation's literary history has been so frequently observed that any reference to it involves a truism.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 288.

3. In *anc. metrics,* delivered more rapidly than usual, so as to occupy only three times or moræ instead of four: used to note certain dactyls and anapests. Thus, a *cyclic dactyl* is equivalent in time to a trochee, and a *cyclic anapest* to an iambus.—**Cyclic axis of a cone of the second order,** a line through the apex perpendicular to the circular section of the cone. *Booth,* 1852.—**Cyclic chorus.** See *chorus.*—**Cyclic dyadic.** See *dyadic.*—**Cyclic flower,** a flower in which the parts are arranged in distinct whorls.—**Cyclic planes of a cone of the second order,** the two planes through one of the axes which are parallel to the planes of the circular section of the cone.—**Cyclic region,** in *geom.,* a region within which a closed line can be drawn in such a manner that it cannot shrink indefinitely without passing out of the region.

II. *n.* A cyclic poem.

The whole multitudinous people, divine and human, of the whole Greek *cyclics,* seem to me as if sculptured in a half relief upon the black marble wall of their fate.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 88.

Cyclica (sik′li-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *cyclicus,* < Gr. *κυκλικός,* circular: see *cyclic.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the sixth family of tetramerous *Coleoptera;* a group of phytophagous terrestrial beetles with mostly rounded bodies, whence the name, belonging to the modern group *Phytophaga,* and to such families as *Cassididæ, Hispidæ, Chrysomelidæ,* etc. The *Cyclica* were divided into three tribes, ★*Cassidariæ, Chrysomelinæ,* and *Galerucitæ.*

cyclical (sik′li-kạl), *a.* [< *cyclic* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to a cycle; cyclic.

Time, *cyclical* time, was their abstraction of the Deity.
Coleridge.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Rolled up circularly, as many embryos. (*b*) Arranged in cycles or whorls; verticillate.—**3.** In *zoöl.,* recurrent in successive circles; serially circular; spiral; whorled.

We find in the nautiloid spire a tendency to pass into the *cyclical* mode of growth.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 457.

Cyclical relation, in *logic,* a relation such that, in passing from a term to its correlate, and again to the correlate of that correlate, and so on, the original term is again reached.—**Cyclical square** or **cube,** in *alg.,* a square or cube which is congruent to its base, especially with a modulus of ten.

Cyclidæ (sik′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclus,* 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of xiphosurous merostomatous crustaceans, represented by the genus *Cyclus.* The body is discoid and orbicular; the abdomen has three segments scarcely differentiated from the cephalic shield; and the cephalic limbs are nearly as in the larval stage of species of *Limulus.* It is of Carboniferous age.

cyclide (sī′klid), *n.* [< F. *cyclide,* < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle: see *cycle*[1], *n.*] In *geom.,* the envelop of a sphere touching three fixed spheres.

Cyclidinia (sik-li-din′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Cyclidium* + *-in-ia.*] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a family of illoricate, ciliated, enterodelous infusorians. See *Cyclodinea.*

Cyclidium (si-klid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1786), < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + dim. *-ίδιον.*] A genus of holotrichous infusorians, now referred to the *Pleuronemidæ,* inhabiting both fresh and salt water, as *C. glaucoma.* This is one of the first animalcules to appear in hay-infusions, in which it often swarms in countless numbers. They are extremely minute, requiring the higher powers of the compound microscope for their examination.

Cyclifera (si-klif′ẹ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος,* circle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] An order of fishes comprising ganoids with subcircular or cycloid scales: same as *Cycloganoidei.*

cyclifying (sik′li-fī-ing), *a.* [Ppr. of **cyclify,* < LL. *cyclus,* a circle, + *-fy.*] In *geom.,* reducing to a circular form.—**Cyclifying line,** the generator of a cyclifying surface.—**Cyclifying plane,** a tangent plane to a cyclifying surface.—**Cyclifying surface,** a developable surface in which a twisted curve lies, and which, being developed into a plane, transforms the curve into a circle.

Cyclinea (si-klin′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dana, 1852), < Gr. *κύκλος,* circle, + *-inea.*] A primary division or "legion" of cyclometopous crabs, proposed for the genus *Acanthocyclus.*

cyclist (sī′klist), *n.* [< *cycle*[1], *n.*, + *-ist.*] **1.** One who reckons by cycles, or believes in the cyclic recurrence of certain classes of events; specifically, one who believes in the cyclic character of meteorologic phenomena, and of political and commercial crises, and endeavors to connect them with the cyclic changes of the sun's spots.—**2.** [Partly as an inclusive abbreviation of *bicyclist* and *tricyclist:* see *cycle*[1], *n.*, 9.] One who rides a bicycle or a tricycle. Also *cycler.*

cyclitis (si-klī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, any circular body, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.,* inflammation of the ciliary body.

cyclo-. [NL., etc., *cyclo-,* < Gr. *κύκλος,* circle, ring: see *cycle.*] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'circle.'

Cyclobranchia (sī-klọ-brang′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *βράγχια,* gills.] Same as *Cyclobranchiata.*

cyclobranchian (sī-klọ-brang′ki-an), *n.* [< *Cyclobranchia* + *-an.*] One of the *Cyclobranchiata.*

Cyclobranchiata (sī-klọ-brang-ki-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclobranchiatus:* see *cyclobranchiate.*] **1**†. In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of gastropodous mollusks, characterized by the circular disposition of the gills, represented by the chitons and limpets. The group as thus constituted is not now generally adopted.—**2.** A suborder of prosobranchiate gastropods, modified from the original group by the exclusion of the chitons or polyplacophorous mollusks, and consisting only of the limpets or docoglossate gastropods. They are prosobranchiate gastropods with flat, lamellar, foliaceous gills circularly disposed around the foot, under the edge of the mantle; a lingual armature consisting of horny toothed plates (whence the name *Docoglossa,* applied by Troschel); two kidneys; no external copulatory organs; the foot large and strong, and usually flat and broad; and sometimes a dextral cervical gill. The functional gills are not modified ctenidia, the true ctenidia of limpets being reduced to mere papillæ. See *Docoglossa, Patellidæ.*

Also *Cyclobranchia.*

cyclobranchiate (sī-klọ-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *cyclobranchiatus,* < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *βράγχια,* gills.] Having a circlet of plaited gills, as a limpet; specifically, having the characters of the *Cyclobranchiata.*

cyclocephali, *n.* Plural of *cyclocephalus.*

cyclocephalic (sī″klọ-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *cyclocephalus* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling a cyclocephalus.

cyclocephalus (sī-klọ-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *cyclocephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *κεφαλή,* head.] **1.** In *teratol.,* a monster whose eyes are in contact or united in one.—**2.** The head of one suffering from hydrocephalus. *Dunglison.*

Cycloclypeina (sī-klọ-klip-ẹ-ī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycloclypeus* + *-ina*[2].] A group of foraminifers, typified by the genus *Cycloclypeus.* The test is complanate or lenticular, having a disk of chamberlets disposed in concentric rings or acervuline layers (with more or less lateral thickening), double septa, and a system of interseptal canals.

Cycloclypeinæ (sī-klọ-klip-ẹ-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycloclypeus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Nummulinidæ.* See *Cycloclypeina.*

Cycloclypeus (sī-klọ-klip′ẹ-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + L. *clypeus, clupeus,* a shield.] The typical genus of *Cycloclypeina.*

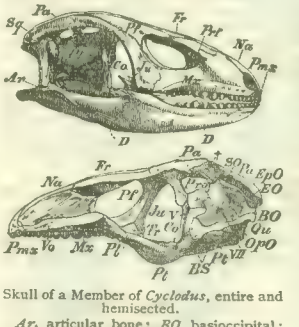
cyclocœlic (sī-klọ-sē′lik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *κοιλία,* the belly, the intestines, + *-ic.*] Arranged in coils; coiled: applied to the intestines of birds when thus disposed, in distinction from *orthocœlic.*

cyclode (sī′klōd), *n.* [< Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *ὁδός,* way, path. Invented by Silvester, 1868.] In *geom.,* the *n*th involute of a circle.

Cyclodinea (sī-klọ-din′ẹ̄-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυκλώδης,* circular (see *cycloid*), + *-inea.*] In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of peritrichous infusorians, represented by the genera *Mesodinium, Didinium,* and *Urocentrum.*

cyclodinean (sī-klọ-din′ẹ̄-an), *a.* [< *Cyclodinea* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Cyclodinea.*

Cyclodus (sī′klọ-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of skinks or sand-lizards, of the family *Scincidæ,* having four short 5-toed limbs, thick circular scales, a round tail, and scaly eyelids. It is named from the broad spheroidal crowns of the teeth, well adapted for crushing, as shown in the side view of the skull herewith presented. The genus belongs, like most existing lacertilians, to the division *Cionocrania* or column-skulls, having a well-develop-



Skull of a Member of *Cyclodus,* entire and hemisected.

Ar, articular bone; *BO,* basioccipital; *BS,* basisphenoid; *Co,* columella; *D,* dentary; *EO,* exoccipital; *EpO,* epiotic; *Fr,* frontal; *Ju,* jugal; *Mx,* maxilla; *Na,* nasal; *OpO,* opisthotic; *Pa,* parietal; *Pf,* postfrontal; *Pl,* palatine; *Pmx,* premaxilla; *Prf,* prefrontal; *Pro,* proötic; *Pt,* pterygoid; *Qu,* quadrate; *Sq,* squamosal; *SO,* supraoccipital; *Tr,* transverse bone; *Vo,* vomer; *V, VII,* exits of trigeminus and facial nerves.

ed columella cranii, as shown in the figure. *C. gigas* is a large Australian species. See *skink*.

cycloganoid (sī-klō-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cycloganoidei*.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Cycloganoidei*.

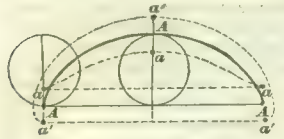
Cycloganoidei (sī″klō-ga-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + NL. *Ganoidei*, q. v.] An order of osseous ganoid fishes, with well-developed branchiostegal rays, the bones of the head nearly as in the teleosts, and the scales thin and generally rounded or cycloid. The species are mostly extinct, but one family, *Amiidæ*, still survives in the fresh waters of North America. See cut under *Amiidæ*.

cyclogen (sī'klō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, ring, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] A dicotyledonous plant with concentric woody circles; an exogen.

★**cyclograph** (sī'klō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *κυκλογραφεῖν*, describe a circle, < *κύκλος*, a circle, + *γράφειν*, describe, write.] An instrument for describing arcs of circles. It consists of two wheels of unequal diameter adjustable upon a common rod, to which the describing pencil is attached. A greater or less curvature is given by moving the small wheel from or toward the larger.

★**cycloid** (sī'kloid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cycloïde* = Sp. *cicloide* = Pg. *cycloide* = It. *cicloide*, < Gr. *κυκλοειδής*, contr. *κυκλώδης*, like a circle, < *κύκλος*, a circle, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Resembling a circle; having a circular form. Specifically— **2.** In *ichth.*: (*a*) More or less circular, with concentric striations: applied to the scales of certain fishes. See cut under *scale*. (*b*) Having somewhat circular scales, as a fish; specifically, pertaining to the *Cycloidei*.

II. *n.* **1.** A curve generated by a point in the circumference or on a radius of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane. When the point is in the circumference of the generating circle the curve generated is the common cycloid; when it is within the circle the curve is a *prolate cycloid*; and when it is on a radius produced beyond the circle the curve is a *curtate cycloid*. The cycloid is of great importance in relation to the theory of wave-motion.



Cycloids.

The rolling wheel carries three pencils: that at *A* generates the cycloid proper, that at *a* the prolate, and that at *a′* the curtate cycloid.

2. In *ichth.*, a cycloid fish; a fish with cycloid scales, or one of the *Cycloidei*.—**Companion to the cycloid,** a curve described by the intersection of a vertical line from the point of contact of a wheel rolling on a horizontal rail with a horizontal line from a fixed point on the circumference of the wheel.

cycloidal (sī-kloi'dal), *a.* [< *cycloid* + *-al*.] **1.** Same as *cycloid*.—**2.** Of or pertaining to a cycloid; of the nature of a cycloid: as, the *cycloidal* space (that is, the space contained between the cycloid and its base).

It is doubtful whether, at three years old, La Place could count much beyond ten; and if, at six, he was acquainted with any other *cycloidal* curves than those generated by the trundling of his hoop, he was a prodigy indeed. *Everett*, Orations, I. 418.

Cycloidal engine, paddle-wheel, pendulum. See the nouns.

cycloidean (sī-kloi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cycloidei* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cycloidei*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cycloidei*.

Cycloidei† (sī-kloi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυκλοειδής*, circular: see *cycloid*.] In L. Agassiz's system of classification, the fourth order of fishes, including those with cycloid scales—that is, scales of the usual type, marked with concentric rings and not enameled or pectinated. It was contrasted with the orders *Ctenoidei*, *Ganoidei*, and *Placoidei*. It has proved to be an artificial assemblage of forms, embracing most of the malacopterygian fishes of Cuvier, but also many of his acanthopterygians, and is not now in use.

cycloimber (sī-kloim'bėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κύκλος*, circle; 2d element not obvious.] In *geom.*, a curve drawn on the surface of a right cylinder so that when the cylinder is developed the curve becomes a circle.

Cyclolabridæ (sī-klō-lab'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle (component of *Cycloidei*, q. v.), + NL. *Labridæ*, q. v.] The family *Labridæ*, distinguished by having cycloid scales, and thus contrasted with the *Ctenolabridæ* or *Pomacentridæ*, long supposed to be closely related to them.

Cyclolites (sī-klō-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A genus of fossil corals, family *Thamnastræidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

cyclometer (sī-klom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] **1.** An instrument for recording the revolutions of a wheel or the distance traversed by a vehicle; an odometer.—**2.** A circle-squarer.

Cyclometopa (sī″klō-me-tō'pä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *μέτωπον*, front, face.] A superfamily group of brachyurous decapod crustaceans. Its technical characters are: a short, broad carapace, rounded anteriorly and laterally produced, without a projecting rostrum; 9 pairs of gills; and the male genital opening on the basal joint of the last pair of thoracic legs. It contains such genera as *Cancer*, *Carcinus*, *Portunus*, *Xantho*, etc., and corresponds to the more modern group *Cancroidea*. In De Blainville's system of classification the *Cyclometopa* were characterized as having the carapace very large, arched in front, and narrowed behind; the legs moderately long; and the epistoma very short and transverse. It included the families *Cancridæ*, *Portunidæ*, and *Pilumnidæ* of Leach. It has also been called *Cancroidea*, and divided into the "legions" *Cancrinea*, *Cyclinea*, *Corystoidea*, and *Thelphusinea*. It includes the principal edible crabs of the northern seas.

Cyclometopita (sī″klō-me-top'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cyclometopa*. *Imp. Dict.*

cyclometopous (sī″klō-me-tō'pus), *a.* [< *Cyclometopa* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclometopa*.

cyclometric (sī-klō-met'rik), *a.* [= F. *cyclométrique*; as *cyclometry* + *-ic*.] In *geom.*, relating to the division of a circumference into equal parts.

cyclometry (sī-klom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *cyclométrie* = Sp. *ciclometria*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] **1.** The art of measuring circles; specifically, the attempt to square the circle.

I must tell you, that Sir H. Savile has confuted Joseph Scaliger's *cyclometry*.
Wallis, Due Correction of Hobbes, p. 116.

2. The theory of circular functions.

Cyclomyaria (sī″klō-mī-ā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *μῦς*, muscle, lit. a mouse, = E. *mouse*. Cf. *muscle*.] In Claus's classification, an order of free-swimming tunicates or *Thaliacea*, containing only the family *Doliolidæ*. Their technical characters are: a cask-shaped body, the mouth and atrial opening surrounded by lobes, the mantle delicate, the muscles arranged in closed rings, the dorsal wall of the pharyngeal cavity formed by a branchial lamella pierced with numerous slits, the digestive canal not compressed into a nucleus, the testes and ovaries maturing simultaneously, and development accomplished by a complicated alternation of generations. In the first asexual generation there is a large auditory vesicle on the left side. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 109.

cyclomyarian (sī″klō-mī-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< *Cyclomyaria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclomyaria*.

cyclonal (sī'klō-nal), *a.* [= F. *cyclonal*; as *cyclone* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone; cyclonic.

The *cyclonal* curvature of the wind orbit is accompanied by a stronger gradient and greater angular deviation than is the anti-cyclonal curvature.
Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 295.

★**cyclone** (sī'klōn), *n.* [= F. *cyclone* = Sp. *ciclón*, < Gr. *κυκλῶν*, whirling round, ppr. of *κυκλοῦν*, *κυκλόειν*, go round, whirl round, as wind or water, move in a circle, surround, < *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] **1.** The term introduced into meteorology by Piddington, in 1848, as a general name for the class of extensive storms at sea that were at that time supposed to be characterized by the revolution of air in circles about a calm center.— **2.** Any atmospheric movement, gentle or rapid, general or local, on land or at sea, in which the wind blows spirally around and in toward a center. In the northern hemisphere the cyclonic motion is always counter-clockwise, and in the southern hemisphere it is clockwise. Cyclones generally develop into cyclonic storms. See *anticyclone*.

Cyclones occur at all hours of the day and night, whereas whirlwinds and tornadoes show a diurnal period as distinctly marked as any in meteorology. Finally, *cyclones* take place under conditions which involve unequal atmospheric pressures or densities at the same heights of the atmosphere, due to inequalities in the geographical distribution of temperature and humidity; but whirlwinds occur where for the time the air is unusually warm or moist, and where, consequently, temperature and humidity diminish with height at an abnormally rapid rate. *Cyclones* are thus phenomena resulting from a disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere considered horizontally, but whirlwinds and tornadoes have their origin in a vertical disturbance of atmospheric equilibrium.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 129.

3. Popularly, a tornado (such as occur in the Western States), or any destructive storm. See *tornado*, *waterspout*, and *whirlwind*. [U. S.]

cyclone-pit (sī'klōn-pit), *n.* On the prairies and plains of the western United States, a pit or underground room made for refuge from a tornado or cyclone; a cyclone-cellar.

Cycloneura (sī-klō-nū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] A division of *Hydrozoa*, corresponding to *Hydromedusæ*: opposed to *Toponeura*. *Eimer*.

cycloneural (sī-klō-nū'ral), *a.* [< *Cycloneura* + *-al*.] Having a complete nerve-ring, as a hydromedusan; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cycloneura*; not toponeural.

★**cyclonic** (sī-klon'ik), *a.* [< *cyclone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone: as, a *cyclonic* area; *cyclonic* action; "the *cyclonic* motion in sun-spots," *Young*.

cyclonically (sī-klon'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cyclone; like a cyclone.

cyclonoscope (sī-klō'nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *κίκλος*, a circle (see *cyclone*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus for showing mechanically the location of a distant storm-center. The older and poorer forms embody the idea that at any point the direction toward the storm-center makes an angle of 90° with the direction of the wind, in agreement with the circular theory; but in the newer forms, especially Faura's barocyclonoscope for the Philippine region, this angle differs from 90° in accordance with observations in that locality.

Cyclopacea (sī-klō-pā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclops*, 2, + *-acea*.] A superfamily group of entomostracous crustaceans, taking name from the genus *Cyclops*: an inexact synonym of *Copepoda*.

cyclopædia, cyclopædic, etc. See *cyclopedia*, etc.

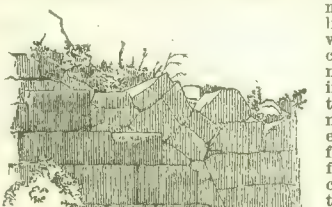
cyclope (sī'klōp), *a.* [< L. *Cyclopeus*: see *cyclopean*.] Having or using a single eye; cyclopean. [Poetical.]

Even as the patient watchers of the night,—
The *cyclope* gleaners of the fruitful skies,—
Show the wide misty way where heaven is white
All paved with suns that daze our wondering eyes.
O. W. Holmes, To Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg.

cyclopean (sī-klō-pē'an), *a.* [= F. *cyclopéen*, < L. *Cyclopēus*, < Gr. *Κυκλώπειος*, Cyclopean (architecture), < *Κύκλωψ*, Cyclops.] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting the characteristics of, any of the legendary Cyclopes. [Commonly with a capital when used with direct reference to these beings: as, *Cyclopean* architecture. See below.] Specifically—(*a*) Having a single eye in the middle of the forehead; in *zoöl.*, having a median and apparently or actually single eye. This state may be normal and permanent, as in some of the crustaceans; or normal and marking a stage of development; or monstrous, from defect of growth in the parts concerned, whereby the eyes are not separated. It occurs, for example, occasionally in the pig. (*b*) Single and situated in the middle of the forehead, as an eye.

A true, mean, *cyclopean* eye would be slightly to the right of the median line. *Mind*, IX. 93.

(*c*) Vast; gigantic: applied to an early style of masonry, sometimes imitated in later ages, constructed of stones either unhewn or more or less irregularly shaped and fitted together, usually polygonal, but in some more recent examples approaching regular horizontal courses, and often presenting joints of very perfect workmanship. Such masonry was fabled to be the work of the Cyclopes. It is remarkable for the immense size of the stones commonly employed, and was most frequently used for the walls of cities and fortresses. The walls of Tiryns, near Nauplia, in Greece, mentioned by Homer, are a good specimen of Cyclopean masonry. The remains of these walls consist of three courses, of which the stones, measuring from 6 to 9 feet long, from 3 to 4 feet wide, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, are rudely shaped, irregular masses piled on one another. Examples of Cyclopean work occur in Greece, Italy, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. The more primitive Cyclopean masonry in Greece, roughly built of stones entirely unhewn, the spaces between the larger stones being filled with smaller ones, is often termed *Pelasgic*.



Cyclopean Masonry.—Walls of Assos, in the Troad. (From papers of the Archæol. Inst. of America.)

cyclopede† (sī'klō-pēd), *n.* [< *cyclopedia*.] A cyclopedia.

Peter Lombard's scholastic *cyclopede* of divinity.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 450.

cyclopedia, cyclopædia (sī-klō-pē'di-ä), *n.* [Short form of *encyclopedia*, *encyclopædia*, q. v.] **1.** A book containing accounts of the principal subjects in one branch of science, art, or learning in general: as, a *cyclopedia* of botany; a *cyclopedia* of mechanics.—**2.** In a broader sense, a book comprising accounts of all branches of learning; an encyclopedia. See *encyclopedia*.

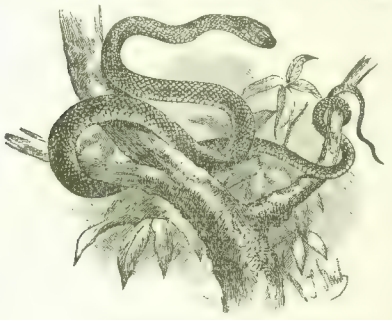
cyclopedic, cyclopædic (sī-klō-pē'dik or -ped'-ik), *a.* [< *cyclopedia*, *cyclopædia*, + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a cyclopedia.—**2.** Resembling

a cyclopedia in character or contents; exhaustive: as, *cyclopedic* treatment of a subject.

cyclopedical, cyclopædical (sī-klō-pē′di-kạl or -ped′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *cyclopedic*.

Cyclopes, *n.* Plural of *Cyclops*, 1.

Cyclophis (sī′klō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of serpents,

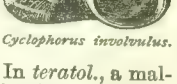


Green-snake (*Cyclophis vernalis*).

of the family *Colubridæ*, containing the familiar and beautiful green-snake of the United States, *C. vernalis*. See *green-snake*.

Cyclophoridæ (sī-klō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of operculate gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyclophorus*, related to and often merged in *Cyclostomidæ*. They have a depressed shell with circular aperture and a plurispiral operculum. Leading genera are *Cyclophorus*, *Cyclotus*, *Pomatius*, *Diplommatina*, and *Pupina*. Also called *Cyclotidæ*.

Cyclophorus (sī-klof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυκλοφόρος*, moving in a circle, < *κύκλος*, a circle, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, typical of the family *Cyclophoridæ*, or referred to the family *Cyclostomidæ*.



Cyclophorus involvulus.

cyclopia (sī-klō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cyclops*, < Gr. *Κύκλωψ*, Cyclops: see *Cyclops*.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which the orbits form a single continuous cavity. Also called *synophthalmia*.

cyclopic (sī-klop′ik), *a.* [< *Cyclops* + *-ic*.] [*Cap.* or *l. c.*, according to use.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Cyclopes; cyclopean. Specifically—(*a*) One-eyed; cyclopean (which see). Hence—(*b*) Seeing only one part of a subject; one-sided. (*c*) Gigantic.

> Sending a bill of defiance to all physicians, chirurgeons, and apothecaries, as so many bold giants, or *cyclopick* monsters, who daily seek to fight against Heaven by their rebellious drugs and doses! *Artif. Handsomeness.*

cyclopid (sī′klō-pid), *n.* A member of the *Cyclopidæ*.

Cyclopidæ (sī-klop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclops*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of minute entomostracous crustaceans, of the gnathostomatous section of *Copepoda:* so called from their simple single eye. They are mostly fresh-water forms, without any heart. the second pair of antennæ 4-jointed and not biramous, the anterior antennæ of the male prehensile, and the fifth pair of feet rudimentary. They are extremely prolific, and it is estimated that in one summer a female may become the progenitrix of more than four million descendants. They undergo many transformations before attaining maturity. See cut under *Cyclops*.

cyclopine (sī′klō-pin), *n.* [< NL. *Cyclopia*, a genus of plants (< Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*), + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from plants of the genus *Cyclopia*.

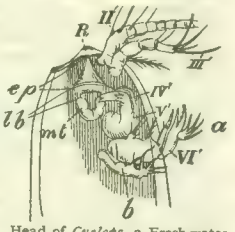
cyclopite (sī′klō-pīt), *n.* [< *Cyclopean* + *-ite*[2].] A crystallized variety of anorthite, occurring in geodes in the dolerite of the Cyclopean isles or rocks on the coast of Sicily, opposite Acireale.

cycloplegia (sī-klō-plē′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *πλῆγή*, a stroke.] Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

Cyclops (sī′klops), *n.* [= F. *Cyclope* = Sp. *Cíclope* = It. *Ciclope* = Pg. *Cyclope* = D. G. *Cyclope* = Dan. Sw. *Cyclop*, < L. *Cyclops*, pl. *Cyclopes*, < Gr. *Κύκλωψ*, pl. *Κύκλωπες*, Cyclops, lit. round-eyed, < *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ὤψ*, eye.] **1.** Pl. *Cyclopes* (sī-klō′pēz) or *Cyclops*. In *Gr. myth.* and *legend:* (*a*) A giant with but one eye, which was circular and in the middle of the forehead. According to the Hesiodic legend, there were three Cyclopes of the race of Titans, sons of Uranus and Ge, who forged the thunderbolts of Zeus, Pluto's helmet, and Poseidon's trident, and were considered the primeval patrons of all smiths. Their workshops were afterward said to be under Mount Etna.

> The *Cyclops* here, which labour at the Trade,
> Are Jealousie, Fear, Sadness, and Despair.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Monopoly.

(*b*) In the Odyssey, one of a race of gigantic, lawless cannibal shepherds in Sicily, under the one-eyed chief Polyphemus. (*c*) One of a Thracian tribe of giants, named from a king Cyclops, who, expelled from their country, were fabled to have built in their wanderings the great prehistoric walls and fortresses of Greece. See *cyclopean*.—**2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of minute fresh-water copepods, typical of the family *Cyclopidæ*, having a greatly enlarged pair of antennules (the appendages of the second somite of the head), by the vigorous strokes of which they dart through the water as if propelled by oars. In the front of the head there is a beady black median eye, really double, but appearing single, whence the name of the genus. *Cyclops quadricornis* is a common water-flea of fresh-water ponds and ditches. See *Copepoda*.



Head of *Cyclops*, a Fresh-water Copepod, under view, highly magnified.

mt, metastoma; *ep*, epistoma; *lb*, labrum; *R*, rostrum; *II′*, antennule; *III′*, antenna; *IV′*, mandible; *V′*, first maxilla; *VI′*, second maxilla, bearing *a*, outer division or exopodite, and *b*, inner division or endopodite.

3. [*l. c.*] A copepod of the genus *Cyclops*.

cyclopterid (sī-klop′tẹ-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyclopteridæ*.

Cyclopteridæ (sī-klop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Cyclopterus*, and adopted by various authors with different limits. See cut under *Cyclopterus*. (*a*) In the old systems it embraced the true *Cyclopteridæ* as well as *Liparididæ* and *Gobiesocidæ*. (*b*) In Günther's system it includes the true *Cyclopteridæ* and also *Liparididæ*. (*c*) By Gill and American writers generally it is restricted to *Cyclopteroidea* of a short ventricose form, with short posterior and opposite dorsal and anal fins and a distinct spinous dorsal. The species inhabit the cold seas of the northern hemisphere.

Cyclopterina (sī-klop-tẹ-rī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclopterus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of his family *Discoboli*, having two separate dorsal fins, and 12 abdominal and 16 caudal vertebræ.

cyclopterine (sī-klop′tẹ-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclopterina* or restricted *Cyclopteridæ*.

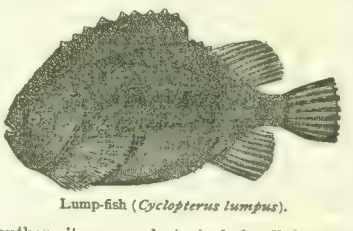
II. *n.* One of the *Cyclopterina*.

cyclopteroid (sī-klop′tẹ-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclopteridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Cyclopteridæ* or superfamily *Cyclopteroidea*.

Cyclopteroidea (sī-klop-tẹ-roi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclopterus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, distinguished by the development of a suctorial disk resulting from the union of the ventral fins and the fixture of their rays to the pelvic bones. It includes the families *Cyclopteridæ* and *Liparididæ*.

Cyclopterus (sī-klop′tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Cyclopteridæ*. By the older authors it was made to include all forms with an imperfectly ossified skeleton and the ventral fins united in a broad suctorial disk; by later authors it is restricted to the lump-fish (*C. lumpus*) and closely related species.



Lump-fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*).

cyclorama (sī-klō-rā′mạ), *n.* [< Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ὅραμα*, a view, < *ὁρᾶν*, see.] A representation of a landscape, battle, or other scene, arranged on the walls of a room of cylindrical shape, and so executed as to appear in natural perspective, the spectators occupying a position in the center; a circular panorama.

> It is only within a generation that *cycloramas* have been painted and constructed with a satisfactory degree of mechanical perfection. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 278.

cycloramic (sī-klō-ram′ik), *a.* [< *cyclorama* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of a cyclorama.

> The laws of *cycloramic* perspective have been understood for two or three centuries.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 278.

Cyclorhapha (sī-klor′ạ-fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclorhaphus:* see *cyclorhaphous*.] A prime division of dipterous insects, containing those in which the pupa-case opens curvilinearly: opposed to *Orthorhapha*, in which the case splits straight. *Brauer.*

cyclorhaphous (sī-klor′ạ-fus), *a.* [< NL. *cyclorhaphus*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ῥαφή*, a seam, a suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Having the pupa-case opening curvilinearly; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclorhapha*.

Cyclosaura (sī-klō-sâ′rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A division of lacertilians or lizards. They have a short thick tongue, scarcely extensible; a round pupil; a long tail with the anus not terminal; 2 or 4 short feet, or none; the body either lacertiform or serpentiform; the back with large scales; and the belly with scales not overlapping and arranged in cross-bands. The division contains the *Chalcidæ*, *Zonuridæ*, and *Ecpleopodidæ* (to which some add the monitors, etc.). The group is by some made a family, *Ptychopleuræ*, of a suborder *Brevilinguia*.

cyclosaurian (sī-klō-sâ′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cyclosaura* + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclosaura*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyclosaura*.

cycloscope (sī′klō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus invented by McLeod and Clarke for measuring velocities of revolution at a given instant. It consists essentially of a revolving ruled cylinder that may be examined through an opening partially closed by a tuning-fork vibrating at a known rate. The observation depends on the persistence of vision, and when the intermittent appearance of the ruled lines, seen past the vibrating fork, becomes continuous, an index shows upon a scale the rate of the revolution of the cylinder.

cyclosis (sī-klō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλωσις*, a surrounding, < *κυκλοῦν*, surround, move around, < *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*, *n.*] In *zoöl.*, *physiol.*, and *bot.*, circulation, as of blood or other fluid: in zoölogy, especially applied to the currents in which circulate the finely granular protoplasmic substances in *Protozoa*, *Infusoria*, etc., as within the body of members of the genus *Paramecium*, and the pseudopods of foraminifers; in botany, originally, to the movement occasionally observable in the latex of plants, now to the streaming movement of protoplasm within the cell.

> It is by the contractility of the protoplasmic layer that the curious *cyclosis* . . . is carried on within the Plant-cell. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 224.

cyclospermous (sī-klō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the embryo coiled about the central albumen, as the seeds of *Silenaceæ*.

Cyclostoma (sī-klos′tō-mạ), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. (in sense 2 neut. pl.) of *cyclostomus:* see *cyclostomous*.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Cyclostomidæ:* so called from the circular aperture of the shell. Very different limits have been given to it, the old writers including not only all the true *Cyclostomidæ*, but also the *Cyclophoridæ* and *Pomatiidæ*, while by most modern writers it is limited to those with a calcareous paucispiral operculum flattened and having an eccentric nucleus. The species are numerous; they live in damp places. *C. elegans* is an example. See cut under *Cyclostomidæ*. Also *Cyclostomus*.

2. [Used as a plural.] The cyclostomatous vertebrates, or myzonts.

Cyclostomata (sī-klō-stō′mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclostomatus:* see *cyclostomatous*.] **1.** A division of gymnolæmatous polyzoans having tubular cells, partially free or entirely connate, a terminal opening with a movable lip, and no avicularia nor vibracula: opposed to *Chilostomata* and *Ctenostomata*. It is subdivided into *Articulata* or *Radicata* (family *Crisiidæ*), and *Inarticulata* or *Incrustata*, containing the rest of the families.

2. In Günther's system of classification, a subclass of fishes having the following technical characters: the skeleton cartilaginous and notochordal, without ribs and without real jaws; skull not separate from the vertebral column; no limbs; gills in the form of fixed sacs without branchial arches, 6 or 7 in number on each side; one nasal aperture only; mouth circular or sucker-like; and heart without bulbus arteriosus. Also called *Cyclostomi*, *Cyclostomia*, *Marsipobranchii*, and *Monorhina*.

cyclostomate (sī-klos′tō-māt), *a.* [< NL. *cyclostomatus:* see *cyclostomatous*.] Same as *cyclostomous*.

> Of the thirty-three *cyclostomate* forms, thirteen had previously been known in a fossil state. *Science*, IX. 350.

cyclostomatous (sī-klō-stom′ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *cyclostomatus*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *στόμα* (*τ-*), mouth.] Having a circular oral aperture, or round mouth. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining to the polyzoan *Cyclostomata*. (*b*) Pertaining to the round-mouthed fishes, the lampreys and hags. The usual form in ichthyology is *cyclostomous*.

cyclostome (sī′klō-stōm), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cyclostomus:* see *cyclostomous*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *cyclostomous*.

> The *cyclostome* Fishes, possessed of cerebral ganglia that are tolerably manifest, lead us to the ordinary fishes, in which these ganglia, individually much larger, form a cluster of masses, or rudimentary brain.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 8.

II. *n.* 1. A fish of the order *Cyclostomi;* a marsipobranch; a monorhine; a lamprey or hag.—2. A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidæ.*

Cyclostomi (sī-klos′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cyclostomus:* see *cyclostomous.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of his second order, *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis,* with the mouth formed into a sucker, containing the lampreys and hags, or the cyclostomous, monorhine, or marsipobranchiate fishes: a synonym of *Marsipobranchii.*

cyclostomid (sī-klos′tō-mid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidæ.*

Cyclostomidæ (sī-klō-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclostoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By the old writers it was extended to all the operculate land-shells. (*b*) Later it was limited to those with a circular aperture to the shell. (*c*) By most modern conchologists it is restricted to forms with comparatively narrow lateral teeth bearing several cusps, broad marginal teeth having serrated or pectiniform crowns, a spiral shell with a subcircular aperture, and a paucispiral operculum. The species are numerous in tropical and subtropical countries, and a few, as *Cyclostoma elegans,* extend into temperate regions. They are chiefly found in forests and damp places. The under surface of the foot is impressed by a longitudinal groove, and the sides are alternately moved in progression, while the long rostrum is used for pulling forward.



Cyclostoma elegans.

Cyclostominæ (sī″klō-stō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclostoma* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cyclostomidæ,* containing the typical species, and contrasting with the subfamilies *Cistulinæ, Licineinæ,* and *Realiinæ.*

cyclostomous (sī-klos′tō-mus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cyclostomus,* ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *στόμα,* mouth.] Having a round mouth, as a lamprey, or a round aperture of the shell, as a cyclostomid; specifically, in *ichth.,* pertaining to the *Cyclostomi.* Also *cyclostomate, cyclostome.*

Cyclostomus (sī-klos′tō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *cyclostomous.*] Same as *Cyclostoma,* 1.

Cyclostrema (sī-klō-strē′mä), *n.* [NL., improp. for **Cyclotrema,* ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* circle, + *τρῆμα,* hole.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Cyclostremidæ.*

Cyclostremidæ (sī-klō-strem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclostrema* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cyclostrema.* They have ciliated filiform tentacles, lateral cirrous appendages, a wide median tooth and four narrow teeth on each side, and marginal teeth with denticulated borders: the shell is depressed, umbilicated, nonnacreous, and white. The species are of small size and found in almost all seas.

cyclostylar (sī-klō-stī′lär), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *στῦλος,* a pillar, style, + *-ar*2.] In *arch.,* consisting of a circular range of columns; monopteral.

★**cyclostyle** (sī′klō-stīl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *στύλος,* a pen.] An apparatus for making duplicate copies of letters, circulars, etc., written on sensitized paper with a pen of peculiar make, or with a typewriter. The first copy is used as an impression-plate, and inked with an inking-roller to produce subsequent copies.

cyclosystem (sī-klō-sis′tem), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *σύστημα,* system.] The circular arrangement of the pores of certain hydrocoralline acalephs (the stylasterids), simulating the calicular systems of anthozoan corals in appearance. *Moseley,* 1881.

cyclothure (sī′klō-thūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Cyclothurus;* a two-toed ant-eater.



Two-toed Ant-eater (*Cyclothurus didactylus*).

Cyclothurinæ (sī″klō-thū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclothurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of South American arboricole ant-eaters, of the family *Myrmecophagidæ;* the two-toed ant-eaters of the single genus *Cyclothurus.* The first, fourth, and fifth digits of the fore paws are so reduced that only two are visible externally, and the inner digit of the hind foot is likewise rudimentary. These ant-eaters live in trees and are very slow in their movements.

cyclothurine (sī-klō-thū′rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the subfamily *Cyclothurinæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Cyclothurinæ;* a cyclothure. Also written *cycloturine.*

Cyclothurus (sī-klō-thū′rus), *n.* [NL., for *Cycloturus,* ⟨ Gr. *κυκλωτός,* round (see *Cyclotus*), + *οὐρά,* a tail.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Cyclothurinæ,* containing the little two-toed ant-eater of Brazil, *C. didactylus,* and a species of Costa Rica, *C. dorsalis.* See *Cyclothurinæ.*

cyclotid (sī-klot′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cyclotidæ.*

Cyclotidæ (sī-klot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclotus* + *-idæ.*] A family of phaneropneumonous tænioglossate gastropods. The eyes are situated at the outer bases of the tentacles; the outer lateral teeth of the radula are little differentiated from the others; there are 10 jaws; and the shell is spiral with a circular aperture, closable by a multispiral operculum. Same as ★*Cyclophoridæ.*

cyclotomic (sī-klō-tom′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* circle, + *τομή,* a cutting, + *-ic.*] In *geom.,* pertaining to the theory of the division of the circumference of a circle into aliquot parts.—**Cyclotomic divisor.** See *divisor.*

cycloturine, Cycloturus, See *cyclothurine, Cyclothurus.*

Cyclotus (sī-klō′tus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κυκλωτός,* rounded, ⟨ *κυκλοῦν,* make round, ⟨ *κύκλος,* a circle.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Cyclophoridæ,* or giving the name *Cyclotidæ* to the same group.

Cyclura (sī-klō′rä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *οὐρά,* tail.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Iguanidæ. C. lophoma* is the great iguana of Jamaica, with a long serrate dorsal crest. *C. acanthura* is the spine-tailed lizard of Lower California. *C. teres,* of the same region, is the smooth-backed lizard.



Spine-tailed Lizard (*Cyclura acanthura*).

cyclus (sī′klus), *n.* [LL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle: see *cycle.*] **1.** Pl. *cycli* (sī′klī). Same as *cycle,* 5.

> Gonzalo de Córdova, "the Great Captain," . . . produced an impression on the Spanish nation hardly equalled since the earlier days of that great Moorish contest, the *cyclus* of whose heroes Gonzalo seems appropriately to close up. *Ticknor,* Span. Lit., I. 181.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fossil crustaceans representing primitive forms of *Merostomata.*

cydariform (si-dar′i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *cydarum* (⟨ Gr. *κύδαρος*), a kind of ship, + *forma,* shape.] In *entom.,* approaching the form of a globe, but truncated on two opposite ends: applied to joints of the palpi, etc.

cydert, *n.* See *cider.*

Cydippe (sī-dip′ē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *Cydippe,* ⟨ Gr. Κυδίππη, in myth. a fem. name, a Nereid, etc.; appar. ⟨ *κῦδος,* glory, renown, + *ἵππος,* fem. *ἵππη,* horse.] **1.** In *zoöl.,* the typical genus of ctenophorans of the family *Cydippidæ,* having retractile filiform fringed tentacles, and a transparent colorless gelatinous body, divided radially into eight parts by the ctenophores. One member of the genus, *C. pileus,* is a very beautiful object, and is common in the seas around Great Britain. The body is globular in shape, and adorned with eight bands of cilia, serving as its means of locomotion and presenting brilliant rainbow hues. From the body are pendent two long filaments, to which are attached numerous shorter threads, and which can be protruded and retracted at will. Also called *Pleurobrachia,* and formerly referred to a family *Callianiridæ.* See cut under *Ctenophora.*

2. A genus of spiders. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge,* 1870.—3. In *entom.,* a genus of beetles.

cydippid (sī-dip′id), *n.* A ctenophoran of the family *Cydippidæ.*

Cydippidæ (sī-dip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cydippe,* 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of saccate ctenophorans, typified by the genus *Cydippe.*

Cydonia (sī-dō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cydonia,* a quince (> ult. E. *coin*2, *quince,* q. v.), prop. pl. (sc. *mala,* apples) of *Cydonius,* adj.; ⟨ Gr. *κυδώνιον* (sc. *μῆλον,* apple), a quince, *κυδωνία,* a quince-tree, neut. and fem. of Κυδώνιος, adj., pertaining to Κυδωνία, L. *Cydonia,* a town of Crete, now Canea.] **1.** A genus of plants, of the family *Malaceæ,* comprising the quinces. See *quince.*—2. In *entom.,* a genus of ladybirds, family *Coccinellidæ. Mulsant.*

cydonin (sī′dō-nin), *n.* [⟨ *Cydonia,* 1, + *-in*2.] The mucilage of quince-seeds.

cydonium (sī-dō′ni-um), *n.* [See *Cydonia.*] Quince-seed.

cyesiognosis (sī-ē″si-og-nō′sis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύησις,* pregnancy, + *γνῶσις,* knowledge.] Diagnosis of pregnancy. *Dunglison.*

cyesiology (sī-ē-si-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύησις,* pregnancy (see *cyesis*), + *-λογία,* ⟨ *λέγειν,* say: see *-ology.*] In *physiol.,* the science which treats of gestation or pregnancy.

cyesis (sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύησις,* pregnancy, ⟨ *κυεῖν,* be pregnant.] Pregnancy; conception. *Dunglison.*

cygneous (sig′nē-us), *a.* [⟨ L. *cygnus, cycnus,* a swan: see *cygnet.*] In *bryology,* curved like a swan's neck. *Braithwaite.*

cygnet (sig′net), *n.* [Formerly *cignet,* ⟨ OF. **cignet,* equiv. to **cignel, cigneau,* dim. of *cigne,* F. *cygne* = Pr. *cigne* = It. *cigno,* a swan (cf. OF. *cisne* = Sp. Pg. *cisne,* OPg. *cirne* = OIt. *cecino,* It. *cecero,* a swan, ⟨ ML. *cecinus, cicinus,* a corruption of L. *cycnus*), ⟨ L. *cycnus,* often written *cygnus,* ⟨ Gr. *κύκνος,* a swan, prob. redupl. from √ **κνυ,* **καν,* sound, = L. *canere,* sing. From the same root come L. *ciconia,* a stork, and E. *hen.* See *cant*2, *chant, hen.*] A young swan; specifically, in *her.,* a small swan. Swans, when more than one are borne, are commonly called cygnets, though the representation is exactly the same as that of the swan so called.

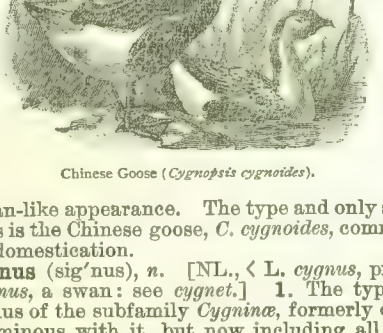
> So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save,
> Keeping them prisoner underneath her wings.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

Cygnet royal, in *her.,* a term for a bearing more properly blazoned *swan argent, ducally gorged and chained or*—that is, having a duke's coronet around its neck and a chain attached thereto. *Hugh Clark.*

Cygninæ (sig-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cygnus,* 1, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of lamellirostral natatorial birds, of the duck family, *Anatidæ;* the swans. They have the longest neck of any birds of this family, the vertebræ being very numerous (up to 26); the tail is short and many-feathered; the tarsus is reticulate; the lores are naked; the bill is high at the base, and sometimes tuberculate, with median nostrils; the feet are large; the middle toe and claw are longer than the tarsus; and the hallux is simple. The legs are set far back, so that the gait is constrained, but in the water the swans are proverbially elegant and graceful. There are 8 or 10 species, of various countries, chiefly of the genus *Cygnus.* See *swan.*

cygnine (sig′nin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cygninæ.*

Cygnopsis (sig-nop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1836), ⟨ L. *cygnus,* a swan, + Gr. *ὄψις,* view, appearance.] A genus of geese, of the subfamily *Anserinæ* and family *Anatidæ:* so called from their swan-like appearance. The type and only species is the Chinese goose, *C. cygnoides,* common in domestication.

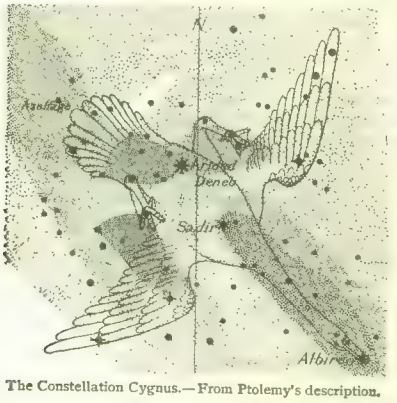


Chinese Goose (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*).

Cygnus (sig′nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cygnus,* prop. *cycnus,* a swan: see *cygnet.*] **1.** The typical genus of the subfamily *Cygninæ,* formerly conterminous with it, but now including all the white swans, or even restricted to those which

have a tubercle on the bill, as the mute swan of Europe, *Cygnus olor*. *C. musicus* is the European whooping swan, or hooper. It belongs to the subgenus *Olor*, as do the two American swans, the whistler, *Cygnus (Olor) columbianus*, and the trumpeter, *Cygnus (Olor) buccinator*. See *swan*.

2. An ancient northern constellation representing a bird called a swan by Ovid and others, and now always so considered.



The Constellation Cygnus.—From Ptolemy's description.

Cylichna (si-lik'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυλίχνη*, a small cup, < *κύλιξ* (*κυλικ-*), a cup.] A genus of tectibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, of the family *Tornatellidæ* or *Bullidæ*, or made type of a family *Cylichnidæ*, having a strong cylindrical shell, with narrow aperture. There are numerous species.


Cylichna cylindracea.

cylichnid (si-lik'nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cylichnidæ*.

Cylichnidæ (si-lik'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cylichna* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, of which the genus *Cylichna* is typical. The radula has multiserial teeth, of which the central are small, the lateral large and unciform, and the marginal small and unciform.

Cylicomastiges (sil″i-kō-mas'ti-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλιξ* (*κυλικ-*), a cup, + *μάστιξ*, pl. *μάστιγες*, a whip, scourge.] A group of choanoflagellate infusorians or collar-bearing monads, with a well-marked collar around the base of the flagellum, including such genera as *Salpingœca* and *Codonosiga*. *Bütschli*.

cylicotomy (sil-i-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κύλιξ* (*κυλικ-*), a cup, + *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, division of the ciliary muscle, as in glaucoma. *Dunglison*.

Cylicozoa (sil″i-kō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλιξ* (*κυλικ-*), a cup, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as ★*Calycozoa*.

cylinder (sil'in-dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cilinder*, *cilindre;* in ME. in form *chilindre*, a cylindrical sun-dial; < OF. *cilindre*, F. *cylindre* = Sp. It. *cilindro* = Pg. *cylindro*, < L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, a roller, a leveler, < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, a roller, roll, < *κυλίνδειν*, roll, *κυλίειν*, roll: see *cycle*. Doublet of *calender*[1], q. v.] **1.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A solid which may be conceived as generated by the revolution of a rectangle about one of its sides: specifically called a *right circular cylinder*. This side of the generating rectangle forms the axis of the cylinder, and the adjacent sides generate circles which form the bases of the cylinder.


Right Cylinder.

(*b*) By extension, any surface generated by a right line moving parallel to itself.

A cylindrical surface is a curved surface generated by a moving straight line which continually touches a given curve, and in all of its positions is parallel to a given fixed straight line not in the plane of the curve. A solid bounded by a cylindrical surface and two parallel planes is called a *cylinder*. *Chauvenet*.

2. In *mech.*: (*a*) That chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston. See *steam-engine*. (*b*) The barrel of an air-pump. (*c*) A hollow metallic roller forming part of certain printing-machines. In cylinder-presses the cylinder is used only for giving the impression. See *cylinder-press*. In type-revolving presses there are type-cylinders and impression-cylinders; the former, on which the forms of type or stereotype plates are secured, revolve against the latter in the opposite direction. (*d*) The bore of a gun. (*e*) That part of a revolver which contains the chambers for the cartridges. (*f*) The central well around which a winding staircase is carried. (*g*) The body of a pump. (*h*) In a loom, a revolving part which receives the cards. In the Jacquard loom it is a square prism revolving on a horizontal axis. (*i*) In a carding-machine, a clothed barrel larger than an urchin or a doffer. See cut under *carding-machine*. (*j*) In an electrical machine, a barrel of glass. (*k*) In *ordnance*, a wooden bucket in which a cartridge is carried from the magazine to the gun. *E. H. Knight*. (*l*) A garden- or field-roller. *E. H. Knight*.— **3.** In *antiq.*, a cylindrical or somewhat barrel-shaped stone, bearing a cuneiform inscription or a carved design, worn by the Babylonians, Assyrians, and kindred peoples as a seal and amulet. Great numbers of such cylinders have been found, and also of Phenician imitations of them.—**4†.** An old portable timepiece of the class of sun-dials.

> By my *chilindre* it is prime of deye.
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 206.

5†. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Oliva*. *Fabricius*, 1823.—**Charge-cylinder**, the part of the bore of a cannon occupied by the charge.—**Double-acting cylinder**, an engine-cylinder in which the stroke of the piston is effective in each direction, instead of only in one direction, as in the *single-action cylinder*.—**Forming-cylinder**, in a paper-making machine, the cylinder on which the pulp is collected and formed into a soft web preparatory to drying and hardening.—**Oblique cylinder**. See *oblique*.—**Oscillating cylinder**, an engine-cylinder which rocks on trunnions, and the piston-rod of which connects directly to the crank.—**Vacant cylinder**, the portion of the bore of a cannon left free in front of the charge.

cylinder-bit (sil'in-dėr-bit), *n.* See *half-round bit*, under *bit*[1].

cylinder-bore (sil'in-dėr-bōr), *n.* A gun the bore of which is of a uniform diameter throughout.

cylinder-bore (sil'in-dėr-bōr), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *cylinder-bored*, ppr. *cylinder-boring*. To bore, as a gun-barrel, in such a manner that the diameter of the bore is uniform throughout.

cylinder-car (sil'in-dėr-kär), *n.* A hollow cylinder for carrying freight, with wheel-ends adapted to run on a railroad-track. The cylinder rolls with its load, thus doing away with the use of axles. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-cock (sil'in-dėr-kok), *n.* A cock at the end of a steam-cylinder, through which the water of condensation may be blown out. It is sometimes made automatic, and is often called a *safety cylinder-cock*, or *snifting-valve*.

cylinder-cover (sil'in-dėr-kuv″ėr), *n.* **1.** A jacket or lagging placed about a steam-cylinder, to prevent the radiation of heat.—**2.** In steam-engines, the cover secured by bolts to a flange round the top of a cylinder, so as to make it steam-tight.

cylinder-desk (sil'in-dėr-desk), *n.* A writing-desk with a top somewhat cylindrical in shape, which can be pushed back to allow the desk to be used, or brought forward and locked. Also called a *roll-top desk*.

cylinder-engine (sil'in-dėr-en″jin), *n.* In *paper-making*, a machine in which the pulp is formed in a sheet upon a cylinder and delivered as a web to the dryers.

cylinder-escapement (sil'in-dėr-es-kāp″ment), *n.* An escapement for watches invented by Graham, corresponding to the dead-beat escapement in clocks.

cylinder-face (sil'in-dėr-fās), *n.* In *engin.*, the flat part of a steam-cylinder on which a slide-valve moves.

cylinder-gage (sil'in-dėr-gāj), *n.* A cast-iron hollow cylinder, from 3 to 5 calibers in length, accurately turned on the exterior, and used to verify the accuracy of the finished bore of a gun.

cylinder-glass (sil'in-dėr-glȧs), *n.* Glass blown into the form of a cylinder, then split, and flattened into a sheet. The quality is superior to that of crown-glass. See *broad glass*, under *broad*.

cylinder-grinder (sil'in-dėr-grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine-tool with automatic traverse-feed for finishing cylindrical gages, such as those of gun-bores. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-mill (sil'in-dėr-mil), *n.* A grinding-mill in which the action of rollers is substituted for that of face-stones. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-milling (sil'in-dėr-mil″ing), *n.* See *milling*.

cylinder-port (sil'in-dėr-pōrt), *n.* One of the openings through which steam passes into the cylinder of a steam-engine.

cylinder-powder (sil'in-dėr-pou″dėr), *n.* Gunpowder the charcoal for which is prepared by distillation in cylindrical iron retorts.

cylinder-press (sil'in-dėr-pres), *n.* A printing-machine in which impression is made by a cylinder rotating over a sliding flat bed-plate which contains the form of types or plates. In the *drum-cylinder press* there is one cylinder of large size, making but one revolution to the forward and backward movement of the bed-plate; in other forms the cylinder makes two or more revolutions for each impression. In the *stop-cylinder press* the cylinder stops its rotation soon after the impression is taken. The *double-cylinder press* has two cylinders, and prints an impression on the backward as well as the forward movement of the bed-plate. The name *cylinder-press* is technically applied only to presses or machines in which the impression-cylinder prints upon a flat surface. Printing-machines that are constructed to print from plates or types fastened on a cylinder are known distinctively as *type-revolving presses* and specifically as *rotary* or *web presses*.

cylinder-snail (sil'in-dėr-snāl), *n.* A snail of the genus *Cylindrella;* a cylindrellid.

cylinder-snake (sil'in-dėr-snāk), *n.* An ophidian of the family *Cylindrophidæ* or *Uropeltidæ*.

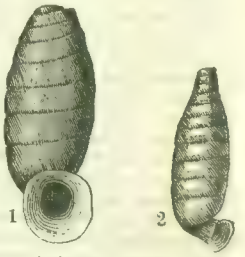
cylinder-staff (sil'in-dėr-stȧf), *n.* An instrument used in the inspection of ordnance to measure the length of the bore. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

cylinder-tape (sil'in-dėr-tāp), *n.* In a cylinder printing-press, a tape running on the impression-cylinder, beneath the paper, to aid the removal of the sheet from the cylinder after impression.

cylinder-wrench (sil'in-dėr-rench), *n.* A form of wrench adapted to grasp cylindrical rods or tubes; a pipe-wrench. *E. H. Knight*.

cylindraceous (sil-in-drā'shius), *a.* [= F. *cylindracé;* as *cylinder* + *-aceous*.] Somewhat or nearly cylindrical.

Cylindrella (sil-in-drel'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cylindrus*, cylinder, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of gephilous gastropods, of the family *Cylindrellidæ*, called cylinder-snails from the cylindrical shape of the shell. There are many species, of the warmer parts of America. *Pfeiffer*, 1840.


1 2
1. *Cylindrella brevis.* 2. *Cylindrella elegans.* (About twice natural size.)

cylindrellid (sil-in-drel'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cylindrellidæ*.

Cylindrellidæ (sil-in-drel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cylindrella* + *-idæ*.] An American family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cylindrella;* the cylinder-snails. The shell is cylindric and many-whorled, the last whorl usually detached from the rest and having a circular mouth. The animal has a thin jaw with oblique folds, and the teeth of the radula are peculiar, the central being very narrow, the lateral having the internal and median cusps confluent, and the marginal resembling the lateral in miniature, or rudimentary. Over 200 species are known, most of which are inhabitants of the West Indian islands.

cylindrenchyma (sil-in-dreng'ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion, < *ἐγχεῖν*, infuse, < *ἐν*, in, + *χεῖν*, pour.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of cylindrical cells, such as that of plants of the genus *Conferva*, and of many hairs, etc.

cylindric, cylindrical (si-lin'drik, -dri-kal), *a.* [= F. *cylindrique* = Sp. *cilindrico* = Pg. *cylindrico* = It. *cilindrico*, < NL. **cylindricus*, < Gr. *κυλινδρικός*, cylindrical, < *κύλινδρος*, cylinder.] Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.—**Cylindrical boiler**, a steam-boiler made in the shape of a cylinder, simple in construction, and admitting of greater resistance to the lateral action of the causes of displacement than most others, although more expensive in the matter of fuel.—**Cylindrical bone**, in *anat.*, a long bone, as a thigh-bone or humerus, with a more or less cylindrical hollow shaft of compact tissue, inclosing a medullary cavity, and having cancellous tissue at each end.—**Cylindrical lens** or **mirror**, a lens or mirror having one or two cylindrical surfaces. Cylindrical lenses are used in spectacles for the correction of astigmatism.—**Cylindrical saw**, a saw in the form of a cylinder, with the edge of the open end cut in saw-teeth; a crown-saw: used for cutting staves, fellies, etc., and in surgery. Also called *barrel-saw*, *drum-saw*, *tub-saw*. See cut under *crown-saw*.—**Cylindrical surface**, a surface generated by a right line moving parallel to itself.—**Cylindrical valve**, a valve of cylindrical form on an oscillating axis, serving to open and close ports in the cylindrical case which forms its seat. *E. H. Knight*.—**Cylindrical vaulting** (properly *semi-cylindrical vaulting*), in *arch.*, the most ancient mode of true vaulting. Also called a *wagon-*, *barrel-*, *tunnel-*, or *cradle-vault*. It is a plain half-cylinder, without either groins or ribs, or divided into bays by arcs doubleaux, which are usually of square or semicircular section.

cylindrically (si-lin'dri-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

cylindricity (sil-in-dris'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *cylindricité;* as *cylindric* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being cylindrical; cylindrical form: as, imperfect *cylindricity*.

cylindricule (si-lin'dri-kūl), *n.* [< NL. as if **cylindriculus*, dim. of L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder: see *cylinder*.] A small cylinder. *Owen.*

cylindriform (si-lin'dri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cylindriforme*; < L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a cylinder; shaped like a cylinder.

Cylindrirostres† (si-lin-dri-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a superfamily of his *Halcyoides*, constituted by the kingfishers, rollers, and bee-eaters, or the families *Alcyonidæ* (or *Alcedinidæ*), *Coraciidæ*, and *Meropidæ*.

cylindrocephalic (si-lin″drō-se-fal'ik or si-lin-drō-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *cylindrocephaly* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting or pertaining to cylindrocephaly.

cylindrocephaly (si-lin-drō-sef'a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A long cylindrical configuration of the skull.

cylindroconic, cylindroconical (si-lin-drō-kon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *cylindric* + *conic, -al*.] Shaped like a cylinder terminated by a cone.

cylindroconoidal (si-lin″drō-kō-noi'dal), *a.* [< *cylindric* + *conoidal*.] Shaped like a cylinder having a conoidal termination.

cylindrocylindrical (si-lin″drō-si-lin'dri-kal), *a.* [< *cylindric* + *cylindrical*.] In *arch.*, formed by the intersection of one cylindrical vault with another of greater span and height, springing from the same level: said of an arch. See *cross-vaulting*.

cylindroid (sil'in-droid), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *cylindroïde* = Pg. *cylindroide*, < Gr. *κυλινδροειδής*, < *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A solid body bounded by a cylindrical surface cut orthogonally by elliptical bases.—**2.** A conoidal cubic surface whose equation is $z(x^2 + y^2) - 2\,axy = 0$. [So named by Cayley and Ball, 1871.]

II. *a.* Having the form of a cylinder with equal and parallel elliptical bases.

cylindroidal (sil-in-droi'dal), *a.* [< *cylindroid* + *-al*.] Resembling a cylinder; cylindroid.

During the embryonic condition of all vertebrates, the centre of the partition [between the cerebrospinal and visceral tubes] is occupied by an elongated, cellular, *cylindroidal* mass—the notochord, or chorda dorsalis.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 8.

cylindroma (sil-in-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *cylindromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a name given to several kinds of tumors. (*a*) Sarcoma myxomatodes, a sarcoma in which the sarcoma-cells have undergone in greater or less part mucous degeneration. (*b*) Angiosarcoma myxomatodes, a sarcoma in which the mucous degeneration affects the walls of the vessels and the tissue immediately about them. (*c*) Myxosarcoma, a simple combination of myxomatous and sarcomatous tissue. (*d*) Cylindroma carcinomatodes, a very rare carcinoma, characterized by the presence of homogeneous hyaline spherules in the cell-nests. See *carcinoma, myxoma, sarcoma*.

cylindromatous (sil-in-drom'a-tus), *a.* [< *cylindroma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cylindroma.

cylindrometric (si-lin-drō-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Pertaining to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

cylindro-ogival (si-lin″drō-ō-jī'val), *a.* [= F. *cylindro-ogival*; as *cylindric* + *ogival*.] Having the form of a cylindrical body with an ogival head.

Cylindrophidæ (sil-in-drof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Cylindrophididæ*, < *Cylindrophis* (*-drophid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of harmless ophidians or reptiles, typified by the genus *Cylindrophis*, without poison-fangs, with a very small head, the mouth not distensible, and the tail short and conical. They have a rudimentary pelvis, and a pair of anal spurs formed by the condensed epidermis of the rudimentary hind limbs; the teeth are small, and there are palatine teeth; the quadrate bone is fixed, and there is no distinct mastoid. Besides *Cylindrophis*, the family contains the genus *Ilysia* or *Tortrix*, whence it is sometimes named *Tortricidæ*. With the family *Uropeltidæ* it constitutes a suborder *Angiostomata*, or is brought under *Opoterodontia* with *Typhlopidæ*.

Cylindrophis (si-lin'drō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *ὄφις*, serpent.] A genus of serpents, giving name to the family *Cylindrophidæ*. *C. rufa* is a Japanese species.

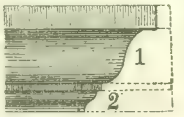
cylix, *n.* See *kylix*.

Cyllecoraria (sil″e-kō-rā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] One of the many divisions of the heteropterous family *Phytocoridæ*, containing such genera as *Hyaliodes*.

Cyllene (si-lē'nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cyllene*, < Gr. Κυλλήνη, the name of a mountain in Arcadia, Greece.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, which in the form of the body and the style of the markings have some resemblance to the wasps. The species are superficially recognized by the long antennæ and by the transverse excavations in the sides of the pronotum near the base. Two closely similar North American species, *C. pictus* (Drury) and *C. robiniæ* (Forst.), have a black body, banded with narrow transverse or oblique yellow lines, and red legs. The former lives in the hickory and appears in spring, while the latter infests the locust-tree and appears in autumn. Both species are, in the larval state, very destructive to the trees they inhabit. *Harris*, Ins. Inj. to Veg., p. 103.


a. Cyllene pictus. b. Cyllene robiniæ. (Natural size.)

cyma (sī'mä), *n.*; pl. *cymæ* (-mē). [NL. (cf. L. *cyma, cuma*, a sprout, a hollow sphere), < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, a swell, billow, a waved ogee or molding, < *κυεῖν*, be pregnant, lit. contain. See *cyme*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a member or molding of the cornice, of which the profile is an ogee, or curve of contrary flexure. Of this molding there are two kinds: *cyma recta*, or *Doric cyma* (sometimes called *beak-molding*), which is concave at the top and convex at the bottom; and *cyma reversa*, or *Lesbian cyma*, which is convex at the top and concave at the bottom. Both kinds of the cyma are also called *ogee*. Also written *cyme, cima*.


1, Cyma recta; 2, Cyma reversa.

2. In *bot.*, same as *cyme*.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Cuma*, 2.

cymagraph (sī'ma-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *κῦμα*, a waved molding, + *γράφειν*, write.] A form of sculpture-copier or pantograph for tracing the outlines of objects in relief, particularly adapted for taking profiles of architectural moldings.

cymaphen (sī'ma-fen), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, + *φαίνειν*, show.] An apparatus in a telephone for receiving transmitted electric waves.

cymar, *n.* See *simar*.

cymatium (sī-mā'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *cymatia* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *κυμάτιον*, a waved molding, < *κῦμα(τ-)*, a wave, etc.: see *cyma*.] In *arch.*, a cyma; a molding composed of the cyma.

Most of the capitals here are of the Corinthian order; and I took notice of the capitals of some pilasters, consisting of a *cymatium*, two lists, and flutes about a foot long, and under them a quarter round, adorned with eggs and darts. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 88.

Cymatogaster (sī″mā-tō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῦμα(τ-)*, fetus, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Embiotocidæ*. *C. aggregatus* is an abundant fish of the Pacific coast of the United States, known as the *shiner, minny*, and *sparada*.

cymatolite (sī-mat'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κῦμα(τ-)*, wave, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral substance produced by the alteration of spodumene, appearing in white masses with a delicate wavy, fibrous structure. It is an intimate mixture of muscovite and albite.

★**cymba** (sim'bä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cymba*, < Gr. *κύμβη*, a boat: see *cymbal, Cymbium*.] **1.** Pl. *cymbæ* (-bē). In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a boat-shaped microsclere or flesh-spicule. The cymba resembles in profile the letter C. The back or curve is called the *keel* or *tropis*; the points are the *prows* or *proræ*. The proræ when lobed or alate are termed *pteres*. Two varieties of the cymba are known as the *pterocymba* and *oöcymba*. See these words.

2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Cymbium*, 1.

cymbæform (sim'bē-fôrm), *a.* Same as *cymbiform*.

cymbal (sim'bal), *n.* [< ME. *cimbale, cymbale*, < OF. *cimbale*, F. *cymbale* = Sp. *címbalo* = Pg. *cymbalo* = It. *cimbalo, cembalo* = D. *cimbaal* = G. Dan. *cymbel* = Sw. *cymbal*, < L. *cymbalum*, < Gr. *κύμβαλον*, a cymbal, < *κύμβος, κύμβη*, the hollow of a vessel, bowl, basin, cup, boat, knapsack, etc., = Skt. *kumbhā, kumbhī*, a pot, jar: see *comb*[2]. Cf. *chime*[1].] **1.** One of a pair of concave plates of brass or bronze which, when struck together, produce a sharp, ringing sound: usually in the plural. Their size varies from little metallic castanets or finger-cymbals to large orchestral cymbals made to be used with the large or long drum. Instruments of the cymbal family are known from the earliest historic times. They are specially useful for rhythmic effect, though some experiments have been made with plates so shaped and used as to give tones of definite pitch.

I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling *cymbal*.
1 Cor. xiii. 1.

In vain with *cymbals'* ring
They call the grisly king,
In dismal dance about the furnace blue.
Milton, Nativity, l. 208.

2. In *organ-building*, a mixture-stop of very high pitch.—**3.** A musical instrument made of a piece of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed several rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the right hand, while the cymbal is supported in the left by a cord. Also spelled *symbal*. *Imp. Dict.*

cymbal-doctor (sim'bal-dok″tor), *n.* A teacher whose instruction is like the tinkling of a cymbal. Compare 1 Cor. xiii. 1. [Rare.]

These petty glosses, . . . so like the quibbles of a court sermon that we may safely reckon . . . that the hand of some household priest foisted them in, lest the world should forget how much he was a disciple of those *cymbal-doctors*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

cymbaled, cymballed (sim'bald), *a.* [< *cymbal* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with cymbals. [Rare.]

And highest among the statues, statue-like,
Between a *cymbal'd* Miriam and a Jael,
With Psyche's babe, was Ida watching us.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

cymbaler, cymballer (sim'bal-ėr), *n.* [< *cymbal* + *-er*[1].] One who performs on a cymbal; a cymbalist. *Fallows*.

cymbalist (sim'bal-ist), *n.* [< *cymbal* + *-ist*.] One who plays the cymbals.

cymballed, cymballer. See *cymbaled, cymbaler*.

cymbate (sim'bāt), *a.* [< L. *cymba*, a boat (see *cymba*), + *-ate*[1].] Boat-shaped, as that form of sponge-spicule called a cymba. *Sollas*.

cymbecephalic (sim″bē-se-fal'ik or sim-bē-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύμβη*, a hollow, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] Same as *cymbocephalic*. *Dunglison*.

Cymbidium (sim-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύμβος, κύμβη*, a hollow, a cup, boat (see *cymbal*), + dim. *-ίδιον*.] A genus of tropical terrestrial orchids, often having spikes of beautiful flowers, on which account several of them are favorites in the greenhouse. There are about 30 species, natives of eastern Asia, Australia, New Caledonia, and Africa.

cymbiform (sim'bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cymba*, a boat, + *forma*, shape.] Boat-shaped; longer than broad, convex, and keeled like the bottom of a boat: applied to the elytra and other parts of insects, to seeds and leaves of plants, diatoms, and spores of fungi, and also to a bone of the foot usually called the scaphoid bone. See *scaphoid*. Also *cymbæform*.

Cymbirhynchus (sim-bi-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1831), also written *Cymbyrhynchus*, and more correctly *Cymborhynchus*; < Gr. *κύμβη, κύμβος*, a cup, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] A notable genus of coccygomorphic birds, of the family *Eurylæmidæ*: so called from the size and shape of the bill. The type is *C. macrorhynchus*, the blue-billed gaper, of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, etc.

Cymbium (sim'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cymbium*, a small drinking-vessel or cup, < Gr. *κυμβίον*, a cup, dim. of *κύμβη*, a drinking-vessel.] **1.** A genus of gastropods, of the family *Volutidæ*. The shell is obovate, tumid, ventricose, and covered with a strong epidermis, and the pillar four-plaited. They are found on the African coast, and known as boat-shells. *C. æthopica* and *C. proboscidale* are examples. Also *Cymba*.


Boat-shell (*Cymbium proboscidale*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Trogositidæ*. *Seidlitz*, 1873.—**3.** [*l. c.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of vase of deep and upright shape, without foot or handles; a bowl.

cymblin, cymbling (sim'blin, -bling), *n.* Same as *simlin*.

★**cymbocephalic** (sim″bō-se-fal'ik or sim-bō-sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *cymbocephaly* + *-ic*.] Shaped like a bowl or cup; round; specifically, pertaining to or exhibiting cymbocephaly.


Cymbulia proboscidea, slightly enlarged.

cymbocephaly (sim-bō-sef'a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *κύμβη*, bowl, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *craniol.*, a bilobed form of the skull.

Cymbulia (sim-bū'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cymbula*, a small boat, dim. of *cymba*, boat: see *cymbal*, and cf. *cymba*.] The typical genus of the family *Cymbuliidæ*, having a slipper-shaped shell pointed

in front and square behind. *C. proboscidea* is an example.

Cymbuliidæ (sim-bū-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cymbulia* + *-idæ*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods. The animal is oval and has very large rounded fins, and there are three radular teeth in each transverse row, the median very wide and the lateral moderately wide and unicuspid; the shell has the form of a sandal, and is cartilaginous and mostly internal. Genera of this family are *Cymbulia*, *Tiedemannia*, and *Halopsyche*.

The *Cymbuliidæ* are noticeable for their comparatively large size and the very peculiar shell which they secrete. In early life . . . they have a small, spiral, horny shell; but this becomes lost, and in its place the animal secretes a cartilaginous slipper-shaped shell, apparently possessing no more consistency than ordinary gelatine jelly. In this thick, transparent, flexible shell sits the mollusc, like the old woman in her shoe, paddling about by the large oval wings. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 358.

★**cyme** (sīm), *n.* [Also, as NL., *cyma*; < Gr. *κῦμα* (> L. *cyma*), a young sprout, etc., same as *κῦμα* a wave, swell, etc.: see *cyma*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) An inflorescence of the definite or determinate class; any form of inflorescence in which the primary axis bears a single terminal flower which develops first, the inflorescence being continued by secondary, tertiary, and other axes. The secondary and other axes may be given off on both sides of the primary axis (a dichotomous or biparous cyme or dichasium), or in such a way as to cause the inflorescence to assume a helicoid or scorpioid form (as in the forget-me-not). The term is applied especially to a broad and flattened compound form. (*b*) The term has been incorrectly used for a cymoid panicle which sometimes has the appearance of an umbel.—2. In *arch.*, same as *cyma*.



a, Cyme of houseleek; *b*, of forget-me-not. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Also *cima*.

cymelet (sīm'let), *n.* [< *cyme* + *-let*.] Same as *cymule*.

cymene (sī'mēn), *n.* [< *cym(inum)* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{14}$) occurring in the volatile oil of Roman cumin, in the oil of thyme, etc., and prepared by treating camphor with phosphorus pentoxid. It is a colorless, strongly refracting liquid. Same as *cymol* (Ger.) and *camphogen*.

cymic (sī'mik), *a.* [< *cym(inum)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cyminum or cumin. —**Cymic acid**, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, a monobasic acid forming prismatic crystals insoluble in water.

cymiferous (sī-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cyma*, a cyme, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, producing cymes.

Cymindis (si-min'dis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίμινδις*, an unidentified bird, described by Aristotle as haunting the mountains, black, of the size of a small hawk, long and slender in form.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*. *Latreille*, 1806.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of American hawks of small size, related to the kites. The tarsus is bare below; the nostrils are linear and oblique; the lores are bare; the bill



Cayenne Hawk (*Cymindis cayennensis*).

is slender and much hooked at the end; the tail is rounded; and the wings are short. The genus was based by Cuvier, 1817, on the Cayenne hawk, *C. cayennensis*.

cyminum (si-mī'num), *n.* [L., also *cuminum*, > *cumin*, q. v.] Same as *cumin*.

cymlin, *n.* See *simlin*.

cymobotryose (sī-mō-bot'ri-ōs), *a.* [As *cymobotrys* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, same as *thyrsoid*.

cymobotrys (sī-mō-bot'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῦμα*, a young sprout (see *cyma*), + *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes.] In *bot.*, same as *thyrse*.

cymogene (sī'mō-jēn), *n.* [< Gr. *κύμ(ινον)*, cumin, + *-γενης*, producing: see *cumin* and *-gen*.] A mixture of very volatile hydrocarbons found in crude petroleum. When the crude petroleum is distilled, cymogene passes off as a gas at the usual temperature of the condenser, but by low temperature and compression it is reduced to a very volatile liquid having a specific gravity of .59–.61. It is used as a material for the production of cold by evaporation.

cymoid (sī'moid), *a.* [< *cyme* + *-oid*.] Having the form of a cyme.

cymol (sī'mol), *n.* [< L. *cym(inum)* + *-ol*.] Same as *cymene*.

cymophane (sī'mō-fān), *n.* [< F. *cymophane*, < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνειν*, show.] Chrysoberyl.

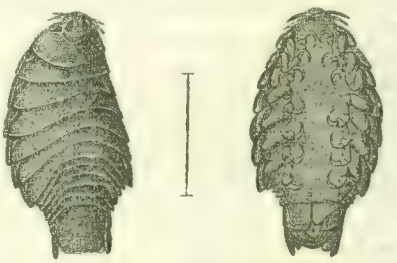
> Her white arm, that wore a twisted chain
> Clasped with an opal-sheeny *cymophane*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Mysterious Illness.

cymophanous (sī-mof'a-nus), *a.* [As *cymophane* + *-ous*.] Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

cymose, cymous (sī'mōs, sī'mus), *a.* [< L. *cymosus*, full of shoots, < *cyma*, a shoot, sprout: see *cyme*.] Bearing a cyme; composed of cymes; pertaining to or resembling a cyme.

cymosely (sī'mōs-li), *adv.* In a cymose manner: as, "branching *cymosely*," *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 103.

Cymothoa (sī-moth'ō-ă), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < Gr. *κῦμα*, anything swollen, a wave, etc., + *θοός*, quick, also pointed.] The typical genus of the family *Cymothoidæ*. *C. œstrum* is a common kind of fish-louse, parasitic upon many fishes, to which it clings tightly by means of its hooked legs.



Cymothoa ovalis, upper and under views. (Line shows natural size.)

Cymothoidæ (sī-mō-thō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cymothoa* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, of the group *Euisopoda*, typified by the genus *Cymothoa*, mostly parasitic on fish. The technical characters are a broad abdomen, with short segments and a scutate caudal plate, the posterior maxillipeds operculate, and the mouth-parts formed for biting or sucking. There are several genera besides *Cymothoa*, as *Serolis*, *Ægæ*, *Eurydice*, *Cirolana*, and *Ceratothoa*. Also written *Cymothoadæ*.

cymous, *a.* See *cymose*.

Cymri, *n. pl.* See *Cymry*.

Cymric, Kymric (kim'rik), *a.* and *n.* [With accom. term. *-ic*, < W. *Cymraeg*, Welsh, *Cymreig*, the Welsh language, < *Cymro*, pl. *Cymry*, a Welshman, *Cymru*, Wales: see *Cymry*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry and their kindred, the Cornishmen and Bretons.

> He [Monsieur Edwards] . . . finds abundant traces of the physical type which he has established as the *Cymric* still subsisting in our population, and having descended from the old British possessors of our soil before the Saxon conquest. *M. Arnold*, Study of Celtic Literature, iii.

II. *n.* The language of the Cymry, or of the Cymric division of the Celtic race of Britain.

Cymry, Kymry (kim'ri), *n. pl.* [W. *Cymry*, pl. of *Cymro*, a Welshman; cf. *Cymru*, ML. *Cambria*, Wales. The origin of the name is unknown; some connect it with W. *cymmer*, a confluence of waters; cf. *aber*, *inver-*.] The name given to themselves by the Welsh. In its wider application the term is often applied to that division of the Celtic race which is more nearly akin with the Welsh, including also the Cornishmen and the Bretons or Armoricans, as distinguished from the Gadhelic division. Also written *Cymri*, *Cwmry*.

> Physical marks, such as the square head of the German, the round head of the Gael, the oval head of the *Cymri*, which determine the type of a people.
> *M. Arnold*, Study of Celtic Literature, iii.

cymule (sī'mūl), *n.* [< NL. *cymula* (cf. L. *cymula*, a tender sprout), dim. of *cyma*: see *cyma*, *cyme*.] In *bot.*, a simple or diminutive cyme, by itself or forming part of a compound cyme. Also *cymelet*.

cymulose (sī'mū-lōs), *a.* [< *cymule* + *-ose*.] Bearing or composed of cymules; pertaining to or resembling a cymule.

Cynælurinæ (sī'nē-lū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynælurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Felidæ*, represented by the genus *Cynælurus*: a synonym of *Guepardinæ* (which see). Also written *Cynailurinæ*.

Cynælurus (sī-nē-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *αἴλουρος*, a cat.] A genus of dog-like cats, containing the chetah or hunting leopard of India, *C. jubata*: a synonym of *Guepardа* (which see). Also written *Cynailurus*. *Wagler*, 1830.

cynanche (si-nang'kē), *n.* [LL. (> ult. E. *squinancy*, *quinsy*, q. v.), < Gr. *κυνάγχη*, dog-quinsy, a kind of sore throat, also a dog-collar, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog (= E. *hound* = L. *canis*, a dog), + *ἀγχειν*, choke, suffocate.] A name of various diseases of the throat or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing, as *cynanche parotidæa*, *tonsillaris*, *trachealis*, etc.—**Cynanche maligna.** Same as *angina maligna* (which see, under *angina*).

Cynanchum (si-nang'kum), *n.* [NL., < LL. *cynanche*, in reference to its poisonous qualities: see *cynanche*.] An asclepiadaceous genus of climbing plants, of the Mediterranean region and Australia, of about 20 species. The root of the European *C. Vincetoxicum* is emetic and purgative, and *C. acutum* is said to afford French or Montpelier scammony. See *swallowwort*, 1, and *scammony*.

cynanthropy (si-nan'thrō-pi), *n.* [= F. *cynanthropie*, < Gr. **κυνανθρωπία*, < *κυνάνθρωπος*, of a dog-man, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man. Cf. *lycanthropy*.] A kind of madness in which the afflicted person imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

Cynara (sin'a-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνάρα*, a plant not determined, supposed to be either the dog-thorn (< *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog) or *κίναρα*, the artichoke.] A small genus of composites, of the Mediterranean region, in many respects like the thistle, but having an involucre composed of thick, fleshy, spiny scales, and a remarkably thick, fleshy receptacle covered with numerous bristles. The two best-known species are the artichoke (*C. Scolymus*) and the cardoon (*C. Cardunculus*), cultivated as vegetables. The other species are troublesome weeds, now widely naturalized upon the plains of extratropical South America. See cut under *artichoke*.

Cynaraceæ (sin-a-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynara* + *-aceæ*.] The thistle family.

cynaraceous (sin-a-rā'shius), *a.* [< *Cynara* + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Cynaraceæ*.

cynarctomachy (sin-ärk-tom'a-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἄρκτος*, a bear, + *μάχη*, a fight.] Bear-baiting with a dog: a humorous word invented by Butler.

> Some occult design doth lie
> In bloody *cynarctomachy*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 752.

cynareous (si-nā'rē-us), *a.* [< *Cynara* + *-eous*.] Cynaraceous.

cynaroid (sin'a-roid), *a.* [< *Cynara* + *-oid*.] Same as *cynaraceous*.

Cynaroideæ (sin-a-roi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynara* + *-oideæ*.] A tribe, with some authors, of the family *Asteraceæ*, of which the genus *Cynara* is the type, distinguished by having the anthers conspicuously caudate, the flowers all hermaphrodite with tubular corollas and setose pappus, and the leaves usually prickly. It includes the thistles and constitutes the thistle family proper. See *Cynara*.

cynebot (A.-S. pron. kü'ne-bōt), *n.* [AS., < *cyne* (in comp.), king, + *bōt*, fine, boot: see *king* and *boot*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, that part of the fine imposed on the murderer of a king which was paid to the community, as distinguished from the wergild paid to the king's kin.

> By the Mercian law it [wergild payable to the king's kin on his violent death] was 7200 shillings. . . . A fine of equal amount, the *cynebot*, was at the same time due to his people. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 59.

cynegetic (sin-ē-jet'ik), *a.* [= F. *cynégétique* = Sp. *cinegético*, < Gr. *κυνηγετικός*, pertaining to hunting, < *κυνηγέτης*, a hunter, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] Concerning or having to do with hunting or cynegetics. [Rare.]

> Jacques du Fouilloux, the celebrated veneur and *cynegetic* writer of the sixteenth century.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 65.

cynegetics (sin-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [< L. *cynegetica*, < Gr. *κυνηγετικά*, neut. pl. of *κυνηγετικός*, pertaining to hunting: see *cynegetic* and *-ics*.] The art of hunting with dogs. [Rare.]

> There are extant . . . in Greek four books on *cynegeticks*, or venation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., I. 8

cynhyena (sin-hī-ē'nä), *n.* [< NL. *cynhyæna*, < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *ὕαινα*, hyena.] A book-name of the painted hyena or hyena-dog of Africa, *Lycaon pictus*, translating one of its generic names, *Cynhyæna*, which is not in use. See *Lycaon*.

cynic (sin'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier also *cynick*; = D. *ciniek* = F. *cynique* = Sp. *cínico* = Pg. *cynico* = It. *cinico* (cf. G. *cynisch* = Dan. *cynisk*, adj., G. Dan. *cyniker*, D *ciniker*, n.), chiefly in the philosophical sense, < L. *cynicus*, cynic, a Cynic (also lit. in *spasmus cynicus*, cynic spasm), < Gr. *κυνικός*, dog-like, also cynic, a Cynic, so called, as popularly understood, in allusion to the coarse mode of life or the surly disposition of these philosophers, but perhaps orig., without this implication, in ref. to the Cynosarges, *Κυνόσαργες*, a gymnasium outside of Athens, where Antisthenes, the founder of the sect, taught. The literal sense 'dog-like' is thought of in E., apart from the bookish use in *cynic spasm* and *cynic year*, only as an etymological explanation of the philosophical term.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a dog; dog-like: as, *cynic* spasm.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the dog-star: as, the *cynic* year.—**3.** Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; resembling the doctrines of the Cynics.

> O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
> To those budge doctors of the Stoick fur,
> And fetch their precepts from the *Cynick* tub
> Praising the lean and sallow abstinence!
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 708.

4. Having the character or qualities of a cynic; cynical.—**Cynic spasm**, a kind of convulsive spasm of the muscles of one side of the face, distorting the mouth, nose, etc., into the appearance of a grin.—**Cynic year**, the Sothic year, or canicular year. See *Sothic*.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] One of a sect of Greek philosophers founded by Antisthenes of Athens (born about 444 B. C.), who sought to develop the ethical teachings of Socrates, whose pupil he was. The chief doctrines of the Cynics were that virtue is the only good, that the essence of virtue is self-control, and that pleasure is an evil if sought for its own sake. They were accordingly characterized by an ostentatious contempt of riches, arts, science, and amusements. The most famous Cynic was Diogenes of Sinope, a pupil of Antisthenes, who carried the doctrines of the school to an extreme and ridiculous asceticism, and is improbably said to have slept in a tub which he carried about with him.

2. A person of a cynical temper; a sneering faultfinder.

> A *cynic* might suggest as the motto of modern life this simple legend—"Just as good as the real."
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 4.

cynical (sin'i-kal), *a.* [< *cynic* + *-al*.] **1.** Same as *cynic*, 3.

> Whether the bulk of our Irish natives are not kept from thriving, by that *cynical* content in dirt and beggary, which they possess to a degree beyond any other people.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Querist.

2. Having or showing a disposition to disbelieve in or doubt the sincerity or value of social usages or of personal character, motives, or doings, and to express or intimate the disbelief or doubt by sarcasm, satire, sneers, or other indirection; captious; carping; sarcastic; satirical: as, a *cynical* remark; a *cynical* smile.

> I hope it is no very *cynical* asperity not to confess obligations, where no benefit has been received.
> *Johnson*, To Chesterfield.

=**Syn.** *Pessimistic*, etc. (see *misanthropic*), morose, sarcastic, satirical, carping, censorious, snappish, waspish.

cynically (sin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cynical, sarcastic, or sneering manner.

> Rather in a satire and *cynically*, than seriously and wisely.
> *Bacon*, Works, I. 176 (Ord MS.).

cynicalness (sin'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being cynical; a cynical disposition or character; tendency to despise or disregard the common amenities of life.

cynicism (sin'i-sizm), *n.* [< *cynic* + *-ism*. Cf. LL. *cynismus*, < Gr. *κυνισμός*, cynicism, < *κυνίζειν*, be a cynic, < *κυνικός*, a cynic: see *cynic*.] **1.** The body of doctrine inculcated and practised by the Cynics; indifference to pleasure; stoicism pushed to austerity, asceticism, or acerbity.—**2.** The character or state of being cynical; cynicalness.

> This *cynicism* is for the most part affected, and serves only as an excuse for some caustic remarks on human nature in general.
> *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe.

> A charitable and good-tempered world it is, notwithstanding its reputation for *cynicism* and detraction.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 54.

Cynictidinæ (si-nik-ti-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynictis* (*-tid-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ*, belonging to the cynopodous or dog-footed division of that family. The technical characters are: lengthened, blunt, non-retractile claws; a short ventricous head; a flat, bald, and grooved nose; a flattened bushy tail; and 38 teeth. There is but one genus, *Cynictis*.

Cynictis (si-nik'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἰκτις*, a kind of weasel, the yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of carnivorous



African Meerkat (*Cynictis penicillata*)

quadrupeds, constituting the subfamily *Cynictidinæ*. *C. penicillata*, of South Africa, is an example. *Ogilby*.

cynipid (sin'i-pid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An insect of the family *Cynipidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Cynipidæ*.

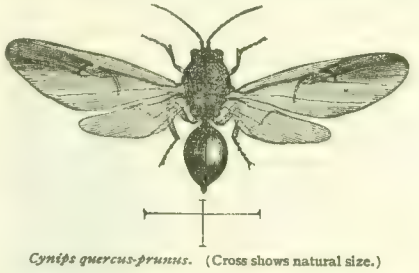
Cynipidæ (si-nip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynips* + *-idæ*.] A family of hymenopterous insects; the gall-flies. By means of their ovipositors they puncture plants, depositing their eggs along, it is believed, with some irritant fluid which produces tumors commonly called galls or nut-galls. Besides the true gall-flies, the *Cynipidæ* include certain inquilinous and parasitic forms. The anterior wings lack a complete costal nervure and stigma (except in *Ibalia*); the abdomen is generally compressed-ovate or ovate, rarely cultriform; and the ovipositor is subspiral. Nearly 400 European cynipids have been described, and about 200 from North America, many of which latter are known only by their galls. The family is divided into five subfamilies, *Cynipinæ*, *Ibaliinæ*, *Inquilinæ*, *Allotriinæ*, and *Figitinæ*. It was called by Leach *Diplolepidæ*. The name of the family is also written *Cynipides*, *Cynipites*, *Cyniphidæ*, and *Cynipseæ*. The terms *Cynipsera* of Latreille and *Cynipsidæ* or *Cynipsides* of Leach are synonyms of *Chalcididæ*, not of the present family. See *gall*[3].

cynipideous (sin-i-pid'ē-us), *a.* Same as *cynipidous*.

> The galls of Cynips and its allies are inhabited by members of other *cynipideous* genera, as Synergus, Amblynotus, and Synophrus.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 46.

cynipidous (si-nip'i-dus), *a.* [< *Cynips* (*Cynipidæ*) + *-ous*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling the *Cynipidæ* or gall-flies.—**2.** Produced or affected by gall-flies: as, *cynipidous* galls. *Osten-Sacken*.

Cynips (sī'nips), *n.* [NL., altered from LL. *cyniphes*, *cynifes*, *ciniphes*, *cinifes*, pl., a kind of stinging insect, corrupt forms of Gr. *κνίψ*, pl. *κνῖπες*, varying with *σκνίψ*, pl. *σκνῖφες*, applied to several kinds of insects, esp. such as live under the bark of trees.] The typical genus of the gall-making hymenopterous insects of the family *Cynipidæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1748.



Cynips quercus-prunus. (Cross shows natural size.)

It was formerly a genus of large extent, but has been recently much subdivided. Its species in the main form galls on oak, in which their larvæ develop.

cynocephalic (sī″nō-se-fal'ik or sī-nō-sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *cynocephalus* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a cynocephalus.—**2.** In *myth.*, etc., having a dog's head, or a head like that of a dog.

> Hermes (Thoth) in temple holding caduceus and purse or caduceus and *cynocephalic* ape.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 723.

cynocephalous (sī-nō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< L. *cynocephalus*, adj.: see *Cynocephalus*.] Dog-headed, as a baboon; cynocephalic.

Cynocephalus (sī-nō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cynocephalus*, < Gr. *κυνοκέφαλος*, dog-headed, the dog-faced baboon, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *κεφαλή*, head, akin to E. *head*.] **1.** A genus of baboons, of the family *Cynopithecidæ*. It formerly included all those baboons to which the term "dog-faced" was applied, from the extremely prognathous jaws, giving a canine physiognomy; but it is now restricted to exclude the drill, mandrill, etc. The common baboon is *C. babuin*, inhabiting northerly parts of Africa, where it lives in troops in rocky places. In this species the tail is about one third the whole length. Closely related are the chacma, *C. porcarius*, of South Africa, and the sphinx baboon, *C. sphinx*, of West Africa. The hebe or hamadryad, *C. hamadryas*, of Abyssinia, differs in having long hair on the head and shoulders, and a shorter tail, only about one fourth of the total length. *Cynocephalus* is nearly a synonym of *Papio*, of prior date.

2. [*l. c.*] A dog-faced baboon.

Cynodia (si-nō'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνώδης*, contr. of *κυνοειδής*, dog-like, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *εἶδος*, form.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a term proposed instead of *Carnivora*, and covering the *Feræ* of modern naturalists, or the *Carnivora* proper as distinguished from the *Insectivora* and from those *Marsupialia* which are also carnivorous. It was divided by Blyth into *Digitigrada*, *Subplantigrada*, *Plantigrada*, and *Pinnigrada*. The last of these subdivisions corresponds to the *Feræ pinnipedia* of modern naturalists, the other three to the *Feræ fissipedia*.

Cynodon (sī'nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνόδων*, *κυνόδους*, the canine tooth, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*. Cf. F. *chiendent*, quitch-grass.] **1.** The name given by Richard in 1805 to *Capriola* (Adanson, 1763), a genus of grasses, low creeping perennials, with digitate, one-sided spikes. The chief species is *C. Dactylon*, the widely distributed Bermuda grass.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of apparently canine fossil mammals, of uncertain position.

Cynodonta (sī-nō-don'tä), *n.* [NL. (Schumacher, 1817), < Gr. *κυνόδων* (*-οδοντ-*): see *Cynodon*.] The typical genus of *Cynodontinæ*.

Cynodontinæ (sī″nō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynodonta* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of turbinelloid gastropods with an obconic shell and several transverse ridges about the middle of the columella. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Also called *Vasinæ* and *Vasina*.

Cynogale (si-nog'a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *γαλῆ*, *γαλέη*, a weasel.] A genus



Mampalon (*Cynogale bennettii*).

of *Viverridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Cynogalinæ*, containing a species, *Cynogale bennetti*, found in Borneo, Malacca, and Sumatra, called in Borneo *mampalon*. It is the most aquatic representative of the family, being partly web-footed, with soft, thick fur like an otter's. It inhabits damp places along the banks of rivers.

Cynogalinæ (sī″nō-ga-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynogale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ*, belonging to the viverrine or æluropodous division of that family, and represented only by the genus *Cynogale*. The nose is hairy and ungrooved; the sectorial tooth has a large tubercular ledge; the claws are retractile to some extent; and the toes are partially webbed.

Cynoglossum (sī-nō-glos'um), *n.* [NL. (L. *cynoglossus*, Pliny), < Gr. *κυνόγλωσσον*, hound's-tongue, neut. of *κυνόγλωσσος*, dog-tongued, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of chiefly perennial herbs, family *Boraginaceæ*, consisting of about 60 species, of temperate regions and the mountains of the tropics. There are 6 species in North America. The hound's-tongue, *C. officinale*, is a weed of the old world, naturalized in the United States, with a disagreeable smell like that of mice. It was at one time used as a remedy for scrofula.

cynography (si-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A history of the dog; a treatise on the dog. [Rare.]

cynoid (sī'noid), *a.* [< Gr. *κυνοειδής*, also contr. *κυνώδης*, dog-like, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *εἶδος*, form.] Dog-like; canine; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cynoidea*.

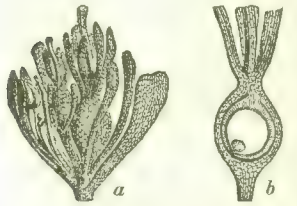
Cynoidea (si-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνοειδής*, dog-like: see *cynoid*, and cf. *Cynodia*.] One of three divisions of the fissiped or terrestrial carnivorous mammals, consisting of the canine as distinguished from the feline and ursine members of the *Feræ fissipedia*, the other cor-

responding divisions being *Æluroidea* and *Arctoidea*. The *Cynoidea* agree most nearly with the *Æluroidea*, but have a well-developed carotid canal opening into the foramen lacerum posterius, a distinct condyloid foramen, an open glenoid foramen, undeveloped Cowper's glands, and a large os penis. There is but one family, the *Canidæ*, including the dogs, wolves, foxes, etc. See *Canidæ*.

The Dogs (including the Wolves, Jackals, and Foxes under this head) form the most central group of the Carnivora, which may be termed the *Cynoidea*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 358.

cynolyssa (sī-nō-lis'ä), *n.* [NL., < NGr. *κυνόλυσσα*, canine madness (cf. Gr. *κυνόλυσσος*, mad from the bite of a dog), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *λύσσα*, madness.] Canine madness. See *rabies*.

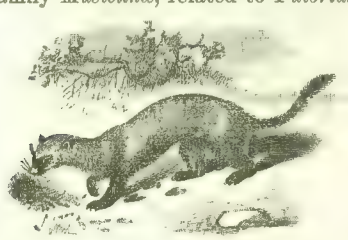
Cynomorium (sī-nō-mō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (L. *cynomorion*, Pliny), < Gr. *κυνομόριον*, a name of the *ὀροβάγχη* (prob. broom-rape, orobanche), < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *μόριον*, a part, prop. dim. of *μόρος* (a part), lot, destiny; cf. *μέρος*, a part.] A small genus of plants, constituting the family *Cynomoriaceæ*. The only species, *C. coccineum*, is a red, fleshy, herbaceous plant, covered with scales instead of leaves, and is a native of northern Africa, Malta, and the Levant. It was known to the old herbalists as *fungus Melitensis*, and was valued as an astringent and styptic in cases of dysentery and hemorrhage; it was held in such esteem by the Knights of Malta that it was carefully deposited in stores, from which the grand master sent it in presents to sovereigns, hospitals, etc.


Cynomorium coccineum.
a, cluster of male and female flowers; *b*, section of fruit.

Cynomorpha, Cynomorphæ (sī-nō-môr'fä, -fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *μορφή*, form.] A division of catarrhine monkeys, including the baboons and other lower monkeys, as distinguished from the anthropoid apes, or *Anthropomorpha*.

cynomorphic (sī-nō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Cynomorpha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Cynomorpha*; cynopithecoid.

Cynomyonax (sī-nō-mī'ō-naks), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1877), < *Cynomys* + Gr. *ἄναξ*, king.] A genus of ferrets, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ*, related to *Putorius*. The type is the black-footed ferret of North America, *C. nigripes*, found in the towns of the prairie-dog (*Cynomys*), whence the name.


Black-footed Ferret (*Cynomyonax nigripes*).

Cynomys (sī'nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1817), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of rodent quadrupeds, of the spermophile division of the family *Sciuridæ*, approaching the marmots proper (*Arctomys*) in the stout, thick-set body and short, bushy tail. The pelage is close and harsh; the nail of the thumb is well marked; the outer ears are rudimentary; the cheek-pouches are small; the skull is massive, short, and broad, with wide zygomatic arches and large postorbital processes; and the dentition is very strong and heavy. The genus contains the well-known prairie-dogs or barking squirrels of western North America, which live in extensive underground burrows, in colonies often of immense extent, in the sterile regions of the West. The common species are *C. ludovicianus*, the common prairie-dog, whose range in general is from the plains to the Rocky Mountains, and *C. columbianus*, extending thence westward. See cut under *prairie-dog*.

Cynonycteris (sī-nō-nik'tę-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *νυκτερίς*, a bat: see *Nycteris*.] A genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*, differing from *Pteropus* in having a tail, though a short one, and the fur of the neck not woolly. There are about 8 species, extending from the Malay peninsula into Africa. *C. ægyptiaca* haunts the chambers of the pyramids, and is probably the species often represented in Egyptian paintings and sculptures. *C. collaris* is the collared fruit-bat of Africa.

cynophrenology (sī″nō-frē-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *phrenology*.] The phrenology of the dog's brain. *Wilder*.

Cynopithecidæ (sī″nō-pi-thē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynopithecus* + *-idæ*.] The lower one of the two great families into which the catarrhine quadrumanous quadrupeds are divided, containing all excepting the anthropoid apes of the family *Simiidæ*. It is divided into two subfamilies: (1) *Semnopithecinæ*, with complex stomach and no cheek-pouches, containing the genera *Nasalis*, *Semnopithecus*, *Colobus*, etc.; and (2) *Cynopithecinæ*, with simple stomach and cheek-pouches. The characters of the family are chiefly comparative or negative, being those in which the general structure recedes from the man-like type presented by the higher simians. The gradation from the highest semnopithecoid to the lowest cynocephalus is a gentle one, though the difference between these extremes is great.

Cynopithecinæ (sī-nō-pith-ē-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynopithecus* + *-inæ*.] The lower one of the two subfamilies into which the *Cynopithecidæ* are divisible, including all kinds of cynopithecoid apes, monkeys, and baboons which have a simple stomach and cheek-pouches. The leading forms are *Cercopithecus*, or ordinary long-tailed monkeys; *Macacus*, the macaques; and some short-tailed forms closely related to the latter, as *Inuus* and *Cynopithecus*, commonly called apes, with *Papio* or *Cynocephalus* and *Mandrilla* or *Mormon*, the dog-faced and pig-faced baboons. See *Cynopithecus*.

cynopithecoid (sī″nō-pi-thē'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cynopithecus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the lower series of catarrhine monkeys; not simian or anthropoid; cynomorphic: specifically applied to the *Cynopithecidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cynopithecidæ*; a cynopithecoid ape, monkey, or baboon.

Cynopithecus (sī″nō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of catarrhine monkeys, of the family *Cynopithecidæ*, and giving name to the subfamily *Cynopithecinæ*. The type and only species is *C. niger*, of Borneo. It is a large, black, tailless monkey, commonly called an ape on account of its general aspect. It is an isolated and peculiar form, not well representing the subfamily to which it gives name except in standing midway in the general series, and connecting the cercopithecoids and macaques with the baboons.


Black Ape of Celebes (*Cynopithecus niger*).

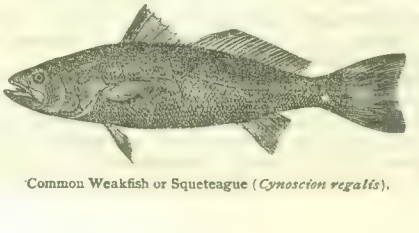
Cynopoda (sī-nop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cynopodus*: see *cynopodous*.] In *zoöl.*, a name given by J. E. Gray to the herpestine or ichneumon division of the family *Viverridæ*, the species of this division being cynopodous. The term is contrasted with *Æluropoda*.

cynopodous (sī-nop'ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *cynopodus*, < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] Dog-footed; having feet like a dog's, or with blunt, non-retractile claws: opposed to *æluropodous*, or cat-footed; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cynopoda*.

Cynopterus (sī-nop'tę-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *πτερόν* = E. *wing*.] A genus of Oriental fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*, externally resembling *Cynonycteris*. *C. marginatus*, a common Indian species, is very destructive to fruit; an individual of the species has been known to devour two ounces of banana in three hours, yet to weigh but one ounce when killed next morning. Its dental formula is: i., $\frac{2}{2}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$; c., $\frac{1}{1}$; pm., $\frac{3}{3}$; m., $\frac{2}{2}$.

cynorexia (sī-nō-rek'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ὄρεξις*, appetite, desire, < *ὀρέγειν*, reach after, grasp at, desire.] In *pathol.*, an insatiable, voracious appetite, like that of a dog; bulimia.

cynorrhodon, cynorrhodium (sī-nor'ō-don, sī-no-rō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cynorrhodon*, the dogrose, < Gr. *κυνόροδον*, the dogrose, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ῥόδον*, a rose.] In *bot.*, a fruit like that of the rose, fleshy and hollow, inclosing the achenes.


Common Weakfish or Squeteague (*Cynoscion regalis*).

Cynoscion (sī-nos'i-on), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + (?) *σκίαινα*, a sea-fish: see *Sciæna*.] A genus of sciænoid fishes, of which there are several well-known and important species. *C. regalis* is the common weakfish or squeteague; *C. maculatus* is the spotted weakfish; two Californian species are *C. parvipinnis* and *C. nobilis*. See *weakfish*.

cynosural, *n.* See *cynosure*.

cynosural (sī'nō- or sin'ō-sūr-al), *a.* [< *cynosure* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a cynosure; attracting attention, as a cynosure.

Had either, Madam, of that *cynosural* triad [Raleigh, Sidney, and Spenser] been within call of my most humble importunities, your ears had been delectate with far nobler melody. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, p. 35.

cynosure (sī'nō- or sin'ō-sūr), *n.* [At first in L. form *cynosura*; = F. *cynosura* = Pg. *cynosura* = Sp. It. *cinosura*, < L. *Cynosura*, < Gr. *Κυνόσουρα*, the constellation of the Little Bear, containing the star which is now but was not then the pole-star (which forms the tip of the tail), and thus often the object to which the eyes of mariners were directed, lit. the dog's tail, < *κυνός*, dog's (gen. of *κύων*, dog), + *οὐρά*, tail.] Something that strongly attracts attention; a center of attraction.

Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *Cynosure* of neighbouring eyes.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 80.

Let the fundamentals of faith be your *cynosura*, your great light to walk by. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 124.

The Chevalier Bayard, the *cynosure* of Chivalry.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

Cynosurus (sī-nō-sū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνόσουρα*, dog's tail: see *cynosure*.] A genus of grasses with the flower-spikelets forming a unilateral spike. There are four or five species of the north temperate region of the old world, of which *C. ★cristatus* is considered a good pasture-grass.

Cynthia (sin'thi-ä), *n.* [L. (sc. *dea*), Diana (Artemis), the Cynthian (goddess), fem. of *Cynthius*, adj. of *Cynthus*, < Gr. *Κύνθος*, a mountain in Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana).] **1.** In *myth.*, one of the names given to Artemis (Diana), from her reputed birthplace, Mount Cynthus in the island of Delos. Hence —**2.** In poetry, a name of the moon, the emblem of Diana.

Yon gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale reflex of *Cynthia's* brow.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of nymphalid butterflies, containing such as the painted-lady, *C. cardui*. *Fabricius*, 1808. (*b*) A genus of simple sessile tunicaries, of the family *Ascidiidæ*, with coriaceous body-wall and four-lobed oral and atrial orifices. *Savigny*, 1827. (*c*) A genus of crustaceans. *Thompson*, 1829. (*d*) A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Latreille*, 1829. (*e*) A genus of *Diptera*. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

cyon[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

Cyon[2] (sī'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*) = L. *canis* = E. *hound*, a dog: see *Canis* and *hound*.] A genus of wild dogs of southeastern Asia, differing from *Canis* in lacking the small last lower molar. It contains such forms as *C. primævus*, the buansuah, regarded by some as a primitive type of the domestic dog; *C. dukhunensis*, the buansuah, dhole, or wild dog of the Deccan, India; and *C. sumatrensis*, of Sumatra. The genus was established by Hodgson. Also written *Cuon* and *Kuon*. See cut under *buansuah*.

cyophoria (sī-ō-fō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυοφορία*, pregnancy, < *κυοφόρος*, pregnant, < *κύος*, fetus, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *med.*, the time of gestation, or of carrying the fetus; the period of pregnancy.

Cyperaceæ (sī-pę-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyperus* + *-aceæ*.] The sedge family, a group of monocotyledonous plants nearly allied to the grasses, including 70 genera and probably over 3,000 species. The plants of this group are grassy or rush-like and generally perennial herbs, with solid and often triangular stems, and leaves with closed sheaths. The small flowers are borne in spikelets and are solitary in the axils of the glumaceous bracts. The fruit is a small coriaceous achene. The plants are found in all climates, and are often abundant, but are little eaten by cattle. Some club-rushes are used for making mats, chair-bottoms, etc. The papyrus of Egypt was made from the stems of *Cyperus Papyrus*. The principal genera are *Carex*, *Cyperus*, *Fimbristylis*, *Scirpus*, *Rhynchospora*, and *Scleria*.

cyperaceous (sī-pę-rā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling plants of the family *Cyperaceæ*—that is, sedges and their congeners.

cyperographer (sī-pę-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *Cyperus*, q. v., + Gr. *γράφειν*, write, + *-er*[1].] A writer on the *Cyperaceæ*. *Bentham*, Notes on Cyperaceæ, p. 361.

cyperologist (sī-pę-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< NL. *Cyperus*, q. v., + Gr. *-λογία* (see *-ology*) + *-ist*.]

In *bot.*, a writer or an authority upon the genus *Cyperus*.

Cyperus (sī-pē'rus), *n.* [NL. (L. *cyperos, cyperum*), < Gr. *κύπερος* (Herodotus), an aromatic plant used in embalming, prob. same word as *κύπειρος*, name of a sweet-smelling marsh-plant, also sedge, gladiolus. The L. name appears in F. as *cypère*, and in E. as *cypres* (Gerard), *cypresse* (Cotgrave): see *cypress*[3].] A genus of plants, natural order *Cyperaceæ*, of about 650 species, very widely distributed, but especially abundant in tropical and subtropical regions. There are about 75 species in the United States. They are annuals or perennials, with triangular naked culms usually bearing an irregular umbel of flattened spikelets. A few of the species, as *C. esculentus* and *C. bulbosus*, have abundant tubers which are used for food. *C. rotundus*, known as nutgrass, and *C. esculentus* multiply rapidly by slender tuberiferous rootstocks, and become pests in cultivated fields. The tubers of the former yield an oil, which is much used in upper India as a perfume.

cyphel (sī'fel), *n.* Same as *cyphella*, 1.

cyphella (sī-fel'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύφελλα*, the hollow of the ear, akin to *κύπελλον*, a drinking-vessel, < *κύμβη*, the hollow of a vessel: see *cymbal*.] 1. Pl. *cyphellæ* (-ē). A cup-like pit or depression on the under surface of the thallus in certain lichens. The color is usually white or yellow. Also *cyphel*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Thelephoraceæ*. The hymenium is inferior and confluent with the pileus, and the latter is somewhat cup-shaped and frequently pendulous.

cyphellæform (sī-fel'ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cyphella*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Cup-shaped.

cyphellate (sī-fel'āt), *a.* [< *cyphella* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, provided with cyphellæ.

cypher, *n.* and *v.* See *cipher*.

cyphi, *n.* Plural of *cyphus*[2].

Cyphomandra (sī-fō-man'drä), *n.* [NL. (so called from the thickened and curved connective), < Gr. *κύφωμα*, hump, + *ἀνήρ*, man (mod. bot. stamen).] A solanaceous genus, of South America, closely allied to *Solanum*, comprising about 30 species of small trees or shrubs. *C. betacea*, the tree-tomato of Peru, is cultivated in subtropical countries for its large pear-shaped, orange-colored fruit, which is used in the same way as the tomato.



Fruiting Branch of *Cyphomandra betacea*.

Cyphon (sī'fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύφων*, a crooked piece of wood, < *κυφός*, bent, stooping: see *Cyphus*[1].] A genus of beetles, of the family *Dascillidæ*, or giving name to a family *Cyphonidæ*. *Paykull*, 1798.

cyphonautes (sī-fō-nâ'tēz), *n.*; pl. *cyphonautes*. [NL., < Gr. *κυφός*, bent, stooping, + *ναύτης*, sailor.] The larva of a gymnolæmatous polyzoan of the genus *Membranipora*: formerly mistaken for a distinct organism, and referred to a special genus of rotifers by Ehrenberg.

Other larval forms [of *Polyzoa*], which are apparently of a very different structure, . . . e. g., *Cyphonautes*, a larva which is found in all seas, and is, according to Schneider, the larva of Membranipora pilosa.

Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 76.

Cyphonidæ (sī-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyphon* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn malacodermatous *Coleoptera* or beetles, related to the *Cebrionidæ*. They are of small size, with rather soft, depressed, hemispherical or ovate bodies, and furcate labial palps. They are beetles of dull colors, found on plants in damp situations, flying and running with agility. The family is also called *Dascillidæ*.

cyphonism (sī'fō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *κυφωνισμός*, < **κυφωνίζειν*, < *κύφων*, a pillory in which slaves and criminals were fastened by the neck.] A form of punishment practised in antiquity, supposed by some to have consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects, and by others to have been identical with the Chinese cangue. See *cangue*.

Cyphophthalmidæ (sī-fof-thal'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyphophthalmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate arachnidans, named from the genus *Cyphophthalmus*, having stalked eyes: synonymous with *Sironidæ* (which see).

Cyphophthalmus (sī-fof-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυφός*, bent, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A genus of harvest-spiders: a synonym of *Siro*.

cyphosis (sī-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύφωσις*, a being humpbacked, < *κυφοῦσθαι*, be humpbacked, < *κυφός*, humpbacked, bent forward, < *κύπτειν*, bend.] In *pathol.*, a curvature of the spine, convex backward. Usually written *kyphosis*.

Cyphus[1] (sī'fus), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κυφός*, bent, curved, < *κύπτειν*, bend.] 1. A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. *Schönherr*, 1826.—2. A genus of South American barbets. The type is *C. macrodactylus*. Also *Cyphos*. *Spix*, 1824.

cyphus[2], *n.* See *scyphus*.

Cypræa (si-prē'ä), *n.* [NL., with allusion to *Cypria*, Venus: see *Cyprian*.] A genus of gastropods, type of the family *Cypræidæ*; the cowries. *Cypræa moneta* is the money-cowry, used in many parts of the world as a circulating medium. *C. annulus* is used by the Pacific islanders for barter, ornament, and other purposes. *C. tigris* is a handsome species, a frequent mantel-ornament. See *cowry*. Also *Cypræa*.



Cypræa tigris.

cypræid (si-prē'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cypræidæ*.

Cypræidæ (si-prē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypræa* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropodous mollusks, the cowries. They have a ventricous, convoluted, enameled shell, with concealed spire and a long and narrow aperture with crenulated lips, canaliculate at each end; no operculum; a broad foot; and a lobate mantle. The leading genera are *Cypræa* (to which the family is now often restricted), *Ovulum* (or *Ovula*), and *Pedicularia*. Also *Cypræadæ, Cypreadæ, Cypreidæ, Cypridæ*.

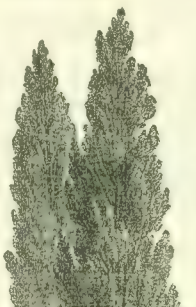
cypræiform (si-prē'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cypræa*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or characters of *Cypræa*.

cypræoid (si-prē'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cypræa* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cypræidæ*.

II. *n.* A cypræid.

cy-pres (sē-prā'). [OF., so near, as near: *cy, ci* (see *ci-devant*); *pres*, mod. F. *près* = It. *presso*, near, < L. *pressus*, pressed (close): see *press*[1].] In *law*, as near as practicable.—**Doctrine of cy-pres**, an equitable doctrine (applicable only to cases of trusts or charities) which, in place of an illegal or impossible condition, limitation, or object, allows the nearest practicable one to be substituted. Thus, in some of the United States, when a charity necessarily ceases through the lapse of its object—as, for instance, one for the emancipation of slaves—the courts turn the property over to a similar charity rather than that it should revert to the heirs.

★**cypress**[1] (sī'pres), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cypresse, cipresse*; < ME. *cipres, cipresse, cypresse, cupresse*, < OF. *cypres*, F. *cyprès* = Pr. *cypres* = Sp. *ciprés* = Pg. *cypreste* = It. *cipresso* = D. *cipres* = G. *cypresse* = Dan. *cypres* = Sw. *cypress*, < LL. *cypressus*, classical L. *cupressus*, rarely *cyparissus*, < Gr. *κυπάρισσος*, Attic *κυπάριττος*, the cypress-tree, common in Greece. A different word and tree from *cyprus*[1], a tree of Cyprus, though formerly confused with it; ME. *cypyr-tre*, later *cyprus* (Cotgrave), cypress, in form < L. *cyprus*: see *cyprus*[1].] I. *n.* 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The popular name of coniferous trees of the genus *Cupressus*. The common cypress of southern Europe is *C. sempervirens*, of which there are two forms, one with upright appressed branches like a Lombardy poplar, the other a flat-topped tree with horizontal branches. The wood is much used in carpentry. *C. macrocarpa*, the Monterey cypress of California, is a fine ornamental tree, and is frequently cultivated.



Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*, appressed form).

He heweth him down cedars, and taketh the *cypress* and the oak. Isa. xliv. 14.

(*b*) A name given to other coniferous trees nearly allied to the true cypresses. Such are Lawson's cypress, *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*, and the yellow or Sitka cypress, *C. Nootkatensis*, of the Pacific coast of North America, both valuable timber-trees and largely cultivated for ornament; the bald, deciduous, black, swamp-, red, or white cypress, of the Atlantic States, *Taxodium distichum*, a large timber-tree of which the wood varies much in color; the desert-cypress of Australia, *Callitris robusta*; and the golden cypress, *Thuja orientalis*, of Japan, with yellow foliage. (*c*) One of various plants so named from a fancied resemblance to the true cypress, as the standing cypress, *Gilia coronopifolia*, a tall, slender, polemoniaceous herb, with divided leaves and scarlet flowers, and the Belvedere, broom-, or summer cypress, a tall chenopodiaceous plant, *Kochia scoparia*, sometimes cultivated.—2. An emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress-branches having been anciently used at funerals.

Bind you my brows with mourning *cyparisse*.
Bp. Hall, Elegy on Dr. Whitaker.

Instead of Bays, Crown with sad *Cypress* me;
Cypress which Tombs does Beautifie.
Cowley, Death of Mr. Wm. Harvey.

Had success attended the Americans, the death of Warren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory, and the *cypress* would have been united with the laurel.
Eliot's Biography.

II. *a.* Belonging to or made of cypress.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In *cypress* chests my arras. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

Within the navel of this hideous wood,
Immur'd in *cypress* shades, a sorcerer dwells.
Milton, Comus, l. 521.

cypress[2] (sī'pres), *n.* and *a.* [First in Shakspere's time, spelled *cypress, cypresse, cipresse, cipres, cyprus*; origin unknown; possibly (since it is a book-word) from some misreading of OF. *crespe*, cypress, crape: see *crape* and *crisp*.] I.† *n.* A thin transparent black or white stuff; a kind of crape.

Shadow their glory, as a milliner's wife does her wrought stomacher, with a smoaky lawn, or a black *cyprus!*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

A beauty, artificially covered with a thin cloud of *Cyprus*, transmits its excellency to the eye, made more greedy and apprehensive by that imperfect and weak restraint.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 21.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling cypress.—**Cypress cat**, a tabby cat.

While discussing the merits of a new kitten recently with a lady from Norwich, she described its colour as *Cyprus*—dark grey, with black stripes and markings. I took an opportunity of asking a gentleman who had lived in Norfolk as to the colour of the kitten, and his reply was, "In Norfolk we should call it *Cyprus*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 289.

Cypress damask†, a rich silk cloth made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with cypress gold.—**Cypress gold**, gold thread so made that the surface of the metal is brilliant like metal wire. See *cypress damask*, and *gold thread*, under *thread*. *Rock*, Textile Fabrics.—**Cypress lawn**†. Same as I.

Sable stole of *Cyprus lawn*
Over thy decent shoulders drawn.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 35.

cypress[3] (sī'pres), *n.* [Also spelled *cypresse, cypres*, altered, by confusion with *cypress*[1], from L. *cyperos*, galingale: see *Cyperus*.] The English galingale, *Cyperus longus*: called *sweet cypress* from its aromatic roots. Also *cypress-root*.

cypress-knee (sī'pres-nē), *n.* One of the large, hollow, conical excrescences which rise from the roots of the swamp-cypress, *Taxodium distichum*. They are believed to promote the aëration of the submerged portions of the tree.

cypress-moss (sī'pres-môs), *n.* One of the club-mosses, *Lycopodium alpinum*.

cypress-root (sī'pres-röt), *n.* Same as *cypress*[3].

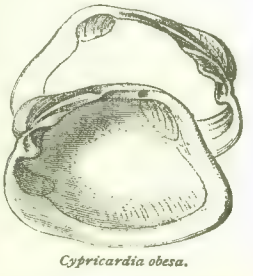
cypress-vine (sī'pres-vīn), *n.* A Mexican convolvulaceous climber, *Quamoclit Quamoclit*, with finely parted leaves and bright-scarlet or white flowers. It is frequently cultivated.

Cyprian (sip'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cyprius*, < Gr. *Κύπριος*, pertaining to *Κύπρος*, L. *Cyprus*, famous for its worship of Venus (Aphrodite); hence fem., L. *Cypria* (also *Cypris*, < Gr. *Κύπρις*), Venus (Aphrodite): see *cyprus*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Same as *Cypriote*.—2. Pertaining to Aphrodite or Venus; hence, lewd; wanton.

Is this that jolly god, whose *Cyprian* bow
Has shot so many flaming darts?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 9.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *Cypriote*.—2. A lewd woman; a courtezan; a strumpet.

Cypricardia (sip-ri-kär'di-ä), *n.* [NL., as *Cyprina*, q. v., + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] A genus of conchiferous or lamellibranch mollusks, of the family *Cyprinidæ*, having an oblong shell, with two cardinal teeth and a lateral tooth on each side of the hinge.



Cypricardia obesa.

Cypridacea (sip-ri-dā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypris* (*Cyprid-*) + *-acea*.] A group of ostracoid crustaceans: synonymous with *Ostracoda* (which see).

Cypridæ[1] (sip'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A less correct form of *Cyprididæ*.

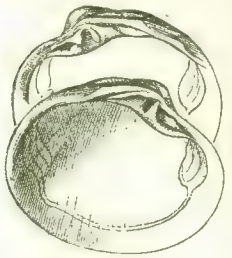
Cypridæ[2] (sip'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A less correct form of *Cyprædæ*.

Cyprididæ (si-prid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypris* (*Cyprid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a double median eye; no heart; a pair of light, strong valves or shells, not indented for the passage of the antennæ; the anterior antennæ usually 7-jointed and beset with long setæ; the posterior antennæ usually 6-jointed, simple, and pediform; two pairs of legs; and the abdomen furcate, with hooked setæ. The second pair of antennæ serve as locomotory and prehensile organs. There are several genera, chiefly ★fresh-water forms, as *Cypris*, *Notodromus*, *Bairdia*, etc.

Cypridina (sip-ri-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < *Cypris* (*Cyprid-*) + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of ostracoid crustaceans of the family *Cypridinidæ*. *C. mediterranea* is an example.

Cypridinidæ (sip-ri-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypridina* + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a heart with dorsal aspect; large paired, lateral, compound, stalked eyes; the shells or valves beaked, and deeply indented for the passage of the antennæ; the anterior antennæ bent and setose; the posterior antennæ biramous, serving as swimming-organs; the manducatory apparatus abortive; the palp long, pediform, and 5-jointed; and the abdomen ending in a lamella armed with spines and hooks. They are exclusively marine organisms. *Cypridina* and *Asterops* are the principal genera.

Cyprina (si-prī'nä), *n.* [NL. Cf. *Cyprinus*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Isocardiidæ*, or typical of a family *Cyprinidæ*, having two cardinal teeth and a lateral tooth on each valve. *C. islandica* is a large species of the North Atlantic. Also *Cyprine*.



Cyprina islandica.

Cyprinacea (sip-ri-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprina* + *-acea*.] A superfamily of mollusks, represented by the *Cyprinidæ* and related families. See *Cyprinidæ*[2].

cyprinacean (sip-ri-nā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cyprinacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cyprinacea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyprinacea*.

cyprine[1] (sip'rin), *a.* [< *Cyprinus*.] In *ichth.*, cyprinoid; carp-like; pertaining to fishes of the genus *Cyprinus* or family *Cyprinidæ*.

cyprine[2] (sip'rin), *a.* [Short for **cypressine*, < LL. *cypressinus*, L. *cupressinus*, < Gr. κυπαρίσσινος, of the cypress, < κυπάρισσος, cypress: see *cypress*[1].] Of or belonging to the cypress.

cyprine[3] (sip'rin), *n.* [< LL. *cyprinus*, *cuprinus*, of copper, < *cuprum*, copper: see *copper*.] A variety of vesuvianite or idocrase, of a blue tint, which is supposed to be due to the presence of copper.

cyprinid[1] (sip'ri-nid), *n.* [< *Cyprinidæ*[1].] A fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*.

cyprinid[2] (sip'ri-nid), *n.* [< *Cyprinidæ*[2].] A mollusk of the family *Cyprinidæ*.

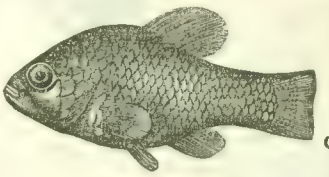
Cyprinidæ[1] (si-prin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinus* (the carp), of varying limits with different authors. (*a*) In Cuvier's system, the first family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, having a slightly cleft mouth with weak and generally toothless jaws, the border of the mouth being formed by the intermaxillaries, and the trifling armature of the jaws consisting of the deeply indented pharyngeals; a small number of branchial rays; the body scaly; and no adipose dorsal fin. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of physostomous fishes, with body generally covered with scales; head naked; margin of upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries; mouth toothless; lower pharyngeal bones well developed, falciform and parallel with the branchial arches, and provided with teeth in two or three series; air-bladder large, divided into an anterior and a posterior portion by a constriction, or into a right and a left portion inclosed in an osseous capsule (absent in *Homaloptera*); and ovarian sacs closed. (*c*) In Gill's system, a family of eventognathous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries alone, the pharyngeal teeth few, and three basal branchihyals. Even with its narrowest limits, it is the largest family of fishes, containing nearly 1,000 species, which by some are referred to more than 200 genera, but by others to much fewer. Very numerous representatives occur in the fresh waters of North America, Europe, and Asia, and fewer in those of Africa, where they have apparently found their way in later Tertiary times. They are absent from the streams of South America, Australia, and all the islands of the Pacific ocean except those of the East Indian archipelago. About 250 species have been found in the United States, most of which are very small. In Europe and Asia species contribute largely to the food-supply of the people, but in America very few are of any economical importance. The most valuable is the true carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, which has been introduced and is now largely cultivated in the United States. Another species widely dispersed is the ornamental goldfish, *Carassius* (or *Cyprinus*) *auratus*. *Dace*, *roach*, *chub*, *shiner*, and *minnow* are names applied to various species. See cuts under *carp*[2] and *goldfish*.

Cyprinidæ[2] (si-prin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprina* + *-idæ*.] In *conch.*, a family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Cyprina*. The technical characters are: a regular, equivalve, oval shell, with thick, strong epidermis; 1–3 principal cardinal teeth; a simple pallial line; and the edges of the mantle fused to form two siphonal openings. Also called *Isocardiidæ*. See cut under *Cyprina*.

cypriniform (si-prin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cyprinus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] In form resembling a cyprinoid fish; carp-like.

Cyprinina (sip-ri-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system, the second group of *Cyprinidæ*. The technical characters are: an air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion (not inclosed in an osseous capsule); pharyngeal teeth in single, double, or triple series, and few in number, the outer series not containing more than 7; the anal fin very short, with 5 or 6, exceptionally 7, branched rays; a lateral line running along the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin opposite to the ventrals.

Cyprinodon (si-prin'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κυπρῖνος, a carp, + ὀδών, Ionic form of ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*. *Lacépède*, 1803.



Cyprinodon variegatus.

cyprinodont (si-prin'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinodontidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *cyprinodontid*.

cyprinodontid (si-prin-ō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*.

Cyprinodontidæ (si-prin-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of haplomous fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinodon*. The head and body are covered with scales; the margin of the upper jaws is formed by the intermaxillaries only; there are teeth in both jaws; the upper and lower pharyngeals have cardiform teeth; the dorsal fin is situated on the hinder half of the body; the stomach is without a blind sac; and the pyloric appendages are absent. Many of them are known as *killifishes*, *mummychogs*, etc.—**Cyprinodontidæ carnivoræ**, in Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Cyprinodontidæ*, characterized by the bones of each mandibulary being firmly united, and the intestinal tract short or but little convoluted.—**Cyprinodontidæ limnophagæ**, in Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Cyprinodontidæ*, characterized by the bones of each mandibulary not being united (the dentary being movable), and the intestinal canal with numerous convolutions. The sexes are differentiated.

Cyprinodontina (si-prin''ō-don-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinodon*(*t-*) + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, a subgroup of *Cyprinodontidæ carnivoræ*, in which the anal fin of the male is not modified into an intromittent organ, and the teeth are incisor-like and notched.

cyprinodontoid (si-prin-ō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cyprinodon*(*t-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *cyprinodont*.

II. *n.* Same as *cyprinodontid*.

cyprinoid (sip'ri-noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Carp-like; cyprine; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinoidea*.

II. *n.* A carp or carp-like fish; a fish of cyprinoid character; one of the *Cyprinoidea*.

Cyprinoidea (sip-ri-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of pleurospondylous fishes, embracing the families *Cyprinidæ* (carps, etc.), *Homalopteridæ* (East Indian fishes), *Catostomidæ* (suckers), and *Cobitidæ* (loaches).

cyprinoidean (sip-ri-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cyprinoidea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of cyprinoid character; cyprinoid.

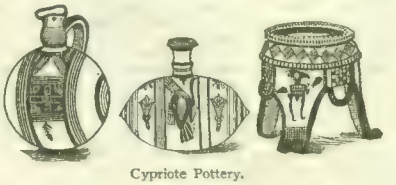
II. *n.* One of the *Cyprinoidea*.

Cyprinus (si-prī'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cyprinus*, < Gr. κυπρῖνος, a carp.] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinidæ*; the carps proper. The genus has varied within wide limits. By Linnæus and the old authors all the eventognathous fishes, as cyprinids, catostomids, and cobitids, with some others, were included. It gradually underwent delimitation by many zoölogists, and is now generally restricted to the carp. The common cultivated carp is *C. carpio*, of which there are many varieties. *C. auratus* is the common goldfish, but it belongs properly to a very distinct genus, *Carassius*. See *carp*[2].

Cypriot (sip'ri-ot), *n.* See *Cypriote*.

Cypriote (sip'ri-ōt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Cypriot*, *Chypriot* = It. *Cipriotto*, < L. *Cyprius*, Cyprian, < *Cyprus*, Cyprus.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Cyprus, a large island lying in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, and forming part of the Turkish empire, though occupied and administered by Great Britain since 1878; specifically, one of the primitive race of inhabitants, Greek in language and affinity.—**2.** The Greek dialect of Cyprus.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the island of Cyprus.—**Cypriote alphabet**, a syllabic character, of disputed origin, used anciently for writing the Cypriote Greek dialect.—**Cypriote pottery**, a class of pottery found in the island of Cyprus; specifically, the ancient vessels, of a somewhat coarse baked clay, found generally in tombs,



Cypriote Pottery.

and showing in their form and in their decoration, whether geometric or derived from animal or vegetable types, etc., a close affiliation to important series of pottery made on the mainland of Greece and Asia, and in other islands, as Rhodes and Thera. This pottery is important for the tracing of connecting-links between the art of Greece and that of other lands, as, for instance, in its exhibition of the gradual modification and Hellenization of the Egyptian lotus as a decorative motive.

Also *Cyprian*.

cypripedin (sip-ri-pē'din), *n.* [< *Cypripedium* + *-in*[2].] The precipitate formed when water is added to a strong tincture prepared from the roots of plants of the genus *Cypripedium*.

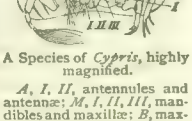
Cypripedium (sip-ri-pē'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cypris*, Venus, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot; or, poss., a corruption of *Cypripodium*, < Gr. Κύπρις, Aphrodite, + πόδιον, little foot.] A genus of orchids, having the two lateral anthers perfect, while the third forms a dilated fleshy appendage above the stigma. The lip is large and saccate or somewhat slipper-shaped, whence the common names *lady's-slipper* and (in the United States) *moccasin-flower*. The ovary is



A, showy lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium reginæ*), one sixth natural size. *B*, larger lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium hirsutum*), one seventh natural size. (U. S. D. A.)

one-celled. There are about 20 species, native in the north temperate zone, 10 of which, including *C. reginæ* and *C. hirsutum*, occur in the United States. The European *C. Calceolus* is the type of the genus. Earlier botanists included in *Cypripedium* more than 30 species of tropical orchids, the majority of them natives of America, which are properly referable to the genera *Uropedium*, *Selenipedium*, and *Paphiopedilum*. Several of these are widely cultivated in greenhouses, where their forms have been largely increased in number by hybridization.

Cypris (sī'pris), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cypris*, < Gr. Κύπρις, Venus (Aphrodite): see *Cyprian*.] The typical genus of ostracodes, of the family *Cyprididæ*. The species are among the numerous and varied forms of minute fresh-water crustaceans known as water-fleas, swarming in ditches, pools, and other stagnant waters. Their shells abound in a fossil state, in fresh-water strata, from the Carboniferous formation upward.



A Species of *Cypris*, highly magnified.

A, *I*, *II*, antennules and antennæ: *M*, *I*, *II*, *III*, mandibles and maxillæ: *B*, maxillary appendage; *P*, *I*, *II*, thoracic members; *b*, mandibular palp; *c*, caudal end; *o*, eye.

cyprus[1]† (sī'prus), *n.* [L., < Gr. κύπρος, a tree growing in Cyprus, supposed to be the same as the Heb. *gopher*, < Κύπρος, Cyprus. A different word and tree from *cypress*[1] (L. *cupressus*), with which in E. it has been confused: see *cypress*[1].] The Latin name of a tree, *Lawsonia inermis*, the common henna, growing in Cyprus and Egypt, yielding a fragrant oil.

cyprus[2]† (sī'prus), *n.* Same as *cypress*[2].

cyprus-bird (sī′prus-bėrd), *n.* The blackcap, or European black-capped warbler, *Sylvia* or *Curruca atricapilla*.

cyprusite (sī′prus-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < *Cyprus* + *-ite*[2].] An iron sulphate occurring in yellow incrustations in western Cyprus.

Cyprus turpentine. See *Chian turpentine*, under *Chian*.

cypsela (sip′se-lä), *n.*; pl. *cypselæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *κυψέλη*, any hollow vessel, the hollow of the ear (cf. *cyphella*), prob. akin to *κύπελλον*, a cup: see *cup*.] In *bot.*, an achene with an adnate calyx, as in the *Compositæ*.

Cypseli (sip′se-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cypselus*, a swift: see *Cypselus*.] A superfamily group of picarian birds, approximately equal to the *Macrochires* of Nitzsch, and now usually consisting of the three families *Cypselidæ*, *Trochilidæ*, and *Caprimulgidæ*: same as *Cypseloides*, *Cypseliformes*, or *Cypselomorphæ*.

Cypselidæ (sip-sel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral macrochiran non-passerine birds; the swifts. The technical characters are: a very small, deeply cleft, unbristled bill, with exposed nostrils; extremely long pointed wings, with graduated primaries and short secondaries; small weak feet, unfitted for progression, frequently with an abnormal ratio of the phalanges; enormously developed salivary glands; the sternum entire behind; the furculum U-shaped; no cæca; the leg-muscles anomalogonatous; and several narrowly oval, white eggs. The swifts are a well-marked family of from 6 to 8 genera and about 50 species, resembling swallows, and often so miscalled. They are divided into two subfamilies, *Cypselinæ* and *Chæturinæ*. See cuts under *Chætura* and *Cypselus*.

cypseliform (sip′se-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cypseliformis*, < L. *cypselus*, a swift, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form or structure of a swift; resembling the *Cypselidæ*. Also *cypselomorphic*.

Cypseliformes sip″se-li-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cypseliformis*: see *cypseliform*.] A superfamily of macrochiran non-passerine birds, containing the swifts, goatsuckers, and humming-birds; the long-handed series of picarian birds: nearly the same as the *Macrochires*, and the same as the *Cypseloides* of Blyth and *Cypselomorphæ* of Huxley. The syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles; the palate is ægithognathous; the oil-gland is nude; the legs are anomalogonatous; the sternum is broad, deeply keeled, entire or notched behind; the tail has 10 rectrices; the distal segments of the wing are greatly elongated in comparison with the proximal one, and the pinion bears 10 rapidly graduated flight-feathers, producing a long, pointed wing; the feet are small, scarcely serviceable for progression, with variously modified digits, sometimes of abnormal ratio of phalanges, but neither syndactyl nor zygodactyl; and the hind toe is elevated or reversed in some forms, in which also the front toes may be semi-palmate. The bill shows two diverse types, being tenuirostral in the humming-birds and fissirostral in the swifts and goatsuckers. The group is contrasted among picarian birds with the *Cuculiformes* and the *Piciformes*.

Cypselinæ (sip-se-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cypselidæ*; the typical swifts. The ratio of the phalanges is abnormal, all the front toes being 3-jointed, with very short basal phalanges; the hallux is reversed or lateral; and the feet are more or less completely feathered. It contains about 25 species, chiefly of the genus *Cypselus*, and mostly of the old world. *Panyptila* is the leading American form. See cut under *Cypselus*.

cypseline (sip′se-lin), *a.* [< *Cypselus* + *-ine*[1].] Swift-like; having the characters of a swift; pertaining to the family *Cypselidæ* or genus *Cypselus*.

cypseloid (sip′se-loid), *a.* [< NL. *cypseloides*, < Gr. *κύψελος*, a swift, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a swift; cypseliform; specifically, pertaining to the superfamily *Cypseloides*.

Cypseloides (sip-se-loi′dēz), *n.* [NL.: see *cypseloid*.] 1. A genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Chæturinæ*, having the phalanges of the toes normal, the tarsi naked, and the tail forked, its feathers not mucronate. —2. [Used as a plural.] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a series or superfamily of his *Strepitores heterodactyli*, consisting of the podargues and moth-hunters, or *Podargidæ* and *Caprimulgidæ*, grouped together under the name *Parvirostres*, and of the swifts and humming-birds, *Cypselidæ* and *Trochilidæ*, grouped together under the name *Tenuirostres*.

cypselomorph (sip′se-lō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Cypselomorphæ*.

Cypselomorphæ (sip″se-lō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύψελος*, a swift, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a group of ægithognathous birds, the same as *Cypseli*, *Cypseloides*, or *Cypseliformes*, considered as connecting the *Coracomorphæ* and the *Coccygomorphæ*. The technical characters are: a broad, deeply carinate sternum, entire or singly or doubly notched behind, without a furcate manubrium; a rudimentary hypoclidium or none, no expanded scapular end of the clavicle; and not more than one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles.

cypselomorphic (sip″se-lō-môr′fik), *a.* [As *Cypselomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Same as *cypseliform*.

Cypselus (sip′se-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cypselus*, < Gr. *κύψελος*, the swift.] The typical genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily



Common European Swift (*Cypselus apus*).

Cypselinæ, having the hind toe versatile and the tarsi feathered. There are numerous species, chiefly of the old world. *C. apus* is the common swift of Europe.

Cyrena (sī-rē′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cyrene*, Gr. *Κυρήνη*, a name of several nymphs.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cyrenidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1806.

Cyrenaic (sī-rē-nā′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cyrenaicus*, < Gr. *Κυρηναϊκός*, < *Κυρήνη*, L. *Cyrene*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Cyrene, an ancient Greek city, capital of Cyrenaica, on the north coast of Africa.—2. Pertaining or belonging to the Greek school of hedonistic philosophy established by Aristippus of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates. According to Aristippus, pleasure is the only rational aim, and the relative values of different pleasures are to be determined by their relative intensities and durations. He maintained also that cognition is limited to sensation.

There is not that sect of Philosophers among the heathen so dissolute, no, not Epicurus, nor Aristippus, with all his *Cyrenaick* rout, but would shut his school dores against such greasy sophisters.

Milton, Church-Government, ii., Concl.

Also *Cyrenian*.

II. *n.* One of the Cyrenaic school of philosophers. See I., 2.

Cyrenaicism (sī-rē-nā′i-sizm), *n.* [< *Cyrenaic* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Cyrenaic philosophers. See *Cyrenaic*, *a.*, 2.

Cyrenian (sī-rē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cyrena* + *-ian*; L. *Cyrenæus*, *Cyrenaicus*, etc.: see *Cyrenaic*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Cyrenaic*.

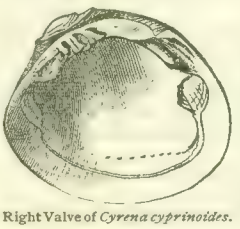
II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cyrene. See *Cyrenaic*.

They laid hold upon one Simon, a *Cyrenian*, coming out of the country, and on him they laid the cross.

Luke xxiii. 26.

cyrenid (sī-ren′id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cyrenidæ*.

Cyrenidæ (sī-ren′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrena* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyrena*. They have a subcircular shell, an external ligament, and several hinge-teeth. The animal has separate short siphons, a large compressed foot, and triangular palpi; the shell has 2 or 3 cardinal teeth and anterior as well as posterior ones, and an external upraised ligament. The species are inhabitants of fresh or brackish waters. By many conchologists the species are associated in one family with the *Cycladidæ* or *Sphæriidæ*. Also *Corbiculidæ*.



Right Valve of *Cyrena cyprinoides*.

In fresh waters the world over occurs a group of usually small bivalve shells, covered with an amber or brown epidermis, while in the brackish waters of warmer countries occur some larger forms. The family under which these are assembled is variously known as Cycladidæ or *Cyrenidæ*, the latter name being preferable.

Stond. Nat. Hist., I. 275.

Cyrillaceæ (sir-i-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrilla*, the typical genus (prob. < *Cyrillus*, Cyril), + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous evergreen shrubs or small trees, now treated as allied to the holly family (*Aquifoliaceæ*). It is composed of 3 genera, *Cyrilla*, *Cliftonia*, and *Purdiæa*, containing about 6 species, all inhabitants of swamps. Species of *Cyrilla* and *Cliftonia* found in the southern United States have fragrant white flowers in racemes, and compact and heavy wood, whence their common name *ironwood*. *Purdiæa*, with 3 species, occurs in Cuba and Colombia.

Cyrillic (si-ril′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Cyrillus*, < Gr. *Κύριλλος*, a proper name, Cyril.] Of or pertaining to St. Cyril; specifically, noting an alphabet adopted by the Slavic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church, invented by Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of the Slavs, in the ninth century. It is believed to have superseded the Glagolitic as being easier both for the copyist to write and for the foreigner to acquire. Some of its signs are modified from the Glagolitic, but those which Greek and Slavic have in common are taken from the Greek. It was brought into general use by St. Cyril's pupil, Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria. The Russian alphabet is a slight modification of it.

cyriologic (sir″i-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [Also *curiologic*; < Gr. *κυριολογικός*, speaking literally (applied to hieroglyphics which consist of simple pictures, not symbols, of the things meant), < *κύριος*, authorized, legitimate, proper, vernacular, lit. having power (see *church*), + *-λογικός*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Relating to hieroglyphics in which objects are represented by pictures, not by symbols (see etymology).

Cyrtellaria (sėr-te-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + dim. *-ella* + *-aria*.] A family or an order of nassellarian radiolarians, having a complete lattice-shell enveloping the central capsule. It is divided into the suborders *Spyroidea*, *Botryodea*, and *Cyrtoidea*.

Cyrtida (sėr′ti-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *-ida*.] A family of monopylæan radiolarians, having a silicious skeleton in the form of a monaxonic or triradiate test. See *Eucyrtidiidæ*. *Haeckel*.

cyrtoceran (sėr-tos′e-ran), *a.* [Irreg. < *Cyrtoceras* + *-an*.] Same as *cyrtoceratitic*.

Cyrtoceras (sėr-tos′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of fossil cephalopods having the shell bent or bowed. Also *Curtocera*, *Cyrtocera*, *Cyrtocerus*, *Cyrthoceras*, and *Cyrtoceratites*.

cyrtoceratid (sėr-tō-ser′a-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cyrtoceratidæ*.

Cyrtoceratidæ (sėr″tō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrtoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ*.] A highly complex family of nautiloid cephalopods, typified by the genus *Cyrtoceras*. The shell is arched, the siphon small and subcentral or submarginal, and the aperture simple. Numerous species inhabited the Paleozoic seas.

cyrtoceratite (sėr-tō-ser′a-tīt), *n.* [< *Cyrtoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ite*[2].] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Cyrtoceras*.

cyrtoceratitic (sėr-tō-ser-a-tit′ik), *a.* [< *cyrtoceratite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a cyrtoceratite; bent or bowed, as certain fossil cephalopods: opposed to *orthoceratitic*. Also *cyrtoceran*.

cyrtolite (sėr′tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral related to zircon in form and composition, but hydrous, and perhaps resulting from its alteration. The faces of the crystals are commonly convex, whence the name.

cyrtometer (sėr-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, bent, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for recording the size and shape of the chest and other surfaces of the body.

The *cyrtometer* is used for delineating the external contour of the chest and for exact comparison of one side with the other.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 193.

Cyrtonyx (sėr′tō-niks), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1845), < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *ὄνυξ*, nail.]



Massena Quail or Partridge (*Cyrtonyx massena*).

A genus of American partridges or quails, the harlequin quails, of the family *Tetraonidæ* and subfamily *Odontophorinæ* or *Ortyginæ:* so called from the large curved claws. The bill is very stout; the head crested; the tail so short that the rectrices are almost hidden by the coverts; and the wing-coverts and inner secondaries elongated, covering the primaries when the wing is closed. The type is the Massena quail or partridge of the southwestern United States and Mexico, *C. massena*, a handsome species, the male of which has the face curiously striped with black and white, the under parts being velvety-black and mahogany-brown, crowded with circular white spots.

Cyrtophyllum (sêr-tō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, of large size, green color, broad foliaceous wings, and arboreal habits; the katydids. There are a dozen species in the United States. *C. concavus* is the common katydid. Also *Cyrtophyllus*. *Burmeister*, 1838. See cut under *katydid*.

★**cyst** (sist), *n.* [⟨ NL. *cystis*, ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, a bag, pouch, ⟨ *κύειν*, conceive, be pregnant, orig. hold, contain. Cf. *cyma*.] 1. In *anat.*, a bladder; a large vesicle.—2. In *pathol.*, a bladder-like bag or vesicle in animal bodies which includes morbid matter.

The larval form of tape-worm which is commonly developed in *cysts* of the liver of the mouse and the rat.
Owen, Anat., v.

3. In *zoöl.*, a hydatid; a cystic worm, or encysted state of a tapeworm.—4. In *cryptogamic bot.*, a cell or cavity, usually inclosing other cells or reproductive bodies, as an envelop inclosing a group of diatoms or desmids, or a cell containing an antherozoid; in certain algæ, a sporecase. See *coniocyst*.

Sometimes, improperly, *cist*.

Dermoid cyst. See *dermoid*.—**Ovarian cyst.** See *ovarian*.

cystadenoma (sis″ta-de-nō′mä), *n.*; pl. *cystadenomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ⟨ *cystis*, cyst, + *adenoma*.] An adenoma in which cysts are formed.

cystalgia (sis-tal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the urinary bladder: especially applied to pain coming in paroxysms.

cystatrophia (sis-ta-trō′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the bladder. *Dunglison*.

cystectasy (sis-tek′ta-si), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἔκτασις*, extension, ⟨ *ἐκτείνειν*, extend: see *extend*.] 1. Dilatation of the bladder.—2. In *surg.*, a form of lithotomy in which a dilator is introduced through an incision in the membranous portion of the urethra, and forcibly dilates the prostatic portion to an extent sufficient to allow of the extraction of the stone. Also called *lithectasy*.

cysted (sis′ted), *a.* [⟨ *cyst* + *-ed*².] Inclosed in a cyst; encysted.

cystelminth (sis′tel-minth), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder (see *cyst*), + *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm.] A cystic worm.

cystenchyma, cystenchyme (sis-teng′ki-mä, -kīm), *n.* [NL. *cystenchyma*, ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder (see *cyst*), + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] A kind of connective tissue occurring in some sponges, in some respects resembling certain kinds of vegetable parenchyma, consisting of closely adjacent oval cells of large size with thin walls and fluid contents.

Cystenchyme very commonly forms a layer just below the skin of some Geodinidæ; . . . and as, on teasing the cortex, . . . a large number of refringent fluid globules immiscible with water are set free, it is just possible it is sometimes a fatty tissue. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419.

cystenchymatous (sis-teng-kim′a-tus), *a.* [⟨ *cystenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Having the character or quality of cystenchyma; containing or consisting of cystenchyma.

cystenchyme, *n.* See *cystenchyma*.

Cysteoidæ (sis-tē-oi′dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cystoidea*.

cystic[1] (sis′tik), *a.* [= F. *cystique* = Sp. *cístico* = Pg. *cystico* = It. *cistico*, ⟨ NL. *cysticus*, ⟨ *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to a cyst, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining to the hepatic cyst or gall-bladder: as, the *cystic* duct (conveying gall into the gall-bladder); the *cystic* artery (a branch of the hepatic artery going to the gall-bladder); the *cystic* plexus of nerves; a *cystic* concretion; a *cystic* remedy. (*b*) Pertaining to the urinary bladder.

2. Resembling a cyst; cystoid; vesicular; bladdery.—3. Having a cyst or cysts; full of cysts; cystose: as, a *cystic* tumor.—4. In *zoöl.*, encysted; cysticercoid; hydatid: specifically applied to the encysted or hydatid state of any tapeworm (*Tænia*): opposed to *cestoid* (which see).

Also, improperly, *cistic*.

Cystic worm, or *bladder-worm*, a hydatid or scolex of a tapeworm, which may be a cysticercus with one tænia-head, or a cœnure or echinococcus with several such heads. See these words, and cut under *tænia*.

cystic[2] (sis′tik), *a.* [⟨ *cyst(in)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cystin.—**Cystic oxid**, $C_6H_{12}N_2O_4S_2$, a substance occurring in rare cases in urinary calculi which have a crystalline structure and are insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether: same as *cystin*.

Cystica† (sis′ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cysticus:* see *cystic*[1].] An old name of cystic worms, hydatids, or cysticerci, collectively, given when these were supposed to be a natural group of mature organisms. *Rudolphi*.

cysticercoid (sis-ti-sêr′koid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *cysticercus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cysticercus or other larva of a tapeworm; hydatid.

II. *n.* The hydatid or encysted state of the larva of any tapeworm.

The dog devours the louse, and the *cysticercoid* becomes a Tænia cucumerina in his intestine.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 187.

cysticercus (sis-ti-sêr′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *κέρκος*, tail.] A cystic worm or bladder-worm; a hydatid; an encysted scolex or tænia-head; the encysted state of the larva of a tapeworm. The name was originally given as a generic term, under the impression that the so-called *Cysticercus cellulosæ* was a distinct genus and species of a parasite. It is the larva of the *Tænia solium*, found in measly pork, and developing in man into the tapeworm. It has but one tænia-head in the cyst, and the term *cysticercus* is retained as a convenient designation of such larvæ. Thus, the cysticercus of the ox becomes in man *Tænia mediocanellata;* the *Cysticercus pisiformis* of the rabbit becomes *Tænia serrata* of the dog, wolf, or fox; the *Cysticercus fasciolaris* of the rat and mouse develops in the cat as *Tænia crassicollis*. The cystic worm of *Tænia cœnurus* of the dog has many heads, and is known as a cœnure; and the *Cœnurus cerebralis* is found in the brain of sheep. Another form of many-headed cystic worm, complicated by proliferation, is the larva of *Tænia echinococcus* of the dog, known as an echinococcus, *Echinococcus veterinorum* being found in the liver of man as well as of various domestic animals. See *tænia, cœnure, echinococcus*, and *scolex*.

cysticle (sis′ti-kl), *n.* [⟨ NL. **cysticula*, dim. of *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] A small cyst.

In some Acalephæ the *cysticles* are not complicated with pigment cells. *Owen*, Anat., ix.

cystid (sis′tid), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder (a sac, cyst): see *cyst*.] In *Polyzoa:* (*a*) The saccular, planuliform, ciliated embryo, from one end of which one or more polypids are developed from thickenings of the wall of the sac.

The *cystid* is comparable to a vesicular morula.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 396.

(*b*) The cell in which the body of the mature individual is contained, as distinguished from the polypid itself.

The body and tentacular apparatus has been incorrectly regarded as a kind of individual, and opposed to the cell or *cystid* in which it is placed, as the polypid.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 73.

cystide (sis′tid or -tīd), *n.* [⟨ *cystidium*.] 1. Same as *cystidium*.—2. In fungi of the family *Melampsoraceæ*, same as *paraphysis*.

Cystidea, Cystideæ (sis-tid′ē-ä, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A class of fossil echinoderms: synonymous with *Cystoidea* (which see).

★**cystidean** (sis-tid′ē-an), *n.* [⟨ *Cystidea* + *-an*.] A cystid; an echinoderm of the class *Cystidea*.

cystides, *n.* Plural of *cystis*.

cystidia, *n.* Plural of *cystidium*.

cystidicolous (sis-ti-dik′ō-lus), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *κύστις* (*κυστε-, κυστι-*), a bladder (see *cyst*), + L. *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting a cyst, as a cystic worm.

cystidium (sis-tid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *cystidia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In hymenomycetous fungi, a large spherical or ovoid cell which originates among the basidia and paraphyses, and projects beyond them. The function of cystidia is not well understood. Also *cystide*.

cystidoparalysis (sis″ti-dō-pa-ral′i-sis), *n.* [NL.] See *cystoparalysis*.

cystidoplegia (sis″ti-dō-plē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL.] See *cystoplegia*.

cystifelleotomy (sis-ti-fel-ē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + L. *fel* (*fell-*) (= Gr. *χολή*), gall, + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] Same as *cholecystotomy*.

cystiferous (sis-tif′e-rus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having or producing cysts; cystogenous.

cystiform (sis′ti-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + L. *forma*, shape.] 1. Having the form or character of a cyst; cystic in form.—2. Encysted; hydatid; cysticercoid: as, a *cystiform* worm.

cystignathid (sis-tig′nā-thid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Cystignathidæ*.

Cystignathidæ (sis-tig-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cystignathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Cystignathus*, with toothed upper jaw and subcylindric or little dilated sacral diapophyses. It is



Cystignathus ocellatus.

one of the largest families of the order, with 26 genera and 160 species, representing great diversity in mode of life, some being terrestrial or arboreal and others aquatic. It is represented only in the Australian and Neotropical regions.

Cystignathus (sis-tig′nā-thus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *γνάθος*, jaw.] The typical genus of toads of the family *Cystignathidæ*. *C. ocellatus* is an example. Also *Cysteognathus*. *Wagler*, 1830.

cystin (sis′tin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-in*².] A substance ($C_6H_{12}N_2O_4S_2$) crystallizing in colorless six-sided plates, and constituting a rare kind of urinary calculus.

Cystiphyllidæ (sis-ti-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cystiphyllum* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic rugose corals, of the order *Tetracoralla* or *Zoantharia Rugosa*. The corallum is simple, rarely compound; the septa are very rudimentary; and the visceral chamber is filled with little vesicles formed by combined tabulæ and dissepiments. *Edwards and Haime*, 1850.

Cystiphyllum (sis-ti-fil′um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] The typical genus of fossil corals of the family *Cystiphyllidæ*. Also *Cystiophyllum*. *Dana*, 1846.

cystirrhagia (sis-ti-rā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-ραγία*, ⟨ *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] In *pathol.:* (*a*) Hemorrhage from the bladder. (*b*) Cystirrhea.

cystirrhea, cystirrhœa (sis-ti-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. *cystirrhœa*, ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, ⟨ *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a discharge of mucus from the bladder; vesical catarrh. Also *cystorrhea, cystorrhœa*.

cystis (sis′tis), *n.*; pl. *cystides* (-ti-dēz). [NL.: see *cyst*.] Same as *cyst*.

Cystiscidæ (sis-tis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cystiscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cystiscus*. The shell is undistinguishable from that of a marginellid, but the teeth of the radula are peculiar, being in one row, transverse, multicuspid, and with three cusps longer than the others. The species are of small size and inhabitants of various seas.

Cystiscus (sis-tis′kus), *n.* [NL. (Stimpson, 1865), dim. of Gr. *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] The typical genus of *Cystiscidæ*.

cystitis (sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the bladder.

cystitome (sis′ti-tōm), *n.* [⟨ NL. *cystis*, Gr. *κύστις*, cyst (with reference to the *cystis* or capsule of the crystalline lens), + *τομός*, cutting. Cf. *cystotome*.] In *surg.*, an instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

cystobubonocele (sis″tō-bū-bō′nō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *βουβών*, the groin, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, a rare kind of hernia, in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the inguinal opening.

cystocarp (sis′tō-kärp), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *καρπός*, fruit.] The sexual fruit of algæ of the order *Florideæ*, consisting of spores either without a special membranous envelop or contained within a conceptacle or pericarp. Also *cryptocarp, sporocarp*.

cystocarpic (sis-tō-kär′pik), *a.* [⟨ *cystocarp* + *-ic*.] Consisting of cystocarps; having the character of a cystocarp.

In Nemalion the *cystocarpic* fruit is a globular mass of spores. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 20.

Cystocarpic spore, a carpospore.

cystocele (sis′tō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

cystococcoid (sis-tō-kok′oid), *a.* [⟨ *Cystococcus* + *-oid*.] Resembling algæ of the genus *Cystococcus*.

Cystococcus (sis-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *κόκκος*, berry.] A genus of the lowest chlorophyl-green fresh-water algæ, consisting of spherical cells, single or united in small families. They are common on damp earth, bark of trees, etc., and are thought to constitute the gonidia of some lichens.

cystocyte (sis'tō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr *κύστις*, a bladder (see *cyst*), + *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity (cell).] In sponges, one of the large cyst-like cells of cystenchyma, filled with fluid, and containing a nucleus with its included nucleolus supported in the fluid contents by fine protoplasmic threads which extend to the inner surface of the cell-wall and there spread out in a film.

cystodynia (sis-tō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the bladder.

cystofibroma (sis″tō-fi-brō'mą), *n.*; pl. *cystofibromata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < *cystis* + *fibroma*.] A fibroma containing cysts.

cystogenesis (sis-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *γένεσις*, origin.] Same as *cytogenesis*.

cystogenous (sis-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing or bearing cells; cystiferous.

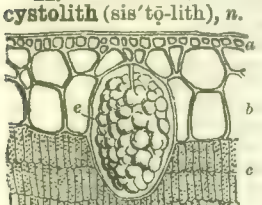
★**cystoid** (sis'toid), *a.* [< *cyst* + *-oid*.] 1. Presenting the appearance of a cyst; cystiform.—2. Pertaining to the *Cystoidea*; cystoidean.

Cystoidea (sis-toi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *εἶδος*, form.] An order of fossil echinoderms, having a rounded body inclosed by many pentagonal or hexagonal sutured plates, a jointed stalk, and a lateral anal orifice often closed by a pyramid of jointed plates. The order is correlated with *Blastoidea* and *Crinoidea*. See *Crinoidea*, 2. Also *Cystidea*, *Cystideæ*.

cystoidean (sis-toi'dē-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the character of a cystoid echinoderm; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cystoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cystoidea*.

cystolith (sis'tō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *λίθος*, stone.] A peculiar concretion formed within the cells of certain plants, composed of a cellulose basis in and on which crystals of calcium carbonate are deposited. The whole is suspended from the cell-wall by a short pedicel. It occurs frequently in the orders *Urticaceæ* and *Acanthaceæ*, in the cells of the epidermis or subjacent tissue.



Section of Leaf of *Ficus elastica*, highly magnified.

a, epidermis; *b*, hypoderma; *c*, palisade cells; *d*, spongy parenchyma; *e*, cystolith.

In the epidermal cells of species of Ficus . . . small crystals of carbonate of lime are deposited; to these the name *cystoliths* has been applied. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 89.

cystolithiasis (sis″tō-li-thī'ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of a stone in the urinary bladder.

cystolithic (sis-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder, + *λίθος*, a stone (see *cystolith* and *cystolithiasis*), + *-ic*.] In *med.*, relating to stone in the bladder.

cystoma (sis-tō'mą), *n.*; pl. *cystomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < *cystis*, a cyst, + *-oma*.] A tumor containing cysts.

cystomorphous (sis-tō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *μορφή*, form, + *-ous*.] Cyst-like; cystiform; cystoid.

cystoparalysis (sis″tō-pą-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., also less prop. *cystidoparalysis*; < Gr. *κύστις* (*κυστι-*, *κυστε-*, not **κυστιδ-*), bladder, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

Cystophora (sis-tof'ō-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Cystophorinæ*, containing only the hooded or bladder-nosed seal of the northern seas, *Cystophora cristata*.

Cystophorinæ (sis″tō-fō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystophora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Phocidæ*, or ordinary earless seals, containing the bottle-nosed, bladder-nosed, and elephant seals. They have an inflatable proboscis-like cyst on the snout, accompanied by modifications of the nasal and intermaxillary bones, and 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 2 in each half of the lower jaw. The group consists of the genera *Cystophora* and *Macrorhinus*, containing respectively the arctic bladder-nosed and the antarctic bottle-nosed seals. See also cut under *seal*.



Hood of Hooded Seal (*Cystophora cristata*), showing relation of the inflatable proboscis to the skull. (From "Science.")

cystoplast (sis'tō-plast), *n.* A nucleated cell having an envelop.

cystoplastic (sis-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *cystoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cystoplasty.

cystoplasty (sis'tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] A surgical operation for repair of the bladder, as the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

cystoplegia (sis-tō-plē'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., also improp. *cystidoplegia*; < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πληγή*, a blow, stroke, < *πλήσσειν*, strike. Cf. *cystoparalysis*.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

cystoplegic (sis-tō-plē'jik), *a.* [< *cystoplegia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cystoplegia.

cystoplexia (sis-tō-plek'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πλῆξις*, a blow, stroke, < *πλήσσειν*, strike.] Same as *cystoplegia*.

Cystopteris (sis-top'tē-ris), *n.* [NL. (so called from its bladder-like indusium), < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A name given by Bernhardi in 1806 to *Filix*, a genus of ferns having the sori borne on the back of the leaf on the middle of a vein and covered with a membranaceous indusium attached only by the base; the bladder-ferns. They are found in cool, damp localities. There are 5 species, of which *Filix fragilis* (the brittle fern) is found from within the arctic circle to Chile, South Africa, and Tasmania. See also cut under *bladder-fern*.



Segment of a Frond of *Cystopteris*, bearing a sorus on the back of a vein; partly reflexed indusium attached to the side of the sorus toward the base of the segment. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

cystoptosis (sis-top-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πτῶσις*, a falling, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapse of the mucous membrane of the bladder into the urethra.

Cystopus (sis-tō'pus), *n.* [NL. (Leveillé, 1847), < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πούς*, foot.] A name incorrectly applied to *Albugo*, a genus of parasitic fungi, of the family *Peronosporaceæ*. The conidia are produced in chains on very short conidiophores, forming compact sori upon the supporting leaf. *C. candidus* is injurious to the cabbage, radish, and other cruciferous plants.

cystorrhea, cystorrhœa (sis-tō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cystirrhea*.

cystose (sis'tōs), *a.* [< *cyst* + *-ose*.] Containing cysts; full of cysts; cystic; bladdery; vesicular.

cystospastic (sis-tō-spas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *σπαστικός*, < **σπαστός*, verbal adj. of *σπᾶν*, draw back, > *σπασμός*, spasm: see *spasm*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to spasm of the bladder.

cystotænia (sis-tō-tē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ταινία*, a tapeworm: see *tænia*.] 1. A tapeworm: so called from the formation of the cysts characteristic of its larval state.—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Tænia*.

cystotome (sis'tō-tōm), *n.* [= F. *cystotome* = Pg. *cystotomo*, < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *cystitome*.] A surgical instrument for cutting the bladder. Sometimes improperly called a *lithotome*.

cystotomy (sis-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *cystotomie* = Sp. *cistotomía* = Pg. *cystotomia* = It. *cistotomia*, < NL. *cystotomia*, < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *cystotome*.] In *surg.*, the operation of opening encysted tumors for the discharge of morbid matter; specifically, the operation of cutting into the urinary bladder for the extraction of a stone or for any other purpose.

cystous (sis'tus), *a.* [< *cyst* + *-ous*.] Cystic. *Dunglison*.

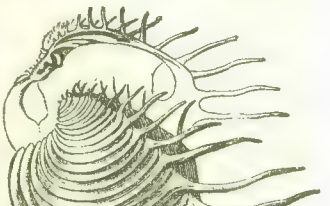
cystula (sis'tū-lą), *n.*; pl. *cystulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] In *bot.*, a round apothecium in lichens closed at first. Also applied to the little open cups on the upper surface of the fronds in plants of the genus *Marchantia*.

cyte (sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity, as the hold of a vessel, < *κύειν*, conceive, orig. contain; cf. *cyst*, *cyme*.] In *biol.*, a cell; a cytode; especially, a nucleated cell, of whatever character, regarded as the fundamental form-element of all tissues. The word alone is rare, but common in composition, as *leucocyte*, and regularly in the histology of sponges, as *choanocyte*, *collencyte*, *desmacyte*, *myocyte*, etc.

cyternet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cithern*.

Cythere (si-thē'rē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cythere*, *Cytherea*, < Gr. *Κυθέρεια*, Aphrodite (Venus): see *Cytherean*.] The typical genus of marine ostracodes of the family *Cythereidæ*. *Müller*, 1785.

Cytherea (sith-e-rē'ą), *n.* [NL., after L. *Cytherea*, a name of Venus: see *Cytherean*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridæ*, founded by Lamarck in 1806. It is distinguished from *Venus* by an anterior left lateral tooth. There are numerous species, mostly of the warmer seas.



Cytherea dione.

Cytherean (sith-e-rē'ąn), *a.* [< L. *Cytherēus*, pertaining to *Cytherēa*, Venus, < Gr. *Κυθέρεια*, Aphrodite: so named from *Κύθηρα*, L. *Cythera*, now *Cerigo*, an island south of Greece, near the coast of which Aphrodite was fabled to have risen from the sea, and where she was specially worshiped.] 1. In *myth.*, pertaining to the goddess Aphrodite (Venus).—2. In *astron.*, pertaining to the planet Venus.

Not only is the apparent movement of Venus across the sun extremely slow, . . . but three distinct atmospheres—the solar, terrestrial, and *cytherean*—combine to deform outlines and mask the geometrical relations which it is desired to connect with a strict count of time.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 284.

Cythereidæ, Cytheridæ (sith-e-rē'i-dē, si-ther'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cythere* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Cythere*. They are characterized by the absence of a heart; by having the anterior antennæ setose and bent at the base, and the posterior antennæ largely developed and hooked; by legs in three pairs; by a furcate abdomen; and by small and lobate forks. There are several genera besides *Cythere*.



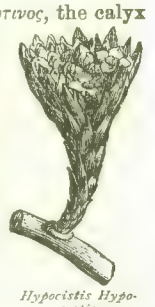
A Species of *Cythere*.

a, antennule; *b*, antenna; *c*, mandible; *d*, first maxilla; *e*, *e*, *e*, second maxilla and two thoracic members; *f*, caudal end; *o*, eye.

cytheromania (sith-e-rō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Κυθέρεια*, Aphrodite (see *Cytherean*), + *μανία*, madness.] Nymphomania. *Dunglison*.

Cytinaceæ (sit-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cytinus* + *-aceæ*.] The name given by Lindley in 1836 to the family *Rafflesiaceæ*, named by Dumortier in 1829. It includes the East Indian genus *Rafflesia*, remarkable for its gigantic flowers. See *Rafflesiaceæ*.

Cytinus (sit'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (from the form and color of the plant), < Gr. *κύτινος*, the calyx of the pomegranate, < *κύτος*, a hollow.] A name given by Linnæus, in 1764, to Adanson's *Hypocistis*, a genus of parasitic plants of the family *Rafflesiaceæ*. It contains two species, one South African, the other an inhabitant of the Mediterranean region.



Hypocistis Hypocistis.

cytioblast (sit'i-ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. **κυτίον*, assumed dim. of *κύτος*, a hollow (cell), + *βλαστός*, a germ.] The protoplasmic nucleus of a cell: used with reference to certain fresh-water algæ. Also *cytoblast*.

A central *cytioblast* wrapped up in generally radiating protoplasm. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 159.

cytioderm (sit'i-ō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. **κυτίον*, assumed dim. of *κύτος*, a hollow (cell), + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, a cell-wall: used chiefly with reference to diatoms and desmids.

cytioplasm (sit'i-ō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. **κυτίον*, assumed dim. of *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *πλάσμα*, anything formed or molded.] In *biol.*, same as *protoplasm*: used chiefly with reference to diatoms and desmids. Also *cytoplasm*.

cytisin (sit'i-sin), *n.* [< *Cytisus* + *-in*2.] A bitter principle ($C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$) detected in the seeds of *Laburnum Laburnum* (*Cytisus Labur-*

num of Linnæus) and other plants. It is of a nauseous taste, emetic, and poisonous.

Cytisus (sit'i-sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cytisus*, a shrubby kind of clover, prob. *Medicago arborea* (Linnæus).] A genus of hardy leguminous papilionaceous shrubs, natives almost exclusively of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The leaves are usually composed of three leaflets, but some species are leafless. The large flowers are yellow, purple, or white. One species, *C. scoparius* (broom), is an extremely common shrub on uncultivated grounds, heaths, etc., of most parts of Great Britain. Some exotic species are common garden- and shrubbery-plants, as *C. purpureus*, an elegant procumbent shrub used in rockwork, *C. alpinus*, etc. See *broom*[1].



Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).
a, flowering branch; *b*, flowers, natural size. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

cytitis (si-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, skin (see *cutis*), + *-itis*.] Same as *dermatitis*.

cytoblast (sī'tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity (a cell), + *βλαστός*, a sprout, germ.] 1. Same as *cytioblast*.—2. One of the amœbiform cells or cell-elements of the cytoblastema of sponges; a cytode of a sponge.

cytoblastema (sī″tō-blas-tē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *βλάστημα*, a sprout, germ.] 1. The protoplasm or viscid fluid in which animal and vegetable cells are produced. Hence—2. The blastema or germinal or formative material of a cytode; protoplasmic cell-substance: specifically used of the frothy protoplasm of *Actinophrys* (*H. J. Clark*, 1865).

cytoblastematous, cytoblastemic (sī″tō-blas-tem'a-tus, -ik), *a.* Same as *cytoblastemous*.

cytoblastemous (sī″tō-blas-tē'mus), *a.* [< *cytoblastema* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to cytoblastema.

cytococcus (sī-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *κόκκος*, a berry.] The kernel of a parent cell; the nucleus of a cytula. A cytococcus differs from the nucleus of an ordinary cell in that it is supposed to include in itself some of the substance of the spermatozoa by which the female ovum is fecundated and made to become a cytula. Also *cytulococcus*. *Haeckel*.

cytode (sī'tōd), *n.* [< Gr. as if **κυτοειδής*, contr. of **κυτοειδής*, like a hollow, < *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *εἶδος*, form, shape.] In *biol.*: (*a*) The name given by Haeckel to protoplasmic bodies without nuclei, the ancestors of nucleated cells, and the fertilized but undeveloped eggs of modern animals. Modern research has failed to show the existence of cytodes.

The building stones of the bodies of higher animals are never represented by *cytodes*, but always by cells.
Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 64.

(*b*) A cell in general.

The primary form of every animal is a nucleated protoplasmic body, *cytode*, or cell, in the most general acceptation of the latter term. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 583.

cytogenesis (sī-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *γένεσις*, generation.] Cell-formation; the genesis or development of cells in animal and vegetable organisms: originally used in vegetable physiology. Also *cystogenesis*, *cytogeny*.

cytogenetic (sī″tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *cytogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Generating or developing cells; cytogenous; relating to cytogenesis.

cytogenous (sī-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing cells; cytogenetic: specifically applied by Kölliker to retiform, reticular, areolar, or ordinary cellular tissue, but properly predicable only of cells themselves, as all other organic structures arise from cells.

cytogeny (sī-toj'e-ni), *n.* Same as *cytogenesis*.

cytoid (sī'toid), *a.* [< *cyte* + *-oid*.] Cell-like: a term applied by Henle to corpuscles, as of lymph, chyle, etc., which seem to resemble each other essentially in their chemical and microscopical characters. *Dunglison*.

Cytophora (sī-tof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A class of protozoans: same as *Radiolaria*.

cytoplasm (sī'tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *πλάσμα*, anything formed. Cf. *cytioplasm*.] The fine granular, translucent, and more or less viscid living substance of the cell outside of the nucleus and within which the latter is embedded.

cytoplasmic (sī-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *cytoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cytoplasm.

Strasburger refers these phenomena to the necessity of securing for the differentiating reproductive nucleus a definite *cytoplasmic* medium. *Micros. Science*, XXVI. 601.

cytopyge (sī-tō-pī'jē), *n.*; pl. *cytopygæ*. [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *πυγή*, the rump.] The so-called excretory or anal aperture of unicellular animals. *Haeckel*.

cytostome (sī'tō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *στόμα*, mouth.] The mouth of a single-celled animal; the oral aperture or orifice of ingestion of unicellular organisms.

cytostomous (sī-tos'tō-mus), *a.* [< *cytostome* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a cytostome.

cytotheca (sī-tō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *cytothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (thorax), + *θήκη*, case.] Same as *thoracotheca*.

Cytozoa (sī-tō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *Sporozoa* or *Gregarinida*. See the extract.

With few (if any) exceptions, the falciform young [gregarine or sporozoon] . . . penetrates a cell of some tissue of its host and there undergoes the first stages of its growth (hence called *Cytozoa*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 852.

cyttid (sit'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyttidæ*.

Cyttidæ (sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyttus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a family of *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, with no bony stay for the preoperculum, an elevated body, two indistinct divisions of the dorsal fin, and an increased number of vertebræ: synonymous with *Zeidæ*.

Cyttina (si-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyttus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, the third group of *Scombridæ*. It is characterized by a distinct division of the dorsal fin into two, the spinous being less developed than the soft part, an elevated body, and very small or rudimentary scales. The group was later raised to the rank of a family, *Cyttidæ*.

cyttoid (sit'oid), *n.* [< *Cyttus* + *-oid*.] A fish of the family *Cyttidæ*.

Cyttus (sit'us), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1860), < Gr. *κυττός*, an unknown fish referred to by Athenæus in the Deipnosophistæ.] A genus of scombroid fishes, giving name to the family *Cyttidæ*.

cytula (sit'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *cytulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity (a cell).] In *biol.*, a fertilized egg-cell; an impregnated ovum; the parent cell of any organism. It is the ovum of the female, which is fecundated by becoming united with the substance of one spermatozoön, or more, of the male.

The parent-cell (*cytula*), which was formerly regarded as merely the fertilized egg-cell, differs very essentially, therefore, both in point of form (morphologically), and in point of composition (chemically), and lastly also in point of vital qualities (physiologically). Its origin is partly paternal, partly maternal; and we need not, therefore, be surprised when we see that the child which developes from this parent-cell inherits individual qualities from both parents. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 182.

cytulococcus (sit″ū-lō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < *cytula*, q. v., + Gr. *κόκκος*, berry. Cf. *cytococcus*.] Same as *cytococcus*. *Haeckel*.

cytuloplasm (sit'ū-lō-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *cytula*, q. v., + Gr. *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] The protoplasmic substance of a cytula or fecundated ovule, resulting from the mingling of spermoplasm with ovoplasm.

cyvar (kē'vär), *n.* [W. *cyfar*, lit. joint plowing, < *cyf*, *cy*, together (= L. *com-*, *co-*), + *aru*, plow; cf. *ar*, plowed land.] A Welsh measure of land, from one half to two thirds of an acre.

cyvelin (kē've-lin), *n.* [W. *cyfelin*, a cubit, half a yard, < *cyf*, *cy*, together, + *elin*, elbow: see *ell*, *elbow*.] A Welsh measure of cloth, equal to 9 feet.

Cyzicene (siz'i-sēn), *a.* [< L. *Cyzicenus*, < *Cyzicus*, *Cyzicum*, < Gr. *Κύζικος*.] Pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Cyzicus in Mysia, Asia Minor.

czar, tsar (zär, tsär), *n.* [Also written sometimes *tzar*; prop., according to the Russ. form, *tsar*, but in E. first and still more usually *czar*; = D. *czaar* = Dan. Sw. *czar* = Sp. *czar*, *zar* = Pg. *czar*, *tzar* = It. *czar*, after F. *czar*, also *tsar*, *tzar*, through G. *tzar*, also *zar*, through OPol. *czar*, < Russ. *tsar*, more exactly *tsarĭ* or *tsare* (the first letter being *tse*, the 23d letter of the Russ. alphabet, pron. ts, and the last being *erĭ* (mute final *i* or *e*), the 29th), = Pol. *car* (pron. tsar), formerly spelled *czar*, = Bohem. Serv. Bulg. *car* (*tsar*), the name and title of the Emperor of Russia, also applied to the Sultan of Turkey; in fuller form Russ. *tsĭsarĭ*, *tsesarĭ* = Pol. *cesarz* = Bohem. *cisarzh* = Serv. *cesar* = Croatian *cesar* = Slov. *césar* = OBulg. *tsésarĭ*, emperor, Cæsar; derived, prob. through the OHG. *keisar* (MHG. *keiser*, G. *kaiser*: see *kaiser*, *Cæsar*), from L. *Cæsar*, emperor, orig. the cognomen of Caius Julius Cæsar: see *Cæsar*, and cf. *kaiser*, with which *czar*, *tsar* is ult. identical.] 1. An emperor; a king; specifically, the common title of the Emperor of Russia. In old Russian annals the Mongol princes of Russia from the twelfth century are called czars; the first independent Russian prince to assume the title was Ivan IV., the Terrible, who in 1547 was crowned Czar of Moscow. The title *czar*, though historically equivalent, like its original *Cæsar*, to *emperor*, was not recognized as involving imperial rank at the time of its assumption by Ivan; and Peter the Great's assumption of such rank under the title of *imperator*, in addition to that of *czar*, was long contested by other powers.

2. An article of dress, apparently a cravat, in use in the early part of the eighteenth century: probably named in compliment to Peter the Great, who visited England in 1698.

czardas (zär'das; Hung. pron. chär'dosh), *n.* [Hung.] A Hungarian national dance.

czarevitch, tsarevitch (zär'-, tsär'e-vich), *n.* [= F. *czarowitz*, *tsarévitch* = G. *tzarewitsch*, < Russ. *tsarevichŭ* (the last two letters being *che* (*ch*), the 24th, and *erŭ* (silent *e*) the 27th, of the Russ. alphabet), prince, < *tsarĭ*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsesarevichŭ*, > G. *Cäsarewitsch*, F. *Césarévitch*, E. *Cesarevitch* or *Cesarewitch*.] A Russian prince (imperial): formerly applied to any son of the Emperor of Russia, now specifically to the eldest son. Also *czarewitch*, *tsarewitch*, *czarowitch*, *czarowitz*, and (in another form) *cesarevitch*, *cesarewitch*.

czarevna, tsarevna (zä-, tsä-rev'nä), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevna*, princess (imperial), < *tsarĭ*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsesarevna*, > G. *Cäsarewna*, F. *Césarevna*, E. *Cesarevna*.] A Russian princess (imperial): formerly applied to any daughter of the czar, now only to the wife of the czarevitch.

czarina, tsarina (zä-, tsä-rē'nä), *n.* [= F. *czarine*, *tzarine* = Sp. *czarina*, *zarina* = Pg. *czarina*, *tzarina* = It. *czarina* = G. *czarin*, *zarin*; < *czar*, *tsar*, + fem. term., F. *-ine*, etc., G. *-in*. The Russ. term is *tsaritsa*: see *czaritza*.] An empress of Russia; the wife of the Czar of Russia, or a Russian empress regnant. Also *czaritza*, *tsaritsa*, *tzaritsa*.

czarisht (zä'rish), *a.* [< *czar* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to the Czar of Russia.

His *czarish* majesty despatched an express to General Goltz with an account of these particulars.
Tatler, No. 55

czaritza, tsaritsa (zä-, tsä-rit'zä), *n.* [Also *tzaritza*, < Russ. *tsaritsa*, empress, < *tsarĭ*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*.] Same as *czarina*.

czarowitch, czarowitz, *n.* See *czarevitch*.

Czech (chek; more accurately, cheċh), *n.* [Also written *Csech*, *Tsech*, *Tschech* (prop., according to the orig., **Chekh*), < Bohem. (Czech) *Chekh* (the first letter being *ch* (also written *č*), pron. ch, and the last *kh*, pron. ċh) = Russ. *Chekhŭ* = Slov. *Čeh* = Upper Sorbian *Chěk*, Lower Sorbian *Tsekh* (> Hung. *Cseh*), a Czech.] 1. A member of the most westerly branch of the great Slavic family of races, the term including the Bohemians, or Czechs proper, the Moravians, and the Slovaks. They number nearly 7,000,000, and live chiefly in Bohemia, Moravia, and northern Hungary.—2. The language of the Czechs, usually called *Bohemian*. It is closely allied to the Polish. See *Bohemian*, *n.*, 5.

Czechic (chek'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Czech* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to the Czechs.

To reunite . . . Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia into one *Czechic* realm. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 546.

II. *n.* Same as *Czech*, 2.

SUPPLEMENT

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY SUPPLEMENT

A[1], 2 (*a*). In *music*, the A next above middle C has (at French pitch) 435 vibrations per second. In mediæval music, the final of the Æolian and hypoæolian modes. (*g*) In *chem.*, the symbol for argon.—**3.** Also an abbreviation of *ampere* and of ★*A-level* (which see).

AA., Á A. [Prop. *ăa*, which stands for *ana*, Gr. *ἀνά*, used in sense of 'throughout,' that is, 'of each one.'] In recipes, an abbreviation equivalent, when used after the names of several ingredients, to 'of each one take.'

Å, å (å). A Swedish letter representing an original long *a* (ä), now sounded as English long open *o* in *form* or *a* in *fall*.

a-a (ä′ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A form of cooled lava-stream of which the surface consists of jagged and irregular blocks. The blocks represent the chilled and solidified crust of a molten mass, and were formed during a pause. When the onward movement was resumed the frozen cakes were piled one upon another. Contrasted with *pahoehoe*, which refers to smooth or fluted surfaces. Both words are of Hawaiian origin, but are occasionally used in English writings on volcanoes. *C. E. Dutton*, Ann. Rep. Director U. S. Geol. Survey 1884, p. 95.

Aachenian (ä-kē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [G. *Aachen* (F. *Aix-la-Chapelle*) + *-ian.*] In *stratigraphy*, noting formations underlying the Chalk in Belgium: now known as ★*Bernissartian* (which see).

A. A. G. An abbreviation of *Assistant Adjutant-General*.

aal, *n.* See ★*al*[1].

Aalenian (ä-lē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [G. *Aalen* in Würtemberg.] In *stratigraphy*, noting European subdivision of the Lower Oölite beds of the Jurassic.

aalii (ä′ä-lē′ē), *n.* [Hawaiian; < *aa* (= Maori *aka*, etc.), roots, + *lii* (= Maori *riki*), small.] In Hawaii, a small tree, *Dodonæa viscosa*, 12 to 25 feet high. It is one of the commonest trees of that region and is found on all the islands. It also occurs in tropical America, New Zealand, and Australia, and on probably all of the volcanic island groups of Polynesia. It is valued for its hard-grained, dark wood. Called *apiri* in Tahiti.

aannerödite, *n.* See ★*annerödite*.

aback[1], *adv.* **All aback** (*naut.*), said of sails when they are all flattened against the masts by the wind acting on them from in front.—**All aback forward** (*naut.*), said of the square sails on the foremast when the wind coming from ahead has laid the sails against the mast.—**Flat aback** (*naut.*), said of sails when the wind is nearly at a right angle to them, so that they are neither bellied forward nor pressed against the mast, but just fluttering or lifting.

Abacola (a-bak′ō-lä), *n.* [NL.: origin not obvious.] The typical genus of the family *Abacolidæ*. *Edwards*, 1891.

Abacolidæ (ab-a-kol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Abacola* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic copepod crustaceans found in holothurians. They have simple mouth-parts adapted for piercing, and 5-jointed antennæ. The typical genus is *Abacola*.

abadejo (ä-bä-dā′hō), *n.* [Sp., a codfish, poorjack, = Pg. *abadejo*, *badejo*: origin uncertain.] A Cuban name for the scamp *Mycteroperca falcata*, a large species of grouper.

abandond, *p.a.* A simplified spelling of *abandoned*.

abarticular (ab-är-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [*ab-* + *articular*.] Not affecting the joints; not articular.—**Abarticular gout.** See ★*gout* 1.

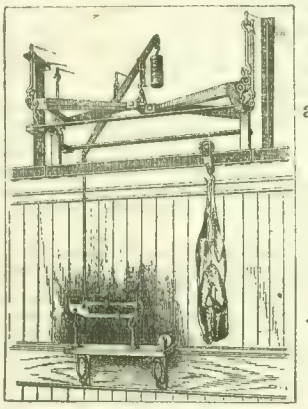
abasia (ą-bā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **ἀβασία* (cf. *ἄβατος*, not trodden), < *ἀ-* priv. + *βάσις*, stepping: see *basis*.] In *med.*, inability to walk, through defect of muscular action, not necessarily paralysis or incoördination.

abasic (ą-bā′sik), *a.* [*abasia* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with abasia.

abask (ą-bäsk′), *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *bask*, *v.*] Basking; bathed in sunlight or genial warmth. *J. M. Neale*.

abastard† (ą-bas′tärd), *v.t.* [OF. *abastardir*, to stigmatize as bastard or degenerate.] To bastardize; render spurious or corrupt; debase. *Donne*, Pseudo-Martyr, p. 226. *N. E. D.*

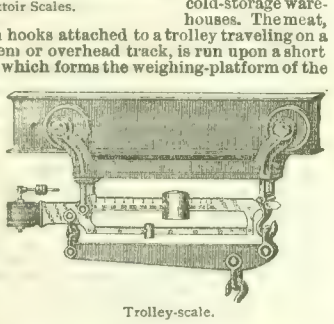
abaton (ab′ą-ton), *n.*; pl. *abata* (-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ἄβατον*, prop. neut. of *ἄβατος*, not to be trodden, < *ἀ-* priv. + *βατός* < *βαίνειν*, go, walk, step.] A place sacred from common entry; a shrine. Same as *adytum*.



Abattoir Scales.

abat-son (a-bä′-soṅ), *n.* [F., < *abattre*, throw down (see *abate*), + *son*, sound.] A device for throwing downward sound, as that of a bell.

Abattoir scales, scales adapted to the rapid weighing of dressed meat in markets, abattoirs, and cold-storage warehouses. The meat, suspended from hooks attached to a trolley traveling on a telpherage system or overhead track, is run upon a short section of track which forms the weighing-platform of the scales. The lever system may be above the track, with the weighing-section suspended from the levers, and the weighing-beam may be below at a convenient distance from the floor. A single trolley with its load may be weighed, or as many as the weighing-section of track will hold may be weighed together. Another form of scale employs a trolley for weighing materials in transit, with a scale-beam attached directly to the trolley and traveling with it. This is called a *trolley-scale*.



Trolley-scale.

abaxile, *a.* **2.** In *bot.*, turned away from the axis: said of lateral organs.

abbadia (a-bä-dē′ą), *n.* [It.: see *abbacy*.] An abbey or, in Italian architecture, more often an abbey church. Also *badia*.

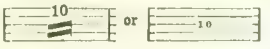
abbasi, *n.* **3.** A current, subsidiary coin of Afghanistan, equivalent to 2 sanars or $10\frac{82}{100}$ cents.

Abbe-Fizeau dilatometer. See ★*dilatometer*.
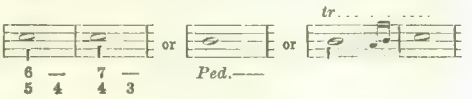
Abbe's focimeter, marine nephoscope. See ★*focimeter*, ★*nephoscope*.

Abbreviated numbers. See ★*number*.

abbreviation, *n.*, **4.** Other marks of abbreviation are: (1) One indicating that a rest is to extend for several measures, and consisting either of a general character in the staff with a figure above, or simply of a figure in the staff denoting the intended number of measures, thus:



(2) Various horizontal dashes, lines, rows of dots, etc., indicating that the force of some preceding character is to continue as far as the dashes, lines, or dots extend, thus:



abciss (ab′sis), *n.* Same as ★*complement*, 8.

abcoulomb (ab′kö-lom″), *n.* [*ab*(*solute*) + *coulomb*.] A name proposed for the c. g. s. electromagnetic unit of electrical quantity; 10 coulombs. Also *abscoulomb*.

Abdominal brain, the solar plexus (which see, under *plexus*).—**Abdominal ganglion,** the semilunar ganglion (which see, under *ganglion*).—**Abdominal gestation,** gestation occurring outside of the uterus.—**Abdominal mat,** a padded framework, with a stretcher for the feet, used in gymnasiums for exercising the abdominal muscles.—**Abdominal phthisis,** tuberculosis of the peritoneum, mesenteric glands, or mucous coat of the intestine.—**Abdominal pregnancy.** Same as ★*abdominal gestation*.—**Abdominal stalk,** in *embryol.*, the tube of mesoblast which envelops the stem of the allantois in the young human and mammalian embryo.—**Abdominal sweetbread,** the pancreas. See *sweetbread*.

abdominalian (ab-dom-i-nā′li-an), *a.* [*Abdominales* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Abdominales*.

abdominothoracic (ab-dom″i-nō-thō-ras′ik), *a.* Relating to both the abdomen and the thorax.

abdominovesical (ab-dom″i-nō-ves′i-kal), *a.* Relating to the abdominal wall and to the urinary bladder.—**Abdominovesical pouch,** the concave surface of the peritoneum where it is deflected from the anterior abdominal wall to the distended bladder.

Abducens muscle, the external rectus muscle of the eyeball.—**Abducens nucleus,** the center in the medulla oblongata from which the abducens nerve seems to take its origin.

abduction, *n.* **3.** In the logical system of C. S. Peirce, reasoning from consequent to antecedent; the acceptance on probation (or more absolutely) of a hypothesis to explain observed facts; the deriving of a suggestion from observation.—**Formal abduction,** a logical process which has the form of abduction but does not involve any positive assertion, and is not, therefore, like positive abduction, subject to error. Such is the process of adopting a new word and that of forming an abstraction.

Abelicea (ab-e-lis′ē-ą). *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1836), < Gr. *ἀπελίκεα*, the name of the Cretan species.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Ulmaceæ*. See *Zelkova*.

Abe Lincoln bug. See ★*bug*[2].

aberglaube (ä′ber-glou″bę), *n.* [G. *aberglaube*, for **oberglaube*, *überglaube*, D. *overgeloof*, 'over-belief.' The first element simulates *aber*, but.] Belief beyond what is justified by experience and knowledge. See the extract.

> Our word 'superstition' had by its derivation this same meaning, but it has come to be used in a merely bad sense, and to mean a childish and craven religiosity. With the German word it is not so; therefore Goethe can say with propriety and truth: '*Aberglaube* is the poetry of life.' . . . Extra-belief, that which we hope, augur, imagine, is the poetry of life.
>
> *M. Arnold*, Lit. and Dogma, p. 87.

Aberrant duct of the liver, a bile-duct unconnected with the other portions of the biliary apparatus.

aberrate, *v. i.* 2. In *optics*, to refract, as a lens, in such a manner that rays varying in wavelength or passing through different zones will have different foci. See *aberration*, 4. *Dolland.* [Rare.]

Aberration constant. See *constant of aberration*, under *constant*.—**Lateral aberration,** in the theory of lenses, the product of the spherical aberration and the relative aperture of the lens; the radius of the circle formed by rays passing through the edge of a lens and falling upon a screen placed at the focal point.—**Lateral spherical aberration.** Same as *circle of aberration*.—**Longitudinal aberration,** in the theory of lenses, the distance between the points in which rays passing through the central zone and the edges of the lens, respectively, cut the axis; spherical aberration.—**Negative spherical aberration,** in *optics*, spherical aberration in a divergent lens, where the focal length of the outer zones is greater than that of the center of the lens.—**Positive spherical aberration,** in *optics*, spherical aberration of a convergent lens, where the focal length of the outer zones is less than that of the center of the lens.

Aberrational ellipse. See ★*ellipse*.

aberrometer (ab-e-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *aberrare*, aberrate, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring deviations or errors in delicate experiments or observations. *G. E. Davis*, Pract. Microscopy, p. 183.

abevacuation, *n.* 2. Evacuation through an abnormal channel.

abfarad (ab′far″ad), *n.* [*ab*(*solute*) + *farad*.] A name proposed for the c. g. s. unit of electrical capacity; 1×10^{-9} farads or 1×10^{-15} microfarads.

abhenry (ab′hen″ri), *n.* [*ab*(*solute*) + *henry*.] A name proposed for the c. g. s. electromagnetic unit of inductance; 1×10^{-9} henrys.

Abhidharma (ab-i-dėr′mä), *n.* [Skt. *abhidharma*, < *abhi*, near, to, + *dharma*, order, rule, precept.] The Buddhistic philosophy.

abia (ä′biä), *n.* A Polish silver coin of the value of one shilling sterling or twenty-five cents.

abidal (ą-bī′dąl), *n.* [*abide*[1], *v. i.*, + *-al*.] Abiding-place; abode. *N. E. D.*

abidi (ä-bi-dē′), *n.* [E. Ind.] The silver half-rupee of Mysore.

Abieteæ (ab-i-ē′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Spach, 1842), < L. *Abies* (*Abiet-*) + *-eæ*.] Same as *Abietineæ*.

abilious (a-bil′yus), *a.* Indicating or marked by an absence of bile, as in the stools.

ability, *n.*—**General ability,** in *polit. econ.*, "those faculties and that general knowledge and intelligence which are in varying degrees the common property of all the higher grades of industry." *Alfred Marshall*, Principles of Economics, I. 266.—**Gracious ability,** the semi-Pelagian and Arminian teaching that though man by the fall lost the ability to keep the moral law, yet God by his grace restores it to all men.—**Natural ability,** a term used in New England theology in distinction to moral ability; i. e., man since the fall has all the natural powers needed to obey God's law, but he is morally unable so to do since his will is opposed to righteousness.—**Plenary ability,** the Pelagian doctrine that responsibility is measured by ability, so that every man has full power at all times to obey God's law.—**Specialized ability,** "that manual dexterity and that acquaintance with particular materials and processes, which are required for the special purposes of individual trades." *Alfred Marshall*, Principles of Economics, I. 266.

abilo (ä-bē′lō), *n.* [Tagalog name?] A name in the Philippines of *Garuga floribunda*, a tree belonging to the *Balsameaceæ*, with pinnate leaves crowded at the ends of the branches and with fruit in the form of small, fleshy drupes. It is fragrant and yields a gum which is soluble in water, but only slightly so in alcohol.

abiochemistry (ab″i-ō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βίος*, life, + E. *chemistry*.] Inorganic chemistry as contrasted with the chemistry of vital processes.

abiogenetical (ab-i-ō-jē-net′i-kąl), *a.* Same as *abiogenetic*.

abiology (ab-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βίος*, life, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: cf. *biology*.] The scientific study of things that are not alive; all science except biology. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 578.

abion (ab′i-on), *n.* [Gr. *ἄβιον*, neut. of *ἄβιος*, taken in the literal sense 'without (physical) life,' < *ἀ-* priv. + *βίος*, life.] Lifeless things considered collectively, as distinguished from living things. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 578.

abiophysiology (ab″i-ō-fiz-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἄβιος*, without life, + *φυσιολογία*, physiology.] The study of the inorganic or purely physical and chemical phenomena in living organisms as distinguished from the biological phenomena proper.

abiosis (ab-i-ō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βίωσις*, way of life.] Absence of vital force.

abiotic (ab-i-ot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βιωτικός*, pertaining to life.] Noting those sciences which deal with inorganic nature, as contrasted with the biological sciences. *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 27. [Rare.]

abiotrophy (ab-i-ot′rō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βίος*, life, + *-τροφία*, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Degeneration due to congenital deficiency of vital force.

abirritation, *n.* 2. Asthenia.

Abispa (a-bis′pą), *n.* [NL. (Mitchell, 1838), < Sp. *abispa*, now usually *avispa*, < L. *vespa*, a wasp.] A peculiar genus of Australian solitary wasps comprising several species. A single female constructs a nest with a funnel-shaped entrance, so large that it appears to be the nest of a colony of social wasps.

abjoint (ab-joint′), *v. t.* [*ab-* + *joint*.] In *mycol.*, to separate by a septum, as in the case of the spores of some fungi. *Plow*, Brit. Ured. and Ustil. Gloss., p. 305.

abjunction (ab-jungk′shon), *n.* [NL. **abjunctio*(*n-*), < L. *abjungere*, disjoin, separate: see *abjunctive*.] In *mycol.*, the separation of spores by means of a septum.

ablastic (a-blas′tik), *a.* Same as *ablastous*.

ablastozoa (a-blas″tō-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βλαστός*, germ, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Animals without germ-layers; *Protozoa*. *Eimer*, Organic Evolution, p. 70.

ablation, *n.*, 4. (*b*) The washing away by rains of the lighter particles yielded by the decay and weather-waste of rocky ledges, whereby the heavier and more resistant minerals are left behind in a state of residual concentration, sometimes affording a body of ore.

able, *a.*—**To spell able,** to be able; to have all the ability or strength needed (for some particular purpose). [Colloq.]

ablepharia (ab-le-fā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀβλέφαρος*, without eyelids: see *ablepharon*.] Same as ★*ablepharon*.

ablepharon (a-blef′ą-ron), *n.* [Gr. *ἀβλέφαρος*, without eyelids, < *ἀ-* priv. + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] Absence, through disease or congenital defect, of one or both eyelids.

abmho (ab′mō), *n.* [*ab*(*solute*) + *mho*.] A name proposed for the c. g. s. electromagnetic unit of conductance, admittance, or susceptance; 1×10^9 mhos.

abmodality (ab-mō-dal′i-ti), *n.* [**abmodal* + *-ity*.] Exception to or deviation from a statistical normal or mode when this is considered, for statistical purposes, as a fixed standard which living beings or their measurable qualities may approach or from which they may recede. See *mode*[1], 4.

Statistical Biology seeks to determine the exact status of species as regards variation, expressed in modes, *abmodalities* and abnormalities; the direction, rate, and causes of variation in species; the suppression of old modes, the rise of new ones, and the shifting of modes; and the inheritance and permanency of these characters and changes. With such data, accurately determined for a number of species for a period of years, it will be possible to test the validity and broad application of some of the fundamental theories upon which modern Biology is built. *Biometrika*, April, 1903, p. 313.

abmortal (ab-môr′tąl), *a.* [*ab-* + *mortal*.] In *med.*, situated or directed away from the injured or dead part: applied to the course of the electrical current in an injured muscle.

abneural (ab-nū′rąl), *a.* [*ab-* + *neural*.] Relating to or situated on the side of the body farthest from the neural axis.

abnormative (ab-nôr′mą-tiv), *a.* [*ab-* + *normative*.] Not normative. Applied by Cross, Iddings, Pirsson, and Washington (1902), in their quantitative classification of igneous rocks, to the minerals other than those which go to make up the norm or standard mineral composition by which a rock is classified. When the actual mineral composition of a rock differs from its theoretical or standard composition, the rock is said to have an *abnormative* mode. See *quantitative classification of igneous rocks*, under ★*rock*.

abnumerable (ab-nū′mę-rą-bl), *a.* Not numerable; either having (as a collection) or being a multitude greater than that of all the integer numbers taken collectively. The multitude of all the quantities whose values (like that of π) can be expressed to indefinitely close approximation by means of indefinitely extended decimals is the *first abnumerable multitude*. There is a second, third, etc. (up to any finite ordinal number), abnumerable multitude; and there is no highest abnumerable multitude, any more than there is a highest enumerable multitude. There is no multitude greater than all abnumerable multitudes, since beyond them the individual members of the collection lose their separate identity and merge into one another in true continuity. The multitude of all the numbers considered in the calculus and theory of functions is the first abnumerable multitude, and of higher multitudes mathematicians as yet know little more than that they are logically and mathematically possible. Also *abnumeral*.

abnumeral (ab-nū′mę-rąl), *a.* [*ab-* + *numeral*.] Same as ★*abnumerable*.

aboard[1], *adv.*—**To haul the starboard tacks aboard** (*naut.*), to bring the weather clues of the courses (lower square sails) inboard and down to the tack-irons in the deck by means of the tack-tackles.—**To have the starboard** (or **port**) **tacks aboard** (*naut.*), to be on the starboard (or port) tack, as the tacks are always boarded on the weather side of the ship.

abobra (ä-bō′brä), *n.* [Pg. *abobora*, *abobra*, gourd.] A greenhouse tendril-climbing herb, a member of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*, from Brazil, grown both for its much-divided foliage and its scarlet, gourd-like fruit.

aboideau (a-boi-dō′), *v. t.* [*aboideau*, *n.*] To improve (a tidal river or stream) and prevent the tidal overflow of its marshes and tidal meadows by placing tide-gates at its mouth.

At first sight it might seem wise to *aboideau* all rivers at their mouths. *Bot. Gazette*, Sept., 1903, p. 180.

aboma, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] [NL., < Sp.] A genus of gobies found in Mexico and Japan, having more than 6 dorsal spines.



Darter Goby (*Aboma lithostoma*).
(From Bull. 47 U. S. Nat. Museum.)

abondance (a-boṅ-dāṅs′), *n.* [F.: see *abundance*.] In *solo whist*, the naming of the trump suit and winning of 9 tricks without the assistance of a partner.—**Abondance déclarée.** Same as ★*abondance in trumps*.—**Abondance in trumps,** in *solo whist*, the winning of 9 tricks with the trump that is turned up, without the assistance of a partner.

Aboral pore, an opening or pore at the end of the body farthest from the mouth-opening, as in a few *Anthozoa*.

aboriginalism (ab-ō-rij′i-nąl-izm), *n.* The recognition of the rights of aboriginal races.

abort, *v. t.* To render abortive; check or arrest the development of: as, to *abort* a fever.

abortient, *a.* and *n.* In *pathol.*, same as *abortifacient*.

abortion, *n.*—**Missed abortion,** expulsion of a fetus sometime after its death.

abortive, *a.* 8. Preventing full development: arresting the course of, as of a disease: as, *abortive* treatment.

Aboth (ä′bōt), *n. pl.* [Heb., pl. of *'āb*, father.] 'The Fathers,' otherwise *Pirke aboth*, 'Chapters of the Fathers': a treatise in the Mishnah consisting of maxims and aphorisms of ancient 'fathers' or rabbis: analogous to the Book of Proverbs in the Old Testament.

aboulic, *a.* See ★*abulic*.

abrachiocephalus (a-brā″ki-ō-sef′ą-lus), *n.*; pl. *abrachiocephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βραχίων* (L. *brachium*), arm, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A monster without head and arms.

abrader (ab-rā′dėr), *n.* [*abrade*, *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] Any tool or machine used for abrading; a file, emery-wheel, grinding-, sandpapering-, or depolishing-machine.

Abraham†, *a.* See *Abram*.

Abrahamitic (ā″brą-ham-it′ik), *a.* Same as *Abrahamitical*.

Abram†, Abraham†, *a.* Corrupted forms of *auburn*.

abranchial (a-brang′ki-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-al*.] Having no branchiæ or gills, as certain worms, for example the earthworm, in which respiration is carried on by the moist skin.

abranchialism (a-brang′ki-ąl-izm), *n.* [*abranchial* + *-ism*.] The condition of being abranchial, or without gills, as the *Firoloida* among mollusks. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 796.

Abranchiata, *n. pl.* 2. A group of macrurous crustaceans having the gills rudimentary or absent. It includes the *Mysidæ*, or opossum-shrimps.

abrastol (a-bras′tol), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *βρασ-*, < *βράζειν*, boil, ferment, + *-ol*.] A technical name given to the calcium salt of β-naphtholsulphonic acid, $(C_{10}H_6(OH)SO_3)_2Ca+3H_2O$. It is used as a preservative in wines.

abrest, *prep. phr.* A simplified spelling of *abreast*.

abrotine (ab′rō-tin), *n.* [*abrot*(*anum*) + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{22}ON_2$, found in *Artemisia Abrotanum*. Its solutions give a blue fluorescence.

absampere (abs′am-pār″), *n.* [*abs*(*olute*) + *ampere*.] A name proposed for the c. g. s. electromagnetic unit of current; 10 amperes.

absarokite (ab-sä′rō-kīt), *n.* [*Absarok*(*a*) (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name applied by

Iddings (1895) to a group of igneous rocks occurring in the Absaroka mountains in the eastern part of the Yellowstone Park. Absarokite is usually porphyritic in texture, containing phenocrysts of augite and olivin in a ground-mass of orthoclase, leucite, augite, olivin, and magnetite. The ground-mass may be glassy and the texture aphanitic or phanerocrystalline. It occurs in dikes and flows. Absarokite is the basaltic end of a series containing, in addition, shoshonite and banakite.

abscess, *n.*— **Acute abscess,** an abscess occurring as the result of acute inflammation.— **Cold abscess,** a collection of pus not associated with the ordinary signs of inflammation. It is usually located at some distance from the original point of suppuration, the matter burrowing along lines of fascia or within the sheath of a muscle: in this case also called *gravitation abscess.*— **Dubois's abscesses,** multiple areas of necrosis occurring in the thymus gland in young children with congenital syphilis.— **Gravitation abscess,** a form of *cold* ★*abscess.*— **Sterile abscess,** an abscess containing no microörganisms.— **Stitch abscess,** formation of pus after closure of a wound at the points where the sutures are inserted.

absciss (ab-sis′), *n.* [See *abscissa.*] A part cut off; specifically, in *conic sections,* an abscissa (which see). Also *abscisse.*

abscission, *n.* 7. In *bot.*, the separation of spores from a sporophore on the disappearance of the connecting layer.

absciss-layer (ab-sis′lā″ėr), *n.* In *bot.*, a layer or plane along which separation takes place, as in the fall of leaves.

abscoulomb (abs′kö-lom″), *n.* Same as ★*ab-coulomb.*

absentee, *n.* 3. An escaped or runaway convict: a euphemistic term formerly in use in Australia.

absohm (abs′ōm), *n.* [*abs(olute)* + *ohm.*] A name proposed for the c. g. s. electromagnetic unit of resistance: 1×10^{-9} ohms.

Absolute differential limen or **absolute threshold of difference,** in *psychol.*, the just noticeable difference of sensory stimulus stated absolutely, that is, without regard to the original stimulus of which it is an increment. — **Absolute forest land,** land fit only for forest growth. Also called *absolute forest soil.*— **Absolute form factor.** See ★*form factor.*— **Absolute geometry, scale.** See ★*geometry,* ★*scale.*— **Absolute sensibility** or **absolute sensitivity,** in *psychol.*, Fechner's term for sensitivity as measured by the inverse magnitude of the stimuli applied to the sense-organ.

absolv, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *absolve.*

absorbd, *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *absorbed.*

Absorbent screen, in *optics,* a screen which absorbs certain or all of the rays of light falling upon it. Thus ruby glass is an absorbent screen cutting off all but the red rays of the visible spectrum.

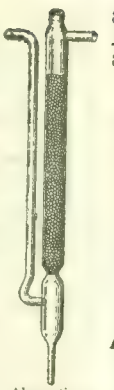
absorber, *n.* 2. In a hot-air engine, a part which absorbs heat from the air at one time and gives it out at another; a regenerator.

absorptiometric (ab-sôrp″shi-ō-met′rik), *a.* [L. *absorptio(n),* absorption, + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] Measuring or determining the amount of absorption, as of a gas in a given quantity of a liquid or of radiation in an opaque medium. — **Absorptiometric equilibrium,** the relation between the amounts of two or more gases absorbed by the same portion of a liquid with which they are simultaneously in contact.

absorption, *n.* 1. (*c*) In *elect.*, the property of the solid dielectric of an electrostatic condenser by which it takes up a part of the charge and retains a part of the absorbed charge, after discharge, as residual charge.

2. In Herbart's pedagogic system, the gradual process of the apprehension of the manifold: a translation of the German *vertiefung.* Otherwise called *concentration* and *self-estrangement.* — **Acoustic absorption,** the absorption of sound-waves either by a body which does not perfectly transmit or reflect such waves or by a body whose frequency of vibration corresponds to that of the waves, so that it is thrown into sympathetic oscillation by resonance.— **Atmospheric absorption,** the loss of sunlight in passing through the atmosphere. It increases in proportion to the distance of the sun from the zenith, and also in proportion to the shortness of waves of heat or light. Besides the general absorption there is also a so-called "selective absorption" (see *selective*), in accordance with which each component of the earth's atmosphere absorbs with special intensity certain specific wave-lengths, thus causing dark lines in the optical spectrum, inert bands in the photographic spectrum, and cold bands in the bolographic spectrum. Absorption is to be distinguished from *selective reflection.*— **Coefficient of absorption,** a physical constant used to express the specific absorbing power of a substance. Specifically— (*a*) In the absorption of gases, the volume of a gas which one volume of a liquid will dissolve. (*b*) In *optics,* the constant K in the equation $\frac{A_0}{A_1} = \frac{1}{e^{-2\pi K}}$, where A_0 is the amplitude of an incident ray, A_1 its amplitude after penetrating to a depth of one wave-length in the absorbing medium, and e the base of natural logarithms.— **Disjunctive absorption,** in *med.*, a process by which a slough is separated from healthy tissue, a thin layer of the latter in immediate contact with the necrosed portion being absorbed.— **Fluorescence absorption,** the increased absorption of light by a substance which occurs when the latter is rendered fluorescent.— **Selective absorption.** See *selective.*

absorption-tube (ab-sôrp′shon-tūb), *n.* An instrument for the absorption of gases, consisting of a vertical tube filled with glass beads which are wet with the absorbing material. It has been modified by various experimenters.



Absorption-tube.

abstat-. [*ab(solute)* + *(electro)stat-(ic).*] In *elect.*, a prefix which it has been proposed to place before the practical electrical units such as the ohm, ampere, volt, and coulomb, to designate the corresponding absolute electrostatic units.

abstatampere (ab′stat-am-pār″), *n.* [See *abstat-.*] A name proposed for the absolute electrostatic unit of current; about 3.3×10^{-10} amperes.

abstatcoulomb (ab′stat-kö-lom″), *n.* [See *abstat-.*] A name proposed for the absolute electrostatic unit of electrical quantity; about 3.3×10^{-10} coulombs.

abstatfarad (ab′stat-far′ad), *n.* [See *abstat-.*] A name proposed for the electrostatic absolute unit of electrical capacity; about 1.1×10^{-6} microfarads.

abstathenry (ab′stat-hen″ri), *n.* [See *abstat-.*] A name proposed for the absolute electrostatic unit of inductance; about 9×10^{11} henrys.

abstatohm (ab′stat-ōm), *n.* [See *abstat-.*] A name proposed for the absolute electrostatic unit of resistance; about 9×10^{11} ohms.

Abstemii (ab-stē′mi-ī), *n. pl.* A sect of the early church, so called from their use of water instead of wine in the eucharist. They also abstained from all use of wine, and from meat and marriage, regarding these things as intrinsically impure. They were followers of Tatian.

abstinence, *n.* 4. The act of abstaining from the use of, or from the doing of, something; specifically, in *economics,* voluntary abstention from the consumption of anything which one has the power of consuming or using, with the purpose of increasing one's resources or accumulating wealth for future enjoyment.

abstract, *v. i.*— **To abstract from.** (*b*) To separate itself from; occupy a plane or position apart; pursue an independent course.

> Physics, which is wholly the science of the senses, *abstracts from* religion, *from* morality, and *from* every kind of knowledge as far as the latter is independent of sense. I say "*abstracts from*"; I do not say "rejects," or "repudiates," or "denies." Physical science merely attends to its own business.
>
> *W. S. Lilly,* On Right and Wrong, p. 262.

abstract-concrete (ab″strakt-kon′krēt), *a.* Relating both to the abstract and to the concrete; in the Spencerian philosophy, noting those sciences which study abstractly concrete phenomena (physics and chemistry).

> Molar physics, molecular physics, and chemistry, dealing with abstract laws of motion and force that are gained from experience of concrete phenomena, and appealing at every step to the concrete processes of observation and experiment, may be distinguished as *abstract-concrete* sciences. *J. Fiske,* Cosmic Philos., II. 44.

abstraction, *n.* 6. In *geol.*, the tapping of the head waters of one stream by another the erosive action of which is more rapid.

Abstractional demonstration, a demonstration which treats characters, relations, operations, and the like as themselves objects having characters, relations, operations, etc.

abub (ä-bōb′), *n.* [Syr. **abūb?*] An ancient Syrian musical instrument, probably a Pan's-pipes.

abulic (a-bō′lik), *a.* Relating to or suffering from abulia. Also *aboulic.*

abundance, *n.* 3. In *card-playing,* same as ★*abondance.*

aburahaye (ä″bö-rä-hä′ye), *n.* [Jap., < *abura,* oil, fat, + *haye,* said to mean 'minnow.'] A Japanese name of a fish of the family *Cyprinidæ, Sarcocheilichthys variegatus,* found in the waters of Japan. Also known as *higai.*

abusefulness (ab-ūs′fûl-nes), *n.* Capability of being abused or put to a wrong use. *Ruskin,* Unto this Last, p. 124.

Abutilon, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus, generally of a cultivated species. See *velvet-leaf,* 3, and *American jute,* under *jute*[2].

abutment, *n.* 2. (*c*) In a rotary engine, a part provided to cut off the steam pressure from the back or exhaust side of the piston.

abuttal, *n.* 2. The fact of abutting or of lying contiguous: as, the *abuttal* of the land on a highway.

abuv, *adv.* and *prep.* A simplified spelling of *above.*

abuze, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *abuse.*

Abysmal clay. Same as ★*abyssal clay.*

abyssal, *a.* 3. In *petrol.*, applied by Brögger and others to deep-seated or plutonic igneous rocks. — **Abyssal benthos.** See ★*benthos* and ★*hypobenthos.*— **Abyssal clay,** fine clay now being deposited on the sea-floor in depths exceeding 600–700 fathoms. This material is generally red, purple, chocolate, or brown in color, is made up of impalpable particles free from organic remains, and is regarded by Murray as constituted of fine volcanic materials which have been decomposed in sea-water and have accumulated with excessive slowness during immense periods of time. Intermingled with the clay are particles of metallic iron and concretions of manganese oxid. Some geologists regard it as doubtful whether rocks representing such profound oceanic deposits are present in existing continental masses; others find parallel conditions suggested in some of the barren and highly colored Silurian and Cambrian slates.

Abyssinian church, gold. See ★*church,* ★*gold.*— **Abyssinian languages,** the languages of Abyssinia, some Semitic and others Hamitic. The Semitic class includes: (*a*) Amharic, derived from the ancient Sabean or Himyaritic, introduced from Yemen in southern Arabia, and closely related to Geëz or Ethiopic. (See next.) It has been the official language of Abyssinia since about the year 1300 (when the capital of Ethiopia was removed to Shoa), gradually superseding the ancient Geëz, but adopting its syllabic alphabet (with some modifications and many additions) and a large number of its words. It is the popular language; its literature is comparatively modern and slight. (*b*) Ethiopic, called by its users the *Ge'ez,* usually written *Geëz,* the language of the Aga'azi, 'emigrants' from southern Arabia who had settled in Tigré (now a province of Abyssinia) about 335 A. D. Superseded by Amharic as the official language of the country about the year 1300, it has continued to be the liturgic language of the Abyssinian Church, somewhat as Latin in the Roman Catholic Church. Originally written, like the other Semitic languages, from right to left, the direction was early changed, under Greek influence, to the European order (from left to right). The alphabet consists of peculiar characters of Himyaritic origin. There is considerable literature, including an ancient translation of the Bible. The two principal modern representatives of Geëz are the dialects known as (1) *Tigré* (*Tigrē, Tigraï,* native *Tigraï*), spoken by nomadic tribes in the extreme north, and (2) *Tigriña,* a more corrupt form largely mixed with Amharic words, as spoken in the old province of Tigré. The Hamitic family is represented in Abyssinia by *Agau* (*Agou*), spoken by a large number of Abyssinians and Tigré people, by Galla, and by many others.

A. C. (3) In *elect.*, an abbreviation for *alternating current.* (4) An abbreviation of *Analytical Chemist.*

ac_0, ac_1, ac_2, ac_3, etc. Points of flexure in the heating curves of iron and steel. The point ac_1 on heating is the same as ar_1 on cooling, etc.

acacanthrax (ak-a-kan′thraks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκακος,* not bad (*ἀ-* priv. + *κακός,* bad), + *ἀνθραξ,* carbuncle: see *anthrax.*] Non-specific anthrax; carbuncle.

acacetin (a-kā′se-tin), *n.* [*acacia* + *-et-* + *in*[2].] A compound, $C_{16}H_{12}O_5$, found in the leaves of *Robinia Pseudacacia.* It is probably the monomethyl ether of ★apigenin (which see).

acacia, *n.*— **Parasol acacia,** a variety of the common locust or false acacia. It forms a compact spherical head and, though not producing flowers, is much cultivated in central and northern Europe for decoration and shade.

academic, *n.* 3. A member of an academy or learned society; an academist or academician. *Swinburne,* Essays and Studies, p. 372. *N. E. D.*

academicalism (ak″a-dem′i-ka-l-izm), *n.* [*academical, a.,* + *-ism.*] Adherence to academic rules or methods; conventionalism; formalism. *Athenæum* (quoted in N. and Q., 8th ser., IV. 363).

academicism, *n.* 2. A tendency toward Platonic opinions.

academize (a-kad′em-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *academized,* ppr. *academizing.* [*academy* + *-ize.*] To form into an academy, or subject to the rules of an academy. *Daily Telegraph,* May 4, 1868. *N. E. D.*

Academy of music. (*a*) A local musical society or corporation, founded either for the support of musical education or for research connected with musical science. (*b*) An operatic company or choral club organized for the study and rendering of musical works. (*c*) A building devoted to the rendering of musical works. The most famous of the many Italian academies is that of Bologna, founded in 1482. The French Academy, which is a royal subvention for the performance of opera, really dates from the privilege granted in 1669. The earlier operas of Handel were largely written for an operatic association called the Royal Academy.

Acadian. I. *a.*— **Acadian hairstreak.** See ★*hairstreak.*— **Acadian owl.** See ★*owl*[1].

II. *n.* 2. In *geol.*, the middle division or stage of the Cambrian system of eastern North America, named from its typical development in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but extending into Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and eastern Massachusetts, and perhaps farther south in the Appalachian region. Paleontologically it is known as the *Paradoxides horizon,* con-

trasting with the *Olenellus horizon*, or Georgian stage, below, and with the *Dicellocephalus horizon*, or Saratogian stage, above. Its rocks are chiefly slates and shales.

Acajou oil, a fat oil obtained from the acajou or cashew-nut, *Anacardium occidentale*, used for food and in cooking in Brazil and the West Indies.

Acalephæ, *n. pl.* 2. A class of *Cœlenterata*, including medusæ of considerable size, with gastral filaments, endodermal gonads, and lobed umbrella-edge, and without true velum: contrasted with *Hydromedusæ* and *Actinozoa*. Same as *Acraspeda*.

acalyptrate (ak-ą-lip'trāt), *a.* [*a*-18 + *calyptrate*.] In *bot.*, not furnished with a calyptra; in *entom.*, of or belonging to the *Acalyptratæ*.

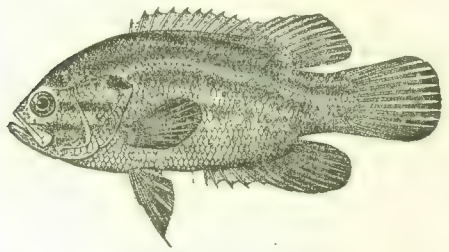
acamp (ą-kamp'), *adv.* [*a*3 + *camp*.] To the camp; campward. *J. Barlow*, Columbiad, vi. 637.

a candelliere. 2. Said of a style of decoration frequently found on the majolica of Urbino, Castel Durante, and other manufactures, consisting of animal grotesques arranged symmetrically around the border or on either side of a central design.

acanth (ą-kanth'), *n.* [*acanthus*.] Same as *acanthus*, 2.

acanthad (ą-kan'thad), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthus* + *-ad*.] A plant of the *Acanthus* family.

Acantharchus (ak-an-thär'kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *ἀρχός*, rectum.] A



Mud-sunfish (*Acantharchus pomotis*).
(From Bull. 47 U. S. Nat. Museum.)

genus of sunfishes of the family *Centrarchidæ*, including the mud-sunfish, *A. pomotis*.

Acantharia, *n. pl.* 2. One of the four suborders into which Haeckel divides the *Radiolaria*: characterized by having the capsule-membrane uniformly perforated and the skeleton composed of acanthine spicules.

Acanthephyra (ak-an-thef'i-rą), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Acanthephyridæ*. *Milne-Edwards*, 1881.

Acanthephyridæ (a-kan-the-fī'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthephyra* + *-idæ*.] A family of macrurous podophthalmous crustaceans mainly inhabiting the deep sea. They have the body laterally compressed, the first antennæ with 2 long flagella, and the first two pairs of trunk-legs slender and subequal. The typical genus is *Acanthephyra*. Also *Miersiidæ*.

Acantherpestes (a-kan-thėr-pes'tēz), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *ἑρπηστής*, a reptile.] A genus of Carboniferous myriapods, some of the members of which attained a length of a foot. They were armed with branching spines and appear to have had lateral branchial pores; hence they are regarded by Scudder as amphibious.

acanthin, acanthine (a-kan'thin), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] An organic substance, allied to horn or chitin, which enters into the composition of the spicules in the nonsilicious *Radiolaria*.

acanthine, *a.* 3. In *ichth.*, spine-like; bearing spines.

acanthinic (ak-an-thin'ik), *a.* Composed of or containing ★acanthin (which see).

acanthinous (a-kan'thi-nus), *a.* [*acanthin* + *-ous*.] Consisting of or resembling acanthin.

acanthion (a-kan'thi-on), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκάνθιον*, dim. of *ἀκανθα*, a spine.] In *craniom.*, the extreme point of the nasal spine. *Von Török*.

Acanthistius (ak-an-this'ti-us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *ἱστίον*, dim. of *ἱστόν*, a web.] A genus of serranoid fishes allied to *Plectropoma*: found in South America and elsewhere.

Acanthobatis (ak-an-thob'ą-tis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *βατίς*, skate, roach.] A genus of fossil rays or skates from the Miocene Tertiary of France and Würtemberg.

Acanthoceras (ak-an-thos'e-rąs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *κέρας*, horn.] The typical genus of the family *Acanthoceratidæ*.

Acanthoceratidæ (ak-an-thos-e-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthoceras* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods or ammonites which have evolute or loosely coiled whorls bearing more or less continuous transverse ribs. The species are from the Cretaceous system.

Acanthochætodon (a-kan-thō-kē'tō-don), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *χαίτη*, hair (bristle), + *ὀδούς*, tooth (see *Chætodon*).] A genus of chætodontids, the butterfly-fishes of the East Indies.

Acanthocladia (a-kan-thō-klā'di-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine. + *κλάδος*, a branch.] The typical genus of the family *Acanthocladiidæ*.

Acanthocladiidæ (a-kan″thō-kla-dī'i-dē), *n.pl.* A family of cryptostomatous *Bryozoa*, represented by genera which occur in geologic formations from the Silurian to the Permian.

Acanthocottus (a-kan-thō-kot'us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *κόττος*, a river-fish (the bullhead?): see *Cottus*.] A genus of sea-sculpins. Earlier called *Myoxocephalus*.

Acanthocybium (a-kan-thō-sī'bi-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *κύβιον*, salted flesh of a sort of tunny.] A genus of mackerels, family *Scombridæ*, of the tropics, remarkable for the elongate form and serrate teeth. The peto or wahoo of the West Indies, *A. petus* or *A. solandri*, belongs to this genus.

acanthocyst (a-kan'thō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, + *κύστις*, bladder.] In the *Nemertini*, a sac or an enormous cell containing one or more calcareous stylets.

Acanthodei, *n. pl.* 2. In Agassiz's classification, an order of selachians or sharks having the endoskeleton and parts of the skull calcified; pterygoquadrate articulated with the cranium and sometimes bearing teeth; fins, except the caudal, with stout anterior spines; and shagreen scales quadrate and compactly arranged. The members of this order are all fossil and belong wholly to the Paleozoic formations. Two families are distinguished, the *Acanthodidæ* and the *Diplacanthidæ*.

acanthodian (ak-an-thō'di-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [*Acanthodes*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Acanthodes* or the order *Acanthodei*.

II. *n.* A fossil fish of the genus *Acanthodes*.

Acantholabrus (a-kan-thō-lā'brus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + L. *labrum*, lip (see *Labrus*).] A genus of labroid fishes of the north of Europe, having an increased number of anal spines. The species is *A. exoletus*.

acanthology (ak-an-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak.] The study of the structure and functions of spines, especially of those of sea-urchins.

Acanthomeridæ (a-kan″thō-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Acanthomera*, a genus (⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, spine, + *μέρος*, a part (or *μηρός*, thigh?)), + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects confined to America and containing only two genera, *Acanthomera* and *Rhaphiorhynchus*. They are allied to the gadflies of the family *Tabanidæ*. The family contains the largest *Diptera* known, some of them reaching a length of two inches.

acanthometran (a-kan-thō-met'rąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the genus *Acanthometra*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Acanthometra*.

acanthometridan (a-kan-thō-met'ri-dąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Acanthometridæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Acanthometridæ*.

Acanthonida (ak-an-thon'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, + *-on-* + *-ida*.] An order or a family of acantharian radiolarians having 20 spines arranged according to Müller's law (4 equatorial, 8 tropical, and 8 polar). As an order it includes the families *Astrolonchidæ*, *Quadrilonchidæ*, and *Amphilonchidæ*.

Acanthonidæ (ak-an-thon'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as ★*Acanthonida*.

acanthophore (a-kan'thō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, + *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν*, bear.] A somewhat conical granular mass which bears the median stylet in the bottom of the eversible portion of the proboscis in certain *Metanemertini*.

acanthophract (a-kan'thō-frakt), *n.* One of the *Acanthophractæ*.

acanthopodous (ak-an-thop'ō-dus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *-ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, bearing spines on the petiole or peduncle.—2. Same as *acanthopod*.

acanthopore (a-kan'thō-pōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *πόρος*, pore.] In the extinct tabulate corals of the family *Chætitidæ*, one of a set of pores which emerge on the surface in small tubercles. Contrasted with ★*autopore* and ★*mesopore*.

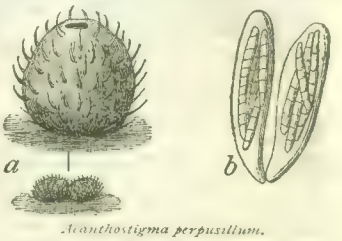
acanthopous (a-kan'thō-pus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Having spines on or about the eye.

Acanthosoma (a-kan-thō-sō'mą), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1824), ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *σῶμα*, body.] An interesting genus of pentatomid bugs common to the old and new worlds. *A. griseum* of Europe is remarkable for the solicitude shown by the female for her young. She not only protects the eggs, but cares for the young for a considerable period after hatching.

acanthosphenote (a-kan-thō-sfē'nōt), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + **σφηνωτός*, ⟨ *σφηνοῦν*, *v.*, ⟨ *σφήν*, a wedge.] A term applied by Mackintosh to the spines of *Echinoidea*, which are shown by transverse section to consist of a number of wedge-shaped portions radiating from a central axis and separated by bands of porous tissue.

acanthosphere (a-kan'thō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] One of the peculiar spiny bodies contained in the cells of *Nitella*: the *Stachelkügeln* of the Germans.

Acanthostigma (a-kan-thō-stig'mą), *n.* [NL. (De Notaris, 1863), named in allusion to the spine-like bristles of the perithecium, ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, + *στίγμα*, mark, dot, spot.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having small superficial perithecia beset with short, stiff bristles. The spores are mostly fusiform and hyaline with several septa. The species are mostly saprophytic. *A. parasiticum* is said to cause a disease of the silver fir, *Abies Picea*, in Europe.



Acanthostigma perpusillum.
a, two perithecia (below), one enlarged (above); *b*, two spore-cases cut longitudinally to show the fusiform septate spores.

Acanthostracion (a-kan-thō-strā'si-on), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *ὀστράκιον*, dim. of *ὄστρακον*, a shell.] A generic name applied to the three-angled box-fishes with horn-like spines above the eyes.

Acanthotelson (a-kan-thō-tel'sọn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *τέλσον*, limit: see *telson*.] A genus of extinct amphipod *Crustacea* from the Carboniferous rocks.

acanthozoöid (a-kan-thō-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, + *zoöid*.] The narrow hook-bearing posterior end of the proscolex of certain *Cestoidea*, as *Dipylidium caninum*. See ★*cystozoöid*.

a cappella. 2. In *music*, noting a species of time which employs four minims or half-notes in each measure.

acapulco (ä-kä-pùl'kō), *n.* [*Acapulco*, a Mexican seaport.] A name in the Philippine Islands and Guam of *Herpetica alata*, an introduced plant of Mexican origin, the leaves of which are used as a remedy for ringworm and other parasitic skin-diseases. See *ringworm-shrub*.

acara (ä-kä-rä'), *n.* [Tupi *acará*.] A name applied to different cichloid fishes found in South America. From the common name the genus *Acara* was named.

acari (ak'ą-rī), *n. pl.* [Plural of *acarus*.] The order *Acarina* as a whole, or any number of species or individuals of the order. See *Acarus* and *Acarina*.

acariasis, *n.*—**Poultry acariasis**, any infection of poultry by mites (*Acarina*), as the cutaneous infection with the chicken-tick (*Dermanyssus gallinæ*) or the chicken-mites (*Sarcoptes mutans*, *S. lævis gallinæ*), the subcutaneous infection with the cystic fowl-mite (*Laminosioptes cysticola*), or the infection of the air-passages with the internal chicken-mite (*Cytodites nudus*).—**Psoroptic acariasis**, a highly contagious cutaneous infection of certain domesticated animals with mites (*Acarina*) belonging to the genus *Psoroptes*. The best-known forms are the common sheep-scab, and cattle-mange or cattle-scab, sometimes called *Texas itch*. Similar infections occur on the horse, ass, mule, goat, and rabbit.—**Sarcoptic acariasis**, a highly contagious cutaneous infection with mites (*Acarina*) belonging to the genus *Sarcoptes*. The most common form is the itch or scabies of man, caused by the itch-mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*), which burrows irregular galleries in the epidermis. *Norwegian itch* is a specially severe variety of the disease. Varieties of sarcoptic acariasis or sarcoptic mange also affect the horse, cattle, goat, camel, llama, hog, rabbit, ferret, dog, wolf, lion, wombat cat, pigeon, and poultry.

acariform (a-kar'i-fôrm), *a.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀκαρι*, acarus, mite, + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *acaroid*.

acarine (ak'ą-rin), *a.* and *n.* [NL. **acarinus*, ⟨ *acarus*, acarus.] **I.** *a.* Like an acarian; of or relating to the order *Acarina*.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Acarina* or of the genus *Acarus*.—**Acarine diseases,** diseases such as mange or the itch.

acarocecidium (ak″a-rō-sē-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *acarocecidia* (-ä). A plant-gall made by mites: practically the same as ★*phytoptocecidium*.

The analogy of these organs to the *acaro-cecidia* (that is to say, to galls caused by certain acarids) of laurels and various other plants is striking.
Smithsonian Report, 1896, p. 452.

acarodomatia, *n.* Plural of ★*acarodomatium*.

acarodomatium (ak″a-rō-dō-mā′shi-um), *n.*; pl. *acarodomatia* (-shi-ä). [NL., < *Acarus* + Gr. *δωμάτιον*, dim. of *δῶμα*, a house: see *dome*.] A shelter formed on certain tropical plants for the protection of mites (acari) when they are of service to the host.

acarologist (ak-a-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [*acarology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the study of the *Acarina*, or mites and ticks.

If that be so, then it appears to me that Dr. Oudemans has proved conclusively that the sense in which *acarologists* use the genus *Oribata* is correct.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., April, 1902, p. 311.

acarology (ak-a-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [NL. *acarus* + Gr. *-λογία*: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of mites.

acatalepsy, *n.* **3.** A weak understanding; mental deficiency.

acatamathesia (a-kat″a-ma-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *καταμάθησις*, thoroughknowledge, < *καταμανθάνειν*, learn thoroughly, < *κατά*, intens., + *μανθάνειν*, know well.] Inability to comprehend ordinary conversation, accompanied by a blunting of the perceptions. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol.

acatastasia (a-kat-a-stā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκαταστασία*, instability, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κατάστασις*, stability: see *catastasis*.] In *med.*, irregularity in the symptoms or course of a disease.

acatastasis (ak-a-tas′ta-sis), *n.* [See ★*acatastasia*.] **1.** An unsettling, as of the mind. *E. Hooker*.—**2.** In *med.*, same as ★*acatastasia*. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

acatastatic (a-kat-a-stat′ik), *a.* Unsettled; indeterminate; irregular.

acategorical (a-kat-ē-gor′i-kal), *a.* [*a-*, not, + *categorical*.] Illogical; loose; inexact: as, *acategorical* arguments. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

acatharsia, *n.* (*c*) Amenorrhea.

acatholic (a-kath′ō-lik), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *catholic*.] Un-Catholic; not Catholic; hence, sectarian. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 525.

A. C. C. In *elect.*, an abbreviation of *Anodic Closure Contraction*.

accelerant (ak-sel′e-rant), *a.* and *n.* [L. *accelerans*, ppr. of *accelerare*, hasten: see *accelerate*.] **I.** *a.* That accelerates; accelerating.

II. *n.* That which quickens; specifically, one of the nerves stimulation of which causes increased rapidity of the heart's action.

accelerate, *v. t.* **3.** To assign a date earlier than the true or real one; give an earlier date to; antedate. *Milman*, Hist. Latin Christianity, I. 72.

acceleration, *n.* (*e*) In *biol.*, the supposed acquisition of new characters by adults, and their inheritance by descendants at earlier and earlier stages of their life; ★tachygenesis (which see).—**Angular acceleration,** the time-rate of angular velocity. It is measured numerically as radians per second per second.—**Equation of acceleration.** The acceleration of a body is equal to the force acting on it divided by its mass. The acceleration of a moving body at any instant is the rate at which its velocity is changing at that instant: $a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$.—**Equatorial acceleration of the sun,** the diminution of the rotation period for points on the sun's equator as compared with the period at points in higher latitudes. Between the equator and latitude 40° the difference is about two days.—**Linear acceleration,** rate of change of linear velocity: usually expressed in centimeters per second per second.—**Parallelogram of accelerations,** a vector diagram for the resolution or composition of accelerations, similar in construction and principle to the parallelogram of forces. See *force*[1].—**Secular acceleration,** in *astron.*, a slow increase in the mean orbital motion of a heavenly body. In the case of the moon it amounts to about 8 seconds in a century. See *acceleration*.—**Triangle of accelerations,** a vector diagram for the resolution and composition of accelerations, similar to the triangle of velocities or of forces. See ★*polygon of vectors*.—**Unit of acceleration,** the acceleration which produces unit change of velocity in unit time: usually one centimeter per second per second.—**Unit of angular acceleration,** the acceleration which produces unit change in the angular velocity of a body in unit time: usually a radian in a second.

accelerative, *a.* **2.** In *philol.*, indicating a notion of acceleration: applied to certain verb-forms in some agglutinative languages. See the extract.

The highly agglutinating character of this language [the *Kuki-Lushai* of North Kachar Hills and parts of Nagaland] is evident from the numerous conjugations given by Mr. Soppitt, for some of which he has no names, but which may be called *Acceleratives*, Retardatives, Complementatives, and so on. *Keane*, Man Past and Present, p. 185.

Accelerative force, in *physics*, a force which produces positive acceleration and consequently increases the velocity of a moving body: opposed to *retarding force*, the acceleration due to which is negative.

accelerator, *n.* (*e*) A device in a motor-car by which the operator may render inoperative the speed-governor of the motor. If the governor is of the centrifugal type, as the speed increases the balls or weights fly outward against the action of a spring. The accelerator increases the tension of the spring or draws the balls inward directly, so that the governor ceases to act to close the throttle or regulate speed as the motor increases its number of revolutions above the limit set by the normal tension of the springs.

accelerator-pedal (ak-sel′e-rā-tor-ped″al), *n.* A pedal used to actuate the rods of the accelerator mechanism in many forms of motor-car. See ★*accelerator* (*e*).

accelerograph (ak-sel′e-rō-graf), *n.* An apparatus designed for measuring the succession of pressures developed in a powder-chamber by the combustion of a charge. The powder may be exploded in an inclosed vessel or be placed in the bore of a gun and act on a projectile.

accelerometer (ak-sel-e-rom′e-tėr), *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the force required to start a train and keep it going and the centrifugal force when the train rounds a curve. The instrument consists of two glass vessels connected by a tube, one containing a liquid such as mercury and the other red alcohol. *Amer. Inventor*, July 15, 1904, p. 312.

2. An apparatus for showing by direct registry the law of the movement, in the function of time, of a piston subjected to the action of powder gases.

accensor, *n.* **2.** In the early Christian church, the one who lighted and extinguished the candles on or about the altar. This office is now performed by an altar-boy.

accent, *n.*, **8.** Musical accent in general is said to be *transferred*, or *false*, when for esthetic reasons it is placed in some unusual place, contrary to the simple rhythm: thus in a syncopated passage (see *syncopation*, 2) the accents are systematically transferred. In *violin-playing*, an accent is called *dead* when the bow is held firmly against the strings after beginning an emphatic tone, so as to choke the sound.

10. In *decorative art*, an added relieving or contrastive touch or tint: as, deep blue or crimson, with *accents* of gold.—**Logical accent.** (*a*) The accent or stress placed by the voice on the root-syllable of a word, as in Anglo-Saxon and other Teutonic languages: as, for example, Anglo-Saxon *gif'an*, to give, *forgif'ennes*, forgiveness, etc. (*b*) The special stress or emphasis laid on a particular word in a sentence: as, for example, on 'us' in the line, "Better for *us*, perhaps, it might appear" (*Pope*, Essay on Man, I. 169). *Latham*, English, II. 45.—**Primary accent.** (*a*) The principal accent or stress in a word of several syllables. In English, as a rule, it falls on a root-syllable, as in shep'herdess, unnat'ural, impos'sible; or on the first syllable: but the fact depends upon the history of the word in question, and cannot be reduced to one or two rules. (*b*) A character, usually (′), used to mark such an accented syllable.—**Rhythmical accent,** accent depending on rhythm as associated with quantity or pitch.—**Secondary accent.** (*a*) A second or minor accent or stress heard in the pronunciation of some words with two or more syllables, preceding or following that bearing the primary accent. (*b*) A character, usually (″), used to mark such an accent. The term often includes minor accents of the third (tertiary) or weaker grades, as in in‴con″tro-ver′ti-ble, hy″per-cat‴a-lec′tic, in‴″com‴″pre-hen‴″si-bil′i-ty, etc.—**Tonic accent,** syllabic stress.

accentualist (ak-sen′tū-al-ist), *n.* [*accentual* + *-ist*.] One who holds to a particular theory of accent.

acceptance, *n.* **4.** Acceptableness; the quality of being acceptable. *Browning*, Ring and Book, ii. 835.—**Acceptance of persons,** favoritism; partiality.—**Proposal and acceptance.** See ★*proposal*.

acceptive, *a.* **2.** Fitting; appropriate. *Mrs. Browning*, Loved Once.

access, *n.* **8.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *accession*, 6.

accession (ak-sesh′ọn), *v. t.* To enter in the accession-book of a library. See ★*accession-book*.

accession-book (ak-sesh′ọn-bůk), *n.* A blank-book in which the titles of the books or volumes received by a library are entered in the order of their receipt, with all the necessary details regarding them, such as date of entry, accession-number, class-number, author, name of publisher, place and date of publication, size, number of pages, etc. *J. C. Dana*, Library Primer, p. 77.

accession-number (ak-sesh′ọn-num′bėr), *n.* The number given to a volume when it is entered in the accession-book of a library, showing the order of its receipt.

accessorius, *a.*—**Lateralis accessorius,** the accessory lateral line; in fishes, one or more series of mucous tubes in addition to the usual series called the *lateral line*.

accessory. **I.** *a.* **3.** In the logical system of Lotze, adding (as thought) to the coherence of the matter of thought a notion of the ground of its coherence. See the extract.

That peculiarity of thought which will govern the whole of our subsequent exposition lies in the production of those *accessory* and justificatory notions which condition the form of our apprehension.
Lotze (trans.), Logic, Introd., § 7.

4. In *geol.*, noting those minerals which are present in relatively small quantities in a rock and are not mentioned in its definition, such as zircon, apatite, and magnetite in granite: contrasted with *essential*.—**Accessory germ-plasm.** See ★*germ-plasm*.—**Accessory idioplasm.** See ★*idioplasm*.—**Accessory parts** or **voices,** in *music*, parts or voices which supply an accompaniment to those which are principal or essential.—**Accessory signs,** in *pathol.*, customary or constantly attendant signs.

II. *n.* **4.** In *organ-building*, same as *accessory* ★*stop*.

Accident yield. See ★*yield*.

Accidental variations. See ★*variation*.

accidentalism, *n.* **4.** In *philos.*, the opinion that events are sometimes modified without adequate cause: a use of the word proposed by J. M. Baldwin.

accipenserin, *n.* See ★*acipenserin*.

acclimatable (a-klī′mā-ta-bl), *a.* Acclimatizable. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Acclimation fever. See ★*fever*[1].

acclimatize, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To become climatically accustomed or habituated to a new locality or to new conditions.

accolent (ak′ō-lent), *a.* and *n.* [L. *accolens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *accolere*, dwell by, < *ad*, to, + *colere*, till, dwell: see *cult*.] Dwelling near by; one who dwells near by.

The close resemblance between the skulls of the ancient Cibolans and those of the *accolents* of the Gila-Salado has been commented on by others. *J. W. Fewkes*, in Smithsonian Report, 1896, p. 519.

accommodation, *n.* **5.** In *biol.*, a change which is brought about in a living being by its own activity and is not transmitted to its descendants, as contrasted with a variation regarded as a congenital change which is not the effect of the activity of the organism and is transmitted to descendants; an acquired character.—**6.** In *genetic psychology*, the reverse of habit. It implies modification of function or type, and finds expression in selective thought, interest, etc. *Baldwin*, Handbook of Psychol., p. 49.

7. In *theol.*, the theory that God in his revelation so modifies its teaching that it meets the needs of man, who is limited in knowledge and holiness. So God's law is accommodated to the hardness of man's heart, and his truth to ignorance.—**8.** A public coach with seats inside for twelve persons, and with an entrance on each side. The body was hung on leather thoroughbraces after the manner of the post-chaise. It was first used in New York on Broadway between Wall and Bleecker streets. Its successors were the sociable and the omnibus.—**Absolute accommodation,** that of one eye acting independently of its fellow.—**Accommodation phosphenes.** See ★*phosphene*.—**Limits of accommodation,** in *physiol.* and *psychological optics*, the nearest and farthest points at which an object can be seen single: also termed *range of accommodation*.—**Line of accommodation,** in *psychological optics*, the portion of the line of sight for points in which the same degree of accommodation is sufficient.—**Range of accommodation.** See *limits of* ★*accommodation*.—**Relative accommodation,** that effected by the two eyes acting together.

accompaniment, *n.* (*a*) An accompaniment is said to be *obbligato* when it so far differs from that which is accompanied that it is necessary for the intended effect, but *ad libitum* when it so nearly coincides with that which is accompanied that it may or may not be used, at will. The form of an accompaniment is specifically described by terms such as *arpeggio*, *figured*, *pulsatile*, *harmonic*, *contrapuntal*, *running*, etc., and its character is indicated by naming the instrument or other apparatus by which it is provided: as, a piano *accompaniment*, a chorus *accompaniment*, etc.—**Accompaniment figure,** in *music*, a small pattern of notes which is used again and again, with but slight modifications, so as to form a continuous background or framework for a solo or other principal melody. The so-called *Alberti bass* is one variety of accompaniment figure; but the term is extended to cover much more elaborate melodic figures which are repeated in accompaniments.

accordatura (a-kôr-dä-tö′rä), *n.* [It., < *accordare*, accord, *v.*] The normal series of tones to which the strings of a stringed instrument, such as the violin, are tuned: any deviation from this series is called *scordatura*. Sometimes written *accord*.

according, *adv.*—**According to Gunter,** reckoned, determined, ascertained, or laid down in accordance with, or by means of, the rule, scales, tables, or instruments devised by Edmund Gunter (1581–1626), a noted English mathematician; hence, exact or exactly; accurate or accurately.

accordion, *n.* **II.** *a.* Resembling in its folds

the bellows of an accordion: as, **an *accordion* camera** (one that is extensible), ***accordion* skirts**, etc.

accordment (ą-kôrd'mẹnt), *n.* [*accord, v.*, + *-ment.*] Accord; agreement; reconcilement. *N. E. D.*

account, *n.*—**Bureau of accounts.** See ★*bureau.*—**Joint account,** an account, as in a bank or in some particular course of business dealings, in which two or more persons are conjointly interested, as distinguished from an account in which only one person, firm, or corporation is interested.—**To square accounts,** to ascertain, and to pay or receive, the balance due in any particular course of business dealings; settle up by paying or receiving the balance due.

accountant, *n.*—**Chartered accountant,** a certified public accountant. [British.]

The fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of *chartered accountants* in Scotland. *Athenæum*, Dec. 19, 1903.

accounter (ą-koun'tėr), *n.* [*account, v.*, + *-er.*] 1. One who counts or reckons; an accountant; a 'teller.'—2. One who keeps or renders, or is required to render, an account, as a steward of his stewardship.

accounting (ą-koun'ting), *n.* [*account, v.*, + *-ing.*] 1†. Reckoning; computation; counting.—2. An examination, reckoning, rendering, or balancing of accounts so as to arrive at the true state of any transaction or course of transactions: as, the court ordered an *accounting;* the parties came to an *accounting.*—3. The art or science of keeping accounts; the principles or methods of account-keeping; accountancy: as, manufacturing *accounting;* mercantile *accounting. Amer. Accountant's Manual*, I. 183.

accountment (ą-kount'mẹnt), *n.* [*account, v.*, + *-ment.*] Accounting; responsibility. [Rare.]

accouplement, *n.* 3. In *arch.*, the act of placing two pillars, columns, or pilasters close together, so as to form a pair, in contrast with similar pieces which are spaced more widely. Accouplement is rare in classical buildings as we know them, but is common in modern work.

Accra rubber. See ★*rubber.*

accrete, *a.* 2. In *biol.*, grown together: said of parts normally separate but naturally grafted. See *accretion*, 2.

accretion, *n.* 5. In *forestry*, increase in diameter or height: distinguished from *increment*, increase in volume.—6. In *petrol.*, a term proposed by Johnston-Lavis for a mass formed in solution by deposition about a nucleus, as in oölite, or upon the walls of a cavity. It stands in contrast to *concretion*, which is defined by the author named as a mechanical agglomeration about a nucleus.—**Accretion borer.** See ★*borer.*—**Accretion cutting.** Same as ★*accretion thinning.*—**Accretion thinning,** in *forestry*, a thinning made specifically to increase the rate of growth in diameter of the trees which are left standing.

accultural (a-kul'tụ-ral), *a.* [L. *ac-* for *ad-* + *cultura*, culture, + *-al.*] Obtained by acculturation, or by the adoption of foreign cultural elements.

The invention is at first individual, but when an invention is accepted and used by others it is *accultural*, and the invention of the individual may be added to the invention of others, so that it may be the invention of many men.
J. W. Powell, in Rep. Bur. Am. Ethnology, 1897–98, p. xxi.

acculturation (a-kul-tụ-rā'shọn), *n.* [L. *ac-* for *ad-* + *cultura*, culture, + *-ation.*] The process of adopting and assimilating foreign cultural elements.

The process of culture in all the five departments is by invention and *acculturation.*
J. W. Powell, in Rep. Bur. Am. Ethnology, 1897–98, p. xxi.

acculture (a-kul'tụr), *n.* [See *accultural.*] The cultural elements acquired by contact with foreign forms of culture. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 726.

acculturize (a-kul'tụr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acculturized*, ppr. *acculturizing.* [*acculture* + *-ize.*] To make the culture of a people similar to that of another; to bring about assimilation of culture.

The arts and industries of the partially *acculturized* Papago Indians. *Smithsonian Report*, 1895, p. 44.

accumbent, *a.* 3. In *entom.*, lying closely, as the scales on a butterfly's antenna.

accumpaniment, *n.* A simplified spelling of *accompaniment.*

accumpany, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *accompany.*

accumulator, *n.* 3. (*c*) In the pressure accumulator the displacement plunger is forced into the hydraulic cylinder by a piston which fits a second cylinder and on whose acting face a pressure of steam or air is maintained from a steam-boiler or from a compressed-air pump or reservoir of large capacity. The name *accumulator* is also given to a storage battery, in electrical engineering, since the battery may be charged and discharged at different rates, and in the chemical reaction caused by the charging current an electrical energy is accumulated which is discharged when the circuit is completed through the line. The energy may also be accumulated or stored in the form of heat in steam or other heat-transferring medium. In what has been called the *regenerative accumulator*, for example, steam from the exhaust-pipe of an intermittent non-condensing engine, such as a hammer, a hoisting-engine, or a rolling-mill, is received in a sheet-steel cylinder containing cast-iron plates. The metal mass acts to condense and reëvaporate this exhaust steam, and to accumulate the varying energy of the exhaust, so as to deliver a constant flow of low-pressure steam to some other form of steam-motor, preferably a condensing steam-turbine.

Ace in the pot, a dice game in which each player gets rid of a counter for every ace thrown.

a.-c.-e. mixture. See ★*mixture.*

aceconitic (as-e-kō-nit'ik), *a.* [*ace(tic)* + *(a)conitic*?] Noting an acid, $C_6H_6O_6$, which is formed by the action of sodium on the ethyl ester of bromacetic acid. It is isomeric with aconitic acid.

acedia (ä″sā-dē'ä), *n.* [Cuban use of Sp. *acedía*, a flounder.] A Cuban name for a species of tongue-fish or sole, *Symphurus plagusia.*

acediamine (as-e-dī-am'in), *n.* [Appar. *ace(tic)* + *di-*[2] + *amine.*] A substance $CH_3C(NH)NH_2$. Also *acetamidine.*

acefalous, *a.* A simplified spelling of *acephalous.*

aceitillo (ä-sā″i-tēl'yō), *n.* [Porto Rico Sp., dim of Sp. *aceite*, oil.] In Porto Rico, a small tree, *Simarouba Tulæ*, the wood of which is strong, durable, and well suited to all kinds of coarse carpenter-work.

ace-line (ās'līn), *n.* In *hand-ball* and similar sports, a line used in marking the courts.

acenaphthene (as-e-naf'thēn), *n.* [*ace(tic)* + *naphthene.*] A hydrocarbon, $C_{12}H_{10}$, obtained from coal-tar and also prepared artificially by heating *a*-ethylnaphthalene.

acenaphthylene (as-e-naf'thi-lēn), *n.* [*ace(tic)* + *naphthylene.*] A hydrocarbon, $C_{12}H_8$, formed when the vapor of acenaphthene is passed over red-hot lead oxid.

Acentrogobius (a-sen-trō-gō'bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκεντρος*, without sting, spine, or spur, + L. *gobius*, goby.] A genus of Asiatic river gobies, little different from *Ctenogobius.*

Acentropus (a-sen'trō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1835), < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κέντρον*, spine, + *πούς*, foot.] An anomalous genus of pyralid moths of the subfamily *Schœnobiinæ*, which contains the most completely aquatic forms of the order *Lepidoptera.* The larvæ live below the surface of the water on the leaves of aquatic plants, but have no air-gills. Their method of respiration is unknown.

acentrous (a-sen'trus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κέντρον*, center.] Without a center; specifically, noting a condition of the vertebral column found in some batrachians and fishes, in which bony neural arches are associated with a persistent notochord which shows no trace of segmentation: said also of cells in which a centrosome or centrosphere cannot be detected.

acephal, *n.* 2†. An animal or living being supposed to be headless; one of the *Acephali. Topsell*, Four-footed Beasts. *N. E. D.*

II. *a.* Headless; without a head or leader.

acephalate (a-sef'ą-lāt), *a.* [As *acephal(ous)* + *-ate*[1].] Acephalous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Acephala.*

acephalic (a-se-fal'ik), *a.* [*acephal-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *acephalous;* headless.

Its evolution has been *acephalic*, diffuse, or headless.
L. H. Bailey, Survival of the Unlike, p. 16.

Acephalina (a-sef″a-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *acephal(ous)* + *-ina*[2].] A group of *Eugregarinæ*, or a suborder of *Gregarinida*, in which the body is non-septate and there is no epimerite at any stage. They are chiefly cœlomic parasites. *Monocystis* is an example. Same as *Monocystidea.*

acephaline (a-sef'ą-lin), *a.* [NL. *acephalinus* (neut. pl. *Acephalina*), < Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, headless: see *acephalous.*] Resembling the *Acephalina*, or having no epimerite, as certain *Gregarinida.*

A small sporozoite penetrates into a blood corpuscle and there grows, assuming all the characters of a small *acephaline* Gregarine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 814.

acephalism (a-sef'ą-lizm), *n.* The opinions and practices of the acephalists, or those who acknowledged no ecclesiastical superior. See *Acephali.*

acephalocyst, *n.* 2. A sterile echinococcus cyst.

acephalophorous (a-sef-ą-lof'ọ-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] Not bearing a distinct head; resembling the *Acephalophora.*

aceraceous (as-ę-rā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Aceraceæ* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having the characters of or belonging to the *Aceraceæ* or maple family.

Acerata (a-ser'ą-tä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀκέρατος*, without horns, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κέρας*, horn.] In Kingsley's classification of the *Arthropoda*, a division given rank as a class and coequal with the *Crustacea.* It is defined as including branchiate arthropods in which the branchial folds act either as gills or as lungs. The body has a well-defined cephalothorax and abdomen, six segments and their appendages appertaining to the former, and the segments more or less fused; a caudal spine or telson; and no antennæ. The *Acerata* are divided into two groups, the *Merostomata*, of which *Limulus* is the only existing representative, and the *Arachnida*, or spiders, mites, and scorpions.

acerate[2] (as'ę-rāt), *a.* [L. *aceratus*, mingled with chaff (taken here as 'like chaff,' that is, 'sharp-pointed,' appar. associated with *acus* (*acu-*), a needle), < *acus* (*acer-*), chaff.] Needle-shaped or rod-shaped: specifically applied to monaxon spicules found in calcareous sponges; in *bot.*, same as *acerose* (*b*).

a cerquate (ä cher-kwā'te). [It. dial. (Perugian): *a*, with; *cerquate*, pl., < *cerqua* = Sardinian *kerku* (= It. *querce*, *quercia*), < L. *quercus*, oak: see *Quercus.*] Said of decoration consisting of conventionalized oak leaves and acorns, usually painted in deep yellow on a blue ground. Such decoration is frequently found on Italian majolica wares, particularly those of Urbino.

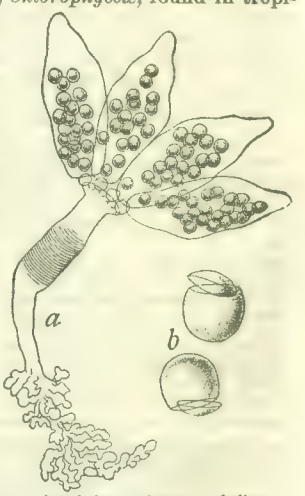
Acervularia (a-sėr-vụ-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *acervulus*, a little heap, + *-aria.*] A genus of extinct tetracorals of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*, abundant in the Silurian and Devonian formations. They grow in bushy colonies, and have stout septa, tabulæ in the central area, and the peripheral zone filled with vesicular tissue.

acervulus, *n.* 2. The fruiting pustule of certain fungi, as *Glœosporium* and related genera, consisting of small dense masses of conidiophores and conidia formed beneath the epidermis of the host, which bursts and permits the escape of the conidia when they mature.

Acetabularia (as-e-tab-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *acetabulum*, cup, + *-aria.*] See ★*acetabulum*, 5.

acetabulate (as-e-tab'ū-lāt), *a.* Cup-shaped, as the sucker of certain trematodes.

acetabulum, *n.* 5. [*cap.*] A genus of calcareous green algæ, *Chlorophyceæ*, found in tropical or subtropical waters: characterized by an erect axis surmounted by a solid cap which consists of numerous radiating chambers. Also *Acetabularia. Tournefort*, 1719.



a, *Acetabulum exiguum*, a thallus enlarged; *b*, *Acetabulum exiguum*, spores with lid. (From Murray's "Introduction . . . to Seaweeds.")

acetabulous (as-e-tab'ū-lus), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *acetabuliform*, 1.

acetacetic (as-et-a-sē'tik), *a.* See ★*aceto-acetic.*

acetaldehyde (as-et-al'dę-hīd), *n.* [*acet(ic)* + *aldehyde.*] The aldehyde CH_3CHO, formed by the oxidation of common or ethyl alcohol. It boils at 21° C., and has a disagreeable penetrating odor.

acetamidine (as-et-am'i-din), *n.* Same as ★*acediamine.*

Acetaminoacetic acid. Same as ★*aceturic acid.*

acetaminol (as-et-am'i-nōl), *n.* [*acet(ic)* + *am(monia)* + *-in*[2] + *-ol.*] A trade-name for π-acetaminobenzoyleugenol, $NH(C_2H_3O)C_6H_4CO_2.C_6H_3(OCH_3)C_3H_5$. It is a crystalline substance having antiseptic properties.

acetanilide (as-et-an'i-lid), *n.* [*acet-yl* + *anilide.*] A substance, $C_6H_5NH.C_2H_3O$, formed by heating aniline and glacial acetic acid for several hours, or by the action of acetyl chlorid or acetic anhydrid on aniline. *Fownes.*

acetenyl (a-set'ē-nil), *n.* [*acet(ic)* + *-ene* + *-yl.*] A term used in composition, indicating that a compound contains the group CH:C, derived from acetylene (C_2H_2), as acetenylbenzene, $C_6H_5C{:}CH$. It has also been erroneously used to designate the group $CH_2{:}CH$, styrene ($C_6H_5CH{:}CH_2$) having also been called *acetenylbenzene.*

acetenylbenzene. See ★*acetenyl.*

acethemin, acethæmin (as-et-hē'min), *n.* [*acet(ic)* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] The term applied to a preparation, $C_{34}H_{33}O_4N_4ClFe$, of hemin said to contain an acetyl group, CH_3CO. It is derived from the coloring matter of the blood.

Acetin blue. See ★*blue.*

acetize (as'e-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *acetized*, ppr. *acetizing.* To undergo acetous fermentation; become sour. *R. F. Burton.*

acetoacetate (as″e-tō-as'e-tāt), *n.* [*acetoacet(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of acetoacetic acid.

acetoacetic (as″e-tō-a-sē'tik), *a.* Noting an acid, $CH_3COCH_2CO_2H$, scarcely known in the free state because of its instability. It is found in the urine of persons suffering from diabetes and sometimes in that of those suffering from fevers. See ★*diacetic acid.*—**Acetoacetic ester,** an ester of acetoacetic acid, especially the ethyl ester, $CH_3COCH_2CO_2C_2H_5$. It is a colorless liquid with a pleasant odor, and boils at 180° C. It is of very unusual importance, both because its conduct is typical of a large class of similar compounds and because it can be used for the synthesis of a great variety of compounds.

acetochlorhydrose (as″e-tō-klōr-hī'drōs), *n.* [*acet(ic)* + *chlor(in)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ose.*] A bitter dextrorotatory compound, $C_6H_7(C_2H_3O)_4O_5Cl$, formed by the action of acetyl chlorid on *δ*-glucose.

acetol (as'e-tōl), *n.* [*acet(ic)* + *-ol.*] A compound, CH_3COCH_2OH, having the official name 1-*hydroxypropanone.* It is a liquid which boils with decomposition at 147° C. Variously designated as *acetylcarbinol, pyroracemic alcohol, hydroxyacetone,* and *acetone alcohol.*

acetolatum (a-set-ō-lā'tum), *n.* [*acetum*, vinegar.] An aromatic liquid preparation obtained by distilling vinegar containing an essential oil.

Acetone alcohol. Same as ★*acetol.*—**Acetone chloroform,** a compound of acetone and chloroform, $(CH_3)_2C(OH)CCl_3 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$. It is crystalline and has an odor resembling that of camphor.

Acetonic acid, *a*-hydroxyisobutyric acid, $(CH_3)_2C(OH)CO_2H$, a crystalline acid prepared from acetone. It melts at 79° C.

acetonine (a-set'ō-nin), *n.* [*acetone* + *-ine*[2].] A very unstable base, $C_9H_{18}N_2$, whose thiocarbonate is formed by the action of carbon bisulphid and ammonia on acetone.

acetonitrile (as″e-tō-nī'tril), *n.* [*acetone* + *nitrile.*] Methyl cyanide, CH_3CN, the nitrile of acetic acid. It is a liquid which boils at 81.6° C.

acetonuria (as″e-tō-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *acetone* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The elimination of acetone in the urine: seen notably in diabetes and in febrile diseases.

acetonyl (a-set'ō-nil), *n.* [*acetone* + *-yl.*] A term used in composition, indicating that a compound contains the group CH_3COCH_2-, derived from acetone, as acetonylacetone, $CH_3COCH_2CH_2COCH_3$. It is also used for compounds containing the group $(CH_3)_2C$., as acetonylurea, $(CH_3)_2C.NH$ > CO. $CO.NH$

acetonylacetonate (a-set″ō-nil-a-set'ō-nāt), *n.* [*acetonylacetone* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed from acetonylacetone. See ★*acetonyl.*

acetophenine (as″e-tō-fē'nin), *n.* [*acetophen(yl)* + *-ine*[2].] A weak base, $C_{23}H_{17}N$, formed by the action of ammonia and phosphorus pentoxid on acetophenone. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 135° C.

acetophenone (as″e-tō-fē'nōn), *n.* [*acet(ic)* + *phen(yl)* + *-one.*] A compound, $C_6H_5COCH_3$, formed by the distillation of a mixture of calcium acetate and benzoate. It melts at 20.5° and boils at 202° C. It is used as a hypnotic and in the preparation of a great variety of compounds. Also ★*ethylonphen,* ★*phenylmethylketone,* and *hypnone.*

acetopyrin, acetopyrine (as″e-tō-pī'rin), *n.* Same as ★*acopyrin.*

aceto-soluble (as″e-tō-sol'ū-bl), *a.* Soluble in acetic acid: as, *aceto-soluble* albumin, a form of serum albumin described by Patein as occurring in the urine.

acetoxime (as-e-tok'sim), *n.* [*acet(ic)* + *oxime.*] The oxime ($(CH_3)_2C{:}NOH$) of acetone. It is a volatile solid which melts at 60° and boils at 134.8° C.

acetoxyl (as-e-tok'sil), *n.* [*acet(ic)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-yl.*] 1. Kolbe's name for acetyl.—2. A name for the group $CH_2(OH)CO$: as, *acetoxylglycolic acid,* $CH_2(OH)CO.CH(OH)CO_2H$.—3. A name for the group $-O.C_2H_3O$: as, *acetoxylbutyric ester,* $CH_3CH_2CH(O.C_2H_3O)CO_2C_2H_5$. [Commonly used as a prefix.]

acetozone (a-set'ō-zōn), *n.* [*acet(ic)* + *ozone.*] A trade-name for ★*benzoylacetylperoxid* (which see).

acetract (as'e-trakt), *n.* [L. *ace(tum)*, vinegar, + E. (*ex*)*tract.*] A solid extract of a drug made with a menstruum containing acetic acid. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 65.

acetum, *n.* 2. A pharmaceutical preparation usually made by percolating a drug with dilute acetic acid.

aceturic (as-e-tū'rik), *a.* [*acet-ic* + *uric.*] Noting an acid, the acetyl derivative ($C_2H_3O.NHCH_2CO_2H$) of glycocoll or glycin. It melts at 206° C. Also called *acetylglycin* and *acetaminoacetic acid.*

acetylacetonate (as″e-til-a-set'ō-nāt), *n.* [*acetylacetone* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed from *acetylacetone.*

acetylacetone (as″e-til-as'e-tōn), *n.* [*acet(ic)* + *-yl* + *acetone.*] A compound, $CH_3COCH_2COCH_3$, formed by the action of sodium on a mixture of acetone and ethyl acetate. It is a liquid which boils at 137° C. It forms salts which are probably derived from the tautomeric form, $CH_3COCH{:}C(OH)CH_3$.

acetylate (a-set'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acetylated,* ppr. *acetylating.* [*acetyl* + *-ate*[1].] To introduce the acetyl group into; especially, to prepare an acetyl derivative of an organic compound containing a hydroxyl- or amino-group.

acetylation (a-set-i-lā'shon), *n.* [*acetyl* + *-ation.*] The treatment of organic substances with acetic anhydrid in order to determine the presence and amount of alcoholic hydroxyl. Same as *acetylization.*—**Acetylation test,** the application of this process to glycerol and fatty substances as a part of their chemical examination.

acetylcarbinol (as″e-til-kär'bi-nōl), *n.* Same as ★*acetol.*

acetylene, *n.* This gas, C_2H_2, prepared by the action of water on calcium carbide, is now largely used as an illuminant and to increase the illuminating value of coal-gas and water-gas of poor quality.

acetylglycin (as″e-til-glī'sin), *n.* Same as ★*aceturic acid.*

acetylide (a-set'i-lid), *n.* [*acetyl* + *-ide*[1].] A compound formed by the replacement of one or both of the hydrogen atoms of acetylene by a metal. *Cuprous acetylide* (Cu_2C_2) and *silver acetylide* (Ag_2C_2) are highly explosive, while the acetylides of alkali and alkaline earth-metals are not explosive.

Achæmenian, *a.* **II.** *n.* A Persian of the time of Achæmenes or the Achæmenidæ; also, the Persian language of that period (recorded in cuneiform inscriptions).

achascophytum (a-kas-kof'i-tum), *n.*; pl. *achascophyta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χάσκειν*, to open, dehisce, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In *bot.*, a plant having an indehiscent fruit.

Achatinellidæ (a-kat-i-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Achatinella* + *-idæ.*] A family of stylommatophorous, pulmonate *Gasteropoda.* They have a small bulimoid shell, indifferently dextral or sinistral, and a radula of two types, one having the teeth in very oblique rows, central, laterals, and marginals all of the same type, base narrow, head rather broad, with numerous small denticles (as in *Achatinella* proper, *Auriculella,* and *Tornatellina*), the other having the central tooth small and narrow, laterals bicuspid, and marginals as in *Helix* (*Amastra* and *Carelia*).

achenocarp, *n.* Same as *achænocarp.*

Achernian (a-kėr'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Achernar,* the name of a star, + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Noting stars similar to Achernar, in the spectrum of which hydrogen, helium, asterium, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon are predominant: supposed by Lockyer to be cooling.

II. *n.* An Achernian star.

Acheson graphite, process. See ★*graphite,* ★*process.*

Acheulian (ä-shė'li-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Saint-Acheul, in the Somme valley, northern France.—**Acheulian deposits,** in *geol.* and *archæol.*, paleolithic deposits containing carefully worked flint implements of more recent date than the rude flints found in the Chelléan beds: so named by Mortillet from the occurrence of such relics at Saint-Acheul.

achiev, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *achieve.*

achilia (a-kī'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < **achilus*, lipless: see *achilous.*] Congenital absence of one or both lips.

achill (a-chil'), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *chill.*] Chilled; chilly.

Had . . . the warm breeze grown *achill?*
Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. iv. 39

Achilles (a-kil'ēz), *n.* An argument, otherwise called 'Achilles and the Tortoise,' which was proposed by Zeno of Elea to prove that motion is impossible. Suppose that Achilles runs parallel to the tortoise, which is moving slowly in the same direction and is at the start some distance ahead of Achilles. The argument is that Achilles never will overtake the tortoise, because in order to do so he must first move to the point at which the tortoise started, and when he arrives there the tortoise will again be a certain distance ahead and the same condition of things will be repeated. Hence Achilles will not overtake the tortoise until he has completed or ended a series of advances which has no completion or end. The argument is absurd from both the logical and the mathematical point of view.

achilletin (ak-i-lē'tin), *n.* [*achill(ein)* + *-et* + *-in*[2].] A compound, $C_{11}H_{17}O_4N$, formed by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on achillein. It is a dark-brown powder and is not bitter.

achillodynia (a-kil-ō-din'i-ä), *n.* [*Achill(es* tendon) + Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the heel.

Achirinæ (ak-i-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Achirus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of soles, typified by the genus *Achirus.*

achlorhydria (a-klōr-hī'dri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *chlorhydric* + *-ia.*] Absence of hydrochloric acid from the gastric juice.

achocon (ä-chō-kōn'), *n.* [Per. Sp., < a native name.] A name in Peru of a large tree of the violet family, *Leonia glycycarpa.* It bears a rough yellow edible fruit the size of a peach, filled with a soft sweet pulp of the same color, and is held in much esteem by the Peruvians.

acholic (a-kol'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χολή*, bile: see *cholic.*] Marked by the absence of bile; free from bile. *Lancet,* May 30, 1903, p. 1,498.

achondrite (a-kon'drīt), *n.* [*a*-[18] + *chondrite.*] A meteoric stone, or aërolite, containing little or no iron and essentially free from chondrules. See ★*meteorite.*

achondroplasia (a-kon-drō-plā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *πλάσις*, molding, conformation.] An anomaly of development marked by deficient cartilaginous growth resulting in a form of dwarfism. The subject of this affection is very short and "stocky," with large head and well-developed muscles.

achondroplastic (a-kon-drō-plas'tik), *a.* [*achondro(plasia)* + *plastic.*] Relating to or affected with achondroplasia.

achordal (a-kôr'dal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χορδή*, a cord.] 1. Not connected with or developed from the notochord.—2. Having no spinal cord.

achordate (a-kôr'dāt), *a.* and *n.* [NL. **achordatus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χορδή*, chord.] **I.** *a.* Having no notochord; invertebrate; belonging to the *Achordata.*

II. *n.* One of the *Achordata.*

achoresis (ak-ō-rē'sis), *n.* [NL. *achorēsis*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χωρεῖν*, make room, contain.] A condition of diminished capacity of any one of the hollow viscera, as the bladder.

Achorutes (ak-ō-rū'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Templeton, 1835), < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χορευτής*, a dancer, jumper, < *χορεύειν*, dance.] A genus of collembolan insects of the family *Poduridæ.* It is remarkable for the fact that certain of its species, as *A. nivicola* of the United States and *A. murorum* of Europe, occur frequently in great numbers on the surface of snow. They are sometimes called *snow-fleas.*

achrematite (a-krē'ma-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀχρήματος*, without money, < *ἀ-* priv. + *χρῆμα*, money: because it does not (as alleged) contain silver.] A mineral of doubtful character found at the mines of Guanaceré, Mexico. It consists of the arseniate and molybdate of lead.

Achroma unguium, in *pathol.*, the presence of white spots on the nails.

achromat (ak'rō-mat), *n.* [G. *achromat*, < Gr. *ἀχρώματος*, colorless: see *achromatic.*] In *optics*, a lens or system of lenses corrected for chromatic aberration.—**New achromat,** an achromat constructed on modern principles (the theory being far advanced beyond those which determined the construction of the old achromats) and made of the new Jena glass, which renders it possible to give the achromat a flat field.—**Old achromat,** an achromat made of old-fashioned crown- and flint-glass, and necessarily having a field which is not flat.

achromatic, *a.* 2. In *biol.*: (*a*) Colorless; hyaline. (*b*) Difficult to stain: a term applied to the portion of the cell-nucleus which exhibits little or no tendency to stain in carmine, hæmatoxylin, or certain aniline dyes used in histologic and cytologic technic.—**Achromatic figure,** in *cytol.*, the non-staining as opposed to the staining portion of the karyokinetic figure. See *achromatin.*—**Achromatic mass,** in *cytol.*, any non-staining portion of the karyokinetic figure, such as the

substance which accumulates about the poles of the achromatic spindle.—**Achromatic ★mirror ★objective, ★ocular, ★refractivity, ★stereoscope.** See the nouns.—**Achromatic spindle,** the protoplasmic threads between the poles of the spindle in karyokinesis, which do not stain.

achromatistous (ą-krō″mą-tis′tus), *a.* Of the nature of or characterized by achromatosis; deficient in coloring matter. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

achromatizable (a-krō′mą-tī-zą-bl), *a.* Capable of being corrected for chromatic aberration. Also spelled *achromatisable.*

achromatolysis (a-krō-mą-tol′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀχρώματος*, not colored, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] In *cytol.*, the breaking down or dissolution of the achromatic substance of the cell: opposed to *chromatolysis.*

achromic (a-krō′mik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χρῶμα*, color.] Devoid of color; colorless. When starch is inverted by diastatic ferments a point is reached where the solution no longer gives a blue color with iodine; this is termed the *achromic* point of the starch solution.

achromin (a-krō′min), *n.* The achromatin or linin of the nucleus of the cell, as contrasted with the chromatin.

The most common division of the caryoplasm in the cells of the animal and plant body is into two chemically different substances, which are usually called chromatin (or nuclein) and *achromin* (or linin).
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 140.

achronism (ak′rō-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χρόνος*, time, + *-ism.*] Lack or deficiency of time; absence of time (in which to accomplish anything). [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

achroöglycogen (ak-rō-ō-glī′kō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *ἄχροος*, colorless, + *glycogen.*] A colloid carbohydrate which results from snail-mucin on prolonged boiling with dilute acids or alkalis. On decomposition it is said to yield glucose.

achylia (a-kī′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < *achylus*, without chyle: see *achylous.*] Absence of chyle.—**Achylia gastrica,** a disease marked by deficient secretion or absence of the gastric juice.

achymous (a-kī′mus), *a.* [NL. **achymus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χυμός*, juice: see *chyme.*] Having no chyme.

achyrophytum (ak-i-rof′i-tum), *n.*; pl. *achyrophyta* (-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ἄχυρον*, chaff, glume, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In *bot.*, a glumaceous plant, as grasses, sedges, etc.

acicula, *n.* 5. In *bot.*: (*a*) The bristle-like prolongation of the rachilla of a grass-spike. (*b*) A tooth-like process in the hymenium of certain fungi.

Aciculina (a-sik-ū-lī′nă), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *acicula*, a needle, + *-ina.*] A suborder of monaxonidan *Demospongiæ* of the order *Hadromerina*, having diactine megascleres. It includes the families *Epallacidæ, Stylocordylidæ*, and *Tethyidæ*. Also *Aciculinæ.*

aciculite (a-sik′ū-līt), *n.* [L. *acicula*, a needle, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *aikinite.*

aciculus, *n.* 2. Same as *aciculum.*

acid, *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.*—**Acid alizarin blue, brown, green.** See ★*blue*, ★*brown*, ★*green.*—**Acid color.** See ★*color.* For specific acid colors see ★*acid-blue, acid-green*, ★*acid-red*, etc.—**Acid dyestuff.** Same as *acid* ★*color.*—**Acid intoxication.** Same as ★*acidosis.*—**Acid leather.** See ★*leather.*—**Acid mordant color.** Same as *mordant acid* ★*color.*—**Acid or acidic oxid.** See ★*oxid.*—**Acid soap.** See ★*soap.*—**Acid steel.** See ★*steel.*—**Acid tar,** impure sulphuric acid which has been used in refining petroleum. Also known as *sludge acid.*—**Acid test, tide.** See ★*test*[1], ★*tide*[1].

II. *n.* - **Schaeffer's acid,** the commercial name of one of the seven isomeric monosulphonic acids of β-naphthol. It is an important raw material in the color industry.—**Scheele's acid,** a 5 per cent. solution of absolute hydrocyanic acid in water.

Acidanthera (as″i-dan-thē′rą), *n.* [NL., appar. < L. *acidus*, sour, acid, + Gr. *ἀνθηρός*, flowering (or NL. *anthēra*, anther.)] A genus of about 20 African and Australian plants of the family *Iridaceæ*, intermediate between *Gladiolus* and *Ixia*. They are grown indoors in pots, or in the open in summer. The best-known species is *A. bicolor*, with creamy white, chocolate-blotched flowers in a simple, lax spike.

Acidaspis (as-i-das′pis), *n.* [NL., < L. *acidus*, sharp, + *aspis* (Gr. *ἀσπίς*), shield.] A genus of trilobites in which the shield bears numerous spines: characteristic of the Silurian and Devonian formations.

acid-black (as″id-blak′), *n.* One of the naphthol blacks.—**Anthracene acid-black,** a mordant acid coal-tar color. In an acid bath it dyes unmordanted wool a black which becomes much faster when after-chromed.—**Azo acid-black,** the name assigned to a mixture of various dyestuffs. It is largely used on account of its good distributing power and the handsome shade, resembling logwood-black, which it produces.

acid-blue (as″id-blō″), *n.* Same as *cyanol* ★*blue.*—**Azo acid-blue,** an acid dyestuff of the monoazo type, similar to Victoria ★violet.—**Biebrich acid-blue,** an acid coal-tar color of unpublished constitution, which dyes wool blue in an acid bath.—**Fast acid-blue,** a coal-tar color prepared by the action of paraphenetidine upon fluorescein chlorid and the sulphonation of the product. It dyes wool and silk violet-blue in an acid bath. Also called *violamine 3B.*

acid-brown (as″id-broun′), *n.* An acid coal-tar color of the diazo type, which dyes wool and silk brown in an acid bath.—**Azo acid-brown,** an acid coal-tar color of unpublished constitution, which dyes wool very level shades of brown in an acid bath.

acid-carmoisin (as″id-kär′mō-i-sin), *n.* One of the fast reds. See *fast red*, under *red*[1].

acid-cell (as′id-sel), *n.* One of the cells at the cardiac extremity of the stomach which secrete the acid constituent of the gastric juice.

acid-cerise (as″id-se-rēz′), *n.* An impure acid-magenta.

acid-egg (as′id-eg), *n.* A form of pumping apparatus for handling liquors which would act chemically upon the moving parts of an ordinary piston- or plunger-pump. Chambers which have an elongated spheroidal or egg shape receive the liquor at a low pressure, and, when they are filled, either air or steam under pressure is admitted to them, displacing the liquor through connecting pipes to the desired point.

The pumping of the acids up to the top of the towers is now always performed by means of compressed air, either in the old "*acid-eggs*," or more economically in "pulsometers."
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 44.

acid-fast (as′id-fast), *a.* A literal translation of the German "säurfest": applied to a class of bacteria which, when once stained with basic aniline dyes, tenaciously hold the dye on subsequent exposure to acids or alcohol. The most notable representative of this group is the tubercle bacillus, and its recognition in the tissues, the sputum, etc., is essentially based upon this "acid-fastness."

acid-fuchsin (as″id-fōk′sin), *n.* Same as *acid-magenta.*—**Fast acid-fuchsin.** Same as *fast* ★*acid-magenta.*

acid-gland (as′id-gland), *n.* 1. One of certain glands found in the pedipalp *Arachnida*, secreting an acid liquid.

In connection with the *acid-glands* he describes a convoluted mass of tubules twisting about on each side of the central or right gland, and succeeded in tracing two of these tubules, apparently opening into the left sac.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, II. 171.

2. In *entom.*, one of the glands, found in the honey-bee and other stinging *Hymenoptera*, which secrete an acid liquid. There are also glands which secrete an alkaline fluid; and the poison of the insect is effective only when both fluids are mixed. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 358.

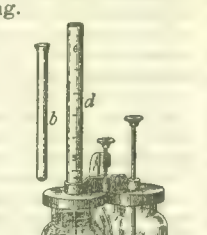
3. One of the glands of the stomach secreting the acid portion of the gastric juice.

acid-green, *n.* 2. An acid dyestuff, a sulphonated triphenylmethane derivative, which dyes wool and silk green in an acid bath.

Acidic oxid. See *acid* ★*oxid.*

acidifiant (a-sid′i-fī-ant), *a.* That acidifies or renders acid; acidifying.

acidimeter, *n.*—**Twichell's acidimeter,** a form of acidimeter shown in the accompanying cut.



Twichell's Acidimeter.
a, jar filled with water; *b*, measure for acid; *c*, sodium acid carbonate to be added to acid under test; *d*, graduated tube indicating the strength of the acid tested.

acidimetric (as″i-di-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the acidimeter or to acidimetry; acidimetrical.

acidite (as′i-dīt), *n.* [*acid* + *-ite.*] A term proposed by Von Cotta (1864) for all igneous rocks which are rich in the acid radical silica, as opposed to those which are poor in it, which he called *basites.*

acidity, *n.*—**Coefficient of acidity,** in *petrog.*, a ratio derived from the chemical analysis of a rock by dividing the number of atoms of oxygen contained in the various oxid bases by the number of atoms of oxygen belonging to the acid radical silica. This ratio is characteristic of certain groups of igneous rocks.

acidize (as′id-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acidized*, ppr. *acidizing.* [*acid* + *-ize.*] To treat with an acid; render acid.—**Acidizing process,** the trade-name of a method of vulcanizing india-rubber by treating it with a solution of calcium or sodium hypochlorite, with or without the addition of an acid.

acid-magenta, *n.*—**Azo acid-magenta,** an acid color of unpublished constitution, which dyes wool a color resembling that produced by magenta.—**Fast acid-magenta,** an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type. It is prepared by combining diazotized aniline with amido-naphthol-disulphonic acid, and dyes wool and silk a bluish red in an acid bath. Also called *fast acid-fuchsin.*

acid-maroon (as″id-mą-rön′), *n.* A crude acid-magenta.

acid-mauve (as″id-mōv′), *n.* An acid coal-tar color made by sulphonating mauvaniline.

acidophil, acidophile (a-sid′ō-fil), *a.* [NL. *acidum*, an acid, + Gr. *φίλος*, loving.] Capable of being dyed with acid stains: said of cells or parts of cells.

acidophilic (as″i-dō-fil′ik), *a.* Same as ★*acidophil.*

Special attention has been called by Rosin (24), to the micro-chemical differentiation of the constituents of the cell body, the Nissl bodies reacting to the basic dyes, while the ground substance is *acidophilic* in character.
F. R. Bailey, in Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1901, p. 555.

acidophilous (as-i-dof′i-lus), *a.* [NL. *acidum*, acid, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Same as *acidophil.*

acid-orange (as″id-or′ąnj), *n.* Same as *orange II* (which see, under *orange*[1]).

acidosis (as-i-dō′sis), *n.* [NL. *acidum*, an acid, + *-osis.*] Poisoning by certain acids, such as uric acid or the fatty acids, formed within the body under various morbid conditions, such as cancer, diabetes, or fever. Also called *acid intoxication.*

acid-ponceau (as″id-pon-sō′), *n.* An acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type. It is prepared by combining diazotized β-naphthylamine-sulphonic acid with β-naphthol, and dyes wool and silk scarlet in an acid bath. Also called *fast acid-ponceau, acid-scarlet* or *fast acid-scarlet*, and *ponceau S.*

acid-red (as″id-red′), *n.* An acid coal-tar color which dyes wool red in an acid bath. Also called *fast acid-red.*

acid-rosamine (as″id-rōz-am′in), *n.* An acid coal-tar color of the xanthene type, which dyes wool and silk a bluish red. Also called *violamine G.*

acid-roseine, acid-rubine (as″id-rō′zē-in, -rō′bin), *n.* Same as *acid-magenta.*

acid-scarlet (as″id-skär′let), *n.* Same as ★*acid-ponceau.* Also called *fast acid-scarlet.*

acidulation (a-sid-ū-lā′shon), *n.* The act or process of rendering (something) acid, or of imparting an acid or subacid quality to it.

Acidulous water, a natural mineral water containing a notable amount of free carbonic acid.

acid-violet (as″id-vī′ō-let), *n.* A name of two coal-tar colors (*fast acid-violet ARR* and *B*) of the xanthene type, of similar composition. They dye wool and silk reddish violet in an acid bath. Also known as *violamine R* and *violamine B.*—**Fast acid-violet 10 B,** an acid coal-tar color of the triphenyl-methane-carbinol type. It dyes wool violet in an acid bath.

acidyl (as′i-dil), *n.* [*acid* + *-yl.*] Same as ★*acyl* (the preferable form).

Acinetaria (as″i-nē-tā′ri-ą). *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Acinetæ.*

acinetarian (as-i-nē-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Acinetaria.*

II. *n.* One of the *Acinetaria.*

acinetic (as-i-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κινητός*, moved, movable: see *kinetic.*] That prevents motion; that deprives of, or causes the loss of, voluntary motion.

acinotubular (as″i-nō-tū′bū-lăr), *a.* [NL. *acinus*, acinus, + L. *tubulus*, tubule.] Possessing both acini and tubules: said of certain glands.

Acinous cancer. See ★*cancer.*

acipenserin (as-i-pen′sẹ-rin), *n.* [*Acipenser* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A protamin found in the testicles of a fish, *Acipenser stellatus.*

Aciprion (a-sip′ri-ọn), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *ἀκίς*, a point, + *πρίων*, a saw.] A genus of true lizards or *Lacertilia* of Miocene age.

acknowledgeable (ak-nol′ej-ą-bl), *a.* [*acknowledge* + *-able.*] That can be acknowledged, admitted, or recognized; recognizable; noticeable.

acknowledgedly (ak-nol′ejd-li), *adv.* [*acknowledged* + *-ly.*] Admittedly; confessedly.

acleistous. See ★*aclistous.*

acli (ä′kli), *n.* [Tagalog and Pampanga *acli.*] A name in the Philippine Islands of *Xylia xylocarpa*, a valuable timber-tree. The wood is strong and durable and does not take fire easily. It is used in boat-building and for posts and beams of houses. The bark is saponaceous. See *pyengadu.* Also *acle.*

aclistous, acleistous (a-klī′stus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκλειστος*, not closed, not fastened, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κλειστός*, closed: see *clistocarp*, etc.] Not closed: used in crystallography to designate certain open forms of hemimorphic type; also, certain crystalline groups characterized by these forms. See ★*form*, 2, and ★*symmetry*, 6.

aclythrophytum (ak-li-throf′i-tum), *n.*; pl. *aclythrophyta* (-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κλεῖ-*

θρον, a bar, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In *bot.*, a plant with naked or apparently naked seeds; that is, one destitute of a pericarp.

acmatic (ak-mat'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *acme* + *-atic*[2].] The normal adj. is *acmic*.] Of or pertaining to an acme. [Rare.] *Hyatt*, Biol. Lect., p. 141.

acmic (ak'mik), *a.* [*acm(e)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an acme, specifically to the acme of a genetic series of organisms, or the period when it is richest in genera and species. [Rare.] *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Oct., 1903, p. 300.

acmite-trachyte (ak″mīt-trak'it), *n.* See ★*trachyte*.

acmonoid (ak'mō-noid), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκμων*, an anvil, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *anthrop.*, noting a type of cranium high, long, with straight sides, a slight swelling of the parietal protuberances situated very far back, and the occipital resembling a quadrangular pyramid leaning slightly on its cranial base. *G. Sergi*, Var. of the Human Species, p. 42.

Acne agminata, a form of acne in which the lesions are grouped together, forming patches of various sizes.—**Acne indurata**, a form of acne in which the papules are hard and shot-like, deep-seated, and inflamed, but do not always go on to suppuration.—**Acne necrotica**, a form of acne, affecting chiefly the forehead, in which the papules break down, leaving depressed scars like pock-marks.—**Tar acne**, a papular eruption of the skin caused by the external application of tar in susceptible persons.

acneform (ak'nē-fôrm), *a.* [Irreg. < NL. *acne*, acne, + *forma*, form.] Resembling acne in appearance.

acnemia (ak-nē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκνημος*, without the calf of the leg, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κνήμη*, calf of the leg.] Absence or imperfect formation of the legs.

acocantherin (ak-ō-kan'the-rin), *n.* [*Acocantherа* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A poisonous glucoside, $C_{32}H_{50}O_{12}$, obtained from an African arrow-poison which is prepared from *Acocantherа Abyssinica*. In physiological action it resembles the glucosides of *Digitalis*.

Acœla, *n. pl.* 2. A suborder of *Rhabdocœlida* in which the cavity of the enteron is obliterated by the concrescence of its walls, the mouth leading through a simple pharynx directly into the digestive syncetium. It contains the families *Porporidæ* and *Aphanostomidæ*.

Acœlomata, *n. pl.* 2. The cœlenterates and sponges considered collectively as animals without a true cœloma, or body-cavity, as distinct from the enteron or digestive cavity. Many zoölogists regard the *Metazoa* as consisting of two great primary groups: the *Acœlomata*, or sponges and cœlenterates, and the *Cœlomata*, or all the remaining *Metazoa*.

The cavities of the *Acœlomata*, except certain ectodermal pits, are in all cases continuations of the primary central cavity lined by endoderm, and no cavities exist lined by mesoderm comparable to a cœlom.
A. E. Shipley, Zoöl. of Invertebrates, p. 36.

acoin (ak'ō-in), *n.* 1. A trade-name for hydrochlorid of diparanisylmonophenetylguanidin, a local anesthetic introduced in 1899.—2. A general name given to a series of derivatives of guanidin similar to the above.

acolous (ak'ō-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκωλος*, limbless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κῶλον*, limb, member.] In *teratol.*, without limbs.

acomia (a-kō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκομος*, without hair, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κόμη*, hair: see *coma*[1].] Same as *alopecia*.

aconate (ak'ō-nāt), *n.* [*acon(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt derived from aconic acid.

acone (ā'kōn), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *cone*.] In *entom.*, lacking the cone or crystalline lens. In insects having acone eyes the cone or refracting body is represented only by the four primitive cone-cells. Distinguished from ★*eucone* and ★*pseudocone*.

Acone eyes, where the cone or refracting body is wanting, but is represented by the four primitive cone-cells.
A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 252.

aconic (a-kon'ik), *a.* [*acon(ite)* + *-ic*.] Derived from aconite: distinguished in chemistry from *aconitic*. **Aconic acid**, an acid formed by boiling iotadibrompyrotartaric acid with water or with a solution of sodium carbonate. It is easily soluble in water and melts at 164° C.

aconital (ak'ō-nī″tal), *a.* [*aconite* + *-al*.] Characteristic of aconite: as, *aconital* bitterness.

aconite, *n.* 2. An extract or tincture of this plant, used as a poison and as a medicine.

acoprosis (ak″o-prō'sis), *n.* [*acopr(ous)* + *-osis*.] Absence of fecal matter from the intestine.

acoprous (a-kop'rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκοπρος*, with no or little excrement, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κόπρος*, excrement.] Without fecal matter in the bowels; characterized by acoprosis.

acopyrin, acopyrine (ak-ō-pī'rin), *n.* [*ac(etyl)* + *(anti)pyrine*.] The acetyl salicylate of antipyrin, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_3O)CO_2H.C_{11}H_{12}ON_2$. It is used as a remedy for headache.

acoria (a-kō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκορία*, < *ἄκορος*, equiv. to *ἀκόρεστος*, insatiate, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κορεννύναι*, sate, satiate, satisfy.] Excessive appetite.

acorin (ak'ō-rin), *n.* [*acor(us)* + *-in*[2].] A name given to a substance, formerly supposed to be a glucoside, obtained from *Acorus Calamus*. It is of uncertain composition and probably a mixture.

acormus (a-kôr'mus), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κορμός*, trunk.] In *teratol.*, a monster with a head and an undeveloped napiform body, without extremities.

acorn-gall (ā'kôrn-gâl″), *n.* See *gall*[3] and *knopper*.

acosmic (a-koz'mik), *a.* [*ā-*[18] + *cosmic*.] Sundered; disordered; confused; inharmonious.

Some who have . . . felt utterly lost in this charmed circle of agnosticism . . . despair of building up again the world they have lost out of its *acosmic* elements.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 537.

acospore (ak'ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκή*, point, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant (mostly of the grasses) whose fruit is provided with awns to assist dissemination.

Acotylea (a-kot-i-lē'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κοτύλη*, cup, socket.] A group of polyclade *Turbellaria* without suckers and with the mouth in the middle of the body or behind it. It includes the families *Planoceridæ*, *Leptoplanidæ*, and *Cestoplanidæ*.

acoulation (a-kö-lā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀκού(ειν)*, hear, + L. *latio(n-)*, bearing.] The telephonic transmission or reproduction of sounds, with increase of intensity, by means of a combination of microphone and telephone. Also spelled *akoulation*.

acoupa (a-kö'pä), *n.* [Pg.] A kind of weakfish, *Cynoscion acoupa*.

acousma (a-kös'mä), *n.*; pl. *acousmata* (-tä). [Gr. *ἀκουσμα*, a thing heard, < *ἀκούειν*, hear.] 1. *pl.* Things heard or received on authority and without further inquiry or explanation, as among the *acousmatici* or probationary disciples of Pythagoras.—2. A form of auditory hallucination. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol.

Acoustic absorption. See ★*absorption*.—**Acoustic agraphia.** See ★*agraphia*.—**Acoustic disk**, an instrument for demonstrating the principles of Savart's wheel, the siren, and Newton's disk.—**Acoustic organ.** Same as *organ of Corti*.—**Acoustic orifice**, in *entom.*, an orifice for the admission of air to the acoustic apparatus, as the orifice caudad of the prothorax in the *Locustidæ*.—**Acoustic penetration**, the carrying power of articulate sound measured by the distance in meters at which, under defined and standard conditions, it is still audible.—**Acoustic resonance.** See *resonance*, 2.—**Acoustic shadow.** See ★*shadow*.—**Acoustic striæ.** Same as *striæ acusticæ* (which see, under *stria*).—**Acoustic tetanus**, muscular contraction induced experimentally by the application of a faradic current, the number of interruptions being measured by the pitch of the sound caused by the vibrations.—**Acoustic tubes**, a set of tubes designed to illustrate the effect of different length and size on pitch.

acousticolateral (a-kös″ti-kō-lat'e-ral), *a.* Having the organs of hearing arranged laterally.

acoustometer (a-kös-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [*acoust(ic)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the acoustic properties of a room or other inclosure.

acquaint†, *n.* An acquaintance. *Chaucer*.

acquiescence, *n.* 3. Originally, but now rarely, contentment; satisfaction. In the ethics of Spinoza, acquiescence in one's very self is an ignoble self-satisfaction; but acquiescence of the soul in the knowledge of God is the highest result of virtue.

Acquired character. See ★*character*.

acquisitiveness, *n.* 3. In *psychol.*: (*a*) The proprietary or collecting instinct. *W. James*, Princ. of Psychol., II. 422, 679. (*b*) The capacity for learning or for intellectual acquisition.

Acquittal in law, a judicial act which, in discharging one person from the accusation of a crime, operates to discharge all others who may be accused as accessories in the commission of the same crime: distinguished from *acquittal in fact*.

acracy (ak'rā-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, to rule.] The extremest form of physiocracy, which reduces all government to the action of so-called natural laws and amounts to anarchism. *L. F. Ward*, Psychic Factors of Civilization, p. 319.

Acræides (a-krē'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (perhaps erroneously transferred, as if NL., from a F. form ★*acréides*) for *Acræidæ*, < *Acræa* + *-idæ*.] A group of butterflies corresponding to the *Acræinæ*. *Acræides* is the form used by most English entomologists.

acramphibryous (ak-ram-fib'ri-us), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *βρύον*, a flower or blossom. + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, producing lateral as well as apical buds. *Jackson*, Glossary.

Acrasiales (a-krā-si-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκρασία*, bad mixture, + *-ales*.] The lowest of the three orders of *Myxomycetes*, consisting of two small families of imperfectly known amœboid organisms, some of which are found in old manure.

acre-foot (ā'kėr-fůt″), *n.* A unit of volume of water used in irrigation, equivalent to one acre covered one foot in depth, or 43,560 cubic feet. Water flowing at the rate of one cubic foot a second for 24 hours will cover an acre to a depth of 1.98 feet. In common usage, a cubic foot per second, or second-foot, for 24 hours equals 2 acre-feet.

acreophagist, akreophagist (ak-rē-of'a-jist), *n.* [*acreophag-y* + *-ist*.] One who habitually abstains from eating meat; a vegetarian.

acreophagy, akreophagy (ak-rē-of'a-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κρεοφαγία*, eating of flesh, < *κρεοφάγος*, flesh-eating: see *creophagous*.] A habitual abstention from meat-eating.

acrepid (a-krep'id), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κρηπίς*, a boot, a foundation.] Having no crepis or foundation-spicule: specifically applied, in sponge-spicules, to desmas in which the crepis is atrophied.

acribia (ak-ri-bi'ä), *n.* [NL. *acribia*, < Gr. *ἀκρίβεια*, < *ἀκριβής*, accurate, precise.] Literal accuracy; exactness; precision.

acriby (ak'ri-bi), *n.* Same as ★*acribia*.

acridic (a-krid'ik), *a.* [*acrid(ine)* + *-ic*.] Derived from acridine.—**Acridic acid**, an acid, $C_{11}H_7O_4N$, formed by the oxidation of acridine. It crystallizes in needles and decomposes at 120°–130° C. Also called 2, 3-*quinolinedicarboxylic acid*.

Acridiides (ak″ri-di'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. (as if from a F. pl.?) for *Acrididæ*, < *Acridium* + *-idæ*.] In the classification of Brunner von Wattenwyl, the ninth tribe of grasshoppers, of the family *Acrididæ*, typified by the genus *Acridium*.

acridine (ak'ri-din), *n.* [*acrid* (?) + *-ine*[2].] An organic compound derived from anthracene by replacing one of its CH-groups with a nitrogen atom, its empirical formula being $C_{14}H_9N$. It is important in the color industry.—**Acridine color.** See ★*color*.—**Acridine orange, red**, etc. See ★*orange*[1], ★*red*[1], etc.

acridinic (ak-ri-din'ik), *a.* [*acridine* + *-ic*.] Derived from acridine.—**Acridinic acid.** Same as ★*acridic acid*.

acridioid (a-krid'i-oid), *a.* Having the characteristics or appearance of grasshoppers or locusts of the family *Acrididæ*.

acridone (ak'ri-dōn), *n.* [*acrid(ine)* + *-one*.] A compound, $C_6H_4 \begin{matrix} CO \\ < \\ NH \end{matrix} > C_6H_4$, formed by the oxidation of acridine. It melts at 354° C.

acridyl (ak'ri-dil), *n.* [*acrid(ine)* + *-yl*.] The radical or group $C_{13}H_8N$, derived from ★acridine (which see).

acrinyl (ak-rī'nil), *n.* In *chem.*, a hypothetical radical, $C_6H_4.OH.CH_2$, of which the sulphocyanide ($C_6H_4.OH.CH_2.NCS$) is the yellow, pungent, vesicating fixed oil formed by the action of the enzyme myrosin upon the glucoside sinalbin contained in white mustard seed, *Brassica alba*.

acrite[2] (ak'rīt), *n.* [L. *acris*, sharp, + *-ite*[2].] The inactive mannite formed by the reduction of acrose or of inactive mannose.

acroæsthesia (ak″rō-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρον*, a terminal point, an extremity, + *αἴσθησις*, perception, sensation. The second sense is not justified by the meaning of the Gr. *ἄκρον*.] 1. Pain in the hands or feet.—2. Excessive sensibility; hyperæsthesia.

acroasphyxia (ak″rō-as-fik'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *ἀσφυξία*, asphyxia.] Arrest of the circulation of the blood in the distal portion of the extremities.

acroblast (ak'rō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρον*, apex, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*, that portion of the embryonic germ-layers in vertebrates which gives rise to the blood and connective tissue; the mesenchyme.

acroblastesis (ak-rō-blas-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, apex, + *βλαστός*, bud, germ, spore.] In *bot.*, a condition in lichens in which the germ-tube proceeds from the end of a spore.

acroblastic (ak-rō-blas'tik), *a.* In *bot.*, arising from a terminal bud: applied to branches of the inflorescence. *Celakovsky.*

acrocarp (ak'rō-kärp), *n.* [*acrocarp(ous).*] An acrocarpous plant: applied mainly to the *Acrocarpi.*

acrocephalous (ak-rō-sef'ą-lus), *a.* Same as *acrocephalic.*

acroceroid (ak-ros'ę-roid), *a.* Having the characteristics or appearance of a moth of the family *Acroceridæ.*



acr, acrocoracoid; *prc*, precoracoid; *pnf*, pneumatic foramina; *f*, foramen for nerve.

Acrochilus (ak-rō-kī'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, the farthest point, + *χείλος*, lip.] A genus of chubs found in the Columbia river, noted for the bony sheath to the jaws: hence called *hardmouth* or *chisel-mouth jack.*

acrocoracoid (ak-rō-kor'ą-koid), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *coracoid.*] In *ornith.*, a process or projection from the distal end and internal face of the coracoid, to which the clavicle is usually attached.

acrodontism (ak'rō-don"tizm), *n.* [*acrodont* + *-ism.*] The property of being acrodont, or of having teeth ankylosed to the cutting edge of the jaws. [Rare.]

acrodrome (ak'rō-drōm), *a.* Same as ★*acrodromous.*

acrodromous (a-krod'rō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρον*, point, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] In *bot.*, running to a point: said of a nervation in which the nerves all terminate in or point to the apex of the leaf. See *nervation* (*a*) (4) and fig. 4.

Acrodus (ak'rō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *ὀδούς*, tooth.] A genus of cestraciont sharks known chiefly by the pavement-teeth. They occur in the Jurassic and Cretaceous formations.

acrogamous (a-krog'ą-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, producing the ovules at the summit of the embryo-sac: the usual condition in angiosperms. *Van Tieghem.*

acrogamy (a-krog'ą-mi), *n.* [*acrogam-ous* + *-y*[3].] The state of being acrogamous.

acrogonidium (ak"rō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *acrogonidia* (-ą). [Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *gonidium.*] A gonidium formed at the terminal end of a fertile hypha.

Acrogynæ (a-kroj'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, apex, + *γυνή*, female.] In *bot.*, a suborder of cryptogamic plants of the order *Jungermanniales*, class *Hepaticæ*, in which the archegonia are formed from or near the apical cell. See ★*Anacrogynæ.*

acrogynous (a-kroj'i-nus), *a.* [As *Acrogynæ* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having the archegonia formed from or near the apical cell, as in the *Acrogynæ.*

Acrolepis (ak-rol'ē-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *λεπίς*, scale.] A genus of ganoid fishes from the Carboniferous and Permian rocks.

acrologue (ak'rō-log), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the beginning or end, + *λόγος*, word.] An acrologic name, that is, a letter-name beginning with that letter; an alphabetic name formed on or exhibiting the principle of acrology, as the Hebrew aleph beginning with *a*, beth with *b*, etc. See the extract.

> The alphabetic names, considered as pictorial *acrologues*, may therefore in some cases receive an easier explanation from the Hieratic characters than from the Semitic letters as we have them.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 169.

acromegalia (ak"rō-me-gā'li-ą), *n.* Same as ★*acromegaly.*

acromegalic (ak"rō-me-gal'ik), *a.* and *n.* [As *acromegaly* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of or relating to acromegaly.

II. *n.* A victim of the complaint known as acromegaly.

acromegaly (ak-rō-meg'ą-li), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρον*, extremity, + "*μεγαλία*, < *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great.] A disease characterized by hypertrophy of the bones and soft tissues of the face and extremities. It is thought to be due, possibly, to a morbid change in the internal secretion of the pituitary body, since this structure is also enlarged. Most of the so-called 'giants' owe their size to this disorder. Also called *Marie's disease.*

acromerostich (ak-rō-mer'ō-stik), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the beginning or end, + *μέρος*, part, + *στίχος*, line.] A short poem or stanza containing several acrostics, as in the accompanying example, in which the name 'Jesus' occurs four times:

> I nter cuncta micans I gniti sidera cœl I,
> E xpellit tenebras E toto Phœbus ut orb E;
> S ic cæcas removet IESUS caliginis umbra S
> V ivificansque simul, V ero præcordia mot U
> S olem Justitiæ se S e probat esse beati S.
> *N. and Q.*, Feb. 26, 1887.

acromion, *n.* **2.** In *ichth.*, same as *supraclavicle;* a shoulder-girdle bone above the clavicle.

acromiosternal (a-krō"mi-ō-stėr'nal), *a.* Relating to the acromion process and the sternum.

acronus (ak'rō-nus), *n.*; pl. *acroni* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, apex, summit.] In *bot.*, a terminal ovary; that is, one without a basal disk. *Necker.*

Acronycta (ak-rō-nik'tą), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816, as *Acronicta;* Treitschke, 1825, as *Acronycta*), Gr. *ἀκρόνυκτος*, of nightfall: see *acronyctous.*] A prominent and very large genus of noctuid moths, synonymous with *Apatela* (Hübner, 1810).

acroparæsthesia (ak"rō-par-es-thē'si-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρον*, extremity, + *παρά*, beside, + *αἴσθησις*, perception, sensation (see *paræsthesia*). See remark under ★*acroæsthesia.*] **1.** Paræsthesia of the hands or feet. —**2.** Excessive paræsthesia, or perversion of normal sensation.

acroparalysis (ak"rō-pą-ral'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρον*, extremity, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] Paralysis which affects the extremities only.

acropathy (a-krop'ą-thi), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρον*, extremity, + *πάθος*, disease.] Disease of the hands or feet.

Acrophalli (ak-rō-fal'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the extremity, + *φαλλός*, phallus.] A group of nematelminths in which the cloacal aperture is at almost the extreme end of the body on the ventral side.

acrophobia (ak-rō-fō'bi-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρον*, topmost point, + *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Morbid fear of great heights.

acrophonic (ak-rō-fon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρον*, extremity, + *φωνή*, sound.] Same as *acrophonetic.*

acropolitan (ak-rō-pol'i-tan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the acropolis or citadel of an ancient Grecian city, especially that of Athens.

acrorhagus (ak-rō-rā'gus), *n.*; pl. *acrorhagi* (-jī). [NL., prop. **acrorrhagus*, < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *ῥαξ* (*ῥαγ-*), a grape, a berry.] One of the marginal tubercles on the peristome of *Actinia* bearing nematocysts or stinging-cells.

acroscopic (ak-rō-skop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρον*, apex, + *σκοπεῖν*, see, + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, looking toward (that is, on the side toward) the apex.

acrose (ak'rōs), *n.* [L. *acris*, sharp, + *-ose.*] A sugar which has been shown to be identical with *i*-fructose. It has been prepared synthetically in several ways, especially by the action of a dilute solution of sodium hydroxid on glycerol aldehyde. It is of special interest as being the first sugar containing six carbon atoms to be prepared synthetically. It was also used for the synthesis of *d*-glucose.

acrosome (ak'rō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρον*, apex, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *cytol.*, the body which forms the extreme anterior portion of the spermatozoön. *Von Lenhossek*, 1897. In the spermatozoa of some animals the acrosome is spur- or hook-shaped and is thus adapted for boring its way into the egg.

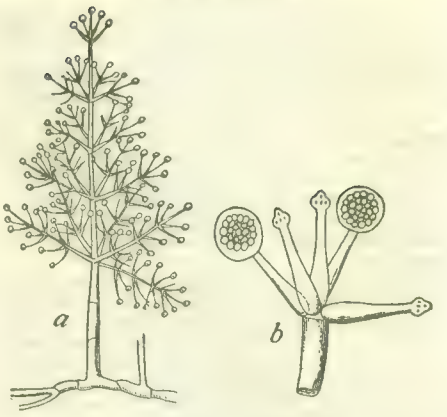
Acrospeira (ak-rō-spī'rą), *n.* [NL. (Berkeley and Broome, 1857), < Gr. *ἄκρον*, tip, + *σπεῖρα*, coil.] A monotypic genus of hyphomycetous fungi having erect branched sporophores spirally bent at the tips, and bearing simple spherical, black, rough spores. *A. mirabilis* sometimes destroys the ripe fruit of Spanish chestnuts (*Castanea*).

acrosperm (ak'rō-spėrm), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρον*, tip, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, an angiosperm of the group or class which are supposed by Treub to have been originally fertilized through the chalaza instead of the micropyle — the *Acrospermæ*. Compare ★*pleurosperm.*



Diagram of a Flagellate Spermatozoön. *a*, apical body, or acrosome; *b*, nucleus; *c*, end-knob; *d*, middle piece; *e*, envelop of the tail; *f*, axial filament; *g*, end-piece.

Acrostalagmus (ak"rō-sta-lag'mus), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1838), referring to the drop-like conidia at the tips of the conidiophores, < Gr. *ἄκρον*, tip, + *σταλαγμός*, a drop.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi having erect verticillate-branched conidiophores and simple conidia collected in globular masses at their tips. *A. cinnabarinus* is a common species occurring on decaying vegetable matter.



Acrostalagmus cinnabarinus.
a, a branching conidiophore, enlarged; *b*, one of the branchlets, showing the globular masses of conidia, greatly magnified.

Acrosticheæ (a-kros-tik'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acrostichum* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypodiaceous ferns, typified by the genus *Acrostichum.* It comprises genera of varying habit and venation but readily associated by similarity in fructification, the naked sporangia overspreading at least a portion of the under surface of the wholly or partially metamorphosed fertile frond.

acrostichoid (ą-kros'ti-koid), *a.* Pertaining to the fern genus *Acrostichum*, or to the tribe *Acrosticheæ.*

Acrostichum (ą-kros'ti-kum), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the 'acrostic' appearance of the spores: see *acrostic.*] A genus of tropical ferns, largely American. The species are diverse, and are sometimes referred to other genera. In general they are long-leaved, rather coarse species, with mostly simple or pinnate fronds. No less than twenty species have been advertised in American horticultural catalogues. They are treated as greenhouse plants.

Acrotidæ (a-krot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Acrotus* + *-idæ.*] A family of deep-sea fishes remotely allied to the mackerels: notable for the very soft, rag-like body and the absence of spines and ventral fins.

Acrotinæ (ak-rō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [*Acrotus* + *-inæ.*] The subfamily of ragfishes, of the family *Icosteidæ*, typified by *Acrotus willoughbyi.*

acrotonous (a-krot'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄκρον*, apex, + *τόνος*, cord.] In *bot.*, extending to the apex: applied to the tissue of the pollen-sac of orchids when prolonged to the upper end of the anther.

Acrotreta (ak-rō-trē'tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *τρητός*, bored through, perforated.] A genus of extinct brachiopods with a flat dorsal valve and a subconical ventral valve perforated at the top: from the Cambrian and Silurian beds of Europe and America.

Acrotretidæ (ak-rō-trē'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acrotreta* + *-idæ.*] A family of inarticulate brachiopods of early Paleozoic age, embracing the genera *Acrotreta*, *Conotreta*, *Acrothele*, and *Linnarssonia.*

Acrotus (ak'rō-tus), *n.* [NL., given as from Gr. "*ἀκρότος*, without oars (ventral fins)"; but there is no such form. Cf. Gr. *ἀκρότος*, without noise, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κρότος*, a rattling, a clapping.] A genus of deep-sea fishes represented by *A. willoughbyi.* This species, once taken on the coast of Washington, is usually placed in the family *Acrotidæ*, next to *Icosteidæ.*

act, *n.* —**Ballot Act.** Same as *Reform Bill* (which see, in Cyclopedia of Names). —**Carey Act,** an act of Congress donating one million acres of desert land to each State containing such land, upon condition that the land donated be reclaimed by irrigation at the expense of the State. —**Desert Act.** Same as *Carey* ★*Act.* —**Hatch Act,** an act of the United States Congress in 1887 which gave to each State and Territory $15,000 a year for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station (see ★*agricultural*), to be a department of the land-grant college (see *Morrill* ★*Act*), except where a separate station already existed. The fund is maintained by an annual appropriation. —**Morrill Act.** (*a*) An act of the United States Congress in 1862 which provided for the maintenance of at least one college in each State, the chief object of which should be instruction in the branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, though other scientific and classical studies were not excluded and instruction in military tactics was included. For this purpose a grant was made of 30,000 acres of public land for each senator and representative, the proceeds of sale to be invested as an endowment. (*b*) A second act (1890) which provided for an annual appropriation, to be increased in ten years from $15,000 to a permanent sum of $25,000 from the proceeds of the sale of public land, for the more complete endowment of these institutions. This income could be applied only to instruction (with facilities) in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English

language, and other branches directly related to industrial life.—**Scalp Act**, in the United States, a statute which provides for the payment by a State of a bounty or reward for the destruction of certain animals deemed to be injurious to agriculture. It is usually provided that the reward shall be paid upon the production of the heads or scalps of the animals destroyed.—**Sherman Act**, an act of Congress of July 14, 1890, directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase monthly 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver bullion, or so much thereof as might be offered, at the market rate, not to exceed $1 for 371¼ grains of fine silver. It was repealed in 1893.

Actiad (ak'ti-ad), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀκτία*, the Actian games, + *-ad*[1]. Cf. *Olympiad*.] The space of four Actian years; the four years intervening between one celebration of the Actian games and the next. See *Actian*.

actinally (ak'ti-nal-i), *adv.* Toward, or having reference to, the actinal or oral side of an echinoderm; orally.

Actinaria (ak-ti-nā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **actinarius*, < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] The flesh-corals, a suborder of *Anthozoa*, usually with 6 (or a multiple of 6) simple tentacles and no skeleton. It includes *Actinia*, *Adamsia*, *Cerianthus*, and other genera.

actine (ak'tin), *n.* A ray of a monaxon or rod-like megasclere of a sponge.

actinellidan (ak-ti-nel'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Actinellida*.

II. *n.* One of the *Actinellida*.

acting, *p. a.* 2. Performing, or used in performing, stage-plays.—**Acting edition** (of a play), one which contains full stage-directions for the information of the players.

II. *n.* The profession of an actor or player.

actinian (ak-tin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Actinia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an actinia.

II. *n.* An animal of the family *Actiniidæ* or of the order *Actiniidea*.

actiniarian (ak-tin-i-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Actiniaria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Actiniaria*.

Actinic ★focus, ★light, ★photometer. See the nouns.—**Actinic plane** a plane of maximum actinic activity in a system of standing light-waves. According to Wiener, such planes pass through the loops of the system, and at right angles to the path of the waves.—**Actinic ★ray, ★spectrum.** See the nouns.

actinicism (ak-tin'i-sizm), *n.* [*actinic* + *-ism*.] Same as *actinism*.

actinicity (ak-ti-nis'i-ti), *n.* Chemical or photographic activity; a property of rays of the spectrum by which chemical reactions are produced or promoted. Same as *actinism*.

Actinidia (ak-ti-nid'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] A genus of twining shrubs, of about eight species, natives of eastern Asia and members of the family *Ternstrœmiaceæ*. About half of the species are in cultivation for covering arbors and porches, *A. arguta* being the most common species. The leaves are large and ovate, and are more or less toothed or serrate; the flowers are small and whitish. The species are hardy and useful climbers.

Actiniidea (ak-tin-i-id'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Actinia* + *-id-ea*.] An order of zoantharian *Anthozoa* consisting of colonial or solitary *Zoantharia cryptoparamera*, with or without a skeleton. The mesenteries are arranged in cycles (each cycle usually consisting of 12 couples of equal size), and the tentacles equal the mesenteries in number. It contains the *Actiniidæ*, *Corallimorphidæ*, *Ilyanthidæ*, *Liponemidæ*, *Amphianthidæ*, *Dendractidæ*, and *Thalassianthidæ*.

actinine (ak'ti-nin), *a.* [*Actinia* + *-ine*[1].] Actinian.

actinioid (ak-tin'i-oid), *a.* [*Actinia* + *-oid*.] Resembling a sea-anemone or actinian.

Actiniomorpha (ak-tin″i-ō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinia* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] A subclass of *Anthozoa* including *Actinaria*, *Antipatharia*, and *Madreporaria*.

actinism, *n.* 3. In *bot.*, the chemical action of sunlight on plants.

Actinistia (ak-ti-nis'ti-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς*, a ray, + *ἱστίον*, a web (?).] A suborder of extinct ganoid fishes ranging from the Carboniferous to the Jurassic. They are characterized among other things by having the interspinous bones of each dorsal and anal fin fused into a single piece.

actinium, *n.* 1. This supposed chemical element, of a metallic character, was announced by Phipson in 1881 as obtained from a commercial white pigment consisting mainly of oxid and sulphid of zinc with sulphate of barium. It was described as forming a white sulphid which became brown and finally black under the action of the sun's rays, the blackening being prevented by screening the surface with a plate of glass, and removed when the darkened surface was exposed to air in the absence of light.

2. A radioactive substance found by Debierne to exist in the residues remaining from pitchblende after the extraction of the uranium: a new radio-element closely related in its chemical behavior to lanthanum, from which it has not as yet been found possible to separate it completely. It has not been obtained in a state of sufficient purity to give any characteristic spectrum and is identified and recognized entirely by its radioactive properties. Actinium itself has not been found to emit a radiation but undergoes disintegration with the formation of a series of radioactive products known as radioactinium, actinium-X, actinium emanation, actinium A, actinium B, and actinium C. Of these, the first, second, third, and fifth emit alpha-rays, the fourth beta-rays, and the sixth beta- and gamma-rays (see ★*obscure rays*). These products are present in all ordinary actinium preparations. The occurrence of actinium indicates that it is a disintegration product of uranium, although its genetic relationship to ionium and radium has not yet been established. Actinium is identical with the *emanium* of Giesel. See ★*emanation*.

M. and Mme. Curie, with the collaboration of MM. Bemont and Debierne, succeeded in establishing the existence of three new radio-active substances in pitchblende: radium associated with the barium in the mineral, and closely resembling it in its chemical properties; polonium associated with the bismuth, and *actinium* with the thorium. *J. J. Thomson*, Elect. and Matter, p. 141.

Actinium rays, Becquerel rays emitted by the disintegration products of actinium. See *obscure* ★*rays*.

actinoblast (ak-tin'ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In sponges, the mother-cell, in which is formed each ray of a radiate spicule; a scleroblast.

actinobranch (ak-tin'ō-brank), *n.* [NL. *actinobranchia*, < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *branchia*, gill.] One of the gill-like vascular organs found in certain anthozoans.

actinobranchia (ak″ti-nō-brang'ki-ä), *n.*; pl. *actinobranchiæ* (-ē). [NL.] Same as ★*actinobranch*.

actinocarp (ak-tin'ō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *καρπός*, fruit (carpel).] A plant having the carpels or placentas radiating from the central axis of the fruit.

actinocarpic (ak″ti-nō-kär'pik), *a.* In *bot.*, of the nature of an actinocarp.

Actinocephalidæ (ak″ti-nō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cephaline *Gregarinida*. The sporonts are always solitary; epimerite symmetric, simple or with appendages; cysts dehiscing by simple rupture; spores navicular, biconic, or cylindric, with conic extremities. They are mostly parasites in the alimentary canal of carnivorous arthropods. The family contains *Actinocephalus*, *Anthorhynchus*, *Stictospora*, *Schneideria*, and other genera.

Actinocephalus (ak″ti-nō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The typical genus of the family *Actinocephalidæ*. *Stein*, 1848.

Actinoceras (ak-ti-nos'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of nautiloid cephalopods typical of the family *Actinoceratidæ*.

actinoceratid (ak″ti-nō-ser'a-tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Actinoceratidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Actinoceratidæ*.

Actinoceratidæ (ak″ti-nō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinoceras* + *-idæ*.] A family of longicone nautiloid cephalopods. They have the siphuncle more or less filled with calcareous deposits which may radiate into and even fill the chambers of the shell. The family includes several important genera, namely, *Actinoceras*, *Hormoceras*, and *Tretoceras*, chiefly of Silurian age.

actinocrinid (ak″ti-nō-krin'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or related to the *Actinocrinidæ*.

II. *n.* An encrinite of the family *Actinocrinidæ*.

Actinocrinidæ, *n. pl.* 2. In Wachsmuth's classification, the third family of the camerate crinoids. They have a monocyclic base, three radial plates in the cup, fixed brachials large and interradials numerous, arms stout, usually biserial and simple, with long pinnules, and food-grooves subtegminal. The family is a large one and is sometimes divided into *Actinocrinidæ* and *Batocrinidæ*. It is represented by numerous genera and species of Paleozoic age occurring in the formations from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

actinogram (ak-tin'ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *γράμμα*, what is written.] 1. A record of the chemical activity of light made by means of the actinograph.—2. An impression made on a sensitized photographic plate by the Röntgen or Becquerel rays.

actinograph, *n.*—**Hurter and Driffield's actinograph**, a slide-and-roller calculating-machine for determining photographic exposures. A cylinder, carrying a chart which shows geographically the intensity of daylight for every hour of each day of the year, is fitted in a light box. The slide next this cylinder is furnished with two scales, one marked for lens-apertures and the other set out for exposures. Next to this is a small pointer slide which is adjusted to a fixed plate-speed scale and indicates the exposure for each of six selected typical meteorological conditions. The instrument is plotted for any desired latitude.

actinographic (ak″ti-nō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to actinography or the actinograph; obtained by means of the actinograph.

actinography (ak″ti-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [As *actinograph* + *-y*[3].] The registration of actinic power by means of the actinograph.

Actinoidea (ak-ti-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *Crinoidea*.

actinolite, *n.* 2. A trade-name of an apparatus by which the ultra-violet rays may be employed in the treatment of cutaneous diseases.

actinologist (ak-ti-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*actinology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the study of the *Actinozoa*, or the sea-anemones, corals, and related forms.

actinologue (ak-tin'ō-log), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *λόγος*, analogy, proportion (?).] In a radiate animal, as a sea-anemone or an echinoderm, any organ or other part of an actinomere which corresponds to another in a different actinomere.

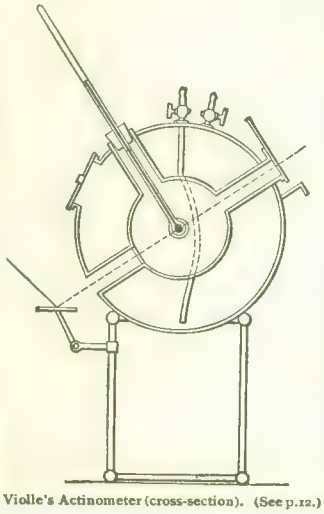
actinology, *n.* 2. The study of the *Actinozoa*: as, the *actinology* of the South Atlantic.

actinolyte (ak-tin'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς*, ray, + *λυτός*, < *λύειν*, dissolve, separate.] 1. A chemical compound analyzable into its components by light.—2. Any substance in which light effects a marked sensible change.

actinolytic (ak″ti-nō-lit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an actinolyte.

Actinomeris (ak″ti-nō-nom'e-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + *μέρος*, a part.] A small genus of North American *Compositæ*, of which one or two are sometimes grown in gardens. The cultivated species are perennials, to be treated after the manner of perennial sunflowers.

actinometer, *n.* *Chemical actinometers* measure the energy of radiation by its chemical effects. Bunsen measured the amount of hydrochloric acid made by sunshine from a mixture of hydrogen and chlorin; Marchand measured the amount of carbonic-acid gas liberated from a solution of perchlorid of iron and oxalic acid by the use of his antiphotypimeter. *Photographic actinometers* measure the intensity of the shade produced on a sensitized plate by an exposure during one unit of time. *Vapor actinometers* measure the volume of liquid (water, alcohol, or ether) evaporated in a unit of time. *Thermal actinometers* measure the heating effect of radiation by many different devices: sometimes called *pyrheliometers*. De Saussure used the simple hot box; Sir John Herschel, a large thermometer-bulb filled with a blue liquid; Pouillet, a measured volume of water inclosed in a blackened cylinder, the temperature of the water being given by a thermometer within it; Crova and Violle, a black-bulb thermometer within a large spherical inclosure kept at uniform temperature; Arago, as modified by Davy, a pair of bright- and black-bulb thermometers each inclosed in a plane-glass spherical envelop from which the air has been exhausted: when exposed to the sunshine the black bulb attains a higher temperature than the bright bulb, and the difference between the two is an index of the amount of heat which penetrates the glass envelop. The complete theory of this action was published by Ferrel in 1885. Langley used a fine wire coated with lamp-black, the intensity of an electric current flowing through the wire being shown by a delicate galvanometer and varying with the temperature of the wire. Hutchins, following Melloni and Tyndall, employed a delicate thermo-electric junction together with a galvanometer; Chwolson, a pair of plates one of which is exposed to the sunshine while the other is in the shade, the difference of temperature being shown by the intensity of a thermo-electric current; and Angström, in his electrically compensated actinometer, two thin strips alternately exposed and shaded, the difference of temperature being measured by the intensity of the electric current needed to bring them both to the same temperature.—**Absolute actinometer**, an apparatus for determining in absolute units the total quantity of heat received at any place during any time by radiation, as distinguished from the relative measurements made with an ordinary actinometer.—**Draper's actinometer**, an actinometer which measures the action of light by the weight of carbon dioxid



Violle's Actinometer (cross-section). (See p. 12.)

disengaged by it from a solution of ferric oxalate. It was devised by Professor Henry Draper.— **Richardson's actinometer,** an instrument for measuring and recording the intensity of the chemically active rays of the sun by means of the expansion of dry chlorin gas.— **Roscoe's actinometer,** an actinometer devised by Sir Henry Roscoe for measuring the action of light by the use of paper sensitized with silver chlorid. The paper, fixed round a drum moved by clockwork, is periodically exposed behind a hole in a thin sheet of brass fastened over the drum.— **Stanley's actinometer,** an actinometer for measuring the actinicity of light by the length of time required to bring a piece of sensitized paper to a standard tint.— **Violle's actinometer,** a black-bulb thermometer placed at the center of a spherical metallic inclosure which is kept at a known constant temperature by the flow of water within its double walls. A small aperture allows sunshine to fall upon the thermometer-bulb, whose rate of warming is observed.

Actinometric degrees, the calculated quantity of radiant energy received by an actinometer in any given interval of time as expressed on any arbitrary scale.

actinomyces, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Harz, 1877).] A genus of fungi of doubtful relationship. The type is *A. bovis*, the ray-fungus. See *actinomyces*, 1.

actinomycotic (ak″ti-nō-mī-kot′ik), *a.* [**actinomycosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Resembling, related to, or caused by the ray-fungus or actinomyces. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, V. 179.

Actinomyxidia (ak″ti-nō-mik-sid′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *μύξα*, slime + *-idia.*] A group of peculiar parasites found in fresh-water oligochætes. They are regarded by some as being intermediate between *Myxosporidia* and *Mesozoa*, while others consider them as belonging to the former group. *Stole*, 1899.

Actinonema (ak″ti-nō-nē′mä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1822), < Gr. *ἀκτίς*, ray, + *νῆμα*, thread.] A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti* characterized by pycnidia produced upon a superficial layer of radiating mycelium. The spores are hyaline and mostly two-celled. *A. rosæ* is a common species which attacks leaves of roses. See ★*leaf-blotch.*

actinophore, *n.*— **Epaxial actinophores,** in *ichth.*, nodules of bone or cartilage between the dorsal rays and the interneural spines.— **Hypaxial actinophores,** in *ichth.*, nodules of bone or cartilage between the anal rays and the interhemal spines.

Actinopoda (ak-ti-nop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] An order of *Holothurioidea.* The tentacles and podia are supplied by the five radial canals of the water-vascular system springing from the circular canal. The order includes the families *Holothuriidæ, Cucumariidæ, Molpadiidæ, Elpidiidæ,* and *Pelagothuriidæ.*

Actinopteria (ak″ti-nop-tē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *πτερόν* (*πτερά*), feather (wing).] A genus of Paleozoic aviculoid shells. They have a well-defined auricle and wing and radial surface-plications which cover the latter. Abundant in the Devonian formations of America and Europe.

Actinopterygia (ak-ti-nop-te-rij′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + *πτερύγιον*, a fin.] A great group of fishes including all of the living bony fishes except the *Dipnoi* or lung-fishes and, usually, the *Crassopterygii* or fringe-finned ganoids. The term *Teleostomi* is more commonly used and usually embraces all of the living bony fishes.

actinosome (ak′ti-nō-sōm), *n.* Same as *actinosoma.*

actinostome, *n.* 2. The pentagonal area in the center of the oral surface of an echinoderm which is occupied by the peristome and mouth.

actinostomial (ak″ti-nō-stō′mi-al), *a.* [NL. **actinostomialis*, < *actinostomium*, actinostome.] Pertaining or relating to the actinostome: as, the *actinostomial* ring in *Asteroidea.*

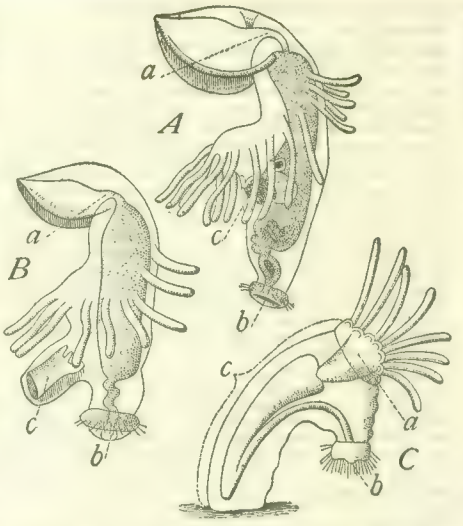
actinostomous (ak-ti-nos′tō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς*, ray, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *bot.*, radiating round the mouth: applied specially to the radiate structure round the ostioles of certain lichens.

Actinostroma (ak-ti-nō-strō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς*, ray, + *στρῶμα*, bed.] A genus of hydrocoralline hydrozoans. They grew in spreading masses and exhibited, in vertical section, a series of radial pillars extending more or less continuously through successive layers. An abundant reef-building organism in the Devonian.

actinotherapeutic (ak″ti-nō-ther-a-pū′tik), *a.* Pertaining to the therapeutic use of certain rays of light, especially in the treatment of cutaneous diseases.

actinotherapy (ak″ti-nō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *θεραπεία*, cure.] Same as ★*radiotherapy.*

actinotrocha (ak″ti-nō-trō′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + *τροχός* (?), a wheel, a ring.] The peculiar larval form of *Phoronis*, an aberrant genus of marine worms of doubtful affinities, being sometimes classed with the



Three stages in the Metamorphosis of the Actinotrocha into *Phoronis*. *A*, Actinotrocha larva with the invagination (*c*), which will form the trunk of the *Phoronis* larva, beginning to appear. *B*, stage with the invagination partly extruded. *C*, stage when the extrusion is complete and the alimentary canal has passed into it. (*C* is after Metschnikoff.) *a*, mouth; *b*, anus; *c*, invagination which ultimately forms the greater part of the body of the adult. (From "Cambridge Natural History.")

Gephyrea, sometimes with the *Molluscoidea*, and sometimes with the *Hemichordata.*

action, *n.*, **11** (*b*). In the pianoforte the action is said to be *heavy* or *light, hard* or *easy*, according to the amount of resistance to the finger; *deep* or *shallow*, according as the dip of the keys is great or small; *repeating* if the mechanism permits repetition of the stroke without allowing the keys to rise to their original position, etc.; and the word is also extended to the pedal mechanism. In the organ (besides the above usages) the action is called an *electric, pneumatic,* or *tracker action*, according as the mechanism connecting the keys with the valves varies in construction; and the word is also extended to the stop mechanism. Furthermore, in the organ the action is said to be *extended* when the keyboards are placed at some distance from the case in which are the pipes.

13. In *psychol.*, bodily movement, in so far as it is directly preceded, accompanied, or followed by consciousness. Some psychologists distinguish this as the *external voluntary* action from an *internal voluntary* action, in which the effect of the initial volition is itself a mental process, a change in the train of ideas which does not manifest itself by any sort of external symptom. Others use the phrase *action of the mind* loosely as the equivalent of *mental function* or *mental activity.*

A voluntary *action* consists, in the first place, of a feeling, in which the tendency of the will is manifested; secondly, of a change in ideational content which may be accompanied by an external effect mediated by the organs of movement; and thirdly, of the general idea of the dependence of this change upon the whole trend of consciousness.

W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 233.

14. In *mech.*, the sum of the average momenta of the elements of a moving system, each multiplied by the distance through which it moves. — **Action consciousness.** See ★*consciousness.*— **Action ex contractu,** a civil action in which the rights of the parties are subject to the law of contracts as distinguished from the law of torts.— **Action ex delicto,** a civil action in which the rights of the parties are subject to the law of torts as distinguished from the law of contracts.— **Action theory,** a psychophysical theory which correlates the attributes of sensation with definite phases of the passage from excitation to discharge in the cerebral cortex: its quality and intensity with locality and strength of excitation; its value and vividness with locality and strength of discharge. *H. Münsterberg*, Harvard Psychol. Stud., I. iv.— **Automatic action,** in *psychol.*, a term used, with various shades of meaning, to denote action which, originally voluntary, has become more or less mechanical.— **Continuous action,** in *mech.*, action in the same direction, without a reversal. The action of a circular saw or band-saw or a dynamo is continuous; that of an engine-piston is alternating.— **Directive action,** action which tends to cause a body possessed of polarity, as a magnet or a crystal, to take some certain position in the field of force in which it lies. See the extract.

If the attraction with parallel axes exceeds that with crossed axes there must be a *directive action* resisting the turn from the crossed to the parallel positions.

J. H. Poynting, Smithsonian Rep. 1901, pp. 209, 210.

Dynamic action, in *sociol.*, an action in which the end is sought mediately: opposed to *static action*, in which the end is sought immediately.— **Funicular action.** See ★*funicular.*— **Impulsive action,** in *psychol.*, a simple voluntary action determined by a single motive. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 232.— **Instinctive action,** in *psychol.*, action founded on a congenital, instinctive basis, but consciously motived by acquired experience. *Morgan*, Habit and Instinct, p. 136. — **Joint action,** a civil action in which several parties, having the same or similar rights in the subject-matter of the suit, are joined as plaintiffs or defendants.— **Law of mass action,** in *phys. chem.*, the statement that when any substance in solution enters into a chemical reaction the amount of the reaction in the unit of time is proportional to the active mass of the substance, that

is, to the number of gram-molecules of the substance contained in one liter of the solution.— **Law of reciprocal action.** See ★*law.*— **Local action.** (*b*) In an electric battery, the development of electrical energy by chemical action on the elements of the battery even when the outer circuit is open. Such local internal circuits weaken the effective or useful current. (*c*) In dynamo-electric machines, wasteful internal circuits in the pole-pieces or cores; eddy, parasitic, or Foucault currents.— **Multiplicity of actions,** a term used in equity jurisprudence wherein a court of chancery has jurisdiction to compel the consolidation of several suits where the issue in all can be determined in a single action. A suit in such a court may be brought to prevent a 'multiplicity of actions.'— **Psychomotor action,** in *psychol.*, action which occurs as the direct response to a perception or idea. The term includes *ideomotor* and *sensorimotor action.*— **Selective action** in *psychol.*, action which results from the clash in consciousness of two or more impulses. *E. B. Titchener*, Outline of Psychol., p. 266.— **Static action.** See *dynamic* ★*action.*— **Volitional action,** in *psychol.*, a term used, with various shades of meaning, to denote action which involves the exercise of active attention.

action-extension (ak′shon-eks-ten″shon), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, a wooden rod which transfers the motion of the key-tail to the whip. Its length varies with the size and arrangement of the action. Analogous to *sticker* in organ-building. See cut under *pianoforte.*

action-rail (ak′shon-rāl), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, a bar or rail extending across the action from side to side, to which are pivoted the movable parts of all the hammers and dampers. See cut under *pianoforte.*

activ, *a.* A simplified spelling of *active.*

activate, *v. t.* 2. To render active; specifically: (*a*) In *physics*, to make radioactive by exposure to the influence of a radioactive substance; to ionize. See ★*radioactivity.* (*b*) In *physiol. chem.*, to convert into an active form: said of the action of certain organic secretions on inactive ferments or other physiological substances.

activated (ak′ti-vā″ted), *p. a.* In *physics* and *physiol. chem.*, in a state or condition of acquired activity.

They find that underground air is not like *activated* air, but rather resembles radium and thorium compounds, which, while neutral themselves, are capable of ionizing gases by means of the free ions they emit.

Elec. World and Engineer, Jan. 10, 1903, p. 86.

activation (ak-ti-vā′shon), *n.* The act of rendering active or the state of being activated; specifically: (*a*) In *physics*, the process or method of producing radioactivity in a body by exposure to the influence of a radioactive substance or otherwise; the state or condition of being radioactive; ionization. (*b*) In *physiol. chem.*, the activating of inert organic secretions, or the condition of being thus activated.

activator (ak′ti-vā-tor), *n.* In *physics* and *physiol. chem.*, a substance that arouses another substance to its own proper activity.

active, *a.* **9.** In *psychol.*, representative of a type of character whose dominant characteristic is a natural and constantly renewed tendency to action.— **Active ★congestion, ★mass, ★pressure, ★principle.** See the nouns.— **Active deposit,** in *radioactivity*, a substance deposited by the emanation from a radioactive material, as radium or thorium, and itself capable of producing excited activity in neighboring bodies.— **Active material** (of a storage-cell), in *elect.*, the substance or substances which change chemically during charge and discharge.— **Active verb,** a verb which expresses action. It may be (*a*) *active transitive*, in which the action passes from the subject or agent to an object: as, the sun *gives* light; or it may be (*b*) *active intransitive*, in which the action is confined to the subject: as, the sun *shines.*— **Active voice** in *gram.*, that form or aspect of a verb in which the subject of the verb is represented as acting. See *active*, 8.

activital (ak-tiv′i-tal), *a.* [*activity* + *-al.*] Relating to action as opposed to thought. *J. W. Powell.*

Full knowledge of aboriginal character may be gained only through study of both the *activital* habits and the intellectual systems of the aborigines; for in every stage of human development, action and thought are concomitant and complementary.

Rep. Bur. Am. Ethnol., 1897-98, p. 825.

activity, *n.* **6.** In *psychol.*, a self-determination of mental process, experienced or inferred, especially characteristic of the conative consciousness. The term has been variously and loosely used in modern psychology. In those systems which are still dominated by philosophical influences it denotes a primary and irreducible experience of self-causation or free initiative. To the psychologist who looks upon mind as a system of organic functions activity is given with the direction of the course of consciousness, knowingly or unknowingly, upon a determinate end: a particular mental process is the first term of a definite series, the remaining members of which it evokes in their order, while the series reaches its natural conclusion when the end is attained. In this sense, however, mental activity becomes practically synonymous with mental function itself, since the limiting cases of anoëtic sentience and involuntary movement are still self-determined in just so far as consciousness is in-

volved in them. Lastly, there are psychologists who, investigating mind as a stream of mental processes, predicate of it neither activity nor passivity, but hold that the antithesis of active and passive has no more place within psychology than the antithesis of subjective and objective. However, they still employ the terms, in obedience to traditional usage, as descriptive names of mental states or mental complexes; they speak, for example, of 'active' attention, meaning attention that is equivocally conditioned; and of a 'feeling of activity' which accompanies the state of active attention. Such a terminology, however harmless in intention, can only add to the existing confusion.

actol (ak'tol), *n.* [*act* + *-ol.*] A trade-name for silver lactate, $C_3H_5O_3Ag$, a substance used as a soluble antiseptic. It must be kept from the sunlight.

Actuality theory, in *psychol.*, the theory that psychology deals with the immediate and underived reality of experience, while the natural sciences, as abstracting from the knowing subject, deal only with mediate experience: opposed to the *theory of substantiality* or of *mind-substance*. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 314.

actuarian (ak-tū-ā'ri-an), *a.* Same as *actuarial.*

acuate, *a.* 2. Having an elongate smooth form pointed at one end; needle-shaped: applied to sponge-spicules.

II. *n.* An acuate monactinellid sponge-spicule.

aculeolus (ak-ū-lē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *aculeoli* (-lī). [NL. (L. as a doubtful reading), dim. of *aculeus*: see *aculeus.*] In *bot.*, a minute aculeus or prickle.

acuminate, *a.* (*c*) In *ichth.*, drawn out in a long point: said of the fins.

acupunctuate (ak-ū-pungk'tū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acupunctuated*, ppr. *acupunctuating.* [L. *acus*, needle, + *punctuare*, prick: see *punctuate.*] To prick with a needle; acupuncture.

acupunctuation (ak″ū-pungk-tū-ā'shon), *n.* Same as *acupuncturation.*

acuta (a-kū'tä), *n.* [NL.: see *acute, a.*] In *organ-building*, an unusually shrill mixture-stop.

Acutalis (ak-ū-tā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Fairmaire, 1846), < L. *acutus*, pointed.] A genus of tree-hoppers of the homopterous family *Membracidæ*. *A. dorsalis* is found in considerable numbers on grape-vines in the northern United States in July. It is known as the *black-backed tree-hopper.*

acuteness, *n.* (*e*) In *musical acoustics*, relative elevation of pitch in a sound or tone, produced by greater frequency of vibration: opposed to *gravity.* The higher the pitch, the greater is the acuteness.

acutilingual (a-kū-ti-ling'gwal), *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp, + *lingua*, tongue.] Having a sharp-pointed tongue.

acutiplantar (a-kū-ti-plan'tär), *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp, + *planta*, sole.] In *ornith.*, having the tarsus sharply ridged on its posterior face. *Ridgway*, Birds of North and Middle America, I. 24.

acutish (a-kū'tish), *a.* [*acute* + *-ish*[1].] Rather acute; specifically, in *bot.*, barely acute or verging toward an acute form.

acutorsion (ak-ū-tôr'shon), *n.* [L. *acus*, needle, + *torsio*(*n-*), twisting.] In *surg.*, an operation for arresting hemorrhage from a wounded artery by passing a needle beneath the vessel, twisting it, and passing it out over the vessel.

acutospinous (a-kū-tō-spī'nus), *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp, + *spina*, spine.] Having sharp spines.

acyanoblepsia (a-sī″a-nō-blep'si-ä), *n.* Same as *acyanoblepsy.*

acyclic, *a.* 2. In *dynam.*, not having the property of whirling or moving in circles.

The system now behaves, as regards the co-ordinates $q_1, q_2, \ldots q_m$, exactly like the *acyclic* type there contemplated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 570.

3. Irregular in course; not occurring with normal periodicity.—4. In *chem.*, containing no cycle or ring: said of organic compounds which contain no ring of atoms.—**Acyclic surface,** a surface such that any closed curve upon it can contract to a point without leaving the surface.

acyesis (a-si-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κύησις*, conception, < *κυεῖν*, conceive.] 1. Inability to conceive; barrenness.—2. The condition of non-pregnancy.

acyl (as'il), *n.* [*ac*(*id*) + *-yl.*] A name introduced by Liebermann to designate an acid radical such as acetyl, C_2H_3O.

acylate (as'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acylated*, ppr. *acylating.* [*acyl* + *-ate*[1].] To introduce an acyl-group into; especially, to prepare an acyl derivative of an organic compound containing a hydroxyl- or amino-group.

acyrology (a-si-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [L. *acyrologia*, < Gr. *ἀκυρολογία*, < **ἀκυρολόγος*, adj., < *ἀκυρολογεῖν*, speak incorrectly, < *ἄκυρος*, unauthorized, improper (< *ἀ-* priv. + *κῦρος*, authority), + *λόγος*, speech.] Faulty diction. [Rare.]

Acystosporea (a-sis″tō-spō-rē'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κύστις*, bladder, + *σπόρος*, seed (see *spore*).] A suborder of *Sporozoa*, of the order *Hæmosporidia.* It contains those forms in which the trophozoite is an amœboid hemamœba or is of simple body form and is typically endoglobular throughout the schizogonous cycle. An alternation of hosts occurs in many cases, schizogony taking place usually in a warm-blooded vertebrate host, while sporogony occurs in an invertebrate host, usually an arthropod. Compare *Hæmosporea.*

Acystosporidia (a-sis″tō-spō-rid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Acystospor-ea* + *-id-ia.*] A group of protozoan cell-parasites infesting certain vertebrates. They are found mainly in red blood-corpuscles, but also in the kidney, liver, and intestinal epithelium. In blood they cause hypertrophy of the corpuscles and diminution of the hemoglobin. They are associated with malaria in man and with Texas fever in cattle. See *Hæmamœbidæ* and *Gymnosporidia.*

ad, *v.* A simplified spelling of *add.*

Ada (ā'dä), *n.* [NL., appar. from the feminine name *Ada.*] A genus containing two species of epiphytal orchids native to northern South America, sometimes grown in choice collections under the same conditions as *Odontoglossum.*

adactylia (a-dak-til'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *δάκτυλος*, finger or toe: see *dactyl.*] In *teratol.*, a congenital lack of some or all of the fingers or toes.

adactylism (a-dak'til-izm), *n.* Same as *adactylia.*

adagio, *adv.* and *a.* Special varieties of movement or style are indicated by adding other terms, as: *adagio assai* or *molto*, very slow; *adagio non troppo*, slow, but not too much so; *adagio cantabile* or *sostenuto*, slow, with a flowing or sustained movement; *adagio patetico*, slow and with pathos; *adagio pesante*, slow, with heavy accents; *adagio religioso*, slow and in the church style; etc.

adalid (ad-a-lēd'), *n.* [Sp., a chief or commander, < Ar. *al-dalíl*, < *al*, the, + *dalíl*, leader, guide.] A leader or guide. *Miss Yonge*, Christians and Moors in Spain, p. 206.

Adam, *n.*—**Adam and Eve.** (*b*) A colloquial name for *Sempervivum tectorum*, the houseleek.—**Adam's apple.** (*d*) A name given to the crape jasmine or East Indian rosebay, *Tabernæmontana coronaria.* See *crape jasmine*, under *jasmine.*—**Adam's fig.** See *fig*[2].

Adamantine layer or substance, the enamel of the teeth.

adamantoblast (ad-a-man'tō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδάμας*, adamant, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*, one of the cells which produce the enamel of the teeth. Same as *ameloblast.*

adamellite (ad-a-mel'īt), *n.* [(Monte) *Adamello*, in the middle Alps, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Cathrein (1890) as a substitute for *tonalite*, and described as a granular igneous rock of the group intermediate between granite and diorite, containing orthoclase and plagioclase feldspars with hornblende and biotite. Brögger uses the term for highly quartzose monzonites.

Adam Kadmon (ad'am kad'mōn). [Heb. *'ādām ḳadmōn*, *'ādām ha-ḳadmōnī*, 'the first man.'] In cabalistic doctrine, the primordial man, the image of God, emanating from the Ensoph, the Infinite, and representing the Eser Sephiroth, the ten attributes of the deity. See *Sephiroth* and *Nachash Hakadmoni.*

Adamkiewicz's reaction. See *reaction.*

Adams-Stokes disease. Same as *Stokes-Adams disease.*

adanal (ad-ā'nal), *a.* [L. *ad*, to, + *anus*, anus.] Extending to the anus: as, the *adanal* plate, in *Arachnida*, a plate-like sclerite reaching to the anus.

adangle (a-dang'gl), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *dangle.*] Hanging loosely; in a dangling position or condition; dangling. *Browning*, Men and Women, i. 37. *N. E. D.*

Adapisoricidæ (ad″a-pi-sō-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adapisorex* (< *Adapis*, a genus of monkeys, + *Sorex*, a genus of insectivores) + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct insectivorous mammals related to the moles, but more highly specialized. The type genus, *Adapisorex*, about the size of a hedgehog, is from the Lower Eocene of Reims, France.

adapoid (ad'a-poid), *a.* [*Adap-is* + *-oid.*] Related to the *Adapidæ.*

adapt, *v. t.* 4. Same as *immunize.*

Bordet heated for half an hour to 56° C. some of the lytic serum secured by *adapting* the guinea-pig through subcutaneous injections to the red blood cells of the rabbit. He found that it had completely lost its new lytic power. *Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 246.

adaptation, *n.* 4. Same as *immunization.*—

Adaptation product. See *adaptation product.*—**Constitutional adaptation** constitutional impregnation. See *impregnation.*—**Functional adaptation,** in *biol.*, the adjustment of an organism by its own activity to changed conditions, considered as a cause of change in its structure. The notion of functional adaptation as prior to and the cause of structure rests upon the belief that an organism can do things for which it has no adaptive machinery. *H. E. Crampton*, Biometrika, March-July, 1904, p. 114.—**Law of adaptation,** in *sociol.*, the assumption that social groups acting upon one another universally adapt themselves to a certain end, namely, further social development.—**Ontogenetic adaptation,** an adaptive change which is produced in an organism by its own activity and is not transmitted to descendants, as contrasted with a change which is congenital and is transmitted to descendants; a useful acquired character. *H. F. Osborn*, Science, Oct. 15, 1897.—**Visual adaptation,** the adjustment of the eye, by the pupilary mechanism and by retinal changes, to a change in the color or brightness of its surroundings. The eye may become adapted either to a change of the total field of vision (*general adaptation*) or to local and partial changes within a given field (*local adaptation*). Adaptation itself may be partial or complete.

adaptationist (ad-ap-tā'shon-ist), *n.* One who believes that social phenomena must be explained as adaptations to environment and accounted for by collective causes rather than by individual efforts.

adaptation-product (ad-ap-tā'shon-prod″ukt), *n.* A substance produced in the body of an animal of one species by immunization with cells or cellular products derived from the body of an animal of an alien species. Also called *reaction-substance.* It has a specific effect upon the body used in immunization which, generally speaking, is antagonistic to the immunizing substance. In this relation also called *antibody* or *antisubstance.* Examples are the various antitoxins, cytotoxins, agglutinins, and precipitins. See *immunity.*

adapted (a-dap'ted), *p. a.* Specifically, resulting from immunization: as, an *adapted* serum.

adapter, *n.* 6. In *photog.*, an attachment to a camera by means of which plates of sizes other than those for which the camera is designed may be used.

adaxial (ad-ak'si-al), *a.* [L. *ad*, to, + *axial.*] In *bot.*, in a plane facing the axis. See the extract.

The ovaries [in Casuarina] are flattened laterally, in contrast to the *adaxial* flattening of the wings in Pinus. *Bot. Gazette*, XXXVI. 104.

A. D. B. An abbreviation of *Artium Domesticarum Baccalaurea*, Bachelor of Domestic Arts, a degree conferred by some institutions upon women.

A. D. C. 1. An abbreviation of *Aide-de-camp.*—2. An abbreviation of *Anodic Duration Contraction:* used in electrotherapy.

add, *v. t.*—**Added part or voice,** in *music*, a part or voice supplementary to the principal melody or to the essential harmony. Thus in polyphonic writing a counterpoint may be called the *added part* or *voice*, in distinction from the cantus; or when a solo part is combined with a chorus it may be called the *added part* or *voice.*

addental (a-den'tal), *n.* [*ad-* + *dental.*] In *ichth.*, one of the bones of the upper jaw, joined to the premaxillary in front: synonymous with *maxillary.*

adder[1], *n.*—**Banded adder,** *Bungarus fasciatus* of southern Asia.—**Berg adder,** *Clotho* (or *Vipera*) *atropos* of South Africa.—**Blowing-adder,** a harmless hog-nosed snake of North America belonging to the genus *Heterodon.*—**Horned adder,** *Clotho cornuta* of North Africa: not to be confounded with the horned viper, *Cerastes cornuta*, also of North Africa, but more abundant and more deadly.

adder's-tongue, *n.* 2. A name sometimes given to the hart's-tongue, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium.* See *Scolopendrium.*—3. Any of the eastern species of *Erythronium* or dog-tooth violet. The white adder's-tongue is *E. albidum.*—**Adder's-tongue family,** the *Ophioglossaceæ*, including *Ophioglossum*, the adder's-tongue fern.

Addie's process. See *process.*

addigital (a-dij'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [*ad-* + *digital.*] I. *a.* In *ornith.*, attached to a digit (the third).—**Addigital remex,** the primary attached to the first phalanx of the third digit of a bird's wing.

II. *n.* Same as *addigital remex.*

addiment (ad'i-ment), *n.* [NL. **addimentum*, < L. *addere*, add.] A thing added; an additament; a complement; specifically, same as *complement*, 8. See *alexin.*

Dr. Longcope gives a study of the bacteriolytic action of human blood in disease, and Dr. Walker surveys the various factors in bacteriolytic action, from which he deduces the fact that the complement or *addiment* is a product of disintegration of leucocytes. *Nature*, Feb. 19, 1903, p. 373.

adding-machine, *n.* Its different forms depend either on the totalizing principle, on the principle of a train of gears whose ratio is 10 to 1, or on both. In a convenient form the figures are arranged like the keys of a type-writer in vertical rows from 1 to 9. By depressing the key for the proper figure in the row of units, tens,

hundreds, etc., the result of the addition appears in figures. Such machines are much used in banks, offices, and factories.

addition, *n.*—**Algebraic addition,** addition in which the signs (+ and −) of the quantities to be added are considered. The result is the difference between the sums of the positive and of the negative quantities, with the sign of the greater.—**Relative addition,** such a combination of two relative terms as will produce a third term expressing the relation in which any relate, A, of the first term added would stand to any correlate, C, of the second term added if, and only if, every object in the universe, say X, were either such that A was in the first relation to X, or such that X was in the second relation to C. For example, in the universe of whole numbers, the number 4 stands to the number 2 in the relation which results from the relative addition of "is prime to" to "is a multiple of," since 4 is prime to every number unless to a multiple of 2. This operation was introduced into logical algebra in 1882 by C. S. Peirce, and has generally been employed, although Whitehead and others hold it to be of little utility.

addition-compound (a-dish′ọn-kom″pound), *n.* Same as ★*addition-product.*

addition-product (a-dish′ọn-prod″ukt), *n.* In *chem.*, a compound formed by the direct addition of one element or compound to another. It is contrasted with *substitution-product*, in which one element or group is substituted for another. Also called *addition-compound.*

Addititious force, in *astron.*, the radial component of a disturbing force when it increases the attraction of a satellite toward its primary, especially of the moon toward the earth: opposed to *ablatitious force*, which diminishes the attraction. The force is *addititious* when the satellite is in quadrature with the disturbing body (usually the sun), *ablatitious* when in syzygy.

addograph (ad′ọ-gråf), *n.* [L. *addere*, add, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An adding-machine with a device for recording results on a type-writer.

address, *n.*—**Forms of address.** See ★*form.*

addressing-machine, *n.* These machines are of several kinds: (*a*) A small apparatus, operated by hand, for cutting from a prepared paper ribbon of printed addresses one address at a time and pasting it on the wrapper. (*b*) A machine for stenciling addresses, etc., on wrappers or cards. The stencils, made on parchment and reinforced by a cardboard frame, are prepared by a perforating-device attached to a type-writer. When ready, the stencils are placed in alphabetical order in the hopper of a special form of stenciling-press and automatically fed to the inking-roller and then passed to the press, which forces enough ink through the stencil to make a clear impression on the wrapper. The stencils are then relieved of surplus ink and delivered to another hopper, which retains them in regular order ready for use again. The machine stencils the addresses on a continuous roll of paper, and cuts off, counts, and delivers the wrappers in the same order as that of the stencils. (*c*) A press for printing addresses, etc., from embossed type. The addresses are embossed in a special form of power type-writer on ribbons of type-metal, and are then, in a special machine, cut apart and fitted with locking hinges, and made up by hand into chains or ribbons. A ribbon on a spool is placed in a power printing-press and automatically fed to the inking-rollers and to the press; each addressed type-plate is printed in turn, and the chain is rewound on another spool. The addresses are printed on a continuous roll, cut, and counted in regular order. A smaller machine of this type is fed by hand and operated by foot-power.

addressograph (ạ-dres′ọ-gråf), *n.* [*address* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A special form of foot-power addressing-machine employing endless chains of embossed metal type or chains of movable rubber type. See ★*addressing-machine.*

ade (ād), *n.* [Detached from *lemonade, limeade, orangeade.*] A drink of the lemonade or orangeade class. [Colloq.]

> They make a superior *ade* which rivals lemon or lime *ade.* *Science*, Feb. 13, 1903, p. 263.

Adelaide ruby, sovereign. See ★*ruby*, ★*sovereign.*

Adelea (ad-ē-lē′ạ), *n.* [NL. (A. Schneider, 1875), appar. (irreg.) < Gr. *ἀδηλος*, not manifest, unseen.] A genus of *Coccidia*, of the family *Polysporocystidæ*, having the dizoic spores spherical or compressed and the sporocysts smooth. The various species are parasitic in myriapods and insects.

adelite (ad′ē-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδηλος*, not manifest, + *-ite*[2]. The allusion is to the indistinct crystallization.] A basic arseniate of calcium and magnesium, of a grayish color, occurring in embedded grains and rarely in monoclinic crystals: found in Sweden.

adeloceratous (ad″ē-lō-ser′ạ-tus), *a.* Same as ★*adelocerous.*

adelocerous (ad-ē-los′ẹ-rus), *a.* Having concealed antennæ. Same as *cryptocerous.*

Adelochorda (ad″ē-lō-kôr′dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδηλος*, not evident, + *χορδή*, chord.] A subphylum and class of *Chordata* including the genera *Balanoglossus, Rhabdopleura*, and *Cephalodiscus.* The distinctive features of the group are the presence of the presumed rudimentary representative of a notochord and of the gill-slits. The group is not homogeneous, and the affinities of its members to *Chordata* are denied by some zoölogists.

adelomorphic (ad″ē-lō-môr′fik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀδηλος*, not manifest, + *μορφή*, form.] A term applied to the so-called chief or central cells of the gastric mucosa, which supposedly furnish the pepsin and chymosin. *W. D. Halliburton*, Chemical Physiology and Pathology, p. 633.

Adelops (ad′ē-lops), *n.* [NL. (Tellkampf, 1844), < Gr. *ἀδηλος*, not evident, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A genus of beetles of the family *Silphidæ.* They inhabit caves, where their larvæ feed upon the dung of bats and other cave-inhabiting animals. About 30 species are known, mainly from European caves. *Adelops hirtus* lives in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

Adelosiphonia (ad″ē-lō-sī-fō′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδηλος*, not evident, + *σίφων*, pipe.] A group or section of anomalodesmaceous pelecypod mollusks, or *Acephala.* They constitute a subdivision of the superfamily *Anatinacea* and comprise those mollusks which have short siphons and a well-defined lithodesma. The genus *Pandora* is an example.

adelphiarchal (ạ-del′fi-är-kạl), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀδελφός*, brother, + *ἀρχός*, ruler, + *-al.*] Relating to a form of government exercised by the men assembled in council, the members of the council being considered as brothers. See the extract.

> In this way the women sitting in clan council constituted the primary legislative body, while their brothers sitting in tribal council formed a senate or final legislative body whose decisions were binding on the executives of clans and tribes; so that the social organization may be classed as *adelphiarchal* (like that of the Seri Indians described in earlier reports) in principle, though largely patriarchal in detail. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1901, p. 77.

adelphic (ạ-del′fik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀδελφικός*, brotherly or sisterly, < *ἀδελφός*, brother, *ἀδελφή*, sister.] In *math.*, pertaining to the connectivity of a surface.—**Adelphic order,** in *math.*, the connectivity.

adelphogamy (a-del-fog′ạ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδελφός*, brother, + *γάμος*, marriage.] That form of polyandry in which a number of brothers have a wife in common. *J. W. Powell.*

> Among other privileges bestowed on the bride during the probationary period are those of receiving the most intimate attentions from the clanfellows of the groom; and these are noteworthy as suggestions of a vestigial polyandry or *adelphogamy.*
> *Rep. Bur. Am. Ethnol.*, 1895–96, p. 281.

adelphotaxy (ạ-del′fō-tak-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδελφός*, brother, + *τάξις*, disposition, order.] In *biol.*, the movement of certain motile cells in relation to each other: a term proposed by Hartog in 1888.

adempted (a-demp′ted), *p. a.* Same as *adeemed.* See *adeem.*

adenase (ad′e-nās), *n.* An autolytic ferment found in certain glands which transforms adenin into hypoxanthin.

adendric (a-den′drik), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *dendron* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*adendritic.*

adendritic (a-den-drit′ik), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *dendritic.*] In *neurol.*, having no dendrites: said of nerve-cells which have only the neuraxon or axis-cylinder process.

adenin (ad′e-nin), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-in*[2].] One of the purin or xanthin bases, $C_5H_5N_5$. It has been obtained from the lymph glands, spleen, thymus gland, kidneys, etc.

adenocheirus (ad″e-nō-kī′rus), *n.*; pl. *adenocheiri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + *χείρ*, hand.] In *Turbellaria*, one of the outgrowths from the atrial walls in the genus *Artioposthia* which serve as accessory copulatory organs. See ★*adenodactylus.*

adenochondrosarcoma (ad″e-nō-kon″drō-sär-kō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *adenochondrosarcomata* (-mạ-tạ). A mixed tumor containing the elements of adenoma, chondroma, and sarcoma.

adenocyst (ad′e-nō-sist), *n.* Same as ★*adenocystoma.*

adenocystic (ad″e-nō-sis′tik), *a.* Same as ★*adenocystomatous.*

adenocystoma (ad″e-nō-sis-tō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *adenocystomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *-oma.*] An adenoma containing cystic cavities.

adenocystomatous (ad″e-nō-sis-tō′mạ-tus), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of adenocystoma.

adenodactylus (ad″e-nō-dak′ti-lus), *n.*; pl. *adenodactyli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] In *Turbellaria*, one of the outgrowths from the atrial walls in the genus *Artioposthia* which serve as accessory copulatory organs. See ★*adenocheirus.*

adenofibroma (ad″e-nō-fī-brō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *adenofibromata* (-mạ-tạ). A glandular tumor consisting largely of an overgrowth of fibrous tissue.

adenoid, *a.*—**Adenoid disease,** pseudoleucocythemia.—**Adenoid tumor,** Same as *adenoma.*—**Adenoid vegetations,** masses of lymphoid tissue, similar in structure

to the tonsils, situated at the posterior wall of the upper end of the pharynx. When hypertrophied, as they often are in children, these vegetations may obstruct the passage of air through the posterior nares and so necessitate mouth-breathing. Also called *pharyngeal tonsil* and *Luschka's tonsil.*

II. *n.* An adenoid growth; specifically, an adenoid vegetation.

adenolipoma (ad″e-nō-li-pō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *adenolipomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + *λίπος*, animal fat, + *-oma.*] A glandular tumor consisting largely of fatty substance.

adenolymphoma (ad″e-nō-lim-fō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *adenolymphomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + L. *lympha*, lymph, + *-oma.*] Same as *lymphadenoma.*

Adenoma destruens. [L., destructive adenoma.] An adenoma, usually of the stomach, intestines, or uterus, which has taken on malignant characteristics. Also called *adenocarcinoma.*

adenomalacia (ad″e-nō-mạ-lā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] Pathological softening of glands.

adenomatome (ad-e-nom′ạ-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-τομος*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An instrument employed in the removal of adenoid growths.

adenomyxoma (ad″e-nō-mik-sō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *adenomyxomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + *μύξα*, mucus, + *-oma.*] A tumor composed of glandular and mucous tissue.

adenomyxosarcoma (ad″e-nō-mik″sō-sär-kō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *adenomyxosarcomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + *μύξα*, mucus, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *-oma.*] A tumor composed of glandular, mucous, and sarcomatous elements.

adenopetaly (ad″e-nō-pet′ạ-li), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδήν*, a gland (nectary), + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal).] The transformation of nectaries into petals. *Morren.*

adenophlegmon (ad″e-nō-fleg′mon), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + *φλεγμονή*, inflammation.] Acute inflammation of a gland.

adenopodous (ad-e-nop′ọ-dus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having the petiole or peduncle glandular.

adenoscirrhus (ad″e-nō-sir′us), *n.*; pl. *adenoscirrhi* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + *scirrhus.*] A hard cancer which involves a gland.

adenosclerosis (ad″e-nō-sklē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + *σκλήρωσις*, a hardening: see *sclerosis.*] Induration of a gland.

adenostemonous (ad″e-nō-stē′mọ-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland, + *στήμων*, taken for 'stamen,' + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having glandular stamens.

adenyl (ad′e-nil), *n.* [*aden(in)* + *-yl.*] The group $C_5H_4N_4$, formerly assumed to be present in adenin and hypoxanthin. This name is no longer used, but these and related compounds are spoken of as derivatives of ★*purin* (which see).

adenylic (ad-e-nil′ik), *a.* [*adenyl* + *-ic.*] Relating to adenyl.—**Adenylic acid,** a nucleinic acid obtained from the thymus gland. On decomposition it yields guanine, adenin, cytosin, and thyminic acid.

Adeps lanæ, purified fat of sheep's wool, containing not over 30 per cent. of water.

adermia (a-dėr′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *δέρμα*, skin.] Partial or complete congenital absence of the skin.

adessive (ad-es′iv), *n.* [L. *ad*, at, + *esse*, be, + *-ive.* Cf. *abessive.*] In *gram.*, a syntactic case expressing position at some spot or locality. *A. S. Gatschet*, Grammar of the Klamath Language, p. 486.

Adetopneusia (ad″e-top-nū′si-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *ἀδετος*, unbound, loose, + *πνεῦσις*, a blowing, < *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] An order of *Stelleroidea*, the *Cryptozonia.*

adetopneustic (ad″e-top-nū′stik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀδετος*, unbound, loose, + *πνευστικός*, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] Bearing papulæ or dermal branchiæ beyond the abactinal surface.

ad eund. An abbreviation of the Latin *ad eundem gradum*, to the same degree.

adevism (ā′dā-vizm), *n.* [Skt. *ādeva*, hostile to the gods, < *ā-* priv. + *deva*, a god (see *deva*), + *-ism.*] Hindu 'atheism' in the sense of a denial of the old 'devas': a proposed term distinguished from *atheism.*

ad fin. An abbreviation of *ad finem* (which see).

adgustal (ad-gus′tạl), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, + *gustus*, taste (suggesting 'palate'), + *-al.*] In *ichth.*, a name given by Geoffroy to the pterygoid bone which forms part of the palatoquadrate arch.

adha (ăd′hă), *n.* [Nepalese *ādhā*, half.] A silver coin of Nepal equal to half a muhr or one fourth of a rupee.

adharma (ạ-där′mạ), *n.* [Skt.] Unrighteousness; injustice: personified in Hindu mythology as the destroyer of all things.

adheat (ad-hēt′), *v. t.* [*ad-* + *heat.*] To superheat (a quantity of steam) by adding to it a quantity of very highly superheated steam.

adherence, *n.* **6.** In the *theory of aggregates*, the aggregate of all those points of a point-aggregate which are not limiting points (that is, limits of endless series of points): called the *adherence of the point-aggregate;* the aggregate of all the remaining points is called its *coherence.*

adhesion, *n.* **10.** An expression of, or the act by which one expresses, acquiescence in, adherence to, and support of some statement, declaration, or proposal; assent; concurrence.

Up to June 30, 1,787 *adhesions* to the congress had been received. *Science*, July 29, 1904, p. 157.

Adhesion weight, the weight which is producing friction; specifically, the weight on the driving-wheels of a locomotive.—**Primary adhesion, secondary adhesion.** Same as ★*union by first intention* and ★*union by second intention.*—**Traction of adhesion.** Same as *friction of rolling* (which see, under *friction*).

adhesional (ad-hē′zhọn-ạl), *a.* [*adhesion* + *-al.*] Of the nature of or depending upon adhesion: applied specifically to the action of locomotives when the smooth driving-wheel, running on a plane rail, is prevented, through the weight of the engine, from slipping on the rail by its adhesion thereto. When the power of the cylinder applied to turn the wheel exceeds this effect of adhesion, and friction of motion ensues by the slipping of the wheel on the rail, the tractive power becomes less. When the grades become too steep for adhesional traction because the cylinder-diameter necessary to overcome the resistance will cause the wheels to slip, the tractive effort must be exerted through toothed gears meshing into a rack or toothed rail, while the weight may be still carried on smooth rails by ordinary wheels.

adhesion-rail (ad-hē′zhọn-rāl), *n.* In *railroading*, a traction-rail as distinguished from a guard-rail or a third rail; the ordinary rail of a track. Sometimes called *service-rail* and *stock-rail.*

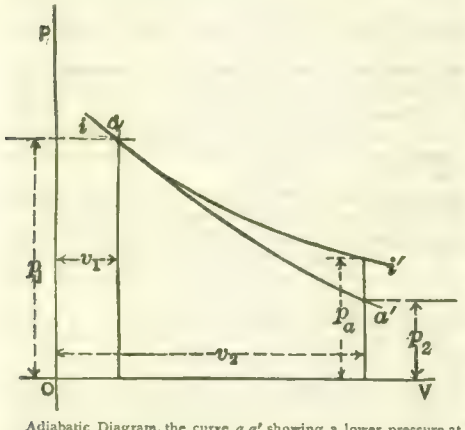
adhesiv, *a.* A simplified spelling of *adhesive.*

Adhesive papilla. See ★*papilla.*

adhvaryu (ad-vär′yö), *n.* [Skt. *adhvaryú*, < *adhvará*, religious ceremony.] A Brahman priest who assists in reciting the prayers of the Yajur-Veda and performs manual labor at sacrifices.

adiabat (ad′i-ạ-bat), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδιάβατος*, not to be passed over: see *adiabatic.*] An adiabatic curve or line.

Adiabatic compression, compression exerted or occurring under conditions in which heat neither leaves nor enters the substance compressed.—**Adiabatic diagram,** a graphic method of representing by adiabats the changes as to temperature, pressure, and condition experienced by a unit mass of gas by virtue of any possible adiabatic change. The adiabatic diagrams for moist air by Hertz (1884) and Neuhoff (1903), and Clapeyron's indicator-curve of the steam-engine, are familiar examples.



Adiabatic Diagram, the curve *a a′* showing a lower pressure at the end of expansion than given for the isothermal diagram *i i′* illustrates the typical relations of pressure and volume. Horizontal abscissas proportional to volumes (V, *v*); vertical ordinates proportional to pressures (P, *p*); *O*, origin.

adiagnostic (a-dī-ag-nos′tik), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *diagnostic.*] Not diagnostic; specifically, in *petrog.*, a term, proposed by Zirkel (1893), applied to the phanerocrystalline texture of rocks when the mineral particles, though recognizable, are not specifically determinable without special test: opposed to ★*eudiagnostic.*

Adianthidæ (ad-i-an′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adianthus*, a genus (for * *Adiantus*, < Gr. *ἀδιαντος*, unwetted: see *Adiantum*), + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct ungulate mammals of the suborder *Liopterna*, found in the Eocene of Patagonia.

adiantiform (ad-i-an′ti-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *Adiantum*, genus of ferns, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or character of *Adiantum* or maidenhair. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 417.

adiaphanous (ad-i-af′ạ-nus), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *diaphanous.*] Not transparent; opaque.

adiaphon (ad′i-ạ-fŏn), *n.* [G., < *adiaphonon.*] A form of pianoforte (patented in 1882) in which the sound is produced from tuning-forks instead of from strings: essentially similar to the older adiaphonon.

adiaphonon (ad-i-af′ō-non), *n.* [G., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *διάφωνος*, dissonant: see *diaphony.*] A form of pianoforte, invented by Schuster in 1819, in which the sound is produced from steel bars instead of from strings.

adiaphoretic (ad″i-af-ō-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [*a-*[18] + *diaphoretic.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to, produced by, or causing diminution or suppression of perspiration.

II. *n.* An agent which diminishes or suppresses perspiration.

adiathermancy (a-dī-ạ-thėr′mạn-si), *n.* [*a-*[18] + *diathermancy.*] The character of being adiathermanous; the property by virtue of which a substance absorbs the invisible heat-rays of the spectrum: opposed to *diathermancy.*

adiathermanic (a-dī-ạ-thėr′man-ik), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *diathermanic.*] Same as *adiathermic.*

adiathetic (a-dī-ạ-thet′ik), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *diathetic.*] In *pathol.*, occurring without reference to a preëxisting constitutional tendency or diathesis.

Adibuddha (ä-di-bö′dä), *n.* [Modern Skt., < Skt. *ādi*, the beginning, + *Buddha*, Buddha.] The first Buddha.

adillah (ä-dil′ä), *n.* A money of Malwa, equal to half a pice.

Adimeridæ (ad″i-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adimerus* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn beetles. In these beetles the tarsi appear to have but two joints, a broad first and a long terminal one, but they have in fact two minute joints between, hidden by the broad basal joint. This structure is unique among the *Coleoptera* and is found only in the American genus *Adimerus.*

Adimerus (a-dim′e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Sharp, 1894), < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *διμερής*, two-parted, two-jointed.] The typical and sole genus of beetles of the family *Adimeridæ*, consisting of several Central and South American species.

Adinia (a-din′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., a coined name.] A genus of killifishes of the family *Pœciliidæ*, found in the Rio Grande region.

adipogenic (ad″i-pō-jen′ik), *a.* [L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + Gr. *-γενής*, -producing.] Having the property of producing or of storing fat: as, the *adipogenic* function of the digestive gland in invertebrates. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1905, p. 47.

adipogenous (ad-i-poj′e-nus), *a.* [L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + Gr. *-γενής*, -producing.] Fat-producing; productive of adipose.

adipohepatic (ad″i-pō-hē-pat′ik), *a.* [L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + Gr. *ἡπατικός*, of the liver: see *hepatic.*] Same as ★*adipogenic. Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, June, 1904, p. 303.

adipolytic (ad″i-pō-lit′ik), *a.* [L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + Gr. *λυτός*, < *λύειν*, dissolve.] See ★*lipolytic.*

adipomatous (ad-i-pom′ạ-tus), *a.* [*adipoma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Same as *lipomatous.*

Adipose degeneration. See ★*degeneration.*—**Adipose lobe,** a small appendage springing from the base of the ventral fin of some fishes, as the salmon and the trout. Usually known as an *auxiliary scale.*

Adiposis dolorosa, a disease of the nervous system marked by the formation of irregular masses of fat beneath the skin, especially that of the arms and legs, which are the seat of considerable pain. Also called *Dercum's disease.*

Adiposorex (ad″i-pō-sō′reks), *n.* [L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *sorex*, a shrew-mole.] A genus of small shrew-moles from the Lower Eocene.

Adiscota (ad-is-kō′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *δίσκος*, disk, + *-ota* (see *-ote*).] A group of dipterous insects. It was based by Weismann upon developmental characters, and includes those forms in which the parts of the fly's head are developed in close relation to those of the larva.

aditus (ad′i-tus), *n.*; pl. *aditus.* [NL., < L. *aditus*, approach: see *adit.*] An approach; an adit. Specifically: (*a*) In sponges, same as *prosodus.* (*b*) In *anat.*, an opening leading into a cavity.—**Aditus ad antrum,** the communication between the tympanum and the mastoid cells.—**Aditus ad infundibulum,** the opening between the infundibulum and the third ventricle of the brain.—**Aditus laryngis,** the superior opening of the larynx, or rima glottidis.

adj. An abbreviation of *Adjudged, Adjourned.*

adjectiv, *a., n.*, and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *adjective.*

Adjectival phrase, a phrase that is or may be used with the force of an adjective: as, a *much to be desired* result; a *never to be forgotten* occasion.

adjective, *n.*—**Participial adjective,** a participle used in an adjective relation, as in the phrases a *running* stream, a *cultivated* field, a *practised* hand, *molten* iron.—**Proper adjective,** an adjective derived from a proper name, as *American* from *America*, *Calvinistic* from *Calvin*, *Newtonian* from *Newton.*

adjectivism (ad′jek-tiv-izm), *n.* Tendency to an excessive use of adjectives. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 467.

adjectivity (ad-jek-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*adjective* + *-ity.*] Tendency to a free use of adjectives. *Athenæum*, April 14, 1894, p. 469.

Adjoint curve. Same as *adjunct* ★*curve.*

adjudicative (a-jö′di-kā-tiv), *a.* That adjudicates or adjudges; that embodies the award, decision, or decree in an adjudication or adjudgment: as, the *adjudicative* part of a sentence. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Adjunct curve. See ★*curve.*

adjunction, *n.* **4.** In *math.*, the process of obtaining the domain $\Omega(a)$ from the domain Ω by adding to it the number a which does not already belong to it, and adding also all numbers arising from a finite number of additions, subtractions, multiplications, and divisions involving a and all numbers in the domain Ω. See the extract.

By the *adjunction* of i to the domain of rational numbers $\Omega_{(1)}$ we obtain the domain of complex numbers $\Omega_{(1, i)}$. *F. Cajori*, Theory of Equations, p. 135.

adjurn, *v.* A simplified spelling of *adjourn.*

Adjusted drainage. See ★*drainage.*

adjuster, *n.* **2.** In *hardware*, any appliance used to regulate the movement of a blind, sash, hitching-strap, shaft, or other moving object in a wagon, house, etc.: as, a casement-*adjuster*, a pole-*adjuster*, a window-stop *adjuster.*—**3.** In *insurance*, an officer of an insurance company whose duty is to determine the amount to be paid under a policy of insurance when a partial loss has been sustained.

In Great Britain they are for the most part members of the Average *Adjusters'* Association, a body which has done and is doing much careful work with a view to making and keeping the practice uniform and in accord with right principles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 32.

adjustment, *n.* **6.** In an exacter sense than 2, the operation of modifying the relations between a set of things or other objects so as to make these relations conform to some requirement, especially so as to bring them into conformity with relations between elements of a plan or purpose. Thus the adjustment of a transit instrument consists, first, in turning it round a vertical axis until its axis of rotation (in using it) is nearly enough in the plane of the prime vertical; second, in raising or lowering one end of the latter axis until it is nearly enough in the plane of the horizon; and, third, in shifting the wires until the collimation is near enough to zero. **7.** Specifically, the modification of a set of statements so as to bring them into harmony with one another and with some proposition treated as absolutely true. Thus in geodesy, after an extensive triangulation is complete it will be found that the observed values of the angles do not exactly agree with the principles of geometry and the assumed figure of the earth, which would give rise to much inconvenience. Accordingly by an elaborate series of modifications skilful computers modify the values so that the sum of the squares of all the changes shall be the least possible required to bring the values into agreement with the requirements; and this operation is termed the *adjustment of the triangulation.* Owing to the fact that the rules are derived from the calculus of probabilities, and that the adjusted values are the most probable that can be assigned, it might be supposed that the purpose was merely to ascertain the most probable values; but the superiority of the adjusted values in that respect is very small and the major consideration is consistency. **8.** In *biol.*, a change which is brought about in a living being by its own activity and is not transmitted to descendants, as contrasted with a change which is congenital and hereditary; an acquired character. *J. M. Baldwin*, Development and Evolution, p. 142.—**Methods of adjustment,** in *psychophys.*, a group of methods employed for the determination of the relation between stimulus and sensation. The term is used in two senses: (*a*) for methods in which the observer himself varies a given stimulus until it appears equal to a second, constant stimulus, for example, Fechner's method of average error (see ★*method*); (*b*) for methods in which a variable stimulus is adjusted, whether by experimenter or observer, to the required relation to a constant stimulus, for example, Wundt's method of minimal changes (see ★*method*).—**Processes of adjustment,** in *physiog.*, changes in the courses of streams by means of which they come to sustain definite and stable relations to the rock-

structures beneath.—**Topographic adjustment.** See the extract.

A tributary is in *topographic adjustment* when its gradient is harmonious with its main.
Chamberlin and Salisbury, Geol., I. 154.

Adjutant's call, in *mil. music*, a signal on the drum directing the band to pass to the right of the line.

adlea (ăd-lā'ă), *n.* A billon coin of Tripoli, issued in 1827, plated with gold and forced into currency at the value of one dollar.

adlerglas (ăd'lêr-glâs), *n.* [G., 'eagle-glass.'] A large drinking-glass having on it enameled paintings of the double-headed eagle of the Holy Roman Empire and armorial bearings of 56 principalities and towns: common in Germany in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. See ★*wiederkom.*

adlumidine (ad-lö'mi-din), *n.* [*Adlumia* (see def.) + *-ine*².] An alkaloid, $C_{39}H_{29}O_9N$, found in *Adlumia fungosa*. It melts at 234° C.

adlumine (ad-lö'min), *n.* [*Adlumia* + *-ine*².] A dextrorotatory alkaloid, $C_{39}H_{39}O_{12}N$, found in *Adlumia fungosa*.

A. D. M. An abbreviation of Latin *Artium Domesticarum Magister*, Master of the Domestic Arts.

Adm. An abbreviation of *admiral*.

admedial (ad-mē'di-al), *a.* [*ad-* + *medial.*] Same as *admedian*.

admezure, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *admeasure*.

administration, *n.*—**All-the-Talents Administration,** an ironical name given to the British ministry of 1806–07, in allusion to the distinguished ability of its members.—**Limited administration,** administration of a personal estate in which the powers of the administrator are granted for a special purpose and are strictly defined and confined to the matters set forth in special or limited letters of administration.

Administrative county. See ★*county*¹.

admiralty, *n.* **1.** (*b*) The members of this body are officially designated as the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The commissioners include *Civil Lords*, *Naval* or *Sea Lords*, and *Secretaries*. The *First Lord of the Admiralty* is a civilian and the responsible political head of the organization. Absolute power within the Admiralty, subject only to the King and Parliament, is vested in him. The *Sea Lords*, four in number, are naval officers, usually admirals. The *First Sea Lord* makes preparation for war and advises on all large questions of naval policy. He is responsible for the efficiency of the fleet and the distribution of ships. He controls the Intelligence, Hydrographical, and Naval Ordnance departments. The *Second Sea Lord* is responsible for all questions relating to the personnel of the navy, including manning of the fleet and appointment of officers. The *Third Sea Lord and Controller* has charge of the matériel of the fleet and has under him the *Director of Naval Construction* and the *Engineer-in-Chief*. He is also responsible for the administration of the Royal Dockyards. The *Fourth* or *Junior Sea Lord* deals with transport, coaling, victualing, and stores, and with questions relating to pay, medals, uniforms, prisons, collisions, etc. The *Civil Lord* deals with public works, the civil staff, etc. The *Parliamentary and Financial Secretary* has charge of finances, accounts, and expenditures. The *Permanent Secretary* signs in the name of the Admiralty, and has charge of the general secretariat, correspondence, etc.—**Admiralty coefficient.** See ★*coefficient*.

admission, *n.* 8. Specifically, in *engin.*: (*a*) Entrance of motor fluid (as steam, air, or water) into a cylinder for the purpose of driving a piston. (*b*) The portion of a full traverse of a piston during which the motor fluid is allowed to enter the cylinder. (*c*) The point in the traverse at which such entrance of motor fluid begins.

admission-line (ad-mish'ŏn-līn), *n.* That line of an indicator-diagram which is made by the pencil of the indicator while steam is being admitted to the cylinder.

admission-port (ad-mish'ŏn-pōrt), *n.* The steam-port or -passage through which the entering steam gains access to an engine-cylinder. In engines of ordinary construction, each port is alternately supply and exhaust, though it is usual to apply the latter term only to the port which exhausts directly into the atmosphere. (*Lockwood.*) In Corliss engines the admission- and exhaust-ports are separate.

admission-valve (ad-mish'ŏn-valv), *n.* The valve which controls the admission of steam, gas, air, or water to a motor- or compression-cylinder.

admittance, *n.* 6. The reciprocal of the impedance in an alternating-current circuit or the ratio of alternating current divided by the electromotive force consumed by the current. See *impedance*. The components of admittance are the ★*conductance* and the ★*susceptance* (which see).

admotive (ad-mō'tiv), *a.* [*ad-* + *motive.*] Characterized by motion toward: as, *admotive* germination. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

adnasal (ad-nā'zal), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal.*] In *ichth.*, a name given by Geoffroy to the premaxillary bone.

adnatum (ad-nā'tum), *n.*; pl. *adnata* (-tă). [NL.: see *adnate.*] In *horticulture*, a small or secondary bulb which forms from the old bulb and eventually supplants it; a clove.

adnephrin (ad-nef'rin), *n.* Same as ★*adrenalin*.

adnexa (ad-nek'să), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *adnexus*, pp. of *adnectere, annectere*: see *annex.*] Connected or associated things; specifically, in *anat.*, appendages or structures accessory to a main organ.—**Adnexa oculi,** the lids, muscles, and other parts in relation with the globe of the eye.—**Adnexa uteri,** the Fallopian tubes and ovaries.

adnexal (ad-nek'sal), *a.* Relating to adnexa, especially to the uterine adnexa.

adnominally (ad-nom'i-nal-i), *adv.* [*adnominal* + *-ly*².] As an adnoun or adjective: as, a verb used *adnominally*.

Adobe concrete, a building material prepared by mixing broken stone with adobe clay before it is dried or fired.—**Adobe mortar,** adobe mud prepared specially to serve as mortar in laying adobe brick.

adoccipital (ad-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* Noting one of the fissures of the brain near the occipital in the caudal portion of the precuneus.

adolescence, *n.*—**Topographic adolescence,** in *phys. geog.*, a stage in the development of relief which is marked by well-established river-drainage.

adolescent, *a.* **2.** In *phys. geog.*, noting that stage of land-sculpture, between youth and maturity, in which some rapids still remain even in the larger streams.—**Adolescent river.** See ★*river*.

adolescential (ad-ō-le-sen'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the period of adolescence.

adon (a-don'), *n.* A device which consists essentially of a high-power telephoto combination so set as to transmit parallel rays. When used in front of an ordinary lens in a 'fixed-focus' camera it gives an enlarged image without disturbing the focal adjustment. The elements of the adon are, however, adjustable so that it can be used with varying effect when the camera permits of focusing. Used by itself it acts as a high-power telephotographic lens.

adonidin (a-don'i-din), *n.* [*Adonis* (*-id-*) (see def.) + *-in*².] A glucoside of uncertain composition obtained from *Adonis vernalis:* said to resemble digitalis in its physiological action.

adonin (ad'ō-nin), *n.* [*Adonis* (see def.) + *-in*².] A very bitter non-crystalline glucoside, $C_{24}H_{40}O_9$, found in *Adonis Amurensis*.

adonite (ad'ō-nīt), *n.* [*Adonis* (see def.) + *-ite*².] An optically inactive pentite, $C_5H_7(OH)_5$, found in *Adonis vernalis* and also formed by the reduction of ribose. It melts at 102° C.

adonitol (a-don'i-tōl), *n.* [As *adonite* + *-ol.*] Same as ★*adonite*.

adoperate (ad-op'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adoperated*, ppr. *adoperating*. [ML. *adoperari*, < L. *ad*, to, + *operari*, work: see *operate.*] To bring into use or operation; apply; use. *Sir J. Hayward*, Eromena, p. 88. *N. E. D.*

adoperation (ad-op-e-rā'shon), *n.* Application; use, as of means to an end. *Peacock*, Melincourt, II. 56. *N. E. D.*

adopter, *n.* **2.** An apparatus for the rapid leveling of a compass, consisting of a spindle, ball, and ball-socket.

adorbital (ad-ôr'bi-tal), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, + *orbita*, orbit: see *orbit.*] In *ichth.*, the preorbital bone.

Adoxaceæ (ad-ok-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fritsch, 1891), < *Adoxa* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous, sympetalous plants of the order *Rubiales*. It contains only the genus *Adoxa*, and is characterized chiefly by the split or 2-parted stamens inserted on the tube of the corolla.

adoxaceous (ad-ok-sā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Adoxaceæ* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having the characters of or belonging to the family *Adoxaceæ*.

ad placitum (ad plas'i-tum). [ML., NL.] At pleasure: in *music*, noting a free part in a contrapuntal work which is not bound by the strict rules of imitation; especially, in a canon, noting a voice-part that does not follow the subject exactly.

adradial, *a.* **2.** Pertaining to an adradius: as, the *adradial* organs of an echinoderm.

adradius (ad-rā'di-us), *n.*; pl. *adradii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *ad*, to, + *radius*, ray.] One of the eight radii which lie between the perradii and the interradii in animals which exhibit radial symmetry. Compare *perradius* and *interradius*.

adrenal, *n.*—**Accessory adrenals.** See *Marchand's* ★*adrenals*.—**Marchand's adrenals,** islets of adrenal tissue found in other parts. Also called *accessory adrenals* and *adrenal rests*.

II. *a.* Situated near or in contact with the kidney; specifically, noting the adrenal or suprarenal glands.—**Adrenal extract,** a medicinal preparation made from the suprarenal glands and believed to be the internal secretion of these bodies. It increases blood-pressure and constricts the vessels, and is employed to arrest hemorrhage and to diminish mucous secretion. See ★*adrenalin*.—**Adrenal gland.** Same as *adrenal, n.*—**Adrenal rests.** See *Marchand's* ★*adrenals*.

adrenalin (ad-ren'a-lin), *n.* [*adrenal* + *-in*².] The active principle of the adrenal glands, first isolated by a Japanese chemist, Takamine. Its probable formula is $C_{10}H_{13}NO_3.\frac{1}{2}H_2O$. It is practically identical with Abel's epinephrin, and is a powerful heart-stimulant and hemostatic. See ★*adrenal extract*.

adrenalone (ad-ren'a-lōn), *n.* [*adrenal* + *-one.*] A ketone, $(HO)_2C_6H_3COCH_2NHCH_3$, prepared by the oxidation of a derivative of adrenalin.

Adrianist (ā'dri-an-ist), *n.* Same as *Adrianite*, 2.

Adriatic, *a.* **2.** In *anthrop.*, of or pertaining to the racial type represented by Albanians and Serbo-Croatians, characterized by tall stature, elongated face, and short head. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 285.

adsmith (ad'smith), *n.* One whose business is the writing of advertisements: as, the art of the *adsmith*. *W. D. Howells*, Lit. and Life, p. 265. [Humorous slang.]

adsmithing (ad'smith-ing), *n.* The trade of an 'adsmith.' [Humorous slang.]

adsorb (ad-sôrb'), *v. t.* [L. *ad*, to, + *sorbere*, suck in. Cf. *absorb.*] To gather (a gas or liquid) on the surface in a condensed layer. Thus solids, such as glass, gather gases and liquids with which they are in contact.

adsorption, *n.* **2.** The mechanical imbibition of fluids or gases.

adsorptive (ad-sôrp'tiv), *a.* [*adsorb* (*-sorp-*) + *-tive.* Cf. *absorptive.*] Capable of or characterized by adsorption.

adsternal (ad-stêr'nal), *a.* [L. *ad*, to, + *sternum*, sternum.] Situated near or in relation with the sternum.

a due (ä dö'e). [It.] By twos: in *music*, employed when two voices or instruments use the same staff, to indicate that the two are to proceed in unison: opposed to *divisi*.

adularescence (ad-ū-la-res'ens), *n.* [*adular(ia)* + *-escence.*] The chatoyancy of the adularia variety of feldspar; the moon-like sheen of the moonstone, best visible when the stone is cut with a convex dome.

adult, *n.* **2.** Specifically: (*a*) In *civil law*, a male infant who has attained the age of fourteen, or a female infant who has attained the age of twelve. (*b*) In *common law*, one of the full age of twenty-one. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.

adulterin, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *adulterine*.

adulterism (a-dul'tèr-izm), *n.* A name or word that has been corruptly altered. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

adulthood (a-dult'hud), *n.* [*adult, a.*, + *-hood.*] The state of being adult or completely developed: as, in full vigor and *adulthood*. *Cowden Clarke*. *N. E. D.*

adumbra (ad-um'brä), *n.*; pl. *adumbræ* (-brē). The penumbra, in an eclipse of the moon.

adumbrella (ad-um-brel'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *ad*, to, + *umbrella*, a little shade.] The upper surface of the velum in jelly-fishes: distinguished from *exumbrella*.

aduncirostrate (a-dun-si-ros'trāt), *a.* [L. *aduncus*, hooked, + *rostrum*, beak, + *-ate*¹.] Having a hooked beak, as birds of prey.

adurol (ad-ū'rol), *n.* A trade-name for two compounds used as photographic developers. *Adurol "Schering"* is bromhydroquinone, $C_6H_3Br(OH)_2$; *adurol "Hanff"* is chlorhydroquinone.

adv. An abbreviation of *advocate*.

advaita (ăd-vī'tă), *n.* [Skt. *advaita*, non-duality, unity, < *a-* priv. + *dvaitá*, duality, < *dri-*, two.] The pantheistic doctrine of the Vedanta school of Hindu philosophy, taught especially in Shankara's commentary on the upanishads. The doctrine is that *átman*, self, is *Brahman*, the Absolute.

advance, *n.* **13.** The angular interval in excess of 90° which the center-line of an engine-eccentric makes with the center-line of the engine-crank. It is given to enable a valve with lap, which will work the steam expansively, to begin admission of steam at or before the dead-point of the piston-traverse. See *angular advance of an eccentric*, under *angular*.

14. In *fencing*, a quick move of the right foot a few inches forward, followed instantly by

the left foot, but so that the fencer keeps his equilibrium and is ready for parry, or the forward lunge of the right foot.

advance-growth (ad-vans'grōth′), *n.* In *forestry*, young trees which spring up in accidental openings in the forest or under the forest cover, before reproduction cuttings are begun. See *volunteer* ★*growth*.

advancement, *n.* **6.** In *surg.*, an operation for strabismus, consisting in dividing the tendon of the healthy muscle, bringing the end forward, and fastening it to the eyeball forward of its former point of insertion.

advancing (ad-vän'sing), *n.* The act of taking or of giving an advanced position; advancement; promotion; furtherance. [Obsolete or rare.]

Advent Sunday, the first Sunday in Advent, or that nearest St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30).

adventitial (ad-ven-tish'al), *a.* Same as *adventitious*. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, VI. 69.

adventitious, *a.* **4.** In *phytogeog.*, naturalized from a distant formation: opposed to ★*vicine*. A term proposed by Pound and Clements. Compare *adventitious*, 2.

adventurism (ad-ven'tūr-izm), *n.* The ways, habits, and schemes of the adventurer or adventuress; the practices, pretenses, or experiences of those who live by their wits.

adventuresum, *a.* A simplified spelling of *adventuresome*.

adverb, *n.*—**Flat adverb,** a substantive or an adjective placed in an adverbial position (so called by *J. Earle*, Philol. Eng. Tongue, § 430): as, *forest* wild; to look *bad;* to walk *slow;* "with foreheads *villainous* low," *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 274. Some adverbs of this type are, however, reduced forms of Middle English or Anglo-Saxon adverbs with an adverbial suffix (*-e*), from the adjective with which they have later become identical in form. —**Flectional adverb,** an adverb formed of a case of a formerly inflected noun, as *mornings, evenings, needs, darkling, upward* (genitives), *whilom, seldom* (datives): as, he is usually at home *evenings;* "he must *needs* go through Samaria," John iv. 4; "the wakeful bird sings *darkling*," *Milton*, P. L., iii. 38, 39.—**Phrasal adverb,** an adverb consisting of a phrase or clause; an adverbial clause: as, *of course, of a truth, at random, in an instant, little by little.*—**Relative adverb,** an adverb which is derived from a relative pronoun, relates to an antecedent, and usually introduces an adverbial clause, as *when, where, whence:* as, at the place *where* the accident occurred; at a time *when* he was not expected.

adverbial, *a.*—**Adverbial clause,** in *gram.*, a clause or phrase which serves as an adverb: as, he met with an accident *on his way home*.

II. *n.* An adverbial word or clause, as *truly, exceedingly, of course, to-day, as soon as he arrives*.

adverbiation (ad-vėr-bi-ā'shọn), *n.* [NL. **adverbiatio*(*n-*), < L. *adverbium*, adverb.] An extended phrasal adverb. See the quotation.

> Room must be given to the term Adverb to let it take in all that appertains to the description of the condition and circumstances attendant upon the verbal predication of the sentence. . . . I would propose that for such extended phraseological adverbs we adopt the title of *Adverbiation*. *J. Earle*, Philol. Eng. Tongue, p. 431.

adverbism (ad'vėrb-izm), *n.* Tendency to an excessive use of adverbs. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 467.

advertisemental (ad-vėr-tīz-men'tạl), *a.* [*advertisement* + *-al.*] Relating or pertaining to advertising or to advertisement. [Rare.]

advisal (ad-vī'zal), *n.* [*advise* + *-al.*] Advice; counsel. *J. S. Blackie*, Æschylus, I. 197. [Rare.]

advize, *v.* A simplified spelling of *advise*.

advolution (ad-vọ̄-lū'shọn), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, + *volvere*, roll: formed on type of *evolution*.] An onward rolling or unfolding; progressive development; the theory of evolution considered with regard to its trend or ultimate developments. See the extract.

> Why should Evolution stop with the Organic? It is surely obvious that the complement of Evolution is *Advolution*, and the inquiry, Whence has all this system of things come, is, after all, of minor importance compared with the question, Whither does all this tend? *H. Drummond*, Nat. Law in Spiritual World, p. 401.

adynamandry (a-din-ạ-man'dri), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδύναμος*, without power, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man (male).] In *bot.*, self-sterility; incapability of self-fertilization. *Delpino*.

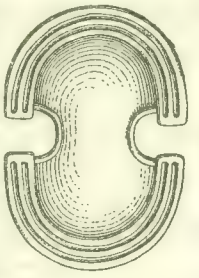
adynamical (a-dī-nam'i-kal), *a.* Not dynamical.

> The properties of electric and magnetic force are explicable upon dynamical principles; so far there is no known necessity for seeking for *adynamical* properties in ether. *Jour. Inst. Electric Engineers* (Brit.), 1889–1900, p. 396.

adz-block (adz'blok), *n.* A solid oblong block of iron or steel, square in section, which carries the cutters or plane-irons of a wood-planing machine. *Lockwood*.

Adzuki bean. See ★*bean*[1].

Æacid (ē'a-sid), *n.* [L. *Æacides*, < Gr. *Αἰακίδης*, < *Αἰακος*, Æacus.] A son or descendant of Æacus (who was a son of Zeus and Ægina, and after death a judge in the lower world), especially: (*a*) Peleus; (*b*) Achilles; (*c*) Telamon; (*d*) Ajax.—**Æacid shield,** the shield of the Telamonian Ajax, which was represented on the coins of ancient Salamis in Greece. It assumed a peculiar form resembling types found in the Dipylon and Mycenæan periods.



Æacid Shield on Coins of Salamis. (From "Journal of Hellenic Studies," by permission of the Council.)

aeae (ā-ā-ā'ā), *n.* [Hawaiian = Maori *akeake*, the name of a small tree (see ★*ake*).] A name in Hawaii of *Lycium Sandwicense*, an erect shrub from two to three feet high, with stiff, smooth branches. It grows along the sea-coast, and bears a red berry which is edible but not very palatable. Also called *ohelo-kai*.

æcial (ē'shial), *a.* [< Gr. *αἰκία*, an injurious effect.] Same as *æcidial*. *J. C. Arthur*.

Æcidial form, stage. Same as *æcidiostage*.

æciospore (ē'si-ọ̄-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *αἰκία*, an injurious effect, + *σπορά*, a spore.] Same as *æcidiospore*. *J. C. Arthur*.

æcium (ē'shium), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰκία*, an injurious effect.] A term proposed by J. C. Arthur for the æcidial stage of the rust fungi, *Uredinales*. Same as *æcidiostage*.

Aëdes (ā-ē'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1818), < Gr. *ἀηδής*, unpleasant, odious, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ἡδύς*, pleasant.] A genus of small mosquitos of the dipterous family *Culicidæ*. They have the palpi in both sexes less than half as long as the proboscis (2-jointed in the male and 4-jointed in the female), and have no bluish scales on the upper side of the thorax and no bristles below the scutellum. Several species are known. *Aëdes fuscus* inhabits the northern United States.

ægagropila, *n.* **2.** [*cap.*] *pl.* Marine algæ which form more or less spherical masses and are freely driven from place to place.

ægagropilous (ē-ga-grop'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *αἰγαγρος*, the wild goat, + L. *pila*, a ball, + *-ous.*] Noting the dense tufted condition assumed by certain algæ, particularly the cladophoras. *Athenæum*, IV. 363.

ægialosaur (ē-ji-al'ọ̄-sâr), *n.* A reptile of the genus *Ægialosaurus*.

ægicrania (ē-ji-krā'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), goat, + *κρανίον*, skull.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the heads of goats or rams used in the sculptured decoration of altars: suggested by the custom of hanging up the heads of victims.



Ægicrania.—Altar in the Vatican, Rome.

Æginidæ, *n. pl.* **2.** A family of *Narcomedusæ*, having a circular canal communicating with the stomach by double peronial canals, with internemal gastral pouches, and without otoporpæ. It contains the genera *Ægina, Ægineta, Æginopsis*, and others.

Æglina (ē-glī'nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Αἴγλη*, a nymph, + *-ina*[1].] A genus of asaphid trilobites. They are remarkable for their immense compound eyes, which give them a strikingly larval aspect: found in the Lower Silurian of Europe.

Ægocera (ē-gos'ẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), goat, + *κέρας*, horn.] An interesting genus of East Indian moths of the family *Agaristidæ*. The male of *A. tripartita* makes a peculiar clicking noise while flying; it is produced by a special structure on the front wing, which is rubbed against the spines of the front feet.

Ægoceratidæ (ē-gō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < ★*Ægoceras*, < Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγός*), goat, + *κέρας* (*κέρατος*), horn, + *-idæ.*] A family of ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites. They have smooth, discoidal shells with broad umbilicus and highly specialized complicated septal sutures. The species occur in the Triassic formation.

Ælurodon (ē-lū'rọ̄-don), *n.* [Gr. *αἴλουρος*, a cat or a weasel, + *ὀδούς* (*-οντος*), a tooth.] A genus of *Canidæ* of the North American Miocene, with affiliations with the bears.

ælurophobia (ē-lū-rọ̄-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *αἴλουρος*, cat, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid dislike or fear of cats.

aëneofuscous (ā-ē″nē-ọ̄-fus'kus), *a.* [L. *aëneus*, of brass, + *fuscus*, fuscous.] In *entom.*, of the color of dirty brass.

aëneolithic (ā-ē″nē-ọ̄-lith′ik), *a.* [L. *aëneus*, brazen, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] Pertaining to the period in which both metal and stone implements were used: a term introduced by Italian archæologists.

aëneous (ā-ē'nē-us), *a.* [L. *aëneus*, of brass.] In *entom.*, having brassy or metallic reflections.

ænigmatite (ē-nig'ma-tīt), *n.* [Cf. *enigma*.] A rare triclinic member of the amphibole group. It occurs in black prismatic crystals in the sodalite-syenite of southern Greenland and similarly elsewhere. It is a titano-silicate of ferrous iron and sodium.

Æolian, *n.* **2.** Same as *Æolic*.

Æolic digamma, the digamma (which see).

æolidoid (ē-ol'i-doid), *a.* [*æolid* + *-oid.*] Having the form or characters of the *Æolididæ*.

æolina, *n.* **2.** An organ-stop of a thin, delicate tone.

æolipile, *n.* **2.** A form of blast-lamp for use in chemical laboratories, in which an alcohol flame is deflected by a stream of alcohol vapor escaping from a jet, this vapor being produced from liquid alcohol in a little boiler over the original flame.

æolodicon (ē-ọ̄-lod'i-kon), *n.* [Gr. *Αἰολος*, Æolus, + *ᾠδή*, song, + *-icon*, as in *harmonicon*.] A musical instrument, played from a keyboard, the tone of which was produced in one variety by the blows of hammers upon steel springs, and in another from free reeds, as in the harmonium. Neither form attained artistic importance.

æolodion (ē-ō-lō'di-on), *n.* [Gr. *Αἰολος*, Æolus, + Gr. *ᾠδή*, song, + *-ion*, as in *melodion*.] Same as ★*æolodicon*.

æolomelodicon (ē″ọ̄-lọ̄-me-lod'i-kon), *n.* [Gr. *Αἰολος*, Æolus, + *μελῳδός*, musical (see *melodion*), + *-icon*, as in *harmonicon*.] A musical instrument of the pipe-organ class, invented by Hoffmann of Warsaw about 1825. Its chief peculiarity was that metal tubes were placed in front of the mouths of the pipes, to impart to them special qualities imitating various instruments and to strengthen the tone. The use of these resonators was under the control of the player. Also called *choraleon*.

æolopantalon (ē″ọ̄-lọ̄-pan′ta-lon), *n.* [Gr. *Αἰολος*, Æolus; second element uncertain.] An æolomelodicon having a pianoforte attachment which could be used with or without the organ tones.

æolophon (ē'ọ̄-lọ̄-fōn), *n.* [Appar. G., < *Æolus* + Gr. *-φωνος*, < *φωνή*, sound.] A form of seraphine.

æolotropism (ē-ō-lot'rọ̄-pizm), *n.* The state or condition of æolotropy.

æonial, *a.* See ★*eonial*.

æonologe (ē'on-ọ̄-lōj), *n.* [Gr. *αἰών*, an age, + *-λόγιον*, < *λέγειν*, tell: formed on type of *horologe*.] An imagined clock that measures time by eons or ages. See the quotation. [Rare.]

> The horologe of earth . . . is no measure for the *æonologe* of heaven. *F. W. Farrar*, Early Days of Christianity, p. 511.

æqualis (ē-kwā'lis), *n.* [L., equal.] In *gram.*, the case which expresses similarity (like, similar to). Also called *similative*. *Barnum*, Essen. of Innuit, p. 17.

Æquidens (ē'kwi-denz), *n.* [NL., < L. *æquus*, equal, + *dens*, tooth.] A genus or subgenus of South American *Cichlidæ:* they resemble the sunfishes of the north.

aërage (ā'ẹ̄-rāj), *n.* [F. *aérage*, < L. *aer*, < Gr. *ἀήρ*, air.] Airing; ventilation.

aërate, *v. t.*—**Aërating plants**, epiphytes.—**Aërating roots**, roots which rise out of the water or mud, provided with a loose corky tissue with large cellular interspaces adapted to aëration, as the "knees" of the bald cypress.

aërenchyma (ā-ē-reng′ki-mȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *ἔγχυμα*, infusion.] A tissue consisting of thin-walled cells with large, intercellular spaces, adapted to aëration. It occurs in the stems of certain marsh plants. *Schenk.*

aërialist (ā-ē′ri-ȧl-ist), *n.* [*aërial* + *-ist.*] An aërial navigator; one skilled in aëronautics. [Rare.]

aërobia, *n. pl.*—**Facultative aërobia**, bacteria, normally anaërobic, which have acquired the capacity of living and growing in the presence of oxygen.

aërobic (ā-ē-rō′bik), *a.* Same as *aërobian.*—**Facultatively aërobic**, having the ability to live either in the absence or in the presence of oxygen.

aërobiont (ā-ē-rō-bī′ont), *n.* Same as *aërobe.*

aërobioscope (ā″ē-rō-bī′ō-skōp), *n.* An apparatus for collecting bacteria from the air.

aërobium (ā-ē-rō′bi-um), *n.* Singular of *aërobia* (which see).

aëro-club (ā′ē-rō-klub″), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + E. *club.*] A club or association devoted to the promotion and practice of aëronautics or aviation.

aërocondenser (ā″ē-rō-kon-den′sėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + E. *condenser.*] A form of surface-condenser for changing the vapor of water, or any other vapor, back into a liquid by the withdrawal of heat by means of a rapid circulation of air. It is much used as a means of cooling and condensing in motor-vehicles. The vapor to be condensed is contained in a chamber through which pass a great number of tubes, the air being made to move at speed through the latter.

aëroconiscope (ā″ē-rō-kon′i-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *κόνις*, dust, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus for collecting dust for examination.

aëro-craft (ā′ē-rō-kraft), *n.* See ★*air-craft.*

aërocurve (ā′ē-rō-kėrv), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + L. *curvus*, curve.] A curved surface intended for the support, in the air, of a gliding- or a flying-machine. See ★*aëroplane*, 1.

One of the most difficult questions connected with the problem of aërial navigation is the longitudinal stability of a machine supported on aëro-planes and *aëro-curves.*
Rep. Brit. Ass. Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 524.

aërodrome (ā′ē-rō-drōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *-δρομος*, ⟨ *δραμεῖν*, run.] **1.** A flying-machine supported by aëroplanes and having a motor and a rudder for navigating the air; specifically, a machine of this kind invented and named by S. P. Langley.—**2.** A course for testing or practising with aëroplanes or other flying-machines.—**3.** A ★hangar (which see).

aërodromic (ā″ē-rō-drom′ik), *a.* [*aërodrome* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to aërodromes or flying-machines. *A. G. Bell*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1896, p. 6.

aërodromics (ā″ē-rō-drom′iks), *n.* [As *aërodrome* + *-ic.*] The art of navigating the atmosphere by means of engines and balloons, but especially by means of aëroplanes or aërocurves driven by machinery. *S. P. Langley.*

aërodyne (ā′ē-rō-dīn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *δύναμις*, power.] See the extract.

I use the word "*aërodyne*" in preference to "flying-machine," to denote an aëroplane-supported machine, driven by mechanical power through the air.
W. R. Turnbull, in Phys. Rev., March, 1907, p. 286.

aërofoil (ā′ē-rō-foil), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + E. *foil*[1] ?] An aëroplane (the lifting surface). *R. W. A. Brewer*, The Art of Aviation, p. 224.

aërogram (ā′ē-rō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A message transmitted through the air, especially one transmitted by wireless telegraphy. *L. de Forest*, in N. Y. Com. Advertiser, Jan. 31, 1903.

aërograph (ā′ē-rō-grȧf), *v.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *γράφειν*, write.] **I.** *trans.* To transmit or send through the air by wireless telegraphy: as, to *aërograph* the state of the money-market to London or Paris. *N. Y. Com. Advertiser*, Jan. 31, 1903.

II. *intrans.* To communicate by means of wireless telegraphy; use wireless telegraphy.

aërohydropathy (ā″ē-rō-hī-drop′ȧ-thi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + E. *hydropathy.*] Combined water- and air-cure.

aërohypsometer (ā″ē-rō-hip-som′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + E. *hypsometer.*] A simple form of air-barometer devised by G. Govi of Turin in 1867 for measuring small differences of altitude by measuring the expansion under varying pressures of a short column of air whose temperature is constant or is known. Also *aërypsometer.*

aëroides (ā-ē-roi′dēz), *n.* A pale sky-blue variety of beryl.

aëroklinoscope, aërokoniscope, *n.* See *aëroclinoscope*, ★*aëroconiscope.*

aëromechanics (ā″ē-rō-mē-kan′iks), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + E. *mechanics.*] The mechanics of the atmosphere or, in general, of gases; the science of the action of forces on gases; pneumatics.

aëromotor (ā′ē-rō-mō″tor), *n.* [L. *aer*, air, + *motor*, motor.] **1.** A light motor suitable for use in airships and aëroplanes.—**2.** A form of windmill using metallic vanes or sails.

aëronat (ā′ē-rō-nat), *n.* [*aëro-* + L. *nat(are)*, swim, float.] See the extract.

Aëronat is a dirigible, motor-driven balloon, or air-ship.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 20, 1909.

aëronef (ā′ē-rō-nef), *n.* [F. **aéronef*, ⟨ L. *aer*, air, + F. *nef*, ⟨ L. *navis*, ship.] An airship; specifically, one heavier than air.

aërophagia (ā″ē-rō-fā′ji-ȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *-φαγία*, ⟨ *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The swallowing of air sometimes observed in hysteria.

aërophilous (ā-ē-rof′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *φίλος*, loving.] Air-loving: applied to bacteria and other organisms which require air for their development. See *aërobian.*

aërophobic (ā″ē-rō-fō′bik), *a.* Of or pertaining to aërophobia; afraid of air; having a morbid dread of currents of air.

aërophone, *n.* **2.** An instrument having the functions of both an ear-trumpet and a speaking-trumpet.

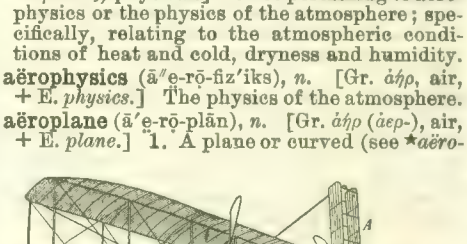
aërophore, *n.* **2.** An instrument for filling with air the lungs of a still-born child.—**3.** In textile spinning-rooms, a device used to diffuse moisture throughout the air. An excess of moisture is required both to make shrinkage-effect uniform and to counteract the electrifying action of the rapidly moving belts and other elements of the machines.

aërophorus (ā-ē-rof′o-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν*, bear.] Containing or conveying air: same as *aëriferous.*

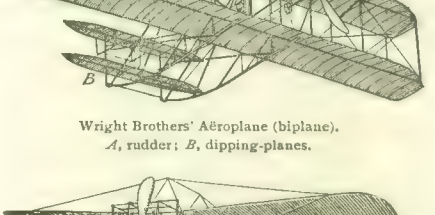
aërophysical (ā″ē-rō-fiz′i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *φυσικός*, physical.] Of or pertaining to aërophysics or the physics of the atmosphere; specifically, relating to the atmospheric conditions of heat and cold, dryness and humidity.

aërophysics (ā″ē-rō-fiz′iks), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + E. *physics.*] The physics of the atmosphere.

aëroplane (ā′ē-rō-plān), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + E. *plane.*] **1.** A plane or curved (see ★*aërocurve*) surface, used to sustain a flying-machine or a gliding-machine in the air, or in aërodynamical experiments. As the machine moves through the air, the aëroplane (commonly a light framework covered with a fabric), set at a small angle above the horizontal, tends to support it by its lifting-power. Flying-machines in which aëroplanes are so used are also called 'aëroplanes' (see def. 2): those in which support in the air has been sought by the movement ('flapping') of such surfaces in imitation of the action of the wings of birds are called 'ornithopters.'



Wright Brothers' Aëroplane (biplane).
A, rudder; *B*, dipping-planes.



Bleriot's Aëroplane (monoplane).
A, engine; *B*, rudder; *C*, dipping-plane.

2. A flying-machine driven by an engine and supported by the pressure of the air upon the under side of plane or curved surfaces known as 'aëroplanes' or 'aërocurves.' (See def. 1.) Various attempts to attain flight, in "heavier-than-air" machines, by means of the lifting-power of aëroplanes (surfaces) were made during the second half of the nineteenth century. Models of flying-machines of this type, more or less successful, were constructed by Stringfellow in 1847 and 1868 and by Moy in 1874 and Tatin in 1879. But the most important advances toward the solution of the problem were made in the aërodynamical investigations of S. P. Langley and Sir Hiram Maxim, and in the experiments of O. Lilienthal, O. Chanute, and others with gliding-machines. Langley perfected a model of an aëroplane (his "aërodrome") propelled by a steam-engine (burning naphtha), which in November, 1896, flew about three quarters of a mile. Experiments with gliding-machines were begun by Orville and Wilbur Wright in 1900, and on December 17, 1903, an aëroplane constructed by them and propelled by a gasolene motor rose from the ground and made a flight of 260 meters in 59 seconds—the first instance of successful mechanical flight by man. From that time the development of the aeroplane by the Wrights and others (Voisin, Farman, Curtiss, Bleriot, Latham, etc.) has been rapid and extraordinary results have been attained. The machines in successful use are of two general types: **'biplanes'** (Wright, Curtiss, Voisin, Farman, etc.) having two aëroplanes (surfaces) placed one above the other, and **'monoplanes'** (Antoinette, Bleriot, etc.) having one aëroplane (surface) or two laterally disposed. On Dec. 31, 1908, Wilbur Wright made, in France, a flight of 2 hours and 20 minutes, a period surpassed on August 7, 1909, by Sommer (2 hrs. 27¼ min.) and on Aug. 27, 1909, at Rheims, by Farman (3 hrs. 4 min. 56⅘ sec.: 111.848 miles; his flight was continued (unofficially) for about seven miles more). On July 27, 1909, Orville Wright, at Fort Myer, made a cross-country flight of ten miles, with a passenger, at the rate of over 42 miles an hour. A record for speed was made by Curtiss, in a biplane, at Rheims on August 28, 1909, when he made 12.42 miles in 15 min. 50⅘ sec. On July 25, 1909, Bleriot crossed the English Channel from Calais to Dover in a monoplane, in about 40 minutes. G. Legagneux, in France, Sept. 17, 1912, attained a height of 5,450 meters (17,880+ ft.). On Dec. 24, 1911, at Pau, France, Armand Gobé flew 740 kilometers (459.81 miles) in 8h. 16m.

aëroplanist (ā′ē-rō-plān″ist), *n.* One who operates an aëroplane.

aëropleustic (ā″ē-rō-plōs′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *πλευστικός*, adj., ⟨ *πλεῖν*, sail.] Of or pertaining to aërial navigation. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

aërorthometer (ā″ēr-ôr-thom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *ὀρθός*, straight, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument in which an air-thermometer and a barometer are combined.

aërosphere, *n.* **2.** The spherical mass of any gas surrounding a molecule or atom and temporarily constituting a unit with it.

aërostat, *n.* **3.** In *entom.*, a tracheal dilatation forming an air-sac, as in the abdomen of the honey-bee and certain other insects.

aërotaxis (ā″ē-rō-tak′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *τάξις*, disposition, order.] The movement of cells or organisms in relation to a source or supply of air.

aërotechnics (ā″ē-rō-tek′niks), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + E. *technics.*] The art of aviation. *Nature*, May 26, 1910, p. 397.

aërotherapy (ā″ē-rō-ther′ȧ-pi), *n.* Same as *aërotherapeutics.*

aërotropism, *n.* **2.** In general, the bending or growth of organisms in relation to a source or supply of air.

aërypsometer, *n.* Same as ★*aërohypsometer.*

æschrolalia (es″krō-lā′li-ȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *αἰσχρός*, shameful, + *λαλία*, ⟨ *λαλεῖν*, talk.] Indecency of speech in the insane.

Æsculaceæ (es-kū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1841), ⟨ *Æsculus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Sapindales*, typified by the genus *Æsculus.* See *Hippocastanaceæ.*

æsculetic, *a.* See ★*esculetic.*

æsculotannic, *a.* See ★*esculotannic.*

Æsopic (ē-sō′pik), *a.* [L. *Æsopicus*, ⟨ Gr. Αἰσωπικός, ⟨ Αἴσωπος, Æsop.] Same as *Æsopian.* *Jour. Hel. Studies*, XIII. 300.

æsthacyte, *n.* See *esthacyte.*

æsthesia, *n.* **2.** In *bot.*, the capacity of an organ to respond to physical stimuli. *Czapek.*

æsthesin (es-thē′sin), *n.* [Gr. *αἰσθησις*, feeling, + *-in*[2].] A compound, $C_{35}H_{69}O_3N$, formed by the hydrolysis of phrenosin.

æsthesiomania, *n.* See ★*esthesiomania.*

æsthetal (es-thē′tal), *a.* [Gr. *αἰσθητός*, perceptible (see *esthete, esthetic*), + *-al*[1].] Sensory.

I propose to call the sensory cells, or sense-centres, *aesthetal* cells. *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 14.

æstivo-autumnal, *a.* See ★*estivo-autumnal.*

æthochroi (ē-thok′rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *αἰθός*, burnt (see *Ethiop*), + *χρόα*, color.] Races of black color; the negroes of Africa, the Melanesians, Papuans, and Australians. Also *ethochroi.*

æthokirrin (ē-thō-kir′in), *n.* [Gr. *αἰθος*, fire (see *ether*), + *κιρρός*, tawny, yellow.] The yellow coloring matter of *Linaria Linaria*, the common toad-flax.

ætiatic (ē-ti-at'ik), *a.* [Also *aitiatic*, < Gr. *αἰτιατικός*, < *αἰτία*, cause: see *ætiology* and *accusative*.] Causal, as when a quality is supposed to exist in an object which is suggested by its name; accusative.

As to the whiteness of the dog, it will be noticed that this is only insisted upon in the passage of Hesychius, and is evidently due to an *aitiatic* exposition of the termination.

Cecil Smith, Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIII. 117.

Ætiological myth, a myth accounting for the origin of a phenomenon.

Aëtobatinæ (ā″e-tō-bat'i-nē), *n. pl.* [*Aëtobatus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sting-rays typified by the genus *Aëtobatus*.

Aëtobatis (ā-e-tob'a-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀετός*, eagle, + *βατίς*, a ray (fish).] A later variant of ★*Aëtobatus*.

Aëtobatus (ā-e-tob'a-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀετός*, eagle, + *βάτος*, a ray (fish).] A genus of sting-rays of the family *Myliobatidæ*. *A. narinari* is the common species and is widely diffused. It is brown, with many large yellow spots.

aëtosaur (ā'e-tō-sâr), *n.* A reptile belonging to the genus *Aëtosaurus*.

aëtosaurian (ā″e-tō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of *Aëtosaurus*.

II. *n.* Same as ★*aëtosaur*.

afaint (a-fānt'), *adv.* [a^3 + *faint*.] In a fainting state or on the point of fainting.

affect[2], *n.* **3.** In *psychol.*: (*a*) The felt or affective component of a motive to action; the incentive, as opposed to the inducement, to act. See the extract.

Affects . . . are the feeling antecedents of involuntary movements; as motives, including *affects* [and ends], are the inner antecedents of acts of will.

J. M. Baldwin, Handbook of Psychol., II. 314.

(*b*) Emotion.—**4.** In Spinoza's philosophy, a modification at once of the psychic and the physical condition, the former element being called an *idea* and the latter an *affection*.

affection, *n.* **10.** In *recent psychol.*, the elementary feeling-process; the pure or qualitatively simple feeling, in which there is no admixture of sensation. See the extract.

They [the mental elements] are very numerous: . . . but they may all be grouped into two great classes, as sensations and *affections*.

E. B. Titchener, Primer of Psychol., p. 21.

11. In *trigon.*, relation to $\frac{\pi}{2}$. In right-angled spherical triangles, angle A and side *a* are either both greater or both less than $\frac{\pi}{2}$. This is expressed by saying that A and *a* are of the same *affection*.

12. In *law*, the making over, pawning, or mortgaging of a thing to assure the payment of a sum of money or the discharge of some other duty or service. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.

affective, *a.* **3.** In *psychol.*, relating to, characterized by, or consisting of affection: as, the *affective* side of the mental life; *affective* experience.—**Affective curve**, in *psychol.*, a graphic expression of the correlation of some attribute (intensity, quality) of affection with some attribute of stimulus or sensation. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 106.—**Affective memory**, the revival, in affective terms, of past affective experience. *Ribot*, Psychol. of Emotions, p. 153.—**Affective process**, in *psychol.*: (*a*) An affection. (*b*) A mental complex of which affection is characteristic or in which it is dominant.—**Affective tone**, in *psychol.*, affection considered with reference to the sensory or intellectual processes which it accompanies; sometimes, affection considered as an attribute of sensation.

affectivity (a-fek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*affective* + *-ity*.] The mental faculty concerned in the emotions, affections, and sentiments; the affective power of the mind.

The frequency of delusions in their multiform characters of degenerative characteristics, of the loss of *affectivity*, of heredity, more particularly in the children of inebriate, imbecile, idiotic, or epileptic parents, and above all, the peculiar character of inspiration, show that genius is a degenerative psychosis of the epileptoid group. *C. Lombroso* (trans.), Man of Genius, p. 359.

affectomotor (a-fek″tō-mō'tor), *a.* In *psychol.*, combining emotional disturbance with muscular activity: for example, the joyousness and unusual activity of the phase of exaltation in circular insanity constitute an *affectomotor* state.

affiliate (a-fil'i-āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Occupying the position of or recognized as an adopted son; affiliated. *Browning*, Ring and Book, x. 392.

II. *n.* An affiliated person or institution, etc. *Tourgée*, Fool's Errand, p. 126. *N.E.D.*

affinity, *n.* **9.** In *projective geom.*, a perspective of which the center is at an infinite distance. *Möbius*.—**Affinity constants**, in *phys. chem.*, numerical constants by means of which the relative strength of acids or of bases can be expressed, or with which the partition of a base between two acids or of an acid between two bases can be computed.—**Clang affinity** or **relationship**. See ★*clang*.—**Predisposing affinity**, in *early chem.*, a term employed to signify the cause of a chemical change produced by a substance having an affinity or attraction, not for a second substance itself, but for something producible as a result of the change. Thus, using the language of the time, it was said that soda, by its affinity for phosphoric acid, enables phosphorus to decompose carbonic acid (which without the soda it would not do) and form phosphoric acid. This idea has long been discarded.

Affirmance day general, in the English Court of Exchequer, a day appointed by the judges of the common pleas and barons of the exchequer, to be held a few days after the beginning of every term, for the general affirmance or reversal of judgments. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.

Affirmative pregnant. See ★*pregnant*.

affix, *n.* **4.** In *math.*, the complex number $x + iy$ is denoted by a single letter, z; the point P, (x, y), is then called the *affix* of the value z; the number z is also spoken of as the *affix* of the point P.

affixment (a-fiks'ment), *n.* [*affix* + *-ment*.] Same as *attachment*.

affixt, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *affixed*.

afflictionless (a-flik'shon-les), *a.* [*affliction* + *-less*.] Free from affliction or trouble. *T. Hardy*, Far from the Madding Crowd. *N. E. D.*

affrettando (ä-fret-tän'dō), *a.* [It., 'hurrying,' ppr. of *affrettare*, hurry.] In *music*, hastening the pace: virtually the same as *accelerando* or *stringendo*.

affrettato (ä-fret-tä'tō), *a.* [It., 'hurried.'] Same as ★*affrettando*.

affrettoso (ä-fret-tō'sō), *a.* [It., 'with hurry.'] Same as ★*affrettando*.

affricate (af'ri-kāt), *n.* [= G. *affrikata*, < NL. **affricata*, < L. *ad*, to, + *fricare*, rub: see *fricative*.] In *phonology*, an intimate combination of a stop with a spirant or fricative of the same position, as German *pf* (originally *p*) in *pfennig*, *pfeffer*, etc., or German *z* or *tz* (originally *t*) in *zinn*, tin, *katze*, cat, etc.

affricate (af'ri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *affricated*, ppr. *affricating*. [*affricate*, *a.*] In *phonology*, to utter as an affricate. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 307.

affricative (a-frik'a-tiv), *n.* Same as *affricate*. *Sayce*, Introd. Sci. Lang., I. 270.

affrightfully (a-frīt'fūl-i), *adv.* [*affrightful* + *-ly*.] In a manner to affrighten, terrify, or alarm; terrifyingly: as, to dream *affrightfully*. [Rare.]

affrunt, *v. t.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *affront*.

afikomen (af-i-kō'men), *n.* [Heb., prob. < Gr. *ἐπίκωμον*, understood as 'an after-meal dessert or pastime,' neuter of *ἐπίκωμος*, of or for a festival, < *ἐπί*, for, + *κῶμος*, a festival: see *Comus*. Others refer it to Gr. *ἐπικώμιον*, a festal song.] A piece broken off from the middle one of the three thin cakes of unleavened bread, called respectively 'Cohen,' 'Levi,' and 'Israel' (thus representing the whole Jewish nation), used by the Jews at the seder service on Passover eve. It is broken off at the beginning of the service, and hidden by the head of the family, who presides at the seder table, until the conclusion of the meal. After the two whole cakes and the unhidden part of the broken cake have been partaken of, with all the proper ceremonies, the afikomen is eaten. See ★*seder*.

a fiori (ä fi-ō'ri). [It.] With flowers: said of a style of pottery decoration which consists of intertwined flowers and birds, characteristic of certain Italian majolica.

aflicker (a-flik'ėr), *adv.* [a^3 + *flicker*.] In a flickering state or condition; flickering. *Browning*, Aristoph. Apol., p. 225.

aflower (a-flou'ėr), *adv.* [a^3 + *flower*.] In flower; abloom; flowering. *Swinburne*, Erechtheus, l. 1147. *N. E. D.*

aflush[1] (a-flush'), *adv.* [a^3 + *flush*[1].] In a flushed or blushing state; aglow; ablush.

aflush[2] (a-flush'), *adv.* [a^3 + *flush*[7].] On a level; in the same plane: as, *aflush* with the sea. *Swinburne*, Studies in Song, p. 169. *N.E.D.*

aflutter (a-flut'ėr), *adv.* [a^3 + *flutter*.] In a flutter or commotion; agitated; fluttering. *Browning*, Men and Women, ii. 147.

a foglie (ä fōl'ye). [It.] With leaves: said of a style of decorative treatment in which leaves of trees form the principal motive, seen frequently on the majolica of Genoa, Venice, and other Italian pottery-centers.—**A foglie da dozzina.** [It., 'with leaves of the dozen,' that is, 'in ordinary or common style.'] Said of a coarse style of decoration found on certain inferior majolica wares (particularly those of Venice), consisting of painted foliage.

A-frame (ā'frām), *n.* The A-shaped support for the cylinder-beam and cross-head guides of a vertical engine; the housing.

African breadfruit. See ★*breadfruit*.—**African Coast fever, African fever.** See ★*fever*[1].—**African green.** See ★*green*[1].

Africanistics (af″ri-kan-is'tiks), *n.* That department of philology concerned with the study of the languages of Africa.

Africanoid (af'ri-kan-oid), *a.* [*African* + *-oid*.] In *anthrop.*, resembling African types of man. *W. Z. Ripley*, Races of Europe, p. 397.

Afro-American (af″rō-a-mer'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Afer* (pl. *Afri*), an African, + E. *American*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of persons of African descent born in America (specifically in the United States): as, an *Afro-American* church; *Afro-American* citizens.

II. *n.* A native of America (specifically of the United States) who is of African descent.

Afro-European (af″rō-ū-rō-pē'an), *a.* [L. *Afer* (pl. *Afri*), an African, + E. *European*.] African and European; European with African relations.

Afrogæa (af-rō-jē'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Afer* (*Afr-*), African, + Gr. *γαία*, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, a (proposed) division or realm comprising the part of Africa that lies south of the equator. Correlated with *Arctogæa*. See *Afrogæan*.

Afrogæic (af-rō-jē'ik), *a.* Same as *Afrogæan*.

afrown (a-froun'), *adv.* [a^3 + *frown*.] In a frown; frowning: as, "with brows *afrown*," *Joaquin Miller*. *N. E. D.*

afrunt, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* A simplified spelling of *afront*.

a frutti (ä frōt'ti). [It.] With fruits: said of a characteristic style of majolica decoration consisting of foliage and fruits.

aft[1], *a.* and *adv.*—**To haul aft a head-sheet** (*naut.*), to pull on the rope secured to the clue of a staysail, jib, or flying jib, so as to flatten the sail in a fore-and-aft direction.—**To haul aft the main-sheet** (*naut.*), to pull on the tackle or purchase secured to the after part of the main-boom, so as to bring that spar more fore-and-aft, or in line with the keel.—**Fore-and-aft rig.** See *fore-and-aft sails*, under *fore-and-aft*.—**To have the starboard sheets aft**, an expression, sometimes employed on a fore-and-aft vessel to signify that she is on the port tack, and vice versa.

after, *prep.* **10.** In *mineral.*, derived from; having the form of: said of pseudomorphs, which retain only the form of the original mineral: as, malachite pseudomorph *after* cuprite; cassiterite pseudomorph *after* feldspar. See *pseudomorph*.—**After one's own heart**, that comes up to one's ideas or liking; entirely worthy of one's admiration and approval: as, he is a man *after my own heart*

after-burning (åf'tèr-bėr″ning), *n.* In *gas-engines*, combustion or burning of the gases after the explosion has taken place which should have made all the gas unite at once with the oxygen present.

after-chrome (åf'tèr-krōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *after-chromed*, ppr. *after-chroming*. To treat (textiles, after they are dyed or printed) with a solution of some chromium compound, in order to fix, or render more fast, the colors already on the cloth. Sometimes the chromium compound acts as a mordanting principle and brings about the deposition of a chromium mordant which combines with the dyestuff; in other cases the potassium bichromate commonly used acts as an oxidizing agent.

after-color (åf'tèr-kul″or), *n.* A colored after-image. See *after-image*.

after-cooler (åf'tèr-kö″lèr), *n.* A chamber in which air or a gas is cooled after it has been compressed. See *compressor*.

after-cure (åf'tèr-kūr), *n.* A course of treatment pursued after convalescence is established in order to insure the permanency of the cure.

after-darken (åf'tèr-där″kn), *v. t.* In *textile-coloring*, to deepen (a color) by subsequent dyeing or by oxidation with a chemical solution.

after-dinner (åf'tèr-din″èr), *n.* and *a.* [*after* + *dinner*.] **I.**† *n.* The portion of the day which follows dinner or the dinner-hour.

II. *a.* Following dinner; postprandial: as, *after-dinner* coffee; an *after-dinner* nap; an *after-dinner* anecdote or speech.

aftergrowth, *n.* **2.** In *forestry*, young trees which spring up as the result of reproduction-cuttings.

after-heat (åf'tèr-hēt), *n.* The autumnal or after-summer warm weather which usually prevails in the northern United States during the period known as 'Indian summer.' *Monthly Weather Rev.*, Jan., 1902.

after-image, *n.* **2.** In *psychol.*, any phase of sensation which persists after the withdrawal of the exciting stimulus: as, a visual *after-image*; an auditory *after-image*; an *after-image* of pressure.

after-impression (åf'tėr-im-presh″ọn), *n.* A sensation which persists after the stimulus that originally caused it is withdrawn.

after-leech (af'tėr-lēch), *n.* The roping on the after edge of a fore-and-aft sail. The roping on the forward edge is called by American seamen the *luff* and by English seamen the *forward leech*. See *leech*[3].

after-mast (af'tėr-mȧst), *n.* The mast nearest to the stern of the ship. On a one- or two-masted vessel it is the mainmast; on a three-masted vessel, the mizzenmast; on a four-masted vessel, the jigger-mast; on a five-masted vessel, the spanker-mast; on a six-masted vessel, the driver-mast; and on a seven-masted vessel the pusher-mast. The last three names have been recently coined by the captains of many-masted vessels as a convenience when giving orders concerning the rigging and sails belonging to the masts in question.

after-milk (åf'tėr-milk), *n.* Strippings.

afternoony (åf-tėr-nön'i), *n.* Like a (summer) afternoon; languid; enervating; inclining to a siesta, as if in the heat of the day.

There is something idle and *afternoony* about the air which whittles away one's resolution. *Huxley*, Life, II. 96.

after-nose (åf'tėr-nōz), *n.* In *entom.*, a triangular piece below the antennæ and above the nasus. *Stand. Dict.*

after-sensation (åf'tėr-sen-sā″shọn), *n.* In *psychol.*: (*a*) An after-image. (*b*) A secondary or consequent sensation: as, the *after-sensation* of pain which follows the sensation of pressure when the skin is lightly tapped with a needle.

after-shock (åf'tėr-shok), *n.* A shock following a primary shock; a succeeding shock.

The periodicity of the *aftershocks* of the great Indian earthquake of June 12, 1897, is treated by Mr. R. D. Oldham in vol. xxxv. of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. *Nature*, April 14, 1904, p. 571.

after-sound (åf'tėr-sound), *n.* A subjective sensation of sound which remains after the sound itself has ceased.

after-stain (åf'tėr-stān), *n.* A stain or dye employed after another stain, for the purpose of still further differentiating details of cell or tissue structure.

after-stain (åf'tėr-stān), *v. t.* [*after* + *stain.*] To treat with an after-stain.

after-strain (åf'tėr-strān), *n.* In *elasticity*, a strain which develops gradually after the application of the stress to which it is due and which persists after the stress has ceased. Also called *elastic fatigue.*

after-stretch (åf'tėr-strech), *n.* In *wool-manuf.*, the elongation of the roving on the spinning-mule after the delivery-rolls have stopped.

after-taste (åf'tėr-tāst), *n.* A gustatory sensation which persists after the stimulus that originally excited it has ceased to act.

after-vision (åf'tėr-vizh″ọn), *n.* An impression of an object that remains in the retina after the object itself is removed from sight.

after-world (åf'tėr-wėrld), *n.* The people of succeeding generations; future ages.

The language . . . in which Shakespeare and Milton have garnered for the *after-world* the rich treasures of their mind. *French*, Eng. Past and Present, ii.

after-wort (åf'tėr-wėrt), *n.* In brewing, the second run of wort.

afu (ä-fö'), *a.* and *n.* [Perhaps from the Polynesian *tupu, tabu*: see *taboo.*] Same as *taboo.* [Torres Strait.] *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 420.

afunction (a-fungk'shọn), *n.* [*a-*[18] + *function.*] In *pathol.*, loss of function or functionating power. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Aug., 1904.

afyllous, *a.* A simplified spelling of *aphyllous.*

Afzelia (af-zē'li-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1791), named in honor of Adam *Afzelius*, a Swedish naturalist.] A genus of scrophulariaceous plants improperly called *Seymeria* by many authors. See *Seymeria.*

A. G. An abbreviation of *Attorney-General.*

agada[2] (ä'gä-dä), *n.* [Abyssinian?] An Egyptian or Abyssinian pipe sounded by means of a reed mouthpiece somewhat like that of a clarinet.

agalactous, *a.* 2. Not nursed, as a hand-fed infant.—3. Serving to check the secretion of milk; lactifugal.

agalenoid (ag-a-lē'noid), *a.* [NL., *Agalena* + *-oid.*] Of, belonging to, or resembling the spiders of the family *Agalenidæ.*

agalite (ag'ȧ-līt), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *ἄγη*, wonder, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fibrous variety of talc, pseudomorphous in origin, from St. Lawrence County, New York: used in the manufacture of paper. Sometimes written *agalith.*

agalith (ag'ȧ-lith), *n.* Same as ★*agalite.*

agamobium (ag-a-mō'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *agamobia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γάμος*, marriage, + *βίος*, life.] The asexual generation of a hydroid jellyfish, as contrasted with the sexual generation or gamobium.

agamogenetical (ag″ȧ-mō-jẹ̄-net'i-kȧl), *a.* Same as *agamogenetic.*

agamospore (ag'ȧ-mō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄγαμος*, without marriage, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A spore produced asexually.

Agaon (a-gā'on), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1818), said to be < Gr. *ἀγάων*, ppr. of *ἀγάειν*, var. of *ἀγασθαι*, adore.] A remarkable genus of hymenopterous insects of the superfamily *Chalcidoidea*, giving name to the family *Agaonidæ.* It contains the single species *A. paradoxum*, which lives in figs in Sierra Leone.

Agaonidæ (ag-ā-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agaon* + *-idæ.*] An extraordinary family of chalcidoid hymenopterous insects. It comprises species of small size, distributed in 2 subfamilies and 12 genera, all living in figs and accomplishing the fertilization of the flowers of this fruit. Other genera containing true parasites have been hitherto placed in this family, but are now separated into other distinctly parasitic groups. See ★*Blastophaga.*

Agapetidæ (ag-ȧ-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agapetes* + *-idæ.*] A family of butterflies containing the forms known in the United States as *meadow-browns* and their allies. Prominent American genera are *Cercyonis, Erebia, Cœnonympha*, and *Œneis.*

agar[1] (ä'gär), *n.* [Hind. *agar*, < Skt. *aguru*: see *agallochum.*] The aloes-wood or calambac, *Aquilaria Agallocha.* In India it is used for making jewel-cases, rosaries, and ornaments of various kinds. The chips are sold in bazaars and are burned in Hindu temples. See *agallochum* and *eaglewood.* Also *aggur.*

agar[2] (ä'gär), *n.* Same as *agar-agar.*—**Glucose agar.** See ★*agar-agar*, 2.—**Hydrocele agar,** a culture medium suggested for the growth of the gonococcus, in which hydrocele fluid is used as the nutrient medium, the agar being added to solidify the medium.—**Litmus lactose agar,** a culture medium used in bacteriological work. It is ordinary agar containing ½ per cent. of lactose, with enough litmus tincture added to give the solution a light-blue color.—**Peptone agar,** a bacteriological culture medium; it contains a certain amount of peptone. Also called *nutrient agar.*—**Slant agar,** agar that has been solidified so as to present a slanting surface: used in bacteriological work. *Science*, March 14, 1902, p. 406.

agar-agar, *n.* 2. A gelatinous product from certain seaweeds often combined with various nutrient substances to form a solid medium for the artificial cultivation of bacteria and other organisms.

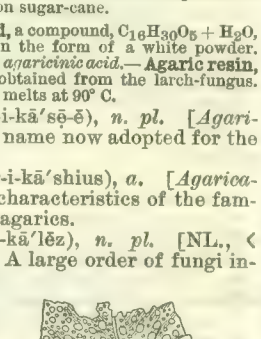
agaric. I. *n.*—**Deadly agaric,** *Amanita phalloides*, a very poisonous fungus.—**Ivory agaric,** the mushroom, *Hygrophorus eburneus.*—**Maned agaric.** Same as ★*horsetail-agaric.*—**Royal agaric,** a large and elegant edible mushroom, *Amanita cæsarea.* It has a bright orange-colored pileus, an annulus, and a large, thick, leathery volva. It is sometimes confused with the poisonous fly-agaric, *Amanita muscaria.*—**Sugar-cane agaric,** *Schizophyllum commune*, which is reported to be sometimes parasitic on sugar-cane.

II. *a.*—**Agaric acid,** a compound, $C_{16}H_{30}O_5 + H_2O$, obtained from agaric in the form of a white powder. Also called *agaricic* and *agaricinic acid.*—**Agaric resin,** a red amorphous solid obtained from the larch-fungus. It is slightly bitter, and melts at 90° C.

Agaricaceæ (a-gar-i-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Agaricus* + *-aceæ.*] The name now adopted for the family *Agaricini.*

agaricaceous (a-gar-i-kā'shius), *a.* [*Agaricaceæ.*] Having the characteristics of the family *Agaricaceæ*, the agarics.

Agaricales (a-gar-i-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agaricus* + *-ales.*] A large order of fungi including the greater part of the *Hymenomycetes*, as the families *Thelephoraceæ, Clavariaceæ, Hydnaceæ, Polyporaceæ*, and *Agaricaceæ.*



Agarum Turneri: expanded blade of a frond.

agaricic (ag-a-ris'-ik), *a.* [*agaric* + *-ic.*] Same as *agaric*

agaricinic (a-gar-i-sin'ik), *a.* [*agaricin* + *-ic.*] Related to agaricin. — **Agaricinic acid.** Same as ★*agaric acid.*

Agarum (ag'a-rum), *n.* [NL. (Postels and Ruprecht, 1840), < Malay *ägar-ägar*: see *agar-agar.*] A genus of brown algæ (*Phæophyceæ*) inhabiting the Arctic and colder waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The frond consists of a stipe attached by a branching holdfast, and a broadly expanded blade which is perforated with numerous holes. Popularly called *sea-colander.*

agasp (ȧ-gȧsp'), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *gasp.*] In a gasping state or condition; panting; eager. *Coleridge*, Own Times, II. 395. *N. E. D.*

Agassizocrinidæ (ag-a-siz-ō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Agassizocrinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fistulate *Crinoidea* characterized by the elongate dorsal cup composed of thick solid plates, and by the absence of a column. It is believed that in early stages these forms were attached by a stem, but that they subsequently became free-swimming. They have been found only in the Kaskaskia limestone of the Lower Carboniferous formation in the United States.

Agassizocrinus (ag-a-siz-ō-krī'nus), *n.* [NL., < *Agassiz* + Gr. *κρίνον*, lily.] The typical genus of the family *Agassizocrinidæ.*

agast, *p.* or *a.* A simplified spelling of *aghast.*

agate[2], *n.* 6. *Naut.*, the jewel cup in the center of the compass-card, which rests upon the upright pivot in the center of the compass-bowl.—**Eye-agate,** a variety of agate having the layers in concentric circles.—**Iceland agate,** a fine variety of obsidian (volcanic glass) found in Iceland.

agate-ware (ag'ȧt-wār), *n.* 1. Pottery mottled and veined in imitation of agate.—2. A variety of enameled iron or steel household ware.

Agathaumas (ag-ȧ-thâ'mas), *n.* [NL., irreg. < (?) Gr. *ἄγαν*, much, + *θαυμασία*, wonder.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles from the Laramie beds of the Rocky Mountains.

agathin (ag'ȧ-thin), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαθός*, good, + *-in*[2].] A trade-name for the *a*-methylphenylhydrazone of salicylic aldehyde, $C_6H_5CH_3NN:CHC_6H_4OH$. It crystallizes in white needles which melt at 71° C. It has been used as a remedy for rheumatism.

agathodæmon, *n.* 2. In *astrol.*, the eleventh house of the heavens.

agathology (ag-a-thol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαθός*, good, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The ethical doctrine of the *summum bonum*, or that which is good apart from any ulterior reason.

agatoid (ag'ȧ-toid), *a.* Resembling an agate in structure or appearance.

Agau (ä'gou), *n.* See ★*Abyssinian languages(b).*

agave, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—**Soap agave,** a name applied to several species of *Agave*, the roots or other portions of which, called *amole* by the Mexicans, are used in place of soap for washing. The principal soap-producing species is *Agave Lechegüilla* of northern Mexico. See *amole.*

agavose (a-gā'vōz), *n.* [*Agave* + *-ose.*] A sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained from the stalks of *Agave Americana.*

A. G. C. In *astron.*, an abbreviation of *Argentine General Catalogue* (of stars).

Age class. See ★*class.*—**Age coating,** the carbonaceous layer or deposit which gradually accumulates upon the interior surface of incandescent-lamp bulbs in consequence of the disintegration of the filament.—**Age of the tide.** Same as *retard of the tide* (which see, under *retard*).—**Copper age,** in *prehistoric archæol.*, the period during which copper was used for the manufacture of implements. In some parts of the world the stone age was followed by a copper age, while in other regions the stone age was followed by the bronze age.—**Flint age.** Same as *stone age.* See *archæological ages*, under *age.*—**Heroic age,** the age of heroes and demigods.—**Lacustrine age,** in *archæol.*, the period of lake-dwellings; especially, the period of lake-dwellings in central Europe.—**Topographic old age,** the stage which is produced by long-continued subjection of a region to the processes of erosion in its present relation to base-level.

age[1], *v. t.* 2. To expose (mordanted or dyed cloth) to the air in order to fix the mordant or dye in insoluble form.

age[2] (ä'hā), *n.* [Mex. (?). Cf. ★*axin.*] The fat obtained from the *Coccus axin* of Mexico. Also called *axin.*

aged, *p.a.* 4. In *geol.*, approaching peneplanation: said of the topography of a greatly denuded region.—5. Of a horse, arrived at the age when the 'pit' or 'mark' on the front teeth has been obliterated by the gradual wearing away of the crown. This change usually occurs in the eighth or ninth year; but under racing rules a 'running' horse (as distinct from a trotting horse) is said to be aged when he is more than seven years old.

age-distribution (āj'dis-tri-bū″shọn), *n.* In *social statistics*, the number of occurrences, conditions, or relations (as births, marriages, or deaths) in a given population in each year or in each five- or ten-year period of life: as, 50 deaths annually in each 1,000 children under five years; 10 deaths annually in each 1,000 males 25 to 30 years of age.

age-fraternity (āj'frā-tėr″ni-ti), *n.* A fraternity of individuals of the same or similar age. This is a form of social organization found frequently among primitive tribes, boys, youths, young men, men

in their prime, and old men being organized each in a society by themselves. Societies of women of similar character are rarer than those of men.

On superficial examination various tribes appear to be organized according to identical principles, but fuller knowledge generally reveals differences among the similarities. From this it was concluded that such terms as gens, band, *age-fraternity* and dance-society have no stable or exact meaning and hence little descriptive value, detailed information being the great desideratum.
Science, May 31, 1901, p. 864.

Agelacrinites (āj″e-lak-ri-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀγέλη*, herd, + *κρίνον*, lily, + *-ites.*] A name introduced by Vanuxem in 1842 for a Devonian cystidian found in the Hamilton rocks of New York, but also represented by species in both Silurian and Carboniferous rocks: typical of the family *Agelacrinitidæ*. Also improperly written *Agelacrinus*.



Agelacrinites hamiltonensis.
A group of individuals attached to a shell.

Agelacrinitidæ (aj″e-lak-ri-nit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Agelacrinites* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct cystid echinoderms, discoid in form, sometimes with a short stem, but usually attached to other objects by the entire abactinal surface. In typical species the ambulacral arms are long and curved and the spaces between are filled with irregular and often scaly plates.

Agelacrinus (aj-e-lak′ri-nus), *n.* See ★*Agelacrinites.*

agelong (āj′long), *a.* [*age* + *long.*] Long as an age; that lasts or has lasted for an age; unending: as, *agelong* strife.

agency, *n.*—**Commercial agency.** See *mercantile* ★*agency.*—**Mercantile agency,** an institution or company formed for the purpose of obtaining, by careful inquiry and investigation, and supplying in confidence to subscribers for their own special use, accurate information regarding the character, personal responsibility, and commercial and financial standing of individuals, firms, and corporations engaged in mercantile, financial, or industrial enterprises, either throughout the country or, in the case of the larger associations, throughout the world. Full revised lists and reports giving the 'commercial rating' of each of these individuals, firms, and corporations are issued quarterly in book form, but special reports with regard to particular cases are made to subscribers on request. Also sometimes called *commercial agency* and *credit bureau.*

agent, *n.*—**Fixing agent,** in *textile-coloring*, any substance used to fix a mordant or render fast and permanent colors which would otherwise be more or less fugitive.—**Insurance agent.** See ★*insurance.*—**Reducing agent,** in *chem.*, a substance capable of removing the electronegative constituent from a compound, setting free the electropositive constituent, as a metal from one of its oxids.

agentialis (ā-jen-ti-ā′lis), *a.* [NL.: see *agential.*] In *gram.*, noting the case which expresses the subject of a sentence and sometimes the owner of an object. Also called *subjective.* *Barnum*, Innuit Lang., p. 12.

agentive (ā-jen′tiv), *a.* [*agent* + *-ive.*] In *gram.*, noting the case which expresses the subject of the transitive verb in languages in which its form differs from that expressing the subject of the intransitive verb. This case is found in many American languages, for instance, in Eskimo. Also called *subjective.* *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1903, p. 26.

ager[2] (ā′jėr), *n.* [*age*, *v. t.* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which ages; specifically, a chamber in which mordanted or dyed cloth is submitted to the process of aging. A *steam-ager* is such a chamber to which both air and steam are admitted.

agger, *n.*—**Agger nasi,** a projection at the anterior extremity of the middle turbinate bone, being a vestige of the nasal turbinate bone in certain of the lower animals.

agglomerant (a-glom′ē-rant), *n.* [*agglomer*(*ate*) + *-ant.*] That which causes agglomeration; a material which may be added to a mixture in order to cause the particles of the latter, when in a fine state of division or in small lumps, to adhere together and form larger lumps or agglomerations. This is necessary in some systems of treating ores, and in making artificial briquets from pulverized fuel. Lime mixed with water to form a paste is a suitable agglomerant in the first case, and tar or pitch in the second.

agglomerative, *a.* 2. In *sociol.*, tending to combine small social groups into larger organizations.

agglutinability (a-glö″ti-na-bil′i-ti), *n.* [*agglutinable* (*-bil-*) + *-ity.*] Susceptibility to agglutination, in any sense. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, V. 361.

agglutinable (a-glö′ti-na-bl), *a.* Capable of agglutination.—**Agglutinable substance,** a substance present in bacteria and red blood-corpuscles to the union with which, on the part of the agglutinins, the specific agglutination is due.

agglutinant, *n.* 2. In *bacteriol.*, same as ★*agglutinating substance.*

agglutinate, *v. t.* 2. In *bacteriol.*, to cause the coalescence or clumping of (bacteria or red blood-corpuscles).

If the blood *agglutinates* a paratyphoid bacillus in high dilution, and fails to *agglutinate* the typhoid bacillus or *agglutinates* it only in very low dilutions.
Med. Record, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 267.

agglutinating, *p. a.*—**Agglutinating substance,** in *bacteriol.*, the substance which causes agglutination. Also called ★*agglutinin* (which see).

agglutination, *n.* 3. In Wundt's psychology, the simplest type of apperceptive connection of ideas: a connection in which one is still clearly conscious of the constituent ideas, while the total idea aroused by their conjunction is nevertheless unitary: for example, watch-tower, steamboat.—4. In *bacteriol.*, the clumping or coalescence of red blood-corpuscles or bacteria brought about by the action of special agglutinating substances (agglutinins).

Careful observation of this phenomenon has shown that, in many cases, a state of coalescence of the corpuscles to which the name '*agglutination*' is applied, precedes that of solution; and, further, that while these changes are often associated, yet one may occur in the absence of the other. *Science*, July 3, 1903, p. 4.

Agglutination test, a test based upon the principle that specific agglutinins appear in the blood-serum of infected animals or patients which will cause the agglutination of the specific bacteria concerned in the infection. In this manner it is sometimes possible not only to identify bacteria, but also to determine whether or not infection with a given organism exists. Diagnosis by such means is spoken of as *serum diagnosis*, and constitutes a most important method of recognizing certain infections. In typhoid fever especially the agglutination test, or *Widal reaction*, as it is also termed, is extensively utilized in the diagnosis of the disease. Generally speaking, the examination is carried out by mixing some bacilli of the kind under investigation with some of the diluted blood-serum, when a drop is observed under the microscope, in order to ascertain whether or not the bacilli, which at first are evenly scattered through the field, will gather in clumps, and, if previously motile, will lose their motility. See *serum* ★*diagnosis.*

agglutinative, *a.*—**Agglutinative reaction.** Same as ★*agglutination*, 4.

agglutinator (a-glö′ti-nā-tọr), *n.* He who or that which agglutinates; specifically, same as ★*agglutinin*, in contradistinction to ★*agglutinable substance.*

Thus, if ricin, a strong *agglutinator*, is permitted to act upon red corpuscles for periods under thirty minutes, then upon the addition of venom lysis ensues in about the average time and proceeds normally.
Jour. Exper. Med., Mar. 17, 1902, p. 289.

agglutinin (a-glö′ti-nin), *n.* [*agglutin*(*ate*) + *-in*[2].] An adaptation-product produced by immunization with the corresponding cells (red blood-corpuscles or bacteria), which causes the clumping or coalescence of the cells used in immunization. The agglutinins are receptors of the second order (Ehrlich), being composed of a special zymophoric group and a haptophoric group, which latter effects the union with the cell. The bacillary agglutinins in their action upon motile bacteria cause arrest of motility. See also ★*agglutination test.*—**Flagellar agglutinin,** an agglutinin resulting on immunization with a motile bacillus and supposedly referable to the specific action of the flagellar substance. As the body of the organism gives rise to special somatic agglutinins, the two will coëxist in the serum of an animal immunized with motile bacilli, while the latter only will be found if a nonmotile organism has been used. *Jour. of Med. Research*, Oct., 1904, p. 313.—**Somatic agglutinin,** an agglutinin resulting on immunization, which in contradistinction to the flagellar type is referable to the special immunizing effect of the bodies of the bacilli, and is thus obtained not only with motile but also with non-motile organisms. *Jour. of Med. Research*, Oct., 1904, p. 314.

agglutinogen (a-glö′ti-nọ-jen), *n.* A substance present in bacteria, immunization with which gives rise to the production of agglutinins. *Jour. of Med. Research*, Oct., 1904, p. 314.

agglutinogenous (a-glö″ti-noj′e-nus), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ *agglutin*(*ation*) + *-genous*, producing.] Producing agglutination or agglutinins.

Nicolle and Trenel find that agglutinative and *agglutinogenous* functions are subject to the greatest variations.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb., 1903, p. 78.

agglutinoid (a-glö′tin-oid), *n.* [*agglutin*(*ate*) + *-oid.*] An agglutinin which has lost its agglutinophoric group, but retains the haptophoric group for the cell. *Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 946.

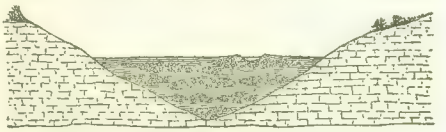
agglutinophore (a-glö′ti-nọ-fōr), *n.* [*agglutin*(*ate*) + Gr. *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν*, bear.] A molecular complex of the agglutinins to which their agglutinating property supposedly is due.

agglutinophoric (a-glö″ti-nō-for′ik), *a.* Noting that molecular group of the agglutinins to which the agglutinating properties are due.

aggradation (ag-rā-dā′shọn), *n.* [*aggrade* + *-ation.*] The act or process of aggrading, or the state of being aggraded; in *geol.*, the act of aggrading, as in depositing detritus upon a valley floor, the slope of the depositing stream being maintained at an almost constant value.—**Aggradation plain,** a plain formed by the accumulation of clastic material in arid districts under conditions unfavorable to distant transportation and where overloading of streams is habitual. The alluvial fan and the flood-plain are initial stages.

aggradational (ag-rā-dā′shọn-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or effected by means of aggradation.—2. Effecting an upbuilding of sediments: contrasted with *degradational* agencies or those which remove material.

aggrade (a-grād′), *v. t.* [L. *ad*, to, + *gradus*, step. Cf. *degrade.*] In *geol.*, to grade up; fill up: the opposite of *degrade* or *wear away.*



Diagrammatic cross-section of an aggraded valley.

A river aggrades its valley when, owing to an increase in the load of detritus or to a decrease of carrying power of its current (as a result of diminution in volume or of tilting of the land), some of its load has to be laid down along its course.

aggraded (a-grā′ded), *p. a.* In *geol.*, more or less filled with detritus by a stream: said of a valley, basin, or bay.

aggregate, *n.* 4. In *logic*, a whole of aggregants which is universally predicable of every one of its aggregants and is not predicable of any individual of which none of its aggregants is predicable. So, likewise, a proposition which would be true under any circumstances whatsoever under which any one of a collection of propositions would be true, but which would under no circumstances be true when none of the propositions of that collection were true, would be the aggregate of those propositions as its aggregants.—**Social aggregate,** any group or class of animate creatures, human beings or animals, dwelling together or working together and leading a social life.—**Theory of aggregates,** in *demography*, the theory of the grouping of population about centers of density; in *sociol.*, the theory of the combination of hordes into tribes, tribes into nations, and nations into federal empires; in *biol.*, the theory that units of structure were once independent organisms.

aggregation, *n.* 6. In *sociol.*, the phenomenon of the physical concentration of population, of animals, and of plants. *Giddings.* Inductive Sociol., p. 40.—**Aggregation theory,** the theory that the passage of matter from an imperceptible to a perceptible condition is necessarily a process of aggregation. It was held by John Fiske.—**Biological aggregation,** a term used by L. F. Ward to express his belief that organisms which are morphologically separable into structural units, such as the *Metazoa* and metamerized animals, have arisen through the aggregation of units which were at one time independent.—**Genetic aggregation,** in *sociol.*, a group of kinsmen who have lived together in one locality from their birth; hence, also, a population perpetuated chiefly by its birth-rate rather than by immigration. *Giddings.*—**Law of aggregation,** the universal tendency of particles and masses of matter to concentrate. See the extract.

The great law of progress in the universe therefore is the *law of aggregation*, and evolution is due to the resistance which this law meets with from the opposite law of dispersion. *L. F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., I. 249.

Organic aggregation. Same as *biological* ★*aggregation.*—**Primary aggregation,** the process by which the inorganic universe, as contrasted with living beings and with society, has come to be what it is. *L. F. Ward.*—**Secondary aggregation,** the process by which living beings, as contrasted with the inorganic universe and with society, have come to be what they are. *L. F. Ward.*—**Tertiary aggregation,** in *sociol.*, the aggregation of individuals into social groups or populations, a process which completes the sequence of integrations that constitutes one aspect of universal evolution. The aggregation of atoms in molecules and masses is called *primary aggregation*, that of molecules in living cells and organisms *secondary aggregation.* *L. F. Ward.*

aggregative, *a.* 3. In *sociol.*: (*a*) Tending toward a center of density, as concentration of population. (*b*) Tending to combine small groups into large organizations, as hordes into tribes or small corporations into great corporations and 'trusts.'

Aggressive character. See ★*character.*—**Aggressive coloring,** coloring which serves to hide an animal from its prey.—**Aggressive resemblance.** See ★*resemblance.*

aggri-beads, *n. pl.* See *aggry-beads.*

aggriev, *v.* A simplified spelling of *aggrieve.*

aggur, *n.* See ★*agar*[1].

aghastness (a-gȧst′nes), *n.* The state of being aghast or filled with amazement or horror: as, an expression of *aghastness* in the eyes. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Agialid (aj-i-al′id), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from an Egyptian name of the African species *agihalid*, used by Alpinus.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Zygophyllaceæ*.

agiasterium, *n.* See ★*hagiasterium*.

agil, *a.* A simplified spelling of *agile*.

aging, *n.* **4.** In the preparation of logwood for dyeing, the process of exposing the wood (usually in the form of chips) to the air, in order that the hematoxylin it contains may be oxidized or developed into hematein, the actual coloring agent. Also known as *curing* or *maturing*.—**5.** In *elect.*, the property, exhibited more or less by iron, of showing an increase of hysteresis loss when for a long time exposed to alternating magnetization, especially at a higher temperature.

aging-machine (ā′jing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a machine used in the process of aging or causing the mordant to decompose evenly on and in the fiber.

aging-room (ā′jing-röm), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a room or chamber in which cloth is aged. The cloth is hung and exposed for several days to a temperature of about 80° F. and to a relative humidity of about 82 per cent., for the purpose of fixing the mordant evenly on and in the fiber.

agitatrix (aj-i-tā′triks), *n.*; pl. *agitatrixes* (-ēz) or *agitatrices* (-tri-sēz). [L. *agitatrix*, fem. of *agitator*, agitator.] A female agitator. [Rare.]

Aglaonema (ag″lā-ō-nē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγλαός*, shining, + *νῆμα*, thread.] A genus containing about fifteen species of the family *Aroideæ*, two or three species of which are sometimes offered by plant-dealers. They are indoor subjects, in the manner of *Arum*, and are native to Asia and Africa.

Aglaospora (ag-la-os′pō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. (De Notaris, 1845), < Gr. *ἀγλαός*, brilliant, + *σπορά*, spore.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having membranous beaked perithecia embedded in a valsoid stroma. The spores are brown and several-septate. *A. profusa* is the type. It occurs in Europe and America, and is said to cause the death of young twigs of the locust, *Robinia Pseudacacia*.

Aglaspis (a-glas′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγλαός*, beautiful, + *ἀσπίς*, shield.] A genus of Cambrian arthropods described by Hall as a trilobite, but regarded by Clarke as a primitive merostome of the order *Synziphosura*. It has a short trilobed cephalothorax, 6 or 7 flat abdominal segments, and a long caudal spine or telson. It is the only representative of the family *Aglaspidæ*.



Aglaspis Eatoni, Whitf. Upper Cambrian; Lodi, Wisconsin. (From Zittel's "Paleontology.")

aglint (ą-glint′), *adv.* [a^3 + *glint*.] In momentary glints or peeps; glintingly.

aglitter (ą-glit′ėr), *adv.* [a^3 + *glitter*.] In a glitter; glittering.

Aglossa, *n. pl.* **3.** A group of *Mollusca* having no radula and no head: distinguished from *Glossophora*. The group includes only the *Pelecypoda*. Same as *Lipocephala*.

aglossi, *n.* Plural of ★*aglossus*.

aglossia (ą-glos′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγλωσσία*, tonguelessness (used in fig. sense 'ineloquence'), < *ἄγλωσσος*, tongueless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Congenital defect marked by absence of the tongue.

aglossus (a-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *aglossi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀγλωσσος*, tongueless: see ★*aglossia*.] In *teratol.*, a monster having no tongue.

Agnatha, *n. pl.* **2.** A class of fishes, or fish-like vertebrates, characterized by the absence of jaws and shoulder-girdle. It contains the extinct ostracoderms and the existing lampreys.

agnathic (ag-nath′ik), *a.* Same as *agnathous*.

agnathus (ag′nȧ-thus), *n.*; pl. *agnathi* (-thī). [NL.: see *agnathous*.] In *teratol.*, a monster having no lower jaw.

agnification (ag″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [L. *agnus*, lamb, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The making or representing of persons as lambs or sheep.

agnosia (ag-nō′si-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γνῶσις*, knowledge: see *gnosis*.] Loss of the power to distinguish the nature or uses of any object.

agnosy (ag′nō-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγνωσία*, ignorance (cf. *ἀγνωστος*, unknown, unknowing, ignorant: see *agnostic*), < *ἀ-* priv. + *γνῶσις*, knowing: see *gnosis*.] Ignorance; specifically, an ignorance common to all mankind.

agnotozoic (ag-nō-tō-zō′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἄγνωτος*, unknown, + *ζωή*, life.] **I.** *a.* Not known to contain fossils: applied to the early rocks and period of the earth in which definite evidence of organic life has not been found.

II. *n.* The rocks and period not yet known to contain evidences of life: contrasted with *eozoic* and *paleozoic*, and essentially equivalent, so far as the term has been applied, to the *Huronian* of Logan and the *Algonkian* of Walcott. Not in general use.

agoge (a-gō′jē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγωγή*, a leading, course, mode, etc.] In *anc. Greek music:* (*a*) Tempo or pace; rhythmical movement; (*b*) Melodic motion upward or downward by successive scale-steps: same as *ductus* in medieval music. The first use is the more proper.

agogic (a-goj′ik), *a.* In *music*, pertaining to or emphasizing slight variations in rhythm for the sake of dynamic expression: as, *agogic* accent.

agogics (a-goj′iks), *n.* In *musical theory*, a term used by Hugo Riemann (from about 1884) for the general principle, in performance, that dynamic variations are, or should be, combined with slight variations in rhythmical regularity if the full expressiveness of a phrase is to be brought out. What is called *tempo rubato* (which see, under *tempo*) belongs to the field of *agogics*.

agoho (ä-gō′hō), *n.* [Bisaya.] A name applied in the Philippines to the Polynesian ironwood, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, a strand tree with very hard, heavy wood of a reddish-brown color, much used by the Pacific islanders for spears. See *swamp-oak*, 2 (*b*), and ★*ironwood*, 2.

agoing (ą-gō′ing), *adv.* [a^3 + *going*.] In motion; in the act of going: used with *set*.

agomphosis (a-gom-fō′sis), *n.* Same as *agomphiasis*.

agonal (ag′ō-nal), *a.* [NL. **agonalis*, < Gr. *ἀγών*, a struggle: see *agony*.] Relating to or occurring during the agony or death-struggle. See the extract.

> The lower part of the ileum was of small calibre, a condition which, if not due solely to *agonal* contraction, might at least favor the production of diverticula in the upper part. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, V. 344.

Agoniada bark. See ★*bark*^{2}.

agoniadin (ą-gō′ni-ą-din), *n.* [*agoniada* + *-in*^{2}.] A glucoside, $C_{10}H_{14}O_6$, found in agoniada or agonia bark (*Plumeria lancifolia*), which is used in Brazil as a remedy for intermittent fevers. It is bitter, and crystallizes in needles which melt at 155° C.

agoniatite (ą-gō′ni-ą-tīt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the genus *Agoniatites*.

II. *a.* Containing or relating to *Agoniatites*.—**Agoniatite limestone,** a limestone stratum characterized by an abundance of *Agoniatites expansus*, occurring in the Marcellus shales of New York.

Agoniatites (ą-gō″ni-ą-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + NL. *Goniatites*.] A genus of nautiloid ammonoids or goniatites. They are of very primitive form, the septal sutures having no angles except on the ventral edge about the siphuncle. *Agoniatites* is among the earliest forms of these cephalopods to appear. They are of Devonian age.

agonism (ag′ō-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγωνισυός*, < *ἀγωνίζειν*, contend: see *agonize*.] **1.** Struggle or contest for a prize, especially at the ancient Grecian games.—**2.** The prize itself. [Rare in both uses.]

agonistic, *a.* **II.** *n.* The act of combating or struggling; combat; struggle. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 251.

agonizant, *n.* **II.** *a.* Being in the death-agony; moribund.

agonizedly (ag-ō-nī′zed-li), *adv.* As one in agony; in tones of agony or anguish. *Thackeray*, Paris Sketch Book, p. 166. *N. E. D.*

agonizing (ag′ō-nī-zing), *p. a.* [*agonize* + *-ing*^{2}.] **1.** That causes or produces agony or anguish; characterized by extreme anguish or painful struggles: as, *agonizing* suspense; "agonizing distress," *Ruskin*, Fors Clavigera, i. 8.—**2.** Indicative of or expressing agony or anguish: as, an *agonizing* cry.—**3.** In the last agony; in the throes of death. See the extract.

> An extraordinary Restorative and Cordiall, recovering frequently with it *agonizing* persons.
> *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), I. 249. *N. E. D.*

Agonomalus (ag-ō-nom′ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < *Agonus* + Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even.] A genus of sea-poachers, of the family *Agonidæ*, found in northern Japan. They are often dried in a distorted form and sold as dragon curiosities.

Agonopsis (ag-ō-nop′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Agonus* + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of sea-poachers of the family *Agonidæ*. They are small seafishes found off the coast of southern Chile.

Agonostoma (ag-ō-nos′tō-mȧ), *n.* See ★*Agonostomus*.

Agonostominæ (ag″ō-nos-tō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agonostomus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fresh-water mullets, typified by the genus *Agonostomus*.

Agonostomus (ag-ō-nos′tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγωνος*, without angle, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of fresh-water mullets of the family *Mugilidæ*, found in the swift streams of the East and the West Indies. Also *Agonostoma*.

Agonyclitæ (ag-ō-nik′li-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < MGr. *ἀγονυκλίται*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + LGr. *γονυκλίνειν* (cf. *γονυκλιτεῖν*), bend the knee, < *γόνυ*, knee, + *κλίνειν*, bend.] A sect who refused to kneel in prayer: condemned by a synod of Jerusalem A.D. 726.

agoraphobe (ag′ō-ra-fōb), *n.* [A back-formation from *agoraphobia*.] One who is subject to agoraphobia.

Agosia (a-gō′si-ą), *n.* [NL., coined name.] A genus of small minnows found in the brooks of the Rocky Mountain region from British Columbia to Arizona.

agra dolce (ä′grȧ dōl′che), *n.* [It., 'sour sweet'; *agra*, fem. of *agro*, < L. *acer*, sharp, sour; *dolce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A well-known Italian sauce used with venison, calf's head, etc. It contains sugar, chocolate, lemon-peel, currants, etc., and vinegar. It is poured over the cooked meat and served hot.

agraffe, *n.* **4.** An appliance used in operations for harelip to keep the two surfaces of the wound in apposition.—**5.** An iron fastening used to hold in place the cork of a bottle containing champagne or other effervescing wine during the final fermentation.

Agrania (ą-grā′ni-ą), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ἀγράνια*, also *Ἀγριάνια*, a festival in Argos (Hesychius); prob. equiv. to *Ἀγριώνια*, a festival of Dionysus, prob. < *ἄγριος*, rustic, wild: see *agriology*.] A festival of Thebes in ancient Greece. It was celebrated in the night by women, a priest, and an attendant. It consisted in tearing in pieces a figure made out of or covered with ivy, and then, like the Thyiades on Parnassus, running over the mountain to look for Dionysus.

agraph (ag′raf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγραφος*, unwritten, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γράφειν*, write.] An unwritten word; a word or saying preserved by oral tradition.

agraphia, *n.*—**Acoustic** or **auditory agraphia,** inability to write from dictation.—**Amnemonic agraphia,** loss of ability to write connected sentences.—**Ataxic agraphia,** inability to write resulting from imperfect muscular coördination.—**Literal agraphia,** loss of ability to write the letters of the alphabet.—**Musical agraphia,** loss of ability to write musical notation.—**Optical agraphia,** loss of ability to write from copy, while the power to write from dictation may remain.—**Verbal agraphia,** loss of ability to write words, although the individual letters may be formed perfectly.

Agrauleum (ag-rȧ-lē′um), *n.* [NL., < NGr. **Ἀγραυλεῖον*, < Gr. *Ἀγραυλος* (see def.).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a modern name for a shrine of Agraulos or Aglauros, daughter of Cecrops, on the northern slope of the Acropolis at Athens. About 60 meters west of the Erechtheum a staircase leads down to it.

Agraulos (ą-grâ′los), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγραυλος*, living in the fields, < *ἀγρός*, field, + *αὐλή*, court, hall.] A genus of Cambrian trilobites having a large cephalon, small eyes, 16 thoracic segments, and very small pygidium. Properly *Agraulus*.

Agr. B. An abbreviation of L. *Agriculturæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Agriculture.

agreement, *n.*—**Frankfort agreement,** a set of rules governing craniometry adopted by the Anthropological Congress at Frankfort in 1882.

agrégé (ä-grā-zhā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *agréger*, < L. *aggregare*, collect, assemble: see *aggregate*, *v.*] Added; supernumerary: as, professor *agrégé*.

agrestian (a-gres′ti-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to the country; rural; rustic: as, the *agrestian* population.

II. *n.* A rustic; a countryman.

agricolite (a-grik′ō-līt), *n.* [From *Georg Agricola*, a Saxon mineralogist, 1490–1555.] A silicate of bismuth, having the same composition as eulytite, but believed to crystallize in the monoclinic system.

Agricultural botany. See ★*botany*. — **Agricultural college,** an institution for education in agricultural science and other branches of knowledge useful to agriculturists; specifically, in the United States, one of a class of such institutions organized and maintained under the provisions of the Morrill Act (see ★*act*), usually accompanied by an agricultural experiment station. — **Agricultural engineering.** See *rural* ★*engineering*. — **Agricultural experiment station,** an establishment for the investigation, by scientifically conducted experiments, of questions directly affecting agricultural practice, relating to varieties of plants and breeds of animals, fertilizers, methods of culture, insect pests, diet of animals, etc. There are now about 800 such stations in 50 different countries. In the United States there is one or more in each State and Territory, mostly organized under the provisions of the Hatch Act (see ★*act*), but partly supported by individual States. The results of investigations are diffused by means of an extensive free literature.

agriculturer (ag-ri-kul′tūr-ėr), *n.* One engaged in farming operations; a husbandman. *Coleridge*, Own Times, III. 751. [Rare.] *N.E.D.*

Agriochœridæ (ag″ri-ō-kē′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Agriochœrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct artiodactyl mammals, whose members are intermediate in character between the pig and the deer. The type genus, *Agriochœrus*, from the White River Oligocene, has somewhat claw-shaped hoofs, no upper incisors, an open orbit, and complex last premolars.

Agriochœrus (ag″ri-ō-kē′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγριος*, wild, + *χοῖρος*, a pig.] A genus of imperfectly known ungulate mammals from the Tertiary of North America.

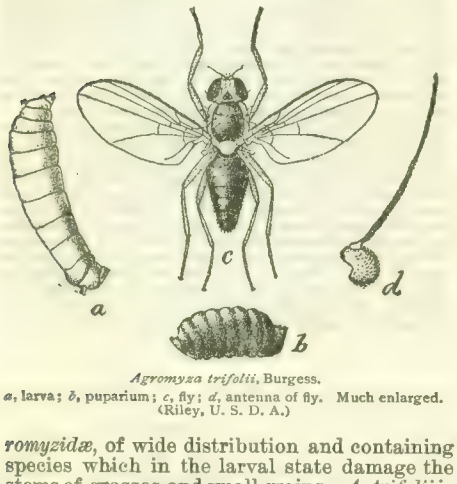
Agriotypidæ (ag″ri-ō-tip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; < *Agriotypus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hymenopterous parasites of the superfamily *Ichneumonoidea*. It contains the single genus *Agriotypus* and the single species *A. armatus*, whose larva is parasitic on trichopterous larvæ.

Agriotypus (ag-ri-ot′i-pus), *n.* [NL. (Walker, 1832), < Gr. *ἀγριος*, wild, + *τύπος*, type.] A remarkable genus of ichneumonoid parasites typical of the family *Agriotypidæ*. Only a single species, *A. armatus*, inhabiting Europe, is known. It descends under the water to lay its eggs in caddis-fly larvæ. Its larva lives inside the cases of the caddis larvæ, and undergoes a hypermetamorphosis, transforming to pupa in a cocoon attached to the wall of the case of the host. To the cocoon is attached a long string-like process, the function of which is unknown.

Agr. M. An abbreviation of L. *Agriculturæ Magister*, Master of Agriculture.

agromania (ag-rō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγρός*, open country, + *μανία*, madness.] A morbid impulse to wander or dwell away from human habitations.

Agromyza (ag-rō-mī′zą), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. *ἀγρός*, field, + *μύζειν*, suck.] A genus of acalyptrate flies, typical of the family *Agromyzidæ*, of wide distribution and containing species which in the larval state damage the stems of grasses and small grains. *A. trifolii* is a leaf-miner which affects the leaves of clover.



Agromyza trifolii, Burgess.
a, larva; *b*, puparium; *c*, fly; *d*, antenna of fly. Much enlarged. (Riley, U. S. D. A.)

Agromyzidæ (ag-rō-miz′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agromyza* + *-idæ*.] A family of acalyptrate *Diptera* comprising a series of small dull-colored flies whose larvæ burrow in the leaves and stems of living plants or (as in the genus *Leucopis*) feed on plant-lice and scale-insects.

agronomy, *n.* 2. Specifically, a group of agricultural subjects, particularly when set off as a department of instruction in agriculture. In this use it has not yet acquired a definite meaning, although it is generally held to be limited, properly, to farm crops and methods of cropping. In this signification it includes all forage, hay, cereals, and other general farm crops, but not fruits and other strictly horticultural crops. With the department of agronomy are often associated the subjects of farm-machinery, rural engineering, and rural architecture. [Recent.]

Agronomy as here used is restricted to the theory and practice of the production of farm crops.
T. F. Hunt, The Cereals in America, p. 2.

Agropyron (ag-rō-pī′ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγρός*, a field, + *πυρός*, wheat.] A genus of about 30 annual and perennial species of grasses in Europe and America. *A. repens* is a very common species in America, and is often a troublesome weed. It is known under many names, as *couch-grass, witch-grass, quitch-grass, quack-grass*, etc. It was introduced from Europe. Under certain conditions, it has merit as a forage-plant.

agrotechny (ag′rō-tek-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγρός*, field, + *τέχνη*, art.] That branch of agricultural science which relates to the conversion of raw farm-products into manufactured commodities as far as it is done on the farm or in immediate connection with it. This includes dairying, the drying and canning of fruits, and sugar-making, but not milling nor the spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.

Agrotechny or agricultural technology (including dairying, sugar-making, etc.). *Science*, Nov. 27, 1903, p. 684.

a grotesche (ä grō-tes′ke). [It.] With grotesques: said of a style of decoration consisting of human figures with foliated limbs, in combination with animals, painted usually in yellow on darker grounds on majolica ware.

agrypnode (a-grip′nōd), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγρυπνώδης*, < *ἀγρυπνος*, seeking sleep, sleepless, < *ἀγρεῖν*, seek, hunt, + *ὕπνος*, sleep.] That prevents sleep: as, *agrypnode* fever. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

aguacate (ä-gwä-kä′tā), *n.* [Nahuatl, *ahuacatl*: the name became in colonial Sp. perverted to **avocate, avocato, avocado, abogado*, etc., and so to *alligator*(-pear).] The alligator-pear. The tree yields a reddish-brown, soft, and very brittle wood. Also known as the *butter-pear* and *vegetable marrow*.

aguacatillo (ä″gwä-kä-tēl′yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *aguacate*, the alligator-pear.] A name in Porto Rico of two trees, *Meliosma obtusifolia* and *M. Herbertii*, belonging to the family *Sabiaceæ*. They yield a soft white wood. Also called *cacao bobo*.

aguaji (ä-gwä-hē′), *n.* [Cuban Sp., from a native name.] A Cuban name for species of large bass-like fishes or groupers, especially for *Mycteroperca bonaci*.

aguavina (ä-gwä-vē′nä), *n.* [Amer. Sp., of unascertained origin.] A serranoid fish, *Diplectrum fasciculare*, found in tropical American waters.

aguayo (ä-gwä′yō), *n.* [Aymará of Bolivia.] A many-colored wrap or rectangular piece of woolen cloth used by the Indian women of Bolivia for carrying their children on the back.

ague, *n.* — **Brass-founders' ague,** symptoms of zinc-poisoning in brass-workers who are exposed to the fumes of this metal. — **Irish ague,** typhus fever. — **Shaking ague,** the worst form of the malarial paroxysm, beginning with a pronounced chill.

aguilarite (ä-gi-lä′rīt), *n.* [From *Aguilar*, a personal name.] A rare sulphoselenide of silver found at Guanajuato, Mexico.

aguil-boquil (ä″gēl-bō′kēl), *n.* [Native name.] The Chilean name for the berries of *Lardizabala biternata*, a climbing plant belonging to the family *Lardizabalaceæ*, with enormously long stems, which, after the application of heat, are used in place of ropes.

aguja (ä-gö′hä), *n.* [Sp., a needle: see *aiguille*.] The Cuban name of the needle-fishes or garfishes of the genus *Tylosurus*, as *T. marinus* and *T. notatus*. In Europe the name is also applied to species of *Belone*, as *B. belone* and *B. acus*. — **Aguja blanca,** the lesser or common spear-fish, *Tetrapturus imperator*. [Cuban.] — **Aguja de casta,** the great spear-fish, *Tetrapturus amplus*, a rare fish weighing sometimes 800 pounds. [Cuban.]

agujon (ä-gö-hōn′), *n.* [Sp., < *aguja*, a needle.] The Cuban name of the great garfishes or houndfishes, as *Tylosurus raphidoma* and other species of large size.

agulha (ä-göl′yä), *n.* [Cuban.] A fish belonging to the family *Characinidæ* found in fresh waters of South America.

agurin (ä′gū-rin), *n.* A trade-name for the mixture of sodium acetate and the sodium salt of theobromine. It is used as a febrifuge.

agush (ą-gush′), *adv.* [a^3 + *gush*.] In a gushing state; gushing. *N. Hawthorne*, Fr. and Ital. Note-books, II. 149. *N. E. D.*

Agynian (a-jin′i-ąn), *n.* [ML. **Agyni*, **Agynii*, in Du Cange *Agynni*, pl.; < Gr. *ἄγυνος*, *ἀγύναιος*, without a wife, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γυνή*, woman, wife.] A member of a sect of the 7th century who condemned all intercourse with women.

ahakea (ä-hä-kā′ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A name in Hawaii of several species of rubiaceous trees belonging to the genus *Bobea*. They yield a yellowish wood used by the natives for the rims of canoes, and for making poi-boards, canoe-paddles, etc.

ahed, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* A simplified spelling of *ahead*.

ahey (ą-hā′), *interj.* [*a*-9 + *hey*1.] An exclamation used to attract attention or to express mild surprise; O! Oho! hey! *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle, II. lxvi.

ahgao (äċh′gä-o), *n.* [Given as the pron. in Guam; = Bisaya *abgao*, Tagalog *alagao*: see ★*alagao*.] The name in Guam of *Premna Gaudichaudii*, a tree with bitter leaves and elder-like flowers, which, like those of allied species in the Philippines, the East Indies, and Madagascar, are used medicinally by the natives. The wood, though often crooked and knotty, is very durable and is proof against the attacks of termites, so that it is used for posts of houses and for bridges. See *headache-tree*.

ahia (ä-hē′ä), *n.* [Tahitian.] In Tahiti, a tree, *Caryophyllus Malaccensis*, occurring on all the larger island groups of Polynesia and in the Malay Archipelago. It is everywhere valued for its fine crimson fruit.

ahinahina (ä-hē″nä-hē′nä), *n.* [Hawaiian, < *a* + *hina* + *hina*, gray, hoary.] In Hawaii, a tall, robust composite plant, *Argyroxiphium Sandwicense*, with rose-purple flowers: named from the lustrous silver-gray down which thickly covers the leaves. Also called *silver-sword*.

ahmedi (ä-me-dē′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A gold coin of Mysore, equal to 16 rupees.

Ahnfeltia (än-fel′ti-ą), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1835), named in honor of N. O. *Ahnfelt* of Lund, Sweden.] A small genus of red algæ (*Rhodophyceæ*), widely distributed in the colder waters of both hemispheres: characterized by a stiff, wiry frond.

ahuehuetl (ä-wā-wā′tl), *n.* [Also *ahuehuete*; Nahuatl (central Mexico).] The swamp-cypress of Mexico, a tree frequently of very large size. The ahuehuetls in the former viceregal park of Chapultepec, near the city of Mexico, are noted for their size; but the most famous of all is the big tree at Santa Maria del Tule, in the Mexican state of Oaxaca. The circumference of this tree exceeds 130 feet.

ahuhu (ä-hō′hō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A name in Hawaii of *Cracca purpurea*, a leguminous plant used by the natives for stupefying fish. It possesses a narcotic property affecting the action of the heart. The plant is spread over a great part of tropical Asia and Australia. Also called *auhola*.

ahum (ą-hum′), *adv.* [a^3 + *hum*.] In a hum; humming: as, the air is all *ahum* with the sound of bees.

ahunt (ą-hunt′), *adv.* [a^3 + *hunt*.] On the hunt; hunting. *Browning*, Aristoph. Apol., p. 272.

ahypnia (a-hip′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., erroneously formed from Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *ὕπνος*, sleep. The proper form would be **anypnia*, < NGr. **ἀνυπνία*, < MGr. *ἀνυπνος*, sleepless, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὕπνος*, sleep.] Same as *insomnia*.

Aianteia (ā-yan-tē′yą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *Αἰάντεια*, neut. pl. of *Αἰάντειος*, adj., < *Αἴας* (*Αἰαντ-*), Ajax.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a festival in honor of Ajax. Three of them were commonly celebrated, one at Opus in Locris in honor of Ajax, son of Oïleus; one at Salamis in honor of Ajax, son of Telamon; and one at Athens in honor of Ajax, son of Telamon. In these festivals a bed was prepared on which was placed an effigy of the hero, as in the Lectisternium at Rome.

aianthous (ā-ī-an′thus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀεί* (Æolic *ἄϝ*), always, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] Ever-blooming, that is, blossoming through a large part of the season. *F. E. Clements*.

aichmophobia (āk-mō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [NL., more reg. *æchmo-*, < Gr. *αἰχμή*, point of a spear, etc., + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] 1. A morbid fear of touching sharp-pointed objects, such as needles and pins. — 2. A morbid fear of being touched by the finger or any slender object.

aid1, *n.* 6. In the navy, an officer on the staff of an admiral whose duties are similar to those of an aide-de-camp to a general. — **First aid,** immediate attention given to the injured, with the object of arresting hemorrhage, relieving pain, and preserving life until the services of a physician can be obtained.

aidant, *a.* **II.** *n.* A helper or aid; an adjuvant or assistant. *Sir R. Phillimore*, Law Reps.

Aiden, Aidenn (ā′dęn), *n.* A fanciful form of *Eden*. *Poe*, Raven.

A. I. G. An abbreviation of *Adjutant Inspector-General*.

aigialosaur, *n.* See ★*ægialosaur*.

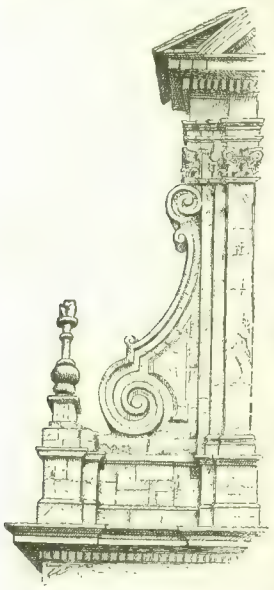
aigues mortes (āg môrt). [F., dead waters.] Stagnant waters left in an abandoned river-channel, as when an ox-bow is cut off from a river. *Geikie*.

ailantery (ā-lan′tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *ailanteries* (-iz). [*ailantus* + *-ery.*] A grove of ailantus-trees.

ailantine, *a.* **II.** *n.* Silk from the silkworm which feeds on the ailantus-tree.

ailantus-worm (ā-lan′tus-wėrm′), *n.* The larva of the bombycid moth, *Philosamia cynthia* Drury, which feeds on the foliage of the ailantus. It is a native of Japan and Java, where its silk is utilized to some extent. It has been introduced for sericicultural purposes into Europe and the United States without practical result, and now occurs commonly in the wild state in the coast cities of the United States.

aile, *n.* A simplified spelling of *aisle.*



Aileron, from façade of Church of Santa Maria in Via, Rome.

aileron, *n.* **2.** In *arch.*, that piece of the end wall, as of nave or transept, which covers the end of the aisle-roof. It resembles a wing of the main or central structure.—**3.** In a flying-machine, a small supplementary surface fitted at an extremity of a main plane; a fin.

aim, *n.*—**Point of aim,** in *archery*, the point at which aim should be taken in order to hit the target.

aimak (ī′mak), *n.* [Mongol.] A group of families, probably originally related by blood, forming the principal political unit among the Mongols. Each aimak is governed by its own chieftain.

aimara (ī-ma-rä′), *n.* [Tupi *aimará.*] A Brazilian name of *Macrodon malabaricus*, a river fish of the family *Erythrinidæ.*

Aimé's nephoscope. See ★*nephoscope.*

aimworthiness (ām′wėr-thi-nes), *n.* Excellence of aim. *Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, liv. *N. E. D.*

ain[2] (īn), *n.* [Ar. *'ain*, the letter *ain*, also an eye, a fountain, essence, = Heb. *'ayin*, the letter, also an eye.] **1.** The eighteenth letter of the Arabic alphabet, having a vibratory palatal sound without any equivalent in English.—**2.** A spring; a fountain. See the extract.

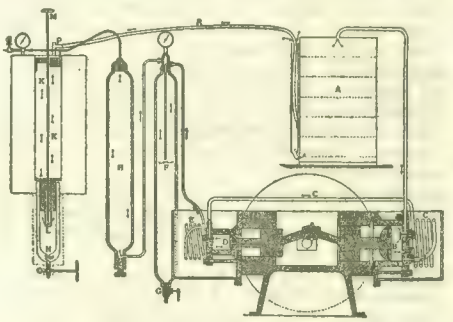
> Most of the . . . artesian wells [in the oases of the Libyan desert], known locally as "*ains*," are ancient.
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 655.

ainalite (ā′nal-īt), *n.* A variety of cassiterite containing about 9 per cent. of tantalum pentoxid.

Ainu (ī′nö), *n.* See *Aino.*

aipim (ä-i-pēm′), *n.* [Also *aypim, aypi.* A (former) native name (Tupi?).] The name in Brazil of the sweet cassava. See *cassava*, 1, *Manihot*, and *manioc.*

air[1], *n.* **1.** The air constituting the earth's atmosphere, in addition to the principal gases, nitrogen and oxygen, and the other gaseous substances long known to be present, contains in admixture five gases distinguished by their chemical inertness, viz.: helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon. All of these appear to be elementary substances. Argon occurs to the extent of nearly 1 per cent. by volume or 1½ per cent. by weight, the others in far smaller proportion. Free hydrogen, as well as methane and perhaps other hydrocarbons, is also probably present. Within recent years apparatus has been constructed for the liquefaction of air on a large scale by compressing it by means of powerful pumps, cooling it in the compressed state, and allowing it to expand again. The only commercial use which has been found for liquid air is as a source of oxygen gas in a fairly pure state, in demand mainly for medicinal purposes.—**Complemental air.** Same as *complementary* ★*air.*—**Complementary air,** the air which can be drawn into the lungs by an effort after the ordinary inspiration is completed.—**Empyreal air** (Scheele) and **vital air** (Condorcet), names given to oxygen soon after it became known in the separate state.—**Hampson's liquid-air apparatus,** an apparatus designed by W. Hampson for the liquefaction of air. It consists of a purifier (A) filled with trays spread with moist slaked lime, and a double-cylinder compression-pump (B and D) worked by a 5-horse-power electric motor, by which the air is compressed in B to 16 atmospheres, and after being cooled in the water-jacketed coil C is again compressed to 160–180 atmospheres in D. Again cooled in the coil E, the air passes to G, where water used for lubricating the pistons separates. The vessel H is filled with caustic potash, which removes the last traces of water and carbon dioxid. The liquefaction takes place in the next apparatus, known as the *liquefier.* It has either two or four copper coils wound coaxially about a spindle and joined at their lower ends to a vertical jet. The coils fill the whole space KK.



Hampson's Liquid-air Apparatus.
(From Travers's "Exper. Study of Gases.")

The jet L can be closed by means of a rod which screws down on the top of it and which can be adjusted to form an annular opening by the milled screw-head M. The coils are inclosed by a cylinder of insulating material, except the lower part and the valve, which are contained in a vacuum vessel, N. The liquid air is run off through the tap O. The air which escapes liquefaction passes upward over the coils and through P and R to A. The actual quantity of the air which is liquefied is 5 per cent. of the quantity which passes through the apparatus. The yield in an apparatus of this size is 1–1.5 liters of liquid air an hour. In a newer form of liquefier the liquid air collects in a metal reservoir placed within the insulation, its quantity being indicated by a glycerol-gage.—**Liquid air.** See *liquefaction of gases*, under *liquefaction.*—**Mephitic air,** a name early in use to signify an irrespirable gas or mixture of gases. It applied chiefly to carbon dioxid as in the choke-damp of coal-mines, but was also used for the mixture of this gas with nitrogen in air in which a candle had ceased to burn or an animal to breathe.—**Supplemental air.** Same as *residual air* (which see, under *air*[1]).

air-bag, *n.* **2.** The presser of a pneumatic molding-machine. It consists of bags inflated with air, by which an elastic and equal pressure is imparted to the sand. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms. Air-bags are also used in cases where a uniformly distributed pressure is desired, as in blue-printing frames.

air-barometer (ār′ba-rom′e-tėr), *n.* An apparatus devised by F. H. King to determine small oscillations in the level of well-water depending on small oscillations of atmospheric pressure. It consists of a large vessel full of air buried deep in the soil in order to keep its temperature constant; some mercury rests at the bottom of the vessel, and into this dips a tube extending vertically above the surface of the ground. The changes of air-pressure force the level of the mercury in the tube to change correspondingly, and these changes are recorded on a revolving drum.

air-beat (ār′bēt), *n.* In *acoustics*, an individual pulse of air such as may be felt mechanically where the waves from a vibrating body are of very low frequency. For frequencies within the auditory range the air-beats cannot be separately distinguished, but blend into a tone.

air-bell (ār′bel), *n.* **1.** In *Auronectæ*, a large roundish gas-secreting organ, probably a modified swimming-bell; an aurophore.—**2.** A small bubble which appears on a photographic plate, sensitized paper, or film.

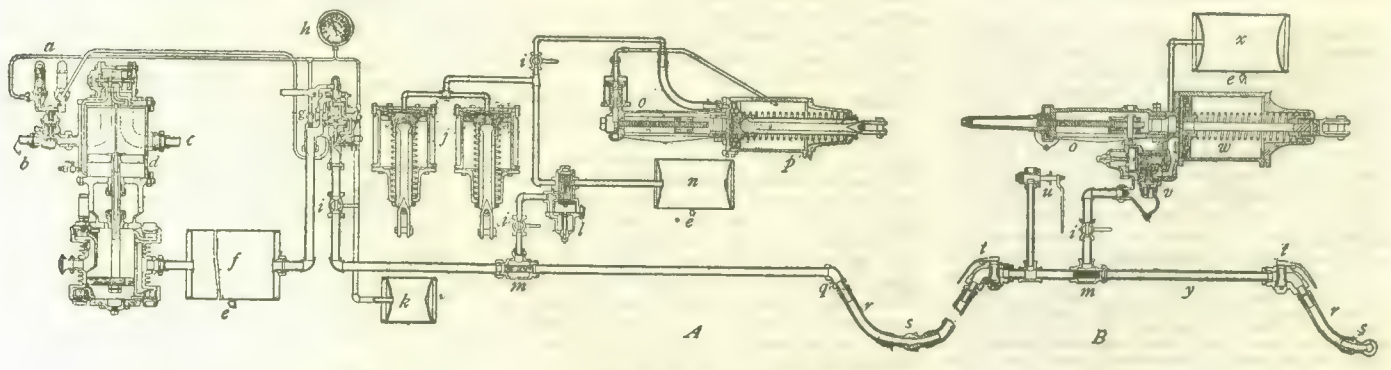
air-belt (ār′belt), *n.* An annular space around the twyer zone of a cupola. The air passes from this space into the twyers instead of going directly from the blast-pipe.

air-billow (ār′bil-ō), *n.* An air-wave which is long and gentle; specifically, a wave produced at the boundary surface between two horizontal layers of air having different velocities and directions: analogous to the waves on the surface of water.

air-bladder, *n.* **3.** See ★*air-float.*—**4.** In *entom.*, one of the numerous bladder-like endings of smaller tracheæ in the bodies of many insects, which, filled with air, greatly reduce the specific gravity of the insect.

air-bound (ār′bound), *a.* Bound or stopped up so that the passage of air is prevented: in *plumbing*, said of a water- or drain-pipe so obstructed.

air-brake, *n.*—**Automatic air-brake,** a form of air-brake which automatically applies the brake-shoes to the wheels with maximum pressure on each car in a train, without the aid or knowledge of the engineer or train-crew, whenever, from any cause, a rupture occurs in the brake-pipe which runs throughout the length of the train—as, for example, when the train breaks in two. Compressed air is supplied from large main reservoirs on the locomotive, through the brake-pipe, to smaller auxiliary reservoirs on each car, and a 'triple valve' forms the connection between the brake-pipe, auxiliary reservoir, and brake-cylinder. Any fall in pressure in the brake-pipe causes the triple valve to connect the brake-cylinder with the auxiliary reservoir and to apply the brakes. When the brake-pipe pressure is reinstated, the triple valve connects the brake-cylinder with the atmosphere and the auxiliary reservoir with the brake-pipe. The automatic brake was invented by George Westinghouse in 1872.—**Quick-action automatic air-brake,** an improved form of air-brake by which the time required to apply the brakes in an emergency on a train of fifty freight-cars was reduced one half. The improvement consisted in enlarging the brake-pipe and changing the triple valve (see ★*valve*) by enlarging the ports and passages, and also by adding a secondary valve portion by which, in emergency application, a part of the brake-pipe pressure is vented into the brake-cylinder, thereby increasing the brake-cylinder pressure and hastening the fall of brake-pipe pressure, thus causing the successive application upon each car throughout the train to occur much more rapidly. In ordinary service applications the operation of the quick-action automatic air-brake does not differ



Quick-action Automatic Air-brake.

A, Engine Equipment: *a*, duplex pump-governor; *b*, from boiler; *c*, exhaust; *d*, nine and one half inch air-pump; *e*, drain-cock; *f*, main reservoir; *g*, engineer's brake-valve; *h*, gage; *i*, cut-out cock; *j*, driver brake-cylinders; *k*, equalizing reservoir; *l*, plain triple; *m*, air-strainer; *n*, truck and driver brake reservoir; *o*, automatic slack-adjuster; *p*, truck brake-cylinder; *q*, angle-fitting; *r*, hose; *s*, hose coupling. *B*, Car Equipment: *t*, angle-cock; *u*, conductor's valve; *m*, air-strainer; *i*, cut-out cock; *v*, quick-action triple valve; *o*, automatic slack-adjuster; *w*, car brake-cylinder; *e*, drain-cock; *x*, auxiliary reservoir; *y*, train-pipe; *r*, hose; *s*, hose-coupling. The tender equipment (omitted) is similar to the car equipment.

from that of the plain automatic above mentioned. This improved form was invented by George Westinghouse in 1887.— **Straight-air brake,** the original form of air-brake, in which the brake-pipe connects the brake-cylinder on each car to a valve on the locomotive, by means of which the engineer can allow air-pressure to flow from the large reservoirs on the locomotive directly to each brake-cylinder to apply the brakes, or he can connect the brake-pipe with the atmosphere to release the brakes. In this system the brake-pipe is under pressure only during an application of the brakes. This form of brake was first patented in England early in the nineteenth century, and was first applied to railway service in America by George Westinghouse in 1869.

air-cataract (ãr′kat″ạ-rakt), *n.* A device to check the vibrations or oscillations of a body, and also to cushion or soften the blow of a body brought suddenly to rest. It consists of an air-cylinder having a moving piston or disk attached to the body whose motion is to be checked or damped. The confined air, being allowed to escape only through small openings in the end of the cylinder or through the piston or disk, checks the vibration or the motion of the piston and the body to which it is attached.

air-chamber, *n.* **4.** A septal chamber in the nautilus and other chambered cephalopods like the ammonites, goniatites, and orthoceratites. The name was commonly thus employed in the belief that these spaces, successively abandoned by the animal as the forward growth of the shell continues, were filled with air which facilitated the flotation of the shell when the animal chose to rise to the surface of the sea. It is now regarded as doubtful if gases ever enter these chambers during life. Verrill has pointed out that water has access to the elastic siphuncular tube, "but living, as the animal does, under pressure at considerable depths, the fluid in the chambers is saturated with the gases in solution. When the *Nautilus* is rapidly brought to the surface, some of the gas is liberated in consequence of diminished pressure and must occupy part of the space within the chambers by forcing out some of the fluid. Hence the shell will float until the free gases within the chambers are absorbed or otherwise eliminated." Also termed *camera* and *loculus*.

5. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the mostly prismatic intercellular spaces occurring in aquatic plants. (*b*) The intercellular area beneath a stoma.

air-channel (ãr′chan″el), *n.* **1.** A channel for the passage of air.— **2.** *pl.* Channels underneath the hearths or in the brickwork of the walls and fire-bridges of reverberatory furnaces, designed to protect the foundations from the intense heat of the furnace as well as to preheat the air entering the furnace.

air-compartment (ãr′kọm-pärt″ment), *n.* An air-tight subdivision of a shaft or other mine passage for the ventilating current.

air-compressor, *n.* **2.** A combined steam-engine and air-compressing cylinder, or a compressing-cylinder operated by a motor or by belting. A typical form has 4 horizontal cylinders arranged in tandem pairs. One pair is composed of the high-pressure cylinder of the engine and the first air-compressing cylinder; the other pair consists of the larger, low-pressure steam-cylinder and a second and larger cylinder which recompresses the air already compressed in the first cylinder. Each pair has one piston-rod which unites the pistons in each cylinder and extends beyond the steam-cylinder through a connecting-rod to a fly-wheel, the two rods thus being joined and moving together through the fly-wheel. Each air-cylinder is water-jacketed to keep it cool and to absorb and carry away the heat of compression. The air compressed in the first cylinder passes to the second cylinder through a group of pipes inclosed in a large pipe which carries a stream of cold water that absorbs more of the heat of compression from the air, and is again compressed. From the second cylinder the compressed air may pass through a second cooler or be delivered direct to the air-receiver for storage and cooling, ready for use in rock-drills or other air-motors.

air-condenser (ãr′kọn-den″sẽr), *n.* **1.** An electric condenser made by having two thin metal plates separated by a layer of air, one plate being connected to a positive pole and the other to a negative pole from the same circuit. The action of such a condenser is exactly the same as that of a Leyden jar; when there is sufficient potential to overcome the resistance, the condenser discharges.

2. A condenser for steam in which air is used for cooling the condensing surface instead of water: used on some motor-cars.

air-cooled (ãr′kōld), *p. a.* Cooled by a current of air; having its heat carried off by passing cool air over its surface.

air-craft (ãr′kraft), *n.* Any air-sailing craft. Also *aëro-craft*.

air-cube (ãr′kūb), *n.* The amount of air in a closed space available for respiratory purposes by each person occupying it. It is expressed by the cubic contents of the space divided by the number of persons.

air-cure (ãr′kūr), *n.* Same as *aërotherapeutics*.

air-cushion, *n.*, **4.** Specifically, a volume of air imprisoned behind a movable piston in a chamber which it fits. The air, by its compression, gradually arrests the motion of the piston. Used as a safety appliance at the foot of elevator-shafts to catch and stop the fall of the cage in case of the breaking of the hoisting-rope or other accident.

air-cylinder, *n.* **2.** Any cylinder in which air is used, as in an engine run by compressed air instead of by steam.

air-door (ãr′dōr), *n.* A door for the regulation of currents of air through the workings of a mine. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book.*

air-drain, *n.* **3.** A pipe or flue built into a fireplace to insure an ample supply of air.

air-duct, *n.* **2.** In *building*, same as ★*air-drain*, 3.— **3.** In the heating and ventilation of buildings, a large pipe, often built of wood or thin metal, used to transmit air, either cold or hot.

air-embolism (ãr′em″bọ̄-lizm), *n.* Air-bubbles in a blood-vessel, causing obstruction of the flow of blood.

air-extractor (ãr′eks-trak″tọr), *n.* A device for separating air from a liquid.

air-float (ãr′flōt), *n.* A bladder formed in the fronds of certain *Phæophyceæ*, or brown algæ (*Fucus, Ascophyllum, Sargassum*, etc.), which serves to float the plant in the water and possibly assists fertilization. Also *air-bladder* and *air-vesicle*.

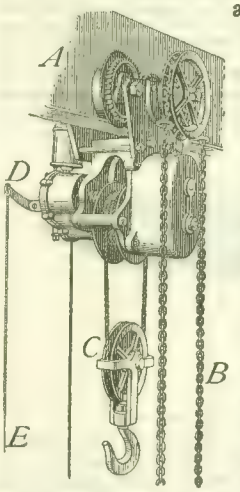


Fucus vesiculosus, showing air-floats. (From Murray's "Introd. . . . to Seaweeds."

air-funnel, *n.* **2.** In *zoöl.*, the lower, gas-secreting portion of the pneumatocyst of physophorous siphonophores.

air-gap (ãr′gap), *n.* In *elect.*, the opening or space between the poles of a magnet or between the armatures and pole-pieces of a dynamo or motor; that portion of a magnetic circuit which contains no iron; the space between the terminals of an electrostatic machine, induction-coil, or discharger.

air-gas, *n.*— **Harcourt air-gas pentane standard,** a mixture of 3 cubic feet of air and 9 cubic inches of liquid pentane, a product of American petroleum distilling at a temperature below 50° C. and having a specific gravity between .6298 and .63, producing 4.05 cubic feet of standard air-gas. This gas is burned at a burner with an orifice of ¼ inch to produce a flame 2½ inches high, with a consumption of gas of .48-.52 cubic feet an hour. The light of this flame is equal to that of a British standard candle. First suggested by A. G. Vernon-Harcourt in 1877.



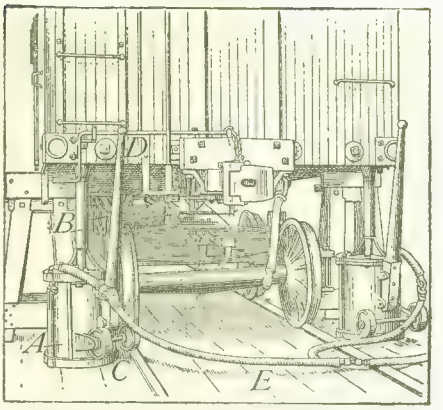
Motor Air-hoist.

A, trolley on flange of I-beam; *B*, chain controlling trolley; *C*, hoisting-block and chain; *D*, motor for hoist; *E*, chain controlling *D*.

air-hoist, *n.*— **Cylinder air-hoist,** an air-hoist employing a long cylinder fitted with a piston and piston-rod, the weight to be lifted being suspended from the lower end of the latter. The compressed air is delivered through hose to the lower end of the cylinder, forcing the piston upward and lifting the weight. To lower the load the air is released and the piston allowed to fall slowly. The load can be held at any point of the hoist and safety appliances prevent the too sudden rise or fall of the piston through loss of load or loss of air-pressure. Cylinder-hoists are hung by a hook in fixed positions or attached to a trolley traveling on an overhead track, to the jib of a crane, or to a traveling-crane. Telescopic cylinders are used where head-room is limited.— **Motor air-hoist,** a chain-hoist operated by an air-motor. It may be suspended in a fixed position or from a trolley traveling on an overhead track or on a traveling-crane.

air-insulated (ãr′in″sụ̄-lā-ted), *p. a.* In *elect.* or *heat*, insulated by means of an intervening layer of air.

air-jack (ãr′jak), *n.* A lifting-jack operated by compressed air. It consists of an upright cylinder with a piston, the piston-rod acting as the lifting-arm of the jack. In one form the cylinder is telescopic. It is



Pair of Air-jacks.

A, cylinder; *B*, piston-rod used to lift the car; *C*, wheels, and *D*, handle, for moving the air-jack; *E*, air-hose from compressor.

usually fitted with wheels for transportation, and is used in railroad car-shops.

air-jacket, *n.* **2.** A space surrounding a steam-cylinder or other vessel within which is circulated hot air or gas, or within which ordinary air is confined without circulation: used to diminish loss of heat by radiation through the walls of the cylinder and to lessen cylinder-condensation of steam back to water. Its function is the same as that of the steam-jacket. Since air is one of the best non-conductors of heat when it is not allowed to circulate, an air-jacket may also be used to keep the cylinders of a refrigerating apparatus from being warmed by the outside air.

3. A closed space, usually annular, about some part of a machine or piece of apparatus, designed to secure uniformity of temperature.

air-jacket (ãr′jak″et), *v. t.* To provide with an air-jacket. See ★*air-jacket*, *n.*, 2.

air-jig (ãr′jig), *n.* In *mining*, a machine which effects the separation of minerals according to their specific gravity by intermittent rising currents of air which lift the lighter particles of gangue and permit the heavier metallic minerals to settle. The light tailings flow off at the top and the concentrates are discharged from below by some mechanical device. The Paddock-Hooper pneumatic concentrator and the Vrom air-jig are the principal machines of this class.

air-leak (ãr′lēk), *n.* In *electrostatics*, the loss of charge, in the case of an insulated body, due to the discharging action of the surrounding air.

air-level (ãr′lev″el), *n.* A level or airway of former workings made use of in subsequent deeper mining operations for ventilating purposes. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book.*

air-lift (ãr′lift), *n.* A device for raising water from deep wells by means of compressed air. It comprises an air-compressor and two pipes open at the lower end and placed one within the other in the well. The compressed air passes down the inside pipe to the bottom of the well, where it rises through the larger pipe and through the water which fills the lower part of it, carrying the water upward with it and delivering it at the surface. The system can be so applied to a group of wells as to lift several million gallons a day.

air-liquefier (ãr′lik″wẽ-fī-ẽr), *n.* An apparatus for converting air under pressure into liquid air by the effect of cooling.

airman (ãr′mạn), *n.* One who navigates the air; an aviator. *N. and Q.*, Oct. 1, 1910, p. 265.

airmanship (ãr′mạn-ship), *n.* Skill in aviation. *N. and Q.*, Oct. 1, 1910, p. 265.

air-meter, *n.*— **Biram's air-meter,** a modification of the Casella air-meter in which a large light radial fan is kept in rotation by the current of air to be measured. The apparatus is usually graduated so as to show the volume of fresh air that passes through the shaft leading to a mine or a room that needs ventilation.

airol (ãr′ōl), *n.* [Arbitrary word intended as a trade-mark.] A greenish-gray, fine, voluminous, odorless, and tasteless powder. It is absorbent and antiseptic.

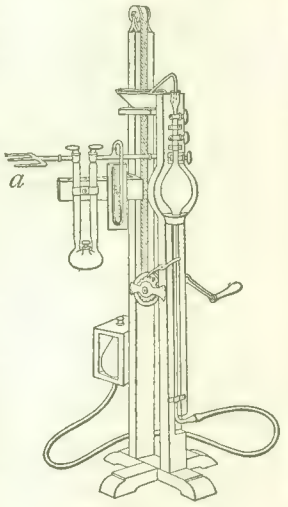
air-plate (ãr′plāt), *n.* A plate perforated to allow the passage of a limited amount of air; a perforated baffle.

air-pressure (ãr′presh″ūr), *n.* The barometric pressure or elastic pressure of the atmosphere. It is expressed in pounds per square inch, or in dynes per square meter, or, more commonly, by the height of the mercurial column of the barometer, and sometimes in units of one standard atmosphere.

air-proof (ãr′pröf), *v. t.* To protect from injurious action of the air or of some of its ingredients, as by a suitable varnish applied to the material to be protected.

air-pump, *n.*— **Duplex air-pump,** a form of air-pump in which two air-pumping cylinders are placed

side by side in pairs, the piston-rod of each being the prolongation of the piston of the steam-cylinders (also in pairs) which drive them; specifically, a form of air-pump for air-brake service in which one of the cylinders is twice the diameter of the other but of the same stroke. Both air-cylinders draw in air from without on the intake stroke, but the larger delivers into the smaller on the completion of the intake stroke of the latter. Hence three volumes of free air are delivered in each double stroke. **—Geissler's mercury air-pump,** an apparatus used for producing a vacuum, consisting essentially of a reservoir which can be filled with or emptied of mercury by raising or lowering another containing mercury and connected with the former by a flexible rubber hose. By the proper adjustment of stop-cocks the air or gas exhausted from a vessel attached at *a* is dried by passing through a U-tube containing a desiccating material, usually phosphorus pentoxid, and is either collected over mercury held in a trough or is driven into the air. A barometer-gage indicates the degree of exhaustion. The raising and lowering of the reservoir holding the mercury are effected either by hand or by the use of a simple mechanical device.—**Toepler's mercury air-pump,** a modified form of the Geissler air-pump, in which a glass valve replaces the controlling stop-cock and a barometer-tube serves to permit the exhausted air to escape.



Geissler's Air-pump.

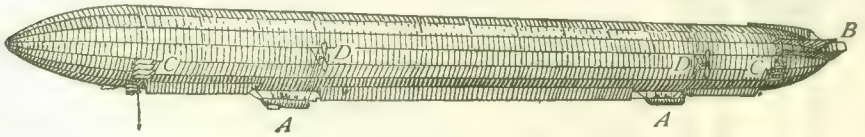
air-regenerator (ãr′rē-jen″e-rā-tọr), *n.* The regenerator through which atmospheric air passes to be heated on its way to a steel-melting or reheating furnace, a zinc furnace, a coke-oven, etc. It is larger than the corresponding gas-regenerators.

air-register (ãr′rej″is-tėr), *n.* Same as *register*[1], 8.

air-sac, *n.* **3.** In *bot.*, a cavity in a pollen-grain of the genus *Pinus*.

air-separator (ãr′sep″a-rā-tọr), *n.* In *mining*, a machine which effects the separation of minerals according to size or density by air, either by pulsating rising currents (see ★*air-jig*); or by a continuous blast, as in the Edison, Hochstedt, and other dust-separators; or by projecting the particles to be separated by mechanical means into still or moving air, as in the centrifugal separators of the Pape-Henneberg and Clarkson-Stanfield types.

airship (ãr′ship), *n.* A buoyant balloon provided with a motor, propellers, and rudders, so that it can navigate the air under the control of an aëronaut; a dirigible balloon. Such balloons are made in various elongated, more or less cigar-shaped, forms and have successfully traversed long distances under good control. The first notably successful experiments with the dirigible balloon were made by Renard, in France, 1884–85; he attained a velocity of 14 miles an hour and was able (as a rule) to return to his starting-point. In 1900 Count Zeppelin made short voyages over Lake Constance in a dirigible of his own design, which has been remodeled and improved until in 1909 it made voyages of several hundred miles. Other successful experimenters have been Santos-Dumont, whose air-ships (successive models) accomplished notable results in 1900 and 1901, Lebaudy in France, Gross and Parseval in Germany, and Thomas S. Baldwin in the United States.



Airship Zeppelin III.
A, A, engines; *B*, rudder; *C, C*, dipping-planes; *D, D*, propellers.

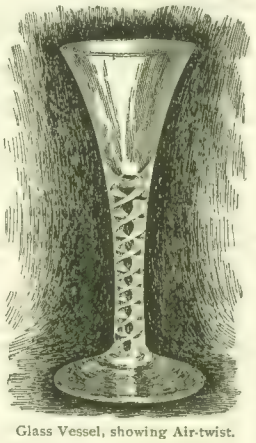
air-stone (ãr′stōn), *n.* [*air*[1] + *stone.*] A meteorite. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

air-tap (ãr′tap), *n.* A cock or valve fixed in the air-pipe in hot-water apparatus, to allow of the escape of air from the series, which without this means of exit would accumulate therein. The air-tap is placed at the highest point in the series of pipes. Air-taps in pumps and engines are called petcocks. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms.

air-tester (ãr′tes-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for testing the quality of air, as in inhabited apartments.

air-trap, *n.* **3.** A small funnel of glass fastened in the inside of a barometer-tube to catch any bubbles of air that would otherwise rise through the mercury into the vacuum-chamber.

air-twist (ãr′twist), *n.* A bubble of air which is sometimes contained in the stem of a vessel of glass, and which, in twisting, becomes a hollow spiral.


Glass Vessel, showing Air-twist.

The secret of the construction of two of the classes — namely, the brilliant, and the combined opaque and *air-twist* — seems to have been lost.
Wynn Penny, English Eighteenth Century Drinking Glasses. Burlington Mag., III. 63.

air-twisted (ãr′-twis″ted), *p. a.* Having an air-twist. See ★*air-twist.*

air-valve, *n.* **3.** In an engine-cylinder, and particularly on the locomotive engine, a valve which is held shut by steam-pressure when the throttle-valve is open, but which opens by a spring to admit atmospheric air when the throttle is closed and the pistons keep on moving from the momentum of the mass of engine and train. In the absence of such a valve the pistons reduce the pressure behind them, after a stroke or two, to a point at which the pressure in the cylinders is much less than that of the atmosphere; and when the exhaust-passage is opened a rush of air back through it will carry into the cylinders the products of combustion from the smoke-box, including cinders and grit, which are injurious to the working-surfaces. Such air-valves are placed on the steam-chest or connect with the steam-passages.

air-vesicle, *n.* **3.** Same as ★*air-float.*

air-washer (ãr′wosh-ėr), *n.* An appliance in which a current of moving air may be cleansed from dust or other particles, and from some polluting gases, by passing through water. The cleansing water may fall in a shower across the moving air by escaping from perforated pipes or through perforated metal screens; or the air may be compelled to escape by pressure under the lower edge of a plate which is immersed an inch or two in the water.

air-wave (ãr′wāv), *n.* A wave in the atmosphere. It may be either a wave of compression and rarefaction, like those of sound; or a tidal effect like the ocean tides; or a wave of progression like that produced by the outburst from Krakatua in 1883. In the case of the Krakatua outburst, the wave moved around the globe several times at an average velocity of 700 miles an hour, and the accompanying sound-wave was heard several hundred miles away.

ais (ä-ēs′), *n.* [Native name.] A name in Ponape, Caroline Islands, of *Parinari laurinum*, a tall tree having oblong leathery leaves.

Aitken's coke-oven. See ★*coke-oven.*

Aizoaceæ (ā″i-zō-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alexander Braun, 1864), < *Aizoön* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous, archichlamydeous (apetalous or choripetalous) plants, the carpet-weed family, of the order *Chenopodiales*, typified by the genus *Aizoön*. See *Ficoideæ.*

aizoaceous (ā″i-zō-ā′shius), *a.* [NL. *Aizoaceæ* + *-ous.*] Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Aizoaceæ.*

Aizoön (ā-i-zō′on), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, adopted from his "Genera Plantarum," 1737), < Gr. *ἀείζωον*, an evergreen plant, supposed to be the houseleek, < *ἀεί*, ever, + *ζωός*, living.] **1.** A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the family *Aizoaceæ.* They are evergreen spreading herbs or small shrubs, with fleshy, entire leaves, and

axillary, solitary or cymose, yellow flowers. The ten species are natives of the warmer parts of the old world, six being found in South Africa and one in Australia, while the others occur mainly in the Mediterranean region. The most widely distributed species is *A. Canariense*, which occurs in the Canary and Madeira Islands, in the Azores, South Africa, and through southern Asia to India. *A. Hispanicum* is a characteristic plant of southern Italy and Spain, also occurring in northern Africa and extending eastward to Persia.

2. Sometimes used as a specific name for plants of a low and tufted, persistent character, as *Anthemis Aizoön*, *Saxifraga Aizoön.*

aja (ä′yä), *n.* A South-African Dutch form of the East Indian *ayah*, a nurse; a lady's-maid.

ajacol (a-jak′ol), *n.* An oleaginous fluid, congealing to a crystalline mass at low temperatures. It has the same properties as guaiacol. Also called *guaethol* and *thanatol.*

ají (ä-hē′), *n.* [Sp., formerly *axi;* of W. Ind. (Taino) origin.] A red pepper. See *pepper, chilli,* and *pimento.*—**Ají dulce,** the sweet pepper, *Capsicum annuum.*—**Ají picante,** the fruits of *Capsicum frutescens* and *C. baccatum*, the pungent red peppers used in the preparation of Cayenne pepper.

ajo (ä′hō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *allium*, garlic.] **1.** The garlic, *Allium sativum.*—**2.** A very large tree of Peru and Bolivia, *Cordia alliodora*, which when wounded gives forth from its bark and leaves a penetrating odor of garlic. See *garlic.*

ajog (a-jog′), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *jog.*] On a jog; at a leisurely pace. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, II. 100.

ajonjoli (ä-hōn-hō-lē′), *n.* [Sp., *ajonjolí, aljonjolí.*] The sesame, *Sesamum orientale*, the seed of which, also called *benneseed*, yields a bland oil. See *sesame.*

Ajuga (a-jö′gä), *n.* [NL., < *a-* priv. + L. *jugum*, yoke.] A genus of hardy, herbaceous, European perennials, members of the family *Menthaceæ*, creeping by stolons, and commonly known as ★*bugle-weed.* Some of them are grown as garden plants, in rockeries and borders, although they are not generally known in America. Of the 30 known species, *A. Genevensis*, *A. pyramidalis*, *A. reptans*, and *A. metallica* are most common in gardens.

ajugate (a-jö′gāt), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *jugate.*] Having no jugum.

ajutment (a-jut′ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *a-* + *jut* + *-ment*, after *abutment.*] A jutting out; a projection. [Rare.]

The *ajutment* of a hill toward the sea.
Marryat, Peter Simple, III. 323. *N. E. D.*

ak (äk), *n.* [Hind. *āk*, < Skt. *arká*, name of a tree or shrub, lit. ray, or sun.] The red-flowered form of *Calotropis gigantea.* See *madar* and *yercum.* [Northern India.]

aka (ä′kä), *n.* [Maori *aka*, name of the plant, lit. long fibrous roots: see ★*aalii.*] A climbing epiphyte of the myrtle family, *Metrosideros scandens.* It completely envelops the tree on which it grows, which ultimately dies, the wood decaying. The epiphyte remaining forms a hollow cone. [New Zealand.]

akaakaawa (ä″kä-ä″kä-ä′wä), *n.* [Hawaiian, < *aka-aka* (Maori *kata*), laugh at, + *awa*, fine rain or mist. The plant is found in greatest profusion in humid mountain ravines near the spray of waterfalls.] *Hillebrandia Sandwicensis*, a beautiful plant of the begonia family, bearing clusters of delicate pink-and-white flowers. [Hawaii.]

akaakai (ä-kä″ä-kä′ē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] In Hawaii, a bog-plant, *Scirpus lacustris*, the stems of which are used in making mats and bags.

akahara (ä-kä-hä′rä), *n.* [Jap., < *aka*, red, + *hara*, belly.] The Japanese name of a large chub of the family *Cyprinidæ*, *Leuciscus baknensis*, found in the waters of Japan. Also known as *ugui.*

akala (ä-kä′lä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] In Hawaii, a native species of raspberry, *Rubus Macræi.* The fruit often attains a diameter of nearly two inches, is of a deep-red color, is very juicy, and, although slightly bitter, is agreeable to the taste. The name is also sometimes given to another raspberry, *Rubus Hawaiensis*, the fruit of which is not so large and is dry and unpalatable.

akanthion, *n.* See ★*acanthion.*

akaroa-tree (ä-kä-rō′ä-trē), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand lace-bark or ribbon-tree. See *Plagianthus.*

akaryota (a-kar-i-ō′tä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κάρυον*, nut (nucleus).] In *biol.*, non-nucleated cells, as opposed to nucleated cells or karyota.

akasha (ä-kä′shä), *n.* [Skt. *ākāçá*, clear space, ether.] Ether; one of the five gross elements (the others being air, fire, water, and earth) which, according to the Sānkhya system of Indian philosophy, make up the visible world; the subtile fluid which fills and pervades infinity and is supposed to be the peculiar vehicle

of life and sound. Unlike air (*vāyu*), which is always moving and penetrates only where it can find an entrance, akasha is perfectly immovable and exists everywhere.

akcha (åkh′chä), *n.* [Also *akchek*, *aqcha*; < Turk. *akcha*, *aqcha*, money, coin, cash, a monetary value, an asper; as adj. rather white, whitish: see *asper*[2].] A very small Turkish silver coin of the value of ½ para.

ake[2] (ā′kā), *n.* [Maori, < *ake*, onward, *ake ake ake*, for ever and ever. The allusion is to the durable qualities of the wood.] 1. In New Zealand, a small tree, *Dodonæa viscosa*, of the soapberry family, with very hard variegated wood.—2. In the Chatham Islands, a small tree, *Shawia Traversii* (*Olearia Traversii* of Hooker), of the aster family.

akea (ä-kē′ä), *n.* Same as ★*akia*.

akeratophorous (a-ker-a̤-tof′o̤-rus), *a.* Same as *aceratophorous*.

akerite (ak′e̤-rīt), *n.* [Norw. *Aker*, a locality in Norway, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a term applied by Brögger (1890) to a syenite containing much plagioclase, with biotite, augite, and some quartz.

akermanite (åk′èr-man-īt), *n.* [For Richard *Åkerman*, a Swedish mineralogist.] An artificial mineral species closely related to melilite: identified in certain slags.

Akhmimic (äċh-mim′ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Akhmim or to its language.

II. *n.* One of the main divisions of Coptic, spoken in the neighborhood of Akhmim.

akhter (äk′tèr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A copper coin of Mysore, equal to one fourth of a paissa or pice.

akhyana (ä-ki-ä′nä), *n.* [Skt. *ākhyāna*, tale (cf. *ākhyā*, name), < *ā-* + *vkhyā*, call, name.] A tale; a story; a legend. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 431.

akia (ä-kē′ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A name in Hawaii of several shrubs belonging to the genus *Capura*, of the family *Daphnaceæ*, particularly of *C. viridiflora* (*Wikstrœmia viridiflora* of Meissner), found also in the Society, Samoan, and Fiji Islands. The bark contains an acrid narcotic principle, and is used by the natives for narcotizing fish in fresh water. The stems yield a strong, flexible bast-fiber. Also spelled *akea*.

akiahala (ä-kē″ä-hä′lä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] In Hawaii, a small shrub, *Hibiscus Youngianus*, with pink flowers.

Akinesia algera. [Gr. ἀλγηρός, painful.] Loss of the power of motion as a result of pain.

akinesis (ak-i-nē′sis), *n.* In *biol.*, direct cell-division or the amitotic multiplication of cells.

akinete (ak′i-nēt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κινητός*, movable: see *kinetic*.] The resting-spore of certain algæ formed directly from a vegetative cell by the simple thickening of the wall and without rejuvenescence. Same as *hypnocyst*. See ★*aplanospore*.

akinetic (ak-i-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κίνησις*, change, movement.] 1. Same as *akinesic*.—2. In *cytol.*, without perceptible internal movements: a term applied to that form of cell-division which is not karyokinetic. Same as ★*amitotic*, ★*karyostenotic*, or *direct* (cell-division).

akkum (ak′kum′), *n.* [Heb. *'akkum*, formed of the initials of a Hebrew phrase of three words meaning a worshiper of the stars and constellations.] A star-worshiper, originally a Chaldean star-worshiper: applied in the Talmud to heathen idolaters; a pagan. Also *akum*.

akolea (ä-kō-lā′ä), *n.* [Native name.] A name in Hawaii of a large fern, *Phegopteris Hillebrandi*.

akoulation, *n.* See ★*acoulation*.

akouphone (ak′ō-fōn), *n.* [Incorrectly formed from Gr. *ἀκούειν*, hear, + *φωνή*, sound.] The trade-name of an appliance for enabling the deaf to hear, constructed on the analogy of the telephone.

akra (äk-rä′), *n.* [Hind. and Hindi *akrā*.] In India, a common name for the vetch or tare, *Vicia sativa*. See *Vicia*.

akreophagist, *n.* Same as ★*acreophagist*.

akreophagy, *n.* Same as ★*acreophagy*.

akrocephalic, *a.* See *acrocephalic*.

akromegaly, *n.* See ★*acromegaly*.

akule (ä-kö′le), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian name of the goggle-eyed scad, *Trachurops crumenophthalmus*. Called *atule* in Samoa.

akum, *n.* See ★*akkum*.

akund (ä′kůnd), *n.* [Hind., < Hindi *akund*, the tree.] The dried root-bark of *Calotropis gigantea*, extensively used in Indian medicine, especially as a substitute for ipecacuanha in dysentery.

al[1], *n.* The name is applied in India to several species of *Morinda*, especially to *Morinda citrifolia* and *M. tinctoria*, trees belonging to the madder family, which grow spontaneously and are also cultivated for the sake of the dye obtained from the bark of their roots and stem. The smallest roots yield the most valuable dye, the stem the most inferior. The al dye is gradually supplanting the more expensive red obtained from the Indian madder, or chaya root (*Oldenlandia umbellata*), with which the celebrated Madras handkerchiefs and turbans were formerly dyed. *Morinda citrifolia*, the principal al-tree, is widely spread throughout the East Indies, the west coast of Africa, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean, where its fruit is sometimes eaten by the natives. See ★*noni*.

al-[3], A nominal prefix, actually a reduction of *alcohol* in certain arbitrary formations, as *aldehyde* (and its numerous recent derivatives), ★*althionic*, etc. Compare *-al*[2]. Compare *alk-* in words like ★*alkamine*, etc. (where *alk-* represents G. *alkohol*), and *-ol*, representing the last syllable of *alcohol*.

-al[2]. In *bridal*, *burial*, etc., a nominal suffix, associated with *-al*[1], but actually of different origin, according to the history of each word. See the etymologies of the words cited.

-al[3]. [*al*(*cohol*), *al*(*dehyde*). See ★*al-*[3].] In *chem.*, a termination now recognized as signifying that the body named is an aldehyde, or derived from alcohol. Thus ordinary aldehyde is also called ★*ethanal*, that is, the aldehyde of ethane.

A. L. A. An abbreviation of *American Library Association*.

Ala magna sphenoidei, in *ichth.*, same as *proötic*; a lateral cranial bone just in front of the exoccipital. As used by Hallmann it is a synonym of the alisphenoid of Parker; as used by Erdl it is a synonym of the sphenotic of Parker.—**Ala orbitalis,** in *ichth.*, a term applied by Stannius to the alisphenoid bone.—**Ala parva,** in *ichth.*, same as *opisthotic*.—**Ala parva sphenoidei,** in *ichth.*, the basisphenoid bone.—**Ala temporalis,** in *ichth.*, the proötic bone.

alaalawainui (ä″lä-ä″lä-wä″ē-nö′ē), *n.* [Hawaiian, < *alaala*, soft, flabby, + *wai*, water, + *nui*, be great. The name refers to the succulent nature of the plant.] In Hawaii, a plant of the genus *Peperomia*.

Alabama (al-a̤-bä′mä), *n.* [NL. (Grote, 1895), < *Alabama*, the State.] A genus of noctuid moths containing one species, *A. argillacea* Huebner. It is notorious as a destroyer of the cotton-plant in the southern United States, where its larva is known as the *leaf-caterpillar* or *chenille*. Formerly known as *Aletia xylina*.—**Alabama china.** See ★*china*.—**Alabama shad.** See ★*shad*[1].

alabandite (al-a̤-ban′dīt), *n.* See *alabandine*.

alacreatine (al-a̤-krē′a̤-tin), *n.* [L. *ala*, wing (?), + *creatine*.] A compound, NH: $C(NH_2)NHCH\cdot(CH_3)CO_2H$, a combination of cyanamide with *α*-aminopropionic acid; *α*-guaninopropionic acid.

alacreatinine (al-a̤-krē-at′i-nin), *n.* [*alacreatine* + *-ine*[2].] The anhydrid, $C_4H_7N_3O$, of alacreatine, formed by heating the latter to 180° C.

alagao (ä-lä-gä′o), *n.* [Tagalog *alagao* (also *sahugo*, < Sp. *saúco*) = Bisaya *abgao*, also *adgao*.] A Philippine tree, *Premna vestita*, of the *Verbena* family. Its bitter leaves and its flowers are used medicinally by the natives. The tree is generally known to Spaniards living in the Philippines by the name of *saúco* (elder), owing to the resemblance of its flowers to those of *Sambucus nigra*. In its medicinal qualities it resembles the allied *Premna Gaudichaudii* of the island of Guam and *P. integrifolia* of the East Indies and Madagascar. See *headache-tree*.

alalonga (ā-lä-long′gä), *n.* [Appar. < L. *ala longa*, 'long wing.'] Same as *long-finned albacore*.

alang (ä′lang), *n.* See ★*alang-alang*.

alang-alang (ä″lang-ä′lang), *n.* [Malay *ālang-ālang*.] A grass, *Imperata arundinacea*, widely spread in the tropics, growing on land which has gone out of cultivation. Also called *alang* and, in the Philippines, *cogon*. [Malay Archipelago.]

alani (ä-lä′nē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] In Hawaii, a timber-tree of the rutaceous genus *Ptelea*. The wood is used in building canoes.

alantic (a-lan′tik), *a.* [G. *alant*, elecampane, + *-ic*.] Obtained from elecampane.—**Alantic acid,** the hydroxyacid $OH.C_{14}H_{20}CO_2H$, corresponding to alantolactone. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 94° C.

alantoic (al-an-tō′ik), *a.* [G. *alant*, elecampane, + *-o-ic*.] Derived from elecampane.—**Alantoic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_{14}H_{20}(OH)\cdot COOH$, found in the drug elecampane.

alantol (a-lan′tōl), *n.* [G. **alantol* (?), < *alant*, elecampane, + *-ol*.] Same as *alant camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

alantolactone (a-lan″tō-lak′tōn), *n.* [G. *alant*, elecampane, + *lactone*.] Same as *helenin*.

Alar membrane, the elongate triangular membrane lying on the anterior edge of a bird's wing and running from wrist to shoulder-joint; the prepatagium.—**Alar septa,** in the extinct *Tetracoralla*, the two prominent lateral septa or vertical plates in the calyx, one on each side, from which the adjoining septa branch pinnately: contrasted with the *cardinal* and *counter septa*.

Alaria, *n.* 2. A genus of platypodous gastropod mollusks of the family *Aporrhaidæ*. They have a turreted spire, expanded and spinous outer lip, and long apertural canal. Shells of this genus are very abundant in the Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks.

alarm, *n.*—**Still alarm.** See *still*.[1]

alarm-buoy (a̤-lärm′boi), *n.* A buoy provided with a bell or a whistle to make its presence known at night or in a fog.

Alaska cedar, dab. See ★*cedar*, ★*dab*[2].

alaskite (a̤-las′kīt), *n.* 1. See *alaskaite*.—2. In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Spurr (1900) for igneous rocks composed almost wholly of alkalic feldspar and quartz without other essential minerals. It is a group-term embracing many granular and porphyritic rocks which have been called *granite*, *rhyolite*, *haplite*, *elvan*, *granulite*, *eurite*, *granitel*, etc. The distinct lava forms corresponding to alaskite in composition are called *tordrillite* by Spurr.

alastor, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] A genus of bats from the Upper Eocene phosphorites of France.

Alaunian (a̤-lâ′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Alauni*, Gr. Ἀλαυνοί, a people of Noricum.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, in the Triassic formation of the Mediterranean province, noting a substage corresponding to the middle division of the Juvavic stage, which lies just below the Rhætic and above the Carinthian stage. The Juvavic appears to correspond to the lower Rhætic of Germany, and the Alaunian, therefore, is correlated with the lower part of that formation.

II. *n.* The Alaunian substage.

albacore, *n.*—**Great albacore,** the tunny or tuna, *Thunnus hynnus*.

albahaca (äl-bä-hä′kä), *n.* [Sp. *albahaca*, basil, < Ar. *al*, the, *ḥabaq*, pennyroyal.] A name applied in Guam, the Philippines, Peru, and Porto Rico to several aromatic plants of the mint family, especially to *Ocimum Basilicum* and *O. sanctum*, which are cultivated for culinary and medicinal purposes. See *Ocimum*, *toolsi*, and *basil*[1].

Albany slip, zone. See ★*slip*, ★*zone*.

albardin (äl-bär-dēn′), *n.* [Sp., of Ar. origin.] A shoreweed, *Lygeum Spartum*, of southwestern Europe and northern Africa: similar in its use to esparto and sometimes included under that name.

Albata metal. See ★*metal*.

Albatrossia (al-ba̤-tros′i-ä), *n.* [NL., named for the exploring steamer *Albatross*, U. S. N.] A genus of grenadiers of the family *Macruridæ*, cod-like fishes of the deep seas. *A. pectoralis* is found in Bering Sea.

albecore, *n.* See *albacore*.

Albedo unguium, the lunula of the nails.

albene (al′bēn), *n.* [L. *albus*, white, + *-ene*.] The substance formed by boiling melam with water. It is white and insoluble.

alberello, *n.* Same as *albarello*.

Alberini's process. See ★*process*.

albert (al′bèrt), *n.* [Named, about 1860, from Prince *Albert*, consort of Queen Victoria.] A short watch-chain made with a cross-bar designed to be passed through a buttonhole.

Albert and Albertine ware. See ★*ware*[2].

Albian (al′bi-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [So named from the department of *Aube* (L. *Albia*, < *albus*, white), France.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, noting the lower division of the Upper Cretaceous formation in Belgium and France, equivalent to the Galt and Upper Greensand of England. The deposits consist of argillaceous marls, greensand, and limestone and are highly fossiliferous.

II. *n.* The Albian division.

albinescent (al-bi-nes′e̤nt), *a.* [*albino* + *-escent*.] Showing a tendency to albinism. *Nature*, March 16, 1893.

albinic (al-bin′ik), *a.* [*albin*(*o*) + *-ic*.] Marked by albinism or absence of pigment.

Two of the sons, apparently, married wives who were 'pure dominants,' *i. e.*, who were entirely free from the recessive (*albinic*) character. *Science*, Jan. 9, 1903, p. 75.

albino, *n.* 4. In Mexico, a person who has one eighth negro and seven eighths Spanish blood; the child of a Morisco woman (who is the daughter of a mulatto mother and a Spanish father) and of a Spaniard.

Albion ware. See ★*ware*[2].

albirupean (al-bi-rō′pē-an), *a.* [L. *albus*, white, + *rupes*, rock.] Containing white rocks. —**Albirupean group**, in *geol.*, a series of sand-beds occurring along Chesapeake Bay and regarded by the Maryland geologists as of Lower Cretaceous age.

Albite law, the law of twinning of albite. See *albite twin*, under *twin*.

albitite (al′bi-tīt), *n.* [*albite* + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Turner (1896) for granular igneous rocks consisting essentially of albite. Such rocks occur in dikes in the Sierra Nevada mountains of California.

albitization (al″bi-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [*albite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The process of transforming into albite; the alteration of some preëxisting mineral, such as lime-soda-feldspar, into albite. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 790.

albiventral (al-bi-ven′tral), *a.* [L. *albus*, white, + *venter*, belly.] Having a white belly or under parts, as is the case with many birds.

albo† (al′bō), *n.* [NL., orig. abl., in the phrase *in albo*, of L. *album*: see *album*.] Same as *album*.

Albo-carbon burner, a burner provided with a chamber containing solid naphthalene, which, being volatilized by the heat of the gas-flame, enriches the inflowing gas and thus increases its luminosity.

albocracy (al-bok′ra-si), *n.*; pl. *albocracies* (-siz). [L. *albus*, white, + Gr. *-κρατεία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Government by white men, that is, by men of European origin. *R. N. Cust*, Linguistic Essays, p. 303. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

albodactylous (al-bō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [L. *albus*, white, + Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger.] Having white wings. [Rare.]

albolene, alboline (al′bō-lēn, -lin), *n.* [L. *albus*, white, + *-ol-* + *-ene* or *-ine*2.] An unctuous substance derived from petroleum: used for the same purposes as vaseline.

albo-pruinose (al-bō-prō′i-nōs), *a.* [L. *albus*, white, + *pruina*, frost, + *-ose*.] Covered with a thin white powdery bloom: said of the surface of certain plants, especially the stipes and caps of some pileate fungi.

alboranite (al-bō-ran′īt), *n.* [*Alboran* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Becke (1899) for hypersthene-andesite rich in lime, the type occurring in the island of Alboran. Loewinson-Lessing considers alboranite as essentially a hypersthene-basalt without olivin.

Albright (âl′brīt), *n.* One of the 'Albright People,' the name given to the Evangelical Association founded by Jacob Albright. See *Evangelical Association*.

albronze (al′bronz), *n.* [*al(uminium)* + *bronze*.] An alloy of aluminium with copper and tin or of aluminium with bronze, used for bearings where lightness of weight and durability are required; aluminium bronze.

Albuginaceæ (al-bū-ji-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Albugo* (*Albugin-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of phycomyceetous fungi typified by the genus ★*Albugo*.

albugo, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] [NL. (S. F. Gray, 1821).] In *mycol.*, a genus of fungi erroneously called *Cystopus* (which see).

albulignosine (al″bū-lig′nō-sin), *n.* [*albu(men)* + *lignose* + *-ine*2.] A material obtained by the action on wood of a solution of sodium sulphite boiling under pressure, making the liquid acid, and adding albumen: proposed for use as a sizing and mordanting agent.

albumean† (al-bū′mē-an), *a.* [Irreg. < *album* + *-e-an*.] Of or pertaining to albums, or the pressing invitations of friends or acquaintances to contribute to their albums. *Lamb*, Letters, xvii. 156. [Rare.]

Albumen color. See ★*color*.—**Albumen dyestuff.** Same as *albumen* ★*color*.

albumen-gland (al-bū′men-gland″), *n.* In certain mollusks, as *Helix*, a glandular organ of which the thick viscid secretion probably serves to envelop the eggs.

I dissected one specimen, but was unable to obtain a clear view of either the central nervous system or the reproductive organs. The latter, as usual in this family, were extremely complicated, both the prostate and *albumen-gland* appearing to be extensively ramified.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, I. 257.

albumin, *n.* The albumins are highly complex organic bodies which enter prominently into the composition of all animal and vegetable tissues and form the groundwork, so to speak, of every living cell. They are the most important food-stuffs of all classes of animal life, and can be elaborated by the chlorophyl-bearing plants from such simple substances as water, carbon dioxid, and certain nitrates or ammonium salts. All albumins contain carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur in definite proportions which vary but little in the different members of the group: one albumin, which is found in the thyroid, also contains iodine. Other elements are not met with in albumins proper, but are encountered in certain compound albumins, in which an albuminous radical is united with other more or less complex groups. Thus hemoglobin contains iron, hemocyanin copper, and the nucleo-albumins and nucleoproteids phosphorus. All albumins also contain variable amounts of mineral salts in firm combination. Their molecular size is very large. For crystallized egg-albumin Hofmeister established the formula $C_{239}H_{386}N_{58}S_2O_{78}$, which corresponds to a molecular weight of 5,378. The protamins and histons apparently have the smallest molecules, while the compound albumins are proportionately heavier: the weight of oxyhemoglobin has thus been determined as 14,800. The greater number of the albumins are amorphous. A few, however, can be obtained in crystalline form, such as egg-albumin, serum-albumin, oxyhemoglobin, and certain vegetable albumins, as edestin, etc. The so-called Bence Jones albumin, which has been met with in the urine in certain pathological conditions (multiple myeloma), also belongs to this order. All true albumins are levorotatory, while certain compound albumins (the nucleoproteids) turn the plane of polarization to the right. Osborne has shown that this property, in the case of the nucleoproteids, is very likely wholly referable to the nucleinic acid complex which they contain. All albumins — owing to the great size of the molecule, no doubt — are incapable of diffusing through animal membrane or vegetable parchment. Some members of the group are soluble in water, others only in dilute saline solution, and still others in dilute acids and alkalis. From their solutions they can be precipitated by mineral acids, the salts of the heavy metals, the so-called alkaloidal reagents (as tannic acid, phosphotungstic acid, iodomercuric iodide, etc.), strong alcohol, and certain neutral salts (sodium chlorid, magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, and notably ammonium sulphate). All albumins further give certain color-reactions, of which the biuret reaction (production of a bluish or reddish violet-color on the addition of very dilute copper-sulphate solution in the presence of an excess of strong caustic alkali) is especially characteristic. The true albumins are all coagulated by heat. As a result they lose their individual characteristics and are then said to be denaturized. After this they can be brought into solution only by means which at the same time will produce integral changes in their composition. From study of the various cleavage-products which result from the albumins on hydrolysis by boiling mineral acids and alkalis, by digestion with the proteolytic ferments, etc., a certain insight is now possible into the complex structure of the albuminous molecule. Thus it appears that various *a*-amido acids (as leucin, tyrosin, asparaginic acid, glutaminic acid), and the diamido acids (ornithin, lysin, etc.), exist in the albuminous complex in the form of Fischer's polypeptides, which have the general structure represented by the formula $NH_2.(CH_2.CO.NH)_n.CH_2.COOH$. These in turn are combined with other groups, such as the sulphur-containing cystin complex, the glucosamin-group, etc., to form still more complex radicals, which are further combined with similar groups to even larger complexes, which last in turn are again united with correspondingly large groups to form the complete molecule. Evidence of the correctness of this supposition is furnished by a study of the products of albuminous digestion. Here we find among the primary products of cleavage three complex bodies which individually differ from one another and which in the intact molecule were manifestly in combination. These are the three primary albumoses, termed *proto-albumose*, *heteroalbumose*, and *glucoalbumose*. The first-mentioned on further decomposition yields diamido acids in small amount, much tyrosin, little leucin, no glycocol, etc.; while the second contains diamido acids in large amount, much leucin, no tyrosin, and the total amount of glycocol of the original substance. Glucoalbumose in turn contains the entire carbohydrate-group and a larger percentage of oxygen, while the amount of nitrogen and carbon is less than in the two other groups. (See also ★*products of digestion*.) The albumins may be divided into 5 classes, namely the *native albumins*, the *nucleo-albumins*, the *proteids*, the *albuminoids*, and the *derived albumins*. Examples of the first group are the serum-albumin and serum-globulin of the blood-plasma, the ovalbumin of white of egg, the lactalbumin of milk, and the myosin and myogen of muscle-plasma. The same group further comprises the glucoalbumins, which are characterized by the special predominance of a carbohydrate-group, and of which the various mucins and mucoids are common representatives; further, the markedly sulphurous ceratins of the skin and related substances (hair, horn, etc.); then the histons and the closely related protamins. These latter represent albumins of simplest structure, and are fairly typical representatives of Fischer's polypeptides. Kossel's salmin thus apparently consists only of an ornithin complex, associated with tyrosin, serin, tryptophan, and *a*-pyrrolidin-carbonic acid. The second group of albumins is formed by the nucleo-albumins or phosphoglobulins. These are more complex than the members of the first group in having a special phosphorized radical in combination with an albuminous complex. They comprise many important food-stuffs, such as the casein of milk, the vitellins of the yolks of birds' eggs, the ichthulin of fishes' eggs, besides the phytoglobulins or phytovitellins of the leguminous plants. The third class is represented by the proteids, which are complex albumins, containing an albuminous group united with other complex radicals. In the nucleoproteids, which are important constituents of cell-nuclei, we find nucleinic acid, from which the so-called purin or xanthin bases and uric acid are derived. In the hemoglobins we meet with pigment radicals: so in the common coloring matter of the blood, the hemoglobin, with hematin. The albuminoids, which form the fourth group, in contradistinction to those already mentioned, are notably constituents of intercellular structures and thus especially abundant in the skeletal parts of the animal body. To this group belong the collagens or glutins of fibrous tissue and cartilage, the elastin of elastic tissue, the various skeletons found in the supporting structures of the invertebrates, etc. The last class comprises substances which are albuminous derivatives, but still possess albuminous character, such as the coagulated albumins and

the various intermediary digestive products, including the albuminates, albumoses, and peptones.—**Bence Jones albumin**, formerly known as the *Bence Jones albumose*. Shown by Magnus Levy and Simon to be a true albumin. Its presence in the urine seems to be invariably associated with a fatal disease known as multiple myeloma.—**Circulating albumin**, the albumin which exists in the fluids of the body and not in the solid tissues.—**Ferrier's albumin process.** See ★*process*.—**Iodized albumin**, in *photog.*, albumin containing an iodide.—**Martin's albumin negative process.** See ★*process*.—**Mayall's albumin negative process.** See ★*process*.—**Toxic albumin**, a poisonous substance supposedly of albuminous character; for example, the specific poison produced by the diphtheria organism. Also called *toxalbumin*.

albuminate, *n.*—**Weyl's albuminate**, an insoluble modification of a globulin which results from the latter on prolonged exposure to water.

albuminic (al bū min ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from albumin: as, *albuminic* acid. According to Schmiedeberg, ferratin is a ferri-albuminic acid.

albuminimeter, *n.*—**Esbach's albuminimeter**, an apparatus for the estimation of albumin in urine. The tube is filled with urine to the mark *u*, and with the reagent (which consists of an aqueous solution of citric acid 2 per cent. and picric acid 1 per cent.) to the mark *r*. After thorough mixing the tube is set aside for twenty-four hours. The volume of the precipitate, as read from the graduations, indicates the parts of albumin per thousand of urine.



Esbach's Albuminimeter. *r*, mark for reagent; *u*, mark for urine; 1 *7*, grams albumin per thousand.

albuminize, *v. t.*—**Albuminized collodion.** See ★*collodion*.

albuminoid, *n.* The albuminoids represent a class of albumins which, in contradistinction to the albumins proper, are essential components of the intercellular structures and result from the albumins, in the narrower sense of the term, through the activity of cellular elements. As a class they do not contain all the typical radicals of the pure albumins, and for this reason, no doubt, their nutritive value is distinctly less than that of the albumins proper. They are largely found in the supporting tissues of the animal body, namely, the connective tissue, cartilage, and bone. The group comprises collagen (gelatin), elastin, spongin, fibroin, albumoid, etc. Also called *glutinoid*.

albuminometer (al-bū-mi-nom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *albuminimeter*.

albuminometry (al-bū-mi-nom′e-tri), *n.* The measurement of the amount of albumin in any fluid, such as the urine.

albuminose, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as ★*albumose*.

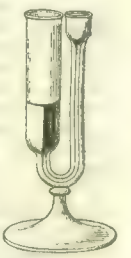
albuminuria, *n.*—**Cyclic albuminuria**, a condition in which albumin appears in the urine for a short time at about the same period each day.

albuminuric, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who suffers from albuminuria.

It was found that, classing all *albuminurics* in one group, the percentage of mortality was decidedly increased.
Med. Record, Feb. 14, 1903.

albumoid (al′bū-moid), *n.* [*album(en)* + *-oid*.] An albuminoid found in the cartilage of full-grown animals. It is insoluble in all neutral solvents and dissolves in acids and alkalis only with great difficulty.

albumoscope (al-bū′mō-skōp), *n.* [*album(ine)* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A glass instrument for detecting and estimating the quantity of albumin in urine. The urine is made to float on the surface of strong nitric acid poured gently into a funnel-tube. The albumin appears at the zone of contact of the two liquids.


Albumoscope.

albumose (al′bū-mōs), *n.* [*albu-m(en)* + *-ose*. In effect short for ★*albuminose*.] A name of derived albumins (see ★*albumin*) which result from the albumins proper, as also from the albuminoids and the albuminous radicals of the nucleo-albumins and -proteids, through the action of proteolytic ferments, or on decomposition by means of acids or alkalis. Their formation is preceded by the denaturization of the albuminous molecule and, in the case of the use of acids or alkalis, by the formation of acid albumins and alkaline albuminates respectively. During the process of digestion primary albumoses first result, which are subsequently transformed into secondary or deuteroalbumoses, and these in turn into peptones and simpler bodies. In their quantitative composition the albumoses do not differ materially from the original albumins, but their molecular weight is lower. As a result, no doubt they are more readily soluble, and as a class not altogether indiffusible through animal membrane or vegetable parchment. They can be separated from one another by fractional precipitation by means of certain neutral salts, notably ammonium sulphate. The albumoses which are derived from the albumins proper, in contradistinction to those resulting from the albuminoids, are also called *proteoses*. The majority of the commercial peptone preparations are essentially mixtures of albumoses.—**Toxic albumose**, an albumose with toxic properties.

albumosuria (al″bū-mō-sū′ri-ą), *n.* [*albumose*

+ Gr. οὖρον, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of albumose in the excreted urine.

Alburnus (al-bėr′nus), *n.* [NL.: see *alburn.*] A genus of small minnows, known as *bleaks*, found in the waters of Europe. *A. alburnus* is the common bleak.

albus (äl′bös), *n.* [G., < L. *albus*, white.] A German copper coin equivalent to 12 hellers at Cassel and Cologne.

alcaldía (äl″käl-dē′ä), *n.* [Sp.] 1. The office or jurisdiction of an alcalde.—2. The building where an alcalde transacts the business of his office.

alcapton, alcaptonuria. See ★*alkapton*, ★*alkaptonuria.*

alcassuz (äl-käs-sös′), *n.* [Pg., *alcaçuz.*] In Brazil, the name of the native licorice, *Periandra Mediterranea*, the root of which is used in medicine, like that of the common licorice.

alcelaphine (al-sel′ā-fin), *a.* [NL. *alcelaphinus*, < *Alcelaphus*, a genus of antelopes.] Relating to the antilopine genus *Alcelaphus*, or to this with related genera considered as forming a division of the family *Bovidæ*. *Flower and Lydekker*, Mammals, p. 334.

Alchemilla (al-kē-mil′ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of hardy perennial herbs of the family *Rosaceæ*, allied to *Sanguisorba*. The flowers are corymbose and inconspicuous. They are suitable for rockeries and front rows of borders, although little grown. There are about 35 species, natives of the Old and New Worlds, most abundant between Mexico and Chile.

Alchornea (al-kôr′nē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), named in memory of Stanesby *Alchorne*, an English botanist and chemist who died about 1799.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Euphorbiaceæ*. They are trees or shrubs with alternate leaves and small flowers clustered on simple or paniculed terminal spikes or racemes. About 50 species are known, widely distributed in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. For *A. ilicifolia*, see *Cœlebogyne.*

Alcidea (al-sid′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλκή, elk, + εἶδος, resemblance.] A genus of deep-sea sculpins of the family *Cottidæ*. *A. thoburni* is found off the coast of California.

alcogel (al′kō-jel), *n.* [*alco*(*hol*) + *gel*(*atin*).] Silicic acid separated in gelatinous condition by means of alcohol.

alcohol, *n.*—**Acetone alcohol.** Same as ★*acetol.*—**Alcohol lamp.** See ★*lamp.*—**Pyroracemic alcohol.** Same as ★*acetol.*—**Tolane alcohol,** the name given to a substance of somewhat uncertain composition, said to be formed by the action of ethyl alcohol on benzoin.—**Whey alcohol,** an alcoholic liquor prepared from milk by fermentation of the lactose or milk-sugar.—**Denatured alcohol.** See ★*denaturization.*

alcoholase (al′kō-hol-ās″), *n.* A ferment of vegetable origin which supposedly causes alcoholic fermentation during anaërobic respiration.

alcoholic, *a.* **II.** *n.* 1. One who indulges to excess in alcoholic beverages, or who is suffering from the systemic effects of alcohol.—2. A remedy the chief therapeutic value of which depends upon the presence of alcohol.

The unadministered *alcoholics* are catalogued by genera on cards and located so that any jar can be found at once. *Smithsonian Report*, 1900, p. 88.

alcoholize, *v. t.*—**Alcoholized paper,** in *photog.*, paper prepared with an alcoholic solution containing milk-sugar, zinc iodide, and zinc bromide. The paper is afterward sensitized with a solution of silver acetonitrate acidified with glacial acetic acid.

alcohol-motor (al′kō-hol-mō″tor), *n.* An internal-combustion motor in which alcohol vapor is burned explosively; an alcohol-engine; an engine which uses alcohol as fuel for its source of heat.

alcornoco (äl-kôr-nō′kō), *n.* Same as *alcornoque.*

alcove, *n.* (*d*) A recess in an escarpment formed by the more rapid retrogressive erosion of one part than of another.—**Alcove system,** a method of arranging books in a library, or of exhibiting specimens in a museum, in which each subject and each class has an alcove or series of alcoves to itself.

Alcyonacea (al″si-ō-nā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcyon*(*ium*) + *-acea.*] An order or suborder of *Alcyonaria* in which the skeleton consists of loose spicules embedded in a well-developed canaliferous cœnenchyma without axial skeletal rod. The group contains the families *Xeniidæ*, *Alcyonidæ*, and *Nephthyidæ*. Nearly equivalent to *Alcyoniaceæ.*

alcyonacean (al″si-ō-nā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Alcyonacea.*

II. *n.* One of the *Alcyonacea.*

Alcyonaria, *n. pl.* 2. A subclass of *Anthozoa*, containing the orders *Stolonifera*, *Alcyonacea*, *Pseudaxonia*, *Axifera*, *Stelechotokea*, and *Cœnothecalia.*

aldane (al′dān), *n.* [*ald*(*ehyde*) + *-ane.*] A name proposed by Riban to designate a compound formed by the condensation of two molecules of an aldehyde with the loss of water.

aldea (äl-dā′ä), *n.* [Pg., < Ar. *al-dai'a*, a farm or village.] A villa or country-seat. *Yule and Burnell.* [East Indies.]

aldeament (al-dē′a-ment), *n.* [Brazilian Pg. *aldeamento*, < Pg. *aldear*, lodge in villages, < *aldêa*, *aldeia*, a village: see ★*aldea.*] In Brazil, a settlement in which natives who have submitted to the government, or to missionary influences, are gathered. See *reduction* (*e*). *F. Boas.*

While the Government and the missions have succeeded with great difficulty with others, as for the Bororo, with their hostile indisposition to link their interests with those of the colonists and to settle in permanent *aldeaments*, the plan to interest them in the cultivation of the soil did not succeed.

Smithsonian Report, 1896, pp. 574, 575.

Aldebaran (äl″de-bä-rän′ or al-deb′a-ran), *n.* [Ar., the follower (i. e. of the Pleiades).] A chrome star of magnitude 1.0; *a* Tauri.

Aldebaranian (äl-de-bä-rä′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Noting stars which have a spectrum similar to that of Aldebaran. They have fluted spectra in which a series of calcium lines, sometimes called *protocalcium*, together with arc lines of iron calcium manganese (*protostrontium*) and hydrogen, are predominant. The flutings are incipient. The blue line of calcium, λ 1 4227, is strongly marked.

II. *n.* An Aldebaranian star.

aldehydase (al″dē-hī-dās′), *n.* [*aldehyde* + *-ase.*] A ferment which oxidizes an aldehyde to its corresponding acid.

aldehyde, *n.*—**Crotonic aldehyde,** a volatile oil with a disagreeable, penetrating odor, having the formula $CH_3CH{:}CHCHO$, and prepared by the distillation of aldol. It boils at 104° C.—**Formic aldehyde.** See ★*formic.*

aldehydene (al′dē-hī-dēn), *n.* [*aldehyde* + *-ene.*] 1. A name formerly applied to the base formed by heating aldehyde ammonia, now known to be trimethylpyridine.—2. A name given by Ladenburg to the bases formed from aldehydes and hydrochlorids of aromatic orthodiamines.

alder[1], *n.*—**Alder grab.** See ★*grab*[1].—**California alder,** *Alnus rhombifolia.*—**Dwarf alder.** (*a*) The alder-leafed buckthorn, *Rhamnus alnifolia.* (*b*) A shrub of the genus *Fothergilla*, of the southeastern United States.—**Green alder,** *Alnus Alnobetula*, a shrub of the northern part of both hemispheres and of the Alleghanies farther south.—**Hoary alder,** the speckled alder, *Alnus incana.*—**Mountain alder.** (*a*) The green alder, *Alnus Alnobetula.* (*b*) *Alnus rhombifolia*, of the western United States. (*c*) The striped maple, *Acer Pennsylvanicum.* [North Carolina.]—**Narrow-leafed alder,** an arborescent species, *Alnus tenuifolia*, of western North America. The bark furnished the Indians an orange dye.—**Red alder,** a northwestern species, *Alnus Oregona.*—**Seaside alder,** *Alnus maritima*, found in wet ground in Delaware and Maryland, near the coast, and also in Indian Territory.—**Spiked alder,** the white alder, *Clethra alnifolia.*—**Western alder,** the Californian *Alnus rhombifolia* or the more northern red alder, *Alnus Oregona.*

alder-blight (âl′dėr-blīt″), *n.* A plant-louse, *Schizoneura tessellata.* It occurs in great numbers on the under side of the branches of the alder, and secretes large quantities of down-like wax. It also secretes much honeydew, which is attractive to honey-loving insects and to the resting-spores of certain fungi.

alder-fly (âl′dėr-flī″), *n.* A name given by fishermen to a certain neuropterous insect of the family *Sialidæ*, used as, or imitated for use as, bait: so named because it occurs along alder-lined streams in England.

aldermanlike (âl′dėr-man-līk), *a.* Like an alderman; characteristic of an alderman; proper or becoming to an alderman; aldermanly.

Alderney (âl′dėr-ni), *n.* [The name of one of the Channel Islands.] A breed of small-sized cattle originating in Alderney, noted for the abundance and richness of their milk. They are of light build, with small horns, and are generally of a fawn color with blackish legs.

aldime (al′dim), *n.* [*ald*(*ehyde*) + *-ime.*] A compound, having the general formula RCH:NH, which may be considered as derived from ammonia and an aldehyde by the loss of water. The aldimes are stable only in the form of salts.

aldine[2] (al′din), *n.* [*ald*(*ehyde*) + *-ine*[2].] A name given to those pyrazines ($C_nH_{2n-4}N_2$) which may be formed by the condensation of two molecules of an *a*-aminoaldehyde.

aldo-alcohol (al′dō-al″kō-hol), *n.* [*ald*(*ehyde*) + *-o-* + *alcohol.*] An organic compound containing both an aldehyde (CHO) and a hydroxyl (OH) group.

aldohexose (al-dō-hek′sōs), *n.* [*ald*(*ehyde*) + *-o-* + Gr. ἓξ, six, + *-ose.*] A general name given to those sugars which have the composition $C_6H_{12}O_6$ and contain an aldehyde group.

aldol (al′dol), *n.* [*ald*(*ehyde*) + *-ol.*] A compound, $CH_3CHOHCH_2CHO$, formed by the condensation of acetaldehyde by means of zinc chlorid. The official name is *butanalol-3.*—**Aldol condensation,** a condensation of two or more aldehyde molecules in which an aldehyde alcohol is formed.

aldose (al′dōs), *n.* [*ald*(*ehyde*) + *-ose.*] A name given to any monosaccharide which is an aldehyde to distinguish it from a ketose, which contains a ketone-group.

aldoxime (al-dok′sim), *n.* [*ald*(*ehyde*) + *oxime.*] A compound, having the general formula R—CH:NOH, which is formed by the action of hydroxylamine on an aldehyde. Also *aldoxim.*

Aldrich deep. See ★*deep.*

Aldrovandia (al-drō-van′di-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Aldrovandi* (1522–1605), an Italian naturalist.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Halosauridæ*. Also called *Halosauropsis.*

alecithal (a-les′i-thal), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- priv. + λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg.] In *embryol.*, provided with very little and uniformly distributed food-yolk: a term applied to certain eggs, such as those of the sponges, sea-urchins, etc.

Alectis (a-lek′tis), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. ἀλέκτωρ, a cock.] A genus of *Carangidæ* remarkable for its long threadlike fin-rays: hence known as the *cobbler-fish.*

alectorioid (a-lek-tō′ri-oid), *a.* [*alectoria* + *-oid.*] Resembling the thallus of the lichen *Alectoria.*

Alectryonia (a-lek-tri-ō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλεκτρυών, a cock.] A genus of oysters in which the left valve is attached by clasping shelly processes and has strong divaricate folds on the upper surface. The genus is living in existing seas, but was most abundant during Jurassic and Cretaceous times.

ale-haunter (āl′hän-tėr), *n.* [*ale*, 2, + *haunter.*] A frequenter of ale-houses or ale-drinkings. *Heylin.* [Rare.]

alembical (a-lem′bik-al), *a.* [*alembic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, an alembic.—**Alembical lamp,** a lamp having a capital or head like an alembic, used to arrest the smoke and unconsumed vapors and return them to the oil-reservoir. It was invented by Besnard.

Aleochara (al-ē-ok′a-rä), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1802), < Gr. ἀλεός, equiv. to ἀλεεινός, open to the sun, warm, + χαίρειν, rejoice.] A genus of rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ*, typical of the tribe *Aleocharini.* It has the antennæ 10-jointed, tarsi 5-jointed, head retracted, not narrowed, and the palpi with accessory terminal joint. It is a genus of general distribution, comprising nearly 200 species.

Aleocharini (al″ē-ō-ka-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aleochara* + *-ini.*] A large tribe of small rove-beetles of the family *Staphylinidæ.* They have the antennæ inserted upon the front, the prothoracic spiracles visible, the front coxæ large, and the fourth joint of the maxillary palpi distinct. The tribe comprises more than 30 North American genera.

Aleposomus (a-lep-ō-sō′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + λεπίς, scale, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the Atlantic, belonging to the family *Alepocephalidæ.*

Aleppo boil, button, evil. See *ulcer.*—**Aleppo gall.** See ★*gall*[3].

alerta (ä-lär′tä), *n.* [Sp. See *alert.*] 1. A call repeated by sentinels at regular intervals to indicate their watchfulness.—2. An alarm by a sentinel, causing the guard to assemble under arms.

Alethopteris (al-ē-thop′te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Sternberg, 1825), < Gr. ἀληθής, true, + πτερίς, fern.] A genus of fossil plants usually classed with the ferns and made the type of a suborder *Alethopterides.* It is characterized by large bipinnate to tripinnate fronds, the thick pinnules being inserted on the rachis by a broad, decurrent base, sometimes confluent. The fruit is unknown, but the recent discovery of seeds intimately associated with the fronds renders it probable that they were borne by this plant, in which case it will be necessary to remove it from the *Pteridophyta* and place it in the class *Pteridospermæ* of Oliver and Scott. (See ★*Pteridospermæ.*) The genus occurs chiefly in the productive coal-measures of both hemispheres.

alethopteroid (al-ē-thop′te-roid), *a.* [*Alethopteris* + *-oid.*] Resembling or pertaining to the fossil plant genus *Alethopteris.*

alethorama (al-e-thō-rä′mä), *n.* [Gr. ἀληθής, true, + ὅραμα, what is seen, a sight.] A form of cinematograph devised by Mortier and Chéri-Rousseau in which the film, instead of having the usual interrupted motion, moves continuously, and the screen, instead of being alternately light and dark, is illuminated in a permanent manner by the images. The apparatus consists of a wheel of which the peripheral teeth en-

gage the perforations of the film and carry it in front of a brilliant beam of light from an electric arc. The transparent film permits the light to pass through, and the picture is reflected from a mirror behind to another at one side, then through the first lens of the projection-objective to another mirror or to a reflecting prism, and finally out of the second lens to the screen. The instrument may also be used as a registering apparatus if a special shutter is provided. This is done by placing within the principal drum a smaller one which shall have slits one third as numerous as the compartments of the outer drum and shall revolve three times as fast.

aletophyte (a-lē′tō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλήτης*, vagabond + *φυτόν*, plant.] A ruderal plant, or one sporadically introduced. Aletophytes are regarded by Pound and Clements, the authors of the term, as a subclass of mesophytes.

aleurodiform (al-ū-rō′di-fôrm), *a.* In *entom.*, resembling one of the insects of the genus *Aleurodes* or family *Aleurodidæ*. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, April, 1904.

aleuronate, aleuronat (a-lū′rō-nāt, -nat), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἄλευρον*, flour, + *-ate*[1].] Albuminous material of vegetable origin. Aleuronate flour has been used as a substitute for ordinary flour in making diabetic bread. It contains a low percentage of starch.

Our bread was partly carefully dried wheaten biscuits, and partly *aleuronate* bread, which I had caused to be made of wheat flour mixed with about 30 per cent. of *aleuronate* flour (vegetable albumen).

Nansen, Farthest North, II. 126.

aleuroscope (a-lū′rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλευρον*, flour, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument, invented by Sellnick, designed, like the aleurometer of Boland, to indicate the fitness of flour for making bread.

aleutite (a-lū′tīt), *n.* [*Aleut(ian)* (islands) + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name used by Spurr (1900) for andesites characterized by andesin and labradorite feldspars. The corresponding granular rocks are called *belugite* by Spurr.

A-level (ā′lev-el), *n.* A leveling instrument used for grading earth-work, leveling ditches, etc. It consists of a light wooden frame of three pieces fastened together like the capital letter "A" with a plumb-line suspended from the vertex. To prepare it for use, the two feet are first brought carefully to the same level and the position of the plumb-line is marked on the horizontal crosspiece. In use the two feet may thus be brought level by moving one up or down till the plumb-line coincides with the mark on the crosspiece. The two feet of the inclined pieces are frequently placed at some convenient distance apart, as three yards, ten feet, a rod; and the instrument may then also be used for stepping off horizontal distances as well as leveling.

alexander† (al-eg-zan′dėr), *v. t.* [*Alexander*: see def. and cf. *lynch*, *v.*] To treat with harshness and severity, in the manner of Sir Jerome Alexander, an Irish judge in the seventeenth century who was noted for his harsh and merciless decisions, especially in regard to Presbyterians and other nonconformists; by implication, to hang. [Rare.]

I thank God the robbers in this province are suppressed. I hear not of one these three weeks. Many I have taken and keep in jail against the assizes, where I hope they will be *alexandered*.

Earl of Orrery, Letter to Ormonde, April 18, 1666 (Trans. [Roy. Hist. Soc., II. 124).

alexanders, *n.*—**Golden alexanders,** a yellow-flowered umbelliferous herb of the northeastern United States, *Thaspium trifoliatum aureum*. The name is less properly applied to *Zizia aurea*.—**Purple alexanders,** *Thaspium trifoliatum*, a plant similar to the golden alexanders, but with purple flowers.

alexandra (al-eg-zan′drą), *n.* In *angling*, an artificial fly with silver body and peacock harl.

Alexandra car. See ★*car*[1].

Alexandrian clover. See *Trifolium* and ★*berseem*.

alexia, *n.*—**Motor alexia,** a form of aphasia in which the patient cannot read aloud, though understanding the printed page.—**Optical, sensory,** or **visual alexia,** loss of ability to comprehend the written or printed page.

Alexian (a-lek′si-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Alexius or Alexis, or to the Alexians.

II. *n.* A member of the religious congregation of Alexian brothers, or Cellites. They are an association of laymen formed about the beginning of the fourteenth century to take charge of the sick and infirm: called *Alexians* from St. Alexius, their patron saint.

alexin (a-lek′sin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀλέξειν*, ward off, protect, + *-in*[2].] A term originally introduced by Buchner to designate certain substances present in normal blood-serum which are capable of destroying various foreign cellular elements, such as bacteria, red blood-corpuscles, etc. In the literature of immunity, this term has been retained to a certain extent, by French writers especially, to designate that component of the serum which renders possible the action of the various specific immune bodies (amboceptors) and which is destroyed by heating to a temperature of about 55° C. or on prolonged standing. In this sense its meaning is the same as that of ★*complement*, 8, a term introduced by Ehrlich and now the one most commonly used. Such complemental action is noted in the case of the hemolysins, the bacteriolysins, and the various cytotoxins. Same as ★*addiment* and ★*cytase*.

alexocyte (a-lek′sō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλέξειν*, ward off, protect, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A term introduced by Hankin to designate those leucocytes which supposedly furnish alexins.

Alexurus (a-lek-sū′rus), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *ἀλέξειν*, defend, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of gobies found in Mexico. *A. armiger* is found at La Paz.

alezan (al-e-zan′), *n.* [F. and OF. *alezan*, < Sp. *alazan*, of undetermined (Ar.?) origin.] A sorrel horse. [Rare.]

The snow-white steed of Odo; the *alezan* of Fitzosborne. *Bulwer*, Harold. *N. E. D.*

alfa, *n.* A simplified spelling of *alpha*.

alfabet, *n.* A simplified spelling of *alphabet*.

alfalfa, *n.*—**Turkestan alfalfa,** a variety of alfalfa of great value in the arid region of central Asia. This and the oasis alfalfa are likely to be valuable in the dry parts of the western United States, where irrigation is impracticable.—**Oasis alfalfa,** a drought-resisting variety of the common alfalfa, introduced into the western United States from Tunis.

Alfenid metal. See ★*metal*.

alferfemphyric (al″fėr-fem-fir′ik), *a.* [*alfer(ric)* + *fem(ic)* + (*por*) *phyr(it)ic*.] In *petrog.*, noting a porphyry containing phenocrysts of both alferric silicates (hornblende, augite, biotite) and the simpler ferric or ferromagnesian minerals (hypersthene, diopside, olivin): proposed by Cross, Iddings, Pirsson, and Washington (1902) in their quantitative classification of igneous rocks (which see, under ★*rock*).

alferphyric (al-fėr-fir′ik), *a.* [*alfer(ric)* + (*por*)-*phyr(it)ic*.] In *petrog.*, noting a porphyry containing phenocrysts of an aluminous ferromagnesian (alferric) mineral. See *quantitative classification of igneous rocks*, under ★*rock*.

alferric (al-fer′ik), *a.* [*al(uminous)* + *ferr(o-magnesian)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, belonging to or having the characteristics of the group of aluminous, ferromagnesian, and calcic silicates, rock-making minerals, such as augite, hornblende, and biotite. See *quantitative classification of igneous rocks*, under ★*rock*.

alfilerilla, *n.*—**Musky alfilerilla,** a weed, *Erodium moschatum*, which invades pasture-grounds from California to Arizona. It has a limited forage value. Also called *ground-needle* and *musky heron's-bill*.

alfonsin (al-fon′sin), *n.* [Pg. *alfonsim*, a fish so named, also a silver coin, < *Alfonso*, a royal name.] Any species of fish of the genus *Beryx*.

alforja† (äl-fôr′hä), *n.* [Sp., perhaps < Ar. *al-khorj*: *al*, the, + *khorj*, store, supply.] A saddle-bag; knapsack; wallet. [Spanish-American.]

alfridary (al′fri-dą-ri), *n.* [NL. *alfridaria*, prob. of Ar. origin; perhaps < Ar. *al*, the, + *fariydah* (*farīda*), a fixed and defined part, < *faraḍa*, he defined, decreed, etc.] In *astrol.*, the planet supposed to rule any given septennial period of human life.

alg (alg), *n.* [= G. *alge*, < L. *alga*: see *alga*.] A seaweed; an alga.

alga, *n.*—**Boring alga,** one of several of the algæ which have the power of penetrating bivalve-shells, corals, etc.

algal, *a.*—**Algal fungus,** any fungus which shows close relations to the algæ and is supposed to be derived from them, as the *Phycomycetes*.

algalia (äl-gā′lē-ą), *n.* [Colonial Sp.< Sp. *algalia*, civet, alluding to the odor of the seeds.] The abelmosk, *Abelmoschus Abelmoschus*, a shrub cultivated for its flowers and seeds, which have a strong odor of musk. See *Abelmoschus*, *abelmosk*, *amber-seed*, and *muskmallow*, 2.

Algansea (al-gan′sē-ą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of large chubs, of the family *Cyprinidæ*, found in Mexico.

algebra, *n.*—**Double algebra.** See ★*double*.—**Universal algebra.** (*a*) That calculus whose general principles are the general definitions which hold for any process of addition and others which hold for any process of multiplication. (*b*) Algebra of multiple units. *Sylvester*.

algebraic, a.—**Algebraic addition.** See ★*addition*.—**Algebraic configuration,** the aggregate of rational functions of x and y, where y and x are connected by an algebraic equation.—**Algebraic magnitude.** See ★*magnitude*.—**Algebraic surface.** See *surface*.

algebraization, algebrization (al″je-brā-i-zā′shọn, al″je-bri-zā′shọn), *n.* [*algebraize*, *-brize*, + *-ation*.] Algebraic calculation; reduction of a calculation or problem to algebraic form. *Nature*, LXVII. 203.

algedonic (al-jē- or al-gē-don′ik), *a.* and *n.* [NL. **algedonicus* < Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain + *ἡδονή*, pleasure.] **I.** *a.* In *psychol.* and *esthetics*, relating to the affections of pleasantness and unpleasantness; pertaining to pleasure and pain.

I shall venture occasionally to use the word *algedonic* as an adjective to cover the ground of pain and pleasure.

Marshall, Pain, Pleasure and Æsthetics, p. 9.

II. *n. pl.* In *psychol.* and *esthetics*, the doctrine of affection; the science of pleasure and pain.

It would be well if English usage authorized the employment of the word *algedonics* to signify the science of pain and pleasure.

Marshall, Pain, Pleasure and Æsthetics, p. 9.

Algerian fir. See ★*fir*.

Alger metal. See ★*metal*.

algesia (al-jē′si-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλγησις*, sense of pain, < *ἀλγεῖν*, feel pain. Cf. *analgesia*.] Capacity for pain; pain sensitivity; sensitiveness to pain.

algesimeter, algesimetric (al-jē-sim′e-tėr, al-jē-si-met′rik). See ★*algometer*, ★*algometric*.

algicide (al′ji-sīd), *n.* [NL., < *alga* + L. *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] Any substance, as copper sulphate, which has the property of destroying algæ. *Science*, XX. 805.

Algid fever, a form of pernicious malarial fever marked by severe chills.

algin, algine (al′jin), *n.* [*alga* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A mucilaginous substance obtained from certain algæ, *Laminaria stenophylla* and *L. digitata*. It slightly resembles gelatin, but differs from that in not coagulating to a jelly and in not being precipitated by tannin, from albumin in not coagulating by heat, and from gum arabic in being precipitated by mineral acids and several organic acids. Insoluble algin is a nitrogenous acid, *alginic acid*. This forms soluble salts with the alkaline metals; those of the heavy metals are for the most part insoluble in water. The solutions of algin are very viscid. It has 14 times the viscidity of starch and 37 times that of gum arabic. It may be used as a thickener and for fixing iron and aluminium mordants in calico-printing, as a waterproof dressing for cloth, and for emulsifying oils and clarifying wines and spirits. It may be obtained in thin transparent sheets, forming a substitute for parchment paper, gutta-percha, or gelatin; and it dries up to a horny substance which may be turned and polished like ivory or the ivory-nut.

alginate (al′ji-nāt), *n.* [*algin(ic)* + *-ate*.] In *chem.*, a salt of alginic acid.

algine, *n.* See ★*algin*.

alginic (al-jin′ik), *a.* [*algin* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, of or pertaining to algin.—**Alginic acid,** the insoluble form of algin freed from the basic elements with which it produces salts, the *alginates*.

algioglandular (al″ji-ọ-glan′dū-lär), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἄλγος* (gen. *ἄλγεος*), pain, + E. *glandular*.] Relating to glandular action as the result of painful stimulation.

algiometabolic (al″ji-ọ-met-ą-bol′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain, + E. *metabolic*.] Relating to metabolic changes as the result of painful stimulation.

algiomotor (al″ji-ọ-mō′tọr), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain, + E. *motor*.] Relating to a motor effect, as the outcome of painful stimulation.

algiomuscular (al″ji-ọ-mus′kū-lär), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain, + E. *muscular*.] Relating to muscular action as the result of painful stimulation.

algiovascular (al″ji-ọ-vas′kū-lär), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain, + E. *vascular*.] Relating to vascular changes as the result of painful stimulation.

algivorous (al-jiv′ọ-rus), *a.* [L. *alga*, a seaweed, + *vorare*, eat.] Feeding upon seaweeds: said of some fishes and of the Galápagos lizard, *Amblyrhynchus*.

Algol (al′gol or al-gol′), *n.* [Ar., 'the demon.'] A pale star varying in magnitude from 2.3 to 4.0 in a period of 2.89 days; *β* Persei.—**Algol variable,** a star which remains most of the time constant in brightness, but which at regular intervals suffers a comparatively sudden diminution of its light, due to the interposition of one of the members of a binary pair between the other member and the observer. Often called *eclipse variable*.

algometer (al-gom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used in psychophysical determinations of the stimulus limen and differential limen of cutaneous or muscular pain. Also *algesimeter*.

The pressure *algometer* consists essentially of a strong spring, by means of which a rubber disc or point is pressed against the surface to be tested.

Scripture, New Psychol., p. 303.

algometric (al-gọ-met′rik), *a.* In *psychophys.*, pertaining to the use of the algometer or to the measurement of sensitivity to pain. Also *algesimetric*. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 4.

algometry (al-gom′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The measurement of sensitivity to pain. Also *algesimetry*.

Algonkian, Algonquian (al-gon′ki-an), *a.* [*Algonk(in)* + *-ian*.] **1.** Same as *Algonkin*.—**2.**

Specifically, in *geol.*, applied to the Precambrian rocks which are either themselves sedimentary or, if igneous, are later than known sediments. —**Algonkian period**, a subdivision of Precambrian time, as used by the United States Geological Survey, immediately preceding the Cambrian. It in turn is preceded by the Archæan in a restricted sense. It is equivalent to the latter part of the *Archæan*, in the broad sense of that term used by many authors: approximately to the *Archæozoic* of J. D. Dana or to the *Agnotozoic* of R. D. Irving. Under the Algonkian are placed all those Precambrian rocks which are sedimentary or, if igneous, are later than recognizable sediments.

algophilist (al-gof'i-list), *n.* [*algophily* + *-ist.*] One who takes a morbid pleasure in the contemplation of mental or physical pain in others or in himself. *Alien. and Neurol.*, May, 1903.

algophily (al-gof'i-li), *n.* [Gr. ἄλγος, pain, + *-φιλία*, ‹ *φιλεῖν*, love.] Love of pain as felt by others (*active algophily*) or as experienced in one's own person (*passive algophily*). *Alien. and Neurol.*, May, 1903.

algorism, *n.* —**Isobaric algorism**, the process of forming the expression for the sum of the products of *m* factors, each being the same function of *m* integers whose sum is *p*.

algraphy (al'gra-fi), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ *al*(*uminium*) + Gr. *-γραφία*, ‹ *γράφειν*, write.] The art of printing from an aluminium plate to which a design in hardened oily ink has been transferred. The portions of the plate which are not covered by the lines of the design imbibe from a damping-roller water which resists where it is not needed the deposit of oily ink made by a second roller. The lines of the design accept the ink, which can then be neatly transferred to paper by impression. See the extract.

Successful work, especially in colour, has also been produced lately by *algraphy* — a process in which aluminum takes the place of the stone.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 266.

alhambra (al-ham'brä), *n.* A counterpane or bedquilt of coarse texture, woven with colored threads and in Jacquard designs.

al-het (äl-ċhet'), *n.* [Heb. *'al het*, 'for the sin.'] The Jewish 'longer confession of sin': so called from the first two words of that confession. Like most of the prayers in the Jewish festival ritual, called *mahzor*, it is acrostically arranged. Each verse asks forgiveness for a special sin presumed to have been committed by the person confessing. This, like the 'lesser confession,' ★*ashamnu* (which see), is most solemnly chanted by the reader and congregation several times during the services of the day of Atonement.

alicyclic (al-i-sik'lik), *a.* [*ali*(*phatic*) + Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *-ic* (see *cyclic*).] In *chem.*, a term introduced by Bamberger to designate a compound containing a ring of carbon atoms but at the same time having many of the properties of the aliphatic or open-chain compounds.

alienation, *n.* 2. The state in which a person has completely forgotten his identity and becomes a new person, alien to his former self. This use of the term was proposed when the described mode of dissolution of personality first attracted attention; but the word having already the recognized technical meaning 1 (*d*), this employment of it has been rejected.

alienize (āl'yen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alienized*, ppr. *alienizing*. [*alien* + *-ize.*] To render alien or foreign; form or conceive in accordance with foreign notions or ways. *G. Meredith*, Evan Harrington, p. 32.

alienocola (ā″li-en-ok'ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *alienocolæ* (-lē). [NL., ‹ L. *alienus*, of another, + *-cola*, ‹ *colere*, inhabit.] A parthenogenetic insect which is born upon and inhabits a plant of a different kind from that upon which its parent was born.

In the spring winged females are produced, which migrate to the Larch and give rise parthenogenetically to a wingless generation which hibernates under the bark. These *alienocolæ* in the following spring produce parthenogenetic winged females.
Phillips, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., 1903, p. 298.

aliethmoidal (al″i-eth-moi'dal), *a.* [*aliethmoid* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the aliethmoid, or wing of the ethmoid region of the orbitonasal cartilage; relating to that part of the mesethmoid cartilage from which the aliethmoids are developed. *W. K. Parker*, Morphol. of the Skull, p. 226.

alif (ä'lif), *n.* [Pers., ‹ Ar. *'alif* = Heb. *'aleph*: see *alpha.*] The first letter of the Persian (Arabic) alphabet, consisting of a single stroke; hence, a mere letter; a jot.

A hair, they say, divides the false and true;
Yes; and a single *alif* were the clue,
Could you but find it, to the Treasure-house,
And peradventure to The Master, too.
Fitzgerald, trans. Omar Khayyam, Rubaiyat, quat. I.

aliipoe (ä-lē″ē-pō'ā), *n* [Hawaiian.] The common canna or Indian-shot, *Canna indica.*

alimentive (al-i-men'tiv), *a.* [*aliment* + *-ive.*] Relating or pertaining to food or to the desire to eat and drink.

alimentum (al-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *alimenta* (-tä). [L.: see *aliment.*] Aliment; food. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, LIX. 468.

alinement, *n.* 4. In *archæol.*, megaliths arranged in single, parallel, or converging rows.

alinite (al'i-nīt), *n.* [G. *alinit*, a trade-name. From its use and form it may be conjectured to be formed from L. *al*(*imentum*), aliment, + *-in*[2] + *-ite*[2].] A preparation in the form of a yellowish powder containing a pure culture of *Bacillus Ellenbachensis a.* It is used for soil-inoculation, and is said to be an aid to cereals in assimilating nitrogen. Also *alinit.*

alinjection (al-in-jek'shon), *n.* [*al*(*cohol*) + *injection.*] In *histol.*, the injection of alcohol into the tissues for the purpose of hardening them. *B. G. Wilder.*

alintatao (ä-lin-tä'tou), *n.* [Said to be a Tagalog name.] In the Philippine Islands, a tree, *Diospyros pilosanthera*, of the ebony family. It has simple alternate entire leaves, small unisexual flowers, and globose edible fruit, and yields a very hard, dark-colored wood like ebony, which is used in cabinet-making.

alipata (ä-lē-pä'tä), *n.* [Said to be Bisayan, but not found.] In the Philippine Islands, the blinding-tree, *Excæcaria Agallocha.* See *Excæcaria*, *tiger's-milk*, and ★*blinding-tree.*

aliphatic (al-i-fat'ik), *a.* [NL. *aliphaticus*, ‹ Gr. *ἀλειφαρ* (*-ατ-*), an unguent, fat, ‹ *ἀλείφειν*, anoint.] Of or pertaining to fat; fatty; specifically, in *chem.*, designating compounds which have only an open chain of carbon atoms, as distinguished especially from aromatic compounds, which contain a ring of carbon atoms. The natural fats consist chiefly of compounds of this type.

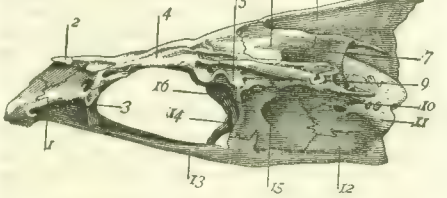
aliquot (al'i-kwot), *v. t.* [*aliquot*, *a.*] To divide into equal parts which are a multiple or a submultiple of another quantity. An aliquoting mechanism is one which causes one part of a machine to move *n* times while the other part moves once. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Nov. 22, 1902.

Aliquot tones, in *acoustics*, harmonics or overtones.

alisier (ä-lē-zi-ā'), *n.* [Creole F., same as F. *alizier*, the bean-tree.] The stag-bush, *Viburnum prunifolium.* [Louisiana.]

alism (al'izm), *n.* [*al-*, part of the Semitic name for 'God' (Heb. *el-*, Ar. *il-*, *ilāh*, *al'lāh*, *Allāh*), + *-ism.*] A title adopted by Francis F. Barham for his religious system, which honors 'divinity' as the all-supreme good, and describes religion as the life of God in the soul of man, a divinity of essential being rather than formal doctrine.

alisphenoid, *n.* 2. In *ichth.*, a small lateral bone of the cranium. It articulates above with the sphenotic and an inner descending wing of the frontal, and behind with the proötic. It usually forms a part of



Roccus lineatus. Lateral View of Cranium.



Roccus lineatus. Inferior View of Cranium.

1, vomer; *2*, ethmoid; *3*, prefrontal; *4*, frontal; *5*, sphenotic; *6*, parietal; *7*, epiotic; *8*, supraoccipital; *9*, pterotic; *10*, opisthotic; *11*, exoccipital; *12*, basioccipital; *13*, parasphenoid; *14*, basisphenoid; *15*, proötic; *16*, alisphenoid.

the lateral border of the anterior opening of the braincase, though sometimes it nearly closes this by bending inward and meeting its opposite fellow in a median suture. The 'alisphenoid' of Owen is the 'proötic' of Parker.

aliturgic (a-li-tėr'jik), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *liturgic.*] Without liturgy: designating a day in the Christian year when the liturgical order is dispensed with. Strictly speaking, this never occurs. The mass of the presanctified on Good Friday, referred to below, is according to the liturgy, though the liturgical order is curtailed in that ceremony.

Meanwhile, both in East and West, the general practice has continued unbroken of reserving the Eucharist, in order that the "mass of the presanctified" might take place on certain "*aliturgic*" days.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 220.

aliturgical (a-li-tėr'ji-kal), *a.* Same as ★*aliturgic.*

alivincular (al″i-ving'kū-lär), *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, + *vinculum*, band, + *-ar*[3].] Noting that form of ligament in the pelecypod mollusks which is like a cord or plug extending between the beaks of the two valves: it may be central or posterior: contrasted with *parivincular.*

alizarate (a-liz'a-rāt), *n.* [*alizar-in* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of alizarin.

alizarin, *n.* Commercial alizarin is sold in the form of a yellow paste containing 20 per cent. of dry substance, and, less frequently, as a dry powder. The dry substance in the paste is seldom pure alizarin, but contains varying amounts of flavopurpurin and anthrapurpurin, both of which have properties similar to alizarin. Natural alizarin derived from madder contains purpurin in addition to the above. The nature of the various commercial alizarins is often designated by suffixed letters or numbers. Thus *alizarin I*, *alizarin P*, and *alizarin V* are nearly pure alizarin and give bluish reds, while *alizarin CA*, *alizarin G*, etc., contain anthrapurpurin or flavopurpurin, or both, and give yellowish reds. —**Alizarin black, blue, Bordeaux, cardinal**, etc. See ★*black*, etc. —**Alizarin saphirol**, an acid dyestuff derived from anthraquinone. It dyes wool a bright and clear blue which is remarkably fast to light. —**Alizarin yellow, violet.** See ★*yellow*, ★*violet*[1].

aljama (äl-hä'mä), *n.* [Sp., ‹ Ar. *al*, the, + Ar. *jamā'a*, a gathering, a congregation.] A self-governing community of Jews or of Moors living in Spain under Spanish rule during the middle ages.

aljofaina (äl″hō-fä'ē-nä), *n.* [Sp., ‹ Ar. *al-ḥofaina*, *al-ḥufaina*, ‹ *al*, the, + *ḥofaina*, *ḥufaina*, ‹ *ḥafna*, a cup, porringer (Monlau).] An earthen jug or basin.

aljonjoli, *n.* Same as ★*ajonjoli.*

Alkahada pottery. See ★*pottery.*

alkali, *n.*, 3. This term, used in the commercial sense, includes the carbonates of sodium and potassium, formerly called *mild alkalis*, and the hydroxids of the same metals, the *caustic alkalis.* The alkali industry is one of great importance, especially the manufacture of soda, both carbonate and caustic. It is carried on mainly by three methods: the Leblanc process, the Solvay or ammonia process, and the electrolytic process. In the last of these, of recent introduction, a solution of common salt is decomposed by an electric current. The Solvay process is not practically applicable to the production of potash; it is at present the principal source of soda.
4. A mineral compound soluble in water under ordinary surface conditions. They are chiefly chlorids, sulphates, carbonates, and bicarbonates of sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium. These salts commonly effloresce and form crusts over surfaces in dry seasons. They are derived from the decay of rocks, and are carried in solution from these sources, becoming concentrated enough to be detrimental only in arid or semi-arid regions. There are two well-known types, *black* and *white.* —**Alkali blue-grass, brown, bulrush.** See ★*blue-grass*, etc. —**Alkali flat**, a sterile plain or basin carrying an excess of alkali in its soil: usually the undrained or poorly drained remnant of a former lake in an arid region. —**Alkali manufacture**, in a general sense, the production on the great scale of the alkalis soda and potash, and their carbonates, but more generally used in a restricted sense to mean the manufacture of soda, carbonate and caustic, especially by the Leblanc process, with the accessory products, as bleaching-powder, commonly made on the same premises. —**Alkali soil**, any soil containing an unusual amount of soluble mineral salts or alkali. More than four tenths of one per cent. of such soluble matter is injurious to most vegetation, although smaller amounts, on the contrary, are often advantageous. Soils naturally well drained do not suffer from these constituents, and alkali soils are confined either to poorly drained or to arid regions. —**Alkali spot**, an area underlain by waters which drain from irrigated lands, frequently becoming increasingly saturated with alkali. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.* 1900, p. 472. —**Alkali waste**, in the Leblanc process for the manufacture of carbonate of soda from common salt, the insoluble residue left after leaching black ash with water. It consists chiefly of calcium sulphid, carbonate, and hydroxid, and is largely utilized for the recovery of the sulphur which it contains. —**Alkali waters**, natural mineral waters so heavily charged with alkalis as to be unfit for ordinary uses. —**Black alkali**, the name given, in some of the western regions of the United States, to sodium carbonate existing in the land, because it produces black spots by its action on the humus of the soil.

Ammonia and sodium carbonate or "*black alkali*," on the other hand, break down any aggregates which have been formed, and thus have the effect of "puddling" the soil, which dries into a hard compact mass.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. of Agr. 1900, p. 209.

Refined alkali. Same as *white* ★*alkali.* —**White alkali**, in the manufacture of carbonate of soda by the Leblanc process, the product obtained by redissolving soda-ash in water, clarifying the liquor, and evaporating to dryness.

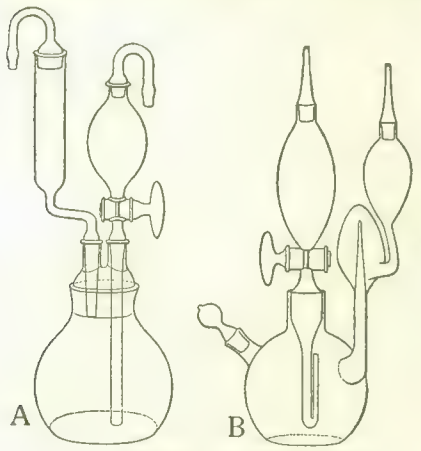
alkalic (al-kal'ik), *a.* [*alkali* + *-ic.*] 1. Same as *alkaline.* *Elect. World and Engin.*, Sept. 3, 1904. —2. Specifically applied to the minerals of igneous rocks (in the quantitative classification) or to magmas and rocks generally, when specially characterized by their alkali con-

tents: in distinction from *alkaline*, which implies the chemical property of alkalinity.

alkalicalcic (al″kal-i-kal′sik), *a.* [*alkali* + *calcic.*] In *petrog.*, a term used in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks to indicate that certain rocks, the chemical composition of which is known, contain alkalis and lime belonging to the standard salic minerals (feldspars and feldspathoids) in equal or nearly equal amounts. A certain systematic division of the quantitative classification is called the *alkalicalcic rang.* See *quantitative classification of igneous rocks*, under ★*rock.*

alkali-grass, *n.* 2. *Puccinellia airoides* (sometimes called *alkali meadow-grass*) and *P. Lemmoni*, of the northern Rocky Mountain region. *Sporobolus airoides* of the Southwest has been called *alkali finetop.*—3. A species of poison camass, *Zigadenus elegans*, dangerous to stock: so called in the stock-raising regions of Montana, etc.

alkalimeter, *n.* 2. An instrument for the quantitative analysis of carbonated alkali. It consists essentially of a thin glass vessel which can be weighed on a delicate balance and is so constructed that a known weight of sodium carbonate or acid carbonate contained in one division is kept from acid contained in another division during the first weighing. The acid is then run on the carbonate, causing an evolution of carbon-dioxid gas, which, in passing out of the apparatus, bubbles through



A, Mohr's Alkalimeter; *B*, Wibel's Alkalimeter.

concentrated sulphuric acid or passes over calcium chlorid and is thus deprived of moisture. The apparatus is weighed a second time, the loss in weight representing the carbon dioxid evolved and thus indicating the quality of the carbonate. As a precaution, dry air is drawn through the apparatus to displace any residual gas. Special forms have been devised by Bunsen, Fresenius, Schroetter, Mohr, and others.

alkalimirlic (al″kal-i-mėr′lik), *a.* [*alkali* + *mirlic.*] In *petrog.*, a term used in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks to indicate that certain rocks, the chemical composition of which is known, contain alkalis and mirlic constituents belonging to the standard femic minerals in equal or nearly equal amounts. A certain systematic division of the quantitative system is called an *alkalimirlic rang.* See *quantitative classification of igneous rocks*, under ★*rock.*

Alkaline glands. See ★*gland.*—**Alkaline iodide.** See ★*iodide.*—**Alkaline metals,** the metals of which the hydroxids constitute the alkalis, namely, sodium, potassium, and the rarer lithium, rubidium, and cæsium.—**Alkaline tide.** See ★*tide.*—**Alkaline water,** a mineral water occurring in nature with the carbonate of sodium or potassium (generally the former) as an ingredient in sufficient quantity to give a well-marked reaction to test-paper and medicinal activity. The carbonates of calcium and magnesium are also frequently present, dissolved by excess of carbonic acid. The waters of Vichy in France and Ems in Germany are examples.

alkali-weed (al′ka-li-wēd), *n.* The yerba mansa, *Anemopsis Californica.*

alkali-works (al′ka-li-wėrks), *n. pl.* The buildings, machinery, and other appliances used in the conduct of the alkali manufacture.

alkalizer (al′ka-lī-zėr), *n.* A chemical agent which tends to render alkaline.

alkaloid, *n.*—**Animal alkaloid,** a leucomaïne or a ptomaïne. See these words.—**Artificial alkaloid,** synthetic alkaloid.—**Cadaveric** or **putrefactive alkaloid** a ptomaïne.—**Synthetic alkaloid,** an alkaloid formed artificially by chemical processes.

alkamari (äl-kä-mä′rē), *n.* [Aymará of Bolivia.] A bird of prey, *Polyphorus tharus*, of the family *Falconidæ* (though chiefly a scavenger), frequently met with in the highlands of Peru and Bolivia. It stalks about in pairs in cultivated patches and open spaces, and when disturbed it flies only a short distance. Its plumage is dark brown on the back, with an almost white breast. In northern Peruvian (Quichua) it is called *china-linda.*

alkameine (al-kam′ē-in), *n.* [G. **alkameïne*; as *alkam(ine)* + *-e-iné*².] The carboxylic ester of an alkamine or alkine. Also called *alkeine.*

alkamine (al-kam′in), *n.* [G. **alkamin*, < *alk(ohol)*, alcohol, + *amine.*] A name given by Ladenburg to tertiary bases which contain an alcoholic group, as diethylethylol amine, $(C_2H_5)_2NC_2H_4OH$. Also called *alkine.*

alkane (al′kān), *n.* [G. **alkan* (?), < *alk(ohol)*, E. *alcohol*, + *-an*, E. *-ane.*] A hydrocarbon, C_nH_{2n+2}, of the marsh-gas or methane series: official name.

alkannin (al-kan′in), *n.* [*Alkanna* + *-in*².] A coloring matter, $C_{15}H_{14}O_4$, obtained as a dark reddish-brown powder from *Alkanna tinctoria.*

alkapton (al-kap′tōn), *n.* [*alk(ali)* + Gr. *ἅπτειν*, touch.] A term originally introduced to designate a certain urinary constituent which is met with on rare occasions, and which causes the urine to turn reddish brown or black on standing or upon the addition of an alkali. The substance to which this reaction is due has been identified as homogentisinic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2.CH_2.COOH$. In one instance uroleucinic acid has been found in the place of homogentisinic acid. Also *alcapton.*

alkaptonic (al-kap-ton′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to alkapton. Homogentisinic acid and uroleucinic acid are sometimes collectively termed *alkaptonic acids.* See ★*alkapton.*

alkaptonuria (al-kap-tō-nū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *alkapton* + *οὖρον*, urine.] The presence of alkapton in the urine when voided: a rare metabolic anomaly. Also *alcaptonuria.*

alkeine, *n.* Same as ★*alkameine.*

alkene (al′kēn), *n.* [G. **alken*, < *alk(ohol)*, E. *alcohol*, + *-en*, E. *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon, C_nH_{2n}, of the ethylene or ethene series: official name.

alkine (al′kin), *n.* [G. **alkin*, < *alk(ohol)*, E. *alcohol*, + *-in*, E. *-ine*².] 1. A hydrocarbon, C_nH_{2n-2}, of the acetylene or ethine series: official name.—2. Same as ★*alkamine.*

alkoxyl (al-kok′sil), *n.* [G. **alkoxyl*, < *alk(ohol)*, alcohol, + E. *ox(ygen)* + *-yl.*] A general name for an alkyl-group and oxygen, as ethoxyl, C_2H_5O.

alkylate (al′ki-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alkylated*, ppr. *alkylating.* [*alkyl* + *-ate*¹.] To introduce an alkyl in place of a hydrogen atom. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, April, 1903.

alkylation (al-ki-lā′shọn), *n.* [*alkylate* + *-ion.*] The process of introducing an alkyl in place of hydrogen. *Nature*, July, 9, 1903.

alkylene (al′ki-lēn), *n.* [*alkyl* + *-ene.*] Same as ★*alkene* or *olefine.*

alkylidine (al-kil′i-din), *n.* [*alkyl* + *-id* + *-iné*².] The term applied, in organic chemistry, to bivalent hydrocarbon radicals, containing the group >CRR, where R represents hydrogen or any hydrocarbon radical, such as methyl, CH_3. The ethylidine radicals are isomeric with the bivalent ethylene radical, $-CR_2.CR_2-$.

allachæsthesia (al″a-kes-thē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλλαχῆ*, elsewhere (< *ἄλλος*, other), + *αἴσθησις*, feeling.] The perception of a sensation elsewhere than at the point where the stimulus is applied.

allactite (al′ak-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλλακτ(ικός)*, adj., < *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, exchange (see *allagite*), + *-ite*².] An arseniate of manganese occurring in small brownish-red prismatic crystals: found in Sweden.

Allagecrinidæ (a-laj-ē-krin′-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Allagecrinus* + *-idæ.*] The name given by Etheridge and Carpenter to a family of simple inadunate crinoids. They have a very small calyx, basal plates ankylosed and supporting sometimes two arms, sometimes one. They lived in early Carboniferous seas.

Allagecrinus (al-a-jek′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀλλαγή*, change, + *κρίνον*, lily.] The typical and only genus of the family *Allagecrinidæ.*

allalinite (al-ą-lin′īt), *n.* [*Allalin*, a locality in Switzerland, + *-ite*².] In *petrog.*, a name used by Rosenbusch for saussurite-gabbro in which the secondary smaragdite and saussurite preserve the original texture of the rock in spite of the complete transformation they represent. It is distinguished from flaser-gabbro, in which there has been change in the form of the constituents.

allanic (a-lan′ik), *a.* [*allan(toin)* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, $C_4H_5N_5O_5 + H_2O$, formed, together with urea and allanturic acid, by the action of nitric acid on allantoin.

allantiasis (al-an-tī′ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλλᾶς* (*ἀλλαντ-*) + *-iasis* (noting a disease).] Same as ★*botulism.*

allantoid, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, sausage-shaped: applied especially to the spores of certain pyrenomycetous fungi.

Allantosporæ (al-an-tos′pō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλλᾶς* (*ἀλλαντ-*), sausage, + *σπορά*, spore.] A name applied by Saccardo to artificial divisions of various families and orders of fungi, especially those of the *Pyrenomycetes* and *Fungi imperfecti*, to include the genera which have unicellular, cylindric, or curved spores.

allantoxaïdin (al-an″tok-sā′i-din), *n.* [*allantoxa(nic)* + *-id*² + *-in*².] A substance, $C_3H_3N_3O_2 + H_2O$, formed from allantoxanic acid by the loss of carbon dioxid. It is a weak acid.

allantoxanic (al-an″tok-san′ik), *a.* [*allant(oin)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-an-* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, $C_4H_3N_3O_4$, formed by the oxidation of allantoin in an alkaline solution. It exists only in the form of salts.

allapinet, *n.* Another spelling of *alepine.*

alleged (ą-lejd′), *p. a.* That is or has been stated to be (what is specified in the following word or clause); merely stated or asserted: much used when one wishes to disclaim responsibility for the statement, or to intimate his disbelief in it: as, an *alleged* fact; an *alleged* interview; an *alleged* illness.

> We cannot be sure that the *alleged* second dispatch was ever sent. *Sir G. Cox*, Gen. Hist. Greece, III. 10.

Alleghanian (al-ē-gā′ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Alleghanies.—2. In *anthrop.*, noting one of the secondary races of man, established by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, embracing the 'Red Indian.' Also used substantively.—**Alleghanian area.** See ★*area.*

Allegheny River series. See ★*series.*

allegorism (al′ē-gō-rizm), *n.* 1. Allegory or allegorical writing.—2. Allegorical interpretation, especially of the Scriptures. See the extract.

> *Allegorism*: That explanation of a Scripture passage which is based upon the supposition that its author, whether God or man, intended something 'other' than what is literally expressed. . . . Expositors of this system may be called allegorists; the system itself *allegorism.* *Ginzberg*, Jewish Encyc., I. 403.

allegorist, *n.* 2. One who interprets Scripture allegorically. See ★*allegorism*, 2.

allegoristic (al″ē-gō-ris′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an allegorist or writer of allegories: as, the *allegoristic* style; *allegoristic* lessons.

allégresse (al-ā-gres′), *n.* [F., < *allègre*, lively: see *allegro.*] Gaiety; sprightliness; gladsomeness; glee. *Urquhart.*

Allegrippus conglomerate. See ★*conglomerate.*

allegro, *a.* Special varieties of movement or style are indicated by adding other terms: as, *allegro agitato*, quick and with agitation; *allegro assai*, very quick; *allegro con brio* or *con fuoco*, quick and with spirit or intensity; *allegro con moto* or *allegro molto*, with decided quickness; *allegro vivace*, quick and with vivacity; *allegro giusto*, quick, but with steady, even movement; *allegro moderato*, moderately quick; *allegro ma non troppo*, quick, but not excessively so.

alleja (a-lē′jä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. Also *allejah*, *allacha*, *alacha*, etc., < Hind. **alācha*, *ilācha*, < Turki *alāchah*, *alajah*, *alchah* (Yule).] A silk-and-cotton fabric of central Asia, woven in wavy effects.

allelomorph (a-lel′ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλλήλων*, of one another, + *μορφή*, form.] In *biol.*, one of a pair of mutually exclusive qualities exhibited respectively by each of two pure races or varieties of a species, these qualities being of such a nature that one or the other of the pair is exhibited in perfection, to the complete exclusion of the other, by each cross-bred descendant of the two pure races. When the cross-bred offspring, or the descendants of the cross-bred offspring, of two pure races or varieties which differ from each other in respect to some characteristic are like one or the other parent in respect to this characteristic, and not intermediate between them, the characteristic in question, in each parental form, is termed by Bateson an *allelomorph*, or in both parental forms, considered collectively, a pair of *allelomorphs.* Thus, for example, when descendants are reared from a tall (D) and a short (R) variety of the garden-pea, some are tall and some short, but intermediate forms are as rare as they are in the tall and short varieties of pure blood when bred true. In this case tallness and shortness may be considered as a pair of mutually antagonistic or incompatible unit characters, or *allelomorphs*, each of which may replace but not combine with the other in the descendants from a cross between them. According to Mendel and those who accept his theoretical explana-

tion of the results of his experiments, the cross-bred individuals have two sorts of germ-cells in approximately equal numbers, those which are like the germ-cells of one pure parental race (D) and those which are like the germ-cells of the other (R). If descendants are born from cross-breeds through the union of two of the D or tall germ-cells, the shortness (R) of the short variety will not be represented in the fertilized eggs from which they arise, and they will be tall and will have none but tall descendants; while those which arise from fertilized eggs formed by the union of the R or short germ-cells will be short and will have none but short descendants. Those which arise from fertilized eggs formed by the union of a tall (D) and a short (R) germ-cell may be tall or short but not intermediate.

(If) two similar gametes meet, their offspring will be no more likely to show the other *allelomorph* than if no cross had ever taken place.

Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc. 1902, [I. 159.

allelomorphic (a-lel-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [*allelomorph* + *-ic.*] Concerning or pertaining to an allelomorph; Mendelian.

But besides the strictly *allelomorphic* or Mendelian distribution of characters among the gametes . . . we can imagine three other arrangements.

Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc. 1902, [I. 127.

Allelomorphic variety, an analytical variety. See ★*variation*.

allelomorphism (a-lel-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* [*allelomorph* (*ic*) + *-ism.*] The presence or the transmission or the inheritance of allelomorphic characters.

It does not appear as yet that simple *allelomorphism* occurs between any two colours, of which neither is xanthic or albino.

Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc. 1902, [I. 142.

allelotaxis (a-lel-ō-tak′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλλήλων*, of one another, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] In *embryol.*, the origin of an organ from several embryonic sources, such as that of the hypophysis from the entoderm of the pharynx and the ectoderm of the brain. *Von Kupffer.*

allelotropy (a-le-lot′rō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλλήλων*, of each other, + *-τροπία*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] The existence in a tautomeric substance of the two isomeric forms in such a condition that either form readily passes over into the other. *Knorr.*

allene (al′ēn), *n.* [L. *all(ium)*, garlic, + *-ene.*] Same as ★*allylene*.

allepigamic (al″ep-i-gam′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + E. *epigamic.*] In *biol.*, concerning or pertaining to adventitious epigamic characters. *Poulton*, Colours of Animals, p. 338. [Rare.]

allesthesia (al-es-thē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *αἰσθησις*, sensation.] Same as *allochiria*.

all-fives (âl″fīvz′), *n.* A variety of all-fours in which the points are scored as fast as made in the tricks taken in. Ace of trumps counts 4, king 3, queen 2, jack 1, ten 10, and five 5. The game-point is decided by counting these all over again at the end. Sixty-one points make a game.

alliance, *n.*—**Farmers' Alliance**, a coöperative association of farmers, formed in Texas in 1876, for mutual protection and assistance, especially in dealings with middlemen and against the encroachments of capitalists in their wholesale purchases of lands. In later years similar associations were formed in different parts of the United States, and as a result of frequent amalgamations of these the present Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union came into existence as a political body, coöperating more or less closely with the People's party.—**Grand Alliance.** See *Grand Alliance* in Cyclopedia of Names. —**Presbyterian Alliance.** See ★*Presbyterian*.

allicholy† (al′i-kol-i), *a.* A jocose perversion of the word 'melancholy.' *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2. 27.

A disconsolate wood-pigeon . . . so *allicholy* as anything. *Walpole*, Letters, I. 8.

alligator, *n.* **6.** A boat used in handling floating logs. It can be moved overland from one body of water to another by its own power, usually applied through a drum and cable. [U. S.]

Horn alligator, alligator leather made from the back of the skin, which has the roughest and largest scales, resembling plates of horn.

Alligatorellus (al″i-gā-tō-rel′us), *n.* [NL., < *Alligator* + dim. *-ellus.*] An extinct genus of small crocodilians from the Jurassic lithographic stone of Cérin, France.

Alligatorium (al″i-gā-tō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Alligat(or)* + *-orium.*] An extinct genus of small crocodilians of the family *Atoposauridæ*, from the Jurassic lithographic limestone of France and Bavaria.

alligator-shears (al′i-gā-tor-shērz″), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Shears used for cutting off puddled bars in lengths suitable for piling, and also the crop ends of bars in general. There is a fixed lower jaw, and an upper movable jaw, whose fulcrum is set at the inner end of the cutting portion. Behind the fulcrum the lever is prolonged, and attached to a connecting-rod which receives its oscillatory movement from a crank or eccentric. Also called *crocodile-* or *cropping-shears*. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms.

alligator-snapper (al″i-gā-tor-snap′ėr), *n.* The more common name for the alligator-terrapin, *Macrochelys lacertina*, a species of fresh-water turtle found along the border of the Gulf of Mexico from Florida to Texas. It is the largest fresh-water turtle of North America and possibly of the world, reaching a length of 5 feet and a weight of 150 pounds.

Allionia (al-i-ō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Loefling, 1758), named in honor of Carlo *Allioni* (1725–1804), a professor of botany at Turin.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Nyctaginaceæ*. See *Oxybaphus*.

alliteral (a-lit′ė-ral), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *ad*, to, + *litera*, letter: see *literal.*] Characterized by alliteration; alliterational: as, the *alliteral* languages of Africa.

alliterate, *n.* **II.** *a.* Formed by or showing alliteration: as, *alliterate* words.

alliterational (a-lit-ė-rā′shon-al), *a.* Characterized by or abounding in alliteration. *Penny Cyc.*, 1858.

alliturie (al-i-tū′rik), *a.* [*all(antoin)* + *-it-* + *uric*(?).] Noting an acid, $C_6H_6O_4N_4$, formed by boiling a solution of alloxantin with hydrochloric acid. It is a yellowish, crystalline powder moderately soluble in hot water.

all-nighter (âl-nī′tėr), *n.* A public hack which plies during the night. [Slang.]

allo-. 2. In *chem.*, a prefix proposed by Michael to designate an unexplained isomerism. Thus fumaric acid would be called *allomaleic* acid. The prefix is used for that isomer which is the less stable of the two compounds considered.

allo-autogamous (al″ō-â-tog′ą-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *autogamous.*] In *bot.*, self-fertilizing, but only when cross-fertilization fails.

allo-autogamy (al″ō-â-tog′ą-mi), *n.* [< *allo-autogamous* + *-y.*] The character of being allo-autogamous.

allocaffein (al″ō-ka-fē′in), *n.* A compound, $C_8H_9O_5N_3$, formed by decomposing the bromine addition-product of methylcaffein with water. It melts at 196°–198° C.

allocarpy (al′ō-kär-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *καρπός*, fruit.] The bearing of fruit as a result of cross-fertilization.

allochiral (al-ō-kī′ral), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *χείρ*, hand.] Relating or related to the other hand; related as one hand of an individual is to the other hand of the same individual; similar, correspondent, or identical in form, as the right hand is to the left, though on opposite sides of the body and the parts are arranged in reverse order: opposed to ★*homochiral*. See also ★*heterochiral*.

allochirally (al-ō-kī′ral-i), *adv.* In an allochiral manner; as one hand is to the other.

Allochromatic precious stones, precious stones of a variable character, that is, possessing one or more colors in the same crystal or gem.

allocinnamic (al-ō-sin′ą-mik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *cinnamic.*] Noting an acid isomeric with ordinary cinnamic acid, but closely related to it in structure. The two acids are supposed to be stereomers.

alloclase (al′ō-klās), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *κλάσις*, breaking, < *κλᾶν*, break.] Same as ★*alloclasite*.

alloclasite (a-lō′kla-sīt), *n.* [As *alloclase* + *-ite*2.] A mineral related to arsenopyrite, containing sulphur, arsenic, bismuth, cobalt, and iron: found in Hungary.

allocochick (al-ō-kō′chik), *n.* [N. W. North Amer. Ind.] The name of Indian shell-money used in northern California.

allocryptic (al-ō-krip′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *κρυπτός*, hidden.] Concerning or pertaining to the concealment of an organism by objects which are not part of its body.

Allocryptic methods may also be used for aggressive purposes, as the ant-lion larva, almost buried in sand, or the large frog *Ceratophrys*, which covers its back with earth when waiting for its prey.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 147.

allocutive (a-lok′ū-tiv), *a.* Speaking with authority and in reprehension, as in a papal allocution.

He had been greatly convinced of the great resources of the vernacular, by hearing an old neighbor, noted for her *allocutive* energy, remark that she had just given the hired man a good tongue-banging. *The Atlantic*, 1884, p. 510.

Allodesma (al-ō-dez′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *δέσμα*, band, ligament.] The typical genus of the family *Allodesmidæ*.

allodesmid (al-ō-dez′mid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Allodesmidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the pelecypod family *Allodesmidæ*.

Allodesmidæ (al-ō-dez′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Allodesma* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct pelecypods of the order *Teleodesmacea* having very primitive characters and regarded by Neumayr as indicating the first stage in the development of the teleodesmacean hinge, as in *Astarte* and *Cardium*. The valves are small and round, the cardinal area is linear, the ligament is parivincular, the hinge has one or two lateral laminæ on each side of the beak, and the cardinal teeth are radially grooved. They are known only from the Silurian rocks.

Allodon (al′ō-don), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of extinct monotremes from the Upper Jurassic rocks of North America, having three upper incisors, of which the second is greatly enlarged. More correctly written *Allodus*.

Allodus (al′ō-dus), *n.* See ★*Allodon*.

Allœocœla (al-ē-ō-sē′lą), *n. pl.* See ★*Alloiocœla*.

allœogenesis, *n.* 2. The alternation of sexual and parthenogenetic generations, seen especially in certain parasitic *Trematoda*. Also *alloiogenesis*. *Schwarze*.

allœogenetic (al″ē-ō-je-net′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by *allœogenesis*.

allogenic (al-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *-γενής*, -producing.] Of a different origin: in *geol.*, applied to those inclusions in an igneous rock which are obviously older than the inclosing rock, and to the components of a clastic rock which have originated elsewhere: contrasted with ★*authigenic*.

Alloiocœla (a-loi-ō-sē′lą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλλοῖος*, of another sort, + *κοίλον*, a hollow.] An order or a suborder of *Turbellaria* having the enteron lobed or an irregularly widened sac. It contains the families *Plagiostomidæ*, *Monotidæ*, and *Bothrioplanidæ*. Also *Allœocœla*.

alloiocœlous (a-loi-ō-sē′lus), *a.* Having the characteristics of or resembling the *Alloiocœla*.

alloiogenesis (al-oi-ō-jen′ė-sis), *n.* See ★*allœogenesis*, 2.

alloisomerism (al″ō-ī-som′ė-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *isomerism.*] In *chem.*, a term introduced by Michael to distinguish certain cases of isomerism between different substances of the same percentage composition (as maleic acid and fumaric acid), involving, it is now believed, different geometrical positions of the atoms in space.

alloite (al′ō-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Cordier (1816) for volcanic tuff of white or yellowish color and imperfectly indurated.

allokinetic (al-ō-ki-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *κινητός*, moved: see *kinetic.*] Moving in response to an external stimulus: opposed to ★*autokinetic*.

allomorph (al′ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *μορφή*, form.] In *mineral.*, a paramorph, that is, a pseudomorph formed by molecular change only, the chemical composition remaining the same, as calcite after aragonite.

allomorphic, *a.* 2. In *petrog.*, same as *xenomorphic*.

allopalladium (al″ō-pa-lā′di-um), *n.* A supposed allotropic form of native palladium, crystallizing in hexagonal plates.

allopelagic (al″ō-pē-laj′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *πέλαγος*, sea.] Being in different parts of the sea (at different times); moving up and down irregularly in the sea in search of food, for purposes of reproduction, at different stages of development, or in response to any stimulus except light or heat. A pelagic fish that floats as an egg and swims at the surface while young, afterward wandering in deeper water, is allopelagic. The word was introduced by Haeckel for the purpose of contrasting organisms that wander up and down irregularly with those that come to the surface only at night or only in the winter. See ★*bathypelagic*, ★*nycthipelagic*, ★*chimopelagic*.

allophylous (a-lof′i-lus), *a.* Same as *allophylian*.

alloplasmatic (al′ō-plas-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] Constructed out of cells or by cells, but incapable of growth by cell-multiplication.

allopsychic (al-op-sī′kik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *ψυχή*, soul, mind.] Pertaining to mind or consciousness in its relation to the external world. Also *allopsychical*.

Consciousness is a function of the associative mechanism, and may be considered in its threefold relationship to the outer world, the body, and self,—*allopsychic*, *somatopsychic*, and *autopsychic*.
Buck, Medical Handbook, IV. 27.

allorhythmia (al-ō-rith′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *ῥυθμος*, rhythm.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which the rhythm of the pulse varies from time to time. *Lancet*, Aug. 22, 1903.

Allorisma (al-ō-riz′mą), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *ἔρεισμα*, support.] A genus of extinct pelecypods of Paleozoic age. They have valves which gape posteriorly, edentulous hinge, and parivincular ligament. The genus embraces species which show the earliest evidence of retractile siphons.

Allosaurus (al-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles described by Marsh from the Upper Jurassic beds of Colorado and closely allied to the better-known *Megalosaurus*. They have very short fore and large hind legs, the latter reaching a length of 5 feet.

allosematic (al″ō-sē-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *σῆμα*, mark: see *sematic*.] Having or using the sematic colors of another animal, which serve for deceptive protection. It has been suggested that the sea-anemones, which are often found on the shells of hermit-crabs and on the backs of decorative crabs, are illustrations of allosematic protection. *Poulton*, Colours of Animals, p. 338.

Allosomus (al-ō-sō′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *σῶμα*, body.] A subgeneric name for the division of the genus *Argyrosomus* which contains the tullibee, *A. tullibee*.

allothigene (al′ō-thi-jēn″), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλοθι*, elsewhere, + *-γενής*, -produced.] Same as ★*allogenic*.

allothigenetic (al″ō-thi-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλοθι*, elsewhere, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genetic*.] In *geol.*, composed of materials which have originated elsewhere: applied to the fragmental, sedimentary rocks, the components of which have been derived from other sources, as contrasted with the igneous rocks, whose minerals have crystallized *in situ*. See ★*allogenic*.

allothigenetically (al″ō-thi-jē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an allothigenetic manner or by means of allothigenetic materials.

allothigenic (al″ō-thi-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλοθι*, elsewhere (< *ἄλλος*, other), + *-γενής*, -produced.] Same as ★*allothigenetic*.

allothimorphic (al″ō-thi-môr′fik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλοθι*, elsewhere (< *ἄλλος*, other), + *μορφή*, form.] In *petrol.*, a term applied to particles derived from older rocks which retain unchanged their original form in the secondary clastic deposits where they now occur.

allothogenic (al″ō-thō-jen′ik), *a.* Same as ★*allothigenic*.

allotriomorphic (a-lot-ri-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀλλότριος*, of another, alien, + *μορφή*, form.] Same as *xenomorphic*.

allotrophic (al-ō-trof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] Of altered nutritive value; rendered less nutritious.

Allotropic silver. See ★*silver*.

allotropism, *n.* The occurrence of more than one form of a chemical element with difference in physical properties is explained, in the light of the atomic theory, as depending on a difference in the number, and possibly in the arrangement, of the atoms which go to make up the molecule. Thus it is believed that in the more common form of oxygen there are two, but in the allotropic ozone three, atoms to the molecule.

allotropist (a-lot′rō-pist), *n.* One who explains the presentation of unusual properties by a chemical element by assuming the existence of that element in an allotropic form; specifically, an advocate of the theory that allotropic modifications of iron have an important effect in producing the hardness of suddenly quenched steel, as distinguished from a ★*carbonist* (which see). *Nature*, May 5, 1904.

alloxuremia (al-ok-sū-rē′mi-ą), *n.* [*alloxur(ic)* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] A condition resulting from the presence of any of the alloxuric bases in the blood.

alloxuric (a-lok-sū′rik), *a.* [*allox(an)* + *uric*.] Pertaining to or derived from alloxan and uric acid: noting certain bases comprising xanthin, hypoxanthin, episarcin, heteroxanthin, paraxanthin, theophyllin, theobromine, caffein, guanine, epiguanine, adenin, and carnin. They are all nuclear derivatives. Also termed *xanthin bases* or *purin bases*.

alloy, *n.* 1. A metallic alloy possesses the general physical properties of a metal, but is usually intermediate in properties between those of its constituents. Alloys are divided into three classes: (1) Those which form solid solutions in all proportions; (2) those which do not form solid solutions in all proportions, and which form no chemical compounds; and (3) those which form one or more chemical compounds. An alloy of the first class forms a homogeneous fluid when melted, and a homogeneous solid after freezing. Alloys of the second class form a homogeneous fluid when melted, but on solidification the components separate from one another and form microscopic crystals of the different metals intimately associated, but not in chemical combination or solution. A highly magnified section of such an alloy would not show a homogeneous structure, but the individual crystals of the pure components could be distinguished. Alloys of the third class follow the same general laws on solidification as the alloys of the second class, but the crystals which separate do not consist of the pure components, but some of the crystals will be of one or more of the pure components, while other crystals will be formed of chemical compounds of the different components.—**Aluminium alloys.** See ★*aluminium*.—**Eutectic alloy,** an alloy having such a composition that it melts at a lower temperature than an alloy of the same metals having any other composition. See *eutectic*.—**Lipowitz's alloy,** a fusible alloy consisting of 3 parts of cadmium, 8 parts of lead, 4 parts of tin, and 15 parts of bismuth. It melts at 158° F., and is used for castings of delicate objects, as well as for soldering Britannia metal and other white articles which cannot withstand high temperature.—**Prinsep's alloys,** in *pyrom.*, a progressive series of alloys of gold, silver, and platinum employed by James Prinsep for estimating high temperatures, on the principle that the fusing-points of pure metals are fixed. This series consists of 10 alloys of gold and silver, each increased by $\frac{1}{10}$ of gold, and 100 alloys of gold and platinum with a progressive increase of $\frac{1}{100}$ of gold. The temperature of any furnace can readily be determined by introducing these alloys and noting the point where fusion begins. See also phrases under ★*metal* and the words *gold*, *silver*, etc.—**Retz alloy,** an alloy composed of 15 parts of copper, 2.34 of tin, 1.82 of lead, and 1 of antimony. It resists the corrosive action of alkalis and acids.—**Steel alloys.** The number of these alloys is very large, since iron alloys readily with most metals. In the best known, steel is combined with one or more of the following metals: manganese, nickel, chromium, titanium, tungsten, aluminium, vanadium, boron, uranium, copper, tin, and zinc. The term 'steel alloy' is applied only to steels containing influencing quantities of metals other than iron.

allspicy (âl′spī-si), *a.* [*allspice* + *-y*1.] Warm; resembling allspice in warmth. *Hood*, Up the Rhine, p. 217. [Rare.]

All-the-Talents Administration. See ★*administration*.

alluranic (al-ū-ran′ik), *a.* [*all(oxan)* + *ur(ea)* + *-an* + *-ic*.] Noting a weak acid, $C_5H_4N_4O_4$, formed from alloxan and urea.

Alluring glands. See ★*gland*.

Allurus (a-lū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλλος*, another, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A subgeneric name for a small group of snail-fishes, of the family *Liparididæ*, from the depths of the North Pacific.

alluvial, *a.* 2. A term applied to the most recent or postglacial deposits, which follow the diluvial deposits.—**Alluvial cone.** See ★*cone*.—**Alluvial fan.** Same as *fan*, 3.

II. *n.* Alluvial soil; specifically, in Australia and New Zealand, gold-bearing alluvial soil.

alluviated (a-lū′vi-ā-ted), *p. a.* [*alluvium* + *-ate*2 + *-ed*2.] Pertaining to or characterized by alluvial deposits, such as alluvial fans. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 538.

alluviation (a-lū-vi-ā′shon), *n.* [*alluvium* + *-ation*.] The process of accumulating rock-debris along the lower reaches of slopes by rain-wash and along the more slowly flowing stream-courses by loss of overload. Alluvial fans or cones, alluvial plains or flood-plains, and slope-waste are the chief products of alluviation. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 176.

allwhither (âl′hwiᴛʜ″ėr), *adv.* In all directions. [Rare.]

The swell . . . crumbled up and ran *allwhither* oilily.
Kipling, Their Lawful Occasions.

allyl, *n.*—**Sulphocarbamide of allyl,** a crystallized compound obtained by the action of an excess of ammonium hydrate on the essential oil of mustard. A few drops of a saturated aqueous solution will reverse the image on a photographic plate and give a direct positive in the camera.

allylene (al′i-lēn), *n.* [*allyl* + *-ene*.] The name given to two isomeric hydrocarbons, methyl acetylene or propine, $CH_3C{:}CH$, and propadiene, $CH_2{:}C{:}CH_2$.

allylin (al′i-lin), *n.* [*allyl* + *-in*2.] A name given to three ethers of glycerol and allyl alcohol known as monoallylin, diallylin, and triallylin. The last is $C_3H_5O_3(C_3H_5)_3$.

alma2 (al′mą), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish measure of capacity, equal to 1.15 gallons.

almacabala (al″mą-kab′ą-lą), *n.* [ML. *almacabala*, < Ar. *al-muqábalah*, 'the comparison': see etym. of *algebra* and cf. *cabala*.] The mystic explanation of numbers and of relations of numbers.

almacabalic (al-mą-kab′ą-lik), *a.* Of or pertaining to almacabala.

almacen (äl-mä-thān′), *n.* [Sp.: see *magazine*.] A warehouse; a magazine or storehouse.

Some sheep were procured, and from an *almacen* distart about a mile inland, other articles.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 604.

almácigo (äl-mä′thē-gō), *n.* [Sp. mastic.] The West Indian birch, *Terebinthus Simaruba*, one of the commonest and most characteristic trees of Porto Rico. Its wood is soft and of little value. See *cachibou*, and *West Indian birch*, under *birch*. [Porto Rico.]

almagrerite (al-ma-grē′rīt), *n.* [Sp. *Almagrera* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] Anhydrous zinc sulphate, occurring as a natural mineral in the Sierra Almagrera in Spain. Also ★*zincosite*.

almandite (al′man-dīt), *n.* Same as *almandin*.

almasca (al-mas′kä), *n.* A soft gray resin soluble in chloroform, ether, and absolute alcohol: probably derived from *Icica heptaphylla*. *Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., I. 61.

almeidina (al-mā-dē′nä), *n.* [Pg., from the name of the first exporter of the product, João Duarte de *Almeida*.] The commercial name for a rubber adulterant obtained from the latex of *Fockea multiflora* and *Euphorbia rhipsaloides*. It is exported from Angola, and comes into commerce in the form of dry, somewhat brittle balls about as large as the fist and almost white in color.

almendor (äl-mān-dōr′), *n.* [Brazilian.] *Geoffræa superba*, a tree of the bean family common in Brazil and Venezuela. Its fruit is about the size of a walnut, with a greenish-yellow downy rind and a fleshy pulp inclosing a hard, nut-like seed. The fruit is boiled and used as food by the Indians, and the kernel is also eaten. The tree yields a fine, hard wood. In northern Brazil the Indians (Tupi) call it *mari*. [Brazil.]

almendro (al-men′drō), *n.* [Sp. *almendro*, almond-tree: see *almond*.] A name applied in Guam, the Philippines, and Porto Rico to *Terminalia Catappa*, the nuts of which somewhat resemble almonds in shape and flavor. See *Terminalia*2, and *country almonds*, under *almond*.

Almen's solution. See ★*solution*.

Almond black. See ★*black*.—**Dika almonds,** the seeds of a large tree, *Irvingia Gabonensis*, of tropical West Africa. They are rich in mucilage and fat, and when roasted are used for food. See *dika-bread* and *Irvingia*.—**Hard-shell almond,** a type of sweet almond having a nut sometimes as hard as a peach-stone, little valued except as a stock.—**Malabar almond.** Same as *country almond* (which see, under *almond*).—**Paper-shell almond,** a thin-shelled type of sweet almond, of the highest commercial grade. It includes a false variety with a double shell.—**Soft-shell almond,** the ordinary commercial almond exclusive of the paper-shell. There are all gradations of hardness in almond-shells.—**Tropical almond,** a common name for *Terminalia Catappa*. Also *Demerara almond*.

almond-butter (ä′mǫnd-but″ėr), *n.* Same as *almond-paste*.

almond-meal (ä′mǫnd-mēl), *n.* The cake left from almonds, after the oil has been removed by pressure, coarsely ground.

almond-oil, *n.*—**Artificial bitter-almond oil,** nitrobenzene ($C_6H_5NO_2$), a yellow liquid with a smell like that of bitter almonds, sometimes used in perfumery. Same as *mirbane oil*.

almondy (ä′mǫn-di), *a.* [*almond* + *-y*1.] Like almonds in taste or fragrance. *Lyell*, Life, ii. 132. *N. E. D.*

alnein (al′nē-in), *n.* [L. *alneus*, adj., < *alnus*, alder, + *-in*2.] A coloring matter extracted from the bark and wood of the alder, birch, and beech. It produces colors varying from yellow to brown-black.

Alnitamian (al-ni-tā′mi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Noting stars whose spectrum is of the type of that of Alnitam. They are characterized by the predominance of hydrogen lines of the Huggins series (with fainter Pickering lines), strong helium, protosilicon, and a line of unknown origin in the cyan-blue having $\lambda = 4649.2$.

II. *n.* An Alnitamian star.

alnoite (al′nō-īt), *n.* [*Alnö*, an island of Sweden, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Rosenbusch (1887) for an igneous rock having the mineral composition of melilite-basalt, but occurring in dike form. It may also be considered as an olivin-rich biotite-monchiquite.

Alocasia (al-ō-kā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., appar. arbitrarily varied from *Colocasia*.] A genus of stove foliage plants of 20 or more species belonging to the family *Araceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and the Malayan Islands. Closely allied to *Colocasia*. See cut under ★*ape*2, 2.

aloed (al′ōd), *p. a.* 1. Flavored with aloes; mixed with aloes; bitter: as, "death's *aloed* portion," *Felltham*.—2. Shaded with or formed of aloes: as, "the *aloed* porch," *Browning*, Men and Women, ii. 30.

aloëtic, *a.*—**Aloëtic acid,** tetranitroanthraquinone, $C_{14}H_4O_2(NO_2)_4 + H_2O$ (?). It is prepared by treating aloes with nitric acid and is a tetrabasic acid.

aloft, *adv.*—**Aloft there!** the hail used to call the attention of the men who are aloft in the rigging or on the yards or in the tops.—**Lay aloft!** (*naut.*), an order to the seamen to mount the rigging for the execution of some piece of work in the tops or on the yards.—**Lay down from aloft!** (*naut.*), a command for the seamen to cease work in the upper rigging and to descend to the deck.

alogia (a-lō′ji-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *alogy.*] In *pathol.*, aphasia due to ideational defect.

aloja (ą-lō′hą), *n.* [Sp., a beverage made of water, honey, and spices.] A fermented beverage made from the sweet pods of several leguminous trees. In Argentina those of the algarroba, *Prosopis alba*, and the chañar, *Gourliea decorticans*, are used. See ★*chañar.* [South America.]

Alonsoa (a-lon′sō-ą), *n.* [NL., from Z. *Alonso*, a Spanish officer.] A genus of very tender tropical, American, annual plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ.* The cultivated species come mostly from Peru and Mexico. There are 6 distinct species and varieties; some authors, however, differ with regard to the number. These plants are cultivated in the open and very rarely in pots. *A. incisifolia, A. Warscewiczii, A. myrtifolia,* and *A. linifolia* are the species most commonly used. The seeds are sold by most seedsmen.

Alopecia dynamica, loss of hair due to destruction of the hair-follicles by ulceration, induration, or some other pathological process.—**Alopecia maligna,** a severe and intractable form of alopecia.—**Alopecia neuritica,** loss of hair over the area of distribution of an injured nerve.—**Alopecia neurotica,** loss of hair due to some functional nervous disorder or trophoneurosis.—**Alopecia presenilis,** premature baldness.—**Alopecia toxica,** loss of hair accompanying one of the infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever: supposedly due to the action of the toxins of the disease.—**Alopecia universalis,** the falling of hair from the face and body as well as from the scalp.

alopeke (a-lōp′ē-kē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλωπεκῆ,* Attic contraction of *ἀλωπεκέη,* a fox-skin, Ionic fem. of *ἀλωπέκειος,* adj., ⟨ *ἀλώπηξ,* a fox.] An ancient Thracian head-dress of fox-skin.

alorcic (a-lôr′sik), *a.* [*al(oes)* + *orc(in)* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3 + H_2O$, formed in small amount by fusing aloes with sodium hydroxid. It crystallizes in needles which, when dry, melt at 115° C.

alorcinic (al-ôr-sin′ik), *a.* [*al(oes)* + *orcin* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*alorcic.*

alouette (al-ö-et′), *n.* [F. *alouette,* a lark, ⟨ OF. *aloue,* dim. of *aloue,* ⟨ L. *alauda,* a lark.] A device for inducing sleep by tiring the eyes by a pencil of light reflected from a series of revolving mirrors.

aloxanthin (al-ok-zan′thin), *n.* A compound formed by oxidizing barbaloin and socaloin. It is probably tetrahydroxymethylanthraquinone, $C_{14}H_3(CH_3)(OH)_4O_2$. It consists of orange-colored needles which melt at 260°–265° C.

Aloysia (al-ō-is′i-ą), *n.* [NL., from a personal name.] A subgenus of plants, of the large genus *Lippia,* which contains the commonly known lemon verbena (*L. citriodora*). The lemon verbena is easily grown in common greenhouses. In the South it may be grown in the open. It is a low-growing, tender shrub, with long, narrow, pointed leaves, native to South America.

alpargata (al-pär-gä′tä), *n.* [Sp.] In Spanish-speaking countries, a kind of sandal or low shoe with a hemp or rush sole and cloth upper.

alpha, *n.* 4. [*cap.*] The name given by Carl Neumann, the mathematical physicist, to a supposed body to which all motion, especially motion of rotation, is relative. It has been said that Newton originated this idea, but that is incorrect. Newton believed that space is a really existing thing, and he suggested that there might possibly be a body which is really in absolute rest relatively to real space. The conception of the body Alpha, which was originated by Neumann, arose, on the contrary, from a difficulty which the theory of Leibnitz (that space is not an existent thing, but is merely an image embodying certain general laws of the relations between things) meets in the circumstance that, according to the accepted doctrine of Newton's three laws of motion, motion of rotation (as it is ascertained, for example, by Foucault's pendulum experiment) is absolute and not merely relative motion. Neumann, and others who accept Leibnitz's theory of the entire relativity of space, seek to explain rotation by supposing that there is a body Alpha, which is not indeed absolutely at rest, as Newton thought it possible that some body might be (since these persons are of opinion that absolute place and absolute motion are phrases without meaning), but which is the body to which the motion spoken of in the three laws of motion ought to be understood to be relative. Ernst Mach undertakes to show that this body Alpha is really the universe as a whole, which virtually comes to saying that it is the starry heavens as a whole. The objection to this is that it makes objects the most remote from any given body the principal factors which determine the motions of that body. Now, according to that epistemological psychology which makes space an image embodying the laws of the relations of things, this image must be supposed to be so constituted as to make those things which principally affect one another appear to be near one another. According to Tait, there is no need of any body Alpha, since, so far as rotation and rectilinearity of motion are concerned, we have only to assume, as a definition, that rotation is relative to lines of force fixed within a body having no dynamic effects of rotation.—**Alpha paper.** See ★*paper.*—**Alpha rays.** See ★*ray*[1].

Alphabet of thought, a list of simple ideas by the combination of which it was supposed by Raymond Lully, the youthful Leibnitz, and perhaps by Spinoza, that knowledge could be manufactured.—**Blind alphabet.** See ★*braille.*—**Deaf-and-dumb alphabet,** the conventional signs or finger-gestures used by the deaf and dumb in lieu of speech. See *deaf-mute.*—**Missionary alphabet,** a regulated form of the Roman alphabet used by missionaries in writing the unwritten or imperfectly written languages of the peoples among whom they work. About 1830 English and American missionaries adopted a scheme, substantially that put forth by Sir William Jones in 1781, for the transliteration of Asiatic languages, based upon the Roman or Continental values of the vowels. This was extended by conferences of scholars held in 1854 and later. The first definite result was the publication of Lepsius's "Standard Alphabet" (1855, second edition 1863), and of F. Max Müller's "Church Missionary Alphabet," in effect a recension of Lepsius's scheme. This Lepsius-Müller alphabet has been applied to the recording of many hitherto illiterate languages, and, in one form or another, is used by missionaries throughout the world. It promises, in the more scientific form now being worked out in successive recensions by philologists, to become the general phonetic alphabet of the world. See *philological* ★*alphabets.*—**Philological alphabets,** modern phonetic forms of the Roman alphabet as enlarged, regulated, and controlled for philological purposes. Conspicuous philological alphabets are Lepsius's "Standard Alphabet" (1855, second edition, 1863: see above); Ellis's "Palæotype" (1869); Sweet's "Romic" (1877); Murray's scheme of notation in the New English Dictionary (1884); various Continental forms (since about 1875) associated with the names of Sievers, Vietor, Fricke, Storm, Jespersen, and Passy and the Association Phonétique Internationale of Paris; and the alphabet recommended by the American Philological Association in 1877 (see below). Most of the phonetic redactions put forth by short-hand promoters (since 1840) are based upon the so-called 'English' values of the vowels, and are in no sense scientific or philological.

ALPHABET OF THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

VOWELS.

SHORT.

Form.		Name.		Sound as in
I	i	i	(ĭ)	*it* (it)
E	e	e	(ĕ)	*met* (met)
A	a	a	(ă)	*at* (at)
Ɑ	ɑ	ɑ	(*ah*)	*ask* (ɑsk)
Ɵ	ɵ	ɵ	(ŏ)	*not* (nɵt), *what* (hwɵt)
O	o	o	(*oh*)	*obey* (obē)
U	u	u	(ŭ)	*but* (but)
Ʊ	ʊ	ʊ	(o͝o)	*full* (fʊl)

LONG.

Form.		Name.		Sound as in
Ī	ī	ī	(*ee*)	*pique=peak* (pīc)
Ē	ē	ē	(*ay*)	*they* (dhē), *veil* (vēl)
Ā	ā	ā	(*a*i[*r*])	*air=ere=heir* (ār)
Ɑ̄	ɑ̄	ɑ̄	(*ah*)	*arm* (ɑ̄rm), *far* (fɑ̄r)
Ɵ̄	ɵ̄	ɵ̄	(*awe*)	*nor* (nɵ̄r), *wall* (wɵ̄l)
Ō	ō	ō	(*oh*)	*no* (nō), *holy* (hōli)
Ʊ̄	ʊ̄	ʊ̄	(*u*[*r*])	*burn* (bʊ̄rn)
Ū	ū	ū	(*oo*)	*rule* (rūl), *ooze* (ūz)

DIPHTHONGS.

ƆI	ɑi	ɑi (*eye, I*)	*aisle=isle* (ɑil)
ƆU	ɑu	ɑu (*ou*)	*out* (ɑut), *our=hour* (ɑur)
ƟI	ei	ei (*oi*)	*oil* (eil), *boy* (bei)
IU	iu	iu	*feud* (fiud), *few* (fiu)

CONSONANTS.

SURD.

P	p	pī (*pee*)	*pet* (pet)
T	t	tī (*tee*)	*tip* (tip)
CH	ch	chī (*chee*)	*chest* (chest)
C(K)	c(k)	cī (*kee*)	*come* (cum)
F	f	ef (*eff*)	*fat* (fat)
TH	th	ith (*ith*)	*thin* (thin)
S	s	es (*ess*)	*sown* (sōn)
SH	sh	ish (*ish*)	*she* (shī)
H	h	hī (*hee*)	*he* (hī), *hat* (hat)

SONANT.

B	b	bī (*bee*)	*bet* (bet)
D	d	dī (*dee*)	*dip* (dip)
J	j	jē (*jay*)	*jest* (jest)
G	g	gī (*ghee*)	*gum* (gum)
V	v	vī (*vee*)	*vat* (vat)
DH	dh	dhī (*thee*)	*thee* (dhī)
Z	z	zī (*zee*)	*zone* (zōn)
ZH	zh	zhī (*zhee*)	*azure* (azhūr)
W	w	wū (*woo*)	*we* (wī), *wit* (wit)
L	l	el (*ell*)	*lo* (lō), *ell* (el)
R	r	ūr (*ar*)	*rat* (rat), *are* (ār)
Y	y	yī (*yee*)	*ye* (yī), *year* (yīr)
M	m	em (*em*)	*me* (mī), *my* (mɑi)
N	n	en (*en*)	*no* (nō)
NG	ng	ing (*ing*)	*sing* (sing)

Phonetic alphabet, an alphabet in which each character represents a definite sound, and which is so used that the pronunciation of each word can, within narrow limits, be known with certainty by any one who knows the alphabet. The Roman alphabet, like its original the Greek, was originally phonetic, and as used in modern times (in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese French, English, German, etc.) is still fairly phonetic. French has deviated most in the consonant system, allowing or requiring the extensive suppression of consonants in utterance, and English most in the vowel system, the whole series of English long vowels having been thrown into hopeless confusion. The most conspicuous instance of a highly phonetic and classified alphabet long in actual use is the Sanskrit, which was reduced to its present order by native grammarians about the second century A. D., on much the same lines as those on which scholars are now endeavoring to establish a classified reconstitution of the Roman alphabet.—**Physiological alphabet,** the elementary sounds of human speech.—**Scientific alphabet,** an alphabet based upon scientific principles; one which embodies phonetic precision and sufficiency. Perhaps the only alphabet fairly entitled to this designation is A. M. Bell's 'visible speech' (1867), which takes account of all distinguishable vocal sounds, including whispering, sneezing, coughing, chuckling, etc., and provides for each sound a symbol whose form is significant and thus in a way makes the intended sound obvious or 'visible' to the reader. In a laxer use, the term has been applied to the philological alphabets based upon the historic Roman alphabet. These are used with a tolerable degree of precision and uniformity, and, compared to the traditional alphabets as conventionally used, are fairly scientific. See *philological* ★ *alphabets.*

alphabetist (al′fą-bet-ist), *n.* [*alphabet* + *-ist.*] A student or a deviser of alphabets. *S. S. Haldeman,* Analyt. Orthog., ii. 22.

alpha-naphthol (al-fą-naf′thōl), *n.* A naphthol having the hydroxyl-group in the alpha position.

alpha-naphthylamine (al″fą-naf″thil-am′in), *n.* Naphthylamine in which the amido-group is in the alpha position.

Alphestes (al-fes′tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀλφηστής,* a kind of fish.] A genus of sea-bass allied to *Epinephelus,* of the family *Serranidæ.*

alphogen (al′fō-jen), *n.* Same as ★*alphozone.*

alphonse (al-fons′), *n.* [Sp. *Alfonsino.*] A Spanish gold coin of the reign of Alfonso XII., worth 20 pesetas or $3.86.

alphozone (al′fō-zōn), *n.* A white crystalline compound, $C_8H_{10}O_8$, obtained by the action of hydrogen peroxid on succinic anhydride; disuccinic peroxid. It is a powerful germicide. Also called *alphogen.*

alphyl (al′fil), *n.* A name proposed by Bamberger to designate an aromatic radical, as phenyl, C_6H_5. Such radicals are now more often called *aryls,* while aliphatic radicals, as methyl, CH_3, are sometimes called *alkyls;* but the latter are more properly called *alkyls,* and the name *alphyl* has become superfluous.

alphylate (al′fi-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alphylated,* ppr. *alphylating.* [*alphyl* + *-ate*[2].] To introduce an alphyl into (an organic compound). *Amer. Chem. Jour.,* April, 1903.

alpine, *a.* 2. [*cap.*] In *anthrop.,* noting the type of the European race which inhabits the Alps and the regions east and west of the Alps: characterized by a broad, short head, broad face with full chin and heavy nose, medium stature, and prevalently grayish eyes and brown hair. Also called *Celto-Slavic, Sarmatian, Arvernian. Ripley,* Races of Europe, p. 123.—**Alpine blue, diluvium, glacier.** See ★*blue,* etc.—**Alpine hat,** a soft felt hat with a deep dent in the crown and rolled brim: originally a traveling-hat, and used in mountain-climbing, whence the name.—**Alpine granite.** See *protogine.*

Alpinia (al-pin′i-ą), *n.* [NL. from Prospero *Alpino,* an Italian botanist.] A genus of stove herbs of the family *Zinziberaceæ,* cultivated for both the foliage and the racemes or panicles of flowers. There are about 60 species of this genus found in tropical and subtropical Asia, the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and Australia. The species most commonly cultivated is *A. nutans,* a plant with very beautiful foliage, sometimes known as the *shell-flower.*

alpinin (al′pi-nin), *n.* [(?) *Alpine* + *-in*[2].] A substance prepared from galangal root, since shown to be a mixture of galangin and camperid.

Alsace gray, green, etc. See ★*gray,* ★*green*[1], etc.

Alsatian clover. See ★*clover.*

alsbachite (alz′ba-kīt), *n.* [*Alsbach,* a stream on Mount Melibocus, Odenwald, Baden, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.,* the name given by Chelius (1892) to a variety of granite-porphyry poor in ferromagnesian minerals and rich in pink garnet, occurring on the slope of Mount Melibocus.

Alsidium (al-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (C. A. Agardh, 1827), said to have been formed (if so, irregularly) ⟨ Gr. *ἁλίς,* saltness, or *ἅς,* salt, + *-idium.*] A genus of red seaweeds containing the species *A. Helminthochortos,* or Corsican moss, used in medicine.

alsike (al′sik, Sw. äl′si-ke), *n.* [Prop. *Alsike clover,* named from (Sw.) *Alsike* near Upsala in Sweden.] A species of clover (*Trifolium hybridum*) native to Europe, much grown in the United States for forage. It thrives best

in moist land. It is a tall, weak-stemmed branching species, with small whitish heads which become pink. It is sometimes known as *Swedish clover*.

Alsine (al'si-nē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *ἀλσίνη*, a plant of unknown identity, < *ἄλσος*, grove or place grown with trees and grass.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Silenaceæ*. See *Stellaria*.

alstonidine (al-stō'ni-din), *n.* [*Alstonia* (see def.) + *-id* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid found in *Pala* (*Alstonia*) *constricta*. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 181° C.

alstonine (al'stō-nin), *n.* [*Alstonia* (see def.) + *-ine*².] An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_4+3\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, found in the bark of *Pala* (*Alstonia*) *constricta*. It is amorphous and was formerly called *chlorogenin*.

Alstrœmeria (al-strē-mē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., from a personal name.] A genus of cool-house and stove plants, members of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, with tuberous roots, treated as bulbs. The species most common in the United States are natives of Brazil, Peru, Chile, and Mexico. *A. Pelegrina* is best adapted for greenhouse purposes. In all there are about 50 described species, found in the tropical and subtropical regions of South America.

Altamaha grits. See ★*grit*².

altar-book (ȧl'tạr-bůk), *n.* Same as *missal*.

altar-boy (ȧl'tạr-boi), *n.* A boy who serves a priest while he is officiating at the altar.

altar-mound (ȧl'tạr-mound), *n.* A mound of earth erected over an altar of clay on which sacrifices were burned. Altar-mounds have been discovered principally in Ohio.

alteratio (al-te-rā'shi-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *alteration*.] In *mensural music*, the regular doubling of the time-value of a note in certain relations. The rules governing this were complicated and arbitrary.

Altered chord, note, or **triad,** in *music*, a chord, note, or triad affected by an accidental and thus changed in character or significance.

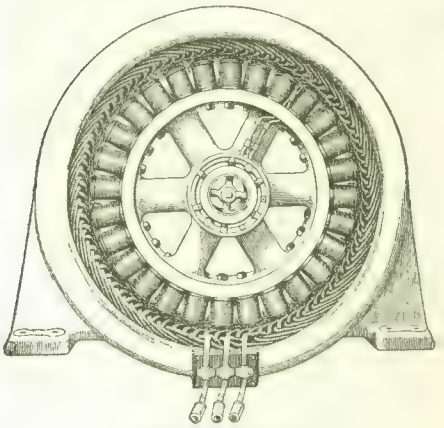
alteregoism (al-tėr-ē'gō-izm), *n.* [L. *alter ego*, 'another I,' + *-ism*.] A narrow altruism amounting merely to sympathy with persons who are in one's own case. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 470.

alteregoistic (al-tėr-ē-gō-ist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to alteregoism.

Alternaria (al-tėr-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1816), < L. *alternus*, alternate, + *-aria*.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi doubtfully distinct from *Macrosporium*. The conidia are dark-colored, are both transversely and longitudinally septate, and are borne in chains. *A. Brassicæ* occurs on the cabbage and cauliflower.

alternate *a.* **4.** In *elect.*, same as ★*alternating*.

alternater, alternator (al'tėr-nā-tėr, -tọr), *n.* In *elect.*, an alternating-current dynamo or generator. It consists of an armature in which electric power is produced and a magnetic field which produces the magnetic flux acting upon the armature. According to their construction, alternaters are: (1) *revolving armature alternaters*, having the magnet field stationary and the armature revolving; (2) *revolving field alternaters*, having the magnet field revolving and the armature stationary; (3) *inductor alternaters*, having the field coils and armature stationary and the iron core revolving; (4) *induction* or *asynchronous alternaters*, that is, induction motors running as generators above synchronism. See ★*induction generator*.—**Compensated alternater,** an alternater in which the armature reaction is compensated by a compensating ★exciter (which see) and the voltage thereby maintained irrespective of load or character of load, that is, power-factor.—**Inductor alternater,** in *elect.*, an alternating-current generator, in which field and armature windings are stationary, and only a toothed iron structure revolves.



Revolving Field Alternater.

alternating (al'tėr-nā-ting), *p. a.* Specifically, in *elect.*, periodically reversing or changing the direction in such a manner that the total effect in one direction is the same as in the opposite direction. An *alternating current* is a current consisting of a series of half-waves of equal duration and equal intensity but opposite direction. One half-wave is called an *alternation*, two successive half-waves, or a complete wave, a *cycle*. The number of cycles per second is the *frequency*. Commercial frequencies are 25, 60, and 125 cycles per second. Since the alternating current varies from instant to instant, the square-root of the mean square of the instantaneous values is commonly employed and called the *effective value* of the alternating current, since it represents the effect or power of the latter. Under *alternating current, alternating electromotive force*, etc., usually the effective value is understood. If the successive half-waves gradually decrease in intensity, the current is called an *oscillating current*. Oscillating currents usually have frequencies of hundred thousands and millions of cycles per second. They are produced by condenser discharges and are used in wireless telegraphy, etc.—**Alternating group.** See ★*group*¹.—**Alternating motion.** See ★*motion*.—**Alternating symmetry,** in *crystal.* See ★*symmetry*.

alternation, *n.* **5.** In *phytogeog.*, the discontinuous occurrence of a plant type due to local variations in the conditions. See the extract.

The term *alternation* is used to designate that phenomenon of vegetation in which a formation recurs at different places in a region, or a species at different points in a formation.

F. E. Clements, Bot. Surv. Neb., VII. 163.

6. In *elect.*, the time of one reversal, or one half-wave of alternating current. One alternation therefore is one half-cycle. The frequency of an alternating current formerly was given in alternations per minute. See ★*alternating*.—**Antithetic alternation of generations,** the alternation between a sexual generation and an asexual generation which is unlike it in form or structure or in both; metagenesis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 214.—**Homologous alternation of generations,** the alternation of a sexual generation with an asexual generation similar to it in appearance.

Homologous alternation is illustrated by many Algæ and Fungi where offspring of similar appearance are produced in two different ways, either vegetatively or sexually. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII, 214.

alternative I. *a.*—**Alternative inheritance.** See ★*inheritance*.

II. *n.*—**Voltaic alternatives,** suddenly reversed galvanic currents.

alternativity (al-tėr-na-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*alternative* + *-ity*.] The power of choosing between two alternatives, as between two courses of action; decision of character. By some writers confused with the power of ethical self-control or moral inhibition.

alternativo (äl-tėr-nä-tē'vō), *a.* [It.] In *music*, noting a movement or section which alternates with another or is set in contrast with it.

alternator, *n.* See ★*alternater*.

althionic (al-thi-on'ik), *a.* [*al*(*cohol*) + Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-n* + *-ic*.] Derived from alcohol and sulphur.—**Althionic acid,** an old name, no longer used, for ethyl-sulphuric acid.

altho, *conj.* A simplified spelling of *although*.

Alticus (al'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Halticus*, < Gr. *ἁλτικός*, good at leaping, < *ἁλλεσθαι*, leap.] A genus of blennies similar to *Salarias*. *A. saliens* lives on lava-rocks about the reefs in the South Seas, lurking out of water and leaping like a lizard when disturbed. It is black in color and about 4 inches in length.

altilik (äl'ti-lik), *n.* [Turk. **altilik*, < *alti*, six, + *-lik*, adj. suffix.] The Turkish six-piaster piece.

altimetric (al-ti-met'rik), *a.* Same as ★*altimetrical*.

He proposed to carry a chain of *altimetric* observations to Kara-koshum and Chaklik.

Geog. Jour., (R. G. S.), XVI. 472.

altimetrical (al-ti-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [*altimetry* + *-ic-al*.] Relating or pertaining to altimetry, or the measurement of heights. *Blount*.

altimetrically (al-ti-met'ri-kạl-i), *adv.* As regards the measurement of heights.

altinichlic (äl-ti-nik'lik), *n.* [Turk. *altin*, a gold coin.] A Turkish silver coin, the one-piaster piece, which has a legal weight of 18.557 grains and a varying value.

altist (alt'ist), *n.* [*alt*(*o*) + *-ist*.] In *music*, one who sings the alto part.

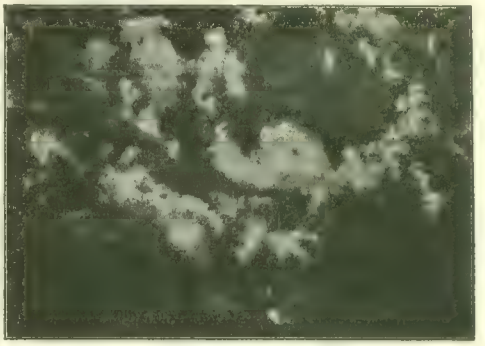
Altitude circle. See ★*circle*.—**Altitude motion,** the motion of an instrument when it turns on a horizontal axis. See *sextant*.—**A. M. altitude,** the sextant sight measured in the morning by the navigator for the purpose of obtaining a base from which to calculate the longitude of the vessel.—**Double altitude,** the angle between an object and its reflection in an artificial horizon (ordinarily a trough of mercury). Such angles are usually measured with a sextant by an observer on land.—**Observed altitude,** the angular height of a heavenly body from the horizon, as measured on the sextant, or other nautical instrument of reflection, or the sextant altitude before corrections for semi-diameter, parallax, dip of the horizon, and refraction are applied.—**P. M. altitude,** the sextant sight measured in the afternoon by the navigator for determining the ship's meridian.

Altitudinal index. See ★*index*.

Altmann's bioblasts or **granules.** See ★*bioblast*.

alto²†, *adv. phr.* See *all, adv.*, 1.

alto-cumulus (al-tō-kū'mū-lus), *n.*; pl. *alto-cumuli* (-lī). [L. *altus*, high, + *cumulus*, heap (see *cumulus*).] A cloud, the highest form of



Alto-cumulus.
(From a phototype by J. Vincent.)

cumulus, appearing in small masses, bright on the sunny and shaded on the opposite side; in the older terminology, a cumulo-cirrus. They are frequently arranged in rank and file, generally disappearing in the sunshine, and are then indicative of dry, pleasant weather. Sometimes this little cloud has a definite structure as a vortex-ring.

alto-nimbus (al-tō-nim'bus), *n.*; pl. *alto-nimbi* (-bī). [L. *altus*, high, + *nimbus*, cloud (see *nimbus*).] A cloud from which rain falls after it is completely developed, but which in its first stages is seen to be a dull-colored cloud at the summit of a mass of air flowing in under an advancing cumulus or cumulo-nimbus. Similar clouds of much greater extent are formed when broad sheets of air, blowing from the southwest, approach near a storm-center and begin to form clouds before reaching the rain region.

alto-stratus (al-tō-strā'tus), *n.*; pl. *alto-strati* (-tī). [L. *altus*, high, + NL. *stratus*.] **1.** A thin horizontal sheet of clouds, usually disappearing slowly: apparently a lower layer of what under favorable circumstances might have been a cumulus cloud. The outer surface, melting away at sunset, gives rise to beautiful sunset cloud-colors by reflection of light from the sun or the sky beyond the western horizon. —**2.** A rather high cloud covering the sky as a layer whose lower surface is horizontal. The extreme boundaries of such an alto-stratus cloud thin away into a series of alto-cumuli.

altro-nutrition (al''trō-nū-trish'ọn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *alter*, other, + *nutrition*.] Nutrition carried over to another: applied in the quotation to reproduction viewed in its social and ethical consequences.

Reproduction is therefore not only ultra-nutrition, in going beyond the individual, but it is *altro-nutrition*, in carrying the process to and into another. It is, as we shall see, the beginning of altruism.

Ward, Pure Sociol., p. 291.

altrotelic (al-trō-tel'ik), *a.* See the extract.

The few years of schooling is only the very end of a process that, in a sense, has run through eons. The school merely puts on the final touches. . . . Letourneau speaks of spontaneous and organic training. Nature first adjusts the body to the physical environment; then the social adjustment marks a higher stage. Heredity is stored up experience. The second stage or division of education we may call . . . artificial or telic. Art is here teleological control of nature; if it is directed by another it is *altrotelic*; and when it becomes subjective it is autotelic. The telic aspect begins when we enter the social sphere. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 447.

altruistic, *a.* **2.** Pertaining to that theory of ethics which regards altruism as the highest motive.

aludel, *n.* In modern times it has been applied almost exclusively to the thin earthen condensers used in the collection of mercury at the reduction-works at Almadén, Spain.

aluff (ạ-luf'), *adv. Naut.*, of sails, in the position when the helm is put down, or alee, so that the vessel is thrown up into the wind and the sails shake or slat.

alum, *n.*—**Alum bath,** a saturated solution of potassium alum. It is used in photography to check the frilling of plates or the blistering of paper.—**Alum schist.** Same as *alum shale*.—**Porous alum,** the trade-name of aluminium sulphate obtained by evaporation of its solution and to which, just before solidification, a small quantity of sodium carbonate is added with stirring of the pasty mass. The evolution of carbon-dioxid gas in bubbles puffs up the material to a spongy condition, which becomes permanent on setting.

alum-cake (al'um-kāk), *n.* The dried mass left after the treatment with strong sulphuric acid of kaolin or fairly pure clay which has

been roasted. It consists essentially of aluminium sulphate, but includes, mixed with it, the silica derived from the clay. Also *alum-clay cake.*

alum-earth, *n.* 2. A loose clay containing iron pyrites from which alum may be made. It often occurs with beds of lignite, and usually contains rather less silica than the more compact alum slate.

alumian (a-lū′mi-an), *n.* [*alumi(um)* + *-an.*] A doubtful aluminium sulphate (perhaps $Al_2S_2O_9$) found in Spain.

Alumina cream, freshly precipitated aluminium hydrate held in suspension in water.

aluminium, *n.* Aluminium melts at 654.5° C., and the tensile strength of bars made of it is about 28,000 pounds a square inch. The commercial production of the metal began about 1888, the process most largely used, as at Pittsburg and Niagara, being that of Hall, in which anhydrous alumina from bauxite is dissolved in a bath of fused cryolite in the presence of carbon and electrolyzed by a current of 6 or 7 volts and 7,000 amperes. The price has been brought down from $15 to 30 cents a pound, and the annual output increased from 3 to many thousand tons per annum. The only moderate strength of the metal, certain difficulties in working it (as, for instance, in soldering), and its chemical alterability under some conditions have tended to limit its applications. Among the more recent uses made of it may be mentioned the etching of designs for theatrical and other posters, substitution for copper in wire for the transmission of electric currents, the manufacture of a silver-like paint from the powder, and the production of a very high temperature by rapid combustion of the powder in admixture with sodium dioxid. See ★*aluminothermics.*—**Aluminium brass,** an alloy of aluminium, zinc, and copper produced either by introducing metallic aluminium into melted brass, or by introducing zinc into melted aluminium bronze. The proportion of aluminium varies from 1 to 5.8 parts, that of copper from 55.8 to 77.5, and that of zinc from 21 to 43. The metal is very ductile and malleable, and its tensile strength is far above that of ordinary brass.—**Aluminium hypochlorite.** A solution of this salt prepared by the interaction of solutions of bleaching-powder and aluminium sulphate has been used in bleaching under the name *Wilson's liquor.* It has been applied chiefly in the preparation of paper stock, but it may also be used as a preservative and disinfectant and in mordanting cloth for dyeing.—**Aluminium processes.** See ★*process.*—**Aluminium pyrolignite,** a trade-name for aluminium acetate, largely used in solution as a mordant in dyeing.—**Aluminium solder.** Very nearly pure zinc has been recommended for soldering articles of aluminium, but the process is still a difficult and unsatisfactory one, chiefly in consequence of the high conducting power and high specific heat of aluminium.—**Aluminium steel.** See ★*steel*[1].—**Aluminium sulphate,** $Al_2(SO_4)_3 18H_2O$, a substance manufactured from bauxite, kaolin, or cryolite, used in making alum, clarifying drinking-water, purifying sewage, preparing size, etc.—**Aluminium zinc,** an alloy of aluminium and zinc. These two metals are combined in various proportions, and the alloy obtained is generally harder than aluminium but very brittle, unless the proportion of zinc is very small. The further addition of copper makes a very stiff metal, well adapted for castings.—**Bromide of aluminium,** a salt prepared by saturating hydrobromic acid with gelatinous aluminium hydrate and then carefully evaporating to dryness. It is used in photography in sensitizing collodion, one grain to the ounce.—**Wolfram aluminium,** an alloy of aluminium and tungsten, used largely for military equipments. The metal rolls, draws, and spins well.

aluminize (a-lū′mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aluminized,* ppr. *aluminizing.* [L. *alumen* (*alumin-*) + *-ize.*] To apply alum or a salt of aluminium to (a material, as cloth).

alumino-. A combining form (with *silicate, phosphate,* etc.) of *aluminum, aluminium.* The feldspars are all *aluminosilicates.*

aluminoferric (a-lū″mi-nō-fer′ik), *a.* See the following.—**Aluminoferric cake,** the trade-name for aluminium sulphate when it contains a considerable quantity of ferric sulphate derived from iron occurring as an impurity in bauxite or china clay.

aluminol (a-lū′mi-nōl), *n.* [*alumin(ium)* + *-ol.*] A trade-name for β-naphtholdisulphonate of aluminium, $Al_2(C_{10}H_5OH(SO_3)_2)_3$. It combines the astringency of alum with the antiseptic power of naphthol.

aluminothermic (a-lū mi-nō-thėr′mik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by aluminothermy; producing high temperatures by the combustion of finely divided metallic aluminium. *Elect. World and Engin.,* Feb. 13, 1904.

aluminothermics (a-lū″mi-nō-thėr′miks), *n.* [*aluminium* + *thermics.*] A collective name for the processes in which high temperatures are produced by the chemical combination of oxygen and aluminium. It has been known for some time that high temperature could be obtained by the formation of alumina, but the operation was not practically applied previous to the invention of the process patented by Dr. Hans Goldschmidt. This consists in mixing finely powdered aluminium with some pulverized metallic oxid (e. g., Fe_3O_4), and then raising the temperature to the point where reaction takes place through which the aluminium deprives the other metal of its oxygen, forming Al_2O_3. This reaction generates a great quantity of heat and a very high temperature. The process is used for the production of pure metals which it has not before been possible to isolate completely and in a pure form, such as chromium, manganese, etc. Another very important application of the aluminothermic process is to welding. In this thermit (which see) is placed in a specially prepared crucible of refractory material and the reaction is started by means of an igniter. The fluid mass of iron produced is poured into a mold placed around the joint to be welded. This process is especially useful for welding conductor-rails, defective castings, and parts of broken machinery which must be repaired at the places where they are in use. When the aluminothermic process is used for the separation of metals, an important by-product is formed, namely, the melted aluminium oxid or alumina. It is an artificial corundum and has been called *corubin.* Its uniform hardness makes it far superior to natural corundum or emery for grinding and polishing purposes. A great obstacle in the way of the use of aluminothermic processes has been the lack of some means of starting the reaction, which requires a high temperature. Dr. Goldschmidt accomplishes this by using an igniter consisting usually of a readily reducible oxid, such as barium peroxid, mixed with finely powdered aluminium. The reaction of this mixture may be started by means of a match. A pinch of this mixture placed upon the thermit or other aluminothermic mixture will serve to start the reaction. Once started, the main reaction will propagate itself, since the temperature produced is probably above 3000° C., and higher than can be obtained in any other artificial way except by the electric arc.

aluminothermy (a-lū′mi-nō-thėr″mi), *n.* [NL. *aluminum* + Gr. *θέρμη,* heat.] Same as ★*aluminothermics.*

alum-meal (al′um-mēl), *n.* Alum as obtained in small crystals, at its first crystallization, by rapid cooling, with agitation, of a hot solution.

alundum (a-lun′dum), *n.* [L. *al(ius),* other, + (*cor*)*undum.*] An artificial abrasive made in an electric furnace and used as a substitute for corundum.

alurgite (a-lėr′jīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἁλουργής,* purple (lit. 'wrought in the sea,' with reference to the genuine purple dye from the purple-fish as distinguished from imitations made on land, < *ἅλς,* sea, + *ἔργον,* work), + *-ite*[2].] A manganese-mica, varying from purple to cochineal red, from St. Marcel, Piedmont.

Alutera (a-lū′te-rä), *n.* [NL.: origin uncertain, perh. < Gr. *ἀλουτος,* unwashed.] A genus of file-fishes remarkable for their leathery skin and lean body: found in tropical seas. *A. monoceros* is the commonest species.

Alvarius (al-vā′ri-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of small darters of the family *Percidæ. A. lateralis* is found in northern Mexico.

alveate (al′vē-āt), *a.* [L. *alveatus,* hollowed out like a trough or tray, < *alveus,* a trough, tray: see *alveus.*] Same as *alveated.*

alvelos (äl′ve-lōs), *n.* The milky resinous juice of *Euphorbia heterodoxa,* indigenous to Brazil: a yellowish-white syrupy substance used in medicine.

alveola (al-vē′ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *alveolæ* (-lē). [NL. fem.: see *alveolus.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the pits in a receptacle after the removal of the flowers, especially in the heads of composite plants. (*b*) A pore in a fungus, as *Polyporus.* (*c*) The depressed perithecium in certain fungi.

alveolar, *a.* 2. In *phonetics,* formed or articulated by bringing the tip of the tongue into contact with the alveolar point of the upper front teeth, as the consonants *t, d, n, l.*—**Alveolar abscess,** a deep-seated gum-boil.—**Alveolar angle,** in *anthrop.,* the angle formed by the lines drawn from the alveolar point to the basion and to the nasion.—**Alveolar hypothesis,** the doctrine or opinion that the reticulated appearances in protoplasm are due to the walls of contiguous vesicles or alveoli, and that this foam-like structure is the universal fundamental structure of protoplasm.—**Alveolar line,** in *craniom.,* the continuation of the lateral margin of the anterior nasal aperture to the anterior nasal spine. *Harrison Allen,* Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., X. 418.

alveolar-dorsal (al-vē″ō-lär-dôr′sal), *a.* Alveolar and dorsal. *Stud. Yale Psych. Lab.,* X. 105.

Alveolites (al″vē-ō-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *alveolus,* dim. of *alveus,* a cavity, + *-ites,* E. *-ite*[2].] A genus of extinct tabulate corals. They grow in spreading or branching masses composed of contiguous corallites opening obliquely on the surface with semilunar apertures; the septa are represented by rows of spinules and mural pores are present. This coral is very abundant in the Silurian and Devonian.

alveololabial (al-vē″ō-lō-lā′bi-al), *a.* Pertaining to the lips and to the alveolar processes.

alveololingual (al-vē″ō-lō-ling′gwal), *a.* Pertaining to the tongue and to the alveolar processes.

alveolonasal (al-vē″ō-lō-nā′zal), *a.* In *craniom.,* relating to the alveolar point and to the nasion: as, the *alveolonasal* line.

alveolus, *n.* (*h*) In the shells of belemnites or fossil dibranchiate cephalopods, the conical cavity at the anterior end.

Alvine calculi, intestinal concretions which result from the inspissation of portions of the fecal contents.

alvite (al′vīt), *n.* [*Alve* in Norway + *-ite*[2].] A silicate resembling zircon in form, but containing yttrium and probably thorium and other rare elements: found in Norway.

aly (ā′li), *a.* [*ale* + *-y*[1].] Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of the use of ale: as, an *aly* tale; an *aly* taste; an *aly* nose.

Alypia (a-lip′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Huebner, 1825), said to be < Gr. *ἀλυπία,* freedom from grief.] A genus of agaristid moths containing several species which inhabit the United States. One of them, *A. octomaculata,* occurs abundantly in the larval state upon grape-vines, which it injures by devouring the foliage.

A. M. A. An abbreviation of *American Medical Association.*

ama-ama (ä″mä-ä′mä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian name of the common mullet, *Mugil cephalus.* It is a food-fish of very superior quality, and is reared in artificial ponds in that region.

amacrine (a-mak′rin), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μακρός,* long, + *ἴς* (*ἰν-*), muscle, in pl. fiber.] Not having long fibers: a term applied to anaxone nerve-cells, sometimes called *spongioblasts,* found in the inner molecular layer of the retina of the eye.

amaldar, *n.* 2. In India, an agent or manager; in some districts, a revenue-collector. Also written *amildar.*

Amalgamated plates. See ★*plate.*

amalgamating-pan (a-mal′ga-mā-ting-pan″), *n.* In *gold- and silver-milling,* a pan-shaped machine with a revolving muller for grinding ores in order to extract the precious metals from the resulting pulp with the aid of mercury. The use of chemicals and heat is sometimes required, especially for silver ores.

amalgamation, *n.*—**Barrel amalgamation,** a process of amalgamation in which the ore to be treated is charged into revolving barrels and there the precious metals are united with mercury. In the United States the barrel-process has been replaced by the pan-process, while in Europe and in South and Central America it is still in use.—**Kröncke's process of amalgamation,** a Chilean amalgamation process, in use since 1862, adapted chiefly for ores from the deeper workings, which carry, besides some native silver and chlorid, much argentite, proustite, pyroargyrite, and polybasite. The active reagent is a hot solution of cuprous chlorid which is prepared separately. The operation is carried on in rotating wooden barrels, and lead or zinc is employed as a means of decomposing the calomel.—**Raw amalgamation,** the amalgamation of silver ore without a preliminary chloridizing roast.—**Roast amalgamation,** amalgamation of silver ore after a preliminary chloridizing roast. See *chloridize.*

amalic (a-mal′ik), *a.* [Formation not obvious.] Noting an acid, $C_{12}H_{14}N_4O_8$, formed by the oxidation of caffein or theobromine; tetramethyl alloxantin.

Amanist (a-mä′nist), *n.* [*Amana,* a group of villages in Iowa (< *Amana,* a mountain mentioned in Cant. iv. 8), + *-ist.*] A member of a German religious community properly known as the "True Inspiration Society." It originated as a religious sect in Germany in the seventeenth century, was much persecuted there and elsewhere on the continent of Europe, removed to the United States in 1842, and became communistic. The community settled first at Ebenezer, near Buffalo, New York, but removed, in 1855 and the following years, to Amana, near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where it forms a group of seven villages, engaged in agriculture and manufactures, and sharing things in common under the rule of a president and several trustees elected by the people. Its members believe in the plenary inspiration of the Bible, and make it their sole creed, differing little in their beliefs from Lutherans. They have no rite of baptism, do not believe in eternal punishment, and, like the Quakers, disapprove of war and are non-resistants. They disbelieve in ceremonies and in gaiety of all kinds, have no clergy, and no preaching except when God raises up an 'inspired instrument,' but all are devout church-goers. See *inspirationist.*



Amanitopsis plumbea.
(After figure in Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Amanita (am″a-nī′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμανῖται,* pl., a sort of fungi.] 1. In *mycol.,* a genus of fungi of the family *Agaricaceæ,* restricted by recent authors to white-spored species having the stem provided with both an annulus, or ring, and a

volva. Over 50 species have been described, a number of which are common and widely distributed throughout temperate regions.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—**Fly amanita,** a name frequently applied to *Amanita muscaria,* a poisonous species.—**Orange amanita,** a common name for *A. cæsaria,* a large edible species having an orange-colored pileus.—**Poison amanita,** a name applied to *A. phalloides,* a white species which is extremely poisonous.

Amanitopsis (a-man-i-top'sis), *n.* [NL. (Roze, 1879), < *Amanita* + ὄψις, view.] A genus of white-spored agarics having a volva but no annulus. *A. plumbea* is a common and widely distributed species. See cut on preceding page.

amanous (am'ā-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + L. *manus,* a hand.] Without hands or manus: sometimes applied to birds. [Rare.]

amaranth, *n.* **4.** Same as *purple heart.*—**5.** An acid dyestuff, of the monoazo type, which dyes wool and silk a pure bluish red that is moderately fast to light and milling. It is known by various other names, as *azo acid-rubine, Bordeaux S,* and *fast red.*—**Amaranth spirit,** a trade-name for one of the solutions of chlorid of tin used as a mordant in dyeing. These solutions are now much less used than they were before the introduction of the coal-tar dyes.—**Low amaranth,** one of the tumbleweeds, *Amarantus blitoides,* of the prairie States resembling *A. græcizans,* but more spreading. Also *prostrate* or *spreading amaranth.*—**Rough amaranth,** the pigweed, *Amaranthus retroflexus.*—**Spiny amaranth,** a tropical weed, *Amaranthus spinosus,* recently spread in waste places from Virginia to Missouri and southward. It is a stout, bushy species and the stems bear slender spines. Also called *careless-weed* and *red careless-weed.*—**Spreading amaranth.** Same as *low* ★*amaranth.*—**Thorny amaranth.** Same as *spiny* ★*amaranth.*

amarantite (am-a-ran'tīt), *n.* [*amarant,* proper form of *amaranth,* + *-ite*2.] A hydrous ferric sulphate occurring in slender prismatic crystals and bladed masses of an amaranth-red color. Also called *hohmannite.*

amargosa (ä-mär-gō'sä), *n.* [Sp. *amargoso,* bitter.] A name in Guam and the Philippines of the balsam-pear and the balsam-apple (*Momordica Charantia* and *M. Balsamina*), gourd-like plants with palmate leaves and warty, yellow fruit which bursts open when ripe, displaying the seeds surrounded by a red aril.

amaric (a-mar'ik), *a.* [L. *amarus,* bitter, + *-ic.*] Of a bitter nature.—**Amaric acid,** an acid, $C_{23}H_{22}O_3 + H_2O$, formed by boiling benzamarone with alcoholic sodium hydroxid. It is crystalline and easily forms an anhydrid.

amaril (am'a-ril), *n.* [L. *amarus,* bitter + *-il.*] The hypothetical poison of the *Bacillus icteroides,* regarded by some as the cause of yellow fever.

amaroid (am'a-roid), *n.* [L. *amarus,* bitter, + *-oid.*] A name proposed to designate those bitter substances which have a definite composition but do not belong to one of the recognized classes of compounds such as glucosides or alkaloids.

amaroidal (am-a-roi'dal), *a.* [*amaroid* + *-al.*] **1.** Somewhat bitter in taste.—**2.** In *pharm.,* resembling a bitter in properties.

Amasonia (am-a-sō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named for Thomas Amason, an early American traveler.] A genus of greenhouse shrubs from tropical America, of the family *Verbenaceæ:* sometimes grown for the long, persistent, hairy, yellow flowers. *A. calycina* is the only common species in the United States. There are about six species, but they are not much known in cultivation.

amastia (a-mas'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **ἀμαστία,* < *ἄμαστος,* without breasts, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μαστός,* breast.] Congenital absence of the nipples or of the entire breasts.

amasty (a-mās'ti), *n.* Same as ★*amastia.*

amaurosis, *n.*—**Intoxication amaurosis,** blindness due to the action of some systemic poison, such as alcohol or tobacco.

Amaurotic family idiocy, a form of idiocy accompanied by constant and irremediable retinal lesions causing blindness. *Lancet,* June 25, 1904.

amaxophobia (am-ak-sō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [Prop. ★*hamaxophobia,* < Gr. *ἅμαξα,* a wagon, + *-φοβία,* < *φοβεῖν,* fear.] A morbid fear of vehicles.

amazia (a-mā'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μαζός,* breast.] Congenital absence of the mammary glands.

Amazonian group, in *geol.,* a term applied to rocks of Cretaceous age along the Rio Purús, Brazil, and regarded as equivalent in part to the Upper Chalk or Maestrichtian of Europe.

Amazonianism (am-a-zō'ni-an-izm), *n.* The state or condition of Amazons; Amazonian customs and conditions which develop in a certain state of society; particularly, the supposed Amazonian revolution of the women against prevailing hetærism. *McLennan.*

Amazonism (am'a-zon-izm), *n.* The supposed supremacy and rule of women in primitive society: an interpretation of the facts of descent traced in the female line, and the consequent supremacy of the male relatives of the wife over her husband. *Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 338.

Amazonomachia (am″a-zon-ō-mak'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀμαζών, Amazon, + *μάχη,* fight.] In *Gr. antiq.,* a battle of Amazons. There were several of these mythic battles: (1) the invasion of Lycia by the Amazons; (2) the invasion of Phrygia by the Amazons; (3) the battle with Hercules, his 9th labor, in which Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons, was slain; (4) the battle with Theseus to liberate Antiope; (5) the battle at the close of the Trojan War, when the Amazons came to the assistance of Priam; (6) the invasion by the Amazons of the island of Leuce at the mouth of the Danube. Since it furnished many interesting arrangements of men, women, and horses in action, the Amazonomachia was a favorite subject with Greek artists. The finest representation of it now in existence is a series of



Amazonomachia, from a Sarcophagus in the Louvre.

bas-reliefs, in the British Museum, which was found in the ruins of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. It was often represented in the decoration of vases.

A.M.B. An abbreviation of the Latin *Artium Mechanicarum Baccalaureus,* Bachelor of the Mechanic Arts, a title conferred by some colleges.

ambach, *n.* Same as ★*ambatch.*

ambagiousness (am-bā'jus-nes), *n.* [*ambagious* + *-ness.*] The quality of being ambagious, roundabout, or indirect.

ambatch (am'bach), *n.* [See *ambash.*] The pith-tree of the Nile, *Æschynomene Elaphroxylon,* a thorny shrub or small tree of extraordinarily quick growth: a characteristic plant of the waters of tropical Africa. Its uncommonly light, spongy wood is used for floats and small rafts. See *ambash.*

ambeer, ambier (am'bēr), *n.* [Perhaps due in some way to *amber,* in allusion to its color.] Tobacco-juice. *Joaquin Miller.* [Local, U. S.]

amber2, *n.*—**Drawn amber,** amber which has been dragged out of the sea with nets and rakes.—**Pit amber,** amber mined from pits or diggings. It usually has a friable brown crust. Distinguished from *strand* and *sea amber,* from which this coating has been worn by the action of sea and sand.—**Sea amber,** amber washed up by the sea (from deposits under the sea or on the coast) or dredged from its depths. Also called *sea-stone.*—**Strand amber,** water-worn amber found on a coast or strand.

amber-beds (am'bėr-bedz), *n. pl.* A deposit of glauconitic sands of Lower Oligocene age, developed along the coast of the Baltic Sea near Königsberg, in the lower part of which is a band containing considerable quantities of amber. The sands carry marine fossils, but the amber incloses insects, spiders, and centipeds, together with the fruit, flowers, seeds, and leaves of a large number of land plants.

amberiferous (am-bėr-if'ėr-us), *a.* Amber-bearing or amber-producing.

The west coast of Denmark . . . is included in this *amberiferous* region. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 208.

amberite (am'bē-rīt), *n.* [*amber* + *-ite*2.] One of the modern explosives known as smokeless powders. It contains 40 per cent. of nitroglycerin, 56 per cent. of soluble guncotton, and 4 per cent. of camphor, vaseline, or some equivalent substance.

amber-jack (am'bėr-jak), *n.* A name given to large species of the genus *Seriola,* as *S. lalandi* and *S. dumerili.*

amberous (am'bėr-us), *a.* Amber-colored; like amber.

Its chambers paved with *amberous* lights.
The Century, Aug., 1890, p. 500.

amber-snail (am'bėr-snāl), *n.* A species of *Succinea.*

amber-tree, *n.* **2.** The extinct tree *Pinites succinifer,* which yielded most of the amber of the Baltic region.

ambiance (än-bi-äns'), *n.* [F. (*Nouveau Larousse*), < *ambiant* = E. *ambient.* The E. form would be **ambience.*] Environment: in *art,* the arrangement of accessories and surroundings to support the main effect intended.

ambiciliate (am-bi-sil'i-āt), *a.* [L. *ambi-,* on both sides, + NL. *ciliatus,* ciliate.] In *ichth.,* having the scales on both sides of the body edged with minute teeth. [Rare.]

Ambicolorate fish appear to be always what one may call '*ambiciliate*' also.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1894, p. 439.

ambicolorate (am-bi-kul'ọr-āt), *a.* [L. *ambi-,* on both sides, + *coloratus,* colored.] Having both sides of the body colored: applied specifically to abnormal examples of flatfishes, colored on both sides, which are normally white beneath. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1894, p. 435.

ambicoloration (am-bi-kul-ọ-rā'shon), *n.* [L. *ambi-,* on both sides, + *coloration.*] In *zoöl.,* the property or fact of having both sides colored. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1894, p. 432.

Ambient vein. See ★*vein.*

ambier, *n.* See ★*ambeer.*

ambilation (am-bi-lā'shon), *n.* [*ambi-* + (*re*)*lation.*] A relation in which every individual object of the universe of discourse stands to every other; a pene-coexistence.

ambisinistrous (am-bi-sin'is-trus), *a.* [L. *ambi-,* on both sides, + *sinister,* left.] Same as *ambilevous.*

ambital (am'bi-tal), *a.* [*ambit* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the ambitus or margin of the shell or test, as in echinoderms.

ambitty (am-bit'i), *a.* [Prob. a factory pron. of F. *invitré* (aṅ″vi″trā'), unvitrified, < *in-,* L. *in-,* neg., + *vitré,* < L. *vitrum,* glass.] In *glass-manuf.,* devitrified in the pot during the time it is being worked, as glass.

ambitus, *n.* **6.** In *Gregorian music,* the range or compass of a melody.—**7.** In the flat sea-urchins or echinoids, the peripheral or equatorial area of the test which is not transsected by the ambulacra.

Amblotheriidæ (am-blō-thē'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblotherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of primitive mammals in which the molars bear a tritubercular blade and a posterior talon: from the Jurassic of North America and Great Britain.

Amblotherium (am-blō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., for **Amblytherium,* < Gr. *ἀμβλύς,* sluggish, + *θηρίον,* wild beast.] The typical genus of the family *Amblotheriidæ:* regarded by some authors as synonymous with *Peraspalax, Phascolestes,* and *Stylodon.*

Amblycephalidæ (am-bli-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblycephalus* + *-idæ.*] A family of harmless tropical snakes found in South America and Asia. The pterygoids, which are widely separated from the quadrates, do not reach beyond the plane of the occipital condyle. On account of the size of the head, the species (about 30 in number) bear some resemblance to venomous snakes.

amblychromatic (am-bli-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμβλύς,* dim, + *χρῶμα,* color.] Feebly staining: applied to certain myelocytes occurring in marrow. Opposed to ★*trachychromatic.*

Amblygobius (am-bli-gō'bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς,* dull, blunt, + L. *gobius,* goby.] A genus of gobies in the East Indies.

amblyopia, *n.* Failing sight, as distinguished from amaurosis or total blindness.

amblyoscope (am'bli-ọ-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβλύς,* dim, dull, obtuse, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] A stereoscope each lateral half of which has independent motion, whereby a fusion of the two images can be effected under any conditions of divergence or convergence of the visual axes. *Lancet,* July 18, 1903.

amblypod (am'bli-pod), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβλύς,* blunt, + *πούς,* foot.] A member of the order *Amblypoda,* a group comprising a large number of extinct ungulates.

Amblypomacentrus (am″bli-pō-ma-sen'trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς,* dull, blunt, + *Pomacentrus.*] A name given to a section of the genus *Pomacentrus,* small reef-fishes known as *damsel-fishes* or *demoiselles.*

Amblyrhiza (am-bli-rī'zä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς,* blunt, + *ῥίζα,* root.] An extinct genus of rodents, allied to *Chinchilla,* from the Post-tertiary of the Antilles.

amblystegite (am-blis'tē-jīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβλύς,* blunt, + *στέγη,* roof, chamber, + *-ite*2. The name alludes to the form of the crystals.] A variety of hypersthene from the andesite of the Laacher See in the Eifel, originally described as an independent species.

Amblystomatidæ (am″bli-stō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblystoma*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] Same as *Amblystomidæ.*

amboceptor (am-bō-sep′tor), *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, + (*re*)*ceptor*.] A specific adaptation-product, the result of immunization, which unites the corresponding complement with the receptor of the cell or cellular product for which it has a special affinity. See ★*immunity*. Also *copula*, *desmon*, *fixator*, *immune body*, *intermediary body*, *preparator*.

The excessive or lateral chains, being useless to the cells in which they are produced, are cast off and appear in the body juices as intermediary bodies or 'ceptors,' which, according to their nature, are designated uniceptors (antitoxins, etc.) and *amboceptors* (intermediary bodies). *Science*, July 3, 1903.

Amboceœlia (am-bō-sē′li-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβων*, a raised edge, + *κοιλία*, belly.] A genus of small spire-bearing brachiopods with smooth or spinous valves: abundant in the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks.

Ambonychia (am-bō-nik′i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβων*, a raised edge, + *ὄνυξ*, talon.] The typical genus of the family *Ambonychiidæ*.

Ambonychiidæ (am-bō-ni-kī′i-dē), *n.* [NL., < *Ambonychia* + *-idæ*.] A family of pelecypod or acephalous mollusks. They have mytiliform shells with no auricle and with the anterior adductor muscle obsolete, no hinge-teeth, ligament external, and byssal gape small. It is highly characteristic of the early Silurian faunæ and has a few Devonian representatives.

Amboyna button or **pimple**. See ★*button*.

ambroid (am′broid), *n.* The trade-name of a substance made from the inferior pieces of amber. See the extract.

The inferior pieces of amber are made into what is called *ambroid*. The pieces are washed and dried, coated on the outside with some chemical, and are then moulded with the aid of heat and pressure.
Scientific American, Sept. 16, 1899.

ambrosia, *n.* 3. The food of certain wood-boring beetles, consisting of various hyphomycetous fungi found associated with the beetles in their galleries, and said by some authors to be propagated by them, each species of beetle using a particular species of fungus.

Their [ambrosia-beetles'] food consists not of wood, but of a substance to which the name *ambrosia* has been given, and which is a coating formed by certain minute fungi and propagated on the walls of their galleries by the beetles. The action of the fungus produces the characteristic stain in the wood.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1896, p. 421.

ambrosia-beetle (am-brō′zi-ă-bē″tl), *n.* Any one of a group of beetles of the family *Scolytidæ*, which burrow in the wood of different trees, and in their burrows cultivate certain fungi known as *ambrosia*. See ★*ambrosia*, 3. Thirty species belonging to 6 genera in the United States are known to have this habit.—**Cosmopolitan ambrosia-beetle**, a scolytid beetle of wide distribution, *Xyleborus saxeseni*.—**Oak ambrosia-beetle**, an American scolytid beetle, *Xyleborus affinis*.

Ambrosiaceæ (am-brō-zi-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Ambrosia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous, sympetalous plants of the order *Campanulales*, the ragweed family: chiefly distinguished from the *Asteraceæ*, in which it is included by many authors, by having the stamens (usually 5) separate, or the anthers merely connivent, so as not to be truly syngenesious. There are 8 genera and about 55 species, mostly American, coarse weeds, some bearing burs. *Ambrosia*, the ragweed, is the type, and the two other best-known genera are *Iva* and *Xanthium*.

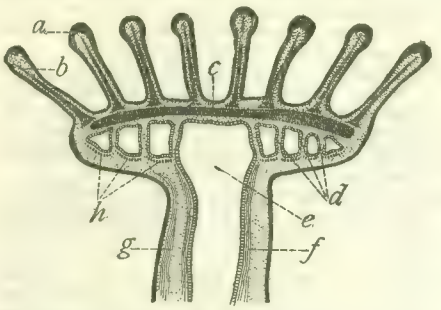
ambrosial, *a.* 2. Pertaining to the senses of taste and smell: a forced use.

While yet in the animal state man learns to enjoy the *ambrosial* senses in partaking of food and drink and in inhaling the air laden with many particles given off by natural bodies.
J. W. Powell, Amer. Ethnol. Rep., XIX. lix.

Ambrosian, *a.*—**Ambrosian hymn**, any hymn attributed to St. Ambrose (340–397) or his school. The title is generally considered as applying to twelve hymns characterized by their lack of rhythm and their austere simplicity. The 'Te Deum' commonly called 'Ambrosian' is thought now to be a translation of an ancient Greek hymn.

ambrosine (am′brō-sin), *n.* [< *amber* + *rosin*.] A resinous mineral found in the phosphate-beds near Charleston, South Carolina.

ambulacral, *a.* 2. Situated on the side which bears the ambulacra; hence, in *Stelleroidea* and *Crinoidea*, oral.—**Ambulacral brush**, in spatangoid sea-urchins, a structure consisting of an ordinary tube-foot of which the terminal disk is extraordinarily widened and carries a number of club-shaped or conical solid appendages, each supported by a calcareous rod. The brushes occur near the mouth and anus, and are said to play an important part in the taking in of food by stirring up the sand.—**Ambulacral fields**, the areas or divisions of the surface of an echinoderm which are covered by the ambulacra.—**Ambulacral foot**, one of the hollow adhesive locomotive organs of an echinoderm; a tube-foot or tentacle.—**Ambulacral pore**, one of the openings between adjacent ambulacral ossicles in star-



Longitudinal section through an ambulacral brush of a spatangoid (after Lovèn and Hamann). *a*, body epithelium; *b*, supporting-rod; *c*, supporting plate of the terminal disk; *d*, septa; *e*, canal of the water-vascular system; *f*, longitudinal muscles; *g*, nerve; *h*, circular muscle-fibers. Magnified. (Drawn from Lang's "Comparative Anatomy.")

fishes, or through the ambulacral plates in echinoids, for the passage of the canal which connects a tube-foot with its ampulla.

II. *n.* Same as *ambulacral ossicle* or *plate*.

ambulance, *n.*—**Veterinary ambulance**, a substantial, heavy wagon with horizontal bottom and a false removable floor which can be rolled in and out, used for conveying invalid and disabled horses. The sides are high and are fitted with slings, etc.

ambulance-chaser (am′bū-lans-chā″sèr), *n.* A person, either a lawyer or the agent of a lawyer, who follows up cases of accident in the streets and tries to induce the injured person to bring suit for damages. [Colloq.]

ambulancier (am-bū-lan-sēr′), *n.* [F. *ambulancier*, < *ambulance*, ambulance.] An ambulance surgeon or attendant. [Rare.]

Ambulatoria (am″bū-lā-tō′ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group or suborder of orthopterous insects, corresponding to the *Gressoria* or walkers, and including only the family *Phasmidæ*. See *Gressoria*.

Ambulatory school, in Sweden, a method of education resorted to on account of the sparse population of the country. See the extract.

In so sparsely populated a country the organization of education (which is both free and compulsory) is a special difficulty, which has been partly overcome by *ambulatory schools*, in which the teacher shifts his quarters twice a year or oftener within his district. The local management of education is part of the duties of the clergy, and this system seems to work without friction, though Sweden has her Nonconformists, perhaps because the latter are compelled to contribute to the support of the State Church. *Athenæum*, March 18, 1905, p. 333.

ame (ä′mā), *n.* [Jap. *ame*, a kind of jelly made of flour.] A form of glucose or starch sugar made in Japan by the action of barley malt upon rice paste. It is melted and molded into numerous fanciful shapes for sale.

amebic, *a.* See ★*amœbic*.

amebocyte, *n.* See ★*amœbocyte*.

ameed (ą-mēd), *v. t.* [*a*-[1] + *meed*.] To reward; recompense. *J. Barlow*, Columbiad, vii. 611.

ameen (ą-mēn′), *n.* [Ar. *'amīn*, faithful, trustworthy.] A person employed in a confidential capacity; a confidential servant or agent; an assistant; a bailiff, inspector, or intendant. [Anglo-Indian.]

Ameiurus, *n.* An earlier spelling of *Amiurus*.

Amelanchier (am-ē-lan′ki-ėr), *n.* [NL. (Medicus, 1789), from *Mespilus Amelanchier*, the Linnean name of the rock-medlar.] A genus of ornamental dicotyledonous shrubs or trees belonging to the family *Malaceæ* and including about 12 species widely distributed in North America, Europe, northern Africa, and eastern and southwestern Asia. They have alternate, simple, entire or serrate leaves, and usually racemose, white flowers with persistent sepals and obovate-oblong or spatulate petals contracted at the base into slender claws. The fruit is small, globose or pyriform, with sweet and juicy flesh. The rock-medlar of central Europe is *Amelanchier Amelanchier*. See *service-berry*, 3.

amelification (ą-mel″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [*amel* + L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] In *embryol.*, the formation of enamel in the developing tooth.

ameliorant (ą-mēl′yọ-rant), *n.* That which ameliorates, betters, or improves.

amelioration, *n.*—**Latent amelioration**, unperceived progress due to natural causes, for example, increase of population and migration, which makes possible artificial amelioration through conscious effort. *Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., II. 209.

ameloblast (ą-mel″ō-blȧst), *n.* [*amel* + Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ.] In *embryol.*, same as ★*adamantoblast*.

amemasu (ä′mą-mä′sū), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese name of *Salvelinus kundscha*, a trout common in streams of Kamchatka and occasionally taken in northern Japan.

Amen corner, a place in some Methodist churches, usually at one side of the pulpit, where formerly sat the deacons who led the responsive 'amens' during the service.

amenomania, *n.* See *amœnomania*.

Amentifloræ (ą-men-ti-flō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *amentum* (see *ament*) + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower (see *flower*).] In *phytogeog.*, the catkin-bearing division of the ecological group *Stigmaticæ*, consisting of *Salix*, *Populus*, and *Betula*.

amentulum (ą-men′tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *amentula* (-lă). [NL., dim. of *amentum*, ament.] The male inflorescence of *Sphagnum* compared to a diminutive catkin.

amenyl (am′en-il), *n.* The organic radical, C_5H_9, derived from amylene, C_5H_{10}.

American blight. See ★*blight*.—**American class**, a group of domesticated fowls including those breeds which have originated in the United States. These are the Plymouth Rocks, wyandottes, javas, American dominiques, and Jersey blues.—**American ★cockroach**, **★copper**, **★copper hind-wing**, **★dagger**, **★lappet**, **★locust**, **★pottery**, etc. See the nouns.—**American Protective Association**. See ★*protective*.—**American race**, in *anthrop.*, the primitive race of man inhabiting America. It is closely allied to the Mongol race, and is characterized by straight black hair, strong development of the malar bones and nose, and a skin which ranges from almost white to dark reddish brown in color. While the types of South and Central America are not well known, six fundamental types may be distinguished in North America and northern Mexico: (1) the Arctic type: short, with long and high head, very wide and flat face, and narrow nose, and of light color; (2) the Northwestern type: of moderate stature, with short head, wide face, broad and flat nose, and of darker color; (3) the Mississippi Valley type: tall, with moderately elongated head, wide face, broad and high hooked nose, and of reddish color; (4) the Southeastern type: very tall, with rounded and high head, wide face, and high hooked nose; (5) the Sonoran type: of moderate stature, with long, rather low head, delicate face, and of dark color; (6) the Mexican type: of moderate stature, with short head, moderately heavy face, and of dark color. A number of subtypes of these may be distinguished.—**American saw-fly**. See ★*saw-fly*.—**American scale**, in *numis.*, a measure of one sixteenth of an inch, used for indicating the sizes of coins.

Americana (ą-mer-i-kā′nă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Americanus*, American.] Books and papers relating to America, particularly to its early history, geography, etc.

Americanism, *n.* 5. A name applied to a series of opinions at variance with the policy and practice of the Roman Catholic Church, supposed for a time to be held by some members of that church, especially in the United States, and condemned by Pope Leo XIII. in 1899 in an apostolical letter addressed to Cardinal Gibbons. The chief points were: that in order to attract those who differ from her the church should shape her teachings more in accord with the spirit of the age; that larger individual independence be allowed; that the church should relax some of her ancient severity and make concessions to new opinions; that points of teaching which are of minor importance be omitted and others toned down; that the monastic orders are out of date and their vows have no moral value; and that there should be a separation between church and state in all countries and under all conditions.

We are unable to give approval to these views which, in this collective sense, are called by some *Americanism*. But if by this name are to be understood certain endowments of mind which belong to the American people, just as other characteristics belong to various other nations, and moreover by it is intended your politic condition and the laws and customs by which you are governed, there is no reason to take exception to the name.
Pope Leo XIII. to Cardinal Gibbons, in Amer. Cath. Quar. Rev., April, 1899.

Americanistic (ą-mer-i-kan-is′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an Americanist or to his science; carried on by Americanists: as, *Americanistic* research.

Americanitis (ą-mer-i-kan-ī′tis), *n.* Overweening national conceit in citizens of the United States, especially when shown or expressed by vulgar brag or noisy braggadocio.

The removal (from athletics, etc.) of the real dishonor so often revealed by the disqualification of men tainted with professionalism, less perfervid *Americanitis* at games and in celebrating victories, less newspaper exploitation, and a better regulation of the rapidly-growing pecuniary side of these spectacles — these yet remain to be accomplished.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 411.

Amerind (am′ę-rind″), *n.* and *a.* [A back-formation from *Amerindian* for *Amer(ican) Indian*.] Same as ★*Amerindian* (which see).

The tribal fraternities of the *Amerinds*.
An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. xlviii.

Amerindian (am-ę-rin′di-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [*Amer(ican)* + *Indian*.] Hence, by back-formation, *Amerind*. This word, with the associated forms *Amerind*, *Amerindic*, etc., was originally suggested by Dr. Charles P. G. Scott to Major J. W. Powell as a new but intelligible term

freed from the ambiguous and false associations of *Indian* and *American Indian*, and serving the need of a comprehensive term covering all the aboriginal tribes and languages of North and South America. The word was adopted by Major Powell and other ethnologists at Washington in 1898, and has been much used since. The formation of the word is analogous with that of *Eurasian, Eurasiatic, Eurafrican*, etc., of *aldehyde, albronze, chloroform, dyne, glycol*, etc., of *cosecant, cosine, cotangent*, etc., and of innumerable names of genera in zoölogy and botany.] **I.** *a.* American Indian, in the widest sense; of or pertaining to the aboriginal inhabitants of North and South America (the Amerinds) or their languages; Amerind.

The four worlds of widespread *Amerindian* mythology. *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1897–98, p. 835.

II. *n.* One of the aboriginal inhabitants of North and South America; an 'Indian' (without the ambiguity of that term); a 'red man'; an Amerind.

Amerindic (am-e-rin'dik), *a.* Amerindian in the most general sense, especially as applied to matters of ethnology or philology.

ameristic, *a.* **2.** In *bot.*, destitute of a meristem: applied to the prothalli of certain ferns which, being inadequately nourished, produce antheridia only.

Amerosporæ (am-e-ros'pō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μέρος*, part, + *σπορά*, seed.] A name applied by Saccardo to artificial divisions of various families and orders of fungi, especially those of the *Pyrenomycetes* and *Fungi Imperfecti*, to include the genera which have unicellular globose or short cylindric hyaline or colored spores.

amesial (a-mē'si-al), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *mesial.*] In *biol.*, not median. A median or unpaired organ in a bilateral organism may be said to be *amesial* in origin if it arises by the union of two bilateral rudiments.

ametabole (a-me-tab'ō-lē), *n.* Direct development without metabole or metamorphosis.

amethenic (am-e-then'ik), *a.* Noting an acid, $C_7H_{14}O_2$, formed by the oxidation of diamylene. It is a liquid with weak acid properties.

amethyst, *n.* **4.** A trade-name for certain artificial dyes of the azine class, as tetramethyl safranine and tetra-amyl safranine.—**Burnt amethyst,** amethyst obtained by burning out the color of smoky quartz, which is occasionally combined with the amethystine quartz.

ametœcious (a-me-tē'shius), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* -priv. + *μετά*, beyond, + *οἶκος*, house. Cf. *metœcious.*] Not changing its host: applied to parasitic plants. Compare *metœcious, heterœcious, heterœcism.*

amfibia, *n. pl.* A simplified spelling of *amphibia.*

amfibian, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *amphibian.*

amfibious, *a.* A simplified spelling of *amphibious.*

Amharan (am-har'an), *a.* and *n.* Same as ★*Amharic. Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 315.

Amharic, *n.* See ★*Abyssinian languages* (*a*).

amic (am'ik), *a.* [*am(ide)* + *-ic.*] Having the properties of an amide and also of an acid: usually employed in composition: as, *oxamic acid*, $CO_2H.CONH_2$. Same as *amidic.*

A. M. I. C. E. An abbreviation of *Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.*

Amici's telescope. See ★*telescope.*

amicrobic (a-mi-krō'bik), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *microbic.*] Not related to or caused by microbes: as, an *amicrobic* disease.

Amicruræ (am″i-krō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μικρός*, small, + *οὐρά*, tail. Cf. *Micruræ.*] A group of *Nemertini*, belonging to the family *Lineidæ*, characterized by the absence of a small filamentous tail: contrasted with *Micruræ.* The group includes the genera *Lineus* and *Euborlasia.*

amidah (a-mē'dä), *n.* [Heb., < *'amad*, stand.] The most solemn prayer in the Jewish liturgy, also known as the *shemonah 'esra* ('eighteen blessings'). It is repeated thrice daily, *sotto voce*, while standing. The prayer is composed of eighteen short prayers and praises which treat principally of resurrection, the restoration of Jerusalem, and the coming of the Messiah. Nothing should disturb the pious worshiper while he is engaged in this prayer.

amide, *n.*—**Amide powder,** an explosive mixture consisting of nearly equal parts of ammonium nitrate and niter, with a small amount of charcoal.

amidize (am'i-dīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *amidized*, ppr. *amidizing.* [*amid(e)* + *-ize*[1].] To treat cotton material (cellulose) with calcium chlorid and ammonia at a temperature of 100° C., in order to increase the affinity of the fiber for basic colors: not widely used.

amidmost (a-mid'mōst), *adv.* and *prep.* [*amid* + *-most.*] In the very middle; in the midst of. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. iv. 52.

amidoazobenzene (am″i-dō-az-ō-ben'zēn), *n.* [*amide* + *azo-* + *benzene.*] Same as ★*aminoazobenzene* and *aniline* ★*yellow.*

amidoazobenzol (am″i-dō-az-ō-ben'zōl), *n.* An azobenzene, $C_6H_5.N{=}N.C_6H_5$, into which an amido-(NH_2) group has been introduced: $C_6H_5.N{=}N.C_6H_4.NH_2$.

amidol (am'i-dōl), *n.* [*amide* + *-ol.*] A trade-name for the hydrochlorid of diaminophenol, used as a developer in photography. Its formula is $C_6H_3OH(NH_2)_2.2HCl$. The free base is unstable.

amidothiolactic (am″i-dō-thi-ō-lak'tik), *a.* Noting lactic acid which contains a thio (SH) and an amido (NH_2) group. Cysteïn ($C_2H_3(NH_2).(SH).COOH$) is generally regarded as an acid of this order.

amidoxime (am-i-dok'sim), *n.* [*amide* + *oxime.*] The general name for a class of compounds formed by the union of a nitrile with hydroxyl amine. They have the general formula $R{-}C(NH_2){:}NOH$. The amidoximes are usually crystalline but unstable compounds and have both basic and acid properties.

amidoxyl (am-i-dok'sil), *n.* [*amide* + *ox(ygen)* + *-yl.*] The univalent group NHOH, as in isobutyric *amidoxyl* nitrile, $(CH_3)_2C(NHOH)$-CN, which is formed by the addition of hydrocyanic acid to acetoxime.

A. M. I. E. E. An abbreviation of *Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.*

amigo (ä-mē'gō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *amicus*, a friend.] A friend: used specifically, in the Philippine Islands, for a native who is not hostile to the United States.

Amiichthys (am-i-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμία*, a kind of tunny, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of small cardinal fishes, of the family *Apogonidæ*, in Cuba.

amildar, *n.* Same as ★*amaldar.*

amimetic (a-mi-met'ik), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *mimetic.*] Not mimetic: applied to animals, especially insects, which do not mimic or resemble other species in coloration or behavior.

amimia, *n.*—**Amnesic amimia,** loss of appreciation of the significance of gestures.—**Ataxic amimia,** aphasia with inability to make gestures.

amin (am'in), *n.* Same as *amine.*

aminic (a-min'ik), *a.* [*amine* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to an amine or to the amino group: as, *aminic* nitrogen.

amino (am'i-nō), *a.* [Orig. combining form of *amine.*] Containing the group NH_2: as, *amino*-acetic acid. The word is also used as a prefix or in compound words with the same meaning. Often written, incorrectly, *amido.*—**Amino explosive,** an explosive containing an amino compound, usually in the form of a nitrate, as the nitrate of aminoacetic acid, $CH_2NH_2CO_2H.HNO_3$.

aminoazobenzene (am″i-nō-az-ō-ben'zēn), *n.* [*amine* + *azo-* + *benzene.*] A yellow crystalline compound, $C_6H_5N{:}NC_6H_4NH_2$, formed by warming diazoaminobenzene with aniline hydrochlorid and aniline. Some of its derivatives are valuable dyes. Also called, less correctly, ★*amidoazobenzene.*

aminoform (a-min'ō-fôrm), *n.* [*amine* + *-form.*] Hexamethylene tetramine. Same as ★*cystogen*, ★*urotropin*, and ★*formin.*

aminoglutaric (am″i-nō-glō-tar'ik), *a.* [*amine* + *glutaric.*] Pertaining to glutamic acid in a relation indicated by the specific prefix.—**Aminoglutaric acid** a colorless, dextrorotatory compound, $HOOCCH(NH_2)CH_2CH_2COOH$, prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on certain constituents of wheat gluten. It crystallizes in trimetric tetrahedra, melts at 202° C., and is also called *α-aminoglutaric acid* or *α-glutamic acid.*

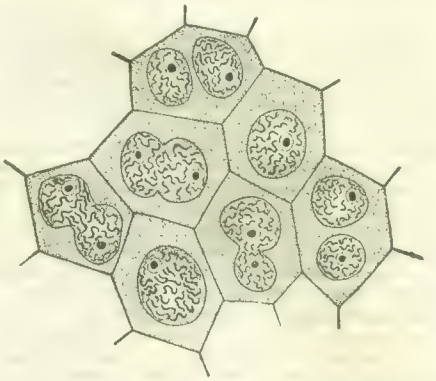
aminolysis (am-i-nol'i-sis), *n.* [*amine* + Gr. *λύσις*, dissolving.] In *chem.*, the decomposition of a substance when involving a taking up of the elements of ammonia.

Amish (am'ish or ä'mish), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Omish*; < **Ammisch*, < *Amman* (see def.), < *amman*, dial. form of *amtmann*, officer: see *amman.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Jacob Amman (see next) or to his followers or their sect.

II. *n.* A sect of the Mennonites which arose in the 17th century in Switzerland, named from its leader, Jacob Amman. He insisted on the strict use of the ban, and went so far as to repudiate the use of buttons and shaving as things of the world. The Amish Church in the United States numbers about 12,000 followers. They are also called *Hookers* from their use of hooks in their clothing.

Amishman (ām'ish- or ä'mish-man), *n.* [*Amish* + *man.*] A member of the Amish sect of the Mennonites. See ★*Amish.*

amitosis (am-i-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. +



Amitosis.

Group of cells with amitotically dividing nuclei; ovarian follicular epithelium of the cockroach. (Wheeler.)

μίτος, thread, + *-osis.*] In *cytol.*, direct cell-division, akinesis or karyostenosis, as opposed to the indirect form of division (mitosis, karyokinesis, which see): so called from the absence of thread-like figures in the nucleus.

amitotic (am-i-tot'ik), *a.* Exhibiting amitosis; relating to amitosis.

amitotically (am-i-tot'i-kal-i), *adv.* By amitosis or direct division of cells without preliminary karyokinesis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 514.

Amitra (am'i-trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμιτρος*, without girdle or head-band, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μίτρα*, a girdle, a head-band: see *miter.*] A genus of deep-sea snail-fishes, of the family *Liparididæ*, lacking ventral fins.

Amitrichthys (am-i-trik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμιτρος*, without girdle, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A subgenus of deep-sea snail-fishes of the family *Liparididæ.*

Amitrinæ (am-i-trī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amitra* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Liparididæ*, lacking ventral fins: typified by the genus *Amitra.*

amixia (a-mik'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμιξία*, < *ἄμικτος*, unmingled, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μικτός*, < *μιγνύναι*, mix.] In *biol.*, cessation of interbreeding between races or varieties.

amixis (a-mik'sis), *n.* [NL., < *ἀ-* priv. + *μῖξις*, mingling.] Same as ★*amixia.*

When we reflect that species extinct elsewhere must have survived locally, and add to these those local forms which owe their origin to *amixis*, we cease to be astonished at the enormous number of species of Lepidoptera which we find on the earth at the present day.

Eimer (trans.), Organic Evolution, p. 131.

amly (am'li), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The larva of the hellgrammite-fly, *Corydalis cornuta* (*Corydalus cornutus*). [Rhode Island.]

A. M. M. An abbreviation of *Artium Mechanicarum Magister*, Master of Mechanic Arts: a degree conferred by some institutions.

ammelide (am'e-lid), *n.* [*ammel-in* + *-ide.*] A monamide of cyanuric acid having the formula $(CN)_3(OH)_2NH_2$. It is formed from ammeline by heating the latter with sulphuric acid. Also called *melanurenic acid.*

ammeline (am'e-lin), *n.* [Metathetic form of *melamine.*] The diamide, $(CN)_3OH(NH_2)_2$ of cyanuric acid. It forms microscopic needles which are very difficultly soluble in water. It is a weak base.

ammine (am'in), *n.* See *metal-ammonia compounds*, under ★*ammonia.*

ammiolite (am'i-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἄμμιον*, cinnabar in its sandy state (< *ἄμμος*, sand), + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral from mines in Chile, earthy in texture and of a red color: supposed to be an impure antimoniate of copper mixed with cinnabar.

ammodyte, *n.* **3.** In *bot.*, a plant growing habitually in sandy places.

ammonal (am'ō-nal), *n.* A high explosive mixture consisting of 3 parts of ammonium nitrate and 1 part of aluminium.

ammonia, *n.* The great value of ammonia as a fertilizer, chiefly in the form of ammonium sulphate, renders the question of its supply on a large scale one of much importance. Until recent years it was obtained mainly from the watery ammoniacal liquor which is a by-product of the manufacture of coal-gas for illuminating purposes.

This source of supply has been seriously threatened by the extension, especially in the United States, of the use of carbureted water-gas, in making which little or no ammonia is obtained. Notable improvements, however, have been made in methods for the recovery of ammonia from the waste gases of coke-ovens, shale-works, and blast-furnaces, and very considerable amounts are now obtained from these previously neglected sources. One of the most interesting results secured with the aid of the high temperature of the modern electric furnace is the synthetical production of ammonia from the nitrogen of atmospheric air and the hydrogen of water. Carbon in the form of coke is mixed with lime and the mixture intensely heated in the presence of atmospheric nitrogen, giving rise to carbon-monoxid gas and calcium cyanamide ($CaCN_2$). The latter, heated with water under pressure, yields calcium carbonate and ammonia ($CaCN_2 + 3H_2O = CaCO_3 + 2NH_3$). It appears that cyanamide itself may serve, when used directly as a fertilizer, to furnish assimilable nitrogen to growing plants.—**Albuminoid ammonia,** the ammonia formed by the decomposition of organic matter when water, sewage, or other substances are distilled with an alkaline solution of potassium permanganate. The determination of albuminoid ammonia is used to secure information as to the amount of nitrogenous organic matter in potable waters or in sewage.—**Ammonia coil,** in *refrigeration,* a special kind of gas-piping bent into a coil and used in conveying and cooling ammonia.—**Ammonia condenser,** a large coil of pipe built up with the proper fittings, used in cooling and condensing hot ammonia gas as it comes from the compressor. Two types are in use. In one, called a *surface condenser,* the gas passes through the coil while cold water flows in a film over the outside surface of the pipes. In the other, called a *pipe condenser,* double pipes, one within the other, are built up as a coil, the ammonia gas traveling through the smaller inside pipe and the cold water flowing in the opposite direction through the larger pipe, cooling the ammonia gas and condensing it to a liquid which, when allowed to expand, may be used in making ice or cooling a cold-storage plant.—**Ammonia fittings,** couplings, elbows, tees, and other pipe-fittings of special shape, size, and weight adapted to pipes used in conveying ammonia as a liquid or a gas. See ★*pipe-fitting.*—**Ammonia-nitrate process.** See ★*process.*—**Ammonia-soda process,** the chief method by which at present carbonate of soda is made from common salt. Its essential feature is the action of ammonia and carbon dioxid upon strong brine under considerable pressure. Invented in practical form by E. Solvay.—**Ammonia type,** in *chem.,* the structure characteristic of the molecule of ammonia and analogous compounds, an atom of nitrogen or some other triad element united to three monad atoms or radicals of electropositive character. Thus trimethylamine, $N(CH_3)_3$, and tri-ethylphosphine, $P(C_2H_5)_3$, are compounds of the ammonia type.—**Aqua ammoniæ** (ammonia gas dissolved in water) is used by textile-colorists for neutralizing acids and when an alkali of milder character than caustic soda or potash is desired, as in the neutralizing of Turkey-red oil. It is also used as a fixing agent for certain metallic mordants.—**Mercuric chlorid and ammonia process.** See ★*process.*—**Metal-ammonia compounds,** in *chem.,* a large and complex series of substances formed by the union of ammonia in different proportions with the salts of certain metals, as platinum, cobalt, and copper, new compound radicals being thus produced. The term *ammine* (not to be confounded with *amine*) has been proposed for these substances.

ammoniater (a-mō′ni-ā-tėr), *n.* [★*ammoniate, v.* (< *ammonia*), + *-er*[1].] A substance which supplies ammonia to a compound fertilizer.

ammonioplatinic (a-mō″ni-ō-pla-tin′ik), *a.* Derived from ammonium and platinum.—**Ammonioplatinic chlorid,** ammonium chloroplatinate $(NH_4)_2PtCl_6$, the double chlorid of platinum and ammonium: a sparingly soluble yellow crystalline precipitate often used as the form in which to determine, in chemical analysis, ammonia or its constituent nitrogen.

ammonite[2] (am′ō-nīt), *n.* [*ammon(ium)* + *-ite*[2].] A name applied to certain explosive materials, patented by Favier, containing ammonium nitrate with other substances, chiefly nitro- or dinitro-naphthalene.

ammoniticone (am-mō-nit′i-kōn), *n.* and *a.* [*Ammonites* + *cone.*] **I.** *n.* A cone-shaped shell coiled in one plane, as in an ammonite; the shell of an ammonite, ceratite, or goniatite.

II. *a.* Having a close-coiled symmetrical shell, as the ammonoid cephalopods.

ammonitiform (am-ō-nit′i-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *ammonites,* ammonite, + L. *forma,* form.] Resembling an ammonite in shape, as the young of certain *Gasteropoda.*

ammonitoid (a-mon′i-toid), *a.* and *n.* [*ammonit(e)* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Related or belonging to the ammonites or *Ammonoidea;* resembling an ammonite. *Zittel* (trans.), Textbook of Paleon., I. 547.

II. *n.* An ammonite (which see) or amomnoid.

ammonium, *n.*—**Ammonium bichromate,** ammonium pyrochromate ($(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_7$). By heating this salt nitrogen gas may be obtained, in accordance with the reaction $(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_7 = Cr_2O_3 + 4H_2O + N_2$.—**Ammonium carbonate,** $(NH_4)_2CO_3$, a commercial salt valuable in wool-scouring and also used in medicine and in common smelling-salts.—**Ammonium chlorid,** sal ammoniac, NH_4Cl. It is usually prepared from ammonium sulphate by heating with common salt, the ammonium chlorid subliming, and is used to some extent in the exciting fluid of the Leclanché galvanic cell, in the production of mordants, etc. It is obtained on a great scale as a by-product of the Solvay or ammonia process for making soda from common salt—in this case used to recover ammonia, which is again applied in a renewal of the process.—**Ammonium chloroplatinate.** See ★*ammonioplatinic chlorid.*—**Ammonium hydrate.** See ★*ammonium hydroxid.*—**Ammonium hydroxid,** in *chem.,* the form in which ammonia is assumed to exist when dissolved in water, $NH_4.HO$, resulting from the action of NH_3 and H_2O upon each other. The solution, the ordinary liquid ammonia of commerce, behaves in many respects like the solution of caustic soda (NaHO) or caustic potash (KHO), but decomposes, on being heated, into gaseous ammonia and water. Recent investigations of the physical properties of the solution make it very doubtful whether the hydroxid has any real existence. Often improperly called *ammonium hydrate.*—**Ammonium magnesium phosphate,** in *chem.,* a slightly soluble crystalline salt ($NH_4MgPO_4.6H_2O$) frequently resorted to in chemical analysis as the form in which to separate magnesium from other substances. It is often met with as a constituent of urinary calculi.—**Ammonium nitrate,** in *chem.,* the salt formed by the union of ammonia and nitric acid ($NH_3 + HNO_3 = NH_4.NO_3$), chiefly noteworthy as the source from which, by cautiously heating it somewhat above its melting-point, nitrogen monoxid or nitrous oxid, the so-called laughing-gas, is prepared for use as a gaseous anesthetic, most commonly by dentists.—**Ammonium persulphate,** a salt ($(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$) sparingly used in the development of photographic pictures.—**Ammonium phosphomolybdate,** in *chem.,* a salt of the composition $(NH_4)_3PO_4 + 12MoO_3$, appearing as a bright-yellow crystalline precipitate insoluble in a nitric-acid solution of ammonium molybdate. It is very commonly used in analytical processes as the form in which to separate the radical of orthophosphoric acid, for the determination of this radical or of the phosphorus it contains, and is of great value in connection with the analysis of fertilizers and of steel.—**Ammonium picrate,** a substance crystallizing in bright-yellow needles, burning on the application of flame, but exploding by shock less easily than other picrates: used in the preparation of Brugère's and Abel's powders.—**Ammonium platinochlorid.** Same as ★*ammonioplatinic chlorid.*—**Ammonium sulphate,** in *chem.,* the salt formed by the union of ammonia and sulphuric acid ($2NH_3 + H_2SO_4 = (NH_4)_2SO_4$). It is prepared on a larger scale than any other ammonium salt, chiefly for use as a fertilizer or an ingredient of mixed fertilizers. See ★*ammonia.*—**Metal-ammonium compounds,** in *chem.,* substances in which a metal may be viewed as replacing part or all of the hydrogen of the radical ammonium: as, dimercurammonium chlorid, $NH_{g_2}Cl$, which may be considered as ammonium chlorid, NH_4Cl, with the 4 atoms of monad hydrogen replaced by 2 atoms of dyad mercury.

ammono-acid (a-mō″nō-as′id), *n.* A compound which in solution in liquid ammonia conducts itself in a manner analogous to the conduct of ordinary acids in water: as, acetamide, CH_3CONH_2, which reacts with the ammono-base, KNH_2, giving potassium acetamide, CH_3CONHK, and ammonia.

ammono-base (a-mō′nō-bās″), *n.* A compound which conducts itself in a solution in liquid ammonia as an ordinary base conducts itself in aqueous solution and which contains the group $—NH_2$ in place of the hydroxyl, OH, of an ordinary base: as, potassium amide, KNH_2.

ammono-basic (a-mō-nō-bā′sik), *a.* Designating a compound related to an ammono-salt in a manner analogous to the relation of a basic salt to the salt from which it is derived: that is, an ammono-salt in which a part of the acid groups have been replaced by NH_2 as OH replaces acid groups in the formation of ordinary basic salts.

ammonoid, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Ammonoidea.*

ammonol (am′ō-nōl), *n.* The trade-name of a remedy said to consist of acetanilid, sodium bicarbonate, and ammonium carbonate. It is antipyretic and analgesic.

ammonolysis (am-ō-nol′i-sis), *n.* The decomposition of an ammono-salt in liquid ammonia in a manner analogous to the hydrolysis of salts in water.

ammono-salt (a-mō′nō-sâlt″), *n.* A compound formed together with ammonia by the action of an ammono-acid on an ammono-base in a solution in liquid ammonia.

Ammon's horn. Same as *cornu Ammonis.*

ammotherapy (am-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἄμμος,* sand, + *θεραπεία,* medical treatment.] The employment of sand-baths in the treatment of disease.

ammunition-conveyer (am-ū-nish′ọn-kọn-vā″ėr), *n.* In a man-of-war, a mechanical appliance, moved by power, for transporting ammunition horizontally from the magazines to the bottom of the ammunition-hoists.

ammunition-hoist (am-ū-nish′ọn-hoist), *n.* A mechanical contrivance, worked by hand or power, by means of which ammunition is lifted from the magazines or passages in the lower parts of a war-ship and delivered in the vicinity of the guns, or on the decks upon which they are placed.

ammunition-passage (am-ū-nish′ọn-pas″āj), *n.* A passage arranged in the lower parts of a war-ship, beneath the protective deck, through which ammunition is transported from the magazines to the places from which it is sent up through the decks to the guns above.

ammunition-room (am-ū-nish′ọn-rōm), *n.* Any compartment on a war-ship in which ammunition is stored for use: usually made water-tight and provided with means for flooding with water in case of fire on board. The term includes magazines, shell-rooms, and fixed-ammunition rooms.

ammunition-scuttle (am-ū-nish′ọn-skut″l), *n.* In a man-of-war, a scuttle in a deck or in the bulkhead of a magazine through which ammunition is passed on its way to the guns. See *scuttle*[2], *n.*, 1.

Amnemonic agraphia. See ★*agraphia.*

amnesia, *n.*—**Auditory amnesia,** word-deafness.

Amnesic amimia. See ★*amimia.*

Amnigenia (am-ni-jē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *amnis,* a river, + *-genus,* -born.] A genus of extinct pelecypod mollusks or clams allied to the family *Unionidæ* and believed to be of fresh- or brackish-water habitat. *Amnigenia Catskillensis* is a characteristic fossil in the brackish-water Oneonta sandstones lying at the base of the Catskill formation.

amnio-allantoic (am″ni-ō-al-an-tō′ik), *a.* Concerning or pertaining to the presence of an amnion and an allantois.

amnion, *n.* 5. In echinoderms, the sac in the pluteus larva inclosing the developing echinus.—**True amnion,** the inner of the two embryonic envelops in reptiles, birds, and mammals, as opposed to the outer or false amnion.

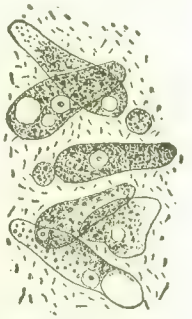
amniote (am′ni-ōt), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *amniotus,* < *amnion,* amnion.] **I.** *a.* Possessing an amnion; amniotic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Amniota.*

Amniotic band, a cord-like formation on the inner surface of the amnion, sometimes constricting a limb of the fetus.—**Amniotic cord,** in ruminants, a band of tissue persisting for a time after the closure of the amnion and chorion, and connecting these two structures.—**Amniotic dropsy.** See ★*dropsy.*

amniotitis (am″ni-ō-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., irreg. (after *amniote*) < Gr. *ἀμνίον,* amnion, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the amnion.

Amœba coli or **dysenteriæ,** an amœboid organism believed to be causative of one form of dysentery.



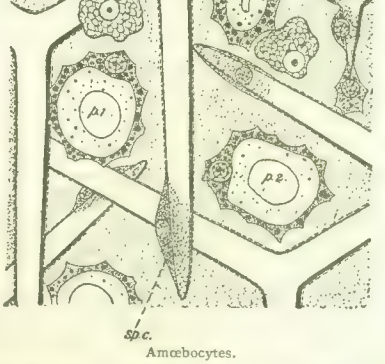
Amœba coli. (Magnified.)

amœbiasis (a-mē-bi-ā′sis), *n.* Morbid condition induced by the presence of amœbæ.

amœbic (a-mē′bik), *a.* [*amœba* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by the presence of *amœbæ.* Also *amebic.*—**Amœbic colitis,** inflammation of the large intestine caused by the presence of *Amœba coli* or *dysenteriæ*; amœbic dysentery. *Jour. Exper. Med.,* VI. 167.—**Amœbic dysentery,** a form of dysentery due to the presence of *Amœba coli* or *dysenteriæ* in the intestine. See *dysentery. Jour. Exper. Med.,* VI. 89.

Amœbida (a-mē′bi-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba* + *-ida.*] An order of *Rhizopoda.* They have lobose pseudopodia, are with or without a shell, have one or more nuclei, and usually have a contractile vacuole. It includes the families *Amœbidæ, Arcellidæ,* and *Euglyphidæ.*

amœbocyte (a-mē′bọ-sīt), *n.* [NL. *amœba* +



Amœbocytes.

Body wall of *Clathrina coriacea,* Mont., seen from the inside in the region of the oscular rim, showing pores (*p. 1., p. 2.*),—the collar-cells removed to show the underlying parenchyma. *am.c,* amœbocyte; *ap.f.c.,* apical formative cell; *b.f.c.,* basal formative cell; *sp.c.,* spicule cell, or scleroblast. (From Lankester's "Zoölogy.")

Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] An amœboid cell or corpuscle, usually of rounded or lobose shape (frequently packed with granules or sometimes with particles of pigment), found everywhere among the cells and tissues and in the cavities of various invertebrate animals. Such cells are known also, from their vagrant habits, as *wandering cells*. In some organisms, as sponges, they give rise to the genital products, and they are also probably concerned with the functions of nutrition and excretion. Also spelled *amebocyte*.

amœbocytogenous (ạ-mē″bō-sī-toj′e-nus), *a.* [NL., < *amœba* + Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-γενης*, -producing.] In *pathol.*, relating to or producing amœbocytes.

Amœbogeniæ (ạ-mē-bō-jen′i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *amœba* + *-genus*, producing.] A group of *Sporozoa* having amœboid sporozoites: equivalent to *Myxosporidia*.

Amœbosporidia (ạ-mē″bō-spō-rid′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *amœba* + Gr. *σπορά*, seed, + *-idia*.] A group of *Gregarinida* which have a multinucleate amœboid form and increase by direct division or by falciform young coming from spores. They are found in the Malpighian tubules of some beetles. Same as ★*Schizogregarinæ*.

amok (ä′mŏk), *a.* and *n.* [Malay *āmok*, *āmoq*, pron. ä′mǫ̊k or ä′mǫ̊h: see *amuck*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *amuck* (but a form nearer the original). See *amuck*.

II. *n.* An affray in which one or more persons (Malays) run amuck. See the quotation.

An *amok* took place last night, by a Malay, which resulted in the loss of his own life and the wounding of 16 persons.
Straits Times, quoted in Giles's Glossary of Reference.

amok (ä′mŏk), *v. i.* To run amuck (which see).

amora (ạ-mō′rạ), *n.*; pl. *amoraim* (am-ō-rä′im). [Heb. *'amōra*, expounder, < Heb. Aram. *'amar*, say, speak.] 1. An officer who stood beside a public teacher or lecturer and announced in a loud voice, in popular language, what the teacher had just uttered in a low voice in academic language: otherwise called 'translator' or 'interpreter.'—2. One of the expounders of the Mishnah, successors of the tannaim. The expositions of these rabbis and the Mishnah constitute the oral law called *Talmud*. The period of the amoraim began after the death of Rabbi Judah ha-Nasi (the Prince Judah), about 200 A. D., and extended to about 500 A. D.

amoral (ā-mor′ạl), *a.* [*a-*18 + *moral*.] Devoid of moral quality; neither moral nor immoral; non-moral. *R. L. Stevenson*, in Longman's Mag., I. 70. *N. E. D.*

amorfous, *a.* A simplified spelling of *amorphous*.

Amorgan (a-môr′gạn), *a.* [L. *Amorgus*, *Amorgos*, < Gr. *Ἀμοργός*.] Of or pertaining to Amorgos, one of the Cyclades, a group of islands in the Ægean Sea, or to an ancient civilization, preceding that of Mycenæ, shown by numerous remains which have been found by recent excavators. Amorgos is noted as the residence of the Greek poet Simonides (7th century B. C.) and for the production in ancient times of a very fine kind of flax which was woven into garments and dyed red.

The material employed, and the simple form of the vase, seem to show that it belongs to the later prae-Myccnean or *Amorgan* period.
A. J. Evans, in Jour. Hell. Studies, XVII. 350.

Amorgian (a-môr′gi-ạn), *a.* Same as *Amorgan*.

amorism (am′ō-rizm), *n.* [L. *amor*, love, + *-ism*.] Love-making tendencies or disposition; amatory intrigue; gallantry.

Full of the romance and colour and sparkle of that curious life—half old-world Spanish, half topsy-turvy Oriental in its fatalism and passionate *amorism*—which was to be found in California.
Athenæum, Jan. 17, 1903, p. 77.

amorist, *n.* 2. One who is given to writing love-sonnets or -songs.

The Angel determines all conceptions of the poet, who is imagined as a mild and amiable *amorist*.
Athenæum, April 1, 1905, p. 390.

amoristic (am-ō-ris′tik), *a.* [*amorist* + *-ic*.] Amatory. *The Academy*, April 9, 1881.

Amorphophallus (a-môr-fō-fal′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμορφος*, shapeless, + *φαλλος*, phallus.] A giant plant of the family *Araceæ* from the eastern tropics, grown as a curiosity in hothouses. It has immense spathes containing many ill-smelling flowers. The three most commonly cultivated species are *A. Rivieri* (commonly called ★*devil's-tongue*), *A. campanulatus*, and *A. giganteus*. See cut in next column.

amorphophyte (ạ-môr′fō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμορφος*, shapeless, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant with flowers of irregular or anomalous form. *Necker*.

amorphose (ạ-môr′fōs), *a.* Amorphous. [Rare.]



Amorphophallus campanulatus.
(After figure in Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

amorphozoary (ạ-môr-fō-zō′ạ-ri), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμορφος*, formless, + NL. *zoarium*, q. v.] An irregular or shapeless animal growth, as a sponge or a colonial cœlenterate.

amorphus (ạ-môr′fus), *n.*; pl. *amorphi* (-fī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀμορφος*, shapeless.] In *teratol.*, a mole or shapeless monster.

amortisseur (ä-môr-ti-sėr′), *n.* [F., < *amortir*, deaden: see *amortize*.] In *elect.*, an induction motor secondary winding located in the pole-faces of the magnet-field of electric machines to dampen any tendency to oscillation. It usually consists of a 'squirrel cage,' or number of copper bars passing through the field-iron and connected with each other by end-rings.

amortizable (ạ-môr′ti-zạ-bl), *a.* That can be or is intended to be amortized or extinguished: as, a debt *amortizable* in ten years.

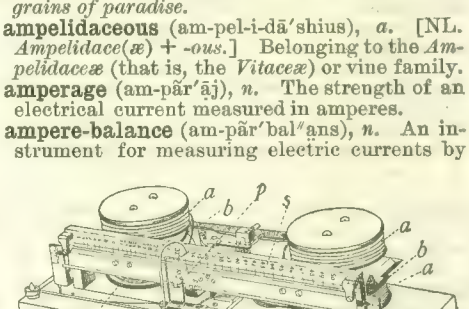
amotion, *n.* 3. In *law*: (*a*) An unlawful taking of chattels. (*b*) The act of turning out an owner of an estate in land before the termination of his estate. (*c*) In corporations, removal of an official of a corporation before the expiration of the term for which he was appointed.

amoyong (ä-mō′yong), *n.* [Tagalog **amoyong*, Bisaya *amoyon*, < Tagalog *amoy*, scent.] A name in the Philippines of *Fissistigma fulgens* (*Melodorum fulgens* of Hooker and Thompson), a large woody climber or small tree of the custard-apple family, having tawny-orange colored flowers and pod-like fruit inclosing a number of cinnamon-colored, somewhat aromatic seeds, which are administered medicinally in the Philippines under the name of *grains of paradise*.

ampelidaceous (am-pel-i-dā′shius), *a.* [NL. *Ampelidace(æ)* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the *Ampelidaceæ* (that is, the *Vitaceæ*) or vine family.

amperage (am-pār′ạj), *n.* The strength of an electrical current measured in amperes.

ampere-balance (am-pār′bal″ạns), *n.* An instrument for measuring electric currents by



Ampere-balance.

a, *a*, fixed coils, between which are moving coils, *b*, *b*, brought to a balance by sliding weight, *w*, on which is index, *p*, indicating on scale, *s*.

means of the attraction between a fixed coil, through which the current flows, and a movable balanced coil which forms a part of the same circuit.

ampere-hour (am-pār′our), *n.* In *elect.*, a unit of quantity, the electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one hour. It is equal to 3,600 coulombs.

Ampère's frame, rule. See ★*frame*, ★*rule*.

ampere-turns (am-pār′tėrnz″), *n. pl.* A measure of the magnetizing power, or magnetomotive force, of a current of electricity in a conducting-coil, equal to the product of a number of turns in the coil by the current (in amperes) passing through it.

ampharkyochrome (am-fär′ki-ō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *ἄρκυς*, net, + *χρῶμα*, color.] In *neurol.*, a cell in which the nodal points of the nucleus are connected by deeply staining bands or bridges.

ampheclexis (amf-ek-lek′sis), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *ἐκλεξις*, selection: see *eclectic*.] Sexual selection on the part of both male and female. Compare ★*gyneclexis* and ★*andreclexis*. *Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 361.

amphiaster, *n.* 3. [*l. c.*] A sponge-spicule consisting of a straight axis with a whorl of rays near each end.

amphibia, *n. pl.*, 2. Boulinger divides the *Amphibia* into four orders, *Stegocephalia*, *Apoda*, *Caudata*, and *Ecaudata*, the last three being the same as the *Gymnophiona*, *Urodela*, and *Anura* of other writers, but bearing the names originally applied to them. Recent researches emphasize the distinctness of the *Stegocephalia* and show that they approach reptiles in some structural features. On this account it has been proposed by Seeley to place the two in one class, while Credner would unite the *Stegocephalia* with the *Rhynchocephalia*. The order *Stegocephalia* is variously divided into from 2 to 5 suborders, mainly on characters furnished by the vertebræ.

amphibichnite (am″fi-bik′nīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀμφίβιος*, amphibious, + *ἴχνος*, track: see *ichnite*.] A fossil marked by tracks of amphibia.

amphibole, *n.*—**Soda amphibole**, a variety of amphibole, or a species of the amphibole group, characterized by the presence of sodium as a prominent constituent: the species riebeckite, glaucophane, arfvedsonite, and barkevikite belong here.

amphibolic[1], *a.* 2. Ambiguous; of a doubtful nature.—**Amphibolic fistula**, an opening made in the gall-bladder of an animal for the purpose of obtaining bile for physiological study. The common bile-duct is left intact, so that when the external opening is plugged the bile may flow away through the duct.

amphibolitic (am-fib-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [*amphibolite* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, same as *amphibolic*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geology, p. 804.

amphibolization (am″fi-bōl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [*amphibolize* + *-ation*.] In *geol.*, the metamorphic process by which minerals of the amphibole group are produced in rocks by the alteration of other minerals.

amphibrachic (am-fi-brak′ik), *a.* [*amphibrach* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the amphibrach; characterized by amphibrachs. *Scripture*, Elements of Experimental Phonetics, p. 510.

amphicarpium (am-fi-kär′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *amphicarpia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, an archegonium that persists after fertilization as a fruit-envelop.

amphicarpogenous (am-fi-kär-poj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-γενής*, -producing.] In *bot.*, developing the fruit above ground and subsequently burying it, as the peanut.

Amphicerus (am-fis′ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1861), < Gr. *ἀμφικερως*, two-horned.] A genus of bostrychid beetles peculiar to North America. *A. bicaudatus* is known in the United States as the apple-twig borer. It frequently injures apple-orchards by boring into the small twigs and causing them to break off. It also injures the canes of the grapes.

Amphichelydia (am″fi-ke-lid′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *χέλυς* (stem *χελυ-*, assumed to be *χελυδ-*), a tortoise.] A name introduced by Lydekker and redefined by Baur as a suborder to include fossil turtles or chelonians having free nasals, a squamosoparietal arch, pelvis not ankylosed to the carapace or plastron, and an intergular shield. At present it embraces only a single family, the *Pleurosternidæ*, containing several generalized forms from the Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary rocks.

amphicondylous (am-fi-kon′di-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *κόνδυλος*, a joint or knob (see *condyle*).] Having two condyles or articular facets, as the skull of mammals and batrachians: contrasted with ★*monocondylous*.

amphicotyledon (am″fi-kot-i-lē′dọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + NL. *cotyledon*.] The cotyledons when united so as to form a cup. *De Vries*.

amphicreatinine (am-fi-krē-at′i-nin), *n.* [*amphi-* + *creatinine*.] A base, $C_8H_{12}N_7O_4$, found in small amount in lean meat. It forms bright-yellow crystals and resembles creatine in its properties.

amphictyonian (am-fik-ti-ō′ni-ạn), *a.* Same as *amphictyonic.*

Amphicyonidæ (am″fi-si-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphicyon* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Carnivora* in which the characters of the teeth and base of skull are those of the dogs, while the structure of the limbs and the plantigrade feet are like those of the bears: found in the Tertiary rocks of North America, Europe, and Asia.

amphidepula (am-fi-dep′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *amphidepulæ* (-lē). [*amphi-* + *depula.*] In *embryol.*, a phase of the metadepula stage characteristic of the cyclostomes, ganoids, *Dipnoi*, and *Amphibia* among vertebrates. *Haeckel.*

amphidesmous (am-fi-des′mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *δεσμός*, a band.] Having a ligament on each side.

amphidetic (am-fi-det′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + **δετός*, bound, < *δεῖν*, bind.] In the pelecypod mollusks, extending on both sides of the beak: noting a type of ligament.

amphidetically (am-fi-det′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an amphidetic manner; with the ligament on both sides of the beak, as in some mollusks.

Amphidiscophora (am″fi-dis-kof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < **amphidiscus*, amphidisk, + Gr. *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] An order of lyssacine, hexactinellidan sponges having amphidisks always present in the limiting membranes and no hexasters in the parenchyma. It includes the family *Hyalonematidæ.*

amphidiscophoran (am″fi-dis-kof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Amphidiscophora.*

II. *n.* Any member of the *Amphidiscophora.*

Amphidozotherium (am″fi-dō-zō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., appar. a misprint for **Amphidoxotherium*, < Gr. *ἀμφίδοξος*, uncertain, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil moles from the Tertiary phosphorites of Quercy, France, supposed to be allied to the existing *Urotrichus* of Japan and North America.

amphidromic (am-fi-drom′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφίδρομος*, running around: see *amphidromia.*] Pertaining to cotidal lines arranged radially about a no-tide point.

amphigean, *a.* 3. In *bot.*, bearing flowers from a rootstock.

amphigenetic (am″fi-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *genetic.*] By means of both sexes. Amphigenetic reproduction is sexual reproduction.

Amphigenia (am-fi-jē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *amphigenous.*] A genus of extinct brachiopods belonging to the family *Pentameridæ.* The shells are of large size, and the ventral valve has a small spondylium or pedicle-pit resting on a very short vertical septum. These shells abounded in Devonian seas.

amphigenic (am-fi-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφιγενής*, of both kinds, + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, a term applied to sedimentary rocks which are partly of organic and partly of inorganic origin, such as numerous silicious and calcareous deep-sea deposits. Also *amphogenic.*

amphigenite (am-fij′e-nīt), *n.* [*amphigene* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name sometimes given, especially in France and Italy, to igneous rocks rich in leucite.

amphigonia (am-fi-gō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *amphigony.*

Amphigonic heredity. See ★*heredity.*

amphigonium (am-fi-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *amphigonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *γόνος*, generation.] That stage of the malarial parasite which is passed in the mosquito. *Grassi.* Compare ★*monogonium.*

amphilepsis (am-fi-lep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *λῆψις*, a taking, < *λαβεῖν*, take.] The transmission to an offspring and to its descendants of characteristics of both parents: contrasted with ★*monolepsis.*

amphimesodichotriæne (am-fi-mes-ō-dī-kō-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, at both ends, + *μέσος*, middle, + *δίχα*, in two, + *τρίαινα*, a trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a form of triæne having a thick shaft or rhabd from near the middle of which arise symmetric sets of branches by threes. It is derived from the tetraxial type of spicular structure. Also called *amphiaster.* See ★*amphiaster*, 3, and *sponge-spicule.*

amphimixis (am-fi-mik′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *μῖξις*, a mingling.] In *biol.*, the mingling of the hereditary tendencies of the two parents in sexual reproduction, considered abstractly, as distinct from *amphigony* or the reproductive process.

Although the study of heredity is greatly complicated by *amphimixis*, this mingling of the hereditary tendencies of two parents, and even the process of sexual reproduction which accompanies it, afford us a much deeper insight into the process of heredity than we could ever have obtained in any other way.

Weismann (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 21.

Amphinesian (am-fi-nē′sian), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *νῆσος*, island.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the aborigines of Indonesia, Polynesia, and Micronesia, considered as one racial division of mankind.

II. *n.* A member of the Amphinesian race.

Amphineura, *n. pl.* 2. A class or order of marine *Mollusca.* They have a bilaterally symmetrical elongated body, with terminal mouth and anus; the shell either lacking or consisting of 8 median pieces; mantle not divided into paired lobes; ctenidia absent or variously arranged; and the odontophore either present or lacking. The class includes the *Chitonidæ*, *Neomeniidæ*, and *Chætodermatidæ.*

amphineurous (am-fi-nū′rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *νεῦρον*, sinew, nerve.] Having two lateral and two ventral nerve-cords, as the chitons; having the characteristics of the *Amphineura.*

amphiodont (am′fi-ō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *ὀδούς*, tooth.] In *entom.*, having the dentition of the jaws intermediate between the teleodont and priodont forms: applied to certain stag-beetles of the family *Lucanidæ.*

amphiœcious (am-fi-ē′shus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling.] In *ichth.*, capable of living in either salt or fresh water.

Amphion (am-fī′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἀμφίων*, a name in poetic myth.] A generic name introduced by Pander for trilobites characterized by their broad and short cephalon, 15 to 18 thoracic segments, and pygidial ribs extended into spines. These trilobites are of Silurian age.

amphiont (am′fi-ont), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *ὄν* (*ὀντ-*), a being.] A zygospore or sporont formed by the union of two individuals: specifically applied to one of the two stages of alternation of generations in the life-history of *Coccidia.* *Haeckel.* Compare ★*monont.*

amphiox (am′fi-oks), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, at both ends, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a slender spindle-shaped rod of monaxial type, sharp at both ends.

Amphioxides (am-fi-ok′si-dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Amphioxus* + Gr. *-ιδης* (see *-ides*).] A genus of lancelets, of the family *Branchiostomatidæ*, characterized by the absence of cirri about the mouth. *A. pelagicus*, found in the open sea off Hawaii, is the typical species.

amphipeptone (am-fi-pep′tōn), *n.* [*amphi-* + *peptone.*] In the sense of Kuehne, the end-product of peptic digestion, a hypothetical mixture of anti- and hemi-peptone. Also *amphopeptone.*

amphiplatyan (am-fi-plat′i-ạn), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *πλατύς*, flat, + *-an.*] Of vertebræ, having both of the articular faces of the centra flat or plane. *Owen.*

amphipneustic (am-fip-nūs′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *πνευστός*, breathing.] Breathing at both ends: applied to certain dipterous larvæ having spiracles at each end of the body connected by large tracheal trunks. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 450.

amphipositive (am-fi-poz′i-tiv), *a.* In *photog.*, noting a process invented by Sabatier in which the picture is the result of a superposition or entangling of two images, one negative and the other positive. It is based upon the fact that certain substances, when poured in solution upon a negative which is in course of formation, exercise upon it, whatever be the developing agent otherwise employed, a disturbing and substituting action such that the development of the negative is stopped at the moment of contact, and the chemical combination which follows this contact gives rise to a positive. The substances which exercise this power are probably numerous. Lime-water, solutions of ammonia, and silver nitrate possess it in the highest degree. They may be applied after the use of pyro-developer.

Amphiprion (am-fip′ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *πρίων*, a saw.] A genus of damsel-fishes of the family *Pomacentridæ*: found on the coral reefs of the Pacific, and remarkable for their varied coloration.

amphipyrenin (am-fi-pī-rē′nin), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *πυρήν*, stone of a fruit (nucleus), + *-in.*] In *bot.*, a substance, related to pyrenin, forming the nuclear membrane in the cell. *Schwarz*, 1887.

Amphisorex (am-fi-sō′reks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, about, near, + L. *sorex*, a shrew.] A genus representing the *Soricidæ*, or shrews, found fossil in the Quercy phosphorites of Oligocene age.

amphispermous (am-fi-spėr′mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having the seed closely invested by the pericarp without modification of its form, as in an achenium.

Amphisphæria (am-fi-sfē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cesati and De Notaris, 1863), < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] A genus of sphæriaceous fungi having mostly superficial scattered perithecia. The spores are two-celled and dark-colored. The species are numerous and occur chiefly on dead wood.

Amphisphæriaceæ (am″fi-sfē″ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisphæria* + *-aceæ.*] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Amphisphæria.*

amphispore (am′fi-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *σπορά*, a spore.] A unicellular spore occurring in certain species of *Puccinia*, resembling a uredospore in its mode of germination, but requiring a period of rest before it will germinate. Amphispores are found in *Puccinia vexans* and *P. Tripsaci.*

Amphistegina (am″fi-stē-jī′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *στέγη*, a roof, + *-ina.*] A genus of calcareous foraminifers, of the family *Nummulitidæ*, having a lenticular test spirally enrolled and chambered: very abundant in the Miocene Tertiary.

Amphistichus (am-fi-stik′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *στίχος*, a line.] A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Embiotocidæ*, found off the coast of California. *A. argenteus* is the common species.

amphistrongyle (am-fi-stron′jīl), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, at both ends, + *στρογγύλος*, round.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a short monaxial rod with rounded ends. See *sponge-spicule.*

amphistyly (am-fis′ti-li), *n.* [*amphistyl(ic)* + *-y*[3].] The state or condition of being amphistylic, or of having (as some sharks) the mandibular arch attached to the skull by a ligament and but slightly supported by the hyoid.

amphithecium (am-fi-thē′sium), *n.*; pl. *amphithecia* (-siä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *θήκη*, case.] In *bot.*, the layer of cells at first surrounding the endothecium in the capsule of a moss.

amphiton (am′fi-ton), *n.* [Said to be < Gr. *ἀμφί*, at both ends, + *τόνος*, a rope.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a monaxial pencil-like rod with abruptly sharpened ends. See *sponge-spicule.*

amphitriæne (am-fi-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, at both ends, + *τρίαινα*, a trident.] A name given to a form of skeletal element in the silicious sponges which presents the appearance of a vertical rod bearing a trident at each end: regarded as a modification of the tetraxial type of spicule.

amphitriænic (am″fi-trī-ē′nik), *a.* [*Amphitriæne* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of an amphitriæne.

amphitrichous (am-fi-trī′kus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Provided with a flagellum at each extremity.

amphitrider (am-fi-trī′dėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, at both ends, + *τρίδειρος*, three-necked (see *trider*).] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a trider in which the end of the principal axis is developed into a cladome. Analogous to ★*amphitriæne* (which see). See also *sponge-spicule.*

amphitrochal (am-fit′rō-kal), *a.* [*amphitrocha* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling amphitrocha.

amphityle (am′fi-tīl), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, at both ends, + *τύλος*, a knob.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a slender, straight, monaxial rod with swollen ends. See *sponge-spicule.*

amphitypy (am′fi-tī-pi), *n.* The character of exhibiting both types. See the extract.

In the arrangement of the reproductive organs one finds the double condition designated sexual *amphitypy*, in which one individual is, as it were, the mirror image of the other. Usually one can be designated as having the normal arrangement, but the relative frequency may be such that neither can be said to be more typical than the other. *Buck*, Handbook of Med. Science, VII. 863.

amphivasal (am-fi-vā′sal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the presence of concentric fibrovascular bundles.

Among the Cyperaceæ it has been found that *amphivasal* bundles occur in practically all the nodes of plants bearing well-developed leaves. *Science*, Jan. 27, 1905, p. 140.

amphogenic (am-fō-jen'ik), *a.* Same as ★*amphigenic.*

amphopeptone (am-fō-pep'tōn), *n.* See ★*amphipeptone.*

amphophil (am'fō-fil), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφώ*, both, + *φίλος*, loving.] Noting granules, in certain leucocytes, which have an affinity for both acid and basic dyes.

amphophilic (am-fō-fil'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφώ*, both, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] In *cytol.*, capable of being dyed with both acid and basic stains: said of certain cells or parts of cells.

amphophilous (am-fof'i-lus), *a.* Same as ★*amphophilic.*

amphoriskos (am-fō-ris'kos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφορίσκος*, dim. of *ἀμφορεύς*, amphora.] A type of Greek vase resembling the amphora but much smaller, being about 3 or 4 inches high.



Panathenaic Amphoriskos. (From "Journal of Hellenic Studies," by permission of the Council.)

amphoteric, *a.* 2. In *chem.*, capable, in different reactions, of exhibiting both acid and basic character, as, for example, glycocoll or amidoacetic acid.

amphoterite (am-fot'ē-rīt), *n.* [As *amphoter(ic)* + *-ite*[2].] See ★*meteorite.*

amphoterogenic (am-fō-ter″ō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφότερος*, each of two, + *γένος*, kind.] In *petrog.*, a term applied to sedimentary rocks resulting from the mixture of chemical and mechanical deposits, as marl and loess.

amphoterotoky (am-fō-te-rot'ō-ki), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφότερος*, each or both, + *τόκος*, production.] The production of both males and females from unfertilized eggs; ★heteroparthenogenesis (which see). See also *normal* ★*parthenogenesis.*

amphotoky (am-fot'ō-ki), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφω*, both, + *τόκος*, production.] Same as ★*amphoterotoky.*

amplexicauline (am-plek-si-kâ'lin), *a.* [*amplexicaul* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *amplexicaul. Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amplexopora (am-plek-sop'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *amplexus*, embraced, + Gr. *πόρος*, L. *porus*, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Amplexoporidæ.*

Amplexoporidæ (am-plek-sō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amplexopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of cryptostomatous *Bryozoa* which assume a variety of forms having simple zoœcial tubes, no mesopores, and abundant acanthopores. The species occur fossil in the Silurian and Devonian rocks.

Amplexus (am-plek'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *amplexus*, pp. of *amplecti*, embrace.] A genus of Paleozoic tetracorals of the family *Zaphrentidæ*, having simple subcylindrical coralla with shallow calice, well-marked septal fossula, and septa not reaching to the center.

ampliation, *n.* 2. (*b*) In *French law:* (1) A duplicate of an acquittance or other instrument. (2) A notary's copy of acts passed before him, delivered to the parties. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.— 4. In *med.*, dilatation or distention of a canal or cavity.

amplitude, *n.* 4. (*c*) In *function theory*, if $x = \xi + i\eta$, let the polar coördinates of (ξ, η) be ρ, θ, then any one of the angles θ or $\theta + 2n\pi$, where n is any positive or negative integer, may be called the amplitude of x.— 6. In *meteor.*, the range or difference between the maximum and minimum values of the temperature, pressure, or other meteorological element within a definite time, such as a day, a month, or a year.—**Chief amplitude,** the vectorial angle θ_0, when $-\pi < \theta_0 \leq \pi$: abbreviated Am x, while any amplitude is am x.—**Periodic amplitude,** the difference between the maximum and minimum values computed by a Fourier-Bessel series, as distinguished from the non-periodic amplitude, which is the difference between the absolute maximum and minimum values, or the means of all the maxima and minima. Observations made with maximum and minimum thermometers give the non-periodic amplitude; hourly observations can give the periodic amplitude in temperature.

ampulla, *n.* 6. In *Hydrocorallinæ*, a pit formed in the cœnenchyma for the reception of gonophores.

ampullation (am-pul-ā'shon), *n.* An ampullary process or condition.

In Callicthys the *ampullation* of the main canal is described as a remarkable phenomenon hitherto unrecorded in any other animal.
Linnean Zoöl. Soc. Lond., Oct., 1898, p. 184.

amputating-knife (am'pū-tā-ting-nīf″), *n.* A knife with a long narrow blade, used to divide the muscular tissues in the amputation of a limb.

Amputation in continuity, amputation through the segment of a limb and not at a joint.—**Dry amputation,** an amputation performed with a minimum loss of blood.—**Gritti's amputation,** amputation at the knee-joint, the end of the stump being terminated by the patella, which is turned under the femur, and the opposing surfaces of the bones are denuded of cartilage, so that union occurs between them.—**Intermediary amputation,** amputation of a limb during the period of reaction following the shock caused by the injury, but before the occurrence of suppuration in the wound.—**Primary amputation,** amputation of a limb within a very short time after the receipt of the injury necessitating operation—after the shock has subsided, but before the establishment of inflammatory symptoms.—**Secondary amputation,** amputation performed some time after the receipt of the injury, when suppuration in the wound has begun.—**Spontaneous amputation,** separation of the dead portion of a limb in case of gangrene; also, the division of a limb by constricting bands formed during intra-uterine life. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, V. 105.

ampyx, *n.* 3. In the anatomic structure of the Devonian fish *Palæospondylus*, an element of the anterior part of the skull.

So far as it contributes to the floor of the skull it may be described as a transverse bar or fillet, somewhat higher in front than behind, providing a support on each side for the terminal half of the low anterior cranial walls. The thickness of the bar, which for brevity may be called the '*ampyx*,' is considerable and it is extended downwards to the ventral face of the skull where it is seen as a very conspicuous ridge.
W. J. and I. B. J. Sollas, in Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. [London, ser. B, 196. 276.

Amsler's integrator. See ★*integrator.*

Amstelian (am-stē'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [D. *Amstel*, a river.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Amstel, a river in the Netherlands.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, a proposed division of the Pliocene in Holland.

amuguis (ä-mö-gēs'), *n.* [Philippine Sp.] A name in the Philippines of *Koordersiodendron pinnatum*, a valuable timber-tree belonging to the cashew family. It occurs also in Celebes and New Guinea. Its wood, which is also called *palosanto*, is light red sometimes marked with lead-colored spots. It is used in ship-building and for the construction of buildings, but it does not resist the attacks of termites.

amusement, *n.* 4. In *music*, a brief entertaining piece, often one intended to give variety to technical exercises.

amusia (a-mū'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμουσος*, not musical, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μοῦσα*, muse: see *muse, music.*] Loss, through disease, of the ability to express musical sounds either vocally or instrumentally, to write musical notation (the power of ordinary writing being retained), or to appreciate musical sounds mentally. See ★*tone-deafness.*

amusingness (a-mū'zing-nes), *n.* Amusive quality or effect; the quality of affording amusement.

amutter, (a-mut'èr), *adv. phr.* [*a-*[2] + *mutter.*] Muttering; in a muttering state. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, p. 28. *N. E. D.*

Amyaria (am″-i-ā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μῦς* (*μυ-*), muscle, + *-aria.*] A group of acephalous mollusks having no adductor muscles. It includes the genus *Chlamydoconcha. Dall.*

amyarian (am-i-ā'ri-an), *a.* [*Amyaria* + *-an.*] Pertaining to or resembling the *Amyaria;* having no adductor muscles.

Amycteridæ (a-mik-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amycterus* + *-idæ.*] A family of Australian short-beaked rhynchophorous beetles, of which *Amycterus* is the type.

Amycterus (a-mik'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1826), < Gr. *ἀμυκτηρ*, without a beak or nose, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μυκτήρ*, beak.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles of the family *Curculionidæ*, or typical of the *Amycteridæ*, containing several Australian species characterized by an excessively short beak.

amyelinic (a-mī-e-lin'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μυελός*, medulla, + *-in* + *-ic.*] In *neurol.*, without a medullary sheath: said of nerve-endings and embryonic nerves in vertebrates.

Amygdalaceæ (a-mig-da-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Amygdalus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous, choripetalous plants of the order *Rosales*, the almond family, called by De Candolle *Drupaceæ* (which see), and included by many authors in the *Rosaceæ* as a subfamily. It mbraces 7 genera, of which *Amygdalus* (almond, peach) and *Prunus* (plum, cherry) are the only important ones, and about 110 species, mainly of the north temperate zone of both hemispheres, with a few in the tropics. See *Amygdalus, Prunus,* and *Rosaceæ.*

amygdalectomy (a-mig-da-lek'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμυγδαλα*, tonsils, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, excision.] Same as *amygdalotomy.*

amygdaliform (am-ig-dal'i-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμυγδάλη*, almond, + L. *forma*, form.] Almond-shaped.

Amygdaline fissure. See ★*fissure.*

amygdalolith (a-mig'da-lō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμυγδάλη*, an almond, + *λίθος*, stone.] A concretion in the substance of a tonsil. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 232.

amygdalotome (a-mig'da-lō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμυγδαλα*, tonsils, + *-τομος*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Same as *tonsillotome.*

amygdophenine (a-mig-dō-fē'nin), *n.* [L. *amygd(ala)*, almond, + *phen(yl)* + *-ine.*] Phenylglycolyl phenetidine, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)$-$NHCOCH(OH)C_6H_5$. Its acetyl derivative is a febrifuge; it is also antiseptic in its properties.

Amyl acetate, a compound, $C_2H_3O_2.C_5H_{11}$, prepared from fusel-oil or amyl alcohol and acetic acid. It is much used in the manufacture of lacquers, and is also used in a lamp for a primary standard in photometry.—**Amyl-acetate standard,** in *photom.*, a standard of light consisting of the flame of an amyl-acetate lamp. The accepted form is that devised by Von Hefner Alteneck. See ★*light standard.*

Amylaceous bodies. Same as *corpora amylacea* (which see, under *corpus*).

amylan (am'i-lan), *n.* [*amyl* + *-an.*] The name given to two compounds, known as *α-* and *β-amylan*, found in wheat, rye, and oats. In composition and properties they somewhat resemble dextrine.

amylase (am'i-lās), *n.* [*amyl* + *-ase*, as in *diastase.*] A ferment which will convert starch into dextrose: it occurs widely distributed in both the animal and the vegetable world. Same as *diastase* or *amylolytic ferment.*

amylate, *n.* 2. A metallic derivative of amyl alcohol: as, sodium *amylate*, $C_5H_{11}ONa$.

amylobacter (am″i-lō-bak'tèr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμυλον*, starch, + *βακτήριον*, a little rod.] See ★*amylobacterium.*

amylobacterium (am″i-lō-bak-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *amylobacteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀμυλον*, starch, + *βακτήριον*, a little rod.] A micro-organism which has the power of producing butyric acid from a large number of substances, including lactic, citric, malic, and other acids, as well as of splitting up certain pectic compounds associated with the cell-walls of many tissues.

amylocoagulase (am″i-lō-kō-ag'ū-lās), *n.* [*amyl* + *coagul(ate)* + *-ase*, as in *diastase.*] A ferment which coagulates soluble starch: found in cereals.

amyloid, *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 2. In *pathol.*, noting a degenerative change characteristic of lardaceous disease (which see, under *lardaceous*). *Encyc. Brit.* XXXI. 548.—**Amyloid bodies.** Same as *corpora amylacea* (which see, under *corpus*).—**Amyloid kidney.** See ★*kidney.*

II. *n.* 2. A precipitate obtained from a gelatinous solution of cotton which has been treated with concentrated sulphuric acid. Vegetable parchment is due to the partial transformation of the vegetable fibers into this substance.—3. In *pathol.*, same as *lardacein.*

amyloin (a-mil'ō-in), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμυλον*, fine flour, + *-in*[2].] A name given by Brown and Morris to a class of substances formed by the action of diastase upon starch. They have the properties of both maltose and dextrine.

amylome (am'i-lōm), *n.* [*amyl* + *-ome* (see *-oma*).] Xylem parenchyma which contains starch.

amyloplastic (am″i-lō-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμυλον*, fine meal (starch), + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Starch-forming.

amyloplastid (a-mil-ō-plas'tid), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμυλον*, starch, + *πλαστός*, formed, + *-id*[2].] A colorless plastid which produces starch in plant cells.

amylotype (a-mil'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμυλον*, fine meal, + *τύπος*, type.] In *photog.*, a picture printed by the action of light on paper which has been washed in juice extracted from

plants or from flowers or in an artificial coloring substance. See ★*anthotype*.

Amylum body. Same as ★*amyloplastid*.—**Amylum center.** Same as *pyrenoid*.

Amynodon (a-min′ō-don), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀμύνειν*, ward off, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), a tooth.] A genus of rhinoceros-like ungulates from the Eocene of North America.

Amynodontidæ (am″i-nō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Amnodon* (< Gr. *ἀμύνειν*, ward off, + *ὀδούς*, tooth + *-idæ*.] A family of ungulates, related to *Rhinoceros*, from the Tertiary rocks of North America. They have on each ramus of the jaw 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars. The manus is regarded as having had 4 digits and the pes 3.

amyotrophia (a″mi-ō-trō′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *a-* priv. + *μῦς*, muscle, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Same as *amyotrophy*.

Amyotrophic paralysis, paralysis resulting from muscular atrophy.

amyrilene (a-mir′i-lēn), *n.* [*amyr* (*in*) + *-il* + *-ene*.] A triterpene $C_{30}H_{48}$, formed by the action of phosphorus pentachlorid on amyrin. A dextro- and levo-rotatory *α*-amyrilene and a dextrorotatory *β*-amyrilene have been described.

Anabæna (an-a-bē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Bory, 1822), irreg. < Gr. *ἀναβαίνειν*, to go up: see *anabasis*. The name alludes to the habit of the plants in coming to the surface of the water.] One of the blue-green algæ (*Schizophyceæ*), consisting of numerous oval or circular cells united into a filament, with intercalary heterocysts. It is distinguished from *Nostoc* by the absence of an enveloping gelatinous mass which incloses a number of filaments. This genus is responsible for some of the bad odors and tastes frequently noticeable in water during the warmer months.

anabix (an′a-biks), *n.*; pl. *anabices* (a-nab′i-sēz). [NL., an arbitrary or mistaken formation, based, according to some, on Gr. *ἀναβιῶν*, revive, but perhaps on *ἀνάβασις*, a going up.] The part of certain cryptogamic plants, as lichens, liverworts, and club-mosses, that perishes below while vegetating above.

anabo (ä-nä-bō′), *n.* [Tagalog?] A name in the Philippine Islands of *Abroma augusta* and allied species, the twigs of which yield a strong, white bast-fiber which is easily separated and is superior to sunn-hemp. The plant is readily cultivated and yields three crops a year. See *devil's-cotton*.

anabolergy (an-ab′ō-lėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναβολή*, a striking up (see *anabolism*), + *ἔργον*, work.] Energy expended in anabolism.

anabolistic (an-ab-ō-lis′tik), *a.* [*anabol*(*ism*) + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Relating to or consisting in anabolism or constructive metabolism. *Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 31, 1903.

anabranch (an′a-branch), *n.* [*ana-*, in *anastomosing*, + *branch*.] A branch of a river which reunites with it lower down, thus forming an island known as a branch-island. Called by the aborigines *billabong*. [Australian.]

A curious history is given of the word "*Anabranch*," which was applied by Colonel Jackson in the R. G. S. *Journal* of 1834 to the branch of a river which reunites lower down with the main stream.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 319.

anabrosis (an-a-brō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάβρωσις*, an eating up, < *ἀναβιβρώσκειν*, eat up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *βιβρώσκειν*, eat.] In *med.*, erosion of the surface; ulceration.

anabrotic (an-a-brot′ik), *a.* [*anabrosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] In *med.*, relating to or consisting in anabrosis or superficial erosion of the surface.

anacampsis (an-a-kamp′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάκαμψις*, < *ἀνακάμπτειν*, bend back, < *ἀνά*, back, + *κάμπτειν*, bend.] Reflection as of light or sound; reaction; reciprocation.

anachlorhydria (an-a-klōr-hī′dri-ä), *n.* Absence of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

anachoresis (an-a-kō-rē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναχώρησις*, withdrawing, retreating, < *ἀναχωρεῖν*, withdraw, < *ἀνά*, back, + *χωρεῖν*, give way.] In *bot.*, retrograde change in an organ or whorl.

anachromatic[1] (an″a-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, up, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Relating to an ascending color scale. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 208.

anachromatic[2] (an-ak-rō-mat′ik), *n.* [*an-*[3] + *achromatic*.] In *photog.*, a corrective for achromatism. *Woodbury*, Dict. of Photog., p. 33.

anachronismatical (an-ak″ron-iz-mat′i-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *anachronism* + *-at-ic-al*.] Same as *anachronous*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, p. 182. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

anacidity (an-a-sid′i-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + E. *acidity*.] Reduced or abolished acidity of the gastric juice or other fluid.

anaclete (an-a-klēt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, back, + *καλεῖν*, call.] One who is called back.

anaclinal (an-a-klī′nal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, back, + *κλίνειν*, bend.] In *geol.*, transverse to the dip: said of a valley or a river which descends against the dip.—**Anaclinal valley,** a valley whose axial direction is not in accord with the dip of the underlying rocks.

anacostia (an-a-kos′ti-ä), *n.* A twill-woven fabric with a worsted warp and a woolen weft.

Anacrogynæ (an-ak-rō-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄκρον*, apex, + *γυνή*, female.] In *bot.*, a suborder of cryptogamic plants of the order *Jungermanniales*, class *Hepaticæ*, in which the archegonia are formed at a point below and remote from the apex. It embraces the thalloid genera of the *Jungermanniaceæ*, of simpler type than the ★*Acrogynæ* (which see).

anacrogynous (an-ak-roj′i-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄκρον*, apex, + *γυνή*, female, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the archegonia formed at a point below and remote from the apex, as in the *Anacrogynæ*.

Anacyrtus (an-a-sėr′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάκυρτος*, curved upward or backward, < *ἀνά*, up, + *κυρτός*, curved.] A genus of South American toothed shiners of the family *Characinidæ*.

anadenia (an-a-dē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀδήν*, a gland.] Insufficiency or absence of glands, especially of the gastric glands.

anadiæne (an-a-dī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, up, back, + **δίαινα*, an assumed form ('two-pronged staff'), from *δι-*, two, parallel to *τρίαινα*, a trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a hexactine spicule having a straight rhabd or shaft and an anchor-shaped head. See *sponge-spicule*.

anadipsia (an-a-dip′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνα-* intensive + *δίψα*, thirst.] Intense thirst.

anadipsic (an-a-dip′sik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by anadipsia.

anaërobe, *n.*—**Facultative anaërobe,** an organism usually requiring oxygen, which has become capable of living in either the presence or the absence of oxygen.

anaërobia[2] (an-ā-ē-rō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., abstract noun, fem. sing. of *anaërobius:* see *anaërobious*.] The ability (on the part of bacteria) to live in the absence of free oxygen.—**Facultative anaërobia,** the possibility of living in either the presence or the absence of oxygen.

anaërobic, *a.*—**Facultatively anaërobic,** having acquired the ability to live in either the presence or the absence of oxygen.

anaërobically (an-ā-ē-rob′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an anaërobic manner. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, VI. 67.

anaërobiont (an-ā-ėr-ō-bī′ont), *n.* Same as *anaërobe*.

anaërobism (an-ā′ē-rō-bizm), *n.* [*anaërobe* + *-ism*.] That faculty or power of living without oxygen which is possessed by some micro-organisms, particularly certain bacteria.

anaëro-oxydase (an-ā″ē-rō-ok′si-dās), *n.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀήρ*, air, + *oxydase*.] Same as ★*peroxydase*.

anæsthesia, *n.*—**Crossed anæsthesia,** a condition in which anæsthesia exists on one side of the face and on the opposite side of the body.—**General anæsthesia,** total anæsthesia, with loss of consciousness, induced by the inhalation of an anesthetic gas or vapor, such as chloroform, ether, or nitrous oxid.—**Infiltration anæsthesia,** local anæsthesia induced by the injection into the subcutaneous tissues, in and about the seat of operation, of large quantities of a very weak solution of cocaine or other local anesthetic.—**Local anæsthesia,** anæsthesia of a circumscribed area induced by the injection of a solution of cocaine, or other substance of similar action, or by the application of cold.—**Medullary anæsthesia,** anæsthesia induced by injection beneath the membranes covering the spinal cord of a solution of cocaine or other substance with similar action. The anæsthesia so produced is very wide in its extent, but there is no loss of consciousness, as in general anæsthesia.—**Mixed anæsthesia,** general anæsthesia induced by one agent, as nitrous-oxid gas, and maintained by another, as chloroform or ether.—**Primary anæsthesia,** insensibility to pain occurring soon after the administration of ether is begun. It is of brief duration, but is usually long enough to permit of the extraction of a tooth or for the incision into a boil.—**Spinal anæsthesia.** (*a*) Anæsthesia of a circumscribed portion of the body due to a lesion of the spinal cord. (*b*) Same as *medullary* ★*anæsthesia*.—**Surgical anæsthesia,** local or general anæsthesia induced artificially for the purpose of preventing the pain of a surgical operation.

anæsthesiant, *a.* and *n.* See *anesthesiant*.

anæsthol (an′es-thōl), *n.* A mixture of chloroform, ether, and ethyl chlorid recommended as an anesthetic in place of the mixture of alcohol, chloroform, and ether.

Anagallis (an-a-gal′is), *n.* [NL., < L. *anagallis*, < Gr. *ἀναγαλλίς*, pimpernel.] An annual, biannual, or perennial herb, cultivated in the open, a member of the family *Primulaceæ* and sometimes called *pimpernel*. Only the annual species are known in America. *A. arvensis* is commonly known as *poor man's weather-glass*. Twelve species are known in the temperate zones of Europe, Africa, east Asia, and South America.

anagap (ä-nä-gäp′), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *anagap*, *anagat*, from a native dialect.] In the Philippine islands, a tree, *Pithecolobium lobatum*, belonging to the mimosa family, having bipinnate leaves with a single pair of leaflets and a large pod deeply lobed along its lower suture into round divisions. The wood is durable, fine-grained, brittle, and of a yellowish-gray color. It is used in construction and for furniture.

anagenesis (an-a-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, up, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genetic*.] Evolution by means of the acquiring of characters and of increasing complexity and differentiation. *Hyatt.*

anagenetic (an″a-je-net′ik), *a.* Tending to the advancement or progressive development of organisms. *Hyatt*, Biol. Lect., p. 146. [Rare.]

anagerontic (an″a-je-ron′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, up, + *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man: see *gerontic*.] Noting the early portion of the gerontic or senile period in the development of an organism. *Hyatt.*

anaglyph, *n.* **2.** In *photog.*, a kind of picture, invented by Ducos du Hauron, with two images printed nearly in superposition, one in red and the other in greenish blue. On viewing this double image through a pair of eye-glasses, one blue and the other red, the image is seen stereoscopically. On reversing the glasses the opposite effect, or pseudoscopic vision, is the result. Three-color heliochromy has also been applied to the anaglyph. When two slides from a stereoscopic negative, one with a red image and the other with a blue, are projected on a screen together, they appear stereoscopically when viewed through colored glasses.

anaglyphoscope (an-a-glif′ō-skōp), *n.* [*anaglyph* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *photog.*, a pair of eye-glasses, one red and the other greenish blue, for viewing anaglyphs so as to produce a stereoscopic effect.

anago (ä-nä′gō), *n.* [Jap. *anago*.] The Japanese name of an eel of the family *Leptocephalidæ*, *Congrellus anago*, found at Nagasaki.

anagyrine (a-naj′i-rin), *n.* [*Anagyris* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{22}N_2O$, found in *Anagyris fœtida*. The free base forms a gummy, amorphous mass. It has a powerful toxic action.

Anakim (an′a-kim), *n. pl.* [Heb. *'anâkîm*, pl. of *'Anâk;* etym. unknown: in one view, from *'anak*, neck.] A pre-Canaanite tribe mentioned in the Old Testament, otherwise called 'the Anak' or 'the sons of Anak,' and, as usual in regard to outlying tribes of which little is known, reputed to be giants.

Anal glands. See ★*gland*.—**Anal margin,** the posterior margin of an insect's wing when expanded.—**Anal nerve** or **vein,** the posterior nerve or vein of an insect's wing when expanded.—**Anal spot,** in the *Infusoria*, the spot where the waste-products of digestion are ejected. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 81.—**Anal vesicle.** See ★*vesicle*.

analcite-basalt (a-nal′sīt-ba-sâlt″), *n.* See ★*basalt*.

analcitite (a-nal′si-tīt), *n.* [*analcite* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a basaltic rock rich in primary analcite and without olivin: proposed by Pirsson, 1896.

analeptic, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *med.*, a remedy which exerts a restorative or invigorating action. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 694.

analgene (an-al′jēn), *n.* [*analg*(*ic*) + *-ene*.] Ortho-ethoxyanabenzoylaminoquinoline, $C_9H_5N(OC_2H_5)NHCOC_6H_5$. It is a white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, used in the treatment of neuralgia.

analgesin (an-al′gē-sin), *n.* Same as *antipyrin*.

analgic (an-al′jik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναλγής*, painless, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Same as *analgetic*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 865.

analog, *n.* A simplified spelling of *analogue*.

Analogous tissues, in *pathol.*, morbid tissues resembling in their structure normal tissues.

analogy, *n.*—**Convergent analogy,** resemblance between organisms or organs which is due to independent modification on similar lines and not to inheritance from a common ancestor.—**Kirkwood's analogy,** in *astron.*, a supposed but now discredited law, announced in 1849, connecting the distances of the planets and their masses with their axial rotations by an equation in form analogous to that which expresses Kepler's harmonic law.

analophic (an-a-lof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, up, + *λόφος*, crest.] In *craniom.*, having the incisor crest in the anterior nasal aperture confined to the posterior part of the floor of the nares. *Harrison Allen*, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. X. 419.

analphabetic, *a.* 2. Non-alphabetic.—**Analphabetic symbols,** in *phonetics*, symbols or signs which do not denote sounds, but components of sounds, each simple sound being represented by a group of symbols resembling a chemical formula, in much the same way as ltv might be taken to represent 'lip-teeth-voice.'

analphabetism (an-al'fa-bet-izm), *n.* 1. Illiteracy; ignorance even of the alphabet.—2. In *phonetics*, a system of representing the articulations of speech-sounds by means of analphabetic symbols, proposed by Professor I. Otto Jespersen of Copenhagen in 1889. See ★*analphabetic*.

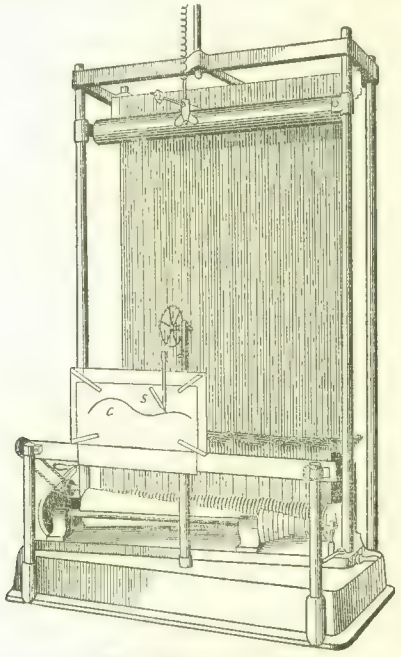
analysis, *n.* 5. In *cricket*, an itemized record of the play of the bowler, intended to show particularly the number of runs scored by him and the number of wickets obtained.—**6.** In *chem.*, intentionally produced decomposition: often applied to the ascertainment of the composition of a substance, whether the constituents are actually obtained in separate form or not.—**Capillary analysis,** a system of chemical analysis based upon the fact that solutions of different substances are propagated at different velocities by capillary attraction through porous material: used chiefly in the detection of different coloring matters in a mixture.—**Partition analysis,** a calculus founded upon the theory of partitions, an important part of combinatory analysis.—**Polariscopic analysis.** See ★*polariscopic*.—**Spherical harmonic analysis.** See ★*harmonic*.

Analytic proof, algebraical proof; proof depending upon a careful analysis of the problem: opposed to synthetic proof, which appeals to intuition or common-sense and is thus not strictly apodictic.

Analytical reference, an entry in a library catalogue relating to a particular chapter or section of a book, and referring the reader to the heading under which the book itself is entered. Sometimes also called simply an *analytical*.—**Analytical variation, variety.** See ★*variation*, ★*variety*.

analytics, *n. pl.*—**Thermal analytics,** the mathematical or, more specifically, the algebraic analysis of the theory of heat.

analyzer, *n.*—**Harmonic analyzer,** a device for determining the harmonic elements of a periodic curve.



Michelson's Harmonic Analyzer.
c, curve; *s*, stylus.

All periodic curves may be regarded as made up of one or more sine-curves, harmonically related to each other as regards frequency. By means of a machine so constructed as to impart to a stylus a linear oscillatory motion which is the resultant of the various simple harmonic motions which go to make up a given curve, it is possible to trace the curve in question upon a surface moving uniformly under the stylus. On the other hand, if the form of curve is given it is possible to determine by means of a suitable mechanism the amplitude and frequency of the elements of which it is the resultant. A machine of the latter description is called a *harmonic analyzer*. Such machines have been devised by Kelvin, Michelson, and others. That of Kelvin was constructed with special reference to the analysis of the tides. Since the number of harmonic elements in a periodic curve may be indefinitely great, the mechanical analysis is in some cases only approximate. The harmonic analyzer of Michelson, however, which permits of a determination of 80 different elements, gives a very close approximation for most curves.

anamesitic (an-am-e-sit'ik), *a.* [*anamesite* + *-ic.*] In *lithol.*, having the structure or appearance of anamesite. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 233.

anametadromous (an-a-me-tad'rō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, back, + *μετά*, beyond, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] In *bryol.*, having the nerves of the weaker pinnules anadromous and those of the stronger catadromous.

Anamirta (an-a-mêr'tä), *n.* A genus of climbing plants of the moonseed family (*Menispermaceæ*), a synonym of *Cocculus*. *A. paniculata* (*C. Cocculus*) furnishes cocculus indicus or fish-berries.

anamirtin (an-a-mêr'tin), *n.* A crystalline substance, $C_{19}H_{24}O_{10}$, found in small amount, with picrotoxin, in the seeds of *Cocculus Cocculus*. It is slightly bitter and not poisonous.

anamnesic (an-am-nē'sik), *a.* [*anamnesia* + *-ic.*] Endowed with a good memory; disposed to remember. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 345.

anamniote (an-am'ni-ōt), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + NL. *amniotus*, amniote.] **I.** *a.* Not amniote; having no amnion in the fetal state; anamniotic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Anamnionata*.

anamonæne (an-a-mon'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, up, back, + **μόναινα*, assumed form ('one-pronged staff'), from *μόνος*, single, parallel to *τριαινα*, a trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a triæne which has undergone atrophy of two of its axial arms or cladisks, the third being reflected on the fourth, giving the spicule the form of a gaff-hook. See *sponge-spicule*.

anamorphic (an-a-môr'fik), *a.* Pertaining to or resulting from anamorphism. *Van Hise*, U. S. Geol. Surv., Monograph 47, p. 169.

anamorphism (an-a-môr'fizm), *n.* In *geol.*, that variety of metamorphism which takes place below the zone in which cavities may exist. It results in the production of new minerals under conditions of great pressure. *Van Hise*, U. S. Geol. Surv., Monograph 47, p. 167.—**Zone of anamorphism,** the deep-seated zone of the earth in which anamorphism takes place.

anamorphote (an-a-môr'fōt), *a.* [From the assumed stem of *anamorphosis*.] Causing anamorphosis; distortive.—**Anamorphote lens** in *photog.*, a lens having a cylindric element and therefore distorting the image like a cylindric mirror. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 32.

ananaplas (ä-nä-nä'pläs), *n.* [Tagalog (?).] A valuable timber-tree, *Albizzia procera*, belonging to the mimosa family. Its heart-wood is hard and durable, of a brown color with alternate lighter and darker bands, and a straight grain. It is used for posts in house-building, and for making rice-pounders and parts of agricultural implements and machinery. The bark is astringent and is used for tanning, and the tree yields a gum soluble in water. [Philippine Is.]

Ananas oil, ethyl or amyl butyrate diluted with alcohol: used to imitate the odor of the pineapple in confectionery, soda-water syrups, and perfumery. Also called *ananas* or *pineapple essence*.—**Essence of ananas,** an artificial flavoring essence possessing the odor of pineapple; ethyl butyrate, $C_3H_7.CO.OC_2H_5$ (which see, under *butyrate*).

Ananchytidæ (an-an-kit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ananchytes* + *-idæ*.] A family of spatangoid echinoids, most of whose representatives are extinct and belonged to Cretaceous time.

ananeanic (an-a-nē-an'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, up, + *νεανίας*, a youth: see *neanic*.] Noting the early portion of the neanic or youthful period in the development of an organism. *Hyatt*.

ananepiastic (an-a-nē-pi-as'tik), *a.* Noting the earliest expression of the nepiastic substage in the ontogeny of the compound individual or colony, as the bryozoan *Fenestella*. See ★*nepiastic*.

ananepionic (an-a-nē-pi-on'ik), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνά*, up, + *νήπιος*, infant.] In the terms of auxology or the development of the individual, noting a growth condition approaching the nepionic stage. See ★*nepionic*. Contrasted with ★*paranepionic*, which designates the phase which immediately follows the nepionic. The ananepionic stage is one of immature growth and directly follows the larval phase. The word was introduced by Hyatt with special reference to the stages of growth and decline in the fossil cephalopods.

For about half a volution or less, the shell is smooth, although lines of growth become more pronounced. At more or less regular intervals stronger lines of growth appear (*ananepionic*). In the later portion of the nepionic stage (metanepionic) longitudinal wrinkles or ribs appear which characterize the ambital portion of the whorl, and may be traced upward to the suture between the two whorls. *Amer. Nat.*, Aug. 1903, p. 518.

anangian (an-an'ji-an), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] Having no vascular system: applied to certain polychætous annelids in which the cœlomic fluid, whose corpuscles contain hemoglobin, is carried to the various organs of the body by the action of ciliate cells which cover the peritoneum along certain definite tracts.

anangioid (an-an'ji-oid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-oid.*] Having no retinal blood-vessels.—**Anangioid disk,** the retinal disk when without blood-vessels.

Anangioida (an″an-ji-oi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *anangioid*.] A collective name for those mammals in which the retina has no blood-vessels. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond.*, ser. B, 194, p. 68.

anangiotic (an-an-ji-ot'ik), *a.* Same as ★*anangioid*.

anangious (an-an'ji-us), *a.* Having no retinal blood-vessels; anangioid.

Although these creatures [*Chiroptera*] are so highly specialised, typical Vespertilionidæ occurred already in the Eocene. . . . The eyes of these nocturnal creatures are very small, *anangious*, and devoid of any traces of higher development, except that they are also without any traces of ancestral vestiges, besides the rather common rudiment of the hyaloid artery.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond., ser. B, 194, p. 68.

anantherum (an″an-thē'rum), *n.*; pl. *anantherа* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + NL. *anthera*, anther.] In *bot.*, a filament without an anther; a staminode.

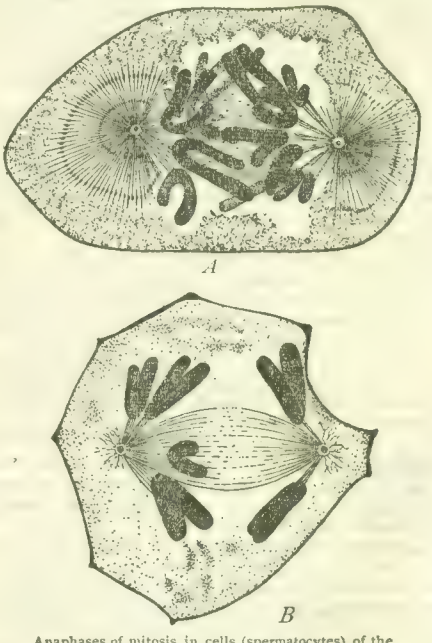
ananym (an'a-nim), *n.* [Erroneously for **anonym*[2], < Gr. *ἀνά*, back, + *ὄνομα, ὄνυμα*, name.] A name written backward, as *Noremac* for *Cameron*.

anaoxytriæne (an-a-ok-si-trī'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, up, back, + *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τριαινα*, a trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements in sponges, a form of anatriæne in which the branches are all acute. See ★*anatriæne* and *sponge-spicule*.

anapaite (a-nä'pa-īt), *n.* [Named (by A. Sachs, 1902) < *Anapa* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated phosphate of ferrous iron and calcium occurring in colorless triclinic crystals and also in massive forms: found at Anapa on the Black sea.

anapanapa (ä-nä″pä-nä'pä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A name in Hawaii of a widely distributed shrub, *Colubrina Asiatica*, the bark of which is used for soap.

anaphase (an'a-fāz), *n.* [NL. *anaphasis*, < Gr. *ἀνά*, back, again, + *φάσις*, appearance, phase.] In *cytol.*, a stage in mitosis, or karyokinetic cell-division, characterized by the moving apart of the chromosomes destined to enter the two daughter-nuclei. *Strasburger*, 1884.



Anaphases of mitosis in cells (spermatocytes) of the salamander. (Drüner.) Magnified.
A. Anaphase; divergence of the daughter-chromosomes, exposing the central spindle as the interzonal fibers; contractile fibers (principal cones of Van Beneden) clearly shown. *B*. Later anaphase (dyaster of Flemming); the central spindle fully exposed to view; mantle fibers attached to the chromosomes. Immediately afterward the cell divides.

anaphasis (a-naf'a-sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*anaphase*.

anaphia (a-naf'i-ä), *n.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀφή*, a touching, < *ἅπτειν*, touch. Cf. Gr. *ἀναφής*, not to be touched.] In *pathol.*, loss of the sense of touch. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 39.

anaphoria (an-a-fō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **ἀναφορος*, < *ἀναφέρειν*, carry back: see *anaphora*.] The tendency of the axes of vision in the two eyes to assume too high a plane. *Med. Record*, April 18, 1903.

anaphylactic (an″a-fi-lak′tik), *a.* Of or affected with anaphylaxis.

anaphylactin (an″a-fi-lak′tin), *n.* A hypothetical substance, associated with a protein or contained in serum, upon the action of which the phenomenon of anaphylaxis depends.

anaphylactize (an″a-fi-lak′tiz), *v. t.* [< *anaphylaxis.*] To induce a condition of anaphylaxis in. *Jour. Med. Res.*, Aug., 1910, p. 28.

anaphylaxis (an″a-fi-lak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνά*, back, + *-phylaxis.* See *prophylactic.*] The phenomenon of increased susceptibility to the action of a foreign protein, induced by a first injection of the same substance. Thus an injection of serum into an animal may produce no symptoms, but a state of anaphylaxis is thereby established in consequence of which a second injection of the same serum, even in very small amount, may cause death.

anaplasia (an″a-plā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάπλασις*, reformation, adjustment, < *ἀναπλάσσειν*, reform, mold anew, < *ἀνά*, again, + *πλάσσειν*, form.] **1.** In *pathol.*, the sum of the morphological, structural, chemical, and other alterations which cells undergo when assuming the characteristics of malignancy.—**2.** Anaplasis.

anaplasis (an-ap′la-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάπλασις*, reformation, < *ἀναπλάσσειν*, reform, renew, restore.] In *biol.*, the history or course of an organic type during the period or stage of its rise, as distinguished from the period of its full maintained vigor (*metaplasis*) and the period of its decline or decadence (★*cataplasis*). *Haeckel.*

Anapterygota (an-ap-ter-i-gō′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἀνά*, back, again, + *πτερυγωτός*, winged.] A group of insects (including the orders *Mallophaga* and *Siphonaptera* and the suborder *Anoplura*) which contains only wingless forms, which, however, are supposed to have descended from winged ancestors.

anapterygotism (an-ap-ter-i-gō′tizm), *n.* [*Anapterygota* + *-ism.*] In *entom.*, a condition of winglessness attained, usually through a parasitic life, by forms with a winged ancestry.

anapterygotous (an-ap-ter-i-gō′tus), *a.* In *entom.*, wingless, although derived from winged ancestors, as the *Mallophaga*, *Siphonaptera*, and *Anoplura*.

anaptyxis (an-ap-tik′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάπτυξις*, an opening, unfolding, < *ἀναπτύσσειν*, unfold, < *ἀνά*, back, + *πτύσσειν*, fold.] In *phonetics*, the involuntary utterance of an auxiliary vowel, especially before *r*, *l*, *m*, and *n*, in certain positions, as in *lucre*, *able*, *chasm*, etc.

anaqua (an-ä′kwä), *n.* Same as *anagua*. See *knackaway*.

anarcestean (an-är-ses′tē-an), *a.* [*Anarceste(s)* + *-an.*] **1.** Pertaining to the Devonian cephalopod *Anarcestes*.—**2.** Noting a condition or growth-stage in any goniatite equivalent, in the development of the septa, to the mature condition in *Anarcestes*.

Anarcestes (an-är-ses′tēz), *n.* [NL., said to be formed < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *Arcestes*, a genus of ammonites.] A genus of ammonoid cephalopods or goniatites of primitive structure, having very simple septal sutures with single broad lateral lobes. It is of Devonian age.

anarcestian, *a.* Same as ★*anarcestean*.

anarithmoscope (an-a-rith′mō-skōp), *n.* A magic lantern having slides which are changed automatically.

Anarrhichthyinæ (an-a-rik-thi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [*Anarrhichthys* + *-inæ.*] The subfamily of wolf-fishes typified by the genus *Anarrhichthys*.

Anarrhichthys (an-a-rik′this), *n.* [NL. irreg. < Gr. *ἀναρρ(ιχάσθαι)*, clamber up, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of wolf-fishes of the family *Anarrhichadidæ*. It is distinguished by the very long and tapering tail, whence the name *wolf-eel*. *A. ocellatus* is found on the coast of California and reaches a length of 8 feet.

Anarsia (an-är′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Zeller, 1839), < Gr. *ἀνάρσιος*, unfavorable, hostile, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄρσιος*, fitting < **ἄρειν*, fit.] A genus of *Microlepidoptera*, of the family *Gelechiidæ*, containing, among others, the very injurious *A. lineatella*, whose larva bores into the twigs and fruit of the peach in Europe and North America.

anarthropod (an-är′thrō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [As *Anarthropod-a.*] **I.** *a.* Without articulated appendages; having the characters of the *Anarthropoda*.

II. *n.* One of the *Anarthropoda*.

Anaryan (an-är′yan or -ar′ian), *a.* [*an-*[5] + *Aryan.*] Non-Aryan; noting a people which speaks a language that does not belong to the Aryan family. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 334.

anascope (an′a-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, up, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical arrangement which enables one to view the image in a camera right side up. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 35.

Anaspida (an-as′pi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀσπίς*, shield.] An ordinal term introduced by Traquair for a group of singular fishes, chiefly from the Upper Silurian rocks of Lanarkshire, without paired fins and having a tubercled skin, a heterocercal tail, and a row of prominent processes along the belly. In some of the species, as *Birkenia elegans*, the branchial openings are a series of small lateral perforations.

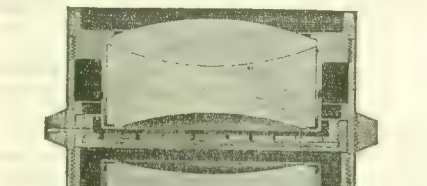
anaspidean (an-as-pid′ē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anaspidea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Anaspidea*.

anastasis (an-as′ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάστασις*, a raising up or rising up, < *ἀνιστάναι*, stand up.] **1.** In *med.*, a condition of increasing health and vigor; convalescence.—**2.** Resurrection.

anastatic, *a.* **2.** In *bot.*, reviving after desiccation, as so-called resurrection-plants.

anastigmat (an-as′tig-mat), *n.* [Gr. *anastigmat:* see *anastigmatic.*] A system of lenses in which the astigmatic aberration is overcome and a flat field obtained. It is of special use in photography. There are various forms with special tradenames, as *collinears*, *planars*, *protars*, *unars*, etc.—**Convertible anastigmat** (called in German *satzanastigmat*), a combination of two Zeiss anastigmats which for many purposes can be used separately.—**Double anastigmat,** a combination of two triple cemented lenses, each anastigmatically aplanatic. Such a system, invented by Van Heegh, was put out in 1892 by the Goerz firm.



Double Anastigmat.

Several forms with different trade-names have been since added by the same firm, each with its own special advantages.—**Universal symmetric anastigmat,** a very rapid system of lenses covering a view-angle of 65° and consisting of two triple cemented lenses.

anastigmatic (an-as-tig-mat′ik), *a.* [< *an-*[5] + *astigmatic.*] Not astigmatic: applied to a lens.

anastomosis, *n.* **3.** In *surg.*, the establishment of communication between two canals or two portions of the same canal, usually the digestive tract, not previously in continuity.

Anastomotic artery, a term applied to several small arteries, in different portions of the body, which serve to connect two larger vessels.

anastomotica (an-as-tō-mot′i-kä), *n.* See *arteria anastomotica*.—**Anastomotica magna.** (*a*) A branch of the brachial artery supplying the parts about the elbow and anastomosing with other branches of the brachial and of the ulna. (*b*) A branch of the femoral artery supplying the parts about the knee-joint and anastomosing with other articular branches of the femoral and tibial arteries.

Anastrophia (an-a-strō′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναστροφή*, a twisting about: see *anastrophe.*] A genus of pentameraceous brachiopods from the Silurian and Devonian rocks.

anat. An abbreviation of *anatomy* and *anatomical*.

Anathema cup. See ★*cup*.

anathesis (a-nath′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάθεσις*, a putting off, < *ἀνατιθέναι*, put off, etc.: see *anathema.*] Vowel-mutation; umlaut: a proposed term, scarcely used. See *mutation*.

Anatinacea (a-nat-i-nā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anatina* + *-acea.*] A suborder of *Eulamellibranchiata*. It includes the bivalve mollusks which have the external branchial fold directed dorsally, not reflected, sexes united, male and female reproductive glands with separate orifices, mantle edges largely united, byssus generally lacking, two adductor muscles, pallial line variable, and shell usually nacreous within. Among the families included are *Anatinidæ*, *Pandoridæ*, *Pholadomyidæ*, and *Clavagellidæ*. Both living and fossil forms are found.

anatinacean (a-nat-i-nā′si-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anatinacea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Anatinacea*.

anatoid (an′a-toid), *a.* [L. *anas* (*anat-*), a duck, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a duck; duck-like in form or character.

Anatolian ware. See ★*ware*[2].

anatomicobiological (an-a-tom″i-kō-bī-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Anatomical with a view to biology; treating of biology as illustrated by anatomy: as, an *anatomicobiological* thesis.

anatomicopathological (an-a-tom″i-kō-path-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Relating to pathological anatomy.

anatomobiological (a-nat″ō-mō-bī-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*anatomicobiological*.

anatomopathological (a-nat″ō-mō-path-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*anatomicopathological*. *Smithsonian Rep.* 1890, p. 635.

anatomy, *n.*—**Medical anatomy,** descriptive anatomy of the heart, lungs, and other parts, the diseases of which are not usually amenable to surgical treatment.—**Morbid anatomy.** Same as *pathological anatomy*.—**Plastic anatomy,** surface anatomy in its relation to art.—**Practical anatomy.** Same as *anatomy*, 1.—**Surface anatomy,** the study of the markings and configuration of the surface of the body.

anatrepsis (an-a-trep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνά*, back, + *τρέψις*, a turning.] In *embryol.*, that movement of certain insect embryos which brings them back to the ventral surface of the yolk after they have moved away from it. *Wheeler*, 1893.

anatriæne (an-a-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, up, back, + *τρίαινα*, a trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a straight cylindrical rhabd at the end of which three prongs or cladisks bent backward make a form like that of an anchor with three arms. It belongs to the tetraxial system of spicules. See *sponge-spicule*.

anatriptic (an-a-trip′tik), *a.* [*anatripsis* (*-tript-*) + *-ic.*] Frictional; specifically, in *med.*, of or pertaining to the use of rubbing or friction for remedial purposes.

anauca (ä-nä-ö′kä), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of the bean family, *Erythrina umbrosa*, a native of northeastern South America, which is used as a shade-tree in the cultivation of cacao. Also called ★*bucare* (which see). [Trinidad.]

anautotomic (an-â-tō-tom′ik), *a.* Not self-intersecting.

Anautotomic, unicuspidal, bicuspidal and tricuspidal quartics admit of a subsidiary division depending on the number of points of undulation they possess; and it must be borne in mind that, although it is convenient to use the term point of undulation, it is the tangent at this point and not the point itself which is the actual singularity *Nature*, Nov. 27, 1902, p. 80.

anaxial (an-ak′si-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + L. *axis*, axis, + *-al.*] Without a definite axis or axes; of irregular or asymmetrical form.

anaxile (an-ak′sil), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + L. *axis*, axis: see *axile.*] Noting such independent elements or spicules of sponge skeletons as do not show derivation from the uniaxial, tetraxial, or hexactinellid type. Such spicules are spherical, cylindrical, discoid, or stellate.

anaxone (an-ak′sōn), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄξων*, axis.] In *neurol.*, having no neuraxon or axis-cylinder: said of certain nerve-cells. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 334.

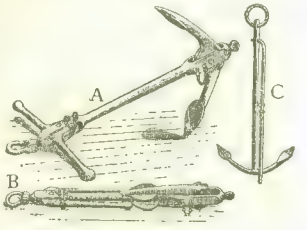
anaxonial (an-ak-sō′ni-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄξων*, axis, + *-ial.*] Having no definite axes of growth. See *anaxonia*.

ancecerite (an-ses′e-rīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀγκή*, the bent arm, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*[2].] In crustaceans, a curved projection at the base of the peduncle of an antenna.

Ancestral forms, the ancestors of an organism in any remote generation or generations considered collectively.—**Ancestral heredity, inheritance.** See ★*inheritance*.

Anchieta bark. See ★*bark* 2.

anchor[1], *n.* **7.** In the tug of war, the man at the end of the line, who is supposed to hold while the rest endeavor to pull.—**8.** Same as *chapelet*, 4.—**Anchor system,** the mnemonic system according to which the ideas to be remembered are rendered readily recoverable by being deliberately associated with other ideas that are, either by familiarity or by their striking character, already easily recoverable. Thus it is an application of the



Folding Anchor.

A, anchor open; *B*, anchor closed; *C* shifting-stock anchor with stock stowed.

anchor system to remember the map of Italy by its similarity to a boot. Also called *peg system.*—**Folding anchor,** a boat's anchor having a stock and flukes which, when not in use, can be folded against the shank for convenience in stowing on board. Several styles are in use.—**Shifting-stock anchor,** a boat's anchor in which the stock is kept in place by a pin and, when not in use, can be laid against the shank for convenience in handling. — **Stockless anchor,** a boat's anchor having pivoted flukes which fall into the holding position without the aid of a stock.

anchorate, *a.* 2. As applied to the spicules of the sponges, having a pronged anchor-shaped arrangement at one or both ends, especially in the monactinellids.

II. *n.* An anchorate spicule.

anchor-ax (ang'kọr-aks) *n.* An anchor-shaped ax of stone, formerly used by the natives of Brazil.

anchor-bar (ang'kọr-bär), *n.* A wooden handspike used for prying the anchor off the bill-board, that is, the resting-place of the fluke.

anchor-beam (ang'kọr-bēm), *n.* A steel or iron beam forming a part of the anchorage of the cables or chains of a suspension-bridge.

anchor-bed (ang'kọr-bed), *n.* In *shipbuilding,* a support or platform on the deck, forward, on which the heavy anchors are secured when not in use. In war-ships these beds are usually recessed below the deck-level to keep the anchors out of the line of fire of the large guns.

anchor-bolt, *n.* 2. A long bolt which serves to hold down a steam-engine or other piece of machinery to the masonry foundation on which it rests. The bolt passes down through the bed- or base-plate and far enough into the foundation to be securely held at its lower end by plates or other holding-devices to anchor it in place. When the nut above the bed-plate is tightened down, the machine is securely fastened to the mass of the foundation.

anchor-bracket(ang'kọr-brak″et), *n.* A bracket or block which carries the fulcrum of a lever; a bracket to which the stationary end of a brake-band is attached.

anchor-crane (ang'kọr-krān), *n.* In *shipbuilding,* a crane mounted on the deck of a ship for handling the anchor from the hawse-pipe to the bill-board or anchor-bed after the anchor is weighed. See cut of ★*battle-ship.*

anchor-dragger (ang'kọr-drag″ėr), *n.* One who makes a business of 'dragging' harbors and other anchoring-places for ships' anchors which have been lost during gales or otherwise. *W. M. Davis,* Elem. Phys. Geog.

anchored, *p. a.* 4. In *billiards,* said of two object-balls which, with the cue-ball near, straddle a short line close to the cushion, because a player can hold them long in that position by playing alternately from side to side. This is possible only in games of balk-line billiards, and since 1893 has been barred among the best players.

anchor-light (ang'kọr-līt), *n.* The light exhibited on anchored vessels between sunset and sunrise.—**Anchor-light law,** that section of the international regulations of July 1, 1897, which provides for lighting anchored vessels in such a manner as to prevent collisions.

anchor-line (ang'kọr-līn), *n.* A line attached to a small buoy and to one fluke of an anchor: used in towing a raft of logs and to free the anchor when fast to rocks or snags. [U. S.]

anchor-money (ang'kọr-mun″i), *n.* An English colonial coinage, so named from its device, first struck for Mauritius in 1820.

anchor-plate, *n.* 3. *Naut.,* the metal resting-place for the fluke of the anchor when the latter is fished. See *fish*[1], 6 (*b*).

anchor-rod (ang'kọr-rod), *n.* The rod or bolt which connects the bed-plate of an engine to an anchor-plate buried in the foundation.

anchor-wing (ang'kọr-wing), *n.* The Australian black-cheeked falcon, *Falco melanogenys:* so named from the fancied resemblance of its outspread wings to the flukes of an anchor.

Anchovia (an-chō'vi-ą), *n.* [NL., < E. *anchovy.*] A genus of anchovies of the family *Engraulididæ,* now usually defined so as to include nearly all the tropical species. It is distinguished from the anchovies of temperate regions (*Engraulis*) by the fewer vertebræ. Also wrongly called *Stolephorus.*

anchovy, *n.*—**Silvery anchovy,** a name of *Anchovia browni.*—**Striped anchovy,** *Anchovia browni,* found on the Atlantic coast of North America.

Ancient house, one which has stood long enough to acquire an easement of support. *Bouvier,* Law Dict.

ancientism (ān'shent-izm), *n.* [*ancient* + *-ism.*] Favor to things ancient; the belief that ancient times were better than the present. *J. W. Powell,* First An. Rep. Bur. Ethnol., p. 33.

ancistroid (an-sis'troid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγκιστροειδής,* < *ἄγκιστρον,* a fish-hook, + *εἶδος,* form.] Hook-shaped. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ancistrus (an-sis'trus), *n.* [NL., < *ἄγκιστρον,* a fish-hook.] A genus of toothed shiners of the family *Characinidæ,* found in rivers of South America.

ancona (an-kō'nä), *n.* [ML. *ancona,* an image, a crucifix, prop. **ancon*; cf. L. *ancon,* a console or volute, < Gr. *ἀγκών,* a bend, a jutting angle in a wall, etc.: see *ancon.*] An altar-piece or group of pictures elaborately mounted in an architectural setting.

This altar-piece now hangs on the north wall of the choir of the Collegiata. It is a Gothic *ancona* in which four scenes are represented.
L. Douglas, in Burlington Mag., I. 309.

Ancona ruby. Same as *rubasse.*

ancoume (ăn-kō'mā), *n.* [Kongo name.] In the Kongo region of West Africa, the fragrant yellow resin of *Ancoumea Klaineana,* a tree of the family *Balsameaceæ.*

ancylite (an'si-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγκύλος,* crooked, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated carbonate of strontium and cerium occurring in from yellow to brown orthorhombic crystals with curved faces: found in southern Greenland.

Ancylocladus (an-si-lok'lą-dus), *n.* [NL. (Kuntze, 1891; proposed but not established by Wallich in 1832), named in allusion to the contorted tendrils, < Gr. *ἀγκύλος,* crooked, curved, + *κλάδος,* branch.] An apocynaceous genus of plants improperly known as *Willughbeia.* See *Willughbeia.*

Ancylopoda (an-si-lop'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγκύλος,* crooked, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), a foot.] An order of extinct ungulate mammals, proposed by Cope for such genera as *Ancylotherium* and *Chalicotherium,* based on fragmentary remains from the early Tertiary deposits.

ancylopodous (an-si-lop'ō-dus), *a.* Relating to or resembling in structure or appearance the *Ancylopoda.*

ancylostome (an-sil'ō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγκύλος,* bent, + *στόμα,* mouth.] A blood-sucking parasitic worm of the genus *Uncinaria,* sometimes found in the human intestine.

ancylostomiasis (an-si-los-tō-mī'ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Ancylostoma* (see def.) + *-iasis.*] A disease characterized chiefly by a profound anemia, sometimes associated with dirt-eating as cause or effect, due to the presence of one of several species of blood-sucking intestinal parasites of the genus *Ancylostoma.* Also called *dochmiasis, uncinariasis, tunnel-disease, brickmakers'* or *miners' anemia,* and *Egyptian chlorosis.*

Anda-assu oil. See ★*oil.*

andabatarian (an-dab-ą-tā'rī-ąn), *a.* [*andabata* + *-arian.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of an andabata or gladiator who fought blindfolded; hence, misdirected: said of blind, struggling endeavor.

andalusitic (an-dą-lū-sit'ik), *a.* [*andalusite* + *-ic.*] Containing or resembling andalusite.

Andaman bullet-wood. See ★*bullet-wood.*

andante, *a.* Special varieties of movement or style are indicated by adding other terms, as: *andante con moto,* in flowing style, with some quickness; *andante ma non troppo,* in flowing style, but not too slow; *andante cantabile,* with the movement of a song; *andante maestoso,* with a stately movement; *andante pastorale,* in the easy style of a pastoral melody.

Andaquies wax. See *wax*[2].

Anderson process. See ★*process.*

andesite, *n.*—**Trachytic andesite.** See ★*asperite.*

andirine (an-dī'rin), *n.* [*Andira* + *-ine*[2].] Same as ★*surinamine.*

andorite (an'dō-rīt), *n.* [*Andor* (*Andor* von Semsey, a Hungarian) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of antimony, lead, and silver occurring in steel-gray orthorhombic crystals with brilliant metallic luster: found in Hungary and Bolivia. Also called *sundtite* and *webnerite.*

Andreæaceæ (an-drē-ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Andreæa* + *-aceæ.*] A family of mosses containing the genus *Andreæa* only. For characters see *Andreæa.*

andreæaceous (an-drē-ē-ā'shius), *a.* [*Andreæaceæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging to or having the characters of mosses of the family *Andreæaceæ.*

Andreæales (an-drē-ē-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Andreæa* + *-ales.*] An order of mosses coextensive with the family *Andreæaceæ.*

andreclexis (an-drek-lek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, + *ἐκλεξις,* selection.] Sexual selection through choice exercised by the male. Compare ★*gyneclexis. Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 361.

andreia (an-drī'ą), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνδρεῖα,* neut. pl. of *ἀνδρεῖος,* adj., of men, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man.] In *Gr. antiq.,* public meals, especially in Crete and Sparta.

andreion (an-drī'on), *n.*; pl. *andreia* (-ą). [Perhaps for Gr. *ἀνδρεών, ἀνδρεών,* Attic *ἀνδρών,* m., the men's hall (see *andronitis*); otherwise < Gr. **ἀνδρεῖον,* Cretan *ἀνδρήιον,* a public hall where meals were served: see ★*andreia.*] A hall in which public meals were served.

Whether Labyrinth, Palace, or *Andreion,* it is evident that the prehistoric building, as yet so imperfectly known to us, belongs to the great age of Mycenæ.
Evans, Cretan Pictographs, p. 12.

andrenoid (an'dre-noid), *a.* Having the characteristics or appearance of a bee of the family *Andrenidæ.*

Andreoli process. See ★*process.*

andrewsite (an'drō-zīt), *n.* [Named after Thomas *Andrews* (1813–86).] A hydrated phosphate of iron and copper occurring in bluish-green radiate forms: found in Cornwall.

Andrias (an'dri-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνδριάς,* an image of man, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man.] The generic name given by Tschudi to the giant salamander from the Miocene of Œningen, the remains of which when found were regarded as human and were characterized by Scheuchzer as *Homo diluvii testis. Andrias scheuchzeri* attained a length of one meter, and there is a smaller species of the same geologic age.

androcentric (an-drō-sen'trik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male, + *κέντρον,* center.] Centering around the male; relating to the theory that all animal life normally centers around the male. *Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 291.

androclinium (an-drō-klin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *androclinia* (-ą). [NL. < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man (male), + *κλίνη,* couch.] See *clinandrium.*

androconia (an-drō-kō'ni-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + (?) *κόνις,* dust.] Certain specialized scales occurring in limited areas on the wings of the males of certain *Lepidoptera.* They function as scent-scales and arise from scent-glands situated in folds of the wing. Androconia-like scales have also been found on the wings of a caddis-fly (*Mystaciades punctata*).—**Androconia glands,** groups of formative specialized cells which secrete an odorous fluid.

androcracy (an-drok'rą-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, + *κρατεῖν,* govern.] Authority and rule by man; hence, society organized on the basis of male supremacy. Compare *gynecocracy. Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 341.

androcratic (an-drō-krat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to androcracy or the supremacy of man over woman in social relations, or having the quality of such supremacy. *Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 399.

androdiœcism (an″drō-dī-ē'sizm), *a.* The character of being androdiœcious.

Androdiœcism signifies that the same species has both male and hermaphrodite plants.
Henslow, Origin of Floral Struct., p. 227.

androgametangium (an″drō-gam-e-tan'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *androgametangia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + *γαμέτης,* spouse (see *gamete*), + *ἀγγεῖον,* vessel.] Same as *antheridium.*

androgamete (an-drō-gam'ōt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male + *γαμέτης,* spouse (see *gamete*).] In *bot.,* a male sexual cell.

androgenetic (an″drō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + E. *genetic.*] Productive of males only.—**Androgenetic parthenogenesis,** the production of males alone from unfertilized eggs; arrhenotoky. See ★*homoparthenogenesis.*

androgonidium (an″drō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *androgonidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*) male, + NL. *gonidium.*] 1. One of the male cells formed in *Volvox* which later subdivides into numerous spermatozoöids. *Cohn.*—2. Same as *androspore.*

androgynic (an″drō-jin'ik), *a.* Having two sexes; androgynous; hermaphroditic. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

androlepsia (an-drō-lep'si-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνδρολῆψια,* seizure of men.] In *international law,* the seizure by one nation of the citizens or subjects of another, and the holding of them, to compel the performance of an act by the latter in favor of the former. Also *androlepsy.*

androlepsy (an'drō-lep-si), *n.* Same as ★*androlepsia.*

andrology (an-drol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, + *-λογια,* < *λέγειν,* speak.] In the terminology of J. W. Powell, the whole theoretical

science of individual man, physiological and psychological.

Man is preëminently the psychic animal, so that human psychology is set over against the other attributes of man, which are grouped under the term somatology; therefore man studied as a human body gives rise to the science of somatology and the science of psychology. To these two sciences as a group I give the name *andrology*, while *andrology* and demology constitute anthropology, which is the customary term; but as the science is coördinate with the greater systems, I shall use the term anthroponomy.
J. W. Powell, in Amer. Anthropologist, Oct.–Dec., 1901, [p. 604.

andromedid (an-drom′e-did), *n.* [Lit. 'descendant of Andromeda'; < *Andromeda* + *-id*².] Same as *andromed*.

andromedotoxin (an-drom″e-dō-tok′sin), *n.* [*Andromeda*, a genus of plants, + *toxin*.] Same as ★*asebotoxin*. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.* 1897, p. 97.

andromonœcism (an″drō-mō-nē′sizm), *n.* [*andromonœc*(*ious*) + *-ism*.] The character or condition of being andromonœcious.

Andromonœcism signifies that the same plant bears both male and hermaphrodite flowers.
Henslow, Origin of Floral Struct., p. 227.

andronia (an-drō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man (?).] A name given by Winterl in 1800 to a supposed new earth which was shown by a committee of the French Academy of Sciences to be merely a mixture of well-known substances.

androphobia (an-drō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Fear of or repugnance to the male sex.

androphore, *n.* 1. (*b*) A stalk supporting an androœcium.

androphyl (an′drō-fil), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A male sporophyl; a stamen.

androplasm (an′drō-plazm), *n.* The material that is supposed, by Haeckel and others, to enter into the composition of male cells and to give them their distinctive character, and to be unlike anything that enters into the composition of female cells.

This "sex-sense" of the two gonocytes, or elective affinity of the male *androplasm* and the female *gynoplasm*, is the cause of mutual attraction and union.
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 245.

androrhopy (an-dror′ō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ*, male, + *ῥοπή*, downward inclination.] The state or condition of a species in which the males depart more widely than the females from the ancestral condition, as exhibited by the young of both sexes or by allied species.

Androsace (an-dros′ạ-sē), *n.* [NL., < L. *androsaces*, < Gr. *ἀνδρόσακες*, an uncertain plant.] A genus of small tufted perennial plants of the family *Primulaceæ*, commonly called *rock-jasmine*, cultivated in alpine gardens. The only species much known in the United States are *A. lanuginosa*, *A. sarmentosa*, *A. carnea*, and *A. eximea*. There are about 50 species, most of which are found in the mountains of the northern hemisphere.

androsporangium (an-drō-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *androsporangia* (-ạ). [Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + NL., *sporangium*.] A sporangium containing androspores.

androtauric (an-drō-tâ′rik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*) man, + *ταῦρος*, bull.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a term applied to mythologic monsters in which the forms of bull and man are combined, as an androcephalous bull or a taurocephalous man.

-ane. 3. A suffix applied to the names of classes in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks. See ★*rock*¹.

anecdoted (an′ek-dō-ted), *p. a.* Made the subject of an anecdote.

It is a story they tell in Rome, where everybody is *anecdoted*. *W. D. Howells*, Ital. Jour., p. 170.

anectobranchiate (ạ-nek-tō-brang′ki-ạt), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-*, priv. + *ἐκτός*, without, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having no external gills, as the *Melonitoida* among echinoids.

anelectrotonically (an-ē-lek-trō-ton′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a manner having relation to anelectrotonus.

anemia¹, *n.* — **Brickmakers' or miners' anemia,** anemia due to the presence of *Ancylostoma* in the intestine. —**Polar anemia,** a condition of blood impoverishment to which explorers and others wintering in the polar regions are liable: probably due to lack of fresh food, the inability to take sufficient exercise, and the absence of sunlight. — **Primary anemia,** anemia arising from no discoverable cause. — **Secondary anemia,** anemia due to some manifest cause, such as frequent losses of blood, malaria, cancer, etc. — **Splenic anemia,** a condition in which anemia is associated with enlargement of the spleen, but without enlargement of the lymphatic glands.

Anemia² (a-nē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1806), irreg. < Gr. *ανείμων*, naked.] A genus of small, simply pinnate or decompound, schizæaceous ferns, characterized by having the ovate, sessile sporangia borne biserially upon the two elongate, rachiform-paniculate, lowermost pinnæ, or, if the genus is accepted in a wide sense, sometimes upon separate fertile fronds. Strictly delimited, the bulk of the species usually referred here will be placed under *Ornithopteris*, a genus technically distinguished from the typical *Anemia* by its free venation. The species are mainly tropical American.

Anemic gangrene. See ★*gangrene*.

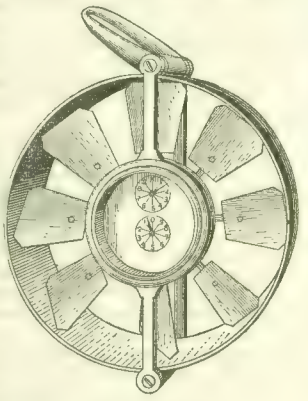
anemobarometer (an″e-mō-bạ-rom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument consisting of two tubes leading from closed vessels containing barometers up to a free exposure to the wind. One tube opens to the windward so that its barometer indicates the static atmospheric pressure plus the wind-pressure; the other tube opens to the leeward and gives the atmospheric pressure diminished by the wind-pressure or some portion thereof. From a comparison of the two readings one obtains the correct air-pressure and wind-pressure separately. As modified in 1887, only one tube is used, opening into the space between two horizontal planes.

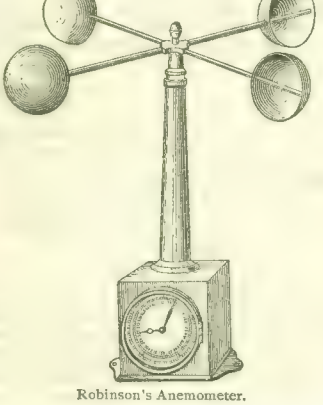
anemochore (a-nem′ō-kōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *χωρεῖν*, spread abroad.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant whose seed is disseminated by the wind, as by means of pappus, etc. *F. E. Clements.*

anemochorous (an-e-mok′ō-rus), *a.* [*anemochore* + *-ous*.] Having the character of an anemochore. *F. E. Clements.*

anemogen (a-nem′ō-jen), *n.* [F. *anémogène*; < Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *-γενής*, -producing.] An apparatus for experimentally producing, measuring, and studying currents of air analogous to the natural currents in the earth's atmosphere.

anemometer, *n.* — **Biram's anemometer,** a special form of wind-gage. — **Calibration of anemometer,** the study of an anemometer by means of the standard whirling apparatus so as to convert its instrumental readings into true wind-velocities or wind-pressures. — **Hagemann's anemometer,** a form of suction-anemometer; a vertical tube whose lower end opens in a manometer and whose upper end is exposed to the free wind and has a small tip and an orifice across which the wind blows. The velocity of the wind is deduced from the suction or rarefaction produced within the tube by the action of the wind. Special modifications of this instrument have been introduced by Abbe and Dines. — **Helicoidal anemometer,** a modification of Woltman's anemometer in which the radial arms are dispensed with and plates bent into helicoidal surfaces, similar to those of the screw-propeller, are used to receive the impulse of the wind. — **Hooke's anemometer,** the pendulum anemometer; a plate of metal hung as a pendulum broadside to the wind, and whose deflection from the vertical can be measured on a scale. First described in 1666. — **Lander's anemometer,** an anemometer (more properly anemograph) in which a delicately counterpoised rubber bellows is inflated by the pressure of the wind and lifts a small conical float suspended in glycerin so as to damp its oscillations. The movement of the float and the direction of the wind are both recorded. — **Reflecting anemometer,** the name originally given to what is better known as *Aimé's nephoscope*. — **Robinson's anemometer,** four hollow hemispheric metallic cups revolving, when exposed to the wind, on a vertical axis, to which they are attached by arms crossing at right angles. The motion is transmitted by an appropriate mechanism to a hand over the dial where the velocity of the wind is indicated.


Biram's Anemometer.


Robinson's Anemometer.

anemophily (an-e-mof′i-li), *n.* [*anemophil*(*ous*) + *-y*³.] In *bot.*, the fact or character of being anemophilous.

anemophobia (an″e-mō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *-φοβία*, fear.] A morbid fear of high winds. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 185.

anemotropic (a-nem-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *τρόπος*, a turning.] Concerning or pertaining to the attitude or movement of organisms in relation to the direction of the wind.

anemotropism (an-e-mot′rō-pizm), *n.* [*anemotrop*(*ic*) + *-ism*.] The movement of organisms or the attitude of their bodies in relation to the direction of the wind.

This peculiarity . . . is an orientation of the body with respect to the wind. As it appears to be a true tropism I shall call it *anemotropism*.
W. M. Wheeler, Archiv f. Entwicklungsmechanik, 8. 373.

anencephalotrophic (an-en-sef″ạ-lō-trof′ik), *a.* Characterized by anencephalotrophia or atrophy of the brain.

anephebic (an-e-fē′bik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, up, + *ἐφηβος*, adult: see *ephebic*.] The early portion of the ephebic or adult stage in the development of an organism. *Hyatt.*

aneretic, *a.* See *anæretic*.

anergia (an-ėr′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνεργία*, a doubted reading, equiv. to *ἀεργία* (cf. *ἀνεργος*, not done), < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἔργον*, work.] Lack of energy; passivity. Also *anergy*.

anergic (an-ėr′jik), *a.* [*anergia* + *-ic*.] Deficient in energy.

anergy (an-ėr′ji), *n.* [NL. *anergia*.] Same as ★*anergia*.

aneson (a-nē′son), *n.* An aqueous solution of acetone-chloroform.

anesthetic, *a.* — **Anesthetic ether, leprosy.** See *ether*¹, 3 (*b*), *lepra*. — **Schleich's anesthetic mixture,** a mixture of ether, petroleum ether, and chloroform, used by inhalation in the production of general anæsthesia.

anethical (an-eth′i-kal), *a.* Devoid of ethical quality; neither ethical nor anti-ethical. *Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 303.

aneuria (a-nū′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνευρος*, without sinews (nerves), < *ἀ-* priv. + *νεῦρον*, sinew: see *nerve*.] Lack of nerve force.

aneuric (a-nū′rik), *a.* Lacking in nerve force; neurasthenic.

aneurism, *n.* 2. In *thermom.*, an enlargement of the capillary tube of the thermometer. *Tait*, in Nature, XXV. 90. — **External aneurism,** dilatation of an artery outside of the visceral cavities of the body and therefore accessible to surgical methods of treatment. Also called *surgical aneurism*. — **Gelatin treatment for aneurism,** the administration of gelatin, which has the property of rendering the blood more coagulable and therefore favors clotting within the aneurismal sac. — **Internal aneurism,** dilatation of an artery within one of the cavities of the body and which is therefore not amenable to surgical treatment. Also called ★*medical aneurism*. — **Medical aneurism.** Same as *internal* ★*aneurism*. — **Miliary aneurisms,** minute aneurisms affecting one or more of the small arteries of the brain, rupture of which is a common cause of apoplexy. — **Racemose aneurism,** a condition of dilatation, lengthening, and tortuosity of the blood-vessels (arteries, capillaries, and veins) of a part. — **Surgical aneurism.** Same as *external* ★*aneurism*. — **Valvular aneurism,** a cavity containing blood and sometimes pus, formed between the layers of one of the valves of the heart. — **Worm aneurism,** an aneurism in horses caused by roundworm larvæ belonging to the species *Strongylus vulgaris*.

aneurism-needle (an′ū-rizm-nē″dl), *n.* A curved, blunt-pointed rod with an eye at the point, used for passing a ligature around an artery which it is desired to obliterate in the treatment of aneurism.

angarep (an′gạ-rep), *n.* [Native name in Abyssinia (?). Appar. not in Egyptian Ar.] A light bedstead used by the Arabs, consisting of a simple framework set upon legs and covered with a network of green rawhide which hardens to the tightness of a drum when dry. On this is laid the mat. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Nile Trib. Abyssinia (ed. 1867), p. 113.

angarilla (ăn-gă-rēl′yạ), *n.* [Sp.; in pl. a hand-barrow, panniers, etc.] 1. A litter. — 2. *pl.* In South America, a pair of uncovered boxes made of rawhide, fastened to each end of a pole also covered with hide. The pole is placed across the back of a mule or a donkey, so that the boxes or chests hang on each side of the animal. Children are frequently carried on long journeys in angarillas.
3. A net used for carrying things.

angekok (an′jē-kok), *n.* [Eskimo *angakok*.] Among the Eskimos of Arctic America, a medicine-man; a sorcerer; a shaman.

angel, *n.* 6. In modern *theat. slang*, one who advances money to put a new play on the

boards; a financial backer.—**7.** Same as *angel-fish*.—**Black angel**, a Bahaman name of the chirivita (*Pomacanthus paru*), a West Indian species of *Chætodontidæ*.

angel-cake (ān'jel-kāk), *n.* White sponge-cake.

angeldom (ān'jel-dum), *n.* [*angel* + *-dom*.] The realm of angels.

All the light of *angeldom*.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile, Chorus of Angels, sc. 3.

angel-fish, *n.*—**Yellow angel-fish**, the isabelita, *Holacanthus ciliaris*, a gorgeously colored fish of the West Indies, of the family *Chætodontidæ*. Also called *blue angel-fish*.

angel-food (ān'jel-fōd), *n.* Same as ★*angel-cake*.

angelica, *n.*—**Oil of angelica**, an essence or essential oil obtained from the seeds of plants of the genus *Angelica*.

angelica-root (an-jel'i-kạ̄-röt), *n.* The aromatic root of *Coleopleurum Gmelini* and *Angelica atropurpurea*.

angelicin (an-jel'i-sin), *n.* [*angelica* + *-in*[2].] An amaroid, $C_{18}H_{30}O$, obtained from *Coleopleurum Gmelini*. It is crystalline and melts at 126.5°C.

Angelina (an-je-lī'nạ̄), *n.* [NL., < *Angelin*, a Swedish paleontologist.] A genus of trilobites, of which *A. sedgwicki* is an example, having a conic glabella with faint or no lateral furrows, long genal spines, 15 thoracic segments, and a small pygidium. It is of Upper Cambrian age.

angeline (an'je-lin), *n.* Same as ★*surinamine*.

angelito (än-he-lē'tō), *n.* [Sp., 'little angel'; dim. of *angel*, angel.] A stingless honey-bee, belonging to the genus *Melipona*, found in tropical America. It forms its nests in trees, and keeps its honey in cups about the size of pigeons' eggs.

angelography (ān-je-log'ra-fi), *n.* A treatise on angels. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Angelonia (an-je-lō'ni-ạ̄), *n.* [NL.] A genus of perennial herbs and sub-shrubs of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, with handsome, irregular, 2-lipped, axillary flowers, grown as pot-plants in warm glass houses. There are about 24 species in the northern part of South America, Mexico, and the West Indies.

angico (än-jē'kō), *n.* [A European (Sp.?) form, also *angica*, *canjica*, of a supposed native name in Brazil.] The name in Brazil and Paraguay for a tree of the mimosa family, *Stachychrysum rigidum*, which yields an extremely hard, durable, dark-brown wood, and a gum similar to gum arabic. Both the gum and the astringent bark are used medicinally by the natives. See *Piptadenia*.

angiectopia (an″ji-ek-tō'pi-ạ̄), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *ἐκτοπος*, out of place.] An abnormal position of one or more of the important blood-vessels.

angiitis, *n.*—**Consecutive angiitis**, inflammation of the vessels caused by extension of the process from neighboring inflamed tissues.

angina, *n.*—**Angina dyspeptica**, a spurious angina pectoris caused by gaseous distention of the stomach.—**Vincent's angina**, a sore throat resembling diphtheria but associated with the presence of a different variety of bacillus.

anginiform (an-jin'i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *angina*, angina, + *forma*, form.] Resembling angina, especially angina pectoris.

angioblast (an'ji-ọ̄-blȧst), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*, an embryonic cell which takes part in the formation of the blood-vessels and -corpuscles.

angioblastic (an″ji-ọ̄-blas'tik), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to angioblasts.—**2.** Forming blood-vessels or -corpuscles.

angiocarpic (an″ji-ọ̄-kär'pik), *a.* Same as *angiocarpous*.

angioceratoma (an″ji-ọ̄-ser-a-tō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *angioceratomata* (-ma-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-oma*.] An eruption of horny reddish nodules caused by hypertrophy of the epidermis over circumscribed dilatations of the cutaneous capillaries. Also *angiokeratoma*.

angioclast (an'ji-ọ̄-klast), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *κλαστός*, < *κλᾶν*, break.] An instrument shaped like a forceps, used to compress a bleeding artery. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 635.

angioda (an-ji-ō'dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel. The form suggests Gr. *ἀγγειώδης*, like a vessel, hollow, but the sense differs.] A collective name for those mammals in which the retina is provided with blood-vessels.

angiofibroma (an″ji-ọ̄-fī-brō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *angiofibromata* (-ma-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-oma*.] A mixed angioma and fibroma.

angioid (an'ji-oid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγγειοειδής*, *ἀγγειώδης*, < *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a blood-vessel or lymphatic. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 955.

angiolithic (an-ji-ọ̄-lith'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *λίθος*, stone.] Noting hardening of the vessels.—**Angiolithic degeneration**. See ★*degeneration*.

Angioma serpiginosum. [See *serpigo*.] An eruption of prominent red dots arranged in ring-shaped figures.—**Cavernous angioma**, a vascular tumor containing large open spaces filled with blood.

angiomatosis (an″ji-ọ̄-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *angioma*(*t*) + *-osis*.] A general diseased state of the blood-vessels or lymphatics.

angioneoplasm (an″ji-ọ̄-nē'ọ̄-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + E. *neoplasm*.] Same as *angioma*.

angioneurectomy (an″ji-ọ̄-nū-rek'tọ̄-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + E. *neurectomy*.] Excision of vessels and nerves; specifically, excision of a portion of the spermatic cord as a means of inducing atrophy of the prostate gland.

Angioneurotic edema, the occurrence of urticarial swellings on the skin and mucous membranes, due to morbid vasomotor action.

angioparalytic (an″ji-ọ̄-par-a-lit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis, + *-ic*.] Relating to paralysis of the vasomotor nerves, resulting in dilatation of the blood-vessels.

angiopathy (an-ji-op'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *πάθος*, disease.] Disease of the lymphatics or blood-vessels.

angiosclerosis (an″ji-ọ̄-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *σκλήρωσις*, hardening.] Fibrous induration of the walls of the vessels, usually of the arteries; arteriosclerosis. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, V. 105.

angiosclerotic (an″ji-ọ̄-sklē-rot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by angiosclerosis.—**Angiosclerotic neuritis**, degenerative inflammation of a nerve-trunk associated with angiosclerosis of its nutritive arteries.

The combination of arteritis with intense degeneration and inflammation of the nerves causes the *angiosclerotic neuritis* of Joffroy and Achard, Dutil and Lamy, and Schlesinger; the vasomotor and sensory irritation without the endarteritis causes acroparæsthesia.
Jour. Exper. Med., V. 105.

angiospastic (an″ji-ọ̄-spas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *σπαστικός*, < *σπᾶν*, draw.] Relating to stimulation of the vasomotor nerves; causing contraction of the blood-vessels. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 550.

angiospermic (an″ji-ọ̄-spėr'mik), *a.* [*angiosperm* + *-ic*.] In the sphere of or pertaining to the *Angiospermæ*: as, *angiospermic* evolution; *angiospermic* anatomy.

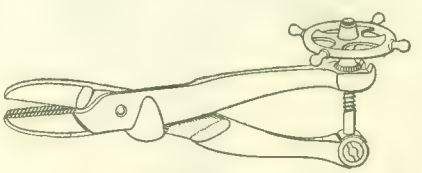
Angiosporea (an″ji-ọ̄-spō'rē-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *σπορά*, a seed (spore).] A subtribe of cephaline *Eugregarinæ* having well-developed spores with double sporocysts composed of epispore and endospore. It comprises the families *Gregarinidæ*, *Dactylophoridæ*, *Actinocephalidæ*, *Acanthosporidæ*, and others.

angiostenosis (an″ji-ọ̄-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *στένωσις*, narrowing, contraction.] Morbid contraction of the blood-vessels.

angiosthenia (an″ji-ọ̄-sthē'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *σθένος*, strength.] Arterial tension.

angiotelectasia (an″ji-ọ̄-te-lek-tā'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *τῆλε*, far, + *ἔκτασις*, extension.] Same as *telangiectasia*.

angiotribe (an'ji-ọ̄-trīb), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *τρίβειν*, rub, crush.] A strong forceps-like instrument used in surgical operations to



Tuffier's Angiotribe.

arrest hemorrhage by crushing the bleeding vessels with the tissues surrounding them.

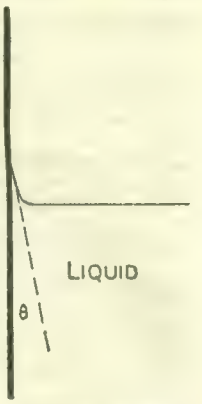
angiotripsy (an″ji-ọ̄-trip″si), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *τρίψις*, < *τρίβειν*, rub, crush.] The use of the angiotribe in arresting hemorrhage.

Anglaise (ang-glāz'), *n.* [F. fem. of *Anglais*, English.] A country-dance; also, the music for such a dance.

angle[3], *n.* **6.** In *projective geom.*, a piece of a flat pencil bounded by two of the straights as sides. See the extract.

A portion of a sheaf of rays bounded by two rays of the sheaf as 'sides' is called a 'complete plane *angle*.' This consists of two 'simple' angles which are vertically opposite to each other.
T. F. Holgate, Geometry of Position by Reye, p. 12.

Angle of contact. (*b*) In the mechanics of liquids, the angle θ which the surface of a liquid in contact with a solid makes with the surface of the latter. The angle of contact may be greater or less than 90°. In the latter case the liquid wets the surface of the solid. In the former case it does not do so.—**Angle of deviation**, the angle which a branch or other organ makes with the axis of the plant to which it belongs.—**Angle of emergence**, in *geol.*, the angle at which the path of an earthquake-wave intersects the horizontal plane at the surface. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 366.—**Angle of field**, in *photog.*, width of angle; the angle at which the circular picture of the object to be photographed, projected by the objective upon the ground-glass, appears as seen from the optical center of the lens.—**Angle of heel**, in *naval architecture*, the angle of transverse inclination measured from the vertical when a vessel heels over from any cause.—**Angle of lag**. See ★*lag*[1].—**Angle of lead**. See ★*lead*[1].—**Angle of Louis or of Ludovici**, a bend in the sternum at the junction of its upper segment with the body, sometimes present in chronic affections of the lungs.—**Angle of mandibles**, in *craniom.*, the angle formed by the lower surface of the lower jaw with the posterior border of the ramus. Also called *goniac angle*.—**Angle of ordination**, in *analyt. geom.*, the angle made by the coördinate axes.—**Angle of parallelism**, the angle made by one of two parallels with a perpendicular to the other. Lobachevski writes it $\Pi(p)$. In his non-Euclidean geometry it is a function of p, the perpendicular.—**Angle of plunge**, in *geol.*, the angle between a dipping stratum and the surface of the ground. It differs from true dip in all cases where the surface is not a horizontal plane, being greater if the ground rises in the direction of dip and less if it descends.—**Angle of projection**, in the theory of lenses, the angle which the exit-pupil of a system subtends at the focus conjugate to the point (object) from which the light enters the system.—**Angle of shear**, the angle through which a plane within a body subjected to a shearing stress (the plane having been originally perpendicular to the direction of the stress) is displaced.—**Angle of slope**, in *geol.*, the angle formed by the intersection of an inclined surface, as of a mountain, with the horizontal plane. Compare *angle of repose*.—**Angle of stability**, in *mech.*, the largest angle at which a body placed upon an inclined plane will remain at rest. Same as *angle of repose* or *angle of friction*.—**Angle of the iris**, the angle at the peripheral portion of the anterior chamber of the eye formed by the cornea in front and the iris behind.—**Angle of the vertical**, in *astron.*, the angle at any place between the direction of gravity and a line drawn to the center of the earth. It is the difference between the astronomic and the geocentric latitudes, the former being always the greater. The angle is at maximum in latitude 45° when it amounts to 11½′. It is zero at the poles and equator.—**Angle of upset**, the angle through which the upper part of a portable balance-crane can swing, from its position parallel to the center line of the truck, before it would upset with the weight of the load.—**Angle of view**, in *photog.*, the central portion of the angle of field, which is distinct and sharp. It is extended by the use of stops.—**Angles of displacement**. See ★*displacement*.—**Axial angle**, the angle between the optic axes of a biaxial crystal.—**Bounding-angle**, in *shipbuilding*, an angle-bar forming the boundary of a bulkhead or flat by means of which it is attached to the other parts of an iron or steel vessel.—**Brocard angle**, the acute angle ω related to A, B, C, the angles of a plane triangle, by the equation $\cot \omega = \cot A + \cot B + \cot C$. It is one of the three equal acute angles formed at the vertices by the sides of a triangle and the straight lines from a Brocard point to the vertices. See *Brocard* ★*point*.—**Brocard angle of a polygon**, that polygon being cyclic, the complement of half the angle subtended by any side of the polygon, the vertex of the angle being at the symmedian point.—**Epigastric angle**, the angle which the ensiform cartilage makes with the body of the sternum.—**Extinction angle**. See ★*extinction*.—**Goniac angle**. Same as ★*angle of mandibles*.—**Inscribed angle**, an angle whose sides are chords from the same point on the circle.—**Internal angle**. Same as *interior angle*. See *angle*[3], 1.—**Limiting angle**, in *mech.*, the largest angle with the normal at which a force can be applied to a body resting upon a horizontal surface without producing motion. The limiting angle is independent of the size of the force and depends only upon the coefficient of friction of the quantity of which it affords a measure. It is equal to the angle of repose or angle of friction.—**Maxillary angle**, the angle formed by lines drawn from the most prominent points of the forehead and of the chin to meet at the most projecting point of the upper jaw.—**Nasial angle**. See ★*nasial*.—**Non-reposing angle**. See *reposing* ★*angle*.—**Polyhedral angle**, a solid angle.—**Reposing angle**, in the design of parts of a machine which are to roll one upon another, an angle between the resultant pressure and the plane tangent to the bearing surface such that when a limiting value is exceeded there is no



Angle of Contact.

tendency for the rolling surface to slip without rolling. When the angle is less than this limiting value the roll tends to slip and to become polygonal from wear. This angle may also be measured from the normal instead of from the tangent. It must be determined for any two materials by experiment, since it bears a relation to the so-called *angle of friction* or *angle of repose* in experiments on sliding. An angle beyond the critical value would then be called a *non-reposing angle*.—**Rolandic angle**, the angle formed by the upper edge of the hemisphere of the brain and the fissure of Rolando.—**Somatosplanchnic angle**, the angle formed in the vertebrate embryo by the junction of the somatic and splanchnic layers of mesoblast.—**Supplemental angles**, two angles whose sum equals two right angles.—**Supplementary angles**. Same as *supplemental* ★*angles*.—**Tanchord angle**, an angle between a tangent to a circle and a chord from the point of contact.—**View angle**, in *photog.*, the angle inclosed by a lens.

angle[3] (ang′gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angled*, ppr. *angling*. [*angle*[3], *n.*] To lead off or deflect (a body or element) from a direction parallel or perpendicular to another body or element to which or from which it is to move: as, to *angle* a rope.

The continuous change in direction experienced by the rope between the head-gear pulley and the drum in coiling on or off (the so-called "*angling*" of the rope) is a source of wear when the depth becomes considerable.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 121.

angle-bar, *n.* **3.** In *printing*, an iron bar which turns at a right angle a printed web of paper and mates it with another printed web.

Two general classes of the web press are made. In one, what is called the "*angle-bar*" is utilized to turn the sheets in order to assemble them from the different webs. The other is designated the "straight line," the sheet being run through the press without being diverted from a straight course.
Census Bulletin 216 (June 28, 1902), p. 63.

angle-bearing (ang′gl-bār″ing), *n.* A crank-shaft bearing attached to an engine-bed, the center line of its joint being placed at an angle of about 45° with the bed, the purpose of which is to effect that disposition of the metal best calculated to withstand the resultants of the strains due to the motion of the crank and connecting-rod. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms.

angleberry (ang′gl-ber-i), *n.* [A perversion of *anbury*.] A fleshy excrescence found growing on the feet and other parts of sheep and cattle. Also spelled *anleberry*.

angle-board (ang′gl-bōrd), *n.* A board upon which pattern-makers plane their angles and hollows. It is traversed longitudinally with vee'd grooves of different depths to suit angles of different sizes, in which grooves the stuff is laid while being planed, a transverse strip near the end acting as a stop. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms.

angle-bulb (ang′gl-bulb), *n.* A rolled bar of steel or iron, in the form of an angle with a bulb at the lower end of its long arm, used principally for deck-beams on steel ships.

angle-cutter (ang′gl-kut′ėr), *n.* A heavy machine used for cutting iron or steel angle-bars.

angled, *a.* **2.** A term applied to a billiard-ball which, when resting near the edge of a pocket, is so masked by the cushion that it cannot hit the desired object.

angle-frame (ang′gl-frām), *n.* A type of construction for the frame or skeleton of motor-vehicles in which the members that carry the weight and transfer it to the supporting springs, and thus to the axles, are made of steel angle or channel shapes to give greatest strength and stiffness with least weight of material. Sometimes for additional stiffness these angle- or channel-irons are reinforced with tough wood securely bolted to the steel. *Sci. Amer.*, LXXXVIII. 91.

angle-gage (ang′gl-gāj), *n.* **1.** A gage or standard carefully made to the exact value of the desired angle, used in testing the accuracy of the angles of screw-threads, cutting-tools, or machine-work of any kind.—**2.** Specifically, an instrument for setting the angle or incline of the top comb of a Heilmann cotton-combing machine. *Thornley*, Cotton-combing Machines, p. 166.

angle-hoop (ang′gl-höp), *n.* A hoop made of angle-iron. Such hoops are sometimes used for stiffening the furnaces in Scotch boilers.

angle-joint (ang′gl-joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a joint between two pieces which are mitered together.

angle-meter, *n.* **2.** An instrument designed to show the variations in angular velocity of the revolving shaft of an engine. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Oct. 15, 1904.

angle-mirror (ang′gl-mir″or), *n.* A surveyor's instrument for observing and measuring angles and the positions of distant objects in relation to one another. It consists of two mirrors, one being sometimes adjustable to the other, supported in a metal frame.

angle-plate (ang′gl-plāt), *n.* An angle-chuck.

angle-prism (ang′gl-prizm), *n.* An instrument similar to the angle-mirror, employing prisms instead of mirrors.

angler, *n.* **3.** A general name of the pediculate fishes, from the presence of a modified free dorsal spine, or 'fishing-rod,' above the mouth.—**Marbled angler**, *Pterophryne histrio*, a fish of the family *Antennariidæ*, found in tropical parts of the Atlantic. It is remarkable, as are all of its relatives, for its form, color, and nest-building habits.

Anglesea penny. See ★*penny*.

angle-smith (ang′gl-smith), *n.* A blacksmith skilled in forging angle-bars, beams, and other profiled bars into the various forms in which they are used in shipbuilding.

angle-valve (ang′gl-valv), *n.* A form of lifting- or spindle-valve, in a globular casing, in which the spindle or stem enters the valve in the same axis as one of the openings, and the other outlet is at right angles to the axis of the spindle; much used with steam-radiators and in other places where a right-angled corner is to be turned and a valve is also required. The angle-valve opposes less resistance to the flow of fluid through it than the globe-valve.—**Angle check-valve**, an angle-valve which opens only to steam or water flowing in one direction.—**Angle stop-valve**, an angle-valve which has to be closed by hand to stop the flow in the pipes.

angle-wheel (ang′gl-hwēl), *n.* Any gear in which the teeth, instead of being parallel to the axis, make an angle with it; a helical gear; a twisted gear.

angle-wing (ang′gl-wing), *n.* Any one of several species of nymphalid butterflies whose wings are angular and excised, as species of the genera *Vanessa*, *Polygonia*, *Aglais*, and *Euvanessa*.

Anglicist (ang′gli-sist), *n.* One who favors or supports some proposition or movement relating to English or the English: specifically applied in history to one of those who favored the proposal to make the English language (and not Arabic or Sanskrit) the vehicle of instruction in those schools and colleges in India that were subsidized by the government during the administration of Lord William Bentinck (1828–35).

In describing the controversy between the "Orientalists" and the "*Anglicists*" [of the Committee of Public Instruction] which evoked Macaulay's famous minute . . . not a word is said [in Boulger's Life of Lord William Bentinck] of the champion Orientalist, Horace Wilson.
Athenæum, Sept. 24, 1892, p. 411.

Anglicity (ang-glis′i-ti), *n.* [NL. *Anglicitas*, < LL. *Anglicus*, Anglic.] Distinctively English quality, style, or character: as, *Anglicity* of speech.

Anglo-African (ang″glō-af′ri-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Africans, or persons of African descent, living among English-speaking peoples, as the Africans in the United States. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 380.

II. *n.* An African living among English-speaking peoples.

Anglo-American pottery. See ★*pottery*.

Anglo-Asian (ang″glō-ā′shian), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to England and Asia or to the English in Asia: as, *Anglo-Asian* enterprises.

II. *n.* An Anglo-Asiatic.

Anglo-Asiatic (ang″glō-ā-shi-at′ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to both England (that is, Great Britain and Ireland) and Asia.—**2.** Relating to those Asiatics who are British subjects or are under British control, or who have become assimilated to the English in education, culture, etc.

II. *n.* An Asiatic who is under British rule.

Anglo-Australian (ang″glō-âs-trā′li-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Australians of English descent. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 380.

II. *n.* An Australian of English descent.

Anglo-Chinese (ang″glō-chī-nēs′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to both England and China or to their inhabitants, etc.: as, *Anglo-Chinese* relations: an *Anglo-Chinese* alliance.—**2.** Established by the English in China or for the Chinese: as, an *Anglo-Chinese* college.—**3.** Written in English and Chinese, or prepared for the use of both English and Chinese readers: as, an *Anglo-Chinese* calendar; an *Anglo-Chinese* dictionary.

II. *n.* A Chinese who is under British rule or who is a British subject: as, the *Anglo-Chinese* of the Straits Settlements.

Anglo-Gallic (ang-glō-gal′ik), *a.* English and French; common to England and France.—**Anglo-Gallic money.** See ★*money*.

angloid (ang′gloid), *n.* [*angle*[2] + *-oid*. The more proper form would be **anguloid*.] A figure determined by three or more rays from the same point, taken in a certain order and such that no three consecutive rays are coplanar.

Anglo-Japanese (ang″glō-jap-a-nēs′), *a.* Of or pertaining to both England and Japan: as, an *Anglo-Japanese* alliance or understanding.

Anglomanist (ang′glō-mā-nist), *n.* [Irreg. < *Anglomania* + *-ist*.] An Anglomaniac: as, a rampant *Anglomanist*. *Macmillan's Mag.*, XLV. 475. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Anglophile, Anglophil (ang′glō-fil), *a.* and *n.* [LL. *Angli*, Englishmen, + Gr. *φίλος*, loving.] **I.** *a.* Friendly to England and English institutions; fond of English social life, manners, customs, etc.

When prudence dictated assistance to the Dutch, the Huguenots, or the '*Anglophile*' party in Scotland — the vile but convenient adjective is Mr. Beesly's — that aid was scanty and underhand.
Athenæum, March 26, 1892, p. 400.

II. *n.* One who admires or is friendly to England; a lover or admirer of English institutions, social life, manners, customs, etc.

Anglophone (ang′glō-fōn), *n.* [LGr. *Ἀγγλοι*, L. *Angli*, the Angles (English), + *φωνή*, sound.] A person who speaks the English language. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 508.

Anglo-Venetian (ang″glō-ve-nē′shian), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Connected with both England and Venice; specifically of Venetian origin but domiciled in England: as, an *Anglo-Venetian* seaman. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 205.

II. *n.* A Venetian domiciled in or engaged in the service of England.

Anglovernacular (ang″glō-vėr-nak′ū-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to both English and the vernacular: as, an *Anglovernacular* school. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 467. [Rare.]

ango (äng′ō), *n.* [Native name.] In Samoa, a name applied to the turmeric-plant (*Curcuma longa*), the fleshy rhizome of which yields a yellow coloring matter which the natives use in ornamenting their bark cloth and for painting their skin. See *turmeric* and *huldee*.

angosturin (an-gos-tö′rin), *n.* [*Angostura* + *-in*[2].] A compound, with the empirical formula $C_9H_{12}O_5$, found in Angostura bark. It is bitter and is apparently a glucoside.

Angoumian (an-gö′mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [F. *Angoumois*, a former name of the district (department of Charente) in which Angoulême is situated.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, noting a division or substage of the Cretaceous system as recognized by the French geologists and constituting the upper part of the Turonian: essentially equivalent to the English Middle Chalk of the Upper Cretaceous.

II. *n.* The Angoumian division.

Angoumois grain-moth. See ★*grain-moth*.

Angræcum (an-grē′kum), *n.* [NL.] A genus of epiphytal orchids of tropical Africa, Madagascar, and Japan. There are at least 25 species known, of which the following are most common in cultivation in America: *A. articulatum*, *citratum*, *distichum*, *eburneum*, *Ellisii*, *Humboltii*, *falcatum*, *Leonis*, *modestum*, *pertusum*, and *superbum*. Most of these species need warm-house treatment.

angrite (ang′grīt), *n.* [*Angra* (*Angra* dos Reis in Brazil, locality of a meteorite) + *-ite*[2].] See ★*meteorite*.

angster (äng′stėr), *n.* [Late MHG. (Swiss) *angster*.] An early Swiss copper coin, struck in Zürich, of the value of half a rapen, or seven twelfths of a German pfennig.

Ångström pyrheliometer, unit. See ★*actinometer* and ★*unit*.

Anguillula stercoralis, a parasitic species of worm which has been found in the intestine in certain cases of tropical diarrhea. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, VI. 84.

anguilluloid (ang-gwil′ū-loid), *a.* [*Anguillula* + *-oid*.] Eel-like; resembling the *Anguillula*.

angular, *a.* **5.** In *astrol.*, placed in one of the four angles of a nativity. *Raphael*, Manual of Astrol., p. 154.—**Angular acceleration.** See ★*acceleration* and *unit of angular* ★*acceleration*.—**Angular energy.** See ★*energy*.—**Angular lead.** See ★*lead*[1].—**Angular leaf-spot.** See ★*leaf-spot*.—**Angular momentum.** See ★*momentum*.—**Angular point**, the vertex; the point common to the two rays of an angle.—**Unit of angular velocity**, the velocity which causes a rotating body to turn through a unit angle in unit time; an angular velocity of one radian per second.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, a small bone on the lower posterior corner of the articulare: same as *angular bone*.

angulare (ang-gū-lā′rē), *n.* [NL. (sc. *os*, bone): see *angular*.] Same as *angular bone* (which see, under *angular*).

angularization (ang″gū-la-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* The act of angularizing or rendering angular; in *decorative art*, the transformation of a curved motive into a rectilinear one by the use of angles. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 112.

angularize (ang′gū-la-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angularized*, ppr. *angularizing*. [*angular* + *-ize*.] To render angular. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 112.

Angulatidæ (an-gū-lat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Angulata*, a group of the ammonites, + *-idæ*.] A family of ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites. They have compressed umbilicate shells with strong continuous ribs crossing the whorls and interrupted on the outer edge by a depressed zone. The septal sutures are highly complicated. Species occur in the Lias formation.

anguliform (ang′gū-li-fôrm″), *a.* [L. *angulus*, angle, + *forma*, form.] Bluntly pointed or bent. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan., 1903, p. 114.

angustisellate (an-gus-ti-sel′āt), *a.* [L. *angustus*, narrow, + *sella*, a saddle.] Having a narrow saddle: noting the form of the earliest septal suture in the coiled cephalopod shells and referring to the narrow saddle or forward prolongation of the suture in crossing the outer curve or venter of the shell. Contrasted with *latisellate* and *asellate*. The angustisellate stage characterizes only advanced and late forms of the ammonoids.

anhaline (an′ha-lin), *n.* [*Anhal(onium)* + *-ine*2.] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$, found in *Anhalonium fissuratum*. It melts at 115° C. It produces, in frogs, a paralysis of the central nervous system.

anhalonidine (an-ha-lon′i-din), *n.* [*Anhalon(ium)* + *-id* + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$, found in *Anhalonium Williamsii*, a cactus from which mescal buttons are obtained. It is crystalline and melts at 154° C.

anhalonine (an-hal′ọ-nin), *n.* [*Anhalon(ium)* + *-ine*2.] Same as *anhalonidine*.

anhedonia (an-hē-dō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀνήδονος*, giving no pleasure, ⟨ *ἀν-* priv. + *ἡδονή*, pleasure: see *hedonism*.] In *psychol.*, inability to feel pleasure: the opposite of *analgesia*.

One can distinguish many kinds of pathological depression. Sometimes it is mere passive joylessness and dreariness, discouragement, dejection, lack of taste and zest and spring. Professor Ribot has proposed the name *anhedonia* to designate this condition.
W. James, Var. of Religious Exper., p. 145.

anhedral (an-hē′drạl), *a.* In *mineral.* and *petrog.*, characterized by the absence of the external form of a crystal, though having its molecular structure.

anhedron (an-hē′drọn), *n.*; pl. *anhedra* (-drạ). [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἕδρα*, base (side).] A mineral individual, for example, a constituent of a rock having the molecular structure of a crystal but not its external form.

anhistic (an-his′tik), *a.* Same as *anhistous*.

anhydrid, *n.*—**Phosphoric anhydrid,** phosphorus pentoxid, P_2O_5. By union with the elements of water in different proportions it forms meta-, pyro-, and orthophosphoric acids.

anhydrochromic (an-hī-drọ-krō′mik), *a.* Noting the acid ($H_2Cr_2O_7$) which corresponds to ordinary red chromate of potash. Also known as *dichromic acid* and *pyrochromic acid*.

Anhydrous steam. See ★*steam*.

aniconic (an-ī-kon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *εἰκών*, an image.] Not presenting an image or portraiture: in *Gr. antiq.*, applied to the rudest agalmata, or symbols of a divinity, consisting of a simple pillar or block without human attributes. See *agalma*.

He [Dr. Waldstein] does, however, point out that among the terra-cottas we have representations of the various stages of development of her [Hera's] agalmata: the rudest of all, the *anikonic*. . . . He promises, moreover, to publish . . . a curious pillar which may have been the actual *anikonic* image of the goddess.
Athenæum, July 1, 1893, p. 38.

anidalin (a-nid′ạ-lin), *n.* Same as ★*aristol*.

anil2 (ăn-il′), *n.* [*anil(ine)*.] A derivative of aniline containing the group NC_6H_5.

añil (ăn-yēl′), *n.* [Sp. *añil*, lit. indigo: see *aniline*.] A Cuban name of the blue variety of the vaqueta, a bass-like fish of the West Indies, *Hypoplectrus unicolor* (variety *indigo* of Poey).

anilao (ä-nē′lou), *n.* [Philippine name.] A name in the Philippines of *Colona serratifolia*, a shrub belonging to the linden family, the bark of which yields a strong bast fiber.

anilido. [*anil* + *-id-* + *-o*1.] Noting the group NHC_6H_5, derived from aniline: as, *anilido*-acetic acid, $CH_2NHC_6H_5CO_2H$: also used as an adjective: as, the *anilido*-group.

Aniline ★black, ★green, ★orange, ★process. See the nouns.—**Aniline salt,** a commercial name for the colorless crystalline salt formed by neutralizing aniline with hydrochloric acid. It has the formula $C_6H_5NH_2HCl$, and is known chemically as aniline hydrochlorid. Large quantities are used in the dyeing and printing of aniline black.—**Aniline spirits, yellow.** See *tin* ★*spirits*, ★*yellow*.

anilism (an′i-lizm), *n.* An illness caused by inhaling the vapor of aniline, not uncommon in workers in aniline-black dye-houses. It comes on suddenly, the lips turn purple, and temporary unconsciousness often ensues.

Animal color. See ★*color*.—**Animal kingdom.** According to recent conservative estimates, the animal kingdom consists of about 386,000 species of living animals and about 160,000 described species of fossil animals, or of about 550,000 species in all.—**Animal mechanics.** See ★*mechanics*.—**Animal mound.** See the extract.

The next class is composed of the "*animal mounds*," or mounds in which the ground plan is more or less irregular, and is thought to resemble animals, birds, and even human beings, though it is admitted that this resemblance is often imaginary, and that there is no evidence that the builders of these works intended to copy any such forms. . . . Mounds of this class are common in Wisconsin, and are also found in Ohio and Georgia. They are not burial mounds, though they are not unfrequently grouped with conical mounds that inclose human remains, as they are also with embankments and inclosures,—the grouping being always without any apparent order.
Smithsonian Report, 1891, p. 559.

Animal photography. See ★*photography*.—**Animal pole.** See ★*pole*.

animate, *a.* **4.** In *gram.*, referring to living things as indicated by a difference of form in the designating word: said of gender in some languages. See the quotation.

The distinction between *animate* and inanimate gender is still preserved in both Penobscot and Abenaki.
Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 27.

Animated oat. Same as *animal oat*; see *oat*, 1 (*b*).

animatism (an′i-mā-tizm), *n.* [*animate*, *a.*, + *-ism*.] That form of animism in which objects and phenomena are vaguely regarded as having personality and will-power, but not as possessing separable souls.

animato (ä-ni-mä′tō), *a.* [It.] In *music*, lively; with animation; usually, somewhat quick and with spirit.

animatograph (an-i-mat′ọ-gràf), *n.* [L. *animatus*, alive (see *animate*, *a.*), + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** A cinematograph.—**2.** A special form of photographic camera for taking a series of pictures on films.

anime, *n.*—**Brazilian anime.** Same as *anime*, 3.

animé (an-i-mā′), *a.* [F., ⟨ L. *animatus*, animate: see *animate*, *a.*] In *her.*, animated, excited; showing a desire to fight: said of an animal and represented by giving the eyes, etc., a tincture different from that of the body.

animetta (an-i-met′ạ), *n.* [It.] A medieval term for the veil or cloth used to cover the chalice or eucharistic cup.

animi, *n.* Same as *anime*.

Animikie (an-im-i-kē′), *n.* [A local name.] A name proposed by T. Sterry Hunt in 1873, and used by the Geological Survey of Canada and by the Natural History Survey of Minnesota, for a group of iron-bearing rocks, slates, schists, and sandstones which form the middle subdivision of the Algonkian as the latter term is used by the United States Geological Survey. In Canada the group is regarded as Cambrian in age, but in the Lake Superior district, especially in Minnesota, where these rocks carry the iron ore of the Mesaba range, they are referred to the Precambrian.

animikite (a-nim′i-kīt), *n.* [Said to be from Ind. *animike*, thunder, + *-ite*2.] An antimonide of silver from Silver Islet, Lake Superior.

animosity, *n.* **3.** In Spinoza's philosophy, the desire by which each man endeavors to preserve his own being after the guidance of reason alone; or, as sometimes interpreted, the steadfast and intelligent purpose to promote one's own welfare.

animotheism (an″i-mọ-thē′izm), *n.* [L. *anima*, soul, life (or *animus*, mind?), + *θεός*, God, + *-ism*.] The belief that all things, but especially plants, animals, and the heavenly bodies, are conscious or animate beings, and that they possess supernatural, divine powers. See *animism*. *Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., II. 258.

anis, *n.* A simplified spelling of *anise*.

anisado (ä-ni-sä′dō), *n.* [Sp.: see *anisated*.] A native drink made in the Philippine Islands. It contains the poisonous principle of wood alcohol, and United States soldiers and employees have been forbidden its use. *Army and Navy Journal*, Dec. 7, 1901.

anisamic (an-i-sam′ik), *a.* [*anis(ic)* + *am(ine)* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a derivative of trimethyl benzene, found in balsam of Tolu and of Peru.

anisated (an′i-sā-ted), *p. a.* [NL. **anisatus*, ⟨ L. *anisum*, anise.] Mixed or flavored with anise-seed. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anisian (a-niz′i-an), *a.* and *n.* A name given by Austrian geologists to a division of the Mediterranean Triassic deposits holding a position at the top of the Lower Trias.

anisidine (a-nis′i-din), *n.* [L. *anisum*, anise, + *-id*1 + *-ine*2.] The methyl ether of aminophenol, $C_6H_4(NH_2)OCH_3$. The name is applied especially to the ortho compound, which is an oil that boils at 218° C., and to the para compound, a solid which melts at 56° C. and boils at 240° C.—**Anisidine ponceau, scarlet.** See ★*scarlet*.

anisil (an′i-sil), *n.* [L. *anisum*, anise, + *-il*.] The dimethyl ether of paradihydroxybenzil, $CH_3OC_6H_4COCOC_6H_4OCH_3$. It crystallizes in golden-yellow needles which melt at 133° C.

anisilic (an-i-sil′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, $(C_6H_4OH)_2C(OH)CO_2H$, the dimethyl ether of dihydroxydiphenyl glycolic acid. It is formed together with anisic acid when anisil is boiled with alcoholic potash. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 164° C. It is named officially the *dimethyl ether of diphenylolmethanolmethylic acid*.

Anisoceratidæ (a-nī-sō-se-rat′i-dē) *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Anisoceras* (⟨ Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn), + *-idæ*.] A family of ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites having uncoiled shells terminating in a crook, the volutions bearing tubercles and ribs. The species are found in the Cretaceous formation.

Anisochætodon (a-nī-sō-kē′tọ-don), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *Chætodon*.] A genus of butterfly-fishes of the family *Chætodontidæ*.

anisochela (a-nī-sō-kē′lạ), *n.*; pl. *anisochelæ* (-lē). Same as ★*anisochele*.

anisochele (a-nī′sō-kēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *χηλή*, a crab's claw.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a C-shaped monaxial rhabd having different arrangements of the processes at the two ends. See *spongespicule*.

anisocnemic (a-nī-sō-nē′mik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *isocnemic*.] In anthozoans, a term used to distinguish a unilateral pair composed of two unequal mesenteries: contrasted with *isocnemic*. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Aug., 1902, p. 105.

anisocoria (a-nī-sō-kō′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *κόρη*, pupil of the eye.] Inequality in size of the pupils of the two eyes.

anisocotyly (a-nī-sō-kot′i-li), *n.* In *bot.*, the unequal development of cotyledons in dicotyledonous plants.

anisocytosis (an-ī-sō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-osis*.] Inequality in size of the cells of a system, specifically of the red blood-corpuscles.

anisogamous (an-ī-sog′ạ-mus), *a.* Characterized by anisogamy, or conjugation between sharply differentiated male and female gametes.

anisogamy (an-ī-sog′ạ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *biol.*, conjugation between dissimilar gametes or reproductive cells.

anisohypercytosis (an″ī-sō-hī″pėr-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *ὑπέρ*, over, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-osis*.] An increase in the number of the leucocytes, with abnormal percentage relations of the neutrophilic cells, as regards the distribution of the different nuclear forms.

anisohypocytosis (an″ī-sō-hī″pō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *ὑπό*, under, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-osis*.] A decrease in the number of the leucocytes with abnormal relations of the neutrophilic cells, as regards the percentage distribution of the different nuclear forms.

anisoin (an-is′ọ-in), *n.* [L. *anisum*, anise, + *-in*2.] The dimethyl ether of paradihydroxybenzoin, $CH_3OC_6H_4CH_2COC_6H_4OCH_3$. It consists of needles which melt at 110° C.

anisol (an′i-sōl), *n.* [Also *anisole* †; L. *anisum*, anise, + *-ol*.] **1.** Methyl phenyl ether, $C_6H_5OCH_3$, formed by distilling anisic acid with barium hydroxid. It is an oil with a pleasant odor and boils at 154° C.—**2.** A general name of derivatives of methyl phenyl ether.

anisoline (a-nis′ō-lin), *n.* [As *anisol* + *-ine*2.] A basic color of the xanthene group. It is comparatively fast to light. Also called *rhodamine 3 B.*

Anisometric texture, in *petrog.*, the texture of granular rocks when the mineral grains are of various sizes. It is contrasted with the *isometric granular texture*, where the grains are approximately of the same size.

anisometrope (a-nī″sō-met′rōp), *n.* [See *anisometropia.*] One who suffers from anisometropia, or inequality of refraction in the two eyes.

It was thought that *anisometropes* who fixed correctly could not have binocular vision.
Optical Jour., June 2, 1904, p. 975.

Anisomyaria (a-nī-sō-mī-ā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *μῦς* (*μυ-*) muscle, + *-aria.*] A group of the pelecypod mollusks, or *Acephala*, holding an intermediate position between the *Monomyaria*, or those with but one adductor muscle, and the *Dimyaria*, or those having two, the normal number, fully developed. In the *Anisomyaria* the anterior adductors are much more prominently developed than the posterior. These muscular differences have frequently been used as a basis of classification; but it is now recognized that the terms *Monomyaria* and *Anisomyaria* designate different stages of degeneration in the musculature.

anisomyarian (a-nī-sō-mī-ā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anisomyaria.* Also used substantively.

anisonormocytosis (a-nī″sō-nôr″mō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + L. *norma*, rule, norm, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *osis.*] A normal number of the leucocytes with abnormal relations of the neutrophilic cells, as regards the percentage distribution of the different nuclear forms.

anisophylly (a-nī-sof′i-li), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] Dissimilarity in leaves due to difference of position, as in floating and submersed leaves. *Krasser.*

Anisoplia (a-nī-sop′li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Megerle, 1825), < Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *ὅπλα*, arms.] An important genus of lamellicorn beetles of old-world distribution. It includes some serious pests, especially *A. Austriaca*, which occasionally does great damage to the wheat crop of Russia. About 40 species are known.

anisopod (a-nī′sō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *anisopus* (*-pod*), < Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] **I.** *a.* Having unequal feet; specifically, having the characters of the *Anisopoda.*

II. *n.* One of the *Anisopoda.*

Anisopoda (a-nī-sop′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anisopus* (*-pod-*): see ★*anisopod.*] A tribe or suborder of arthrostracous crustaceans having a body more or less resembling that of an amphipod, and the abdomen with two-branched swimming-feet which do not function as gills, or with fin-like feet. It includes the families *Tanaidæ* and *Pranizidæ.*

Anisoptera (a-nī-sop′tẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A suborder of insects of the order *Odonata* or dragon-flies. It includes the families in which the hind wings are slightly larger than the front wings, as distinguished from the *Zygoptera*, in which the wings are of equal size or the hind pair are somewhat the smaller.

anisospore (a-nī′sō-spōr), *n.* [NL. **anisospora*, < Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A form of spore produced among colonial radiolarians by the union of gametes of unlike size, as microspores and macrospores: contrasted with ★*isospore*, 3.

Anisotremus (a-nī-sō-trē′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *τρῆμα*, hole.] A genus of grunts of the family *Hæmulonidæ*, having numerous species in tropical America. They are remarkable for their broad bodies and sometimes for bright colors. *A. surinamensis*, the pompon, is the commonest species.

anisotropic, *a.* **3.** Having predetermined axes: opposed to *isotropic.*—**Anisotropic medium,** a medium in which the strain due to a given stress varies with the direction in which the stress is applied; an æolotropic medium.

anisotropical (a-nī-sō-trop′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *anisotropic*; æolotropic.

Mr. A. Broca a short time ago stated that in a powerful field there are produced simultaneously both ordinary cathode rays, around the field according to well-known laws, and another kind of rays following the lines of force. These phenomena have likewise been investigated by Mr. Pellat, who accounted for them on the hypothesis of an *anisotropical* friction the cathode ray particles undergo in the magnetic field.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Aug. 27, 1904, p. 23960.

anisotropically (a-nī-sō-trop′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an anisotropic manner.

anisotropy, *n.* **2.** In *embryol.*, the condition of having the axes predetermined: applied to certain differentiated animal ova: opposed to *isotropy.*

anito (ä-nē′tō), *n.* [Tagalog; perhaps altered, under Sp. influences, from an orig. **antu*, Malay *antu*, *hantu*, a spirit.] An ancestral spirit worshiped as a protecting household deity by the pagan Malay peoples of the Philippine Islands, and frequently represented by an image of wood or other material which is carefully preserved.

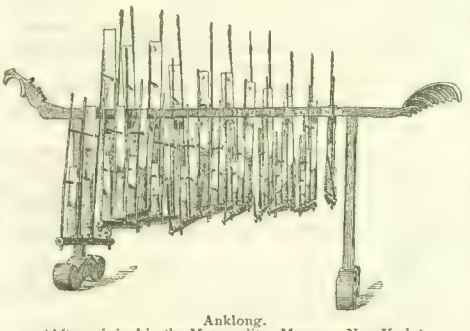
But, before Islam, ancestor worship, as has long been known, was widely prevalent. In almost every locality, every hut has its *Anito* with its special place, its own dwelling; there are *Anito* pictures and images, certain trees and, indeed, certain animals in which some *Anito* resides. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 522.

ankee (ang′kē), *n.* [Indian name in California.] The barn-yard grass *Echinochloa Crusgalli*, the seeds of which are ground into flour by the Mohave Indians. [Southern California.]

anker, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *anchor.*

ankle, *n.*—**Cocked ankle,** knuckling or partial dislocation of the fetlock-joint of the horse, an unsoundness predisposing the animal to stumbling and to fracture of the pastern-bone.

anklong (ang′klong), *n.* [Also **anklung* (?), Malay and Jav. *anklung.*] A musical instrument used in Java and other parts of Malaysia, consisting of bamboo tubes so cut that when struck



Anklong.
(After original in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.)

or shaken they give definite tones. Usually the tubes are in pairs tuned at the interval of the fifth.

ankoot (an′köt), *v. i.* [Eskimo, *angakut, angakok, angekok*, a shaman: see *angekok.*] To perform shamanistic ceremonies: a term used by whalers who frequent Hudson and Baffin bays.

ankylite (an′ki-līt), *n.* Same as ★*ancylite.*

ankyloglossia (ang″ki-lō-glos′si-ạ), *n.* See ★*ankyloglossus.*

ankyloglossus (ang″ ki-lō-glos′us), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, bent, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Impeded movements of the tongue due to adhesions to the neighboring parts. Also called *ankyloglossia.*

ankylosed (ang′ki-lōst), *p. a.* [See *ankylose.*] Grown together: said of bones which are primitively separate.

Ankylostoma (ang-ki-los′tọ-mạ), *n.* Same as *Ancylostoma.*

ankylostomiasis, *n.* Same as ★*ancylostomiasis.*

anlage (än′lä″ge) *n.*; pl. *anlagen* (-gen). [G., foundation, < *anlegen*, < *an*, on, + *legen*, lay, found.] In *embryol.*, the first indication of a developing organ in the embryo; a rudiment, in the sense of a simple beginning.

annaline (an′ạ-lin), *n.* [Formation doubtful.] A name sometimes given to an artificially prepared calcium sulphate used by paper-makers.

annalism (an′ạ-lizm), *n.* The writing of annals. *W. Taylor.* [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Annam ulcer. See ★*ulcer.*

Annealing lamp. See ★*lamp.*

annealing-machine (ạ-nēl′ing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A heating-furnace consisting of a long box of steel lined with some refractory material, open at each end, and fitted with a number of gas-burners. Within the furnace and extending beyond it at each end is a series of rolls connected by link-belting and turning together, all being supported by bearings inside the furnace or by tables at each end outside the furnace. The bars, rods, strips, and tubes to be annealed are laid on the rolls outside the furnace, carried by their motion into and through the furnace at a speed just sufficient for the annealing, and discharged at the distant end. In another form, for large pipe, a link-belt conveyer is used to carry the pipes through the furnace.

annerödite (a-ner′ė-dīt), *n.* [Also *annerodite, aannerödite, aanerodite; Ånneröd, Åanneröd* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A rare niobate of uranium, yttrium, and other elements, near samarskite in composition but related to columbite in form: found at Ånneröd, Norway.

Anneslia (a-nes′li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1807), named in honor of George *Annesley* (1769–1844), Viscount Valentia in Ireland and Earl of Mountmorris, who traveled and botanized in India.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Mimosaceæ*, to which Bentham in 1840 gave the name *Calliandra.* See *Calliandra.*

annexable, annexible (ạ-neks′ạ-bl, ị-bl), *a.* That may be annexed or added; attachable. *Cockeram.*

annexive (ạ-nek′siv), *a.* Expressing or serving to express annexion or addition; additive: as, an *annexive* conjunction.

annidalin (ạ-nid′ạ-lin), *n.* See ★*aristol.*

Anniellidæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Aniellidæ.*

annihilability (ạ-nī″hi-lạ-bil′ị-ti), *n.* The capability of being annihilated. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of the Soul, p. 228.

annotative (an′ọ-tā-tiv), *a.* Of the nature of annotation: as, *annotative* remarks.

annotine, *n.* **2.** A tree that bears fruit of two years at the same time, the fruit of the past year persisting, while that of the present year is growing.

announcement, *n.* **2.** In *card-playing*, a bid; a meld.

The player [at boston] who makes the highest *announcement* is entitled, if successful, to the contents of the pool, and a certain number of counters from each of the players; but if he be unsuccessful he must pay to the pool and to each of the other players a certain number of counters. *American Hoyle*, p. 243.

annual. I. *a.*—**Annual equation.** See ★*equation.*—**Annual range,** in *meteor.*, that portion of the total yearly range which may be supposed to be periodic and the simple and direct result of the annual revolution of the earth in its orbit; that portion of the annual range that is represented by the first term of the harmonic series or Fourier-Bessel series, depending on the simple mean longitude of the earth in its orbit around the sun.—**Annual variation,** in *meteor.*, the departure from the annual mean; the extreme total range during a year; the difference between the absolute maximum and absolute minimum or between their departures from the annual mean. The normal annual variation is the average of the annual variations for many years and is less than the extreme or absolute variation for those years.—**Annual working.** See ★*working.*

II. *n.*, **3.** Plants become annuals because of the limitations of the seasons. Some plants die outright at the approach of cold or dry weather and leave only their seeds to carry the species over to another season; these are the true annuals. Others, truly perennial in their native climates, become annual in short-season climates by being killed by frost; these are *plur-annuals.* Others carry themselves over by means of bulbs; these are *pseud-annuals.*

annualize (an′ū-ạl-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *annualized*, ppr. *annualizing.* To contribute to an annual publication; write for an annual. See *annual*, 4. [Rare.]

annuity, *n.*—**Consolidated annuities,** certain annuities or annual payments representing interest on various stocks issued by the British government at different times and at different rates, which were consolidated, under an act of 1751, into one fund, commonly known as *consols* (which see).

Annular kiln. See ★*kiln.*—**Annular ligament.** (*c*) A ligament attached at each extremity to a tubercle on the inner surface of the articular process of the atlas, which serves to retain the odontoid process of the axis. (*d*) The ligament which attaches the stapes to the rim of the fenestra ovalis.

Annularia (an-ū-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Sternberg, 1822), < L. *annularis*, annular.] A genus of fossil plants of the family *Calamariaceæ*, having slender, branching, usually striate stems bearing whorls of lanceolate or spatulate leaves with a median nerve, which are fused at their bases into a sheath or annulus. The fruit is a heterosporous spike or strobile. It is not yet certain whether the specimens referred to this genus represent independent herbaceous plants or the smaller ultimate branches of calamitean plants. They are very abundant in the Carboniferous formation and range from the Devonian to the Permian.

Annulosiphonata (an″ū-lō-sī-fo-nā′tạ), *n. pl.* [L. *annulus*, a ring, + *sipho*, siphon, pipe, + *-ata*2.] In Hyatt's classification, a group of extinct cephalopods, including straight and curved shells, in which the siphuncle is thickened by organic deposits into solid rays extending into the septal chambers. *Actinoceras* and *Huronia* are examples. The species are chiefly from Silurian rocks.

annulus, *n.* **3.** (*d*) In the *Equisetaceæ*, the sheath below the spike formed by the union of the bases of the leaves. (*e*) In diatoms, the rim of silex formed within the frustules of some genera. (*f*) The fleshy rim of the

corolla in milkweeds.—**4.** (*c*) One of the external subdivisions of the body of a leech, resembling a segment of the body of an earthworm. A single annulus, however, does not correspond to an internal segment. From 3 to 5 or even 12 annuli correspond to a segment in different genera.

Anodal diffusion, cataphoresis.

anodic[1], *a.* **2.** Of or pertaining to the anode. —**Anodic rays,** in *elect.*, radiations issuing from the positive terminal or anode of a vacuum-tube.

anodyne, *n.*—**Hoffmann's anodyne,** a mixture of ether, alcohol, and ethereal oil, the last-named constituent containing ethyl sulphate, much used in medicine as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and anodyne.

anodynin (a-nod'i-nin), *n.* Same as *antipyrin*.

anoësis (an-ō-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *a-* priv. + *νόησις*, understanding.] In *psychol.*, a hypothetic state of consciousness in which there is sentience but no thought; immediate experience without reference to an object. Anoësis is sometimes predicated of primitive organisms, sometimes of the marginal processes of the human consciousness. It is used, more correctly, simply as a limiting conception, the logical zero-point of intellectual function.

But it is conceivable that they [items or particulars] should be given and no intellectual synthesis ensue; such a consciousness has been happily named anoetic. Whether or no it actually exists is another matter: it is a conceivable limit, and has the theoretical usefulness of limiting conceptions generally. But relative *anoesis* suffices here. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 63.

anœstrous (an-es'trus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *οἶστρος*, vehement desire.] In *zoöl.*, without sexual desire; relating to the completed period of sexual desire in female mammals. —**Anœstrous cycle,** a single completed period of sexual desire not immediately followed by another. This comprises the ★*proœstrum*, ★*œstrus*, and ★*metœstrum*.

anœstrum (an-es'trum), *n.*; pl. *anœstra* (-trä). [NL.: see ★*anœstrous*.] In *zoöl.*, an interval between periods in 'heat' when the female mammal has no sexual desire.

anoëtic, *a.* **2.** In *psychol.*, relating to or characterized by anoësis. *G. F. Stout,* Anal. Psychol., i. 51.

anogenic, *a.* **2.** In *petrol.*, noting igneous rocks which originate by ascension from the earth's interior: synonymous with *eruptive*.

anogenital (an-ō-jen'i-tal), *a.* Relating to the anus and the genital organs; noting the region of the body including these parts.—**Anogenital band,** the rudimentary perineum in the embryo.

anol (an'ōl), *n.* [*an(ise)* + *-ol.*] Parapropenyl phenol, $CH_3CH:CHC_6H_4OH$, usually called *para-anol*. It crystallizes in leaflets which melt at 93°. Its methyl ether, anethol, is found in anise-oil.

Anomala, *n.* **4.** *pl.* A tribe of brachyurous crustaceans containing the families *Dromidæ*, *Homolidæ*, and *Raninidæ*.

Anomalocladina (a-nom″a-lō-kla-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular, + *κλάδος*, twig, + *-ina*[2].] In Zittel's classification, a suborder of tetractinellid lithistid sponges. In this group the skeletal spicules are mostly short rays with inflated heads which are often digitate or branched and united with the processes of adjacent rays.

Anomalocrinidæ (a-nom″a-lō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anomalocrinus* (< Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*), + *-idæ*.] A family of fistulate crinoids having radial plates of very irregular form and arms with pinnules on one side only. It is represented by a single genus, *Anomalocrinus*, from the Silurian of North America.

Anomalocystidæ (a-nom″a-lō-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anomalocystites* + *-idæ*.] In Woodward's classification, a family of cystidean echinoderms which have a compressed calyx, the sides of which are dissimilarly plated, generally with two free arms and a short stem. They occur in rocks of Cambrian and Silurian age. Properly, in uncontracted form, *Anomalocystitidæ*.

Anomalocystites (a-nom″a-lō-sis-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *-ιτης*, *-ite*[2].] The typical genus of the family *Anomalocystidæ*.

Anomalodesmacea (a-nom″a-lō-des-mā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular, + *δέσμα*, a band, + *-acea*.] In Dall's classification of the *Pelecypoda*, an order comprising burrowing shells with nearly edentulous hinge, the mantle lobes more or less completely united, leaving two siphonal openings, a pedal opening, and sometimes a fourth opening. The valves are generally unequal. The group includes many recent and late fossil forms, and in general expression is archaic, specially in regard to hinge-structure, which reproduces that of the Silurian and Devonian paleoconchs.

anomalodesmacean (a-nom″a-lō-des-mā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Anomalodesmacea*.

II. *a.* A member of the order *Anomalodesmacea*.

anomalodesmaceous (a-nom″a-lō-des-mā'-shius), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular, + *δεσμός* or *δέσμα*, a band, + *-aceous*.] Same as ★*anomalodesmacean*.

Anomalon (a-nom'a-lon), *n.* [NL. (Jurine, 1807), < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, neut. *ἀνώμαλον*, irregular: see *anomalous*.] An important genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Ichneumonidæ* and typical of the subfamily *Anomalinæ*. It comprises more than 150 species, many of them important enemies of injurious insects. Most of the described species occur in Europe and North America, but the genus is still more widely distributed.

Anomalous dispersion. See ★*dispersion*.—**Anomalous double refraction.** See ★*refraction*.

anomaly, *n.* **4.** In *meteor.*, the amount by which a given observed quantity is greater or less than an assumed ideal or normal value; a departure.

Anomiacea (a-nō-mi-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anomia* + *-acea*.] A suborder of bivalve mollusks of the order *Filibranchiata*. It includes forms which have the heart dorsal to the rectum, a single aorta, small foot, and very small anterior adductor. The shell is oyster-shaped, without hinge-teeth, and is attached by a calcified byssus which passes through a lobe in the right valve. It includes the single family *Anomiidæ*.

anomocephalus (an″ō-mō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *anomocephali* (-lī). [Gr. *ἀνομος*, irregular, + *κεφαλή*, head.] One with an irregularly shaped head.

anomure (an'ō-mūr), *n.* [As NL. *Anomura*.] One of the anomural or irregular-tailed crustaceans; an anomuran.

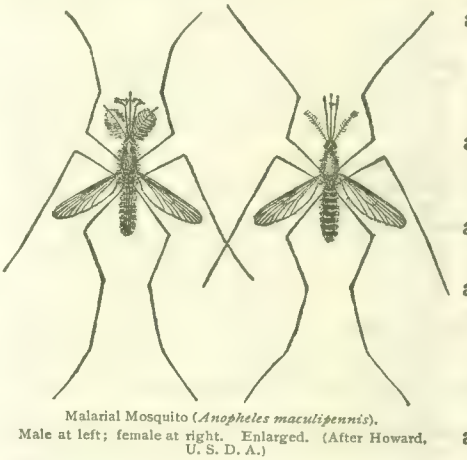
anomy, *n.* **2.** As used by Pearson and others, a breach in the routine of perceptions. See the extract.

In our ignorance we ought to consider before experience that nature may consist of all routines, all *anomies*, or a mixture of the two in any proportion whatever. *K. Pearson,* Gram. of Sci., iv. 15.

anon. An abbreviation of *anonymous* and *anonymously*.

anoöpsia (an-ō-op'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνω*, upward, + *ὄψις*, vision.] Strabismus in which the axis of vision is directed upward.

Anopheles (a-nof'ē-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1818), < Gr. *ἀνωφελής*, useless.] **1.** A genus of true



Malarial Mosquito (*Anopheles maculipennis*).
Male at left; female at right. Enlarged. (After Howard, U. S. D. A.)

mosquitos (dipterous family *Culicidæ*), distinguished from the typical genus *Culex* by the long palpi of the female. The mosquitos of this genus are the true secondary hosts of the causative organisms of malaria, which undergo their sexual development only in the stomach of an anopheles. From this fact it results that these mosquitos convey the disease from malarial patients to healthy individuals.

2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus.

Anophelinæ (a-nof-ē-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anopheles* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of mosquitos (family *Culicidæ*), comprising *Anopheles* and its immediate allies. In both sexes the palpi are about as long as the proboscis, and the terminal joint is spatulate or clubbed in the male; in the wings the first submarginal cell is as long as or longer than the second posterior cell.

anopisthographic (an-ō-pis-thō-graf'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄπισθεν*, at the back, + *γράφειν*, write.] Not written or printed upon at the back; written or printed upon on one side only, as a proof or a broadside.

Anoplagonus (an-ō-plag'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοπλος*, unarmed, + *Agonus*.] A genus of sea-poachers of the family *Agonidæ*, found in the North Pacific.

anoplan (an-op'lan), *a.* and *n.* [*Anopla* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Anopla*.

II. *n.* A nemertean worm of the section *Anopla*.

Anoplia (an-op'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοπλος*, not armed, < *ἀν-*, not, + *ὅπλα*, arms.] A tribe of lithistidan *Tetractinellida*, having no ectosomal spicules or microscleres. It contains the families *Azoricidæ* and *Anomocladidæ*, together with extinct forms.

anoplian (an-op'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Anoplia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anoplia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Anoplia*.

Anoplogaster (an-op-lō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοπλος*, unarmed, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of berycoid fishes found in the abysses of the Atlantic.

Anoplophora (an-op-lof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοπλος*, unarmed, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A genus of naiads from the Triassic formation of Germany.

Anoplotheca (an-op-lō-thē'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοπλος*, unarmed, + *θήκη*, case.] A genus of convexoconcave, spine-bearing brachiopods, having a median dorsal septum and the jugum articulating into a depression in the ventral valve: characteristic of Devonian faunæ.

anoplous (an-op'lus), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the *Anopla*; having the proboscis unarmed, as certain nemertines.

anoplurous (an-ō-plö'rus), *a.* Resembling the insects of the hemipterous suborder *Anoplura*.

Anor group. See ★*group*[1].

anorectal (ā″nō-rek'tal), *a.* [L. *anus*, anus, + NL. *rectum*, rectum.] Relating to both the anus and the rectum. *Therapeutic Gazette,* May 15, 1903, p. 344.

anorectic (an-ō-rek'tik), *a.* [*anorect-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *anorectous*.

anorganon (an-ôr'ga-non), *n.*; pl. *anorgana* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνόργανον*, neut. of *ἀνόργανος*, without organs, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀργανον*, instrument, organ.] A body without organs, that is, an inorganic body.

anorgic (an-ôr'jik), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνόργ(ανος)*, without organs (inorganic), + *-ic*.] A general designation, proposed by Haeckel, for the sciences that deal with inorganic nature, as contrasted with the biological sciences.

anorthoclase (an-ôr'thō-klāz), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνορθος*, not straight, + *κλάσις*, fracture. See *orthoclase*.] A triclinic feldspar allied to microcline but containing a considerable amount of soda: characteristic of certain igneous rocks, as the andesite of Pantelleria.

anorthographic (an-ôr-thō-graf'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *orthographic*.] That deviates from or is at variance with orthography or the accepted rules of spelling.

anorthographical (an-ôr-thō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Characterized by irregular or incorrect spelling; incorrectly spelled.

anorthographically (an-ôr-thō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* Irregularly as regards spelling. See the quotation.

A fresco painting has been discovered . . . representing the two martyrs, one of whom [Hyacinthus] bears his name written *anorthographically* thus, *Iaquintus*. *Athenæum,* July 14, 1894, p. 72.

anorthography (an-ôr-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθογραφία*, correct writing.] Same as *agraphia*.

anorthoscopic (an-ôr-thō-skop'ik), *a.* [*anorthoscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the anorthoscope or to the visual illusion which that instrument produces. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* II. 240.

anorthose (an-ôr'thōs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθός*, straight, + *-ose*.] Same as ★*anorthoclase*.

anorthosite (an-ôr'thō-sit), *n.* [*anorthose* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a granular or gneissoid igneous rock of eastern Canada, consisting chiefly of the plagioclase feldspar, labradorite. The name (first used by Hunt in 1863) is now applied to rocks composed largely of any lime-soda feldspar (plagioclase). The anorthosites are regarded by some petrographers as the highly feldspathic extreme of the gabbro family of igneous rocks.

anosmatic (an-os-mat'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀσμή*, smell, + *-atic*. A more correct form would be *anosmic*, **anosmetic*, or **anosmotic*.] Having the sense of smell or the olfactory organs small or wanting, as in porpoises. *Amer. Anthropologist,* Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 638.

anosmic (an-os'mik), *a.* [*anosmia* + *-ic*.] **1.** Having no odor.—**2.** Of or affected with anosmia.

anounou (ä-nō′ö-nō′ö), *n.* [Hawaiian.] In Hawaii, a species of peppergrass, *Lepidium Owaihiense*, found in all the islands of the group.

Anquetilia (an-kwē-til′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Decaisne, 1848), named in memory of A. H. Anquetil-Duperron (1731–1805), a French orientalist.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Rutaceæ*. See *Skimmia*.

Ansate fissure or **sulcus.** See ★*fissure*.

anselmino (ăn-sel-mē′nō), *n.* [It.] A silver coin of Mantua: so named from the effigy and name on the reverse.

Anseremme limestone. See ★*limestone*.

anseriform (an-ser′i-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *anseriformis*, < L. *anser*, goose, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a goose; pertaining to the *Anseriformes*, a group of birds which contains the ducks and geese.

Anspach porcelain. See ★*porcelain*[1].

ant[1], *n.*—**Black ant,** *Monomorium minutum*, a common species in the United States, frequently entering houses. Also called *little black ant*.—**Bulldog ant,** any ant of the genus *Myrmecia*, which is confined to Australia and Tasmania and contains about 30 species. They form large mounds of earth for their nests, and are the most formidable of all ants, possessing large jaws and stinging severely.—**Corn-louse ant,** *Lasius brunneus*, a small brown ant which nests in fields and cares for certain plant-lice that feed on the roots of grains and grasses.—**Imbauba ant,** a Brazilian arboreal ant, of the genus *Azteca*, which forms small nests in the interior of plants and is thought to protect them from the attacks of the leaf-cutting ants.—**Leaf-cutting ant,** *Atta fervens*, a large brown ant which defoliates trees: common throughout Central America, and found also abundantly in southern Texas.—**Mound-building ant,** *Formica exsectoides*, a species in the United States which builds large mounds. Some of these mounds are 10 or 12 feet in diameter. The head and thorax of this ant are rust-red and the legs and abdomen are black.—**Porcupine-grass ant,** an Australian ant, *Hypoclinea flavipes*, which makes its nest at the roots of the porcupine-grass, frequently covering the leaves with sand brought up from the ground.—**Red ant.** See *red*[1].—**Shed-builder ant,** *Cremastogaster lineolata*, a species, common in the southern United States, which sometimes builds sheds, composed of a paper-like pulp, over herds of aphids or scale-insects, from which they obtain honeydew. *Comstock.*—**Small yellow ant,** *Solenopsis debilis*.

anta[3] (än-tä′), *n.* [Native name.] A name in northwestern South America of the ivory-nut palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*. See *Phytelephas*.

Antæan (an-tē′an), *a.* [L. *Antæus*, < Gr. Ἀνταῖος.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Antæus, a giant, in Greek legend, slain by Hercules. Antæus was invincible as long as he remained in contact with his mother Gæa, the earth; but Hercules, who discovered the source of his strength, lifted him into the air and crushed him.

antagonal (an-tag′ō-nal), *a.* Antagonistic: as, "*antagonal* principles of faith and sight," *J. Woodford. N. E. D.*

antagonistic, *a.* 2. In the psychology of visual sensation, complementary: as, blue and yellow are *antagonistic* colors.

Antarctogæa (an-tärk-tō-jē′ą), *n.* In *zoögeog.*, a name proposed by Sclater for an area chiefly in the southern hemisphere and embracing Central and South America, Australasia, Polynesia, and Austro-Malaysia. The association is based upon the faunal relationships.

Antarctogæan (an-tärk-tō-jē′an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the zoögeographical area known as *Antarctogæa*. Also *Antarctogæal* and *Antarctogæic*. See the extract.

The *Antarctogæan* area thus includes what are regarded by Blandford, Lydekker and others as two separate realms, *i. e.*, Neogæa (South and Central America) and Notogæa (Australasia, Polynesia and Austro-Malaysia), while Africa south of the Sahara was regarded as a region or dependence of Arctogæa.
Science, Feb. 5, 1904, p. 220.

Antarian (an-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the star Antares.—**Antarian stars,** stars of Secchi's third type, resembling Antares in having a fluted spectrum in which the dark flutings are sharply defined at their upper edge (toward the blue end of the spectrum) and fade out toward the red. They are far less abundant than Sirian and Arcturian stars, but still are not very rare.

II. *n.* A star of the type of Antares.

ant-cattle (ant′kat″l), *n.* See *ant-cow*.

ant-disk (ant′disk), *n.* A circular space cleared of herbage around the nests of agricultural ants. *Stand. Dict.*

anteal, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *ichth.*, the vomer; the anterior median bone of the cranium, immediately behind and below the maxillary bones. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 508.

Antebrachial index. See ★*index*.

antebrachium, *n.* 2. In *ichth.*, the hypercoracoid, a bone of the shoulder-girdle. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 522.

antecedent, *a.* 2. In *phys. geog.*, noting rivers or streams which have persisted in their courses in spite of an uplift of the land: thus the Meuse is an *antecedent* river, because it has persisted in its course by cutting a deep gorge through the uplifted area of the Ardennes.

Streams which hold their courses in spite of changes which have taken place since their courses were assumed are said to be *antecedent*. They antedate the crustal movements which, but for preexistent streams, would have given origin to a very different arrangement of river courses. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 161.

Antecedent drainage, the drainage of antecedent streams.—**Antecedent valley,** a valley which has persisted throughout a period marked by crustal movement that has materially changed the attitude of the underlying strata.

antecilial (an-tē-sil′i-al), *a.* [L. *ante*, before, + *cilium*, eyebrow, + *-al*.] Same as ★*anteciliary*.

anteciliary (an-tē-sil′i-ā-ri), *a.* In the *Lepidoptera*, situated before the ciliary band, that is, before the band in front of the marginal fringe of the wings. *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1902, II. 118.

anteclypeus (an-tē-klip′ē-us), *n.* In *entom.*, the anterior part of the clypeus when that sclerite is divided into two parts.

antecrochet (an-tē-kroch′et), *n.* [L. *ante*, before, + *crochet*[2].] A fold of enamel directed posteriorly from the anterior cross-crest, or protoloph, in such a tooth as the molar of a rhinoceros. Sometimes erroneously spelled *anticrochet*. See cut under ★*tooth*.

antecubital (an″tē-kū′bi-tal), *a.* [L. *ante*, before, + *cubitus*, forearm: see *cubitus*.] In *anat.*, situated in front of the cubitus or forearm.

antedoctorial (an″tē-dok-tō′ri-al), *a.* Prior to becoming a doctor.

Our doctor in his *antedoctorial* age was a student in Leyden. *Southey*, Doctor.

anteëssive (an-tē-es′iv), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *ante*, before, + *esse*, be, + *-ive*.] In *gram.*, noting the case which expresses position in front of. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1903, p. 26.

antefix, *n.* 2. An ornament on a vase so placed as to conceal the part where the handle joins the body.

antefixal (an-tē-fik′sal), *a.* [*antefix* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an antefix. *S. Birch*, Anc. Pottery, II. 7. *N. E. D.*

antefurcal (an-tē-fėr′kal), *a.* [*antefurca* + *-al*.] In *entom.*, relating or pertaining to the antefurca.

antehumeral (an-tē-hū′mę-ral), *a.* In *entom.*, situated in front of the fore legs. *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1902, I. 77.

antelios (an-tē′li-os), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντήλιος*, opposite to the sun, < *ἀντί*, opposite, + *ἥλιος*, sun. Cf. *anthelion*.] The point in the heavens opposite to the sun. [Rare.]

antelope-beetle (an′tē-lōp-bē″tl), *n.* An American beetle, *Dorcus parallelus*, of the family *Lucanidæ*, with shorter jaws than the stag-beetles proper of the genus *Lucanus*.

antemedial (an-tē-mē′di-al), *a.* In *entom.*, situated before the middle, or cephalad of the theoretical middle transverse line, of the thorax: especially used in coleopterology. *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1902, I. 184.

antemedian (an″tē-mē′di-an), *a.* Same as ★*antemedial*.

antenna, *n.* 2. (*b*) In *Rotifera*, a spur-like process bearing a tuft of setæ and projecting from the mid-dorsal line close to the trochal disk. Same as *calcar*[1], 4.—4. In *elect.*, the vertical conductor used in wireless telegraphy to send out electric waves (*sender*) or receive them (*receiver*). *Phys. Rev.*, Sept., 1904, p. 197.

Antennal gland, lobes. See ★*gland*, ★*lobe*.

Antennary feet, the second and most important pair of swimming-feet in the *Nauplius* larva of crustaceans. These feet become the antennæ of the adult.—**Antennary gland.** See ★*gland*.

antennular (an-ten′ū-lär), *a.* Of the nature of or resembling an antennula or small antenna: as, *antennular* organs. *Huxley*.

antenodal (an-tē-nō′dal), *a.* [L. *ante*, before, + *nodus*, node.] In *entom.*, situated before the nodus: referring to a vein, or nervure, or space, as in the wings of dragon-flies. *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1902, I. 49.

ante-partum (an-tē-pär′tum), *a.* [L. *ante partum*, before delivery.] In *obstet.*, prior to the delivery of the child.

antephenomenal (an″tē-fē-nom′e-nal), *a.* [L. *ante*, before, + NL. *phænomena*: see *phenomenon*.] Antecedent to phenomena; related to consciousness, considered as generating phenomena, as a condition to contemplating them.

antephenomenalism (an″tē-fē-nom′e-nal-izm), *n.* The character of being antephenomenal; the state of consciousness in so far as it generates phenomena.

anteposition, *n.* 3. In *pathol.*, a forward displacement in the horizontal plane, especially a misplacement of the uterus.

anteriad (an-tē′ri-ad), *adv.* [*anteri(or)* + *-ad*[3].] Toward the anterior end or surface of the body; anteriorly.

The rudiment of the gall-bladder which in the previous stage is very shallow and basin-like, and opens dorsad within the primary evagination of the proton, is, in the present stage, a somewhat deeper evagination of the ventral part of the posterior wall, and opens *anteriad*.
Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc., Nov., 1903, p. 66.

anterodistal (an″te-rō-dis′tal), *a.* [L. **anterus*, assumed positive of *anterior*, anterior, + *distal*.] In *entom.*, situated at the front end and away from the body. *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1902, II. 275.

anterodistally (an″te-rō-dis′tal-i), *adv.* In *entom.*, at the front end and extending away from the body: as, an antennal joint prolonged *anterodistally* into a strong spine. *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1900, I. 26.

anterodorsal (an″te-rō-dôr′sal), *a.* Situated in front and on or toward the back. *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1903, I. 282.

antero-external (an″te-rō-eks-tėr′nal), *a.* Situated in front and on the outer side. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Jan., 1904, p. 29.

anterofixation (an″te-rō-fik-sā′shon), *n.* [L. **anterus*, positive of *anterior*, anterior, + E. *fixation*.] Fixation anteriorly, as of the uterus to the anterior abdominal wall in cases of retroversion of that organ.

anteroflexion (an′te-rō-flek″shon), *n.* A bending forward.

antero-inferior (an″te-rō-in-fē′ri-or), *a.* Situated in front and below or on the under side. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 413.

antero-internal (an″te-rō-in-tėr′nal), *a.* Situated in front and on the inner side. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Jan., 1904, p. 32.

anterolaterally (an″te-rō-lat′ę-ral-i), *adv.* In an anterolateral position or manner.

anteromedial (an″te-rō-mē′di-al), *a.* Situated in front and toward the median line. Also *anteromesial*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1901, I. 258.

anteromesial (an″te-rō-mes′i-al or -mē′zi-al), *a.* Same as ★*anteromedial*.

anteroposteriad (an″te-rō-pos-tē′ri-ad), *adv.* [*anter(ior)* + *posteri(or)* + *-ad*[3].] From in front backward, that is, from the anterior toward the posterior end or surface of the body; anteroposteriorly.

The vitelline veins extend *antero-posteriad* in the extreme dorsal portion of the septum transversum.
Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc., Nov., 1903, p. 58.

anteroposteriorly (an″te-rō-pos-tē′ri-or-li), *adv.* From the front to the back; fore and aft.

anteropygal (an″te-rō-pī′gal), *n.* The median bony plate of a turtle's carapace immediately behind the posterior neural plate, which is borne upon the spinous process of a vertebra. In the cut under *Chelonia*, the line from *Py* runs to the anteropygal. The pygal plates are unsupported by any vertebræ, and may be three in number, in which case they are termed *anteropygal*, *posteropygal*, and *marginal-pygal*.

anterosuperior (an″te-rō-sū-pē′ri-or), *a.* Situated in front and on the upper part. *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1901, I. 133.

anteroventral (an″te-rō-ven′tral), *a.* Situated in front and below or toward the ventral side. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 708.

anteroventrally (an″te-rō-ven′tral-i), *adv.* Forward and downward, or ventrally.

antescript (an′tē-skript), *n.* The writing which precedes (some other writing) as a prefatory note, or all that part of a letter which precedes the postscript, if there is one. *Mrs. Browning*, Letters, II. 164. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

anthem, *n.* Hence—2. A song or hymn expressive of praise, patriotism, loyalty, etc., and set to music.—**National anthem,** a song or hymn adopted by a particular country, either officially or by common consent, as a distinctive expression of devotion to it or to its ruler, such as "God Save the King," the so-called national anthem of the British people, and the "Star-Spangled Banner," the national anthem of the United States. The former is said to have been written and composed by Henry Carey (1696–1743) and first sung by him at a patriotic dinner in 1740. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key (1780–1843) in 1814, while a prisoner on a British ship; was set, by his

desire, to the tune of "To Anacreon in Heaven," composed by John Stafford Smith (1750–1836); and was first sung in Baltimore by Ferdinand Durang.

anthemene (an'the-mēn), *n.* [*Anthemis* + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{36}$, found in the blossoms of *Anthemis nobilis.* It melts at 64° C.

anthemic (an'the-mik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from *Anthemis.*—**Anthemic acid,** a colorless, silky, crystalline principle of bitter taste contained in German camomile (*Matricaria Chamomilla*) and in *Anthemis arvensis.*

anthemidin (an-them'i-din), *n.* A tasteless crystalline principle contained in German camomile (*Matricaria Chamomilla*).

anthemol (an'the-mōl), *n.* [*Anthemis* + *-ol.*] A compound, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, found in the oil of camomile as esters of tiglic and angelic acids. It is a viscous oil with an odor like camphor.

antheridiophore (an-the-rid'i-ō-fōr), *n.* [NL. *antheridium* + Gr. *-φορος,* ‹ *φέρειν,* bear.] A gametophore bearing antheridia only.

antherless (an'thėr-les), *a.* [*anther* + *-less.*] Without anthers; anantherous.

antheromania (an″ther-ō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ *anthera,* anther, + Gr. *μανία,* mania.] In *bot.,* an excessive development of anthers.

antherpetic (ant-hėr-pet'ik), *a.* Preventive or curative of herpes.

anther-smut (an'thėr-smut), *n.* A fungus (*Ustilago violacea*) which attacks the anthers of the carnation and of other nearly related plants.

Anthias (an'thi-as), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἀνθίας,* a sea-fish, *Labrus* or *Serranus anthias,* prob. ‹ *ἄνθος,* a flower.] A genus of brilliantly colored fishes found in warm seas, the species longest known being the barbier, *A. anthias,* of the Mediterranean.

anthion (an'thi-on), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί,* against, + *θεῖον,* sulphur.] The trade-name of a solution of potassium persulphate used by photographers to remove from their prints the last traces of sodium thiosulphate employed in washing.

anthocarp (an'thō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *καρπός,* fruit.] Same as *pseudocarp.*

anthocarpium (an-thō-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *anthocarpia* (-ą). [NL.] Same as ★*anthocarp.*

anthocaulus (an-thō-kâ'lus), *n.*; pl. *anthocauli* (-lī). [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *καυλός,* stalk.] The pedicel or stalk of the trophozoöid, the upper part of which becomes expanded and disk-shaped during development and is finally set free as the adult *Fungia*

Anthoceros (an-thos'ę-ros), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), referring to the long-horned capsule; ‹ Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *κερός,* horned.] A genus of bryophytic plants, type of the family *Anthocerotaceæ.* It is distinguished from the other two genera of the family by having the prolonged capsule inclosed in a sheath only at the base, and by the clearly developed columella. There are 79 species, found growing on moist ground (rarely on decaying logs) in nearly all parts of the world.

Anthocerotaceæ (an-thos″ę-rō-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schiffner, 1895), ‹ *Anthoceros* (*Anthocerot-*) + *-aceæ.*] A family of bryophytic plants of the class *Hepaticæ,* typified by the genus *Anthoceros* and containing the two other genera *Notothylas* and *Dendroceros.* It is characterized by the thalloid proembryonal generation, monœcious reproductive organs, the antheridia inclosed at first in the depressions of the thallus, the archegonia depressed, and the sporogonia with the 2-lobed capsules much prolonged beyond the thallus. There are more than 100 species, small plants resembling liverworts, widely distributed over the globe.

Anthocerotales (an-thos″ę-rō-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schiffner, 1895), ‹ *Anthoceros* (*Anthocerot-*) + *-ales.*] An order of cryptogamic plants of the phylum *Bryophyta,* class *Hepaticæ,* coextensive with the family *Anthocerotaceæ,* and regarded as intermediate between the *Marchantiales* and the *Jungermanniales.*

anthocerote (an-thos'ę-rōt), *n.* [NL. *Anthoceros.*] A plant of the family *Anthocerotaceæ. Amer. Nat.,* June, 1904, p. 479.

anthocodium (an″thō-kō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *anthocodia* (-ą). [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *κωδία, κώδεια,* head, esp. of a poppy or similar plant.] The free distal, tentacle-bearing portion of the body, as in alcyonarian polyps. Compare ★*anthostele.*

anthocyan, *n.* **2.** A red coloring matter developed in the young leaves of shade-loving plants when exposed to more light than they usually encounter.—**3.** A preparation from the juice of the sweet or purple violet used in making syrup of violets and to color and flavor liquors. Also *anthokyan. Thorpe,* Dict. Applied Chem., I. 174.

anthocyathus (an-thō-sī'a-thus), *n.*; pl. *anthocyathi* (-thī). [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *κύαθος,* cup.] The free discoid adult formed by the expansion of the upper part of the calycle of the trophozoöid in *Fungia.* Compare ★*anthocaulus.*

Anthodon (an'thō-don), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of theromorphous reptiles of the family *Pareiasauridæ* from the Karoo formation of South Africa.

antho-ecologist (an″thō-ē-kol'ō-jist), *n.* A student of flowers as correlated with their environment; a floral ecologist.

antho-ecology (an″thō-ē-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *ecology.*] The study of flowers in correlation with their environment; floral ecology.

anthogenetic (an-thō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthogenesis.

anthomaniac (an-thō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [*anthomania* + *-ac* (after *maniac*).] One who is extravagantly fond of flowers. *H. Smith,* Moneyed Man, II. 321. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Anthomedusæ (an″thō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* **1.** An order of *Hydromedusæ* marked by a regular alternation of a sterile hydroid generation with a sexual generation of medusoids or other gonophores. Rigid permanent gonothecæ and hydrothecæ into which the hydroids are completely retractile are not formed. The sense-organs of the medusoids are ocelli, and the generative organs lie in the wall of the manubrium. The hydroid may be colonial or not, fixed or free. Same as *Gymnoblastea.*

2. [*l.c.*] The medusæ budded from polyps of the *Tubulariæ,* as distinguished from those budded from the polyps of the *Campanulariæ.* Compare *Leptomedusæ. Haeckel.*

anthony (an'tō-ni), *n.* [Orig. *Anthony pig,* also *Tantony pig.*] The smallest pig of a litter: from the fact that one of a litter was vowed to St. Anthony, patron saint of swineherds.

anthophagous (an-thof'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *φαγεῖν,* eat.] Flower-eating.

anthophobia (an-thō-fō'bi-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *-φοβία,* ‹ *φοβεῖν,* fear.] A morbid dislike or even fear of flowers.

Anthophorabia (an″thō-fō-rā'bi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Newport, 1849), irreg. ‹ *Anthophora* + Gr. *βίος,* life.] A curious genus of hymenopterous parasites of the family *Chalcididæ.* Its species live, as *A. retusa,* in the nests of the wild bees of the genus *Anthophora.* They are remarkable in structure, the males having no compound eyes.

Anthophoridæ (an-thō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anthophora* + *-idæ.*] A family of solitary bees, of the superfamily *Apoidea.* It comprises forms usually thickly clothed with hair and usually burrowing into the earth, where they form earthen cells which they supply with pollen and honey for the sustenance of their young.

Anthophyta (an-thof'i-tą), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *φυτόν,* plant.] The flowering plants: only occasionally used. *A. Braun.*

anthophyte (an'thō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *φυτόν,* plant.] One of the flowering plants. See ★*Anthophyta.*

anthopoma (an-thō-pō'mą), *n.*; pl. *anthopomata* (-mą-tą). [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *πῶμα,* lid.] One of the spicular defenses, as calices and opercula, found among the alcyonarian polyps.

anthoptosis (an-thop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἄνθος,* a flower, + *πτῶσις,* a falling.] The fall or shedding of flowers.

anthostele (an'thō-stēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *στήλη,* a pillar: see *stele.*] The proximal portion of the body of an alcyonarian polyp by which it is fused to the neighboring members of the colony. Compare ★*anthocodium.*

Anthostoma (an-thos'tō-mą), *n.* [NL. (Nitschke, 1869), ‹ Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *στόμα,* mouth.] A large genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, mostly saprophytic. The perithecia are buried in the bark or wood and are provided with necks. The spores are simple and are brown or black in color.

Anthostomella (an″thō-stō-mel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Saccardo, 1875), ‹ *Anthostoma* + dim. *-ella.*] A large genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having the perithecia covered by the epidermis of the host and a thin circular layer of dark mycelium. The spores are simple and are brown in color. Most of the species are saprophytic, but *A. pisana* attacks and kills the leaves of *Chamærops humilis.*

anthotype (an'thō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *τύπος,* type.] A fugitive photographic print produced by the action of light upon paper treated with the expressed juice of flowers or plants. The petals of fresh flowers are crushed to a pulp and moistened with water or alcohol; the juice expressed is strained through cloth and spread upon paper; and the paper thus prepared is exposed beneath a negative. The light produces a change of color. The anthotype process was discovered by Sir John Herschel. Recently the use of artificial coloring matters, as quinoline blue, curcuma, and a rapidly fading red, has been suggested.

anthracene, *n.* **2.** A poisonous ptomaïne obtained from cultures of the anthrax bacillus.—**Anthracene acid-black, etc.** See ★*acid-black,* etc.

anthracitization (an″thra-sī-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [*anthracite* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] The process of changing lignite or bituminous coal into anthracite. *Athenæum,* Oct. 17, 1903.

anthracnose, *n.* **2.** A name given to those diseases of plants which are caused by the attacks of fungi of the genera *Glœosporium* and *Colletotrichum.* Among the important diseases caused by *Glœosporium* are: anthracnose of the almond, due to *G. amygdalinum;* anthracnose of the apple, caused by *G. fructigenum;* anthracnose of the blackberry and raspberry, caused by *G. Venetum;* anthracnose of the currant, caused by *G. Ribis;* and anthracnose of the rose, caused by *G. Rosæ.* Among the diseases produced by *Colletotrichum* are: anthracnose of beans, caused by *C. Lindemuthianum;* anthracnose of cotton, caused by *C. Gossypii;* anthracnose of the hollyhock, caused by *C. Malvarum;* anthracnose of melons, caused by *C. lagenarium;* and anthracnose of tomatoes, caused by *C. phomoides.*

anthracnosis (an-thrak-nō'sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *anthracnose.*

anthracolithic (an″thra-kō-lith'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ,* coal, + *λίθος,* stone.] In *geol.,* containing anthracite coal: specifically applied by the Geological Survey of India to a series of Permian strata metamorphosed to mica schists, with graphitic and anthracitic seams. *Nature,* May 26, 1904, p. 86.

Anthracomartus (an″thra-kō-mär'tus), *n.* [NL. ‹ Gr. *ἄνθραξ,* coal, + (?) *μάρτυς,* a witness.] A genus of fossil spiders in which the cephalothorax is quadrangular and the abdomen is composed of 7 segments. It is found in the coal-measures of North America and Europe.

Anthraconectes (an″thra-kō-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἄνθραξ,* coal, + *νήκτης,* a swimmer.] A genus of extinct merostome crustaceans from the coal-measures of Illinois.

anthraconene (an-thrak'ō-nēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), coal, + *-n-* + *-ene.*] A resin found between the coal strata near Schlan, in Bohemia. It is brownish black or, in thin layers, hyacinth-red.

Anthracosia (an-thra-kō'si-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἄνθραξ,* coal, + L. *-os(us)* + *-ia*[2].] A freshwater or estuarine genus of pelecypod mollusks, allied to living unios, found in the Carboniferous and Permian rocks.

anthracotic (an-thra-kot'ik), *a.* [*anthracosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Relating to or affected by anthracosis. *Jour. Exper. Med.,* V. 156.

anthracotypy (an'thra-kō-tī″pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), coal, + *τύπος,* type.] Printing by means of powdered charcoal or other colors; in *photog.,* a process of reproducing subjects in tint on thin transparent paper. The image on a bichromated gelatin film is treated with warm water, which causes it to swell and become sticky at the parts not affected by light. These parts are thereby adapted to receive and hold powdered colors, which by printing may be transferred to paper.

anthraflavic (an″thra-flav'ik), *a.* [Prob. ‹ *anthra(cene)* + L. *flavus,* yellow.] Noting an acid, 1.6-dihydroxyanthraquinone, $C_6H_3OH\text{-}(CO)_2C_6H_3OH$. It is isomeric with alizarin, and crystallizes in yellow needles which melt above 330° C.

anthranil (an'thra-nil), *n.* [*anthra(cene)* + *anil* (indigo).] The anhydrid of anthranilic or orthoaminobenzoic acid, $C_6H_4\langle{CO \atop NH}$. It is an oil with an odor resembling that of oil of bitter almonds.

anthranilic (an-thra-nil'ik), *a.* [*anthranil* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, orthoaminobenzoic acid, $C_6H_4(NH_2)CO_2H$: so named because it was first obtained by boiling indigo with potassium hydroxid. It has acquired great commercial importance in the manufacture of synthetic indigo. It melts at 145° C. and has a sweet taste.

anthranol (an'thra-nōl), *n.* [*anthran(il)* + *-ol.*] A substance, 9-hydroxyanthracene, $C_6H_4\langle{C(OH) \atop C}\rangle C_6H_4$. It crystallizes in needles which melt, with decomposition, at 163°–170° C.

Anthrapalæmon (an″thra-pa-lē'mon), *n.* [NL., irreg. ‹ Gr. *ἄνθραξ,* coal, + NL. *Palæmon,* a genus of crustaceans.] The generic name of an extinct crawfish from the coal-measures of Illinois and Scotland.

anthrapurpurin, anthrapurpurine (an″thra-pėr′pū-rin), *n.* [*anthra(cene)* + *purpurin.*] A mordant color, a trihydroxyanthraquinone, $C_6H_3OH(CO)_2C_6H_2(OH)_2$, isomeric with purpurin: sometimes called *isopurpurin.* It is applied in the same manner as alizarin, but produces a yellower or more fiery red. The so-called yellow shades of alizarin often contain anthrapurpurin. See ★*alizarin.*

anthraquinoline (an″thra-kwin′ō-lin), *n.* [*anthra(cene)* + *quinoline.*] A base, $C_{17}H_{11}N$, formed by distilling alizarin blue with zinc-dust. It melts at 170° and boils at 446° C. It is related to both anthracene and quinoline in its structure.

Anthraquinone red. See ★*red*[1].

anthrarobin (an″thra-rō′bin), *n.* [*anthrac(ene)* + *Rob(inia)* + *-in*[2].] A compound, 1.2-dihydroxyanthranol, or 1.2.9-dihydroxyanthracene, $C_6H_4{<}^{COH}_{CH}{>}CH_2(OH)_2$, formed by the reduction of alizarin. It crystallizes in yellow leaflets or needles which melt at 208° C. Also called *desoxyalizarin.*

anthrarufin (an″thra-rō′fin), *n.* [*anthra(cene)* + *ruf(ous)* + *-in*[2].] A compound, 1.5-dihydroxyanthraquinone, $HOC_6H_3(CO)_2C_6H_3OH$, isomeric with alizarin. It crystallizes in yellow leaflets which melt at 280° C., and is used as a dyestuff.

anthrasol (an′thra-sōl), *n.* An oily substance possessing soothing and antipruritic powers.

anthrol (an′thrōl), *n.* [*anthr(acene)* + *-ol.*] A substance, 2-hydroxyanthracene, $C_6H_4(CH)_2C_6H_3OH$. It consists of leather-colored leaflets or needles which decompose at 200° C.

anthrophotoscope (an-thrō-fō′tō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *photoscope.*] A photographic instrument having rotating glass disks on the marginal edges of which backgrounds and figures are mounted: these, when viewed through a long-focus lens, produce the effect of a peep-show. Also used in rephotographing to change the grouping or background.

anthropic, *a.* 2. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, a term introduced by Sir J. W. Dawson to designate the human period, or the period of such Pleistocene and recent deposits as are found to contain human relics. It was divided by him into an early, or Palanthropic, and a late, or Neanthropic, stage. See *human* ★*period.*

anthropinism (an-thrō′pin-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρώπινος*, of man (‹ *ἀνθρωπος*, man), + *-ism.*] The habit of considering everything as subordinate to man, or of considering things in relation to man and his needs and destiny. *Grant Allen.* [Rare.]

anthropinistic (an-thrō-pin-is′tik), *a.* Of the nature of anthropinism; considering things from a purely human standpoint, or in their relation to man only. *Grant Allen.* [Rare.]

anthropism (an′thrō-pizm), *n.* The doctrine or opinion that man is essentially different from, and contrasted with, everything else in nature, and the end for which the natural world was made.

anthropistic (an-thrō-pis′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine or opinion of anthropism.

anthropocentricism (an″thrō-pō-sen′trisizm), *n.* The doctrine or opinion that the world, or the universe, has been made for man, and for the purpose of securing human welfare.

anthropoclimatologist (an″thrō-pō-klī-mā-tol′ō-jist), *n.* One who makes a special study of the relations of the weather or the climate to mankind.

anthropoclimatology (an″thrō-pō-klī-mā-tol′ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *climatology.*] The study of the mutual relations of climate and mankind, including all human interests; the environment of a race or a nation; the influence of climate on the evolution of man.

anthropocosmic (an″thrō-pō-koz′mik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *κόσμος*, world.] Of man and nature. *J. G. Schurman.*

anthropofagy, *n.* A simplified spelling of *anthropophagy.*

anthropogeographer (an″thrō-pō-jē-og′ra-fėr), *n.* A person who is versed in anthropogeographical science. *Brinton*, Basis of Social Relations, p. 181.

anthropogeographic (an″thrō-pō-jē-ō-graf′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropogeography.

anthropogeography (an″thrō-pō-jē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *geography.*] Geography as related to man and the conditions of his habitat.

In our estimation, *anthropogeography* is a convenient term under which to include all those aspects of geography that deal with the relations of humanity, as a whole or divided into communities, to the earth, with which alone physical geography has to deal. "Applied Geography" might be taken as an alternative term, though on the whole it has a wider scope. "Political Geography" may be regarded as a subdivision or special application of *anthropogeography*, and therefore Prof. Ratzel's latest work is a natural sequel to that on the more general subjects. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 171.

anthropoidometry (an″thrō-poi-dom′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωποειδής*, like a man (see *anthropoid*), + *-μετρία*, ‹ *μέτρον*, measure.] The measurement of the bodies of anthropoid apes. *Amer. Anthropol.*, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 708.

anthropolatric (an-thrō-pol′a-trik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropolatry.

anthropolith (an′thrō-pō-lith), *n.* Same as *anthropolite.*

anthropologically (an″thrō-pō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an anthropological way or direction.

anthropology, *n.*—**Criminal anthropology,** that branch of anthropology which deals with the physical and mental characteristics of criminals.—**Culture anthropology,** that branch of anthropology which deals with the mental life of mankind, or with human activities: opposed to *physical anthropology*, or somatology, which deals with the physical characteristics of man.

anthropometer, *n.* 2. An instrument used for anthropometric measurements.

anthropometrician (an″thrō-pō-mē-trish′an), *n.* [*anthropometric* + *-ian.*] Same as *anthropometer*, 1. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 563.

anthropometrics (an″thrō-pō-met′riks), *n.* Same as *anthropometry.*

anthropometrist (an-thrō-pom′e-trist), *n.* One versed in anthropometry, or engaged in anthropometric investigations.

Anthropometrists think growth in height to be more or less antagonistic to growth in girth.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 19.

anthropomorph (an′thrō-pō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφος*, of human form, ‹ *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *μορφή*, form.] An element in decorative art, derived from the human form. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 41.


Anthropomorph, primitive American.

anthropomorphism, *n.* 3. In *pragmatistic philos.*, that philosophic tendency which, recognizing an absolute impossibility in the attainment by man of any conception that does not refer to human life, proposes frankly to submit to this as a decree of experience and to shape metaphysics to agreement with it. The term was first used in this sense by F. C. S. Schiller (Riddles of the Sphinx). See ★*humanism.*

anthropomorphological (an″thrō-pō-môr-fō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Characterized by or of the nature of anthropomorphology.

anthropomorphologically (an″thrō-pō-môr-fō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* With anthropomorphic language. *McCosh*, Divine Gov., p. 475.

anthropomorphously (an″thrō-pō-môr′fus-li), *adv.* In an anthropomorphous manner.

anthropopsychic (an″thrō-pō-sī′kik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ★anthropopsychism (which see).

anthropopsychism (an″thrō-pō-sīk′izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *ψυχή*, soul, + *-ism.*] The doctrine of a God who is anthropomorphic in the vaguely magnified sense of being personal and spiritual, but not necessarily in the sense of having a human body: a term proposed by the Duke of Argyll, somewhat unnecessarily, since none but the most primitive men believe in any other anthropomorphism than this.

anthroposociologist (an″thrō-pō-sō-shi-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *sociologist.*] A sociologist who is primarily an anthropologist and who explains social phenomena for the most part by anthropologic principles; especially, one of a group of writers, headed by Lapouge, who base their classification mainly on the cephalic index and hold that the dolichocephalous races are superior and are destined to dominate all others. *Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 231.

anthroposociology (an″thrō-pō-sō-shi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *sociology.*] Sociology as studied primarily from the point of view of the physical characteristics of population constituting social groups; specifically, the science, or alleged science, which classifies the human races primarily by the cephalic index, arranging those of Europe in a hierarchy with the dolichocephalous races at the head. *Jour. Polit. Econ.*, Dec., 1900, p. 76.

anthropoteleological (an″thrō-pō-tel″ē-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *teleological.*] Pertaining to the teleological working of the human mind which adapts means to ends: distinguished from ★*theoteleological*, which applies to the teleological working of the divine mind. *Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., I. 28.

anthropoteleology (an″thrō-pō-tel-ē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *teleology.*] The doctrine that the human mind always works teleologically. *Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., I. 28.

anthropotheism (an″thrō-pō-thē′izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *θεός*, God, + *-ism.*] A stage in the evolution of religion in which deities are conceived in the image of man and are often believed to be the surviving spirits of once powerful men. *Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., II. 257.

anthropotoxin (an″thrō-pō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-in*[2].] A poisonous substance given off from the lungs.

anthropozoic (an″thrō-pō-zō′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *ζωή*, life.] **I.** *a.* Of the time of the existence of man; belonging to those recent geologic formations which have been deposited since the appearance of man upon the earth.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The final member in the series Azoic, Eozoic, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, Cænozoic, Anthropozoic, or Psychozoic.

anthropozoömorphic (an″thrō-pō-zō-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ic.*] In *anthrop.*, partaking of the character of both man and animal: said in reference to animals which are believed by primitive tribes to be, or to have been, endowed with all the characteristics of their species and also with those of human beings, and to be able to assume animal or human form at will.

It is rather a worship of the ancestors of the Snake clans, which are *anthropo-zoomorphic* beings, called the Snake youth and the Snake maid.
An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. 1008

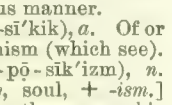
Anthurium, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Anthurium.* *A. Veitchii* and *A. Warocqueanum* are cultivated for their foliage; others, conspicuously *A. Andræanum*, for their showy spathes and spadices. The last-named has the spathe cordate and spreading, sometimes very large, of an orange-red color varying to white.

anthurus (an-thū′rus), *n.* [NL. ‹ Gr. *ἀνθος*, flower, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A cluster of flowers at the end of a long stalk. *Jackson.* [Rare.]

anthypophoretic (ant″hi-pof-ọ-ret′ik), *a.* Of the nature of an anthypophora. *Urquhart*, Works, p. 292.

anti (an′ti), *n.* [Short for *anti-monopolist, -prohibitionist, -imperialist*, etc., according to the case.] One who is opposed to some proposed or undertaken course of action, policy, measure, movement, or enactment, as, for example, to imperialism. [Colloq.]

anti-. (3) In *chem.*, a prefix used to indicate that two groups or two atoms which might react with each other are so separated in space that they do not readily do this. It is contrasted with the prefix *syn-*. Thus in *anti*benzaldoxime, C_6H_5–CH, the H and OH do not readily combine to form water, while in *syn*benzaldoxime, C_6H_5–CH, such a combination takes place easily.



anti-abrin (an-ti-ā′brin), *n.* [*anti-* + *abrin.*] The antibody to abrin.

anti-albumid (an-ti-al′bū-mid), *n.* A product of albuminous digestion characterized by its resistance to proteolytic ferments.

anti-albumose, *n.* 2. In *immun.*, a specific precipitin corresponding to albumose.

anti-amboceptor (an-ti-am′bō-sep-tọr), *n.* The antibody to an amboceptor.

antianaphylaxis (an″ti-an″a-fī-lak′sis), *n.* The state which, in an anaphylactic animal, immediately succeeds anaphylactic shock. *Journal of Medical Research*, August, 1910, p. 59.

anti-antibody (an-ti-an′ti-bod-i), *n.*; pl. *anti-antibodies* (-iz). The antibody to any adaptation-product.

anti-antitoxin (an″ti-an-ti-tok′sin), *n.* An antibody resulting on immunization with an antitoxin, which counteracts the effect of the latter.

anti-apex (an-ti-ā′peks), *n.* The point opposite the "apex of the sun's way," toward which his motion in space is directed. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Aug., 1903, p. 136.

Antiarcha (an-ti-är'kä), *n. pl.* [NL., said to be < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀρχός*, rectum.] An ordinal term introduced by Cope for a group of extinct ostracoderm fishes characterized by their heavily plated head and abdomen. The head is articulated to the trunk and two paddle-like pectoral appendages are articulated to the plates of the trunk. The best-known genera of this order are *Pteraichthys* and *Asterolepis:* all its representatives are restricted to the Devonian formations.

antiarigenin (an″ti-a-rij'e-nin), *n.* [*antiar* + L. *-gen*, produce, + *-in*2.] A crystalline compound, $C_{21}H_{30}O_5$, obtained by the decomposition of antiarin. It melts at about 180° C.

anti-arthrin (an-ti-är'thrin), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] A compound formed by the condensation of tannin and saligenin. It is used as a remedy in acute and chronic gout and rheumatism.

anti-autolysin (an″ti-â-tol'i-sin), *n.* An antibody which will inhibit the action of the corresponding autolysin.

antibacterial, *a.* **2.** Preventing the action or development of bacteria. *Med. Record,* Mar. 28, 1903, p. 511.

antibacteriolytic (an″ti-bak-tē″ri-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*anti-* + *bacteriolytic.*] Antagonistic to bacteriolytic action.

antiballooner (an″ti-ba-lön'ėr), *n.* In *textile-manuf.,* a device employed on a ring-spinning frame to restrict the centrifugal bulging of the yarn during spinning. *Nasmith,* Cotton Spinning, p. 356.

antibenzenepyrine (an″ti-ben-zēn-pī'rin), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + E. *benzene* + Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-ine*2.] The trade name of a material for use in scouring clothing and textile fabrics generally. It is used in order to avoid or to diminish the danger of fire from using ordinary benzin, which is liable to become ignited by electric sparks produced by friction on the surface of the cloth. Antibenzenepyrine is said to consist of 60-65 per cent. benzin of specific gravity .700, 20-25 per cent. hydrocarbon oil of specific gravity .825.-830, and 10-12 per cent. magnesia soap.

antibiotic, *a.* **2.** In *biol.,* injurious or deadly to the living substance: as, an *antibiotic* secretion.

Glandular powers directed to the production of a bactericidal, or at least *antibiotic* substance.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1894, ser. B, 185. 312.

antiblennorrhagic (an″ti-blen-ō-raj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*anti-* + *blennorrhagia* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Curative of catarrh or of gonorrhea. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 103.

II. *n.* A remedy possessing this property.

antibody (an'ti-bod-i), *n.*; pl. *antibodies* (-iz). [*anti-* + *body.*] A body or substance which inhibits the action of another substance. Also called *antisubstance* and, as a general term, *adaptation-product.* See ★*adaptation-product* and ★*immunity.*

The reaction is caused by the development within the blood-serum of the injected animal of an *anti-body* or a property or substance which causes a certain reaction with the serum homologous to the one injected.
Med. Record, June 13, 1903, p. 953.

antibromic (an-ti-brō'mik), *a.* and *n.* [*anti-* + Gr. *βρῶμος*, smell, + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Deodorant.

II. *n.* A deodorant.

anticathode (an-ti-kath'ōd), *n.* The plate, often of platinum, placed opposite the cathode in a vacuum-tube, on which the cathode rays, or streams of electrified particles, impinge and thus produce the Röntgen rays.

anticeltina (an″ti-sel-tī'nä), *n.* A compound of urea and mercury which does not precipitate albumen: used hypodermically in affections of the cornea and iris.

anticephalalgic (an″ti-sef-a-lal'jik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *κεφαλαλγία*, headache, + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Preventive or curative of headache.

II. *n.* A remedy possessing such properties.

antichlorin (an-ti-klō'rin), *n.* Same as *anti-chlor.*

antichretic (an-ti-krē'tik), *a.* [*antichresis* (*-et-*) + *-ic.*] Of the nature of antichresis: as, an *antichretic* agreement or contract.

antichrome (an'ti-krōm), *n.* [*anti-* + *chrome.*] A name given to certain pigments which are free from the defects of those in which chrome or chromium is an ingredient.

antichymosin (an-ti-kī'mō-sin), *n.* An antibody which will inhibit the coagulating action of chymosin on milk.

anticipant, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who anticipates or looks forward to something; an anticipator: as, "the sweet *anticipant* of dawn," *B. Taylor,* Poems of the Orient, p. 396.

Anticipating intermittent. See ★*intermittent.*

anticipatorily (an-tis'i-pā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In anticipation; beforehand. *Ruskin,* Notes, I. 71. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

anticipatoriness (an-tis'i-pā-tō-ri-nes), *n.* In *psychol.,* a complex feeling accompanying the antecedent image in volition.

The antecedent image is not a volition, unless it includes a certain realized *anticipatoriness,* which we may describe roughly as 'the thought of a real happening.'
M. W. Calkins, Introd. to Psychol., p. 300.

anticize (an'tik-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *anticized,* ppr. *anticizing.* [*antic* + *-ize.*] To play antics; cut capers; caper about; frolic. *Browning,* Prince Hohenstiel, l.1307. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

anticlinal, *a.*—**Anticlinal cells,** parent-cells that persist and do not produce antipodal cells. They may be (*a*) *inert,* (*b*) *active* (albuminigenous), or (*c*) *cotyloid. Vesque.* —**Anticlinal planes.** Same as ★*anticlinal walls.*—**Anticlinal valley,** a valley whose general course follows the arch of folded strata: contrasted with a *synclinal valley,* which follows the trough.—**Anticlinal vertebra.** See ★*vertebra.*—**Anticlinal walls,** walls cutting the surface, or periclinal walls at right angles. Also *anticlinal planes.*

anticlinorium (an-ti-klī-nō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *anticlinoria* (-ä). [NL., < *anticline* + *-orium.*] A mountain formed by an anticline; a series of folds in which the anticlinal type predominates: a series of great arches with many minor undulations. Originally applied by J. D. Dana to an anticlinal mountain range resulting from a geanticlinal elevation of the earth's crust; also used in later years in a structural sense for a mountain range consisting of one or more anticlines, and hence generally for complex anticlines.

anticoagulant (an″ti-kō-ag'ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [*anti-* + *coagulant.*] **I.** *a.* Possessing the property of retarding or preventing coagulation, especially of the blood. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, V. 493.

II. *n.* Any agent which retards or prevents coagulation.

anticoagulin (an″ti-kō-ag'ū-lin), *n.* An antibody to a coagulin.

anticœlous (an″ti-sē'lus), *a.* In *ornith.,* noting that condition of the intestine in which its folds are united by the mesentery and are alternately turned in opposite directions.

anticoherer (an″ti-kō-hēr'ėr), *n.* [*anti-* + *coherer.*] A device which, like a coherer, is a detector of electric waves, but whose resistance is increased by them.

anticomplement (an-ti-kom'plē-ment), *n.* The antibody to a complement. Substances of this order result by immunizing animals with normal serum; they inhibit the action of the corresponding complements.

anticor (an'ti-kōr″), *n.* [Also *anticore, antecor, anticour; anti-* + L. *cor,* heart.] A circumscribed swelling or slough on the neck of a horse in the region of the collar, resulting from pressure of badly fitting harness or from irritating masses of dirt, sweat, or hair under the harness.

Anticosti group. See ★*group*1.

anticreep (an'ti-krēp), *a.* In *mech.,* preventing creeping: applied specifically to devices for keeping the rails of a railway from creeping or moving lengthwise, and for diminishing the lengthwise motion of flat leather belts upon their pulleys.

anticryptic (an-ti-krip'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *κρυπτός*, hidden.] In *biol.,* serving to conceal or fitted for concealing one organism to the disadvantage of another: as contrasted with *procryptic,* serving to hide an organism for its own welfare.—**Anticryptic colors,** in *zoöl.,* those colors which cause an animal to resemble its surroundings, or some other species, and thus facilitate the capture of prey. Thus some spiders closely resemble parts of flowers, and so are enabled to capture insects, while the weasel so harmonizes with the snow in winter and the earth in summer that it can approach its prey unnoticed.

anticyclic (an-ti-sī'klik), *a.* In *math.,* two on a circle, the other two inverse as to that circle: said of four points.

anticyclonal (an-ti-sī'klō-nal), *a.* Same as *anticyclonic.*—**Anticyclonal gradient,** the barometric gradient directed away from the center of an anticyclone, especially in the outer portions of the anticyclone.

anticyclonic, *a.*—**Galton's anticyclonic law.** See ★*law.*

anticytolysin1 (an-ti-sī-tol'i-sin), *n.* The antibody to a cytolysin.

These cytolytic or, as some prefer to call them, cytotoxic sera, when introduced into the living bodies of the species from which the cells inciting their formation are derived, act as toxins to which the organism responds, each after its kind, by the development of antitoxic substances. These are called *anticytolysins* or anticytotoxins. *Med. Record,* Feb. 14, 1903, p. 247.

anticytotoxin (an-ti-sī-tō-tok'sin), *n.* Same as ★*anticytolysin.*

antidiabetic (an-ti-dī-a-bet'ik), *n.* An agent or medicine that will prevent or cure diabetes; specifically, a drug which diminishes the elimination of sugar.

anti-diastase (an-ti-dī'as-tās), *n.* An antibody which inhibits the action of diastase.

Antidicomarian (an″ti-dī-kō-mā'ri-an), *n.* Same as *Antidicomarianite.*

antidiphtheritic (an″ti-dif- or -dip-thē-rit'ik), *a.* [*anti-* + *diphtheritis* + *-ic.*] Antagonistic to the toxin of diphtheria: as, *antidiphtheritic* serum.

Antidiphtheritic serum has, in the few short years of its existence, so thoroughly proved its value and reliability that the failure of other antitoxic serums to produce equally good results has resulted in disappointment, and in some distrust of serum therapy in general.
Therapeutic Gazette, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 97.

antidote, *n.*—**Chemical antidote,** an antidote which combines chemically with the poison to form an innocuous compound.

antidromal, *a.*—**Antidromal torsion,** a twisting of a twining stem or organ in a direction opposite to that of twining.

antidrome (an'ti-drōm), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *ἀντίδρομος*: see *antidromous.*] **I.** *n.* Same as ★*heterodrome.*

II. *a.* Same as *antidromous.*

The blaze reaction, whether unequivocal (homodrome) or equivocal (*antidrome*), requires short strong currents for its manifestation. *Nature,* Sept. 18, 1902, p. 191.

anti-enzym (an-ti-en'zim), *n.* The antibody to an enzym. Also *antiferment.*

We have already seen that bacteria are not digested in the alimentary canal and it is a familiar fact that ascarides can survive the digestive juices and it has recently been shown that the body wall of ascaris contains an *anti-enzyme* to pepsin. But what is more important and interesting is the fact that the human stomach wall contains an *anti-enzyme* to its own ferment.
Lancet, April 4, 1903, p. 946.

anti-epithelial (an-ti-ep-i-thē'li-al), *a.* Noting a serum obtained on immunization with epithelial cells and accordingly containing epitheliotoxins.

anti-expansionist (an″ti-eks-pan'shon-ist), *n.* In recent United States politics, one who is opposed to the expansion of the United States by acquisition or conquest of new territory beyond the seas.

antifebrine (an-ti-feb'rin), *n.* Acetanilide: employed in medicine as an antipyretic.

antiferment, *n.* **2.** A specific antibody which will inhibit the action of the corresponding ferment. The gastro-intestinal mucous membrane and possibly all the tissues of the animal body probably protect themselves against autodigestion by such means.

antifever-tree (an-ti-fē'vėr-trē), *n.* Same as *fever-tree,* 1.

antigen (an'ti-jen), *n.* [*anti-* + *-gen.*] In Ehrlich's theory of immunity, a substance giving rise to the production of an antibody.

antigenic (an-ti-jen'ik), *a.* Of or of the nature of an antigen.

antiglobulin (an-ti-glob'ū-lin), *n.* A specific precipitin corresponding to globulins.

Antigonia (an-ti-gō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *Ἀντίγονος* or *Ἀντιγόνη*, a personal name.] A genus of fishes allied to the boar-fish, *Capros,* found in tropical seas. The color is salmon-red and the body is much compressed, being deeper than it is long.

Antigoniidæ (an-ti-gō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* The family of boar-fishes. The principal genera are *Capros* and *Antigonia.* Also *Caproidæ.*

antigopher-plant (an-ti-gō'fėr-plant), *n.* [*anti-* + *gopher* + *plant.*] Same as *mole-tree.*

antigravitate (an-ti-grav'i-tāt), *v. i.* [*anti-* + *gravitate.*] To rise from the surface of the earth; to be repelled, instead of being attracted like ordinary matter, in a gravitational field of force.

The author refers to Hovenden's theory of a substance or fluid which, when uninfluenced by external forces, rises from the surface of the earth or "*antigravitates.*"
Electrochem. Industry, June, 1904, p. 250.

antihalation (an″ti-hā-lā'shon), *a.* Counteracting the effects of halation.—**Antihalation plate,** a photographic dry plate so prepared that the rays reflected from the glass-support do not affect the sensitive film.

antihemolysin (an″ti-hē-mol'i-sin), *n.* In *physiol. chem.,* an adaptation-product which inhibits the action of the corresponding hemolysin. Its action is dependent upon the simultaneous formation of an anti-amboceptor and an anticomplement. Also *antihæmolysin.*

antihemolytic (an-ti-hem-ō-lit'ik), *a.* Inhibiting hemolysis. *Science,* May 27, 1904, p. 831. Also *antihæmolytic.*

antiheterolysin (an″ti-het-ę-rol′i-sin), *n.* An antibody resulting on immunization with a heterolysin.

antihidrotic (an-ti-hī-drot′ik), *a.* Same as *anhidrotic.*

antihydrophobic (an″ti-hī-drō-fō′bik), *a.* [*anti-* + *hydrophobia* + *-ic.*] Preventive or curative of rabies.

antihydropic (an″ti-hī-drop′ik), *a.* and *n.* [*anti-* + *hydrop(sy)* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Curative of dropsy.

II. *n.* A medical agent employed in the treatment of dropsy.

anti-immune (an-ti-i-mūn′), *a.* Adverse to an immune body.—**Anti-immune body,** the antibody to an amboceptor. Such bodies result on immunization with specific immune bodies (amboceptors).

The "anti-body" prevents the linking of the immune body to the cell receptor and hence acts as an *anti-immune* body. *Med. Record,* Feb. 14, 1903, p. 247.

anti-imperialism (an″ti-im-pē′ri-ạl-izm), *n.* The principles or spirit of the anti-imperialists.

anti-imperialist (an″ti-im-pē′ri-ạl-ist), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the ideas of the anti-imperialists.

II. *n.* One who is opposed to imperialism, or to the spirit, principle, or methods of empire; specifically, in United States politics, one who is opposed to the acquisition and government of dependencies beyond the seas by the arbitrary will of President or Congress, without regard to the rights of the people to self-government. In use especially since the Spanish-American war of 1898.

anti-imperialistic (an″ti-im-pē″ri-ạ-lis′tik), *a.* Same as ★*anti-imperialist.*

anti-intermediary (an″ti-in-tėr-mē′di-ā-ri), *a.* Used only in the following phrase.—**Anti-intermediary body.** Same as ★*anti-amboceptor.*

The next experiment was to determine whether any action was exerted by venom upon the complements of these sera. For the purpose of obtaining the serum-complement free from the intermediary body, the rabbit was treated with dog's serum heated to 56° C. In this way the *anti-intermediary body* was obtained, which, when heated to 56° C. (to remove rabbit's complement) and added to fresh dog's serum, neutralized the action of the latter upon rabbit's corpuscles. From this it could be concluded that the intermediary body of the dog's serum was neutralized by the *anti-intermediary body* contained in the immunized rabbit's serum, leaving behind the pure dog's complement in the fluid.

Jour. Exper. Med., VI. 299.

anti-isolysin (an″ti-ī-sol′i-sin), *n.* An antibody which will inhibit the action of the corresponding isolysin.

antikamnia (an-ti-kam′ni-ạ), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀντί,* against, + *κάμνειν,* suffer, be ill.] The trade-name of a preparation for medicinal use, antipyretic and anodyne in its action. It is said to contain acetanilide.

antikinase (an-ti-kin′ās), *n.* In *physiol. chem.,* a substance which inhibits or prevents the action of a kinase: such bodies occur in blood-serum.

antilactase (an-ti-lak′tās), *n.* An antiferment which will inhibit the cleavage of lactose into glucose and galactose by means of lactase.

antilactoserum (an″ti-lak-tō-sē′rum), *n.*; pl. *antilactosera* (-rạ). A serum containing the antiprecipitin corresponding to lactoserum, which will therefore inhibit the action of the latter.

antileucotoxin (an″ti-lū-kō-tok′sin), *n.* The antibody to a leucotoxin.

Antilopine kangaroo. See ★*kangaroo.*

antilysin (an-ti-lī′sin), *n.* [Also erron. *antilisin.*] The antibody to a given lysin.

antilytic, *a.* **2.** Inhibiting the lytic action of a substance.

antimalarial (an″ti-mạ-lā′ri-ạl), *a.* [*anti-* + *malaria* + *-al.*] Preventive or curative of malaria.

antimephitic (an″ti-mē-fit′ik), *a.* [*anti-* + *mephitis* + *-ic.*] Tending to purify the atmosphere; destructive of noxious emanations.

antimeron (an-tim′e-ron), *n.*; pl. *antimera* (-rạ). [NL.: see *antimere.*] Same as *antimere.*

antimerous (an-tim′ẹ-rus), *a.* Antimeric; pertaining to paired organs.

antimetrically (an-ti-met′ri-kạl-i), *adv.* As against the metric system of weights and measures. [Nonce-word.]

The questions propounded . . . are clearly biassed *antimetrically.*

Electrical World and Engineer, Nov. 28, 1903, p. 867.

antimetropia (an″ti-me-trō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *ἀντί,* against, + *μέτρον,* measure, + *ὤψ,* eye.] A condition in which myopia exists in one eye and hypermetropia in the other.

antimetropic (an″ti-me-trop′ik), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of antimetropia. *Optical Jour.,* June 2, 1904, p. 977.

antimiasmatic (an″ti-mī-az-mat′ik), *a.* [*anti-* + *miasma(t-)* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*antimalarial. Amer. Physician,* Jan., 1903, p. 14.

antimicrobic (an″ti-mī-krō′bik), *a.* [*anti-* + *microbe* + *-ic.*] Destructive to, or inimical to the development of micro-organisms: as, *antimicrobic* sera. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVI. 69.

Antimonial cup, a drinking-cup made of glass of antimony, claimed to impart the emetic antimony compounds to the contained liquid.—**Antimonial nickel, powder.** See ★*nickel, powder.*

Antimonious sulphid, a substance occurring as a natural mineral, stibnite, the chief source from which antimony and its other compounds are obtained. Artificially prepared, it was formerly called *mineral kermes* and *golden sulphid of antimony;* it is still occasionally used in medicine, but the official preparation usually contains a little of the oxid of the metal.

antimonsoon (an″ti-mon-sön′), *n.* [*anti-* + *monsoon.*] **1.** A current of air moving in a direction opposite to that of the monsoon: it may lie above the monsoon proper, but is generally strongest on the west side of it; the northerly wind which opposes the principal southwest monsoon of India, and is overcome by it.—**2.** A northerly wind of the Gulf States opposed to the southeasterly winds that draw inward from the Gulf toward the dome of the western continent in the spring and summer seasons and constitute light monsoon winds.

Antimony glass. See *glass of antimony,* under *glass.*—**Antimony ocher,** a name sometimes given to oxidized ores of antimony when of earthy or pulverulent texture.—**Feathered antimony,** refined metallic antimony showing distinct crystalline structure by feather-like markings on the surface of the ingot.—**Plumose antimony.** Same as *feathered* ★*antimony.*—**Tartarized antimony.** Same as *tartar emetic.*

antimonyl (an′ti-mō-nil), *n.* [*antimon(y)* + *-yl,* < Gr. *ὕλη,* matter, substance.] In *chem.,* a compound radical having the constitution SbO and exhibiting the valence of a monad.

antimony-salt (an′ti-mō-ni-sâlt″), *n.* A trade-name for a double salt of antimony fluoride and ammonium sulphate which has the formula $SbF_3(NH_4)_2SO_4$. It is sold as a substitute for tartar emetic, and is used chiefly as a fixing agent for tannin in the application of the basic colors.

Antimora (an-tim′ō-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί,* opposite to, + NL. *Mora,* a related genus.] A genus of deep-sea *Gadidæ,* allied to the ling.

antineuralgic (an″ti-nū-ral′jik), *a.* and *n.* [*anti-* + *neuralgia* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Curative of neuralgia.

II. *n.* A remedy employed in the treatment of neuralgia.

anting-anting (än′ting-än″ting), *n.* [Tagalog *anting-anting,* a charm, amulet: same as Malay *anting-anting,* an ear-ring.] A charm supposed to protect the owner from injury, especially from bullets. [Philippine Is.]

antiniad (an-tin′i-ad), *adv.* [Appar. irreg., < L. *ante,* before, + *-in*[2] + *-i-* + *-ad*[3].] Forward; toward the anterior portion of the cranium, like the horns of a musk-ox. [Rare.] *Sir J. Richardson,* Zoöl. of the 'Herald.'

antinion (an-tin′i-on), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί,* against, opposite to, + *ἰνίον,* the back of the head.] The antinial region. See *antinial.*

antinonnin (an-ti-non′in), *n.* A trade-name for a mixture of orthodinitrocresol, soap, and glycerol, used in very dilute solution as a disinfectant and preservative.

antinosine (an-tin′ō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί,* against, + *νόσος,* disease.] The sodium salt of nosophen (tetra-iodo-phenolphtalein), a bluish, water-soluble powder, used as a substitute for iodoform.

antiodontalgic (an″ti-ō-don-tal′jik), *a.* [*anti-* + *odontalgia* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Relieving toothache.

II. *n.* A remedy for toothache.

Antiopa butterfly. See *butterfly.*

antiophidic (an″ti-ō-fid′ik), *a.* A term applied by Vital to a serum devised for the treatment of snakebite, and supposedly of universal efficacy. It is a mixture of equal parts of bothropic and anticrotalic serum.

antiparallelogram (an″ti-par-ạ-lel′ō-gram), *n.* Same as ★*contraparallelogram.*

antiparamœcious (an″ti-par-ạ-mē′shus), *a.* Applied to a serum resulting on immunization with paramœcium, an organism belonging to the protozoa.

antiparasitic (an″ti-par-ạ-sit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [*anti-* + *parasite* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Inimical to parasites.

II. *n.* A remedy employed for the destruction or removal of parasites.

antipathacean (an″ti-pa-thā′sē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [*Antipathacea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Antipathacea.*

II. *n.* One of the *Antipathacea.*

Antipatharia, *n. pl.* **2.** An order or a suborder of *Zoantharia.* They are colonial and tree-like in form, with tentacles and mesenteries 6 to 24 in number and a skeleton in the form of a branched chitinoid axis, developed from the ectoderm, which extends throughout the colony. The "black corals" belong in this group, which includes the families *Savagliidæ, Antipathidæ,* and *Dendrobrachiidæ.*

Antipathidea (an″ti-pa-thid′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antipathes* + *-idea.*] An order of colonial *Zoantharia paramera* with a spinose, horny, usually branching axial skeleton on which the zoöids are seated. Six tentacles are usually longer than the others, and six primary mesenteries are always present. It includes the families *Antipathidæ, Leiopathidæ,* and *Dendrobrachiidæ.*

antipedal (an-tip′ē-dal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί,* against, + L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + *-al.*] Situated opposite to the foot: as, the *antipedal* area of a mollusk. *Lankester.*

antipepsin (an-ti-pep′sin), *n.* The antibody to pepsin, which inhibits the action of the latter.

antipeptone, *n.* **2.** In *immunity,* a specific precipitin corresponding to peptones.—**Fibrin antipeptone,** antipeptone obtained from fibrin.

antipericœlous (an″ti-per-i-sē′lus), *a.* In *ornith.,* having the second intestinal loop open, right-handed, and inclosing the third, which is left-handed and closed.

anti-pest (an″ti-pest), *a.* Same as ★*anti-plague.*

antiphagocytic (an″ti-fag-ō-sit′ik), *a.* Destructive to phagocytes.—**Antiphagocytic serum,** a serum which causes the destruction of phagocytes.

An *antiphagocytic serum,* prepared in this sense, has produced its demolishing effect not only upon the macrophages, but also upon their enemies, the useful microphages. *Med. Record,* July 18, 1903, p. 83.

antiphase (an′ti-fāz), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Opposition of phase, or difference of phase amounting to one half period or 180 degrees.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to an antiphase.

antiphonic, *a.* **2.** In *anc. Gr. music,* of or pertaining to the interval of an octave: opposed to ★*paraphonic.*

antiphthisical (an-ti-tiz′i-kạl), *a.* [*anti-* + *phthisic* + *-al.*] Same as *antiphthisic.*

anti-plague (an″ti-plāg′), *a.* Used in the treatment or as a preventive of plague: as, *anti-plague* serum.

antiplanat (an″ti-pla-nat′), *n.* [G. *antiplanat,* < Gr. *ἀντί,* against, + L. *planatus,* made plane: see *planation.*] A combination of lenses, invented in 1881 by Adolph Steinheil, in which there are two members having large opposite aberrations which correct each other.

antiplanatic (an″ti-plạ-nat′ik), *a.* Used, erroneously, for *aplanatic.*

antiplateau (an″ti-pla-tō′), *n.* An area in the general ocean-floor which sinks to a greater depth than the average sea; a deep. Such areas are contrasted with plateaus, and extend downward from the ocean-floor in much the same manner in which plateaus protrude above the continental surface. *Chamberlin and Salisbury,* Geol., I. 8.

antiplenist (an-ti-plē′nist), *n.* [*anti* + *plenum* + *-ist.*] One who does not believe that space is a plenum (wholly occupied with matter); a vacuist.

antipneumococcic (an″ti-nū-mō-kok′sik), *a.* [*anti-* + *pneumococcus* + *-ic.*] Tending to destroy or prevent the development of pneumococci: as, an *antipneumococcic* serum. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 526.

antipodagric (an″ti-pō-dag′rik), *a.* and *n.* [*anti-* + *podagra* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Curative of gout.

II. *n.* A remedy for gout.

Antipodal cone, triangle. See ★*cone* and ★*triangle.*

antipoint, *n.* (*b*) Given any system of coaxal circles, another system of coaxal circles may be constructed such that every circle of either system cuts orthogonally every circle of the other system. The limiting points of either system are the antipoints of the limiting points of the other system.

antipole, *n.* **2.** In *cytol.,* a term applied to one of the two poles of the karyokinetic spindle of the dividing cell, the term *pole* being reserved for the one under immediate consideration.

antipolo (ăn-tē-pō′lō), *n.* [Tagalog name.] A name in the Philippines of the fertile bread-fruit tree (*Artocarpus communis*), the sterile form of which is called (in Bisayan) *coló*. The seeds, sometimes called bread-nuts, are roasted and eaten like those of the jackfruit, and the milky latex is used for bird-lime and as pitch for calking boats. Canoes are made of the logs, but they do not resist exposure to the weather and must be painted and kept covered when out of the water. The wood is soft and of a yellow color. It is used for interior woodwork in construction, but is not suitable for posts or sleepers. Also called *tipolo*, and on the island of Guam *dugdug*. See *Artocarpus*, *bread-fruit*, ★*bread-nut*, and ★*dugdug*.

antiprecipitin (an″ti-prē-sip′i-tin), *n.* The antibody to a precipitin, which will inhibit the action of the latter. See ★*antibody*.

antipruritic, *a.* **II.** *n.* A remedy which tends to relieve itching.

antipudic (an-ti-pū′dik), *a.* Used or worn to prevent shame; intended to cover the pudendum, for the sake of decency.

> The men in certain islands [of Melanesia] wear only *antipudic* garments. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 499.

antiputrid (an-ti-pū′trid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Antiputrescent; antiputrefactive; antiseptic.

II. *n.* Any substance which has the power of inhibiting, preventing, or destroying putrefaction. *Diseases of the Horse*, U. S. Dept. Ag., 1903, p. 511.

antipyresis (an-ti-pir′ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *πυρετός*, fever.] Reduction of fever; treatment for the reduction of fever.

antiquarianize (an-ti-kwā′ri-an-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *antiquarianized*, ppr. *antiquarianizing*. To engage in antiquarian pursuits or research. *Lyell*.

antiquarianly (an-ti-kwā′ri-an-li), *adv.* As an antiquarian; in the manner of an antiquarian. *Walpole*, Letters, I. 37. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Antirabic serum, a serum intended to inhibit the action of the specific virus of rabies. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 377.

antirattler (an-ti-rat′lėr), *n.* A device for holding a bolt and eye together to prevent rattling without interfering with the movement.

antirealism (an-ti-rē′al-izm), *n.* [*anti-* + *real* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that there is nothing whose characters are independent of all actual thought about them.

> The "*anti-realism*," which takes the lion's share in "transfigured realism," is simply a development of the phenomenalism of Hume. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 675.

antirennet (an-ti-ren′et), *n.* The antibody to the action of rennin (chymosin). See ★*antibody*.

antirentism (an-ti-ren′tizm), *n.* [*antirent* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Antirent party (which see).

antirevisionist (an″ti-rē-vizh′on-ist), *n.* One who is opposed to a particular measure of revision, as, in recent French history, one who is opposed to a revision of the constitution.

antirheumatic (an″ti-rō-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *med.*, tending to prevent or cure rheumatism.

II. *n.* A remedy for rheumatism.

antiricin (an-ti-rī′sin), *n.* The antibody to ricin. See ★*antibody*.

antirrheoscope (an-ti-rē′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *psychol.*, the artificial waterfall; an apparatus in which a band of horizontally striped cloth moves up or down upon a stationary background of the same material: used for the demonstration of after-images of motion.

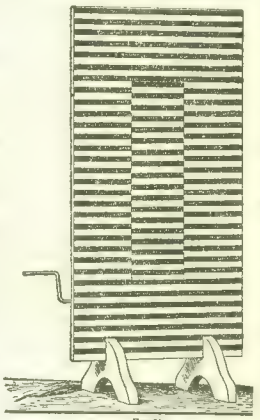


Fig. 61.
Antirrheoscope.

antiscion (an-tis′i-on), *n.* [NL. *antiscion*, < Gr. *ἀντίσκιον*, neut. of *ἀντίσκιος*: see *antiscian*.] In *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac equidistant with another sign on the opposite side. Signs having north declination are called *commanding*, those with south declination *obeying*.

Anti-Semite (an″ti-sem′it), *n.* One who seeks by political or other means to lessen the commercial, political, or social influence of the Jews. The name is given especially to those who have participated in the agitation against the Jews in Germany, Russia, and Austria which began about 1878.

Anti-Semitic (an″ti-sē-mit′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anti-Semites.

Anti-Semitism (an″ti-sem′it-izm), *n.* The agitation conducted by the Anti-Semites or its motives; antagonism to the Jews.

antisepsine (an-ti-sep′sin), *n.* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_4Br.NH.CH_3CO$, obtained by adding bromine to a solution of acetanilide in glacial acetic acid; para-brom-acetanilid. It is antipyretic. Also called *asepsine*.

antiseptol (an-ti-sep′tōl), *n.* [*antisept(ic)* + *-ol*.] A trade-name for a solution of 25 parts of cinchonine sulphate in 2,000 parts of water, mixed with a solution of 10 parts of iodine and 10 parts of potassium iodide in 1,000 parts of water. It is used as an antiseptic.

antiserum (an-ti-sē′rum), *n.*; pl. *antiserums* (-rumz) or *antisera* (-rą). A serum containing the antibody to a given immunizing substance, as antidiphtheria serum, antitetanus serum, etc. See ★*immunity*.

> The author has produced a specific *antiserum* by the successive inoculation of animals with this toxin. Such an *antiserum* absolutely destroys the action of the toxin when the two are mixed in vitro. It also causes the symptoms produced by the toxin to rapidly disappear if inoculated subcutaneously or instilled into the eye of a susceptible individual shortly after such a toxin has been similarly introduced.
>
> *Med. Record*, March 28, 1903, p. 511.

antisicular (an-ti-sik′ū-lăr), *a.* [NL. *anti*, opposite to, + *sicula*, sicula.] Opposite the sicula: used to designate the part of the graptolite rhabdosome which is opposite the sicula-bearing or sicular end.

antisilverite (an-ti-sil′vėr-īt), *n.* In recent United States politics, one who is opposed to the free coinage of silver.

antisiphonal (an-ti-sī′fo-nal), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *σίφων*, pipe: see *siphon*.] Lying opposite to the siphonal (lobe): in the terminology of the ammonoid cephalopod shell, noting a lobe of the suture which lies on the inner dorsal side of the whorl and opposite to that on the ventral surface, called the siphonal lobe. Both of these are present in, and are indicative of, primitive stages, and become modified in progressed conditions.

Antislavery china. See ★*china*.

antisocial, *a.* **3.** Specifically, in *sociol.*, pertaining to a class of persons devoid of normal social instincts and showing criminal tendencies. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 72.

antisociality (an″ti-sō-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* A quality, act, or habit of an individual, class, or group which is antagonistic to social feeling, habit, or interest. Extreme antisociality is criminality. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII. 586.

antisolar (an-ti-sō′lăr), *a.* Situated at the point in the heavens opposite the sun, as the center of the rainbow, or the 'gegenschein.'

antispace (an′ti-spās), *n.* In *math.*, that part of the complete spatial manifold which is without the absolute: that part which is inclosed within the absolute is called *space*.

antispectroscopic (an-ti-spek-trō-skop′ik), *a.* Such as to counteract the spectroscopic effect. *Wall*, Dict. of Photography, p. 44.

antispermotoxin (an-ti-spėr-mō-tok′sin), *n.* The antibody to a spermotoxin, which inhibits the action of the latter. See ★*antibody*.

antispermy (an-ti-spėr′mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In spermatophytes, the coalescence of the fertile divisions of the phyllome into a single fertile body opposed to and superposed upon the sterile division. *Delpino*.

antisporangism (ar-ti-spō-ran′jizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *sporangium* + *-ism*.] In pteridophytes, the condition corresponding to antispermy in spermatophytes. *Delpino*.

antisquama (an-ti-skwā′mą), *n.*; pl. *antisquamæ* (-mē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + L. *squama*, scale.] The middle one of three basal lobes of the wing of a dipterous insect, the inner one being the *squama* and the outer one the *alula*. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entomology, p. 124.

antisquamic (an-ti-skwam′ik), *a.* and *n.* [*anti-* + L. *squama*, scale, + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, tending to prevent or cure scaly affections of the skin.

II. *n.* A remedy used for this purpose.

antistaphylococcic (an″ti-staf-i-lō-kok′sik), *a.* [*anti-* + *staphylococcus* + *-ic*.] Tending to destroy or hinder the development of staphylococci. *Med. Record*, March 28, 1903, p. 510.

antisteapsin (an-ti-stē-ap′sin), *n.* An antibody which will inhibit the action of steapsin.

antistrephon (an-tis′tre-fon), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιστρέφων*, ppr. of *ἀντιστρέφειν*, turn against: see *antistrophe*.] In *logic*, an argument in a lawsuit which is of such a nature that either party may urge it against the other with some appearance of conclusiveness. Antistrephons belong to the general class of crocodiles, the following stock example being from Aulus Gellius. Euathlus agreed to pay Protagoras, his teacher in rhetoric, a large sum of money should he win his first case in court. Having received the instruction, but not having had any case in court, he was sued by Protagoras for the amount, on the ground that should Euathlus win the suit he must pay, according to the contract (and a second suit would compel him to do so), while if the suit went the other way the court would compel payment. Euathlus replied that if the court decided in his favor that must be final, while if the court decided against him a further proceeding would award the money to him.

antistreptococcal (an″ti-strep-tō-kok′al), *a.* Same as *antistreptococcic*.

antistreptococcic (an″ti-strep-tō-kok′sik), *a.* [*anti-* + *streptococcus* + *-ic*.] Tending to destroy or hinder the development of streptococci: as, *antistreptococcic* serum. *Nature*, July 9, 1903, p. 227.

antistrofe, *n.* A simplified spelling of *antistrophe*.

antistrophic, *a.* **2.** Enantiomorphous.

antistrophize (an-tis′trō-fīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *antistrophized*, ppr. *antistrophizing*. [*antistrophe* + *-ize*.] To form an antistrophe; correspond, but in inverse order. *De Quincey*, Blackwood's Mag., LI. 12. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

antisubstance (an′ti-sub-stąns), *n.* Same as ★*antibody*. See ★*adaptation-product*. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, V. 62.

antisudorific (an″ti-sū-dō-rif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [*anti-* + *sudorific*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to repress the secretion of sweat. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 338.

II. *n.* A remedy possessing this property.

antisun (an-ti-sun′), *n.* **1.** The point in the sky diametrically opposite the sun.—**2.** A point in the sky opposite the sun in azimuth, but having the same altitude as the sun, and therefore not diametrically opposite to it. This use of the word is common only in describing halos and parhelia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 705.

antitegula (an-ti-teg′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *antitegulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + L. *tegula*, tile.] Same as ★*antisquama*.

antiteleology (an″ti-tel-ē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [*anti-* + *teleology*.] That attitude of mind which fails or refuses to see any proof of teleology in nature; the doctrine or tendency which disputes all attempts to show that there are actions in nature determined by anything which is to be in the future.

antitetanic (an″ti-tet′a-nik), *a.* [*anti-* + *tetanus* + *-ic*.] Tending to destroy or prevent the development of tetanus bacilli; preventive or curative of tetanus: as, *antitetanic* serum. *Science*, June 26, 1903, p. 1006.

antitetanin (an″ti-tet′a-nin), *n.* The antitoxin to the soluble poison produced by the tetanus bacillus.

antitetanolysin (an-ti-tet-an-ol′i-sin), *n.* The antibody to tetanolysin.

antithermic (an-ti-thėr′mik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-ic*.] In *med.*, same as *antipyretic*. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 376.

antithermin (an-ti-thėr′min), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-in*[2].] Phenylhydrazinelevulinic acid. It has been used as an antipyretic agent in medicine under this tradename.

antithesism (an-tith′e-sizm), *n.* [Irreg. < *antithes(is)* + *-ism*.] An antithetic sentence; an example or instance of antithesis. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

antithesistic (an-tith-ē-sis′tik), *a.* [Irreg. < *antithes(is)* + *-istic*.] Presenting an antithesis; contrary: as, *antithesistic* ideas. *Dr. E. Darwin*, Zoonomia, IV. 234. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

antithesize (an-tith′e-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *antithesized*, ppr. *antithesizing*. To put into the form of an antithesis. *Burns*. *N. E. D.*

antithrombin (an-ti-throm′bin), *n.* A substance which inhibits the action of thrombin.

antitoxic (an-ti-tok′sik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Serving to inhibit or neutralize toxic action; having the character of antitoxin.

The term *antitoxic* signifies that the serum has the power of neutralizing the action of the toxin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 67.

Antitoxic immunity. See ★*immunity.*—**Antitoxic serum,** serum containing antitoxin, as antidiphtheritic serum and antitetanic serum.—**Antitoxic unit,** the unit of antitoxin, of such strength that it will just neutralize the hundredfold minimal fatal dose of the corresponding toxin.

II. *n.* An antitoxic remedy.

antitoxin (an″ti-toks′in), *n.* [*anti-* + *toxin.*] **1.** A substance which neutralizes the action of a poison.—**2.** Specifically: (*a*) The antibody to a toxin of bacterial or related origin which is produced as the result of immunization with the corresponding toxin. Examples are the diphtheria antitoxin and the tetanus antitoxin. (*b*) In *bot.*, a substance secreted by a plant which protects it against destructive microbes.—**Fernbach's antitoxin flask,** a special form of culture-flask used for cultures of diphtheria.—**Streptococcus antitoxin,** an antitoxin obtained by repeated inoculations of horses with streptococcus cultures: employed by hypodermic injection in the treatment of erysipelas, puerperal fever, septicemia, and other conditions in which there is infection by streptococci. Also called *antistreptococcus serum.*

antitragal (an-tit′rā-gal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the antitragus, or projection on the inferior side of the opening of the ear.—**Antitragal notch,** in *zoöl.*, the notch or emargination at the base of and behind the antitragus, which marks its posterior boundary. The phrase is much used in describing the ears of bats. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, 1904, p. 386.

antitrust (an-ti-trust′), *a.* Opposed to the power or development of trusts, or of large combinations of capital.

antitrypsin (an-ti-trip′sin), *n.* An antibody which inhibits the action of trypsin. Normal blood sometimes contains such a body. *Science*, Aug. 19, 1904, p. 243.

antitryptic (an-ti-trip′tik), *a.* [*anti-* + *tryptic.*] Antifermentative. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1043.

antituberculous (an″ti-tū-bėr′kū-lus), *a.* [*anti-* + *tubercul(osis)* + *-ous.*] Tending to prevent or cure tuberculosis. *Med. Record*, July 25, 1903.

antitussin (an-ti-tus′in), *n.* [See ★*antitussive.*] A white, crystalline, fragrant compound ($C_6H_4F_2$), used in ointments; difluor diphenyl. It is used as an antispasmodic and hypnotic in whooping-cough.

antitussive (an-ti-tus′iv), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + L. *tussis*, a cough.] **I.** *a.* Preventing or relieving cough. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 573.

II. *n.* Any agent which possesses this property.

anti-twilight (an-ti-twī′līt), *n.* The bright arc, or twilight arc, when first seen near the eastern horizon opposite the sun just before sunset, due to sunlight reflected from the illuminated portion of the atmosphere. The twilight arc rises, as the sun sinks lower, and eventually passes westward over the zenith.

antityphoid (an-ti-tī′foid), *a.* Tending to prevent or cure typhoid fever: as, *antityphoid* serum. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1043.

antivaccination (an″ti-vak-si-nā′shon), *a.* Opposed to the practice of vaccination; considering or dealing with the subject of antivaccination: as, an *antivaccination* lecture; the *antivaccination* movement.

antivenene (an″ti-vē-nēn′), *n.* [*anti-* + **venene.*] The antibody to venene, which inhibits the action of the latter. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 716. Also called *antivenin, antivenine.*

antivenenian (an″ti-vē-nē′ni-an), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *venenum*, poison, + *-ian.*] Same as *antidotal.*

antivenin, antivenine (an-ti-ven′in), *n.* [L. *anti-* + *ven(enum)*, poison, + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*antivenene.*

antivenomous (an-ti-ven′o-mus), *a.* Antagonistic to the action of snake-poison. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 715.

antivivisectionist (an″ti-viv-i-sek′shon-ist), *n.* [*anti-* + *vivisection* + *-ist.*] One who is opposed to the making of physiologic and therapeutic experiments on living animals. *Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 264.

antlerite (ant′lėr-īt), *n.* [*Antler* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated copper sulphate occurring in soft lumps of a light-green color: from the Antler mine, Yucca Station, Arizona.

antodonin (an-tō′dō-nin), *n.* A pigment found in certain invertebrate animals, notably crinoids. *Science*, May 31, 1901, p. 847.

antonino (ān-tō-nē′nō), *n.* [Sp. (equiv. to E. *Tony*), dim. of *Antonio*, Antony.] A Cuban name of the mackerel-scad, *Decapterus macarellus.*

antorbital, *a.*—**Antorbital vacuity,** in *anat.*, the open space in front of the antorbital plate and behind the maxillary process of the nasal.

II. *n.* **1.** In *ichth.*, the preorbital bone.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a bony plate morphologically the equivalent of the prefrontal of reptiles, standing at an obtuse angle to the interorbital septum and forming the anterior border of the orbit of the eye.

ant-orchis (ant′ôr″kis), *n.* An Australian and Tasmanian terrestrial orchid, *Chiloglottis Gunnii.*

ant-rice (ant′rīs), *n.* A grass, *Aristida oligantha*, growing in the clearings around the nests of the agricultural ants of Texas, which feed upon its seeds.

Antrophyum (an-trō′fi-um), *n.* [NL. (Kaulfuss, 1824), < Gr. *ἄντρον*, cavity, groove, + *φύειν*, grow.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, with simple linear-lanceolate to oblong-elliptical fronds and sori borne in continuous lines (either superficial or in shallow grooves, whence the name) following the reticulate venation. There are about 25 species, widely distributed throughout the humid tropics of both hemispheres.

antrorse, *a.* **2.** In *ichth.*, turned forward: said of spines.

antroversion (an-trō-vėr′shon), *n.* [See ★*antrovert.*] A turning forward: same as *anteversion. Syd. Soc. Lex.*

antrovert (an-trō-vėrt′), *v. t.* [*antro-* for *antero-* + L. *vertere*, turn.] To tip, turn, or bend forward. *Owen.*

Antrum femininum, the small tubular entrance to the female generative passage in polyclads.—**Antrum masculinum,** the outer tubular opening of the male generative organs in polyclads.—**Mastoid antrum,** the cells in the mastoid process of the temporal bone taken collectively.—**Maxillary antrum.** Same as *antrum Highmorianum.*

ant-spider (ant′spī″dėr), *n.* Any one of several spiders which closely resemble ants, forming notable examples of aggressive mimicry.

Antwerp (ant′wėrp), *n.* The name of a city in Belgium, used to distinguish a breed of domesticated pigeons having a large, massive head and short, stout beak with a small wattle at the base. They are bred in a variety of colors, but silver, silver-checkered, "creamies," and black are those preferred. These birds fly well and have a strong homing sense: during the Franco-German war they were used for carrying despatches.—**Antwerp rose.** See ★*rose*[1].

anubing (a-nō′bing), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *anubing, anubiong, anubin, anubion*, < Tagalog *anobing.*] A valuable timber-tree, *Artocarpus Cumingiana.* It yields a fine-grained wood of a yellowish-gray color, which is light and very durable if properly seasoned. It also resists dampness, and is used for posts in house-building. [Philippine Is.]

anuclear (a-nū′klē-ăr), *a.* Non-nucleated; concerning or pertaining to the alleged absence of a nucleus in certain low organisms.

anuhe (ä-nō′hā), *n.* [Maori *anuhe*, a large caterpillar, = Hawaiian *anuhe*, Samoan *anufe*, etc., a worm, a caterpillar.] The New Zealand caterpillar-fungus, a species of *Cordyceps*, which attacks certain lepidopterous larvæ. See ★*aweto.*

anunu (ä-nō′nō), *n.* [Hawaiian, < *anunu*, greedy.] In Hawaii, a name of several species of climbing or prostrate herbs belonging to the genus *Sicyos*, of the gourd family.

anuretic (an-ū-ret′ik), *a.* [*anuresis* (*-ret*) + *-ic.*] Same as ★*anuric.*

anuric (a-nū′rik), *a.* [*anuria* + *-ic.*] Resulting from or relating to anuria.

Anus cerebri, the anterior opening of the aqueduct of Sylvius.—**Anus vestibularis** or **vulvovaginalis,** a malformation in which the anus is imperforate, the rectum terminating at the vulva.—**Artificial anus,** an opening made into the large intestine for the purpose of giving exit to the fecal contents in cases of complete obstruction below.

anusim (a-nō′sēm), *n. pl.* [Heb., 'the forced,' < *anas*, compel, force, constrain.] Jews who were forced to accept the Catholic religion at the time of their expulsion from Spain (1492), but who secretly observed the principal tenets of their faith: same as *maranos.*

Anversian (an-vėr′sian), *a.* and *n.* [F. *Anvers*, Antwerp.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Antwerp.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, a division of the Miocene in the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium.

anvil, *n.*—**Plattner's anvil,** a small polished steel block used in blowpipe analysis.

anvil-cutter (an′vil-kut″ėr), *n.* A chisel-like cutting instrument whose shank is inserted in a square hole in the face of an anvil, the bar to be cut being laid upon the cutting edge and struck with a hammer or sledge.

anvil-paper (an′vil-pā″pėr), *n.* See ★*paper.*

Anxious seat or **bench,** a seat, bench, or pew set apart for 'anxious inquirers,' or those who are concerned about their souls' salvation and desire advice or comfort: often figurative. *Haliburton*, The Clockmaker.

anytin (an′i-tin), *n.* A trade-name for a derivative of ichthyol which is used in dermatological practice.

anytol (an′i-tōl), *n.* A solution of such a substance as phenol or guaiacol in water containing anytin.

A. O. In *astron.*, an abbreviation of *Argelander-Oeltzen*, referring to a catalogue of southern stars observed by Argelander in zones and reduced to a regular catalogue by Oeltzen.

aoa (ä-ō′ä), *n.* [Polynesian name.] A name, throughout Polynesia, of the banian-tree (*Ficus Aoa* and other species). These trees were thought by the natives to be the lurking-places of spirits, and in some islands were planted near temples. Though not occurring in Hawaii, the aoa is mentioned in the ancient songs of the aboriginal inhabitants. See *banian*[2].

A. O. M. An abbreviation of *Artium Obstetricarum Magister*, Master of Obstetric Arts.

aorta, *n.* **2.** In the higher invertebrates, the large blood-vessel leading from the heart, usually anteriorly and posteriorly.—**Aorta chlorotica,** the small-sized aorta sometimes present in one suffering from chlorosis.

Aortic cartilage, the second costal cartilage on the right side, behind which is the arch of the aorta.—**Aortic incompetence,** or **insufficiency,** failure of the aortic valve of the heart to close completely, thus allowing of regurgitation of blood into the left ventricle at each diastole.—**Aortic isthmus,** a narrow portion of the aorta, most marked in the fetus, at the point of attachment of the *ductus arteriosus.*—**Aortic murmur,** a cardiac murmur indicating obstruction or insufficiency at the aortic orifice.—**Aortic notch,** a point in sphygmographic tracing indicating the time of closure of the aortic valve.—**Aortic obstruction,** a condition in which there are adhesions or thickening of the cusps of the aortic valve, preventing the free flow of blood from the left ventricle into the aorta.—**Aortic spindle,** a slight fusiform dilatation of the aorta just below the isthmus.

aosmic (ā-oz′mik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀοσμος*, equiv. to *ἀνοσμος*, without odor: see *anosmia.*] Same as ★*anosmic.*

A. P. A. An abbreviation of *American Protective Association.*

Apache blue-grass. See ★*blue-grass.*

apachicta (ap-ą-chēk′tä), *n.* [Also *apachita, apachecta;* Quichua of Peru and Aymará.] In Peru and Bolivia, a heap of stones and twigs raised by the Indians at any prominent landmark, such as a pass, divide, crest, or height. The twigs are symbols of prayers offered on the site to spirits supposed to dwell on or about it, and the stones symbolize an offering. A quid or cud of chewed coca-leaves is invariably deposited there also in sacrifice.

apachite (a-pach′it), *n.* [*Apache* (mountains), in Texas, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a variety of the igneous rock *phonolite*, first observed in the Apache mountains of Texas, characterized by sodic amphiboles and ænigmatite as associates of the usual sodic pyroxenes, and by microperthite feldspar. *Osann*, 1896.

apagogically (ap-ą-goj′i-kąl-i), *adv.* In an apagogical manner; by indirect demonstration or proof; by *reductio ad absurdum. E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, II. 568. *N. E. D.*

apaid†, *p. a.* [ME. *apaied*, etc., pp. of *apay.*] Satisfied; pleased; repaid. *Robert of Gloucester. N. E. D.*

apalit (ä-pä′lēt), *n.* [Phil. Sp.] A name in the Philippines of *Pterocarpus Blancoi*, a tree with pinnate leaves, smooth, winged pods, and red wood with an aromatic odor. Like other species of *Pterocarpus*, it is sometimes called *narra* and *asana*, and is used for furniture; but it is distinguished by its fragrance, and is sometimes called *Philippine sandalwood.*

Apama (a-pä′mä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1783), from an Indian name of the type species of the genus.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Aristolochiaceæ*, characterized by the short, three-lobed, campanulate corolla. See *Bragantia.*

apandry (a-pan′dri), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, without, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, male.] In *bot.*, fusion of the antheridium with the oögonium: also extended to the corresponding organs in spermatophytes. *M'Nab.*

aparaphysate (a-pa-raf′i-sāt), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *paraphysis* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, destitute of paraphyses.

apasanca (ä-pä-sän′kä), *n.* [Sp. in Peru and Bolivia, < Peruv. (Quichua) *apasanca* (Tschudi); also used in Bolivia among the Aymará.] The bush-spider, or great *Mygale*, of which a smaller variety is found as high as 13,000 feet and more in the Bolivian Andes.

apasote (ä-pä-sō′tā), *n.* [Also *pasote*, and in Porto Rico *basote;* Mex. Sp., < *yepatzotl*, the Nahuatl name of the plant.] A name in Guam and the Philippine Islands of *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, an aromatic plant of Mexican origin now widely spread over the warmer regions of the earth and commonly known as *Mexican tea* (which see, under *Mexican*).

Apate (ap′ạ-tē), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *ἀπάτη*, deceit, fraud.] A genus of bostrychid beetles which has been subdivided into several genera by recent authors. *A. terebrans* Pall. is an inhabitant of Africa.

apatetic (ap-ạ-tet′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπατητικός*, serving to deceive, < *ἀπάτη*, deceit.] Concerning or pertaining to the copying, in an animal, of some useful characteristic of another species for the sake of obtaining the like advantage. —**Apatetic colors**, those colors which cause an animal to resemble some part of its surroundings, or cause it to be mistaken for another species. *Poulton*, Colours of Animals, p. 338.

apathetic, *a.* **2.** In *biol.*, of or pertaining to the *Apathetica* of Lamarck.

apathetic-active (ap-ạ-thet″ik-ak′tiv), *a.* In *psychol.*, noting a composite character or temperament of the moral or stoical type. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 400.

apathetic-sensitive (ap-ạ-thet″ik-sen′si-tiv), *a.* In *psychol.*, noting a composite character or temperament which finds its highest expression in the martyr, the hero, and the creative artist. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 401.

apathic (a-path′ik), *a.* [As *apath-y* + *-ic.*] Without feeling or sensation. *Todd*, Cyc. Anat., I. 107.

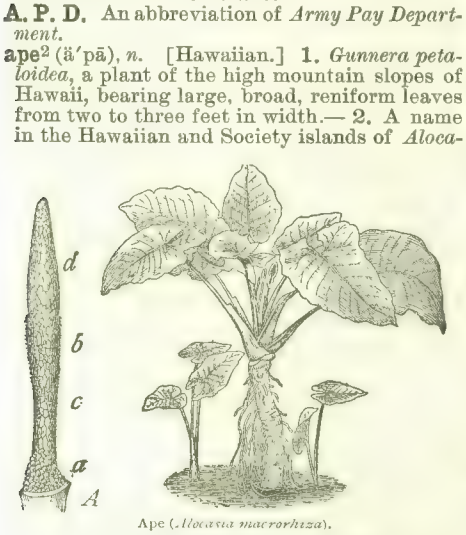
Apathus (ap′ạ-thus), *n.* [NL. (Newman, 1834), < Gr. *ἀπαθής*, without suffering: see *apathy.*] A genus of true bees, of the family *Apidæ*, allied to the bumblebees of the genus *Bombus*, which they mimic and in whose nests they lead an inquiline life. The word is a synonym of *Psithyrus* (St. Fargeau, 1832), and the genus is now generally referred to under that name.

apathy, *n.* **2.** In the *Stoic philos.*, a certain imperturbability produced in the wise man's soul by sincere rejection of the notion that pleasure is in itself desirable, or pain in itself undesirable and by trained watchfulness to exclude all unreasonable passions (all passions affecting conduct being regarded as unreasonable).

Apatosaurus (ap-ạ-tō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπάτη*, deceit, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles of the family *Camarasauridæ*, described by Marsh from the Upper Jurassic rocks of Colorado.

A. P. D. An abbreviation of *Army Pay Department.*

ape[2] (ā′pā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] **1.** *Gunnera petaloidea*, a plant of the high mountain slopes of Hawaii, bearing large, broad, reniform leaves from two to three feet in width.— **2.** A name in the Hawaiian and Society islands of *Alocasia macrorhiza*, an aroid plant with large, oval, sagittate leaves. It is cultivated in India, China, and many of the Polynesian islands, where the leaves of the very young plant and the corms are eaten after volatilizing the acrid principle by drying or the application of heat. Also called *apii* in Hawaii.



Ape (*Alocasia macrorhiza*).

A, inflorescence with spathe removed: *a*, female flowers at base of spadix; *b*, male flowers; *c*, neutral zone; *d*, terminal appendage. (After figure in Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

ape-cleft (āp′kleft), *n.* Same as ★*ape-fissure. Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 278.

apedioscope (a-ped′i-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πεδίον*, a plain (taken as 'plane'), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus for observing stereoscopic projections. It consists of a wooden box having two apertures for the eyes of a spectator, who views one picture in a direct line while the other picture is superposed on the first by the aid of a couple of mirrors.

ape-fissure (āp′fish″ūr), *n.* A deep fissure in the occipital lobe of the brain, present in the ape and occasionally also in man. Also called *exoccipital fissure.*

ape-hand (āp′hand), *n.* In *pathol.*, a deformity of the hand in which it resembles the fore paw of the ape in consequence of atrophy of the muscles of the thumb.

apeiry (a-pī′ri), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπειρία*, the boundlessness of space, < *ἄπειρος*, boundless.] In *geom. topics*, a number associated with a place of three or more dimensions and indicating how many places it contains for unbounded solid bodies that have no room within it to shrink to nothing. The apeiry of real space may be assumed to be either 0 or 1. If space, though infinite, be limited, so that there is no geometrical impossibility in the expansion of a small homogeneous mass without any union of parts that had been separate, so as to fill all space, the apeiry is 0: but if that substrate fluid which the vortex-atom theory supposes to fill all space geometrically could not, even if it were compressible, be so deformed as to leave any part of space empty, then the apeiry is at least 1; and while it is easy to imagine that even after a first rupture of that fluid there would still be a geometrical impossibility in its shrinking indefinitely toward occupying no solid space, which would make the apeiry of space greater than 1, there is nothing in experience to warrant or make pertinent such a suggestion.

Apeltes (a-pel′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πέλτη*, a shield.] A genus of American sticklebacks of the family *Gasterosteidæ*, having the pelvic shield divided and the skin naked.

apena (a-pē′nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπήνη.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a wagon or chariot, four-wheeled or two-wheeled, sometimes used for racing. The vehicle sometimes had a tilt or cover with windows at the sides.

apertometry (ap-ėr-tom′e-trī), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *apertus*, open, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] In *optics*, the art of measuring the effective or equivalent apertures of a lens or system of lenses. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1903, p. 94.

aperturate (a-pėr′tụ̄-rāt), *a.* [NL. *aperturatus*, < L. *aperture*, aperture.] Having apertures; specifically, having reference to that division of the brachiopod genus *Spirifer*, termed the *Aperturati*, which is typified by the species *S. aperturatus* and characterized by the plications on the fold and sinus of the valves.

aperture, *n.*—**Absolute aperture**, the actual or measured size of the aperture of a diaphragm, generally stated in giving its diameter: used in contradistinction to *effective aperture.*— **Pedal aperture**, the opening in the mantle of mollusks through which the foot is protruded.—**Relative aperture of a lens**, the radius of the actual aperture divided by the focal length of the lens.

Apetala (a-pet′ạ-lạ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πέταλον*, a leaf.] In some classifications, a section or division of the echinoids belonging to the family *Spatangidæ*, characterized by apetalous ambulacra crossed by fascioles.

apetalous, *a.* **2.** In the echinoids or sea-urchins, having one of the five ambulacral rays more or less imperfectly developed.

apex, *n.* **1.** (*f*) In *projective geom.*, the point determined by 3 planes.— **3.** *pl.* The abacus-marks. *Boethius.* The *apices* of Gerbert's abacus are symbols for the digits from 1 to 9, but without the zero. *Beman and Smith*, Hist. of Math., p. 39.

aphakial (a-fā′ki-ạl), *a.* Same as *aphacic.*

Aphaneura (af-ạ-nū′rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀφανής*, unseen, + *νεῦρον*, sinew (nerve).] A family of *Oligochæta*, containing the single fresh-water genus *Ælosoma.* It is peculiar in having the central nervous system reduced to the central ganglia, which, moreover, retain the embryonic character of connection with the epidermis. The worms are small and their transparent bodies contain droplets of brightly colored oil.

aphanisis (a-fan′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀφάνισις*, abolition, suppression, < *ἀφανίζειν*, abolish, suppress, hide, < *ἀφανής*, unseen, invisible.] In *bot.*, the suppression or abortion of parts required by morphological analogy.

aphanistic (af-ạ-nis′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀφανής*, unseen, invisible.] That renders invisible; obliterative to the eye: as, *aphanistic* coloration. *Nature*, Oct. 27, 1910, p. 537.

aphanophyre (a-fan′ō-fīr), *n.* [*aphan(itic)* + *-o-* + *(por)phyr(y).*] In *petrog.*, a porphyry with aphanitic ground-mass: analogous to *granophyre, melaphyre, felsophyre*, etc.

aphasia, *n.*—**Associative aphasia**, aphasia due to lesion in the association-area of the brain intercepting one or more of the pathways of impulses between the various centers.—**Auditory aphasia**, aphasia due to lesion in the hearing-center of the brain, the patient having lost the ability to understand spoken words; word-deafness.—**Motor aphasia**, loss of power to employ words in phrases, although the ability to read, write, and understand spoken words is unimpaired.—**Optic aphasia**, a form of aphasia in which the patient is unable to recall the name of an object when he sees it.—**Visual aphasia**, a form of aphasia in which the patient is unable to appreciate the significance of printed or written words, although he sees the words distinctly.—**Wernicke's aphasia of conduction.** Same as *word-deafness.*

Aphelandra (af-e-lan′drạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus containing about 60 species of the family *Acanthaceæ*, evergreen, tropical, American shrubs grown in hothouses for the fine foliage and showy 4-sided terminal spikes of red or yellow gaudy-bracted flowers. The species most common in trade are *A. aurantiaca* (including *A. Rœzlii*), *A. squarrosa* (*chrysops*), and *A. Fascinator.*

Aphelops (af′e-lops), *n.* [Gr. *ἀφελής*, level, smooth, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] In Cope's classification of the extinct rhinoceroses, a group, represented chiefly by North American species, having but three digits on the manus. These are considered as belonging to the acerathine or hornless division of the genus. They occur in the Tertiary beds.

aphengoscope (a-feng′gō-skōp), *n.* Same as *aphengescope.*

aphestic (a-fes′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀφέστιος*, far from hearth and home, < *ἀπό*, from, + *ἑστία*, hearth, family.] Relating to matters outside the home circle. *A. Sutherland.*

aphidein, aphideine (a-fid′ē-in), *n.* [*aphis* (*aphid-*) + *-e* + *-in*[2].] The red coloring matter of the *Aphididæ*, a composite substance which may be separated into three constituents called by Sorby *aphidiluteine, aphidiluteoline*, and *aphidirhodeine.*

Aphidiides (af-i-dī′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Aphidiidæ* or *Aphidiadæ*, < *Aphidius.*] A group of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Braconidæ*, typified by the genus *Aphidius.*

Aphidiinæ (af-i-di-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphidius* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family *Braconidæ.* All of its members are parasitic upon aphides, and they constitute one of the principal checks to the multiplication of these very injurious insects.

Aphidius (a-fid′i-us), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1818), < NL. *aphis* (*aphid-*).] An important genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Braconidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Aphidiinæ* or *Aphidiides*, comprising a host of minute species, all of which are parasitic on aphides.

aphidoid (af′i-doid), *a.* [NL. *aphis* (*aphid-*) + *-oid.*] Belonging to or resembling the family *Aphididæ.*

aphidologist (af-i-dol′ō-jist), *n.* One who is learned in the study of the *Aphididæ.*

aphidophagous (af-i-dof′ạ-gus), *a.* Same as *aphidiphagous.*

aphikomon, aphikomen. See ★*afikomen.*

aphis, *n.*—**Black or brown aphis**, an aphis, *Rhopalosiphum violæ*, which injures violets, especially those in greenhouses.— **Corn aphis.** See ★*corn-aphis.*— **Corn-root aphis**, an American aphidid, *Aphis maidi-radicis*, found commonly on the roots of Indian corn.— **Peach aphis.** See ★*peach-aphis.*

aphis-fly (ā′fis-flī), *n.* Any species of any one of numerous genera of flies of the family *Syrphidæ*, the larvæ of which prey upon aphides.

aphis-wolf (ā′fis-wụ̊lf), *n.* The larva of any species of *Hemerobius*, as distinguished from the aphis-lions of the genus *Chrysopa.*

Aphlebia (a-flē′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1838), < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein.] A supposed genus of fossil plants with lobed, flabellately pinnatifid, or pinnate fronds destitute of veins, found attached to or apparently climbing over other plants, especially *Pecopteris, Neuropteris*, and *Sphenopteris.* There is now little doubt that they are stipellar outgrowths or adventitious pinnæ of these plants. See *Rhacophyllum* and *Schizopteris.*

aphodal (af′ō-dạl), *a.* [*aphodus* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to an aphodus; possessing aphodi: as, the *aphodal* type of canal system in sponges.

aphodus (af′ō-dus), *n.*; pl. *aphodi* (-dī). [NL., < Gr. *ἄφοδος*, a going out, < *ἀπό*, off, + *ὁδός*, a way.] In certain sponges, a small canal leading from a flagellated chamber to the excurrent canal.

aphonic (a-fon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *phonic.*] **1.** Having no sound or pronunciation. *N.E.D.* —**2.** Having no voiced quality; not voiced. *Scripture*, Elements of Experimental Phonetics, p. 443.

aphorisming (af′ō-riz-ming), *p. a.* Affecting the use of aphorisms in speaking and writing. *Milton*, Reform, II. 33. *N.E.D.*

aphorizer (af'ō-rī-zėr), *n.* One who indulges in aphorisms in speaking and writing; an aphorist.

Aphoruridæ (af-ō rū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphorura* (Gr. *ἄφορος*, not bearing, + *οὐρά*, tail) + *-idæ*.] A family of thysanurous insects, of the suborder *Collembola*, having no ventral spring below the abdomen. It is composed of very small soft-bodied insects which are not uncommon, although seldom noticed.

aphotic (a-fō'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φῶς*, light, + *-ic*.] In *phytogeog.*, without light: applied to the deep level in a body of water in which only non-assimilating organisms can exist. *Schimper* (trans.), Plant Geog., p. 782.

aphotometric (a-fō-tō-met'rik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Noting zoöspores which not only take up a definite position with regard to the direction of light-rays (phototactic), but which invariably present the same end to the light.

aphototropic (a-fō-tō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *τρόπος*, a turning.] Pertaining to or exhibiting the absence of growth with reference to light; not phototropic.

The direct tropic effect of light is greatest in the green rays, absent in the blue, and reversed in the red. The effect is modified by the absorbing or scattering character of the background, and by the age of the animal. At the moment of hatching, Convoluta is *aphototropic*. *Nature*, July 9, 1903, p. 237.

aphrasia (a-frā'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φράσις*, speech: see *phrase*.] In *pathol.*, loss, through disease, of the power of expressing one's self in formed sentences.

aphrodæscin (af-rō-des'in), *n.* [Gr. *ἀφρώδης*, foamy, + L. *æsc(ulus)*, horse-chestnut, + *-in*^{2}.] A glucoside, $C_{52}H_{82}O_{23}$, occurring in the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut. It forms an amorphous powder easily soluble in water.

aphrodisia^2 (af-rō-diz'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἀφροδίσιος*: see *Aphrodisia*^{1}.] 1. Eroticism. —2. The sexual act.

Aphroditeum (af″rō-dī-tē'um), *n.* [NL., < *Aphrodite*, Aphrodite.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a temple, shrine, or precinct sacred to Aphrodite. There was such a temple at Cnidos, which contained the famous statue of the divinity by Praxiteles.

Aphrothoraca (af″rō-thō-rā'kä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀφρός*, foam, + *θώραξ*, breast.] Same as ★*Aphrothoracida*.

Aphrothoracida (af-rō-thō-ras'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀφρός*, foam, + *θώραξ*, breast, + *-ida*.] An order of *Heliozoa* having no skeleton, but with the power of amœboid motion and with plastic or stiff pseudopodia, the latter possessing axial filaments. It includes the genera *Vampyrella*, *Nuclearia*, *Myxastrum*, *Actinophrys*, *Actinosphærium*, and others.

aphtha, *n.*—**Aphthæ tropicæ**, a digestive disorder, accompanied by an aphthous eruption, occurring in tropical regions.—**Bednar's aphthæ**, an eruption of yellowish spots on the mucous membrane of the hard palate in infants.

Aphthartodocetic (af-thär″tō-dō-sē'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aphthartodocetæ or their teachings. See *Aphthartodocetæ*.

aphthite (af'thīt), *n.* An alloy composed of 800 parts of copper, 25 of platinum, 10 of tungsten, and 170 of gold. *Thorpe*, Diet. Applied Chem., I. 189.

aphthongal (af'thong-al), *a.* [*aphthong* + *-al*.] Of the nature of an aphthong; written but not pronounced; mute.

aphthongia (af-thong'gi-ä), *n.* [Gr. *ἀφθογγος*, voiceless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φθέγγεσθαι*, speak.] In *pathol.*, spasmodic contraction of the muscles supplied by the hypoglossal nerve, resulting in loss of voice.

Aphyllites (a-fi-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *-ites*.] See ★*Agoniatites*.

aphyric (a-fir'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + (*por*)*-phyric*.] Non-porphyritic: a term applied to an igneous rock which does not possess the porphyritic texture.

Apiaceæ (ā-pi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Apium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous, choripetalous plants of the order *Apiales*, the parsley, carrot, or celery family, based on the genus *Apium* as the type. See *Umbelliferæ* and ★*Apium*.

apiaceous (ā-pi-ā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Apiaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the *Apiaceæ*; umbelliferous.

a piacere (ä pi-ä-chā're). [It., 'at pleasure': see *pleasure*.] In *music*, same as *ad libitum*.

Apiales (ā-pi-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ward, 1905), < *Apium* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous, choripetalous plants embracing the families *Apiaceæ*, *Araliaceæ*, and *Cornaceæ*, and characterized chiefly by having flowers in umbels. See *Umbellales*.

apicad (ap'i-kad), *adv.* [L. *apex*, apex, + *ad*, toward.] Toward the apex: introduced by Hyatt in the terminology of the cephalopod shell, and used to express the relation of parts to the apex. *Zittel* (trans.), Textbook of Paleon., I. 574.

apical, *a.*—**Apical axis**, in diatoms, the line through the center of the pervalvar axis in the direction of the raphe.—**Apical body.** Same as ★*acrosome*.—**Apical cone**, the growing point.—**Apical growth**, growth from the apex which lengthens the axis.—**Apical organ.** Same as ★*apical plate*.—**Apical plane**, in diatoms, the plane perpendicular to the valvar plane passing through the pervalvar and apical axis.—**Apical plasm**, the idioplasm to which the growth of a new shoot in a plant is due according to Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm.—**Apical plate**, a thickening in the anterior end of a trochosphere or larval stage of certain invertebrates which is the nerve-center of the larva.—**Apical system**, in the echinoids or sea-urchins, the system of plates at the summit of the test or corona. Also called the *dorsocentral system*.

apicasm (ap'i-kazm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπείκασμα*, a copy, < *ἀπεικάζειν*, form from a model, copy, < *ἀπό*, from, + *εἰκάζειν*, make like to, represent, < *εἰκών*, likeness, image.] A sign whose significance is due to characters which might conceivably equally belong to it although the object it represents had never existed; a copy or analogue; an icon. *C. S. Peirce*.

apicasy (ā-pik'a-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπεικασία*, representation by a copy or analogue.] Representation in an apicasm. See ★*apicasm*.

apicular (a-pik'ū-lär), *a.* [NL. *apiculus* + *-ar*.] In *bot.*, situated or occurring at the apex: as, *apicular* dehiscence.

apiculation (a-pik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [NL. **apiculatio(n-)*, < *apiculatus*, < *apiculus*: see *apiculus*.] In *bot.*, a short and abrupt but not stiff point at the apex of an organ; an apiculus.

apigenin (a-pij'e-nin), *n.* [*apiin*) + *-gen*, -produced, + *-in*^{2}.] A compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$, formed by the hydrolysis of apiin. It crystallizes in bright-yellow needles.

apikoros (ä-pi-kō'ros), *n.*; pl. *apikorsim* (ä-pi-kōr'sēm). [Gr. *Ἐπίκουρος*, Epicurus: see *epicure*. The word has been referred to an Aram. source, *paḳar*, be free, break through.] In Jewish use, one who is unsound in belief or lax in the observance of religion or ceremony; one who is irreverent to rabbis; a skeptic or heretic.

apio (ä'pē-ō), *n.* [A colonial use of Sp. *apio*, celery, < L. *apium*, parsley.] A biennial, umbelliferous plant, *Arracacia Arracacha*, a native of the Andes of northern South America. Its large, fleshy yellow roots contain from 20 to 22 per cent. of starch, and from the expressed juice of the root alcohol is made. See *arracacha*.

Apiocera (ap-i-os'e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1835), < *ἄπιος*, distant, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of bombylioid *Diptera* typical of the family *Apioceridæ*. *A. haruspex* inhabits the Yosemite valley.

Apioceridæ (ap″i-ō-se'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apiocera* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachycerous *Diptera*, of the superfamily *Bombylioidea*, having the wings provided with five posterior cells. They are large and slender flies somewhat resembling the robber-flies, and the North American species all inhabit the western portions of the continent.

apioid, *n.* 2. A solid of revolution shaped something like a pear: a form assumed by a rotating liquid spheroid when the speed becomes too great for the persistence of the ellipsoid which followed the spheroid as the speed increased.

apioidal (ap-i-oi'dal), *a.* Having an incipient dumb-bell form resembling the apioid. *Knowledge*, Nov., 1903, p. 253.

apiol, *n.* 2. In *med.* and *phar.*, the green liquid alcoholic extract of parsley-seeds used as an emmenagogue and antiperiodic.

apiolic (ap-i-ol'ik), *a.* [*apiol* (?) + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, $CH_2{:}O_2{:}C_6H(OCH_3)_2CO_2H$, formed by the oxidation of apiol. It consists of needles which melt at 175° C.

apione (ap'i-ōn), *n.* [*api(in)* + *-one*.] A compound, $CH_2{:}O_2{:}C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2$, formed by heating apiolic acid with dilute sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 79° C.

apionic (ap-i-on'ik), *a.* [*apione* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, $C_{14}H_{12}O_6$ or $C_{14}H_{10}O_6$, formed by the oxidation of isapiol. It consists of small needles which melt with decomposition at 252° C.

Apionichthys (ap″i-ō-nik'this), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *ἀπίων*, not fat (< *ἀ-* priv. + *πίων*, fat), + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of small soles or tonguefishes of the family *Soleidæ*, found in South America.

Apiosoma (ap″i-ō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπιον*, pear, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of amœboid organisms found in the red corpuscles of the blood of cattle affected by Texas fever, the infection of which is carried by ticks: a synonym of ★*Piroplasma*.

Apiosporium (ap″i-ō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Kunze, 1817), < Gr. *ἄπιον*, pear, + *σπορά*, spore.] A genus of fungi of the order of *Perisporiales*, having spherical perithecia, and asci containing eight brown spores with transverse septa. Many of the described species are known only in their conidial forms, which grow on leaves and branches, where the honeydew of plant-lice is present, causing what is called sooty mold.

apiri (ä-pē'rē), *n.* See ★*aalii*.

Apis^1, *n.* 2. A small southern constellation situated between the Cross and the Chameleon. Same as *Musca*.

apism (āp'izm), *n.* [*ape* + *-ism*.] The practice of aping; mimicry. *Carlyle*, Past and Present.

apiton (ä-pē-tōn'), *n.* [Philippine Sp., < Bisayan *apitong*, the resin of the tree 'dragon's-blood.'] In the Philippine Islands, a large forest-tree, *Dipterocarpus grandiflorus*, which yields a fine-grained wood of a grayish or greenish-gray color, used in construction and for the planking of boats. Like many of its congeners, this tree yields an oleoresin, which, however, is inferior to that of the panao or malapaho (*Dipterocarpus vernicifluus*). See *Dipterocarpus* and ★*panao*.

Apium (ā'pi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, adopted from Tournefort, 1700), < L. *apium*, the name of parsley and related plants: see *ache*^{2}.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the family *Apiaceæ*. They are erect or prostrate glabrous herbs with compound leaves and umbels of white flowers. They are distinguished by the laterally flattened fruit and by the solitary oil-tubes in the intervals between the usually prominent ribs of the carpels. The genus includes about 20 species, natives of the eastern hemisphere, with the exception of *A. Ammi*, which occurs from North Carolina to Florida and Mexico and extends into South America. Two or three introduced species occur locally in the eastern United States and in California. For *A. graveolens* see *celery*, *marsh-parsley*, 1, and *smallage*.

apjohnite (ap'jon-īt), *n.* [Named after James *Apjohn*, an English chemist, who first described it.] A manganese alum occurring in silky white fibrous masses and also in crusts.

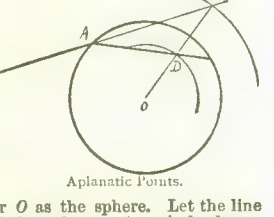
Aplacophora (ap-la-kof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a flat piece or part, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A suborder of *Amphineura*, having the body vermiform, foot absent or merely a groove, and the cuticle more or less covered with spicules. It includes the families *Neomeniidæ* and *Chætodermatidæ*. Same as *Solenogastres*. Compare *Polyplacophora*.

aplanat (ap'la-nat), *n.* [G. *aplanat*: see *aplanatic*.] A system of lenses invented by Adolph Steinheil, in 1866, for use in photography, consisting of a biconvex crown-glass lens placed between two concavo-convex lenses of flint-glass. The invention of these objectives was a great improvement in photography, since before that time no objective gave a wide view-field undistorted and with sufficient illumination.—**Group aplanat**, an aplanat of large aperture with the members at a moderately great distance, effecting high illumination.



Aplanat.

Aplanatic points, in *optics*, two points, lying upon any straight line passing through the center of a sphere, which serve to locate the path of a refracted ray within the sphere. They are situated at distances n r and $\frac{1}{n}$ r from the center of the sphere, where *r* is the radius of the sphere and *n* is its index of refraction. Let a ray of light meet the surface of the sphere at *A* and let *B* be the point in which the continuation of the ray meets a circle drawn in the plane of incidence with radius nr and having the same center *O* as the sphere. Let the line *O B* from the center of the sphere cut a circle drawn with radius $\frac{1}{n}$r at *D*. The line *A D* is the path of the refracted ray within the sphere, and the points *B* and *D* are aplanatic points.—**Aplanatic surface**, in *optics*, a surface from every point of which the sum of the optical paths to two given points, with reference to which the surface is defined, is constant.—**Aplanatic system**, in *optics*, a system of lenses free from aberration for two points upon the axis called the *aplanatic points*.



Aplanatic Points.

aplanospore (a-plan'ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπλανής*, not wandering, fixed, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πλάνος*, wandering, + *σπορά*, spore.] Same as *hypnospore*. See ★*akinete*.

aplasmic (a-plaz'mik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πλάσμα*: see *plasma.*] Containing little or no protoplasm, sarcoplasm, or other form of plasma. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 269.

aplastic, *a.* 2. Not molded, formed, or developed; imperfectly developed: as, *aplastic* organs. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 140.

aplitic (ap-lit'ik), *a.* See ★*haplitic.*

Aplocheilus (ap-lō-kī'lus), *n.* [NL., prop. ★*Haplochilus*, < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *χείλος*, lip.] A genus of top-minnows of the family *Pœciliidæ*, found mainly in India.

Aplocœla (ap-lō-sē'lä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Haplocœla*, < *ἁπλόος*, single, + *κοῖλον*, a hollow.] Same as ★*Nemertini. Blanchard.*

Aplodinotinæ, Aplodinotus. See ★*Haplodinotinæ, Haplodinotus.*

Aplodontidæ (ap-lō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* The first published form of *Haplodontidæ.*

Aplysioidea (ap-li-si-oid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aplysia* + *-oidea.*] A group of tectibranchiate gastropods of the order *Opisthobranchiata*, consisting of the family *Aplysiidæ.* The other subdivisions of the order are *Bullοidea, Pleurobranchoidea,* and *Siphonarioidea.*

aplysiopurpurin (ap-lis″i-ō-pėr'pū-rin), *n.* [*Aplysia* (see def.) + *purpurin.*] A purple pigment found in the secretion of the dermal glands of *Aplysia.*

apnea, *n.* See *apnœa.*

apneustic (ap-nūs'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπνευστος*, not blown through, < *ἀ-* priv. + ★*πνευστός*, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] In *entom.*, having a tracheal system which is closed, that is, without stigmata or spiracles: or if these are present they are functionless. The apneustic system is found only in certain aquatic or parasitic larvæ in which the blood is oxygenated through tracheal gills or through a very delicate general body-integument. *A. S. Packard*, Textbook of Entom., p. 440.

apo-. In *chem.*, this prefix is sometimes used to indicate production 'from' the particular source specified, as *apomorphia*, made or prepared from morphia by chemical change. In *petrog.*, it is used with the name of an igneous rock to indicate that the rock has been altered from an original glassy state to a more or less completely crystalline condition: as, *apobsidian, aporhyolite, apoandesite,* etc. These devitrified rocks are commonly of cryptocrystalline or microcrystalline texture and exhibit traces of perlitic or other textures of the original glass. *Bascom*, 1893.

apoatropin (ap-ọ-at'rō-pin), *n.* [*apo-* + *Atropa* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$, formed in the roots of *Atropa Belladonna*, and also prepared by treating atropin with nitric acid. It melts at 60° C.

apobiosis (ap-ō-bī'ō-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀποβίωσις*, departure from life, < *ἀποβιοῦν*, depart from life, + *ἀπό*, away, + *βιος*, life.] Death as a physiologic fact.

apocalyps, *n.* A simplified spelling of *apocalypse.*

apocarp (ap'ọ-kärp) *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a fruit with several separate carpels. *Jackson*, Glossary.

apocarpy (ap'ọ-kär-pi), *n.* In *bot.*, the character of being apocarpous.

apocatastatic (ap″ō-kat-a-stat'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of apocatastasis or restoration.

apocenter (ap'ọ-sen″tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *κέντρον*, center.] 1. In the orbit of a heavenly body, the point most distant from the body or point around which it revolves. *Science*, Feb. 7, 1902, p. 221.—2. In *biol.*, an organism or organ which may be regarded as a specialized or divergent descendant from a more primitive or less specialized organism or organ.

apocentric (ap-ọ-sen'trik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *κέντρον*, center.] 1. Of or pertaining to an apocenter, in either sense. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 343.—2. Departing more or less from the primitive or average type; specifically, in *ornith.*, departing from the primitive type of intestine.

Markedly *apocentric* though they may be in the matter of their intestinal coils. *Nature*, July 3, 1902, p. 235.

apocentrically (ap-ọ-sen'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In an apocentric manner, or the manner that is characteristic of apocentricity. *Trans. Linnean Soc., London*, Oct., 1901, p. 204.

apocentricity (ap'ọ-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* [★*apocentric* + *-ity.*] The property of being apocentric or of pertaining to an apocenter.

It is obvious that the mere *apocentricity* of a character can be no guide to the affinities of its possessor. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 343.

Multiradial apocentricity, in *ornith.*, adaptive modifications of the intestine.—**Pseudocentric apocentricity,** in *ornith.*, slight departure from the primitive intestinal type.—**Uniradial apocentricity,** in *ornith.*, complex structural variation in the intestinal loops, not due to any adaptive cause.

apocentron, apocentrum (ap-ọ-sen'tron, -trum), *n.*; pl. *apocentra* (-trä). [NL.: see ★*apocenter.*] Same as ★*apocenter*, 1.

Apoceras (a-pos'ē-ras), *n.* [NL. (Coville, 1905), < Gr. *ἀπό*, away from, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of trees belonging to the *Rutaceæ* and characterized by five horn-like diverging ovaries, four of which disappear in the fruit. It is improperly called *Pentaceras* by many authors. See *Pentaceras.*

Apocheilichthys (ap″ō-kī-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπό*, off, + *χείλος*, lip, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of very small top-minnows of the family *Pœciliidæ*, found in the rice-ditches of Japan.

apochromat (ap'ō-krō-mat), *n.* [*apochromatic.*] A lens system, designed by Abbe, consisting of a combination of ten lenses with homogeneous immersion. It is achromatic for three colors, and therefore free from secondary spectra, and aplanatic for two colors.

a poco (ä pō'kō). [It., 'by little': see *pococurante.*] Gradually: used to qualify several terms for musical style or expression: as, *a poco più lento*, gradually slower; *a poco più mosso*, gradually faster.

apocodeine (ap-ọ-kō-dē'in), *n.* [*apo-* + *codeine.*] An alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}NO_2$, prepared by heating codeine hydrochlorid with a concentrated solution of zinc chlorid. Both the base and its salts are amorphous.

apocopation (a-pok-ọ-pā'shọn), *n.* [See *apocope.*] The dropping or omission of a letter or syllable from the end of a word; abbreviation by apocope.

apocrenate (ap-ọ-kren'āt), *n.* [*apocren(ic)* + *-ate*[2].] Any salt of apocrenic acid, $C_{21}H_{12}O_{12}$. Some of the salts are found in the humus of soil, in sinter deposits, and, sometimes, in ferrugineous waters.

Apocrita (a-pok'ri-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπόκριτος*, separated, < *ἀποκρίνειν*, separate.] A suborder of insects of the order *Hymenoptera*, having the abdomen connected with the thorax by a deep constriction. It comprises the vast majority of the hymenopterous insects, including the three great series *Parasitica, Tubulifera,* and *Aculeata. Brauer.*

apocryfal, *a.* A simplified spelling of *apocryphal.*

apocryph (ap'ọ-krif), *n.* An apocryphal writing.

apocytial (ap-ọ-sish'al), *a.* [NL. ★*apocytium*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] Noting fungi and algæ, such as the *Siphonales* and *Phycomycetes*, which contain a number of nuclei within a single cell-wall.

apodal, *a.* **II.** *n.* An amphibian of the order *Apoda*; a cæcilian. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 383. [Rare.]

apodete (a-pod'ē-tē), *n.* [NL. *apodetē*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, off, + *δετή*, fagot, fem. of *δετός*, bound.] That region in a bunch of alcyonarian polyps where the zoöids are separate. Compare ★*syndete.*

Apodichthys (ap-ọ-dik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπους* (*ἀποδ-*), without feet (that is, ventral fins), + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of ribbon-shaped blennies found on the coast of California.

Apodina (ap-ọ-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπους* (*ἀποδ-*), footless, + *-ina.*] A suborder or section of *Gastrotricha*, containing forms having no pedal appendages, as *Dasydetes* and *Gossea.* See ★*Euichthydina.*

apoëmbryony (ap-ō-em'bri-ọn-i), *n.* [*apo-* + *embryon* + *-y*[3].] Suppression of the embryo-stage, in which the oösphere gives rise immediately to the vascular members.

apogalacteum (ap″ō-ga-lak-tē'um), *n.*; pl. *apogalactea* (-ä). [NL. ★*apogalactæum*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *γαλαξίας* (*γαλακτ-*), the Milky Way, + *-æum*, as in *apogæum*, apogee.] The point of maximum distance from the Milky Way in the orbit of a star supposed to be revolving in an orbit within the galactic ring. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Aug., 1903, pp. 135, 136.

apogalactic (ap″ō-ga-lak'tik), *a.* At a maximum distance from the Galaxy. See ★*apogalacteum.*

apogamous, *a.* 2. In *biol.*, illustrative of, pertaining to, or due to apogamy, or the substitution of vegetative for sexual reproduction.

apogamy, *n.* 2. Mating, pairing, or marriage at random, or without conscious or unconscious preference; pangamy.

Indiscriminate isolation allows free interbreeding of all varieties, or *apogamy.* *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 33.

apogeny (a-poj'e-ni), *n.* [NL. ★*apogenia*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, away, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, -producing.] Sexual impotence, both male and female organs having lost their functions.

apoglucic (ap-ọ-glō'sik), *a.* [*apo-* + *gluc(ose)* + *-ic.*] Derived from glucose.—**Apoglucic acid,** an acid, $C_{18}H_{10}O_7$, found in cane-juice and formed by the action of an alkali on glucose.

apogyny (a-poj'i-ni), *n.* [NL. ★*apogynia*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, away, + *γυνή*, female, + *-y*[3].] Loss of reproductive power in the female organs.

apohyal, *n.* 2. In *ichth.*, the basihyal bone. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 517.

apoid (ap'oid), *a.* Of or belonging to bees of the typical family *Apidæ.*

Apoidea (a-poi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ashmead, 1899), < *Apis* + *-oidea.*] The true bees, considered as a superfamily and including the families *Apidæ, Bombidæ, Anthophoridæ, Nomadidæ, Ceratinidæ, Xylocopidæ, Megachilidæ, Stelidæ, Andrenidæ, Colletidæ,* and *Prosopidæ.*

apoikogenic (a-poi-kọ-jen'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀποικος*, absent from home, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Concerning or pertaining to eggs which are abundantly supplied with food-yolk, and which at an early stage of development leave the follicle in which they were formed and pass into the cavity of the ovarian tube to complete their development: contrasted with ★*katoikogenic. Nat. Sci.*, Oct., 1896, p. 232. [Rare.]

apoise (ä-poiz'), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *poise.*] Poised; in a poised or balanced position. [Rare.]

apolar, *a.* 2. In *geom.*, having no determinate polar.

apolarity (a-pọ-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*apolar* + *-ity.*] In *geom.*, the condition of being apolar.

apolaust (ap'ọ-lâst), *n.* [A back-formation from *apolaustic.*] 1. A pleasure-seeker.—2. A student of apolaustic or esthetics.

apolausticism (ap-ọ-lâs'ti-sizm), *n.* [*apolaustic* + *-ism.*] The philosophy of taste or enjoyment; apolaustics.

He was indeed only fervent in his *apolausticism.* *Aut Diabolus aut Nihil*, p. 6 (1894).

apolegamic (ap-ọ-lē-gam'ik), *a.* [Erroneously formed < Gr. *ἀπολέγειν*, pick out, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Pertaining to or characterized by the conscious and intentional selection of mates in pairing or marriage.—**Apolegamic mating.** See ★*mating.*

Apollinaris (a-pol-i-nā'ris), *n.* See *Apollinaris water*, under *water.*

Apollo red. See ★*red*[1].

apollonicon (ap-o-lon'i-kon), *n.* [*Apollo(n-)* + *-icon*, as in *harmonicon.*] A variety of orchestrion invented in 1800 by J. H. Völler of Hesse-Darmstadt, but first manufactured in 1828 in London. It was essentially a pipe-organ which could be played either mechanically by cylinders or, as it had six keyboards, by several players, each taking part of a concerted effect.

Apollonize (a-pol'on-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Apollonized*, ppr. *Apollonizing.* [Gr. *Ἀπόλλων*, Apollo, + *-ize.*] To act the Apollo, the god of the fine arts, music, literature, poetry, eloquence; hence, to speak or decide oracularly on these subjects. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

apolog, *n.* A simplified spelling of *apologue.*

apologete (a-pol'ọ-jēt), *n.* One skilled in that branch of theology which has to do with the grounds and defense of the Christian faith.

apolysin (a-pol'i-sin), *n.* A yellowish-white crystalline powder, differing from phenacetin in that it contains the citric acid radical in place of the acetic. It is antipyretic and anodyne.

Apomotis (ap-ọ-mō'tis), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fresh-water sunfishes abounding in the Mississippi valley.

aponeurosis, *n.*—**Gluteal aponeurosis.** See ★*gluteal.*—**Palmar aponeurosis.** See ★*palmar.*

Aponogeton (ap″ọ-nọ-jē'ton), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), < Gr. *ἄπονος*, without trouble (?), + Gr. *γείτων*, neighbor (as in *Potamogeton*).] A genus of ornamental monocotyledonous plants, the type and only genus of the family *Aponogetonaceæ.* The species most frequent in cultivation is *A. distachyon.* See *Ouvirandra.*

Aponogetonaceæ (ap″ọ-nọ-jē-tọ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1886), < *Aponogeton* + *-aceæ.*] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the

order *Naiadales*, the lattice-leaf family, containing the genus *Aponogeton* only. See ★*Aponogeton* and *Ouvirandra*.

aponogetonaceous (ap″ō-nō-jē-tō-nā′shius), *a.* [*Aponogetonaceæ* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the family *Aponogetonaceæ*.

apophantic, *a.* **II.** *n.* The logical theory of the proposition. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

apophony (a-pof′ō-ni), *n.* [F. *apophonie*, < NL. *apophonia*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, off, + *φωνή*, sound.] Vowel-gradation; the vowel-differentiation of words known as *ablaut* (which see). *N. and Q.*, 8th ser., IX. 222.

apophysal (a-pof′i-sal), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of an apophysis. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 4th ser., XV. 280.

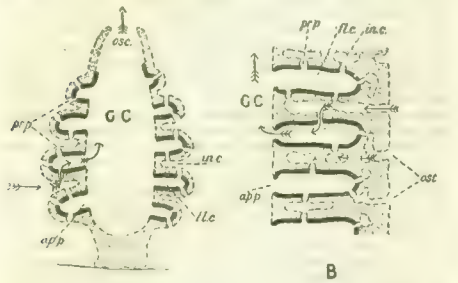
apophysary, *a.*—**Trousseau's apophysary points,** various points on the spine, pressure upon which causes pain in certain cases of neuralgia.

Apophysis mamillaris, the olfactory bulb.—**Cerebral apophysis,** the pineal body.—**Genial apophysis.** See ★*genial*².

apoplectoid (ap-ō-plek′toid), *a.* Resembling or of the nature of apoplexy; apoplectiform.

apoplexy, *n.*—**Bulbar apoplexy,** hemorrhage into the substance of the pons Varolii.—**Choroid apoplexy,** hemorrhage between the choroid and the retina.—**Heat apoplexy,** sunstroke.—**Hepatic apoplexy,** hemorrhage into the substance of the liver.—**Nervous apoplexy,** the occurrence of symptoms of apoplexy without hemorrhage or other injury of the brain.—**Placental apoplexy,** hemorrhage into the substance of the placenta.—**Pulmonary apoplexy,** an effusion of blood from the capillary vessels into the air-vesicles and intervening lung substance.—**Serous apoplexy,** a condition in which symptoms of apoplexy are due to an effusion of serum into the ventricles of the brain.—**Verminous apoplexy,** coma occurring as a reflex symptom of the presence of parasitic worms in the intestine.

apopyle (ap′ō-pīl), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, off, + *πύλη*, gate.] In the rhagon type of sponge, the open-



Diagrams of the rhagon type of canal system. A, simple type, with separate radial tubes. B, more complex type, with radial tubes fused and thickened distally to form cortex and incurrent canals; a portion only of the wall is represented. *ost.*, ostia; *in.c.*, incurrent canals; *pr.p.*, prosopyle; *fl.c.*, flagellated chamber; *ap.p.*, apopyle; *osc.*, osculum; G.C., gastral cavity. The arrows show the direction of the currents. The thick black line represents the gastral layer, and the dotted portion represents the dermal layer. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

ing by which a flagellated chamber communicates with the cloacal cavity.

aporetin (ap-ō-rē′tin), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *ῥητίνη*, resin.] One of the resinous substances remaining after the crystalline substances have been removed from rhubarb extract.

aporrhaoid (ap-ō-rā′oid), *a.* [*Aporrhais* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Aporrhaidæ*.

aporrhysa (ap-ō-rī′zä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. pl. based on Gr. *ἀπόρρυσις*, otherwise *ἀπόρρευσις*, a flowing off, < *ἀπορρεῖν*, flow off, < *ἀπό*, off, + *ῥεῖν*, flow. Cf. *epirrhysa*.] In Rauff's terminology of sponge morphology, the exhalant canals terminating on the cloacal surface.

aposematic (ap″ō-sē-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, away, + *σῆμα*, mark; see *sematic*.] Of a nature to warn or alarm; serving to warn or alarm enemies: noting characteristics of organisms which, when displayed, effect this.

We often see the combination of cryptic and sematic methods, the animal being concealed until disturbed, when it instantly assumes an *aposematic* attitude.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 147.

Aposematic character, any characteristic of a dangerous, poisonous, or unpalatable organism which, when displayed, serves to warn or alarm an enemy; a warning character. The hood of the cobra, the rattle of the rattlesnake, and the large white tail of the skunk are familiar examples.—**Aposematic coloring,** in dangerous, poisonous, or unpalatable organisms, conspicuous colors which warn or alarm enemies; warning colors.

apositic (ap-ō-sit′ik), *a.* [*aposit(ia)* + *-ic*.] Causing apositia or loathing of food; tending to diminish appetite.

aposorbic (ap-ō-sôr′bik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + (?) *sorb(inose)* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, $C_5H_8O_7$, prepared by oxidizing sorbinose with nitric acid. It crystallizes in leaflets, is bibasic, and melts at 110° C.

apostatic (ap-ō-stat′ik), *a.* [*apostate* + *-ic*.] Characterized by apostasy; apostate; backsliding. *Golding.* [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

apostatism (a-pos′tā-tizm), *n.* [*apostate* + *-ism*.] Departure from or relinquishment of the faith: as, "political *apostatism*." *Sir R. Wilson*, Diary, II. 308. *N. E. D.*

Apostolic delegate, an ambassador or diplomatic agent of second rank commissioned by the pope to a national church or to a government.—**Apostoli method.** See ★*method*.—**Apostolic party.** See *apostolics*, in *Cyclopedia of Names*.—**Prefect apostolic.** See ★*prefect*.

apostrofize, *v.* A simplified spelling of *apostrophize*.

apostrophism (a-pos′trō-fizm), *n.* Apostrophic mode of address. *Morning Star* (London), Dec. 18, 1866. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

apotactical (ap-ō-tak′ti-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀποτακτικοί*, also *ἀπόακτοι*, certain heretics, < *ἀπόακτος*, set apart, < *ἀποτάσσειν*, set apart, arrange, < *ἀπό*, from, + *τάσσειν*, arrange.] Recreant. *Bp. Hall*, No Peace with Rome, p. 661.

apothecal (ap-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [L. *apotheca*, a shop: see *apothecary*.] Of or pertaining to a shopman; shopkeeper's: as, "bucolic menace and *apothecal* libel," *Mortimer Collins*. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Apothecaries' measure. See *measure*.

apothegmatically (ap-ō-theg-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an apothegmatic manner; sententiously; pithily.

apotheose (a-poth′ē-ōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apotheosed*, ppr. *apotheosing*. [*apotheosis*.] To place or rank among the gods; apotheosize; exalt; glorify. [Rare.]

He must be *apotheosed*, or more than mortality or mankind will permit, and so omnipresent.
F. Philipps, Reg. Necess., p. 269.

a potiori (ā pō-shi-ō′rī or ä pō-ti-ō′rē). [L.] Literally, from the stronger or more important; hence, in *logic*, from the prevailing trend, or principal contents, of an argument or exposition.

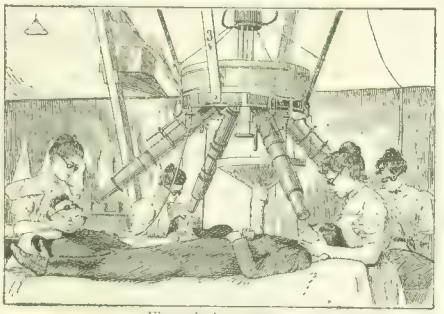
apotype (ap′ō-tīp), *n.* One of a series of specimens upon which are based supplementary descriptions, giving additional details about some previously described species: proposed to take the place of ★*hypotype*, which is used in another sense. *Science*, N. S., XXI, 900.

Appalachia (ap-a-lach′i-ä), *n.* [NL.] A continental area of Paleozoic time which occupied in part the general position of the present Appalachian region.

Appalachian, *a.* **2.** In *geol.*, specially noting an anticlinal fold, slightly overthrown so as to have one flank dipping more steeply than the other. See the extract.

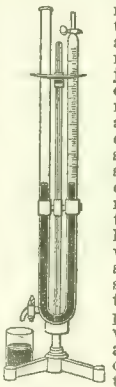
The folding in the rocks of the area is of three types: minute crinkling, small unsymmetrical wavy folds, and broad *Appalachian* ones in which the adjustment appears to have taken place along the bedding.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Feb., 1904, p. 150.

apparatus, *n.*—**Arsenic apparatus of Fresenius and Babo,** an apparatus for the reduction of arsenious sulphid by means of potassium cyanid in a current of carbon-dioxid gas, which excludes air. Arsenic appears as a mirror at the narrow exit-tube.—**Buck's extension apparatus,** an apparatus for making extension of the leg, in order to counteract muscular action and prevent displacement of the fragments in cases of fracture of the thigh-bone.—**Carbonic-acid apparatus,** an apparatus for the gravimetric estimation of carbonic dioxid in alkali. See *alkalimetry*. Various forms have been devised by Fresenius, Geissler, Mohr, Kipp, Schroetter, and others.—**Clayton's apparatus,** an apparatus for the generation of anhydrous sulphurous and sulphuric acids in the hold of a ship, for the purpose of disinfection and to kill the rats.—**Elliott's apparatus,** an apparatus for the rapid analysis of gaseous mixtures, such as illuminating gas. The sample is collected in the graduated eudiometer. It is then transferred to the laboratory-tube, where it is subjected to the action of a solvent. The residual gas is then returned to the graduated tube and the loss in volume measured.—**Fell-O'Dwyer apparatus,** an appliance for forcing air into the lungs through an intubation-tube by means of a bellows.—**Finsen's apparatus,** a system of lenses for concentrating the

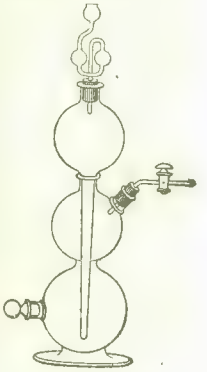


Finsen's Apparatus.
Drawn from Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences."

violet rays of light, used in the light-treatment of lupus and other diseases.—**Fresenius's drying apparatus,** a form of drying-oven. The temperature of the interior is controlled by a thermostat attachment.—**Hempel's gas-analysis apparatus,** an apparatus for the rapid and exact analysis of a mixture of gases, whereby a sample measured volume contained in a graduated burette is successively transferred to absorption pipettes, or other vessels containing reagents, the effect of which is determined by remeasuring the gaseous volume after subjecting it to each test. The gas is collected over mercury, though in some cases water may serve.—**Hofmann's apparatus,** an apparatus designed to demonstrate the combination of gases by volume. The one shown in the illustration is for the synthesis of water from its elements, hydrogen and oxygen.—**Hüfner's apparatus,** an apparatus designed for the quantitative estimation of urea.—**Jäderin apparatus,** a base-line measuring apparatus comprising two wires of different thermal expansion placed side by side, whose relative lengths are observed and used to determine the temperature of the wires and from this the temperature-corrections to the lengths of the wires and of the line measured.—**Kipp's apparatus,** an apparatus for the evolution of gases at a uniform rate. It consists of three globular communicating glass vessels. A solid put into the central one is subjected to the action of some liquid, as water or an acid. The gas generated is permitted to escape through a lateral stop-cock which regulates the flow. When an excess of gas is set free it causes a pressure within the globe and pushes the liquid away from the solid into the lower globe, and thence by the long central tube into the upper reservoir. The mutual action of the chemicals is also thus suspended when the gas is not needed.—**Kjeldahl's apparatus,** an apparatus for the determination of nitrogen in organic compounds by its conversion to ammonia, the weight of which is ascertained from its neutralizing a standard acid.—**Langen's apparatus,** an apparatus for collecting the waste gases in a blast-furnace by closing the mouth of the furnace. It has the form of a bell-shaped tube resting in an inverted conical ring. It is raised and lowered by means of a lever, and is provided at the extremity with a lip which dips into a water-trough in the gas-main, forming a perfectly air-tight joint. At the time of charging, the bell is lifted and, sliding in the water-joint on the gas-tube, allows the charge in the cup-shaped ring to fall into the furnace.—**Lindeman's oxygen apparatus,** an apparatus for the determination of oxygen in gaseous mixtures, based on its removal by union with phosphorus. The gas is collected in a measuring-eudiometer and transferred to a vessel containing small sticks of phosphorus. On being brought again to the graduated tube, the loss in volume indicates the amount of oxygen absorbed.—**Marsh's arsenic apparatus,** the form of apparatus originally proposed by Marsh for the application of his method of detecting minute quantities of arsenic. It consisted of a U-shaped tube of glass, with a bulb on each limb, and a stop-cock ending in a small jet from which the arseniureted hydrogen gas was allowed to escape and be ignited. It is now superseded by a simpler but more efficient arrangement.—**Memory apparatus.** See ★*memory*.—**Oettel's apparatus,** an apparatus for the volumetric determination of fluorin. Silicon tetrafluorid is evolved by heating the fluorid, under analysis, with quartz and sulphuric acid. The fluorin is calculated from the volume of the gas set free.—**Orsat's apparatus,** a portable apparatus for the rapid analysis of gases. It consists of a graduated burette, surrounded by a water-jacket, connected with a movable two-necked bottle by a rubber hose, and capable of being filled with gas from a stack, flue, etc., through the capillary tube and stop-cock attached thereto. The measured volume can then be transferred to any one of the absorption pipettes by opening the stop-cock connecting the pipette with the capillary. The gaseous volume is then returned to the burette and the loss due to absorption determined. Thus several constituents may rapidly be removed in succession. These are usually carbon dioxid, carbon monoxid, and oxygen. The reagents used are aqueous potassium hydrate, ammoniacal cuprous chlorid, and a solution of pyrogallol in potassium hydrate, respectively. Hydrogen is determined by means of palladium warmed by a spirit-flame and contained in a capillary tube connected with a pipette filled with water, which is displaced by the gases not acted on by any of the reagents.—**Puddling apparatus** (of Godfrey and Howson), an arrangement for the conversion of cast-iron into malleable iron or mild steel by means of a blast of previously heated gas and air directed into a rotating vessel lined with infusible material.—**Reaction apparatus.** See ★*reaction*.—**Roese-Stutzer apparatus,** an apparatus for the determination of fusel-oil. The spirit to be tested is shaken with chloroform and dilute sulphuric acid. The increase in the volume of the chloroform indicates the proportion of fusel-oil present.—**Root's calibrating apparatus.** See ★*calibrate*.—**Scheibler's apparatus,** an apparatus for the estimation of calcium carbonate in bone-black. The carbon dioxid, liberated by the action of hydrochloric acid on a given weight of bone-black, displaces air, the volume so displaced being measured with accuracy by means of the graduated eudiometer. The volume of gas being ascertained, the weight of the calcium carbonate may be calculated.—**Schelling's apparatus,** an apparatus for the determination of the specific gravity of gases

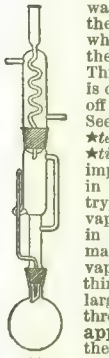


Hofmann's Apparatus.

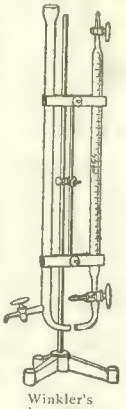


Kipp's Apparatus.

according to the Bunsen method, by ascertaining the rate of effusion.—**Schilling's blast apparatus** a simple device for combining an aspirator and an air-blast, operated by water-pressure.—**Soxhlet's extraction apparatus**, an apparatus for the extraction of soluble constituents, as fat, with a minimum quantity of solvent, as ether. The solvent is boiled in the lower flask (see the illustration), the vapor is condensed in the water-cooled spiral, and the liquid drops upon the substance contained in the central vessel, where it accumulates until it reaches the top of the siphon, when it runs into the lower flask. This operation is repeated until the extraction is complete. The extract is obtained by boiling off the solvent.—**Squibbs's urea apparatus.** See ★*urea*.—**Telesmatic apparatus.** See ★*telesmatic*.—**Time-sense apparatus.** See ★*time-sense*.—**Triple-effect apparatus**, an important modification of the vacuum-pan used in sugar-refining and other branches of industry, involving the use of latent heat from the vapor of a first pan to boil the liquid contained in a second pan in which a higher vacuum is maintained, and in like manner applying the vapor from the second to a third pan. Sometimes even a larger number of vessels than three is employed.—**Wiborgh's apparatus**, an apparatus for the rapid estimation of sulphur in iron and steel. About .5 gram of drillings are heated in a flask with water. Sulphuric acid is then run in from the side-funnel and hydrogen sulphid is evolved. This reacts with the cadmium acetate with which a cloth fastened over the mouth of the upper funnel-like vessel has been saturated. The shade of yellow developed is compared with a set of standards.—**Winkler's apparatus for gas analysis**, a convenient form of gas burette. It consists of an accurately graduated eudiometer with a simple stop-cock at its upper and a three-way stop-cock at its lower end. The lower end is connected by means of rubber hose to the leveling tube. The gas may be collected over mercury or water.—**Yaryan apparatus** or **evaporator**, an ingenious and successful arrangement for evaporation by multiple effect, introduced in 1886: applicable to the evaporation of solutions of sugar and the concentration of liquids for many other purposes.



Soxhlet's Extraction Apparatus.



Winkler's Apparatus.

appareling (ą-par′el-ing), *n.* Clothes; clothing.

Fishing and hunting the abundant waterfowl, as well as other game, contribute to the tribal subsistence, and during recent years part of the corn, beans, and peas is carried on horseback to Yuma, where it is bartered chiefly for *appareling*. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1901, p. 72.

Apparent celestial latitude. See ★*latitude*.—**Apparent danger.** See ★*danger*.—**Apparent efficiency.** See ★*efficiency*.—**Apparent energy.** Same as *apparent* ★*power*.—**Apparent power.** See ★*power*[1].—**Apparent resistance.** See *impedance*.—**Apparent solar day.** See ★*day*[1].

apparition (ap-ą-rish′ọn), *v. t.* To cause to to appear in phantom form. *Mrs. Whitney*, Sights and Insights, II. 468. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

appassionato (ä-pä-si-ō-nä′tō), *a.* [It., < ML. *ad-* + *passionatus*, passionate.] Impassioned; emotional: in *music*, noting passages to be so rendered.

appatriation (a-pā-tri-ā′shọn), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, + *patria*, country, + *-ation*.] The assignment, as of a song or a saying, to the country or place where it originated. *Athenæum*, July 7, 1883. [Rare.]

appeal, *v. i.*—**To appeal from the chair**, to take exception to a decision of the chairman or presiding officer of a deliberative body, and ask the sense of the meeting or assembly in regard to it; to appeal to the house from a decision of the chair.

appeal, *n.*—**Circuit court of appeals**, a federal court of appellate jurisdiction established for the hearing of appeals from judgments, orders, or decrees of the various federal district and circuit courts throughout the United States.

appel, *n.* (*b*) A stroke on the opponent's foil or sword designed to notify him that the bout is to begin. (*c*) The stamping of the foot during ceremonial salutes prior to the bout. See *salute*.

appellatived (ą-pel′ą-tivd), *p. a.* Called; named. *Bulwer*, Disowned, i. [Rare.]

Appendages of the eye, the lacrymal apparatus, ocular muscles, eyelids, eyelashes, and eyebrows. — **Appendages of the fetus**, the umbilical cord, placenta, and membranes.—**Appendages of the skin**, the sweat and sebaceous glands, nails, and hair.—**Appendages of the uterus.** Same as ★*adnexa*.—**Auricular appendage.** Same as *appendix auriculæ* (which see, under *appendix*).—**Cæcal appendage, vermicular appendage**, the vermiform appendix.

appendant, *a.*—**Appendant powers**, those powers which the donee is authorized to exercise out of the estate limited to him, and which depend for their validity upon the estate which is in him. A life-estate limited to a man, with a power to grant leases in possession, is an example. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.

appendectomy (ap-en-dek′tō-mi), *n.* A shortened form of ★*appendicectomy*. *Med. Record*, July 11, 1903, p. 46.

appendical, *a.* 2. Relating to an appendix, specifically to the vermiform appendix.

appendicectomy (a-pen-di-sek′tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *appendix* (*vermiformis*) + Gr. ἐκτομή, excision.] Excision of the vermiform appendix. *Med. Record*, March 28, 1903, p. 484.

appendicitis (ą-pen-di-sī′tis), *n.* [L. *appendix* (*-dic-*) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vermiform appendix (which see, under *appendix*). The disease occurs at all ages, but most commonly in young adults, especially young men. The apparently increased prevalence of the affection in late years is to be accounted for chiefly by greater skill in diagnosis. The exciting causes of inflammation of the appendix are digestive disturbances (especially intestinal indigestion attended with much flatulence), influenza, rheumatism, and blows on the abdomen; the presence of seeds in the appendix is not, contrary to the popular belief, a frequent cause of the disease. The inflammation may be acute or chronic. The most prominent symptoms of the acute form are pain of a colicky nature, usually beginning in the neighborhood of the umbilicus and later becoming localized in the right lower abdominal region; rigidity of the abdominal muscles on the right side; and tenderness to pressure. The last, at the beginning, is nearly always most acute at "McBurney's point," which is situated about two inches from the anterior spinous process of the ilium on a line joining this process with the umbilicus. Nausea and vomiting, prostration, fever, rapid pulse, constipation or more rarely diarrhea, and chills are other symptoms usually present in varying degrees. In chronic appendicitis, the most prominent manifestation is constant pain in the right iliac region, which is aggravated by exertion or fatigue; but the condition may be seriously prejudicial to health in many other ways, while there is also the ever present danger of an acute exacerbation with all its perils. In the treatment of acute appendicitis surgeons usually advise operation as soon as the diagnosis is made. "Interval operations" are those in which the appendix is removed after the subsidence of an acute attack, so as to prevent a recurrence of the disease.—**Chronic, recurrent,** or **relapsing appendicitis**, a low grade of inflammation of the vermiform appendix, continuing without marked symptoms, but interrupted from time to time by acute exacerbations.—**Perforative appendicitis**, inflammation of the vermiform appendix in which perforation of this part occurs.

appendicula (ap-en-dik′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *appendiculæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *appendix*; see *appendix*.] A fine hair-like growth borne at the apex of hymenomycetous fungi.

appendicular, *a.* 2. Relating to an appendicle, specifically to the appendix vermiformis: as, *appendicular* colic. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 39.

appendiculocæcal (ap-en-dik″ū-lō-sē′kạl), *a.* Relating to both the cæcum and the vermiform appendix. *Lancet*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 600.

appending (ą-pen′ding), *p. a.* Attached; appendant.

appending (ą-pen′ding), *n.* Addition; an addition. *Athenæum*, April 27, 1895, p. 532.

Appendix cerebri, the pituitary body.

appendix (ą-pen′diks), *v. t.* To add as an appendix. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

apperception, *n.* 5. In Wundt's psychology, the process whereby a perception or idea attains to clearness in consciousness; also, the introspective contents of this process, that is, the clear idea itself and the changes resulting in consciousness from the induction of the attentive state.

Here we understand by *apperception* a psychological process in which, on the objective side, a certain contents becomes clear in consciousness and, on the subjective, certain feelings arise which, as referred to any given contents, we ordinarily term the state of 'attention.'
W. Wundt (trans.), Physiol. Psychol., I. 316.

Apperception center. See ★*center*.

apperceptionism (ap-ėr-sep′shọn-izm), *n.* In *psychol.*, the explanation and systematization of mental phenomena in terms not only of the mental elements and their physiological conditions but also of the process of apperception. The word is usually applied, in current controversy, to the psychological attitude represented by Wundt's system, that is, to a specific form of voluntarism: contrasted with *associationism*.

But without returning to *apperceptionism* we can overcome the one-sidedness of associationism.
H. Münsterberg, Harvard Psychol. Stud., I. 644.

apperceptionist (ap-ėr-sep′shọn-ist), *n.* An epistemologist who embraces apperceptionism.

The idealist's view is that of the '*apperceptionists*.'
Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods, Aug. 18, 1904, [p. 466.

apperceptionistic (ap-ėr-sep″shọn-is′tik), *a.* In *psychol.*, pertaining to or characterized by apperceptionism. *H. Münsterberg*, Harvard Psychol. Stud., I. 653.

apperceptive, *a.* 2. In current *psychol.*: (*a*) characterized by clearness, or by the state of attention; (*b*) resulting from or pertaining to the psychological process of apperception.

In almost every moment of the waking life an *apperceptive* process is taking place. Whenever an object is attended to, the presentation of it is apperceived.
G. F. Stout, Anal. Psychol., II. 113.

We may distinguish intellectual processes from associations, on the purely psychological basis, as *apperceptive* connections of ideas.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 312.

Apperceptive signal, in *psychophys.*, a premonitory signal to the observer to concentrate his attention on the coming impression.

apperceptively (ap″ėr-sep′tiv-li), *adv.* In *psychol.*, in an apperceptive manner; by way of the process of apperception: as, *apperceptively* known; *apperceptively* constituted.

appercipient (ap-ėr-sip′i-ẹnt), *a.* [NL. *appercipiens*, ppr. of *appercipere*, apperceive.] Apperceiving; capable of apperception. *G. F. Stout*, Anal. Psychol., II. 128.

Appert glass. See ★*glass*.

appetizement (ap-ē-tīz′mẹnt), *n.* [*appetize* + *-ment*.] Appetite; craving for food; hunger. *Scott*, Woodstock. [Rare.]

appetizingly (ap′ē-tī-zing-li), *adv.* In an appetizing manner; in a way to whet appetite: as, food cooked *appetizingly*.

applanation (ap-ļa-nā′shọn), *n.* [NL. **applanatio(n-)*, < **applanare*, < L. *ap-* for *ad-*, to, + LL. *planare*, make plane: see *plane*[1], *v.*] Flattening: said of the crystalline lens.

In some cases the eye becomes myopic, which fact can be explained only by the assumption that the crystalline lens in toto is pressed forward toward the cornea, and that, in spite of the fact that in this manner the zonule of Zinn is stretched, and that an *applanation* of the lens is taking place. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 361.

apple, *n.* 1 and 2. The apple thrives under a very wide range of conditions, and in practically all temperate regions. In North America the chief regions in which it is produced commercially are the Eastern Canadian region, comprising parts of Ontario, Quebec, and the maritime provinces; the New England and New York region; the Piedmont region of Virginia; the Michigan-Ohio region; the prairie-plains region, from Indiana and Illinois to Missouri and Kansas, in which the Ben Davis variety is the leading factor; the Ozark region, comprising part of Missouri and Arkansas, often known as "the land of the big red apple"; and the rapidly developing regions of the Rocky Mountain States and the Coast States. In all these sections there are certain dominant varieties, which are usually less successful in other localities. As a country grows older, it usually happens that the list of desirable apples increases in length, because of the choosing of varieties to suit special localities and special needs. It is impossible to give lists of varieties for planting in all parts of the country, either for market or home use. The number of varieties of apples runs into the thousands. A generation and more ago, the great emphasis in apple-growing was placed on varieties, and the old fruit-books testify to the great development of systematic pomology. The choice of varieties is not less important now; but other subjects have greatly increased in importance with the rise of commercial fruit-growing, such as the necessity and means of tilling the soil, fertilization and cover-cropping, the combating of insects and diseases (especially by means of spraying), and revised methods of handling, storing, and marketing. The result is the transfer of the emphasis to scientific and commercial questions. The apple has been generally referred to the rosaceous genus *Pyrus*, although some recent authors reinstate the old genus *Malus*. Under the former genus it is known as *Pyrus Malus*; under the latter as *Malus Malus*. The nearest generic allies are the pears, comprising the typical genus *Pyrus*. The pears are distinguished, among other things, by having the styles free to the base; the apples by having the styles more or less united below. The species *Malus Malus* has run into almost numberless forms under the influence of long domestication. These forms are distinguished not only by differences in fruit, but by habit of tree and marked botanical characteristics. Thus the bloomless apple (see *seedless* ★*apple*) has more or less diclinous flowers, and it was early described as a distinct species under the name of *Pyrus dioica*. There are many forms of dwarf apple-trees, the best-known of which is the paradise or garden-apple. On this and similar stocks any variety of apple may be grafted or budded if very small or dwarf trees are desired. There are apple-trees with variegated foliage, others with double flowers, and others with a weeping or drooping habit. In China and Japan there is a double-flowered and showy-flowered apple of a very closely allied but apparently distinct species, *Malus spectabilis*. See also ★*crab-apple*.—**Apple bark-beetle, apple-blight, apple bud-worm, apple case-bearer.** See ★*bark-beetle*, ★*blight*, ★*bud-worm*, ★*case-bearer*.—**Apple canker.** See ★*canker*.—**Apple family**, the *Malaceæ*, often treated as a subfamily of *Rosaceæ*.—**Apple fruit-beetle.** See ★*fruit-beetle*.—**Apple leaf-miner, apple Lyonetia, apple saw-fly, apple twig-borer, apple-wood stainer.** See ★*leaf-miner*, ★*Lyonetia*, ★*saw-fly*, ★*twig-borer*, ★*stainer*.—**Argyll apple**, *Eucalyptus cinerea*, a gregarious species of New South Wales, yielding, with others, eucalyptus-oil.—**Bitter-rot of apple.** See ★*bitter-rot*.—**Black apple**, the native or wild plum, so called, of Australia, *Sideroxylon australe*, bearing edible fruit of an insipid flavor. Also called *bush-apple*. See *wild plum*, (*e*), under *plum*[1], and *Sideroxylon*.—**Black-rot of apple.** See ★*black-rot*.—**Bush-apple.** Same as *black* ★*apple*, above.—**Cannibal apple**, the fruit of *Solanum Uporo*. It is red like a tomato and is 5 or 6 cm. in diameter. It was formerly eaten by the Fijians at their cannibal feasts. In their vernacular it was called *boro dina*, or 'true boro.' In Samoa it is called *polo*. See *Solanum* and *cannibal's tomato*, under *tomato*.—**Green apple leaf-tier.** See ★*leaf-tier*.—**Lesser apple leaf-folder.** See ★*leaf-folder*.—**Mooley apple.** See ★*emu-apple*.—**Osage apple**, the Osage orange, *Toxylon pomiferum*. [Tennessee.]—**Possum-pocket apple**, the papaw, *Asimina triloba*. [Dismal Swamp region.]—**Seedless apple**, a variety of apple which normally has no seeds.

Such apples are not new, being mentioned in ancient times; nor has any seedless apple yet received general commendation. 'Seedless' apples are of two kinds—apples of normal form and structure in which the core is reduced to a minimum, and apples with nearly or quite apetalous and more or less imperfect flowers. The latter group comprises the so-called 'bloomless' apples, which have been known for centuries. The mere fact of comparative seedlessness has no significance in the choice of a variety, for the apple-grower must have a variety of certain quality, color, and form, with a high degree of productivity and other desirable qualities.—**Seven-year apple**, a West Indian tree, *Genipa clusiæfolia*, or its fruit. See *Genipa*.—**Sooty blotch of apple.** See ★*blotch*.

apple-aphis (ap'l-ā″fis), *n.* The common leaf-louse, *Aphis mali*, of the apple, especially abundant in the late spring and early summer. Also *apple-leaf aphis* and *apple-louse*. See cut under *Aphis*.

apple-borer (ap'l-bōr″ėr), *n.* An insect which bores into apple-trees, as the round-headed apple-borer (larva of *Saperda candida*), or the flat-headed apple-tree borer (larva of *Chrysobothris femorata*). See cuts under *Saperda* and *Chrysobothris*.

apple-coal (ap'l-kōl), *n.* Free or soft coal; coal which mines easily. [Scotch.]

Applecross group. See ★*group*[1].

apple-dowdy (ap-l-dou'di), *n.* Same as ★*apple-slump*.

apple-essence (ap'l-es″ens), *n.* Same as ★*apple-oil*.

apple-faced (ap'l-fāst), *a.* Having a face round like an apple. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son. [Rare.]

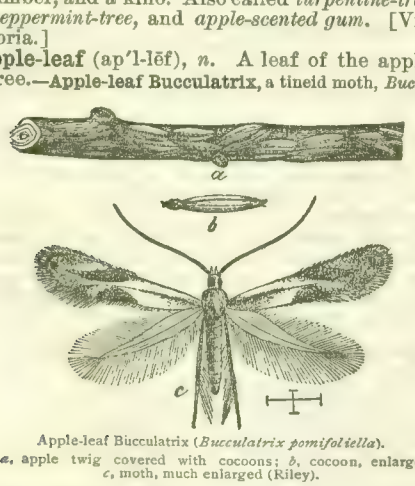
apple-fly (ap'l-flī), *n.* **1.** A little fruit-fly, *Drosophila ampelophila*, of the family *Drosophilidæ*, which lays its eggs in overripe apples and other fruit, and especially swarms around cider-mills. See cut under *fruit-fly*.—**2.** A trypetid fly (*Trypeta pomonella*) whose larva, known as the *apple-maggot* or *railroad-worm*, infests apples in the northeastern United States. See cut under *Trypeta*.

apple-gall (ap'l-gâl), *n.* A gall resembling an apple.—**Grape-vine apple-gall**, a gall, globular, fleshy, greenish in color, and nearly an inch in diameter, attached to the stems of grape-vines: produced by the larva of a fly, *Cecidomyia vitis-pomum*.

apple-grinder (ap'l-grīn″dėr), *n.* A grinding-mill for pulping apples, grapes, peaches, etc., or for grinding roots as food for cattle; a grinding-mill.

apple-gum (ap'l-gum), *n.* A medium-sized tree, *Eucalyptus Stuartiana*, resembling the common apple. It yields a useful hard, brown timber, and a kino. Also called *turpentine-tree*, *peppermint-tree*, and *apple-scented gum*. [Victoria.]

apple-leaf (ap'l-lēf), *n.* A leaf of the apple-tree.—**Apple-leaf Bucculatrix**, a tineid moth, *Buccu*



Apple-leaf Bucculatrix (*Bucculatrix pomifoliella*).
a, apple twig covered with cocoons; *b*, cocoon, enlarged; *c*, moth, much enlarged (Riley).

latrix pomifoliella, whose larva feeds abundantly on the leaves of the apple in the eastern United States and hibernates within a whitish elongate, longitudinally ribbed cocoon attached to the twigs or trunk of the tree. **Apple-leaf flea-weevil.** See ★*flea-weevil*.

apple-leather (ap'l-leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A sort of tough paste of a leathery consistency, made of apples partly cooked and dried in a hot sun.

apple-louse (ap'l-lous), *n.* Same as ★*apple-aphis*.—**Woolly apple-louse**, *Schizoneura Americana*. See *American* ★*blight*.

apple-maggot (ap'l-mag″ọt), *n.* The larva of *Trypeta pomonella*, a dipterous insect which damages apples in the New England States.

apple-midge (ap'l-mij), *n.* A small chironomid fly, *Molobrus mali*, whose larva feeds on the flesh of ripe and stored apples, hastening their decay.

apple-nuts (ap'l-nuts), *n. pl.* A commercial name for the apple-shaped fruits of the ivory-nut palms, *Cœlococcus Amicarum* and *C. Solomonensis*, of the Caroline and Solomon Islands. See *ivory-nut*.

apple-oil (ap'l-oil), *n.* Ethyl or amyl valerianate diluted with alcohol: used to imitate the odor of apples in confectionery and soda-water syrups. Also *apple-essence*.

apple-scab (ap'l-skab), *n.* A disease of the apple-tree which attacks both the leaves and fruit, caused by the fungus *Fusicladium dendriticum*. See *Fusicladium* and *scab*, 5.

apple-scale (ap'l-skāl), *n.* Any one of several species of scale-insects or bark-lice that infest the apple, notably, the oyster-shell bark-louse of the apple (*Lepidosaphes ulmi*, formerly *Mytilaspis pomorum*) and the scurfy scale (*Chionaspis furfurus*).

apple-slicer (ap'l-slī″sėr), *n.* An instrument for cutting apples into slices for culinary use.

apple-slump (ap'l-slump), *n.* Hot apple-sauce covered with a rich dough and cooked. [U.S.]

apple-sphinx (ap'l-sfingks), *n.* A sphingid moth, *Sphinx gordius*. Its apple-green larva feeds on the foliage of the apple in Canada and the United States, from the Mississippi valley eastward.

apple-thrips (ap'l-thrips), *n.* A minute thysanopterous insect, *Phlœothrips mali*, which is often found on young withered apples.

apple-toddy (ap'l-tod″i), *n.* A toddy into which the pulp of baked or roasted apples is stirred; also, a toddy made of apple-jack.

Apple-tree borer. See ★*borer*.—**Apple-tree canker.** See ★*canker*.—**Apple-tree pruner.** See ★*pruner*.—**Apple-tree shot-hole borer.** See ★*borer* and ★*shot-borer*.—**Apple-tree tent-caterpillar.** See ★*tent-caterpillar*.—**Bronze apple-tree weevil.** See ★*weevil*.—**Red-humped apple-tree caterpillar.** See ★*caterpillar*.—**Yellow-necked apple-tree caterpillar.** See ★*caterpillar*.

apple-worm (ap'l-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the codling-moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella*, a cosmopolitan tortricid moth. See *codling-moth*.—**Many-dotted apple-worm**, the larva of a noctuid moth, *Balsa malana*, two generations or broods of which appear during the summer, often feeding in numbers on the foliage of the apple. It is an inch or more in length and light green in color, with longitudinal white lines and many whitish dots.

apply, *v. i.* **5.** In *astrol.*, of a heavenly body, to approach to the conjunction or aspect of another.

appointment, *n.*—**Bureau of appointments.** See ★*bureau*.—**Illusory appointment**, such an appointment or disposition of property under a power as is merely nominal and not substantial. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.

Appolt coke-oven. See ★*coke-oven*.

apport (a-pōrt′ or, as F., a-pōr′), *n.* [F., < *apporter*, < L. *apportare*, bring to, introduce.] The introduction, professedly by occult or supernormal means, of flowers, musical instruments, etc.: used with reference to performances of spiritualistic mediums.

Some of the physical phenomena which I have adduced as among those proclaimed to have occurred, such as *apports*, scent, movement of objects, passage of matter through matter, bear a perilous resemblance to conjuring tricks, of a kind fairly well known; which tricks if well done can be very deceptive.
Sir Oliver Lodge, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, XVII. 48.

apportionable (a-pōr′shọn-a-bl), *a.* [*apportion* + *-able*.] Liable to be apportioned. *Sir E. Coke*.

apposal (a-pō′zal), *n.* The act of apposing. **Apposal of sheriffs**, in *English law*, the charging them with money received upon account of the Exchequer. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.

apposit, *a.* A simplified spelling of *apposite*.

apposition[2] (ap-ọ-zish′ọn), [OF. *apposition*, var. of *opposition*. See *appose*[2].] A public disputation or examination: now used only as a name of Speech Day in St. Paul's School, London.

appositively (a-poz′i-tiv-li), *adv.* In apposition or so as to stand in apposition; appositionally: as, substantive expressions put *appositively*.

appraisable (a-prāz′a-bl), *a.* [*appraise* + *-able*.] Capable of being appraised or of having the value fixed.

appreciation, *n.*—**The world of appreciation**, the world as it appears to spiritual insight, to the broadest and wisest conception of the most human good sense. Opposed to the *world of description*, or world of facts, under a materialistic and, as far as possible, scientifically theoretical aspect. The word *appreciation* in this phrase is to be understood in sense 2, as "sympathetic understanding" which "estimates the qualities of things and gives them their due value." The world of appreciation is a world of real, living, and purposing beings, in some sense the children of God. The term was introduced in 1892 by J. Royce. See the extract.

We shall be led to make a provisional sundering of the two points of view, viz. (1) that of our appreciative or most explicitly volitional consciousness, and (2) that of our descriptive or more theoretical consciousness. . . . We shall express the opposition of the two points of view by calling the realm of Being, as more abstractly theoretical consciousness defines it, the World of Description; while the world as otherwise interpreted is the world of life,—*the World of Appreciation*. . . . The only justification for the more abstractly theoretical conception of the World of Description is its value as a means of organizing our conduct and our conception of what the will seeks.
Royce, The World and the Individual, 2d ser., p. 26.

appreciativeness (a-prē′shi-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* [*appreciative* + *-ness*.] The character of being appreciative; disposition to recognize excellence.

apprehension, *n.*—**Implicit apprehension**, in *psychol.*, the understanding of a whole in its unity and distinctness, without discernment of all or even any of its component details.

This circumstance suggests a name for that apprehension of a whole which takes place without discernment of its parts. We may call it *implicit apprehension*.
G. F. Stout, Anal. Psychol., I. 95.

apprenticement (a-pren′tis-ment), *n.* [*apprentice* + *-ment*.] The act of apprenticing; apprenticeship. [Rare.]

The premature *apprenticements* of these tender victims.
Lamb, Essays of Elia, Praise of the Chimney Sweeper.

appressor (a-pres′ọr), *n.* Same as ★*appressorium*.

appressorium (a-pre-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *appressoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *apprimere*, pp. *appressus*, press to: see *appressed*.] The organ by which parasitic fungi attach themselves to their hosts, consisting usually of the flattened or swollen end of a hypha.

Appressoria are also formed by some parasitic Fungi, as a minute flattening of the tip of a very short branch (Erysiphe), or the swollen end of any hypha which comes in contact with the surface of the host (Piptocephalis, Syncephalis), haustoria piercing in each case the cell-wall below. In Botrytis the *appressoria* assume the form of dense tassels of short branches.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 555.

approach, *n.* **6.** In *golf*, the play by which a player endeavors to get his ball on to the putting-green.

approbatory, *a.*—**Articles approbatory.** See ★*article*.

Approver in the marches. See ★*march*[1].

Approximate numbers. See ★*number*.

approximator (a-prok′si-mā-tọr), *n.* One who approximates or comes near.

Appunn's lamella or **reed.** See ★*lamella*.

apricot, *n.*—**Essence of apricot**, amyl butyrate mixed with ayml alcohol and diluted with ordinary alcohol: used to imitate the odor of apricots in confectionery and soda-water syrups.

apricot-oil (ā″pri-kot-oil′), *n.* A fat oil expressed from the kernels of apricots: now often substituted for almond-oil.

a prima vista (ä prē′mä vis′tä). [It.: see *prime* and *vista*.] At first sight: as, to read a piece of music *a prima vista*.

Aprion (a-prī′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πρίων*, saw.] A genus of snappers of the family *Lutianidæ*, found in the tropical seas: distinguished by the scaleless fins. *A. virescens* of the Pacific is an excellent food-fish.

apriorist, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a priori cognition, or to apriorism.

The *apriorist* notion that among free competitors wealth must go to the industrious.
G. B. Shaw, Fabian Essays in Socialism, p. 177.

aproctia (a-prok′ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πρωκτός*, anus.] The condition of having an imperforate anus.

apron, *n.* **2.** (*j*) In *mining*, a block of timber forming an off-set to a pump-rod. (*k*) In *gold-milling*, the amalgamated copper plates outside of a stamp-battery, used to collect the gold from the pulp which flows over these plates in a thin stream from the mortar. Also *apron-plate*.

4. (*b*) The vertical portion of the slide-rest of an engine-lathe which carries the clasp-nut and the gearing for the feed. (*c*) The slide or grate of a punching- or shearing-machine.

5. (*d*) A platform built of timbers at the foot of a slide, which guides in the desired direction logs leaving the slide. (*e*) The shield in front of the face of an undershot water-wheel, intended to keep the water in action upon the buckets.

6. An overwashed deposit of gravel and sand such as is commonly spread southward from the greater moraines of the northeastern United States. Also *frontal apron* and *morainic apron*.

Where the topography was not rugged, numerous ice-derived streams built sloping plains resembling low alluvial fans. These are well seen on Long Island and Martha's Vineyard, and to those of the latter place Professor Shaler has given the very descriptive name of *frontal aprons*. *Bulletin Amer. Geog. Soc.*, XXX. 205.

7. A trough or channel, or a shallow vat, of considerable width as compared with its depth, over which water or other liquid flows in a thin wide sheet, or in which it stands; specifically, the wide, shallow channel through which the water flows to the periphery of a breast-wheel or overshot wheel.—**8.** In *salt-manuf.*, a shallow tray in which a dilute solution of brine is exposed to the sun to be evaporated and concentrated. — **Hottentot apron.** Same as ★*tablier*.

apron-conveyor (ā′prun-kon-vā″ėr), *n.* See ★*conveyer*, 4.

apron-fall (ā′prun-fâl), *n.* A piece of leather attached to the top of the dash-board of a carriage: used as a cover to the apron when the latter is folded.

apronful (ā′prun-fûl), *n.* [*apron* + *-ful.*] As much as can be held in an apron: as, "an *apronful* of flowers," *Miss Braddon.*

apron-hook (ā′prun-hůk), *n.* A short hook with an eye by which it is secured to the dash of a carriage. Together with a ring, it holds the apron in place when folded.

apron-plate (ā′prun-plāt), *n.* Same as ★*apron*, 2 (*k*).

aprosexia (ap-rō-sek′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπροσεξία*, inattention, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πρόσεξις*, attention, < *προσέχειν*, attend, hold to, < *πρός*, toward, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] Lack of power to keep the attention fixed on any subject; an extreme degree of mind-wandering. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 112.

Apseudes (ap-sū′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀψευδής*, without deceit, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ψεῦδος*, lie, deceit: see *pseudo-*.] The typical genus of the family *Apseudidæ*. *Leach*, 1814.

Apseudidæ (ap-sū′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apseudes* + *-idæ.*] A small family of cheliferous *Isopoda*, having the body depressed, the carapace with a well-developed rostrum, and the first antennæ with two many-jointed flagella. The typical genus is *Apseudes*.

Apsilus (ap-sī′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *ψιλός*, smooth.] A genus of snappers of the family *Lutianidæ*, found in tropical seas and often handsomely colored.

apterion (ap-tē′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *apteria* (-ą). Same as *apterium*.

apteros (ap′te-ros), *a.* [Gr. *ἄπτερος*, wingless.] Wingless: an epithet of Nike (Victory) as represented, unusually, without wings (signifying that she did not intend to leave the precinct favored by her presence). There was a temple of Nike Apteros at Athens. See cut under *Ionic*.

Apterura (ap-te-rū′rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπτερος*, wingless, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A division of anomurous crustaceans in which the appendages of the sixth segment of the pleon are not expanded and wing-like: contrasted with *Pterygura*.

Apterygogenea (ap-ter″i-gō-jen′ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, + *-γενής*, -producing.] In Brauer's classification, one of two principal divisions of the class *Insecta*, the other being the *Pterygogenea*. It includes only the order *Thysanura* (*Aptera* of Sharp's system).

Apterygota (ap-ter-i-gō′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πτερυγωτός*, winged, < *πτέρυξ*, wing.] A group of insects including only the order *Thysanura*, which contains wingless forms only that are supposed to have descended from wingless ancestors.

apterygotism (ap-ter-i-gō′tizm), *n.* [*apterygot*(*ous*) + *-ism.*] In *entom.*, the state of being wingless and also of being descended from wingless ancestors.

apterygotous (ap-ter-i-gō′tus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πτερυγωτός*, winged.] In *entom.*, without wings and derived probably from wingless ancestors, as the *Thysanura* and *Collembola*.

Were an *apterygotous* insect gradually to develop wings, it would be on the exopterygotous system.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 502.

Aptian (ap′ti-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [*Apt* in Vaucluse, France.] In *geol.*, noting a geologic stage or division at the top of the Lower Cretaceous formation in France and Belgium. It comprises marls, clays, and impure limestones, and in places attains a thickness of 1,800 feet, divisible into an upper and a lower group and abounding in fossils.

aptyalia (ap-ti-ā′li-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπτύαλος*, without spittle, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πτύαλον*, spittle.] Same as ★*aptyalism*.

aptyalism (ap-tī′ą-lizm), *n.* [See *aptyalia.*] In *pathol.*, diminution or suppression of the salivary secretion.

Aptychus beds, rock strata in the Alps of Upper Jurassic age characterized by the abundance of aptychi. See *aptychus*.

apyknomorphous (a-pik-nō-môr′fus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπυκνος*, not dense (< *ἀ-* priv. + *πυκνός*, dense), + *μορφή*, form.] Noting the character of a cell which, in consequence of the fact that its chromatic or staining element is not compactly arranged, takes the ordinary dyes less readily than is usual, or irregularly.

apyrene (ap′ī-rēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv., without, + *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit (nucleus).] Deficient in nuclear substance: noting certain abnormal or unusual forms of spermatozoa.

apyrite (a-pī′rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πῦρ*, fire, + *-ite*[2].] A refractory substance containing about 93 per cent. of silica: used at some German iron-works for furnace-linings.

A. Q. M. G. An abbreviation of *Assistant Quartermaster-General*.

aqua, *n.* **3.** In *phar.*, a solution of an essential oil or gas in water, a solution of any other substance being termed *liquor*. In the British pharmacopœia, only a solution of an essential oil is called *aqua*, that of a gas being called *liquor*.—**Aqua dolce sauce.** See ★*sauce*.—**Aqua fontis,** in *phar.*, spring water.—**Aqua pura,** in *phar.*, pure water (distilled water).

aquacultural (ā-kwą-kul′tūr-ąl), *a.* Pertaining to aquaculture.

aquaculture (ā′kwą-kul-tūr), *n.* [**L.** *aqua*, water, + *cultura*, culture.] Culture of the natural inhabitants (animal or plant) of water, as in tracts of water reserved by law; aquiculture.

aquadag (ak′wą-dag), *n.* [**L.** *aqua*, water, + *dag*, initials of "deflocculated Acheson graphite."] Deflocculated graphite in an aqueous solution. This graphite, because of the special treatment given to it, will remain suspended and diffused in water, notwithstanding the fact that the specific gravity of the graphite is 2¼ times that of water. [Trade-name.]

Aquæductus cerebri, the infundibulum of the brain.—**Aquæductus Cotunnii.** Same as *aquæductus vestibuli*.

aquamarine-chrysolite (ā″kwą-mą-rēn′kris′-ō-līt), *n.* The pale-yellow variety of beryl.

aquarial (ą-kwā′ri-ąl), *a.* Same as *aquarian*.

aquarian, *n.* **2.** One who keeps an aquarium. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Aquarii (ą-kwā′ri-ī), *n. pl.* [See *Aquarius.*] A sect of the early church who used water instead of wine in the Lord's Supper. See ★*Abstemii*.

Aquariid (ą-kwā′ri-id), *n.* [*Aquari*(*us*)+*-id*[2].] One of the meteors of the flock which about May 4 radiate from the constellation of Aquarius. Also *Aquarid*.

aquate (ā′kwāt), *n.* [NL. **aquatum*, < L. *aqua*, water.] In *chem.*, same as *hydrate*.

aquatic, *a.*—**Aquatic plants,** in *hort.*, those plants which are grown continuously in water, as in ponds and aquaria. Typical examples are the water-lilies. In looser usage the term is sometimes applied to species that grow in bogs or other very wet places as well as to those that grow only in water of greater or less depth. Most aquatic plants are permanently attached to the earth or rocks at the bottom of the water, but some of them eventually break loose and for a part of their existence may float free.

aquation (ą-kwā′shọn), *n.* [L. *aquatio*(*n-*), < *aquari*, bring or fetch water, < *aqua*, water.] **1.** The procurement of a supply of water: as, "conveniently situated for *aquation*." *Gibson*, Camden's Brit.—**2.** Disposal of the dead by sea-burial. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 7, 1899. [Rare in both uses.]

aquativeness (ą-kwat′iv-nes), *n.* [**aquative* (< L. *aquari*, get water) + *-ness.*] In *phren.*, a propensity for water.

aquavalent (ā-kwą-vā′lent), *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, + E. *valent.*] In *chem.*, the proportion of water, counted by molecules, which is needed by a single molecule of a salt to form with it a cryohydrate.

aqueoglacial (ā″kwē-ō-glā′shiąl), *a.* [*aqueo*(*us*) + *glacial.*] Formed or acted upon by glacial ice or water from glacial streams, or exhibiting characters which show the influence of both. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 418.

aqueo-igneous (ā″kwē-ō-ig′nē-us), *a.* In *geol.*, resulting from the action of heat in the presence of much steam or of its dissociated elements: applied to those rocks which, like pegmatite, exhibit the effects both of igneous action and of aqueous solution.

Aqueous chambers of the eye. See *chambers of the eye*, under *chamber*.—**Aqueous extract,** in *phar.*, an extract made by evaporating a watery solution of the drug.—**Aqueous lava.** Same as *moya*.

Aquia Creek group. See ★*group*[1].

aquicolous (ą-kwik′ō-lus), *a.* [L. *aqua*, water, + *colere*, dwell in: see *cult.*] Inhabiting the water.

The larvæ possess a proboscis armed with hooks and bore into the body cavity of *aquicolous* insect larvæ, or rarely mollusks, where they encyst.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VI. 224.

aquifer (ak′wi-fėr), *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, + *-fer*, < *ferre*, bear.] In *geol.*, a water-bearing bed or stratum, necessarily of some open-textured rock.

The artesian system shows four or five *aquifers*, or water-bearing strata, more or less completely separated from one another. *Science*, Nov. 22, 1901, p. 794.

Aquifoliaceæ (ak″wi-fō-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [LL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < *Aquifolium*, Tournefort's name for the genus *Ilex* (< L. *aqua*, water, + *folium*, leaf).] A family of dicotyledonous, choripetalous plants of the order *Sapindales*, the holly family. It is characterized by regular polygamodiœcious flowers, berry-like drupes, and simple alternate leaves mostly without stipules. They are trees or shrubs with watery sap. The family embraces four genera, of which only *Ilex* is specially important. See *Ilex* and *Nemopanthes*.

aquifoliaceous (ak″wi-fō-li-ā′shius), *a.* [NL. *Aquifoliaceæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging to the plant family *Aquifoliaceæ*.

aquilin, *a.* A simplified spelling of *aquiline*.

aquilino (ä-kwi-lē′nō), *n.* [It.: see *aquila.*] A small silver coin, bearing an eagle, which was struck in Padua during the republican epoch (1200–1300).

aquiloid (ak′wi-loid), *a.* [L. *aquila*, eagle, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling an aquiline form; noting particularly a nose which resembles in form an aquiline nose. *Keane*, Man Past and Present, p. 470.

Aquilonian (ak-wi-lō′ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [See *aquilon.*] In *geol.*, noting a division of the Jurassic formation in the Syzran district of Russia.

aquincubital (a-kwin-kū′bi-tąl), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + L. *quin*(*tus*), fifth, + *cubitus*, forearm, + *-al*[1].] Noting that condition of a bird's wing in which the fifth secondary is absent, although the coverts are present. *Wray*, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887, p. 348.

aquintocubital (a-kwin-tō-kū′bi-tąl), *a.* A later, partly amended form of *aquincubital*. *Pycraft*, 1899.

aquintocubitalism (a-kwin-tō-kū′bi-tal-izm), *n.* In *ornith.*, the state or condition of lacking the fifth secondary. Also called *diastataxy*. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, Zoöl., Oct., 1901, p. 221.

aquiparous (ą-kwip′ą-rus), *a.* [L. *aqua*, water, + *parere*, produce.] Producing water: applied to the parotid glands, which secrete a thinner fluid than the other salivary glands.

Aquitanian, *a.* and *n.* **2.** In *geol.*, noting a division or stage in the Tertiary formations of the Paris basin representing the latest Oligocene. The deposits of this stage were essentially lacustrine, and the fossils are fresh-water and terrestrial mollusks, especially *Helix*, together with the remains of *Rhinoceros* and other mammals.

aquo-igneous (ā-kwō-ig′nē-us), *a.* Same as ★*aqueo-igneous*.

ar, *v.* A simplified spelling of *are*.

Ar_0, Ar_1, Ar_2, Ar_3, etc. Points of flexure in the curves of cooling of iron and steel.

A. R. A. An abbreviation of *Associate of the Royal Academy*.

araban (ar′ą-ban), *n.* Same as *arabin*. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, XI. 931.

Arabellites (ar-ą-be-li′tēz), *n.* [NL. *Arabella*, a genus of worms, + *-ites.*] A genus of fossil worms based on detached jaws which are preserved as black and highly lustrous objects, and which are occasionally found in sets of like pairs. They are very variable in form, and certain phases of them have been referred to other genera, as *Eunicites*, *Œnonites*, *Polygnathus*, and *Prioniodus*: found throughout the Paleozoic rocks.

a rabesche (ä rä-bes′ke). [It.] With arabesques: said of decoration with motives of arabesque form usually painted on a light ground, frequently seen on the majolica wares of Genoa and Venice.

arabesquely (ar′ą-besk-li), *adv.* In the style of the Arabians. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Arabesquely shapen barks of Carthaginian lands.
Hirst, Poems, p. 66.

Arabianize (a-rā′bi-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Arabianized*, ppr. *Arabianizing*. To make Arabian; to assimilate to Arabian form and usage.

It is probable that the Persian Persianized in this way neighboring tongues, that the Arabian *Arabianized* them. *Tarde* (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 258.

Arabicism (a-rab′i-sizm), *n.* [*Arabic* + *-ism.*] A word, idiom, or expression peculiar to Arabic. *Southey.*

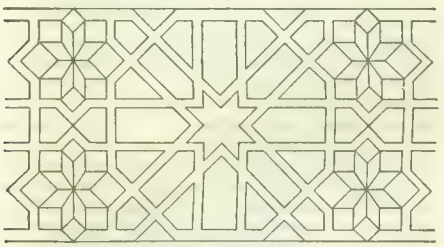
Arabic pottery. See ★*pottery.*

arabinone (ar′a-bi-nōn), *n.* [*arabin* + *-one.*] A compound, $C_{10}H_{18}O_9$, intermediate between arabin and arabinose, as dextrine is intermediate between starch and glucose. It is syrupy and sweet.

arabite (ar′a-bīt), *n.* [*arab(in)* + *-ite*[2].] A pentacid alcohol, $C_5H_7(OH)_5$, formed by the reduction of arabinose. It is an optically inactive compound, sweet, and soluble in water.

arabonic (ar-a-bon′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, $C_5H_{10}O_6$, formed by the oxidation of arabinose with bromine. It is monobasic, and the optically active form melts at 89° C.

arabotedesco (ar″a-bō-te-des′kō), *a.* [It., 'Arabic-German': see *Arab* and *Dutch.*] Having, or supposed to have, the characteristics at once of Saracenic and of German building or



Arabotedesco Mosaic.
From the Royal Chapel, Palermo.

design: applied to Romanesque of the more florid sort and suggested by the use of the German *Byzantinisch* for the German round-arched building.

Araby (ar′a-bi), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Araby*, < OF. *Arabi*, < L. *Arabius:* see *Arabian.*] **I.** *a.* Arabian; Arabic: as, "the *Arabye* language," *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. 158. [Now only poetic.]

II†. *n.* **1.** A native of Arabia. *Trevisa.*—**2.** An Arabian horse.

Elfaydes, and *Arrabys*, and olifauntez noble.
Morte d'Arthur, l. 2288. *N. E. D.*

araça (ä-rä-sä′), *n.* [Tupi *araçá.*] A general name in Brazil of several varieties of guava, shrubs or trees of the genus *Psidium*, distinguished by qualifying words: as, *araça-guazu* (*P. Guajava*), *araça-iba* (*P. Araca*), *araça-mirim* (*P. Araca*), and *araça de Praya* (*P. Cattleyanum*).

arachic (a-rak′ik), *a.* [*Arachis* + *-ic.*] Same as *arachinic.*

arachinic (ar-a-kin′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from the earth-nut, *Arachis hypogæa:* as, *arachinic* acid.

arachnean (a-rak′nē-an), *a.* [Gr. *ἀραχναῖος*, < *ἀράχνη*, a spider.] Of the nature of or resembling a spider's web in texture.

Arachnites (ar-ak-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (F. W. Schmidt, 1793), in allusion to the form of the flowers, < Gr. *ἀραχνίτης*, spider-like, < *ἀράχνη*, spider.] A genus of orchidaceous plants allied to *Orchis:* characterized by two pollen-glands inclosed in separate sacs. The genus is improperly called *Ophrys* by many authors. See *Ophrys.*

Arachnoidinæ (a-rak-noi-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arachnoidius* (a genus of coleoptera) + *-inæ.*] A group of *Clypeastridæ*, containing the low, flat forms with open petals.

arachnophagous (ar-ak-nof′a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀράχνη*, a spider, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Spider-eating; feeding upon spiders or other arachnids: said of some birds.

arada (ä-rä′dä), *n.* [Sp., < *arar*, < L. *arare*, plow.] Plowed or cultivated land; arable land. [Southwestern U. S.]

Aragallus (ar-a-gal′us), *n.* [NL. (Necker, 1790), appar. an anagram or an analogical formation from *Astragallus*, a form used by the same author for *Astragalus.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Fabaceæ.* See *Oxytropis.*

Arago-Davy photometer. See ★*photometer.*

Aragonite group, the isomorphous orthorhombic species: aragonite, $CaCO_3$; bromlite, $(Ca, Ba)CO_3$; witherite, $BaCO_3$; strontianite, $SrCO_3$; and cerusite, $PbCO_3$.

Arago's law of polarization. See ★*polarization.*

araguane (ä-rä-gwä′nā), *n.* [Native name in Venezuela.] In Venezuela, a tree of the bignonia family, *Tecoma spectabilis*, yielding a very hard wood of a dark-olive color.

araiocardia (a-rā-ō-kär′di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀραιός*, thin, porous, with intervals, + *καρδία*, heart.] Same as ★*brachycardia. Lancet*, Aug. 22, 1903, p. 529.

Arales (a-rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Arum* + *-ales.*] An order of monocotyledonous plants embracing the families *Araceæ* and *Lemnaceæ* (which see). The inflorescence is usually a spadix inclosed in a spathe, whence the name *Spathifloræ*, but it is sometimes naked. In Lindley's system the aral alliance included also the *Pandanaceæ* and *Typhaceæ.*

araliad (a-rā′li-ad), *n.* [NL. *Aralia*, + *-ad*[1].] A plant of the family *Araliaceæ.*

aralie (ä-rä-lē′), *n.* [F. form of a native name (?) Cf. *Aralia.*] A name in the West Indies of two parasitic trees, *Clusia alba* and *C. rosea.* Also called *Scotch attorney, strangler-tree, murderer-tree,* ★*chigoe-poison,* and ★*cupay.* See the last two names and *Clusia.*

araliin (a-rā′li-in), *n.* [*Aralia* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline glucoside of unknown composition found in *Aralia spinosa.*

Aralo-Caspian (ā″ra-lō-kas′pi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aral and Caspian Seas.—**Aralo-Caspian basin,** the original area of sea-water cut off from the ancient and greater Mediterranean by the uprising of its floor in recent geologic times, and embracing the present Caspian Sea, the Sea of Aral, and the extensive salt-lagoons and marshes about them. The waters of these seas are still tenanted by seals and other animals elsewhere inhabiting the ocean. The Black Sea had a similar origin, but has been separated from the Caspian region, and the ridge that divides it from the Mediterranean has been cut through so that it now communicates therewith. It is believed that the Caspian and Aral Seas are still shrinking by evaporation.

A. R. A. M. An abbreviation of *Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.*

aramaca (ä″rä-mä-kä′), *n.* [Tupi *aramacá.*] A Brazilian name of a wide-eyed flounder, *Syacium papillosum.*

Aramigus (a-ram′i-gus), *n.* [NL. (Horn, 1876), formation not obvious.] A genus of otiorhynchid beetles. It contains two North American species, one of which, *A. fulleri*, is a serious enemy to the rose, its larvæ living on the roots, while the adults feed on the foliage and flowers. See cut under *rose-beetle.*

aramina (ä-rä-mē′nä), *n.* [Brazilian Pg., < Pg. *arame*, wire.] The commercial name in Brazil of the fiber obtained from the guaxima or cæsar-weed, *Urena lobata.* It is white and strong, and is considered a good substitute for jute in the manufacture of sacking and twine. See ★*cæsar-weed,* ★*guaxima,* and *Urena.*

aranga (ä-rän′gä), *n.* [Sp. *aranga*, from a native name (in Tayabas province ?).] In the Philippine Islands, a large forest-tree, *Homalium Luzoniense*, of the *Flacourtia* family, which yields straight logs often 75 feet long. The wood is hard and durable, of a reddish color streaked with violet, and is used for building purposes, cabinet-work, and the piles of wharves. It has the property of resisting the attacks of ship-worms.

Aran's ether. Same as *ethylidene* ★*chlorid.*

Arapaho group. See ★*group*[1].

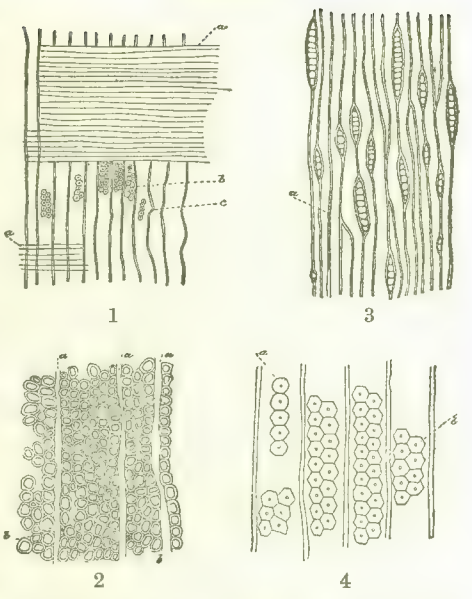
Arapaimidæ (ar-a-pī′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arapaima* + *-idæ.*] A family of osteoglossoid fishes found in fresh waters of the tropics. It includes the gigantic *Arapaima gigas*, which reaches a length of 15 feet and a weight of 400 pounds and is an important food-fish.

arara, *n.* 2. A fish, *Hæmulon plumieri*, found in abundance from Rio Janiero to Cape Hatteras.

ararıba (ä-rä″rē-bä′), *n.* [Tupi **araribá*, < Tupi *arára*, parrot, + *-iba*, fruit, tree.] A leguminous tree of Brazil, *Centrolobium robustum*, the beautiful striped wood of which is one of the kinds known as *zebra-wood.* Also called *araroba.*

araticu (ä-rä-tē-kō′), *n.* [Native name in Brazil.] In Brazil, one of several trees, belonging to the genus *Anona* and to the related genus *Rollinia*, which bear edible fruits: as, *araticu do brejo* (*A. palustris*), *araticu do rio* (*A. spinescens*), and *araticu do mato* (*R. sylvatica*).

Araucarioxylon (ar″â-kā-ri-ok′si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Kraus, 1870), < *Araucaria* + Gr. *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of fossil coniferous plants, based entirely on the internal structure of the wood, which has not been connected with other parts, and which agrees in most respects with that of *Araucaria.* The leading character is the hexagonal



Araucarioxylon Virginianum. From the Trias of Taylorsville, Virginia.

1. Radial section: *a*, *a*, medullary rays; *b*, tracheïds with two rows of hexagonal pits; *c*, walls of tracheïds dislocated by pressure.
2. Transverse section: *a*, *a*, *a*, medullary rays; *b*, *b*, intercellular spaces.
3. Tangential section: *a*, sections of bordered pits on radial walls.
4. Radial section further enlarged: *a*, single row of rounded pits; *b*, double row of hexagonal pits.

areolate punctations of the tracheïds shown in radial section, which are always in two or more rows. The genus is properly Mesozoic, and chiefly Triassic, but certain Paleozoic forms have been referred to it. See *Dadoxylon, Pinites,* and *fossil wood* (*a*), under *wood*[1].

araxina (ä-rä-shē′nä), *n.* [Native name.] A name applied to a tree of southern Brazil, *Vochy gummiferum*, which yields large quantities of a useful gum, similar in appearance and properties to gum arabic.

arbacin (är′ba-sin), *n.* [*Arbacia* + *-in*[2].] A histon obtained from the spermatozoa of *Arbacia pustulosa. Simon*, Physiological Chem., p. 71.

Arbacina (är-ba-sī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arbacia* + *-ina*[2].] A suborder of *Diademoida* containing echinoids in which the ambulacral plates are simple primaries near the apical area, while at the ambitus they are compound. The interambulacral plates and the peristome are large.

Arbaciosa (är-bā-si-ō′sä), *n.* [NL., < *Arbacia* + *-osa.*] A genus of cling-fishes of the family *Gobiesocidæ.* They live in rock-pools with the sea-urchin, *Arbacia*, which the fishes mimic in color.

arbalistry† (är′ba-lis-tri), *n.* [Also *arbalestry;* as *arbalist* + *-ry.*] The art of shooting with the arbalist.

arbelon (är-bē′lon), *n.* [Gr. **ἀρβηλον*, otherwise *ἀρβηλος.*] In Greek use, a peculiar ax-shaped, round-edged knife employed in working leather. A symbol similar to the arbelon is often found in Cretan pictographs and gems.

This symbol which is the most frequent of all, occurring no less than eleven times in the present series, may represent an instrument like an *arbelon*— for cutting leather. *A. J. Evans*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIV. 305.

arbitragist (ar′bi-trā-jist), *n.* [*arbitrage* + *-ist.*] On exchange, one who carries on an arbitrage business.

arbor[2], *n.* 5. A platform of boards upon which sea-island cotton is dried to prevent heating and improve the luster. [Islands of South Carolina.]

arborean (ar-bō′rē-an), *a.* Same as *arboreal.*

arborescent, *a.* 2. In *bacteriol.*, specifically applied to the branched, tree-like colony formed by certain bacteria in stab-cultures.

arborescently (ar-bo-res′ent-li), *adv.* In the manner of an arborescent plant; branchingly.

arborize, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To divide into numerous branches.

One limb of each fibre turning caudad, . . . finally to *arborize* about the cells of the spinal nucleus associated with this tract. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 632.

arboroid (är′bo-roid), *a.* [L. *arbor*, tree, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Tree-like or bush-like in shape: as, an *arboroid* colony of *Protozoa.*

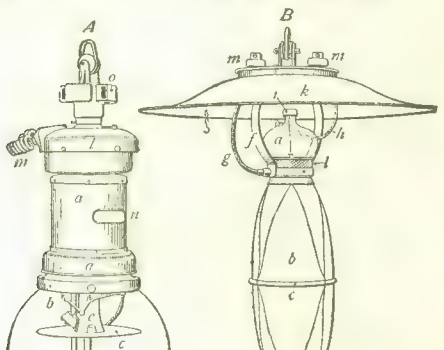
arborolater (är-bo̤-rol'a-tėr), *n.* [L. *arbor*, a tree, + *-o-later* as in *idolater*.] A tree-worshiper.

arbor-press (är'bo̤r-pres″), *n.* See ★*mandrel-press*.

Arbroath flags. See ★*flag*⁴.

arbustum, *n.* 2. A woody branching plant without a distinct trunk.— 3. A treatise on the woody plants of any region; a sylva.

Arc rectifier. See ★*rectifier* (*e*).—**Arcs of parallel,** portions of a parallel of latitude on the earth's surface measured both astronomically and geodetically, in order to determine the length of a degree of longitude in that latitude. Such arcs furnish data for determining the dimensions of the earth.—**Arc-spectrum.** See ★*spectrum*.—**Bigonial arc,** in *anthrop.*, the arc which extends along the inferior border of the lower jaw from one gonion to the other.—**Brocard arcs.** If Ω and Ω′ are the Brocard points of the triangle ABC, then the arcs AΩC, AΩ′B, BΩA, BΩ′C, CΩB, and CΩ′A are the *Brocard arcs* of the triangle.—**Crater of an arc,** in *elect.* Same as *crater*, 6.—**Electric arc,** the passage of current across the gap between two conductors or terminals, through a bridge of conducting vapors consisting of and continuously replenished by the material of the electrodes. The arc must be started by forming this vapor-bridge, which is usually done by bringing the electrodes into contact and then withdrawing them from each other. The mechanism for this, and for maintaining the electrodes at a constant distance from each other, is called an *arc-lamp*. The voltage consumed by an arc is usually moderate, being from 40 to 80 volts. The temperature of the arc-stream is the boiling-point of the electrodes, hence it is extremely high with carbon terminals, so that these terminals, and especially the positive, get very hot and luminous. The electric arc between carbons is therefore used for illumination in the carbon arc-lamp. With free access of air these carbon terminals rapidly consume, and therefore have to be replaced daily in the open arc-lamp. To increase the life of the carbons, in the inclosed arc-lamp the arc is surrounded by an inner globe which incloses it almost air-tight, so that the life of the carbons is increased about tenfold and they have to be renewed less frequently. The arc proper, or the vapor-bridge, with carbon electrodes, gives very little light, but most of the light comes from the incandescent tip of the positive carbon. To increase the amount of light, and thereby the efficiency, mineral salts (as calcium fluorid in the *Brehmer arc-lamp*) are mixed with the carbon and by entering the arc-stream make it luminous. Such prepared carbons are called *flame-carbons*, or *effect-carbons*, and their arcs *flame-arcs*. They are more efficient, but must be used in an open arc-lamp, since they give off some smoke and therefore require daily renewal. In the magnetite arc-lamp, the use of carbon electrodes has been eliminated altogether. Positive terminal copper is used, which does not consume and so requires no renewal, while the negative electrode consists of the conducting oxids of iron, titanium, etc. These do not consume in the air and therefore have a life several times longer than even the inclosed carbon arc, together with a very much greater efficiency, due to the great brilliancy and whiteness of the iron-titanium spectrum. In the mercury arc-lamp, mercury is used as the negative terminal and carbon, iron, or mercury as the positive. The temperature of this arc is so low that it is inclosed in an exhausted glass tube. The mercury arc is very long, of low voltage, and brilliant, but of a greenish color. Such arcs as the *magnetite* and *mercury arc*, in which the light is given by the arc-flame, are called *luminous arcs*, since the light is due probably to electroluminescence, *i. e.*, to direct transformation of electric energy into light. They are the most efficient illuminants known.—



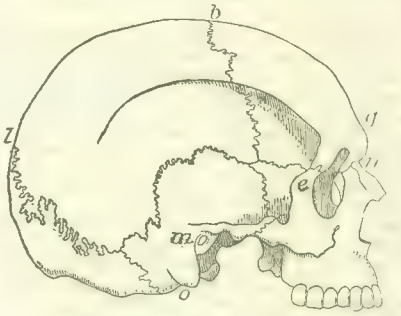
A. Magnetite Arc-lamp.

a, outer casing; *b*, globe-holder; *c*, reflector; *d*, globe; *e*, chimney; *f*, negative electrode; *g*, electrode-holder; *h*, ash-pan; *i*, ash-pan chain; *k*, ash-pan spring; *l*, body-casting; *m*, leads; *n*, name-plate; *o*, wind-shield.

B. Mercury Arc-lamp.

a, arc-tube; *b*, holophane globe; *c*, guard; *d*, solenoid cap; *e*, solenoid case; *f*, shade-support; *g*, negative lead; *h*, positive lead; *i*, positive lamp terminal; *k*, reflector; *l*, ventilator screen; *m*, *m*, hood terminals.

Flame-arc. See *electric* ★*arc*.—**Frontal arc,** in *anthrop.*, an arc extending from the nasion to the bregma over the surface of the frontal bone.—**Length of an arc.** Assume that with every arc is connected a sect such that if an arc be cut into 2 arcs, this sect is the sum of their sects; moreover, this sect is not less than the chord of the arc, nor, if the arc be minor, is it greater than the sum of the sects on the tangents from the extremities of the arc to their intersection; this sect itself, or its length, may be called *the length of the arc*.—**Luminous arc.** See *electric* ★*arc*.—**Magnetite arc-lamp.** See *electric* ★*arc*.—**Maximum transverse arc,** in *anthrop.*, an arc extending transversely over the skull between the external auditory meatus.—**Mercury arc.** See *electric* ★*arc*.—**Nasomalar arc,** in *anthrop.*, an arc between the outer margins of the orbits over the nasion.—**Occipital arc,** in *anthrop.*, an arc extending from the lambda to the opisthion.—**Parietal arc,** in *anthrop.*, an arc extending



m b m′, maximum transverse arc; *e n e′*, nasomalar arc; *l o*, occipital arc; *b l*, parietal arc; *m g m′*, pre-auricular arc; *n b*, frontal arc; *n b l o*, sagittal arc. (*e′* and *m′* are the points on the left side corresponding respectively to *e* and *m*.)

from the bregma to the lambda.—**Pre-auricular arc,** in *anthrop.*, an arc extending from the external auditory meatus over the glabella.—**Reflex arc,** in *physiol.*, the course of nervous action originating in the periphery, where the stimulus is applied, traversing the afferent nerve to the spinal-cord center, and then passing outward along the efferent nerve to the organ or muscle where the reflex act takes place.—**Sagittal arc,** in *anthrop.*, an arc extending from the nasion over the bregma and lambda to the opisthion.—**Supra-auricular arc,** in *anthrop.*, an arc extending transversely over the skull from the superior borders of the external auditory processes.—**Total horizontal arc,** in *anthrop.*, the horizontal circumference of the skull taken at the height of the glabella.

Arcacea (är-kā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arca* (a genus of mollusks) + *-acea*.] A group of asiphonate, bivalve mollusks of the order *Filibranchiata*. They have the mantle edge open; 2 well-developed adductors; heart with 2 aortæ; branchiæ free, without interlamellar junctions; and the renal and generative apertures distinct. The group includes the families *Arcadæ* and *Trigoniidæ*.

Arca clay. See ★*clay*.

arcade, *n.* 5. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, those portions of the cranium having an arch-like structure and running from the postero-external to the orbital region. The *inferior temporal arcade* corresponds to the zygoma of mammals and is largely or entirely formed by the squamosal and jugal. The *superior arcade*, lacking in most vertebrates, is formed by the postorbital. *A. S. Woodward*, Vertebrate Palæontol., p. 144. See cuts under ★*Diapsida* and ★*Synapsida*.

Arcadianly (är-kā'di-an-li), *adv.* In Arcadian fashion; to or toward Arcadianism.

If *Arcadianly* given, he might fancy the yellow buttercups were asphodel. *Froude*, Carlyle, II. 152.

arcading (är-kā'ding), *n.* Construction or decoration by means of arcades, as in Romanesque and Gothic architecture, where arcading is a common adornment and also increases the rigidity of the walls.

arcanite (är'ka-nīt), *n.* [*arcanum* (duplicatum: alchem. name) + *-ite*².] Native potassium sulphate crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

arcato (är-kä'tō), *a.* [It., 'bowed,' < *arco*, a bow: see *arch*¹.] Bowed: in music for bowed instruments, marking passages to be played with the bow: opposed to *pizzicato*.

Arcestes (är-ses'tēz), *n.* [NL.; origin not obvious.] The typical genus of the family *Arcestidæ*.

Arcestidæ (är-ses'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arcestes* + *-idæ*.] A family of ammonites having smooth and deeply involute shells with contracted outer whorl and phylliform septal sutures. The species are chiefly Triassic.

arch¹, *n.*—**Braced arch,** an arch of articulated members of timber, iron, or steel, kept in position by articulated bracing above the arch and usually extending up to the horizontal top-member on a level with or slightly above the crown of the arch.—**Carpal arches.** See ★*carpal*.—**Chord of an arch.** See ★*chord*.—**Compound arch,** an arch made up of several rings of voussoirs, each projecting beyond that next below, so that the section is in steps. Compare *compound* ★*pier*.—**Dry arch,** an arch built of voussoirs without mortar: peculiar care in fitting and setting the stones is required.—**Hyoid arch.** See ★*hyoid*.—**Imperfect arch,** an arch the first sign or altitude of which is less than half its span. Also called *diminished arch* and *skene arch*. [Not in use among builders or technical writers.]—**Maxillojugal arch,** in *ornith.*, the slender bar of bone running from the beak to the quadrate, composed of the maxillary, jugal, and quadratojugal bones. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, I. 265.—**Parahyal arch,** in some parrots (notably the lories), a slender loop of bone formed by the union of two processes (parahyal processes) directed forward, upward, and at their ends inward from the superior face of the posterior portion of the basihyal.—**Precoracoid arch,** a bony arch found in the salmon, carp, and most other soft-rayed fishes, on the inside of the shoulder-girdle, near the base of the clavicle. Also called *mesocoracoid arch*.—**Relieving arch.** Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*¹).—**Rising arch.** Same as *rampant arch* (which see, under *rampant*).—**Straight arch.** Same as *flat arch* (which see, under *arch*¹).—**Subocular arch,** the inverted arch of cartilage which extends downward and outward from the basal plate of the cranium of the lamprey, forming a support for the eye. *Parker and Haswell*, Textbook of Zool., II. 118.—**Twilight arch.** See *twilight bow*, under ★*bow*².

Archæan, *a.*—**Archæan protaxis,** that portion of North America, consisting of the most ancient rocks, about which as an axis the later sediments were deposited. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 231.

Archæic (är-kē'ik), *a.* Same as *archæan*.

Archæochelys (är″kē-ok'ē-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] A genus of chelonians or turtles, from the English Wealden formation, in which the paired shields of the plastron were separated by a median series of azygous shields extending backward from the intergular to the extremity of the xiphiplastral.

Archæocidaridæ (är″kē-ō-si-dar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Archæocidaris* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct sea-urchins, or *Palæoechinoidea*, with a spherical test in which the ambulacra are narrow, two rows of perforated ambulacral plates, and interambulacrals beveled and frequently with strong spines. They occur only in the Paleozoic formations.

Archæocyathidæ (är″kē-ō-sī-ath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *κύαθος*, a cup, + *-idæ*.] A family of fossils from the Cambrian rocks, originally regarded as sponges but now construed as a generalized type of perforate *Hexacoralla*, having a simple turbinate form, porous septa and outer wall, and a distinct inner wall which leaves an empty central tube or cone.

Archæocyathus (är'kē-ō-sī'a-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *κύαθος*, cup.] The typical genus of the family *Archæocyathidæ*.

archæocyte (är'kē-ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, primitive, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] In *embryol.*, one of the undifferentiated blastomeres of the sponge embryo which give rise to the wandering and reproductive cells of the adult organism.

The *archæocytes* may be considered from two points of view: first, as wandering cells, or amœbocytes; secondly, as reproductive cells, or tokocytes. These two categories are not, however, to be regarded as two distinct classes of cells, but simply as two different phases in the activity of one and the same kind of cell.

E. R. Lankester, Treatise on Zool., II. 58.

archæographic (är-kē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to archæography or the description of antiquities.

Archæohyracidæ (är″kē-ō-hī-ras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Archæohyrax*, the type genus (< Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *ὑραξ*, shrew), + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct ungulates of small size and supposedly related to the existing hyrax, *Procavia*, from the Miocene of Patagonia. *Ameghino*, 1897.

archæolithic (är″kē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *λίθος*, stone.] Of or pertaining to the earliest stone age.

archæomorphic (är″kē-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *μορφή*, form.] In *petrog.*, a term applied to rocks of which the component mineral particles have been formed in place and have retained their original form. Unaltered igneous rocks are *archæomorphic* as contrasted with *metamorphic* rocks.

archæontological (är-kē-on-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to archæontology.

archæontology (är″kē-on-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *ὄν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Archæology which deals with the remotest antiquity or with prehistoric man.

Archæopithecidæ (är″kē-ō-pi-thes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Archæopithecus*, the type genus (< Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, primitive, + *πίθηκος*, ape), + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct primitive primates, of moderate size, whose bones occur in the Miocene (?) of Patagonia. *Ameghino*, 1897.

Archæoplax (är'kē-ō-plaks), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *πλάξ*, something flat, a plank.] A genus of fossil crabs from the Miocene Tertiary formation at Gay Head, Massachusetts.

archæopsychism (är″kē-op-sī'kizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *ψυχή*, mind, + E. *-ism*.] A

vestigial mental function; a mental process which is atavistically conditioned. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 65.

Archæopteris (ärkē-op'tę-ris), *n.* [NL. (Dawson, 1871), < Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *πτερίς*, fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, found chiefly in the Devonian, characterized by bi- to tripinnate fronds with oval pinnules narrowed toward the base. The fertile pinnules, which are borne above the sterile ones on the same pinnæ, consist of a naked axis bearing on the upper side two rows of stalked sporangia. The genus is regarded by some authors as probably belonging to the *Marattiaceæ*. See *Palæopteris*.

archæopterygoid (ärˊkē-op-ter'i-goid), *a.* Related or pertaining to the genus *Archæopteryx*.

Archæornithes (är-kē-ôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *ὄρνις*, pl. *ὄρνιθες*, a bird.] An ordinal name introduced to include fossil birds of the genus *Archæopteryx* which have a bird-like skull, conical socketed teeth, amphicœlous vertebræ, and a long, lizard-like tail.

Archæotherium (ärˊkē-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *θηρίον*, wild beast.] One of several names which have been given to a genus of extinct swine, of the family *Chæropotamidæ*, in which the last lower true molar has no third lobe, the premolars are large, the canines are strong, and the functional digits are reduced to two. Other names are *Elotherium*, *Entelodon*, *Oltinotherium*, and *Petonax*, the first of these being preferred. Its remains have been found in the Tertiary of Quercy and Ronzon, France, in the Isle of Wight, and in North America.

Archæozoic (arˊkē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *ζωή*, life.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, having reference to the earliest life-forms found in the rocks: a term introduced by Le Conte and employed by Dana to designate a hypothetical division or eon of Archæan time contradistinguished from the Azoic eon. This division is founded on the assumption of the existence of life on the earth during the later stages of Archæan time, although the rocks of this age are chiefly crystalline or altered by metamorphism and vulcanism. On presumptive physical conditions Dana divided the Archæozoic into two eras: (1) that of the first plants, such as algæ and bacteria, which might exist in an ocean having a temperature of 150° F., and of the deposition of limestone, silica, carbon, iron oxids and carbonates, in the accumulation of which plant life may have played an intermediary part; (2) that of the first animal life, involving a reduction of mean oceanic temperature from about 115° F. at the beginning to 90° F. or less at the end, the deposits being such lime, silica, and iron compounds as might result from animal secretions or decomposition. Actual evidences of organic remains in the rocks (Huronian or Algonkian) of this eon are still of the most dubious character, although a considerable number of objects have been described as such. The *Eozoön*, found in Archæan rocks in various parts of the world and described as a gigantic foraminifer; the *Archæophyton*, a supposed plant; and alleged sponge and radiolarian spicules from Brittany and New Brunswick, are no longer regarded as of organic origin. Other remains more palpably organic, and described as from Archæan rocks, are not yet generally admitted to be of Archæozoic age, as their geologic position is not fully determined. Also *Archizoic*, *Archiozoic*.

II. *n.* The Archæozoic eon.

Archæozonites (ärˊkē-ō-zō-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, + *ζώνη*, a girdle, + *-ites*.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods of the family *Zonitidæ*, from the Oligocene and Miocene Tertiary, having helix-shaped shells.

archaicism, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, abnormal or exceptional resemblance to ancestors; atavism; reversion. [Rare.] *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. B, 1903, p. 185.

archangelical (ärk-an-jel'i-kal), *a.* Archangelic: as, "*Archangelical* Orders," *Cudworth*, Intell. Syst., p. 565.

Archanodon (är-kan'ō-don), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχή*, beginning, + NL. *Anodon*, a genus of mollusks.] A genus of extinct fresh- or brackish-water pelecypods. Same as ★*Amnigenia*. Also *Archanodonta*.

Archasterinæ (ärˊkas-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Archaster* (a genus) + *-inæ*.] A group of asteroid *Stellaroidea* of the order *Phanerozonia*, family *Archasteridæ*. It includes the forms with a definite median line of abactinal plates, the remainder being arranged in oblique rows and with pedicellariæ present.

archdeaconess (ärch-dē'kn-es), *n.* The wife of an archdeacon.

arche[3] (är'kē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχή*, beginning, origin.] Something, having some mode of real being, from the understanding of which facts of experience can be deduced. The word is Greek, and was used in all periods of Greek philosophy, even by the Ionic philosophers. Plato in the Phædrus (245 D) calls the soul an arche of motion, and declares that an arche is ingenerate; and in the Timæus (42 E) "the immortal *arche* of a mortal being" is said to be received from the Creator. Aristotle uses the word frequently and loosely, sometimes as a cognitive principle; at other times as a cause of any kind, an element, etc.

archecentric (är-kē-sen'trik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀρχή*, beginning, + *κέντρον*, center.] In *ornith.*, relating to or having the characters of the primitive type of intestine. *P. Chalmers Mitchell*, 1901.

archecentricity (ärˊkē-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* [*archecentric* + *-ity*.] In *ornith.*, the state or condition of having the intestine of a primitive type.

Archegoniatæ (ärˊkē-gō-ni-ā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1887), < *archegonium* + *-atæ*.] A great group or subkingdom of cryptogamic plants (also called by Engler the *Embryophyta asiphonogama*), embracing the *Bryophyta* (mosses and liverworts) and *Pteridophyta* (ferns and fern allies), and made coördinate with the *Embryophyta siphonogama* (phanerogams, spermatophytes). Generation is by means of antheridia and archegonia. Called *Archegoniata* by Sachs.

archegosaurian (ärˊkē-gō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of *Archegosaurus*.

II. *n.* An amphibian of the genus *Archegosaurus*.

archegosauroid (ärˊkē-gō-sâ'roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having characters similar to those of *Archegosaurus*.

II. *n.* An amphibian related to *Archegosaurus*.

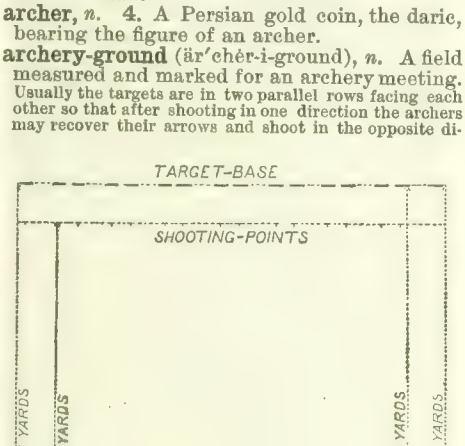
archeion (är-kī'on), *n.*; pl. *archeia* (-ą). [Gr. *ἀρχεῖον*: see *archive*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, originally the name of the office or official residence of a magistracy; later, the body of magistrates itself, and, afterward, the depot in which public archives were preserved. Ruins of the archeia of Megalopolis have been recovered by excavation.

archencephalic, *a.* 2. In *craniom.*, having a hypsicephalic skull curving from the glabella to the occipital protuberance so as to form a more or less regular arch. *A. Meigs*.

archenema (är-kē-nē'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχε-*, primitive, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A gametophytic structure in the lower cryptogams. *C. Macmillan*.

archer, *n.* 4. A Persian gold coin, the daric, bearing the figure of an archer.

archery-ground (är'chėr-i-ground), *n.* A field measured and marked for an archery meeting. Usually the targets are in two parallel rows facing each other so that after shooting in one direction the archers may recover their arrows and shoot in the opposite direction instead of returning to their original standing-points. The ground is a rectangle having the target-bases on opposite sides at the greatest distance to be shot (in the York Round 100 yards) plus 5 yards. Targets are placed at intervals on each target-base. On interior lines parallel therewith and at the proper distances for the several ranges, shooting-points are marked opposite each target.



Archery-ground.

archesporial (är-kē-spō'ri-al), *a.* Of or relating to archespores.—**Archesporial cells**, the first eight cells in a spore-formation.—**Archesporial pad**, a mass of cells developing beneath the sporogenous tissue in certain pteridophytes. *Bower*.

archestome (är'kē-stōm), *n.* See *archæostoma*.

archetypally (ärˊkē-tī-pal-i), *adv.* Same as *archetypically*.

arch-genethliac (ärchˊjē-neth'li-ak), *n.* In *astrol.*, the chief calculator of nativities.

Here amid the scrawled
Uncouth recordings of the dupes of this
Old *arch-genethliac*, lie my life's results!
Browning, Paracelsus, ii. 25.

archibenthal (är-ki-ben'thal), *a.* [*archibenthos* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the depths of the primitive ocean or archibenthos.

The *archibenthal* species, as was to be expected, have a greater range than those restricted to the more variable environment of the shallow waters of the coast.
Science, Oct. 7, 1904, p. 463.

archibenthos (är-ki-ben'thos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, primitive, + *βένθος*, depth.] The depths of the primitive or Paleozoic ocean.

archicarp, *n.* 2. In ascomycetous fungi, the cell or group of cells fertilized by a sexual act.

archicembalo (är-ki-chem'ba-lō), *n.* [It.] A form of cembalo, said to have been made in Italy about 1537, provided with an enharmonic scale, 31 tones to the octave. See *cembalo*, 2.

archicenter (är-ki-sen'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *κέντρον*, center.] An archetype; an organism or an organ which may be regarded as the primitive or ancestral or central or unspecialized type from which allied organisms or homologous organs are descended. Also *archecenter*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 343.

archicentric (är-ki-sen'trik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archicenter; archetypal. An archicentric organism or organ is one which may be regarded as the common ancestor of allied organisms or homologous organs. Also *archecentric*.

When a series of the modifications of an anatomical structure has been sufficiently examined, it is frequently possible to decide that one particular condition is primitive, ancestral, or central, and that the other conditions have been derived from it. Such a condition has been termed . . . *archecentric*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 343.

archicentricity (ärˊki-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* [*archicentric* + *-ity*.] The property of being or of pertaining to an archetype or archicenter.

archicerebrum (är-ki-ser'ē-brum), *n.*; pl. *archicerebra* (-brą). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + L. *cerebrum*, brain.] The primary brain of arthropods. The brain of an arthropod is to be regarded as a compound structure or syncerebrum consisting of the archicerebrum fused with the morphological equivalents of two or more ganglionic portions of the ventral nervous system.

Archichætopoda (ärˊki-kē-top'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + NL. *Chætopoda*.] An order of *Polychæta* consisting of aberrant or primitive forms in which the nervous system is not separated from the epidermis and the ventral nerve-cord is not segmented into ganglia. *Saccocirrus* is the only genus.

Archichlamydeæ (ärˊki-kla-mid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1887), < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), mantle, + *-eæ*.] A series of dicotyledonous plants embracing the *Apetalæ* (*Achlamydeæ* and *Monochlamydeæ*) and the *Choripetalæ* (*Polypetalæ*), and coördinate with the *Metachlamydeæ*. The plants of this series appeared earlier in the geologic history of plants, and possess a lower organization than those of the *Metachlamydeæ*.

archichlamydeous (ärˊki-kla-mid'ē-us), *a.* [*Archichlamydeæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the plant series *Archichlamydeæ*.

archiclistogamous (ärˊki-klīs-tog'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *clistogamous*.] In *bot.*, having none of the flowers opening at any time; unqualifiedly clistogamous.

archicœle (ärˊki-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A cœloma, or body-cavity, which is a persistent remnant of the segmentation-cavity.

archicyte (ärˊki-sītˊ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] In *embryol.*, the fertilized egg before it undergoes segmentation.

archidepula (ärˊki-dep'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *archidepulæ* (-lē). [NL. (Haeckel), < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + NL. *depula*, depula.] In *embryol.*, the depula arising by cell-division from the archicytula.

Archidesmus (ärˊki-des'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *δεσμός*, band.] A genus of extinct centipeds from the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland.

archigenesis (ärˊki-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *γένεσις*, genesis.] The genesis of the first living beings in the history of the earth. While there is no reason to believe that the first appearance of life on earth was abrupt, or that, if one had witnessed it, he could have recognized the exact point when the boundary between lifeless matter and the first living things was passed, belief in the fact of a first origin of life (archigenesis) seems to be logical and necessary.

archigonocyte (ärˊki-gon'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *gonocyte*.] The primary germ-cell which results from segmentation of the impregnated ovum. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 864.

archigonous (är-kig′ō-nus), *a.* [NL. **archigonus, *archegonus,* < Gr. *ἀρχέγονος,* first-born, < *ἀρχε-, ἀρχι-,* first, + *-γονος,* -born, -produced.] Produced at the beginning; originating as first of living beings. *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 157.

archigony (är-kig′ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. **ἀρχιγονία* for **ἀρχεγονία,* < *ἀρχέγονος,* first-born, of the primeval race: see ★*archigonous.*] Archigenesis.

archikaryon (är-ki-kar′i-on), *n.*; pl. *archikarya* (-ä). [Gr. *ἀρχι-,* first, + *κάρυον,* nut (nucleus).] In *embryol.*, the nucleus of the fertilized egg; the cleavage-nucleus. Also *archicaryon.*

Archil extract. Same as ★*archil substitute.*—**Archil substitute.** There are three so-called archil substitutes, all artificial dyestuffs of the monoazo-sulphonic-acid type. See *Apollo* ★*red.*—**Brilliant archil C,** an acid coal-tar color of unpublished composition, which dyes wool and silk red in an acid bath.—**Canary archil,** a lichen, *Roccella tinctoria.* See *archil.*—**Flat archil,** a name sometimes applied to the lichen *Roccella fuciformis.*

archilithic (är-ki-lith′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-,* first, + *λίθος,* rock.] In *geol.*, noting the period of primitive rocks. [Rare.]

archimartyr (är-ki-mär′tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-,* first, + *μάρτυρ,* martyr.] The most eminent or chief among a group of martyrs in a given period or country.

A group of sufferers called the Madaurian martyrs seems to belong to the same period: for in the correspondence of St. Augustine, Namphamo, one of their number, is spoken of as "*archimartyr,*" which appears to mean protomartyr of Africa. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 462.

Archimedes (är″ki-mē′dēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *Archimedes,* < Gr. *Ἀρχιμήδης,* a Greek philosopher. The allusion is to *Archimedes's screw.*] A genus of extinct cryptostomatous bryozoans having a broadly spiral zoarium coiled about a solid vertical axis. It is very abundant in the Lower Carboniferous limestones.—**Archimedes limestone,** a formation of Lower Carboniferous age, well developed in the Mississippi valley, especially in Missouri and Iowa. It was defined by Swallow as lying below the St. Louis limestone and as characterized by the screw-shaped bryozoan *Archimedes.*

archimime (är′ki-mīm), *n.* [L. *archimimus,* < Gr. *ἀρχίμιμος,* < *ἀρχι-,* chief, + *μῖμος,* mime.] The chief mime; the hero of the Roman low comedy; also, the chief buffoon at a Roman funeral. See *mime.*

archimorphic (är-ki-môr′fik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-,* first, + *μορφή,* form.] Of the first form, or of the form shown in the earlier ages: as applied in *anthrop.*, characteristic of races which for very long periods have had a fixed habitat, as the Mediterranean, Mongolian, and negro races: distinguished from *protomorphic* and *metamorphic. Amer. Anthropol.*, July–Sept., 1902, p. 539.

Archimycetes (är″ki-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-,* first, + *μύκητες,* pl. of *μύκης,* fungus.] A subclass of the *Phycomycetes,* including the single order *Chytridiales.*

Archimylacris (är″ki-mi-lak′ris), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-,* first, + *μυλακρίς,* a cockroach.] A genus of extinct cockroaches from the Carboniferous rocks.

Archipithecus (är″ki-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-,* first, + *πίθηκος,* ape.] A supposed ape-form, assumed as the ancestor of the *Pithecanthropus.*

archiplasm (är′ki-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-,* first, + *πλάσμα,* anything formed.] 1. The simplest and most primitive living matter, homogeneous, undifferentiated into nucleus and cell-body. *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 158.—2. In *embryol.*, the substance of which the fertilized ovum consists: not to be confounded with ★*archoplasm* (which see).

archipresbyteral (är″ki-pres′bit-e-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the office of archipresbyter, which arose in the church in the fourth century. His duty was to preside over worship and to take the place of the bishop in his absence.

archipterygial (är″kip-te-rig′i-al), *a.* Pertaining to or like an archipterygium, the theoretical primitive fin from which the limbs of vertebrates have been developed.

As regards the Dipneusti, in the course of some interesting remarks on vertebrate limb theories, the author adopts Dollo's view as to their probable derivation from the Crossopterygii, the corollary to which, as the present writer has also pointed out, is that the "*archipterygial*" form of limb must have been diphyletically realised, on the one hand, by the Pleuracanthid Selachii, and on the other by the Holoptychii and the lung-fishes.
Nature, Aug. 7, 1902, p. 340.

archisperm (är′ki-spėrm), *n.* [See *Archispermæ.*] 1. A member of the ★*Archispermæ* (which see).—2. A structure formed before fertilization, or at an early stage in the macrospore. *Boulger.*

Archispermæ (är-ki-spér′mē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Strasburger, 1872), fem. of L. *archispermus,* adj., < Gr. *ἀρχι-,* first, + *σπέρμα,* seed.] Same as *Gymnospermæ* (which see) and ★*Metaspermæ.* The term is designed to emphasize the fact that these plants appeared early in the geologic series, occurring as they do in the Paleozoic. See ★*Archichlamydeæ.*

archispore (är′ki-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-,* first, + *σπόρος,* seed (see *spore*).] In certain *Coccidiidea,* one of the uninucleate masses of protoplasm into which the sporont divides and from which later spores arise. *Labbé,* 1899. Same as *sporoblast.* Also *archespore.*

In general, it may be stated that the entire organism takes part in the formation of *archispores* (or sporoblasts), each *archispore* giving rise to spores, and each spore to sporozoites, either directly or indirectly.
Calkins, Infusoria, p. 151.

Archistes (är-kis′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχός,* rectum, + *-istes* (?).] A genus of small sculpins of the family *Cottidæ,* found in the Kurile islands.

architecturalization (är-ki-tek″tū-ral-i-zā′shon), *n.* Adaptation to architectural purposes: as, "the *architecturalization* of foliage," *G. G. Scott,* Lectures on Med. Arch., I. 103.

architecturalize (är-ki-tek′tū-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *architecturalized,* ppr. *architecturalizing.* To adapt to architectural purposes. *G. G. Scott,* Lectures on Med. Arch., II. 139.

architecture, *n.*—**Celtic architecture,** the megalithic monuments of western Europe.—**Chalukyan architecture,** architecture as developed under the influence of the family of Chalukya, or the Chalukyas, who ruled in the Deccan, in the southern part of the Indian peninsula, from the sixth to the thirteenth century A. D.—**Columnar architecture,** architecture characterized by a free use of columns, especially in classic and neoclassic styles. The style of the Grecian temples, the Roman porticos, and all buildings not vaulted was columnar.—**Cottage architecture,** architecture displayed in the careful planning and designing of modern cottages, from either an artistic or a sanitary point of view.—**Dravidian architecture.** See *Indian architecture,* under *Indian.*—**Federal architecture.** See ★*federal.*—**Flemish architecture,** the architecture of ancient Flanders, including the important cities of Tournai, Bruges, Ypres, Douai, and Oudenarde.—**Garden architecture.** (*a*) The design and regulation of pleasure-grounds, especially formal gardens. (*b*) The design of the strictly architectural buildings in such pleasure-grounds (pavilions, casinos, terrace walls, parapets, perrons, and pedestals for statues).—**Georgian architecture,** architecture as developed in England under the four Georges, especially the earlier sovereigns of that name. Its reproduction in the American colonies produced what has been called in the United States *colonial architecture* (which see, under *colonial*).—**Greco-Roman architecture,** architecture as developed at Rome or under the influence of the Roman dominion, but founded on Greek models. Throughout the empire the tendency was steadily away from the purely Greek type, and the buildings of the fourth century can hardly be classed as Greco-Roman except that porticos of purely columnar architecture were still in favor. See cut under *hexastyle.*—**Indo-Aryan architecture.** See *Sanskrit architecture,* under *Sanskrit.*—**Indo-Saracenic architecture,** the architecture of the Moslem dominion in northern India, beginning with the Moslem conquest in the twelfth century A. D. See *Saracenic architecture,* under *Saracenic,* and *Indian-Saracenic.*—**Jewish architecture,** the architecture of the Jews, especially at two important periods of their history: (*a*) that of the kingdom of David and Solomon (about 1033–953 B. C.), of which very little is known and which is supposed to have been a mere variant of Phenician art; (*b*) that of the time of Herod Agrippa (37–44 A. D.), under whom the system of design was Roman, with only such modification as was common in the cities of Syria.—**Kmer or Khmer architecture,** the ancient architecture of Cambodia and of some neighboring districts in farther India. It is known chiefly by important sculptures which have been brought to France and are stored in the Louvre museum.—**Landscape architecture.** See ★*landscape-architecture.*—**Mesopotamian architecture,** the architecture of the great plains between the Tigris and the Euphrates and near those rivers on the east and the west. It includes the well-known styles called *Assyrian* and *Babylonian,* and also the as yet little-known styles of primitive times, such as the Accadian and the Chaldean, the last including the Babylonian style.—**Mohammedan architecture.** Same as *Moslem* ★*architecture.*—**Monastic architecture.** See ★*monastic.*—**Monolithic architecture.** (*a*) Rock-cut work, as in the case of the Buddhist caves. See *chaitya* and *Buddhist architecture.* (*b*) Architecture in which the work is cast in a solid mass (as in *pisé,* or rammed clay), in recent times by means of artificial stone.—**Moorish architecture,** the architecture of the Moslems in North Africa and in Spain. The most important building which has been studied is the mosque of Cordova, now the cathedral. The best-known is the palace of the Alhambra, on a hill above Granada. See *Saracenic architecture,* under *Saracenic,* and cuts under *Alhambraic, arcade, court, Moorish art.*—**Moslem architecture,** the architecture of the peoples conquered by the Arabs. It has existed in Egypt, Syria, and Persia since the seventh century A. D.; in North Africa and Spain since the eighth century; and in India since about 1250. The style may be divided into several substyles, with marked variations. See cuts under *Arabic architecture, Mogul architecture, mosque, stilted arch.*—**Mudejar architecture,** Spanish architecture from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, exhibiting Moorish influence: often covered with ornament and showing a mixture of Oriental and Gothic detail.—**Neo-classic architecture,** the architecture which has been used in modern Europe since the Italian *risorgimento* at the beginning of the fifteenth century. It includes the Renaissance proper; the Italian *classicismo* and *decadenza* of the sixteenth century; the French and German styles as they grew to a close following of classic types about 1550; and the Jacobean of England, at least from the time of Inigo Jones. The succeeding styles (called *baroque, rocaille,* or *rococo*), the revived classic of the eighteenth century, and the buildings of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries founded on the above-named styles, are all included under this term. In careful writing it may be used to distinguish that which is closely Greco-Roman in style from that which shows much modern influence.—**Persepolitan architecture,** the architecture of Persia during the sixth and fifth centuries B. C., or from about the conquests of Cyrus (549 B. C.) to the conquests of Alexander (334 B. C.): named from the ruins at Persepolis near Shiraz.—**Persian architecture,** the architecture of the country now known as the kingdom of Persia. It is generally divided into three great schools, or epochs, the *Persepolitan,* the *Parthian,* and the *Mohammedan,* beginning with the Moslem conquest in the ninth century and existing to the present day.—**Peruvian architecture,** the architecture of western South America before the invasion of the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. The epoch of the most important buildings cannot be fixed with precision. They consist largely of tombs, in the form both of mounds and of masonry towers. The ancient city of Cuzco near Lake Titicaca contains the most important residential architecture and the most elaborate sculptured decorations.—**Phenician architecture,** the architecture of the people of Syria before the strong Greco-Roman influence was felt. The Phenicians were hardly a building race, but used largely a monolithic architecture, mainly in the form of rock-cut caves. Their colonies on the shores of the Mediterranean developed styles of their own, as at Carthage, though these have been little studied. The buildings of the Roman empire superseded and often replaced those of the Phenicians.

architrave, *n.*—**Banded architrave,** an architrave, as in the case of a window opening, of which the molded parts forming the usual architrave of the order employed are cut across, or interrupted by plain projecting blocks: a device of the latest neo-classic ★architecture (which see).

archive, *n.*—**Bureau of Indexes and Archives.** See ★*bureau.*

archivolt, *n.*—**Interlacing archivolts,** an arcade apparently formed by a series of arches, generally semicircular, crossing one another so that the actual openings are pointed arches below and triangular spandrels above: a feature peculiar to Romanesque architecture. The construction may be strictly arcuate, but is oftener a fitting together of stones cut to produce the decorative effect required. The arcades so produced were a common English wall decoration in the twelfth century. See cut at *interlacing arches,* under *interlace.*—**Returned archivolt,** an archivolt in which the band forming it is carried off horizontally, making a sharp angle with the curve-part, or, more rarely, is curved up again to meet another archivolt, as was often done in Syrian churches of the sixth and seventh centuries. See cut under *return.*

Archizoic (är-ki-zō′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-,* first, + *ζωή,* life.] In *geol.*, noting the period of earliest life. Same as ★*Archæozoic.*

archontal (är′kon-tal), *a.* [*archon*(*t*-) + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the office of archon. *Athenæum,* Aug. 22, 1891, p. 257.

archoplasm (är′kō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχός,* ruler, + *πλάσμα,* anything formed.] In *cytol.*, the substance which forms the attraction-spheres, astral rays, and spindle-fibers in the karyokinetic figure of dividing animal and plant cells. *Boveri,* 1888.

archoplasma (är′kō-plaz″mą), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*archoplasm.*

archoplasmic (är-kō-plaz′mik), *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to archoplasm.

Archosargus (är-kō-sär′gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχός,* chief (?), + *σαργός,* a fish: see *Sargus.*] A genus of sparoid fishes, containing the well-known sheepshead, *A. probatocephalus,* of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Archosauria (är-kō-sâ′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχός,* chief (?), + *σαῦρος,* a lizard.] A name introduced by Cope to distinguish those orders of reptiles which have two temporal arches, the *Rhynchocephalia, Crocodilia, Dinosauria,* and *Pterosauria.* According to Zittel, the group properly includes the *Squamata* in which one or both arches have become obsolete.

archosaurian (är-kō-sâ′ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Archosauria.*

II. *n.* A member of that group.

Archozoic (är-kō-zō′ik), *a.* Same as ★*Archæozoic.*

arch-solid (ärch′sol″id), *n.* Same as *arch-stone.*

archt.[1] An abbreviation of *architect.*

archt[2], *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *arched.*

arciform, *a.* 2. Having the form or structure of the shell of the molluscan genus *Arca.*

arc-lamp (ärk′lamp), *n.* See *electric lamp,* under *electric,* and *electric* ★*arc.*—**Differential arc-lamp,** an arc-lamp the operation of which is controlled by the opposing magnetic forces of a shunt coil and a series coil. This is the most common type of lamp.

A. R. C. O. An abbreviation of *Associate of the Royal College of Organists.*

arcocentrous (är-kō-sen′trus), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *arcus,* arch, + Gr. *κέντρον,* center.] Having the

vertebral centra formed by the development of the arches about the sheath of the notochord; arcogenous.

The vertebræ do not possess, and cannot form, neurocentral sutures, because their bodies are exquisitely *arcocentrous*, formed, in fact, by the arches proper, namely, by the basidorsalia and basiventralia, while the interbasalia produce the ventral, intervertebral mass.
H. Gadow, in Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1896, [ser. B, 187. 14.

arcogenous (ärˈkoj'e-nus), *a.* [L. *arcus*, arch, + *-genus*, -producing.] Having the centra of the vertebræ developed from arcualia, or arches formed about the sheath of the notochord, and not from ossifications arising in the chordal sheath. Such vertebræ are found in *Amphibia* and their centra are called *arch-centra*. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1896, ser. B, 187. 51.

arcose, *n.* See *arkose*.

Arcot rupee. See ★*rupee*.

Arctatlantis (ärkt-at-lanˈtis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρκτος*, the north, + *Ἀτλαντίς*, the Atlantic (ocean).] In *zoögeog.*, a sea-region proposed by Sclater, consisting of the northern portion of the Atlantic down to about 40° north latitude.

The North Atlantic Sea-region, or *Arctatlantis*, consisting of the northern portion of the Atlantic down to about 40° N. lat. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 219.

arctian, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or belonging to the lepidopterous genus *Arctia* or to the family *Arctiidæ*.

Arctic ★flounder, ★grayling, ★highlander, ★migration, ★skipper, ★sperm-oil. See the nouns.

Arctica (ärkˈti-kä), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. *ἀρκτικός*, of the beginning, < *ἄρχεσθαι*, begin.] A genus of teleodesmaceous pelecypods belonging to the family *Pleurophoridæ*. They have oval or rounded valves, prominent curved beaks, and three cardinals in each valve. The genus abounds in the Jurassic and Cretaceous formations, and also exists in present seas.

arcticize (ärkˈti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arcticized*, ppr. *arcticizing*. [*arctic* + *-ize*.] To accustom or inure to arctic conditions. *Kane*, Grinnell Exped., p. 261.

Arctirenia (ärk-ti-rēˈni-ä), *n.* [Gr. *ἄρκτος*, the north, + *εἰρήνη*, peace.] In *zoögeog.*, a sea-region proposed by Sclater, comprising the northern portion of the Pacific Ocean down to about the tropic of Cancer.

The North Pacific Sea-region, or *Arctirenia*, containing the northern portion of the Pacific Ocean to about the tropic of Cancer. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 220.

Arctium (ärkˈti-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *ἄρκτιον*, a plant mentioned by Dioscorides, supposed by some of the early German botanists to be the burdock.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. They are coarse, branching herbs with broad alternate leaves and heads of purple or white flowers: distinguished from *Carduus*, a related genus, by the bracts of the involucre ending in a long stiff point hooked at the extremity. There are about six species, natives of Europe and Asia. Three have been introduced into the United States. For *A. Lappa* see *burweed, burdock, hardock*, and *harebur*.

Arctogæic (ärk-tō-jēˈik), *a.* Same as *Arctogæal* and *Arctogæan*.

arctoidean (ärk-toiˈdē-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling the *Arctoidea*.—2. Loosely, same as *arctoid*.

Arctopithecus, *n.* 2. A genus of three-toed sloths comprising those species in which the pterygoids are not inflated. *Gray*, 1850. Considered by some as synonymous with *Bradypus*.

Arctos (ärkˈtos), *n.* [Gr. *ἄρκτος*, bear.] The constellation of the Great Bear, Ursa Major.

Arcturian (ärk-tūˈri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the star Arcturus. —**Arcturian stars,** those of Secchi's second type, which have a spectrum resembling that of Arcturus (α Boötæ). In the main it is like the solar spectrum, with extremely numerous metallic lines. Next to the Sirian stars these are the most abundant.

II. *n.* A star of the type of Arcturus.

arcuale (ärˈkū-āˈlē), *n.*; pl. *arcualia*-(li-ä). [NL., neut. of **arcualis*, adj., < L. *arcus*, a bow, an arch: see *arc*[1], *arch*[1].] The name given by Gadow to one of the paired cartilages which form on the superior and inferior faces of the notochord in amphibians and by their extension and ossification form the centra, spinous processes, and hemapophyses of the vertebræ. There are typically four pairs of arcualia, the two above being the *basidorsalia* and *interdorsalia*, and the two inferior pairs the *basiventralia* and *interventralia*. See ★*arcocentrous*, ★*gastrocentrous*, and ★*notocentrous*.

arculite (ärˈkū-līt), *n.* [L. *arculum*, a hoop, dim. of *arcus*, a bow, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by Rutley, 1891, to denote minute bow-shaped aggregates of crystallites, such as are commonly found on the microscopical study of semi-vitreous volcanic rocks, especially rhyolites and pitchstones.

Arcus juvenalis [L., 'bow of youth'], an opacity encircling the cornea, sometimes seen in the young, which greatly resembles the arcus senilis.

arcyid (ärˈsi-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characteristics of or pertaining to the spider family *Arcyidæ*.

II. *n.* A spider of the family *Arcyidæ*.

Ardisia (ärˈdis'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788) < Gr. *ἀρδίς*, a point.] A very large genus of tropical trees and shrubs of the family *Myrsinaceæ*, a very few of which are grown in hothouses and conservatories. About a dozen species are in cultivation, but only two are generally known, and these are grown as pot-plants for their berries. They are *A. crenulata*, red-berried, and *A. Japonica*, white-berried. The former, from eastern Asia, is one of the popular pot-plants, with persistent foliage and berries that remain for months or even for a year or more. It is a synonym of *Icacorea*.

ardite (ärˈdē'te), *n.* [Sp.; referred by some to Basque *ardia*, sheep.] An ancient copper coin of Catalonia.

Ardois lantern, signal system. See ★*lantern*, ★*signal*.

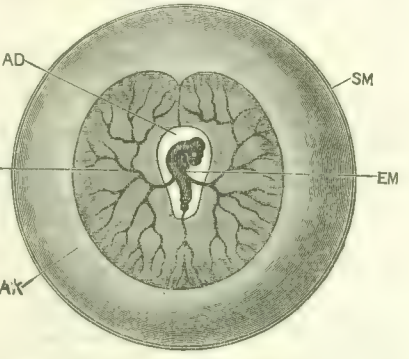
Ardor urinæ, a scalding sensation on urination, in cases of urethritis.—**Ardor ventriculi,** pyrosis; heartburn.

-are. A suffix applied to the names of orders in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks proposed by Cross, Iddings, Pirsson, and Washington: as, *canadare, columbare*. See *classification of igneous rocks*, under ★*rock*.

area, *n.* 5. In *conch.*, a space behind the apex of the shell, in certain bivalves, including the dorsal posterior side.—6. In *Polyzoa*, the calcareous surface outlined on the zoœcium by a raised ridge.—**Abysmal area,** that part of the lithosphere which is more than 10,000 feet below sea-level.—**Alleghanian (faunal** or **floral) area,** the eastern humid division of Merriam's transition life zone. (See ★*zone*.) It covers part of Nova Scotia, a large part of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, middle Ontario and Michigan, most of Wisconsin, a large part of Minnesota, and parts of the Dakotas.—**Area amniotica,** the transparent portion in the human embryo corresponding in general to the area pellucida in the chick.—**Area cribrosa** ['sieve-like tract'] or **cribriform area.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The anterior surface of the nipple, marked by the orifices of the milk-pores. (*b*) The area at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus giving passage to branches of the auditory nerve.—**Area of characterization,** a region in which the several varieties of plants and animals inhabiting it have been able to preserve their individuality through geographical isolation. *W. Z. Ripley*, Races of Europe, p. 48.—**Area of high pressure,** any region on the earth over which barometric pressure is higher than in the neighboring region. There are permanent tropical areas of high pressure, the pressure being slightly higher under the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn than to the north or south. This increase is specially marked over the continents in the winter and over the oceans in the summer season. Small areas of high pressure move from the poles toward the equator at irregular intervals, especially in the respective winter seasons, and are usually designated on the daily weather-maps as "highs."—**Areas of Langerhans,** minute collections of cells in the interstitial connective tissue of the pancreas: more commonly called *islands of Langerhans*.—**Area of low pressure,** any region on the earth over which atmospheric or barometric pressure is lower than in the neighboring regions. A large region of this kind occupies the antarctic circle and there is a less marked region in the arctic circle: these are called *polar areas*. Continental areas of low pressure develop over the continents in their summer seasons and oceanic areas over the extreme North Atlantic and North Pacific oceans in the summer season. There is a belt of areas of low pressure (*equatorial areas*) lying within the torrid zone near the equator. The smaller areas of low pressure which occupy the central portions of all cyclonic storms, and are usually designated on the weather-maps as "lows," are called *storm-areas*.—**Area opaca,** in *embryol.*, that portion of the blastodisc known as the *opaque* as distinguished from the *pellucid* area (*area pellucida*), especially in the embryonic bird.—**Area placentalis,** that portion of the ectoderm, in the human ovum, which is in intimate contact with the wall of the uterus.—**Area system,** in *photog.*, a system of calculating relative exposures with various stops and lenses, based on the law of squares.—**Arid transition (faunal** or **floral) area,** that part of Merriam's transition zone, (see ★*zone*) lying west of the hundredth meridian and merging at length into the Pacific coast humid area. Its outlines are very irregular, being much affected by altitude. It extends interruptedly from British America far into the mountains of Mexico.—**Association areas,** portions of the cerebral cortex in which there are apparently no motor nor sensory centers, their function seeming to be to correlate the various impressions received and excite motor impulses consistent with them; in other words, to exercise the functions of the mind.—**Austroriparian (faunal** or **floral) area,** the eastern humid division of Merriam's lower austral life zone (see ★*zone*), alternatively called *Louisianian area*. Beginning in southern Virginia, it extends along the coast-plain to Florida, thence west over a large portion of the Gulf States to middle Texas. In the Mississippi valley it reaches north to the boundaries of Illinois and Indiana. The semitropical or gulf strip is a subdivision of this. The southern extremities of Florida and Texas belong to the tropical region.—**Broca's area,** the portion of gray matter in the brain between the peduncle of the corpus callosum and the middle olfactory lobe where are stored the memories of the movements necessary to articulate speech.—**Carolinian (faunal** or **floral) area,** the eastern moist division of Merriam's upper austral life zone (see ★*zone*). It extends along the coast from Connecticut to Virginia, thence along the base of the mountains to Alabama, north through Tennessee, to Ontario, and from there west over Indiana and succeeding States to the hundredth meridian.—**Conservation of areas,** the description of equal areas in equal times by the radius vector in all orbits described under the action of a central force.—**Cord area,** the portion of the brain injury to which is often followed by degenerative processes in the spinal cord.—**Culture area,** an area in which the forms of human culture have assumed a definite shape, owing to the influence of geographical environment.—**Distributional area, germinal area, hyperbolic area.** See ★*distributional*, ★*germinal*, ★*hyperbolic*.—**Louisianian area.** Same as *austroriparian* ★*area*.—**Lower Sonoran (faunal** or **floral) area,** the dry western division of Merriam's lower austral life zone. (See ★*zone*). It extends from western Texas to New Mexico, reaching far south into Mexico at middle altitudes. It reappears west of the Rocky Mountains, occupying irregular and interrupted areas in Arizona, California, Mexico, and Lower California.—**Motor area,** that portion of the anterior and posterior central convolutions of the brain where the nerve-centers for motion are believed to reside.—**Pacific coast transition (faunal** or **floral) area,** the humid western division of Merriam's transition zone. (See ★*zone*.) It comprises portions of western Washington and Oregon and northern California, together with a large part of the California coast.—**Principle of the preservation** or **conservation of areas,** in *mech.*, Kepler's law that the radius vector of a planet revolving in an ellipse about the sun describes equal areas in equal times in all parts of the orbit. Newton showed that this is a necessary consequence of the laws of motion of a body attracted or repelled by central forces only. In meteorology Ferrel showed that the same law applies to the motions of the atmosphere and of all bodies on the earth's surface held there by gravitation if friction is neglected; and H. Bruns (1883) showed that this law holds good even if the friction is appreciable, as the latter diminishes the area but does not affect the constancy.—**Rolandic area.** Same as *motor* ★*area*.—**Sensation** or **sense area.** (*a*) The surface of distribution, peripheral or central, of a particular sensory nerve or nerve-branch. (*b*) A term sometimes used to denote the separation that must be given to two esthesiometric points impressed upon the skin if the two stimuli are to be separately sensed; the limen of dual impression.—**Sensory area,** that portion of the brain cortex, embracing the superior temporal convolution and the posterior part of the occipital lobe, where the centers for receiving sensory impressions are believed to reside.—**Silent area,** an area of the surface of the brain injury to which is not expressed by special motor or sensory symptoms: now usually called *association* ★*area*.

But as it is in the association areas (hitherto termed the "*silent areas*" because, forsooth, we understood them not) that the higher intellectual activities are carried on, it is in these portions of the cortex that the higher feelings assume shape and control or influence the somæsthetic areas with which they are connected. Herein it is that the mind of man differs most from that of the brute.
Amer. Anthropologist, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 609.

Subpermanent areas of pressure. See ★*pressure*.—**Upper Sonoran (faunal** or **floral) area,** the western arid division of Merriam's upper austral life zone. (See ★*zone*.) It occupies irregular and discontinuous spaces, determined largely by altitude, west of the hundredth meridian from Montana and Washington to far south in Mexico.—**Vascular area,** in the amniote embryo, that portion of the extra-embryonic blastodisc which gives rise to the first blood-vessels. See cut at ★*area opaca*.



The yolk of a hen's egg at the end of the third day of incubation. AD, area pellucida of the blastoderm. AK, area opaca. AV, area vasculosa. EM, embryo. SM, vitelline membrane. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

area-drain (āˈrē-ä-drān), *n.* An area near the foundation-walls of a building, having a slight slope to carry the moisture off.

Areal geology, stimulation, etc. See ★*geology*, etc.

area-wall (āˈrē-ä-wâl″), *n.* The wall which retains the earth on either side of an area. In cities it is becoming increasingly common to set buildings of all kinds in what seems a pit formed by areas on all the street-fronts; the area-wall then becomes an important construction, like the counterscarp of a fortification.

arecaidine (ar-ē-kāˈi-din), *n.* [Irreg. < *areca* + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, $C_7H_{11}NO_2+H_2O$, formed by the saponification of arecoline with barium hydroxid. It is crystalline, melts at 223° C., and is not poisonous. It is an acid as well as a base.

arecaine (ar'ē-ka-in), *n.* [Irreg. < *areca* + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid, $C_7H_{11}NO_2 + H_2O$, found in the betel-nut from *Areca Catechu*. It is crystalline and melts at 213° C.

arecoline (ar'ē-kō-lin), *n.* [*areca* + *-ol-* + *-ine*2.] The chief alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}NO_2$, of the betel-nut from *Areca Catechu*. It is an oil, is easily soluble in water, boils at 220° C., and is very poisonous. It is the methyl ester of arecaidine, and is used in medicine, principally as arecoline hydrobromate, as a vermifuge.

Arenacea (ar-ē-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *arenaceus*, of sand: see *arenaceous*.] A group of *Foraminifera* in which the test is not secreted by the organism, but is constructed by it from particles of sand, shell, sponge-spicules, and other adventitious bodies picked up by it and cemented together by a modification of the sarcode. The name does not indicate a true zoölogical group.

arenicole (a-ren'i-kōl), *a.* [L. *arena*, *harena*, sand, + *colere*, dwell in: see *cult.*] Living or burrowing in the sand, as certain marine worms; arenicolous.

areniferous (ar-ē-nif'ē-rus), *a.* Bearing or containing particles of sand, as the horny fibers of certain sponges.

Arenig group. See ★*group*1.

arenoid (ar'ē-noid), *a.* [L. *arena*, sand, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling sand. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 114.

arenosity (ar-ē-nos'i-ti), *n.* [*arenose* + *-ity.*] Sandy character or quality; sandiness. *Dr. H. More.*

areographer (ā-rē-og'ra-fėr), *n.* One who writes upon or describes the physical features of the planet Mars.

areola, *n.* **2.** (*b*) A tessellation in the thallus of some lichens.—**Areola umbilicalis,** a dark circle surrounding the umbilicus in pregnancy.

Areolar cancer. See ★*cancer.*

Areolate mildew of cotton. Same as ★*leaf-mold of cotton.*

areolatin (ar'ē-ō-lā-tin), *n.* A white crystalline neutral compound, $C_{12}H_{10}O_7$, found in the lichen *Pertusaria rupestris*. It melts at 270° C.

areolin (a-rē'ō-lin), *n.* A white crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{14}O_7$, found in the lichen *Pertusaria rupestris*. It melts at 243° C.

areometrically (ar''ē-ō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the areometer or hydrometer.

Arethusina (ar-ē-thū-sī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Arethusa*, < Gr. *Ἀρέθουσα*, a proper name, + *-ina*1.] A genus of trilobites belonging to the family *Proëtidæ*. It is characterized by a broad cephalon with small glabella and ocular ridges running out to the eyes, a thorax with 22 segments, and a small pygidium. It occurs in the Silurian rocks.

a reverbero (ä rā-ver'be-rō). [It.: see *reverberate.*] With reflection: noting a peculiar tint of luster found on the old Moorish and majolica wares, consisting of iridescent metallic pigments.

Argand diagram. See ★*diagram.*

arganin (är'ga-nin), *n.* A glucoside, probably identical with ★*sapotin.*

argantid (är-gan'tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Argantidæ*.

II. *n.* A tick of the family *Argantidæ*.

Argelander's method, scale. See ★*method,* ★*scale*3.

argentamine (är-jent-am'in), *n.* [As *argent* + *amine.*] A solution of silver phosphate in an aqueous solution of ethylene diamine; ethylene-diamine silver phosphate. It is used as an antiseptic.

argentan, *n.* **1.** This alloy, also known as German silver, is often made with manganese instead of with nickel, the other constituents, copper and zinc, being the same in either case.

argentine, *n.* **7.** Metallic tin in a state of fine subdivision, precipitated by zinc from a dilute solution of a tin salt: used for tinplating and for printing upon paper and cloth.—**8.** A gold coin of the Argentine Republic, equivalent to $4.824.

argento (är-jen'tō), *n.* [It.] A silver coin struck by Pope Clement V. at Carpentras near Avignon in the early part of the fourteenth century.

argentol (är-jen'tōl), *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver, + *-ol.*] The trade-name of silver hydroxyquinolinesulphonate, $HOC_9H_5NSO_3Ag$. It is a yellow, pulverulent compound used in surgery as a dusting-powder.

argentotype (är-jen'tō-tīp), *n.* **1.** A picture printed by exposure behind a negative, on paper previously prepared by the use of ferric oxalate and silver nitrate solutions. The process was devised by Mallman.—**2.** A special make of gelatinobromide paper.

argillomagnesian (är-jil''ō-mag-nē'ṡiąn), *a.* [Gr. *ἄργιλλος*, clay, + NL. *magnesia*, magnesia.] Containing both clay and magnesia, as a limestone or a cement made from it.

argillophyre (är-jil'ō-fīr), *n.* [L. *argilla*, clay, + (*por*)*phyr*(*y*).] In *petrog.*, a porphyry, with a ground-mass rich in clay, resulting from the decomposition of the original feldspar particles contained in it.

arginase (är'ji-nās), *n.* [*argin*(*in*) + *-ase.*] A ferment which causes the decomposition of arginin into ornithin and urea. It has been found in the liver, the thymus, lymph glands, the mucosa of the small intestine, etc. *Nature*, June 16, 1904, p. 160.

arginin (är'jin-in), *n.* [Gr. *ἀργιν*(*όεις*), bright-shining, white (< *ἀργός*, white), + *-in*2.] A constant decomposition product of the protamins and possibly of all albumins. It is a hexone base, $C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$. On hydrolysis it yields urea and ornithin.

Argiope (är-jī'ō-pē), *n.* [L. *Argiope*, < Gr. *Ἀργιόπη*, a proper name.] A genus of brachiopods having a straight hinge-line, plicate shells, dorsal valve with from three to five septa, and a broad continuous brachidium divided into lobes by the septa. It occurs fossil in Mesozoic and Tertiary rocks, and also exists in present seas.

Argoan (är'gō-an), *a.* [L. *Argōus*, < Gr. *Ἀργῷος*, < *Ἀργώ*, Argo.] Of or pertaining to the ship Argo, in which Jason sailed for the golden fleece.

argon (ar'gon), *n.* [Gr. *ἀργόν*, neut. of *ἀργός*, inert.] A gaseous element having, in the pure state as a gas, a density of 19.96 (H=1) and an atomic weight of 39.6. It exists in the atmosphere, and is also obtained from the gases yielded by the water of some springs, and, with helium (which see), from certain minerals and from meteoric iron. It was first recognized in 1895 by Lord Rayleigh and Professor W. Ramsay, who separated it from the nitrogen with which it had till then been confounded largely because of its chemical inertness, it being more indifferent to reagents than even that element. It yields two characteristic spectra, marked respectively by certain prominent red and blue lines. This element, the first of five previously unknown gases existing in the atmosphere, exhibits the same chemical inertness or incapacity for combination as the others, with which when first examined it was more or less mixed. It can now be separated from them by reduction to the liquid state and fractional distillation of the mixture. When liquefied it boils under normal pressure at −186.1° C., and in the solid state it melts at −189.5° C. Argon is nearly 2½ times as soluble in water as nitrogen. As a gas it is more opaque to the Röntgen rays than either nitrogen or oxygen. It forms about .94 per cent. by volume or 1.33 per cent. by weight of the atmosphere. The fact that this substance was actually obtained by Cavendish in 1785 is interesting, although he did not pursue its examination or ascertain its elementary character.

Argonian (är-gō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Argo* + *-n-* + *-ian.* The normal adj. from *Argo* is *Argoan* (Gr. *Ἀργῷος*).] **I.** *a.* Noting stars having spectra like those of γ Argus and ζ Puppis (the stars shown in the figure of the constellation on page 305, the former (✱) on the deck a little forward of the mast, the latter (✦) north of it and just overboard). These spectra are characterized by the predominance of the two series of hydrogen lines. They are considered by Lockyer to be the hottest of all stars, and some of them show bright lines.

II. *n.* An Argonian star.

argonin (är'gō-nin), *n.* [Gr. *ἀργός*, white, + *-on* + *-in*2.] A white, amorphous, practically neutral compound of silver (4 per cent.) and casein. It is used as a bactericide in cases of gonorrhœa.

argosy, *n.* **2.** A fleet of ships.

> Fun enough to float an *argosy* of second rates.
> *Forster*, Life of Dickens.

argotic (är-got'ik), *a.* Of the nature of argot or slang: as, *argotic* locutions.

Argovian (är-gō'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Argovia*, F. *Argovie*, G. *Aargau*, a canton of Switzerland.] In *geol.*, noting a division of the Middle Jurassic or Oxfordian in France and the Jura, corresponding to the upper part of the Oxfordian.

Arguesian (är-gē'si-an), *a.* [(*Des*)*argues* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the French mathematician Gérard Desargues (1593–1661).—**Arguesian transformation.** See *transformation.*

argument, *n.* **8.** (*c*) When one variable is dependent upon another, the dependent variable is called a function of the other variable, which is then called the *argument* of the function.

> The graph of an equation shows very clearly how the function varies as the *argument* changes.
> *G. A. Gibson*, Introd. to the Calculus, p. 8.

argumentarian (är-gū-men-tā'ri-an), *n.* An arguer or debater. [Colloq.]

Argumentum a contingentia mundi [L., 'argument from the indeterminate nature of the universe'], the argument that because the universe was not by any *a priori* necessity arranged exactly as it is, therefore it must have a preëxistent and independent cause.

argus-butterfly (är-gus-but'ėr-flī), *n.* Any one of the meadow-browns of the family *Agapetidæ*, as the little wood-satyr, *Cissia eurytus*: so called on account of the numerous eye-spots on the wings.

argus-tortoise (är'gus-tôr''tis), *n.* A tortoise-beetle of the family *Cassididæ*, *Chelymorpha argus*, a large brick-red American species with many black dots. It feeds on herbaceous plants of different families.

Argyll-Robertson phenomena. See ★*phenomenon.*—**Argyll-Robertson's sign.** Same as *Argyll-Robertson pupil* (which see, under *pupil*2).

argyræscin (är-ji-res'in), *n.* [Gr. *ἀργυρος*, silver, + L. *æsc*(*ulus*), horse-chestnut, + *-in*2.] A glucoside found in the horse-chestnut.

argyrol (är'ji-rol), *n.* [Gr. *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *-ol.*] The trade-name of a compound of silver with proteid material said to be obtained from wheat: used as an antiseptic instead of the more irritant mineral salts of silver.

argyropyrite (är''ji-rō-pī'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *πυρίτης*, pyrites.] A sulphid of silver and iron from Freiberg in Saxony. It is allied to the more definitely known species sternbergite. Argentopyrite from Joachimsthal in Bohemia is a closely related compound.

argyrosis (är-ji-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *-osis.*] Same as *argyrism.*

Argyrosomus (är''ji-rō-sō'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of ciscos or lake-herrings of the family *Salmonidæ*. It is distinguished by the relatively large mouth in connection with the large scales and small teeth. *A. artedi*, the lake-cisco or Michigan herring, is the commonest of the numerous American species.

arhinencephalus, *n.* See ★*arrhinencephalus.*

arhythmia, arhythmic. See *arrhythmia, arrhythmic.*

ari (ä'rē), *n.* [Telugu.] A small crooked tree, *Bauhinia racemosa*, distributed from India to Burma, China, and Malaysia. It yields a strong fiber used for cordage.

aria, *n.* Special varieties of movement or style are indicated by adding various terms: as, *aria cantabile*, an aria in a flowing, connected style, with but slight accompaniment; *aria concertato*, an aria of large dimensions, with an elaborate or concerted accompaniment; *aria parlante*, an aria in which the dramatic delivery of the text is conspicuous; *aria di bravura* or *d'agilità*, an aria in which special opportunity is given for vocal display through rapid passages and figures, trills and other embellishments, extreme notes, and the like; *aria d'imitazione*, an aria in which the music recalls some physical sound like the song of birds, the noises of battle, etc.

aribine (ar'i-bin), *n.* [NL. *Ar*(*ar*)*iba* (< Tupi *arariba*, < *arara*, a (red) parrot, + *iba*, fruit (tree), + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{20}N_4 + 8H_2O$, found in the bark of *Arariba rubra*, which is used in Brazil as a red dye. The alkaloid is crystalline and melts at 229° C.

Arid region, a region where the rainfall is decidedly less than the annual evaporation, such as the great deserts of Sahara, Arabia, and Persia, and portions of Nevada, Utah, southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Spain.

aridian (a-rid'i-an), *a.* [NL. **Aridia*, the arid region (< L. *aridus*, arid) + *-an.*] Relating to the arid countries of the southwestern parts of the United States.—**Aridian culture,** the culture of the pueblos of the southwest. *F. N. Cushing.*

Aridine red. See ★*red*1.

aridium (a-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *aridus*, dry: see *arid.*] A supposed new chemical element announced by Ullgren in 1850: later shown to consist of the oxids of iron, chromium, and phosphorus.

ariegite (ar'i-e-jīt), *n.* [*Ariège*, a locality in the French Pyrenees, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, a granular igneous rock consisting essentially of pyroxenes (diopside, diallage, bronzite) and spinel, with or without garnet (pyrope) and hornblende. This rock was named by Lacroix in 1901.

Aries, *n.*—**First of Aries** or **first point of Aries,** the point at which the sun crosses the celestial equator in the spring; the vernal equinox, from which right-ascension and (celestial) longitude are reckoned; the Greenwich of the celestial sphere.

arietean (a-ri-ē'tē-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the cephalopod genus *Arietes*.

Arietes (ar'i-e-tēz or a-rī'e-tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *aries* (*ariet-*), a ram.] The typical genus of the family *Arietidæ*.

Arietidæ (a-ri-et′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arietes* + *-idæ*.] A family of ammonoid cephalopods comprising discoidal and widely umbilicate shells having a channeled periphery, strong ribs on the sides of the whorls, and highly complex septal sutures: characteristic of the Lower Lias beds.

arigue (ä-rē′gā), *n.* [Philippine Sp. (Blumentritt), a form of Tagalog and Bisaya *haligi*.] In the Philippine Islands, timber, especially when whole, used in the construction of buildings; a post or pile.

a-ripple (ạ-rip′l), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *ripple*.] In a ripple; rippling.

That young man,
The muscles all *a-ripple* down his back.
Browning, Cleon.

Arisæma (ar-i-sē′mạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of about 50 widely distributed species of tuberous-rooted herbs of the family *Araceæ*. The tropical species are sometimes grown as hothouse subjects; but those commonly known are the two native species, *A. Dracontium*, the dragon-root, and *A. triphyllum*, the Indian turnip or jack-in-the-pulpit. These two species are easily transferred to the garden, and they can be grown in pots indoors for very early spring bloom.

Arisaig series. See ★*series*.

aristiform (a-ris′ti-fôrm), *a.* [L. *arista*, awn, + *forma*, form.] Of the form of an arista, in either sense; awn-like.

aristochin (a-ris′tō-kin), *n.* A white tasteless derivative of quinine; diquinine-carbonic-ether. It possesses antimalarial properties. Also *aristoquin*.

Aristoclesia (ar″is-tō-klē′zi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Coville, 1905), < Gr. Ἀριστοκλῆς, Aristocles, the early name of Plato, the Greek philosopher. See *Platonia*.] A genus of trees belonging to the family *Clusiaceæ*, improperly known by the name *Platonia* (which see).

Aristocystidæ (ar″is-tō-sis′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < ★*Aristocyst*(*ites*) + *-idæ*.] A family of cystoid echinoderms or cystids having a spherical or pear-shaped calyx composed of numerous very irregular plates which are traversed by simple canals. The ambulacral grooves lie beneath the plates. These echinoderms are without arms or stem. They are found only in the Silurian rocks.

Aristocystites (ar″is-tō-sis-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄριστος, best, + κύστις, bladder, + *-ites*.] The typical genus of the family *Aristocystidæ*.

aristodemocratical (ar″is-tō-dem-ō-krat′i-kạl), *a.* Of the nature of an aristodemocracy; combining both aristocratic and democratic features of government, as the Swiss Confederacy.

We may conclude that those authors have erred who call the government of Soleure *aristo-democratical*, for it is certainly a most complete aristocracy.
Coxe, Trav. in Switzerland, I. letter xx.

aristogen (a-ris′tō-jen), *n.* [Gr. ἄριστος, the best, + *-γενης*, -producing.] In *photog.*, a trade-name for a concentrated solution of hydroquinone used in developing faintly printed pictures on printing-out paper.

aristol (a-ris′tōl), *n.* [Gr. ἄριστος, best, + *-ol*.] A pale-brown amorphous compound, $C_3H_7.CH_3.C_6H_2(OI)_2$, of faint odor, containing 45.8% iodine, obtained by treating thymol with sodium hydrate, iodine, and potassium iodide; di-thymol-di-iodide; thymol iodide. It is used as a substitute for iodoform. Also called *annidalin*.

aristolic (ar-is-tol′ik), *a.* [*Aristol*(*ochia*) + *-ic*.] Derived from *Aristolochia*.—**Aristolic acid**, an orange-red compound, $C_{15}H_{11}O_7N$ or $C_{15}H_{13}O_7N$, contained in Virginia and Texas snakeroot, *Aristolochia argentina*. It crystallizes in needles and melts at 260°–270° C.

Aristolochiales (ăr″is-tō-lō-ki-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Aristolochia* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous, apetalous (monochlamydeous) plants, characterized chiefly by the thick, leathery, tubular, corolline calyx. It embraces the families *Aristolochiaceæ*, *Rafflesiaceæ*, and *Hydnoraceæ*.

aristolochine (ar″is-tō-lō′kin), *n.* [*Aristolochia* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{22}N_2O_3$, found in the seeds of *Aristolochia Clematitis*. It crystallizes in orange-yellow needles which decompose at 215° C. It is a violent poison for animals.

Aristotelian experiment. See ★*experiment*.

Aristotelism (ar″is-tot′el-izm), *n.* Same as *Aristotelianism*.

aristotype (a-ris′tō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. ἄριστος, best, + τύπος, type.] A photograph printed on paper on which silver salts are spread with collodion or gelatin. The name was originally given by Liesegang to the gelatinochlorid or collodiochlorid printing-out process. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 42.

Aristozoe (ar″is-tō-zō′ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄριστος, best, + ζωή, life.] A genus of extinct crustaceans of the order *Phyllocarida*. They have a bivalved nodose carapace jointed by symphysis along the back, and a long cylindrical abdominal segment curiously articulated with the caudal spine. Typical species are from the Devonian of Bohemia.

arithmachine (ạ-rith′mạ-shēn″), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἀριθ(μός), number, + E. *machine*.] A form of computing-machine. Its principal parts are figure-wheels operated by endless chains moved by a stylus, and sundry mechanisms whereby fundamental arithmetical operations and much of the labor of involution and evolution may be performed. A machine of this kind, invented by Goldman, may be carried in the pocket.

arithmachinist (ạ-rith′mạ-shē-nist), *n.* One who is versed in the theory, construction, and operation of an arithmachine.

arithmechanical (ạ-rith-mē-kan′i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to devices for computation by mechanical means or by machines.

arithmetic, *n.*—**Mechanical arithmetic**, the science of the constructive principles and the practical use of mechanical aids to arithmetical computation.

arithmetization (ạ-rith″mẹ-tī-zā′shọn), *n.* [*arithmet*(*ic*) + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The process by which any part of mathematics is so recast as to be made to depend only upon purely arithmetical concepts, to the exclusion of all measurement.

The Theory of Functions of Real Variables as it has been remodelled in the process of complete *arithmetization*.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 544.

arithmetize (ạ-rith′mẹ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arithmetized*, ppr. *arithmetizing*. To render arithmetical. See ★*arithmetization*.

arithmetizer (ạ-rith′mẹ-tī-zėr), *n.* One who arithmetizes. Specifically: (*a*) One who builds the entire number system, irrational numbers, and the mathematical continuum without any use of measurement or intuition or geometric magnitudes. *Dedekind* and *Georg Cantor*. (*b*) One who would abolish irrational numbers and the modern extensions of the number concept, substituting for them equivalents expressed in terms of whole numbers only. *Kronecker*.

arithmogram (ạ-rith′mọ-gram), *n* [Gr. ἀριθμός, a number, + γράμμα, a letter.] The number obtained by summing the numerical values of the letters of a word.

arithmography (ar-ith-mog′rạ-fi), *n.* [As *arithmograph* + *-y*[3].] A formal presentation of the properties of numbers.

arithmological (a-rith″mọ-loj′i-kạl), *n.* In *math.*, of or pertaining to arithmology; pertaining to the rigorous treatment of numbers.

arithmology (ar-ith-mol′ọ-ji), *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak.] The theory of numbers; higher arithmetic. *André*, 1873.

arithmomania (ạ-rith″mọ-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + μανία, madness.] In *pathol.*, a morbid impulse to work over mathematical problems, or to count objects or acts, such as buttons, steps, etc. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 68.

arithmomechanics (ạ-rith″mọ-mē-kan′iks), *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + *mechanics*.] Mechanical principles and devices employed in the construction of machines for performing arithmetical operations.

Ariyalur group. See ★*group*[1].

arize, *v. i.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *arise*.

Arizonian (ar-i-zō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [*Arizona* + *-ian*.] **I,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Arizona.

II, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Arizona.

A. R. jug. See ★*jug*[1].

arkyochrome (ăr′ki-ọ-krōm), *n.* [Gr. ἄρκυς, net, + χρῶμα, color.] In *neurol.*, a somatochrome nerve-cell in which the stainable portion of the cytoplasm appears in the form of a network or reticulum. *Nissl*.

Arkyochromes or cells in which the chromatic substance is present in the form of anastomosing chains, making a coarser or finer meshwork; as, for example, in the Purkinje cells of the cerebellum and in the mitral cells of the olfactory lobe. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, V. 552.

arkyostichochrome (ăr″ki-ọ-stik′ọ-krōm), *n.* [Gr. ἄρκυς, net, + στίχος, row, + χρῶμα, color.] A somatochrome nerve-cell in which the stainable cytoplasmic substance combines a striate with a reticular arrangement. Typical examples of such cells are the Purkinje cells of the cerebellar cortex. *Nissl*.

In the cerebellum, the only cells of special interest, when subjected to the method of Nissl, are those of Purkinje. Formerly classed as *arkyostichochromes*, these cells Nissl now includes in the arkyochrome group. They lie as a distinct row of cells at the junction of the molecular layer with the granular layer, their cell bodies embedded in the latter. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, V. 568.

arm[1], *n.* **7.** In *violin-playing*, the arm or its action in reference to the style of bowing: as, he plays with a good *arm*.—**8.** In *archery*, the longitudinal half of a bow, extending from the handle to the end of the bowstaff; limb: classified as *upper* and *lower arm*, according to their relative position when the bow is held perpendicularly, as in shooting.—**At arm's end,** beyond the reach of one's arm; hence, at a distance, or at such a distance as to prevent contact or familiarity in personal, social, or other relations: as, to keep one *at arm's end*.—**At arm's length.** (*a*) At arm's end; at a distance as regards personal relations. (*b*) At a disadvantage: as, to work *at arm's length*.—**Base-ball pitcher's arm,** a condition of sprain, with pain and soreness over the points of insertion of the muscles, occurring sometimes as a result of overuse by base-ball players.—**Glass arm,** a neurosis, analogous to writers' cramp, marked by spasm of the pronator teres muscle, occurring in base-ball pitchers.—**Golf arm,** a neurosis, analogous to writers' cramp, which interferes with the motions of driving or putting at golf.

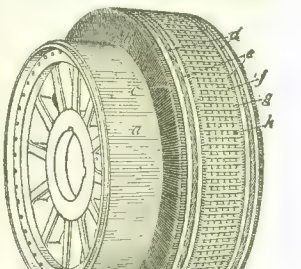
arm[2], *n.*—**Cessation of arms,** suspension of hostilities; an armistice or truce.—**Manual of arms,** a prescribed method of using a military arm.

Armadillidæ (ăr-mạ-dil′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as ★*Armadillididæ*.

Armadillididæ (ăr-mạ-di-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Armadillidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of land isopods having the body very convex and contractile into a globular form. *Armadillidium* is the typical genus.

Armadillidium (ăr-mạ-di-lid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < *Armadillo*, *n.*, 2, + dim. *-idium*, Gr. *-ίδιον*.] The typical genus of the family *Armadillididæ*. *Brandt*, 1833.

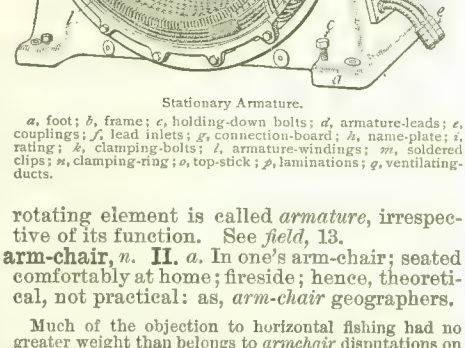
armament, *n.* **2.** In a large war-ship, the armament is distinguished as the *main armament*, including all the largest guns, usually mounted in barbettes or turrets in the largest vessels; the *secondary* or *intermediate armament*, including all the medium-caliber guns such as 5-inch or 6-inch; and the *tertiary* or *minor armament*, including the smaller guns such as 3-inch, 6-pounders etc.



Revolving Armature.

a, commutator; *b*, commutation-leads; *c*, soldered clips; *d*, armature-winding; *e*, binding-wires; *f*, top stick; *g*, laminations; *h*, ventilating ducts.

armature, *n.* **6.** (*b*) That part of an electric machine in which electric power is generated (generator) or consumed (motor). Sometimes the rotating element is called *armature*, irrespective of its function. See *field*, 13.



Stationary Armature.

a, foot; *b*, frame; *c*, holding-down bolts; *d*, armature-leads; *e*, couplings; *f*, lead inlets; *g*, connection-board; *h*, name-plate; *i*, rating; *k*, clamping-bolts; *l*, armature-windings; *m*, soldered clips; *n*, clamping-ring; *o*, top-stick; *p*, laminations; *q*, ventilating-ducts.

arm-chair, *n.* **II.** *a.* In one's arm-chair; seated comfortably at home; fireside; hence, theoretical, not practical: as, *arm-chair* geographers.

Much of the objection to horizontal fishing had no greater weight than belongs to *armchair* disputations on the subject. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 153.

Armeniaca (ăr-mē-nī′ạ-kạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Armeniacus*, adj., < Gr. Ἀρμενιακός, < Ἀρμενία, L. *Armenia*, Armenia.] An old generic name of the common apricot, but now most commonly used as a specific name in *Prunus*, as *P. Armeniaca*. The purple apricot is *Prunus* (*Armeniaca*) *dasycarpa*. The Japanese apricot is *P.* or (*A.*) *Mume*.

armeniaceous (är-mē-ni-ā′shus), *a.* Having the color of an apricot, *Prunus Armeniaca;* dull orange.

Armenioid (är-mē′ni-oid), *a.* [L. *Armenii,* < Gr. Ἀρμένιοι, Armenians, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling the Armenian; in *anthrop.*, noting a type of man found in Armenia and throughout Asia Minor, and in a few places in Syria and Mesopotamia: a branch of the Melanochroi characterized by a very short and high head and narrow, high nose. *W. Z. Ripley,* Races of Europe, p. 444.

Armenoid, *a.* Same as ★*Armenioid.*

Armeria (är-mē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of plants of the family *Plumbaginaceæ,* commonly called sea-pink or thrift. They are small perennial herbs, with rosettes of narrow, evergreen leaves on the ground. The species are much confused. They are used chiefly for border-planting in the open.

armes parlantes (ärm pär-länt′). [F.] Allusive or canting heraldry. See *allusive arms,* under *arm*[2].

arm-guard, *n.* **2.** In *archery,* a guard of leather, metal, ivory, or other substance to protect the bow-arm and wrist from the friction of the bow-string, and to prevent the string from catching on the sleeve; a bracer.

armied (är′mid), *a.* [*army*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Forming an army; army-like. *Bailey,* Festus, xxxiii. 358. *N. E. D.*

armilla, *n.* **6.** In *bot.*, the frill originally covering the hymenium of agarics and adhering to the stipe after the expansion of the pileus.

Armillaria (är-mi-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < L. *armilla,* ring, + *-aria.*] A genus of white-spored agarics having the gills decurrent



Armillaria mellea.

Fruiting plants arising from the mycelium (*Rhizomorpha*). (After figure in Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

and the stipe furnished with an annulus. *A. mellea* is a common and widely distributed species, growing about old stumps, and regarded as the cause of certain root-diseases of trees.

Arminianizer (är-min′i-an-ī-zėr), *n.* [*Arminianize* + *-er*[1].] One who spreads or seeks to spread Arminian doctrines; a promoter of Arminianism.

arm-lyre (ärm′līr), *n.* A lira da braccio (which see, under *lira*[2]).

armor, *n.* **5.** In *paleobotany,* the thick covering or jacket which surrounds the woody axis of fossil cycadean trunks, consisting of the persistent leaf-bases and the copious ramentum which fills the interstices between them. The ramentum is firmly silicified, forming walls around the leaf-bases; and where, as is usually the case, only the lower portion of the leaf-bases is preserved, the triangular cavities remaining give to the trunks a honeycomb-like appearance.

armor-bar (är′mọr-bär), *n.* In a man-of-war, a heavy steel bar, about an inch thick and six inches to a foot deep, used to protect an opening in a protective deck from shot or splinters. An assemblage of such bars constitutes an *armor-grating* (which see).

armor-belt (är′mọr-belt), *n.* The portion of the armor of a war-ship in the vicinity of the water-line. In a battle-ship, it is usually thicker than the armor above it. A *complete armor-belt* extends the whole length of the vessel; a *partial belt* covers only the middle portions, behind which are the engines and boilers.

armor-clad (är′mọr-klad), *n.* A war-vessel protected by external armor; an ironclad. Modern armor-clads include battle-ships, armored cruisers, and armored coast-defense vessels.

In 1861 the British Government began the construction of eleven *armour-clads,* six of which, including the Hector and Valiant, sister ships of 6700 tons, were iron vessels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 554.

Armored scale, wood. See ★*scale*[3], ★*wood*[1].

Armorial porcelain. See ★*porcelain*[1].

Armorican sandstone, in *geol.*, the lowest division of the Silurian series of northwestern France.

armor-plating (är′mọr-plā″ting), *n.* The protective sheets or masses of steel which are used to cover the hull of a war-ship or cruiser, in whole or in part, to resist the perforating impact of projectiles.

arm-ossicle (ärm′os″i-kl), *n.* One of the elongate ambulacral plates which form a roof over the ambulacral furrows of the *Asterozoa. Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1896, p. 1029.

arm-plate (ärm′plāt), *n.* One of the constituent plates in the arm of a crinoid or ophiurid; a brachial.

armstake (ärm′stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *armstaked,* ppr. *armstaking.* In *leather-working,* to stake or soften by means of a crutch. *Modern Amer. Tanning,* p. 162.

arm-viol (ärm′vī-ọl), *n.* A viola da braccio (which see, under *viola*[1]).

Army blanket. See ★*blanket.*

army-ant (är′mi-ânt), *n.* The foraging ant. See *Eciton.*

army-worm, *n.*—**Beet army-worm,** the larva of a cosmopolitan noctuid moth, *Caradrina exigua,* which damages sugar-beet plantations.—**Cotton army-worm,** the larva of a noctuid moth, *Alabama argillacea,* occurring abundantly in tropical America and in the southern United States. In former years it damaged the cotton crop of the United States very seriously, the estimated annual money loss amounting to $15,000,000.—**Fall army-worm.** See *grass-worm.*—**Forest army-worm,** another name for the so-called forest tent-caterpillar larva of *Malacosoma disstria.*—**Sciara army-worm,** the larva of any one of several species of midges of the genus *Sciara.* These larvæ are gregarious and travel in large snake-like masses, whence the name *army-worm* or *worm-snake.*

Arnica yellow. See ★*yellow.*

arnillo (är-nēl′yō), *n.* [Cuban Sp., < Sp. *arnilla,* a small beehive.] The Cuban name of a snapper-like fish of the species *Apsilus dentatus.*

arnimite (är′nim-īt), *n.* [Named after the German family Von *Arnim.*] A hydrated copper sulphate occurring as a green incrustation in porcelain-jasper: found at Planitz, near Zwickau, Bohemia.

Arnoglossus (är-nō-glos′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρνός (gen.), lamb, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A genus of small, thin-bodied flounders found in southern Europe.

Arnold's canal, fold. See ★*canal*[1], ★*fold*[1].

Arnusian (är-nū′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < It. *Arno,* L. *Arnus,* a river of Italy, whose valley (Val d'Arno) is famous.] Noting the uppermost stage in the Pliocene Tertiary deposits of the Mediterranean.

aroar (ą-rōr′), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *roar.*] In a roar; roaring.

Hail! day of storms! with thy woods *aroar* like rivers and thy rivers *aroar* like seas.
Blackwood's Mag., XXXIX. 842. *N. E. D.*

aroast (ą-rōst′), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *roast.*] In process of roasting.

He smelleth not his flesh
A-roast, nor yet the sandal and the spice
They burn. *Edwin Arnold,* Light of Asia, iii.

aroeira, *n.* **2.** The name of several other trees of the cashew family, especially *Schinus terebinthifolius* of Brazil and *Astronium fraxinifolium,* an allied Brazilian tree. All of these yield medicinal resins, and the last-named yields a very hard, valuable wood.

aroid, *n.* **II.** *a.* Like or representing the genus *Arum* or the family *Araceæ*: as, an *aroid* type.

Aroides (a-rō-ī′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1763), < *Arum* + *-oides.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Araceæ.* See *Richardia* and *Zantedeschia.*

Aromatic species, a mixture of the leaves and stems of several aromatic plants.—**Aromatic wine.** See ★*wine.*

aromaticalness (ar-ọ-mat′i-kal-nes), *n.* Aromatic quality; spiciness. *Bailey,* 1731.

aromaticness (ar-ọ-mat′ik-nes), *n.* Same as ★*aromaticalness.*

aromite (a-rō′mīt), *n.* [*Aroma* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated sulphate of aluminium and magnesium from the Pampa de Aroma, Tarapaca, Chile.

aromo (ä-rō′mō), *n.* [Sp. *aromo,* prob. < *aroma,* fragrance.] The sponge-tree, *Acacia Farnesiana.* It yields a reddish gum similar to gum arabic, and its wood is very heavy, hard, reddish-brown in color, and handsomely grained. See *Acacia* and *sponge-tree.*

aroze, preterit of *arize.* A simplified spelling of *arose.*

Arpaditidæ (är-pa-dit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Arpadites* (?) + *-idæ.*] A family of ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites. They have laterally compressed whorls with low transverse ribs, a channeled periphery or venter, and comparatively simple ceratitoid sutures. The species occur in the Triassic formation.

arpeggione (är-pej-i-ō′ne), *n.* [It., < *arpeggio:* see *arpeggio.*] A small six-stringed violoncello, invented by Staufer of Vienna in 1823, having a body shaped somewhat like that of a guitar: hence also called *guitar-violoncello.*

arpenteur (är-pan-tėr′), *n.* [F., < *arpent,* arpent.] A land-surveyor. *Arthur Young,* Trav. France, p. 149.

arras[3] (ä′räs), *n.* [Sp., < L. *arrha:* see *arrha.*] In *Spanish law,* a voluntary gift made by a husband to his wife upon marriage in consideration of the portion which he receives from her. If made, and the property is not more than one-tenth of the husband's estate, it becomes the absolute property of the wife, free from all debts of the husband.

array, *n.* **10.** In *statistics,* the values of one variable which are correlated with a certain, definite value of another variable. See ★*correlation,* 5.—**Commissioner of array,** the officer who held, in England, a 'commission of array' for a county: now superseded by the lord lieutenant of the county. See *array,* 8, and *commission of array,* under *commission*[1].

arrayado (ä-rä-yä′dō), *n.* [Cuban Sp.] The Cuban name of the fish sailor's-choice, *Hæmulon parra.*

arrayan (ä-rä-yän′), *n.* [Sp. *arrayán,* myrtle.] **1.** *Eugenia apiculata,* a small Chilean tree or shrub of the myrtle family, which has been introduced in the milder regions of the United States and Europe as an ornamental plant.—**2.** A similar shrub of Ecuador and Colombia, *Eugenia Arayan,* first collected by Humboldt in the Andes.

arre[3] (är′e), *n.* [Also in a more English-looking form *arrie,* NL. *arra* (Pallas), from a native name in the Aleutian Islands, based upon the harsh cry of the birds, represented by *arrr, arrr.*] A name given by the Aleutian natives to the Pacific murres, *Uria troile californica* and *Uria lomvia arra.*

arrest, *n.*—**Nerve of arrest.** See ★*nerve.*

arrested (ą-res′ted), *p.a.* Retaining through life an infantile or a juvenile state of development with respect to any organ. Modifications of structure from *arrested* development, so great or so serious as to deserve to be called monstrosities, are of common occurrence. *Darwin,* Variation of Animals and Plants, II. 379.

arretted (a-ret′ed), *p. a.* **1.** Convened before a judge and charged with a crime. *Bouvier,* Law Dict.—**2.** Imputed or laid to one's charge: as, no folly may be *arretted* to any one under age. *Bouvier,* Law Dict.

arrhenal (a-rē′nal), *n.* A name of the sodium salt of monomethyl arsenite, $Na_2CH_3AsO_3 + 6H_2O$.

Arrhenius's theory of electrolysis. See ★*electrolysis.*

arrhenoid (ar′ē-noid), *n.* [Gr. ἄρρην, male, + εἶδος, form.] In *embryol.*, the attraction-sphere or aster belonging to the sperm during the fertilization of the egg. *Henking,* 1890.

arrhepsia (a-rep′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρρεψία, equilibrium, < *a-* priv. + **ῥεπτός,* < *ῥέπειν,* incline, as a balance.] Mental equilibrium: same as *ataraxia.*

Arrhina (a-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.] An ordinal name formerly applied to a division of the fishes including the extinct genera *Pteraspis* and *Cephalaspis:* not now recognized.

arrhine (ar′in), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *arrhinus,* < Gr. ἄρρις, noseless, < *a-* priv. + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] **I.** *a.* Noseless: applied specifically to the *Arrhina,* an extinct order of fishes, including *Pteraspis* and *Cephalaspis.*

II. *n.* One of the *Arrhina.*

arrhinencephalus (ar-in-en-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *arrhinencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. ἄρρις (ἀρριν-), without nose (power of smell), + ἐγκέφαλος, brain.] A monster without the olfactory lobe of the brain, or rhinencephalon. Also spelled *arhinencephalus.*

arriccio (ä-rich′ō), *n.* [It., < *arricciare,* bristle up, < *riccio,* < L. *ericius,* a hedgehog: see *urchin.*] In *Italian art,* generally a coat of plaster prepared for mural painting, but not usually a final coat. See *intonaco.*

arrogater, arrogator (ar'ō-gā-tėr, -ọr), *n.* One who makes unwarrantable or pretentious claims.

Against all Merlinical *arrogators.*
Gaule, Magastron., p. 376.

arrow, *n.*, **1.** Arrows now used in archery are of two kinds, the *self-arrow* and the *footed arrow.* The former has a shaft made of a single piece of wood, the latter a foreshaft or footing of hard wood about 7 inches long next the head. The parts of an arrow are the *horn* at the butt (the end resting upon the bowstring), in which is cut a nock for the string; the *shaft* or *staff* of soft wood; the *feathers*, glued upon the shaft near the butt; the *foreshaft* (in a footed arrow); and the *head* or *pile* at the point or striking end. Arrows are now usually from 25 to 28 inches long, and their weight is measured by that of new (British) silver coins: as, a 4s. 6d. *arrow.* They are made in four shapes: *bobtail*, with the greatest diameter at the point; *chested*, with the greatest diameter at a point between the middle and the nock; *barreled*, with the greatest diameter at the middle; and *parallel* or *cylindrical*, with a uniform diameter throughout.

2. (*c*) The arrow-shaped panicle of the sugar-cane. *Nature*, LXVII. 356. — **Love's arrows**, an English translation of the French *flèches d'amour.* Also called *Venus's hair-stones.* — **Rankling arrow**, an arrow the head of which is loosely attached to the shaft, so that it stays in the wound while the shaft drops off. *O. T. Mason.* — **Retrieving arrow**, an arrow with a barbed head designed for retrieving fish or burrowing animals.

arrow, *v. i.* **3.** To blossom: said particularly of sugar-cane, which throws out an arrow-like flowering stalk.

arrow-head, *n.* **4.** The pointed member of an egg-and-dart molding; the 'dart' or 'tongue.' See cut at *egg and dart*, under *egg*[1]. — **Arrow-head and feather illusion.** See ★*illusion.*

arrow-maker (ar'ō-mā-kėr), *n.* One who makes arrows.

There the ancient *Arrow-maker*
Made his arrow-heads of sandstone,
Arrow-heads of chalcedony,
Arrow-heads of flint and jasper.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, iv.

arrow-pocket (ar'ō-pok-et), *n.* In *archery*, a pocket in a coat, used instead of a quiver by an archer to hold his arrows while shooting.

arrow-point (ar'ō-point), *n.* Same as *arrow-head.*

arrow-poison (ar'ō-poi-zọn), *n.* See *poison.*

arrowroot, *n.* — **Florida arrowroot.** See *Zamia.*

arrow-shaft (ar'ō-shȧft), *n.* The shaft of an arrow. — **Arrow-shaft polisher**, an implement made of stone, with a groove extending across one surface: often found in pairs. The shaft of the arrow was placed in the groove, or in the tube formed by the two grooves of the pair of polishers placed face to face; then the surface of the arrow-shaft was rubbed down.

arrow-staff (ar'ō-stȧf), *n.* **1.** The wooden shaft or main part of an arrow, from the nock or horn at the butt to the head or pile at the end. — **2.** A selected and prepared piece of wood for an arrow; the arrow in a rough state.

arrow-straightener (ar'ō-strāt″nėr), *n.* An implement used for straightening arrow-shafts, consisting of a strong piece of bone perforated at one end. By means of this implement the arrow-shaft when steamed is bent until it is straight.

arrow-weed (ar'ō-wēd), *n.* Same as ★*cachimilla.*

arrow-wood, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*cachimilla.*

'Arry (ar'i), *n.* [The cockney form of the very common Eng. name *Harry.*] A type of the London cockney of the lowest middle class, whose animal spirits and good-natured vulgarity of manner (as displayed in public, frequently in the company of his sweetheart or wife, *'Arriet*) are made prominent in the comic papers. [Eng.]

'Arryish (ar'i-ish), *a.* Like *'Arry;* vulgarly jovial. [Eng.]

A. R. S. A. An abbreviation of *Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.*

arseneted, arsenetted (är'se-net-ed), *a.* Same as *arseniureted.*

arseniated (är-sē'ni-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *arseniureted.*

Arsenic mirror. See ★*arsenical mirror.* — **Arsenic test**, any one of several methods for detecting minute quantities of arsenic, often required in cases of supposed poisoning. The most important of these are known as the *Marsh test*, the *Reinsch test*, and the *electrolytic test*, the last of which has been improved and rendered more delicate by Thorpe. In using the first and last of these the arsenic is obtained in the elementary or metallic form deposited upon the surface of a piece of porcelain or a small glass tube; in the direct application of the Reinsch test a like deposit is formed upon a strip of pure copper foil. — **Fresenius test for arsenic.** See ★*test*[1]. — **Flowers of arsenic**, the white oxid of arsenic (As_2O_3) in fine powder.

arsenical, *a.* — **Arsenical mirror**, the lustrous deposit of metallic arsenic obtained upon the surface of a glass tube by means of the Marsh test. See ★*arsenic test.* — **Arsenical paste of Frère Côme**, a paste made of gum arabic, arsenious acid, red sulphid of mercury, charcoal and water: used as a caustic application in the treatment of cancer.

II. *n.* A substance which owes its efficiency for the purpose to which it is to be applied to the presence of arsenic or some of its compounds, as medicinally employed remedies, insecticides applied to cultivated plants, etc. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1896, p. 619.

arsenic-glass, *n.* **2.** The white oxid of arsenic (As_2O_3) when first sublimed, in an amorphous and therefore transparent state. In time it crystallizes and becomes white, nearly opaque, and porcelain-like. — **Yellow arsenic-glass**, an impure sulphid of arsenic obtained by subliming white arsenic with sulphur. It contains much oxid and is therefore very poisonous.

arsenide, *n.* — **Hydrogen arsenide.** Same as *arseniureted hydrogen.*

arseniopleite (är-sē″ni-ō-plē'īt), *n.* [*arsenicum* + Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *-ite*[2].] A basic arseniate of manganese occurring in brownish-red masses: found in Sweden.

arseniosiderite (är-sē″ni-ō-sid'ẹ-rīt), *n.* [*arsenio-* + *siderite.*] A basic arseniate of ferric iron and calcium occurring in yellowish-brown fibrous forms.

Arsenious acid. This acid, corresponding to the ortho-arsenites, has the formula H_3AsO_3, while the acid corresponding to the meta-arsenites is $HAsO_2$; but neither of these has been obtained in the separate and pure state. — **Arsenious anhydrid.** Same as *arsenious oxid* (As_2O_3).

arsenohæmol (är″se-nō-hē'mōl), *n.* A brown powder consisting of hæmol containing one per cent. of arsenious acid.

arsenoid (är'se-noid), *n.* [*arsenic* + *-oid.*] The trade-name applied to various commercial arsenical insecticides. — **Pink arsenoid**, the trade-name for an insecticide preparation consisting essentially of lead arsenite.

arsenolamprite (är″se-nō-lam'prīt), *n.* [*arsenic* + Gr. *λαμπρός*, bright, + *-ite*[2].] A supposed allotropic form of native arsenic.

arsenous (är'se-nus), *a.* Same as *arsenious.*

Arsinoite (är-sin'ō-īt), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or made at Arsinoë in the Fayûm, Egypt: as, the *Arsinoite* collection of antiquities.

Arsinoitherium (är-sin″ō-i-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *'Αρσινόη*, a queen of Egypt (who had a palace in the region where the fossils



Skull and lower jaw of *Arsinoitherium Zitteli*, from the Upper Eocene of the Fayum, Egypt.
About one-twentieth natural size.
(From "A Guide to the Fossil Mammals of the British Museum," by permission of the Trustees.)

have been discovered), + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct ungulate mammals recently discovered in the Upper Eocene rocks of the Libyan desert. The creature seems to have attained the size of a large rhinoceros, and bore a pair of very heavy bony horns over the nose. The form of the feet and legs suggests relationship to the elephants and *Dinocerata.*

arsonist (är'sọn-ist), *n.* [*arson* + *-ist.*] One who commits arson.

Those whose houses were first seen in flames were imprisoned at the Yevo-gan's quarters, but they were not proved to be the real *arsonists.*
R. F. Burton, Mission to Gelele, II. 305.

arsonium (är-sō'ɪɪ-um), *n.* [Formation not obvious; appar. an arbitrary formation, *ars(enic)* + *-on-* + *-ium.*] A hypothetical group, AsH_4, known only in derivatives: as, tetramethyl *arsonium* hydroxid, $(CH_3)_4AsOH$.

Arts and crafts, industrial art. The name was originally given to a society founded by William Morris, Walter Crane, and others for the encouragement of artistic design in utilities.

It was momentous for the painter's art that in Germany, no less than in England and France, a new movement at this time set in — the so-called "*arts and crafts.*'

Hitherto the various branches of art had followed different courses. The most beautiful paintings were often hung in surroundings grievously lacking in taste. Now arose the ambition to make the room itself a work of art.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 450.

Arts of design, those arts in which graphic or plastic methods are employed, as distinguished from music, poetry, dancing, etc. — **Graphic arts.** See *graphic*, 3. — **Intermediate arts**, the intermediate grade in any particular course of study in the faculty of arts, as distinct from the 'junior' and 'advanced' grades. — **Liberal arts.** See *art*[2], 6. — **Social art**, the application of social science to human betterment, especially through legislation and government. *L. F. Ward*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 271. — **The art preservative of all arts**, printing. — **The manly art or the art of self-defense**, boxing.

artanthic (är-tan'thik), *a.* [*Artanthe* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid found in the oil from the matico, *Piper angustifolium* (*Artanthe elongata*).

artarine (är'ta-rin), *n.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{23}O_4N$, from the root-bark of *Zanthoxylon Senegalense.*

artel (är-tel'), *n.* [Russ. *artélŭ.*] In Russia, a voluntary association of workingmen for any general or specific purpose. It is an ancient institution. Formerly the members of an artel usually dwelt together communistically, and the practice is still found among the peasantry.

artemisin (är-tem'i-sin), *n.* [*Artemisia* + *-in*[2].] A compound sometimes found as an impurity in commercial santonin.

Arteria profunda cerebri, a branch of the basilar artery distributed to the temporosphenoidal and occipital lobes.

Arterial constitution, the florid habit in which the blood is rich in fibrin and contains a relatively large proportion of red blood-globules. — **Arterial sclerosis.** Same as *arteriosclerosis.*

arterin (är'tẹ-rin), *n.* [*arter(y)* + *-in*[2].] A hypothetic compound of oxyhemoglobin and lecithin occurring in arterial blood.

arteriofibrosis (är-tē″ri-ō-fī-brō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *arteria*, artery, + *fibra*, fiber, + *-osis.*] Same as *arteriosclerosis.*

arteriolith (är-tē'ri-ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *λίθος*, stone.] A concretion formed in an artery; arterial calculus.

arteriometer (är-tē-ri-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the changes in caliber of an artery caused by the cardiac pulsations. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 130.

arteriosclerosis, *n.* An increase of connective tissue in the walls of the arteries, especially in the inner coat. The resulting progressive thickening and contraction of the vessels interfere with the blood-supply of their own walls so that these become degenerated and weak, while at the same time their abnormal rigidity makes it difficult or impossible for the normal variations in caliber, in response to nervous stimuli, to take place. Local areas of fatty degeneration with the subsequent deposition of lime salts are apt to form, especially in the larger vessels, and are called atheromatous patches. A pulse of high tension with enlargement of the heart, due to the increased resistance to the blood flow, and Bright's disease owing to the involvement of the small vessels of the kidney, frequently accompany arteriosclerosis. Various disorders of the brain, including a tendency to apoplexy and a predisposition to gangrene of the extremities, are other common consequences of the disease. In old age there is usually a greater or less degree of arteriosclerosis, and its presence then indicates that the bodily machine is beginning to wear out, but certain other factors, notably intemperance in eating and drinking, may cause it to appear early in life. — **Diffuse arteriosclerosis**, general fibrous thickening of the walls of the arteries. — **Nodular arteriosclerosis**, a disease of the arteries marked by the presence of nodules of fibrous tissue in the lining membrane at points where special strain occurs. — **Senile arteriosclerosis**, fibrous thickening of the walls of the arteries, characteristic of senile degeneration.

arteriosclerotic (är-tē″ri-ō-sklē-rot'ik), *a.* Relating to or affected with arteriosclerosis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 107.

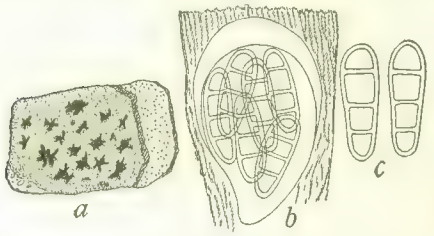
Arteritis deformans, a condition of roughness and calcareous infiltration of the inner walls of the arteries following upon atheromatous ulceration.

artery, *n.* — **Celiac artery.** Same as *celiac axis* (which see, under *axis*[1]). — **Central arteries of the brain** See ★*central.* — **Dental arteries.** See ★*dental.* — **Gasserian artery**, a branch of the middle meningeal or internal carotid artery which supplies the Gasserian ganglion. — **Hemorrhoidal arteries**, three sets of arteries, superior, middle, and inferior, which supply the rectum and anus. **Interosseous arteries**, numerous small arteries running between the metacarpal bones of the hand and the metatarsal bones of the foot. There are two sets of each, dorsal and palmar in the hand, and dorsal and plantar in the foot. — **Mammary arteries.** See ★*mammary.* — **Metatarsal artery**, an artery crossing transversely the dorsum of the foot and giving off branches to the interosseous muscles. — **Nasal artery.** See ★*nasal.* — **Pallial artery**, either of two branches which arise from the lesser aorta in certain cephalopods and run forward and backward respectively to supply the mantle and other organs. — **Pipe-stem arteries**, a late stage of arteriosclerosis in which the walls of the arteries have become calcified and converted into hard inelastic tubes. — **Terminal artery**, an artery which has no anastomotic connection with another.

arthemis (är'the-mis), *n.* [NL.; appar. a factitious name.] A nymphalid butterfly, *Basilarchia arthemis*, inhabiting the northern At-

lantic United States. The upper surface of the wings is velvety chocolate-black, with a conspicuous white arch extending across each pair. The larva lives on the foliage of birch, poplar, and the shad-bush. Also called the *banded purple.*

Arthonia (är-thō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Acharius), said to be formed (erroneously) < Gr. *ἀρόειν*,



Arthonia radiata.

a, a group of star-shaped apothecia showing the habit of the lichen; *b*, hymenium with spore-case; *c*, spores. (*b* and *c* highly magnified.) (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

sprinkle, water.] A genus of discolichens of the family *Arthoniaceæ*, having a crustaceous thallus and spores, mostly hyaline, with two or more cells. The species are numerous, occurring on rocks and the bark of trees.

Arthoniaceæ (är-thō-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arthonia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of discolichens typified by the genus *Arthonia*.

arthrectomy (är-threk′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρθρον*, a joint, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Exsection of a joint.

Arthritis interna, gout of the stomach or other internal organ.—**Diaphragmatic arthritis.** Same as *angina pectoris.*—**Navicular arthritis,** an inflammation of the cartilage covering the small bone (navicular bone) situated on the back of the joint within the hoof of the horse. It frequently extends to the bone itself and sometimes involves the pedal joint.—**Rheumatic arthritis,** acute rheumatism.—**Urethral arthritis,** inflammation of one or more joints associated with urethritis or following the passage of a catheter or sound.—**Visceral arthritis.** Same as ★*arthritis interna.*

arthritism (är′thri-tizm), *n.* [*arthrit(is)* + *-ism*.] A predisposition to rheumatic or gouty joint-affections; uric-acid diathesis.

arthrobranch (är′thrō-brangk), *n.* [NL. *arthrobranchia*.] Same as *arthrobranchia.*

Arthroclema (är-thrō-klē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *κλῆμα*, twig.] A genus of extinct cryptostomatous *Bryozoa* having segmented zoaria, celluliferous on all sides: widely distributed in Silurian and Devonian formations.

arthrodesis (är-throd′ē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *δέσις*, a binding.] In *surg.*, the operative production of ankylosis in a joint. *Lancet*, June 18, 1904.

Arthrodira (är-thrō-dī′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *δειρή*, neck.] In Woodward's classification, a subclass of Paleozoic fishes with persistent notochord and head and trunk covered with symmetrically arranged bony plates, the head-shield being movably articulated to the body-shield. The group embraces the coccostean fishes formerly included in the *Placodermi*, and its species are among the most striking and enormous of the ancient fishes, *Dinichthys* and *Titanichthys*. All belong to the Devonian formations, especially to the black Upper Devonian shale of Ohio and the Old Red Sandstone of Great Britain.

arthrodiran (är-thrō-dī′ran), *a.* Of or pertaining to fishes of the order *Arthrodira.*

arthrodire (är′thrō-dīr), *n.* A fish of the subclass *Arthrodira*. *Science*, Nov. 7, 1902, p. 749.

arthrodirous (är′thrō-dī′rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *δειρή*, the neck.] Same as ★*arthrodiran.*

Arthrodonteæ (är-thrō-don′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A division of the stegocarpous mosses in which the teeth of the peristome are transversely septate. It embraces by far the greater number, including some in which the teeth are wanting. Compare *Nematodonteæ*. Also written *Arthrodontei.*

arthrogastran (är-thrō-gas′tran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Arthrogastra.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Arthrogastra.*

arthrogenous (är-throj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *-γενής*, -produced.] Originating from a joint; noting any deformity caused by gout or other articular disease. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 496.

Arthrognatha (är-throg′na-thä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A term applied by Dean to the group of fossil fishes commonly called *Arthrodira*, the latter name being restricted by him to those having the coat of mail jointed at the nape.

arthrolite (är′thrō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *geol.*, a cylindrical concretion with transverse segmentation, occasionally found in marls and clays. *Tschersky*, 1887.

Arthrolycosa (är″thrō-lī-kō′sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *λύκος*, a wolf, also by transfer a spider.] A genus of fossil spiders belonging to the order *Anthracomarti*, obtained from the ironstone nodules in the coal-measures of Mazon creek, Illinois.

arthromeningitis (är-thrō-men-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρθρον*, joint, + NL. *meningitis*.] Same as *synovitis.*

arthroncus (är-throng′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass.] Swelling of a joint.

arthropathic (är-thrō-path′ik), *a.* Relating to arthropathy. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 512.

arthropathy, *n.*—**Charcot's arthropathy,** a disease of the joints (usually of the larger joints, though even the fingers may at times suffer) occurring as a result of trophic disturbances in certain diseases of the spinal cord, especially locomotor ataxia and syringomyelia.—**Osteopulmonary arthropathy,** an enlargement of the ends of the long bones occurring in connection with chronic disease of the lungs.

arthroplastic (är-thrō-plas′tik), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of arthroplasty. *Med. Record*, May 30, 1903, p. 877.

arthroplasty (är′thrō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *πλαστός*, formed.] In *surg.*, the operative establishment of an artificial joint in cases of ankylosis.

Arthropleura (är-thrō-plō′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *πλευρόν*, rib.] A genus of extinct isopod crustaceans, or sow-bugs, from the Carboniferous formation.

arthropodal (ar-throp′ō-dal), *a.* [*arthropod* + *-al*[1].] Same as *arthropodous.*

arthrosteitis (är-thros-tē-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-itis*.] Same as ★*osteoarthritis.*

arthrostome (är′thrō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The mouth of an arthropod.

Arthrostraca, *n. pl.* 3. An order of *Arthropoda*, including those malacostracous crustaceans which have the first, and sometimes the second, thoracic segment fused with the head and bearing maxillipeds, while the remaining seven are free and bear legs, the eyes usually being sessile. The order includes the *Amphipoda* and the *Isopoda.*

Arthrostylidæ (är-thrō-stī′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arthrostylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptostomatous *Bryozoa* in which the zoaria are composed of rod-shaped articulated segments united into pinnate colonies. Usually all sides of the segments are celluliferous. Representatives of the family are common in the Silurian formations.

Arthrostylus (är-thrō-stī′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *στῦλος*, pillar.] The typical genus of the family *Arthrostylidæ.*

arthroxesis (är-throk′sē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *ξέσις*, scraping, < *ξέειν*, scrape.] In *surg.*, the process of scraping the articular surfaces for the removal of fungosities.

artichoke, *n.*—**Chinese artichoke,** *Stachys Sieboldi*, a species from China bearing tubers somewhat like those of the Jerusalem artichoke. Known in France as *crosnes.*

article, *n.*—**Articles approbatory,** in *Scotch law*, that part of the proceedings which corresponds to the answer to the charge in an English bill in chancery. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.—**Articles improbative,** in *Scotch law*: (*a*) Articulate averments setting forth the facts relied upon. (*b*) That part of the proceedings which corresponds to the charge in our English bill in chancery to set aside a deed. The answer is called articles approbatory. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.—**Articles of partnership,** a written agreement between two or more parties stating the conditions and terms upon which an enterprise for profit shall be carried on by the parties.—**Articles of roup,** in *Scotch law*, the conditions under which property is offered for sale at auction.—**Articles of set,** in *Scotch law*, an agreement for a lease. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.—**Proprietary articles,** patent medicines and other patented articles the manufacture and sale of which are restricted to the patentee or patentees or their assigns.—**The Schwabach articles,** seventeen articles of faith drawn up by Luther and presented to the princes of the evangelically minded states at Schwabach (Oct. 16, 1529) as the foundation for their political combination. The articles are directed mainly against Zwinglianism; hence the prominence of the doctrine of original sin, of baptism, and of the doctrine of the real presence of Christ's body and blood in the eucharist. These articles furnished the material for the positive (first) part of the Augsburg Confession.—**The Torgau articles,** ten articles drawn up by Luther, Melanchthon, and Jonas, by order of the Elector, at Torgau, Mar. 20, 1530. They were a kind of apologia for the Elector, stating that he had established a true service of God and had proscribed certain abuses of the Roman Church. These articles furnished the material for the polemical part of the Augsburg Confession.

articulability (är-tik-ū-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* The quality of being articulable.

articulable (är-tik′ū-la-bl), *a.* Capable of being articulated or uttered as distinct syllables or words.

articulamentum (är-tik″ū-la-men′tum), *n.*; **pl.** *articulamenta* (-tä). [NL., < L. *articulare*, join, articulate: see *articulate, v.*] In the chitons or amphineurous mollusks, the inner or porcelanous layer of the shell-substance, the outer being termed the *tegmentum.* In many of the chitons the articulamentum projects beyond the outer layer of the shell and its ends are firmly inserted in the flexible girdle which binds the shell-valves together.

Articular arteries. (*a*) Five small arteries, three superior and two inferior, derived from the popliteal and surrounding the knee-joint. (*b*) The circumflex arteries of the arm (which see, under *circumflex*).—**Articular dropsy.** See ★*dropsy.*—**Articular sense,** the consciousness which attends movement of a joint.

articulary, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *ichth.*, the articular bone, or bone at the joint or insertion of the lower jaw. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 515.

Articulata, *n. pl.* *(f)* An order of the *Crinoidea* which includes all recent and later fossil forms of this class, characterized by having the mouth and food-grooves exposed or suprategminal and the lower brachial plates incorporated into the calyx.

articulation, *n.*—**Axis of articulation,** in arthropods, a line drawn between the right and left hinges of the segments of the abdomen.—**Peg-and-socket articulation,** a term applied to the insertion of scales of ganoid and other primitive fishes having bony scales, in which each scale has a produced point or peg, which is inserted into a socket or cavity in a scale above or below it. The structure is sometimes complicated by the presence of two pegs.

articulationist (är-tik-ū-lā′shon-ist), *n.* One who teaches articulation to deaf-mutes. *N. E. D.*

articulo-angular (är-tik″ū-lō-ang′gū-lär), *a.* Relating to the articular and angular elements of the jaw collectively. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, I. 173.

articulo-kinesthetic (är-tik″ū-lō-kin-es-thet′-ik), *a.* In *psychol.*, pertaining to the sensations aroused by the movements of articulation: opposed to ★*graphokinesthetic. Psych. Rev. Mo. Sup.*, III. xiv. 26.

articulus, *n.* 2. In the pelecypod mollusks, the hinge: a term comprising the whole articulating apparatus, hinge-plate, teeth, and ligament.

artifactitious (är″ti-fak-tish′us), *n.* [*artifact* + *-itious* (after *factitious*).] Possessing the character of an artifact; caused by manipulation and not existing in nature. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 40.

artificery (är-tif′i-se-ri), *n.* [*artifice* + *-ery*.] Workmanship; skill as an artificer. *Scottish Rev.*, VI. 246. *N. E. D.*

artificialism (är-ti-fish′al-izm), *n.* [*artificial* + *-ism*.] An artificial principle or practice.

Made up of *artificialisms*—for nothing seemed real about him but his ill-temper.
Mrs. H. Wood, Roland Yorke, III. 156.

artificing (är-tif′i-sing), *n.* [**artifice, v.* (a back-formation from *artificer*), + *-ing*[1].] Artificers' work; craftsmanship.

Yet in spite of all this backwardness in invention, the city is full of beautiful workmanship in every branch of *artificing*. *W. D. Howells*, Venetian Life, p. 300.

artinite (är′ti-nīt), *n.* [Named for E. *Artini* of Milan.] A basic hydrated magnesium carbonate occurring in spherical forms with radiated structure: found at the asbestos-mines of Val Lanterna, Italy.

Artinskian (är-tinsk′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Artinsk in the Urals: in *geol.*, noting the lowest division or stage in the development of the Permian system in the Ural Mountains. It consists of sandstones, conglomerates, shales, and limestones which carry a marine fauna having many species of the Carboniferous formation below and show no unconformity with those strata. This stage is named from Artinsk, but its rocks are distributed from the Arctic Ocean to the Kirghiz steppe. It apparently corresponds in age, as it does in position, to the Autunian of France, which bears a terrestrial flora.

II. *n.* The Artinskian division.

artiphyllous (är-tif′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀρθρον*, a joint, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, bearing buds or leaves on the nodes or joints.

Artique's process. See ★*process.*

artisticism (är-tis′ti-sizm), *n.* [*artistic* + *-ism*.] Artistic pursuits or theories; artistic tendency.

Our present-day, lackadaisical, sham *artisticism.*
H. Herman, His Angel, p. 40.

artlike (ärt′līk), *adv.* and *a.* **I.** *adv.* According to the rules of art: as, "not *artlike* writ," *W. P. Taylor*, 1630.

II. *a.* Having the appearance of art.

It is among birds that we find specific modes of nest-building and a highly *artlike*, almost artistic song.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., xiv. 289.

art nouveau (är nö-vō′). [F., 'new art.'] A name given to a secession movement in art which had its origin in Paris at the close of the nineteenth century, and is still in process of development. It is concerned with architecture and the decorative arts chiefly. So far as the movement has any definite underlying principle, it is the negation of the conventional types which have attached themselves to art in the course of centuries and the realization of beauty by the proper management of necessary lines and values. In the hands of the practitioners, however, liberty has become libertinism, and results have been produced which have thrown discredit upon the movement.

artois (är-two′), *n.* [*Artois*, an ancient province of northern France.] A long coat worn by women about 1790. It had several capes, and lapels and revers like a box-coat.

artophagous (är-tof′ạ-gus), *a.* [Gr. ἄρτος, bread, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Bread-eating: as, an *artophagous* propensity.

Aruncus (a-rung′kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *aruncus*, < Gr. ἤρυγγος, Doric ἄρυγγος, a goat's beard, also a plant (see *eringo*).] A genus of tall, perennial herbs of the family *Rosaceæ*, often referred to the genus *Spiræa*, with numerous small, diœcious flowers. There are two species, *A. Aruncus* in the northern parts of America and Europe, and *A. astilboides* from Japan. *Aruncus* is often confounded with *Astilbe*. The latter is much used for forcing.

Arundel group. See ★*group*[1].

Arvernian (är-vėr′ni-ạn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Arverni, a tribe of ancient Gaul which occupied a region corresponding to the modern Auvergne.—**2.** In *ethnol.*, relating to or exhibiting the European type, commonly known as *Alpine*, of which the inhabitants of Auvergne are typical representatives.

Arvonian (är-vō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [W. *Arfon* (pron. *arvon*) in Wales.] A term applied by Hicks to a division of rocks in Pembroke regarded by him (together with the Dimetian below and the Pebidian above) as of Precambrian age, but by others considered as purely eruptive intrusions into Cambrian rocks.

I regard the so-called "Dimetian" as a granite which has invaded the Cambrian rocks; the "*Arvonian*" includes the quartz porphyries which appear as apophyses of the granite; while the "Pebidian" is an interesting group of basic lavas which form here the lowest visible part of the Cambrian system. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol.

Aryanization (är″yạn-i-zā′shọn), *n.* The process of Aryanizing or the state of having been made Aryan in character, appearance, etc.

The *Aryanization* of Europe doubtless resembled that of India. *I. Taylor*, Origin of Aryan, p. 212.

aryballoid (ar-i-bal′oid), *a.* [*aryballus* + *-oid*.] Like an aryballus.

aryl (ar′il), *n.* [*ar*(*omatic*) + *-yl*.] A name introduced by Vorländer to designate a radical derived from an aromatic hydrocarbon, as phenyl, C_6H_5, tolyl, C_7H_7.

arzrunite (ärts-rō′nīt), *n.* [Named after A. *Arzruni*, a German mineralogist.] A mineral consisting of basic copper sulphate and copper chlorid, and occurring in bluish-green crystalline crusts: found in Chile.

ås (ȧs), *n.*; pl. *åsar* (ȧ′sär). [Sw. *ås*.] Same as *os*[3] or *eskar*.



Asana.

Pterocarpus Indicus. (From a photograph by Warburg.)
(Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Asaheim (as′ạ-hām), *n.* [Icel. **Ása heimr*, 'home of the gods.'] Same as *Asgard*.

asana (ä-sä-nä′), *n.* [Tagalog *asaná* (Bisaya *naga*, whence Sp. *narra*).] A name in the Philippine Islands of *Pterocarpus Indicus* and *P. echinatus*, valuable timber-trees, the wood of which is sometimes called *Philippine mahogany*. The trunks are surrounded at their base by radiating buttresses which yield planks of extraordinary width. The wood is of a beautiful red color often variegated with yellow, hard and durable, but porous and very brittle. It takes a fine polish and is much used in the Philippines for cabinet work and for furniture, handsome large table-tops being often made of single slabs. *P. Indicus* is known in the East Indies as *Burmese rosewood*, *Andaman redwood*, and *kiabooca-wood*. In the Philippines it is also called *narra*. *P. echinatus*, known as *narra pula*, or "red narra," is distinguished by having spiny seed-pods. See *Pterocarpus* and *kiabooca-wood*.

asaphia (as-ạ-fī′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσάφεια, indistinctness, < ἀσαφής, indistinct, < ἀ- priv. + σαφής, clear, distinct.] Defective speech, heard especially in cases of cleft palate.

Asaphic (a-saf′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Asaph, one of the chief singers in the Temple in the time of David and Solomon, and eponymous head of one of the gilds of singers, "sons of Asaph." Psalms 50 and 73–83 are called *Asaphic*, having the name of Asaph superscribed. Also *Asaphitic*.

asaphid (as′ạ-fid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the trilobite family *Asaphidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Asaphidæ*.

Asaphidæ (a-saf′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asaphus* + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites which have a large and subequal cephalon and a pygidium, in both of which the lobes and furrows are rather obscure. The eyes are large; the facial sutures cut the posterior margin of the head-shield within the genal angles and unite at the middle of the frontal border; and the thorax has from 5 to 10 segments. The family includes highly important genera of Silurian trilobites, *Asaphus*, *Illænus*, *Nileus*, and *Ogygia*.

Asaphitic (as-ạ-fit′ik), *a.* Same as ★*Asaphic*.

Asaphus (as′ạ-fus), *n.* [Also *Asaphes*. NL., < Gr. ἀσαφής, indistinct.] The typical genus of the family *Asaphidæ*.

asaprol (ā′sạ-prōl), *n.* Same as ★*abrastol*.

åsar, *n.* Plural of ★*ås*.

asaresinotannol (as-ạ-rez″i-nō-tan′ōl), *n.* An amorphous compound, $C_{48}H_{68}O_8(OH)_2$ or $C_{24}H_{33}O_4.(OH)$, existing in small quantities in the free state, but principally combined as a ferulic acid ester in the resin of asafetida.

asarol (as′ạ-rōl), *n.* [*Asarum* + *-ol*.] A colorless, feebly dextrorotatory alcohol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, contained in oil of Canadian snakeroot, *Asarum Canadense*. It boils at 196°–199° C. and is probably identical with linalool.

asaronic (as-ạ-ron′ik), *a.* [*asarone* + *-ic*.] Derived from asarone; noting an acid, the trimethyl ether of 2, 4, 6-trihydroxybenzoic acid $C_6H_2(OCH_3)_3CO_2H$, formed by the oxidation of asarone. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 144° C.

asarotum (as-ạ-rō′tum), *n.* [L. *asarotum*, neut. of *asarotos*, applied to floors painted in spots or divisions as if not swept clear, < Gr. ἀσάρωτος, unswept, < ἀ- priv. + *σαρωτός, < σαροῦν, sweep, < σάρον, a broom, < σαίρειν, sweep.] In *anc. arch.*, a species of painted pavement used by the Romans before the invention of mosaic work. *Sturgis*, Dict. of Arch.

Asarum, *n.*— **Oil of Asarum Canadense,** an essential oil or essence used in perfumery and soap.

asbarg (äs′bärg), *n.* A dyestuff consisting of the dried flowers and flowering stems of *Delphinium Zalil*, imported from Afghanistan and Persia: used in native calico-printing and for dyeing silk a bright sulphur-yellow. See ★*zalil*.

asbestic, *a.* **II.** *n.* A local commercial name for massive asbestos reduced to a fibrous pulp and used for wall-plaster, etc.

asbestin, *a.* A simplified spelling of *asbestine*.

asbestinize (as-bes′ti-nīz), *v.t.*; pret. and pp. *asbestinized*, ppr. *asbestinizing*. To treat (cotton goods) chemically in order to render them fire-proof or not easily inflammable.

asbestolith (as-bes′tō-lith), *n.* [Gr. ἄσβεστος, asbestos, + λίθος, stone.] The trade-name of a material made from short-fiber asbestos, with the addition of cementing and coloring substances, for use in the construction of the floors and walls of houses. It has the advantages of light weight, durability, and capability of resisting fire and dampness.

Asbestos burner, a gas-stove burner employing Bunsen burners in combination with sheets or masses of fibrous asbestos which become incandescent in the flame. Such burners are used with gas-logs and gas fireplace-heaters.—**Asbestos cloth,** a fabric composed of woven fibrous asbestos: used in making gloves for protection against heat and acids, as a covering for dining-tables and for steam-heated rolls, as a strainer in filtering acids, and for other purposes.—**Asbestos curtain,** a curtain of asbestos cloth hung before an open fireplace. When drawn down it acts as a fire-screen and a blower. Large and heavy curtains of this material are hung in the proscenium arch of theaters as a protection against the spread of fire.—**Asbestos porcelain.** See ★*porcelain*.—**Asbestos torch,** a metal vessel or cresset suspended from a pole and packed with asbestos which is saturated with oil: used to destroy the nests of caterpillars.



Asbestos Torch.

A. S. C. An abbreviation of *Army Service Corps*.

ascalaphoid (as-kal′ạ-foid), *a.* Belonging to or resembling a member of the family *Ascalaphidæ*.

ascaricide (as-kar′i-sīd), *n.* [*ascar*(*id*) + L. *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] An agent destructive of round- or thread-worms which occur as intestinal parasites.

Ascaris equorum, the eel-worm or lumbricoid worm parasitic in the small intestine of the horse. It measures from 15 to 37 centimeters in length, and in most cases is without serious effect. *Goeze*, 1782.—**Ascaris megalocephala.** Same as ★*ascaris equorum*. *Cloquet*, 1824.

Ascelichthys (as-ē-lik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσκελής, without legs (without fins), + ἰχθύς, fish.] A genus of small sculpins found in the rock-pools along the coast of California. It is characterized by the absence of ventral fins. *A. rhodorus* is the known species.

ascendancy, *n.* **2.** Same as *ancestry*.

Epilepsy is followed chiefly by brain affections in childhood, while phthisis and alcoholism are prominent in the *ascendency*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 37.

Ascending ★degeneration, ★neuritis. See the nouns.

Ascension theory, in *mining geol.*, the theory that ores are derived from the depths of the earth by means of uprising solutions.—**Right-ascension circle** or **hour-circle.** See ★*circle*.

ascensionist (ạ-sen′shọn-ist), *n.* One who makes ascensions; a mountain-climber; also, a balloonist who makes ascensions.

Ascensiontide (ạ-sen′shọn-tīd), *n.* The period comprising the ten days from Ascension day to Whitsunday.

ascent, *n.*—**Song of ascents.** Same as *song of degrees* (which see, under *degree*).

ascesis (a-sē′sis), *n.* [Gr. ἄσκησις, training, walk of life, monastic life: see *ascetic*.] Self-discipline; self-denial.

Ascetta (a-set′ạ), *n.* [NL.; origin not obvious.] A genus of sponges containing the simplest and most primitive forms, of which *A. primordialis* is an example.

aschaffite (a-shaf′it), *n.* [*Aschaff*(*enburg*), a city in Bavaria, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Gümbel, in 1865, for an igneous rock of the diorite family rich in quartz, feldspar, and mica. It is now considered as belonging to kersantite.

ascham, *n.* **2.** A box for carrying bows, arrows, and other archery equipment from place to place; a bow-box.

ascharite (ash′ạ-rīt), *n.* A hydrated magnesium borate occurring in white lumps with boracite: found near Aschersleben, Germany.

Aschersonia (ash-ėr-sō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Montagne, 1848), named for F. M. *Ascherson*, a German botanist who wrote about fungi.] A genus of sphæropsidaceous fungi having the pycnidia buried in a pulvinate, fleshy stroma, and the hyaline, fusiform spores borne on filiform sporophores. The species are mostly tropical, growing on leaves. *A. Aleurodis* grows on *Aleurodes Citri*, a plant-louse on *Citrus* in Florida.

Ascherson's haptogenic membrane. See ★*haptogenic membrane*.

aschistic (a-skis′tik), *a.* [Gr. ἀσχιστος, undivided, + *-ic*.] In *petrol.*, a term applied to hypoabyssal igneous rocks occurring in dikes which are considered to represent undifferentiated magmas of the depths, and thus to stand in contrast to ★*haplitic* and *lamprophyric* dike rocks, considered as complementary differentiation products of deep-seated magmas.

ascidicolous (as-i-dik′ō-lus), *a.* [NL. *ascidium* + L. *colere*, dwell in.] Inhabiting or parasitic in or on an ascidian.

Ascitan (a-sī′tạn), *n.* [L. *ascitæ*, < Gr. ἀσκῖται, pl., < ἀσκός, a skin.] A member of a sect, an offshoot of the Montanists, which appeared

in Galatia about 173 A. D. In their religious revels they danced around skin bottles, declaring them to be the ones referred to in Mat. ix. 17.

asclepiadin (as-klē-pī'ą-din), *n.* [*Asclepias* (*-ad-*) + *-in*[2].] A glucoside of uncertain composition derived from *Asclepias vincetoxicum.*

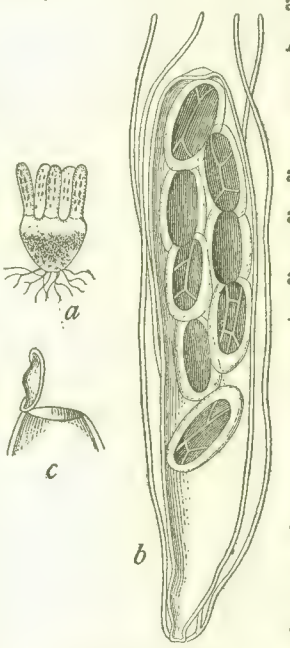
Asclepieum (as-klē-pi-ē'um), *n.* [Gr. Ἀσκληπιεῖον, < Ἀσκληπιός, Æsculapius.] A temple or shrine sacred to Æsculapius.

asclepione (as-klē'pi-ōn), *n.* [*Asclepias* + *-one.*] A neutral, tasteless, crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{34}O_3$, formed in the juice of the milkweed, *Asclepias syriaca L.* It melts at 104° C.

ascobacterium (as″kō-bak-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ascobacteria* (-ą̈). [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός*, a bag, + *βακτήριον*, a staff or rod.] In *bacteriol.*, a bacterium whose cells form masses embedded in or surrounded by gelatinous matter.

Ascobolaceæ (as-kō-bō-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascobolus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of saprophytic, discomycetous fungi occurring mostly on dung. *Ascobolus* is the typical genus. Also erroneously written *Ascoboleæ.*

Ascoboleæ (as-kō-bō'lē-ē), *n. pl.* See ★*Ascobolaceæ.*



Ascobolus immersus.

a, a plant showing the habit, enlarged; *b*, an ascus with paraphyses, cut longitudinally to show the spores, greatly magnified; *c*, upper end of an ascus, showing the lid sprung open for the forcible expulsion of the spores, greatly magnified. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Ascobolus (as-kob'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1791), in allusion to the forcible projection of the asci, < Gr. *ἀσκός*, sac, ascus, + *βόλος*, a throw.] A genus of discomycetous fungi having a fleshy ascoma and simple brown or violet spores. The asci when mature are projected from the disk and the spores forcibly expelled. The species are mostly saprophytic and occur on old dung.

Ascoceras (as-kos'ē-ras), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσκός*, a leather bag, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A singular genus of nautiloid cephalopods. In early growth it had a regularly septate shell with a siphuncle, but in old age the septal chambers were contracted by the incomplete development of the septa, leaving a long tubular living-chamber with the septa of later growth at one side. It occurs in the Silurian rocks and is typical of the family *Ascoceratidæ.*

Ascochyta (as-kok'i-tą), *n.* [NL. (Libert, 1831), < Gr. *ἀσκός*, sac, + *χυτός*, poured out, < *χεῖν*, pour.] A genus of sphæropsidaceous fungi having membranous pycnidia embedded in discolored spots on the leaves and twigs of the host. The pycnospores are hyaline and uniseptate. About 250 species have been described. *A. Pisi* attacks the leaves and pods of the pea. See ★*leaf-spot of pea.*

Ascococcus (as″kō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *ascococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός*, sac, + *κόκκος*, berry.] In *bacteriol.*, a generic name generally regarded as a synonym of *Micrococcus.* See *Micrococcus.*

Ascocorticiaceæ (as″kō-kôr″ti-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascocorticium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of simple, saprophytic, ascomycetous fungi containing the single genus *Ascocorticium.*

Ascocorticium (as″kō-kôr-tis'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Brefeld, 1891), < Gr. *ἀσκός*, sac, ascus, + *Corticium* (which see).] A genus of simple, ascomycetous fungi in which the asci are borne on a thin membranous, mycelial layer and the spores are simple and colorless.

Ascoglossa (as″kō-glos'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός*, a bag, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A group of gasteropods of the order *Opisthobranchiata.* The branchiæ, mantle cavity, and shell are generally wanting; the liver is ramified, with its branches inclosed in external papillæ called *cerata*, or beneath the dorsal surface; the radula has one series of strong teeth, and the worn-out teeth at the front end do not drop off, but are preserved in a special sac, or ascus, whence the name of the group. It includes the families *Oxynoëidæ, Hermæidæ, Elysiidæ*, and *Limapontiidæ.*

ascoglossan (as-kō-glos'ąn), *a.* and *n.* [*Ascoglossa* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Ascoglossa.*

II. *n.* One of the *Ascoglossa.*

ascogonial (as-kō-gō'ni-ąl), *a.* [*ascogonium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an ascogonium.

When the fertilized oospore of Sphærotheca develops it puts out an *ascogonial* filament, destined to form the ascus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 562.

Ascolichenes (as-kō-lī-kē'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός*, sac, ascus, + *Lichenes* (which see).] A large group of lichens, including all those which produce asci. They are divided into two subgroups, the *Discolichenes* and *Pyrenolichenes.*

ascoma (as-kō'mą̈), *n.*; pl. *ascomata* (-ma-tą̈). [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκωμα*, a leather pad or bellows, < *ἀσκός*, a leather bag: see *ascus.*] The sporocarp of discomycetous fungi and truffles.

It seems probable that the *ascomata* of the truffle are formed in the late autumn, and lie over the winter in a practically mature state. *Bot. Gazette*, June, 1903, p. 428.

ascomycetal (as-kō-mī-sē'tąl), *a.* Same as *ascomycetous.*

ascomycete (as'kō-mī-sēt), *n.* Any member of the class *Ascomycetes.*

Ascospora (as-kos'pō-rą̈), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < Gr. *ἀσκός*, a leather bag, + *σπορά*, seed.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having small perithecia and asci and simple hyaline spores. *A. Beyerinckii* produces a leaf-spot of cherries, peaches, plums, etc. *Coryneum Beyerinckii* is said to be its conidial form, and to cause gummosis of cherry-trees.

ascosporic (as'kō-spō-rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ascospore.

ascript, *a.* **II.** *n.* An annexed remark, note, or explanation; a gloss. *Athenæum*, Aug. 27, 1892, p. 280.

ascription, *n.* **3.** A prayer at the end of a sermon, ascribing praise to God.

-ase. [An assumed suffix taken from *diastase* (prop. *dia-sta-se*, where only *-se* is suffixal), used parallel to *-ose.*] **1.** In *chem.*, a suffix used to designate the different kinds of ferments, as argin*ase*, lip*ase*, malt*ase*, etc., as well as diast*ase*. See the etymology.—**2.** A suffix applied to the names of rangs in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks: as, *liparase.* See *classification of igneous rocks*, under ★*rock*[1].

asebotin (a-sē-bō-tin), *n.* [*asebo*(*fuscin*, etc.) + *-t-* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside, $C_{24}H_{28}O_{12}$, which is the active poison of *Pieris japonica.* It crystallizes in colorless needles which melt at 148° C.

asebotoxin (a-sē-bō-tok'sin), *n.* [*asebo*(*fuscin*, etc.) + *toxin.*] An extremely poisonous neutral crystalline compound, $C_{31}H_{50}O_{10}$, found in Japan in the leaves of *Pieris japonica* and in the United States in laurel (*Rhododendron maximum*). It is often fatal to sheep and cows.

asellate (a-sel'āt), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + L. *sella*, a seat, saddle.] Without saddle: applied to the primitive septal suture in the ammonoid cephalopods or goniatites, in which the course of the suture over the venter is direct, or without curve.

asellin (a-sel'in), *n.* [L. *asellus*, a sea-fish taken to be a cod or haddock, + *-in*[2].] A ptomaïne ($C_{25}H_{32}N_4$) found in cod-liver oil.

asepsine (a-sep'sin), *n.* Same as ★*antisepsine.*

Aseptic surgery. See ★*surgery.*

aseptically (a-sep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an aseptic manner; by means of asepsis.

asepticism (a-sep'ti-sizm), *n.* The state of being aseptic; the carrying out of measures which insure asepsis.

Popliteal, carotid, and other aneurysms, which are not of traumatic origin, are sometimes most successfully dealt with on this plan [dissecting out the aneurysm], which is the old "Method of Antyllus" under the influence of *asepticism.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 76.

aseptol (a-sep'tōl), *n.* [*asept*(*ic*) + *-ol.*] The trade-name for an antiseptic solution containing 33⅓ per cent. of orthophenolsulphuric acid, $C_6H_4(OH)SO_3H$.

aseptolin (a-sep'tō-lin), *n.* A solution said to contain 2.74 per cent. of phenol and .018 per cent. of pilocarpine. It is used subcutaneously in phthisis.

asequence (a-sē'kwens), *n.* [*a-*[18] + *sequence.*] In *pathol.*, a lack of normal sequence; specifically, an irregularity in relation between the auricular and ventricular contractions of the heart.

The blood pressure . . . is also fairly high when some simple ratio is maintained between the rate of the auricular and ventricular beats and is lowest when the *asequence* of the two chambers is most marked. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 689.

asexuality (a-sek-sū-al'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being asexual; absence of sex.

asexualization (a-sek″sū-ąl-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*asexualize* + *-ation.*] The act of rendering sexually incompetent, as by castration. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 713.

asfalt, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *asphalt.*

asfyxia, *n.* A simplified spelling of *asphyxia.*

ås-gravel (ås'grav″el), *n.* The water-worn constituents of eskars.

This theory seems to account satisfactorily for the passage of the *ås-gravels* into morainic matter, and for the fact that the gravels in the upper part of an as are often not well rounded. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 171.

ash[1], *n.* **1.** (*d*) In Australia, the name of various trees having a real or fancied resemblance to those of the genus *Fraxinus*, especially of trees of the genera *Elæocarpus* and *Flindersia.* —**American ash**, specifically, the white ash, *Fraxinus Americana.*—**Arizona ash**, the leatherleaf ash, *Fraxinus velutina.*—**Basket-ash**, the black ash, *Fraxinus nigra*: so called because it affords basket splints. [Massachusetts.]—**Berlandier ash**, *Fraxinus Berlanderiana* of the Mexican boundary region.—**Blue ash.** (*a*) See *ash*[1], 1, (*a*). (*b*) *Fraxinus lanceolata.* [Arkansas and Iowa.] (*c*) A small Australian tree, *Elæodendrum australe*, whose close-grained pinkish wood is used for staves, oars, and shingles. Also called *olive-wood.*—**Blueberry-ash**, an Australian tree, *Elæocarpus holopetalus*, yielding a close-grained white wood valuable for turning and cabinet-work.—**Brown ash**, *Fraxinus nigra*; also, *F. Pennsylvanica.*—**Cane-ash**, the white ash, *Fraxinus Americana*: so called because it grows in cane-brakes. [Gulf States.] —**Crow's ash**, a very large tree, *Flindersia australis*, of Queensland and New South Wales. Also called *beech, red cedar*, and *rasp-pod.* See *rasp-pod* and *Flindersia.*—**Dwarf ash**, a shrub, *Fraxinus anomala*, of Utah and elsewhere. The trifoliate dwarf ash is *F. anomala triphylla.*—**Fringe-ash**, *Fraxinus cuspidata* of Mexico and the adjacent United States. The shrubby fringe-ash is *F. dipetala* of California.—**Gregg ash**, *Fraxinus Greggii* of the Mexican boundary region.—**Leatherleaf ash**, *Fraxinus velutina* of the southwestern United States.—**Moreton Bay ash**, a very large tree, *Eucalyptus tessellaris*, of central and northeastern Australia, yielding a timber, tough but not hard, which is excellent for building purposes. It also yields a kino from which a varnish may be made.—**New Zealand ash.** See ★*titoki.*—**Oregon ash**, *Fraxinus Oregona* of the northwestern coast of North America.—**Pop-ash, poppy-ash**, the water-ash, *Fraxinus Caroliniana.* [Florida and Alabama.]—**Pumpkin-ash**, *Fraxinus profunda*, found in river-swamps in the eastern United States.—**River-ash**, the red ash, *Fraxinus Pennsylvanica.* [Rhode Island and Ontario.]—**Swamp-ash.** (*a*) Same as *hoop-ash.* (*b*) The green ash, *Fraxinus lanceolata.* [Gulf States.]—**Texas ash**, *Fraxinus Texensis.* Also called *mountain-ash.*

ash[2], *n.* **4.** The involatile constituents of wine; the solid residue evaporated to dryness.

As a distinctive mark of genuine wine the *ash* is of the greatest value. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 173.

Canada ashes, a trade-name for ashes from Canada valued as a fertilizer.—**In sackcloth and ashes**, clothed in sackcloth and sitting in ashes, in sign of deep mourning: a custom among Orientals. Also used figuratively. Mat. xi. 21.

ashamnu (a-sham'nö), *n.* [Heb. *ashamnu*, 'we have trespassed,' < *asham*, trespass.] The Jewish 'short confession of sin.' It is composed of twenty-four acrostic sections which begin with the letters of the Hebrew alphabet in consecutive order (the twenty-first letter, the last, being used three additional times).

ash-bed (ash'bed), *n.* A bed of ashes; specifically, in *geol.*, a greatly decomposed amygdaloidal basalt on Keweenaw Point, Michigan, which is locally impregnated with native copper.—**Ash-bed diabase.** See ★*diabase.*

Ashberry metal. See ★*metal.*

ash-canker (ash'kang-kėr), *n.* A disease of ash-trees which has been attributed to bacteria.

ash-cart (ash'kärt), *n.* A cart in which ashes and other refuse are carried.

ash-chute (ash'shöt), *n.* Same as *ash-shoot.*

ash-conveyer (ash'kon-vā″ėr), *n.* Any form of conveyer used in removing ashes, as from a boiler-room or locomotive-engine house. Examples are: (1) a screw-conveyer which removes the ashes as fast as they fall from the locomotives into the ash-pit of an engine-house, and delivers them to a traveling-apron or carrier; and (2) a combined conveyer and elevator which passes through a series of ash-pits in an engine-house, conveying and lifting the ashes to an elevated hopper, where they may be discharged into cars. These machines are made in a great variety of forms.

Ashdown sand. See ★*sand*[1].

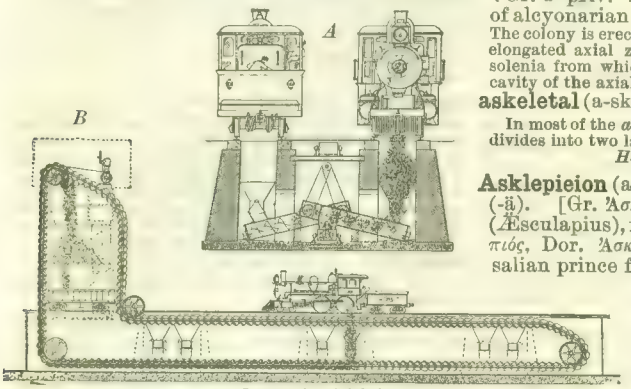
ash-dump (ash'dump), *n.* **1.** A place where ashes are put, either temporarily or permanently.—**2.** A device for dumping the ashes from a furnace or conveyer.

ash-elevator (ash'el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* Same as ★*ash-hoist.*

ashen light. See ★*light*[1].

asherah (ash′ē-rä), *n.* [Heb. *'asherah*, pl. *'asherūn*, or, rarely, *asherōth*; Assyr. *ashirtu*, pl. *ashrāti*.] **1.** A wooden post or pole planted near the altars of various Semitic gods: in the authorized version of the Bible erroneously translated 'grove.'—**2.** [*cap.*] A Semitic goddess not mentioned in the Bible except in three dubious passages, but whose name is certified by early tablets. She was sometimes confused with Ashtoreth. Baal seems to have been the consort of Asherah. The two are often mentioned together in connection with the idolatrous worship of Israel: see 2 Ki. xxiii. 4; 2 Chron. xxxiii. 3; Judges iii. 7. See *Ashtoreth*.

ash-hoist (ash′hoist), *n.* An apparatus for lifting ashes, as from the ash-pit of a locomotive-engine house, the boiler-room in a building, or the stoke-room of a vessel. The simplest form is a telescopic frame which when open extends from the basement of a building upward through an opening in the sidewalk and carries a block and tackle for hoisting ash-barrels to the sidewalk, where they may be dumped into a cart. When closed the frame sinks below the walk and the opening is covered. A more complicated form consists of a telescopic frame inclosing a drain-and-bucket elevator for lifting ashes from a subcellar to the street and discharging them through a chute into a cart.—**Pneumatic ash-hoist**, a traveling-crane having a pneumatic hoisting-cylinder which lifts the body of a car loaded with ashes and travels with it across the tracks to an ash-car, into which it is dumped.—**Skip ash-hoist**, a skip traveling upon an inclined track from the ash-pit of a boiler-house to the top of a tower over a railroad track. The ashes are discharged through a hopper into the skip, which is then hoisted by cable to the top of the tower, where it is dumped into a hopper, which delivers its load to a car on the track below.



Locomotive Ash-hoist.

A, section across the tracks, showing the inclined screw-conveyers which lift the ashes to the longitudinal bucket-conveyer shown in *B*. *B*, section along the tracks, showing the long conveyer by which the ashes are transferred to the dump.

ash-hopper (ash′hop-ėr), *n.* Same as *leach-tub*. [Local, U. S.]

ashiver (ą-shiv′ėr), *adv.* [*a*3 + *shiver*.] In a shiver; quivering.

ashler, *n.* **4.** In *carp.*, studding or furring used to cut off the angle at the floor in a garret, so that the room inclosed will have a vertical wall of some height.—**Coursed ashler**, ashler masonry in which the stones form regular courses, all the blocks in one course being of the same height.—**Random-coursed ashler**, ashler masonry in which rather broad courses are made of uniform height or width from end to end, but are made up in part of smaller stones, two or three of which together make the height of the course. See cut under *ashler* (*a*, *b*, and *e*).—**Rough ashler**, quarried stone selected for ashler masonry, but not dressed.

ashlered, ashlared (ash′lėrd, -lärd), *p. a.* Faced with ashler: said of a wall.

Ashley beds. See ★*bed*1.

Ashmolean (ash-mō′lē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Elias Ashmole, an eminent English antiquary (1617–92), who founded the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford University in 1679. His collections, which were presented to the university, consisted of books, manuscripts, coins, curiosities, and antiquities. The Ashmolean Society, founded in 1828, was named in his honor.

ash-pan (ash′pan), *n.* A pan under the grate of a boiler or other fire, into which ashes and clinker may fall and be caught when the fire is sliced or the fireplace cleaned.

ash-pumpkin (ash′pump″kin), *n.* [*ash*2 + *pumpkin*.] It is covered with an ashy bloom.] The wax-gourd, *Benincasa hispida*. See *Benincasa* and ★*condol*. [East Indies.]

ashrafi (ash′ra-fē), *n.* [Also *ashrafee*, *ashraffi*; Hind. Pers. *ashrafi*, < *ashrāf*, < Ar. *ashrāf*, gentle, refined, urbane, *ashrāf*, n., nobles, gentry.] The gold mohur of India.

ash-trolley (ash′trol-i), *n.* An overhead trolley from which ash-buckets are suspended for transporting ashes from ash-pits to the place of disposal.

Asiatic class, a group of domesticated fowls comprising those breeds which are supposed to have originated in eastern Asia, and including the brahmas, cochins, and langshans.

asilid (a-sil′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the dipterous family *Asilidæ*.

II. *n.* An insect of the family *Asilidæ*.

asiminine (a-sim′i-nin), *n.* [*Asimina* + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid obtained from the fruit of *Asimina triloba*.

asimmer (ą-sim′ėr), *adv.* [*a*3 + *simmer*.] In a simmering state.

> Noon smote fierce the roof's red tiles to heart's desire,
> The court *a-simmer* with smoke.
> *Browning*, Ned Bratts, st. iv.

Asiphonacea (ą-sī-fō-nā′sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σίφων*, pipe, + *-acea*.] A group of alcyonarian polyps of the order *Stelechotokea*. The colony is erect, simple or branching, consisting of an elongated axial zoöid with thickened walls containing solenia from which secondary zoöids are formed. The cavity of the axial zoöid is not divided by a partition.

askeletal (a-skel′e-tąl), *a.* Having no skeleton.

> In most of the *askeletal* vermalia the subdermal muscle divides into two layers.
> *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 277.

Asklepieion (as-klē-pi-ī′on), *n.*; pl. *asklepieia* (-ą). [Gr. *Ἀσκληπιεῖον*, a temple of Asklepios (Æsculapius), neut. of *Ἀσκληπίειος*, adj., < *Ἀσκληπιός*, Dor. *Ἀσκλαπιός*, L. *Æsculapius*, a Thessalian prince famous as a physician, later the tutelary god of medicine.] A temple of Asklepios (Æsculapius).

> If we regard with reverence the dim traditional form of Asklepios as a founder of our art, and the *Asklepieia* where throughout Greece and Magna Græcia medicine was practised and taught, in greater degree should we reverence the much more venerable I-em-hotep and view with interest the primæval medicine temples and hospitals of Egypt.
> *Lancet*, June 25, 1904, p. 1771.

asmolder, asmoulder (ą-smōl′dėr), *adv.* [*a*3 + *smolder*.] In a smoldering state. *Swinburne*.

asoka (ä-sō′kä), *n.* [Skt. *ásoka* (*áçoka*), a tree so called (lit., free from sorrow) < *a-* priv. + *soka* (*çoka*), flame, anguish, sorrow.] **1.** A low-spreading, leguminous tree, *Saraca Indica*, bearing large sweet-scented, pale orange-scarlet flowers. It is found from southeastern India and Ceylon to Burma and the Malay peninsula and archipelago, and is much cultivated for its beauty and the odor of its flowers. It is a sacred tree of the Hindus, and figures prominently in their legends and literature. **2.** The mast-tree or Indian fir, *Polyalthia longifolia*, of the custard-apple family. It is cultivated for the sake of its flowers, and is planted in avenues and near temples. See ★*vanjula*.

asonant (a-sō′nant), *a.* [*a*-18 + *sonant*.] Without sound; not sonant.

asouth (ą-south′), *adv. phr.* [*a*3 + *south*.] In or on the south; to or toward the south. *J. Barlow*, Columbiad, i. 571.

asparaginate (as-par′ą-ji-nāt), *n.* [*asparagin* + *-ate*1.] A salt of asparagin: as, silver *asparaginate*, $NH_2COCH(NH_2)CH_2CO_2Ag$. Also *aminosuccinamidate*.

asparagus-knife (as-par′ą-gus-nīf), *n.* A knife having a long bent handle with a chisel-blade at the end, used in cutting the stems of asparagus. The chisel-blade is pushed into the soil to cut off the blanched portion of the stem below the surface.

asparagus-miner (as-par′ą-gus-mī″nėr), *n.* The larva of a dipterous insect of the family *Agromyzidæ*, *Agromyza simplex*.

asparagus-rust (as-par′ą-gus-rust″), *n.* A serious disease of asparagus, caused by the fungus *Puccinia Asparagi*.

asparkle (a-spär′kl), *adv. phr.* [*a*3 + *sparkle*.] In a sparkling state; sparkling.

> Otho, free to judge of both,
> Ecelin the unready, harsh and loth,
> And this more plausible and facile wight
> With every point *a-sparkle*, chose the right.
> *Browning*, Sordello, iv. 585–588.

aspect, *n.* **9.** In *forestry*, the direction toward which a slope faces. The eight main points of the compass, north, northeast, east, southeast, south, southwest, west, northwest, are distinguished in forest description. Also called *exposure*.—**10.** In *logic*, the concept of a compound object, or this object itself, resulting from mentally connecting a definite conception to an indefinite or partially indesignate object, the compound being regarded as identical with the previously indefinite object.

If with each unit of a collection *a*, *b*, *c*, . . . of *n* units [where *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., are absolutely indistinguishable, so that there is nothing to determine which unit is *a*, which *b*, etc.] of any form we mentally associate one of a given discrete heap of *n* marks [if, for example, we distinguish the units by numbers arbitrarily attached to them, or by proper names,] so that each unit thereby becomes distinguished from each of the others and from all other units, we obtain what I have termed an *aspect* of *a*, *b*, *c*, . . .
A. B. Kempe.

Aspect of the sky, the appearance of the sky as to clouds or rain or color, especially with reference to the possibility of forecasting from it an approaching change of the weather.—**Aspect of the weather-map,** the appearance of the isobars, isotherms, and other details given in the daily weather-maps, with special reference to the changes then progressing toward a given station; specifically, the direction of the gradient at any given station. If the gradient rises toward the northwest the aspect is northwest.—**Barometric aspect,** in a weather-map, the direction toward which the principal barometric gradient is rising; the direction from which the barometric pressure appears to be pushing hardest toward a given station.—**Dexter aspect,** in *astrol.*, one cast in the reverse order of the signs.—**Doctrine of two aspects** or **double-aspect theory,** a variety of psychophysical parallelism consisting in the opinion that the external physical world and the mental world (whether this is understood as synonymous with the internal world or not) are two aspects, though not necessarily aspects of any third more substantive being.

> From causal theories we must distinguish sharply what may be called ultimate theories of the relation of mind and body: theories, that is, which seek to explain and make intelligible to us why mind and body are connected at all. The *double aspect theory*, with its assertion of one reality manifesting itself under two diverse forms, is an example of such a theory.
> *C. A. Strong*, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 3.

Globe aspect, the presentation of features upon the surface of a sphere as seen from the outside, i. e. as given upon a terrestrial or celestial globe, or upon a geographical map: opposed to *sky aspect*, which represents things as seen from inside the sphere, as in star-maps. In the globe aspect, north being at the top of the map, east is at the right; in the sky aspect east is at the left.—**Sky aspect,** the presentation of features of a sphere as viewed from a point within it: used in maps of portions of the celestial sphere, which show the relative positions of stars as seen by one looking up to the sky: opposed to *globe* ★*aspect* (which see).—**Thermal aspect,** in a weather-map, the direction toward which the principal thermometric or temperature gradient is moving; the direction from which a higher or a lower temperature appears to be advancing toward a given station.

aspectabund†, *a.* [NL. **aspectabundus*, < L. *aspectare*, look at, observe: see *aspect*, *v.*] Of expressive countenance; expressive in face. [Rare.]

> On the stage he [Dogget] is very *aspectabund*, wearing a farce on his face, his thoughts deliberating, framing his utterance congruous to his look. He is the only comic original now extant.
> *Downes*, Roscius Anglicanus, p. 52.

asperated (as′pe-rā-ted), *p. a.* Roughened; characterized by unevenness or harshness. *Boyle*, in Phil. Trans., XI. 806.

aspergation (as-pėr-gā′shon), *n.* [Erron. formed from L. *aspergere*, sprinkle, + *-ation*.] The act of sprinkling; aspersion.

> They [the Indians and Iranians] had common words for priest, sacrifice, song of praise, religious *aspergation*, for the sacred soma drink, for God, Lord, for heroes and demons, and for Mithra, the god of light.
> *Isaac Taylor*, Origin of the Aryans, p. 190.

asperger (as-pėr′jėr), *n.* [*asperge* + *-er*1.] One who sprinkles.

> This *asperger* personates the old Tcamahia of Wukoki, who parted from the Snake clans at that pueblo to seek his fortune in the east, finding it at Acoma.
> *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1897–98, p. 589.

Aspergillaceæ (as″pėr-ji-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspergillus* (see *Aspergillus*, 2) + *-aceæ*.] A family of the lower ascomycetous fungi including *Aspergillus*.

Aspergillales (as″pėr-ji-lā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspergillus* + *-ales*.] An order of ascomycetous fungi including six families and a great diversity of forms. The ascocarp is mostly small and without an opening. The conidial forms include the common molds *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium*.

Aspergillidæ (as-pėr-jil′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as ★*Brechitidæ*.

aspergillin (as-pėr-jil′in), *n.* [*Aspergillus*, 2 (?), + *-in*2.] Same as *palmellin*.

aspergillosis (as-pėr-ji-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Aspergillus* + *-osis*.] A morbid condition resulting from the presence in the ear, sometimes in the lungs, of certain forms of *Aspergillus*.

> Other forms of fungus disease or Mycoses are described. *Aspergillosis*, or pigeon-breeders' disease, is the result of the infection with the Aspergillus fumigatus.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 534.

asperite (as′pe-rīt), *n.* [L. *asper*, rough, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by Becker for andesitic lavas of light color which are porous in texture and consequently rough or harsh to

the touch. The asperites are contrasted with the darker, denser andesites of basaltic habit. They are more commonly called *trachytic andesites*.

aspermia (a-spėr′mi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπερμος*: see *aspermatism*.] Same as *aspermatism*.

asperolite (as′pe-rō-līt), *n.* [L. *asper*, rough, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A variety of chrysocolla copper ore from Tagilsk, Russia.

Asperula (as-per′ū-lă), *n.* [NL., fem. dim., < L. *asper*, rough.] A genus of dwarf hardy herbs, used for borders, rockeries, and shady places, containing almost 80 species of ill-defined plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*, two of which, *A. odorata*, commonly called sweet woodruff, and *A. hexaphylla* are commonly cultivated in America.

asperulous (as-per′ū-lus), *a.* [NL. **asperulus*, dim. of L. *asper*, rough.] In *bot.*, minutely roughened.

asphaleia (as-fa-lē′yă), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσφάλεια*, security, safety, certainty, < *ἀσφαλής*, secure, safe.] A name applied to a safety system of stage mechanism in which the stage-floor and the overhead scenic appliances are all moved by hydraulic power.

Asphalt brown, process. See ★*brown*, ★*process*.

asphaltene (as-fal′tēn), *n.* [*asphalt* + *-ene*.] A name originally given by Boussingault to a residue left on distilling asphalt from an oil-bath. The name is now used to designate that portion of asphalt which is soluble in boiling turpentine or cold chloroform, but not in gasolene, ether, or acetone. The portion soluble in the latter solvents is called *petrolene*.

asphaltum, *n.*—**Gum asphaltum,** a term sometimes applied to the purer and more glossy forms of bitumen or asphalt, as used in the manufacture of varnishes.

Asphodeline (as″fō-de-lī′nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσφοδέλινος*, adj., < *ἀσφόδελος*, asphodel.] A genus of hardy herbs of the family *Liliaceæ*. About 14 species are found along the Mediterranean Sea and extending into Persia and Caucasia. *A. lutea* is most commonly grown in the United States, but other species are not unlikely to be found under cultivation.

Asphodelus (as-fod′ē-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *asphodel*.] A genus of hardy, stemless herbs, with white, lily-like flowers in long racemes, members of the family *Liliaceæ*. There are 6 or 7 species natives of the Mediterranean region, Western Asia, the East Indies, and Madagascar, some of which are found in flower-gardens. *A. ramosus* and *A. albus* are the only common trade-names in America. Most of the species are found along the Mediterranean Sea.

asphyxia, *n.*—**Secondary asphyxia,** asphyxia which sometimes recurs with fatal result after apparent recovery from drowning or other form of suffocation.

asphyxiater (as-fik′si-ā-tėr), *n.* **1.** A device or apparatus for producing suffocation by surrounding the victim with an irrespirable gas. —**2.** Specifically, a portable fire-extinguisher which operates by filling the air or space about the fire with a gas which does not support combustion.

asphyxied (as-fik′sid), *p. a.* Asphyxiated. *Carlyle*.

aspidate (as′pi-dāt), *a.* [Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*-ιδ-*), shield, + *-ate*[1].] Shield-shaped; having the form of a flat plate. *Zittel* (trans.), Textbook of Paleon., II. 143.

aspidin (as′pi-din), *n.* [*Aspidium* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline principle, $C_{23}H_{32}O_7$, said to be poisonous, which is contained in the rhizome of the male-fern, *Dryopteris* (*Aspidium*) *Filix-mas*.

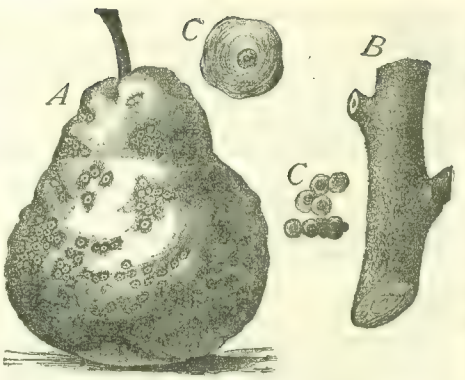
Aspidiotus (as-pi-di-ō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Bouché, 1834), < Gr. *ἀσπιδιώτης*, shielded, or provided with a shield.] A very important genus of diaspine scale-insects, comprising many notorious pests of fruit-trees. The scales are small and round, those of the males being somewhat oblong; the pellicles of the female are completely superposed, and in both sexes are more or less centrally located; the pellicles are surrounded by a broad secretionary supplement; and the circumgenital glands occur in not more than five groups. To this genus belong the San José scale (*A. perniciosus*), the grape-scale (*A. uvæ*), the walnut-scale (*A. juglans-regiæ*), the oleander-scale (*A. nerii*), the quince-scale (*A. cydoniæ*), and many other destructive species.



European fruit-scale (*Aspidiotus ostreæformis*).
a, scales on twig; *c*, immature stage; *d*, female; *e*, male; *f* and *g*, inside of scales. (Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)



Walnut-scale (*Aspidiotus juglans-regiæ*). *d* and *e*, infested twigs. (Howard, U. S. D. A.)



San José Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*).
A, infested fruit; *B*, branch; *C*, enlarged scales. (Howard, U. S. D. A.)

Aspidistra (as-pi-dis′trā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of the *Liliaceæ*, one species of which (*A. lurida*) from China is a common florists' plant. It is grown for its handsome crown of long, shining, recurving foliage, in the north in pots and as a window decoration, in the south in the open in moist ground. There is a striped-leafed form. The flowers are inconspicuous.

aspidium, *n.* **3.** In *phar.*, the rhizome of *Dryopteris Filix-mas* and *D. marginalis*, the oleoresin obtained from which is used for the expulsion of tape-worms.

Aspidobranchiata (as″pi-dō-brang-ki-ā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Scutibranchia*.

aspidobranchiate (as″pi-dō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *aspidobranchiatus*, < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *βράγχια*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having the gills bipectinate, as certain gasteropods.

II. *n.* One of the *Aspidobranchiata*.

Aspidocephali (as″pi-dō-sef′a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς*, shield, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A Paleozoic order of singular ostracoderm fishes. They have a large, heavily plated head-shield composed of three layers; orbits close together; body, in the typical genera, covered with quadrangular scales; no paired fins; and heterocercal tail. The best-known of these forms is *Cephalaspis*. The species have been found only in the Upper Silurian beds of Great Britain and the Baltic provinces and in the Old Red Sandstone.

Aspidoceras (as-pi-dos′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), shield, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of Jurassic ammonites with wide umbilicus and rounded whorls having ribs in young stages and tubercles at full growth.

Aspidoceratidæ (as″pi-dō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspidoceras* + *-idæ*.] A family of ammonoid cephalopods from the Jurassic formation.

Aspidocotylea (as″pi-dō-ko-til′ē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), shield, + *κοτύλη*, socket, + *-ea*.] A group or an order of trematode platyhelminths having a large ventral round or oval adhesive apparatus, with numerous suckers in one or several rows. They are parasitic in the gall-bladder and alimentary canal of chelonians and fishes and in various organs of mollusks. The group contains the single family *Aspidobothridæ*.

Aspidoganoidei (as″pi-dō-ga-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), shield, + NL. *Ganoidei*, the ganoid fishes.] The proper name for the group of fishes, including extinct species, commonly called *Ostracodermi* or *Ostracophori*. *Gill*, 1876.

Aspidophoroides (as″pi-dof-ō-rō-ī′dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Aspidophorus* + *-ides*.] A genus of very small fishes (sometimes called *sea-poachers*), of the family *Agonidæ*, found in the Atlantic and North Pacific. It is characterized by the absence of the first dorsal fin. *A. monopterygius* is the common species.

Aspidosoma (as″pi-dō-sō′mă), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), shield, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of Paleozoic star-fishes of the order *Asterozoa*. They have broad ambulacral fields with well-defined marginal plates, and a madreporite on the oral side of the disk. The genus, represented by the species *A. petaloides*, occurs in the Lower Devonian of the Rhine.

aspidospermatine (as″pi-dō-spėr′ma-tin), *n.* [*Aspidosperma*(*t-*) + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline, strongly basic, bitter alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{28}O_2N_2$, found in quebracho bark. It melts at 162° C.

aspidospermine (as″pi-dō-spėr′min), *n.* [*Aspidosperma* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{30}ON_2$, found in *Aspidosperma Quebracho*. It melts at 206° and is very difficultly soluble in water.

aspirate, *v. t.* **2.** To impel by aspiration or suction: as, to *aspirate* a current of air through a tube.

They connected a series of four air-tight cages by means of rubber tubing and *aspirated* a steady current of air through them. *Buck*, Med. Handbook.

aspiration, *n.* **7.** The staccato mark (which see, under *staccato*).—**8.** The drawing forward, in flight, against the direction of motion of a wind-current. See the extract.

It would not account for those flights in which the bird maintains his altitude without turning upon his course, as he so often does when the winds are high. This feat . . . is known as "*aspiration*."
E. C. Huffaker, in The Aeronaut. An., 1897, pp. 130, 131.

Aspiration pneumonia, pneumonia due to the inhalation of infectious material, as of vomited matter in a patient recovering from surgical anæsthesia.—**Aspiration psychrometer.** See ★*psychrometer*.

aspirin (as′pi-rin), *n.* A white crystalline compound, obtained by the action of acetic anhydrid or acetyl chlorid on salicylic acid; acetylsalicylic acid. It is used in the treatment of chorea.

Aspleniеæ (as-plē-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asplenium* + *-eæ*.] A large tribe of polypodiaceous ferns, typified by the genus *Asplenium*. It contains many important genera of various types, with fronds uniform or dimorphous, venation free or anastomosing, and usually with the sori distinct, oblong to elongate, uniserial or biserial, mostly lateral and indusiate; or, as in *Stenochlæna*, with the naked sori diffused over the parenchyma of the under surface.

asplenioid (as-plē′ni-oid), *a.* [*Asplenium* + *-oid*.] Resembling or pertaining to the fern genus *Asplenium*.

Asporea (a-spō′rē-ă), *n. pl.* In Labbé's classification of *Sporozoa*, a group in which the oöcyte gives direct origin to sporozoites. It includes the single genus *Eimeria*. Also *Monogenica*.

Asporocystea (as″pō-rō-sis′tē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σπορά*, a seed (spore), + *κύστις*, bladder.] One of two divisions, the other being *Sporocystea*, proposed by Mesnil for the *Coccidia*.

asporogenic (a-spō-rō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σπορά*, a seed (spore), + *-γενης*, -producing.] Not spore-bearing: applied to bacteria, algæ, and similar simple plants which have no spores.

asporogenous (a-spō-roj′e-nus), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *sporogenous*.] Not reproducing by means of spores; asporous. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 712.

Asporomycetes (as″pō-rō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σπορά*, seed (spore), + *Mycetes* (see *Mycetes*[2]).] A name given by Wallroth to a heterogeneous group of fungi, including sterile and imperfect forms, as well as the work of insects (*erineum*).

asporulate (a-spor′ō-lāt), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *sporulate*.] Not producing spores or encysted bodies: as, the *asporulate* cycle in the development of certain coccidia.

Aspro[1] (as′prō), *n.* [NL., < (?) LGr. *ἀσπρος*, white, or (?) < L. *asper* (It. *aspro*), rough.] A genus of European river-fishes of the family *Percidæ*. They live in swift waters, lying close to the bottom and moving with great quickness from one station to another, in the fashion of the American darters (*Etheostomatinæ*), to which they are closely related.

aspro[2] (as′prō), *n.* A silver coin of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Rhodes, in the 14th century; the Rhodian danaro.

ås-river (ås′riv″er), *n.* [See ★*ås*.] A stream which is so related to glacial waste as to accumulate gravelly debris in the form of long ridges or eskars.

There can be no doubt, for example, that the åsar are in some way connected in their origin with the great ice-sheet. Dr. Holst therefore accepts Hummel's main contention. He thinks, however, that the *ås-rivers* flowed upon and not underneath the mer de glace.
J. Geikie, The Great Ice Age, p. 171.

assailableness (a-sāl′a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being assailable or open to attack.

Assam fever. Same as ★*kala-azar*.

Assamese. **I.** *a.* **2.** Pertaining to the languages of Assam.

II. *n.* **2.** A language of Assam, one of the Aryan family, akin to Bengali.

assassin-bug (a-sas′in-bug), *n.* Same as ★*cannibal-bug*.

Assault at arms. (*b*) A hand-to-hand contest.

assay, *n.*—**Brightening of assay.** See *blick*.

assaying, *n.* In *chem.*, this term is usually applied to the ascertainment of the presence and amount of one or more metals in a given substance, and commonly refers to the precious metals, gold and silver. But it is sometimes used in the more general sense, the testing or examination of any substance, as, for example, the determination of the proportion of pure sulphur in a sample of the crude material.

assay-office (a-sā′of-is), *n.* A laboratory where ores or metals are assayed.

assedation (as-ē-dā′shon), *n.* In *Scotch law*, a term formerly used to signify the right of any inferior tenant in the feudal system.

assemblage, *n.* 4. In the logicomathematical science of multitude, otherwise called the theory of cardinal numbers, a collection, not in the sense that the objects are assembled or collected, but merely in the sense that many things are regarded in thought as constituting one thing. Thus, in this sense, all the variable stars make up an assemblage, although they are scattered through all the universe. The word *collection* has from ancient times been used in this sense, but *assemblage* has only recently been so used, by a small number of persons who are either unacquainted with or indifferent to the established terminology of logic.

assemble[1], *v. t.* 4. In *entom.*, to collect together (the males of certain moths and other insects) by exposing a female in a wire-gauze cage: an insect-collector's device.

assembler, *n.* 4. That part of a linotype type-making machine which groups and holds together, against the mold, the matrices arranged in order for one line of type.

When a key is depressed, the matrix to which it corresponds emerges from its channel, is caught upon an inclined traveling belt, and is then carried to the *assembler*.
Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 57.

assembling-box (a-sem′bling-boks), *n.* In a type-casting machine, a box in which the matrices are assembled prior to their delivery to the casting position.

As the keys are struck on the keyboard the matrices and spacers descend into the *assembling-box*, traveling a distance of about four inches, and the bars are dropped more or less, according to the position of the letter to be brought in line to be cast.
Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 58.

assembling-line (a-sem′bling-līn), *n.* A line which unites the head of a harpoon to the shaft, and is carried down the shaft, to which it is made fast here and there with knots, thus holding the pieces together in case of a break. *J. Murdoch.*

The connecting line of a barbed harpoon at first was only a bit of string or thong uniting the head to the shaft. If there be no connecting line between head and shaft, the weapon is called a rankling arrow, because the head stays in the animal and causes death. However, the rude Fuegian inventors have gotten beyond that, for the thong is carried halfway down the shaft and made fast here and there with knots. The same happy thought is called by Murdoch an "*assembling line*," since it serves in case of a break in the shaft to save the pieces.
Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 200.

assembling-shop (a-sem′bling-shop), *n.* A shop, room, yard, or other place where the parts, as of machines, barrels, vehicles, motors, pumps, watches, etc., are put together to form the finished product. Also called *setting-up shop.*

assentaneous (as-en-tā′nē-us), *a.* [*assent* + *-aneous*, as in *consentaneous.*] Inclined to assent; deferential. *Landor.*

assentatious (as-en-tā′shius), *a.* [*assentati(on)* + *-ous.*] Ready to assent; compliant.

assertoric, *a.* **II.** *n.* A proposition capable of being stated absolutely but not affirmed as necessary.

Symbolic logic is confined exclusively to one kind of propositions, viz. *assertorics.*
Athenæum, April 8, 1905, p. 439.

assertorically (a-sėr-tor′i-kal-i), *adv.* [Erron. < *assertor* + *-ic-al* + *-ly*[2].] In an assertorial manner; as an assertion. *J. Martineau*, Essays, II. 190.

asservilize (a-sėr′vil-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *asservilized*, ppr. *asservilizing.* [*asservile* + *-ize.*] To make servile; reduce to the condition of a serf. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

assessment, *n.* 5. In *marine insurance*, the fixing of that part of a loss which saved property must bear to compensate for property voluntarily sacrificed to prevent a total loss.

assessment-roll (a-ses′ment-rōl), *n.* The official list filed with the tax department of a municipality, containing the names of the property-holders and the amount of property upon which the tax is to be levied.

assest, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *assessed.*

assets, *n. pl.*—**Assets enter mains,** property coming at once to an executor, administrator, or trustee to satisfy the debts of the estate.—**Assets per descent,** real property of an heir which may be charged to satisfy the debts of his ancestor.—**Liquid assets.** See ★*liquid.*

asseverantly (a-sev′e-rant-li), *adv.* By way of assertion. *Abp. Ābbōt*, Expos. on Jonah, p. 562. *N. E. D.*

assi (as′i), *n.* [Creek Indian *assi*, abbrev. of *assi lupub'ski*, said to mean 'small leaves.'] The yapon, *Ilex Cassine*, or the drink made from it. Also *assi-shrub.*

The Creeks made use of the *assi* as we use fermented liquors, to promote conviviality.
Gatschet, quoted in Bulletin 14, Botany, U. S. Dept. [Agr., p. 13.

assideration (a-sid-ėr-ā′shon), *n.* [= It. *assiderazione*, < ML. **assideratiō(n-)*, < **assiderare*, pass. **assiderari* (It. *assiderare*), in pp. *assideratus*, benumbed, < L. *ad-* + *siderari*, be benumbed, paralyzed, or planet-struck, < *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, star: see *sidereal.*] A form of homicide, especially of infanticide, in which death is caused by placing the victim in ice-cold water.

assiette (ä-si-et′), *n.* [F., seat, base, foundation, < *asseoir*, sit: see *assize.*] In *bookbinding*, a compound applied to the trimmed edges of the leaves of books before the application of gold-leaf. It is usually made of bole, bloodstone, and galena.

assify (as′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *assified*, ppr. *assifying.* [*ass* + *-i-fy.*] To make an ass of: as, to *assify* one's self. *Southey.* [Humorous.]

assigned (a-sīnd′), *p. a.* Allotted; appointed; transferred; prescribed: as, an *assigned* position; an *assigned* quantity.—**Assigned servant,** during the early history of New South Wales and other British colonies, a convict assigned or allotted to a settler as an unpaid servant, "bound to perform diligently from sunrise to sunset all usual and reasonable labor." The system of assigning convicts from the British islands in this way was established in Australia in 1804. See *assignment*, 7, and ★*assignee*, 2.

assignee, *n.* 2. An assigned servant; a convict formerly assigned to an Australian settler as an unpaid servant. See ★*assigned* and *assignment*, 7.

assigneeship (as-i-nē′ship), *n.* The official position of an assignee.

assignment, *n.*—**Equitable assignment,** the sale or transfer of property, or rights of property not in existence, or not capable of delivery at the time of the sale, but which may come into existence in the future. Such a sale or transfer is not enforceable except in courts of chancery.

assimilater, assimilator (a-sim′i-lā-tėr,-tor), *n.* One who or that which assimilates.

assimilation, *n.* (*e*) In *physiol.*, the conversion of chyle into material suitable for appropriation by the tissues. (*f*) In *psychol.*: (1) The process whereby new contents are received into a given consciousness: a general term covering the processes of fusion, association contrast, recognition, etc. (2) In Wundt's terminology, a particular form of the simultaneous association of ideas.

Simultaneous associations made up of elements from different psychical compounds may be divided into two classes: into *assimilations*, or associations between the elements of like compounds, and complications, or associations between elements of unlike compounds.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 227.

(*g*) In *petrog.*, a term used to express the theory that molten magmas, when forced upward into the solid rocks, may, through fusion of included fragments or wall rock, absorb or assimilate a certain amount of these foreign materials, thus changing in some degree the chemical composition of the magma as a whole.—**Primary assimilation,** in *physiol.*, the taking up of chyle by the lacteals.—**Progressive assimilation,** in *philol.*, assimilation of a sound to the grade or nature of one that precedes it, as of *d* (a medial) to *k* (a tenuis) in the word *looked*, namely, by becoming *t* (a tenuis).

assishness (as′ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being like an ass, as in stupidity, stubbornness, etc.; asinine quality or character. *Florio*, 1598.

assistant, *a.* 3. Assisting; hence, subordinate in rank; specifically, as an official designation, occupying the next lower grade: as, an *assistant* adjutant-general.

assistful (a-sist′fûl), *a.* [*assist* + *-ful.*] Helpful. *Chapman*, tr. of Iliad, v. 120.

assize, *n.* 10. [F. *assise.*] In geological classification, the French equivalent of the term *bed*, constituting one of the minor subdivisions in geology. An assize, or bed, is composed of two or more zones; two or more assizes, or beds, constitute a group, stage, or *étage.*—**Tholed an assize,** a plea in bar in Scotland, in a criminal case, to the effect that the accused has once been tried for the offense charged. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.

Assmann's aspiration psychrometer. See ★*psychrometer.*

Associate. I. *a.*—**Associate antagonists,** muscles which, when acting singly, are antagonists, but when acting together move the part in an intermediate direction.—**Associate movements,** in *physiol.*, movements which take place in a paralyzed part when the non-paralyzed fellow is moved.—**Associate muscles,** muscles which act together to effect a certain movement.

II. *n.* 6. In *logic*, a unit not contained in the collection which is paired with each unit of the collection so as to make a pair distinguished from every pair consisting of the associate and a unit not a member of the collection. Thus if we consider a number of indistinguishable regular tetrahedrons each with a point at its center, the point at the center of any one of these is an *associate* of the collection of its summits. According as the pairs of the associate with the different units of the collection are all, some but not all, or none, distinguished from one another, it may be called a *discrete pair associate*, a *various pair associate*, or a *uniform pair associate*; but Kempe terms the last two *multiple pair associate* and *single pair associate.*

7. In *law*: (*a*) An officer in each of the superior courts of common law in England whose duty it was to keep the records of his court, to attend its *nisi prius* sittings, and to enter the verdict, make up the *postea*, and deliver the record to the party entitled thereto. *Abbott*, Law Dict. (*b*) A person associated with the judges and clerks of assize in commission of general jail delivery. *Mozley and Whiteley Dict.* (*Bouvier*, Law Dictionary.)

associated (a-sō′shi-ā-ted), *p. a.* United into or forming an association; showing association; specifically, in *phys. chem.*, noting liquids some of whose molecules consist of aggregates of two or more of the molecules in which the substance exists when in the state of vapor. Thus water in the state of vapor has molecules whose weight is eighteen times the weight of an atom of hydrogen; but in the liquid state it is believed that many of its molecules are two or three times as heavy, or that water is an *associated* liquid. See ★*association*, 3. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, June, 1904, p. 428.—**Associated Press,** an association of newspapers (originally confined to New York) for the collection and distribution of telegraphic news throughout the United States, with central bureaus in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Washington.

associatedness (a-sō′şi-ā-ted-nes), *n.* The condition or fact of being associated. *Fitzedward Hall*, Hindu Philos. Syst., p. 226.

association, *n.* 3. In *phys. chem.*, the union of chemical molecules to form more complex aggregates; especially, the union of the molecules of a vapor to form more complex aggregates when the temperature is reduced nearly to the boiling-point, or when they condense into liquids. Acetic acid at 250° C. consists of molecules weighing sixty times the atom of hydrogen, but at 125° C. about half of the molecules weigh twice as much, which proves that two thirds of its gaseous molecules show association of two normal molecules into one. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, June, 1904, p. 428.

4. In *phytogeog.*, the aggregation of plant individuals initiated by reproduction on the spot of growth, but finally determined by environment. See ★*formation* and *plant* ★*association.*

Association is divided into several kinds, according to the factor determining in specific cases, *e. g.* light *association*, water-content *association.*
F. E. Clements, Bot. Surv. Neb., VII. 9.

Anthropogenic association, in *sociol.*, an assumed stage of social evolution in which ape-like creatures, once merely animal, were becoming human, through increasingly close association and coöperation; the stage in which language, religion, and other distinctively human acquisitions were evolved. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 74.—**Association area,** that portion of the brain surface which is not occupied by centers of sensation: believed to be the seat of the intellectual activities of perception, ideation, memory, etc.—**Association center,** a nerve-center which regulates associated movements.—**Association consciousness** or **associative consciousness.** See ★*consciousness.*—**Association disease,** myoclonus epilepsy; the coexistence of myoclonus and epilepsy.—**Association factor,** in *phys. chem.*, a factor which defines the amount of association in a given liquid.—**Association fiber, association reaction** or **associative reaction.** See ★*fiber*, ★*reaction.*—**Association theory,** the theory that association governs all the actions of the mind, except where disturbed by dissociation.—**Demogenic association,** in *sociol.*, a stage of social evolution in which individuals live together and coöperate without regard to kinship relations, the association constituting a demos or people: contrasted with *ethnogenic* (tribal) *association*. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 74.—**Ethnogenic association,** in *sociol.*, a stage of social evolution in which individuals are socially organized on the basis of kinship, traced through clan and tribal relations; a tribal or gentile association. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 74.—**External** or **extrinsic association,** in *psychol.*, a connection of ideas resulting from associative practice; association by contiguity.—**Internal** or **intrinsic association,** in *psychol.*, a connection of ideas resulting from associative relationship; association by similarity.—**Mediate association,** in *psychol.*, association by unconscious or unnoticed intermediaries.—**Müllerian association,** all the organisms which exhibit the same sort of Müllerian mimicry in the same locality considered collectively. See ★*mimicry.*—**Plant association,** in *phytogeog.*: (*a*) A plant formation in a limited application: see ★*formation*, 5. (*b*) A local aggregation of plants within a formation characterized more by the species which compose it than by any biological peculiarity. *T. H. Kearney*, Contr. Nat. Herb., V. 269.—**Religious association law.** See ★*religious.*—**Simultaneous association,** in *psychol.*, a form of association of ideas in which the process of connection is given to introspection as a single instantaneous act.—**Successive association,** in *psychol.*, a form of association of ideas in which the process of connection falls, for introspection, into two stages: the appearance of the reproducing elements, and the appearance of the elements reproduced. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psy-

chol., p. 236.—**Writ of association,** in English practice, a writ whereby certain persons (usually the clerk of assize and his subordinate officers) are directed to associate themselves with the justices and sergeants; and they are required to admit the said persons into their society in order to take the assizes. *Bouvier,* Law Dict.—**Zoögenic association,** in *sociol.*, a stage of social evolution in the lower animals in which the animals consorting in bands, swarms, flocks, or herds find in mutual aid a powerful arm in the struggle for existence, and in which social instincts greatly affect the processes of natural and sexual selection. *Giddings,* Prin. of Sociol., p. 74.

associationistic (ą-sō″si-ā-shǫn-is′tik), *a.* Pertaining to the theory of associationism. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* XIII. 164.

association-time (ą-sō-si-ā′shǫn-tīm″), *n.* In *psychophys.*, the time required for the completion of a mental association. The term is used most commonly for the time obtained by subtracting the simple from the associative reaction-time; sometimes used for the total duration of the associative reaction.

Associative ★aphasia, ★comparison, ★consciousness, ★memory, ★reaction. See the nouns.

associatively (ą-sō′shi-ą-tiv-li), *adv.* In *psychol.*, by way of association of ideas.

associatory (ą-sō′si-ą-tō-ri), *a.* Associative; having the quality of associating: as, the *associatory* activity of the senses.

Assoc. Sc. An abbreviation of *Associate in Science.*

Assonia (ą-sō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1786), named in honor of Ignacio Jordan de *Asso* y del Rio (1742–1814), a Spanish botanist.] A genus of sterculiaceous trees or shrubs, usually with cordate leaves and axillary or terminal cymose flowers. See *Dombeya.*

assortative (ą-sôr′tą-tiv), *a.* [*assort* + *-ative.*] Involving a sorting of objects which brings together those of one kind and separates them from all other kinds.—**Assortative mating.** See ★*mating.*

assortive (ą-sôr′tiv), *a.* [*assort* + *-ive.*] Same as ★*assortative.*

assumentum (as-ū-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *assumenta* (-tą). [NL., < LL. *assumentum,* a patch: see *assument.*] In *bot.*, one of the valves of a silique.

assumingness (ą-sū′ming-nes), *n.* The quality of assuming, or of taking upon one's self more than is proper or just. *Bentham,* 1832.

assumption, *n.*—**Archimedes's assumption,** the following: let A_1 be any point on a straight line between any given points A and B; then take the points A_2, A_3, A_4, . . . , such that A_1 lies between A and A_2, A_2 between A_1 and A_3, A_3 between A_2 and A_4, and so on, and also such that the sects AA_1, A_1A_2, A_2A_3, A_3A_4, . . . , are congruent; then in the series of points A_2, A_3, A_4, . . . , there is always such a point, A_n, that B lies between A and A_n.

assurant (ą-shör′ąnt), *n.* [*assure* + *-ant.* The word should mean the assurer, not the assured.] One whose life or whose property is covered by insurance. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Assyro-Aramean (ą-sī″rō-ar-ą-mē′ąn), *a.* Including Assyrian and Babylonian on one side, and Aramean and its cognates on the other: a group-name in a classification of Semitic languages.

Assyro-Babylonian (ą-sī″rō-bab-i-lō′ni-ąn), *a.* Pertaining to or common to both Assyria and Babylonia.

Assyroid (ą-sī′roid), *a.* [More prop. **Assyrioid,* < L. *Assyrii,* Gr. Ἀσσύριοι, Assyrians, + *εἶδος,* form.] Of or pertaining to a race of western Asia, the purest representatives of which are pictured on ancient Assyrian monuments: characterized by a prominent hooked nose and thick lips. *Deniker,* Races of Man, p. 290.

Astacidea (as-ta-sid′ē-ą), *n. pl.* [*Astacus* + *-idea.*] A tribe of macrurous decapod crustaceans including the families *Eryontidæ, Nephropsidæ, Potamobiidæ,* and *Parastacidæ.*

astacoid, *a.* 2. Resembling a lobster or crawfish.—**Astacoid rash,** a diffuse reddish form of eruption in smallpox, the color of which resembles that of the shell of a boiled lobster.

astacomorph (as-tak′ō-môrf), *n.* [*Astacomorph-a.*] One of the *Astacomorpha.*

Astacomorpha (as″tą-kō-môr′fą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστακός,* a lobster, + *μορφή,* form.] A group of crustaceans which includes the crawfishes and lobsters. *Huxley.*

astacomorphous (as″tą-kō-môr′fus), *a.* [As *astacomorph* + *-ous.*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Astacomorpha.*

astalk (ą-stâk′), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *stalk.*] Stalking about; afoot; lurking about. *M. N. Murfree,* Broomsedge Cove, p. 471.

A-standard (ā′stan″dărd), *n.* A vertical framing shaped like the capital letter A: used as a support for the parts of vertical pumps and engines. Also called ★*A-frame.*

astarboard, *adv.* 2. Specifically, said of the tiller when it is shoved or drawn over to the starboard side of the vessel.—**Hard astarboard** (*naut.*), a phrase signifying that the tiller is jammed to starboard to its fullest extent, so that the rudder is thrown to the port side as far as it will go.

Astartian (a-stär′ti-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Astarte,* a genus of mollusks.] In *geol.*, noting a subdivision of the Jurassic system in France and the Jura, constituting the upper substage of the Sequanian, which lies between the Kimmeridgian below and the Oxfordian above and corresponds to the Corallian or Coral Rag of Britain.

astartoid (as-tär′toid), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Astarte,* a genus of mollusks, + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Similar to the genus *Astarte.*

II. *n.* A pelecypod mollusk allied to *Astarte.*

Astasia, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] Inability to stand in consequence of defective muscular action, which is not necessarily incoördination or paralysis.

astatki (as-tat′ki), *n.* [Appar. a trade corruption of Russ. *ostatokŭ,* residue.] The residuum from the distillation of Russian petroleum after the more volatile hydrocarbons, up to and including kerosene or illuminating oil, have been driven off. It occurs in the proportion of 10 to 15 per cent., and has a specific gravity of .9 to .95. This material is to some extent treated for the production of lubricating oil, but is for the most part utilized as fuel.

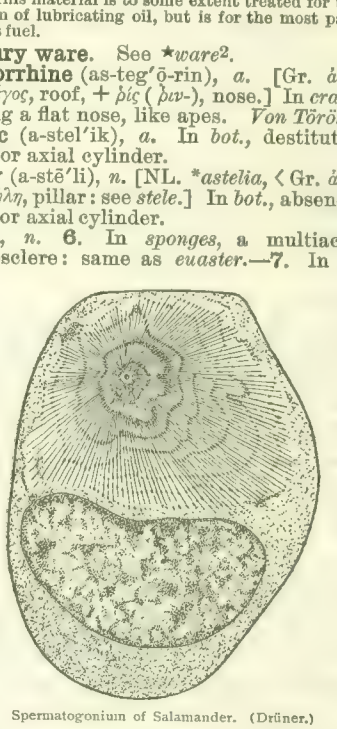
Astbury ware. See ★*ware*[2].

astegorrhine (as-teg′ō-rin), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στέγος,* roof, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] In *craniom.*, having a flat nose, like apes. *Von Török.*

astelic (a-stel′ik), *a.* In *bot.*, destitute of a stele or axial cylinder.

astely (a-stē′li), *n.* [NL. **astelia,* < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στήλη,* pillar: see *stele.*] In *bot.*, absence of a stele or axial cylinder.

aster[1], *n.* 6. In *sponges,* a multiactinate microsclere: same as *euaster.*—7. In *cytol.*,



Spermatogonium of Salamander. (Drüner.)

The nucleus lies below. Above is the enormous aster, the centrosome at its center, its rays showing indications of nine concentric circles of microsomes. The area within the second circle probably represents the "attraction-sphere" of Van Beneden. Highly magnified. From Wilson's "The Cell."

the star-shaped structure at either pole of the karyokinetic figure during cell-division: same as ★*karyaster* (which see).—8. Two small arches of precious metal, transversely riveted (said to have been invented by St. John Chrysostom), placed over the sacred wafer in the paten in preparation for the eucharistic sacrifice, to prevent the veil from touching it: now out of use.

The *aster* consists of two crossed half-hoops of silver and is used to place over the wafer.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 238.

Calico-aster, *Aster lateriflorus*: so called on account of the calico-like effect of its dull purple-and-whitish heads. Also called *starved aster.*—**Frostweed-aster,** Same as *white heath-aster,* below.—**New England aster,** *Aster Novæ-Angliæ,* a tall species bearing large heads with deep-purple rays.—**New York aster,** an Atlantic coast species, *Aster Novi-Belgii,* the heads of which have violet rays.—**Plume-aster,** a species, *Aster plumarius,* on North Carolina mountain-tops, which has a long violet inflorescence.—**Purple-stem aster,** a large swamp species, *A. puniceus,* ranging from Nova Scotia to Minnesota and south to North Carolina, with numerous smallish, violet-purple flowers and thick, rough-hairy, purple stems. See ★*cocash.*—**Rayless aster,** a plant of the asteraceous genus *Brachyactis,* the heads of which have the rays very short or wanting.—**Rice-button aster,** *Aster dumosus,* a delicate species with small white-rayed heads on slender branchlets.—**Sea-shore aster,**

Aster Tripolium, a salt-marsh species of Europe and Russian Asia.—**Starved aster,** Same as *calico-aster,* above.—**White heath-aster,** a pasture weed, *Aster ericoides,* with small white heads: very abundant in the eastern United States.—**White-wreath aster,** *Aster multiflorus*: so called from its densely crowded small white heads.—**Wood-aster,** one of several woodland species, especially *A. cordifolius,* the blue wood-aster.

-aster. From its use in *oleaster,* etc., this suffix has been used in new formations, implying 'false,' as in *verticillaster,* false verticil. The Latin form appears in new systematic names, as *Lupinaster, Malvastrum,* etc.

Asteraceæ (as-tę-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Aster* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, the aster family, usually included in the *Compositæ,* of which it constitutes the *Tubulifloræ,* except that the *Ambrosiaceæ* are now segregated. Called *Carduaceæ* by some authors. See *Compositæ*[1], *Tubulifloræ, Cichoriaceæ, Ligulifloræ,* and ★*Ambrosiaceæ.*

asteraceous (as-tę-rā′shius), *a.* [*Asteraceæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Asteraceæ.*

astereognosis (as-tē″ri-og-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στερεός,* solid, + *γνῶσις,* knowledge.] A defect in tactile sensation, which causes inability to estimate the form or substance of a body by touch.

Isolated loss of muscle sense usually shows itself in one of two ways: as loss of power to appreciate the position of the limbs, and as *astereognosis,* or failure to estimate the size, shape and weight of objects. The former is more marked in the legs and is seen in some cases of locomotor ataxia and multiple sclerosis; the latter is more often found in the arms and is a rare accompaniment of organic brain disease.

Buck, Med. Handbook, VII. 120.

Asteriidæ, *n. pl.* 2. A family of asteroid *Stellaroidea,* of the order *Cryptozonia,* having opposite ambulacral ossicles, tube-feet in four rows, and an abactinal skeleton reticular and consisting of small unequal plates. It includes *Asterias, Anasterias, Uniophora,* and several other genera.

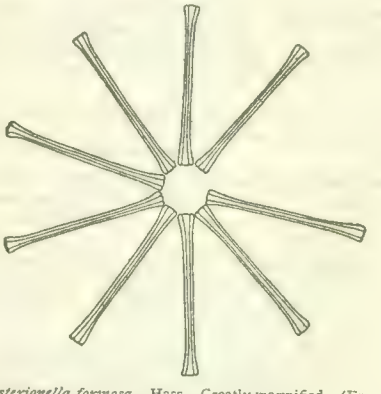
Asterina, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, a genus of perisporiaceous fungi having the perithecia covered with or seated on a dark-colored radiating layer of hyphæ. The spores are uniseptate and brown. Many of the species are tropical and occur on leaves and stems. *Léveillé,* 1845.

Asterinidæ, *n. pl.* 2. A family of asteroid *Stellaroidea,* of the order *Phanerozonia.* They have opposite ambulacral ossicles, small inconspicuous marginal plates whose axes are convergent, and intermediate plates imbricate and without pedicellaria. The family includes *Asterina, Radiaster, Nepanthia, Palmipes,* and other genera.

asterioid (as-tē′ri-oid), *a.* [*Asterias* + *-oid.*] Shaped like a starfish.

asterion, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] The northern of the two 'hunting-dogs' in the constellation *Canes Venatici.* The other is *Chara.*

Asterionella (as-tē″ri-ō-nel′ą), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀστέριος* (neut. *ἀστέριον*), starlike (< *ἀστήρ,* star), + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of diatoms



Asterionella formosa. Hass. Greatly magnified. (From West's "British Freshwater Algæ.")

characterized by the arrangement of the frustules into stellar shapes: one of the organisms responsible for a bad odor and taste in drinking-water.

asterisk (as′tę-risk), *v. t.* To insert an asterisk (in a text) as the reference to a foot-note or for any other reason for which an asterisk is used. See *asterisk,* 1.

asterismal (as-tę-riz′mąl), *a.* Of or pertaining to asterisms, or groups of stars.

asterium (as-tē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ,* a star.] The name given by Lockyer to a supposed element the presence of which in

the atmosphere of certain stars seemed to be indicated by spectroscopic examination of the light received from them. At one time it was suspected that helium was compound in character and asterium one of its constituents; but the more careful study of helium by Ramsay has rendered it improbable that this is the case or that asterium really exists.

Asternata (as-tėr-nā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στέρνον*, sternum, + *-ata*2.] A suborder of irregular *Echinoidea*, of the order *Atelostomata*. The peristome is central and never bilabiate; the ambulacra are simple, petaloid, and generally all similar; the floscelle is usually present; and there is no sternum.

Asternopteryx (as-tėr-nop′tę-riks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στέρνον*, breast, + *πτέρυξ*, wing, fin.] A genus of small blennies without ventral fins, found on the coast of Greenland.

asterol (as′tę-rol), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *-ol*.] A trade-name for a double salt of mercuric paraphenolsulphonate and ammonium tartrate, $(C_6H_5(OH)SO_3)_2Hg.4C_4H_4O_6(NH_4)_2 + 8H_2O$. It is used as an antiseptic in place of mercuric chlorid.

asterolepid (as-tę-rō-lep′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of *Asterolepis*, a genus of fossil fishes.

The theory which explains *asterolepid* limbs as the produced and jointed head-angles, or 'cornua,' of forms like *Cephalaspis*. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Aug., 1904, p. 141.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Asterolepis*.

Asterolepidæ (as″tę-rō-lep′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Asterolepis* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct and very curious fishes from the Devonian formations of Great Britain, Germany, and Canada, of which *Pterichthys*, *Asterolepis*, and *Bothriolepis* are the best-known genera. In *Pterichthys* the head and trunk are heavily plated, the former being articulated to the latter and having a movable plate between the orbits; the tail is scaly and bears a single dorsal fin and a heterocercal caudal fin; and a pair of lateral plated appendages is jointed to the anterior part of the trunk. These were articulated near the middle and were probably used in crawling over muddy bottoms.

asterolithology (as″tę-rō-li-thol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *astrolithology*.

Asteroma (as-tę-rō′mă), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1815), ⟨ Gr. *ἀστήρ*, star, + *-oma*.] A genus of sphæropsidaceous fungi having the small pycnidia seated on star-like, dark mycelial patches. The pycnospores are minute, simple, and hyaline. The species are numerous and widely distributed, occurring mostly as parasites on leaves.

Asterophora (as-tę-rof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀστήρ*, star, + *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν*, bear.] Same as ★*Astrophora*.

Asterospondyli (as″tę-rō-spon′di-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀστήρ*, star, + *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] A suborder or division of sharks containing those species in which the vertebral ossifications radiate from the centers of the vertebræ, which are largely cartilaginous: correlated with ★*Cyclospondyli*.

asterospondylous (as″tę-rō-spon′di-lus), *a.* Having vertebræ which are partly cartilaginous and partly ossified by the deposit of bone radiating from the center: this, when seen in cross-section, has a starlike pattern.



Asterospondylous vertebra of a fossil shark, *Oxyrhina*, seen in profile and in section, showing the star-like rays of bone.

Asterozoa (as″tę-rō-zō′ă), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀστήρ*, star, + *ζῷον*, animal.] One of the groups (the others being *Pelmatozoa* and *Echinozoa*) into which Haeckel divided the *Echinodermata*. It includes the *Ophiuroidea* and the *Asteroidea*.

asterozoan (as″tę-rō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Asterozoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the branch or order *Asterozoa*.

asthenic. **I.** *a.*—**Asthenic emotions.** See ★*emotion*.

II. *n.* One who is asthenic or physically undeveloped or run down.

asthenical (as-then′i-kal), *a.* Relating to asthenics or asthenic conditions or persons; asthenic.

Asthenodonta (as″the-nō-don′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀσθενής*, feeble, + *ὀδούς* (*-οντος*), a tooth.] A group of pelecypod mollusks of subordinal value in which the hinge-teeth have become obsolete from disuse. It comprises boring and burrowing species. In some of the genera, as *Pholas*, a conspicuous myophore is developed. The group also includes the myas, corbulas, saxicavas, and teredos.

asthenoid (as-then′oid), *a.* Weak; prone to decay or die out; lacking in persistency.

The dwindling or *asthenoid* species, by failing with different successive periods of time have a value of another kind in associating rocks together in groups. *Etheridge*, Man. of Geol., I. 437.

asthenope (as′the-nōp), *n.* [Back-formation from *asthenopia*.] One who suffers from asthenopia or weak vision. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 581.

Asthma crystals. See *Charcot-Leyden crystals*, under *crystal*. — **Bronchial asthma**, true asthma, due to spasm of the smaller bronchial tubes and not dependent upon any evident organic lesion.—**Essential asthma.** Same as *bronchial* ★*asthma* or *asthma* (without qualifying word).—**Furriers' asthma**, chronic bronchitis, due to the inhalation of hair-dust and particles of dyes, to which workers in fur are exposed.—**Heberden's asthma**, angina pectoris.—**Humid asthma**, asthma accompanied by profuse expectoration; edema of the lungs. —**Kopp's asthma**, laryngismus stridulus. — **Miners' asthma**, anthracosis. — **Potters' asthma**, pneumonoconiosis.

asthma-herb (ast′mä-ėrb), *n.* A spurgewort, *Euphorbia hirta*, found in the tropics of the whole world, and of repute in Australia as a remedy for asthma.

asthma-paper (ast′ma-pā″pėr), *n.* Bibulous paper moistened with a definite-strength solution of potassium nitrate and dried. The fumes from the ignited paper are inhaled by asthmatics.

asthmatic, *n.* **2.** Any agent or medicine capable of preventing or relieving asthmatic attacks, as stramonium, chloroform, etc.

Astian (as′ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [It. *Asti*, a town in Piedmont.] In *geol.*, noting the middle stage in the Pliocene series of the Mediterranean region, consisting of fluviatile and fluviolacustrine sands interbedded with marine deposits. These beds abound in fossils, among them being remains of rhinoceroses, mastodons, the Asiatic apes, and the African antelopes.

astigmatic, *a.* **2.** In *bot.*, without a stigma: applied to the flowers of gymnosperms from an ecological point of view. See ★*Stigmaticæ*. *F. E. Clements.*—**Astigmatic difference,** in the theory of lenses, the distance between the two focal lines in the image of a luminous point, formed by the passage of any elementary ray through an astigmatic system.

astigmatically (as-tig-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an astigmatic manner, as when, in the formation of images, the beam of light is oblique to the axis of a lens system or mirror, or when the reflecting or refracting surface has two different curvatures.

Astigmatism against the rule, a condition of astigmatism in which the curvature of the refracting surface is greater in the horizontal meridians.—**Astigmatism with the rule,** the usual form of astigmatism, in which the curvature of the refracting surface is greater in the vertical meridians.—**Compound astigmatism,** astigmatism combined with myopia or hypermetropia.—**Corneal astigmatism,** astigmatism due to irregular refraction in the cornea.—**Hypermetropic astigmatism,** astigmatism in which hypermetropia coexists in one meridian (*simple*) or in both meridians (*compound*).—**Irregular astigmatism,** astigmatism the degree of which varies in different portions of the same meridian.—**Lenticular astigmatism,** astigmatism due to irregular refraction in the crystalline lens.—**Mixed astigmatism,** astigmatism in which hypermetropia coexists in one meridian and myopia in the other.—**Myopia astigmatism,** astigmatism in which myopia coexists in one meridian (*simple*) or in both meridians (*compound*).—**Regular astigmatism,** astigmatism in which the meridians of greatest refraction are at right angles to each other.

astigmia (as-tig′mi-ă), *n.* [NL.] Same as *astigmatism*.

astigmoscope (as-tig′mō-skōp), *n.* [*astigm* (*atism*) + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *astigmometer*.

Astilbe (as-til′bē), *n.* [NL.] A genus of perennial plants, belonging to the family *Saxifragaceæ*. There are some 7 or 8 species in Asia and North America. *A. Japonica*, with large, conical or pyramidal, terminal clusters of many small, white flowers, is much used for forcing, particularly for early spring bloom. These plants may also be grown in the open. This genus is often confounded with the rosaceous genus *Aruncus*. The genera *Aruncus* and *Spiræa* are characterized by having many stamens and usually several or many pistils; *Astilbe* has 8 or 10 stamens and a single 2-3-lobed pistil. *Astilbe Lemoinei* is said to be a hybrid between *Astilbe Japonica* and *Aruncus astilboides*.

astipulate (as-tip′ū-lāt), *a.* [*a-*18 + *stipulate*, *a.*] Same as *exstipulate*.

astite (as′tīt), *n.* [From Cima d'*Asta*.] In *petrog.*, the name proposed by Salomon, in 1898, for hornfels consisting of mica and andalusite.

astogenetic (as-tō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀστυ*, city, + *γένεσις*, birth: see *genetic*.] In *zoöl.*, a term applied to the growth-stages of a compound individual or colony: as, *astogenetic* series, in distinction from *ontogenetic* series, or the growth-stages of the simple individual organism.

astomatal (as-tō′ma-tal), *n.* Same as *astomatous*.

Astomea (as-tō′mē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στόμα*, mouth.] A group of *Protozoa*, of the class *Mastigophora* and the order *Polymastigida*, having many flagella and no mouth-opening. It includes the genera *Multicilia* and *Grassia*.

astomia (as-tō′mi-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀστόμιος*, *ἄστομος*, without a mouth, ⟨ *ἀ-* priv. + *στόμα*, mouth.] Congenital absence of the mouth.

astonishedness (a-ston′ishd-nes), *n.* The state of being astonished; astonishment. *Palsgrave*. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

Astoria shales. See ★*shale*2.

astræiform, *a.* **2.** In the study of the madreporarian corals, noting colonies of calycles, all of which reach the same height and seem to exhibit no tendency to grow or bud independently: from the coral genus *Astræa*.

The true *astræiform* colony is therefore that built up by a calicle which is by habit low and whose buds spread laterally over the substratum all round the parent. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan., 1904, p. 27.

astragal, *n.* **5.** The game of knuckle-bones; knuckle-downs. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 154.

astragalectomy (as-trag-a-lek′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστράγαλος*, astragalus, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] In *surg.*, excision of the astragalus.

astragalizont (as′tra-gal-i-zont), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστραγαλίζων* (*-οντ*) ppr. of *ἀστραγαλίζειν*, play with astragali, ⟨ *ἀστράγαλος*, astragalus.] In *Gr. antiq.*, an astragalus or hucklebone player. This was a favorite subject with Greek artists, and several statues representing it are to be found in European museums. There was a famous statue of an astragalizont by Polycletus.

astragalocalcanean (as-trag″a-lō-kal-kā′nē-an), *a.* In *anat.*, relating to both the astragalus and the calcaneum. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 192.

astragalocrural (as-trag″a-lō-krū′ral), *a.* In *anat.*, relating to the astragalus and to the leg; specifically, noting the ankle-joint. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 194.

astragalus, *n.* **3.** *pl.* The small carpal and tarsal bones of animals, used by the ancients in games of chance. Different sides had different numbers and different names. There were many artificial astragali, some of which were decorated.

astral, *a.* **3.** In *cytol.*, of or pertaining to an aster: as, the *astral* rays in the karyokinetic or mitotic division-figure of the cell.—**4.** In some geologic classifications, noting the primitive period or era in the earth's history characterized as "that of the fluid globe, having a heavy vaporous envelop containing the future water of the globe or its dissociated elements and other heavy vapors or gases." *Dana*, Manual of Geology, p. 440.—**Astral light,** in *theosophy*, the light supposed to be derived from the stars.—**Astral world,** in *theosophy*, the world of stars and stellar spaces with the spirits supposed to inhabit them.

astralin (as′tra-lin), *n.* [*astral* + *-in*2.] One of the grades of illuminating oil from Russian petroleum.

astrally (as′tral-i), *adv.* **1.** By means of or according to the stars.—**2.** In *theos.*, with reference to or by means of astral bodies, the astral fluid, etc.

astrapophobia (as″tra-pō-fō′bi-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀστραπή*, lightning, + *-φοβία*, ⟨ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid fear of lightning.

Astrapotheria (as-tra-pō-thē′ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Astrapotherium*, the type genus, ⟨ Gr. *ἀστραπή*, lightning, + *θηρίον*, beast.] The *Astrapotheriidæ* considered as a suborder.

Astrapotheriidæ (as-tra-pō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Astrapotherium*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct ungulate mammals of large size, with molars much like those of a rhinoceros, a pair of tusk-like upper incisors, and tusk-like lower canines. Their bones are found in the Miocene of Patagonia. *Ameghino*, 1887.

astrochemistry (as-trō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἄστρον*, star, + E. *chemistry*.] That part of astronomy which treats of what is known of the chemistry of the celestial bodies.

astrocœle (as′trō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἄστρον*, star, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *cytol.*, the space in which the centrosome lies at the center of the astrosphere at either pole of the karyokinetic spindle.

Astrocrinidæ (as-trō-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Astrocrinus* (⟨ Gr. *ἄστρον*, star, + *κρίνον*, a lily)

+ *-idæ.*] The only family of the irregular blastoid echinoderms of the order *Irregulares*. They are unpedunculated forms in which one ambulacrum differs in form and size from the rest. They occur in the Carboniferous limestone.

astrocyte (as'trō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, star, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] In *histol.*, a bone-cell or bone-corpuscle: so called on account of its starlike form.

astrographic (as-trō-graf'ik), *a.* Dealing with or pertaining to astrography, or the charting of the stars. At present this charting is done mainly by means of photography. *Nature*, June 4, 1903, p. 111.—**Astrographic chart.** See ★*chart.*

astroidin (as-trō'i-din), *n.* A yellow pigment found in certain lower invertebrates.

astrolarva (as-trō-lär'vạ), *n.*; pl. *astrolarvæ* (-vē). The swimming bilateral larval stage of an echinoderm.

The little *astrolarva* has no muscles, and no water-vessels nor blood-vessels.
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 279.

astrolater (as-trol'ạ-tėr), *n.* A worshiper of the stars and other heavenly bodies.

astrologous (as-trol'ǭ-gus), *a.* Astrological. *Byron.* [Rare.]

astrology, *n.*—**Judicial astrology,** the art of foretelling future events by the positions and motions of the stars, as contradistinguished from *natural astrology*, which treats of the supposed influence of the stars upon mankind, but does not attempt prediction.

Astrolytes (as-trol'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστρον*, star, + *λυτήρ*, releaser.] A genus of sculpins found on the coast of California.

astromancer (as'trō-man-sėr), *n.* An astrologer.

astrometeoroscope (as″trō-mē'tē-o-rō-skōp), *n.* An instrument used to project, by means of the optical lantern, geometrical designs which constantly change their form.

astrometrical (as-trō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to astrometry or designed to furnish, in astronomical work, quantitative measures of magnitude, position, distance, and motion.

Radial-velocity determinations, for example, are based largely upon astrophysical methods, but the direct results are mostly *astrometrical.*
Astrophysical Jour., Sept., 1903, p. 156.

Astronomical geography. See ★*geography.*—**Astronomical meridian,** a great circle passing through the zenith and the celestial poles.—**Astronomical ★revolver, ★telescope, ★unit, ★zenith.** See the nouns.

astronomy, *n.* Several other branches of the science are recognized: *gravitational astronomy* or *astronomical mechanics*, replacing the term *physical astronomy*, which is now generally discarded because of the danger of confusion with *astronomical physics* or *astrophysics*; *nautical astronomy*, astronomy applied to navigation; *sidereal astronomy*, the branch of the science which deals with the stars; *spheric astronomy*, which treats of the apparent position and motions of bodies on the celestial sphere; *theoretical astronomy*, which deals with the calculation of orbits and perturbations. These various branches interlace in all directions.—**Astronomy of the invisible,** that branch of the science which deals with heavenly bodies which cannot be seen, and deduces inferences concerning them from their effects on those that are visible. Thus Bessel ascertained the existence of the companions of Sirius and Procyon long before any telescope was made which would show them. *Knowledge and Scientific News*, Mar., 1904, p. 31.

astrophobia (as-trō-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστρον*, star, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Morbid dread of starlight, or of going out of doors on a cloudless night.

Astrophora (as-trof'ǭ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστρον*, star, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A group of choristidan, tetractinellid sponges one or more of whose microscleres are asters.

astrophotographic (as-trō-fō-tǭ-graf'ik), *a.* [*astrophotograph(y)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to astrophotography or astrographic work carried on by means of photography: also sometimes applied to any astronomical work into which photography enters: as, the general investigation of the "Conditions of Maximum Efficiency in *Astrophotographic* Work," *Astrophysical Jour.*, XVI. 672.—**Astrophotographic campaign,** the combined operations of various observatories for forming a complete photographic chart of the heavens: begun in 1888.

astrophotometry (as-trō-fō-tom'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, star, + *photometry.*] The science and art of measuring the brightness of stars or other heavenly bodies; astronomical photometry.

astrophysicist (as-trō-fiz'i-sist), *n.* An astronomer who occupies himself with astrophysics. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Nov. 22, 1903, p. 22487.

astrophysicize (as-trō-fiz'i-sīz), *v. i.* To turn (astronomy) into astrophysics; study (astronomy) chiefly as astrophysics. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 548.

astrophysics (as'trō-fiz″iks), *n.* Astronomical physics.

Astrophytonidæ (as″trō-fi-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrophyton* + *-idæ.* The correct formation is *Astrophytidæ.*] A family of ophiurans having the arms much branched, as the basket-fish.

astropyle (as'trō-pīl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστρον*, star, + *πύλη*, a gate.] In *zoöl.*, one of the funnel-like projections of the membrane around the pores in *Cannopylea.*

astrorhiza, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*; pl. *astrorhizæ.*] In the fossil hydrocorallines named *Stromatoporoidea*, one of the shallow stellate furrows on the surfaces of successive laminæ which radiate outward from numerous centers.

Astrorhizidea (as″trō-ri-zid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrorhiza* + *-idea.*] An order of *Foraminifera* containing the families *Astrorhizidæ*, *Pilulinidæ*, *Saccamminidæ*, and *Rhabdamminidæ.*

astrorhizidean (as″trō-ri-zid'ē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Astrorhizidea.*

II. *n.* One of the *Astrorhizidea.*

Astroscopus (as-tros'kǭ-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστρον*, star, + *σκοπός*, watcher.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Uranoscopidæ* (star-gazers), found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

astrospectroscopic (as-trō-spek-trō-skop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the observation of the spectra of heavenly bodies. *Nature*, July 14, 1904, p. 252.

astrosphere (as'trō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, star, + *σφαῖρα*, ball, sphere.] In *cytol.*: (*a*) In the karyokinetic figure, the central portion of the aster, inclusive of the region in which the centrosome lies, but exclusive of the astral rays; the attraction-sphere of Van Beneden. *Fol*, 1891; *Strasburger*, 1892. See cut at ★*aster*[1], 7. (*b*) The whole aster, exclusive of the centrosome; the astral sphere of Mark. *Boveri*, 1895.

astrozoön (as-trō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *astrozoa* (-ạ). An echinoderm.

By a very curious modification the small bilateral astrolarva is transformed into the totally different pentaradiad *astrozoon*, the large sexually mature echinoderm with a pronounced five-rayed structure.
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 279.

astylic (a-stī'lik), *a.* Same as *astylar.*

Astylospongia (as″ti-lǭ-spon'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστῦλος*, without a pillar, + *σπόγγος*, a sponge.] A genus of silicious lithistid sponges, spherical in form, depressed at the summit, with large exhalant orifice, numerous radial canals, and larger circular canals. The skeleton consists of 4-rayed spicules with their arms fused to those adjoining, forming a continuous network. The species are highly characteristic of the Silurian formations.

asudden (ạ-sud'n), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *sudden.*] Of a sudden; suddenly; at once.

A-sudden stood I in a glowing sphere.
B. Taylor, tr. of Goethe's Faust, I. iv.

asulcar (a-sul'kär), *a.* [*a-*[18] priv. + *sulcus* + *-ar.* The preferable form would be *antisulcar.*] In *Anthozoa*, pertaining to that aspect of the body which is opposite to the sulcus; dorsal.

The zooids so oriented that their sulcar (ventral) aspects are abaxial, their *asulcar* (dorsal) aspects axial.
Trans. Linnean Soc. London, Zoöl., March, 1900, p. 527.

asweat (ạ-swet'), *a.* [*a*[3] + *sweat.*] In a sweating state; sweaty; sweating; moist.

The Dardan shore
So oft *asweat* with blood.
J. Long, tr. of Æneid, ii. 739.

asyllabia (a-si-lā'bi-ạ), *n.* A form of word-blindness or visual aphasia in which the patient recognizes the letters but is unable to form them into syllables.

asylum, *n.*—**Asylum of ignorance** [L. *asylum ignorantiæ*], a phrase used by Spinoza to denote the pronouncing of any matter to be a mystery in order to evade arguments against its reality.

asymmetric, *a.*—**Asymmetric carbon atom,** a carbon atom combined directly with four different atoms or groups. All optically active carbon compounds have been found to contain such an atom.—**Asymmetric compound,** a compound in which the atoms are not symmetrically arranged; especially, a derivative of benzene having atoms or groups in the position 1, 2, 4.—**Asymmetric group,** in *crystal.* See ★*symmetry.*—**Asymmetric reflection,** reflection from a grooved surface or from a fabric, such as cloth, which is made up of numerous parallel strands.—**Asymmetric synthesis.** See ★*synthesis.*

asymmetrical, *a.* 4. In the terminology of Herbert Spencer, entirely destitute of approximation toward symmetry, and thus distinguished from *unsymmetrical.*—**Asymmetrical fertilization.** See ★*fertilization.*

Asymmetron (a-sim'e-tron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσύμμετρος*: see *asymmetric.*] A genus of lancelets constituting the family *Branchiostomatidæ.* It is distinguished by having the reproductive structures developed on one side only. Substantially equivalent to *Epigonichthys*, an earlier name.

asymmetry, *n.* 3. In *chem.*, absence of symmetry in the positions particular atoms are believed to occupy in the molecule of a compound substance. See ★*asymmetric.*

asymptote, *n.* 2. In *zoöl.*, either of two straight lines drawn from the apex to the aperture of the conical part of the phragmocone in the belemnites or fossil dibranchiate cephalopods. The smaller of the surfaces bounded by these lines occupies about one fourth of the circumference of the aperture and is marked with loop-lines of growth curving forward.—**Asymptote cone,** in *geom.*, the cone generated by the asymptotes of the generating hyperbola of a hyperboloid of revolution.—**Parabolic asymptote,** a parabola having 5-pointic contact with the cubic at infinity.

asynartetic (a-sin-ạ̈r-tet'ik), *a.* Same as *asynartete.*

Asynchronous generator. See ★*generator.*

asyndetically (as-in-det'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to, or in accordance with, the rhetorical figure known as *asyndeton*; by omission of connectives.

asynergia (as-i-nėr'ji-ạ), *n.* Same as ★*asynergy.*

asynergy (a-sin'ėr-ji), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *συνεργία*, coöperation: see *synergy.*] In *pathol.*, lack of harmony between parts, organs, or muscles whose actions are normally coördinated.

asyngamy (a-sin'gạ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *συγγαμία*, marriage, < *σύγγαμος*, married, < *σύν*, together, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Absence of syngenesis or sexual reproduction; the relation of two types in which fertile interbreeding is impossible. See *syngenesis.*

a. t. In *elect.*, an abbreviation of *ampere-turn.*

ata (ä'tä), *n.* [Hind. Hindi Pers. Bengali *ātā*, also *atā*; said to be of Brazilian origin.] The name in Bengal, Assam, and other parts of India of the sweet-sop, *Anona squamosa.* See ★*atis* (with cut), ★*atta*[2], 2, *Anona*, and *sweet-sop.*

atactic, *a.* 2. Same as *ataxic.*

atactiform (a-tak'ti-fôrm), *a.* [*ataxia* (*atact-*) + L. *forma.*] Resembling ataxia; slightly ataxic. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 240.

atajo (ä-tä'hō), *n.* [Sp., a separation, a separate part, etc., < *atajar*, cut off, separate, < *a-* + *tajar*, cut off: see *tail*[2].] 1. A fence, or an inclosed place for corralling cattle.—2. A drove of mules or horses. [Spanish America.]

Atamosco (at-ạ-mos'kō), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), after an American Indian name. See *atamasco.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Amaryllidaceæ.* See *Zephyranthes.*

Atana series. See ★*series.*

atatchite (a-tach'īt), *n.* [Mount *Atatch*, a peak of the Ural Mountains, Russia, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, an igneous rock, a vitro-orthophyre, consisting of orthoclase, augite, biotite, magnetite, sillimanite, and cordierite, in a glassy base. The rock is dark and compact, with hyalopilitic texture. *Morozevicz*, 1901.

atavist (at'ạ-vist), *n.* [*atav(ism)* + *-ist.*] In *biol.*, an organic being which exhibits atavism.

ataxia, *n.*—**Cerebellar ataxia,** muscular incoördination dependent upon disease of the cerebellum.

ataxiagraph (a-tak'si-ạ-graf), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀταξία*, disorder (see *ataxy*), + *γράφειν*, write.] In *psychophys.*, an instrument for recording the involuntary movements of the body, the subject standing upright and endeavoring to maintain a constant attitude. *J. A. Hancock*, Ped. Sem., III. 13.

Ataxic agraphia, amimia. See ★*agraphia*, ★*amimia.*—**Ataxic gait,** an irregular, jerky walk characteristic of locomotor ataxia and of other disorders of coördination.

ataxiform (a-tak'si-fôrm), *a.* Same as ★*atactiform.*

ataxite (a-tak'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀταξία*, disorder, (see *ataxia*), + *-ite*[2].] 1. A meteoric iron, or siderite, which is destitute of distinct and regular crystalline structure.—2. In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Loewinson-Lessing, in 1888, for lavas characterized by the presence of many angular fragments, of irregular arrangement, the fragments being regarded as the result of

the differentiation of the magma containing them and not as derived from any foreign source. See ★*taxite*.

ataxonomic (a-tak-sō-nom′ik), *a.* [*a*-18 + *taxonomic*.] In *bot.*, incapable of classification; abnormal; teratological: said of some structures.

-ate[1] (*b*). In *chem.*, serious mistakes may arise in regard to the meaning of this and analogous suffixes by failure to observe the proper use and translation of New Latin forms. New Latin forms as used by Germans are often erroneously translated or transferred into English in druggists' circulars and elsewhere. Thus New Latin *calcium sulfuratum, sulfuricum*, and *sulfurosum* as used by Germans answer to what are called in the prevalent abbreviated English phrasing *calcium sulphid* or *sulphide, sulphate*, and *sulphite* respectively. (*c*) In *petrog.*, a suffix added to the names of grads in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks. See ★*rock*[1].

ateknia (a-tek′ni-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτεκνία*, < *ἄτεκνος*, childless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τέκνον*, child.] Childlessness.

ateleiosis, ateliosis (at-e-lī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **ἀτελείωσις*, < *ἀτελείωτος*, uncompleted, < *ἀ-* priv. + **τελειωτός*, completed, < *τελειόειν*, make complete or perfect, < *τέλειος*, complete, perfect, < *τέλος*, end, completion.] A form of dwarfism due to imperfect or arrested development. *Med. Record*, July 18, 1903, p. 96.

atelestite (at-e-les′tīt), *n.* [So called because the composition was unknown when the mineral was first described: Gr. *ἀτέλεστος*, uncompleted, < *ἀ-* priv. + **τέλεστος*, < *τελεῖν*, complete, fulfil.] A bismuth arseniate which occurs in minute yellow monoclinic crystals.

Atelostomata (at″e-lō-stō′ma-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτελής*, imperfect, + *στόμα*, mouth.] An order of irregular *Echinoidea* in which there are no jaws, teeth, perignathic girdle, or external branchiæ. It includes the families *Cassidulidæ*, *Spatangidæ*, *Pourtalesiidæ*, and others.

a tempo. Various qualifying terms are often added: as, *a tempo commodo* or *ordinario*, at any convenient or ordinary pace; *a tempo rubato* (see *rubato*).

atemporal (a-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [*a*-18 + *temporal*.] Free from time relations or limitations; timeless. *D. Simon*, Dorner's Person of Christ, II. 273. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

athanatism (a-than′a-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀθάνατος*, deathless, + *-ism*.] The doctrine of immortality.

athaumasia (ath-â-mā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀθαυμασία*, erroneous form of *ἀθαυμαστία*, < *ἀθαύμαστος*, not wondering, < *ἀ-* priv. + *θαυμαστός*, < *θαυμάζειν*, wonder.] The state of being surprised at nothing (*nil admirari*), which, according to the Stoics, is characteristic of the wise man.

atheciferous (a-thē-sif′e-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *θήκη*, box, L. *-fer*, < *ferre*, bear.] Bearing no thecæ, as certain graptolites.

athelia (a-thē′li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀθηλος*, not having nipples (found in the sense 'unsuckled'), < *ἀ-* priv. + *θηλή*, nipple.] Congenital absence of the nipples.

atheologically (a″thē-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* [*a*-18 + *theologically*.] As one who is opposed to theology or who is no theologian; in opposition to theology.

Atheresthes (ath-e-res′thēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀθήρ*, beard of an ear of corn, + *ἐσθίειν*, eat.] A genus of flounders of the North Pacific; the arrow-toothed halibut: distinguished by the slender body and arrow-shaped teeth.

Atherfield clay. See ★*clay*.

Atherinella (ath″e-ri-nel′ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Atherina* + *-ella*.] A genus of silversides of the family *Atherinidæ*, found in the region about Panama.

Atherinops (ath-e-rī′nops), *n.* [NL., < *Atherina* + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye, face.] A genus of silversides of the family *Atherinidæ*, found on the coast of California. *A. affinis* is a common food-fish sold as "small smelt."

Atherinopsis (a-thę-ri-nop′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Atherina* + Gr. *ὄψις*, look, aspect.] A genus of silversides of the family *Atherinidæ*, found on the coast of California. *A. californiensis* reaches a length of 18 inches and is highly valued as a food-fish. It is known in the markets as *blue smelt*, although it has little in common with the true smelt.

atheroid (ath′e-roid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀθήρ*, an ear of grain, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form of or resembling an ear of grain.

atheromasia (ath″e-rō-mā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *atheroma* + *-ia*.] In *pathol.*, the occurrence of atheroma; atheromatous condition.

atheromatosis (ath″e-rō-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *atheroma(t-)* + *-osis*.] A morbid condition marked by the presence of atheroma.

atherospermine (ath″e-rō-spėr′min), *n.* [*Atherosperma* + *-ine*[2].] An amorphous bitter alkaloid, $C_{30}H_{40}N_2O_5$ (?), found in the bark of *Atherosperma moschatum*. See *Australian sassafras(a)* under *sassafras*.

athetesis (a-thet′ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀθέτησις*, < *ἀθετεῖν*, set aside, < *ἄθετος*, set aside, put aside: see *athetize*.] The act or fact of setting aside as spurious; rejection as spurious; invalidation.

> No serious objection, apart from *athetesis* of a few single lines [of the Iliad] has been raised to any passage, except, etc. *Leaf*, The Iliad, II. 435.

athetosic (ath-e-tō′sik), *a.* [*athetosis* + *-ic*.] Relating to athetosis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 448.

Athlennes (ath-len′ēz), *n.* [NL., a blunder for *Ablennes*, < Gr. *ἀβλεννής*, without mucus, < *ἀ-* priv. + *βλέννα*, *βλέννος*, mucus, slime: see *blenny*.] A genus of needle-fishes of the family *Belonidæ*, characterized by the ribbon-shaped body. The single species *A. hians* reaches a length of 4 feet and more, and is found throughout the West Indies and in Hawaii.

Athletic heart, simple hypertrophy of the heart without valvular disease, occurring in athletes.

athlothete (ath′lō-thēt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀθλοθέτης*, < *ἆθλον*, prize, + *-θέτης*, < *τιθέναι*, place.] Same as *agonothete*.

at-home (at-hōm′), *n.* A reception announced by a card stating that on a specified day a host or hostess will be "at home" during certain hours to receive and entertain visitors.

athrogenic (ath-rō-jen′ik), *a.* [Appar. irreg. < Gr. *ἄθροος*, in crowds, heaps, or masses, + *-γενης*, -produced.] In *petrol.*, a term applied by Renevier to clastic rocks the materials of which are of volcanic origin, such as tuff, lapilli, etc.

athumia (a-thū′mi-ạ), *n.* Same as *athymia*.

> The Danes slily remark that a good appointment and the easy temptation of rixdollars would greatly modify all this *athumia* and nostalgia. *R. F. Burton*, Ultima Thule, I. 366.

athwartwise (ạ-thwârt′wīz), *adv.* Crosswise. *Hawthorne*, Amer. Note-book, II. 223.

athyreosis (a-thir-ē-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *θύρα*, door (see *thyroid*), + *-osis*.] A morbid condition due to loss or impairment of function of the thyroid gland.

athyria (a-thir′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *θύρα*, door: see *thyroid*.] In *pathol.*, a constitutional state induced by functional defect or absence of the thyroid gland.

Athyridæ (a-thir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Athyris* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachiopods wide-spread through the early rocks and having great vertical range. It is characterized by its laterally directed brachial cones, or spiralia, and its frequently highly complicated scissors-shaped jugum. It is very abundant in the Paleozoic rocks everywhere and is continued upward into the Mesozoic.

Athyris (ath′i-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *θύρα*, door. It was thus named on the supposition that it has no perforation for the pedicle.] A genus of Paleozoic brachiopods with elaborate brachidium usually consisting of a single pair of spirals placed base to base and connected by a saddle-shaped loop. Processes from this loop extend backward, and may be produced between the primary lamellæ of the spirals.

athyroid (ath′i-roid), *a.* Similar or pertaining to *Athyris*.

athyroidea (a-thi-roi′dē-ạ), *n.* Same as ★*athyria*. *Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 939.

athyroidism (a-thi-roi′dizm), *n.* Same as ★*athyria*.

atinga (a-tēng′gä), *n.* [Pg.] The Portuguese name of the porcupine-fish, *Diodon diodon*, and related species.

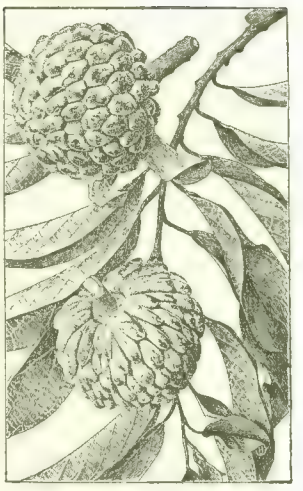
atingle (ạ-ting′gl), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *tingle*.] Tingling.

> Some think fireflies pretty, when they mix in the corn and mingle,
> Or thrid the stinking hemp till the stalks of it seem *a-tingle*.
> *Browning*, Up at a Villa, viii.

a tirata (ä tē-rä′tä). [It.] With a stripe or strap: said of interlaced strap-work and foliated scrolls on a light ground, peculiar to certain majolica wares.

atis (ä′tis), *n.* [Hind. Hindi Pers. *ātā*, the same plant.] A name in Guam and the Philippines of the sweet-sop and ★*atta*[2] (which see).

atisine (at′i-sin), *n.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{31}NO_2$, found in the root of *Aconitum heterophyllum*.



Atis, the Sweet-sop (*Anona squamosa*).

Atka fish, mackerel. See ★*fish*.

Atalanta butterfly. See ★*butterfly*.

Atlantic, *a.* 3. [*l. c.*] Relating to the atlas or first vertebra of the neck.

atlanto-axial (at-lan-tō-ak′si-ạl), *a.* Same as *atlo-axoid*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 553.

Atlanto-Mediterranean (at-lan′tō-med-i-tę-rā′nē-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean; specifically, in *anthrop.*, of or pertaining to the dark, dolichocephalic, tall European type inhabiting the shores of the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to the mouth of the Tiber and several points of the Atlantic coast. Also called *littoral*. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 331.

atlantosaur (at-lan′tō-sâr″), *n.* A reptile of the genus *Atlantosaurus*.

Atlantosaurus beds, one of the divisions of the Jurassic formation in Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana. These beds are regarded as of lacustrine origin, and are underlain by similar lacustrine deposits, named the *Baptanodon beds*, which rest on marine strata of Lower Jurassic age. They are from 100 to 300 feet thick and contain abundant remains of reptiles and of marsupial and oviparous mammals.

Atlas orange. Same as *orange II* (which see, under *orange*[1]).—**Atlas powder, red.** See ★*powder*, ★*red*[1].

atlas-weave (at′lạs-wēv), *n.* Same as *satin-weave*.

atlatl (ät-lätl′), *n.* [Nah.] The throwing-stick of the Mexicans, used for propelling spears with great force. See *throwing-stick*.

> Among the accessories to the harpoon, the throwing stick or board, called *atlatl* by the Mexicans, must not be omitted. True, the cunning device was used all around the Pacific Ocean and across the Arctic for projecting spears as well as harpoons, and there are other methods of using the harpoon effectively; but the elaboration of the *atlatl* throughout was greatly stimulated by association with the harpoon. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1900, p. 212.

atman (ät′mạn), *n.* [Skt. *ātmán*, breath, soul, life, self, universal soul.] The soul as it is conceived by the Brahman philosophers: the existence of it is denied by the Buddhists. The soul of the universe is equally called *atman*.

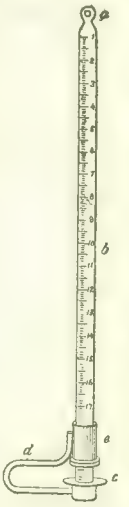
> Kapila's dualism proclaimed that a distinction existed between soul and body, yet Kapila regarded man's sensations and thoughts and desires as material. The soul was to him a transcendent being, which by a kind of sublimated body (similar to the so-called astral body of our modern theosophists, and supposed to reside in the material body) was implicated in the world of matter. This metaphysical soul-being of the Sâmkhya philosophy was supposed to be the apprehending principle in all psychic activities. It was said that the eye does not see, the ear does not hear, and the thoughts do not think, but it is that mysterious something called *ātman*, i.e., self or soul, which is the smeller in the nose, the taster in the tongue, the seer in the eye, the thinker of our thoughts, and the doer of our acts. *P. Carus*, Buddhism and its Christian Critics, p. 24.

atmiatry (at-mī′ạ-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός*, vapor, + *ἰατρεία*, healing.] The treatment of disease by means of inhalations or fumigation.

atmidalbumose (at-mi-dal′bū-mōs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμίς*, vapor, + *albumose*.] An albumose-like body which is formed from albumins through the action of superheated steam in neutral or alkaline solution. It is essentially an albumose of the anti-group which has lost a certain amount of its nitrogen and sulphur.

atmidometer, *n.* Atmidometers may be classed as: (1) *Micrometric*, such as Lamont's, in which the gradual fall of the surface of the water in a shallow pan is measured by the turning of a micrometer-screw, or is counteracted by the inflow of additional water pushed from a reservoir by means of a micrometer-screw. (2) *Balance atmidometers*, in which the loss of water is shown by loss of weight. (3) The *Piche evaporometer*, in which the evaporating surface is a small disk of porous paper closing the lower end of a vertical tube conveying water. The amount of evaporation is shown by measuring the descent of the feed-water in the tube. See cut on page 88.

(4) The *Stelling evaporometer*, in which the evaporating-pan floats on the surface of a river or lake and the loss of water is measured from hour to hour by measuring either weight or volume. (5) The *lysimeter*, in which the evaporation from the surface of growing plants is measured by establishing the plant in a large vessel resting on the pan of a balance.



The Piche Evaporometer.

a, eye by which tube is suspended; *b*, tube containing water; *c*, disk of paper kept in place by a metallic spring, *d*, attached to a slitted collar, *e*, that moves along the tube. Each scale number corresponds to a cubic centimeter of water or the evaporation of a layer 0.0264 inch deep, from a free water surface in the instrument-shelter.

atmidometric (at″mi-dō-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the atmidometer or to atmidometry.

atmidometry (at-mi-dom′e-tri), *n.* [As *atmidometer* + *-y*³.] The art of constructing and using atmidometers and of discussing the results given by them; the scientific study and measurement of the evaporation of water under natural conditions in the open air.

atmocausis (at-mō-kâ′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός*, steam, + *καῦσις*, a burning.] In *surg.*, cauterization by means of steam.

atmocauterization (at-mō-kâ″tėr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός*, steam, vapor, + E. *cauterization*.] Cauterization by means of steam.

atmogenic (at-mō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀτμός*, vapor, steam, + *-γενής*, -producing, + *-ic*.] In *petrol.*, a term applied to formations due to the metamorphosing action of volcanic vapors or gases upon rocks adjacent to fumarolic vents. It is also used as a synonym of *æolian*.

atmograph (at′mō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός*, vapor (breath), + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** An instrument for recording mechanically the frequency and extent of the respiratory movements. – **2.** In *photog.*, a picture obtained or developed by the action of smoke or vapors. See ★*vapograph*. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 60

atmokausis, *n.* See ★*atmocausis*.

atmologic (at-mō-loj′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to atmology.

atmosfere, *n.* A simplified spelling of *atmosphere*.

atmosferic, *a.* A simplified spelling of *atmospheric*.

atmosphere, *n.*—**Homogeneous atmosphere**, an atmosphere identical in composition and density throughout. The height of a homogeneous atmosphere is the vertical height of a body of gas, of density equal to that of the air at the surface of the earth, which would exert a pressure of one atmosphere. See *pressure* ★*height*.—**Soil atmosphere**, the gases (mostly atmospheric air) contained in the interstices of the soil, including those absorbed by the capillary films of water utilized in symbiosis and otherwise affecting the growth of plants. This air expands and contracts with changes of pressure and temperature, and thereby in turn modifies the distribution of the water in the soil.—**Yearly swing of the atmosphere**. See ★*swing*.

Atmospheric absorption. See ★*absorption*.—**Atmospheric electric gradient**, the rate at which the electric charge or potential varies in the free air. The horizontal gradient varies greatly with the advent of an electric storm; the vertical gradient has systematic diurnal and annual variations in addition to the irregular ones which attend electric storms. A cumulus cloud of one kilometer radius, with its center three kilometers above the earth's surface, will, by the induction due to its own internal charge, produce a diversion of downward gradient of about 11,000 volts per meter of vertical distance.—**Atmospheric radiation**. See ★*radiation*.—**Atmospheric recorder**. See ★*recorder*.—**Atmospheric spectrum**. See ★*spectrum*.

atmospherics (at-mọs-fer′iks), *n.* The study of atmospheres and of all their phenomena; meteorology.

atmospherology (at″mọs-fē-rol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [E. *atmosphere* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The study of the phenomena of the atmosphere of any planet or satellite, or of the sun itself; specifically, the study of the earth's atmosphere; meteorology.

atocia (a-tō′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., <Gr. *ἀτοκία*, < *ἄτοκος*, childless, < *ἀ-* priv., + *τόκος*, offspring.] Childlessness; barrenness.

atokal (at′ọ̄-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *τόκος*, offspring, + *-al*¹.] Non-sexual, or not producing sexual cells, as certain regions of the bodies of worms, for example *Nereis*.

At the end of October (1897) the Samoan reef was "literally alive with Palolo," which were discovered by prising off pieces of rock with a crowbar. . . . The total length averages 400 mm., about one-fourth of which is in the anterior *atokal* part.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1904, p. 183.

atoke (at′ōk), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἄτοκος*, without offspring, <*ἀ-* priv. + *τόκος*, offspring.] **I.** *a.* Same as ★*atokal*.

II. *n.* The sexless portion of certain *Polychæta*. See ★*epitoke*.

In other Polychaetes the sexual part (epitoke) separates from the sexless *atoke* portion and swims freely, while the *atoke* produces new epitokes.
Hertwig (trans.), Zoology, p. 311.

atokous (at′ọ̄-kus), *a.* Same as *atokal*.

atole, atolle (ä-tō′lā), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Nahuatl *atolli*.] A mush made of Indian corn, also diluted and used as a drink: a favorite food in Spanish-American countries.

atoll, *n.*—**Sphagnum atoll**, an annular island occurring in certain ponds in Minnesota, covered with sphagnum and other vegetation, the surrounding water being shallow and the lagoon deep. *C. Macmillan*, Minn. Bot. Stud., IX. 2.

atolle, *n.* See ★*atole*.

atom, *n.* **1.** (*c*) Recent investigations on the discharge of electricity in gases and on the phenomena of radioactivity have suggested reasons for believing that the atom of a chemical element, as hitherto imagined, instead of being primordial and indivisible, may consist of numerous and far smaller particles, to which the name *electrons* has provisionally been given. See ★*electron*.—**Atom of electricity**. See ★*electricity*.—**Gram atom**. See ★*gram*².

atomechanics (at-ọ̄-mē-kan′iks), *n.* [*ato(m-)mechanics*.] The mechanics of atoms; the science of the motions of atoms and of atomic forces.

atomic, *a.* **3.** In *chem.*, existing in the condition of isolated atoms of the same kind; not united into groups to constitute molecules: as, for example, active oxygen at the instant of its separation from hydrogen dioxid.—**Atomic capacity**, the equivalence or valence of an atom.—**Atomic mass**, a term preferable to the more common *atomic weight*.—**Atomic value**, a term sometimes, but not well, substituted for *valence*.—**Atomic weight**. The weight (or mass) of the atom of a chemical element was for a long time expressed in terms of the weight (or mass) of an atom of hydrogen taken as the unit, and it was long supposed that, so expressed, the atomic weight (or mass) of oxygen was 16. But it having been found that this value is not correct and that the true number is more nearly 15.88, while the numbers for most of the other elements have been directly compared with that for oxygen, many chemists prefer to represent the oxygen atom by 16, and thus to assign to hydrogen the value 1.0079 or 1.008. Under ★element will be found lists of atomic weights both on the basis of H=1 and of O=16.

Atomiosoma (ạ-tom″i-ō-sō′mạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., for **atomosoma*, < Gr. *ἀτομος*, not cut (see *atom*), + *σῶμα*, body.] Same as *Monocyttaria*.

atonement, *n.*—**Day of Atonement**. Same as *Yom Kippur*. See *Jewish* ★*fasts*.

atonia (a-tō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] Same as *atony*.

atonicity (a-tọ̄-nis′ị̄-ti), *n.* [*atonic* + *-ity*.] Same as *atony*.

atonied (at′ọ̄-nid), *a.* [*atony* + *-ed*.] Marked by atony. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 751.

atoning (ạ-tōn′ing), *p. a.* Expiatory; that makes or is intended to make amends for offenses; reconciling: as, Christ's *atoning* blood.

Dion's *atoning* friendliness has a ring of artificiality.
George Eliot, Theo. Such, p. 122.

atoningly (ạ-tōn′ing-li), *adv.* By way of atonement.

Being just, I had slain their slayer *atoningly*.
Swinburne, Atalanta, l. 1647.

atopomenorrhea, atopomenorrhœa (at″ọ̄-pọ̄-men-ọ̄-rē′ạ̈), *n.* [Gr. *ἄτοπος*, out of place, + NL. *menorrhœa*.] Vicarious menstruation (which see, under *vicarious*).

Atoposauridæ (at″ọ̄-pọ̄-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. **Atoposaurus* (< Gr. *ἄτοπος*, strange, + *σαῦρος*, lizard) + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct crocodilians of small size, with small triangular skull and dorsal armor composed of paired longitudinal series of oblong plates. Its members are found only in the Upper Jurassic rocks.

atoxyl (a-tok′sil), *n.* [*atox(ic)*? + *-yl*.] An organic arsenical compound, a sodium salt of arsenic acid in which a molecule of aniline has replaced one of the hydroxyl groups. It has been used in the treatment of sleeping-sickness and other forms of trypanosomiasis, but is liable to produce incurable blindness.

atractylic (at-rak-til′ik), *a.* [*Atractylis* + *-ic*.] Derived from *Atractylis*.—**Atractylic acid**, a crystalline acid, $C_{30}H_{54}S_2O_{18}$, found as a potassium salt in the roots of *Atractylis gummifera*.

atractylin (a-trak′ti-lin), *n.* [*atractyl(ic)* + *-in*².] An amorphous, gummy, sweet glucoside, $C_{20}H_{30}O_6$, formed by the decomposition of atractylic acid.

atranoracid (at-ra-nor′a-sid), *n.* [*atranor(ic)* + *acid*.] Atranoric acid.

The products [of metabolism in lichens] he has determined are *atranoracid*, one of the most wide-spread lichen compounds. . . .
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Aug., 1903, p. 537.

atranoric (at-ra-nor′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *atra* + (*Leca*)*nora* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a crystalline compound, $C_{19}H_{18}O_8$, found in *Lecanora atra* and other lichens. It melts at 196° C. Also called *atranorin*.

atranorin (at-ra-nō′rin), *n.* [*atranor(ic)* + *-in*².] Atranoric acid.

atranorinic (at-ra-nō-rin′ik), *a.* [*atranor(ic)* + *-in*-¹ + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a compound, formed by the decomposition of atranoric acid, to which Paterno gave the formula $C_9H_{10}O_4$, but which Hesse has shown to be 1, 3, 5-trihydroxytoluene, $C_6H_2(OH)_3CH_3$. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 104° C. Called by Hesse *physciol*.

atraric (a-trā′rik), *a.* [*atra(no)ric*.] Derived from atranoric acid.—**Ataric acid**, betorcinol carboxylic methyl ester, $(CH_3)_2C_6H(OH)_2CO_2CH_3$. It is formed together with trihydroxytoluene (physciol) by the decomposition of atranoric acid. It crystallizes in leaflets which melt at 141° C. Also called *ceratophyllin* and *physcianin*.

Atremata (a-trem′a-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *τρῆμα*, a hole.] In Beecher's classification of the brachiopods, the primary order including inarticulate shells with the pedicle emerging from between the two valves, both sharing the pedicle-opening. Contrasted with *Neotremata*, which are also inarticulate, but which have the pedicle-opening restricted to the ventral valve. *Obolus* and *Lingula* are examples of *Atremata*. The species are mostly Paleozoic.

atrematous (a-trem′a-tus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Atremata*.

atremble (ạ-trem′bl), *adv.* [*a*³ + *tremble*.] In a trembling state; quivering.

I'll write about her presently;
My hand 's *a-tremble* as I had just caught up
My heart to write with, in the place of it.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vi.

atremia (a-trē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* A condition in which there is inability to maintain an upright position, but no loss of the power of voluntary movements.

atresic (a-trē′sik), *a.* Same as *atresial*. *Nature*, Aug. 20, 1903, p. 384.

atretic (a-tret′ik), *a.* [*atresia* (*atret-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to atresia; characterized by atresia; imperforate.

The *atretic* follicle differs from the developing corpus luteum in the absence of any discharge to the exterior; the membrana granulosa degenerates and disappears prior to any considerable ingrowth from the connective-tissue wall. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Aug., 1903, p. 485.

Atrichia, *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] In *pathol.*, absence of hair; alopecia or atrichosis.

atrioporal (ā″tri-ọ̄-pō′ral), *a.* Relating to the atriopore.

atriopore (ā′tri-ọ̄-pōr), *n.* [L. *atrium*, hall, + Gr. *πόρος*, passage.] The posterior opening of the body-cavity of the lancelet, *Branchiostoma*, from which issues the water taken in at the mouth. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 39.

atripaic (at-ri-pā′ik), *a.* Noting a crystalline acid, $C_6H_6O_{12} + 6H_2O$, found in sugar-beets. It may be reduced to hydroxycitric acid, $C_6H_6O_8$.

Atrium genitale. (*a*) In *Turbellaria*, a cavity into which open the ducts from the male and female sexual glands, the uteri, and the yolk-glands. (*b*) In *Oligochæta*, a dilatation on the *vas deferens* close to its opening.—**Atrium laryngis**, the portion of the larynx which lies above the superior or false vocal cords.—**Atrium of infection**, in *pathol.*, the point of entrance into the body of the contagium of disease.—**Atrium vaginæ**. Same as *vestibule*, 2 (*b*).—**Corinthian atrium**, an atrium of which the compluvium is large and the curb or plate of the roof is supported by a number of columns (which need not be of the Corinthian style).—**Displuviate atrium**, an atrium in which the roof sloped outward, so that the water did not run toward the compluvium and into a cistern, but was thrown outward as in a modern house: a rare form.—**Testudinate atrium**, an atrium of which the roof had no opening, so that it was merely a large central room out of which other rooms opened. As the atrium was the only important room of the unpretentious early Roman house, this form must have been common, especially in places more exposed to cold than was the city of Rome.—**Tetrastyle atrium**, an atrium in which four columns only were used at the four corners of the opening; differing from the Corinthian form, in which there was a row of columns on either side.—**Tuscan atrium**, an atrium in which the roof is supported on girders, having no columns even at the corners of the compluvium.

atrochal (at′rō-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *τροχός*, a wheel, + *-al*¹.] In *Polychæta*, having the surface of the larva uniformly covered with cilia and the preoral circlet of cilia absent.

a trofei (ä trō-fā′i), [It.] With trophies: said of decorative motives consisting of musical in-

struments, arms, tools, and other trophies, painted on certain majolica wares, particularly those of Urbino, Italy.

atrofy, *n.* and *v. i.* A simplified spelling of *atrophy*.

atronene (at′rō-nēn), *n.* A hydrocarbon, $C_6H_5.C_{10}H_9$, formed by the slow distillation of isatropic acid. It boils at 325° C.

atronic (a-tron′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, $C_{17}H_{14}O_2$, formed by distillation of isatropic acid. It is amorphous and melts at 164° C.

Atrophic nasal catarrh. See ★*catarrh*.

atrophy, *n.*—**Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.** See *yellow*.—**Atrophy of disuse**, atrophy resulting from lack of normal use, as of the muscles in an immobilized limb.—**Compression atrophy**, in *pathol.*, wasting due to the action of continuous pressure.—**Concentric atrophy**, diminution in size of a hollow organ, as the heart, with reduced capacity of its cavity.—**Eccentric atrophy**, pathological increase in the size of the cavity of a hollow organ, as the heart, with attenuation of the walls.—**Granular atrophy of the kidney**, chronic interstitial inflammation resulting in compression and atrophy of the parenchyma of the kidney, usually associated with arteriosclerosis. See *granular kidney*, under *granular*.—**Gray atrophy**, a form of degeneration of the spinal cord and also of the optic disk in which the nerve matter becomes of a grayish color.—**Inflammatory atrophy**, atrophy of the functionating elements of an organ, as the kidney, due to overgrowth of the fibrous structures consequent upon chronic inflammation.—**Progressive muscular atrophy.** See *progressive*.—**Senile atrophy**, normal shrinkage of the tissues in the aged.

atropic, *a.*—**Atropic acid**, α-phenyl-acrylic acid, $CH_2=C(C_6H_5)CO_2H$, formed by boiling atropin with barium hydroxid. It crystallizes in scales or needles which melt at 106° C.

Atropidæ (a-trop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Atropos* + *-idæ*.] A family of corrodentian insects, distinct from the *Psocidæ*, including the minute forms known as *book-lice*. They are widely distributed, and are commonly found on book-shelves and in old volumes and records, where they feed on the starch paste used in binding. They also feed on flour and meal.

atropinization (at′rō-pin-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*atropinize* + *-ation*.] The act of bringing under the influence of atropin; specifically, of inducing the mydriatic effects of that drug.

Atropos, *n.* **4.** [*l. c.*] A neuropterous insect of the genus *Atropos*.—**Divining atropos**, *Atropos divinatorius* of Europe, so named on account of its supposed ability to predict death.

atroscine (at′rō-sin), *n.* The dihydrate of the optically inactive scopolamine, $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N + H_2O$. It is crystalline and melts at 37° C. The levorotatory form of the base is sometimes called *hyoscine*.

A-truss (ā′trus″) *n.* A roof- or bridge-truss shaped like the letter A spread out. It is either a simple truss consisting of two rafters and a tie-beam only, or it is a braced truss. *Lockwood*.

atta[2] (ät′ä), *n.* [Brazilian.] **1.** The name in Brazil of the fruits of several trees belonging to the genus *Anona*, especially of those of *A. obtusiflora*, a native of the Antilles and cultivated in Brazil.—**2.** The name given by the Singalese to the sweet-sop, *Anona squamosa*, which was introduced into India and Ceylon by the Portuguese several centuries ago. In India the name is represented by *ata*, and in Guam and the Philippines by *atis*. See *Anona*, ★*atis* (with cut), and *sweet-sop*.

attach, *v. t.*—**Attaching system**, the mnemonic system which consists in physically attaching an object to be remembered to another that is sure to be thought of. Thus a man may adopt the habit, in visiting, of putting his hat over his umbrella, lest he should otherwise forget the latter.

attacher (a-tach′ėr), *n.* One who arrests or seizes person or property under a writ of attachment. [Obsolete or rare.]

attachment, *n.*—**Attachment of privilege.** See ★*privilege*.—**Solar attachment.** See ★*solar*.

attachment-disk (a-tach′ment-disk), *n.* The holdfast of an alga.

attachment-pad (a-tach′ment-pad), *n.* The disk-like end of the narrow stem growing from the aboral pole of certain medusæ, as *Haliclystus*, used for temporary fixation. *Proc. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1903, II. 186.

attacht, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *attached*.

attacine (at′a-sin), *a.* Of or belonging to the genus *Attacus*, or resembling the moths of that group. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 634.

attack, *n.*—**Cozio counter-attack**, in *chess-playing*, a variation of the 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, P—K B 4 variation in the King's Knight's gambit.—**Donop's** or **Ghulam Kassim's attack**, in *chess-playing*, a variation of the King's Knight's gambit, first played by Colonel Donop of Brussels, namely, 5 P—Q 4. See *King's Knight's* ★*gambit*.—**Fraser's attack**, in *chess-playing*, a continuation or variation of the Scotch gambit (4 Kt x P, Q—R 5; 6 Kt—KB 3).—**Grimm's attack**, in *chess-playing*, a certain continuation against an old-fashioned defense to the King's Bishop's gambit.—**Lolli's attack**, in *chess-playing*, a continuation of the Muzio gambit, white sacrificing a second piece, namely the king's bishop, on his fifth move. However, this attack is considered unsound.—**Macdonnell's attack**, in *chess-playing*, a variation of the king's bishop's opening wherein the first player sacrifices two pawns at the outset.—**Mortimer's attack**, in *chess-playing*, a variation of the Evans gambit (which see, under *gambit*).—**Ponziani's attack**, in *chess-playing*, one of the forms of the King's Knight's opening (3 P—QB 3). Also called *Staunton's opening*.

attacolite (a-tak′ō-līt), *n.* [Said to be ⟨ Gr. *ἀττακείς*, 'the salmon,' + *λίθος*, stone. The name is said to refer to the color.] A hydrated phosphate of aluminium and manganese occurring in light-red massive forms: found in Sweden.

Attacus (at′a-kus), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), ⟨ Gr. *ἀττακος*, also *ἀττάκης*, a kind of locust.] A genus of saturniid moths, comprising some of the largest and most beautiful species, now mostly merged in the genera *Samia*, *Philosamia*, and *Callosamia*.

Attagenus (at-a-jē′nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), ⟨ Gr. *ἀτταγήν*, a bird: see *attagen*.] A genus of dermestid beetles, some of them of world-wide distribution. The European *A. pellio* is a well-known museum pest and a general enemy of furs and skins, and *A. piceus*, common to Europe, Asia, and North America, has similar habits, damaging carpets and woolen goods in the United States.

Attagides (a-taj′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Attagis*.] A group of wading birds comprising the genera *Attagis* and *Thinocorus*. The family *Thinocoridæ* is considered to have the rank of a suborder.

Attalid (at′a-lid), *a.* Of or pertaining to one of the three kings named Attalus, who reigned at Pergamon in the second century B. C.

Naturally the island which stood in the closest relation to the *Attalid* capital as a centre of Art was Rhodes.
L. R. Farnell, Jour. Hellenic Stud., XI. 203.

attar, *n.* The chemical composition of this valuable perfume has been carefully studied, and its principal constituent, geraniol ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), obtained from cheaper sources (as from the essential oil of Indian grass or Turkish geranium), is now—with perhaps the addition of some of the minor constituents, also from relatively cheap sources—offered for sale as *synthetic attar of roses*.

attention, *n.* **1.** The concept of attention has come to play an increasingly large part in the psychological systems worked out under the influence of the experimental method. Looked at contentwise, as a certain modification of the make-up or structure of consciousness, attention consists essentially of a distribution of clearness values (the ideas attended to being clear, the ideas attended from obscure), accompanied by organic sensations due to the adjustment of the observing sense-organ or to the general bodily attitude (as in the scout, the eavesdropper, etc.), and by affective process. Looked at from the point of view of mental function, attention is simply the mind at work, the concentration or focalization of consciousness upon a given topic, whether of perception or of thought. "If and so far as any content of consciousness is a perception, idea, conception, apprehension or awareness of somewhat, the activity in and through which this content exists is *attentive* activity." (*Stout*.) It is customary to distinguish types of attention as *passive* and *active* or as *involuntary* and *voluntary*. The difference, however, is simply a difference of condition. *Passive attention* is constrained attention, attention which one cannot help giving, unequivocally conditioned attention: a loud sound, a moving object in the visual field, things that fit in with the present contents of consciousness—such stimuli compel attention, whether one will or not; and the reasons for their compelling power are to be sought in biology, not in psychology. *Active attention* is attention under difficulties, attention with distraction, attention to which there are rival claimants,—in short, an equivocally conditioned attention which is accompanied by the experience of effort: the organism is called upon, so to speak, to adjust itself to two different situations at one and the same moment. It is important to notice that with repetition of the conflict some one of the rival claimants will gain a permanent victory, so that active passes over into a secondary passive attention. The man of science immersed in his special study has traveled beyond the stage of active to this ultimate stage of secondary passive attention. Experimental work upon the attentive state has been concerned with the fluctuations of attention, or the duration of a single attentive effort or concentration; the range or scope of attention, or the number of ideas to which one can attend at one time; the effects of complication, or the subjective temporal displacement of disparate impressions simultaneously presented; distraction, or the behavior of attention when rival claimants of varying compulsive power are artificially introduced into the attentive consciousness; the organic concomitants of attention, changes of pulse, respiration, etc., which accompany the induction of the attentive state; and the effects of attention upon special mental functions, such as reproduction, retention, discrimination, action, etc. No adequate theory of attention has as yet been propounded. It cannot be derived from affective process, from intensity of sensation, or from any special group of sensations (as sensations of strain); neither can it be identified with motor adjustment. It seems probable that attention is paralleled, on the physiological side, by processes of reinforcement (or facilitation) and processes of inhibition running their course in the cerebral cortex, and that the feelings and organic sensations which accompany attention are in fact mere concomitants and not essential constituents.

At the same time, it appears that certain special phenomena, usually referred to the center, are in reality due to changes at the periphery of the organism; thus it is very doubtful whether 'fluctuations of attention' are not due to fluctuations of excitatory process in the sense-organ. It may be, too, that psychology has tended to make the attentive state unitary when actually it is diverse, and that we ought rather to speak of *visual attention*, *cutaneous attention*, etc., than of attention in the abstract.—**Attention wave**, in *psychol.*, a single pulse or rise and fall of the attention, considered as a fluctuating or periodic process.—**Field of attention.** (*a*) The range of clear consciousness; the contents of consciousness at any moment attended to. (*b*) The whole of consciousness, regarded as made up of contents which may successively become clear under attention. The first usage is based on the analogy of the visual field of regard, the second on the analogy of the field of vision.—**To call attention.** See ★*call*[1], *v. t.*

attentional (a-ten′shon-al), *a.* [*attention* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to attention; due to or conditioned by attention.

The experiments on *attentional* time-displacement form one of the most interesting and most difficult chapters of experimental psychology.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 206.

attenuated (a-ten′ū-ā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Thin; slender: as, long *attenuated* fingers; *attenuated* parchment.—**2.** Thin in consistency; diluted; rarefied: as, "*attenuated* small beer," *Lamb*, Elia.

attenuation, *n.* **5.** In *elect.*: (*a*) The decrease of telephonic currents with increasing distance, due to the absorption of current by the electrostatic capacity of the telephone line. (*b*) More generally, the decrease of electrical effects with increasing distance.

attenuative (a-ten′ū-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* Attenuant.

attestant (a-tes′tant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Bearing witness.

II. *n.* An attesting witness; an attester.

attestment (a-test′ment), *n.* [*attest* + *-ment*.] Testimony; attestation. *J. M. Neale*, Mediæv. Hymns, p. 155. *N. E. D.*

attic[2], *n.* **3.** The upper portion of the tympanic cavity of the ear. *Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 279.—**4.** Figuratively, a man's 'top story'; the skull

Here a gentleman present, who had in his *attic*
More pepper than brains, shrieked—The man's a fanatic.
Lowell, Fable for Critics, st. 50.

False attic, in *arch.*, an external division of the wall resembling an attic, but having no story of rooms behind it: in this sense often used for a dwarf wall built above the main cornice to receive an inscription or for a purely decorative purpose.

attingent (a-tin′jent), *a.* Touching or coming in contact with each other, as the elytra of a beetle or the tegmina of a grasshopper.

attitude, *n.* **3.** In *geol.*, the particular position or relation which the land bears at any time to the ocean. The geologist's point of view is that the land either has emerged from the oceanic waters or is to be again buried by them, and therefore at any particular time assumes an attitude with relation to the ocean. The term is also applied to the position and structural relations of any bed or mass of rock to others.

Perhaps a word of general explanation is necessary in speaking of the *attitude* of the land. Geologists are prone to talk of elevation and subsidence—of the uprising of the earth's crust at one place or at one time, and of its downsinking at another place or another time. Their language usually seems to imply the rise or fall of an area all together, without any relative displacement of its parts; but you will readily see that, unless a rising or sinking tract is torn asunder from its surroundings, there must be all about it a belt in which the surface assumes an inclined position, or, in other words, where the *attitude* of the land is changed. *Smithsonian Report*, 1890, p. 239.

Crucifixion attitude, a posture assumed in certain cases of hystero-epilepsy, in which the arms are extended at right angles to the body, the lower extremities being together and in the axis of the trunk.—**Illogical attitudes**, various strange and seemingly almost impossible attitudes sometimes assumed by subjects of hystero-epilepsy.

attitudinization (at-i-tū-di-ni-zā′shon), *n.* Attitudes.

attorney[1], *n.*—**Attorney's certificate.** (*a*) In *English law*, a certificate of the commissioners of stamps that the attorney therein named has paid the annual duty. *Bouvier*, Law Dict. (*b*) In *United States law*, the certificate of the court admitting an attorney to practise, which testifies that the attorney has qualified and taken his oath of office.—**Prosecuting attorney, State's attorney**, terms usually synonymous with *district attorney*. They indicate the persons representing the people of the State in a criminal action. They are to be distinguished from *attorney-general* and *deputy attorney-general*, whose duties are to represent the State in civil actions.

attraction, *n.*—**Crystallic attraction**, the attraction between crystalline masses in alloys and other composite solids. "There is evidence that the large crystalline masses in solids have an attractive force for the smaller particles of the same kind, and under suitable conditions draw them to themselves." *J. E. Stead*, Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1904, p. 254.—**Law of attraction and repulsion**, a rhetorical name for the assumption

that the fundamental processes of society are identical with those of the physical world; that the drawing together and the separations of men are inevitable effects of their natures, like chemical affinities and oppositions. *Gumplovicz*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 33.—**Mass attraction**, the mutual attraction between masses, taken as a whole, as distinguished from the attraction between the individual molecules of a body; molar attraction. —**Newtonian attraction**, the gravitational attraction which each portion of matter in the universe has for every other portion.

attraction-cone (a-trak′shọn-kōn), *n.* In *embryol.*, the conic protrusion of the surface protoplasm of the egg at the point where the spermatozoön is about to enter.

attraction-sphere (a-trak′shọn-sfēr), *n.* Same as ★*astrosphere* and ★*centrosphere*.

attributal (at′ri-bū-tal), *a.* Of the nature of an attributive: as, *attributal* or descriptive names. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 14.

attritive (at′ri-tiv), *a.* Involving attrition or wearing away by attrition: as, "subjected to some further *attritive* process," *Hugh Miller*, Rambles Geol., II. 246.

attuite (a-tū′it), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *attuited*, ppr. *attuiting*. [L. *ad*, to, + *tueri* (pp. *tuitus*), look to, regard: see *tuition* and *intuit*.] In *psychol.*, to have attuition; to become conscious of objects outside ourselves. The term was introduced by *S. S. Laurie*.

He carries its operation before reason still further, supposing that "attuition" makes particular inferences about outside objects, and that a man, or a dog, through association, "*attuites*" sequence and invariableness of succession, and, in fact, gets as far in the direction of causation as Hume thought it possible to go at all. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 677.

attuition (at-ū-ish′ọn), *n.* In *psychol.*, a hypothetical process which is more than sensation and less than perception, involving the coördination of sensations into an aggregate and the reference of this aggregate to the outside world.

His [S. S. Laurie's] psychology is founded on a proposed distinction between "*attuition*" and reason. His theory of "*attuition*," by which he supposes that we become conscious of objects outside ourselves, is his "return to dualism," . . . "*attuition*." It is, according to him, something more than sensation, but less than perception; it is common to us with lower animals such as dogs; its operation consists in co-ordinating sensations into an aggregate which the subject throws back into space, and thereby has a consciousness of a total object outside itself, e. g., a stone or a stick, a man or a moon. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 677.

atty. A contraction of *attorney*.

atua (ä-tö′ä), *n.* [Polynesian, Maori, Samoan, Tahitian *atua*, Tongan *otua*, Marquesan *etua*, etc., a god, demon.] The supernatural powers; more particularly the gods and deified human beings, but also guardian spirits, in some cases even hostile spirits.

Atylus (at′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1807), < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *τύλος*, callosity. The name alludes to the absence of the four hypogynous glands or scales which occur in some of the related genera.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Proteaceæ*. See *Petrophila*[1].

Atypical children, a term suggested to designate children who are not strictly abnormal or degenerate, yet who are potentially so; children on the border-line between normality and degeneracy.

atypy (at′i-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτυπία, < ἄτυπος, not typic: see *atypic*.] Departure from the typic or normal condition. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 610.

aua (ä′ö-ä), *n.* [Maori *aua*, a sea-mullet, = Tahitian and Samoan *aua*, a small fish.] A name of *Agonostomus forsteri*, one of the mullets found in abundance on the coasts of New Zealand and Tasmania.

aubépine (ō-bā-pēn′), *n.* [F., hawthorn: see *albespine*.] A trade-name for anisaldehyde. It is used as a perfume.

Aubergine purple. See ★*purple*.

aubernage (ō-ber-näzh′), *n.* [F., a local term in the department of Yonne.] A disease of the grape-vine caused by a fungus, *Dematophora necatrix*, which attacks the roots.

Aubert diaphragm. See ★*diaphragm*.

aubonne (ō-bon′), *n.* A silver crown of Lorraine in the 18th century, named from M. d'Aubonne, director of the mint 1724–1728.

Aubrey group. See ★*group*[1].

Aubrieta (â-bri-ē′tạ), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763) for Claude *Aubriet*, a botanical draftsman.] A genus of perennial, bright-flowered plants, more or less evergreen trailers, of the family *Brassicaceæ*, sometimes grown for rockwork or edgings. Twelve species are found in Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, and Persia. *A. deltoidea* (including *A. Græca*) is commonest in America.

Auchenaspis (â-kē-nas′pis), *n.* [Gr. *αὐχήν*, neck, + *ἀσπίς*, shield.] A name given by Egerton to cephalaspid fish remains from the Upper Silurian and lower Old Red Sandstone passage-beds of Hereford: equivalent to *Thyestes* of the Baltic Upper Silurian.

Auchenopterus (â″kē-nop′tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐχήν*, neck, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of small blennies found in the rock-pools of the West Indies and the west coast of Mexico: characterized by having the soft dorsal reduced to a single ray.

au clou (ō klö′). [F.] With the nail: applied to gold which has been burnished with a nail fixed in a wooden handle, as that of the old soft-paste porcelain of Sèvres. This style of burnishing may be recognized by the scratches which are found on the gilding. The nail was replaced by the agate burnisher about the beginning of the nineteenth century.

auction-penuchle (âk′shọn-pē′nuk-l), *n.* A variety of penuchle in which the players bid for the privilege of making the trump, naming the number of points they will make. It is always played by four hands, the bidder's side having the first count. See ★*penuchle*.

auction-pool, *n.* On shipboard, the number of miles the ship will run next day is assumed, and 10 or 15 above and below this number are subscribed for and drawn. Each number is then put up at auction, and may be bought in by the owner or by any other passenger, half the amount realized being returned to the subscriber for that number. Choice of the highest and lowest numbers is usually sold separately at the end. The holder of the number agreeing with the ship's run next day, or the one nearest to it if it is below or above any number drawn, takes the entire pool.

aucubin (â′kū-bin), *n.* [*Aucuba* + *-in*[2].] A slightly bitter crystalline glucoside found in *Aucuba Japonica*. It melts at 181° C.

audad (ou′dăd), *n.* Same as *aoudad*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 601.

audiclare (â′di-klār), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *audire*, hear, + *clarus*, clear. Cf. *clairaudient*.] An apparatus for use in defective hearing, consisting of a tube with a diaphragm attachment at one end and a bell-shaped expansion at the other.

audiential (â-di-en′shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an audience.

There must be *audiential* response or the actor's portrayal is dead.
Marcella Sembrich, in New York Independent, Oct. 5, [1899.

audile, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or acting through the auditory nerves and tracts; earminded.

audist (â′dist), *n.* One who has an ear-memory; one whose memory is more tenacious of things heard than of things only seen.

Charcot, who classified people into "visualists"—those whose recollections were chiefly of things seen, who had to read a name in order to remember it; "*audists*"—those whose memories were of things heard, whose auditory sense was paramount, etc.
Pop. Sci. Mo., April, 1895, p. 732.

Audit certificate, the certificate issued by an auditor on the completion of an audit.

The efficiency, in most cases, of audits conducted by skilled accountants has led the public to attach exceptional value to their *audit certificates*, and to demand extensive knowledge and ability in the conduct of the audit of the accounts of public companies.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 25.

audition, *n.*—**Chromatic audition**, a subjective impression of color excited by sounds.

auditization (â-di-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [*auditize* + *-ation*.] In *psychol.*, representation in auditory terms; imaging in sound.

In silent reading there is a similar motorization, or *auditization*.
E. B. Huey, Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII. 309.

auditize (â′di-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *auditized*, ppr. *auditizing*. [*audit* + *-ize*.] In *psychol.*, to represent in auditory terms; to image in sounds. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 119.

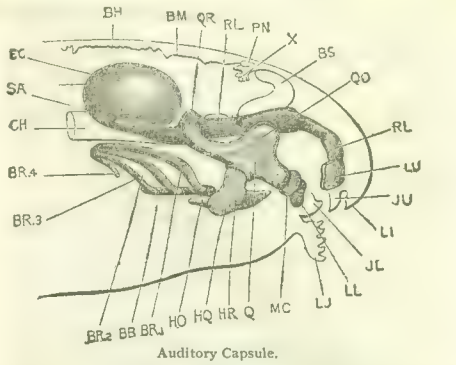
Auditor of the imprest. See ★*imprest*.

auditor-general (â″di-tọr-jen′ẹ-ral), *n.* In some States, the title given to the chief auditor of the State.

auditorially (â-di-tō′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* As a hearer or auditor; through the ear (as opposed to through the eye). *Rolleston*, Memoirs, p. 910.

Auditory agraphia. See ★*agraphia*. —**Auditory aphasia.** See ★*aphasia*.—**Auditory area.** Same as (*a*) ★*auditory center* and (*b*) ★*auditory field*.—**Auditory capsule**, in *embryol.*, the cartilaginous capsule surrounding the membranous labyrinth of the ear in the vertebrate embryo: same as *otic capsule*. (See cut in next column.) —**Auditory cells**, cells in the internal ear which bear the auditory hairs.— **Auditory center**, the supposed

nerve-center for hearing in the first temporosphenoidal convolution of the brain. — **Auditory epithelium.** Same as *auditory hairs*. (See extracts under *auditory*.)



Auditory Capsule.

The skull of a 12 mm. tadpole, seen from the right side. The notochord, the brain, and the entire head are represented in outline, in order to show the relations of the skull to them. Magnified 30 times.

BB, basibranchial; BH, roof of hind-brain; BM, roof of mid-brain; BR.1, BR.2, BR.3, BR.4, first, second, third, and fourth branchial bars; BS, cerebral hemisphere; CH, notochord; EC, *auditory capsule*; HO, urohyal; HQ, articulation of ceratohyal with quadrate; HR, ceratohyal; JL, lower jaw; JU, upper jaw; LI, upper lip; LJ, lower lip; LL, lower labial cartilage; LU, upper labial cartilage; MC, Meckel's cartilage; PN, pineal body; Q, quadrate; QO, orbital process of quadrate; QR, connection of quadrate with trabecula; RL, trabecula cranii; SA, membranous patch in the outer wall of the auditory capsule, in which the stapes is developed at a slightly later stage; X, choroid plexus of third ventricle. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

—**Auditory field**, the space throughout which a sound can be heard.—**Auditory ganglion.** Same as *acoustic tubercle* (which see, under *acoustic*).—**Auditory hairs.** (*b*) In *entom.*, certain hairs of the antennæ of the male *Culicidæ* and *Chironomidæ*, which experimental tests seem to prove to have an auditory function.—**Auditory hyperæsthesia**, abnormal acuteness of hearing.—**Auditory meatus.** Same as *auditory canal*.—**Auditory nuclei**, the nuclei of origin, within the brain, of the auditory nerves. — **Auditory plate.** (*b*) An expanse of epithelium which receives the terminations of the auditory nerve. (*c*) The portion of the temporal bone which forms the roof of the tympanum.—**Auditory saucer**, in *embryol.*, the saucer-shaped invagination of the ectoderm, which eventually gives rise to the otocyst or membranous labyrinth of the ear.

Auer burner, light. See ★*burner*, ★*light*.

Auerbach, ganglion of. See ★*ganglion*.

auerlite (ou′ėr-līt), *n.* [Named after Carl *Auer* von Welsbach.] A rare mineral occurring in from yellow to red tetragonal crystals and consisting of the silicate and phosphate of thorium: found in North Carolina.

auge[2] (ou′ge), *n.*; pl. *augen* (-gen). [G. *auge*, AS. *ēage*, E. *eye*.] A word adopted from the German by many English and American petrographers to designate a round or lenticular nodule, either a single mineral particle or an aggregate, often found in gneissic or schistose rocks, which in comparison with the inclosing finer-grained material produces an appearance compared to that of an eye. The term *eye* is less extensively used in this sense.

augelite (ȧ′je-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αὐγή*, light, luster, + *λίθος*, stone.] A hydrated phosphate of aluminium occurring in tabular monoclinic crystals and in cleavable masses with strong pearly cleavage: first found in Sweden, and now also in Bolivia.

augengneis (ou′gen-gnīs), *n.* [G. *augen*, eyes, + *gneis*, gneiss.] A variety of gneiss which has lenticular nuclei, of one mineral or of several, more coarsely crystalline than the normal components of the rock, and around which the foliation forks and passes, so as to suggest eyes within eyebrows and eyelashes.

augite, *n.* The name of this member of the pyroxene group of silicate minerals is frequently used in petrography in composition with the name of any rock in which it occurs as a prominent or noteworthy constituent: as, *augite-andesite*, *augite-syenite*, *augite-gneiss*, etc.

augite-rock (ȧ′jīt-rok), *n.* In *petrog.*, a term formerly applied to igneous or metamorphic rocks of granular texture consisting chiefly of augite. Most of the rocks once so named are now called *pyroxenite*.

augitite (ȧ′ji-tīt), *n.* [*augite* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a non-feldspathic, basaltic rock consisting essentially of augite and magnetite with a generally scanty glass base. Augitite is closely related to limburgite, from which it differs in its freedom from olivin.

augitophyre (ȧ′ji-tō-fīr), *n.* [*augite* + (*por*)*phyr*(*y*).] In *petrog.*, a porphyry in which the most prominent phenocrysts are of augite:

analogous to orthophyre. The term was first applied by Scacchi to the augitic and leucitic lavas of Italy in which the augite is megascopically the more prominent.

augitophyric (â″ji-tō-fir′ik), *a.* [*augitophyre* + *-ic.*] Porphyritic through the presence of augite phenocrysts. See ★*augitophyre.*

augitoporphyric (â″ji-tō-pôr-fir′ik), *a.* [*augite* + *porphyr(it)ic.*] Augitic and porphyritic: applied to a porphyritic igneous rock whose phenocrysts are augitic.

augmental (âg-men′tal), *a.* and *n.* [*augment* + *-al*[1].] Formed by augmentation, as a number. See ★*augmentation*, 6.

In tracing vestiges in the form of *augmentals*, it is clearly to be borne in mind that their significance, like that of the primary numbers, is mystical rather than quantitative.

An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897-98, p. 848.

augmentation, *n.* **6.** A hypothesis relating to the development of number systems, according to which the primary number-concept was based on the idea of the self and of the four directions *front, back, right, left,* and sometimes, in addition to these, *above* and *below.*

Augmentation was the process of forming higher numbers by multiplying the directions by 2, 3, etc., while the self remained single. Thus the augmentals of the former system are $1+2\times4$, $1+3\times4$, etc.; those of the latter $1+2\times6$, $1+3\times6$, etc.

W. J. McGee, An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897-98, [pp. 839-842.

7. In *astron.*, the excess of the moon's apparent diameter, seen from a given point, over its diameter as it would be if seen from the center of the earth. The excess is due to the fact that the moon, except when on the horizon, is nearer to the observer than to the earth's center.— **8.** In *bot.*, same as *multiplication*, 3. —**9.** In *law*, a share of the great tithes temporarily granted to the vicars by the appropriators, and made perpetual by a statute of Charles II.: also used in a similar sense in the Canadian law. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.— **Coefficient of augmentation.** See ★*coefficient.*

augmentor (âg-men′tor), *a.* Causing to increase; specifically, noting the nerves stimulation of which causes an increase in force and size of the cardiac contractions.

Wundt goes so far as to assume a differentiation of the bodies of nerve-cells into two parts, the anabolic inhibitory and the katabolic *augmentor* parts, and applies this hypothesis to the explanation of the valve-like nature of the paths of the spinal cord. *Nature*, Nov. 6, 1902, p. 3.

au gratin (ō gra-tan′). [F.] With a breaded or browned crust.

Augusta limestone. See ★*limestone.*

Augustan, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who belongs to the Augustan age or school of literature. See ★*Augustanism.*

Poetry is a spiritual thing, and, like the soul of man, it is fluent and fluctuating and impalpable. Wordsworth was half a Romantic and half an *Augustan*, and in the end his romanticism was subjugated by "an austerer mode," by his didactic passion.

Athenæum, March 18, 1905, p. 328.

Augustanism (â-gus′tan-izm), *n.* Qualities such as those which characterized the reign of the Roman emperor Augustus (63 B. C.–14 A. D.) or (especially) the Roman literature of that period.

Perhaps the most profound passages in this essay are those dealing with the period of *Augustanism* in English literature — that age of acceptance which began after Milton and ended with Gray and Collins.

Athenæum, Jan. 16, 1904, p. 73.

Augustin, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A silver coin of Mexico, the dollar or peso, of 1822, of Iturbide or Augustin I.

auhi (ou′hē), *n.* [Tigré.] A name in Abyssinia of a small tree of the borage family, *Cordia Abyssinica*, which yields a valuable timber and very sweet, edible fruits. It is much cultivated in the native gardens and is planted around the villages. Also called *wanza.*

auhola (ä-ū-hō′lä), *n.* Same as ★*ahuhu.*

aukery (âk′e-ri), *n.* A place to which auks resort: as, *Aukery*, Nameless Bay, Novaya Zemlya. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), xi, 335.

Aulacocephalus (â″la-kō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *αὖλαξ* (*-ακ-*), a furrow, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of serranoid fishes found in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Aulacoceras (â-la-kos′e-ras), *n.* [Gr. *αὖλαξ* (*-ακ-*), a furrow, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of belemnitoid dibranchiate cephalopods from the Triassic rocks, characterized by the long, slender guard and very long phragmocone, in which are retained the septa perforated by a siphuncle.

Auld Licht, one of the party in the Scottish church, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, which held by the traditions of the original seceders. The party was made up of the conservative members of the Burghers and Antiburghers, the two divisions of the seceders.

aulete (â-lē′tē), *n.* Same as *auletes.*

Aulopidæ (â-lop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aulopus* + *idæ.*] A family of lizard-fishes allied to the *Synodontidæ.* The typical genus is *Aulopus.*

Auloporidæ (â-lō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aulopora* + *-idæ.*] A primitive family of tabulate corals having a reptant and branching corallum composed of trumpet-shaped corallites multiplying by lateral and basal gemmation. The septa are reduced to marginal striæ, and tabulæ are present in greater or less degree. They are confined to the Paleozoic rocks.

Aulopus (â-lō′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐλός*, a flute, pipe, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye, face.] A genus of lizard-fishes characterized by the roughish skull, the well-developed maxillary, and the presence of the adipose fin.

aulos (â′los), *n.*; pl. *auloi* (-loi). [Gr. *αὐλός*, a flute, pipe.] The Greek flute, which was of the direct or flageolet class. It was often double, and was provided with several finger-holes, in which stopples were sometimes inserted, probably to alter the pitch slightly. It is possible that the name *aulos* was also applied to pipes sounded by a reed, in which case they should be called oboes rather than flutes. Flute-players often wore the capistrum, a tight band encircling the head so as to support the cheeks in blowing.

Aulosteges (â-los′tē-jēz), *n.* [Gr. *αὐλός*, a flute, pipe, + *στέγη*, a roof, valve.] A genus of brachiopods having short but broad cardinal areas on both valves, the deltidium covered with spinules, and the surface of both valves thickly set with spines. It was allied to *Strophalosia*, but the valves were not adherent. It is characteristic of the Permian formation.

aulu (ä′ö-lö), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A large Hawaiian tree, *Sideroxylon Sandwicense*, of the sapota family, the thick milk-sap of which is used by the natives as bird-lime; also, a tree, *Sapindus Oahuensis*, belonging to the soapberry family.

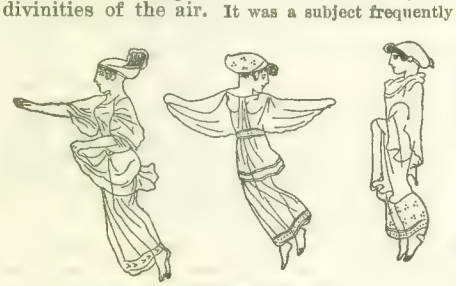
aumil (â′mil), *n.* [Also *amil*, Hind. *'āmil*, < Ar. *'āmil*, an agent, < *'amala*, he performed a task or office.] In India, a collector of revenue in some of the native states, and the chief authority in his district. See *amaldar.*

auntly (änt′li), *a.* [*aunt* + *-ly*[1].] Natural to or characteristic of an aunt: as, *auntly* blessings; *auntly* affection. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

aupaka (ä-ö-pä′kä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] *Isodendrion pyrifolium*, a shrub of the violet family with sweet-scented greenish-white flowers.

aur (our), *n.* [Assumed stem of Icel. *aurar* (gen. *auro*, dat. *aurum*), pl. of *eyrir*, (gen. *eyris*, dat. and acc. *eyri*), an ounce of silver, money in general, perhaps < L. *aurum*, gold.] A current subsidiary coin of Iceland, equivalent to .27 of a cent or .01 of a krona.

aura[1], *n.* **4.** [*cap.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a personification of the lighter winds or breezes, the divinities of the air. It was a subject frequently



Auræ from Terra Cotta Astragalus.

employed in Greek art. Pliny describes two marble statues of Auræ sailing by aid of their garments. The so-called Nereids of the famous Xanthian sepulchral monument in the British Museum are probably Auræ.— **Intellectual aura,** a peculiar dreamy reminiscent mental state preceding an epileptic attack.

aurally (â′ral-i), *adv.* By means of the ear or of audition; in an auditory manner.

auramine, *n.* The name is applied to two basic dyestuffs of the diphenyl-methane type. The older was discovered in 1883; the suffixes *O*, *I*, and *II* indicate various degrees of its purity and strength. The other, known as *auramine G*, was discovered in 1892, and differs from the former in that it contains a tolyl in place of a phenyl group.

Aurantia screen, a collodion film dyed with aurantia and used in orthochromatic photography. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 48.

aurantiamarin (â-ran-ti-am′a-rin), *n.* The bitter constituent of the rind of bitter orange (*Citrus Aurantium vulgaris*).

aurantiin (â-ran′ti-in), *n.* [*auranti(um)* orange, + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*naringin.*

aurantine (â-ran′tin), *n.* [? ML. *aurant(ium)* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *abietene.*

aurantium (â-ran′shi-um), *n.* [NL., < ML. *aurantium*, orange: see *orange.*] In *bot.*, same as *hesperidium.*

Aureobasidium (â″rē-ō-bā-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Viala and Boyer, 1891), < L. *aureus*, golden, + NL. *basidium.*] A genus of simple basidiomycetous fungi having a thin byssoid hymenial layer and basidia bearing a variable number of sterigmata with light-yellow cylindrical spores. Only one species, *A. vitis*, is known; it is the cause of a disease of the fruit and leaves of the grape in France. See ★*scald of grape.*

aureole, *n.* **2.** The zone of contact-metamorphism about an intrusive igneous mass. It is equivalent to ★*contact-zone.*

Auric acid, auric hydroxid, $Au(HO)_3$. It behaves as a weak acid, forming with caustic potash potassium aurate, an unstable substance which has been used in gilding.

aurichlorid (â-ri-klō′rid), *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, + *chlorid.*] In *chem.*, a double chlorid of gold and some more electropositive metal or compound radical, in which the gold exhibits triad valence: as, for example, potassium *aurichlorid* ($KAuCl_4$).

auricle, *n.* **3.** *(d) pl.* In the echinoids or sea-urchins having dentary apparatus, a structure composed of ambulacral processes and interambulacral ridges which together underlie the jaws and afford attachment for their muscles: equivalent to *perignathic girdle.* *(e)* In lobate ctenophorans, one of the elongated plate-bearing processes found at the base of each of the four shorter swimming-plates. *(f)* In *Rotifera*, one of a pair of lateral hollow ciliated pits on the body which can be everted to serve as additional swimming-organs.— **Cat's auricle,** a condition in the human subject in which the auricle is folded over on itself.— **Darwinian auricle,** a pointed auricle: so called from the fact that Charles Darwin first called attention to its evolutionary significance.— **Wildermuth auricle,** a condition of the auricle in which the antihelix is larger than the helix.

Auricular angle, in *craniom.*, any angle formed by two lines which meet at the center of the external auditory meatus.— **Auricular appendage** or **appendix.** Same as *appendix auriculæ* (which see, under *appendix*).— **Auricular crura.** See ★*crus.*— **Auricular height,** in *craniom.*, the distance of the auricular point from the horizontal plane tangent to the vertex.— **Auricular index,** the relation of the length of the external ear to its breadth.— **Auricular septum.** Same as *septum auricularum* (which see, under *septum*).— **Auricular sinus.** Same as *sinus venosus* (which see, under *sinus*).— **Auricular triangle,** a triangle formed by lines drawn between the tip of the auricle and the two extremities of its base of insertion.

auriculare (â-rik-ū-lā′rē), *n.* In *craniom.*, the point above the middle of the auditory meatus on the superior border of the external auditory process. *Von Török.*

auricularia, *n.* **3.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Bulliard, 1786).] A genus of fungi, type of the family *Auriculariaceæ*, having an irregular gelatinous more or less ear-shaped sporocarp, with a smooth or somewhat wrinkled hymenium. *A. Auricula-Judæ* is a common and widely distributed species. See *Jew's-ear.*

Auriculariaceæ (â-rik″ū-lā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Auricularia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of basidiomycetous fungi, belonging to the group *Protobasidiomycetes.* *Auricularia* is the most common and widely distributed genus.

Auriculariales (â-rik″ū-lā-ri-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Auricularia* + *-ales.*] A small order of basidiomycetous fungi including two families, the best-known being the *Auriculariaceæ.*

auricularis, *n.* **2.** One of the muscles attached to the concha of the ear.

auriculately (â-rik′ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an auriculate manner.

auriculation (â-rik-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [*auriculate* + *-ion.*] The development or possession of ear-like projections, as in the shells of the pelecypod mollusks.

auriculo-infraorbital (â-rik″ū-lō-in″frä-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* In *craniom.*, relating to a plane passing through the upper borders of the auricular foramina and the lower borders of the orbits, accepted by German anthropologists as the horizontal plane of the skull.

auriculospinal (â-rik″ū-lō-spī′nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the auricular foramina and the spine.— **Auriculospinal plane.** Same as *Camper's plane* (which see, under *plane*[1]).

auricyanide (â-ri-sī′a-nid), *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, + E. *cyanide.*] In *chem.*, a double cyanide of gold and some more electropositive metal or compound radical. It is distinguished from an aurocyanide by the fact that the gold in the latter exhibits monad valence, whereas in an auricyanide the valence is triad. For example, potassium aurocyanide (formed in the important McArthur-Forrest process for the metallurgical extraction of gold, and also largely used in electrogilding), has the composition $KAu(CN)_2$, while potassium auricyanide is $KAu(CN)_4$.

aurifex (â′ri-feks), *n.* [L. *aurifex*, < *aurum*, gold, + *facere*, do, make.] A worker in gold. *Athenæum*, Aug. 30, 1862, p. 276. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

aurification (â″ri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] **1.** The working of gold; goldsmith's work.—**2.** The stopping or filling of teeth with gold. *Times* (London), Feb. 2, 1881. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

aurochlorid, aurochloride (â-rō-klō′rid), *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, + E. *chlorid.*] In *chem.*, a double chlorid of gold and some more electropositive metal or compound radical in which the gold exhibits monad valence, as, for example, potassium aurochlorid ($KAuCl_2$).

auroduct (â′rō-dukt), *n.* [L. *aura* (< Gr. *αὔρα*), air, + *ductus*, duct.] The central canal of an aurophore.

auronect (â′rō-nekt), *n.* One of the *Auronectæ*.

Auronectæ (â-rō-nek′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αὔρα*, air in motion, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer.] A section or other group of siphonanthous *Siphonophora*, having a large pneumatophore, a corona of nectocalyxes, and a network of canals in the jelly of the thickened trunk. The siphosome is rounded in shape. They are deep-sea forms.

aurophore (â′rō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *αὔρα*, air in motion, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] In *Siphonophora*, an appendage to the pneumatocyst, containing a central tube which puts the cavity of the pneumatocyst in communication with the exterior; possibly it serves as a gas-secreting gland.

aurora, *n.* **5.** In *elect.*, an electric glow-discharge, appearing at very high voltages and somewhat resembling the aurora borealis. It first appears as a blue glow at surfaces and especially at points; at higher electric pressures or voltages pink streamers issue, which gradually lengthen with increasing voltage until ultimately a disruptive spark occurs. See *electric spark*. Also called *corona*.—**Aurora belt,** the belt of maximum auroral frequency extending from Alaska to the southern part of Canada, thence east to Labrador, northeast to northern Sweden and Norway, and east over Siberia to the starting-point.

Auroral arch, an arch of auroral light, usually symmetrical with reference to the magnetic meridian. Sometimes several concentric arches are seen, separated by diffuse light; below the lowest arch is a dark space (the 'dark segment'), but above the highest arch the light gradually fades away toward the zenith. Every effort that has been made to determine the altitude of these sharply defined arches has only accumulated more evidence to show that no two persons see the same arch, and that the whole phenomenon is some form of perspective illusion.—**Auroral beams,** straight beams or bars of auroral light, usually perpendicular to the auroral arch, but often visible alone when the arch is not well formed or when it is entirely below the horizon.—**Auroral corona,** an arrangement of small auroral beams symmetrically surrounding a central point that lies in the direction of the freely suspended magnetic needle. Within the corona thus formed only faint diffuse light, if any, prevails. The small beams ("daggers" or "swords") forming the corona generally have a movement toward the center. The whole phenomenon is a perspective illusion; the beams of light are really parallel to each other and moving away from the observer; perspectively they point and move toward their vanishing-point.—**Auroral distribution,** the distribution of auroral frequency over the earth's surface. It was first shown by Fritz that a zone of maximum auroral frequency passes in an irregular way through southern Canada, Iceland, northern Norway, and Sweden around the north pole. Observers north of this belt see the aurora to the south of them rather than to the north. The aurora is very rarely seen at stations within thirty degrees of the equator, and it is less frequent at any latitude in the southern than in the northern hemisphere. The general distribution of auroras is shown by charts of auroral isochasmic lines.—**Auroral flashes,** variations in brightness of the auroral light: the beams and rays usually grow longer and broader as they brighten; specifically, the upward flashing movement of the short beams or spots of light which form the auroral corona.—**Auroral glory,** an auroral corona; auroral beams encircling a small region of the sky and pointing or converging toward its center. See *corona*.—**Auroral needles,** the finest elementary lines of auroral light. The apparent character of the perspective phenomena, such as arches, drapery, coronæ, waves, and diffuse light, depends upon the varying arrangements of the auroral needles.—**Auroral period.** (*a*) The season of frequent auroras. (*b*) The length of time elapsing between successive maxima or minima of auroral displays, as the diurnal, the annual, the sun-spot, and the 55-year period. The last is possibly equivalent to 5 sun-spot periods. See ★*auroral periodicity*.—**Auroral periodicity,** the periodic changes in brightness and frequency of the auroral display. Such changes are more frequent at 9 or 10 P. M., which indicate a diurnal maximum; they are more frequent in certain months of the year (after allowance is made for the interruptions by moonshine and by twilight), the annual maximum occurring in September; they are also more frequent in or near the years of maximum sun-spot frequency.—**Auroral waves,** local periodic variations in brightness running rapidly along each auroral beam or converging from all directions toward the center of an auroral corona. When only a single beam crosses the sky it sometimes appears broken up into individual parts, auroral clouds, or transverse striæ, each of which has a rapid progressive motion along the beam. It seems likely that the lines or needles of auroral light are arranged in obedience to magnetic or electric influences, and that when the latter undergo rapid disturbances, as in magnetic storms, the lines of light are also influenced, so that the perspective effect, which is called an auroral arch, beam, or flash, shows corresponding symmetrical periodical changes.

aurorium (â-rō′ri-um), *n.* A hypothetic chemical element the existence of which has been supposed to be indicated by a particular line observed by Angström in the spectrum of auroral light.

Still awaiting discovery by the fortunate spectroscopist are the unknown celestial elements *aurorium*, with a characteristic line at 5,570.7, and nebulum, having two bright lines at 5,007.05 and 4,959.02.

Sir W. Crookes, Address to the Brit. Assoc., 1898.

aurotin (â′rō-tin), *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, + *-t-* + *-in*[2].] A mordant acid color of the triphenylcarbinol type. It dyes wool an orange-yellow.

aurotype (â′rō-tīp), *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold, + Gr. *τύπος*, type.] A photograph upon paper impregnated with a solution of gold salt. *Stand. Dict.*

aurulent (â′rū-lent), *a.* [LL. *aurulentus*, < L. *aurum*, gold.] Gold-colored. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

Aurum mosaicum or **musivum.** (*b*) Stannic sulphid or tin disulphid, SnS_2. This substance has been used to rub over the silk cushion of an electric machine.

Ausgleich (ous′glīch), *n.* [G., a compromise, < *ausgleichen*, make equal, even or smooth, balance, compromise, < *aus*, out, + *gleichen*, make like or equal: see *like*[2].] In German or Austrian politics, a compromise or agreement between conflicting parties; particularly an agreement made in 1867 between Austria and Hungary, renewable every ten years, by which autonomy was granted to Hungary.

austenite (âs′ten-īt), *n.* [*Austen*, a surname, + *-ite*[2].] A constituent of steel, obtained by quenching high carbon steel from a temperature of 1000° C. in a menstruum such as iced brine, which will produce very rapid cooling. It is probable that austenite is a true solid solution of carbon in iron, and that martensite, troostite, and sorbite are stages in the decomposition of the solid solution—that is, are intermediate steps between austenite on the one hand and pearlite on the other. On the subject of the constituents of hardened steel there exists at the present time a great deal of confusion in the nomenclature, nor is it possible to say definitely what is the true nature of any of these constituents.

austenitic (âs-te-nit′ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of austenite.

Except that the polyhedral or "*austenitic*" type of structure has never been obtained alone in a pure carbon steel, the types of the high-speed tool steels might all be obtained from pure iron carbon steels by appropriate thermal treatment. The *austenitic* structure appears to be that of the nose of the tool in actual use.

Nature, May 18, 1905, p. 69.

Austin limestone. See ★*limestone*.

austral, *a.* **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the great group of islands in the southern hemisphere of which New Zealand, Tasmania, and the continental island of Australia are the chief; Australasian.—**Austral continent,** the supposed continent in the south-polar region.—**Austral-English,** English as spoken in Australia and New Zealand, its distinguishing features being a certain number of English words and phrases and names of animals and plants used with Australian applications, a number of slang terms and idioms, and, finally, a considerable number of words from the native Australian and Maori languages. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English, p. xi.

Australian ballot. See ★*ballot*.—**Australian blight.** Same as ★*angioneurotic edema*.—**Australian bromegrass.** See ★*brome-grass*.—**Australian harebell.** Same as *Tasmanian* ★*bluebell*.—**Australian ladybug.** See ★*ladybug*.—**Australian region,** a zoögeographic division including Australia, Tasmania, and the immediate adjacent islands. By some authorities it is extended to include New Guinea.

Australic (âs-trā′lik), *a.* Same as *Australioid*.

australium (âs-trā′li-um), *n.* [NL., < *Australia*.] The name given by Wedgewood in 1790 to a supposed new chemical element. The sand from Australia in which it was believed to be present proved on more careful examination to contain only substances already well known. The name *sydneium* was proposed as a synonym.

austraterebinthene (âs″tra-ter-ē-bin′thēn), *n.* [*Austra(lene)* + *terebinth* + *-ene*.] Same as *australene*. See ★*pinene*.

austriacum (âs-trī′a-kum), *n.* [NL., < *Austriacus*, adj., < *Austria*, Austria.] The name proposed by Brauner (of Prague, Austria) for a hypothetic chemical element of high atomic weight, of the probable presence of which in tellurium as hitherto known he supposed he had found some evidence. If really present this would serve to explain the failure of tellurium, with its usually accepted atomic weight, to fall into its proper place in the periodic classification of the elements.

Austrian brome-grass, cinnabar. See ★*brome-grass*, ★*cinnabar*.

austrium (âs′tri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Austria*, Austria.] The name proposed in 1886 by Linnemann for a supposed new chemical element which he believed he had found in the mineral orthite. It proved to be identical with gallium. In 1900 Pribram announced that he had found spectroscopic evidence of the presence in orthite of traces of another new element, not that of Linnemann, to which it was proposed that the name *austrium* should be transferred. To prevent confusion the latter has been distinguished as *austrium II.*

austrocentral (âs-trō-sen′tral), *a.* [L. *auster*, south wind, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*[1].] Of the south-central region.

Austro-Hungarian (âs″trō-hung-gā′ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Austria-Hungary.

Austronesian (âs-trō-nē′sian), *a.* [L. *auster*, the south (wind), + Gr. *νῆσος*, island.] Same as *Malay-Polynesian*.

Father Schmidt rejects Müller's idea that the Polynesians were the first, the Melanesians a second, section of the migration represented by the oceanic peoples, but accepts that part of his theory which sees in the Melanesians a mixed race sprung from the Papuan aborigines and *Austronesian* (Malayo-Polynesian) immigrants.

Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1903, p. 164.

austro-occidental (âs-trō-ok-si-den′tal), *a.* Of the southwestern region.

austro-oriental (âs-trō-ō-ri-en′tal), *a.* Of the southeastern region.

austroriparian (â-strō-rī-pā′ri-an), *a.* [L. *auster*, the south (wind), + *riparius*, riparian.] Pertaining to or situated on the southern bank or border; specifically, belonging to the austroriparian area: as, an *austroriparian* species, the *austroriparian* fauna. See ★*area*.

It was early shown by the division that the *Austroriparian* is the direct continuation of the arid Lower Sonoran fauna of the table-land of Mexico and the southwestern United States, and that this same fauna belt occupies the interior valley of California and most of the peninsula of Lower California.

Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr., 1894, p. 208.

Austroriparian zone. Same as *austroriparian* ★*area*.

ausubo (ou-sō′bō), *n.* [W. Ind. native name.] The name in Porto Rico of the West Indian mastic-tree, *Sideroxylon fœtidissimum*. Its timber is the most important and widely used on the island, being noted for its great durability.

autarch (â′tärk), *n.* [LGr. *αὐτάρχος*, an autocrat, noun use of Gr. *αὐτάρχος*, self-ruling: see *autarchy*.] An absolute ruler. [Rare.]

autarchic (â-tär′kik), *a.* [*autarchy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to autarchy; specifically, pertaining to a stage of social evolution in which groups are held together in larger wholes involuntarily and by force. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.*, Jan., 1901, p. 505.

autarith (â′ta-rith), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *ἀριθ(μός)*, number.] An automatic calculating-machine capable of performing the four fundamental arithmetical operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing. Buttons are moved by the operator along certain slots corresponding to the figures with which the operation is to be performed. All further movements are effected automatically through the action of a weight or spring-motor which supplies the requisite energy. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 22,689.

aute (ä′ö-tā), *n.* [Maori and Tahitian.] A name in Tahiti and New Zealand of the paper-mulberry, *Papyrius papyrifera*. See *Broussonetia*.

Auteupuccinia (â″-tū-puk-sin′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *εὖ*, well (good), + *Puccinia*.] The name applied by De Bary to a section of the genus *Puccinia* characterized by having the spermagonia, æcidia, uredospores, and teleutospores borne on the same host-plant.

authenticater, authenticator (â-then′ti-kā-tėr, -tọr), *n.* One who authenticates a document, statement, fact, or the like, or establishes or guarantees its genuineness, validity, or credibility.

authigenetic (â″thi-jē-net′ik), *a.* See ★*authigenic*.

authigenic (â-thi-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐθιγενής*, born on the spot, < *αὐθι*, there, + *-γενής*, -born.] Originating where found: applied to the minerals of an igneous or metamorphic rock which have crystallized in place, as contrasted with the fragments of preëxisting rocks which form the sediments. Also *authigenetic* and *authigenous*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 90.

authigenous (â-thij′e-nus), *a.* See ★*authigenic*.

author, *n.* **7.** *pl.* A game of cards played with a special pack bearing the names of authors and their works. The pack is dealt out one at a time as far as it will go for the players engaged. The one on the left of the dealer begins by asking any player he chooses for a card of the same denomination as one in his hand, naming the suit he wants. If the player asked has it he must give it up, and the same player may ask again; if he has not the card it becomes his turn to ask. As soon as any player gets four of the same denomination (a 'book') he lays them aside. The winner is the one who lays aside the greatest number of 'books' in this way.—**Author's proof.** See ★*proof*.

author-catalogue, author-catalog (â′thọr-kat′a-log), *n.* A library catalogue in which the books are arranged alphabetically according to authors.

authorcraft (â′thọr-kraft), *n.* The craft of the author; the exercise of the skill of an author; authorship: as, "the mysteries of *authorcraft*," *Scott*, Antiquary, xiv.

author-entry (â′thọr-en″tri), *n.* In *library-cataloguing*, the entry of a book under the name of the author, as distinct from a subject-entry.

authorially (â-thō′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* As an author; after the manner of an author or writer of books.

I was, *authorially* speaking, behind the door.
Tupper, Twins, p. 170. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

authorish (â′thọr-ish), *a.* [*author* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat like an author.

Yet it hath an *authorish* twang about it.
Lamb, Final Mem., p. 257.

authorized (â′thọr-īzd), *p. a.* **1.** Duly empowered: as, an *authorized* agent.—**2.** Formally sanctioned by those having the right or power to sanction, as a reprint or translation of a book: as, an *authorized* edition; the *authorized* version of the Bible. Also *authorised*.

authorless (â′thọr-les), *a.* [*author* + *-less*.] **1.** Of unknown or unadmitted authorship; anonymous: as, an *authorless* rumor.

As I am not ignorant, so I ought to be sensible of the false aspersions some *authorless* tongues have laid upon me. *Mrs. T. Sackville*, Guardian, Aug. 13, 1713, No. 133.

2. That never had an author; unoriginated by any one; uncreated. *Fitzedward Hall*, Hindu Philos. Syst., p. 64.—**3.** Without authors or writers: as, "an interval of *authorless* years," *B. Wheatley*. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

author-number (â′thọr-num″bėr), *n.* The number which, when appended to the initial letter of an author's name, is used throughout a library catalogue to represent that name: for example, *F*54 for John Fiske, *F*87 for E. A. Freeman, etc.

authotype (â′thọ-tīp), *n.* [Appar. an error for *autotype*. Confused with *author*.] In *printing*: (*a*) The printed facsimile of a signature or design. (*b*) The block or plate by which the facsimile is produced.

autic (â′tik), *a.* [*aut(o)*[3] + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of autos or real existences.

We should also bear in mind that behind and above the great universe of natural objects, and the true cause of all the rest, stands the *autic* universe.
G. J. Stoney, reprinted in Smithsonian Report, 1899, [p. 221.

auto[2] (â′tọ), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *automobile*; a motor-car. *Amer. Inventor*, Feb. 15, 1904, p. 79.

auto[3] (â′tọ), *n.*; pl. *autos* (-tōz). [A detached use of *auto-*.] A real existence; what actually exists, in contradistinction to what only apparently exists.

An *auto*, then, is a thing that really exists and in no wise depends on the way we, human minds, may happen to regard it. Our impressions or beliefs about it may be correct or may be erroneous, but the term *auto* means the thing itself.
G. J. Stoney, Proc. Roy. Dub. Soc., VI. (N. S.) 478, 1896.

auto-abstract (â-tọ-ab′strakt), *n.* A summary or abstract of an address or communication, as before a learned society, prepared by the speaker himself for insertion in the printed proceedings. *Nature*, LXVII. 253.

auto-active (â-tọ-ak′tiv), *a.* Self-active or self-acting: as, *auto-active* minds.

auto-anticoherer (â″tọ-an-ti-kọ-hēr′ėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an anticoherer which recovers spontaneously. See ★*anticoherer*.

auto-anticomplement (â″tọ-an-ti-kom′plẹ-ment), *n.* An anticomplement which is formed within the same body against its own complements. See ★*complement*, 8.

Autobasidii (â″tọ-bā-sid′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of adj. from *autobasidium*.] Same as ★*Autobasidiomycetes*.

Autobasidiomycetes (â″tọ-bā-sid″i-ọ-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *Basidiomycetes*.] A group of *Basidiomycetes* having unicellular basidia with sterigmata borne at the apex which produce a single spore. Also *Autobasidii*.

autobasidium (â″tọ-bā-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *autobasidia* (-ạ). [NL., ‹ Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *basidium* (which see).] A simple basidium without septation, as in the *Autobasidiomycetes*.

autobiografer, *n.* A simplified spelling of *autobiographer*.

autobiografy, *n.* A simplified spelling of *autobiography*.

autobiographal (â″tọ-bī-og′ra-fal), *a.* Same as *autobiographical*. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

autoboat (â′tọ-bōt″), *n.* A boat equipped with an automobile engine which, by virtue of its ability to make many more revolutions per minute than the regular marine type of engine, gives a high rate of speed. The first regular autoboat race in America took place on May 30, 1904, under the charge of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club of New York. See ★*motorboat*.

autoboating (â′tọ-bōt″ing), *n.* The sailing or navigation of an autoboat for pleasure or recreation.

autobolide (ō-tō-bō-lēd′), *n.* [F. **autobolide*, ‹ Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *βολίς* (*βολιδ-*), a missile.] An automobile car designed to be projected through the air from a specially constructed track: an exhibition of daring devised in France. The car and operator descend a steep aërial incline which curves inward and backward at the foot. The car is held from falling by guard-rails as it turns upside down at the foot of the incline. The stored momentum of the car sends it across an air-gap in the track, and a counter-weight under the car causes it to turn a half-somersault in the air, landing against a curved surface which passes into a gentle incline on which the car, now right side up, is gradually retarded until it runs easily off on the ground and is brought to rest. The track is less than 200 feet long, and the act occupies about 4 seconds.

autobus (â′tọ-bus″), *n.* [*auto-* + *bus*.] An automobile omnibus; a vehicle propelled by its own motor and capable of carrying a dozen or more passengers.

autocar (â′tọ-kär), *n.* [*auto(-mobile)* + *car*.] **1.** An automobile car; a car which contains in itself a motor with its source of power.—**2.** A trade-name of a special form of motor-car.

autocarette (â″tọ-kä-ret′), *n.* [*auto-* + *carette*.] A commercial name for a type of motor-driven omnibus or wagonette used in cities.

autocarpous, *a.* (*b*) Self-fruiting, that is, fruiting as the result of self-fertilization.

autocarpy (â′tọ-kär-pi), *n.* [NL. **autocarpia*, ‹ Gr. *αὐτόκαρπος*, self-fructifying, ‹ Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *καρπός*, fruit.] The condition of self-fruiting, or fruiting as the result of self-fertilization.

autocarriage (â′tọ-kar-ạj), *n.* [*auto-* + *carriage*.] A motor-driven vehicle or motor-car, usually of the pleasure-vehicle class and carrying more than two persons.

autocatalysis (â″tọ-ka-tal′i-sis), *n.* [*auto-* + *catalysis*.] In *phys. chem.*, the catalytic action of a complex substance upon itself, in which one of its functions accelerates the velocity of reaction of another function.

autocatalytic (â″tọ-kat-ạ-lit′ik), *a.* In *phys. chem.*, acting by autocatalysis, or exhibiting the phenomenon of autocatalysis.

autochore (â′tọ-kōr), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *χωρεῖν*, spread abroad.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant distributed by its own motility: applied to the same plants as *mastigospore*, but in a different sense. *F. E. Clements*.

autochrome (â′tọ-krōm), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A term applied to the Lumière process of color ★photography (which see). *The Century*, Jan., 1908, p. 326.

autochthon, *n.* **3.** That element or portion of the fauna of a given region which has descended directly from animals which occupied the region at a much earlier period: contrasted with *heterochthon*.

autochthonous, *a.* **3.** In *petrol.*, noting rocks which have originated *in situ*, such as peat, rock-salt, and stalagmitic limestone; also applied to constituent minerals of rocks which have crystallized in the place they now occupy. Autochthonous materials are contrasted with the mechanically derived particles of clastic rocks.

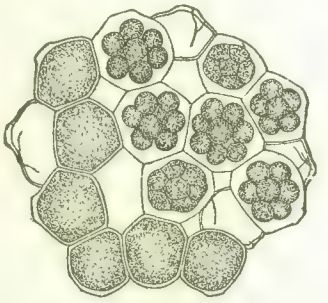
autoclastic (â-tọ-klas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *κλαστός*, ‹ *κλᾶν*, break.] In *geol.*, noting a fragmental rock produced by dynamic crushing or granulation, without loss of cohesion: contrasted with sediments the particles of which come from a distance.

Another term, "*autoclastic*," introduced by American writers and frequently used in this memoir, might with advantage be changed to "authiclastic" (= brecciated *in situ*). *Nature*, April 16, 1903, p. 555.

autoclave, *n.* **2.** A form of digester in which mixtures of chemicals can be safely heated under great pressure: largely used in the manufacture of coal-tar dyestuffs.—**3.** A device for the sterilization by steam under pressure of bacterial cultures or culture media, milk, and other substances.

autocoherer (â″tọ-kọ-hēr′ėr), *n.* [*auto-* + *coherer*.] In *elect.*, a coherer which spontaneously recovers its resistance after the passing of the electric wave. See ★*coherer*.

autocolony (â′tọ-kol-ọ-ni), *n.* [*auto-* + *colony*.] In *bot.*, the union in the form of a colony of several autospores at the time of their expulsion.



Autocolony.

Cœlastrum sphæricum, Näg.; large cœnobia giving rise to daughter-cœnobia (autocolonies). × 475. (From West's "British Freshwater Algæ.")

autoconduction (â′tọ-kọn-duk′shọn), *n.* [*auto-* + *conduction*.] A method of employing high-frequency currents by placing the part to be acted upon within the solenoid, but not in direct connection with the circuit.

autoconverter (â″tọ-kọn-vėr′tėr), *n.* See ★*autotransformer*.

autocopyist (â-tọ-kop′i-ist), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *copyist*.] In *photog.*, a simplified method of printing from sheets of bichromated gelatin in an ordinary letter-copying press.

autocratress (â-tok′ra-tres), *n.* A female autocrat; an autocratrix.

autocriticism (â-tọ-krit′i-sizm), *n.* Criticism of one's self or of one's own productions; self-criticism.

autocycle (â′tọ-sī-kl), *n.* [*auto-* + *cycle*.] **1.** The trade-name of a combination of two tandem bicycles side by side, between which are the tanks and appliances appropriate to a chemical fire-extinguisher, and a propelling motor. The saddles of the bicycles will carry four men, and the motor will propel the machine at high speed. See also ★*autoquadricycle*.—**2.** Same as ★*motor-cycle*.

autocytolysin (â″tọ-sī-tol′i-sin), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *λύσις*, dissolution, + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*autolysin*.

autocytolytic (â″tọ-sī-tọ-lit′ik), *a.* [*auto-* + *cytolysis(-lyt-)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the destruction of cells by cytotoxins produced in the body of the same animal.

Just what the agencies are under which in normal living tissues cells are protected from the action of the *autocytolytic* substances is not yet clear.
Med. Record, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 247.

autocytotoxin (â-tọ-sī-tọ-tok′sin), *n.* [*auto-* + *cytotoxin*.] A cytotoxin produced in the body of an animal against its own cells. The formation of such bodies is rare, but it seems to occur at times. See ★*autohemolysin*.

In a few instances *autocytotoxins* for blood-cells have been produced. *Science*, May 2, 1902, p. 697.

autodermalium (â″tọ-dėr-mā′li-um), *n.*; pl. *autodermalia* (-ạ). [NL., ‹ Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *dermal*.] In sponges, one of the spicules which support the dermal membrane. They are usually hexactinal or pentactinal, with 4 similar rays lying embedded in the membrane and with the axial cross placed within the latter. Compare *hypodermale*.

Autodetus (â-tọd′ẹ-tus), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτόδετος*, self-bound, ‹ *αὐτός*, self, + **δετός*, ‹ *δεῖν*, bind.] A genus of tubicolous annelids which make a regularly spiral tube attached by the apical whorls: erroneously regarded by some authors as gastropod mollusks. The species are all extinct and are found in Silurian and Devonian formations.

autodiagnosis (â″tọ-dī-ag-nō′sis), *n.* [*auto-* + *diagnosis*.] Diagnosis of one's own disease or state of health.

autodiagnostic (â″tọ-dī-ag-nos′tik), *a.* [*auto-* + *diagnostic*.] Relating to or effecting autodiagnosis.

The same hand must not be used for *autodiagnostic* purposes all the time, but it is advisable to change hands methodically, using the right hand at one séance, and the left at another. *Med. Record*, LXIII, 169.

autodifferentiation (â″tō-dif-ē-ren″shi-ā′-shon), *n.* In *biol.*, differentiation produced by intrinsic causes or due to conditions resident in the organism. *A. W. Trettien*, Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII. p. 25.

autodigestion (â″tō-di-jes′tyon), *n.* [*auto-* + *digestion.*] Digestion by the gastric juice of portions of the mucous membrane of the stomach which have lost their vitality. See ★*autolysis.*

autodrome (â′tō-drōm), *n.* [*auto*[2] + *-drome*, as in *hippodrome.* Cf. Gr. *αὐτόδρομος*, running of itself, < *αὐτός*, self, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] A circus or course for the running of automobiles, especially for speeding or racing.

autœcious, *a.* 2. In *mycol.*, passing through all its stages of development on the same host, as certain species of the genus *Puccinia.*

autœcism (â-tē′sizm), *n.* [*autœc(ious)* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of an autœcious parasite.

auto-epigraph (â-tō-ep′i-graf), *n.* [*auto-* + *epigraph.*] An epigraph written by the subject of it; an inscription composed by one's self for one's own tomb or monument.

auto-erotism (â″tō-e-rot′izm), *n.* [*auto-* + *erot(ic)* + *-ism.*] A form of sexual perversion in which the presence or thought of another person is not necessary to arouse desire.

autogamic (â-tō-gam′ik), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or exhibiting self-fertilization.—2. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to the pairing or mating of like with like.

Pearson adds, "Variations do not occur accidentally, or in isolated instances; *autogamic* and assortative mating are realities."
T. H. Morgan, Evol. and Adapt., p. 269.

Autogamic mating. See ★*mating.*

autogamy, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, the pairing or mating of like with like.

autogastralium (â″tō-gas-trā′li-um), *n.*; pl. *autogastralia* (-ä). [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *gastralis*, gastral. Cf. *gastralium.*] One of the spicules which support the gastral membrane in sponges. Also *gastralium.*

autogen (â′tō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτογενής*, self-produced.] A self-sustaining organism, as contrasted with one that is dependent upon others. [Rare.]

The broadest distinction that can be named is that which separates the manufacturing organisms from the non-manufacturing organisms, the *autogen* from the parasite. *L. F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., I. 412.

autogeneric (â″tō-jē-ner′ik), *a.* [*auto-* + *generic.*] Pertaining to other individuals of the same living type: used by K. Pearson in such phrases as *autogeneric* influence, *autogeneric* selection, etc.

autogenetic, *a.* 2. In *phys. geog.*, pertaining to a stream of which the course has not been determined by the slope of the original surface of the land. — **Autogenetic drainage,** drainage (streams) of which the course has not been determined by the original surface of the land. Such streams are characteristic of many plains and of the valley-sides of master-streams. — **Autogenetic topography,** land relief which has been produced by the work of autogenetic streams.

autogenic, *a.* 2. Same as ★*authigenic.*

Autogenous soldering. This process is now carried out with metals, in addition to the older methods, by means of the oxyacetylene blowpipe and of the aluminothermy of Goldschmidt.—**Autogenous valley,** a valley formed by an autogenetic stream.

autograf, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.t.* A simplified spelling of *autograph.*

autogram (â′tō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *γράμμα*, writing.] 1. A telegraphic message sent and received in the handwriting of the sender. See *telautograph.*—2. An autograph.

Autograph recorder, a time-recording device which, when the autograph of an arriving or leaving employee is inscribed on a tape or tablet, simultaneously records the time of the inscription.

autographism (â′tō-grâf-ism), *n.* [As *autograph* + *-ism.*) A condition in which tracings made on the skin with the end of a stick or other hard object persist for a time as elevations on the surface; dermographism.

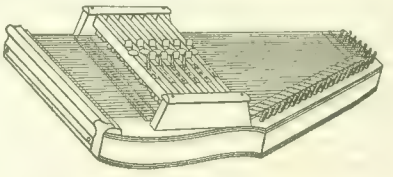
autographize (â′tō-gra-fīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *autographized*, ppr. *autographizing.* [*autograph* + *-ize.*] To collect autographs. *Dibdin.* [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

autographizer (â′tō-gra-fī″zėr), *n.* One who is engaged in making a collection of autographs. *Dibdin.* [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

autographometer (â″tō-gra-fom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτόγραφος*, self-written, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument which registers the topography of surfaces over which it is rolled.

autogravure (â″tō-grā-vūr′), *n.* [*auto-* + F. *gravure*, < *graver*, engrave, record.] A photomechanical modification of the etching process. The placing of a bituminous ground on copper is followed by the transfer of a photographic image from a reversed transparency, etching being accomplished by solutions of ferric chlorid. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 49.

autoharp (â′tō-härp), *n.* [*auto-* + *harp.*] A musical instrument of the zither class, having



Autoharp.

across the strings several bars provided with projecting dampers so arranged that when one of the bars is pressed down all strings are damped or rendered mute except those of some particular chord. By supplying such bars for a number of chords usually required in simple accompaniments, the instrument is made usable for convenient arpeggio effects with but little technical knowledge or skill on the part of the player.

autohemolysin (â″tō-hē-mol′i-sin), *n.* A hemolysin directed against the red corpuscles of the same individual.

autohemolysis (â″tō-hē-mol′i-sis), *n.* Hemolysis referable to the action of autohemolysins. It is of rare occurrence. Also *autohæmolysis.*

Some observations are recorded in which, after profuse internal hemorrhage, hæmaturia has developed, indicating the possibility of *autohæmolysis* under special conditions. *Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 247.

autohemolytic (â″tō-hem-ō-lit′ik), *a.* Referring to the action of autohemolysins. Also *autohæmolytic.*

autohypnosis (â″tō-hip-nō′sis), *n.* [*auto-* + *hypnosis.*] Self-induced hypnotic trance.

autohypnotic (â″tō-hip-not′ik), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Relating to or of the nature of autohypnosis.
II. *n.* One who has the power to put himself into the hypnotic state.

autohypnotism (â-tō-hip′nō-tizm), *n.* [*auto-* + *hypnotism.*] Self-induced hypnotism.

autohypnotization (â-tō-hip″nō-ti-zā′shon), *n.* The induction of hypnosis by autosuggestion; self-hypnotizing.

The conduct of our witch-burning ancestors now becomes intelligible, a step on the way to being pardonable. With their methods and inherited prejudices, they could scarcely have reasoned otherwise than they did in certain cases of hysteria and *autohypnotization.*
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 53.

auto-immunity (â″tō-i-mū′ni-ti), *n.* [*auto-* + *immunity.*] Immunity acquired through disease, or congenital, as distinguished from that effected by the injection of prophylactic serums.

auto-immunization (â″tō-i-mū-ni-zā′shon), *n.* The immunization of an animal with cells or cellular products derived from the same animal. The resulting adaptation-products are toxic for the same cells which gave rise to their formation. Such an occurrence is rare. See ★*autohemolysin.*

auto-infection (â″tō-in-fek′shon), *n.* Self-infection; infection of the body from within, in contradistinction to exogenic infection; the act whereby an organism infects itself with parasites, as sometimes happens in cases of tapeworm, pinworms, bacterial diseases, etc.

Some are short-lived, and from knowledge of their life history one may conclude that they are not likely to be met with in large numbers, while in other cases *auto-infection* renders a considerable increase in numbers probable as is the case with the pinworms, Oxyuris vermicularis, or threatens to infest the host with dangerous larval stages as in the pork tapeworm, Tænia solium.
Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc., Nov. 1903, p. 111.

autoing (â′tō-ing), *n.* The use of automobiles for business or pleasure traveling.

auto-intoxication (â″tō-in-tok-si-kā′shon), *n.* Poisoning with substances produced within the body; systemic poisoning by toxic material formed within one's own body during the process of intestinal digestion, or by the waste products of metabolism.

The common starting-point of *auto-intoxication* theories is the influence of certain products of decomposition of living substance upon the continuance of cell-activity.
H. H. Foster; Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII. 160.

autoist (â′tō-ist), *n.* [*auto* + *-ist.*] One who owns, uses, or runs an 'auto' or automobile. *Sci. Amer.* LXXXVIII. 134.

autokinesis (â″tō-ki-nē′sis), *n.* [See *autokinesy.*] In *physiol.*, spontaneous motion.

autolimnitic (â″tō-lim-nit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *λίμνη*, lake, + *-it-ic.*] Floating or swimming in fresh water and confined to the superficial layer of water. See ★*bathylimnitic*, ★*limnitic*, ★*zonolimnitic. Haeckel* (trans.) Planktonic Studies, p. 580.

autologist (ă-tol′ō-jist), *n.* One who is engaged in the scientific study of self. See *autology.*

autoluminescence (â″tō-lū-mi-nes′ens), *n.* The spontaneous emission of light. See ★*luminescence.*

Of more popular interest was Prof. George F. Barker's "Note on Radio-activity and *Autoluminescence.*"
Sci. Amer., May 7, 1904, p. 366.

autoluminescent (â″tō-lū-mi-nes′ent), *n.* [*auto-* + *luminescent.*] Capable of emitting luminous rays spontaneously and without excitation from other bodies: said of the so-called radioactive substances. See ★*luminescence.*

autolysin (â-tol′i-sin), *n.* [*autolysis* + *-in*[2].] A lysin which will cause the dissolution of cells in the body of the animal in which it is formed. The formation of such bodies is rare. Also *autocytolysin.*

autolysis (â-tol′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] Self-dissolution; in *physiol.*, self-digestion; autodigestion. Until recently it was generally held that the only ferments occurring in the animal body were the common ferments of the digestive secretions, and that cellular digestion, in contradistinction to gastro-intestinal digestion, was referable to the peculiar activity of living protoplasm. Salkowski, however, demonstrated as early as 1890 that liver-tissue, when finely minced and kept in saturated chloroform water, will undergo changes which are manifestly analogous to those occurring during pancreatic digestion. For this form of tissue-digestion Salkowski proposed the term *autodigestion*, and he suggested that probably the process was referable to the action of ferments contained in the liver-cells which were liberated after the death of the latter by the chloroform. Similar changes could be demonstrated in the case of muscle-tissue. Other investigators, while admitting that autodigestion of organs does occur, explained the phenomenon on the basis of a supposed absorption of gastro-intestinal zymogens and their transformation into the corresponding enzyms by the chloroform. This view has been definitely abandoned, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that Salkowski's interpretation of the process of autodigestion, or *autolysis*, as it is now more commonly termed, is correct, and that cellular digestion is undoubtedly referable to intracellular ferment-action. This is in accord with observations made in vegetable physiology, where it had already been shown that the transformation of starch in developing seeds, in tubers, and in rhizomes was referable to an intracellular diastase, and that the solution of glucosides and fats was dependent upon the action of enzyms. Nevertheless the full import of intracellular ferment-action was not fully recognized until Büchner showed that even though ferments cannot be extracted from all dead cells by ordinary means, they can be demonstrated after the destruction of the cell-envelop by high pressure, by repeated freezing and thawing, etc. These researches, which were essentially conducted with yeast-cells, and led to the discovery of the intracellular zymose, are now classical. In their general behavior the intracellular autolytic ferments are similar to the common digestive ferments. Here, as there, are proteolytic ferments, diastatic ferments, and lipolytic ferments. There is, however, a greater multiplicity; for in certain cells is recognized the existence also of oxidizing ferments, of ferments which are capable of causing the cleavage of nucleïns, of others which can transform amido-acids into amides, and of still others which are capable of splitting off carbon dioxid from certain bodies, etc. Apparently we are only on the threshold of knowledge of these ferments, the number of which in a single cell may be remarkable, as in the liver-cell, where at least 12 different ferments, side by side, have been demonstrated. Autolytic proteolysis is strictly analogous to peptic and tryptic digestion, but it is noteworthy that the autolytic proteases are more specific in their action. Generally speaking, they cause the cleavage of the albumins of their respective tissues more readily than of heterologous tissues, and certain members of the group, such as the proteolytic ferment of the liver, are totally incapable of acting upon the albumins of other organs, as lung-tissue, for example. Therefore Jacobi has suggested restricting the term *autolysis* to the destructive action of the ferments of a given organ or tissue upon the corresponding tissue, and designating the action of a given ferment upon a foreign tissue as *heterolysis.* Whether the autolytic ferments are also capable of constructive action has not yet been ascertained. *A priori* this appears likely, and it may be imagined that under normal conditions a certain equilibrium of reaction exists between the complex cellular components and the corresponding radicals. The recognition of this principle will lead to a more satisfactory understanding of many problems connected with cell-nutrition, not only under normal but also under pathological conditions. Jacobi has already shown that liver autolysis is much accelerated (in a catabolic direction) in animals poisoned by phosphorus, thus furnishing a satisfactory explanation of many obscure phenomena noted in this condition as well as in allied degenerative changes. The importance of autolytic processes is further exemplified in pneumonia, where the resolution of the exudate is unquestionably largely effected in this manner. There is evidence to show that

autolytic processes may be active in the defense of the animal body against bacteria and bacterial products, and hence of moment in the production of immunity. Knowledge of the subject is still in its infancy, but it may safely be asserted that the discovery of autolysis is one of the most important in the domain of physiology and physiological chemistry.

autolytic (â-tō-lit′ik), *a.* [*autolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic.*] Relating to or of the nature of autolysis.

One can readily convince himself of the energetic action of *autolytic* ferments by the simple experiment of placing a piece of fresh pneumonic lung in the stage of gray hepatization under chloroform and noting the rapid solution of the exudate, in contrast with the absence of this process in earlier stages of the disease.
Science, Nov. 28, 1902, p. 858.

autolyze (â′tō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *autolyzed*, ppr. *autolyzing*. [*autoly(sis)* + *(-i)ze.* Cf. *analyse* from *analysis.*] To undergo or cause to undergo autolytic digestion. *Science*, July 3, 1903, p. 15.

automacy (â-tom′a̤-si), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοματία* (recorded only as a name for the goddess of chance), < *αὐτόματος*, self-moving.] Same as *automatism*, 1; action determined by outer conditions and not by the will.

The several comparisons seem to define that course of volitional development arising in the chemical and mechanical affinities of the mineral realm, burgeoning in simple vitality, multiplying in the motility of animal life, greatly expanding in the collective activity of demotic organization, and culminating in the conquest of nature through the mind-guided powers of enlightened mankind. Expressed briefly, this course of development may be characterized as the progressive passage from *automacy* to autonomy.
W. J. McGee, An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., XVII. 177.

automat (â′tō-mat), *n.* [G., < Gr., *αὐτόματον*: see *automaton.*] **1.** A photographic lens-shutter which is opened and kept open by means of a pneumatic bulb.—**2.** An apparatus consisting of a series of lifts in compartments from which, by means of automatic machinery, separate articles of food at stated prices are delivered to any one who will drop the necessary coin into a slot; also, a restaurant which serves its customers by means of such an apparatus. The aim is to do away with the intermediation of waiters. [Recent.]

automatic. **I.** *a.*—**Automatic combustion** or **automatic fire.** Same as *spontaneous combustion.*—**Automatic feeder.** See ★*feeder.*—**Automatic firearm,** a firearm in which the recoil, or part of the force of the explosive, is used to eject the spent cartridge-shell, introduce a new cartridge, cock the striker, and close the breech. It will continue to fire as long as there are cartridges supplied and the gunner presses the trigger. See ★*parabellum.*—**Automatic ★photography, ★piano-player.** See the nouns.—**Automatic printer,** in *photog.*, a machine for automatically printing upon slips of sensitized bromide or chlorid paper: devised by Urie. The strip is pressed by a pad against a negative for a suitable period, such as two seconds, and exposed during this time to the action of electric light. The lights are then turned down, and the strip is moved and a fresh portion exposed. All movements are actuated by clockwork. The strips are developed by being passed through chemical baths, and are then washed and dried. In this way several thousand prints a day can be secured.—**Automatic reel.** See ★*reel*[1].—**Automatic writing,** writing performed unconsciously or subconsciously, while the attention of the writer is otherwise engaged: the term is applied to planchette-writing, on the theory that the writing done with that instrument is not always done with some degree of intention to deceive or entertain.

II. *n.* One who is subject to automatism.

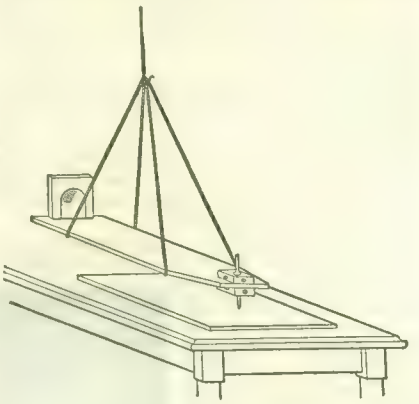
automatism, *n.* **4.** Specifically, in *psychol.*: (*a*) An action performed unconsciously or subconsciously while the agent's attention is otherwise engaged, or while he is in a trance or sleep-like state. (*b*) The mental state of the agent during such a performance.

This leads us to the chief field of research in "*automatisms*," or actions of the subconscious or "subliminal" self. The prototype of such things is found in the performances of natural somnambulists, who in all ages have seemed to exhibit faculties beyond their power when in a normal condition.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 52.

automatist, *n.* **3.** Specifically, in *psychol.*, the subject of automatism; one who writes, etc., automatically.

Trance is a name applied to a form of automatism, whether healthy or morbid, in which the *automatist* appears to be in some way altered, or even asleep, but in which he may speak or write certain matter of which his normal personality is ignorant at the time, and which it rarely remembers on his return to waking life. If there appears to be not merely a modification but a substitution of personality in the trance, it is called possession. Trance occurs spontaneously in so-called somnambulism, as a result of disease in hysteria, and as a result of suggestion, etc., in hypnotic states. A fuller analysis shows classes which slide into each other in various ways.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, [XVII. 67.

automatograph (â-tō-mat′ō-gräf), *n.* In *psychophys.*, an instrument for recording the



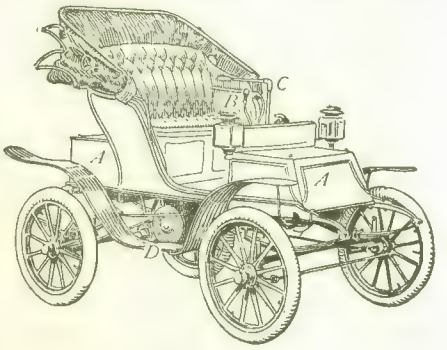
Automatograph.

involuntary movements of hand and arm; a scientific form of the planchette. *J. Jastrow*, Amer. Jour. Psychol., IV. 400.

automnesia (â-tom-nē′si-ä̤), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *μνῆσις*, memory.] In *psychol.*, spontaneous memory; the revival of past experience without apparent conditions in association. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 153.

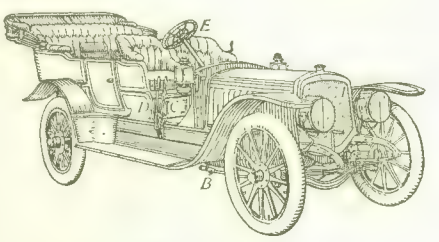
automobile. **I.** *a.*—**Automobile chair,** a chair on wheels, driven by an electric motor and storage-battery, used at exhibitions and fairs for carrying visitors about the buildings and grounds. The chair has somewhat the lines of a low phaëton, the larger wheels under the body being the driving-wheels, and the two smaller ones in front under the foot-rest being used for steering and steadying. The operator sits at the rear. The batteries and motors give a speed of about three miles an hour.—**Automobile cycle.** See ★*cycle*[1].

II. *n.* **2.** Any device or apparatus which is movable by a force placed within itself and is self-acting as to direction and control; specifically—(*a*) A torpedo, carrying within itself a store of accumulated energy, which can be launched from a vessel or fort, and which, when properly directed and adjusted, will move through the water until it reaches the object at which it is aimed. (*b*) A vehicle, carrying within itself the source of the mechanical power which propels it, designed to move on common roads or highways: a motor-car. The automobile or motor-car is not strictly an automobile, since a human intelligence always steers it and controls the power. The motor-car differs from the locomotive in that it does not travel on rails, and from the traction-engine or tractor in that it carries the load instead of drawing it after itself in other wheeled vehicles. The motor-bicycle and motor-tricycle differ from the motor-car in that the latter has nearly always four wheels. The types of vehicle included under the name *automobile* fall under one of four groups: (1) The *racing-car* (rarely called an 'automobile'), designed for great speed on prepared special tracks or speedways, carrying one or at most two persons, and made as light as is consistent with high power; (2) the *touring-car*, designed to carry four or five persons, made to secure comfort on long trips, and of high power in the moderate class; (3) the *service-car*, intended for use in cities or suburban districts, of moderate power and speed, and carrying two or more persons; (4) the *business wagon* or *truck*, intended for the delivery of merchandise, having considerable carrying capacity but slow speed. Again, motor-cars may be grouped, according to their source of propelling energy, into: (1) *electric-cars*, driven by electric motors energized from storage-batteries; (2) *steam-cars*, in which a boiler supplies steam to an engine geared to the driving-axles; (3) *gasolene-cars* (more properly termed *internal-combustion motor-cars*), in which the expansive force of a mixture of gasolene vapor and air, on being ignited, is used to drive the motor-piston. Compressed air has also been used to drive motor-cars. The wheels of the motor-car usually have rubber tires, pneumatic on the lighter and speedier vehicle, and solid on the motor-truck and -cab. The axle-bearings are fitted with steel balls in runways to reduce friction. The vehicle is usually steered by the front pair of wheels, which are carried on special mountings from the front axle, and the proper direction is given by a steering-lever or -wheel at the driver's seat. The wheel-steering device transmits less shock from the roadway to the controlling hand, and is universal on all but light cars. The rear axle is the driving-axle, receiving its motion either by drive-chains or by a shaft and gears. In the electric car the motors (two usually) drive the axle by spur-gears, giving convenient reduction. The motors are controlled by a controller which is operated by a combined lever and switch. The car is fitted with two brakes, one a service-brake and the other a more powerful one for emergencies. The driving-wheels or axle must be fitted with a compensating-gear to allow the outer wheel on turning a curve to travel a longer path than the wheel which is nearer the center. The gasolene-motor has its ignition effected by electric spark (see *internal-combustion* ★*motor*), and can be controlled by a throttle-valve and by advancing or retarding the spark. Such motors must also have change-speed gears for varying resistances and to permit the direction of the motor to be reversed; a clutch must also be placed between motor- and driving-wheels to allow the car to be stopped without stopping the motor. In steam-cars the flash or semi-flash type of boiler is much used, eliminating some troubles connected with the fire-tube types. For night use motor-cars are equipped with powerful reflector- or lens-lanterns, fed by acetylene gas from generators on the car. The speed of racing-cars is not fixed, but 120 miles an hour has been reached with motors of from 80 to 100 horse-power. The carrying capacity of trucks has been limited to about 10 tons on account of difficulties from the road-bed. Touring-cars have a capacity of from 16 to 60 horse-power, and speeds ranging up to 40 or 50 miles an hour. Light electrics have a radius of action of about 30 miles from a charging-station, or a 60-mile limit. Increasing comfort and luxury are secured by inclosing the rear or tonneau part of the touring-car, making it a vehicle for all weathers and temperatures and not a pleasure-vehicle only.



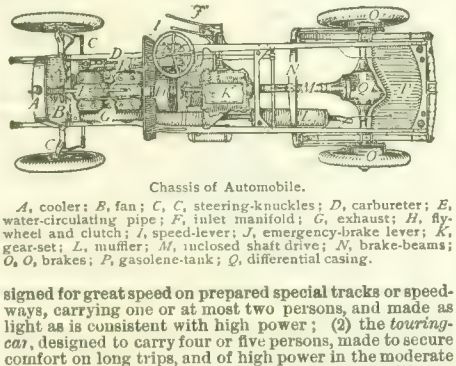
Electric Automobile.

A, *A*, receptacles for storage-batteries; *B*, motor control; *C*, steering-gear; *D*, motor.



Gasolene Automobile.

A, cooler (or radiator); *B*, connecting steering-rod; *C*, change-speed lever; *D*, emergency-brake lever; *E*, steering-wheel, with spark and throttle controls.



Chassis of Automobile.

A, cooler; *B*, fan; *C*, *C*, steering-knuckles; *D*, carbureter; *E*, water-circulating pipe; *F*, inlet manifold; *G*, exhaust; *H*, fly-wheel and clutch; *I*, speed-lever; *J*, emergency-brake lever; *K*, gear-set; *L*, muffler; *M*, inclosed shaft drive; *N*, brake-beams; *O*, *O*, brakes; *P*, gasolene-tank; *Q*, differential casing.

automobilism (â-tō-mō′bil-izm), *n.* The use of automobile vehicles. [Recent.]

automobilist (â-tō-mō′bil-ist), *n.* One who uses an automobile vehicle.

automobility (â-tō-mō-bil′i-ti), *n.* [*automobile* + *-ity* (or *auto-* + *mobility*).] **1.** The character or fact of being automobile; capacity for making automatic movements. See *automatic*, 2.—**2.** The use of automobiles as a means of locomotion; travel by means of automobiles. *Nature*, Nov. 26, 1903 (advt.). [Rare.]

automobilize (â-tō-mō′bil-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *automobilized*, ppr. *automobilizing.* [*automobile* + *-ize.*] To use, ride in, or drive an automobile as a means of locomotion or for pleasure. *N. Y. Times*, March 26, 1902. [Rare.]

automorph (â′tō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *μορφή*, form.] In *math.*, the product of a form by its unit form.

As to the forms ($mx^2 \sim ny^2$), ($x^2 \sim mny^2$), mere *automorphs* of the same form, i.e., products of the form by its unit-form $r^2 - mn\,v^2 = 1$, are not to be considered as distinct forms.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 552.

automorphic, *a.* **2.** In *math.*, characterized by automorphism. See ★*automorphism*, 2.—**3.** Same as *idiomorphic.*—**Automorphic function,** in *math.*, a function which is unchanged by all the substitutions of any group of linear transformations.

Two classes of *automorphic functions* are known by which this uniformisation may be effected: namely, one which was first given by Weber in Göttinger Nachrichten, 1886, and one which was first given by the author, Phil. Trans., 1898.

E. T. Whittaker, Modern Analysis, p. 339.

automorphism, *n.* **2.** In *math.*, the property of remaining unchanged by all the substitutions of any group of linear transformations. *Science*, June 5, 1903, p. 904.—**3.** Anthropomorphism; the conception of the lower animals by analogy with man. *H. M. Stanley*, Evol. Psychol. of Feeling, p. 297.

automorphous (â-tō-môr'fus), *a.* Same as *automorphic.*

automotive (â-tō-mō'tiv), *a.* [*auto-* + *motive.*] Propelled by its own power; automobile.

automotor (â-tō-mō'tor), *n.* [*auto-* + *motor.*] A motor-propelled vehicle; an automobile.—**Automotor crane.** See ★*crane*².

autonephrotoxin (â-tō-nef-rō-tok'sin), *n.* [*auto-* + *nephrotoxin.*] A nephrotoxin which has resulted in the body of an animal as the result of an auto-immunization, and which is directed against the renal epithelium of the same individual.

autonoëtic (â″tō-nō-et'ik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *νοητικός*, < *νοητός*, perceiving; see *noëtic.*] Self-perceiving. Clairvoyant: as, the *autonoëtic* action of the mind. *N. E. D.*

autonomical (â-tō-nom'i-kal), *a.* Autonomous; same as *autonomic.*

autonomically (â-tō-nom'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an autonomic manner.

autonomism (â-ton'ō-mizm), *n.* [*autonomy* + *-ism.*] **1.** The principle of autonomy or the independence of municipalities or of communities each containing but a single municipality. *J. Fiske.*—**2.** The theory that the forms into which animals and plants develop are determined by an inward agency. *Biol. Bull.*, Sept. 1904, p. 201.

autonomistic (â-ton-ō-mis'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to autonomism. *Biol. Bull.*, Sept., 1904, p. 201.

autonomize (â-ton'ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *autonomized*, ppr. *autonomizing.* [*autonom(ous)* + *-ize.*] To make autonomous; render self-governing.

autonym, *n.* **4.** In *anthrop.*, the name by which a people call themselves.

auto-objective (â″tō-ob-jek'tiv), *a.* Subjectively objective; relating to an object residing in the subject. Thus an objective sensation is one aroused by the action of an external stimulus—sound, for example; a subjective sensation is a sensation produced in the absence of peripheral stimulation—an 'image' of an objective sensation; an auto-objective sensation is a sensation aroused by a stimulus residing in the body of the subject—an organic sensation (as pain, hunger, etc.).

The second class of objective sensations may be called indirect objective or *auto-objective.* This class of sensations includes hunger, thirst, suffocation, pain, fatigue, etc. It will be noted that these *auto-objective* sensations all arise from different conditions that exist within the system, the first three named being manifestations of needs of the body for more matter, the last two, manifestations of overstimulation or overwork. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 742.

auto-ophthalmoscope (â″tō-of-thal'mō-skōp), *n.* See *autophthalmoscope.*

auto-ophthalmoscopy (â″tō-of-thal'mō-skō-pi), *n.* [*auto-* + *ophthalmoscopy.*] Inspection of the interior of one's own eye by means of a specially devised instrument, the autophthalmoscope.

autopelagic (â″tō-pē-laj'ik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *πέλαγος*, sea.] Living only at the surface of the water, or, in stormy weather, at slight depths. See *pelagic*, ★*bathypelagic*, ★*spanipelagic.* *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 582.

autophonia (â-tō-fō'ni-ä), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *φωνή*, voice.] A condition in which one's own voice is heard with abnormal distinctness and volume, as if one were speaking into a barrel.

autophonic (â-tō-fon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to autophony: as, *autophonic* resonance.

autophotograph (â-tō-fō'tō-grȧf), *n.* A print obtained by the exposure, in the dark, of a sensitive surface to the radioaction of minerals and other objects. *Nature*, Feb. 25, 1904, p. 403.

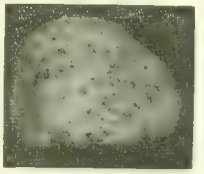
autophya (â-tō'fi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτοφυής*, self-grown, < *αὐτός*, self, + *φύεσθαι*, grow.] A name given by Haeckel to the skeleton elements secreted by the sponge itself, as distinguished from the admixture of foreign particles (as sand grains), the latter being designated *xenophya.*

autophyte (â'tō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *phytogeog.*, an autotrophic plant.

autophytograph (â-tō-fī'tō-grȧf), *n.* [*auto-* + *phytograph.*] An impression, tracing, or outline of a plant upon a rock, due to the effect of the plant in staining the matrix or in removing its natural color.

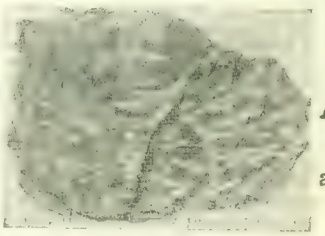
For such plant pictures, or plant writings, in which the traces or outlines of plants are distinguishable by their color, and in which the variation of color from the matrix is due to chemical change brought about by the plant reproduced, the name *autophytograph* . . . is proposed.

C. H. White, in Amer. Jour. Sci., March, 1905, pp. 231–232.



Positive Autophytography, showing the impression of some plant, probably *Michelanthemum orbiculatum*, on the polished surface of a pebble found on a bar of gravel on Cub Creek, Wilkesboro, N. C.

autophytography (â″tō-fī-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*auto-* + *phytography.*] The natural process by which autophytographs are produced. That of staining the matrix is called *positive*, that of removing its original color *negative autophytography. C.H. White.*



Negative Autophytography, showing the impression of a fossil plant, *Fucoides Bollensis*, from the Lias of Boll, Würtemberg. (After Seward.)

Autoplastic graft. See ★*graft*².

autoplate (â'tō-plāt), *n.* [*auto-* + *plate.*] A curved stereotype which has been automatically cast, shaved, and beveled.

In stereotyping, a device known as the *autoplate* was invented in 1900 by means of which the time required for casting plates was considerably reduced.

Census Bulletin, June 28, 1902, p. 51.

Autoplate machine, a combination machine containing a papier-mâché matrix or mold for rapidly and automatically casting, shaving, and beveling curved stereotypes: used principally in newspaper-printing.

autopoisonous (â″tō-poi'zn-us), *a.* Acting as a poison to the organism by which it is formed. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 184.

autopore (â'tō-pōr), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *πόρος*, a pore.] In the tabulate *Hexacoralla* of the extinct family *Chætetidæ*, one of the larger tubes of the corallites, which are surrounded on all sides by smaller tubes or mesopores.

autoprint (â'tō-print), *n.* Same as ★*autophotograph.*

autopsy (â'top-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *autopsied*, ppr. *autopsying.* [*autopsy, n.*] To make a post-mortem examination of; perform an autopsy on. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, V. 257.

autopsychic (â-tō-sī'kik), *a.* [*auto-* + *psychic.*] Pertaining to consciousness in its relation to the self, or to self-consciousness.

Consciousness is a function of the associative mechanism and may be considered in its threefold relationship to the outer world, the body and self—allopsychic, somatopsychic, and *autopsychic.* *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 27.

autopsychical (â-tō-sī'ki-kal), *a.* Same as ★*autopsychic.*

autopticity (â-top-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*autoptic* + *-ity.*] Autoptic quality, character, or nature. *Jour. Sacred Lit.*, XIV. 169. *N. E. D.*

autoquadricycle (â-tō-kwod'ri-sī-kl), *n.* [*auto-* + *quadricycle.*] A four-wheeled motor-cycle having accommodation for two persons tandem. One sits on a saddle and steers and controls the motor, while the other (the passenger) sits on a small seat with a back and a dash, supported by the front wheels. *Hiscox*, Horseless Vehicles, p. 213.

autoradiograph (â-tō-rā'di-ō-grȧf), *n.* Same as ★*autophotograph.*

Another exhibit which naturally attracted much attention was that by Sir William Crookes, illustrative of the properties of the emanations of radium. There were *autoradiographs*, photographs of radium emanations, luminous effects of radium emanations.

Science, June 19, 1903, p. 976.

autoreduction (â″to-rē-duk'shon), *n.* In *chem.*, the reduction to the state of metallic silver or mercury of either of these metals when its

cyanide is simply heated with water in a sealed tube. *Nature*, Jan. 8, 1903, p. 238.

autoregulation (â″tō-reg-ū-lā'shon), *n.* Self-regulation.

autoscope, *n.* **2.** Any instrument for the examination of an organ of one's own body.

autositic (â-tō-sit'ik), *a.* [*autosite* + *-ic.*] That is, or is of the nature of, an autosite (which see).

autoskeleton (â-tō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] In sponges, the true skeleton secreted by the cells of the sponge itself. It consists of mineral sclerites or spicules, or of an organic substance called *spongin*, which usually occurs either as a cementing substance or as fibers. Distinguished from ★*pseudoskeleton.*

autosoteric (â″tō-sō-ter'ik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *σωτηρικός*, saving, delivering, < *σωτήρ*, a saver, savior.] Self-saving; based on the principle of salvation by one's own efforts or character. [Rare.]

autospore (â'tō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *σπορά*, seed.] A daughter-cell arising from a mother-cell of certain of the unicellular algæ and possessing the exact shape and structure of the original cell.



Gruciigenia rectangularis (Näg.) Gay, with formation of autospores. (From West's "British Freshwater Algæ.")

autospray (â'tō-sprā), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + E. *spray.*] A small tubular glass with one or two narrow necks having capillary orifices and armed with metallic caps to retain a volatile liquid such as ethyl-chlorid. When a cap is removed and the liquid is allowed to flow to that end, a spray is ejected, owing to the pressure of the vapor within the tube.

autostage (â'tō-stāj), *n.* [*auto-* + *stage.*] A motor-driven vehicle capable of carrying a number of passengers; a motor-driven stage. See ★*autobus.*

autostarter (â'tō-stär″tėr), *n.* An autotransformer used for starting motors. See ★*autotransformer.*

Each induction motor is started by the manipulation of a four-pole, double-throw, oil-break switch that is combined with its auto-converter in a single oil tank—the combination being termed an "oil-break *auto-starter*" switch. *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 17, 1904, p. 459.

autostyly (â-tos'ti-li), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *στῦλος*, pillar: see *style*².] The condition of having the palatoquadrate fused with the cartilaginous cranium, the second visceral arch broken up and not acting as a suspensorium, and the hyomandibular small and united with the cranium. In this restricted sense autostyly occurs in the *Dipnoi* and *Amphibia.* *Biological Bulletin*, June, 1904.

autosuggestion (â″tō-su-jes'chon), *n.* In *psychol.*, self-suggestion, especially the voluntary arousal and fixation of the idea that one will fall into the hypnotic sleep.

The confirmed hypnotic will try in every possible way to procure the enjoyment which he craves. And he has in *autosuggestion* a means lying always ready to his hand. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 331.

autotelic (â-tō-tel'ik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *τέλος*, end.] In *esthetics*, being an end in itself; existing or proceeding for its own sake: opposed to ★*heterotelic.* *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 96.

autotomize (â-tot'ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *autotomized*, ppr. *autotomizing.* [*autotomy* + *-ize.*] To practise autotomy; to cut off an organ or part of an organ: said of certain animals, as crabs, which drop their claws or legs, and lizards, which drop their tails, when rudely handled. *Morgan*, Regeneration, p. 153.

autotomous (â-tot'ō-mus), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of autotomy. See ★*autotomy.* *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 926.

autotomy (â-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *-τομία*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The reflex throwing off of certain parts of the body, as the rays in starfishes and the legs of some arthropods, which do not, as in fission and budding, develop into new individuals. This property may be of use to animals by enabling them to escape from their captors at the expense of only the part seized.

One of the most remarkable cases of *autotomy* is that in the holothurians, in which the Cuvierian organs, and even the entire viscera, may be ejected when the animal is disturbed. *Morgan*, Regeneration, p. 154.

autotoxemia (â″tō-tok-sē'mi-ä), *n.* [*auto-* + *toxemia.*] Same as ★*auto-intoxication.*

autotoxic (â-tō-tok'sik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *τοξικόν*, poison: see *toxic.*] Self-poisoning; of or pertaining to the action of autocytotoxins.

In considering the development of the disease, we believe the excitant is a toxic or *autotoxic* agent. *Med. Record*, May 30, 1903, p. 857.

autotoxication (â″tō-tok-si-kā′shon), *n.* Same as ★*auto-intoxication.*

autotoxicity (â″tō-tok-sis′i-ti), *n.* [*autotoxic* + *-ity.*] The character of being autotoxic; toxicity directed against the individual in whose body the toxin has been produced.

autotoxin (â-tō-tok′sin), *n.* [*autotox(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A poisonous substance formed in the body of an animal and directed against its own tissues.

autotoxis (â-tō-tok′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *(s)is*, as in abstract nouns from Gr., as *sepsis*, etc.] Same as ★*auto-intoxication.*

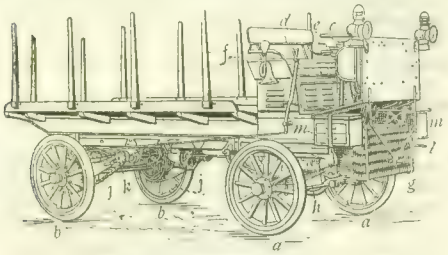
autotransformer (â″tō-tråns-fôr′mėr), *n.* In *elect.*, a transformer, in which a part of the primary coil is used as secondary coil, or inversely. Frequently this part of the coil may be variable and so permit a regulation of the voltage. The autotransformer has the advantage, compared with the transformer, of smaller size and higher efficiency, but the disadvantage of connecting the primary and the secondary circuit together electrically. See *transformer.* Also called *compensator.*

autotransfusion (â″tō-tråns-fū′zhon), *n.* [*auto-* + *transfusion.*] A method of forcing the mass of the blood to the internal organs by the application of tight bandages to the extremities.

autotrophic (â-tō-trof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτος*, self, + *-τροφος*, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Self-nourishing: said of plants which derive their nourishment directly from inorganic matter, that is, of all plants except parasites and saprophytes. See the quotation under ★*hemiparasite* and compare *holophytic.*

The root-difference between plants and animals is one of nutrition. Plants are *autotrophic*, animals heterotrophic.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 208.

autotruck (â′tō-truk), *n.* [*auto-* + *truck.*] A motor-driven wagon for carrying freight or



Autotruck.

a, *a*, front or leading-wheels; *b*, *b*, driving-wheels; *c*, steering-wheel; *d*, brake-lever; *e*, controlling-levers on post of steering-wheel; *f*, alarm-horn; *g*, radiator to cool circulating water; *h*, casing surrounding motor; *j*, *j*, drive-chains; *k*, compensating or differential shaft; *l*, starting-crank; *m*, *m*, battery-box, tools, and supplies.

bundles, as distinguished from a passenger vehicle; a delivery-wagon propelled mechanically; the commercial motor-car. Usually they have a carrying capacity of from a half-ton to 10 tons.

autotypic, *a.* **2.** Setting one's own standard; determining by reference to one's self what shall be considered as typical.

Man the measurer—has always been and still is more *autotypic* than he knows, reproducing in his representation of the human form the type of his own race.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 124.

autotypy (â′tō-ti-pi), *n.* The art of making facsimiles by printing.

autovaccination (â″tō-vak-si-nā′shon), *n.* [*auto-* + *vaccination.*] Same as *auto-inoculation.*

autovalve (â′tō-valv), *n.* In a prepayment meter, a valve which automatically shuts off the gas-supply. *W. L. Dibdin*, Public Lighting, p. 176.

autoxenous (â-tok′se-nus), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *ξένος*, host. Same as ★*autœcious.*

autoxeny (â-tok′se-ni), *n.* Same as ★*autœcism.*

autoxidation (â-tok-si-dā′shon), *n.* [*aut(o-)* + *oxidation.*] **1.** A process in which the oxygen in a compound oxidizes another portion of the molecule of the same compound.—**2.** A process in which a substance undergoing oxidation in air or oxygen causes a portion of the oxygen to assume an active condition, as ozone, hydrogen peroxid, or a peroxid of the substance, which may, in turn, cause the further oxidation of the same or of some other compound. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, March, 1903, p. 179.

autoxidizable (â-tok-si-dī′za-bl), *a.* In *chem.*, capable of spontaneously undergoing oxidation, as by mere contact with the oxygen of the air.

autozooïd (â″tō-zō′oid), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *zooïd.*] In alcyonarians, the ordinary normal zooïd as distinguished from the siphonozooïd.

Autumnal catarrh. See ★*catarrh.*—**Autumnal fever.** See ★*fever*[1].—**Autumnal point,** the point of the celestial equator crossed by the sun at the autumnal equinox.

autumnize (â′tum-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *autumnized*, ppr. *autumnizing.* [L. *autumnus*, autumn, + *-ize.*] To give an autumnal appearance to.

When first the maple begins to *autumnize* the grove.
Jesse, Jour. Nature, p. 109. *N. E. D.*

Autunian (â-tū′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* Of or pertaining to Autun, in France: in *geol.*, noting the lowest subdivision of the Permian in France: so called from Autun, where it carries a terrestrial flora. See ★*Artinskian.*

auxanogram (âk-san′ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *αὐξάνειν*, increase, + *γράμμα*, anything written.] The result obtained by growing colonies of microorganisms according to ★*auxanography* (which see).

auxanography (âk-sa-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *αὐξάνειν*, increase, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A method devised by Beyerinck for testing the effect of various nutrient media upon bacteria. The bacteria are plated out in a medium known to be poorly adapted for their nourishment, and there are then added to the surface of the plate a few drops of the solution to be tested. If the requisite nutrient has been added the bacteria will develop rapidly in these spots.

auxesis, *n.* **3.** In *bot.*, the method of increase in size of the valves of diatoms.

auxetophone (âk-set′ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *αὐξητός*, that may be increased, + *φωνή*, sound.] A device for increasing the loudness of the sounds produced by a phonograph. See the extract.

The Hon. C. A. Parsons, the inventor of the steam turbine, also had a highly interesting exhibit, the *auxetophone.* This may be described as a kind of pneumatic-acting stylus for the phonograph. Instead of the recording stylus of the instrument causing the diaphragm to vibrate in the usual manner, the sound waves operate a minute air-valve on the same principle as a relay. This air-valve controls the admission of air into the trumpet of the talking machine under a pressure of two pounds to the square inch.
Sci. Amer. Sup., June 2, 1904, p. 23832.

auxiliary. I. *a.*—**Auxiliary note or tone,** in *music*, any note or tone a degree above (or occasionally below) one that is essential to the harmony, and attached to the latter for some purpose of embellishment. Thus both appoggiaturas and suspensions may be called *auxiliary notes.*—**Auxiliary sailing-vessel,** one that has full sail-power, and boilers and engines of moderate horse-power. In this type of vessel sail is the main, and steam the auxiliary power.—**Auxiliary scale,** (*b*). Same as ★*adipose lobe.*—**Auxiliary steam-vessel,** one that has full steam-power and a moderate sailing rig, so that steam is the main and sail the auxiliary power.

II. *n.* **5.** In the nomenclature of the sutural inflections in the ammonoid cephalopods, a lobe or saddle lying between the umbilical curve or line of involution and the second lateral lobe.—**6.** In *mech.*, any machine except the principal one: a term applied specifically to the feed-pumps, fire-pumps, etc., in power plants.—**7.** A vessel fitted with power other than sails for propulsion but depending ordinarily on the latter.

Auxis (âk′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐξίς*, the young of the tunny.] A genus of fishes of the family *Scombridæ*, known as frigate-mackerels. They range widely in large schools over the warm seas, though occasionally coming to the New England coast. The only well-known species is *A. thazard.*

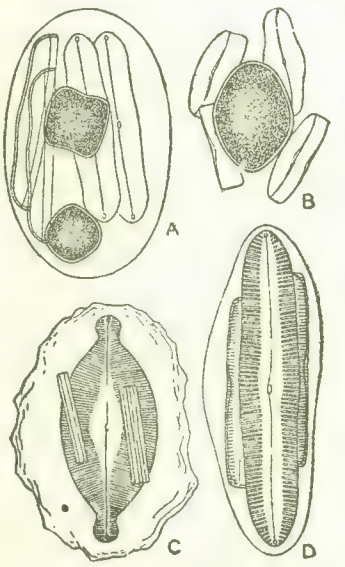
auxochrome (âk′sō-krōm), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *αὐξάνειν*, increase, + *χρῶμα*, color.] In *chem.*, noting those groups contained in dyes which enable them to combine with the fiber of the cloth or with a mordant. The most important of these are the hydroxyl-, amino-, sulpho-, and carboxyl-groups. *Athenæum*, July 15, 1893, p. 100.

auxochromous (âk-sō-krō′mus), *a.* [Gr. *αὐξ(άνειν)*, increase, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Capable of increasing or developing color.—**Auxochromous group,** a group of elements which if introduced into a chromogen will develop a dyestuff. According to Witt's theory the coloring power of a dyestuff depends largely upon the simultaneous presence of an auxochromous group and a chromophorous group.

auxocyte (âk′sō-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αὐξάνειν*, increase, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A cell which has to do with growth and reproduction, such as a spermatocyte. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 72.

auxology (âk-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < *αὐξ (ησις)*, growth, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] That branch of biology which deals with the growth of organisms. *Natural Science*, Sept., 1898, p. 153.

auxospore, *n.* **2.** The resting-spore of the diatoms. It may be formed in at least five different ways, the most common methods being the following: (1) the valves of a single diatom open, the contents emerge,



A, *Navicula limosa* (Kütz.), from the New Forest, Hants. (x 450) B, *Achnanthes flexella* (Kütz; Bréb.), from Craig-an-Lochan, Scotland (x 450). C, *Navicula Amphisbæna* (Bory), from Barnes Common, Surrey (x 450). D, *N. viridis* (Kütz.), from Clough, Antrim, Ireland (x 350). C and D illustrate the first method of auxospore formation, B the third method, and A the fifth method. (From West's "British Freshwater Algæ.")

become inclosed in a thin membrane, and increase in volume; (2) the contents of two diatoms emerge and unite to form a single spore; (3) the contents of two diatoms, after emerging, are held together by a common gelatinous envelop, each mass producing a spore without fusion.

Aux Vases sandstone. See ★*sandstone.*

A. V. An abbreviation of *Authorized Version.*

availer (a-vāl′ėr), *n.* One who is helpful or proves serviceable. *Florio.* [Rare.]

availing (a-vāl′ing), *p. a.* Profitable, advantageous.

A truly valuable or *availing* thing.
Ruskin, Unto this Last, p. 118. *N. E. D.*

Avalanche conduction, in *neurol.*, the kind of conduction of nerve-currents which is made possible when the terminals of the neuraxon of one cell come in contact with the cell-bodies of several or many other neura.

avalanchine (av-a-lânch′in), *a.* Of the nature of an avalanche; overpowering: as, *avalanchine* weight. *W. Gaspey*, Doom. Creat. *N. E. D.*

avalent (a-vā′lent), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *valent.*] In *chem.*, having zero valence, as argon, helium, and the other newly discovered gases of the atmosphere, which appear to be incapable of entering into chemical combination with one another or with any of the elements.

avania (ä-vä-nē′ä), *n.* [= F. *avenie*, Sp. Pg. *avania*, It. *avania*, NGr. *ἀβανία*, Turk. Ar. *'awānī*, *'awān*, *'awānia*: origin uncertain.] An imposition or tax levied by Turkish officials on merchants; as generally considered, an extortionate tax.

avant-courier (a-vänt′kö″ri-ėr), *v. t.* To announce as by herald; herald. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 167.

avaremotemo (ä-vä″rā-mō-tā′mō), *n.* [Tupi (in Piso).] A tree of the mimosa family, *Pithecolobium Avaremotemo*, the bitter bark of which is used medicinally. [Brazil.]

avascular (a-vas′kū-lär), *a.* [*a-*[18]+ *vascular.*] Without blood-vessels or lymphatics, or scantily supplied with them. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 573.

A. V. D. An abbreviation of *Army Veterinary Department.*

Ave. A contraction of *Avenue* (in an address).

avellano (ä-vel-yä′nō), *n.* [Sp. *avellano*, a hazel-tree: see *avellane.*] The hazel-tree of South America, *Guevina Avellana.* The nut-like seeds are rich in oil and are edible. The wood is used for veneering. See *hazel-tree*, 2.

avenalin (a-ven′a-lin), *n.* [L. **avenalis*, adj., < *avena*, oats, + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable vegetable globulin found in the kernels of oats: similar to ★*excelsin.*

Avenger of blood. See ★*blood.*

avengingly (a-ven′jing-li), *adv.* In an avenging manner; with an avenging purpose; vengefully. *Galt*, Rothelan. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

avenolith (ā-vē′nō-lith), *n.* [L. *avena*, oats, + λίθος, stone.] An intestinal concretion having the husk or other indigestible part of oats as a nucleus.

avenue, *n.* 5. In *archæol.*, a series of megalithic stones arranged in a row.

average[2], *n.* 4. A mode of estimating, by comparison, the strength or weakness of a billiard play. The total points divided by the number of innings give the average of a game, and the aggregated points of all the games, divided by their total innings (but not the combined single averages divided by the number of games) gives the general or grand average. 5. In *cricket:* (*a*) The aggregate number of runs a batsman has scored, divided by the number of his completed innings. (*b*) The aggregate number of runs scored from a bowler, divided by the number of batsmen he has 'dismissed.'

avernal (ā-vėr′nal), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Avernalis*, < *Avernus:* see *Avernian.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to Avernus. See *Avernian.*—2. Destructive of bird life: as, *avernal* places, *Stanley*, Hist. Philos. (in allusion to the ancient statement that birds attempting to fly across Lake Avernus were killed by its mephitic vapors. See etymology of *Avernian*).

II. *n.* A demon or other inhabitant of the infernal regions.

Averruncus (av-e-rung′kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Averruncus*, an averting deity: see *averruncate.*] A genus of sea-poachers of the family *Agonidæ*, found in deep water off the coast of California and northward.

avertedly (ā-vėr′ted-li), *adv.* In an averted position or manner; with aversion or repugnance; unfavorably.

Richard was silent; not *avertedly;* he was simply not outwardly responsive. *Mrs. Whitney*, Hitherto, p. 312.

avezacite (av′e-zā-sīt), *n.* [*Avezac*(*-Prat*), a locality in the French Pyrenees, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, the name proposed by Lacroix in 1901 for an ultra-basic igneous rock of granular texture, consisting principally of augite, hornblende, ilmenite, and magnetite, with some apatite, and titanite. It occurs in narrow dikes in lherzolite.

aviado (ä-vi-ä′dō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., pp. of *aviar*, provide articles for a journey, prepare, < *a*, to, + *via*, < L. *via*, way: see *via.*] One who works a (silver-) mine with means furnished by another (called the *aviador*).

aviatics (ā-vi-at′iks), *n.* [Compare *aviation.*] The science or art of aviation.

aviation (ā-vi-ā′shon), *n.* [L., *avis*, a bird.] The art or act of flying; specifically, the science or art of directing and controlling flying-machines; the art of navigating the air with machines heavier than air.

This mode of navigation [in air] is considered as an *aviation*, or support by mechanical means only.
Proc. Internat. Confer. on Aërial Navigation, Chicago, [1893, p. 334.

aviator (ā′vi-ā-tor), *n.* 1. A flying-machine employing the principle of the aëroplane. [Recent.]—2. One who directs the course of a flying-machine; an aëroplanist.

These types of gliders have been taken up in France by Captain Ferber, of the Artillery, and subsequently by Mr. Ernest Archdeacon, both of whom have become enthusiastic '*aviators.*'
G. H. Bryan, in Nature, 1905, p. 465.

aviatress (ā′vi-ā-tres), *n.* A woman aviator.

avichi (ä-vē′chi), *n.* [Skt. *avīchi*, hell, lit. waveless, < *a*-priv. + *vīchi*, wave.] The Buddhist hell.

avicidal (av-i-sī′dal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the killing or slaughter of birds.

avicide (av′i-sīd), *n.* [NL. **avicidium*, < L. *avis*, bird, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing or slaughter of birds.

avicolous (a-vik′ō-lus), *a.* [L. *avis*, bird, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living on birds, as the bird-ticks of the suborder *Mallophaga.*

Aviculopinna (a-vik″ū-lō-pin′ä), *n.* [NL., < *Avicula* + *Pinna*, genera of *Pelecypoda.*] A genus of Paleozoic pelecypods of the family *Pinnidæ*, having a very small wing in front of the beaks.

aviculturist (av′i-kul″tūr-ist), *n.* [*aviculture* + *-ist.*] One who rears or keeps birds, especially small birds, in a state of domestication.

The title of this work must therefore be interpreted in the sense in which it is generally used by *aviculturists.*
Nature, March 31, 1904, p. 507.

avidity, *n.* 3. In *phys. chem.*, a constant by means of which can be expressed the distribution of a base between two acids each sufficient to neutralize the whole of the base, or conversely; that is, the relative energy with which the acids tend to seize their shares of base: a term employed to avoid the use of the word *affinity.*

avidly (av′id-li), *adv.* Eagerly; greedily.

avidya (ä-vid′yä), *n.* [Skt. *avidyā*, < *avidya*, ignorant, < *a*-, without, + *vidya*, knowledge, understanding, < √ *vid*, see: see *Veda* and *wit*[1], *v.*] Ignorance; specifically, in Buddha's metaphysical system, the ignorance which mistakes the illusory phenomena of this world for realities. It is the first of the 12 *nidānas*, or links in the closed chain of cause and effect, in the whole range of sentient existence.

avio (ä-vē′ō), *n.* [Sp.] Money furnished the owners of a mine to work it, by another person, the aviador.—**Avio contract,** a contract between two parties for working a mine, by which one of the parties, the aviador, furnishes the money to the proprietors for working the mine. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book.*

aviolite (ā-vi-ō′līt), *n.* [Monte *Aviolo.*] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by Salomon in 1898 for hornfels consisting of mica and cordierite.

Avisseau pottery. See ★*pottery.*

avo (ä′vō), *n.* [Name in Timor?] A current subsidiary coin of Macao, Timor, equivalent to .42 of a cent.

Avocettina (av-ō-set′i-nä), *n.* [NL., < *avocetta*, *avosetta*, avoset.] A genus of snipe-eels of the family *Nemichthyidæ:* found in deep seas.

avoidance, *n.* 6. The custom which forbids one member of a family to meet or address another member. This custom is found among many primitive tribes, and relates most frequently to a man and his mother-in-law.

It is assumed that the junior male would be allowed to remain only on condition that he respected the marital privileges of the senior; hence he would have to seek his mate from without the band; and the conditions in which he lived with the female members of his own family gave origin to the curious etiquette of "*avoidances*" which is still to be found amongst some savage races and the history of which has been such a puzzle to anthropologists.
Lancet, Aug. 23, 1903, p. 532.

avoidment (ā-void′ment), *n.* The act of avoiding; avoidance. [Rare.]

avoird. An abbreviation of *Avoirdupois.*

avolitional (ā-vō-lish′on-al), *a.* [*a-*[18] + *volitional.*] Not volitional; involuntary: as, *avolitional* motility.

Avon pottery. See ★*pottery.*

avowableness (ā-vou′ā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being avowable or openly acknowledgable. *Donne*, Sermons, iv. 549.

avowedness (ā-vou′ed-nes), *n.* The quality or fact of being avowed.

avoyership (a-voi′ėr-ship), *n.* The office or position of avoyer (which see).

aw, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *awe.*

awa (ä′wä), *n.* [Hawaiian *awa* (= Samoan *ava*,= Maori *kawa*, *kawa-kawa*), the plant and the drink, < Hawaiian *awa*, etc., sour, bitter, sharp, pungent. See *kava.*] 1. A name, in Hawaii and other islands of Polynesia, of a plant of the pepper family, *Piper methysticum*, from which the natives prepare a beverage.—2. The beverage prepared from *awa.* See *kava.*

awa[2] (ä′wä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] The common Hawaiian name of the milk-fish, *Chanos chanos.* It is found in the gulf of California and about the Hawaiian islands, where it is an important food-fish, reaching a length of from 2 to 5 feet.

Awaji ware. See ★*ware*[2].

awakable (ā-wā′kā-bl), *a.* [*awake*, *v.*, + *-able.*] Liable to awake or be awakened. *Blackwood's Mag.*, iv. 631.

awapuhi (ä-wä-pō′hē), *n.* [Hawaiian and Tahitian.] 1. A plant of the ginger family, *Zinziber Zerumbet*, which is distributed over all the volcanic islands of Polynesia and in India. See also ★*beta*[3]. [Hawaii.]—2. The name in Tahiti of another plant of the same family, *Amomum Cevuga.*

awardable (ā-wârd′ā-bl), *a.* [*award* + *-able.*] That is or may properly be awarded.

awaredom (ā-wâr′dum), *n.* [Irreg. < *aware* + *-dom.*] The state of being aware or on one's guard. *Walpole*, Letters, III. 60. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

awaruite (ä-wä-rō′it), *n.* [*Awarua* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] The bay owes its name to Maori *awarua*, a ditch, channel. Cf. *awa*, stream, river, and *rua*, a hole.] A native alloy of iron and nickel ($FeNi_2$) occurring in river-gravel with gold, platinum, tinstone, etc., and probably derived from a peridotite: found near Awarua bay, New Zealand.

awash, *adv.*—**Heave awash** (*naut.*), an order to the men at the capstan to heave round once more so as to bring the anchor into view at the surface of the water.

awatch (ā-woch′), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *watch.*] On the watch; watching. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, vii.

away, *prep. phr.* as *adv.*—**To do away with,** to eliminate; remove entirely; dispense with; put an end to; abolish.—**To walk away from,** to outrun with ease, as if in a walk.

awebound (â′bound), *a.* Restrained or held in check or submissiveness by awe, or fear mingled with reverence or respect. [Rare.]

awelessness (â′les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being aweless; utter lack of awe. *Golding*, Calvin on Deut., li. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

aweoweo (ä-wā-ō-wā′ō), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian shrub or small tree, *Chenopodium Sandwicheum*, found on all of the islands, and sometimes eaten by the natives.

awesomely (â′sum-li), *adv.* In an awesome manner. [Rare.]

awesomeness (â′sum-nes), *n.* The fact or quality of being awesome. *Mrs. Whitney*, Sights and Insights, II. 609. *N. E. D.*

awest (ā-west′), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *west.*] In or toward the west; westward. *J. Barlow*, Columbiad, i. 670.

aweto (ä-wā′tō), *n.* [Maori.] The so-called vegetable caterpillar, the larva of a hepialid moth, *Hepialus virescens.* It is attacked by a fungus, *Sphæria Robertsii*, which destroys it without altering its form, sending out a strong shoot from between the head and thorax. [New Zealand.]

A. W. G. In *wire-manuf.*, an abbreviation of *American wire-gage.* The American wire-gage differs somewhat from the standard gage used in England, known as the *Birmingham wire-gage* (B. W. G.), and sometimes called *Stubb's wire-gage* or *British wire-gage.* The American wire-gage is characterized by a regular geometric progression in the increase of standard diameters; the British wire-gage is slightly irregular in progression.

awhir (ā-hwėr′), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *whir.*] In a whir; whirring.

awhirl (ā-hwėrl′), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *whirl.*] In a whirl; whirling.

awikiwiki (ä-wē-kē-wē′kē), *n.* [Hawaiian, < *awiki*, to be quick.] A tall climbing bean, *Canavali galeatum.* [Hawaii.]

awink (ā-wingk′), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *wink.*] Winking. *Edwin Arnold*, Ind. Idylls, p. 59. *N. E. D.*

awiwi (ä-wē′wē), *n.* [Hawaiian, < *awiwi*, hasten.] A species of centaury, *Centaurion sabæoides* (*Erythræa sabæoides* of Gray), a small herb with pink flowers which grows on grassy plains near the coast. [Hawaii.]

awmry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambry.*

awning-deck (â′ning-dek), *n.* See ★*deck.*

awning-decked (â′ning-dekt), *a.* In *shipbuilding*, noting a type of merchant steamer in which the highest continuous deck and the closed-in side just below it are of light construction.

awning-stanchion (â′ning-stan″shon), *n.* One of the series of metal or wooden posts on the side of a ship above the rail, which support the ridge-rope to which the outer edges of the awnings are attached when they are spread to cover the decks.

awrack (ā-rak′), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *wrack.*] Wrecked; ruined.

If she [the ship] split or sink, she is *awracke.*
Capt. John Smith, Seaman's Gram., p. 41.

awreck (ā-rek′), *adv.* [*a*[3] + *wreck.*] In a wrecked condition; wrecked. *Joaquin Miller*, Songs of Italy, p. 122.

awsum, *a.* A simplified spelling of *awsome, awesome.*

axbreaker (aks′brā-kėr), *n.* A medium-sized tree, *Notelæa longifolia*, of the olive family, found from New South Wales to Queensland. It yields a hard, close-grained wood. Also called *mock-olive* and *coobagum.*

axed, *a.* 2. Furnished with an ax or with axes. *F. W. Farrar*, St. Paul, IV. [Rare.]

axial, *a.*—**Axial angle,** a piece of the axial bounded by two of its planes as sides.—**Axial canal.** (*b*) In sponges, the cavity, in calcareous and silicious spicules, occupied by the axial thread or core of organic matter about which the mineral substance is deposited.—**Axial cell,** in *Dicyemida*, the single central cell of the body within which germ-cells arise.—**Axial cord,** in *Crinoidea:* (*a*) A thickening of the endothelium in the cœloma which gives rise to the gonads. (*b*) A nerve running in a special groove on the floor of the main brachial groove and proceeding from the aboral or dorsal nervous system. It sends branches to the muscles of the arms and to the supposed sensory endings in the ectoderm.—**Axial cross.** (*a*) In spicules of *Hexactinellida*, a cross formed by the union of the six axial threads or canals. (*b*) The projection of the crystallographic axes of a given

species, as used, for example, in the drawing of crystals.—**Axial current.** The central portion of the blood-stream in the smaller vessels, in which the red corpuscles are chiefly found, the white corpuscles moving sluggishly along in contact with the walls of the vessels in the so-called *still layer*.—**Axial duplicity.** See ★*duplicity*.—**Axial eject.** See ★*eject*.—**Axial fiber,** the delicate contractile thread contained in the stalk of certain sessile *Ciliata* among the *Infusoria* (for example, *Vorticella*). Contraction of it causes the stalk to shorten and coil up into a close spiral.—**Axial organ,** a structure of enigmatic function found in the axial sinus of *Echinodermata*, exclusive of the *Holothuroidea*. It is finely lobed, usually brownish, and pear-shaped, and consists of a complicated arrangement of tissue strands. It has been variously regarded as a heart, blood-plexus, chromatogen organ, lymph-gland, kidney, etc. Also called *dorsal organ*.—**Axial pitch.** See ★*pitch*[1].—**Axial projection.** See ★*projection*.—**Axial ratio,** the relative lengths of accepted fundamental crystallographic axes of a given species, expressed in terms of one of the axes taken as unity; also, the relative lengths of the axes pertaining to a given form.—**Axial sinus,** the vascular sinus which surrounds the ovoid gland of an echinoderm.—**Axial symmetry,** in *geom.*, symmetry with respect to an axis.—**Axial thread,** a thread of organic substance which occupies the axis of each sponge-spicule and of its primary branches.—**Harmonic axial pencil.** See ★*pencil*.

II. *n.* In *math.*, an axial pencil.

axiality (ak-si-al′i-ti), *n.* Axial quality or character: as, the *axiality* of a building.

Axifera (ak-sif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *axis*, axis, + *ferre*, bear.] An order of alcyonarian *Anthozoa*, consisting of *Synalcyonacea* that form colonies made up of a cœnenchymatous rind investing a horny or calcified axis. Same as *Gorgonacea*.

axilemma (ak-si-lem′ä), *n.* Same as ★*axolemma*.

axilla, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, same as *axil*, 2.

axillary. **I.** *a.*—**Axillary line,** a line descending vertically from the anterior fold of the axilla (*anterior axillary line*), the center of the axilla (*midaxillary line*), or the posterior fold of the axilla (*posterior axillary line*).

II. *n.* 2. In the *Crinoidea*, the pentagonal plate which supports the branched arms. The axillaries may be of different orders, according to the degree of branching in the arms. The first axillary in each ray is often a fixed part of the calyx, but may be free, and this is called by some writers the *palmar*. Also termed *axillary radial*.

axin (ak′sin), *n.* A substance secreted by a Mexican coccid (*Llaveia axinus*). It is chiefly fatty and contains axinic acid. It is used in medicine as an external application, and also as a varnish, drying and hardening on exposure to the air.

Axinella (ak-si-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀξίνη*, ax, + dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Axinellidæ*. *Schmidt*, 1862.

axinellid (ak-si-nel′id), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Axinellidæ;* specifically, resembling the *Axinellidæ* in arrangement of the spicules of the skeleton-fibers; that is, having each component spicule inclined at an angle, usually acute, to the axis of the fiber, thus giving the latter a feathery or plumose appearance.

Axinellidæ (ak-si-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Axinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of halichondrine sponges having the skeleton typically non-reticulate, with the skeleton-fibers plumose, megascleres chiefly styli, and microscleres, if present, never chelate. It contains *Axinella*, *Auletta*, *Halicnemia*, and other genera.

axinic (ak-sin′ik), *a.* [*axin* + *-ic*.] Derived from axin.—**Axinic acid,** an oily acid, $C_{18}H_{28}O_{27}$, obtained by saponifying axin.

axiniform (ak-sin′i-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. *ἀξίνη*, ax, + L. *forma*, form.] Ax-shaped: as, "a broad, *axiniform* process." *Dana*, Crust., II. 769.

axiom, *n.*—**Middle axiom** [L. *axioma medium*], one of those generalizations of ordinary experience which nobody doubts, and which are soon replaced by scientific formulations, which latter are also, but less properly, termed *middle axioms*.—**Playfair's axiom,** the axiom, "two straight lines which intersect one another cannot be both parallel to the same straight line." It is given in Playfair's Euclid (1813), where Playfair says: "This Axiom has been assumed by others, particularly by Ludlam, in his very useful little tract, entitled *Rudiments of Mathematics*."

axioscotic (ak″si-ō-skot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀξιος*, correct, + *σκότος*, darkness, shadow.] Correct in showing the relation of colors; orthochromatic; isochromatic.

axis[1], *n.* 11. In *arch.*, one of several lines, either imagined or laid down in the plans, etc., which pass through the middle of an important feature. Thus the axis of an entrance-hall will probably be carried through the middle of the outer doorway, the vestibule and inner doorway, and the hall proper. In symmetrical planning and designing the parts on one side of the axis are exactly like those on the other side. Any feature, as a door or a window, may or may not be on the axis. Compare ★*en axe*.—**Apical axis,** a line passing through the center of the main longitudinal axis of a diatom in the direction of the raphe and at the same distance from homologous points of the girdle.—**Axis of a storm,** the nearly vertical line about which as the older cyclonologists assumed, the storm-winds circulate; the severest part of a storm; the region of heaviest wind.—**Axis of collimation,** the line with reference to which a meridian telescope or other optical instrument having motion in one plane only is adjusted; the line of collimation. See *collimation*.—**Axis of curvature.** See ★*curvature*.—**Axis of elevation,** a line along which an uplift of the earth's crust has occurred.—**Axis of glacial movement,** the line along which the fastest movement of a glacier takes place.—**Axis of similitude.** If ABC, A′B′C′ be homothetic triangles, and OX a straight line through their center of similitude, and A″B″C″ a triangle symmetric to A′B′C′ with regard to OX as an axis of symmetry, then OX is the *axis of similitude* of the triangles ABC, A″B″C″.—**Axis of suspension,** the line passing through the center of mass (of a body suspended from a single point) and the point of suspension.—**Axis of symmetry (dyad** or **binary axis, triad** or **ternary axis,** etc.). See ★*symmetry*.—**Axis of the horizon.** See ★*horizon*.—**Declination axis,** the axis of an equatorial telescope which is perpendicular to the polar axis: so called because when the telescope is moved by turning the declination axis, the declination of the point viewed is altered, but not its hour-angle or right ascension.—**Hemal axis.** Same as *aorta*.—**Optic axis.** (*b*) In *crystal.*, that direction in a crystal for which there is only one wave and one wave-velocity. Crystals having only one optic axis are said to be *uniaxial*, those with two such axes *biaxial*.—**Pervalvar axis,** the main longitudinal axis of a diatom.—**Ray axis,** in *geometrical optics*, a straight line joining the center of the Fresnel wave-surface in a crystal to one of the points of intersection of the inner and outer sheets of the wave-surface; any direction, in a doubly refracting crystal, in which the ray-velocities of the two waves become the same.—**Secondary axis,** in *optics:* (*a*) of a mirror, any radius which does not pass through the center of the mirror; (*b*) of a lens, any straight line through the center of the lens which does not coincide with the radii of curvature. (Used only in the approximate theory of lenses, in which the thickness is ignored.)—**Transapical axis,** a line passing at right angles to the apical axis of a diatom and through the center of the main longitudinal axis.

axis-band (ak′sis-band), *n.* Same as *axis-cylinder*.

axis-plane (ak′sis-plān), *n.* In *geol.*, a plane which symmetrically bisects a fold and passes through its axis.

axis-traction (ak′sis-trak″shọn), *n.* Traction through an axis; specifically, in *obstet.*, traction made with the forceps along a curved line corresponding to the axis of the pelvis.

Axle safety-strap, in a car-truck, a curved strap hanging under the axle to support it in case of breakage. It takes the place of the axle-sleeve no longer used. See *car-truck*.—**Coached axle,** an axle-body which is square at the end. At the collar, next to the square, there is a short octagonal section, the rest of the body being round. The term is used of the body only.—**Concord axle,** an axle with a slightly tapered spindle: named from Concord, New Hampshire, where it originated.—**Cranked axle.** Same as *cranked* ★*shaft*.—**Fantail axle,** an axle-body drawn down thin and wide at the end where the center is welded: a term applied to the body only, without regard to the form of the spindle.—**Long-distance axle,** an axle with the spindle or box grooved so as to draw oil from an oil-chamber and distribute it when the wheel is in motion; also, an axle with a packing of felt which absorbs the oil and distributes it over the bearing surfaces.—**Mail patent axle,** a coach-axle with a straight spindle and without an axle-nut. Its peculiarity consists in two large plates, one of which bears against the rear of the collar and the other against the front end of the hub, the two plates being connected by long bolts which pass lengthwise through the hub and are tightened by nuts.—**Roller-bearing axle,** an axle provided with long steel rollers, placed parallel to or at an angle with the arm, which bear upon the spindle and reduce friction.

axle-cap (ak′sl-kap), *n.* A metallic cap which covers the axle-nut and the end of the axle-arm.

axle-grease (ak′sl-grēs), *n.* A lubricant of fatty character, used to diminish the friction of an axle, as of a vehicle, in its bearing. It is generally a mixture of semisolid oils with soap and resin.

axle-guide (ak′sl-gīd), *n.* On a locomotive, a guide which holds the boxes on the axles from moving endwise while leaving them free to move a certain distance vertically. Sometimes the guide is formed on the frame and at others it is a separate piece. Also called *pedestal*.

axle-lathe (ak′sl-lāᵺ), *n.* A special lathe for rapidly and exactly turning car-axles to dimension and gage. It is made very strong and stiff, and has several cutting tools.

axle-light (ak′sl-līt), *n.* See the following phrase.—**Axle-light system,** a system of electric train-lighting by means of a dynamo driven by the car-axle.

axle-setter (ak′sl-set″ėr), *n.* A machine which sets the spindles on the ends of axle-trees, making them true and giving them the required set and gather.

axle-wad (ak′sl-wod), *n.* A washer of papier-mâché or wood, placed in the back part of an axle-box to protect the bearing from the entry of dust and dirt. It is divided across the middle with beveled edges. *Lockwood*.

axode (ak′sōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἀξ(ων)*, axis, + *ὁδός*, way.] In *mech.*, the path of the instantaneous axis of a body moving in a plane.

axodendrite (ak-sō-den′drīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἄξων*, axis, + *δένδρον*, tree, + *-ite*[2].] In *anat.*, a fibril arising from the axon before it receives a sheath.

axogamy (ak-sog′ạ-mi), *n.* [L. *axis* (Gr. *ἄξων*), axis, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, bearing sexual organs on the axis or stem.

axoid, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *math.*, a curve traced by a point rotating about a moving center.

axoidean (ak-soi′dē-ạn), *a.* Same as *axoid*.

axolemma (ak-sō-lem′ä), *n.*; pl. *axolemmata* (-ạ-tä). [NL., for ★*axonolemma*, < Gr. *ἄξων* (L. *axis*), axis, + Gr. *λέμμα*, a husk, skin.] In *neurol.*, a membrane investing the neuraxon or axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber.

axon, *n.* 2. The efferent or axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell. Also spelled *axone*.

A single filament or *axon*, starting from the perikaryon by a cone of origin containing no chromatic elements. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 394.

Axon hillock, the slight protuberance formed by the junction of the axon with the body of a nerve-cell.—**Naked axon,** an axon which is not inclosed in a medullary sheath.

axone (ak′zōn), *n.* Same as *axon*.

axoneme (ak′sō-nēm), *n.* [For ★*axononeme*, < Gr. *ἄξων*, axis, + *νῆμα*, thread.] One of the threads or strands in the central portion of the contractile stalk of *Vorticellidæ*.

Axonolipa (ak-sō-nol′i-pä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄξων*, axis, + *λιπο-*, < *λείπειν*, be wanting.] An order of the graptolites in which a virgula or solid axis is absent. They comprise the earliest *Graptoloidea*, and appear in the Upper Cambrian, but do not extend beyond the Lower Silurian. *Dichograptus*, *Tetragraptus*, and *Didymograptus* are the most important genera of the order.

axonolipous (ak-sō-nol′i-pus), *a.* [Gr. *ἄξων*, axis, + *λιπο-*, < *λείπειν*, *λιπεῖν*, be wanting.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Axonolipa*.

Axonophora (ak-sō-nof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄξων*, axle, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] An order of the *Graptoloidea*, or graptolites, in which the rhabdosome is strengthened by a virgula or solid axis embedded in the dorsal periderm. The *Axonophora* appear in the later Lower Silurian after the *Axonolipa*. Their most typical genus is *Diplograptus*, and *Monograptus* is the predominating genus in the Upper Silurian.

axonophorous (ak-sō-nof′ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἄξων*, axis, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Axonophora*.

axonost (ak′sō-nost), *n.* [Gr. *ἄξων*, axis, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *ichth.*, one of the interspinal bones; one of the rays of bones which support the dorsal and anal fins, their distal ends being typically inserted between the neural and the hemal spines. *Cope*.

axophyte (ak′sō-fīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἄξων*, axis, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A plant with stem and root, that is, with an axis; a cormophyte.

axopodium (ak-sō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *axopodia* (-ä). [NL., for ★*axonopodium*, < Gr. *ἄξων*, axis, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] A motionless pseudopodium with an axial filament, seen in certain *Mastigophora*, as *Dimorpha*, and in *Radiolaria*.

axospongium (ak-sō-spon′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *axospongia* (-ä). [Gr. *ἄξων*, axis, + *σπογγιά*, sponge.] The network of extremely delicate fibrillæ found in the protoplasm of the axis-cylinder or neuraxon of nerve-cells.

ayangao (ä-yäng′ou), *n.* [Native name in the Philippines.] Same as ★*ananaplas*.

Aymarist (ī′ma-rist), *n.* [Bolivian Sp. *Aymarista*, < *Aymará*, name of a people and their language.] One who is proficient in the Aymará language.

Aymestrey limestone. See ★*limestone*.

ayrampu (ī′räm-pö), *n.* [Quichua of Peru (Tschudi) and Aymará of Bolivia.] A vegetable dye of red color much used in Bolivia like cochineal. It comes from the seed of the fruit of a small cactus.

Ayrshire (ār′shėr), *n.* The name of a county in Scotland, used to distinguish a breed of medium-sized cattle, with short incurved horns, originating in that county and largely bred for dairy purposes. The general color is reddish brown, more or less mixed with white.

ayudante (ä-yö-dän′te), *n.* [Sp.: see *adjutant*.] An assistant; a hired man on a ranch or hacienda in some Spanish-American countries.

azadon (ä-thä-dōn′), *n.* [Sp., < *azada*, OSp. *axada* (= Pg. *enxada*, a mattock), < *axa*, < L. *ascia*, a mattock.] A kind of mattock or heavy hoe.

azafran (ä-thä-frän′), *n.* [Sp., saffron: see *saffron.*] 1. In Porto Rico, the Philippines, Mexico, and other Spanish-speaking countries, the safflower.—2. In Mexico, *Corythea filipes* of the spurge family and *Escobedia lævis* of the figwort family; in Peru, *E. scabrifolia.* The roots of these plants yield a yellow dye. In Guam and the Philippines this name is also applied to the turmeric plant (*Curcuma longa*).

azalea, *n.*— **Clammy azalea,** the swamp honeysuckle, *Azalea viscosa*: so called from the viscid tube of the corolla.—**Flame azalea,** *Azalea lutea,* an Alleghany species presenting in the spring immense masses of flame-colored bloom.—**Hoary azalea** or **mountain azalea,** *Azalea canescens,* a shrub of the rocky woods and mountains of eastern North America, with gray pubescent leaves and flowers less showy than in other species.—**Smooth azalea** or **tree-azalea.** (*a*) See *tree-azalea.* (*b*) *Azalea arborescens,* a species growing in the Alleghanies, forming a small tree and bearing innumerable white and pink spicy-scented flowers.

azalin (az′ą-lin), *n.* [*az(ure)* + *-al* + *-in*2.] A mixture of quinoline blue and quinoline red: used in the manufacture of orthochromatic photographic dry plates.

azelaic (az-e-lā′ik), *a.* [*azo-* + Gr. *ἔλαιον,* oil (see *oil*), + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, $CO_2H(CH_2)_7CO_2H$, formed by the oxidation of castor-oil, cocoanut oil, or Chinese wax. It crystallizes in leaflets which melt at 106° C. Also called *lepargylic acid* and *anchoic acid.*

azimene (az′i-mēn), *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps Ar.] In *astrol.,* weak or tame degrees which, when ascending at birth, were supposed to afflict the native with infirmity.

Azimghar pottery. See ★*pottery.*

azimido-. Same as ★*azimino-.*

azimino-. [*ax(o)-* + *imine* (from *amine*).] The initial part of some chemical names, designating a compound containing the group N_3H, as *aziminobenzene,* $C_6H_4N_3H$, which is formed by the action of nitrous acid on orthodiaminobenzene.

Azimuth circle. See ★*circle.*—**Azimuth error,** the amount by which the axis of a meridian instrument deviates from its correct east-and-west position: a matter of adjustment: sometimes used to designate the correction (to an observation) required by this deviation.—**Azimuth of the plane of polarization,** in *optics,* the angle made by the plane of polarization of a reflected ray of light with the plane of incidence.

azin, azine (az′in), *n.* [*az(ote)* + *in*2.] One of a group of organic compounds derived from various hydrocarbons of the benzene series by the replacement of two CH-groups with two nitrogen atoms. The simplest azin is derived from benzene and has the formula $C_4H_4N_2$. The azins are of considerable importance in the color industry. Also called *diazin.*—**Azin ★blue, ★color, ★green, ★scarlet.** See the nouns.

azo. Same as *azo-,* used adjectively without the hyphen.—**Azo ★acid-black, ★acid-blue, ★acid-brown, ★acid-magenta, ★black-blue, color, navy ★blue,** etc. See the nouns.

azo-alizarin (az″ō-al-i-zä′rin), *n.* A mordant color of the diazo-salicylic-sulphonic-acid type. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool a vinous-red color. Also called *Bordeaux W.*

azo-black (az-ō-blak′), *n.* An acid color of the diazo-sulphonic-acid type. It is closely allied to naphthol black.

azo-blue (az-ō-blö′), *n.* A direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo-sulphonic-acid type. It is prepared by combining diazotized toluidine with *α*-naphthol-monosulphonic acid, and dyes unmordanted cotton a grayish violet in a soap bath.—**Diamine azo-blue,** a direct cotton coal-tar color which dyes unmordanted cotton a dark reddish blue in a salt bath. By subsequent diazotizing and development the blues produced are rendered both clearer and faster.

azo-brown (az-ō-broun′), *n.* Same as *naphthylamine* ★*brown.*

azo-chromine (az-ō-krō′min), *n.* A mordant color of the monoazo type. It is prepared by combining diazotized para-amidophenol with pyrogallol, and produces dark brown when dyed with a chromium mordant.

azo-coccine (az-ō-kok′sin), *n.* 1. A diazo-compound (*azo-coccine 7B*) prepared by combining diazotized amidoazo-benzene with *α*-naphthol-monosulphonic acid. Same as *cloth-*★*red G* (*b*).—2. A monoazo-compound (*azo-coccine 2R*) prepared by combining diazotized xyloidine with *α*-naphthol-monosulphonic acid. Also called *double scarlet R.*

azo-cochineal (az-ō-koch′i-nēl), *n.* An acid color of the monoazo-sulphonic-acid type, prepared by combining diazotized orthoanisidine with *α*-naphthol-monosulphonic acid: so called because it dyes wool in an acid bath a color resembling that produced by cochineal.

azo-coralline (az-ō-kor′ą-lin), *n.* An acid color of the monoazo-sulphonic-acid type, which dyes wool red in an acid bath.

azo-corinth (az-ō-kor′inth), *n.* A direct cotton coal-tar color of the triazo-sulphonic-acid type, which dyes unmordanted cotton brownish-violet in a soap bath.

Azo-diphenyl blue. See ★*blue.*

azo-eosin (az-ō-ē′ō-sin), *n.* An acid color of the monoazo-sulphonic-acid type. It is prepared by combining diazotized orthoanisidine with *α*-naphthol-monosulphonic acid, and dyes wool an eosin-color in an acid bath.

azoflavin, azoflavine (az-ō-flā′vin), *n.* [*azo* + *flavin.*] An acid color of the monoazo type: so called because it resembles flavin in its coloring properties.

azo-fuchsin (az-ō-fök′sin), *n.* 1. An acid color (*azo-fuchsin B*) of the monoazo-sulphonic-acid type. It is prepared by combining diazotized toluidine with dihydroxy-naphthalene-sulphonic acid, and dyes wool magenta-red in an acid bath.

2. An acid coal-tar color of the monoazo-sulphonic-acid type. It is prepared by combining diazotized sulphanilic acid with dihydroxy-naphthalene-sulphonic acid, and dyes wool magenta-red in an acid bath.

azo-gallein (az-ō-gal′ē-in), *n.* A mordant color of the monoazo-pyrogallol type. It is prepared by combining diazotized dimethyl-paraphenylene-diamine with pyrogallol, and gives a purple color with a chromium mordant.

azo-green (az-ō-grēn′), *n.* A mordant color of the monoazo-triphenyl-methane-carbinol type: but little used.

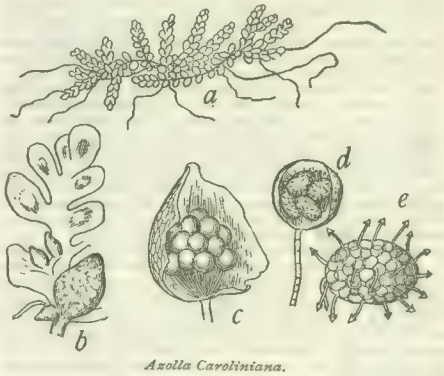
azo-grenadin (az-ō-gren′ą-din), *n.* The name applied to two different acid colors, of unpublished composition, which dye wool red in an acid bath.

azogue, *n.* 2. A poor silver ore.

azo-imide (az-ō-ī′mid), *n.* [*azo-* + *imide.*] In *chem.,* same as ★*hydrazoic acid.*

azole (az′ōl), *n.* [*az(o)-* + *-ole.*] A general name given to a class of carbon-compounds containing a five-membered heteroatomic ring in which at least one atom is nitrogen, as ★*pyrazole,* ★*oxazole,* ★*thiazole* (which see).

Azolla (a-zol′ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1783), < Gr. *ἀζειν,* to dry, + *ὀλλύναι,* kill (the plants being killed by drought).] A genus of small,



Azolla Caroliniana.

a, plant, natural size; *b,* branch with sporocarps; *c,* a large sporocarp burst open showing the microsporangia; *d,* microsporangia with four microspores; *e,* a single microspore. *b, c, d,* and *e* highly magnified. (From Britton and Brown's "Illus. Flora of Northern States and Canada.")

communal, moss-like, floating plants of the family *Salviniaceæ,* having pinnately branched stems closely covered by minute, imbricate leaves and with descending, filiform, villous rootlets. There are 4 or 5 species of wide distribution, of which *A. Caroliniana* and *A. filiculoides* occur in the United States.

azo-mauve (az-ō-mōv′), *n.* 1. A direct cotton coal-tar color (*azo-mauve B*) of the diazo-sulphonic-acid type, derived from toluidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton a blackish-blue violet in a soap bath.—2. A direct cotton coal-tar color (*azo-mauve R*) similar to azo-mauve B, but derived from benzidine instead of toluidine.

azonal (a-zō′nal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀζωνος,* zoneless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ζώνη,* a zone, + *-al*1.] In *phytogeog.,* not in or according to zones; without zones. See ★*zonal.*

azonation (a-zō-nā′shon), *n.* [Gr. *ἀζωνος,* zoneless, + *-ation.*] In *phytogeog.,* an arrangement other than in zones.

An entire absence of zones, i. e., *azonation,* is exceptional in vegetation.
F. E. Clements, Bot. Surv. Neb., VII. 155.

azo-nigrin (az-ō-nī′grin), *n.* An acid color of the monoazo-sulphonic-acid type which dyes wool a brownish black in an acid solution.

azonium (a-zō′ni-um), *n.* A compound containing a quinquevalent nitrogen atom together with a second nitrogen atom in the same molecule: used chiefly as a final combining form: as, ethyl *phenazonium* iodide.

azo-orange (az-ō-or′ānj), *n.* A direct cotton color of the tetrakisazo type, derived from toluidine, which dyes unmordanted cotton orange in a salt bath.

azo-orchil (az-ō-ôr′kil), *n.* An acid color of unpublished composition which dyes wool brownish red in an acid bath.

azo-orseillin (az″ō-ôr-sā′lin), *n.* A direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from benzidine, which dyes unmordanted cotton brownish red in a soap bath.

azophenylene (az-ō-fē′ni-lēn), *n.* [*azo-* + *phenyl* + *-ene.*] Same as ★*phenazine.*

azophor (az′ō-fôr), *n.* [*azo* + Gr. *-φορος* = *bearer.*] See the etymology.—**Azophor blue.** See ★*blue.*—**Azophor red.** See ★*red*1.

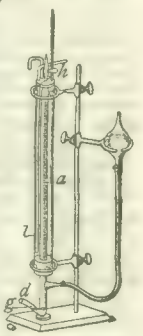
azophosphine (az-ō-fos′fin), *n.* [*azo* + *phosph(orus)* + *-ine*2.] A coal-tar color of the monoazo type derived from resorcin. It acts as a basic color, and at the same time will dye cotton directly in an acid bath. It is employed in the dyeing of cotton-and-wool union goods.

azote (ä-thō′te), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al-sūt: al,* the, + *sūṭ,* whip.] A whip or switch. [Spanish America.]

azotea (ä-thō-tā′ä), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al-saṭḥ: al,* the, + *saṭḥ,* a flat roof.] A flat roof or a platform on the top of a house. [Spanish America.]

azotemia (az-ō-tē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *azotæmia,* < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + **ζωτός,* < *ζώειν,* live (see *azote*), + Gr. *αἷμα,* blood.] A disease of solipeds characterized by sudden paralysis of the hind quarters and the passage of blood-colored urine. Commonly called *paralysis.*

azotometer, *n.*— **Bunte's azotometer,** an apparatus for the estimation of nitrogen. It consists of a water-jacketed, graduated eudiometer, provided at its upper end with a funnel and a three-way stop-cock. It is also serviceable in general gas analysis.—**Horn's azotometer,** an apparatus for measuring the nitrogen liberated from gunpowder.—**Johnson's azotometer,** an apparatus for collecting and measuring nitrogen gas liberated in analysis, particularly in that of organic compounds. It consists of a water-jacketed, graduated eudiometer with a tubulus at its lower end for the admission of gas, and a side-tubulus connected with a reservoir containing mercury, which serves for adjusting the internal pressure.—**Lunge's azotometer,** a form of azotometer which permits of the manipulation of larger gaseous volumes than usual.—**Winkler's azotometer,** an instrument which serves not only for the determination of nitrogen, but which is also of general applicability in gas analysis.



Johnson's Azotometer.

a, graduated eudiometer; *g,* tubulus for admission of gas; *d,* opening in tubulus; *h,* stop-cock; *l,* water-jacket.

azoxy-, azoxy (az′ok-si). [*az(ote)* + *oxy(gen).*] A prefix, or separate adjective, denoting that the compound to the name of which it is prefixed contains the azoxy group. See the following phrase.—**Azoxy group,** a bivalent group of elements or radicals consisting of an azo-group into which an oxygen atom has been introduced. Its formula is $-N\overset{O}{<}N-$.

Azulin yellow. See ★*yellow.*

azulmic (az-ul′mik), *a.* Noting an amorphous brown acid, $C_4H_5N_5O$, formed by passing cyanogen into ammonia.

azure, *n.* **Spring azure,** a small blue American lycænid butterfly, *Cyaniris lædon,* of wide distribution and remarkable for its complicated polymorphism. Its larva feeds on dogwood, spiræa, sumac, and other shrubs and plants.

azureous (a-zū′rē-us), *a.* Azure; of a clear blue color. [Rare.]

azurine, *n.* 4. A crystalline base, $C_{35}H_{32}N_4O_3$, formed by heating a mixture of orthotoluene diamine and salicylic aldehyde. It melts at 251° C.—**Brilliant azurine,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from dianisidine, which dyes unmordanted cotton in a salt bath.

azygobranch (az′i-gō-brangk), *n.* [*Azygobranchia.*] A member of the *Azygobranchia.*

Azygobranchiata (az″i-gō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *ζυγόν,* yoke, + *βράγχια,* gills.] A group of rhipidoglossate gasteropods of the order *Prosobranchiata,* in which only one ctenidium, the left, is present: contrasted with *Zygobranchiata.* It includes the families *Trochidæ, Turbinidæ, Helicinidæ, Neritidæ, Proserpinidæ,* and several others.

azygosperm (az′i-gō-spėrm), *n.* [*a-*18 + *zygosperm.*] Same as *azygospore.*

B 3. (*a*) The B next above middle C has (at French pitch) about 488 vibrations per second. (2) The final of the rarely used Locrian mode. (*g*) In *logic*, the initial of the name of a logical mood signifying that the mood is to be reduced to *Barbara*. (*h*) In *elect.*: (1) the symbol for *magnetic induction*, or the number of lines of magnetic force per square centimeter or square inch. (2) [*l. c.*] The symbol for *susceptance* in alternating current circuits.—**4.** (*e*) An abbreviation for *best*.

Baalitic (bā-al-it′ik), *a.* Same as ★*Baalitical*.

Baalitical (bā″al-it′ikal), *a.* Of or pertaining to Baal or the Baalites.

babbitted (bab′i-ted), *p. a.* Lined or faced with Babbitt metal.

Mr. Van Alstine attributes the low mileage shown by English truck axles to the fact that these are *babbitted* brasses. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, July, 1903, p. 53.

babbitt-lined (bab′it-līnd), *p. a.* Having a lining of Babbitt or antifriction metal. *Whitham*, Const. Steam Eng., p. 78.

Babcock test. See ★*test*[1].

Babeldom (bā′bel-dum), *n.* The confusion and noise of Babel; a state of confusion and noise resembling that of Babel. *Contemporary Rev.*, Nov., 1882.

Babelize (bā′bel-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Babelized*, ppr. *Babelizing*. To throw into confusion; render unintelligible; confound.

Babi (bä′bē), *n.* [Pers. *bābī*, < *bāb*, a gate.] Babism (which see).

babiche (bä-bēsh′), *n.* [Canadian F. *babiche*, said to be from a Micmac **ababich*, string, cord; cf. Micmac *abe*, a cord.] A rawhide thong.

The trader brought along with him the gun and the curved knife, with which men built better canoes and women cut the finest leather, called *babiche*. Result: better boats for water travel, better snow-shoes for snow travel and also better men and women.
O. T. Mason, Pop. Sci. Mo., Feb., 1902, p. 340.

Babinet's compensator. See ★*compensator*.

Babinski phenomenon or **reflex.** See ★*phenomenon*.

babooism, *n.* See ★*babuism*.

baboračka (bä-bo-räch′kä), *n.* [Cf. ★*baborák*.] A Bohemian dance, or the music for it, which is in triple rhythm, akin to the *Tyrolienne* (which see).

baborák (bä-bō-räk′), *n.* [Bohem., < *Babor*, *Bawor*, Bavarian.] A Bohemian dance, or the music for it. The latter properly consists of three strains, of which the second ends in the key of the dominant. In each strain two measures are in triple rhythm and two in duple rhythm.

Babo's gas-generator. See ★*gas-generator*.

babracot (bä-brä-kō′), *n.* A French variant of ★*barbacot*.

babuism (bä′bö-izm), *n.* [Also *babooism*.] The language, culture, or manners of the English-speaking native clerks of India. Their English is characterized by fluency, with a misplaced eloquence and pathos which produces a ludicrous effect. See *babu*.

Babul gum. See ★*gum*[2].

baby, *n.*—**Blue baby,** an infant suffering from congenital cyanosis or blue disease.

baby-blue-eyes (bā-bi-blū′īz), *n.* The Californian bluebell, *Nemophila insignis*. See *Nemophila*. The name *baby-eyes* is applied to the variety *intermedia*, which has less azure flowers, and either name is applied to the family *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

baby-eyes (bā′bi-īz), *n.* See ★*baby-blue-eyes*.

Babylonian. I. *a.*—**Babylonian** or **Babylonish captivity.** (*a*) The deportation of a large number of Jews to Babylonia, and their captivity there, after the capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar in 597 B.C., and on two later occasions (586 and 582 B.C.), the total number deported being estimated at about one eighth of the whole population. About 539 B.C. a portion of the exiles then living returned to Judea under conduct of Ezra. (*b*) Figuratively, the term of years (1309–76) during which the papal court was at Avignon.

II. *n.* **4.** A variety of ball game played with a large ball called a *medicine-ball*.

Babylonism (bab′i-lon-izm), *n.* **1.** A word or phrase peculiar to the Babylonians. — **2**†. Popery; the papal power. *Bp. Hall.*

babyolatry (bā-bi-ol′a-tri), *n.* Child-worship. *Chambers's Journal*, Feb., 1846, p. 129.

baby's-breath (bā′biz-breth), *n.* The common name of *Gypsophila paniculata*, a diffuse and rather tall-growing herb. The leaves are linear-lanceolate, the largest being about three inches long, becoming smaller toward the inflorescence, and sharp-pointed. The flowers are white and very numerous, with pedicels ⅓ times as long as the calyx. It is a very graceful European plant of the family *Silenaceæ*, and on account of its wiry, stiff stem is excellent for cutting. Related species of *Gypsophila* are grown in gardens.

bacalao (bä-kä-lä′ō), *n.* [Also *baccalao*, *bacallao*, *baccalio*, *bacalow*, etc., < Sp. *bacalao*, *bacallao*, Pg. *bacalhao*, LG. *bakkeljau*, *bakeljauw*, also inverted LG. *kabeljau*, D. *kabeljaauw*, G. *kabeljau*, F. *cabéliau*, *cabliau*, *câbliau*, *cabillaud*, a word originating in the Newfoundland fisheries, in which Dutch, French, and Basque fishermen were engaged, < Basque *baccallaóa*, a codfish.] **1**†. A codfish. **2.** A Cuban name of the green grouper, especially the scamp, *Mycteroperca falcata*.

bacao (bä-kou′), *n.* [Pampanga.] Same as *bacauan*.

bacauan (bä-kou′än), *n.* [Also *bakauan*; < Philippine Sp. *bacauan*, < Tagalog **bacauan* = Pampanga *bacao*.] A name in the Philippine Islands of mangroves and their allies, especially *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*, and *Bruguiera eriopetala*. See *mangrove* and ★*mangrove*. Also called *bacao*.

bacca (bak′ä), *n.* [L., a berry.] A berry, especially a succulent berry, like the gooseberry, in which seeds are distributed throughout a pulpy mass.—**Bacca corticata,** a berry with a rind; also an ovary.

baccarine (bak′a-rin), *n.* [For **baccharine*, < *Baccharis* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *baccarinine*.

baccetum (bak-sē′tum), *n.* [< L. *bacca*, a berry, + *-etum* (see ★*-etum*).] Same as *syncarp* (*a*). *Dumortier*.

bacchanalism (bak′a-nal-izm), *n.* Bacchanalianism.

bacchanalize (bak′a-nal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bacchanalized*, ppr. *bacchanalizing*. **I.** *trans.* To convert into a drunken orgy.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in drunken revelry or orgies.

Baccheion (ba-kī′on), *n.* [Gr. Βακχεῖον, prop. neut. of Βακχεῖος, adj., < Βάκχος, Bacchus.] A temple or shrine of Bacchus, or Dionysus. The Baccheion at Athens has been discovered between the Pnyx and Areopagus, and excavated by Dr. Dörpfeld.

bacciocolo (bä-chō′kō-lō), *n.* A Tuscan variety of guitar.

B. Acct. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Accounts*.

bachelor, *n.* **7.** One of the young male fur-seals which are forced, through fear of the adult bulls, to herd by themselves at a distance from the breeding-grounds.—**Bachelor girl,** a young unmarried woman (especially one who earns her own living) who lives more or less independently, often keeping house by herself or in the company of another or others similarly situated.

bachelorly (bach′e-lor-li), *a.* Bachelor-like.

bachi (bäk′hē), *n.* [Native name on Batanes islands.] A distilled liquor used by the natives of the Batanes.

bacillicidal (ba-sil-i-sī′dal), *a.* [*bacillicide* + *-al*.] Destructive of bacilli; bacillicidic.

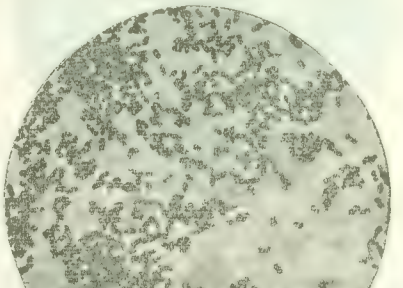
bacilligenic (ba-sil-i-jen′ik), *a.* Of bacillary origin; caused by the presence of a bacillus.

bacillite (ba-sil′īt), *n.* [L. *bacillus*, a little rod, + *-ite*[2].] One of those embryonic crystals or crystallites, in the glassy eruptive rocks, which are composed of parallel longulites or little cylindric rods: a term suggested by F. Rutley. *Mineralogical Mag.*, IX. 263.

bacillophobia (ba-sil-ō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL. *bacillus* + Gr. *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid fear of infection by bacilli.

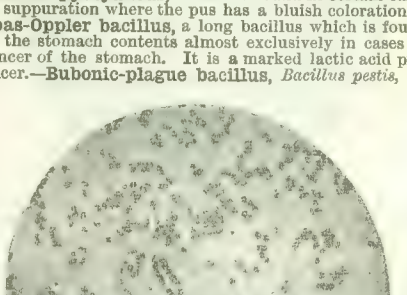
bacilluria (bas-i-lū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *bacillus* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The presence of bacilli in the urine when voided.

bacillus, *n.* **6.** In sponges, a microstrongyle; a form of spicule.—**Acid-resisting bacillus,** any one of a small group of bacteria, including *Bacterium* (*Bacillus*) *tuberculosis*, *B. lepræ*, etc., which stain with difficulty, but are very resistant to the mineral acids when these are used as decolorizing agents.—**Bacillus botulinus** ['sausage bacillus'], a bacterium discovered by Van Ermengen and shown to be the cause of meat-poisoning.—**Bacillus bovis morbificans** ['disease-producing beef bacillus'], an organism described by Basenau as a possible cause of certain cases of meat-poisoning: perhaps a variety of the colon bacillus.—**Bacillus coli communis,** a bacterium, having the form of single or paired rods, present in the human intestine in health, and also found associated with other micro-organisms in the blood and other fluids of the body in the course of various diseases. It is found also in water, milk, and food-stuffs, and is one of the most widely disseminated of saprophytic bacteria.—**Bacillus mallei** ['bacillus of the hammer'], a pathogenic micro-organism,



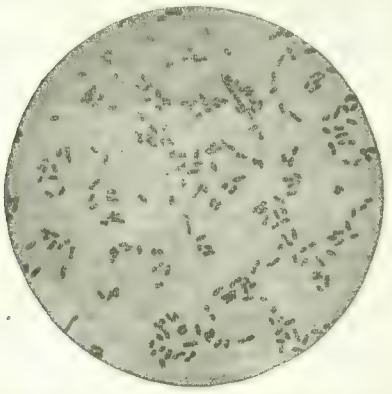
Bacillus mallei, magnified 1,000 times. (From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

the bacillus of glanders. Morphologically it resembles the bacillus of tuberculosis. It occurs in the form of rods from 2 to 5 microns long and actively motile.—**Bacillus pyocyaneus,** a bacillus found in certain cases of suppuration where the pus has a bluish coloration.—**Boas-Oppler bacillus,** a long bacillus which is found in the stomach contents almost exclusively in cases of cancer of the stomach. It is a marked lactic acid producer.—**Bubonic-plague bacillus,** *Bacillus pestis*, invariably associated with the bubonic plague, and generally accepted as the specific cause of the disease.—**Butter bacillus,** the *Bacillus* 41 of Conn, used to improve the flavor of butter.—**Diphtheria bacillus.** Same as *Klebs-Loeffler* ★*bacillus*.—**Eberth's bacillus,** *Bacillus typhosus*,

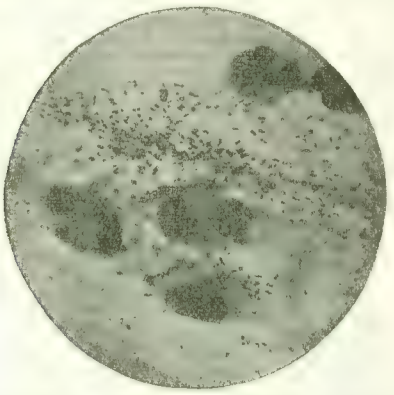


Bubonic-plague bacillus (*Bacillus pestis*), from Agar culture. Magnified 1,000 times. (From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

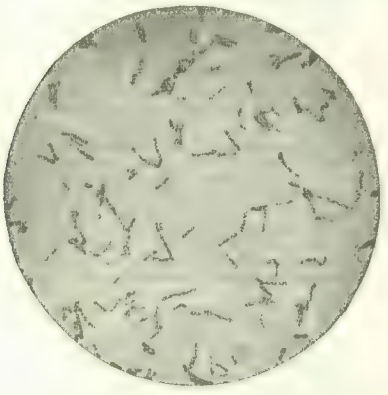
the probable causal agent of typhoid fever. See *typhoid* and *bacillus*.—**Friedländer's bacillus**, the organism *Bacterium* (*Bacillus*) *pneumonicum*, discovered by Friedländer and believed by him to be the cause of fibrinous pneumonia. Later investigations have not confirmed this belief.—**Glanders bacillus**, *Bacterium* (*Bacillus*) *mallei*, the bacillus of glanders. See ★*Bacillus mallei*.—**Icteroid bacillus**, the *Bacillus icteroides* of Sanarelli, who declared it to be the specific cause of yellow fever. This opinion has not been generally accepted by investigators of the disease.—**Influenza bacillus**, *Bacterium* (*Bacillus*) *influenzæ*, considered by Pfeiffer to be the specific cause of epidemic influenza.—**Klebs-Loeffler bacillus**, *Bacterium* (*Bacillus*) *diphtheriæ*, the organism invariably found associated with true diphtheria. Its causal relation to this disease is regarded as demonstrated.—**Koch's bacillus**, the tubercle bacillus. See ★*tuberculosis*.—**Koch's comma bacillus**, *Microspira* (*Bacillus*) *comma*. It is found associated with Asiatic cholera, and there is much evidence to support the general belief that it is the cause of this disease. See ★*Microspira*.—**Koch-Weeks bacillus**, a micro-organism which causes one form of acute conjunctivitis.—**Leprosy bacillus**, *Bacterium* (*Bacillus*) *lepræ*. It is usually found in leprous tissue, but its causal relation to the disease has not yet been demonstrated.—**Neumann's bacillus**, a microbe (*Bacillus meningitidis purulentæ* (found associated with cases of purulent meningitis.—**Nicolaier's bacillus**, a bacillus found by Nicolaier in a post-mortem examination of an abscess of the kidney.—**Paracolon bacillus**, a micro-organism found in the blood in certain cases of fever resembling in general typhoid fever, but not responding to Widal's test.—**Pfeiffer bacillus**. Same as *influenza* ★*bacillus*.—**Pseudodiphtheria bacilli**, a name applied to certain bacteria resembling the diphtheria bacillus. They are found in the throat, but are not virulent.—**Pseudo-tubercle bacilli**, certain bacteria, as *Bacterium* (*Bacillus*) *pseudotuberculosis*, which resemble and produce effects similar to the tubercle bacillus.—**Shiga's bacillus**, *Bacillus Shigæ*, which is found quite generally in cases of diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera infantum, and is believed to be their cause.—**Smegma bacillus**, the *Bacterium smegmatis* of Migula, found on the genital organs of man. It is not generally regarded as pathogenic.—**Tubercle bacillus**, *Bacterium* (*Bacillus*) *tuberculosis*, the organism demonstrated by Koch to be the cause of tuberculosis. Also called *Koch's tubercle bacillus*. See ★*tuberculosis*.—**Typhoid bacillus**. See *Eberth's* ★*bacillus* and *typhoid*.



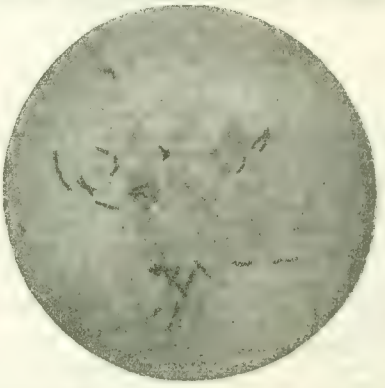
Eberth's bacillus (*Bacillus typhosus*). Magnified 1,000 times. (From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")



Influenza bacillus (*Bacterium* (*Bacillus*) *influenzæ*). Magnified 1,000 times. (From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")



Klebs-Loeffler bacillus (*Bacterium* (*Bacillus*) *diphtheriæ*). Magnified 1,000 times. (From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")



Tubercle bacillus (*Bacterium* (*Bacillus*) *tuberculosis*) in sputum. Magnified 1,000 times. (From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

back[1], *n.*, **12.** *Half-back* and *full-back* are also applied to similar positions in field-hockey, roller-polo, and other games. In American foot-ball there are two half-backs, who play at varying distances behind the rush-line. They render assistance to the tackles and ends as a secondary line of defense, and on the attack are the men most used for running with the ball. In field-hockey there are usually three half-backs, the center, the right, and the left, who stand about 15 yards behind the forwards.

13. A change in the direction of the wind in the order east, north, west, and south—that is, against the sun or against the hands of a watch.—**14.** In *mining*, a cleavage-plane: one of the main joints, vertical or nearly so, by which strata are intersected. [Scotch.]—**Back of a lode or vein**, in *mining*, the outcrop.—**Paneled back**. Same as ★*panel-back*.—**Repeating back**, in *photog.*, a form of single plate-holder by means of which two separate negatives may be made on one plate.—**Reversing back**, an arrangement of that portion of a camera which holds the focusing-screen and dark-slide by which oblong plates may be exposed either horizontally or vertically.

back[1], *a.* **5.** In *phonol.*, formed at the back of the mouth by raising or lowering the posterior part, or back, of the tongue.—**Back number**. See ★*number*.—**To take the back track**. See ★*track*[2].

back[1], *adv.*—**From 'way back**. (*a*) From a locality which is 'away back,' or far behind or remote, from the place where the speaker is, or from civilization; from some indefinitely distant, out-of-the-way, little-known, or rural region. (*b*) From the beginning, or from early times; hence, with systematic thoroughness: as, he explained the whole thing *from 'way back*. [Colloq.]—**To send back**, in *cricket*, to get (a batsman) out; to cause him to return to the pavilion. [Colloq.]—**To whip back**. See ★*whip*.

back[1], *v. t.* **13.** In *building:* (*a*) To complete at the back or rear by building or by covering or finishing something: often used with *up*. (*b*) To finish at the back by cutting off, trimming, or smoothing: sometimes used with *off*. (*c*) To give a new back to (as a wall), by cutting away some part of the material: generally used with *off*.—**14.** To move (coal) along the working-face to the haulage road.—**15.** To provide (a bow) with a back made of a separate piece or of different material from that of the belly.

back-action, *a.* **II.** *n.* A small wagon attached to and drawn by a larger one, for the transportation of freight. [Pacific States.]

back-airing (bak'ār″ing), *n.* The providing of ventilation, by means of pipes, to the lower or outer side of a trap, to prevent the accumulation of foul gases below it. Also called *back-venting*.

back-angle (bak'ang″gl), *n.* **1.** The angle formed by extending backward the two straight lines which form a given angle. The angular value of the back-angle equals that of the forward or direct angle, but the bearings or azimuths of its sides are reversed.—**2.** The third angle of a triangle which has been found by calculation from the observed values of the other two angles.

back-bag (bak'bag), *n.* A bag carried on the back, especially the *rücksack* of the Tyrolese.

back-balance (bak'bal-ans), *n.* A self-acting incline in the mine, where a balance-car and a carriage in which the mine-car is placed are used. The loaded car upon the carriage will hoist the balance-car, and the balance-car will hoist the carriage and empty car. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book.*

back-bar, *n.* **2.** In a carriage, a curved bar of ornamental character used to connect the tops of the rear springs and to act as a support for the pump-handles or body-loops.

back-block[2] (bak'blok), *a.* From the interior or back country: as, *back-block* youngsters. [Australia.]

back-blocker (bak'blok-ėr), *n.* A settler or resident in the back-blocks of Australia; a bushman from the back-blocks. [Australia.]

back-blocks (bak'bloks), *n. pl.* **1.** A collective name in Australia for those sections which lie back of or away from the settled regions; the back country; the far interior: so called from the fact that on the survey-maps the country is divided into "blocks," or sections.

In the *back-blocks* of New South Wales, he had known both hunger and thirst, and had suffered from sunstroke.
Haddon Chambers, Thumbnail Sketches of Australian [Life, p. 33.

2. Those parts of a station which are distant from the river-front. See ★*frontage*. [Australia.]

backboard (bak'bōrd), *v. t.* In *leather-manuf.*, to board on the flesh side instead of on the grain side as in regular boarding

back-box (bak'boks), *v. t.* In *turpentine-making*, to cut new boxes in the unused spaces of (a boxed tree).

back-center, *n.* **2.** The position of the link-block of a Stephenson-link reversing-gear when the engine is running backward; the position of the link-block when it is controlled by the backward eccentric.

back-choir (bak'kwīr), *n.* A secondary choir behind (that is, to the eastward of) the great choir, as in a large church. In the large Spanish churches it is often called the *greater chapel* (★*capilla mayor*, which see, with cut).

back-coal (bak'kōl), *n.* Coal which miners are allowed to carry home with them. [Scotch.]

back-coming (bak'kum″ing), *n.* The mining of coal in the pillars back toward the shaft. See *back-splinting*. [Scotch.]

back-cross (bak'krôs), *v. i.* To cross or interbreed between a Mendelian hybrid and one of the pure parental forms.

The correctness of Mendel's hypothesis of the purity of the germ-cells and of their production in equal numbers, is shown by *back-crossing* of a hybrid with one of the parental forms. For example, in a case of simple dominance the first generation will all be D (R). Any one of them *back-crossed* with the recessive parent will produce 50 p.c. pure recessives and 50 p.c. hybrids.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb. 1904, p. 52.

back-cutting (bak'kut″ing), *n.* **1.** In *civil engin.*, earth or other material brought from a place where there is an excess to fill up a cutting or place where there is a deficiency. —**2.** The place whence this extra earth is brought; the excavation made in procuring it.

back-deed (bak'dēd), *n.* In *Scots law*, same as *back-bond* (which see). It corresponds to the declaration of trust in English conveyancing.

back-down (bak'doun), *n.* The act of backing down. See *back*[1], *v.*

back-draft (bak'drâft), *n.* A reverse current; in a furnace, a draft of air or gas going in a direction contrary to the normal direction and often causing a burst of flame out into the fire-room or through the firing-door or ash-pit.

backed, *p. a.* **2.** In *archery*, having the back made of a separate piece from the belly: said of a bow. See *bow*.

backfill (bak-fil'), *v. i.* and *t.* In *engin.*, to fill (a depression) with material taken from a cutting.

back-filling (bak'fil″ing), *n.* **1.** Rough masonry forming the back of a wall.—**2.** The filling in again of a place from which earth has been removed; the earth so filled in.

backfire (bak'fīr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *backfired*, ppr. *backfiring*. **1.** To stop an advancing fire by setting in front of it, or around threatened buildings, woods, etc., another fire, which is then beaten out, thus producing a protective burnt area.

In dry times we patrol especially exposed parts. In spring and autumn, during dry weather, our woodsmen all have orders, no matter what they are doing, whenever they see smoke arise to go to it and put out the fire. It

is usually done by *back-firing* entirely around and watching it until we are sure the fire is out. By this means we have kept serious fires from our timber when we are working. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1899, p. 424.

2. To light before the proper time: said specifically of a gas-engine when the charge explodes before the admission-valve closes, thus making an explosion in the admission-passage, or before the working-piston reaches its dead-center, which it must do before beginning its working stroke. See ★*back-firing*.

back-fire (bak'fīr), *n.* A fire started purposely some distance ahead of a fire which is to be fought. The back-fire is often so set as to burn against the wind, so that when the two fires meet, both must go out for lack of fuel. Also called *counter-fire*.

back-firing (bak'fīr″ing), *n.* **1.** The action of the burner of an explosive mixture, usually of gas and air, by which the flame runs back through the mixing- or combining-tube to the jet which delivers the fuel: due to the fact that the flow in the mixing-tube is slower than the rate at which the flame travels in such a mixture.—**2.** The pre-ignition of a mixture of gas and air, in the cylinder of an internal-combustion motor, by which the piston is strongly driven backward and a partial rotation of the shaft in reverse direction results: due to a very combustible mixture with high compression in relation to its composition, or to advanced spark-adjustment. See ★*ignition*, 5, and *internal-combustion* ★*motor*.

backflash (bak'flash), *v. i.* Of a flame which is consuming a combustible gas, to move back through the current of gas and burn at a point farther back than is desired. This happens when the rate of flow of the mixture in the current is less than the rate at which flame propagates itself through such a mixture.

back-flow (bak'flō), *n.* Back-draft; also, the flowing back of a flame in gas-engines.

back-flue (bak'flū), *n.* The reverse of a return-flue; a flue for conducting hot gases from the front to the rear end of a boiler.

back-fold (bak'fōld), *n.* A backward fold or folding; the English equivalent of the German *rückfaltung*, suggested by E. Suess for the following condition: A mountain-range which has been upheaved by folding later experiences a strike-fault whose inner side, away from the bounding plains, sinks. Later a cross-folding is developed at right angles to this break, and to the axis of the older folds, which causes great upheaval and tilting. This last-formed fold is called a *back-fold*. *Amer. Geol.*, Aug., 1904, p. 16.

back-furrow (bak'fur″ō), *v. i.* To lay a second furrow-slice against the face of a first by plowing in the reverse direction.

backgammon, *n.*—**Russian backgammon,** a variety of backgammon in which the men, instead of being set up on various points at the beginning of the game, are entered by throws of the dice, both players entering upon the same table and going round the board in the same direction.

back-gear, *n.* **2.** *pl.* Gears for changing the speed of a shaft by transferring the power to a secondary shaft and then back to the first shaft, or one concentric or parallel with it. Such a set of gears is commonly used on lathes for driving the live spindle when cutting metal.

back-geared (bak'gērd), *p. a.* So geared that the power is brought back to a shaft concentric with the driving-shaft, or parallel to it, but turning at a different speed.

back-gray (bak'grā), *n.* A piece of unbleached cotton cloth placed on a calico-printing machine between the cloth which is being printed and the back-blanket, to keep the latter clean as long as possible.

Back-hand stroke, in *tennis* and similar games played with a racket or bat, a stroke in executing which the player turns the back of his hand toward the direction in which he is sending the ball—for a right-handed player the ball on the left side, and for a left-handed player the ball on the right side.

backing, *n.* **3.** (*i*) In *archery:* (1) A reinforcement of wood sinew, or other elastic material forming the back of a composite bow. (See *bow*[2].) Backing of sinew is *free* (simply bound or laced upon the bow) or *close* (molded or glued upon the bow). (2) The art or process of affixing such a reinforcement. (*j*) In *masonry*, the rough stonework, brickwork, or concrete of a wall whose face is of finer material or workmanship; in *arch. construction*, the masonry which rests immediately upon an arch, sometimes necessary to keep it from deformation. (*k*) In *mining*, planks or poles placed behind the main timbers.

backing-cloth (bak'ing-klôth), *n.* In *calico-printing*, an endless cloth, consisting of several layers of stout cotton cloth fastened together with caoutchouc, run immediately back of the fabric to be printed, to increase the elasticity of pressure of the engraved rollers.

backing-cylinder (bak'ing-sil″in-dėr), *n.* In *calico-printing*, the pressure-cylinder, on a cylinder printing-machine, which serves as a solid abutment for the engraved printing-rollers.

backlashing (bak'lash″ing), *n.* Same as *back-lash*, 1.

back-line (bak'līn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *back-lined*, ppr. *back-lining*. See *to* ★*haul back*.

back-mine (bak'mīn), *n.* A cross-cut passage toward the dip of the strata. Also *back-set mine*. [Scotch.]

back-observation (bak'ob-zėr-vā″shọn), *n.* An observation made, as in surveying, in a direction contrary to the direction of progress, or contrary to the usual direction.

back-palming (bak'pä″ming), *n.* In *conjuring*, the art of passing cards or coins to the back of the hand through the fingers, and then back again to the palm, as the hand is turned in full view of the spectators.

Recently some new sleights were introduced from America. These consist in an amplification of the method of concealing coins and cards at the back of the fingers. The principle has received the incongruous title of "*back-palming*." By means of this method both back and front of the hand alternately can be shown empty, while, notwithstanding its apparent emptiness, the hand nevertheless conceals a coin or card. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 428.

backpedal (bak'ped″ạl), *v. i.* In *bicycling*, to press down upon the pedal as it rises, in order to check the movement of the wheel.

backplate, *n.* **2.** A plate of cast-iron bolted against the back or outer edge of molding-boxes, for the purpose of preventing the liquid metal from forcing the sand outward and escaping from the mold: also applied to the plate used on the back of the wind-box of the Bessemer converter.

back-poppet (bak'pop″et), *n.* The tail-stock in a lathe. [Eng.]

back-positive (bak'poz″i-tiv), *n.* In German organ-building, that division of the instrument which is placed behind the player's seat and between him and the church. It is usually played from the lower bank of keys. Compare *chair-organ* and *choir-organ*.

Back-pressure line, that line of an indicator-card which is traced by the pencil of the indicator while the end of the cylinder to which the indicator is attached is exhausting.

back-quarter (bak'kwâr″tėr), *n.* A strip of leather at a rear corner of a bow-top carriage.

backset, *n.* **3.** In *lock-making*, the horizontal distance between the front of the lock and the center of the keyhole: an essential measurement in lock-fitting.

back-shot (bak'shot), *n.* A back-firing; the firing of the charge in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine before the admission-valve has closed, thus causing an explosion in the admission-passage.

back-shutter (bak'shut″ėr), *n.* That part of a shutter which is hinged to the stile.

back-slanging (bak'slang-ing), *n.* The custom of travelers in the back-blocks of Australia, where hotels are scarce, of seeking accommodations at the settlers' stations on their route. [Australia.]

back-slippage (bak'slip″ạj), *n.* Of pumps, same as *slip*[1], *n.*, 6.

back-spin (bak'spin), *n.* A backward rotation, as of a golf-ball. It checks the forward motion of the ball.

back-stamp (bak'stamp), *n.* An imprint upon the reverse side of mailed matter indicating the time and place of its receipt at a post-office.

backstay, *n.* **8.** In *mining*, an inclined strut or brace of a shaft-head frame, designed to resist the pull of the hoisting-engine.—**Backstays to the sun,** radiating beams of light proceeding from behind a cloud near the horizon; the sunbeams shining between distant clouds and illuminating the lower hazy, dusty atmosphere. When these beams descend to the earth or ocean in front of the observer it is said that the sun is "drawing water."—**Shifting backstay,** a stay used on a fore-and-aft vessel only as necessity requires. Such stays are shifted when the vessel goes about, so that the weather ones will be taut and the lee ones slack. Shifting backstays are set up with their own permanent tackle and act as preventer stays for the topmast when the vessel is under a press of sail. When not in use they are secured in the after part of the channels or standing rigging of the mast to which they belong.

back-stop, *n.* **2.** In *base-ball*, the catcher. See def. 1.—**3.** A stop or pawl designed to check the backward movement of a wheel; a detent.—**Back-stop net,** coarse netting used on athletic grounds to prevent the balls used in tennis or base-ball from passing beyond certain limits.

back-stope (bak'stōp), *n.* In *mining*, a working-place over a drift or level in which the ore is attacked from below.

backstope (bak'stōp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *back-stoped*, ppr. *backstoping*. To mine a stope by working from below.

back-stretch (bak-strech'), *n.* That part of a circular or oval race-course which is at the side opposite to the finish; the part opposite the home-stretch.

back-stroke, *n.* **3.** In *teleg.*, the return-stroke of the lever in a telegraph-sounder. *Standard Elect. Dict.*—**4.** Diastolic impulse of the heart, a faint beat occurring as the blood enters the ventricles.

back-swordman (bak'sōrd-mạn), *n.* Same as *back-swordsman*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

back-swordsman (bak'sōrdz-mạn), *n.* A fencer with the single-stick or back-sword.

back-turn (bak'tėrn), *n.* In *music*, same as *turn*, 6.

back-up (bak'up), *n.* Mechanism or levers by which the forward motion of a motor-car or -vehicle is reversed.

The single lever which, by a forward and backward movement, through the space of about 12 inches, starts the engine, and controls the forward speeds and the *back-up*, doing away with the confusion arising from a multiplication of levers. *Hiscox*, Horseless Vehicles, p. 262.

back-valve (bak'valv), *n.* A check-valve; a valve which automatically prevents a fluid from flowing in the wrong direction.

back-vent (bak'vent), *n.* In *mining*, in wide rooms with center pack-walls, the air-course alongside the pillar. *Barrowman*, Gloss. [Scotch.]

back-wash (bak'wosh), *v. t.* **1.** To cleanse from oil, as wool after combing.—**2.** To subject to the back-wash of a boat which is ahead or is passing.

back-wash (bak'wosh), *n.* **1.** In *worsted manuf.*, a process of cleaning the carded sliver of wool by passing it through hot suds. *C. Vickerman*, Woolen Spinning, p. 225.—**2.** The disturbed water thrown aft by the action of the oars, paddle-wheels, or propeller of a boat.

backwasher (bak'wosh-ėr), *n.* In *worsted manuf.*, a machine for cleansing the carded sliver by passing it through hot soap-suds and water, over hot copper drums, and through a screw gill-box.

back-working (bak'wėr-king), *n.* In *mining*, working a coal-bed back or working toward the shaft. [Scotch.]

bacological (bak-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [It. **bacologico* (< NL. **bacologicus*), < **bacologia*, the art of silkworm culture, < *baco*, reduced from *bombaco*, var. of *bombace*, < ML. *bombax*, var. of L. *bombyx*, silkworm (see *bombast*, *bombyx*) + Gr. *-λογία* < *λέγειν*, speak.] Of or pertaining to the culture of silkworms; sericultural.

Baconian theory, the theory that Bacon wrote the plays usually attributed to Shakspere. This theory, first distinctly put forth by Delia Bacon in 1857, has had many fervent advocates, who have sought to establish it by various arguments and ingenious "discoveries" of cryptograms and the like. Its chief incentives have been the paucity of our knowledge of Shakspere's life and an exaggerated estimate of Bacon's genius.

Baconianism (bā-kō'ni-ạn-izm), *n.* Baconism.

Baconist (bā'kọn-ist), *n.* **1.** An adherent of the Baconian philosophy.—**2.** One who holds to or favors the Baconian authorship of the plays usually recognized as Shakspere's.

Bacony degeneration. Same as *lardaceous disease*.

Bacopa (ba-kō'pä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), prob. after a native Guiana name of the type species.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*. The type species, *B. aquatica*, is a native of Guiana and Brazil and in those countries is used medicinally. See *Herpestis*.

bacteræmia, *n.* An improper form of ★*bacteriemia*.

bacteria-bed (bak-tē'ri-ä-bed″), *n.* In sewage disposal, same as ★*cultivation-bed* (which see).

Bacterial blight, a name given to certain bacterial diseases of plants: as, the *bacterial blight* of the walnut, which has been reported from California, and the *bacterial blight* of potatoes (*Bacillus solanacearum*), which causes the death of the leaves and stems, and also the rotting of the tubers.—**Bacterial lamp,** a glass flask of 1–2 liters capacity, containing a culture of phosphorescent bacteria.—**Bacterial proteins.** See ★*protein*.—**Bacterial spot,** a disease of carnations, of bacterial origin, which produces spots on the leaves and finally kills them. It is regarded as distinct from bacteriosis of the carnation, attributed to *Bacillus Dianthi*.

bacteria-tank (bak-tē'ri-ä-tangk″), *n.* In sewage disposal, same as ★*septic tank* (which see).

bacteric (bak-ter'ik), *a.* Same as *bacterial*.

Bactericidal immunity. See ★*immunity*.

bactericide, *n.*—**Specific bactericide,** a term introduced by Pfeiffer to designate the active substance of a bacteriolytic immune serum: same as ★*bacteriolysin*.

bacteriemia (bak-tē-ri-ē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *bacteriæmia*, < Gr. *βακτήριον*, a rod (see *bacterium*), + *αἷμα*, blood.] Presence of bacteria in the blood.

bacteriofluorescin (bak-tē″ri-ō-flū-ō-res′in), *n.* A green fluorescent pigment produced by *Bacillus pyocyaneus*.

bacterioid, *a.* **II.** *n.* An organism shaped like a bacterium; specifically, the branched form of bacteria found in the root-nodules of leguminous plants.

bacterioidal (bak-tē-ri-oi′dạl), *a.* Having the shape of a bacterium; bacterioid.

bacteriologic (bak-tē″ri-ọ-loj′ik), *a.* Same as *bacteriological*.

Bacteriological ★incubator, ★sterilizer. See the nouns.

bacteriologically (bak-tē″ri-ọ-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a bacteriological sense or relation.

bacteriolysin (bak″tē-ri-ol′i-sin), *n.* [*bacteriolys(is)* + *-in*[2].] A substance of the character of an amboceptor, which will cause the destruction of bacteria in the presence of a corresponding complement. (See ★*complement*, 8.) Its action is, generally speaking, specific, that is, a certain bacteriolysin will destroy only a certain definite species of bacteria.

In his Croonian lecture (1900) Ehrlich says: "From this it appears that in the therapeutic application of anti-bacterial sera to man therapeutical success is only to be attained if we use either a *bacteriolysin* with a complement which is stable in man, or at least a *bacteriolysin* the amboceptor of which finds in human serum an appropriate complement. The latter condition will be the more readily fulfilled the nearer the species employed in the immunisation process is to man."
Lancet, April 4, 1903, p. 943.

bacteriolysis (bak″tē-ri-ol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < *bacterium* + Gr. *λύσις*, dissolution.] Destruction of bacteria by some specific lysin.

But inasmuch as the results of the studies form an integral part of the work on hæmolysis and *bacteriolysis*, which is now attracting so much attention among bacteriologists and pathologists, and as they contain certain facts of fundamental importance bearing on the theory of these phenomena, it seems best not to delay publication until the entire series of researches shall have been completed. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, March 17, 1902, p. 278.

bacteriolytic (bak-tē″ri-ọ-lit′ik), *a.* [*bacteriolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of bacteriolysis; destructive to bacteria through the action of specific lysins.

The colon and typhoid bacillus were employed to check one another. It was found that in nearly every case the *bacteriolytic* power of the blood was sufficient to destroy the typhoid bacillus, even if alcohol was not employed.
Therapeutic Gazette, May 15, 1903, p. 292.

bacterioprotein (bak-tē″ri-ọ-prō′tē-in), *n.* An albuminous substance derived from bacteria. Same as *bacterial* ★*protein*.

bacteriopurpurin (bak-tē″ri-ọ-pėr′pū-rin), *n.* [L. *bacterium* + *purpureus*, purple, + *-in*[2].] The reddish-purple coloring matter contained in certain bacteria.

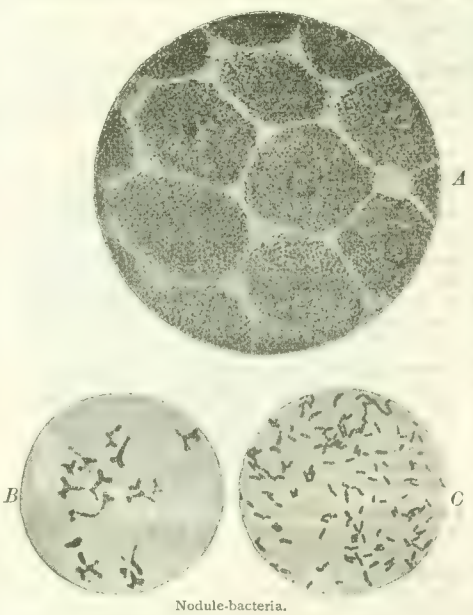
bacterioscopically (bak-tē″ri-ọ-skop′i-kạl-i), *adv.* By bacterioscopic methods; by means of a search for bacteria with the microscope or by culture methods. *Nature*, LXVII. 370.

bacterioscopist (bak-tē-ri-os′kọ-pist), *n.* One engaged or skilled in the microscopical investigation of bacteria.

bacteriosis (bak-tē-ri-ō′sis), *n.* Any plant-disease caused by bacteria.—**Bacteriosis of the carnation,** a disease of carnations attributed by Arthur and Bolley to *Bacillus Dianthi*.—**Bacteriosis of the cucumber,** a disease of cucumbers caused by *Bacillus tracheiphilus*.—**Bacteriosis of the hyacinth,** a disease of hyacinths caused (according to Wakker) by *Pseudomonas Hyacinthi*.—**Bacteriosis of the melon,** a disease which destroys the leaves and vines of melons: caused by *Bacillus tracheiphilus*.—**Bacteriosis of the mulberry,** a disease of the mulberry attributed to *Bacillus Cubonianus*.—**Bacteriosis of the potato,** a disease which attacks the leaves, stems, and tubers of potatoes: said to be caused by *Bacillus solanacearum*.—**Pink bacteriosis of wheat,** a disease of wheat attributed to *Micrococcus Tritici*.

bacteriotoxin (bak-tē″ri-ọ-tok′sin), *n.* **1.** A toxin of bacterial origin.—**2.** Same as ★*bacteriolysin*.

bacterium, *n.*—**Hog-cholera bacteria,** a group of varieties or species, including *Bacillus Salmoni*, found associated with hog-cholera.—**Involution forms of bacteria,** irregular forms due to constrictions or swelling of the cells. They occur especially in old cultures, where the organisms have little vitality or are dead.—**Iron-bacteria,** certain of the higher bacteria, as species of *Crenothrix*, which make use of the iron compounds, especially iron carbonate. See ★*Crenothrix*.—**Luminous bacteria,** species which possess luminous properties. The luminosity appears to be due to the vital processes of the cell acting in the presence of free oxygen.—**Mesophilic bacteria,** a class of bacteria so called on account of the temperature at which they grow. The minimum is 10°–15° C., optimum 37° C., and maximum about 45° C. The forms which produce pathogenic action in man belong to this class.—**Nodule-bacteria,** the bacteria which produce nodules upon leguminous plants, enabling them to use atmospheric nitrogen.—**Pigment-bacteria,** bacteria which exhibit color.—**Psychrophilic bacteria,** bacteria which develop at a minimum temperature of 0° C., optimum 15°–20° C., and maximum about 30° C. The water-inhabiting bacteria generally belong to this class.—**Pus-producing bacteria,** the group of forms which are active in suppurative processes, of which *Streptococcus pyogenes* is a frequently found example.—**Sulphur bacteria,** a name applied to certain bacteria frequently found in sulphur-springs. The most common forms belong to ★*Beggiatoa* (see cut), and ★*Thiothrix*.—**Thermophilic bacteria,** a group of bacteria which require a high temperature for successful growth. The minimum is 40°–49° C., optimum 50°–55° C., and maximum 60°–70° C. Many of the soil-bacteria belong to this group.



Nodule-bacteria.

A, a few cells highly magnified to show the bacteria; four cells with nuclei; *B*, branching forms from clover tubercle; *C*, rod-forms from feugreek tubercle.

bacteriuria (bak-tē-ri-ū′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βακτήριον*, a rod (see *bacterium*), + *οὖρον*, urine.] Presence of bacteria in the urine when voided.

Bactrian. **I.** *a.*—**Bactrian sage,** Zoroaster.

II. *n.* The language of Bactria.—**Old Bactrian,** the old language of Bactria: usually called *Avestan* or *Zend*.

Bactrites (bak-trī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάκτρον*, a cudgel, + *-ites*.] An early genus of fossil cephalopods in which the shell is straight, the protoconch round and calcified, and the septa regularly saucer-shaped, with a lateral siphonal lobe. Some writers regard this genus, which occurs only in the Devonian, as a derived form of the nautiloids because of its shape, the variability of its siphonal lobe, and the fact that some nautiloids, like *Orthoceras*, possess a calcified protoconch. Others regard the genus as a primitive form of the ammonoids; but this view is not now well supported.

bactriticone (bak-trit′i-kōn), *n.* [NL., < *Bactrites*, + Gr. *κῶνος*, cone.] The elongate-conic shell of the cephalopod genus *Bactrites*. The word was employed by Hyatt to distinguish this shell from the similar but stouter cones of nautiloids like *Orthoceras* (orthoceracones), on the assumption that *Bactrites* is an ammonoid genus and the only representative of that group with a straight and smooth shell. This view is not generally accepted, and the term *bactriticone* is held to be essentially equivalent to *orthoceracone*.

bacuba (bä-kö′bạ̈), *n.* [A native W. Ind. name: cf. Oyambi *bacowe*, Galibi *baccoúcou*, *baloulaca*, banana.] A name, in the Danish West Indies, of the cultivated dwarf banana, *Musa Cavendishii*.

bacule (bak′ūl), *n.* [MF. *bacule*.] Same as *bascule*, 2.

baculiferous (bak-ụ-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* Bearing reeds or canes.

baculiform (ba-kū′li-fôrm), *a.* [L. *baculum*, rod, + *forma*, form.] Rod-shaped; straight.

baculiticone (bak-ụ-lit′i-kōn), *n.* [NL., < *Baculites* + Gr. *κῶνος*, cone.] A shell like that of the ammonoid cephalopod genus *Baculites*; a shell close-coiled in early stages but in later growth becoming uncoiled and finally straight.

baddeckite (ba-dek′īt), *n.* [*Baddeck* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A highly ferriferous mica occurring in small isolated scales embedded in a plastic clay: found near Baddeck, Nova Scotia.

baddeleyite (bad′li-īt), *n.* [Named after Joseph *Baddeley*, who brought the first specimen from Ceylon.] Zirconium dioxid (ZrO_2), occurring in tabular monoclinic crystals from yellow to brown or black in color: first found in the gem-sands of Rakwana, Ceylon, and later in Brazil (there called *brazilite*) and in Sweden.

badenite (bad′e-nīt), *n.* [Rumanian *Badeni* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An arsenide of cobalt, nickel, and iron, containing also a small amount of bismuth. It occurs in steel-gray granular to fibrous masses at Badeni-Ungureni, Rumania.

badge[1], *n.* **5.** A breed of domesticated pigeons, so named because of the sprinkling of white about the head and 10 white flight-feathers.—**Badge of fraud,** in *law*, an act or omission innocent in itself, but so out of the usual course that a presumption of fraudulent dealing arises, which must be overcome by positive evidence.

badger[2], *n.* **5.** An erroneous translation, in the English version of the Bible, of the Hebrew *tahash*, an animal whose skins are mentioned 13 times in the Old Testament as coverings for the ark of the covenant, the table of showbread, and the tabernacle itself, and once (in Ezek. xvi. 10) as a material for the shoes or sandals worn by women. Badgers are not known to occur in Asia as far south as Palestine and Arabia. The particular animal which furnished these skins has not yet been identified.

6. In Australia, (*a*) the bandicoot, *Perameles*, and, rarely, (*b*) the rock-kangaroo, *Petrogale*.—**7.** A soldier who wears short whiskers. [Colloq., U. S.]—**8.** In *angling*, an artificial fly having a hackle of badger cock with a dark-brown, nearly black center and cream-colored points.—**Badger game,** a blackmailing scheme in which a man of means is enticed by a woman into a compromising relation, and is then pounced upon by her alleged husband and compelled to pay smart-money.

badger-box (baj′ėr-boks), *n.* A roughly constructed dwelling, shaped like an inverted V and covered with bark, much used by Tasmanian pioneers. [Australia.]

badhan (bäd′ḥạn), *n.* [Yiddish, from Talmudic (Syr.) *beduh*, cheer up, amuse.] A professional jester; one who entertains the guests at a Jewish marriage by reciting Hebrew and Yiddish popular songs, anecdotes, etc., and who also addresses the bride and bridegroom. Although his chief occupation (as his name signifies) is merrymaking, his addresses to the couple before the marriage ceremony assume a solemn character. Also called *marshalok* or *marshaltik*, from the German *marschalk*, a sort of leader in festivities.

badia (bä-dē′ạ̈), *n.* [It., shortened form of *abbadia*.] Same as ★*abbadia* (which see).

Badiotites (bad-i-ọ-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL.; formation not obvious.] A genus of ammonoid cephalopods with closely coiled discoidal shells, relatively simple septal sutures, and strongly ribbed and keeled whorls. It occurs in the Triassic rocks of the Mediterranean province.

badjong (bad′jông), *n.* [Aboriginal name.] The name, in western Australia, of a tall shrub, *Acacia microbotrya*. It produces a large quantity of good gum, similar to gum arabic, which has a pleasant sweetish taste; the aboriginals gather and store it in hollow trees for use as food in winter.

bad-wing (bad′wing), *n.* A geometrid moth, *Dyspteris abortivaria*, inhabiting the Atlantic United States, the hind wings of which are greatly reduced in size. It is pea-green in color, with two white bands on each of the fore wings and one on each of the hind wings. Its larvæ roll the leaves of grape.

Baelz's disease of the lip. See ★*lip*.

Bæna (bē′nạ̈), *n.* [NL.; formation not obvious.] A genus of fossil turtles from the Cretaceous and Eocene of North America.

bænomere (bē′nọ-mēr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *βαίνειν*, go (see *base*[2], *basis*), + *μέρος*, part.] One of the thoracic segments of an arthropod.

bænopod (bē′nọ-pod), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *βαίνειν*, go, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] One of the thoracic legs of an arthropod.

bænosome (bē′nọ-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *βαίνειν*, go, + *σῶμα*, body.] The thoracic region of an arthropod. *Packard*.

baer, *n.* Same as ★*ber*.

Bætyl coin, an ancient coin representing a sacred meteorite, like those of Eleuthera, Myrina, and other Greek cities.

bætylic (bē-til′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a bætylus or sacred meteoric stone.

In the later palace a series of finds illustrated the '*bætylic*' cult of the Double Axe and its associated divinities. A gem showed a female figure—apparently a goddess—bearing this sacred emblem.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci. 1902, p. 468.

baetzner (betz′nėr), *n.* A small billon coin of Strassburg in Alsace, worth 8 deniers.

baff[3] (baf), *a.* [Prob. a form of *bauch*.] Worthless; useless. [Prov. Eng.]—**Baff week,** the week

in which no pay is received, fortnightly payment of wages being customary in some parts of Great Britain.—**Baff Saturday**, the Saturday of baff week.

baffle, *n.* **4.** An artificial obstruction (in the form of a board, plate, or cleat placed in the channel) to the continuous smooth flow of a liquid or gas. It is used for the purpose of producing a thorough mixture of the flowing medium, or of checking its velocity, or of detaining solid matters transported or propelled by the flowing medium.

baffle-block (baf′l-blok), *n.* A thick piece of metal, sometimes hollow, used to baffle, or deflect, gases in a furnace.

baffle-ring (baf′l-ring), *n.* A ring placed in a bearing to prevent leakage.

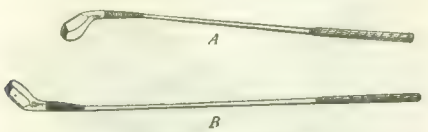
baffle-tank (baf′l-tangk), *n.* A tank in which baffles, or cross-partitions, are placed to check the flow of a liquid or vapor through the tank.

baffle-tube (baf′l-tūb), *n.* A tube placed in the path of the hot gases from a furnace, to deflect them and make them take a more circuitous path, so as to retard their passage out of the tubes until all heat has been given off.

baffling (baf′ling), *n.* An arrangement or system of partitions, plates, or rings whereby a tendency to motion in an undesired direction is prevented. See *baffle-plate*, ★*baffle-ring*.

baffy (baf′i), *n.* [*baff*[2] + *-y*[2].] Same as ★*baffy-spoon*.

baffy-spoon (baf′i-spön), *n.* A wooden club

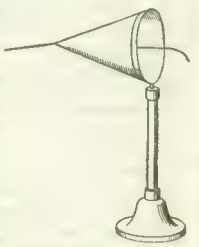


A, baffy-spoon; *B*, long spoon.

with a short shaft and very much lofted in the face, used in golf for playing approaches.

bag[1], *n.* **13.** In *base-ball*, a base-bag.—**14.** A swelling on a boiler-plate. It is frequently found in wrought-iron boiler-plates, and is due to the presence of cinder inside the plate, which causes that part of the plate which is exposed to the heat to expand more than the side next to the water and to separate from it.

15. In *leather-manuf.*, fullness in the middle of a skin, which prevents it from lying out flat and smooth. It is more marked in large skins.—**Barnes's bag**, an hourglass-shaped rubber bag employed in dilating the os uteri.—**Faraday's electric bag**, an instrument devised by Faraday to show that a charge of static electricity is distributed on the exterior surface of bodies. A metal ring on an insulated support has a gauze bag fitted to it. After electrification by use of a proof-plane, it may be shown that the charge is on the exterior, for when the bag is drawn inside out by pulling the silk strings the charge will still be found on the exterior.—**Politzer bag**, a rubber bulb with a tube attached, used to force open the Eustachian tube in cases of catarrhal closure. See *politzerize*.



Faraday's Electric Bag.

bag[1], *v. t.*—**To bag a brace**, in *cricket*, said (humorously) of a batsman when he fails to score a run in either of his two innings. [Colloq.] *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 322.

bagatel, *n.* A simplified spelling of *bagatelle*.

bagatelle, *n.* **3.** Specifically, in *music*, a short and light piece, usually for the piano.

bag-filler, *n.* **2.** In *milling*, a machine for filling paper bags or cloth sacks with flour, bran, meal, etc. One form consists of a short conveyer, operated by hand, for drawing a fixed quantity of flour from a hopper and loading it in the bag. In other forms the empty bag is placed in a machine, where it is firmly held and raised to a filling-cylinder by which a fixed quantity of flour is placed in it, the filled bag or sack being released and removed by hand.

baggage-room (bag′āj-rōm), *n.* **1.** A room at a railway-station, steamship-pier, or the like, where baggage is received, registered, dated, checked, etc.—**2.** A room where baggage may be left until called for, a receipt or number being given. [U. S. in both senses.]

baggatiway (ba-gat′i-wā), *n.* [Ojibwa *pagaadowe*, to play ball.] The game of lacrosse. *J. M. Cooley*, Michigan, p. 61.

bagging[1], *n.*—**Cotton bagging**, a jute fabric of very coarse texture for baling cotton: same as *gunny bagging*.

Baggy group. See ★*group*[1].

bagio, baguio (bä′gi-ō, bä-gē′ō), *n.* [Sp. *baguio*, < Tagalog, Bisaya, Pampanga, etc., *bagio*, Ilocan *bagguio*, a tempest.] In the Philippine Islands, a native name for a whirlwind storm, hurricane, typhoon, or cyclone.

Baguios, as hurricanes are called here, seem to be of frequent occurrence. They often blow down all the huts of a village, destroying the bread-fruit and coconut crops, uprooting the trees or stripping them of their leaves, so that it takes them a long time to recover.
Plant World, May, 1903, p. 100.

bago (bä′gō), *n.* [Tagalog.] A name in the Philippine Islands of *Gnetum Gnemon*, an evergreen shrub or small tree with jointed, knotty branches, opposite leaves, and catkin-like inflorescence. The bark yields cordage; the seeds are roasted and eaten by the natives, and the young leaves are cooked and eaten like spinach. Also called *nabo*.

bag-rack (bag′rak), *n.* A rack attached to the side or bulkheads of a ship to support the bags in which the crew keep their clothing.

bagrada-bug (ba-grä′dä-bug), *n.* [NL. *bagrada* (Stål, 1862), from a native name?] A pentatomid bug, *Bagrada hilaris*, common in South Africa, where it damages cabbage and cauliflower just as does the allied harlequin cabbage-bug (*Murgantia histrionica*) in the United States.

bagre (bä′grā), *n.* [Sp., Pg.] A sea-catfish, a species of *Tachysurus* or of a related genus. [Spanish America.]

bagsang (bäg′säng), *n.* [Bisaya *bágsang*.] A name in the Philippine Islands of the starchy pith of several palms, especially that of *Caryota Rumphiana*. The pith yields a kind of sago which is highly nutritious, and which is eaten by the natives either in the form of gruel or as a substitute for rice.

baguet, *n.* **2.** In *cytol.*, a rod-shaped mass of chromatin in the nuclear division of some *Infusoria*.

baguilumban (bä-gē-löm′bän), *n.* Same as ★*balokanag*.

baguio, *n.* See ★*bagio*.

bag-worm, *n.*—**Abbot's bag-worm**, the case-bearing larva of a psychid moth, *Oiketicus abbotii* (Grote), occurring in the southern United States. See *Psychidæ*.—**Quince bag-worm**, the larva of *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis*. See *bag-worm*.

bahag (bä′hag), *n.* [Tagalog and Bisaya.] A loin-cloth worn by the natives of the Philippine Islands.

Bahama lancelet. See ★*lancelet*.

bahawdry (ba-hâ′dri), *n.* [Also *bahaudry*, *bahadry*, < Hind. *bahāduri*, adj., < *bahādur*, bahadur.] The star pagoda in Mysore. See *pagoda*, 3.

bahawdur (ba-hâ′dör), *n.* Same as *bahadur*.

Bahian group. See ★*group*[1].

baho (bä′hō), *n.* [Hopi *baho*, *paho*.] Same as ★*paho*.

bahur (bä′ċhör), *n.*; pl. *bahurim* (bä-ċhö′rēm). [Yiddish *bocher*, Heb. *baḥūr*, pl. *baḥūrīm*, < *baḥar*, choose, select.] **1.** In biblical Hebrew, a young man. *Gesenius.*—**2.** In modern use (since the fourteenth century), a student of the Talmud in a rabbinical college (yeshiba), especially now in Russia and Poland.

baia (bī′ä), *n.* [Said to be Siamese.] A money-shell, as a cowry.

baidarki, *n.* See *bidarkee*.

Baiera (bī′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Friedrich Braun, 1843), named in honor of Johann Jacob *Baier* (1677–1735), an eminent man of science.] See *Jeanpaulia*.

bail[2], *n.* **7.** In *Canadian law*, a demise of realty.—**Bail court.** See ★*court*.—**Bail emphyteotique**, a lease for a long term, with right to renew indefinitely, practically amounting to an absolute conveyance.—**Common bail.** (*a*) See *bail*[2], 3. (*b*) In practice, the formal entering of fictitious bail when special bail is not required. It is intended merely to express the appearance of a defendant.

bail[3], *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To halt or surrender when "bailed up" or "held up" by a highwayman. [Australia.]

Bailable process, an attachment requiring the arrest of a defendant, and his release upon giving to the officer of the court to whom the attachment is directed suitable bail for his appearance.

bail-drive (bāl′drīv), *n.* A universal-joint drive; a Hooke's gearing.

bailer[3] (bā′lėr), *n.* [*bail*[3], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] In *cricket*, a ball that strikes the bails: usually applied to a ball that strikes the bails after pitching.

bail-former (bāl′fôr″mėr), *n.* A wire-cutting and -shaping machine for making bails.

bailiff, *n.*—**Water-bailiff.** (*b*) In English port towns, an officer appointed to search ships. (*c*) In London, an officer who supervises the inspection of fish brought into the city.

bailiff-errant (bā′lif-er″ant), *n.* An under-bailiff; a deputy to a bailiff.

bailing-net (bā′ling-net), *n.* A scoop- or gathering-net used in lifting live fish out of a trap or seine.

Baillarger's layer-line. See ★*line*[2].

baiochetto (bä-yō-ket′ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *baiocco*: see *baiocco*.] A small silver coin of the Farnesi, dukes of Castro, in the sixteenth century.

Bairdiella (bār-di-el′ä), *n.* [NL., named for Spencer F. *Baird*, an American naturalist.] A genus of American sciænoid fishes, including the mademoiselle, or silver-croaker, *B. chrysura*. *Gill*.

bait-bug (bāt′bug), *n.* A small burrowing crustacean, *Hippa talpoidea*, found on the Atlantic coast of North America.

baiz, *n.* A simplified spelling of *baize*.

bajara (ba-yä′rä), *n.* A form of pump or water-lift used for irrigation purposes. It comprises a large vertical wheel carrying on its circumference a chain of water-buckets and driven by rough gearing from a whim operated by a horse or mule.

Bajocian group. See ★*group*[1].

Bajuvarian series. See ★*series*.

bakam (bä′käm), *n.* [E. Indian.] A name applied in the East Indies to *Biancæa Sappan*, the sapan-wood of commerce. See *sapan-wood*. Also called *bookum* and *bukkum-wood*.

bakauan, *n.* See ★*bacauan*.

bakelite (bā′kel-īt), *n.* The trade-name of a liquid compound of phenol and formaldehyde used in the production of an insulating material.

Baker's leg or **knee**, knock-knee.—**Bakers' sponge test.** See ★*test*[1].

bakerite (bā′kėr-īt), *n.* [Named after R. C. *Baker*, a director of the mining company.] A hydrated calcium borosilicate occurring in massive white forms at the borax-mines in San Bernardino county, California.

Bakewellia (bāk-wel′i-ä), *n.* [*Bakewell*, a market-town in Derbyshire.] A genus of Permian pelecypod mollusks belonging to the family *Pernidæ*. Also written *Bakevellia*.

baking-paper (bā′king-pā″pėr), *n.* In *cooking*, a thin sheet of asbestos fabric or felt, used to control the baking of bread or cake. When the bread or cake is sufficiently browned in the oven, the paper is laid over it, effectually shutting off excess of heat and preventing scorching or burning.

baking-powder, *n.* The baking-powders in use in the United States belong virtually to the following classes: (*a*) bicarbonate of soda with cream of tartar; (*b*) acid calcium phosphate; (*c*) dry soda-alum; (*d*) both acid calcium phosphate and dry soda-alum; and in all starch to absorb hygroscopic moisture from the air and prevent premature loss of carbon-dioxid gas.

baking-soda (bā′king-sō″dä), *n.* Sodium acid carbonate or bicarbonate of soda, $NaHCO_3$.

Baktrian, *a.* and *n.* See *Bactrian*.

bakuin (bak′ö-in), *n.* [Russ. **bakuinŭ*, < *Baku* in Transcaucasia, a great petroleum center.] A Russian mineral lubricating-oil having a high viscosity and low cold test. Compare **bakurin*. *Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., I. 263.

bakuol (ba-kō′ol), *n.* [Russ. **bakuolŭ*, appar. < *Baku* (see ★*bakuin*) + L. *ol(eum)*, oil.] A name given by Mendeléeff to an illuminating-oil made by mixing oils of different specific gravities and of different flashing-points.

bakurin (bak′ö-rin), *n.* [*Baku* (see ★*bakuin*) + *-r-* + *-in*[2].] A lubricating-oil made by mixing 100 parts crude Baku oil, 25 parts castor-oil, and 60–70 parts sulphuric acid of 66° Bé., followed by washing with water and sodium hydroxid. *Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., I. 264.

Bala group. See ★*group*[1].

balaad (ba-läd′), *n.* [Given as Somali, but perhaps representing Ar. *bilād*, country.] A native name in Somaliland for a small tabanid fly resembling *Hæmatopota*, which bites camels, sometimes causing their death. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, I. 9.

balænoid (ba-lē′noid), *a.* [L. *balæna*, a whale, + *-oid*.] **1.** Resembling or pertaining to a whale; whale-like.—**2.** Pertaining to the genus *Balæna*.

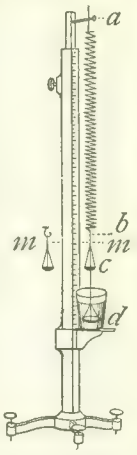
balafong, *n.* Same as *balafo*. See also ★*marimba*.

balagan (bal-a-gan′), *n.* [Siberian.] A thatched pyramidal wooden hut of eastern Siberia, raised on piles to a height of about 10 feet, and reached by a ladder consisting of a notched tree-stem.

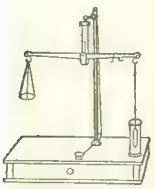
The little village of Karaga consists of seventeen straggling *balagans*, six yurts and one small tent.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII. 285.

balance, *n.* **14.** In engines, a condition in which the forces at play due to the masses of the moving mechanism are balanced by others which operate in a contrary sense, so that the engine has no tendency to lift or slide upon its foundation, but would run without jar even if not secured to such foundation. Balance is of great importance in locomotive and motor-car engines, since, from the nature of their service, the bed-plates

or frames of these machines cannot be fastened to the ground.—**Automatic balance,** a weighing-machine which automatically cuts off the material being placed upon it when a fixed amount is in the weighing-pan.—**Inertia balance,** an instrument which, by means of oscillations controlled by adjustable weights, enables moments of inertia to be determined without the use of stop-watches.—**Jolly's balance,** a delicate spiral spring of elastic brass wire, intended chiefly for determining the specific gravity of small fragments of minerals.—**Kelvin's ampere-balance,** an apparatus for measuring the strength of an electric current in absolute terms by balancing its attracting force against a weight.—**Mohr's specific-gravity balance,** a convenient form of balance suited to the determination of the specific gravity of both solids and liquids. A rider on the graduated arm is used instead of the smaller weights.—**Plattner's balance,** a small assay-balance so constructed as to be easily taken apart and packed in a small box for safe transportation: used in rough mining regions.—**Quartz-thread gravity-balance,** an instrument, devised by Threlfall and Pollock, for statically measuring variations in gravity. It consists of a quartz thread 30.5 cm. long and .0038 cm. in diameter, held rigidly at one end and capable of torsion at the other. A gilded brass wire 5.3 cm. long and weighing .018 gram is soldered to the thread in such a way that its center of gravity is a little on one side of the quartz thread. Twisting the thread brings the wire into a horizontal position and on the cross-wire of an observing microscope. In use the twist put on the quartz thread to bring it into the horizontal position is determined. If gravity increases, the movement of the weight of the wire increases and a greater twist is required.—**Specific-gravity balance,** a balance used for determining the specific gravity of a substance. See above.—**Tangent balance.** See ★*tangent.*—**Torsion-balance.** (*b*) Besides the Coulomb torsion-balance, used principally for electric and magnetic measurements, an instrument so named has been made for ordinary weighings, in which the beam turns upon a horizontal wire subject to torsion instead of upon a knife-edge.—**Troemner's balance,** a form of dispensing-scale.—**Wheatstone's balance.** Same as *Wheatstone's bridge.* See *resistance,* 3.



Jolly's Balance.
a, b, spiral spring; *c, d,* pans; *m,* graduated mirror.


Mohr's Specific-gravity Balance.

balance, *v. t.*—**Balanced ration.** See ★*ration.*

balance-box (bal′ans-boks), *n.* A box which counterbalances the load lifted by a balance-crane. It is usually a cast-iron box loaded with small weights or kentledge. *Lockwood,* Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms.

balance-cylinder (bal′ans-sil″in-dėr), *n.* A small steam-cylinder sometimes placed on top of the valve-chest of large vertical engines, so that steam acting on the under side of the piston will relieve the valve-gear of the weight of the valve and valve-rod. A similar cylinder is sometimes used, though rarely, to balance the weight of the engine-piston and piston-rod. Also *balancing-cylinder.*

balance-lever (bal′ans-lev″ėr), *n.* In *textile-manuf.,* a device for controlling the counter-faller of a spinning-mule.

balance-lug (bal′ans-lug), *n.* *Naut.,* a lug-sail contracted into a narrower compass by rolling up a portion of the canvas on its yard.

balance-rail (bal′ans-rāl), *n.* In the keyboard of the organ or piano, the rail or raised strip which carries the pins on which the keys are balanced and operated. See cut under *pianoforte.*

balance-reef (bal′ans-rēf), *v. t.* To close-reef; take in all the reefs.

balance-rope (bal′ans-rōp), *n.* In *mining,* a rope hung under the cage in a shaft to counterbalance the weight of the winding-rope. *Barrowman,* Gloss.

balance-rudder, *n.*—**Compound balance-rudder,** a type of balance-rudder, formerly used in some warships, in which the forward part could be locked in a fore-and-aft line when under sail, but the whole as an ordinary balance-rudder when steaming.—**Twin balance-rudders,** a special arrangement of rudders for torpedo-boats, devised by Thorneycroft. There is a balance-rudder on each side of the screw, hollowed out toward the screw, thus forming a sort of tunnel in which the screw revolves.

balancing-cylinder (bal′an-sing-sil″in-dėr), *n.* Same as ★*balance-cylinder.*

balancing-lever (bal′an-sing-lev″ėr), *n.* Same as *equalizing-bar* (which see, under *bar*[1]).

balancing-machine (bal′an-sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for finding and correcting any variation in the weight of different parts of a pulley-machine knife or cutter and causing it to run true at high speed.—**Knife-balancing machine,** a scale-balance for testing the distribution of weight in machine-knives and rotary cutters. Unevenness in the distribution of weight in a knife is found by weighing it in different positions in the scale, and is corrected by filing the heavy portions until, after repeated tests, it is exactly uniform in weight in all positions. Knives used in pairs are tested until they balance in all the positions in which they will be placed in the cutter-head of a wood-working machine.—**Rotary balancing-machine,** a machine for testing pulleys by causing them to revolve in a horizontal plane, any variations in the rotation caused by unequal distribution of weight being indicated by the machine. Weights may then be added to the pulley in such positions as to cause it to run true in the balancing-machine.

balancing-organ (bal′an-sing-ôr″gan), *n.* Same as *balancer,* 5. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.,* 1901, p. 695.

balancing-way (bal′an-sing-wā″), *n.* A device for finding any want of balance in a wheel or arbor by suspending it upon carefully adjusted supports, or ways, and causing it to revolve. When it comes to rest the heavy side is downward, showing a want of balance at that place, and this is corrected by filing that point or adding weight at opposite points.

balaneutics (bal-a-nū′tiks), *n.* [Gr. *βαλανευτική,* fem. of *βαλανευτικός,* < *βαλανεύειν,* attend at the bath, < *βαλανεῖον,* a bath: see *balneum.*] The science of administering baths; balneology.

balangay (bä-läṅ-gī′), *n.* See ★*barangay.*

balanophoraceous (bal″a-nō-fō-rā′shius), *a.* [NL., < *Balanophoraceæ* + *-ous.*] Having the characters of or belonging to the *Balanophoraceæ.*

balanoposthitis (bal″a-nō-pos-thī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάλανος,* acorn (glans), + *πόσθη,* penis, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the prepuce and glans penis.

Balantidium (bal-an-tid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Claparède and Lachmann, 1858), < Gr. *βαλαντίδιον,* dim. of *βαλλάντιον, βαλάντιον,* a bag, pouch.] A genus of heterotrichous ciliate *Infusoria,* of the family *Bursarina,* having a large peristome and well-marked anal aperture. Its species are found in the rectum of batrachians, the large intestine of man, and the cœloma of annelids.

balao[1] (bä-lä-ō′), *n.* [Cuban Sp. *balaó*; cf. Sp. *balaou,* a kind of sprat.] The halfbeak, *Hemiramphus brasiliensis.* [Cuba.]

balao[2] (bä′lä-ō), *n.* [Tagalog.] A name in the Philippine Islands of *Dipterocarpus vernicifluus,* a forest-tree which yields a fragrant resin called *balao balsam* or *malapaho balsam,* highly prized by artists as a varnish for pictures. See ★*panao.*

balarao (bä-lä-rä′ō), *n.* [Tagalog (whence Pampanga *balarao*), a dagger, prob. orig. referring to an attached thong; cf. Bisaya *balalao,* a coil of string or rope, a skein of thread or silk.] In the Philippine Islands, a dagger with a rather broad blade.

balastre, *n.* See *balustcr.*

balata-gum, *n.* Almost the entire output of balata-gum is produced in Guiana and Venezuela, and comes into commerce in the form of sheets and blocks. It is usually considered a kind of gutta-percha, but differs from the latter in that it is softer at the ordinary temperature, more elastic, cools more slowly after being heated, and is much more durable when exposed to light and air. Though sometimes used in mixtures with gutta-percha, pure balata-gum has certain uses for which it seems especially adapted, as molds for galvanic purposes, shoe-soles, dress-shields, and belts for transmitting power.

balate (bä-lä′te), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *balate,* < Tagalog *balat,* skin, hide.] A sea-cucumber, dried and smoked, eaten as a relish; trepang.

balatong (bä-lä-tong′), *n.* [Tagalog and Bisaya *balatong.*] A name applied in the Philippines to *Phaseolus Mungo,* one of the most important food-staples of the natives. See *green gram,* under *gram*[3].

Balatonian group. See ★*group*[1].

balaustre (bä-lä-ös′tre), *n.* [Sp. *balaustra,* flower of the wild pomegranate.] The name in Venezuela of the valuable timber-tree *Centrolobium robustum.* See ★*arariba.*

Balbach process. See ★*process.*

balboa (bal-bō′ä), *n.* [Panama Sp. *balboa,* named for *Balboa,* who discovered the Pacific Ocean.] A new gold coin of the republic of Panama, worth $1 in United States gold: 1-, 2½-, 5-, 10-, and 20-dollar balboas are coined.

balbus (bal′bus), *n.* [L., stammering.] A stammerer.

baldface (bâld′fās), *n.* The widgeon, *Anas americana.* See ★*baldhead,* 4.

baldhead, *n.* **4.** The widgeon, *Anas americana:* so called from its white head.

baldio (bäl-dē′ō), *n.* [Sp. *baldío, a.,* untilled, waste.] Waste or common land.

Baldwin's phosphorus. See ★*phosphorus.*

bale[3], *n.*—**Commercial bale,** a bale of certain form and weight, recognized in commercial usage as a legal tender in trade, for example, a cotton-bale rectangular in form and weighing about 500 pounds.—**Running bale,** any bale just as it is, for example, a cotton-bale as it comes from the press.—**Sea-island bale,** a marketable package of sea-island cotton, weighing about 390 pounds.

bale-band (bāl′band), *n.* *Naut.,* a big shackle-shaped iron at the masthead, secured to the cap-band, to which the standing part of the flying-jib stay is made fast.

bale-breaker (bāl′brā-kėr), *n.* A machine for opening or loosening the hard-packed layers of a cotton-bale.—**Porcupine bale-breaker,** a bale-breaker equipped with a rapidly revolving cylinder or beater, consisting of a number of teeth, spikes, or blades.

bale-sling (bāl′sling), *n.* *Naut.,* a simple strap (circle of rope) passed around a bale or bag, the two ends meeting on top, one dipping (passing) through the other. The hook of the hoisting-tackle is slipped into the loop formed by the rope, and when a strain is brought upon the tackle the rope strap tightens about the article hoisted and holds it securely.

Balfouria (bal-fō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), named in memory of Sir Andrew *Balfour* (1630–1694), founder of the Royal Botanical Garden at Edinburgh.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Apocynaceæ.* See *Wrightia.*

balibago (bä-lē-bä′gō), *n.* [Tagalog and Bisaya. Cf. Guam *pago,* Fijian *vau,* Samoan *fau,*


Balibago (*Pariti tiliaceum*).

Hawaiian *hau.*] In the Philippines, a tree, *Pariti tiliaceum,* widely distributed in the tropics. Its bark yields a valuable bast-fiber from which the natives of Guam and other Pacific islands make cordage. Its wood is very light, and is used for outriggers for canoes, floats for fishing-nets, and for kindling fire by friction. See *corkwood* and *mahoe,* 1.

balif, *n.* A simplified spelling of *bailiff.*

balimbing, *n.* See ★*balingbing.*

balingbing (bä-ling-bing′), *n.* [Tagalog and Bisaya *balingbing,* < Malay *bilimbing* (*belimbing, balimbing*): see *bilimbi.*] A Philippine name of the tree and fruit bilimbi or bilimbing (which see).

balisier (bä-lē-zē-ā′), *n.* [F. *balisier,* the canna or Indian shot.] A name in some of the West Indies of several species of banana-like plants of the genus *Bihai,* the flowers of which are protected by large red or yellow bracts which give them a very showy appearance. Also called *wild banana.* See *Heliconia.*

baliti (bä-lē′tē), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *baliti, balete,* < Pampanga *baliti.*] A name in the Philippine Islands of *Ficus Indica* and several allied species having aërial roots and the habit of growth of the banians of India. From the inner bark of some of the species the Negritos prepare bark-cloth similar to the tapa of the Polynesians, which they use for clothing. See *banian*[2].

balk[1], *n.* **9.** (*c*) (2) In England, a beam of a certain size received from the Baltic. The size is stated at 4–8 inches in width, 5–12 inches in thickness, and of any considerable length. The word generally denotes a whole trunk roughly squared and therefore tapering from end to end. (*d*) Any heavy mass of timber, such as the string-piece of a wooden pier or bridge.

15. In *wool-manuf.,* a fullness and suppleness of texture.—**16.** The failure of a jumper or vaulter to jump after taking his run. Three balks usually count as a trial-jump.—**Double balk,** in *billiards* (now almost exclusively in the English game), a term used when the incoming striker's ball is in hand and the other two within the string.—**To make a balk,** in *billiards,* to force one's own ball and the red (or both reds, in the American game) within the string-line when one's opponent is at hand.

balk[1], *v. t.*—**To balk the crib,** in *cribbage,* to lay out cards for the dealer's crib which are unlikely to match any that he will lay out. Such would be a king and a 9.

balk-lining (bâk′lī″ning), *n.* A system of balk-lines in carom-billiards introduced in 1874 and later modified. It now consists of eight short lines, two in each corner, intersecting the original continuous line running parallel to and either 14 or 18 inches from each section of the cushion. Thus there are nine panels representing four different areas. Eight of the panels are balks. The central panel, having an area nearly as great as that of all the others combined, is free, and yet

is neglected by the best players. Starting at 8 inches, the continuous line has been changed, in public games, to 10, 12, 12½, 14, and 18 inches. The only ones now in force are briefly expressed as 14:2, 18:2, and 18:1, the final figures indicating the number of shots allowed on two object-balls in any one balk. Shots are not necessarily counts, and at 18:1 there can be no count at all unless a balk-ball is sent out, while at 18:2 or 14:2 there cannot be two in succession. Return of the ball to the same balk imposes no penalty.

balk-pocket (bâk′pok″et), *n.* One of two corner pockets at the foot of an English and the head of an American billiard-table.

ball[1], *n.* **25.** In the manufacture of soda by the Leblanc process, the batch of pasty material produced by heating together sodium sulphate or salt-cake, calcium carbonate (limestone or chalk), and coal as discharged from the furnace.—**26.** In *arch.*, a spherical ornament. Specifically—(*a*) A sphere cut out of stone and serving as the crowning feature of a gate-post or the like. (*b*) A hollow sphere of thin metal, made as light as possible and braced with iron bars, set above a cupola or dome. The ball of St. Peter's at Rome is 8 feet in diameter.

27. *pl.* Iron ore occurring in balls or nodules. Also *ball-ironstone.* [Scotch.]—**Ball-and-socket joint.** (*b*) In *geol.*, a cup-shaped joint produced by the longitudinal contractions of basaltic columns during cooling.—**Ball thrust-bearing.** Same as ★*ball-thrust.*—**Best ball.** In games like golf or croquet, where there are three players, the best player matches his score against the best ball of the other two.—**Four-ball match,** in *golf*, a match in which four players engage, two on each side, each playing his own ball, only the best ball on either side counting.—**Guilty ball** or **danger ball,** in *croquet*, the ball to be played against on an opponent's side.—**Hanging ball,** in *golf*, a ball which lies on ground that slopes downward in the direction in which the ball is to be driven.—**Illegal ball,** in *base-ball*, a ball delivered to the batsman by the pitcher when the latter is not in his prescribed position.—**Innocent ball,** in *croquet* and similar games, the ball last played.—**Leg ball,** in *cricket*, a ball bowled so that if its course is not altered by the batsman it will pass behind his legs.—**Length ball,** in *cricket*, a ball bowled with the proper length or pitch; a ball so pitched as to cause the batsman difficulty in playing it.—**Liberia balls and flakes,** a trade-name for crude india-rubber of good quality brought in large balls from Liberia.—**Lined balls,** in *billiards*, balls so much in alinement that the first object cannot be hit for a count without hitting the second also, such a situation being commonly, though not always, a tie-up.—**Lopori balls,** a trade-name for a kind of crude india-rubber brought in small balls, black on the outside and white within, from the Kongo region in Africa.—**New Guinea balls,** a trade-name for a kind of crude india-rubber in strings of small balls, black on the outside and white or pink within, the product of *Ficus rigo*, imported from New Caledonia.—**No ball,** in *cricket*, a ball delivered or bowled unfairly as regards either action or position.—**Passed ball,** in *base-ball*, a ball which is delivered by the pitcher within the catcher's reach, but which the catcher fails to hold, so that it goes beyond him and the runner succeeds in gaining a base.—**Plain ball,** in *billiards*, the clear white as distinguished from the spotted white ball. In France (for no good reason) both are clear, with the result that the wrong one is often played with as a cue-ball.—**Running ball,** in *base-ball, foot-ball, golf, lawn-bowls*, and other games, a rolling ball.—**Short ball,** in *cricket*, a ball which pitches too far in front of the batsman to cause him difficulty in playing it; a ball bowled short of a length. See *length* ★*ball.*—**Three-ball match,** in *golf*, a match in which three players play against one another, each with his own ball; or a match in which one plays his ball against the best ball of two others. The latter is usually referred to as a *best-ball match.*—**To break the balls.** See ★*break.*—**To smother the ball,** in *cricket*, to play forward with the bat upon the ground, so as to stop the ball soon after it pitches.—**Wide ball,** in *cricket*, a ball bowled out of the batsman's reach.

ball[3], *n.* **3.** A belt of sand a short distance offshore on which waves break in rough weather. [Local, Eng.]

The sands exposed at low tide were mostly smooth; only in the low between the beach and the "*ball*" were there well-preserved tidal sand-ridges.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 183.

ballade, *n.* **3.** In *music*, a term variously applied to melodies for ballads, to extended narrative or dramatic works for a solo voice, occasionally to concerted choral cantatas, and to instrumental pieces of a melodic character—in the last case often without obvious reason.

ballahoo (bal-a-hö′), *n.* [Also *ballahou, bullahoo;* appar. another use of *ballahou*, W. Ind. name of a schooner: see *ballahou.*] A garfish. [Australia.]

ballast, *n.* **5.** The rough masonry of the interior of a wall, or that laid upon the vault; masonry used where weight and solidity are needed. Compare ★*filling*, 7, and ★*back-filling.*—**Ballast fever,** formerly, any epidemic disease occurring on board a ship from a tropical port, supposed to be due to a contagium present in the ballast.—**To freshen ballast.** See ★*freshen.*

ballast-car (bal′ast-kär), *n.* In *railroading*, a gondola- or hopper-car used in conveying, dumping, and distributing gravel, broken stone, or other ballast along a roadway.

ballast-fin (bal′ast-fin), *n.* A heavy metal extension bolted to the keel of a yacht, designed to give her great stability by carrying the ballast low down. It is on the principle of the fin-keel.

ballast-line (bal′ast-līn), *n.* The water-line of a vessel when she is in ballast.

ballast-loaded (bal′ast-lōd″ed), *p. a.* Said of a vessel when she has nothing but ballast in her hold.

ballast-shovel (bal′ast-shuv″l), *n.* A shovel employed in handling earth ballast.

ballast-tank (bal′ast-tank), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, one of a series of compartments built in a ship, made water-tight, and provided with pipes by means of which it may be filled with water from the sea or pumped out by the ship's pumps. When the tank is filled the water acts as ballast. Such tanks are usually formed in the space between the inner and outer bottoms, though additional ballast-tanks are frequently placed elsewhere for special reasons.

In other words, the volume of the *ballast-tank* is not included in the under-deck tonnage; and shipbuilders are left free to choose their methods of constructing the hulls for water-ballast purposes.
White, Manual of Naval Architecture, p. 55.

Ball-bearing axle, an axle with steel balls (held by a box or sheave) which bear upon the axle-arm to reduce friction.

ball-clay (bâl′klā), *n.* A plastic clay used in making pottery. Also known as *pipe-clay.*

ball-dance (bâl′dâns), *n.* A ceremonial dance connected with the ball-games of some Indian tribes.

baller (bâ′lèr), *n.* A workman who charges puddled bars into a balling- or reheating-furnace.

ballet[2], *n.* **4.** The music to which a ballet is danced.—**5.** In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially in England, a light glee-like madrigal or part-song, often with a fa-la burden. See *fa-la.*—**6.** In the eighteenth century, a series of instrumental dances properly in the same key and usually for stringed instruments; a suite (which see). The dramatic ballet (see def. 2) was the national form of drama in France; it originated in the sixteenth century, and in the seventeenth coalesced with the Italian musical drama, giving rise to the early type of French opera.—**Ballet of Ballets,** the name in the Bishops' Bible (1568) of the Song of Songs.

ballet-dancer (bal′ā-dân″sèr), *n.* One who dances in a theatrical or operatic ballet. See *ballet*[2], 1.

ballet-girl (bal′ā-gėrl), *n.* A female ballet-dancer.

ballet-master (bal′ā-mâs″tèr), *n.* The trainer or director of a ballet. See *ballet*[2], 1.

ballet-music (bal′ā-mū″zik), *n.* Same as ★*ballet*[2], 4.

ball-float (bâl′flōt), *n.* A float in the form of a sphere, used either as a valve or for operating a valve. See *ball-cock.*

ball-furnace (bâl′fėr″nās), *n.* The reverberatory furnace used in the Leblanc process of soda-manufacture. See ★*ball*[1], 25. Also called *black-ash furnace.*

ball-furnaceman (bâl′fėr″nās-man), *n.* A workman whose duty it is to turn over and ultimately to discharge the material from a ball-furnace.

ballhooter (bâl′hö-tèr), *n.* In *lumbering*, one who rolls logs down a hillside. [U. S.]

ballhornize (bâl′hôrn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ballhornized*, ppr. *ballhornizing.* [G. *ballhornisiren*, spoil while trying to mend, < *Ballhorn*, a man's name. "John Ballhorn was a printer at Lubeck, who flourished between the years 1531 and 1599, and who printed, amongst other things, a primer or A B C book, on the last page of which he substituted for the embellishment which was usual at that time, of a cock with spurs, a cock without spurs, but with a couple of eggs beside him; and on the strength of this substitution announced on the title-page 'Amended by John Ballhorn.' The expression has since become proverbial [in Germany]; and *ballhornisiren* or *ver-ballhornen* signifies 'to make unmeaning or useless alterations in anything—to make anything worse, instead of making it better.'" *Gwilt*, Review of Designs for Rebuilding the Royal Exchange.] To spoil while professing to mend; make unmeaning or useless alterations in. See the etymology.

balling[1], *n.* **2.** In the manufacture of soda, the firing, working back and forth, and discharging of the black-ash mixture. See ★*ball*[1], 25.—**3.** In *textile-bleaching* and *-coloring*, the collecting of the material into balls, to the detriment of the process. It occurs most frequently in loose cotton or wool.—**4.** In the process of nuclear development, the fusing of two or more nuclei into one.

ball-iron (bâl′ī″ėrn), *n.* Concretionary clay ironstone.

Ballistic board (*milit.*), a tablet containing ballistic data so arranged that the allowances and corrections required to insure accurate firing with sea-coast cannon may be quickly determined.—**Ballistic fruit,** one which projects its seed (or containing-segments) or spores by elasticity; a catapult fruit. Compare ★*bolochore.*—**Ballistic instrument,** an instrument measuring an electric impulse by the throw or momentary deflection of the instrument-needle. It differs from an ordinary electric measuring-instrument in having the moving part heavier and not damped.—**Ballistic test,** a trial of ordnance or armor by firing with projectiles. A test of a gun is made by firing it with proof charges; that of an armor-plate by firing at it with armor-piercing projectiles.

ballistics, *n. pl.*—**Exterior ballistics,** that department of ballistics which treats of the motion of a projectile in the air.—**Interior ballistics,** that department of ballistics which treats of the motion of a projectile in the bore of a gun.

ballistite (ba-lis′tīt), *n.* A smokeless powder containing a large percentage of nitroglycerin: similar to cordite. It was originally introduced by Nobel, and was one of the earliest forms of smokeless powder. It has been modified as to exact composition and mode of manufacture, but at present consists of equal parts of nitroglycerin and soluble guncotton, with about one per cent. of diphenylamine. As made for military purposes by the Italian government it is pressed into small threads known as *filite.*

ball-lightning (bâl″līt′ning), *n.* An electric discharge which appears as a ball of fire descending from the atmosphere to the earth, rolling slowly along the ground or the rigging of a vessel, and eventually exploding violently, leaving a strong sulphurous or ozone odor: a form of natural atmospheric lightning. Although rare, the reality of this phenomenon is supported by several well-authenticated cases.

ball-machine (bâl′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *candy-making*, a machine for cutting and forming a great variety of small candies, such as gooseberries, butter-cups, balls, bonbons, etc. It consists essentially of rolls of a special form adapted to the various shapes of candies, and in large machines is used with a blower for chilling and hardening the candies as fast as they are formed between the rolls and delivered to a traveling-apron which conveys them through the air-blast from the blower.

ball-mill (bâl′mil), *n.* Same as *ball-grinder.*

ballonnet (bä-lo-nā′), *n.* [F., dim. of *ballon*, balloon.] A small balloon containing air, placed inside a larger balloon containing a gas lighter than air. Also *ballonet.*

They pump air as needed into the *ballonet*, which makes the entire bag tight and snug.
P. Lyle, Jr., Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 583.

ballon-sonde (ba-lôn′sond′), *n.*; pl. *ballons-sondes.* [F.] See ★*sounding-balloon.*

balloon[1], *n.* **8.** In *cricket* and *base-ball*, a lofty hit which gives a fielder the chance to catch a batsman out. [Slang.]—**9.** In *spinning*, the convex curve assumed by yarn on a ring-frame.—**Registration balloon, exploring balloon,** a small balloon to which recording instruments are attached for registering conditions in the upper air.

balloon[1] (ba-lön′), *v.* [*balloon*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To carry up or transport in, or as in, a balloon.

Thy pinions next *ballooned* me from the schools to town. *Colman the Younger*, Broad Grins, vi.

2. To distend with air, gas, or water, as the abdomen in tympanites, or the rectum or vagina with specially constructed apparatus.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make ascents in a balloon.

When Wise the father tracked the son, *ballooning* through the skies,
He taught a lesson to the old,—go thou and do like Wise. *O. W. Holmes*, Meeting of Harvard Alumni.

2. To swell out like a balloon; in *ring-spinning*, to fly outward centrifugally from the spindle: said of yarn.

balloon-cloud (ba-lön′kloud), *n.* A small cumulus or alto-cumulus cloud upon which the sun is shining so that the top warms and rises rapidly, while the cooler bottom follows slowly, the whole cloud assuming the form of a rising balloon, until it reaches some upper level where it overflows and forms a thin stratum of false cirrus, alto-stratus, or analogous cloud.

balloon-foresail (ba-lön″fōr′sāl), *n.* See ★*foresail.*

balloon-gun (ba-lön′gun″), *n.* A gun (as a field-gun or a part of a ship's armament) specially designed as a defense against military airships and aëroplanes.

balloonine (ba-lön′in), *n.* [After F. **ballonine,* < *balloon* + *-ine*2.] A varnish intended to render the silk of balloons impervious to gas. It is made by dissolving india-rubber in a mixture of benzin and carbon disulphid. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Oct. 10, 1903, p. 23221.

ballooning, *n.* **3.** In a steam-boiler, the lifting of scum on the surface of the water by the liberation of steam from it. *Newnes,* Tech. and Sci. Dict.

balloon-kite (ba-lön′kīt), *n.* A combination of the balloon and the kite, first designed for meteorological research, but subsequently modified in an entirely novel way for military purposes and used in the German army. In this construction the balloon, consisting of a cylindrical gas-bag about 80 feet long and 20 feet wide, and provided with interior and exterior air-sacks, is held captive by a cable so that it is inclined to the ground and the wind like a kite. The buoyancy is sufficient to carry an observer up to a height of 200 or 300 feet, so that he may overlook the surrounding country. See ★*kite-balloon.*

balloon-rail (ba-lön′rāl), *n.* The support for the balloon-guards on a ring-spinning frame.

ball-ore (bâl′ōr), *n.* Iron ore (limonite or siderite) occurring in layers of more or less closely united nodules. [Local, U. S.]

Ballostoma (bal-os′tō-mä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A suborder of minute fossil thysanuran insects found in the Florissant shales of Colorado.

ballot1, *n.*—**Australian ballot,** a system of balloting of which the principal features are the placing of the names of all the candidates on each ballot, the printing of the ballots by the government, the arrangement and control of the polling-places, and devices for securing secrecy in marking and casting the ballots. The system, with numerous variations, has been extensively adopted in the United States.—**Ballot Act.** Same as *Reform Bill* (which see, in the Cyclopedia of Names).—**Blanket-ballot,** a ballot containing the names of all candidates for public office to be voted for at a specified election. It is voted by each elector, whose choice is indicated by certain precise methods prescribed by law. In the United States it has been adopted in various States to prevent fraud by insuring secrecy as to the candidate chosen by the elector.—**Letter-ballot,** a ballot sent by mail to be voted for a candidate for office. Trustees of institutions and officers of private corporations may often be voted for by letter-ballot.

ballotage (bä-lo-täzh′), *n.* [F.] The French custom of casting a second ballot to elect one of two candidates who have come nearest to a legal majority.

balloting-machine (bal′o̤t-ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* Same as ★*voting-machine.*

ballottement, *n.* It consists of palpation, to determine the presence of a movable body in the abdomen, such as a child in the womb, a floating kidney, etc., by a sudden tap with the finger from below; this forces the body upward, and it can be felt again as it settles down upon the tip of the finger. Also called *repercussion.*

ball-planting (bâl′plan″ting), *n.* A method of transplanting trees with balls or lumps of earth around the roots.

ball-point (bâl′point), *n.* An attachment to a compass or pair of dividers, fitted to one leg to form a seat over a hole when a circle is to be described about the hole.

ball-race (bâl′rās), *n.* The cup, track, or groove in which the balls of a ball-bearing run. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Dec. 5, 1903, p. 931.

ball-rubber (bâl′rub″ėr), *n.* The trade-name of crude india-rubber in the form of large balls from Peru, the product of species of *Hevea.* It is superior in quality to the best Para rubber.

ball-thrombus (bâl′throm″bus), *n.* A blood-clot of spherical shape which forms in the heart before death.

ball-thrust (bâl′thrust), *n.* A ball-bearing arranged to take the end-thrust of a shaft. *Jour. Brit. Inst. of Electr. Engineers,* 1902–1903, p. 937.

Ball-turning lathe. See ★*lathe*1.

ball-warping (bâl′wâr″ping), *n.* A method, formerly practised in textile-mills, of winding from a reel into a round package a series of warp-threads for the subsequent forming of the web for weaving: introduced about 1760.

ballyrag (bal′i-rag), *v. t.* Same as *bullyrag.*

balm, *n.*—**Copalm balm.** Same as *copal* or *copalm balsam.* See *Liquidambar* and *balsam.*

Balmain's paint. See ★*paint.*

Balmer's law. See ★*law*1.

balmoral, *n.* **2.** A Scotch cap, originally of wool. [Not in use in U. S.]

balnearium (bal-nē-ā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *balnearia* (-ä). [L.: see *balneary.*] In *Rom. archæol.*: (*a*) A small or private bath-room; a room with a small bath. (*b*) That part of a great bathing establishment which was devoted to the smaller rooms.

balokanag (bä′lō-kä-näg′), *n.* [Pampanga *balucanag.*] A name in the Philippine Islands of *Aleurites saponaria,* a tree allied to the candleberry and the tung-tree. The nuts yield oil which is utilized in making the soap commonly found in the markets of Manila and other towns. Also called *balokanad* and *baguilumban.*

Baloskion (ba-los′ki-on), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1836), with the ascribed meaning '*ball rush,*' in allusion to the spherical flowers, probably < Gr. *βάλλειν,* throw, + *σχοῖνος,* rush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the family *Baloskionaceæ.* See *Restio.*

Baloskionaceæ (ba-los″ki-ō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wight, 1905), < *Baloskion* + *-aceæ.*] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Xyridales,* the cord-leaf family, typified by the genus *Baloskion.* See *Restiaceæ.*

balsa, *n.* **3.** On Lake Titicaca, an aboriginal flat-bottomed boat or canoe, sometimes capable of conveying as many as 30 persons or a dozen donkeys. It is made of bundles of the totora reed tied together. While the balsa is a very rude and clumsy craft, incapable of speed, it has the advantage of keeping afloat in any circumstances. When small it is propelled by a sail made of the same material; for coasting and as a ferry, poles, an occasional oar, and paddles are used. The Aymará call it *yampu.*

balsam, *n.*—**Balao balsam.** See ★*balao.*—**Balsam of fir.** Same as *Canada balsam.*—**Balsam of Gilead.** Same as *balm of Gilead.*—**Black balsam.** Same as *balsam of Peru.*—**Carpathian balsam,** a colorless oleoresin with a pleasant odor and an acrid flavor, derived from the European *Pinus Cembra.* See *stone-pine* (*b*), under *pine*1.—**Friars' balsam.** See *friar.*—**He-balsam,** the black spruce, *Picea Mariana:* opposed to *Abies Fraseri,* the she-balsam.—**Hungarian balsam.** See *Hungarian.*—**Lagam balsam.** See lagam-balsam.—**Malapaho balsam.** See ★*balao.*—**Sonsonate balsam.** Same as *balsam of Peru:* so called from the region in Salvador from which it is sent to market.—**Sweet balsam.** Same as *balsam-weed.*—**Tamacoari balsam,** a balsam, derived from the heart-wood of *Caraipa fasciculata,* used as a remedy for parasitic skin diseases. See ★*tamacoari.*—**Turlington's balsam.** See *benzoin.*—**Umiri balsam,** the fragrant yellow balsam yielded by the umiri. See ★*Humiri.*—**West-Indian balsam,** the gum-resin obtained from any one of several species of the genus *Clusia,* especially *C. multiflora.*—**White balsam.** Same as *sweet* ★*balsam.*

Balsamea (bal-sam′ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Gleditsch, 1782), < L. *balsameus,* of balsam, < Gr. *βάλσαμον,* balsam-tree.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the family *Balsameaceæ.* See *Commiphora.*

Balsameaceæ (bal-sam-ē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Balsamea* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Geraniales,* typified by the genus *Balsamea,* and characterized mainly by regular 5-merous unisexual flowers and 2–5-seeded drupes. They are woody plants of the tropics, yielding important commercial products. The family contains 19 genera and about 320 species. See *Boswellia, Burseraceæ, Canarium, Commiphora* and *Protium.*

balsamina, *n.* **2.** A name in Guam and the Philippine Islands of *Momordica Charantia* and *Momordica Balsamina.* See ★*amargosa* and ★*balsam-pear.*

balsam-pear (bâl′sam-pār), *n.* The orange-colored warty fruit of *Momordica Charantia,* of the gourd family. See *Momordica* and compare *balsam-apple.*

Baltimore heater, shilling. See ★*heater,* ★*shilling.*—**Baltimore penny.** See *Lord Baltimore penny* under *penny.*

baltimore (bâl′ti-mōr), *n.* [Prob. with reference to the coloring of the Baltimore oriole]. In *entom.*, an American nymphalid butterfly, *Euphydryas phæton.* It has black wings margined with rows of reddish and pale-yellow spots. It occurs in the eastern United States, and its larvæ feed on the snakehead (*Chelone*) and other plants. *Comstock,* How to Know the Butterflies, Index, p. 125.

balu2 (bä′lö), *n.* See ★*bhalu.*

baluster-column (bal′us-tėr-kol″um), *n.* A small column, especially one not of the recognized orders and in a subordinate position, as in the thickness of a wall or when used to divide windows or the like: a common feature of early medieval architecture.

Baly's pump. See ★*pump*1.

bamban (bäm-bän′), *n.* [Tagalog.] A name in the Philippine Islands of *Donax Arundastrum,* a plant belonging to the *Marantaceæ.* In the Philippines this plant is of little economic importance, but in Bengal its split stems are used for making awnings and mats of the finest quality.

Bamberger's pulse. See ★*pulse*1.

Bamboo fiber, spliced stems of the bamboo about ⅛ inch in width and 6–7 inches in length.—**Blowpipe bamboo,** a tall bamboo-like grass, *Arthrostylidium Schomburgkii,* of northern South America. It attains a height of 50–60 feet and a diameter of 1½ inches. The lower part of the stem for 15 or 16 feet has no joints and forms a continuous smooth hollow tube. It is used by the Indians of the Orinoco and the Amazon as a blowpipe or blow-gun called by them *sarbacane.* See *blow-gun* and *sarbacane.*—**Female bamboo,** the large bamboo of Bengal and Assam, *Bambos Balcooa,* with stems 50–70 feet high. It is used chiefly for building purposes.—**Male bamboo,** the name in India of *Dendrocalamus strictus,* which is widely distributed throughout India, attaining a height of 100 feet or more. Its stems are strong, elastic, and nearly solid, and on account of their size it is one of the most useful bamboos. It is used like the ordinary bamboo, especially for walking-sticks, spear- and lance-shafts, and for fencing.—**Spiny bamboo,** a name in India and the Philippine Islands of *Bambos Bambos* (*Arundo Bambos* of Linnæus, *Bambos arundinacea* of Persoon), a large bamboo armed with recurved spines. It is much used in construction, and sections of its hollow stems serve as water-vessels. The seeds are eaten by the Cingalese.—**Thorny bamboo of India.** Same as *spiny* ★*bamboo.*

bamboo-brier, *n.* **2.** In the southern United States, *Smilax Bona-nox* and other prickly species of *Smilax.* See ★*stretchberry.*

bamboo-grass (bam-bö′gràs), *n.* A cane-like Australian grass, *Panicularia ramigera,* largely used for thatching purposes. Cattle eat the young shoots freely. Another grass, *Stipa micrantha,* is also called by this name. See *bamboo,* 1 (*c*).

bamboo-pheasant (bam-bö′fez″ant), *n.* A general name for pheasants of the genus *Bambusicola,* found in India and China.

Bambos (bam′bos), *n.* [NL. (Retzius, 1789), from the East-Indian name: see *bamboo.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Poaceæ.* See *Bambusa.*

bamburo (bam-bö′rō), *n.* [Cingalese?] A wild bee of Ceylon, either *Apis indica* or *A. dorsata,* whose honey is collected in large quantities by the natives. *Kirby and Spence,* Entomology, p. 187.

ban1 (bän), *n.*; pl. *bani* (bä′ni). [Rumanian.] A Rumanian coin and money of account: its value is that of the French centime.

banaba (bä-nä-bä′), *n.* [Tagalog.] A name in the Philippine Islands of a valuable timber-tree, *Lagerstræmia speciosa,* with large showy rose-purple or red flowers and strong, tough, durable wood. Two varieties are recognized, one (*banaba colorada*), of a deep-red color, used in boat-building on account of its durability under water, and the other (*banaba blanca*), of lighter color and coarser grain, used in ordinary construction. See *Lagerstræmia.*

banago (bä-nä′gō), *n.* [Bisaya *banago.*] A name in the Philippine Islands of two timber-trees: (*a*) *Thespesia populnea,* belonging to the mallow family, called *Polynesian rosewood* and *milo* in Polynesia; and (*b*) *Cordia subcordata,* belonging to the borage family, called *tou* or *kou* in Polynesia. Though of not much economic importance in the Philippine Islands, these woods are highly valued by the Hawaiians, who make polished bowls of them for holding their food. See ★*milo,* ★*kou, Thespesia,* and *Cordia.*

banaibanai (bä-nī″bä-nī′), *n.* [Tagalog? Bisaya *banay banay.*] A name in the Philippine Islands of several species of *Radermachera* belonging to the trumpet-creeper family, having opposite pinnate or bipinnate leaves, bell-shaped flowers, and membranous-winged seeds inclosed in long slender capsules. *Radermachera Banaibanai* yields heavy, durable timber of a grayish-brown color. It does not readily decay underground and is used in constructing posts.

banalo (bä-nä′lō), *n.* [Philippine Sp.] Same as ★*banago.*

banana, *n.* **2.** The papaw, *Asimina triloba.* [Arkansas.] Also called *false banana.* [Illinois.]—**Abyssinian banana.** See *Musa.*—**Banana liquid** or **varnish,** a solution of celluloid in a mixture of amyl acetate and acetone, used as a vehicle for the application of bronze-powders, so called because of the strong banana-like odor of the amyl acetate.—**Bruce's banana.** Same as *Abyssinian* ★*banana.*—**Chinese banana,** the dwarf banana, *Musa Cavendishii.* It produces edible fruit of good quality and endures more cold than most bananas. It is extensively cultivated in Florida and the West Indies.—**Dwarf banana.** Same as *Chinese* ★*banana.*—**False banana.** Same as ★*banana,* 2.—**Japanese banana,** *Musa Basjoo,* a native of the Liu-Kiu Islands, cultivated as an ornamental plant, and grown commercially in southern Japan for its fiber, which resembles abaca.—**Wild banana.** Same as ★*balisier.*

banana-disease (ba-nan′ä-di-zēz″), *n.* See ★*disease.*

banana-fish (ba-nan′ä-fish), *n.* **1.** A species of goby, *Awaous taiasica,* found in West Indian rivers.—**2.** Same as *ten-pounder,* 3.

bananaland (ba-nan′ä-land), *n.* Queensland, where bananas are abundant. [Local, Australia.]

bananalander (ba-nan′ä-land″ėr), *n.* An inhabitant of Queensland; a Queenslander. [Local, Australia.]

banana-wine (ba-nan′ä-wīn), *n.* A drink made of sliced bananas which are covered with water and allowed to ferment.

banatite, *n.* In *petrog.*, a name originally proposed by Von Cotta (1865) for certain dioritic rocks of the Banat in Austria. The term is now more commonly used in the sense proposed by Brögger, to describe monzonite moderately rich in silica. See ★*monzonite* and ★*adamellite.*

banca (bän'kä), *n.* [Philippine Spanish *banca*, Tagalog *bangca.*] A dugout covered with a roof of bamboo. [Philippine Is.]

banco, *n.* **2.** In *baccara*, a proposal to play against the banker for his entire capital at one coup. See *baccara.*—**Skilling banco.** See *skilling*[3].

banco-daler (bän'kō-dä″lėr), *n.* A Swedish bank-note issued by the national bank, equal to about 35 United States cents.

bancoul (ban-köl'), *n.* [A French form of the native name.] The candleberry, *Aleurites Moluccana.*

band[2], *n.* **6.** In *bot.*, the band-like space between the two mericarps of a cremocarp.—**Amniotic band.** See ★*amniotic.*—**Anogenital band.** See ★*anogenital.*—**Band of proliferation.** See ★*proliferation.*—**Geneva bands,** two white linen bands worn at the neck as part of the clerical garb: originally worn by the Swiss clergy in Geneva. See def. 4.—**Germinal band** or **germ-band,** in *cytol.*, a band- or ribbon-shaped portion of the blastoderm from which the body of the embryo arises, especially in insects.—**Landolt band,** a dark band in the field of view of polarization instruments in which crossed Nicol prisms are employed. It is due to the unequal polarization of different parts of the field. It is used as a sensitive criterion in making polariscopic measurements.—**Moderator band,** an exaggerated columna carnea which sometimes stretches across the right ventricle in man: it is normal in certain of the lower animals.—**Primitive band,** in *entomological embryol.*, the first indication of the embryo as a whitish band or streak on the ventral side of the egg. *Packard,* Text-book of Entom., p. 531.—**Vocal bands.** Same as *vocal cords* (which see, under *cord*[1]).—**Zodiacal band.** See ★*zodiacal.*

band[3], *n.*—**Chamber band,** a group of players who play chamber music, either with stringed instruments only or with these and a few other instruments, such as flutes.—**Marine band,** a band attached to a naval establishment.—**Regimental band.** Same as *military band.*—**Street band,** an itinerant group of players who play in city streets for such gifts as they can collect from chance listeners.—**Town band,** in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, especially in Germany, a group of instrumentalists organized and supported by the municipality for service on civic and religious occasions.—**String band, wood band** or **wood-wind band, reed band, wind band,** various sections of a concert orchestra, which is often called collectively a *band.*

banda[1] (ban'dä), *n.* [? Sp. *banda*, a band.] A mother-of-pearl shell found about the Philippine Islands and in adjacent waters.

banda[2] (bän'dä), *n.* [Native name.] In Kamerun, the fruit of *Buchholzia coriacea*, a shrub of the caper family. It is green in color, about the size of a walnut, and is used as a medicine for colds.

bandage, *n.*—**Barton's bandage,** a bandage so applied as to support the lower jaw in fracture of that part.—**Borsch's bandage,** a bandage for the eyes which covers the sound as well as the diseased eye.—**Capeline bandage,** a recurrent bandage applied to the head, or to the stump of a limb after amputation, to retain the dressings.—**Circular bandage,** a bandage applied by repeated turns round a limb or the head.—**Crucial bandage.** Same as *T-bandage.*—**Elastic bandage,** a bandage of india-rubber or other elastic material.—**Esmarch bandage,** a rubber bandage applied tightly to a limb to expel the blood, the return of the circulation being prevented by a rubber cord which constricts the part close to the trunk. After this is applied the rubber bandage is removed and an operation can be performed with little loss of blood.—**Figure-of-eight bandage,** a roller-bandage passed back and forth round two projecting points, crossing midway so as to resemble the figure 8.—**Galen's bandage,** a square of cloth cut at the sides and folded in such a way as to make a cap enveloping the head.—**Many-tailed bandage,** a bandage made of a number of strips fastened at one end to a cross-strip and applied so as to overlap.—**Plaster bandage, plaster-of-Paris bandage,** a bandage of cheese-cloth into which gypsum has been rubbed. It is applied wet, and soon hardens so as to form a splint to the part.—**Recurrent bandage,** a bandage covering the head, or the stump of an amputated limb, made by passing strips forward and back over the convexity, the folds being held in place by repeated turns of a circular bandage.—**Reversed bandage,** a bandage in which the strip is made to describe a half-turn backward at each revolution round the limb in order to make it lie smoothly when encircling the swelling portion of the member.—**Silicate bandage,** a bandage impregnated with silicate of sodium and potassium, used like the plaster-of-Paris bandage.—**Suspensory bandage.** See ★*suspensory.*—**Velpeau's bandage,** a system of bandaging used to support and immobilize the arm in cases of fracture of the clavicle.

bandaka (bän-dä-kä'), *n.* [Cingalese name.] The gumbo-plant or okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*), the mucilaginous pods of which are eaten green as a vegetable and are used as a thickening for soup. It is called by the Hindus *bhindi.* Also written *bandikai.* See *okra.*

bandaree (bän-da-rē'), *n.* [Also *bhundaree;* Marathi *bhandāri.*] One of the low-caste native Indians about Bombay who tend cocoanut-palms, gather the nuts, and draw the toddy. [Anglo-Indian.]

bander[2] (ban'dėr), *n.* An apparatus for making or applying material in the form of bands.

bandicoy (ban'di-koi), *n.* [Tamil *vendai-khāi, vendai,* Hind. *bhendi,* the tree.] Same as ★*bandaka.*

band-music (band'mū″zik), *n.* Music intended for or made by a brass or military band.

bandoline, *n.* **2.** A mucilage prepared from carrageen moss (*Chondrus crispus*) mixed with scented spirit: used to stiffen silk goods.

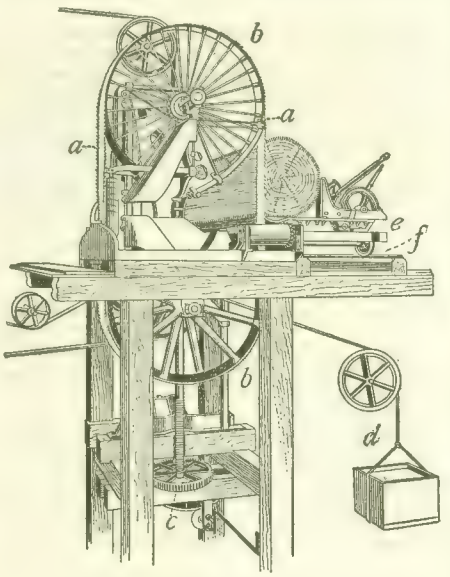
bandoline-wood (ban'dō-lin-wůd), *n.* The wood of a lauraceous tree, *Machilus Thunbergii,* native to China, Formosa, Japan, and Korea. There is a considerable trade in China in chips and shavings of the wood. When soaked in water these yield a mucilage which is used by Chinese ladies for stiffening the hair.

bandonion (ban-dō'ni-ọn), *n.* [*band*[2] + (*harm*)*onium* + *-on.*] A large and elaborate variety of concertina.

band-plant (band'plant), *n.* See *Vinca.*

band-room (band'röm), *n.* A store-room on a flag-ship in which the bandsmen keep their instruments and music.

band-saw, *n.* This power-tool has in recent years become one of the most important used in woodworking. Band-saws range from small machines, employing fine, slender saws in cabinet-work, up to large machines used in sawing logs. They are used in scroll-sawing, as cut-off



Double-cutting Telescopic Band-saw.

a, band-saw with teeth on each edge; *b*, upper and lower wheels supporting saw and supported by frame having a vertical traverse, shown in the highest position to bring the cutting edge of the saw to the large log; *c*, gearing controlling sliding saw frame; *d*, counter balance; log carriage traversing track (*f*) in two working directions; *f*, track for carriage. Capacity 50,000 feet of hemlock boards a day.

saws, rip-saws, and resaws, and in the largest sawmills. The smaller saws are fitted with tilting work-tables, and the resaws have feed-rolls to guide the material to the saw. Band-sawmills are supplied with log-carriages and are fitted with all the log-handling machines and tools used in first-class sawmills. In all types appliances are provided to secure the proper tension of the saw on the wheels. In sawmills the aim is to bring the log close up to the point where the band leaves the upper wheel, this being the most effective sawing-point. The chief advantage of the band-saw over the circular saw is in economy of material because of the narrow band-saw kerf.

band-wagon (band'wag″ọn), *n.* A wagon arranged to accommodate a band of musicians. It is generally large and ornate, with the seats along the sides.

band-wheel, *n.* **3.** The large wooden pulley of a well-boring rig: it is driven by a belt from the engine, and in turn drives the bull-wheel, the sand-pump reel, and the working-beam. See *oil-derrick.*

Banff series. See ★*series.*

bang[4] (bang), *n.* The Cuban sardine, *Sardinella pseudohispanica.* [Bahama Is.]

banga (bäng-gä'), *n.* [Tagalog.] A large spherical water-jar made of baked clay. [Philippine Is.]

bangalay (bang-al'i), *n.* [Native Australian.] The hard, tough, durable timber of the swamp or bastard mahogany, *Eucalyptus botryoides.* [Southeastern Australia.]

bangalow (bang'ga-lō), *n.* [Native Australian.] An ornamental pinnately leaved palm, *Ptychosperma elegans,* of northeastern Australia. The tender young terminal bud is eaten either raw or boiled by the natives and sometimes by the colonists. The small stems are called *Moreton Bay canes.* See *Ptychosperma.*

bangca, *n.* See ★*banca.*

banger (bang'ėr), *n.* One who or that which bangs. Specifically—(*a*) Something very large; especially, a lie. [Slang.] (*b*) A large, heavy cane. [Slang, U. S.]

banger-rush (bang″ėr-rush'), *n.* A cane-rush, common in colleges, in which two sides struggle for the possession of a cane or banger.

banging-iron (bang'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* See ★*crimping-brake.*

bangkal (bang-käl'), *n.* [Bisaya *bangcal.*] A tree, *Sarcocephalus cordatus,* belonging to the madder family, with globose heads of flowers fused together by their fleshy calyx-tubes, followed by solid fleshy, succulent fruit. The wood, which is yellow, light, and rather soft, is used in the construction of houses and for furniture, tubs, barrels, and small canoes. It is said to stand exposure to the weather. The roots yield a yellow dye. [Philippine Is.]

bang-tail (bang'tāl), *n.* A tail which has been banged, or cut horizontally across: also, an animal with a banged or docked tail.—**Bang-tail muster,** a periodical muster or round-up of all the cattle on an Australian station, theoretically for the purpose of having the long hairs at the ends of the tails cut off square. The practical object is to find out the actual number of cattle on the run. [Australian.]

bang-tailed (bang'tāld), *a.* Having a docked or banged tail: as, a *bang-tailed* horse.

banig (bä'nig), *n.* [Tagalog and Bisaya *banig.*] A mat; especially, a sleeping-mat. Also *petate.* [Philippine Is.]

banilad (bä-nē-läd'), *n.* [Bisaya.] A tree, *Sterculia urens,* with large 5-lobed leaves, which yields a mucilaginous gum resembling tragacanth. In India a bast-fiber is obtained from the bark and is used for rope-making, and the seeds are sometimes roasted and eaten, though they possess cathartic properties. See *Sterculia,* and *Indian tragacanth,* under *tragacanth.* [Philippine Is.]

banister, *n.* **2.** A handle-brush used in spinning- and weaving-mills for cleaning the gearing of machinery.

banjeaurine, *n.* Same as ★*banjorine.*

banjo, *n.* **3.** A form of automatic railway signaling-apparatus in which a flat circular disk, with an arm projecting from one side, is alternately exhibited in front of a glass opening in the signal-box and withdrawn from sight by the make and break of an electric circuit. The shape of the disk and its arm has suggested the name.

> The enclosed disc signal, commonly called a "*banjo,*" is a circular box about 4 feet in diameter, with a glass-covered opening, behind which a red disc is shown to indicate stop. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 147.

4. In *mining*, an iron frame for carrying a false clack. *Barrowman,* Gloss. [Scotch.]

banjore, banjor (ban'jôr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *banjo. Thomas Nelson Page,* The Old South.

banjorine (ban-jō-rēn'), *n.* A variety of banjo, smaller than the usual form and properly higher in pitch. Also written *banjeaurine.*

banjula (bän-jö'lä), *n.* Same as ★*vanjula.*

bank[1], *n.* **14.** In *lumbering.* Same as *landing,* 9.—**15.** A small pottery. [Eng.]—**Bank fisheries,** fisheries on submarine banks, especially the Newfoundland Banks.—**Bank to bank,** in *mining,* a shift or working-day.

bank[1], *v. i.* **4.** To fish on submarine banks, especially the Newfoundland Banks.

bank[2], *n.* In *lumbering,* the logs cut or skidded above the amount required in a day and held over by the saw-crew or skidders, to be reported when the daily quota is not reached.

bank-barn (bangk'bärn), *n.* A barn built on a hillside or sloping ground, so that three sides of the lower story are surrounded by earth, the fourth being unbanked. *Forest and Stream,* Feb. 21, 1903 (advt.). [U. S.]

bank-claim (bangk'klām), *n.* A mining right on the bank of a stream. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book.*

bank-engine (bangk'en″jin), *n.* **1.** The engine at the mouth of a mine-shaft. [Eng.]—**2.** A locomotive employed to assist trains up inclines. [Eng.]

banker[1], *n.* **9.** One who makes a business of picking up wreckage on the coast. [California.]

banket[3] (bang'ket), *n.* [Cape D., appar. a particular use of D. *banket,* sweetmeat, confectionery, a feast, banquet, also banquette: see *banquet, banquette.*] A formation of ore found on the Witwatersrand in the Transvaal, South Africa. It is a conglomerate of water-worn pebbles of translucent quartz set in a matrix composed mainly of oxids of iron and silica. Near the surface the gold occurs almost entirely free in the cement, while at a moderate

depth the oxids of iron are gradually replaced by sulphids; but the gold can still be extracted largely by amalgamation.

The oxidized *banket* ore, however, was not easily amenable to concentration and the percentage of concentrates caught was small. These concentrates were worked in various kinds of amalgamation pans or stored for future treatment. The total gold recovered in those days probably did not amount to more than 60 per cent of the original value of an ore, then going about an ounce to the ton or over. *Electrochemical Industry*, June, 1904, p. 215.

bank-fishing (bangk'fish″ing), *n.* Fishing on submarine banks, especially the Newfoundland Banks.

banking-game (bang'king-gām), *n.* Any game in which one player pays and takes the bets made by all the other players.

banking-ground (bang'king-ground), *n.* Same as *landing*, 9.

banking-room (bang'king-röm), *n.* **1.** That room of a bank or private banking-house in which the greater number of the clerks work, and to which the public has access to deposit or to draw money. Hence—**2.** In any large financial business, as an insurance company, the principal, more public business-room. [U. S.]

bank-lock (bangk'lok), *n.* Any form of lock adapted for use on a safe or vault of a bank or safe-deposit company.

bankman (bangk'măn), *n.* In printing-offices (generally newspaper offices), one who attends to the bank or rack on which standing matter is kept.

Banko pottery. Same as *banko-ware*.

bank-right (bangk'rīt), *n.* The right to divert water to a bank-claim. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book.*

bankside (bangk'sīd), *n.* The shelving or sloping bank of a river, brook, or the like.

bankul-nut (bangk-ŭl-nut'), *n.* [Malay *bangkal*, the tree, + E *nut*.] Same as *candleberry*, 1.—**Bankul-nut oil.** Same as *kekune-oil:* used in the East for lighting and cooking, and exported to Europe for soap-making. See *Aleurites*, and *kekune-oil*, under *oil*.

banner-cloud (ban'ėr-kloud), *n.* A cloud which streams horizontally from the summit of a mountain. Sometimes it is produced by snow carried from the surface of the mountain by the wind; at other times it is due to the expansion of the moist air which flows into the discontinuous space in the wind to the leeward of the mountain. It may also be a thin layer of haze caused by the mixture of warm air with the surface of a stream of cold air.

banner-fish (ban'ėr-fish), *n.* A scombroid fish, of the genus *Istiophorus*, found in all warm seas.

banner-net (ban'ėr-net), *n.* Netting made of strong twine and with a large mesh, used as a support or backing for street banners and theatrical scenery.

Bannisdale flags. See ★*flag*⁴.

banquet-ring (bang'kwet-ring), *n.* A quaint or exceedingly large, rich, or highly decorated ring, too ornamental for general use, but worn on state occasions. Such rings often extend as far back on the hand as they project on the finger. Also called *dinner-ring*.



Banquet-ring.

banquette, *n.* **5.** An elevated platform made of stones, running along the walls of cliff-dwellings and kivas. [Rare.]

Broad lateral *banquettes* are prominent features in the most complicated caves, and there are many recesses and small closets or cists.

17*th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, II. 541.

Banqui rubber. See ★*rubber*.

bantam-weight (ban'tam-wāt), *n.* A light-weight boxer.

bantay (bän-tī'), *n.* [Tagalog and Pampangan *bantay*, a sentinel.] A person appointed to keep watch in a bantayan. [Philippine Is.]

bantayan (bän-tä'yän), *n.* [Tagalog and Pampangan *bantayan*, < *bantay:* see ★*bantay*.] An outlook or station near a village which serves as an armory and as a signal-station. Two bantays keep watch in the bantayan and give the alarm in case of danger. The bantays are inhabitants of the village. [Philippine Is.]

Banti's disease. See ★*disease*.

banty (ban'ti), *n.* and *a.* [*bant(am)* + *-y*².]
I. *n.*; pl. *banties* (-tiz). A bantam chicken; hence, a very diminutive, cocky person. [Slang.]
II. *a.* Saucy; impudent. [Thieves' slang.]

banzai (ban-zī'), *interj.* [Jap. *ban-zai*, for **ban-sai*, 'ten thousand years': *ban*, Chinese *wan*, ten thousand, a myriad; *sai*, *sei*, Chinese *sui*, etc., year.] In Japan, a shout of patriotic joy or encouragement: somewhat like the English *hurrah*. Often used, in English books, as a noun.

A large crowd had assembled on the shore to see the prize, and she was greeted with loud and oft-repeated *banzais*. *N. Y. Evening Sun*, June 2, 1905.

baphiin (baf'i-in), *n.* [*Baphia* (see def.) + *-in*².] A neutral substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$, extracted by ether from barwood, *Baphia nitida*. It crystallizes in leaflets.

B. Ap. Sc. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Applied Science*, a degree conferred by some institutions. Also *B. A. S.*

Baptanodon (bap-tan'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάπτειν*, dip, + *ἀνόδους*, without teeth: see *Anodon*.] A genus of large Jurassic enaliosaurs from the Baptanodon beds of the Rocky Mountain region. These animals attained a length of 8 or 9 feet, and had toothless jaws, orbits of great size, and a conic sclerotic ring of 8 plates. The genus is closely allied to *Ichthyosaurus*. The species is *B. discus*.—**Baptanodon beds,** the name given by Marsh to a series of beds of Upper Jurassic age in Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana which contain marine with some lacustrine remains and are characterized by the presence of the sea-saurian *Baptanodon discus*, from which the formation takes its name. These strata lie on red beds referred to the Triassic and are overlain by the ★*Atlantosaurus* beds (which see).

baptigenin (bap-tij'e-nin), *n.* [*bapti(sin)* + *-gen* + *-in*².] A crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_{12}O_6$, formed by the hydrolysis of baptisin. It turns brown at 250° C., without melting.

baptin (bap'tin), *n.* A crystalline glucoside of undetermined composition contained in the root of wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*.

baptisin (bap'ti-sin), *n.* [*Baptisia* (see def.) + *-in*².] A crystalline non-poisonous glucoside, $C_{26}H_{32}O_{14} + 9H_2O$, found in the North American plant *Baptisia tinctoria*. It melts at 240° C. and gives rhamnose and baptigenin by hydrolysis.

baptist, *n.*—**Landmark Baptists,** a Baptist party, strong in the southwestern United States, which advocates a revival of the old landmark of non-ministerial intercourse between Baptists and pedo-baptists. They refuse to recognize the churches and ministers of the latter and hold their baptism to be invalid.

baptitoxine (bap-ti-tok'sin), *n.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{14}ON_2$, contained in the root of wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*.

Baptosaurus (bap-tō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάπτειν*, dip, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of mosasaurs described by Marsh from the Cretaceous (Upper Greensand) formation of New Jersey.

baquid (bä'kid), *n.* [Tagalog *baquid*, a basket for fruit, etc., = Bisaya *baquid*, a measure for grain, = Ilocan *baqui*, a basket used as a hen's nest.] In the Philippine Islands, a basket, usually of cane, somewhat oval in shape.

bar¹, *n.* **8.** (*b*) In England, the space behind the bar, often large enough to form a small office. Also called *bar-parlor*.—**18.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A general term for any of the cranial arches, such as Meckel's cartilage, or the hyoid and branchial arches, which have the form of more or less continuous rods or bars. (*b*) Less often used for portions of the cranium which have a rod-like shape, as the jugal or postorbital bars. In this sense synonymous with ★*arcade* or *arch*.—**19.** In *meteor.*, a long cigar-shaped cloud, generally nearly stationary, but sometimes moving broadside on across the sky; specifically, the stationary cloud to the leeward of the helm-cloud over the Crossfell range in England during easterly winds.—**20.** The division between the two tables of a backgammon-board on which captured pieces are placed.—**21.** Specifically, in *violin-making*, the same as *bass-bar*.—**22.** Same as ★*pennant-bar*.—**Bar calculator.** See ★*calculator*.—**Bar diggings.** See ★*digging*.—**Bar money.** See ★*money*.—**Bar of Michelangelo,** in *sculp.*, the projection of the frontal bone at the base of the forehead, called in anatomy the *superciliary ridge*. It is especially prominent in the heads of Michelangelo's statues and in certain Greek works.

Below this starts the lower forehead swelling above the brow in the '*bar of Michel Angelo*.' Certainly this bar is one of the most characteristic features of Scopaic male heads.

E. F. Benson, Jour. Hellenic Studies, XV. 199.

Bulb-angle bar. Same as ★*angle-bulb*.—**Cape bar,** a long yoke used with the Cape cart in South Africa.—**Dotted bar,** in *musical notation*, a double bar with two or four dots before or after it, indicating that a strain or section is to be repeated, the position of the dots showing whether it is the preceding or the following section that is intended.—**Galton bar,** in *psychophys.*, a flat rod of ebonite or blackened wood, plain upon the face and scaled upon the back, along which slides a light brass clip, carrying in front a tightly stretched white thread. The problem is to set the thread, by moving the clip to and fro, so that it bisects the length of the bar. The error made can be read off from the scale at the back. *E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 402.—★**Hyoid bar,** ★**visceral bar.** See the adjectives.—**Jugal bar.** Same as ★*jugal arch* or *zygoma*.—**Meckelian bar.** Same as ★*Meckelian rod* (which see, under *rod*¹).—**Pentathlon bars.** See ★*pentathlon*.

bar¹, *v. t.*—**To bar a bet.** (*a*) In *faro*, to notify the dealer that a bet does not go for that turn. (*b*) In any betting transaction, to exclude one of the possibilities: as, to bet 4 to 1, *bar* one, in a horse-race, meaning that a certain horse is not included.

B. Ar. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Architecture*, a degree conferred by some institutions.

bar. An abbreviation of *barometer*.

barabara (bä-ra-bä'rä), *n.* [Russ. *barabora*.] A hut of the Aleuts, half underground and covered with soil. Also *barrabarra*. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Jan.–March, 1903, p. 16.

barad (ba-rad'), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy + *-ad* as in *farad*.] The unit of pressure in the centimeter-gram-second system, equal to one dyne per square centimeter.

baræsthesiometric, *a.* Same as ★*baresthesiometric*.

barangay (bä-rän-gī'), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *barangay*, < Tagalog and Bisaya *balanggay*, Pampangan *baranggay*, Ilocan *baranggay*.] **1.** A kind of boat used by the natives of the Philippine Islands at the time of the conquest. The modern boat of this kind is called *barangayan*.—**2.** In the Philippine Islands, the community which, under the Spanish government, formed the constituent element of the pueblo. The chief of such a group is called *cabeza de barangay*. Originally it was the name of the independent village communities (which were so called as being expected to equip each one barangay or boat).

barangayan (bä-rän-gī-yän'), *n.* [Philippine Sp.: see barangay.] A light vessel, low in the water, having a deck and a mast: used in the Philippine Islands, particularly in the Bisayan Archipelago and in Mindanao.

barasingha (bä-rä-sing'gä), *n.* [Hind. *bārah singhā*, twelve horn.] A name applied to two or three species of East Indian deer, such as *Cervus wallichi* and *C.* (*Rucervus*) *duvauceli*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, II. 3.

Barathrodemus (bar-a-throd'e-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάραθρον*, pit, + *δῆμος*, people.] A genus of deep-sea brotulid fishes.

barauna (bä-rä-ö'nä), *n.* Same as *brauna*. The wood and bark are used by the natives in the preparation of a beautiful red dye.

barb¹, *v. i.* **2.** To bend or hook the points of wire teeth in the card-clothing used in carding textile fibers. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 141.

barbacot (bär'ba-kot), *n.* [A F. spelling of a native form (Arawak) of (Haitian) *barbacoa:* see *barbecue*, *n.*] A frame over a fire for drying or cooking meat.

barbacot (bär'ba-kot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barbacoted, barbacotted*, ppr. *barbacoting, barbacotting*. To dry (meat) on a barbacot or frame over a fire.

Barbados earth. See ★*earth*¹.

Barbados lily. See ★*lily*.

barbari, *n.* **2.** Also improperly used for *baralipton*, 1.

barbarian, *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **7.** A member of a barbarian people. See II., 5.

Some of the tribes of America are organized on a some what different plan which may be set forth. When they are organized on this new plan we call them *barbarians*, and thus distinguish them from tribes that are organized on the clanship system.

17*th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, I. xxxiii.

II. *a.* **5.** In *anthrop.*, pertaining to a state of society in which descent is reckoned in the paternal line, and in which the members of the paternal family of all generations form an exogamous social unit called a *gens*.

barbarism, *n.* **5.** In *anthrop.*, the conditions of barbarian society. See ★*barbarian*, *a.*, 5.

Second, for the group which is called the clan in savagery there is substituted the gens in *barbarism;* this group embraces all of those persons who reckon kinship through fathers, so that the father and his brothers and sisters, together with the grandfather and his brothers and sisters, and all other consanguineal kindred back in past generations and forward in future generations are called a gens.

17*th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, I. xxxiii.

barbarocracy (bär-ba-rok′-ra-si), *n.*; pl. *barbarocracies* (-siz). [Gr. *βάρβαρος*, foreign, barbarous, + *-κρατία*, ‹ *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Government by barbarians; barbarian rule. *Felton.*

Barbarothea (bär-ba-rō′thē-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *βάρβαρος*, barbarian, heathen, + *θεά*, goddess.] A genus of fossil butterflies from the fresh-water Oligocene Tertiary strata of Florissant, Colorado.

barbasco (bär-bäs′kō), *n.* [American Sp., ‹ native name.] A name in Porto Rico, Cuba, and other Spanish-speaking countries of a number of shrubs and trees bearing poisonous seeds. It is applied especially to *Jacquinia armillaris*, the joewood or bracelet-wood of the West Indies, and to species of several genera belonging to the soapberry family, such as *Serjania*, *Paullinia*, *Magonia*, and *Harpullia*. The seeds, stem-bark, and root-bark of many of these plants are used to poison fish.

barbatimao (bär-bä-tē-mä′ō), *n.* [Tupi *barbatimão*, corrupted from *parova tuúm tamune*. (Martius).] A small tree of the mimosa family, *Stryphnodendron adstringens* (*Acacia adstringens* of Martius), yielding an astringent bark rich in tannin: used in medicine. [Southern Brazil.]

barbatin (bär′ba-tin), *n.* [NL. *barbata* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A crystalline neutral compound, $C_9H_{14}O$, found in the lichen *Usnea barbata ceratina*. It melts at 209° C.

barbeau (bär-bō′), *n.* [F. *bleu barbeau*, 'bluebottle blue.'] A decorative pattern, consisting of small blue flowerets, often seen on French porcelain. See *corn-flower*.

barbe du capucin (bärb′ dü kap-ü-saṅ′). [F., 'Capuchin's beard.'] A winter salad and vegetable consisting of the young blanched leaves of the common chicory. The roots, with the tops trimmed short, are placed horizontally in a sloping heap between layers of sand or earth in a dark warm place, and the projecting crowns emit tufts of white attenuated leaves. Compare *witloof*.

barbeiro (bär-bā′rō), *n.* [Pg.: see *barber*.] The surgeon-fish or tang, *Teuthis hepatus*, and other species. [Portugal.]

bar-bell (bär′bel), *n.* A bar of steel with a ball of iron at each end, used as a dumb-bell.

barber[1], *n.* **3.** A fish, *Cæsioperca rasor*, of the family *Serranidæ*. Also called *red perch*. [Tasmania.]—**Barber's itch.** See ★*itch*.

barber[2] (bär′bėr), *n.* [Said to be identical with *barber*[1], as if alluding to the lathering of the face, but the alleged variant *berber* points to a different origin.] A gale of wind with damp snow or sleet and spray that freezes upon every object, especially the beard and hair. Said to be called *berber* by wharfmen in New York. [Canada and N. S.]

barbering (bär′bėr-ing), *n.* In *ceram.*, the process of shaving or grinding the jagged edges of a fracture or the chipped tops of vessels to render them smooth and even. Chinese porcelain is cut in this manner on the jade-cutter's lathe.

barbero (bär-bā′rō), *n.* [Sp.] Same as ★*barbéiro*.—**Barbero negro**, a surgeon-fish of western Mexico, *Teuthis crestonis*.

barberry, *n.*—**Indian barberry**, a name applied to *Berberis aristata*, a shrub resembling the common barberry (*B. vulgaris*), but with foliage evergreen or nearly so, long-peduncled compound racemes of flowers, and usually coarsely spinous-dentate leaves. The fruit is purple, with a white bloom. The root-bark of this and of one or two other closely allied species is used in India as a bitter tonic in fevers, and an extract from the wood, known as *rasaut*, is used as a local application in chronic ophthalmia. Several varieties of this plant are cultivated in Europe under different names.

barbette, *n.* **2.** A cylindrical armored structure built up in the interior of a war-ship and projecting above the deck. The barbette contains a rotary platform and its supports, with part of the machinery by means of which the platform is turned. On the rotary platform one or more heavy guns are mounted so that they can be fired over the top of the barbette. The top of the barbette and the guns are protected to a greater or less extent by a shield carried on the gun-platform. The covering shield may become so extensive and so heavily armored as completely to cover the rear part of the guns, the loading and sighting mechanism, etc. The rotary part is then called a turret and the combination is called a *barbette-turret*. The heavy guns of almost all modern battle-ships are mounted in barbette-turrets.

barbette-turret (bär-bet′tur″et), *n.* See ★*barbette*, 2.

barbicanage (bär′bi-kan-āj), *n.* In old *European law*, money for the support and maintenance of a barbican or watch-tower.

barbier (bär-byā′), *n.* [F., barber.] A name of certain serranoid fishes of the genus *Anthias*.

barbiton, *n.* A term loosely applied, in the middle ages, to one or more varieties of viol.

barbituric (bär-bi-tū′rik), *a.* [*barbata* (see def.) + *uric*.] Pertaining to the lichen *Usnea barbata* and to uric acid.—**Barbituric acid**, malonyl urea, $CO\langle{}^{NH—CO}_{NH—CO}\rangle CH_2 + 2H_2O$, a crystalline compound formed by heating alloxantin with concentrated sulphuric acid.

Barbizet pottery. See ★*pottery*.

Barbizon school. See ★*school*[1].

barbone (bär-bō′ne), *n.* [It., appar. same as *barbone*, a long thick beard, aug. of *barba*, beard.] **1.** A fatal contagious disease of the buffalo, identical with hemorrhagic septicemia of cattle and deer: caused by a minute polar-stained organism of the swine-plague group. See also ★*buffalo-cholera*.—**2.** A silver coin of Lucca weighing 44.25 grains.

Barbotine ware. See ★*ware*[2].

barbu, *n.* **3.** The thread-fin, *Polydactylus virginicus*. [Florida and West Indies.]

barbudo (bär-bō′dō), *n.* [Sp.: see *barbu*.] Same as ★*barbu*, 3.

barbule, *n.* **4.** In *bot.*, the inner row of teeth in the peristome of certain mosses.

Barbulifer (bär-bū′li-fėr), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *barbula*, barbule, + *ferre*, bear.] A genus of small gobies found at Key West.

barb-wire (bärb′wīr), *n.* Barbed wire (which see, under *barbed*[1]).

barchan (bär-kän′), *n.* A crescentic sand-dune occurring commonly in the deserts of Turkestan. Also *barkhan*, *barkan*. See ★*medano*.

If very little more sand were supplied, the floor of the fulj might be left as a bare space half enclosed by the horns of a *barchan*, the windward side of the fulj being the lee cliff of the *barchan*.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 24.

Barclayan (bär′klā-an), *n.* Same as *Berean*, 2.

Barcoo disease or **rot.** See ★*disease*.

bar-diggings (bär′dig″ingz), *n. pl.* **1.** River placers subject to overflow.—**2.** Auriferous claims on shallow streams. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book*.

bare[1], *a.* **II.** *n.* That part of a clapboard, roof-slate, or the like, which is exposed to the weather when the roof is complete, as distinguished from the *lap*.

barefoot, *a.* **2.** In *carp.*, set up on end without having its foot held in a tenon or socket, as, in balloon-framing, a post which is held merely by nailing it into place.

barem (ba-rem′), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop, usually of the stopped diapason class, with a quiet, sweet tone.

baresthesiometric (bar-es-thē-si-ō-met′rik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or determined by means of the baresthesiometer. Also spelled *baræsthesiometric*.

Barffed (bärft), *p. a.* Subjected to Barff's process, as ironwork: thus the iron plugs of plug cocks so treated are termed "Barffed plugs." See *Bower-Barff* ★*process*.

bar-folder (bär′fōl″dėr), *n.* A folding-machine adapted to forming square joints or angles, turning round edges, and forming locks of all kinds in sheet metals.

bar-frame, *n.* **2.** The typical American construction for the frame or skeleton of the locomotive, in which the elements of the frame are of rectangular section, nearly as wide as they are deep, instead of being made up of thin and deep plates, as in English and European designs.

bargain-counter (bär′gān-koun″tėr), *n.* A counter on which goods that are supposed to be remnants, or goods that have been "marked down" in price, are displayed for sale "at a bargain" or a price professed to be much lower than that at which the same or like goods are usually sold. [U. S.]

bargain-day (bär′gān-dā), *n.* The particular day in each week on which "bargains" are offered at the bargain-counters. [U. S.]

barge[1], *n.* **8.** *pl.* In *mining*, sheets of iron, zinc, or wood used for shedding water in wet shafts or workings. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]—**College barge**, an elaborate house-boat designed for students' use: it is peculiar to English colleges; Keble at Oxford possessing some notably beautiful ones.—**Crane-barge**, a beamy, flat-bottomed vessel which bears a crane for lifting and placing heavy weights.—**Dumb-barge**, a lighter which has no means of propulsion in the way of sail- or engine-power, but which must be towed or allowed to drift under the influence of tide-currents. This class of barge is very common in England, especially on the Thames, where these vessels carry cargo from one part of the river to another by means of tide-streams.—**Hopper-barge.** See *hopper*[1], 5.—**Tide-barge.** Same as *dumb-barge*.

barge-bed (bärj′bed), *n.* The bed or interior of a barge.

bargello (bär-jel′lō), *n.* [It.] The building which serves as the headquarters of the armed force in an Italian town. The bargello at Florence is now the national museum.

barge-stone (bärj′stōn), *n.* In a gable-wall of masonry, one of the stones which form the sloping edge.

Baric wind-rose. See ★*wind-rose*.

baricyanide (bar-i-sī′a-nid or -nīd), *n.* A compound cyanide of which barium cyanide is a part.—**Platinum baricyanide.** See ★*barium platinocyanide*.

barie (bä-rē′), *n.* [F. *barie*, ‹ NL. **barīa*, heaviness, pressure, ‹ Gr. *βαρύς*, fem. *βαρεῖα*, heavy.] An absolute unit of gaseous pressure; a pressure such that the force on each square centimeter of surface is one dyne. Also *barye*.

barilla, *n.* **2.** Grains of native copper disseminated in sandstone. Also called *copper barilla* (Sp. *barilla de cobre*).—**3.** *pl.* In a gold-mill, wooden divisions of blanket-strakes, copper plates, etc. *E. Halse*, Dict. of Span. Mining Terms.

bariolage (bä-rē-ō-läzh′), *n.* [F.] In *music*, a cadenza or series of cadenzas in an instrumental piece; sometimes, more specifically, in music for stringed instruments, a rapid passage to be played chiefly on the open strings, without the aid of stopping.

Barisal gun. See ★*gun*[1].

baritenor, *n.* See ★*barytenor*.

baritic (ba-rit′ik), *a.* In *chem.*, containing barium as a constituent.

Barium dioxid or **peroxid**, a compound, BaO_2, prepared in considerable quantity by passing atmospheric oxygen over heated barium monoxid or baryta, BaO, to be used in the preparation of hydrogen dioxid or peroxid, H_2O_2.—**Barium platinocyanide**, a substance, $BaPt(CN)_4.4H_2O$, largely used for the surface of the screen on which the Röntgen rays or X-rays are allowed to fall, serving by its fluorescence to render the pictures formed by these rays visible. The salt is dichroic, appearing in one direction yellow and in another green when seen by the light reflected from the crystals.

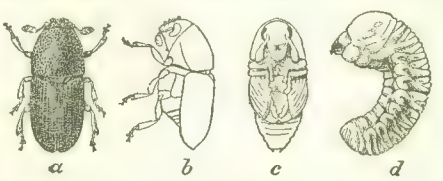
bark[2], *n.*—**Agoniada bark**, the bark of a Brazilian plant, *Plumeria lancifolia*, used in intermittent fever.—**Anchieta bark**, the root-bark of *Anchieta salutaris*, a shrub native to Brazil. It is used in syphilis and skin diseases.—**Cabbage-bark**, the bark of the cabbage-tree: same as *worm-bark*. See *cabbage-tree*, 2.—**Carony bark.** Same as *Angostura bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).—**Cotton-root bark**, the root-bark of the common cotton, *Gossypium hirsutum*, and other species, constituting an officinal drug with the action of ergot. The active principle appears to reside in a red resin.—**Cuenca bark**, one of the many varieties of pale cinchona bark (*Cinchona officinalis*, etc.).—**Gray bark.** See *Cinchona*.—**Huanuco bark.** See *Cinchona*.—**Ledger bark**, the bark of *Cinchona Ledgeriana*, sometimes considered a variety of *C. Calisaya*, the richest of the cinchona barks.—**Loja bark.** Same as *loxa bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).—**Magellanic bark**, a kind of Peruvian bark.

An equal quantity of the Peruvian and *Magellanic bark*. *Sir E. Barry*, Observ. Wines, p. 221.

Monesia bark, the bark of *Pradosia lactescens* of Brazil. See ★*buranhem*.—**Panococo bark.** See *Swartzia*.—**Paracoto bark**, a bark resembling Coto bark in its medicinal properties.—**Porto Rico bark**, the bark of *Colubrina reclinata*. See *nakedwood* and ★*mabi*.—**Snouba bark**, the inner bark of the Aleppo pine, *Pinus hierosolymitana*. It contains about 25 per cent. of tannin and is imported from Tunis and Algeria for tanning leather.—**Tengah bark**, the bark of *Ceriops Candolleana*, of the mangrove family, used for tanning leather.

barkan, *n.* See ★*barchan*.

bark-beetle (bärk′bē-tl), *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Scolytidæ*, nearly all of which make burrows between the bark and the wood of woody plants.—**Apple-bark beetle**, a name given by Saunders to (*a*) *Monarthrum mali*, which, however, is not a bark-beetle but an ambrosia-beetle. Better called *apple pin-borer*. (*b*) *Xyleborus pyri*, a scolytid beetle which perforates the bark of the apple and pear. Also called *apple shot-borer*.—**Coarse-writing bark-beetle.** See *pine* ★*bark-beetle*.—**Douglas spruce bark-beetle**, a scolytid beetle, *Asemum nitidum*, which bores into the trunks and branches of the Douglas spruce.—**Elm bark-beetle**, a scolytid beetle, *Phlæophthorus liminaris*, which bores the bark of elm-trees and also occasionally attacks the peach and the cherry.—**Fruit-tree bark-beetle**, a very injurious scolytid beetle, *Scolytus*



a *b* *c* *d*

Fruit-tree Bark-beetle (*Scolytus rugulosus*).
a, *b*, beetle; *c*, pupa; *d*, larva; all enlarged.
(Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

rugulosus, which bores into the trunks and branches of peach-, pear-, apple-, and plum-trees, rarely, however, attacking perfectly healthy trees.—**Hickory bark-beetle**, one of the largest of the North American *Scolytidæ*, *Scolytus quadrispinosus*, which bores into the trunk, branches,

and twigs of hickory in many parts of the United States. **Little bark-beetle.** See *pine* ★*bark-beetle.*—**Native peach bark-beetle.** Same as *elm bark-beetle.*—**Pine bark-beetle,** any one of numerous species of scolytid beetles which bore into and work in or under pine-bark, as the coarse-writing bark-beetle, *Tomicus calligraphus;* the little bark-beetle, *Pityophthorus annectens;* and many others.—**Wood-engraver bark-beetle.** See ★*wood-engraver.*

bark-blazer (bärk′blā-zėr), *n.* See ★*scratcher.*—**Cruiser's bark-blazer.** See ★*scratcher.*

bark-borer (bärk′bōr-ėr), *n.* Same as ★*bark-beetle.*—**Western hemlock bark-borer,** a buprestid beetle, *Melanophila drummondi* (Kirby), which bores into the trunks and branches of pine and hemlock in western North America, from Alaska south to New Mexico.

bark-bug (bärk′bug), *n.* An insect that lives in or under bark.—**Flat bark-bug,** any member of the heteropterous family *Aradidæ.* See *Aradus, Aradinæ,* and *Aradidæ.*

bark-conveyer (bärk′kọn-vā″ėr), *n.* In *tanning,* an endless-chain device for carrying bark from one place or room to another. *Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 68.

bark-cutter (bärk′kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting or grinding bark for use in tanning: used principally for oak and hemlock bark. *Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 65.

bar-keel (bär′kēl), *n.* In *shipbuilding,* a keel composed of a line of heavy rectangular iron or steel bars, with the greater dimension vertical and projecting below the bottom of the ship, to which the keel is attached by the garboard-plates. The inner edges of the garboard-plates are flanged down and riveted to the bar-keel.

barkevikite (bär′ke-vik-īt), *n.* [*Barkevik,* a locality in southern Norway, + *-ite*2.] A member of the amphibole group, near arfvedsonite in composition.

bark-gouge (bärk′gouj), *n.* See ★*scratcher.*

bark-grafting (bärk′gräf″ting), *n.* Same as *rind-grafting,* which see, under *grafting.*

Barking sands. See *singing* ★*sands.*

barking-deer (bär′king-dēr″), *n.* The East-Indian muntjac, *Cervulus aureus.*

The small *barking deer,* called "pause" by the natives. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 502.

bark-louse, *n.*—**Armored bark-louse,** any member of the coccid subfamily *Diaspinæ,* all of which are protected by a shield-like covering. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.* 1894, p. 251.—**Blackberry bark-louse.** (*a*) A diaspine scale, *Aulacaspis rosæ.* (*b*) An undetermined lecanine, *Lecanium* sp.—**Currant bark-louse.** (*a*) A coccine scale, *Eulecanium ribis.* (*b*) A diaspine scale, *Aspidiotus ancylus.*—**Grape-vine bark-louse.** (*a*) A coccine scale, *Pulvinaria innumerabilis* or *P. vitis.* (*b*) A diaspine scale, *Aspidiotus uvæ.*—**Harris's bark-louse,** a diaspine scale, *Chionaspis furfurus.* Also called the *scurfy bark-louse* (of the apple).—**Oyster-shell bark-louse.** See *oyster-shell.*—**Peach-tree bark-louse.** (*a*) A coccine scale, *Eulecanium pyri.* (*b*) A diaspine scale, *Aspidiotus pyri.* (*c*) A diaspine scale, *Diaspis pyri.* (*d*) The San José scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus.*—**Scurfy bark-louse,** a diaspine scale, *Chionaspis furfureus,* found commonly on the apple and pear in the United States.

barklyite (bär′kli-īt), *n.* [For Sir Henry *Barkly* (1815–98) + *-ite*2.] A more or less opaque magenta-colored ruby from Victoria, Australia.

bark-mark (bärk′märk), *n.* A symbol chopped into the side of a log to indicate ownership. It serves as a means of identification. [U. S.]

bark-marker (bärk′mär″kėr), *n.* One who cuts the bark-mark on logs.

barkslipper (bärk′slip″ėr), *n.* A beetle of the cerambycid genus *Phymatodes,* as *P. amœnus* or *P. variabilis,* whose larvæ loosen the bark of oak cord-wood, causing it to slip off. [Woodsmen's term.]

bark-worm (bärk′wėrm), *n.* A fishermen's term for the larva of any one of the wood-boring beetles of the families *Buprestidæ* or *Cerambycidæ.*

barley1, *n.*—**Naked barley.** (*b*) A variety, *Hordeum distichon nudum,* of the two-rowed barley in which the chaff is not adherent to the grain, as in other barleys.—**Barley straw-worm.** See ★*straw-worm.*

barley-candy (bär′li-kan″di), *n.* Same as *barley-sugar.*

barley-grass (bär′li-gràs″), *n.* Any grass of the genus *Hordeum* other than the cultivated barley.

barling-spar (bär′ling-spär), *n.* A small light spar or pole.

Barlow's disease, plate. See ★*disease,* ★*plate.*

bar-machine (bär′ma-shēn″), *n.* A form of coal-cutting machine.

In this machine [the *bar-machine*], a bar carrying cutting tools, of rather a different pattern to those used with the disc machine, revolves horizontally, under or in the coal, cutting a parallel groove, similar to that cut by the disc. The bar has a reciprocating motion given to it, and behind the bar is an iron plate which is also carried by the machine, and which with the spirally arranged cutting tools forms an archimedean screw, and acts as a conveyor to bring out the dirt made by the machine. The frame of the machine is very similar to that of the disc machine.

Elec. Review, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 187.

bar-mitsvah (bär-mits′vä), *n.* [Heb., lit. 'son of commandment.'] **1.** A youth of an age to obey the commandments: applied to a Jewish boy on his thirteenth birthday, when, according to rabbinical law, he has reached the age of responsibility. Before this the father is responsible for his son's actions. The occasion is solemnized in the synagogue on the following Saturday, and is followed by a festive gathering.

2. The celebration of a Jewish boy's thirteenth birthday.

barmy, *a.* Hence—**2.** Barmy-brained; empty-headed.

Y're dull if yer can't take the 'int;
Indeed! yer must be *barmy.*
War's Brighter Side, p. 278.

Barnacle scale. See ★*scale*1, *n.*

barnacle-eater (bär′na-kl-ē″tėr), *n.* A name applied to different species of file-fish of the family *Monacanthidæ.*

barn-dance (bärn′dàns), *n.* A dance or dancing-party given in a barn.

The Washington Post, Pas de Quatre, and several varieties of *Barn Dance* are of American origin, and have recently become fashionable. *Encyc. Brit.* XXVII. 376.

Barnegat limestone. See ★*limestone.*

barn-yard, *n.*—**Noah's barn-yard,** a mass of buried vegetal debris of interglacial origin. [Colloq., Illinois and Indiana.]

baro (bä′rō), *n.* [Tagalog.] A sort of blouse or loose shirt, usually brightly colored, worn by natives of the Philippine Islands.

barocyclonoscope (bar″ō-sī-klon′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος,* weight, + *cyclone* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν,* view.] An aneroid barometer modified by the addition of three indexes showing respectively the direction of the wind, the direction of the storm-center, and the direction which the navigator must take in order to avoid that center. It was constructed especially for use in the Philippine Islands, and needs appropriate modifications for use in other regions. See *storm-card.*

barogyroscope (bar-ō-jī′rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος,* weight, + *γῦρος,* circle, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] An instrument which consists of a rapidly rotated gyrostat mounted on knife-edges by an axis perpendicular to its axis of rotation and pointing east and west. It demonstrates experimentally the rotation of the earth. It was devised by Gilbert. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIX. 195.

barolite, *n.* **2.** In *petrog.,* a term proposed by Wadsworth (1892) for rocks, formed by chemical precipitation, composed mainly of barite and celestite: it refers to the high specific gravity of these substances.

barometer, *n.*—**Blakesley portable barometer,** a tube of small bore, closed at one end, partly filled with air, and carrying a thread of quicksilver. The position of the mercury when the closed end of the tube is uppermost, and again when the open end is uppermost, gives the data for determining the pressure in terms of the weight or length of the thread of quicksilver.—**Capillary depression of the barometer,** the amount by which the mercurial column in the barometric tube is depressed by the repulsion between the glass and the mercury. This repulsion varies with the purity of the mercury, the cleanness and diameter of the tube, the temperature, the overlying gas, and other factors. It differs within the vacuum-chamber from that in the open leg of the siphon or the open cistern. The difference of the depressions at these two mercurial surfaces is the total effect upon the measured atmospheric pressure, and is an important source of error liable to large variations.—**Dines's minimum barometer,** an arrangement of two empty tubes which become filled with two different liquids on descending from any great height attained by a balloon: analogous to Sir William Thomson's tubular sounding apparatus.—**Glycerin barometer,** a barometer in which a column of glycerin replaces the mercury of the ordinary Torricellian barometer. These instruments are large and not portable, and are used principally for public display and storm-warning.—**Howson's barometer,** a mercurial barometer in which the tube is fixed, but whose cistern is free to move, being supported by the pressure of the atmosphere which corresponds to the area of the ring-section of the glass tube. The rise and fall of the cistern indicate the variations of this pressure on a large scale.—**Mascart's gravity barometer,** a barometer designed to determine the variations in the force or acceleration of gravity by measuring the elastic pressure of a mass of carbonic-acid gas whose temperature is accurately known, and which is confined under the pressure of a column of mercury about one meter in height. The same result is also attempted by Mohn by the comparison of pressures determined by both the mercurial barometer and the boiling-point thermometer.—**Moreland's barometer,** a mercurial barometer in which the cistern is fixed, but in which the tube is free to move and is attached to the lever-arm of a balance. The motion of the lever-arm indicates the variations of the atmospheric pressure on any desired scale.—**Mountain barometer,** a mercurial barometer in which the tube and cistern are adapted to a very large range of pressures and are especially constructed to avoid breakage in mountaineering work.—**Sub-standard barometer,** a barometer used for intercomparison of ordinary barometers and serving as an intermediary between normal barometers and ordinary instruments.

barometer-tube (ba-rom′e-tėr-tūb), *n.* The glass tube, hermetically sealed at the top, within which the mercurial column of a barometer is contained. The tube is filled with mercury when inverted, and many methods have been devised to accomplish this satisfactorily. By Fortin's method, the mercury is introduced little by little, and boiled within the tube by gently heating it so as to expel all gas or vapor. In George's method the mercury is not boiled but is stirred, and the air-bubbles are removed with a feather. In Bogen's method the mercury is made to flow from end to end until all bubbles escape: the open end is then attached to an air-pump and the last traces of air are pumped out. In Sprung's automatic method the tube is placed open end up and warmed; the mercury is placed in a separate vessel over a lamp and is continuously distilled over, through an intermediate tube, into the tube, where it collects under a perfect vacuum until the tube is full: a clean tube, a perfect vacuum, and distilled mercury are thus obtained by one operation.

Barometric elevation, an area of high pressure at sea-level; a rise of atmospheric pressure above the normal value; the center of an area of high pressure or a barometric maximum.—**Barometric fog.** See ★*fog.*—**Barometric gradient.** See ★*gradient.*—**Barometric hypsometry.** See ★*hypsometry.*—**Barometric maximum.** (*a*) An area on the weather-map within which the barometric pressure at any time is decidedly above that which prevails over adjacent portions of the map; an area of high pressure. (*b*) An area in which the current barometric pressure is decidedly above the normal value for that place and date.—**Barometric minimum.** (*a*) An area on the weather-map within which the barometric pressure at any time is decidedly below that which prevails over adjacent portions of the map; an area of low pressure. (*b*) An area in which the current barometric pressure is decidedly below the normal value for that place and date.—**Barometric rate,** the rapidity with which atmospheric pressure rises or falls within a standard unit of time, usually one hour.—**Barometric surface,** a surface for which the barometric pressure is uniform. Owing to the influence of the temperature and of the wind, the barometric surfaces in the free air are continually changing. During gentle winds and in the midst of a large area of high pressure the barometric surfaces are horizontal; but in strong winds they are inclined to the level surface, and in revolving storms they become funnel-shaped. A *critical barometric surface* is one theoretically appropriate to steady winds, or a steady system of winds, and calls for a corresponding *critical barometric gradient.*—**Barometric surge,** an oscillation of the atmospheric pressure occurring simultaneously over large areas, such as the whole of India, and usually traveling from the west eastward in the north temperate zone: nearly equivalent to *barometric wave.*—**Barometric wind-rose.** See *baric* ★*wind-rose.*

barong (bä′rong), *n.* [Sulu.] A large, broad-bladed knife or cleaver used by the Moros of the southern Philippine Islands.

baronomy (ba-ron′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος,* weight, + *νόμος,* law.] The science of the laws of the gravitant forces (gravitation, weight): a proposed substitute for *barology* when used in that sense.

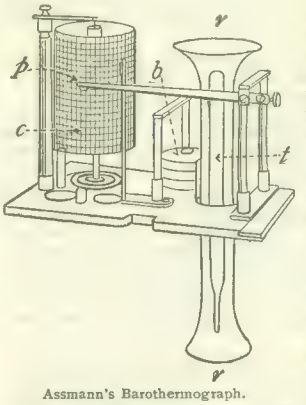
baroque, *n.* **3.** Specifically, in *music,* a style of composition which abounds in extreme, irregular, or unpleasant harmonies or metrical patterns.

Barosma camphor. Same as ★*diosphenol.*

barosmin (ba-ros′min), *n.* [*Barosm*(*a*) + *-in*3.] A finely crystalline glucoside, perhaps identical with hesperidin, contained in buchu, the leaves of *Barosma crenulata, B. serratifolia,* and *B. betulina.* Also known as *diosmin.*

barotaxis (bar-ō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάρος,* weight, + *τάξις,* disposition.] Stimulation brought about by change of pressure.

barothermograph (bar-ō-thėr′mō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος,* weight, + *θέρμη,* heat, + *γράφειν,* write.] An apparatus for recording simultaneously the atmospheric pressure and temperature; a combination of barograph and thermograph, especially such as are made portable and very light to be sent up with kites and sounding-balloons. Assmann's barothermograph, used with sounding-balloons, records a pressure-temperature curve without any time coördinate and by means of one pen only.] The cylinder or sheet of paper is pushed in one direction by the action of the barometer while the pen is pushed



Assmann's Barothermograph.

b, aneroid barometer which gives horizontal motion to the cylinder, *c*; *t*, thermometer inside a protecting tube, *r*, *r*, which gives vertical motion to the pen, *p*.

in the perpendicular direction by the action of the thermometer. In all other forms of apparatus each instrument makes its own record by its own pen and has its own independent time-scale. Sometimes called *meteorograph*. *Monthly Weather Rev.*, Sept., 1896, p. 323.

barothermohygrograph (bar-ō-thėr″mō-hī′grō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *ὑγρός*, moist, + *γράφειν*, write.] A barothermograph to which a self-registering hygrometer is added: made of the lightest material for use with kites and balloons, but more solidly for station-work.

barothermometer (bar-ō-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + E. *thermometer*.] An instrument for indicating the pressure and the temperature of the air.

baroto (bä-rō′tō), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *baroto*, < Bisaya *baloto*.] A small sea-going vessel. [Philippine Is.]

bar-parlor (bär′pär″lor), *n.* Same as ★*bar*[1], 8 (*b*). The bar-parlor in old English houses is sometimes a room of considerable size where favored guests are received.

barrack[1] (bar′ak), *v.* [*barrack, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To house in barracks; lodge in barracks, as troops.

II. *intrans.* To lodge or reside in barracks. *Hugh Miller*, Scenes and Legends, p. 478.

barrack[2] (bar′ak), *v. i.* [An alteration, conformed to *barrack*[1], of earlier *borack, borak*, banter, chaff, from a New South Wales native term meaning something like 'what is not.' Cf. ★*barrikin*.] To jeer at or deride opponents; specifically, with *for* (like the equivalent United States slang *root*), to support, as a partizan, by cheers, shouts, and other demonstrations of approval, or by jeering at and noisily disturbing and interrupting the opposite side or party: as, to *barrack for* the school team. [Australia.]

To use a football phrase, they all to a man *barrack for* the British Lion. *Melbourne Punch*, Aug. 14, 1890.

barracker (bar′ak-ėr), *n.* One who barracks; a noisy partizan in a contest, originally in football; a rooter. [Australia.]

The 'most unkindest cut of all' was that the Premier, who was Mr. Rogers's principal *barracker* during the elections, turned his back upon the prophet and did not deign to discuss his plan. *The Argus*, Nov. 29, 1894, p. 4.

barracoota (bar-a-kō′tä), *n.* Same as *barracuda*.

barracuda, *n.* **2.** *Thyrsites atun*, a gempyloid fish of Australia and New Zealand: not the barracuda of American waters.—**California barracuda**, *Sphyræna argentea*, of southern California.—**European barracuda**, *Sphyræna sphyræna* of the Mediterranean.—**Great barracuda**, *Sphyræna barracuda*, a West Indian species.—**Northern barracuda**, *Sphyræna borealis*, a small fish of the coasts about New York.

barragan[2] (bar′a-gan), *n.* [Native Australian.] A variety of the Australian boomerang.

barrage, *n.* **3.** In playing instruments like the guitar, the application of the finger of the left hand across all or some of the strings near the nut, so as to shorten them uniformly and thus raise their pitch; a temporary nut. (See *nut*, **3.** (*f*) (1) and *capo tasto*.) When the finger stops part of the strings the barrage is *little;* if all, *great* or *grand*.—**Drum-barrage**, a species of movable dam used in the canalization of rivers. A sector of a hollow circular drum or cylinder rotates on a horizontal axis fixed in masonry. In one form the drum itself comprises the dam or water-barrier. In others the dam proper is formed of plane wickets. In either form the admission of water from the upper pool to or from the different compartments of the drum furnishes the power to raise or lower the barrier and thus raise or lower the water-surface up-stream from the dam.

Barrandeocrinus (ba-ran″dē-ō-krī′nus), *n.* [NL., < *Barrande*, a Bohemian geologist, + Gr. *κρίνον*, lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of fossil crinoids, the only representative of the family *Barrandeocrinidæ*. It is characterized by the monocyclic base, 3 basals, and heavy biserial arms which are recumbent and completely inclose the calyx: found in the Upper Silurian beds of Gotland.

barrandite (ba-ran′dīt), *n.* [Named after J. *Barrande*, a Bohemian geologist (1799–1883).] A hydrated phosphate of ferric iron and aluminium occurring in gray spheroidal concretions: found in Bohemia.

Barred C, barred semicircle, in *musical notation*, the sign for duple rhythm.—**Barred teeth**, molar teeth with spreading, irregular roots.

barrel, *n.* **6.** In *mining*, a vessel by which water is lifted by engine or windlass from a sinking-shaft.—**Barrel amalgamation.** See ★*amalgamation*.

barrelage (bar′el-āj), *n.* The total quantity of any commodity, as measured by barrels, produced during a specified period or used for a particular purpose.

barrel-cactus (bar′el-kak″tus), *n.* The bisnaga, *Echinocactus:* so named from its form and size. See *Echinocactus* and ★*visnaga*.

barrel-car (bar′el-kär), *n.* In *car-building*, a long flat-car fitted with open framework and used for carrying empty barrels.

barrel-cart (bar′el-kärt), *n.* A cart or truck carrying a barrel, swung so that it can be tipped, used chiefly in gardens as a receptacle for leaves and other rubbish.

barrel-chest (bar′el-chest), *n.* Permanent rounded expansion of the chest occurring in chronic pulmonary emphysema.

barrel-chime (bar′el-chīm), *n.* A chime of bells rung by means of a barrel-mechanism instead of by hand.

barreled, *p. a.* **4.** In *archery*, gradually reduced in diameter from the center to each end: said of an arrow.

barrel-header (bar′el-hed″ėr), *n.* A simple form of screw- or lever-press for pressing the head of a barrel into place and holding it in position until it is secured by the hoops or by nailing.

barrel-heater (bar′el-hē″tėr), *n.* A cylindric stove or heating-drum for heating and drying barrel-staves when formed into a barrel ready for putting on the hoops and closing the ends. The green barrel is placed over the stove, and a hood is lowered over it to keep in the heat. When the barrel is heated the hood is raised, automatically lifting the barrel and discharging it outside of the heater.

barrel-motion (bar′el-mō″shọn), *n.* A tappet-mechanism attached to a loom for operating the harnesses. Also called *barrel-tappet*. *Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 25.

Barrel-sanding machine. See ★*sanding-machine*.

barrel-scald (bar′el-skâld), *n.* A discoloration of apples and pears when packed in barrels. It is probably associated with harmful conditions of temperature and moisture.

barrel-tappet (bar-el-tap′et), *n.* Same as ★*barrel-motion*.

barrel-tree (bar′el-trē), *n.* See ★*bottle-tree*, 2.

barrel-wheel (bar′el-hwēl), *n.* The large wheel which is keyed upon the same shaft as the lifting-barrel of a crane, and by which the barrel is directly revolved. It is the last one in the train of gearing. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms (App.).

barrel-work (bar′el-wėrk), *n.* Barrel amalgamation. See ★*amalgamation*. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book*.

Barremian (ba-rā′mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [F. *Barrême*, a canton in the department of Basses-Alpes.] In *geol.*, a name sometimes used by French geologists, in place of Urgonian, to designate a stage of the Lower Cretaceous deposits immediately overlying the Neocomian.

barreta (bär-rā′tä), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A shrub, *Helietta parvifolia*, belonging to the rue family,



Barreta (*Helietta parvifolia*).

A, flowering branch; *B*, fruiting branch. (From Sargent's "Manual of Trees of North America.")

with opposite 3-foliate leaves and panicles of small purplish-white flowers. The obconic fruit separates at maturity into 3 or 4 samaras. It is common on the bluffs of the Rio Grande. [Northern Mexico and Texas.]

barreto (bä-rā′tō), *n.* [Cuban Sp.] A goby of the genus *Gobioides*. [Cuba.]

barrette (ba-ret′), *n.* [F.: see *barret*[1].] The crossbar in the hilt of old rapiers over which the forefinger was placed.

barretter (bar′et-ėr), *n.* A receiving device used in wireless telegraphy, in which the electric wave is caused to vary the current in a local electric circuit.

barrier, *n.* **9.** The starting apparatus used in races: designed to keep the horses behind a certain line until the word is given, and thus prevent unfair advantage in starting.—**10.** In *phytogeog.*, any obstacle which prevents or restricts the migration of plants. Clements distinguishes *physical* barriers, such as large bodies of water,

mountain-ranges, and deserts, and *biological* barriers, including vegetation, man and animals, and plant parasites.—**Surf barrier,** in *phytogeog.*, an aggregation of plants (cumaphytes) serving to resist the action of waves. *C. MacMillan*.

barriguda (bä-rē-gö′dä), *n.* [Pg., orig. fem. of *barrigudo*, big-bellied, < *barriga*, belly.] A majestic palm, *Iriartea ventricosa*, which reaches a height of 80–100 feet. The trunk is generally cylindrical to a height of 40 or 50 feet, where it swells out to double, or more than double, its former diameter for 10 or 15 feet, diminishing again, and becoming cylindrical for the remaining distance to the summit. The wood is black, hard, and very heavy, and is used by the Indians for making harpoons and spears. The swollen part of the stem is sometimes made into a canoe. [Brazil.]

barrikin (bar′i-kin), *n.* [Cf. *baragouin* and ★*barrack*[2].] Unintelligible talk; jargon.

barrimba (bä-rim′bä), *n.* A gold colonial coin of Portugal of low standard, struck for Mozambique, 1847–53.

barring[1], *n.* **2.** In *machine-sewing*, the sewing of a decorative bar or tack upon a fabric or upon leather, the bar being composed of a series of long stitches crossed by short stitches. Sometimes called *tacking*. See ★*buttonhole-machine*.

barring-engine (bär′ing-en″jin), *n.* See ★*turning-engine*.

barring-machine (bär′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for forming a bar or turned edge in tinware. Allied to *edging-machine* (which see).

Barringtonia (bar-ing-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), named in honor of Daines *Barrington* (1727–1800), a British lawyer and naturalist.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family *Lecythidaceæ*. It is characterized by the alternate entire or slightly crenate leaves crowded toward the ends of the branches, and flowers in elongated terminal or lateral racemes or interrupted spikes. About 60 species are recognized, distributed from Mozambique to the East Indies, Australia, and the Samoan Islands.—**Barringtonia formation,** a dense belt of shrubs and trees, including several arborescent species of *Barringtonia*, growing next the tidal sand on East Indian shores. *A. F. W. Schimper*.

barrio (bä′ri-ō), *n.* [Sp. *barrio* = Pg. *bairro* = Cat. *barri*, a village, prob. < Ar. *barr*, land.] **1.** A village or small town which has no independent administration, but which is subordinated to a larger town. See *pueblo*. [Philippine Is.]—**2.** A ward; a division of a termino or municipal district in Cuba.

These [terminos], in turn, are subdivided into *barrios*, or wards, of which there were between 1100 and 1200. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 303.

barrister, *n.*—**Junior barrister,** in *Eng. law*, a barrister who has not been admitted to the rank of king's counsel; also, the assistant of the chief counsel on one side of a case.—**Vacation barrister,** in *Eng. law*, a newly qualified barrister who is to attend the exercises of the House for several long vacations.

barristerial (bar-is-tē′ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a barrister.

Barroussia (ba-rö′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. Schneider, 1885).] A genus of *Coccidia*, of the family *Polysporocystidæ*, in which the monozoic spores are spherical, with a smooth bivalve shell or sporocyst. The species are parasitic in myriapods and insects.

barrow-hole (bar′ō-hōl), *n.* In a building in course of construction, a hole, about 6 feet high and 3 feet wide, left in the wall for the workmen to pass through carrying hand-barrows with stones or bricks, or pushing wheelbarrows.

Barrowist (bar′ō-ist), *n.* A follower of Henry Barrowe, one of the leaders in the Independent movement in England in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He objected to the whole system of ecclesiastical government, and condemned the use of all set prayers. He is regarded as one of the founders of Congregationalism.

barrow-pulley (bar′ō-pùl-i), *n.* A pulley, gear, or wheel compounded on the same shaft with another of a larger size. *Taggart*, Cotton Spinning, I. 182.

barrow-wheel (bar′ō-hwēl), *n.* A pinion-gear that drives the doffer-cylinder on a cotton-carding machine. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 145.

bar-screen (bär′skrēn), *n.* In *mining*, a screen or grating made of bars.

bar-stays (bär′stāz), *n. pl.* Boiler-stays which are solid rods screwed at their ends, as distinguished from ★*tube-stays* or ★*stay-tubes*. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms.

bar-stop (bär′stop), *n.* In *mech.*: (*a*) A stop which limits the movement of a bar, as of a number-bearing bar in a computing-machine. (*b*) A bar which stops or limits the movement of other mechanism.

bartholinitis (bär″tō-li-nī′tis), *n.* [Irreg. < *Bartholin('s gland)* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the vulvovaginal (Bartholin's) gland.

Bartlett's fume paint. See ★*paint.*

Barton clay. See *Bartonian* ★*group.*

Bartonia (bär-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL.: for B. S. *Barton.*] A genus of plants of the family *Loasaceæ*, now referred to *Mentzelia.*

Bartonian group. See ★*group*[1].

Barton's bandage, fracture. See ★*bandage*, ★*fracture.*

Barus camphor. Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

Barybrotes (bar-i-brō′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Schiödte and Meinert, 1879), < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *βρωτός*, eating]. The typical and only genus of the family *Barybrotidæ.*

Barybrotidæ (bar-i-brot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Barybrotes* + *-idæ.*] A small family of cymothoid isopod crustaceans found in the open sea: typified by the genus *Barybrotes.*

Barycrinus (ba-rik′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., = < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *κρίνον*, lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of extinct crinoids of the family *Cyathocrinidæ*, having stout plates and heavy massive arms: from the Lower Carboniferous of the Mississippi valley.

barymorphosis (bar-i-môr′fō-sis), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *μόρφωσις*, shape.] The effect of gravitation in producing changes in the organs or parts of plants. *Sachs.*

baryphonous (bar-if′ō-nus), *a.* Deep-sounding; low in pitch.

barysilite (bar-i-sil′īt), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *sil(ica)* + *-ite*[2].] A rare lead silicate occurring in white lamellar masses: found in Sweden.

barysphere (bar′i-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The earth's interior, an inner core known to be of greater density than the crust: so named from this property.

Even as late as 1893, at the World's Fair Congress, at Chicago, it was argued by Posepny that the ores came from the *barysphere*, or heavy-sphere, from well down within the earth; though even Posepny conceded that the agent which transported and deposited the metals at the places where they are now found was underground water. *Science*, Nov. 15, 1901, p. 747.

Baryta paper. See ★*paper.*—**Baryta white,** barium sulphate used as a pigment.

barytenor (bar′i-ten-ọr), *n.* A low tenor or barytone. Also *baritenor.*

Barytic white. See ★*white*[1].

barytonesis (bar-i-tō-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρύτονος*, barytone, + *-esis*, as in *phonesis*, etc.] The prevalence of a barytone quality or accent. *J. Clark*, Manual of Linguistics, p. 155.

bas (bä), *n.* [F., low: see *base*[1].] In *roulette*, a bet placed at the bottom of a vertical column of numbers, taking in 12 of them.—**Bas à cheval** ('low astride'), a bet placed between two vertical columns, taking in 24 numbers.

B. A. S. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Bachelor of Agricultural Science;* (*b*) *Bachelor of Applied Science*: degrees conferred by some institutions.

basal. **I.** *a.*—**Basal area.** (*b*) In *forestry*, the area of a cross-section of a tree, or the sum of such areas.—**Basal growth,** in *bot.*, growth or increase near the base, as distinguished from apical growth. See ★*apical.*—**Basal length.** See ★*length.*—**Basal placenta,** a placenta at the base of the ovary, as in *Dionæa.*—**Basal plate.** (*a*) In *embryol.*, the dorsal portion of the closed medullary tube. (*b*) In a typical solitary coral, as *Caryophyllia*, that part of the skeleton which is between the zoöid and the surface of attachment.

II. *n.* Same as *genital plate* (which see, under *genital*).

basale, *n.* **4.** *pl.* In the nomenclature of the skeletal parts of sponges, recent and fossil, the root-tuft at the base of a silicious hexactinellid sponge, by means of which it attaches itself to the sediment. This tuft is composed of silicious fibers or rods, each of which may terminate in a hook or anchor to facilitate attachment.—**Basale inferius.** Same as *hypocoracoid. Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 522.—**Basale medium.** Same as *hypercoracoid. Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 521.—**Basale superius.** Same as *postclavicle:* a bone joined to the inner posterior surface of the clavicle of fishes. It is usually in two parts; *basale superius* refers to the upper part only. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 521.

basalium (bā-sā′li-um), *n.*; pl. *basalia* (-ä). [NL.] Same as ★*basale*, 4.

basally (bā′sal-i), *adv.* In *entom.*, at or near the base; proximally. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 868.

basalt, *n.* **2.** Proposed as a field term, in *petrog.*, for all dark-colored aphanitic, nonporphyritic (aphyric), igneous rocks. The basalts, thus defined, include many dense andesites, diabases, and numerous lavas commonly grouped as basalt before their varying composition was revealed by microscopical study. Basalt in this sense is opposed to *felsite*, which includes light-colored rocks. See *felsite.*—**Analcite-basalt,** in *petrog.*, a term applied to a basalt containing analcite as a notable primary constituent in place of the usual feldspar.—**Deccan basalt,** in India, great flows of cretaceous basalt covering 200,000 square miles.—**Ellipsoidal, spheroidal basalt.** See *pillow* ★*basalt.*—**Melilite-basalt,** a very basic variety of basalt characterized by the mineral melilite. Nephelite and perovskite are usually abundant in the *melilite-basalts*, but feldspars are absent or subordinate.—**Pillow basalt,** a term sometimes applied to basaltic masses composed of spheroidal, ellipsoidal, or pillow-shaped bodies formed when the rock consolidated and generally of variolitic nature. The terms *ellipsoidal basalt, spheroidal basalt,* and *concretionary dolerite* have also been applied to rocks exhibiting this structure. See *variolite.*

basaltine (ba-sâl′tin), *a.* [*basalt* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *basaltic.*

basaree (bä-sa-rē′), *n.* [Better **basuri*, < Hind. *basurī, basrī, bāsrī, bansī*, poetic forms of *bāñsri, bāñsli*, < Skt. *vaṁçi*, a flute.] A Hindu direct flute or flageolet with 7 holes. It may be blown either by the mouth or by the nose.

base[2], *n.* **5.** In *chem.*, this term is properly applied to the hydroxid of a distinctly electropositive metal or compound radical, which easily exchanges hydroxyl for an acid radical, producing a salt; but the same term is often applied in a looser and more general way to other substances of more or less electropositive character, although not containing hydroxyl, as, for example, to ammonia and compounds of analogous structure.

22. In the gasteropod *Mollusca*, the flattened lower surface of the final whorl.—**Alloxuric, nucleinic base,** purin base.—**Base hit.** See ★*hit*[1].—**Brieger's bases,** several ptomaïnes which bear Brieger's name. One ($C_2H_8N_2$), supposedly ethylidene diamine, is obtained from putrefying fish; another ($C_6H_{13}NO_2$), probably a betain, is formed on the decomposition of tetanin. Three ptomaïnes of the formula $C_7H_{17}NO_2$ have also been described by Brieger, of which one, *gadinin*, is obtained from putrid fish, another, *typhotoxin*, from cultures of the typhoid bacillus, and a third from horse-flesh.—**De Coninck's base,** a ptomaïne ($C_8H_{11}N$) obtained from putrid jellyfish.—**Delézinier's base,** a ptomaïne ($C_{32}H_{31}N$) described by Delézinier, which in its general reactions resembles veratrine. Its origin is not stated.—**Guareschi and Mosso's base,** a ptomaïne ($C_{10}H_{15}N$) obtained from putrefying fibrin.—**Gautier and Etard's base,** a ptomaïne ($C_5H_{13}N$) obtained from the products of putrefaction of fish.—**Gautier and Mourgues's base,** a ptomaïne ($C_7H_{11}N$) obtained from brown cod-liver oil.—**Lepierre's base,** a ptomaïne ($C_{16}H_{23}N_2O_4$) obtained from poisonous cheese.—**Morin's base,** a nitrogenous base formed during alcoholic fermentation: found in fusel-oil.—**Nencki's base,** a ptomaïne ($C_8H_{11}N$) obtained from a mixture of putrefying pancreas and gelatin.—**Newtonian base,** a hypothetical fixed point in space to which absolute motion, in the sense in which Newton used that term, may be referred.

Foucault's pendulum is another example of motion relative to the earth which exhibits the fact that the earth is not a *Newtonian base.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 10.

Oser's base, a nitrogenous base ($C_{13}H_{20}N_4$) formed during the fermentation of saccharose by yeast.—**Pouchet's bases,** $C_5H_{12}N_2O_4$ and $C_7H_{18}N_2O_6$; they are probably not products of putrefaction, but are formed during the treatment of animal refuse with sulphuric acid.—**Purin, xanthin base.** See ★*purin.*—**Salkowski's base,** a ptomaïne ($C_5H_{11}NO_2$) obtained from decomposing fibrin and meat.—**Thenius's base.** Same as ★*coridine.*—**Triacid base,** in *chem.*, a base containing three combining units of the radical hydroxyl which can be exchanged for three units of a monad acid-radical to produce a normal salt, as bismuth hydroxid, $Bi(HO)_3$, which gives rise to such salts as bismuth chlorid, $BiCl_3$, and bismuth nitrate, $Bi(NO_3)_3$. A tri-acid base is the correlative of a tribasic acid.

base-ball, *n.*—**Indoor base-ball,** a game developed from the outdoor game and played in rinks or halls. The base-lines are shortened from 90 to 27 feet, although in some large halls they are 45 feet in length. The rest of the field is in proportion, and the ball is a larger and softer one than that used out of doors. The number of players may be smaller, although 8 or 9 are usually considered a side.

base-bed (bās′bed), *n.* A name given on the Island of Portland to a limestone of Jurassic age largely used as a building-stone. [Local, Eng.]

base-board, *n.* **2.** In *photog.*, the foundation of the camera, which carries the lens, front, bellows, and back. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 58.

basecphysis (bā-sek′fi-sis), *n.*; pl. *basecphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *ἐκφυσις*, outgrowth.] In crustaceans, an appendage growing from the basis or second joint of a limb; an exopodite.

In this species [*Pontophilus australis*] . . . the basal joint bears a short appendage (*basecphysis*) not reaching to the extremity of the meros. *Trans. Linnean. Soc. London*, Feb., 1903, p. 435.

base-level (bās′lev-el), *n.* **1.** In *geol.*, the ideal level surface with reference to which the erosive action of a stream is carried on; also, but less generally, the slope at which the erosive action of a stream practically ceases. The general base-level is the level of the ocean. A local base-level may be determined by a rock-sill in a river, or by a lake: in the latter case it may be below sea-level, as in the basin of the Dead Sea.

2. The level of the bottom plane of an engine or machinery; the level at which the bottom of the base is set.—**Base-level plain,** the nearly level surface to which a land-form would be reduced if acted on by the agencies of subaërial erosion for a sufficiently long time.

baselevel (bās′lev-el), *v.t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *baseleveled* or *baselevelled;* ppr. *baseleveling* or *baselevelling.* In *geol.*, to wear down or degrade (a surface) nearly to base-level.

Some of the salient problems of the outer lithosphere are the origin and maintenance of the continental platforms—with their superposed mountains and plateaus—and the abysmal basins, involving questions of rigidity, isostasy, etc.; the agencies and conditions that make possible the prolonged periods of crustal quiescence shown in *baseleveling*, and the antithetical epochs of crustal disturbance. *Carnegie Inst. Report*, 1902, p. 31.

base-line, *n.*—**Reid's base-line,** a line running from the infraorbital ridge to the back of the head, cutting the center of the external auditory meatus.

Basella (bā-sel′ä), *n.* A genus of plants, type of the family *Basellaceæ.* It contains only one species, *B. rubra*, a very variable annual or biennial climbing herb, which is cultivated in the tropics as a pot-herb. It is a native of tropical Asia and Africa, and is commonly known as Malabar nightshade (which see).

Basellaceæ (bā-se-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Moquin-Tandon, 1840), < *Basella* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants of the order *Chenopodiales*, typified by the genus *Basella*, and characterized by flowers with 2 sepals, 5 petals, 5 stamens opposite the petals, a 3-merous gynœcium, and utricular fruit. There are 5 genera and 14 species, mostly tropical American, but the monotypic type genus is a native of tropical Asia, and *Anredera* extends northward into Texas. *Boussingaultia baselloides*, the Madeira-vine, has become established in southern Texas and Florida. See *Malabar nightshade*, under *nightshade.*

basellaceous (bā-se-lā′shius) *a.* [NL., < *Basellaceæ* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having the characters of or belonging to the family *Basellaceæ.*

Basement complex, a series of much metamorphosed and masked rocks (gneisses and schists), intricately folded, of unknown thickness and obscure origin, lying at the base of the geologic column. They have been mostly derived from original igneous rocks, but some appear to have been sediments. They are the oldest known rocks. *Dana.*—**Basement rocks,** in a series of rocks, the belt which offers least resistance to the wear of streams; the weaker strata. *Dana.*—**Basement substance,** in *histol.*, a substance formed at the basal ends of epithelial cells.

baseost (bā′sē-ost), *n.* [Gr. *βάσις*, foundation, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In the fishes, especially those of the extinct family *Holoptychiidæ*, one of the series of small bones which support the dermal rays of the dorsal and anal fins and are subservient to the axonost which is the principal support of these fins.

base-rocker (bās′rok-ėr), *n.* A rocking-chair with a curved-topped base, to which it is attached and on which it rocks.

base-runner (bās′run″ėr), *n.* In *base-ball*, a player who is running the bases. The batsman becomes a base-runner immediately after he has made a fair hit, or after four balls have been called by the umpire, or after three strikes, or after the umpire calls a foul balk on the pitcher.

bas-fond (bä-foṅ′), *n.* [F.: *bas*, low, *fond*, bottom.] The fundus of a hollow organ; especially, the base of the urinary bladder.

Basham's mixture. See ★*mixture.*

bashaw, *n.* **3.** The mud-cat, *Leptops olivaris.* [Louisiana.]—**Bashaw cat.** See ★*cat.*

bashofu (bä-shō′fū), *n.* [Jap., < Chin. *pa-chiao pu*, banana cloth, *pa-chiao* (Jap. *basho*), plantain (banana); pu, cloth.] A kind of cloth woven from the fiber of the Japanese banana, *Musa Basjoo.* It is lighter in weight than that woven from hemp or flax, and is used in Japan for summer underwear. A coarser kind is used for wall decoration.

basi (bä-sē′), *n.* [Bisaya *basi.*] **1.** A native drink in the Philippine Islands, containing a large proportion of the poisonous principle of wood-alcohol. Insanity, crime, and frequently death in a few days result from its use. American soldiers and civilian employees of the government have been forbidden to drink it. *Army and Navy Jour.*, Dec. 7, 1901.

2. A native wine from northern Luzon.

basiale (bā-si-ā′lē), *n.*; pl. *basialia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *basialis*, < L. *basis*, base: see *base*[2].] In *ichth.*, same as ★*hypohyal;* one of a pair of small bones anterior to the ceratohyal.

basibranchiostegal (bā″si-brang-ki-os′tē-gal), *n.* [L. *basis*, base, + *branchiæ*, gills, + Gr. *στέγος*, cover.] Same as ★*urohyal*, 2.

basibregmatic (bā-si-breg-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *βρέγμα*(*τ*-), sinciput, + *-ic.*] In *anthrop.*, relating to basion and bregma.—**Basibregmatic height,** the distance between basion and bregma.

Basic border, in *geol.*, the outer portion or shell of an intruded mass of igneous rock often found, as a matter of experience, to be lower in silica or more basic than the interior.

Secondary and less important causes may explain the existence of complementary dikes, *basic borders* and segregations.

R. A. Daly, Amer. Jour. Sci., April, 1903, p. 292.

Basic color. See ★*color*.—**Basic dye.** (*a*) In *histol.*, same as ★*basic stain*. (*b*) See *basic color* under ★*color*. —**Basic lines.** These lines apparently common to the spectra of two or more substances, and formerly supposed by Lockyer to indicate a common substance, have since been shown to be merely double or multiple lines with components very close together, and resolvable only by spectroscopes of higher power than he then possessed. —**Basic oxid,** in *chem.*, an oxid of a distinctly electropositive metal or compound radical, which may by union with the elements of water produce a hydroxid or base, or by union with the elements of an acid oxid produce a salt.—**Basic reagent.** Same as ★*basic stain*.—**Basic salt,** in *chem.*, a compound in which an electropositive metal or compound radical is partly united to an acid radical and partly to hydroxyl or to oxygen, as in basic bismuth nitrate, $Bi(HO)_2(NO_3)$, or in Monsell's salt, $Fe_2O(SO_4)_2$.—**Basic slag.** See ★*slag*[1].—**Basic stain,** in *histol.*, a non-acid dye, such as the methyl and phenyl derivatives of rosaniline, fuchsin, etc., employed to color elements for microscopical examination.—**Basic steel.** See ★*steel*[1].

basichromatin (bā-si-krō′ma-tin), *n.* [Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *χρῶμα*, color.] In *cytol.*, chromatin which takes on a deep stain with basic dyes only. Same as *chromatin* in the usual sense.

basicity, *n.* **2.** In *foundry-work*, the proportion of metallic oxid present in, and the absence of silica from, a furnace-lining, a cinder, flux, or slag. The fettling of a puddling-furnace depends for its efficacy on its basic character, as does also the magnesia limestone of a Bessemer converter. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms.

Basicranial flexure. See ★*flexure*.

basid (bā′sid), *n.* [*basid(ium)*.] Same as *basidium*.

basidiogenetic (bā-sid″i-ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* Produced by or upon a basidium.

basidiogonidium (bā-sid″i-ō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *basidiogonidia* (-ä). Same as *basidiospore*.

Basidiolichenes (bā-sid″i-ō-lī-kē′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *basidium* + *lichen*, lichen.] A group of lichens including those in which the fungous portion is a basidiomycete. They are divided into 2 smaller groups, *Hymenolichenes* and *Gasterolichenes*. Only a few genera are known, most of which are tropical.

basidiophore (bā-sid′i-ō-fōr), *n.* [NL., ‹ *basidium* + Gr. *-φορος*, ‹ *φέρειν*, bear.] A portion of the fructification of certain fungi which bears basidia.

basidorsal (bā-si-dôr′sal), *n.* [NL. *basidorsalis*, ‹ Gr. *βάσις*, base, + L. *dorsum*, back: see *dorsal*.] One of the basidorsalia.

basidorsale (bā-si-dôr-sā′lē), *n.*; pl. *basidorsalia* (-li-ä). [NL.] One of a pair of ossifications on the superior side of the notochord from which the neural arch with its zygapophyses is developed. See ★*arcuale*.

basiemphytic (bā-si-em-fit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *ἔμφυτος*, implanted: see *imp.*] Attached or fixed by the base, as certain sponges.

basig (bä′sig), *n.* [Philippine Sp., appar. from an Igorrote form corresponding to Tagalog *basag*, rice, Bisaya, *básac*, a crop of rice, etc., under water.] An alcoholic drink made by the Igorrotes, principally of rice and buri (*Corypha umbraculifera*), but also of sugar-cane. [Philippine Is.]

basigamous (bā-sig′a-mus), *a.* In *bot.*, having the egg-apparatus at the lower end of the mother-cell of the endosperm, the reverse of the normal condition. *Van Tieghem*.

basigamy (bā-sig′a-mi), *n.* The condition of being basigamous.

basigenous (bā-sij′e-nus), *a.* In *chem.*, capable of forming a base, as, for example, potassium, the hydroxid of which is the base potash.

basignathite (bā-sig′na-thīt), *n.* [Gr. *βάσις*, basis, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-ite*[2].] In crustaceans, the second joint of a gnathite.

basilad, *adv.* **2.** Downward; toward the inferior face of the cranium. *Sir J. Richardson*, Zoology of the Herald. [Rare.]

basilar, *a.* **2.** Lying or situated at the base; fundamental.—**Basilar apophysis,** the basilar process.—**Basilar length of Hensel,** in *anat.*, the distance in a straight line from the posterior margin of the alveoli of the median incisors to the anterior edge of the foramen magnum: used in noting the size of mammalian skulls.—**Basilar membrane of the eye,** in *entom.*, a thin membrane in the eye which separates the optic tract from the cones and rods.—**Basilar meningitis,** inflammation of the membranes which cover the base of the brain.—**Basilar vertebra,** the last lumbar vertebra.

basileiolatry (bas-i-lī-ol′a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *βασιλεύς*, king, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of kings. *N. E. D.* [Nonce-word.]

basilinna (bas-i-lin′ä), *n.* [Gr. *βασίλιννα*, a form parallel to *βασίλισσα*, fem. of *βασιλεύς*, king: see *basilica*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the wife of the archon basileus at Athens. She enjoyed special privileges and performed special functions in the state.

Dörpfeld points out that, according to Demosthenes, the oath which the Geraiai had to swear at the sacred marriage of the *basilinna* in the Anthesteria was inscribed on a stele.

Cecil Smith, Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVI. 335.

basiliscan (bas-i-lis′kan), *a.* Of or pertaining to a basilisk: as, *basiliscan* eyes.

basilissa (bas-i-lis′ä), *n.* Same as ★*basilinna*.

basilovomeric (bas″i-lō-vō-mer′ik), *a.* Relating to the base of the skull and the vomer.—**Basilovomeric angle,** in *craniom.*, the angle between the lower surface of the basiocciptal and basisphenoid and the lower edge of the vomer. *Am. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, XVII. pt. 1, p. 143.

basilysis (ba-sil′i-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] In *obstet.*, the operation of crushing the base of the skull of the fetus to make its extraction possible.

basilyst (bas′i-list), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ *basilysis* + *-t*.] An instrument for performing basilysis.

basin, *n.* **12.** In *hort.*, the depression at the apex of pomaceous fruits, as apples and pears. The calyx or eye sits in the basin. The depression at the opposite end is known as the *cavity*.—**Closed basin,** a depression on the land-surface from which water does not escape to the sea. That of Great Salt Lake is to-day a closed basin, but under the moister climate of the glacial period it was filled to overflowing and then belonged to the Columbia River system. —**Half-tide basin.** (*a*) A dock or basin whose gates are closed at half ebb-tide to retain a navigable depth of water within the basin. (*b*) An intermediate basin between a wet dock and the sea or tidal portion of a river or harbor. This intermediate basin is operated in the same manner as an ordinary lock, and differs from it only in being larger and thus in locking in or out several vessels at a time.—**Knob-and-basin topography,** the undulatory topography characteristic of a moraine.

Speaking in general terms, the terminal moraine is a rough, irregular, complex ridge of drift, deposited in part directly by the ice, and in part by the waters which were active at its margin during the time of its accumulation. The time of its accumulation was a time during which the edge of the ice remained stationary, or nearly so, for a considerable period of time. The most distinctive single characteristic of the terminal moraine is its undulatory topography, which is often designated a "*knob-and-basin*" *topography*.

R. D. Salisbury, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1892, p. 40.

Torsion basin, a basin formed by torsional deformation of the earth's crust.

basin-heel (bās′n-hēl), *n.* The talon, or posterior cusp of a tooth, when slightly hollowed out like a basin.

Trigonid and especially the protoconid lower than in Amphicyon, and marked *basin heel*.

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI. 285.

basining (bās′n-ing), *n.* The formation of basins or depressed areas by local subsidence of the strata: produced sometimes by removal of soluble constituents from underlying beds, sometimes by gentle infolding.

basin-range (bās′n-rānj), *n.* The type of mountain-range found in the Great Basin of Utah and Nevada. It consists of greatly faulted and tilted strata.

Recently attention has been called to the geologic structure of the mountain ranges of Nevada and southeastern California. An attempt has been made to show that they are generally anticlinal in structure, and that the tilted-block type which Gilbert has described, and which is generally known as *basin-range* structure, is of rare occurrence. *Science*, Feb. 20, 1903, p. 302.

basiobregmatic (bā″si-ō-breg-mat′ik), *a.* Same as ★*basibregmatic*.

basioccipital, *n.* **2.** In *ichth.*, the lowest of the occipital bones. It is in the posterior part of the cranium, directly under the foramen magnum, and forms, usually with the assistance of the exoccipitals, the occipital condyle. The parasphenoid underlaps it anteriorly, while it articulates above with the exoccipitals and prootics.

basioceratochondroglossus (bas″i-ō-ser″a-tō-kon″drō-glos′us), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The hyoglossus muscle.

basioöpticon (bā-si-ō-op′ti-kon), *n.* Same as *foraminoöptic* ★*line*. *Harrison Allen*, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., X. 410.

basiophthalmous (bā″si-of-thal′mus), *a.* Of the nature of or resembling the basiophthalmite of the eye of a stalk-eyed crustacean.

basiotribe (bā′si-ō-trīb), *n.* [Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *τρίβειν*, rub, crush.] An instrument for performing basiotripsy.

basiotripsy (bā″si-ō-trip′si), *n.* [Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *τρῖψις*, rubbing, crushing.] In *obstet.*, the operation of crushing the base of the skull of the fetus to render its extraction possible.

basipodium (bā-si-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *basipodia* (-ä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] In *Polychæta*, the basal portion of a parapodium, or foot.

basipterygium (ba-sip-te-rij′i-um) *n.*; pl. *basipterygia* (-ä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *πτερύγιον*, a fin.] In *ichth.*, the basal bone of a fin. *Zittel* (trans.), Textbook of Paleon., II. 23.

basis, *n.* **10.** Same as *basipodite*.—**Basis sphenoidalis,** in *ichth.*, same as *parasphenoid*, 2. Not the *basisphenoid* of Huxley.

basisphenoid, *n.* **2.** In *ichth.*, a bone attached to the anterior end of the inner wings of the proötics, which roof the myodome. It is probably not homologous with the bone so named in mammals. Gill has given it the special name of *dichost*. It is not synonymous with the bone in fishes called *basisphenoid* by Owen.

Starks, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 512.

basite (bā′sīt), *n.* [*bas(ic)* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by Von Cotta (1864) as a collective name for igneous rocks of low content in silica, as opposed to those rich in silica (*acidites*).

basiventral (bā-si-ven′tral), *n.* [NL. *basiventralis*, ‹ Gr. *βάσις*, base, + L. *venter*, belly.] One of the basiventralia.

basiventrale (bā-si-ven-trā′lē), *n. pl.* [NL.] One of a pair of ossifications on the inferior face of the notochord from which the centrum is developed. See ★*arcuale*.

basket-ball (bas′ket-bâl), *n.* A game played with a ball resembling a foot-ball, in which the object is to throw the ball into one of two baskets (the goals) placed at opposite ends of the field. It is played by any number of persons (five or nine are preferred for championship games) upon a field (out of doors or within) of any convenient size. The rules are designed especially to eliminate the roughness of foot-ball. A well-defined line is marked around the floor or field, with the side-boundaries at least 3 feet from the wall or fence and the end-boundaries directly below the surface against which the goal is placed. The goals consist of baskets or hammock-nets of cords suspended from metal rings of 18 inches' inside diameter. These rings are placed 10 feet above the ground in the middle of the end-lines. The inside rim is 6 inches from the surface of a flat perpendicular screen, or very rigid surface, measuring at least 6 feet horizontally by 4 feet vertically. If a screen is used, it should not extend more than one foot below the upper edge of the goal. Teams should consist of 5 persons, and the officials are the referee, 2 umpires, a scorer, and a timekeeper. The ball is round, and consists of a rubber bladder covered with leather not less than 30 nor more than 32 inches in circumference and weighing not less than 18 nor more than 20 ounces. It should be tightly inflated. The referee's duties are to decide when the ball is in play, to whom it belongs, and when a goal has been made; to approve of the timekeeper and scorer before the game begins; and, when the ball is put in play, to toss it up in a plane at right angles to the side-lines, so that it will drop near the center of the field, which is indicated by a conspicuous mark. This is done at the opening of the game, at the beginning of the second half, and after each goal. After the referee puts the ball in play in the center, it must be first touched by one of the center players who shall have been previously indicated to the umpire. The game then continues for 20 minutes, when there is an intermission of 10 minutes and the teams change goals. The umpires call all fouls, and a foul called by one shall not be questioned by the other. A goal is made by throwing the ball fairly, so that it lands in the basket. A goal made from the field counts 2 points and a goal from a foul counts 1 point. The game is decided by the winning of the most points in 40 minutes' play consisting of two 20-minute halves with an intermission of 10 minutes. In case of a tie the game continues until either side has made two additional points. When a foul has been made the opposite side has a free throw for the goal at a distance of 15 feet from a point on the floor directly beneath the center of the goal. No player shall stand nearer than 6 feet to the thrower, nor in a lane 6 feet wide from the thrower to the goal, nor interfere with the ball until after it reaches the goal. A player is not allowed to carry the ball in his hands, but must play it from the spot on which he catches it. He can bat the ball with one hand. There should be no taking hold of nor pushing of an opponent, and the arms may not be used in any way to interfere with the player who has not the ball. There may be no shouldering, tripping, striking, kicking, hacking, or roughness of any kind. When the ball has gone out of bounds the player first touching it returns it to the field of play. He may throw the ball in any direction into the field of play from any spot, outside of bounds, on a line drawn at right angles to the boundary-line at a point where the ball crossed it. The game was invented by James Naismith.

basket-boat (bas′ket-bōt), *n.* A skin-covered frame of basketry used as a boat in India.

basket-cloth (bas′ket-klôth), *n.* Any fabric woven in imitation of the plaiting of a basket.

basket-elm (bas′ket-elm), *n.* See ★*elm*.

basket-fence (bas′ket-fens), *n.* A wattled stake-fence. [Australia.]

basket-fired (bas′ket-fīrd), *a.* Cured or prepared by roasting in baskets over a charcoal fire: as, *basket-fired* tea.

basket-meeting (bas′ket-mē″ting), *n.* A gathering, usually in connection with religious

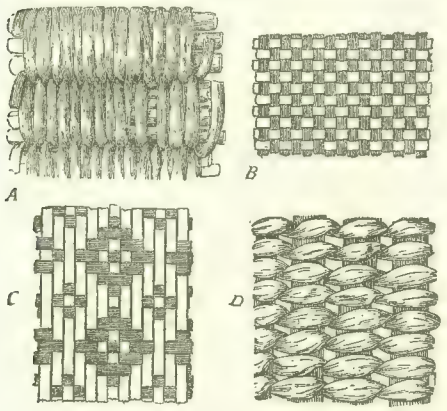
matters and lasting all day, at which no regular luncheon is served, those in attendance bringing their luncheon with them in baskets.

basket-phaëton (bȧs'ket-fā″e-ton), *n.* A phaëton having a body-frame of light iron secured to wooden rockers and covered with willow or ratan basketwork: of English origin.

basket-pot (bȧs'ket-pot), *n.* A water-tight basket which serves as a pot.

basket-rack (bȧs'ket-rak), *n.* In *car-building*, an openwork shelf of wire or the like supported by brackets placed on the side of a car over the seats; a bundle-rack.

basketry, *n.*—**Coiled basketry**, basketry made by sewing coils of fibers together. These coils may consist of one or more rods or of a bundle of vegetable fibers. Generally they are wrapped with a tough strip of root, bark, or wood, which serves at the same time for sewing the coils together.—**Plicated basketry**, basketry made by weaving, as by checker-weaving, twilling, or twining.—**Twilled basketry**, basketry woven like twill.—**Twined basketry**, basketry woven by twining a double or triple soft weft around a rigid warp.



A, coiled basketry; *B*, plicated basketry, checker ornament in two colors; *C*, twilled basketry in two colors; *D*, twined basketry. (From Report of Nat'l Museum, 1902.)

basket-shell (bȧs'ket-shel), *n.* Any corbuloid bivalve.

basket-stitch (bȧs'ket-stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a stitch that interlaces with another, like basket-plaiting.

basket-stone (bȧs'ket-stōn), *n.* In the fossil *Crinoidea*, one of the joints of the columns.

basket-weave (bȧs'ket-wēv), *n.* The interlocking of the warp and weft in imitation of the plaiting of a basket.

basket-worm, *n.*—**Orange basket-worm**, the larva of an American psychid moth, *Platæceticus gloveri*, which forms a small oblong-oval case of silk interwoven with bits of leaf or twigs in which it lives and which it carries about with itself as a protection against birds and other natural enemies.

Baskish (bȧsk'ish), *n.* [*Bask* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Bask*, *Basque*.

Baskonize (bȧs'kon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Baskonized*, ppr. *Baskonizing*. [*Bask* + *-on* (as in original *Vascones*) + *-ize*.] To turn into Basque.

Baskish *z* had, and still sometimes has, the sound of *tz* as in German. Salaberry in his Dictionary notes "botz" as meaning "voiz, suffrage." Castilian "voz = voice" would be *baskonized* as "boz."

N. and Q., 10th ser., I. 18.

basogenous (bā-soj'e-nus), *a.* Same as ★*basigenous*.

basophil, basophile (bā'sō-fil), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] In *cytol.*, staining deeply with basic dyes only: said of a cell or part of a cell: opposed to *acidophil*. Also used substantively.

basophilia (bā-sō-fil'i-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *φίλος*, loving.] A condition in which many leucocytes taking only basic stains are present.

basophilic (bā-sō-fil'ik), *a.* Same as ★*basophil*.

basophilous (bā-sof'i-lus), *a.* Same as ★*basophil*.

basophobia (bā-sō-fō'bi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάσις*, walking, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Morbid fear of walking.

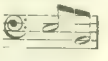
basote (bä-sō'tā), *n.* A Porto-Rican form of ★*apasotes*.

basrook (bas'rök), *n.* See ★*budgrook*.

bass[1], *n.*—**Banklick bass**, Same as *calico-bass*. [Local, Indiana.]—**Bayou bass**, the large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*.—**Gray bass**, Same as *gray snapper*.—**Oswego bass**, the large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*. [Local, New York.]—**Otsego bass**, the whitefish, *Coregonus clupeiformis*, of Otsego Lake at the head of the Susquehanna river.—**Round bass**, a kind of sunfish, *Centrarchus macropterus*, commonly called *flier*.

bass[2], *n.* **4.** The commercial name of a fiber, resembling horsehair or wire, obtained from the sheathing leaf-bases or the leaf-stalks of certain palms. It is dark brown or black in color, and is used for brooms, brushes, ropes, and cables. Also called *piassava*. See *bast-palm, piassava*, and ★*bassine*. *Hannan*, Textile Fibers of Commerce, pp. 145–149.—**Cape bass**, Same as *West African* ★*bass*.—**Madagascar bass**, the round, tapering deep-brown fibers obtained from the leaf-stalks of *Dictyosperma fibrosum*, a palm native to Madagascar. Called by the natives ★*vonitra*.—**Monkey bass**, the dark-brown wiry fiber obtained from the sheathing leaf-bases of *Leopoldinia Piassaba*.—**Para bass**, Same as *monkey* ★*bass*.—**West African bass**, the brown, stiff, wire-like fiber obtained from the leaf-stalks of the bamboo palm, *Raphia vinifera*, after soaking them in water.

bass[3], *a.*—**Bass flute, trumpet**. See ★*flute*, ★*trumpet*.—**Bass horn**, in the early nineteenth century, a wooden trumpet with an S-shaped tube and a brass bell, allied to the *serpent* (which see), with a compass of about two octaves both above and below middle C.—**Bass lute**. See ★*chitarrone* and *theorbo*.—**Bass tuba**. See *bombardon*.—**First bass, second bass**, in *part-music*, especially for male voices, the upper and lower bass voices or parts respectively.—**General bass**. Same as *figured bass* or *thorough-bass*.—**Spectacle bass**, a popular term in drum-music for certain passages consisting of two tones struck alternately, the name coming from the fact that, as commonly abbreviated, the notes suggest a pair of spectacles.



bassanello (bȧs-a-nell'ō), *n.* [It.] A musical instrument sounded by a double-reed in a cup-shaped mouthpiece, which was joined by a metal tube curved like an S to a long, straight wooden body in which were 7 finger-holes. Compare *shawm* and *bassoon*. It was invented by Giovanni Bassani of Venice early in the seventeenth century, deriving from him its name, and was enough used for a time to be made in three sizes or pitches—bass, tenor, and alto.

bassarid (bas'a-rid), *n.* [Gr. *βασσαρίς*, < *βασσάρα*, a Thracian bacchanal, lit. a fox.] In *classical myth.*, a votary of Bacchus; a bacchante.

bass-beam (bās'bēm), *n.* Same as *bass-bar*.

bass-bridge (bās'brij), *n.* Same as *bass-bar*.

basset[3] (bas'et), *n.* [F. *basset*, a breed of dogs so called, < OF. *basset* = It. *bassetto*, low: see *basset*[1], *basset*[2].] Same as ★*basset-hound*.

basset-hound (bas'et-hound), *n.* [*basset*[3] + *hound*.] A long-bodied, short-legged breed of dogs, similar in build to the dachshund, but larger and heavier. The color varies, but it is frequently white with liver-colored or black blotches.

bassine (bas-ēn'), *n.* [*bass*[2], 4, + *-ine*[2].] A commercial name for the stiff, wiry fiber obtained from the sheathing leaf-bases of the palmyra, *Borassus flabellifer*. It is used in making brushes and for ropes. See ★*bass*[2], 4, and *palmyra*. *Hannan*, Textile Fibers of Commerce, p. 149.

Bassini's operation. See ★*operation*.

bassist (bās'ist), *n.* One who sings bass or plays a bass instrument.

basso[1], *n.*—**Basso buffo** or **comico**, a singer in comic opera and similar works.—**Basso cantante**, a high bass, suited for solo-singing: opposed to *basso profondo*.—**Basso concertante**. See *basso continuo*, and *figured bass*, under *bass*[3].—**Basso ripieno**, a supplementary singer in a chorus or player in an orchestra: used only in full, or *tutti* passages.

Bassogigas (bas-ō-jī'gas), *n.* [NL., < L. *bassus*, low (deep), + Gr. *γίγας*, giant.] A genus of deep-sea brotulid fishes.

Bassozetus (bas-ō-zē'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *bassus*, low (deep), + Gr. *ζητεῖν*, seek.] A genus of deep-sea brotulid fishes.

bass-player (bās'plā″ėr), *n.* One who plays a bass instrument, especially the bass viol.

bass-singer (bās'sing″ėr), *n.* One who sings bass; a bass or basso.

Basswood cheese. Same as *sapsago* ★*cheese* (*b*).

Basswood leaf-roller. See ★*leaf-roller*.

basswood-oil. See ★*oil*.

bast[1], *n.* **4.** A name sometimes given to the portion of raw-silk fiber which envelops the fibroin: virtually the same as the *sericin*.—**5.** A trade-name of the piassava-fiber. See *bast-palm, piassava*, and ★*bass*[2], 4.—**Bast-cells**. See def. 2.—**Bast-collenchyma**, tissue in which the walls are thickened on all sides. See *collenchyma*.—**Bast-fibers**. See def. 2.—**Bast sheath**, the sheath surrounding the fibrovascular bundle next within the cortex. Also called *periphloëm*.—**Bast soap**. See ★*soap*.—**Bast-tissue**. Same as *phloëm*.—**Bast-vessel**. Same as *sieve-cell*.—**Cuba bast**, a commercial name for guana. See def. 1, and ★*guana*[3].—**Hard bast**. Same as *liber*[1], 1.—**Russian bast**, the inner fibrous bark of the common European linden, *Tilia Europæa*. Much of it was formerly exported and used by nurserymen and gardeners for tying plants, but its place has almost entirely been taken by raffia. See *bast*[1], 1, and *Tilia*.—**Soft bast**. See def. 2.

Bastard box, ★dory, ★halibut, ★measles, etc. See the nouns.

bastardization (bas-tär-dī-zā'shon), *n.* The act of declaring or of rendering bastard or illegitimate. *N. E. D.*

Baste the bear. See ★*bear*[2].

Bastion series. See ★*series*.—**Full bastion**. See *hollow* ★*bastion*.—**Hollow bastion** a bastion in which the parade is at a lower level than the terre-plein, in contradistinction to a *full* bastion, in which the parade and terre-plein are practically at the same level.

bastose (bas'tōs), *n.* [*bast* + *-ose*.] Same as ★*lignocellulose*.

The blending of the *bastose* and plumose fibers to make one complete yarn is not feasible to begin with. Cotton fibers are unicellular, and flax fibers are multicellular, while the structure of the two is antagonistic to their union in a combined thread.

Hannan, Textile Fibers of Commerce, p. 17.

bastringue (bäs-trang'), *n.* The French name for a form of furnace used in the first stage of the Leblanc process for making carbonate of soda from common salt. It serves for the treatment of the salt with sulphuric acid.

bat[1], *n.* **15.** A paddle or blade in a coal-pulverizer. These bats are carried on rapidly rotating arms, and break the coal into very fine particles.—**16.** *pl.* (*a*) Heavy laced boots with hobnails. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) Low-cut laced shoes formerly worn by women. (*c*) Boots in bad repair. [Colloq.]—**To ground the bat**, in *cricket*, to bring the bat in contact with the ground, either before playing the ball, in the act of playing it, or while running between the wickets.

bat[6], *n.* **2.** [Siamese *bāt*, < Hind. *bāt*.] A Siamese silver coin, the same as the tical.

batad (bä'tȧd), *n.* [Philippine Islands.] A name in the Philippine Islands of Indian millet, introduced and cultivated for forage, and in some places growing spontaneously. The natives sometimes make an intoxicating drink of the seed which they also eat in place of rice in times of scarcity; the stem yields sugar. See *sorghum*, 1, and *Indian millet*, under *millet*.

batala, *n.* See ★*bathala*.

batan (bä-tän'), *n.* [Sp., a fulling-mill, < *batir*, beat, pound: see *bate*[1], *bat*[1].] A stone hand-mill in general use in western South America. It is a heavy slab without legs or carvings of any kind, and is much ruder than the metate of Mexico. See ★*metate*.

batanga (bä-täng'gä), *n.* [Sp. *batanga*, < Bisaya *batangan* (*batanggan*), a beam, an outrigger; = Tagalog *batang*, a floating log.] In the Philippine Islands, an outrigger of a canoe, made of bamboo.

Batavia weave. See ★*weave*[1].

batching-tackle (bach'ing-tak″l), *n.* A mechanical appliance attached to a calico-printing machine for massing the cloth after it leaves the machine.

bate[5], *n.*—**Coal-tar bate**, a bate made from chemicals instead of from manures.

bateau-board (ba-tō'bōrd), *n.* Same as *batoule-board*.

batelo (bä-tā'lō), *n.* [Also *botella*; < Pg. *batell*: see *bateau*.] A boat with a square stern like a dhow's: used in western India. [Anglo-Indian.] *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Indian Gloss.

bate-prick (bāt'prik), *n.* In *tanning*, a small hole on the grain side of a skin, caused by the putrefying of the bate while the skin is in the liquor. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 98.

Batesian (bāts'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to H. W. Bates, an English naturalist and explorer, and, in particular, to his theory, that certain animals exhibit protective resemblance to others (mimicry) that have effective means of protection or defense, such as the resemblance of some harmless snakes to venomous ones. According to this theory, individuals of certain species accidentally resembling certain other species especially protected from their natural enemies, as by a nauseous odor or taste, are supposed by natural selection to perpetuate and intensify this resemblance in their descendants, thus ultimately bringing protection to the species by mimicry alone, non-mimicking strains of the race lapsing.

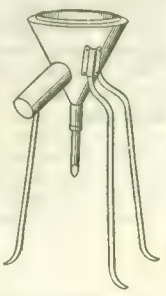
In South Africa entomologists have found several excellent examples of those forms of mimicry which are known as "*Batesian*" and "Müllerian" mimicry respectively. It was clearly important to test experimentally the value of the colors of these insects as a protection from their enemies. This Mr. Marshall has done with results which are as interesting as they are remarkable. The fact that Mantidæ and spiders exhibit unmistakable signs that certain species of Lepidoptera are distasteful to them, but are unaffected by colors, whether warning or cryptic in character, suggests that birds and other vertebrates are the principal enemies which have caused the evolution of the color patterns of these insects.

Nature, Apr. 16, 1903, p. 572.

bat-fish, *n.* 3. *Monodactylus argenteus*, of the family *Scorpididæ*, a silvery fish with the body deeper than long. The name alludes to the high fins. [New South Wales.]—**Short-nosed bat-fish**, a species of *Ogcocephalus* (*O. radiatus*) found in Florida.

bat-gage (bat'gāj), *n.* An instrument for measuring the breadth of the blade of a cricket-bat.

bath[1], *n.* 9. In *elect.*, the solution in which electrochemical action takes place, as in electroplating, electrotyping, electrometallurgy, etc.—**Brand bath**, a cool or cold bath employed to reduce the temperature and calm the nervous symptoms in typhoid fever.—**Copper bath**, the solution of copper sulphate, or other salt of copper, in which articles are immersed to be coated with copper by electrolysis, or from which electrotype casts are to be made.—**Cutting bath**, a solution of chemicals for discharging, or cutting, certain pigments printed on fabric. Thus a solution of sulphuric and oxalic acids, of proper strength and temperature, may be used as an indigo-cutting bath.—**Electric bath**, a bath in water through which a current of electricity is passing.—**Green bath**, a bath used in dyeing the hair on rabbit-skins black: so called on account of its color, which is due to green vitriol and other chemicals.—**Hydro-electric bath**. Same as *electric* ★*bath*.—**Koch's filtering-bath**, a device for hot filtration. The mass in a funnel is kept warm by an outer double-walled vessel which is filled with water. The water is heated by a flame applied to an offset.—**Long bath**, in *dyeing*, a dilute dye-bath: a term used in contradistinction to *short* ★*bath* (which see).—**Nauheim bath**, a bath in water charged with carbonic-acid gas, employed in the treatment of heart-disease.—**Needle bath**, a form of douche in which water is projected with considerable force, through a number of fine openings, against the surface of the bather.—**Sheet bath**, a form of hydropathic treatment in which the patient is enveloped in a cool wet sheet.—**Short bath**, in *dyeing*, a concentrated dye-bath; a dye-bath in which the amount of water used is reduced to a minimum.—**Single bath**, in *dyeing*, a dye-bath in which the complete operation of dyeing is carried on.—**Standing bath**, in *dyeing*, a dye-bath which is used continuously by adding, after each dyeing operation, sufficient quantities of dyestuffs and other necessary chemicals to replace those which have been extracted by the material previously colored.



Koch's Filtering-bath.

bath[3] (bȧth), *n.* Same as ★*bath-flower*.

Bath coup. See ★*coup*[4].

bathala (bät-hä'lä), *n.* [Also *batala*, Philippine Sp. *batala*, < Tagalog *bathala*, Bisaya *bathála* or *bahála*, a deity; Pampanga *batala*, a bird supposed to be controlled by a sorcerer or a deity, and called in Tagalog *tigmamanoquin*.] 1. In the Philippine Islands, a god (in the heathen sense); a deity; in later use, the infant Jesus.

bath-flower (bȧth'flou″ėr), *n.* [*bath* (a corruption of *birth*-in *birthroot*) + *flower*.] The birthroot, *Trillium*, especially *T. grandiflorum*. Also *bath*[3] and *beth*.

Bathgate mineral, naphtha. See ★*mineral*, ★*naphtha*.

bathic (bath'ik), *a.* [Gr. *βάθος*, depth: see *bathos*.] Of or concerning depth, as of the sea.

bathism (bath'izm), *n.* Same as *bathmism*. *Natural Science*, June, 1897, p. 380.

bathmic, *a.* 2. Illustrative of or brought about by bathmism, or growth-force, considered as a cause or agent in the origin of species: as, *bathmic* evolution. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 34.

bathmotropic (bath-mō-trō'pik), *a.* [Gr. *βαθμός*, threshold, + *τροπικός*, turning.] Influencing the response of the nerves and muscular tissue to stimuli. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, July 4, 1903, p. 22992.

bathmotropism (bath-mot'rō-pizm), *n.* [*bathmotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] Interference with the excitability of a muscle.

batholite (bath'ō-līt), *n.* Same as ★*batholith*.

batholith (bath'ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος*, depth, + *λίθος*, stone.] A large mass of deep-seated igneous rock which may be exposed by erosion. The texture is granitoid and the shape indefinite. Batholiths of granite may cover hundreds of square miles. Contrasted with *laccolith*, ★*bysmalith*, ★*intruded sheet*, etc. Also *batholite*, *bathylite*, and *bathylith*.

Yet it is clear from a survey of geological literature, that the field evidence for such a view is but negative in the great majority of stocks and so-called "*batholiths*." Most of them are not true laccoliths, as they characteristically occur in regions of great structural complexity, where igneous contacts have none but the most remote sympathy with the structural planes of any one bedded series. *R. A. Daly*, Amer. Jour. Sci., April, 1903, p. 270.

batholithic (bath-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [*batholith* + *-ic*.] Relating to, originating in, or derived from a batholith.

batholitic (bath-ō-lit'ik), *a.* Same as ★*batholithic*.

Bathonian group. See ★*group*[1].

Batho's furnace. See ★*furnace*.

bath-sponge, *n.*—**Egyptian bath-sponge.** Same as *sponge-gourd* or *Luffa Ægyptiaca*.

Bathurst bur. See ★*bur*[1].

bathybic (ba-thib'ik), *a.* [*bathyb*(*ius*) + *-ic*.] Living in the depths of the water, or near the bottom under the deep water.

The deepest part of this zonary fauna forms the *bathylic* plankton. . . . One might also call them 'abyssal plankton' if it were not more practicable to limit the term 'abyssal' to the vagrant and sessile benthos of the deep sea. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies.

Bathybic plankton. See ★*plankton*.

Bathyclupea (bath-i-klö'pē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + L. *clupea*, herring.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of peculiar structure, allied to *Beryx*.

bathyclupeid (bath-i-klö'pē-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Bathyclupeidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Bathyclupeidæ*.

Bathyclupeidæ (bath-i-klö-pē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bathyclupea* + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-sea fishes typified by the genus *Bathyclupea*, with compressed body, long anal fin, and the spinous dorsal little developed.

bathycurrent (bath-i-kur'ent), *n.* [Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + L. *currens*, current.] A submarine stream or current which does not involve or affect the water at the surface.

The epicurrents, or the surface streams, furnish no evidence relative to the understreams to be found below, which we name *bathycurrents*. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 625.

Bathyergidæ (bath-i-ėr'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bathyergus* + *-idæ*.] The *Bathyerginæ* considered as a family. See cut under *Bathyergus*.

Bathygadinæ (ba-thig'ą-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bathygadus* + *-inæ*.] A section of the family *Macruridæ*, typified by the genus *Bathygadus*, lacking the peculiar gill-structures of *Macrurus*.

Bathygadus (ba-thig'ą-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *γάδος*, > L. *gadus*, cod.] A genus of deep-sea grenadiers, or *Macruridæ*.

bathygraphic (bath-i-graf'ik), *a.* Showing graphically the depth of a body of water: as, a *bathygraphic* chart.—**Bathygraphic net.** See ★*net*[1].

bathygraphical (bath-i-graf'i-kąl), *a.* Same as *bathygraphic*.

Bathylaginæ (bath″i-lą-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bathylagus* + *-inæ*.] A group of deep-sea fishes of the family *Microstomidæ*, typified by the genus *Bathylagus*.

Bathylagus (ba-thil'ą-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *λαγώς*, a hare, also a kind of fish.] A genus of deep-sea fishes, with small mouth and of fragile structure, of the family *Microstomidæ*.

bathylimnitic (bath″i-lim-nit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *λίμνη*, lake, + *-it-ic*.] Floating or swimming in the depths of fresh water. See also ★*limnitic*, ★*autolimnitic*, ★*zonolimnitic*. Also spelled *bathylimnetic*.

bathylite, bathylith (bath'i-līt, -lith), *n.* Same as ★*batholith*.

bathylithic, bathylitic (bath-i-lith'ik, -lit'ik), *a.* Same as ★*batholithic*.

bathymeter, *n.* 2. A simple apparatus for gaging the depth of liquids in wells and tanks. It consists of an air-tube dipping into the liquid to be measured, and an air-compressor connected both with this tube and with a reservoir of liquid into which there dips a gage-glass. When the air-compressor is worked the liquid rises in the gage until the pressure is sufficient to force air out of the bottom of the air-tube.

Bathymyzon (bath-i-mī'zon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *μύζων*, ppr. of *μύζειν*, suck in.] A genus of deep-sea lampreys reputed to be without teeth. *Gill*.

Bathyopsis beds. See *bed*[1].

bathypelagic (bath″i-pē-laj'ik), *a.* [Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *πέλαγος*, sea.] Swimming or floating both at the surface of the sea and in its depths; pelagic. Most pelagic organisms are *bathypelagic*, some coming to the surface only at night, some only in winter, and some wandering up and down irregularly. See also ★*nyctipelagic*, ★*chimopelagic*, ★*allopelagic*.

I call *bathypelagic* all those organisms which occur not merely at the surface, but also extend down into the depths. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies.

Bathypelagic net. See ★*net*[1].

Bathypteroidæ (bath-ip-te-rō'i-dē) *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bathypterois* + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-sea fishes with the pectoral fins provided with long feelers, typified by the genus *Bathypterois*.

Bathypterois (bath-ip-ter'ō-is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *Pterois*.] A genus of deep-sea fishes allied to the lizard-fishes.

Bathysaurus (bath-i-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of deep-sea lizard-fishes.

bathyssal (ba-this'al), *a.* [An ignorant or capricious mixture of *bathos* (the deep sea) and *abyssal*.] Pertaining to or inhabiting the deep sea.

There are many vividly colored *bathyssal* animals belonging to all the classes of the animal kingdom and possessing nearly all the hues found in living types in littoral waters. Quoted in *Science*, May 31, 1901, p. 847.

Bathystoma (ba-this'tō-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of grunts, or hæmulid fishes, found in the West Indies.

batiator-root, *n.* 2. The root of a plant growing in tropical Africa, said to be *Vernonia nigritiana*: used as a febrifuge.

Batidaceæ (bā-ti-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1873), < *Batis* (*Batid-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiales*, containing only the monotypic genus ★*Batis* (which see).

batik (bä-tik'), *n.* [Malay *bātik*, Jav. *batik*, designing in color upon cloth.] 1. A process employed by the natives of the Dutch East Indies in executing designs on a material, as a cotton fabric in one or more colors. By covering the design with hot wax the remaining portions of the material may be dyed any color desired, after which the wax is removed in boiling water, leaving the design-color intact. The liquid and process are now used, in the manufactures of Europe, upon velvets, velours, plushes, etc.

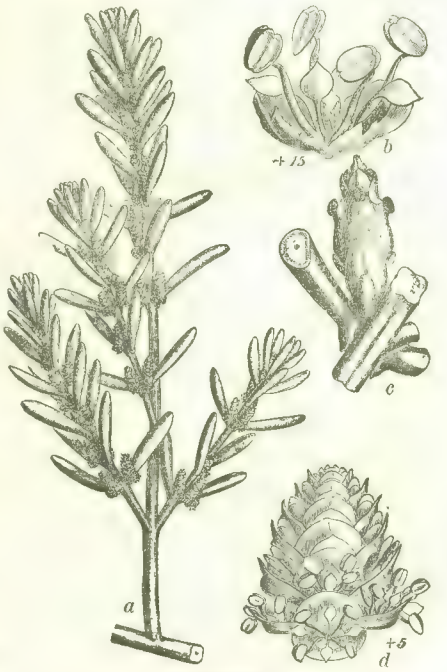
2. The fabric so decorated.

batikuling (bä″tē-kö-ling'), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *baticulin*, *baticuling*; from a native name.] A large tree, *Litsea Perottetii*, of the laurel family, the wood of which is soft, fragrant when fresh, easy to work, and not subject to the attacks of termites, or white ants. It is one of the most useful woods of the Philippine Islands, and is used for making writing-desks and other articles, taking the place of pine. [Philippine Is.]

batillus (ba-til'us), *n.* A rude contrivance, consisting of a board struck by a mallet, once used in the Armenian church service when bells were prohibited. *Stainer and Barrett*.

batino (bä-tē'nō), *n.* [Philippine Sp.; from an unidentified Tagalog name.] *Pala macrophylla* (*Alstonia macrophylla* of Wallich), an apocynaceous tree with milky latex, allied to the dita, or devil-tree. It has horizontal whorls of branches, and whorls of obovate-lanceolate leaves narrowing at the base. The wood, which is white and durable if protected from the weather, is used in construction by the natives. See *devil-tree*. [Philippine Is.]

Batis[1] (bā'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βατίς*, a flatfish, perhaps the skate or ray.] A generic name



Batis maritima.

a, a flowering branch, somewhat reduced; *b*, an open staminate flower; *c*, section of a stem showing a spike of female flowers in the axil of a leaf, enlarged; *d*, a staminate spike, enlarged. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

applied to the rays or skates: equivalent to *Raia*.

Batis[2] (bā'tis), *n.* [NL. (proposed by Linnæus in 1759, established in 1763): said to be in allusion to the resemblance of the fruit to a blackberry, < Gr. *βατίς*, *βάτος*, bramble, blackberry.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs, the type and only genus of the family *Batidaceæ*. The single species, *B. maritima*, is a pale-green, strong scented shrub with opposite fleshy, linear or clavate, entire leaves, and small dœcious flowers in axillary cones. It occurs in sand along the coast and in salt-marshes from North Carolina to Florida, Texas, the West Indies, and northern South America.

batitinan (bä-tē-tē'nän), *n.* [Also *batitinang*; Philippine Sp., < Tagalog *batitinang* (Blumentritt).] A large forest-tree, *Lagerstræmia Batitinan*, with straight trunk, exfoliating bark, alternate simple leaves, and the young branches more or less square in cross-section. It yields logs the largest of which are about 40 feet long by 18 inches square. The wood is highly prized for building purposes, and is suitable for making furniture, as a substitute for teak. However, it is subject to the attacks of ship-worms, and in shipbuilding is used only for planking above the water-line. When properly seasoned it stands exposure to the weather, but in house-building and other construction it cannot be used for posts or sleepers, as it decays in contact with the ground. See *Lagerstræmia*. [Philippine Is.]

batlan (bät-län'), *n.*; pl. *batlanim* (bät-lä-nēm'). [Heb. *batlan*, 'unemployed man.'] In Hebrew usage, one of ten men of leisure (batlanim) who are expected to devote their whole time to the affairs of a congregation, and especially to attend divine service in the synagogue. Many synagogues which adhere to the orthodox ritual hire men to attend service, so as to be sure of the requisite ten.

bat-louse (bat'lous), *n.* Any member of the heteropterous family *Polyctenidæ*, which, although true bugs, resemble lice and are parasitic on bats of the genus *Molossus*. Four or five species are known.

Batocrinus (bat-ō-krī'nus), *n.* [Gr. *βάτος*, a bramble, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of extinct crinoids having a pyriform calyx with numerous biserial simple arms and a highly developed and projecting proboscis. It occurs in the Lower Carboniferous of the Mississippi valley.

Baton River series. See ★*series*.

bat-parrakeet (bat'par"a-kēt), *n.* Any one of some 20 species of small parrots of the genus *Loriculus*, or *Coryllis*, which have the habit of hanging suspended by their feet, especially when sleeping. They inhabit the Indo-Malay region. Also known as *hanging-parrots*, *hanging-parrakeets*, and *bat-parrots*.

batrachiate (ba-trā'ki-āt), *n.* An erroneous form for *batrachian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 139. [Rare.]

Batrachoides (bat"ra-kō-ī'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **βατραχοειδής*, *βατραχώδης*, frog-like, < *βάτραχος*, a frog + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of toad-fishes found in tropical America, distinguished by the scaly skin.

Batrachoididæ (bat"ra-kō-id'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Batrachoides* + *-idæ*.] The family of toad-fishes typified by the genus *Batrachoides*. Also *Batrachidæ*.

bats (bats), *n. pl.* Colic. See *bot*[1], etym. [Scotch.]—**The bats**, ill humor or condition; the blues: as, to be troubled with *the bats*. [Colloq.]

Batsman's box, on a base-ball field, the space in which the batsman must stand when endeavoring to strike the ball delivered by the pitcher.

battement, *n.* 2. Opposed to the *cadence* (see *cadence*, 4 (*c*)) in that in the latter the trill begins with the principal note.

batten[2], *n.* 2. (*b*) A log less than 11 inches in diameter at the small end. [Maine.]—**Batten observations**, a method of determining a vessel's angle of rolling by observing the rise and fall of the horizon-line on the edge of a suitably marked vertical batten or strip of wood several feet distant from a sight-hole at which the eye of the observer is placed.

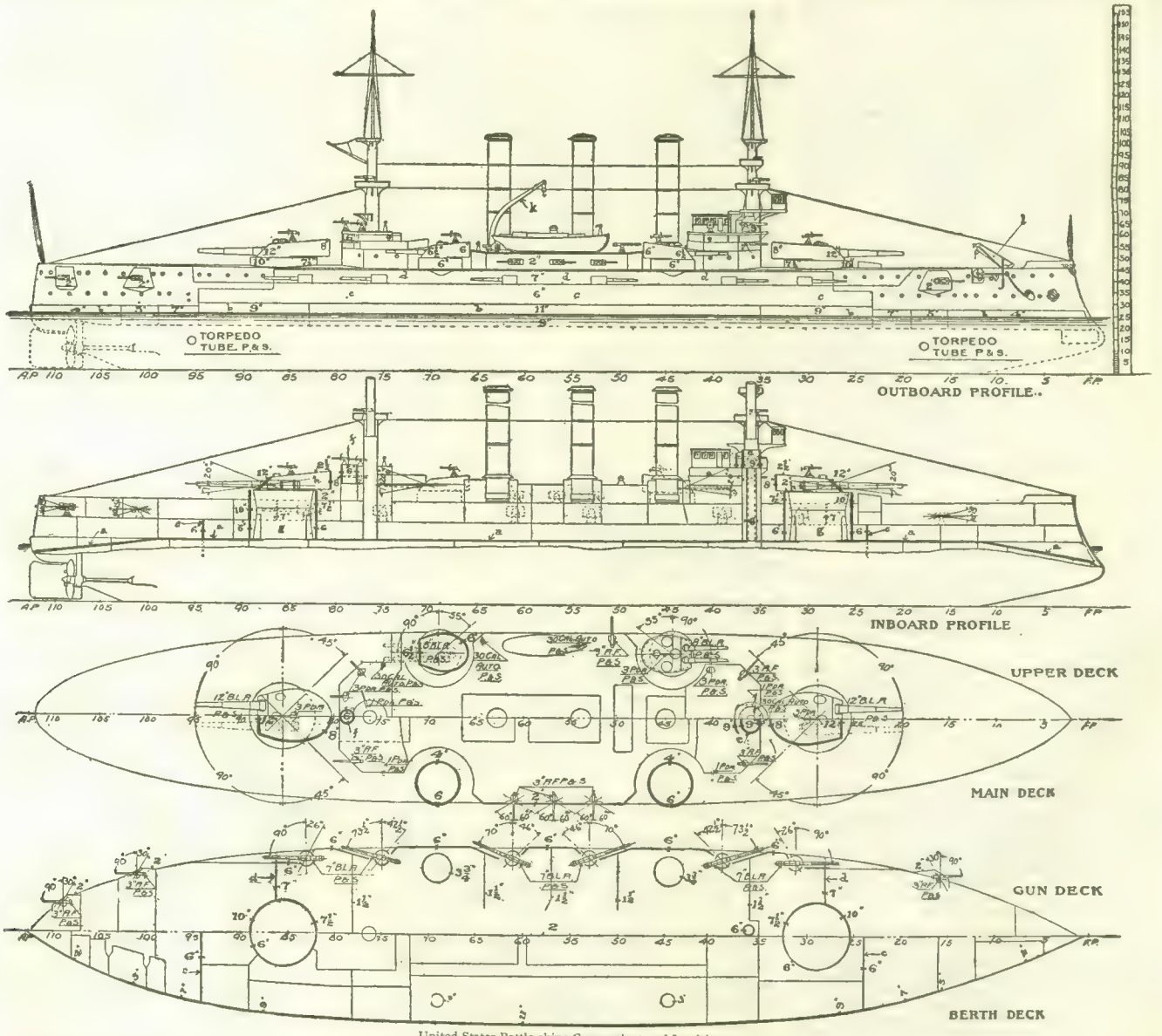
Battenberg lace. See ★*lace*.

batten-floor (bat'n-flōr), *n.* A floor of narrow strips. [Eng.]

batter-board (bat'ėr-bōrd), *n.* 1. One of two or more adjustable boards or straight-edges used in connection with plumb-lines to lay off the batter of a masonry wall.—2. One of two or more horizontal boards, fastened to posts near the corners of an excavation for a wall or building, to which strings are stretched to mark the outlines of the wall or building.

batter-dock (bat'ėr-dok), *n.* 1. The butterbur, *Petasites Petasites*.—2. The floating pondweed, *Potamogeton natans*.

battering-ram, *n.* 3. A child's game in which all the players except two form a circle, one of the latter being inside and the other outside. The one inside the circle endeavors to break through, the player outside assisting him. Should he succeed, that player in the



United States Battle-ships Connecticut and Louisiana.

Length on waterline, 450 ft., beam, 76 ft., 10 in., mean draft, 24 ft., 6 in. Displacement, 16,000 tons. Indicated horsepower of propelling machinery, 16,500. Speed, 18 knots. Armament, 4 12-inch guns in pairs in turrets; 8 8-inch guns in pairs in turrets; 12 7-inch guns in casemates; 20 3-inch guns on decks, and miscellaneous smaller guns, 4 submerged torpedo tubes. Complement, 41 officers, 815 men. B L R = breech-loading rifle, R F = rapid-fire gun, 3 P D R = 3-pounder gun, 1 P D R = 1-pounder gun, 30 cal. auto. = .30 caliber automatic gun. P = port side, S = starboard side. The figures indicate the thicknesses of armor on the different parts: a, protective deck; b, belt armor; c, lower casemate armor; d, upper casemate armor; e, conning tower; f, signal tower; g, 12-inch barbette; h, 12-inch turret; k, boat crane; l, anchor crane.

circle who is responsible for his escape takes his place.

battery, *n.* **16.** In *lumbering*, two or more donkey-engines for dragging logs, set at intervals on a long skid-road.—**17.** In *indigo-manuf.*, a series of vats which are conducted as a unit. They may be either steeping-vats or beating-vats. See ★*vat*.—**18.** A set of stamps in a stamp-mill, comprising the number which fall in one mortar.—**19.** In cœlenterates, a group of stinging-cells.—**20.** A shield or shelter designed to hide the shooters in a grouse-drive; a butt used on English and Scotch moors. They are usually formed of blocks of peat or turf, cut with a spade and built up in the form of a wall, circular, horseshoe, or semicircular in shape.—**21.** In *harpsichord music*, an effect produced by striking a chord in quick repetition for greater sonority. It was indicated by prefixing a vertical curve to the notes of the chord.—**Coal battery**, a form of galvanic battery in which it is proposed to utilize the oxidation of carbon as the means of generating an electric current.—**Dry battery**, a battery of dry cells. See ★*cell*.—**In battery**, in the position for firing; said of a gun.—**Lamp battery**, an arrangement of electric incandescent lamps whereby a current of the required amount and tension may be drawn from the common source of supply. The lamp battery was devised as a means for the distribution of the electric current in psychological laboratories. *Scripture*, New Psychol., p. 483.—**Main battery, secondary battery, tertiary battery.** Same as *main*, *secondary*, and *tertiary* ★*armament*.

battery-room (bat′ėr-i-röm), *n.* A room in which electric batteries are located.

batting-board (bat′ing-bōrd), *n.* In *weaving*, a device in a Jacquard loom for forcing the needles forward.

batting-flake (bat′ing-flāk), *n.* A kind of stout frame, about 3 feet square, standing 3 feet high, strung with cords about half an inch apart, upon which seed-cotton is batted with sticks for the purpose of preparing it for carding and spinning: a contrivance for use in the home, now seldom employed.

battle-gaff (bat′l-gaf), *n.* In a man-of-war, a gaff placed on a military mast from which to display the national flag when the flagstaff is removed to clear the guns in action.

battle-quoit (bat′l-kwoit), *n.* See ★*chakra*.

Battlesden cart. See ★*cart*.

battle-ship, *n.* Upon the integrity of the raft-body depends the stability of the ship, for if a sufficient part of it is open to the sea, the ship will "turn turtle." It is protected from the enemy's projectiles by a heavy armor-belt. In modern battle-ships the armor-belt extends over the whole or the greater part of the length, but it is usually thicker in the middle portions over the engines, boilers, and magazines. The raft-body is further protected by subdivision into a large number of water-tight compartments in which coal and stores are carried and in some of which are quarters for officers and crew. The compartments just inside the armor-belt are called *coffer-dams* and are frequently packed with obturating material, such as cork or the compressed pith of corn-stalks, which, when wet by the water entering a shot-hole, swells up and closes the hole. In the upper part of the ship is carried the principal offensive power, its battery of guns. This consists of heavy guns, medium guns, and small guns. See ★*armament*. The heaviest guns on the modern battle-ship are from 12- to 14-inch caliber, firing projectiles weighing from 850 to 1,400 pounds, and are mounted in turrets. The very large modern battle-ships (built and building) of the "dreadnought" (see below) and "super-dreadnought" types carry, in the main armament, from ten to twelve such guns. Two have been designed (to be completed 1913) for the United States to carry ten 14-inch guns. Besides the 12-inch many of the United States battle-ships have also from four to eight 8-inch guns, also in turrets. In some cases an 8-inch turret is placed on top of a 12-inch turret, forming what is called a *superposed turret*. This plan has been adopted only on United States battle-ships. The guns of medium caliber, such as the 6-inch and 7-inch, are usually carried in casemates or in an armored citadel subdivided by splinter-bulkheads. When in 1906 the British navy brought out the *Dreadnought* a new standard was set for the battle-ships of the world. The *Dreadnought* differs from older vessels principally in its main battery, which consists entirely of big guns. It also differs from most other vessels previously built in having greater speed, more complete armor protection, greater height of guns above the water-line, and greater size. The United States battle-ships *Delaware* and *North Dakota*, completed in 1909, are of about the same size, speed, and battery as the *Dreadnought*. The following table gives the principal dimensions, etc., of the *Dreadnought* and *Delaware*:

	Dreadnought	*Delaware*
Length	490 feet	518 feet
Beam	82 feet	85.25 feet
Draft	26.5 feet	27 feet
Displacement	17,900 tons	20,000 tons
Horse-power	24,700	25,000
Speed	21.25 knots	21 knots
Main battery	10 12-inch	10 12-inch
Secondary battery	27 12-pdr.	14 5-inch; 12 1- to 3-pdrs.

All the principal naval countries of the world now have built or are building vessels of the dreadnought type. See table and also ★*navy*. The side of the ship in the vicinity of the guns is usually covered by armor. The tendency is to put more and more guns into turrets, and in battle-ships of French design the greater part of these medium-caliber guns are in small turrets. In the upper part of the ship, usually well forward, is the conning-tower, from which the captain directs the ship in battle. It contains a steering-wheel, speaking-tubes, battle-order transmitters, engine-telegraphs, and other instruments by means of which orders are given to the engineers below, the officers commanding the guns, etc. On the military masts above are small guns for repelling the attack of torpedo-boats, instruments for finding the range, and yards for displaying signals, and on them are frequently placed the search-lights. The most vulnerable part of a battle-ship being that subject to torpedo attack, the modern tendency is to fight at long range, beyond the effective limit of the automobile torpedo. At long range the heavy guns are much more effective and accurate than those of medium caliber. Hence the tendency is to build battle-ships carrying a greater number of heavy guns, reducing in number or abolishing the medium guns, but retaining a large number of small guns, such as the 3-inch, to repel the attacks of torpedo-boats and other unarmored vessels. As so much weight is required for guns and armor in a battle-ship, comparatively little can be devoted to the propelling machinery; hence battle-ships are of moderate speed as compared with cruisers and torpedo-boats. The modern battle-ship usually has a maximum speed of between 18 and 21 knots. The desire for a type of vessel having much higher speed combined with considerable offensive and defensive power has led to the building in recent years of a class of vessel called *armored* ★*cruisers* (which see). These vessels may be regarded as a special class of battle-ships in which offensive and defensive power have been sacrificed to speed (20 to 28 knots) and coal-endurance.

TYPES OF THE NEWEST BATTLE-SHIPS, BUILT AND BUILDING

COMPLETED	NAME	DISPLACEMENT—TONS	MAIN ARMAMENT	SPEED—KNOTS
GREAT BRITAIN				
1906	Dreadnought	17,900	Ten 12-in.	21.25
1909	Superb	18,600	Ten 12-in.	21.0
1910	St. Vincent	19,250	Ten 12-in.	21.0
1910	Neptune	19,900	Ten 12-in.	21.0
1912	Monarch	22,500	Ten 13.5-in.	21.0
1913	K. George V	22,500	Ten 13.5-in.	21.0
UNITED STATES				
1908	Idaho	13,000	Four 12-in.; eight 8-in.; eight 7-in.	17.0
1909	Michigan	16,000	Eight 12-in.	18.5
1909	Delaware	20,000	Ten 12-in.	21.0
1911	Florida	21,825	Ten 12-in.	20.75
1912	Arkansas	26,000	Twelve 12-in.	20.5
1913	No. 34	27,000	Ten 14-in.	21.0
GERMANY				
1910	Posen	18,200	Twelve 11-in.; twelve 5.9-in.	20.0
	Oldenburg	22,000	Ten 12-in.	20.0
FRANCE				
1910	Voltaire	18,320	Four 12-in.; twelve 9.4-in.	19.0
	Courbet	23,600	Twelve 12-in.; twenty-two 5.5-in.	20.0
JAPAN				
1909	Satsuma	19,250	Four 12-in.; twelve 10-in.	20.0
	Kawachi	20,800	Twelve 12-in.; ten 6-in.	20.5
RUSSIA				
	Gangut	23,000	Twelve 12-in.; sixteen 4.7-in.	23.0
BRAZIL				
1910	Sao Paulo	18,000	Twelve 12-in.; twenty-two 4-in.	21.0
1911	Rio de Janeiro	18,000	Twelve 12-in.; twenty-two 4-in.	21.0

Battley's solution. See ★*solution*.

batule-board, *n.* See *battoule-board*.

Bauera (bou′ė-rä), *n.* [NL. (Banks, 1801), named in honor of the brothers Francis *Bauer* (1758–1840) and Ferdinand *Bauer* (1760–1826), botanic artists of Austrian birth.] **1.** A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs of the family *Saxifragaceæ*, including 3 species, natives of Australasia. It is characterized by its opposite three-lobed sessile leaves, which have the appearance of a six-leaved whorl, and by its axillary solitary flowers.—**2.** [*l. c.*] The Tasmanian name for *Bauera rubioides*, a handsome shrub with pink or white flowers and thin wiry branches which become so entangled as to form almost impenetrable thickets. Also called *native rose*, *tanglefoot*, and *leg-ropes*.

Bauhinia retusa gum, Bauhinia variegata gum. See ★*gum*².

Baumé (bō-mā′). An abbreviation of "according to the Baumé scale of a hydrometer." See *hydrometer*, and *Baumé* ★*degree*. Abbreviated *Bé*.

Baumes-Chaudes race. See ★*Cro-Magnon*.

baumhauerite (boum′hour-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. H. *Baumhauer* of Freiburg, Baden.] A sulpharsenite of lead ($Pb_4As_6S_{13}$) from the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland.

bauta-stone (bou′tä-stōn), *n.* [Icel. *bautasteinn*, *bautarsteinn*, pl. *bautarsteinar*, orig. ★*brautasteinar*, 'road-stones,' < *braut*, road (< *bijōta* = AS. *brēotan*, break: see *brit*, *brittle*, and cf. *route*, 'a way broken'), + *steinn* = E. *stone*.] One of the stone monuments set up in Sweden and Denmark, along the highways, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries and earlier, in memory of the dead (or, sometimes, of the absent living).

Bauxite bricks. See ★*brick*².

bava (bä′vä), *n.* [Sp. *bava*, *baba*, slaver, spittle: see *bavette*.] In the West Indies, particularly in Trinidad, the slimy pulp which adheres to the seeds of the cacao, *Theobroma Cacao*. *Trinidad Mirror*, April 2, 1903.

bave (bāv), *n.* [F.] The double fiber as it issues from the silkworm. It is devoid of cellular structure and is nearly homogeneous in appearance. The single fiber is known as the *brin*.

The reelable cocoon thread or *bave* is composed of two cylindrical fibers or *brins*, consisting of homogeneous matter (fibroin Schorlemmer) surrounded and cemented together by a substance resembling gelatine (sericin or silk-gelatine, Schorlemmer).

Hannan, Textile Fibers of Commerce, p. 166.

bay¹, *n.*—**Swamp bay**, or **swamp red bay**, *Persea pubescens*, formerly considered a variety of *P. Borbonia*. Both belong to the coast of the southeastern United States.

bay², *n.*—**Juniper bay**, a swamp of white cedar or "juniper," *Chamæcyparis thyoides*, with or without white bay, *Magnolia Virginiana*. [Dismal Swamp region.]

bay³, *n.* **10.** In *hydraul. engin.*, an opening through a dam or bulkhead for the passage of water, generally capable of regulation by gates or sluices: as, a *head-bay*, an opening in a dam at the head of a flume or canal.

baya (bä′yä), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name of a species of fish, *Mycteroperca jordani*, a form of grouper found in the Gulf of California.

bayabas (bä-yä′bäs), *n.* [Sp. *guayaba*, guava.] A name applied in the Philippines to the guava (*Psidium Guajava*). See *guava*.

bayacuru (bä″yä-kō-rō′), *n.* [Tupi.] The highly astringent root of *Statice Braziliensis*. Also *baycuru* and *biacuru*.

bayad (bä-yäd′), *n.* [Ar. *bayāḍ*, whiteness, white of eggs, plaster.] *Bagrus bayad*, a large siluroid fish found in the Nile.

bayadere, *n.* **2.** A weave of fabrics in which stripes run transversely instead of longitudinally.

II. *a.* Applied as a distinctive epithet to textile fabrics horizontally striped, of which various kinds were used for curtains, skirts, etc.: as, a *bayadere* grenadine, a *bayadere* skirt. The word is also applied to the stripes themselves. Balmoral petticoats when first introduced were ornamented with many-colored horizontal stripes around the bottom, and were said to be "*bayadere*-striped" or "skirts *à la bayadère*."

bayag-kambing (bä-yäg-käm′bing), *n.* [Tagalog *bayag cambing*, < *bayag*, testicles, + *cambing*, a goat.] A name applied in the Philippines to the hard, smooth, stony seeds of *Guilandina Crista*, a prickly shrub of the *Cæsalpinia* family, with loosely spreading or climbing branches and bipinnate, prickly leaves. The seeds are inclosed in short broadly ovate prickly pods. They are used medicinally. Their chief interest lies in the fact that an air-space is inclosed between the kernel and the shell, which gives them remarkable buoyancy and makes it possible for them to be transported all over the earth by ocean currents. They are sometimes called *fevernuts*, *nicker-nuts*, or *Molucca beans*, and in Samoa *anaoso*. In Spanish countries the plant is often called *uñas de gato* ('cat's-claws'), from the sharp recurved prickles with which it is armed.



Bayag-kambing (*Guilandina Crista*).

bayan (bä′yän), *n.* [Tagalog?] A political division comparable to a township; also, a district of the country. [Philippine Is.]

bayate (bä-yä′te), *n.* [Local Cuban; origin not ascertained.] A silicious rock, consisting of dense amorphous jasper, associated with the manganese deposits of the province of Santiago de Cuba. *Bulletin* 213, *U. S. Geol. Survey*, 1902, p. 252.

Bayberry fat. Same as *bay-oil*.

bay-head (bā′hed), *n.* The head or upper part of a bay.

bayldonite (bāl′don-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. John *Bayldon*.] An arseniate of copper and lead occurring in small green concretions: found in Cornwall.

bayocks (bā′oks), *n. pl.* [Appar. due to the otherwise obsolete **bayock*, *baiock*, an Italian coin: see *baiocco*.] Inferior ostrich-feathers.

bayogo (bä-yō′gō), *n.* [A Philippine name.] In the Philippine Islands, the match-box sea-bean, or similar-pod (*Lens phaseoloides*), a giant climber of the mimosa family. Its stem, which is saponaceous, is pounded between stones and is used by the natives of those islands for washing. See *sea-bean*, *similar pod*, and *cacoon*. Also called *gogo* (Bisaya) in the Philippine Islands and *gaye* in Guam.



Bayogo (*Lens phaseoloides*.)

bay-oil, *n.* 2. A volatile oil or essence obtained by distilling the leaves of the West Indian bay-tree (*Pimenta acris*).

bayok (bä-yōk′), *n.* [A Philippine name, said to be Tagalog. Cf. Bisaya *bayóg*, name of a tree.] In the Philippine Islands, *Pentapetes acerifolia*, a tree with winged seeds belonging to the family *Sterculiaceæ*. The wood is used in the Philippines for making oars and paddles, and in India for furniture. See *Pterospermum*.

bayon (bä-yōn′), *n.*; Sp. pl. *bayones*. [Philippine Sp., < Tagalog *bayong*.] In the Philippine Islands, a basket or bag made of palm-leaves or rushes. Such bags are used for shipping coffee or rice. Also *bayong*.

bayonet-engine (bā′ǫ-net-en″jin), *n.* An engine in which the bed-plate is curved to one side at the end of the guide, so as not to interfere with the crank. Such an engine-bed has, in plan, somewhat the form of a bayonet for which the cylinder is the end of the gun-barrel; hence the term.

bayong (bä-yông′), *n.* [Tagalog.] Same as **bayon*.

bayou, *n.* 2. An abandoned portion of a river-channel forming a lake or swamp following the general course of the main stream: a special case of "ox-bow lake." The bayous of the lower Mississippi river are typical. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 181.

bay-plum (bā′plum), *n.* A name in the West Indies for the guava, *Psidium Guajava*.

bay-shark (bā′shärk), *n.* See **shark*[1].

bay-sore (bā′sōr), *n.* An ulcer which affects many of the natives of Honduras (as observed on the coast of the Bay or Gulf of Honduras, or of the Bay Islands).

bazarucco (bä-zä-rō′kō), *n.* [Also *basarucco*, *basaruco*, E. *budgerook*, *budgrook*, etc., apparently from a native Indian name at Goa, given as Canarese *bajāra-rokkha*, 'market-money': see *bazaar*, and cf. Canarese *rūka*, a copper coin, Marathi *rukā* or *rukkā*, one twelfth of an anna. (*Yule*).] A coin of copper, tin, or lead, of small and varying value, formerly current at Goa and elsewhere on the western coast of India.

B. B. An abbreviation (*b*) of *best best*, which see under **best*, *a.*, 5; (*c*) of *bail-bond*.

B. B. B. An abbreviation of *best best best*, which see under **best*, *a.*, 5.

B. C. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Bachelor of Chemistry*; (*c*) of *Bachelor of Commerce*; (*d*) same as **C. B.* (*d*); (*e*) of *bail court*.

B. Chem. Same as **B. C.* (*b*).

B. Chir. Same as **C. B.* (*d*).

B. C. L. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Civil Law*.

B. C. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Bachelor of Chemical Science*; (*b*) of *Bachelor of Commercial Science*; (*c*) of *Bengal Civil Service*.

Bd. An abbreviation of *board*.

bdellid (del′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Bdellidæ*.

II. A mite of the family *Bdellidæ*.

bdelloid (del′oid), *a.* [NL. **bdelloidēs*, < Gr. *βδέλλα*, leech, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *Bdelloida*.] Of or pertaining to a leech or to the group *Bdelloida*.

Bdellura (de-lō′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βδέλλα*, a leech, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of *Bdelluridæ*. *Leidy*, 1848. Also *Bdelloura*.

Bdelluridæ (de-lō′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bdellura* + *-idæ*.] A family of triclad turbellarians having a caudal appendage for fixation. It contains the genera *Bdellura* and *Syncœlidium*, both of which are parasitic on the king-crab (*Limulus*). Also *Bdellouridæ*.

B. D. M., B. D., In *astron.*, abbreviations of Argelander's *Bonn Durchmusterung* of the northern heavens. See **durchmusterung*.

Bé. An abbreviation of **Baumé*.

B. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Bachelor of Engineering*; (*b*) of *Bachelor of Elements*; (*c*) of *Bachelor of Elocution*.

beach, *n.*—**Barrier beach,** an off-shore sand-reef inclosing a lagoon or arm of the sea. Strictly speaking, the beach is only the outer slope of the barrier.—**Rolling beach,** a beach on which stones and pebbles are rolled back and forth by the waves.

In times of storm the stones of a *rolling beach*, sometimes to the depth of two or three feet, are carried to and fro with the advance and retreat of the waves. In this movement the bits roll over one another much in the manner of millstones.

Shaler, Nat. Geog. Monographs, v. 143.

Storm-beach, a beach formed by a storm.

beach-chicken (bēch′chik″n), *n.* One of many names for the turnstone, *Arenaria interpres*: used particularly in North Carolina.

beach-combing (bēch′kōm-ing), *n.* In *mining*, working the sands on a beach for gold, tin, or platinum. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book*.

beach-crab (bēch′krab), *n.* A name applied to any crab living on the sea-beaches, but especially to *Ocypoda arenaria* of the southern coast of the United States.

beach-cusp (bēch′kusp), *n.* One of a number of small points of gravel or sand 20 or 30 feet apart on a beach.

The author comes to the conclusion that *beach cusps* are produced by the interference of two sets of waves of translation on the beach.

Geog. Jour., (R. G. S.), XVI. 704.

beachless (bēch′les), *a.* Without a beach: as, "black rocks, and *beachless*," *William Morris*, Love is Enough, p. 64.

beach-ranger (bēch′rān-jėr), *n.* Same as *beach-comber*, 2.

beach-robin (bēch′rob-in), *n.* The robin-snipe or red-breasted sandpiper; the turnstone.

beach-sap (bēch′sap), *n.* A species of sea-rocket, *Cakile Chapmani*, found along the shores of the Gulf States.

beach-tramper (bēch′tram-pėr), *n.* A member of the British coast-guard service. [Slang.]

beacon-mark (bē′kǫn-märk), *n.* The rude figure of a beacon painted in blue on pieces of stanniferous faience made at Genoa, Italy, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

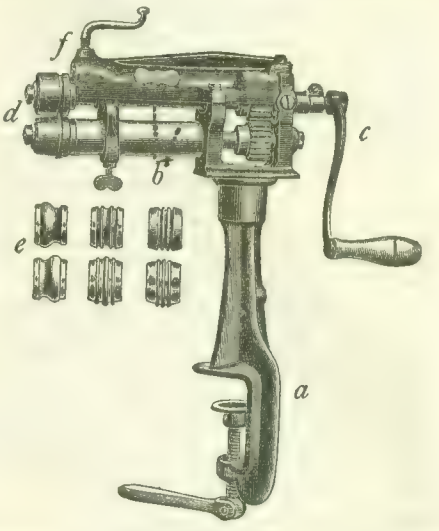
bead, *n.* 11. In *weaving*, a roughness of yarn due to fraying by friction or rubbing.—**Parting-bead,** a separating bead or rounded strip.

Beaded hair, diseased hair having a series of alternate constrictions and beady swellings.—**Beaded ribs,** ribs the ends of which are enlarged at their junction with the costal cartilages, occurring in rickets and constituting the so-called **rachitic rosary*.

beader, *n.* 2. A wood-working tool resembling a spoke-shave, having a number of interchangeable cutting-irons or -bits: used in reeding, fluting, beading, and routing straight or irregular surfaces; a reeder or molding-tool. See *combination* **plane*.—3. A *beading-machine (which see).—**Single-handed beader,** a form of beader for reeding or fluting diagonal lines upon wood. It has but one handle.

bead-frame (bēd′frām), *n.* A frame holding beads strung on wires, used in calculating; an abacus.

beading-machine (bē′ding-mą-shēn″), *n.* In *sheet-metal work*, a hand- or power-machine for impressing a bead upon tinware, boxes, cans, covers, collars, gutters, and other objects or parts of objects. The essential features of the many forms of beading-machines are the beading-rolls, placed in pairs, one each on two parallel shafts, and turning together, the face of each roll being of some concave or corresponding convex form. The sheet-metal to be beaded is passed between the moving rolls and is impressed with the bead or form of the roll-face. Power-machines, by the use of supplementary parts, may also be used as flanging-, forming-, trimming-, and crimping-machines. See *crimper*, *flanging-machine*, and *forming-machine*.



Bench Beading-machine.

a, standard, and clamp for securing it to bench; *b*, spindles; *c*, handle for turning spindles; *d*, beading rolls; *e*, sample rolls showing different styles of beading; *f*, pressure control.

beading-oil (bē′ding-oil), *n.* See *beading*, 3.

beading-roll (bē′ding-rōl), *n.* See **beading-machine*.

beadlehood (bē′dl-hụd), *n.* The office or dignity of a beadle. *Dickens*.

beadleism, *n.* 2. Same as **beadlehood*.

beadlet (bēd′let), *n.* [*bead* + *-let*.] 1. A small bead or bead-like drop.—2. A small sea-anemone, *Actinia mesembryanthemum*.

bead-lightning (bēd-līt′ning), *n.* A rare form of lightning having the appearance of a string of brilliant beads stretching through a cloud or from cloud to cloud.

According to the testimony of an intelligent eye-witness, who described the rare phenomenon of *bead-lightning* within an hour after it had been seen, it is a very beautiful luminous appearance, like a string of beads hung in a cloud, the beads being somewhat elliptical and the ends of their axes in the line of their discharge being colored red and purple respectively.

Smithsonian Rep. 1899, p. 129.

bead-tree, *n.*—**Coral bead-tree,** *Adenanthera pavonina*, a tree belonging to the mimosa family, bearing scarlet, orbicular, hard, glossy seeds. See *Adenanthera*.—**Mexican bead-tree,** *Erythrina coralloides*. See **colorin* and **chilicote*.—**Texas bead-tree,** *Sophora secundiflora*, a stout shrub or small tree bearing hard red beans in wooden pods constricted at each division between the beans. Also called *frijolito*. See *Sophora*, and *coral bean*, under *bean*[1].

beagling (bēg′ling), *n.* Hunting with beagles.

beak[1], *n.* 1. (*g*) (3) In the shells of the *Brachiopoda* (*Molluscoidea*) and *Pelecypoda* (*Mollusca*), the projecting, usually arched, part of the valves; the initial part of the shell about which accretions by growth have been added unequally. Beaks in the two valves of the *Brachiopoda* are usually of unequal size and prominence, but in the *Pelecypoda*, they are generally alike. Often termed *umbo*.

2. (*j*) Specifically, the mouthpiece of instruments like the clarinet and some varieties of flageolets or direct flutes.

beak[1], *v. t.* 2. To ram (a ship) with the beak or prow so as to penetrate the hull in an endeavor to sink it.

beak-sedge (bēk′sej), *n.* Same as *beak-rush*.

beak-wattle (bēk′wot″l), *n.* The large caruncular wattle found at the base of the beak in various breeds of domesticated pigeons, notably in the carrier.

beal[3] (bēl), *n.* [Native name.] A sweet Australian drink made by steeping honey-bearing flowers in water. Also called *bool* and *bull*.

beala, *n.* Same as **belah*.

beam, *n.* 2. (*j*) In *lace-manuf.*, a tin drum of small diameter, varying in length with the width of the machine, upon which the yarn is wound.—8. In *currying*, an inclined table or stand on which the skin is placed while it is

beamed or scraped. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 250.—**Bent beam**, a beam which has a camber, natural or artificial. In English wooden roofs such pieces were chosen for the horizontal chord of the truss, replacing the tie-beam and supporting a king-post. —**Compression beam**, in *bridge-building* and *constructive work*, a beam in a truss, bridge, car, or other structure designed to resist pressure or compression; a compression member: the opposite member of a truss to the *tension member*, usually called the *tension rod*. See *bridge* and *truss*.—**Paper-board beam**, a weighing-beam for ascertaining the number of sheets of board in fifty pounds by weighing one board.—**To tip the beam**, to prove heavier than the weight at the other end of the beam of a balance; weigh or have a weight of (so much): as, *to tip the beam* at 300 pounds. Same as *to tip the scales*. —**Yarn-numbering beam**, a small and very delicate weighing-beam for ascertaining the trade number of any particular lot of yarn. A bunch of fifty yards of yarn is tied by a single thread and hung by the thread on the beam at a point where it balances the beam; the mark on the beam under the thread then indicates the yarn number.

beam, *v. t.* 6. To burnish, as morocco leather, with a beaming-machine; also, in *currying*, to flesh or shave on the flesh side.

beamage (bē′māj), *n.* [*beam* + *-age*.] An allowance in the weight of the dressed carcass of an animal as shown at the beam, to compensate for loss of weight by evaporation in cooling.

beam-arm (bēm′ärm), *n.* In *ship-building*, the outer end of a beam where it joins the framing at the ship's side.

In wood ships, working at the *beam-arms* was very common during heavy rolling at sea.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 326.

beam-element (bēm′el″ē-ment), *n.* An infinitesimal longitudinal element of any beam; an elementary fiber. In a beam of uniform cross-section, the beam-element is parallel to any element in the surface of the beam.

beam-face (bēm′fās), *n.* In *currying*, the surface of the beam on which a skin is placed for shaving. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 301.

beam-hanger (bēm′hang″ėr), *n.* Same as ★*stirrup-iron*, 2.

beam-house (bēm′hous), *n.* The room or portion of a curriery in which the unhairing of the skins is done. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 1.—**Beam-house machine**. Same as *beaming-machine*, 2.

beaminess (bēm′i-nes), *n.* 1. Breadth of beam: as, a ship of great *beaminess*.—2. Radiance. *Richardson*, Pamela, IV. 384.

beamit (bē′mit), *n.* [Appar. an arbitrary formation from *beam*, *v. t.*, + *-it*.] The commercial name of a compound made for unhairing hides and pelts. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 431.

beam-knee (bēm′nē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a reinforcement of the end of a deck-beam where it is attached to the side of a vessel to strengthen the whole against the racking effects of rolling at sea. In a wooden ship with wood beams the knees are separate knee-shaped pieces of timber. See *knee*, 3. (*a*). In steel ships they are sometimes triangular pieces of plate riveted to the beam and to the frame, and sometimes are formed by bending down the lower part of the beam itself and welding in a piece of plate forming a triangular prolongation which is riveted to the frame and called a *welded beam-knee*.

beam-motion (bēm′mō″shon), *n.* A motion involving the use of a reciprocating lever or walking-beam.

beam-scale (bēm′skāl), *n.* A weigh-beam (which see).

beam-shaft (bēm′shâft), *n.* The shaft which carries the walking-beam of an engine.

beamsman (bēmz′man), *n.*; pl. *beamsmen* (-men). A man who works in a beam-house: same as *beamster*. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 54.

beam-supports (bēm′su-pōrts″), *n. pl.* The brackets or standards which carry the bearings for the shaft of a walking-beam.

beam-trawling (bēm′trâl″ing), *n.* A method of fishing with a trawl attached to a beam and dragged on the bottom. *Science*, March 29, 1901, p. 510.

beam-wheel (bēm′hwēl), *n.* In *weaving*, a gear attached to the cloth beam or roller of a loom.

beam-work (bēm′wėrk), *n.* Work done in a beam-house. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 41.

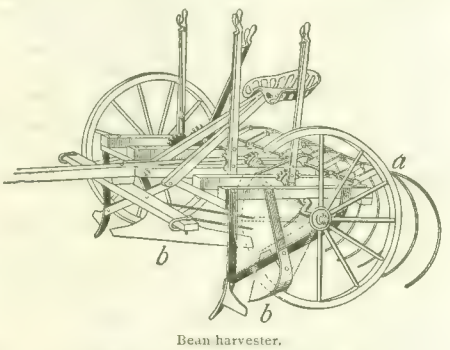
bean[1], *n.*—**Adzuki bean**, a variety of the gram, *Phaseolus Mungo*, much cultivated in Japan for making bean-flour and confectionery.—**Banana bean**. Same as *velvet-★bean*.—**Bean cutworm**. See ★*cutworm*.—**Bean ladybird**. Same as ★*bean-beetle*.—**Bean leaf-beetle**. See ★*leaf-beetle*.—**Bean vine-borer**. See ★*vine-borer*. —**Black bean**. (*a*) See *Egyptian beans*, under *bean*[1]. (*b*) The seed of the bean-tree or Moreton Bay chestnut, *Castanospermum australe*, which, though poisonous when green, is rendered harmless by cooking and forms part of the diet of the aborigines.—**Bonavist bean**, a West Indian name for the lablab or hyacinth bean, *Dolichos Lablab*.—**Coral bean**, a name applied to various leguminous plants of the genus *Erythrina*, as *E. arborea*, bearing bright scarlet beans in pods which burst after maturing. See *Erythrina*.—**Espinoza bean**. See *Mexican* ★*coffee*.—**Florida bean**, a name applied to both the seabean and the oxeye bean, which are often washed up on the coast of Florida.—**Jack bean**, the sword-bean, *Canavali ensiforme*, growing well in the southern United States, but not much eaten by animals.—**Jumby beans**, a name in the West Indies for the seeds of the lead-tree, *Leucæna glauca*.—**Leichhardt's bean**. Same as *Queensland* ★*bean*.—**Lima-bean stem-borer**. See ★*stem-borer*.—**Lima-bean vine-borer**. See ★*vine-borer*.—**Madagascar bean**. Same as *Egyptian bean*. See *Dolichos* and *bean*[1]. **Match-box bean**, the similar-pod, *Lens phaseoloides*, the large, flat seeds of which are sometimes made into snuff-boxes, match-boxes, and other small articles. See *Entada*.—**Metcalfe bean**, *Phaseolus vetusus* of the table-lands of New Mexico, etc., a promising forage-plant.—**Mexican coral bean**, the seeds of *Erythrina coralloides* and of *Dolicholus phaseoloides*. See ★*colorin*, ★*chilicote*, and *Mexican rosary* ★*pea*. —**Navy bean**, the common white variety of the kidney- or garden-bean.—**Negro bean**, a woody climber of eastern India and Ceylon, *Stizolobium monospermum*. The roundish, hairy pods each contain a single flat seed, about an inch in diameter, which is used as food and medicine.—**Pichurim-bean fat**, a fixed oil from Pichurim bean, *Acrodiclidium Puchury-major*, said to contain the glyceride of lauric acid.—**Queensland bean**, the Australian name for the similar-pod, *Lens phaseoloides*. Also called *Leichhardt's bean*.—**Rattle-snake bean**, the cedron, *Simaba Cedron*, so called from its use in the treatment of snake-bites.—**Seewee bean**, the small lima, or butter-bean, preferred in the southern United States to the large lima.—**Snap-bean**, a string-bean: so called because the pods thus used break with a snap: often simply *snap*, and used mostly in the plural.—**Turkish bean**. Same as ★*fire-bean*.—**Velvet-bean**, *Stizolobium utilis* (*Mucuna utilis* of Wallich), widely grown in the tropics and much cultivated in the southern United States as a forage and green-manure crop. See *Mucuna* and *ox-eye bean*, under *bean*[1].—**Wild bean**. (*b*) Any native species of *Phaseolus*.

bean-bag (bēn′bag), *n.* A bag containing, or designed to contain, beans; specifically, a child's game played with bags full of beans. Various games are played with bags of beans, oats, sand, or other material.

bean-beetle (bēn′bē″tl), *n.* A coccinellid beetle, *Epilachna corrupta*, which damages growing beans in the western United States, differing in this phytophagous habit (together with other members of the same genus) from the usually carnivorous members of the family *Coccinellidæ*.

bean-blight (bēn′blīt), *n.* A disease of beans caused by *Bacillus Phaseoli*.

bean-harvester (bēn′här″ves-tėr), *n.* A horse-power machine for cutting, gathering, and depositing in windrows field bean-plants preparatory to threshing. It resembles in general design a hay-rake, having in addition inclined knives placed in advance of the rake.



Bean harvester.
a, rake; *b*, *b*, knives for cutting off plants.

bean-louse (bēn′lous), *n.* An aphis which attacks the bean, as *Aphis rumicis*.

bean-mildew (bēn′mil″dū), *n.* A disease of beans attacking particularly the pods, although occasionally the leaves and stems. It is caused by *Phytophthora Phaseoli*.

bean-stick (bēn′stik), *n.* A form of coagulated legumin or vegetable casein.

bean-thresher (bēn′thresh″ėr), *n.* A large power threshing-machine adapted to threshing bean-plants and resembling in general plan the wheat-threshing machine. It is fitted with a self-feeder or feed appliance, a bolting appliance, a dirt-conveyer for removing the dirt or waste to a distance, a dust-collector-and-conveyer for removing the dust from the machine, a wind-stacker, and a recleaner for cleaning the threshed beans. See *threshing-machine* and ★*wind-stacker*.

bean-vine (bēn′vīn), *n.* 1. The plant of any climbing bean.—2. The wild kidney-bean, *Phaseolus perennis;* also *Strophostyles helvola*. See *Strophostyles*.

bean-weevil, *n.*—**Common European bean-weevil**, a cosmopolitan bruchid beetle, *Bruchus rufimanus*, of probable European origin, infesting beans.—**Four-spotted bean-weevil**, a bruchid beetle, *Bruchus quadrimaculatus*, probably from the tropical Orient originally, but now of wide distribution. It infests beans and cow-peas.—**Mexican bean-weevil**, an American bruchid beetle, *Spermophagus pectoralis*, which infests beans in Central America and the West Indies.

bear[1], *v. i.*—**To bear back**, to fall back. *Shak.*, J. C., III. ii.—**To bear down**, specifically in *obstet.*, to make a straining effort to supplement the contraction of the uterus during childbirth.

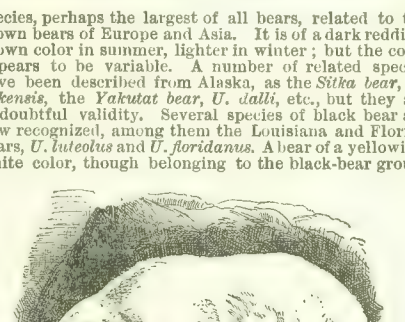
bear[2], *n.* 10. The panda, *Ælurus fulgens*, otherwise called *bear-cat*.—**Baste the bear**, a child's game in which one of the players acts the part of the bear and another that of the bear's master. The others endeavor to hit the bear with knotted handkerchiefs. The bear's master, still holding the bear by a rope, endeavors to touch one who is doing this. If he succeeds in touching a player who is trying to strike the bear, without pulling the bear out of a marked ring in which he is placed, the one struck becomes the bear.—**Glacier bear**, *Ursus emmonsi*, a small species, allied to the black


The Glacier Bear (*Ursus emmonsi*—Dall).

bear, but of a general bluish-gray color. The outer side of the limbs and a stripe down the back are black; the muzzle and front of the cheeks are tan-color. It is rare and is apparently confined to the vicinity of Mount St. Elias, Alaska.—**Kadiak bear**, *U. middendorffi*, a huge


The Great Kadiak Bear (*Ursus middendorffi*—Merriam).

species, perhaps the largest of all bears, related to the brown bears of Europe and Asia. It is of a dark reddish-brown color in summer, lighter in winter; but the color appears to be variable. A number of related species have been described from Alaska, as the *Sitka bear*, *U. sitkensis*, the *Yakutat bear*, *U. dalli*, etc., but they are of doubtful validity. Several species of black bear are now recognized, among them the Louisiana and Florida bears, *U. luteolus* and *U. floridanus*. A bear of a yellowish-white color, though belonging to the black-bear group,


The Inland White Bear (*Ursus kermodei*—Hornaday).

has been described from British Columbia under the name of *Ursus kermodei*.—**The Bear**, a familiar name for Russia.

bear-brush (bâr′brush), *n.* A shrub, *Garrya Fremontii*, of the Californian mountains. Also called ★*quinine-bush* (which see).

bear-cat (bâr′kat), *n.* The panda, *Ælurus fulgens*.

bear-clover (bār-klō″vėr), *n.* See ★*clover*.

beard, *n.* **6.** (*b*) Also, a projecting flap of metal soldered to a pipe close to its mouth to improve its "speech." Beards are common on either side of the mouth, and in some kinds of pipe are carried across below the mouth as well. The former are *side-beards*, the latter *cross-beards*.—**11.** *pl.* A breed of pigeons of which the most distinctive character is a crescent-shaped patch of white on the throat just below the beak.

bearded, *a.* **4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Awned; especially, having long stout awns, as bearded wheat. (*b*) Having a special growth of hairs on certain organs, as on the inside of the corolla in many flowers, for example, those of *Pentstemon*.

beardlet (bērd′let), *n.* [*beard* + *-let*.] A small beard or awn.

beardom (bār′dum), *n.* **1.** The domain of bears; bears collectively.—**2.** Bearish personality or character. *Mrs. Browning*, Greek Christian Poets, p. 191.

beard-token (bērd′tō″ken), *n.* A copper coin struck by Peter the Great of Russia in 1724, to be given to those who had paid the tax of 50 rubles every year for the privilege of wearing their beards.

beardy, *n.* **3.** A fish, *Lotella marginata*, of the family *Gadidæ*, resembling the loach: so named from the barbel under its chin. Also called *ling*. [New South Wales.]

bearer, *n.* **13.** In *shipbuilding*, a support or foundation in the interior of a vessel for engines or boilers: usually in the plural: as, *engine-bearers*, *boiler-bearers*.—**14.** A person, usually a woman or girl, who formerly carried coal in baskets from the workings to the shaft, and in many cases up the ladders to the surface. The bearer was usually the miner's wife or daughter. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.] —**15.** In *geom.*, a system of costraight points is called a *range*, of which the straight is the *bearer*. A system of copunctal straights is called a *pencil*, of which the intersection point is the *bearer*.—**16.** *pl.* In *mining*, pieces of timber 3 or 4 feet longer than the breadth of a shaft, which are fixed into the solid rock at the sides at certain intervals: used as foundations for sets of timber. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book*.—**Bearer's way,** in *mining*, an underground road or passage along which the bearers carried their burdens. See ★*bearer*, 14. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

bearer-plate (bār′ėr-plāt), *n.* A metal plate placed under a beam or girder where it rests on a wall or foundation.

bear-grass, *n.* **2.** A bunch-grass, *Stipa setigera*, ranging from the mountains of California, where it is considered valuable, to Oregon and Texas.

bearing, *n.* **7.** (*b*) That part of a construction which receives a superincumbent weight. (*c*) The act or condition of taking or supporting that weight: thus, the upper bed of a block or pier affords a *bearing* of so many square inches; or may be said not to give a good *bearing*, or to need an iron plate to provide a better *bearing*. (*d*) That part of a superincumbent mass which rests directly upon the supporting member: thus, a lintel has 6 inches' (or 48 square inches') *bearing* at either end.—**Absolute bearing** (*naut.*), the direction of an object as determined by the compass, that is, with reference to the north point of the heavens.—**Combination bearing,** a form of bearing for shafts or axles in which the contact and load-carrying surfaces are made up of combinations of rollers and balls (making a combination of ball-bearing and roller-bearing) to diminish friction and loss of power.—**Compass bearing.** Same as *absolute bearing*.—**False bearing,** the resting of a weight, as a piece of wall or a pier, upon a support which is not continued straight down to the foundation, as when the windows in a front are not placed exactly one over another, so that the piers between the upper windows come partly over the openings below. Parts of a building supported on corbels or brackets or girders may be said to have false bearing.—**Liquid bearing,** a form of bearing in which some liquid, such as oil or water, is forced under pressure between the two metallic surfaces which mutually restrain each other's motion, so as to keep them apart. Liquid friction replaces the sliding friction of the metals, and is less than the mediate friction between lubricated surfaces. See *water-bearing*.—**Plain bearing,** a common cylindrical bearing, as distinguished from a *roller-*, *ball-*, or *combination bearing*.—**Relative bearing,** direction observed or stated in relation to the ship's head.

bearing-bar (bār′ing-bär), *n.* A bar at the back end of a boiler-furnace which carries the ends of the grate-bars.

bearing-doors (bār′ing-dōrz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, double air-doors on a main airway. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

bearing-pit (bār′ing-pit), *n.* In *mining*, a shaft up which coal was formerly carried by bearers. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

bearing-plate (bār′ing-plāt), *n.* A carrying or supporting plate; a plate used to furnish a proper bearing-surface for a heavy load.

bearing-road (bār′ing-rōd), *n.* A road on the line of bearing; a road used by bearers. See ★*bearer*, 14. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

bearishly (bār″ish-li), *adv.* In a bearish manner (in either sense of the adjective).

bear-jug (bār-jug), *n.* A stoneware vessel at one time popular in certain localities in England. It was made in the form of a bear, was usually dark brown in color, had a rough surface produced by the application of small shavings of clay, and was used either as a tobacco-jar or a beer-jug, the detachable head or cover serving the purpose of a drinking-cup. Also called *bear*.

Bearnaise sauce. See ★*sauce*.

bear-oak (bār′ōk), *n.* Same as *scrub-oak* (*c*).

bear-pipe (bār′pīp), *n.* An obsolete organ-stop with pipes so covered or inclosed that they gave a hoarse, muffled sound.

bear's-foot, *n.* **2.** A stout composite plant, *Polymnia Uvedalia;* or, especially, its root, vaguely claimed to be an alterative.

Bear-trap dam, weir. See ★*dam*[1].

bearwood, *n.* **2.** Also *Rhamnus crocea*, the evergreen bearwood.

beastdom (bēst′dum), *n.* **1.** The domain of beasts; beasts collectively.—**2.** The condition of beasts; beasthood.

beast-gate (bēst′gāt), *n.* In Suffolk, England, land and common for one beast. *Black*, Law Dict.

> The right [a right of common in gross] is then generally known as a cattle-gate or *beast-gate*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 168.

beast-god (bēst′god), *n.* A deity conceived in animal form.

beastling (bēst′ling), *n.* A little beast; a little animal. *Miss Braddon*, Bitter End, p. 51.

beat[1], *v. t.* **20.** In *cricket*, to break through (a batsman's defense): said of the bowler or the ball.—**To beat a retreat,** to give the signal by drum-beat to retreat; hence, simply, to retreat.—**To beat out** (something), to secure the surrender or relinquishment of (something) by persistent effort.—**To beat the Dutch.**—See *Dutch*.—**To beat the hoof,** to go on foot.

beat[1], *n.* **12.** In *fencing*, a smart tap on the adversary's blade to disconcert him or drive the blade aside for the thrust.—**13.** The act of overcoming or surpassing; specifically (in newspaper cant), the securing and publishing of some news item by a newspaper in advance of its competitors.—**14.** The news item itself. —**15.** The act of beating or ranging over a cover for game; the company, collectively, of those engaged in beating for game.—**Primary beat,** in *acoustics*, a beat produced by the interference of two musical tones which are nearly in unison.—**Secondary beat,** in *acoustics*, a beat produced by the interference or combination of two primary beats.

beatable (bēt′a-bl), *a.* Capable of being beaten. *Cotgrave*.

beat-borough (bēt′bur″ō), *n.* Same as ★*beat-hill*.

beat-earth (bēt′ėrth), *n.* An earth of black color containing iron ore, found in some of the western islands of Scotland.

beatee (bē-tē′), *n.* One who is beaten.

beater, *n.*—**Porcupine beater,** a cylinder or beater consisting of a number of spikes or blades for opening and mixing the matted layers of cotton from the bale; part of a machine known in the cotton-factory as an *opener*. Also called *porcupine cylinder*.

beat-hill (bēt′hil), *n.* [*beat*[3], *n.*, + *hill*.] A heap of beat or land-parings ready for burning. Also called *beat-borough*.

beating-vat (bē′ting-vat), *n.* A vat in which the liquor extracted from the fermenting indigo-plant is agitated to expose it to the air, in order that the indigo white it contains may be oxidized to indigo blue. The operation was formerly done by natives who beat the liquor with paddles, but it is now done mechanically.

Beatson's operation. See ★*operation*.

beat-tone (bēt′tōn), *n.* In *acoustics*, a musical tone produced by a beat too rapid to enable the separate pulses to be distinguished, and having a frequency falling with the range of audibility. Combination-tones, which are described by Koenig as *beat-tones*, are held by some authorities, notably by von Helmholtz, to have a different explanation.

> What becomes of the beats when they occur too rapidly to produce on the ear a discontinuous sensation? On this matter there have been several conflicting opinions, some holding, with Lagrange and Young, that they blend into a separate tone; others, with von Helmholtz, maintaining that the combinational tones can not be so explained and arise from a different cause. Let it be observed that, even if *beat-tones* exist, it is quite possible for beats and *beat-tones* to be simultaneously heard.
> *Smithsonian Rep.* 1890, p. 342.

beau-catcher (bō′kach-ėr), *n.* A small flat curl worn by women on the temples. [Humorous.]

Beaufort beds, scale. See ★*bed*[1], ★*scale*[3], *n.*

Beau gregory. See ★*gregory*.

beau-idealize (bō″ī-dē′a-līz), *v. t.* To invest with ideal qualities. [Nonce-word.]

Beaujard process. See ★*process*.

beaumontage (bō-mon-täzh′), *n.* [*Beaumont*, a surname, + *-age*.] A name of various compounds used for filling up holes which it is desired should be concealed. For this purpose pattern-makers use a mixture of chalk and varnish, and iron-founders a mixture of borings and sal ammoniac.

beaupleader (bō′plē″dėr), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a writ directed to the sheriff, bailiff, or other officer, forbidding him to take the fine formerly imposed for not pleading aptly and to the purpose.

beauregarde (bō′rē-gärd), *n.* A corruption of ★*budgerigar*.

beauty, *n.*—**Painted beauty,** a nymphalid butterfly, *Vanessa huntera*, common to the United States and the Mexican table-land. Its larva feeds on the everlasting (*Gnaphalium*) and allied plants. The wings above are dark brown, with large irregular spots of golden orange and several white spots at the apex of the front pair. The hind wings each have two submarginal eye-spots on the under side.

beautyship (bū′ti-ship), *n.* The personality of a beauty: as, your *beautyship:* formed on the analogy of *ladyship*. *Bailey*, Festus. *N. E. D.*

Beauvais tapestry. See ★*tapestry*.

Beaver parasite, a peculiar coleopterous insect, *Platypsyllus castoris*, type and sole species of the family *Platypsyllidæ*, occurring upon European and American beavers, where it may feed on the hair or epithelial scales, or upon a parasitic mite, *Schizocarpus mingaudi*.

beaverish (bē′vėr-ish), *a.* Like a beaver. *Carlyle*. [Rare.]

beaverism (bē′vėr-izm), *n.* The condition of a beaver; a beaverish trait. *Carlyle*.

beavery (bē′vėr-i), *n.*; pl. *beaveries* (-iz). A place where beavers live or are kept. *Buckland*. *N. E. D.*

beblast (bē-blast′), *v. t.* To blast completely; dry or wither up: as, "*beblasted* with lightning," *Phaer*, Æneid.

beblood (bē-blud′), *v. t.* To smear or cover with blood. *North*, Plutarch, p. 16.

bebog (bē-bog′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bebogged*, ppr. *bebogging*. To entangle in a bog. [Rare.]

bebung, *n.* **2.** Specifically—(*a*) An effect produced upon the obsolete clavichord by balancing the finger on the key so as slightly to rub the tangent against the string and thus prolong the tone with a gentle pulsation. (*b*) An effect, common in violin-playing, produced by rocking the finger of the left hand in stopping a string so as to produce a slight waver or tremolo in the pitch. (*c*) An effect in singing produced by a slight unsteadiness in the breath so as to cause a waver both in pitch and in resonance. See *tremolo* and *vibrato*.

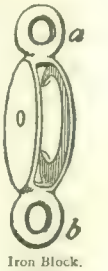
Bec-Carcel (bek-kär-sel′), *n.* The Carcel lamp, used as a standard of light in France. See *light* ★*standard*.

Becchi test. See ★*test*[1].

bêche (bāsh), *n.* [F.] A hollow cone-shaped grip for drawing a broken rod from a borehole. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

bechilite (bek′i-līt), *n.* [Named after E. *Bechi*, an Italian mineralogist.] A hydrous calcium borate occurring as an incrustation at the boric-acid lagoons in Tuscany.

beckelite (bek′el-īt), *n.* [After Professor Friedrich Becke, of Vienna.] A silicate of the cerium metals and calcium (perhaps essentially $Ca_3(Ce, La, Di)_4Si_3O_{15}$), occurring in octahedrons and dodecahedrons, also in coarse yellow grains, in the rock of the eleolite-syenite type called mariupolite: found on the shore of the sea of Azov.



Iron Block.
a, eye; *b*, becket.

Becker's sodium process. See ★*process*.

becket[2], *n.* (*f*) A large hook used in loading logs on cars by means of tackle. (*g*) In *marine hardware*, a brass or iron ring forming a part of a metal block, the block and becket being cast in one piece.

becket-block (bek′et-blok), *n.* A pulley-block having a rope-eye or becket.

becket-hitch (bek′et-hich), *n.* See *hitch*.

Beckwith's clover. See ★*clover*.

beclaw (bē-klâ′), *v. t.* To scratch and claw all over. *Holland*, Plutarch.

beclog (bē-klog′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beclogged*, ppr. *beclogging*. To clog thoroughly, as with something sticky.

beclothe (bē-klōᵺH′), *v. t.* To cover fully with clothes; clothe.

Becquerel ray. See ★*ray*[1], *n.* **Becquerel's electrochemical photometer.** See ★*photometer*.—**Becquerel's volumenometer.** See ★*volumenometer*.

becross (bē-krôs′), *v. t.* To mark with the sign of the cross; decorate with a cross or crosses.

becrown (bē-kroun′), *v. t.* To crown: as, "the forest which *becrowns* the isle," *Monthly Mag.*, VIII. 806.

becudgel (bē-kuj′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *becudgeled* or *becudgelled*, ppr. *becudgeling* or *becudgelling*. To belabor with a cudgel; cudgel soundly.

becuiba fat. Same as *becuiba-tallow* (which see, under *tallow*).

becum, *v.* A simplified spelling of *become*.

bed[1], *n.*, 7. (*n*) The curved piece of wood which forms the main section of the platform carriage-part of a vehicle. —**Arzzarola beds,** in *geol.*, a member of the *Rhætic* or Upper Triassic strata in the Lombardy Alps.—**Ashley beds,** in *geol.*, a name introduced by Tuomey for beds in South Carolina, along the Ashley river, consisting of calcareous marls of Eocene age and lying above the Santee beds. They abound in fossils, among which remains of the extinct whale, *Zeuglodon*, are notable.—**Back-set bed,** an inclined layer deposited at the head of a glacial sand-plain as the ice-mass retreats.—**Bathyopsis beds,** the organic or paleontologic name given to the Wind River group of the Lower Eocene in the Rocky Mountain region. See *Wind River* ★*group*.—**Beaufort beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Karoo formation in South Africa, regarded as of Permian age, consisting of nearly horizontal sand and shale beds with intercalated volcanic rocks, and constituting the middle division of that group. They contain a considerable flora, in which the genus *Glossopteris* is conspicuous, and a remarkable reptilian fauna.—**Bed of state,** a richly decorated and finely appointed bed for show, or for use on state occasions, as when the dead body of some great personage is lying in state. See ★*state-bed*.—**Belgrano beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Cretaceous rocks in Patagonia.—**Blackheath beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Eocene of the London basin lying below the London clay and above the Woolwich beds. These strata, though of slight thickness (20–40 feet) and almost wholly composed of rolled flints, have afforded numerous fossils, mostly marine, but partly estuarine.—**Bognor beds,** in *geol.*, the representative in Hampshire of the London clay or the upper division of the Lower Eocene. They consist of clays and sands, and contain many fossils. See *London clay*.—**Bononian beds** [LL. *Bononia*, later *Bolonia*, F. *Boulogne*], a division or substage of the Upper Jurassic, equivalent in part to the Kimmeridge clay of Britain and typically exposed along the coast at Boulogne-sur-Mer. The rocks are clays, sands, and sandstones; the fossils in them are abundant and indicate a littoral deposit.—**Borkholm beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Baltic Silurian formations lying at the top of the Lower Silurian and consisting chiefly of limestones which are composed of calcareous algæ and carry an abundant fauna.—**Bottom-set bed,** in *geol.*, fine sediments carried by a stream some distance beyond its debouchment, and settling into essentially horizontal beds in advance of the delta-front. In time the inclined *fore-set* beds of coarser material encroach upon them, causing continuous migration seaward.—**Boulder-bed,** in *geol.*, a formation made up of rounded boulders, of glacial origin. The term is used especially in reference to the boulder accumulations supposed to indicate glacial periods in early geologic time. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 820.—**Bracklesham beds,** in *geol.*, the Middle Eocene deposits as developed in the basin of Hampshire, England. They are composed of clays, sands, marls, and lignites, with a thickness of 1,000 feet at Bracklesham, on the coast of Sussex. The beds are extremely rich in remains of sharks, seasnakes, mollusks of various classes, and *Foraminifera*—a strictly marine deposit.—**Browgill beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Upper Silurian formation in Westmoreland and Cumberland, England.—**Buchenstein beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Noric stage of the Triassic rocks in the southern Alps.—**Campil beds,** in *geol.*, the lowest beds of the Triassic bunter-sandstein formation in the southern Alps.—**Cape Fairweather beds,** in *geol.*, the Upper or Pliocene Tertiary beds in Patagonia and adjacent parts of South America.—**Cassian beds.** See *St. Cassian beds*.—**Cattaraugus beds,** in the geology of New York, the lowest division of the Carboniferous system.—**Chattahoochee beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Miocene Tertiary, of marine origin and extensively developed in southern Georgia and northern Florida.—**Cheltenham beds,** in *Eng. geol.*, the uppermost member of the Inferior Oölite or Bajocian group in Yorkshire.—**Chesapeake beds.** See *Yorktown* ★*beds*.—**Concealed bed,** a bed permanently built into a recess and concealed with folding-doors when not in use: much used in Scotland.—**Cosina beds,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Lower Eocene Tertiary deposits of the southern Alps, carrying a peculiar fresh-water fauna.—**Cuboides beds,** in *geol.*, a zone or division at the base of the Upper Devonian recognized in England, Germany, and New York, and characterized by the brachiopod *Hypothyris cuboides*.—**Denison beds** [*Denison*, a town in Texas], in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Cretaceous formation of Texas.—**Des Moines beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Carboniferous of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Indian Territory, underlain by the Kaskaskia formation and overlain by the Missouri formation. It is regarded by Iowan geologists as equivalent to a part of the Pennsylvania series. Its fossils (plants in sandstone and coal, marine forms in limestone) are those of the Lower Coal-measures.—**Dingle beds** [*Dingle*, a town in County Kerry, Ireland], strata lying at the base of the Old Red Sandstone in Ireland.—**Dossena beds** [It. *Dossena*, a locality in Bergamo, Italy], in *geol.*, a division of the Middle Triassic or Keuper formation in the southern Alps.—**Egeln beds** [G. *Egeln*, a town in Prussia], in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Tertiary series in Germany. It is regarded by German geologists as equivalent to the top of the Lower Oligocene. It is preceded by the Lower Brown-coal series and overlain by Middle Oligocene beds. Its characteristic fauna consists of marine lamellibranchs (*Ostrea ventrilabrum*), gasteropods, and corals.—**Equus beds,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene series in the non-glaciated regions of the great plains between South Dakota and Texas. It has been correlated with a part of the glacial series and has furnished remains of fossil horses, camels, mammoths, sloths, together with remains of existing prairie animals. See *Sheridan* ★*stage*.—**Folding-bed,** a movable bed so contrived that it may be folded up when not in use, assuming the appearance of a wardrobe, a bureau, a sideboard, or other article of furniture.—**Foreset bed,** an inclined layer of sediment that is deposited on the front of a delta, as it is built forward in a body of standing water.—**Gosau beds** [*Gosau* in Austria], in the geology of the Alps, a facies of the Flysch in the northeastern part of these mountains, consisting of limestones and marls with intercalated coal-bearing fresh-water beds, all lying unconformably on the early Cretaceous rocks beneath. They are regarded, from their fauna, which is profuse, as being of Upper Cretaceous age.—**Hampstead beds,** in *geol.*, a stage of the Oligocene Tertiary lying at the top of the series in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The uppermost beds are of marine origin, and the lower represent a fresh-water or estuarine stage. Below them lie the Bembridge beds, which are largely fresh-water deposits.—**Häring beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Flysch or Upper Eocene deposits in the northern Alps. See *Flysch*.—**Hawthorn beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the older Miocene Tertiary of central Florida equivalent to the Chattahoochee group of Georgia.—**Headon beds,** in *geol.*, the lowest member of the Oligocene Tertiary in the Hampshire basin and the Isle of Wight. The deposits are estuarine, and the fossils are partly of fluviatile and partly of marine origin.—**Horsetown beds,** in *geol.*, the middle division of the Cretaceous formation or Shasta-Chico series in California, lying above the Knoxville and below the Chico beds. It is regarded as representing the Lower Cretaceous beds of Europe above the Neocomian, and contains many fossils, some of them identical with European species.—**Hospital bed,** a bed in a hospital, especially one provided and maintained by an endowment fund.—**Hythe beds** [*Hythe* in Kent], in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Greensand of the Cretaceous formation as developed on the Isle of Wight. It lies on the Atherfield clay and below the Sandgate beds, and contains many fossils, of which the cephalopods are similar to those of the Aptian stage of the Continent.—**Indian bed,** a pile of clams placed close together on the ground with the hinges uppermost, and covered with brush which is set afire to roast the clams. [Local, U. S.]—**Insect-beds,** rock strata in which the remains of insects abound. Such deposits are known in the Lias and Tertiary rocks of Europe and America.—**Intumescens beds** [named from the prevalence of the cephalopod species *Manticoceras intumescens*], in *geol.*, a name applied to a certain facies or life-zone in the lower Upper Devonian. It is developed in Devonshire, Germany, Poland, the Urals, Siberia, and New York.—**Itfer beds** [*Itfer* in Baltic Russia], in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Silurian beds in the Baltic basin, lying between the Jeve zone and above the Kuckers shale, and consisting of limestones with abundant fossils.—**Jackson beds,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Eocene Tertiary in the State of Mississippi and adjoining territory, lying beneath the Vicksburg beds and above the Claiborne beds.—**John Day beds,** in *geol.*, a formation of Middle Miocene age in eastern Oregon, Nevada, and Washington, taking its name from the John Day Patch. Though in large part composed of volcanic tuffs, the interbedded layers carry a very rich vertebrate fauna— horses, rhinoceroses, pigs, carnivores, oreodonts, rodents of various genera, etc.—**Jörden beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Upper Silurian beds of the Baltic provinces lying near the base of the series.—**Karoo beds.** Same as *Karoo series*.—**Khussak beds,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Cambrian system in the Salt Range of India which is about 100 feet thick. It is underlain by the Salt Marl and correlated by Indian geologists with the paradoxidian group.—**Kiltorcan beds,** in *geol.*, an upper division of the Old Red Sandstone in the south of Ireland (Cork). It is underlain by the red sandstones of Kerry and overlain by the Carboniferous slate. The beds contain fishes (*Bothriolepis, Coccosteus, Glyptolepis*), *Merostomata* (*Belinurus, Pterygotus*), the clam *Amnigenia jukesii*, and some forms of brackish-water habit.—**Knox beds,** in *geol.*, a group of shales, limestone, and sandstone forming a thick terrain in Tennessee, which is barren of fossils, but by its stratigraphic position is referred to the Lower Cambrian.—**Knoxville beds,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Lower Cretaceous system in the Pacific border region of the United States. It is the upper part of the Shasta group, overlying the Horsetown group, and is correlated with the Neocomian of Europe. Like the Horsetown beds, it has an enormous distribution, extending from California to Alaska, and attains a thickness of not less than 20,000 feet.—**Kome beds,** in *geol.*, a series of beds in western Greenland, in the vicinity of Disko Island, which have afforded a Cretaceous plant fauna (Heer), including ferns, cycads, conifers, a few endogens, and but one angiosperm (*Populus primæva*). They are correlated with the Kootenay and Potomac beds of North America. —**Kössen beds,** in *geol.*, the uppermost subdivision of the Triassic system in the Alps. It is underlain by the Main Dolomite (*Hauptdolomit*) and correlated with the Rhætic stage.—**Kressenberg beds,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Eocene series in the northern Alps which is preceded by the Burberg beds, followed by the Flysch or Vienna sandstone, and correlated with the calcaire grossier of the Paris basin. Its most characteristic fossils are nummulites, and the division is sometimes termed the Lower Nummulitic group.—**Lagrange beds.** See *Lafayette* ★*group*.—**Lenham beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Pliocene Tertiary in Britain lying near the base of the series, below the coralline crag. In Kent it overlaps the Chalk, and yet its fossils show that it is not Early but Middle Tertiary. It is the equivalent of the Diestian stage of the Continent.—**Lenticular bed.** See ★*lenticular*.—**Loup Fork beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Miocene Tertiary in the interior of the United States constituting the uppermost part of the series above the Deep River beds. Its strata are partly of lacustrine and partly of fluviatile origin.—**Magellanian beds,** a series of Oligocene or Upper Eocene beds in Patagonia, named from the Strait of Magellan.—**Nanaimo beds,** in *geol.*, a series of coal-bearing strata of Cretaceous age on Vancouver Island.—**Naples beds,** in *geol.*, a series of Upper Devonian strata in western New York characterized by the presence of a pelagic fauna abounding in goniatites. —**Narrabeen beds,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Triassic Hawkesbury series in New South Wales lying at the base of the formation and overlain by the Hawkesbury sandstone. These beds are sandstones and shale, rising to a thickness of about 2,000 feet.—**Nodule beds,** in *geol.*, a local term applied to conglomeritic deposits which lie at the base of the red and coralline crags, belonging to the Pliocene Tertiary of England. Also known as *boxstones*. —**Osborne beds.** See *Osborne series*, under *series*.—**Palo Duro beds,** in *geol.*, the lower member of the lacustrine Pliocene series of Texas and Kansas, identical with the Goodnight beds, and containing a fossil fauna of horses, rhinoceroses, and camels.—**Pantolambda beds,** in *geol.*, the biotic designation of the Torrejon group of the basal Eocene Tertiary in New Mexico, named from the characteristic genus of its mammalian fauna.—**Paradoxides beds,** in *geol.*, those beds of the Middle Cambrian series which contain the fauna characterized by the trilobite genus *Paradoxides* (which see).—**Partnach beds,** in *geol.*, a series of sandy clays and limestones forming the upper member of the lowest division of the Alpine Middle Trias of central Europe. It is a local facies of the German Muschelkalk.—**Penarth beds,** in *geol.*, the uppermost member of the British Triassic, representing the Rhætic and uppermost Keuper of central Europe. It consists of limestones, black paper-shales, and basal green and gray marls, aggregating 50 to 150 feet in thickness, which contain an abundant fauna of mollusks, fish, saurians, and some insect remains.—**Pen-y-glog beds,** in *geol.*, a series of shales and grits forming a local phase or facies of the Wenlock shales of Upper Silurian age in Denbighshire, North Wales.—**Pikermi beds,** in *geol.*, a series of red clays and gravels deposited during the Plaisancian stage of Pliocene time at Pikermi and elsewhere in Greece, and noted for its profusion of vertebrate fossil remains, which include various types of carnivores, rodents, proboscideans, perissodactyls, artiodactyls, birds, tortoises, and lizards, many of which are of colossal size.—**Preston beds,** in *geol.*, the basal member of the Washita division of the Upper Cretaceous of Texas.—**Punfield beds,** in *geol.*, a local basal member of the Lower Greensand of the Cretaceous system developed in the vicinity of Punfield Cove, Swanage Bay, England.—**Raibl beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Triassic rocks of the Alps, regarded as equivalent to the Keuper of Germany and pertaining to the Carinthian stage. It marks the close of the separation of the two great marine Triassic provinces of the northern and southern Alps as they extend through both regions, lying above the Wetterstein limestone in the former and above the Esino limestone in the latter.—**Raikül beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Upper Silurian rocks in the Baltic provinces of Russia, lying near the middle of the series and comprising about 100 feet of coral reefs and flagstones.—**Ranikot beds,** in *geol.*, the lowest division of the Eocene Tertiary in the Sind district of India, containing an abundant marine fauna with some species of Cretaceous affinities.—**Reading beds,** in *geol.*, the lowest division of the Eocene Tertiary in the Hampshire basin in England, and lying above the Thanet sand in the London basin.—**Rhætic beds.** See *Rhætic*. **Rhenan beds,** in *geol.*, the lower division of the Devonian system in the Rhineland, subdivided in ascending order into the Gedinnian, Taunusian, and Coblentzian.—**Saarbrücken beds,** in *geol.*, the lower or main coal-bearing beds of the Carboniferous system in North Germany. These are from 5,000 to 9,000 feet thick, with 82 workable and 142 unworkable coal-seams, or in all between 350 and 400 feet of coal.—**St. Erth beds,** in *geol.*, the uppermost division of the older Pliocene Tertiary in Britain, limited to a patch of clay in Cornwall which has produced a considerable number of organic remains.—**Salina beds,** in *geol.*, the saliferous deposits of New York, forming the final stage of the Silurian: formerly termed the *Onondaga salt-group* (which see). It is subdivided as follows, in ascending order: Pittsford shale, Vernon shale, Syracuse salt, Camillus shale, Bertie water-lime.—**Sandgate beds,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Lower Greensand strata on the Isle of Wight, lying under the Folkestone beds and over the Hythe beds.—**Sandling beds,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Triassic rocks in the Mediterranean basin pertaining to the Carinthian stage and lying over the Raibl beds. —**San Pedro beds,** in *geol.*, a Pleistocene series of sediments named from San Pedro, Cal., their typical locality. —**Santee beds.** See *Santee*.—**Seis beds,** in *geol.*, the lowest subdivision of the Triassic rocks in the southern Alps.—**Skelgil beds,** in *geol.*, a series of strata in Westmoreland and Cumberland, of Upper Silurian age, essentially equivalent to the Llandovery group and characterized by their graptolite zones.—**Stormberg beds,** in *geol.*, the upper division of the so-called Karoo series of South Africa, regarded as probably of the age of the Rhætic Trias of Europe, while the lower division of this series is recognized as of Carboniferous age. The Stormberg beds carry a flora very similar to that of the Hawkesbury series of New South Wales. See *Karoo series*, under *karoo*.—**Tealby beds,** in *geol.*, a local development of the Lower Greensand of the Jurassic system in the vicinity of Tealby, Lincolnshire, England. They comprise about 20 feet of unfossiliferous ferruginous sands lying beneath 80–90 feet of sands and limestones containing an abundant Middle Neocomian fauna of cephalopods, pelecypods, and brachiopods.—**Telmatotherium beds,** in *geol.*, the biotic name for the lower Uinta beds of the Upper Eocene of Utah, characterized by the presence of several species of

the titanothere *Telmatotherium*.—**Timber-belt beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Eocene system of Texas: same as the *Sabine River beds*.—**To lie or sleep on the bed one has made,** to reap the fruits or suffer the natural results of one's own conduct or acts.—**Top-set bed,** a nearly level layer of sediment that is deposited on the upper surface of a delta as it is built forward.—**Uintatherium beds.** See *Bridger* ★*group*.—**Vicksburg beds.** See *Vicksburg group*.—**Warminster beds,** in *geol.*, the uppermost beds of the galt of the Upper Greensand as developed in Wiltshire, England.—**Warp bed,** in *geol.*, a bed of estuarine silt. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 406.—**Wengen beds,** in the subdivision of the pelagic Trias of the Mediterranean province, a member lying above the Marmolada limestone and below the St. Cassian beds: regarded as the upper division of the Noric stage, which is the lowermost of the stages of the Upper Trias.—**Werfen beds,** in *geol.*, the lowest division of the pelagic Trias in the eastern and southern Alps.—**Willow Creek beds,** in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Laramie beds of the Upper Cretaceous in the Canadian Northwest Territory.—**Woolwich and Reading beds,** in *Eng. geol.*, the lowest beds of the Eocene in the Hampshire Tertiary basin, which consist of lenticular sheets of plastic clay loam and sand and are very variable in local composition. The Woolwich type consists of sands crowded with estuarine fossils, while the Reading type is composed of unfossiliferous gravels.—**Yorktown beds,** in *geol.*, the upper division of the Eocene Tertiary, forming a belt through the Atlantic border States and well developed at Yorktown, Va. Also named *Chesapeake beds* from their development on Chesapeake Bay.

bed[1], *v. t.*—**To bed a tree,** to level up the place in which a tree is to fall, so that it may not be shattered. [U. S.]

bedamn (bē-dam′), *v. t.* To damn or curse roundly or with iteration and emphasis.

bed-and-platen (bed-and-plat′en), *a.* Of or pertaining to the bed and the platen of a printing-press.—**Bed-and-platen movement,** a printing-press movement by which the types on the bed and the platen above are at once brought together to print the sheet between: in contradistinction to a *cylinder movement*, which impresses the types that pass under it upon an oscillating bed-plate.—**Bed-and-platen press.** Same as *platen press* (which see, under *platen*[1]).

bedangled (bē-dang′gld), *p. a.* Beset with dangling things. *Swift.*

bedbug, *n.*—**Gigantic bedbug,** a reduviid bug, *Conorhinus sanguisuga*, of North and Central America. It was probably at first an inhabitant of the nests of field-mice and gophers, but it now often infests houses, especially in the southwestern United States.

bedbug-hunter (bed′bug-hun″tėr), *n.* A reduviid bug, *Reduvius personatus*, of cosmopolitan distribution, which inhabits houses, where it preys upon bedbugs, flies, and other household pests. When young it disguises its appearance by covering itself with dust and fibers, which adhere to a sticky secretion of the body. Called the *masked bedbug-hunter*.



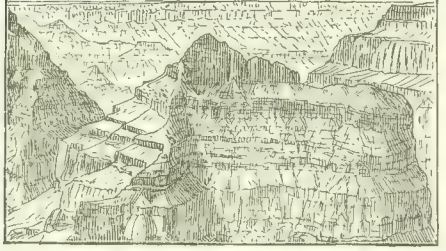
Bedbug-hunter or Kissing-bug (*Reduvius personatus*). Twice natural size.
(Howard, U. S. D. A.)

bed-claim (bed′-klām), *n.* In *mining*, a claim which includes the bed of a river or creek. Australia.]

Bedded volcano. See ★*volcano*.

bedding-fault (bed′ing-fâlt), *n.* See ★*fault*.

bedding-plane (bed′ing-plān), *n.* The plane of stratification or bedding in a sedimentary



Bedding-plane.

series of rocks. It marks the surface upon which each succeeding layer of sediment was deposited, and, unless subsequently disturbed, is usually almost level.

bedeckt, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *bedecked*.

bedewment† (bē-dū′ment), *n.* Dew-like moistening.

Bedford cord, shale. See ★*cord*[1], ★*shale*[2].

bedgery (bed′jėr-i), *n.* [Australian, corrupted from *pituri*, the native name.] Same as ★*pituri*, 2.

bedidlik (be-did′lik), *n.* [Egypt. Ar.] A gold coin of Egypt, equal to 100 piasters or about $4.97.

bedikah (bā-di-kä′), *n.* [Heb. *bedikah*, examination, < *badak*, examine.] In Jewish ritual, the examination of a ceremonial act or of its accompaniments: as of the manner of slaughtering an animal or of its parts; or of a house, to remove any portion of leaven before the Passover, in order to assure the proper observance of the prescribed rules.

bed-lathe (bed′lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe having a bed which is so massive that no feet or legs are used to lift the center-line of the spindle to a convenient height.

Bedlington (bed′ling-tǫn), *n.* [From *Bedlington*, a parish in Northumberland.] A breed of moderate-sized short-haired terriers with narrow head, short body, and rather long legs. The ears and tail are slightly fringed, and the color is bluish, liver-colored, or sandy.

bedog (bē-dog′), *v. t.* 1. To assail with the epithet 'dog.'—2. To follow like a dog; dog: as, "hatred *bedogged* his steps," *Trelawney*, Records of Shelley, etc.

bed-plane (bed′plān), *n.* In *geol.*, the junction between two layers or strata. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 111.

bed-plank (bed′plangk), *n.* In *mining*, a plank in the lining or floor on the foot-wall side of an inclined shaft on which the hoisting-bucket slides.

bed-plate, *n.* 2. An iron plate on the bed of a carriage, serving as a support to the king-bolt socket.

bedpost, *n.*—**Devil's bedposts,** a nickname for the four of clubs.

bedropt, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *bedropped*.

bedrug (bē-drug′), *v. t.* To drug thoroughly; saturate with drugs. [Rare.]

bedsted, *n.* A simplified spelling of *bedstead*.

bee[1], *n.* 4. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, the constellation generally called *Apis* or *Musca*.—**Blunt-tongued burrowing bee,** any aculeate hymenopterous insect of the family *Colletidæ*.—**Dammar bee,** a wild East Indian bee, *Melipona vidua*.—**Horned bee,** a European megachilid bee, *Osmia rufa* (formerly *O. bicornis*), which has a two-horned head.—**Leaf-cutting bee,** any aculeate hymenopterous insect of the genus *Megachile*, which cuts fragments of leaves with which to construct its cells.—**Mosquito bee,** any one of the stingless tropical bees of the genera *Melipona* and *Trigona*.—**Pioneer bee,** the European solitary bee, *Odynerus murarius*.—**Potter-bee,** any one of certain bees of the aculeate hymenopterous family *Megachilidæ*, which construct small globular cells of earth and attach them to the stem of a plant.—**Sharp-tongued burrowing bee,** any aculeate hymenopterous insect of the family *Andrenidæ*.—**Solitary long-tongued bee,** any long-tongued bee except those belonging to the social families *Apidæ* and *Bombidæ*.

B. E. E. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Electrical Engineering*.

bee-apron (bē′ā-prun), *n.* An apron worn by bee-keepers as a protection against stings.

bee-balm (bē′bäm), *n.* See *balm*, 7.

bee-beetle (bē′bē-tl), *n.* A European beetle, *Trichodes apiarius*, of the family *Cleridæ*, red and blue in color, which destroys the larvæ of the honey-bee. Other species of the same genus live in the nests of wild bees.

bee-brush (bē′brush), *n.* In *beekeeping*, a soft brush used in handling live bees.

beech[1], *n.* 2. Any one of several trees of different genera having a real or fancied resemblance to the true beeches; especially, *Cryptocarya glaucescens*, of the laurel family. Also called *she-beech* and *black beech*. [Australia.]—**Beech pottery.** See *American* ★*pottery*.—**Beech seedling mildew.** See ★*mildew*.—**Beech tar.** See ★*tar*[1].—**Black beech.** Same as ★*beech*[1], 2.—**Copper beech,** a highly ornamental variety of the common beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, with red sap in the cells of the epidermis of the leaves which gives them a copper color and somewhat metallic luster. Also called *purple beech*.—**Evergreen beech,** the name in Australia of *Nothofagus Cunninghami*, the only tree there properly called *beech*.—**Native beech,** the name in Australia of *Callicoma serratifolia*, a tree of the saxifrage family.—**Queensland beech.** Same as *Australian beech* (which see, under *beech*[1]).—**Water-beech.** See *water-beech*.—**White beech.** See *white*.

beech-blight (bēch′blīt), *n.* An American plant-louse, *Pemphigus fagi*.

beech-drops, *n.*—**Carolina beech-drops,** the sweet pine-sap, *Monotropsis odorata*. See *Schweinitzia*.

beech-fern, *n.*—**Broad beech-fern,** *Phegopteris hexagonoptera*, of eastern North America.

beech-moth (bēch′môth), *n.* A European moth, *Stauropus fagi*, whose larva feeds on the beech. *Kirby* and *Spence*.

bee-escape (bē′es-kāp″), *n.* An attachment to a hive designed to control the movements of the bees while the honeycomb is being removed from the hive.

beef, *n.*—**Albany beef,** the cured flesh of the sturgeon, which was formerly caught and prepared near Albany, N. Y.—**Beef ham.** Same as *collared beef*.—**Dried beef,** beef which has been salted, dried and (frequently) smoked, being then eatable in thin slices without cooking.

beef-dodger (bēf′doj″ėr), *n.* A meat biscuit. [U. S.]

beef-fat (bēf′fat), *a.* In *stock-raising*, fat and in high condition, or ready for market. [U. S.]

Twenty-five or more years ago, while ranges were unrestricted and grass was free, it was no uncommon sight to see five- and six-year-old Texas steers coming into market *beef-fat* off the range.
Rep. Kan. State Board Agr., 1901–1902, p. 60.

beef-headed (bēf′hed-ed), *p. a.* Stupid; thick-headed.

beefing[1], *n.* II. *a.* Beef-forming; beef-producing: as, good *beefing* as well as good milking qualities. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.* 1901, p. 230.

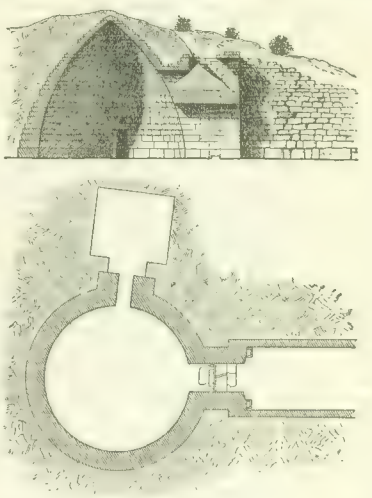
beefishness (bēf′ish-nes), *n.* Ox-like stupidity.

bee-fly, *n.* 2. Any dipterous insect of the family *Bombyliidæ*: so called on account of its resemblance to a bee.

beef-measles (bēf′mē″zlz), *n.* Infection of cattle with *Cysticercus bovis*, the larval stage of *Tænia saginata* (the most common of the larger tapeworms of man). In cattle the parasites are found especially in the tongue and the muscles of the jaws. When the infection is very severe this condition is sometimes called *acute cestode tuberculosis*.

bee-glove (bē′gluv), *n.* A cotton glove soaked in linseed-oil and dried in the sun, worn by bee-keepers to protect the hand.

beehive, *n.* 3. A covered cup or jug for holding honey, sugar, etc.—4. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a name for Præsepe, the cluster of stars in Cancer.—**Beehive kiln.** See ★*kiln*.—**Beehive tomb,** an artificial subterranean sepulcher of the Mycenæan age in Greece. It is composed of two parts, a horizontal trench, called the *dromos*, cut into the sloping side of a hill, and a circular chamber, called the *tholos*, in which it terminates. The tholos is excavated vertically from



Beehive Tomb.
Section and plan of the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ, Greece.

the face of the rock to the level of the dromos, and has the form of an old-fashioned beehive. There is sometimes a rectangular chamber connected with it. The entire interior was faced with masonry and decorated. A fine example is the so-called Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ.

bee-hunter (bē′hun-tėr), *n.* One who hunts or searches for swarms of wild bees.

bee-keeper (bē′kē-pėr), *n.* One who keeps honey-bees; an apiarist.

beekite (bēk′it), *n.* [Named after Dr. Henry *Beeke* (1751–1837), dean of Bristol.] A kind of chalcedony replacing shells, corals, etc., in the New Red conglomerate of South Devon, England.

bee-kite (bē′kīt), *n.* The honey-buzzard, *Pernis mellivora*, which feeds on bees and honey.

Beekmantown limestone. See ★*limestone*.

been[4], *n.* See *vina*.

beena, beenah (bē′nä), *n.* In Ceylon a form of marriage in which the husband joins the wife's tribe and lives in it on sufferance. *McLennan*, The Patriarchal Theory, p. 42.

bee-plant (bē′plant), *n.* Any plant which is specially useful in furnishing nectar to bees; a honey-plant. Among well-known bee-plants are the

lindens (see *bee-tree*), the common red and white clovers, the sweet clover, and the common buckwheat. The name has been applied specifically to *Scrophularia Marylandica* and to *S. Californica*. The *Rocky Mountain bee-plant* (also called *bee-weed*) is one of the spider-flowers, *Cleome serrulata*.

beer[1], *n.*—**Braga beer,** a kind of beer brewed in Russia.—**Lager-beer.** The name is often loosely applied to any German beer, or any beer made by German methods.—**Milk beer,** a name sometimes given to kumiss.—**Weiss-beer,** the German name for beer made chiefly from wheat malt and sold for consumption while the secondary fermentation is still in progress.

beerbachite (bēr′bak-īt), *n.* [G. *Beerbach* ('Berry brook'?), a stream in the Odenwald, Baden, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, the name of an igneous rock of panautomorphic granular texture, consisting of labradorite, diallage, and magnetite, with other subordinate minerals. It was first named by Chelius (1894), and considered to be a haplitic differentiation-product of the gabbroic magma.

beer-wort (bēr′wėrt), *n.* Wort prepared by the infusion of malt with water, intended to be converted into beer.

bee-smoker (bē′smō″kėr), *n.* In *bee-keeping*, a small portable furnace fitted with a bellows: used to produce a cloud of smoke and to blow it into a hive to stupefy the bees and keep them quiet when the hive is opened to remove the honeycomb.

Beeswax cement. See ★*cement*.

Beet army-worm, carrion-beetle. See ★*army-worm*, ★*carrion-beetle*.—**Chytridiose of beet.** See ★*chytridiose*.

bee-tent (bē′tent), *n.* A cover or tent placed over a hive to protect it from the bees of other hives.

beetle[2], *n.*—**Aberrant long-horned beetle,** any member of the cerambycid series belonging to the small and somewhat discrepant family *Spondylidæ*. Four species are known in North America, and all live under the bark of pine-trees.—**Brazilian beetle.** See *Brazilian* ★*bug*.—**Checkered beetle,** any member of the coleopterous family *Cleridæ*, the species of which are usually beautifully marked with strongly contrasting colors.—**Elm leaf-beetle.** See ★*leaf-beetle*.—**Feather-wing beetle,** any member of the coleopterous family *Trichopterygidæ*, an assemblage of very small species having long narrow wings so fringed with long hairs as to appear feather-like.—**Hornets'-nest beetle,** a large and powerful European Staphylinid or rove-beetle, *Velleius dilatatus*, which lives only in the nests of wasps and hornets, feeding on the wasp larvæ and pupæ which fall from their cells, and on the other organic refuse of the nest.—**Oak-pruner beetle,** a cerambycid beetle of the genus *Elaphidion* (which see).—**Pear ambrosia-beetle,** a scolytid beetle, *Xyleborus pyri*, which also affects the peach and plum.—**Pear-blight beetle.** Same as *apple-tree* ★*shot-borer*.—**Pine-destroying beetle,** any beetle which destroys pine-trees; specifically, *Dendroctonus ponderosæ*, one of the most destructive enemies of western United States pine forests.—**Ship-timber beetle,** a coleopterous insect, *Lymexylon navale*, of the family *Lymexylonidæ*, formerly noted in Europe as very injurious to timber used for ship-building, from its habit of drilling cylindrical holes in the hard wood.—**Tan-bark beetle,** a small black bostrychid beetle, *Dinoderus substriatus*, which attacks hemlock bark which has been stripped and piled for tanning purposes.



Pine-destroying Beetle of the Black Hills (*Dendroctonus ponderosæ* Hopk.). Five times natural size. (Hopkins, U. S. D. A.)

beet-leaf maggot, miner, Pegomya. See ★*maggot*, ★*leaf-miner*, ★*Pegomya*.

beetle-crusher (bē′tl-krush″ėr), *n.* A large foot. [Slang.]

beetle-sticker (bē′tl-stik″ėr), *n.* A jocular name for an entomologist.

beetle-weed (bē′tl-wēd), *n.* See ★*Galax*.

Beet-root gum. See ★*gum*[2].—**Beet-root sugar.** The manufacture of sugar from beets has attained an enormous development, a larger product from this source than from sugar-cane being made, in ordinary years, for the general commerce of the world. Sugar from these two plants is, when purified, absolutely the same substance.

beet-scab (bēt′skab), *n.* A disease of beet-roots caused by the fungus *Oöspora scabies*. See ★*scab*.

beet-sugar (bēt′shûg″ăr), *n.* Same as *beet-root sugar*, under *beet-root*.—**Beet-sugar industry,** the commercial production of sugar from the beet. In the United States this business after many failures became successful from 1888 onward. In 1903 there were 55 factories in operation with a total annual capacity of 328,104 tons of sugar. The State of Michigan led, followed at rather long intervals by California, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, and New York, five other States having one factory each. See ★*sugar-beet*. The annual period of working up the crop, called the campaign, occupies about 100 days. In the factory the beets, after being washed and weighed, are sliced into cossettes (see ★*cossette*) and the sugar is extracted in a "diffusion battery," consisting of 14 air-tight cylindrical steel vats, each holding several tons, in which, under some pressure, the cossettes are subjected to 14 applications of hot water, the liquid passing from one vat to another. The sugary water is defecated by being mixed with lime, "carbonated" (see *carbonation*), and filtered, the process being once repeated, then, after being treated with sulphur fumes, evaporated to "thick juice," and through several further stages brought to the state of granulated sugar. The local requisites for a factory are, besides a supply of beets with high sugar content, a sufficiency of pure water, of fuel (coal most often used), and of limestone, together with transportation facilities.

bee-van (bē′van), *n.* A wagon used in instruction in bee-culture.

> County councils have already done good work in providing lectures and demonstrations by means of travelling *bee-vans*. *Natural Science*, Oct., 1896, p. 273.

bee-veil (bē′vāl), *n.* A veil or netting worn over the head to protect the face from the attacks of bees while removing honey from a hive or working about it. It is worn over the hat and tucked under the coat, or drawn over a light metal frame which covers the head and rests on the shoulders.

bee-weed (bē′wēd), *n.* See ★*bee-plant*.

beewise (bē′wīz), *adv.* In the manner of the bee. [Rare.]

> On every side occurred suggestive germs
> Of that — the tree, the flower — or take the fruit,—
> Some rosy shape, continuing the peach,
> Curved *beewise* o'er its bough.
> *Browning*, Pippa Passes, II. 90.

befeast (bē-fēst′), *v. t.* To treat to a feast; feast.

befel, *pret.* A simplified spelling of *befell*.

befreeze (bē-frēz′), *v. t.*; pret. *befroze*, pp. *befrozen*, ppr. *befreezing*. To freeze up or over; freeze thoroughly or completely.

befrend, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *befriend*.

befriender (bē-frend′ėr), *n.* One who befriends another.

> Love and serve Man, angelical *Befrienders*.
> *Edwin Arnold*, Light of the World, p. 24.

beg, *v. i.*—**To go a-begging,** to go about begging; figuratively, to have difficulty in finding a purchaser (for something offered for sale) or an incumbent (for an office to be filled), etc.; hence, to be in little demand; have little or no value or acceptance.

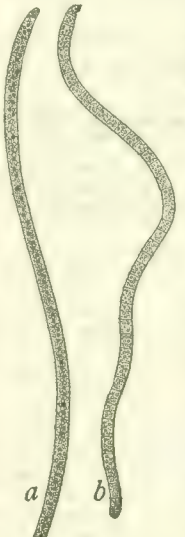
begar (be-gär′), *n.* [Hind. *begār*, forced labor (*begārī*, a forced laborer), < Pers. *bikār*, without work, unemployed (*bikārī*, idleness), < *bī*, without, + *kār*, work.] Forced labor in some parts of India, as in the construction of roads, irrigating-banks, etc. [Anglo-Indian.]

begarry (be-gä′ri), *n.*; pl. *begarries* (-riz). [Hind. *begārī*: see ★*begar*.] One who is engaged in forced labor. See ★*begar*. [Anglo-Indian.]

beggar, *n.*—**Beggar's ultramarine black.** Same as *Spanish black* (which see, under *black*).—**Beggar's velvet,** the loose, fuzzy, wool-like particles which collect in the seams of clothing and under furniture, carpets, etc.

beggar's-lice, *n.* **3.** A name of the European stickseed, *Lappula Lappula;* of the hound's-tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale;* of the species of *Meibomia* (see ★*beggar-weed*, 2); and probably of other plants with adhesive seeds or pods.

beggar-weed, *n.* **2.** A plant of any species of *Meibomia*, the tick-trefoil, particularly of *M. tortuosa*, the Florida beggarweed. This is a tall species, native in the West Indies and probably in southern Florida, now found very valuable for forage and soiling purposes on light sandy soils in the warmest parts of the southern United States.



Beggiatoa alba.
a, living filament, showing sulphur granules; *b*, filament after treatment with sulphur carbonate. Magnified.

Beggiatoa (bej-i-at′ō-ä), *n.* [NL. (Trevisan, 1842), named after *Beggiato*, an Italian botanist.] A genus of filamentous bacteria consisting of non-septate, mostly colorless filaments containing sulphur granules and possessing an undulatory motion. They occur chiefly in sulphur springs and seawater. *B. alba* is the most common species; it occurs on decaying plants in sulphur springs and produces slimy flakes.

Beggiatoaceæ (bej″i-a-tō-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beggiatoa* + *-aceæ*.] A family of filamentous bacteria, typified by the genus *Beggiatoa*.

beggingly (beg′ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a beggar; as a beggar. *Florio.*

> Even my bonnet . . . how *beggingly* she looks at that.
> *Miss Mitford*, Our Village, I. 51.

begift (bē-gift′), *v. t.* To thrust gifts upon. *Carlyle.*

begigged (bē-gigd′), *p. a.* Infatuated; crazy: as, *begigged* about bridge whist. [Colloq., southern U. S.]

begon, *v.* A simplified spelling of *begone*.

begoniad (bē-gō′ni-ad), *n.* [NL., < *Begonia* + *-ad*[1].] A plant of the family *Begoniaceæ*.

beharad (bā-hä-räd′), *n.* A mnemonic word representing the four letters B H R D, which indicate, according to Hebrew chronology, the first molad of creation. See ★*molad*. The numerical value of the four Hebrew letters is 2, 5, 200, and 4. The 2 stands for Monday (the day when the "great lights" were created), the 5 for the fifth hour (11 A. M.), and the 204 for the parts of an hour. Since an hour contains 1,080 parts, and the lunar month contains 29 days, 12 hours, and 793 parts of an hour, the first molad would fall on Monday at $5\frac{204}{1080}$ or about 11.12 A. M.

behead, *v. t.* **3.** To tap (a stream) and divert its upper waters through new channels: said of the encroachment of one stream upon another in such a way as to 'capture' its head and upper tributaries.—**Beheaded river,** in *phys. geog.*, the remaining lower course of a river after its former upper waters have been captured or diverted to another stream.

beheadal (bē-hed′al), *n.* [*behead* + *-al*.] Beheading; decapitation.

behed, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *behead*.

behen, *n.* Also, same as *ben*[5].—**Oil of behen.** Same as *ben-oil*.

behenic (bē-hen′ik), *a.* Same as *benic*.—**Behenic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_{22}H_{44}O_2$, found in behen-oil from the seeds of *Moringa Moringa*. It melts at 73° C.

behen-oil (bē′hen-oil), *n.* Same as *ben-oil*.

behenolic (bē-he-nō′lik), *a.* [*behen* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Derived from behenic acid.—**Behenolic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_{22}H_{40}O_2$, obtained by treating dibrom-behenic acid with alcoholic potash. It melts at 57.5° C.

Behmenism, *n.* Same as ★*Boehmenism*.

Behmenist, *n.* Same as ★*Boehmenist*.

behold, *v. t.* **4.** In *astrol.*, to cast (an aspect).

behram (bā′räm), *n.* A copper coin of Mysore, equal to half a pice.

beige, *a.* **II.** *n.* A thin, wiry dress-fabric of worsted, originally unbleached, but now made in all colors and many designs.

beignet (bān-yā′), *n.* [F.] A fritter composed of various ingredients.

beiju (bā-ē-zhö′), *n.* [Pg., from Braz.] The name in Brazil for cassava-bread. See *cassava*.

being, *n.* **7.** A living; livelihood; means of subsistence; home. *Spectator*, No. 544. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> "I shall have enough to do to keep a *beein* for you" (Mrs. Gummidge meant a home) "again you come back — to keep a *beein* here for any that may hap to come back, Dan'l." *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xxxii.

Truth of being, the totality of that which is such as it is independently of any assertion about it; truth in the objective sense.

beingless (bē′ing-les), *a.* Without being; nonexistent. *Galt.*

beingness (bē′ing-nes), *n.* Actual existence; entity. *J. Chandler.*

be-inked (bē-inkt′), *p. a.* Smeared or daubed with ink. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxxv.

beisa (bī′sä), *n.* [Northeast African.] A large antelope, *Oryx beisa*, of northeastern Africa, of a light-gray color with black markings. The horns are long, almost straight, and directed backward. It is a near relative of the South African oryx, *O. gazella*. See *oryx*.



Beisa (*Oryx beisa*).

bejant (bē′jant), *n.* Same as *bejan*.

bejuco, *n.* **2.** A name applied especially to climbing palms, species of *Calamus* and *Dæmonorops*, known commercially as ratans. The

stems are remarkable for their tenacity, flexibility, and length, and are used in the construction of bridges, houses, and fish-corrals. They also furnish material for cordage, for the cane bottoms of beds and chairs, and for hats, mats, and fine cigar-cases. See *ratan*, 2, and *calamus*, 3. [Philippine Is.]

beknown (bē-nōn′), *a.* Known: as, "the seaman was *beknown* to me," *Dickens*, Mutual Friend, I. ii. 12.

bel, *n.* A simplified spelling of *bell*.

B. E. L. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of English Literature*: same as ★*B. Lit.*

belah (bē′lä), *n.* [Native Australian.] The desert she-oak, *Casuarina glauca*, widely distributed throughout Australia, yielding a hard, durable wood. Also *beala*, *belar*, *billa*, and *beal;* known among the colonists as *bull-oak*. See *she-oak*.

belamarine (bel-am′a-rin), *n.* [Appar. *bel(ladonna)*, + *Amar(yllis)* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid formed in the tubers of *Amaryllis belladonna*, which grows in the islands of the Caribbean Sea. It crystallizes in colorless needles.

belay, *v. t.*—**Belay, there!** hold on! stop! enough!—an order to sailors preparatory to making fast the rope on which they are hauling.

bel canto (bel kän′tō). [It.] The art of singing in an artistic and finished manner, especially after the best Italian operatic traditions, often with emphasis upon a smooth and expressive delivery of cantabile passages.

belduque (bel-dö′kā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.; said to be a corruption of Sp. *verdugo*, a sword.] A large, heavy sheath-knife, used in Mexico and some parts of the western United States.

belemnitoid (be-lem′ni-toid), *a.* [*Belemnites* + *-oid.*] Allied to *Belemnites*.

Belemnocrinus (be-lem-nok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βέλεμνον*, a dart, + *κρίνον*, a lily.] The only genus of an extinct family of the *Crinoidea*, or fossil encrinites, termed *Belemnocrinidæ*. It occurs in the Lower Carboniferous rocks of the Mississippi valley.

belemnoid, *a.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Belemnoidea;* a belemnite or fossil dibranchiate cephalopod, or a related form.

Belemnoidea (be-lem-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βέλεμνον*, a dart, + *εἶδος*, form.] An order or suborder of the dibranchiate cephalopods, now almost extinct, but very abundant in the Mesozoic age. They have internal chambered shells with septa traversed by a siphuncle, the posterior part of the shell bearing a calcareous guard or sheath. The arms, 10 in number, are provided with hooklets. Some authors include in this suborder the coiled living *Spirula*. In several of the fossil species the head, arms, and ink-bag of the animal have not infrequently been preserved.

Belemnoteuthidæ (be-lem-nō-tū′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Belemnoteuthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Belemnoidea*, or dibranchiate cephalopods, with a shell composed of a conic phragmacone and proöstracum, and the rostrum or guard greatly reduced. The species are found in the Triassic and Jurassic rocks.

Belemnoteuthis (be-lem-nō-tū′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βέλεμνον*, a dart, + *τευθίς*, a squid.] The typical genus of the family *Belemnoteuthidæ*.

beletter (bē-let′ėr), *v. t.* **1.** To write letters to; invite or inform by letter.

> The University-orator . . . *belettered* all the lords of the privy-council. *Fuller*, Hist. Camb., p. 179. *N. E. D.*

2. To decorate with letters or with appended abbreviations of office or title, such as *F. R. G. S.*, *M. R. A. S.*, *LL.D.*, etc. [Rare in both uses.]

> The mania prevalent among people of more ambition than performance for *belettering* themselves.
> *Athenæum*, May 19, 1899, p. 638. *N. E. D.*

beleve, *v.* An obsolete form of *believe*.

Belgian blocks, nearly cubical blocks of granite, trap or other suitable stone used for pavements.—**Belgian canary**. See ★*canary*.—**Belgian-Silesian furnace**. See ★*furnace*.

belief, *n.*—**Primary belief**, in the philosophy of common sense, one of the irresistible beliefs which no man sane enough for the business of life can really doubt, and which, not in the least doubting, we really regard as infallible truths, whether we set down a doubt of them on paper or otherwise make believe to doubt them, or not.

beliefless (bē-lēf′les), *a.* Having no belief; indisposed to believe.

> And most *beliefless*, that had most believed.
> *Clough*, Easter Day, i. 10.

believ, *v.* A simplified spelling of *believe*.

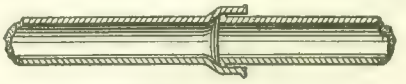
Belinuridæ (bel-i-nū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Belinurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of merostome crustaceans closely allied to the living limulus and resembling a larval phase of that crab. The cephalothorax is broad, abdomen with distinct segments, and the telson a long spine. They occur in the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks.

Belinurus (bel-i-nū′rus), *n.* [NL., appar. an error for ★*Belonurus*, < Gr. *βελόνη*, a needle, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of the family *Belinuridæ*.

Belis (bē′lis), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1807), in allusion to the form of the leaves, < Gr. *βέλος*, a dart.] A genus of trees of the family *Pinaceæ*. See *Cunninghamia*.

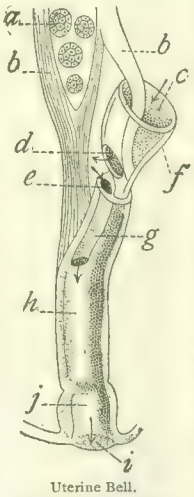
bell¹, *n.* **2.** (*g*) The movable cap of a blast-furnace. It is lowered to put in the charge of ore, and rises after the charging to keep the top gas-tight. (*h*) An enlarged section at the end of a cast-iron pipe, the purpose of which is to furnish a means of making a joint with the next pipe.

5. A bell-shaped rock-mass of somewhat doubtful origin occurring occasionally in sedimentary rocks. The inverted position of of these masses leads to the theory that they were the result of some local disturbance of sedimentation. Some may be due to contemporaneous erosion.—**Bell and spigot**, a form of cast-iron pipe commonly used for underground pipe-



Cross-section of Bell-and-spigot.

lines. Each length of pipe has one straight end, the other end forming a bell large enough to receive the straight end of the next length.—**Belldollar**, the silver glockenthaler of Brunswick, which has on it the representation of a bell.—**Bow bells**, the celebrated peal of bells of Bow Church (properly the Church of St. Mary le Bow), situated in Cheapside, near the center of the City of London.—**Cap and bells**. See ★*cap*¹.—**Liberty bell**, the bell which was in the tower of the statehouse (since called *Independence Hall*) in Philadelphia, and which was rung on the occasion of the proclamation of Independence made July 4, 1776. It happened to bear a biblical inscription ("Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof") which made its use on that occasion especially appropriate, and established its popular name.—**Savart's bell and resonator**, an apparatus used to show the influence of boxes in strengthening sound. A hemispherical brass vessel is set in vibration by means of a violin bow. A cardboard cylinder, closed at one end, is then placed at varying distances and inclinations, to show its effect as a resonator.—**Uterine bell**, one of the peculiar bell-shaped or funnel-like structures, with muscular walls, found in the nemathelminth *Echinorhynchus*, whose contractions serve to draw into the bell the impregnated eggs which float freely in the body-cavity, and to force them along into the uterus and vagina and thence to the exterior.—**Within the sound of Bow bells**, within the limits of the City of London.



Uterine Bell.

Female Genital Apparatus of *Echinorhynchus*. Diagrammatic. *a*, ovaries; *b*, ligament; *c*, anterior aperture of uterine bell; *d*, posterior ditto; *e*, anterior aperture of one of the two oviducts (*g*); *f*, uterine bell; *h*, uterus; *i*, female aperture; *j*, vagina. The arrows indicate the course taken by the eggs in passing from the body cavity to the exterior. (From "Lang's Comparative Anatomy.")

> Having been born *within the sound of Bow-bells* he cannot help being a son of Cockaigne.
> *Punch*, Dec. 30, 1894, p. 294.

Bell process. See ★*process*.

belladonna, *n.*—**Japanese belladonna**, *Scopolina Japonica*, the rhizome of which appears in trade as a substitute for belladonna.

belladonnine (bel-a-don′in), *n.* [*belladonna* + *-ine*².] An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$, associated with atropine or hyoscyamine in *Atropa Belladonna*.

Bellani lucimeter. See ★*lucimeter*.

bella-moth (bel′a-môth″), *n.* A moth, *Utetheisa bella* (which see with cut).

belland (bel′and), *n.* A form of lead-poisoning to which lead-miners are subject. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book*.

bell-bearer (bel′bār-ėr), *n.* A leaf-hopper, *Bocydium tintinnabuliferum*.

bell-binder (bel′bīn-dėr), *n.* Same as *bell-bind*.

bell-bird, *n.* **4.** In New Zealand, one of the *Meliphagidæ*, *Anthornis melanura*.—**5.** In Australia, *Oreoica gutturalis*, one of the shrikes.

bell-bottomed (bel′bot″umd), *a.* Having flaring bottoms: as, *bell-bottomed* trousers.

bell-cord *n.*—**Bell-cord hanger**, a swinging strap or rod suspended from the roof of a passenger-car and carrying a guide-ring for a bell-cord.

Belleek ware. See ★*ware*.—**Carved Belleek.** See *American* ★*porcelain*.

Belleville boiler. See ★*boiler*.

bell-faced (bel′fāst), *a.* Having the striking face convex or rounded: said of a hammer.

bell-horse (bel′hôrs), *n.* **1.** A horse wearing a bell; especially, a horse adorned with bells, ribbons, etc., used in celebrating May-day, which, in consequence, is called *bell-horse day*. [Eng.]—**2.** A workman who finds it to his advantage to exert himself more than his fellow employees, in order to give grounds for the discharge of those who cannot keep up with the pace set by him. [Slang, Eng.]

bellicosity (bel-i-kos′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *bellicosities* (-tiz). Bellicose tendency or disposition; warlike intention or desire. *Manchester Examiner*, July 9, 1884.

bellite (bel′īt), *n.* [*Bell*, a proper name, + *-ite*².] An explosive, of Swedish invention, consisting of a mixture of 5 parts of ammonium nitrate with 1 part of meta-dinitrobenzene, melted together, pressed while warm, and granulated.

bell-joint (bel′joint), *n.* An abbreviation of *bell-and-spigot joint*.

bell-moth (bel′môth), *n.* The oblique-banded leaf-roller, *Archips rosaceana*, an American tortricid moth which when at rest holds its wings in the shape of a bell; also, any other tortricid moth of similar shape.

Bellocq's cannula. See *cannula*.

bellows, *n. sing.* and *pl.* **2.** In *photog.*, that part of a camera which connects the front and back portions and is capable of being extended or closed as desired.—**3.** In *organ-building*, the extensive apparatus by which air is supplied and compressed for the sounding of the pipes. It usually includes two distinct parts, an oblique bellows, or *feeder* (resembling the ordinary household bellows, but on a large scale), by which the air is pumped into the reservoir, and a reservoir, called the *storage-bellows*, which is a horizontal bellows (having its top and bottom boards parallel and connected by creased folds of leather) so loaded by blocks of lead or other weights that the air within is maintained at a constant compression or tension. From the reservoir lead off the wind-trunks by which the compressed air is supplied to all parts of the instrument. Furthermore, on the wind-trunks are usually placed small bellows with springs, called *concussion-bellows*, *panting-bellows*, or *winkers*, by which sudden irregularities in pressure are taken up and counteracted.—**Facings bellows**, in *foundry-work*, a hand-blower for distributing fine dust or facings over a mold, to give a finished surface to it, preparatory to casting.—**Hessian bellows**, a blower invented in Thuringia about 1621. It consists of a flat vane having an inlet-valve for air, which reciprocates in a sector-shaped box. The air-outlet is close to the hinge.

bellows-leather (bel′ōz-leᵺ″ėr), *n.* Leather used in the manufacture of bellows: usually made from side leather.

bellows-tongue (bel′ōz-tung), *n.* A large tongue stitched in each side of a shoe (usually high-laced) to the top, for protection against snow and water.

bell-pipe (bel′pīp), *n.* A pipe with a bell or socket at one end to make the joint with the next length.

bell-pit (bel′pit), *n.* In mining salt and other minerals, a pit which is gradually widened to 100 or 200 feet in diameter, becoming cylindrical below.

bell-scale (bel′skāl), *n.* In *bell-founding*, a scale or standard of reference of any sort by which the dimensions, proportions, or pitch of a bell are measured.

bell-strap (bel′strap), *n.* A strap running lengthwise through a railway or other car and attached to a signal-gong.

belltopper (bel′top-ėr), *n.* A colloquial name in Australia and to some extent in Great Britain for a tall silk hat.

bell-tree (bel′trē), *n.* **1.** The silverbell, *Mohrodendron Carolinum*.—**2.** A tall branching frame bearing several small bells which can thus be shaken at once: usually a mere toy, but occasionally used in popular band-music.

Bellvale flags. See ★*flag*⁴.

bell-wheel (bel′hwēl), *n.* A form of toothed wheel in which the pitch-surface is a frustum of a hyperboloid of revolution. This gives to the wheel a shape which, in projection, suggests the usual profile of a church bell. It was used in textile practice in former times to give a special and varying velocity-ratio of the driving and the driven shaft.

belly-ache, *n.*—**Dry belly-ache**, girdle-pain in the abdomen, due to disease of the spine.

belly-bar (bel′i-bär), *n.* A bar used in pianoforte-making. See the extract.

> Beneath the strings from where the hammers rise, to the bent side, back, and end of the case, is the soundboard of spruce fir, barred beneath with batons, usually of the same wood, technically "*belly-bars*," which strengthen the belly, and by increasing its elasticity, extend its power to form nodes or centers of vibration, and

thus respond more promptly and effectively to the vibrations which are passed to it from the strings, when set in movement, through the hardwood belly bridge.
Sci. Amer. Sup., May 6, 1905, p. 24536.

belly-bump (bel'i-bump), *adv.* Prone on a sled, as a child in sliding down hill. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii, 181. [New England.]

belly-bumper (bel'i-bum″pėr), *n.* The act of sliding down hill prone on the sled. In New York, etc., *belly-whopper*. Also used adverbially. [New England.]

bellyman (bel'i-man), *n.*; pl. *bellymen* (-men). In *pianoforte-making*, one who makes or fits the soundboards.

Belly River series. See ★*series*.

belly-stay, *n.* **2.** A plate on a locomotive which goes under the belly of the boiler, acting as a support for the latter and binding the frame-plates together. When the locomotive has inside cylinders the belly-stay also carries the cross-head guides.

belodont (bel'ō-dont), *n.* [*Belodon.*] A member of the reptilian family *Belodontidæ*.

Beloidea (bel-ō-ī'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βέλος*, a dart, + *εἰδος*, form.] A family of solitary or colonial peripylæan radiolarians having a skeleton of loose silicious needles. It contains the genera *Thalassosphæra, Thalassoplancta, Physematium, Belonozoum*, and *Sphærozoum*.

belonesite (be-lon'ē-sīt), *n.* [Said to be < Gr. *βελόνη*, a needle (referring to the form of the crystals), + *-ite*2. The proper form *belonite* is used in another application.] A magnesium molybdate occurring in white acicular tetragonal crystals: found on Vesuvius in the lava of 1872.

Belonesox (be-lon'ē-soks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βελόνη*, a needle, + L. *esox*, a kind of pike (see *Esox*).] A genus of pœcilioid fishes found in Honduras: characterized by the elongate jaws. *B. belizanus* is the known species.

belonophobia (bel-ō-nō-fō'bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βελόνη*, a needle, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid fear of needles and pins.

belonospherite (bel″ō-nō-sfē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *βελόνη*, a needle, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *-ite*2.] A term devised by Vogelsang (1872) for minute spherulites with radiate crystalline texture, often found in partly glassy lavas, especially the more silicious ones, such as rhyolite, and in artificial glasses. Compare *globospherite* and ★*granospherite*.

Belosepia (bel-ō-sē'pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βέλος*, a dart, + *σηπία*, a cuttlefish.] A genus of dibranchiate cephalopods or cuttlefishes from the Eocene Tertiary rocks.

Belou (bel'ö), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763, adopted from Rheede, 1682), from one of the forms of (Bengali?) *bel*, a Hindu name of the Bengal quince, *Belou Marmelos*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Rutaceæ*. See *Ægle*.

Belpaire fire-box. See ★*fire-box*.

belt, *n.* **6.** In a war-ship, the side of the vessel, in the vicinity of the water-line, protected by external armor-plating. A *complete belt* is one in which the armor extends from stem to stern: a *partial belt* extends over only part of the length.—**7.** In *archery*, a strap for suspending the quiver: usually worn round the waist of the archer.—**Belt of high pressure, belt of low pressure.** See ★*pressure*.—**Belt of rains.** See ★*rain*1.—**Cotton belt,** the portion of the southern United States adjoining the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic (including North Carolina), where cotton is best and most extensively cultivated. See *Cotton States*, under *cotton*1.—**Thermal belt.** See ★*thermal*.

belt-armor, *n.* It extends from 4 to 6 feet below the surface of the water and to varying heights above it. In vessels with a partial belt the armor-protection is completed at the ends by a diagonal or athwartships belt in the interior from side to side. In modern vessels the armoring of the side is continued above the belt by the casemate armor.

belt-concentrator (belt'kon″sen-trā-tọr), *n.* See ★*concentrator*.

belt-conveyer (belt'kọn-vā'ėr), *n.* See ★*conveyer*, 4.

belt-coupled (belt'kup″ld), *a.* Connected by a belt: applied specifically to a machine which is driven by an engine through a belt instead of directly or by gears.

belt-course (belt'kōrs), *n.* Same as *string-course*.

belt-driven (belt'driv″n), *a.* In *mach.*, driven by means of a flexible belt. It is used of pumps, air-compressors, electric generators, etc., somewhat in opposition to *direct-connected*, which indicates that no transmission element intervenes; and specifically of a form of motor-cycle or motor-car in which a flat or angular belt is used to transmit power to the driving-wheels instead of a chain or a shaft and gears.

Belted cruiser. See ★*cruiser*.—**Belted plains.** See ★ *plain*.—**Belted ship,** an early type of armored war-ship in which the hull protection was concentrated in the water-line armor-belt. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 33.

belt-fork (belt'fôrk), *n.* A two-pronged device for shifting the operating belt of a machine from one pulley to another.

belt-frame (belt'frām), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, a frame to which a belt of protective armor is to be attached, and hence built up of plates and angles much deeper and stronger than those of the ordinary frames: same as ★*web-frame*.

belting, *n.*—**Gut belting,** machine belting made of catgut. It is usually round and quite small.

belt-knife (belt'nīf), *n.* A knife which revolves over wheels, as a band-saw or circular saw: used in splitting hides or skins. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 110.

belt-perch (belt'pėrch), *n.* A wooden or metal bar placed beside a belt-pulley to support the belt when it is thrown off the pulley for repairs. This prevents the belt from being caught on the revolving shaft.

belt-pump (belt'pump), *n.* A belt-driven pump.

belt-punch (belt'punch), *n.* A punch made up in the form of pliers for piercing holes in belting through which the lacing or rivets are passed when the ends are coupled together.

Beltrami's equation. See ★*equation*.

belt-stretcher (belt'strech″ėr), *n.* A piece of mechanism for stretching new leather belts, especially when they are to be laced or cemented, so as to make them grip the pulleys tightly.

belt-table (belt'tā″bl), *n.* Same as ★*belt-concentrator*.

belt-tightener, *n.* **2.** A device used for pulling the ends of a belt together when they are to be laced or cemented. Clamps are attached to the ends of the belt, and are then drawn together by screws.

belugite (be-lū'gīt), *n.* [*beluga* + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, the name proposed by Spurr (1900) for granular igneous rocks intermediate in composition between diorite and diabase, especially as to the lime-soda feldspar, which is andesine or labradorite.

belying (bē-lī'ing), *n.* The telling of lies about one; calumniation: as, "backbiting and *belying*," *Swinburne*, Essays and Studies, Pref. x.

bemaim (bē-mām'), *v. t.* To maim seriously; wound.

Spoiled of their goods, *bemaimed* and slaine.
Stow, Annals, p. 673.

bemaster (bē-mȧs'tėr), *v. t.* To master completely. *B. Taylor*, Trans. of Goethe's Faust.

Bembecides (bem-bes'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bembex* (*-bec-*) + *-ides*.] The *Bembecidæ* considered as a group of less than family rank: virtually synonymous with *Bembecinæ*.

bembil (bem'bil), *n.* [Australian.] In Australia, *Eucalyptus populnea*, a tree yielding a hard, heavy timber used for building purposes, posts, and mauls. From the leaves is obtained an oil resembling cajeput. Also called *poplar-box* and *red box*.

bementite (bē'ment-īt), *n.* [Named after C. S. *Bement* of Philadelphia.] A hydrated manganese silicate occurring in grayish-yellow stellate forms with micaceous structure: found at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey.

ben1, *adv.* **2.** In *mining*, inward; toward the workings. [Scotch.]

ben1, *n.* **2.** In *mining*: (*a*) The right to enter the mine and work. A workman may claim his *ben*, have his right to cars acknowledged, and delegate it to his boys. Hence—(*b*) A day's work. The terms *quarter-ben, half-ben, three-quarters-ben* are used to denote the proportion of a man's darg, or day's output of mineral, which a youth is able or allowed to put out. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

benab (bā-nāb'), *n.* [Also *benaboo*; from a native name (Carib?) in Guiana.] A temporary shelter made of leaves and branches and supported on a framework of poles. Also *benaboo*. [Guiana.]

Bence-Jones albumin, albuminuria, albumose. See ★*albumin*.

bench, *n.* **8.** (*b*) (2) A horizontal subdivision of a bed of coal or other mineral.—**11.** A glass tray in which microscopical slides can be placed, in a vertical position, for staining or other purposes.—**Anxious bench.** See ★*anxious seat*.—**Mourners' bench.** See ★*mourner*1.—**Optical bench,** an apparatus suitable for experiments in optics, particularly on the interference of light. It consists of a properly supported horizontal brass bar, accurately graduated, along which vertical uprights can slide freely. A vernier is attached to each upright. An adjustable slit, a metal plate for holding special instruments, and a micrometer eyepiece with cross-wire form the usual outfit.—**Sloid bench.** See ★*sloid*.

bench-board (bench'bōrd), *n.* A board used by molders, on which the pattern is laid when starting to fill the flask with sand. This board is removed after the flask is turned over, so that the cope can be put on.

bench-diggings (bench'dig″ingz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, river placers not subject to overflow.

bench-grinder (bench'grīn″dėr), *n.* A small machine for grinding which, having short legs, is set on a bench to bring it to a convenient height.

benchlet (bench'let), *n.* [*bench* + *-let*.] A small bench; a stool. *Carlyle*.

bench-level, *n.* **2.** The elevation of a surveyor's bench-mark above a given or datum-plane.

benchucha (ben-chö'chä), *n.* [From some S. Amer. source?] A large South American reduviid bug, probably of the genus *Conorhinus*, which sucks the blood of warm-blooded animals, including man.

benchy (bench'i), *a.* In *mining*, characterized by benches, as a lode or bed.

bend1, *n.* **13.** Power; ability: as, that is above my *bend*. [Colloq., western U. S.]—**14.** A segmental plate or ring on which the movable carding-surfaces of a revolving flat cotton-carding machine run and are adjusted in their relation to the main cylinder or drum. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 101.—**15.** *pl.* Same as *caisson-disease*. *The Century*, Nov., 1903, p. 45. [Colloq.]

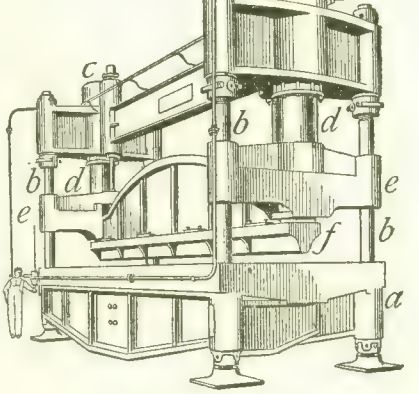
benda (ben'dą), *n.* An Ashanti gold coin.

bender, *n.* **6.** A mechanical device for bending or drawing a crossbow.

bendigo (ben'di-gō), *n.* A rough fur cap named from a noted English pugilist. *Stand. Dict.*

bending-form (ben'ding-fôrm), *n.* In *hardware*, a form of bench-anvil used in bending steam-, gas-, and water-pipes.

bending-machine, *n.* **2.** In *wood-working*, a power-machine for bending wood into the various forms required in making vehicles, agricultural tools, and furniture. Two types are in use: in one the wood, while soft and hot from the steaming-bath, is bent without additional heat; in the other the machine itself is steam-heated to assist in keeping the steamed wood hot until the bending is complete. In all machines there is a master-form of metal fixed in the machine, to give the wood the required shape, and a second form for holding the wood in place until bent. In some machines the form is removed with the wood to keep it bent until cold and rigid; in others the wood is bound by a shackle or other device for retaining its bent form, and removed from the machine and allowed to cool, when the shackle can be removed.—**Hydraulic bending-machine,** a machine for bending metal rails, beams, plates, etc., used in ship-building. It consists of a massive anvil, former, or table for supporting and guiding the



Ship's-plate Bending-machine.

a, table supporting anvil or lower die; *b*, *b*, *b*, guideways and supporting posts; *c*, *c*, hydraulic cylinders; *d*, *d*, rams; *e*, *e*, cross-heads carrying former or upper die; *f*, former.

beam, rail, or plate while it is subjected to the pressure of one or two hydraulic rams. The large machines are essentially double hydraulic presses, employing two vertical rams that carry a long former which bends the metal laid on the table under it into the required shape.

bending-rolls (ben'ding-rōlz), *n. pl.* A machine having a set of rolls, either horizontal or vertical, so arranged that a plate passed between them while they revolve will be curved to any desired radius. If it is desired to curve the plate until its two edges meet, the bending-rolls must be so made that the bearing at one end can be removed to provide for taking out the plate.

benduqi (ben-dö'kē), *n.* [Also *benduky, bendiky;* < Ar. *bunduqi*, a Venetian sequin or ducat, lit. 'Venetian,' < *Bunduq*, Turk. *Vendik*, G. *Venedig*, Venice, < L. *Veneticus*, adj., < *Venetia*, Venice.] A gold coin of Morocco.

benedicence (bē-ned'i-sens), *n.* [NL. as if **benedicentia*, < L. *benedicere*, bless: see *benedict.*] Kindly speech. *M. Williams.*

Benedictinism (ben-ē-dik'tin-izm), *n.* The system and method of religious life and thought exemplified in the Benedictine order.

benedictional, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a benediction; pertaining to blessings given according to the prescribed rite; also, relating to objects so blessed.

Small *benedictional* crosses belong to each altar, and processional crosses are common.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 238.

benedictive, *a.* **2.** Expressing desire or wish; precative: a form of the optative mood in Sanskrit verbs.

The aorist has also an optative, of somewhat peculiar inflection, usually called the precative (or *benedictive*).
Whitney, Sansk. Gram., § 533.

benedictively (ben-ē-dik'tiv-li), *adv.* With the force of the *benedictive* mood. See ★*benedictive*, 2.

benedite (ben'e-dīt), *n.* An explosive containing 92–95 parts of ammonium nitrate and 5–7 parts of colophony.

benefactorship (ben-ē-fak'tọr-ship), *n.* The position or relation of benefactor: as, "his *benefactorship* to his country," *Hales.*

benefactory (ben-ē-fak'tọ-ri), *a.* Benefit-conferring; beneficial: as, *benefactory* results.

benefice (ben'ē-fis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beneficed*, ppr. *beneficing.* [*benefice, n.*] To endow or invest with a benefice. *Wyclif.*

beneficial, II. *n.* **2.** In *zoöl.*, an animal which benefits man by destroying or checking the increase of animals injurious to him.

Group G.—Animals which are known as "*beneficials*," on account of their being destructive to or checking the increase of the injurious animals classed under Groups D, E, and F. Examples:—Certain carnivorous and insectivorous birds, reptiles, and Amphibia; parasitic and predacious insects, acari, myriopods, etc.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1904, p. 172.

Benefit of cession, in *civil law*, immunity from future imprisonment of a debtor for his present debts upon surrender of his property for the benefit of his creditors.

Bengal blue, isinglass. See ★*blue*, ★*isinglass.*

bengalin (ben'gạ-lin), *n.* [*Bengal* + *-in*[2].] One of the Janus coal-tar colors. Same as *indoin* ★*blue*. Also *bengaline.*

bengaline (ben'gạ-lin), *n.* [*Bengal* + *-ine*[2].] A fine, corded dress-fabric for women's wear. It has a silk warp and a worsted weft. The latter is so introduced as to form a cord, though entirely concealed on both surfaces by the silk warp.

bengaza (ben-gä'zä), *n.* A sponge of somewhat coarse texture found in deep water and used by the Turks as a bath-sponge.

beni (bā'nē), *n.* The name ('Japanese beni') of *Caryopteris* (*Mastacanthus*) *incana*, a hardy shrub native to China and Japan, cultivated for its late summer bloom. The leaves are petiolate, ovate, or oblong, the flowers small, violet-blue, or lavender-blue. It is known in the trade as the *blue spiræa.*

benighted (bē-nīt'ed), *p. a.* Overtaken with night; hence, involved in moral darkness or ignorance: as, *benighted* Hottentots.

benjamin[1], *n.* **2.** In Australian Pidgin-English, a married man; a husband.

Benjamite (ben'jạ-mīt), *n.* A descendant of the patriarch Benjamin, son of Jacob.

Bennet's fracture. See ★*fracture.*

Bennettitaceæ (ben″e-ti-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Salms-Laubach, 1887), < *Bennettites* + *-aceæ.*] A family of gymnospermous fossil plants of the order *Bennettitales.* It is distinguished from the *Cycadaceæ* by having the reproductive organs, which consist of spadices surrounded by involucral bracts, embedded in a thick jacket or armor (see ★*armor*), and projecting only slightly or not at all beyond it. It contains the genera ★*Bennettites* and ★*Cycadeoidea* (which see). The numerous trunks of this family have all been found in Mesozoic strata, chiefly Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous, especially in England, France, Italy, Maryland, and South Dakota.

Bennettitales (ben-e-ti-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1892), < *Bennettites* + *-ales.*] An order of fossil plants, of the class *Gymnospermæ*, containing the family *Bennettitaceæ* only, though further research may show that this should be divided into several families.

Bennettites (ben-e-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Carruthers, 1871), named in honor of John Joseph *Bennett*, an English botanist.] A genus of gymnospermous fossil plants, type of the family *Bennettitaceæ* and order *Bennettitales.* It is characterized by the presence of seeds borne on long stalks and deeply embedded in the silicified armor. These seeds have been discovered in only a few specimens, and those in which they do not occur are referred to the genus *Cycadeoidea*, a name which has priority. It is probable that all the fertile plants actually bore them, and therefore the distinction is purely artificial. See ★*Cycadeoidea.*

Bennington pottery. See *American* ★*pottery.*

beno (bē'nō), *n.* An English spelling of Spanish *vino*, wine, applied in the Philippine Islands to aguardiente.

In view of the vile whiskey and "*beno*" selling dens which have sprung up around the army posts since the canteen was abolished, the military authorities here have asked the Commission to prohibit the sale of liquors within two miles of a military post, except in the case of a few stations located in large towns.
Med. Record, April 4, 1903, p. 547.

bent[1], *a.* **3.** In *mining*, said of a coal-seam which is difficult to work on account of the unequal distribution of the weight of the overlying strata. [Scotch.]—**4.** Bound in some direction or toward an aim; set; pointing toward something.

bent[1], *n.* **8.** (*b*) The articulated group of members forming a plane frame of a framed structure, such as a bridge-truss, a braced pier, or a building-frame. A bent of trestle would comprise all the members in one transverse plane, including the sill, cap, vertical and inclined posts, and transverse bracing-members.—**11.** A cleavage-plate of slate whose sides are slightly curved, cut from gently folded beds.

The rock surface may be but a few inches below the turf or may be buried beneath 30 to 40 feet of glacial deposits. There is frequently a flexure of the cleavage ("curl") for a few inches near the ribbon; more rarely there is a curvature of the cleavage across the entire bed. Slates cut from such beds are called "*bents*," and are used for covering curved or conical roofs.
Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 362.

bent[2], *n.*—**Black bent.** (*b*) The switch-grass, *Panicum virgatum.*—**English bent,** the redtop, *Agrostis alba.*—**Long-leafed bent,** the sand-grass, *Calamovilfa longifolia.*—**Panic bent,** the Munro-grass, *Panicum agrostoides.*—**Rhode Island bent,** the dog-bent, *Agrostis canina*, one of the best lawn grasses. Less properly, *A. alba.*—**Rough bent,** *Agrostis hyemalis.*—**Rough-leafed bent,** *Agrostis asperifolia.*—**Sea-coast bent,** *Agrostis coarctata.*

benthic (ben'thik), *a.* [*benthos* + *-ic.*] Living upon the bottom as distinguished from living in the water above; submarine; benthonic.

Benthocometes (ben″thō-kō-mē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βένθος*, depth, + *κωμήτης*, countryman.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Brotulidæ.*

Benthodesmus (ben-thō-des'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βένθος*, depth, + *δεσμός*, band.] A genus of deep-sea fishes allied to the mackerel, belonging to the family *Lepidopodidæ.*

benthonic (ben-thon'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *benthos* + *-on-ic.*] Living upon or in the bottom of the sea as distinguished from the water; submarine. Benthonic organisms are contrasted with those that are water-dwelling or planktonic. Many animals are benthonic during part of their lives and planktonic during another part. Most hydroids are fixed to the bottom, or benthonic, while the medusæ which they produce and set free swim in the water and are planktonic. See *benthal* and ★*planktonic.*

The *Challenger* observations have shown that the bottom in this neighbourhood is covered by an exceedingly rich *benthonic* fauna. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 58.

benthos (ben'thos), *n.* [Gr. *βένθος*, depth, akin to *βάθος*, depth: see *bathos.*] The plants and animals that live in the sea-bottom, and those that are attached to its surface, and those that creep or run over it: a collective noun introduced by Haeckel. The benthos is contrasted with the *plankton*, or floating and swimming fauna and flora of the sea. It includes all the marine macrophytic algæ, also some phanerogams, the sea-grasses (see *sea-grass*, 1), as well as an abundance of microphytic algæ (diatoms, etc.). It is divided into the *sedentary* and the *vagile* or vagrant benthos, the former including organisms attached to the bottom, the latter those moving over it. See *plankton*, ★*nekton.*

Others again have no natatory organs, and are either permanently fixed, like Zoophytes and Stalked Crinoids, or move by creeping over the sea-bottom, like Starfishes, Holothurians, Chætopods, etc.; such forms constitute the *benthos*, or "bottom fauna."
Parker and Haswell, Zoology, II. 600.

Abyssal benthos, the animals that live upon or in the bottom of the deep sea.—**Littoral benthos,** the animals and plants that live upon or in the bottom of the waters in the vicinity of the coast.

Benthosauridæ (ben-thō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Benthosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A small family of deep-sea fishes with well-developed maxillary and very long ventrals, allied to the *Synodontidæ.*

Benthosaurus (ben-thō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βένθος*, depth, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Benthosauridæ.* The species *B. grallator* is found in the Gulf Stream.

Benthosema (ben-thō-sē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βένθος*, depth, + *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, token.] A genus of lantern-fishes of the family *Myctophidæ*, found in the waters about Greenland.

Benton shale. See ★*shale*[2].

bentonite (ben'tọn-īt), *n.* [*Benton* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of clay occurring extensively in the Fort Benton strata of the Cretaceous of Wyoming. While containing chiefly silica, alumina, and water, with about 60 per cent. or more of the first-named, it nevertheless has so many other bases as not to be refractory, but rather to resemble fullers' earth. *Engin. and Min. Jour.*, Oct. 22, 1898, p. 491.

bent-wood (bent'wụd), *n.* Wood in rods, bars, and narrow boards and moldings softened in steam and fastened while hot into a curved clamp to give it a bent form. When cold and removed from the clamp it retains its form. Used in boat-building and in furniture-making.—**Bent-wood furniture,** chairs and other furniture made of round rods of wood bent into various artistic forms and usually having cane seats.

benum, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *benumb.*

benylene (ben'i-lēn), *n.* [*ben(zene)* + *-yl* + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{28}$, of the acetylene series, formed by the action of alcoholic potash on triamylene bromide.

benzal (ben'zal), *n.* [*benz(ene)* + ★*-al*[3].] **1.** An organic radical having the formula C_6H_5CH and a valence of two.—**2.** A prefix sometimes used to indicate that a compound is derived from benzaldehyde.—**Benzal green.** Same as *benzaldehyde green* (which see, under *green*[1]).

benzaldoxime (ben-zal-dok'sim), *n.* [*benzald(ehyde)* + *oxime.*] The oxime, $C_6H_5CH{:}NOH$, of benzaldehyde. It exists in two forms—antibenzaldoxim, which melts at 35° C., and synbenzaldoxim, which melts at 128°–130° C.

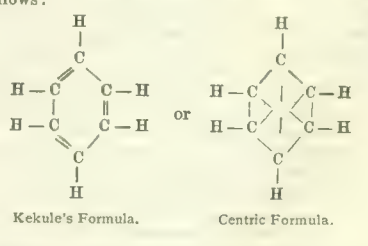
benzamarone (ben-zam'ạ-rōn), *n.* [*benz(aldehyde)* + L. *amar(us)*, bitter, + *-one.*] A crystalline compound formed by allowing an alcoholic solution of desoxybenzoin, benzaldehyde, and potassium hydroxid to stand. It melts at 218° C.

benzanilide (ben-zan'i-lid), *n.* [*benz(oyl)* + *anil(ine)* + *-ide*[2].] The benzoyl derivative of aniline, $C_6H_5NHCOC_6H_5$. It crystallizes in leaflets which melt at 161° C.

benzein (ben'zē-in), *n.* [*benz(oin)* + *-e-in*[2].] A triphenyl carbinol or one of its derivatives in which two of the benzene nuclei are hydroxylated: as, phenol *benzein*, $C_6H_5C{<}^{C_6H_4OH}_{C_6H_4{=}O}$.

The benzeins are formed by the condensation of benzotrichlorid with phenols, and are dyes.

Benzene nucleus. See ★*nucleus.*—**Benzene ring,** the graphical or structural representation of a molecule of benzene by the closed chain or ring, proposed by Kekulé in 1865. It is usually written in the form of a hexagon, as follows:



Kekulé's Formula. Centric Formula.

benzenoid (ben'zē-noid), *a.* [*benzene* + *-oid.*] Derived from or related to benzene. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1900, p. 166.

benzerythrene (ben-zer'i-thrēn), *n.* [*benz(ene)* + Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ene.*] A colorless hydrocarbon, $C_{24}H_{18}$, contained in anthracene oil and formed by passing benzene through a red-hot tube. It crystallizes in leaflets and melts at 307°–308° C.

benzhydrol (benz-hī'drōl), *n.* [*benz(ene)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ol.*] Diphenylmethanol or diphenylcarbinol, $(C_6H_5)_2CHOH$, a compound formed by the reduction of benzophenone. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 68° C.

benzidam (ben'zi-dam), *n.* [*benz(ene)* + *-id*[1] + *am(monium).*] The name given to aniline

by Zinin in 1840, when he prepared it by reducing nitrobenzene with ammonium sulphid. [Now obsolete.]

benzidine (ben'zi-din), *n.* [*benz(ene)* + *-id*[1] + *-ine*[2].] The common name for para-diaminodiphenyl, one of the aromatic bases having the formula $NH_2.C_6H_4-C_6H_4.NH_2$. It is an important raw material in the preparation of many of the direct cotton colors.—**Benzidine blue, colors.** See ★*blue*, ★*color*.—**Benzidine rearrangement,** a molecular rearrangement by which benzidine is formed from hydrazobenzene, $C_6H_5NHNHC_6H_5$, or by which other hydrazo compounds undergo a similar transformation. The rearrangement takes place under the influence of dilute acids and is important as a step in the preparation of many dyes, especially those of the "Kongo" series.—**Benzidine red.** See ★*red*[1].

benzilam (ben'zi-lam), *n.* [*benzil* + *am(monia)* (?).] The compound triphenyloxazole, C_6H_5-C-O / $\|$ / C_6H_5-C-N \ CC_6H_5. It crystallizes in prisms which melt at 115° C.

Benzilic acid, diphenylglycolic or diphenylhydroxyacetic acid, $(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CO_2H$. It is formed by warming benzil with alcoholic potash. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 150° C.

benzimino (ben-zim'in-ō), *n.* Noting an ester of the general formula $C_6H_5NH-O-R$, salts of which are formed by the action of hydrochloric acid and an alcohol on benzonitrile. The *ethyl ester* is an oil which forms a crystalline hydrochlorid. Also called, less correctly, *benzimino ether*.

benzo-. A combining form of *benzene*, sometimes used to indicate that a compound is related to benzene or one of its homologues. Its significance is not definite, as is the case with such prefixes as *methyl-*, *phenyl-*, etc. In color-chemistry its use commonly indicates a direct cotton color, as in *benzo-blue*, *benzo-purpurin*, etc. The direct cotton coal-tar colors are sometimes spoken of as the *benzo colors*.—**Benzo-black, blue,** etc. See the ★nouns.—**Benzo sky-blue.** Same as *diamine* ★*sky-blue*.

benzo-azurine (ben-zō-azh'ū-rin), *n.* Either of two direct cotton coal-tar colors (*benzo-azurine G* and *3G*) of the diazo type, derived from dianisidine. They dye unmordanted cotton blue in an alkaline salt bath.

benzo-black (ben-zō-blak'), *n.* A direct cotton coal-tar color of unpublished composition.

benzo-blue (ben-zō-blö'), *n.* A name applied to three distinct cotton coal-tar colors (*benzo-blue BB*, *BX*, and *3G*), of the diazo type, derived from benzidine or tolidine. They dye unmordanted cotton various hues of blue in a neutral salt bath. They are similar to some of the diamine blues.

benzo-brown (ben-zō-broun'), *n.* Same as *alkali* ★*brown*.—**Benzo-brown B** and **G,** two direct cotton coal-tar colors of the tetrakisazo type. The former is produced by combining diazotized sulphanilic acid, and the latter diazotized naphthionic acid, with Bismarck brown. They dye unmordanted cotton various shades of brown from a neutral salt bath.

benzo-cyanine (ben-zō-sī'a-nin), *n.* A direct cotton coal-tar color of unpublished composition. It dyes unmordanted cotton a bright blue from a salt bath.

benzo-flavin (ben-zō-flav'in), *n.* A basic coal-tar color of the acridine type. It dyes unmordanted wool and silk and tannin-mordanted cotton a bright yellow.

benzo-gray (ben-zō-grā'), *n.* A direct cotton coal-tar color of the trisazo type, derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton gray from a neutral salt bath.

Benzoic sulphimide. Same as *saccharin*, 2.—**German benzoic acid,** a term formerly applied to benzoic acid made from horse-urine.

benzoin, *n.* **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of aromatic dicotyledonous trees or shrubs of the family *Lauraceæ*. See *Lindera*.—**3.** A compound, $C_6H_5CHOHCOC_6H_5$, formed when benzaldehyde is boiled with alcohol containing a little potassium cyanide. It melts at 130° C. and boils at 344° C. Also *diphenylethanolone*.

benzol, *n.*—**Ninety-per-cent. benzol,** the mixture of hydrocarbons obtained from coal-tar which distils over at temperatures not exceeding 110° C.; so called because 90 per cent. of it distils below or at 100°. It usually contains about 70 per cent. benzene and 25 per cent. toluene, and is used in the manufacture of nitrobenzene (oil of mirbane) and of aniline oil, from which aniline dyes are made.

benzoleic (ben-zō-lē'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to benzol.—**Benzoleic acid.** Same as ★*tetrahydrobenzoic acid*.

benzometadiazine (ben″zō-met-a-dī-az'in), *n.* [*benz(ene)* + *metadiazine* (?).] Same as ★*quinazoline*.

benzonitrile (ben-zō-nī'tril), *n.* [*benzo(ic)* + *nitrile*.] Phenyl cyanide or the nitrile of benzoic acid, C_6H_5CN. It is an oil with an odor like that of bitter almonds. It boils at 190.6° C.

benzo-olive (ben-zō-ol'iv), *n.* A direct cotton coal-tar color of the trisazo type, derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton a greenish olive in a neutral salt bath.

benzo-orange (ben-zō-or'ānj), *n.* A direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from benzidine and containing a salicylic-acid group. It dyes unmordanted cotton orange from an alkaline salt bath.

benzophenone (ben-zō-fē'nōn), *n.* [*benzo(ic)* + *phen(yl)* + *-one*.] Diphenylketone, $(C_6H_5)_2CO$, a compound formed by the dry distillation of calcium benzoate. It melts at 48° C. and boils at 306.1° C.

benzoquinone (ben-zō-kwin'ōn), *n.* [*benzo(ic)* + *quinone*.] Same as *quinone*.

benzosol (ben'zō-sōl), *n.* [*benz(oyl)* + *-ose* + *-ol*.] A colorless, tasteless, crystalline compound, $C_6H_4OCH_3OCOC_6H_5$, obtained by the action of benzoyl chlorid upon guaiacol; guaiacol benzoate; benzoyl guaiacol. It is sometimes taken internally for intestinal tuberculosis and diarrhea.

benzotrichlorid (ben″zō-trī-klō'rid), *n.* [*benzo(ic)* + *trichlorid*.] Phenyltrichlormethane or 1′, 1′, 1′-trichlortoluene, $C_6H_5CCl_3$, a colorless liquid formed by the action of chlorin on boiling toluene. It has a penetrative, irritating odor, and boils at 214° C. It is used in the preparation of a number of dyes.

Benzoyl chlorid, the chlorid of benzoic acid, C_6H_5COCl. It is a colorless oil with a pungent odor. Its vapor is very irritating to the eyes. It boils at 195° C.

benzoylacetylperoxid (ben″zō-il-as″e-til-pėr-ok'sid), *n.* [*benzo(ic)* + *acetyl* + *peroxid*.] A compound having the formula $C_6H_5CO.O.O.COCH_3$, a solid which melts at 40° C. It is a powerful germicide and has been used in medicine. A trade-name, *acetozone*, is sometimes used for this compound.

Benzyl acetate, an important constituent of the natural essential oils of jasmine and ylang-ylang, used in perfumery.—**Benzyl blue, violet.** See ★*blue*, ★*violet*[1].

benzylidene (ben-zil'i-dēn), *n.* [*benzyl* + *-id-* + *-ene*.] Same as ★*benzal*.

bepatched (bē-pacht'), *p. a.* Much or frequently patched; wearing patched clothes.

> You ragged vagabond . . . you *bepatched* and bespattered knave. *Addison*, Sir Roger de Coverley.

ber (bār), *n.* [Hindi *ber*.] The name in India of the jujube or Chinese date, *Zizyphus Jujuba*. Also called *badari*. See *jujube*, 1, and *Chinese date*, under ★*date*[3].

berakah (be-rä'kä), *n.*; pl. *berakoth* (-kôt). [Heb., ⟨ *barak*, Ar. *baraka*, bend the knee, bless, praise.] A blessing; a benediction. The blessings and thanksgivings generally begin with the words *Baruk atah Adonai* ("Blessed art thou, O Lord"). The pious Hebrew eats or drinks nothing without a benediction before and after.

berakoth, *n.* Plural of ★*berakah*.

berascal (bē-ras'kal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *berascaled* or *berascalled*, ppr. *berascaling* or *berascalling*. To brand as a rascal; rate as a rascal. *Fielding*, Jon. Wild, II. iii.

berbamine (bėr'ba-min), *n.* [*Berb(eris)* + *amine*.] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}NO_3 + 2H_2O$, found in *Berberis vulgaris*, the common barberry. The anhydrous alkaloid melts at 156° C.

berber[2] (bėr'bėr), *n.* [Origin uncertain. See ★*barber*[2].] A cold fog, analogous to fine sleet, which freezes to one's face and hair or beard. See ★*barber*[2]. [New York City.]

berberic (bėr'be-rik), *a.* [*Berber(is)* + *-ic*.] Derived from berberine.—**Berberic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_8H_8O_4 + H_2O$, obtained by melting berberine with potassium hydroxid. It melts with decomposition at about 165° C., giving homopyrocatechinol.

berberid (bėr'bė-rid), *n.* [*Berber(is)* (see *barberry*) + *-id*[2].] A plant of the family *Berberidaceæ*.

berberilic (bėr-be-ril'ik), *a.* [*Berber(is)* + *-il* + *-ic*.] Derived from berberine.—**Berberilic acid,** an acid, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_9$, formed by oxidizing berberine with potassium permanganate. It melts with the formation of an anhydrid at 177°–182° C.

berberonic (bėr-be-ron'ik), *a.* [*Berber(is)* + *-one* + *-ic*.] Derived from berberine.—**Berberonic acid,** 2, 4, 5-pyridine tricarboxylic acid, $C_5H_2N(CO_2H)_3$. It is formed by the oxidation of berberine with nitric acid. It crystallizes in prisms which melt at 235° C.

Berchemia (bėr-kē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (proposed by Necker, 1790, established by De Candolle, 1825), of unknown significance.] An untenable name for *Œnoplia* a genus of usually climbing shrubs belonging to the family *Rhamnaceæ*. See ★*Œnoplia*.

Berdan pan. See ★*pan*[1].

berduque, *n.* Same as ★*belduque*.

Berea grit. Same as *Berea sandstone*.

Berecynthian (ber-i-sin'thi-an), *a.* [Gr. Βερεκύνθιος, Βερεκύντιος, adj., from Βερέκυντος, a place in Phrygia.] Of or pertaining to Berecynthos, a place in ancient Phrygia.—**Berecynthian mother,** Cybele, who was called 'the mother of the gods,' and whose worship was common in Phrygia, in the Berecynthian forest or Berecynthian mountains.

berengelite (be-ren'ge-līt), *n.* [*Berengela* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A substance resembling bitumen or asphalt, found in the province of San Juan de Berengela, Peru, locally used for calking and paying ships.

Berenicea (ber-ē-nis'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *Berenice*, Gr. Βερενίκη, a feminine proper name.] A genus of cyclostomatous bryozoans growing as thin discoid crusts on foreign bodies, the zoœcia being arranged in irregularly alternating lines. These organisms are found in rocks as old as the Silurian, became very abundant in Mesozoic time, and are present in existing seas.

beresovite (be-res'ō-vīt), *n.* [*Berezof*, a mining district and place in Russia, in the government of Perm, + *-ite*[2].] A chromate and carbonate of lead occurring in deep-red crystalline lamellæ: found at Berezof in the Ural.

bergamiol (bėr-gam'i-ōl), *n.* [*bergam(ot)* + *-i-ol*.] Linaloyl acetate, the principal constituent of the essence or essential oil of bergamot, now prepared in separate form and used in perfumery.

bergaptene (bėr-gap'tēn), *n.* A lactone, $C_{12}H_8O_4$, corresponding to ethenylol-phentriol-propenylic acid, $HO.CH:CHC_6H(OH)_3CH:CHCO_2H$: found in oil of bergamot. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 188° C.

Bergen game. See ★*game*[1].

bergenin (bėr'je-nin), *n.* An indifferent, crystalline, bitter substance, $C_8H_{10}O_5 + H_2O$. It melts at 130° C.

bergschrund (berg'shrönt), *n.* [G., ⟨ *berg*, mountain, + *schrund*, a gap, crevice.] A crevice between a glacier and the rocky wall of its valley. The bergschrund is the scene of thawing under the sun's rays during the day and of freezing at night, and along it frost is very destructive, furnishing the loose rocks for moraines. *Jour. of Geol.*, Nov.-Dec., 1902, p. 846.

bergstock (berg'stok), *n.* [G., 'mountain stick': see *berg* and *stock*.] An alpenstock; a long stick with a spike at the end, used in mountain-climbing.

berg-till (berg'til), *n.* Glacial debris carried and deposited by icebergs.

> When icebergs bearing till or bowlders floated out into lakes which bordered the ice-sheet, deposits were made in the water which bear resemblances both to till and to lacustrine clays. If the icebergs bore till, this might be deposited intact if the icebergs grounded. If the bergs bore only bowlders and stones, these were dropped into the lacustrine clay. The stones and the clay or mud might be in the relative proportions appropriate to till. Such deposits would be, in some respects, unlike ground moraine, both in physical constitution and in topography, but the two classes of deposits may so closely resemble each other that their local differentiation is no simple matter. Deposits of *berg till* are quite certainly existent in New Jersey.
> *R. D. Salisbury*, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1892, p. 44.

berilic (be-ril'ik), *a.* [*ber(berine)* + *-il* + *-ic*.] Noting a crystalline, monobasic acid, $C_{20}H_{15}NO_8$, obtained by the oxidation of berberine with potassium permanganate. It melts at 198°–200° C.

berith milah (be-rēt'mē'lä), *n.* [Heb. *berīth*, covenant, + *mīlah*, circumcision.] The covenant of circumcision. The rite of circumcision is performed on every Jewish male infant on the eighth day after his birth.

Berkefeld filter. See ★*filter*[1].

Berkeleyite (bėrk'lē-īt), *n.* Same as *Berkeleian*.

Berkshire (bėrk'shir or bärk'shir), *n.* [A shire of England.] A breed of pigs which had its origin in Berkshire, England. These pigs are of moderate size, with short legs and straight backs, and the color is mainly black.

berley (bėr'li), *n.* [Origin unknown. Morris suggests that it is aboriginal Australian.] Among Australian fishermen, ground-bait.

berlin[1], *n.* **3.** A dance similar to a polka (which see).—**4.** A fine kind of dyed wool used for knitting fancy articles, tapestry, etc.—**5.** A variety of boxed sleigh, used for passengers or goods.—**Berlin black.** See ★*black*.—**Berlin coach,** the name given to a berlin when made up with a paneled boot instead of a hammer-cloth seat.—**Berlin defense.** See ★*defense*.—**Berlin rockaway,** a carriage in which the characteristic features of the berlin and the rockaway are combined.—**Berlin warehouse,** a shop where Berlin wool and fancy articles are sold.

berlinet (bèr-lin-et′), *n.* [*berlin* + *-et*[1].] A small berlin with interior seats for two persons.

berlingot (ber-laṅ-gō′), *n.* [F. *berlingot*, formerly *brelingot*, < *berlingue*, *brelingue*, variations of *berlinde*, *berlien*, a berlin.] A carriage of the berlin type, with the front quarter removed and cut longitudinally to half its original width: fitted for only one passenger.

Berlinism (bèr′lin-izm), *n.* A manner of of speech or method of doing things peculiar to Berlin, or to some persons there.

He [Prof. Steindorff] contrives also — more Germanorum — to introduce into his memoir some extraordinary spellings, such as "Gize" for Ghizeh, "Othoes" for Teta, "Phiops" for Pepi, "Psemtek" for Psammetichus, and "Echenaten" for Khuenaten, with the apparent intention of showing that, even when deprived of the commas and crotchets of "*Berlinism*," German scholars can yet render unrecognizable to the unlearned reader the most familiar names in Egyptian history.
Athenæum, Sept. 19, 1903, p. 387.

berlinite (bèr′lin-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. N. H. *Berlin* of Lund,] A hydrated aluminium phosphate occurring in from gray to rose-red massive forms: found in Sweden.

berm, *n.* **3.** In *railroad engin.*, the narrow horizontal plane between the foot of the embankment or excavation slope and the top of the slope of the side-ditch.

Bermuda ★**bluefish**, ★**catfish**, ★**lily**, ★**shilling.** See the nouns.

Bernardston series. See ★*series*.

Bernician group. See ★*group*[1].

Bernissartian (bèr-ni-sär′ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Bernissartia* (see def.) + *-an*.] In *geol.*, noting a group of clays and sands in Belgium lying at the base of the Cretaceous system. They lie beneath beds of Upper Neocomian age and represent in part Neocomian time. The name is derived from Bernissart, Belgium, "where in a buried system of Cretaceous ravines remains of the terrestrial and fluviatile life of the time have been well preserved" (*Geikie*). Formerly termed ★*Aachenian* (which see).

Beroida (bē-roi′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beroë*, a genus, + *-oida*.] An order of *Ctenophora*. They have an elongate, somewhat compressed body, no tentacles, wide mouth and spacious stomodæum, and the meridional vessels produced into a complex system of anastomosing branches. The order contains the family *Beroidæ*. Also *Beroidea*.

berri-berri, *n.* See *beriberi*.

berro (ber′rō), *n.* [Sp. *berro*, water-cress.] The name in Porto Rico for the common water-cress, *Roripa Nasturtium*.

berrugate (be-rö-gā′te), *n.* [Sp. (Dominguez), appar. equiv. to **berrugado*, *verrugato*, warty, < *berruga*, *verruga*, < L. *verruca*, a wart.] A serranoid fish, *Lobotes pacificus*, found on the Pacific coast of Central America.

berry[1], *n.* — **Baked-apple berry.** Same as *baked-apple*. — **China berry.** Same as *china-tree*. — **Gall berry.** See ★*gall-berry*. — **Holm berry**, a berry of the butcher's-broom, *Ruscus aculeatus* (so called from its resemblance to a holly berry), or the plant itself. Sometimes called *kneeholm*. — **Miraculous berry**, a shrub belonging to the family *Sapotaceæ*, *Synsepalum dulcificum*, native to Upper Guinea, West Africa: so named by the English colonists from the exceedingly sweet fruits and from the long duration of the sweet flavor upon the palate. The natives use the fruits for sweetening stale and sour food and palm-wine. — **Molkaberry**, the cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*. [Alaska.] — **Purple berry**, a Tasmanian evergreen twining shrub, *Billardiera longiflora*, of the family *Pittosporaceæ*, bearing showy greenish-yellow flowers and purple berries.

berseem (bèr-sēm′), *n.* [Egypt. Ar. *barsīm* (Spiro).] The Alexandrian or Egyptian clover, *Trifolium Alexandrinum*, the principal forage-plant and soil-plant of Egypt. It is an annual and of great value as a winter crop in warm countries where irrigation is practised. It has been introduced into America for trial, especially along the Rio Grande.

berth[2], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **2.** To find a berth for; provide with a "job" or "situation."

Comfortably *berthed* in the City Chamberlainship.
Leslie and Taylor, Sir Joshua Reynolds, II. 365.

II. *intrans.* To occupy as living-quarters on shipboard: used with *in*.

A part of the crew *berth in* the forward part of the 'tween deck. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 519.

Berthelot calorimeter. See ★*calorimeter*.

Bertie dolomite, water-lime. See ★*dolomite*, *Salina* ★*beds*.

Bertillon system. See ★*system*.

bertillonage (ber-tē-yo-näzh′), *n.* [F., < *Bertillon*, a personal name.] The identification of criminals by the Bertillon system. See ★*system*.

Bertin's ligament. See ★*ligament*.

Bertolonia (bèr-tō-lō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Raddi, 1820), named in honor of Antonio *Bertoloni* (1775–1869), an Italian botanist.] An untenable name for *Triblemma*, a genus of plants of the family *Melastomaceæ*. See ★*Triblemma*.

Berycinæ (ber-i-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beryx* (*Beryc-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes typified by the genus *Beryx*.

beryl, *n.* — **Golden beryl**, a golden-yellow transparent variety of beryl found in Connecticut and elsewhere: used as a semiprecious stone.

beryllium, *n.* Some evidence has lately been brought forward which indicates that another element may perhaps be present in beryllium, which has heretofore been supposed to be simple.

beryllonite (be-ril′on-īt), *n.* [*beryll(ium)* + *-on-* (?) + *-ite*[2].] A phosphate of sodium and beryllium (glucinum), $NaBePO_4$, occurring in colorless orthorhombic crystals: found in Maine.

berzelium (bèr-zē′li-um), *n.* [NL. (Ch. Baskerville), < *Berzelius*, a Swedish chemist (1779–1848).] A supposed new chemical element of which the chlorid was obtained by fractional sublimation of thorium chlorid. The oxid of berzelium, it is said, has a greenish color and does not phosphoresce with ultra-violet light.

Berzelius's lamp. See ★*lamp*.

besa[2] (bā′sä), *n.* [E. African coast.] A current coin of Benadir, equivalent to one fourth of an anna, or about half a cent.

besan (bā-sän′), *n.* A Creole name of the Moorish idol, *Zanclus canescens*, a fish of the tropical Pacific.

bescoundrel (bē-skoun′drel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bescoundreled* or *bescoundrelled*, ppr. *bescoundreling* or *bescoundrelling*. To call 'scoundrel'; apply the epithet 'scoundrel' to.

Where surly Sam . . . Nassau *bescoundrels*.
Wolcott, *To Boswell*, Works, I. 313.

beshade (bē-shād′), *v. t.* To put in the shade; envelop in shade; shade.

The highe tre the ground *beshadeth*. *Gower*.

beshadow (bē-shad′ō), *v. t.* To cast a shadow upon; overshadow: as, *beshadowed* by huge trees.

beshame (bē-shām′), *v. t.* To put to shame. *Abp. Parker*.

beshear (bē-shēr′), *v. t.* To shear or shave all round: used chiefly in the past participle.

besil, *n.* Same as *bezel*.

besonnet (bē-son′et), *v. t.* To address or celebrate in sonnets.

Belles, who had been *besonneted* . . . for ten years before. *J. P. Kennedy*, Swallow Barn, p. 60.

besoot (bē-sůt′), *v. t.* To soil with soot; blacken with soot; besmut.

Was it fit that hee should *besoot* his face with the same paintings?
Mabbe, Aleman's Guzman d'Alf., I. 12. *N. E. D.*

besouled (bē-sōld′), *p. a.* Ensouled; endowed with a soul.

Besouled with earnest human nobleness.
Carlyle, Past and Present.

bespectacled (bē-spek′ta-kld), *p. a.* Wearing spectacles; having spectacles on: as, a prim, *bespectacled* schoolmaster.

bespeed (bē-spēd′), *v. t.* To speed; cause to prosper.

Men set to woo . . . for others take often opportunity to *bespeed* themselves. *Jackson*, Creed. *N. E. D.*

bespined (bē-spīnd′), *a.* Covered with spines, or furnished with many spines.

bespirit (bē-spir′it), *v. t.* **1.** To fill or endow with spirit. — **2.** To possess with a familiar spirit.

The letter had no spirit in it; . . . but he aduised me, that he which wrote it should be *beespirited*.
Hellowes, Gueuara's Epistles, p. 55.

besplash (bē-splash′), *v. t.* To splash all over; wet with splashing.

He *besplashes* and bemires the ladies who are walking.
W. Taylor, in Annual Review, II. 288.

bespout (bē-spout′), *v. t.* **1.** To recite in a pompous or affected manner. — **2.** To pester with too much "spouting" or oratory.

Woe for the age, woe for the man, quack-ridden, bespeeched, *bespouted*. Carlyle, Miscellanies, IV. 138.

bespred, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *bespread*.

bess-bug (bes′bug), *n.* [Origin not obvious.] A large American beetle, *Passalus cornutus*.

bessemerize (bes′e-mėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bessemerized*, ppr. *bessemerizing*. To subject (metal) to the Bessemer process; remove carbon, sulphur, or other combustible elements from (iron or steel) by forcing air through the material to be treated in a melted condition, as in the process, invented by Bessemer, for the production of mild steel or fused wrought-iron from cast-iron. See *Bessemer process*, under *process*, and *Bessemer copper* ★*process*.

bessroot (bes′rōt), *n.* A provincial corruption of *birthroot*. *Small*, Flora Southeastern U. S.

bessy-cerka (bes-i-sėr′kä), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] Same as *oldwife*, 2 (*e*).

best, *a.* **5.** Specifically, noting a certain grade of wrought-iron, which is generally divided into four grades: crown, best, best best, and best best best or treble best. This classification is largely arbitrary, and there is considerable difference between the same grades of different manufacturers.

bestar (bē-stär′), *v. t.* To sprinkle with stars; adorn with stars. *Sylvester*, Trophies.

bestialism (bes′tiạl-izm), *n.* Bestial condition or state; irrationality. *Rossetti*.

bestialist (bes′tiạl-ist), *n.* One who makes a study of beasts. *Swinburne*.

bestiarianism (bes-ti-ā′ri-an-izm), *n.* Bestiarian principles; the principles of the bestiarians or friends of the beasts.

bestrewment (bē-strö′ment), *n.* The act of strewing about: as, the *bestrewment* of flowers. *Blackwood's Mag.*, LVII. 526.

besugo (bā-sö′gō), *n.* [Sp. *besugo*, the sea-bream, *Sparus pagrus* L.] The Cuban name of the red porgy, *Pagrus pagrus*.

bet[2], *n.* **3.** In *faro*, a card which is a case, that is, the only one of that denomination remaining in the box: so called because the player cannot be split. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 348. — **Heeled bet**, in *faro* and some other games, a bet which plays two different events, the lowest chip being on one card and the remainder of the chips tilted toward the other. — **Mouth bet**, a bet, especially in poker, made without putting up any money or counters. [Slang.] — **Open bet**, in *faro*, a bet which is not coppered. — **To bar a bet.** See ★*bar*[1]. — **To press a bet**, to increase the amount of a bet after losing one, in order to regain what has been lost. — **To raise a bet**, in *poker*, to increase the bet of the preceding player. — **To string a bet**, in *faro*, to lay the chips composing a bet so that they are spread out instead of being stacked up, to indicate either that the bet takes in a remote card or that it is on odd or on even cards only.

Beta[1] (bē′tä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, adopted from Tournefort, 1700), < L. *beta*, the beet.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Chenopodiaceæ*. They are annual or biennial herbs with fleshy roots, distinguished from *Chenopodium* by the three small bracts at the base of each flower and by the fact that the ovary is embedded in the succulent base of the perianth, which thickens and hardens as the fruit ripens, becoming angular and sometimes toothed or prickly. The genus includes 5 or 6 species, natives of Europe, the Orient, and northern Africa. Some of the species are ornamental. For *B. vulgaris*, see *beet*, 1, and see *beet-chards*, under *chard*[2].

beta[3] (bā′tä), *n.* [Fijian name.] In the Fiji Islands, a plant of the ginger family, *Zinziber Zerumbet*. See ★*awapuhi*.

beta-galactan (bē′tä-ga-lak″tan), *n.* Same as ★*lupeose*.

beta-naphthol (bē-tä-naf′thōl), *n.* A naphthol having the hydroxyl (OH) group in the beta position; β-naphthol. See *naphthol*. — **Beta-naphthol orange.** See ★*orange*[1].

betanglement (bē-tang′gl-ment), *n.* A tangled condition. *J. Hawthorne*, Fort, Fool, I. ii.

beta-rays (bē′tä-rāz), *n. pl.* See ★*ray*[1].

Betelgeuze (bet-el-gēz′), *n.* [F., explained as < Ar. *ibt-al-jauza*, 'the giant's shoulder.'] A reddish star of the first magnitude, situated in the right shoulder of the constellation Orion, and known to astronomers as α Orionis.

bête-rouge (bāt-rözh′), *n.* [F., 'red beast.'] A larval mite of the spurious genus *Leptus*, probably a larval *Trombidium*, which in the West Indies corresponds to the so-called 'red bug' or 'jigger' of the southern United States. It infests low-growing shrubbery and readily transfers itself to the legs of pedestrians, penetrating the outer skin and causing much inflammation.

beth[2] (beth; Heb. bāt), *n.* [Heb. *bēth* (*bēt*), construct form of *bayith* (*bayit*), a house.] The second letter (ב) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English B. Its numerical value is II.

bethabara (beth-ab′a-rä), *n.* A trade-name of the wood of the wasahba-tree, a native of British Guiana. It resembles black walnut in color, is hard and of close grain, and because of its strength, toughness, and resiliency is used for making bows and fishing-rods. Also called *bow-wood*.

beth-din (bāt′-dēn′), *n.* [Heb. *bēth* (*bēt*) *dīn*, lit. 'house of judgment.'] Among Jewish orthodox communities, a tribunal which is composed of the rabbi and two or more dayanim (judges). Cases in dispute, whether ritual or secular, are brought before this tribunal for decision. After careful deliberation and research in Talmudic and other standard rabbinical authorities, judgment is given, from which there is no appeal.

betheral (beth′èr-al), *n.* A variant of Scotch *bedral*[1]. *Galt*, Annals of the Parish.

bethphany (beth′fa-ni), *n.* [ML. *bethphania*, an artificial term, < Heb. *beth*, house, + Gr. (*ἐπι*)*φάνια*, epiphany.] In the artificial lan-

guage of the schoolmen, the 'third divine manifestation' of Christ, namely in the miracle of the wine at the house in Cana, commemorated on the feast of the Epiphany.

bethumb (bē-thum'), *v. t.* To soil or mark with frequent thumbing, as in turning the leaves of a much-read or much-studied book.

Bethylidæ (be-thil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bethylus* + *-idæ*.] A curious family of proctotrypoid hymenopterous parasites, containing about twenty wide-spread genera and many species parasitic upon insects of several different orders.

betimbered (bē-tim'bėrd), *p. a.* Timbered; furnished with timbers; built.

> Venerable buildings *betimbered* with dark oak.
> *Hugh Miller*, First Impressions, p. 172.

betis (bā'tēs), *n.* [Philippine Sp., said to be from a Tagalog name.] A name applied in the Philippines to a large forest tree, *Madhuca Betis* (*Azaola Betis* of Blanco), belonging to the sapodilla family. It has simple oblanceolate leaves which are clustered near the ends of the branches, and clusters of greenish, many-stamened flowers with long peduncles. The wood is brownish or red with lighter markings. It resists the attacks of the ship-worm and is highly prized for piles for wharves and piers, and for keels and other timbers in ship-building. It yields logs from 40 to 65 feet long and from 16 to 20 inches square.

betol (bē'tōl), *n.* [*beta* + *-ol*.] A trade-name of the β-naphthyl ester of salicylic acid, $HO.C_6H_4CO_2C_{10}H_7$. It is crystalline and melts at 95° C. It is an antiseptic and febrifuge.

betone (bē-tōn'), *v. t.* To give a special tone to; lay stress upon; accentuate; emphasize.

betrail (bē-trāl'), *v. t.* To trail over or about. *Fuller*, Joseph's Coat, p. 221.

betrample (bē-tram'pl), *v. t.* To trample over; affect by much trampling: as, "a field . . . *betrampled* every day with horse," *Golding*.

betrodden (bē-trod'en), *p. a.* Trodden again and again. *Carlyle*.

betrumpet (bē-trum'pet), *v. t.* To trumpet the praises of. *Carlyle*.

betrunk (bē-trungk'), *v. t.* To deprive (a river) of its lower course or trunk by submergence or by the erosion of the land by the sea.

> The former rivers have been *betrunked* by subsidence.
> *I. C. Russell*, Rivers of North America, p. 218.

better[1], *adv.*—**To think better of,** to reconsider and change one's mind or one's plans.

Betterment tax. See ★*tax*.

Betts's process. See ★*process*.

betty, *n.*—**Brown betty** a baked pudding made of sliced apples, bread-crumbs, and molasses or brown sugar.

Betula resin. See ★*resin*.

betulaceous (bet-ū-lā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the family of plants known as *Betulaceæ*; resembling or allied to the birches.

between-brain (bē-twēn'brān), *n.* Same as *'tween-brain*.

betweenness (bē-twēn'nes), *n.* 1. The quality or fact of being between.—2. In *math.*, the ordinal quality possessed by one of every three points on a straight line, in virtue of which it may be said to lie between the other two points.

> Of Hilbert's *betweenness* assumptions, axioms of order, one of the five is redundant.
> *Science*, March 11, 1904, p. 410.

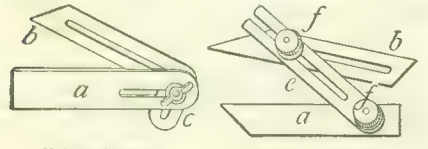
betyl, *n.* See *bætylus*.

beuteous, *a.* A simplified spelling of *beauteous*.

beutiful, *a.* A simplified spelling of *beautiful*.

beuty, *n.* A simplified spelling of *beauty*.

bevel, *n.*—**Combination bevel,** a bevel having a straight stock to which is pivoted a split blade which, by means of a set-screw, may be set at any angle with the stock, in combination with a slotted auxiliary blade that may be set at any angle with the first blade, thus making the instrument useful in measuring any angle.—



Universal Bevel. Combination Bevel.

a, straight-edge; *b*, slotted auxiliary blade; *c*, offset blade; *e*, split blade; *f*, stud and set screws.

Universal bevel, a bevel having a bent blade that increases its usefulness in measuring minute angles. Another type of universal bevel has a large slot in the stock which increases its range of work.

bevel-disk (bev'el-disk), *n.* A disk having a beveled edge. Such disks are used for transmitting power by friction-drives from one shaft to another which makes an angle with it.

Bevel-gear drive, a mechanism which comprises a pair of bevel-gears with the necessary shafts, etc., for driving a machine or motor-car.

bevel-pinion (bev'el-pin″yọn), *n.* The smaller of two toothed wheels in gear, the axes of whose shafts intersect one another. The teeth are formed on the surfaces of two cones, whose elements all intersect at the common point of the axes. The shafts are most frequently at right angles; when both wheels are of the same diameter they are called *miter-gears*, because the angle of the equal cones is 45°. See *bevel-gear* and *gearing*, 2.—**Skew bevel-pinion,** a toothed wheel or gear-wheel which drives another on a shaft whose axis is neither parallel to the first nor intersects it. The teeth of the larger gear or the smaller pinion are formed on surfaces which are hyperboloids of revolution. If the two gears are formed upon cylinders developed on the circles at the gorge of the two hyperboloids, skew bevel-gears become the same as helical gears. See *skew gearing*.

bevel-tool (bev'el-tōl), *n.* A tool with a bevel edge: used by wood-turners for forming grooves and tapers.

bevel-wheel, *n.*—**Skew bevel-wheel,** in a skew-bevel transmission, the larger of two such wheels in gear. The other is the pinion. See *skew*, ★*bevel-pinion*.

bewig (bē-wig'), *v. t.* To provide or cover with a wig.

Beyrichia (bī-rik'i-ą), *n.* [NL., named after E. *Beyrich*, a German geologist.] A genus of ostracode crustaceans, or ancient water-fleas, in which each of the two valves bears three lobes or nodes. The shells of these creatures often occur in great quantities in the Paleozoic rocks.

beyrichite (bī'rik-īt), *n.* [Named after E. *Beyrich*, a German mineralogist.] A nickel sulphid, Ni_3S_4, of lead-gray color and metallic luster.

bezoar, *n.*—**German bezoar,** bezoar obtained from the chamois, made up for the most part of vegetable fibers or animal hairs in an entangled mass.—**Occidental bezoar,** bezoar obtained from the llama and vicugna of South America, consisting chiefly of calcium phosphate.—**Oriental bezoar** (the original bezoar), concretions found in the bodies of certain species of goat and gazel in Persia and India, and containing either ellagic acid or lithofellic acid with a coloring substance apparently bile-pigment.

bezzo (bet'sō), *n.* [It., < MHG. *betz*, G. *bätz*, etc.: see *batz*.] A small Venetian coin, of the value of a farthing.

B. F. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Finance*.

B. F. A. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Fine Arts*.

b. g. An abbreviation of *bay gelding*.

b. h. An abbreviation of *bay horse* (that is, *stallion*).

bhabar (bä'bär), *n.* [Hind. *bhābar*.] In India. —1. A grass, *Spodiopogon angustifolius*, extensively used for making string, mats, and paper.—2. A sedge, *Eriophorum comosum*, frequently associated and mixed with the preceding and used for the same purposes; also used in the construction of rope bridges. Also called *bhabar grass*.

bhalu (bä-lō'), *n.* [Also *balu*, *baloo*; < Hind. *bhālū*, also *bhāl*, a bear, < Skt. *bhallūka*, a bear (Macdonell).] A general name for any species of bear; in particular, the sloth-bear, *Melursus ursinus*.

bharal (bur'ąl), *n.* The blue sheep of northern India, *Ovis nahura* or *O. burhel*.

bherwa (bār'wä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An extraordinary locustid, *Schizodactylus monstrosus*, inhabiting India. It lives in burrows on the sandy banks of rivers, and sometimes damages the roots of tobacco and other crops on high ground. The extremities of the tegmina and wings are much prolonged and curled.

bhikku (bik'ö), *n.* [Pali *bhikku*, < Skt. *bhikshu*, a beggar, esp. a religious beggar (a Brahman in the fourth stage), < *bhiksh*, beg, ask alms.] In *mod. theos.*, a disciple (at a specified stage of his 'progress').

> Amongst the notes is an invitation to western students to join the great brotherhood of the Yellow Robe, with a very explicit statement of the conditions under which candidates will be accepted. "*Bhikkus* of occidental nationalities" are first invited, "who in due time would be able to return to their own countries, there to spread the knowledge of Buddhism"—in short, missionaries. Amongst these *Bhikkus* there may be some who may be willing to take the Robe, but they are candidly warned that the conditions of life in the order are "somewhat severe for occidentals." *Nature*, Dec. 17, 1903, p. 163.

bhindi (bin'dē), *n.* [Hind. name.] A name in India of the okra or gumbo. See ★*bandaka* and *okra*.

bhousa, *n.* See ★*bhusa*.

B H R D See ★*beharad*.

bhusa (bō'sä), *n.* [Also *bhousa*; < Hind. *bhūsā*, *bhus*, husk, straw.] Chopped straw. *R. Kipling*.

> A few donkey loads of *bhusa* and a little corn brought from Polu enabled me to keep the few animals requisite for carrying the tents, instruments, etc., till the work was finished. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 158.

B. Hy. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Hygiene*.

bia (bē'ä), *n.* [Siamese *bīa*, a shell used as a coin.] A round, thick copper coin of Siam, of the value of 200 cowries.

biacromial (bī-a-krō'mi-ąl), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *acromial*.] Relating to both acromial processes.

biacuru, *n.* Same as ★*bayacuru*.

biajaiba (bē″ä-hī'bä), *n.* [Cuban Spanish, from a native name.] The Cuban name of the lane-snapper, *Lutjanus synagris*, a fish found about the West Indies.

bialveolar (bī-al-vē'ọ-lär), *n.* [*bi-*[2] + *alveolar*.] Relating to the two sides of the alveolar processes.—**Bialveolar breadth,** the distance between the outer sides of the alveolar processes.

bianchetto (bē-an-ket'ọ), *n.*; pl. *bianchetti*(-i). [It., white, white lead, dim. of *bianco*, white.] A billon coin of the marquisate of Montferrato, under the Palæologi.

biannulation (bī-an-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [*bi-*[2] + *annulation*.] A circular or ring-like formation consisting of two rings. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan., 1903, p. 75.

biasterial (bī-as-tē'ri-ąl), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *asteria* + *-al*.] Same as ★*biasteric*.

biasteric (bī-as-ter'ik), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *asteria* + *-ic*.] In *craniom.*, relating to the asteria, the points where the occipital, temporal, and parietal bones meet.—**Biasteric diameter,** the distance between the asteria.

biasterionic (bī-as-tē-ri-on'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *bi-*[2] + *asterion* + *-ic*.] Relating to the two asteria; noting a diameter of the skull, the distance between the two asteria.

biatomic (bī-ą-tom'ik), *a.* In *chem.*, same as *diatomic*.

biauricular (bī-â-rik'ū-lär), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *auricular*.] In *craniom.*, relating to the auricular points.—**Biauricular diameter,** the transversal diameter of the skull, measured between the centers of the outer ears by French anthropologists, and between the central points of the upper rims of the outer ears by German anthropologists.

biaurite (bī-â'rīt), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + *auritus*, eared.] See *biauriculate*.

bib[2], *n.*—**Best bib and tucker,** best clothes: originally used with regard to children, and now, humorously, applied to grown persons.

bibinca (bē-bēng-kä'), *n.* [Philippine Sp., < Tagalog *bibingcá* (not verified), perhaps same as *bibingga*, a potsherd.] A kind of pastry made of boiled rice and cocoanut-milk. [Philippine Is.]

Bible, *n.*—**Cranmer's Bible.** Same as *Great* ★*Bible*.—**Great Bible,** a large folio Bible (called 'great' because of its size) published in April, 1539, in England, under the supervision of Coverdale. It is a revision of the versions of Tyndale, Matthew, and Coverdale. From it we have the Psalter of the Book of Common Prayer. Also called *Cranmer's Bible*.—**Hebrew Bible.** See ★*Tanak*.—**Printers' Bible,** an early edition of the Bible in which Ps. cxix. 161 was made to read, "*Printers* have persecuted me without a cause," *princes* being intended. *Stand. Dict.*—**Treacle Bible,** a black-letter Bible of the time of Queen Elizabeth, in which Jer. viii. 22 reads, "Is there no *treacle* in Gilead?" (*treacle* meaning an antidote for poison).

biblioclast (bib'li-ọ-klast), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, + *-κλαστης*, < *κλᾶν*, break: cf. *iconoclast*.] A mutilator or destroyer of books.

> Made bonfires of the Maya and Aztec manuscripts. . . . May these bishops expiate their crimes in the purgatory of *biblioclasts*. *Athenæum*, June 7, 1884.

bibliogenesis (bib″li-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.*; pl. *bibliogeneses* (-sēz). [Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The act or process of creating books or literature.

bibliognostical (bib″li-og-nos'ti-kąl), *a.* Same as *bibliognostic*.

bibliografer, *n.* A simplified spelling of *bibliographer*.

bibliografy, *n.* A simplified spelling of *bibliography*.

bibliographist (bib-li-og'rą-fist), *n.* One who is interested in bibliography.

bibliographize (bib-li-og'rą-fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bibliographized*, ppr. *bibliographizing*. [*bibliograph*(*y*) + *-ize*.] To write a bibliography of.

bibliomanism (bib″li-om'ą-nizm), *n.* Bibliomania.

bibliopegistical (bib″li-ọ-pē-jis'ti-kąl), *a.* Same as *bibliopegistic*.

bibliophagic (bib-li-of'a-jik), *n.* [*bibliophag*(*y*) + *-ic*.] Book-devouring: as, a *bibliophagic* appetite.

bibliophagist (bib-li-of'ą-jist), *n.* One who reads books omnivorously.

bibliophilistic (bib″li-of-ī-lis'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a bibliophilist.

bibliophilous (bib-li-of'ī-lus), *a.* [Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Book-loving; addicted to bibliophily.

bibliopoly (bib-li-op'ō-li), *n.* [Gr. **βιβλιοπωλεία*, < *βιβλιοπώλης*, a bookseller.] Bookselling.

bibliotaphic (bib-li-ō-taf'ik), *a.* [*bibliotaph* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a bibliotaph.

bibliotics (bib-li-ot'iks), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + E. *-otic*, adj. ending.] The study of the essential character of documents, and the determination of the individual character of handwriting.

These contributions are contained in a published treatise of Dr. Frazer on this subject termed "*Bibliotics*, or the Study of Documents."
Jour. Franklin Inst., April, 1905, p. 323.

biborate (bī-bō'rāt), *n.* A salt of boric acid: as, *biborate* of sodium or borax.

Bibra alloy. See ★*alloy.*

bicalcic (bī-kal'sik), *a.*—**Bicalcic phosphate,** in *chem.*, calcium phosphate ($CaHPO_4$), in which one third of the hydrogen of phosphoric acid is present, the remaining two thirds being replaced by calcium. This substance is found in some urinary calculi, and occurs in the "reverted" phosphate of fertilizers, as also occasionally in the superphosphate of lime as originally manufactured for agricultural use. Also known as *bicalcium phosphate.*

bicapsular, *a.* 2. Having a bilocular capsule.

bicarpellate (bī-kär'pel-āt), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + NL. *carpellum* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *bicarpellary.*

bicefalous, *a.* A simplified spelling of *biceph-alous.*

Bicheroux's furnace. See ★*furnace.*

bichlorid, *n.* 2. An abbreviation of *bichlorid of mercury*, mercuric chlorid or corrosive sublimate: often carelessly used in reference to this substance as an antiseptic and disinfectant.—**Bichlorid-of-gold cure.** Same as *chlorid-of-gold* ★*cure.*

bicho (bē'chō), *n.* [Sp. *bicho*, a worm, a small insect; Pg. *bicho*, a worm, *biche*, a small insect.] Another name in Spanish America for the chigoe, *Sarcopsylla penetrans.*

Bichromate cell, in *photog.*, a glass cell designed to hold a solution of potassium bichromate which is placed before the objective: used with orthochromatic plates and in securing fine cloud-effects.—**Bichromate ray-filter.** See ★*filter*[1].

bichrome (bī-krōm'), *n.* [*bichrom(ate of potassium).*] Bichromate of potassium or sodium: a workman's term. *G. Duerr*, Bleaching and Calico-printing, p. 56.

bichrone (bī'krōn), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *χρόνος*, time.] Noting a type of internal-combustion motor having two cylinders set at an angle of less than 90° with one another and communicating motion to a common crank-shaft. Such cylinders give more frequent working impulses and more equable turning effort than one cylinder does, and can be used in places where the opposed or double-opposed motors cannot be used for lack of room, as on motor-bicycles, or where the side-by-side arrangement would be inconvenient on account of bulk.

bicinium (bī-sin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *bicinia* (-ä). [LL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *canere*, sing.] A musical composition or performance for two voices; a duet.

bicircuition (bī-sėr-kū-ish'ọn), *n.* [*bi-*[2] + *circuition.*] The result of two successive circuitions of the same characters. See ★*circuition.*

bicollateral (bī″kọ-lat-ę-ral'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, the state of being bicollateral.

biconcavity (bī-kon-kav'i-ti), *n.* [*biconcave* + *-ity.*] The condition of being biconcave or of having two opposed concave surfaces, like a biconcave lens or the red blood-corpuscles of man.

bicondylar (bī-kon'di-lär), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *condyle* + *-ar*[3].] In *anthrop.*, relating to two corresponding condyles, particularly to the condyles of the lower jaw.—**Bicondylar breadth,** the distance between the two condyles of the lower jaw at the middle of the transverse axis.

bicordal (bī-kôr'dal), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + *chorda*, cord, + *-al.*] Relating to two cords; specifically, noting the vocal cords.

bicornate (bī-kôr'nāt), *a.* [As *bicorn* + *-ate*[2].] Two-horned: said of the uterus when the cornua are abnormally large and projecting.

bicycle, *n.* 2. A traveling block used on a cable in steam-skidding. [U. S.]—**Convertible bicycle,** a safety-bicycle which may be made either into a diamond-frame wheel for men's use or into a drop-frame for women by the adjustment of a removable bar in the frame.

bicyclette (bī-si-klet'), *n.* [F.] A chain-driven bicycle: so first named in France, to distinguish such bicycles from the high-wheel type which preceded them. There were transition forms, such as Lawson's, in which the large-diameter front wheel was retained, but the smaller back wheel was geared and chain-driven. The name is still used in France for all types of bicycles which are chain-driven, have wheels of equal size, and are geared for road use, as distinguished from racing-machines.

bicyclical (bī-sik'li-kal), *a.* [*bicycle* + *-ic-al*, after *cyclical.*] Same as *bicyclic*[2].

bicylindrical (bī-si-lin'dri-kal), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *cylindrical.*] Having two cylindrical surfaces or axes of curvature: noting a form of lens.

bid, *v. i.*—**To bid to the board,** in *card-playing*, to bid for the privilege of naming the trump if the points are not to be credited to any player.

bidacryc (bī-dak'rik), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *dacry(on)* + *-(i)c.*] In *anthrop.*, relating to the two dacrya. See *dacryon.*

bidaily (bī-dā'li), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *daily.*] Appearing or occurring twice a day.

Each of the *bidaily* forecasts.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1894, p. 118.

bidarra (bī-dä'rä), *n.* [Russ. *baĭdára* (Alexandrow), *baĭdará* (Reiff), a skin canoe; perhaps of Alaskan origin: cf. *bidarka, bidarkee.*] Same as *baidar.*

Bidder, ganglia of. See ★*ganglion.*

biddy-bid (bid'i-bid″), *n.* [A colonial English corruption of the Maori name *piri-piri.*] The name in New Zealand of either of two troublesome weeds belonging to the rose family, *Acæna Sanguisorbæ* and *A. ovina*, or of their fruits, which cling to the clothing of passers-by and to animals. See *sheep-pest*, 2.

bidentate, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, doubly dentate, the principal teeth, as of a dentate leaf, being less deeply dentate.

bidimensional (bī-di-men'shọn-al), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *dimension* + *-al.*] Having two dimensions; of or relating to space so characterized.

The mechanical symbol is complicated, and eventually modified, through the difficulty of depicting tridimensional relations on the *bidimensional* surface.
An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897-98, p. 841.

bidri, *n.* 2. An alloy, called also *bidery* (or *Bidery*) *metal*, used by Indian metal workers. The alloy, as it is produced in India, is composed of 123.6 parts of zinc, 4.6 parts of copper, and 4.14 parts of lead, which are melted together with some resin and wax to prevent oxidation. In other countries the proportions differ considerably. The alloy is very resistive to corrosion and does not oxidize in air or moisture. In India it is used for the manufacture of various utensils.

biduotertian (bid″ū-ō-tėr'shan), *a.* [L. *biduus*, lasting two days, + *tertianus*, tertian.] Tertian, but with the recurrences almost continuous (lasting, as it were, over two days).—**Biduotertian fever,** a tertian malarial fever in which the paroxysms are of such long duration that the fever is nearly continuous.

Bidyan ruff. See ★*ruff*[3].

Biebrich acid-blue, black, scarlet. See ★*acid-blue*, ★*black*, ★*scarlet.*

Biela's comet. See ★*comet.*

bielectrolysis (bī-ē-lek-trol'i-sis), *n.* [*bi-*[2] + *electrolysis.*] In *phys. chem.*, simultaneous deposition of two metals by the electrolysis of a mixture of their salts.

bielid (bi-ā'lid), *n.* and *a.* Same as *andromed*: so named because these meteors are supposed to be connected with Biela's comet and move in its orbit. See *Biela's* ★*comet.*

A well-marked shower of *Bielid* meteors was observed at Princeton on the evening of November 24. At ten o'clock the meteors averaged two or three per minute at times. *Sci. Amer.*, Dec. 9, 1899.

biennium (bī-en'i-um), *n.*; pl. *biennia* (-ä). [L.: see *biennial.*] A period of two years.

bier, *n.*—**Half-bier,** twenty warp-threads, or half of the bier measure used in weaving in English textile-mills.

bieremus (bī-er'ē-mus), *n.*; pl. *bieremi* (-mī). [L. *bi-*, two-, + *eremus*, a hermit.] In *bot.*, a two-celled fruit in which the loculi are widely separated.

Bier's operation. See ★*operation.*

bifacial, *a.* 4. In *geom.*, having two distinguishable sides or faces.—**Bifacial surface.** See ★*surface.*

bifanged (bī'fangd), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *fanged.*] In *anat.*, having two roots or fangs, as is the case with some of the premolars of many carnivores.

The molars are sharply distinguished from the premolars, which are *bifanged* teeth with simple, laterally compressed crowns.
Amer. Jour. Sci., April, 1904, p. 322.

biff (bif), *n.* [An imitative var. of *buff*[3] and *baff*[2].] A brief, sharp sound, as of a blow with the fist.

biff (bif), *v. t.* To strike with a sharp blow, as of the fist.

"Ef we all *biffed* you now, these same men you've been as dead anxious to kill 'u'd call us off. Guess we'll wait till they go back to the haouse, an' you'll have time to think cool an' quiet," said Rod.
R. Kipling, A Walking Delegate.

bifilar, *n.* 2. An electric circuit doubled back upon itself so that the conductor is closely adjacent to the return-conductor and the inductance of the circuit is thereby reduced to a minimum.

biflex (bī'fleks), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + *flexus*, a bending: see *flex.*] Having two opposite flexures or bends.

Bifocal ★**lens,** ★**spectacles.** See the nouns.

bifoveate (bī-fō'vē-āt), *a.* [NL. **bifoveatus*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *fovea*, a pit.] Having two foveæ.

Mesonotum closely punctured, the apex in the middle broadly longitudinally striated, almost reticulated; middle lobe raised at the base. Scutellum roundly raised, smooth, covered with long pale hair. Postscutellum *bifoveate* at the base.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., March, 1904, p. 222.

bifurcation, *n.* 3. Specifically, in *geog.*, the division of a stream into two parts, each of which connects with a different river system: as, the *bifurcation* of the upper Orinoco.

big[1], *a.*—**Tropical big leg.** Same as *pachydermia.*

bigamously (big'a-mus-li), *adv.* In a bigamous manner; so as to commit, or be chargeable with, bigamy.

bigarreau (bē-gä-rō'), *n.* [F. See *bigaroon.*] Same as *bigaroon.*

bigas (bē-gäs'), *n.* [Tagalog.] In the Philippines, a name for uncooked rice.

bigatus (bī-gā'tus), *n.*; *pl. bigati* (ī) [L., < *bigæ*, a two-horse chariot.] A Roman silver denarius, bearing the figure of a two-horse chariot.

bigeminal (bī-jem'i-nal), *a.* [L. *bigeminus*, twin (see ★*bigeminous*), + *-al*[1].] 1. In the echinoids or sea-urchins, noting an arrangement of the pairs of ambulacral pores such that there are two vertical rows extending from peristome to apex. Also *biserial.*—2. Of or relating to the corpora bigemina.—**Bigeminal bodies,** the corpora bigemina. See *bigeminum.*

bigeminous (bī-jem'i-nus), *a.* [L. *bigeminus*, < *bi-*, two-, + *geminus*, twin.] Double, as a tooth apparently formed by the union of two teeth; bigeminal. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 238.—**Bigeminous pulse,** one which intermits every third beat.

bigenous (bij'ė-nus), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + *-genus*, -born.] Inherited from both parents: distinguished from *monogenous*, referring to one parent. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1895, Ser. B, 186. 784.

bigging, *n.* 2. In *mining*, a pack-wall. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

bighead, *n.* 2. A fish, *Eleotris nudiceps*, of the family *Gobiidæ.* [Australia.]—3. A non-contagious disease of sheep, of unknown origin, occurring with sudden onset in certain sections of the intermountain regions of western North America. Its chief characteristic is a much swollen condition of the head, accompanied by intense itching of the parts, difficult breathing, staggering gait, and elevated temperature.

biglenoid (bī-glē'noid), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *glenoid.*] Relating to both glenoid cavities, as of the temporal bones.

bigmouth, *n.* 2. The squaw-fish, *Ptychocheilus oregonensis.* [California.]

bignai (bēg-nī'), *n.* [Tagalog *bignai, bignay.*] A name in the Philippine Islands of *Antidesma Bunius*, a small tree of the spurge family, with loose spikes of very small unisexual flowers and a small juicy acidulous fruit.

bignoniad (big-nō'ni-ad), *n.* [*Bignonia* + *-ad*[1].] A plant of the family *Bignoniaceæ.*

bignonial (big-nō'ni-al), *a.* Related to, resembling, or having the characters of *Bignonia.*

bigoniac (bī-gō'ni-ak), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *gonia* + *-ac.*] In *craniom.*, relating to the two gonia.—**Bigoniac diameter,** the distance between the two gonia, or angles of the lower jaw. 17*th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, I. 144.

bigonial (bī-gō'ni-al), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *gonia* + *-al.*] Same as ★*bigoniac.*—**Bigonial arc.** See ★*arc.*

bigquis (bēg-kēs'), *n.* [Tagalog.] A belt made of fabrics, worn by the natives of the Philippine Islands.

bigwiggery (big-wig'ėr-i), *n.* Same as ★*bigwigism.*

bigwigism (big'wig-izm), *n.* Official display of importance; pomposity: as, "empty *bigwiggism*," *George Eliot*, Middlemarch.

bi-iliac (bī-il'i-ak), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *iliac.*] Relating to the two iliac bones. *Russell.*

bi-impressed (bī'im-prest), *p. a.* [*bi-*[2] + *impressed.*] Impressed twice.

The propygidium is *biimpressed* and, like the pygidium, is clearly not closely punctured.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug., 1904, p. 144.

bijugal (bī-jō′gal), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *jugal.*] In *craniom.*, of or pertaining to the two jugal points. —**Bijugal breadth**, the distance between the two jugal points.

bijugular (bī-jō′gū-lär), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *jugular.*] Relating to the point of meeting of the jugular process and the masto-occipital suture on each side of the skull.

bike[2] (bīk), *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *bicycle.*

bike-sulky (bīk′sul″ki), *n.* [*bike*[2] + *sulky*, *n.*] A sulky having a high-arched axle, short shafts, and low wooden or wire-spoked wheels with rubber tires. [Colloq.]

bike-wagon (bīk′wag″on), *n.* [*bike*[2] + *wagon.*] A light buggy having high-arched axles and low wheels with rubber tires. [Colloq.]

Bikukulla (bī-kū-kul′ä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763) for **bicuculla*. Named in reference to the form of the corolla, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *cucullus*, hood.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Papaveraceæ*. See *Dicentra.*

bil, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *bill.*

bilabial (bī-lā′bi-al), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + *labium*, lip: see *labial.*] Involving the two lips.

Thus F came to be the representative of the unvoiced labiodental spirant instead of that for the *bilabial* voiced spirant. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 897.

bilango (bi-läng′gō), *n.* [Tagalog *bilango*, a constable; cf. *bilango*, Bisaya *bilanggo*, take, arrest.] A peace officer or constable. [Philippine Is.]

bilangoan (bi-läng-gō′än), *n.* [Tagalog *bilangoan*, Bisaya *bilanggoan*, a prison: see **bilango.*] In the Philippine Islands, a prison.

bilati-pani (bi-lä′ti-pä′ni), *n.* [Hind. *bilyātī pānī; bilyātī*, foreign, European, *pānī*, water.] Literally, 'European water'; an Anglo-Indian name for soda-water. Also *bilateepanee.*

Bile salt, the salt of a bile acid, for example, sodium glycocholate.—**Cystic bile**, that portion of the bile which is stored for a time in the gall-bladder before passing into the intestine. See extract under *hepatic.*—**Pettenkofer's test for bile acids**, a careful admixture of sulphuric acid and sugar with a fluid thought to contain bile. If bile is present, the mixture will show a play of colors, resulting finally in a bright purple.—**Platner's bile**, the bile-acid salts, in crystalline form, obtained from the bile by precipitating its alcoholic extract with ether. This forms the starting-point for the isolation of the individual members of the group.

bile-papilla (bīl′pā-pil′ä), *n.* An elevation at the point where the common bile-duct enters the duodenum.

bile-vessel (bīl′ves″el), *n.* One of the channels in the liver which conduct bile.

Bilge-and-cantline. See **cantline.*

bilge-block (bilj′blok), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of a series of blocks of timber used to support the bilges of a ship when it is building or is in a dry-dock. The bilge-blocks in a dry-dock are supported on transverse sliding ways, and provided with ropes or chains leading up to the top of the dock, by means of which the blocks can be pulled under the ship to help support it while they are still under water.

The reduction of transverse bending strains by these special supports is easily explained; for instead of an upward pressure W at the middle line and the downward force W forming a couple, the resultant of the pressure on the keel-blocks and *bilge-blocks* will necessarily lie some distance out from the middle and closer to the line of action of the downward force W.
White, Manual of Naval Arch. p. 325.

bilge-saw (bilj′sâ), *n.* A saw resembling the barrel-saw (which see), having a convex or barrel-shaped cylinder.

bilge-shore (bilj′shōr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a prop, or shore, which supports a ship at the turn of the bilge when it is on a building-slip or in a dry-dock.

bilge-strake (bilj′strāk), *n.* In *ship-building*, a strake of planking or plating at the turn of the bilge.

bilge-stringer (bilj′string″ėr), *n.* In *iron shipbuilding*, a stringer in the vicinity of the turn of the bilge.

bilharzial (bil-här′zi-al), *a.* Same as **bilharzic. Jour. Trop. Med.*, Jan. 1, 1903, p. 1.

bilharzic (bil-här′zik), *a.* Relating to or caused by infection with *Bilharzia. Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 208.

bilharziosis (bil-här-zi-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Bilharzia* + *-osis.*] The state of being infected with *Bilharzia.*

Water serves as the vehicle and medium of existence of the bilharzia. Water taken as a beverage is very rarely the source of the parasite in man. Cultures of bilharzia have been negative so far. All kinds of mollusca have been examined for the intermediate host in vain. Dr. Ruffer, of Alexandria, does not believe that the parasites enter through the skin. In the Transvaal, where *bilharziosis* is very frequent, baths are rare. There may be fibrous lesions in which there are no eggs, and rough superficial lesions in which eggs are to be found.
Phil. Med. Jour., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 208.

bilianic (bil-i-an′ik), *a.* [L. *bilis*, bile, + *-an* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from bile. —**Bilianic acid**, an oxidation-product, $C_{24}H_{34}O_3$, of cholalic acid.

Biliary acid, any bile acid.—**Biliary apparatus**, the secreting cells of the liver, bile-ducts, and gall-bladder which are concerned in the elaboration, conduction, and storage of the bile.—**Biliary canal.** Same as *hepatic duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Biliary cirrhosis**, a form of cirrhosis of the liver in which the organ is enlarged, accompanied by jaundice.—**Biliary concretions**, biliary calculi.—**Biliary fistula**, a fistula communicating with the gall-bladder.

bilic (bil′ik), *a.* [L. *bilis*, bile, + *-ic.*] Derived from bile.—**Bilic acid**, a crystalline bibasic acid, $C_{16}H_{22}O_6$, obtained by oxidizing cholic acid with chromic acid. It melts, when heated quickly, at 190° C.

biliferous (bī-lif′ė-rus), *a.* [L. *bilis*, bile, + *ferre*, bear.] Conveying bile.

bilinear, *a.* **2.** Linear in two ways. Thus the form $\Sigma_i \Sigma_j a_{ij} x_i y_j$ is a bilinear form, that is, lineolinear.—**Bilinear transformation.** See **transformation.*

bilineurine (bil-i-nū′rin), *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile, + Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve (sinew), + *-ine*[2].] Same as *choline.*

bilingualism (bī-ling′gwal-izm), *n.* [*bilingual* + *-ism.*] The habitual colloquial use of two languages by the same person in different relations. *Ratzel*, Hist. of Mankind, II. 20.

bilingually (bī-ling′gwal-i), *adv.* In two languages: as, "a certain fact *bilingually* repeated," *J. Earle*, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ 77.

biliprasinate (bil-i-prā′sin-āt), *n.* [*biliprasin* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of biliprasin.

bilipurpurin (bil-i-pėr′pū-rin), *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile, + *purpura*, purple.] A dark-violet coloring matter, $C_{32}H_{34}O_5N_4$, obtained from the bile of oxen and apparently formed by oxidation from another substance originally present in the bile.

bilirubinate (bil-i-rō′bin-āt), *n.* [*bilirubin* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of bilirubin.

bilirubinic (bil-i-rō-bin′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to bilirubin.

bilirubinuria (bil″i-rō-bi-nū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., *bilirubin* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] Excretion of bilirubin in the urine.

bilithon (bī′lith-on), *n.*; pl. *bilitha* (-ä). [L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A name invented by James Fergusson to describe a table-like megalithic monument formed by a flat horizontal stone resting on a vertical one.

biliverdinate (bil-i-vėr′din-āt), *n.* [*biliverdin* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of biliverdin.

biliverdinic (bil-i-vėr-din′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to biliverdin.—**Biliverdinic acid.** Same as *biliverdin.*

bilixanthin (bil-i-zan′thin), *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile, + Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] The final oxidation-product of the common bile-pigments; a brownish amorphous substance having the formula $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_6$: same as **choletelin.*

bill[1], *n.* **3.** A headland: as, the *Bill* of Portland (England).

The contrast between the three headlands of Selsey *Bill*, Beachy Head, and Dungeness . . . is remarkable.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 215.

Bill at sight, a negotiable instrument payable by the drawer upon presentment.—**Bill obligatory**, in *old Eng. law*, a promissory note under seal; a single bill under seal. —**Bill of costs**, an itemized statement of the amounts of the costs and disbursements allowed by law to the prevailing party in an action.—**Bill of discovery**, a bill in equity filed to obtain information of facts within the knowledge of a defendant, or of deeds or other instruments or things in his custody or power.—**Bill of gross adventure**, in *French maritime law*, an instrument in the nature of a bond given to secure a maritime loan.—**Bill of imprest.** See **imprest.*—**Bill penal**, in contracts, a bond by which a debtor confessed to his debt in a certain sum and bound himself for payment in a larger sum. It is now superseded by a bond with conditions.—**Bill quia timet**, in *law*, a bill in equity filed by a plaintiff because he apprehends injury to his property or rights on account of the fault or neglect of another. It is employed to guard against possible or future injuries, and to preserve the means by which present rights may be protected against possible or future violations.—**Engrossed bill**, a proposed act of a legislature that has been engrossed before being called for final passage.—**Enrolled bill**, a proposed act of the United States Congress engrossed after passage by both houses and made ready for the approval or disapproval of the Executive.—**Single bill**, in contracts, a written instrument, without conditions, and which does not depend upon any future event to give it validity, for the absolute payment of a certain sum of money at a certain time.

bill[3], *v. t.* **3.** To furnish or cover with bills or advertisements; placard: as, to *bill* the town.

billa, *n.* Same as **belah.*

billabong (bil′a-bong), *n.* [Australian; Wiradhuri (New South Wales) *billa*, river, + *bong*, dead: see **bung.*] In Australia, a stream which flows away from the main stream (in some cases returning to it at a farther point); an effluent. Also *billibong, billybong.*

Billabong is often regarded as a synonym for Anabranch: but there is a distinction. From the original idea, the Anabranch implies rejoining the river; whilst the *Billabong* implies continued separation from it: though what are called *Billabongs* often do rejoin. *Austral English.*

bill-beetle (bil′bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle with a long rostrum, as a member of the family *Curculionidæ*; specifically, a **bill-bug* (which see).

bill-board[2], *n.* **2.** A ticket of admission to a theatrical performance, circus, or the like, given to shopkeepers, etc., in return for billboard privileges accorded. [Theater cant.]

bill-bug (bil′bug), *n.* Any calandrid beetle of the genus *Sphenophorus*, as the *corn bill-bug*, *Sphenophorus sculptilis.* See *Sphenophorus*, with cut. They breed in the roots and stems of grains and grasses.

One of the most serious outbreaks of the corn *billbug*, Sphenophorus sculptilis, occurred in a field of timothy of three years' standing, containing 35 acres, which was broken during March of the present year, and on the 13th of May was planted with corn.
F. M. Webster, in Proc. Assoc. Econ. Ent., 1900, p. 86.

Blue-grass bill-bug, an American calandrid beetle, *Sphenophorus parvulus.*—**Calloused bill-bug**, *Sphenophorus callosus.*—**Clay-colored bill-bug**, *Sphenophorus æqualis.*—**Sculptured corn bill-bug**, an American calandrid beetle, *Sphenophorus sculptilis*, which damages growing corn. See cut under *Sphenophorus.*—**Tenacious bill-bug**, *Sphenophorus pertinax.*

billete (bil-yā′tā), *n.* [Sp.: see *billet.*] In Spanish-speaking countries, a ticket of any kind; especially, a lottery ticket.

billiard-green (bil-yärd-grēn′), *n.* A bright yellowish-green color: so named because billiard-tables are covered with cloth of this color.

billionism (bil′yon-izm), *n.* The financial position of a billionaire. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

billionth (bil′yonth), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Coming last in a set of a billion terms: an ordinal numeral.—**2.** Being one of a billion equal parts.

II. *n.* One of a billion equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by a billion.

billow, *n.*—**Atmospheric billow.** See **air-billow.*

billy[3] (bil′i), *n.*; pl. *billies* (-iz). [Prob. from the familiar name *Billy.*] A tin can or pail with an arched handle and a detachable lid, used by bushmen in Australia as a kettle.—**Billy tea**, tea made in a billy. [Australia.]

billybong, *n.* See **billabong.*

billy-can (bil′i-kan), *n.* The tin can used by Australian bushmen as a kettle. See **billy*[3]

Billy Playfair. A mechanical contrivance for weighing coal, consisting of an iron trough with a sort of hopper bottom, into which all the small coal passing through the screen is conducted and weighed off and emptied from time to time. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book.*

bilobal (bī-lō′bal), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *lobe* + *-al*[1].] Having two lobes: used specifically in mechanism: as, a *bilobal* cam; a *bilobal* eccentric gear.

bilobe (bī′lōb), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bilobed*, ppr. *bilobing.* [*bi-*[2] + *lobe.*] To produce two lobes.

The *bilobing* of the anterior wall is adventitious, but the *bilobed* condition of the ventral wall is a constant character of the development.
Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc., Nov., 1903, p. 64.

bilobiate (bī-lō′bi-āt), *a.* [NL. **bilobiatus*, < **bilobium*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *lobus*, lobe.] Having two lobes, or forming a double lobe; bilobate.

bilobite (bī-lō′bīt), *n.* [NL. *Bilobites.*] A fossil of the genus *Bilobites.* See **Bilobites*, 2.

Bilobites (bī-lō-bī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *lobus*, lobe, + *-ites.*] **1.** A name given by Linnæus, in 1775, to a genus of fossil brachiopods, of small size, in which both valves are strongly bilobed by a median sinus. These were subsequently recognized to have the essential structure of *Orthis*, and were so designated, although King, in 1850, proposed for them the name *Dicœlosia.* The name *Bilobites* is now generally recognized. They are found in Silurian and Devonian rocks.

2. A name given by post-Linnean authors to certain lobed (usually bilobed) markings, in the older Paleozoic rocks, which have been variously regarded as fossil fucoids, the casts of impressions produced by worms, crustaceans, and jellyfishes, and also as of purely mechanical origin.

Biloculina (bī-lok-ū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place, + *-ina*[1].] A genus of *Foraminifera* in which each succes-

sive segment completely envelops the others. Shells of this genus enter largely into the composition of calcareous deposits now being formed in the North Sea, and have abounded throughout Tertiary times.

biloculine (bī-lok'ū-lin), *a.* [NL. *biloculinus*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *loculus*, a compartment.] Having two chambers or compartments; specifically, having the structure or the mode of growth of *Biloculina*.

It is not until many chambers have been formed that the *biloculine* plan, characteristic of the genus, is assumed. *Sedgwick*, Text-book of Zoöl., I. 9.

Biloxi pottery. See *American* ★*pottery*.

Bilston enamel. See ★*enamel*.

bimalar (bī-mā'lăr), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *malar*.] Of or pertaining to the two malar points or to the two malar bones.—**Bimalar breadth**, in *craniom.*, the breadth between the two malar points.

bimanually (bī-man'ū-al-i), *adv.* By means of both hands. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 357.

bimarian (bī-mar'i-an), *a.* [L. *bimaris*, lying between two seas, < *bi-*, two-, + *mare*, sea.] Of or pertaining to two seas. *Bailey*.

bimastoid (bī-mas'toid), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *mastoid*.] Relating to both mastoid processes.

bimaxillary (bī-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *maxilla* + *-ary*.] In *anthrop.*, relating to the two maxillæ.—**Bimaxillary breadth**, the maximum breadth of the maxillæ.

bimetameric (bī-met-a-mer'ik), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *metamere* + *-ic*.] In *morphol.*, consisting of two metameres or segments.

bimodal (bī-mō'dal), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two, + *modus*, mode, + *-al*[1].] Having two modes. In a table of frequencies the mode is the most frequent measure. If the curve of frequencies has two maxima it is called *bimodal*.

Field studies showed that the stamens vary from 0 to 13, forming a *bimodal* curve with principal maximum on 3 and secondary maximum on 5. The relative prominence of the maxima, the value of the mean, and the coefficient of variability depend upon habitat and time at which collections are made.
Bot. Gazette, Dec., 1903, p. 477.

bimodality (bī-mō-dal'i-ti), *n.* The fact or quality of being bimodal.

In the case of the curve for the prosternal teeth, which is strongly bimodal, the *bimodality* is due to the tendency towards bilateral symmetry.
Amer. Nat., May, 1903, p. 308.

bimolecular (bī-mō-lek'ū-lăr), *a.* Concerning or consisting of two molecules.—**Bimolecular reaction**, in *phys. chem.*, a reaction in which one molecule of one substance and one molecule of a second substance disappear, so that the active mass of two substances changes.

bin[4] (bin), *n.* A heap or pile. [Scotch.]

binaguan (bē-nä-gō-än'), *n.* [Native name, not traced.] A valuable timber-tree, *Dipterocarpus affinis*. See *Dipterocarpus*. [Philippine Is.]

Binah (bē'nä), *n.* [Heb. *bīnah*, understanding.] The third Sephira, attribute, or intelligence forming the Adam Kadmon, according to the teaching of the Cabala. See ★*Sephiroth* and ★*Adam Kadmon*.

binary. I. *a.*—**Binary numeration**, a system of numerals in which 2 is the higher unit, so that the numerals express the ideas 1, 2, 2 + 1, 2 × 2, 2 × 2 + 1, 2 × 2 + 2.—**Binary star**, a double star whose components revolve in oval orbits, presumably about their common center of gravity. About 70 of these orbits have been computed with more or less precision, the periods ranging from 5 to 800 years. At least 200 other pairs show distinct evidence of physical connection, but have not yet been sufficiently observed to permit a determination of the orbit. It is likely that the great majority of double stars will ultimately be found to belong to this class, since the theory of probabilities indicates that optical doubles should be comparatively few.—**Binary system.** (*a*) See *binary classification*. (*b*) In *astron.*, a pair of stars which revolve around their common center of gravity; a binary star.

II. *n.*—**Spectroscopic binary**, a binary star of which the components are too near each other to be separated by the telescope, but of which the binary character is shown by spectroscopic observations, being indicated by the periodic doubling and undoubling of the lines in the spectrum, or by the periodic shift of its lines relative to the lines of some element in a comparison-spectrum. About 60 such pairs are now known. Their periods range from about a day and a half to nearly a year, and their relative orbital velocity from 4 or 5 miles a second up to 400. The discovery of such objects (by Vogel and Pickering) dates from 1889. At present the list is rapidly growing.—**Twin binary**, a star which in the telescope is seen to consist of two pairs of stars, each pair binary: for example, ϵ Lyræ.

binauricular (bin-â-rik'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *bini*, both, + *auricula*, auricula.] Same as ★*biauricular*.

binbashi, bimbashi (bin-, bim-bash'i), *n.* [Turk. *bing bāshī* (pron. *bin-* or *bim-*), head of a thousand (a chiliarch), < *bing*, a thousand, + *bāsh*, head.] In the Turkish and Egyptian armies, an officer of the rank of major.

Binche lace. See ★*lace*.

bind, *v. t.*—**Binding note** or **tone**, in *music*, a note or tone common to two successive chords, by which in passing from one to the other the harmony is bound together.

binder, *n.* **10.** In *lumbering*, a springy pole used to tighten a binding-chain. Also called a *jim-binder*.—**11.** In *mach.*, a crank-shaft journal-box or bearing on an engine.—**12.** In *obstet.*, a broad cloth band applied snugly to the abdomen after the termination of labor.—**13.** A firm leaf inclosing the filler in a cigar and itself surrounded by the wrapper. It grades, in market value, below the wrapper and above the filler.—**14.** Indurated argillaceous shales or clay very commonly forming the roof of a coal-seam and frequently containing clay ironstone. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book*.—**Binder's title**, the name of a book (usually abbreviated) placed on the narrow back of its cover.

binder-twine (bīn'dėr-twīn), *n.* A special kind of twine for use in the binding appliance attached to a harvester; twine for a binder. See *harvester*.

binding, *n.*—**Grolier binding.** Same as *Grolier design*.—**Loose-leaf binding**, a system of bookbinding which admits of the removal of any one or of all the pages of the book at will. The loose leaves can be reinserted in the book and practically rebound within the covers. Loose-leaf books are bound in many ways, all admitting of the ready removal of the pages, and yet holding all the leaves in place when locked to the covers.

binding-bar (bīn'ding-bär), *n.* Any bar used for binding the parts of a structure together.

binding-beam (bīn'ding-bēm), *n.* A girder upon which rest the smaller beams of a floor.

binding-bolt (bīn'ding-bōlt), *n.* A bolt used in binding machinery to a foundation. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

binding-chain (bīn'ding-chān), *n.* A chain used to bind together a load of logs. Also called *wrapper-chain*.

binding-log (bīn'ding-log), *n.* One of the logs placed on the top of the chain which binds a load in order to take up the slack.

Bindschedler's green. See *green*★1.

bindweed, *n.*—**Bracted, great, or hedge bindweed**, *Convolvulus sepium*.—**English or small bindweed**, *Convolvulus arvensis*.—**Ivy bindweed.** See *ivy-bindweed*.

bingle-bangle (bin'gl-ban″gl), *a.* [Imitative derivate of *bang*[1].] Vacillating; fickle. [Dialectal.]

bingo (bing'gō), *n.* [Origin obscure; 'Bingo' and 'the Bingo farm' figure in the refrain of a college song.] A game of dominoes essentially identical with the card game of sixty-six. See *sixty-six*.

bingoi (bing-gō-ē'), *n.* [Jap.] The common rush, *Juncus effusus*, from which Japanese matting is made.

biniodide (bin-ī'ō-did), *n.* [L. *bini*, two by two, + E. *iodide*.] In *chem.*, an iodide containing two atoms of iodine in the molecule: as, *biniodide* of mercury or mercuric iodide (HgI_2).

bink[2] (bingk), *v. i.* To play the part of 'Binks the bagman'; act in the manner of a binkser. See quotation under ★*binkser*.

binkser (bingk'sėr), *n.* [Also *binxer*. See the extract below.] A vulgar, loud-talking, blustering person; especially, a commercial traveler of this kind.

Among commercial travellers a "*binxer*" or "*binkser*" is a slang term for that type of bagman, "the gushing personage, with shiny hat and loud voice, who scours the country, establishing a character for being the nuisance of the calling."—*Globe*, 21 December, 1897. The word probably had its origin in a one-act farce by Stirling Coyne, entitled 'Binks the Bagman.' Binks is there depicted as a bragging, blustering upstart, a "bounder," although his deportment during commercial transactions is not alluded to, his vulgar behaviour being there confined to the inn at which he puts up.
N. and Q., March 9, 1901, p. 182.

binnacle-lamp (bin'a-kl-lamp), *n.* On a vessel, the small lamp which fits into the binnacle-hood and lights up the compass-card.

binnacle-light (bin'a-kl-līt), *n.* Same as ★*binnacle-lamp*.

binocular. I. *a.*—**Binocular camera.** See ★*camera*[3].—**Binocular loop.** See ★*loop*[1].

II. *n.* An optical instrument, such as a field-glass, with two objectives and two eyepieces, adjusted so as to permit the simultaneous use of both eyes. The word *binocular* has almost entirely supplanted the older and grammatically preferable form *binocle*.—**Porroprism binocular**, a binocular field- or opera-glass, having a special combination of prisms, for the purpose of erecting the image, of increasing the interobjective distance, of materially shortening the length of the tubes, and of reducing the weight of the instrument: an adaptation of the work of the Italian engineer Porro.—**Prismatic binocular**, a field-glass or other binocular telescope in which compactness of form with great focal length is obtained by the use of a system of reflecting-prisms. Ordinary opera- and field-glasses are telescopes of the Galilean type, consisting of a positive objective and a negative eye-lens. This is a compact construction, since the focal length of the instrument is equal to the difference of the focal lengths of the two lenses, and because it is unnecessary to use an erecting-lens. It is practicable, however, only for magnifying powers of less than 3 diameters. To obtain the advantages of a telescope with positive eyepiece, a form which has a larger field and admits of much higher magnifying power without increasing the actual

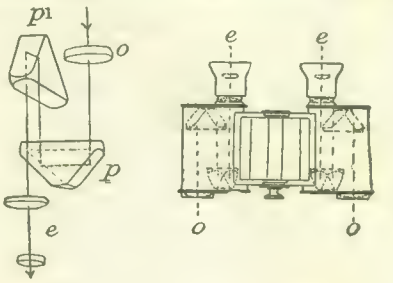


Figure 1. Figure 2.

length of the instrument, the optical system shown in Fig. 1 is employed. It consists of an objective, o, two reflecting-prisms, p and p^1, and an eyepiece, e, for the right eye of the observer, and of a similar system symmetrically placed for the left eye. The series of reflections within the prisms gives an erect image without the introduction of the erecting-lens used in ordinary terrestrial telescopes. In field-glasses of this type a magnifying power of from 4 to 8 diameters is easily obtained. In the prismatic binocular the interobjective distance oo (Fig. 2) is greater than the interocular distance ee: an arrangement which affords greater stereoscopic power than is obtained in ordinary binocular vision or with field-glasses in which the interobjective and interocular distances are equal.

Binodal area, a region of the ocean where, according to H. A. Harris, it becomes possible for the water to oscillate as a mass about two nodal lines, giving rise to a binodal tide.

binograph (bī'nō-graf), *n.* [L. *bini*, two by two, + *γράφειν*, write.] A picture in which the two elements of a stereogram are united in one: also applied to pictures in which all possible intermediate views are united. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 81.

binographic (bī-nō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to binography.—**Binographic work**, in *photog.*, the production of pictures by the blending of the two elements of a stereogram. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 81.

binography (bī-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [As *binograph* + *-y*.] In *photog.*, the art of producing binographs. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 81.

binomenclature (bī-nō'men-klā-tūr), *n.* A binominal system of names or naming.

Binomial curve. See ★*curve*.—**Binomial law**, the law of chance according to which the probability that an event, whose probability on each one of n occasions is p, should occur r times among these n occasions is equal to the term containing p^r in the development of $(p+q)^r$, where $q = 1-p$. See *probability*.

To those acquainted with the so-called *binomial* or serial *law*, according to which no phenomenon occurs singly — each one being, on the contrary, the expression of a series of less well-defined but analogous facts — such frequent occurrence of epilepsy among the most distinguished of distinguished men can but indicate a greater prevalence of this disease among men of genius than was previously thought possible, and suggests the hypothesis of the epileptoid nature of genius itself.
C. Lombroso (trans.), Man of Genius, p. 338.

binukao (bē-nō-kou'), *n.* [A Philippine name.] A tree, *Garcinia Cambogia*, belonging to the family *Clusiaceæ*. It yields a gum resin which is inferior to gamboge on account of its insolubility in water. However, it is soluble in turpentine and may be used as a varnish. The acid rind of the fruit is dried by the natives of India and Ceylon and is used in curries. See *Garcinia*. [Philippine Is.]

bioblast, *n.*—**Altman's bioblasts**, minute granules, of which (embedded in a homogeneous substance) protoplasm is composed, according to the theory of Altman.

bioblastology (bī″ō-blas-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-λογια*, < *-λογος*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The study or discussion of the properties or characteristics of germs or embryos in their relation to the adult properties or characteristics of ancestors. *Hyatt*, Biol. Lect., 1899, p. 141. [Rare.]

biochemical (bī-ō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + E. *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to biochemistry; biochemic; also, chemicophysiological.

A constant constructive and destructive *bio-chemical* process occurs in the neurones of a healthy nervous system. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 539.

biochemistry (bī-ō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + E. *chemistry*.] The chemical study of living matter; also, physiological chemistry.

The chair of *biochemistry* recently founded in University College. *Nature*, Aug. 14, 1902, p. 381.

biocrystal (bī-ō-kris'tạl), *n.* A term used by Haeckel to designate a skeleton or shell that admits of mathematical description.

Midway between the organic plasma-products and inorganic crystals we have the *bio-crystals*, . . . for instance, the crystalline flint or chalk skeletons of many of the sponges, corals, etc.
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 41.

biocular (bī-ok'ū-lạr), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] In *anthrop.*, relating to the two eyes: as, external *biocular* breadth, the distance between the outer corners of the eyes.

biodendry (bī'ō-den-dri), *n.* [Improp. formed from Gr. *βίος*, life, + *δένδρον*, tree, + *-y*[3]. The formation means 'life-treeness,' 'the quality of being a life-tree'—a notion not really existent. The proper form would be **dendrobia* or **dendroby*, 'tree-life.'] The economy of tree life; tree physiology.

Because a tree may take up only one millionth part of the carbon dioxid which comes to it in the air during its period of growth, is no reason for saying that this constituent of the air is of little consequence in *biodendry*.
H. W. Wiley, Science, May 15, 1903, p. 794.

biogen, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, one of the smallest theoretical units of living substance: same as ★*plasome*, ★*biophore*, etc. *Verworn*, 1895.

Biogenetic law. See ★*law*[1].

biogenetical (bī″ō-jē-net'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *biogenetic*.

biogeographic (bī″ō-jē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to biogeography or the geographical distribution of life.

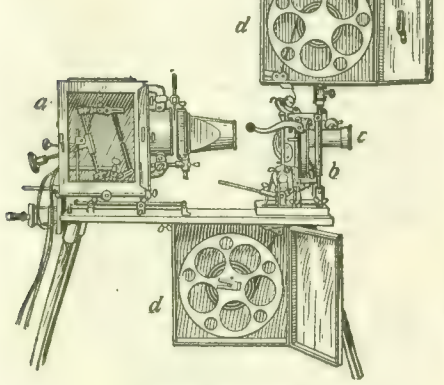
biogeographical (bī″ō-jē-ō-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [*biogeography* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to biogeography, the geography of living things or geographical biology.

It has been thought expedient to employ "Association" for the more restricted assemblages, which are peculiar to each *biogeographical* area.
Kearney, Contrib. Nat. Herb., V. 269.

biogeography (bī″ō-jē-og'rạ-fi), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *γεωγραφία*, geography.] That branch of biology which treats of the geographical distribution of living things; geographical biology.

Bio-geography, the geographical distribution of life, arises directly from physical geography, which dominates it, but it is full of complex questions which involve the biological nature of the organism and the influence of physical environment, in which geographical elements, although predominant, do not act alone.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 705.

biograph (bī'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A mechanical device, invented by



Biograph Mechanism.
a, electric arc-lamp; *b*, mechanism for moving film; *c*, objective for projection; *d*, fire-proof magazines for film.

Herman Casler, for projecting upon a screen pictures of moving objects.—2. A biographical sketch or notice; a brief biography. *E. Burritt.*

biograph (bī-ō-graf), *v. t.* To write a biograph of; prepare a brief biographical sketch of.

biographee (bī-ō-graf-ē'), *n.* [*biograph(er)* + *-ee*[1].] One of whom a biography is written.

biolith (bī'ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by Ehrenberg as a general name for a rock composed exclusively of organic debris. Also *organolith*.

biologia (bī-ō-lō'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Biology: used in the quotation for the flora and fauna of a region considered as a whole.

We shall be enabled to work out a *Biologia* of the country now under investigation.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, p. 238.

Biologic form, a number of organisms with some common characteristic that is due to some constant external influence.

Within the last two years the existence of '*biologic forms*' in the Erysiphaceæ has been definitely proved.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1903, p. 850.

Biologic geology. See ★*geology*.—**Biologic hemolysis,** hemolysis caused by lysins, the products of cellular activity, on the part of animals and plants: for example, the hemolysin produced by the tetanus bacillus, that found in snake-venom, the crotin of *Croton tiglius*, etc.

biological, *a.* 3. Regarded from the point of view of biology and natural selection exclusively, as opposed to *sociological*, which implies that other considerations are taken into account.

If we call *biological* processes natural, we must call social processes artificial. The fundamental principle of biology is natural selection, that of sociology is artificial selection. And so it is throughout. The terms are all reversed.
L. F. Ward, Psychic Factors of Civilization, p. 135.

Biological aggregation. See ★*aggregation*.—**Biological survey,** a systematic examination of the organisms of any given region, involving their collection and identification and the determination of their distribution, life-histories, interrelations, and economic importance.

The *Biological Survey* proper carries on field explorations in all parts of the country, but does most of its detailed work in the west. It collects data and prepares maps showing the actual distribution of various species of mammals, birds, reptiles, trees and shrubs, and determines the boundaries between the several life-zones and areas. By a study of the associations of species distinctive of the several zones in connection with the crops found to thrive best in parts of these zones, it prepares lists of the particular varieties of fruits and other agricultural products adapted to each belt.
Science, XVII. 929.

Biological zones. See ★*zone*.

biology, *n.*—**Geographical biology.** Same as ★*biogeography*. — **Philosophical biology, transcendental biology,** that study which carries speculations concerning biology, and especially organic evolution, further than strict empirical science can, as yet, go.

We find the phrase transcendental biology employed by French writers, and elsewhere we meet with the significant title *philosophical biology*. Still more significantly Mr. Spencer, whose treatise on biology is occupied with researches of this high order, speaks of them as constituting a domain of "special philosophy."
J. Fiske, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 61.

Structural biology, vegetable and animal morphology, or structural botany and zoölogy, considered collectively as the branch of science which treats of the structure or form of living beings.

—**Systematic biology,** systematic botany and systematic zoölogy, considered collectively as the branch of science which treats of the taxonomy of living beings, or their arrangement in groups according to their degree of likeness or genetic affinity.

biolysis, *n.* 2. The chemical decomposition, or breaking up into simpler compounds, of organic matter, brought about by living bacterial or other minute organisms, as in the case of sewage.

biometric (bī-ō-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to biometry; biometrical.

The analysis of composite characters into their individual units and statistical inquiry into the behavior of the units would seem to be a necessary part of *biometric* investigation.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 344.

biometrical (bī-ō-met'ri-kạl), *a.* Same as ★*biometric*.

biometrician (bī″ō-me-trish'ạn), *n.* One who devotes himself to biometry; a biometricist.

To the *biometrician* . . . variation is a quantity determined by the class or group without reference to its ancestry.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Jan., 1903, p. 252.

biometricist (bī-ō-met'ri-sist), *n.* A biometrician. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 344.

biometrics (bī-ō-met'riks), *n.* Same as ★*biometry*, 2.

Biometrics.—Within quite recent years, however, a special school has arisen with the main object of treating the processes of evolution quantitatively.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 344.

biometry, *n.* 2. That branch of statistical science which treats of the measurable or quantitative properties of living beings (as weight or stature), or of their parts (as the stamens and petals of flowers), or of their activities (as speed). More specifically, it is the branch of science which treats the measurable or quantitative properties of living beings, or of their parts, or of their activities, as logically or intellectually separable from these beings and as common or general to many of them, for the purpose of establishing laws of inheritance or other general laws. Since it is only as individual and particular living beings that organisms exist in the natural world, and since they are organized and coördinated wholes and not bundles of qualities, many biologists, who admit that the study of biometry is valuable and important, hold that it is not biology but logic, since it deals with human intellectual conceptions or ideas rather than with the actual living world.

The phenomena of heredity and variation are specific, and give loose and deceptive answers to any but specific questions. That is where our exact science must begin. Otherwise we may one day see those huge foundations of *biometry* in ruins.
Bateson, Mendel's Prin. of Heredity, p. xi.

biomolecular (bī″ō-mō-lek'ū-lạr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the biomolecules.

biomolecule (bī-ō-mol'e-kūl), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + E. *molecule*.] The smallest quantity of living matter that can exhibit some of the chemical phenomena of life; a molecule of living substance, in contradistinction to a molecule of lifeless or inorganic substance.

This view of the subject has led some thinkers, and notably Ermano Giglio-Tos of Turin, in a remarkable book entitled 'Les Problèmes de la Vie,' to form the conception of a *biomolecule*, or living molecule, that is to say the smallest quantity of living matter that can exhibit some of the chemical phenomena of life, such as respiratory exchange, the function of chlorophyll, the starch-forming function, and functions of disassimilation and secretion.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 810.

biomonad (bī-ō-mon'ad), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + E. *monad*.] One of the granules in protoplasm.

Living matter, when examined by the highest powers, presents some of the characters of an emulsion; that is to say, it is composed of minute particles with fluid matter between them. These minute particles, built up of biomolecules, have been termed by Tos biomones. Biomones, in their turn, form *biomonads* or bioplasm, or molecular or granular protoplasm, and this again forms the cell.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 810.

biomone (bī'ō-mōn), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *μόνος*, single.] One of the minute particles of living matter, visible with the microscope and built up of biomolecules. See the extract under ★*biomonad*.

biomore (bī'ō-mōr), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *μόριον*, piece.] In *biol.*, a mass of biomolecules constituting one of the organs of the cell, like a chromosome, centrosome, etc.

biomorph (bī'ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *μορφή*, form.] A decorative form representing a living being or a part of a living being: opposed to ★*skeuomorph*. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 126.

biomorphic (bī-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [*biomorph* + *-ic*.] Having the form of or relating to a biomorph. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 188.

bion (bī'on), *n.* [NL., neuter form based on Gr. *βίος*, life.] A term introduced by Haeckel to designate a physiological individual as contrasted with a morphon or morphological individual.

The physiological individual (or *bion*), characterized by definiteness and independence of function.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 842.

bionic (bī-on'ik), *a.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-on-ic*.] In *biol.*, having the properties peculiar to living organisms; especially, being able to repeat the same morphological characters in successive generations.

bionomic (bī-ō-nom'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*bionomy* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Same as ★*bionomical*.

II. *n.* Same as ★*bionomics*.

bionomical (bī-ō-nom'i-kạl), *a.* [*bionomy* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to the conditions under which an organism lives in its natural home; œcological. See ★*bionomics*.

A large number of the continually increasing body of investigators have turned again to *bionomical* work.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 344.

bionomically (bī-ō-nom'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In relation to the conditions under which an organism passes its life in its natural home; œcologically. See ★*bionomics*.

bionomics (bī-ō-nom'iks), *n.* [Pl. of ★*bionomic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of biologic science which treats of the conditions under which organisms live in their natural homes; the economics of biology; œcology (which see). *Lankester*.

bionomist (bī-on'ō-mist), *n.* [*bionomy* + *-ist*.] One who studies bionomics or œcology.

biontology (bī-on-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life (see ★*bion*), + *ontology*.] That branch of science which treats of the activities of the bion, or physiologic individual.

bionuclein (bī-ō-nū'klē-in), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *nuclein*.] A hypothetic iron containing nuclein with both oxidizing and reducing properties.

biophilous (bī-of'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] In *phytogeog.*, parasitic in or on the leaves and stems of the higher plants, or upon animal organisms: said of a class of fungi.

biophore (bī'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] 1. A cell, as the vital unit. *G. C. Bourne.*—2. The hypothetical bearer, in the germ-plasm or substance of inheritance, of one

of the hereditary qualities of an organism. Also *biophor*. See ★*germ-plasm*.

Weismann's estimates as to the dimensions of the vital unit to which he gives the name of *biophor* may be shortly stated. He takes the diameter of a molecule at $\frac{1}{5000000}$ of a millimetre (instead of the one millionth) and he assumes that the *biophor* contains 1,000 molecules. Suppose the *biophor* to be cubical, it would contain ten in a row, or 10 × 10 × 10 = 1,000. Then the diameter of the *biophor* would be the sum of ten molecules, or $\frac{1}{5000000}$ × 10 = $\frac{1}{500000}$ or $\frac{1}{500000}$ of a millimetre. Two hundred *biophors* would therefore measure $\frac{1}{2500000}$ or $\frac{1}{12500}$ mm. or 1 μ (micron = $\frac{1}{1000}$ mm.). Thus a cube one side of which was 1 μ would contain 200 × 200 × 200 = 8,000,000 *biophors*. A human red blood corpuscle measures about 7·7 μ; suppose it to be cubed, it would contain as many as 3,652,264,000 *biophors*. If the *biophor* had a diameter of $\frac{1}{1000000}$ mm. the number would be much smaller.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 814.

biophorid (bī-of'ō-rid), *n.* [G. *biophorid* (Weismann); as *biophore* + *-id*[2].] A hypothetical living being consisting of biophores. In Weismann's notion, the lowest and most primitive organisms that we know are descended from biophorids. In the earliest biophorids all the biophores were alike (*homobiophorids*), but these were followed by those in which the biophores were of several kinds (*heterobiophorids*), from which all known organisms are descended.

These two kinds of hypothetical beings might be respectively distinguished as *homobiophorids* and *heterobiophorids*. *Weismann* (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 450.

biophysics (bī-ō-fiz'iks), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *φυσικά*, physics.] A science (not yet existent) which applies the principles of physics to explain the phenomena not merely of physiology but also of embryology and biological morphology. The term was introduced by K. Pearson in 1892.

Applied mathematics and *biophysics* are thus the two links between the three great divisions of science, and only when their work has been fully accomplished, shall we be able to realize von Helmholtz's prediction and conceive all scientific formulæ, all natural laws, as laws of motion. *K. Pearson*, Gram. of Sci., 1st ed., p. 470.

bioplasson (bī'ō-plas-on), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *πλάσων*, ppr. of *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plasm*.] Same as *bioplasm*.

biopsy (bī-op'si), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *ὄψις*, sight.] Examination, for diagnostic purposes, of a piece of tissue severed from the living body.

biopsychic (bī-ō-sī'kik), *a.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *ψυχή*, mind: see *psychic*.] Pertaining to life and mind; psychophysiological.

But with more precision one can also aver, even outside the conditions profoundly pathologic, that there are a great number of cases in which the *bio-psychic* anomalies of the criminals may be the effect of an environment which is physically and morally mephitic.

Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 639.

biopsychological (bī″ō-sī-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to biopsychology.

biopsychologist (bī″ō-sī-kol'ō-jist), *n.* A student of mind in its relations to life; one who approaches psychology by way of biology (this taken in its widest sense to include evolutionary theory, anthropology, sociology, etc.).

Some *biopsychologists* almost wish to take the pulpit to bring out aright the old anthems of Pauline conviction of sin and Socratic conviction of human ignorance.

G. S. Hall, Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol., I. 3.

biopsychology (bī″ō-sī-kol'ō-ji), *n.* The investigation of mind in its relations to life; psychology as based upon or approached by way of biology.

bioral (bī-ō'ral), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + *os* (*or-*), mouth: see *oral*.] Having two mouths, as certain polyps during fission.

biorbital (bī-ôr'bi-tal), *a.* In *craniom.*, of or pertaining to the two orbits.—**External biorbital breadth**, the distance between the external orbital points.

biorgan (bī'ôr-gan), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *ὄργανον*, organ.] An organ in the functional or physiological sense, as contrasted with an organ in the structural or morphological sense.

bios (bī'os), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βίος*, life, state of life, course of life, the world we live in.] Living things considered collectively and in contrast with things that are not alive. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 578.

bioscope (bī'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1†. A view of life, or anything which gives such a view: as, "Bagman's *Bioscope*: Various Views of Men and Manners" (a book-title).—2. A cinematograph or vitascope. *Science*, Feb. 7, 1902, p. 235.

bioscopic (bī″ō-skop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with a bioscope: as, a *bioscopic* camera. *Athenæum*, Dec. 12, 1903, p. 799.

biose (bī'ōs), *n.* [*bi-*[2] + *-ose*.] A carbohydrate which on decomposition yields two molecules of a simpler sugar, as cane-sugar, which gives rise to equal molecules of dextrose and fructose.

biosphere (bī'ō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The sum of the living things on the earth considered as a stratum in contrast with the atmosphere and the lithosphere. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 625.

biota[1] (bī'ō-tạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βιοτή*, beside *βίοτος*, life, way of life, < *βίος*, life.] 1. The sum total of animal and plant life of a given region or period: the equivalent of fauna and flora combined.—2. A treatise upon the animals and plants of any geographic area or geologic period. *Stejneger*, Amer. Nat., 1901, p. 89.

Biota[2] (bī'ō-tạ), *n.* [NL. (proposed by Don, 1828), < Gr. *βιοτή*, life: see *biota*[1]. The name alludes to the common name of these trees, *arbor-vitæ*.] A group of conifers, now commonly referred to *Thuja*, the arbor-vitæ. The name, however, is frequent in nurserymen's catalogues.

biotic, *a.* 2. Pertaining to or treating of a biota, or the combined fauna and flora of a region or period: as, a *biotic* publication; a *biotic* region. *Stejneger*, Amer. Nat., 1901, p. 89.—**Biotic geology.** See ★*geology*.

biotomy (bī-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The study of the structure of animals and plants by dissection: a comprehensive term for zoötomy and phytotomy.

biotonic (bī-ō-ton'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to biotonus. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 112.

biotonus (bī-ot'ō-nus), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *τόνος*, tone, intensity.] In *physiol.*, the relative amount of assimilation and dissimilation exhibited by any mass of living protoplasm in a given unit of time.

Biot's ★hemispheres, ★polariscope. See these words.

Bipaliidæ (bī-pa-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bipalium* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial *Tricladida*, having marginal eyes and the body broadened out to form a semicircular cephalic plate. It includes the genera *Bipalium*, *Perocephalus*, and *Placocephalus*, the members of some of which are very large, reaching a length of from 6 to 18 inches.

Bipalium (bī-pā'li-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + (?) *pala*, a spade.] The typical genus of the family *Bipaliidæ*. *Stimpson*, 1857.

biparasitic (bī-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *parasitic*.] Parasitic in or on another parasite.

biparental (bī-pā-ren'tal), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + *parens*, parent, + -al.] Amphigonic; pertaining to or derived from two parents.

Be the source what it may, the existence of this assortative mating most substantially modifies the form of *biparental* inheritance. *Biometrika*, Nov., 1903, p. 396.

bipartite, *a.* 3. In *math.*, containing two separate sets of variable values; made up of two continuous, but non-intersecting, curves.

bipectinate, *a.* 2. In *Mollusca*, having 2 rows of plates on the ctenidium, or gill, arranged, typically, perpendicularly to the axis, as in *Aspidobranchiata* and *Tectibranchiata*. Also *bipennate*.

bipectinated (bī-pek'ti-nā-ted), *a.* Same as *bipectinate*.

biped, *n.*—**Diagonal biped,** a term applied by some veterinary writers to the off fore and near hind leg, or the near fore and off hind leg, of the horse, referred to as a pair.—**Lateral biped,** a term applied by some veterinary writers to the off fore and hind leg or the near fore and hind leg, referred to as a pair.—**Posterior biped,** the two hind legs of the horse, referred to as a pair.

bipedally (bī-ped'al-i), *adv.* On two feet: as, the Mexican iguanoid lizard also runs *bipedally*.

bipennate, *a.* 3. In *Mollusca*, same as ★*bipectinate*, 2.

bipenniform (bī-pen'i-fôrm), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *penniform*.] Having the parts arranged along both sides of a median axis or rachis, like the barbs of a feather.

biphase (bī'fāz), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *phase*.] In *elect.*, same as ★*quarterphase*.

biphasic (bī-fā'zik), *a.* Of two phases.

biplane, *n.* 2. A flying- or a gliding-machine in which two principal superposed aëroplane surfaces are depended upon to sustain the machine in the air.

biplate (bī'plāt), *n.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + E. *plate*.] An optical device, invented by Auguste Bravais, for the study of polarization phenomena in crystals. It consists of a quartz plate, cut parallel to the axis, and of such thickness as to show color when placed between crossed Nicol prisms. The plate is cut through in the direction which bisects its planes of vibration, and one of the halves is reversed so that the color-changes caused by variations in the difference of phase between the two rays traversing the biplate thus formed will be complementary. Such an arrangement is very sensitive to traces of double refraction, to changes of phase, etc.; hence its importance in polariscopic experiments.

bipocillate (bī-pos'i-lāt), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + *pocillum*, a little cup, dim. of *poculum*, a cup.] Having a cup-shaped process at each end, as certain monactinellid sponge-spicules.

bipocillum (bī-po-sil'um), *n.*; pl. *bipocilla* (-lạ). [NL.: see ★*bipocillate*.] A bipocillate sponge-spicule.

bipolar, *a.* 3. In *elect.*, pertaining to an electric machine having two poles.—4. In *zoöl.*, occurring in the north and south polar regions, but not in the intervening tropical ocean. See extract under ★*bipolarity*, 2.—**Bipolar staining,** in *cytol.*, taking the stain only at the two poles, or staining differently at the two poles: said of cells or cell-structures.—**Bipolar theory of distribution of species,** a view advocated by Dr. John Murray, that many identical or closely allied species of marine organisms, both plant and animal, occur around both poles, but are absent from the intervening ocean.

bipolarity, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, the occurrence of organisms, mostly marine, in both polar areas, but not in the tropics. See *discontinuous* ★*distribution*.

Bipolarity in the distribution of marine organisms is a fact, however much naturalists may differ as to its extent and the way in which it has originated.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 419.

biprism, *n.*—**Fresnel's biprism,** a prism with two refractive edges, each of small angle, its cross-section being an obtuse-angled isosceles triangle. The whole prism is as if made up of two prisms, hence the name. Used in experiments on the interference of light.

biprotovertebral (bī″ prō-tō-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *protovertebra* + *-al*[1].] In *embryol.*, comprising or consisting of two protovertebræ or mesoblastic somites. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1895, p. 214.

bipyramid (bī-pir'a-mid), *n.* [*bi-*[2] + *pyramid*.] See ★*pyramid*.

biquadrantal (bī-kwod-ran'tal), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *quadrantal*.] In *spherical trigon.*, said of a triangle if each of two of its sides is a great-circle quadrant.

biradial (bī-rā'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + *radius*, spoke (ray), + *-al*[1].] I. *a.* Having the radii arranged bilaterally, as in sea-anemones and corals.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, the figure formed by two rays which go out from the same point; an angle.

Birago trestle. See ★*trestle*[1].

Biram's ★air-meter, ★anemometer. See these words.

birational (bi-rash'on-al), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *rational*.] In *math.*, characteristic of a transformation such that each of two sets of variables is expressible rationally by means of the other set.

birch, *n.* 4. In New Zealand, a name of any one of several species of *Nothofagus*.—**Black birch** (*c*), *Nothofagus fusca*, a tree 60 to 90 feet high: so called from the color of the bark.—**Bog birch,** the Carolina buckthorn, *Rhamnus Caroliniana*. [Minnesota.]—**Cañon-birch,** *Betula occidentalis*, a species inhabiting mountain cañons in the central and northwestern parts of the North American Continent—**Fragrant birch,** a subspecies (*odorata*) of the European *Betula alba*.—**Gray birch.** (*a*) See *birch*, 1. (*b*) Same as *white* ★*birch* (*b*).—**Indian paper-birch,** *Betula utilis*, a medium-sized tree of Nepal and the higher ranges of the Himalayas. Its bark is the material upon which the ancient Sanskrit manuscripts of northern India are written. It peels off in large sheets and is used like paper for wrapping parcels, lining the roofs of houses, for umbrellas, and for many other purposes.—**Moor-birch,** *Betula pubescens*.—**Old field-birch.** Same as *white* ★*birch* (*b*).—**Red birch.** Same as *black* ★*birch* (*c*): so called from the color of the wood.—**Water-birch.** (*a*) The river-birch, *Betula nigra*. (*b*) Same as *cañon*-★*birch*.—**White birch.** (*a*) The European *Betula alba*. See *birch*, 1. (*b*) The Atlantic coast birch, *B. populifolia*. (*c*) The paper- or canoe-birch, *B. papyrifera*. (*d*) *Nothofagus Solandri*, a beautiful evergreen tree 100 feet high: so called from the color of the bark.

bird[1], *n.*—**Speckled bird,** a person of blemished character or reputation. [Slang, U. S.]

bird-cage, *n.* 2. In *textile-manuf.*, a small skeleton creel for holding yarn on a hank-winding machine.—**Bird-cage twine.** See ★*twine*.

bird-cherry (bėrd'cher-i), *n.* See *cherry*[1], 1.

birdeen (bėr-dēn'), *n.* [Appar. < *bird*[2] + Ir. Gael. dim. *-een* (*-in*), as in *colleen*, etc.] 'Birdie': a pet name. *Fiona Macleod*, Mountain Lovers.

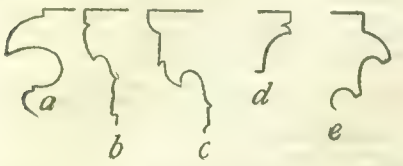
bird-grasshopper (bėrd'grâs″hop-ėr), *n.* Any grasshopper of the genus *Schistocerca*, which contains large migratory forms, as *S. americana*, *S. peruviana*, etc. *Science*, July 29, 1904, p. 156.

birdlet (bėrd'let), *n.* [*bird*[1] + *-let*.] A little bird; a nestling.

bird-pepper (bėrd'pep-ėr) *n.* See *Capsicum*.

bird-pox (bėrd′poks), *n.* A disease of chickens, pigeons, turkeys, etc., characterized by the eruption about the head of yellow nodules varying in size from that of a pinhead to that of a pea. Also called *hen-pox* and *sorehead*.

bird's-beak (bėrdz′bēk), *n.* In *arch.*, a profile, as of a molding, supposed to resemble the sharp beak of a bird: used especially for drip-moldings, whether to shed water or to give a sharp-edged dark shadow.



Bird's-beak Moldings.

a, From the Theseion, Athens; *b*, Temple, Agrigentum (Akragas); *c*, Farnese Palace, Rome; *d*, Ely Cathedral; *e*, Netley Abbey.

Bird's-dung spider. See ★*spider*.

bird's-eye. I. *n.* 1. (*d*) *pl.* A Californian wild flower, *Gilia tricolor*, sometimes carpeting whole slopes. The funnel-shaped corollas are azure or whitish, with purple spots in the throat bounded by bright gold.

II. *a.*—**Bird's-eye grain**, a slight roughness or grainy appearance on the grain side of rough leather: contrasted with a smooth grain. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 171.—**Bird's-eye ★marble, ★porphyry.** See the nouns.

Bird's-foot fern. See ★*fern*[1].—**Bird's-foot star**, a starfish of the asterinoid type; a sea-star.

Bird's-nest moss. See *resurrection-plant* (*b*).—**Bird's-nest pudding.** See ★*pudding*.

birds'-nest (bėrdz′nest), *v. i.* To search for birds' nests or their eggs: as to go *birds'-nesting*.

bird-vine (bėrd′vīn), *n.* See the extract.

These plants, called *bird-vines* (*Loranthaceæ*), are, like the stranglers, distributed by birds. The seeds are covered with glutinous pulp, which, when they are dropped by birds, enables them to adhere to the branches of the trees. Here they sprout, and with their young leaves, produce aërial roots, covered with suckers, which run along and insinuate themselves into the cracks of the bark, continually nourishing themselves on the life-blood of their victims. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1891, p. 339.

bird-wave (bėrd′wāv), *n.* In *ornith.*, the sudden arrival of birds during the spring or fall migration in such numbers as to make their coming noticeable.

birefringence (bī-rē-frin′jens), *n.* [*bi-*[2] + *refringence* (see *refringency*).] 1. Double refraction.—2. The strength of the double refraction, that is, the difference between the two indices of refraction for a uniaxial crystal and that between the maximum and minimum indices for a biaxial crystal. See *refraction*, 1.

biremal (bī-rē′mal), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + *remus*, oar.] Having a dorsal and a ventral parapodium on each segment, as certain polychætous annelids.

Birkhill shales. See ★*shale*[2].

birl[2], *v. t.* 2. In *lumbering*, to cause a floating log to rotate rapidly by treading upon it.

Birmingham gage, platinum. See ★*gage*[2], ★*platinum*.

birmite, *n.* See ★*burmite*.

Birth palsy. See ★*palsy*.

Birthday card. See ★*card*[1].

birth-opening (bėrth′ōp″ning), *n.* In the liver-fluke, an opening in the wall of the redia through which the cercariæ escape. See *cercaria*. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 231.

birth-stone (bėrth′stōn), *n.* A name applied to any precious or semi-precious stone which is imagined, according to a long-cherished superstition, to protect the wearer from harm, ill luck, and the evil eye. Lists of "appropriate" birth-stones for different persons to wear are often printed.—**Birth-stone jewelry**, birth-stones set in a jewel which is made up of the signs of the zodiac, the flower of the month, the jewel of the day, the gem of the guardian angel, and other emblematic devices.

biscalar (bī-skā′lär), *n.* [*bi-*[2] + *scalar*.] A complex number, $x + iy$; the sum of a real number, x, and a neomonic number, $y\sqrt{-1}$. See the extract.

In like manner, an expression of the form (3), or $x' = s + t\sqrt{-1}$, where s and t are two real scalars, but $\sqrt{-1}$ is still the ordinary imaginary of algebra, may be said by analogy to be a *biscalar*. Imaginary roots of algebraic equations are thus, in general, *biscalars*.
Sir W. Rowan Hamilton, Elem. of Quaternions, p. 219.

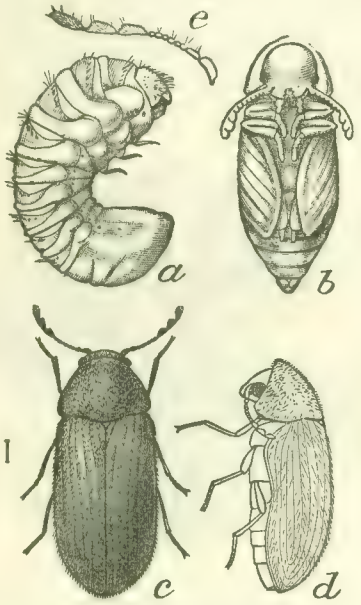
Bischoff sauce. See ★*sauce*.

bischofite (bish′of-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. K. G. *Bischof* (1792–1870).] A hydrated magnesium chlorid found in the salt-mines of Leopoldshall, in northern Germany.

biscoyol (bis-kō-yōl′), *n.* See ★*huiscoyol*.

biscuit, *n.*—**Biscuit Tortoni.** Same as ★*bisque*[2].—**Naples biscuit**, lady's-fingers.—**Parian biscuit**, a fine, unglazed, soft-paste porcelain resembling Carrara marble: used for objects of art and ornament, and made by the casting process.

biscuit-beetle (bis′kit-bē″tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect, *Sitodrepa panicea*, of the family



Biscuit-beetle (*Sitodrepa panicea*).

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, adult; *d*, adult from side; *e*, antenna. *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, all greatly enlarged; *e*, still more enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

Ptinidæ, which feeds on hard biscuits, giving rise to the expression 'weevily biscuit.' It also feeds on stored fruit and drugs, and is frequently so abundant in apothecary-shops as to be called the ★*drug-beetle*.

biscuit-weevil (bis′kit-wē″vl), *n.* Same as ★*biscuit-beetle*.

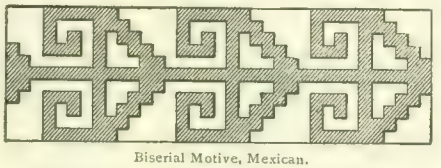
biscuit-worm (bis′kit-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the biscuit-beetle or biscuit-weevil.

biseauté (bē-sō-tā′), *n.* [F., 'cut obliquely,' pp. of *biseauter*, to cut obliquely, < *biseau*, oblique: see *bezel*.] A playing-card so trimmed that it can be distinguished by the fingers, and so can be withdrawn from the pack at will: used in conjuring and in cheating.

Bisection of a star, the accurate setting of a reticule wire in a telescope upon the center of a star-image, or the observation of the instant when that center crosses a wire.

biserial, *a.* 2. In the *Crinoidea*, or encrinites, noting a double arrangement, in the arms, of interlocking plates beveled toward each other and thickened on the margins of the arms. Contrasted with *uniserial*.

II. *n.* In *decorative art*, a double series in which the elements face toward each other,



Biserial Motive, Mexican.

look away from each other, or alternately look toward or away from each other.

bisexual, *a.* 2. In *ethnol.*, characterized by an equal social development of both sexes. *O. T. Mason*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., LX. 341.

Bishop's circle. Same as *Bishop's* ★*ring*.—**Bishop's gambit**, in *chess*, playing 3 B–QB 4. See *gambit*.—**Bishop's purple.** See ★*violet d'évêque*.—**Bishop's ring.** See ★*ring*[1].—**Two bishops' opening.** See ★*opening*.

bishop's-head (bish′ups-hed), *n.* An iron casting at the top of the king-post of a balance-bob, to which the iron straps are attached.

bisiliac (bis-il′i-ak), *a.* [*bis-* + E. *iliac*.] Relating to both iliac bones, especially to their crests.

bisilicic (bī-si-lis′ik), *a.* In *chem.*, noting metasilicic acid, H_2SiO_3, viewed as derived from silicon dioxid (SiO_2) and water (H_2O), with two atoms of oxygen in the former for one in the latter.

bisischiatic (bis-is-ki-at′ik), *a.* [*bis-* + *ischiatic*.] Relating to both ischia.

bisk[2], **bisque**[3], *n.* 2. In *golf*, a stroke allowed a player, which may be taken after a hole is played out and before the next tee-shot is made.

Biskra, or Biskara, boil. Same as *Aleppo ulcer*.

bismal (biz′mal), *n.* [*bism(uth)* + ★*-al*′.] A bluish-gray voluminous powder, consisting of the bismuth salt of methylene-digallic acid, the latter being a condensation-product of formaldehyde and gallic acid ($4C_{15}H_{12}O_{10} + 3Bi(OH)_3$). It is an internal astringent.

Bismarckian (biz-mär′ki-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Prince Bismarck (1815–98), a famous Prussian statesman, the unifier of the German people and the first chancellor of the German empire.

bismuth, *n.*—**Basic gallate of bismuth.** Same as ★*bismuthum subgallicum*.—**Bismuth chrysophanate.** See ★*chrysophanate*.—**Bismuth spiral**, in *elect.*, a spiral of bismuth wire, which increases in resistance by a magnetic field and is therefore used to measure magnetic fields.—**Bismuth subnitrate**, a compound of bismuth, largely used in medicine, and to some extent as a cosmetic. It varies somewhat in composition, but usually consists of bismuth hydroxy-nitrate, $Bi(HO)_2NO_3$.—**Joachimsthal process for the extraction of bismuth.** The crushed ore, mixed with 28 per cent. of iron turnings, 15 to 20 per cent. of carbonate of sodium, 5 per cent. of lime, and 5 per cent. of fluor-spar, is charged into earthen crucibles and fused in a wind-furnace. The fused mass is then ladled into inverted conical iron molds, on the bottom of which the bismuth collects. The metal obtained sometimes contains a certain amount of silver, which may be reduced by cupellation.—**Matthey's method of refining bismuth**, a method consisting in removing the arsenic by heating impure bismuth to a temperature of 395° C. for a considerable time in the air, so that the arsenic volatilizes without loss of bismuth. The antimony is removed by poling the bismuth, raised to the oxidization-point of antimony, with a piece of wood, and removing the scum which forms on the surface of the bath.—**Naphthol bismuth**, a basic or normal bismuth salt of β-naphthol, $[(C_{10}H_7O)_3Bi] + Bi_2O_3$ or $(C_{10}H_7O)_3Bi.3H_2O$. It is a neutral, non-irritant, light-brown powder of very slight odor. It acts as an intestinal sedative and antiseptic in diarrhea and dysentery.—**Radioactive bismuth**, the first substance, separated from the residues of the working of pitchblende for uranium, in which the phenomena of radio-activity were observed and studied by Mme. Curie. The substance, associated with and chemically similar to bismuth, which gives rise to these phenomena, was afterward named *polonium*, in honor of Mme. Curie's native country, and is probably identical with the *radio-tellurium* of Marckwald.—**Subgallate of bismuth.** Same as ★*bismuthum subgallicum*.

bismuthate (biz′muth-āt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt derived from bismuthic acid.

bismuthose (biz′muth-ōs), *n.* [*bismuth* + *-ose*.] An albuminous compound containing 21–22 per cent. of bismuth, prepared by coagulating egg-albumin with a solution of bismuth subnitrate in saline solution.

bismuthum (bis-mū′thum), *n.* [NL.: see *bismuth*.]—**Bismuthum subgallicum**, subgallic bismuth; an amorphous, bright yellow, inodorous and tasteless powder, somewhat variable in composition, obtained by precipitating a solution of bismuth trinitrate with a solution of gallic acid. It is used as a dry antiseptic in surgery. Also called *dermatol*, *basic gallate of bismuth*, and *subgallate of bismuth*.

bismuthyl (biz′muth-il), *n.* [*bismuth* + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, bismuth of which one atom is united to one atom of oxygen. This compound (incapable of separate existence) occurs as a compound radical.

bismutosmaltite (biz″mu-tō-smâl′tīt), *n.* [*bismuth* + *smaltite*.] A skutterudite containing bismuth.

bisnada (bis-nä′dä), *n.* See ★*visnaga*.

bisnaga (bis-nä′gä), *n.* See ★*visnaga*.

bison, *n.* 4. A name applied by Indian sportsmen to the gaur, *Bibos* (or *Gavæus*) *gaurus*, in distinction to 'buffalo,' which is used for *Bos buffelus*.

bisonance (bī-sō′nans), *n.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + *sonans*, sonant: see *sonancy*.] In *psychol. acoustics*, pure dissonance; the intrinsic inability of certain tonal qualities to blend or fuse.

Ordinary dissonance is made up of a mixture of beats, or harshness, and pure dissonance. . . . This lack of accord in tones, due to the relation of their pure qualities, may be designated *bisonance*.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 100.

bispatulate [bī-spat′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + *spatula*, a broad piece (see *spatula*).] Doubly spatulate; having the form of a spatula at both ends, as a sponge-spicule.

bisphenoid (bī-sfē′noid), *n.* See ★*sphenoid*.

bispore, *n.* 2. An ascus which has only 2 instead of the usual 8 spores.

bisque[2], *n.* 2. An ice-cream with which powdered macaroons are mixed before freezing.

Called also *biscuit Tortoni*.—**Tomato bisque,** strained tomatoes into which milk thickened with a little corn-starch is poured after cooking.

bisque[3], *n.* See ★*bisk*[2].

bistelic (bī-stel'ik), *a.* In *bot.*, having two steles or axial cylinders.

bister, *n.*—**Manganese bister.** Same as *manganese brown.*

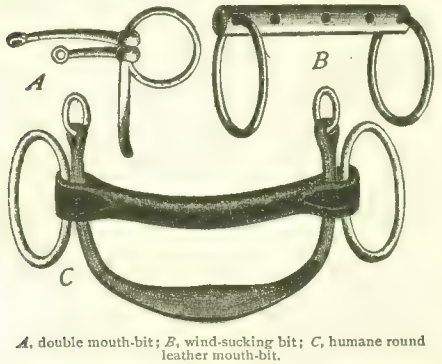
bisti (bē'stē), *n.* [Pers. *bīst*, twenty.] A Persian copper and silver coin, also current in Georgia, equal to 4 cos.

bistratose (bī-strā'tōs), *a.* Having the cells disposed in two layers or strata.

bisulcated (bī-sul'kā-ted), *p. a.* Bisulcate.

bisulphite, *n.*—**Bisulphite of lime,** the commercial name for calcium sulphite dissolved in water with the aid of sulphurous acid. The solution probably contains calcium acid sulphite, $CaH_2(SO_3)_2$, and is used on a very large scale in the manufacture of paper-pulp from wood, as also in sugar-making and brewing.

bit[1], *n.* **10.** In *mining:* (*a*) The cutting edge of a drill for boring rock by hand or by machine drilling. (*b*) A sharpened steel bar used for drilling rock by hand or by machine. A *chisel-bit* has a simple cutting edge, a *cross-bit* has two cutting edges crossing each other at right angles; similarly the *X-bit*, the *L-bit*, the *horseshoe-bit*, and the *crown-bit* have cutting edges disposed as indicated by the several names. —**Barrel-head bit,** a bit having oblong heads on the mouthpiece for the rein-rings.—**Baucher bit,** a curb-bit with long, straight cheeks and a high port: used in connection with a jointed bridoon. The curb-reins are attached to the lower ends of the curb-cheeks and the riding-reins to the rings of the bridoon.—**Bentinck bit,** a bit having a long movable port in the mouth, standing above where the port is usually placed.—**Buxton bit,** a coach-bit with long, curved cheeks and a sliding mouthpiece which plays up and down upon a short section of the cheek; the lower ends are connected by a bar.—**Cambridge bit,** a stiff cheek-bit with a port. The tops of the cheeks have rings for the bridle-straps and loose hooks for the gag-chain; the lower arms have loose rings at the ends, and on each there is a small loop for a strap.—**Crescendo bit,** a bit with a double or triple mouthpiece, jointed or stiff; the rein-rings are attached to the long heads on the mouthpiece by branches having pins that enter the heads.—**D'Orsay bit,** a bit with a Buxton mouth- and cheek-piece, a ring around the center bar, and solid rings at the ends of the upper and lower cheek-pieces.—**Double mouth-bit,** a bit having two mouthpieces which connect with the cheek-pieces, generally with a long and a short section on each, so placed that a short section is near each cheek.—**Duke bit,** a bit in which the ends of the cheek-pieces are shaped like a flattened S.—**Greenwood bit,** a coach-bit with a segundo mouthpiece and elbow-cheeks.—**Hanging bits,** small iron plates with projecting studs which strike the caster-backs, attached to the vertical bars of a stocking-frame.—**Leather mouth-bit,** a bit having a mouthpiece wholly of leather, or of metal with a leather cover.—**Liverpool bit,** a coach-bit with a loose mouthpiece which slides on a center-bar cheek-piece encircled by rings. The lower ends of the cheeks have center loopholes. Above the rings are loops for the bridle-straps and gag-hooks.—



A, double mouth-bit; *B*, wind-sucking bit; *C*, humane round leather mouth-bit.

Mameluke bit, an Oriental bit; it has a large ring jointed on the top of a high-port hunting-bit.—**Melton bit,** a bit with long, straight cheeks, having loops for the bridle-straps at the top, loose rings at the lower ends, and small side-loops below the mouth. The mouthpiece is a port. The cheeks pass through the ends of the mouthpiece and are loose, but do not slide.—**Mexican bit,** a bit with solid mouth- and cheek-pieces. The mouthpiece is provided with players, and the cheeks are of the gag variety and ornamental in character. This class of bits includes the California, Texas, and ranch bit, all of which embody the same general principle.—**Mullin bit,** a double-ring bit with a bow mouthpiece.—**Pelham bit,** a bit with a jointed or stiff mouthpiece. The cheek-pieces are long, and have bridle-loops at the tops, rein-rings at the mouth, gag-rein rings at the lower ends, and chin-strap loops above between the rein-rings.—**Piercel bit,** a small bit commonly used for boring a vent in a barrel or keg. Often called a *piercel*.—**Rolling Buxton bit,** a Buxton bit so constructed that the mouthpiece both rolls and slides.—**Rubber bit,** a bit with a solid metal, chain, or linked mouthpiece, covered with hard or soft india-rubber.—**Segundo bit,** a bit with a horned port and long cheeks which are solid on the mouthpiece. The rein-rings are at the lower ends of the cheeks.—**Spiral bit,** a form of auger for boring holes in wood in which the steel of the shaft is twisted into a helical ribbon, so as to form a channel or groove between the helices up which the chips may pass as the tool penetrates.—**Weymouth bit,** a riding-bit with a sliding mouthpiece and one rein-ring. —**Whitman bit,** a bit invented by Colonel R. E. Whitman, U. S. A., characterized by a snap-hook which revolves on the outside of the head of the cheek-piece. The hook is used to attach the bit to the bridle. It can be attached or released quickly.—**Wimble-bit,** a bit which has a screw at the point for making it feed. Frequently called a *wimble*.—**Wind-sucking bit,** a bit with a perforated tubular mouthpiece, designed for cribbing horses.

bit[2], *n.* **8.** In *ceram.*, a small piece of stone for separating the pieces of pottery in the kiln: used before the invention of stilts, cock-spurs, and triangles. Ware so made was called *bit-stone ware*.—**Crimbal bits,** French coins made for the Windward Islands: said to be so called after the person who introduced them into Barbados.

bitanhol (bē-tän-hōl'), *n.* [Philippine Sp., < Bisaya *bitanghol*.] *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, a tree widely spread on tropical shores. It has



Bitanhol (*Calophyllum Inophyllum*). Branch with Flower-stalk. *a*, lengthwise section of ripe fruit. (After Greshoff.)

(From Sadebeck's "Die Kulturgewächse der deutschen Kolonien.")

beautiful feather-veined leaves and tough, durable wood. It yields an aromatic resin and from its seeds a bitter oil is obtained. Also called *palo Maria*, or *St. Mary's wood*, and in Guam *daog*. See *tamanu*, *tacamahac*, 1, *poonay-oil*, and *Calophyllum*. [Philippine Is.]

bitch, *n.* **3.** *pl.* A set of three chains for slinging pipes.

bitch-chain (bich'chān), *n.* A short, heavy chain with hook and ring, used to fasten the lower end of a gin-pole to a sled or car when loading logs. [U. S.]

bitemporal (bī-tem'pō-ral), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *temporal*.] In *craniom.*, of or pertaining to the two temporal bones.—**Bitemporal breadth,** the maximum distance between the temporal bones.

Bithynis (bi-thī'nis), *n.* [NL. (Philippi, 1860), < Gr. *Βιθυνίς*, Bithynian, < *Βιθυνοί*, the inhabitants of Bithynia, a district in Asia Minor.] A genus of crustaceans. Same as *Palæmon*.

bitogo (bē-tō'gō), *n.* [Philippine name.] A name applied in the Philippines to *Cycas circinalis*. See ★*fadang* and *Cycas*, 1.

bitrochanteric (bī″trō-kan-ter'ik), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *trochanter* + *-ic*.] In *anthropometry*, of or pertaining to the two trochanters.—**Bitrochanteric breadth,** the distance between the two trochanters.

Bit-stone ware. See ★*bit*[2], 8.

Bittacomorpha (bit″a-kō-môr'fä), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1835), < Gr. *βίττακος*, var. of *ψίττακος*, a parrot, + *μορφή*, form.] A remarkable American genus of dipterous insects of the family *Tipulidæ*, having short wings, banded legs, and swollen feet. The larvæ are subaquatic and bear a long anal respiratory tube with two spiracles at the end. The respiratory tube of the pupa projects from the opposite end of the body.

Bittacus (bit'a-kus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *βίττακος*, var. of *ψίττακος*, a parrot.] A genus of curious mecopterous insects, of very wide distribution and predatory habits, resembling crane-flies in general appearance. They use the hind instead of the front legs for grasping their prey, and their larvæ live near the surface of the ground and feed upon dead animal matter.

Bitter salts. Same as *epsom salts*.

bitter-apple (bit-ėr-ap'l), *n.* See *colocynth*.

bitter-bark (bit'ėr-bärk), *n.* **1.** An Australian euphorbiaceous tree, *Petalostigma quadriloculare*, the bark of which contains a powerful bitter principle which is used medicinally. Also called *emu-apple*, *crab-tree*, and *native quince*.—**2.** Either one of two trees of the dogbane family, *Tabernæmontana orientalis* and *Pala constricta* (*Alstonia constricta* of F. von Müller), the barks of which are also used in medicine. The latter is better known as *fever-bark*. See also *Alstonia bark*, under *bark*[2].

bitter-buttons (bit-ėr-but'nz), *n.* The tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*.

bitter-cup (bit'ėr-kup), *n.* A cup turned from quassia or bitter-wood. Water allowed to stand in such a cup soon acquires a bitter taste and is by many considered a beneficial tonic. See *Quassia*, 2.

bitter-leaf (bit'ėr-lēf), *n.* The Tasmanian native or wild hop, *Daviesia latifolia*, of the bean family. [Australia.]

bitter-root, *n.*—**Natal bitter-root,** a climbing vine of the gourd family, *Gerrardanthus macrorhiza*, having tuberous roots, from 2 to 3 feet in diameter, which are intensely bitter and are used by the natives in medicine.

bitter-rot (bit'ėr-rot), *n.* A fungous disease of fruits which gives them a bitter taste.—**Bitter-rot of apple.** See *anthracnose of apple*, under ★*anthracnose*.—**Bitter-rot of grape,** a disease of grapes caused by *Melanconium fuligineum*.

bitters, *n. pl.*—**Aromatic bitters,** bitters containing aromatic oil, but little tannin.—**Astringent bitters,** bitters containing considerable tannin, but little aromatic oil.—**Simple bitters,** bitters containing but little tannin or aromatic oils.

bitting (bit'ing), *n.* **1.** The act of putting the bit into a horse's mouth, one of the steps in horse-breaking; bridling.—**2.** In *weaving*, the piecing of warp-threads in the loom with short bits of yarn, to aid in drawing in through the harnesses and reed of wider warps than are commonly used, and for other purposes.

Bittium (bit'i-um), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *Βίττιον*, a woman's name.] A genus of gastropod mollusks belonging to the family *Cerithiidæ*, having high-turreted spiral shells with granulated spiral ribs. It is common in Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary rocks, and also exists in the present seas.

bitty (bit'i), *n.* Refuse left after the starch has been removed from such plants as arrow-root, cassava, etc. [West Indies.]

bitubercular (bī-tū-bėr'kū-lär), *a.* Having two tubercles, as a tooth. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 217.

bituminoid (bi-tū'mi-noid), *a.* [*bitumen* (*-min-*) + *-oid*.] Bitumen-like; having the general character of bitumen.

bitypic (bī-tip'ik), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *type* + *-ic*.] Consisting of two types only: said of a genus containing but two species. Compare *monotypic*.

He found that many of the characteristic genera of eastern America, and a number of the monotypic and *bitypic* genera, occur also in the Japanese region.

L. H. Bailey, Survival of the Unlike, p. 270.

biuncinate (bī-un'si-nāt), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *uncinate*.] Having two hooks.

biunial (bī-ū'ni-al), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *bi-*, two-, + *-unus*, one, + *-i-al*.] Having or consisting of two combined in one: as, the *biunial* magic lantern. *N. E. D.*

biuniform (bī-ū'ni-fôrm), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *uniform*.] In *math.*, one-to-one.

This results from the definition which Hilbert gives of movement. To be a movement, a transformation must satisfy many conditions; first it must be continuous and transform two points infinitely near into two points infinitely near; then it must be *biuniform*, that is to say, that every point of the plane must have one transformé and only one, and be the transformé of one point and of only one. *Science*, Sept. 16, 1904, p. 360.

Biuniform transformation. See ★*transformation*.

Biur (bē'ūr), *n.*; pl. *Biurim* (-ēm). [Heb. *biur*, a commentary.] A comprehensive commentary on the Old Testament prepared by Moses Mendelssohn and others.

biurate (bī-ū'rāt), *n.* [*bi-*[2] + *urate*.] A neutral salt of uric acid. Gouty tophi are composed of sodium biurate.

Biuret reaction, a color reaction which is produced by all true albumins with a dilute solution of copper sulphate in the presence of strong caustic alkali. It is referable to the production of potassium cupric oxid biuret.—**Biuret test,** the red or reddish-violet color which is produced when sodium hydroxid and a dilute solution of copper sulphate are added to a solution of a protein.

Bivalence of the chromosomes, in *cytol.*, the double as distinguished from the single (univalent) condition of the chromosomes, for example, in the oöcytes and spermatocytes of one of the forms of *Ascaris megalocephala*.

bivalent, *a.* **2.** In *cytol.*, having double as distinguished from single (univalent) chromosomes in the oöcytes and spermatocytes, as in one of the varieties of the roundworm of the horse (*Ascaris megalocephala*).

bivariant (bī-vā'ri-ant), *a.* [*bi-*[2] + *variant*.] In *phys. chem.*, having two degrees of freedom. See *degree of freedom*.—**Bivariant system,** a thermodynamic system in which two of the magnitudes which determine it may be made to vary independently without destroying the system by altering the number of phases of which it consists. If we place one pound of pure water and one pound of dry carbon dioxid in a cylinder provided with an air-tight piston, we shall have two phases present, one a solution of carbon dioxid in liquid water, and the other a mixture of gaseous carbon dioxid with water vapor. The composition of these two phases will be determined by the temperature and the pressure, and we can within limits vary each without regard to the

other and yet have the two phases still existing. The system is *bivariant*. If, however, we raise the temperature till all the water evaporates, or increase the pressure till all the carbon dioxid is dissolved, one phase disappears, and the system becomes *monovariant*.

bivocal (bī-vō'kal), *n.* [L. *bi-*, two-, + *vocalis*, a vowel.] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable; a diphthong: as *ai* in 'rain,' *oi* in 'noise,' etc.

bivoltin (bī-vol'tin), *n.* [F. ★*bivoltin*, < L. *bi-*, two, + *volte*, a turn, revolution (see *volt*[1], *volta*), + E. *-in*[1].] A race of domestic silkworms that have two generations each year.

biweekly, *a.* and *adv.* **III.** *n.* A periodical issued once every two weeks; a fortnightly publication.

Bixa (bik'sä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, first used by him in his 'Genera plantarum,' 1737), < *bixa*, a Spanish spelling of *bicha*, *bischa*, the name of the plant among the Arawak Indians of Guiana.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees constituting the family *Bixaceæ*. It is characterized by its large cordate-ovate entire leaves, showy pinkish flowers in terminal panicles, and prickly capsules. The only species, *B. Orellana*, is a native of tropical America, but has been introduced in the tropics of the Old World. See *achiote* and *arnotto*.

bixaceous (bik-sā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Bixaceæ*.

bixbyite (biks'bi-it), *n.* [Named after Maynard *Bixby* of Salt Lake City.] A rare manganate of iron (essentially $FeMnO_3$), occurring in black cubic crystals with brilliant metallic luster. It is related to perovskite, and occurs in rhyolite in southern Utah.

bixein (bik'sē-in), *n.* Same as *bixin*.

bizet (bi-zet'), *n.* [Thought to be an arbitrary or mistaken form of *bizel*, *bezel*: see *bezel*.] The upper part of a brilliant between the table and the girdle in a full brilliant having 32 facets, and supposed to occupy one third of the depth of the gem.

biznaga (bēth-nä'gä), *n.* [Sp. *biznaga*.] See ★*visnaga*.

bizug (bi-zög'), *n.* A Syrian lute.

The smallest distance observed between frets is the above-cited 14 mm., except that the Syrian lute, *bizug* (No. 95,144, U. S. N. M.), has two spaces of 12 and 13 mm.
Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 434.

bizz (biz), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *buzz*[1].

bkr. An abbreviation of *barkometer*.

B. L. An abbreviation (*c*) of *Bachelor of Letters* or of *Literature*; (*d*) *milit.*, of *breech-loading*.

B. L. A. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Liberal Arts*. Same as B. A. (*a*).

blaazop (bläz'op), *n.* [Cape Dutch, < *blaaz* . . . *op* (inf. *opblazen*), *blazen*, blow (see *blaze*[1], *bleeze*[1]), + *op*, up: see *up*.] A South African insect of the genus *Pneumora*, family *Acrididæ*, which is said to inflate its abdomen and to make a tremulous noise at night. *Kirby and Spence*, Entomology, p. 495.

Blabera (blab'e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), < Gr. *βλαβερός*, hurtful, pernicious, < *βλάβη*, hurt, harm, injury, < *βλάπτειν*, hurt, injure.] A genus of very large tropical and subtropical cockroaches of the orthopterous family *Blattidæ*. They are known in the West Indies as *drummers* and are supposed to make a noise at night.

Blaberides (bla-bēr'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blabera* + *-ides*, taken as a plural suffix.] A tribe of cockroaches of which *Blabera* is the type. They have the thighs unarmed beneath, no pad between the claws, the pronotum smooth, and the wings with a fan-like folded anal field.

black. **I.** *a.* **10.** Dark-complexioned.

How if she be *Blacke* and *Witty*?
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

Took up Mr. Hater and his wife. . . . I found her to be a very pretty, modest, *black* woman.
Pepys, Diary, April 30, 1661.

Black ★angel, ★ant, ★beech. See these words. **Black belt.** (*b*) Same as ★*cane-brake region*. — **Black body,** in *phys.*, a body which completely absorbs the radiation falling upon it, reflecting none and transmitting none. No actual known substance rigorously fulfils this definition, and the black body thus specified is therefore commonly termed the *ideal black body*. See ★*radiation*. — **Black ★Caucasian, ★drop, ★fern.** See the nouns. — **Black-figured style.** See ★*style*[1]. — **Black hand.** (*b*) A criminal conspiracy among certain Italian immigrants in the United States for the purpose of blackmail and deeds of violence. — **Black house.** See ★*house*[1]. — **Black line,** in *Australian hist.*, the line of about 5,000 armed men which in 1830, by order of the governor, swept across Tasmania from north to southeast in the attempt to drive the aboriginal tribes into that part of the island known as Tasman Peninsula. See ★*black war*. — **Black lung.** See ★*lung*. — **Black mark,** a mark indicating failure, offense, or demerit. — **Black money.** See ★*money*. — **Black pod.** See ★*pod*. — **Black pool.** See ★*pool*[2]. — **Black rot.** (*b*) A black appearance on hides, caused by the application of hot liquor to green stock. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 183. — **Black salt.** See ★*salt*. — **Black Thursday,** in *Australian hist.*, Thursday, February 6, 1851, remarkable for a great heat-wave (112° F. in the shade) and a disastrous bush-fire which affected the whole colony of Victoria. Strutt's celebrated painting, 'Black Thursday,' commemorates the event. — **Black-tracker,** a member of a special force of aboriginal Australian police, skilled in following trails and employed in running down criminals. — **Black War,** in *Australian hist.*, a bloodless military expedition undertaken in 1830 by the governor of Tasmania for the purpose of driving the troublesome aboriginal tribes into Tasman Peninsula. Only two natives were captured. See ★*black line*. — **Black Will.** See ★*Will*.

II. *n.* **13.** In *archery*: (*a*) The fourth and next to the outermost circle of the target, which is colored black. See *target*. (*b*) An arrow which hits this circle; a hit in the black. According to the present method of scoring such a hit counts 3. — **14.** *pl.* Black or coaly shale. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.] — **15.** *pl.* The larvæ of the black ★caterpillar (which see). — **Alizarin black,** a mordant dyestuff, derived from anthracene, which dyes chromium-mordanted wool a very fast black. It is a trihydroxyanthraquinone quinoline. — **Alizarin-cyanine black,** a mordant coal-tar color similar in character to alizarin cyanine. It produces blue-black shades with a chromium mordant. — **Almond black,** a black pigment prepared by carbonizing almond- and cocoanut-shells. — **Aniline black.** It is an insoluble substance produced by the oxidation of aniline, usually in the form of aniline salt. Its chemical composition is unknown. There are three stages in the oxidation of aniline: (1) the formation of emeraldine or azurine, (2) the oxidation of emeraldine to nigraniline, and (3) the oxidation of the nigraniline to the so-called 'ungreenable black' which is the color desired. The color is always made as used, the formation of the black taking place within and upon the fiber during the dyeing process. It is largely used in calico-printing and in hosiery-dyeing, and whenever an extra-fast black is desired. It is commonly applied to cotton, but processes have been devised by which it may be applied to cotton-and-wool union goods. — **Anthracite black,** an acid coal-tar color of the sulphonated azo type, derived from α-naphthylamine. It dyes wool black in an acid bath. Also called *phenylene black*. — **Anthraquinone black,** a sulphid coal-tar color made by fusing dinitro-anthraquinone with sodium polysulphid. It dyes unmordanted cotton black, and possesses the common properties of the sulphid colors. — **Auronal black,** a sulphid coal-tar color prepared by the fusion of dinitro-paramido-diphenylamine with sodium polysulphid. It dyes unmordanted cotton black, and possesses the common properties of the sulphid colors. — **Autogene black,** a sulphid color prepared by the fusion of sodium polysulphid with the product formed by the condensation of amido-hydroxy-diphenylamine with the product of the action of sulphur chlorid upon phenol, cresol, or amines. It dyes cotton black, and possesses the common properties of the sulphid colors. — **Beggar's ultramarine black.** See ★*beggar*. — **Berlin black,** a black varnish used in coating ironwork. It gives a dull finish. — **Biebrich black AN, 4AN, 6AN, AO, 4BN, 3BO,** and **RO,** acid coal-tar colors of unpublished composition which dye various shades of black on wool in an acid bath. — **Black-white series,** in *psychophys.*, the series of colorless visual sensations, passing from black through gray to white. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 5. — **Bonsor's black,** a mixture of logwood, ferrous sulphate, copper sulphate, and oxalic acid in proper proportions to produce a one-dip logwood black. — **Brilliant black.** Same as *naphthol* ★*black* 6B. — **Carbide black,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of unpublished composition which dyes unmordanted cotton black in a salt bath. — **Chromanil black,** one of several direct cotton coal-tar colors of unpublished composition which dye unmordanted cotton in a salt bath, but which are rendered faster by an after-chroming. — **Chromatrope black,** a color developed from one of the chromatropes. See ★*chromatrope*2. — **Coffee black,** a black pigment made by carbonizing coffee-berries. — **Columbia black,** the name applied to a number of direct cotton coal-tar colors of the triazo type. They dye unmordanted cotton black in a neutral salt bath. — **Crossdye black,** a coal-tar color of the sulphid type, used in dyeing cotton warps. It gives a deep blue-black. Also called *cross-dye navy*. — **Cuba black.** Same as *dianil* ★*black*. — **Dead black,** a preparation of lampblack for painting brass and white metals. — **Diamine beta-black,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the triazo type derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton in a salt bath a black which, upon being diazotized and developed with β-naphthol, becomes much faster. — **Diamine black,** the name of several direct cotton coal-tar colors, related to benzidine, which dye unmordanted cotton black in a salt bath. — **Diamineral black B, 3B, 6B,** and **R,** direct cotton coal-tar colors. They dye unmordanted cotton black in a salt bath, but for the best results they should be after-treated with potassium bichromate or copper sulphate. — **Dianil black,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the tetrakisazo type derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton in an alkaline salt bath. Also called *Cuba black*. — **Diazin black,** a basic coal-tar color of the monoazo type derived from safranine. It dyes tannin-mordanted yarn black of a good degree of fastness. — **Diazo black,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton in a salt bath, but for the best results requires subsequent diazotizing and developing. — **Diazo brilliant black,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type derived from tolidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton in a salt bath, but for the best results it requires a subsequent diazotizing and developing. — **Direct black.** (*a*) Same as *one-dip* ★*black*. (*b*) Any direct cotton black. — **Fast black,** a basic coal-tar color of the oxazin type, but of uncertain composition. It dyes cotton mordanted with tannin and iron a very fast black. — **Fast black B** and **BS,** two sulphid coal-tar colors prepared by the action of sodium sulphid upon dinitronaphthalene. They dye unmordanted cotton from an alkaline bath. — **Galena black,**

a black pigment made from native lead sulphid. — **Graphite black,** a black pigment consisting of powdered graphite. — **Immedial black,** a coal-tar color of the sulphid type, similar to Vidal black. Its composition is unknown. It dyes unmordanted cotton a very fast black in a sodium-sulphid bath. — **Kumassi black,** an acid coal-tar color of the diazo type derived from diamido-naphthalene-sulphonic acid. It dyes wool a deep black in an acid bath. — **Kumassi union black,** a coal-tar color of the triazo type derived from diamido-naphthalene-sulphonic acid. It is particularly well suited for the dyeing of cotton-and-wool union material. — **Kumassi wool black R** and **S,** acid coal-tar colors of the diazo type derived from diamido-naphthalene. They dye wool black in an acid bath. — **Liège black,** a black pigment obtained by carbonizing vine-twigs. It consists of a pure form of charcoal. Also called *blue-black*. — **Naphthol black,** an acid dyestuff of the sulphonated azo type, derived from naphthalene. There are several naphthol blacks which vary slightly in composition, although they are all of the same general character. — **Naphthol black B, 3B,** and **6B,** acid coal-tar colors of the diazo type containing three naphthalene nuclei. They dye wool black in an acid bath. — **Naphthol black 12B.** Same as *naphthol* ★*blue-black*. — **Naphthylamine black,** an acid coal-tar color of the diazo type derived from α-naphthylamine. It dyes wool a blue-black in an acid bath. — **Nyanza black,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type. It dyes unmordanted cotton in a salt bath, and is also well suited for wool-dyeing. — **One-dip black,** a logwood black dyed in a single bath, the mordant and dyestuff being applied simultaneously. The mordant first unites with the logwood to form a color-lake which dissolves and is held in solution by some acid, usually oxalic. From such a solution the color-lake gradually deposits upon the fiber. — **Oxamine black,** a name applied to several direct cotton coal-tar colors which dye unmordanted cotton black in a salt bath. — **Oxidation black,** a name by which aniline black is sometimes designated, from the fact that it is produced by the oxidation of aniline. — **Oxydiamine black,** a name applied to several direct cotton coal-tar colors which dye unmordanted cotton black in a salt bath. — **Palatine black,** one of the wool blacks. — **Phenylene black.** Same as *anthracite* ★*black*. — **Prudhomme's black,** a name sometimes given to aniline black when produced by using potassium ferrocyanide. — **Reduced black,** a prepared mixture for the production of a one-dip logwood black which has been subjected to a reducing action. — **Salzburg black,** a logwood black, so called because Salzburg vitriol is used in its production. — **Single-bath black.** Same as *one-dip* ★*black*. — **Spear-marked black,** a geometrid moth, *Rheumaptera hastata*, common in Europe and the northern United States, black in color and striped and spotted with white. One white spot and band somewhat resemble a spear-head, hence the name. Its larvæ are gregarious and feed upon birch and sweet-gale. — **Sulphone black,** a mordant acid coal-tar color similar to diamond black. — **Tabora black,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of unpublished constitution, which dyes unmordanted cotton from a salt bath. — **Union black,** a name given to several direct cotton coal-tar colors which are particularly well suited for dyeing cotton-and-wool union goods black. — **Victoria black,** an acid coal-tar color of the diazo type. It dyes wool black in an acid bath. — **Vidal black,** a sulphid coal-tar color, prepared by the fusion of amido-phenol and other compounds with sodium polysulphid; one of the earliest sulphid colors. It was discovered in 1893 and named after its discoverer. It dyes unmordanted cotton a very fast black. — **White-striped black,** an American geometrid moth, *Euchæca albovittata*, black in color, with a broad white band extending across the fore-wing. — **Wool black,** a name assigned to several acid colors of the diazo type which dye wool black in an acid bath. — **Zambesi black,** a direct cotton coal-tar color, which dyes unmordanted cotton in a salt bath, but is rendered faster by subsequent diazotizing and developing.

black-and-tan (blak-and-tan'), *n.* A cab of the coupé type, introduced in New York in 1883: so named from its colors. [Colloq.]

Black-ash furnace. See ★*furnace*.

blackback, *n.* **3.** The Menomonee whitefish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*. [Lake Michigan.]

blackball, *n.* **4.** Same as *black ash*.

blackberry, *n.*, **1.** In North America the term *blackberry* is applied to those edible-fruited members of the genus *Rubus* in which the drupelets and torus ('core') adhere into one mass and in this form separate from the plant. The blackberry is now more extensively cultivated in the United States than elsewhere in the world. These fruits are the ameliorated products of native species, and the evolution has taken place within about half a century. The species of blackberry are much confused, but as now understood the forms cultivated for their fruit have been derived chiefly from *Rubus nigrobaccus*, the common wild blackberry. Some have come from *R. argutus*, and a very few from *R. cuneifolius*. The dewberries (trailing blackberries) are derived from *R. procumbens* (*R. villosus* of Aiton) and *R. invisus*. A few blackberries are hybrids between blackberries and dewberries. The blackberries are of very easy culture. If the ground is fertile and the plants free from disease, the crop is very heavy; and as this crop matures in midsummer, it is important that the soil be retentive of moisture. As in related plants, the fruit arises from canes that grew the previous year, and these canes usually bear but once and never more than one good crop; therefore the old canes are wholly removed after they have borne, and the growing canes take their places. This removal of the old canes not only conserves the energy of the plant and removes objectionable brush, but also serves to keep disease in check. The chief diseases are the anthracnose and the red rust. The former causes discolorations and spots on the canes. It can be kept in check to some extent by thorough and repeated spraying with Bordeaux mixture; but the best procedure is to keep it out by timely removal of affected canes and by changing the patch to a new area every few years. The red rust, yellow rust, or yellows is due to a fungus that affects the entire plant, but fruits on the under side of the leaves and is therefore often mistaken for a foliage

disease. The only remedy is to uproot the plant and burn it. The varieties of blackberry are many, and new kinds are constantly taking the place of the old. Probably the Snyder is now the most wide-spread, although not the best in quality.—**Blackberry bark-louse,** ★**cane-borer,** ★**crown-borer,** ★**root-borer.** See these words.—**Blackberry blight,** a disease of blackberry canes and leaves, thought to be due to bacteria.—**Blackberry gall-maker.** See ★*gall-maker.*—**Pithy blackberry-gall,** a large woody growth on the stems of the blackberry, polythalamous in character and produced by the cynipid *Diastrophus nebulosus.*

blackbird, *n.* **5.** A native of the islands of Torres Strait. [Australia.]—**Brewer's blackbird,** *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus,* a member of the oriole family common in the western United States.

blackbirder (blak'bėr-dėr), *n.* A slaver; a slave-ship. [Cant.]

blackbirding (blak'bėr-ding), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The kidnapping of negroes or Polynesians to be sold into slavery.

In the early days of sugar-planting [in Queensland] there may have been *blackbirding,* but it was confined to a very few, and it is done away with altogether now.
Gilbert Parker, Round the Compass in Australia, p. 78.

II. *a.* Engaged in the kidnapping of negroes or Polynesians to be sold as slaves: as, a *blackbirding* crew.

black-blue (blak'blö″), *n.* A blue so dark that it is nearly black. Similar to *blue-black.*—**Azo black-blue,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo-sulphonic-acid type, prepared by combining diazotized tolnidine with a mixture of hydroxy-diphenylamine and amido-naphthol-disulphonic acid: also called *azo navy-blue.* It dyes unmordanted cotton from a boiling salt bath.—**Benzo black-blue,** a name given to several similar direct cotton coal-tar colors of the trisazo type, derived from benzidine or tolidine. They dye unmordanted cotton black-blue shades from a salt bath.—**Diamine black-blue,** a direct cotton coal-tar color derived from benzidine, which dyes unmordanted cotton a black-blue shade from an alkaline salt bath.

black-brown (blak'broun″), *n.* A brown so dark that it is nearly black.—**Benzo black-brown,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of unpublished constitution, which dyes a black-brown from a salt bath.—**Katigen black-brown,** a sulphid color similar to ★*cachou de Laval.*

black-buck (blak'buk), *n.* A sportsman's name for the Indian antelope, *Antilope cervicapra.* See cut under *sasin.*

Black-bulb thermometer. See *solar-radiation thermometer,* under *thermometer.*

blackbutt (blak'but), *n.* A valuable timber-tree, *Eucalyptus pilularis,* of southeastern Australia. It is straight in the grain, moderately heavy, light reddish brown in color (though the lower part of the trunk is black), and is adapted for bent work. It is found to thrive in California near the coast. Its wood is of general excellence for house- and ship-building, etc., and on account of branching high is specially available for telegraph-poles. Also called *flintwood, willow, white-top,* and *mountain-ash.*

black-chaser (blak'chā″sėr), *n.* The black-snake, *Bascanion constrictor.*

black-dog, *n.* **3.** A general name for the debased and counterfeit subsidiary coinage current in the British West Indies.

blacken, *v. t.* **3.** In *founding,* to coat (the face of a mold) with graphite, or any mixture used for the purpose, in order to create a surface which will gasify under the heat of the molten metal. The thin film of gas so produced prevents any impression of the grain of the mold-surface being made and gives a smooth finish.

black-ends (blak'endz), *n. pl.* Refuse coke from cooking-ovens.

blackeyed Susan (blak-īd sū'zn). One of several plants having flowers or heads with a dark center. One of these is *Flemingia alata* (see *Thunbergia*); another the flower-of-an-hour, *Hibiscus Trionum;* a third, *Rudbeckia hirta* (see *Rudbeckia*).

blackfellow (blak'fel″ō), *n.* An aboriginal Australian. [Colloq. E. among the colonists.]

Black-fin snapper. See ★*snapper*[1].

blackfish, *n.,* **1.** (*g*) In Australia: (1) A sea-fish, *Incisidens simplex.* (2) A sea-fish, *Girella tricuspidata.* (3) A fresh-water fish, *Gadopsis marmoratus.*—**Blackfish oil.** See ★*oil.* **Grunt blackfish,** the black grunt (*Ronco Prieto*), *Hæmulon bonariense,* a fish of the West Indies and southward.

black-fly, *n.*—**Innoxious black-fly,** a dipterous insect, *Simulium pictipes,* of the family *Simuliidæ,* which in central New York does not appear to bite.

blackgard, *n., a.,* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *blackguard.*

black-grouse (blak'grous), *n.* The European blackcock (which see).

black-gum, *n.* **2.** The water-tupelo, *Nyssa biflora,* a tree inhabiting wet ground along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. In the Dismal Swamp (southeast Virginia) it dominates areas of deciduous forest called *black-gum* or (on account of density) *dark swamp.* See ★*gum swamp.* These areas when cleared form *black-gum land,* a type highly adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn. Compare *juniper swamp,* under ★*juniper.*
3. *Eucalyptus stellulata.*

black-haw (blak'hâ″), *n.* **1.** Either of two species of arrow-wood, *Viburnum prunifolium* or *V. rufotomentosum.*—**2.** One of two shrubs or small trees, *Bumelia lanuginosa* and *B. tenax,* of the southern United States.

blackhead, *n.* **3.** In *entom.,* the larva of an American tortricid moth, *Eudemis vacciniana,* which feeds on the leaves of the cranberry. Also called *fire-worm.*—**4.** A common name for comedo.—**5.** A highly infectious and fatal disease of turkeys, peacocks, etc., characterized by lesions in the cæca, intestines, and liver, probably due to a coccidium.

black-hot (blak'hot), *a.* Hot but not glowing; less hot than red-hot.

Blackiston's trout. See ★*trout.*

black-jack, *n.* **10.** Candy made of dark molasses.

Black-knot of the filbert, a disease which attacks the branches of the filbert, *Corylus Avellana,* and also those of *C. Americana.* It is caused by the pyrenomycetous fungus, *Cryptosporella anomala,* which produces enlarged black stromata.—**Black-knot of the gooseberry,** a disease of the gooseberry caused by *Plowrightia Ribesia.*—**Black-knot of the hazel.** Same as ★*black-knot of the filbert.*

blackleg, *n.* **5.** A laborer who is not a member of a trade-gild or trade-union; a 'scab.'

The saddlers threw the blame [of bad saddles] on the joiners; and the joiners seem to have in their turn pushed it back on an illegal or "*blackleg*" labour encouraged by the saddlers for their own advantage. . . . As to the introduction of "*blackleg*" labour by the Masters, it was decreed that no stranger was to be brought into the trades till he had been received at the husting by the assent of eight respectable men of the craft.
Mrs. J. R. Green, Town Life in 15th Century, II. 163–165.

blackmailer (blak'māl-ėr), *n.* One who levies, or attempts to levy, blackmail.

The Herald Building cannot be in the least degree affected by the Quixotic enterprise of the lobbyists and *blackmailers* of the Arcade Railroad.
New York Herald, April 24, 1868, p. 6.

blackmark (blak'märk), *v. t.* To put a black mark against the name of (some one).

Ostracise and *black mark* all who do not come into their confederacy.
D. Masson, Drummond of Hawthornden, xiii.

black-meat (blak'mēt), *n.* Mollusks of the genus *Rissoa* in the larval, or veliger, stage, occurring in masses on the surface of the sea, and furnishing food for mackerel, herring, and other fishes.

blackneck (blak'nek), *n.* Either one of the scaup-ducks, *Aythya marila nearctica* and *A. affinis,* which have the head and upper part of the neck black. More commonly called *broad-bill* or *bluebill.*

blackpoll (blak'pōl), *n.* The black-poll warbler, *Dendroica striata,* which has the top of the head black.

black-print (blak'print), *n.* A photographic print, resembling the blue-print, giving black lines on a white ground.

black-printing (blak'prin″ting), *n.* In *ceram.,* the process of printing on pottery in black over the glaze; it antedates blue-printing.

Black-process paper. See ★*paper.*

Black River limestone. See ★*limestone.*

black-rust (blak'rust), *n.* See *rust*[1].

black-saddler (blak'sad″lėr), *n.* A maker of gig-saddles. [Eng.]

black-shank (blak'shangk), *n.* Same as *black* ★*rot* of the sweet potato.

blacksmith (blak'smith), *v. i.* To follow the trade of a blacksmith; work as a blacksmith.

You have made me work very hard at this wild-goose chase, digging, and tramping, and *blacksmithing,* and you got me into a scrape that might have cost me my life.
M. N. Murfree, Despot of Broomsedge Cove, xx.

Blacksmiths' chisel. See ★*chisel*[2].

black-stick (blak'stik), *n.* A blackish, resinous mass, sometimes molded into sticks, which consists of a mixture of impure alkaloids separated from the mother-liquors in the manufacture of quinine. It is used as a substitute for quinine. Also known as *chinoidine* and *quinoidine.*

black-stone (blak'stōn), *n.* A carbonaceous shale.

black-stripe, *n.* **2.** A disease of the tomato-plant caused by the fungus *Alternaria Solani.*

Blacksville limestone. See ★*limestone.*

black-tooth (blak'tōth), *n.* A condition of hogs in which the teeth are black from accumulation of tartar. The condition produces no ill effect upon the health of the animal, and is not, as is commonly supposed, a disease.

blacktree (blak'trē), *n.* Same as *blackwood,* **3.**

black-walnut (blak-wâl'nut), *n.* See *walnut.*—**California black-walnut,** *Juglans Californica,* a smaller and less valuable tree than the black-walnut of the eastern United States, found on the Pacific slope and ranging into Arizona, New Mexico, and Sonora.

Black-water fever. See ★*fever*[1].

Blackwood series. See ★*series.*

bladder, *n.,* **4.** (*c*) A membranous inflated fruit, as that of *Kœlreuteria* or the pericarp of *Physalis.*—**Bladder fever,** acute cystitis; also pemphigus.—**Fasciculated bladder,** a condition associated with obstruction to the flow of urine, in which the hypertrophied muscular coat of the bladder forms ridges or columns on the inner surface of the organ.—**Stammering bladder.** See *stammer, v.*

bladder-fish (blad'ėr-fish), *n.* Same as *globe-fish* and *puffer,* 3.

bladder-lard (blad'ėr-lärd), *n.* **1.** Lard put up for sale in bladders.—**2.** A trade-name for lard of the best quality from the kidney fat of the animal.

bladder-nut, *n.*—**African bladder-nut,** a small



Bladder-nut (*Royena lucida*).
a, flowering branch; *b,* fruit; *c,* longitudinal section of a fruit. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

South African tree of the ebony family, *Royena lucida,* or its fruit. Its wood is much used. Also called *African snowdrop.* See *Royena.*

bladder-plum (blad'ėr-plum), *n.* Same as ★*plum-pocket.*

bladder-sedge (blad'ėr-sej), *n.* A species of sedge, *Carex vesicaria* of the temperate Old World, having the perigynia (seed-cases) much inflated. In its dried state this sedge was worn, on Nansen's polar expedition, inside boots and shoes, to keep the feet warm and dry.

bladder-seed (blad'ėr-sēd), *n.* See *Physospermum.*

bladder-worm, *n.*—**Gid bladder-worm,** a cestode worm *Cœnurus cerebralis,* whose larval stage is passed in the brain of the sheep, ox, and other grazing animals, in which it causes gid, turnsick, or staggers. If eaten by a dog the larva develops into a tapeworm, *Tænia cœnurus,* which produces numerous eggs. These, if scattered about a farm or along roadsides, may in turn infect grazing animals. See *gid*[1].—**Thin-necked bladder-worm,** a cestode worm whose larval stage, *Cysticercus tenuicollis,* occurs in the omentum of grazing animals and sometimes causes their death. In the alimentary canal of the dog the larva develops into a tapeworm, *Tænia marginata,* whose eggs, if swallowed, may infect such animals as naturally harbor the larval stage.

blade, *n.,* **3.** (*k*) That part of an iron head of a golf-club which forms the face or striking-surface. (*l*) The broad part of a cricket-bat. **4.** A swords-man.

The short man I felt quite confident Hugh could handle, and was surprised, seeing his build, that Pike should have declared him a good *blade.*
S. Weir Mitchell, Hugh Wynne, I. 214.

blady-grass (blā'di-gras), *n.* The alang-alang grass, *Imperata arundinacea:* so named apparently from the abundance of leaf-blades. It is common throughout the warmer parts of the globe and is recommended as a binder of soil and sand. See ★*alang-alang* and ★*cogon.*

Blaes and balls, in *mining,* shale with embedded nodules of iron ore. *Barrowman,* Glossary.

Blair process. See ★*process.*

Blake crusher. See ★*crusher.*

Blakiston's line. See ★*line*[1].

blanch[1], *n.,* **3.** (*b*) Lead ore mixed with other minerals.

blanch[1], *v. t.*—*To blanch silver,* to oxidize copper superficially, when present in an alloy with silver, by heating to redness in the air, and then dissolving out the oxid of copper by dilute sulphuric acid, thus leaving the surface of the object with the white appearance of pure silver.

blanching-machine (blän'ching-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for removing the dark skins of almonds and peanuts. It breaks the skin, brushes it away, and leaves the nut clean, white, or blanched.

Blanco group. See ★*group*[1].

Blanjulidæ (blan-jö'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blanjulus* + *-idæ.*] A family of chilognath myriapods having a thin cylindrical body with more than 30 rings, and either with no eyes or with a simple row of eyes beneath the edge of the forehead.

Blanjulus (blan'jö-lus), *n.* [NL. (Gervais, 1837).] A genus of blind chilognath myriapods, typical of the family *Blanjulidæ*.

blank. I. *a.*—**Blank wall,** a flat wall without openings; a dead wall.

II. *n.* **12.** An opening in a forest where from any cause very few or no trees are growing. —**In blank,** with parts left blank, to be filled in later by another hand: as, to sign a check *in blank*.

blank, *v. t.* **5.** To leave (a card) so that it must be played when the suit is led.—**To blank out,** in *printing*, to extend the length of (a short page) by the insertion of leads, lines of quadrats, or low furniture.

blanket. I. *n.*—**Army blanket,** a coarse, extra strong wool blanket of a gray-brown color, napped on both sides, 60 by 90 inches in size, and weighing 9 pounds a pair.—**Mattress blanket,** a blanket of a cottony character, with a nap on both sides, though the face shows a distinct wave, produced in the finishing process. The size varies from 60 by 70 to 60 by 74 inches, and the weight from 5 to 10 pounds a pair.—**Navy blanket,** a heavy white blanket of wool, napped on both sides, 60 by 72 inches in size, and weighing 10 pounds a pair.—**Spanish blanket,** a showy wool blanket, with a white body and stripes of strong, contrasting colors, from 7 to 10 inches in width, running from list to list through the entire blanket.

II. *a.* That covers, or is intended (like a blanket) to cover, many different but more or less closely related things, conditions, contingencies, requirements, or the like; as a *blanket*-mortgage; a *blanket*-clause in a deed or resolution.

No such objection can be urged against such use of the word "art," as its significance in this connection has long . . . become conventional. . . . Therefore I have long been in favor of what has been called a *blanket* degree. *Science*, May 27, 1904, p. 818.

blanket, *v. t.*—**To blanket the fire** (of a ship), to interpose between the firing vessel and the vessel aimed at so as to screen the latter.

blanket-ballot (blang'ket-bal'ọt), *n.* See ★*ballot*[1].

blanket-cattle (blang'ket-kat″l), *n.* The Dutch belted cattle (which see, under ★*cattle*).

blanket-flower (blang'ket-flour), *n.* A plant of the genus *Gaillardia*.

blanket-moss (blang'ket-môs), *n.* A local name for the felted mat of dead algæ, generally some species of *Spirogyra*, *Zygnema*, or *Cladophora*, which forms along the border of receding waters.

blanket-patent (blang'ket-pat″ent), *n.* Letters patent covering a variety of matters, each of which may be the subject of a single patent.

blanket-policy (blang'ket-pol″i-si), *n.* In *insurance law*, a contract of insurance applied to a class of property rather than to any particular property, in which the risk assumed is shifting and varying according as different articles or things in the class are brought within the terms of the contract.

blanket-scum (blang'ket-skum), *n.* In the manufacture of sugar from the cane, the first-formed thick layer of coagulated material which appears on the surface of the cane-juice which has been treated with milk of lime and heated in open kettles. It consists chiefly of calcium salts, coagulated proteid matter, and mechanically entangled particles of vegetable fiber. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 129.

blanket-strake (blang'ket-strāk), *n.* In *mining* and *metal.*, a sloping table or sluice containing coarse cloth, used for catching gold. See *blanket-sluice*. [Australia.]

blanket-table (blang'ket-tā″bl), *n.* In *mining*, an inclined plane covered with blankets or other coarse cloth, to catch the heavier minerals which pass over it. See *blanket-sluice*.

blanket-twill (blang'ket-twil), *n.* Same as ★*cassimere-twill*.

blanket-vote (blang'ket-vōt), *n.* Same as *blanket-*★*ballot*.

blanking-die (blang'king-dī), *n.* Same as ★*cutting-die*.

blare[1], *n.* **4.** In *painting*, a broad and brilliant effect of color, as in the representation of flowers.

This is a thing unique in painting, unique in the sense of freshness and ambiance in which the "*blare*" of the flowers is rendered.
C. Ricketts, Velasquez, in Burlington Mag., v. 339.

blasfeme, blasfemous, blasfemy. Simplified spellings of *blaspheme, blasphemous, blasphemy*.

blast[1], *n.* **13.** In *mining*, a fall of water down a mine-shaft designed to produce or quicken ventilation. *Barrowman.* [Scotch.]—**14.** In the West Indies, a disease of the sugar-cane, probably caused by an acarid now known as the sugar-cane mite. The species is still undescribed.—**Cranberry blast,** a disease caused by the pycnidial form of a species of *Guignardia*, which attacks the very young fruit and prevents its further development.—**White blast,** a disease of rice along the South Atlantic coast of the United States. The forming head of the rice-plant attacked by it turns snow-white. The cause of the disease is not known.

blast[2] (blȧst), *n.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, a sprout, shoot, germ, < *βλαστάνειν*, sprout, bud, grow.] In *zoöl.*, one of the spindle-shaped, spore-like bodies in the life-cycle of certain *Sporozoa*, such as the malarial parasite.

blast-area (blȧst'ā-rē-ạ̈), *n.* The area over which a blast of air or steam is distributed; the cross-section of the blast.

blastesis (blas-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλάστησις*, a budding.] The reproduction of a lichen thallus by means of gonidia. *Minks.*

Blast-furnace gas, the mixture of gases discharged from the top of a blast-furnace used in smelting iron. It consists essentially of carbon monoxid, carbon dioxid, and nitrogen, and in view of the combustibility of the first of these is becoming a very important source of power hitherto wasted, being used as fuel in internal-combustion engines.—**Blast-furnace oil,** a tar-like mixture of hydrocarbons, phenols, etc., recovered from coal used in blast-furnaces.—**Buttgenbach's blast-furnace,** a blast-furnace in which the furnace-top is supported by pillars of cast- or wrought-iron, thereby relieving the stack of its weight.—**Styrian charcoal blast-furnace,** a blast-furnace for the production of white iron. The ores treated are chiefly spathic carbonates, poor in manganese and containing from 35 to 55 per cent. of iron. The use of charcoal as a fuel is confined to the production of fine grades of iron.

blastidium (blas-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *blastidia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, germ, cell, + dim. *-ιδιον.*] A secondary cell generated within another; a daughter-cell. *Schleiden.*

blasting-powder (blȧs'ting-pou″dėr), *n.* An explosive agent, commonly gunpowder, used in blasting rock. Gunpowder for this purpose is often made with nitrate of soda instead of nitrate of potash, although the former salt, which is the cheaper, tends to take up hygroscopic moisture, and the powder is thereby reduced in strength.—**Borlinetto's blasting-powder,** an explosive, made by mixing intimately 10 parts of picric acid, 10 parts of sodium nitrate, and 8.5 parts of potassium chromate.—**Brain's blasting-powder,** an explosive, 40 per cent. nitroglycerin and 60 per cent. a mixture of charcoal, wood-pulp, and nitrate and chlorate of potassium. The last-named ingredient renders it a very dangerous material.

blastocele, *n.* Same as *blastocœle*.

blastochore (blas'tō-kōr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, sprout, + *χωρεῖν*, spread.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant disseminated by offshoots. *F. E. Clements.*

blastochyle (blas'tō-kīl), *n.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *χυλός*, juice, liquid.] In *embryol.*, the liquid which fills the blastocœle, or cavity of the blastula.

blastogenetic (blas″tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *γένεσις*, production: see *genetic.*] In *biol.*, of or pertaining to characters which have their origin in the reproductive cells, or germ-cells, as distinguished from the acquired or *somatogenetic* characters, which make their appearance in the soma, or body, of the animal or plant.

blastogenic (blas″tō-jen'ik), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or produced by means of budding or blastogenesis.

The same is true as regards the formation of a new polyp from a *blastogenic* cell and from an ovum. In both cases the final result is the same, or very similar, though the method by which it is attained is different.
Weismann (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 174.

2. Concerning or pertaining to origin from germ-plasm, or the substance of germ-cells, as contrasted with origin from the soma or body.

[I] contrast them [somatogenic characters] with the *blastogenic* characters of an individual, or those which originate solely in the primary constituent of the germ.
Weismann (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 392.

Blastogenic germ-plasm, idioplasm. See ★*germ-plasm*, ★*idioplasm*.—**Blastogenic variation,** diversity among germ-cells considered as variation, and, according to Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, the only variation, which can be inherited or transmitted to descendants. *Weismann* (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 411.

blastoidean (blas-toi'dē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Blastoidea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Blastoidea*.

blastokinesis (blas″tō-ki-nē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *κίνησις*, movement.] In *embryol.*, the movements of the whole insect embryo within the egg. *Wheeler*, 1893.

blastokinetic (blas″tō-ki-net'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to blastokinesis.

Blastomyces (blas-tō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL. (Costantin and Rolland, 1888), < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *μύκης*, a fungus.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi having a scantily branched mycelium with somewhat polyhedral simple conidia produced on short lateral conidiophores. The single species, *B. luteus*, was found on bear-dung. Recently various writers on animal pathology have incorrectly referred to this genus certain fungi of obscure relationship which have been isolated from tumors, ulcers, and cancerous growths.

blastomycete (blas-tō-mī'sēt), *n.* One of the *Blastomycetes*.

Blastomycetes (blas″tō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *βλαστός*, a germ, + *μύκης* (pl. *μύκητες*), a fungus, a mushroom.] A name applied chiefly by animal pathologists to a heterogeneous group of fungi occurring as parasites on man and some of the lower animals. Some of the species included appear closely related to such genera as *Oospora* and *Oïdium*. They are of simple structure, consisting chiefly of simple cells arranged in chains or small groups.

blastomycetic (blas″tō-mī-sē'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or due to *Blastomycetes*.—**Blastomycetic dermatitis,** a form of inflammation of the skin caused by the presence of a fungus of the yeast-plant family.

blastomycetous (blas-tō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* Pertaining to or caused by any of the so-called *Blastomycetes;* blastomycetic.

blastomycosis (blas″tō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-osis.*] Inflammation due to the presence in the tissues, especially on the skin, of a vegetable parasite belonging to the family of budding fungi.

Blastophaga (blas-tof'a-gạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, sprout, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A remarkable genus of chalcidoid insects of the family *Agaonidæ*, having winged females and wingless males of peculiar structure. They inhabit the flower receptacles of the fig, and act as fertilizers, bringing about the production of the so-called fruit in the pistillate varieties. *B. grossorum* fertilizes the Smyrna fig of commerce, which is absolutely dependent upon this insect for the production of seed. Both plant and insect have been introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture into California, where large crops of Smyrna figs are now grown.

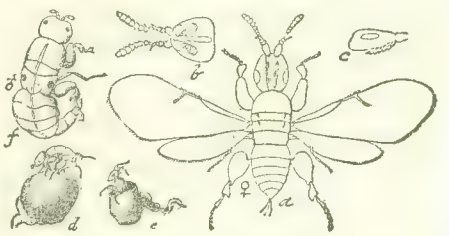


Fig-insect (*Blastophaga grossorum*).
a, adult female; *b*, head from below; *c*, head from side; *d*, male impregnating female; *e*, female issuing from gall; *f*, male—enlarged. (After Westwood.)

blastophor, *n.* Same as *blastophore*.

blastophoral (blas-tof'ō-ral), *a.* [*blastophore* + *-al*[1].] Relating to a blastophore.

blastophore, *n.* **2.** One of the nucleated portions of protoplasm formed in an oöcyst of *Sporozoa*, comparable to a sporoblast.

Blastoporic seam, in *embryol.*, the suture or seam formed by the closing of the lips of the blastopore.

blastostroma (blas-tō-strō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *blastostromata* (-ma-tạ̈). [Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *στρῶμα*, a bed, mattress.] In *embryol.*, that portion of the egg which participates actively in forming the blastoderm.

blastous (blas'tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to a germ.

Blastozoa (blas-tō-zō'ạ̈), *n. pl.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Animals with germ-layers; *Metazoa*.

blast-stove (blȧst'stōv), *n.* See *hot-blast* ★*stove*.

blastular (blas'tū-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to the blastula.

blastule (blas'tūl), *n.* Same as *blastula*.

blast-wheel (blȧst'hwēl), *n.* The wheel in a centrifugal disk- or pressure-blower; an impeller.

blat (blat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blatted*, ppr. *blatting.* [Imitative: cf. *blatter, blather, bleat.*] **I.** *trans.* To utter heedlessly; blurt out: as, he *blatted* the news.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To talk inconsiderately or nonsensically; blather.—**2.** To bleat.

blatjang (blä'chäng), *n.* In South Africa, chutney; a condiment.

Blatti (blat'i), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763, adopted from Rheede, 1682), from a Malabar name of one of the species of the genus, *B. caseolaris.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the family *Blattiaceæ*. See *Sonneratia.*

Blattiaceæ (blat-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Niedenzu, 1892), < *Blatti* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants of the order *Myrtales*, typified by the genus *Blatti*, and mostly with the characters of that genus. It contains only one other genus. They are trees or shrubs of tropical Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and the Himalayas. See *Sonneratia* and *kambala.*

Blattidium (bla-tid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *blatta*, a cockroach, + Gr. dim. *-ίδιον.*] A genus of extinct cockroaches from the Jurassic rocks.

blaze[1], *n.* **6.** In *physiol.*, an electric current traversing normal living tissue in a positive direction when a mechanical stimulus is applied; the electric response of living tissue to stimulation. See ★*blaze-current.*

This "*blaze*" response is the algebraic sum of post-anodic and post-kathodic currents; the resultant is commonly homodrome, but an antidrome *blaze*, distinguished from polarisation by its much greater order of magnitude, is also seen. *Nature*, July 9, 1903, p. 238.

blaze-current (blāz'kur″ent), *n.* An electric current aroused in living tissue by stimulation.

In another paper, A. Durig describes observations which make it impossible, he says, to regard the appearance of *blaze-currents* as a specific property of living tissue. It is much more probable that they are to be considered as special manifestations of certain epithelial tissues.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1903, p. 599.

blazed (blāzd), *p. a.* Having a white mark, properly a streak, on the forehead: said of horses and cattle.

blaze-reaction (blāz-rē-ak'shon), *n.* A reaction obtained when living tissue is stimulated by a mechanical or an electrical stimulant. It consists of an electric current traversing the living tissue in a positive direction, and it is thought to be an electrical criterion of vitality. See ★*blaze*, *n.*, 6, and ★*blaze-current.*
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1903, p. 599.

blazing-star, *n.*, **2.** (*d*) In California, *Mentzelia lævicaulis*, a white-stemmed plant with cream-colored or light-yellow flowers 3 or 4 inches broad; also *M. Lindleyi*, with smaller golden flowers.

bleach[1], *n.* **3.** An abbreviation of 'bleaching-powder,' or chlorid of lime.—**Madder bleach,** the most thorough calico-bleaching process: so named because it was first applied to goods to be printed or dyed with madder colors. Its object is the complete removal of every impurity which can attract coloring matter other than that desired.—**Market bleach,** a bleaching process for cotton goods suitable to meet the ordinary requirements of the trade. It differs from that for printed goods essentially in the absence of the boiling with resin soap and in the introduction of tinting with a blue coloring matter.

bleach-croft (blēch'kroft), *n.* A field of growing grass upon which linen or cotton cloth is spread for bleaching.

bleacher, *n.* **4.** Same as ★*bleachery*, 2.

bleacherite (blē'chèr-īt), *n.* One who must be content to stand or occupy a bench in the open air while witnessing a base-ball or other game. [Slang, U. S.]

bleachery, *n.* **2.** An outdoor stand from which spectators may view something, especially a game of foot-ball or base-ball. [Slang, U. S.]

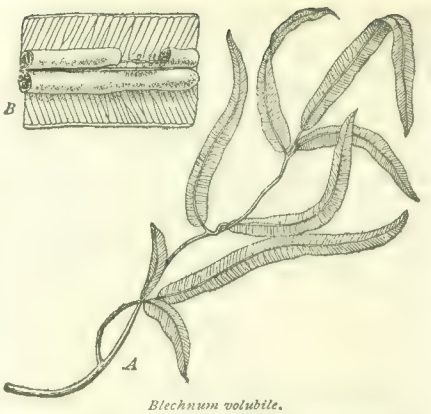
bleaching-engine (blē'ching-en″jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for bleaching, cleaning, and preparing wood-pulp for use in a paper-making machine. It is essentially a form of beating-engine (which see).

bleaching-liquor (blē'ching-lik ọr), *n.* Bleaching-liquid; as usually understood, the solution obtained by the action of water on bleaching-powder or chlorid of lime, but also applied to solutions of the alkaline hypochlorites, bleaching-liquor being now made directly by the electrolysis of an aqueous solution of common salt.

bleach-liquor (blēch'lik-ọr), *n.* Same as ★*bleaching-liquor.*

bleach-works (blēch'wėrks), *n. pl.* Same as *bleachery.*

Blechnum (blek'num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *βλῆχνον*, a kind of fern. (*Blechnon* was used by Pliny.)] A genus of hardy polypodiaceous ferns. The fronds are nearly or quite uniform and mostly pinnatifid or pinnate; the sterile veinlets are free, those of the fertile pinnæ being connected near their base by a transverse continuous receptacle which bears a linear sorus parallel to the midvein and provided with an elongate superior indusium free and at length reflexed from the inner margin. The species in cultivation are rather coarse greenhouse ferns which are very useful to florists for jardinières and for specimen ferns. The following are most commonly cultivated: *B. Brasiliense*, *B. nitidum*, and *B. Corcovadense*, of Brazil; *B. occidentale*, found in Mexico, the West Indies, and Brazil; and *B. serrulatum*, found in the regions between Florida and Brazil. *B. cartilagineum*, *B. Lanceola*, and others are also under cultivation.



Blechnum volubile.
A, a sterile frond; *B*, portion of a fertile pinna showing the sori and spores. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

bleed, *v. t.* **6.** To allow an escape of (liquid or gas) through a cock or valve from a higher pressure to a lower. Specifically—(*a*) To let (steam) escape by a by-pass from a high-pressure cylinder of a compound engine to one of the low-pressure cylinders. (*b*) To let (air or condensed water) escape into the atmosphere from the train-pipe or reservoirs of an air-brake system. (*c*) To remove (condensation) from a gas-main or a steam-pipe by opening a drip-valve.

7. In making turpentine, to obtain resin from (living trees) by cutting into them.—**To bleed a sack,** to make a slit in it, as in loading sacked wheat for export. See the extract.

In loading sacked wheat for export a number of *sacks* in each row are "*bled.*" In other words, a slit is made in the sack, which allows a small quantity of the wheat to escape and fill in the spaces around the corners and sides of the sack, thus making a more compact cargo, which is less liable to shift than would be the case if the sacks were loaded without "*bleeding.*"
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 576.

bleeder, *n.* **3.** In *mech.*, a pipe which leads steam from the pressure-line to the intermediate or low-pressure cylinder of the engine or to the condenser.

bleeding-heart, *n.* **4.** Same as ★*coral-creeper.*—**California bleeding-heart,** *Bikukulla formosa*, a beautiful species of the Sierras and Coast Range.—**Wild bleeding-heart,** *Bikukulla eximia* of the Alleghany region.

bleeding-valve (blē'ding-valv), *n.* A valve used to bleed or drain a mechanical system. See ★*bleed*, *v. t.*, 6, and ★*bleeder*, 3.

Bleiberg process. See ★*process.*

blend[1], *v. i.* **3.** In *biol.*, to exhibit or transmit to descendants the resultant or combination of resemblances to the two parents in inheritance.

In the former case where A and a are characters which can be denoted by reference to a common scale, the law assumes of course that the inheritance will be, to use Galton's term, *blended*, namely, that the zygote resulting from the union of A with a will on the average be more like a than if A had been united with A; and conversely that an Aa zygote will on the average be more like A than an aa zygote would be.
W. Bateson, Mendel's Prin. of Heredity, p. 20.

4. In *psychol.*, to combine in such a way that the combining qualities are thrust more or less into the background by the total impression which results from their combination; fuse.

blend[1], *n.* **3.** In *psychol.*, a fusion; a connection of mental processes in which the constituents are forced into the background by the total impression.

There is no trace of fusing, of being fused, when the tones sound: they form a *blend;* and this *blend*, the sound-whole, is the fusion.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 330.

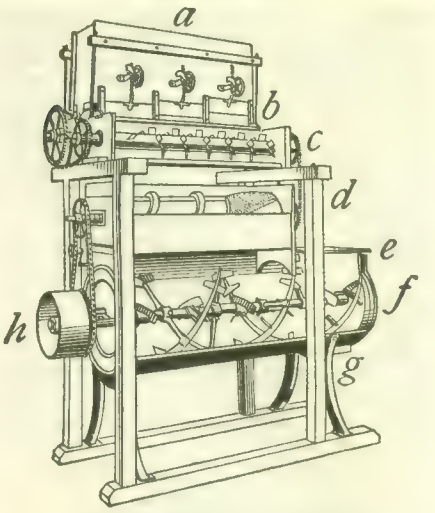
blend[2], *n.* A simplified spelling of *blende.*

blende, *n.*—**Sidot blende,** an artificially prepared zinc sulphid, in finely crystalline powder, exhibiting phosphorescence on exposure to sunlight, by friction, and by the impact of the radiation from salts of radium. *Science*, Oct. 28, 1904, p. 569.

blender, *n.* **2.** A machine for mixing or blending together different kinds of flour, dry paints, or other powders. It consists of a cylinder of wood or iron in the axis of which is a shaft, called an *agitator*, fitted with spiral fans which when revolved stir and mix together the various powders or flours placed in the machine. It is usually combined with some form of sifting-machine, and is then called a *sifter and blender.* Large machines have also a feeder.

blending, *n.* **2.** The combination of the characteristics of both parents as a resultant in cross-breeding.

In some cases there was obvious *blending*, as for example when white crossed with red or claret gave pink.
Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, [I. 45.



Combined Feeder, Sifter, and Blender.
a, feed-box with three compartments; *b*, feed-gates regulating proportions of mixtures; *c*, distributing-shaft; *d*, mixer with spiral brushes for spreading material over sieve (not shown) through which it falls to blender; *e*, blender; *f*, agitator; *g*, point of discharge; *h*, pulley for belt delivering power. Front of *c*, *d*, and *e* open to show construction. Machine 15 to 20 feet high.

blendure (blen'dụr), *n.* [*blend*[1] + *-ure* (cf. *mixture*).] A blend or mixture.

blend-word (blend'wėrd), *n.* An invented word, made up of two or more known words taken and combined without regard to etymological usage or rule, the object (which may not be consciously present in the inventor's mind) being to produce an absolutely new word, which shall not appear to be a compound or derivate of known words. Examples are frequent in humorous formations, as in the works of "Lewis Carroll"; as *snark* from *sn(ake)* and *(sh)ark*, *chortle* from *ch(uck)le* + *(sn)ort*, etc. So *brunch*, in Oxford University slang, from *br(eakfast)* + *(l)unch.* See ★*brunch-word.* Blend-words of this nature differ only in spirit from a class of chemical and other technical compounds in which two or more words are arbitrarily reduced for mere convenience, as *aldehyde* from *al(cohol) dehyd(rogenatus)*, *chloroform* from *chlor(in) + form(yl)*, etc.

blendy (blend'i), *a.* Containing the mineral blende.

blennemesis (ble-nem'ē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννα*, mucus, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting.] The vomiting of mucus.

Blennicottus (blen-i-kot'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *blennius*, Gr. *βλέννος*, blenny, + Gr. *κόττος*, a fish (see *Cottus*).] A genus of cottoid fishes of the North Pacific: the typical species is *B. globiceps.*

blennostasis (blen-ọ-sta'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, slime (mucus), + *στάσις*, standing.] Suppression of a discharge of mucus.

blennuria (blen-ū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *βλέννος*, slime (mucus), + *οὖρον*, urine.] Discharge of mucus in the urine.

bleo (blā'ō), *n.* [Native name.] *Pereskia Bleo*, of the cactus family, a thorny shrub found in Colombia and Brazil. It bears flesh-colored flowers and smooth, pear-shaped edible fruit the size of a large plum. The plant serves as a good stock on which to graft the more ornamental species of cacti and is planted for hedges. See *Pereskia.* [Colombia.]

blephara (blef'a-rạ), *n.*; pl. *blepharæ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] One of the teeth of the peristome in mosses. [Rare.]

blepharic (ble-far'ik), *a.* [Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *-ic.*] Same as *palpebral.*

blepharis (blef'a-ris), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *βλεφαρίς*, eyelash, eyelid, < *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, appar. < *βλέπειν*, look at.] In certain crustaceans, the fringe of hair on the edge of the pit in which the eye is situated.

Blepharocera (blef-a-ros'e-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1843) (also *Blepharicera*), < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid (*βλεφαρίς*, eyelash), + *κέρας*, horn.] **1.** A genus of dipterous insects typical of the family *Blepharoceridæ.*—**2.** A genus of tineid moths. *Chambers*, 1877.

Blepharoceridæ (blef″a-rō-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blepharocera* + *-idæ.*] A family of small bibionoid dipterous insects which have the wings furnished with a network of creased lines, from which they have been called the *net-veined midges.* The adults are mosquito-like in form, and the larvæ, which are aquatic, resemble *crustacea* more than insects. They attach themselves to rocks in swift-running streams, and have apparently but 7 segments.

blepharoclisis (blef″a-rō-klī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *κλεῖσις*, *κλῆσις*, shut-

ting up.] Union, to a varying extent, of the opposing eyelids, of congenital origin.

blepharoconjunctivitis (blef″a-rō-kon-jungk″ti-vī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + NL. *conjunctivitis*.] Inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eyelid.

blepharoplast (blef′a-rō-plast), *n.* [Gr. *βλεφαρίς*, eyelash, + *πλαστός*, formed.] **1.** A specialized cilia-forming protoplasmic organ of the sperm-cells of certain plants. It first appears in the spermatozoid mother-cells in the form of a round body with radiating rays of kinoplasm, and through its growth and development gives rise to the motile cilia of the spermatozoids. The organ resembles a centrosome or centrosphere, and may be a modified homologue of that organ of the cell. In *Zamia*, *Cycas*, *Ginkgo*, and certain ferns, two of these organs appear in each spermatozoid mother-cell, one going to each of the two spermatozoids formed therefrom. *H. J. Webber*, Development of the Antherozoids of Zamia, in Bot. Gazette, July 16, 1897, p. 24.

2. In protozoans, a minute granule, of unknown function, at the base of each flagellum, as in *Multicilia*.

blepharoplastoid (blef″a-rō-plas′toid), *n.* [Gr. *βλεφαρίς*, eyelash, + *πλαστός*, formed, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a structure resembling the blepharoplast in the spermatids of certain plants, such as *Marsilia*.

blepharostat (blef′a-rō-stat), *n.* [Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *στατός*, fixed, < *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand.] An instrument for keeping the eyelids apart; an eye-speculum. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Mar. 2, 1903, p. 71.

blepharosymphysis (blef″a-rō-sim′fi-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *σύμφυσις*, a growing together.] Union, to a varying extent, of the opposing eyelids, occurring as a result of disease.

blepharosynechia (blef″a-rō-sin-e-kī′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *συνέχεια*, continuity, < *συνεχής*, continuous, < *συνέχειν*, continue, hold together, < *σύν*, with, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] Adhesion between the margins of the opposing eyelids.

blepharotomy (blef-a-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *τομή*, a cutting.] In *surg.*, incision of the eyelid.

Blessed bread. Same as *eulogia*.

blet (blet), *n.* [*blet*, *v.*] A soft spot in a fruit; an early stage of decay.

Bletia (blē′ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named in honor of Luis *Blet*, a Spanish pharmacist and botanist.] A widely distributed genus of terrestrial or epiphytal herbs of the family *Orchidaceæ*. The leaves are plicate, membranaceous, erect, and have a sheathing base. The terrestrial species are most commonly grown by gardeners. There are about 20 species of *Bletia* found in the American tropics, and one species is found in China and Japan. *B. hyacinthina*, *B. verecunda*, *B. Sherratiana*, *B. patula*, and *B. campanulata* are most commonly grown.

bleu (blè), *n.* [F.] Blue.—**Bleu céleste**, in *ceram.*, same as ★*bleu turquoise*.—**Bleu de ciel**, a shade of blue found in Chinese porcelain; sky-blue. Also called *bleu d'azur*.—**Bleu de Nanking**, a dark-blue color found on Nanking or 'East India' stoneware and porcelain.—**Bleu de Sèvres**, a deep, rich cobalt blue color used at the Sèvres factory near Paris. Same as *bleu de roi* (which see).—**Bleu fouetté**, a blue color used on Chinese ceramic ware: so called from its whipped aspect. It is less deep in shade than the *lapis lazuli*, and has a mottled appearance. See *powder* ★*blue*.—**Bleu lapis**, a veined dark-blue color, or *gros bleu*, used on French porcelain, particularly that of Sèvres.—**Bleu turc**, a pale grayish or 'Turkish' blue, used as a ground-color on Sèvres porcelain.—**Bleu turquoise**, in *ceram.*, a highly prized turquoise-blue color invented in the reign of Louis XV.

blibe (blīb), *n.* [Appar. a dial. variant of *bleb*.] In *glass-making*, a defect in the glass, caused by the retention of gas-bubbles formed during the melting. Also called *blister*.

blicksilber (blik′sil bėr), *n.* [G.] Silver as it appears after the removal of the impure litharge or abstrich in a cupeling-furnace. Blicksilber still contains some lead and has to be further refined. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 707.

blight, *n.*, **3.** (*c*) Purulent conjunctivitis.—**4.** An insect, usually inconspicuous or hidden, which causes trees or plants to become diseased or to die, as the American blight.—**American blight**, a name given in England and the English colonies to the woolly root-louse of the apple (*Schizoneura lanigera*) on account of its supposed American origin. Its native home, however, is not satisfactorily determined, and it may quite possibly have been Europe or Asia.—**Apple-blight.** Same as *pear-blight*.—**Bacterial blight.** See ★*bacterial*.—**Black blight.** (*a*) A disease of the mango, *Mangifera Indica*, caused by the fungus *Dimerosporium mangiferum*, which produces velvety black patches on the leaves, especially where insects that produce honeydew are present. (*b*) Same as *mosquito* ★*blight*. See also *tea-bug*.—**Cane-blight**, a disease of raspberries doubtfully ascribed to a species of *Phoma*.—**Corn-blight.** Same as ★*leaf-blight of corn*.—**Douglas fir blight**, a disease of seedlings and young trees of *Pseudotsuga mucronata* and *Sequoia Washingtoniana*, caused by the fungus *Sclerotinia Douglassii*. *Botrytis Douglassii* is regarded as the conidial condition of the fungus.—**Egg-plant blight**, a disease of the egg-plant attributed to *Bacillus solanacearum*.—**Grape-leaf blight.** See ★*leaf-blight of grape*.—**Gray blight**, a disease of the tea-plant in India caused by *Pestalotia Guepini*, which produces brownish-gray spots on the leaves.—**Green blight**, the greenfly; any green plant-louse, especially one of those forms which damage hot-house plants.—**Maple-blight**, a disease of young shoots of the maple, *Acer campestre*, in Europe, caused by the fungus *Septoglœum Hartigianum*.—**Mosquito blight**, a blight of the tea-plant produced by the punctures of several species of plant-bugs of the genus *Helopeltis*. See *tea-bug*.—**Pineapple-blight**, a serious disease of the pineapple, causing the death of the plant. It has been attributed to a species of *Fusarium*. Pineapple-blight has been injurious in Florida, causing large losses.—**Potato early blight**, a disease affecting the leaves of the potato, caused by the fungus *Alternaria* [*Macrosporium*] *Solani*. Same as *potato leaf-curl*.—**Potato late blight**, a disease of potato-leaves and tubers caused by *Phytophthora infestans*. See *potato-rot*.—**Rice-blight**, a very destructive disease of rice, attacking the stem near the top and preventing the development of the grain. It is supposed to be due to a fungus.—**Sorghum-blight**, a disease of the leaves of sorghum ascribed to *Bacillus Sorghi*.—**Thread blight**, a disease which attacks the twigs and leaves of the tea-plant in India. It is said to be caused by the fungus *Stilbum inanum*, whose mycelium forms thread-like strands on the twigs and leaves.—**Strawberry-blight**, a disease of strawberries supposed to be of bacterial origin.—**Tomato-blight**, a disease of tomato-plants caused by *Bacillus solanacearum*; also, in the southern United States, a disease caused by a *Sclerotium*.—**Wheat-blight**, a disease of wheat attributed to *Mystrosporium abrodens*.

blight-powder (blīt′pou-dėr), *n.* A mixture of sulphur with a small proportion of anhydrous copper sulphate in fine powder, for dusting as a fungicide over cultivated plants.

Blikoor (blik′ōr), *n.* [Cape D., < *blik*, bare, galled, sore, + *oor*, ear.] A South African nickname for a person from the Transvaal.

blind[1], *a.* **14.** In *hort.*, said of a shoot that does not bloom. It is most frequently applied to roses, chrysanthemums, and other twiggy growers. Such shoots are often spoken of as *blind wood*. Shoots which do not fulfil their promise, or fulfil the expectations of the gardener in producing flowers, are said to "come blind."—**Blind alphabet.** See ★*braille*.—**Blind cat**, a siluroid fish, *Amiurus nigrolabris*, found in caves and having the eyes functionless.—**Blind coal.** (*b*) Coal, containing little volatile matter, which burns without smoke; anthracite. [Scotch.]—**Blind door.** (*b*) A door made of slats like a window-blind, and intended to allow of the passage of air while sight is prevented.—**Blind gut**, the cæcum.—**Blind hole.** (*b*) In *golf*, a hole so situated that a given player cannot see the flag which marks its position.—**Blind hookey.** See ★*hookey*3.—**Blind insects**, any insects in which the eyes are absent or are functionless, as in a number of the forms of different orders which inhabit caves, in the curious orthopterous insects of the family *Hemimeridæ*, in certain cockroaches, in the full-grown females of many *Coccidæ*, in certain species of fig-insects of the chalcidoid family *Agaonidæ*, and in others.—**Blind pit**, in *mining*, a shaft which does not reach the surface, as a shaft from an upper to a lower seam.—**Blind pocket.** See ★*pocket*.—**Blind shearing**, in *coal-mining*, a side-cutting without undercutting. *Barrowman*, Glossary.—**Blind spot.** (*b*) In *cricket*, that spot of ground in front of the batsman where, if the ball pitches, he is in doubt as to whether to play back or forward.—**Blind tiger**, a place where intoxicating liquors are sold surreptitiously. [Local U. S.]—**Blind wall**, a wall without openings.

blinded, *a.* **3.** In *mining*, not opposite, but nearly so, as two level drifts on either side of a slope. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

blind-fish, *n.* **3.** Any of the several species of fishes which inhabit caves and have more or less rudimentary eyes.—**Cuban blind-fish**, either of two species of blind-fishes found in the caves of Cuba, *Lucifuga subterranea* and *Stygicola dentatum*. They belong to the family *Brotulidæ*, a group otherwise strictly marine.

blindfold chess. See ★*chess*[1].

blindfoldedness (blīnd′fōl′ded-nes), *n.* The state of being blindfolded. *N. E. D.*

blinding-tree (blīn′ding-trē), *n.* [Ppr. of *blind*[1] + *tree*.] A littoral tree, *Excœcaria Agallocha*, belonging to the spurge family, the acrid milky juice of which is said to cause blindness. See *Excæcaria* and *tiger's-milk*. [East Indies.]

blindling† (blīnd′ling), *n.* [*blind* + *-ling*[1].] A blind person. *N. E. D.*

blind-lobster (blīnd′lob′stėr), *n.* *Phoberus cæcus*, found in the Gulf of Mexico and the Indian seas.

blindness, *n.*—**Blue-yellow blindness**, a form of partial color-blindness in which the short-wave end of the spectrum is very dark and but little colored, and yellow is confused with white, while red and blue-green are still distinguished.—**Cortical blindness**, loss of sight due to a lesion in the cortical portion of the brain.—**Mental blindness, psychical blindness**, a pathological state in which the patient, though able to see objects before him, cannot recognize them by their visual properties.

blind-tooling (blīnd′töl″ing), *n.* In *bookbinding*, an effect produced by various instruments upon the leather without the assistance of gold-leaf.

Blind-tooling is the impression of the tools upon the leather without gold or color. It is produced by the tools, slightly warmed, being impressed upon the leather when damped, and by the same impression being often repeated to brighten its effect.

W. Matthews, Bookbinding, p. 55.

blind-work (blīnd′wėrk), *n.* Same as ★*blind-tooling*.

blind-your-eyes (blīnd′yör-īz), *n.* [Australian.] Same as ★*blinding-tree*.

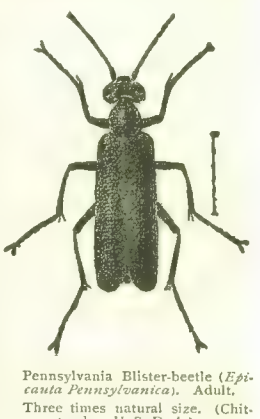
blinker, *n.* **3.** *pl.* Goggles; spectacles used for protecting the eyes from the light, dust, glare of the snow, etc.—**4.** A small mackerel: a name used by fishermen.

blinking, *n.* **II.** *a.* **1.** Winking with half-opened eyelids, as when the eyes cannot bear full light.—**2.** Having twinkling eyes. *Scott*, Nigel, xvii.

blippo (blip′pō), *n.* [African.] A shrub or small tree, *Randia melleifera*, belonging to the madder family, with the inky sap of which the natives of North Central Africa dye their bodies.

blister, *n.* **6.** A swelling on a metal plate; a bag.—**7.** A young oyster. [U. S.]—**8.** In *photog.*, a defect in a plate or on a paper in the process of coating with gelatin, albumin, or collodion.—**9.** In *glass-making*, a defect in the glass caused by the retention of gas-bubbles formed during the melting.—**Larch-blister**, a disease of the branches of the European larch caused by a discomycetous fungus, *Dasyscypha Willkommii*.—**Pear-leaf blister.** (*a*) A disease of pear- and quince-leaves in Europe, causing swollen blister-like patches, due to the fungus *Taphria bullata*. (*b*) A common disease of pear-leaves produced by a mite, *Phytoptus pyri*, commonly called the *pear-leaf blister mite*. Each blister is a swelling of the leaf, producing a cavity in which the mites are found.—**Pine blister**, a disease of pines caused by species of *Peridermium* which form blisters on the leaves.—**Plum-leaf blister**, a disease of the plum caused by *Polystigma rubrum* which produces reddish patches on the leaves.

blister-beetle, *n.*—**Black blister-beetle.** See *Pennsylvania* ★*blister-beetle*.—**Black-striped blister-beetle**, an American meloid beetle, *Macrobasis atrivittata*, which damages garden plants in the Mississippi valley.—**Immaculate blister-beetle**, an American meloid beetle, *Macrobasis immaculata*, which damages garden vegetables in the Western States.—**Lean blister-beetle**, an American meloid beetle, *Epicauta Strigosa*, common in the southern United States, where it damages flower-gardens in the late summer and autumn.—**Pear-tree blister-beetle**, a meloid beetle, *Pomphopœa ænea*, greenish blue in color. It injures pear-blossoms in the northern United States.—**Pennsylvania blister-beetle**, a black meloid beetle, *Epicauta Pennsylvanica*, of wide North American distribution. It is common on certain field crops, as beets, beans, and peas, occurs frequently on goldenrod, and is abundant in flower-gardens on late blooming plants such as asters and chrysanthemums. Usually called *black blister-beetle*; also *aster-bug*.—**Striped blister-beetle**, a meloid beetle, *Epicauta vittata*, yellowish in color with two black stripes on each cover. It is a common and wide-spread North American species.—**Three-lined blister-beetle**, an American meloid beetle, *Epicauta lemniscata*, common throughout the Southern and Western States.—**Two-spotted blister-beetle**, an American meloid beetle, *Macrobasis albida*, common in the southwestern United States.



Pennsylvania Blister-beetle (*Epicauta Pennsylvanica*). Adult.

Three times natural size. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

blister-blight (blis′tėr-blīt), *n.* A disease of the tea-plant in India, caused by *Exobasidium vexans*, which produces velvety convex blisters on the leaves.—**Pine blister-blight**, a disease attacking the leaves of *Pinus sylvestris* in Europe, caused by *Peridermium Cornui*.

blister-copper (blis′tėr-kop″ėr), *n.* Metallic copper produced in the smelting of the metal by heating together copper sulphid and copper oxid, the escape of sulphur dioxid in bubbles giving rise to small cavities or blisters in the mass.

blister-furnace (blis-tėr-fėr′nās), *n.* The furnace in which blister-copper is melted. It is a form of reverberatory furnace.

The multiple system anodes are sometimes cast directly from the *blister-furnace* or the converter.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 237.

B. Lit. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Literature*.

B. LL. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Laws*.

bloat[1], *a.* **II.** *n.* The bloater whitefish, *Argyrosomus prognathus*.

bloat-clover (blōt′klō″vėr), *n.* See *bear-*★*clover*.

Bloater whitefish. See ★*whitefish*.

blob, *n.* **5.** In *cricket*, no score; zero; a duck's-egg (which see).

blocage (blo-käzh′), *n.* [F., < *bloc*, block.] Rough masonry made by bedding small stones in masses of mortar, as in the interior of heavy walls.

Blochius (blok′i-us), *n.* [NL., named after M. E. *Bloch* (1723–99), a German ichthyologist.] A genus of singular elongate teleost fishes with a beak-like snout and finely toothed jaws. The body is covered with rhombic bony and keeled scales; the dorsal fin extends from occiput to tail and is composed of a spaced series of long spines; and the anal fin is of similar character. It is the only genus of the family *Blochiidæ*, and occurs only in the Upper Eocene rocks of Monte Bolca.

block[1], *n.*, **6.** (*b*) A block-like form of cast-iron or steel used by angle-smiths in shipbuilding instead of an anvil. They are of various shapes and are named from their special uses, as *splitting-blocks*, *bending-blocks*, *welding-blocks*, *joggling-and-offsetting blocks*, etc.—**10.** Hence—(*d*) The engraving or plate itself.—**15.** One of the sections into which the colonies of Australia are divided. See ★*back-blocks*.—**16.** In *railroading*, the space or distance on a track between two signals; one of the short divisions into which a railroad is divided for signaling purposes, irrespective of the particular signal-system employed. See ★*block-signal*, and ★*signaling*.—**17.** In *ceram.*, the original model from which the block-mold is cast. See ★*block-mold*.—**18.** In *geol.*,



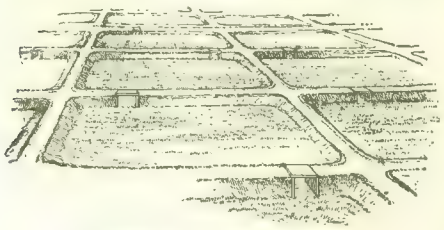
Portion of earth's crust, showing geological blocks.

a portion of the earth's crust separated by fracture from the adjacent parts, and usually uplifted or depressed with respect to them.—**19.** In *violin-making*, a triangular piece of wood within one of the projecting corners of the waist, to which the ribs, belly, and back are glued and by which the solidity and strength of the whole is largely secured. Usually called *corner-block*. As the waist has two corners on either side, the number of blocks is four. The introduction of corners and blocks in the fifteenth century marks a decided transition in the evolution of the true violin from the older lute.

20. In *forestry*, the unit of management treated in a working-plan. A block contains always two, but usually many more, compartments.—**21.** In *stock-raising*, any animal of a stocky, stout, compact, and well-made form: opposed to a loosely formed or rangy animal.

Fifth on the list was Lucifer, a "*block*" with fine spread of fore rib, a strong loin, level lines, and a bull's head.
Rep. Kan. State Board Agr., 1901–1902, p. 204.

Block coefficient. See ★*coefficient of fineness*.—**Block system.** (*a*) In *geol.*, a mountain system in which the



Application of Water by Block System.

ranges are dislocated blocks of the earth's crust. (*b*) In *irrigation*, the method of applying water to the ground within small, regularly placed levees or dikes.—**Block teeth,** false teeth cut out of ivory or other suitable material, two or more on one piece.—**Perched block,** a glacial boulder, usually of large size, left in a high position by the melting of the ice. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 161.—**Process block,** a printing block obtained by photographic processes.—**The Block,** a certain fashionable promenade in Melbourne and another in Sydney (Australia). See def. 15.—**To do the Block,** to lounge, promenade, or drive on 'the Block' (see above). [Local, Australia.]—**Volcanic block,** a relatively large and irregular fragment of volcanic rock, blown out by an explosive eruption which has (usually) shattered lava previously consolidated. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 172.

block[1], *v. t.* **7.** To secure (an electrotype or photo-engraved plate) upon a block of wood or metal, to make it type-high.—**8.** In *sugar-beet growing*, to remove, by the hoe or a machine, sections from thickly sown rows so as to leave blocks or bunches from 6 to 10 inches apart, which are then thinned by hand to one plant each; to bunch.—**To block out.** (*b*) In *photog.*, to screen or cover a portion of the negative in order to prevent printing.

block[2], *n.* **3.** In *cricket:* (*a*) A batsman's guard; the position in which he holds his bat upon the ground previous to striking. (*b*) A block-hole. (*c*) The stopping with the bat of a ball which is pitched in the block-hole. (*d*) A batsman who acts entirely on the defensive. [Colloq.]—**Lock-and-block,** a system of operating railroad-trains by which a holder is locked by a preceding train so as to block the following train, which cannot proceed until the forward train is out of the section. The presence of a train on a section prevents the release of a staff from the holder; no engineman is allowed to pass such a holder without withdrawing the staff from it.

"*Lock-and-block*" has been used to a limited extent on a good many lines in England and a half-dozen in America, but of extensive installations there were in 1901 only four.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 146.

block[2], *v. t.* **2.** In *card-playing*, to hold up a high card in order to prevent an adversary from making smaller ones later on.

block-ball (blok′bâl), *n.* In *base-ball*, a ball which goes out into the crowd or is stopped by some one who is not connected with the game.

block-chain (blok′chān), *n.* A form of drive-chain for transmitting motion or power, in which the alternate links are solid blocks connected by side-pieces or links which are held in place by pins through the blocks near their ends. The pins and flat links give flexibility. Newer designs use flat links edgewise, rather than the alternate block and links.

block-cutting (blok′kut″ing), *n.* In *ceram.*, the process of carving, out of gypsum or clay, molds from which the working-molds are to be made.

block-fuel (blok′fū″el), *n.* Small coal or coal-dust mixed with pitch or other binding-material and pressed into blocks for use as fuel. Also called *patent fuel*. *Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., I. 329.

block-game (blok′gām), *n.* A game of dominoes in which each player starts with seven pieces, the object being to block the adversary so that he cannot play. The winner counts the points on his opponent's pieces.

blockhead-board (blok′hed-bōrd″), *n.* Same as ★*doll*[2], 2.

block-hole (blok′hōl), *n.* In *cricket*, a mark or depression just inside the popping-crease and in front of the wicket, upon which, for the purpose of determining his position, the batsman usually rests his bat previous to striking.

block-model (blok′mod-el), *n.* In *ship-building*, a model made from a number of flat pieces of wood called *lifts*, bolted or glued together into a block and carved to represent the shape of a vessel on a reduced scale. The joints between the pieces show the form of the water-lines of the vessel.

block-mold (blok′mōld), *n.* In *ceram.*, a hollow plaster cast taken directly from the original block, or clay model. Plaster of Paris is poured into this to make the case or case-mold, and from the latter the hollow working-molds, which are replicas of the block-mold, are made. See ★*case-mold* and ★*working-mold*.

block-printer (blok′prin-tėr), *n.* One who prints colored patterns on cloth with hand-blocks.

block-printing, *n.* **3.** Any process in which, by the aid of photography, a block is produced which may be printed from in an ordinary printing-press together with the letterpress. The half-tones of the photograph must be broken up into lines, dots, stippling, or grain in order to hold the ink.

block-riffles (blok′rif″lz), *n. pl.* Wooden bars fastened to the bottom of the sluice to retain the gold. Instead of being sawn horizontally with the grain of the wood, like ordinary riffle-bars, block-riffles are cut across the tree, and stand in the sluice with the grain upward. They are said to be more durable than riffle-bars.

block-signal (blok′sig″nal), *n.* An automatic signal placed at one end of a section of a railroad to block the section by warning trains coming into it of the presence in it of another train. When the latter train leaves the section, the signal is changed automatically or by hand to indicate that the track is clear.

block-sugar (blok′shůg″ăr), *n.* Same as *cut sugar* (which see, under *sugar*).

block-switch (blok′swich), *n.* A railway-switch connected with a block-signal and operated with it at the same time and with a single movement.

block-train (blok′trān), *n.* A railway-train made up of cars which together form one unit of unvarying composition. [Eng.]

In *block-trains*, where the component coaches are permanently coupled together, one dynamo sometimes lights all the carriages; but usually each has its own dynamo, and so becomes an independent unit.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 154.

blockwood (blok′wůd), *n.* Same as *logwood*, 1.

bloedite, *n.* See *blödite*.

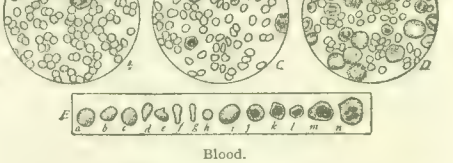
blolly (blol′i), *n.* [From *loblolly*, perhaps taken as *low-blolly*.] A tree, *Pisonia longifolia*, of the West Indies and southern Florida. The name is probably given also to *P. subcordata*, the loblolly-tree.

blomstrandite (blom′stran-dīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. C. W. *Blomstrand* of Lund.] A tantalate and niobate of uranium, related to samarskite: found in Sweden.

blondinette (blon-di-net′), *n.* [*blond* + *-ine* + *-ette*.] A breed of oriental frilled pigeons, of small size, plump, compact form, feathered legs, and tricolored wings. The markings are the same in the different varieties, but the colors, usually light, vary considerably.

Blondlot rays. See ★*ray*[1].

blood, *n.*, **1.** The blood is a slightly alkaline, albuminous fluid with a specific gravity of 1.050, and is equal in amount to about one thirteenth of the body-weight. It transfers food and oxygen to the tissues, from which it also removes carbon dioxid and other waste products. Its fluid portion, the plasma, and its solid constituents, the cells, are present in about equal amounts. The plasma is a clear yellowish fluid containing serum albumin, globulin, fibrinogen, and inorganic salts. The formed elements are the red corpuscles, the white corpuscles or leucocytes, and the blood-plates. The red corpuscles are non-nucleated, biconcave disks of an average diameter of 7 micromillimeters, and it is their presence that gives the blood its red color and its opacity. Their chief constituent is the hemoglobin, and they number about 4,500,000 to the cubic millimeter. In disease three types of nucleated red cells are observed, named, according to their size, microblasts, normoblasts, and megaloblasts, as well as abnormal non-nucleated cells, the microcytes, megalocytes, and poikilocytes. The leucocytes are nucleated, number about 8,000 to the cubic millimeter, and five normal varieties are recognized—the polymorphonuclear neutrophiles, the lymphocytes, the large mononuclears, the eosinophiles, and the basophiles. In certain infectious diseases, such as appendicitis and pneumonia, the number of leucocytes may be much increased, while in typhoid fever the number is diminished. The blood-plates are supposed to take part in the clotting of the blood. In recent years the study of the blood has greatly increased in importance, and its examination furnishes indispensable information in certain diseases. The determination of the amount of hemoglobin, of the freezing-point of the blood, the enumeration of the red and white cells and of the different varieties of the latter, bacteriological reactions such as those of typhoid or Malta fever, and the search for microscopic parasitic organisms such as those of malaria, filariasis, and relapsing fever form some of the more important methods of examination. A recent development has been the elaboration of a method for differentiating the blood of man and animals by means of the ★precipitin test (which see).



Blood.

A, Types of Leucocytes. *a*, polymorphonuclear neutrophile; *b*, polymorphonuclear eosinophile; *c*, myelocyte (neutrophilic); *d*, eosinophilic myelocyte; *e*, large lymphocyte (large mononuclear); *f*, small lymphocyte (small mononuclear). *B*, Normal Blood. Field contains one neutrophile. Reds are normal. *C*, Anemia, post-operative (secondary). The reds are fewer than normal, and are deficient in hemoglobin and somewhat irregular in form. One normoblast is seen in the field, and two neutrophiles and one small lymphocyte, showing a marked post-hemorrhagic anemia, with leucocytosis. *D*, Spleno-myelogenous leucemia. The reds show a secondary anemia. Two normoblasts are shown. The leucocytosis is massive. Twenty leucocytes are shown, consisting of nine neutrophiles, seven myelocytes, two small lymphocytes, one eosinophile (polymorphonuclear), and one eosinophilic myelocyte. Note the polymorphous condition of the leucocytes, that is, their variations from the typical in size and form. *E*, Varieties of red corpuscles. *a*, normal red corpuscle (normocyte); *b*, *c*, anemic red corpuscles; *d-g*, poikilocytes; *h*, microcyte; *i*, megalocyte; *j-n*, nucleated red corpuscles; *j*, *k*, normoblasts; *l*, microblast; *m*, *n*, megaloblasts. (From Dunglison's "Medical Dictionary.")

The diseases of the blood are leucemia and anemia. Leucemia, or leucocythemia, may be of two varieties, lymphatic and myelogenous. In the former there is a great increase in the number of lymphocytes, which may reach 400,000 to 500,000 to the cubic millimeter, the hemoglobin is very low, and there is an enlargement of the lymph-nodes. In the myelogenous form there is in addition great enlargement of the spleen, and leucocytes of a special type, called myelocytes, appear in large numbers. Nucleated and degenerated red cells occur in both forms of the disease, which is accompanied by progressively increasing weakness with hemorrhages into the skin and mucous membranes, and is usually fatal. Anemia is a condition in which the quality of the blood is impaired through reduction either in the red cells, or in the hemoglobin, or in both. Numerous forms are recognized, and

it may occur in all grades of severity, from the mildest, which require only fresh air and attention to the general health for their cure, to the severest, which prove fatal in spite of all treatment. The primary or essential anemias include pernicious anemia and chlorosis, which are conditions whose cause has not yet been discovered. In pernicious anemia there is extreme destruction of the red cells, so that counts of less than 1,000,000 to the cubic millimeter (instead of the normal 4,500,000) are not uncommon. In contradistinction to the conditions obtaining in chlorosis and the so-called secondary anemias, the relative fall in hemoglobin is less than that of the red cells, so that each corpuscle contains more than its normal share of hemoglobin. Abnormal forms of red cells are a conspicuous feature. The symptoms include pallor of a yellowish tinge, progressively increasing weakness, shortness of breath, cardiac weakness and irregularity, and sometimes fever. The symptoms develop insidiously, and there may be periods of improvement; but though the patients sometimes live for several years, the disease usually terminates fatally. Chlorosis is a curable disease chiefly seen in young women, and is characterized by great reduction in the hemoglobin, while the number of red corpuscles is not diminished to nearly the same degree. The chief symptoms are a greenish pallor, general debility, headache, dizziness and fainting attacks, palpitation of the heart, menstrual disorders, and indigestion. The secondary anemias are those which are directly traceable to some other condition, and may be produced by profuse or long-continued hemorrhage, by wasting diseases, such as nephritis or tuberculosis, by malignant growths, malaria, lead-poisoning, improper or insufficient food, etc. A form due to the uncinaria or hook-worm common in southern latitudes is sometimes known as tunnel-workers', miners', or Egyptian anemia. The symptoms of secondary anemia of course vary according to the gravity of the anemia and the nature of its exciting cause, but the condition is usually amenable to treatment.

8. In *animal-breeding*, and by analogy in *plant-breeding*, the peculiar character of an individual conceived as transmissible. — **Avenger of blood**, the nearest relative of a man who had been murdered, whose duty it was, according to the laws of Moses, to seek out and slay the murderer. — **Black blood**, venous blood. — **Blood line**, a particular transmissible character in an animal, or, analogically, in a plant. — **Blood quotient**, the figure obtained by dividing the amount of hemoglobin in a given quantity of blood by the number of red blood-corpuscles in the same. — **Full blood.** See ★*full-blood*, *n.* — **Laky blood.** See ★*laky*. — **Red blood**, arterial blood.

blood, *v.* **II. 6.** In *leather-coloring*, to apply a coating of blood to, in order to obtain a good black. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 110.

bloodberry (blud'ber″i), *n.* A name in the West Indies of the rouge-berry, *Rivina humilis*. Also called *cat's-blood*.

blood-bird (blud'bėrd), *n.* An Australian honey-eater, *Myzomela sanguineolenta:* so called from the red color of its plumage.

blood-blister (blud'blis″tėr), *n.* An effusion of blood-stained serum beneath the epidermis, forming a blister-like elevation.

blood-bond (blud'bond), *n.* The tie of consanguinity or blood-relationship.

blood-brother (blud'bruᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* **1.** A brother by birth. — **2.** One who has become a brother by the ceremony of mutual mingling of blood, as among the American Indians and others.

blood-brotherhood (blud'bruᴛʜ″ėr-hůd), *n.* A bond between two or more persons made sacred by the mingling of their blood: a primitive custom symbolic of the establishment of blood-relationship.

blood-carrier (blud'kar″i-ėr), *n.* In a view of primitive society in which descent is reckoned in the maternal line, the female, through whom blood-relationship is established and reckoned.

> The confinement of their display to the recognized *blood-carriers* of the clan attests, perhaps more clearly than any other phenomena thus far noted, the strength of that semi-instinctive feeling expressed in maternal organization. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1900, p. 62.

blood-clam (blud'klam), *n.* An ark-shell, *Arca Noæ*, whose blood contains some red corpuscles. See *blood-quahog*, under *quahog*.

blood-count (blud'kount), *n.* A determination of the number of red and white cells in a given quantity of blood, and also of the relative numbers of the different varieties of white cells: this latter is called the *differential blood-count*.

blood-crisis (blud'krī″sis), *n.* A sudden invasion of the circulating blood with red cells from the bone-marrow, many of which are nucleated: observed at times in cases of anemia where marked regenerative processes are going on.

blood-cyst (blud'sist), *n.* In *embryol.*, one of the cysts, or islets of Reil, which early make their appearance in the vascular area of the vertebrate embryo, and which give rise to the blood-corpuscles and to the walls of the embryonic blood-vessels.

blood-drop (blud'drop), *n.* A red worm, especially *Enoplobranchus sanguineus* or *Polycirrus eximius*, which is contractile into a red spot: found living on muddy bottoms as well as on and under oysters.

blood-drops (blud'drops), *n.* A variety of the wind-poppy, *Papaver heterophyllum crassifolium*, bearing many small red flowers: found in California.

blood-dust (blud'dust), *n.* Minute granules floating free in the blood-plasma. Their origin is unknown, as is also the function, if any, which they perform in the economy. Also called *hemoconia*.

blood-eagle (blud'ē″gl), *n.* The lungs, liver, etc., when torn by a conqueror out of an enemy's body. *Tennyson*, The Dead Prophet.

blood-elder (blud'el″dėr), *n.* See ★*elder*[2].

blood-feud (blud'fūd), *n.* A feud arising from vengeance for a murder. See *vendetta*.

> The benefits accruing to trade by the settlement of *blood-feuds*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 53.

blood-frenzy (blud'fren-zi), *n.* An irresistible mania for the shedding of blood.

blood-gill (blud'gil), *n.* **1.** A branchial organ containing blood-vessels, found in some seaworms: usually a parapodial, sometimes a cephalic, structure. — **2.** *pl.* In *entom.*, those gills in aquatic and subaquatic insects, as trichopterous larvæ and the larvæ of *Eristalis* and certain other *Diptera*, which are not provided with tracheæ and to and from which the blood flows directly. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 475.

blood-gland (blud'gland), *n.* In *Mollusca*, a cellular structure, in the course of the circulation, supposed to have a blood-forming function.

blood-groove (blud'grōv), *n.* A groove cut into the head, and sometimes in the shaft, of an arrow or spear, supposed to increase the flow of blood from the wound made by the weapon.

> Arrowheads and spears, many of them curiously barbed and twisted, and some showing a knowledge of the value of the "*blood-groove*." *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 156.

bloodied (blud'id), *p. a.* Bloody; stained with blood.

> After him came spurring hard
> A gentleman, almost forspent with speed,
> That stopp'd by me to breathe his *bloodied* horse.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

blood-leaf (blud'lēf), *n.* See *Iresine*.

blood-lily (blud'lil-i), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus *Hæmanthus*, especially those with red flowers, as *H. coccineus* and *H. puniceus*. See *Hæmanthus*.

Blood-lye salt. See ★*salt*[1].

blood-money, *n.* (*c*) A percentage of the earnings of compositors working on profitable piece-work exacted for the benefit of brother workmen on less profitable work: practised in a few newspaper houses only, and almost obsolete. [Slang.]

bloodnoun (blud'noun), *n.* [Also *bloodynoun*; < *blood 'n 'ouns*, orig. *blood and wounds*, a profane exclamation, used vaguely in nursery narratives, like *raw head and bloody bones*, and *fe-fi-fo-fum*, to express something fearful. The hoarse croaking of a bullfrog suggests the like.] A local name of the bullfrog, *Rana catesbiana*. [Southern U. S.]

blood-orange (blud'or″ānj), *n.* See *orange*[1].

blood-plant (blud'plant), *n.* Same as ★*blood-lily*. See also *Hæmanthus*.

blood-plastid (blud'plas″tid), *n.* A plastid, or specialized cytoplasmic particle, supposed to give rise to a non-nucleated blood-corpuscle. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 430.

blood-rain (blud'rān), *n.* See *rain*[1], 2.

blood-revenge (blud'rē-venj″), *n.* The avenging of the murder of a man by his next of kin, in accordance with the ancient custom of demanding a life for a life. Also called *blood-vengeance*.

blood-sign (blud'sīn), *n.* A tattoo-mark or other mark by which members of a consanguineous group are recognized.

> The restriction of the painted symbols to the females and the especially conspicuous use of them by matrons betoken the strength and exclusiveness of that sense of maternal descent which is normal to the lowest stage of culture; the devices are at once *blood-signs*, definite as the face-marks of gregarious animals, and clan-standards, significant as tartan or pibroch; and the confinement of their display to the recognized blood-carriers of the clan attests, perhaps more clearly than any other phenomena thus far noted, the strength of that semi-instinctive feeling expressed in maternal organization. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1900, p. 62.

blood-snow (blud'snō), *n.* The red snow of the arctic regions, due to the growth of a minute alga, *Sphærella nivalis*.

blood-vein (blud'vān), *n.* A British collectors' name for a geometrid moth, *Timandra amataria*, occurring throughout Europe and northern and western Asia.

bloodweed (blud'wēd), *n.* Same as *blood-flower*, 2.

bloodwood, *n.* — **Norfolk Island bloodwood**, a small tree of the spurge family, *Baloghia lucida*, found in eastern Australia, Norfolk Island, and New Caledonia. The blood-red sap which oozes from the trunk, when wounded, forms, without any admixture, a red indelible pigment, formerly used for marking bags, blankets, and other articles. Its wood is fine and close-grained and of a light reddish-brown color. Also called *scrub* or *brush bloodwood*. — **Scrub bloodwood.** Same as *Norfolk Island* ★*bloodwood*. — **Yellow bloodwood**, a tree of New South Wales, *Eucalyptus eximia*, which yields a kino (whence the name) and a soft, light-colored wood, having very lasting properties when kept under water.

Bloody angle. Same as ★*death-angle*.

bloomage (blō'māj), *n.* The blossoms or bloom of a plant or area taken collectively.

bloom-colored (blöm'kul-ȯrd), *a.* Of a pale rose-color.

> "Well, let me tell you," said Goldsmith, "when the tailor brought home my *bloom-coloured* coat, he said, 'Sir, . . . when anybody asks you who made your clothes be pleased to mention John Filby.'"
> *Irving*, Oliver Goldsmith, p. 248.

Bloomeria (blō-mē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Kellogg, 1863), named in honor of H. G. *Bloomer*, a pioneer botanist of California.] A genus of plants of the family *Liliaceæ*, closely allied to *Hookera*, from which they differ by having the perianth parted nearly to the base. There are only two species, *B. crocea* (*B. aurea* of Kellogg) and *B. Clevelandi*, natives of southern California. They have a flattish corm covered with fiber; the leaves are slender and grass-like; the scape is slender but stiff, and from 6 to 18 inches high; the flowers are nearly rotate, less than an inch across, and orange in color. They are sometimes seen in choice gardens.

blooming-rolls (blō'ming-rōlz), *n. pl.* The rolls in which ingots are broken down to blooms. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms.

blotch, *n.* **4.** In *bot.*, a disease of fruit or leaves, which cause the formation of spots, usually black in color. — **Sooty blotch of the apple**, a disease of the apple doubtfully attributed to *Phyllachora pomigena*.

blow[1], *v. t.* **11.** In the tobacco industry, to sprinkle lightly with water before sweating: a disapproved practice.

> The tobacco is frequently *blown*, that is, lightly sprinkled with water, etc.
> *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Farmers' Bulletin No. 60 (1898), p. 5.

To blow out, (*c*) In a high or shaft furnace, such as a blast-furnace for smelting iron from an ore, to stop the production of metal. It is done by gradually impoverishing the charges at the top by diminishing the proportion of ore and flux to fuel, until the furnace stops running iron and slag and contains only ashes and partly burned fuel. The blast can then be gradually reduced and finally shut off and the furnace left to cool. If the blast were shut off and cooling allowed to occur with normal charging, the contents would chill solid, and the furnace could be emptied only by blasting. — **To blow the gaff,** to betray a confidence: disclose a secret. *Marryat*, Peter Simple, xliii. [Naut. slang.] — **To blow the grampus,** to souse or drench one, especially a dawdler or a shirk, with water.

blow[1], *n.* **5.** Boastfulness; blowing: as, mere *blow*. [Slang.] — **After-blow,** that period of the basic Bessemer operation for the manufacture of steel in which the phosphorus is being burned and after the carbon has been burned. In the acid Bessemer process the operation is ended when the carbon is eliminated from the bath. In the basic process, however, the phosphorus is not oxidized until after all of the carbon, which in turn follows manganese and silicon. In the basic Bessemer operation, atmospheric air is blown through the bath until the manganese, silicon, and carbon have been oxidized and eliminated from the pig-iron. This period constitutes the 'fore-blow' and is not very different in character from the total blow of the acid Bessemer process. In the basic process, however, the fore-blow is followed by an after-blow, which continues for a stated length of time and during which the phosphorus is oxidized and passes into the slag.

blow[3], *n.* — **Body blow.** (*a*) In *boxing*, a blow upon the body. (*b*) In *billiards*, a stroke in which the player, losing confidence, not simply lifts his shoulder, but also throws his whole body at the ball in essaying a 'draw' or 'spread.'

blow-can (blō'kan), *n.* In *foundry work*, a combined can and spraying-tube used in sprinkling liquids on a mold; a spraying-can.

blower-nozle (blō'ėr-noz″l), *n.* **1.** A blast-nozle; the end of a blast-pipe. — **2.** An orifice for measuring a blast; a hole in a flat plate or a hole with its edges curved to form a nozle, used to insure a constant cross-section to the stream of gas or vapor flowing through the aperture.

blower-room (blō'ėr-röm), *n.* *Naut.*, a compartment in a ship containing forced-draft blowers or ventilating blowers.

blow-fish (blō'fish), *n.* The wall-eyed pike, *Stizostedion vitreum*. — **Spiny-back blow-fish,** a common name of one of the puffers, *Spheroides marmoratus*.

blow-hole, *n.* 5. An orifice on a rocky coast connected with a passage which gives access to the waves. When a heavy roller dashes into the latter it spouts from the blow-hole.

The cliffs are cut into numberless narrow inlets, and their summits are often completely bare of vegetation for some distance from the sea. *Blow-holes* are very numerous, and several columns of spray rising high above the trees may often be seen at once.

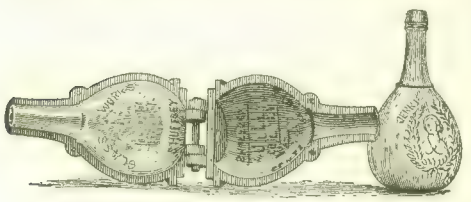
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 25.

blowing-bottle (blō'ing-bot'l), *n.* In *ceram.*, an apparatus for distributing color over the ware as a background for decoration; an atomizer. See *blowing-pot*, *Mocha* ★*ware*, and ★*dip-ware*.

blowing-cone (blō'ing-kōn), *n.* A volcanic driblet-cone directly connected with a subterranean molten lake from which there is much gas escaping. The incessant explosion and escape of the vapors often produces a noise resembling the blowing of steam. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 279.

blowing-machine, *n.* 2. In *hat-making*, a machine for cleaning and separating the fine hair of fur-bearing animals, such as rabbits, hares, etc., and preparing it for making felt. It consists essentially of a long chamber of which the sides are formed of fine wire netting and which is fitted with a series of rotary beaters. The raw hair cut from the skin is fed to the machine under a heavy air-pressure, and under the blast, aided by the beaters, is torn apart, cleaned and separated, and reduced to a cloud of loose hair ready to be blown through pipes to the forming-machine. See *forming-machine*.

blowing-mold (blō'ing-mōld), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a metal mold or box in two or more



Blowing-mold.

parts, hinged together, in which bottles or other hollow objects are blown.

blow-lamp (blō'lamp), *n.* A hand-torch; a portable torch used for heating a small spot on any material. Naphtha is the fuel generally used: it is vaporized by the heat of the burner itself and forced through the orifice of the latter by vapor-tension of air or gas.

Blow-off valve. Same as *blow-off cock* (which see, under *blow-off*).

blow-out, *n.* 2. A recess or hollow in a sand-dune formed by the action of the wind in carrying away the lighter particles. A false blow-out may be formed by the wind carrying forward and depositing a mass of sand so as to leave a hollow region. Blow-outs are usually formed in the rear of an obstacle by the action of the wind as it curves around behind it.

It sometimes happens that settlers [in the sand-hill region] a few years after breaking their land find a field transformed into a big *blow-out*.

P. A. Rydberg, Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb., III. 135.

3. In *elect.*, a device for blowing out by an air-blast, a magnetic field, etc., the arc formed in opening an electric circuit.—**Blow-out grass**, one of several grasses characteristic of blow-outs in the Nebraska sand-hills. The blow-out grasses are: *Redfieldia flexuosa* and *Muhlenbergia pungens* (the most abundant, found almost exclusively in blow-outs); *Eriocoma cuspidata* and *Eragrostis trichodes* (less abundant); *Stipa comata* and *Calamovilfa longifolia* (bunch-grasses, growing also in other situations). *Pound and Clements.*

blowpipe[1], *n.* 3†. A blast-pipe or blower-pipe; hence the steam-pipe for a steam-blast.—**Blow-pipe bamboo, furnace.** See ★*bamboo*, ★*furnace*.—**Oxyacetylene blowpipe**, a piece of apparatus similar in general character to the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, but serving to burn a mixture of oxygen with acetylene instead of hydrogen, and thus producing a much higher temperature. Special precautions against explosion are necessary in the construction of the instrument, which has been found valuable in the autogenic soldering of iron and steel.

blow-torch (blō'tôrch), *n.* An apparatus for applying heat to a small area; a small portable heater. See *gasolene* ★*torch*.

Bloxaming (blok'sam-ing), *n.* A method of obtaining a smoothed series or smooth curve from a series of irregular observed values and thus detecting any regular periodicity that may be concealed in those values: introduced into English meteorology by John C. Bloxam in 1858, but used in modified forms by many others previously. Bloxam adopted the rule that the mean value of 9 or 11 consecutive days gives the normal value for the central date more accurately than the identical value observed on that date. If, therefore, one desires the normal mean temperatures for a series of days, he takes the sums and means for consecutive decads, 1–10, 2–11, 3–12, etc. The dates for these mean values are, therefore, for the first mean $5\frac{1}{2}$, for the second mean $6\frac{1}{2}$, etc. Having carried this process through the whole year, the resulting series of mean decadal daily values is treated again in the same way, so that the new decadal values belong to dates that are whole numbers, such as 5, 6, etc. This process is repeated until the resulting values constitute regularly increasing and decreasing quantities for dates that represent whole numbers, and accidental irregularities are smoothed out. Bloxam states that by repeating the process twenty-two times the annual curve of temperature at Newport, England, was reduced to one line of constant ascent and one of common descent. Usually two or four repetitions are sufficient for climatological studies; but the great labor involved in the process, and the absence of any clearly defined theoretical basis, make the harmonic analysis preferable to this numerical method.

B. L. S. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Library Science*.

blubber-guy (blub'ėr-gī), *n.* A device, peculiar to a whaling-vessel, consisting of a stout rope secured between the two forward masts, having a tackle hooked into it: employed for turning the whale over as it is stripped of its blubber.

blubber-hook (blub'ėr-hůk), *n.* In *whaling*, a hook used to remove and handle a whale's blubber.

In boarding the *blubber-hook* is detached.

Fisheries of the U. S., ser. 5, II. 28.

blue. I. *a.*—**Blue ash, baby.** See ★*ash*[1], ★*baby*.—**Blue band**, a band of ice in a glacier which owes its blue color to the absence of air-bubbles. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 243.—**Blue butter.** Same as *mercurial ointment* (which see, under *ointment*).—**Blue** ★**calx**, ★**dragon**, ★**heat.** See the nouns.—**Blue iron earth.** See *vivianite*.—**Blue lead.** See ★*lead*[2].—**Blue line**, a bluish discoloration of the edge of the gums present in chronic lead-poisoning.—**Blue oil, oxid, powder, silver.** See ★*oil*, etc.—**Blue water**, the deep sea.—**Blue-yellow zone.** See ★*zone*.

II. *n.* 10. In *archery*: (*a*) The third circle of the target, which is now usually colored blue. See *target*. (*b*) An arrow which hits this circle; a hit in the blue. By the present method of scoring, such a hit counts 5.—**Acetin blue.** Same as spirit-soluble *induline*.—**Acid alizarin blue**, a mordant acid coal-tar color derived from anthracene. It is rendered extremely fast when subjected to an after-chroming.—**Acid blue.** See ★*acid-blue*.—**Alizarin blue**, a mordant dyestuff derived from anthracene, which dyes chromium mordanted wool a very fast blue. It is a di-hydroxy-anthraquinone-betaquinoline, and is sold in the form of a paste.—**Alizarin blue powder**, a sulphonic-acid derivative of alizarin blue.—**Alizarin indigo blue**, a mordant dyestuff derived from anthracene. It is the sodium bisulphite compound of penta- and tetra-hydroxy anthraquinone-quinoline. With a chromium mordant it produces a color similar to indigo blue.—**Alpine blue**, an acid coal-tar color of the triphenyl-methane-carbinol sulphonic-acid type.—**Azindone blue.** Same as ★*indamine*.—**Azine blue.** Same as *spirit-soluble induline*.—**Azodiphenyl blue.** Same as *spirit-soluble induline*.—**Azonavy blue.** Same as *azo* ★*black-blue*.—**Azophor blue.** Same as *dianisidine* ★*blue*.—**Basel blue**, a name given to two basic coal-tar colors of the azonium chlorid type, of similar constitution. They give a bright blue.—**Basel blue S**, an acid color produced by the sulphonation of Basel blue.—**Bengal blue.** (*a*) Same as ★*benzo-azurine*. (*b*) A name sometimes given to water-soluble induline.—**Bengal blue S.** Same as ★*benzo-azurine*.—**Benzidine blue**, a direct cotton coal-tar color similar to benzo-azurine. [Now obsolete.]—**Benzo-pure blue.** Same as *diamine* ★*sky-blue*.—**Benzyl blue**, a basic coal-tar color of the triphenyl-methane type: but little used.—**Brilliant cotton blue.** Same as *Bavarian* ★*blue*.—**Capri blue**, a basic coal-tar color of the oxazin type which dyes tannin-mordanted cotton a bluish green.—**Celestine blue**, a mordant coal-tar color of the oxazin type, derived from gallocyanine. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool a bright blue. Same as ★*coreine 2R*.—**Chicago blue**, the name given to several direct cotton coal-tar colors of the diazo type, derived from benzidine, toluidine, or dianisidine. They dye unmordanted cotton bright blues in a salt bath.—**Chinoline blue.** Same as *quinoline blue*.—**Chlorazol blue**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from dianisidine, which dyes unmordanted cotton blue in a salt bath. It is very fast when after-treated with copper sulphate.—**Cobalt ultramarine blue**, one of the cobalt blues.—**Columbia blue R** and **G**, direct cotton coal-tar colors of the diazo type, derived from benzidine: similar to the Chicago blues. They dye unmordanted cotton in a salt bath, and are well suited for the dyeing of cotton-and-wool union goods.—**Columbia fast blue**, a dye similar to ★*Columbia blue R* and *G*.—**Cresyl blue**, a basic coal-tar color of the oxazin type but of uncertain constitution. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton a bright blue.—**Cryogen blue**, a coal-tar color of the sulphid type, of unpublished constitution, which dyes unmordanted cotton blue in a salt bath.—**Cyanol blue**, an acid coal-tar color related to triphenyl-methane. It dyes wool and silk a remarkably bright and pure blue in an acid bath. Also called *acid-blue*.—**Delphin blue**, a mordant coal-tar color of the oxazin type. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool a blue resembling indigo which is very fast to light and milling: also used in calico-printing.—**Diamine blue B, 2B, 3B, BX, 3R, RW**, etc., names applied to certain direct cotton coal-tar colors of the diazo type, derived from benzidine or toluidine. They dye unmordanted cotton various hues of blue in a neutral salt bath: similar to the benzo-blues.—**Diamine blue 6G**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from diazotized β-naphthylamine disulphonic acid. It dyes unmordanted cotton blue in a salt bath.—**Diamine brilliant blue**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from dianisidine. In a salt bath it dyes unmordanted cotton a blue resembling indigo.—**Diamine new blue G** and **R**, direct cotton coal-tar colors which dye unmordanted cotton a dull blue in an alkaline salt bath, and unmordanted wool blue or dull blue in a slightly acid salt bath.—**Diamine pure blue.** Same as *diamine* ★*sky-blue*.—**Dianil blue**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type which dyes unmordanted cotton blue in a salt bath.—**Dianisidine blue**, a reddish-blue ingrain color of the insoluble azo type. It is formed when cotton material prepared with sodium β-naphtholate is passed through a cold solution or printed with a cold paste of diazotized dianisidine in the presence of a copper salt. It is fast to washing and fairly fast to light and chlorin.—**Diazin blue.** Same as *indoin* ★*blue*.—**Diazo blue**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type. It dyes unmordanted cotton in a salt bath, but for the best results a subsequent diazotizing and developing is necessary.—**Diphenyl blue B, 2G**, and **2R**, direct cotton coal-tar colors of unpublished constitution which dye unmordanted cotton blue in a salt bath.—**Direct blue B, 2BX**, and **3BX**, direct cotton coal-tar colors of the diazo type, derived from dianisidine. They dye unmordanted cotton blue in an alkaline bath.—**Direct blue R**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from toluidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton violet-blue in a salt bath.—**Electric blue**, a trade name for a light, greenish blue.—**Erie blue**, a direct cotton coal-tar color which dyes unmordanted cotton blue in a salt bath. An after-treatment with copper sulphate renders the blue faster but duller.—**Fast marine blue GM, MM**, and **RM.** Same as the *new* ★*blues*.—**Fast navy blue BM, G, GM, MM, R**, and **RM.** Same as the *new* ★*blues*.—**Fast neutral blue**, a basic coal-tar color of the azonium chlorid type which dyes tannin-mordanted cotton blue.—**Fine blue.** Same as *spirit-blue*.—**Flown blue.** Same as ★*flow-blue*.—**Gallamine blue**, a mordant coal-tar color of the oxazin type. It is an amide of gallocyanine, and dyes chromium-mordanted wool blue: also used in calico-printing.—**Gentian blue.** Same as *spirit-blue*.—**Glycin blue**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from benzidine sulphone. It dyes unmordanted cotton blue in a soap bath.—**Helgoland blue**, a direct cotton coal-tar color which dyes unmordanted cotton blue in a salt bath.—**Hessian blue.** Same as *spirit-blue*.—**Hoechst new blue**, an acid coal-tar color of the triphenyl-methane-carbinol type which dyes wool and silk bright blue in an acid bath.—**Immedial blue**, a coal-tar color of the sulphid type, of unpublished constitution, which dyes unmordanted cotton blue in a sodium sulphid bath.—**Indamine blue**, a basic coal-tar color of the azonium chlorid type.—**Indazin blue**, a basic coal-tar color of the azonium chlorid type.—**Indoin blue**, a Janus coal-tar color prepared by combining diazotized safranine with β-naphthol. It dyes both unmordanted and tannin-mordanted yarn a very fast blue which resembles indigo blue.—**Indol blue.** Same as *indoin* ★*blue*.—**Intensive blue**, the name under which an acid coal-tar color possessing great coloring power is sometimes sold.—**Iridium blue**, a blue pigment composed of iridium oxid.—**Janus blue.** Same as *indoin* ★*blue*.—**Ketone blue**, an acid coal-tar color of the triphenyl-methane type which dyes wool blue in an acid bath.—**King's blue.** (*a*) A blue pigment composed of the carbonate of cobalt. (*b*) Same as *bleu-de-roi* (which see).—**Kongo blue 2B, BB, BX**, and **2BX**, direct cotton coal-tar colors similar to the diamine blues.—**Kongo fast blue B** and **R**, direct cotton coal-tar colors of the triazo type, the former derived from dianisidine, the latter from toluidine. They dye unmordanted cotton blue in a salt bath.—**Kongo pure blue.** Same as *diamine* ★*sky-blue*.—**Kumassi navy blue**, an acid coal-tar color of the diazo type, similar in constitution to Kumassi black. It dyes wool navy blue in an acid bath.—**Lanacyl blue**, an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type, prepared from diazotized amido-naphthol-disulphonic acid. It dyes wool dark-reddish blue in an acid bath.—**Lichner's blue**, a variety of smalt.—**Light blue.** Same as *diphenyl* ★*blue*.—**Löffler's blue**, an alkaline solution of methylene-blue used for staining bacteria. It is composed of 30 c.c. of a concentrated alcoholic solution of methylene-blue, diluted to 100 c.c. with an aqueous solution of potassium hydrate (1 : 10,000).—**London blue.** Same as *soluble blue*.—**Madras blue**, a name sometimes applied to a mixture of gallocyanine and logwood extract.—**Marine blue.** (*a*) Same as *methyl-blue*. (*b*) A mixture of methylene-blue and methyl-violet.—**Meldola's blue.** Same as *new blue*.—**Metamine blue B** or **G.** See ★*metamine*.—**Metaphenylene blue**, a basic coal-tar color of the azonium chlorid type which dyes tannin-mordanted cotton a shade of blue resembling indigo.—**Methyl alkali blue**, an acid coal-tar color of the triphenyl-methane-carbinol type: similar to *alkali blue*.—**Milling blue**, a mordant coal-tar color of the azonium chlorid type which gives blue shades on a chromium mordant.—**Mohammedan blue**, a cobalt blue of a brilliant color, supposed to have been imported by Chinese potters. The Chinese term is *hui hui ch'ing*.

Then followed the Yunglo period (1403 to 1424), during which much white porcelain, with ornamentation in blue under the glaze, was manufactured. The blue employed in these periods is said to have been brought from some Mohammedan country as tribute, and hence was known as "*Mohammedan blue*."

Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 28, 1903, p. 22,711.

Molybdenum blue, a blue pigment composed of the dioxid and trioxid of molybdenum.—**Naphthalene blue**, an acid coal-tar color which dyes wool blue in an acid bath.—**Naphthalene blue R.** Same as *new blue*.—**Naphthazin blue**, an acid coal-tar color of the azonium type which dyes wool blue in an acid bath.—**Naphthyl blue**, an acid coal-tar color prepared by sulphonating milling-blue.—**Naphthyl blue 2B**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from diamino-diphenic acid. It dyes unmordanted cotton blue in a salt bath.—**Naphthylene blue.** Same as *new blue*.—**New blue B** or **G**, a basic coal-tar color of the oxazin type, prepared by condensing new blue R with dimethyl-paraphenylene-diamine. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton a fast deep blue.—**New fast blue**, a basic coal-tar color of the oxazin type. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton blue.—**Nicholson's blue.** Same as *alkali blue*.—**Night blue.** (*a*) A coal-tar color, the hydrochlorid of tetramethyl-tolyl-triamido-diphenyl-naphthyl-carbinol, used in dyeing silk, wool, and cotton goods: so named on account of the pur-

ity of the color by artificial light.—**Nile blue,** the names by which two similar basic coal-tar colors of the oxazin type are known. They dye tannin-mordanted cotton a greenish blue.—**Oxamine blue,** a name applied to several direct cotton coal-tar colors. They dye unmordanted cotton blue in a salt bath.—**Paraphenylene blue,** a basic coal-tar color of uncertain constitution.—**Patent blue,** an acid dyestuff, related to triphenyl-methane, similar in constitution and properties to cyanol blue.—**Peacock blue,** a deep, greenish blue. See *peacock-blue.*—**Pelican blue.** Same as spirit-soluble *induline.*—**Phenylene blue.** Same as *new blue.*—**Potash blue,** a blue produced on wool by using logwood and potassium ferrocyanide.—**Powder blue,** a blue pigment consisting of smalt ground to a very fine powder.—**Printing blue.** Same as spirit-soluble *induline.*—**Scudder's blue,** an American lycænid butterfly, *Rusticus scudderi,* occurring in Canada and the northeastern United States. Its larva lives on wild lupine.—**Sèvres blue.** Same as ★*bleu de Sèvres.*—**Silvery blue,** an American lycænid butterfly, *Nomiades lygdamas,* occurring east of the Mississippi. Its early stages are unknown.—**Solid blue.** Same as water-soluble *induline.*—**Spirit-soluble blue.** Same as *aniline blue.*—**Tailed blue,** an American lycænid butterfly, *Everes comyntas,* dark purplish violet in color, and of very wide distribution, feeding, in the larval state, on the flowers of clover and other leguminous plants.—**Vienna blue,** one of the cobalt blues.—**Zambesi blue,** a direct cotton coal-tar color. It dyes unmordanted cotton in a salt bath a blue which is rendered faster by subsequent diazotizing and developing.

blueback *n.* 5. The lake-herring, *Argyrosomus artedi,* of the Great Lakes.—6. A bank-note of the Confederate States. Compare *greenback.*—**Michigan blueback,** the lake-herring, *Argyrosomus artedi.* [Lake Michigan.]

bluebell, *n.*—**California bluebell,** the baby-blue-eyes, *Nemophila insignis.*—**Peruvian bluebell,** a robust herb of the potato family, *Physalodes Physalodes,* with nodding blue flowers, cultivated and adventive in the United States; the apple of Peru.—**Tasmanian bluebell,** a slender, graceful plant of the campanula family, *Cervicina marginata* (*Campanula marginata* of Thunberg), bearing blue flowers. Also cultivated under the name of *Australian harebell.*

blueberry, *n.* 2. In Australia: (*a*) The fruit of the blueberry-tree, or the tree itself. (*b*) The berry-like fruit of *Dianella lævis,* of the lily family.

blueberry-ash (blö'ber-i-ash), *n.* See ★*ash*[1].

blueberry-root (blö'ber-i-röt″), *n.* The rhizome and rootlets of the blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides.* Also called *papoose-root* (which see) and *squawroot.*

blueberry-tree (blö'ber-i-trē), *n.* The palberry, *Myoporum serratum.* Also called *cockatoo-bush, native currant,* and *native juniper.* See ★*palberry.* [Australia.]

blue-black, *n.* 3. In making black leathers, the foundation for the final color, a bluish black which when finished is a jet-black on the grain side.—**Alizarin blue-black,** a name sometimes assigned to *alizarin* ★*black.*—**Blue-black B** and **R,** acid coal-tar colors similar to ★*azo-black.*—**Diamine blue-black,** a direct coal-tar color derived from benzidine which dyes unmordanted cotton a blue-black shade in an alkaline salt bath.—**Diazo blue-black,** a direct coal-tar color of the diazo type. It dyes unmordanted cotton in a salt bath, but for the best results subsequent diazotizing and developing are necessary.—**Naphthol blue-black,** an acid coal-tar color of the diazo type, prepared by combining a diazotized mixture of paranitraniline and aniline with amido-naphthol-disulphonic acid. Also called *naphthol black* 12*B.*—**Naphthyl blue-black,** an acid coal-tar color similar to *naphthylamine* ★*black.*

blue-blindness (blö'blīnd″nes), *n.* A supposed form of color-blindness in which the subject is unable to distinguish the fundamental color blue. *Stud. Yale Psych. Lab.,* VIII. 14.

blue-blossom (blö'blos″um), *n.* The blue myrtle or California lilac, *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus.*

bluebottle, *n.,* 1. (*b*) *pl.* The grape-hyacinth, *Muscari botryoides* and *M. racemosum.* See *Muscari.* [Pennsylvania.]

bluebush, *n.* 2. A species of salt-bush, *Kochia pyramidata,* belonging to the goosefoot family, native to southeastern Australia. It is a valuable forage-plant in times of drought.

blue-chat (blö'chat), *n.* An Anglo-Indian name for a bird of the genus *Larvivora.*

blue-devil (blö'dev'il), *n.* The blueweed, *Echium vulgare,* a pest in the middle Atlantic States.

blue-dicks (blö'diks), *n.* One of the wild hyacinths (*brodiæas*) of California, *Hookera capitata.* Its violet-colored clusters are much used for decoration.

blue-dyeing (blö'dī-ing), *n.* The process of dyeing with indigo.

bluefish, *n.* 6. *Girella cyarrea,* a hæmuloid fish found in Australian waters.—**Bermuda bluefish,** a labroid fish, *Iridio radiatus,* found from the Florida Keys and Bermuda south to Brazil: common in the West Indies.

bluegill (blö'gil), *n.* One of the largest of the sunfishes, *Lepomis pallidus.*

blue-grass, *n.*—**Alkali blue-grass,** the west American *Poa juncifolia.*—**Apache blue-grass,** the wire bunch-grass, *Agropyron divergens.*—**California blue-grass,** the mutton-grass, *Poa Fendleriana.*—**Canadian** or **flat-stalked blue-grass,** *Poa compressa.*—**Hungarian blue-grass,** the velvet-grass *Holcus lanatus.*—**Mountain blue-grass.** Same as **Apache** ★**blue-grass.**—**Nevada blue-grass,** *Poa nemoralis.*—**Seaside blue-grass,** *Poa macrantha,* a species native on the sand-dunes of the Pacific coast, valued as a sand-binder and promising for forage.

bluehead (blö'hed), *n.* Same as *blue* ★*groper.* [Tasmania.]

blue-jay (blö'jā), *n.* 1. See *jay*[2].—2. See *road* ★*monkey.*

blue-mope (blö'mōp), *n.* Same as *bluebonnet,* 1.

blue-oil (blö'oil), *n.* A soft, semisolid mixture of paraffin crystals with heavy hydrocarbon oils, one of the commercial products from ozocerite or mineral wax. *Sadtler,* Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 26.

Blue-pigeon flier, one who steals lead pipes and the like. [Thieves' cant.]

blue-point (blö'point), *n.* Same as *Blue Point oyster.*

blue-pointer (blö'poin″tėr), *n.* A shark, *Isuropsis glauca,* of the family *Lamnidæ,* found throughout the Indian region. [Australia.]

blue-poll (blö'pōl), *n.* A trout, *Salmo trutta cambricus,* found in rivers in Wales.

blue-print, *n.*—**Electric blue-print machine,** a machine in which the sensitized paper is exposed behind tracings to a series of electric lights instead of to sunlight.

blue-printing, *n.* 2. The process of printing on china in blue beneath the glaze (first employed by English potters about 1780), as distinguished from ★*black-printing.*

bluer (blö'ėr), *n.* One whose business it is to blue gun-metal, etc. *Gentleman's Mag.,* XVII. 101.

blue-ribbonism (blö-rib'ọn-izm), *n.* The wearing of a blue ribbon as a badge of adherence to total-abstinence principles; total abstinence.

blue-ribbonist (blö-rib'ọn-ist), *n.* A total abstainer who wears a blue ribbon as a badge of his principles.

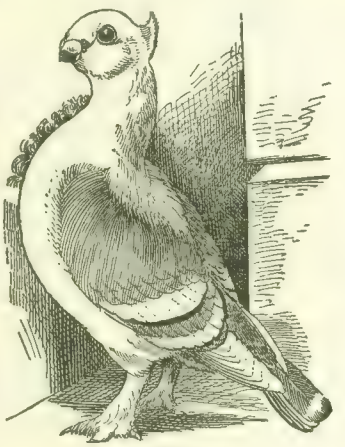
blue-rock, *n.* 2. A dark-blue clay pigeon used in trap-shooting.

blue-sighted (blö'sīt-ed), *a.* In *psychol. optics,* seeing as if through blue glasses. The eye which has become adapted to yellow (for example, to lamplight) is *blue-sighted* when placed in the dark or in white light; it sees everything as if tinged with the complementary blue. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., I. i. 22.

blue-stem, *n.*—**Big blue-stem,** *Andropogon furcatus.*—**Bushy blue-stem,** the Indian grass, *Sorghastrum avenaceum.*—**Little blue-stem,** *Andropogon scoparius.*

blue-top (blö'top), *n.* The bull-nettle, *Solanum elæagnifolium.*

bluette (blö-et'), *n.* [*blue* + *-ette.*] A breed of oriental frilled pigeons of small size and



Bluette.

plump form. The shoulders are clear, pale blue, and the tail blue with white spots or bands. The wing-bars are white, graduating into warm brown and edged with black.

blue-vat (blö'vat), *n.* An indigo-dyeing liquor.

blueweed, *n.* 2. A cæsal piniaceous plant, *Hoffmanseggia stricta,* introduced from Mexico into Texas in alkali soils and regarded as a pest, though its tubers are eaten by hogs and its foliage, in dry seasons, by cattle. It is the *camote del raton* of the Mexicans.

bluey (blö'i), *n.* [*blue* + dim. *-y*[2].] 1. An Australian bushman's blanket: so called from the color.—2. The material of which the blanket called a *bluey* is made.—3. The bundle wrapped up in a bluey, carried by a bushman when he sets out on a tramp.—4. A rough shirt or blouse made of bluey, worn over the coat in the wilderness of western Tasmania.—**To humb bluey,** to go on the tramp, as in search of work, carrying one's bundle wrapped in bluey.

bluf, *a., n.,* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *bluff.*

bluff[1], *n.* 2. An isolated group of trees on the prairie. [Manitoba.]

bluing, *n.* 4. A disease of pine timber which causes it to assume a blue color. It is due to the pyrenomycetous fungus, *Ceratostomella pilifera.*

blunderhead, *n.* 2. A dipterous insect of the family *Simuliidæ;* a black-fly. [Local, U. S.]

B. M. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Bachelor of Metallurgy;* (*c*) of *Bachelor of Music.*

b. m. An abbreviation (*a*) of *bay mare;* (*b*) of *bench-mark;* (*c*) of *board-measure.*

B. M. E. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering.*

B. M. S. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Medical Science.*

B'nai B'rith (bnī brith). [Heb., 'children of the covenant' (i.e., circumcision).] An independent Jewish order.

B. N. S. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Natural Science.*

B. O. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Oratory.*

boagan (bō'a-gạn), *n.* [Manx, = W. *bwgan,* a goblin: cf. *boggard, bogle,* etc.] One of the 'black spirits' or goblins which figure in Manx superstition.

[At an expected birth, men] hang up their hats over the staw to fright the *boaganes.*
Hall Caine, The Deemster, p. 13.

boanthropy (bō-an'thrō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *βοῦς,* ox, + *ἄνθρωπος,* man.] A form of madness in which the victim imagines himself to be an ox.

The exact form of the disease, which would be *Boanthropy,* I have not found any notice of. [though] Arnold (on Insanity) suggests that such may have been meant by the story of the Proetidis in Virgil Ecl.
Pusey, Daniel, Lecture VII. 427.

board, *n.* 15. In an Australian wool-shed, the floor on which the sheep are sheared; hence, the shearers there. [Australia.]—**Ballistic board.** See ★*ballistic.*—**Board and board** (*naut.*), side by side; in parallel courses.—**Duplicate whist board,** a board or tray with 4 pockets, each capable of holding 13 cards, and so marked that one side of it will always be laid on the table to the north and each player will lead in turn: used for whist and bridge.—**Fullers' board,** the best grade of binders' board: not used extensively except in the very best bindings.—**Perforated board,** a thin pasteboard, perforated with small holes at regular distances apart, for embroidery and similar work.—**Take-off board,** in *athletics,* a bar or section of plank set in the ground from or behind which the running broad-jumper must jump.—**To bid to the board.** See ★*bid.*—**Trade board,** in Great Britain, a permanent committee of employers and work-people in a particular trade, appointed for the consideration of matters affecting the interests of both sides, with a view to preventing strikes and lockouts.

Voluntary *trade boards,* however (i.e., permanent joint boards representing employers and work-people in particular trades), are at once the most firmly established and the most important agencies in Great Britain for the prevention and settlement of labour disputes.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 550.

board, *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**To board a card,** to play a card if called for, as must be done when it is shown.—**To board a tack,** (*naut.*), to haul the lower corner of a course down to the deck, bumkin, or chess-trees.

II. *intrans.*—**To board round,** to board in turn at the different houses in a community: a custom to which school-teachers in country districts were in some places expected to conform, their board being charged against their hosts, who thus paid their portion of the school taxes.

boarded (bōr'ded), *p. a.* Specifically said of a card that is played and cannot be taken back.

board-foot (bōrd'fůt), *n.* The cubic contents of a board one foot square and one inch thick (144 cubic inches): used as a unit of measure in selling logs and lumber.

The unit of measure most commonly used in this country for selling logs and lumber is the *board foot.*
Woodsman's Handbook, I. 9.

boarding-car (bōr'ding-kär), *n.* In *railroads,* a car fitted with bunks and a kitchen and dining-room, or designed either for lodgings or for serving meals: used by the crew of a construction-train or by a wrecking-crew.

boarding-gage (bōr'ding-gāj), *n.* A simple device for keeping weather-boarding even in width: generally a board or strip with a notched edge.

boardman (bōrd'man), *n.*; pl. *boardmen* (-men). A man who perambulates the streets carrying an advertising-board; a sandwich-man.

board-measure (bōrd′mezh″ūr), *n.* In *mensur.*, a cubic measure or measure of volume wherein the unit is the board-foot.

The unit of *board measure* is the board foot, which is the contents of a board 1 foot square and 1 inch thick.
Woodsman's Handbook, I. 12.

board-room (bōrd′röm), *n.* **1.** The room or office in which a board meets to transact business.—**2.** In *mining*, the space excavated in driving a board. The term is used in connection with the "ridding" of the fallen stone in old boards when driving roads across them in pillar working. Also *bord-room.*
Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book.

board-scale (bōrd′skāl), *n.* Same as ★*board-measure.*

boardy (bōr′di), *a.* Hard and non-flexible: said of the wire teeth of card-clothing when they become worn and stumpy.

boar-grunt (bōr′grunt), *n.* A food-fish, *Hæmulon sciurus*, found in the West Indies. It is supposed by fishermen to be the male of the duller-colored species *H. plumieri.* [Key West.]

boarwood (bōr′wůd), *n.* The poison-sumac, *Rhus Vernix.* [Dismal Swamp region, Virginia.]

Boas-Oppler bacillus. See ★*bacillus.*

boat, *n.* **5.** A narrow, shallow vessel of platinum or porcelain which serves to hold a substance that is to be subjected to ultimate analysis, or to the action of gases, and which for that purpose is placed in a glass or porcelain tube.


Combustion Boat.

Moissan illustrates the vaporization of carbon by heating the outside of a carbon tube containing a *boat* filled with silicon, with an arc, and describes the formation of silicon carbide from the combination of the vapors of silicon and carbon.
Electrochem. Industry, August, 1904, p. 331.

6. A small device attached to each side of a loom for weaving a plain selvage in a fabric having a twill or figured weave.

By means of a contrivance known as a *boat*, a selvage approximating to plain cloth is readily obtained.
Fox, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 482.

Automobile boat. See ★*autoboat.*—**Boat log.** See ★*log*2.—**Combustion boat.** Same as ★*boat*, 5.—**Flying boat,** a combined aëroplane and boat.—**Folding boat,** a collapsible boat used in the army for transporting men from one river-bank to another. These boats have a wooden keel and light wooden longitudinal ribs covered with water-tight canvas.—**Loose boat,** in *whaling*, a boat that has not succeeded in striking a whale.

The duty of a *loose boat*, if near by and not certain of a capture, is to keep within hailing distance of the fast boat. *Fisheries of the U. S.*, Sec. 5, II. 262.

Paddle-box boat, a boat of peculiar construction which when inverted, or turned upside down, forms the top section of a paddle-box on a paddle-wheel steamer.—**Umbrella boat.** See ★*umbrella-boat.*

boatbill, *n.* **2.** One of the broadbills, *Eurylæmidæ*, a group of perching birds characteristic of the Indo-Malayan region; in particular, *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus.* See cut under *gaper.*

boat-boom (bōt′böm), *n.* A long boom projecting transversely from each side of a war-ship or a yacht at anchor in a harbor, with hanging pendants to which boats may be made fast. In the days of sailing men-of-war the lower studdingsail-booms were used for this purpose; now special booms are fitted. Also called *swinging-boom.*

boat-car (bōt′kär), *n.* A wheeled conveyance used in the life-saving service for facilitating the launching of boats.

boat-crane (bōt′krān), *n.* A rotary crane fitted on each side of a war-ship for lifting the heavier boats out of the water or lowering them into it, particularly the steam-launches and vedette-boats. Such cranes are usually supplied with steam or electric hoisting and turning apparatus. See cut under ★*battle-ship.*

boat-nail (bōt′nāl), *n.* A form of nail, made of soft and ductile iron or steel and tinned, suitable for fastening the strakes or skin of a small boat to the ribs or along the seams. It must be capable of being effectively clinched in the wood of the strakes.

boat-pan (bōt′pan), *n.* A pan of wrought- or cast-iron, shaped like a boat, used, in the Leblanc process for making carbonate of soda, to boil down the crude tank-liquor.

boat-shell, *n.* **2.** The common slipper-limpet or half-deck, *Crepidula fornicata.* [U. S.]

Boatswain's call, pipe, or whistle, a small whistle used by a boatswain in giving signals.—**Boatswain's chair** (*naut.*), a piece of board in the shape of a parallelogram, or scup-seat, having a hole in each end through which a short length of rope in the form of a bridle is passed, and the ends knotted on the under side to prevent them from pulling through. It is hoisted aloft by a whip, and is used by seamen to sit on while at work in the rigging where foothold is not obtainable, as when scraping down masts, etc.

boat-yoke (bōt′yōk), *n.* A horizontal piece of wood or metal placed across the head of a boat's rudder. To each end of the yoke a line is secured, known as a *yoke-line*, by means of which the rudder is turned and the boat steered.

bob[1], *n.* **14.** A piece of clay placed beneath a vessel in a kiln. An old English name for *bat*[1], 13 (*b*).

bob[1], *v. t.*—**3.** To transport (a load, as of logs) on a bob or sled.

bobachi (bob′a-chi), *n.* [Hind. *bāwarchī*, popular *bavarchī*, illiterate *babarchī*, prob. of Turkish origin.] A male cook. [Anglo-Indian.]

bob-apple (bob′ap″l), *n.* The Hallowe'en pastime of 'ducking for apples' while they float in a tub of water, or trying to bite one as it swings from a string. See *bob-cherry.*

bobbery-bob (bob′ėr-i-bob″), *interj.* The Anglo-Indian form of the Hindu exclamation of surprise, *bap re bap* ("O Father!"). See *bobbery.*

bobbin-cradle (bob′in-krā′dl), *n.* A horizontal holder for a bobbin upon which is wound the yarn from the hank on a hank-winding machine.

bobbin-lead (bob′in-lēd), *n.* In *textile-manuf.*, the excess of the surface-speed of the bobbin over the speed of the spindle-flier on a roving-frame.

bobbin-rail (bob′in-rāl), *n.* An iron bar or rail supporting the bobbins of a roving-machine.

bobbin-reel (bob′in-rēl), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine for winding yarn from bobbins into hanks.

bobbin-wheel (bob′in-hwēl), *n.* In *textile-manuf.*, the principal gear in a series for driving the bobbin on a roving-frame.

bobble, *v. i.* **2.** In *golf*, to run unevenly on a green: said of a ball. *W. Park*, Game of Golf, p. 202.

bobcat (bob′kat), *n.* A popular name for the bay lynx, *Lynx rufus*, and its various subspecies, all of which have short tails.

bobeche (bō-bāsh′), *n.* [F. *bobèche*, OF. *buibeche*; origin unknown.] A glass disk or shallow cup with a central perforation, made to surround the base of a candle or of a gas-light. In the latter case the glass is ground to diffuse the light.

To adapt this to microscopic work we add a '*bobeche*' as used for Welsbach lights made of finely ground imported glass. *Science*, April 3, 1903, p. 536.

bob-fly (bob′flī), *n.* In *angling*, an artificial fly attached to the leader above the stretcher-fly. Also called *bobber*, *dropper*, and *drop-fly.*

Bobierre metal. See ★*metal.*

bobierrite (bō-bi-ār′īt), *n.* [Named after *Bobierre*, who first described it.] A hydrated magnesium phosphate from the guano of Mexillones, off the western coast of South America.

bob-jerom (bob-jer′um), *n.* [*Bob*[1], *n.*, 10, + *Jerome*, a proper name.] A bob-wig.

What I say is, let everybody follow their nature; . . . and then if they pay every one his own, who 's a right to call 'em to account, whether they wear a *bob-jerom*, or a pig-tail down to the calves of their legs?
Miss Burney, Cecilia, ix. 1.

bob-lever (bob′lev″ėr), *n.* A lever carrying a bob-weight. The bob-weight is used to balance one or more reciprocating parts on a machine.

bobo (bō′bō), *n.* [A W. Ind. use of Sp. *bobo*, a dolt, fool: see *booby.*] A species of mullet, *Joturus pilchardi*, found in the mountain torrents of the larger islands of the West Indies. It is characterized by the simple stomach and the coarse truncate incisors.

bobong (bō-bông′), *n.* [Bisaya *bobong*, Tagalog *bobongan*, the roof; *bobong*, cover, roof.] In the Philippine Islands, the roof of a building.

bob-runner (bob′run-ėr), *n.* One of a pair of short runners placed on the arms of an axle instead of wheels, to enable a carriage or wagon to be used as a sleigh. [New Eng.]

bobtail, *n.* **5.** In *poker*, a four-card flush or straight.

bobtailed, *a.* **2.** In *archery*, gradually decreasing in diameter from the point to the nock: said of an arrow.

bocca[2] (bok′ä), *n.* [Native name.] A name applied by the natives of French Congo to a shrub of the dogbane family, *Tabernanthe Bocca*, which is planted about their villages for the sake of its medicinal roots. Compare ★*iboga.*

bocon (bō-kōn′), *n.* [Cuban use of Sp. *bocón*, a wide-mouthed person, < *boca*, mouth.] A Cuban name of a small anchovy, *Anchovia cubana.*

bodenite (bō′den-īt), *n.* [Named from *Boden*, near Marienberg, Saxony.] A silicate related to allanite, containing a relatively large amount of the yttrium and cerium metals.

bodhi (bō′di), *n.* [Skt.: see *Buddha.*] Knowledge; enlightenment: a term of Buddhism.

bodhisattva, *n.* **2.** Also, any religious teacher.

Bodianus (bō-di-ā′nus), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *bodian* = Pg. *bodião*, a sea-fish so called.] **1.** A genus of large labroid fishes of the West Indies, of numerous species, usually known by the later name of *Harpe. B. rufus* is the best-known species.—**2.** A genus of sea-bass. *Serranidæ*, of the warm seas, more properly called *Cephalopholis.*

Bodo (bō′dō), *n.* [NL. (Stein, 1878).] The typical genus of the family *Bodonidæ*: sometimes called the hooked or springing monad.

bodock (bō′dok), *n.* Same as *bodark.*

Bodonidæ (bō-don′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Bodo*(*n*-) + *-idæ.*] A family of flagellate protozoans of the order *Heteromastigidæ*, consisting of small, naked forms in which there is little, if any, difference between the flagella. It contains the genera *Bodo*, *Phyllomitus*, *Colponema*, and *Oxyrrhis.*

body, *n.* **14.** All the strapping of a harness back of the collar; specifically, that part of the breeching and other straps which bears against the horse.—**15.** In *ceram.*, the substance or base of pottery and porcelain. See *frit body*, *kaolinic* ★*body.*—**16.** An ore body, or pocket of mineral deposit.—**17.** The thickness of a lubricating oil or other liquid: also the measure of that thickness expressed in the number of seconds in which a given quantity of the oil at a given temperature flows through a given aperture. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book.*—**Alloxur body.** See ★*alloxur base.*—**Anti-immune body.** See ★*anti-immune.*—**Anti-intermediary body.** Same as ★*anti-amboceptor.*—**Body blow.** See ★*blow*3.—**Brown body.** See ★*brown.*—**Central body,** a term used to denote the aggregation of protoplasmic matter in the interior of many bacteria and blue-green algæ. It is believed by some to represent a true nucleus.—**Cornalian bodies.** See ★*cornalian.*—**Directive body.** See *directive corpuscle* and ★*polar body.*—**Fat body,** in *entom.*, a more or less lobulated or net-like mass of large cells filled with small drops of fat, covering parts of the viscera and lining the integument.—**Guarnieri body,** a protozoan parasite, *Cytoryctes variolæ* Guarnieri, thought to be the cause of smallpox and vaccinia.—**Harting's bodies,** granular concretions of carbonate of lime obtained by allowing carbonic-acid alkalis to act upon albumin or other nitrogenous substances. This action has been said to explain the mode of formation of the shells of mollusks and protozoa.—**Hassall** or **Hassall's bodies,** in *histol.*, the remains of the epithelium which during embryologic development makes up the main portion of the thymus gland.—**Hyaloid body.** See ★*hyaloid.*—**Immune body.** Same as ★*amboceptor.* See ★*immune.*—**Immunizing body.** See ★*immunity.*—**Intermediary body.** Same as ★*amboceptor.*—**Kaolinic body,** a porcelain composition consisting largely of kaolin, as hard-paste porcelain.—**Leishmann-Donovan body,** a small rounded or ovoid body, occurring singly or in groups of several, embedded in a matrix but not intracorpuscular, in tropical splenomegaly or kala-azar, and probably also in Oriental sore. Ross considers these bodies to belong to a new genus of *Sporozoa* and suggests for them the name *Leishmannia donovani.*—**Lummer-Brodhun body,** a device, used in certain photometers and spectrophotometers, for rectifying or rendering parallel the two beams of light to be compared. It consists of two right-angled prisms of glass cemented together so as to form a cube the diagonal section of which is partly cut away. See *spectrophotometer.*—**Meissner's body,** a tactile corpuscle.—**Melon-seed bodies.** Same as *rice* ★*bodies.*—**Mushroom body,** in *entom.*, one of two stalked and capped bodies arising from the procerebral lobe of an insect's brain, which resemble minute mushrooms. They are more highly developed in bees, ants, and wasps than in other insects, and it is therefore supposed that the intelligence of insects bears a direct relation to the size of these bodies.—**Nissl** or **Nissl's bodies,** in *neurol.*, small bodies which are found in the cytoplasm of nerve-cells and which take on a deep stain with methylene blue.—**Onion body,** a concentrically arranged mass of epithelial cells sometimes seen in carcinomatous tumors. Also called *epithelial pearl* or *nest.*—**Plimmer bodies,** certain cell-inclusions found in malignant growths which were thought to be parasitic protozoa and concerned in the production of the growths.—**Presegmenting bodies,** in *zoöl.*, the malarial parasites before they undergo segmentation.—**Pyramidal body.** Same as *pyramid*, 4.—**Rice bodies,** small growths, resembling rice-grains, which form in the sheaths of the tendons in hygroma and, becoming detached, float free in the fluid.—**Rosenmüller's body,** the parovarium.—**Russell fuchsin bodies,** hyaline bodies which stain readily with fuchsin, sometimes seen in carcinomatous tumors.—**Spongy body.** Same as *corpus spongiosum.*—**The body Alpha.** See ★*alpha*, 4.—**Turbinate body.** See *turbinate bone*, under *turbinate.*

body-brace (bod′i-brās), *n.* **1.** A brace which crosses a whole frame or one parallelogram of a frame diagonally from corner to opposite corner. See ★*brace*[1], 1 (*b*).—**2.** Specifically,

in *car-building*, an inclined timber extending from one end of the body center-plate of a long car to the middle of the car. Two braces, united to a compression-beam, form a truss built into the side of the car under the windows.

body-plasm (bod′i-plazm″), *n.* In *biol.*, the substance of the body of an animal or plant, in contradistinction to the *germ-plasm*, or the substance of the reproductive organs. Same as *soma*[1], *somatoplasm*.

body-plate (bod′i-plāt), *n.* A shell-plate for a boiler located anywhere except in heads or domes.

body-wood (bod′i-wůd), *n.* Cord-wood cut from those portions of the trunks which are clear of branches.

Boehmenism (bē′men-izm), *n.* The theosophical view of God and the world set forth by Jacob Boehme (1575–1624), a mystical German philosopher. He contemplated deity as "the eternal one, the silent nothing," from which nature proceeds as the expression of spiritual principles. He endeavored to show that material powers and moral forces are one, that evil is the manifestation of the wrath of God, and that good will finally be victorious. Also ★*Behmenism*.

Boehmenist (bē′men-ist), *n.* One who follows the teachings of Boehmenism. Also ★*Behmenist*.

Boehmenite (bē′men-īt), *n.* A Boehmenist.

Boethian (bō-ē′thi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from Boethius, a distinguished Roman official, philosopher, and writer on music, who died about 524 A. D. Less correctly ★*Boetian*.

Boetian (bō-ē′ti-an), *a.* Same as ★*Boethian*.

Boettcher's crystals. See ★*crystal*.

bog[1], *n.*—**Anchored bog**, an originally floating bog which has become fixed by roots and rhizomes from its bottom or by growths from shore-plants into it, or by both. *C. MacMillan.*—**Climbing bog**, the rim of a normal bog, nourished at a higher level by the capillary elevation of water.—**Emerged bog**, a bog growing above water-level.—**Floating bog**, a natural floating island (see *island*[1]), named 'bog from its morassic character.

In some of the lakes of Minnesota these *floating bogs* are very prominent features and constitute the so-called "floating islands." *C. MacMillan.*

Immersed bog, a bog whose chief growth is below water-level.—**Quaking bog**, a bog whose matted, peaty growth has covered comparatively unstable and treacherous ground that shakes under foot.—**Sphagnous** or **sphagnum bog**, a stagnant swamp with acid soil, characterized by the growth of sphagnum mosses; a muskeg. A deep swamp of this kind becomes at length a peat-bog.

boga[2] (bō′gä), *n.* [Sp.] A species of small fish of the genus *Orestias*, common in the waters of Lake Titicaca in Bolivia and Peru. There are several species of *Orestias* in the lake, and they constitute the aquatic food of the inhabitants of those regions.

Bogardus mill. See ★*mill*[1].

bogart (bog′art), *n.* See ★*boggard*, 4.

bog-birch (bog′bėrch), *n.* The Carolina buckthorn, *Rhamnus Caroliniana*. [Minnesota.]

bog-burst (bog′bėrst), *n.* An outbreak or flow of peaty materials which are saturated with water, so that barriers no longer restrain them. Also *bog-flow*.

A discussion of *bog-bursts*, with special reference to the great outburst of a bog in the Killarney district in 1896. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 206.

bog-flow (bog′flō), *n.* See ★*bog-burst*.

boggard[1], *n.* 4. The hellgrammite. [Local, U. S.]

bogie[2], *n.* 4. A small wheelbarrow or box upon wheels, made of light boiler-plate iron, used in the removal from the furnace of black-ash in the manufacture of soda by the Leblanc process.

Bogie, Colonel. See *Colonel Bogie*.

bogie-frame (bō′gi-frām), *n.* The pivoted or swinging frame under the front end of a locomotive; the truck-frame.

bogie-locomotive (bō′gi-lō-cō-mō″tiv), *n.* Same as *bogie-engine*.

bogie-spring (bō′gi-spring), *n.* One of the springs which are interposed between the truck of a locomotive and the parts supported by it, to take up the shocks and jars due to inequalities in the road.

Bognor beds. See ★*bed*[1].

bogong (bō′gong), *n.* [Native Australian.] An Australian noctuid moth, *Agrotis spina*, which occurs in enormous numbers in Victoria, where the hibernating adults were eaten by the aborigines.

bog-ore (bog′ōr), *n.* Same as *bog-iron ore*.

Bogoslovius (bog-ō-slō′vi-us), *n.* [NL., named from the volcanic island of St. John *Bogoslof* (Bogoslovŭ), near which the typical species was dredged.] A genus of macruroid fishes taken in deep water in Bering Sea.

bog-slide (bog′slīd), *n.* Same as ★*bog-burst*.

bog-torches (bog′tôr″ches), *n.* The golden-club, *Orontium aquaticum*: so called from the shape and color of its flower-stalk and flowers. See cut under *Orontium*. *Small*, Flora Southeastern U. S.

bogum (bō′gum), *n.* [*Australian.*] The name in New South Wales of the bean-tree or Moreton Bay chestnut, *Castanospermum australe*. It yields a soft, fine-grained, beautifully figured, brown wood, which is not very durable. See *black* ★*bean* (*b*).

Bohairic (bō-hī′rik), *n.* [*Bohaireh, Boheyreh*, a district in the Delta of the Nile, + *-ic*.] One of the main divisions of Coptic; the dialect of the coast district, spoken in the northwestern Delta of the Nile: formerly named *Memphite* (which see). Saludic and Bohairic are the most important dialects of Coptic. Since the fifteenth century the latter has been the language of the sacred books of Christianity throughout the country. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 727.

boheic (bō-hē′ik), *a.* [*Bohea* + *-ic*.] Derived from *Thea Bohea*.—**Boheic acid**, a bibasic acid, $C_7H_{10}O_8$, obtained from black tea.

Bohemian, *n.* 6. As employed by the French geologists, the later deposits of Silurian time, from the fine development of these strata in the Bohemian basin: equivalent to *Upper Silurian* or to *Silurian* in its restricted sense.

bohio (bō-hē′ō), *n.* [Sp. *bohío, bojío*, from a native W. Ind. name.] A West Indian hut; a thatched hut of the kind used by the negroes of the West Indies.

boil,[1] *n.*—**Aleppo, Delhi, oriental, tropical boil.** Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).—**Blind boil**, a sluggish boil in which pus forms slowly and there is no slough or core.—**Bulama boil** [Afr. *Bulama*, island of W. Africa], a phlegmon caused by the presence of a worm or the larva of an insect beneath the skin.—**Burmese boil**, an endemic sore, probably of the same nature as the Delhi boil or Aleppo ulcer.

boil,[2] *n.* 3. The period during which the carbon is being burned out of the iron in a puddling-furnace. During this period jets of burning carbonic oxid cover the surface of the bath. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms.

boiler, *n.* 5. A small isolated reef or atoll below water. [West Indies and Bermuda.]—**Belleville boiler**, a type of sectional boiler much used at one time in the British navy, in which the generating units are water-tubes of moderate diameter: named after its designer.—**Double boiler**, a cooking-utensil consisting of two metal or glazed-ware vessels nesting one within the other. The larger vessel is partly filled with water, the smaller is put inside of it, and both are placed over the fire. The boiling of the water and the resulting partly inclosed steam cook the contents of the inside vessel without danger of burning from direct contact with the fire.—**Drop-flue boiler**, a boiler having flues coming in from the sides and joining a central flue which is open at the bottom. The hot gases come in the horizontal flues and descend the center, or drop, flue.—**Elephant boiler**, a horizontal cylindrical boiler having one or more shells below the main shell and connected to the latter by necks.—**Elliptical boiler.** (*a*) A round-ended or oval-ended boiler. (*b*) A boiler whose cross-section is an oval or an ellipse.—**Field boiler**, a boiler having double tubes, the inner one for getting water to the lower end of the outer tube, in which the steam is generated. These tubes are either vertical or inclined. *Hiscox*, Horseless Vehicles, p. 47.—**Flash boiler.** See ★*flash-boiler*.—**Lancashire boiler**, a horizontal cylindrical boiler having two horizontal flues each containing a furnace. The combustion gases pass through the flues and return to the front end along the outside of the shell, and then pass back underneath the shell.—**Multitubular boiler.** (*a*) A boiler having a large number of small tubes for the hot gases to pass through. (*b*) A boiler made up of a number of tubes in which steam is generated; a water-tube boiler.—**Niclausse boiler**, a type of sectional boiler which has been used in the British navy, in which the generating units are water-tubes of moderate diameter.—**Oval boiler.** Same as *elliptical* ★*boiler* (*a*) and (*b*).—**Sectional boiler**, a steam-generator in which the plan of a single enveloping shell to contain the water and steam is abandoned, and is replaced by a number of small generating vessels so joined together that the steam formed in all of these separate units or sections is delivered from a common disengagement surface into a common steam-space. The units may be spherical or they may be cylindrical water-tubes. Such sectional boilers are safer because stronger to resist internal pressure, and rupture of one unit is not usually followed by a destruction of the structure as a whole.—**Semi-flash boiler.** See ★*flash-boiler*.—**Tubulous boiler.** Same as *water-tube boiler* (which see, under *water-tube*).

boiler-brace (boi′lėr-brās), *n.* A stay or tie-rod between the shell and the flat end of a steam-boiler, or a tension-rod running from end to end of the boiler to tie the flat surfaces together and prevent bulging or other deformation under pressure.

boiler-cement (boi′lėr-sē-ment″), *n.* A mixture of various substances, such as clay, magnesia, etc., which is used for covering boilers and steam-pipes to prevent or check the radiation of heat.

boiler-compound (boi′lėr-kom″pound), *n.* Any substance used to prevent the formation of a hard scale in steam-boilers which use impure feed-water. As the impurities are of so many varieties, the boiler-compounds have to be adapted to each case. Some compound of soda is the most common ingredient of such mixtures.

boiler-felt (boi′lėr-felt), *n.* A non-conducting covering for boilers, steam-pipes, etc., made of matted hair. In appearance it resembles felt.

boiler-maker (boi′lėr-mā″kėr), *n.* 1. One who makes boilers; a boiler-smith.—2. A petty officer in the United States navy.

boiler-palm (boi′lėr-päm), *n.* 1. A pad or foot on a bracket which is used to fasten or support a boiler.—2. The flattened end of a boiler-stay, where it is enlarged to take the rivets; specifically, that part of the knee, bracket, or tension-stay which goes against the boiler and is fastened to it.

boiler-scale (boi′lėr-skāl), *n.* A substance deposited on the surfaces of boilers which are in contact with the water. This scale is due to impurities in the water precipitated as solids on heating, and is sometimes hard and difficult to remove.

boiler-smith (boi′lėr-smith″), *n* A smith who forges boiler-plates; a boiler-maker.

boiling-basket (boi′ling-bäs″ket), *n.* Among primitive races, a water-tight basket in which liquids are boiled. Generally the contents are heated by means of red-hot stones which are thrown into the basket.

boiling-house (boi′ling-hous), *n.* A local West Indian term for the building, at a sugar-mill, in which the cane-juice, expressed in the cane-mill, is boiled down to the syrup from which sugar is made.

Such of the negroes as are employed in the mill and *boiling-houses* often work very late. *Bryan Edwards*, A Hist. of the Brit. W. Indies, II. 160.

Boiling-point of the thermometer. (*a*) A small nick on the glass tube of the mercurial thermometer showing the observed height of the mercury when the instrument is wholly immersed in steam from boiling water. Formerly the bulb only was placed in boiling water, but now the whole instrument is immersed in the steam. (*b*) A scale-division near the above-mentioned nick, indicating the boiling-point under standard pressure of one atmosphere. (*c*) The thermometric temperature of standard boiling water or its steam, that is, 100°C., 80°R., or 212°F. (*d*) The correct reading of the thermometer immersed in steam from boiling water under some special low pressure, such as that on the summit of a mountain. This boiling-point depends directly on the atmospheric pressure and is utilized to ascertain the latter when the mercurial barometer is not available.

Bojan gneiss. See ★*gneiss*.

boje (bō′hā), *n.* [Native name.] A name in Porto Rico of a rubiaceous tree, *Antirhea coriacea*, native to the West Indies. It furnishes a heavy, strong, durable yellow wood used for carpenter work, furniture, and the framework of houses. Also called *quina*.

B. O. L. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Oriental Literature*.

bola (bō′lä), *n.* [Native name.] A name in Bengal of the mahoe or majagua, *Pariti tiliaceum*. See *mahoe*, 1, and ★*majagua*, 1.

bolboporite (bol-bō-pō′rīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βολβός*, a bulb, + *πόρος*, a pore, + *-ite*[2].] One of certain fossil bodies found in the Silurian rocks of Russia, Canada, and New York, inversely conical or clavate in form, and having the narrower end smooth but the broader pitted. They have been regarded by some authors as corals, and probably some of the bodies to which this name has been applied are of this nature; but the affiliations of the typical bolboporites are still dubious, though their microscopic structure is very similar to that of the test of the *Echinodermata*.

Bolderian stage. See ★*stage*.

boldoin (bōl′dō-in), *n.* [*boldo* + *-in*[2].] Same as *boldine*.

bole[2], *n.* 3. In *medieval* and *early Renaissance art*, an earthy paste added over gesso as a ground for tempera painting and gilding.

Directly on this, and without the usual preparation of *bole*, gold leaf was laid over the whole surface. *Burlington Magazine*, II. 89.

Boleichthys (bō-lē-ik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βολή*, a throw, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of darter-fishes, typified by the species *B. fusiformis*.

boleite (bō′lē-īt), *n.* [*Boleo* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An oxychlorid of lead, copper, and silver, occurring in deep-blue cubic crystals and related to percylite: found at Boleo, Lower California.

Bolelia (bō-lē′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1832), an anagram of *Lobelia*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Campanulaceæ*. See *Downingia*.

Boleosoma (bō″lē-ō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *βολή*, a throw, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of tessellated darters, small quick-moving fishes of the brooks of the eastern United States. *B. olmstedi* is the best-known species.

bolero, *n.* **3.** A short jacket, ending about three inches above the waist-line: originally in imitation of the Spanish jacket, but now made in many fashions, and trimmed either simply or with extremely elaborate ornament.

boletoid (bō-lē'toid), *a.* [*Boletus* + *-oid.*] Like or pertaining to the genus *Boletus.*

Boliche furnace. Same as *Spanish furnace.*

bolivar, *n.* **2.** A large ginger-cake. [U. S.]

Bollmannia (bol-man'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., from C. H. *Bollman,* an American scientist.] A genus of goboid fishes inhabiting the depths of the tropical Pacific, typified by the species *B. chlamydes.*

bollo (bō'lō), *n.* A brick of amalgamated silver ore, so shaped that six bricks form a circular cake with a hole in the center to allow the mercurial vapors to escape during the distillation process.

boll-weevil (bōl'wē-vl), *n.* See *cotton-boll* ★*weevil.*—**Mexican boll-weevil.** Same as ★*cotton-boll weevil.*

bolo (bō'lō), *n.* [Bisaya *bolo.*] **1.** A long knife resembling a Cuban machete, used in the Philippine Islands, for domestic and agricultural purposes, and in war.



Bolo.

(From an original in the Amer. Museum of Nat. History, New York.)

bolochore (bō'lō-kōr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *βολή,* a throw, + *χωρεῖν,* spread abroad.] In *phytogeog.,* a fruit with some adaptation for the mechanical propulsion of its seeds or spores, or a plant bearing such fruit; a sling-fruit; a ballistic or catapult fruit. Bolochores are divided by F. E. Clements, the author of the term, into ★*pladoboles,* ★*edoboles,* ★*xeriboles,* and ★*tonoboles.* See these terms.

bolochorous (bō-lok'ō-rus), *n.* [*bolochore* + *-ous.*] Having the character of or pertaining to bolochores.

Bologna flask, hemp, vial. See ★*flask,* ★*hemp,* ★*vial.*

bolograph (bō'lō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *βολή,* a throw, + *γράφειν,* write.] An automatic record of the indications of a bolometer. Bolographs of the solar spectrum are made by passing the spectrum at a constant rate over the face of the bolometer and photographing upon a moving sheet the deflections of a sensitive galvanometer in circuit with the bolometer. The result is a curve giving in graphic form the distribution of energy in the sun's spectrum at the time when the bolograph is taken. Such records are termed *spectrobolographs.*

A study of the yearly variations of the selective absorption of the Earth's atmosphere by the aid of a long series of *bolographs.*

S. P. Langley, Astrophysical Jour., March, 1903, p. 93.

bolographic (bō″lō-graf'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or effected by means of a bolograph.

The *bolographic* method can be employed, which, being independent of circle readings, and involving instead a clock work of extreme accuracy, gives differences of deviation with extraordinary precision, reaching, as we said in last year's report, to within a second of arc.

Smithsonian Rep., 1898, p. 72.

boloman (bō'lō-mạn), *n.* A man armed with a bolo. [Philippine Is.]

Bolometric curve, a curve indicating the distribution of energy in the spectrum as determined by measurements with the bolometer.

bolsa (bōl'sȧ), *n.* [Sp. *bolsa,* a purse.] An exchange where merchants and others meet to transact their business. [Spanish-American and the Philippine Is.]

bolson (bōl-sōn'), *n.* [Sp., augm. of *bolso,* a purse, < *bolsa,* a purse: see *burse, purse.*] In *phys. geog.,* a basin-shaped depression inclosed on nearly all sides by mountains. [Southwestern U. S.]

bolson-plain (bōl-sōn'-plān), *n.* [*bolson* + *plain.*] A plain formed of land-waste occupying basin-like depressions among mountains in Mexico and contiguous portions of the United States. See ★*bolson.*

The *bolson plains* may be considered as sections of an upraised peneplain surface in its earliest infancy, at a stage in which they are as yet untouched by stream-action. They could not exist under present hypsometric conditions except in an arid region, which snow-fed perennial rivers do not traverse. *Amer. Geol.,* Sept., 1904, p. 164.

bolster, *n.,* **2.** (*p*) Same as *bunk,* 2. (*q*) In *arch.,* a horizontal piece of wood set on the top of a post and projecting on one or both sides: intended to diminish the unsupported stretch of a girder or beam, or to act as a corbel, allowing a post to be set upright in false bearing beyond the axis of the lower post. (*r*) In *paleobot.,* same as ★*leaf-cushion.*

bolster-wagon (bōl'stėr-wag″ọn), *n.* A form of road-wagon used for speeding purposes. The body is hung on side-bars the ends of which rest on bolsters over the axles; no springs are used.

bolt[1], *n.*—**Cremorne bolt,** a casement-fastening consisting of two long bolts, one engaging the top of the window-frame and the other the window-sill, both being inclosed in a casing and operated by a handle at the middle of the casement. It is sometimes provided with a third bolt which locks the casements together and is operated by the same handle.—**Espagnolette bolt,** a casement-fastening consisting of a long rod placed on the edge of the casement and fitted with catches at the top and bottom. By means of a handle the rod can be rotated to cause the catches to engage the opposite casements and lock them together at the top and bottom.—**In-and-out bolt,** a bolt which extends through the pieces to be joined.

bolt[1], *v. t.* **9.** In *archery,* to loose too soon after drawing the bow. See ★*hold.*—**10.** In *golf,* to putt with so much force that the ball will go some distance past the hole if it fails to go into it.

bolt-die (bōlt'dī), *n.* **1.** A die or hob for cutting the thread on a bolt.—**2.** A die for shaping blanks for bolts.

bolt-dog (bōlt'dog), *n.* An attachment to a lathe for driving bolts.

bolter[1], *n.* **2.** A machine for sawing logs into a size suitable for cutting into small strips. The pieces cut by a bolter are called *bolts,* and these bolts are sawed into laths, pickets, etc., in a gang-saw.—**3.** In *archery,* an archer who, after drawing the bow, looses too soon.

bolting-reel (bōl'ting-rēl), *n.* A reel, covered with bolting-cloth, used in separating flour, etc.

bolting-saw (bōl'ting-sȧ), *n.* See ★*bolter,* 2.

bolt-machine (bōlt'mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine used for forging the shanks of bolts from stock which has been rolled to the size of the head of the bolt. It consists of a series of forging-dies which vary in size and through which the body of the bolt is passed in a proper succession.

Boltonia (bōl-tō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (L'Héritier, 1788), named in honor of James *Bolton* (fl. 1775–95), an English botanist.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ.* There are 4 or 5 species, natives of the United States. They are sometimes known as *false camomile.* They are tall, leafy, aster-like, glabrous and often glaucous perennial plants, blooming profusely in late summer and autumn, and are excellent for the hardy border. *B. asteroides* and *B. latisquama* are sometimes planted in gardens for their showy bloom.

bolt-ring (bōlt'ring), *n.* A small ring with a spring-and-bolt arrangement, much used in modern jewelry for holding small or large gems or to secure necklaces.

bolt-saw (bōlt'sȧ), *n.* A saw for cutting off the bark-covered slabs from a log and forming them into squared bolts; a saw for the rough dressing of logs in the forest.

bolt-threader (bōlt'thred″ėr), *n.* A machine or device used to cut the thread on bolts.

bolt-wire (bōlt'wīr), *n.* Wire which is to be cut into blanks for small bolts.

Bolyaian (bōl-yī'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to John Bolyai (in Hungarian, Bolyai János), a Hungarian geometer who was born at Kolozsvár in 1802, and who died at Maros-Vásárhely in 1860.—**Bolyaian** or **Bolyai geometry.** See ★*geometry.*

bom, *n.* A simplified spelling of *bomb.*

boma (bō'mȧ), *n.* [Central African.] An inclosure of bushes, thorn, or stakes formed as a protection for a camp or village.

I went out on a sandspit into the lake and camped, cutting down the bush and placing it across the shore end of the bank so as to form a *boma.* At one o'clock in the morning the Turkana attacked and succeeded in breaking through the *boma,* a few of them getting into camp.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 389.

Bomb calorimeter. See ★*calorimeter.*—**Bread-crust bomb,** a somewhat rounded mass of igneous rock, ejected in a volcanic eruption, whose surface presents an appearance similar to that of baked bread, as if the interior had expanded beyond the stretching capacity of the surface crust. The more or less vitrified surface and the seamed crust are characteristic.

bombardier, *n.* **4.** [*cap.*] A former name, among the Portuguese, for a Fleming or other foreigner.

The whole country spoke of this boat . . . with a crew that spoke like *Bombardiers.*

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 82.

bombardment, *n.*—**Molecular bombardment,** impact of the molecules of a vapor or gas against a submerged body or against any wall which forms a boundary to the gaseous volume. The resultant effect is the pressure which the vapor exerts. Under high electrostatic strain, especially in a high vacuum, such bombardment may exert considerable power on the bodies struck, causing them, for example, to give off X-rays or heat, and even fusing very refractory substances, as platinum.

Bombax, *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Bombax.*—**Bombax cotton,** the seed-hair of the bombax, known in commerce as *vegetable down, red-silk cotton, God-tree cotton, silk-cotton,* etc. The fiber is smooth, glossy, pliable, rectilinear, and from white to yellow-brown in color, but it is without spiral twist, and the cell-walls are thin and weak, making it unsuitable for spinning; hence it is chiefly used for such purposes as stuffing mattresses, etc.

bombed (bomd), *a.* [*bomb* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. F. *bombé.*] Rounded: as, a *bombed* frontal bone. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 185.

That *bombéd* brow, that eye a kindling chrysoprase.

Browning, Fifine, x. 22.

Bombinæ (bom'bi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombus* + *-inæ.*] The *Bombidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Apidæ.*

bombom (bom'bom), *n.* [Also *bombon, bombong.* Philippine Sp.] Same as ★*bongbong.*

bombonne (bom-bon'), *n.* [F. *bombonne,* < Pr. *boumbouno,* < *boumbo,* a bomb, a bottle, = F. *bombe,* a bomb: see *bomb*[2].] A hollow vessel, usually of salt-glazed stoneware, either egg-shaped or cylindric, with three necks at the top and an exit-tap at one side near the bottom: used in the condensation of acids on a manufacturing scale: essentially a Woulfe's bottle.

bomb-signals (bom'sig″nalz), *n. pl.* See ★*signal.*

Bombyces (bom-bī'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Bombyx.*] An old group of *Lepidoptera,* corresponding to the modern family *Bombycidæ.*

Bombylioidea (bom-bil″i-ō-id'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coquillett, 1901), < *Bombylius* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of dipterous insects comprising the so-called bee-flies of the family *Bombyliidæ* and their allies, including the *Apioceridæ* and *Mydaidæ.*

Bombyx, *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] A wind-instrument of the ancient Greeks, probably sounded by a reed mouthpiece: so called from its shape.

bonanza, *n.* **II.** *a.* Very extensive and profitable. Compare *bonanza,* *n.*, 2.—**Bonanza farm,** in the great wheat-producing regions of the United States, a farm of great extent, operated on a gigantic scale.—**Bonanza farmer,** one who owns and operates a bonanza farm.

bonasi (bo-nä-sē'), *n.* [Cuban *bonasi,* from a native name (Pichardo).] The Cuban name of a species of grouper, *Mycteroperca bonaci,* a food-fish of the West Indies.

bonaventia (bon-ạ-ven'shạ), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A buggy with a wooden dash and a standing top. [Pennsylvania.]

Bonaventure formation. See ★*formation.*

Bonaveria (bō-nạ-vē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), named in honor of J. B. *Bonaveria,* an Italian botanical artist of the 18th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Fabaceæ.* See *Securigera.*

Bonavist bean. See ★*bean*[1].

bonbo (bon'bō), *n.* [Tibetan *Bon* (in Eastern Tibet *Bhön*) the name of this religion, + *Bod* (Eastern *Bhö*), Tibet.] The form of shamanism which forms the indigenous religion of Tibet. It is rapidly waning in the presence of the Lamaistic form of Buddhism which is now the dominant cult.

bonbonnière (boṅ-bon-iãr'), *n.* [F.] A box for holding bonbons or confections.

bond[1], *n.*, **12.** (*c*) Same as *bond-timber.*—**14.** In *elect.,* the rod, heavy copper wire, or weld which is used to connect the abutting rails of a railway-track to form an electric circuit.—**Bond and disposition in security,** an expression equivalent to bond and mortgage on land.—**Double bond.** In certain cases the atoms in chemical compounds do not exhibit their full valency. This behavior can sometimes be expressed by the assumption of a double union or bond between two polyvalent atoms, as in ethylene, $H_2C:CH_2$. The double bond is not stronger than two single bonds, nor in any way equivalent to them, except arithmetically. Compounds assumed to possess them are usually most readily attacked at the position of the double bond, either by reagents or by decomposing agencies, such as heat. In general, organic compounds with a double bond, such as defined, are distinguished by their ability to form derivatives by addition, while those without double unions, as paraffins, form derivatives by substitution.—**Joint bond,** in *law,* an undertaking executed by two or more parties all of whom must be joined as defendants in an action upon the bond.—**Resignation bond.** (*a*) In *eccles. law,* an instrument, usually attested by a notary, by which a beneficed clergyman voluntarily surrenders his benefice. (*b*) In *Scots law,* the surrender of a fee to a superior.—**Tax bond.** See ★*tax.*—**Three-quarter bond.** Same as *heart-bond.*

bond[1], *v. t.* **6.** To unite the ends of (two adjacent rails,) either by copper wires or cables, or by welding, in order to secure a low-resistance return-circuit for the electric current.

Briefly, my experience in *bonding* rails is that in the cast weld made since 1898 the bond at the beginning of

the pour is of lower resistance than a 90-pound rail of the same length as the weld.
Jour. Franklin Inst., April, 1904, p. 287.

Bondon cheese. See ★*cheese*[1].

bond-wire (bond′wīr), *n.* A wire used to make a good joint for the conduction of electricity from one railway rail to another.

bone[1], *n.*, **6.** (*e*) In *card-playing*, a chip of the smallest value.

10. A piece of horn or wood-fiber inserted in the sole of a wooden golf-club to prevent injury to the face of the club at the bottom.—**11.** The midrib of a leaf, especially that of a sugar-cane leaf or the large midrib of a palm-leaf. [Colloq., West Indies.]—**Bone-wire.** See ★*wire*[1].—**Cavalry bone,** a bone sometimes developed in the adductor muscle of the thigh in men who are constantly in the saddle.—**Dissolved bone,** bone which has been treated with sulphuric acid so as to produce the soluble monocalcic phosphate for use as a fertilizer. The term has often been used as a trade-name to include mineral phosphates similarly treated, these in some cases consisting of or containing the debris of fossil bone.—**Exercise bone.** Same as *cavalry* ★*bone* or ★*drill-bone.*—**Ground bone.** Same as *bone-dust* and ★*bone-meal.*—**Inca bone.** Same as *interparietal bone* (which see, under *interparietal*).—**Ligament bone.** Same as *sesamoid bone.*—**Lingual bone,** the hyoid bone.—**Riolan's bones,** small detached bones, like Wormian bones, occasionally present in the suture between the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**Suspensory bones,** in the fish skull, the chain of bones connecting the mandible to the cranium, consisting of the hyomandibular, the symplectic, and the quadrate.—**Ungual bone.** See ★*ungual.*

bone[1], *v. t.* **5.** To 'hold up' with a demand or importunate request for something, as for a small loan: as, to *bone* one for a 'fiver.' [Colloq.]

bone-body (bōn′bod′i), *n.* In *ceram.*, the composition of natural soft-paste porcelain, which contains a certain proportion of calcined bone.

His body was neither that of the French potters nor the true bone of the English, but partook of the characteristics of both, the proportion of phosphate of lime, as shown by analysis, being about eight per cent., a very much smaller percentage than in the English *bone-body.*
E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 126.

bone-cell (bōn′sel), *n.* In *histol.*, one of the stellate cells which produce bone; an osteoblast.

bone-conduction (bōn′ kọn-duk″shọn), *n.* Transmission of sound-waves to the auditory apparatus through the bones of the face.

bone-corpuscle (bōn′kôr″pus-l), *n.* Same as ★*bone-cell* or *osteoblast.*

bone-dry (bōn′drī), *a.* Very dry; as dry as a bone. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 189.

bone-fat (bōn′fat), *n.* Fatty matter, of soft, semisolid consistence, extracted from bones by melting or by the use of solvents: used in making cheap soaps. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, VI. 825.

bone-flour (bōn′flour), *n.* The most finely divided portion of ground bones, separated from the coarser parts by sifting: used as a fertilizer. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, VII. 821.

bone-heap (bōn′hēp), *n.* **1.** A heap of bones.—**2.** In *archæol.*, a refuse-pile containing bones and other remnants of food of a prehistoric village. Bone-heaps are also found near villages of modern primitive tribes.

bonellein (bō-nel′ē-in), *n.* [*Bonell-ia* + *-e-* + *-in*[2].] A green pigment obtained from *Bonellia viridis.*

bone-meal (bōn′mēl), *n.* Bones reduced to a rather coarse powder by grinding: used in agriculture as a fertilizer. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, X. 151.

bone-oil, *n.* **2.** Fatty matter, of liquid consistence at common atmospheric temperature, extracted from bones by heating them with water or by the use of solvents: used in soap-making.

bone-painting (bōn′pān″ting), *n.* The custom of painting the bones of skeletons, particularly those of friends and relations. This custom seems to have prevailed in many parts of prehistoric America and also in other continents.

bone-powder (bōn′pou″dėr), *n.* Bones reduced to powder by grinding: used in agriculture as a fertilizer, and in the manufacture of mixed fertilizers. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, VII. 133.

bonery (bō′nẹ-ri), *n.* [*bone*[1] + *-ery.*] A place where bones are deposited.

boneset, *n.*—**Bastard boneset.** Same as *upland* ★*boneset.*—**Blue boneset,** the mist-flower, *Eupatorium cœlestinum.*—**Climbing boneset,** the climbing hempweed, *Willughbæa scandens.*—**False boneset,** any plant of the genus *Kuhnia.*—**Purple boneset,** the joepye-weed, *Eupatorium purpureum.*—**Upland boneset,** *Eupatorium sessilifolium,* a species with sessile but not connate leaves.

bone-shaker (bōn′shā-kėr), *n.* A humorous name applied to the bicycle before the introduction of rubber or pneumatic tires and other improvements. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 324.

bone-tankage (bōn′tangk″āj), *n.* Meat offal containing more or less bone in fragments: used in the manufacture of fertilizers.

bonga (bông′gä), *n.* [Tagalog and Bisaya *bonga* (*bongga*).] The betel-nut palm (*Areca Cathecu*), the nuts of which, together with the leaves of the betel-pepper and a little lime, form a masticatory called *buyo.* See *areca-nut.*

bongo (bong′gō), *n.* [Nat. African.] A large antelope, *Boocercus euryceros*, related to the harnessed antelope, found in the forests of Central and East Africa. Horns are present in both sexes; the hair is short, of a chestnut color, and there are a few white markings. In the eastern bongo, *Boocercus euryceros isaaci*, these markings tend to form stripes.

bonifacial (bon′i-fā″shal), *a.* [*boniface* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a boniface or the landlord of an inn. *G. A. Sala.*

boning[2] (bō′ning), *n.* A form of machine-sewing in which two or more parallel lines of stitches are made in the fabric: used especially in corset-making as a means of holding the bones in place. See *two-needle machine,* under ★*sewing-machine.*

boning-knife (bō′ning-nīf), *n.* A kitchen-knife with a short, wide, and pointed blade, used in boning.

boning-stick (bō′ning-stik), *n.* Same as *boning-rod.*

boninite (bō-nin′-īt), *n.* [*Bonin* (Islands of Japan) + *-ite*[2].] A term proposed by Petersen (1891) for a glassy andesite containing bronzite, diallage, and olivine, occurring in the Bonin Islands, Japan.

bonism (bō′nizm), *n.* [L. *bon(us)*, good, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the world is good, but not the best possible. See *optimism.*

bonist (bō′nist), *n.* [*bon(ism)* + *-ist.*] One who believes that the world is good, but not the best possible.

bonito[1], *n.* (*g*) In Australia, the oceanic bonito, *Gymnosarda pelamis.*

bonito[2] (bọ-nē′tō), *a.* [Sp., dim. of *bueno*, < L. *bonus*, good: see *boon*[2].] Pretty; nice; fine; graceful: an epithet in use in Spanish-speaking countries or regions originally settled by Spaniards.

bonnet, *n.*, **8.** (*b*) A portion of a coal-seam left for a roof. (*c*) A flat piece of wood on the top of a prop. (*d*) *pl.* Gas-coal or shale overlying a coal-seam or worked with it. [Scotch in senses *b*, *c*, and *d.*]—**15.** The lid or cover of a hole by which access may be had to valves or other apparatus in a closed chamber.—**16.** The protecting hood over the machinery or motor of a motor-vehicle, in front of the dashboard.—**17.** The plate on the motor-crank case, or on the transmission gear, normally closed, through which the cranks and gears of a motor-car can be inspected and cleaned and oiled.—**18.** *pl.* The spatter-dock, *Nymphæa advena* and the other species. See *Nymphæa*[1], 1.

bonnet, *v. t.* **2.** To provide with an iron shield or bonnet: as, to *bonnet* a safety-lamp. *Jour. Inst. Elect. Eng.* (Lond.), 1900–1901, p. 834.

bonnethead (bon′et-hed), *n.* A species of hammerhead, *Sphyrna tiburo*, abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States. The head is kidney-shaped, rather than hammer-shaped as in the true hammerhead (*S. zygæna*).

bonnet-press (bon′et-pres), *n.* An apparatus for shaping a bonnet by pressing and ironing it.

bonnet-skate (bon′et-skāt), *n.* In *ichth.*, the common skate.

bonnet-stack (bon′et-stak), *n.* A metal chimney-stack having a cover or lid over its top, at a slight distance above the opening, to prevent snow and rain from falling into it. Sometimes the bonnet is made part of a spark-arrester netting over the top.

bonnet-wire (bon′et-wīr), *n.* A wire for stiffening hats and bonnets.

Bononian beds. See ★*bed*[1].

Bonsor's black. See ★*black.*

bont-tick (bont′tik), *n.* [D. *bont*, variegated, + E. *tick.*] A South African ixodid, *Amblyomma hebræum*, parasitic on live stock: so called because of the variegated color of the dorsum of the adult male. See *bont-leg* ★*tick.*

The tick of greatest importance, because of its injuries to stock, is Amblyomma hebræum Koch, commonly known as the *bont tick.* "Bont" is a Dutch word, equivalent to "variegated," and its application in this case has reference to the mixed coloring on the back of the male.
C. P. Lounsbury, in Proc. Assoc. Econ. Ent., 1900, p. 41.

bon voyage (boṅ vwo-yäzh′). [F.] A parting salutation meaning, I wish you 'a pleasant journey' (or 'voyage' if by water).

bony-fish, *n.* **2.** A common name of the tenpounder, *Elops saurus*, of the family *Elopidæ*, an abundant and widely distributed fish in tropical seas.

bony-tail (bō′ni-tāl), *n.* A fish of the Gila river, *Gila elegans.* Also called *Gila trout.*

boobook (bö-bök′), *n.* [In allusion to the cry of the bird.] A small owl, *Athene boobook*, of a rusty red color, found in Australia and Tasmania: so named on account of its peculiar call or hoot.

Booby prize. See ★*prize*[1].

boobyalla (bö-bi-ä′lą), *n.* [Aboriginal name.] A tree of southeastern Australia and of Tasmania, *Acacia longifolia*, a shrubby form of which is common in the coast regions and is of service in binding the sands. Also called *native willow.*

boodle[1], *n.* **4.** Same as *newmarket*, 1.

boodlerism (böd′lėr-izm), *n.* The practice, by persons in public office, of asking or accepting bribes, or of making corrupt bargains for their own profit, as in selling votes for money, office, or influence. [Slang, U. S.]

Boohoo fever. See ★*fever.*

boojery, *n.* See ★*budgeree.*

boojum (bö′jum), *n.* [A made word based unconsciously on *boo*, with a Latin-looking termination, *-jum*, *-ium.*] An imaginary animal introduced by C. L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll") as a particularly dangerous variety of 'snark,' into his "Hunting of the Snark."

Book of responses, in *Scots law*, the account, kept by the directors of the chancery, for entering all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs taking precepts from chancery.—**Book of the Covenant,** a code of laws which, according to Exodus xxiv., is ascribed to Moses. Recent writers consider the substance of the code to be found in Exodus xx. 24–xxiii. 19. Also called *Greater Book of the Covenant.*—**Book of the Dead,** a papyrus which the Egyptians placed with the mummy in the coffin, to furnish the deceased with needful directions for the journey to the life beyond.—**Book value,** in *bookkeeping*, the value of any commodity as shown by the books of a firm or commercial concern, as distinguished from its market value (which see, under *market*).—**Caroline Books,** four books written under the direction of Charlemagne, during the controversy of the eighth century concerning image-worship. The books contain a censure of the decrees of the council of Nicæa on the adoration of images, and established the principle of the freedom of Christian art in representing Christian ideas.—**Golden book.** See ★*golden.*—**Little Book of the Covenant,** the name given by critics to the brief legislative section in Exodus xxxiv. 12–26, the contents of which are similar to parts of the Book of the Covenant.—**Red book.** See ★*red*[1].

Bookbinders' varnish, wire. See ★*varnish*, ★*wire.*

book-buyer (bůk′bī-ėr), *n.* One who buys books.

book-crab (bůk′krab), *n.* Same as *book-scorpion.*

booker (bůk′ėr), *n.* **1†.** A writer of books; a scribe.—**2.** A 'spotter.' *All the Year Round*, July 11, 1863.—**3.** An entry-clerk or bookkeeper.—**4.** One who makes up finished goods into 'books.'

book-gill (bůk′gil), *n.* The respiratory organ of *Limulus*, which is regarded as comparable to the lung-book of a scorpion everted and adapted for aquatic respiration.

booking (bůk′ing), *n.* The act of engaging or securing beforehand (by registry or payment) a box or seat at the opera, a passage on a steamer or train, etc.

book-lung (bůk′lung), *n.* The lung-book of a scorpion. See ★*lung-book.* *Parker and Haswell*, Zoölogy, I 605.

book-marker (bůk′märk-ėr), *n.* Same as *bookmark.*

book-number (bůk′num-bėr), *n.* In *library-cataloguing*, a particular number (or a number and a letter) designating the book in its proper sequence in the smallest division to which it belongs. It is the number that is individual to the book itself or any copy of it, and with the class-number (which may be borne by a thousand books) makes up its identification-number not only in the given library, but in every library using the same system. The accession-number, which marks the order of receipt, belongs only to the particular copy which bears it. In the Cutter and Dewey systems the book-number consists of the initial letter or letters of the author's name, followed by a number which indicates in a printed list the rest of the name.

book-sewer (bůk′sō″ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to fasten together with thread the different sections or foldings of a book.

book-stamp (bůk′stamp), *n.* The plate of hard metal (usually of brass) which contains

the decoration or letters selected for stamping the covers of a book.

booky[1] (bůk'i), *a.* [*book* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Bookish; given to reading: as, a *booky* person.—**2.** Derived from books: as, *booky* lessons. *Mark Twain.* [Colloq.]

booky (bůk'i), *n.* [*book* + *-y*[2].] Same as *book-maker*, 3. [Slang.]

bool[3] (böl), *n.* [Australian.] Same as ★*beal*[3].

boom[2], *n.* **6.** A pole fastened lengthwise of a load of hay to bind the load. *Stand. Dict.* —**Down booms!** (*naut.*), an order to send on deck the studdingsail-booms from the yard-arms.—**Sheer boom**, a boom so secured that it guides floating logs in the desired direction. Also called *fender boom* and *glancing boom.*

The formation of the gorge is supposed to have been caused by the driving of piles in the Mississippi River at a point a few miles above Alma, Wis., to hold a *sheer boom* for the purpose of running the logs which had been loosened from the sandbars and shores of the Chippewa and Mississippi rivers by the recent heavy rains into the Zumbra River for safe harbor.

U. S. Monthly Weather Rev., Nov., 1896, p. 407.

boomah (bö'mä), *n.* A false spelling of *boomer*[1], 1 (a kangaroo), used on the supposition that the name was native Australian.

boom-band (böm'band), *n.* A band for the boom of a sail-boat. It is made in two parts held together on the boom by bolts and nuts, and fitted with an extra half-band for holding the hook of a block.

boom-buoy (böm'boi), *n.* Same as ★*boom-stay.*

boom-chain (böm'chān), *n.* A short chain which fastens boom-sticks end to end.

boom-company (böm'kum-pa-ni), *n.* A corporation engaged in handling floating logs, and owning booms and booming privileges. [U. S.]

boom-crane (böm'krān), *n.* A crane having a vertical mast, steadied at the head and foot by proper pivots, and a horizontal boom projecting at right angles from the mast, and braced to it by an inclined strut; a ★jib-crane (which see).

booming[3] (böm'ing), *n.* In *mining*, ground-sluicing on a large scale by emptying the contents of a reservoir at once on material collected below, thus removing boulders. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook.*

boom-rat (böm'rat), *n.* In *lumbering*, one who works on a boom. [Slang.]

boom-stay (böm'stā), *n.* A heavy weight used to anchor booms in deep water, its position being indicated by a pole or float attached to it. Also called a *boom-buoy.*

boom-stick (böm'stik), *n.* In *lumbering*, a timber which forms part of a boom. [U. S.]

boom-town (böm'toun), *n.* A town or community which has acquired sudden wealth and notoriety through land speculation, etc.; also, a town which originated in a real estate 'boom.' [Western U. S.]

boomy (bö'mi), *a.* [*boom*[1] + *-y*[1].] Hollow; deeply resonant.

boost[1], *n.* **2.** A charge of short duration, at a high current-rate, given to an electrical storage battery in order to prolong its usefulness.

booster (bö'stėr), *n.* [*boost*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who boosts.—**2.** In *elect.*, a device by which the electromotive force in an electric circuit is regulated.

boot[2], *n.* **11.** In *agri.*, the uppermost leaf-sheath, just below the brush or head, of a broom-corn plant; also the lowest leaf-bearing internode on a stalk of wheat.—**Junod's boot**, a surgical appliance for exhausting the air surrounding a limb in order to draw blood to it.

boot-grain (böt'grān), *n.* A leather made from cowhide: used for heavy boots. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 114.

boothite (böth'īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. Edward *Booth* of California.] A hydrated copper sulphate ($CuSO_4+7H_2O$), similar in form to melanterite and pisanite: found in California.

boot-leg, *n.* **2.** One of the levers connected with the winding mechanism of a spinning-mule: so named from its shape. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 269.

boot-lick (böt'lik), *n.* A mean, cringing person; a toady. [U. S.]

booz, *v. i.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *booze*, *boose.*

boquin (bō-kēn'), *n.* [Sp.] A baize of coarse texture.

bora[2] (bō'rä), *n.* [Native Australian.] A ceremony of the natives of eastern Australia by which a boy is admitted to the rights of manhood.

The great mystery of the Blacks is the *Bora*—a ceremony at which the young men found worthy receive the rank of warriors. *R. M. Praed*, Australian Life, p. 24.

boracha (bo-rä'tshä), *n.* [Braz. Pg., a particular use of Pg. *borracha*, a leather bottle, a rubber bag, etc.: see *borachio.*] A conventional weight of crude india-rubber, used to designate, in the Amazonian rubber districts, the bundle in which india-rubber is shipped.

borage, *n.*—**Ceylon borage**, a coarse, hardy annual plant, *Boraginoides Zeylanicum* (*Borago Zeylanica* of Burman), a native of southern India and Ceylon, and naturalized in Australia and Tasmania.—**Native borage**, a name in Australia of the *Ceylon borage.*

Borago (bō-rā'gō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, adopted from Tournefort, 1700): see *borage.*]



Borago officinalis L.

a, top of flowering branch (one-half natural size); *b*, fruit (enlarged); *c*, a stamen (enlarged). (From Britton and Brown's "Ill. Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the family *Boraginaceæ*, including 3 species all natives of the Mediterranean region. They are annual or biennial herbs, with hirsute or hispid foliage and showy blue flowers in terminal racemes. In some parts of Europe, *B. officinalis* is used as a pot-herb and sometimes with salads. Only the young leaves are palatable. See *bee-bread*, 2.

boragoid (bō'ra-goid), *a.* [*Borago*, type-genus of the *Boraginaceæ*, + *-oid.*] Resembling *Borago:* applied specially to the extreme extra-axillary inflorescence of certain boraginaceous plants, as *Anchusa.* *Schumann.*

borak[1] (bor'ak), *n.* [See ★*barrack*[2].] An aboriginal Australian term for banter; chaff; fun, especially at the expense of another: as, to poke *borak* at one, that is, to make game of him. [Colloq., Australia.]

On telling him my adventures, how Bob in my misery had "poked *borack*" at me.

Australasian Printers' Keepsake, p. 75.

borak[2] (bō'rak), *n.* Spirit distilled from rice.

When quiet had been restored we all sat down, and *borak* (rice spirit) was produced, healths drunk, and speeches made. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 49.

Borate of lime, a salt, more correctly called *calcium borate*, which occurs as the mineral colemanite in great abundance in California, and is used as a material from which to make boracic acid and borax.—**Borate of manganese**, a salt extensively used as a dryer to hasten the absorption of oxygen from the air by linseed-oil and the consequent hardening of paints made with this oil as a vehicle.

borated (bō'rā-ted), *a.* Mixed or treated with boracic acid or borax or with both.—**Borated gauze**, gauze prepared with boracic acid for surgical use in dressing wounds.—**Borated milk**, milk to which boracic acid or borax, or both, have been added as preservatives. Careful experiments, made by the United States Department of Agriculture, have shown that such additions to food, although not in the ordinary sense of the term poisonous, are unwholesome and, in time, injurious.—**Borated talcum**, finely pulverized talc to which boracic acid has been added.

borax, *n.*—**Burned borax**, borax which has been deprived of its water of crystallization by being heated.—**Octahedral borax**, in *chem.*, sodium pyroborate when crystallized under special conditions with 5 molecules of water of crystallization ($Na_2B_4O_7.5H_2O$); it then assumes the form of the regular octahedron. The common or prismatic borax contains 10 molecules of water and crystallizes in monoclinic forms.

Borboridæ (bôr-bor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Borborus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acalyptrate flies, comprising small, stout species, usually of dark color and with clear wings. They occur in large numbers on the dung of animals and breed exclusively in this substance.

Borborus (bôr'bō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1830), < Gr. *βόρβορος*, mud, mire.] A genus of small acalyptrate flies typical of the family *Borboridæ*, containing black or blackish-brown species, some of which have rudimentary wings.

Bordeaux, *n.*—**Alizarin Bordeaux**, a mordant dyestuff derived from anthracene. It is similar in properties to alizarin, but produces colors of a much bluer character.—**Bordeaux B, BL,** and **R,** synonymous names for an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type, prepared by combining diazotized α-naphthylamine with β-naphthol-disulphonic acid. It dyes wool a vinous red in an acid bath.—**Bordeaux BX,** a name applied to two acid coal-tar colors of the diazo type which differ but slightly in composition. They both dye wool a vinous red in an acid bath.—**Bordeaux DH** and **S,** synonymous names for an acid coal-tar color, the same as *fast* ★*red D.*—**Bordeaux extra** and **COV,** synonymous names for a direct cotton coal-tar color, the same as *Kongo* ★*violet.*—**Bordeaux G.** (*a*) An acid coal-tar color similar to ★*Bordeaux BX.* (*b*) Same as ★*Bordeaux B.*—**Bordeaux hammer.** See ★*hammer*[1].—**Bordeaux mixture.** See ★*mixture.*—**Bordeaux Pottery.** See ★*pottery.*—**Brilliant Bordeaux,** an acid coal-tar color which dyes wool a vinous red in an acid bath.—**Cotton Bordeaux,** a direct coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from diamido-diphenyl-ketoxim. It dyes unmordanted cotton a bluish red in a salt bath.—**Diamine Bordeaux B** and **S,** two direct coal-tar colors of the diazo type, derived from benzidine. They dye unmordanted cotton a claret red in an alkaline salt bath.—**Diazo Bordeaux,** a direct coal-tar color closely allied to primulin. It dyes unmordanted cotton in a salt bath, but for the best results subsequent diazotizing and developing are necessary.—**Fast Bordeaux,** a mordant acid coal-tar color, same as *cloth* ★*red B.*—**Hessian Bordeaux,** a direct coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from diamido-stilbene. It dyes unmordanted cotton a claret red in an alkaline salt bath.—**Naphthylamine Bordeaux.** Same as *alpha-naphthylamine* ★*red.*

bordereau (bôr-drō'), *n.*; pl. *bordereaus* or *bordereaux* (-drōz', -drō'). [F., OF. *borderel*, *bordrel*, < *bord*, edge, strip of paper, etc.: see *board*[2], *border.*] A memorandum or note, especially one containing a more or less detailed list of documents.

bordered, *p. a.* **2.** In *bot.*, having the margin distinct from the rest of the organ either in texture or color.—**Bordered pit,** one of the pits in coniferous and other kinds of wood which are surrounded by a thickened border. They consist of thin spots, pervious to water, and regulate the passage of the sap from one cell to another. They are best seen in radial section. See cuts under ★*Araucarioxylon* and ★*Cupressinoxylon.*—**Bordered pore.** Same as ★*bordered pit.*

borderism (bôr'dėr-izm), *n.* A word, an expression, or conduct characteristic of the borders, especially the English and Scottish Border.

border-pen (bôr'dėr-pen), *n.* A drawing-pen having several points, used in making broad decorative edges or borders.

border-shears (bôr'dėr-shērz), *n.* Long-handled clipping-shears for trimming the edges of lawns: often fitted with a small wheel to support their weight.

borealize (bō'rē-a-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *borealized;* ppr. *borealizing.* To adopt northern manners or ways of thinking and speaking.

Gill gives a Northern origin to *geaun* for gown and Spenser *borealized* in his pastorals.

Lowell, Introduction to Biglow Papers, 2nd ser., p. 174.

bore-bit (bōr'bit), *n.* A piece of steel which forms the cutting-edge of a rock-boring drill.

boree[2] (bō-rē), *n.* [Prob. from aboriginal Australian (in Queensland) *booreah*, fire. It is especially preferred by the natives for firewood.] The weeping myall, *Acacia pendula*, which yields a hard, close-grained, violet-scented wood used by turners and cabinet-makers. [Eastern Australia.]

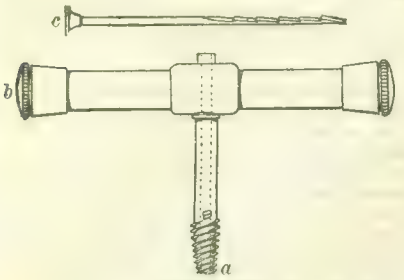
borele (bor'e-le), *n.* [Bechuana.] The native (Bechuana) name of the black rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros bicornis*, used frequently as a book-name.

bore-meal (bōr'mēl), *n.* The fine material taken from a hole which is being bored through rock which is comminuted by the action of the drill.

Boreogadus (bō-rē-og'a-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βορέας*, the north (*βόρειος*, of the north), + *γάδος*, a fish (see *Gadus*).] A genus of small codfishes of the arctic seas, typified by the species *B. saida.*

borer, *n.* **8.** A marine snail, as *Urosalpinx cinerea:* so named because of its habit of boring through the shells of oysters and other mollusks.—**Accretion borer,** an instrument for determining the growth in diameter of standing trees. It consists of a hollow auger, which, when bored into a tree, extracts a section showing the annual rings.—

Apple-tree borer (*a*) The larva of the American cerambycid beetle, *Saperda candida* (which see, with cut); the round-headed apple-tree borer. (*b*) The larva of the American buprestid beetle, *Chrysobothris femorata*



Accretion Borer.

a, hollow auger; *b*, hollow handle in which other parts are carried; *c*, rod for extracting wood section.

(which see, with cut); the flat-headed apple-tree borer.—**Blackberry saw-fly borer,** the larva of an American insect, *Janus fumipennis.*—**Clear-wing borer,** any one of several species of moths of the lepidopterous family *Sesiidæ*, whose larvæ bore into trees, as *Sesia acerni*, the clear-wing borer of the maple.—**Cucumber caterpillar borer,** a pyralid moth, *Diaphania nitidalis*, found in North and South America and the West Indies, whose larvæ bore into the fruit of cucumbers and melons. The larva is also called the *pickle-worm.*—**Flathead borer,** the larva of any one of many species of beetles of the family *Buprestidæ* which bore into the branches and trunks of trees and which have an enlarged and flattened thorax and head: as, the *flat-headed apple-tree* ★*borer*, larva of *Chrysobothris femorata.*—**Hammer-head borer.** Same as *flathead* ★*borer* (which see).—**Increment borer.** See *accretion* ★*borer.*—**Larger corn-stalk borer.** Same as *sugar-cane borer* (which see).—**Long-horned borer,** a name of any wood-boring beetle of the family *Cerambycidæ.*—**Pacific peach-tree borer,** the larva of a sesiid moth, *Sanninoidea opalescens*, which bores into the trunks and larger branches of the peach on the Pacific coast of the United States.—**Peach-tree borer.** (*b*) Same as *peach-borer*, 1.—**Pear-tree borer,** the larva of a sesiid moth, *Sesia pyri*, which feeds on the inner layer of the bark of the pear-tree in the eastern United States.—**Red borer,** the larva of an oriental cossid moth, *Zeuzera coffeæ*, which bores into the stems of the coffee-plant in the East Indies.—**Round-headed borer,** the larva of any one of many species of beetles of the family *Cerambycidæ*, which bore into the trunks and branches of trees: in contradistinction to the flat-headed borers of the coleopterous family *Buprestidæ*; specifically, the round-headed borer of the apple, *Saperda candida.*—**Sequoia-borer,** the larva of a sesiid moth, *Vespamima sequoiæ*, which bores into the branches of the sequoias of the Pacific coast.—**Smaller corn-stalk borer,** an American phycitid moth, *Laodamia lignosellus*, occurring in the eastern United States and South America, whose larva bores into the lower sections of corn-stalks.—**Sugar-cane borer.** (*a*) See *sugar-cane.* (*b*) The larva of a crambid moth, *Diatræa saccharalis*, which bores in sugar-cane in the West Indies and the southern United States, where it is also known as the *larger corn-stalk borer.* (*c*) A scolytid beetle, *Xyleborus perforans.* (*d*) The larva of the sugar-cane weevil, a calandrid beetle, *Sphenophorus obscurus*, common in the islands of the Pacific.—**Sweet-potato borer,** a brenthid beetle, *Cylas formicarius*, also called *sweet-potato weevil*, occurring in Cochin China, Madagascar, the Antilles, and in the southern United States. It bores in the tubers of the sweet potato.—**Tulip-tree borer,** any one of several coleopterous insects which bore into the tulip-tree, notably the cerambycid *Centrodera decolorata*, whose larva bores into the heart-wood.—**Wine-cask borer,** a scolytid beetle, *Xyleborus perforans*, which frequently perforates wine-casks in the East and West Indies. It also attacks sugar-cane.

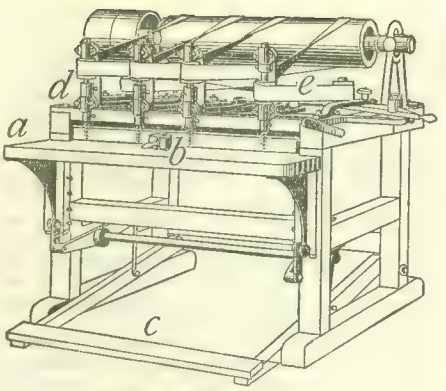
bore-rod (bōr′rod), *n.* A long rod, usually made up in sections, which is used for drilling deep wells, the drill being carried at the lower end of the rod.

Boreus (bō-rē′us), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *βόρειος*, boreal.] A genus of curious mecopterous insects of the family *Panorpidæ*, composed of wingless species which look like small wingless grasshoppers. They are often found on snow in the winter.

Borhyænidæ (bō-ri-ē′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Borhyæna*, the type-genus, + *-idæ*, family ending.] A family of extinct creodont mammals whose members have some points of resemblance to the living marsupial *Thylacinus.* The angle of the jaw is somewhat inflected, and very few of the teeth are known to have had milk predecessors. The known species are from the Santa Cruz formation (Miocene?) of Patagonia. *Ameghino*, 1894.

borickite (bō′rik-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. E. *Boricky* of Prague.] A hydrated phosphate of ferric iron and calcium, occurring in reddish-brown reniform masses.

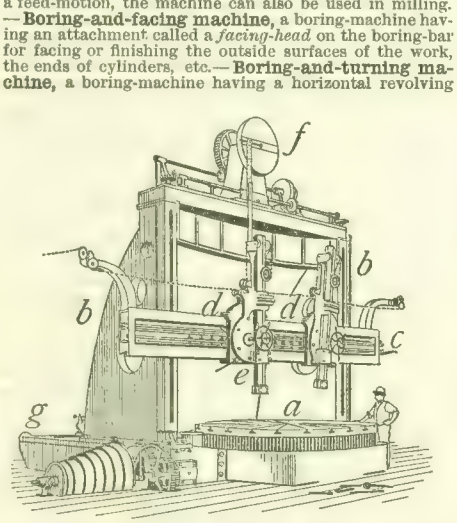
boring-machine, *n.* This term includes a great variety of wood-boring machines used in the building of cars and wagons, in making furniture and agricultural machinery, etc. They are named from the work they do, or from the number and arrangement of the augers. They are often combined with other machines. Many are automatic in action and adjustable for spacing the distances between the holes or for boring holes at different angles, and they range in size from a single-auger bench-machine up to very large multiple borers having ten or more augers making holes at different angles and of different sizes.—



Multiple Wood-boring Machine.

a, table with vertical traverse; *b*, adjustable stop for holding work on table; *c*, treadle operating table to bring work up to augers; *d*, spindles carrying augers, adjustable to any position; *e*, belt operating all spindles.

Boring-and-drilling machine, a boring-machine that can also be used for drilling, tapping, and screw-cutting. Both horizontal and vertical forms are in use. One type has a vertical spindle supported by a saddle which has a traverse on a cross-rail supported between two columns. The saddle and the cross-rail are swiveled, enabling the operator to present the boring-tool to the work in any direction. The cross-rail has a traverse up and down the whole height of the columns to admit large work under the point of the boring-tool. Other types have horizontal spindles, with a fixed or a movable table. When the table is given a feed-motion, the machine can also be used in milling.—**Boring-and-facing machine,** a boring-machine having an attachment called a *facing-head* on the boring-bar for facing or finishing the outside surfaces of the work, the ends of cylinders, etc.—**Boring-and-turning machine,** a boring-machine having a horizontal revolving



Boring-and-turning Machine.

a, revolving table; *b*, *b*, housing; *c*, cross-rail; *d*, *d*, saddles traversing cross-rail, one in inclined position; *e*, tool-bar; *f*, slotting attachment; *g*, bed on which housing travels forward and back: housing shown in forward position. Boring-bar carried on extra saddle not shown.

table and vertical boring and cutting-tools, upheld by a tool-bar or boring-bar supported from saddles that traverse a cross-rail supported by housings. In essential features it is a modification of a lathe, set on end, the rotary table taking the place of the vertical face-plate of the lathe. The cross-rail carrying cutting-tools is also an adaptation from the planer, the only difference being that in this machine the traversing table has a rotary motion, the cutting being done in circles: hence the name *turning-machine.* In small machines only one tool-bar is used; in the *turret boring-and-turning machine* the tools are carried in a turret over the table. In large machines a boring-bar is placed on the cross-rail between the cutter-bars, boring and cutting being done at the same time. Supplementary horizontal tool-bars at the side of the table and slotting attachments are also used. In large machines the housing has a traverse, forward and back, to bring the boring-bar to the center of the work. See ★*milling-machine* and ★*drilling-machine.*—**Boring-, drilling-, and milling-machine,** a machine of which the spindle is supported by a saddle that can traverse up and down a column. In one type the work is placed on a fixed table or on the floor, and the column also has a traverse. This makes it possible to use the machine in milling. In another type the column is fixed and the table has a traverse to right and left and, by the addition of a supplementary table, a rotary motion. Sometimes called *floor drilling-machine.*—**Crank boring-machine,** a machine with a single vertical spindle supporting a cutter-head having three cutters working in a circle and cutting a very large hole.—**Cylinder-boring machine,** a machine for boring out and finishing engine-cylinders. The boring-bar may be horizontal or vertical and may have a fixed cutter-head for the tools, the bar being fed to the work; or the cutter-head may travel upon the boring-bar, turning with it and having its own feed. In some machines one of the heads supporting the boring-bar may travel upon the bed of the machine for convenience in adapting the machine to the cylinder; in others two or three boring-bars are used for compound cylinders and valve-chambers. Larger machines have attachments for boring the ports of cylinders and adjusting the boring-bar to various sizes of cylinders.—**Elbow boring-machine,** a single vertical-spindle

machine supported by a horizontal jointed arm to enable the workmen to bore holes at irregular distances over a wide surface.—**Hub-boring machine,** a large machine for boring holes in blocks of wood preparatory to turning down the blocks in a lathe in making wagon-hubs. In some forms the augers are automatically fed to the work; in others the work is fed to the augers.—**Locomotive-rod boring-machine,** a boring-machine having two vertical spindles mounted upon a rail that is supported by massive columns. The spindles travel upon the rail in either direction to bring them to the work laid upon the table.—**Post boring-machine,** a boring-machine affixed to a post. It has a single vertical spindle and an adjustable table to bring the work to the auger at any angle.—**Universal boring-machine,** a boring-machine in which the auger may be used to bore a hole in any direction. In one type the auger is supported on a bracketed arm that swings in any direction over a table on which the work is laid; in another the auger is fixed and the table can be so adjusted as to present the work to the auger at any angle; and in still another the auger can be moved up and down on an upright column which is free to turn on its axis.—**Vertical chord-boring machine,** a very large machine used for boring holes in bridge-work. It has two spindles carried by vertical heads, one of which travels upon the bed of the machine for convenience of adjustment.

boring-ram (bōr′ing-ram), *n.* In *mining*, a machine-drill provided with a hammer-head that can be used for driving wedges.

borize (bō′rīz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *borized*, ppr. *borizing.* [*bor(ax)* + *-ize.*] To heat with boracic acid; specifically, to inject a solution of boracic acid into the circulatory apparatus of a slaughtered animal with the object of preserving the meat.

Borkholm beds. See ★*bed*[1].

borlase (bor′läs), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The blackfish or black ruff, *Centrolophus niger*, of the coasts of southern Europe.

Borneo camphene, tallow. See ★*camphene*, ★*tallow.*

bornesite (bôr′nē-sīt), *n.* [**Bornese* (< *Borneo* + *-ese*) + *-ite*[2].] The monomethyl ether of inosite, $C_6H_{11}O_6CH_3$. It is found in the caoutchouc of Borneo. It is crystalline, easily soluble in water, and melts at 175° C.

Bornhardt's machine. See ★*machine.*

borofluoric (bō″rō-flö-or′ik), *a.* Same as *fluoboric.*

borofluoride (bō-rō-flö′ō-rid or -rīd), *n.* Same as *fluoboride.*

boroglycerate (bō-rō-glis′e-rāt), *n.* A trade-name for each of two antiseptic preparations made by heating sodium borate (borax) or calcium borate with glycerin.

boroglyceric (bō″rō-gli-ser′ik), *a.* [*bor(ax)* + *glycer(ol)* + *-ic.*] Derived from boracic acid and glycerol.—**Boroglyceric acid** (H_3BO_3), a compound of boracic acid with glycerol, supposed to exist in solutions containing both substances. It reacts as a monobasic acid, requiring for neutralization one molecule of sodium hydroxid for each molecule of boracic acid.

boroglycerin (bō-rō-glis′e-rin), *n.* [*bor(ax)* + *glycer(ol)* + *-in*[2].] An antiseptic patented by Barff and used for fruits and wines. It is prepared by heating 92 parts of glycerol and 62 parts of boracic acid to 200° C.

borol (bō′rol), *n.* [*bor(ax)* + *-ol.*] A material, patented under this name in Germany, which is made by melting boracic acid with alkaline bisulphates. It is soluble in water, and is proposed for use in the bating or removal of lime from hides in preparing them for tanning.

Boron nitride, in *chem.*, a curious white solid substance, insoluble in water and in most acids, obtainable by the direct action of the two elements, boron and nitrogen, upon each other at a high temperature, or more conveniently by heating to redness a mixture of borax and sal ammoniac and washing out all matter soluble in water and hydrochloric acid. Its composition is represented by the formula BN.—**Boron trioxid,** in *chem.*, the anhydrid of boracic acid, obtained by heating this acid as long as vapor of water is given off. The formula for the oxid is B_2O_3.—**Diamond boron,** an extremely hard crystallized form of boron.

boron-bronze (bō′ron-bronz″), *n.* An alloy of aluminium and copper containing some boron, which last makes the alloy more dense and tough than aluminium bronze.

Boronia (bō-rō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Smith, 1798), named in honor of Francesco *Borone* (1769–94), an Italian botanist.] A genus of Australian shrubs of the family *Rutaceæ.* They have opposite leaves, odd-pinnate, trifoliate, or simple, pink-purplish, red, or white 4-merous flowers with a rue-like fragrance. There are about 60 species. The horticultural value of these plants is in their fragrance; a small specimen will perfume a whole house for two or three weeks. *B. pinnata, B. megastigma, B. denticulata, B. elatior, B. heterophylla, B. crenulata*, are some of the species grown.

borophenate (bō-rō-fē′nāt), *n.* [*bor(ax)* + *phen(ol)* + *-ate*[1].] A mixture of salts of boracic acid and of phenol: as, bismuth *borophenate*, an antiseptic dusting-powder.

Borough council. See ★*council.*—**County borough.** See ★*county*[1]

boroughmongery (bur'ō-mung″gėr-i), *n.* The buying and selling of parliamentary representation; boroughmongering. *H. Martineau.*

borracha (bō-rä'chä), *n.* [Braz., < Pg. *borracha*, a leather bottle. This is the usual form in which the substance is prepared for market.] Caoutchouc or crude rubber when in the form of large balls or bottles. It is composed of many layers of the dried and smoked rubber-milk which have been built up on a central stick or paddle during the smoking process. These layers are easily separated, and when stretched are very transparent. The rubber smells not unlike smoked bacon. See *caoutchouc*, *india-rubber*, and ★*rubber*. [Brazil.]

borroto (bor-ō'tō), *n.* See ★*baroto*.

borrow[1], *n.* 5. Same as *borrow-pit*.

borrow[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* 5. A term used specifically in *organ-building:* (*a*) of a pipe which improperly takes the wind from another and sounds at the latter's expense; (*b*) of a stop or set of pipes which is incomplete in itself, but which is filled out by using some of the pipes of another stop or set: within certain limits the latter arrangement is entirely legitimate, since it renders possible the use of the same pipes in two distinct connections. — **To borrow trouble**, to be needlessly or unduly anxious, especially over misfortunes that are still contingent.

II. *intrans.* 2. In *golf*, when putting across sloping ground, to play the ball a little up the slope to counteract its effect.

borrowed, *p. a.* 3. In *organ-building*, said of pipes or a stop. See ★*borrow*, *v. t.*, 5 (*b*). **Borrowed days**, in Cheshire, the first eleven days of May, regarded as taken, in the change from old style, from April.—**Borrowed light**, reflected light, as the light of the moon, which is merely borrowed from the sun.

bort, *n.*—**Dutch bort**, a local name given at the Kimberley diamond-mines to zircon.

Borzor dog. See ★*dog*.

boschveldt (bosh'velt), *n.* [D., 'bush land.'] A South African name for an open plain covered with bush.

Boscovichian (bos-kō-vich'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Ruggiero Giuseppe Boscovich (1711–87), an Italian Jesuit philosopher, physicist, and mathematician, and particularly to his "Theory of Natural Philosophy," published in 1758. Discarding the unverifiable metaphysical hypothesis that within a certain spherical surface about the center of each atom its inertia and attractive and repulsive force is distributed through space, so that at that surface there is a discontinuity and an infinite force, he supposed that the matter within that surface was, like the matter we see, to be explained atomically. He therefore made each atom to be confined to an absolute point where its inertia was concentrated, while in its attractive-repulsive force it was diffused throughout space, thus allowing this force to be infinite and repulsive at a spherical surface, should experiment require that hypothesis, although he held that in the existing state of knowledge the force seemed to vary so as to be attractive at some distances and repulsive at others.—**Boscovichian point** or **atom**, an atom, as above described, whose inertia is confined to a point.

bosh-water (bosh'wâ″tėr), *n.* Water which is circulated around the outside of the boshes of a blast-furnace to prevent them from getting too hot.

Most of the power houses for these plants have their steam boilers supplied by the waste blast gases, no additional fuel being required; the *bosh water* which is circulated around the tuyeres and cooling plates of the furnaces can be used as condensing water, so that power can be generated very economically, as the power plants for this purpose generally use compound condensing engines of good steam economy.

Sci. Amer. Sup., March 7, 1903, p. 22727.

Bosnian group. See ★*group*[1].

bosom-knee (bu̇z'um-nē), *n.* A knee secured to a vessel's side and the after side of a deck-beam. Also called *lap-knee*.

boss[1], *n.* 10. In *geol.*, an irregular knob-like outcrop of eruptive rock, especially of granite. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 722.—**Boss of the stern-post**, in *ship-building*, that part of the stern-post of a screw-steamship where it is swelled out to permit the propeller-shaft to pass through it.

boss[1], *v.* **II.** *intrans.* — **To boss up**, to form a boss or projection on the face of a forging, either by upsetting the metal of the forging or by welding on a piece. Sometimes machining the edges of such bosses is also called *bossing up*.

boss[3] (bos), *n.* The worked-out portion of a mine; the goaf. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

boss[3] (bos), *v. t.* In *mining*, to hole or undercut. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

Bossardville limestone. See ★*limestone*.

boss-cockie (bos'kok″i), *n.* A slang name in the Australian bush for a farmer whose holding is large enough to require the employment of laborers to assist him in working it. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

bossed (bost), *a.* [*boss*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a boss or bosses; specifically, in *ship-building*, swelled out or enlarged to form a boss or rounded protuberance.

boss-frame (bos'frām), *n.* See ★*frame*, 5, (*b*).

bossing[2] (bos'ing), *n.* In *mining*, the holing or undercutting of a thick seam, as of limestone, the height of the undercut being sufficient for a man to work therein. [Scotch.]

bossing-machine (bos'ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A steam-hammer used for welding the bosses on built-up car-wheels.

boss-plate (bos'plāt), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the sharply curved plates of the outside shell of a screw-steamship, fitted around the boss of the stern-frame and forming an enlargement of the thin part of the dead-wood to receive the propeller-shaft.

boss-roll (bos'rōl), *n.* An iron roll (formed with collars) over which a cylindrical boss, or shell, turns loosely: used in cotton-manufacturing as one of the draft-rolls of a drawing-frame. Also called *shell-roll*.

boss-tool (bos'tōl), *n.* A tool called a *sleeker*, used by molders for smoothing the sides and faces of boss-molds. The body of the tool is a crescent in cross-section and a flat foot turns off at right angles at one end; at the other end is a long handle or shank.

Boston de Fontainebleau. See *boston*, 1.—**French boston**, the French method of declaring and paying in the game of boston.

Boston chaise, fern. See ★*chaise*, ★*fern*.

bostonite (bôs'ton-īt), *n.* [*Boston* + *-ite*[2].] 1. A trade-name for Canadian asbestos, a variety of chrysotile or fibrous serpentine.—2. In *petrog.*, a term proposed by Rosenbusch (1882) for certain fine-grained igneous rocks of the syenite family, consisting chiefly of alkali feldspars (microcline, microcline-microperthite, anorthoclase or orthoclase). The texture is panautomorphic granular, with common tabular form and fluidal arrangement of the feldspars. Rosenbusch regards bostonite as a leucocratic differentiation-product of syenitic magmas and as a typical 'dike-rock.' It is nearly the same as keratophure. First described from Marblehead Neck, not far from Boston, whence the name.

bostrychid (bos'tri-kid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the coleopterous family *Bostrychidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Bostrychidæ*.

Bostrychoid cyme. Same as *bostryx*.—**Bostrychoid dichotomy.** Same as *helicoid dichotomy* (which see, under *helicoid*).

bosua (bō-sō'ä), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of the rue family, *Fagara monophylla*, which yields a yellow wood. Its bark contains berberine and is used as a yellow dye. [Venezuela.]

boswellic (boz-wel'ik), *a.* [*Boswellia* + *-ic*.] Derived from plants of the genus *Boswellia*.—**Boswellic acid**, an acid of unknown composition found in olibanum. Also called *boswellinic acid*.

bot[1], *n.*—**Emasculating bot**, the larva of a fly of the family *Œstridæ*, *Cuterebra emasculator*, which lives in the genital and axillary regions of gophers and squirrels.

bot[5] (bot), *n.* [From the initials of "Board of Trade".] The English Board of Trade unit of electrical supply.

bot[6] (bot), *n.* 1. A dialectal form of *bat*[1] in various senses. Also spelled *bott*.—2. In *founding*, a clay plug used to close a hole against molten iron.

B. O. T. An abbreviation of *Board of Trade*.

botallackite (bo-tal'ak-īt), *n.* [*Botallack* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral containing copper as hydroxy-chlorid, found at the Bottallack mines, Cornwall, closely related to if not identical with atacamite.

Botal's duct. Same as *ductus Botalli*.

Botanic physician, a physician who uses no drugs except those of vegetable origin.

botany, *n.*—**Agricultural botany**, that branch of the science of plants which relates to their utility in agriculture.—**Commercial botany**, that branch of botany which relates to plants or plant products which enter into trade.—**Cryptogamic botany**, that branch of botany which relates to the *Cryptogamia*, or flowerless plants.—**Domestic botany**, a body of simplified botanical information suited to home use.—**Economic botany**, the science of plants with reference to their uses, including, therefore, agricultural, commercial, medical, etc., botany.—**Medical botany**, the science of plants with reference to their medical uses.—**Œcological botany**, that division of botany which relates to the correlation of plants with their environment; plant œcology. See ★*phytogeography*.—**Phanerogamic botany**, the botany of the *Phanerogamia* or flowering plants.—**Tropical botany**, that branch of botany which deals with the plants of the tropics.

bote[4] (bō'tā), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese name of a deep-bodied shiner of the family *Cyprinidæ*, *Acheilognathus rhombeus*, found in the waters of Japan. Also known as *tabira*.

botete (bō-tā'tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.?] One of the swell-fishes, *Spheroides lobatus*, found from the Gulf of California to the Galapagos.

Bothragonus (bō̤-thrag'ō̤-nus), *n.* [NL., < *βόθρος*, a pit, + NL. *Agonus*.] A genus of sea-poachers typified by the species *B. swanii* of Puget Sound.

bothridium (bō-thrid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *bothridia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *βόθρος*, a pit, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] 1. Same as *bothrium*. *Van Beneden*.—2. In *Cestoidea*, the cup or sucker carried by the phyllidium. *Benham*.

bothriocephaline (both″ri-ō̤-sef'a-lin), *a.* Having the characters of or resembling the *Bothriocephalidæ*.

Bothriocidaris (both″ri-ō̤-sid'a̤-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοθρίον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, + *κίδαρις*, a Persian head-dress.] The only genus representing the extinct echinoids or sea-urchins of the order *Bothriocidaroida*. They are nearly spherical bodies, the ambulacra carrying 2 vertical rows of plates in 5 series, and the interambulacra but a single row. The genus occurs in the Lower Silurian of Esthonia.

Bothriolepis (both-ri-ol'e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοθρίον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] A genus of fossil fishes belonging to the family *Asterolepidæ*, of the order *Antiarcha*. They are allied to *Pterichthys*, but have the remarkable pectoral appendages much longer. Like the other members of this family, it is found in the Old Red Sandstone deposits of Europe and America. See ★*Antiarcha*, ★*Asterolepidæ*, and *Pterichthys*.

Bothriothorax (both″ri-ō̤-thō'raks), *n.* [NL. (Ratzeburg, 1844), < Gr. *βοθρίον*, dim of *βόθρος*, a pit, + *θώραξ*, breastplate.] A notable genus of chalcidoid hymenopterous parasites of the family Encyrtidæ. They have very coarse and thick punctures on the head and scutellum and a long mesoscutum. The species whose habits are known are parasitic on dipterous larvæ, inflating the skin of the host in pupating.

Bothrocara (bō̤-throk'a̤-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βόθρος*, a pit, + (?) *κάρα*, head.] A genus of zoarcid fishes typified by the species *B. pusilla* of Bering Sea.

bothrocraspedote (both″rō̤-kras'pe-dōt), *a.* [Gr. *βόθρος*, a hollow, + *κράσπεδον*, edge.] In *anthrop.*, having a hollow margin: said of the nasal skeleton. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, 1900, p. 147.

bothropic (bō̤-throp'ik), *a.* [NL. **bothrops*, a generic name (< Gr. *βόθρος*, a pit, + *ὤψ*, eye, face), + *-ic*.] Noting a form of snake poison derived from the genus *Lachesis*.

Dr. Vital, . . . on further experiment, made the important discovery that there are two classes of snake poison, the *bothropic* and the crotalic, the first belonging to the genus Lachesis and the second to the genus Crotalus.

Sci. Amer., Aug. 13, 1904, p. 110.

Bothus (bō'thus), *n.* [NL., origin not ascertained.] A genus of flatfishes typified by the European brill, *B. rhombus:* distinguished from the turbot, *Scophthalmus lævis*, by the presence of true scales.

boton (bō-tōn'), *n.*; pl. *botones* (tō'nēz.) [Sp.] A button; specifically, the knot at the end of a rope used as a lariat. [Mex. and southwestern U. S.]

botong (bō-tong'), *n.* [Philippine Sp.; also *bitung*, *bitoon*, *bitog*, < Tagalog *botong-botong* (Blumentritt), Bisaya *bitoón*. Not the same as Bisaya *botong*, the name of a large reed and of a liana.] A handsome littoral tree, *Barringtonia speciosa*, belonging to the *Lecythidaceæ*, having large, glossy leaves and white flowers with crimson stamens. The four-angled pyramidal fruit is widely used in the East Indies and on the tropical islands of the Pacific as a fish-intoxicant. In Guam it is called *putting* and in Samoa *futu*. See ★*Barringtonia*. [Philippine Is.]



Fruit of Botong (*Barringtonia speciosa*), about one fifth natural size.

botoque (bō-tō'ke), *n.* [Pg. *botoque*, a stone worn by the Indians (Lacerda), appar. connected with *botoque*, a hole in a cask or pipe; a bunghole.] An ornament worn in a perforation of the lower lip; a labret. [Brazil.]

botrycymose (bot-ri-sī'mōs), *a.* [Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + E. *cymose*. Consisting of racemes or any botryose clusters cymosely aggregated. *A. Gray*.

Botryoidal tissue, in certain leeches, a peculiar growth surrounding the enteric canal, blood-vessels, and main lacunæ of the cœloma, and consisting of branched rows of swollen cells containing dark pigment.

botryomyces (bot″ri-om'i-sēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster, + *μύκης*, a fungus.] A micrococcus, *Staphylococcus botryomyces*, which causes the formation of small fibrous tumors in the lungs and other structures in the horse.

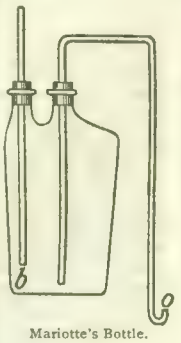
botryomycosis (bot″ri-ō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *botryomyc(es)* + *-osis*.] A morbid condition caused by the presence of Botryomyces.

botryotherapy (bot″ri-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *θεραπεία*, cure.] Same as *grape-cure*.

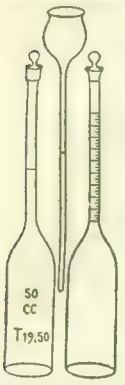
Böttger's test. See ★*test*[1].

Bottini's operation. See ★*operation*.

bottle[2], *n.*—**Cubic-foot bottle,** an egg-shaped metallic vessel having glass tubes at the top and bottom and of a capacity of exactly one cubic foot between the water-lines of the two tubes: used in testing the correctness of gas-meters. *W. L. Dibdin*, Public Lighting, p. 83. —**Hicks's bottles,** certain long, delicate tubes, each with a bottle-like inner extremity, found in the antennæ of bees and ants, 12 in the terminal segment and one or two in each of the others. Lubbock suggests that they may be microscopic stethoscopes, and Leydig thinks that they are chordotonal organs. *A. S. Packard*, Textbook of Entom., p. 292. —**Jenny Lind bottle,** a bottle with a globular body and long, slender neck, extensively made by American glass-manufacturers. This type was originated in the year 1850, when the famous singer came to America. See cut under ★*blowing-mold*.—**Mariotte's bottle,** an apparatus for securing a uniform flow of a liquid, such as water. The liquid is placed in a two-necked bottle (with both necks on the top, or one on the top and the other at the side) fitted with air-tight stoppers, an inlet-tube for air, and a siphon or a stop-cock for outlet. The outflow will be regular, owing to the influence of atmospheric pressure, and the difference of pressure within and without the bottle is always equal to a column of the liquid used whose height equals the difference between the level between *b* and *o*.—**Reischauer's bottle,** a special form of pycnometer in use by brewers. —**Soxhlet bottle,** a special apparatus used for the extraction of fat in milk or other substances.—**Specific-gravity bottle,** a flask for the determination of the specific gravity of gases, liquids, or solids.—**Squibb's specific-gravity bottle,** a special form of pycnometer which permits the liquid to expand without loss of vapor during the process of weighing.



Mariotte's Bottle.



Reischauer's Specific-gravity Bottle.



Squibb's Specific-gravity Bottle.

bottle-atom (bot′l-at″um), *n.* Same as *bottle-tit*.

bottle-butted (bot′l-but″ed), *p. a.* See ★*swell-butted*.

bottle-coal (bot′l-kōl), *n.* Gas-coal. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

bottle-kiln (bot′l-kil), *n.* A pottery kiln shaped like a bottle.

Bottlenose oil. See ★*oil*.

bottle-pool (bot′l-pōl), *n.* An American game of pool played under various and conflicting rules. Its chief feature is that a leather bottle is placed, bottom upward, in the center of the table. To knock this over, under certain conditions, with the cue-ball increases the score. Two red balls and one cue-ball are used, and pockets and caroms count.

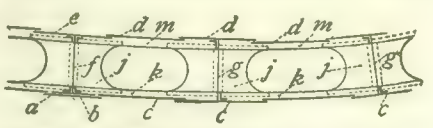
bottle-stone (bot′l-stōn), *n.* [Tr. G. *Bouteillenstein*.] A green and very pure glass, or glassy rock, which is found as rolled pebbles in the Moldau river, Bohemia: otherwise called *moldauite* and *pseudochrysolite*. *Smithsonian Rep.* (Nat. Mus.), 1900, p. 516.

bottle-swallow (bot′l-swol″ō), *n.* A local name for the fairy-martin, *Hirundo* (*Lagenoplastes*) *ariel*, referring to the shape of its nest, which is built under eaves or overhanging rocks like the nests of the American cliff-swallow. The bird is widely distributed through Australia and has been found in Tasmania.

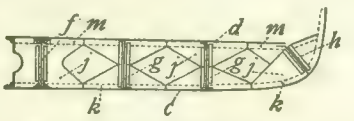
bottle-tight (bot′l-tīt), *a.* So tight as to admit of no leakage: used to signify that a boiler is without a leak at any rivet, seam, or joint when tested under steam pressure.

bottle-tree, *n.* **2.** Any tree with a swollen trunk. In examples of the dry, thorny bush of central Brazil (*Cavanillesia arborea* and other *Bombacaceæ*) the trunks are expanded like a cask up to a thickness of five meters. These trunks serve as water-reservoirs to carry the tree through the dry season.

bottom, *n.*, **4.** (*b*) The lowest landing in a shaft or incline; the lowest working in a mine. (*c*) The lower portion of a seam or bed, as of coal. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.] (*d*) In *gold-mining*, the old river-bed upon which the wash-dirt rests, and upon which the richest alluvial gold is found. Sometimes called the *gutter*. *Austral English*.—**18.** In *golf*, a backward rotation of the ball which tends to check its motion after it touches the ground.—**19.** In *saddlery*, the portion of a martingale which passes between the horse's belly and the belly-band.—**American bottom,** an alluvial plain bordering the east side of the Mississippi river in southern Illinois. *Science*, Mar. 18, 1904, p. 450.—**Bottom disease.** Same as ★*crotalism*.—**Cellular bottom.** Same as *double* ★*bottom*.—**Double bottom,** in *shipbuilding*, the space between the outside and the inner bottom plating of an iron or steel ship. The inner and outer plating are separated by the frames and longitudinals, or framing of the double bottom. A certain number of these frames and longitudinals are made water-tight,



Cellular Double Bottom on the Bracket System of a War-ship.



Cellular Double Bottom on the Bracket System of a Merchant Vessel.

a, inner keel-plate; *b*, outer keel-plate; *c*, outside plating; *d*, inner bottom-plating; *e*, inner keel- or keelson-plate; *f*, vertical keel; *g*, *g*, longitudinals; *h*, margin-plate; *j*, *j*, *j*, bracket-floors; *k*, frame-bar; *m*, reverse frame-bar.

thus dividing the double bottom into a number of cells, and the whole is sometimes called a *cellular bottom*. The cells are usually arranged to contain water ballast in merchant ships, and are then called *ballast-tanks*. Some of them are fitted for the storage of feed-water for the boilers or drinking-water for the crew. Hence the double-bottom is sometimes called the *water-bottom*.—**Water-bottom.** Same as *double* ★*bottom*.

bottom, *v. i.* **3.** In *bot.*, to form a bulb or other underground expansion, as an onion.—**4.** In *gold-mining*, to get to the bed-rock, or clay, below which it is useless to sink. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

bottom-blow (bot′um-blō), *n.* Same as ★*mud-blow*.

bottom-broth (bot′um-brôth), *n.* A fanciful name applied to the ooze or slime found covering the floor of the sea, and formerly supposed to be living matter (called *bathybius* by Huxley).

Bathybius, then, is now no longer known as Bathybius, but as '*bottom broth*,' an exceedingly suggestive term, and it is supposed to be the inexhaustible supply of nourishment, the basal food store-house of the innumerable creatures that live and move, or simply live without movement, at or near the bottom of the sea.
Science, May 31, 1901, p. 847.

bottomer (bot′um-ėr), *n.* In *mining*, the person who loads the cages at the pit-bottom and gives the signal to bank. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook*.

bottoming (bot′um-ing), *n.* The act of forming a bottom or of placing on a bottom or foundation, as the fitting of a structure with a bottom, the placing of the ballast for a road-bed, or the Telford foundation for a pavement.

bottoming-piston (bot′um-ing-pis″ton), *n.* A piston that touches the end of the cylinder and hence has no clearance.

bottom-line (bot′um-līn), *n.* A fishing-line stretched on the bottom and having attached to it short lines with hooks.

bottom-moraine (bot′um-mō-rān′), *n.* A ground-moraine. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 39.

bottom-rot (bot′um-rot), *n.* A decay of the base of trees, especially firs and spruces, caused by fungi, particularly *Polyporus Schweinitzii*.

bottom-set (bot′um-set), *p. a.* Deposited conformably upon the sea floor, as in delta-building. See *bottom-set* ★*bed*. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 191.

botulism (bot′ū-lizm), *n.* [NL. *botulismus*, < L. *botulus*, sausage, + *-ism*.] Poisoning with ptomaïnes of decomposing meat, especially potted meat or sausage, referable to a toxin produced by the *Bacillus botulinus*. Also *botulismus*.

The varieties of meat which have most frequently given rise to poisoning (*Botulismus*) are pork, ham, veal, sausages, brawn, various kinds of meat pies, and potted meats.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 609.

botuto (bō-tō′tō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A large clay trumpet formerly used by certain Indian tribes of the Orinoco region. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1896, p. 652.

boucanelle (bō-ka-nel′), *n.* [Martinique F., < NL. *buccanella*, < (?) L. *bucca*, mouth.] A common name in Martinique of the black-fin snapper, *Lutjanus buccanella*.

boucharde (bō-shärd′), *n.* [F., origin unknown.] A hammer having a head with many points, used by stone-cutters in dressing the surface of stone; also, a similar tool used by sculptors.

boucharde (bō-shärd′), *v. t.* To dress (stone) with a boucharde.

Bouchardia (bō-shär′di-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Bouchard*, proper name.] A genus of brachiopods. They have elongate, smooth, radially colored shells, with elevated beak on the larger valve, the smaller or dorsal valve having a large-lobed cardinal process. The brachidium consists of curved triangular processes uniting with a median septum. They live in the Caribbean Sea.

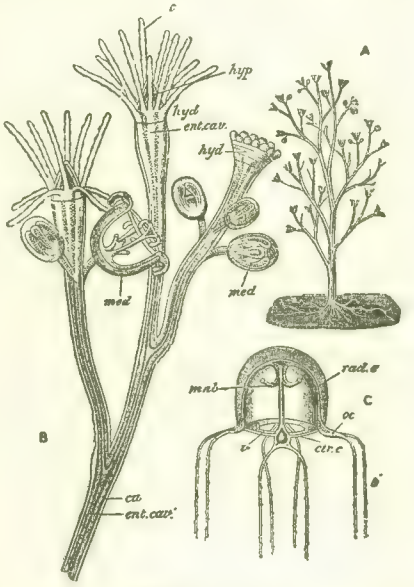
boucherism (bō′shėr-izm), *n.* The practice or process of impregnating timber with sulphate of copper, in order to preserve it. *Notes and Queries*, Sept. 10, 1892.

boucherize, *v. t.* **2.** To impregnate (timber) with any preservative liquid by means of capillary absorption in a still living tree. The liquid is applied at the base of the trunk, beneath the bark, either with or without hydrostatic pressure.

bouclée (bō-klā′), *n.* [F., < *boucler*, buckle: see *buckle*, *v.*] The French name for what in billiards elsewhere is known as the *hook-bridge*, the forefinger of the bridge-hand infolding the cue in its narrowest part. *Broadfoot*, Billiards, p. 109. See cut at ★*bridge*.

bouderie (bö′dė-rē), *n.* [F., < *bouder*, pout: see *boudoir*.] Pouting; sulks. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, II. 239.

Bougainvillia (bö-gān-vil′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Bougainville* (1729–1814), a French navigator.] The typical genus of the family *Bougainvillidæ*. *Lesson*, 1843. Same as *Hippocrene*, 2 (*b*). *Mertens*, 1829.



Bougainvillia ramosa.

A, entire colony, about two thirds natural size; *B*, portion of the same magnified; *C*, immature medusa; *cir. c.*, circular canal; *cu.*, cuticle or perisarc; *ent. cav.*, enteric cavity; *hyd.*, polyp or hydranth; *hyp.*, hypostoma or manubrium; *med.*, medusa; *mnb.*, manubrium; *rad. c.*, radial canal; *t*, tentacle; *v*, velum. (From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology," after Allman.)

Bougainvillidæ (bö-gān-vil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bougainvillia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubularian *Hydromedusæ*, with a conical hypostoma having a single row of filiform tentacles around its base. It contains *Bougainvillia*, *Dicoryne*, *Perigonimus*, and several other genera.

bough[1]†, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **2.** To strip of boughs. *Fitzherbert*, Husb., §132.

II. *intrans.* To send out boughs.

bougie, *n.* **3.** A pencil of paraffin or other material which melts at the temperature of the body, with which some medicinal substance has been incorporated: employed for local medication of the urethra, uterus, or other canal into which it is introduced, the melting of the bougie liberating the drug.—**Bougie à boule** ['ball bougie'], a bougie having a bulbous expansion at its extremity, employed to locate a constriction in a canal.—**Bougie décimale,** in *photom.*, a standard of light defined as one twentieth of the Violle platinum standard and represented in practice by the light from a Hefner standard lamp. See *light* ★*standard*.—**Bougie de l'étoile,** a French standard candle formerly used in photometry. See *standard* ★*candle*.—**Filiform bougie,** a very slender bougie of whalebone or other elastic material.

bougie-meter (bö″ji-mē′tėr) *n.* A unit of illumination used in photometry; the illumination produced by the flame of the standard Hefner lamp at a distance of one meter. Same as ★*lux*.

bougong, *n.* See ★*bogong*.

bouillon, *n.* 3. A puff on a lady's dress; a puffed fold of the same material.

bouillotte (bö-lyot′), *n.* [F., a little boiler, < *bouillir*, boil.] A device for heating and moistening the compressed air on a compressed-air locomotive by passing it through a tank of hot water on its way from the storage-reservoir to the motor-cylinder. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Oct. 17, 1903, p. 23236.

bouked (bökt), *a.* In *mining*, increased in size: for example, when a winding-drum is increased in diameter by lagging-strips, or the cylinder of a pump is enlarged by wear. Also *bowked*. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

bouking (bö′king), *n.* In *mining*, segments of wood or other material used for increasing the diameter of a winding-drum (see *lagging*, 3); hence, winding. When a rope is not coiling evenly on a drum it is said not to be *bouking* well. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

Boulangism (bö-loṅ′jizm), *n.* The political policy and methods represented in France by General Georges Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger (1837-91) from about 1886 to 1889. Its chief features were militarism and revenge upon Germany.

Boulangist (bö-loṅ′jist), *n.* A political follower of General Boulanger.

boulder-bed (bōl′dėr-bed), *n.* See ★*bed*[1].

boulder-belt (bōl′dėr-belt), *n.* A train of boulders deposited by a glacier on melting. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 742.

boulder-clay, *n.*—**Great chalky boulder-clay,** an unstratified mass of pale, dirty gray clay, more or less abundantly crammed with fragments of chalk and flint. This deposit is one of the lowest members of the glacial series of southern England. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 342.

boulder-cracker (bōl′dėr-krak″ėr), *n.* A heavy iron rod to be dropped upon a rock encountered by the drill in a deep well-boring. *Stand. Dict.*

boulderet (bōl-dėr-et′), *n.* A small boulder. *R. D. Salisbury*, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1893, p. 291.

boulder-fern (bōl′dėr-fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*[1].

boulder-pavement (bōl′dėr-pāv″ment), *n.* An exposed bed of boulders such as might result from the removal of sand or clay, by waves or currents, from unsorted glacial deposits. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 523.

boulder-train (bōl′dėr-trān), *n.* A train of boulders, once a lateral moraine upon a glacier, now left stranded in lineal arrangement by the melting of the ice-sheet.

boulder-wall (bōl′dėr-wâl), *n.* A frontal moraine composed almost entirely of boulders. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 467.

bouleutai (bö-lū′ti), *n. pl.* [Gr. *βουλευταί*, pl. of *βουλευτής*, < *βουλεύειν*, take counsel, < *βουλή*, counsel: see *boule*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, members of the council or boule of a Greek city. See *boule*[2].

bouleutic (bö-lū′tik), *a.* [Gr. *βουλευτικός*, < *βουλευτής*, member of a council: see ★*bouleutai*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, pertaining to the boule or council of a Greek city: as, the *bouleutic* oath.

boulevardist (bö′le-vär-dist), *n.* [*boulevard* + *-ist*.] Same as *boulevardier*.

bound[3], *p. a.*—**Bound energy.** See ★*energy*.

boundary-rider (boun′da-ri-rī″dėr), *n.* A man employed on an Australian farm or 'station' to ride over the estate, inspecting the fences and gates.

The manager's lieutenants are the '*boundary-riders*,' whose duty it is to patrol the estate and keep him informed upon every portion of it.
Scribner's Mag., Feb., 1902, p. 147.

bounder, *n.* 4. A dos-à-dos dog-cart brought out in England in 1843.—5. A four-wheeled cab.—6. A vulgar, ill-mannered swell; a loud, boisterous person. [Eng. slang.]

The beautiful art [of dancing] . . . has fallen largely into the hands—or perhaps we should say feet—of hoydens, *bounders*, and acrobats. *World* (London).

bouquet, *n.* 3. See the extract. Also called *bouquet of herbs* and *fagot of herbs*.

Parsley wrapped around peppercorns, cloves, bay-leaves, and other herbs excepting sage, and tied, makes what is called a *bouquet*. In this shape the herbs are more easily removed. *Century Cook Book*.

bouqueted (bö-kād′), *a.* Furnished with a bouquet or with bouquets.

bourbe, burbe (börb), *n.* [F. *bourbe* (Larousse); name in Tunis.] A copper coin and money of account in Tunis, of the value of half an asper.

Bourbon metal. See ★*metal*.

bourdon[2], *n.* (*c*) In the hurdy-gurdy, the lowest open string, usually tuned to the C below middle C or to the G below that.—**Bourdon lace, tube.** See ★*lace*, ★*tube*.

Bourg la Reine porcelain. See ★*porcelain*[1].

Bourgueticrinus (bör-get-ik′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < F. *Bourguet*, a proper name, + Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of *Crinoidea*, or encrinites, typical of a family *Bourgueticrinidæ*. They have a small pyriform calyx with remarkably large centrodorsal plate, 5 basal plates, and 5 radials. This member of the family has been found in Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary rocks, but *Rhizocrinus*, another representative, is found living to-day in the greater depths of the ocean. See *Rhizocrinus*.

bourneene (bör′nē-ēn), *n.* A liquid hydrocarbon from *Dryobalanops camphora:* now considered to be a mixture of the decomposition-products of camphene.

bourrelet, *n.*—**Buccal bourrelets,** in certain echinoids or sea-urchins, fossil and recent, especially those belonging to the family *Cassidulidæ*, lip-shaped ridges formed when the ambulacral areas about the peristome are sunken and the interambulacra are swollen. The entire combination forms a floscelle about the mouth.

bourrette (bö-ret′), *n.* [F. *bourrette*, coarse silk, < *bourre*, refuse silk, etc.: see *bur*[1], *n.*, 7.] An inferior grade of spun silk, made from the waste in the manufacture of schappe silk. It is often used as weft for dress-goods, knit goods, fancy fabrics, insulating lagging for steam-pipes, etc.

Boussingaultia (bös-in-gâl′ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1825), named in honor of Jean Baptiste Joseph Dieudonné *Boussingault* (1802–87), a French chemist, who traveled in South America.] A genus of plants of the family *Basellaceæ*. It contains about 10 species, all climbing herbs of tropical America. *B. baselloides*, commonly known as *Madeira-vine* or *mignonette-vine*, a native of Ecuador, is a popular perennial-rooted but tender twiner, used for porches, in greenhouses, and in window-gardens. It produces a profusion of small white fragrant flowers in racemes. See also *Madeira-vine*.

boutell†, *n.* Same as *boltel*.

boutgate (bout′gāt), *n.* In *mining*, a road by which the miners can reach the surface; a traveling-way around a shaft at a landing; a traveling-road from one seam to another. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

boutique (bö-tēk′), *n.* [F.: see *bodega*, *apothec.*] A shop or place where goods are sold at retail.

bouto (bō′tō), *n.* [Pg. *bouto*, *boto*, *bodo*, from a Brazilian name.] A large dolphin, *Inia geoffrensis*, of the Amazon river. It is of variable color, often pink or pink and black, attains a length of 8 feet, and is regarded with superstitious reverence by the Indians.

bouton, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, the spoon-like or button-like extremity of the tongue of the honey-bee. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 80.

boutonnière (bö-ton-iâr′), *n.* [F.] 1. A buttonhole bouquet.—2. In *surg.*, an incision into the urethra for the removal of an impacted calculus.

Bovey-Tracey lignites. See ★*lignite*.

bovicide (bō′vi-sīd), *n.* [L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A slayer of oxen; a butcher. *E. Phillips*.

bow[2], *n.*, 4. (*j*) A curved piece of metal used to make contact with an electric wire to get current for operating a car. This bow is used in place of a trolley.—**Composite bow,** in *archery*, a bow made of two or more pieces of wood, bone, sinew, or other material joined together longitudinally. See *bow*[2], 2.—**Reflex bow,** in *archery*, a bow, concave on the back when unstrung, the curve of which is reversed in stringing it.—**Springing bow,** in *violin-playing*, same as *saltato*.—**Twilight bow** or **twilight arch.** Same as *twilight curve*. It is most distinct when the sun is only a few degrees below the horizon, and is then reddish at the upper edge. As it rises (after sunset) it becomes more indistinct, and practically disappears before reaching the zenith.

bow[3], *n.*—**In bow!** an order given to the bow-oarsman of a single-banked boat, signifying that he is to cease rowing, ship or boat his oar, and stand up with his boat-hook to catch hold of the dock, float-stage, or vessel's side to hold the boat steady after the landing has been made. The plural form, *in bows*, is used in the case of a double-banked boat, where there are two bow-oarsmen.

bowback (bō′bak), *n.* The whitefish, *Coregonus clupeiformis*.

bow-chock (bou′chok), *n.* In *marine hardware*, a chock with two arms which are bent over and nearly touch in the middle: used on yachts to keep the mooring-rope in place.

bow-cithern (bō′sith″ėrn), *n.* See ★*cithern*, 2.

bowed, bowelled (bou′eld), *p. a.* 1†. Disemboweled: as, "a hare already *bowelled*."—2. Having recesses or hollow places: as, "the *bowelled* cavern," *Thomson*, Summer, p. 133.

Bower-Barff process. See ★*process*.

bowl[2], *n.* 7. The main cylinder or drum of a calico-printing machine, against which are pressed the engraved copper rollers; a calender-roller.—8. An antifriction roller in the pedal-motion of the feeding-device of a cotton-scutcher or picking-machine.—**Stocks and bowls,** a set of loom-levers, either circular or oblong, connected with the harnesses for operating them when the same number is required to be lifted at each pick of the weft.

bowl[2], *v. i.*—**To bowl off one's pads,** in *cricket*, to bowl (a batsman) by a ball which strikes him on the leg-guards. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 312.

bowl-ball (bōl′bâl), *n.* A game of the natives of North Australia, consisting in rolling a ball or disk along a sloping place and discharging small spears at it as it rolls.

bowl-disk (bōl′disk), *n.* Same as ★*bowl-ball*.

bow-light (bou′līt), *n.* A large lantern, usually with a Fresnel globe, placed at a ship's bow.

bowlin, *n.* A simplified spelling of bowline.

Bowline lizard. See ★*lizard*.

bowling[2], *n.*—**Break bowling,** in *cricket*, bowling in which the ball, after pitching on the ground, changes its course. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 33.—**Length bowling,** in *cricket*, bowling which has the proper length or pitch. See *length* ★*ball*.

bowly (bō′li), *n.*; pl. *bowlies* (-liz). [Also *bowlee*, *bowry*. Hindi *baoli*, *bāorī*, Marathi *bāvaḍi*, Telugu *bāvidi*.] A large rectangular well, provided with steps leading down to the water, and with recesses for travelers to rest in. The providing and maintenance of such tanks is a favorite object of native benevolence. [Anglo-Indian.]

bowmanite (bō′man-īt), *n.* [For H. L. *Bowman* of Oxford, England.] A rare phosphate of aluminium and calcium, related to hamlinite. It occurs in rosettes of thin rhombohedral crystals of honey-yellow color, and is found in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland.

bow-mark (bō′märk), *n.* In *archery*, a target or mark to be shot at.

bow-pencil (bō′pen″sil), *n.* See *bow-pen*.

bow-plating (bou′plā-ting), *n.* In *ship-building*, the outside shell-plates of a steel or iron vessel, covering the bows and extending to the stem.

A portion of the heavy iron stem of the former was nearly wrenched out of place, and the armour and *bow-plating*, etc., abutting on the stem were considerably disturbed.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 339.

bow-rest (bō′rest), *n.* An iron projection placed at the rear corner of a carriage-seat as a support for the lower end of the top-joint, and also for the bows when the top is lowered.

bow-rudder (bou′rud″ėr), *n.* A rudder sometimes fitted at the bows or under the fore part of the keel of vessels intended for special purposes, as torpedo-boats, to give great turning power, or to permit the vessel to steer more easily when going astern.

Of the auxiliary appliances fitted to increase the steering power of ships, the most important are *bow rudders*. These rudders are rarely fitted except in vessels which are required to steam with either end foremost; to avoid the necessity for turning, or to be capable of service in rivers or narrow waters where there is little room for turning, or to meet some other special requirement.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 699.

bow-socket (bō′sok″et), *n.* A long metallic socket used in place of slat-irons on the bows of a carriage-top.

bow-spring (bō′spring), *n.* In *elect. traction*, the spring which keeps the bow spread out, when a bow is used to take current from a trolley-wire. See ★*bow*[2], 4 (*j*).

Bowsprit bitts, perpendicular timbers which extend above the upper deck, and between which the heel of the bowsprit is secured.

bowstave (bō′stāv), *n.* Same as *bowstaff*.

bowstring-creeper (bō′string-krē″pėr), *n.* Same as ★*jeetee*.

bowstring-truss (bō′string-trus″), *n.* A form of truss in which the upper chord or compression flange is made in the form of a 'bow' or curve, preferably a parabola, and the lower chord or tension-member is a straight line. The truss resembles a bow and string, whence its name.

bow-wave (bou′wāv), *n.* The wave set up at the bows of a vessel under way. The crest of the wave is inclined diagonally outward and aft on each side from the bow.

During each interval occupied by a ship in advancing through a distance equal to the length of her entrance the sets of particles then contiguous thereto undergo accelerations which lead to the production of the *bow-wave*; and this interval of time depends upon the ratio of the length of entrance to the speed of the ship.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 457.

bowyer[1], *n.*—**Master bowyer,** the chief bowyer.

box[1], *n.* **2.** A name in Australia (usually with a distinctive epithet, as *bastard, black, white,* etc.) of many eucalypts, and of a few trees of the genus *Tristania,* belonging to the same family: applied chiefly because of the qualities of their timber, which more or less resembles true boxwood. See the phrases below. In Australia the name is also applied to several shrubs or trees on account of their odor, which resembles that of the true box (see *China* ★*box*), or of their dwarf habit with leaves like the true box (see *heath* ★*box* and *native* ★*box*).—**Bastard box,** *Eucalyptus goniocalyx, E. bicolor* (also called *cooburn*), *E. longifolia, E. microtheca, E. polyanthemos, E. populnea* (also called *bembil* or *red box*), *Tristania conferta,* and *T. laurina.*—**Black box,** *Eucalyptus obliqua, E. bicolor,* and *E. microtheca.*—**Box family,** the plant family ★*Buxaceæ* (which see), including the genus *Buxus,* which contains the common box.—**Box reaction.** See ★*reaction.*—**Brisbane box,** *Tristania conferta.*—**Broad-leafed box,** *Eucalyptus acmenioides.*—**Brown box,** *Eucalyptus polyanthemos.*—**Brush box,** *Tristania conferta.*—**Cape box,** a grayish spiny shrub, *Celastrus buxifolia,* common in South Africa; it resembles the ordinary box in growth.—**China box,** *Chaleas Camuneng,* of the rue family, a perfume plant: found also in India and China.—**Dwarf** or **flooded box,** *Eucalyptus microtheca.* Also called *goborro* and *swamp-gum,* from its habit of growing on land inundated at flood time.—**Gray box,** *Eucalyptus goniocalyx, E. hemiphloia, E. bicolor, E. polyanthemos,* and *E. saligna.*—**Heath box,** *Gymnopogon buxifolia,* of the dog's-bane family.—**Ironbark box,** *Eucalyptus obliqua.*—**Native box,** *Bursaria spinosa,* a forage-plant belonging to the *Pittosporaceæ.* Also called *box-thorn* and *native olive.*—**Poplar box,** *Eucalyptus populnea.*—**Red box,** *Eucalyptus populnea, E. polyanthemos,* and *Tristania conferta.* See *bastard* ★*box* and ★*bembil.*—**Tasmanian box.** Same as *native* ★*box.* See ★*box-thorn,* 2.—**Thozet's box,** *Eucalyptus Raveretiana.*—**White box,** *Eucalyptus hemiphloia, E. odorata, E. populnea,* and *Tristania conferta.*—**Yellow box,** (*b*) *Eucalyptus hemiphloia* and *E. bicolor.*

box[2], *n.,* **9.** In *mach.*: (*g*) A die for cutting the thread on a wooden screw.—**16.** In *irrigation,* a device for measuring water through a small flume of rectangular section.—**17.** In *turpentine-making,* the cavity cut in a pine-tree to receive the resin which flows from the scarified surface above.—**18.** In *mining,* a small mine-car; a hutch; a tub.—**19.** A mix-up of things that should be kept apart, as different flocks or mobs of sheep. [Australia.]

Great care must of course be taken that no two flocks come into collision, for a *box,* as it is technically called, causes an infinity of trouble, which is the reason that the stations are so far apart.

C. H. Eden, My Wife and I in Queensland, p. 67.

Batsman's box. See ★*batsman.*—**Box of tricks.** Same as ★*building-motion.*—**Circular box,** a cylinder with chambers for shuttles, attached to the lathe of a loom and moved forward and backward as may be necessary to bring the desired shuttle and yarn within striking range of the picker. Also called *revolving box.* [Eng.]—**Clifford's box,** in *math.,* a hollow surface with tubes running through it, into the form of which a Riemann's surface may be distorted.—**Three-part box,** a molding-box or -flask consisting of three parts, and used for molding those patterns in which the middle section must be distinct from the top and bottom, as in the case of a grooved pulley. *Lockwood,* Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms.

box[2], *v. t.* **6.** To mix up or allow to be mixed up (things, such as different flocks of sheep, which should be kept apart). [Australia.]

All the mobs of different-aged lambs which had been hitherto kept apart were *boxed* up together.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, p. 253.

7. To grain or board on the grain side with a graining-board, to give skin a rough or pebbled effect. *Modern Amer. Tanning,* p. 83.

box[4] (boks), *n.* [L. *box,* < Gr. *βώξ, βόαξ,* a certain fish, prob. an imitative name. See *bogue*[2].] A sparoid fish, *Box boops,* known from the Mediterranean to the southern coast of England.

box-bill (boks'bil), *n.* A tool for recovering boring-rods.

box-cage (boks'kāj), *n.* A bird-cage opening in front.

box-calf (boks'kăf), *n.* Originally, calf leather of a rough or thick variety, as used in *box-toes;* now, a chrome-tanned calfskin, either in black or colors and usually grained or boarded.

box-cañon (boks'kan″yon), *n.* In *phys. geog.,* a narrow, flat-floored valley inclosed by nearly vertical walls or cliffs. [Western U. S.]

box-chisel (boks'chiz″el), *n.* See ★*chisel*[2].

box-chronometer (boks'krō-nom″e-tėr), *n.* A marine clock of great accuracy, set to the time of a certain prime meridian, and employed in the calculation of the longitude at sea. It derives its name from the box inside which it is hung in gimbals, so that it may always maintain a horizontal position irrespective of the rolling and pitching of the ship.

box-colored (boks'kul″ord), *a.* In *leather-manuf.,* colored in a box or tray of dye. *Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 80.

box-coupling (boks'kup″ling), *n.* A coupling for connecting two shafts. A collar is fastened on the end of each of the shafts to be joined, the two are brought together, and a box or rim is slipped over them and keyed to both.

Box-dressing machine. See ★*dressing-machine.*

box-drift (boks'drift), *n.* A drift which has been boxed. See ★*drift.*

box-edged (boks'ejd), *a.* With a border of box, as a parterre or path in a garden.

box-elder (boks-el'dėr), *n.* See *elder*[2] and *Negundo.*—**Box-elder leaf-roller, plant-bug.** See ★*leaf-roller,* ★*plant-bug.*

boxer[2], *n.* **2.** [*cap.*] A member of a Chinese association known as *Yi Ho Ch'uan Hwuy,* "The Righteousness, Harmony, and Fists Society," organized in China in 1900 or earlier, ostensibly for the practice of athletics, but really as a league for the expulsion of foreigners and the uprooting of Christianity. Aided by the regular army, and egged on and led by officials and persons of the highest standing, the Boxers murdered large numbers of native Christians, missionaries, and other foreigners, destroyed much property, attacked the foreign legations in Peking, and besieged the British legation there for over two months, until the rising was suppressed by the military forces of the principal treaty powers.

boxer[3] (bok'sėr), *n.* A bowler or low-crowned stiff felt hat; a billycock hat. [Australia.]

box-gear (boks'gēr), *n.* A differential gear used on bending-rolls and motor-vehicles. In the former case it prevents a calendering action on the plate by either roll; in the latter it enables the driving-wheels to move over different distances when turning corners or curves, or when for any reason the two wheels are of differing diameter.

box-groove (boks'grōv), *n.* A close groove between two rolls, formed by a collar on one roll fitting between collars on another roll.

boxhead (boks'hed), *n.* The squaw-fish, *Ptychocheilus oregonensis,* one of the largest of the minnows, ranging from British Columbia southward to Oregon.

box-honey (boks'hun″i), *n.* Honey stored by the bees in specially prepared boxes.

boxing[1], *n.* **7.** In *mining,* a method of securing shafts solely by slabs and wooden pegs. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook.*

boxing-up (bok-sing-up'), *n.* Specifically, the process of constructing large patterns by making them hollow instead of by using solid planks.

box-keel (boks'kēl), *n.* In *iron shipbuilding,* a keel built of plates and angles in box form. Not now used.

box-keelson (boks'kēl″son), *n.* A heavy keelson consisting of plates and angles arranged to give a closed, rectangular section.

box-kid (boks'kid), *n.* See ★*box-calf.*

box-level (boks'lev″el), *n.* A metallic box (generally circular) with a glass cover used as a spirit-level. The bubble of inclosed air is brought into coincidence with a circle engraved at the center of the cover.

box-link (boks'lingk), *n.* A slotted link each side of which is of U-section, so as partly to embrace the sliding-block and prevent it from dropping out.

box-loom (boks'lōm), *n.* A loom with two or more shuttle-boxes at either end of the lathe. *T. W. Fox,* Mechanism of Weaving, p. 388.

box-loop (boks'lōp), *n.* A long leather loop pressed or worked up square, creased and ornamented, used in a harness in place of a number of short loops.

box-mangle (boks'mang″gl), *n.* A mangling apparatus, consisting of a rectangular wooden box weighted with stone or iron and run to and fro over rollers upon which the fabrics to be mangled are wound. Also called *chest-mangle.* See *mangle*[2].

box-mill (boks'mil), *n.* See ★*box-tool.*

box-motion (boks'mō″shon), *n.* The mechanism for operating the shuttle-boxes of a loom. *Fox,* Mechanism of Weaving, p. 352.—**Eccentric box-motion,** a mechanism for operating the drop-boxes for shuttles in a loom by means of two or more eccentrics capable of being moved either independently or conjointly.

Box-nailing machine. See ★*nailing-machine.*

box-nut (boks'nut), *n.* A nut which is closed on one end; one which does not have a hole clear through; a cup-nut. Such nuts are commonly used on the axles of wagons to hold the wheels on.

box-package (boks'pak″āj), *n.* A package in the form of a box: used on the Pacific coast for packing fruit for shipment.

The *box-package* is preferable to the barrel.

Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 606.

box-piston (boks'pis″ton), *n.* A hollow piston made by coring out the interior of the piston when casting it.

box-spanner (boks'span″ėr), *n.* A spanner for turning or holding bolts whose heads are in recesses and so cannot be caught by an ordinary wrench.

box-standard (boks'stan″dărd), *n.* The column or standard which forms the main frame of a machine and is hollow, thus obtaining strength and rigidity with little material.

box-staple (boks'stā″pl), *n.* The staple or keeper into which the bolt of a lock is shot, when the staple is so made as to box in, or cover, the end of the bolt.

box-step (boks'step), *n.* In *car-building,* a step or a short flight of steps inclosed at the sides by a stringer or guard; a platform-step in a passenger-car.

boxstones (boks'stōnz), *n. pl.* See *nodule* ★*beds.*

box-stoop (boks'stōp), *n.* A stoop of which the steps are divided into two or more flights, which therefore has a platform and projects into the street as a mass of some height.

box-tappet (boks'tap″et), *n.* A cam on a loom for working the shuttle-boxes. *T. W. Fox,* Mechanism of Weaving, p. 305.

box-thaler (boks'tä″lėr), *n.* A coin made to open like a box and contain objects: confined to certain German states and Savoy.

box-thorn, *n.* **2.** A spiny, bushy tree of Tasmania, *Bursaria spinosa,* yielding a hard white wood resembling boxwood and used in turnery.

box-tool (boks'tōl), *n.* An attachment to a lathe for holding cutting-tools used in cutting the exterior surfaces of objects turned in the lathe; a turner. It is named from the shape of the tool-holder. A box-tool used, with special cutter, for finishing the ends of rods is called a *pointing-box.* A modified form carrying several cutters is called a *box-mill.* Another form of box-tool is used on screw-machines.

box-tubular (boks'tū″bū-lăr), *a.* A name applied to tubular boilers in which the enveloping shell was made up of flat surfaces, carefully stayed against bulging, with the hot gases passing through tubes between the parallel surfaces. The shape suggested a box.

box-wallah (boks'wol″ä), *n.* [Hind. *bakas-wālā,* < *bakas,* < E. *box,* + *wālā,* a man, agent.] A native peddler or itinerant merchant. [Anglo-Indian.]

boxwood, *n.*—**Cape boxwood,** the wood of *Buxus Macowani,* a medium-sized tree of Cape Colony. It is nearly identical with the common boxwood and can be split easily into thin plates. The kamassi is also known commercially by this name and as *knysna boxwood.* See *kamassi.*—**Knysna boxwood.** See *cape* ★*boxwood.*—**New Zealand boxwood** (Maori *maire*), a species of olive, *Olea lanceolata,* used locally for making woodcuts, and said to be superior to the true boxwood for that purpose.—**Rule boxwood,** the hard golden-yellow wood of *Macaglia Vargasii,* a tree of the dog's-bane family native to Venezuela. It is used for measuring-rules, loom-shuttles, etc., and in turning and pyrography. Also called *zapatera* and *amarillo.*—**West Indian boxwood.** Same as *rule* ★*boxwood.* The wood usually reaches the markets by way of the West Indies.

boy[1], *n.*—**Bowery boy.** A young rowdy of a type once common in the Bowery, in New York city, the analogue of the London ★'Arry (which see). See *Bowery* in the Century Cyclopedia of Names.—**Cape boy.** A South African half-breed resulting from the union of a native black and a settler of another race.

boyla (boi'lä), *n.* An aboriginal Australian sorcerer. [Australia.]

B. P. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Bachelor of Painting;* (*b*) *Bachelor of Philosophy;* (*c*) *British Pharmacopœia;* (*d*) *British public.*

B. P. B. An abbreviation of *Bank post-bill.*

B. Ph. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Bachelor of Philosophy;* (*b*) of *British Pharmacopœia.*

Br. An abbreviation of *British.*

brab (brab), *n.* [Anglo-Indian form of Pg. **braba, brava,* wild (sc. *palmeira,* palm-tree).] The palmyra-palm, *Borassus flabellifer.* See *palmyra,* 1.

brabant (bra-bant'), *n.* A foreign base coin current in England in the time of Edward I.

Brabant crown, sovereign. See ★*crown,* ★*sovereign.*

brab-tree (brab'trē), *n.* Same as ★*brab.*

braça (brä'sä), *n.* See *brass*[2], 2.

brace[1], *n.,* **1.** (*b*) In any frame, a stiff piece, as a bar or strip, put in to prevent a parallelogram or the like from changing its shape under pressure or strain. It acts usually by dividing the parallelogram into triangles or by forming a smaller triangle at one corner of the parallelogram, thus stiffening that part of the frame.

14. (*b*) Same as *brace-head.*—**17.** A short, thick bar lying above the suture between two pyramids in the dental apparatus of *Echinus.*—**18.** In *saddlery,* the short strap which connects the hip-strap and the breeching-body.—

19. An old measure of weight. A Hurley brace was equal to 4 cwt. [Scotch.]—**20.** In *mining*, a platform at the top of a shaft on which miners stand to work the tackle. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook.*—**Brace-game.** See ★*game*1.

brace-box (brās′boks), *n.* A box from which the cards can be taken two at a time at the pleasure of the dealer: used in dealing faro.

Braced arch. See ★*arch*1.

bracelet-wood (brās′let-wůd), *n.* A name in the West Indies of a small tree of the family *Myrsinaceæ*, *Jacquinia armillaris*, so called on account of its hard seeds, which are made into bracelets. Also called *currant-tree*, *barbasco*, and *joe-wood*.

brace-wrench (brās′rench), *n.* A tool with a square head boxed out to receive a threaded nut. The head is attached to a branch shank, which is joined at the top and is fitted with a square head tapered to enter the brace-stock: used for turning nuts on bolts.

brachial. I. *a.*—**Brachial cavity,** in a brachiopod, the anterior part of the shell-cavity, in which lie the arms or brachia.—**Brachial disk,** a horizontal structure which occupies the center of the subumbrellar surface of *Rhizostomæ* and which is formed by the fusion of the proximal ends of the arms. The mouth is thus completely closed, and food is ingested through the numerous small suctorial mouths leading into the network of canals in the arms and thence into the stomach.—**Brachial ossicles,** Same as *actinosts.*—**Brachial sinuses.** In certain Paleozoic nautiloid cephalopods, the aperture of the shell is greatly contracted about the base of the tentacles and hyponome, giving the opening a T- or Y-shaped figure. The shorter arms of this opening, which may be variously lobed, are termed *brachial sinuses*, the longer arm the *hyponomic sinus.*—**Brachial thecæ.** See ★*theca*.

II. *n.* **4.** In the morphology of the *Crinoidea*, one of the calcareous plates which compose the arms. The application of the term has varied with different writers, some restricting it to the plates of the free arms, others applying it to all plates in the radial series lying above the lowermost circlet or true radials. In the latter case the radials include some of the bodyplates, and these have been subdivided into *costals*, *distichals*, and *palmars*, whether free or fixed.

brachiation (brak-i-ā′shon), *n.* [NL. **brachiatio(n-)*, < **brachiare*, swing by the arms, < L. *brachium*, arm.] The act of swinging by the arms from tree to tree, a method of locomotion employed by the gibbons. [Rare.]

The hand of the chimpanzee is adapted for *brachiation*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 306.

brachiator (brak′i-ā-tor), *n.* An animal that swings by its arms from tree to tree. [Rare.]

The arm of the chimpanzee is that of the *brachiators*, anthropoids like the orang and gibbon which use the arms as one of the main organs of locomotion. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 355.

brachidium (bra-kid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *brachidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *βραχ(ίων)* (L. *brachium*), arm, + Gr. *-ίδιον*.] The shelly calcareous spiral or loop-shaped supports of the fleshy arms or brachia in the *Brachiopoda*; used collectively of the entire apparatus irrespective of division into symmetrical parts.

brachigerous (bra-kij′e-rus), *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm, + *gerere*, bear.] Same as *brachiferous*.

brachiocœle (brak′i-ō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχίων*, an arm, + *κοίλος*, a hollow.] In the *Brachiopoda*, the anterior portion of the cavity of the valves, wherein lie the brachia.

Brachionocephala (bra-kī″o-nō-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχίων*, an arm, + *κεφαλή*, a head.] A name proposed in 1862 by Bronn as a substitute for *Brachiopoda* (Dumeril, 1806).

Brachiopoda, *n. pl.* In recent years extensive studies of the *Brachiopoda* have been made: by Joubin on the anatomy of recent species, by Hall and Clarke on the anatomy and taxonomy of fossil forms, and by Beecher on ontogeny and phylogeny. It is now generally conceded that a classification based on the absence or presence of hinge-teeth, which is the foundation of that introduced by Deshayes, Owen, Bronn, and Huxley, or on the perforation or closing of the anus, as in King's scheme, has a value restricted to fully accomplished phylogenetic phases or ontogenetic conditions. In Beecher's classification, variation in the nature of the pedicle-opening is assumed as the basis of ordinal divisions, and the stages of shell-growth and its accessory developments of those of minor value. This classification establishes the following orders: (1) *Atremata*, in which the valves are unhinged and the pedicle emerges freely between them. These are subcircular or elongate shells in which growth takes place freely in all directions except posteriorly. *Obolus* and *Lingula* are typical genera. (2) *Neotremata*, in which the valves are also hingeless, cone-shaped, with the pedicle restricted to the ventral valve and the pedicle-aperture modified by a deltidium or listrium. These are circular, often largely calcareous shells (*Acrotreta*, *Orbiculoidea*, *Discina*). *Crania* and its allies have lost the pedicle by atrophy and are either attached by cementation of their valves or are wholly free. (3) *Protremata*, in which an articulate hinge is developed in progressed forms, the pedicle is restricted to the ventral valve, the deltidium originates on the dorsal side of the larval body but becomes ankylosed to the ventral shell and modifies the pedicle-passage, and the brachia are unsupported by calcareous processes. (*Strophomena*, *Thecidium*, *Productus*, *Orthis*, *Pentamerus*.) (4) *Telotremata*, in which the pedicle-passage is shared by both valves in early growth, but is confined to the ventral valve at maturity and modified by deltidial plates which are morphologically distinct from the deltidium and have a later origin in ontogeny. The valves are hinged, the brachia supported by calcareous crura, loops, and spirals. (*Rhynchonella*, *Terebratula*, *Spirifer*, *Atrypa*.) With the increased knowledge of the structure, distribution, and vertical range of the extinct brachiopods, the number of genera has been augmented to about 400, living and extinct, represented by some thousands of species, 2000 species being recognized in the Paleozoic rocks of North America alone, while about 150 species are now living.

brachiopodist (brak-i-op′ō-dist), *n.* One who is proficient in knowledge of the *Brachiopoda*.

brachioradialis (brak i-ō-rā-di-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *brachioradiales* (-lēz). One of the muscles of the arm, the long supinator of the radius.

Brachiospongia (brak″i-ō-spon′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχίων*, an arm, + *σπόγγος*, a sponge.] A genus of hexactinellid sponges having the form of a broad-mouthed, shallow vase with a single series of broad pouch-like hollow extensions about the base. It occurs in the Silurian rocks of the Mississippi valley.

brachisthode (brak′is-thōd), *n.* [Gr. *βράχιστος*, shortest, + *ὁδός*, way.] The shortest line between two points on the earth's surface; the geodetic line. *Rep. U. S. Coast and Geodetic Surv.*, 1896, p. 293.

brachistocephalous (bra-kis-tō-sef′a-lus), *a.* Same as *brachistocephalic*.

brachistocephaly (bra-kis-tō-sef′a-li), *n.* In *anthrop.*, the character, state, or condition of being brachistocephalic.

brachistochronic (bra-kis-tō-kron′ik), *a.* [Gr. *βράχιστος*, shortest, + *χρόνος*, time.] That can be traversed, accomplished, etc., in the shortest possible time under the conditions then prevailing; of or pertaining to the brachistochrone: as, a ball may roll from *A* down to *B*, or an earthquake wave may pass from *a* to *b*, by the *brachistochronic* path. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1900, p. 76.—**Brachistochronic curve,** a curve representing the path which a body moving freely in a field of force must follow in order to reach a given point in the least time. See *brachistochrone*.

Brachium inferius cerebelli, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Brachium opticum,** one of the processes which extend from the corpora quadrigemina to the optic thalamus.—**Brachium quadrigeminum,** Same as ★*brachium opticum*.—**Brachium superius cerebelli,** the superior peduncle of the cerebellum.

brachyaxis (brak-i-ak′sis), *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + L. *axis*, axis: see *axis*.] The brachydiagonal axis, that is, the shorter lateral axis of an orthorhombic (or triclinic) crystal.

brachybiostigmatic (brak i-bī ō-stig-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύβιος*, short-lived, + *στίγμα* for 'stigma.'] In *plant œcol.*, having the stigma short-lived: said of proterogynous flowers in which the stigma quickly withers. Opposed to ★*macrobiostigmatic*. *F. Delpino*.

brachybiostigmatous (brak″i-bī″ō-stig′ma-tus), *a.* Same as ★*brachybiostigmatic*.

brachybioty (brak-i-bī′ō-ti), *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *βιοτος*, life.] Brevity of life as contrasted with longevity and considered in relation to inheritance. [Rare.]

Miss Beeton working solely at the material thus provided was enabled to form fairly extensive tables for the inheritance of longevity in the female line, and also with somewhat less extensive data for the deaths of infants to form some appreciation of what we have elsewhere termed the inheritance of *brachybioty*. *Biometrika*, Oct., 1901, p. 51.

brachycardia (brak-i-kär′di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *καρδία*, heart.] Same as ★*bradycardia*.

brachycephal (brak-i-sef′al), *n.* One of the brachycephali; a brachycephalic person.

The *brachycephals* had also larger heads than the dolichocephals. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 290.

brachyceral (bra-kis′e-ral), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-al*.] Same as *brachycerous*.

brachycercic1 (brak-i-sėr′sik), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *κέρκος*, tail.] Having a short tail. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. B, 189, 173.

brachycercic2 (brak-i-sėr′sik), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *κερκίς*, the radius, the tibia, a rod or comb of a loom, < *κέρκος*, tail, handle.] Having a short forearm; in *anthrop.*, having a radiohumeral index less than 75. *Turner*.

brachycnemic (brak-ik-nē′mik), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *κνήμη*, tibia.] In *anthrop.*, having a tibiofemoral index less than 83. *Turner*.

brachycranial (brak-i-krā′ni-al), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *κρανίον*, cranium, + *-al*.] In *anthrop.*, characterized by or exhibiting a skull of less than middle length.

In both races platycephaly is associated with *brachycranial* characters—the association vanishing, however, for the Naqada males, and being more marked for the French. *Biometrika*, Aug., 1902, p. 462.

brachydactylism (brak-i-dak′ti-lizm), *n.* [*brachydactyly* + *-ism*.] A condition in which the fingers or toes are abnormally short. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 493.

brachydactylous (brak-i-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] Having abnormally short fingers.

brachydactyly (brak-i-dak′ti-li), *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] Same as ★*brachydactylism*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 494.

Brachydeuterus (brak-i-dū′te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *δεύτερος*, second.] A genus of grunts of the family *Hæmulidæ*. *B. auritus* is found in western Africa. The other species are chiefly American.

brachydomal (brak-i-dō′mal), *a.* Same as *brachydomatic*.

brachydont (brak′i-dont), *a.* Same as *brachyodont*. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), March, 1903, p. 110.

brachydontism (brak′i-don-tizm), *n.* Same as ★*brachyodontism*.

brachyellipsoid (brak-i-e-lip′soid), *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ellipsoid*.] In *anthrop.*, a short cranium of ellipsoid form. *G. Sergi*, Var. of the Human Species, p. 49.

brachyfacial (brak-i-fā′shal), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + L. *facies*, face, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Having a short face. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 231.

II. *n.* Same as ★*chamæprosope*. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 60.

Brachygenys (bra-kij′e-nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *γένυς*, chin.] A genus of grunts of the family *Hæmulidæ*, characterized by the small mouth. The one species known, *B. chrysargyreus*, 6 inches in length, is abundant about Key West and Havana.

brachygnathism (bra-kig′na-thizm), *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-ism*.] The condition of having an abnormally short lower jaw.

brachygraphic (brak-i-graf′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to brachygraphy, or shorthand: as, *brachygraphic* characters.

brachygraphical (brak-i-graf′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*brachygraphic*.

brachyhieric (brak-i-hī-er′ik), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ἱερόν* (*ὀστέον*), sacrum, + *-ic*.] Having a short sacrum. See ★*platyhieric*. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan. – March, 1901. p. 34.

brachyhypsicephalic (brak-i-hip″si-se-fal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ὑψι-*, on high, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] In *anthrop.*, having a short and high head or skull. *Man*, 1901, p. 190.

Brachyistius (brak-i-is′ti-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ἱστίον*, sail (alluding to the dorsal fin).] A genus of surf-fishes of the family *Embiotocidæ*. It comprises a single species, *B. frenatus*, a small carnivorous fish, living on sandy shores from Vancouver Island to Guadaloupe.

brachykerkic, *a.* Same as ★*brachycercic*.

Brachymetopus (brak′i-me-tō′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *μέτωπον*, front, face.] A genus of trilobites, belonging to the family *Proëtidæ*, having a semioval head and tail-shield (the latter being large), the glabellum small, and the entire surface covered with bead-like ornament. It is found in Carboniferous rocks and is one of the last representatives of these ancient crustaceans.

brachyodontism (brak′i-ō-dont″izm), *n.* The state or condition of being brachyodont or having short-crowned molars: used in describing teeth of mammals. Also *brachydontism*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1893, p. 180.

brachyodonty (brak′i-ō-don″ti), *n.* Same as ★*brachyodontism*. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London, Zoöl.*, Nov., 1899, p. 446.

brachyome (brak′i-ōm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ὠμος*, shoulder (see *humerus*).] In the nomenclature of the spicular parts in the sponge, the abbreviated arm of a ★*trider* (which see).

Brachyopsinæ (brak″i-op-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachyopsis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of seapoachers of the family *Agonidæ*, containing 3 genera, *Stellerina*, *Brachyopsis*, and *Pallasina*.

Brachyopsis (brak-i-op′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *ὄψις*, face.] A genus of fishes of the family *Agonidæ*, found in the North Pacific, comprising 2 species, *B. rostratus* and *B. segaliensis*. The latter attains a length of 7 inches.

brachypentagonoides (brak″i-pen″ta-gō″nō-ī′dēz), *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *πεντάγωνος*, five-cornered, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *anthrop.*, a cranium the norma verticalis of which has the form of a pentagon with rounded corners, and with short distances between the parietal and frontal protuberances. *Sergi*, Var. of the Human Species, p. 30.

Brachyphyllum (brak-i-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of fossil coniferous plants characterized by short and thick scale-like leaves tightly appressed to the stems, for the most part rhombic in shape and regularly arranged so as to form a graceful pattern. It is most abundant in the Rhætic, but ranges from the Trias to the Lower Cretaceous, being found in both Europe and America.

Brachyptera (bra-kip′tē-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *πτερόν*, wing.] An old name for the rove-beetles of the coleopterous family *Staphylinidæ*.

brachyrhomboides (brak″i-rom″bō-ī′dēz), *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + NL. *rhomboides*, rhomboid.] In *anthrop.*, a cranium the norma verticalis of which has a rhomboid form, the rhomboid being wide in transversal direction. *Sergi*, Var. of the Human Species, p. 31.

brachysclereid (brak-i-sklē′rē-id), *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + E. *sclereid*.] In *bot.*, one of the sclereids or stone cells that occur in bark and in fruits.

Brachyscome (bra-kis′kō mē), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1816), < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *κόμη*, hair; in allusion to the short pappus.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. There are about 50 species, chiefly Australian. The only species under cultivation, *B. iberidifolia*, is commonly known as the Swan River daisy, a very graceful aster-like annual of easiest cultivation. It has blue or white daisy-like flowers.

brachystaphyline (brak-i-staf′i-lin), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *σταφυλή*, the (swollen) uvula, + *-ine*[1].] In *anthrop.*, having a short palate, especially having a palate with an index more than 85. *Virchow.*

In both sexes there is sensible correlation between the palate and orbital indices, hypsiconchy being associated with *brachystaphyline* characters.
Biometrika, Aug., 1902, p. 460.

brachystaphyly (brak-i-staf′i-li), *n.* [*brachystaphyl(ous)* + *-y*[3].] In *anthrop.*, the character of having a short palate. *Biometrika*, March–July, 1904, p. 236.

Brachystegia (brak-i-stē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1866–67), < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *στέγη*, covering. The name refers to the scantiness of the floral protective organs.] A genus of trees of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, with even-pinnate leaves and terminal racemes, or raceme-like panicles of small flowers. These have no calyx and only rudimentary petals. The stamens and pistil are covered in the bud by a pair of bracts. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical Africa. Several of them have tough fibrous inner bark, which is used by the natives for making bark-cloth. The most important are *Brachystegia spicæformis* of the Zanzibar coast and *B. appendiculata* of southeast Africa.

brachytmema (brak-it-mē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *τμῆμα*, section.] In *bryol.*, a disk-shaped cell which on rupturing sets free a gemma. *Correns.*

brachyuranic (brak-i-ū-ran′ik), *a.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, + *οὐρανός*, palate, + *-ic.*] Having a short palate; specifically, in *craniom.*, having a palatomaxillary index of more than 115. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1901, p. 42.

bracingness (brās′ing-nes), *n.* Bracing quality or effect.

brack[2]†, *n.* **II.** *a.* Brackish; salt; briny: as, "living upon beef and *brack* water." *Southey*, Quarterly Rev., XXXV. 117.

brack[4] (brak), *v. t.* [G. *bracken*, inspect and assort (goods), < *brack*, inferior goods, refuse: see *brack*[2], *n.* Cf. *cull*[1], *v.* and *n.*] To inspect and assort (produce, etc.) at the Baltic ports by sworn selectors.

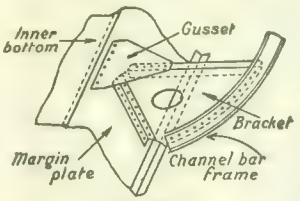
All flax and hemp shipped from Memel must be *bracked* or assorted. *Homans*, Cyclo. of Commerce, p. 1343.

brack[4] (brak), *n.* [*brack*[4], *v.*] A long-established system of official inspection and assorting of produce and other goods at the Baltic seaports.

brackebuschite (brak′e-bush-īt), *n.* [Named after D. Luis *Brackebusch* of Buenos Aires.] A vanadate of lead, iron, and manganese, found in Argentina.

bracker (brak′ėr), *n.* [G. *bracker*, < *bracken*, inspect and assort (goods): see *brack*[4], *v.*] An official inspector and assorter of goods in ports on the Baltic. See ★*brack*[4], *v. t.*

bracket[1], *n.* **1.** (*e*) In carriages, a heavy standard placed at an incline at the front end of the boot of a coach as a support for the foot-board.—**8.** A stiffening-rib on a casting. —**9.** (*a*) In *wood ship-building*, a short crooked timber, resembling a knee, for support or ornament. *Knowles*, Naval Arch. (*b*) In *iron ship-building*, a piece of plate of a triangular shape uniting, at their junction, two parts which meet at an angle to strengthen the joint against flexure. A bracket differs from a gusset in that it meets at least one of the surfaces to which it is attached angularly, being secured thereto by a riveted flange or a piece of angle-bar. The two terms are loosely used interchangeably. See ★*gusset*.—**Pendent bracket**, a shaft-hanger; a fixture projecting below a ceiling to support the journal of a shaft.—**Pendulum bracket**, a hinged bracket connected with the winding-motion of a spinning-mule.



Bracket.

bracket[1], *v. t.* **3.** In *ship-building*, to unite by a bracket.

bracket-floor (brak′et-flōr), *n.* In *iron ship-building*, a floor-plate of bracket form uniting the frame, reverse frame, and longitudinal in the framing of a double bottom. See cut under ★*bottom*.

bracket-frame (brak′et-frām), *n.* In *iron ship-building*, a frame composed of a frame-bar, reverse frame-bar, and bracket-floors.

bracket-fungus (brak′et-fung″gus), *n.* A fungus growing on a tree-trunk and forming a bracket or shelf-like projection, as many of the polyporoid fungi. See *Polyporus* (cut *a*).

bracket-plate (brak′et-plāt), *n.* In *ship-building*, same as ★*bracket*[1], 9 (*b*).

At the turn of the bilge there is a continuous watertight longitudinal frame, and upon this the vertical frames are stopped short, their heels being connected to the longitudinal by *bracket-plates*.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 371.

bracketwise (brak′et-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a bracket; so as to resemble a bracket.

Bracklesham beds. See ★*bed*[1].

braconid (brak′ō-nid), *n.* A member of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Braconidæ* (which see).

bract, *n.*, 2. (*b*) The oval distal exite on the appendages of certain segments of phyllopod crustaceans, as *Apus*, probably serving a respiratory function.

bractea (brak′tē-ä), *n.*; pl. *bracteæ* (-ē). [NL.: see *bract.*] One of the scale-like protective structures found on certain *Siphonophora* and considered to be greatly modified medusoids. Same as *bract*, 2.

bracteated (brak′tē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *bracteate*.

bracteose (brak′tē-ōs″), *a.* [NL. **bracteosus*, *bractea*, a bract.] Furnished with numerous or large bracts; conspicuously bracteate.

bractiferous (brak-tif′ėr-us), *a.* In *bot.*, bract-bearing.

bract-scale (brakt′skāl), *n.* In *bot.*, a bract constituting a proper scale of the cone in conifers, and bearing or subtending the seed-bearing scale when this is present. It may surpass or be surpassed by the latter.

Bradford clay. See *clay*.

Bradleyanism (brad′lē-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine of F. H. Bradley, an English metaphysician, a mixture of intellectualism, absolute idealism, and skepticism.

This is Aristotelianism in contrast with *Bradleianism* in metaphysics. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 678.

Bradley's process. See *aluminium* ★*processes*.

brad-punch (brad′punch), *n.* A small nail-set; a steel rod about 3 inches long, tapered to a blunt point at one end and used for driving brads, or small nails, so deeply into the wood that the heads will be below the surface.

bradycardia (brad-i-kär′di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *καρδία*, heart.] Abnormally slow pulsation of the heart.

The opposite condition to tachycardia, namely, *bradycardia*, is frequently met with in applicants for life insurance. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 206.

bradycrotic (brad-i-krot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *κρότος*, rattle (pulse).] Marked by a slow pulse.

bradylecithal (brad-i-les′i-thal), *a.* [Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg.] In *embryol.*, applied to certain eggs which have much yolk, such as the eggs of sharks, reptiles, and birds.

bradynosus (bra-din′ō-sus), *n.* [Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *νόσος*, disease.] A chronic disease.

bradypepsia (brad-i-pep′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδυπεψία*, < *βραδύς*, slow, + *πέψις*, digestion, < *πέπτειν*, digest.] Slow digestion.

bradypepsy (brad′i-pep-si), *n.* Same as ★*bradypepsia*.

bradypeptic (brad-i-pep′tik), *a.* Suffering from bradypepsia, or slow digestion.

bradypnœa (brad-ip-nē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **βραδύπνοια*, < *βραδύπνοος*, breathing slowly, < *βραδύς*, slow, + *πνεῖν*, breathe.] Slowness of respiration.

bradyseism (brad′i-sīzm), *n.* [Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *σεισμός*, an earthquake.] In *geol.*, a single slow rise or fall of the land. See the extract.

Prof. Milne commences with the discussion of *bradyseisms*, the slow and gentle movements of elevation or depression in the Earth's crust.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 544.

bradyseismic (brad-i-sīs′mik), *a.* In *geol.*, pertaining to or characterized by the slow rise and fall of the land with regard to the sea.

The fact that round the borders and upon the summit of hidden domes and tablelands there are at present displays of seismic and volcanic activity, leads to the belief that sub-oceanic *bradyseismic* action is yet in progress.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 131.

bradyseismical (brad-i-sīs′mi-kal), *a.* Same as ★*bradyseismic*.

bradytrophic (brad-i-trof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *-τροφος*, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Marked by slowly acting nutritive processes.

bradyuria (brad-i-ū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *οὖρον*, urine.] Slow and difficult urination.

brae, *n.* **2.** An inclined roadway in a mine: commonly used in compounds: as, *cuddy-brae*. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

brag, *n.* **3.** It is played with 3 cards in the hand of each player, something like poker, but the ace and nine of diamonds and the jack of clubs are braggers, and may be called anything the holder pleases, 2 kings and a bragger being equal to 3 kings.

bragger, *n.* **2.** In the game of brag, the ace, the nine of diamonds, the jack of clubs. The holder of any of these cards can call it anything he pleases.

bragite (brag′īt), *n.* [< *Bragi*, in Norse myth. a son of Odin, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of fergusonite from Norway.

braguero (brä-gā′rō), *n.* [Sp., a truss, band, < *braga*, a cord (pl. *bragas*, also breeches).] A girth. [Western U. S.]

Brahmanda (brä-mān′dä), *n.* [Skt. *brahmānda*, < *brahmar*, Brahma, + *aṇḍa*, egg.] In *Hindu myth.*, the 'egg of Brahma': designating a division of infinite time.

Brahmani, Brahmini, *n.* See *Brahmanee*.

Brahmanian stage. See ★*stage*.

Brahmanization (brä-man-īz-ā′shon), *n.* Conversion to Brahmanism. Also *Brahminization*.

Caste is in a state of transition owing to the rapid *Brahmanization* of the Dravidian races of the mountain region.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 120.

Brahmaputra (brä-ma-pō′tra), *n.* [Named from the *Brahmaputra*, river of northeastern India.] A variety of the domestic hen better known as *brahma*. See *brahma*[3].

Brahminization. Same as ★*Brahmanization*.

Brahminism (brä′mism), *n.* Same as *Brahmanism*.

braid[1], *n.*—**Honiton braid**, narrow machine-made braid of ornamental oval figures connected by narrow bars.

braided (brā′ded), *p. a.* Specifically, anastomosed or interlaced: said of a stream.

This extensive deposit, in some places 500 feet thick, is the product of aggradation by *braided* or laced streams, whose load of material from the mountains could not all be carried across the gentle slope of the plains.
Science, Nov. 15, 1901, p. 778.

braid-fern (brād′fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*.

braid-stitch (brād′stich), *n.* In *sewing-machine work*, a method of stitching with a coarse thread designed to give to the fabric an ornamental finish resembling braid.

brail, *n.* **3.** A section of a log-raft, six of which make an average tow. [U. S.]—**Foot-brails**, the lowest brails on a sail.

braille (brāl, F. brā′y), *n.* [Named from the French inventor, Louis *Braille*.] A method of writing or printing for the blind in which combinations of tangible dots or points are used to represent alphabetical letters. There

are several systems, which differ considerably in details and have undergone various modifications. Thus in the British system the base is a group of six dots in two columns of three dots each ⠿, from which the letters are made as follows: A ⠁, B ⠃, C ⠉, etc. In the New York point system, which is extensively used in the United States, ⠂ is the first base, ⠆ the second, ⠒ the third, and ⠲ the fourth; and the letters are: A ⠂⠁, B ⠆⠁, C ⠒⠉, etc. This notation is adapted to indicate capital and lower-case letters, numerals, punctuation, abbreviations, syllables, and musical notes and signs.

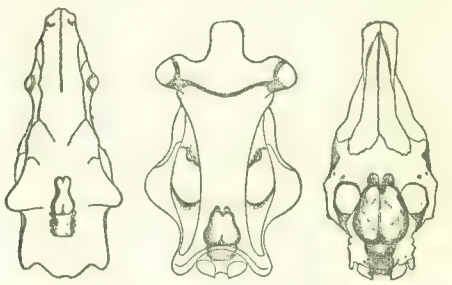
brain, *n.*—**Abdominal brain.** See *solar plexus*, under *plexus*. —**Brain center.** See ★*center*. —**Calyx of the brain.** See ★*calyx*. —**Central ganglia of the brain.** See ★*ganglion*. —**Dropsy of the brain,** hydrocephalus. —**Great brain,** the cerebrum. —**Little brain,** the cerebellum. —**Silent regions of the brain.** Same as *association* ★*areas*. —**Viallanes's tritocerebral lobes of the brain,** in *entom.*, a division of the embryonic brain intercalated between the antennal and mandibular segments. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 51.

brainal (brān'al), *a.* [*brain* + *-al.*] Of or relating to the brain: as, *brainal* normality. *Science*, May 2, 1902. [Rare.]

brain-cap (brān'kap), *n.* Same as *brain-box*.

The *brain-cap* of many savages has been found to be larger and heavier than that of some higher races.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 46.

brain-cast (brān'kȧst), *n.* A cast or filling, natural or artificial, of the cranial cavity.



A *B* *C*

Restorations of the Brain in Successive Genera of Ungulates. *A*, Dinoceras (Eocene); *B*, Brontotherium (Miocene); *C*, Modern Horse. (From Marsh.)

Brain-casts are approximate restorations of the brain surface and the principal nerve-trunks departing therefrom.

brain-eye (brān'ī), *n.* In polyclads, one of a group of eyes lying above the brain: distinguished from *tentacular* ★*eyes* and *marginal* ★*eyes*.

The eye-spots have an arrangement very similar to that found in the latter species. There is a dense cluster at the base of each tentacle; the paired group of *brain-eyes* lying in front of the brain is more extensive than that behind it. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, II. 100.

brain-stem (brān'stem), *n.* The crura cerebri, pons Varolii, and medulla oblongata.

braird, *v.* **II.** *trans.* In *coal-mining*, to widen the undercut or holing in a coal-seam. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

brairding (brār'ding), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the height of undercut or holing in front. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

brake[3], *n.* **13.** In *cracker-baking*, a machine for rolling dough, to be used in making gingersnaps and other thin cakes, into sheets ready for the panning-machine. It consists essentially of rolls between which the dough is passed to press it into a sheet. A *reversible brake* is one having aprons on each side of the rolls to enable the operator to pass the sheet through in opposite directions by reversing the rolls. See *panning-machine*.

14. In *sheet-metal work*, a machine for bending and forming sheet-metal, used in making larger forms such as metal cornices; a cornice-brake. —**Alden brake,** a device for absorbing and measuring the power developed by an engine. The power is absorbed by overcoming the friction developed by one disk pressing on another against which it is forced by water-pressure which can be varied to suit the power to be absorbed. —**Atmospheric brake.** Same as *vacuum-brake*. —**Brake horse-power.** See ★*horse-power*. —**Counter-pressure brake,** an air-brake so constructed that a certain pressure must be overcome to release the brake. This makes a very sensitive brake, particularly suitable for controlling the speed of a train on down grades. —**Differential brake,** a brake which is applied by a differential motion. —**Electric brake,** any brake worked by electricity, either by a magnet or by a solenoid, or otherwise. See *magnetic* ★*brake*. —**Emergency brake,** a brake for use in case it is desired to stop a train or car as quickly as possible, without regard to the inconvenience caused by the shock due to the quick arrest of motion. —**Expanding brake,** a brake, applied to the inner side of a wheel-rim, usually made of two or more parts which are pushed apart or expanded from within, instead of clasping the rim from without. —**Hand-brake,** in *car-building*, a brake operated by hand; the most simple form of brake; a mechanical brake as distinguished from an air-brake. —**High-speed brake,** a form of Westinghouse air-brake designed to secure greater safety for high-speed railway-trains from a quick and powerful application of the brakes, if desired. The system uses an air-pressure of 110 pounds per square inch, instead of 70 pounds, in train-pipe and reservoirs. The brake-cylinder under each car has a special reducing-valve, the function of which is to allow high-pressure air from the train-pipe to vent into the brake-cylinder, causing a momentary pressure there in excess of that permissible at the time of the stop. This type, in experiments at 80 miles per hour, reduced the distance required for the stopping of a train by 20 per cent. as compared with the length passed over when the same train was equipped with the quick-action brake only. —**Hydraulic brake,** a form of power train-brake in which the brake-beams that force the brake-shoes against the wheels of the car are actuated by pistons in hydraulic cylinders. When the brakes are to be applied, water or other liquid under pressure is admitted by pipes and valves to the cylinders, and the brakes are applied with the necessary power. The difficulty in getting and keeping the water-pressure and that from freezing in cold weather prevent extensive or satisfactory use of this system. —**Hydropneumatic brake,** a brake which is operated by compressed air and the resistance offered by a liquid flowing through a confined channel. Such brakes are often used to take up the recoil of guns. The first shock is taken up by the compressed air and the rest of the recoil by forcing a liquid through a passage that is smaller at the back end than at the front, thus making an augmented resistance. —**Instep brake,** a crimping-brake which uses a special form of forming-die to shape the shoe to the instep. —**Magnetic brake,** any brake which is actuated by a magnet. Sometimes it is applied by the magnet, and sometimes the magnet is used to release the brake which is applied by a spring. —**Mechanical brake,** a brake which is applied by the action of levers, rods, cranks, etc., and not by an electric current or air-pressure. —**Pneumatic brake,** an air-brake. —**Prony's brake.** Same as *Prony's dynamometer* (which see). —**Reversible brake,** an apparatus used in cracker-bakeries to prepare cake-dough in sheets for the panning-machine. It consists of rollers with a platform, or table, each side of which has an apron on which the dough is run back and forth through the rollers. It is fitted with three pulleys, two loose and one tight, to change the motion of the rolls. —**Westinghouse brake,** a form of air-brake invented by George Westinghouse. See ★*air-brake*.

brake[4], *n.*—**Cedar brakes.** See ★*cedar*.

brake[5], *n.*—**Chinese brake,** *Pteris serrulata*, a Chinese species established in the southeastern United States. —**Winter brake,** *Pellæa atropurpurea*: so called because it remains green throughout the winter.

brakeage (brāk'āj), *n.* [*brake* + *-age.*] Braking power or action. See *brake*[3], *n.*, 9, and *brake*[3], *v. t.*, 2.

brake-band (brāk'band), *n.* Same as *brake-strap*.

brake-dog (brāk'dog), *n.* The pawl of a brake-ratchet.

brake-finger (brāk'fing″gėr), *n.* Same as ★*brake-dog*.

brake-gear (brāk'gēr), *n.* In *car-building*, the brake-system of a railroad-car, including all its component parts. It includes all the pipes, hose, air-cylinders, chains, rods, brake-shoes, etc.

brake-handle (brāk'han″dl), *n.* In *car-building*, a hand-lever for controlling a brake, used only in a special type of brake-gear. It takes the place of the ordinary brake-wheel.

brake-hose (brāk'hōz), *n.* A superior grade of air-hose, composed of rubber and cotton fabric, used in short lengths to connect the brake-pipes under a railroad-car and to convey compressed air to the brake-gear. —**Armored brake-hose,** brake-hose protected by wire wound tightly round the outside to prevent injury by abrasion. Any hose protected by wire may be termed an *armored hose*. —**Brake-hose coupling,** a self-locking coupler for connecting the ends of brake-hose between railway cars and forming an air-tight connection between them.

brake-pipe (brāk'pīp), *n.* A pipe for carrying compressed air to an air-brake cylinder. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 342.

brake-power (brāk-pou″ėr), *n.* Same as *brake* ★*horse-power*.

brake-rod (brāk'rod), *n.* The rod by which a brake is operated; the rod connecting the operating lever to the brake.

brake-rubber (brāk'rub″ėr), *n.* A brake-shoe.

brake-sieve (brāk'siv), *n.* A jigger operated by a hand-lever. See *jigger*[1], 2 (*a*).

brake-signal (brāk'sig″nal), *n.* In *car-building* and *railroading*, any signal that the brakes are to be put on; a ★train-signal (which see).

brake-sled (brāk'sled), *n.* A logging-sled so constructed that, when the pole-team holds back, a heavy iron is forced into the road-bed on the side of each runner of the forward sled.

braking-machine (brā'king-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine used to soften skins. It consists of a large wheel with several dull blades projecting from the rim which come in contact with the skin.

bramathere (brā'ma-thēr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Bramatherium*.

bramble-shark (bram'bl-shärk), *n.* See ★*shark*[1].

branch, *n.* **2.** (*m*) In *math.*, some one determination of a many-valued function selected for consideration. Thus the values log. x, log. $x + 2\pi i$, log. $x + 4\pi i$, . . . , may be said to belong to different *branches* of the function log. x. (*n*) In *coal-mining*, a road in long-wall working leading off a level, heading, or other main road.

branchage (brânch'āj), *n.* [*branch*, *n.*, + *-age*. Cf. *leafage*.] Branches collectively or in the mass.

Leafage and *branchage*, vulgar eyes admire.
Browning, Ring and Book, x. 275.

branch-climber (brânch'klī″mėr), *n.* A liana supported by irritable curling branches, not otherwise different from the ordinary climber, that is, from one bearing leaves and lateral shoots. It is exclusively tropical and subtropical. See ★*tendril-climber*.

branch-cut (brânch'kut), *n.* In *math.*, a line, quite arbitrary (except that it cannot intersect itself), which either passes from a branch-point to infinity or joins two branch-points.

brancher, *n.* **3.** In *flower-making*, one who attaches the branches to the main stems.

branch-grass (brânch'gras), *n.* The creek-sedge, *Spartina stricta maritima*. It grows along channels in salt-marshes. See *Spartina*.

branchiæ, *n. pl.*—**Dermal branchiæ,** prolongations (like glove-fingers) of the interior membrane of echinoderms, as the starfishes, which protrude through the dermal pores and serve as respiratory organs. They are retractile and are covered with ciliated epithelium. —**Secondary branchiæ,** structures of various form which, as in mollusks, perform the respiratory function in case of the absence or atrophy of the true ctenidia.

Branchial cartilage, one of the cartilaginous rods or bars in the branchial arches of sharks or of the embryos of higher animals. —**Branchial filament.** Same as *gill-filament*. —**Branchial fistula.** See ★*fistula*. —**Branchial formula,** a table showing the number and arrangement of the gills, as in crustaceans. —**Branchial junction,** a transverse band uniting the first-formed or primary septa of the branchial apparatus of the lancelet, *Branchiostoma*. —**Branchial pocket,** in *zoöl.*, a pouch-like dilatation of the branchial slits in the cyclostomes, larval *Balanoglossus*, etc. —**Branchial rod,** a chitinous rod forming the support of the lamella, or septum, between each pair of branchial openings in the lancelet.

branchicolous (brang-kik'ō-lus), *a.* [L. *branchia*, gill, + *colere*, till, dwell.] Living in or on the gills of fishes or other aquatic animals: said of certain parasites, as *Distoma*, etc.

branchihyal, *n.*—**Axial branchihyals,** the basibranchials; the lower median unpaired bones in the branchial arches or gill-arches of fishes. —**Lateral branchihyals,** the ceratobranchials; bones of the gill-arches of fishes between the hypobranchials and the epibranchials.

branchiogasteropod (brang″ki-ō-gas'tę-rō-pod), *n.* One of the *Branchiogasteropoda*.

branchiomere (brang'ki-ō-mer), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *βράγχια*, gills, + *μέρος*, part, segment.] In *embryol.*, one of the segments of the vertebrate embryo as indicated by the presence of a visceral arch and cleft; a branchial segment or metamere.

branchiomeric (brang-ki-ō-mer'ik), *a.* Relating to the division of the cranial region into segments, each furnished with a gill-arch or respiratory pouch.

branchiomerism (brang-ki-om'ėr-izm), *n.* In *embryol.*, the development of branchial segments as indicated by the so-called visceral skeleton and the metameric diverticularization of the fore-gut in the vertebrate embryo.

branchiopalatal (brang″ki-ō-pal'a-tal), *a.* [Gr. *βράγχια*, gills, + L. *paries*, wall: see *parietal*.] Relating to the gills and the wall of the atrium in mollusks.

Branchiopoda, *n.* **3.** An order of entomostracous crustaceans containing the *Phyllocarida*, *Phyllopoda*, *Cladocera*, and *Branchiura*.

branchiosaurian (brang'ki-ō-sâ'ri-an), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fossil amphibian of the genus *Branchiosaurus*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of *Branchiosaurus*.

Branchiosaurus (brang″ki-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *βράγχια*, gills, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of small extinct amphibians of lizard-like form, with broad, obtusely rounded heads and large orbits. The ventral surface of the body was covered with overlapping cycloidal scales arranged in several different series; the tail was long and partly unossified. The genus occurs abundantly in the Permian rocks of Saxony and Bohemia.

branchiostegal, *a.* **II.** *n.* One of the bony rays under the head of a fish below the opercular bones and behind the lower jaw. They are connected by a membrane called the *branchiostegal* or *gill-membrane*.

Branchiostomatidæ (brang″ki-ō-stō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Branchiostoma*(*t*-) + *-idæ*.] The family of lancelets, the lowest of known fishes, comprising 2 or 3 genera and 8 or 10 species. They are small translucent creatures found embedded in the sand on warm coasts throughout the world. The recognized genera are *Branchiostoma*, *Epigonichthys*, and *Amphioxides*.

branchiotreme (brang′ki-ō-trēm), *n.* [Gr. *βράγχια*, gills, + *τρῆμα*, a hole.] Same as *gill-slit*.

branch-island (brânch′ī-land), *n.* The island formed by an ★anabranch (which see). [Australia.]

branch-lacquer (brânch′lak″ėr), *n.* The juice obtained from the branches of the lacquer-tree. See *seshime lacquer* (under *lacquer*).

branch-line (brânch′līn), *n.* Same as ★*branch-cut*.

branch-section (brânch′sek″shọn), *n.* Same as ★*branch-cut*.

brand, *n.*—**Sugar-cane brand,** a disease of the leaves of sugar-cane caused by the smut, *Ustilago Sacchari*.

brand-book (brand′bůk), *n.* In *stock-raising*, a record-book showing the various cattle-brands and their owners.

brander[2], *n.* 3. *pl.* Furnace-bars; the grate-bars of a ventilating-furnace. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

brander[2], *v. t.* 2. To nail furring-strips or the like to a girder or other timber as a preparation for lathing and plastering.

Brandes's test for quinine. See ★*test*[1].

branding-chute (bran′ding-shōt), *n.* A narrow lane or guideway through which cattle are driven one at a time to be branded.

branding-helmet (bran′ding-hel″met), *n.* A helmet-like cage placed over the head and face in branding the cheek of a criminal who had pleaded benefit of clergy: in use in the sixteenth century.

brandise (bran′dis), *n.* [Ult. < AS. *brandīsen*: see *brand-iron* and *brander*[2].] A trivet on which to set a pot or kettle.

> And there was a great black crock upon the *brandise*, with his legs sticking out.
> *T. Hardy*, Madding Crowd, p. 178.

brandisite (bran′dis-īt), *n.* [Said to be named for Clement, Count of *Brandis*, + *-ite*[2].] A micaceous mineral closely related to seybertite.

bran-drench (bran′drench), *v. t.* In *leather-manuf.*, to wash in sour bran to remove the lime. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 161.

Brand's method. See ★*method*.

brandtite (brand′tīt), *n.* [Named after Georg *Brandt*, master of the Swedish mint.] A hydrated arseniate of calcium and manganese occurring in from colorless to white triclinic crystals: found at Pajsberg, Sweden.

brandy[1], *n.*—**White brandy,** brandy as it comes, colorless, from the still, not having taken up coloring matter from the casks in which it is commonly stored, nor having been artificially colored.

brandy-cowe (bran′di-kou), *n.* In *wine-making*, the washings of a brandy-cask, used to adulterate port-wine. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 173.

brandy-faced (bran′di-fāst), *a.* Having a face which shows the effects of brandy-drinking.

> Where you have to elbow and jostle your way . . . by hulking labourers and *brandy-faced* viragos, squabbling at tavern doors.
> *G. A. Sala*, Twice round the Clock, p. 266.

brandy-oil (bran′di-oil), *n.*—**Marc brandy-oil.** Same as *fusel-oil*.

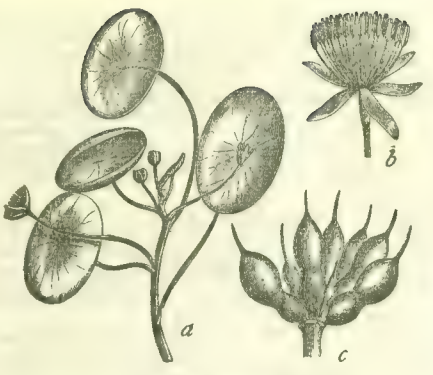
brandy-smash (bran′di-smash), *n.* A drink made by mixing brandy with crushed ice and putting a few sprigs of mint in the glass. See *smash*, 3.

branner (bran′ėr), *n.* [*bran*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A machine for applying bran for cleansing purposes. It consists of a box filled with bran and slaked lime, and an endless belt on which tin plates, coated with oil as they come from the tin-pot, are carried through the bran and lime. *Sci. Amer.*, Nov. 1, 1902, p. 290.

branning, *n.* 2. The process of removing the oil from tin plates during their manufacture, by passing them through a mixture of bran and slaked lime.

brant[2], *n.*—**China brant,** a Californian name for Hutchins's goose, *Branta canadensis hutchinsi*, a subspecies of the Canada goose.—**Hutchins's brant.** Same as *Hutchins's goose*.—**Mexican brant.** Same as *China* ★*brant*.

Brasenia (bra-sē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1789): formation not indicated by the namer.] A genus of dicotyledonous aquatic plants belonging to the family *Nymphæaceæ*. The only species, *B. Schreberi*, has alternate, peltate, oval, entire, floating leaves and axillary purple flowers. It is widely distributed in North America, eastern and tropical Asia, western tropical Africa, and Australia. It is sometimes cultivated in ponds, along with water-lilies, chiefly for its floating foliage; the flowers are inconspicuous.



Brasenia Schreberi.

a, a flowering branch with peltate leaves; *b*, flower, three fourths natural size; *c*, ripe fruit showing the separate carpels, enlarged twice. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

brasero (brä-sā′rō), *n.* [Sp.: see *brazier*[2].] 1. A brazier for holding burning charcoal for heating purposes.—2. In Mexico, a hearth or fireplace.



Brasero, with paddle for stirring fire.

brash[2], *n.*—**Spaning brash.** Same as *weaning brash* (which see, under *brash*[2]).

brashy[1], *a.* 2. Brittle; crumbly; fragmentary: as, *brashy* sandstone.—3. Showery: as, *brashy* weather; a *brashy*, cold spring.—4. Subject to slight attacks of sickness or indisposition, especially when connected with acidity of the stomach. Hence—5. Acid or bitter: as, a *brashy* taste.

brass[1], *n.* 1. The following are varieties of brass, with the parts, by weight, of their components:

Name.	Copper.	Zinc.	Tin.	Lead.	Iron.
Admiralty metal	87	5	8		
Bell-metal	16		4		
Brazing-metal	16	3			
Brazing-solder	50	50			
Bushing-metal	64	8	4		
Common brass	64	36			
Composition, United States Navy	88	2	10		
Copper-red brass	99.9				0.1
Gun-metal	92.5	2.5	5		
Gun-metal	83	15	2		
Muntz's metal	60	40			
Naval brass	62	37	1		
Red brass	87	4.4	4.3	4.3	
United States Navy journal-boxes	82.8	3.4	13.8		
White brass	34	66			

Aluminium brass. See ★*aluminium*.—**Brass sleeker, wire.** See ★*sleeker*, ★*wire*[1].—**Brass solder.** See ★*solder*.—**Burnt brass,** a brass or alloy, containing copper and zinc, which has been exposed to so high a temperature that the more volatile zinc element in the compound has begun to start or leave its combination with the copper.—**Calamin brass,** brass prepared by the calamin method—that is, by mixing metallic copper with calcined calamin and charcoal and heating the mixture for twelve hours or more in fire-clay crucibles, till the zinc, reduced by the carbon and carbonic oxid, alloys with the copper. The calamin method, although cheaper than the direct method, has been replaced by the latter which requires less time.—**Naval brass,** a metal consisting of 62 parts of copper, 37 parts of zinc, and 1 part of tin, used in England for surfaces to be exposed to corrosion in sea-water, or in parts of guns and fittings.—**Small brass,** a Roman coin the size of a sextans.—**Soft brass,** brass which has not been hardened by hammering or working; brass which has been annealed after being worked: used when ductility is required.—**Tough brass,** any brass which is suitable for making bushing or linings for bearings.—**Yellow brass,** a cheap brass used for making castings when strength and ductility are not required: usually made of 70 parts of copper and 30 parts of zinc.

brass[1], *v. t.*—**To brass it,** to brazen it out; behave brazen-facedly or with effrontery. [Colloq.]

brassart, *n.* 2. A band of any material worn about the arm above the elbow. Hospital-corps men on the battle-field wear a white cloth brassart marked with a red cross.

Brass-founders' ague. See ★*ague*.

brassic (bras′ik), *a.* [L. *brass*(*ica*), cabbage, + *-ic*.] Same as ★*brassidic*.

Brassicaceæ (bras-i-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Brassica* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Papaverales*, the mustard family, typified by the genus *Brassica*. It is the same as the *Cruciferæ* (which see), and is the name adopted by botanists who require that family names be derived from those of the type genera.

brassicaceous (bras-i-kā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Brassicaceæ*, or mustard family.

brassidic (bra-sid′ik), *a.* [*brass*(*ic*) + *-id* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, $C_8H_{17}CH{:}CHC_{11}H_{22}CO_2H$, formed by the action of nitrous acid on erucic acid and probably stereomeric with the latter. It is monobasic and melts at 66° C. This acid is also called *brassic acid*.

brassière (brȧ-siãr′), *n.* [F., < *bras*, arm.] A short stiffened or boned waist or bust-support worn by women.

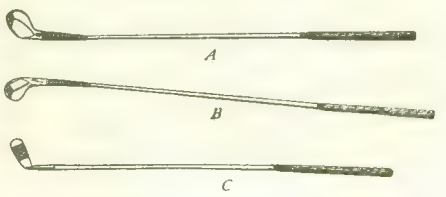
brass-molder (brȧs′mōl″dėr), *n.* One who makes brass castings. As brass requires quite different treatment from iron, special men do the brass-molding.

brass-shirted (brȧs′shėr″ted), *a.* Covered or incased with brass: as, a *brass-shirted* roller. *Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 465.

brassware (brȧs′wār), *n.* Things made of brass; brazen utensils.

brass-work (brȧs′wėrk), *n.* Articles or finishings of brass, as the small mountings or trimmings about a boiler or machine.

brassy[1], *a.* II. *n.* A wooden golf-club shod with brass on the sole.



A, brassy-niblick; *B*, brassy-spoon; *C*, brassy-cleik.

brassy-cleik (bras′i-klēk), *n.* An iron golf-club with a wooden or hard-rubber inset, sometimes used in place of a brassy.

brassy-niblick (bras″i-nib′lik), *n.* A wooden golf-club with a small head and a brass sole, used for playing out of bad lies.

brassy-spoon (bras′i-spōn). *n.* A wooden golf-club with a long face, lofted, and a brass sole.

Brathay flags. See ★*flag*[4].

bratling (brat′ling), *n.* [*brat*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A little brat; an infant. [Jocose.]

> We are all—wife, *bratling*, and self—remarkably well.
> *Cottle*, Reminiscences of Coleridge, p. 75.

bratty[2] (brat′i), *n.*; pl. *bratties* (*-iz*). [Tamil *varaiti* or *virātti*, dried dung.] A cake of dried cows' dung, used as fuel. [Southern India.]

Brauneria (brou-nē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (proposed by Necker, 1790), named in honor of *J. J. Bräuner*, author of a German herbal published in 1713.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Asteraceæ*. See *Echinacea*.

Braun's solution. See ★*solution*.

Braun tube See ★*tube*.

Brauronia (brâ-rō′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Βραυρώνια*, neut. pl. of *Βραυρώνιος*, adj., < *Βραυρών*, a village of Attica.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a festival in honor of Artemis Brauronia. It was celebrated every fifth year at Brauron, a village of Attica; its chief features were a procession of ten virgins to the temple of the goddess, their consecration to her service, and the sacrifice of a goat. See *Brauronian*.

Bravais's method. See ★*method*.

bravura, *n.* 2. In *painting*, vigorous, brilliant treatment in both color and technique.

> Here, instead of *bravura*, we have a careful, almost painstaking, reproduction of the model.
> *Portfolio*, XXII. 175.

brawl[3], *n.* See *braul*[2].

bray[1], *v. t.* 2. In cloth-finishing, to pound (woolen cloth) in a soapy scouring-liquor; same as *full*. See *full*[2] and *fulling*[2].

braza (brä′thä), *n.* [Sp.: see *brace*[1], *n.*] The Spanish fathom (see *brass*[2], 2); in the Philippines, a measure of length somewhat less than 6 feet.

brazenry (brā′zen-ri), *n.* [*brazen* + *-ry.*] Brazen assertion; effrontery.

Coming from Lord Lucan, this language was no vulgar *brazenry*; it represented the irrepressible strength of his real though mistaken conviction.
Kinglake, Crimea, IV. 57.

braziery (brā′zi̇ėr-i), *n.* Braziers' work; brassware.

brazilein (brą-zil′ē-in), *n.* [Appar. < *brazil*, + *-e-in*[2].] Same as *brazilin*.

Brazilian anime. Same as *anime*, 3.—**Brazilian bug** or **beetle.** See ★*bug*2.—**Brazilian cedar.** See ★*cedar.*—**Brazilian cherry.** Same as *Surinam* ★*cherry* (*b*).—**Brazilian emerald, ruby,** etc. See ★*emerald*, ★*ruby*, etc.

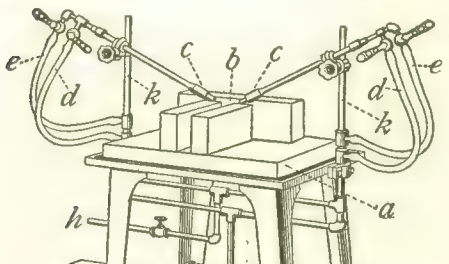
brazilite (brą-zil′īt), *n.* [*Brazil* + *-ite*[2].] See ★*baddeleyite*.

brazing-clamp (brā′zing-klamp), *n.* A clamp used in repairing saws and in brazing together the ends of band-saws. It consists of a strong frame with two or more set-screws for holding the saw-web in position, and is fitted with a screw-press. The ends of the band-saw are beveled to match, placed in the clamp with the ends joined, and supplied with solder under the press. Red-hot irons a e then placed above and below the joint and firmly held together by the press. The hot irons cause the solder to flow and make a brazed joint. A pair of brazing-tongs (which see) can be used instead of the press.

brazing-machine (brā′zing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A heating-machine fitted with a conveyer by which small articles to be brazed are carried under the gas-flames in the furnace.

brazing-metal (brā′zing-met″al), *n.* Any metal suitable for brazing; specifically, an alloy used for making flanges for copper steam-pipes and facings for valves. This alloy is usually 98 parts copper and 2 parts tin, the proportion of copper being high, so that the flange will not melt when it is brazed to the pipe.

brazing-table (brā′zing-tā″bl), *n.* An iron table supporting a flat slab of fire-clay and fitted with gas-burners for using producer-gas under an air-blast and giving blowpipe flames that may be concentrated upon any point on the table. The table is also provided with a number of loose fire-bricks that may be used to guide and concentrate the heat upon the metals to be brazed. The illustration shows a simple form of brazing-table. Other and larger tables have several burners and fixed fire-clay bricks arranged in convenient positions for the work. See ★*heating-machine*.



Brazing-table.

a, fire-brick slab on iron table; *b*, loose fire-brick to concentrate heat; *c*, blowpipes; *d*, gas-pipes; *e*, air-pipes; *f*, compressed-air reservoir; *g*, pressure control; *h*, gas supply; *i*, air supply; *k*, standard, with set-screw, supporting pipes.

brazing-wire (brā′zing-wīr), *n.* Soft brass wire of small diameter bound around a joint to be brazed. The joint is then heated, and the flux, usually borax, is sprinkled on the joint, which is then filled by the molten metal from the wire.

brea (brā′ä), *n.* [Sp. tar, resin: cf. F. *brai*, resin, etc.] 1. A small thorny tree, *Cæsalpinia præcox*, with light-green bark, found in northern Argentina. It yields a pale-brown gum resembling gum arabic and known commercially as *goma brea*.—2. A variety of asphaltum which is fluid at ordinary temperatures; maltha.

In regard to *brea* and chapapote, usage seems to make them synonymous, unless it be that the solidity of chapapote is a degree greater than that of *brea*, by no means an assured distinction. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1902, p. 299.

brea-blanca (brā″ä-bläng′kä), *n.* [Sp. *brea*, pitch, + *blanca*, white.] A soft resin obtained from the pilaui-tree (*Canarium Luzonicum*), used in the arts to toughen varnish and prevent it from cracking, but not suitable for varnish alone. Also called *Manila elemi*. See *elemi* and ★*pilaui*. [Philippine Is.]

Breach of faith, betrayal of confidence or implied trust: as, "vicious *breach of faith*," *Massinger*, Bashful Lover, iv. 2.—**Clean breach** (*naut.*), a boarding sea which strips the deck-furniture from a vessel.—**Clear breach** (*naut.*), a sea that sweeps across the deck without breaking.—**To mount a breach,** to assault a breach in a fortification.

bread[1], *n.*—**Black bread,** bread made of rye flour, often with the addition of caraway seeds. See *rye*[1].—**Bread oil.** See ★*oil*.—**Feast of unleavened bread.** See *Jewish* ★*festivals*.—**Indian bread.** See *tuckahoe*, 2.—**Pulled bread,** pieces of the crumb of fresh bread or biscuit dried in a slow oven until slightly colored: served with chocolate, coffee, or bouillon.

bread[1], *v. t.* 2. To clean by rubbing with dry bread or with a bread-crust, as a drawing.—3. To provide with daily bread.

They had enough to *bread* themselves.
Tourgée, Fool's Errand, p. 91.

bread-board (bred′bōrd), *n.* 1. A board upon which to knead, roll, or mold flour-mixtures; a kneading-board; a molding-board; a rolling-board.—2. A board upon which bread is cut on the table during the serving of a meal.

bread-crust (bred′krust), *n.* A crust of bread.—**Bread-crust bomb.** See ★*bomb*.—**Bread-crust structure** or **texture,** in *geol.*, the vesicular structure exhibited by the outer portions of many volcanic bombs, resembling the crust of a loaf of bread. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 274.

breadfruit, *n.*—**African breadfruit,** a tree of the mulberry family, *Treculia Africana*. The large round fruits contain numerous starchy seeds, buried in a spongy substance, which are ground into meal and eaten by the natives.

bread-maker (bred′mā″kėr), *n.* A household machine for mixing and kneading dough. It consists of a tin vessel containing a curved blade suspended from a vertical rod passing through the cover of the vessel. By means of a horizontal handle fixed to the rod the blade can be made to turn in the vessel. The materials are placed in the vessel, the cover is placed over it and fastened, and the handle is turned rapidly for a few minutes, when the dough is found to be well kneaded and ready to be left to rise.

bread-nut, *n.* 2. The seeds of the fertile breadfruit, *Artocarpus communis*, which form a food staple on many Pacific islands and in the East Indies. They are somewhat like European chestnuts in flavor. See *Artocarpus*, *breadfruit*, ★*antipolo*, and ★*dugdug*.

bread-sticks (bred′stiks), *n. pl.* Bread-dough rolled into sticks and baked: served with bouillon, soup, or tea.

Breadth extreme, in *ship-building*, an expression used to designate the greatest breadth of the ship to the outside of planking or plating, whether above or below water.—**Breadth for tonnage,** in *ship-building*, the breadth of a vessel used in calculating the tonnage by an obsolete rule called "builders' old measurement." It differs from breadth extreme in the exclusion of extra thickness of outside plank worked in certain places over the average thickness.—**Breadth index.** Same as *cephalic index* (which see, under *cephalic*).—**Internal biorbital breadth,** in *anthrop.*, the distance between the inner sides of the two orbits.—**Interpterion breadth,** the distance between the pteria.—**Minimum frontal breadth,** in *anthrop.*, the minimum distance between the temporal ridges.—**Minimum ramus breadth,** in *anthrop.*, the minimum breadth between the ascending branches of the lower jaw.—**Nasal breadth,** the greatest breadth of the nose.—**Orbital breadth,** in *anthrop.*, the greatest horizontal diameter of orbit; also, the greatest distance from the dacryon to the opposite side of orbit.—**Palatal breadth,** in *anthrop.*, the breadth of the palate, generally measured between the canines as *anterior* and between the second molars as *posterior* palatal breadth.—**Straight of breadth,** in *ship-building*, same as ★*middle-body*. [Great Britain.]

The "middle body" or "*straight of breadth*," is that part of a ship amidships where the cross-sections maintain the form of the midship section.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 457.

breadwinning (bred′win″ing), *n.* The earning of a livelihood.

breadwinning (bred′win″ing), *a.* Serving to earn a livelihood: as, *breadwinning* pursuits or labors.

break, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **14.** In *cricket*, to cause (the ball) to change its course after the pitch, by imparting to it a twist or spin at the moment of leaving the hand. Also used intransitively.—**To break a landing.** See ★*landing*.—**To break a will,** to secure a judicial determination that an instrument purporting to be a will is not a legal will by reason of defects, either in the forms required for its proper execution or in the substance of the instrument.—**To break broadcast,** to plow throughout: in *cotton-growing*, contrasted with merely forming the beds. [Southern U. S.]—**To break (one) all up,** to unsettle or disturb greatly. [Colloq.]—**To break the balls,** to open the game at English billiards or ball-pool.—**To break up.** (*f*) To confuse; disconcert, as a public speaker. [Slang.]—**To break up a fox,** in *hunting*, after the fox is killed, to take him away from the dogs, take off the mask, brush, and pads, and then throw the remains to them to worry.

—**To break water.** (*b*) To soften water for washing, in case it contains much lime or magnesia, by the addition of carbonate of soda or borax.

II. *intrans.* **15.** In *tennis* and other games, to bound: as, the ball *breaks* in a contrary direction.—**16.** In *trap-shooting*, to hit the target. *Forest and Stream*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 80. **17.** In *cricket.* See **I.** ★14.—**To break back,** in *cricket*, said of a ball when it breaks from the off, that is, as the bowler views it, from left to right. See ★*off-break*. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 60.—**To break down.** (*f*) To lose homogeneity: said of a composite fluid or semisolid in the first stage of decomposition.—**To break even,** in *faro*, to bet that each card will win or lose an even number of times on the deal.—**To break off.** (*c*) Said of the wind when it comes more ahead, compelling a vessel to go off from her course in order to keep her sails full.—**To break up.** (*c*) *Naut.*, of a ship, to go to pieces in a heavy sea; of a storm, to cease.

break, *n.* **20.** An unlucky remark, or a breach of propriety, etiquette, or the like. [Colloq., U. S.]—**21.** In *elect.*, the opening of an electric circuit.—**22.** *pl.* In *phys. geog.*, the broken land at the border of an upland that is dissected by ravines. [Western U. S.]—**23.** An apparatus for breaking the stalks of hemp, etc., with the object of facilitating the separation of the bast from the woody tissue. Also called *breaker*.—**24.** The bound of the ball in tennis service.—**25.** A reduction in the rate of wages. [Scotch.]—**26.** In *cricket*, a ball which, because of a twist or spin imparted to it by the bowler, changes its course after the pitch.—**27.** In *boxing* and *prize-fighting*, the act of separating after the contestants have come to close quarters and seized each other. Certain rules provide whether they may or may not strike at each other upon 'breaking away,' that is, separating.—**All-round break** or **run,** in *billiards*, one into which a variety of billiard-strokes enter, and the balls are never close together for more than three or four shots at a time.—**Hammer break.** See ★*hammer-break*.

breakaway (brak′a-wā), *n.* 1. An animal which breaks away from a herd or flock.—2. A panic rush of sheep, cattle, horses, or other animals at the sight or smell of water; a stampede. [Australian in both senses.]

The smartest stock horse that ever brought his rider up within whip distance of a *breakaway* or dodged the horns of a sulky beast took the chance.
E. E. Morris, Austral English.

break-back (brāk′bak), *n.* An ★off-break (which see). *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 64.

breakbones, *n.* 2. A book-name for the giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea*: usually called *capehen* by sailors; also, rarely used in books for the osprey, *Pandion haliaëtus* and the lammergeier, *Gypaëtus barbatus*.

break-club (brāk′klub), *n.* In *golf*, a stone or other obstacle lying near the ball which might break or injure the club in the act of playing.

breakdown, *n.* **II.** *a.* Used or employed in repairing a breakdown, specifically in the railway service: as, a *breakdown* crew; a *breakdown* train. Called *wrecking-train*, etc., in the United States.

When the Westbound's ditched, and the tool-car's hitched,
And it's 'Way for the *Breakdown* gang (Tara-ra!)
'Way for the *Breakdown* gang! *R. Kipling*, .007

We moved off, . . . the first [train] being a short "*breakdown*" pilot train.
Julian Ralph, War's Brighter Side, p. 89.

breaker, *n.*, 1. (*h*) In *elect.*, a device for opening an electric circuit.

breaker-scutcher (brā″kėr-skuch′ėr), *n.* A machine used in preparing cotton for carding; the first scutching-machine.

breakfaster (brek′fas-tėr), *n.* One who breakfasts.

"Oh, don't you know what has happened?" said the sacred *breakfaster*.
Sydney Smith, Irish Rom. Cath. Church.

breakhead (brāk′hed), *n.* Powerfully reinforced stem and bows, peculiar to certain vessels used for breaking channels through heavy ice.

In order to be able to maintain this ferry service in winter the "Mecklenburg" has been constructed as an ice-breaker. The hull has a *breakhead* such as is usually only carried by ice-breakers, and other important reinforcements. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 9, 1904, p. 23422.

breaking-cap (brā′king-kap), *n.* 1. A cap placed over an opening in the cylinder of a steam-engine, so that if water collects in the cylinder the cap will be broken and thus open an outlet for it and prevent injury to the engine.—2. A cap or cup-shaped casting, used in machines for rolling iron or steel, such that if a piece is fed to the rolls too cool, or too hard, the casting will yield first and save the more costly roll.

breaking-harness (brā'king-här″nes), *n.* A harness of special design used in breaking colts to familiarize them with the strapping.

breaking-joint (brā'king-joint), *n.* The joint or surface where an injured portion of the body of an organism is thrown off and a new one regenerated.

There is a definite *breaking-joint* at the base of the crab's leg, at which the separation takes place.
T. H. Morgan, Regeneration, p. 100.

breaking-pin (brā'king-pin), *n.* In a conveyer or elevator, a small safety-pin inserted at some point between the shafting or gearing which operates the conveyer and a sprocket-wheel which controls the belts or chains. Any unusual strain breaks the pin, releases the wheel, and causes the whole system to stop.

breaking-snaffle (brā'king-snaf l), *n.* A heavy jointed snaffle with a key-piece at the center and three or more players hanging on it.

breaking-strength (brā'king-strength), *n.* In *mech.*, the strength of a body as measured by the load, per unit of cross-section, necessary to produce rupture.

break-off, *n.* 2. The act of breaking off, separating, or severing connection, company, or relations.

break-wind (brāk'wind), *n.* A rude shelter, constructed of sticks, bushes, bark, or other material, used by primitive tribes, such as the former natives of Tasmania, and the Athapascans of northwestern North America, in place of a tent or a hut.

Ignorant of agriculture, with no dwellings but rough huts or *break-winds* of sticks and bark, . . . these savages, until the coming of civilized man, roamed after food within their tribal bounds. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 467.

bream[1], *n.*—**Black bream.** (*a*) A fish, *Sparus australis*, of the family *Sparidæ*. Called in Tasmania *silver bream*. [Australia.] (*b*) *Girella tricuspidata*, of the family *Kyphosidæ*. [Tasmania.]—**Bony bream**, a clupeoid fish, *Dorosoma erebi*, found in Australia.—**Red bream.** Same as *red snapper*.—**Red-breasted bream**, a species of sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, which reaches a length of from 6 to 8 inches: abundant from Maine to Louisiana in streams east of the Alleghanies.—**Silver bream.** (*a*) Same as *black* ★*bream* (*a*). (*b*) Same as *white* ★*bream* (*b*).—**White bream** (*b*), a fish of New South Wales, *Xystæma ovatum*, of the family *Percidæ*. Also called *silver-belly*.

bream-backed (brēm'bakt), *a.* Having the back straight or slightly arched: said of a horse.

He [a horse] was not jogged under the jaw, . . . hollow-backed, *bream-backed*, long-backed or broken-backed. *Southey*, Doctor, V. cxliii.

brean[2] (brean), *n.* [G. **brean*, < Sp. *brea*, resin, + *-an*.] A crystalline resin obtained from elemi.

breast, *n.*, 7. (*h*) The front part of the first of a set of wool-carding machines for opening the locks of wool preparatory to passing them to the carding-cylinders.—**Breast-doffer**, in *wool-carding*, the cylinder that doffs and conveys the wool from the breast, or first part, of the carding-machine to the main cylinder, or drum.—**Broken breast, gathered breast**, abscess of the breast.—**Funnel breast**, a deformity of the chest consisting in a conical depression at the lower end of the sternum.—**Hysterical breast**, simulation of a tumor of the breast, sometimes seen in young nervous women.

breast-board, *n.* 2. *pl.* In *mining*, retaining-boards in the face of a heading in running ground.

breast-bore (brest'bōr), *n.* In *mining*, a bore-hole in front. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

breast-brace (brest'brās), *n.* Any brace having a knob or breastplate, so that the operator can push on it with his breast to feed the drill. See *brace*, 14.

breast-collar (brest'kol-ar), *n.* A harness-strap passing round a horse's breast, to which the traces are attached.

breast-high, *a.* As high as the breast; specifically, in *lumbering*, having a height of 4½ feet above the ground.

breast-hole (brest'hōl), *n.* The arched hole, at the base of a foundry cupola, used for lighting the fire and taking out the cinder and slag after the iron has been drawn off. The hole is covered by a sheet-iron door while the blast is on.

breasting, *n.* 4. Same as ★*breast-stoping*.

breast-mining (brest'mī″ning), *n.* Same as ★*breast-stoping*.

breastplate, *n.* 7. The iron plate used for covering the breast-hole of a cupola.

breast-shore (brest'shōr), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of a line of props or shores, nearly horizontal, supporting transversely a ship in dry-dock, in the vicinity of her load water-line. Also called *wale-shore*. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 324.

breast-stoping (brest'stō″ping), *n.* Mining from a vertical or steeply inclined face of ore. In inclined veins this is a variety of underhand stoping. In flat deposits the term is applied to an extended face of work, as distinguished from *room-work*.

breastwise (brest'wīz), *adv.* Abreast; side by side.

To form the two bridges, two lines of ships . . . were moored across the strait *breastwise*.
Grote, Greece, II. iv. 38.

breathiness (breth'i-nes), *n.* In a vocal or similar sound, the state, quality, or effect resulting from an escape of unvocalized air with the sound proper, as in clumsy vocalization, apprehension or terror, whispering, etc.: sometimes equivalent to *wheeziness*, which, however, is usually applied to mechanical sounds, as to a poor organ tone.

breathing, *n.*—**Abdominal breathing.** See *abdominal respiration*, under *abdominal*.—**Cheyne-Stokes breathing.** See *Cheyne-Stokes respiration*, under *respiration*.—**Mouth breathing**, habitual breathing through the open mouth instead of through the nose: often in children a sign of obstruction of the posterior nares by adenoid vegetations.

breathy (breth'i), *a.* [*breath* + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of breath.—2. In *phonetics*, accompanied with breath; pronounced with open glottis; uttered with breath.—3. Characterized by a conspicuous use of the breath: said usually of vocal sounds in which breath is needlessly and faultily wasted.

breccial (brech'i-al), *a.* [*breccia* + *-al*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of breccia: as, one solid *breccial* mass. *Kane*, Grinnell Exped., p. 269.

brecciate (brech'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brecciated*, ppr. *brecciating*. [*breccia* + *-ate*[2].] To break or shatter (the solid rock): a process common in the faulting and folding of strata. It is one of the methods of origin of the rock known as *breccia*.

The folding which is almost certainly present would easily joint or *brecciate* the brittle Niobrara limestone to such an extent as to make it no barrier to the accumulation of oil above from the carbonaceous constituents of the beds below. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1902, p. 331.

brecciform (brech'i-fôrm), *a.* [E. *breccia* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a *breccia*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 1071.

Brechitidæ (brē-kit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brechites* + *-idæ*.] A family of mollusks containing the genus *Brechites*, or *Aspergillum*, now generally included in the *Clavagellidæ*: same as *Aspergillidæ*.

bred, *n.* A simplified spelling of *breed*.

bredbergite (bred'bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named after B. G. *Bredberg*, a Swedish chemist, who analyzed it.] An iron garnet from Sala, Sweden, peculiar in that it contains a considerable amount of magnesium.

bredi (brā'di), *n.* [Cape Dutch.] In *South Africa*, vegetables stewed with meat.

bredth, *n.* A simplified spelling of *breadth*.

breech, *n.* 5. The lowest quality or sort of wool from the fleece of the sheep: it is taken from the hinder part.

breech-cloth (brēch'klôth), *n.* Same as *breech-clout*.

breeches, *n. pl.*—**Pair of breeches**, in *Eng. billiards*, making a winning and a losing hazard in two different pockets by the one stroke, when playing from balk only.—**Scotchmen's breeches**, a kilt. It is a popular saying that when enough blue sky appears after a storm to make a pair of *Scotchmen's breeches* the weather will clear. [Humorous.]

breeches-flue (brich'ez-flö), *n.* An uptake; a flue having conduits for gases of combustion which join so as to discharge into one stack.

breeches-pipe (brich'ez-pīp), *n.* A pipe which divides into legs or branches; a Y-pipe.

breeches-tube (brich'ez-tūb), *n.* A boiler-tube or -flue which divides into two parts which either run parallel or diverge.

breeching-body (brich'ing-bod″i), *n.* That part of the breeching of a harness which encircles the rump of a horse. It is held in place by hip-straps. The ends are provided with rings to receive the side or breeching-straps.

breeching-loop (brich'ing-löp), *n.* 2. A leather or metal loop used as a substitute for the breeching-hook in a harness.

breeching-strap (brich'ing-strap), *n.* A strap by which the breeching is connected with the trace in double harness, or with the shaft in single harness.

breeching-tug (brich'ing-tug), *n.* In a harness, a short tug provided with a buckle and loops, attached to the breeching-body or braces to receive the hip-strap.

breech-plug (brēch'plug), *n.* In *ordnance*, the steel plug which closes the bore of a breech-loading gun at the rear end. Breech-plugs are of various forms, but are usually of the general shape of a cylinder or truncated cone, on the surface of which is an interrupted screw-thread corresponding to a similar female interrupted thread in the breech of the gun. When the plug is entered into the breech of the gun, the threads on the plug enter the blanks between the threads in the breech, and the two parts are locked together by a quarter or sixth turn of the plug which engages the threads. See *breech-block* and *breech-mechanism*, with cut.

breeding, *n.*—**Line breeding**, in *stock-raising*, another name for *in-and-in breeding*.—**Straight breeding**, breeding within the limits of a breed: opposed to *cross-breeding*.

breeding-ground (brē'ding-ground), *n.* A place suitable or used for breeding: as "ducks seeking their *breeding-grounds*," *Kane*, Arctic Expl., I. 268.

breedy (brē'di), *a.* [*breed* + *-y*[1].] Breeding readily, as rabbits; prolific.

Blockheads too are *breedy*, and double themselves every ten years. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XII. 55.

breez, *n.* A simplified spelling of *breeze* (wind).

breeze[2], *n.* 3. In *electrotherap.*, a discharge of high tension electricity from a pointed or brush electrode, causing a sensation as of a spray falling on the skin.—**Mountain breeze, valley breeze**, cool winds blowing down a mountain-side or through a valley, gorge, or cañon: especially felt during the late hours of clear nights in the summer season.—**Topgallant breeze**, a wind of such power as to permit the carrying of topgallant sails only.

Brehmer arc-lamp. See *electric* ★*arc*.

breidin (brē'i-din), *n.* [Sp. *brea*, resin, + *-id* + *-in*[2].] A compound of uncertain identity described by Baup as occurring in elemi.

brein (brē'in), *n.* [Sp. *brea*, resin, + *-in*[2].] A compound described by Baup as occurring in elemi. It is probably impure amyrin.

breislakite (brīs'lak-īt), *n.* [Named after Scipione *Breislak*, an Italian geologist (1748–1826).] A mineral occurring at Vesuvius in wool-like forms. Its exact character is uncertain, but it has been referred to pyroxene, to amphibole, and also to fayalite.

brekfast, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *breakfast*.

brelan (brā-loṅ), *n.* [F.] 1. In games, three of a kind.—2. An ancient French game very much like poker, but played with only three cards in each player's hand. It is now superseded by bouillotte.

Bremia (brē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Regel, 1843), named for J. J. *Bremi*-Wolf, a Swiss naturalist (1791–1857).] A genus of peronosporaceous fungi. They have the conidiophores expanded into a cup-like disk, from the margin of which arise short processes bearing the spores. The single species, *B. Lactucæ*, is the downy mildew of lettuce. It also occurs on several other closely related plants.



Bremia Lactucæ.

a, a branching conidiophore showing the expansions and processes on which the conidia are borne, much enlarged; *b*, a ripe conidium, highly magnified; *c*, a conidium after germination has begun, highly magnified.

brephalos (bref'a-los), *n.*; pl. *brephaloi* (-loi). [NL., < Gr. *βρέφος*, the young of any animal, + *-αλος*, a mere termination.] The first larval stage of a crustacean after leaving the egg.

brephic (bref'ik), *a.* [Gr. *βρεφικός*, adj. < *βρέφος*, fetus, embryo.] In *biol.*, pertaining to an early developmental stage.

brer (brur, bru), *n.* A dialectal contraction of the word 'brother' in use among the negroes of the southern United States: as, *brer* Fox, *brer* Rabbit, etc. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus.

brest, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *breast*.

bretas (bret'as), *n.*; pl. *bretea* (-ē-ă). [Gr. *βρέτας*, pl. *βρέτεα*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a small idol or image having slight resemblance to the human form. There may be found indications of a head, and sometimes of hair and drapery. Bretea are often seated.

bretelles (bre-telz'), *n. pl.* [F.] In *dressmaking*, straps running from the belt in front over the shoulders to the belt in the back, with more or less elaboration of trimming and outline. They usually broaden at the shoulder and narrow toward the waist.

breth, *n.* A simplified spelling of *breath*.

Brethrenism (breTH'ren-izm), *n.* The principles or doctrines of the sect known as *Christian Brethren, Plymouth Brethren*, and sometimes *Darbyites*. See *Plymouth Brethren*, under *brother*.

Breton, *n.*—**Low Breton.** Same as *Breton*, 2.

Bretonian (brē-tō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Cape *Breton* or Cape *Breton* Island.] In *geol.*, a divisional name applied by Matthew to the uppermost stage of Cambrian deposits in New Brunswick. The rocks carry many fossils, among them *Dictyonema flabelliforme*, a graptolite which in other countries also marks the summit of the sediments of Cambrian time.

bretonne (bre-ton'), *n.* [F., fem. of *breton*, Breton.] A purée of red onions.

Brev. An abbreviation of *brevet*.

breviary, *n.*—**Mozarabic breviary,** the breviary as arranged according to the Mozarabic liturgy, now extant only in the city of Toledo, Spain.

breviconic (brev-i-kon'ik), *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, + Gr. *κῶνος*, cone.] Having a short cone, as the shells of certain fossil cephalopods.

brevipalatal (brev-i-pal'ā-tal), *a.* Same as ★*brachyuranic*. *Turner*.

Brevoortia, *n.* **2.** A genus of California plants of the family *Liliaceæ*. *B. Ida-Maia*, the only species, is a slender, grassy, half-hardy plant with beautiful and lasting scarlet and green flowers often called *floral fire-crackers*.

Brewer's mask. See ★*mask*[3].

brewst (brōst), *n.* A brewing. Same as *browst*.

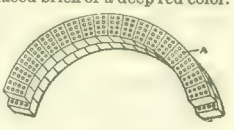
brew-wife (brö'wīf), *n.* [ME. *bruewyf*.] A woman who brews; a brewster.

> For the sei(d) gold smyth hath maried a *bruewyf*, and keepeth the brue haus. *Paston Letters*, III. 244.

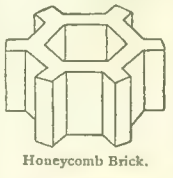
Brianchon hexagon, luster, point. See ★*hexagon*, ★*luster*[2], ★*point*[1].

Briasse limestone. See ★*limestone*.

brick[2], *n.* **1.** Commercial bricks are divided into two general classes, *hard brick*, and *soft brick*. A *hard brick* is any brick burned sufficiently hard to resist moisture, heavy pressure, and moderate heat; it ranges in color from deep blue-black, through dark reds, to dark browns and reddish yellows, and is used for pavements, sidewalks, hearths, ovens, foundations, bridges, subways, and exterior walls of buildings. A *soft brick* is a partly burned brick, ranging in color from pale yellow to salmon, used only for interior walls and partitions in dry places, such as the backing of exterior walls, for filling in piers, and in other places exposed to moderate temperature and pressure. Each class is divided into many kinds, chiefly described by their character or use, as *hard building, rough hard, common hard*, etc., and *pale, light, filling-in, backing-up, inside wall*, etc.—**Aluminous bricks,** bricks consisting principally of alumina. These bricks are neutral in character, not being easily attacked by either an acid or a basic slag. They are used as linings of furnaces, where they will come in contact with the slag or other corrosive material, or at a point of junction between an acid and a basic lining.—**Bauxite bricks,** refractory bricks made of calcined bauxite, mixed with clay or plumbago. They are used for lining furnaces, and are neutral in character.—**Boston brick,** a rough face-brick much used in old colonial buildings. It is made in shades of red.—**Brown brick,** a hard fire-brick used in constructing coke-ovens. It measures 9 inches long by 4½ by 2⅝ at one end and 4 by 2⅜ at the other end.—**Face- or front-brick,** any hard brick suitable for the front exterior walls of buildings of some architectural character.—**Gage-brick,** a special kind of fire-brick that under the influence of heat changes color: used in bake-ovens to serve as a crude guide to the temperature.—**Glass brick,** a street-paving material made of broken or scrap glass, which is melted and compressed into shape. By this treatment the glass is strengthened and its resisting quality is increased.—**Glazed brick,** brick having one face coated with enamel.—**Honeycomb brick,** fire-brick of a special form, shown in the figure, patented for use in the interior construction of the Cowper regenerative hot-blast stove. Built up together, these bricks form a honeycomb-like structure with hexagonal channels, through which the flame of blast-furnace waste gas passes for two or three hours, heating up the fire-brick, and is then replaced by air, which takes up the heat thus stored and is sent on to the furnace at a temperature of about 1,500° F.—**Magnesite brick,** a fire-brick made of impure magnesia mixed with water, dried, and burned.—**Muley brick,** a brick-yard term for an imperfect brick.—**Natural brick,** clays baked or sintered by some natural source of heat, such as a molten lava-flow or the spontaneous combustion of a coal-seam. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, July 23, 1904, p. 23872.—**Neutral brick,** in *metal.*, a brick containing a large proportion of alumina and capable of resisting well the action of both acid and basic oxids at a high temperature without slagging or melting down.—**Philadelphia brick,** a fine quality of hard smooth-faced brick of a deep red color.—**Radial brick,** a form of refractory perforated brick used in building tall chimneys. It is in the form of the keystone of an arch and has two rows of perforations. Built into a circular chimney, radial bricks break joint with each line of perforations in line with those in the bricks below, the mortar filling the perforations through each tier of bricks and binding them together vertically.—**Sand-lime brick,** a brick made from silicious sand, with a small admixture of lime to serve as cementing material, and burned at a very high temperature.—**Sewer-brick,** very hard brick suitable for sewer or other submerged or buried work.—**Stock brick,** any hard brick for general exterior work.—**White brick,** brick made of clay that in burning turns white: a fine decorative brick for interior walls.



Radial Brick.
A, perforation.


Honeycomb Brick.

brick[2], *v. t.*—**To brick in,** to inclose with brickwork: used of timber constructions the open spaces of which have to be filled in with brickwork.—**To brick up,** to close with brickwork, as an opening; to strengthen with brickwork, as a wall or pier.

brickbat, *n.* **2.** Hornblende schist, which upon weathering breaks up into rectangular blocks from three sets of joints. *Bulletin* 213, *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1902, p. 59. [Local name near Dahlonega, Ga.]

brick-chisel (brik'chiz"el), *n.* A short, heavy steel chisel having a wide cutting-edge, used by bricklayers in cutting fine face-brick.

Brick-dust deposit, a urinary sediment of a brick-red color, consisting of urates.

Brickmakers' anemia. See ★*anemia*1.

bricknogged (brik'nogd), *a.* Filled with bricknogging, as a timber construction the open spaces of which are to be filled in this way.

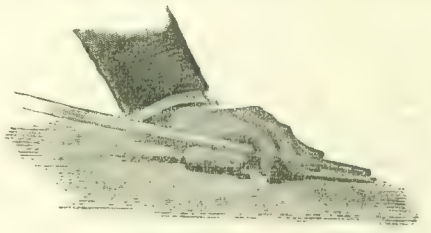
brick-top (brik'top), *n.* An edible agaricaceous fungus, *Hypholoma sublateritium*.

bricole, *n.* **4.** In *billiards*, the act of causing the cue-ball to hit a cushion first; cushioning. *Banding, banking, benching*, and *walling* are all equivalents of *cushioning* in this sense.

brideship (brīd'ship), *n.* The standing or status of a bride.

> Wilhelmina's wedding day arrived, after a *brideship* of eight months. *Carlyle*, Frederick the Great, II. viii. 276.

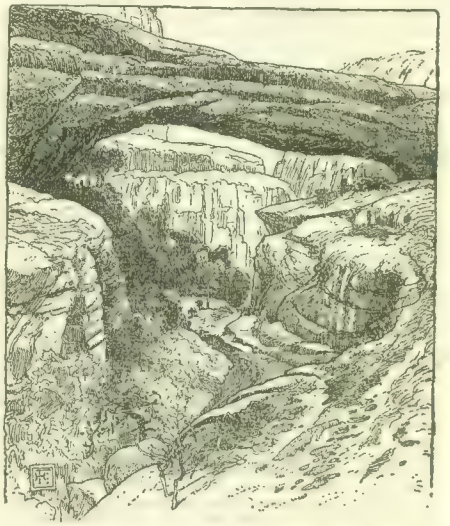
bridge[1], *n.* **13.** (*b*) An arrangement of circuits, electric or magnetic, whereby the bridge circuit connects from a point of one circuit to a point of another circuit, and thereby permits a comparison of the parts of the two circuits. —**14.** In *billiards:* (*a*) A notched piece of wood, attached to a long handle, used as a support for the cue when the ball is in such a position that the hand cannot conveniently be used as a rest. (*b*) The thumb and forefinger used as a rest over which the billiard-cue glides. The best players now use the hooked forefinger, infolding the small end of the cue.—**15.** In *math.*, the crossing-place of two sheets of a Riemann's surface. It may run from 0 to ∞ along an arbitrary line, say along the ray of positive real numbers. Along the bridge the surface intersects itself. **16.** A narrow-railed, movable plank extending across the flies of a theater: used in raising angels, fairies, etc., in spectacular plays, and worked by ropes and pulleys from the gridiron.—**17.** A platform or scaffold hung by ropes, used by mechanics in painting or finishing walls.—**18.** An arched casting fastened to the cover of a pump which guides the free end of the plunger or piston-rod.—**19.** In *mining:* (*a*) A platform on wheels running on rails for covering the mouth of a shaft or slope. (*b*) A track or platform which passes over an inclined haulage-way and can be raised out of the way of ascending and descending cars. (*c*) An air-crossing. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook.*—**20.** A narrow strip,


Bridge.

placed across an opening, for supporting something without closing too much of the opening. Also *bridge-bar, bridge-piece*. *Trautwine*, Engin. Pocket-book.—**21.** In a Dow composing-machine, the place on the raceway where the justification of a line of characters begins.—**Cytoplasmic bridge.** See ★*cytoplasmic*.—**Flying bridge,** in *ship-building*. (*b*) The uppermost bridge, particularly in war-ships, of light construction, supported from below by open framework.—**Hanging bridge.** (*b*) A partition hanging down from a boiler to deflect the hot gases. This is sometimes a water-leg and sometimes is made of fire-brick.—**Low bridge!** a cry of warning on a canal-boat to duck the head when about to pass under a bridge.

> "Wa'al," says I, "I was thinkin' 't I'd like to bet you . . . that if all them fellers we seen this afternoon, that air over fifty, c'd be got together, an' some one was suddenly to holler '*Low Bridge*,' that nineteen out o' twenty 'd duck their heads." *E. N. Westcott*, David Harum, xxviii.

Natural bridge, a natural span of rock across a stream or hollow, usually a remnant of the former roof of a cave,

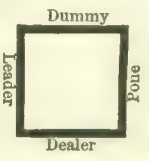

The 'Caroline' Natural Bridge, San Juan County, Utah.
Height, from surface of water to lower center of arch, 197 feet; width, from buttress to buttress at bottom of cañon, 208 feet 6 inches; thickness of sandstone arch at highest point, 125 feet.

which after the destruction of adjacent parts of the formation may leave a bridge-like structure. Famous natural bridges occur in Virginia and Utah.—**Supracondylar bridge.** See ★*supracondylar*.—**Traveling bridge,** a portable bridge mounted on a form of truck. Such bridges are generally used for transporting materials such as coal or ore from cars to storage-bins or from the storage-bins to cars.

bridge[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **4.** In *card-playing*, to bend (a card) so that a confederate can cut the pack wherever the bent card is placed.

II. *intrans.* In *wrestling*, to make a bridge of the body by pressing the head and feet on the ground and bowing up the back, to prevent the opponent from securing a fall.

bridge[2] (brij), *n.* [Short for *bridge whist*, prop. *bridge whist*, < *bridge*[1] + *whist*. The allusion is not determined. It is not the same as in *bridge*[1], *v.* 4. The "Russian *britch*," cited as the source of the Eng. word, must be recently borrowed from the Eng.] A card game for four players, a variant of whist, called also (originally) *bridge whist*. The players cut for partnership and deal, each drawing from a full pack of 52 cards, spread face downward on the table. The two lowest pair against the two highest, and the lowest of the four has the choice of seats and cards and takes the first deal. In cutting, the ace is low; in play it is high, the other cards ranking from the king down to the deuce. Partners sit opposite each other, the positions at the table being as in the diagram:



The leader and the pone are known as the adversaries. The dealer presents the pack to the pone to be cut, and then distributes the cards one at a time until each player has 13. No trump is turned. If any card is found faced in the pack, or if the last card does not come in its proper order to the dealer, or if any player has more or less than 13 cards, there must be a new deal by the same dealer. No matter what irregularity occurs, the dealer cannot lose his deal. The dummy shuffles the still pack for the next deal. The dealer looks at his hand and announces the suit he selects as a trump for that deal, or declares to play without a trump, or passes the declaration over to his partner, who must decide on something without consultation. Should the dummy declare before being asked

to do so, the leader may demand that the declaration shall stand, or that there shall be a new deal. If the dummy asks the dealer to make the declaration, the leader may ask for a new deal or insist on the dummy declaring. If either of the adversaries makes a declaration, the dealer may either deal again or ignore the irregularity. Bridge is played in rubbers, two out of three games of 30 points each winning. If the same partners win the first two games, the third is not played. All tricks over six taken by one side count toward the game, but the value of these tricks varies with the declaration. When spades are trumps, each trick above six counts 2; when clubs are trumps, 4; diamonds, 6; hearts, 8; and when there is no trump, 12. No matter how much more than enough to win the game may be made, it is all counted. In addition to the trick scores there are 5 honors in the trump suit (ace, king, queen, jack, and ten), the value of which varies with the declaration. When there is no trump the four aces are the only honors. The honors count nothing toward the game, but they add to the value of the rubber as follows:

Declaration	S.	C.	D.	H.	No Tr.
3 honors	4	8	12	16	30
4 honors	8	16	24	32	40
4 in one hand	16	32	48	64	100
5 honors	10	20	30	40	
5, 4 in one hand	18	36	54	72	
5 in one hand	20	40	60	80	
Chicane	4	8	12	16	

Grand slam 40, little slam 20

The winners of the rubber add 100

The declaration once legitimately made, the adversaries cannot change it, but they may double the value of the trick points by 'going over.' If the leader does not wish to double, he says, "Shall I play?" If he plays without asking this question, the declaring hand may call a suit. In reply to the question, if the pone does not wish to double he says, "If you please." If either adversary doubles (making hearts, for instance, worth 16 instead of 8), the declaring hand may redouble, making hearts worth 32. If the maker of the trump does not redouble, he says, "Content," and his partner may then redouble, the first chance to redouble always lying with the one who is doubled. Doubling adds nothing to the value of the scores that go into the honor column. The usual expression for doubling is "Over" or "I double." The declaration settled, the leader plays any card he pleases, and the dummy then lays his 13 cards face upward on the table, sorted into suits, the trumps on his right. From that point on the dealer plays the two hands without any assistance or suggestions from the dummy, who is not allowed to take any part in the play except to ask the dealer if he has none of a suit to which he renounces, or to correct the adversaries if they claim a penalty to which they are not entitled. Should the dealer lead from the wrong hand, the adversaries take one of his tricks as penalty. The penalty for a revoke is to take 3 tricks from the revoking side. The penalty if the adversaries lead out of turn is to call a suit. If one side wins 12 out of the 13 tricks, it adds 20 points to its honor score for little slam; if it wins all 13, it adds 40 for grand slam. If any player has a hand dealt him with no trump in it, he scores for chicane, which is equal to 'simple' honors (3 out of 5). At the end of the hand the scores are put down on a score-sheet, all the points made in tricks below the line and all the honor scores above it. When the score of either side reaches or passes 30, a line is drawn under it to show that one game of the rubber is finished. The side that wins two games adds 100 points as bonus, and the scores of each side are then added up, and the difference between them is the value of the rubber, which is always played for so much a point. The player who keeps the score writes "We" at the top of his side of the score-slip and "They" on the other side. In the sample score-slip given the scores put down are: we, 2 by cards and simple honors in hearts; they, 3 by cards and 4 honors in diamonds; we, 4 by cards and 30 aces in no-trumps, winning the first game and drawing a line under it; they, 6 by cards, 30 aces, and little slam at no-trumps, drawing a line under the second game; we, the odd trick at doubled spades and 4 honors in one hand, they having chicane in spades; they, 4 by cards and 4 honors in one hand in hearts, drawing a line under the third game and adding 100 points for winning the rubber. The scores added and the lower deducted from the higher, the difference is found to be 234, and as the points are usually counted to the nearest 10, the value of this rubber would be 230. It is possible for the winners of the rubber to lose a few points, owing to the higher honor score of their opponents. *Dummy bridge* is played by three persons. There are no rubbers, each in turn taking the dummy, and the winning side in each game adding 50 points bonus. If the single player is the dealer and passes the make, he picks up his dummy's cards, and, without showing them to the adversaries, declares according to rule. With 3 or 4 aces, dummy must make it no-trump. With less than 3 aces he cannot call no-trumps, but must select his longest suit. If two suits are equal, the pips are counted, aces being worth 11 and court-cards 10 each; if still equal, the more valuable suit must be declared. The leader is the only one who can double, and he cannot double a dummy declaration. When the opponents of the single player have the deal, the single player changes his seat so as to be the leader on that deal.

WE	THEY
	100
	64
16	4
30	50
16	24
16	18
48	
	72
4	32
130	364
	130
	234

—Auction bridge, a variety of bridge in which the privilege of declaring the trump is bid for, instead of being the prerogative of the dealer's side. The dealer must start the bidding by offering to make at least one odd trick with a named trump, or no trumps. He cannot pass. Each player to his left, in turn, may then double the declaration, bid higher, or pass. A higher bid must be for the same number of tricks in a suit of greater value, or for a greater number of tricks having the same total value. "Two hearts" is a better bid than "two diamonds," and "two diamonds" is better than "one no trump." No player can change his bid unless it is doubled or overbid, otherwise there is no limit to the number of bids a player may make in his proper turn. Doubling does not increase the value of the bid, but only the final scoring, after the hand has been played, so that "two hearts" is still a better bid than "I double two diamonds." Only one double and redouble is allowed, and no player can double his partner's bid, but he can redouble if an adversary has doubled. Doubling reopens the bidding for the next player, but it does not give the doubler the privilege of playing the combined hands. If a player declares an insufficient number of tricks, he is supposed to have declared enough to overcall the last bid, and either opponent may call attention to the insufficiency. If either adversary passes, doubles, or overcalls the insufficient bid, it condones the offense. If the number required is impossible, such as three spades overcalling two hearts, the player in error is supposed to declare a grand slam. If a player bids out of turn, either opponent may demand a new deal or may allow the irregular declaration to stand. If the irregular bid is not doubled, passed, or overcalled by either adversary, the partner of the player in error is barred from any further bidding on that deal. The play of the combined hands rests with the partners who have made the "winning declaration," and the one who made the last bid becomes the "declarer," even if he has been doubled, and he plays the combined hands, his partner becoming dummy. When both partners have made bids in the winning suit, the one who first named it is the "declarer." The player to the left of the declarer leads for the first trick, regardless of the position of the deal, and dummy's cards are then laid down. When the declarer fulfils his "contract" he scores for tricks and honors exactly as in bridge, tricks counting double value if the declaration was doubled, but the rubber is worth 250 points instead of 100. When the declaration fails, the adversaries score in the honor column 50 points penalty for each trick by which the declarer fails to fulfil his contract, taking no notice of their own tricks except as a check on the count. If the bid is two hearts and the declarer wins only five actual tricks, he is three short. If the bid has been doubled, the penalty is 100 instead of 50; if redoubled it is 200. Neither side can score toward game if the declaration fails, so that no player can win the game except on his own contract.—**Royal auction,** or **lilies,** a variety of auction bridge, in which spades are worth 2, clubs 6, diamonds 7, hearts 8, royal spades (or lilies) 9, and no-trumps 10. Honors are multiples of trick values; simple honors are worth two tricks, four honors four tricks, etc. The limit of loss on a declaration of one spade is 100 points, whether doubled or not. For all other rules, see *auction bridge*, above.

bridge-bar, *n.* 2. Same as ★*bridge*[1], 20.

bridge-coupler (brij'kup″lėr), *n.* In *railroading,* an automatic coupling- and locking-device for a drawbridge. See ★*bridge-lock* and ★*derail.*—**Multiple bridge-coupler,** one which controls two or more signals: used where there are more tracks than one.

bridge-house (brij'hous), *n.* In *ship-building,* a superstructure of comparatively light construction, above the general line of the hull proper, in the middle part of a merchant steamer. The bridge is located on top of it. *White,* Manual of Naval Arch., p. 18.

bridge-jumper (brij'jum-pėr), *n.* One who, for notoriety or gain, makes a practice of jumping from high bridges. [U. S.]

bridge-lock (brij'lok), *n.* In *railroading,* a self-locking bolt-lock used on a drawbridge to lock the bridge and prevent it from being opened until the signal-man, by the movement of his levers, has withdrawn the bolt.

bridgeman (brij'man), *n.*; pl. *bridgemen* (-men). A bridge-builder; a workman engaged in bridge-building.

bridge-money (brij'mun″i), *n.* An early Chinese bronze coinage, so called from its appearance. Also called *tin-dangle money.*

bridge-motion (brij'mō″shon), *n.* A form of doffing-motion for facilitating the removal of hanks from the reel of a yarn-reeling machine.

bridge-perch (brij'pėrch), *n.* A species of bass, *Pomoxis annularis,* of the family *Centrarchidæ.* Also called *crappie.*

bridge-plate (brij'plāt), *n.* A steel or iron plate of a comparatively low carbon content. These plates have a tensile strength of about 40,000 pounds per square inch and are quite ductile.

bridge-pot (brij'pot), *n.* The movable socket of a millstone-spindle which rests on the bridge-support.

Bridger group. See ★*group*[1].

bridge-screen (brij'skrēn), *n.* A shelter for the helmsman on the bridge of a war-ship, differing from a pilot-house in that it is open at the back and sides.

bridgework (brij'wėrk), *n.* The adjustment of artificial teeth by attaching the frame holding them to adjacent sound teeth as abutments.

bridle, *n.* 10. An arrangement by which a large kite, used in aërial observations, is attached to the steel wire by which it is held. The Marvin safety-bridle consists of two parts, the upper and lower bridle, attached to the main rib of the kite a few inches apart. A small copper wire, or safety-line, is inserted between them. When this wire is broken by the strain of a strong wind, the upper bridle comes into play and the lower portion goes out of use, so that the kite at once flies at a lower angle and the strain is relaxed. In the Blue Hill automatic elastic bridle an elastic band is introduced into the bridle and an increasing strain gradually alters the angle of flight.

11. A device for controlling the speed of logs on a skid-road. It consists of a short rope with two hooks at one end which are driven into the first log of the turn; at the other end is a clamp which runs over the cable.

12. In certain cephalopods, one of the bands which attach the funnel to the head.—13. In *pianoforte-making.* Same as ★*bridle-tape.*—**Bonaparte bridle,** a bridle consisting of a piece of rope looped at one end. A portion of the rope is placed in the horse's mouth as a bit and the end is passed over the crown and through the loop and extended back as a rein.—**Bridoon bridle,** a bridle provided with double cheeks, one pair for the driving-bit, the other for the bridoon check-bit.

bridle, *v. t.* 3. To connect; join as by a bridle: as draft-rollers (in cotton-manufacturing) that are yoked together. *Thornley,* Cotton-combing Machines, p. 237.

bridle-cable (brī'dl-kā″bl), *n.* A cable which is shackled or made fast to a bridle along the length of which it is free to play. See *bridle,* 7.

bridle-iron (brī'dl-ī″ėrn), *n.* A steel or wrought-iron loop or frame for supporting the end of a beam from a wall or another beam; a joist-hanger.

bridle-man (brī'dl-man), *n.* One who follows a turn of logs down the skid-road and tends the bridle. See ★*bridle,* 11.

bridle-tape (brī'dl-tap), *n.* In *pianoforte-making,* a short strip of cloth or leather between parts of the hammer-action, by which motion in excess of a fixed amount is prevented.

bridle-wire (brī'dl-wīr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making,* the wire, projecting from the whip, to which the bridle-tape is fastened. See cut under *pianoforte.*

Brief of title. Same as *abstract of title,* which see, under *abstract.*

Brieger's bases. See ★*base*[2].

brier, *n.*—**Chainy brier.** See *china* ★*brier.*—**China brier,** a thorny vine, *Smilax glauca,* which causes trouble in agricultural lands from Pennsylvania to Tennessee. The name (often corrupted to *chainy brier*), is connected with *china-root* (which see).—**Running brier,** a species of dewberry, *Rubus subumiflorus.*—**Sand-brier,** the horse-nettle *Solanum Carolinense.*—**Saw-brier.** Same as *China* ★*brier.*—**Sensitive brier.** See *Schrankia.*

brier-stitch (brī'ėr-stich), *n.* In *sewing-machine work,* a method of sewing with a two-needle machine in which the combined needles stitch a fine cord or embroidery-thread upon the fabric in a running pattern resembling the figure 8. Sometimes called *figure-of-eight stitching.*

Brig. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Brigade;* (*b*) *Brigadier.*

brigade, *n.* 3. In *zoöl.,* a division of no fixed value, used in the sense of 'cohort,' as a convenient term for assemblages of animals which may not be included in any of the divisions commonly employed. *Trans. Linnean Soc., London,* Zool., Oct., 1901, p. 240.—4. A small squad of engineers or of other technical troops: as, the full sap was executed by a *brigade* of eight sappers.

brigalow (brig'a-lō), *n.* [Also *bricklow:* from a native Australian name, in the Namoi dialect of New South Wales, *buriagalah* = 'place of the *buri*-tree,' < *buri* or *bri,* the name of *Acacia pendula.*] Any one of several species of *Acacia,* especially *A. harpophylla,* which yields a hard, heavy brown wood having a strong odor of violets. It is used in turning and for building purposes, and by the aboriginals for spears, boomerangs, and clubs. [Australia.]

brigantine[1], *n.* 4†. A quarter-galley, known for its delicate lines, swiftness, and quick handling.

> The boats were called galleys, galleots, *brigantines* (*galeotas ligeras o vergátines,* or *frigates*), &c., according to their size: a galleot is a small galley, while a *brigantine* may be called a quarter galley.
>
> *Poole,* Barbary Corsairs, p. 205.

Bright-line spectrum. See ★*spectrum.*

brightness equation, sensation. See ★*equation,* ★*sensation.*

brightsmith† (brīt'smith), *n.* A whitesmith. [Rare and artificial.]

brill, *n.* 2. A small and very bony flounder of New Zealand, *Caulopsetta scaphus,* of the family *Pleuronectidæ.* The name was transferred from the true brill of Europe.

brilliant. I. *a.*—**Brilliant** ★**red,** ★**purple,** ★**scarlet,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **English double-cut brilliant,** the regular full brilliant with 8 or 16 facets added above or below, or both, on the front and back.—**Full brilliant.** In *diamond-cutting,* cut as a brilliant with 58 facets. See *brilliant,* 1.

brilliantine (bril-yan-tēn′), *n.* [*brilliant* + *-ine*².] 1. A dress-goods for women's wear, similar to alpaca, but superior to it in richness of material and finish. —2. A name freely and generally employed to designate toilet preparations of variable composition for the face or hair.

brimade (bri-mäd′), *n.* [F. slang.] A hazing (at certain civil and military schools in France).

brimborion (brim-bō′ri-on), *n.* [Also *brimborium*. F. *brimborion*, a bauble, a gewgaw, formerly one of a series of prayers that were mumbled over. OF. *breborion*, perhaps a corruption of ML. *breviarium*, a breviary: see *breviary*. Cf. the etym. of *bead*.] A trifling object kept as a charm or gewgaw; a trifle: as, "handing *brimborions*, baubles, knickknacks," etc. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 8.

brin², *n.* 2. One of the two circular fibers that issue from the silkworm. It consists of two parts, the inner of fibroin, or true silk, and the outer of sericin, or silk-glue.

Brindle disease. See ★*disease*.

brine¹, *n.* 4. In *refriger.*, a solution of alkaline salts in water, which has a solidifying point below the temperature at which the solution is to be used.—**Leach brine**, the brine which drains away from common salt crystallized by boiling when this is stacked up in piles ready to be returned to the boiling-pans.

brine-cooler (brīn′kö″lėr), *n.* A coil of pipes used for cooling the brine used in a cold-storage warehouse or in an ice-machine. It is identical with the pipe ammonia condenser, except that the pipes are larger and the brine flows downward through a small interior pipe, while the ammonia flows upward through the larger pipe inclosing the brine-pipe, the expansion of the ammonia absorbing the heat of the brine and reducing it to a low temperature. See ★*ammonia condenser*.

brine-fly (brīn′flī), *n.* Any one of a number of insects of the dipterous family *Ephydridæ*, whose larvæ live in alkaline lakes and salt-wells. See *Ephydra* and *Ephydridæ*.

brine-gage (brīn′gāj), *n.* A salinometer.

brine-well (brīn′wel), *n.* A well from which natural brine is obtained.

A description of the great field of *brine-wells* which has accumulated a population of a million people in the town of Tze-liu-tsin. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 95.

bring, *v. t.* **To bring in**, in *whist* or *bridge*, to get the lead with (a suit) after establishing it.—**To bring to grass**, to bring to the surface, as ore.

II. *intrans.*—**To bring up all standing**, said of a vessel when she comes to anchor without taking in her sails, or when she strikes an obstruction and is suddenly halted while all sail is set.

brinjarree (brin-jä′rē), *n.* [Also *brinjarry*; a perverted form (perhaps by confusion with Pers. *birinj*, rice) of *bunjarree* for *bunjarree*, a grain merchant: see *bunjarree*.] In India, a grain merchant: same as *bunjarree*.

brinjarree dog, a long-haired, rough-coated, tan-colored East Indian breed of greyhound, used in hunting jackals. [East Indian.]

brio (brē′ō), *n.* [It.: see *con brio*.] Spirit, animation; especially, in *music*, in the expression *con brio*, spiritedly.

Briovarian system. See ★*system*.

briquet¹, *n.*, 2. The production of such blocks now constitutes an important industry. Cohesion is obtained by pressing in heated molds (in the case of bituminous coal), or by addition of tar or pitch, or of clay or hydraulic cement. Balls, solid cylinders, or most commonly brick-shaped blocks are thus formed by molding.—**Petroleum briquet**, a briquet made of a mixture consisting of 1 liter of petroleum, 150 grams of soft soap, 150 grams of resin, and 300 grams of caustic soda-lye wash. This mixture is well heated and allowed to solidify, and then run into molds of the required size, in which it is heated again in a furnace for about 15 minutes. The briquets produced in this way are said to yield three times as much heat as ordinary coal and are much lighter. Their solidity can be increased by adding sawdust or sand to the mixture.

briquet¹ (bri-ket′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *briqueted*, *briquetted*, ppr. *briqueting*, *briquetting*. To compress (minerals or mineral dust) into bricks; form into briquets.

The slag is a waste product, and the flue-dust, collected by special devices in dust-chambers, is *briquetted* by machinery. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 173.

briquet² (bri-kā′), *n.* A silver coin of the fifteenth century, current in Holland: so called from the figure it bears of a short thrusting sword (*briquet*) held in a lion's claw.

briquetage (bri-ke-täzh′), *n.* [F., brickwork, < *brique*, brick: see *brick*².] In *prehistoric archæol.*, masses of oven-baked clay found in some parts of western Europe, and supposed to be remains of an ancient salt industry. *Amer. Anthropol.*, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 162.

Brisbane box. See ★*box*¹.

brisling (bris′ling), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A clupeoid fish, *Sardinella pilchardus*, caught in great numbers in the English Channel, in the seas of Spain and Portugal, and in the Mediterranean. They are cooked and packed in oil in tin cans.

Brislington delf. See ★*delf*².

brisque (brisk), *n.* [F., origin unknown, perhaps from *brisk*.] A privileged card in certain games: as, in the game of bezique, the aces and tens of the various suits, all of which count toward the game.

bristle-bird (bris′l-bėrd), *n.* Any one of the Australian reed-warblers of the genus *Sphenura*: so called from the bristles about the corners of the mouth.

bristle-cell (bris′l-sel), *n.* One of the ciliate cells of the auditory-nerve terminations.

bristletail, *n.* 2. One of the many names borne by the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*, given on account of the stiff tail-feathers.

bristling², *n.* Same as ★*brisling*.

Bristol delf. See ★*delf*².

britannia (bri-tan′i-ä), *n.* Same as *Britannia metal* (which see, under *metal*).

britch (brich), *n.* Same as *breech*, *n.*, 5.

britholite (brith′ō-līt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its high specific gravity; < Gr. *βρῖθος*, weight, *λίθος* stone.] A rare silicate and phosphate of the cerium metals and calcium, occurring in brown, pseudohexagonal crystals: found in southern Greenland.

British Board of Trade unit, British dollar, British standard candle. See ★*unit*, ★*dollar*, *standard* ★*candle*.

Britishism (brit′ish-ism), *n.* Same as *Britticism*.

Brito-arctic (brit-ō-ärk′tik), *a.* British and arctic.

It is evident, therefore, that the basalts of Cape Flora and Hooker Island are similar to types widely distributed in the *Brito-arctic* volcanic province.
Geog. Jour., XI. 134.

brittle-fern (brit′l-fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*¹.

brittlely† (brit′l-li), *adv.* In a brittle or fragile manner.

briza (brē′zä), *n.* [Sp. *brisa*, Pg. *briza*: see *breeze*².] A local afternoon and evening breeze at San Juan, Porto Rico. It is the regular northeast trade-wind deflected to an east wind by the influence of the land surface.

broach¹, *n.* 21. An occasional name for the *hurdy-gurdy* (which see).—22. In *quarrying*, a tool used in a machine-drill to break down the walls between a row of boreholes in order to form a continuous channel. Also called *broaching-bit*.

broach² (brōch), *n.* [Short for *Broach cotton*, from *Broach*, *Baroach*, Hind. *Bharōch*, *Bhrōch*, orig. (Gujarati) *Bhrigu-kachchha*, *Bhāru-kachchha*, an ancient and modern city of Gujarat (Guzerat) (Yule).] A short-stapled cotton grown in the Broach district of the Bombay Presidency, British India.

broaching-bit (brō′ching-bit), *n.* Same as ★*broach*¹, 22.

Broad Scotch, the unliterary vernacular of the Lowlands of Scotland.

broadcast (brâd′kâst), *v. t.* To sow broadcast. [Recent.]

In the spring wheat districts, the winds tend to lay bare the seeds when *broadcasted*.
T. F. Hunt, Cereals in America, 1904, p. 85.

broadhead (brâd′head), *n.* The name of a fish, the *Grubber broadhead*, a species of anchovy, *Anchovia producta*, of the family *Engraulididæ*.

broad-headed (brâd′hed″ed), *a.* Same as *brachycephalic*.

broad-headedness (brâd′hed″ed-nes), *n.* Same as *brachycephalism*. The vague term *broad-headedness* has been employed by recent writers, because *brachycephalism* has been used as if implying in all cases racial unity among the persons concerned.

broadleaf, *n.* 2. Also in New Zealand a name for a large tree of the dogwood family, *Decostea littoralis* (*Griselinia littoralis* of Raoul), yielding a hard, red, durable wood. Called by the natives *paukatea*.

broadman, broadsman (brâd-′or brâdz′man), *n.*; pl. *broadmen*, *broadsmen* (*-men*). One who resides near the Norfolk broads. See *broad*, *n.*, 1.

broad-minded (brâd′mīn″ded), *a.* Characterized by breadth of view and freedom from bigotry; liberal and unprejudiced: as, a *broad-minded* man.

broadsheet (brâd′shēt), *n.* Same as *broadside*, 4.

broad-winged (brâd′wing″d), *a.* Having broad wings.—**Broad-winged katydid**, one of the commonest of the American katydids, *Cyrtophyllus concavus*. See *katydid*.

brocade (brō-kād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brocaded*, ppr. *brocading*. To weave with a pattern in relief, for the ornamentation and enrichment of the fabric.

brocaded, *a.* 4. Figuratively, heavily 'embroidered' with pompous diction: as, "much of the language is stiffly *brocaded*," *Athenæum*, Jan. 23, 1904.

Brocard angle, Brocard angle of a polygon, Brocard arcs, points, triangles. See ★*angle*³, ★*arc*, etc.

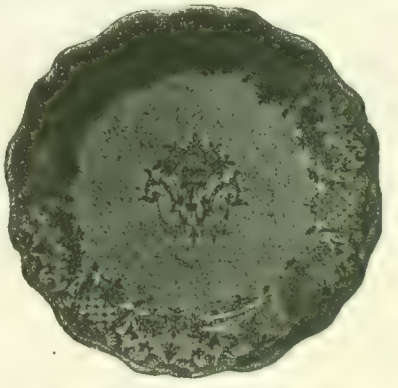
Brocardist (brō-kär′dist), *n.* A geometer who works along the particular line of research concerning the geometry of the triangle started by H. Brocard in 1875 and 1881.

Broca's area, convolution, point, stereograph. See ★*area*, etc.—**Broca's center.** Same as *speech-center*.—**Broca's gyrus.** Same as *inferior frontal gyrus*. See *frontal gyri*, under *gyrus*.

brochidodrome (brok′i-dō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. *βροχίς* (*βροχιδ-*), dim. of *βρόχος*, a loop, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, to run.] Forming loops within the blade of the leaf: said of the nerves. See *nervation* (*a*) (3).

brockage, *n.* 2. Broken or damaged material; broken glass, pottery, etc.

broderie (brōd-rē′), *n.* [F.] 1. Embroidery. —2. In *ceram.*, a style of decoration first used at Rouen and later at other French factories:



Broderie.—Plate, design in blue, Rouen, France. In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

suggested by the embroidery patterns of the period.—3. *pl.* In *music*, embellishments or highly figured variations or accompaniments.

Brodiæa (brō-di-ē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1811), named in honor of James *Brodie*, a Scotch botanist who lived about the year 1800.] 1. An untenable name for *Hookera*, a genus of plants of the family *Liliaceæ*. By some authors the name is used to include also plants of the related genera *Triteleia* and *Milla*. Among the brodiæas sometimes cultivated in the United States are *Hookera coronaria*, *H. terrestris*, *H. Californica*, *Triteleia laxa*, *T. candida*, and *T. peduncularis*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Hookera*. The brodiæas are bulbous plants of the Pacific coast, some of great beauty and gathered wild or cultivated for ornament. From the habit of some species has arisen the name *California hyacinth*. See ★*blue-dicks*.

broguery (brōg′ėr-i), *n.* [*brogue* + *-ery*.] Characteristic brogue: as, "by dint of swaggering, impudence, and *broguery*," *Fraser's Mag.*, XIX. 443.

broild, *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *broiled*.

broiler¹, *n.* 4. In *railroading*, a parlor-car fitted with a grill kitchen or a kitchen in which broiling of chops, etc., can be done without the more elaborate cooking of a dining-car; a grill-room car.—5. An attachment to a gas-stove, or a special gas-stove, adapted to broiling meat or fish. Two types are in use, the horizontal broiler in which the steak or fish to be broiled is laid on a grid under a broad flat gas-flame; and the vertical broiler in which the steak is placed in a hinged grid on edge between two sheets of metal kept red hot by gas-flames.

Broken hand. See ★*hand*.—**Broken over.** (*a*) In *bookbinding*, a phrase applied to the creasing down of a small part of an inserted print near the binding margin, for the purpose of giving support to the binding thread. (*b*) In *printing*, said of the fault of a sheet of paper which shows on its surface the creasing marks of broken fibers.—**Broken weather**, unsettled weather.

broken-backed, *a.* 3. Of a horse, a loose term for ★*hollow-backed*.

He was not . . . long-backed or *broken-backed*.
Southey, Doctor, cxliii.

broken-haired (brō′kn-hârd), *a.* Rough-coated: said of such dogs as the Scotch and Irish terriers.

broken-knees (brō'kn-nēz), *n. pl.* A condition seen in badly knee-sprung horses in which the animal cannot keep permanently in the upright position but is liable at any time to fall upon the knees.

Broken-wing fever. Same as *dengue.*

broker[1], *n.*—**Odd-lot broker,** one who deals in lots of less than 50 or 100 shares of stock.

broker[2] (brō'kėr), *n.* [*broke, p. a.,* + *-er*[1].] One who has 'gone broke'; a 'dead broke,' ruined, or bankrupt man. [Slang, Australia.]

brokes (brōks), *n. pl.* [*broke, p. a.*] The lowest grade of wool fleece, taken from the neck and belly of the sheep.

broking (brōk'ing), *n.* [A back-formation from *brok-er* + *-ing*[1].] The business of a broker; the broker's trade: as, furniture-*broking*: pawn*broking.*

bromacetic (brō-ma-set'ik), *a.* [*brom(ine)* + *acetic.*] Derived from acetic acid by the substitution of bromine for hydrogen.—**Bromacetic acid,** an acid made by the action of bromine upon acetic acid. *Monobromacetic acid* is a crystalline substance, $CH_2Br.COOH$, which melts at 50-51° C. *Dibromacetic acid,* $CHBr_2.COOH$, forms crystals which melt at 45-50° C. *Tribromacetic acid,* $CBr_3.COOH$, is a crystalline compound which melts at 135° C.

bromalin (brō'ma-lin), *n.* [*brom(ine)* + *-al*[3] + *-in*[2].] A colorless, nearly tasteless crystalline compound, $(CH_2)_6NH.C_2H_5Br$, obtained by the action of ethyl bromide on hexamethylene-tetramine. It is used as a substitute for alkaline bromides. Also known as *bromethylformin.*

bromamide (brōm'am-id), *n.* [*brom(ine)* + *amide.*] A colorless, odorless, and tasteless compound, $C_6H_2Br_3NH_2HBr$, obtained by the action of hydrobromic acid upon amido tribrombenzol. It is analgesic, sedative, and antipyretic.

bromargyrite (brōm-är'ji-rīt), *n.* [*brom(ine)* + *argyrite.*] Same as *bromyrite.*

bromatologist (brō-ma-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*bromatology* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in the science of dietetics.

bromatotoxicon (brō″ma-tō-tok'si-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρῶμα(τ-),* food, + *τοξικόν,* poison.] Any poisonous substance produced in an article of food.

bromatotoxin (brō″ma-tō-tok'sin), *n.* [*bromatotox(icon)* + *-in*[2].] A basic poison generated in food by the growth of bacteria or fungi.

bromatotoxism (brō″ma-tō-toks'izm), *n.* [*bromatotox(ic)* + *-ism.*] Poisoning with bromatotoxin in some article of food.

brome, *n.* 2. Same as *brome-grass.*—**Red brome.** Same as *red* ★*chess.*

brome-grass, *n.*—**Australian brome-grass.** Same as *fescue-grass.*—**Austrian, awnless, beardless, Hungarian brome-grass.**—Same as *smooth* ★*brome-grass.*—**Russian brome-grass,** chiefly the *smooth* ★*brome-grass.*—**Short-awned brome-grass,** *Bromus breviaristatus,* a Rocky Mountain species, valuable in meadows at high altitudes.—**Smooth brome-grass,** a beardless species, *Bromus inermis,* native in the dry regions of Russia, prized as a hay grass in Europe, and now proving very valuable in the semi-arid parts of the northwestern United States. It is a perennial grass forming a turf in loose soils and very resistant to drought.—**Western brome-grass,** *Bromus Pumpellianus,* a native of the northern Rocky Mountain region, similar to the smooth brome-grass and perhaps of like value.—**Willard's brome-grass,** the chess or cheat, *Bromus secalinus.*

bromeliaceous (brō-mē-li-ā'shius), *n.* Belonging to the *Bromeliaceæ* or pineapple family.

bromelin (brom'ē-lin), *n.* [*Bromelia,* a former name of the pineapple (*Ananas Ananas*), + *-in*[2].] A proteolytic ferment derived from the juice of the pineapple.

bromhydric (brōm-hī'drik), *a.* [An inversion of *hydrobromic.*] Same as *hydrobromic.*

Bromian (brō'mi-an), *a.* [Gr. *βρόμιος,* noisy, an epithet of Bacchus, < *βρόμος,* noise, roar, < *βρέμειν,* roar.] Of or pertaining to Bromius or Bacchus; Bacchic. *Shelley.*

bromide, *n.*—**Alkaline bromide,** a compound obtained when bromine acts on alkaline metals.—**Bromide emulsion.** See ★*emulsion.*—**Bromide of ethyl,** the old term for *ethyl* ★*bromide.*—**Bromide paper.** See ★*paper.*—**Ethyl bromide,** a colorless, limpid, inflammable liquid, C_2H_5Br. It is anesthetic.—**Ethylene bromide,** a colorless liquid, $C_2H_4Br_2$, of chloroform odor, used as an antiepileptic.—**Potassium bromide,** a salt largely prepared and used. In medicine it is employed to allay nervous irritability, and hence as an indirect hypnotic, in epilepsy, hysteria, alcoholic mania, etc. It is also used in photography.—**Radium bromide.** See ★*radium.*

bromin, *n.* A simplified spelling of *bromine.*

brominate (brō'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brominated,* ppr. *brominating.* [*bromine* + *-ate*[1].] To cause to react with bromine; especially, to replace hydrogen with bromine in an organic compound.

Their properties of being chlorinating or *brominating* agents, of being susceptible to hydrolysis, and of being readily rearranged into acyl derivatives of chlorinated or *brominated* anilines, $NH_2(C_6H_4X)$, would agree equally well with either of the above constitutions (I. and II.).
Amer. Chem. Jour., April, 1903, p. 292.

bromination (brō-mi-nā'shọn), *n.* [*bromine* + *-ation.*] The process of treating a substance with bromine: especially, for the introduction of a bromine atom in place of hydrogen (in an organic compound). *Nature,* July 9, 1903, p. 238.

Bromine water, in *chem.,* water holding bromine in solution: often used with advantage in analytical chemistry as a substitute for chlorine water.

bromipin (brō'mi-pin), *n.* A yellow, oily, nonirritating liquid consisting of 10 parts bromine and 90 parts oil of sesame. It is said to be of value in epilepsy and neurasthenia.

bromization (brō-mī-zā'shọn), *n.* [*bromize* + *-ation.*] 1. Impregnation with bromine or the bromides.—2. Induction of a toxic state by means of large doses of the bromides.

bromized (brō'mizd), *p. a.* Under the influence of large doses of one of the bromides, as bromide of potassium or sodium. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 484.

bromo-albumin (brō″mō-al-bū'min), *n.* A compound of bromine and peptone, albumose, or protogen given internally for general nervous conditions.

bromohematin (brō-mō-hem'a-tin), *n.* [*brom(ine)* + *hematin.*] A substance analogous to hemin, in which hydrobromic acid is combined with hematin in the place of hydrochloric acid.

bromohemol (brō-mō-hem'ōl), *n.* A red-brown compound of bromine and hemol containing 2.7 per cent. bromine. It is hematinic and sedative.

bromohydrate (brō-mō-hī'drāt), *n.* [*brom(ine)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *hydrobromate.*

bromol (brō'mol), *n.* [*brom(ine)* + *-ol.*] Same as *tribromphenol.*

bromomania (brō-mō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [*brom(ide)* + Gr. *μανία,* madness.] The condition of being morbidly addicted to the use of any of the medicinal bromides.

bromophenol (brō-mō-fē'nol), *n.* Same as *tribromphenol.*

bronchadenitis (brong″kad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *βρόγχος,* windpipe, + *ἀδήν,* gland, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the bronchial glands.

Bronchial asthma, catarrh. See ★*asthma,* ★*catarrh.*

bronchiectasia (brong″ki-ek-tā'si-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *bronchiectasis.*

bronchiectatic (brong-ki-ek-tat'ik), *a.* Same as *bronchiectasic. Phil. Med. Jour.,* Jan. 31, 1903, p. 200.

bronchiogenic (brong″ki-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *βρόγχια,* the bronchial tubes, + *-γενης,* produced.] Of bronchial origin. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, IV. 356.

bronchiolitis (brong″ki-ō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *bronchiole* + *-itis.*] Capillary bronchitis.

bronchiospasm (brong'ki-ō-spazm), *n.* [Gr. *βρόγχια,* bronchia, + *σπασμός,* contraction.] Spasmodic narrowing of the bronchia.

bronchismus (brong-kis'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος,* windpipe.] Same as ★*bronchiospasm.*

bronchitis, *n.*—**Catarrhal bronchitis,** simple bronchial inflammation with profuse secretion.—**Croupous, exudative bronchitis.** Same as *pseudomembranous bronchitis.*—**Fetid bronchitis,** bronchitis accompanied with a foul-smelling expectoration.—**Fibrinous, membranous bronchitis.** Same as *pseudomembranous bronchitis.*—**Potters' bronchitis.** Same as *potters'* ★*asthma.*—**Productive bronchitis,** bronchial inflammation accompanied by an irregular formation of fibrous tissue in and around the bronchial tubes.—**Putrid bronchitis.** Same as *fetid* ★*bronchitis.*—**Staphylococcus bronchitis,** bronchial inflammation excited by the presence of *staphylococci.*—**Streptococcus bronchitis,** bronchial inflammation excited by the presence of *streptococci.*—**Suffocative bronchitis.** Same as *capillary bronchitis.*—**Verminous bronchitis,** a bronchial inflammation in cattle due to the presence in the bronchial tubes of a parasitic worm, *Strongylus filaria,* called in sheep *husk,* in calves *hoose.*—**Vesicular bronchitis.** Same as *bronchopneumonia.*

bronchocavernous (brong-kō-kav'ėr-nus), *a.* [Gr. *βρόγχος,* the windpipe, + L. *cavernosus,* cavernous.] Relating to the bronchi and to a pulmonary cavity; noting a quality of sound heard on auscultation of the chest. *Buck,* Medical Handbook, II. 818.

bronchopleuropneumonia (brong″kō-plö″rō-nū-mō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος,* windpipe, + *pleuropneumonia.*] Pneumonia complicated by bronchitis and pleurisy.

bronchopneumonic (brong″kō-nū-mon'ik), *a.* Relating to, caused by, or affected with bronchopneumonia. *Jour. Exper. Med.,* V. 165.

bronchopulmonary (brong-kō-pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* [Gr. *βρόγχος,* the windpipe, + L. *pulmo(n-),* lung, + *-ary.*] Relating to the bronchi and the lungs. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, V. 848.

bronchoscope (brong'kō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *βρόγχος,* windpipe, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] An instrument used in examining the interior of the trachea and the beginning of the bronchi.

A *bronchoscope,* which consists of a tube, the inner surface of which is highly polished to serve as a reflector, with an electric lamp arranged so as to throw a strong light on the tube, was passed into the bronchial tube and then withdrawn. *Elect. World and Engin.,* Jan. 16, 1904, p. 140.

bronchoscopy (brong-kos'kō-pī), *n.* [Gr. *βρόγχος,* windpipe, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] Inspection of the larger bronchial tubes by means of reflected light, usually through an opening into the trachea.

Bronchoscopy allows the whole bronchial tree to be searched. *Therapeutic Gazette,* Jan., 1903, p. 60.

bronchovesicular (brong″kō-vē-sik'ū-lär), *a.* Relating to both bronchial tubes and pulmonary air-cells.—**Bronchovesicular murmur,** a sound heard in cases of partial consolidation of the lung, in which the normal vesicular murmur is present, but more or less obscured by the bronchial respiration. See *respiration.*

bronco-buster (brong'kō-bus″tėr), *n.* One who subdues or breaks a broneo to the saddle. [Western U. S. slang.]

He was accordingly given the belt and declared to be the "champion *bronco-buster*" of the world.
Wide World Mag., April, 1903, p. 547.

bronco-busting (brong'kō-bus″ting), *n.* The process of breaking broncos to the saddle. [Western U. S. slang.]

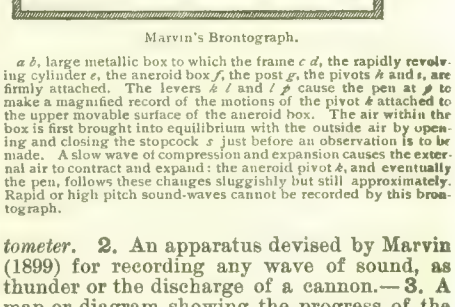
bronco-grass (brong'kō-gràs), *n.* A brome-grass, *Bromus maximus Gussoni,* native in the Mediterranean region, introduced into California and a troublesome weed in the region of San Francisco bay.

Bronsil shales. See ★*shale*[2].

bronteion (bron-tē'on), *n.*; pl. *bronteia* (-ạ). [Gr.] Same as *bronteum.*

brontogram (bron'tō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *βροντή,* thunder, + *γράμμα,* writing.] The record-sheet from the brontometer or brontograph; also any diagram of lines on a map showing the phenomena of thunder-storms.

brontograph (bron'tō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *βροντή,* thunder, + *γράφειν,* write.] 1. Same as ★*brontometer.* 2. An apparatus devised by Marvin (1899) for recording any wave of sound, as thunder or the discharge of a cannon.—3. A map or diagram showing the progress of the front of a thunder-storm by means of isobronts or equivalent lines for successive hours.



Marvin's Brontograph.

a b, large metallic box to which the frame *c d,* the rapidly revolving cylinder *e,* the aneroid box *f,* the post *g,* the pivots *h* and *s,* are firmly attached. The levers *k l* and *l p* cause the pen at *p* to make a magnified record of the motions of the pivot *k* attached to the upper movable surface of the aneroid box. The air within the box is first brought into equilibrium with the outside air by opening and closing the stopcock *s* just before an observation is to be made. A slow wave of compression and expansion causes the external air to contract and expand: the aneroid pivot *k,* and eventually the pen, follows these changes sluggishly but still approximately. Rapid or high pitch sound-waves cannot be recorded by this brontograph.

brontometer (bron-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *βροντή,* thunder, + *μέτρον,* measure.] An instrument devised by G. W. Symons, and constructed in 1888, for registering simultaneously the time of beginning and ending of lightning, thunder, rain, wind, and other phenomena of thunderstorms. More properly a brontograph.

Brontops (bron'tops), *n.* [Gr. *βροντή,* thunder, + *ὄψ,* voice.] See *Titanotherium.*

Brontornis (bron-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βροντή,* thunder, + *ὄρνις,* bird.] A genus of gigantic extinct birds, related to *Phororhacos,* whose bones are found in the Santa Cruz Miocene of Patagonia. See cut under ★*Phororhacos.*

brontothere (bron'tō-thēr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Brontotherium.*

bronze, *n.*—**Bismuth bronze,** a bronze in which bismuth replaces the copper of the copper-tin alloy.—**Boron bronze.** See ★*boron-bronze.*—**Bronze positive.** See ★*positive.*—**Deoxidized bronze.** See *Tobin* ★*bronze.*—**Diamine bronze,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the triazo type, derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton a bronzy brown from an alkaline salt bath. When after-treated with copper sulphate or chromium fluoride the shade is rendered faster and darker.—**Magenta bronze.** See *tungsten* ★*bronze.*—**Manganese bronze.** (*b*) Same as *manganese brown* (which see, under *brown*).—**Nickel bronze.** See ★*nickel-bronze.*—**Plastic bronze,** a copper, lead, tin, and nickel alloy which casts readily, gives good castings, and can be easily machined.—**Platinum bronze.** See ★*platinum-bronze.*—**Saffron bronze.** See *tungsten* ★*bronze.*—**Tobin bronze,** an alloy resembling in its properties delta-metal (which see), and composed chiefly of copper, zinc, tin, iron, and lead, in varying proportions. Tobin bronze is used extensively for household articles, ornaments, parts of machinery, etc. One sort of Tobin bronze—composed, before oxidation, of 82.67 per cent. copper, 12.40 per cent. tin, 3.23 per cent. zinc, 2.14 per cent. lead, and some iron and silver—is sold under the name of "*deoxidized bronze.*"—**Tungsten bronze,** a substance made by dissolving tungsten trioxid in fused potassium or sodium tungstate. With the potassium compound the product is called *magenta bronze,* and consists of violet crystals with a coppery luster. With the sodium compound the product is called *saffron bronze* and the resulting crystals have a golden luster. When ground they are used as pigments.

Bronzed diabetes. See ★*diabetes.*

bronze-steel (bronz′stēl), *n.* A hard, tough alloy of copper, tin, and iron: used as a gun-metal.

bronziness (bron′zi-nes), *n.* Bronze-like quality or color.

> Autumnal browns . . . rise gradually . . . from a sort of buff to *bronziness.*
>
> *Athenæum,* May 4, 1895, p. 576.

brood[1], *n.* **6.** Oyster spat in the second year of development.—**Foul brood,** a disease of the honey-bee caused by *Bacillus alvei.* It affects both early stages (brood) and adults.

brood[1], *v. t.* **4.** To incubate: as, *brooded* eggs. *Jour. Exper. Med.,* VI. 251.

brood-chamber (bröd′chām″bėr), *n.* A chamber which is folded off from the uterus and closed around each embryo in some species of *Peripatus;* any chamber for holding the developing eggs or young of an animal.

brooder, *n.* 2. Same as *couveuse,* 2. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VI. 749.

broodered (brö′dėrd), *a.* Hatched or reared in a brooder; artificially reared: as, *broodered* chickens. [Rare.]

brood-food (bröd′föd), *n.* A prepared food for bees in their early stage: in one form it is a pap prepared from pollen.

broodiness (brö′di-nes), *n.* Inclination to brood or sit, as in a hen.

broodingly (brö′ding-li), *adv.* In a brooding manner; while brooding. *Bulwer,* Pilg. Rhine, xxvi.

brood-lamella (bröd′la-mel″ä), *n.*; pl. *brood-lamellæ* (-ē). In crustaceans, a part of an appendage modified to form a protective cover for the eggs or young.

> In the female of the *Arthrostaca, Schizopoda,* and *Cumacea* the *brood-lamellæ* on the basal joints of the thoracic feet . . . develop at the approach of sexual maturity.
>
> *Lang* (trans.), Comp. Anat., p. 380.

broodlet (bröd′let), *n.* [*brood* + *-let.*] A young bird; a chick.

brookable (brůk′a-bl), *a.* [*brook*[2] + *-able.*] Capable of being brooked, put up with, or endured; endurable. *Hogg,* Tales and Sketches, v. 41.

brook-grass (brůk′grȧs), *n.* *Andropogon glomeratus,* a broom-like species found in low grounds. In the southern United States it is, in its young state, valuable for pasturage.

brook-lamprey (brůk′lam″pri), *n.* Same as *river-lamprey.*

brook-runner (brůk′run-ėr), *n.* The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus.*

brook-silk (brůk′silk), *n.* A popular name for *Spirogyra, Œdogonium,* and other filamentous algæ.

brook-stickleback (brůk′stik″l-bak), *n.* See ★*stickleback.*

brook-tongue (brůk′tung), *n.* The water-hemlock, *Cicuta maculata,* and perhaps other species.

brook-trout (brůk′trout), *n.* See *trout*[1].

brool (brōl), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. G. *brüll,* *n.*, < *brüllen,* roar.] A murmuring sound as of wind blowing through a forest.

> List to the *brool* of that royal forest-voice.
>
> *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. v. 2.

broom[1], *n.*—**Native broom, swamp-broom,** in Australia, same as *swamp-oak,* 2 (*a*). It yields a soft, spongy wood.—**Pneumatic broom.** See ★*pneumatic.*—**Purple broom,** *Comesperma retusum,* an Australasian plant of the family *Polygalaceæ,* bearing racemes of small purple flowers.—**Sweet broom** Same as *sweet broomweed* (see *broomweed*) and *licorice-weed.*—**Wild broom,** the deerweed, *Lotus glaber,* a plant somewhat resembling the common broom. [California.]

broomer (bröm′ėr), *n.* One who uses a broom, as in street-cleaning; a street-sweeper; a broom-man. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

broom-rape, *n.*—**American broom-rape,** the squawroot, *Conopholis Americana,* a fleshy light-brown root-parasite.—**Branched broom-rape.** Same as *hemp* ★*broom-rape.*—**Broom-rape family.** See *Orobanchaceæ.*—**Clover broom-rape.** Same as **lesser** ★**broom-rape.**—**Hemp broom-rape,** *Orobanche ramosa,* an Old World species, in Kentucky now an annoying parasite on the roots of hemp and tobacco.—**Lesser broom-rape,** *Orobanche minor.* See *Orobanche.*—**Louisiana broom-rape,** *Orobanche Ludoviciana,* a species native to the western United States.—**Naked broom-rape.** (*a*) See *naked.* (*b*) Same as *pale* or *one-flowered* ★*broom-rape.*—**Pale** or **one-flowered broom-rape,** *Thalesia uniflora,* a woodland plant of the broom-rape family, widely diffused in North America, sending up from near the ground one to four slender peduncles with single nodding white or violet flowers.

broom-squarer (bröm′skwâr″ėr), *n.* See ★*broom-squire.*

broom-squire (bröm′skwīr), *n.* In certain parts of England, a squatter on a moor who lives by making brooms of heath. Also in West Surrey called *broom-squarer.*

> "*Broom-squires?*" "So we call in Berkshire squatters on the moor, who live by tying heath into brooms."
>
> *Kingsley,* Two Years Ago, xiv.

broomstick, *n.*—**To marry over the broomstick,** to go through a make-believe marriage ceremony in which both parties jump over a broomstick; a sort of play in which the parties are children or a grown person and a child: hence, by allusion, a mock marriage ceremony.

> There's some as think she was *married over the broomstick,* if she was married at all.
>
> *J. Hawthorne,* Fort. Fool, iv.

broom-wire (bröm′wīr), *n.* The wire used by broom-makers in binding the head to the broomstick.

Broseley dragon, porcelain. See ★*dragon,* ★*porcelain*[1].

brosing (brō′zing), *n.* Meal-time. Also *brosing-time.* [Scotch.]

Brosmophycinæ (bros-mō-fi-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brosmophycis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fishes of the family *Brotulidæ,* including two genera, *Brosmophycis* and *Ogilbia.*

Brosmophycis (bros-mō-fī′sis), *n.* [NL., < Norw. *brosme* (see *Brosmius*), + Gr. *φύκης,* fem. *φυκίς,* a fish living in seaweed (the forked hake?), < *φῦκος,* seaweed.] A genus of fishes of the family *Brotulidæ,* represented by a single species, *B. marginatus,* found on the California coast.

brostenite (bros′te-nīt), *n.* [*Brosténi* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated manganite of ferrous iron and manganese, occurring in black friable masses in crystalline schists near Brosténi in Rumania.

brother, *n.*—**Brethren of the Sack,** an association of mendicant monks in the thirteenth century, who were vulgarly so called from the coarse sack they wore as an outer garment.

Brotherist (bruᴛʜ′ėr-ist), *n.* A follower of Richard Brothers (1757–1824), a fanatic who predicted the destruction of the world. He announced himself as the nephew of the Almighty and prince of the Hebrews, appointed to lead them to a new Jerusalem on the banks of the Jordan.

brotherlike (bruᴛʜ′ėr-līk), *a.* Brotherly; fraternal; like a brother.

> Welcome, good Clarence; this is *brother-like.*
>
> *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

brothership (bruᴛʜ′ėr-ship), *n.* **1.** Brotherliness.—**2.** A fraternity or gild; a brotherhood.

brotochore (brō′tō-kōr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *βροτός,* a mortal, + *χωρεῖν,* spread abroad.] In *phytogeog.,* a plant disseminated through the agency of man. *F. E. Clements.*

brotuliform (bro-tū′li-fôrm), *a.* Formed like a brotuloid fish.

brougham-hansom (brö′ȧm-han″sum), *n.* A public cab having the driver's seat at the front and the entrance at the rear: originated by a London firm of carriage-builders.

Broun's rule. See ★*rule*[1].

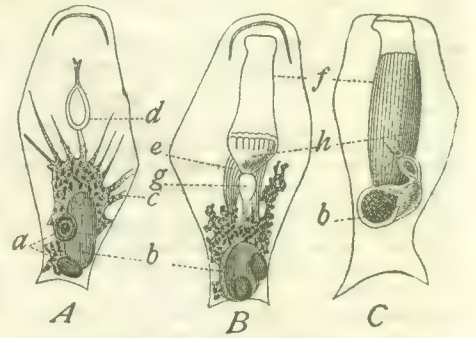
brow-ache (brou′āk), *n.* Supraorbital neuralgia. Also *brow-pang.*

browed (broud), *a.* Having a brow or brows (of some specified kind): as, low-*browed,* dark-*browed,* etc.

Browgill beds. See ★*bed*[1].

brown. **I.** *a.*—**Brown ash.** See ★*ash*[1].—**Brown body,** the pigmented remnants of the old polypide which breaks down and is replaced by a new polypide in the *Polyzoa.*

> The periodical histolysis of the polypide, leading to the formation of a *brown body,* may partly be due to the accumulation of excretory substances in the cells of the alimentary canal (Harmer, *Quart. J. Micr. Sci.,* xxxiii. p. 123); but the effects of artificially introduced pigments (indigo-carmine, etc.) suggest that the excretory function is in part performed by some of the mesodermic tissues.
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> *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 827.



Brown Body (*Flustra papyrea* Pall.) Naples x 50. Illustrating the development of a new polypide after the formation of a *brown body.*

A, *a*, two masses formed from the alimentary canal; *b*, degenerating tentacles; *c*, connective tissue; *d*, young polypide bud. *B*. Another zoœcium, later stage; *b*, brown body; *e*, retractor muscles; *f*, tentacle-sheath; *g*, stomach; *h*, tentacle. *C*. The same zoœcium, 191 hours later; letters as in *B*. *A* and *B* are seen from the front, *C* from the back.

(After figure in "Cambridge Natural History.")

—**Brown disease.** See ★*disease.*—**Brown NP,** a mordant coal-tar color prepared by combining diazotized para-nitraniline with pyrogallol. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool a brown.—**Brown-print paper.** See ★*paper.*—**Brown rot, rust, vitriol.** See ★*rot,* ★*rust*[1], ★*vitriol.*

II. *n.*—**Acid alizarin brown,** a mordant-acid coal-tar color. It is rendered extremely fast when subjected to an after-chroming.—**Acid brown.** See ★*acid-brown.*—**Alizarin brown.** Same as *anthracene* ★*brown.*—**Alkali brown,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the monoazo type. It dyes unmordanted cotton a reddish brown in an alkaline bath. Also called *benzo-brown 5R.*—**Anthracene brown,** a mordant coal-tar color derived from anthraquinone. It is a trihydroxyanthraquinone and is therefore isomeric with anthrapurpurin, flavopurpurin, and purpurin. With a chromium mordant it gives very fast browns, particularly on wool. Sometimes called *alizarin brown.*—**Asphalt brown,** a brown pitch originally obtained from the Dead Sea, but now from the residue of the distillation of bituminous matter. In the powdered form it is used as a pigment. Its solution in turpentine is called *asphalt paint.*—**Benzo dark brown,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of unpublished composition. It dyes unmordanted cotton black-brown shades in a salt bath.—**Catechu brown.** (*a*) A direct cotton coal-tar color of the tetrakisazo type, derived from Bismarck brown. It dyes unmordanted cotton brown in a salt bath. (*b*) A brown produced upon textile material with catechu. Also called *cutch brown.* See *catechu.*—**Chloramine brown,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of unpublished composition.—**Cologne brown,** a pigment of humus-like character, similar to Cassel brown.—**Columbia brown,** a direct coal-tar color used for dyeing cotton. In a salt bath it dyes unmordanted cotton a brown which becomes darker when diazotized and developed with phenylene diamine.—**Cryogen brown,** a coal-tar color of the sulphid type, of unknown constitution. It dyes unmordanted cotton brown in a salt bath.—**Cutch brown.** Same as *catechu* ★*brown.*—**Diamine brown,** the name given to several direct cotton coal-tar colors of the diazo type, derived from benzidine. They dye unmordanted cotton various shades of brown.—**Diamond brown,** a mordant-acid coal-tar color of unpublished composition. It dyes wool brown in an acid bath, the shade becoming exceedingly fast when after-treated with potassium bichromate. It may also be applied upon chromium-mordanted wool.—**Diazin brown,** a basic coal-tar color of unpublished composition, but probably of the monoazo type and derived from safranine. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton a brown of good fastness.—**Diazo brown,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type. It dyes unmordanted cotton brown in a salt bath, but for the best results a subsequent diazotizing and developing is necessary.—**Diphenyl brown,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton brown in a salt bath.—**Direct brown J,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the tetrakisazo type, prepared by combining two molecules of diazotized meta-amido-benzoic acid with Bismarck brown. It dyes unmordanted cotton brown in a salt bath.—**Direct brown R,** a color obtained by dyeing with polychromine and subsequently diazotizing and developing with meta-phenylene diamine.—**Durophenine brown,** a coal-tar color of uncertain composition, prepared by boiling nitroso-phenol with sulphuric acid. It dyes unmordanted cotton brown in a sodium-sulphid bath, the shade being rendered faster by an after-chroming.—**Egyptian brown.** Same as *mummy* ★*brown.*—**Eyed brown,** an American agapetid butterfly, *Satyrodes canthus,* occurring east of the Mississippi and feeding in its larval stages on sedges and grasses.—**Fast brown.** Same as *naphthylamine* ★*brown.*—**Gemmed brown,** an American agapetid butterfly, *Neonympha gemma,* occurring in the southern United States and feeding in its larval stages on grasses.—**Gold brown,** Same as *phenylene brown* (which see, under *brown*).—**Hessian brown,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the tetrakisazo type, derived from benzidine or toluidine, sulphanilic acid, and resorcinol. It dyes unmordanted cotton brown in an alkaline salt bath.—**Janus brown,** a Janus coal-tar color. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton brown in a neutral bath and unmordanted cotton in an acid bath: similar to *diazin* ★*brown.*—**Kongo brown G** and **R,** direct cotton coal-tar colors of the triazo type, derived from benzidine. They dye unmordanted cotton brown in a salt bath.—**Mikado brown,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the stilbene type, prepared by the action of caustic-soda

solution upon para-nitrotoluene-sulphonic acid. It dyes cotton brown in a salt bath.—**Mummy brown,** a brown pigment consisting of a bituminous matter mixed with animal remains brought from the catacombs, where bitumen was employed in embalming.—**Naphthylamine brown,** an acid coal-tar color prepared by combining diazotized naphthionic acid with α-naphthol. It dyes wool brown in an acid bath.—**Picryl brown,** an acid coal-tar color, now obsolete.—**Pigment brown.** Same as *Sudan ★brown.*—**Seal brown,** a rich, dark brown. See *seal-brown.*—**Sudan brown,** an insoluble colored azo compound prepared by combining diazotized α-naphthylamine with α-naphthol. It is not used in textile-coloring, but is of value for the coloring of oil, soap, and spirit varnishes.—**Sulphone brown,** a sulphone coal-tar color of unpublished composition. It dyes wool brown in a salt bath containing ammonium acetate or a little acetic acid.—**Toluylene brown G,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from tolylene diamine. It dyes unmordanted cotton a yellowish brown in a salt bath, and is very fast to soaping.—**Toluylene brown R,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the tetrakisazo type, derived from tolylene diamine and naphthionic acid. It dyes unmordanted cotton brown in a salt bath.—**Zambesi brown,** a direct cotton coal-tar color. It dyes unmordanted cotton in a salt bath dull purplish browns, which when diazotized and developed are converted into dark yellowish browns.

browneyed-Susan (broun-īd-sū′zan), *n.* The common cone-flower, *Rudbeckia hirta:* the same as ★*blackeyed-Susan* (which see).

brownie-bug (brou′ni-bug), *n.* Any one of many species of the homopterous family *Membracidæ,* so called on account of their bizarre appearance. *Sci. Amer. Sup.,* Dec. 6, 1902, p. 22520.

browning, *n.* **3.** In *plastering,* the second coat. The first coat, called the scratch coat, is generally deeply scored to receive and hold the browning.—**4.** In *bot.,* the discoloration which takes place in vegetable cells when they are injured, as by cutting. It is probably due to chemical changes.

If a suitable mass of living cells is neatly cut with a sharp razor the first perceptible change is one of color; the white "flesh" of a potato or an apple, for instance, turns brown as the air enters the cut cells, and the microscope shows that this *browning* affects cell-walls and contents alike. *M. Ward,* Disease in Plants, p. 122.

brown-saddler (broun′sad″lėr), *n.* One who makes riding-saddles. [Eng.]

brownstone, *n.* **2.** Decomposed iron pyrites.

browntail (broun′tāl), *n.* A local name for the Tasmanian tit, *Acanthiza diemenensis.*

brown-top (broun′top), *n.* **1.** A panic-grass, *Panicum fuscum,* having the panicle brown. It is native in tropical America, also in Florida and Texas, and is similar in habit and value to the Texas millet (see under ★*millet*).

2. The redtop, *Agrostis alba.*

browny, *n.* **2.** A kind of currant loaf in common use in Australia.

Roast mutton and *brownie* are given us to eat.
Gilbert Parker, Round the Compass, p. 36.

brow-pang (brou′pang), *n.* Same as ★*brow-ache.*

browse[2], *n.*—**Slag-hearth browse,** partly reduced lead ore mixed with cinder, obtained in smelting gray slag in the slag-hearth. The lead from the slag-hearth browse is extracted by resmelting.

brow-skid (brou′skid), *n.* The chief beam in a frame to which tackle for loading logs on cars is fastened. Also called *draw-skid* and *lead-log.*

brow-tined (brou′tind), *a.* Having a brow-tine or branch starting just above the bur and bending forward: said of antlers. This condition is characteristic of the genus *Cervus* and related forms. Contrasted with ★*fork-tined.*

If this be not enough, we may refer to p. 291, where it is suggested that the extinct Sedgwick's deer may be allied to the Oriental rusine group. Evidently the author [Sir H. Johnston] does not know the difference between a *brow-tined* and a *fork-tined* antler, as, indeed, may be gathered from certain statements in regard to supposed roe-antlers later on in the work.
Nature, Dec. 31, 1903, p. 194.

Bruce's banana. See ★*banana.*

brucia (brö′si-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *brucine.*

Brugère's picrate powder. See ★*powder.*

Brühl's receiver. See ★*receiver.*

bruisable (brö′z̤a-bl), *a.* [Also *bruiseable; bruise* + *-able.*] Capable of being bruised; friable. *Cotgrave.*

bruise, *v. t.*—**To bruise water** (*naut.*), said of a vessel when she pitches heavily into a head sea.

bruise, *n.*—**Dry bruise,** a bruise without ecchymosis, or subcutaneous effusion of blood.

bruisewater (brö′z̤wât″ėr), *n.* A bluff-bowed vessel which creates much disturbance under the bows when forcing its way through the water.

bruit, *n.* —**Aneurismal bruit,** a murmur heard on auscultating over an aneurism.—**Bruit de choc** [F., 'sound of impact'], the second sound of the heart accompanied by an impression of impact, such as is noted in auscultating over an aneurism of the aorta.—**Bruit de cuir neuf** [F., 'sound of new leather'], a sound resembling the creaking of leather sometimes heard in pericarditis.—**Bruit de dra peau** [F., 'sound of (flapping) cloth'], a flapping sound produced by the to-and-fro movement of a polypus in the trachea.—**Bruit de pot félé** [F., 'sound of cracked pot'], a sound heard on percussion over a cavity in the lung which is filled with air and communicates with the bronchia by a narrow opening.—**Bruit de souffiet** [F., 'sound of bellows'], a blowing sound heard in certain affections of the heart and also over an artery when it is compressed.—**Systolic bruit,** an abnormal sound heard, on auscultation, with the contraction of the heart.

bruiter (brö′tėr), *n.* [*bruit* + *-er*[1].] One who bruits or spreads abroad reports or rumors. *Udall.*

brum[1] (brum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brummed,* ppr. *brumming.* [Imitative var. of *bum*[1], *v.*] To hum; murmur. *Blackwood's Mag.,* LVI. 207.

brum[2] (brum), *a.* and *n.* A slangy contraction of *brummagem.*

brumby (brum′bi), *n.* [Native Australian.] A name used originally in Australia to denote a wild or unbroken horse and adopted in other English colonies.

People who lost money on him called him a *brumby.*
R. Kipling, The Broken-link Handicap.

brummagem, *a.* **II.** *n.* A piece of brummagem ware; hence, an imitation; sham.

In these days one is so used to sham and imitation and *Brummagem,* that when by chance one comes to the real thing it is hard to believe in it.
Miss Thackeray, Village, p. 9.

brummer (brö′mėr), *n.* [G., < *brummen,* hum, buzz: see *bomb*[1], etc.] Same as *bombard,* 6.

brummish (brum′ish), *a.* [*brum*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Brummagem; counterfeit; of counterfeit character: applied to coin. *Colman the Younger.* [Slang.]

brunch (brunch), *n.* [*br(eakfast)* + *(l)unch.*] In Oxford University slang, a meal which takes the place of breakfast and lunch.

brunch-word (brunch′wėrd), *n.* A word made on the model of 'brunch,' that is, by blending parts of two other words; a ★blend-word (which see).

brunella (brö-nel′ä), *n.* [An improper form of *prunella.*] A plant of the genus *Prunella.* These plants are little perennial weeds, sometimes grown in rockeries and slightly shaded parts of the border. *Prunella vulgaris,* commonly called *self-heal* or *heal-all,* is found wild in America, Asia, and Europe, often invading poor lawns and causing annoyance. See *prunella*[2], 2.

brunetness (brö-net′nes), *n.* In *anthrop.,* the character of being brunette.

brunettism (brö-net′ism), *n.* Same as ★*brunetness. Amer. Anthropologist,* Jan.–March, 1902, p. 157.

Brunfelsia (brun-fel′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, adopted from Plumier, 1703), named in honor of Otto *Brunfels* (1488?–1534), an early German botanist and physician.] A genus of plants of the family *Solanaceæ,* containing about 30 species, native in tropical America. A few of the species are grown in warm glass houses. *B. Hopeana* and *B. pauciflora* are the most common, the latter being a very handsome plant, flowering in succession most of the year. *B. Americana, B. hydrangeæformis,* and others are also in cultivation. See *Franciscea.*

brunissure (brü-ni-sür′ or brū′nis-ūr), *n.* [F., browning, < *brunir,* brown: see *burnish, v.*] A disease of grape-vines characterized by the formation of brown spots covering more or less of the surface of the leaves. The cause of it is uncertain.

Brunistic (brö-nis′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrines of Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher (1548-1600). *Encyc. Brit.,* XXX. 651.

brunneous (brun′ē-us), *a.* [ML. *brunneus, bruneus,* < *brunus,* brown: see *brown.*] Dark brown: used chiefly in entomology: as, *brunneous-gray* wings. *Humphreys,* Brito. Mths, I. 137.

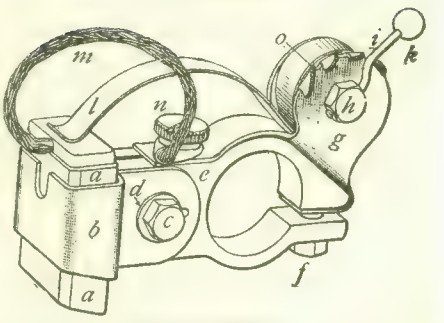
brunsvigite (brunz′vig-īt), *n.* [Dan. *Brunsvig,* Brunswick, + *-ite*[2].] A kind of chlorite occuring in gabbro in the Radauthal, Germany.

Brunswick stew. See ★*stew*[1].

Brunton's calciner. See ★*calciner.*

brush, *n.,* **7.** (*b*) One of the ends of the stationary circuit of an electric machine which receive the current from or supply it to the revolving circuit: so called because they had formerly a brush-like structure. Now the 'brushes' are solid blocks of carbon or graphite, or packages of wire gauze or of metal leaves. The part of the revolving circuit with which the brushes make contact is called the *commutator* or *collector.*

13. The hair on the upper end of a grain of wheat. It furnishes a distinction between varieties.—**Ambulacral brush.** See ★*ambulacral.*—**Brush discharge, electrode.** See ★*discharge,* ★*electrode.*—**Faradic brush,** a brush-electrode; a wire brush attached to one pole of a battery and used in the application of electricity to the surface of the body.—**To be in the brush,** to be embarrassed or confused, as a public speaker. [Western U.S.]—**Wire brush,** any brush made entirely, or nearly so, of wires. Specifically: (*a*) a hair-brush made with metal wires in place of bristles; (*b*) a gilder's brush of brass wire used for spreading gilding and for cleaning metal surfaces; (*c*) a brush made with iron wires used for street-sweeping; (*d*) a carding brush; etc.



Electric Brush-holder.

a, brush; *b,* brush-box; *c,* brush-box stud; *d,* washer; *e,* brush-holder shank; *f,* clamping-screw; *g,* spring-box; *h,* spring-box bolt; *i,* tension-lever; *k,* tension-lever head; *l,* brush-spring; *m,* pig-tail connection; *n,* thumb-screw; *o,* adjustment notches.

brush, *v. t.* **6.** In *mining,* to remove, by blasting or otherwise, rock from (the floor or roof of a level or roadway) to increase its height.

brush-cherry (brush′cher-i), *n.* **1.** See *cherry*[1]. —**2.** An Australian tree, *Caryophyllus myrtifolius* (*Eugenia myrtifolia* of Sims), which yields a light-reddish, elastic timber, used for staves, oars, boat-building, boomerangs, and shields. Its red, acid fruit makes a good preserve.

brush-clutch (brush′kluch), *n.* A clutch in which a semipositive contact is obtained by having wire brushes on one face catch into grooves on the other face.

brush-coal (brush′kōl), *n.* In *mining,* the coal taken down when the top of a level is brushed.

brush-deal (brush′dēl), *n.* A slender Australian tree, *Cupaniopsis anacardioides,* of the soapberry family. It yields a tough, close-grained, pinkish timber, sometimes used for house-building.

brusher, *n.* **3.** A miner who enlarges the roadways by breaking down the roof-rock or by taking up rock from the floor.—**4.** A local Australian name for the small, active kangaroos which inhabit the scrub, or brush.

brusher-off (brush′ėr-ôf), *n.* A worker in a pottery who brushes off the ware before it goes to the kiln.

The atmosphere which the *brushers-off,* the finishers, and the porcelain makers generally work in [in the Limoges potteries] contained 640,000,000 of dust-particles to the cubic metre. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VI. 324.

brush-grain (brush′grān), *n.* In the painting of woodwork, an effect produced when the second coat is made to show through the third, of another color, by passing the brush over it while the second coat is still wet. *N. and Q.* 9th ser., VIII. 310.

brush-harrow (brush′har″ō), *n.* Same as *brush,* 6.

brush-holder (brush′hōl″dėr), *n.* A device for holding the brushes of an electric machine. See ★*brush,* 13, with cut.

brush-hook (brush′ hůk), *n.* A bush-hook (which see).

brushing (brush′ing), *n.* In *mining,* that part of the roof or floor of a roadway which is removed to increase its height. *Barrowman,* Glossary.

brush-line (brush′līn), *n.* A fishing-line suspended from a branch of a tree, with the hook immersed in the water beneath: used for catching catfish in a Mississippi river overflow.

Practically all the fishing is done with "trot-lines" and "*brush-lines.*"
Jordan and Evermann, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, [p. 18.

brush-scythe (brush′sīŦH), *n.* A ★bush-scythe (which see).

brush-turkey, *n.* The name is also loosely applied to various megapods, or mound-builders, besides the curious *Talegallus lathami.* Among these is the mallee, *Leipoa ocellata.* It is also given to the bustard, *Eupodotis australis.*

brush-turpentine (brush′tėr″pen-tīn), *n.* In Australia, either one of two trees of the myrtle family, *Syncarpia leptopetala* and *Rhodamia trinervia,* both yielding useful timber. The latter is also called *red scrub tea-tree* and *three-veined myrtle.* See *Syncarpia* and compare *turpentine-tree,* 2.

brush-wire (brush'wīr), *n.* Wire which is made especially for coarse brushes such as are used in street-sweepers.

brusk[1], **brusque** (brŭsk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brusked, brusqued,* ppr. *brusking, brusquing* [*brusk*[1], *a.*] To treat with scant courtesy or in a brusk, offhand way: as, "in this first dialogue he *brusques* Tasso," *Fraser's Mag.*, XIII. 530.—**To brusk it,** to assume a brusk manner; act with bruskness: as, "I'll *brusque it* a little," *Scott*, Woodstock, I. 150.

bruskly, brusquely (brŭsk'li), *adv.* In a brusk manner; offhandedly and with scant courtesy.

brusque, brusquely. See ★*brusk*[1], ★*bruskly.*

brut (brūt), *a.* and *n.* [F. *brut,* fem. *brute,* rude, rough, unfashioned, < L. *brutus,* brute. See *brute, a.*] **I.** *a.* Raw; rough; rude; as applied to wines, dry; not sweet.

II. *n.* [F. *diamant brut.*] A rough diamond or other gem. Roughing out a gem is often called *bruting. M. Bauer,* Precious Stones, v. 243

brute, *n.* **3.** *Naut.*, a yacht that to some extent sacrifices fineness of lines to fullness of form, so that great initial stability and sail-carrying power are obtained.

"Reliance," however, is a *brute* of the most pronounced type, the term *brute* being used in its present accepted sense among yachtsmen as meaning a vessel that sacrifices fineness of form to fullness, great initial stability, and large sail-carrying power.
Sci. Amer., May 9, 1903, p. 354.

bruter (brū'tėr), *n.* [*brut*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who roughs out or roughly shapes gems either by chipping or by grinding them. *M. Bauer,* Precious Stones, p. 244.

bruting (brū'ting), *n.* [*brut*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Roughing out or shaping gems by chipping or grinding.

brutting (brut'ing), *n.* [*brut*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** Browsing; nibbling of young shoots.—**2.** The breaking off of young shoots (or branches?). [Provincial in all uses.]—**Brutting crew,** a crew which rolls logs down slopes too steep for teams.

Bruxellian (bruk-zel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [F. *Bruxelles,* E. *Brussels,* in Belgium.] In *geol.*, noting a local division of the Middle Eocene in Belgium, corresponding in part to the lower portion of the limestones of the Paris basin. See ★*Lutetian.*

bryaceous (brī-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the family *Bryaceæ* or to the order *Bryales,* that is, to the true mosses.

Bryales (brī-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bryum* + *-ales.*] An order of mosses, the true mosses, characterized by having the spore-case separated from the wall of the capsule by a hollow cylindrical intercellular space. It is divided into the *Acrocarpi* and *Pleurocarpi* (ranked as suborders) and embraces by far the greater part of all mosses.

Bryanthus (brī-an'thus), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1769), < Gr. *βρύον,* moss, + *ἄνθος,* flower, in allusion to the habit of the plant.] A genus of plants of the family *Ericaceæ.* The only species, *B. Gmelini,* is a moss-like or heather-like plant of eastern Siberia. The use of the name is sometimes extended to include the allied genus *Phyllodoce.* This consists of about 6 species, belonging to the arctic-alpine regions of both hemispheres. They are low, evergreen, heath-like shrubs with handsome yellow, red, or purplish flowers. *Bryanthus empetriformis* and other species are occasionally cultivated.

Brycon (brī'kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρύκων,* ppr. of *βρύκειν,* eat greedily.] A genus of fishes of the family *Characinidæ,* of numerous species, the typical one being *B. dentex,* found on the coast of South America.

Bryophyllum (brī-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1805), < Gr. *βρύον,* moss, + *φύλλον,* leaf.] A genus of succulent plants of the family *Crassulaceæ,* containing 4 species, natives of tropical Africa. *B. pinnatum* (*B. calycinum* of Salisbury) is the only species under cultivation. If the leaves are laid on moist sand or moss, after a time new plants will appear at the indentations; it is therefore frequently grown for students' use. It runs wild in some of the warm countries. Sometimes known as the *life-plant.*

bryophytogeographic (brī-ō-fī-tō-jē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [NL. *bryophytum,* bryophyte, + *geographicus,* geographic.] Relating to the geographical distribution of mosses or of bryophytes generally.

Bryssetæres (bris-e-tē'rēz), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *βρύσσος,* a kind of sea-urchin, + *ἑταῖρος,* companion.] A genus of cling-fishes of the family *Gobiesocidæ,* represented by a single species, *B. pinniger,* a small fish abundant in the Gulf of California.

Bryssophilus (bri-sof'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρύσσος,* a kind of sea-urchin, + *φιλεῖν,* love.] A subgenus of cling-fishes of the family *Gobiesocidæ,* typified by the single species *Gobiesox papillifer.*

Brython (brith'on), *n.* [W. *Brython:* see *Briton.*] In *ethnog.*, a Briton of Wales, Cornwall, or ancient Cambria, as distinct from a Gadhelic Celt.

Brythonic (bri-thon'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Brythons.

The god's Irish name Nuada assumes on *Brythonic* ground the form of Nodens, genitive Nodentis, to be found in Latin inscriptions, of which more anon.
Rhys, Celtic Heathendom, p. 125.

B. S. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Bachelor of Surgery;* (*b*) *Bachelor of Science.*

B. S. A. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture.*

B. S. C. An abbreviation of *Bengal Staff Corps.*

B. S. D. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Scientific Didactics.*

B. S. F. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Scientific Forestry.*

B. S. G. An abbreviation of *British Standard Gage.*

Bt. A contraction of *Baronet.*

B. Th. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Theology.*

B. T. U. An abbreviation of *British Thermal Unit.*

buabua (bö-ä-bö'ä), *n.* [Fijian, also simply *bua* = Tongan *bua* = Samoan and Tahitian *pua,* name of several different trees, = Maori *pua,* Hawaiian *pua, puwa,* a flower.] In the Fiji Islands, a small evergreen tree, *Guettarda speciosa,* of the madder family, with opposite obovate leaves and very fragrant jasmine-like flowers, which are strung in garlands by the natives. The tree is widely distributed on tropical shores from East Africa and the adjoining islands to eastern Polynesia. It is highly esteemed on account of its delicious perfume.

buba (bö'bä), *n.* [Swahili *buba.*] *Frambœsia. Jour. Trop. Med.*, Feb. 16, 1903, p. 62.

bubal (bū'bal), *n.* [Also *bubale;* < L. *bubalus* < Gr. *βούβαλος:* see *buffle, buffalo, bubalis, Bubalus.*] A large ox-like antelope of South Africa, otherwise known as the *bubalis.*

Bubastic (bū-bas'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Egyptian city Bubastis, in Lower Egypt, the present Tel Basta.—**Bubastic dynasty,** the twenty-second Egyptian dynasty, which was of Semitic origin, had its seat at Bubastis, and lasted through 170 years, beginning with about 980 B. C.

bubble-boy† (bub'l-boi), *n.* Same as *bubble-bow.*

bubble-foot (bub'l-fůt), *n.* Any insect of the order *Thysanoptera* or *Physapoda. Amer. Inventor,* June 1, 1904, p. 244.

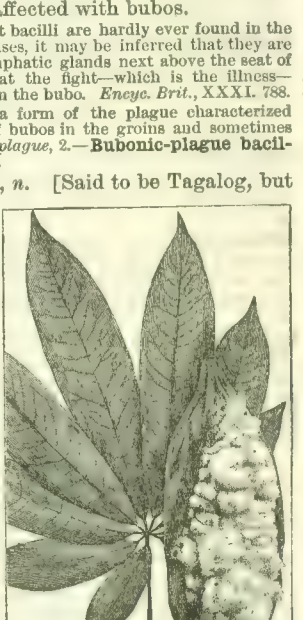
bubo[1], *n.*—**Malignant bubo,** bubo occurring as the characteristic symptom of one of the forms of plague.—**Sympathetic bubo,** swelling of the inguinal glands due to an irritation or wound of some part of the leg or foot.—**Venereal bubo,** one associated with venereal disease.

bubonic, *a.* **2.** Accompanied by the formation of bubos; affected with bubos.

From the fact that bacilli are hardly ever found in the blood of *bubonic* cases, it may be inferred that they are arrested by the lymphatic glands next above the seat of inoculation, and that the fight—which is the illness—takes place largely in the bubo. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 788.

Bubonic plague, a form of the plague characterized by the formation of bubos in the groins and sometimes in the axillæ. See *plague,* 2.—**Bubonic-plague bacillus.** See ★*bacillus.*

bubui (bö-bö-ē'), *n.* [Said to be Tagalog, but not traced.] The silk-cotton, *Ceiba pentandra,* a tree belonging to the family *Bombacaceæ,* with a straight trunk, whorls of radiating branches, digitate leaves, and mallow-like flowers. The seed-pods yield a silky floss, called *pulu* in Ceylon and *kapok* in the Malay archipelago, which is brittle and elastic and not suitable for spinning, but is used for stuffing pillows and cushions. It is very inflammable and is used in India in the manufacture of fireworks. See *kapok,*



Bubui (*Ceiba pentandra*).

and *silk-cotton tree,* under *silk-cotton.*—**Bubui gubat** ('forest-bubui'), a name applied to an allied tree, *Bombax Ceiba,* called in the East Indies *simool* or *red* ★*silk-cotton tree.* See *silk-cotton,* under *cotton*[1], and *simool.* [Philippine Is.]

bucan, *n.* **4.** Meat prepared on a bucan. [Guiana.]

Bucania (bū-kā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βυκάνη,* a trumpet; see *buccina.*] A genus of prosobranchiate gasteropod mollusks of the family *Bellerophontidæ.* They have nautiloid, symmetrical, spirally enrolled shells with all the volutions exposed, the final whorl ending in an explanate peristome. Typical species are from the Silurian rocks.

bucaramangite (bö"ka-ra-man'jīt), *n.* [From *Bucaramanga,* Colombia.] A fossil resin from Colombia. It is like amber in appearance, but does not yield succinic acid.

bucare (bö-kä'rā), *n.* [S. Amer.; orig. language not traced.] The name in Venezuela, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and other islands of the West Indies of several leguminous trees belonging to the genus *Erythrina,* especially *E. umbrosa* and *E. velutina.* These are used as shade-trees in the cultivation of cacao and coffee. See ★*anauca.*

Buccal chamber, in holothurians, the cavity into which the mouth leads. See *buccal cavity.*—**Buccal shield,** in *Ophiuroidea,* a shield-shaped plate, interradial in position, lying in the angle between the two jaws of one segment. Also called *oral plate, mouth-plate,* and *scutum buccale.*—**Buccal tube,** in certain trematodes, the passage from the mouth to the pharynx.

buccia (bŏ'chä), *n.* [It., bark, peel, hull, etc.] The marc or solid residue from the second pressing of olives in the production of olive-oil.

buccinite (buk'si-nīt), *n.* [*Buccin(um)* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil *Buccinum,* or some shell allied to that genus.

bucco[2] (buk'ō), *n.* Same as *buchu.*

buccofacial (buk-ō-fā'shal), *a.* [L. *bucca,* cheek (mouth), + *facies,* face.] Relating to the mouth and adjoining portion of the face. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. B, 183. 102.

buccopharyngeal (buk-ō-fā-rin'jē-al), *a.* [L. *bucca,* mouth, + Gr. *φάρυγξ,* pharynx.] Pertaining to the cavity of the mouth and to the pharynx.—**Buccopharyngeal aponeurosis,** a fibrous band stretching between the pterygoid process and the posterior part of the alveolus of the lower jaw, and giving attachment to the superior constrictor pharyngis and the buccinator muscles.—**Buccopharyngeal muscle,** part of the superior constrictor pharyngis muscle.

Bucephalus, *n.* **4.** [*l. c.*] A jocose name for a riding-horse, implying 'a spirited or raging steed,' in allusion to the spirited steed of Alexander the Great.

Buchan's rule. See ★*rule*[1].

Buchiola (bö-kī'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < G. von *Buch,* a German geologist, + L. dim. *iola.*] A genus of pelecypod mollusks. They have the general form of *Cardium,* but are of very primitive aspect, being without hinge-structure except for minute denticulations along the hinge-line. The surface is usually covered with festooned ribs. On account of the primitive expression of this and some contemporary genera, they were put together by Neumayr into a group termed *Palæoconcha;* but the genus *Buchiola* is not of primitive age and is now regarded as a degenerative pelagic type. Same as ★*Glyptocardia.*

Büchner funnel. See ★*funnel.*

buchnerite (bök'nėr-īt), *n.* [*Buchner* (Otto Buchner, an authority on meteorites) + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by Wadsworth (1884) to certain ultrabasic igneous rocks, both terrestrial and meteoric, of granular texture and consisting of olivin, enstatite (or bronzite) and augite. Buchnerite is a kind of peridotite.

Buchu camphor. See ★*diosphenol.*—**Long buchu,** the leaves of *Empleurum ensatum,* a shrub of southwestern Cape Colony, related to the plants which produce the true buchu, and used for adulterating that drug. See cut on following page.

buck[1], *n.*—**Golden buck,** a 'rabbit' with a poached egg placed on the cheese mixture.

buck[2], *v. t.* **3.** To saw (felled trees) into logs. [Western U. S.]—**4.** To bring or carry: as, to *buck* water or wood. [U. S.]—**5.** To cut to a proper shape for a barrel-stave.—**6.** To attempt to control (a bucking or obstreperous beast or a difficult affair or proposition): used only in the phrase *to buck the tiger.* See *to fight the tiger,* under *fight.*

buck[2], *n.* **2.** In *poker,* any article placed in the pool with the chips, to be taken down by the winner, indicating that when he deals it shall be a jack-pot. In straight poker, since the winner of the pool always deals, the buck is passed round to mark whose turn it is to ante for all the players.

buck[4], *v. t.* **5.** In *football,* to charge into (the line of opponents) with the ball.

buck[6], *n.* (*c*) An apparatus used in the northwestern United States for gathering hay from the swath and transferring it directly to the foot of the stack. It consists of a coarse



Long Buchu (*Empleurum ensatum*).

a, branch with flowers and fruit; *b*, a male flower; *c*, a hermaphrodite flower. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

rake or cradle with horizontal teeth, supported at the two ends by wheels and propelled by horses at the rear. A *drag-buck* used on rougher ground is similar but without the wheels. The hay is elevated by means of a slide (see ★*slide*).

buck[6] (buk), *v. t.* To cut (wood) with a buck-saw. [Canada.]

buck[11] (buk), *n.* A dollar. [Slang.]

A man . . . passed around some gold watches. . . . Twenty *bucks* they cost you over the counter. At three dollars the crowd fought for the tickers.

McClure's Mag., Feb., 1903, p. 428.

buckberry (buk'ber-i), *n.* **1.** The squaw-huckleberry or deerberry, *Polycodium stamineum* and other species. [Southern U. S.]—**2.** The bear-huckleberry, *Gaylussacia ursina*, a species with a sweet fruit, much used in North Carolina. *Lounsberry*, Southern Wild Flowers, p. 396.

buckboard-barouche (buk″bōrd-ba-rösh′), *n.* A large buckboard used as a stage-coach. [Western U. S.]

buckboard-mail (buk″bōrd-māl′), *n.* A form of buckboard-wagon with accommodation for six passengers, used for passenger and mail service in the western United States, especially in Yellowstone Park.

buck-brush (buk'brush), *n.* One of several plants associated in the western United States with the feeding of deer: (*a*) In the mountains of California, *Lotus glaber*, also called *deer-weed* and *wild broom*. (*b*) In Oregon, the shrub *Kunzia tridentata*. (*c*) In Colorado, various shrubby composites of the genera *Chrysothamnus* and *Isocoma*.

buckeen[1] (buk-ēn′), *n.* [Guiana D. **bokin*, fem. of *bok*, goat, buck; see *buck*[1], *n.*, 4.] An Indian woman: a term adopted from the Dutch in Guiana.

The Indian men and women were called by the Dutch "Bucks" and "*Buckeens*," and these rather inelegant expressions are still in common use.

W. H. Brett, Indian Tribes of Guiana, p. 34, note.

buckeen[2] (buk-ēn′), *n.* [*buck* + *-een*, an Ir. dim. (*-ĭn*), used as in *squireen*.] In Ireland one belonging to the less wealthy section of the class known as gentry, who, without a profession or any settled income, tries to play the buck. See *buck*[1], *n.*, 3.

bucker[1], *n.* **4.** One who saws felled trees into logs. Also called a *cross-cutter*. [Western U. S.] —**5.** One who brings or carries. See ★*buck*[2], *v. t.*, 4.

bucker[3] (buk'ėr), *n.* A machine for shaping staves for barrels or kegs. It consists of a steel carriage into which the stave is clamped by a lever. The carriage is then forced by a ram into such a position that the stave passes between two cutters, which shave it to the proper proportions, the width in the center being greater than at the ends to give the barrel the proper bulge or belly.

bucket[1], *n.* **7.** A letter full of abuse. [Local, U. S. slang.]—**8.** A scoop or digger used for taking up loose material such as coal or ore, and often for digging under water. Such buckets are operated by power and can lift a ton or more at a time. The most common form is the clam-shell bucket, which is made in two parts hinged together. It is lowered with the jaws open, and they are closed while the bucket rests on the material to be lifted. It is heavy enough to dig in as the jaws close and so pick up its load. **9.** In turbines and centrifugal pumps, the space between two adjacent vanes on the revolving wheel.—**Bucket fever.** See ★*fever*[1].—**Orange-peel bucket,** a self-filling bucket for a dredging-machine or for a coal-hoisting plant. It consists of four steel leaves hinged together and resembling the sections of half an orange when the skin is cut into four quarters. Dropped upon a mass of coal the pointed ends of the four leaves sink into the coal, and when the bucket is raised by its hoisting-chain the strain causes the leaves to come together, inclosing and lifting one or more cubic yards of coal. It is a modification of the more familiar clam-shell bucket (see *clam-shell*, 3).

bucket, *v. t.*—**To bucket an oar,** to recover the stroke with a hurried forward swing of the body.

bucket[2] (buk'et), *n.* [Appar. ‹OF. *buquet*, a balance: see *bucket*[1], *n.*] A beam or pole on which anything may be hung or carried. *Levins*, Manipulus Vocab., col. 86.

bucket-conveyer (buk'et-kon-vā″ėr), *n.* A device for transporting material, consisting of a chain on which buckets are fixed at regular intervals. The material to be transported is put in the buckets and carried to the desired point, where it is dumped. See ★*conveyer*, 4.

bucket-door (buk'et-dōr), *n.* The cover of an opening in a pump designed to give access to the pump-buckets.

bucket-elevator (buk'et-el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for raising ore, grain, or other material, consisting of a number of metal buckets attached to an endless belt or chain.

bucket-float (buk'et-flōt), *n.* The float of a paddle-wheel.

bucket-lid (buk'et-lid), *n.* The flap of a bucket-valve.

bucket-light (buk'et-līt), *n.* A very short candle, consisting of stearin poured, in the melted state, into a shallow cylinder of tin-plate with a slender wick in the center: intended for use in bedrooms at night and for outdoor illumination of colored lamps. *Groves and Thorp*, Chem. Technol., II. 96.

bucket-mounting (buk'et-moun″ting), *n.* The leather or rubber packing of a pump-bucket.

bucket-piece (buk'et-pēs), *n.* The casting of a mine-pump which carries the bucket-door.

bucket-pump (buk'et-pump), *n.* A chain or lifting-pump which employs small buckets in place of pistons. See *chain-pump*.

bucket-recall (buk'et-rē-kâl″), *n.* A sphere formed of bucket-hoops and canvas: it is hoisted aloft by whalers as a signal for the boats to return to the ship.

bucket-ring (buk'et-ring), *n.* Same as ★*bucket-strap*.

bucket-shell (buk'et-shel), *n.* The metal frame of the bucket of a pump.

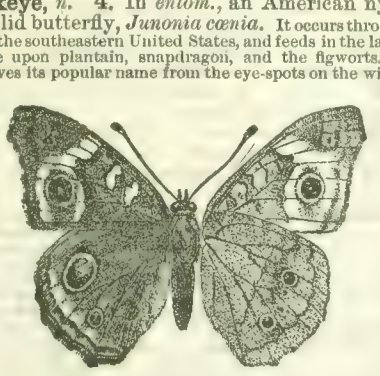
bucket-strap (buk'et-strap), *n.* An iron ring which clasps the leather of a bucket-valve.

bucket-trap (buk'et-trap), *n.* A form of steam-trap in which a bucket or open vessel is used as the float or weight to operate the valve.

bucket-wheel (buk'et-hwēl), *n.* The rotating part of the turbine wheel (using either steam or water) in which a jet impinges upon curved surfaces, called *buckets*, and imparts velocity and energy to the rotor which is fastened to the revolving shaft. These vanes, or buckets, are either cut or molded from the solid edge of the wheel, or are made separately and carefully fitted on the edge.

buckety (buk'et-i), *a.* Like a bucket; clumsy. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

buckeye, *n.* **4.** In *entom.*, an American nymphalid butterfly, *Junonia cœnia*. It occurs throughout the southeastern United States, and feeds in the larval state upon plantain, snapdragon, and the figworts. It derives its popular name from the eye-spots on the wings.



Buckeye Butterfly (*Junonia cœnia*).

(From "Amer. Museum Journal.")

—**Big** or **large buckeye,** Same as *yellow* ★*buckeye*.—**Purple** or **purplish buckeye,** a variety (*hybrida*) of the yellow buckeye, which has purplish or pink flowers.—

Red buckeye. See *red*.—**Shrubby buckeye,** a low species, *Æsculus arguta*, found on plains and prairies west of the Mississippi.—**Small buckeye,** *Æsculus parviflora*, a low southern species with pure white flowers, sometimes cultivated.—**Stinking buckeye,** the fetid buckeye. See *buckeye*, 1.—**Texas buckeye.** Same as *Spanish buckeye* (which see, under *buckeye*).—**Yellow buckeye,** *Æsculus octandra*, a large tree of the eastern United States, with yellow flowers.

buck-fly (buk'flī), *n.* Same as *buck-moth*.

buck-heap (buk'hēp), *n.* See the extract.

The great majority of the rabbits captured [in Australia] are sure to be males, because the male rabbits have the habit of congregating in certain spots called "*buck-heaps*." In these spots they are easily caught by the trappers.

Nature, Nov. 13, 1902, p. 43.

buckhorn, *n.* **3.** See *deerhorn*.

bucking-hammer (buk'ing-ham-ėr), *n.* An iron disk, provided with a handle, used for breaking up minerals by hand. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook*.

bucking-table (buk'ing-tā″bl), *n.* A strong table, usually of cast-iron, on which crushed ore is placed to be pulverized.

buck-jump (buk'jump), *n.* A leap like that of a buck or a bucking horse or mule. [U. S. and Australia.]

buckjump (buk'jump), *v. i.* To jump in the manner of a bucking horse or mule. Same as *buck*[2], 3. [U. S. and Australia.]

buck-jumping (buk'jump-ing), *n.* The plunging and leaping of horses and mules addicted to bucking. See *buck*[2], *v. i.*, 3.

bucklandite (buk'lan-dīt), *n.* [Named after W. *Buckland*, an English geologist (1784–1856).] A variety of allanite from Arendal, Norway.

buckle[1], *v. t.* **2.** To do up (the hair) in curl-papers; curl; crimp. See *buckle*[1], *n.*, 3.

Another word, *buckle*, used in the sense of "to curl," is a localism perhaps. I have heard it used much in Newport, where the ladies spoke of "*buckling* their hair," i. e. rolling it up on a bit of paper or cloth.

Letter from *P. M. C.*

buckler-head (buk'lėr-hed), *n.* Same as *buckler-fish*.

buckling[2] (buk'ling), *n.* [G. *bückling*.] A large smoked and salted herring.

buck-plate (buk'plāt), *n.* Same as *bucking-plate*.

buck-quartz (buk-kwârts′), *n.* Hard, non-auriferous quartz. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook*.

Buck's extension apparatus. See ★*apparatus*.

buck-shell (buk'shel), *n.* A dugout canoe with straight sides, the wood not being spread in the middle by heating. See ★*shell*, 19. [Guiana.]

buck-shot, *n.* **2.** A lava of granulated structure, occurring in Australia, embedded in sandy alluvium. [Australia.]

The plain under our feet was everywhere furrowed by dead men's graves, and generally covered with the granulated lava, aptly named by the settlers *buck-shot*, and found throughout the country on these trappean formations. *Buck-shot* is always imbedded in a sandy alluvium, sometimes several feet thick.

Austral. Quart., 1851, p. 459, quoted by E. E. Morris in [Austral English.

Buck-shot cinder. See ★*cinder*.—**Buck-shot land,** land whose soil carries rounded lumps of the size of buck-shot, or that carries or produces concretionary pellets.—**Buck-shot soil.** Same as ★*buck-shot land*.

buck-sick (buk'sik), *n.* See the extract.

Epidemic gangrenous rectitis, known here as "caribi" or "*buck-sick*," is said to be common amongst the Aboriginal Indians. I have only seen one or two cases, simply, I presume, because these Indians so rarely come to hospital for treatment.

Jour. Trop. Med., Nov. 15, 1904, p. 357.

buckskinned (buk'skind), *a.* Wearing buckskin; clothed in buckskin.

Our *buckskinned* justices expound the law.

Scott, The Poacher.

buck-stave (buk'stāv), *n.* Same as ★*buck-stay*.

buck-stay (buk'stā), *n.* One of the vertical beams which are run up the outside of a brick boiler-setting or furnace to keep it from buckling, or cracking.

buckthorn, *n.* **3.** In the southern United States any species of the genus *Bumelia*, particularly *B. lycioides*. The tough buckthorn is *B. tenax*, and the wooly buckthorn of the coast region is *B. lanuginosa*. Both of these are also called *black-haw* and *ironwood*.—**Cascara buckthorn,** *Rhamnus Purshiana*, the source of the cascara sagrada bark. See *Rhamnus* and *bark*[2].

Buckwheat swarm. See ★*swarm*[1].—**Copse-buckwheat,** *Polygonum dumetorum*, a climbing species, naturalized from Europe in parts of the United States. This and *P. scandens* have been called *hedge-buckwheat*.—**Crested false buckwheat,** *Polygonum cristatum*, a smaller species of the eastern and southern United States, having the wings of the fruiting calyx incised.—**Hedge-buckwheat.** See *copse-*★*buckwheat*.

buckwheater (buk'hwē-tėr), *n.* A novice at lumbering. [Slang, U. S.]

bucolism (bū'kol-izm), *n.* [*bucol(ic)* + *-ism.*] A bucolic phrase or characteristic. *H. N. Coleridge*, Greek Poets, p. 7. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

bucorvine (bū-kôr'vin), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *bucorvus* (< Gr. *βοῦς*, ox, + L. *corvus*, crow) + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the hornbills of the genus *Bucorvus* or family *Bucerotidæ*.

II. *n.* A hornbill of this family.

bud[1], *n.*—**Imaginal buds**, the slight projections in full-grown larvæ and semipupæ of insects from which the wings and legs are developed. *Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 652.

bud-beetle (bud'bē″tl), *n.* A beetle which infests the buds of various plants.—**Raspberry-bud beetle**, an American dermestid beetle, *Byturus unicolor*, which feeds on the buds and blossoms of the raspberry and blackberry.

bud-brush (bud'brush), *n.* A species of sage-brush, *Artemisia spinescens*, especially abundant in the Red Desert of Wyoming. It is a low plant with bud-like bunches of leaves and flowers much relished by sheep, and is the most valuable of the sage-brushes. Also called *bud-sage* and *spring sage*.

buddawong-nut (bud'a̤-wông-nut″), *n.* Same as *burrawang-nut*.

Budde effect. See ★*effect*.

Buddeize (bůd'īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Buddeized*, ppr. *Buddeizing*. [Sw. *Budde*, name of the inventor of the process, + *-ize.*] To sterilize (milk) by heating to 48°–55° C. (118.4°–131° F.), with the addition of hydric oxid. At this temperature the enzymes of the milk decompose the hydric oxid, and the nascent oxygen destroys all spores as well as microbes. *Sci. Amer.*, May 30, 1903, p. 413.

Buddhadharma (bůd'ä-där-mä), *n.* [Skt.] The ethical code and religious system of Gautama Buddha.

Buddha's rays. See ★*ray*[1].

Buddhic (bůd'ik), *a.* [*Buddha* + *-ic.*] Same as *Buddhistic*.

Buddhism, *n.*—**Esoteric Buddhism**, a phrase applied to recent theosophical speculations.

budding, *n.*—**Axial budding**, the multiplication of a bilateral organism by transverse fission accompanied by regeneration.

In the rhabdocœl turbellarians, and in some of the annelids, we often find chains of new individuals produced by a process that is often spoken of as budding. It is convenient, however, to distinguish these cases of *axial budding* from those of lateral budding.

T. H. Morgan, Regeneration, p. 149.

Lateral budding, the production by an organism of buds which become new organisms with their planes of symmetry different from those of the budding organism.

Buddleja (bud-lē'jä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737–53), named in honor of Adam *Buddle* (died 1715), an English clergyman and botanist.] A genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Loganiaceæ*, usually with quadrangular branches. There are about 70 species in the tropical and temperate regions of America, Asia, and South Africa. The flowers are in racemes, panicles, or clusters; the corolla is tubular or campanulate and 4-lobed. The shrubs are ornamental and the fruit is a two-celled capsule with numerous seeds. It is not hardy in the north; *B. Japonica*, *B. globosa*, *B. Lindleyana*, *B. variabilis*, and *B. Colvillei*, however, will stand many degrees of frost.

buddler (bud'lėr), *n.* One who uses a buddle in washing ore. See *buddle*[2], *n.* and *v. t.*

buddy (bud'i), *a.* [Also *buddie.*] **1.** Full of buds. *Florio.*—**2.** Like a bud. *Cotgrave.*

budge[2], *n.* **4.** Same as *booze*. [Local, U. S. slang.]

budgeree (buj'e̤-rē), *a.* [Also *boojery*, etc. Australian.] An aboriginal commendatory expression meaning 'good': used colloquially in the Australian bush.

budgerigar (buj″e̤-ri-gär′), *n.* [Also *budgereegah*, *betcherrygah*, *betshiregah*, *beauregarde*, etc. Native Australian *budgery*, good, + *ga*, *gah* (misspelled *gar*), a cockatoo or other bird.] An Australian name of the grass-parrakeet, *Melopsittacus undulatus*.

budgerook (buj'e̤-růk), *n.* [Also *budgrook*, *buserook*, *basrook*, etc. Pg. *bazarucco*, *basarucco*, *basaruco*: see ★*bazarucco*.] Same as ★*bazarucco*.

Budge's center. See ★*center of Budge*.

budgetary (buj'e-tā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the budget or governmental financial estimates for the year; relating to or compared with the budget: as, *budgetary* arrangements; a *budgetary* surplus.

budgeteer (buj-et-ēr′), *n.* [*budget* + *-eer.*] One who makes up a budget, as the chancellor of the exchequer of Great Britain when he presents his financial statement for the year.

budgrook (buj'růk), *n.* [See ★*budgerook*. Also *buserook*, *basrook*, etc. Pg. *bazarucco*, prob. < Canarese *bāzār-rūka* or *bajāra-rokkha*, 'market-money' (see Yule, 1903, p. 121).] A coin of low denomination, made of copper, tin, lead, etc., formerly current on the western coast of India. [Anglo-Indian.]

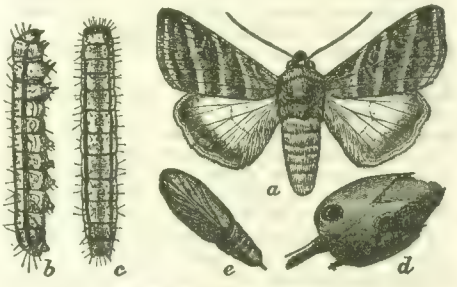
bud-moth (bud'môth), *n.* A tortricid moth, *Tmetocera ocellana*. It is common to Europe and the northern United States, and its larva damages apple-trees by destroying the blossoms, newly formed fruit, and terminal twigs. Also called *eye-spotted bud-moth*.

bud-sage (bud'sāj), *n.* Same as ★*bud-brush*.

bud-scale (bud'skāl), *n.* The scale-like outer leaves of a leaf-bud. See *scale*[1], 2.

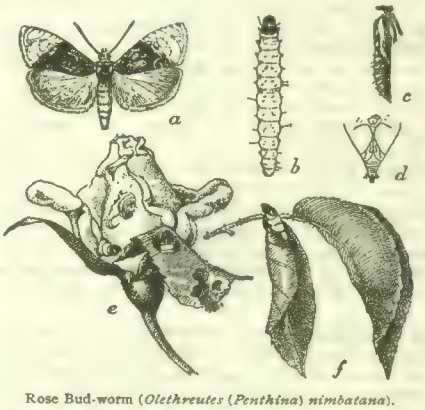
bud-stick (bud'stik), *n.* A twig from which one who practises budding cuts the buds. The twig is not more than one year old, so that the buds have never yet started into growth. These buds, when removed from the twig, or stick, are inserted into the stock, there to grow. See *budding*.

bud-worm (bud'wėrm), *n.* The larva of an American noctuid moth, *Chloridea virescens*, which affects the bud of the tobacco-plant, frequently doing much damage.—**Apple bud-worm**, the larva of a tortricid moth, *Tmetocera ocellana* Schiff., which bores into the blossoms and newly formed fruit of the apple in the eastern United States.—**Rose bud-worm**, the larva of an American tortricid moth, *Olethreutes nimbatana*, which bores into the flower-buds of roses.



Bud-worm (*Chloridea virescens*).

a, adult moth; *b*, full-grown larva, from side; *c*, same, from above; *d*, seed pod bored into by larva; *e*, pupa. Natural size. (Howard, U. S. D. A.)



Rose Bud-worm (*Olethreutes* (*Penthina*) *nimbatana*).

a, moth; *b*, larva; *c*, empty chrysalis skin; *d*, terminal segment of pupa; *e*, rosebud, showing larva at work; *f*, leaves folded by larva. All enlarged one third, except *d*, which is greatly enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

budzart, *n.* See ★*budzat*.

Why the shaitan didn't you come before, you lazy old *budzart?* *Cholmondeley*, Dawk Bungalow, p. 215.

budzat (bud'zät), *n.* [Also *budzart*; < Hind. *badzāt*, of evil race, low-born.] A blackguard; a low fellow. [Anglo-Indian.]

buf, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *buff*.

buff[1], *v. t.* **2.** In *leather-manuf.*, to grind or shave with a buff-wheel.

buffa (būf'fä), *a.* and *n.* [It.: see *buffo*.] **I.** *a.* Comic: as, *opera buffa*, *aria buffa*.

II. *n.* A female singer of comic music. See *buffo* and *bouffe*[2].

buffalo, *n.*—**Big-mouthed buffalo**, the common buffalo-fish, *Ictiobus cyprinella*, of the family *Catostomidæ*, a species which reaches a weight of 50 pounds or more: found in certain lakes of the Mississippi valley. Also called *gourdhead*.—**Black buffalo**, a buffalo-fish, *Ictiobus urus*, of the family *Catostomidæ*: found in the Mississippi river.—**Buffalo cholera.** See ★*cholera*.—**Buffalo-clover.** (*a*) See *clover*, 1. (*b*) See ★*buffalo-pea*.—**Gourd-head buffalo**, a name in Louisiana of the buffalo-fish, *Ictiobus cyprinella*. Also called *red-mouthed* and *big-mouthed buffalo*, and *gourdhead*.—**Mongrel buffalo**, a fish, *Ictiobus urus*, of the family *Catostomidæ*, found in streams of the Mississippi valley.—**Small-mouthed buffalo**, the most abundant and best-known of the buffalo-fishes, *Ictiobus bubalus*, of the family *Catostomidæ*.—**White buffalo.** Same as *small-mouthed* ★*buffalo*.

buffalo-bur (buf'a̤-lō-bėr″), *n.* Same as *sand-bur*.

buffalo-fly (buf'a̤-lō-fli″), *n.* Same as *buffalo-gnat*.

buffalo-pea (buf'a̤-lō-pē″), *n.* **2.** In Texas the term is used indiscriminately of species of *Astragalus* and *Lupinus* forming natural pasturage. In the latter sense *buffalo-clover* has also been used. [Western U. S.]

buff-coated (buf'kōt-ed), *a.* Wearing a buff-coat: as, *buff-coated* cavalry.

buffed (buft), *a.* [*buff*[2] + *-ed*[1].] **1.** Clad in buff.—**2.** Coated or covered with buff; having a buffy coat. *N. E. D.*

buffer[1], *n.* **2.** Any instrument or contrivance used in buffing or polishing, such as the thin, sharp-edged steel plate used by woodworkers to bring out the grain; the chamois-covered pad or ball used in polishing the finger-nails; the buffing-lathe, buff-stick, buffing-machine, buff-wheel, etc., used by different workers in different materials, and usually with some kind of powder.

3. One who buffs or polishes (knives, glass, cut precious stones, daguerreotype plates, woodwork, etc.).—**Buffer's consumption**, consumption prevalent among metal-polishers or -buffers.

buffer-beam, *n.* **3.** In *mining*, a beam fixed across a shaft to prevent the pump-rods from moving too far.

buffer-box (buf'ėr-boks), *n.* The casing which incloses the buffer-spring and -rod at the end of a railway-car.

buffer-rod (buf'ėr-rod), *n.* In a railway-car, the rod which carries a buffer; the rod which transfers the shock or bump from the buffer to the spring or cushion which is intended to receive it.

buffer-state (buf'ėr-stāt″), *n.* A state which lies between two larger and supposedly hostile states, and thus serves as a 'buffer.'

buffet-car (buf'et or bü-fā'-kär), *n.* A parlor-car or sleeper fitted with a small kitchen for preparing light meals, which are served on temporary tables placed between the car-seats.

buffet-organ (buf'et or bü-fā'-ôr″gan), *n.* A small, portable organ.

buffo, *n.* **II.** *a.* Comic: as, *basso buffo*. See *bouffe*[2] and ★*buffa*.

bufidin (bū'fi-din), *n.* [L. *bufo*, toad, + *-id*[2] + *-in*[2].] A poisonous substance formed in the skin-glands of toads.

bufonin (bū'fō-nin), *n.* [L. *bufo*(*n*-), toad, + *-in*[2].] A name given by *Faust* to a substance obtained from the skin and parotid gland of the common toad, *Bufo vulgaris* L. Later investigations indicate that it was impure cholesterol containing some bufotalin.

bufotalin (bū-fot'a̤-lin), *n.* [L. *bufo*, toad, + *-t-* + *-al* + *-in*[2].] An amorphous, bitter, poisonous compound, $C_{119}H_{171}O_{25}$ (?), found in the parotid glands of the toad. It is very poisonous to toads, acting on the heart and stopping it in systole.

bufotenin (bū-fot'e̤-nin), *n.* [L. *bufo*, toad, + *-t-* + *-en*(*e*) + *-in*[2].] A poisonous compound obtained from the secretion of the parotid glands of the toad. It acts upon the central nervous system, producing paralysis.

bug[2], *n.*—**Abe Lincoln bug**, a name in some parts of Georgia of the harlequin cabbage-bug, *Murgantia histrionica*. See *cabbage-bug*. Also called *third-party bug*, *fire-bug*, and *terrapin-bug*.—**Brazilian bug** or **beetle**, any one of several beautiful Brazilian chrysomelid or curculionid beetles, sometimes worn alive as ornaments, and frequently set in gold and used in scarf-pins and other articles of jewelry. Among the species so used are the chrysomelid *Desmonota variolosa* and the curculionid *Entimus splendidus*.—**Destructive mealy bug**, *Dactylopius destructor*, found commonly on citrus-trees in Florida.—**Electric-light bug**, either one of two large American water-bugs, *Belostoma Americanum* and *Benacus griseus*. See *Belostoma*.—**Golden bug**, any one of several species of tortoise-beetles, notably *Coptocycla aurichalcea*, which feed on the sweet potato and other convolvulaceous plants.—**Green bug.** Same as *greenfly*, 2; any one of several species of plant-lice.—**Greenhouse-bug**, a scale-insect or coccid *Coccus* (*Lecanium*) *hesperidum* L., a common cosmopolitan species found in greenhouses on various plants. Also called *flat scale*.—**Leaf-foot bug.** Same as *leaf-footed* ★*plant-bug*.—**Long-horned bug**, any heteropterous insect of the series *Gymnocerata* (which see).—**Long-threaded mealy bug**, *Dactylopius longitilis*, a species found in Florida and in northern greenhouses.—**Military bug**, an American capsid bug, *Hadronema militaris*, which sometimes damages the sugar-beet plant.—**Miona bug.** Same as *Persian* ★*bug*.—**Persian bug**, a tick, *Argas persicus* or *persicæ*. See *Argas*.—**Sandy-ground bug**, an American lygæid bug, *Emblethis arenarius*, of wide distribution.—**Semiaquatic bug**, any heteropterous insect of the family *Saldidæ*, *Veliidæ*, *Hydrobatidæ*, or *Limnobatidæ*.—**Short-horned bug**, any heteropterous insect of the series *Cryptocerata*, including the families *Belostomidæ*, *Corixidæ*, *Galgulidæ*, *Naucoridæ*, *Nepidæ*, and *Notonectidæ*.—**Thin-winged bug**, any species of the aberrant heteropterous family *Henicocephalidæ*.—**Third-party bug**, *Murgantia his-*

trionica. Also called *Abe Lincoln* ★*bug*. [Local Texas.] —**Thread-legged bug**, any member of the family *Emesidæ* (which see).—**Toad-shaped bug**. Same as ★*toad-bug*.

bug-agaric (bug′a-gar″ik), *n*. Same as *fly-agaric*. See ★*Amanita*.

bug-fly (bug′flī), *n*. The chinch-bug of the United States, *Blissus leucopterus*. *Kirby and Spence*, Entomol., p. 92.

buggy[2], *n*.—**Concord buggy**, a side-spring, three-perch buggy having a low-sided body. It originated in Concord, New Hampshire, and is the original of side-spring wagons. —**Fantail buggy**, a buggy with the rear cut down from the seat-back to a shallow depth at the rear end of the body.

buggyette (bug-i-et′), *n*. [*buggy* + *-ette*.] A vehicle of novel design, built at Calcutta, India, by a local firm of coach-builders.

bug-hole (bug′hōl), *n*. A small cavity usually lined with crystals. See *vug*. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook*.

bug-juice (bug′jös), *n*. Poor liquor. [Slang, U. S.]

buglet (bū′glet), *n*. A small bugle, as that carried by bicyclists. *N. E. D.*

bugle-weed (bū′gl-wēd), *n*. Same as ★*Ajuga*.

bug-light (bug′līt), *n*. A small incandescent electric light, used either in street- or house-lighting, as distinguished from the more powerful arc-light. [Colloq.]

Buhl's disease. See ★*disease*.

Buhrstone formation, a cellular silicious rock from which calcareous shells have been dissolved out, occurring in South Carolina, where it attains a thickness of 200 feet and was formerly largely used for millstones. It is of Eocene Tertiary age. The name was introduced into geological nomenclature by Tuomey.

build, *v. i.* **4.** In *casino*, to combine certain cards so that their total pip-value equals that of a single card in the player's hand.

Builders' hoist, lock. See ★*hoist*, ★*lock*[1].

builder-cam (bil′dėr-kam), *n*. A heart-shaped cam placed on a ring-spinning frame to regulate the wind of the yarn on the bobbin.

builder-screw (bil′dėr-skrō), *n*. A part of the mechanism of a spinning-mule for building or forming the yarn cop.

builder-wheel (bil′dėr-hwēl), *n*. One of the gears of a cotton-roving machine for regulating the wind of the roving on the bobbin.

building, *n*. **4.** In *mining*, a wall or pillar built of stone to support the roof in long-wall mining; a pack-wall. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

building-berth (bil′ding-bėrth), *n*. In *ship-building*, a place in a shipyard on which a vessel is built, with its accessories of piling, blocking, staging, etc.; a building-slip.

As an example mention may be made of the overhead cranes fitted at the Union Ironworks of San Francisco. A framework of wood is built up over the entire *building berth*, the structure being well braced in all directions for carrying two travelling girder cranes.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 593, 594.

building-motion (bil′ding-mō″shon), *n*. A mechanical contrivance on a cotton-roving machine for regulating the speed of the bobbin and the wind of the roving thereon. Sometimes called *box of tricks*.

building-paper (bil′ding-pā″pėr), *n*. Paper intended to be inclosed between the sheathing and clapboards of a wall or the sheathing and shingles of a roof, chiefly to give additional warmth and dryness.

building-wheel (bil′ding-hwēl), *n*. Part of the mechanism of a spinning-mule for building or shaping the cop of yarn on the spindle.

buire (bwēr), *n*. [F. *buire*, dial. *buie*, *bie*, OF. *buire*, *buie*, < ML. **buca*, < OLG. **būc*, AS. *būc*, a pitcher, also the belly: see *buck*[5], *bouk*[1].] A jug or flagon with a handle and spout. Compare *burette*.

buitenlander (bī′ten-lan-dėr), *n*. [S. African D.: *buiten*, outside (see *but*[1]), + *land*, land.] A foreigner; an alien.

buko (bō′kō), *n*. Same as *buchu*.

Bukowka sandstone. See ★*sandstone*.

bul, *n*. A simplified spelling of *bull*.

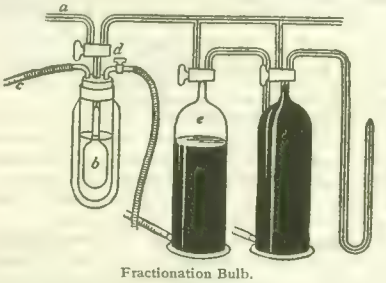
Bul (bōl), *n*. [Heb. *būl*, a word of Canaanite origin.] An ancient name of the second month of the Jewish civil year, now called *Hesvan* or *Mar-hesvan*. As the name of a month it occurs only once in the Hebrew Bible (1 Ki. vi. 38). There are several renderings of the word. See *Hesvan*.

bulak (bō′läk), *n*. [Tagalog *bulak*, *bulac*, cotton; = Bisaya *bolac*, a flower, esp. the flower of cotton.] **1.** A general name in the Philippine Islands for cotton (*Gossypium*).—**2.** A name sometimes applied in those islands to the silk-cotton tree, *Ceiba pentandra*, and to other plants yielding down resembling cotton. See ★*bubui* (with cut).—**Bulak-damo** ('cotton-weed'), *Asclepias curassavica*, a milkweed: so called on account of the silky pappus of its seeds. See *kapok*.

bulakan, bulacan (bö-lä-kän′), *n*. [Visayan name.] Either of the species *Thespesia macrophylla* and *T. populnea*, two closely allied trees belonging to the mallow family, yielding fine cabinet-wood. Also called *banago* and *banalo*. See *Thespesia*, ★*banalo*, ★*milo*, and *Polynesian* ★*rosewood*. [Philippine Is.]

Bulama fever. See ★*fever*[1].

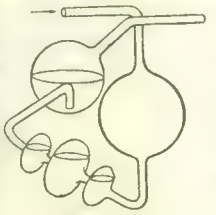
Bulb of percussion, a shell-like projection found on the fractured surface of flints.—**Bulb of the vestibule, vulvovaginal bulb**. Same as *vulvovaginal gland*.—**Conjugate bulbs**, a pair of thermometers inclosed in copper globes, respectively bright and black, for the purpose of determining the total effect of daylight (that is, skylight plus sunshine).—**Fractionation bulb**, a small



Fractionation Bulb.

a, tube through which argon enters bulb; *b*, fractionation bulb in which it is liquefied; *c*, tube connecting Fleuss pump with liquid air contained in a vacuum-vessel; *d*, tap for communicating with mercury gas-holders; *e*, mercury gas-holder. (From Travers's "Exper. Study of Gases.")

glass bulb surrounded by liquid air held in a vacuum-vessel: used in separating the rare gaseous elements of the atmosphere.—**Gas-washing bulb**, a glass apparatus especially designed to expose gases to absorbent liquids.—**Liebig's bulb**, a form of potash-bulb devised by Liebig for the absorption of the carbon dioxid produced in the combustion of carbon compounds in ultimate analysis: frequently used for the absorption of gases by liquids.—**Nitrogen-bulb**, a glass apparatus for the absorption of the ammonia gas set free in the analysis of nitrogenous compounds. The bulbs are filled with standard acid. The various shapes are known by the names of their designers.—**Potash bulb**, a light glass apparatus designed to contain a strong solution of potassium hydrate, so arranged that the gas (carbon dioxid) must bubble through several bulbs or through a length of tubing to effect complete absorption. The apparatus increases in weight in proportion to the gas absorbed. There are many forms.


Liebig's Bulb.

Bulb-angle bar. Same as ★*angle-bulb*.

Bulbar apoplexy. See ★*apoplexy*.—**Bulbar arteries**, small arteries, derived from the anterior spinal artery, which supply the medulla oblongata.—**Bulbar myelitis**, a slow inflammatory process in the medulla oblongata, leading to bulbar paralysis.

bulb-bar (bulb′bär), *n*. A rolled section of iron or steel which has a cylindrical rib along one edge of its flange or tension-edge. See ★*bulb-tee*.

bulb-beam (bulb′bēm), *n*. Same as ★*bulb-bar*.

bulbilla (bul-bil′ä), *n*.; pl. *bulbillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *bulbus*, bulb.] In hydroid zoöphytes, a bud which becomes detached at an early stage and is capable of independent development.

bulb-iron (bulb′ī″ėrn), *n*. Same as ★*bulb-bar*.

bulb-mite (bulb′mīt), *n*. A tyroglyphid mite, *Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi*, which often does great damage to bulbs in hothouses by burrowing into healthy tissue and giving entrance to destructive fungi and bacteria.

bulbocapnine (bul-bō-kap′nin), *n*. [NL. *Bulbocapnus* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{19}NO_4$, found in the roots of *Corydalus cava* or *Bulbocapnus cavus*. It melts at 199° C.

bulbocavernosus (bul″bō-kav-ėr-nō′sus), *n*. [NL., < L. *bulbus*, bulb, + *cavernosus*, cavernous.] The accelerator urinæ muscle.

bulbocavernous (bul-bō-kav′ėr-nus), *a*. Pertaining to the enlargement at the root of the corpus cavernosum.—**Bulbocavernous glands**. Same as *Cowperian glands*.

bulbosin (bul′bō-sin), *n*. [*bulb* + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] A poison extracted from certain fungi.

bulbo-urethral (bul″bō-ū-rē′thral), *a*. [L. *bulbus*, bulb, + LL. *urethra*, urethra.] Pertaining to the bulb of the urethra.—**Bulbo-urethral glands**. Same as *Cowperian glands*.

bulb-plate (bulb′plāt), *n*. In *iron ship-building*, a rolled plate or bar having on one edge an

enlargement or bulb, and used in connection with angle-bars riveted to the other edge for deck-beams, stringers, etc. Modern facilities in steel-rolling have resulted in the general substitution of angle-bulb and T-bulb bars for these purposes.

bulb-rot (bulb′rot), *n*. A disease of bulbs of bacterial or fungous origin: as, the *bulb-rot* of the lily, said to be due to the fungus *Rhizopus necans*.

bulb-scab (bulb′skab), *n*. A fungus disease of *Iris reticulata*, caused by *Mystrosporium adustum*, which produces black patches on the sheath of the bulb.

bulb-scale (bulb′skāl), *n*. One of the fleshy leaves or coats of a bulb.

bulb-tee (bulb′tē), *n*. A deck-beam; a bar, rolled from iron or steel, which has a web with a double flange at one end and a cylindrical head at the other end, thus:


Bulb-tee.

bule, *n*. Same as *boule*[2].

Bulgaria (bul-gā′ri-ä), *n*. [NL. (Fries, 1823), in allusion to the somewhat coriaceous ascomata; < L. *bulga*, a leather sac: see *bouge*[1].] A genus of discomycetous fungi having rather


Bulgaria polymorpha.

a, the fungus, showing the habit, growing between the ridges of oak bark; *b*, fruiting body in longitudinal section. Twice natural size.

large, dark-colored gelatinous ascomata which are hard and horny when dry. The spores are simple and brown. *B. polymorpha* is a common species occurring on oaks and said to cause their decay and death.

bulge, *n*. **3.** A rapid rise in price, of stock, grain, cotton, or the like, followed by an equally rapid fall, owing to some temporary causes. The name has reference to the curve in a diagram of prices. [Colloq.]

bulge, *v*. **II.** *trans*. **1.** To cause to swell out and become protuberant.

How his Majesty is crushed down; quite *bulged* out of shape in that sad way, by the weight of time and its pressures! *Carlyle*, Frederick the Great, II. x. 7.

2. To bilge or stave in the bottom of, as a ship.

Here I found the ship was *bulged* and had a great deal of water in her hold. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe, p. 51.

bulger (bul′jėr), *n*. That which bulges; in *golf*, a club with a convex face.

bulger-driver (bul-jėr-drī′vėr), *n*. A wooden golf-club with a convex face.

bulging-stress (bul′jing-stres), *n*. The force which tends to make a metal plate bulge, whether the plate is flat or curved.

bulimuloid (bū-lim′ū-loid), *a*. [*Bulimulus* + *-oid*.] Having the characters of or resembling the gastropods of the genus *Bulimulus*.

bulk[1], *n*. **8.** A pile of tobacco laid up in courses for the purpose of sweating.

Before the sweat is completed the *bulk* is pulled down and built up eight or ten times.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Farmers' Bulletin, No. 60 (1898), p. 7.

Bulk modulus. See ★*modulus*.—**Ton of bulk**. See *ton*[1], 2.

bulk[1], *v. t.* **2.** In the tobacco industry, to form into a bulk or bulks; to leave in the state of bulks: used in this sense with *down*.

These are tied into hands and *bulked down* for a short time. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Farmers' Bulletin, No. 60 (1898), p. 9.

3. To pile in heaps, as fish for salting.

bulker[1], *n*. **2.** One who bulks tobacco, fish or the like.

bulkhead, *n*. **4.** In *hydraulic mining* the pressure-box or -tank at the end of a water-ditch or flume from which the water-pipes lead to the nozles.—**Partial bulkhead**, in *ship-building*, a bulkhead extending only part way across the ship from the side; also, by extension, a name given to very deep plate-frames (5–10 feet deep) fitted on high-power passenger-steamers between the decks and in the hold at the side. In the longitudinal system proposed by Scott Russell, and carried out on the "Great Eastern," there were no transverse frames except such partial bulk-

heads. In modern steamers they are used in conjunction with ordinary frames.—**Splinter bulkhead,** a bulkhead or partition of thin armor (usually 1–2 inches thick) of nickel-steel, fitted in the interior of large war-ships, between the guns in the citadel or casemates, to localize the damage from the explosion of shells in the interior. In the newest ships there are both longitudinal and athwartship splinter bulkheads, dividing the citadel into a number of compartments, in each of which there are one or two medium-caliber guns.

bulkheaded (bulk'hed″ed), *a.* Furnished with (water-tight) bulkheads: applied to ships.

bull[1], *n.* **11.** In *mining,* an iron rod used in ramming clay to line a shot-hole. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook.*—**Bull in the ring,** a child's game, played by a number joining hands in a circle to prevent one in the center from getting away.

bull[5] (bůl), *n.* Same as ★*beal*[3].

bull-ant (bůl'ânt), *n.* Same as *bull-dog* ★*ant.*

bullation, *n.* **2.** In *bot.,* one of the elevations which, with alternating depressions, occur in considerable numbers nearly parallel with the margin of the lamina of *Laminaria bullata.*

bull-berry (bůl'ber-i), *n.* The buffalo-berry, *Lapargyrea argentea.* See *Shepherdia.*

bull-block (bůl'blok), *n.* A machine for tapering a wire so that it can enter a drawing-die.

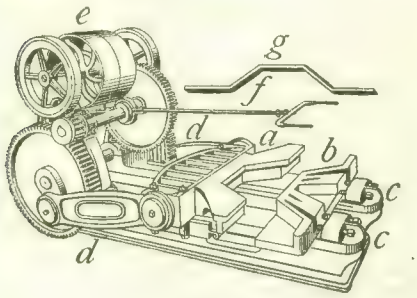
bull-chain (bůl'chān), *n.* **1.** A very heavy chain to which a number of short chains with hooks on one end and dogs on the other are attached: used to draw logs from a mill-pond up a gangway.—**2.** Same as *jack-chain.*

bull-clover (bůl'klō″vėr), *n.* See ★*clover.*

bull-daisy (bůl'dā″zi), *n.* The ox-eye daisy.

bulldog, *n.* **8.** Same as *bulldog* ★*ant.*

bulldozer, *n.* **3.** A horizontal geared press for bending, shaping, forming, upsetting, and welding heavy bars, rods, and other metal shapes. It consists of a massive frame which supports bending-, punching-, and shaping-dies, one die being controlled by crank-shafts from the gearing. By using double dies, two bends may be given to any piece of work at one stroke of the machine.



Bulldozer.

a, forming-die sliding on bed; *b,* fixed die; *c, c,* screws for adjustment of *b*; *d, d,* connecting-rods operating *a*; *e,* pulley for belt-delivering power; *f,* controller; *g,* sample steel bar bent in machine. Machine 16 feet long.

buller[2] (bůl'ėr), *n.* Same as ★*bull-shot.*—**2.** In *stock-raising,* a cow of irregular reproductive habit. *Rep. Kansas State Board Agr.* 1901–1903, p. 253.

bullet, n. **4.** In *poker,* an ace: as, a pair of *bullets.* [Slang.]—**Bullet gall.** See ★*gall*[3].—**Dumdum bullet,** a half-covered bullet with an expansible soft core: named from the Dumdum ammunition-works at Calcutta.—**Soft-nose bullet,** a bullet in which the nose is made of softer metal than the rest in order that it may flatten out, or mushroom, on impact.

bullet-head (bůl'et-hed), *n.* A round head like a typical bullet; a person having such a head, and, figuratively, a pig-headed, obstinate person.

bulletin, *n.*—**International bulletin,** in *meteor.*: (*a*) The bulletin of weather telegrams published in Paris since 1859 as the *Bulletin International.* (*b*) The bulletin published by the chief signal officer of the United States army from 1875 to 1889, containing the daily reports and charts and monthly and annual summaries of the international simultaneous meteorological observations for the whole northern hemisphere.

bullet-money (bůl'et-mun″i), *n.* A Siamese gold and silver ingot coinage: so called from its form.

bullet-wood, *n.*—**Andaman bullet-wood,** the timber of *Mimusops littoralis,* a tree of the Andaman and Nicobar islands and Tenasserim. It is reddish brown, close-grained, very hard, durable, and heavy, and is used especially for gun-stocks.

bullety (bůl'et-i), *a.* [*bullet* + *-y*[1]]. Bullet-like as regards form; shaped like a bullet: as, a *bullety* brow. *Poe,* Works, III. 111.

bull-fiddle (bůl'fid″l), *n.* A device consisting of a tin can with a string so inserted that when it is twanged a harsh, noisy tone is produced.

bull-fighting (bůl'fīt-ing), *n.* A sport among Spaniards, and peoples of Spanish origin, in which mounted men attack bulls. See *bull-fight.*

bullfinch[1], *n.* This name is applied locally to many very different birds, as the pine-grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*; the house-finch, *Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*; the black-breasted plover, *Charadrius squatarola*; the goldeneye *Glaucionetta clangula americana*; etc.

bullhead, *n.* **1.** (*f*) A shark of Tasmania and South Australia, *Heterodontus phillipii* Lacépède, of the family *Heterodontidæ,* of small size and harmless, with teeth formed for crushing shells. Also called *bulldog shark,* and in Sydney, where it is common, *Port Jackson shark.* The aboriginal name was ★*tabbigan. Austral English.*

6. A local name for a river-mussel, *Pleurobema æsopus,* found in the Mississippi, the shell of which is used in the manufacture of pearl buttons.—**Bear Lake bullhead,** a species of sculpin, *Cottus cognatus,* of the family *Cottidæ,* found in Great Bear Lake and in the Yukon.—**Black bullhead,** the common species of horn-pout, *Amiurus melas,* found especially in western New York and southwestward.—**Bullhead shark.** See ★*shark*[1].—**Prickly bullhead,** a species of sculpin, *Cottus asper,* of the family *Cottidæ,* found in streams of the Cascade range.—**Rocky Mountain bullhead,** a species of sculpin, *Cottus semiscaber,* of the family *Cottidæ,* found in clear streams in the Rocky Mountain region.

bull-headed, *a.* **3.** Having a blunt, thick, or massive head.—**Bull-headed rail,** a rail which has a thick, heavy head, over 50 per cent. of the metal in the cross-section being located in its head.

bull-headedness (bůl'hed″ed-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being bull-headed.—**2.** Figuratively, blind, unreasoning impetuosity or obstinacy; stupid aggressiveness; blockheadedness.

bull-hide (bůl'hīd), *n.* The hide of a bull; loosely, any very heavy hide or skin.

bull-leader (bůl'lē″dėr), *n.* See ★*bull-ring,* 2.

bull-metal (bůl'met″al), *n.* A form of bronze which is used for hydraulic and marine work, both in rolled sections and castings. The metal becomes tougher and more ductile as its temperature is increased.

bull-nettle (bůl'net″l), *n.* A perennial weed, *Solanum elæagnifolium,* often prickly, which



Bull-nettle (*Solanum elæagnifolium*).

a, upper portion of a plant in flower and fruit; *b,* portion of a leaf magnified to show stellate pubescence.

(From Britton and Brown's "Illus. Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

causes trouble in the region from Kansas to New Mexico. The leaves are silvery like those of species of *Elæagnus.*

bull-oak (bůl'ōk), *n.* Same as ★*belah.*

bullock-puncher (bůl'o̤k-punch″ėr), *n.* Same as ★*bull-puncher.*

bullock-sling (bůl'o̤k-sling), *n.* A strong, broad sling of canvas, employed for hoisting live cattle in and out of a vessel.

bullock-wagon (bůl'o̤k-wag″o̤n), *n.* A crude vehicle, with solid plank wheels, drawn by bullocks: used in South Africa.

bullocky (bůl'o̤k-i), *n.*; pl. *bullockies* (-iz). The driver of a bullock-cart or -wagon. [Australia.]

By George, Jack, you're a regular *bullocky* boy.
Rolf Boldrewood, Colonial Reformer, xii. *Austral English.*

Bulloidea (bůl-ō-id'ē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bulla* (a genus) + *-oidea.*] A group of tectibranchiate gasteropods of the order *Opisthobranchiata.* They have the more or less spiral shell either external or internal; epipodia more or less well developed; a broad cephalic shield distinct from the dorsal region; usually no tentacles; and the eyes sessile. It includes the *Actæonidæ, Bullidæ, Doridiidæ,* and other families.

bullon (bö-lōn'), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *bullón,* a kind of knife.] The Cuban name of a species of wrasse-fishes, *Scarus croicensis,* of the family *Labridæ,* found about the West Indies.

bull-puncher (bůl'punch″ėr), *n.* A bullock-driver. [Australia.]

bull-redfish (bůl'red″fish), *n.* The red-drum, *Sciænops ocellata,* of the family *Scizænidæ,* a well-known and abundant food-fish of the sandy shores from Virginia to Texas. See *redfish,* 4.

bull-ring, *n.* **2.** A bronze or copper ring designed to be inserted in the septum of a bull's nose, and used to lead and control the animal by means of a wooden handle having a snap-hook at the end. The snap-hook, when caught in the ring, makes it possible to lead the bull in safety. The handle is called a *bull-leader* or *bull-staff.*

3. The main part of the piston in an engine; the spider of the piston.

bull-rope, *n.* **2.** In *well-boring,* the rope on which the boring-tools are suspended and which operates them: so called from the fact that it passes over the bull-wheel.

bull-rout (bůl'rout), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Centropogon robustus,* found in Australian waters.

bull's-eye, *n.* **14.** In *meteor.*: (*a*) A small cloud of ruddy aspect which off the coast of South Africa rapidly develops into a local storm. (*b*) The center of a system of circular isobars, such as characterizes an extensive storm. The isobars suggest the appearance of a target with its bull's-eye. Hence—(*c*) The severest part of a storm or the center of a hurricane.—**15.** A fish of New South Wales, *Priacanthus macracanthus. E. E. Morris,* Austral English.—**16.** The labradorite variety of feldspar, with a dusky sheen. Also *œil-de-bœuf.*—**Bull's-eye cringle, lens.** See ★*cringle,* ★*lens.*

bull-shot (bůl'shot), *n.* In *mining,* a blown-out shot; a blast that has blown out the tamping. Also *buller.*

bull-staff (bůl'stâf), *n.* See ★*bull-ring,* 2.

bull-tongue (bůl'tung), *n.* In *cotton-culture,* a heavy plow having a vertical mold-board. It is more of a digger than a plow. [Local, southern U. S.]

bull-trout, *n.* **2.** *Salvelinus malma,* of northern and western North America and Kamchatka.

bullule (bul'ūl), *n.* [LL. *bullula,* dim. of *bulla,* a bubble: see *bulla.*] A minute vesicle.

bull-wheel, *n.* **3.** In the machine for boring wells, the wheel on which the part of the bull-rope which is not in use is wound. It usually consists of a drum with a wheel on each end.

bully[1], *n.* **6.** In *field-hockey,* the beginning of a game and the starting of each goal. A player from each side stands facing the side-line, and strikes first the ground and then the stick of his opponent alternately three times, after which either player may strike the ball: as soon as it is so struck the ball is in play.—**7**†. A foot-ball scrimmage.—**8.** The foreman or boss of a logging-camp. [U. S.]

bully[3] (bůl'i), *n.* [F. *bouilli,* boiled beef: see *bouilli.* The E. use is prob. often associated with *bull*[1].] Canned or pickled beef. Also attrib., as *bully beef.*

Anything more ridiculous than the possibility of my return to Africa never occurred to me as I wearily munched my ration of everlasting *bully beef* and rice during the Matabele war of 1896.
E. S. Grogan, in Geog. Jour., Aug., 1900, p. 431.

bully[4] (bůl'i), *n.* [An assumed sing. of *bullis* (sometimes written *bullies*), a form of *bullace,* q. v.] The bullace or sloe.

bully[5] (bůl'i), *n.* [Prob. a different application, alluding to the similar fruit, of *bully*[4], either directly or in the compound *bully-tree.*] Same as *bully-tree.* Also called *bully-bay* and *bully-berry tree.*

bullyism (bůl'i-izm), *n.* The practices and conduct of a bully.

The Outises who practice this species of *bullyism* are, as a matter of course, anonymous.
Poe, Mr. Longfellow and Other Plagiarists, Works, III. 320.

bully-off (bůl-i-ôf'), *n.* In *field-hockey,* the starting of the game. See ★*bully*[1], 6.

bulpiss (bůl'pis), *n.* [Native in Nicaragua.] A cutaneous affection, probably parasitic, endemic among the Mosquito Indians in Nicaragua. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 516.

bulrush, *n.*—**Alkali bulrush.** See *American* ★*bulrush.*—**American bulrush,** *Scirpus Americanus,* a species widely diffused in North America, sometimes called *three-square* in allusion to its triangular stem, and *chair-maker's bulrush,* doubtless with reference to its use. In the West, often called *alkali bulrush* because it endures alkali soils.—**Chair-maker's bulrush.** See *American* ★*bulrush.*—**Great bulrush,** *Scirpus lacustris.* See *Scirpus.*—**Prairie bulrush,** *Scirpus campestris,* a species with a three-angled stem, lower than the stem of the *American bulrush,* found on wet prairies from Mani-

toba to Mexico.—**Salt-marsh bulrush**, *Scirpus robustus*, a stout species found on the North American coast from Nova Scotia to Texas.

bultong (bůl'tong), *n.* See *biltong*.

Bulwark plain. See ★*plain*[1].

bum[1], *n.* **II.** *a.* Of poor quality; low-down: as, a *bum* show; a *bum* performance. [Slang. U. S.]

Bumba rubber. See ★*rubber*.

bumbarge (bum'bärj), *n.* Same as *bumboat*.

bumble, *n.* **3.** A jumble or confused heap; confusion.—**4.** An awkward person.

> Hadst thou taen aff some drowsy *bummle*,
> Wha can do naught but fyke an' fumble,
> Twad been nae plea.
> *Burns*, On a Scotch Bard, st. 4.

Bumble flower-beetle. See ★*flower-beetle*.

bumblebee, *n.*—**Trumpeter bumblebee**, an individual worker in a colony of bumblebees whose function it is to awaken the others in the early morning.

bumbo[2] (bum'bō), *n.* A native name in Sierra Leone for a fragrant resin resembling incense, which is yielded by the bumbo- or bungo-tree, *Daniellia thurifera*, as a result of punctures of the twigs and branches by an insect. See *bungo-tree*.

bumboating (bum'bōt-ing), *n.* The business of a bumboat-man (or -woman). *Marryat*.

bummer, *n.* **3.** A small truck with two low wheels and a long pole, used in skidding logs. Also called a *drag-cart*.

bumming (bum'ing), *n.* In *mining*: (*a*) The heaving or rising of the floor. (*b*) The emitting of a hollow sound when struck. [Scotch.]

bump[2], *n.* **6.** In *cricket*, the act of rising higher than usual from the pitch after being bowled: said of the ball.

bumper[1], *n.* **3.** A species of pompano-like fish, *Chloroscombrus chrysurus*, of the family *Carangidæ*, found on the South Atlantic coast and about Cuba. Also called *casabe*. [Bahamas.]—**4.** In *felt-hat manuf.*, a machine used for consolidating the felted material.—**5.** In *Eng. whist*, a rubber of 8 points.

bumper[2], *a.* Brimming; abundant; very good; as, a *bumper* crop.

bumper[2], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **2.** To toast by drinking off a bumper.

II. *intrans.* To drink bumpers: as, "we all sang and *bumpered* away," *M. Scott*, Tom Cringle, p. 510.

bumper[3] (bum'pėr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, same as ★*counter-check*, 2.

bumping-table (bump'ing-tā'bl), *n.* In *mining*, a concentrating-table with a jolting motion. Also *bump-table*. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook*.

bump-joint (bump'joint), *n.* A joint for fastening flanges on pipes by expanding or bumping the end of the pipe into a recess in the flange, thus preventing the flange from pulling off.

bumpkinet (bump'kin-et'), *n.* [*bumpkin* + *-et*[1].] A little bumpkin. [Rare.]

> Peggy was a little vulgar *bumpkinet*.
> *Times* (London), Jan. 12, 1881.

bunch[1], *n.* **7.** In *mining*, the expanded portion of a pipe-line; a place where the pipe does not maintain a uniform cross-section, but is expanded.—**Miners' bunches**, circumscribed edematous infiltrations in various parts of the surface in cases of ankylostomiasis. *Nature*, Sept. 22, 1904, p. 520.

bunch[1], *v. t.* **2.** In *sugar-beet growing*, see ★*block*[1], *v. t.*, 8.—**To bunch a load**, in *lumbering*, to encircle several logs with a chain and load them at once, by steam or horse-power.—**To bunch logs**, to collect logs in one place for loading.

buncher (bun'chėr), *n.* One who or that which bunches; specifically, an attachment to a mower designed to collect the clover, grass, etc., as fast as it is cut, and to deliver it in regular lots called bunches. It consists of a series of steel bands trailing on the ground behind the cutter-bar, and a rear stop or gate composed of steel rods resembling a hay-rake. The grass, cut by the mower, falls on the buncher and is prevented from reaching the ground by the gate. When the buncher is full the gate is released by the operator, and the grass is delivered in a compact bundle called a bunch.—**Asparagus-buncher**, a self-locking cylindric, hinged holder in which asparagus-stems are placed and compressed and tied into convenient and uniform bunches for transportation. It has a guide for the knife used in trimming off the end of the bunch.—**Side-delivery buncher**, a form of buncher designed to deliver the grass at the side of the mower instead of at the back. See ★*windrower*.

bunch-evergreen (bunch'ev'ėr-grēn), *n.* See ★*evergreen*.

bunch-grass, *n.* **2.** In general, any grass which grows in scattered tufts or bunches as distinguished from one which forms a continuous sod. *Pound* and *Clements*.—**Black bunch-grass**, principally *Hilaria mutica*; also several other grasses of different genera.—**Early bunch-grass**, a tender grass, *Eatonia obtusata*, readily eaten by cattle, ranging across the American continent and valuable where abundant.—**Feather bunch-grass**, a slender grass, *Stipa viridula*, growing in and along the Rocky Mountains. It is the best of its genus for hay, free from the objectionable awns of *S. spartea*, the porcupine-grass.—**Great bunch-grass**, *Festuca scabrella*, a valuable mountain-grass of the western United States.—**Pine bunch-grass**, the sheep's fescue, *Festuca ovina*. [Northwestern United States.]—**Wire bunch-grass**, a wheat-grass of the western United States, *Agropyron divergens*, indicating agricultural value.—**Woodland bunch-grass**, *Eragrostis glomerata*, a useful summer grass of moist grounds in the Gulf States.

bunching (bun'ching), *n.* In *sugar-beet growing*, same as *blocking*.

bunch-oyster (bunch'ois'tėr), *n.* A wild oyster found growing in clusters. Same as *coon-oyster*.

bunch-word (bunch'wėrd), *n.* A word formed by 'bunching' several words together, that is, in technical phrase, by agglutination. *Sir D. Wilson*, Prehistoric Man, II. 136.

bund[2] (bůnt), *n.* [G., < *binden* = E. *bind*. The noun answers in meaning to E. *band*[1], *bond*[1].] A league, society, or association: as, *Sängerbund*, a 'singing association'; a shooting *bund*.

> The institution of revolver shooting is regarded likely to create much interest, as many members of the *bunds* favor this sort of work.
> *Forest and Stream*, Jan 24, 1903, p. 78.

bunding (bun'ding), *n.* A staging or scaffold in a mine-level for carrying debris.

bundle, *n.*—**Aberrant bundle**, a collection of nerve fibers in the callosal gyrus.—**Anterior marginal bundle**, the anterior portion of the descending cerebellar tract in the spinal cord.—**Bundle of Vicq d'Azyr**, a collection of nerve-fibers around the anterior nucleus of the optic thalamus.—**Gratiolet's bundle**, a band of nerve-fibers which pass from the optic thalamus to the optic center in the occipital lobe of the brain.—**Ground bundle**, one of two groups of nerve-fibers, anterior and lateral, forming part of the lateral tract of the spinal cord.—**Lenhossek's bundle**, the ascending root of the glossopharyngeal and pneumogastric nerves.—**Meynert's bundle**, a collection of nerve-fibers connecting the ganglion interpeduncular and ganglion habenulæ.

bundling-press (bun'dling-pres), *n.* A machine for compressing yarns or textile materials into packages for shipment.

bundling-wire (bun'dling-wīr), *n.* Baling-wire; wire used for securing bundles or bales.

bundobust (bun'dō-bust), *n.* [Also *bandobast*. Hind. Pers. *band-o-bast*, 'tying and binding.'] System; discipline; orderliness. *Yule; Kipling*. [Anglo-Indian.]

bung[3] (bung), *a.* and *adv.* [Also *bong*. Native Australian *bong*, die.] Dead.—**To go bung.** (*a*) To die: as, "suppose you *go bung*, then you go to heaven." [Australia.] (*b*) To fail; go to smash; collapse; become bankrupt: as, the bank has *gone bung*. [Eng. Slang.]

bung-lathe (bung'lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe specially equipped for turning bungs for barrels.

bungy (bung'i), *n.* [Hind. *bhangī*.] An Anglo-Indian term peculiar to Bombay, denoting a servant of the low class of sweepers: equivalent to *mehtar*, a scavenger in Bengal.

bunjarree (bun-jä'rē), *n.* [Also *bunjary*, *binjarree*, *binjarry*, *benjary* (< Hind. *banjārī*; adj.), prop. *bunjara*, < Hind. *banjārā*, in Bombay *vanjārā*, a grain-merchant, grain-carrier, < Skt. *vāṇij*, trade (see *banyan*) + *-kāra*, suffix of agent.] In India, a grain-merchant; a carrier of grain.

bunk, *n.* **3.** The cross-beam on which the logs rest on a log-car or truck. [U. S.]—**4.** A log-car or truck. [U. S.]

bunk[1], *v.* **II.** *trans.* To place upon the bunks: as, to *bunk* a log.

bunk[2] (bungk), *v. i.* To make off; run away; decamp. [Colloq.]

bunk-chain (bungk'chān), *n.* Same as ★*toggle-chain*.

bunker[1], *n.* **4.** *pl.* The coal carried in bunkers for consumption on board ship. See *coal-bunker*.

bunker[1] (bung'kėr), *v. t.* **1.** *Naut.*, to load (coal) into a steamer's bunkers for its own use as distinguished from loading it as cargo.

> The export of coal from Natal in 1901 amounted to 204,788 tons, of which 55,757 tons were exported from Durban by sea, 1,865 tons overland to Orange River and Transvaal colonies, and 241,166 tons were *bunkered* by vessels at Durban.
> *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 17, 1903, p. 36.

2. In *golf*, to place (a ball) in play in a difficult position, from which it must be played out; to strike (a ball) into a bunker: said also of the player whose ball is so placed.—**To be bunkered** (from the meaning in *golf*), to be placed in a situation of difficulty, from which it is hard to extricate one's self. [Colloq.]

> In the long narrow ice-bound valleys which lead up from the Hindu Kush to the Pamirs, where one can only see, towering thousands of feet above, the lower knobs and buttresses of gigantic spurs which intersect the glaciers of the mighty ranges on either hand—where the wind whistles down with the force of steam and the temperature of ice, we *were* once, to use a familiar term, fairly *bunkered*.
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 474.

bunker-coal (bun'kėr-kōl), *n.* Coal carried in a steamer for its own use as distinguished from coal carried as cargo.

bunkering (bung'kėr-ing), *n.* The act of stowing the bunkers with coal; the operation of filling the coal-bunkers.

bunk-hook (bungk'hůk), *n.* The hook, attached to the end of the bunk on a logging-car, which may be raised to hold the logs in place or lowered to release them.

bunk-load (bungk'lōd), *n.* A load of logs not over one log deep, that is, one in which every log rests on the bunks.

bunk-spike (bungk'spīk), *n.* One of the sharp spikes set upright in the bunks of a logging-sled to hold the logs in place.

Bunodes (bū-nō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βουνώδης* < *βουνός*, a mound, hill, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of merostomatous crustaceans belonging to the family *Hemiaspidæ* of the order *Synxiphosura*. They have a semicircular cephalothorax, no eyes and no facial sutures, abdomen divided into six anterior broad segments, four posterior narrow segments, and an acuminate telson. The genus occurs in Upper Silurian rocks of the Baltic Sea.

bun-okra (bun'ō-krä), *n.* [Said to be native in Bengal.] The name in India of two cosmopolitan malvaceous shrubs, *Triumfetta rhomboidea* and *Urena lobata*. See ★*aramina*, ★*Cæsar-weed*, *Triumfetta*, and *Urena*.

bunolophodont (bū-nō-lof'ō-dont), *a.* Having tuberculate teeth in which the tubercles are arranged more or less in the form of cross-crests.

bunow (bu-nou'), *n.* [Also *bunnow*. Hind. *banāo*, preparation, embellishment, decoration, < *banānā*, paint, varnish, gild.] A mere fabrication; anything that is fictitious; a sham. [Anglo-Indian.]

Bunsen combustion-furnace, eudiometer, etc. See ★*combustion-furnace*, ★*eudiometer*, etc.

Bunsen's and Roscoe's photometer. See ★*photometer*.

bunt[1], *v.* **II.** *trans.* In *base-ball*, to block (the ball) with the bat, so that it goes to the ground and rolls only a short distance.



Bunt.

bunt[1], *n.* **2.** A blunt stone arrow-head with rounded edge in place of a point.—**Foul bunt**, in *base-ball*, a hit which goes outside of the fair-lines or is hit unfairly.

bunt[2], *v. i.*—**Bunt up!** (*naut.*), an order given in furling sail to haul the bunt of the squaresail up on the yard by aid of the buntlines.

buntal (bůn'täl'), *n.* [Philippine name.] A fiber prepared from the petioles, or leaf-stems, of the talipot or buri palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*), from which hats of the finest quality are made in the Philippine Islands. See ★*buri* and *talipot*.

bunter[2] (bůn'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [Short for G. *bunter-sandstein*, 'variegated sandstone' (see *bunting*[4]).] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, noting the lowest division or group of strata in the Triassic system in Europe. The word has reference to the variegated colors of these strata. The lower division of the Bunter is a sandstone several hundred feet thick (also locally known as the *Vosgesian*, *grès des Vosges*, and *grès bigarré*), resting conformably on the uppermost layers of the Permian (Zechstein) and passing insensibly into them. The middle and upper divisions, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet thick, are sandstones passing into dolomites and red and green marls, the upper beds being known in Germany as the 'Röth.' The Bunter is overlain by the Muschelkalk in the German Triassic Basin and by the Keuper in Great Britain.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The bunter-sandstein division.

Bunte's azotometer. See ★*azotometer*.

bunting[6] (bun'ting), *a.* and *n.* [Related to *bunting*[1] as *bunch*[1] to bunch[2]. Cf. *bunting*[1], *n.*, 3.] **I.** *a.* Short and thick-set. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* A short and thick-set person. [Prov. Eng.]

bunting[7] (bun'ting), *n.* [Prob. another use of *bunting*[6], *n.*] The common shrimp, *Crangon vulgaris*. [Gr. Brit.]

Buntline lizard. See ★*lizard*.

bunt-rush (bunt-rush'), *n.* In *foot-ball*, a rush made by all the attacking side at once.

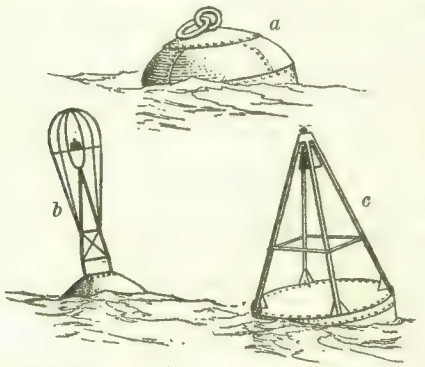
bunyip (bun'yip), *n.* [Also *bunyup;* aboriginal Australian.] 1. A fabulous animal supposed to inhabit water-holes and rivers. [Australia.]

Certain large fossil bones, found in various parts of Australia Felix, have been referred by the natives, when consulted on the subject by the colonists, to a huge animal of extraordinary appearance, called in some districts the *Bunyup*, in others the Kianpraty, which they assert to be still alive. It is described as of amphibious character, inhabiting deep rivers, and permanent water-holes, having a round head, an elongated neck, with a body and tail resembling an ox.

W. Westgarth, Australia Felix, p. 391. Quoted in Austral English.

2. An impostor. [Australia.]

buoy, *n.*—**Automatic buoy**, either a bell-buoy or a whistling-buoy, which is operated by the action of the waves.—**Electric buoy**, a buoy which carries an electric lamp.—**Luminous buoy**, a buoy provided with



a, spherical or swinging-buoy; *b*, electric or luminous buoy; *c*, automatic bell-buoy.

either an electric or a gas lamp carried on a stand at the top.—**Spherical buoy**, a buoy in the shape of a globe.—**Swinging-buoys**, a number of mooring-buoys placed more or less in a circle as a convenience in swinging a ship around to different points of the compass when it is being adjusted or compensated for deviation.

buoyancy, *n.*—**Curve of buoyancy**, in *naval arch.*, a curve whose ordinates are the areas of the cross-sections up to the load water-line at each point in the length of a vessel. This curve represents the longitudinal distribution of the buoyancy of the ship, and its area the total buoyancy or displacement.—**Reserve of buoyancy**, in *naval arch.*, the volume of a vessel above the water-line which can be considered as part of the water-tight hull. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the total volume of the vessel or total buoyancy, and is thus a measure of the additional weight which could be placed on the ship before she would sink beneath the surface. It is thus, to a certain extent, a measure of the seaworthiness of the vessel.—**Total buoyancy**, in *naval arch.*, the total floating-power of the water-tight hull of a vessel (including its own weight) up to the point where it is about to sink beneath the surface of the water.

buoying (boi'ing), *n.* The act of sustaining or keeping afloat; support.

Without some such *buoying* as M. Simon's he would be likely to let Caro and Chevalier sink altogether.

Athenæum, July 8, 1893, p. 62.

buoy-safe (boi'sāf), *n.* A large, floating metallic vessel divided into compartments for protecting merchandise against water.

buphthalmia (būf-thal'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βουφθαλμος, ox-eyed, < βοῦς, ox, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Forward projection of the iris and cornea caused by an increase in the amount of vitreous humor. See *buphthalmos*.

buphthalmic (būf-thal'mik), *a.* Relating to or affected with buphthalmia. *Lancet*, July 11, 1903, p. 101.

buplever (bū-plev'ėr), *n.* [Appar. from a Sp. form of the NL. *bupleurum*.] Any plant of the umbelliferous genus *Bupleurum*. The most noticeable species is the hare's-ear or thoroughwax, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, naturalized in parts of the United States.

bur[1], *n.* 14. An abnormal outgrowth of wood, frequently of large size, occurring on the trunk or branch of a tree, usually as the result of some injury. See *burl*[1], 2.

Turning now to outgrowths of a woody nature, the well-known *burrs*, or "knaurs," so common on elms and other trees are cases in point. They are due to some injury—e. g., bruising by a cartwheel, insects—having started a callus on which adventitious buds arise, or to the destruction of buds at an early stage.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 577.

Bathurst bur, the spiny clot-bur or cockle-bur, *Xanthium spinosum*. See *Xanthium*.—**Creeping bur**, an ambrosiaceous weed, *Gærtneria discolor*, spreading by creeping rootstocks. It is found over the southern part of the Great Plains region.—**French bur**. Same as *French burstone* (which see, under *burstone*).—**Paraguay bur**, either of two composite weeds, *Acanthospermum xanthioides*, from Brazil (also called *sheep-bur*), and *A. humile*, from the West Indies, both introduced into the southern United States. Their bur-like fruits are damaging to wool.—**Sheep-bur**. See *Paraguay* ★*bur*.—**Spanish bur**, a malvaceous plant, *Urena lobata*, with a bristly fruit. It has become a weed in Florida and Alabama. See *Urena* and ★*Cæsar-weed*.—**Tasmanian bur**, a name applied to several species of *Acæna* or their fruits. See ★*biddy-bid* and *sheep-pest*, 2.

bur[1] (bėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burred*, ppr. *burring*. [*bur*[1], *n.*] 1. To extract (burs and other extraneous matter) from (wool) by chemical or mechanical means.—2. To use a dental bur in the excavation of (a tooth-cavity).

bur[4] (bėr), *n.* [Also *burr*; < Hind. *bar*.] The native Indian name for the banian-tree.

buranhem (bö-rän-yem'), *n.* [Native name.] A name applied in Brazil to a large tree of the family *Sapotaceæ*, *Pradosia lactescens*, the thick, sweet bark of which is used in medicine under the name of monesia bark. The tree yields a very hard wood, used in ship-building, and from the roasted seeds a beverage like coffee is prepared. Also called *guranhem* and *casca-doce*. See *monesia*.

burbung (bėr'bung), *n.* The ceremony of admitting a young man to the privileges of manhood. Also *burbong*. [New South Wales.]

Some Australian tribes have typical and elaborate initiative ceremonies, called *Burbung* or *Bora*, for their adolescents. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 240.

bur-chisel (bėr'chiz″el), *n.* A three-edged chisel used to clear out the corners of mortises.

bur-clover (bėr'klō″vėr), *n.* Either of two species of medic, *Medicago Arabica* and *M. denticulata*, so called from their prickly spiral seed-cases. Both are valuable forage-plants, the former extensively introduced in the eastern United States, the latter in California, where it furnishes an important late-summer feed. Since the burs become entangled in wool, the *smooth bur-clover*, more properly *snail-clover*, *M. rugosa*, is preferred for sheep-ranges.

bur-cucumber (bėr'kū″kum-bėr), *n.* See ★*cucumber*.

burdekin-vine (bur'dẹ-kin-vīn), *n.* A name applied in Australia to a grapevine, *Vitis opaca*, bearing large edible tubers and pungent berries.

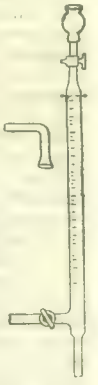
Burdiehouse group. See ★*group*[1].

Burdigalian stage. See ★*stage*.

bureau, *n.*—**Bureau of Accounts**, a division of the United States Department of State, charged with department appropriations and property, and with indemnity funds and bonds.—**Bureau of Animal Industry**, a division of the United States Department of Agriculture, charged with investigation of matters relating to the raising of live stock, with inspection of live stock, and with the collection and dissemination of information of value to this industry and allied industries.—**Bureau of Appointments**, a division of the United States Department of State, charged with appointments to office, with commissions, etc., and with the care of the great seal.—**Bureau of Chemistry**, a division of the United States Department of Agriculture, charged with investigation of food-products and fertilizers.—**Bureau of Construction and Repair**, a division of the United States Navy Department, charged with the construction and repair of vessels.—**Bureau of Corporations**, a division of the United States Department of Commerce which is charged with the investigation of corporations and joint-stock companies, and with the publication of information relating to them.—**Bureau of Equipment**, a division of the United States Navy Department, charged with the equipment of vessels and with the care of the Naval Observatory, the Nautical Almanac, the Hydrographic Office, etc.—**Bureau of Fisheries**. Same as *United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries*. See *commission*.—**Bureau of Foreign Commerce**, a division of the United States Department of State, charged with the publication of consular and other foreign trade reports.—**Bureau of Forestry**, a division of the United States Department of Agriculture, charged with the investigation of matters relating to forestry. Officially known as the *Forest Service*.—**Bureau of Immigration**, a division of the United States Department of Labor which is charged with the execution of the laws relating to immigration and Chinese exclusion and to alien contract-labor.—**Bureau of Indexes and Archives**, a division of the United States Department of State charged with the care of the department correspondence and with the archives.—**Bureau of Insular Affairs**, a division of the United States War Department, charged with matters relating to the civil government of the Philippine Islands, and with certain records of various insular affairs.—**Bureau of Intelligence**. Same as *intelligence department* (which see, under *intelligence*).—**Bureau of Labor Statistics**, a division of the United States Department of Labor, charged with the investigation of matters pertaining to labor, and with the publication of bulletins and other information relating to labor.—**Bureau of Medicine and Surgery**, a division of the United States Navy Department, charged with laboratories, hospitals, dispensaries, and medical supplies.—**Bureau of Mines**, a division of the United States Department of the Interior, charged with the investigation of the methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of the miners.—**Bureau of Navigation**. (*a*) A division of the United States Navy Department, charged with fleet orders, enlistment and discharge, various branches of naval education, and various codes, records, etc. (*b*) A division of the United States Department of Commerce which is charged with a general superintendence of many matters connected with the merchant marine.—**Bureau of Plant Industry**, a branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, devoted to the investigation of plants in their economic aspects. Its subjects include plant diseases, plant breeding, etc.—**Bureau of Rolls and Library**, a division of the United States Department of State, charged with the promulgation of laws and with the care of treaties and various other documents.—**Bureau of Soils**, a branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, charged with the investigation of soils in their relation to agriculture. Among its subjects are the physical and chemical properties of soils, the materials and methods of artificial fertilization, the reclamation of old lands, alkali problems, and the adaptations of particular soils, the study of the last involving a Soil Survey, in which are mapped the soils of particular agricultural regions.—**Bureau of Standards**, a division of the United States Department of Commerce which is charged with the custody and investigation of the standards of weight and measure.—**Bureau of Steam Engineering**, a division of the United States Navy Department, charged with matters relating to the steam-machinery of vessels.—**Bureau of Supplies and Accounts**, a division of the United States Navy Department, charged with matters relating to clothing, provisions, and other stores.—**Bureau of the Census**, a division of the United States Department of Commerce which is charged with the taking of the census.—**Bureau of Trade Relations**, a division of the United States Department of State, charged with the instructions for consular reports and with the transmission of such reports, and with the compilation of various information with regard to trade.—**Bureau of Yards and Docks**, a division of the United States Navy Department, charged with the care of docks, wharves, navy-yards, and similar matters.—**Children's Bureau**, an office of the United States Department of Labor which is charged with the investigation of matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life. The results of investigations may be published with the approval of the secretary of the department. It was established in 1912.—**Consular Bureau**, a division of the United States Department of State, in charge of consular correspondence.—**Credit Bureau**. See *mercantile* ★*agency*.—**Diplomatic Bureau**, a division of the United States Department of State, in charge of diplomatic correspondence.—**International Bureau of the American Republics**, a bureau established to promote closer relations among the republics in America. It is charged with carrying out the mandates of the international American conferences, and is the custodian of their archives.—**Passport Bureau**, a division of the United States Department of State, charged with the issuing of passports.

bureaucratism (bū-rō'kra-tizm), *n.* Government by bureaus; officialism: as, Russian *bureaucratism*.

burette, *n.*—**Constant-volume burette**, a burette connected directly with a mercury reservoir and with a barometer. By adjusting the reservoir the gas in the burette is made to occupy the volume indicated by some fiducial mark. The difference of level between the mercury in the burette and the top of the column of mercury in the barometer indicates the pressure exerted by the gas when occupying a known or definite volume. From this it is possible to calculate the volume of the gas at normal pressure.—**Explosion burette**, a form of burette used in gas analysis.



Explosion Burette.

burga (bör'gä), *n.* [Appar. a dial. var. of Russ. *purga:* see *purga*.] A storm of wind and sleet in Alaska. This storm is similar to the purga of Russia and Siberia in which fine snow or snow-sand is raised by the wind a few feet from the ground and whirled rapidly around. Not to be confounded with the blizzard of North America which is characterized by less snow, greater cold, and fiercer winds. Also spelled *boorga*.

burgator (bėr-gā'tọr), *n.* [NL., equiv. to *burgulator:* see *burglar*.] A burglar.

burgher, *n.* 3. In South Africa, a citizen of the Transvaal or of the Orange Free State.

bur-head (bėr'hed), *n.* A plant of the alismaceous genus *Echinodorus*. The fruits form small, bur-like heads.

burhel, *n.* Same as ★*bharal*.

buri (bö-rē'), *n.* [Philippine name.] The talipot palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*, of great economic importance. The blades of the large fan-shaped leaves yield a material for mats, sacks, and thatch; the vascular fiber of their petioles, called *buntal*, is the material from which the celebrated buntal hats are braided; the sap, collected by cutting off the immature inflorescence, yields a cider-like drink, molasses, sugar, vinegar, and a distilled liquor called *vino;* the small edible fruit is made into preserves; and the starchy pith of the trunk yields a kind of sago called *yoro*. It is from this palm that the island of Burias in the Philippine archipelago takes its name. See *talipot*. [Philippine Is.]

Burial society. See ★*society*.

burial-aisle (ber'i-ạl-īl″), *n.* An aisle, in a church or other religious building, under which bodies are buried.

To send his body and his heart to be buried in Avenal *burial aisle*, in the monastery of Saint Mary's.

Scott, The Abbot, xxxvii.

burial-hill (ber'i-ạl-hil), *n.* Same as *burial-mound*.

burial-robe (ber'i-ạl-rōb), *n.* A dress or robe for the dead; a shroud.

burial-vault (ber'i-ạl-vâlt), *n.* A vault in which the dead are buried.

burk, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *burke*.

burking, *n.* 2. Killing by suffocation; figuratively, a private suppression of a proposition, bill, or the like.—3. Specifically, in *med.*, suffocation due to tonic spasm of the muscles of respiration.

If we had diaphragm spasm alone, the symptoms then would rather resemble *burking*.
Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 588.

burkism (bėrk'izm), *n.* [*Burke* (see *burke*, *v.*) + *-ism*.] The practices of Burke, the murderer (see *burke*, *v.*); that is, murder of kidnapped victims by smothering.

burkundaz (bėr'kun-däz), *n.* [Hind. (< Ar.) Ar. Pers. *barkandāz*, lit. 'lightning-darter.'] An armed retainer, policeman, or other unmounted armed employee of a civil department in India. Also spelled *burkendoss*. [Anglo-Indian.]

burley[2] (bėr'li), *n.* [Prob. from a proper name *Burley*.] A well-known American variety of tobacco, having two subvarieties, red and white.

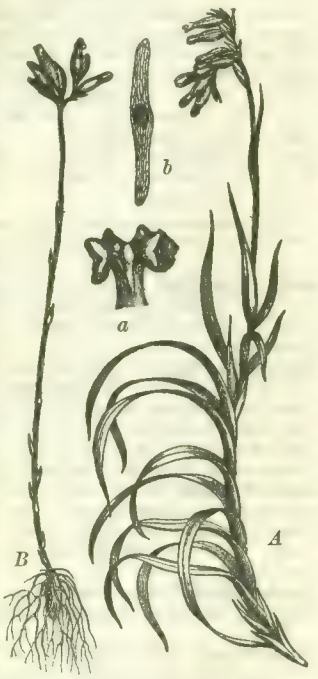
Burlington group. See ★*group*[1].

burly-boned (bėr'li-bōnd), *a.* Having large, massive bones; of massive build; stout: as, *burly-boned* soldiers. *Nashe*.

burly-headed (bėr'li-hed″ed), *a.* Massive-headed; of great or commanding intellect.

Destiny has work for that swart *burly-headed* Mirabeau.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 4.

Burmannia (bėr-man'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, proposed 1737, established 1753), named in honor of Johannes *Burman* (1706–79), professor of botany at Amsterdam.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the family *Burmanniaceæ*. They are annual, erect herbs with ensiform basal leaves, or with these sometimes wanting, and scape-like stems, the cauline leaves being reduced to bracts or scales. There are about 20 species, natives of the warmer parts of the world. Two species, *B. biflora* and *B. capitata*, occur in the United States from Virginia southward to Florida and Louisiana.



A, *Burmannia longifolia*, in flower; *a*, an anther, enlarged; *b*, a seed, enlarged; B, *Burmannia tuberosa*, an entire plant.

Burmanniaceæ (bėr-man-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1827), < *Burmannia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Orchidales*, typified by the genus *Burmannia*, and characterized by flowers with a double 3-merous perianth, 6 stamens, 3 styles, and capsular many-seeded fruits. There are 13 genera and about 60 species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres, with a few in temperate Australasia. They are herbs growing from rhizomes or tubers, sometimes saprophytic and destitute of chlorophyl, and with flowers in racemes, often nodding or pendulous.

burmanniaceous (bėr-man-i-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Burmanniaceæ*.

Burmese gold, ringworm. See ★*gold*, ★*Tinea imbricata*.

burmite (bėr'mīt), *n.* [*Burma* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of amber, often of a light-sherry color, pale red and yellow, found in Burma, occasionally in masses of ten pounds or more. Many Chinese art-objects are made of it.

burn[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **9.** To vulcanize (india-rubber) by mixing it with sulphur or metallic sulphids and heating to a properly determined temperature. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 106.—**10.** To alter by means of heat, as a gem. Thus yellow topaz may be burned to pink, smoky quartz to brown and yellow (so-called Spanish topaz), chalcedony to carnelian, yellow or bluish zircon to the colorless variety, etc.—**11.** To injure (plants) as if by scorching: said of the action of strong fertilizers.—**To be burned out,** to have one's house or shop gutted by fire.—**To burn a hole in one's pocket,** said of money when the owner is eager to spend it.—**To burn away,** to remove by burning.—**To burn on,** in *foundry-work*, to add a fresh part to an injured or incomplete casting by running a stream of molten iron through the mold of the new part. The molten metal fuses the surface on which it is to be joined and produces perfect union between the two.—**To burn one's boats or bridges,** to cut off all chances of retreat (usually in order to prevent one's self from considering that policy in case of adverse conditions).

II. *intrans.* **10.** To become acidified as the effect of an excess of green herbage which has been plowed under: said of a soil.

burn[1], *n.* **5.** In the tobacco trade: (*a*) The quality of leaf considered with reference to the completeness or incompleteness of its reduction to ash in being smoked. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 165. (*b*) A damage sometimes suffered by tobacco in the process of curing (drying), due to excessive moisture in the air. Specifically termed *house-burn* when it takes place indoors, and *pole-burn* when the leaves are dried hanging on poles.

burn-baiting (bėrn'bā-ting), *n.* Same as *burn-beating*. See *burn-beating* and ★*burn-beat*.

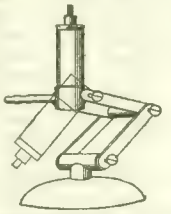
The paring of land is a practice of long standing in this island, particularly in the west of England, where it is also denominated (in conjunction with *burning*) den-shiring, *burn-baiting*, or sod-burning.
W. Fream, The Complete Grazier, p. 861.

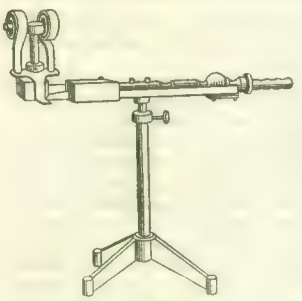
burn-baking† (bėrn'bā-king), *n.* Same as *burn-beating*.

burn-beat (bėrn'bēt), *v. i.* To perform the operation of burn-beating, or paring and burning (see under *paring*). See also ★*burn-baiting*.

burned, *a.*—**Burned coating,** a technical term applied, in a figurative sense, by electroplaters to a metallic deposit of unsatisfactory appearance and character.

burner, *n.* **3.** A device for heating a painted surface so that the paint can be removed. It has a lamp to which a blowpipe is attached, by which the flame from naphtha is driven with great force against the paint, softening it so that it can be scraped off.—**Albo-carbon burner.** See ★*albo-carbon*.—**Asbestos burner.** See ★*asbestos*.—**Auer burner.** Same as *Welsbach* ★*burner*.—**Clamond burner,** an inverted air-and-gas burner so arranged that a conical basket made of twisted threads of calcined magnesia, supported by platinum wire, is heated to incandescence.—**Friedburg burner,** a form of gas-burner in which the air to be mixed with the gas is admitted at the top and is preheated. The regulation of air is effected by sliding the outer tube up and down. Either a luminous or a non-luminous flame is thus obtained.—**Incandescent oil-vapor burner,** a burner which uses an oil vapor mixed with air for fuel and in which the flame heats a mantle of an infusible substance to incandescence.—**Koch burner,** a special form of gas-burner with a safety-device. As long as the flame continues it heats two spiral springs which control a lever attached to the stop-cock of the gas-supply. Whenever the flame is extinguished the cooling of the springs releases the lever and the stop-cock is automatically closed. It is of especial use where flames are left burning overnight, as under bacteriological ovens.—**Maletra burner,** a simple and valuable arrangement for burning off the sulphur from iron pyrites in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The 'pyrites small' (dust and coarse powder) having been placed on a succession of superposed shelves of fire-clay, and the combustion started by flame from ordinary fuel, the hot gases are led from one shelf to another over the material, the burning of the sulphur producing heat enough to keep the process going.—**Mantle burner,** a gas-burner in which a non-luminous flame impinges on a mantle, making it incandescent. See *Welsbach* ★*burner*.—**Naphtha burner,** a burner so arranged as to vaporize or atomize the naphtha and then burn it with an admixture of air.—**Petroleum burner,** any burner which atomizes and vaporizes petroleum and, mixing the finely divided particles with air, burns the oil as a vapor.—**Ratchet-wheel burner,** a burner the valve of which is operated by a ratchet and pawl.—**Recuperative burner,** a burner in which the gas or the air or both are preheated before reaching the point of inflammation.—**Scott-Snell burner,** a self-intensifying mantle burner in which heated air is fed to the burner under pressure. The air is compressed by the aid of a displacer attached to a diaphragm, which forms a small caloric engine operated by the waste heat of the gas flame.—**Self-intensifying burner,** a form of mantle burner provided with a draft-chimney which forces all of the gas and all the air introduced at the base of the burner to pass through the mantle.—**Siemens burner,** a form of regenerative burner specially useful in the illumination of large spaces, the large sizes (100–200 candle-power) being the most efficient. The light is diffused downward.—**Sugg burner,** an Argand gas-burner of standard form sometimes used in the photometry of illuminating gas.—**Suvio burner,** the trade name of a gas-heater. It is a Bunsen burner having a small drum attached to radiate the heat generated by the burner. Also called *Suvio heater*.—**Welsbach burner,** a burner for illuminating gas devised by Auer von Welsbach. It consists essentially of a Bunsen burner about the non-luminous flame of which a mantle of cotton gauze impregnated with certain metallic oxids (chiefly thorium oxid) is placed. When first ignited the cotton burns away and leaves a skeleton of the oxids, which becomes incandescent and emits a brilliant light.


Friedburg Burner.


Koch Burner.

burner-dome (bėr'nėr-dōm″), *n.* A metallic dome-shaped plate used in connection with an Argand lamp to deflect the ascending current of air, throwing it on the flame, and thus increasing the temperature, and hence the brightness of the light.

burner-gas (bėr'nėr-gas), *n.* In the manufacture of sulphuric acid, the mixture of gases from the kiln or burner in which sulphur as such, or the sulphur of iron pyrites, is converted into sulphur dioxid by union with atmospheric oxygen. This mixture consists mainly of sulphur dioxid, surplus oxygen, and the whole of the nitrogen of the air used. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, I. 579.

burnet[2], *n.*—**Native burnet** (of Australia), the sheep-pest or biddy-bid, *Acæna ovina*. See *sheep-pest*, 2, and ★*biddy-bid*.

Burnetan (bėr-net'an), *n.* [*Burnet*, a town and county in Texas.] The lowest subdivision of the Precambrian series of Texas. As used by T. W. Comstock, probably equivalent to Laurentian of eastern Canada.

burnet-rose, *n.* See *rose*[1], **I,** 1 (2), and *cantrobin*.

burnettism (bėr-net'izm), *n.* The impregnation of wood with Burnett's liquid as a preservative. *N. and Q.*, Sept. 10, 1892.

burning, *n.* **4.** Oxidation of iron by keeping it too long at a welding heat. Burnt iron is practically worthless, although it is sometimes used after repeated reheatings and hammerings, which partially remedy the damage.

burning-oil (bėr'ning-oil), *n.* A trade-name for all liquid products distilled from petroleum which are used for illuminating purposes. [U. S.]

burning-point (bėr'ning-point), *n.* The temperature at which the vapor from the free surface of an illuminating-oil contained in an open vessel, when ignited by contact with a flame, will continue to burn: distinguished from the *flashing-point* which is the temperature at which the first momentary ignition becomes possible.

Burn-nose tree. Same as *bonace-tree*.

burn-out (bėrn'out), *n.* The melting of a wire or other electric conductor by an electric current of too great quantity.—**Burn-out fuse, alloy,** in *elec. wiring*, a fuse or alloy which melts readily at a comparatively low temperature when placed in circuit. The melting of the fuse forms an arc across the space for an instant, and the current is cut out from the main line before other harm is done.

burnsides (bėrn'sīdz), *n. pl.* A style of beard such as that affected by General Burnside (1824–81), consisting of a mustache, whiskers, and a clean-shaven chin.

Burnt amethyst, brass, card, coal. See ★*amethyst*, ★*brass*[1], etc.—**Burnt logwood.** Same as *over-aged logwood*. See ★*over-aged* and ★*aging*, 4.

burnt-stuff (bėrnt'stuf), *n.* A miners' term for the oxidized surficial facies of certain ore-deposits. [Australia.]

burnut (bėr'nut), *n.* [Appar. from *bur*[1] + *nut*, in an allusion reflected also in its other name, *caltrop*.] A plant of the genus *Tribulus* (which see).

Burow's veins. See ★*veins of Burow*.

burra-khana (bu-rä-kä'nä), *n.* [Hind. *barā khāna*, 'big dinner.'] A 'big spread'; an entertainment or feast; a banquet. [Anglo-Indian.]

burring-saw (bėr'ing-sâ), *n.* A thin circular plate with a serrated edge, used in a burring-machine.

burring-wheel (bėr'ing-hwēl), *n.* A drum having teeth on the outside, used in burring wool.

burrito (bō-rē'tō), *n.* [Sp., so called from its grunting noise; dim. of *burro*, a donkey.] A species of grunt, *Pomadasis branicki*, of the family *Hæmulidæ*, found on the sandy shores of the Pacific coast of America and reaching a length of 7 inches. The name is also applied to other related species, as *Brachydeuterus leuciscus*, also of the family *Hæmulidæ*.

burro[2], *n.*—**2.** A name of species of grunts of the family *Hæmulidæ*, as *Pomadasis macracanthus* of the Pacific coast of tropical America.—**Burro blanco,** a species of grunt, *Brachydeuterus axillaris*, of the family *Hæmulidæ*: found only about Guaymas and Mazatlan.

bur-rubber (bėr'rub″ėr), *n.* A block of emery and cement used in facing and dressing millstones.

Burrum formation. See ★*formation.*

bursa, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Brassicaceæ.* See *Capsella* and *shepherd's-purse.*—**Adventitious** or **artificial bursa,** a bursa formed over a bony surface when the part is subjected to intermittent pressure.—**Boyer's bursa,** a bursa between the thyrohyoid membrane and the hyoid bone.—**Bursa virilis,** the scrotum.—**Luschka's bursa,** a sac in the mucous membrane of the posterior wall of the pharynx.—**Rider's bursa,** an adventitious bursa formed in the thigh from pressure of the saddle.

Bursal apertures. Same as ★*bursal fissures.*—**Bursal fissures,** in the *Ophiuroidea,* or brittle-stars, slits bordering each margin of the arms and communicating with the bursæ or pouches, which receive the generative products. These fissures are sometimes discontinuous and, in fossil species, are known to be reduced to rows of pores.—**Bursal scales,** in the *Ophiuroidea,* or brittle-stars, the scales or plates which bound the ★bursal fissures (which see).—**Bursal slits.** Same as ★*bursal fissures.*

bursatti (bėr-sat'i), *n.* Same as ★*bursautee.*

bursautee (bėr-sō'tē), *n.* [Also *bursatti, bursattee;* < Hind. *barsāti,* adj. < *barsāt,* the rains.] 1. A disease of horses thought to be caused by a fungus. It is characterized by peculiar swellings under the skin which finally rupture and are converted into chronic ulcers.—2. A waterproof coat; a rain-coat. [Anglo-Indian.]

burseed (bėr'sēd), *n.* A species of stickseed, *Lappula Lappula,* introduced into the United States from Europe.

burst, *v. i.* 4. In *pin-pool billiards,* to go beyond a score of 31; in *ball-pool,* to smash at the pyramid.

burster, *n.* 2. In *mining,* a blast-hole bored in solid coal not previously made ready for blasting by shearing or holing.

bur-thimble (bėr'thim″bl), *n.* A dentists' thimble.

burweed, *n.*—**Yellow burweed,** an annual boraginaceous weed, *Amsinckia intermedia,* troublesome in California grain-fields and vineyards. The burs are formed by the hispid calyces.

bus[2] (bus), *n.* Short for ★*bus-bar.* Same as ★*bus-bar.*

busain, *n.* Same as ★*busaun.*

busaun (bö-zoun'), *n.* [G. ★*busaun, posaune,* etc., trombone: see *posaune.*] In *organ-building,* a soft reed stop, usually of 16-feet pitch.

bus-bar (bus'bär), *n.* [*(omni-)bus* + *bar*[1].] A system of conductors, in an electric generating-station, on which the power of all the generators is collected for distribution into the system, or (in an electric receiving-station) on which the power from the generating-station is received for distribution to the apparatus consuming it.

busenna (bö-sen'ą), *n.* Same as *mesenna.*

bush[1], *v. t.*—**To bush a road,** to mark the course of a logging-road across a marsh or the ice by setting up bushes. [U. S.]

bush[2], *n.* 3. In *milling,* a packing of wooden blocks placed in the eye of the bedstone and forming the upper bearing of the spindle.

bush[3] (bůsh), *v. t.* To dress a stone with a bush-hammer.

busha (bůsh'ą), *n.* [Negro? Appar. not native W. Ind.] The manager or overseer of an estate in Jamaica. [West Indies.]

bush-beater (bůsh'bē'tėr), *n.* Same as *bush-whacker,* 1.

Such was the legion of sturdy *bush-beaters* that poured in at the grand gate of New Amsterdam.
Irving, Knickerbocker, vi. 5.

bush-boy (bůsh'boi), *n.* An Australian bushman.

bush-bred (bůsh'bred), *a.* Bred or reared in the bush. [Australia.]

bushbuck, *n.* 2. The harnessed antelope, *Tragelaphus pictus;* also, the rare *T. bor.*



Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus bor*).

bush-cattle (bůsh'kat″l), *n.* In Australia, cattle lost from a herd and running wild in the bush.

bush-clover (bůsh'klō-vėr), *n.* Any species of the genus *Lespedeza* (which see). The bush-clovers are either erect, prostrate, or ascending plants, with numerous yellowish or purplish pea-like flowers. The only species of special economic value is the *Japan clover* (which see, under *Japan*).

bush-coral (bůsh'kor″al), *n.* A bushy gorgonian, *Acanella normani,* found in the North Atlantic.

bush-cow (bůsh'kou), *n.* The tapir. [British Guiana.]

Of the quadrupeds found in these forests, the largest is the tapir, or maipuri, commonly called the *bush-cow.*
W. H. Brett, Indian Tribes of Guiana, p. 20.

bush-drive (bůsh'drīv), *n.* A hunt or shooting expedition in which the game is driven from cover in the bush toward the sportsmen. [South Africa.]

At the *bush-drives* so common in the [Cape] Colony Blue-buck are seldom turned out.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1899, p. 831.

bushed, *a.* Hence—2. Bewildered; at a loss; 'lost'; all at sea.

The poor youth, new to the wilds, had, in the expressive phrase of the colonials, got *bushed,* that is, utterly bewildered, and thus lost all idea of the direction that he ought to pursue. *W. Howitt,* Australia, I. 283.

busheling (bůsh'el-ing), *n.* In *iron-working,* the process of heating iron scrap and forming it into a solid block in a furnace.

busheling-furnace (bůsh'el-ing-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace used in working scrap-iron into a solid block. The scrap, consisting of turnings, chips, nails, etc., is heated to a welding heat, and gathered into a ball about as large as a bushel basket. While still hot and soft it is taken to a hammer and welded by hammering into a billet or is blown.

bush-faller (bůsh'fâl″ėr), *n.* A bushman who fells or cuts down timber in the bush. [Australia.]

bush-fighter (bůsh'fī″tėr), *n.* One who fires from the shelter of bushes; a bushwhacker.

bush-fruit (bůsh'frōt), *n.* A term recently adopted in the United States from English usage to designate those cultivated fruits which are borne on bushes or shrubs, as the raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry, and currant. The term *small-fruit* comprises the same and also the strawberry.

bushhammer (bůsh'ham″ėr), *v. t.* To break or dress (stones) by means of a bush-hammer.

bush-harrow (bůsh'har-ō), *v. t.* To treat with a bush-harrow.

Bush-harrow after sowing.
W. Fream, The Complete Grazier, p. 826.

bush-hawk (bůsh'hâk), *n.* One of the smaller hawks of New Zealand and Australia, *Hieracidea novæ-zealandiæ.*

bush-hog (bůsh'hog), *n.* 1. Same as ★*bush-pig.*—2. A name given in British Guiana to the peccary, *Dicotyles* (or *Tayassu*) *tajacu.*

bush-honeysuckle (bůsh″hun'i-suk-l), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Diervilla.* See *honeysuckle,* 2.—2. Any species of true honeysuckle with a bushy habit, including, therefore, the fly-honeysuckles; particularly, *Lonicera Tatarica,* the Tatarian bush-honeysuckle, an ornamental species native in southeast Russia and Siberia.

bush-horse (bůsh'hôrs), *n.* A horse which is lost and running wild in the bush. [Australia.]

bushido (bö͝o′shi-dō″), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *bu* (Chin. *wu*), military, warrior, + *shi,* officer, + *do* (Chin. *tao*), way.] The code of moral principles which the knights and warriors of feudal Japan were required to put into practice in all circumstances and relations of life; knightly spirit and conduct; chivalry; gentlemanly politeness and honor; integrity, devotion, and duty to one's superiors, and unswerving loyalty to the mikado.

Bu-shi-do means literally 'Military-knight-ways'—the ways which fighting nobles should observe in their daily life as well as in their vocation; in a word, the 'precepts of knighthood,' the *noblesse oblige* of the warrior class.
Nitobe, Bushido, p. 7.

bushloper (bůsh'lō″pėr), *n.* [New York D. **bosch-looper*?: see *bush*[1], *lope*[1], and *loper.* Cf. *interloper.*] One who tramps through the bush or wilderness; a peddler: as, "a romantic young *bushloper*" (of the earlier period of the Dutch occupation of New York). *E. Eggleston,* Duffels, Preface.

bush-magpie (bůsh'mag″pī), *n.* A name of the Australian piping-crows, or crow-shrikes, belonging to the genus *Gymnorhina,* from their black-and-white coloration.

bushman, *n.* 3. A settler in the bush of Australia, as distinguished from one who dwells in a town or city; specifically, one who is acquainted with the bush and its ways.

bushmanite (bůsh'man-it), *n.* [Also *bosjesmanite* and *boschjesmanite. Bushman* (D. *Bosjesman*) + *-ite*[2].] A native alum, in composition intermediate between pickeringite and apjohnite.

bushmanship (bůsh'man-ship), *n.* Knowledge and experience of the bush and its ways; skill in the methods and practical work of the bushman.

bush-pea (bůsh'pē), *n.* A plant of the leguminous genus *Thermopsis;* false ★lupine (which see). The Montana bush-pea, *T. Montana,* a tall herb with a cluster of erect stems, is regarded as possessing some value as forage.

bush-pig (bůsh'pig), *n.* An African pig of the genus *Potamochœrus,* either *P. africanus* or *P. porcus;* a boschvark. Also *bush-hog.*

bush-ranging (bůsh'rān″jing), *n.* The lawless life of a bush-ranger.

bush-rider (bůsh'rī″dėr), *n.* One employed in riding over a bush farm, or station, rounding up the cattle, inspecting the fences, etc. [Australia.]

bush-rope (bůsh'rōp), *n.* A name given to various species of woody vines (bejuco, etc.), the stems of which (lianas) are used as a substitute for ropes, and in the place of nails for securing to one another the timbers of a house. [West Indies and British Guiana.]

bush-scrubber (bůsh'skrub″ėr), *n.* A bumpkin; a boor; a slattern: as, she's a lady! she's no *bush-scrubber.* See *scrubber*[1]. [Bushman's Eng., Australia.]

bush-scythe (bůsh'sīŦH), *n.* A scythe having a short, wide, and strong blade for cutting brush and briers.

The primitive reaping knife or hemp cutter, which is something between a corn-cutter and a *bush-scythe.*
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 547.

bush-tamarind (bůsh'tam″ą-rind), *n.* A tall tree of Guiana, *Machærium Schomburgkii,* which yields a valuable wood. See *itaka-wood* and *Machærium.*

bush-telegraph (bůsh'tel″ē-grâf), *n.* A confederate of the bush-rangers of Australia, who keeps them informed with regard to the movements of the police, etc. [Australia.]

bush-turkey (bůsh'tėr″ki), *n.* A name in Guiana of the larger curassows.

bush-warbler (bůsh'wâr″blėr), *n.* 1. See *warbler.*—2. Any species of *Gerygone,* a genus of small birds generally placed with the flycatchers. They are inhabitants of the Australian region.

bush-water (bůsh'wâ″tėr), *n.* Rain-water which collects in low places in forests. [West Indies.]

bushwhack (bůsh'hwak), *v. i.* 1. To act in the manner of a bushwhacker: (*a*) sojourn in or beat about the bush; (*b*) engage in guerrilla warfare and fire from behind the bushes.—2. To cut bushes with a bushwhacker.—3. To hunt ducks by approaching them in a boat which has a screen around it to conceal the occupants. *Forest and Stream,* Feb. 21, 1903.

bushwoman (bůsh'wům″an), *n.*; pl. *bushwomen* (-wim″en). A woman living in the bush and playing her part in the settlement and development of the country.

bushwood (bůsh'wůd), *n.* See ★*woodland.*

bush-wren (bůsh'ren), *n.* A small passerine bird, *Xenicus longipes,* of New Zealand: so called from its general resemblance to the wren of England.

bushy[2] (bůsh'i), *n.* [*bush* + dim. *-y*[2].] A countryman. [Australia.]

business-wagon (biz'nes-wag″on), *n.* A wagon, with or without an inclosed top, used for carrying merchandise.

busk[3], *v. i.* 3. To cruise as a pirate.—4. To earn a livelihood by going about singing, playing, and selling ballads, or as an acrobat, juggler, etc., in public houses, steamboats, on the street, etc. [Slang, Eng.]

busker (busk'ėr), *n.* [*busk*[3] + *-er*[1].] A strolling singer, player, ballad-seller, or the like. See ★*busk*[3], 4.

The words and tune of which I remember hearing from the lips of a *busker* at Margate.
Referee, June 29, 1884. [*Encyc. Dict.*]

busking (busk'ing), *n.* [*busk*[3] + *-ing*[1].] The practice of going about as an itinerant singer, player, juggler, ballad-seller, or the like, in pursuit of a livelihood. *Mayhew,* London Labour, I. 215. [Slang, Eng.]

Bussira rubber. See ★*rubber*.

bust[1], *v. i.* **2.** To break to the saddle, as an intractable bronco. [Slang, western U. S.]

It is upon the cowboys that the task falls of breaking to the saddle, or *busting*, the almost untractable "bronchos" that are raised both for this purpose and for the open market. *Wide World Mag.*, April, 1903, p. 545.

bustamite (bös'tą-mīt), *n.* [Named after General A. *Bustamante*.] A variety of the manganese silicate, rhodonite, peculiar in containing calcium.

bustard-quail (bus'tärd-kwāl), *n.* Any of the small, three-toed quails or hemipods of the family *Turnicidæ*, found in the Old World; in particular, the East Indian *Turnix taigoor*.

buster, *n.* **5.** In Australia, a sudden violent squall from the south.

The cold wind or southerly *buster* which . . . carries a thick cloud of dust . . . across the city.
F. Fowler, in Athenæum, Feb. 21, 1863, p. 264.

6. One who breaks intractable horses to the saddle; a bronco-buster. [Slang, U. S.]

Naturally, on a large ranch which employs many cowboys, there is much rivalry among them as to who is the best rider, or *buster*.
Wide World Mag., April, 1903, p. 545.

bustite (bus'tīt), *n.* [*Bustu*, in India, + *-ite*[2].] See ★*meteorite*.

busy, *a.* **8.** In *decoration*, full of detail; overcrowded; fussy. [Trade cant.]

The decoration, in dealer's language, being too *busy* for broad effects. *Burlington Mag.*, III., p. 86.

busybodied (biz'i-bod″id), *a.* Of the nature of a busybody; meddlesome. *N. E. D.*

butalanine (bū-tal'a-nin), *n.* [Gr. *βοῦς*, ox, + *-t-* + *-al* + *-ine*[2].] Alpha-aminoisovaleric acid, $(CH_3)_2CHCHNH_2CO_2H$: found in the pancreas of the ox.

butane (bū'tān), *n.* [L. *but(yrum)*, butter, + *-ane*.] In *chem.*, the fourth member of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons, C_4H_{10}. Two isomeric forms are known, normal butane and isobutane; both are at ordinary temperature and pressure gaseous, colorless, almost odorless, very slightly soluble in water, and readily combustible. Normal butane occurs in small quantity in American petroleum, and has been to a limited extent condensed from the most volatile portion, by means of a freezing mixture, as a colorless, very light liquid boiling at 1° C. (or about 34° F.), forming almost the whole of the commercial product *chymogene*.

butcha (bu'chą), *a.* [Hind. *bachā*.] A young one; a boy, babe, bairn, urchin, chit, chicken, sapling, etc. [Anglo-Indian.]

butcher, *n.* **5.** A long drink of beer. *Austral English*. [Slang, South Australia.]

butcher-bird, *n.* **2.** In Australia, a name of birds of the genus *Cracticus*. *Gould*, Birds of Australia.

butene (bū'tēn), *n.* [L. *but(yrum)*, butter, + *-ene*.] The official name of the hydrocarbon C_4H_8. It exists in three isomeric forms. Also called *butylene*.

butenyl (bū'te-nil), *n.* [L. *but(yrum)*, butter, + *-en(e)* + *-yl*.] The radical C_4H_7: as in *butenyl glycerol*, $C_4H_7(OH)_3$.

butic (bū'tik), *a.* [L. *but(yrum)*, butter, + *-ic*.] Derived from butine.—**Butic acid.** Same as ★*tetrolic acid*.

butine (bū'tin), *n.* [G. *butin*, < L. *but(yrum)*, butter, + *-ine*[2].] The official name of the hydrocarbon C_4H_6. Four isomeric forms are possible, and at least three of these are known.

Butomaceæ (bū-tō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. F. Gray, 1821), < *Butomus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Naiadales*, typified by the genus *Butomus*, and characterized by regular, hermaphrodite, 3-merous flowers, usually with a larger number of stamens and carpels and many seeds. They are swamp or aquatic herbs with linear leaves or with a broad blade having a lattice-like nervation. There are 4 genera, 3 of which are monotypic, and 6 species, widely distributed.

butomaceous (bū-tō-mā'shius), *a.* [< *Butomaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the plant family *Butomaceæ*.

Butomus (bū'tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, adopted from Tournefort. 1700), < Gr. *βούτομος*, some aquatic plant, probably the flowering rush.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Butomaceæ*. *B. umbellatus*, the only species, is a hardy perennial aquatic, easily grown on the margins of ponds. It is known as *flowering rush*. See *rush*[1].

butt[2], *n.*, **1.** (*e*) In *archery*, the end of an arrow which is held against the bowstring in shooting: opposed to *point*.—**14.** A shelter or concealment, built of blocks of peat or turf, for the gunner in grouse-driving on English and Scotch moors. Also called a *battery*.

Where possible, the *butts* should always be placed in a hollow of the ground; this not only helps to conceal them from the birds, but also produces higher and prettier shots. . . . He [the sportsman] should not crouch in his *butt* nor seek to conceal himself by stooping, but remain perfectly motionless, until the moment when he throws his gun up to his shoulder to fire.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 604.

15. In the tobacco trade, a box 12 inches square, holding from 15 to 50 pounds. *Stand. Dict.*—**16.** *pl.* The ends or 'cuttings' of jute rejected by the manufacturer of cloth or bagging. They are used in making coarse kinds of paper. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem. p. 282.—**Butt cut.** (*a*) The first log cut above the stump. (*b*) In gathering tan-bark, the section of bark taken from the butt of a tree before felling it for further peeling.—**Shift of butts,** in *ship-building*, an arrangement of any extensive surface of plating or planking by which the various butts between plates or planks are distributed over the surface in a regular manner to give the greatest possible strength to the plating as a whole. In iron shipbuilding, for outside plating, the rule is that butts in adjacent strakes of plating must not be less than two frame-spaces apart and that there must be at least two solid passing-strakes between butts over each other in the same frame-space.

butt[2], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **3.** To challenge to a trial of skill in wood-cutting.

I had an uncle . . . who was a famous chopper. . . . When he was past seventy, he had a man working for him who thought himself pretty smart, and my uncle offered to *butt* him.
E. Ingersoll, Country Cousins, i.

II. *intrans.* **2.** In *lumbering*, to undertake, as a trial of skill, to cut off the butt-end of a prostrate log while an opponent is cutting through the smaller end.

butt-box (but'boks), *n.* The bearing or box at the cross-head end of a connecting-rod.

butted (but'ed), *a.* Furnished with a butt (of some specified kind): as, *butted* with ivory. Used chiefly in combination: as, brass-*butted*.

butter[1], *n.*—**Bambara, bambui,** or **bambuk butter.** Same as *shea-butter*.—**Blue butter.** Same as *mercurial ointment* (which see, under *ointment*).—**Butter bacillus.** See ★*bacillus*.—**Butter substitute** or **surrogate.** Same as *oleomargarin*.—**Cay-cay butter,** the fat obtained from the seeds of *Irvingia Malayana* of Malacca and *I. Oliveri* of Cochin China. It is used in the manufacture of soaps and candles.—**Dika butter,** the fat obtained from the roasted seeds of *Irvingia Gabonensis*, used as food by the natives of tropical West Africa, and in Europe for the manufacture of soaps and pomades. See *dika-bread* and *Irvingia*.—**Diseased butter,** in *dairying*, a general though not strictly correct term applied to several kinds of altered, contaminated, infected, or fermented butter, the so-called diseased condition originating in milk or appearing first in the butter itself as a fermentation arising from some bacterial forms added accidentally to the butter through want of cleanliness in its manufacture or care. The following are recognized varieties of contaminated butter: *Bitter butter*, a fermented condition that appears in butter made from bitter milk or fermented milk having a bitter taste. *Blue butter*, butter made from the infected milk called *blue milk* (which see). *Dappled butter*, butter marked by grayish spots originating from the contamination of the milk in the barn. The bacteria causing the abnormal condition of the butter can be removed by heat. It is sometimes called *mottled butter* or *mottles*. *Moldy butter*, butter infected by mold-fungi. *Off-flavor butter*, dry, soft, and unclean butter. *Oily butter*, a condition marked by a disagreeable oily odor and the presence of a white coagulum. *Root-* or *turnip-taste butter*, butter marked by a disagreeable bitter taste suggestive of a raw turnip. It has been commonly supposed to be caused by turnips fed to the cow, but is now known to be of bacterial origin. *Rotten-taste butter*, a fermentation in butter caused, according to Jensen, by the presence of *Bacillus fœtidus lactis*.—**Dutch butter.** Same as *oleomargarin*. *Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., I. 702. [Colloq.]—**Goa butter.** Same as *cocum-butter*.—**Illipé butter.** Same as *shea-butter*.—**Kafir butter,** a solid fat obtained from the seeds of *Combretum butyrosum* by the natives of southeastern Africa.—**Lard butter,** artificial or imitation butter the basis of which has been obtained from lard; butterin.—**Laurel butter.** Same as *bay-oil*.—**Mineral butter,** in early *chem.*, a name given to certain soft, semi solid metallic chlorids: as *butter of antimony* (antimonious chlorid), etc.—**Nungu butter.** Same as *shea-butter*.—**Print-butter,** in *dairying*, butter pressed in a mold to give it a convenient shape and weight for sale and transportation: so named because the mold prints the maker's name or trade-mark on the butter. The opposite of *tub-butter*, or butter packed in bulk in tubs.—**Process butter,** an inferior imitation or adulterated butter. Also called *renovated butter*.—**Renovated butter.** Same as *process* ★*butter*.—**Tub-butter.** See *print-*★*butter*.—**Whey butter,** in *dairying*, an inferior butter made from the fat in whey: sometimes used as a dressing in the manufacture of cheese and called *cheese-grease*. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 528.

butter[1], *v. i.* **2.** In *cricket*, to fail to make a simple and easy catch; to muff. [Slang.]

butter-bush (but'ėr-bůsh), *n.* The name in Australia of a small tree, *Pittosporum phylliræoides*, bearing bitter, non-poisonous berries, which were pounded into flour by the aborigines for use as food. It yields a very hard, close-grained, light-colored wood, useful for turnery. The leaves furnish an excellent fodder, and cattle are so fond of it that the trees are in danger of extinction.

butter-carrier (but'ėr-kar″i-ėr), *n.* A refrigerator-box or -case for transporting print-butter in ice without bringing the ice into contact with it.

butter-cloth (but'ėr-klôth), *n.* A thin, loosely woven cloth, like cheese-cloth, but with a slightly finer mesh.

Butter- or cheese-*cloth* is almost universally used at present for a wound dressing. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 568.

butter-cross (but'ėr-krôs), *n.* A market-cross near which butter is sold. [Eng.] *N. E. D.*

buttercup, *n.* **2.** A small, square sugar-plum, colored in a variety of tints, and somewhat creamy inside.—**Acrid buttercup.** Same as *tall buttercup*.—**Bulbous buttercup,** *Ranunculus bulbosus*, a species with the stem arising from a bulbous thickened base, native in Europe and now common in fields, etc., in the eastern United States.—**Buttercup oil-beetle.** See ★*oil-beetle*.—**Creeping buttercup,** *Ranunculus repens*, in England a bad weed creeping by runners, introduced in the eastern United States.—**Meadow buttercup.** Same as *tall buttercup*.—**Swamp-** or **marsh-buttercup.** (*a*) See *marsh-buttercup*. (*b*) *Ranunculus septentrionalis*, a vigorous species growing on wet ground in the eastern half of the United States, with the later branches prostrate and rooting.

butter-daisy (but'ėr-dā″zi), *n.* See ★*daisy*.

butter-dish (but'ėr-dish), *n.* **1.** A small plate or dish, often with a cover and strainer, for holding and serving butter; also an individual plate for butter.—**2.** In *dairying*, a thin wooden dish or platter for packing or delivering tub- or print-butter.

butter-drier (but'ėr-drī″ėr), *n.* In *dairying*, a centrifugal drier used to extract the water from newly made butter.

butter-extractor (but'ėr-eks-trak″tor), *n.* A combined milk-separator and churn for making butter directly from fresh milk; a butter-making machine.

butter-fat (but'ėr-fat), *n.* The fat which enters the composition of butter: essentially a mixture of 68 per cent. of palmitin and 30 per cent of olein.

butterfly, *n.* **5.** A local name for a mussel, *Plagiola securis*, found in the Mississippi river: so called from the shape of the valves. The shell is used in the pearl-button industry.—**American copper butterfly,** an American lycænid butterfly, *Heodes hypophlœas*, common in the eastern United States, where its larva feeds on sorrel and clover.—**Antiopa butterfly,** a common European and North American nymphalid butterfly, *Euvanessa antiopa*, also called *mourning-cloak* from its somber colors. The wings are purplish brown with a yellow outer margin. The larvæ live gregariously on the willow, elm, poplar, and hackberry.—**Argus butterfly.** See ★*argus-butterfly*.—**Atalanta butterfly,** a nymphalid butterfly, *Vanessa atalanta*, also known as the *red admiral*, which occurs in Europe and the United States.—**Brush-footed butterfly,** any one of the butterflies in which the front legs are imperfect, including those of the families *Agapetidæ*, *Heliconiidæ*, *Nymphalidæ*, and *Lymnadidæ*.—**Butterfly lupus.** See ★*lupus*.—**Clicking butterfly,** any butterfly of the South American nymphalid genus *Ageronia*. These butterflies make a clicking noise when in flight or by moving the wings when at rest, probably by means of two hooks at the base of the fore wings and two other hooks on the thorax.—**Cosmopolitan butterfly,** a nymphalid butterfly, *Vanessa cardui*, of general distribution, whose larvæ feed on thistles and other *Compositæ*.—**Cresphontes butterfly,** a large black-and-yellow swallow-tailed butterfly, *Papilio cresphontes*, extending up the Atlantic coast of the United States from Florida to New England. Its larvæ feed on the leaves of orange- and lemon-trees, prickly-ash, Lombardy poplar, and other trees.—**Dead-leaf butterfly,** any one of the Oriental nymphalid butterflies of the genus *Kallima*. The under sides of the wings are so colored and marked that the butterflies when at rest almost precisely resemble dead leaves.—**Gossamer-winged butterfly,** any butterfly of the family *Lycænidæ* (which see).—**Harris's butterfly,** an American nymphalid butterfly, *Cinclidia harrisii*, resembling the species of *Phyciodes*. It occurs in the northeastern United States, and its larvæ feed on asters.—**Little sulphur butterfly,** an American pierid butterfly, *Eurema euterpe*, of wide distribution, and feeding in the larva stage on *Cassia* and other leguminous plants.—**Milkweed butterfly.** See *archippus*.—**Monarch butterfly,** a large red cosmopolitan lymnadid butterfly, *Anosia plexippus*, whose larvæ feed on milkweed. It is especially common all through the United States and Canada, but hibernates only in the Southern States, migrating northward in the spring and early summer, and returning southward in the autumn.—**Roadside butterfly,** an American pierid butterfly, *Eurymus philodice*, yellow in color with black-margined wings, common on roadsides from Canada to South Carolina and west to the Rocky Mountains. Its larvæ feed on clover, vetch, lupine, and similar plants.—**Southern dog-face butterfly,** an American pierid butterfly, *Zerene cæsonia*, of wide though principally southern distribution, yellow in color, bordered with black. Its larvæ feed on clover and false indigo.—**White Mountain butterfly,** an American agapetid butterfly, *Œneis norna*, of Arctic distribution and occurring also on the tops of the White Mountains of New Hampshire and among the Rocky Mountains in Colorado. Its larvæ feed on *Carex vulgaris*.—**Wood-white butterfly.** See the extract.

Again, a contributor to the Speaker recently pointed out the resemblance of the resting "*wood white*" *butterfly* (*Leucophasia sinapis*) to the flower buds of the corn wheat—a plant invariably abundant in the woods frequented by this dainty insect.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Apr. 29, 1905, p. 24520.

butterfly-conch (but'ėr-flī-kongk), *n.* A marine univalve mollusk of Tasmania, *Voluta papillosa.*

butterfly-damper (but'ėr-flī-dam″pėr), *n.* A thin plate of metal which turns on an axis across a pipe so that it controls the amount of the passage left open in the pipe. The pipe may be of various cross-sections, but, if round, the axis of the plate or damper is at the middle of the pipe.

butterfly-dock (but'ėr-flī-dok), *n.* Same as ★*batter-dock* 1.

butterfly-fish, *n.* **3.** The common name of the species of fishes of the family *Chætodontidæ* found in tropical seas, noted for their singular form, bright colors, and great activity. The family comprises 8 or 10 genera and nearly 200 species.

butterfly-lesion (but'ėr-flī-lē″zhọn), *n.* A common form of the eruption of lupus erythematosus, in which there is a patch on each side of the nose, joined by a narrow strip across the bridge, suggesting a butterfly in shape.

butterfly-lily (but'ėr-flī-lil″i), *n.* The mariposa-lily; any species of *Calochortus.* The more appropriate name *butterfly-tulip* seems to be gaining favor.

butterfly-lobster (but'ėr-flī-lob″stėr), *n.* A crustacean, *Ibacus peronii,* in which the carapace is broadly extended into wing-like projections. [Tasmania.]

butterfly-nut (but'ėr-flī-nut), *n.* A thumb-nut.

butterfly-tulip (but'ėr-flī-tū″lip), *n.* See ★*butterfly-lily.*

butter-ladle (but'ėr-lā″dl), *n.* A wooden spoon used in handling newly made butter. One type is called a *spoon-ladle,* and another form (used in England), having a perforated bowl, a *butter-scoop.*

Butterman schooner. See ★*schooner.*

butter-oil (but'ėr-oil), *n.* The part of refined cotton-seed oil which is used in making oleomargarin, or butter substitute. *U. S. Dept. Agr., Bulletin* 33, 1896, p. 372.

butter-paddle (but'ėr-pad″l), *n.* Same as ★*butter-spade.*

butter-paper (but'ėr-pā″pėr), *n.* A tough, semitransparent waterproof paper used for wrapping print-butter, cream-cheese, and other materials requiring protection from air, water, or oil.

butter-pear (but'ėr-pār), *n.* Same as ★*aguacate.*

butter-press (but'ėr-pres), *n.* In *candy-making,* a screw or hydraulic press for extracting the essential oil or cacao-butter from ground cacao. A common type is a filter-press.

butter-print, *n.* **2.** The Indian mallow, *Abutilon Abutilon.* The name alludes to the large round seed-capsule, which is neatly marked above with radiating furrows. Also called *stamp-weed.*

butter-salt (but'ėr-sâlt), *n.* Common salt in small crystals, obtained by rapid evaporation of brine at the boiling temperature. On account of its fine texture it is preferred for use in salting butter.

butter-scoop (but'ėr-sköp), *n.* See ★*butter-ladle.*

butter-spade (but'ėr-spād), *n.* A wooden spatula used in cutting butter from a firkin or other vessel. When grooved in parallel lines, butter-spades are used, in pairs, for rolling lumps of butter into balls for the table.

butter-tree, *n.*—**Indian butter-tree,** the fulwa, *Madhuca butyracea.*

butter-worker, *n.,* A creamery apparatus for pressing the buttermilk out of freshly made butter, working in the salt, and bringing the butter to a condition for use or shipment to market. There are several types of such machines, all consisting essentially of one or more plain or fluted rolls that traverse with a rolling motion over or through the butter, which is spread out in a thin cake upon a tray. In small hand-machines the trays are stationary; in power-machines the trays revolve and carry the butter under rolls revolving in a fixed position. In one type of machine the butter is placed in a revolving drum. Butter-workers and churns are sometimes united in one machine. See *churn.*

butter-yellow (but'ėr-yel″ō), *n.* A monoazo coal-tar color produced by combining diazotized aniline with dimethylaniline. It is used for coloring butter, oils, etc.

butt-gage (but'gāj), *n.* A measuring- and marking-tool used, in hanging doors, to mark the positions of the hinges upon the door and upon the door-frame.

butt-hook (but'hůk), *n.* In *lumbering,* the hook by which the cable is attached to the tackle on the logs. [U. S.]

butt-lap (but'lap), *n.* In *ship-building,* a junction of plates or bars at their ends or butts by lapping the end of one over the adjacent end of the other and riveting the lapped parts together.

butt-measurement (but'mezh″ūr-mẹnt), *n.* Measurement from a shoulder or projection; a measurement taken by placing one end of the rule against the projection from which the measurement is taken.

button, *n.,* **4.** (*d*) A finger-knob or key on the concertina and some accordions.—**15.** In *pathol.,* any small, rounded, circumscribed elevation on the cutaneous or mucous surface.

According to Welch and Clement, more characteristic lesions, but less often met in experimental cases, are the so-called *buttons,* viz., certain elevated, circumscribed, round or oval areas of necrotic inflammation of firm consistence, which implicate the mucous and submucous coats, and sometimes all of the coats of the bowel.

Jour. Exper. Med., V. 259.

Amboyna button or **pimple.** An affection of the skin, possibly of syphilitic origin, endemic in the island of Amboyna.—**Button- and buttonhole-marking machine,** in *shoe-manufacturing,* a machine for marking on the edges of a partly made shoe the positions of the buttons to be stitched on and those of the corresponding buttonholes to be cut.—**Button-sewing machine,** a machine having a device for clamping the button to the machine while it is sewed down on the fabric. One type of machine employs the vibrating needle-bar of the ★overseaming machine (which see) and sews two- and four-hole flat buttons and bar-buttons, and fastens and cuts the thread when the work is done. Another type makes a barring-stitch on four-hole and bar-buttons. It is also adapted to sew on buckles, curtain-rings, etc.—**Mescal button.** See ★*mescal.*—**Murphy's button,** an instrument consisting of two button-shaped pieces joined by a screw employed to retain in apposition the two ends of divided intestine in the operation of intestinal anastomosis or that of gastro-enterostomy.—**Naples button,** a bubo of venereal origin.—**To press the button,** to push an external button or knob, and thereby, according to its connections with a prepared system, to close an electric circuit, or to release a spring that operates the shutter of a camera in instantaneous photography; hence, colloquially, to start by a simple act what may be followed by important results.

button, *v. i.* **2.** To bud or form imperfect heads, offsets, rosettes, tubers, or bulbs: for example, the cauliflower buttons when the head sends up imperfect and irregular glomerules, thus destroying the symmetry and solidity of the head.

button-balance (but'n-bal″ans), *n.* A small, very delicate balance used for weighing assay-buttons. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook.*

button-blanket (but'n-blang″ket), *n.* A blue blanket, generally bordered with red, set with numerous pearl buttons which either edge the blanket or are arranged in patterns. Such blankets are worn by the Indians of British Columbia and Alaska at festivals.

Button-bush dodder. See ★*dodder*[1].

button-cautery (but'n-kâ″tėr-i), *n.* Same as *Corrigan's button* (which see under *button*).

button-eared (but'n-ērd), *a.* Having button-ears, as certain dogs.

button-gage (but'n-gāj), *n.* A slide caliber-rule having two sets of gage-marks, used in precise measurements of button-blanks, -dies, etc.

button-grass (but'n-gras), *n.* A name applied in Tasmania to a sedge, *Gymnoschœnus sphærocephalus,* covering barren, boggy land and bearing a capitate flower-cluster on the end of a slender stalk 4 or 5 feet in length.

buttonhold† (but'n-hōld), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *buttonheld,* ppr. *buttonholding.* An obsolete form of *buttonhole.*

buttonholder† (but″n-hōl-dėr), *n.* An obsolete form of ★*buttonholer.*

buttonhole, *n.* **3.** In *surg.,* any small straight incision into a cavity or canal. See ★*boutonnière,* 2.—**4.** A buttonhole bouquet. [Eng.]—**Buttonhole stitch,** the stitch used in making buttonholes. The edge of the buttonhole is sewed over and over, leaving a knot on the inside edge with each stitch, to strengthen it and prevent fraying against the button.

buttonhole, *v. t.* **3.** To sew with the stitch used in making buttonholes: used in sewing, lacework, and embroidery.

buttonhole-machine (but'n-hōl-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting, sewing, and finishing buttonholes in leather and fabrics. In buttonhole-making the slit in the fabric may be cut with a knife by hand, or by a pivoted knife attached to the machine, or by a knife operated by the machine, and either before or after sewing up the hole. Two types of machine are used. In one the needle, as in an ordinary sewing-machine, remains in a fixed position, and the work, by a suitable mechanism attached to the machine, is fed forward and backward at each stroke of the needle to form the overseaming-stitch, and is also carried round the ends of the slit to sew up the opposite side. This feed-mechanism is adjustable to all sizes of buttonholes. In the other type the work is held in one position while the sewing is done, and the needle-bar supporting the needle vibrates to and fro in forming the stitch, as in the ★overseaming-machine (which see). With this machine the ends of the buttonhole are reinforced by barring or a band of long stitches.

buttonholer (but'n-hōl-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who makes buttonholes; also, a machine designed to be used in making buttonholes.—**2.** One who buttonholes another.

button-press (but'n-pres), *n.* A machine for making buttons. It is usually an upright press which can be fitted to cut the blanks, impress a design on a blank, or assemble the parts.

button-scar (but'n-skär), *n.* A scar drawn up into a button-shape, used for ornamentation of the body by African negroes and corresponding to the tattoo-marks of people with lighter skin. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, II. 394.

button-shell (but'n-shel), *n.* A small marine gastropod of the genus *Rotella,* having a rounded, lenticular polished shell.

button-valve (but'n-valv), *n.* A valve in which the plug has a head or button forged on the end of the stem.

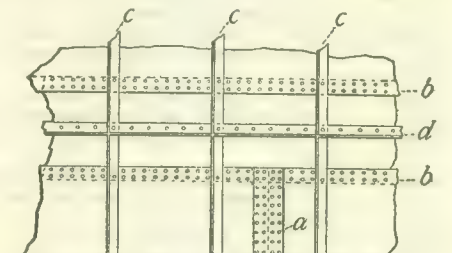
buttress, *n.* **4.** A wall or abutment built along a stream to prevent the logs in a drive from cutting the bank or jamming. [U. S.]—**5.** The angle formed on the plantar surface of the hoof by the junction of the wall with the bar.

buttressed (but'rest), *p. a.* Furnished with a buttress or buttresses: said of an arch, or of a building or part of a building, as a Gothic church.

buttress-thread (but'res-thred), *n.* A thread intended to resist a force in one direction only, and hence having one face at right angles to the axis of the shaft or bolt.

butt-riveting (but'riv″et-ing), *n.* A term used instead of *butt-connected,* when two plates have their edges brought against each other and are each riveted into a covering-plate or -strap: distinguished from ★*lap-riveting.*

butt-strap (but'strap), *n.* The covering-plate which is used for connecting two plates which are to be butt-riveted; in *ship-building,* a piece of plate or bar covering the joint of two plates or bars at their ends where they abut against each other, to give continuity of strength. The strap covers the two adjacent ends and is riveted to each. When plates are thus joined, a strap is sometimes placed on each surface of the plates, and the two straps together are called a *double-butt strap.* Straps are further distinguished according to the number of rows of rivets in them on each side parallel to the butt-joint, as a *single-riveted butt-strap,* a *double-riveted butt-strap,* a *treble-riveted butt-strap,* or a *quadruple-riveted butt-strap.*



Butt-strap and Seams in Outside Plating.

a, double-riveted butt-strap; *b, b, b,* double-riveted seam-laps; *c, c, c,* frames; *d,* longitudinal bar.

butt-strip (but'strip), *n.* Same as ★*butt-strap.*

butty, *n.* **3.** In *archery,* one of a pair of archers who shoot together at a target: as, when the leader has shot his first arrow his *butty* takes his place.

butyroin (bū-tir'ō-in), *n.* [L. *butyrum,* butter, + *-o-* + *-in*[2].] Octanol-4-1-5, $C_3H_7COCHOHC_3H_7$. It is an oil which can be distilled with slight decomposition under a low pressure.

butyrometer (bū-ti-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *βούτυρον,* butter, + *μέτρον,* measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the amount of butter-fat in milk.

The *butyrometer* is extremely useful, alike for measuring periodically the fat-producing capacity of individual cows in a herd, for rapidly ascertaining the percentage of fat in milk delivered to factories and paying for such milk on the basis of quality, and for determining the richness in fat of milk supplied for the urban milk trade.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 360.

butyrone (bū'ti-rōn), *n.* [L. *butyrum,* butter, + *-one.*] Four-heptanone or dipropylketone, $(C_3H_7)_2CO$. It is prepared by the distillation of calcium butyrate.

butyro-refractometer (bū″ti-rō-rē-frak-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [L. *butyrum,* butter, + *refractometer.*] A refractometer adapted for the measurement

of the refractive power of butter-fat, whereby evidence as to its degree of purity can be obtained.

butyrousness (bū′ti-rus-nes), *n.* Buttery or butyraceous quality. *H. Stubbe.* [Rare.]

Buxaceæ (bux-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1822), < *Buxus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (apetalous) plants of the order *Sapindales*, the box family, typified by the genus *Buxus*, the box. It is characterized by unisexual regular bracted flowers, the staminate with four or more stamens and sometimes a rudimentary pistil, the fertile with a 2–4-celled ovary and as many simple styles. It embraces 6 genera and 30 species — trees, shrubs, or perennial herbs, chiefly with evergreen leaves, widely scattered over the globe. See *box*[1], *Buxus*, and *Pachysandra*.

buxaceous (buks-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Buxaceæ*, or box family of plants.

buxinidine (buk-sin′i-din), *n.* [*Buxus* + *-in* + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] An amorphous alkaloid of uncertain composition, found in the green leaves of *Buxus sempervirens*.

buxum, *a.* A simplified spelling of *buxom*.

buyo (bō′yō), *n.* [Tagalog.] In the Philippine Islands the leaves of the betel-pepper (*Piper Betle*), which, together with the nuts of the betel-palm (*Areca Catheeu*) and a pinch of slaked lime, are used by the natives as a masticatory. Also called *itmo*. See *betel* and ★*bonga*.

Buys Ballot's law, system of weather-signals. See ★*law*[1], ★*signal*.

buz, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *buzz*.

buzz[1], *v.* **I.** *intrans.* **3.** To move hurriedly or with fuss; run; fuss about: as, to *buzz* along; to *buzz* about; to *buzz* against a person. [Prov. Eng.] **4.** To pick pockets. [Slang, Eng.] *Hotten.*

II. *trans.* **4.** To throw with violence. [Prov. Eng.)—**5.** To drink (a bottle) till it is empty. [Prov. Eng.]

buzz[1], *n.* **4.** In *angling*, a beetle or its artificial imitation used as bait.

buzz[4] (buz), *n.* [Assumed sing. of **buzzes*, dial. pronunciation of **burses*, double pl. of *bur*[1]. Compare dial. *fur* and *fuzz* for *furze*.] A bur; prickly calyx. [Prov. Eng.]

buzz[5] (buz), *a.* [Also *buz:* a vague use of *buzz*[1], *v.*, in composition, implying something large, as in ★*buzz-wig* (q. v.), but sometimes written detached, as an adjective.] **1.** See ★*buzz-wig*.—**2.** Of an artificial fly, having the hackle wrapped closely under the wings.

A fly is said to be *buz* when the hackle is wrapped on thick and it looks bushy, as we Americans would term it.
T. Norris, Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 599.

buzz-cove (buz′kōv), *n.* A pickpocket. [Thieves' cant.]

buzzer, *n.* **4.** A pickpocket. [Thieves' cant.]

buzz-fly (buz′flī), *n.* A yellow Australian sarcophagid fly.

buzzing (buz′ing), *n.* **1.** The act or sound of anything that buzzes; humming.—**2.** The picking of pockets. [Slang, Eng.]

Buzzing is the name given to the crime. A gang of thieves surround a man and while one robs him the rest maintain a *buzzing* noise.
Standard (England), May 23, 1904.

buzz-planer (buz′plā″nėr), *n.* A machine for smoothing or planing wood. It consists simply of a table and a revolving head which carries two or four knives. The head or spindle makes about 3,500 revolutions per minute, and the wood is passed over it. One part of the table can be raised or lowered to get the depth of cut desired.

buzz-wig (buz′wig), *n.* [*buzz*[1], used vaguely to imply something large or imposing (cf. *humming*, *whopping*, etc.), + *wig*[3].] **1.** A large wig. [Colloq. or slang.]

The reverend gentleman was equipped in a *buzz wig*.
Scott, Antiquary, xvii.

2. A person wearing a buzz-wig; hence, a bigwig.

Whom the old Spanish *buzzwigs* doated on.
De Quincey, Works, III. 69.

B. V. M. An abbreviation of *Blessed Virgin Mary*.

B. W. G. An abbreviation of *Birmingham wire-gage*.

by[1], **bye**[1], *n.*—**To draw a by,** to go up into the next round without play.

by-act (bī′akt), *n.* An act that is secondary or incidental to a main act.

by-alley (bī′al″i), *n.* An alley at the side or somewhat out of the way.

by-bill (bī′bil), *n.* An incidental bill, or a bill for incidentals; a casual item.

by-blow, *n.* **3†.** A calamity or disaster out of the common.—**4†.** A blow that misses its aim. *Bunyan*, Pilg. Prog., II. 103.

by-ceremony (bī′ser″ē-mō-ni), *n.* A secondary or incidental ceremony; a ceremony that has its origin in an afterthought or is suggested or rendered necessary by some incidental circumstance.

by-chamber (bī′chām″bėr), *n.* A chamber; a secluded chamber.

by-channel (bī′chan″el), *n.* A side-channel or -stream apart from the main channel: as, a network of *by-channels*.

by-chapel (bī′chap″el), *n.* A chapel subordinate to the principal church.

by-day (bī′dā), *n.* A leisure day; an off day.

by-effect (bī′e-fekt″), *n.* A secondary or unintended effect.

byerite (bī′ē-rīt), *n.* [Named in honor of W. N. *Byers*.] A caking bituminous coal resembling albertite and torbanite: first found in Colorado.

by-form (bī′fôrm), *n.* A collateral or minor form.

The English masque is a *by-form* of the English drama which flourished between the years 1597 and 1658, and is absolutely definite in its nature and characteristics.
Science, May 26, 1905, p. 802.

bygon, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *bygone*.

by-hint (bī′hint), *n.* An indirect hint; a side-hint.

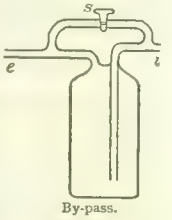
by-letter (bī′let″ėr), *n.* In the early history of the postal service of England, a letter forwarded by a local postmaster 'to any place but London or beyond.'

The *by-letters* occasioned uneasiness to Whitley [deputy postmaster-general 1672–77] because he was entirely in the hands of the postmasters for the accounting of them.
Hyde, The Post in Grant and Farm, p. 315.

by-note (bī′nōt), *n.* In *music*, either a grace-note or an overtone.

byon (bī′on), *n.* A name given by the natives of Upper Burma to a clay which there contains rubies and other gems. The byon is supposed to result from the decomposition of a marble which has been affected by contact-metamorphism.

by-pass, *n.* **2.** In wash-bottles and similar apparatus for the handling of gases, a tube with a stop-cock connecting the ingress and egress tubes, so that by opening the stop-cock the gas may pass without flowing through the apparatus itself.—**3.** Any passage for conducting around an obstruction, such as a closed valve, a part of the fluid or material which goes through the main channel. A by-pass is frequently placed on large steam- or water-valves to relieve the pressure on the valve so that it can be opened and closed easily. Also *bye-pass*.



By-pass.
i, ingress tube; *e*, egress tube; *s*, stop-cock.

by-pass, *v. t.* **2.** To permit (a liquid) to flow through an auxiliary channel, around a valve or a cylinder or back into a reservoir, instead of pursuing the usual or direct course through the main or normal channel.

by-pit (bī′pit), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a shaft nearer the outcrop than the hoisting-shaft; an air-shaft.

by-production (bī′prō-duk″shọn), *n.* Same as *by-product*.

by-regard (bī′rē-gärd″), *n.* A side-look or -glance; a mere glimpse.

Byronian (bī-rō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Byron, the poet; resembling Byron.

II. *n.* An admirer or imitator of Byron: as, the French *Byronians*.

Byronical (bī-ron′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *Byronic*.

Byronize (bī′rọn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Byronized*, ppr. *Byronizing*. **I.** *trans.* To invest with the characteristics of Byron.

Let others prepare their parchment-bound portfolios, throw their visages into the *penseroso*, fling their curls back from their brows, unbutton their shirt-collars, and, thus *Byronised*, begin. *Blackwood's Magazine*, LXI. 430.

II. *intrans.* To imitate Byron in person, habits, or style.

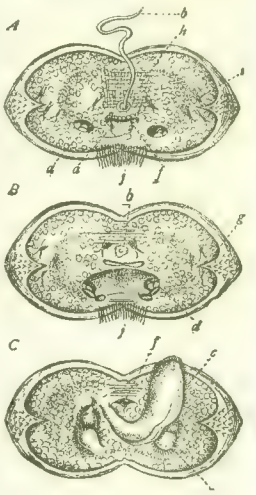
Indeed, under any circumstances, his [Kirke White's] gentleness and devoutness would have *Byronized* but ill.
Edinburgh Review, LXII. 299.

byrsoid (bėr′soid), *n.* [Gr. *βύρσα*, a skin (> L. *bursa*, a skin bag, a purse: see *bursa*, *burse*, *purse*), + *εἶδος*, form.] In *anthrop.*, a cranium the norma verticalis of which shows an elongated, rounded form, narrow in front but with wide forehead, widest near the occiput, similar in form to an elongated purse. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 37.

bysmalith (biz′mạ-lith), *n.* [Ignorantly formed as if from **bysma*, deep, depth, or bottom, wrongly assumed as the stem of *abysm*, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] In *geol.*, a large and rudely cylindric mass of igneous rock which has been driven upward through overlying strata as a punch goes through a sheet of metal.

byssinosis (bis-i-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *byssinus*, of cotton, + *-osis*.] A form of pneumonoconiosis due to the inhalation of cotton-fibers.

Byssus gland. See ★*gland*.—**Byssus silk,** mussel silk. It is made from the filamentous beard of a mussel inhabiting the Mediterranean, particularly near the Dalmatian and Italian coasts. The silk is golden brown in color, very soft and elastic, and is manufactured into small garments, purses, gloves, and fancy goods.—**Provisional byssus,** a thread secreted by a gland in the midventral region of the body of the *Glochidium* larva of fresh-water mussels (*Anodonta*, *Unio*).



Three Stages (*A*, *B*, *C*) in the Metamorphosis of *Anodonta*.
a, enteric canal; *b*, provisional byssus; *c*, foot; *d*, lateral pits; *e*, rudiments of gills; *f*, mouth; *g*, shell; *h*, adductor muscle; *i*, sense organs; *j*, cilia. (Drawn from Parker and Haswell's "Zoology," after Korschelt and Heider.)

by-start (bī′stärt), *n.* A deviation from the right direction.

by-station (bī′stā″shọn), *n.* A way-station.

by-step (bī′step), *n.* A step to one side or in the wrong direction.

bythium (bith′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βυθός*, depth.] A supposed new element, said to have been obtained from sulphur by electrolysis. The alleged facts in regard to it have been completely disproved.

by-touch (bī′tuch), *n.* An incidental or unintended touch or stroke.

by-work (bī′wėrk), *n.* **1.** Work done at odd times or in addition to one's regular work; an occasional task or performance.

To make Religion the great business and concern of their Lives, and not as most do a *By-work*.
Norris, Chr. Prud., p. 385.

2†. A work that has failed in the doing; a work that has proved a failure.

Aristotle thinketh that the female is a *by-work*.
Crooke, Body of Man, p. 271.

Byzantine Greek, Greek of Byzantium, especially of the later Byzantine empire; practically, medieval Greek.

Byzantinesque (bi-zan-ti-nesk′), *a.* In the Byzantine style.

Byzantinize (bi-zan′tin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Byzantinized*, ppr. *Byzantinizing*. To render Byzantine; impart a Byzantine character to; affect or influence by Byzantinism.

C 3. (*a*) (4) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. What is called *middle C* has (at French pitch) about 259 vibrations per second. (5) The staff-degree assigned to such a key or tone: as, with the treble clef, the third space or the first added line below. (6) A note placed on such a degree and indicating such a key or tone. (7) The key-note of the major key of no sharps or flats (C major), or of the minor key of three flats (C minor); also, in medieval music, the final of the Ionian and Hypoionian modes. (8) In the fixed system of solmization, the first tone of the scale, technically called either *ut* or *do*: hence, *C* is called *ut* absolutely by French, Italian, and Spanish musicians. (*c*) In *elect.*: (1) The symbol for electrostatic capacity. (2) An abbreviation of *current*.

4. An abbreviation of *Court* and [*l. c.*] of *centimeter*.—**C clef.** See *clef*.—**White C,** an American nymphalid butterfly, *Polygonia faunus*, common in the northern United States and Canada. Its larvæ feed on the alder, willow, black birch, currant, and gooseberry. Also known as the *green comma*.

C. A. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Court of Appeal*; (*b*) of *Court of Arches*; (*c*) of *Chancery Appeals*; (*d*) of *commercial agent*; (*e*) of *Confederate army*; (*f*) of *county alderman*.

ca. An abbreviation (*b*) of *cases*; (*c*) of *centare*.

caable (kä-ä′bl), *n.* [OF. *caable, chaable*, a ballista, also throwing down, prostration, = Pr. OSp. *calabre* (ML. reflex *cadabula*, **cadabulus, cabulus*), ‹ ML. **catabola* (recorded as *catabolum*, payment), ‹ Gr. καταβολή, a throwing down, paying down, etc.: see *catabolism*.] In medieval (French) use, a ballista or catapult.

caapeba (kä-ä-pā′bä), *n.* [Tupi.] 1. Either of two plants, *Heckeria peltata* and *H. umbellata*, of the pepper family, natives of South America and the Antilles. Their aromatic roots are used medicinally, and their edible berries yield an oil resembling anise-oil.—2. Same as *pareira*.

caatinga (kä-ä-tēn′gä), *n.* [Also *catinga*; ‹ Tupi *caatinga*, 'white leaf,' 'light (that is, open, leafless) forest': *caa*, leaf, plant, tree, etc.] A type of sparse, stunted woodland occupying extensive tracts, alternating with savanna, in the dry region of eastern and central Brazil. The vegetation consists of thorny bushes (chiefly *Mimosaceæ*), with some low trees of several families, including different bottle or barrel-trees (see ★*bottle-tree*, 2) and columnar *Cactaceæ*, with prickly *Bromeliaceæ* (herbaceous). During the dry season all is nearly or quite leafless and as if dead, but with the advent of rain it bursts into leaf and flower. Phytogeographically this belongs to the category of *bush-wood*. Also (by translation), *light forest*.

cab[6] (kab), *n.* [Short for *cabbage*[3], *n.*] A translation (usually literal) of a classical or other work in a foreign language, surreptitiously used by school-boys and students in preparing their lessons or recitations; a crib. [Eng. school slang.]

cab[6] (kab), *v. t.* [Short for *cabbage*[3], *v.*] To appropriate dishonestly and on the sly; crib; purloin. [Eng. school slang.]

caba[2] (kä′bä), *n.* [Philippine Sp.] In the Philippine Islands, a measure of capacity equal to about one and one third United States bushels.

cabalic (ka-bal′ik), *a.* [Also *cabbalic, cabbalick*, ‹ ML. *cabbalicus*, ‹ *cabbala*, cabala.] Same as *cabalistic*.

caballada (kä-bäl-yä′dä), *n.* [Sp., a stud of horses, ‹ *caballo*, a horse.] A reserve stud or 'mob' of horses from which remounts may be drawn by cavalry or any mounted expedition while on the march. [Spanish America.]

caballerote (kä-bäl-ye-rō′tā), *n.* [Cuban use of Sp. *caballerote*, a gentleman (colloq. one of unpolished appearance), aug. of *caballero*, a gentleman: see *cavalier*.] A Cuban name of a food-fish called *gray snapper*, *Lutianus griseus*.

cabal-system (ka-bal′sis″tem), *n.* A mnemonic system by which one remembers a vocable whose letters (or all except certain vowels) are the initials of the words to be remembered. The name alludes to the fancy mentioned under *cabal*[1], 4.

Cabbage, gall-weevil, leaf-miner, Pionea, web-worm. See ★*gall-weevil*, etc.

cabbage[1], *n.*—**Kerguelen cabbage,** the cabbage-like *Pringlea antiscorbutica*. See *Pringlea*.—**Native cabbage,** in Australia, the yellow-flowered marsh-cress, *Roripa palustris*.—**Savoy cabbage.** Same as *savoy*.

cabbage[3], *v. t.* or *i.* 2. To crib or appropriate dishonestly; use surreptitiously; cab. [School-boy slang.]

cabbage[3], *n.* 2. A cab or crib, used surreptitiously by a school-boy in preparing his lessons or writing his exercises.

cabbage-aphis (kab′āj-ā″fis), *n.* Same as *cabbage* ★*plant-louse*.

cabbage-bark (kab′āj-bärk), *n.* See ★*bark*[2].

cabbage-beetle (kab′āj-bē″tl), *n.* Same as *cabbage-flea*.

cabbage-butterfly, *n.*—**Large cabbage-butterfly,** an American pierid butterfly, *Pontia monuste*, white in color, and of tropical and subtropical distribution. Its larvæ feed on cabbage, lettuce, and turnip.

cabbage-curculio (kab′āj-kėr-kū″li-ō), *n.* A curculionid beetle, *Ceuthorhynchus rapæ*, common to Europe and North America. It bores into the crown and roots of young cabbage- and cauliflower-plants, and attacks the stems of kale and mustard.

cabbage-head (kab′āj-hed), *n.* 1. The mass of crowded and incurved leaves which form the edible part of the cabbage.—2. Figuratively, a brainless fellow; a blockhead. *N. E. D.*

cabbage-looper (kab′āj-lö″pėr), *n.* The larva of a noctuid moth, *Autographa brassicæ*, common in the United States where it feeds on cabbage and other cruciferous plants.

cabbage-louse (kab′āj-lous), *n.* Same as *cabbage* ★*plant-louse*.

cabbage-oil, *n.*—**Chinese cabbage-oil,** oil expressed from the seeds of *Brassica sinensis*.

cabbage-patch (kab′āj-pach), *n.* A patch of ground where cabbages are grown.

> The Wiggses lived in the *Cabbage Patch*. It was not a real *cabbage patch*, but a queer neighborhood, where ramshackle cottages played hop-scotch over the railroad tracks.
>
> *A. C. Hegan*, Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, p. 4.

cabbage-red (kab′āj-red), *n.* The coloring-matter of red cabbage. See ★*cauline*.

Cabbage-root maggot. See ★*maggot*.

cabbage-thrips (kab′āj-thrips), *n.* Any one of several species of thrips found on cabbage-leaves: usually, and most abundantly, *Thrips tritici*.

Cabbage-tree hat, a large, low hat made of the leaves of the cabbage-tree. [Australia.]

cabbage-worm, *n.*—**Cross-striped cabbage-worm,** the larva of an American pyralid moth, *Evergestis rimosalis*.—**Southern cabbage-worm,** the larva of an American pierid butterfly, *Pontia protodice*.

cabbagy (kab′āj-i), *a.* [*cabbage*[1] + *-y*[1].] Cabbage-like: as, a *cabbagy* green.

cabbalism, *n.* Another spelling of *cabalism*.

cabber (kab′ėr), *n.* 1. A cab-horse, or a horse well suited for use as a cab-horse.—2. One much given to riding in cabs.

cabbing (kab′ing), *n.* The business of owning, letting, or driving cabs. *N. E. D.*

cab-bit (kab′bit), *n.* A French bit, the cheeks of which are made up of a series of rings solid upon one side.

cabcaban (käb-kä′bän), *n.* [Bisaya *cabcában*.] An epiphytal fern, *Drynaria quercifolia*. See ★*pakpak-lauin*.

cabecera (kä-bā-thā′rä), *n.* [Sp., ‹ *cabeza*, a head, chief.] In the Philippine Islands, a provincial capital.

cabeceria (kä-bā-thā-rē′ä), *n.* [Sp. *cabeceria*, ‹ *cabecera*: see *cabecera*.] In the Philippine Islands, the taxpaying population of a barangay; also, a barangay.

cabestro (ka-bes′trō), *n.* [Sp., a halter, etc., ‹ L. *capistrum*, a halter: see *capistrum*.] A hair lariat.

cabeza (kä-bā′thä), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *cabeça*, head, chief: see *cabeca*.] In the Philippine Islands, a chief.

cabezon, *n.* 2. *Larimus breviceps*, a sciænoid fish of the West Indies.

cabezote (kä-bä-thō′tā), *n.* [Sp. *cabezota*, a big-headed person, ‹ *cabeza*, head.] The broad-head silverside, *Atherina stipes*. [Cuba.]

cabildo (ka-bil′dō), *n.* [Sp., ‹ L. *capitulum*, chapter: see *chapter*.] The chapter-house of a cathedral or collegiate church. [Southern U. S., etc.]

> The cathedral, and standing beside it, like Sancho beside Don Quixote, the squat hall of the *cabildo* with the calabozo in the rear.
>
> *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 320.

cabin, *n.* 5. In *mining*, a small room partitioned off inside the mine for the use of the mine officials.

Cabinet finish, finish with delicate joinery, as in hard wood finely polished or varnished.—**Cabinet picture,** in *photog.*, a small and generally highly finished picture about 4½ by 6½ inches in size.

cabinet-beetle (kab′i-net-bē″tl), *n.* Any one of several species of injurious beetles of the family *Dermestidæ*, as *Dermestes cadaverinus*, *Anthrenus varius*, or *Anthrenus museorum*, which infest cabinets of natural history.

cabinet-maker, *n.* 2. One who busies himself unauthorizedly with constructing a governmental cabinet; a politician or busybody who speculates on or needlessly troubles himself with the selection of cabinet ministers and the formation of a cabinet.

cabinet-making (kab′i-net-mā″king), *n.* 1. The occupation of a cabinet-maker; the making of fine furniture and the like.—2. The selection of cabinet ministers; the formation of a political cabinet.

cabinet-work (kab′i-net-wėrk), *n.* Fine woodwork used in cabinet-making: thus, veneered doors or polished paneled dados, mantelpieces, and the like are spoken of as fine cabinet-work.

Cabiria (ka-bi′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Cabeiria*, ‹ Gr. Καβειρία, neut. pl., ‹ Κάβειροι, Cabiri.] In *Gr. antiq.*, mysteries connected with the cult of the Cabiri, or Pelasgic gods of the Ægean Sea. Their chief seat was Samothrace.

Cabirion (ka-bir′i-on), *n.* [Gr. Καβείριον, ‹ Κάβειροι, Cabiri.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a temple or shrine sacred to the Cabiri. The most important was that near Thebes in Bœotia, which was excavated in 1888, yielding vases and terra-cottas.

Cabirops (ka-bī′rops), *n.* [NL.; formation not certain; appar. ‹ Gr. Κάβειροι, Cabiri, + ὤψ, eye, face.] The typical genus of the family *Cabiropsidæ*. *Kossmann*, 1884.

Cabiropsidæ (kab-i-rop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. for **Cabiropidæ*, ‹ *Cabirops* (*Cabirop-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic isopod crustaceans typified by the genus *Cabirops*.

cable, *n.* 4. A long, narrow strip of land. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A cablegram; a cable message: as, a *cable* announcing their departure has just been received.—6. An abbreviation of *cable-car*: as, to take the *cable* up-town.—**Concentric cable,** in *elect.*, a cable containing two or more conductors, of which the inner one is a wire and the others are concentric tubes surrounding the inner wire and insulated therefrom and from the outer armor.—**Pupin cable,** in *elect.*, a cable the telegraphic or telephonic transmission of which is enhanced by the insertion of inductance at stated intervals.—**Telodynamic cable,** a transmission-rope; an endless rope used as a belt for the transmission of power.—**Ten cables,** an English nautical measure, equal to 1,000 nautical fathoms, or 6,080.3 feet; a nautical mile.—**Three-wire cable,** in *elect.*, a cable consisting of three insulated conductors, for use in three-wire or three-phase circuits.

cable, *v. t.* 4. To make into a cable; specifically, to twist two threads together and then to twist three of these doubled threads into one, as in the manufacture of sewing-thread.

cable-bell (kā′bl-bel), *n.* In *elect.*, a bell-shaped enlargement at the end of the cable armor, filled with an insulating compound.

cable-box (kā′bl-boks), *n.* A box or fixture in which the ends of an electric cable are fastened.

cable-buoy (kā′bl-boi), *n.* A small buoy which rests upon the surface of the water over the anchor, to the ring of which it is secured by a

length of line. The position of the buoy betrays the resting-place of the anchor, over which it is also left as a sentinel in case it becomes necessary to slip the cable.

cabled, *a.* 3. In *her.*, formed of a cable: applied to a cross formed of the two ends of a ship's cable.

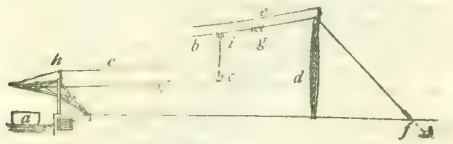
cable-grip (kā′bl-grip), *n.* A clutch or jaw attached to a car for the purpose of gripping the moving cable by which the car is propelled.

cable-hanger (kā′bl-hang″ėr), *n.* A person who unlawfully dredges for oysters. [Colloq., Eng.]

cable-rope (kā′bl-rōp), *n.* A cable; a cable-laid rope.

cable-tank (kā′bl-tangk), *n.* A strong, water-tight tank placed on a cable-ship and provided for holding a coiled section of cable that is ready for laying. *Houston*, Dict. Elect.

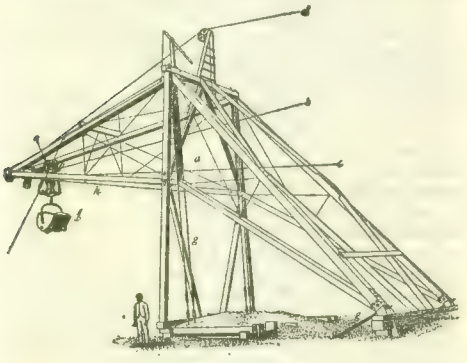
cableway, *n.* In general, any conveying apparatus in which the load is carried in a bucket



Cableway.

a, barge from which coal is hoisted up to cable; *b*, fixed cable on which trolley supporting hoisting-bucket travels; *c*, bucket suspended from trolley; *d*, tower supporting cable; *e*, small return cable hauling trolley (drawing-cable not shown); *f*, anchorage; *g*, supports for drawing cable; *h*, combined tower and crane; *i*, trolley.

or carrier traveling with or on a wire cable which is suspended between struts or towers. The most simple type is an endless cable which is supported by means of pulleys or sheaves, placed at the tops of two head towers, and is made to travel continuously in one direction or alternately forward and back between the towers. The material to be transported is placed in a bucket which is suspended under the cable and moves with it from one tower to the other. On reaching the tower the bucket may be removed or unloaded and is then carried by the cable back to the loading-tower. If the cable moves in one direction two or more buckets may be used by transferring the buckets when unloaded to the returning cable. Where the cableway descends a hillside, and the traffic is down grade, the weight of the loaded buckets may be used to operate the plant without the aid of a motor, the movement of the cable being controlled by a brake. In another type, largely used in the construction of docks, breakwaters, canals, subways, and reservoirs, a single cable is suspended between struts or towers and the bucket is suspended from a trolley having flanged wheels which travel on the cable, the trolley and its bucket being hauled in either direction by means of an endless wire rope passing through blocks at the tops of the towers and controlled by a winding engine. Two cables are also used with two haulage ropes, and, to prevent the sagging of the ropes, they are passed through carriers that travel on a separate cable. When the bucket is at the tower the rope-carriers are bunched near the tower, and when the bucket is drawn over, the carriers



Cableway Head-tower.

a, open tower at loading point of cableway; *b*, cable extending to unloading tower (not shown); *c*, hauling-cable; *d*, returning cable; *e*, trolley, with hoist; *f*, bucket with load; *g*, *g*, anchor rods; *h*, overhanging crane which brings bucket over car or boat.

are automatically distributed along the cable sustaining the ropes. The haulage-ropes are also passed through blocks on the trolley and can be used to raise or lower the buckets at any point of the cable. The cable may also be connected by overhead switches to run the buckets from the cable to the tracks of a telpherage system. The towers may be stationary, as in building a dam; or may be mounted upon trucks and moved along parallel tracks, as in digging canals; or one tower may be stationary and the other may travel upon a circular track. Self-filling buckets and automatic dumping-buckets are extensively used in handling sand, coal, etc. Cableways are also used in coaling war-ships at sea, the masts of the collier and the battle-ship acting as the towers of the cableway. The coal, in sacks, is hoisted to the cable, hauled to the ship, and lowered to the deck, while the war-ship tows the collier. Another type employs very long cables supported at intervals upon towers, with the hauling-rope resting on brackets that are placed at short distances apart or running over guide-rollers on the towers. This type is used for transporting large quantities of material over rough and mountainous countries, rivers, and valleys.

cab-master (kab′más″tėr), *n.* One who owns a cab or cabs; one who maintains a public cab-service.

cabochon, *n.*—**Double cabochon,** a gem which is domed, that is, convex on the upper and lower sides with a girdle-line separating the two.—**Single cabochon,** a stone which is cut with a flat or slightly rounded back and a convex top.

cabo-negro (kä-bō-nā′grō), *n.* [Sp.: *cabo*, rope (see *cable*) + *negro*, black (see *negro*).] A name, in the Philippines, of *Saguerus pinnatus*, a palm yielding a beautiful black, horsehair-like fiber which is very durable under water and is used for making cables for towing and ropes for the standing rigging of vessels. The name is also applied to the jaggery-palm, *Caryota urens*, which yields the kittul fiber of commerce. See *gomuti*, 2, *ejoo*, *medrinack*, and *kittul*, 2.

caboose, *n.* 3. An inclosed wagon for conveying workmen to mines. [Western U. S.]

Cabotian (ka-bō′ti-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to either or both of the navigators and explorers, John and Sebastian Cabot (father and son), who, in the fifteenth century, discovered the mainland of North America.

cab-phaëton (kab′fā″e-tọn), *n.* A combination of the cabriolet and the phaëton in which the driver's seat was placed at the rear. It was one of a class of vehicles originating in a fashion in vogue in the middle of the nineteenth century in accordance with which styles of carriages designed for two wheels were combined and suspended on four wheels, the cabriolet being used for the rear portion and the phaëton for the front of the body.

cab-rank (kab′rank), *n.* A row of cabs on a cab-stand.

cabrilla, *n.* (*d*) *Epinephelus maculosus*, an American grouper. (*e*) In Chile, the rockfish, *Sebastodes oculatus*. —**Cabrilla verde,** the green grouper of the genus *Paralabrax*, a bass-like fish of the Pacific coast.—**Spotted cabrilla,** *Paralabrax maculatofasciatus*, a bass-like fish of California.

cabriolet, *n.* 2. In furniture, a light arm-chair. Cabriolets are first mentioned in a French inventory of 1759.

cabriolet-phaëton (kab-ri-ọ-lā′ fā″e-tọn), *n.* A carriage similar to the ★cab-phaëton (which see), except that the driver's seat was placed at the front.

cab-runner (kab′run″ėr), *n.* A tout who, in expectation of a fee, calls cabs for travelers at a railway-station, steamboat-landing, and the like.

cab-signal (kab′sig″nal), *n.* In *railroading*, an adaptation of the automatic block-signaling system by which signal-lights are displayed in the cab of an engine. The electric rail-circuit, controlled by a train (as in the block-system), causes the proper signals to be displayed in the cab of the next following engine, the current following the rails and the wheels of the engine into the cab to the signal.

cabureiba (kä-bö-rā-ẹ̄-bä′), *n.* [Braz., < Guarani *cabure*, name of a bird, + *iba*, tree, fruit.] A tall leguminous tree, *Myrocarpus fastigiatus*, a native of southern Brazil and northern Argentina. It yields a fine cabinet-wood and a balsam resembling balsam of Peru. Also called *incienso*, the balsam having been used for incense.

cabuya (kä-bö′yä), *n.* [Sp., agave, < W. Ind. *cabuya*, a cord of vegetable fiber, as of the agave, etc.; Galibi *cabuyo*, a species of pine-apple.] 1. A species of agave, *Agave rigida*, which yields sisal hemp.—2. In Central America and the West Indies, the cajun, *Furcræa Cubensis*.

cacafuego (kä-kä-fö-ā′gō), *n.* [Sp., < *cagar*, < L. *cacare* (see *cack*), + *fuego*, fire. This was the name of a Spanish galleon taken by Drake in 1579.] A spit-fire; a bragging, vaporing fellow.

cacahuate (kä-kä-hwä′te), *n.* [Nah. *tlalcacahuatl*, earth-cacao, < *tlalli*, earth, + *cacahuatl*, cacao.] The name in Mexico and the Philippine Islands of the peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*.

cacanthrax (ka-kan′thraks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *ἄνθραξ*, anthrax.] Malignant pustule.

cacao, *n.*—**Cacao-pod disease.** See ★*disease*.—**Crème de cacao.** See ★*crème*.

cacao-beetle (ka-kā′ō-bē″tl), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Stirastoma depressum*, which attacks cacao-trees, boring into the trunks and branches. In some parts of the West Indies and Guiana it has been very destructive. Also *cocoa-beetle*.

cacao-disease (ka-kā′ō-di-zēz″), *n.* See ★*disease*.

cacao-powder (ka-kā′ō-pou″dėr), *n.* The product obtained after pressing out a portion

of the cacao-butter from roasted and shelled cacao-beans and pulverizing the resultant hard mass.

Cacara (ka-kā′rą), *n.* [NL. (Thouars, 1806, adopted from Rumph, 1747), < Malay *kakara*, name of the edible sim bean of India, *Dolichos Lablab*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Fabaceæ*. See *Pachyrhizus*.

cacesthesia (kak-es-thē′si-ą), *n.* [NL. *cacæsthesia*, < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *αἴσθησις*, feeling.] Malaise.

cachectic, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who suffers from a cachexy.

cachet, *n.* 2. A distinguishing mark or stamp.

> All his works have a grand *cachet;* he never did anything mean. *Thackeray*, Paris Sketch Book, p. 61.

3. In *phar.*, a hollow wafer containing medicine in powder form. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 1.

Cachexia thyreopriva. Same as *myxedema*.—**Cachexia virginum,** chlorosis.—**Cancerous cachexia,** a morbid condition marked by emaciation, weakness, etc., accompanying the growth of a malignant tumor.—**Malarial cachexia,** chronic malaria, marked by enlarged spleen, anemia, sallow complexion, and little or no fever. —**Saturnine cachexia,** chronic lead-poisoning, marked by anemia, the presence of a bluish line at the edge of the gums, obstinate constipation, often wrist-drop or paralysis of other parts, and arteriosclerosis.—**Splenic cachexia,** a state of malnutrition accompanying disease of the spleen.—**Strumous cachexia,** scrofula.—**Thyroid cachexia.** Same as *exophthalmic goiter* (which see, under *exophthalmic*).—**Venous cachexia.** Same as *venosity*, 3.—**Verminous cachexia,** constitutional symptoms (anemia, debility, etc.) accompanying the presence of intestinal parasites, especially of *Ankylostoma*.

cachexy, *n.* 2. A perverted or depraved habit of thought or feeling.

cachil (kä-chēl′), *n.* [Philippine Sp., prob. ult. < Malay *kechil*, little, small. Cf. *cachila*, applied by the natives to the Spaniards.] A prince of the reigning house in the Mohammedan parts of western Mindanao. [Philippine Is.]

cachimilla (kach-i-mēl′yą), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A west American composite shrub, *Pluchea sericea*, called *arrow-wood* by travelers because it is used by the Indians in making arrows. It ranges from western Texas to California and northern Mexico. Also called *arrow-weed*.

cachinnate (kak′i-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp *cachinnated*, ppr. *cachinnating*. [L. *cachinnare*, laugh: see *cachinnation*.] To indulge in loud, continued laughter; to laugh immoderately. *De Quincey*.

cachinnator (kak′i-nā-tọr), *n.* [NL. ★*cachinnator*, < L. *cachinnare*, laugh.] One who cachinnates; one who indulges in loud or immoderate laughter.

cachou de Laval (ka-shö′ dẹ la-väl′). [F., 'Laval's cachou.'] An artificial dyestuff, first prepared in 1873 by fusing various vegetable and animal products, such as sawdust, bran, blood, and horn, with sodium sulphid. It dyes unmordanted cotton brown in a salt bath, and the color is fixed by an after treatment in a warm solution of some acid, as sulphuric, or a metallic salt, as copper sulphate or potassium bichromate. Various shades of a fast brown are produced, depending in character upon the after treatment. It is of interest as being the first of that important class of dyestuffs known as the sulphid colors.

cachucho (kä-chö′chō), *n.* [Sp. *cachucho*, an earthen pot, a cartridge, etc.] A Cuban name for a food-fish, *Etelis oculatus*, of the family *Lutianidæ*, remarkable for its brilliant red color.

caciqueship (ka-sēk′ship), *n.* The position of a cacique or chief.

cack[1], *v.* **II.** † *trans.* To void, as excrement.

cackle[2] (kak′l), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to wind right and left alternately: as, to *cackle* a cable.

cacochylous (kak-ọ-kī′lus), *a.* [Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *χυλός*, juice, chyle.] Relating to or affected with cacochylia; indigestible.

cacochymic, *a.* 2. Dyspeptic.

cacochymical (kak-ọ-kim′i-kal), *a.* Same as *cacochymic*.

cacochymious† (kak-ọ-kim′i-us), *a.* Same as *cacochymic*.

cacochymy (ka-kok′i-mi), *n.* Same as *cachochymia*.

cacodemonia (kak″ọ-dẹ-mō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., *cacodæmonia*, < Gr. *κακοδαιμονία*, < *κακοδαίμων*, possessed by an evil spirit: see *cacodemon*.] 1. Possession by an evil spirit: possibly originally an alteration of personality.—2. The delusion that one is possessed by an evil spirit.

cacodemoniac (kak-ọ-dẹ-mō′ni-ak), *n.* One possessed by an evil spirit. *N. E. D.*

cacodemonic (kak-ọ-dẹ-mō′nik), *a.* [Gr. *κακοδαιμονικός*, bringing evil fortune, < *κακοδαίμων*, possessed by an evil spirit: see *cacodemon*.] Of or pertaining to a cacodemon.

cacodemonomania (kak″ō-dē-mo-nō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* Same as ★*cacodemonia*.

cacodorous (kak-ō′dọr-us), *a.* [Gr. *κακός*, bad, + L. *odor*, odor, + *-ous*.] Ill-smelling; malodorous.

He paid his shilling at the hideous door of the Alhambra, made his way through a *cacodorous* crowd to the supper-room, and ordered some grilled oysters.
Mortimer Collins, Marq. and Merch. xxii.

cacodoxian (kak-ō-dok′si-ąn), *a.* Same as *cacodoxical*.

cacodyl, *n.*—**Cyanide of cacodyl,** a compound of cyanogen and cacodyl: an extremely poisonous substance, more powerful in its action than prussic acid.

cacodylate (kak-ō-dil′āt), *n.* [*cacodyl(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cacodylic (dimethyl arsenic) acid.

Cacodylic acid. This remarkable compound of arsenic is now used, or its salts are used, in medicine, much larger doses than of the ordinary arsenical preparations being prescribed without poisonous effects.

cacoëpistic (kak-ō-e-pis′tik), *a.* [*cacoep-y* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by cacoëpy or erroneous pronunciation; mispronounced.

This is a very . . . complex subject which . . . requires entirely new treatment in reference to . . . those abnormal, *cacoepistic*, rare, vulgar, and dialectic forms.
A. J. Ellis, Early Eng. Pron., I. 224.

cacofony, *n.* A simplified spelling of *cacophony*.

cacogalactic (kak-ō-ga-lak′tik), *a.* [*cacogalactia* + *-ic*.] Characterized by cacogalactia or a bad condition of the milk.

cacogenesis, *n.* **2.** The quality, common in mixed breeds, of having a low vitality and of being infertile.

cacografy, *n.* A simplified spelling of *cacography*.

cacographer (ka-kog′ra-fėr), *n.* A bad writer or a bad speller.

cacomagician (kak″ō-mā-jish′an), *n.* [Gr. *κακός*, bad, + E. *magician*.] One who is skilled in the black art; a magician in league with the devil.

The great adversary of Fludd . . who denounced the Rosacrusian to Europe as a *caco-magician*.
I. D'Israeli, Amenities of Lit., II. 281.

cacophonize (ka-kof′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cacophonized*, ppr. *cacophonizing*. [*cacophon-y* + *-ize*.] To render cacophonous or ill-sounding.

cacorhythmic (kak-ō-rith′mik), *a.* [Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm, *rhythm-y* + *-ic*.] Ill-modulated; characterized by irregularity of rhythm; in bad rhythm: as, a *cacorhythmic* production; a *cacorhythmic* pulse.

cacothanasia (kak″ō-thą-nā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακοθανασία*, < *κακός*, bad, + *θάνατος*, death.] A painful or distressing death.

Cacotopia (kak-ō-tō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *τόπος*, place; formed in contrast to *Utopia*, prop. 'no place,' but understood and formerly often written as *Eutopia*, 'a place where all is well.'] An imagined place where government is of the worst; the opposite, in the character of its political institutions, of the ideal commonwealth which Sir Thomas More (1516) placed on his imaginary island Utopia ('No-where'). See *Utopia*. [A nonce-word used by Bentham.]

cacotrophia (kak-ō-trof′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακοτροφία*, < *κακός*, bad, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] Defective nutrition.

cacotrophy (ka-kot′rō-fi), *n.* [NL. *cacotrophia*.] Same as ★*cacotrophia*.

cacotype (kak′ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *τύπος*, type.] A bad type or imperfect reproduction.

How tame my *cacotype* of these words compared with what they were! *C. Reade*, Peg Woffington, p. 54.

Cactales (kak-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1847), < *Cactus* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous plants containing the family *Cactaceæ* only.

cactoid (kak′toid), *a.* [*cactus* + *-oid*.] Having the aspect of a cactaceous plant: said, for example, of fleshy euphorbias. *Hooker and Ball*, Marocco, p. 328.

Cactus ladybird. See ★*ladybird*.—**Prickly-pear cactus.** Same as *prickly-pear*.—**Russian cactus.** Same as *Russian* ★*thistle*.—**Yucca cactus,** the Joshua-tree, *Yucca arborescens*. See *Yucca*.

cacuminal, *a.* **2.** In *anat.*, relating to the cacumen or upper surface of the vermis of the brain.

cacuminous (ka-kū′mi-nus), *a.* [*cacumen* (*-min-*) + *-ous*.] Having a conical or pointed top.

cad[1], *n.* **1.** (*g*) A young fellow of the town or vicinage who hangs about a college or university and does chance services for the collegians. [Eng.]

cad[2] (kad), *n.* [Appar. a capricious use ('native cads') of *cad*[1]. Not a reduction of *cicada* as pronounced si-cad′ą.] A name in Queensland for the cicada.

From the trees sounds the shrill chirp of large green cicada (native *cads*, as the bushmen call them).
Australasian, Jan. 11, 1896, quoted by *E. E. Morris*, [Austral English.

Cadaveric or **putrefactive alkaloid.** See ★*alkaloid*.

cadaverin (ka-dav′ėr-in), *n.* [Also *cadaverine; cadaver* + *-in*[2].] A ptomaïne first found in decomposing cadavers: a product of bacterial action in most instances, but sometimes formed in the body in the absence of microbes in cases of cystinuria. It is a derivative of lysin, and is known as pentamethylene-diamine ($CH_2(NH_2)(CH_2)_4(NH_2)$).

cadaverize (ka-dav′ėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cadaverized*, ppr. *cadaverizing*. [*cadaver* + *-ize*.] To make cadaverous or corpse-like.

To effect a temporary suspension of the circulation, and *cadaverise* his countenance.
Fraser's Mag., April, 1841, p. 421.

cad-bit (kad′bit), *n.* Same as *cad-bait*.

cad-bote (kad′bōt), *n.* The caddis-worm. [Prov. Eng.]

cad-catcher (kad′kach-ėr), *n.* A picture intended to 'catch' or attract 'cads' or undiscriminating persons. [Artists' cant.]

caddie[2] (kad′i), *n.* An Australian bushman's name for a slouch hat, usually worn with the brim turned down at the back.

caddie-bag (kad′i-bag), *n.* A bag, about three feet long, usually made of leather or canvas, for carrying golf-clubs.

caddow[2] (kad′ō), *n.* [Also *caddo, caddoe, cadow*; cf. *caddis*[1].] A woolen garment or covering of a rough or coarse texture.

caddy[4], *n.* **4.** A tin can with a lid, for holding water, etc. [U. S.]—**5.** In the tobacco trade, a box 6 to 8 inches square, holding from 10 to 20 pounds. *Stand. Dict.*

cade[2] (kād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caded*, ppr. *cading*. To put into a cade or keg; pack in a cade: as, to *cade* herring. *Nash*.

cadeau (kä-dō′), *n.*: pl. *cadeaux* (dō ′). [F.] A present or gift; a gratuity; a cumshaw.
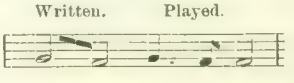
cadence, *n.* **9.** The modulation or manner of utterance peculiar to a particular locality or language.

I returned an answer in that language, hoping at least that the *cadence* might be more agreeable to his ears.
Swift, Gulliver, III. ii.

10. In *music*, a trill-like ornament, the reverse of the *battement* (which see).—**Immediate cadence,** in *music*, a cadence that is not prolonged or extended; one in which the dominant or subdominant chord passes at once into that of the tonic.—**Inverted cadence,** in *music*, a cadence in which the penultimate chord is inverted.

cadenced (kā′dęnst), *p. a.* Measured; rhythmical; regular; expressed or executed with measured regularity: as, a *cadenced* step; *cadenced* sound; "the *cadenced* surges of an unseen ocean," *Lowell*.

cadent, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *old music*, a grace or embellishment consisting of an after-note one degree below the principal note: as,



cadential (kā-den′shal), *a.* [L. *cadentia*, cadence, + *-ial*.] Relating or pertaining to cadence, or a cadence.

cadet[1], *n.* **5.** A young man who, for the sake of the practical experience to be gained, works with the men on a sheep- or cattle-farm without pay. [Australia.]—**6.** A student in engineering or any of the applied sciences who, in completion of his course (or earlier), seeks practical experience by entering the service of some large establishment where the principles he has been studying are applied, and works there for little or no pay.—**7.** One who prostitutes a woman and lives on her earnings as a prostitute while cohabiting with her; also, one who seduces young women and sells them to houses of prostitution. [New York.]

The most degraded class that ever disgraced the name of man—the creatures who live upon the earnings of individual prostitutes, with whom they cohabit. They are called souteneurs in France, louis in Germany, *cadets* in New York, and by various slang names in Great Britain.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 32.

Cadet engineer. See ★*engineer*.

cadette (ka-det′), *n.* [F., fem. of *cadet*, cadet.] A younger daughter or sister; a female cadet. See *cadet*, 2.

cadging (kaj′ing), *n.* The occupation or practices of a cadger.

Cadie gum. See ★*gum*[2].

cadière (kä-dyār′), *n.* [South F. *cadière*, Prov. *cadeira*, < L. *cathedra*, chair: see *chair, chaise*.] A name given to a gold currency of Brittany and to a billon coinage struck under Charles VI. of France for Dauphiny, containing a figure seated on a chair. Compare *chaise*, *n.*, 3.

cadillo (kä-dēl′yō), *n.* [Sp. *cadillo*, a name of several plants bearing burs.] A name in Venezuela of the Cæsar-weed, *Urena lobata*. See ★*Cæsar-weed*, ★*guaxima*, and *Urena*.

cadjan (kaj′an), *n.* [Malay and Jav. *kājang*.] **1.** The matted cocoa-palm leaves used in southern India for thatch.—**2.** A section or strip of palm-leaf prepared for use as writing-material. The leaf generally used for this purpose is that of the palmyra-palm or the talipot (*Corypha umbraculifera*) of Ceylon. [Anglo-Indian in both uses.]

Cadjen (kaj′en), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Cajun*; from F. *l'Acadien*, taken as *Cadien* with the article *la, le*.] An Acadian; a descendant of the French Acadians. [Louisiana.]

cadju (kaj′ö), *n.* Same as *cashew*.

cadmic (kad′mik), *a.* [*cadmium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing cadmium: as, *cadmic* chlorid or sulphid.

Cadmium cell, a voltaic cell (invented by Weston) in which the metal cadmium is employed for the positive metal. It is extensively used as a standard of electromotive force.—**Cadmium ocher,** cadmium sulphid occurring as a deposit of earthy texture on the surface of other minerals.

Cadogan tea-pot. See ★*tea-pot*.

Cadorine (ka-dō′rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cadore (more fully Pieve-di-Cadore), in Northern Italy, the birthplace of the painter Titian.

Cæcal appendage. Same as *appendix vermiformis*.—**Cæcal pouches,** in *entom.*, the cæca of the mid-intestine.

cæciform (sē′si-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *cæcum* + L. *forma*, form.] Of the nature or having the form of a cæcum: as, *cæciform* appendages.

cæcocolic (sē-kō-kol′ik), *a.* Relating to the cæcum and the colon, the *cæcocolic valve* being the valve between the two.

cæcum, *n.*—**Cæca of the mid-intestine,** in *entom.*, a number of blind diverticula from the anterior end of the stomach, differing in shape and number. In the *Locustidæ* they are two in number and are large and short; in the *Blattidæ* there are 8 and in the *Acrididæ* 6. Certain *Diptera* have two long, slender cæca, while in the *Coleoptera* there are very numerous minute villi or tubules. They are probably pancreatic in function. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 300.—**Hepatic cæcum,** in *embryol.*, the outpouching or evagination from the embryonic intestine that gives rise to the liver.—**Pyloric cæca.** (*a*) and (*b*) See *pyloric*. (*c*) In starfishes, the bifurcated multilobular prolongations of the pyloric region of the stomach, the walls being glandular and secreting a digestive fluid.—**Siphonal cæcum,** in cephalopods, the blind end of the siphuncular tube.—**Spiral cæcum,** in cephalopods, the cæcal appendage, which in some species is arranged in a more or less spiral manner.

Cælum Sculptorium (sē′lum skulp-tō′ri-um). [NL., 'the sculptor's sky.'] The 'Graver,' a constellation introduced by Lacaille between Eridanus and Columba: not to be confounded with the Sculptor.

cænogenesis, cænogenetic, etc. Same as *kenogenesis, kenogenetic*, etc.

Cænolestes (sē-nō-les′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καινός*, recent, + *λῃστής*, robber.] A genus of small diprotodont marsupials, belonging to the family *Epanorthidæ*, having a shrew-like form and long skull. The genus is remarkable from the fact that two species are found living in the highlands of Ecuador and Colombia, while others are found fossil in the Miocene of Patagonia. The genus was first named *Hyracodon*, but this was originally applied to a genus of ungulates and is hence untenable.

Cænopithecus (sē″nō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καινός*, recent, + *πίθηκος*, ape.] An extinct genus of lemurid monkeys from the Upper Eocene beds of Switzerland.

cænostylic (sē-nō-stil′ik), *a.* Relating to that condition of the visceral arches known as *cænostyly*.

cænostyly (sē-nos′ti-li), *n.* [Gr. *καινός*, recent, + *στῦλος*, a pillar.] That state or condition of the cephalic skeleton in which the first and second visceral arches do not bear gills, but are modified to serve in taking food and have one or more of their parts attached to the cranium. It occurs in amphibians, chimæras, and sharks. *W. K. Gregory*, 1904.

cænozoölogy, *n.* Same as ★*cenozoölogy*.

Cæoma (sē-ō′mą), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1809), irreg., < Gr. *καίειν*, burn, + *-oma*. The allusion is to its effect in giving a burnt or scorched appearance to the leaves on which it grows.] A

name formerly applied to certain æcidia of the *Uredinales* which lack a peridium about the sorus.

cæomospore (sē-ō′mō-spōr), *n.* [NL., *Cæoma* + σπορά, seed (spore).] A term sometimes applied to the æcidiospores of the form-genus *Cæoma*. See ★*Cæoma*.

Cæretan (sē-rē′tạn), *a.* [L. *Caeretanus*, < *Cærētes* (also *Caerītes*), inhabitants of Cære, < *Cære*, Cære.] Pertaining to Cære, an ancient Etruscan town, now Cerveteri, in Italy: usually applied to a collection of so-called Corinthian vases, discovered in Cerveteri and now in the Louvre.

Cæsalpiniaceæ (ses-al-pin″i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Klotzsch and Garcke, 1862), < *Cæsalpinia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Rosales*, the senna family, typified by the genus *Cæsalpinia*. It is characterized by clustered, mostly hermaphrodite 5-merous flowers, the petals imbricated in the bud, and alternate stipulate leaves which are sometimes simple and when compound are zygomorphous. There are 107 genera and over 1000 species, trees, shrubs or herbs, chiefly tropical, but including such genera as *Cassia*, *Cercis*, and *Gleditsia* that are found in temperate regions. See *Leguminosæ*.

cæsalpiniaceous (ses″al-pin″i-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*.

Cæsar, *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] A name in the Bahamas of the small grunt or Tom Tate, *Bathystoma rimator*, a food-fish of the family *Hæmulidæ*.

Cæsarist (sē′zär-ist), *n.* An imperialist.

Cæsar-weed (sē′zär-wēd), *n.* A shrubby tropical weed, *Urena lobata*, introduced into Florida, where it is thus called, and where it is sometimes taken for the ramie-plant. See *Urena* and *Spanish* ★*bur*.

Café au lait (ka-fā′ ō lā′) [F., coffee with milk], a light yellowish-gray color.—**Café frappé.** See ★*frappé*.—**Café parfait,** a form of ice-cream consisting chiefly of a well-beaten mixture of yolks of eggs, sugar syrup, and drained whipped cream, flavored with strong coffee and frozen without stirring.

cafeteria (ka-fā-tē′ri-ạ), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *cafetero*, keeper of a coffee-house.] A kind of buffet lunch-room where the patron serves himself to the already prepared food. [Western U. S.]

caffea (ka-fē′ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *coffee*, *café*.] Same as *caffein*.

caffeidine (ka-fē′i-din), *n.* [*caffe(a)* + *-id*[1] + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_7H_{12}ON_4$, formed by the action of barium hydroxid on caffein. It melts at 94° C.

caffeol (kaf′ē-ōl), *n.* [*caffe(a)* + *-ol.*] An oil, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, with a pleasant odor like that of coffee, obtained in roasting the green coffee-berries. It boils at 196° C. Later observers have failed to obtain the compound.

caffuric (ka-fū′rik), *a.* Derived from coffee and related to uric acid.—**Caffuric acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_8H_9O_4N_3$, which is formed, together with apocaffein, by the oxidation of caffein. It is easily soluble in water.

cafuso (kä-fö′sō), *n.* [Brazilian.] In Brazil, an Indian and negro half-breed.

cag[2] (kag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cagged*, ppr. *cagging*. [Origin obscure.] To affront; offend. [Prov. Eng.]

cage, *n.* **7.** A drum or cylinder in a cotton-scutching machine, covered with wire netting, against which the cotton is thrown in the form of a sheet, the dust being removed by a suction-fan.—**8.** In *base-ball*, the mask worn by the catcher.—**Steel cage.** See ★*steel*[1].

cage-mount (kāj′mount), *n.* In ordnance, a gun-mount for light guns in which the lower fixed part is a stand or pedestal having heavy bars radiating in a conical shape downward to the base and roughly resembling a cage.

cage-stand (kāj′stand), *n.* The lower fixed part of a cage-mount.

cageway (cāj′wā), *n.* **1.** The guides for a mine-cage.—**2.** The part of a mine-shaft in which the cage is hoisted and lowered.

cagework (kāj′wėrk), *n.* **1.** Openwork like that of a cage.—**2.** The carved upper works of a ship's hull, especially on the poop and forecastle. [Obsolete.]

caggy (kag′i), *a.* [Cf. *cagmag*.] Decaying; tainted; unwholesome; loathsome. [Vulgar.]

> Mouldy bread, *caggy* mutton.
> *Marryat*, Rattlin the Reefer, xv., *N. E. D.*

cagmag, *n.* **II.** *a.* Unwholesome; decaying; caggy: as, *cagmag* meat; hence, inferior: as, *cagmag* wares. [Vulgar or dialectal.]

cago (kä′gō, Fijian pron. thäng′ō), *n.* [Fijian.] A name in the Fiji Islands of turmeric, *Curcuma longa*. See *Curcuma*, 2, *huldee*, *turmeric*, ★*olena*, and ★*rea*.

cahar (kä′här), *n.* [Jav. and Malayan *kāhar*, < D. *kar* = E. *car*[1].] In Malayan countries, a one-horse carriage or cart; a one-horse spring-cart for the conveyance of passengers. *Forbes*, Nat. Wand. in East. Arch., 1885, p. 51.

Cahenslyism (ka-hens′li-izm), *n.* A plan, proposed in 1891, and attributed to Peter Paul Cahensly (a member of the German Reichstag and president of the Leo Society for the protection of German immigrants in the United States), to appoint to those Roman Catholic sees and parishes in the United States, where there might be a dominant or large foreign population, bishops and priests of the same nationality, in order to preserve their religious traditions and practices; by extension, the propagation of foreignism among Roman Catholics in the United States.

cahincin (ka-hin′sin), *n.* [*cahinca* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside, $C_{40}H_{64}O_{18}$, found in the root-bark of *Chicocca racemosa*. It has an astringent, bitter taste and acid reaction. Also *caincin*.

cahot (kä-hō′), *n.* [*F. cahot*, a jolt or jerk, also dial. as def.; origin unknown, but prob. interjectional, < *ca-*, introductory syllable, + *ho*, interjection.] A bank or ridge of snow which has been heaped up across a road by passing sleighs, leaving a corresponding depression behind; hence, a surface-undulation or ridge-like inequality which, with the corresponding depression, is known in the United States as a '*thank-you-ma'am*.' [Canadian French.]

> Corresponding undulations sometimes produced by sledge-driving on snow-covered roads are familiar in Canada, where they are called *cahots* (jolts). The author saw these in and near Montreal in the winter 1900-1901. They averaged 13 feet in length from crest to crest, and 8 inches appeared to be a not uncommon amplitude.
> *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1902, p. 731.

cahow† (ka-hou′), *n.* [Also *cahowe*; origin unknown.] A local name for a sea-bird, presumably a species of *Puffinus*, formerly abundant on the Bermudas, now supposed to be extinct. By some ornithologists it is considered to be the existing *Puffinus obscurus*.

cahuy (kä-hö′i), *n.* [Tagalog.] A tree; also, wood; fire-wood. [Philippine Is.]

caidos (kä′ē-dōs), *n. pl.* [Sp.] Unpaid or overdue rents or taxes. [Philippine Is.]

cailcedrin (kīl-sed′rin), *n.* [*Cailcedr(a)* + *-in*[2].] A resinous compound present to a minute extent in the bark of the cailcedra.

cailian (kä-i-lē-än′), *n.*; pl. *cailianes* (-ä′nāz). [Philippine Sp. *cailián* (pl. *cailianes*), < Ilocan *caylián*.] Among the Ilocans and Igorrotes of Luzon, a poor man who dwells as a denizen in a commune, without tribal rights, and is in effect a serf or peon.

caillasses (kä-ē-yäs′), *n. pl.* [F., gravels.] In *geol.*, a name given by French geologists to the upper part of the Middle Eocene or Upper Calcaire grossier of the Paris Tertiary basin.

caimito (kī-mē′tō), *n.* [Peruv. *caymita*.] **1.** A tree of the family *Sapotaceæ*, *Pouteria Caimito*, or its fruit, which resembles the marmalade-plum, but is smaller and superior in flavor.—**2.** Sometimes the same as *cainito* (which see) and *star-apple* (see cut).

cainana (kī-nä′nä), *n.* [Given as Braz.] The Brazilian snakeroot, *Chiococca brachiata*, a rubiaceous plant the root of which is used in medicine.

Cainitic (kā-nit′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cain or the Cainites.

cainosite (kī′nō-sīt), *n.* See ★*cenosite*.

cainozoölogy (kī-nō-zō-ol′ō-ji), *n.* See ★*cenozoölogy*.

caiquejee (kī′ēk-jē), *n.* [Turk. *qāyiqji*, < *qāyiq*, caique.] One of the oarsmen of a caique.

cairdman (kārd′man), *n.* Same as *caird*.

Caissa (kā-is′ạ), *n.* [NL., artificially formed from *chess*, appar. on the model of *chase*[2] = F. *caisse*, with *-issa* conforming to the L. and Gr. fem. suffix *-issa* (E. *-ess*).] The goddess of chess: a modern invention of chess-players.

caitif, *n.* A simplified spelling of *caitiff*.

cajeput, *n.* **2.** The spice-tree of California: so named on account of the properties of its oil. See *spice-tree*.—**Essence of cajeput.** See ★*essence*.

cajeputene (kaj′ē-pū-tēn″), *n.* Same as *cajuputene*.

cajeputol (kaj′ē-pū-tōl″), *n.* [*cajeput* + *-ol.*] Same as ★*cineol*.

caji (kä-hē′), *n.* [Cuban, of native origin.] A Cuban name of the snapper, *Lutianus apodus*, called the *schoolmaster*.

cajon, *n.* **2.** In *phys. geog.*, a small basin inclosed on nearly all sides by steep hills or mountains. [Southwestern U. S.]

cajun (kä-hön′), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] A fiber-plant, *Furcræa Cubensis*, of the amaryllis family, a native of tropical America. It yields a strong white fiber used for cordage. Compare ★*cocuiza*.

Cajun, *n.* See ★*Cadjen*.

cajuputol (kaj″jū-pū-tōl′), *n.* [*cajuput* + *-ol.*] Same as ★*cineol*.

cake[1], *n.* **7.** A stupid fellow; a noodle. [Dialectal, Eng.]—**8.** [Figurative extension of def. 2.] A good thing; a dainty or delicacy, as in the phrase 'cakes and ale'.—**Cakes and ale,** dainties; the good things and the enjoyments of life; 'all play and no work or worry.'

> Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more *cakes and ale*?
> *Shak.*, Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

Genoa cake. (*a*) A currant-cake with almonds on top for ornament. (*b*) A rich cake glazed and filled with nuts.—**Genoese cake,** a sponge-cake, sometimes baked as a layer-cake, or used as a jelly-roll.—**Kungu cake.** See ★*kungu*.—**Savoy cakes,** lady's-fingers.—**Soul-mass cake,** a *soul-cake* (which see).—**The Land o' Cakes,** Scotland. *Burns.*—**To take the cake,** to take the prize; carry off the honors: as, for downright impudence he *takes the cake*. See ★*cake-walk*. [Slang.]—**Venetian cake,** a small almond-cake.

cake-house (kāk′hous), *n.* **1**†. A place where cakes are made or sold. *Pepys*, Diary.—**2.** A place where cakes, as of soap, indigo, etc., are stored.

cake-ink (kāk′ingk), *n.* China or India ink, which is made into cakes or slabs.

cake-meal (kāk′mēl), *n.* Same as *cotton-cake*.

cake-mold (kāk′mōld), *n.* A mold in which cakes, as of ink, soap, lac, etc., are formed.

cake-walk (kāk′wâk), *n.* A promenade or march in which a number of couples walk in competition before judges and an audience, the most graceful, eccentric, or fantastic performers receiving cakes as prizes. It originated among the negroes of the southern United States.

Caking-coal. See ★*coal*.

caky (kā-ki), *a.* [*cake* + *y*[1].] Cake-like; of the nature of or in the form of a cake.

cal. An abbreviation (*a*) of *calory*; (*b*) of *calcium*; (*c*) of *calender*; (*d*) of *calomel*.

calabacilla, *n.* See *calabazilla*.

Calabar swelling. See ★*swelling*.

calabash, *n.* **5.** The head, with an implication of emptiness. [Slang, U. S.]

calabazita (kal-a-bä-zē′tä), *n.* [Mex. Sp. (?), either a parallel form (dim. *-ita*) or a mistake for *calabazilla*.] Same as *calabazilla*.

calabozo (kä-lä-bō′thō), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish form of *calaboose*.

calabrasella, *n.* The Spanish pack is used, which has no 8's, 9's, or 10's. The cards rank 3, 2, A, K, Q, J, 7, 6, 5, 4. Twelve cards are given to each player, 4 at a time, and 4 are left on the table. There are 35 points to play for, the lower score being deducted from the higher on each hand. There are no trumps. The 6 highest cards in each suit count 1 each, except the ace, which counts 3, and the last trick counts 3, all counts being to those who win the tricks with counting cards in them. Each player in turn declares to play or pass. If he plays he may ask for the 3 of any suit in exchange for one of his own cards. If the 3 asked for is in the stock, the player loses his ask. After asking he may discard from 1 to 4 cards. He then turns the stock face up and takes from it as many as he has discarded. Those left in the stock and the discards go to the winner of the last trick. The eldest hand always leads. If the bidder fails to reach 18 he loses to both adversaries; if he passes 18 he wins from both.

calafate (kä-lä-fä′te), *n.* [Cuban Sp. (also ★*galafate*, q. v.), thief, rogue, lit. 'calker.'] A Cuban name of the black oldwife, *Melichthys piceus*, a fish of the family *Balistidæ*.

calalu (kä-lä-lö′), *n.* [Also *calalue*, *calaloo*, *calaloe*, *caleloe* < Cuban Sp. *calalú*.] A West Indian name for various plants, both wild and cultivated, which are used as pot-herbs and culinary vegetables.—**Branched calalu,** *Solanum nigrum*.—**Prickly calalu,** *Amaranthus spinosus*.—**Spanish calalu,** *Phytolacca octandra*.

calamansanay (kä-lä-män-sä′nī), *n.* [Also *kalamansanai*; < Tagalog *calamansanay*.] A timber-tree of the Philippine Islands.

Calamariaceæ (kal″a-mā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Potonié, 1899), < **Calamaria*, a nominal genus included in *Calamites*, fem. of *Calamarius*, pertaining to a reed (see *calamary*), + *-aceæ*.] A family of Paleozoic plants, the probable ancestors of the modern *Equisetaceæ*, but attaining greater dimensions and often exhibiting an exogenous structure. They are found in great abundance in the coal-measures of all countries, but range from the Devonian to the Permian. A large number of gen-

era are recognized, most of which were formerly included in the group called *Calamites* (which see), but *Annularia* has always been regarded as distinct. See ★*Annularia* and *Asterophyllites*.

calamariaceous (kal″ạ-mā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging or relating to the *Calamariaceæ*.

Calamariales (kal″ạ-mā-ri-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Potonié, 1900), ⟨ *Calamaria* (see *Calamariaceæ*) + *-ales*.] An order of pteridophytic fossil plants of the class *Equisetineæ*, coördinate with the order *Equisetales*, of which they are the probable ancestors. They are characterized by having their reproduction take place by means of microspores and macrospores, by their superposed leaves, and frequently by an exogenous structure. The order contains the two families *Calamariaceæ* and *Protocalamariaceæ*.

calamarian[2] (kal-ạ-mā′ri-ạn), *a.* [NL. **Calamaria* + *-an*.] Same as ★*calamariaceous*.

calamay (kä-lä-mī′), *n.* [Tagalog.] A dish, made of cocoanut flour or rice, used as a dessert by natives of the Philippine Islands.

calameon (ka-lā′mē-ọn), *n.* [*calamus* + *-eon*, a mere ending.] A neutral crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{26}O_2$, obtained from the high-boiling fractions of calamus-oil. It melts at 168° C.

calamiform (ka-lam′i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *calamus*, reed, pen, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a reed or feather.

Calamin brass. See ★*brass*[1].—**Electric calamin**, a name sometimes used to distinguish zinc hydrogen silicate from zinc carbonate as naturally occurring minerals, or ores of zinc. The silicate becomes electric on being heated.

calamin (kal′ạ-min), *v. t.* [*calamin*, *n.*] To wash or coat (pottery) with calamin.

calamine[2] (kal′ạ-min), *n.* [*calamus* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid contained in the rhizome of sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus*, and found to be identical with choline.

calaminthone (kal-ạ-min′thōn), *n.* [*Calamintha* + *-one*.] A ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained from the volatile oil of *Clinopodium Nepeta* or marjolaine, which is found in France. It is a colorless oil which boils at 209° C.

calamitean (kal-ạ-mī′tē-ạn), *a.* [*Calamites* + *-ean*.] Belonging or relating to *Calamites* or to the *Calamariaceæ*.

Thus such transitions are well known, though of a relatively simplified form, in the structure of the *calamitean* stem. *Amer. Nat.*, April, 1904, p. 250.

calamographer (kal″ạ-mog′ra-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. **καλαμογράφος*, implied in *καλαμογραφία*, writing with a reed, ⟨ *κάλαμος*, reed, + *γράφειν*, write.] One who writes with a reed. *G. Smith.*

Calamospermæ (kal″ạ-mō-spẽr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ward, 1904), ⟨ Gr. *κάλαμος*, a reed, + *σπέρμα*, a seed.] A class of fossil plants of the phylum *Pteridospermaphyta*. They have the external aspect of the *Calamariales*, but bear seeds instead of macrospores. The genus *Arthropitys* seems to be an example, as it probably bore the seeds called *Stephanaspermum*.

calamus, *n.* **8.** [*cap.*] A genus of fishes, the porgies, belonging to the family *Sparidæ*. The group is characterized by the great development of the interhemal bone at the base of the anal spines. This is greatly enlarged and quill-shaped, its open end receiving the posterior end of the large air-bladder. To this structure the Spanish name *pez de pluma* (quill-fish) and the name *Calamus* refer. The species are all confined to tropical America and are all esteemed as food.

calan (kä-län′), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *calan*, ⟨ Tagalog *calan*.] In the Philippine Islands, a native brazier, hearth, fireplace, or kitchen fire.

Calandrinia (kal-an-drin′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1823), named in honor of J. L. *Calandrini* (1703-1758), a chief magistrate of Geneva.] An untenable name for *Baitaria*, a genus of plants of the family *Portulacaceæ*.

calantas, *n.* See ★*kalantas*.

calapia, *n.* See ★*kalapia*.

calasag (kä-lä′säg), *n.* [Tagalog.] A large shield used by the natives of Nueva Vizcaya and Benguet in Luzon.

calash, *n.* **4.** A primitive one-horse springless cart of the island of Nantucket, Massachusetts, house-chairs being used for seats. It is still used to a limited extent.—**Calash coach**, a coach having a bow top over the rear seat. The doors are in two parts, hinged separately. It can be converted from a closed into an open carriage.

calash (ka-lash′), *v. t.* [*calash*, *n.*] To furnish with a calash.

Well *callash'd* without, and well bolster'd within.
Irving, Salmagundi, p. 33.

Calathea (kal-ạ-thē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Meyer, 1818), ⟨ Gr. *κάλαθος*, a basket. The Indians of the Essequibo river use the split stems of some of the species for basket-making.] A genus of perennial foliage-plants, of the family *Marantaceæ*, which are commonly cultivated as marantas, from which they differ in having a three-seeded instead of a one-seeded fruit. The genus includes about 60 species, mostly from tropical America, but a few from tropical Africa. The leaves, for which the plants are grown, are marked with shades of green, red, brown, yellow, and white; they are among the handsomest of ornamental stove-plants.

Calathian (ka-lā′thi-ạn), *a.* [L. *Calathiana* (sc. *viola*) in Pliny, otherwise taken as *Calatiana* and *Calatina*, appar. from a proper name, perhaps identical with **Calatina*, fem. of *Calatinus*, in pl. *Calatini*, ⟨ *Calatia*, a town in Campania.] An epithet (see etym.) in *Calathian violet*, a plant-name in Pliny, which modern writers identify with *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*.

calavance (kal-ạ-vàns′), *n.* [Also *callevance*, *callivancy*, etc., *caravance*, etc., orig. *garvance*, ⟨ Sp. *garbanzo*, chick-pea.] In the West Indies, a name for several species of beans belonging to the genus *Dolichos*, especially *D. sphærospermus*.

Calaveras skull. See ★*skull*.

calay (ka-lī′), *n.* [⟨ Ar. *qala'ī*, tin.] Tin; an alloy of tin and lead.

calay (ka-lī′), *v. t.* [⟨ *calay*, *n.*] To coat with tin, as, for example, the inside of copper cooking-utensils.

calcar[1], *n.* **9.** In *entom.*, one of the spines at the tips of the tibiæ of certain insects, especially the *Hymenoptera*. Also called *spur*.

calcarenite (kal-kar′e-nīt), *n.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *arena*, *harena*, sand, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by A. W. Grabau (1903) for a limestone or dolomite composed of coral- or shell-sand, or of lime-sand derived from the erosion of older limestones. In structure it resembles psammites or silicious sandstones, being generally known by the term *sandstone*.

Calcarine complex, ordinarily synonymous with *hippocampus minor*. G. Elliot Smith applies the term to a triradiate pattern of sulci situated behind the splenium of the corpus callosum; the ventral limb he distinguishes as *calcarine*, the caudal as *retrocalcarine*, and the dorsal as *paracalcarine*.

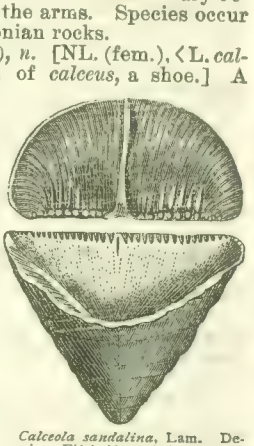
Calcarius (kal-kā′ri-us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *calcar*, spur.] A genus of fringilline birds whose members have the hind claw exceedingly long. The typical species is the Lapland longspur, *Calcarius lapponicus*.

calcation (kal-kā′shọn), *n.* [NL. **calcatio(n-)*, ⟨ L. *calcare*, trample upon.] The act of trampling under the heel; a treading or stamping. *Blount*.

Calceate fathers, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, those religious fraternities whose members wear shoes, in contradistinction to those whose members go barefooted.

Calceocrinus (kal-sē-ok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL. *calceus*, a slipper, + Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of fossil crinoids of the order *Fistulata*, characterized by the sharp flexion of the calyx against the column and the extraordinary development of two of the arms. Species occur in Silurian and Devonian rocks.

Calceola (kal-sē′ọ-lạ), *n.* [NL. (fem.), ⟨ L. *calceolus* (masc.), dim. of *calceus*, a shoe.] A genus of fossil operculate corals growing as simple, slipper-shaped coralla and very abundant in the Middle Devonian rocks of Europe. — **Calceola group**, in *geol.*, a division of the Middle Devonian in the Rhineland, taking its name from the prevalence of the coral *Calceola sandalina*.



Calceola sandalina, Lam. Devonian; Eifel. Natural size. (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

calceolus (kal-sē′ọ-lus), *n.*; pl. *calceoli* (-lī). [NL. use of L. *calceolus*, dim. of *calceus*, a shoe, a boot: see *calceate*.] One of the sense-organs, possibly olfactory or auditory, on the antennæ of amphipods. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London. Zoöl.*, May, 1897, p. 39.

calcicole, *a.* Same as ★*calcicolous*.

calcicolous (kal-sik′ọ-lus), *a.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-cola*, ⟨ *colere*, dwell.] In *phytogeog.*, inhabiting calcareous soils.

calcicosis (kal-si-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. ⟨ L. *calx* (*calc-*), limestone, + *-ic-* + *-osis*.] Pneumonoconiosis occurring in stone-cutters.

Calciferous canals, small canals containing lime salts in cartilage undergoing ossification.—**Calciferous sandrock.** See ★*sandrock*.

calciform[2] (kal′si-fôrm), *a.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel, + *forma*, form.] Having a projection like a heel. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

calcifugal (kal-sif′ụ-gạl), *a.* Same as *calcifugous*.

calcifuge (kal′si-fūj), *a.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *fugere*, flee.] In *phytogeog.*, avoiding limestone or lime-containing soils; calciphobous; calcifugous.

Calcigerous cells, osteoblasts in which calcareous deposits occur in the process of ossification.

calcilutite (kal-sil′ū-tīt), *n.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *lutum*, mud, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by A. W. Grabau (1903) for a limestone or dolomite made up of rock-flour, the composition of which is typically non-silicious, though many calcilutites have an intermixture of clayey material. They correspond to the pelites among the silicious rocks. The purest calcilutites have generally a compact structure with a conchoidal fracture.

calcimiric (kal-si-mir′ik), *a.* [*calci(c)* + *m(agnesium)* + *ir(on)* + *-ic*. Cf. ★*miric*.] In *petrog.*, equally calcic and miric, or nearly so; that is, having magnesia and ferrous iron in a ratio to the femic lime between the limits ⟨ $\frac{5}{3}$ ⟩ $\frac{3}{5}$: used in the quantitative system of classifying igneous rocks.

calcination, *n.* **3.** The reduction to ashes of combustible substances by burning; a turning into ashes by combustion. *Bullokar.*—**4.** A calcined state or condition. *Lyell*, Prin. of Geol.—**5.** A product of calcination; a calcinate.

calcinatory, *n.* **II**, *a.* That is or may be used in the process of calcination: as, a *calcinatory* furnace.

calcine, *v. t.* **4.** To consume by burning; burn to ashes.

Calcining the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah condemned them with overthrow.
Farrar, Early Days of Christianity, I. x.

5. To purify or refine by fire.—**6.** To desiccate by subjection to heat so as to destroy contained organisms, etc.: as, to *calcine* air.—**Calcining kiln**, a kiln or furnace in which a metallic ore, as iron ore, is heated, with or without access of air, but without undergoing the reducing or deoxidizing action of the fuel.

calcine (kal′sin), *n.* [*calcine*, *v.*] Fragments of already burnt fire-clay vessels, as the saggars of porcelain manufacture, ground up and used in making new vessels, with addition of fresh fire-clay. Also *chamotte*.—**Calcine plaster.** See ★*plaster*.

Calcinea (kal-sin′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, chalk, + *-in-* + *-ea*.] A subdivision of *Calcarea*, including sponges like the *Clathrinidæ*, having the form reticulate, triradiate spicules equiangular, collar-cells with basal nucleus, and the larva a parenchymula.

calcined (kal′sind), *p. a.* **1.** Reduced by fire to powder or ashes.—**2.** Prepared by calcination: as, *calcined* magnesia; *calcined* ore.—**3.** Refined or purified by subjection to heat or the action of fire: as, *calcined* air.

calciner, *n.*—**Brunton's calciner**, a reverberating furnace for roasting tin ore, in which the bed of fire-brick rests on a cast-iron frame and is turned by power. The bed makes about 1½ revolutions an hour, and the furnace has a capacity of from 2 to 2½ tons of ore in 24 hours. The calciner has been abandoned in many works.

calcino (käl-chē′nō), *n.* [It.] A disease of silkworms, probably synonymous with the French muscardine.

It is a microscopic parasite, composed of white fungoid flocculi, analogous to the Botrytus or parasitic fungus that produces "*calcino*" in the silkworm.
Knowledge, Nov., 1904, p. 261.

calcioferrite (kal″si-ọ-fer′īt), *n.* [*calcium* + *ferric*) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated phosphate of ferric iron and calcium, occurring in from yellow to green nodular forms.

calciothorite (kal″si-ō-thō′rīt), *n.* [*calcium* + *thorium* + *-ite*[2].] A thorium silicate from Norway. It is near thorite, but contains a considerable amount of calcium.

calciovolborthite (kal″si-ọ-vol′bôr-thīt), *n.* [*calcium* + *volborthite*.] A vanadate of copper and calcium, occurring in green or yellow tabular crystals and in gray granular masses.

calciphilous (kal-sif′i-lus), *a.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] Lime-loving: said of plants which grow chiefly or wholly in calcareous soils.

calciphobous (kal-sif′ọ-bus), *a.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + Gr. *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Averse to lime: said of plants which avoid calcareous soils.

calciphyre (kal′si-fīr), *n.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *(por)phyr(ites)*, porphyry.] A calcareous

rock which has become recrystallized by metamorphism.

calcirudite (kal-sir′ū-dīt), *n.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *rudus*, rubble, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by A. W. Grabau (1903) for a limestone or dolomite composed of broken or worn fragments of coral or shells or of limestone fragments, the interstices filled with lime-sand or mud and with a lime cement. It corresponds to psephite among the silicious rocks. Calcirudites embrace rocks known as coral-, shell-, or limestone-breccia and conglomerate.

calcisponge (kal′si-spunj), *n.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *spongia*, sponge.] A sponge whose skeleton consists of calcareous spicules; one of the *Calcarea*.

calcitestaceous (kal″si-tes-tā′shius), *a.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *testaceus*, of a shell: see *testaceous*.] Having a shell of lime carbonate. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1903, p. 202.

Calcium acetate, a substance saved in large quantity as a by-product in the manufacture of wood-alcohol, and employed in making acetone, acetic acid, and the acetates of aluminium and iron used as dyers' mordants.—**Calcium bicarbonate,** a substance, $CaH_2(CO_3)_2$. Calcium carbonate dissolves in much larger proportion in water containing carbon-dioxid gas or carbonic acid than in pure water. It is very commonly assumed that in the former case calcium acid-carbonate or bicarbonate is formed. Such a compound, however, cannot be obtained in a separate state; the solution, on being heated or simply exposed at common temperature, gives off carbon-dioxid gas, and normal calcium carbonate separates in solid form. This separation occurs in the softening of some natural waters by boiling, in the production of one kind of scale on the interior surface of steam-boilers, and in the formation of stalactites in limestone caverns. A like behavior is observed in magnesium bicarbonate (used medicinally), manganese bicarbonate, and iron (ferrous) bicarbonate. The last-named occurs in natural chalybeate waters, which cannot long be kept clear, but must be used at the source or soon after removal from it.—**Calcium bisulphite,** a salt of calcium prepared in solution by passing an excess of sulphur-dioxid gas into milk of lime, largely used in making paper-pulp from wood, as a means of preventing acid fermentation in the manufacture of cane-sugar and in brewing.—**Calcium carbide.** This material is produced on a very large scale by applying the intense heat of an electric furnace to a mixture of anthracite or coke with limestone. The action of water on the product causes an abundant evolution of acetylene gas, which is used for illuminating purposes.—**Calcium carbonate,** a substance, often called *carbonate of lime*, both found in nature (see *calcite* and *limestone*) and artificially prepared. It is of great industrial importance, and finds numerous applications, both mechanical and chemical.—**Calcium chlorid,** a waste-product on a large scale of the Solvay process for making carbonate of soda: not to be confounded with chlorid of lime or bleaching-powder. It is used in the scientific laboratory for drying gases, and to some extent industrially to remove moisture from the air in drying fruits, etc.—**Calcium-chlorid tube.** See ★*tube*.—**Calcium cyanamide,** a recent and probably very valuable product of the electric furnace, obtained by the action of atmospheric nitrogen on a mixture of anthracite or coke with lime. The reaction is $CaO + C_2 + N_2 = CO + CaCN_2$. This substance may by simple treatment be made to yield ammonia or alkaline cyanides, or may itself be used as a fertilizer, furnishing nitrogen in available form for growing plants.—**Calcium fluoride,** a compound occurring in nature as the mineral fluor-spar. It is the chief source from which hydrofluoric acid and other fluorin compounds are obtained.—**Calcium hydroxid.** Same as *slaked lime*.—**Calcium hypochlorite.** See *hypochlorite*.—**Calcium permanganate,** a salt used, under special circumstances, in freeing drinking water from unwholesome organic matter.—**Calcium phosphate,** in *chem.*, a salt in which calcium, the metallic basis of lime, partially or wholly replaces the hydrogen of phosphoric acid. All such salts as found in nature and all those usually met with in commerce are derivatives of orthophosphoric acid. The replacement of 1, 2, and 3 atoms of hydrogen gives rise to monocalcic phosphate ($CaH_4(PO_4)_2$), dicalcic phosphate ($CaHPO_4$), and tricalcic or normal calcium phosphate ($Ca_3(PO_4)_2$). The first of these is pretty freely soluble in water; the second and third are practically insoluble. Monocalcic phosphate is prepared upon a very large scale by the action of sulphuric acid in proper quantity upon the normal phosphate of bones, coprolites, "phosphate rock," etc., and in admixture with the calcium sulphate produced at the same time forms the so-called superphosphate of lime so largely used in agriculture.—**Calcium phosphide,** a compound produced by the action at a red heat of phosphorus on lime. On contact with water it evolves phosphureted hydrogen gas which at once takes fire in the air and burns with a bright light. It has been proposed to make use of this fact in rendering visible the position of a life-buoy thrown overboard at sea.—**Calcium plumbate,** a salt, Ca_2PbO_4, which gives off oxygen on being strongly heated, and has been utilized for the preparation of that gas on a large scale by Kassner's process.—**Calcium silicate,** a substance which forms the essential constituent of hydraulic cement after it has become set and hardened. It also constitutes the binding material which unites the grains of quartz-sand in artificial stone made of a mixture of such sand with a strong solution of sodium silicate, molded into shape, and hardened by immersion in a solution of calcium chlorid. Also called *lime silicate*.—**Calcium sulphate.** See *gypsum*.—**Calcium sulphid,** CaS, a substance which becomes luminous after exposure to sunlight. See *Balmain's* ★*paint*.—**Calcium sulphite.** See ★*calcium bisulphite*.—**Calcium tungstate,** a crystalline powder used to form the fluorescent surface of a screen on which images produced by the Röntgen rays are rendered visible.

calc-nodule (kalk′-noj″ūl), *n.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + E. *nodule*.] A nodule of rock composed largely of lime carbonate.

calcoglobulin (kal-kō-glob′ū-lin), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + E. *globulin*.] A combination of an albumin with calcium salts formed during ossification. *Rainey.*

calcographic (kal-kō-graf′ik), *a.* Same as *calcographical*.

calcosphæritic (kal″kō-sfē-rit′ik), *a.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, E. + *sphærite* + *-ic*.] Consisting of lime and spherical: used only in the following phrase.—**Calcosphæritic body,** a concretion sometimes found in the mantle or other tissues of a pearl-producing mollusk, formed apparently by free crystallisation, and not, as a true pearl is formed, in a cuticular sac.

"Concretions" are, again, distinguished from pearls as *calcosphæritic bodies* which have not a cuticular origin from an epithelium, but seem to arise by free crystallisation in the mantle or other tissues.

Nature, Jan. 22, 1903, p. 280.

calcrete (kal′krēt or kal-krēt′), *n.* [*cal*(*careous*) + (*con*)*crete*.] A calcareous mass of considerable size formed on the sea-bottom by calcareous incrusting *Polyzoa* which cement the sand and other loose material together.

In the Gulf of Manaar, calcareous masses ("*calcretes*") of great extent are formed in situ on the sea-bottom by the cementing of sand and other loose material by calcareous incrusting Polyzoa. *Nature*, Oct. 22, 1903, p. 614.

calc-sac (kalk′sak), *n.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*) + E. *sac*.] Same as *dart-sac*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1895, p. 247.

calcular (kal′kū-lär), *a.* [*calculus* + *-ar*[3].] In *math.*, of or pertaining to a calculus or algorithm.

calculational (kal-kū-lā′shon-al), *a.* [*calculation* + *-al*[1].] Used in calculations.

Knowing well the numerical value and *calculational* quantity of π. *Piazzi Smyth*, Our Inheritance, I. ii.

calculator, *n.*—**Bar calculator,** any one of a class of computing-machines (rarely performing more than addition and subtraction) in which movable bars bearing inscribed numbers are caused by prescribed movements to actuate dials or figure-wheels in a manner that indicates totals or differences.—**Single-axis calculator,** a sliding-rule mechanism in which the numbered scales are rotated on a single supporting axial shaft or journal, according to a prescribed system. See *sliding rule*.

calculifrage (kal′kū-li-frāj), *n.* [L. *calculus*, a little stone, + *-fragus*, < *frangere*, break.] Same as *lithotrite*.

calculist (kal′kū-list), *n.* [*calculus* + *-ist*.] A computer or calculator.

Mathesis, of which it has been said, many a great *Calculist* has not even a notion.

Carlyle, For. Rev. and Cont. Misc., iv. 138. *N. E. D.*

calculograph (kal′kū-lō-grâf), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *calculare*, calculate, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus for recording elapsed time, consisting essentially of a clock combined with two printing-stamps operated by means of levers. To record the number of hours and minutes between the beginning and the end of any piece of work or other operation, a card is inserted in the apparatus and by a movement of the first lever is stamped with the exact time at that instant. On the completion of the work the same card is inserted in the apparatus and the second lever is moved, when the card is stamped with the elapsed time, or the difference in hours and minutes between the two printings on the card. In place of the actual elapsed time, the apparatus may be used to record the money value of the time, expressed in dollars and cents, according to any predetermined ratio.

calculus, *n.*—**Alternating calculus,** a urinary calculus formed of successive layers of differing chemical composition.—**Alvine calculi.** See ★*alvine*.—**Calculus of extension,** a special algebra invented by Grassmann for space-analysis.—**Coral calculus,** a calculus formed in the pelvis of the kidney, with branches extending into the calyces.—**Directional calculus.** Same as ★*calculus of extension*.—**Hedonic calculus,** or **calculus of pleasure,** a systematic method of deducing consequences from assumed principles of economics and ethics by exact reasoning, so as to take advantage of mathematical results concerning continuous variations wherever such results are germane. Such a calculus exists, and its results have sometimes been of value; but great caution is needed in interpreting results. Of course, as in the less difficult problems of bridge-building, the steam-engine, and the like, no such calculation can take into account all the features of an actual situation.—**Hemp-seed calculi,** renal calculi of small size and smooth exterior, formed of calcium oxalate.—**Sect calculus,** a geometric algorithm for sects; a graphic algebra for pieces of straight lines.

He constructs a *sect Calculus* in which he shows that the theory of proportion can be founded without the introduction of irrational numbers.

J. W. Withers, Euclid's Parallel Postulate, p. 56.

calcumeter (kal-kū′me-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *calcu*(*lare*), calculate, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An adding-machine which has a perforated plate supporting stationary dials superimposed over movable dials operated with a stylus. *Engin. Mag.*, July, 1904, p. 611.

caldarium (kal-dā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *caldaria* (-ä). [L., also *calidarium*, < *calidus*, *caldus*, hot: see *calid*.] 1. The Roman name for a stove or heating apparatus.—2. A room in the Roman thermæ, or public baths, in which water was heated to the highest temperature. See *bath*[1], 5.

calderilla (käl-de-rēl′yä), *n.* [Sp., dim., also a holy-water pot, dim. of *caldera*, a kettle.] A Spanish copper coin, the cuarto; also, any copper coin current among Spanish-speaking people.

calderite (kal′de-rīt), *n.* A massive iron-garnet from India.

caldron-bottom (kâl′dron-bot″um), *n.* The fossil remains or cast of the trunk of a plant of the genus *Sigillaria* which have remained vertical above or below a coal-bed.

Caldwell's crucible, extractor. See ★*crucible*, ★*extractor*.

calean (kä-lē-än′), *n.* [Also *callean*, *kalean*, etc. Pers. *qaliyān*, also *qaliyūn*, whence E. *calcoon*.] The Persian 'waterpipe' otherwise known as *narghile*.

calendal (kal′end-al), *a.* [*calend* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the calends: as, the most ancient *calendal* system.

Calendar year, the year as given in the accepted or legal calendar, namely, at present, the interval between midnight of December 31–January 1 and the same hour a year later. The beginning of the calendar year has varied widely in different countries and at different times. For many years before 1751 it began in England on March 25. In 1751 a legal enactment placed the beginning at January 1, in accordance with the usage then prevalent in most other Christian nations.—**Greek calendar.** The Greek year was lunar, and consisted of 12 months of 29 or 30 days each—354 days altogether, 11 days short of the solar year. To establish some correspondence between the lunar and solar years, every third, sixth, and eighth year an extra month of 29 or 30 days was inserted, bringing those years to the excessive number of 383 or 384 days. The month itself was divided into three periods of 10 (or 9) days each.—**Mexican calendar,** a combination of an astrological and solar calendar which was in use in Mexico and Yucatan in pre-Columbian times. The days were arranged in groups of 20, each day being designated by the name of an object. There were thirteen numbered periods of this kind, giving an astrological period of 260 days, called *tonalamatl* in Mexico, *ch'ol k'ih* in Guatemala, and *kin katun* by the Maya. Eighteen periods of 20 days each formed a year of 360 days, to which were added 5 days to fill the solar year. While the 360 days were all assigned to certain deities, the 5 remaining days were not so assigned, and were considered unlucky. According to this system the same combination of name and number for the first day of the year occurs every 52 years.—**Perpetual calendar,** a calendar with movable parts, which can be easily adjusted so as to be correct for any date, past, present, or future.

calendarer (kal′en-där-ėr), *n.* One who calendars, or who registers or enters in a calendar.

To a *calendarer* the work of writing a Preface must be something like a holiday in Switzerland to an overworked lawyer. *S. R. Gardiner*, Academy, Jan. 29, 1881, p. 74.

calendarian (kal-en-dā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*calendar* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the calendar: as, *calendarian* festivals.

II. *n.* A calendar-maker.

calendaric (kal-en-dar′ik), *a.* Same as *calendary*.

One of the most interesting features of aboriginal culture to the scholars of the world is the series of highly developed *calendaric* systems extending from Mexico on the north to Peru on the south.

Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 67.

calendarium (kal-en-dā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *calendaria* (-ä). [L.] 1. A calendar.—2. An apparatus for showing the variations in the temperature of the air; specifically, the large, crude air-thermometer first erected in the open air by Otto von Guericke, about 1655, at Magdeburg.

calender-house (kal′en-dėr-hous), *n.* An establishment where calendering operations are carried on; a calendry.

calender-mill (kal′en-dėr-mil), *n.* A calendering-machine.

calender-roll (kal′en-dėr-rōl), *n.* Same as ★*calender-roller*.

calender-roller (kal′en-dėr-rō″lėr), *n.* A compression-roller used on textile-machinery to smooth and condense the fleece, lap, sliver, or fabric.

calendry (kal′en-dri), *n.*; pl. *calendries* (-driz). An establishment where the process of calendering is carried on: same as *calender*[1], 2.

calends, *n. pl.* 3†. In some translations of the Old Testament, the Jewish festival of the new moon.

David seide to Jonathan, Loo! *Kalendis* ben to morwe. *Wyclif*, 1 Sam. xx. 5.

4. A calendar or orderly record, primarily of dates, but also sometimes of other facts.

For eternity,
Measured by ages limitless to man,
Has intervals and periods of bliss
And high recurring festivals that stand
On the sidereal *calends* mark'd in light.
Bickersteth, Yesterday, To-day and Forever, xii. 317.

5. An appointed day; a day set for the payment of a debt or the payment of interest due.

While our enemies expect to see the expectation of the Church tired out with dependencies and independencies, how they will compound and in what *calends*.
Milton, Divorce.

calentural (kal'en-ṭū-ral), *a.* [*calenture* + *-al*[1].] Relating to or of the nature of a calenture. *Carlyle.*

calenture, *n.* **2.** Figuratively, fever; burning passion or zeal; heat: as, the "*calenture* of primitive devotion," *Jer. Taylor*; "the *calentures* of baneful lust," *Bp. Ken.*

caleoon (kä-lē-ön'), *n.* [Also *kalioun*; < Pers. *qaliyūn*, var. of *qaliyān.*] Same as ★*calean.*

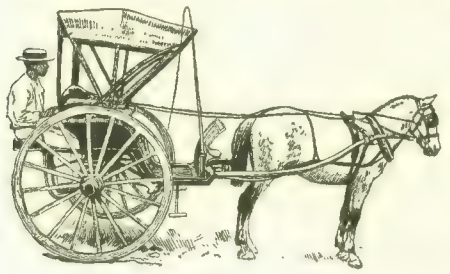
calepine (kal'e-pin), *n.* [Also *calepin, calapyne*; < F. *calepin*, < *Calepin*, < It. *Calepino*, NL. *Calepinus*, < *Calepio*, a town in Italy (see the def.).] **1.** A dictionary; one's main dictionary or book of reference: in allusion to a polyglot dictionary originally compiled by Ambrogio Calepino, an Augustine friar. It was first printed in 1502, and constituted, in many enlarged editions, one of the lexicographic standards of the sixteenth century. An edition in one huge volume, published in 1590 and 1605, included eleven languages in its scope, English being the very last, after Hungarian and Polish.

Taxations, monopolies, tolls . . . and such impositions as would trouble many *calepines* to give names unto.
Drummond of Hawthornden, Magic Mirror, p. 174.

2. A memorandum-book; a note-book.

calesa (kä-lā'sä), *n.* [Sp. See *calash.*] A springless one-horse vehicle with a bamboo body, used in the Philippine Islands.

calescent (ka-les'ent), *a.* [L. *calescens*, ppr. of *calescere*, grow warm, inceptive of *calere*, be warm.] Increasing in warmth; growing warm.



Calesin.

calesin (kä-lā-sēn'), *n.* [Sp. dim. of *calesa*; see ★*calesa.*] In the Philippine Islands, a two-wheeled chaise or gig.

calesso (kä-les'ō), *n.* [It.: see *calash.*] A modern Italian two-wheeled gig with a bow top.

calf[1], *n.*—**Golden calf,** the idol made by Aaron which the Israelites worshiped (Exod. xxxii), or either of the two similar idols which Jeroboam placed, one at Bethel, and the other at Dan (1 Ki. xii. 28, 29); figuratively, wealth regarded as an object of undue regard.—**In calf,** bound in calf.—**Ooze calf,** leather which is given a plush-like finish on the flesh side.

calf[2], *n.* **2.** The part of a stocking which covers the calf of the leg.

calf-kill, *n.* **2.** *Leucothoë Catesbæi*, a shrub of the southern Alleghanies, poisonous to cattle and sheep. Also called ★*dog-hobble* (which see).—**3.** The velvet-grass, *Holcus lanatus.*

calf-lymph (kăf'limf), *n.* The lymph, used in vaccination, obtained from calves.

calhun (kal'hön), *n.* [Aboriginal name in Queensland.] Same as *blue* ★*fig.*

Caliban (kal'i-ban), *n.* [A name either borrowed or formed by Shakspere, prob. originating in *canibal, cannibal.*] In Shakspere's play "The Tempest," a "savage and deformed" slave of Prospero, represented as the offspring of the devil and the witch Sycorax; hence, figuratively, a person of a low, bestial nature.

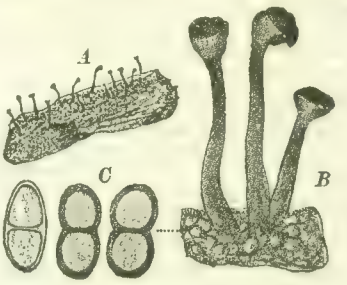
calibrater (kal'i-brā-tėr), *n.* [*calibrate* + *-er*[1].] An instrument for determining the caliber of any tube, specifically, in *pathol.*, the caliber of the urethra or of its orifice.

Calibration of anemometer, calibration shunt. See ★*anemometer*, ★*shunt.*

calibration-chamber (kal-i-brā'shon-chām″-bėr), *n.* A small vacuous bulb at the top of the stem of a normal mercurial thermometer, in which a part of the mercury may be stored temporarily to facilitate calibration.

Caliciales (ka-li-si-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calicium* + *-ales.*] An order of discolichens having crustaceous thalli and usually stipitate black apothecia. See ★*Calicium.*

caliciform, calicinal, calicinated, calicine. See *calyciform, calycinal*, ★*calycinated, calycine.*



Calicium hyperellum.

A, a number of plants showing the habit of growing on decaying wood; *B*, three fruiting bodies; *C*, spores. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Calicium (ka-lis'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Persoon), < L. *calix* (*calic-*), a cup.] A genus of crustaceous lichens of the order *Caliciales*, having black stipitate, gregarious apothecia and two-celled dark-colored spores. The species are widely distributed, occurring chiefly on the bark of trees.

calico disease, marble. See *mosaic* ★*disease*, ★*marble.*

calico-aster (kal'i-kō-as″tėr), *n.* See ★*aster*[1].

calico-back, *n.* **2.** In *entom.*, the harlequin cabbage-bug (which see, under *cabbage-bug*). *Comstock*, Manual of Insects, p. 145.

calico-ball (kal'i-kō-bâl″), *n.* A ball at which the ladies are gowned in calico.

calico-bird (kal'i-kō-bėrd), *n.* Same as *calico-back.*

calicoblast (kal'i-kō-blâst), *n.* [L. *calix* (*calic-*), cup, + Gr. βλαστός, germ.] One of the cells of ectodermic origin which secrete the calcareous particles of the skeleton in *Anthozoa.*

calico-bug (kal'i-kō-bug), *n.* The harlequin cabbage-bug. See *cabbage-bug.*

calico-flower (kal'i-kō-flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *calico-bush.*

calico-jacket (kal'i-kō-jak″et), *n.* Same as *calico-back* and ★*calico-bird.*

calico-salmon (kal'i-kō-sam″un), *n.* A name in Alaska of the dog-salmon, *Oncorhynchus keta*, in allusion to its mottled coloration in the summer, the body being silvery with reddish blotches and obscure blackish crossbands.

calicular. See *calycular.*

caliculated, *a.* See *calyculated.*

calidarium (kal-i-dā'ri-um), *n.* See ★*caldarium.*

califal, caliphal (kā'lif-al), *a.* [*calif* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a calif.

California alder, black walnut, etc. See ★*alder*[1], *black* ★*walnut*, etc.—**Californian centaury.** Same as *canchalagua.*

californite (kal-i-fôr'nīt), *n.* [*California* + *-ite*[2].] A compact, massive variety of vesuvianite, of an olive-green to grass-green color, resembling some kinds of jade. It is found in California and has been used as an ornamental stone.

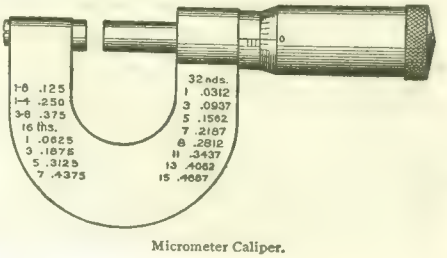
Caligo corneæ, an opacity of the cornea which obscures vision.—**Caligo lentis,** cataract.—**Caligo pupillæ.** Same as *synizesis*, 1.

cali-nut (kăl'lē-nut), *n.* A flattened circular seed, about one inch in diameter, obtained from the African plant *Mucuna cylindrosperma.* It is occasionally found as an adulterant of Calabar bean, but contains no physostigmine.

caliologist (kal-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*caliology* + *-ist.*] A student of birds' nests.

caliology, *n.* **2.** In *bot.*, the dynamics of the young cell; juvenescence. *J. C. Arthur.*

caliper, *n.* **2.** In *forestry*, an instrument for measuring the diameter of trees or logs. It usually consists of a graduated beam to which are attached one fixed and one sliding arm.—**Combination caliper,** a caliper the legs of which are pivoted at or near the center, one end being used for inside and the other for outside measurements. Usually the pivot is midway between the points of the two ends, so that if an outside measurement be made with one end, the other end will be set to an equal inside dimension.—**Compass caliper,** a two-legged jointed tool having one leg curved as in a caliper, the other straight as in a compass, and pointed. It is used for scribing lines from the edge or outline of a piece of work, the curved leg being slid along in contact with the edge, while the point of the straight leg draws a line parallel therewith; a scriber.—**Double calipers,** calipers having secondary legs pivoted to the end of the first pair of legs.—**Micrometer caliper,** an instrument for measuring thickness (as of wire or sheet-metal) with precision.—**Spherometer caliper.** See ★*spherometer.*



Micrometer Caliper.

calipeva, callipeva (kal-i-pē'vä), *n.* [Also *calipeever, callipiver*, etc.: appar. from a native name.] A mullet, *Mugil curema*, found in the West Indies.

Calippic cycle. Same as *Calippic period* (which see, under *Calippic.*)

calk[1], **caulk** (kâk), *n.* [*calk*[1], v.] A calking; in a slang use, a surreptitious nap; a snooze.

It was my middle watch and I was signal man at the time, so of course I had no time to take a *caulk* if I was inclined. *Marryat*, Peter Simple, p. 284.

calkage (kâ'kāj), *n.* *Naut.*, oakum, cotton fiber, or other material used in calking the seams of a vessel's planking.

calking-boot (kâ'king-böt″), *n.* Same as ★*calking-roll.*

calking-iron, *n.* **2.** A broad-bladed, dull-edged chisel used in driving waterproofing material between the cracks of a stone sidewalk.

calking-roll (kâ'king-rōl), *n.* A horse-boot used to prevent a horse from calking himself. It consists of a heavy leather disk which surrounds the horse's ankle and is secured to it by straps and buckles.

calking-strip (kâ'king-strip″), *n.* A strip of malleable sheet-metal interposed between the body of a wrought- or cast-iron structure and a cast-iron piece attached thereto, which can be upset into the joint by hammering on its edge to make a tight joint. Its employment is rendered necessary by the impossibility of calking the cast-iron itself. Calking-strips are used between boiler-shells and the flanges of brittle cast-iron manhole, safety-valve, and stop-valve seatings.

call[1], *n.*—**A close call,** a narrow escape. [Colloq.]—**Adjutant's call,** See ★*adjutant.*—**Call ball-and-pocket.** See ★*call game.*—**Call game,** in *billiards*, a game in which the striker must name the balls as well as the mode of play before his shot. In *pool* the ball is now called but not the pocket, unless by agreement in special contests or in the opening shot of some games.

calla, *n.*—**Wild calla,** the spoon-flower, *Peltandra sagittæfolia.*

callais (kal'ā-is), *n.* [Gr. κάλλαϊς, or κάλαις, a precious stone of a greenish blue, thought to be turquoise.] A blue- or yellow-green variety of gem found in prehistoric graves of England. It is identified with turquoise, discolored either before or after burial.

callapa (kä-lyä'pä), *n.* [Native name in Bolivia.] A double, long, flat-bottomed raft with low sides, made of balsa-wood, much in use on the streams of the india-rubber districts of central South America. It will accommodate a considerable cargo and is the only craft still used on the smaller rivers of the Beni region in Bolivia.

call-circuit (kâl'sėr'kit), *n.* See ★*circuit.*

call-duck (kâl'duk), *n.* A decoy-duck.

Callechelys (ka-lek'ē-lis), *n.* [NL. for ★*Callenchelys*, < καλλ(ι-), beautiful, + ἔγχελυς, an eel.] A genus of snake-eels of the family *Ophichthyidæ*, comprising a few species widely distributed in tropical seas.

callesthetical (kal-es-thet'i-kal), *a.* Same as *esthetic*: as, *callesthetical* truth. Also *callæsthetical. H. Whewell.*

Callianassa (kal-i-a-nas'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλλι-, beautiful, + ἄνασσα, queen.] The typical genus of the family *Callianassidæ. C. Stimpsoni* is found in deep burrows along the eastern coast of the United States. *Leach*, 1814.

Callianassidæ (kal-i-a-nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callianassa* + *-idæ.*] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans, having the carapace laterally compressed, the rostrum small or absent, only thoracic gills, and the external maxillipeds operculiform. The typical genus is *Callianassa.*

callianassoid (kal-i-a-nas'oid), *a.* [*Callianassa* + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the form of the *Callianassidæ.*

Calliclinus (kal-i-klī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλλι-, beautiful, + NL. *Clinus.*] A genus of blennies, found in tropical seas.

calligrafy, *n.* A simplified spelling of *calligraphy.*

calligraph (kal'i-gràf), *n.* **1.** One skilled in the art of beautiful writing; a calligrapher.—**2.** A transcriber of manuscripts.—**3.** A specimen of beautiful penmanship.

calligraph (kal'i-graf), *v. t.* To write or transcribe in a beautiful manner; produce or reproduce in the best style of the calligrapher's art: as, "a roll finely *calligraphed* and illuminated," *Athenæum*.

calligrapher, *n.* 2. One whose business is the transcribing of manuscripts.

I would have taught him in three weeks a firm, current, clear, and legible hand—he should have been a *calligrapher*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xv.

Calliopsis (kal-i-op'sis), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1824), < Gr. *καλλι-*, beautiful, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] 1. A former genus name of a group of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, now referred to *Coreopsis*.—2. [*l. c.*] A popular name of various cultivated species of *Coreopsis*, especially *C. tinctoria* (*Calliopsis marmorata* of florists) and *C. lanceolata*.

callisthenical (kal-is-then'i-kal), *a.* [*callisthenic* + *-al.*] Fond of callisthenic exercises; practised in callisthenics.

callithump (kal'i-thump), *n.* [See *callithumpian.*] A charivari (which see). [U. S.]

callithump (kal'i-thump), *v. t.* To treat to a callithumpian concert. [U. S.]

Callitrichaceæ (ka-lit-ri-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Callitriche* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous achlamydeous plants of the order *Geraniales*, the water-starwort family, containing the genus *Callitriche* only (which see).

callitrolic (ka-li-trol'ik), *a.* [*Callitris* + *-ol* + *-ic.*] Obtained from *Callitris quadrivalvis*. —**Callitrolic acid,** an amorphous acid, $C_{30}H_{48}O_5$, obtained from sandarac.

callitypy (kal'i-tī-pi), *n.* [Gr. *καλλι-*, beautiful, + *τύπος*, type.] A method of forming connected lines by a type-writing machine, applicable to the production of music and other forms of difficult type-setting.

The comparatively difficult and expensive kind of type-composition known as intersecting-rule and rule-and-figure work, which has always been a stumbling block to line-casting and type-setting machines, seems to be the destined particular field of *callitypy*.
Sci. Amer., Sept. 26, 1903, p. 222.

Calliurus (kal-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-*, beautiful, + *οὐρά*, tail.] An obsolete name of the black bass of the family *Centrarchidæ*.

Callocystites (kal"ō-sis-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάλλος*, beauty, + *κύστις*, a bladder, + *-ίτης*, *-ite*[2].] A genus of *Cystoidea* having four pinnulate arms, three or four pairs of pore-rhombs, and a short tapering stem. It is characteristic of the Upper Silurian of North America.

call-office (kâl'of"is), *n.* In *telephony*, an office or central station where the call-signals from the various telephones of the system are received and transmitted, and where the connections necessary to intercommunication are made.

Callogobius (kal-ō-gō'bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-*, beautiful (*κάλλος*, beauty), + L. *gobius*, goby.] A genus of small gobies found in the East Indies.

callomania (kal-ō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάλλος*, beauty, + *μανία*, madness.] Excessive love of beauty.

calloo (ka-lö'), *n.* [So called from the sound of its evening call.] The oldwife or long-tailed duck (*Harelda glacialis*) of the arctic regions. See *Harelda*.

Callorhynchus (kal-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-*, beautiful (*κάλλος*, beauty), + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] A genus of chimæras found in the antarctic seas. The common species is *C. Callorhynchus*. It ranges northward to Peru.

Callosal fissure. See ★*fissure*.

callosity, *n.*—**Sternal callosity,** a thickening and hardening of the skin beneath the breast-bone, occurring in animals that habitually rest upon the breast, notably the camel and ostrich.

Callovian (ka-lō'vi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Callovia*, E. *Kelloways.*] In *geol.*, noting a division of the Jurassic system, derived from Kelloways in Wiltshire. The term is not as much in use in Great Britain as on the continent of Europe, where it is applied to beds generally regarded as equivalent to the lower part of the Oxford Clay and the Kelloways Rock. In France the Callovian is divided into a lower and an upper (Divesian) division, and its position in the Jurassic series is below the Oxfordian and above the Bathonian, lying at the base of the Middle Oölite.

callow[1], *n.* 2. In *entom.*, an insect just emerged from its cocoon: especially applied to ants.

The queen manifestly recognized the odor borne by the *callows*, and at once snuggled with them. They each recognized in her and in each other the only ant-odor they had ever known, that of their own bodies.
Biol. Bulletin, Oct., 1904, p. 231.

call-slip (kâl'slip), *n.* The slip used by a reader or borrower in a library, in calling for a book or books. It is a blank form with spaces for the name and address of the borrower (or the number of the borrower's card), the shelf-number, a brief title of the book called for, the date, etc.

callum (kal'um), *n.*; pl. *calla* (-ạ). [L. *callum*, a callus: see *callus*.] In the burrowing pelecypod mollusk *Pholas*, a calcareous septum secreted after the completion of the burrow and occupying the pedal gape of the valves.

callunetum (kal-ū-nē'tum), *n.* [*Calluna*, heather, + *-etum.*] In *phytogeog.*, a formation consisting of heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.

callus, *n.*—**Definitive** or **permanent callus,** material exuded between the ends of a broken bone, which later is converted into true osseous tissue.—**Provisional** or **temporary callus,** callus thrown out around the ends of a broken bone and in the medullary cavity, which serves as a splint and is later in great part or wholly absorbed.

callutannic (kal-ū-tan'ik), *a.* [*Callu(na)* + *tannic.*] Derived from *Calluna vulgaris*, and having a tannic relation.—**Callutannic acid,** an amorphous compound, $C_{14}H_{14}O_9$(?), obtained from *Calluna vulgaris*.

call-wire (kâl'wīr), *n.* In *telephony*, a wire over which call-signals between the call-office or central station and any individual instrument or between individual instruments are transmitted; a call-circuit.

calm[1], *n.*—**Calms of Cancer,** the region of high pressure and light wind under the greater part of the tropic of Cancer in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, but a little north of it over the eastern and western continents. On the Atlantic Ocean this calm region was known to the early English navigators as the *horse latitudes*.

Calomel electrode. See ★*electrode*.

Calonectria (kal-ō-nek'tri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (De Notaris), < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *Nectria*, a genus of fungi.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having membranous, bright-colored perithecia and mostly two or more septate, hyaline spores. *C. pyrochroa* is said to cause the death of young leaves of the sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis*.

calool (kä-löl'), *n.* [Aboriginal name in northern New South Wales.] An Australian tree, *Sterculia quadrifida*. See *Sterculia*, 1.

Caloric theory of heat. See *heat*.

Calorific capacity, the capacity of a body for heat, usually expressed in calories per degree centigrade; thermal capacity.—**Calorific intensity,** the heating effect of a fuel, expressed by means of the temperature that may be attained from it by complete combustion. Also called *pyrometric effect*.—**Calorific power,** the quantity of heat, in gram-calories, obtained by the complete combustion of a gram of a fuel; heat of combustion.—**Calorific value,** the heat-value; the calories or thermal units contained in one unit of the substance, and released when it is burned.

calorifier (ka-lor'i-fī-ėr), *n.* An apparatus for heating fluids.

calorify (ka-lor'i-fī), *v. t.* [L. *calor*, heat, + *-i-fy.*] To make hot; affect with heat.

calorimeter, *n.* The calorimeter is used to determine, in thermal units, the heat liberated or absorbed in the course of any physical or chemical process, such as change of temperature, change of state, the solution of a solid in a liquid, the mixture of liquids, chemical action, or any mechanical, electric or magnetic process involving transformations of energy. The thermal unit almost universally employed is the calory, that is, the amount of heat required to raise one gram, or sometimes one kilogram, of water from 0° C. to 1° C.; but other thermal quantities, the relation of which to the calory is definitely known (such as the heat of fusion of ice, or the heat of vaporization of water), are sometimes used. For the determination of specific heat the calorimeter commonly consists of a metal vessel, the water-equivalent of which is known, containing a known quantity of water of known temperature. The substance the specific heat of which is to be determined is weighed, heated to some carefully measured higher temperature, and plunged into the water, and the change in the temperature of the latter is observed. The most serious error in this operation is that arising from the exchange of heat between the calorimeter and its surroundings, and numerous devices have been employed to reduce this error to a minimum. For this purpose the calorimeter (*C*) is sometimes suspended within an outer chamber (*o*, *o*) by non-conducting supports as shown in Fig. 1. The outer surface of the calorimeter and the inner surface of the containing-vessel, both of which are metal, are highly polished in order to diminish radiation. In the *Waterman calorimeter* the substance to be tested is heated in a vessel surrounded by a coil of wire through which an electric current flows. It is then placed in a cup (*C*, Fig. 2) with double walls, which serves as the bulb of an air-thermometer. Ice-cold water is added in quantity just sufficient to counterbalance the rise of temperature. The mercury column in the manometer tube (*m*) indicates the temperature of the cup. Much more perfect isolation may be obtained by using as a calorimeter a Dewar flask. This consists of a glass vessel (Fig. 3) with double walls, from the space between which the air has been carefully removed. The outer surface of the inner flask and the interior of the outer one are silvered. The exchange of heat under these conditions is exceedingly slow, and such flasks form excellent calorimeters. The determination of specific heats by means of

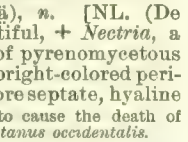


Fig. 1.

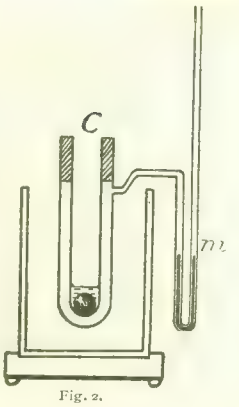


Fig. 2.


Fig. 3. Dewar Flask.

the fusion of ice was first suggested by Black, in the eighteenth century, who employed for this purpose a block of

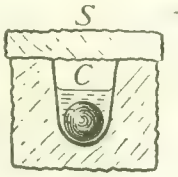


Fig. 4.

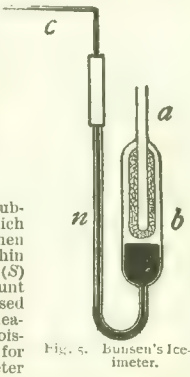


Fig. 5. Bunsen's Ice-calorimeter.

clear ice (Fig. 4). The substance the specific heat of which is desired is heated and then placed in a cavity (*C*) within the block. A slab of ice (*S*) serves as a cover. The amount of water melted by the inclosed body in cooling to 0°C. measures the specific heat. Lavoisier and Laplace substituted for Black's ice-block a calorimeter consisting of an inner cage containing the body to be tested, surrounded by a double-walled vessel packed with broken ice at the melting-point. The ice melted by the heat liberated from the cooling body was collected and weighed. In *Bunsen's ice-calorimeter* the amount of ice melted is determined by the change in volume which that substance undergoes when converted into the liquid form. The apparatus, which is shown in Fig. 5, consists of an inner tube of glass (*a*) sealed into a larger vessel of the same substance (*b*), the neck of which (*n*) is bent upward and ends in a horizontal capillary tube (*c*). The upper portion of the outer vessel surrounding the tube *a* is filled with water, below which is mercury extending continuously through the neck into the capillary tube. By means of a freezing-mixture in *a*, a mantle of ice is formed around the outside of the inner tube, after which the freezing-mixture is removed and the whole apparatus is packed in melting ice. If now a body the specific heat of which is to be determined is introduced into *a*, a portion of the ice-mantle will be melted, and, in consequence of the diminution of volume, the mercury column in the capillary tube will recede toward the neck of the calorimeter. Its movement affords a measure of the volume of ice melted, and thus of the heat liberated by the cooling body. The Bunsen ice-calorimeter is an instrument of great delicacy and is specially adapted for the measurement of very small quantities of heat. Unfortunately, the density of the ice depends somewhat upon the rapidity with which it is formed, and considerable errors are thus introduced. The heat of vaporization of water has been utilized by Joly and others for calorimetric purposes. The *Joly steam-calorimeter* depends upon the determination of the amount of moisture condensed upon the surface of a substance when the latter is plunged into an atmosphere of steam. This apparatus consists of a steam-chamber with thin metal walls, within which, suspended from an arm of a balance, hangs a small platinum scale-pan of conical form. A known weight of the substance the specific heat of which is to be determined is placed on the pan, and its temperature is noted. Steam is then introduced into the chamber, and condensation occurs on the surface of the cool body, adding to its weight. When the substance has attained the temperature of the steam, and condensation is complete, the increase of weight is determined. For the determination of the specific heat of liquids and gases, various forms of calorimeter have been devised. One of these, the *continuous-flow calorimeter* of Callendar and Barnes, which has been employed in the determination of the specific heat of water at various temperatures, is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 6. It consists essentially of a

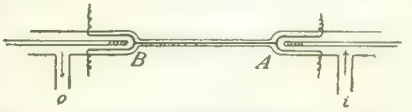
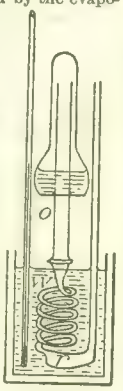


Fig. 6. Continuous-flow Calorimeter of Callendar and Barnes.

capillary tube (*AB*) connecting at the ends with larger tubes and sealed into a glass vacuum-jacket. The liquid the specific heat of which is to be determined enters the tube at *i* and flows out at *o* at a measured rate. By means of a fine wire stretched through the bore of the capillary tube and supplied with a known electric current, heat is imparted to the liquid. The temperatures of the inflowing liquid at *A* and of the outflowing liquid at *B* are de-

termined by means of the resistance of coils of platinum wire inserted in the larger tubes. From the amount of liquid passing in a given time and the amount of heat delivered to it electrically from the heating-wire, together with the difference of temperature at the ends of the tube, the specific heat of the liquid can be determined with great accuracy. For the determination of heats of combustion, heats of solution, and other thermochemical processes, a number of special forms of calorimeter have been devised. Among these are the *Favre and Silberman calorimeter*, in which the heat of a chemical reaction is imparted to mercury contained in a bulb with a capillary neck, and the expansion of the liquid is noted; the *Junker calorimeter* and the *bomb calorimeters* of Berthelot and Stohmann, for the study of heats of combustion; and the *respiration calorimeter*, for the determination of the heat evolved by animals or by human subjects. Other forms, called *electrocalorimeters*, are employed for measuring the heat developed by the electric current.—**Berthelot calorimeter.** (*a*) An apparatus for measuring the latent heat of vaporization. It consists essentially of a glass vessel with central outlet-tube (*o*) connecting with a glass worm (*w*) for condensing the vapor formed by the evaporation of the liquid in the vessel. The worm and receiver (*r*) for the condensed vapor are submerged in a water-bath, the rise of temperature of which is noted. (*b*) A form of bomb calorimeter for the determination of the heat of combustion. See ★*calorimeter*.—**Respiration calorimeter**, a calorimeter for measuring the heat given off by a man or other animal, with appliances for respiration such that the heat and chemical components of the products of respiration which are carried away in the ventilating current of air may be measured; or the carbon dioxid and water-vapor of respiration may be absorbed and removed and a measured quantity of oxygen supplied in lieu of fresh air. The apparatus has been used to investigate problems in physiological chemistry both with man and with domestic animals such as the horse, cow, and sheep. The best-known form of respiration calorimeter is that of Professors Atwater and Rosa, with which they carried out an extended series of investigations at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, to verify the law of conservation of energy in the human body. Such a test involves a determination of the total energy received by the body, during a given period, in the food and drink taken, and the total energy given off by the body in the same time, chiefly heat radiated from the body and carried away in respired air, but to some extent contained in the solid and liquid excreta of the body. If muscular work is done by the body, it also must be measured and included in the output of energy. The law of the conservation of energy requires that the total energy supplied to the body in a given time shall equal the total energy given out in the same time, plus whatever increase of energy there may have been in the body during that period, or minus any decrease of energy, as the case may be. A series of experiments extending through several years gave very close balances of income and outgo, and demonstrated, as was of course expected, that the law is fulfilled in animals as well as in inorganic systems. The essential features of the calorimeter are the following: (1) a metal chamber, furnished with a chair, table, and bed, in which the subject of the experiment (usually a man) lives, eats, drinks, sleeps, and sometimes works, during a period of several days and nights. (2) Arrangements for ventilating the chamber and for analyzing and measuring the air supplied to and received from the chamber. (3) Facilities for passing food and drink into the chamber and for removing excreta. These materials are weighed and analyzed by sample, and their heat of combustion determined. (4) Facilities for measuring the heat given off by the body and the heat-equivalent of any muscular work done. The income and outgo of energy of the body are expressed in terms of heat, the total heat of combustion of the food eaten being compared with the total heat given off by the body. The analyses of the food and excreta also show the digestibility of the food; that is, the proportion of the nutrients actually utilized in the body. The complete apparatus is complicated, and each experiment is laborious and expensive. Observations are taken constantly, day and night, by several observers during the entire period of the experiment, usually lasting from four to eight days. The results obtained have been of the highest scientific value.—**Throttling calorimeter**, a device for ascertaining the moisture in steam by throttling the steam and then allowing it to expand to about atmospheric pressure. The expanded steam is somewhat superheated, the degree of superheating depending on the moisture in the steam before throttling.



Berthelot Calorimeter.

Calorimetric bomb. Same as ★*explosion-bomb*.

caloripuncture (kal″ō-ri-pungk′tūr), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, + *punctura*, puncture.] Same as *ignipuncture*.

caloristic (kal-ō-ris′tik), *a.* [*calorist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the calorists, a school of physicists, chiefly of the eighteenth century, who assumed as the basis of their theory of heat the existence of an imponderable fluid called *caloric*.

caloritropic (kal″ō-ri-trop′ik), *a.* [L. *calor*, heat, + Gr. *τρόπος*, a turn: see *tropic*.] Same as *thermotropic*. *Klercker*.

caloritropism (kal-ō-rit′rō-pizm), *n.* [*caloritrop-ic* + *-ism*.] Same as *thermotropism*. *Klercker*.

calorizator (kal″ō-ri-zā′tor), *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, + *-ize* + *-ator*.] A cylinder, used in the diffusion process for the extraction of sugar from beets, which serves to warm the juice to the proper temperature in passing from one diffusion-cylinder to another. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 139.

calory, *n.*—**15° water calory,** a calory in which the water used as a standard of thermal capacity is taken at 15° C., mean temperature, and the thermometric scale is that of the hydrogen thermometer.—**Gram-calory.** See *lesser* ★*calory*.—**Greater calory,** the quantity of heat necessary to raise a kilogram of water from 0° to 1° C.; 1,000 gram-calories.—**Kilogram calory,** a unit of heat in which the quantity of heat designated is that necessary to raise one kilogram of water 1° C. Usually called a *large* or *greater calory* as distinguished from the *gram-calory* or *lesser calory*.—**Lesser calory,** the quantity of heat necessary to raise a gram of water from 0° to 1° C. Also called *small calory* and *gram-calory*. See *calory*.—**Ostwald calory,** the amount of heat required to heat one gram of water from the freezing-point to the boiling-point: a unit called by Ostwald the *rational calory*, which is nearly equal to one hundred common calories.



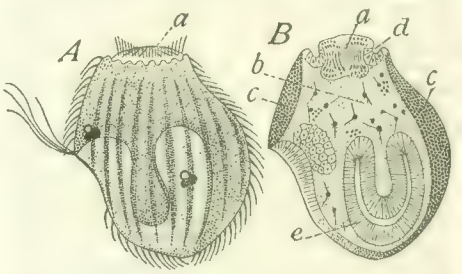
Calosoma, *n.*—**Copper-colored Calosoma.** Same as ★*copper-spot* (which see).

Calosphæria (ka-lō-sfē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tulasne), ⟨Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere (cf. *Sphæria*).] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having the perithecia arranged in groups beneath the outer bark of the host. The spores are one-celled, hyaline, and sausage-shaped. About 35 species have been described. *C. princeps* is common on the cherry and plum in Europe and America.

Calostoma (ka-los′tō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Desvaux), ⟨ Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of tericolous puffballs of the order *Lycoperdales*, having the peridium at the apex of a stalk composed of interlaced strands of gelatinous hyphæ and opening by means of a stellate mouth which is bright-colored in one species, *C. cinnabarinum*.

Calostoma lutescens. A fruiting body showing the habit in the developed state. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

calotte, *n.* 6. In *geol.*, an ice-cap or a glacier covering a large land area. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 711.—7. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The pole of attachment of *Dicyemidæ* which are parasitic in the kidneys of certain cephalopods; the polar cap. (*b*) In *Polyzoa*, a retractile disk formed at the aboral pole in the developing larva.



A, Larva of *Bugula plumosa*: *B*, Sagittal Section of Larva of *Bugula* (diagrammatic). *a*, calotte or retractile disk; *b*, parenchyma; *c*, corona; *d*, ectodermal groove; *e*, sucker. (From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology," after Korschelt and Heider.)

calotypic (kal-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [*calotype* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a calotype picture: as, *calotypic* impressions.

Calpicarpum (kal-pi-kär′pum), *n.* [NL. (G. Don, 1838), ⟨ Gr. *κάλπις*, pitcher, urn, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Apocynaceæ*. The fruit consists of two obovoid, obliquely quadrate, coriaceous, or somewhat fleshy carpels. See *Kopsia*.

calpis, *n.* See *kalpis*.

calpulli (käl-pöl′yē), *n.* [Nahuatl, aug. of *calli*, house.] A quarter of a town; a district; also, the people inhabiting a quarter of a town.

caltrop, *n.* 4. In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a tetraxial spicule having the form of a caltrop, with four equal simple smooth arms radiating from a central point.—5. *pl.* In *entom.*, the short, sharp, curved spines which occur in scattered groups in the integument of certain lepidopterous larvæ of the family *Limacodidæ*, and which are responsible for the urticating effect produced on the human skin by these larvæ. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 189.

calumba, *n.*—**American calumba.** Same as *American columbo* (which see, under *columbo*).

calumbin (ka-lum′bin), *n.* Same as *columbin*.

calumny, *n.*—**Oath of calumny.** See ★*oath*.

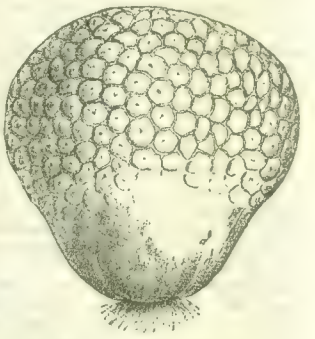
calumpang (kä-lum′päng), *n.* [Also *kalumpang*; Philippine Sp. *calumpang, calompang, calumpan*; ⟨ Pampanga *calumpang*.] See ★*kalumpang*.

calumpit (kä-lùm-pēt′), *n.* [Also *kalumpit*; Philippine Sp., from an untraced native name.] See ★*kalumpit*.

calut (kä-löt′), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *calut*, also *carut, carot* (see ★*carot*), ⟨ *Pampanga calut*.] A plant (*Dioscorea triphylla*) of the Philippine Islands the root of which is sometimes cooked and eaten, and in times of scarcity may become the staple article of food among the mountaineers. Also *carote* and *nami*.

calvarial (kal-vā′ri-äl), *a.* [L. *calvaria*, the skull, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to that portion of the skull which is known as the calvarium, or calvaria: as, the *calvarial* sutures; cranial.

Calvatia (kal-vā′shiä), *n.* [NL., (Fries, 1849), ⟨ L. *calvus*, bald, from the manner in which the mass of spores is laid bare.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi of the order *Lycoperdales*. The peridium is sessile and has a more or less thickened sterile base, which at maturity breaks away in angular fragments from the top, leaving exposed the powdery mass of spores. This genus includes the largest of the puffballs. *C. maxima*, an edible species, sometimes called the *giant puffball*, has been reported as attaining a size of three feet in diameter. *C. cælata* and *C. cyathiformis* are common species growing in old pastures.


Calvatia cælata. Fruiting body, three quarters natural size. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Calvinistic Methodists. See ★*Methodists*.

calx[1], *n.*—**Blue calx,** a kind of Thenard's blue made by roasting a mixture of cobalt oxid with a china-clay and quartz, and grinding the resulting mass to great fineness in water. *Langenbeck*, Chem. of Pottery, p. 120.

calycanth (kal′i-kanth), *n.* A plant of the genus *Butneria* (*Calycanthus*) or family *Calycanthaceæ*.

calycanthaceous (kal″i-kan-thā′shius), *a.* [*Calycanthaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the plant family *Calycanthaceæ*.

calycanthin (kal-i-kan′thin), *n.* [*Calycanth-us* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside, $C_{25}H_{28}O_7$, found in *Butneria florida* (*Calycanthus floridus*). It is easily soluble in water, giving a fluorescent solution.

calycanthine (kal-i-kan′thin), *n.* [*calycanthus* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{14}N_2 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, found in *Butneria* (*Calycanthus*) *fertilis*. It is a monacid base and is a violent poison, somewhat resembling strychnine in its action. The anhydrous alkaloid melts at 244° C.

Calycilepidotus (kal″i-si-lep″i-dō′tus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κάλυξ*, cup, + *λεπιδωτός*, scaled, scaly.] A genus of sculpins with rough scales, found on the coast of California. The known species is *C. spinosus*.

calycin (kal′i-sin), *n.* [Gr. *κάλυξ* (*καλυκ-*), cup, + *-in*[2].] A crystalline reddish-yellow compound, $C_{18}H_{12}O_5$, found in a number of lichens. It melts at 243° C.

Calycina (kal-i-sī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *calycine*.] A suborder of *Diademoida* in which the apical system is very large and includes one or more supplementary supra-anal plates.

Calycinal gemmation, in the *Anthozoa*, the production of new individuals by the process of budding within the calice of the parent polyp. This may be effected in two ways: either certain septa become enlarged and produced so that they inclose a new calycinal disk (septal gemmation) or tabulæ are produced upward in the form of pockets from which new calices are developed (tabular gemmation).—**Calycinal theory,** a theory of the origin of the echinoderms based upon the opinion that they all show evidence of the presence, or former presence, of a system of symmetrically placed polygonal calcareous plates comparable to, or homologous with, the calycinal system of a stalked crinoid. According to this theory all the classes are the more or less modified descendants of a primitive, probably stalked, ancestral form which is best exemplified in the stalked crinoids, which are held to be the most primitive of all known echinoderms. See ★*Pentactæa theory*, ★*Pelmatozoic theory*.

calycinated (ka-lis′i-nā-ted), *p. a.* [*calycine* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Made cup-shaped; fashioned in the form of a cup.

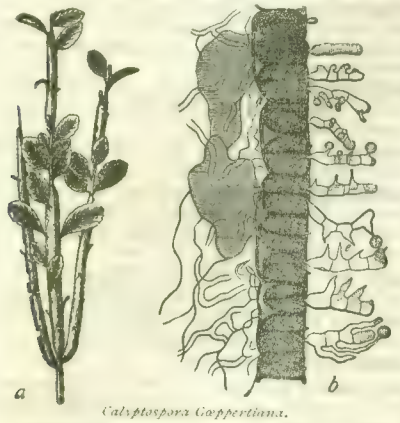
Calyconectæ (kal″i-kō-nek′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κάλυξ*, cup, + *νήκτης*, swimmer.] A section

or suborder of siphonanthous *Siphonophora*, having one or more nectocalyxes, no pneumatocyst or palpons, and with the cormidia ordinate.

calyculate, *a.* **2.** In *zoöl.*: (*b*) Having the surface furnished with depressions formed by the reticulate folding of the skin: specifically applied by Cope to the structure of the hemipenes of various snakes.

"Hemipenis *calyculate*, spinous; sulcus simple; no disc . . . *Colubrinæ*."
Cope, in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1898, p. 732.

Calyptospora (ka-lip-tos′pō-rä), *n.* [NL. (J. Kuhn), < Gr. *καλυπτός*, covered, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A genus of fungi of the order *Uredinales*. The æcidial stage occurs on leaves of conifers, especially *Abies Picea* in Europe. The teleutospore form attacks the branches of various species of *Vaccinium*, forming a smooth brown elevated layer. The single species, *C. Gæppertiana*, is widely distributed in Europe and North America.



Calyptospora Gœppertiana.

a, branch of the cranberry deformed by the fungus; *b*, longitudinal radial section through the bark of a stem of the cranberry showing the germinating teleutospores. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

calyptrogen, *n.* (*b*) The layer of tissue covering the young embryo, as in ferns. *Jackson*, Glossary.

Calystegia (kal-i-stē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), irreg. < Gr. *κάλυξ*, calyx, + *στέγη*, roof, covering. The name alludes to the two large bracts covering the base of the calyx.] **1.** A former genus name of several plants of the family *Convolvulaceæ*, now referred to *Convolvulus*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of this group. The species are annual or perennial herbs, sometimes suffrutescent, twining, trailing, erect, or ascending, with filiform creeping rootstocks. The commonest cultivated plants of this group are the California rose (*Convolvulus Japonicus*) and Rutland beauty (*C. sepium*), both herbaceous perennial twiners with pink or white flowers, resembling in form those of the morning-glory.

calyx, *n.*, **3.** (*f*) The expanded, cup-like, deciduous structure on the ends of the stems of certain entoproctous *Polyzoa*, containing most of the organs and hence practically an individual. (*g*) A depression formed by the more or less reticulate folding of the skin, as in the intromittent organs of snakes.

"The surface is reticulate like tripe, the inclosed areas forming *calyces*, which may have a suctorial function." *Cope*, in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1898, p. 701.

4. A cup-shaped excavation on the surface of the ovary which remains after the rupture of a Graafian vesicle.—**5.** Any circular piece which resembles in form the calyx of a flower.—**Calyx drill.** See ★*drill*¹.—**Calyx of the brain,** in *entom.*, the cap of one of the mushroom bodies. See *mushroom* ★*body*. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 233.

calzada (käl-thä′dä), *n.* [Sp.: see *causey, causeway.*] A paved road or highway; a causeway.

cama² (kä′mä), *n.* [Sp., a couch, lair.] In *phys. geog.*, a prairie-like basin-floor inclosed by hills or uplands. [Western U. S.]

camagon, *n.* See ★*kamagon*.

Camaldolensian (ka-mal′dō-len′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [ML., **Camaldulensis*, adj., < *Camaldules*, name of the order. See *Camaldolite*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Camaldolites.

II. *n.* A Camaldolite.

Camaldolese (ka-mal-dō-lēs′ or -lēz), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Same as *Camaldolite*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Camaldolites.

Camaldoli (ka-mal′dō-lī), *n. pl.* [ML. See *Camaldolite*.] Same as *Camaldolites*.

camalig (kä-mä-lig′), *n.* [Tagalog.] In the Philippine Islands, a warehouse for storing goods; also a small house or cabin.

camanchile (kä-män-chē′le), *n.* A Mexican tree introduced into the Philippines. See ★*kamachiles*.

camansi (kä-män′sē), *n.* See ★*kamangsi*.

camarasaur (kam′a-ra-sâr), *n.* A member of the genus *Camarasaurus*.

Camares ware. See ★*ware*².

camarilla, *n.* **2.** A small chamber or cell, as in the brain. *Emerson*.

camaron (kä-mä-rōn′), *n.* [Sp., < *camaro*, < L. *cammarus, camarus*, a sea-crab.] Same as *cammaron*. [West Indies.]

camarostome (kam′a-rō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *καμάρα*, a vault, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *labrum*: used by writers on the *Arachnida*.

camass, *n.*—**Poison camass, white camass,** the death camass, *Zigadenus venenosus*, a plant which causes severe losses of sheep in Montana and elsewhere. In cases of poisoning, a solution of permanganate of potash and sulphate of aluminium has been found an effective remedy. According to some the death camass includes several species.

cambism (kam′bizm), *n.* The theory and practice of exchange. See *cambist*.

Cambodian (kam-bō′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Cambodia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cambodia, a French dependency in southeastern Asia.

II. *n.* A native of Cambodia.

cam-box (kam′boks), *n.* **1.** A frame surrounding a cam and designed to compel the rod which the cam drives to follow the return motion of the projecting lobe.—**2.** A casing inclosing the cam and its rollers in order that copious lubrication may be secured by having the cams revolve in a bath of oil.

Cambridge cheese, greensand. See ★*cheese*¹, ★*greensand*.

cameist (kam′ē-ist), *n.* [*cameo* + *-ist*.] A gem-engraver; one who cuts or carves cameos; also, one who is a collector or connoisseur of cameos.

camel, *n.*—**Giraffe camel, giraffe-necked camel,** an extinct species of camel, having the neck and leg-bones as long as those of a giraffe. Remains of it are found in the White River Oligocene.

camel-back (kam′el-bak), *n.* **1.** A form of steam-boiler, of large water-capacity, in which a second drum or shell is placed over the principal one, somewhat as is done in an elephant-boiler.—**2.** A form of locomotive engine in which the fire-box has an unusual width so as to secure a low rate of combustion per square foot of grate. The engineer's cab has to be placed in front of the fire-box, and is somewhat in the same relative position on the boiler as is the hump of the camel on its back.

Camelina oil. See ★*oil*.

camel-kneed (kam′el-nēd), *a.* Having callosities on the knees like those of a camel.

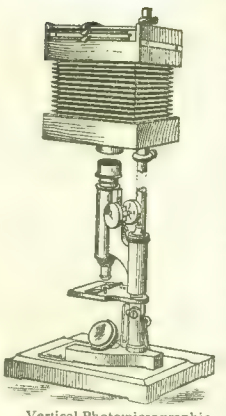
Camellia scale. See ★*scale*¹.

camellin (ka-mel′in), *n.* [*Camellia* + *-in*².] A glucoside, $C_{53}H_{84}O_{19}$ (?), found in the seeds of *Thea* (*Camellia*) *Japonica*.

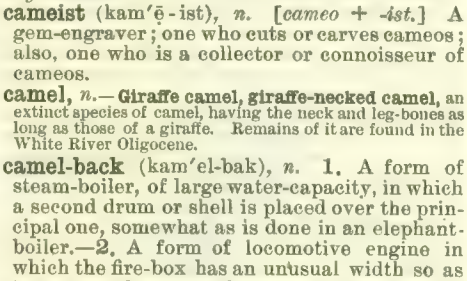
camelopard, *n.* **3.** [*cap.*] In *astron.*, the constellation *Camelopardalis* or *Camelopardus*.

camel-wasp (kam′el-wosp), *n.* Any one of the horntails of the genus *Xiphydria*. All have large heads and long necks.

camera, *n.* **5.** A chamber, as of a house, a mine, a gun, etc.; any inclosure with a roof. —**6.** A box-shaped device for viewing tubes containing colored solutions by transmitted light, the eyes being shielded from other light. —**7.** In *zoöl.*, same as ★*air-chamber*, 4.—**Binocular camera,** a photographic camera with two objectives, used in obtaining stereoscopic pictures.—**Cyclorama camera,** a camera designed to make a complete panoramic picture at one exposure. This is accomplished by means of a mechanism which revolves the camera in one direction about a pivot directly below the center of the lens, while the film is simultaneously moved by clockwork in the opposite direction.—**Kite-camera,** a photographic camera attached to a kite for taking views from an elevation. The shutter is operated through the burning of a fuse.—**Magazine-camera,** a camera in which batches of sensitive plates are inserted and exposed in succession.—**Panoramic camera.** See *panoramic*.—**Photomicrographic camera,** a photographic camera used in conjunction with a microscope, the image of the object under the microscope being focused on the sensitive plate.—**Pinhole camera,** a photographic camera in which a pinhole in the front board replaces the objective, the rays of light being brought to a focus on the ground glass or sensitive surface and producing an image.—**Polariscopic camera,** a camera provided with polarizing apparatus, usually a double-image prism interposed in the path of the light-rays, and used to investigate the polarization of the light from an object: especially used in investigating the solar corona.—**Prismatic** or **spectroscopic camera,** a form of objective prism spectroscope (which see), consisting of a photographic camera with a lens of rather long focus, and a prism or series of prisms in front of the lens. It is of especial use in photographing the phenomena of a solar eclipse during the time of total obscuration.—**Watch-camera,** a camera of the size and shape of a watch.

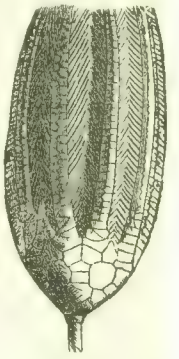


Vertical Photomicrographic Camera.



Binocular Camera.
Draw-slides out, plates exposed.

Camerata (kam-ē-rā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *cameratus*, arched, vaulted.] In Wachsmuth and Springer's classification of the *Crinoidea*, now generally adopted, the second and largest of the five orders of these organisms. It is characterized by having the lower radial plates incorporated into the dorsal cup, the tegmen vaulted, with mouth and food-grooves covered, and the anal opening frequently at the end of a proboscis-like tube inclosed by the free arms. These forms occur only in the Paleozoic rocks. The accompanying illustration shows a fossil crinoid, *Patelliocrinus leptodactylus* (Angelin), of the Silurian system, and order *Camerata*.



Patelliocrinus leptodactylus. Ang. sp. Silurian; Gotland.

Natural size (after Angelin). (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

camerate (kam′ē-rāt), *a.* [L. *cameratus*, vaulted: see *camerate, v.*] Same as *camerated*.

camerated, *p. a.* **3.** Bearing cameras, as the shells of the *Cephalopoda, Foraminifera*, etc.

camerist (kam′ē-rist), *n.* [*camera* + *-ist*.] One who operates a photographic camera; a photographer.

Then, when a high wind is encountered, the cloth at one end can be buttoned around the camera, and at the other around the head or face of the *camerist*.
Boston Transcript, Feb. 23, 1900.

camfene, *n.* A simplified spelling of *camphene*.

camfor, *n.* A simplified spelling of *camphor*.

cam-gear (kam′gēr), *n.* A gear which is set eccentrically on the shaft; a gear the outline of which is not circular.

camik (kä′mik), *n.* [Eskimo *kamik*, a pair of boots.] A native boot made of soft sealskin, used by the Labrador and New England whalers.

Camillus shale. See *Salina* ★*beds*.

camino (kä-mē′nō), *n.* [Sp. = F. *chemin*, a road.] A road.

camisa (kä-mē′sä), *n.* [Sp.: see *camis, chemise.*] A shirt; a chemise; specifically, a waist made of piña, white or dyed, embroidered, and with loose sleeves, worn by the native women of the Philippine Islands.

camlee, camly (kum′li), *n.* [Hind. *kamli*, < Skt. *kambala*.] Same as *cumbly*.

camlet-fly† (kam′let-flī), *n.* A fly with mottled wings. *N. E. D.*

camline (kam′lin), *n.* [Shortened from *camelina*: see *camelina*³ and *cameline*³.] The false flax, *Camelina sativa*.

cam-loom (kam′lōm), *n.* A loom whose heddle-shafts are operated by means of cams.

cammac (kam′ak), *n.* A copper halfpenny current in Ireland in the early part of the nineteenth century: so called from the name of the maker, a proprietor of copper-mines.

Cammarum (kam′a-rum), *n.* [NL. (Hill, 1756), < Gr. *κάμμαρος*, a kind of aconite.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Ranunculaceæ*. See *Eranthis*.

camomile, *n.*—**False camomile.** Same as ★*Boltonia*.

camomile-oil (kam′ō-mīl-oil), *n.* A light-blue volatile oil of strong but pleasant odor, obtained by the distillation of the flower-heads of Roman camomile, *Anthemis nobilis*. Under the influence of light and air it changes to greenish and brownish yellow.

camomile-shark (kam′ō-mīl-shärk), *n.* A British collectors' name for a noctuid moth, *Cucullia chamomillæ*, whose larva feeds on the wild camomile or feverfew.

camote (kä-mō′te), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Nahuatl *camotli*.] A name in Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries of the sweet potato, *Ipomœa Batatas*.

camp[1], *v.* **II.** *trans.* To surpass, excel, or outrank (others) in a contest. Compare *kemp*[1]. [Australia.]

camp[2], *n.* **4.** A mustering-place for cattle. [Australia.]—**5.** [*cap.*] In the early history of Australian colonization, the name popularly applied to Sydney, New South Wales, and to Hobart in Tasmania, the British forces being stationed in those places.

It is the old resident— . . . who still calls Sydney . . . the *Camp*,—that can appreciate these things.
P. Cunningham, Two Years in New South Wales, II. 70.

6. A camping-out expedition, as for fishing, shooting, recreation, or the like; a camp-out. [Australia.]—**Camp diarrhea.** See ★*diarrhea*.—**Camp duty**, the special duties, guard and police, which devolve on soldiers in camp.—**Camp royal**, the main body of an army when under the direct orders of the commander-in-chief; the chief body of troops with the commander-in-chief; hence, a large number; a host: as, a *camp royal* of false witnesses. *Nashe*.—**Concentration camp**, a camp in which are collected the hostile non-combatants of a country to prevent them from giving aid and information to the hostile armed forces.

campagna (käm-pän′yä), *n.* [It.: see *campaign, champaign, campania*.] **1**†. The open country; the plain.

To Marino, 6 miles through the like flat *campagna*, though ascending insensibly. *Berkeley*, Works, IV. 568.

2†. Same as *campaign*, *n.*, 2.—**Campagna di Roma.** See the Century Cyclopedia of Names.

campaign, *n.* **5.** A more or less extended trip, excursion, or journey for a definite purpose, such as for botanizing or geologizing.—**Astrophotographic campaign.** See ★*astrophotographic*.

campaigned (kam-pānd′), *p. a.* That has been sent on or has taken part in military campaigns: as, "an old soldier . . . *campaigned* . . . to death in the service," *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

campanarian (kam-pa-nā′ri-an), *a.* [LL. *campanarius*, a bell-maker (< L. *campana*, a bell), + *-an*.] Pertaining to the making or the use of bells.

Campanian[2] (kam-pā′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [ML. *Campania*, F. *Champagne*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Campania (modern Champagne): applied specifically to a geological formation.

II. *n.* In the extensive development of the Cretaceous system in France and Belgium, the uppermost division of the Senonian, equivalent to the uppermost Cretaceous of Great Britain, where the final stage, the Danian, is wanting.

campanist (kam′pa-nist), *n.* [L. *campana*, a bell, + *-ist*.] Same as *campanologist*.

campanistic (kam-pa-nis′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a campanist or to campanology.

campanologer (kam-pa-nol′ō-jėr), *n.* Same as *campanologist*.

campanological (kam-pa-nō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to campanology or to campanologers: as, *campanological* literature.

Campanulales (kam-pan-ū-lā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Britton, 1901), < *Campanula* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, regarded as the most highly developed in the vegetable kingdom and last to make their appearance in the geological history of the globe. It is characterized by 5-merous flowers, the stamens connivent and frequently united (syngenesious). It contains the families *Cucurbitaceæ*, *Campanulaceæ*, *Goodeniaceæ*, *Candolleaceæ*, *Calyceraceæ*, *Cichoriaceæ*, *Ambrosiaceæ*, and *Asteraceæ*. They are chiefly herbs, but occasionally shrubs, and occur in all warm and temperate regions.

campanular (kam-pan′ū-lär), *a.* [NL. **campanularis*, < ML. *campanula*, a bell: see *campanula*.] Same as *campanulate*.

campanulated (kam-pan′ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Same as *campanulate*.

campanulin (kam-pan′ū-lin), *n.* [*campanula* + *-in*[2].] A basic coal-tar color: same as ★*muscarine*, 2.

campanulous (kam-pan′ū-lus), *a.* Same as *campanulate*.

Camper's angle. Same as *facial angle of Camper*. See *craniometry*.

campestrian, *a.* **II.** *n.* [*cap.*] A zoögeographic region proposed by J. A. Allen as a subprovince of the arid or western province of North America.

camphane (kam-fān′), *n.* [*camph(or)* + *-ane*.] A hypothetical hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, known only by its derivatives. It is assumed to be constituted by the substitution of two hydrogen atoms for the oxygen atom of camphor.

camphanic (kam-fan′ik), *a.* [*camphane* + *-ic*.] Derived from camphane.—**Camphanic acid**, the lactone or anhydrid, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$, of hydroxycamphoric acid. It is formed by the oxidation of camphoric acid, or by treating bromcamphoric anhydrid with water. It melts at 201° C.

camphene, *n.* **1.** *Dextrocamphene* (*austracamphene*) and *levocamphene* (*terecamphene*) are made by heating oil of turpentine, saturated with hydrochloric-acid gas, with alcoholic potash. They are crystalline and melt at 51–52° C. They rotate plane-polarized light in opposite directions. *Inactive α-camphene* is similar to the preceding, but it is optically inactive and melts at 47° C.—**Borneo camphene** or **camphor camphene**, camphene made from Borneo camphor or from ordinary camphor. It melts at 53.5–54° C., and is optically inactive. When fused it is dextrorotatory.

camphidone (kam′fi-dōn), *n.* [*camph(or)* + *-id*[1] + *-one*.] A crystalline compound, $C_8H_{14}\langle^{CO}_{CH_2}\rangle NH$, obtained by the electrolytic reduction of camphoric imide in acid solution, using a lead cathode. It has a faint odor like that of camphor and melts at 220° C.

camphoid (kam′foid), *n.* A thick colorless liquid obtained by dissolving 1 part of guncotton (pyroxylin) in a saturated alcoholic solution of 20 parts of camphor. It dries rapidly, leaving a thin elastic film when applied to the skin, and is used as a vehicle for tannic acid, iodoform, etc.

campholene (kam′fō-lēn), *n.* [*camphol* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon, C_9H_{16}, obtained by the decomposition of campholenic acid. It is an oil which boils at 134° C. and has an odor like that of turpentine.

campholenic (kam-fō-len′ik), *a.* [*campholene* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from *campholene*: as, *campholenic* acid.—**Alpha-campholenic acid**, an acid, $C_9H_{15}CO_2H$, obtained by saponifying the nitrile formed by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on camphoroxime. It is an oil which boils at 256° C.—**Beta-campholenic acid**, an isomeric compound obtained by saponifying the β-nitrile which is formed by the action of acids on the α-nitrile. It melts at 53° C. and boils at 248° C.

campholid, campholide (kam′fol-id), *n.* [*camphol* + *-id*.] A crystalline compound, $C_8H_{14}\langle^{CH_2}_{CO}\rangle O$, obtained by the oxidation of camphor. It melts at 211° C.

campholytic (kam-fō-lit′ik), *a.* [*camph(or)* + *(electro)lytic*.] Obtained from camphor by an electrolytic method.—**Alpha-campholytic acid**, an acid obtained in its optically active form by the decomposition of dihydroamino-campholytic acid with nitrous acid. It is an oil which boils at 240–242° C.—**Beta-campholytic acid**, an isomer which melts at 133° C. and boils at 256° C.

camphor, *n.*—**Anemone camphor**, a crystalline substance found in *Anemone pulsatilla*. It has a strong, pungent odor and decomposes spontaneously into anemonic and isoanemonic acid.—**Asarum camphor.** Same as *asarin*.—**Barosma camphor.** Same as ★*diosphenol*.—**Barus camphor.** Same as *Borneo camphor*.—**Buchu camphor.** Same as ★*diosphenol*.—**Cedar camphor.** Same as *cedrene camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).—**Chloral camphor**, a thick, somewhat pungent, colorless liquid resulting when equal parts of chloral hydrate and camphor are mixed. Upon addition of water, camphor is thrown out of solution. It is used externally for neuralgia and internally as a nerve sedative.—**Colophene camphor**, a crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, resembling Borneo camphor, which separates from that portion of the product of the action of sulphuric acid on turpentine which is volatilized with steam.—**Cubeb camphor**, a colorless, crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{26}O$, which separates from old oil of cubeb on refrigeration.—**Inactive camphor**, a substance obtained by mixing equal parts of dextro- or ordinary camphor and levo-camphor in alcoholic solution, or by oxidizing inactive camphene and borneol. It melts at 178.6° C.—**Inula camphor.** Same as *alant camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).—**Ledum camphor**, a colorless, feebly dextrorotatory, alcoholic sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{26}O$, contained in oil-of-Labrador tea from *Ledum palustre, Lin.* It crystallizes in long needles, melts at 104–105° C., and boils at 282–283° C.—**Matico camphor**, a white, nearly odorless, crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_{20}O$, which separates from matico-oil, obtained from *Piper angustifolium*. It melts at 94° C.—**Mentha camphor.** Same as *menthol*.—**Patchouli camphor**, a name formerly applied to patchouli alcohol.—**Pichurim camphor**, an oleoresin, consisting mainly of laurostearin, which is found in Pichurim beans. Also called *Pichurim fat*.—**Pyrethrum camphor.** Same as ★*pyrethrin*.—**Sage camphor**, a term first applied to a stearoptene which Geoffroy separated from oil of sage in 1720. It is now applied to a borneol-like substance which is derived from and probably also exists in oil of sage, *Salvia officinalis*.—**Salol camphor**, an aromatic, colorless liquid resulting when 20 parts of camphor are intimately mixed with 30 parts of salol and warmed: a stimulating antiseptic.—**Sandalwood camphor**, a compound, $C_{15}H_{24}O_2$, contained in the oil of sandalwood. It melts at 104–105° C.—**Tar camphor.** Same as *naphthalene*.—**Thyme camphor**, a term sometimes applied to *thymol*.

camphorated (kam′fo-rā-ted), *p. a.* Impregnated or treated with camphor.

camphor-glass (kam′fọr-glàs), *n.* A small glass tube filled with a solution of camphor or other chemicals and hermetically sealed so that neither hygrometric nor barometric changes can affect it. The camphor becomes flocculent at low temperatures and dissolves at high temperatures, so that the camphor-glass is essentially a thermoscope or crude thermometer.

camphorid (kam′fo-rid), *n.* A yellow, crystalline compound, $C_{18}H_{12}O_6 + H_2O$, found in galangal root. It melts at 229° C.

camphorize (kam′fo-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camphorized*, ppr. *camphorizing*. To impregnate or medicate with camphor: as, *camphorized* tincture of opium.

camphorous (kam′fọr-us), *a.* [*camphor* + *-ous*.] Camphor-like; resembling camphor: as, a *camphorous* smell.

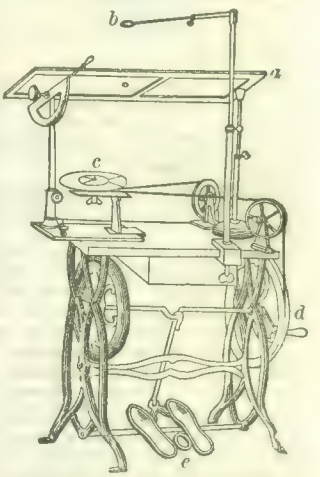
camphory (kam′fọr-i), *a.* [*camphor* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat camphor-like.

camphylamine (kam-fil-am′in), *n.* [*camphyl* + *amine*.] A base, $C_{10}H_{17}NH_2$, formed by the reduction of campholenic nitrile. It is an oil which boils at 196° C.

campilan (käm-pi-län′), *n.* [Tagalog.] In the Philippine Islands, a sword of the Tagalogs, having a straight single-edged blade, a broad back, and a triangular point.

Campil beds. See ★*bed*[1].

campimeter (kam-pim′ē-tėr), *n.* [L. *campus*, field, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] In *psychol.*, a vertical or horizontal screen for the mapping, in plane projection, of the area of the blind spot of the eye, the range of color-sensitivity of the retina, etc. The campimeter is related to the perimeter as the plane-table is to the theodolite.



The Hering Campimeter with Color-mixer.
a, campimeter screen; *b*, eye-rest; *c*, disks mounted on color-mixer, which may be rotated by hand (*d*) or foot (*e*).

campimetry (kam-pim′e-tri), *n.* In *psychol.*, the mapping, in plane projection, of retinal zones or areas; the use of the campimeter. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 17.

Campinian (kam-pin′i-an), *a.* [F. *Campine*, Flem., *Kempenland*, in Belgium.] Of or pertaining to Campine (see the etymology).—**Campinian sands**, in *geol.*, a division of the Quaternary deposits of Belgium.

campit (käm-pēt′), *n.* [Tagalog *campit*.] In Luzon, a short knife.

cam-plate (kam′plāt), *n.* A plate having an irregular outline which gives an irregular motion to the elements which it drives; a plate having projections on its face which act as cams; a cam.

camp-marshal† (kamp′mär″shal), *n.* An officer who supervised the camp or quarters of an army; a quartermaster-general.

Campobello yellow. Same as ★*chryseinic acid*.

campodean (kam-pō′dē-an), *a.* [*Campodea* + *-an*.] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Campodea*.

campodeiform (kam-pō-dē′i-fôrm), *a.* Resembling the thysanurous insects of the genus *Campodea* or family *Campodeidæ* (which see).

campodeoid (kam-pō′dē-oid), *a.* [*Campodea* + *-oid*.] Same as ★*campodeiform*. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 600.

campoo (kam-pō′), *n.* [Hind. *kampū*, < Pg. *campo*, a camp: see *camp*[2].] **1.** A camp.—**2**†. A brigade of native Mahratta troops drilled and commanded by European officers. [Anglo-Indian.]

camp-robber (kamp′rob″ėr), *n.* A local name of the Canada jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*.

camp-shed (kamp'shed), *v. t.* To face or bank up with piles and planks, as the soft bank of a river, the foot of an embankment, etc.; protect by piles and planks. See *camp-sheathing.*

campsho, *n.* See ★*camshoch.*

camptodrome (kamp'tō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. *καμπτός,* curved, + *-δρομος,* ‹ *δραμεῖν,* run.] Having a curved course: said of the nerves of a leaf. See *nervation* (*a*) (2), with cut (Fig. 1).

camptodromous (kamp-tod'rō-mus), *a.* Same as ★*camptodrome.*

camptonite (kamp'tǫn-īt), *n.* [*Campton,* a township in the Pemigewasset valley, New Hampshire, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.,* a name given by Rosenbusch (1887) to certain porphyries and aphanitic rocks composed of abundant hornblende and lime-soda feldspars, with augite and sometimes biotite. When porphyritic the phenocrysts are chiefly hornblende, with subordinate biotite and augite. The feldspar is confined to the ground-mass, and is generally andesine or a more calcic variety. Camptonite usually occurs in dikes.

Camptosaurus (kamp-tō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *καμπτός,* curved, + *σαῦρος,* a lizard.] A genus of extinct iguanodont dinosaurian reptiles, of great size, found in the Upper Jurassic rocks of Colorado and Wyoming and also in England. The genus had short cervical ribs, amphiplatyan dorsal vertebræ, the sacrals not ankylosed, and large pendent inner fourth trochanter of femur. It is described by Marsh.

camptotrich (kamp'tō-trik), *n.* [Gr. *καμπτός,* bent, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A bony, branched, jointed, dermal fin-ray of the *Dipnoi. E. S. Goodrich,* Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., March, 1904, p. 486.

Campylaspidæ (kam-pi-las'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Campylaspis* + *-idæ.*] A family of sessile-eyed crustaceans having a strongly vaulted carapace, which sometimes partly overarches some of the free segments of the trunk, and no telson. The typical and sole genus is *Campylaspis.*

Campylaspididæ (kam″pi-las-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Campylaspis* (*aspid-*) + *-idæ.*] Same as ★*Campylaspidæ.*

Campylaspis (kam-pi-las'pis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *καμπύλος,* bent, + *ἀσπίς,* shield.] The typical genus of the family *Campylaspidæ. Sars,* 1865.

campylodrome (kam'pi-lō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. *καμπύλος,* bent, + *-δρομος,* ‹ *δραμεῖν,* run.] Curving gently outward and inward from the base to the apex of a leaf: said of nerves. See *nervation* (*a*) (10), with cut (Fig. 9).

campylodromous (kam-pi-lod'rǫ-mus), *a.* Same as ★*campylodrome.*

campylograph (kam-pil'ǫ-graf), *n.* [Gr. *καμπύλος,* bent, + *γράφειν,* write.] An instrument designed for drawing geometric figures and algebraic curves.

Campyloneuron (kam″pi-lǫ-nū'ron), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), ‹ Gr. *καμπύλος,* arched, + *νεῦρον,* nerve, from the character of the nervation.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, related to *Polypodium.* In most of the species the fronds are simple, linear-lanceolate or somewhat elliptical, 1 to 3 feet long, the parallel primary veins being connected by numerous transverse veins, with one or several once-soriferous, excurrent, free veinlets included within each areola. The genus is essentially middle American. *C. Phyllitidis* and *C. angustifolium* occur in Florida.

campylorhynchous (kam″pi-lǫ-ring'kus), *a.* [Gr. *καμπύλος,* curved, + *ῥύγχος,* a snout.] Having a curved snout or mandible, as some extinct saurians.

camshachle (kam-shä'ċhl), *v. t.* [Also *camshauchel;* ‹ *cam*2 + Sc. *shachle,* distort.] To twist out of shape; distort; make crooked. [Scotch.]

camshell (kam'shel), *n.* [Also *camshall;* origin not ascertained.] Cuttlefish-bone. [Orkney and Shetland Islands.]

camsho, *n.* See ★*camshoch.*

camshoch (kam'shoċh), *a.* [Also *camsheugh, camsho,* etc.; ‹ *cam*2 + *-shoch,* perhaps ‹ AS. *sceoh,* skew (cf. Sc. *shachle, shochle,* distort); see *skew*1.] 1. Camshachled; crooked; deformed.—2. Perverse; contrary. [Scotch in both uses.]

camsin, *n.* See *khamsin.*

camstone (kam'stōn), *n.* 1. A term used in Scotland for a common compact, whitish limestone.—2. A white or bluish-white clay used for whiting purposes on hearths, door-steps, etc.

Can you? in *Eng. long whist,* when one side is within 2 points of game, and either partner holds 2 honors, the conventional question asked by him of his partner, meaning, 'Have you a third?' If he has, the two partners win the game.—**Can you one?** Same as ★*can you?*

can2, *n.* 4. A chimney-pot.

can. An abbreviation (*a*) of *canon;* (*b*) of *canto;* (*c*) of *cantoris.*

Canada ashes. See ★*ash*2.

Canadian, *a.* 2. In *Amer. geol.,* noting a period which includes the epochs of the calciferous sandrock (Beekmantown limestone) and the Chazy limestone, and constitutes the earliest time-division of the Silurian: it also notes the rock-formations of this period.—**Canadian blue-grass, skipper.** See ★*blue-grass,* ★*skipper*1.

canadine (kan'a-din), *n.* [*Canad(ensis)* + *-ine*2.] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}O_4N$, found in small amounts in *Hydrastis Canadensis.* It melts at 132.5°C., and is related in structure to berberine.

canadol (kan'a-dol), *n.* A trade-name for gasolene or petroleum ether having a boiling-point of 70–90° C.

cañafistula (kän-vä-fis'tū-lä), *n.* [Sp. adaptation of the botanical name.] A name applied in Guam and the Philippine Islands, and in other tropical countries settled by the Spanish, to the purging cassia (*Cassia fistula*). See *Cassia,* 1, and cut.

canage (kān'āj), *n.* [*cane*2, *n.,* + *-age.*] 1. In Scotland, the payment of rent in kind (now discontinued), or the amount so paid.—2. The exaction of the tax or duty called *cane:* as, the *canage* of wool or hides. See *cane*2.

canaglia (kä-nä'lyä), *n.* [It.] Same as ★*canaille,* 3. *B. Jonson,* Volpone, ii. 1.

canagua (ka-nä'gwą), *n.* A shiny earth of volcanic origin found in certain South American localities. Also called *koth.*

canaigre, *n.* It is native on the arid plains from Texas to California, and has become prominent as a commercial source of tannin. The tuberous roots contain about 35



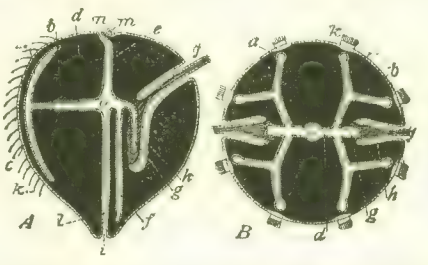
Canaigre (*Rumex hymenosepalus*).
Plant, one-eighth natural size. Fruit, three-fourths natural size.

per cent. of tannic acid. These had long been utilized by the Mexicans as a medicine and for tanning saddle-leather when an export trade in them was started, at first in bulk, then as dried chips, then as extract. The natural supply being insufficient, cultivation with irrigation has been undertaken on a large scale.

canaille, *n.* 3. A pack (as of hounds): as, the whole *canaille* of miscreants; a *canaille* (or canaglia) of poltroons.

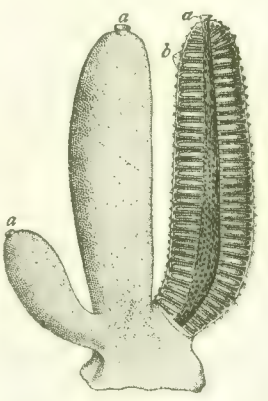
canal1, *n.* 6. A long, narrow arm of the sea penetrating far inland: as, Lynn *canal,* Portland *canal,* etc.—**Apertural canal,** in *biol.,* a canal found in some *Gasteropoda,* for example *Ataria,* extending from the anterior peristome: caused by an inbending of the margin and serving for the lodgment of the siphon.—**Arnold's canal,** a canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone through which passes Arnold's nerve.—**Biliary canal.** Same as *hepatic duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Calciferous canals.** See ★*calciferous.*—**Canal of Botal.** Same as *ductus Botalli.*—**Canal of Cuvier.** Same as *ductus Cuvieri.*—**Canal of Ferrein,** a channel formed between the edges of the eyelids, when closed, and the eyeball.—**Canal of Hensen,** a minute communication between the ductus cochlearis and the sacculus in the membranous labyrinth of the ear: also called *canalis reuniens.*—**Canal of Laurer,** in certain platyhelminths, a canal leading from the oviduct to the dorsal surface,

where it opens by a minute pore.—**Canal rays.** See ★*ray*1.—**Canals of Mars,** certain long, narrow dark lines upon the surface of the planet discovered by Schiaparelli in 1878. At one time they were imagined by some to be actual artificial canals. Their real nature is quite unknown.—**Canals of Recklinghausen.** (*a*) The system of canals in the cornea. (*b*) The juice-canals or ultimate radicals of the lymph-vessels.—**Canals of Schiaparelli,** Schiaparellian canals. See ★*canals of Mars.*—**Canal system.** (*a*) In corals, the network of canals permeating the porous thecæ and placing the cavities of the various zoöids in communication with one another. (*b*) In sponges, all of the cavities of the body, taken collectively, traversed by the currents of water which nourish the sponge from the time they enter at the pores until they pass out at the osculum.—**Catapophysial canal.** See ★*catapophysial.*—**Centripetal canals,** in *Hydromedusæ,* canals which, in old specimens of many species, grow backward from the circular canal toward the apex of the bell but end blindly and never reach the gastric cavity.—**Cervical canal,** the passage through the neck of the womb.—**Circular canal,** in medusoids of the *Hydromedusæ,* a canal which runs around the circumference of the bell and communicates with the gastric cavity through the four perradial canals.—**Cystic canal.** Same as *cystic duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Dorsal canal,** in the arms of crinoids, the canal in which lies the nerve known as the *axial cord.*—**Hemal canal.** (*a*) The canal in the vertebrate tail inclosed by the hemal ridges on the ventral side of the perichordal tube. The hemal canal contains the caudal artery and caudal vein, and in some of the lower vertebrates also a vestige of the postanal gut. See *hemal cavity.* (*b*) A channel which passes through the series of hemal arches beneath the backbone of a fish.—**Infundibular canal,** in certain ctenophorans, a tube leading from the infundibulum to the aboral pole where it branches and opens to the exterior through excretory pores.—**Jacobson's canal,** a canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone giving passage to Jacobson's nerve.—**Juice-canals,** minute channels in the connective tissue, believed to constitute the ultimate radicals of the lymphatic system.—**Laurer's canal,** in trematodes, a small paired or unpaired canal, of undetermined function, opening externally in the dorsal middle line by a minute pore or laterally through two warts on the sides of the body, and internally into the oviduct, where it joins the yolk-ducts, or into the yolk-ducts near this point.—**Medullary canal.** Same as *medullary cavity* (*b*).—**Meridional canal,** in ctenophorans, one of the branches of



Meridional Canal, *Hormiphora plumosa,* diagrammatic longitudinal (*A*) and transverse (*B*) sections. The ectoderm is dotted, the endoderm striated, the mesoglœa black, and the muscular axis of the tentacles gray. *a,* meridional canal; *b,* interradial canal; *c,* adradial canal; *d,* preradial canal; *e,* infundibular canal; *f,* stomodeal canal; *g,* tentacular canal; *h,* tentacular sheath; *i,* mouth; *j,* tentacle; *k,* swimming-plate; *l,* stomodæum; *m,* sense-organ; *n,* excretory pore; *o,* infundibulum. (From Parker and Haswell's "Zoölogy.")

the enteric system extending upward and downward beneath the corresponding swimming-plate.—**Nutrient canal.** Same as *Haversian canal.*—**Obstetric** or **parturient canal,** the channel formed, after complete dilatation of the os, by the cavity of the uterus and the vagina.—**Pore-canal,** a canal leading from the cavity of the proboscis, collar, or other part of the body of *Adelochorda* and opening to the exterior by a pore.—**Pulp-canal,** the canal which runs through the root of a tooth and gives passage to the nerves and blood-vessels of the pulp-cavity.—**Radial canal.** (*a*) In echinoderms, one of the aquiferous canals running from the circumoral water-canal to the tube-feet. (*b*) In sponges, one of the canals which are continuous with the paragastric cavity, as distinguished from an incurrent canal.—**Sensory canal,** any of the numerous tubes found just beneath the skin of fishes, as the lateral-line canal. They contain nerve-endings and are usually filled with mucus. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1897, p. 271.—**Serous canals.** Same as *juice-*★*canals.*—**Stomodeal canal,** in ctenophorans, one of the two canals given off by the perradial canals and passing downward, parallel to and in close contact with the stomodæum.—**Subtentacular canal,** in crinoids, one of a pair of canals, prolongations of the cœlom into the arms and pinnules, separated from each other by a median septum underlying the ambulacral groove.—**Tentacular**



Radial Canal, *Sycon gelatinosum,* a portion slightly magnified; one cylinder (that to the right) bisected longitudinally to show the central paragastric cavity opening on the exterior by the osculum, and the position of the incurrent and radial canals; the former indicated by the black bands, the latter dotted. *b* marks the position of three of the groups of inhalent pores at the outer ends of the incurrent canals; *a,* the osculum. (From Parker and Haswell's "Zoölogy.")

canal. (*a*) See *tentacular*. (*b*) In ctenophorans, a branch of the perradial canal extending into the base of the corresponding tentacle.—**Tympanic canal.** Same as *Jacobson's* ★*canal*. **Vestibular canal.** Same as *urogenital sinus*. —**Volkmann's canal,** one of the nutrient canals in the periosteal layer of bone which does not form the center of a Haversian system.

canalage (ka-nal'āj), *n.* [*canal* + *-age*.] 1. Canals as a means of transportation.—2. Canal dues.—3. The cost of transportation by canal.

canal-boat, *n.*—**Canal-boat scales,** an arrangement of a canal-lock which makes it possible to weigh a canal-boat.

canal-cell (ka-nal'sel), *n.* See ★*cell*.

canaler, canaller (ka-nal'ėr), *n.* [*canal* + *-er*[1].] 1. A canal-boat.

At the wharf-boat were one or two dim lanterns, and near the bow of each *canaler* was a lantern of uncertain hue, but intended to be white.
The Century, Aug., 1887, p. 487.

2. One employed on a canal-boat or engaged in the business of canal transportation.

After making a tour of the water front with Captain C., the old-time *canaller*, Mr. C. announced that he would call a meeting of maritime interests next week to frame a petition to the special session of the Legislature.
N. Y. Times, June 29, 1905.

canalete (kä-nä-lā'tā), *n.* [Venezuelan.] Same as *paddlewood*.

canaliculation (kan-a-lik″ū-lā'shon), *n.* A minutely grooved or chambered formation.

canalicule (ka-nal'i-kūl), *n.* [L. *canaliculus*, a small channel.] A small canal.

canaliculization (kan-a-lik″ū-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*canaliculus* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The formation of canaliculi in cartilage, constituting the preliminary stage of ossification.

Canaliculus laqueiformis, the loop-tubule of Henle; that part of the uriniferous tubule which bends upon itself.

canaliform (ka-nal'i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *canalis*, a canal, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a canal or of a tube.

canalization, *n.* 3. In *neurol.*, figuratively, the formation or opening of a path of nervous conduction or nervous discharge.

Under suitable conditions, the stimulation may strike out new paths within the central substance; we may accordingly designate this latter effect of practice, in contradistinction to direct practice by repetition of function, as path-making or *canalization*.
W. Wundt (trans.), Physiol. Psychol., p. 100.

4. In *surg.*, drainage by means of artificially formed channels without the insertion of tubes.

canalize, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To form a channel or canal. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 255.

canaller, *n.* See ★*canaler*.

canapés (kan-ä-pā'), *n. pl.* [F., lit. 'canopies': see *canopy*.] Narrow slices of thin bread toasted or fried in hot fat or dipped in melted butter, browned in the oven, and then covered with a seasoned mixture of cheese, ham, sardines, or anchovy and served hot.

canard (ka-närd'), *v. i.* [F. *canarder*, < *canard*, duck, false report: see *canard*, *n.*] 1. To fly or float about, or circulate as a canard or false report: as, certain stories *canarding* about the hotels.—2. To imitate or produce the peculiar harsh cry of the duck, as an unskilled player on a wind-instrument.

Right before the window . . . is a ragged starveling *canarding* on a clarionet. *Fraser's Mag.*, XXIII. 399.

canary. **I.** *n.* 8. In Australia, a name of *Clitonyx ochrocephala*, a relative of the lyre-bird.—**Belgian canary,** a breed of canary-birds of Dutch origin, bred chiefly for shape and pose, and having a small head and a long body.—**Norwich canary,** a breed of canary-birds named from Norwich, England, bred for size and color rather than for song. There are three varieties, the clear yellow, the variegated, and the crested.

II. *a.*—**Canary archil.** See ★*archil*.

canary-grass, *n.* The reed canary-grass (also called *reed-grass*) is widely diffused in wet places over the northern hemisphere. In the northwestern United States it is called *crazy-grass*, on account of its supposed effect on horses, which, however, is probably due to ergot with which it is infested. The *Southern* or *American canary-grass*, *Phalaris Caroliniana*, ranging through the Southern States to California, is regarded in the Eastern States as valuable for winter and spring pasture. This, or a form with an inflorescence appearing much like *Phleum*, is called *Southern* or *Apache timothy*. The blue or purple canary-grass is *Phalaris amethystina*, a native Californian species of moderate value. *P. minor* and *P. paradoxa* are Mediterranean species introduced into California.

canary-vine (ka-nā'ri-vīn), *n.* [Supposed to have been brought from the Canary Islands.] The climbing fumitory, *Adlumia fungosa*. See *Adlumia*.

canaut, kanaut (ka-nât'), *n.* [Hind., Ar. *qanāt*.] The side of a tent, or of a canvas inclosure. *Yule and Burnell*. [Anglo-Indian.]

cancan (kan'kan), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cancanned*, ppr. *cancanning*. [*cancan*, *n.*] To perform the dance known as the *cancan* (which see).

cancel, *n.* 4. An order canceling or countermanding a previous order.

If an order is fairly executed it is a rare thing to receive a *cancel*. *Manchester Examiner*, May 12, 1884.

cancel, *v. t.* 5. (*a*) In *printing*, to mark on copy or proof (words or lines that are to be omitted). (*b*) In *bookbinding*, to destroy (a leaf or section that is to be entirely suppressed).

cancelable, cancellable (kan'sel-a-bl), *a.* That may be canceled; capable of being canceled, crossed out, or rendered null or void.

canceleer†, *v. i.* 2. Figuratively, to turn aside; digress.

canceling-press (kan'sel-ing-pres″), *n.* A machine for defacing the stamps on letters or postal matter in order to prevent their re-use.

cancellation, *n.* 3. In gastropods, the system of intersecting ridges on the surface of the shell.

Of the ten or twelve examples we have examined, two only possess the epidermis; this is dark fuscous, covering the whole surface, and emitting a bristle at regular intervals on the three spiral ribs, viz. at the point of junction with the *cancellations*.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1901, II. 361.

cancer, *n.* 3. The term *cancer*, as commonly employed, includes those new growths which possess certain attributes that render them especially dangerous to life, and which are therefore called *malignant*. Malignant tumors growby infiltration and destruction of the surrounding tissues, and are characterized by a tendency to recur after removal, by the property of spreading to other parts of the body by a process of dissemination known as *metastasis*, and by producing a general disturbance of health termed *cachexia*. From the standpoint of the pathologist two chief groups of cancerous tumors are recognized: the carcinomata, or true cancers, and the sarcomata. The fundamental difference between these two is the fact that carcinoma originates in the epithelial tissues of the body, whereas sarcoma develops from the connective tissues. This difference in origin gives rise to certain structural characteristics which enable the microscopist readily to distinguish one type from the other. Carcinoma is rare before the age of thirty; it is somewhat commoner in women than in men; and it is most often seen in the uterus, skin, breast, and stomach. Sarcoma is a disease of early adult life, is more prone to attack men than women, and is commonly found in the subcutaneous tissue, bony structures, and lymph-nodes. Carcinoma is conveyed from one part of the body to another through the lymphatic vessels, sarcoma by way of the blood-stream. In spite of an enormous amount of research devoted to this subject, the exciting cause of cancer is still unknown. The influences of heredity, climate, food, race, social condition, and local injury have all been invoked as factors concerned, but without arriving at any degree of certainty. The theory referring the development of malignant tumors to the presence of minute animal or vegetable organisms has numerous adherents, but it has not been definitely established, and many prominent authorities consider that the explanation is to be sought for in a disturbance of some still undiscovered fundamental law governing the growth of cells. Although it appears that cancer is increasing somewhat in frequency, the percentage of cures is increasing much more rapidly, owing to the earlier diagnoses and more thorough operations which are now possible. Extirpation by the knife as promptly and as completely as possible, when the growth is accessible, is regarded as the method of treatment that offers the greatest hope of a cure; but the employment of the X-rays or other form of radioactivity has in a number of instances given excellent results.

5. Figuratively, a moral or social evil likened to a cancer in its malignant character and corroding tendency: as, "sloth is a *cancer*," *Bp. Ken*.—**Acinous cancer,** a malignant growth originating in the epithelium of acinous glands.—**Areolar cancer.** Same as *colloid cancer*.—**Calms of Cancer.** See ★*calm*[1].—**Cancer aquaticus.** Same as *noma*.—**Cancer en cuirasse** or **cuirass cancer,** a superficial scirrhous cancer involving a wide area of the anterior chest-wall: it resembles remotely a shield.—**Cancer Galeni.** Same as *Galen's* ★*bandage*.—**Cellular cancer, cerebriform cancer.** Same as *encephaloid cancer*.—**Chimney-sweeps' cancer,** epithelioma of the scrotum.—**Chondroid cancer,** a form of scirrhous cancer having a texture like that of cartilage.—**Cylinder-cell cancer.** Same as *cylindroma*.—**Cystic cancer.** Same as *colloid cancer*.—**Dendritic cancer,** malignant papilloma.—**Epithelial cancer,** a malignant growth originating in squamous or cylindrical epithelium; epithelioma.—**Fungous cancer.** Same as *fungus hematodes*.—**Glandular cancer.** Same as *adenocarcinoma* and *adenosarcoma*.—**Green cancer.** Same as *chloroma*.—**Hard cancer.** Same as *scirrhus*.—**Hematoid cancer.** Same as *fungus hematodes*.—**Mucous cancer.** Same as *colloid cancer*.—**Papillary cancer,** malignant papilloma.—**Pigmentary cancer.** Same as *melanocarcinoma* and *melanosarcoma*.—**Rodent cancer.** Same as *rodent* ★*ulcer*.—**Soft cancer.** Same as *encephaloid cancer*.—**Spider cancer,** a form of nævus marked by a central red area with red lines radiating from it. It is not of a cancerous or malignant nature. Also called *spider nævus*.—**Tubular cancer.** Same as *cylindroma*.

cancer (kan'sėr), *v. t.* To corrode or eat into, in the manner and with the steadily destructive persistency of a cancer.

Other things advance per saltum—they do not silently *cancer* their way onwards.
De Quincey, Works, III. 280.

cancer-drops (kan'sėr-drops), *n. pl.* Same as *beech-drops*.

cancered (kan'sėrd), *a.* Affected with a cancer.

Your lordship must have taken notice of a paragraph in the papers with regard to the application of toads to a *cancered* breast.
Goldsmith, Hist. Fishes, Reptiles, Insects, p. 215.

cancer-jalap (kan″sėr-jal'ap), *n.* The pokeweed, *Phytolacca Americana*.

cancer-nest (kan'sėr-nest), *n.* A rounded mass of concentrically arranged cells found in certain cancerous growths.

The second is the finding of *cancer nests* in the stomach contents; but several of these should be found before a positive diagnosis is made.
Med. Record, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 280.

Cancerous cachexia. See ★*cachexia*.

cancer-parasite (kan'sėr-par″a-sīt), *n.* A general name, of no classificatory value, given by different observers to various bodies found in or among the cells of cancerous growths, on the supposition that they were parasitic organisms and the cause of the growths.

cancer-serum (kan'sėr-sē″rum), *n.* An antitoxic serum supposed to be curative of cancer.

cancha (kän'chä), *n.* [Quichua (of Peru and Bolivia) *cancha*, a yard, cattle-yard, churchyard, etc. (Tschudi).] An inclosure for cattle, etc.

cancrite (kang'krīt), *n.* [L. *cancer*, a crab, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil crab or other crustacean, or a fossil body resembling a crab.

cancro, *interj.* [It.] An imprecation meaning originally 'the cancer (take you)!'

Cancro! What, thy husband's body?
Chapman, Widow's Tears, vi. 1.

Cancroid corpuscles. Same as ★*cancer-nests*.

c. and b. In *cricket*, an abbreviation of *caught and bowled*, a phrase applied to the batsman when he is caught out by the bowler.

candescence, *n.* 2. The luminescence of radioactive substances; autoluminescence. *The Reader*, May, 1904, p. 620.

Candia carrot. See ★*carrot*.

candicans (kan'di-kanz), *n.* [L., ppr. of *candicare*, be whitish, < *candere*, be white: see *candent*, *candid*.] Same as *albicans*.

candid, *a.* 4. Pure; clear; fair.

Where does the figment touch her *candid* fame?
Browning, Ring and Book, ix. 475.

candidate, *n.* 2. One who seeks or is an aspirant for something other than office or preferment: as, a *candidate* for literary fame; "a *candidate* of heaven," *Dryden*.

And whether the happiness of a *candidate* for literary fame be not subject to the same uncertainty.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 21

3†. A member of the white-robed body-guard of the Roman emperors, established about 237 A. D. by Gordianus the Younger. *Blount*.

candier (kan'di-ėr), *n.* One who candies. *Florio*.

candil (kän-dēl'), *n.* [Sp., a lamp, < Ar. *qandīl*, a lamp, < L. *candēla*, a candle: see *candle*.] In the West Indies, a Spanish name of the flame-colored fish *Myripristis jacobus*, of the family *Holocentridæ*. The name is also applied to the common red soldier-fish or squirrel-fish, *Holocentrus ascensionis*.

can-disk (kan'disk), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the revolving plate on which a sliver-can is placed as part of the coiler-motion.

candle, *n.*—**Association candle.** Same as *German candle*. See *standard* ★*candle*.—**British standard candle.** See *standard* ★*candle*.—**Composite candle,** a candle made of two materials of different fusibility, as hard stearic acid from tallow and stearin from cocoanut-oil.—**Decimal candle.** Same as *bougie décimale* (which see, under ★*light standard*).—**Drawn candle,** a candle made by winding a long wick off one cylindrical drum to another, drawing it through a pan of melted wax, and stripping off the excess of wax which adheres to the wick by passing it through holes of proper diameter in a perforated plate. The process is applied chiefly to the manufacture of lighting-tapers, or spills, and the small candles used on Christmas trees, and for these stearic acid or paraffin is often substituted for wax.—**English candle.** See *standard* ★*candle*.—**German standard candle.** See *standard* ★*candle*.—**Green candle,** in *photom.*, a standard of light sometimes used in the comparison of dissimilar light-sources. It consists of a standard candle the rays from which pass through a screen of green glass.—**Hemispherical candle,** a unit of light-flux in which the source is a standard candle and the unit of solid angle is the angle subtended by a hemisphere. The British hemispherical candle is approximately 7.14 lumens. The term is sometimes used as the equivalent of *mean hemispherical intensity*, in which case the mean radius vector of the surface of hemispherical distribution is meant. See ★*illumination*.—**Iodine candle,** a candle in which iodine has been intermixed with the grease or paraffin, so that as the candle burns the disinfecting vapor of iodine is given off.—**Medicated candle,** a candle made from combustible material to which some substance,

such as iodine or eucalyptus-oil, has been added, in order to evoke disinfectant vapor when the candle is burned in a sick-room.—**Munich candle.** See *standard* ★*candle*.—**Red candle,** a photometric candle screened with red glass to permit an unpractised eye more readily to compare the relative intensity of lights.—**Spherical candle,** a unit of light-flux in which the source is a standard candle and the unit of solid angle is the angle subtended by a sphere. The British spherical candle is approximately 14.28 lumens. The term is sometimes used as the equivalent of *mean spherical intensity*, in which case the mean radius vector of the surface of spherical distribution is meant. See ★*illumination*.—**Standard candle,** a candle used in photometry as a standard of illuminating power. For many years the recognized legal standard in England and the United States has been the light of the British standard candle, and in Prussia that of a standard candle known as the 'union-candle' (*Vereinskerze*). In France a standard candle called the 'star-candle' (*bougie de l'étoile*) has been much used in photometry. The British standard candle is made of spermaceti wax extracted from crude sperm-oil and having a melting-point between 112° and 115° F. A sufficient quantity of beeswax is added to prevent undue brittleness. The candle is made in a conical mold 10 inches long and .9 inch in diameter at the bottom and .8 inch in diameter at the top. The wick is of plaited cotton so constructed as to supply 120 grains of the melted wax per hour, under normal conditions of burning. The German candle (*Vereinskerze*) is made of paraffin having a melting-point of 55° C. It has a diameter of 20 millimeters and is 314 millimeters long. The wick is of twisted cotton consisting of 25 threads, and when burning under normal conditions the height of the flame should be 50 millimeters. Another standard candle, formerly used in Germany, is the Munich candle. It is a conical candle of stearin, 20.5 millimeters in diameter at the top and 23 millimeters at the base. The wick is made of 50 strands. The normal consumption is from 10.2 to 10.6 grams an hour and the normal flame-height 56 millimeters. The French star-candle is also of stearin, of which material it should burn 10 grams an hour and have a flame-height of 52.4 millimeters. It is impossible to give a definite comparison of the various standard candles, on account of the variable performance of these sources of light. Candles taken from the same package often differ in brightness by from 10 to 15 per cent. The following table contains the results of the attempts of three well-known observers to compare the candles used in different countries, taking the Munich candle as a unit. (The data are from Palaz, "Industrial Photometry," p. 131.)

Candle.	Schilling.	Krüss.	Voit.
Munich	100.00	100.00	100.00
German (*Vereinskerze*)	88.7	97.6	96.5
British	90.7	85.8	94.4

For other standards of photometric intensity, see ★*light standard*.—**Star-candle.** See *standard* ★*candle*.—**Sulphur-candle,** a medicated candle with the fatty material of which sulphur has been mixed, so that as the candle burns sulphur dioxid is given off, serving as an atmospheric disinfectant. For this purpose cylinders made of sulphur and charcoal in powder, with the addition of a very little niter, are also sometimes used.

candle (kan'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *candled*, ppr. *candling*. To examine (an egg) in an egg-tester by means of a lighted candle to determine its freshness. See ★*egg-candling*.

candle-carriage (kan'dl-kar″āj), *n.* In *photometry*, a carriage supporting the standard candle or pair of candles. *W. L. Dibdin*, Public Lighting, p. 48.

candled (kan'dld), *p. a.* Tested by means of a lighted candle: as, *candled* eggs.

candle-foot (kan'dl-fůt), *n.* A unit of illumination; the illumination from one standard candle at a distance of one foot. The British candle-foot is about 12.2 luxes. See ★*illumination*, 1. Also *foot-candle*.

candle-hour (kan'dl-our), *n.* In *photom.*, a unit of quantity of light; the energy derived in one hour from the total light-flux from a source of light of one candle-power.

candle-meter (kan'dl-mē″tėr), *n.* A unit of illumination; the illumination from a standard candle at a distance of one meter. See ★*illumination*, 1. Also called *meter-candle*.

candlenut-oil (kan'dl-nut-oil), *n.* A limpid fixed oil with properties similar to castor-oil, obtained from the nuts of *Aleurites Molluccana* (*Euphorbiaceæ*), a tree growing in the tropics. The natives of the South Sea Islands tie the nuts, which contain over 50 per cent. of oil, on the ends of sticks and use them as candles. Also known as *eboe-oil*, *artist's oil*, and *country-walnut oil*.

candle-power, *n.*—**Horizontal candle-power,** the intensity of a source of light as determined by photometric measurements in the horizontal plane.—**Mean horizontal candle-power,** the mean value of the radius vector of the polar curve of horizontal distribution of light; the average value, expressed in candle-power, of the horizontal intensity of a source of light.—**Mean spherical candle-power,** the mean spherical intensity of a source of light, expressed in candle-power; the mean radius vector of the surface of spherical light-distribution of a source of light. See ★*illumination*.—**Spherical candle-power.** See ★*light standard*.—**Zonal candle-power,** the photometric intensity, in candles, of a source of light, averaged for a given zone upon the imaginary sphere of which the source is the center; the zonal light-flux from a source divided by the area of the zone.

candler (kan'dlėr), *n.* One who candles (eggs). See ★*egg-candler*.

candle-snuff (kan'dl-snuf), *n.* The burnt wick of a candle.

candle-waster, *n.* 2. A small part of burnt wick that comes into contact with the melting wax or tallow of a candle and causes it to run.

candle-wick (kan'dl-wik), *n.* [ME. *candylweke*, AS. *candelweoca*.] The wick of a candle.

> Beg my pardon, or be sure a kindly bullet through your skull
> Lets in light and teaches manners to what brain it finds; Choose quick—
> Have your life snuffed out or, kneeling, pray me trim yon *candle-wick!* *Browning*, Clive, l. 124.

candlewood, *n.* 3. Any resinous wood used for torches or as a substitute for candles.

Candollea (kan-dō'lē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1805), named after the Swiss botanist Augustin Pyramus de Candolle (1778–1841).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Candolleaceæ*, of which it is the type. See *Stylidium*.

Candolleaceæ (kan-dō-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schönland, 1889), ‹ *Candollea* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Campanulales*, typified by the genus *Candollea*.

candolleaceous (kan-dō-lē-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Candolleaceæ*.

cane[1], *n.* 6. A slender stick or rod of some substance such as sealing-wax, sulphur, glass, or tobacco.

> Letters . . . concerning the effects of a *Cane* of black sealing-wax, and a *Cane* of brimstone in Electrical Experiments. *Philos. Trans.*, XLIV. i. 27.

African cane, the pearl-millet, *Pennisetum spicatum*.—**Maiden cane,** a panic-grass, *Panicum digitarioides*, affording good grazing in wet places in the southern United States.—**Mutton cane.** (*a*) The seedlings of the large and small canes which furnish good pasture and which are specially sought by bears. [Alabama.] (*b*) A slender panic-grass, *Panicum dichotomum*, a valuable native forage for sheep in the southern United States.—**Ribbon-cane,** a variety of sugar-cane native to America in which the stems are striped longitudinally with red and purple.—**Spanish-cane,** the reed *Arundo Donax*.—**Sweet-cane.** Same as *sweet-flag*.

cane-ash (kān'ash), *n.* See ★*ash*[1].

cane-blight (kān'blīt), *n.* A disease which attacks the canes or branches of small fruits, such as currants or raspberries, ascribed to fungus parasites.

cane-borer (kān'bōr-ėr), *n.* An insect which bores in the canes of plants.—**Blackberry cane-borer,** an American buprestid beetle, *Agrilus ruficollis*, which bores the canes of the raspberry, forming swellings known as gouty-galls. See *Agrilus*, with cut.—**Raspberry cane-borer,** an American longicorn beetle, *Oberea bimaculata*, whose larva bores in the canes of the raspberry and the blackberry.

Cane-brake region, specifically, an extensive belt in central Alabama and extending into Mississippi, formerly dominated by cane-brakes, but highly adapted to agriculture, and especially celebrated for the production of cotton. Also called the *black belt*, on account of the color of the soil, and (also chiefly from the character of the soil) the *prairie region*.—**Cane-brake soil,** the soil of the cane-brake region, consisting typically of disintegrated rotten limestone combined with abundant humus, giving it a very black color.

cane-fruit (kān'frōt), *n.* A commercial name for fruits borne by plants of the genus *Rubus*, chiefly blackberries and raspberries.

cane-knife (kān'nif), *n.* A large knife, with a wide blade and a sharp barb or hook at the back of the blade, used in cutting sugar-cane.

canellin (ka-nel'in), *n.* [*canella* + *-in*[2].] A name given to the mannite found in *Canalla alba* by Petros and Roninet, who mistook it for a peculiar kind of sugar.

canello (kä-nel'ō), *n.* [Pg. *canelo*, piece of a horseshoe, ‹ *canela*, *canella*, cinnamon: see *cannel*[2].] A name at Goa for the pataca, equal to 4 crusados.

canephora (ka-nef'ọ-rą), *n.* [L.] Same as *canephore*.

cane-press (kān'pres), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a cane-mill. See *sugar-mill*.

cane-rush (kān'rush), *n.* In some American colleges, a concerted tussle between two classes in which they struggle for the retention or capture of a cane.

cane-rust (kān'rust), *n.* 1. The anthracnose of blackberry and raspberry. See ★*anthracnose*.—2. The red rust of blackberries, due to the ædicial stage of *Puccinia interstitialis*.

canestrella (kan-es-trel'ą), *n.* [It., fem., ‹ *canestrello*, m., dim. of *canestro*, ‹ L. *canistrum*, a basket: see *canister*.] A majolica fruit-basket, usually with openwork sides.

Canes venatici (kā'nēz vē-nat'i-sī). [L.] The hunting dogs or hounds, Asterion and Cleara, a modern constellation formed by Hevelius between Boötes and Ursa Major.

Canet gun. See ★*gun*[1].

canework (kān'wėrk), *n.* 1. Interwoven or braided strips of cane used to form or fill in the seats or backs of chairs or settles, panels in carriage-bodies, etc.—2. In *carriage-painting*, an imitation of braided cane painted upon a carriage-panel.

canfieldite (kan'fēld-īt), *n.* [Named after F. A. *Canfield* of Dover, New Jersey, a mining engineer.] A rare sulphid of tin and silver, containing also a small amount of germanium, found in black octahedrons with brilliant metallic luster at La Paz, Bolivia.

can-filler (kan'fil'ėr), *n.* A machine used for filling cans, as with soups or vegetables, prepared paints, etc. The tank may also be fixed in one position and the cans placed on a traveling-apron or conveyer and pass under the tank to be filled.

cangenett, *n.* A distortion or misprint of *canzonet*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

cangiante (kän-jē-än'te), *a.* [It. *cangiante*, changing in color.] Changeable; in *ceram.*, noting a metallic luster of changing tints, when viewed from different points, found on old Moorish and majolica wares.

cangue (kang), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cangued*, ppr. *canguing*. To sentence to the cangue.

can-hoop (kan'höp), *n.* An American shrub, the smooth winterberry. Also called *hoop-wood*.

canicide (kan'i-sīd), *n.* [NL. **canicida*, ‹ L. *canis*, dog, + *-cida*, ‹ *cædere*, kill.] A dog-killer.

> The dead dog is hung by his heels, so that his nose just touches the ground, and the *canicide* is compelled to heap wheat about him, till he is entirely covered. *N. P. Willis*, Summer Cruise in Medit., xli.

canicular, *a.* 2. Relating to the dog: as, a *canicular* tale.

> It is well if your friend or mistress be content with these *canicular* probations. *Lamb*, Essays of Elia, Pop. Fallacies.

Canicular cycle or **period,** otherwise **Sothiac** or **Sothic period** [tr. Gr. Σωθιακὴ περίοδος, 'the dog-star period,' ‹ Σῶθις or Σῶθέ, the Egyptian name of the dog-star], a cycle recognized in ancient Egypt, equal to 1,461 years of 365 days each, or 1,460 Julian years of 365¼ days each.

canin (kä'nēn), *n.* [Tagalog *canin*, food, bread.] Rice boiled in water, eaten by the natives in place of bread. [Philippine Is.]

canine, *n.* 4. One of the sharp teeth which project beyond the others in the jaw of a fish.

caninity (kạ-nin'i-ti), *n.* Canine nature; a canine trait.

canivorous (kạ-niv'ọ-rus), *a.* [L. *canis*, dog, + *-vorus*, ‹ *vorare*, devour.] Dog-devouring. *N. E. D.*

canjar (kän'jär or kun'jär), *n.* [Also canjiar, cangiar, *cunjur*, *cunger*, ‹ Hind. **khangar*, ‹ Ar. *khanjar*, a dagger. The Ar. word also appears in European use as *handjar*.] A small two-edged Arab cutlass or poniard.

> The marabout . . . sprung forward with the bound of a tiger, . . . and brandished aloft the *cangiar*, or poniard, which he had hidden in his sleeve. *Scott*, Talisman, xxi.

canker, *n.* 1. (*b*) (2) An irregular excrescence on the trunks or branches of woody plants, caused by the perennial effort of the tissues to overcome an injury. Cankers may be originated by various causes, such as accidental wounds, injuries by frost, insects, fungi or bacteria, or various combinations of these.

> But undoubtedly the most important of the woody excrescences on trees are *cankers*. A *canker* is the result of repeated frustrated attempts on the part of the callus to heal up a wound. . . . The dead parts, of course, remain unthickened, and the portion in which the Fungus is at work may for the time being grow more rapidly. Such *cankers* often commence in mere insect punctures, frosted buds, cracks in the cortex, &c., into which a germinating spore sends its hypha. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 577.

(*d*) A disease of fowls affecting the mouth and windpipe. It produces ulceration and often ends in death.—**Apple-tree canker,** a disease of the apple-tree which usually causes the rupture of the bark and the death of larger or smaller areas of the wood. One form is attributed to the fungus *Sphæropsis Malorum*, another to *Nectria ditissima*. It has been shown that some cankers are produced by bacteria.—**Hemp canker,** a destructive disease of hemp due to a species of *Sclerotinia*.—**Ivy canker,** a disease of unknown origin producing cankerous growths upon ivy twigs, which may result in the death of the plant.—**Larch canker,** a cankerous formation on the larch, said to be due to the discomycetous fungus *Dasyscypha Willkommii*.—**Oak canker,** a disease of twigs and young stems of oak, attributed to the pyrenomycetous fungus *Diaporthe Taleola*.—**Plum canker,** a disease of plum-trees, said to be due to *Nectria ditissima*.

canker-sore (kang'kėr-sōr), *n.* Aphthous ulcer of the mucous membrane in the angle between the lip and the gum.

cannabin, *n.* 2. A brown liquid alkaloid said to be isolated from Indian hemp, *Cannabis Indica*. It is hypnotic.—**Cannabin tan-**

nate, a yellowish-gray bitter and astringent powder of undetermined composition, prepared by precipitating a solution of cannabin with tannic acid. It is hypnotic and narcotic.

cannabinaceous (kan″a-bi-nā′shius), *a.* Of the nature of or resembling plants of the hemp family.

cannabindone (kan-a-bin′dōn), *n.* [Appar. < NL. *cannal(is) ind(ica)* + *-one.*] A red syrup-like compound, $C_8H_{12}O$, obtained from Indian hemp. It has a narcotic effect.

cannabinine (kan-a-bin′in), *n.* [*cannabin* + *-ine*[2].] A volatile alkaloid found in small quantities in Indian hemp.

cannabinol (kan′a-bi-nōl), *n.* [*cannabin* + *-ol.*] A colorless resinous and very poisonous compound, $C_{21}H_{26}O_2$, found in Indian hemp (*Cannabis Indica*).

cannabism (kan′a-bizm), *n.* [L. *cannab(is)* + *-ism.*] Addiction to the use of Indian hemp or hashish.

Cannaceæ (ka-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1821), < *Canna* + *-aceæ.*] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Scitaminales*, the canna family, containing the single genus *Canna* (which see).

canna-disease (kan′a-di-zēz″), *n.* See ★*disease.*

canned (kand), *p. a.* Packed in cans or tin boxes.—**Canned goods**, articles of food, chiefly meats, fish, vegetables, and fruit, preserved by inclosure in tin cans or other vessels, which are heated to or somewhat beyond the boiling-point of water and while at that temperature are sealed, generally by soldering, thus destroying the vitality of ferment-organisms and excluding air. The manufacture of such goods is now very extensive, some 72,000,000 cans of peas, 235,000,000 cans of tomatoes, 264,000,000 cans of sweet corn, and 206,000,000 cans of salmon alone being put up annually in the United States. Called in Great Britain *tinned goods.*

cannelon (kä-nel-oṅ′), *n.* [F. *cannelon*, a channeled mold for cheese; Pg. *canelões*, pl. (see def. 2) < *canela*, cinnamon: see *cannel*[2].] **1.** Puff-paste baked in the form of a cane.—**2.** A sort of cake. See the extract.

> *Canelões*, s. pl. *canelons*, great long comfits, with pieces of cinnamon mixed in them; so they also called the pieces of citron covered with sugar and some other dainties which made part of a festival.
> *Lacerda*, New Dict. Port. and Eng. Lang., p. 191.

canner (kan′ėr), *n.* One who cans fish, meat, fruit, or other things for preservation.

Cannibal apple. See ★*apple.*

cannibal-bug (kan′i-bal-bug), *n.* Any one of the predatory heteropterous insects of the family *Reduviidæ*. Also called *pirate-bug* and *assassin-bug.* Familiar examples are the 'cone-noses' (*Conorhinus*), and the 'kissing-bug.'

cannibalic (kan-i-bal′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cannibal; characteristic of a cannibal.

cannibality (kan-i-bal′i-ti), *n.* Cannibalism; the eating of human flesh. *N. E. D.*

Cannon dollar. See ★*dollar.*—**Nursery cannons**, in English *billiards*, caroming by keeping the balls together. **Revolving cannon.** See *machine-gun.*

cannon, *v.* **II.** *trans.* In loading logs by steam- or horse-power, to send up (a log) so that it swings crosswise, instead of parallel to the load.

cannonarchy (kan′on-är″ki), *n.* [*cannon* + Gr. *-αρχία*, rule.] Government by military force: as, "the *cannonarchy* of Napoleon," *Mrs. Gore.* [Rare.]

cannoned (kan′ond), *p. a.* Furnished with or defended by cannon.

> There, where Gibraltar's *cannon'd* steep
> O'erfrowns the wave.
> *M. Arnold*, Southern Night, st. 6.

Cannstatt skull. See ★*skull*[1].

Canoe landau. See ★*landau.*—**Double canoe**, a peculiar form of canoe used in some of the Polynesian islands, consisting of two canoes connected by a platform. Only one of the canoes is provided with a sail, while the other serves the purpose of an outrigger.

canoe-burial (ka-nö′ber″i-al), *n.* The custom of depositing corpses in canoes, practised by the Indians of the coast of Washington.

canomai (kä-nō′mī), *n.* [Bisaya.] In the Philippine Islands, a tree, *Diospyros multiflora*, belonging to the ebony family, having dark, ebony-like heart-wood striped with lighter bands. The fruit is used by the natives to intoxicate fish.

canon[1], *n.*—**Double canon**, in *music*, a canon with two subjects used nearly simultaneously.—**Infinite canon.** Same as *circular canon* (which see, under *canon*[1]).

Cañon spring. See ★*spring.*

cañon, *v. i.* **2.** To become narrow and steep-walled: said of a valley.

cañon-finch (kan′yon-finch), *n.* The southwestern towhee, *Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus.* Also called *cañon-towhee.*

canonic, *n.* **2.** (*a*) The theory of music. (*b*) One who practises music.

Canonical distribution, in *math.*, a distribution of groups of systems, in statistical mechanics, such that the index of probability of phase is a linear function of the energy.

> This distribution, on account of its unique importance in the theory of statistical equilibrium, I have ventured to call *canonical.* *J. W. Gibbs*, Statistical Mech., p. xi.

Canonical ensemble, in *statistical mechanics*, an ensemble of systems so distributed that the index of probability of phase is a linear function of the energy.

canonics (ka-non′iks), *n.* In *theol.*, the study of the formation and authority of the canon of Scripture.

canonist, *n.* **2.** One who lays down canons or laws for guidance in the systematic or scientific treatment of a subject. *Horne Tooke.*

canonistical (kan-o-nis′ti-kal), *a.* Relating to canonists or to their expositions of the canons.

cañon-towhee (kan′yon-tou″hē), *n.* Same as ★*cañon-finch.*

cañon-valley (kan′yon-val″i), *n.* A narrow, steep-walled valley.

> Mother-Lode (Cal., Ransome) exhibits parts of the uplifted and dissected peneplain of the Sierra Nevada; it was strewn with gravels and flooded with lavas and volcanic conglomerates before uplift; it is now trenched by *canyon-valleys.* *Science*, June 14, 1901, p. 950.

canoodle (ka-nö′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *canoodled*, ppr. *canoodling.* [Origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pet; fondle.—**2.** To paddle (a canoe). [A punning use.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bill and coo; spoon.

> Now Emperor William wants to kiss his majesty, the Sultan, who he says is a daisy of moderation. The first thing Germany knows, William will be rushing off to *canoodle* with Mr. Gladstone's "Assassin!"
> *Daily Newspaper.*

2. To go snacks; share the profits. [Slang in all uses.]

canoodler (ka-nöd′lėr), *n.* One who canoodles. [Slang.]

canope (ka-nōp′), *n.* Same as ★*canopus*[2].

> Under a block of stone I came across a chest containing *canopes.* *J. de Morgan*, Smithsonian Rep., 1896, p. 602.

canophilist (ka-nof′i-list), *n.* [L. *canis*, dog, + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ist.*] One who loves dogs.

> A distinguished author, well known as a *canophilist.*
> *Lindsay*, Mind in the Lower Animals, I. 24.

canopus[2] (ka-nō′pus), *n.* [NL., also *canopos*; a back-formation from *Canopicus*, Canopic: see *Canopic.*] In *Gr. archæol.*, a modern name for a cinerary jar representing the human figure, somewhat like the ancient Egyptian Canopic vases.

Canopy standard, in *carriage-making*, a light iron or steel post with bolts and nuts on the lower end and flat-turned lugs at the top.—**Canopy top**, in *carriage-making*, a light top made with ribs like an umbrella, or on a light frame, and attached to the carriage-body by one or more iron posts.

canroy (kan′roi), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A machine for brushing the lint from the surface of cotton cloth: used in calico-printing establishments preparatory to printing. *G. Duerr*, Bleaching and Calico-printing, p. 26.

cant[1], *n.* **10.** An oblique line which cuts off a corner of a rectangle; an oblique side of a polygon; an oblique plane which cuts off the corner of a cuboid; an oblique face of a crystal; a slanting face of a bank.—**11.** A sudden movement, as on board ship, resulting in a tilting up.—**12.** One of the pieces which form the ends of the buckets on a water-wheel.

cant[1], *v. t.*—**Canting motion.** See ★*motion.*

cant[2], *n.* **6.** A canting person.

cant[6] (kant), *n.* **1.** A portion, share, or division; a parcel or bundle: as, a *cant* of hay; a *cant* of growing grain assigned to a reaper. [Chiefly dialectal.]—**2.** In *civil law*, a method of partitioning property the title to which is vested in two or more parties in common.

Cant. An abbreviation of *Canticles.*

cantabile, *a.* **II.** *n.* A piece or passage of music in a flowing, song-like style.

Cantabrize (kan′ta-brīz), *v. i.* [NL. *Cantabr(igia)*, Cambridge, + *-ize.*] To imitate or pattern after Cambridge or its university. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. vii. § 47.

Cantal cheese. See ★*cheese*[1].

Cantaliver crane. See ★*crane*[2].

cantankerate (kan-tang′kė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cantankerated*, ppr. *cantankerating.* To make cantankerous; provoke to anger; 'rile.'

> You may happify your enemies, *cantankerate* your opponents, and injure your own cause by it.
> *Haliburton*, Clockmaker, XXIV.

cantankersome (kan-tang′kėr-sum), *a.* Cantankerous. [U. S.]

cantaro (kän′tä-rō), *n.* [Sp. *cántaro* = It. *cantaro*, < L. *cantharus*, < Gr. *κάνθαρος*, a pot, tankard: see *cantharus.*] A vessel of hammered brass or copper used in Spain for holding or carrying water.



Cantaro.

Cantate Sunday. See ★*Sunday.*

cantator (kan′tā-tōr), *n.* [L.] A male singer. [Rare.]

cantatorium (kan-ta-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cantatoria* (-ä). [ML.] A Roman Catholic service-book including the antiphons and the gradual.

cant-board, *n.* **2.** In *carriage-making*, a board upon which are placed the geometrical lines that govern the framing and the exterior curved surface of a coach or other carriage-body of a similar character.

cantem, kantem (kan′tem), *n.* [Belgian, appar. from a Picard form of F. *centime.*] The Belgian centime.

canter[1], *v. i.*—**Cantering rhythm.** See ★*rhythm.*

canter[4] (kan′tėr), *n.* In a *sawmill*, a machine placed over the carriage and used to cant or roll over the log on the carriage in making the first cuts; a canting-machine. It consists of a chain wound round a drum or shaft and carrying, at the end, a cant-hook that engages the log, the revolution of the shaft lifting the chain and hook and turning the log.

Canterburian (kan-tėr-bū′ri-an), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the city of Canterbury in England, the seat of the Anglican archbishop who is also the Primate of all England.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the archiepiscopal see itself.

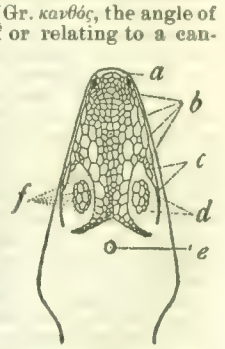
Canterburianism (kan-tėr-bū′ri-an-izm), *n.* [*Canterburian* + *-ism.*] The High-churchism of England during the seventeenth century as represented by the see of Canterbury.

> The *Canterburianism* of the times of Charles the First did that hapless monarch much harm.
> *Hugh Miller*, First Impressions, xx.

Canterbury tale. See ★*tale*[1].

canteroy (kan′te-roi), *n.* [In Mysore *Kanṭhiravi hun*, named from *Kanṭhiravā Rāyā*, 'the lion-voiced king,' who reigned in Mysore from 1638 to 1659 (Skt. *kanṭhīrava*, lion, < *kantha*, throat, + *rava*, noise).] A name in Mysore for an Indian gold coin, the sultani fanam.

canthal (kan′thal), *a.* [Gr. *κανθός*, the angle of the eye, + *-al*[1].] **1.** Of or relating to a canthus, in any use of that word.



Scutellation of Top of Head of Anolis.

a, rostral; *b*, canthus rostralis; *c*, superciliaries; *d*, supraocular disk; *e*, occipital; *f*, supraorbital semicircle.

> A black *canthal* and temporal streak [is] sometimes present.
> *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, [p. 126.

Canthal scale, canthal shield, a scale covering or lying on the *canthus rostralis*, that angular part of a reptile's head which lies in front of the eye and between the top and side of the head. The relations of this scale or scales are much used in giving the characters of reptiles.

cantharene (kan′tha-rēn), *n.* [*canthar(ic)* + *-ene.*] Dihydro-orthoxylene, $C_6H_6(CH_3)_2$. It is obtained by heating cantharic acid with lime. It has an odor like that of turpentine and camphor and boils at 135° C.

cantharic (kan-thar′ik), *a.* [*canthar(is)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cantharidin.—**Cantharic acid**, a crystalline, monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, obtained by treating cantharidin with hydriodic acid. It melts at 278° C.

Cantharidal collodion. See ★*collodion.*

cantharidate (kan-thar′i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cantharidated*, ppr. *cantharidating.* [*cantharid* + *-ate*[2].] To treat or impregnate with cantharides or any of its preparations.

cantharidated (kan-thar′i-dā-ted), *p. a.* Containing cantharides.

cantharidism (kan-thar'i-dizm), *n.* [*cantharid* + *-ism.*] A state induced by the use of cantharides in poisonous amount, the chief symptoms of which are strangury and the passage of blood in the urine.

cantharidize (kan-thar'i-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cantharidized*, ppr. *cantharidizing*. [*cantharid* + *-ize.*] To treat with cantharides.

cantharoid (kan'thạ-roid), *a.* Resembling a cantharus, or large two-handled cup: said of Greek vases. See *cantharus*, 1.

cantharophilous (kan-thạ-rof'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *κάνθαρος*, beetle (see *Cantharis*), + *φίλος*, loving.] In *bot.*, pollinated, or having the flowers pollinated, by beetles.

cantharus, *n.* **5.** A chandelier used in churches, described as a disk of metal having candles fixed upon it.

canthectomy (kan-thek'tọ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κανθός*, the corner of the eye, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] In *surg.*, excision of a portion of the canthus of the eye.

Cantherines (kan-thẹ-rī'nēz), *n.* [NL., prop. *Canthorhinus*, < Gr. *κάνθων* (?), pack-ass, or *ἀκανθα* (?), spine, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] A genus of file-fishes of the family *Monacanthidæ*, found in the tropical seas, distinguished by the smooth dorsal spine. *C. sandwichensis* of the Hawaiian Islands is the typical species.

cantholysis (kan-thol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κανθός*, the corner of the eye, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] An operation for division of the canthus.

canthorrhaphy (kan-thor'ạ-fi), *n.* [Gr. *κανθός*, the corner of the eye, + *ῥαφή*, sewing, stitching.] The stitching together of the two edges of the divided canthus of the eye.

canthotomy (kan-thot'ọ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κανθός*, the corner of the eye, + *-τομία*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, division of either canthus of the eye.

Canthus rostralis, the angular portion of the head of a reptile in front of the eye and between the top and side of the head.

canticle, *n.* **5.** Any song or hymn, properly one that is brief and simple.

cantico, canticoy, *n.* See *kantikoy.*

canting, *p. a.* **3.** Of the nature of professional cant or jargon: used by or peculiar to a particular class, profession, or subject: as, *canting* terms; *canting* language.—**Canting coat.** (*b*) A term opprobriously applied in the seventeenth century to the Geneva gown worn by Presbyterian ministers and others.

canting (kan'ting), *n.* [*cant*[2], *v.*, + *-ing*[2].] **1.** The act of speaking in a whining tone; an apparently insincere use of religious or pious phraseology.—**2.** The use of the terms or phraseology of a particular class, as of beggars, thieves, gipsies, tramps, etc., or of a particular profession or subject.—**3.** Sale by auction.

canting-machine (kan'ting-mạ-shēn'), *n.* Same as ★*canter*[4].

cantiont, *n.* **2.** Incantation; a magic spell.

> The Arcane *Cantion* . . . harps much upon this Point. *Cudworth*, Intell. Syst., I. 349.

cantline (kant'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, the space between the sides or ends of barrels when they are stowed side by side. Should the bilge of one barrel be stowed so that it rests in the cantline of two other barrels, it would be said to be stowed *bilge and cantline.* Also called *cutline.*

canton[1], *n.* **6.** In *arch.*, a thickened or emphasized corner of a building, as where two pilasters are set one on each side of the extreme angle. See *cantoned* (with cut).

canton[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **3.** In *her.*, to furnish with a canton, or furnish a canton with: as, a cross argent *cantoned* with four scallop-shells.

II. *intrans.* To quarter one's self in a temporary hut or cantonment.

cantonalism (kan'tọn-al-izm), *n.* [*cantonal* + *-ism.*] The cantonal system of administrative government. See *canton*[1], *n.*, 3.

Canton china. See ★*china.*

Cantonese (kan-tọn-ēs'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Canton.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Canton.—**2.** The Chinese dialect of Canton.—**3.** A person who speaks the Cantonese dialect.

cantonist (kan'tọn-ist), *n.* A child born in a Russian military cantonment. *N. E. D.*

> The so-called military *cantonists*, who supply a yearly contingent of recruits. *Fraser's Mag.*, L. 481.

cantonment, *n.* **3.** The placing of troops in temporary quarters.

Canton's phosphorus. See ★*phosphorus.*

cantor, *n.* **2.** Specifically, in Germany, the music-master in a choir-school or similar institution, or the kapellmeister of a church. See *kapellmeister.*

Cantorian (kan-tō'ri-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dr. Georg Cantor, mathematical professor in the University of Halle-on-the-Saale.—**Cantorian ordinal number,** one of a collection of designations which distinguish individually all the positions of members in each Cantorian series, the first number designating the first position both between all the numbers and all the positions and between any part of the numbers and the positions designated by them. The first class of Cantorian ordinals consists of those numbers of the series which are not preceded by innumerable others. The second class is composed of those numbers of the series only each of which is preceded by a denumeral collection of others.—**Cantorian series,** a series of objects, called its *members*, so arranged that every part of the series has a first member: called by Cantor himself a *well-ordered collection* (*wohlgeordnete Menge*).

cant-purchase (kant'pėr″chās), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle having one of its blocks secured to the masthead and the other to the hook in the blubber of a dead whale alongside: used for turning the whale over while it is being stripped or flensed.

cant-rail, *n.* **4.** The top rail of a coach- or other heavy carriage-body. The outer side determines the curve lengthwise, and by it the turn-under of the standing pillars and all other curves of the body are defined.

cant-splice (kant'splīs), *n.* Same as *contsplice.*

Cantuar. An abbreviation of the Latin *Cantuarensis*, 'of Canterbury': used, for example, in the abbreviated signature of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

cantuta (kan-tō'tạ), *n.* [Also *kantuta.* Peruvian (Quichua and Aymará).] A flowering shrub, *Kantuta buxifolia*, from the high plateaus of southern Peru and Bolivia, where it grows in clusters in altitudes not exceeding 13,000 feet. There are red, scarlet, yellow, and white varieties. The flower is often represented on ancient pottery and textiles.

cant-window (kant'win″dō), *n.* A projecting bay- or oriel-window the sides of which are canted, that is, sloped with relation to the main wall.

canun, *n.* Same as *kanun.*

canvas, *n.*, **1.** (*c*) In *cricket*, a sheet of white canvas stretched on the boundary as a background behind the bowler, to aid the batsman in seeing the ball. [Colloq.]—**4.** A painting executed on canvas.

> A much damaged *canvas* of this subject in the Wallace collection, at Hertford House, may be the larger of these. *Claude Phillips*, in Portfolio, N. S., XXV. 99.

5. Words written to an air without reference to the sense, simply to indicate to the poet or song-writer the measure of the verses he is to supply. [Chiefly French.]—**Roofing-canvas,** a thick, heavy duck used to cover the roofs of street-cars, the decks of steamboats, etc. It is nailed down on thick fresh paint and is given several coats of paint to make it water-tight.—**Willesden canvas,** a compact waterproof and rot-proof canvas prepared by passing ordinary canvas through a bath of Schweitzer's reagent and then drying it. It is of a green color.

caoutchouc, *n.* Products more or less resembling caoutchouc are obtained by the application of the vulcanizing process to colza and other oils, and are employed to mix with or partly replace real india-rubber. A substance which seems to be identical with natural caoutchouc has been obtained in the scientific laboratory by polymerization of isoprene, a hydrocarbon derived from turpentine; but the process has not become commercially practical.—**Caoutchouc naphtha,** a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting india-rubber to destructive distillation.

caoutchouc-oil (kō'chůk-oil), *n.* A mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by the destructive distillation of caoutchouc, and consisting of isoprene (C_5H_8), kautschin ($C_{10}H_{16}$), and hevene (C_5H_8).

cap[1], *n.*, **2.** (*a*) (2) The calyptra of a moss. (*m*) A cover of leather or other material for the lens of a camera to exclude light and dust. If a shutter is not used, the exposure is usually made by removing and replacing the cap. (*n*) In *carriage-trimming*, a funnel-shaped leather pocket used to cover the lower ends of carriage-bows and the ends of the bow-irons. (*o*) In *arch.*: (1) Same as *capital:* in common use among masons. (2) A coping or other finish of the top of a post or pier or wall, especially anything projecting slightly beyond the vertical faces. Hence—(3) The horizontal molding finishing at the top a window-trim, door-trim or architrave. (4) The uppermost member of a hand-rail, as in a balustrade or the like; that part of a hand-rail which is molded to allow the hand to grasp it. (*p*) One of the white spots which appear at the poles of Mars and increase and decrease with the changes of the planet's seasons. (*q*) In *steam-skidding*, a cone of sheet-iron or steel, with a hole in the end through which a chain passes, which is fitted over the end of a log before snaking it, to prevent it from catching on stumps, roots, or other obstacles. (*r*) In *mining*, a horizontal timber resting on a prop or on one or more legs, used to support the roof.—**Cap and bells.** (*a*) A head-dress consisting of a cap set with bells, worn by court fools in the middle ages. (*b*) Same as *marotte.*—**Cap and gown,** the cap (mortar-board) and scholastic gown worn by students in English and some American universities and colleges; hence, a scholar or professional man.—**If the cap fits,** if the remark applies.—**Invisible cap,** a cap the wearing of which is supposed to render one invisible.—**Nuclear cap.** In *neurol.*, a mass of staining-substance found on one side of the nucleus in nerve-cells.—**Pitch cap,** a firm pitch plaster applied to the scalp until it is set, and then quickly torn off: used formerly as a rapid depilatory.—**Polar cap of cold air,** the mass of cold air which covers the north or the south polar region of the earth, flowing equator-ward into the westerly currents and combining with them to make the general circulation of the atmosphere.—**Polar cap of Mars.** See ★*cap*[1], 2 (*p*).—**To put on one's thinking** (or **considering**) **cap,** to pause and consider carefully before deciding or acting.

cap[1], *v. t.*—**To cap all,** to crown all; in addition to everything else.—**To cap the hocks,** so to injure the hocks of a horse as to cause the formation of swellings over their prominences behind.

cap[2], *n.*—**To kiss caps with,** to drink out of the same cup or bowl with. [Scotch.]

capacitance (kā-pas'i-tạns), *n.* [*capacit(y)* + *-ance.*] In *elect.*, a term proposed for capacity reactance. See *capacity of a conductor* and ★*reactance.*

capacity, *n.* **7.** The ability of a stream to transport land-waste, measured by the quantity carried past a given point in a given time.—**Atomic capacity.** See ★*atomic.*—**Calorific capacity.** See ★*calorific.*—**Capacity for vapor.** See ★*vapor.*—**Capacity ratio,** ratio of volume; ratio of cubic contents: used in referring to the relative volume of engine-cylinders.—**Capillary storage capacity.** See ★*storage.*—**Dynamical capacity.** See ★*dynamical.*—**Evaporative capacity.** See ★*evaporative.*—**Testamentary capacity,** legal ability to make a valid will.

cap-bar (kap'bär), *n.* In *cotton-spinning*, an attachment to a drawing-frame for supporting the bearings of draft-rolls.

cap-cell (kap'sel), *n.* See ★*cell.*

cap-cloud (kap'kloud), *n.* A smooth white cloud surmounting the summit of a mountain; a cloud-cap.

cape[2], *n.* **3.** A Cape diamond.—**Cape artichoke-flower,** *Leucadendron Cinaroides.* See *Leucadendron.*—**Cape bar, bass, boys, box, cart, cotton, cowslip, honeysuckle.** See ★*bar*[1], etc.—**Cape diamonds,** diamonds from the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa): distinguished elliptically as *Cape, fine Cape, silver Cape.*—**Cape Girardeau sandstone.** See ★*sandstone.*—**Cape gum, hansom, harness.** See ★*gum*[2], etc.

capeador (kä″pā-ä-dōr'), *n.* [Sp., < *capear*, < *capa*, cape: see *cape*[1].] In bull-fights, the person who excites the bull and distracts his attention by using a red cape.

cape-chisel (kāp'chiz″el), *n.* [**cape* for *chape* + *chisel.*] A narrow cold-chisel; a narrow chisel used for cutting grooves or slots in metal.

cape-cloud (kāp'kloud), *n.* A stationary cloud or cloud-mass above a cape or promontory, at the summit of a standing wave of air pushed up by the resistance of the cape to the wind; specifically [*cap.*], the cloud-bank around the Cape of Agulhas at the southern end of Africa.

cape-hen (kāp'hen), *n.* A name given by sailors to the giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea*, and to the great southern skua, *Megalestris antarcticus.*

capellone (kä-pel-lō'ne), *n.* [It. dial., < *capello*, < L. *capillus*, hair.] A silver coin of Modena, equal to 6 soldi or 8 denarii.

capelocracy (kap-e-lok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *κάπηλος*, atradesman, huckster, chapman, + *-κρατια*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] The shopkeeping class or their interests. *Bulwer.*

cape-net (kāp'net), *n.* [*cape*[1] + *net*[1].] A kind of netting similar to bobbinet.

caper-berry (kā'pėr-ber″i), *n.* The fruit of the common caper-bush, *Capparis spinosa*, or of an African species, *C. decidua:* sometimes used like capers.

caperer, *n.* **2.** The caddis-fly: so named from its dancing flight.

caperidin (ka-per'i-din), *n.* [*caper(ata)* (see def.) + *-id* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline neutral compound, $C_{24}H_{40}O_2$, obtained from the lichen *Parmelia caperata.* It melts at 262° C.

caperin (kā'pe-rin), *n.* [*caper(ata)* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline compound, $C_{36}H_{60}O_3$, found in the lichen *Parmelia caperata.* It melts at 243° C.

Capernaism (ka-pėr'na-izm), *n.* The materialistic doctrine of transubstantiation held by the Capernaites. Also *Capharnaism.*

Capernaite (ka-pėr'na-īt), *n.* [NL. **Capernaites*, < L. *Capernaum*, Gr. *Καφαρναούμ.*] **1.** An inhabitant of Capernaum.—**2.** A designation applied figuratively, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to those who, from John vi. 52, 59, held to the doctrine of transubstantiation in its gross form. Also *Capharnaite.*

Capernaitic (ka-pėr-na-it'ik), *a.* Characterized by materialistic conceptions like those of the Capernaites.

Capernaitical (ka-pėr-na-it'i-kal), *a.* Same as *Capernaitic.*

Capernaitically (ka-pėr-nạ-it'i-kạl-i), *adv.* After the manner of the Capernaites.

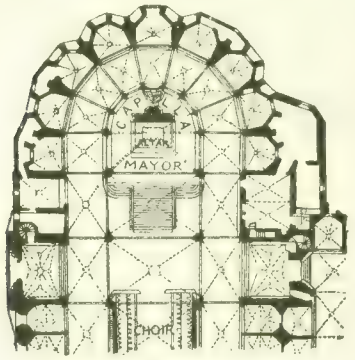
caper-tree, *n.*— **Florida caper-tree,** *Capparis Jamaicensis,* a shrub or small tree of peninsular Florida and the Keys, ranging to Jamaica.

cap-fungus (kap'fung″gus), *n.* A fungus having an expanded pileus or cap at the apex of the stipe or stem, as an agaric or mushroom.

Capharnaitic (ka-fär-nạ-it'ik), *a.* Same as ★*Capernaitic.*

Capias ad audiendum judicium, a writ to bring a prisoner to judgment after conviction of a misdemeanor, if he is not in court when called.—**Capias ad testificandum,** a writ to compel the attendance of a witness who has refused or neglected to obey a subpœna.—**Capias utlagatum,** in *old Eng. law,* a writ to arrest an outlaw: when general it directs the outlaw to be brought to court on a general return-day; when special it directs, in addition to the arrest, the seizure of the property of the outlaw, and the summoning of a jury to assess its value. *Bouvier,* Law Dict.

capilla mayor (kä-pēl'yä mä-yōr'). [Sp., larger chapel.] In Spanish churches, a secondary choir, or else the eastward part of the



Capilla Mayor, Barcelona Cathedral.

choir, separated from the western part usually by the whole width of the transept, which is left open. In no other land is this feature common. The high altar stands in the capilla mayor, which is raised by steps above the aisles, while the choir proper remains on their level, as at Barcelona, Avila, and Leon. Also called *back-choir.*

capillaritis (kap″i-la-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *capillaris* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the capillary vessels.

capillarity, *n.*— **Constant of capillarity.** See *capillary* ★*constant.*—**Laplace's theory of capillarity,** a mathematical theory of surface-tension based upon the assumption of molecular attraction, very intense at small distances, but diminishing rapidly as the distance increases. At a certain distance, called the range of molecular attraction, it becomes negligible. Laplace's work forms the basis of nearly all modern theories.

Capillary analysis. See ★*analysis.*—**Capillary circulation,** the passage of blood through the capillaries from the arteries to the veins during which it gives up its oxygen to the tissues and takes from them the waste products.—**Capillary depression of the barometer.** See ★*barometer.*—**Capillary dimple.** See ★*dimple.*—**Capillary lake,** the entire mass of blood contained within the capillary vessels of the body.—**Capillary nævus, pulse,** etc. See ★*nævus,* ★*pulse*[1], etc.

capilliculture (ka-pil'i-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *capillus,* hair, + *cultura,* culture.] Methodical care of the hair.

capischol (kap'i-skōl), *n.* Same as ★*capischolus.*

capischolus (kạ-pis'kō-lus), *n.* [ML., also *capiscolus,* a popular form of *caput scholæ,* head of the school.] A precentor or kapellmeister. Also *capiscolus.*

capital[3], *n.*— **Lotus capital** or **column,** in *Egypt. arch.,* a capital or column the form or decoration of which is suggested by the blue lotus of the Nile. There are two common types, the open or bell-shaped and the closed or bud-shaped. See *lotus,* 3.

In 1885 Marcel Dieulafoy made the first systematic effort to connect the volutes of the Egyptian *lotus capitals* with the volutes of the Greek Ionic.

Goodyear, Grammar of the Lotus, p. 72.

Syrian capital, a corbeled capital of one of the forms used in Syria during the fourth century and later. *H. C. Butler,* Arch. and Other Arts, p. 29.—**Tuscan capital,** a capital of the *Tuscan order* (which see).

capitan (käp-i-tän'), *n.* [Sp.: see *captain.*] **1.** A leader; a captain.—**2.** Same as *capitaine.*

capitate (kap'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitated,* ppr. *capitating.* [See *capitate, a.*] To put a head upon; specifically, in *math.,* to prefix to (a symbol) a number not less than the highest digit contained in it: thus 12 may be *capitated* into 212.

Capitelliformia (kap″i-tel-i-fôr'mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *capitellum,* a capital (in architecture), + *forma,* form.] A suborder of *Polychæta.* They have a conical prestomium, without prestomial processes, but with a pair of large retractile ciliated organs, no cirri, buccal region eversible, pharynx not armed, and setæ unjointed. They are blood-red burrowing worms.

Capitolina (kap-i-tō-lī'nạ), *n. pl.* [L.] Same as *Capitoline games.*

capitoul (kä-pi-töl'), *n.* [Pr.] The head or chief of the Félibres in the south of France.

capitular, *a.*—**Vicar capitular.** See ★*vicar.*

capitulum, *n.* **6.** In actinians, the upper part of the column as distinguished from the scapus.

cap-jewel (kap'jö″el), *n.* Same as *end-stone.*

Capnodium (kap-nō'di-um), *n.* [NL., alluding to the color, < Gr. *καπνώδης,* smoky, < *καπνός,* smoke.] A genus of fungi proposed by Montagne, apparently not distinct from *Apiosporium.*

Capnoides (kap-nō-ī'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763, adopted from Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *καπνός,* smoke, the name applied by Theophrastus and Dioscorides to the fumitory plant on account of its sooty odor, + *εἶδος,* form.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Papaveraceæ.* See *Corydalis.*

caporal (kä-pō-räl'), *n.* [Sp. and F.: see *corporal*[2].] **1.** A chief; a leader.—**2.** An overseer; one who has charge of a cattle-ranch. [Mexico.]—**3.** A brand of tobacco (alluding perhaps to *le petit caporal,* "the little corporal," a nickname of Napoleon): often qualified as *sweet caporal.*

Couldn't find a bit of tobacco fit to smoke till we came to Strasburg, where I got some *Caporal.*

Thackeray, Pendennis, II. xxxi.

capote, *n.* **3.** A small bonnet, shaped somewhat like a nightcap.

capotement (ka-pōt'mẹnt), *n.* [F. **capotement,* < *capoter,* upset.] A splashing sound sometimes heard in cases of dilatation of the stomach.

capped (kapt), *p. a.* Having a cap; covered with a cap.—**Capped elbow,** in *vet. surg.,* a swelling composed of fibrous tissue, occurring at the point of the elbow. It is caused by repeated injuries from lying on hard floors or with the front feet doubled under the body. See ★*shoe-boil.*—**Capped hock,** a swelling at the point of the hock, due to injury.—**Capped knee,** in *vet. surg.,* an abnormal condition of the knee following an injury. It consists of a swelling due first to a collection of inflammatory serum under the skin, and later to fibrous tissue formation.—**Capped nut.** See ★*nut.*—**Capped shot** or **shell,** a projectile to the point of which a short cylindrical piece of soft steel is fastened, to facilitate penetration of armor.

cappelenite (ka-pel'ē-nīt), *n.* [Named after D. *Cappelen* of Holden, Norway.] A borosilicate of yttrium and barium occurring in greenish-brown hexagonal crystals: found in Norway.

capper[1], *n.* **3.** The workman who takes the filled molds away from a brick-machine.

capping (kap'ing), *n.* **1.** A cover used to finish or protect anything; in *building,* a coping.—**2.** In *mining,* the rock between a vein of ore and the overlying soil.—**3.** In *geol.,* the uppermost formation of an area, usually a more resistant stratum than those immediately underlying: sometimes used also to designate the Quaternary covering of drift or alluvium.

The gravel *capping* of the Navesink Highlands, with a maximum altitude of about 300 feet, is to be correlated with that of the other localities mentioned.

R. D. Salisbury, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1893, p. 40.

Caprellidea (ka-pre-lid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprella* + *-id-ea.*] A tribe of amphipodous crustaceans having the maxillipeds elongated and palpiform and the abdomen obsolete.

Capri blue, green, etc. See ★*blue,* ★*green,* etc.

Capricorn, *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] A member of the coleopterous family *Cerambycidæ.*

II. *a.* [*l. c.*] Of or belonging to the coleopterous family *Cerambycidæ.*

caprilic (ka-pril'ik), *a.* [*capr(ic)* + *-il* + *-ic.*] Derived from a like source with capric acid.—**Caprilic acid,** a colorless, crystalline compound, $CH_3(CH_2)_6COOH$, found, in combination with glycerol, in butter, cocoanut-oil, Limburger cheese, and fusel-oil. It melts at 17° C. and boils at 237° C. Also called *octoic acid.*

Caprimulgi (kap-ri-mul'jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Caprimulgus.*] The goatsuckers considered as a superfamily or suborder.

Caprina limestone. See ★*limestone.*

Capriola (ka-prī'ō-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), a name among early botanical writers for Bermuda grass, < L. *caper,* goat; cf. *capriole.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Poaceæ.* See *Cynodon.*

Caprodon (kap'rō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάπρος,* boar, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Serranidæ,* found in the Pacific Ocean.



Capriola Dactylon.

a, top of a plant, showing the digitate spikes; *b,* a single flower; *c,* longitudinal section through a portion of a spike, enlarged; *d,* exterior view of a portion of a spike, enlarged. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Caproidea (ka-prō-id'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κάπρος,* a sea-fish, + *-oidea.*] A group of fishes containing a single family, *Antigonidæ.* They are probably related to the chætodonts, but their affinities are somewhat uncertain. Also called *Caproidæ,* or *boar-fishes.*

Caprotina limestone. See ★*limestone.*

caproylamine (kap″rō-il-am'in), *n.* [*capro(ic)* + *-yl* + *amine.*] Same as ★*hexylamine.*

caprylene (kap'ri-lēn), *n.* [*capr(ic)* + *-yl* + *-ene.*] Same as *octylene* or ★*octene.*

caps. An abbreviation of *capitals.*

capsacutin (kap-sạ-kū'tin), *n.* [*caps(icum)* + *acute* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline, neutral compound, $C_{35}H_{54}O_4N_3$, extracted from *Capsicum annuum,* or Spanish pepper. It has a very sharp taste.

capsaicin (kap-sā'i-sin), *n.* The crystalline, active principle ($C_{18}H_{27}NO_3$) of Spanish and Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum annuum* and *C. minimum*).

capsitis (kap-sī'tis), *n.* [*caps(ule)* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye.

capsizal (kap-sīz'ạl), *n.* [*capsize* + *-al*[1].] The act or the fact of capsizing; overturning; an upset; a capsize.

capsize, *v. i.* **2.** See the extract.

Sometimes a wine will "*capsize*": the alcohol and the acid disappear and what was wine becomes an insipid undrinkable liquid. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 603.

capsomania (kap-sō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *κάψα,* a box (taken for an ovary or pistil), + *μανία,* mania.] In *bot.,* an abnormal multiplication of pistils.

cap-spinning (kap'spin″ing), *n.* A method of spinning worsted yarn with a cap or cup over the spindle and bobbin.

capstan, *n.*— **Electric capstan,** a dock capstan operated by an electric motor inclosed in a suitable structure below the level of the dock, the motor being geared directly to the base of the capstan. It can also be used in a railroad-yard for hauling cars for short distances.

capstan-lathe (kap'stạn-lāᵺH), *n.* A lathe having a revolving tool-head; a turret-lathe.

capstan-screw (kap'stạn-skrö), *n.* An elevating screw; a small screw provided with a collar having holes in its periphery in which a wrench or pin may be inserted: used for leveling a plate or an instrument. There are usually three or four such screws for one plate.

capsular, *a.* **2.** In *bot.,* having for fruit a dry dehiscent seed-vessel or capsule: as, a capsular plant.

capsulation (kap-sụ-lā'shọn), *n.* [*capsulate* + *-ion.*] The act of inclosing a drug in a capsule in order that it may be swallowed more easily.

capsule, *n.*—**Auditory capsule.** See ★*auditory.*—**Capsule of Müller.** Same as *Bowman's capsule.*—**Nasal capsule.** Same as *olfactory* ★*capsule.*—**Olfactory capsule,** in *embryol.,* the cartilaginous case inclosing the olfactory bulbs in sharks and in the embryos of higher vertebrates.—**Optic capsule,** in *embryol.,* the cartilaginous case inclosing the eye in sharks and the embryos of the higher vertebrates.—**Spermatic capsule,** a capsule ejected by the males of certain gamasid mites in copulation, containing a liquid and also minute spermatophores or spermatocysts. *Michael,* 1892.—**Stinging-capsule.** Same as *urticating capsule* and *stinging-cell.*

capsule (kap′sūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capsuled*, ppr. *capsuling*. [*capsule, n.*] To furnish (a bottle, medicinal powder, etc.) with a capsule.

capsuligenous (kap-sū-lij′e-nus), *a.* [NL. *capsula*, capsule, + L. *-genus*, -producing.] In *bot.*, producing capsules.

capsulotome (kap′sū-lō-tōm), *n.* [L. *capsula*, capsule, + Gr. *-τομος*, ‹ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A small knife used to divide the capsule of the crystalline lens in operations for cataract.

captaculum (kap-tak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *captacula* (-lä). [NL., ‹ L. *captare*, take, + *-culum*, as in NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle.] One of the numerous ciliated, contractile filaments, swollen at the end, which spring from each side of the mouth in *Dentalium*. They appear to act as tactile organs for seizing the food.

captain, *n.*, **1.** (*g*) In *archery:* (1) The winner of a captaincy at a shooting-match. (2) A competitor at a shooting-match or public meeting assigned to a particular target to score for the other archers and to keep order. —**Captain of industry,** an employer of many laborers; one who controls a large industrial establishment; a leader in the industrial world.

The Leaders of Industry, if Industry is ever to be led, are virtually the Captains of the World; if there be no nobleness in them, there will never be an Aristocracy more. But let the *Captains of Industry* consider.
Carlyle, Past and Present, iv. 4.

captaincy, *n.* **2.** In *archery*, a rank or prize usually awarded to the archer who makes the most hits in a shooting-match, without regard to his score, or who first hits the innermost circle or the gold.

captation, *n.* **3.** In *French law*, influence brought to bear upon one party by another so that the will of the former becomes subject to that of the latter: generally used in an opprobrious sense.

captioned (kap′shond), *a.* Headed; entitled; having the heading or title of: as, an effective poem *captioned* the "Song of the Innuit." *Science*, Nov. 22, 1901, p. 808.

captivative (kap′ti-vā-tiv), *a.* [*captivate* + *-ive.*] Serving or fitted to captivate.

captol (kap′tōl), *n.* [L. *cap(u)t*, head, + *-ol.*] A dark-brown powder soluble in water and alcohol, a condensation-product of tannic acid and chloral: used in the form of a lotion or wash to remove dandruff.

capture, *n.* **3.** In *phys. geog.*, the process by which a stream, lengthening its valley by headward erosion and thus encroaching upon a neighboring drainage-basin of greater altitude, eventually taps another stream, whose upper waters are thus diverted and whose lower waters are left 'beheaded': said also of glaciers.

M. Meunier explains the distribution of erratics in the neighbourhood of the Alps by the "*capture*" of one glacier by another, the head of which was eaten back through the dividing wall, and thus tapped the ice-supply.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 441.

capture, *v. t.* **3.** In *phys. geog.*, to divert part of (a river) to a new course: said of the action of a stream that erodes its valley headward into the basin of another river and thus captures or diverts the upper waters of the latter to its own course.

It may then have happened that whole basins, like that of Lake Mascardi, drained formerly towards Nahuelhuapi, have been *captured* towards the Pacific slopes.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 36.

Caput Draconis, in *astrol.*, the ascending node of the moon; also, a figure in geomancy. See *dragon's head and tail* (under *dragon*).

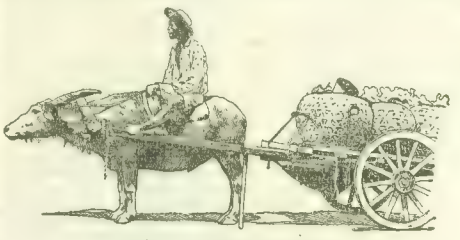
car[1], *n.* —**Alexandra car,** a dos-à-dos pleasure-cart in which the body has a cut-under, to permit it to be hung very low without coming in contact with the axle.—**Combination car,** on a railroad, any car designed to be used for more than one purpose, as a combined day-coach and baggage-car, a smoker and express-and-baggage car. A *combination baggage-car* is one having compartments for mail or express matter.—**Convertible car,** an electric street or surburban car of which the sides are divided into sliding-panels which can be pushed up into pockets in the roof, thus changing it from a closed to an open car.—**Double-decked car,** a car having seats on top as well as inside; one having a second or upper deck for carrying passengers or live stock. See also *double-decker*, 3.—**Electric car,** any car which is operated by electric power.—**Foreign car,** a railroad car which does not belong to the company operating the line, but is borrowed or hired for temporary use.—**Governess car,** a two-wheeled vehicle with side seats but no outside seat, the driver sitting sidewise inside; a pony-carriage. The body is generally of basketwork and the entrance is at the back.—**Pile-driver car,** See ★*pile-driver.*—**Private car,** a passenger- or freight-car owned by private persons or by corporations other than the railroad companies who haul them for specified payment.—**Push-pole car,** a flat-car having a permanent push-pole hinged to the sill and used between the engine and the cars to be drilled by poling.—**Refreshment car,** a buffet- or dining-car on a railway.—**Tourist car.** See ★*tourist.*

car[1] (kär), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To carry or transport on a car.

II. *intrans.* To travel by car; go in a car: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

car[6] (kär), *n.* [Perhaps another use of *car*[3].] A yellowish brown sediment deposited from water which contains salts of iron, as in the drainage from coal-mines. Also *carr.* [North of Eng.]

carabao (kä-rä-bä′ō), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *carabao*, Bisaya *calabao*, ‹ Malay *kerbau.*] The



Carabao (*Bos* (*Bubalus*) *buffelus*).

common local name of the small water-buffalo, *Bos* (*Bubalus*) *buffelus*, peculiar to the Philippine Islands.

carabinero (kä-rä-bi-nā′rō), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A carbineer.—**2.** A soldier appointed to prevent smuggling; a custom-house guard or coast-guard. [Philippine Is.]

caracho (kä-rä′chō), *n.* [Porto Rican.] A kind of musical instrument made from a gourd, *Lagenaria lagenaria*, on which have been cut a number of grooves.

caracoa (kä-rä-kō′ä), *n.* [Philippine Sp., ‹ Malay *kōrakōra*, etc.] A large, fast boat used particularly in the southern parts of the Philippine Islands.

caracolillo (kä-rä-kō-lēl′yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *caracol*, a snail: see *caracole.*] **1.** Coffee-seeds which are round instead of having the ordinary flat form. This is the form taken by the seed when but one develops in the berry. Also called *peaberry coffee.*—**2.** A Porto Rican leguminous shrub, *Sabinea punicea.*

Caradoc group. See *Bala* ★*group.*

caraguata (kä-rä-guä-tä′), *n.* [Tupi, also written *caragoatá*, *caraquatá*, *caraotá*, said to mean 'scratcher of wayfarers,' ‹ *caránhe*, scratch, prick, + *goatá*, *oatá*, go.] The name in Paraguay and northwestern Argentina for a plant of the pineapple family, *Bromelia Serra*, which yields a long silky fiber resembling pineapple fiber. It is used by the natives for making cordage, sacks, etc.

carambole, *n.* **2.** [F.] The écu of Flanders struck by Louis XIV. for 80 sols, with the quartered arms of France and Burgundy.

caramel (kar′a-mel), *v. i.* and *t.* In *candy-* and *cheese-making*, to become burned and browned: said of the sugar dissolved in milk or syrups under the influence of heat; caramelize. See *caramel, n.*

The sugar in the milk *caramels* in baking and browns the crust. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 515.

caramel-cutter (kar′a-mel-kut″ėr), *n.* In *candy-making*, a machine for cutting flat cakes of caramel, or other confection, into blocks, squares, dominoes, and other forms. It consists of revolving circular knives placed side by side on an arbor over a traveling apron or table.

caramousal, *n.* See ★*caramusal.*

caramusal (kä-rä″mö-säl′), *n.* [Also *caramousal*, *caramoussal*, *caramuzel*, *caramozil*, etc.; also *carmousal*, *carmizale*, *carmozell*, etc.; F. *carmoussal;* Sp. *caramuzal;* Cat. *caramussal;* It. *caramusali*, *caramusalino;* ML. *caramussallus;* Turk. *qarāmūsāl:* ult. origin uncertain.] A Turkish merchant vessel.

When you are alongside, if you see the *caramuzel's* mainsail being furled. *Poole*, Barbary Corsairs, p. 231.

carang (kä′räng), *n.* [Tagalog, a cover.] In the Philippine Islands, a mat woven of palm leaves, used as a cover for the banca or dug-out canoe.

Carangoides (ka-rang-gō-ī′dēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Caranx* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of fishes of the family *Carangidæ*, differing from *Carangus* in the weak teeth.

Carangops (ka-rang′gops), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Carangus* + Gr. *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), face.] A genus of fishes of the family *Carangidæ*, allied to *Carangus.*

Carangus (ka-rang′gus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Sp. *carangue*, *caranga*, Pg. *caranga.*] A genus of fishes of large size, widely distributed throughout the tropics, some of them excellent as food-fishes. *C. hippos* and *C. latus*, called *horse-mackerel* or *cavally*, are abundant in the western Atlantic. *C. forsteri* is the ulua of the Pacific, one of the best and most valued of food-fishes. The genus is often called *Caranx*, but the original type of the latter, *C. speciosus*, is without teeth and belongs to a different genus.

carapacic (kar-a-pā′sik), *a.* Of or relating to the carapace: as, the *carapacic* portion of the dorsal scute. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1903, p. 442.

carapato (kä-rä-pä′tō), *n.* Same as *garapata.* —**Carapato disease,** a disease of tropical Africa, probably due to the presence of a protozoan organism in the blood. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Nov. 2, 1903, p. 341.

carapo (kä-rä′pō), *n.* [Tupi.] The Brazilian name of *Giton fasciatus*, a fish of the family *Gymnotidæ.*

Carapus (kar′a-pus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Tupi *carapo.*] **1.** The obsolete generic name of a Brazilian fish of the family *Gymnotidæ*, properly *Sternarchus.*—**2.** A generic name of the pearl-fishes commonly called *Fierasfer.*

carasa (kä-rä′sä), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *carasa*, also *caraza* (Morga), also *calasag*, ‹ Bisaya *calasag*, Igorrote *calata* (Blumentritt).] In the Philippine Islands, a light wooden shield with fixed handles.

carassin (ka-ras′in), *n.* [F. *carassin, carrassin*: see *carassius.*] A name of *Carassius vulgaris*, a carp found in the fresh waters of central and northern Europe and closely related to the common goldfish.

carat, *n.* **5.** An Arabian coin of base silver, current in Mecca, Medina, and Mocha.

caratch† (ka-rach′), *n.* [Prop. **kharaj*, ‹ Turk. *kharāj*, tribute.] Tribute exacted by the Turks from their Christian subjects and from heretical Mohammedans.

carat-goods (kar′at-gůdz), *n. pl.* Parcels of diamonds which are of an average weight of about one carat each. *M. Bauer*, (trans.) Precious Stones, p. 242.

carau (kä-rä-ö′), *n.* [Tupi *caraú*, otherwise recorded as *coraú*, *carao*, *caráo.*] A South American bird, the courlan.

caravel, *n.* **2.** The floating marine gastropod *Ianthina. N. E. D.*

caraway-worm (kar′a-wā-wėrm″), *n.* The larva of an American papilionid butterfly, *Papilio polyxenes*, which feeds on caraway, celery, parsley, wild carrot, and other umbelliferous plants.

carballylic (kär-ba-lil′ik), *a.* [*carb(on)* + *allyl* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*tricarballylic.*

Carbamic (or carbaminic) chlorid, the chlorid of carbamic acid, NH_2COCl. Also called *chloroformamide.*

carbamidin (kär-bam′i-din), *n.* [*carb(on)* + *amide* + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*guanidin*, the amidin of carbonic acid.

carbamine (kärb-am′in), *n.* Same as ★*isocyanide.* The name was due to an erroneous belief that the isocyanides are bases. Also called *carbylamine* and *isonitrile.*

carbaminic (kärb-a-min′ik), *a.* Same as *carbamic.*

carbanil (kär′ba-nil), *n.* [*carb(on)* + *anil.*] The anil of carbonic acid, $C_6H_5N{:}CO$. It is an oil with a powerful, irritating odor. It boils at 166° C. Also called *phenyl carbimide* or *carbonimide* and *phenyl isocyanate.*

carbanilic (kär-ba-nil′ik), *a.* [*carbanil* + *-ic.*] Derived from carbonic acid and aniline.—**Carbanilic acid,** the half-anilide of carbonic acid, $HO.CO.NHC_6H_5$. It exists only in the form of its esters. Also called *phenyl carbamic acid.*

carbanilide (kärb-an′i-lid), *n.* [*carb(on)* + *anilide.*] The anilide of carbonic acid, $CO(NHC_6H_5)_2$. It is crystalline and difficultly soluble in water. It melts at 235° C. Also called *symmetric diphenyl urea.*

carbazide (kär′ba-zīd), *n.* [*carb(on)* + *az(ote)* + *-ide*[2].] A crystalline, volatile, and very explosive compound, $CO(N_3)_2$, formed by the action of sodium nitrite on the hydrochlorid of carbohydrazide.

carbazin (kär′ba-zin), *n.* [*carb(on)* + *az(ote)* + *-in*[2].] A hypothetical compound, $CO\langle \begin{matrix} NH \\ | \\ NH \end{matrix}$, whose derivatives were once supposed to have been formed by the action of phosgen on derivatives of phenyl hydrazin.

carbazol (kär′ba-zōl), *n.* [Also *carbazole;* ‹ *carb(on)* + *az(ote)* + *-ol.*] A substance, $C_{12}H_8.NH$, which occurs in colorless, easily sublimable plates obtained in the distillation of coal-tar in the fractions between 320° C. and 360° C.—**Carbazol yellow.** See ★*yellow.*

carbazoline (kär-ba-zō'lin), *n.* [*carbazol* + *-ine*[2].] A base, $C_{12}H_{15}N$, formed by the reduction of carbazol with hydriodic acid and phosphorus. It melts at 99° C. and boils at 296° C.

Carbide black. See ★*black.*—**Carbide of iron.** See ★*iron.*—**Iron carbide,** a chemical compound of iron with carbon. More than one such compound exists in ordinary cast-iron and in steel.

carbimide (kär'bi-mid), *n.* [*carb(on)* + *imide.*] Isocyanic acid or the imide of carbonic acid, CO:NH. It is uncertain whether free cyanic acid has this or an isomeric structure, or is a mixture of both forms. The esters of isocyanic acid are derivatives of a compound of the structure given. Also called *carbonimide.*

carbinol (kär'bi-nōl), *n.* [*carb(on)* + *-in* + *-ol.*] Methyl alcohol, CH_3OH. The name is used almost exclusively in designating derivatives of methyl alcohol: as, triphenyl *carbinol*, $(C_6H_5)_3COH$.

carbinyl (kär'bi-nil), *n.* [*carb(on)* + *-in* + *-yl.*] A designation for an alkyl or aryl corresponding to a carbinol: as, triphenyl *carbinyl*, $(C_6H_5)C$.

carblot (kär-blō'), *n.* A cartridge containing calcium carbide for use in acetylene lamps. *Sci. Amer.*, April 15, 1899.

carbo, *n.* **2.** In *phar.*, charcoal.—**Carbo animalis,** animal charcoal; bone-black, or ivory-black.—**Carbo ligni** or **vegetabilis,** wood charcoal.

carbo-azotin (kär-bō-az'ō-tin), *n.* [*carbo(n)* + *azote* + *-in*[2].] A trade-name for an explosive designed to be used in blasting. It consists of potassium nitrate, sulphur, lampblack, sawdust, and ferrous sulphate.

carbocyclic (kär-bō-sik'lik), *a.* [*carbo(n)* + *cyclic.*] Containing a ring of carbon atoms: used especially of carbon compounds, which contain rings composed exclusively of carbon atoms, as distinguished from *heterocyclic* compounds, which contain rings composed of the atoms of two or more elements. Also called *isocyclic* compounds.

The second part of the work is concerned with stereochemistry unaccompanied by stereoisomerism, under which head are treated such matters as the stability of *carbocyclic* and heterocyclic chains.
Nature, Aug. 11, 1904, p. 341.

carbodynamite (kär-bō-dī'na-mīt), *n.* [*carbo(n)* + *dynamite.*] A patented explosive for use in blasting, consisting of 90 parts (or less, for lower grades) of nitroglycerin and 10 parts of a very absorbent charcoal made from cork, to which are added for each 100 parts of the explosive 1½ parts of sodium or ammonium carbonate.

carbogelatin (kär-bō-jel'a-tin), *n.* A low-grade dynamite containing from 37 to 40 per cent. of nitrocellulose and nitroglycerin.

carbohemoglobin (kär″bō-hem-ō-glō'bin), *n.* [*carbo(n)* + *hemoglobin.*] A compound of carbon dioxid with hemoglobin. Also *carbohæmoglobin.*

carbohydrazide (kär-bō-hī'dra-zīd), *n.* [*carbo(n-)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *az(ote)* + *-ide*[1].] Same as ★*carbazide.*

carbolate (kär'bō-lāt), *n.* [*carbol(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of carbolic acid.

carbol-broth (kär'bōl-brôth), *n.* A medium occasionally used in testing water for sewage-bacteria. It consists of ordinary meat-broth to which about one tenth of one per cent. of carbolic acid is added. The carbolic acid inhibits the growth of many common water-bacteria and permits the development of *Bacillus coli.*

carbol-fuchsin (kär″bōl-fōk'sin), *n.* A solution of basic fuchsin in which the staining power of the dye has been enforced by the addition of carbolic acid. As a rule, the solution has the composition: 1 part of fuchsin, 100 parts of a 5-per-cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid, and 10 parts of absolute alcohol.

carbolineum (kär-bō-lin'ē-um), *n.* [*carboline* + L. *-eum.*] Anthracene oil which has been heated and treated with chlorin. It is used, especially in Germany, for preserving wood. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 73.

carbolism (kär'bō-izm), *n.* [*carbol(ic)* + *-ism.*] Poisoning with carbolic acid.

carbolite (kär'bō-līt), *n.* [*carbol* + *-ite*[2].] A product obtained by the interaction of blast-furnace slag and coke in an electric furnace, patented as a mixture of the carbides of calcium, aluminium, and silicon: a substitute for calcium carbide.

carbolutite (kär-bō-lū'tīt), *n.* [L. *carbo(n-)*, coal, + *lutum*, clay, mud, + *-ite*[2].] A clastic rock of very fine grain and carbonaceous composition; a bed of coal-dust or mud.

carbolxylol (kär-bōl-zī'lōl), *n.* [*carbol* + *xylol.*] A mixture of phenol and xylene.

carbon, *n.*—**Asymmetric carbon atom.** See ★*asymmetric.*—**Carbon dioxid.** This term is very commonly used as synonymous with *carbonic acid.* In modern chemistry, however, carbon dioxid (CO_2) is assumed to form carbonic acid (H_2CO_3) by union with the elements of water, and the term *carbonic acid* should be restricted to the product of such union.—**Carbon disulphid.** See ★*disulphid.*—**Carbon monoxid.** Same as *carbonic* or *carbonous oxid.*—**Carbon pencils.** Same as *carbon-points* (which see under *carbon*).—**Carbon stars.** See ★*star*[1].—**Carbon temper.** See *temper.*—**Carbon tetrachlorid,** CCl_4, a compound of great value as a non-inflammable solvent for grease, paint, etc.: used also as a surgical anesthetic, though not as available for this purpose as chloroform or ether.—**Carbon theory,** in *biol.*, the theory that living substance or protoplasm arose from inorganic carbonates.—**Carbon wool,** a material, composed of a mass of fine thread-like filaments of carbon, which is obtained as a by-product from some forms of coke-furnaces.—**Combined carbon,** carbon in a state of chemical combination with some other element or elements; specifically, the carbon of iron carbide (see ★*cementite*). If the carbon exists in solid solution in iron or steel it is not usually designated as combined carbon, although the state of solution is in one sense a form of chemical combination. The dissolved state is distinguished from the chemically combined state by the fact that the carbon may be in any proportion from zero to 2 per cent. and sometimes up to 4 per cent. or slightly more, under special conditions, while cementite has a constant percentage of carbon and iron. The combination is effected either by heating the iron in contact with gaseous fuel, or by exposing it to a high temperature in contact with solid carbon. Pig iron containing carbon chiefly in the combined form is known as 'white iron'; if free carbon, or graphite, is predominant, it is called 'gray iron.' In some varieties of iron the carbon is partly combined and partly free, and the fractured iron has a speckled appearance and is known as 'mottled iron.'—**Effect-carbon, flame-carbon.** See *electric* ★*arc.*—**Graphitic carbon,** carbon crystallized in rhombohedral forms and having the other properties of natural graphite. It separates from solution in metallic iron on cooling, and hence is found in gray cast-iron, and often in masses of considerable size in the slag of blast-furnaces: now manufactured on a commercial scale by intensely heating amorphous carbon in an electric furnace.—**Retort-carbon.** Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

carbon (kär'bon) *v. t.* [*carbon, n.*] To put carbons in (an arc lamp). *W. L. Dibdin*, Public Lighting, p. 445.

carbonate, *n.*—**Lead carbonate,** the chief constituent in white lead as used by painters: this pigment contains also lead hydroxid.

carbonating-column (kär'bo-nā-ting-kol″um), *n.* A part of the plant for making carbonate of soda from common salt by the Solvay or ammonia process. It consists of an iron cylinder, 40 or 50 feet high and 6 or 7 feet in diameter, containing a number of dome-shaped partitions perforated with small holes. It is filled with strong brine charged with ammonia, and carbon-dioxid gas is then forced in at the bottom, which forms and precipitates the acid carbonate of soda to be afterward converted by heating into the normal carbonate.

carbonating-tower (kär'bo-nā-ting-tou″er), *n.* Same as ★*carbonating-column.*

carbonation, *n.* **2.** In the Leblanc process for the manufacture of carbonate of soda, the treatment with carbon-dioxid gas of the crude liquor obtained by leaching the black ash, or, after evaporation of this crude liquor to dryness, the roasting of the residue, to which sawdust has been added. The object of the process is the conversion of some caustic soda and sodium sulphid present into sodium carbonate.—**3.** In *petrog.*, the union of carbonic acid and a base, or the substitution of carbonic acid for another combined acid, in either case producing carbonates.

carbonatization (kär″bo-nā-ti-zā'shon), *n.* The process by which, from the action of circulating subterranean waters containing carbonates, the feldspars and other rock-forming silicates are replaced by calcite, dolomite, or some other carbonate.

carbonemia (kär-bō-nē'mi-a), *n.* [NL., *carbonæmia*, < L. *carbo(n-)*, coal (carbon), + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Poisoning with carbonic oxid.

carbonero (kär-bō-nā'rō), *n.* [Sp., charcoal-man, coal-man.] A Cuban name of the fish *Carangus ruber.*

Carbonic acid. This gas, liquefied by pressure and transported in strong steel cylinders, is now prepared on a commercial scale, chiefly as a by-product of brewing, and is used in rendering beverages effervescent, as a means of extinguishing fire, in making aërated bread, and for various other purposes.—**Carbonic-acid apparatus.** See ★*apparatus.*—**Carbonic anhydrid.** Same as ★*carbon dioxid.*—**Skatol carbonic acid,** $C_{10}H_9NO_2$, a product of albuminous putrefaction: a derivative of skatol.

carbonification (kär″bo-nif-i-kā'shon), *n.* Conversion into carbon or coal.

carbonify (kär-bon'i-fī), *v. t.* [*carbon* + *-i-fy.*] Same as *carbonize.*

carbonigenous (kär-bo-nij'e-nus), *a.* [*carbon* + L. *-genus*, -producing.] Producing carbon.

carbonimide (kär-bon-ī'mid), *n.* [*carbon* + *imide.*] Same as ★*carbimide.*

carbonist (kär'bo-nist), *n.* [*carbon* + *-ist.*] One who holds a certain theory with regard to carbon; specifically, an advocate of the theory that the hardness of quickly cooled steel is due altogether to the carbon contained therein, as opposed to an ★*allotropist* (which see). At the present time there are very few metallurgists who are either allotropists or carbonists; the majority agree that the hardness of quickly cooled steel is due both to allotropic modifications of iron and the influence of carbon. *Nature*, May 5, 1904, p. 2.

carbonite (kär'bo-nīt), *n.* [*carbon* + *-ite*[2].] **1.** A trade-name of an explosive for use in blasting, consisting of nitroglycerin, sodium nitrate, wood-meal, and a little sodium carbonate.—**2.** Same as *native* ★*coke.*

carbonitride (kär-bo-nī'trid), *n.* [*carbo(n)* + *nitr(ogen)* + *-ide*[1].] A compound of carbon and nitrogen with some other element: as, silicon *carbonitride*, Si_2C_2N, which is formed by heating silicon, carbon, and nitrogen together.

carbonizable (kär'bo-nī-za-bl), *a.* [*carbonize* + *-able.*] Capable of conversion into charcoal.

carbonization, *n.* **4.** In *cytol.*, a method of reducing the cell-wall in plants by charring.

carbonize, *v. t.* **4.** To destroy (the vegetable matter mixed with wool or other animal fibers) by chemical means (as a dilute solution of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid) and high temperature (210° F.).—**Carbonizing-furnace.** (*b*) A gas-furnace used for carbonizing the filaments of electric lamps. The filaments are placed in an air-tight fire-clay retort which is put in the furnace and raised to a high temperature by the gas-flames.

carbonizing (kär'bo-nī-zing), *n.* Specifically, in the treatment of textile materials, the process by which wool and similar animal fibers are freed from vegetable matter such as cotton, burs, straw, etc. It consists in saturating the material with a solution of some acid (as sulphuric acid) or other chemical compound (as aluminium chlorid), and drying it at a high temperature while thus saturated. As a result the vegetable matter becomes carbonized and drops away from the wool as a gray powder. This is known as *wet carbonizing. Dry carbonizing* consists in subjecting the material for some time to the action of dry hydrochloric-acid gas at a temperature of 100° C. Dry carbonizing is chiefly employed for the carbonization of rags in the preparation of shoddy.

carbon-printing (kär'bon-prin″ting), *n.* Same as *carbon process* (which see, under *carbon*).

carbonyl, *n.*—**Iron carbonyl.** See ★*iron.*—**Nickel carbonyl.** See ★*nickel.*

carbopyridic (kär″bō-pi-rid'ik), *a.* [*carbo(n)* + *pyrid(ine)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to pyridine and carbon.—**Carbopyridic acid.** Same as ★*pyridinecarboxylic acid.*

carbora (kär bō'rä), *n.* [Native Australian.] A wood-burrowing worm which lives between high and low water in a tidal river. [Australia.]

carborudite (kär-bō-rū'dīt), *n.* [L. *carbo(n-)*, coal, + *rudus*, rubble, + *-ite*[2].] A coarse fragmental rock of carbonaceous matter; a coal-breccia or conglomerate.

carborundum (kär-bō-run'dum), *n.* [*carbo(n)* + *(co)rundum.*] Silicon carbide, SiC, a product of the electric furnace used as an abrasive material. The reaction of the furnace is $SiO_2+3C = SiC+2CO$. This substance is manufactured in powerful electric furnaces upon a large scale. It is used as a powder of various degrees of fineness and is also consolidated into blocks for grinding-wheels. Carborundum is substituted for ferrosilicon in steel-making and is mixed with a strong solution of water-glass (sodium silicate) to form a paste for application to the lining of a furnace, protecting it from injury by very high temperature. It has been identified in the meteoric iron of Cañon Diablo, Arizona, and named *moissanite.*

carbosilicon (kär-bō-sil'i-kon), *n.* A trade-name for a fused material consisting of silicon and silicon carbide (carborundum), possibly combined, more probably merely mixed with each other. It is compact and very tough.

carboxid (kär-bok'sid), *n.* [*carb(on)* + *oxid.*] In *chem.*, a compound consisting of carbonyl or carbon monoxid united to an electropositive metal.

carboxylic (kär-bok-sil'ik), *a.* [*carboxyl* + *-ic.*] Containing carboxyl, CO.OH.—**Carboxylic acid,** an acid containing the carboxyl group.

carbuncle, *n.*—**Contagious carbuncle.** Same as *malignant pustule.*

carbunculo (kar-bön'kö-lō), *n.* [Sp.: see *carbuncle.*] A fabulous animal, the existence of which is generally believed in some parts of South America. The myth is of Spanish introduction, but the Indians believe in it even more than the mestizos. The animal is represented as a large wildcat having in its forehead a carbuncle-stone of large size, or a red gem of great value. This gem the animal covers up at will with a lid. At night the stone, when uncovered, is believed to emit a brilliant light like that of a red lantern.

carbunculosis (kär-bung-kū-lō′sis), *n.* [NL. *carbunculus* + *-osis.*] The morbid state characterized by the occurrence of carbuncles.

carbunculus (kär-bung′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *carbunculi* (-lī). [NL.] Same as *carbuncle.*

carburant (kär′bū-rant), *n.* [*carbur(et)* + *-ant*[1].] A substance, supplied as gas or vapor, serving to add carbon to a gaseous mixture to be burned, with a view to either the production of light or, as in internal-combustion engines, the production of mechanical energy.

carburation (kär-bū-rā′shon), *n.* [*carbur(et)* + *-ation.*] The process of impregnating with a mist of particles of liquid hydrocarbon, which vaporize in their finely divided state either at atmospheric temperatures or on heating. Atmospheric air so impregnated forms a gas which may be ignited and used in internal-combustion motors. See ★*carbureter.*

carbureter, *n.* 1. Carbureters are also used for impregnating a current of atmospheric air with a mist or vapor from a liquid hydrocarbon so that it becomes a combustible or explosive mixture suitable for use in internal-combustion motors. In the early forms of carbureter the air moved over a surface like a wick, by the capillary action in which gasolene was evaporated into the air. In later forms the air was caused to bubble through a thin layer of liquid gasolene, or was blown over the surface of the latter. In those now in use a small jet of gasolene is forced through a needle-hole, by difference of pressure, into the current of moving air at each aspiration of the working cylinder. In the float-carbureters the level of gasolene in the jet-tube is kept constant by a float which closes the passage to the jet at an adjusted position, both when the car is level and when on a grade. In others the area of the fuel-nozle is also adjusted as the demand for fuel varies. Carbureters may use alcohol or kerosene as sources of carbon, but with the less volatile liquids the carbureters must be vaporizers as well as atomizers, that the fuel may not separate from the air by liquation or condensation. This vaporization is effected by using heat above that of the atmosphere, either from an outside flame or by conducting waste heat from exhaust gases. When the carbureter supplies too much fuel, the mixture burns badly in the cylinder, and unburned fuel in the exhaust gases makes them visible as smoke and produces an offensive odor. When the needle-hole becomes clogged, the motor gets no fuel and will not run.—**Compensating carbureter,** a carbureter which automatically regulates the amount of fuel supplied to the engine as the demand for fuel varies with the speed or the power of the motor.

carbylamine (kär-bil-am′in), *n.* [*carb(on)* + *-yl* + *amine.*] A basic substance found in the venom of toads.

carcake (kär′kāk), *n.* [Also *carecake, kercake:* < *care,* as in *Care Sunday,* + *cake.*] A small cake baked on a griddle and eaten on Shrove Tuesday in parts of Scotland.—**Blood carcake,** a cake made of blood and oatmeal, formerly used in the south of Scotland. *Jamieson.*

carcana (kär-kä′nä), *n.* [Also *carconna, karkana;* < Hind., *kārkhāna* < Pers. *kārkhāna,* < *kār,* work, business, + *khāna,* house.] A workshop; a departmental establishment in the military service. [Anglo-Indian.]

carcass (kär′kas), *v. t.* To erect or set up the carcass or framework of a building or a ship.

carcel (kär-sel′), *n.* [See *Carcel lamp.*] A French unit of illuminating power, equal to the light emitted by a standard lamp with a flame 40 millimeters high and burning 42 grams of colza-oil an hour.

carcel-hour (kär-sel′our), *n.* A unit of luminous energy; the quantity of light-energy emitted in one hour by a source whose light-flux equals that from a Carcel standard lamp.

carcel-meter (kär-sel′mē″tėr), *n.* A unit of illumination in which the source of light is the flame of a Carcel lamp placed at a distance of one meter. The carcel-meter is approximately 10.9 *luxes.* See ★*illumination.*

carcel-second (kär-sel′sek″und), *n.* A unit of luminous energy in which the Carcel lamp is taken as the standard of intensity.

carcer (kär′sėr), *n.* L. pl. *carceres* (-ēz) [L.] 1. A prison; a lock-up; especially, one in a German school or university.—2. One of the 8 to 12 stalls, closed with bars, from which races were started in a Roman circus. They were arranged with slanting axes in order not to give an unfair advantage to any competitor.

carceration (kär-sē-rā′shon), *n.* [See *incarceration.*] Incarceration; imprisonment. *Trollope.*

Carcharodontinæ (kär-kar″ō-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [*Carcharodon(t-)* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of sharks, including the great man-eater, typified by the genus *Carcharodon.*

carcinemia (kär-si-nē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *carcinæmia,* < Gr. *καρκίνος,* cancer, + *αἷμα,* blood.] Cancerous cachexia.

carcinoma, *n.* 2. In *bot.,* a disease of trees characterized by the separation of the bark and the exudation of an acrid sap. *Treas. Bot.*

carcinomatoid (kär-si-nom′a-toid), *a.* [Gr. *καρκίνωμα(τ-),* carcinoma, + *εἶδος,* form.] Resembling carcinoma. *Med. Record,* Feb. 14, 1903, p. 271.

carcinomatosis (kär-si-nō-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *carcinoma(t-)* + *-osis.*] Generalized cancer disseminated throughout the body. Also called *carcinosis.*

carcinosis (kär-si-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρκίνος,* cancer, + *-osis.*] Same as ★*carcinomatosis.*

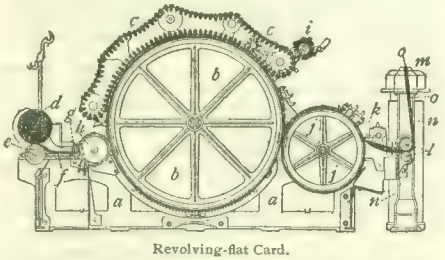
carcinous (kär′si-nus), *a.* [Gr. *καρκίνος,* cancer, + *-ous.*] Cancerous.

carcoon (kär-kön′), *n.* [Also *corcon, corcone;* < Mahr. *kārkūn,* Pers. *kārkun.*] A clerk. [Anglo-Indian.]

car-cylinder (kär′sil″in-dėr), *n.* The cylinder for an air-brake system in which air under pressure is stored under each car.

card[1], *n.*—**Birthday card,** a complimentary card, usually of an artistic design, sent to one on the anniversary of his birthday.—**Burnt card,** the card which is turned face up on the bottom of the pack, in some banking games. In baccara the banker may burn two cards if he pleases.—**By cards,** in *whist* and *bridge,* noting the number of tricks over the book won by the same side: as, two *by cards* at no trump.—**Card of reëntry,** in *whist* and *bridge,* a winning card in one suit which will bring the established cards of another suit into play.—**Card-repeating machine,** a machine for copying or repeating a set of pattern-cards for a Jacquard loom after they have been cut by the piano-machine.—**Christmas card.** See *Christmas.*—**Doubtful card,** in *whist,* a card led which may or may not win the trick.—**Dumb-card,** a compass-card to which no magnetic needle is attached.—**Easter card,** a card containing suitable emblems and greetings sent to friends and presented to Sunday-school scholars, etc., at Easter.—**Established cards,** cards which have become the best of the suit from the fact that the higher cards have been played.—**Exposed card,** any card played in error or dropped on the table, which must be left on the table and can be called by the adversary in a partnership game.—**Faced card.** See ★*faced.*—**False card,** any card played with the object of deceiving the adversary as to the true holding in the suit: as, to win a trick at bridge with the ace while holding the king.—**Glass card,** a transparency of gelatin in the form of a card.—**Hockelty-card.** See *soda* ★*card.*—**Indifferent cards,** cards of the same value, so far as winning tricks is concerned: as the king and queen.—**King-card.** See *master* ★*card.*—**Long cards,** all the cards of a suit that are left, when they are in the hand of one player.—**Losing cards,** in *whist* and *bridge,* cards which will lose tricks if they are not got rid of early.—**Master card,** the best remaining card of a suit in which the better cards have been played.—**New-year card,** a more or less elaborately ornamental complimentary card with the season's greetings and best wishes for the New-year.—**Short-card player.** See ★*player.*—**Soda card,** in *faro,* the card which shows face up in the box before the deal begins: the opposite of *hockelty-card.*—**Strengthening card,** in *whist* and *bridge,* a card led from one hand for the purpose of giving the third hand some advantage, as a jack led through dummy's queen or king.—**Sure card,** something which when called into play will insure success.—**The card,** the correct thing.—**Thirds card,** the usual size in the United Kingdom for a man's calling-card—3 inches in length and 1¼ in breadth.—**To be put to a card,** said of a player when he is obliged to discard one of two cards and does not know which to keep.—**To have the cards in one's own hand,** to possess the means of winning if they are rightly used.—**To play one's best card,** to use one's best endeavor; take the step which it is thought will be most likely to result in success.—**To play one's cards well,** to make a judicious use of the means at one's command.—**To throw up one's cards,** to abandon the game (or the hand) through lack of winning cards or of the means of attaining success.—**Wide cards,** in *cribbage,* cards which cannot be connected so as to form sequences by the play of any intermediate card.

card[2], *n.*—**Revolving-flat card,** a cotton-carding machine in which the top flats revolve or travel over the top



Revolving-flat Card.

a, frame; *b,* main cylinder; *c,* flats; *d,* lap of cotton; *e,* lap-roller; *f,* dish-plate; *g,* feed-roll; *h,* taker-in; *i,* brush; *j,* doffer; *k,* comb; *l,* calender-rollers; *m,* coiler; *n,* can; *o,* sliver.

of the main cylinder.—**Roller-and-clearer card,** a cotton-carding machine equipped with revolving rollers or cylinders for working the stock: chiefly used for carding cotton waste and coarse yarns.—**Set of cards,** a series of two or more carding-engines consisting, if of three (which is the usual number), of a breaker, a second breaker or intermediate, and a finisher. This series is the statistical unit or unit of capacity of a woolen-factory.—**Stationary flat card,** a cotton-carding machine having its top carding-surfaces or flats stationary.

Card. An abbreviation of *cardinal.*

cardamine, cardamin (kär′da-min), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cardamine* (which see).

Cardan joint, shaft. See ★*joint,* ★*shaft*[1].

Cardanic (kär-dan′ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or devised by Cardan (Girolamo Cardano, 1501–1576), a noted physician, mathematician, and astrologer of Italy: as, *Cardanic* suspension (suspension from gimbals).

card-board[2] (kärd′bōrd), *n.* A thin board, with a short handle, 5 inches wide and 12 inches long, to which is fastened card-clothing for carding wool, cotton, and the like by hand.

cardboard-press (kärd′bōrd-pres), *n.* Calendering-rolls for surfacing and finishing pressboard or smooth, hard cardboard used for book-covers and Jacquard cards.

card-case, *n.* 2. A case of drawers in which catalogue-cards are arranged.

card-cheat (kärd′chēt), *n.* One who cheats at cards.

card-cradle (kärd′krā″dl), *n.* A curved metal frame secured beneath the card-cylinder of a Jacquard loom to receive the cards as they are discharged from the cylinder.

card-cutter, *n.* 2. One who operates a machine for cutting pattern-cards for a Jacquard loom.

card-cylinder (kärd′sil″in-dėr), *n.* Same as *cylinder,* 2 (*h*).

cardenal (kär-de-näl′), *n.* [Sp.] See ★*cardinal-fish.*

carder[2], *n.* 3. Same as *carder-bee* (which see).

card-gatherer (kärd′gaᵀᴴ″ėr-ėr), *n.* A gatherer of teazels or carding-thistles.

Cardiac diuretic, dropsy, etc. See ★*diuretic,* ★*dropsy,* etc.—**Cardiac inadequacy.** Same as ★*cardiac insufficiency.*—**Cardiac insufficiency,** inability of the heart to perform its function of maintaining the circulation of the blood in an adequate manner.—**Cardiac neuralgia.** See ★*neuralgia.*—**Cardiac sac.** (*b*) In *Annulata,* a bulb-like contractile portion of the dorsal blood-vessel.—**Cardiac valvule,** in *entom.,* an invagination of the esophagus into the proventriculus, producing a valvule which prevents the larger bits of food from passing into the chylific stomach. *A. S. Packard,* Text-book of Entom., p. 312.

Cardiacea, *n. pl.* 3. A suborder of *Eulamellibranchiata,* having the gills much folded, foot cylindric and more or less elongate, and siphons generally lacking. It contains the families *Cardiidæ, Tridacnidæ, Chamidæ,* and others.

cardiacean (kär-di-ā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Cardiacea.*

II. *n.* A bivalve mollusk belonging to the suborder *Cardiacea.*

cardiagraph (kär′di-a-gråf), *n.* Same as *cardiograph.*

cardial (kär′di-al), *a.* [Gr. *καρδία,* heart, + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the heart; cardiac.

cardialgic (kär-di-al′jik), *a.* Relating to or suffering from cardialgia.

cardiameter (kär-di-am′e-tėr), *n.* Same as ★*cardiometer.*

cardianeuria (kär-di-a-nū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία,* heart, + *ἀνευρος,* without sinews or nerves, < *ἀ-* priv. + *νεῦρον,* sinew, nerve.] In *pathol.,* lack of tone in the heart.

cardiant (kär′di-ant), *n.* [Gr. *καρδία,* heart, + *-ant.*] A remedy which acts upon the heart.

cardiataxia (kär-di-a-tak′si-ä), *n.* [Gr. *καρδία,* heart, + *ἀταξία,* disorder: see *ataxy.*] Irregular action of the heart.

cardiatrophy (kär-di-at′rō-fi), *n.* Same as *cardiatrophia.*

cardinal. **I.** *a.*—**Cardinal area,** in the structure of the shells of the *Brachiopoda,* a flattened or curved triangular area between the hinge-line and the beaks of the valves, specially prominent on the ventral valve, and medially divided by the delthyrial opening. A true cardinal area is not present in all orders of *Brachiopoda,* but in the orders *Atremata* and *Neotremata* it is represented by a posterior flattening of the valves termed a *false cardinal area.*—**Cardinal number.** (*b*) Multitude; the degree in which the members of a collection are many: so used erroneously by some logicomathematicians.—**Cardinal point.** See ★*point*[1].—**Cardinal process,** in brachiopods, a projection at the posterior edge of the dorsal valve which interlocks with the hinge-teeth on the ventral valve, thus forming the hinge.—**Cardinal septa.** See ★*septum.*—**Cardinal value.** See ★*value.*



Cyrtina heteroclyta, Defr. sp.

Dorsal view showing high area and pseudodeltidium of ventral valve. (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

II. *n.*—**Alizarin cardinal.** Same as *alizarin* ★*garnet.*—**Cardinal in petto,** one whom the Pope intends to create a cardinal, but whose name has not been formally published.

cardinal-fish (kär′di-nal-fish″), *n.* A fish of the family *Apogonidæ,* the red species of which is called *cardenal* in Spanish: they are found

in tropical waters, and are especially abundant in the East Indies.

cardinalic (kär-di-nal'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the office of a cardinal; like a cardinal.

cardinalism (kär'di-nal-izm), *n.* [*cardinal* + *-ism.*] The system of the college of cardinals; the theory of the institution of the college of cardinals.

cardinalist (kär'di-nal-ist), *n.* **1.** An advocate or adherent of the system of the college of cardinals.—**2.** A follower of Cardinal Antoine Perrenot, prime minister to Margaret of Parma in the sixteenth century.

cardinalitian (kä″di-na-lish'iạn), *a.* Same as *cardinalitial.*

card-index (kärd'in″deks), *n.* An index consisting of cards arranged alphabetically.

carding-scale (kär'ding-skāl), *n.* A scale or table, used by those who card wool on commission, giving the amount of carding to be done and the relative price.

carding-stock (kär'ding-stok), *n.* A bench, upon one end of which is nailed card-clothing, the other end serving as a seat for the operator in carding fibrous material, as wool and cotton, with hand-cards in conjunction with the fixed card.

carding-surface (kär'ding-sėr″fās), *n.* In *textile-manuf.*, the extremities of the card-clothing teeth on the carding-machine that card the stock.

cardio-arterial (kär″di-ō-är-tē'ri-al), *a.* Relating to both the heart and the arteries. —**Cardio-arterial interval**, the difference in time, sometimes quite appreciable, between the apex-beat of the heart and the pulse at the wrist or elsewhere.

cardioblast (kär'di-ō-blást), *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *insect embryol.*, any one of a long row of cells bordering the mesodermal layer of the primitive band and affording the first indication of the dorsal vessel. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 572.

cardioclasis (kär″di-ok'la-sis), *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *κλάσις*, breaking.] Rupture of the heart.

cardiocœlomic (kär″di-ō-sē-lom'ik), *a.* In *insect anat.*, pertaining to the pericardial cœloma or heart-cavity.

These openings, called *cardio-cœlomic* apertures, are visible to the naked eye, being situated on conical papillæ of the walls of the heart.
A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 400.

cardioconch (kär'di-ō-kongk), *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *κόγχη*, a molluscan shell.] One of the so-called *Cardioconchæ.*

Cardioconchæ (kär-di-ō-kong'kē), *n. pl.* A factitious group of pelecypod mollusks characterized by their tenuous shells and the absence of dentition and other critical structures. It was conceived by Neumayr that this apparently primitive condition was actual, and he designated the group by the name *Palæoconchæ*, which was subsequently changed by Benshausen to *Cardioconchæ* because shells of this type are not of primitive age. Clarke has shown that the *Cardioconchæ* or *Palæoconchæ* represent merely a condition of degeneration or convergence largely due to pelagic life, and similarly affecting genera of diverse phylogeny. Such pelecypods are specially characteristic of the Bohemian Upper Silurian and of the lower Upper Devonian throughout the northern hemisphere.

cardiogram, *n.* **Electric cardiogram,** a tracing showing the electric currents which traverse the animal body with every heart-beat.

cardiographic (kär″di-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cardiography.

cardio-inhibition (kär″di-ō-in-hi-bish'ọn), *n.* Slowing of the action of the heart. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. B, 182. 242.

cardiokinetic (kär″di-ō-ki-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *κινητός*, ‹ *κινεῖν*, move.] Causing or accelerating the action of the heart.

cardiolith (kär'di-ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *λίθος*, stone.] A calcareous deposit in or upon the heart.

cardiolysin (kär-di-ol'i-sin), *n.* [*cardiolysis* + *-in*[2].] A cytotoxin directed against heart-muscle tissue.

cardiolysis (kär-di-ol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] Resection of a portion of the sternum and of the costal cartilages in the cardiac area, in order to permit of greater freedom of movement in cases of adhesions following chronic mediastinopericarditis. *Lancet*, July 18, 1903, p. 188.

cardiometer (kär-di-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** An instrument for measuring the intracardiac blood-pressure. —**2.** An instrument for recording the extent and frequency of the cardiac pulsations.

cardiometric (kär″di-ō-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cardiometry. *Nature*, May 26, 1904, p. 88.

cardiometry, *n.* **2.** Measurement of the blood-pressure.

cardiopathy (kär-di-op'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *-πάθεια*, ‹ *πάθος*, disease.] Disease of the heart. *Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 207.

cardioplegia (kär″di-ō-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *πληγή*, stroke. Cf. *apoplexy.*] **1.** Paralysis of the heart muscles.—**2.** Irregular muscular contractions of the esophageal orifice of the stomach.

cardioptosis (kär-di-op-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *πτῶσις*, falling.] Downward dislocation of the heart. *Med. Record*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 157.

cardiopuncture (kär″di-ō-pungk'tūr), *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + L. *punctura*, puncture.] Same as *cardiocentesis.*

cardiorespiratory (kär″di-ō-rē-spīr'ä- or res'-pi-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + E. *respiratory.*] Relating to change in the rhythm and frequency of respiration dependent upon varying heart-action; relating to or caused by both respiratory and cardiac movements: as, a *cardiorespiratory* murmur. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 202.

cardiosclerosis (kär″di-ō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *σκλήρωσις*, hardening.] Overgrowth of fibrous connective tissue in the walls of the heart.

cardiospasm (kär'di-ō-spazm), *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *σπασμός*, contraction: see *spasm.*] Irregular muscular contractions at the esophageal opening of the stomach.

Cardiospermum (kär″di-ō-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735–53), ‹ Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *σπέρμα*, seed. The name alludes to the heart-shaped aril on the seeds of some species.] A genus of plants of the family *Sapindaceæ*, which comprises about 30 tropical American species of climbing herbs, with alternate biternate leaves, coarsely serrate leaflets, and small white flowers. The most popular species is the balloon-vine (*C. Halicacabum*), a rapid-growing, easily cultivated tender annual, curious for its inflated seed-vessels. See *balloon-vine* (cut), *Indian-heart*, and *heartseed.*

cardiosphygmograph (kär″di-ō-sfig'mō-gràf) *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + E. *sphygmograph.*] A combined cardiograph and sphygmograph.

cardiostenoma (kär″di-ō-stē-nō'mạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *στένωμα*, a narrow place, ‹ *στενόειν*, make narrow, ‹ *στενός*, narrow.] Same as *cardiostenosis.*

cardiotoxic (kär″di-ō-tok'sik), *a.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *τοξικόν*, poison.] Having a poisonous effect upon the heart.

cardiovalvulitis (kär″di-ō-val-vū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + NL. *valvula*, valve, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the valves of the heart.

cardiovasal (kär'di-ō-vā'sal), *a.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + L. *vas*, vessel, + *-al*[1].] Same as ★*cardiovascular.*

cardiovascular (kär″di-ō-vas'kū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + L. *vasculum*, a vessel: see *vascular.*] Relating to both the heart and the blood-vessels. *Med. Record*, March 28, 1903, p. 508.

cardiovisceral (kär″di-ō-vis'ẹ-ral), *a.* Connected with the heart and the viscera.—**Cardiovisceral vessel**, in ascidians, a vessel arising from the dorsal end of the heart and breaking up into branches which run over the surface of the alimentary canal and other organs.

Cardita (kär-dī'tạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *-ιτης*, E. *-ite*[2].] The typical genus of the family *Carditidæ.* *Bruguières*, 1791.

cardite (kär'dīt), *n.* [NL. *Cardita.*] A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Cardita.*

carditian (kär-dit'i-ạn), *a.* Of or allied to the genus *Cardita.*

Carditidæ (kär-dit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cardita* + *-idæ.*] **1.** A family of *Pelecypoda* with a cockle-like shell, external parivincular ligament, and fully developed hinge with long posterior cardinal tooth. The genera are all marine. They began their existence in the Triassic and have continued to the present.—**2.** A family of bivalve mollusks of the order *Eulamelli-branchiata.* They have a single mantle-fusion, branchiæ large and unequal, the foot keeled and often byssiferous, and the shell radiately grooved. The family includes the genera *Cardita, Carditella, Venericardia*, and others.

Cardium clay, in *geol.*, a late division of the Pleistocene deposits in Scandinavia containing fossils of the genus *Cardium.*

card-lacing (kärd'lā″sing), *n.* The act of tying together the pattern-cards of a Jacquard ready for the loom.

card-money (kärd'mun″i), *n.* A kind of paper-currency issued by the French in Canada in 1685.

card-nippers (kärd'nip″ėrz), *n. pl.* A hand-punch for making holes in the pattern-cards of a Jacquard loom.

cardo, *n.* **4.** In the pelecypod mollusks, the primitive hinge: contrasted with the *articulus* or adult hinge.—**5.** One of the two intersecting central streets of the Roman military camp or castrum, the other being the decumanus. A similar arrangement is found in the prehistoric pile-settlements of northern Italy.

First a rectangular space was marked out with the help of two straight lines (the *Cardo* and Decumanus) intersecting at right angles, their direction being probably determined by some simple astronomical observations.
F. von Duhn, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVI. 129.

cardol, *n.* **2.** Tribrom-salol, made by the action of bromine, in excess, upon salol. It is a crystalline substance used for allaying gastric uneasiness, cramps, etc.

cardon (kär-dōn'), *n.* [Mex. use of Sp. *cardón*, teazel: see *cardoon.*] Either of two species of giant cactus, *Cereus pecten-aboriginum* and *C. Pringlei*, which in the arid cape region of Lower California form extensive leafless forests known as *cardon forests.* The dead wood is used for fuel, etc., and the seeds are ground to mix with meal.

card-pocket (kärd'pok″et), *n.* A pocket for carrying cards; specifically, a pocket in the inside cover of a book for holding the reader's library-card.

card-recorder (kärd'rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* A clock which is correlated with mechanism for recording on cards the time spent in any special piece of work: used in card-systems of industrial cost-keeping.

card-room (kärd'röm), *n.* A room devoted to card-playing or in which card-playing is carried on.

card-sharping (kärd'shär″ping), *n.* The practice of cheating at cards; the profession of the card-sharper.

card-system (kärd'sis″tem), *n.* **1.** A system of keeping records, in which each item is entered on a separate card. The cards for any series are of uniform size, are arranged in alphabetic order, and, in series of any length, are marked by division-cards at appropriate points. Cards (items) can be inserted or withdrawn at will.

card-teazel (kärd'tē″zl), *n.* The wild teazel, *Dipsacus sylvestris.*

card-thistle (kärd'this″l), *n.* Same as ★*card-teazel.*

Carduaceæ (kär-dū-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Necker, 1770), ‹ *Carduus* + *-aceæ.*] The name adopted for the plant-family *Asteraceæ* by authors who take the genus *Carduus* as the type of the family. It has priority over all other properly formed names, but *Carduus* is not typical, and would require it to be called the thistle family. See ★*Asteraceæ*, 2, and *Compositæ*[1].

card-wiring (kärd'wīr″ing), *n.* The insertion of straight wires at regular intervals between the pattern-cards of a Jacquard loom, in such a manner as to cause the cards to be suspended from the card-cradle.

careen, *n.* **2.** The submerged figure or body which is cut off from a floating vessel by the plane of the surface of the water; the submerged portion of a floating vessel; a figure bounded by the plane of the surface of the water and the wetted surface of a floating body. —**3.** A careening or lurching motion or movement; a lurch.

The charm [of the camel] is not in the figure . . . nor in the movement, the noiseless stepping, or the broad *careen.*
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, I. i.

careless-weed (kãr'les-wēd), *n.* One of several coarse species of amaranth springing up in neglected gardens, as *Amaranthus retroflexus* (pigweed) and *A. hybridus.* The spiny careless-weed is the same as the spiny amaranth, *A. spinosus.*

Careliparis (kar-ẹ-lip'a-ris), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κάρα*, (Ionic *κάρη*), head, + *Liparis.*] A subgenus of snail-fishes of the genus *Liparis.*

Caremitra (kar-ẹ-mī'trạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κάρα* (Ionic *κάρη*), head, + *μίτρα*, girdle.] A subgenus of snail-fishes of the genus *Careproctus.*

Carenchelyi (ka-reng-kē'li-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κάρα*, head, + *ἐγχελυς*, eel.] An order of long-necked eels found in the deep sea: distinguished by the well-developed bones of the

jaw, which are joined immovably to the cranium. Only one species is known, *Derichthys serpentinus*, constituting the family *Derichthyidæ*.

Carentonian (kar-en-tō′ni-an), *a.* [ML. *Carantonus*, Charente, + *-ian*.] In the geology of northern France and Belgium, noting a substage of the Middle Cretaceous or Cenomanian: named from the river Charente. It is in part equivalent to the Lower Chalk of England. Also used substantively.

Careproctus (kar-ē-prok′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάρα*, (Ionic *κάρη*), head, + *πρωκτός*, anus.] A genus of snail-fishes, of the family of *Liparidæ*, distinguished by the attenuated body and small disk.

ca. resp. An abbreviation of the Latin *capias ad respondendum*. See *capias*.

caressant (ka-res′ant), *a.* Caressing: as, the *caressant* airs of heaven. *N. E. D.*

caressive (ka-res′iv), *a.* Of the nature of a caress or caresses; caressing.

carette (kär-et′), *n.* [Irreg. < *-car*[1] + *-ette*.] 1. A street-car consisting essentially of the body of an ordinary street-car mounted on wooden spoke-wheels, with crank-axles. It is low, runs easily, and does not require rails.—2. A motor-vehicle like a wagonette. There are seats on both sides of the body, with a door at the rear, and the operator's seat is in front.

Carey act. See ★*act*.

carferal (kär′fē-ral), *n.* [L. *car(bo)*, charcoal, + *fer(re)*, bear, + *al(umina)*.] A trade-name for a mixture of charcoal, metallic iron, and clay intended for filtering and purifying sewage and also drinking-water.

Cargile membrane. See ★*membrane*.

cargo-book (kär′gō-bůk), *n.* The book in which are entered the particulars of a ship's cargo.

cargo-port (kär′gō-pōrt), *n.* A large rectangular port or opening in a ship's side for use in loading or discharging cargo.

car-haul (kär′hâl), *n.* In *transportation*, any short industrial railroad in which the cars, or skips, are hauled by means of endless cables or chain-belts running on sheaves laid directly on the surface between the rails. The cars are pushed or pulled along by lugs on the chain that engages the body of the car. On inclines, as in coal-breakers, the lug may drag the car up the incline or merely hold it back from running away as it is lowered by the moving chain. In standard-gage drill-yards an endless wire cable car-haul is often used in moving cars or to bring coal-cars to the elevator of a coal-storage plant. The cable runs over sheaves placed beside the track, a clip and rope or other device being used to connect the cars with the traveling-cable.—**Carhaul chain**, a special type of chain having lugs or projections inserted at intervals among the links.

Carib basket. See ★*pegall*.

carib-fish (kar′ib-fish), *n.* Same as *caribe*.

caribou, *n.* No fewer than 10 species of caribou have been described from North America, some being restricted to a comparatively limited area. Such are *Rangifer terranovæ* of Newfoundland and *R. dawsoni* from the Queen Charlotte Islands. The most eastern species is *R. grœnlandicus* from Greenland, the westernmost *R. granti* from the end of the Alaska peninsula.

caricatural (kar′i-ka-tūr-al), *a.* Of the nature of caricature; caricature-like: as, a *caricatural* biography.

Caricature photograph. See ★*photograph*.

caricology (kar-i-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [L. *carex* (*caric-*), sedge, + Gr. *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] That department of botany which is concerned with a study of the sedge family. See *caricography* and *caricologist*.

Caricyphidæ (kar-i-sif′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caricyphus* + *-idæ*.] An ill-defined family of macrurous decapod crustaceans containing the genera *Caricyphus*, *Rhomaleocaris*, and *Anebocaris*, of which the first is the type.

Caricyphus (kar-i-sī′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρίς*, a small crustacean, prob. a shrimp or prawn, + *κυφός*, bent, humped.] The typical genus of the family *Caricyphidæ*. *C. Spence Bate*, 1888.

caridoid (kar′i-doid), *a.* [Gr. *καρίς* (*καριδ-*), a small crustacean, prob. a shrimp or prawn, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling in form the shrimps or members of the crustacean family *Caridida*.

caries, *n.*—**Dry caries** or **caries sicca**, molecular disintegration of bone not attended by suppuration.

carillonneur (kä-ri-lon-nėr′), *n.* [F., < *carillonner*, *v.*, < *carillon*, a carillon.] A bell-ringer or player on a carillon or chime.

carina, *n.*, 1. (*c*) [*cap.*] In *astron.*, one of the four parts into which the constellation Argo is divided. See *Argo*.

3. One of the vertical cross-bars on the septa of a coral.—4. In *entom.*, any keel-like elevation of the body-wall of an insect, as the pronotal carina of many grasshoppers. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, March, 1899, p. 340.—**Carina tracheæ**, the projecting ridge at the point of bifurcation of the trachea.

Carinate folds, in *geol.*, isoclinal folds.

carinately (kar′i-nāt-li), *adv.* In a keeled or carinate manner; with a carina or keel.

carination (kar-i-nā′shon), *n.* [*carinate* + *-ion*.] A keeled condition: used in descriptive biology and anatomy to express the existence of ridges or carinæ on the organic body or test.

Behind they are long and narrow, showing a double *carination* with a concavity dividing them.
Amer. Nat., Jan., 1904, p. 28.

Carinthian process, stage. See *Bleiberg* ★*process*, ★*stage*.

carisquis, *n.* See ★*kariskis*.

carking, *p. a.* 2. Worrying; fretful; anxious; solicitous.

Every where you may find the selfish and the sensual, the *carking* and the careful, the cunning and the credulous, the worldling and the reckless. *Southey*, Doctor, lxv.

carline[5] (kär′lin), *n.* A Russian game of billiards which employs five balls, one of them blue and another black or yellow. It scores for both caroms and pockets and is cumulative in its counts and penalties. It was a favorite in the United States when pocket tables were in fashion.

carline-box (kär′lin-boks), *n.* A shallow, portable box, for storage of miscellaneous articles, secured under the deck of a ship, in the rectangular spaces between the beams and the carlines.

car-loader (kär′lō″dėr), *n.* In *transportation*, any machine used in loading a freight-car with grain, coke, sand, coal, or other material in bulk. The most common form is a combined delivery- and trimming-spout, used in loading a box-car with wheat, corn, etc. It may be a single flexible spout or a two-way spout for filling both ends of the car at the same time. In one type a pair of fans placed at the end of the delivery-pipe is used to blow the grain in equal quantities into each end of the car, trimming the load as fast as delivered. It will load 6,000 bushels an hour. Belt- and bucket-conveyers, fitted to a swinging-boom, are also used as car-loaders. In loading flat- or hopper-cars with sand or broken stone a short conveyer may extend from the ground to the car to deliver the material to the car as fast as it is shoveled into the conveyer. Conveyers, supported on swinging-booms over a hopper-car or in the door of a box-car, are also used to load coke, ashes, coal, etc., upon cars. See ★*conveyer*, ★*coaling-station*, and ★*coal-storage*.

Carlylesque (kär-līl-esk′), *a.* [*Carlyle* + *-esque*.] Characteristic of Thomas Carlyle or his style.

Carmelitess (kär′mel-ī-tes), *n.* [*Carmelite* + *-ess*.] A member of the Carmelite order of women.

carmeloite (kär-mel′ō-īt), *n.* [*Carmelo* Bay, California, + *-ite*[2].] A name given by A. C. Lawson to eruptive rocks at Carmelo Bay, California, having the character of andesitic basalt. The texture is like that common in andesite, the phenocrysts being pyroxene, lime-soda feldspar, and olivin altered to iddingsite.

car-mile (kär′mīl), *n.* The unit in which the number of miles covered by the rolling-stock of a railway system within a certain time is measured.

carmilion (kär-mil′yon), *n.* [*carm(ine)* + (*verm*)*ilion*.] A carmine preparation in which the coloring properties are not brought to a dry state, as with other pigments.

carminaph (kär′mi-naf), *n.* [Also *carminnaph*: < *carmi(ne)* + *naph(tha)*.] Same as ★*Sudan I*.—**Carminaph garnet.** Same as *alpha-naphthylamine* ★*red*.

carmine, *n.*—**Alizarin carmine**, a mordant coal-tar color related to anthracene. It is the sodium salt of alizarin monosulphonic acid, and is prepared by the action of fuming sulphuric acid upon alizarin. Also called *alizarin red S* and *alizarin powder*.—**Carmine lake**, a pigment made from the second washing of carmine.—**Carmine red.** See ★*red*[1].—**Orseille carmine**, a dyestuff made by treating lichens with an aqueous solution of ammonia, exposing the liquid to the air until a crimson color has developed, and heating with alum.

carmoisin, carmoisine (kär′mō-i-sin), *n.* [*car(mine)* + (*cra*)*mois*(*y*) + *-in*[2].] An acid coal-tar color: same as *fast* ★*red C*.

carmoot (kär-mōt′), *n.* [Ar. *garmūt*.] A fish, *Clarias anguillaris*, found in the Nile.

carnation[1], *n.*—**Bacteriosis of carnation.** See ★*bacteriosis*.—**Carnation disease.** See ★*disease*.—**Carnation fairy-ring.** See ★*Heterosporium*.

carnelian, *n.* 2. The beautiful red or reddish color of this stone. The distinctive colors of Cornell University are *carnelian* and white.

carnic (kär′nik), *a.* [L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from flesh.—**Carnic acid**, a substance, $C_{10}H_{15}O_5N_3$, isolated by Siegfried from the end-products of proteolytic digestion.

carniferous (kär-nif′ē-rus), *a.* [L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *-ferus*, < *ferre*, bear.] Flesh-bearing.

There is also a milk tree; but we nowhere find a *carniferous*, a flesh-bearing tree.
Leigh Hunt, Seer, p. 27. *N. E. D.*

carniferrin (kär-ni-fer′in), *n.* [L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *ferrum*, iron, + *-in*[2].] A bland, tasteless powder said to be a compound of iron and phosphocarnic acid containing 30 per cent. of iron.

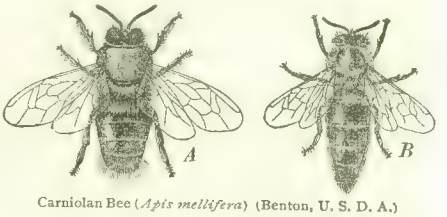
carnificial (kär-ni-fish′al), *a.* [L. *carnifex* (*-fic-*) + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a carnifex or executioner, or a butcher.

See my poor dexter, abridged to one thumb, one finger and a stump,—by the blow of my adversary's weapon, however, and not by any *carnificial* knife.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, II. xiii.

carniform (kär′ni-fôrm), *a.* [L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *forma*, form.] Flesh-like; resembling flesh.

Carniolan (kär-ni-ō′lan), *a.* [*Carniola* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Carniola, an elevated Alpine province of Austria.—**Carniolan bee**, one of a race of very gentle large gray honey-bees from Carniola. The abdomen presents a ringed appearance due to bands of silvery-white hairs.

Carnosa (kär-nō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *carnosus*, fleshy: see *carnose*.] An order of *Demospongiæ* containing *Tetraxonida* with spicules greatly reduced in size or wanting, and no diactinal megascleres or triænes with long rhabdomes. It contains the families *Corticidæ*, *Plakinidæ*, *Chondrosidæ*, and others.



Carniolan Bee (*Apis mellifera*) (Benton, U. S. D. A.)
A, drone; *B*, queen.

carnosin (kär′nō-sin), *n.* [*carnose* + *-in*[2].] A leucomaine ($C_9H_{14}N_4O_3$) belonging to the purin group.

carnotine (kär′nō-tin), *n.* [A. *Carnot*, a member of the School of Mines, Paris, + *-ine*[2].] Same as ★*primulin*.

carnotite (kär′nō-tīt), *n.* [A. *Carnot* (see *carnotine*) + *-ite*[2].] A more or less impure hydrated vanadate of uranium and potash, occurring somewhat abundantly in Montrose county and elsewhere in Colorado: found as a yellow crystalline powder or in loosely coherent masses. It contains radium and is said to be highly radio-active.

caro (kä′rō), *n.* [Porto Rican.] Any one of several vines indigenous to Porto Rico, belonging to the genus *Cissus*, as *C. sicyoides*.

caroba (kä-rō′bä), *n.* [Braz.] The name of several Brazilian trees of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, especially *Jacaranda procera* and *J. Caroba*. The leaves are bitter and astringent and are used in the treatment of syphilitic and scrofulous affections.

carobin (kar′ō-bin), *n.* [*caroba* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline constituent, not well studied, contained in the leaves of caroba (*Jacaranda Caroba* and *J. procera*), a tree native to Guiana and belonging to the family *Bignoniaceæ*.

caroid (kar′oid), *n.* [*Car*(*ica*) + *-oid*.] A medicinal preparation containing a proteolytic ferment, papayotin. It is obtained from the fruit of *Carica Papaya* (papaw).

Carolina beech-drops, locust. See ★*beech-drops*, ★*locust*[1].

Caroline, *a.* **II.** *n.* [*l. c.*] 1. A small éclair with coffee filling and fondant icing.—2. A Swedish silver coin of the value of about 38 United States cents.

Caroline Books. See ★*book*.

Carolinian area, satyr. See ★*area*, ★*satyr*[1].

carolinium (kar-ō-lin′i-um), *n.* [NL. *Carolina* (North Carolina) + *-ium*.] A name given by Baskerville to a supposed element of which the chlorid was obtained by heating in chlorin a mixture of carbon and what had generally been regarded as the oxid of thorium. A second new substance, which has been named berzelium, was at the same time separated as chlorid, so that the thorium of earlier chemistry apparently contains these two supposed elements, along with a third, for which the name *thorium* is retained. The atomic weight of carolinium is apparently higher than that of either of the others. The oxid is said to have a pinkish color.

Carolus dollar. See ★*dollar.*

caromata, *n.* Same as ★*carromata.*

caromic (ka-rom'ik), *a.* In *billiards,* of or pertaining to caroms or the making of caroms.

carone (kar'ōn), *n.* A ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, prepared by the addition of hydrochloric acid to dihydrocarvone and its subsequent removal by alcoholic sodium hydroxid.

carosa (kä-rō'sä), *n.* [Philippine Sp. (?), < Sulu *karosah,* a cart, a wagon, < Sp. *carroza,* a coach: see *caroche.*] In the Philippine Islands, a sled for conveying goods, used particularly in the country.

carot (kä-rōt'), *n.* [Philippine Sp. ★*carot,* < Bisaya ★*calot* (= Pampanga *calut*) Ilocan *carót,* a root eaten after steeping in water to improve it.] In the Philippine Islands, a tuber which is steeped or cooked and eaten by the natives.

caroticum (ka-rot'i-kum), *n.*; pl. *carotica* (-kä). [NL.] In *craniom.,* the extreme medial or lateral point of the carotid canal on the outer surface of the skull. *Von Török.*

Carotid triangles. See ★*triangle.*

carotidean (kar-ō-tid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*carotid* + *-e-an.*] Same as *carotid.*

carotte (ka-rot'), *n.* [French Creole, introduced through Louisiana.] Same as *carrot,* 4.

carp[2], *n.* **6.** A name of various fishes of the genus *Chilodactylus* in Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. These fishes are not related to the European carp, which is a cyprinoid fish.—**Lake-carp,** a sucker, *Carpiodes thompsoni,* found in the Great Lakes.—**Looking-glass carp,** a variety of the true carp having a few large scales scattered irregularly over the body.—**Murray carp,** a common name of *Murrayia cyprinoides,* a percoid fish found in Australia.

carp[3] (kärp), *v. i.* To prepare teazels for the napping-machine for dressing woolen cloth.

carpaine (kär'pā-in), *n.* [*Car(ica) Pa(paya)* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline, intensely bitter alkaloid, $C_{14}H_{25}NO_2$, found in the leaves of *Carica Papaya,* the melon-tree of South America. It is a not very powerful poison affecting the heart, spinal cord, and respiration.

carpal. I. *a.*—**Carpal arches,** various small arteries which supply the region of the wrist.

II. *n.* **2.** In *ichth.,* same as *actinost.*

Carpathian balsam. See *stone-pine* (*b*), under *pine*[1] and ★*balsam.*

carpellized (kär'pel-īzd), *a.* In *bot.,* converted or transformed into carpels: said of other organs of a flower.

Carpellised stamens of the wall-flower.
Nature, July 28, 1904, p. 312.

carpene (kär'pēn), *n.* [(*podo*)*carp*(*ic*) + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon, C_9H_{14}, prepared by distilling the calcium salt of podocarpic acid. It boils at 156° C.

carpenter, *n.* **3.** In *entom.,* same as ★*carpenter-ant* or *carpenter-bee.*—**Carpenters' gage, rule of three-four-five.** See ★*gage*[2], ★*rule*[1].

carpenter-ant (kär'pen-tėr-ant″) *n.* Any wood-working ant, such as *Camponotus æthiops, Lasius flavus,* or *L. fuliginosus* of Europe, or *C. Pennsylvanicus* of America.—**Black carpenter-ant,** *Camponotus Pennsylvanicus,* a common species in the United States, where it forms large colonies in dead trees, stumps, and logs, and sometimes even in the large beams of buildings.—**Pennsylvania carpenter-ant.** Same as *black* ★*carpenter-ant.*

carpenter-bird (kär'pen-tėr-bėrd″), *n.* The California red-headed woodpecker, *Melanerpes formicivorus,* which cuts holes in dead branches, in which it inserts acorns.

carpenter's-herb, *n.* **2.** The name of several labiate plants, as *Ajuga reptans* (bugle), *Lycopus Virginicus* (bugleweed), and the rougeberry, *Rivina humilis.*

carpenter-worm (kär'pen-tėr-wėrm), *n.* The wood-boring larva of a lepidopterous insect of the family *Cossidæ* (the goat-moths).

carper[2] (kär'pėr), *n.* One who prepares thistle-teazels for the cloth-napping machine.

carpet, *n.* **4.** A British collectors' name for any one of several species of geometrid moths whose wings bear a carpet-like design, as the *flame-carpet* (*Coremia propugnata*) and the *hazel-carpet* (*Cidaria corylata*).

carpet-baggery (kär'pet-bag″ę-ri), *n.* Same as *carpet-baggism.*

carpet-beetle, *n.*—**Black carpet-beetle.** Same as ★*tapestry-beetle.*

carpet-bug (kär'pet-bug), *n.* Same as *carpet-beetle.*

carpet-grass (kär'pet-gras), *n.* A grass, *Axonopus compressus,* of a dense spreading growth, highly valued in the southern United States for pasture and lawns. The name is also applied to the ★smut-grass (which see), to *Panicum ciliatissimum* of Texas, and probably to other grasses of a matted habit.

carpet-loom (kär'pet-lōm), *n.* A loom for weaving carpets, usually having a Jacquard equipment.

carpet-pick (kär'pet-pik), *n.* In *weaving,* a form of picking-motion directly connected with the crank-shaft for throwing the shuttle across the loom.

carpet-sewing machine. See ★*sewing-machine.*

carpet-shark (kär'pet-shärk), *n.* A shark, *Orectolobus barbatus,* of the family *Hemiscylliidæ:* found in Australia.

carpet-shell (kär'pet-shel), *n.* A small edible clam, *Tapes staminea,* found along the Pacific coast.

carpet-stitch (kär'pet-stich), *n.* A stitch used in sewing carpets: for ingrain an over-and-over stitch, for Brussels a through-and-through stitch.

carphospore (kär'fō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *κάρφος,* a stalk, chip, bit, + *σπορά,* seed (spore).] In *phytogeog.,* a plant bearing achenes with a scaly or chaffy pappus which aids in dissemination. *F. E. Clements.*

Carpiodes (kär-pi-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *carpio,* carp, + Gr. *-ώδης,* -like.] The generic name of the group of fishes called carp-suckers, of the family *Catostomidæ. C. cyprinus* is found in the Potomac, and several other species in the Mississippi valley streams.

carpitis (kär-pī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *carp*(*us*) + *-itis.*] An inflammation of the synovial membranes covering the articular surfaces of the bones of the carpus or knee-joint of domestic animals (wrist of man), causing pain, swelling, and lameness.

Carpoasci (kär-pō-as'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *καρπός,* fruit, + *ἀσκός,* a sac: see *ascus.*] A group of ascomycetous fungi including all those provided with a sporocarp, as the *Pyrenomycetes* and the *Discomycetes.*

carpoascous (kär-pō-as'kus), *a.* [*Carpoasc*(*i*) + *-ous.*] Belonging to the fungus-group *Carpoasci.*

Asci enclosed in "fructifications," i. e., *carpoascous.*
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 558.

carpocarpal (kär-pō-kär'pal), *a.* [*carpus* + *carp*(*us*) + *-al.*] Relating to two parts of the carpus: said of the articulation between the two rows of carpal bones.

carpodermis (kär-pō-dėr'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρπός,* fruit, + *δέρμα,* skin.] Same as *pericarp. Bischoff.*

carpodite (kär'pō-dīt), *n.* [*car*(*po*)*podite.*] Same as *carpopodite.*

carpogam (kär'pō-gam), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός,* fruit, + *γάμος,* marriage.] In *bot.,* the organ of a procarp which produces the cystocarp.

carpogamy (kär-pog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός,* fruit, + *-γαμια,* < *γάμος,* marriage.] In *bot.,* the process in the procarp which produces the cystocarp.

carpognathite (kär-pog'na-thīt), *n.* [*carpus* + *gnathite.*] In *crustaceans,* the fifth joint of a gnathite.

carpogonial (kär-pō-gō'ni-al), *a.* [*carpogonium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the carpogonium of the red seaweeds.

carpolith (kär'pō-lith), *n.* [NL. *Carpolithus,* < Gr. *καρπός,* fruit, + *λίθος,* stone.] Same as *carpolite.*

Carpolithus (kär-pol'i-thus), *n.* [NL. (Allioni, 1757), < Gr. *καρπός,* fruit, + *λίθος,* stone.] A genus name for fossil fruits, originally based on specimens from the Upper Miocene of Piedmont, Italy, probably belonging to the genus *Juglans,* and perhaps identical with *J. Nux-Taurinensis,* later described by Brongniart. The name has since been indiscriminately but unwarrantably applied to fossil fruits in general.

carpomania (kär-pō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρπός,* fruit, + *μανία,* mania.] In *agri.* and *hort.,* the excessive bearing of fruit. [Rare.]

carpophalangeal (kär″pō-fā-lan'jē-al), *a.* [*carpus* + *phalanges* + *-al.*] Relating to the wrist and the phalanges: as, the *carpophalangeal* articulation. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 547.

carpophyte (kär'pō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός,* fruit, + *φυτόν,* plant.] In *bot.,* same as *phanerogam.* See *Phanerogamia* and ★*Spermatophyta.*

carpos (kär'pos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρπός,* fruit.] Same as *carpopodite.*

carposperm (kär'pō-spėrm), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός,* fruit, + *σπέρμα,* seed.] In algæ, same as *carpospore.*

carposporangial (kär-pō-spō-ran'ji-al), *a.* [*carposporangium* + *-al*[1].] **1.** In *algæ,* bearing carpospores.—**2.** In *mycol.,* having the sporogenic organs furnished with an integument of hyphæ, as fungi of the family *Mortierellaceæ.* Compare ★*exosporangial.*

carposporangium (kär-pō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *carposporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *καρπός,* fruit, + E. *sporangium.*] A specially differentiated body containing sexually formed spores in certain of the red algæ.

carposporous (kär-pō-spō'rus), *a.* In *bot.,* producing carpospores, as certain red algæ.

carpostrote (kär'pō-strōt), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός,* fruit, + *στρωτός,* strewn.] In *phytogeog.,* a plant in which the fruit (achene, perigynium, etc.) is the unit of distribution. *F. E. Clements.*

carpotropic (kär-pō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *καρπός,* fruit, + *τροπικός,* of or pertaining to a turn or change.] In *bot.,* executed for the protection of fruit or the dissemination of seed: said of certain changes in the position of flower-stalks made only once.

car-puller (kär'půl″ėr), *n.* In *transportation,* a small portable capstan having a horizontal winding-drum, used in hauling grain-cars in the yard of a grain-elevator; a ★car-haul (which see). It is operated by means of a belt from the elevator and has winding-ropes to control the cars.

carpus, *n.* **4.** In *entom.*: (*b*) The club of the stigmal vein in the fore wing of an insect of the family *Chalcididæ.*—**5.** In *ichth,* same as *actinost.*

car-pusher (kär'půsh″ėr), *n.* **1.** A hand-lever having a pivoted fulcrum, used as a pinch-bar to move a railroad-car by pinching the face of a wheel and causing it to revolve slowly.—**2.** A machine used to push heavy cars; specifically, a machine used to push cars carrying very hot material, such as steel ingots which have just been poured. In its ordinary form it is a hydraulic machine having a ram or head which pushes the cars carrying the ingot-molds in front of the steel furnace. It can be worked by other than hydraulic power, electricity being sometimes used, and it is operated from a convenient platform at some distance from the machine.

carrao (kä-rä'ō), *n.* Same as ★*carau.*

carré, *n.* **2.** In *roulette,* a bet that takes in four numbers in a square, the money being placed on the intersecting lines.

carreau, *n.* **4.** A kind of cushion upon which lace is made. It has the front part lower than the back and holds from 6 to 28 pairs of small spools or spindles, the lace as it is made being wound on a cylinder. *Sci. Amer. Sup.,* June 25, 1904, p. 23817.

car-replacer (kär'rē-plā″sėr), *n.* See *replacer.*

carreta (kä-rā'tä), *n.* [Sp., a narrow cart, < *carro,* a car, cart: see *car*[1].] A rudely built cart having a long bottom-frame provided with large rings for ropes that hold the load in place: used in the southwestern United States and Mexico.

carretela (kä-re-tā'lä), *n.* [Sp. ★*carretela* (in Philippine Islands ?), < *carreta,* a narrow cart: see ★*carreta.*] A carriage or coach.—**Carretela de Pasay,** a name given in the Philippine Islands to a two-wheeled cart used by the natives of Luzon. Also called *flecha.*

carretera (kä-re-tā'rä), *n.* [Sp., < *carreta:* see ★*carreta.*] In Spanish-speaking countries, a wagon-road or highway.

carreton (kä-re-tōn'), *n.* [Sp., aug. of *carreta,* a cart: see ★*carreta.*] A heavy two-wheeled cart or dray used in Spanish-speaking countries.

carretonero (kä-rā-tō-nā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < *carreton:* see ★*carreton.*] The driver of a carreton. [Philippine Is.]

carriage, *n.* **15.** In *saddlery,* a long handle fitted at one end with a knob and at the other with a branch for receiving a small circular tool: used for ornamenting leather.—**Hydraulic-recoil carriage,** a gun-carriage provided with one or more cylinders filled with glycerin and water, and having pistons attached to the carriage and its slide so as to take up the recoil of the gun.—**Motor-carriage,** an automobile carriage.

carriage-bridle (kar'āj-brī″dl), *n.* A very light bridle with square winkers and without a nose-band or chin-piece.

carriage-cloth (kar'āj-klôth), *n.* A woven fabric with a short, stiff nap, differing from other nap-cloths in that the nap cannot be brushed down smooth.

carriage-gain (kar′āj-gān), *n.* In *mule-spinning*, the gain over the delivery of the roving in the outward traverse of the carriage which carries the spindles.

carriage-gear (kar′āj-gēr), *n.* The various pieces of wood used in building a carriage, cut to shape but not ironed.

carriage-hoist (kar′āj-hoist), *n.* A set of sheers for lifting locomotives or car-bodies from their trucks to facilitate making repairs. In the United States, a gauntree or traveling-crane is generally used for the same purpose.

carriage-horse (kar′āj-hôrs), *n.* A horse more lightly built than a draft-horse, and suitable for use with a carriage. The typical carriage-horse stands 15.1–15.3 hands high and weighs 950–1,150 pounds.

carriage-jack (kar′āj-jak), *n.* A special type of wagon-jack adapted to lifting light carriages: made in several forms. See *wagon-jack*.

carriage-lamp (kar′āj-lamp), *n.* Any form of lamp designed to be carried on a carriage. Such lamps are made, in many forms, to burn candles, oil, or acetylene gas, or to employ electricity.

carriage-porch (kar′āj-pōrch), *n.* A porch projecting over the carriage-drive at the entrance-doorway of a building. It differs from the marquise in being a solid structure, usually of masonry. The ground story of a tower sometimes serves as a carriage-porch.

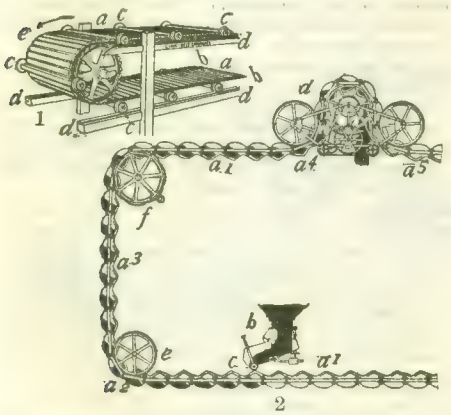
carriage-robe (kar′āj-rōb), *n.* A robe or blanket for use in carriages, made either of furs or of textile materials.

carriage-varnish (kar′āj-vär″nish), *n.* Any varnish used for carriages. The name does not designate varnish of a special composition.

Carrickmacross lace. See ★*lace*.

carricoche (kä-ri-kō′che), *n.* [Sp., < *carro*, cart, + *coche*, coach.] A two-wheeled vehicle common in Buenos Aires. The body resembles the square coach. It has a door at the rear and sliding windows in the sides, and is suspended upon ropes made of untanned hides. When used in towns it is drawn by one or two horses, with a postilion. It has accommodations for six passengers, sitting three on a side as in an omnibus.

carrier[1], *n.*, **5.** (*g*) In *transportation*, a system of endless traveling-chains supporting slats, trays, or buckets, used in transporting various materials or articles in bulk or in packages over short distances, as in a factory. The most simple or *platform* type consists of two chains supported by flanged wheels running upon rails at each side and carrying steel or wooden slats that form a moving platform on which the load is placed. See fig. 1. The traveling-sidewalk and the ramp are carriers of this type. Another form consists of a series of platform-trucks moving upon rails, the trucks being secured to a single chain which travels between the rails, hauling the trucks in either direction, carrying them round the wheel at the turn of the carrier (see wheel in fig. 1), and, when reversed, on the return trip. Other types have broad slats which lap one over another to prevent the material from falling between them. Buckets of various shapes are used in place of slats, either fixed to the chains or suspended from pivots on the chains and free to adjust themselves to changes in the travel from a horizontal to a vertical direction. The buckets, when moving in a horizontal direction,



1. Platform-carrier. *a*, endless band of wooden slats fastened to link-belt chains; *b*, chains; *c*, flanged wheels in pairs; *d*, tracks; *e*, driving-wheel and point of discharge of load. Arrow shows travel of load. 2. Bucket-carrier. *a*, buckets pivoted to link-belt chain: a^1, moving horizontally; a^2, changing position and direction; a^3, traveling vertically; a^4, passing through discharger; a^5, inverted, returning empty; *b*, automatic feed; *c*, guide-wheel controlling feed-gate; *d*, automatic discharger or dumper; *e*, guide-wheel; *f*, equalizing gear controlling chains. Flanged wheels on chains travel on horizontal tracks not shown.

overlap to form a continuous series, and are of various shapes to prevent the spilling of the load when changing direction of travel. This is clearly shown in fig. 2, where the loaded buckets are seen moving in three different directions between the feeding-point and the point of discharge. This use of pivoted buckets allies the carrier to both the conveyer and the elevator, and makes it possible to use one system or machine as a conveyer in a horizontal direction and as an elevator in a vertical direction. In one type of bucket-carrier, used in handling coal, the buckets are provided with a hinged bottom for convenience in unloading and a tipping device causing each bucket to open and discharge its load at any desired point. All types of carriers are fed at intervals or continuously, and by hand or by means of automatic feeders, and all are automatic unloaders or are fitted with tripping and discharging appliances. See fig. 2. Carriers are given, various names, as *apron-carrier*, *pivoted bucket-carrier*, *slat-carrier*, etc. See ★*conveyer*, ★*elevator*, ★*ramp*, ★*feeder*, and ★*discharger*. (*h*) In tube systems for post-office or store use, the cylindrical vessel or holder in which the letters or packages are inclosed. The holder, being inserted into the tube, is forced by air-pressure to the intended point.—**7.** In *photog.*: (*a*) A device for holding films or sensitive paper for exposure in a camera. (*b*) A framework which adapts the holder for carrying a smaller-sized plate than that for which the camera is intended.—**8.** A local name in Australia for a water-bag so contrived as to be suitable for transportation on the back of a pack-animal, with or without a pack-saddle.—**9.** Same as *carriage*, 13.—**10.** One who serves as a scout for robbers and highwaymen, and who carries information to them in regard to likely victims; a robbers' lookout. [Thieves' cant.]

carrier-pigeon, *n.* **2.** A breed of domesticated pigeon, having as its most apparent characteristic a huge wattle, like a miniature cauliflower, about the base of the stout beak, and a small wattle around the eye. The skull is narrow, the general build slender, and the length about 17 inches. The favorite color is solid black or dun; but there are silver and blue breeds. This breed does not carry messages, being bred for points only; not only does the bird fly indifferently, but its sight is partly obscured by the wattles. The birds used during the Franco-German war were largely Antwerps, and the birds now trained for long-distance flights are homers.

carrier-pulley (kar′i-ėr-půl″i), *n.* A pulley or band-wheel, intermediate between shafts which are connected by an endless driving-belt, used to support the weight of the belt and prevent undue sagging; in belt-conveying machinery, a supporting wheel which steadies and guides the endless moving belt and its load.

Carrington's law of solar rotation. See ★*law*[1].

carriole (kar′i-ōl), *n.* [F.: see *cariole*.] A cart for passengers, used in the north of France. The body is suspended upon long poles which serve both as shafts and as springs.

carrion-beetle, *n.*—**Beet carrion-beetle,** a European silphid beetle, *Silpha opaca*, which feeds on the leaves of mangolds.

carritch, *n.*—**To give one his carritch,** to put one through his catechism or give him a scolding. [Scotch.]

carritch (kar′ich), *v. t.* To catechize: as, to *carritch* the bairns. [Scotch.]

carroche, carroch, *n.* Same as *caroche*. *Browning*.

carromata (kä-rō-mä′tä), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *carromata* (fem.), an insular form (cf. Bisaya *calomáta*, a brooch) of Sp. *carromato*,



Carromata.

a one-horse vehicle, a long, narrow cart, < *carro*, cart, + *mato*, rough, coarse, poor: see *mate*[2].] A light, two-wheeled covered vehicle, usually drawn by a single horse. [Philippine Is.]

Recourse [in the Philippines] was therefore had to light native wagons, *carromatas*, and to litters carried by hired coolies. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 481.

carrot, *n.*—**Candia carrot.** Same as *Candy carrot*, under *carrot*, which is a corruption of *Candia carrot*.—**Carrot rust-fly.** See ★*rust-fly*.—**Cuban carrot,** a carrot of tobacco-leaves consisting of four hands tied with Cuba bast.—**Peruvian carrot,** the arracacha, *Arracacia Arracacha*. See *arracacha*.

carrot, *v. t.* **2.** To prepare, for felting purposes, plucked fur on skins by subjecting it to a solution of quicksilver and nitric acid or



Carrot-beetle (*Ligyrus gibbosus*). Adult, enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

chlorid of mercury, and then drying it by exposure to the open air or by artificial heat, the former method of drying producing a whitish color (white carrot), and the latter method a yellowish color (yellow carrot). *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, June 4, 1904, p. 23767.

carrot-beetle (kar″ọt-bē′tl), *n.* A scarabæid beetle, *Ligyrus gibbosus*, whose larva damages the tubers of the carrot.

carrot-disease (kar′ọt-di-zēz″), *n.* See ★*disease*.

carrot-fly (kar′ọt-flī), *n.* Same as *carrot* ★*rust-fly*.

carrotin, *n.* Same as *carotin*.

carrot-weed (kar′ọt-wēd), *n.* The common ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*: so called from some resemblance in the foliage to that of the carrot.

carry, *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**To carry down.** In *chem.*, when a precipitated saline or other solid substance is found to be accompanied by another solid, of itself soluble in the liquid, the former is said *to have carried down* the latter. Thus barium sulphate when formed by precipitation is apt to be accompanied by small quantities of salts of iron and other metals, although these salts are soluble when alone.—**To carry up,** to extend upward as by the addition of successive courses: as, the building was *carried up* as high as the law allows.—**To carry weight.** (*a*) To have influence. (*b*) To be handicapped by carrying additional weight, as in horse-racing.

II. *intrans.*—**To carry through,** in *golf* and *tennis*, to allow the bat or club, in making a stroke, to 'follow' the ball, that is, to keep it in contact with the ball as long as possible.

carry, *n.* **8.** In *golf*, the distance from the spot from which a ball is driven to the place where it first alights. *W. Park, Jr.*

carse-clay (kärs′klā), *n.* The clay deposited at the bottom of a fen; swamp-clay. See ★*carse-deposit*.

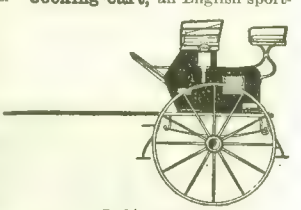
carse-deposit (kärs′dē-poz″it), *n.* An estuarine deposit, partly refilling an erosion valley. The chief constituents are clay and silt, and on the upstream margin they pass gradually into fluviatile deposits of sand, gravel, and silt. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 295.

carse-land (kärs′land), *n.* The land surface formed by the reëlevation of a drowned valley; an emerged carse-deposit. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 291.

car-sickness (kär′sik″nes), *n.* A condition analogous to seasickness sometimes affecting travelers on a railway.

Carstone (kär′stōn), *n.* [*Carstone*, a local name.] In *geol.*, a minor division of the Cretaceous system in Norfolk and Lincolnshire, England, constituting the uppermost member of the Neocomian or Lower Cretaceous.

cart, *n.*—**Battlesden cart,** a two-wheeled pleasure-vehicle of English origin.—**Cape cart,** a two-wheeled vehicle peculiar to South Africa. The body is generally of the dog-cart type, the seat being made to slide, and is provided with a canvas-covered bow-top. It is fitted with a pole for two horses.—**Cocking-cart,** an English sporting-cart with a short body: originally fitted to carry game-cocks to the pits. It was built very high from the ground and used only for tandem.



Cocking-cart.

cartan (kär-tän′), *n.* [Native name.] Same as ★*balaustre*.

Carth. An abbreviation of *Carthaginian*.

carthamin, *n.*—**Plate carthamin,** the trade-name of an extract of safflower of superior quality which has been dried as a film or crust on the surface of an earthenware plate.

cartilage, *n.*—**Aortic cartilage.** See ★*aortic*.—**Auricular cartilage,** cartilage of the pinna of the ear.—**Branchial cartilage.** See ★*branchial*.—**Calcified cartilage,** cartilage hardened by the deposition in or on it of spicules of bone, as in the sternal ribs of old mammals or the crania of sharks. It has a granular structure very different from true bone.—**Cartilage of ossification.** Same as *temporary cartilage*.—**Cephalic cartilage.** Same as *cranial* ★*cartilage*.—**Ciliary cartilage.** Same as *tarsal cartilage*.—**Cranial cartilage,** in cephalopods, a portion of the internal skeleton that protects the principal nerve-centers, incloses the auditory organ, and gives support to the eyes. Also called *cephalic cartilage*.—**Investing cartilage.** Same as *articular cartilage*.—**Jacobson's cartilage,** a small independent cartilage in the nasal septum.—**Luschka's cartilages,** small cartilaginous nodules in the vocal cords.—**Nasal cartilages.** See ★*nasal*.—**Nuchal cartilage.** See *nuchicartilage*.—**Reichert's cartilage,** a cartilage in the fetus from which

is developed a part of the hyoid bone.—**Septal cartilage,** the cartilaginous portion of the nasal septum.—**Sternal cartilage,** in man, one of the seven costal cartilages on each side articulating with the sternum.—**True cartilage.** Same as *hyaline cartilage.*

cartilage-pit (kär′ti-lāj-pit), *n.* In the pelecypod mollusks, one of the resilifers, or concave, often spoon-shaped, depressions into which are fitted the ends of the resilium or internal ligament.

cartilaginiform (kär″ti-lā-jin′i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cartilago (-gin-),* cartilage, + *forma,* form.] Same as *cartilaginoid.*

cartographical, cartographically. See *chartographical, chartographically.*

cartographist, *n.* See ★*chartographist.*

cartridge, *n.* **2.** A case of metal, paper, or other material containing some chemical preparation used in photography, such as magnesium mixture for flash-light or material for developing, toning, or fixing solutions.—**Hydraulic mining-cartridge,** a device for breaking down coal in mines by the application of hydraulic pressure, thus avoiding the danger attending the use of explosives for this purpose.

cartridge-clip (kär′trij-klip), *n.* A light sheet-metal device for clasping several cartridges at the base and so arranged as to permit the quick insertion of all the cartridges into the magazine of a repeating firearm.

cartridge-fuse (kär′trij-fūz), *n.* In *elect.,* a fuse consisting of a conductor which at overload melts and so opens the circuit. It is inclosed in a cartridge-like insulating-tube, usually of fiber, intended as a protection from the melted metal which, when the fuse blows out, would be thrown around.

cartridge-stick (kär′trij-stik), *n.* In *mining,* a round stick on which cartridge-paper is rolled to form a case for blasting-powder.

cart-wheel (kärt′hwēl), *n.* A wheel of a cart, or, figuratively, something resembling one, as, by exaggeration, the United States silver dollar (1873–1900).—**To turn** (or **make**) **a cart-wheel,** to move like a rotating wheel, by turning somersaults sidewise, touching alternately upon the hands and feet.

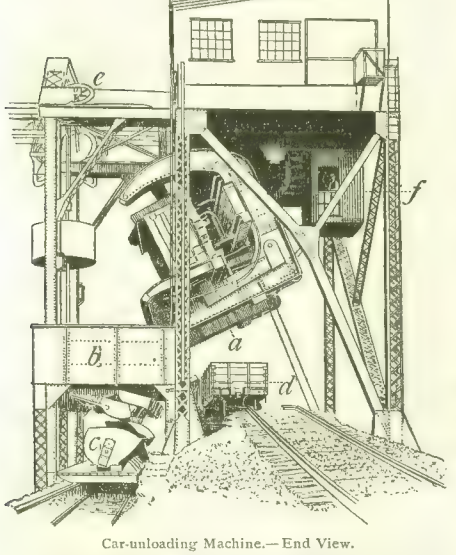
cart-whip (kärt′hwip), *n.* A teamster's whip, made with a short, stiff handle and heavy thong.

carua (kä-rō′ä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A plant of the pineapple family, *Neoglaziovia variegata,* found in northern Brazil, and yielding an important fiber called by the same name.

carubio (kä-rō′bē-ō), *n.* [Porto Rican.] Same as ★*bosua.*

caruncle, *n.,* **2.** (*b*) A small horny protuberance, at the tip of a young bird's beak, which serves to break the egg-shell at the time of hatching: same as *egg-tooth.*—**5.** A peculiar leaf-like sense-organ found on the dorsal side of the segments at the anterior end of certain polychætous annelids, especially those belonging to the family *Amphinomidæ.*

car-unloader (kär′un-lō″dėr), *n.* In *railroading,* a machine for unloading flat- or gondola-cars. Two types are in use, one in which the load is pushed or plowed off the car while it is at rest or in motion, and another in which the car itself is tilted up or turned over to discharge the load. The first type is used in railroad construction and the second to unload ore- and coal-cars. The railroad-construction machine consists of a double-share or single-share plow, as wide as the top of the car, which is drawn along the whole length of a train by means of a cable. The gondola-cars are made without end-frames and have the brake-wheel at the side, and the side-frames have doors which are hinged at the top and swing outward, a train thus forming, with the flat iron bridges between the cars, a continuous trough for its whole length. A complete train consists of a locomotive, a flat-car carrying a winding-engine (using steam from the locomotive), sixteen or more cars, and the plow and its cable. When the filled train reaches the point of discharge, it may stop to distribute the load along the length of the train, or may be kept in motion to deposit the load over a greater distance, or may be backed at the same speed as the unloading, when the entire train-load will be deposited at one point. Whatever plan is used, the operation of the machine is the same, the winding-engine by means of the cable dragging the plow along the length of the train, and the two plow-shares throwing off the load, through the swinging doors, on each side of the track. With flat-cars a plow having one share is used, which discharges the load on one side only. Another plan is to place a guide-rail on the top of a train of flat-cars and to use a double plow, the locomotive being detached and the train anchored. The engine then drags the plow along the train by means of the cable. The car-unloading machines are massive structures supporting a section of track upon a cradle. The loaded car is run into the machine, locked in the cradle, and then turned over to discharge the load.



Car-unloading Machine.—End View.

a, cradle containing loaded car tilted and discharging its load into the hopper; *b,* the hopper with chutes; *c,* buckets on flat-car; *d,* the next car to be unloaded which pushes empty car out of cradle (after it has assumed its normal position) which runs by gravity out of the machine; *e,* machinery handling the cradle; *f,* point of control.

carv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *carve.*

carve[1]. **I.** *trans.* **7†.** To make a private sign to, at table. See II., 3.

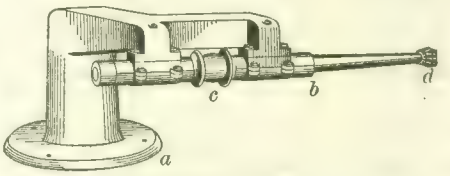
II. *intrans.* **3†.** To make a private sign with the little finger at table, as when one carves (def. II., 2) or pretends to carve, or raises a glass to one's lips.

> He can *carue* too, and lispe: Why this is he
> That kist away his hand in courtesie.
> *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2 (ed. 1623).

carvenone (kär′vē-nōn), *n.* [G. *carve,* caraway (see *carvy*), + *-ene* + *-one.*] A ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, prepared by dropping dihydrocarvone into cold concentrated sulphuric acid and diluting the solution with ice-water. It may also be prepared from camphor. It is an oil which boils at 237° C.

carver, *n.* **3.** A carving-machine.—**Panel carver and friezer,** a carving- or shaping-machine consisting of a table on which the work is laid and a vertical cutter-head carrying the cutters, hung from a bracket over the table. See *shaper,* 4.

carving-machine (kär′ving-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working,* a machine for making ornamental carvings in wood.—**Spindle carving-machine,** the most simple form of carving-machine, consisting of a horizontal spindle supported in bearings at the top of a column or a bench-stand, and carrying at the end a cutting-tool which may be of any form required in carving foliage, scrolls, flutings, rosettes, etc. The cutters resemble, except in size, the cutters of a milling-machine. It may be operated at a speed of 7,000 revolutions a minute. Larger machines are practically shapers (which see).



Spindle Carving-machine.

a, bench-stand supporting horizontal spindle; *b,* spindle; *c,* place where the belt is applied; *d,* cutter.

carving-table (kär′ving-tā″bl), *n.* A heated table on which meats are kept warm.

carvone (kär′vōn), *n.* [G. *carve,* caraway, + *-one.*] A ketone, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, which occurs in the two optically active forms—the dextrogyrate form in the oils of dill and caraway, and the levogyrate form in the oils of spearmint and kuromoji. It is an oil which smells of caraway and boils at 228° C. Formerly called *carvol.*

carvotanacetone (kär″vō-tan-as′ē-tōn), *n.* [G. *carve,* caraway, + *tan(nic),* + *acetone.*] A ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, prepared by the reduction of carvonehydrobromide. It is an oil which boils at 228° C.

caryatidal (kar-i-at′i-dal), *a.* Having the characteristics of a caryatid: as, a *caryatidal* figure or statue.

caryatidic (kar i-a-tid′ik), *a.* Same as ★*caryatidal.*

Caryocaraceæ (kar-i-ō-ka-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Szyszylowicz, 1893), ‹ *Caryocar* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous, archichlamydeous plants of the order *Hypericales,* typified by the genus *Caryocar* (which see), and containing one other tropical American genus. It was formerly included in the family *Theaceæ,* from which it differs in its coherent petals and separate styles.

caryocerite (kar″i-ō-sē′rīt), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον,* nut, + *cer-ium* + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of thorium, the cerium metals, yttrium, and other elements, found in Norway.

caryochrome (kar′i-ō-krōm), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον,* nut, kernel (nucleus), + *χρῶμα,* color.] **I.** *a.* In *neurol.,* staining when treated by the Nissl method.

II. *n.* In *neurol.,* a term applied to certain nerve-cells in the cerebellum, reticular membrane, and olfactory bulbs which exhibit a staining of the nucleus only when treated by the Nissl method.

Caryocrinus (kar-i-ok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κάρυον,* a nut, + *κρίνον,* a lily.] A genus of cystid *Echinodermata* or cystideans established by Say and highly characteristic of the Upper Silurian beds of New York and Tennessee. They are nut-shaped bodies, the calyx plates being large and generally perforate. The summit bears a crown of short, feeble arms, and the stem is long and free.

caryolymph (kar′i-ō-limf), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον,* nut, + L. *lympha,* lymph.] The liquid portion of the substance of the nucleus of a cell; the nuclear sap. *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 141.

caryolysis (kar-i-ol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κάρυον,* nut, kernel (nucleus), + *λύσις,* dissolution.] Same as *caryocinesis.*

caryomicrosome (kar″i-ō-mī′krō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον,* nut, kernel (nucleus), + *μικρός,* small, + *σῶμα,* body.] In *cytol.,* one of the minute granules of which the nucleus of the cell is supposed to consist.

caryophyllic (kar″i-ō-fil′ik), *a.* [*caryophyll-in* + *-ic.*] Derived from caryophyllin.—**Caryophyllic acid,** a crystalline, bibasic acid, $C_{20}H_{32}O_6$, obtained by oxidizing caryophyllin with nitric acid.

caryoplasm, *n.* Same as *karyoplasm.*

Caryopteris (kar-i-op′te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Bunge, 1835), in allusion to the wings on the fruit-carpels; ‹ Gr. *κάρυον,* nut, + *πτερόν,* wing.] A genus of plants of the family *Verbenaceæ,* containing about 10 species, native in Japan, China, and the Himalayas. They are shrubby or suffrutescent, with opposite, entire or toothed leaves, and cymes of blue, violet, or red flowers situated either in the axils of the leaves or grouped opposite each other toward the ends of the branches. The four carpels of the fruit have one margin incurved about the seed, the other forming a wing. *C. incana* is in cultivation under the name *Japanese beni,* which see, under ★*beni.*

caryorrhexis (kar″i-ō-rek′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κάρυον,* nut, + *ῥῆξις,* breaking.] Rupture of the cell-nucleus.

caryotheca (kar″i-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *caryothecæ* (-sē). [Gr. *κάρυον,* nut, kernel (nucleus), + *θήκη,* case, box.] In *cytol.,* the wall of the nucleus in the animal or plant cell. Also *karyotheca.*

caryozymogen (kar″i-ō-zī′mō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *κάρυον,* a nut, kernel (nucleus), + *zymogen.*] Small masses of nuclear material which enter into the composition of the zymogens.

C. A. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.*

casabe (kä-sä′be), *n.* [Cuban Sp., prob. ‹ *casabe, cazabe,* cassava.] The Cuban name of *Chloroscombrus chrysurus,* a small fish of the family *Carangidæ.*

casanthrol (ka-san′thrōl), *n.* [*cas(ein)* + *anthr(acene)* + *-ol.*] A thick, neutral, gelatinous emulsion consisting of casein ointment and certain constituents of coal-tar soluble in benzol and ether. It constitutes a water-soluble varnish applied to the skin in chronic eczema and other skin affections.

cascade[1], *n.* **5.** In *manuf. chem.,* a series of vessels, frequently of stoneware, from one to the next of which a liquid successively overflows, thus presenting a large absorbing surface to a gas with which it is to be charged.—**Cascade method,** in the liquefaction of gases, the method of continuous cooling by means of a refrigerant such as carbon dioxid. The refrigerant, compressed and subsequently cooled, is caused to flow around the receptacle containing the gas to be liquefied until the lowest temperature thus attainable is reached. The final cooling, necessary to liquefaction, is then produced by the sudden expansion of the gas itself.

cascade-bottle (kas-kād′bot″l), *n.* In *manuf. chem.,* a hollow vessel, commonly of stoneware, having an opening at the top through which passes a moderately wide tube filled with coke or other suitable porous material, over which water or some other liquid flows so as to become charged with a gas or vapor passed through the vessel.

casca-doce (käs-kä-dō′sā), *n.* [Pg. *casca,* bark, + *doce,* sweet, ‹ L. *dulcis,* sweet.] Same as ★*buranhem.*

cascalote (käs-kä-lō′tā), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] Same as *divi-divi*, 1.

Cascara buckthorn. See ★*buckthorn*.

cascara[2] (käs′kä-rä), *n.* [Sp. *cáscara*, bark.] A bark canoe. [Spanish America.]

cascarin (kas′kạ-rin), *n.* [*cascara* + *-in*[2].] A name given to a compound, $C_{12}H_{10}O_5$, supposed to be found in cascara sagrada. Later investigators question its identity.

cascaron (käs-kä-rōn′), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., appar. < Sp. *cascarón*, an egg-shell.] A tall leguminous tree of Argentina, *Cascaronia astragalina*, having a corky bark under which is found a red gum. Its leaves, flowers, and pods possess a strong odor of rue.

case[1], *n.* **9.** In the tobacco trade, the state of the leaf, during and after the process of curing, with respect to moisture-content and pliability: common in such phrases as *in case* (more or less moist), *in good case* (with the right degree of moisture), *too high case*, etc. See ★*order*, 17.

It must be stretched gently over the ends of the fingers and knuckles, and if it is *in good case*, i. e. plight, or condition, it will discover an elastic capacity, etc.
W. Tatham, Cult. and Com. of Tobacco, p. 37.

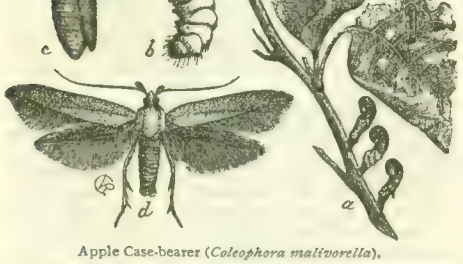
Case system, an inductive method of teaching law. It was first introduced at the Harvard Law School in 1869 by Professor Langdell and has since been widely adopted by various law schools. By this system students are required to deduce legal principles from the study of reported cases, rather than taught such principles by the use of text-books and commentaries. Also called *Langdell system*.—**Leading case**, a reported case which is regarded by the legal profession generally as finally establishing or settling the point or points determined in the case.—**Test case.** (*a*) One of several causes pending in the same court the determination of which will be held to apply to the several causes. (*b*) An action brought, usually by agreement between parties, in which the constitutionality or validity of an act will be brought in question and judicially determined.

case[1], *v. t.* **2.** To bring into the desired 'case' or condition; specifically, in the tobacco trade, to bring the leaf into the desired condition as to moisture and pliability, and the admixture of ingredients to give flavor, etc. See ★*case*[1], *n.*, 9, ★*caser*, *n.*, and ★*casing*[2], *n.* Also spelled in the trade, *kase*.

case[2], *n.* **16.** In the *postal service*, a series of open boxes or large pigeonholes in which letters are placed in assorting them for distribution. Each box is for a particular place, and the distributor, standing at a table in a post-office or railway postal car, throws each letter into the proper box in the case.—**17.** *Naut.*, the outside planking of a vessel.—**18.** In *whaling*, the well or hole in the head of a sperm-whale, which contains, in a free state, the most valuable oil given by it.—**19.** In *faro*, a card when it is the only one of its denomination remaining in the dealing-box.—**Case examination**, in civil-service examinations, a test of the ability of an applicant for the position of postal clerk to read the addresses of letters and to distribute the letters in a case rapidly and accurately.

casease (kā′sē-ās), *n.* [*case(in)* + *-ase.*] A proteolytic ferment, found in the cell-sap of many plants and in the culture-fluids of *Tyrothrix*, capable of digesting casein beyond the peptone to the acid amide stage.

case-bearer, *n.*—**Apple case-bearer**, *Coleophora malivorella*, a moth of the family *Elachistidæ*, whose



Apple Case-bearer (*Coleophora malivorella*).
a, cases on leaves and twigs, slightly reduced; *b*, larva; *c*, pupa; *d*, moth—enlarged. (Riley.)

case-bearing larva sometimes skeletonizes the leaves of the apple in the eastern United States. Also *pistol case-bearer*.—**Cigar case-bearer**, the larva of an American tineid moth, *Coleophora fletcherella*, which feeds on the foliage of the apple and pear and constructs for itself a cigar-shaped case which protects it from its natural enemies.

case-book (kās′bůk), *n.* A book in which a physician keeps the medical record of his cases.

case-fly (kās′flī), *n.* A caddis-fly.

casefy (kā′sē-fī), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *casefied*, ppr. *casefying*. [L. *caseus*, cheese, + *ficare*, make.] To render or become cheesy.

case-hardening, *n.* **2.** A process of induration affecting surfaces of rocks. It accompanies evaporation of moisture from the capillary system of exposed surfaces, and consequent deposition of such mineral matter as is held in solution. The result is a hard film or layer produced by extra cementation. In arid regions such hardened films, polished by blown sand, are known as *desert varnish*. *Van Hise*, U. S. Geol. Surv., Monograph 47, p. 547.

caseid (kā′sē-id), *n.* [*case(in)* + *-id.*] A name given to any of those nitrogenous compounds contained in cheese which remain after the water and fat have been removed.

caseiform (kā′sē-i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese, + *forma*, form.] Same as *caseous*.

Casein lime, a preparation made from inferior skim-milk cheese and used in the arts as a glue. It consists of dried and powdered cheese mixed with burnt chalk. Also called *casein cement*.—**Casein ointment.** See ★*ointment*.

casein-dyspeptone (kā″sē-in-dis-pep′tōn), *n.* An insoluble substance obtained when milk-casein is digested with pepsin and hydrochloric acid.

caseinogen (kā-sē-in′ō-jen), *n.* [*casein* + L. *-gen*, -producing.] A substance contained in milk which forms casein in the presence of a digestive ferment.

case-keeper (kās′kē″pėr), *n.* In *faro*, the player who marks the cards as they come from the dealing-box, so that the number of each card still to come shall be known. Small buttons are pushed along wires for this purpose, as in an abacus.

casement, *n.*—**French casement**, a casement or a casement-window fitted with an espagnolette and opening nearly to the floor.

case-mold (kās′mōld), *n.* In *ceram.*, an exact replica of an original clay model, as a jug, covered dish, etc., made in clay or plaster from the block-mold or hollow cast of the model. From this case or case-mold, plaster casts, or working-molds, are taken as frequently as they are needed. See ★*block-mold* and ★*working-mold*.

caseoiodine (kā″sē-ō-ī′ō-din), *n.* [L. *caseus*, cheese, + E. *iodine*.] A white powder, similar to thyroiodine, prepared from periodocasein and containing 8.7 per cent. of iodine: used internally in myxedema.

caseone (kā′sē-ōn), *n.* [L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-one*.] A name given to those compounds in cheese which are extracted by strong alcohol and by water. A recent authority proposes to apply the name to the compounds extracted by alcohol only. The amount of these compounds is an indication of the progress of the ripening of the cheese.

caseose (kā′sē-ōs), *n.* [*case(in)* + *-ose.*] An albumose resulting from casein.

caseoserum (kā″sē-ō-sē′rum), *n.* An antiserum which results on immunization with casein.

Caseous pneumonia. See ★*pneumonia*.

caser (kā′sėr), *n.* [Also spelled, in the trade, *kaser*; < *case*[1], *v. t.*, 2, + *-er*[1].] In the tobacco trade, a device for moistening the tobacco leaf. See ★*case*[1], *v. t.*, 2, and ★*casing*[2].

case-smoother (kās′smö″ŦHėr), *n.* A machine which passes glued cloth and its stiffening-board between calendering-rollers, and firmly attaches them together.

cash[2], *n.*—**Spot cash**, cash paid or to be paid on the spot, upon actual or constructive delivery of the thing sold; cash 'on the nail.' See *nail*.

cash. An abbreviation of *cashier*.

Cashaqua shale. See ★*shale*[2].

cashaw[2] (ka-shâ′), *n.* See ★*cushaw*.

cashew[2], *n.* See ★*cushaw*.

cashew-apple (ka-shö′ap″l), *n.* The pear-shaped edible stalk which bears the cashew-nut. See *Anacardium* and *cashew-nut*.

Cashmere goat. See ★*goat*[1].

cash-register (kash′rej″is-tėr), *n.* A cash-box fitted with a hand-operated mechanism for exhibiting to the purchaser the amount of his purchase, unlocking and opening the cash drawer and recording and adding up all sums deposited in the drawer. Some machines also record and add up sums paid out. Closing the drawer locks the mechanism. The autographic cash-register is a small cabinet containing a cash-drawer and a recording-ribbon placed upon a spool in the cabinet and carried under a narrow opening in the top of the cabinet to a second spool which is controlled by a hand-lever. After a sale, or other transaction, a record is made in pencil on the ribbon through the opening; then, on moving the lever, the cash-drawer is unlocked and automatically opened and the ribbon is moved onward under a glass plate where it can be read but cannot be changed; on closing the cash-drawer the cabinet is locked and cannot be used again until a new record is made or the lever moved. In some registers, combination locks control the lever and the record may be duplicated or manifolded, one record being delivered outside the cabinet as a receipt or bill of sale, and another being retained in the cabinet. More complicated machines have one or more drawers controlled by separate locks, for one or more salesmen. Larger machines employ keys or levers of various forms for recording sales on accounts or other data.—**Cash-register bank**, a steel box for small savings in which the value of each coin is registered as it is deposited in the box, the index on the outside showing the total sum in the box.

cash-sword (kash′sōrd), *n.* A Chinese ornament or charm made of coins or cash tied with cord.

cash-tree (kash′trē), *n.* A number of Chinese coins united by connecting bands of metal, as originally cast in stone or metal molds.

This, indeed, appears also to be the case with a large number of the specimens of tin cash. They are cast in the form of trees, which are called *cash-trees*, the three specimens of which, obtained by the expedition, are, I believe, unique in this country. The general type is that of the round cash, with a circular hole in the centre, though one kind, the half-cash of Trengganu, is a solid round coin (without the hole).
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 420.

Casimiroa (kaz-i-mir′ō-ä), *n.* [NL. (La Lave, 1825), named in honor of *Casimiro* Gomez Ortega (1740–1818), a Spanish botanist.] A genus of trees of the family *Rutaceæ*. There are four species, native in Mexico and Nicaragua. They have alternate digitately 3–7-foliolate leaves with stalked leaflets, and small greenish flowers in short axillary panicles. For *Casimiroa edulis*, see ★*cochilsapote*.

casing[2] (kā′sing), *n.* [Also spelled, in the trade, *kasing*; < *case*[1], *v. t.*, 2, + *-ing*[2].] The process of putting tobacco leaf into the desired 'case' or condition, namely by moistening, and adding the ingredients used to give flavor, etc. See ★*case*[1], *n.*, 9.

casing-boards (kā′sing-bōrdz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, planks spiked to buntons or dividing-timbers to form a partition or brattice in a mine-shaft. *C. Le N. Foster*, Ore and Stone Mining, p. 238.

casino, *n.*—**Royal casino**, a variety of casino in which the king, queen, and jack have a pip-value of 13, 12, and 11, respectively, and may be combined with smaller cards, or may win them,—a jack, for instance, winning a 9 and 2.—**Spade casino**, a variety of casino in which every spade counts a point and the scores are pegged as fast as made, usually on a cribbage-board, 61 points being game.—**Twenty-one-point casino**, a variety of casino in which the game is twenty-one points, the points going out in order if it is a tie at the end, cards first, then spades, big casino, little casino, aces, and sweeps. If the aces have to decide it, their order is: spades, clubs, hearts, and diamonds.

casoy, *n.* See ★*kasoi*.

cassabanana (kas″a-ba-nan′ä), *n.* A plant of the family *Cucurbitaceæ* (*Sicana odorifera*), a native of the American tropics, and sometimes grown as an herbaceous arbor-plant in the Southern States. The fruit is sometimes two feet long, and squash-like, orange or crimson in color, and with a very aromatic odor. There are two or three related species, all tall-climbing by means of tendrils.

cassage (ka-säzh′), *n.* The process of change known as 'casse' which wine sometimes undergoes. See ★*casse*[2], 3.

casse[2] (kas), *n.* [F. *casse*, breaking, < *casser*, break.] **1.** A bridle for a kite; also, a check-piece or fastener by which the string of a subordinate kite is attached to the line of the main kite.—**2.** A safety-line; technically, a small copper wire inserted into the bridle of a kite by Marvin, in order that when the strain becomes too great in strong winds the wire may break and save the main structure of the kite and the line-wire. See ★*bridle*, 10.—**3.** The breaking down or incipient souring of wine, even in closed vessels.

Cassel earth. See ★*earth*[1].

cassette, *n.* **2.** In *photog.*, a flat box holding one or two plates which are to be exposed in a camera; a plate-holder.

Cassia-flower oil. See ★*oil*.

Cassidulina (ka-si-dụ̄-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., < *Cassidula* + *-ina.*] The typical genus of the family *Cassidulinidæ*. *D'Orbigny*, 1839.

Cassidulinidæ (ka-si-dụ̄-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassidulina* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Foraminifera*, of the order *Textularidea*. The test consists of a series of alternating chambers, more or less coiled upon itself in a planispiral manner. It contains the genera *Cassidulina* and *Ehrenbergia*.

cassiduloid (ka-siḍ′ụ̄-loid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An echinoid or sea-urchin allied or belonging to the family *Cassidulidæ*.

II. *a.* Resembling sea-urchins of the family *Cassidulidæ*.

cassie (kas′ē), *n.* [F. *cassie* < Prov. *cacio* < L. *acacia*; see *Acacia*.] In the southern United States and in France, the flower-heads of *Acacia Farnesiana*. See *Acacia* and *sponge-tree*.

cassimere-twill (kas'i-mēr-twil″), *n.* A four-harness twill-weave. Also called *blanket-, crow-, Florentine, kerseymere-, serge-, swan's-down- (etc.) twill.*

cassine[2] (ka-sēn'), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] A ceremonial drink of the Indians of eastern North America.

Cassini division. See ★*division.*

cassio-berry (kas'i-ō-ber″i), *n.* A shrub, *Viburnum obovatum*, of the southeastern United States, with shining evergreen leaves and black, edible drupes. The yapon, *Ilex vomitoria*, which somewhat resembles it, is called *cassio-berry bush* in South Carolina, and that name has been applied to the smooth winterberry, *Ilex lævigata.*

cassonic (ka-son'ik), *a.* Noting a bibasic, noncrystalline acid, $C_5H_8O_7$, formed by the oxidation of cane-sugar.

cast[1], *v. t.* **21.** In *agri.*, to replow (old ridges) with the furrows all in one direction. See ★*casting*, 13. [Great Britain.]—**Casting-and-setting machine**, that part of the monotype type-setting and -casting machine which casts the types, sets the letters in the proper sequence to form the words of the copy, spaces and justifies the lines, and places the finished line on the galley. It weighs about 1,500 pounds, and occupies a floor space of about 4 by 5 feet.—**Casting of the withers**, eversion of the womb in a mare after foaling. —**To cast on end**, to make (iron castings) with the long dimension vertical. This is usually done in the case of cast-iron pipes or other long, hollow pieces, because it is easier to hold the core in position than when casting on the side, and also because the castings are sounder. When castings are made in this manner, it is customary to pour the iron into a vertical gate at one side of the mold and let it flow into the mold at the bottom. This method is less liable to injure the mold than that of pouring direct, and gives a chance for air carried down by the falling iron to escape.

cast[1], *n.* **14.** Specifically, the impression of the interior surface of the test or skeleton of an organism, usually animal: contradistinguished from *mold* or *imprint*, which is the impression of the exterior. By the removal, through solution, of the substance of the fossil the filling of the cavity from within may produce an impression of the interior carrying also some of the features of the exterior surface, and this combination is termed a *sculpture-cast.*

29. In *archery*, the act or property of throwing or propelling an arrow: thus a bow is said to have a good or a bad *cast.*—**Fatty casts**, renal tube-casts containing oil-globules.

cast[3], *n.* A simplified spelling of *caste*[2].

castagnole (kȧs-tȧn-yōl'), *n.* [F.] The *Brama rayi.* See *pomfret*, 3.

Castalia, *n.* **5.** (Salisbury, 1805.) In *bot.*, see *Nymphæa*, 2.

castanean (kas-tā'nē-ạn), *a.* [*Castanea* + *-an.*] Belonging to the genus *Castanea*, or relating in any way to the chestnut.

castaneopiceous (kas-tā″nē-ō-pish'ius), *a.* [L. *castanea*, chestnut, + *piceus*, pitchy.] Blackish-chestnut or blackish-brown in color. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, II. 523.

castanha-nut (käs-tän'yȧ-nut), *n.* [Pg. *castanha*, chestnut: see *chestien.*] Same as *Brazil-nut.*

castanin (kas'tạ-nin), *n.* [L. *castanea*, chestnut, + *-in*[2].] A globulin found in Spanish chestnuts.

castanite (kas'tạ-nīt), *n.* [L. *castanea*, a chestnut, + E. *-ite*[1].] A hydrated ferric sulphate occurring in chestnut-brown prismatic crystals and crystalline aggregates: found in Chile.

caste[2], *n.* **3.** In *entom.*, any one of the distinct forms found among the polymorphic social insects, especially the true ants and the white ants or termites.—**4.** Same as *half-caste.*—**Caste production**, the producing or intensifying of polymorphism among social insects, caused by the workers through differentiation of the food given to the young.

Castellanos powder. See ★*powder.*

castellate (kas'te-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *castellated*, ppr. *castellating.* **I.** *trans.* To give a castle-like form or appearance to; furnish with turrets and battlements in the manner of a castle.

II. *intrans.* To assume castle-like forms, as moving clouds.

castellate (kas'te-lāt), *a.* Same as *castellated.*

caster, *n.*, **1.** (*e*) In *angling*, one who casts the fly as distinguished from one who fishes with bait.

It is more successful; your fish will average larger, and although at times you will not get a long string, you will get sufficient to reward your patience and skill. The big fish is what we are all after, and the *caster* gets them if any one does. *Forest and Stream*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 150.

6. One of the small callosities on the inner side of a horse's leg: more commonly known as *chestnut.*

More remarkable still are the callosities, "chestnuts" or "*castors*" found on the inner sides of both limbs in the horse, but only on the forelegs of other species, which are likewise rudimentary, or vestigial, structures.

Amer. Inventor, June 1, 1904, p. 250.

caster-and-setter (kȧs″tèr-and-set'êr), *n.* In *printing*, a machine (or two mutually dependent machines) that casts and composes type. The linotype combines the two operations in one machine; the Lanston, the Goodson, and others require two separate machines. *Census Bulletin* 216, June 28, 1902, p. 59.

caster-sugar (kas'tèr-shủg″ȧr), *n.* Powdered sugar: so called from the caster with a perforated top in which it is sometimes served. *N. and Q.*, IX. 418.

castigable (kas'ti-gā-bl), *a.* Worthy or deserving of castigation or chastisement.

castigative (kas'ti-gā-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to castigation or chastisement; castigatory.

Castila (käs-tē'lä), *n.* [Philippine Sp.] A Spaniard; also, any person of white race. [Philippine Is.]

castillon (käs-tēl-yōn'), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish gold coin: probably so named from its bearing the arms of Castile.

casting, *n.* **11.** *pl.* The pellets of hair and bones cast up by owls and hawks.—**12.** A premature shedding or falling of leaves which may be due to any one of various causes, but especially to drought, crowding of plants, or the attacks of parasitic fungi. See ★*Lophodermium.*

Casting or premature withering and fall of needles is not uncommon in nurseries of pine.

Jubeuf and Smith, Diseases of Plants, p. 236.

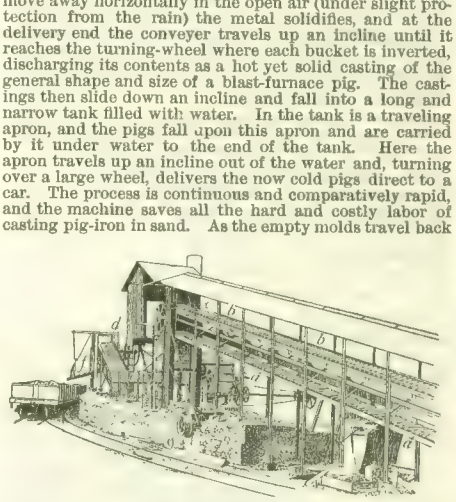
13. In the *fine arts*, the arrangement of draperies and accessories.

Note, in the draped female statues, the *casting* of the drapery; surely that was not copied from the folds which the garment made as it was worn in daily life.

R. Sturgis, Appreciation of Sculpture, p. 25.

14. In *agri.*, replowing old 'ridges' or 'lands,' with all the furrows of each in one direction. By this method two adjoining ridges are made into a single broad one, the crown occupying the place of the old water-furrow; or each retains its form, the water-furrow being kept clear. [Great Britain.]—**Casting hall roller**, in *glass-manuf.*, same as *running-roll* (which see).—**Dry-fly casting.** See ★*dry-fly.*—**Inlay casting**, in *ceram.*, the process of painting designs in the interior of a mold with a slip of a different color from that of the body slip. When the latter is poured into the mold it takes up the colored design, which appears in the cast piece as an inlay of a different color. See ★*thimble surface.*—**Malleable castings**, small articles made by pouring into suitable molds cast-iron, which is afterward made soft and tough by heating to redness while embedded in a material, commonly oxid of iron, which furnishes oxygen to combine with and remove carbon from the casting, thus converting it into wrought-iron from the surface inward.

casting-machine (kȧs'ting-mạ-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for casting molten iron from a blast-furnace into pigs. Several types are in use. One is a conveyer, controlled by means of endless chains, and having overlapping, pressed-steel buckets, supported by wheels which travel on a track, each bucket being a mold for the metal. The machine may be placed in the casting-house and fed directly from the furnace, or it may be placed outside in any convenient place that can be reached by a ladle-car on an industrial railroad. When ready for operation the conveyer is set in motion, and the buckets pass under the pouring-spout of the ladle at a speed that enables the operator to fill each in turn with the hot metal. As the filled buckets move away horizontally in the open air (under slight protection from the rain) the metal solidifies, and at the delivery end the conveyer travels up an incline until it reaches the turning-wheel where each bucket is inverted, discharging its contents as a hot yet solid casting of the general shape and size of a blast-furnace pig. The castings then slide down an incline and fall into a long and narrow tank filled with water. In the tank is a traveling apron, and the pigs fall upon this apron and are carried by it under water to the end of the tank. Here the apron travels up an incline out of the water and, turning over a large wheel, delivers the now cold pigs direct to a car. The process is continuous and comparatively rapid, and the machine saves all the hard and costly labor of casting pig-iron in sand. As the empty molds travel back



Casting-machine.

a, conveyer composed of molds, traveling on flanged wheels, just filled with hot metal, at right (point not shown); *b*, returning, inverted, empty molds; *c*, point of discharge to second conveyer; *d*, second conveyer traversing long water-tank (to cool pigs) and then upward to point of discharge to chute; *e*, water-tank; *f*, chute delivering cold pigs to car.

to the feeding-point they are passed through a smoky fire or treated by some other process to coat the inside of each with a refractory film to prevent the hot metal from clinging to the molds. The process of cooling the pigs is also hastened by spraying the castings with cold water while in the molds. A second type employs a conveyer having sheet-steel molds. As fast as they are filled the molds are gradually submerged in water under which they travel until the pigs are sufficiently solid to be delivered. When the metal is solid, the buckets are caused to travel up an incline to the delivery-point where they are upset and deliver the castings directly to the car. A third type employs a large number of molds which are placed radially on the edge of a large, horizontal turntable. The turning of the table causes the molds to pass in order under the ladle-car to be filled, when they travel in a circular path until the castings are sufficiently solid to be discharged by the upsetting of the molds. Pig-iron cast in such machines is said to be cleaner and in better condition for immediate use than that cast by hand labor in sand. The name is also sometimes given to small machines used in casting metals in foundries. Such machines are properly called *molding-machines* (which see).

2. A mechanism which founds types.

The monotype produces single types cast in the order of their use, and set in automatically justified lines. It consists of two machines—a perforating device operated by a keyboard, and a *casting-machine.*

Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 58.

casting-on (kas'ting-on), *n.* The process of casting iron around a wrought-iron core or of making a cast-iron addition to a forging.

cast-iron, *n.*—**Malleable cast-iron.** See *malleable iron-castings*, under *iron.*

castle, *n.*—**The Castle**, Dublin Castle, the seat of the viceroy of Ireland, and of the high officials who are at the head of the administrative machinery of the country; hence, the governmental authority centered there. Frequently used attributively: as, *Castle* influence; *Castle* government. [Anglo-Irish.]

Castleford ware. See ★*ware*[2].

cast-line (kȧst'līn), *n.* Same as *casting-line.* See *line*[2].

cast-me-down (kȧst'mē-doun), *n.* [A corruption of *cassidony:* see *cassidony*[2].] Same as *cassidony*[2]. From this transformed name corresponding properties were ascribed to the plant.

Castner process. See ★*process.*

castor[1], *n.* **6.** Glove-leather made from goat-skins. The grain of the skin is removed and it is given a very soft finish, usually gray in color. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 55.

Castor ware. See ★*ware*[2].

Castor-bean tick. See ★*tick*[2].

castoromorph (kas'tọ-rō-môrf), *a.* [Gr. κάστωρ, a beaver, + μορφή, form.] Having characters similar to those of the beavers.

The *Castoromorph* characters, on the other hand, appear to be such as would indicate real relationship. . . .

Bulletin Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI. 295.

castor-pomace (kȧs'tọr-pum″ās), *n.* Same as *pomace*, 3. Castor-pomace is sold as a nitrogenous fertilizer.

castral (kas'tral), *a.* [L. *castra*, camp.] Of, characteristic of, or peculiar to, a camp: as, *castral* life; *castral* arrangements. *Kinglake.*

castration, *n.* **2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The removal of anthers in the artificial crossing of plants. (*b*) The destruction of the pollen in the anthers of certain flowers by parasitic fungi, as in the case of *Lychnis dioica* and other silenaceous plants attacked by the smut, *Ustilago violacea.*

castrator (kas'trā-tọr), *n.* Same as *castrater. Southey.*

castrensic (kas-tren'sik), *a.* [L. *castrensis*, belonging to a camp.] Of or pertaining to a camp.

cast-steel, *n.*—**Cast-steel furnace**, a furnace capable of bringing iron containing carbon to a temperature of fusion, and keeping the metal molten long enough for the chemical reactions and mechanical separation of impurities to take place.—**Soft cast-steel**, a form of iron made by a fusion process, such as the open-hearth or Bessemer process, in which the percentage of carbon or other hardening elements is so low that the metal is ductile or non-brittle and has a low modulus of elasticity: suitable for use where shocks or deforming strains must be resisted, rather than where hardness of surface or edge is required.

Casual water, in *golf*, any temporary accumulation of water (whether caused by rainfall or otherwise) which is not one of the ordinary and recognized hazards of the course.

casualty, *n.* **4.** *pl.* In the military service, the losses in a command due to any cause whatsoever, as resignation, discharge, dismissal, desertion, capture, wounds, or death.

casuarinaceous (kas-ū-ar-i-nā'shius), *a.* [*Casuarinaceæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging to the plant family *Casuarinaceæ;* resembling the genus *Casuarina.* Also *casuarineous.*

Casuarinales (kas-ū-ar-i-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Britton, 1901), < *Casuarina* + *-ales.*] An order of dicotyledonous, archichlamydeous plants. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, the staminate, with two sepal-like organs and one central stamen, arranged in terminal spikes or catkins; the fertile, destitute of floral envelops, arranged in short heads at the ends of lateral branchlets. The order is coextensive with the family *Casuarinaceæ*, which contains the genus *Casuarina* only, with about 23 species, chiefly Australa-

sian, but found also in tropical Asia and the Sunda and Mascarene islands. One species, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, has become established in many tropical countries and occurs in peninsular Florida and the Keys.

casuarineous (kas″ū-a-rin′ē-us), *a.* Same as ★*casuarinaceous*.

casuistics, *n.* 2. The record and study of individual cases of disease.

On the *casuistics* of malignant growths of the abdominal cavity. *Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 203.

casuistry, *n.* 3. In *med.*, a recent, rare, and improper use for *casuistics*.

casus (kā′sus), *n.* [L.] In *law*, a chance, an accident, or an event: used frequently with other words to express some technical meaning. —**Casus fœderis.** (*a*) In *international law*, the precise situation, event, or occurrence contemplated by a treaty, stipulated for in a treaty, or made to come within its terms. (*b*) In *commercial law*, that which is contemplated by the parties to a contract, or that which is stipulated for or brought within the terms of the contract.—**Casus fortuitus,** in *civil law*, inevitable accident; an act of God; the happening of an event that could not be foreseen and guarded against by the highest exercise of prudence or care.—**Casus major,** in *civil law*, an extraordinary accident, as shipwreck, fire, etc.—**Casus omissus,** a case not provided for; an event or contingency not covered by a statute on the general subject, and which must be left to be governed by the common law.

caswellite (kaz′wel-īt), *n.* [After John H. *Caswell* of New York.] A copper-red micaceous mineral of bronze-like luster, probably derived from the alteration of biotite: found at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey.

cat[1], *n.* 18. In *medieval warfare*, a machine resembling the pluteus, under the protection of which soldiers worked in sapping walls and fosses.—19. *pl.* In *mining*, burnt clay used for tamping. [Scotch.]—**Bashaw cat,** the long-jawed catfish, *Leptops olivaris*.—**Brown cat,** a species of catfish, *Ameiurus platycephalus*, of the family *Siluridæ*, found in streams of the Carolinas and Georgia.—**Cat's auricle.** See ★*auricle*.—**Chartreuse cat,** a variety of cat said to have been developed by the monks of Chartreuse. It is of a bluish-gray or Maltese color.—**Chinese cat,** a variety of cat with hanging ears.—**Chuckle-headed cat,** the fork-tailed channel catfish, *Ictalurus furcatus*.—**Flat-headed cat,** the mud catfish of Carolina, *Ameiurus platycephalus*.—**Florida cat,** in Florida, the channel catfish, *Ictalurus furcatus*.—**Gay cat,** that member of a bank-burglar gang whose business it is to enter a bank as a crippled beggar, peddler, or the like, in order to ascertain if the bank is protected by burglar-alarms, etc.; a burglar's 'pathfinder.' See ★*yeggman*. [Thieves' cant.]—**Great forktailed cat,** the great catfish of the Lakes, *Ameiurus lacustris*.—**Little yellow cat,** a common name of *Noturus flavus*, a catfish found in the Great Lake region and south and westward to Montana, Wyoming, and Texas.—**Malay cat,** a variety of cat from the Malay Peninsula having a peculiar bend, or kink in the tail as if it had been broken.—**Mississippi cat.** Same as *chuckle-headed* ★*cat*.—**One old cat,** a game of ball in which only a pitcher, catcher, and batsman are necessary, though more may play.—**Opelousas cat,** the long-jawed catfish, *Leptops olivaris*.—**Pied cat.** Same as *Opelousas* ★*cat*.—**Potomac cat,** the common fork-tailed catfish of the Potomac river, *Ameiurus catus*.—**Russian cat.** Same as *Opelousas* ★*cat*.—**Sacramento cat,** the catfish or horn-pout, *Ameiurus nebulosus*, introduced from the Potomac into the Sacramento.—**Schuylkill cat,** the common horn-pout or small catfish of the northeastern United States, *Ameiurus nebulosus*.—**Siamese cat,** a variety of cat said to be bred by the nobility of Siam, of small size, fawn-colored body, and chocolate-colored face and legs. Occasionally the entire animal is chocolate-colored.—**Spanish cat.** Same as *tortoise-shell* ★*cat*.—**Spotted cat.** (*a*) See *spotted*. (*b*) Same as *channel-cat*.—**Thieves' cat,** the cat-o'-nine-tails.—**To let the old cat die,** to let a swing stop of itself: a phrase used by children.—**Tortoise-shell cat,** a variety of cat marbled with black, yellow, and white. Occasionally called *Spanish cat*.—**Yellow cat,** *Ameiurus natalis*, a catfish found from the Great Lakes southward to Texas.

cat[1], *v.* I. *trans.*—**To cat and fish,** to lift (the anchor of a vessel) to the cat-head and draw up its fluke so that the latter rests on the rail or on the anchor-rest.

II. *intrans.* 2. To act after the manner of soft clay or mortar in filling crevices.

Similar lesions cannot be produced by the injection of tuberculin into the lungs of a healthy animal; in animals, it is true, the conditions are different. The tuberculin when injected is rapidly absorbed, and produces generally toxic instead of local lesions. The material which *cats* here is in a state not capable of ready absorption, and must act locally. It represents the soluble products mixed with mucus, possibly with particles of tissue.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VII. 901.

Cat. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Catalan*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *catalogue*; (*c*) of *catechism*.

cata. An abbreviation of *catalogue*.

catabasial (kat-a-bā′si-al), *a.* [Gr. *κατά*, down, + *βάσις*, basis (see *basion*), + *-al*[1].] In *anthrop.*, having a skull-base in which the basion is lower under the assumed horizontal than the opisthion.

catabatic (kat-a-bat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *καταβατικός*, < *κατάβασις*, descent: see *catabasis*.] Declining: said of the stage of defervescence of an acute disease.

catabibazon (kat″a-bi-bā′zon), *n.* [Gr. *καταβιβάζων*, ppr. of *καταβιβάζειν*, bring down, cause to go down, < *κατά*, down, + *βιβάζειν*, cause to go, < *βαίνειν*, go: see *basis*.] In *astrol.*, the moon's descending node; the dragon's tail. See *dragon*. *Lilly*.

catabiosis (kat″a-bī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καταβίωσις*, passing life, living, < *κατά*, down, + *βίωσις*, mode of life.] In *physiol.*, that property of living substance which enables it to make adjoining cells or structures develop adaptively or in harmony with itself.

catabiotic (kat″a-bī-ot′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to catabiosis.

catachthonian (kat-ak-thō′ni-an), *a.* [Gr. *καταχθόνιος*, underground, < *κατά*, down, + *χθόνιος*, < *χθών*, the ground: see *chthonic*.] Underground; subterranean.

cataclasm (kat′a-klazm), *n.* [Gr. *κατάκλασμα*, a breakage, < *κατακλᾶν*, break down, break off, < *κατά*, down, + *κλᾶν*, break.] A violent disruption or breaking up. *Southey*.

cataclastic (kat-a-klas′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *κατακλαστός*, broken (see ★*cataclasm*), + *-ic*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, a cataclasm.—2. In *petrog.*, noting a structure produced in rocks by crushing or shearing, whereby the minerals are broken into fragments. *Kjerulf*.

II. *n.* A fragmental texture in a rock or mineral produced by crushing instead of sedimentation. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geol., p. 135.

cataclinal (kat-a-klī′nal), *a.* [Gr. *κατακλινής*, sloping, + *-al*[1].] Sloping: a descriptive term applied to a dip-slope; that is, a land-surface which follows the dip of the underlying strata. —**Cataclinal valley,** a valley whose course follows the dip of the strata.

cataclysmatic (kat″a-kliz-mat′ik), *a.* Of the nature of a cataclysm; of or relating to the cataclysmists or their theories.

Cataclysmic theory, in *geol.*, a theory promulgated by Cuvier, and generally accepted in the early days of the science, which maintained that "each period in the earth's history is marked by distinctively characteristic faunas and floras; that no species is common to two successive periods; that tremendous convulsions of nature (cataclysms) occurred at the close of each cycle and annihilated the whole organic world; and that by means of special creative acts the renovated earth became time and again populated with new animals and plants which bore absolutely no connection either with previous or with subsequently introduced types." *Zittel* (trans.), Textbook of Paleon., I. i. Also *theory of cataclysms* (which see, under *cataclysm*).

Catacrotic pulse. See ★*pulse*[1].

catacrotism (kat-ak′rō-tizm), *n.* [*catacrot(ic)* + *-ism*.] The occurrence of a catacrotic pulse.

catacumbal (kat-a-kum′bal), *a.* [LL. *catacumba*, catacomb, + *-al*[1].] Of, pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, a catacomb. [Rare.]

Catadicrotic pulse. See ★*pulse*[1].

catadicrotism (kat-a-dik′rō-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *κατά*, down, + *δι-*, two-, + *κρότος*, beating, pulse, + *-ism*.] The condition of the pulse in which the descending line of the sphygmographic tracing is broken by an upward notch representing a faint beat following the main pulsation.

catadidymus (kat-a-did′i-mus), *n.*; pl. *catadidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *δίδυμος*, double.] In *teratol.*, a monster double below but single above.

catadromous, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, having the first set of nerves (in each segment of a fern frond) given off on the basal side of the midrib, as in *Osmunda*. Compare *anadromous* (*b*).

Catætyx (ka-tē′tiks), *n.* [NL.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Brotulidæ*.

cataforite, *n.* Same as ★*cataphorite*.

catagenetic (kat″a-jē-net′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to catagenesis.

The *catagenetic* energies tend to the creation of a stable equilibrium. *A. Hyatt*, Biol. Lect., p. 146.

catalase (kat′a-lās), *n.* [Also *katalase*; < *catal(ysis)* + *-ase*.] An oxidation-ferment which decomposes hydrogen peroxid catalytically with the liberation of oxygen.

catalects (kat′a-lekts), *n. pl.* [L. *catalecta*.] A collection of short poems ascribed to Vergil; in general, short pieces or fragments of literature. *Holland*.

catalina (kä-tä-lē′nä), *n.* [Mex. Sp., from the fem. name *Catalina*.] The Mexican name of *Anisotremus tæniatus*, a fish of the Pacific coast allied to the pork-fish of the Atlantic.

catalineta (kä-tä-li-nā′tä), *n.* [Cuban Sp., dim. of the fem. name *Catalina*.] 1. The Cuban name of the striped pork-fish, *Anisotremus virginicus*, of the family *Hæmulidæ*.—2. Any of the fishes belonging to the genus *Holacanthus*.

catallactic (kat-a-lak′tik), *a.* [See *catallactics*.] Pertaining to exchange, or to the science of exchanges.

catalo (kat′a-lō), *n.* [*cat(tle)* + (*buff*)*alo*.] The offspring of a cross between the American bison and domesticated cattle: in common use in the southwestern United States.

Vernon Bailey spoke on 'The Goodnight Herd of Buffaloes and *Cataloes* in Texas,' saying that this comprised fifty buffaloes and about seventy *cataloes*, or crosses between the buffalo and domesticated cattle.
Science, March 6, 1903, p. 386.

catalogd, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *catalogued*.

cataloger, *n.* A simplified spelling of *cataloguer*.

catalogic (kat-a-loj′ik), *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a catalogue.

catalogical (kat-a-loj′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*catalogic*.

catalogistic (kat-a-lō-jis′tik), *a.* Enumerative: as, "the Sankhya, the *catalogistic* philosophy," *W. H. Mill*: so called from its numerical classifications, and the importance attached by Sankhyans to the establishment of their twenty-five principles. See *Sankhya*.

catalogue, *n.*—**Argentine General Catalogue,** a star-catalogue made from observations at the National Observatory of Argentina (at Cordoba), and including stars in all portions of the southern heavens: in distinction to the "zones," catalogues which are limited to certain belts of the celestial sphere.—**Author-catalogue,** a catalogue in which the various works composing a library are arranged alphabetically according to their authors.—**Dictionary catalogue,** a catalogue arranged alphabetically.—**Subject-catalogue,** a catalogue of books or the like arranged according to subjects.—**Systematic catalogue,** a catalogue which is logically arranged.

catalona (kä-tä-lō′nä), *n.* [Philippine Sp., taken as fem. of *catalonan*, which is then treated as masc.: see ★*catalonan*.] Tagalog sorceress or witch.

catalonan (kä-tä-lō′nän), *n.* [Philippine Sp., < Tagalog *catalonan*, a sorceress or witch.] Among the pagan Tagalogs, a sorceress or witch; also (in Spanish use), a male sorcerer or priest.

catalpic (ka-tal′pik), *a.* [*catalpa* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the catalpa.—**Catalpic acid,** a crystalline bibasic acid, $C_{14}H_{14}O_8$, found in the unripe seeds of *Catalpa bignonioides*. It melts at 207° C.

catalpin (ka-tal′pin), *n.* [*catalpa* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline glucoside obtained from the seeds and bark of *Catalpa bignonioides*.

catalufa (kä-tä-lō′fä), *n.* [Cuban Sp. use of Sp. *catalufa*, a kind of carpet, = Pg. *catalufa*, a sort of woolen cloth.] A Spanish name of a bright red bass-like fish of the genus *Priacanthus*, known in English as the big-eye.—**Catalufa de lo alto,** a name applied to species of the genus *Pempheris*, deep-water fishes of a red color which bear a superficial resemblance to *Priacanthus*.

catalysotype (kat-a-lis′ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catalysotyped*, ppr. *catalysotyping*. Same as ★*catatype*.

catalyst (kat′a-list), *n.* [*cataly(sis)* + *-(i)st*.] In *phys. chem.* Same as *catalytic agent* (which see).

The change, however, does not occur spontaneously, but is undoubtedly dependent on the presence of a *catalyst*, as equilibrium is established with great rapidity if a trace of alkali be added. *Nature*, Sept. 3, 1903, p. 431.

catalytic, *a.* 2. A term applied to evolutionary stages or conditions in which organisms are degenerating toward sterility, as a result either of too wide cross-breeding or of too narrow inbreeding. Aberrant or mutative hybrids and abrupt mutative variations or sports appear in the catalytic stages. Compare ★*dialytic*, 4, ★*hemilytic*, and ★*prostholytic*. *O. F. Cook*.

II. *n.* Same as *catalytic agent*.

catalyzator (kat″a-li-zā′tor), *n.* [*catalyze* + *-ator*.] A substance which acts catalytically, causing by its presence chemical changes while apparently remaining itself unchanged: a catalytic agent. Also *catalysator*.

Free hydrogen-ions are therefore without doubt exceedingly active *catalysators* of a general character.
Smithsonian Rep., 1893, p. 237.

catalyze (kat′a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catalyzed*, ppr. *catalyzing*. [Also *catalyse*; < *catalysis* (cf. *analyze*).] In *phys. chem.*, to act upon by catalysis: said of a substance which accelerates a chemical reaction while it is itself left unchanged at the end of the reaction.

. . . the prevalent view that an enzyme acts as a *catalyzing* agent and that the action of a catalyzer is the formation

of a labile intermediate product which instantly decomposes, restoring the catalyzer to its original condition. *Science*, April 3, 1903, p. 338.

catalyzer (kat′ạ-lī-zẽr), *n.* In *phys. chem.*, a catalytic agent; a catalyzator.

Measurements were made of the effect of *catalyzers* on the formation of C_6H_5Cl and $C_6H_6Cl_6$ from benzene and chlorine. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, May, 1904, p. 373.

catamaran, *n.* **4.** In *lumbering*, a small raft carrying a windlass and grapple, used to recover sunken logs. [U. S.]

Catamblyrhynchidæ (kat-am-bli-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catamblyrhyncus* (< Gr. *κατά*, down, + *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak) + *-idæ.*] A family of South American passerine birds related to the sparrows.

catan (kä-tän′), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *catán* (Morga), < Jap. *katana*, a sword, a knife.] A kind of Japanese or Chinese cutlas.

catapetasma (kat″ạ-pe-taz′mạ), *n.* [Also *katapetasma;* < Gr. *καταπέτασμα*, a veil, < *καταπετανύναι*, spread out, < *κατά*, down, + *πετανύναι*, spread out.] **1.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, the veil or curtain of the holy doors.—**2.** The veil which is used in Oriental churches to cover the chalice and paten.—**3.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, the veil which is hung on the canopy standing over the altar.

cataphebe (kat′ạ-fēb), *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Hypoplectrus unicolor*, a serranoid fish of the West Indies. Also called *vaca.*

cataphoresis (kat″ạ-fō-rē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καταφορεῖν*, carry down, < *κατά*, down, + *φέρειν*, carry.] The action of conveying something downward or through something else; specifically, electrical endosmosis, especially electric endosmosis employed to cause medicinal substances (such as cocaine, quinine, or the like) to pass through or into living tissues in the direction of flow of a positive electric current, or from the anode to the cathode. See *endosmosis.*—**Anemic cataphoresis,** cataphoresis in which the action of the remedy is limited to the seat of application, in consequence of the temporary arrest of the blood-supply to the part.

cataphoretic (kat″ạ-fō-ret′ik), *a.* [*cataphoresis* (*-ret-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of cataphoresis; cataphoric.—**Cataphoretic demedication,** the withdrawal of foreign material from the tissues by cataphoresis.—**Cataphoretic medication,** the impregnation of the tissues of a part with any material by cataphoresis.

cataphoria (kat-ạ-fō′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καταφορος*, bearing or going down, < *καταφορεῖν*, bear down, < *κατά*, down, + *φέρειν*, bear.] Inclination of the visual axis below the horizontal plane.

cataphoric, *a.* **2.** Relating to ★cataphoresis, to ★cataphoria. See these words.

The *cataphoric* electrode, covered with a thickness of lintine, or similar material saturated with adrenalin, is connected with the positive pole of the battery, or other electric source. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 363.

cataphorite (ka-taf′ō-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *κατάφορος*, bearing or going down, + *-ite*[2].] An alkali-iron amphibole near barkevikite, first described from Norway. Also written *kataphorite.*

cataplasis (ka-tap′lạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *πλάσις*, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *evolution*, the stage of the decline or decadence of an organic type, in distinction from the stage of its rise (*anaplasis*) and the stage of its full vigor (*metaplasis*). *Haeckel.*

catapophysial (kat″ạ-pō-fiz′i-ạl), *a.* [*catapophysis* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a catapophysis.—**Catapophysial canal,** in *ornith.*, the canal on the ventral face of the cervical vertebræ, bounded by the catapophyses and containing the carotid artery. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, I. 370.

catapophysis (kat-ạ-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *catapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an outgrowth, a process.] **1.** In *anat.*, any process, usually of bone or of brain tissue. Also called *hypapophysis.*—**2.** One of a pair of processes developed on the sides of the ventral face of the cervical vertebræ in birds. They vary in size from a slight projection near the base of a transverse process to a long incurved process that almost or quite meets its fellow of the opposite side to form the catapophysial canal. On the posterior cervicals the catapophyses may be moved downward on to the hypapophysis. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, March, 1899, p. 406.

Catapult fruit. Same as ★*ballistic fruit.*

catapult (kat′ạ-pult), *v.* **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hurl, as a missile, as from a catapult.

At last . . . the throne itself was *catapulted* into the square, and the last symbol of royalty reduced to a heap of ashes. *Blackwood's Mag.*, LXIII. 499.

2. To shoot at with a catapult: as, to *catapult* **birds.**

II. *intrans.* To use a catapult in hurling missiles.

cataract, *n.* **7.** In *mech.*, a device for regulating the number of strokes per minute in a Cornish pumping-engine, in which the velocity of a falling weight, or a spring-weighted piston, is governed by the flow of water through a variable opening, whose cross-section can be controlled at will, so that the period of the stroke or the interval between strokes can be made longer or shorter.—**Black cataract,** opacity of the crystalline lens discolored by the absorption of pigment from the blood.—**Cortical cataract,** opacity of the crystalline lens beginning at the margin and extending toward the center.—**Diabetic cataract,** a cataract occurring prematurely in one suffering from diabetes.—**Glacier cataract,** an abrupt precipitous descent in the course of a glacier, analogous to a cataract in a river. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., 4th ed., p. 238.—**Lamellar cataract.** Same as *zonular cataract* (which see, under *zonular*).—**Senile cataract,** a hard opacity of the lens-nucleus of the eye, occurring not infrequently in the aged.—**Soft cataract,** a cataract of the eye in which the opaque lens is of semi-fluid consistency, as happens when the opacity occurs before the nucleus of the lens has formed.—**Zonular cataract.** See *zonular.*

cataract (kat′ạ-rakt), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To form cataracts.

II. *trans.* To pour, like a cataract.

My poems have been reviewed. The Monthly has *cataracted* panegyric on me; the Critical cascaded it, and the Analytical dribbled it with civility. *Coleridge*, Letter in Sup. Biographia Literaria, II. 739.

cataract-box (kat′ạ-rakt-boks), *n.* A dashpot; a damper or retarder in the form of a piston which must move a liquid whenever it changes position. The movement of the liquid through an orifice of adjusted size determines the rate at which the piston moves.

cataract-knife (kat′ạ-rakt-nīf″), *n.* A knife for section of the cornea in operations for cataract: it is so shaped as to prevent the escape of the aqueous humor while the incision is being made and the knife remains in the wound.

cataract-lens (kat′ạ-rakt-lenz), *n.* A powerful spectacle-lens used after an operation for cataract.

cataract-needle (kat′ạ-rakt-nē″dl), *n.* A fine steel rod, set in a handle, with a pointed or lance-shaped extremity: used to disintegrate a lenticular cataract and so promote its absorption.

catarinite (kat′ạ-rin-īt), *n.* See ★*meteorite.*

catarrh, *n.*—**Acute nasal catarrh,** coryza.—**Atrophic nasal catarrh,** chronic inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane leading to atrophy: usually the underlying condition of ozæna.—**Autumnal catarrh,** hay-fever.—**Bronchial catarrh,** bronchitis.—**Epidemic catarrh,** influenza.—**Gastric catarrh,** simple inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.—**Lightning catarrh,** a severe and rapidly developing nasal catarrh.—**Nasal catarrh.** Same as *coryza* (acute form) and *ozæna* (chronic fetid form).—**Russian catarrh,** influenza.—**Suffocative catarrh,** capillary bronchitis.—**Vernal catarrh,** a form of conjunctivitis which prevails in the spring.

catarrhal croup, gastritis, jaundice. See ★*croup*[1], *gastric* ★*catarrh,* ★*jaundice.*

Catasetum (kat-ạ-sē′tum), *n.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1822).] A genus of plants of the family *Orchidaceæ*, several species of which are grown in choice collections. They have globose expanded flowers and plaited membranaceous leaves; the flowers are in racemes, and the columns are provided with sensitive appendages which, when touched, cause the pollen-masses to fly out. There are some 30 species in the American tropics, either terrestrial or epiphytic. *C. Bungerothi, C. macrocarpum, C. discolor,* and others are under cultivation. They require a high temperature.

catasta (ka-tas′tạ), *n.* [L., a corruption of Gr. *κατάστασις*, a setting down: see *catastasis.*] **1.** A stage or block on which slaves were formerly exposed for sale.

She will be taken to Rome, and sold as a slave. And in spite of a few discomforts in the transfer, and the prejudice . . . against standing an hour on the *catasta* to be handled from head to foot in the minimum of clothing, she will most probably end in being far better housed. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xiii.

2. A bed or rack of torture.—**3.** An obsolete English name for the stocks.

catastrofe, *n.* A simplified spelling of *catastrophe.*

catastrophal (kạ-tas′trō-fạl), *a.* Same as *catastrophic.*

catastrophical (kat-ạs-trof′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *catastrophic.*

catastrophically (kat-ạs-trof′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a catastrophic manner; with the suddenness and the disastrous effect of a catastrophe.

catasyllogism (kat-ạ-sil′ō-jizm), *n.* [ML. *catasyllogismus* (cf. Gr. *κατασυλλογίζεσθαι*, have a conclusion drawn against one), < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *συλλογισμός*, syllogism.] A syllogism by which the principal contention of an opponent is absolutely refuted from premises supplied by him. Eisler attributes the introduction of the term to John of Salisbury; but, in fact, Boethius has it, the corresponding infinitive having been used by Aristotle in the nineteenth chapter of the second "Prior Analytics."

catatasis (kat-at′ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατάτασις*, stretching, straining, extension, < *κατατείνειν*, stretch, strain, draw tight, < *κατά*, down, + *τείνειν*, stretch.] Extension employed in the reduction of a dislocation or of the deformity attending fracture of one of the long bones.

catatonia, *n.* See *katatonia.*

catatonic, *a.* See ★*katatonic.*

catatrichrotism (kat-ạ-trik′rō-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *κατά*, down, + *τρι-*, three-, + *κρότος*, a beating, clapping (pulse), + *-ism.*] A condition of the pulse in which the descending line of the sphygmographic tracing is broken by two upward notches representing two faint beats after the main pulsation.

catattut (kä-tä′tōt), *n.* [Said to be a native name in Amboina.] The cocoanut crab, *Birgus latro.*

catatype (kat′ạ-tīp), *n.* [Also *katatype;* < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *τύπος*, type.] In *photog.*, a print made from a negative without the aid of light, but by the use of a chemical catalyzer or accelerator. Ostwald and Gros of Leipzig found that by flowing a negative with an ethereal solution of hydrogen peroxid the peroxid is instantly decomposed more or less completely wherever it comes in contact with the silver of the film, which acts as a catalyte, and on the evaporation of the resulting water leaves on the plate an invisible picture in unaltered peroxid which is densest where the negative is least dense, and is therefore a positive. The negative is next pressed on paper flowed with ferrous sulphate, which is then washed and developed by gallic acid to produce a dark-violet picture in writing-ink. Other chemicals, as manganese salts, may be used instead of the iron solution. A similar process is employed for the production of gelatin plates for printing in lithographic ink. *Sci. Amer.*, Nov. 28, 1903, p. 382.

catatypic (kat-ạ-tip′ik), *a.* [*catatype* + *-ic.*] In *photog.*, of or pertaining to a catatype, or to the process of inducing chemical change without the use of light.

catatypy (kat′ạ-tī-pi), *n.* [*catatype* + *-y*[3].] In *photog.*, a printing process which utilizes the chemical agents which act as does light to accelerate changes of a chemical character. See ★*catatype. Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Aug. 1, 1903, p. 23,055.

catavertebral (kat-ạ-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [Gr. *κατά*, down, + E. *vertebral.*] Situated below the centrum of the vertebræ.—**Catavertebral element,** in *ichth.*: (*a*) One of the bones attached to the sides of the vertebræ, usually surrounding the abdominal cavity. (*b*) The hemapophysis, or arch below the centrum of the vertebræ.

catawampous (kat-ạ-wom′pus), *a.* [A made word, from *cata-* + *wamp-*, vaguely imitative (cf. *wap, whop*), + *-ous.*] Fierce; voracious; devouring; destructive. [Slang, U. S.].

catberry (kat′ber′i), *n.* **1.** The mountain holly, *Nemopanthes mucronata.*—**2.** The wild gooseberry.

catbird, *n.* **2.** An Australian name of members of the genus *Ælurœdus:* so called on account of the resemblance of their notes to the calls of a cat.

The *cat-bird* (*Ælurœdus maculosus*) which makes its appearance towards evening, and has a voice strikingly like the mewing of a cat. *C. Lumholtz*, Among Cannibals, vii.

catch[1], *v. i.* **8.** In *agri.*, to germinate and grow, as a crop: as, the wheat will *catch* if the seed and season are good and the land well prepared.—**To catch and bowl,** in *cricket*, to bowl the ball to a batsman and catch him out on the hit: said of the bowler.

catch[1], *n.* **13.** In *agri.*, the extent or condition of the germination of a crop: as, a good *catch* of clover; if a good *catch* continues to thrive it will result in a good stand.—**14.** In *lock-making*, a small lock-case containing a sliding bolt but having no key. The beveled- or latch-bolt is kept in an extended position by a spring or by gravity, and is controlled by a knob which slides in a slot in the case.—**Dolly catch,** a ball mis-hit by the batsman, which goes slowly in the air to one of the fielders; an apparently easy catch. [Cricket slang.]—**Fair catch,** in *foot-ball*, a ball so caught as to entitle the catcher's side to a free kick.—**Holding-out catch,** a device attached to a spinning-mule for retaining the carriage in position at the end of its outward run.—**Knocking-off catch,** a tappet; stop; trip; part of a machine used to strike another piece at a particular time in its travel, so as to operate a stop or reverse.

catch-block (kach′blok), *n.* A block having teeth which engage with teeth on another part of the mechanism to form a temporary connection: sometimes used on the valve-gear of certain automatic cut-off engines.

catch-bolt, *n.* 2. The pin or bolt on the valve-arm of the admission-valve of a Corliss engine which is caught by the crab or claw.

catch-boom (kach'bōm), *n.* A boom fastened across a stream to catch and hold floating logs.

catch-box (kach'boks), *n.* A clutch in which one element enters a box-like cavity and is there caught by projections which cause one part to drive the other. *Nasmith,* Cotton Spinning, p. 320.

catch-cropping (kach'krop-ing), *n.* The employment of a catch crop in a system of fallowing. See *catch* ★*crop.*

catch-fake (kach'fāk), *n. Naut.,* an accidental turn or tangle in a poorly coiled rope.

catch-pan (kach'pan), *n.* A pan, usually of thin sheet-metal, placed under a machine to catch the oil or water which drips from it.

catch-pawl (kach'pâl), *n.* A swinging catch provided on a winch to hold the crank-shaft endwise in either of its two possible positions. Also used to hold the feed-shafts of some machines in either the ahead or the reverse position.

catch-piece (kach'pēs), *n.* A stop; a buffer; a spring-bumper used to limit the stroke of a Cornish pump.

catch-pit (kach'pit), *n.* A pit or depression in which water is collected; a deep catch-basin.

The late Devonian subsidence then culminated in the formation of a profound *catchpit,* where sank the coarse sand and pebbles. *Amer. Geol.,* Aug., 1903, p. 104.

catch-plate (kach'plāt), *n.* 1. A plate or block so placed as to be caught by a claw when the latter reaches a certain position. Such a part is used on many forms of tripping-valve gear.—2. A small face-plate used on a lathe to carry a pin which engages a straight-tailed dog and so drives the piece to be turned.

catch-rack (kach'rak), *n.* A form of straight-toothed rack into the teeth of which a wheel may be slid from the side, so that the teeth engage and the wheel drives the rack, or the reverse.

catch-rod (kach'rod), *n.* A horizontal connecting-rod; part of the arrangement for holding the carriage of a spinning-mule in position when at the end of its outward run.

catch-siding (kach'sī-ding), *n.* A siding along a steep railway grade so placed as to catch runaway cars. [Eng.]

catch-station (kach'stā-shọn), *n.* A railroad way-station where mail-pouches are dropped from passing trains.

catchwater, *n.* 2. In *phys.,* a conical receiver placed beneath a bulb, flask, or other vessel to catch the water which is condensed upon its outer surface. *M. W. Travers,* Exper. Study of Gases, p. 33.

catch-wheel (kach'hwēl), *n.* A ratchet-wheel; a wheel having a catch to prevent it from turning in one direction.

Catchword entry, an entry of a book in a library-catalogue by some prominent word in the title which can be easily remembered and which will readily catch the eye of a reader who is not quite certain of the exact title.

catchwork, *n.* 2. Any mechanical appliance used to arrest motion by means of ratchets, pawls, dogs, and friction gripping-surfaces. Such are elevator safety-appliances which come into action when cables break, overwinding safety-devices in collieries, pile-driving weight-clutches, and the like.

catchy (kach'i), *a.* Same as *catching,* 2. [Colloq.]

cat-crane (kat'krān), *n. Naut.,* an overhanging iron beam stepped like a boat-davit, situated on the forecastle. It takes the place of a cat-head in catting the anchor.

cat-davit (kat'dav″it), *n.* Same as ★*cat-crane.*

catechesis (kat-ē-kē'sis), *n.* [LL. *catechesis,* < Gr. *κατήχησις,* oral instruction, < *κατηχεῖν,* teach by word of mouth: see *catechism.*] 1. Oral instruction given in the early church to candidates for baptism. It consisted of lectures or addresses, chiefly on the ten commandments, the Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, and formed a kind of outline or summary of Christian doctrine.

2. A book prepared for such instruction, as the sixteen books of catechetical discourses by Cyril of Jerusalem.

Specimens of these addresses and their contents are preserved in the *Catechesis* of Cyril of Jerusalem (315–386 A. D.). *Riddle,* Christian Antiquities, p. 460.

catechin, *n.*—**Diamine catechin B** and **G,** two direct cotton coal-tar colors of unpublished composition which dye unmordanted cotton brown in a salt bath. An after-treatment with potassium bichromate or copper sulphate renders the brown faster.

catechizable (kat'ē-kī″za-bl), *a.* That may be catechized or instructed catechetically: as, *catechizable* persons.

catechol (kat'e-chōl), *n.* Same as ★*pyrocatechol* or ★*pyrocatechin.*

catechu, *n.* It is used extensively in cotton-dyeing, under the name of *cutch,* for the production of tan shades. It consists chiefly of two principles, catechu-tannic acid, and catechin or catechuic acid, which are accompanied by a brown amorphous substance called *japonic acid.* Japonic acid is the final oxidation-product of catechuic acid, and catechu-tannic acid is an intermediate oxidation-product. *Bombay catechu,* obtained from the heart-wood of the catechu palm, *Areca Catechu,* is considered the best quality for dyeing purposes; its principal constituent is catechu-tannic acid. *Bengal catechu,* obtained from the pods and twigs of the acacia, is less soluble than Bombay catechu. *Cube catechu* is the same as *gambier catechu,* which is a product of the leaves of *Ouronparia Gambier* and is sold in the form of yellow cubes.—**Catechu brown.** See ★*brown.*—**Terra catechu.** Same as *catechu.*

catechumenism (kat-ē-kū'men-izm), *n.* The system of instruction and discipline preparatory to the reception of baptism.

catechumenize (kat-ē-kū'me-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catechumenized,* ppr. *catechumenizing.* [*catechumen* + *-ize.*] To instruct in the doctrines and practices of the church in preparation for baptism.

catechumenship (kat-ē-kū'men-ship), *n.* The state of being a catechumen.

catechu-tannic (kat″e-chō-tan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to catechu and tannin.—**Catechu-tannic acid,** a tannin, $C_{13}H_{12}O_5$, found in catechu and forming about one half its weight. See ★*catechu.*

categoric (kat-ē-gor'ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *categorical.*

categorico-alternative (kat-ē-gor″i-kō-al-tėr'-nā-tiv), *a.* Having for its premises an alternative proposition and a categorical proposition which denies one of the members of the former. The term was introduced in 1890 by E. E. Constance Jones. A categorico-alternative inference is what is ordinarily called a *disjunctive syllogism.*

category, *n.* 1. The categories are those general concepts or ideas which mark the most fundamental distinctions. Such are those of different attitudes of thought which may, or may not, be supposed to correspond to differences in things, regardless of how anybody thinks. The different schemes of categories that are influential in philosophy may be classified according as they make divisions into two, three, four, or more members. Of dualistic, or dyadic, schemes, those which distinguish two modes of thought have never been successfully attacked; especially the distinction between affirmation and negation, under which head are to be ranged a multitude of dyadic distinctions, such as the *true* and the *false,* the *good* and the *bad.* Other dyadic distinctions of fundamental importance depend upon special metaphysical theories, such as the distinction of *body* and *soul.* Still others are open to doubt on the ground that one of the two members may be a name for a heterogeneous collection, such as the distinction of *things* and *thought,* where, under 'thought, there may be included both physical phenomena and general agencies, not in themselves phenomena and yet not things. Of triadic systems of categories, the most remarkable is that of Hegel, which very few students now accept in all its details, but which is marked throughout by profound analyses. Hegel's governing idea is a philosophical unitarianism. As soon as he finds himself forced to admit that absolute reality involves a rational element, this unitarianism compels him to deny that there is any other element but rationality in it. Accordingly, he affirms that the real is the rational, and the rational is the real. Thence (largely influenced by experiments) he is led to believe that any abstract idea, allowed to brood over itself, will hatch out of itself a flat denial of itself; and from the struggle between the two is generated a more complex or involved conception nearer to the very reality. This he not only asserts in general terms, but he boldly attempts to give an actual epitome of the evolution of reality out of the barest abstraction of thought, marking the stages at which thought makes its chief halts. The concepts which mark those halts are called by Hegel the *categories.* Of course the list will be fuller or more meager according to the degree of detail with which the march of thought is described. As given by him, it falls into triads. He sometimes seems to speak as if this triadic character were merely a feature of the style of description, but he must have thought that the different conceptions were of three kinds, which he might well enough have called categories of another order. In his list are: *quality, quantity, measure; essence* (as reason of existence), *appearance, actuality;* the *subjective concept,* the *object,* the *idea;* etc. A large number of triads of categories have been signalized at different times. Such are: *beginning, middle, end; body, spirit, soul; matter, energy, consciousness; substance, attribute, relation; objects, events, relations* (B. Erdmann); *time, space, causality* (Paul Deussen); *identity* in *diversity, similarity* in *otherness, unity of whole and parts* (E. E. Constance Jones), etc. Schelling and others have advocated quadrate schemes of categories. Other notable lists of categories are: J. S. Mill's "things denoted by names," which are *feelings, substances, qualities, relations, quantity;* H. A. Aikins's five fundamental relations, *individual identity, subject and attribute, causal relations, non-causal relations between different things, thought and its object;* Herbert Nichols's categories, *quality, quantity, changeableness, lawfulness, presentativeness, personality.*

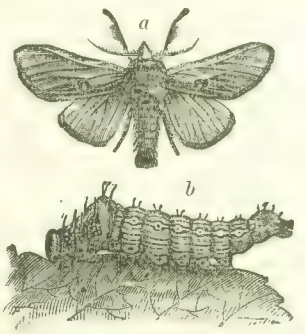
catelectrotonically (kat″ē-lek-trō-ton'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a catelectrotonus manner. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 780.

catenoid (kat'ē-noid), *a.* and *n.* [L. *catena,* a chain, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] I. *a.* Chain-shaped; catenary. A catenoid colony of *Protozoa* is such as would arise from the union of cells end to end, or side to side, or through the continuous division of cells in one plane.

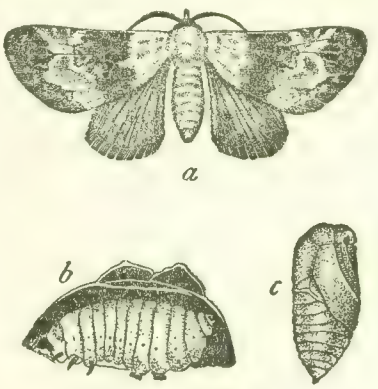
II. *n.* The surface of revolution of the catenary. Meusnier found (1776) that every minimal surface of revolution is the catenoid.

catenulate, *a.* 3. In *zoöl.,* same as *catenate. Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.,* May, 1903, p. 452.

caterpillar, *n.* **Black caterpillar,** the larva of a European saw-fly, *Athalia spinarum,* known as the *turnip saw-fly.* The larvæ are also known as *blacks, black palmers,* and *niggers.* They feed on turnip, charlock, and mustard.—**Blue-spangled peach-tree caterpillar,** a velvety-black caterpillar, with an orange stripe along the back and steel-blue warts, the larva of the arctiid moth *Haploa colona* or *fulvicosta,* which feeds upon the foliage of peach and other rosaceous fruit-trees in the eastern United States.—**Bulrush caterpillar.** Same as ★*plant-caterpillar.*—**Geometric caterpillar,** any one of very many larvæ of the lepidopterous family *Geometridæ,* which, lacking abdominal prolegs, move with a looping motion as though measuring the surface over which they walk.—**Harlequin caterpillar,** the larva of an American arctiid moth, *Euchætes egle,* which is found commonly on milkweed and is clothed with tufts of orange, black, and white hair.—**Hedgehog caterpillar,** the larva of an arctiid moth, *Isia isabella:* also called *woolly bear.*—**Hickory horned-devil caterpillar.** See *walnut-moth.* Also called *royal horned walnut-caterpillar.*—**Moth-borer caterpillar,** a name used by the planters in the British West Indies for the larva of the sugar-cane borer-moth, *Diatræa saccharalis. Nature,* Sept. 3, 1903, p. 423.—**Orange-dog caterpillar,** the larva of an American papilionid butterfly, *Papilio thoas,* found commonly on citrus-trees in Florida and Louisiana and also in Mexico and Central America.—**Processionary caterpillar.** (*a*) See *processionary.* (*b*) The larva of an Australian lymantriid moth, *Teara melanosticta,* which forms in columns like the European *Cnethocampa processionea.*—**Red-humped apple-tree caterpillar,** the larva of a notodontid moth, *Schizura concinna.* It feeds on the leaves of the apple, pear, and other rosaceous trees. Its body is longitudinally striped with slender white, black, and yellow lines, the head is coral-red, and there is a coral-red hump on the back of the fourth segment, whence the popular name.—**Scale-caterpillar,** the larva of any phycitid moth which feeds on scale-insects, as the European *Erastria scitula,* whose larva preys on the black scale and which has been imported into California, and the American *Lætilia coccidivora,* whose larva feeds on the cottony maple-scale.—**Vegetable caterpillar,** a name applied to certain species of *Cordyceps* which grow upon caterpillars. See *Cordyceps* and *caterpillar-fungus.*



Red-humped apple-tree caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*). *a*, moth; *b*, caterpillar. Natural size.

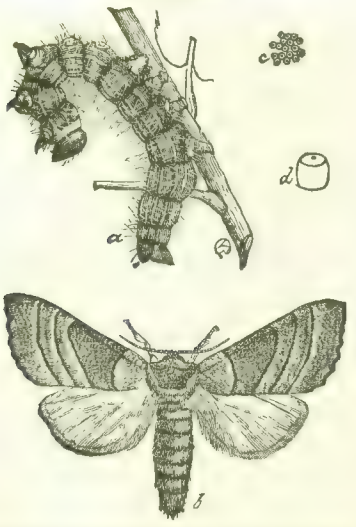


Scale-caterpillar (*Erastria scitula*). *a*, moth; *b*, larva in case; *c*, pupa. (All more than twice natural size.) (After Riley, U. S. D. A.)

H. Hill publishes a historical and descriptive account of this fungus which has been called the *vegetable caterpillar.* It is found all over the North Island of New Zealand. The author has not been able to determine the species of caterpillar attacked by the fungus, and his attempts to germinate the spores on other caterpillars have been as yet unsuccessful.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb., 1903, p. 69.

Wheat false caterpillar, the larva of an American saw-fly, *Dolerus arvensis.*—**Yellow-necked apple-tree caterpillar,** the larva of a notodontid moth, *Datana minis tra.* It feeds gregariously on the leaves of the apple, and



Yellow-necked Apple-tree Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*). *a*, caterpillar; *b*, moth; *c* and *d*, eggs, natural size and enlarged.

has other food-plants as well. The body is longitudinally striped with black and yellow, except the neck, which is uniformly orange-yellow. The head is black.

caterpillar-fern (kat'ėr-pil-ạr-fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*[1].

caterpillar-hunter, *n.*—**Green caterpillar hunter,** an American predatory carabid beetle, *Calosoma scrutator,* of a metallic green color. See *Calosoma,* with cut.

cateye (kat'ī), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Helicolenus madeirensis,* found in Madeira. Also *boca negra.*

cat-face (kat'fās), *n.* In *forestry,* a partly healed-over fire-scar on the stem of a tree. [U. S.]

cat-faced (kat'fāst), *a.* **1.** Full of knots: applied to sawn timber.—**2.** An opprobrious or contemptuous epithet used in the north of England. [Slang.]

catfish, *n.* **7.** In Victoria and New South Wales, a fresh-water fish, *Copidoglanis tandanus.* It inhabits the rivers of the Murray system, but not those of the center of the continent. Also called *eel-fish* and *tandan.* In Sydney the same name is applied also to *Cnidoglanis megastoma.*—**Bermuda catfish.** Same as ★*rabbit-fish,* 4 (of Madeira).—**Electric catfish,** *Malapterurus electricus,* a catfish found in the Nile, having the power of giving an electric shock. The electric organ is said to extend over the entire body.

cat-flea (kat'flē), *n.* See *Pulex.*

cat-fluke (kat'flōk), *n.* A trematoid worm, *Opisthorchis felineus* (Rivolta, 1884), from 8 to 13 millimeters long, found in the liver in cats, dogs, and men, and producing Siberian opisthorchiasis.

cat-foot (kat'fůt), *adv.* With silent foot, as a cat; in the manner of a cat; stealthily; [Prov.]

He [a bear] catches the dinin'-room deserted . . . an' goes romancin' over, *catfoot* and surreptitious, an' cleans up the tables. *A. H. Lewis,* Wolfville Nights, xv.

catgut, *n.*—**Chromic (or chromicized) catgut,** catgut impregnated with chromic acid, in consequence of which it is less quickly absorbed when used for sutures or ligatures in surgical operations.—**Iodized catgut,** catgut steeped in iodine whereby it is rendered aseptic and less readily absorbable.

Cath. An abbreviation (*b*) of *cathedral.*

cathamma (ka-tham'ạ), *n.*; pl. *cathammata* (ạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *κάθαμμα,* a knot, < *καθάπτειν,* fasten, < *κατά,* upon, + *ἅπτειν,* touch, fasten.] In *zoöl.,* a place at which the dorsal and ventral walls of the umbrella are grown together, as in certain jellyfishes.

cathammal (ka-tham'ạl), *a.* [*cathamma* + *-al*[1].] **1.** Relating to a cathamma.—**2.** Of or pertaining to rudimentary endoderm. The layer of degenerated endoderm which persists in some medusæ, in areas where the endodermal canal-system has been obliterated, is termed a *vascular lamella* or *cathammal plate.*

Catharistic (kath-ạ-ris'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Catharists (which see); puritanical.

catharsis, *n.* **2.** Used in English to express whatever Aristotle is supposed to have meant by the same word. But he has been understood in five different ways. A passage of his "Poetics" to which we are referred in his "Politics" for the full explanation of his meaning does not appear in the "Poetics," as extant. The word was applied in Greek to the ritual purification of temples, etc. Plato and Xenophon (the latter using only the adjective *καθαρός,* clean), both disciples of Socrates, use it to mean a clarification of the mental induced by dying and even at the near approach of death. Aristotle means by his phrase *κάθαρσις τῶν παθημάτων* (often translated 'a purging of the passions') a mental effect of the contemplation of works of high art, especially of the choral but severely simple and solemn Greek tragedies. He has been supposed to mean a cleansing from sin; but it is certain that he does not mean this or any strictly moral effect. On the other hand, he was of a medical family, and himself compares *catharsis* to the effect of a cathartic. He probably means the brightening and clearing of the emotional state by relieving the thoughts of the burden of sordid cares and of sensual desires; and something like this is now usually understood by the word.

cathartic, *a.*—**Compound cathartic pills.** See ★*pill*[3].

cathartin (ka-thär'tin), *n.* [*cathart-ic* + *-in*[2].] **1.** A name once given to a mixture of substances obtained from senna.—**2.** A bitter substance found in buckthorn berries, *Rhamnus cathartica.*

cathartogenin (kath-är-toj'e-nin), *n.* [*cathart-ic* + *-gen* + *-in*[2].] Same as *cathartic acid.*

cat-head, *n.* **4.** An attachment to a lathe to assist in supporting long bars when they are being turned. It is a ring having set-screws that bind the work, when not circular, and hold it in a ★centering-rest (which see).

cathedralesque (ka-thē-drạ-lesk'), *a* Cathedral-like: as, *cathedralesque* churches.

cathedralism (ka-thē'drạl-izm), *n.* The system that arises from the administration and regulations of a diocese.

cathedralist (ka-thē'drạl-ist), *n.* **1.** An advocate or supporter of cathedralism.—**2.** A clergyman attached to a cathedral church.

cathedralized (ka-thē'drạl-īzd), *p. a.* Converted into a cathedral: as, a *cathedralized* church.

cathedratically (kath-ē-drat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* With the authority of one who speaks *ex cathedra;* authoritatively.

catheter, *n.*—**Elbowed catheter,** a catheter with an angular bend near the tip: used in cases of enlarged prostate.—**Female catheter,** a short, nearly straight catheter for passage into the female bladder.—**Prostatic catheter,** a catheter with a wide curve, employed in certain cases of enlarged prostate.

catheterostat (kath-e-ter'ō-stat), *n.* [Gr. *καθετήρ,* catheter, + *στατός,* < *ἱστάναι,* place, stand.] A receptacle for holding and sterilizing catheters. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 754.

cathetometric (kath-e-tō-met'rik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained by means of a cathetometer.

cathion (kath'i-on), *n.* An erroneous form of *cation.*

Cathode photograph. Same as *sciagraph,* 2.—**Cathode photography, rays.** See ★*photography,* ★*ray*[1].—**Cathode streams.** Same as *cathode* ★*rays.*

cathodic, *a.* **2.** Of or pertaining to the cathode: as, the *cathodic* discharge in a vacuum-tube. Also spelled *kathodic.*—**Cathodic dark space,** the dark space in a vacuum-tube traversed by the electric discharge which surrounds the cathode. See *Crookes's* ★*space.*

cathodograph (ka-thō'dō-gråf), *n.* [*cathode* + Gr. *γράφειν,* write.] A photograph taken with the X-rays. See ★*ray*[1].

cathodography (kath-ō-dog'rạ-fi), *n.* [*cathodograph* + *-y*[3].] The taking of sciagraphs by means of the Röntgen, or X-, or cathode rays.

cathodo-luminescence (ka-thō'dō-lū-mi-nes'ens), *n.* A phosphorescent or fluorescent glow excited by the action of cathode rays. See ★*luminescence.*

cathography (ka-thog'rạ-fi), *n.* An erroneous form for ★*cathodography.*

Catholic Epistles, a title given to a group of seven epistles in the New Testament, namely, the first and second epistles of Peter, the first, second, and third of John, and those of James and Jude. The term 'catholic' probably refers to the destination of the epistles as encyclical letters, addressed to the church universal or to scattered readers. —**Christian Catholic Church,** a church organized in 1896 by John Alexander Dowie, a Scotchman, who claimed to be the promised Elijah, come to establish the kingdom of God on earth. The characteristic tenets of the church are faith-healing, literal interpretation of the Bible, strict morals, and abstinence from the use of tobacco, alcohol, and medicinal remedies.

catholically (ka-thol'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a catholic manner; as a Catholic.

The Duchess . . . stated expressly that Augustus of Saxony was to consent that his niece "should live *Catholically* after the marriage."

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 304.

catholyte (kath'ō-līt), *n.* [*cath(ode)* + *(electr)olyte.*] In *phys. chem.,* that portion of the electrolyte which adjoins the cathode. *Electrochem. Industry,* March, 1904, p. 99.

cat-hop (kat'hop), *n.* In *faro,* two cards of the same denomination left in the dealing-box for the last turn. See *faro.*

cathoscope (kath'ō-skōp), *n.* [*catho(de)* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν,* view.] A machine for exhibiting the optical effects of the X-rays. It comprises a fluoroscope, a vacuum-tube, batteries, etc.

cativa (kä-tē'vä), *n.* [Panama.] The large edible seeds of *Prioria copaifera,* a leguminous tree of Jamaica and Central America.

catjang (kat'jang), *n.* [A Dutch spelling of *kachang,* a pulse plant, as Malay *katjan,* the *Cajan Cajan,* etc. See *Cajanus.*] **1.** The pigeon-pea or Kongo pea, *Cajan Cajan.* See ★*Cajan* and *dholl.*—**2.** The cow-pea or chowlee, *Vigna Sinensis.* See *Vigna,* and *cow-pea,* under *pea.*

Catlin's River series. See ★*series.*

catmon, *n.* See ★*katmon.*

catnep (kat'nep), *n.* Same as *catnip.*

Catocala (ka-tok'ạ-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάτω,* below, + *καλός,* beautiful.] A notable genus of noctuid moths containing many very beautiful species. They are known as *underwing moths,* from the fact that the hind wings are often striped and colored in striking contrast to the fore wings. The genus is widely distributed, but North America is its metropolis, more than 100 species occurring on that continent.

catoctin (ka-tok'tin), *n.* [*Catoctin,* a local name in Maryland, of Indian origin. Cf. *monadnock.*] A boss of rock which rises above the general level because of its greater resistance to erosion.—**Catoctin schists.** See ★*catoctin type.*—**Catoctin type,** the type of ore-deposit occurring in the Catoctin schists, a belt of metamorphosed basic volcanic rocks of Algonkian age, forming the mountain-core of Maryland and Virginia.

Catonic (kạ-ton'ik), *a.* [NL. *Catonicus,* < L. *Cato,* a Roman cognomen, < *catus,* sagacious.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or having the character of, Cato the Censor, a type of old-fashioned, prejudiced, pragmatical, ungracious, hard Roman virtue.—**2.** Of or pertaining to Cato of Utica, a type of stubborn but impractical virtue.—**3.** In the style of a medieval book of apothegms which goes by the name of Cato or Caton.

catoptromantic (ka-top-trō-man'tik), *a.* [*catoptromancy.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of catoptromancy.

cat-piece (kat'pēs), *n.* In *logging,* a small stick, in which holes are made at regular intervals, placed on the top of uprights firmly set in floating booms. The uprights are fitted to enter the holes in the cat-piece so as to narrow or widen the space between the booms at the entrance to a sluiceway or sorting-jack. The cat-piece is held by the uprights high enough above water to allow logs to float freely under it.

cat's-blood (kats'blud), *n.* Same as ★*bloodberry.*

cat's-claw, *n.* **3.** See ★*bayag-kambing.*

cat's-eye, *n.* **3.** In *pathol.,* an opalescent appearance of the eye in certain cases of amaurosis.—**4.** See ★*tiger's-eye.*—**5.** The operculum of a marine mollusk, *Turbo smaragdus.* [Australia.]—**Cat's-eye shutter.** See ★*shutter.*

Cat's-head molding, in *Romanesque arch.,* a molding, as that under the cornice, adorned with the heads of beasts or grotesque monsters. Compare ★*bird's-beak.*

cat's-nose (kats'nōz), *n.* **1.** A strong, cool, dry northwest wind which pushes under and lifts up a warmer southwest wind. *Dunwoody,* Popular Phrases, p. 30.—**2.** The cloud at the front of such a wind. [Colloq., Eng., in both senses.]

cat's-tail, *n.,* **3.** (*b*) A form of cirrus in which the delicate cloudy filaments resemble a bushy, curved cat's tail.

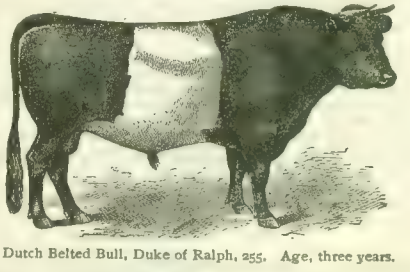
cat-stitch (kat'stich), *n.* A variety of ornamental stitching used in fancy sewing-machine work.

cat's-tongue (kats'tung), *n.* A slender, worthless oyster: also called *strap-ouster.*

cattail, *n.* **5.** In *cotton-manuf.,* any corded, stringy tuft of cotton, due to faulty setting of a machine.

Cattaraugus beds. See ★*bed*[1].

cattle, *n.*—**Banded cattle.** See *Dutch belted* ★*cattle.*—**Cattle and game disease.** See ★*disease.*—**Devon**



Dutch Belted Bull, Duke of Ralph, 255. Age, three years.

cattle, a breed of small-sized, compactly built cattle of a rich red color, raised mainly for beef, though latterly for dairy purposes.—**Dutch belted cattle,** a Dutch breed

of cattle, noted for their milk-giving qualities. They are of a jet-black color, with the exception of a broad belt or 'blanket' of pure white around the middle of the body. Hence also called *blanket-* or *banded cattle.*—**Holstein-Friesian cattle,** a breed of dairy-cattle of large size, from North Holland and Friesland, reputed to be of great antiquity. Its most evident color-character is the striking mixture of large blotches of pure white and jet-black. They have been variously called *Dutch cattle, Holland cattle, North Hollanders, Holsteins,* and *Dutch-Friesians,* but the name now adopted is *Holstein-Friesian,* as above. —**Malarial fever of cattle.** Same as *Texas fever.*—**Pandolian cattle,** an Italian breed of long-horned cattle.—**Red polled cattle,** a red, hornless breed of cattle. It is the only hornless English breed, and was formerly known as *East Anglian polls.*

cattle-bush (kat'l-bůsh), *n.* An Australian shrub or small tree, *Atalaya hemiglauca,* belonging to the *Sapindaceæ.* The leaves are greedily eaten by cattle and are utilized for fodder in the dry season.

cattle-camp (kat'l-kamp), *n.* A halting- or mustering-place for cattle; a rounding-up place. [Australia.]

cattle-car (kat'l-kär), *n.* A stock-car (which see).

cattle-duffer (kat'l-duf″ėr), *n.* One who alters the brand on cattle and steals them; a cattle thief who 'duffs' the cattle by altering the brand. [Australia.]

cattle-farm (kat'l-färm), *n.* A farm on which cattle are raised; a ranch.

cattle-fever (kat'l-fē″vėr), *n.* Same as *Texas fever.*—**Southern cattle-fever.** Same as *Texas fever.*

cattle-gate (kat'l-gāt), *n.* In *Eng. law,* right of pasturage in the land of another. It is a distinct and several interest in land, and passes by lease and release.

> The right [a right of common in gross] is then generally known as a *cattle-gate* or beast-gate.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVII. 168.

cattle-louse (kat'l-lous), *n.* Any one of several pediculid or mallophagous insects which infest cattle: as, (*a*) *Hæmatopinus eurysternus,* sometimes called *short-nosed ox-louse;* (*b*) *Hæmatopinus vituli,* sometimes called *long-nosed ox-louse;* and (*c*) *Trichodectes scalaris.*

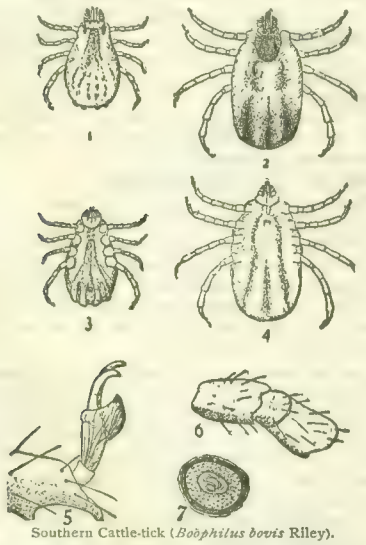
cattleman (kat'l-măn), *n.* One who is engaged in rearing cattle on a ranch; a ranchman.

cattle-ranch (kat'l-ranch), *n.* A ranch or farm on which cattle are reared.

cattle-scab (kat'l-skab), *n.* A contagious skin disease of cattle, caused by a parasitic mite and characterized by the loss of hair and the formation of crusts or scabs.

cattle-station (kat'l-stā″shon), *n.* A cattle-run with a homestead and all the necessary buildings. [Australia.]

cattle-tick (kat'l-tik), *n.* Same as ★*cow-tick.* —**Australian cattle-tick,** an Australian ixodid, *Boöphilus australis,* common throughout Australasia, and especially abundant in Australia and the Philippine Islands, where it attacks cattle.—**Southern cattle-tick,** an American ixodid, *Boöphilus bovis,* that carries the blood-inhabiting parasite of Texas fever from Texas cattle to non-immune cattle in northern States.



Southern Cattle-tick (*Boöphilus bovis* Riley).

1, male, from above; *2,* female, from above; *3,* male, from below; *4,* female from below; *5,* claw and pulvillus; *6,* lower surface of first, second, and third segments of leg; *7,* spiracle or peritreme. (After Curtice.) Enlarged.

cattle-track (kat'l-trak), *n.* A route formed merely by the treading of herds: used in contradistinction to *cattle-way,* a road formed by man for the use of his cattle.

cattle-trade (kat'l-trād), *n.* The rearing, buying, selling, or transportation of cattle.

cattle-way (kat'l-wā), *n.* See ★*cattle-track.*

cattyman (kat'i-măn), *n.* In *lumbering,* an expert river-driver.

caturai (kä-tō'rī), *n.* [Philippine name.] See ★*katurai.*

cat-witted (kat'wit″ed), *a.* Having the wits of a cat; small-minded and spiteful.

> Very *cat-witted* woman.
> *Carlyle,* Frederick the Great, IV. 260. *N. E. D.*

Caucasian, *n.*—**Black Caucasians,** the dark people of North Africa who resemble in features the Caucasian race. In this group are included the Gallas, the Abyssinians, and many tribes of the Sudan.

Caucasic (kâ-kā'sik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Caucasian.*

Caucasoid (kâ'ka-soid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Caucasian,* including Huxley's divisions *melanochroic* and *xanthochroic. Encyc. Brit.,* XXV. 372.

caucho (kä-ō'chō), *n.* [Peruvian *cahuchu:* see *caoutchouc.*] A commercial variety of rubber prepared on the Peruvian rivers tributary to the Amazon, and particularly on the Juruá. It comes to market in the form of balls, strips, or slabs, and is not cured by smoking as is the Para rubber, to which it is inferior, although it is included in the exports of rubber from the Amazon region, which are generally known as Para rubber. Caucho is obtained from several species of trees belonging to the genus *Sapium* of the spurge family, and from *Castilla Ulei* of the mulberry family. The rubber obtained from the latter species is usually distinguished as *caucho negro,* and that from the species of *Sapium* as *caucho blanco.*

cauda, *n.*—**Cauda draconis,** in *astrol.,* lit. 'dragon's tail,' the descending node of the moon; also, a figure in geomancy. See *dragon's tail,* under *dragon.*

Caudal artery, in lower vertebrates, as the fishes, the continuation of the aorta into the tail.—**Caudal gland, peduncle.** See ★*gland,* ★*peduncle.*—**Caudal ray,** a ray of the posterior fin, or tail-fin, of fishes.—**Caudal style,** one of the long processes borne by the anal segment of certain arthropods, as *Apus.*—**Caudal vertebræ.** See ★*vertebra.*—**Caudal vesicle,** the posterior, swollen end of a cysticercus, forming the 'bladder' of a bladder-worm. —**Caudal vomer.** Same as *pygostyle.*

caudally (kâ'dạl-i), *adv.* Toward the tail; caudad.

caudate, *a.* **II.** *n.* A member of the amphibian order *Caudata;* a tailed batrachian.

caudiciform (kâ-dis'i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *caudex* (*caudic*), caudex, + *forma,* form.] In *bot.,* having the form of a caudex.

caudiform (kâ'di-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cauda,* a tail, + *forma,* shape.] Resembling or having the shape of a tail.

caudle-pot (kâ'dl-pot), *n.* Same as ★*caudle-urn.*

caudle-urn (kâ'dl-ėrn), *n.* A vessel with a lid, handles, and spout, for holding caudle, made by English potters in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: usual in tin-enameled ware or Delftware. See *caudle.*

caudodorsal (kâ-dō-dôr'sạl), *a.* Relating to the tail and the back.

caudofemoral (kâ-dō-fem'ō-rạl), *a.* Relating to the tail and the thigh; as, the *caudofemoral* membrane of a bat, which is the membrane between the tail and the leg.

caudolateral (kâ-dō-lat'ę-rạl), *a.* Behind and toward the side of the body.

cauliculus, *n.* **3.** In *insect anat.,* the larger of the two elements of the double stalk of the so-called mushroom bodies in the brain of certain insects. See *mushroom* ★*body. A. S. Packard,* Textbook of Entom., p. 233.

caulifloral (kâ'li-flō-rạl), *a.* Same as ★*cauliflorous.*

cauliflora (kâ-li-flō'ri-ą), *n.* Same as ★*cauliflory.*

cauliflorous (kâ-li-flō'rus), *a.* [NL. **cauliflorus,* < L. *caulis,* stalk, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower.*] Bearing flowers on trunk or branches. See ★*cauliflory.*

cauliflory (kâ'li-flō-ri), *n.* [NL. **cauliflora,* < **cauliflorus:* see ★*cauliflorous.*] The bearing of flowers directly on the trunk or branches. See cut under *Crescentia.*

> In *cauliflory* the flowers appear sometimes only on main stems, sometimes only on branches, sometimes, and this is most usual, on both main stem and branches alike.
> *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant Geog., p. 336.

cauliflower, *n.* **2.** A cloud (especially a volcanic cloud) having the form of a cauliflower.

> The reddish dust '*cauliflowers*' accumulated about every half-hour and rolled down the gorge of the Rivière Blanche from the cone. Sometimes this phenomenon was followed by a low rumbling roar.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* Jan., 1904, p. 34.

Cauliflower ear, pyralid, ware. See ★*ear*[1], ★*pyralid,* ★*ware*[2].



Cauliflower Cloud.
Eruption of Mont Pelé in 1902.

cauline[2] (kâ'-lin), *n.* [Also *caulin;* < L. *caulis,* a stalk, cabbage, + *-ine*[2].] The coloring matter of red cabbage. It is largely used in the coloring of bogus wines.

caulkage, *n.* See ★*calkage.*

caulobulb (kâ'lō-bulb), *n.* [L. *caulis,* Gr. καυλός, stem, + L. *bulbus,* bulb.] The bulbous base of a stem.

caulomic (kâ-lō'mik), *a.* [*caulome* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a caulome.

causa (kâ'zą), *n.* [L.] A cause.—**Causa causans,** a causing cause, that is, a primary cause; the first cause.—**Causa causata,** a caused cause, that is, a secondary cause; an effect which has in turn become a cause. —**Causa sui,** literally, the cause of itself; in the philosophy of Spinoza, that whose essence involves existence.—**Honoris causâ,** for the sake of honor; in order to honor; out of respect: as, a university degree conferred *honoris causâ.*—**Vera causa,** a true or real cause.

causability (kâz-ą-bil'i-ti), *n.* The capability of being caused.

Causal conjunction, in *gram.,* a coördinate conjunction that implies cause, such as *for, because, since, therefore,* etc.—**Causal sequence,** the succession of events in the order of causation.—**Causal treatment.** See ★*treatment.*

cause, *n.*—**Accidental cause,** in *med.,* a cause of disease which acts only occasionally and which does not always then give rise to the same morbid condition.—**Cause of itself.** See ★*causa sui.*—**Centrifugal cause,** in *biol.,* the interaction between a cell and the other cells of the body, considered as a cause of its development. Hertwig, who holds that all the cells of the body of a multicellular organism are identical, attributes the specialization and differentiation of a cell during development in part to centrifugal causes, or the interaction between it and its fellow cells, and in part to centripetal causes, or the interaction between it and the external environment.—**Centripetal cause,** in *biol.,* the external environment of a cell, or of an organism, considered as a cause of its development. See *centrifugal* ★*cause.*—**Short cause,** in *law,* a cause which may be advanced for hearing by either party, under a rule of the court allowing such advancement upon proof that the trial will not occupy more time than that specified in the rule.—**Testamentary cause,** in *law,* a cause within the jurisdiction of a probate court. It relates to the probate of wills, the granting of administration, and generally to any proceedings necessary to the settlement and distribution of the estate of a decedent.—**Title of a cause.** See ★*title.*

causerie (kōz'rē), *n.* [F., < *causer,* talk, chat, < L. *causari,* plead, dispute, < *causa,* a cause, case, suit.] Chat; familiar conversation; informal talk; free and unconventional discussion and criticism, such as the *Causeries du lundi* ("Monday Chats") of the French critic and essayist Sainte-Beuve (1804–69). See *Sainte-Beuve* in the Century Cyclopedia of Names.

caustic. **I.** *a.*—**Caustic arrow,** a slim, sharp-pointed pencil of dried caustic paste inserted into a tumor or tissue which is to be deeply cauterized.—**Caustic collodion.** See ★*collodion.*—**Caustic dart.** Same as ★*caustic arrow.*—**Caustic lime,** calcium hydroxid; also, calcium oxid.—**Caustic liquor,** in the manufacture of soda by the Leblanc process, the solution of caustic soda before its evaporation to dryness.—**Caustic paste.** See ★*paste*[1].—**Caustic silver,** lunar caustic.—**Caustic surface,** in *optics:* (*a*) The curved surface to which all the rays reflected from a concave mirror are tangential. (*b*) The curved surface to which all the rays of a conical pencil of light entering a refractive medium are tangential. *R. W. Wood,* in Nature, Aug. 9, 1900, p. 344.—**Greenbank caustic soda,** caustic soda made at the Greenbank alkali works in England.

II. *n.*—**Canquoin's caustic.** Same as *Canquoin's paste.*—**Cream caustic,** a particular grade of caustic soda, made by the Leblanc process, of a faint yellowish tinge and usually containing from 60 to 70 per cent. of real sodium hydroxid.—**Mitigated caustic,** nitrate of silver which has been fused with an equal amount of nitrate of potassium in order to lessen the caustic effect.

causticize (kâs'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *causticized,* ppr. *causticizing.* [*caustic* + *-ize.*] Same as *caustify. G. Lunge,* Sulphuric Acid and Allied Industries, II. 465.

causticly (kâs′tik-li), *adv.* Like caustic; in the manner of caustic.

cauterant, *n.* **II.** *a.* Having a caustic or cauterizing action.

cautery, *n.*—**Solar cautery,** a lens for concentrating the heat-rays of the sun and directing them upon any part where a cauterizing effect is to be produced.—**Virtual cautery,** cautery by means of a caustic substance, as distinguished from actual cautery. Also *potential cautery.*

cautery-knife (kâ′tėr-i-nīf), *n.* A knife the blade of which is connected with an electric battery, so that it can be made incandescent and thus sear the tissues, preventing bleeding while cutting.

Cautionary signal. See ★*signal.*

Cautivos, *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *cautivo,* < L. *captivus,* captive.] **1.** The name of an order (Orden de la Merced) established in Barcelona, Spain, by San Pedro Nolasco (1189–1256) for the purpose of liberating the Christian captives from the Saracens. It was confirmed by Pope Gregory IX. (1230).—**2.** The name given to a fund established at a later date among Spanish Jews, having for its object the ransom of their brethren captured by Mohammedan pirates under Barbarossa.

Cav. An abbreviation of *cavalry.*

cavaletta (kav-a-let′ä), *n.* Same as *cabaletta.*

cavalla (kä-väl′yä), *n.* [Cf. *cavally.*] A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus cavalla,* found in the open seas. It comes in large numbers to the American South Atlantic coasts, and ranges southward to Africa and Brazil.

Cavalry bone. See ★*bone*[1].

cavate (kā′vāt), *a.* [L. *cavatus,* pp.: see *cavate, v.*] That has been made hollow; hollowed; hollow; produced by excavation. The term has been applied somewhat specifically to a class of prehistoric habitations, in the southwestern parts of the United States, consisting of an artificial cave dug into the face of a cliff, the entrance often closed with masonry, but the side-walls, rear wall, and roof formed of the natural rock.

cavation, *n.* **2.** (*b*) In *modern fencing,* also a side-blow, delivered after quitting the opponent's blade, carrying the guard to left or right in an effort to reach around his position. The move exposes the fencer dangerously, and should be employed only with careless opponents.

cave[1], *n.* **7.** A cave-in.—**Cave period.** See ★*period.*—**Trophonian cave.** See ★*Trophonian.*

cave-beetle (kāv′bē″tl), *n.* One of the blind or partly blind beetles which live in caves. Many of them belong to the silphid genera *Bathyscia* and *Adelops* and to the carabid genus *Anophthalmus.*

cave canem (kā′vē kā′nem). [L.] Beware of the dog! A warning frequently inscribed at the entrances of Roman houses, as in the Casa del Poeta Tragico in Pompeii.

cave-drawing (kāv′drâ″ing), *n.* One of the specimens of rude pictorial art which have been found in caves in different parts of the world. They are supposed to be the work of the prehistoric cave-dwellers; some of those found in France are thought to have been preglacial.

cave-dwelling (kāv′dwel″ing), *n.* **1.** A cave used as a dwelling by primitive, prehistoric, and recent tribes.—**2.** In Colorado and the adjoining region, a cliff-dwelling.

cave-earth (kāv′ėrth), *n.* In *geol.,* the earthy deposit on the floor of a cave, including traces and remains of animals which have made it a shelter or a home. The use of such natural retreats by primitive man has led to numerous discoveries of human remains in these deposits.

That position in *cave-earth* under thick stalagmite beds does not of itself alone necessarily imply great age.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 76.

cave-hunter (kāv′hun″tėr), *n.* A student of prehistoric archæology who pays special attention to the remains of the cavemen and makes special search for their caves.

It is more than probable that they offer as wide a field for the research of the *cave-hunter* as caves do in any other country, and from them a rich harvest of facts relating to prehistoric times has yet to be reaped.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 94.

cave-in (kāv′in), *n.* A caving in of the roof strata of a mine, or of the sides of a shaft or pit, sometimes extending to the surface. Also *cave.*

If inspection of the vault roof reveals displacements and fissures therein, the only thing to be done is to desert the chamber, which will thus become unworkable because of these cracks and threatened *cave-ins.* Such *cave-ins* have many chances of extending to the surface and of involving the ruin of the entire work as well as that of the hoisting machines installed above on the surface.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Dec. 6, 1902, p. 22512.

Cavern period. Same as *cave* ★*period.*

cavernous, *a.* **3.** In *petrog.,* porous or vesicular: applied to rocks some of whose minerals have been removed by solution. *Geikie,* Textbook of Geol., p. 133.—**Cavernous angioma.** See ★*angioma.*—**Cavernous voice,** in *auscultation,* a hollow sound heard when the patient speaks, indicative of a cavity in the lung-substance or of a dilated bronchus.

cavernously (kav′ėr-nus-li), *a.* In a cavernous manner.

cavernulated (ka-vėr′nū-lā-ted), *a.* [*cavernule* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Formed with cavernules or minute cavities: as, a *cavernulated* structure.

cave-tomb (kāv′tōm), *n.* A tomb cut directly in the solid rock. Such tombs are abundant in the



Lycian Cave-tomb.

ruins of many early civilizations, the Mycenæan in Greece, the Egyptian, and the Indian. The cave-tombs in the hills of Asia Minor are especially interesting.

Cavitary myelitis. See ★*myelitis.*

cavitate (kav′i-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cavitated,* ppr. *cavitating.* [*cavity* + *-ate*[2].] To form holes or cavities within an agitated liquid; react upon the water with ★cavitation (which see): said of a screw propeller.

cavitation (kav-i-tā′shon), *n.* [*cavitate* + *-ion.*] The formation of holes or cavities within an agitated liquid. Cavitation results from violent motion which breaks up the liquid into independently moving masses, each with its surface of separation, as when water is churned by the screw of a steam-vessel. The phenomenon is specially noticeable in the high-speed propellers of torpedo-boats and turbine-propelled vessels.

The name *cavitation* is given to the phenomenon met with when a screw is driven in water at speeds above a certain limiting value. *Nature,* Nov. 6, 1902, p. 24.

cavity, *n.* **3.** In *hort.* See ★*basin,* 12.—**Atrial cavity.** Same as ★*peribranchial cavity.*—**Cavity tone.** See ★*tone*[1].—**Neural, peribranchial, peripodal, pulmonary, subgerminal cavity.** See ★*neural,* etc.

cavoscope (kav′ō-skōp), *n.* [Improp. *cavascope,* < L. *cavus,* hollow, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν,* view.] In *med.,* an instrument for illuminating a cavity to facilitate its examination.

cawdy† (kâ′di), *n.* An obsolete form of *caddie.*

Caxton, *n.* **2.** A printing-type of Flemish design used by William Caxton in 1477.

This is modernized Caxton type.

Caxtonian (kaks-tō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to William Caxton, the printer (1422–91).

II. *n.* An admirer of Caxton, his books, devices, or methods.

Cay-cay butter. See ★*butter*[1].

cayenne (kī-en′), *n.* **1.** Same as *Cayenne pepper* (which see, under *pepper.*)—**2.** A card turned up in cayenne whist to determine the rank of the suits, but not as a trump.—**Cayenne cherry.** Same as *Surinam* ★*cherry* (*b*).—**Cayenne whist.** See ★*whist*[2].

cayenne (kī-en′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cayenned,* ppr. *cayenning.* To season with Cayenne pepper.

Cayleyan, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Arthur Cayley, an English mathematician (1821–95).

cayman, *n.* **2.** A gobioid fish, *Dormitator maculatus,* found in great abundance on both coasts of America. It lives in fresh and brackish water, ranges from South Carolina, through the West Indies, to Pará, Cape San Lucas and Panama, and is much used for food. See *sleeper*[1], 8 (*c*).

cayo (kī′yō), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *cay.*

cayolac (kī′ō-lak), *n.* [Malay *kāyu,* wood, + *lāka,* the name in western Java for the tree *Myristica iners.*] A fine red wood, especially the aromatic heart-wood, of *Myristica iners,* a tree of the Dutch East Indies: used as incense.

Cayugan (kā-yū′gan), *a.* and *n.* In *geol.,* noting

a period or group of New York formations which includes the Salina beds at the bottom, the Cobleskill limestone, Rondout water-lime, and the Manlius limestone, and constitutes the uppermost division of the Ontaric or Upper Silurian.

cazadores (kä-thä-dō′res), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *cazador,* hunter.] Certain nomadic ants of Peru. They lead a nomadic life, entering the houses of the natives in immense armies, killing rats, mice, snakes, and all sorts of vermin, playing the part of scavengers, and passing on, when the dispossessed natives return. *The Atlantic,* Feb., 1892, p. 179.

C. B. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Cape Breton;* (*c*) of *Chief Baron* (*of the Exchequer*) (see *baron,* 2); (*d*) of the Latin *Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus,* Bachelor of Surgery: a degree conferred by certain institutions at the end of the third year of a four years' course for the degree of M. D.; (*e*) of *Common Bench;* (*f*) *Milit.,* of *confined to barracks.*

C. B. S. An abbreviation of *Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.*

C. C. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Caius College;* (*c*) of *Catholic clergyman;* (*d*) of *cepi corpus;* (*e*) of *Chancery cases;* (*f*) of *Circuit Court;* (*g*) of *City Court;* (*h*) of *Civil Code;* (*i*) of *Civil Court;* (*j*) of *consular clerk;* (*k*) of *contra credit;* (*l*) of *county clerk;* (*m*) of *county councilor;* (*n*) in *veram.,* of *cream-colored;* (*o*) of *Cricket Club;* (*p*) of *crown cases;* (*q*) of *crown clerk;* (*r*) in Freemasonry, of *Celestial Canopy.*

c. c. An abbreviation (*a*) of the French *compte courante* (account current); (*b*) of *cubic centimeter.*

C. C. A. An abbreviation of *Chief Clerk of the Admiralty.*

C. C. C. An abbreviation of *Corpus Christi College.*

c. c. m. Same as ★*c. c.* (*b*).

C. C. P. An abbreviation of *Code of Civil Procedure.*

C. Cr. P. An abbreviation of *Code of Criminal Procedure.*

C. C. S. An abbreviation for *Ceylon Civil Service.*

C. D. An abbreviation of *cathodal duration.*

C. D. S. O. An abbreviation of *Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.*

c. d. v. An abbreviation of the French *carte de visite* (visiting-card).

C. E. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Canada East.*

ceanothine (sē-a-nō′thin), *n.* [*Ceanoth-us* + *-ine*[2].] A difficultly crystallizable alkaloid contained in redroot, *Ceanothus Americanus.*

cebian (sē′bi-an), *a.* [L. *cebus,* < Gr. *κῆβος,* monkey, + *-ian.*] Same as ★*cebine:* contrasted with ★*pithecian.* [Rare.]

cebine (sē′bīn), *a.* [NL. *cebinus,* < L. *cebus,* < Gr. *κῆβος,* monkey: see *Cebus.*] Relating to or characteristic of the monkeys of the family *Cebidæ,* which includes the larger species of America; cebian: contrasted with ★*pithecine.*

cebocephalic (sē″bō-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [Gr. *κῆβος,* monkey, + *κεφαλή,* head.] Having an ape-like head.

ceboid (sē′boid), *a.* [Gr. *κῆβος,* monkey, + *-oid.*] Resembling or pertaining to the *Cebidæ:* as, a *ceboid* type of dentition: correlative with *lemuroid* and *pithecoid.*

cecidia, *n.* Plural of ★*cecidium.*

cecidium (sē-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *cecidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κηκίδιον* (found only in sense of 'ink from galls'), dim. of *κηκίς* (*κηκιδ-*), a gall-nut, a dye made therefrom, orig. anything that oozes forth; cf. *κηκιεν,* gush, bubble, or ooze forth.] An abnormal growth in a plant caused by gall-making insects, mites, and fungi; a gall; a gallnut.

A great variety of deformations and growths produced by insects and mites as well as by fungi have been described.... The whole are now included under the term *Cecidia;* a prefix gives the name of the organism to which the attacks are due, e. g., Phytoptocecidia are the galls formed by the Phytoptid mites. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIX. 499.

cecidological (se-sid-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to cecidology.

cecidologist (se-si-dol′ō-jist), *n.* A student of galls and gall-insects.

cecidology (se-si-dol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *κηκίς* (*κηκιδ-*), a gallnut, + *-λογια,* < *λέγειν,* speak.] The scientific study of galls and gall-insects.

cecidomyiid, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or belonging to the dipterous family *Cecidomyiidæ.*

cecily, *n.* Same as *cicely.*

cecomorphous (sē-kō-môr′fus), *a.* Same as *cecomorphic.*

Cecropia chalcis-fly. See ★*chalcis-fly.*

cedar, *n.*—**Alaska cedar,** the yellow cedar, *Chamæcyparis Nootkatensis.* See *yellow cypress* under *yellow.* —**Brazilian cedar,** a tall tree, *Cedrela fissilis,* of southern Brazil and Argentina. It yields a valuable timber used for building purposes, furniture, cabinet-work, and interior decoration.—**Brown cedar,** a small tree of the borage family, *Ehretia acuminata,* of eastern Australia. It yields a light-brown coarse-grained wood which resembles that of the elm.—**Cedar brakes, cedar glades,** a type of forest in Tennessee and Alabama found on dry limestone uplands. It consists of a dense, almost unmixed growth of red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*). *C. Mohr.*—**Cedar hammock.** See ★*hammock*[2].—**Chilean cedar,** a valuable timber-tree, *Fitzroya Patagonica,* of the pine family, native in the island of Chiloe.—**Cigar-box cedar,** the Spanish cedar, *Cedrela odorata.* See *Cedrela.*—**Cypress cedar.** Same as *New Zealand* ★*cedar.*—**Ground cedar,** the common juniper, *Juniperus communis.*—**Japan cedar,** *Cryptomeria Japonica,* a graceful tree, of large size, a native of China and Japan, where it is planted as an ornamental tree and also for reforesting mountains and treeless areas. It is much planted in Europe and America in parks and lawns, and is hardy as far north as New York. The wood resembles that of the white pine, but takes a fine polish. See ★*Cryptomeria.*—**Moulmein cedar,** a commercial name for the timber of the toon, *Toona Toona.* See *toon*[3], *cedar,* 3, and *East Indian mahogany,* under *mahogany.* —**New Zealand cedar,** *Libocedrus Doniana,* a fine timber-tree from 60 to 100 feet high, yielding a heavy, fine-grained, useful wood. The name is sometimes applied to another species, *L. Bidwillii,* which yields a soft wood useless for timber. Called by the natives *kawaka.*—**Pink cedar,** the timber of the shingle-tree, *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius,* used by the tea-planters of northeastern India for tea-boxes.—**Prickly cedar,** an ornamental evergreen shrub, *Styphelia Oxycedrus,* of the epacrid family, from Tasmania and Victoria, with erect branches, linear leaves, and white flowers.—**Queensland cedar,** a large rutaceous tree, *Apoceras australis,* yielding close-grained, tough, firm wood. Also called *scrub white cedar.* See *Pentaceras.*—**Rock cedar,** the mountain juniper, *Juniperus sabinoides.*—**Salt cedar,** creeping wiry grass, *Monanthochloë littoralis,* with many short bristle-pointed leaves on short branches, forming a good sand-binder. It is found along the coast of southern California and Lower California, and in southern Texas and southern Florida.—**Scrub white cedar.** Same as *Queensland* ★*cedar.*—**Singapore cedar.** Same as *Moulmein* ★*cedar.*

cedar-elm (sē′dăr-elm), *n.* A valuable American tree, *Ulmus crassifolia,* of the lower Mississippi valley and Texas. It is the principal elm of Texas, and sometimes attains a height of 80 feet, free from branches for nearly half that distance. The wood is hard, heavy, and strong, and is used for wagon-hubs and for furniture. It is a very good shade-tree.

Cedarville limestone. See ★*limestone.*

cedula, *n.* **2.** (*a*) In *old Eng. law,* a schedule. (*b*) In *Sp. law:* (1) An act by which a debtor acknowledges his debt and binds himself to pay at a specified time or on demand. (2) The notice or summons fixed to the door of a fugitive criminal requiring his appearance before the court.

cee (sē), *n.* **1.** The name of the third letter of the alphabet, *C, c.* Also *ce.*—**2.** An old name in the English universities for a certain quantity of beer (probably an abbreviation of the Latin *cerevisia,* beer): as, to eat *cues* and drink *cees.* See *cue*[2], 2 (*b*).

cefalic, *a.* A simplified spelling of *cephalic.*

cefalo (sef′a-lō), *n.* [Sp. *céfalo* < NL. *cephalus* < Gr. κεφαλή, head.] The common mullet, *Mugil cephalus.*

cefalopod, *n.* A simplified spelling of *cephalopod.*

ceile (kyā′lę), *n.* [Ir.; OIr. *cēle.*] In the ancient organization of Irish society, a free tribesman who became a vassal.

It is by taking stock that the free Irish tribesman becomes the *Ceile* or Kyle, the vassal or man of his chief, owing him not only rent but service and homage.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 158.

ceiling, *n.*—**Metallic ceiling,** an ornamental fire-proof ceiling made of embossed and stamped sheets of metal used in place of lath and plaster.

ceiling-plate (sē′ling-plāt), *n.* A protective ring placed round a steam-pipe at the point where it passes through the ceiling. It is made in various ornamental forms. A plate used for the same purpose where a steam-pipe passes through a floor is a *floor-plate.*

ceja (thā′hä), *n.* [Sp., lit. 'eyebrow,' < L. *cilium,* pl. *cilia,* eyebrow: see *cilium.*] In *phys. geog.,* the brow or cliffed margin of a mesa or upland. [Southwestern U. S.]

cel, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *cell.*

Cel., Cels. Abbreviations of *Celsius.*

Celadon de cuivre, a pale sea-green color in the glaze of Chinese stoneware or hard-paste porcelain, replacing the red or copper-green color intended. It is caused by imperfect oxidization in the firing.—**Celadon fleuré,** a variety of Chinese stoneware or coarse porcelain with relief decoration of flowers, geometric figures, etc., covered with a celadon or sea-green glaze. Designs are frequently engraved in the paste and filled in with a paste of a different tone.

celadonite (sel′a-don-īt), *n.* [*celadon* + *-ite*[2].] A green earthy silicate of iron, magnesium, and potassium, first described from cavities in amygdaloid near Verona: hence called *green earth of Verona.*

celandine, *n.*—**Brook celandine,** the jewel-weed, *Impatiens biflora.*—**Wild celandine,** the pale touch-me-not, *Impatiens aurea.*

celastrineous (sel-as-trin′ę-us), *a.* Same as *celastraceous.*

celation (sę-lā′shon), *n.* [NL. **celatio(n-),* < L. *celare,* conceal, hide.] In *med. juris.,* the concealing of pregnancy or delivery of a child.

celative (sel′a-tiv), *a.* [NL. **celativus,* < L. *celare,* hide: see *conceal.*] Of or pertaining to the concealment of an organism from enemies or from its prey.

celebe, *n.* See *kelebe.*

Celebesian (sel-ę-bēz′i-an), *a.* [*Celebes* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Celebes; specifically, noting a zoögeographical subregion proposed by Sclater to include only the island of Celebes.

celebrative (sel′ę-brā-tiv), *a.* [*celebrate* + *-ive.*] Serving to celebrate.

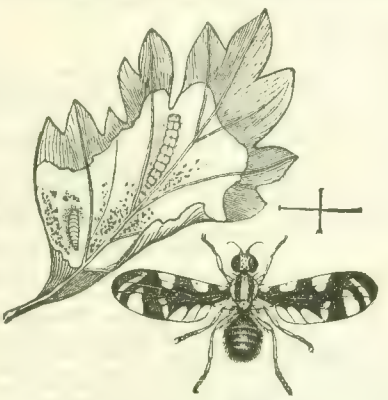
celelminth, *n.* See *cœlelminth.*

celery, *n.*—**Wild celery.** (*a*) Alexanders, *Smyrnium Olusatrum.* (*b*) See *Vallisneria.* (*c*) On the Pacific coast, an aquatic umbelliferous plant, *Œnanthe sarmentosa,* the stems of which have the taste of celery and were eaten by the Indians. The poisonous Oregon water-hemlock is said to be sometimes mistaken for this.

celery-caterpillar (sel′ę-ri-kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* The larva of an American papilionid butterfly, *Papilio polyxenes.* Also called *parsley-worm.*

celery-cutter (sel′ę-ri-kut″ėr), *n.* A knife for cutting the stalks of celery. It has a long handle and a blade placed at the end at right angles to it.

celery-fly (sel′ę-ri-flī″), *n.* A European trypetid fly, *Tephritis onoperdinis,* whose larvæ mine



Celery-fly (*Tephritis onoperdinis*).
Adult, enlarged; larvæ and method of work, natural size. (After Curtis.)

the leaves of celery and the parsnip. Also called *parsnip-fly.*

celery-hiller (sel′ę-ri-hil″ėr), *n.* In *agri.,* a double-shovel plow used to lift the earth between two rows of celery and throw and pack it against the plants on each side.

celery-looper (sel′ę-ri-lö″pėr), *n.* The larva of an American noctuid moth, *Autographa simplex,* which is widely distributed throughout the United States.

celesta (sę-les′tä), *n.* [Irreg. Latinized from F. *céleste,* < L. *cælestis,* heavenly.] A musical instrument, played from a keyboard of five octaves, in which the sound is produced by the blows of hammers upon steel plates placed over resonators of wood. It was invented by Mustel of Paris in 1886, and has been introduced into some orchestral and operatic scores.

celeste (sę-lest′), *n.* [F. *céleste,* heavenly: see *celest.*] 1. In *organ-building,* same as *vox angelica.* See *vox.*—**2.** In *pianoforte-making,* a variety of soft pedal.

celestial, *a.*—**Apparent celestial latitude.** See ★*latitude.*—**Celestial mechanics, sphere.** See ★*mechanics,* ★*sphere.*

Celestialism (sę-les′tial-izm), *n.* [*Celestial* + *-ism.*] The characteristics of 'Celestial' or Chinese life.

celestialite (sę-les′tial-īt), *n.* [*celestial* + *-ite*[2].] A supposed sulphohydrocarbon obtained from some meteoric irons, as those from Sevier, Tennessee, and Alais, France.

celestiality (sę-les-ti-al′i-ti), *n.* [*celestial* + *-ity.*] **1.** Heavenly quality; heavenliness.

But, throw off hate's *celestiality,*—
Show me, apart from song-flash and wit-flame,
A mere man's hand ignobly clenched against
Yon supreme calmness.
Browning, Aristoph. Apol., Works, V. 136.

2. [*cap.*] A Chinese dignitary; a dignitary of China, the 'Celestial Empire.' [Humorous.]

Celestine, *n.* **4.** [*l. c.*] In *mineral.,* same as *celestite.*—**Celestine blue.** See ★*blue.*

Celiac artery. Same as *celiac axis* (which see, under *axis*[1]).—**Celiac flux,** diarrhea with the discharge of undigested food and chyle.—**Celiac ganglion.** Same as *semilunar ganglion* (which see, under *ganglion*).

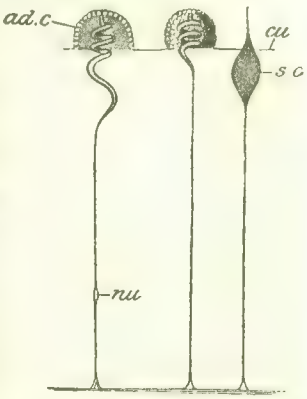
celibatory (sel′i-bā-tō″ri), *n.* [*celibate* + *-ory.*] A celibate or one who favors celibacy.

celiotomy (sē-li-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. κοιλία, a cavity, + *-τομία,* < ταμεῖν, cut.] Same as *laparotomy.*

cell, *n.* **11.** One of the water-tight compartments into which the space between the inner and outer shells of a war-vessel, or other metal ship, is divided.—**12.** In *archæol.,* the inner chamber of megalithic structures, which consists of a space walled by large stones and covered with a slab.—**13.** In *spectroscopy,* a small glass vessel with parallel sides designed to hold liquids for examination by transmitted light.—**14.** In *kinematics,* a symmetrical combination of an even number of links.

A very good idea of the form and operation of a negative *cell* may be gained by putting together the fore-fingers and ring-fingers of the two hands, and placing one middle finger a little over the other so as to keep all six fingers in the same plane.
Sylvester, On Conversion of Motion, p. 5.

Accessory cell, in *bot.,* the sister-cell of a guard-cell in a stoma. —**Adhesive cell,** a peculiar gland-like lasso-cell found on the tentacles of the *Ctenophora.* —**Aluminium cell,** in *elect.,* a battery - cell which consists of two aluminium plates immersed in a solution of Rochelle salt, alum, citric acid, or other substance, and which with alternating currents acts in somewhat the same manner as an electrostatic condenser —**Archesporial cells.** See ★*archesporial.* —**Auditory cells.** See ★*auditory.* —**Auxiliary cell,** a specialized cell in certain of the red algæ, with which the oöblastema filament unites, carpospores being formed as a result of this conjugation.—**Axial cell.** See ★*axial.*—**Bast-cells.** See *bast*[1], 2.—**Calcigerous cells.** See ★*calcigerous.*—**Canal cell,** in *bot.,* one of the cells of the axial row in the neck of the archigonium, which, by the disappearance of the septa, ultimately form a canal for the passage of the antherozoids.—**Cap-cell,** in *bot.,* one of the upper sister-cells of the embryo-sac in the ovule, which for a time form a cap on its apex.—**Cell-complex.** See ★*complex, n.*—**Cell doctrine.** Same as ★*cell theory.* —**Cells of Corti,** hair-cells on the organ of Corti (which see, under *organ*[1]).—**Cell theory.** Progress in our knowledge of cytology, embryology, and general biology has led to a revision of the cell theory and to a distinction between two classes of opinions in regard to the relation between the constituent cells of the body of a multicellular organism and its structure and activity considered as a whole: (*a*) According to one view, which is sometimes called the *cell standpoint,* construction out of cells is the primary, fundamental, essential characteristic of the multicellular organism, and its unity or individuality is a secondary, dependent, incidental characteristic. The cells are regarded as the units of construction and of physiological activity, while the unity and individuality of the whole are features that have been added. The advocates of this conception in its extreme form regard the multicellular organism as a community or aggregation of unicellular organisms centralized or integrated into a whole by a process of differentiation or divergent specialization which has been brought about by means of cell-multiplication and division of labor; as ancestrally or phylogenetically the unified and differentiated descendant of some remotely ancestral aggregation of unspecialized cells; as embryologically or ontogenetically the product of the integration and differentiation of unspecialized embryonic cells; as structurally or morphologically a compound of morphological units or plastids; and as physiologically the arithmetical sum of the physiological activities of its constituent cells. This doctrine or opinion appears in literature in many forms, which have these points in common: (1) the fundamental nature of the difference between the unity of a unicellular organism and that of a multicellular organism; (2) the dependent nature of the latter and the primacy of the cell; and (3) the resolution of the physiological activities of the multicellular organism into those of the constituent cells. See *plastid, idorgan,* and *person.* (*b*) According to a second view, which is sometimes called the *organism standpoint,* the essential primary distinctive characteristic of a multicellular organism is its individuality or unity, while its composition out of cells is an indication of its organization, but not the means through which organization has been brought about; its individuality is directly comparable with, or of the same grade as, that of a unicellular organism, and there is no reason why it may not have arisen, in the remote past, through the growth



Two adhesive cells (*ad.c*) and a sensory cell (*s.c*) from one of the branches of a tentacle of *Hormiphora plumosa,* highly magnified; *cu,* cuticle; *nu,* nucleus. (From Parker and Haswell's "Zoölogy," after Hertwig and Chun.)

and increasing complexity of a unicellular ancestor which gradually became multicellular in adaptation to its increasing size and complexity. The unity of the egg is regarded as the same as that of the adult and as regulating instead of being controlled by cell-division, which makes no change in the grade of its individuality. Physiologically it is regarded as a coördinated whole, not as an aggregation of cells. (*c*) While there is much to be said in support of each of these opinions, there are grave objections to the acceptance of either of them without compromises with the other, and there is a third view which regards the distinction between the cell standpoint and the organism standpoint as dependent upon the purpose for which the comparison is made, and as in the mind of the interpreter instead of in nature. For many of the

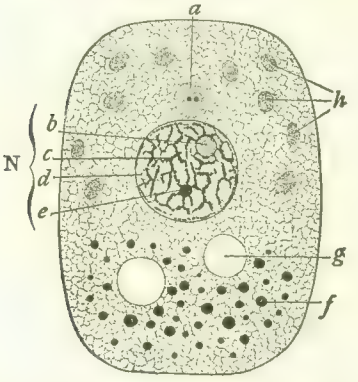
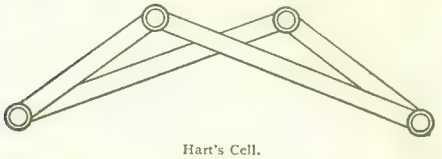


Diagram of Cell Structure.

a, attraction-sphere inclosing two centrosomes; N, nucleus; (*b*, plasmosome or true nucleolus; *c*, chromatin-network; *d*, linin-network; *e*, karyosome, net-knot, or chromatin nucleolus;) *f*, passive bodies (metaplasm or paraplasm) suspended in the cytoplasmic meshwork; *g*, vacuole; *h*, plastids lying in the cytoplasm. The network of dotted lines represents the cytoreticulum enmeshing the more fluid ground substance or cytoplasm. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

purposes of the histologist, the pathologist, the embryologist, and the physiologist the multicellular organism is best considered as a cell-community, while for other purposes it is best considered as a unit or coördinated whole. From the morphological standpoint the cell may properly be regarded apart from the organism, as an individual, but it is not to be forgotten that it is by abstraction that this is done. Physiologically the cell is an individual only when actually isolated and independent of an organism. From this point of view every abstraction is a blunder.—**Columnar cell,** in *histol.*, an epithelial cell which is higher than broad.—**Companion cell,** in *bot.*, a cell which accompanies another cell and is cut off from it, such as the cells in plants which lie in contact with the segments of the sieve-tubes and communicate with these by means of delicate protoplasmic strands.—**Conducting cells,** in *bot.*, long, narrow cells with perforated walls, associated with sieve-tubes.—**Contractile cell,** in sponges. Same as *myocyte.*—**Cuboid cell,** in *histol.*, an epithelial cell in which the vertical and transverse diameters are equal: distinguished from *columnar* and *pavement* ★*cells.*—**Digestive cells,** in *Hydromedusæ*, certain large cells of the endodermal epithelium, in the protoplasm of which particles of food and masses of excretory matter are sometimes found. They are often amœboid at the outer or free end and contain vacuoles filled with an albuminous fluid.—**Dry cell,** in *elect.*, a voltaic cell for open-circuit work the electrolyte of which is entirely contained within the interstices of some inert porous substance such as plaster of Paris, there being no free mass of liquid.—**Emigrated cell,** a leucocyte which has passed through the wall of a blood-vessel into the surrounding tissue.—**Endothelial cell.** See *endothelium.*—**Epithelial cell.** See *epithelium.*—**Ethmoidal cells,** the cavities, lined with mucous membrane, in the ethmoid bone.—**False cell,** in *entom.*, the postdiscoidal areola in the wings of *Lepidoptera.*—**Ganglionic cell,** one of the cells composing a ganglion; a nerve-cell.—**Germinal cell,** one of the large spherical cells which in the embryonic brain and spinal cord give rise by division to the neuroblasts or primitive ganglion-cells: not to be confounded with *germ-cell.*—**Giant cell.** (*a*) See *giant.* (*b*) One of the multinucleate cells which occur in the red marrow of the bones, or one of the ganglionic cells in the deeper layers of the brain-cortex.—**Hart's cell,** a crossed parallelogram (contraparallelogram) formed of 4 links jointed at their ex-



Hart's Cell.

tremities, the alternate sides of which are equal.—**Interstitial cell,** specifically, one of the small rounded cells which occur in the ectoderm of hydroid polyps and give rise, in some cases, to the nematocysts.—**Jacques cell,** a battery-cell which consists of carbon, fused sodium hydrate, and iron: supposed to act as an oxygen-hydrogen gas cell.—**Mounted Peaucellier cell,** a linkwork which consists of a Peaucellier linkage, the extra link of which pivots a third vertex of the rhombus to a fixed point. See *Peaucellier cell,* under *cell.*—**Parietal cells.** See *oxyntic cells* (under *oxyntic*) and ★*delomorphic.*—**Pavement cells,** the flattened polygonal cells composing pavement epithelium (which see, under *epithelium*).—**Pericardial cell,** in *insect anat.*, any one of a row of cells which are arranged along the heart on both sides and whose function is supposed to be the purification of the blood. *A. S. Packard,* Text-book of Entom., p. 405.—**Polarization cell,** in *elect.*, an electrolytic cell, or any cell containing liquid and developing polarization of the electrodes when traversed by an electric current.—**Polyhedral cell,** in *histol.*, any cell of polyhedral shape, as distinguished from spherical or spheroidal cells.—**Proteid cell,** in *bot.*, a parenchyma cell with abundant proteid contents, such as the cells connected with the sieve-tubes in plants.—**Provost cell,** in the British service, a prison for military prisoners guilty of minor offenses.—**Psychic cells,** the cells in the cortex of the brain upon whose functional activity the mental processes are believed to depend.—**Pyramidal cell,** in *neurol.*, one of the large multipolar neurons or ganglion-cells in the cortex of higher vertebrates.—**Round cell,** in *histol.*, any spherical or spheroidal cell.—**Royal cell,** a cell in which a young queen-bee is reared; a queen-cell.—**Ruhmer cell,** an exhausted glass bulb containing two conductors separated by a film of selenium which under the influence of light increases in electric conductivity, and so can be used for signaling by light rays.—**Scavenger cells,** lymph-cells in nervous tissue. They are supposed to remove waste material.—**Schwann cell,** in *neurol.* and *histol.*, one of the cells composing the 'sheath of Schwann,' a delicate envelop inclosing the axis-cylinder or neuraxon of certain nerve-cells in vertebrate animals.—**Sensory cells,** nerve-cells found in the peripheral sense-organs.—**Somatic cell.** See ★*somatic.*—**Stellate cell,** a cell with a star-shaped body or cytoplasm: a common name for mesenchyme cells, glia or neuroglia cells, etc.—**Supporting cells,** Deiters's cells in the organ of Corti.—**Sustentacular cells,** ordinary epithelial cells serving as a support to more highly specialized cells, such as the hair-cells in the labyrinth of the ear.—**Tipping-cell,** in *electrolysis,* a form of cell supported so as to rock to and fro periodically. By means of the flow of the mercury, which forms one of the electrodes, an interrupted or intermittent electrolytic action is thus produced.—**Transition cell,** in insects, one of the cells which represent the transition from the cells of the tracheal tubes proper to the tracheolar network.—**Wandering cells.** See *wandering* and ★*amœbocyte.*—**Weston cell.** See ★*cadmium cell.*

cellared (sel'ärd), *p. a.* **1.** Kept in a cellar.

> The greater part of the *cellared* fish are exported.
> *C. A. Johns,* Week at Lizard, p. 54. *N. E. D.*

2. Housed in a cellar.

> *Cellared* wretchedness and disease.
> *I. Taylor,* Restoration in Belief, p. 298. *N. E. D.*

cellate (sel'āt), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *cellatus,* ‹ *cella,* cell.] **I.** *a.* Having cells.

II. *n.* A cellate structure. See quotation.

> We have already found that the earth has a *cellate* structure, in the air, the sea, the land, and the nucleus; the elements of this structure we have called spheres or *cellates.* We call the structural elements of the cell, the seed and the plant, blasts or *cellates.*
> *Powell,* Truth and Error, p. 140.

cellated (sel'ā-ted), *a.* [*cellate* + *-ed*².] Same as ★*cellate.*

cell-division (sel'di-vizh″ọn), *n.* The division of a cell, especially in the process of growth.—**Differential cell-division,** division of cells into daughter-cells which are different from one another in their hereditary tendencies; ★heterokinesis (which see).—**Direct cell-division,** in *cytol.*, division of the cell without karyokinetic figures. Same as ★*akinesis,* ★*amitosis,* and ★*karyostenosis.*—**Qualitative cell-division,** ★heterokinesis (which see).—**Quantitative cell-division,** that in which the daughter-cells do not differ in quality from the mother-cell; homœokinesis.

cellepore (sel'e-pōr), *n.* [NL. *cellepora.*] One of the *Celleporidæ.*

celleporite (se-lep'ọ-rīt), *n.* [*cellepore* + *-ite*².] Same as ★*cellepore.*

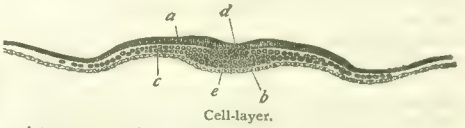
cell-formation (sel-fôr-mā'shọn), *n.* Same as *cytogenesis.*

cellicolous (se-lik'ọ-lus), *a.* [L. *cella,* cell, + *colere,* dwell.] Living in cells.

cellifugal (se-lif'ū-gal), *a.* [L. *cella,* cell, + *fugere,* flee.] In *neurol.*, moving away from the body of a cell along one or more of its processes: said of the nerve-currents in a ganglion-cell.

cellipetal (se-lip'e-tal), *a.* [L. *cella,* cell, + *petere,* seek.] In *neurol.*, moving toward the body of a cell along one or more of its processes: said of the nerve-currents in a ganglion-cell.

cell-layer (sel'lā″ėr), *n.* In *embryol.*, a layer of cells; specifically, the same as *germ-layer,* or one of the embryonic layers of cells—ecto-



Cell-layer.

A transverse section across the hinder part of the embryonal area of a rabbit embryo at the end of the seventh day; the section passing through the primitive streak. Magnified 40 times. (After Kölliker.)

a, ectoderm; *b*, entoderm; *c*, mesoderm; *d*, primitive groove; *e*, primitive streak. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

derm, mesoderm, entoderm—from which the organs of the animal body are developed.

cell-mass (sel'mas), *n.* A mass of cells.—**Embryonic cell-mass,** in *embryol.*, a general term for any collection of cells of common origin in the embryo.

cell-nesting (sel'nes″ting), *n.* The formation

of epithelial pearls. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 685.

cellobiose (sel-ọ-bī'ōs), *n.* [*cell*(*ulose*) + *biose.*] A biose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained from cellulose by the action of acetic anhydrid and sulphuric acid and subsequent saponification. When heated, it decomposes at 225° C. It reduces Fehling's solution, is dextrorotatory, and gives glucose on hydrolysis.

celloid (sel'oid), *a.* [L. *cella,* cell, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] Cell-like; cellular.

celloidal (se-loi'dal), *a.* Same as ★*celloid.*

celloidin (sel'oi-din), *n.* [*celloid* + *-in*².] A pure form of pyroxylin (guncotton). Dissolved in ether and absolute alcohol in varying proportions, it is extensively used in the histological laboratory for the purpose of embedding tissues for sectioning.

celloxin (sel'ok-sin), *n.* [*cell*(*ulose*) + *ox*(*ygen*) + *-in*².] A compound, $C_6H_{10}O_6$ or $C_6H_8O_6$, supposed to be formed by the oxidation of cellulose with hydrogen peroxid and forming a constituent of oxycellulose. The latter is supposed to consist of one molecule of celloxin with one to four molecules of cellulose.

cell-plate (sel'plāt), *n.* In *cytol.*, a plate arising, toward the close of cell-division, from a thickening of the spindle-fibers in the equatorial or division plane. The cell-plate is well developed in plant cells, but small or vestigial in those of animals. See cut under ★*dispireme.*

cell-spot (sel'spot), *n.* A color-spot within the area of the wing-cells of certain lepidopterous insects.

> The black *cell-spots* on the primaries are considerably larger and the apical area is black with scarcely a trace of metallic scaling. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1902, I. 49.

cellular, *a.* **2.** Filled with cavities, as pumice. *Geikie,* Textbook of Geol., p. 133.—**Cellular bottom.** Same as *double* ★*bottom.*—**Cellular cancer.** Same as *encephaloid cancer.*—**Cellular cooler,** a box which is divided into a series of small cells to increase its radiating surface, so that the material which is to be circulated through it to be cooled will give up its heat quickly. These cells are usually of hexagonal copper pipe through which air is allowed to pass.—**Cellular digestion.** See ★*autolysis.*—**Cellular pathology,** the doctrine of Virchow that the cells are the seat or point of origin of all vital processes.—**Cellular system.** (*b*) In *ship-building,* a system of framing, in iron and steel ships, in which the bottom is divided up into a number of watertight cells or compartments. See *double* ★*bottom.*—**Cellular texture,** in *petrog.*, the texture produced in volcanic lavas by gas-bubbles, which may be of various shapes and sizes. When the cavities are comparatively few and small, the texture is called *vesicular;* when they vary much in size and shape and are about equal in volume to the solid part of the rock, it is *scoriaceous;* when they are minute and very abundant, it is *pumiceous.*

cellularity (sel-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*cellular* + *-ity.*] The state or condition of being composed of cells.

cellulase (sel'ū-lās), *n.* [*cellul*(*ose*²) + *-ase.*] A ferment which causes the decomposition of cellulose. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.,* Feb., 1905, p. 98.

cellulate (sel'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *cellulated.*

cellulation (sel-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [*cellulate* + *-ion.*] The development or production of cells.

cellulic (sel'ū-lik), *a.* [*cellule* + *-ic.*] Derived from cells or cellules.—**Cellulic acid,** an acid of doubtful composition, supposed to have been produced by the action of acids or bases on cellulose.

cellulicidal (sel″ū-li-sī'dal), *a.* [L. *cellula,* a little cell, + *-cida,* ‹ *cædere,* kill.] In *pathol.*, cell-destroying or -killing: said of substances in the blood-serum or of other substances noxious to living protoplasm.

cellulicolous (sel-ū-lik'ọ-lus), *a.* [L. *cellula,* a little cell, + *colere,* dwell.] Living in little cells, as the spiders of the group *Cellulicolæ.*

cellulifugal (sel-ū-lif'ū-gal), *n.* [L. *cellula,* cell, + *fugere,* flee, + *-al.*] Moving away from the cell.—**Cellulifugal current,** nervous influence which proceeds from the body of the neuron through the axis-cylinder processes.

cellulifugally (sel-ū-lif'ū-gal-i), *adv.* In a cellulifugal manner.

cellulipetal (sel-ū-lip'e-tal), *a.* [L. *cellula,* cell, + *petere,* seek, + *-al.*] Moving toward the cell.—**Cellulipetal current,** a nerve-current which proceeds toward the body of the neuron.

cellulipetally (sel-ū-lip'e-tal-i), *adv.* In a cellulipetal manner.

cellulith (sel'ū-lith), *n.* [L. *cellu*(*la*), cellule, + Gr. *λίθος,* stone.] A material made by continuing the beating of paper pulp, usually wood-pulp, with water until all trace of fibrous structure has disappeared, adding coloring-material if desired, heating, and gradually evaporating the viscid liquid product to dryness. The material has the mechanical character of

horn or ebonite, and may be worked like either of these. It has the advantage, as compared with celluloid, of burning with difficulty.

cellulofibrous (sel″ū-lō-fī′brus), *a.* [L. *cellula*, cell, + NL. *fibrosus*, fibrous.] Same as *fibrocellular*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 106.

celluloid[2] (sel′ū-loid), *a.* [L. *cellula*, a cell, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Having the shape or semblance of cells.

cellulose[2], *n.* 2. A light material used as a packing in coffer-dam compartments of warships in the vicinity of the water-line. In the United States navy, cellulose from the husk of the cocoanut and that from the pith of cornstalks have been used for this purpose. See ★*coffer-dam*, 3.—**Cellulose nitrates.** Same as *nitrocellulose*.—**Corn-pith cellulose,** the pith of corn-stalks. It swells rapidly in water and is therefore sometimes used at the back of the armor of battle-ships to prevent water from entering through a shot-hole.

cellulosin (sel′ū-lōs-in), *n.* [*cellulose*[2] + *-in*[2].] A carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5 + 1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, formed in small amount by the action of the butyric-acid ferment on starch. It is crystalline and will not ferment, but gives glucose on hydrolysis.

cellulosity (sel-ū-los′i-ti), *n.* [NL. **cellulositas*, < *cellulosus*, full of cells: see *cellulose*[1].] The state or property of consisting of cells; the state of having a cellular structure.

cellulous (sel′ū-lus), *a.* [NL. *cellulosus:* see *cellulose*[1].] Consisting of cells; cellulose.

celluvert (sel′ū-vėrt), *n.* [*cellu*(*lose*[2]) + L. *vertere*, turn.] A trade-name for a plastic material used for the casters of household furniture.

celo (sē′lō), *n.* [L. *cel*(*er*), swift, + *-o*, after *velo*.] An acceleration of one foot per second per second. The celo has been proposed as the unit of acceleration in the system of which the foot is the measure of length, and the velo (a velocity of one foot per second) the unit of velocity.

celsianite (sel′si an-īt), *n.* [Named after Anders *Celsian*, a Swedish naturalist.] A rare silicate of aluminium and barium, occurring in cleavable masses at the manganese-mines of Jakobsberg, Sweden. It is related to the feldspars.

Celtic architecture, cross. See ★*architecture*, ★*cross*[1].—**Celtic ornament,** a peculiar style of decoration found in the Irish manuscripts and in the early monumental crosses of Great Britain. Its chief peculiarities are the entire absence of foliage or other phyllomorphic ornament, and the extreme intricacy and elaboration of interlacing and geometrical patterns.

Celtindic (selt-in′dik), *a.* The same as ★*Indo-Celtic* (with the elements reversed).

Celtologist, Keltologist (sel-, kel-tol′ō-jist), *n.* One who studies the Celtic languages and peoples.

Celtologue, Keltologue (sel′-, kel′tō-log), *n.* Same as ★*Celtologist*.

Celtomaniac, Keltomaniac (sel-, kel-tō-mā′-ni-ak), *n.* One who is over-enthusiastic about the Celtic languages and peoples, ascribing to them a disproportionate importance, influence, and antiquity, in disregard of evidence.

Celtophil, Keltophil (sel′-, kel′tō-fil), *n.* [L. *Celtæ*, Celts, + Gr. *φίλος*, loving.] One who is fond of the Celts or is devoted to Celtic studies and interests.

Celto-Slavic, Kelto-Slavic (sel-, kel-tō-slāv′ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to both the Celts and Slavs.

II. *n.* The type of man inhabiting the region of the Alps and the districts to the east and to the west, which in olden times were inhabited by Slavic and Celtic peoples. Also called *Alpine*. See ★*Alpine*, 2.

Celto-Teuton, Kelto-Teuton (sel-, kel-tō-tū′ton), *n.* An individual of mixed Celtic and Teutonic descent.

cembalo, *n.*—**Cembalo d'amore,** a musical instrument of the clavichord species, having unusually long strings that were struck at their middle points, so that both halves vibrated. It was sparingly used in the eighteenth century. Not to be confused with the clavicembalo, which was a harpsichord.

cement, *n.*—**Beeswax cement,** a cement made of 5 parts of beeswax, 8 parts of rosin, and a varying proportion of Venetian red: used for uniting glass to metal, as in chemical apparatus.—**Diamond cement,** cement used in setting diamonds. That used by American jewelers is composed of gum mastic and isinglass dissolved in spirits of wine. *G. W. Cox*, Cyc. Com. Things, p. 117.—**Keene's cement,** a cement made by calcining very pure gypsum, treating with a solution of alum, drying, recalcining at a high temperature, and grinding to a fine powder: used as stucco, and capable of a high polish.—**Parian cement,** a cement made by a process similar to that for Keene's cement, substituting borax for alum: used as stucco.—**Pozzuolana cement,** a mixture of fat lime and pozzuolana: an early form of hydraulic cement.—**Rust cement,** a material used for making tight joints in cast-iron construction, as in lines of iron pipe, socketing iron pillars into their bases of the same metal, etc., which consists of iron turnings moistened with a watery solution of sal ammoniac or with dilute hydrochloric acid, a little sulphur being sometimes added. The turnings rapidly rust and soon set into a compact mass.—**Silicious cement,** a mixture of soluble glass, in syrupy solution, and chalk, marble dust, or other materials.—**Slag cement,** hydraulic cement made from blast-furnace slag and lime.—**Sorel's cement,** a builders' cement produced by mixing thoroughly calcined magnesia with a concentrated solution of magnesium chlorid, the mixture soon setting to a hard, solid mass, which may be polished. It consists essentially of magnesium hydroxy-chlorid.—**Sorel's magnesia cement,** an oxychlorid of magnesium: used as stucco.

cementation, *n.* 3. In *petrog.*, the cementing of fragments or grains of a porous or incoherent rock by infiltration and deposition of mineral matter from solution. The commonest cementing-materials are carbonates, silica (usually as quartz), and silicates.—4. The solid fixation to extraneous objects by the substance of the shell or test, as in the entire class of corals and sporadically in the *Brachiopoda*, *Pelecypoda*, *Vermes*, etc. Cementation is the cause of, or is followed by, symmetrical growth accompanied by a high development of loose cellular calcareous tissue. Brachiopods and pelecypods thus attached assume an obconical form and often present the aspect and structure of a coral, as they bear similar relations to the surrounding medium.

5. In *bot.*, the growing together of the hyphæ of fungi. Same as *concrescence*, 4.—6. A process in which two solid substances in contact, upon being heated, pass into and penetrate one another without melting.

cementation-steel (sem-en-tā′shon-stēl), *n.* Steel made by the process of cementation.

cement-gland, *n.* 2. A gland which serves to fasten its possessor to a foreign body. Specifically—(*a*) in platyhelminths, one of the glands whose secretion causes the eggs to adhere together or to a foreign body, or incloses them in a cocoon; (*b*) in *entom.*, one of a pair of cement-secreting glands occurring in the bees and ants and discharging their secretion through the sting. They correspond to the tubular glands of the *Orthoptera*.

cement-gold (sē-ment′gōld), *n.* Gold precipitated in fine particles from liquid solution.

cementing-machine (sē-men′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for distributing hot cement upon the soles of shoes, removing the surplus, and pressing the pieces of leather together; a cementer.

cementite (sē-ment′it), *n.* [*cement* + *-ite*[2].] A carbide of iron having the formula Fe_3C. All unhardened steels (except a few alloy steels) contain more or less cementite, and all the carbon of unhardened steels (omitting certain alloy steels) is present in the form of cementite. Cementite confers strength and hardness on steel and lessens its ductility. It is the hardest, strongest, and most brittle of all the constituents of steel now known. It crystallizes in thin white plates and may be isolated by chemical means or distinguished under the microscope. The name *cementite* was given to this compound by H. M. Howe, because what used to be called 'cement carbon' or 'carbon of cementation' occurred in the form of Fe_3C.

cementoblast (sē-men′tō-blast), *n.* [L. *cæmentum*, in NL. cement, + Gr. *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*, one of the cells which take part in producing the cement-layer of the developing tooth.

cementoma (sē-men-tō′mä), *n.*; pl. *cementomata* (-ma-tä). [NL. **cæmentoma*, < *cæmentum*, cement, + *-oma*.] A tumor resembling in structure the dental cementum.

cementome (sem′en-tōm), *n.* [L. *cæmentum*, in NL. cement, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, one of the neoplasms or odontomata derived from the cement-organ of a tooth. *Sutton*, 1893.

cement-organ (sē-ment′ôr-gan), *n.* In *embryol.*, the mass of cells which gives rise to the cement-layer of the developing tooth.

cement-silver (sē-ment′sil″vėr), *n.* Silver precipitated by cementation.

cement-steel (sē-ment′stēl), *n.* Same as ★*cementation-steel*.

Cement-stone group. See *Tuedian*.

cement-tester (sē-ment′tes″tėr), *n.* A testing-machine especially designed to test samples of cement which have been molded in certain standard molds so as to make a specimen of a definite cross-section. The machine is provided with shackles to grasp the specimen.

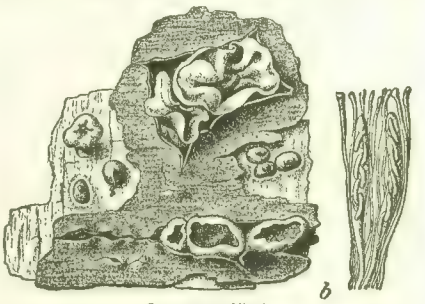
cen. An abbreviation (*a*) of *central;* (*b*) of *century*.

cenacle (sen′a-kl), *n.* [L. *cenaculum*, a dining-room, usually in the upper story, hence an upper room; < *cena*, dinner.] A dining-room; specifically, the room in which the Last Supper was eaten.

cenacolo (che-nä′kō-lō), *n.* [It., < L. *cenaculum*.] The Italian name for the last supper of Jesus and his disciples, a favorite subject with painters. Important examples are the pictures by Leonardo da Vinci at the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan, by Andrea del Sarto at the convent of San Salvi in Florence, and by Tintoretto in the Church of San Giorgio Maggiore in Venice.

Cenangiaceæ (sē-nan-ji-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cenangium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of discomycetous fungi characterized by dark-colored, leathery ascomata and more or less elongate one-celled or many-celled spores.

Cenangium (sē-nan′ji-um), *n.* [NL. (Fries), < Gr. *κενός*, empty, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] A large genus of discomycetous fungi, type of the family *Cenangiaceæ*, having the ascomata sessile, more or less irregular in shape, dark-colored, and of a leathery or waxy texture. The spores are hyaline and one-celled. The species are widely distributed, and occur mostly on woody plants. Many are regarded as parasitic.



Cenangium Ulmi.

a, several plants growing on a dry decorticated branch of the common English elm, *Ulmus campestris*, showing the habit; *b*, spore-cases and paraphyses, magnified. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

cenobian (sē-nō′bi-an). *a.* and *n.* [*cœnobi*(*um*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the life of a cenobite.

The *cenobian* rule to which many of the monasteries still adhere was established by St Athanasius, the founder of the great monastery of Laura, in 969.

Encyc. Brit., XXX. 399.

II. *n.* A monk living in a community under rule.

cenocyte (sen′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, together, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] In *bot.*, a vegetative body consisting of a number of nuclei with the surrounding protoplasm and other cell-constituents inclosed within a cell-wall. The *Phycomycetes* among the fungi and the *Siphonales* among the algæ are common examples.

cenocytic (sen-ō-sit′ik), *a.* [*cenocyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cenocyte.

cenogenesis, cenogenetic, etc. See *kenogenesis, kenogenetic*, etc.

cenogenic (sen-ō-jen′ik), *a.* Same as ★*kenogenic*.

Cenomanian (sen-ō-mā′ni-an), *a.* [ML. *Cenomania*, now Le Mans, in France, < L. *Cenomani*, Gr. *Κενομάνοι*, a Gallic people of northern Italy.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Celtic tribes of Gaul known as the *Cenomani* (which see in the Century Cyclopedia of Names.)—2. In *geol.*, noting a subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous period represented in France by the gravels of the department of Perche, the glauconitic chalk of Rouen, and the gray chalk of Boulogne, corresponding in Great Britain to the Lower Chalk and Upper Greensand, and in the United States to the Dakota epoch.

cenopsychic (sen-ō-sī′kik), *a.* [Gr. *καινός*, recent, + *ψυχή*, mind.] In *psychol.*, of recent or late appearance in mental evolution: opposed to ★*palæopsychic*. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 358.

cenopythagorean (sen″ō-pi-thag-ō-rē′an), *a.* [Gr. *καινός*, recent, + E. *Pythagorean*.] Of or pertaining to a modern doctrine which resembles Pythagoreanism in accepting universal categories that are related to and are named after numbers.

cenorescent (sen-ō-res′ent), *a.* [Appar. irreg. < Gr. *καινός*, recent, new, + (*flu*)*orescent*.] Same as *fluorescent*. [Rare.]

cenosite (sen′ō-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *καινός*, novel, + *-ite*[2].] A silicate and carbonate of the yttrium metals and calcium, occurring in yellowish-brown prismatic crystals: found in Norway and Sweden. Also *cainosite* and *kainosite*.

cenotaph (sen′ō-taf), *v. t.* [*cenotaph, n.*] To honor or commemorate with a cenotaph. *J. H. Boner*, Poe's Cottage, st. 7.

cenotaphic (sen′ō-taf-ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a cenotaph.

cenote (se-nō′te), *n.* [Yucatan Sp., < Maya *conot.*] A natural underground reservoir of water, such as is found in the limestone of Yucatan, used by the natives for drawing water: the presence of such reservoirs determines the location of the larger villages.

The most notable examples of sacrifices of this general class are recorded by explorers of Central and South America, where offerings of gold and precious things of various kinds were cast into lakes, streams, springs, and the deep *cenotes*, or natural wells, to appease the gods believed to dwell therein.
Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 128.

cenozoölogy (sē″nō-zō-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *καινός*, recent, + E. *zoölogy.*] That branch of biological science which treats of living, as contrasted with extinct, animals. Also *cænozoölogy* and *cainozoölogy.*

cenquad (sen′kwod), *n.* [L. *cen(tum)*, hundred, + *quad(rus)*, four-sided.] A quadrilateral whose diagonals bisect each other.

censor (sen′sor), *v. t.* To subject to the examination, revision, or expurgation of a censor: as, to *censor* a book, periodical, play, or the like; especially (*milit.*), to subject (press despatches, etc.) to scrutiny with a view to suppressing information which, if made public, might embarrass military operations.

censored (sen′sord), *p.a.* Passed upon, revised, or expurgated by a censor: as, *censored* war news.

censorize (sen′sor-īz), *v. t.* To subject to the inspection and revision of the censor.

census, *n.* **3.** In *topical geom.*, a number referring to a geometrical figure and formed by subtracting the sum of the cyclosis and apeiry of the figure from the sum of the choresis and periphraxis. If the figure is composed of parts of different dimensionality, the census should be taken separately for the points, lines, surfaces, and solids, and the final census formed by subtracting the sum of the censuses of the lines and the solids from the sum of the censuses of the points and the surfaces. This use of the word was introduced by J. B. Listing.—**Bureau of the Census.** See ★*bureau.*

cent, *n.* **5.** A name of various coins reckoned as the hundredth part of a dollar. (*a*) A current subsidiary coin of British North America, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Danish West Indies, Hawaii, Fiji, Liberia, Cuba, Guam, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico, equal to one United States cent. (*b*) A current subsidiary coin of North Borneo, Hong-Kong, Labuan, Sarawak, and Straits Settlements, equal to about one half of a United States cent. (*c*) A current coin of Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles, the hundredth part of a rupee, equal to about thirty-two hundredths of a United States cent. (*d*) A current subsidiary coin of the Netherlands and the Dutch colonies, the hundredth part of a florin or gulden, equal to forty hundredths of a United States cent.—**Cent de escudo,** a subsidiary coin of Spain and the Spanish colonies, the hundredth part of an escudo.—**Cent de peseta,** a subsidiary coin of Spain and the Spanish colonies, the hundredth part of a peseta.—**Cent de peso,** a subsidiary coin of the Spanish colonies, the hundredth part of a peso or dollar.—**Elephant cent,** an English copper token bearing the device of an elephant, struck in 1694 for the Carolinas.—**Franklin cent, ring cent, sun-dial cent.** Same as *fugio* ★*cent.*—**Fugio cent,** a copper coin struck by act of Congress in 1787: so called from the inscription ("Fugio"). Also called *Franklin cent, ring cent, sun-dial cent,* etc.—**Silver-center cent,** a pattern cent struck in 1792, with a small silver plug in the center.—**Wreath cent,** a copper cent of the United States first struck in 1793: so called from the wreath on the reverse.

cent. An abbreviation (*b*) of *central;* (*c*) of *centigrade;* (*d*) of *century.*—**Cent. per cent.,** a hundred for every hundred; interest equal in amount to the principal.—**Three per cents., four per cents., five per cents.,** etc., public securities bearing that rate of interest.

Cental system, the system of buying and selling grain by the *cental,* in use in the Liverpool corn-market since 1859, approved by an Order in Council in 1879, and proposed for general use in the United Kingdom.

centare (sen′tār), *n.* Same as *centiare.*

centaurdom (sen′târ-dum), *n.* [*centaur* + *-dom.*] The union of two diverse natures as typified by the centaur of classic mythology.

There are here and there certain literary and intellectual heresies and heretics refusing to recognize *Centaurdom* as the highest of human good.
W. J. Stillman, in The Century, Oct., 1883, p. 826.

centauresque (sen-târ-esk′), *a.* [*centaur* + *-esque.*] In the style or manner of a centaur; centaur-like.

Something *centauresque* and of twofold nature.
Mrs. Browning, Greek Chr. Poets, p. 160. *N. E. D.*

centauric (sen-tâ′rik), *a.* [*centaur* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the centaur; typified by the centaur.

Centauridium (sen-tâ-rid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Torrey and Gray, 1841), < *Centaurea* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form; from the resemblance of the flower-heads to those of some species of *Centaurea.*] The old generic name of *Xanthisma Texanum,* an annual or biennial flower-garden composite with large yellow heads. It is known to florists as *Centauridium Drummondii.* There is only one species, and this is native to the southwestern region of the United States.

centaurin (sen′tâ-rin), *n.* [*Centaur(ea)* + *-in*2.] Same as ★*erythrocentaurin.*

Centaurion (sen-tâ′ri-on), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763, adopted from Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *κενταύριον*, a plant said to have cured an arrow-wound in the foot of the centaur Chiron.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Gentianaceæ.* See *Erythræa.*

centaury, *n.*—**Californian centaury.** Same as *canchalagua.*

centavo, *n.* **2.** A current coin of Bolivia, the hundredth part of a boliviano.—**3.** A current coin of Ecuador, the hundredth part of a sucre, equal to forty-nine hundredths of a United States cent.

centenarial (sen-te-nā′ri-al), *a.* [*centenary* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a centenary, or space of a hundred years; completing or commemorating the completion of a hundred years: as, a *centenarial* day; a *centenarial* celebration.

centenier, *n.* **2.** A police officer in the island of Jersey.

centenionalis (sen-ten″i-ō-nā′lis), *n.* [LL. (sc. *nummus*), < **centenio(n-)*, < *centeni,* a hundred each: see *centenary.*] A Roman silver coin of Constantine the Great.

centennial, *n.* **2.** A dice game in which the object is to secure pips, or multiples of pips, which will make the figures from 1 to 12, and then from 12 to 1, in numerical order.

centennium (sen-ten′i-um), *n.*; pl. *centennia* (-ä). [NL. *centennium.*] The space of one hundred years; a century.

center1, *n.* **13.** A point so situated with regard to a locus that all chords of the locus, drawn through the point, are bisected in it. The pole of a straight at infinity with respect to a certain conic is the center of the conic.

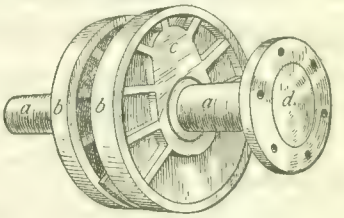
The *center* of a hyperbola lies without the curve, since the figurative straight crosses the curve.
Merriman and Woodward, Higher Mathematics, p. 95.

14. In foot-ball, roller-polo, basket-ball, hockey, and other games, the one who plays in the middle of the forward line; in foot-ball, the snap-back.—**Accelerating center,** a point in the medulla oblongata whence pass nerve-fibers stimulation of which causes increased rapidity of the heart's action.—**Apperception center,** an inhibitory cortical center, hypothetically placed by Wundt in the frontal lobes, subserving the elementary function of apperception. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Physiol. Psychol., I. 315.—**Association center, auditory center.** See ★*association,* ★*auditory.*—**Brain center.** (*a*) A cortical center; a region or area of the cerebral cortex, more or less sharply delimited by structure and function. (*b*) Any group or collection of cells, within the brain, that subserves a single function.—**Broca's center.** Same as *speech-center.*—**Center of action,** in *meteor.*, a large area of high or low barometric pressure which forms a prominent feature of the daily weather-map.—**Center of aspiration,** in *meteor.*, the region in a cyclonic storm where air is ascending, toward which the lower air rushes or is being pushed, and near which it also will ascend, cool, and become a center of condensation and a new center of aspiration or 'center of power.'—**Center of Budge,** a nervous center existing in the spinal cord in the region of the second lumbar vertebra. In the male it is the erection center, in the female the parturition center. Also called *genital* or *genitospinal center.*—**Center of compression,** that point in the section of a body under stress at which the resultant of the compressive forces can act without disturbing the equilibrium of the system of forces; the center of gravity of the compressive forces.—**Center of contact.** See ★*contact.*—**Center of flotation,** the geometrical center of the plane figure bounded by the line in which a liquid cuts a body floating in it: said of ships and other vessels. See ★*flotation.*—**Center of form,** the geometrical center of a body.—**Center of immersion.** Same as *center of buoyancy.*—**Center of inversion.** See *geometrical inversion,* under *inversion.*—**Center of involution.** See *involution,* 6 (*c*).—**Center of lateral resistance.** See ★*resistance.*—**Center of moments,** the fulcrum, or that point about which a force, or a system of forces, is supposed to act at a given instant with a motion of rotation.—**Center of population,** a point on the map of a country or region about which the population considered numerically is conceived to be equally distributed in all directions.—**Center of power,** a term applied by Ferrel to that region in a storm-area or cyclone where the condensation of aqueous vapor is proceeding most effectively. This center is continually being renewed a little in advance of its former position.—**Center of pressure.** (*a*) and (*b*). See *pressure.* (*c*) The point at which a body must be supported in order to remain quietly balanced when the wind is blowing on it. For plane plates the location of the center as determined by Kümmer varies with the dimensions of the plate, but is always in front of the center of the figure.—**Center of projection.** (*b*) Any one of the various sensory and motor regions of the brain.—**Center of tension,** that point in the section of a body under stress at which it can be assumed that the resultant of all the tensile stresses is acting without disturbing the equilibrium of the forces acting; the center of gravity of the tensile stresses acting on the section. **Center of vision.** (*a*) Same as *point of vision* (which see, under *point*1). (*b*) The visual center

of the retina, where sight is keenest. Also called the *yellow spot.* See *macula lutea,* under *macula* and also under *retina* (10).—**Center stroke.** See ★*stroke*1.—**Curve of centers of buoyancy.** See ★*curves of ship calculations.*—**Diabetic center,** a point in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, injury or irritation of which gives rise to glycosuria.—**Direct center of similitude,** a center of similitude having the corresponding perspective sects on the same side of it. See *center of similitude.*—**Eruptive center,** a point or district where the greatest volcanic activity of a region has taken place.—**Genital or genitospinal center.** Same as ★*center of Budge.*—**Gustatory center,** the center for taste, supposed to be located in the uncinate gyrus of the brain.—**Heat center,** the nervous center which presides over the production of heat in the body.—**Instantaneous center.** (*a*) When motion is considered in only two dimensions, the point at which the instantaneous axis intersects the guide-plane. (*b*) The center about which any moving piece or assemblage of pieces in a mechanism can be supposed to be rotating at any instant. Notwithstanding that the relative positions of such pieces or links may be constantly changing, yet at any instant they will be turning round a common center, which, however, shifts in space with each new relative position of the links. The determination of the virtual center, as it is sometimes called, is of use in estimating the relative velocity-ratios and forces acting on the bodies.—**Kinetic center,** in *cytol.*, a term applied to the centrospheres derived from the spermatozoön after its entrance into the egg; they constitute the poles of the first cleavage-spindle.—**Motor center,** the area in the cerebral cortex, in the convolutions around the upper end of the fissure of Rolando, where originate the nervous impulses which cause muscular contraction.—**Olfactory center,** the center for smell in the cortex of the brain.—**Oval center.** Same as *centrum ovale.*—**Phrenic center,** the central aponeurosis of the diaphragm.—**Psychical center,** in current *physiol.*, and *psychol.*, any center of the cortex (using 'center' in the sense defined under *brain* ★*center* (*a*)) which is not directly sensory, motor, or sensory-motor: identical with the '*association center*' of Flechsig.—**Thermolytic center,** one of the heat-centers stimulation of which inhibits the production of heat.—**Virtual center.** Same as *instantaneous* ★*center.*

center-bearing (sen′tėr-bār″ing), *n.* In *car-building,* the chief system of supporting the weight of a car upon its truck: distinguished from a *side-bearing,* or a *fixed bearing,* as in a small car having no trucks; also the place where the weight of the car-body rests upon the center-plates and where the center-pin joins the car to the truck. The *center-bearing beam* is the beam which supports the truck center-plate and, in six-wheel trucks, is supported by the *center-bearing bridge.* See *body center-plate, center-plate block,* and cut under *car-truck.*

center-crank (sen′tėr-krank), *n.* A form of double crank in which the arms are replaced by two solid disks, coupled together by the crank-pin on which the connecting-rod is fitted. Such crank-shafts have bearings on each side of the double crank.



Center-crank.
a, a, engine-shaft journals; *b, b,* crank-disks; *c,* end of crank-pin; *d,* flange to couple crank-shaft to generator-shaft.

centering-chuck (sen′tėr-ing-chuk), *n.* A form of face-plate for a lathe, which carries three or four jaws for holding work. These jaws are so connected by gearing as to move radially together equally from or toward the center, so that work in the jaws is automatically brought into the axis around which they revolve. Also used for holding drills in drill-presses.

centering-machine (sen′tėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A device for marking or drilling the holes for the centers of a lathe, so that these holes shall be in the center of figure of the piece to be marked or drilled.

centering-rest (sen′tėr-ing-rest″), *n.* A V-rest made of two straight pieces placed at an angle to one another, used in a lathe for marking centers in cylindrical pieces. It is fastened to the tool-carriage, the piece to be centered resting in the angle formed by the straight sides. A cutting-tool in the tail-stock marks the center exactly concentrically with the outside as the piece is revolved.

center-line (sen′tėr-līn), *n.* **1.** A line dividing any symmetrical plane figure or surface of revolution into two symmetrical halves.—**2.** The line around which any figure may be revolved to generate a volume of revolution.—**3.** The line in a drawing on each side of which points in the diagram or figure lie at equal distances. In all designing of symmetrical constructions the center-lines are drawn first, and from these all dimensions are laid off.—**4.**

pl. The lines through the center of mass or center of gravity of a body parallel to the three coördinate axes used in analytical geometry. —**5.** The line joining the centers of two parallel shafts in the same plane, or perpendicular to both axes if they are not in the same plane, in the design of toothed gearing. See also *line of center*, under *line*[2].

center-plate, *n.* **2.** One of the metal plates fastened to the ends of jointed patterns to furnish a suitable bearing for the lathe-centers and to hold the pattern together while it is being turned.

center-square (sen'tėr-skwār), *n.* An instrument used for finding the center of a circle or of an arc of a circle. It comprises two straight-edges which make about a right angle with one another and a third straight-edge one side of which bisects the angle between the other two. When the two outer edges are placed against the circumference of a circle, the bisecting edge points to the center. By drawing a line along the bisector and then shifting the instrument to a new position and drawing another line along the bisector, intersecting the former line at a considerable angle, the center of the circle will be determined by the intersection of the two lines.

center-tester (sen'tėr-tes″tėr), *n.* An appliance for finding the exact center of any piece of work in a lathe or for testing the accuracy of lathe-centers. It consists of a fine steel needle pivoted to a steel plate that fits the tool-post of the lathe.

centesis (sen-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντησις*, puncture, < *κεντεῖν*, puncture, prick.] Same as *paracentesis*.

centgener (sent'jē-nėr), *a.* and *n.* [L. *centum*, hundred, + *genus* (*gener-*), kind.] **I.** *a.* Concerning or pertaining to one hundred or any considerable number of representatives of a race, variety, or strain of domesticated animals or cultivated plants, when considered as a type or pure sample of the whole.

The American trotter is being rapidly improved, because distance does not hinder the transmission of individual records, of *centgener* records (here the number of progeny which each sire or dam has in the fast trotting list).
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 230.

II. *n.* **1.** One hundred or any considerable number of representatives of a race, variety, or strain of domesticated animals or cultivated plants, considered as a type or true sample of the whole.

The second year 100 plants, called for convenience a *centgener*, from each of the 100 mother plants chosen as above, are similarly grown in the nursery plats.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 225.

2. Specifically, the separately planted seminal or klonal progeny of a single parent, as a nursery-plat from one wheat plant, or the progeny of an animal so raised that their average values may be secured as a measure of the breeding-value of the parent.—**Centgener power,** the hereditary power of parents expressed in the terms of the average values of their progeny: for example, the average progeny of one wheat plant is 8.4 grams of seed, of another 7.7 grams of seed, or the progeny of one flax-plant stands 26 inches high, of another, 35 inches; one horse produces colts weighing 1,500 pounds, another, colts weighing 1,250 pounds.—**Centgener tests,** tests of the centgener powers, or breeding ability, of numerous parents: as, by planting, under like conditions, centgeners of wheat, corn, etc.; comparing the average of the progeny of one animal with the progeny of another; or contrasting the speed of the colts of a racing stallion, or the producing-power of the heifers of dairy sires or dams.

centig. An abbreviation of *centigrade*.

centigraph (sen'ti-grȧf), *n.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An adding-machine having a figure-wheel with serial numbers (0 to 100, inclusive) and a dial which indicates hundreds. It is operated by a wound spring escapement and fingered keys.

centile (sen'til), *n.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, + *-ile*.] An object or term occupying a place whose ordinal corresponds to 100 or a multiple of 100.

centillion (sen-til'iọn), *n.* In the French enumeration, used also in the United States, the hundredth power of 1,000; in the United Kingdom, the hundredth power of 1,000,000.

centillionth (sen-til'iọnth), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of a centillion equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by a centillion.

II. *a.* **1.** Coming last in a set of a centillion terms: an ordinal numeral.—**2.** Being one of a centillion equal parts.

centim (sent'im), *n.* [*centim(eter)*.] A centimeter; the second metret or decimal submultiple of a meter in the scheme of magnitudes, devised, about 1860, by G. J. Stoney. The decim or decimeter is the first metret, and the millim (or millimeter) the third. See ★*metro* and ★*metret*.

centime, *n.* **2.** A current money of account in Haiti, the hundredth part of a gourde or dollar, equal to ninety-seven hundredths of a United States cent.

Centimeter-gram-second system. In *elect.*, two systems of such units exist, namely, the *electromagnetic system*, based on unit magnetism as that magnetism which acts upon an equal amount of magnetism at unit distance with unit force, and the *electrostatic system*, based on unit electric quantity as that quantity which acts upon an equal quantity at unit distance with unit force. The electromagnetic system of absolute units is commonly used. Many of its units, however, are inconveniently small or inconveniently large, and therefore decimal multiples or fractions are used as practical units. These practical units are named after famous scientists: as, *ampere*, *volt*, etc.—**Cubic centimeter.** (*a*) A unit of volume equal to a cube whose edge is one centimeter. (*b*) More commonly, the thousandth part of a liter. The liter was intended to equal one thousand cubic centimeters and the weight of one liter of distilled water at the temperature of its maximum density was intended to equal the kilogram. The mass of the kilogram definitely adopted differs from the intended mass by one or more parts in a hundred thousand: since the liter is always determined by weighing, it also differs from its intended volume by a similarly small fraction. When this small fraction is negligible, the thousandth part of a liter is commonly called a cubic centimeter. The name *milliliter* is preferred by many for the thousandth part of the liter.

centimo (then'tē-mō), *n.* [Sp.: see *centime*.] **1.** A current subsidiary coin of Costa Rica, the hundredth part of a colon, equal to forty-six hundredths of a United States cent. Silver pieces of 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos are coined.—**2.** A current subsidiary coin of Venezuela, the hundredth part of a bolivar, equal to nineteen hundredths of a United States cent.—**3.** A subsidiary coin of the Dominican Republic, the hundredth part of a franco, or franc, equal to seventeen hundredths of a United States cent.

centinormal (sen-ti-nôr'mal), *n.* [L. *centum*, hundred, + E. *normal*.] In *chem.*, containing in each liter, as a solution, a number of grams of the dissolved substance numerically equal to one hundredth part of its molecular weight, or, in some cases, of its equivalent weight.

centiplume (sen'ti-plūm), *a.* [L. *centum*, hundred, + *plūma*, feather.] Having a hundred feathers: applied to most of the moths of the family *Pterophoridæ* (which see).

centoism (sen'tọ̄-izm), *n.* Same as *centonism*.

centoize (sen'tọ̄-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centoized*, ppr. *centoizing*. [*cento* + *-ize*.] To make into a cento.

Eudocia . . . wife of Theodosius, and empress of the world, thought good to extend her sceptre . . . over Homer's poems, and *cento-ize* them into an epic on the Saviour's life.
Mrs. Browning, Greek Christian Poets, p. 66.

centonical (sen-ton'i-kal), *a.* [*cento*(*n*) + *-ic-al*.] Of the nature of a cento.

centonize (sen'tō-nīz), *v. t.* [L. *cento*(*n-*), a cento, + *-ize*.] Same as ★*centoize*.

centractinate (sen-trak'ti-nāt), *a.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] In sponge-spicules, having a projection or actine at the center: as, a *centractinate* sigma.

centradenia (sen-tra-dē'ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ἀδήν*, a gland.] A cellular mass, the so-called liver or central organ, found in certain *Siphonophora*. *E. R. Lankester*, Treatise on Zoöl., ii. 4.

central, *a.* **4.** In *anat.*, of or relating to the centrum of a vertebra.—**5.** In *neurol.*, pertaining to a nerve-center: opposed to *peripheral*, or pertaining to the nerve-fibers or to the nervous terminations in sense-organs and muscles.—**Central arteries of the brain,** branches from the circle of Willis which pass to the central ganglia.—**Central body, disk.** See ★*body*, ★*disk*.—**Central granule,** in *bot.*, one of the slime-globules or -granules in the cytoplasm of certain alga cells, *Cyanophyceæ*.—**Central gyri, nervous system.** See ★*gyrus*, ★*nervous*.—**Central particle,** in *cytol.*, same as ★*centrosome*.—**Central reaction.** See ★*reaction*.—**Central symmetry,** in *geom.*, symmetry with respect to a center.

II. *n.* In a *telephone system*, the office from which the public and private lines radiate and in which the connections are made between the different lines, by means of a central switch-board.

central[2] (sen-träl'), *n.*; pl. *centrales* (-trä'lās). [Sp.] Cane-grinding apparatus which serves for several sugar plantations. [Cuba and Porto Rico.]

centrale, *n.* **2.** In *crinoids*, same as *centrodorsal*.

centralistic (sen-tral-is'tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or favored by the centralists.

centrality, *n.* **2.** In the Hegelian logic, firstness; native character; the total character which belongs to an object regardless of anything else.

centrangulate (sen-trang'gū-lāt), *a.* [L. *centrum*, center, + NL. *angulatus*, angled.] In sponge-spicules, having a bend or angle at the center: as, a *centrangulate* sigma.

centraporia (sen-trä-pō'ri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ἄπορος*, without passage: see *aporia*.] Organisms that are without fixed axes or planes, and are hence irregular in shape: for example, the sponges. *Haeckel*.

centraxonia (sen-trak-sō'ni-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ἄξων*, axis.] Organisms, of radial structure, having a median axis represented by a line, like the *Cœlenterata*.

centraxonial, *a.* **2.** Of or pertaining to the centraxonia.

centric, *a.* **3.** In *petrog.*, applied by Becke (1878) to rock fabrics formed by the grouping of crystals about a center, radially or concentrically.

centricality (sen-tri-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*centrical* + *-ity*.] Central position or situation.

centrifugal. I. *a.* **4.** Obtained (as milk or cream) by the ★centrifugal method (which see).

Fresh butter, made from sweet *centrifugal* cream.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1900, p. 613.

Centrifugal concentrator, governor, machine. See ★*concentrator*, *governor*, 6, ★*centrifugal*, *n.*, 3.—**Centrifugal method,** in *dairying*, the separating of cream from milk by means of a separator (centrifugal), as distinguished from the separation of cream by allowing the milk to stand and then removing the cream by skimming.

II. *n.* **3.** A trade-name for any machine which employs centrifugal force to separate a liquid from a solid or to separate liquids of different specific gravities. In all, the liquids to be separated, or the liquids and solids, are placed in a vessel which is rotated at a high speed, the lighter liquids being thrown off to the sides of the vessel where they overflow and escape, or the liquids mingled with the solids being thrown outward through perforations in the sides of the vessel. The cream-separator is an example of the first and the laundry extractor an example of the second method. Machines which are essentially centrifugal are given different names in different trades, as *centrifugal extractor* (or simply *extractor*), *honey-extractor*, *cream-separator*, *centrifugal drier*, *hydro-extractor*, *Babcock's centrifugal* or *milk-tester*. See *drier*, ★*extractor*, ★*honey-extractor*, ★*milk-tester* (with cut), and *separator*.—**Babcock's centrifugal.** See *Babcock's* ★*milk-tester*.

centrifugalization (sen-trif″ū-gal-ī-zā'shọn), *n.* [*centrifugalize* + *-ation*.] The process of centrifugalizing.

Our examinations were made on very fresh organ juices, blood, etc., taken at various stages of the disease, with and without *centrifugalization*, and on specimens fixed and stained in appropriate ways.
Science, March 29, 1901, p. 513.

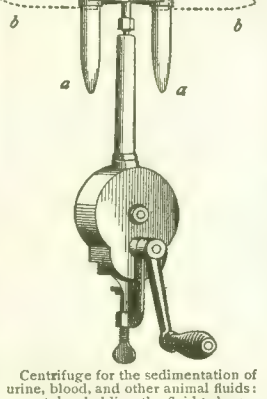
centrifugalize (sen-trif'ū-gal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centrifugalized*, ppr. *centrifugalizing*. [*centrifugal* + *-ize*.] To subject to centrifugal action; cause the separation of two liquids, or of solids suspended in a fluid, by rapid rotation in a centrifugal machine. See ★*centrifugal*, *n.*, 3.

He also *centrifugalized* dogs and rabbits. When the feet were directed outwards the rabbits died in 6–15 minutes, and dogs in 10–15 minutes. When the head was placed outwards death took place after a period more than twice as long.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), ser. B, 1900, p. 76.

centrifugate (sen-trif'ū-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *centrifugated*, ppr. *centrifugating*. [*centrifuge* + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To drive from the center or from the circumference; specifically, to expose to centrifugal action in a centrifuge.

The fluid should be *centrifugated*, the sediment spread on cover slips. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 564.

II. *intrans.* To fly off from the center; scatter or disperse in all directions. *Mrs. Whitney*, Sights and Insights, vii.



Centrifuge for the sedimentation of urine, blood, and other animal fluids: *a*, *a*, tubes holding the fluid to be examined; *b*, *b*, position of the tubes when the machine is in action.

centrifugation (sen-trif′ū-gā'shọn), *n.* The driving of anything from the center or circumference; specifically, the separation of two immiscible liquids of different densities, or of suspended solid particles from a liquid, by the use of a centrifuge or centrifugal machine.

An hour later the mixture was expressed, 30 cm. of this quantity taken, the solid particles separated by *centrifugation* and the

amount of the nitrogen in the solid and liquid parts determined by Kjeldahl's method.
Phil. Med. Jour., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 201.

centrifuge (sen'tri-fūj), *n.* [NL. *centrifugus*, adj.: see *centrifugal*.] A centrifugal machine; specifically, a form of centrifugal machine employed to separate the solid particles suspended in a fluid, such as the blood or urine.

centrifuge (sen'tri-fūj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centrifuged*, ppr. *centrifuging*. To submit to very rapid rotatory motion in a centrifuge or centrifugal machine in order to separate suspended solid particles from a liquid, or two immiscible liquids of different densities from one another.

By mixing bacteria with the white cells of the blood obtained by *centrifuging* and adding blood serum (*a*) unheated, i. e. in the natural condition, (*b*) heated to 60°–65° C. for ten to fifteen minutes, it is found that, under the same conditions, phagocytosis is much more active in the presence of the unheated than of the heated serum.
Nature, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 111.

centriole (sen'tri-ōl), *n.* [NL. *centriolum*, dim. of L. *centrum*, center.] In *cytol.*, a minute granule in the center of the astrosphere of the dividing-cell.

Centripetal canals. See ★*canal*[1].

centripety (sen-trip'e-ti), *n.* [NL. *centripetus*, centripetal, + *-y*[3].] A centripetal tendency or condition; a state opposed to rotular diffusion from a center. This term has been employed in descriptive paleontology to designate the absence of any manifestation, in a plane-coiled cephalopod shell, of a tendency to become evolute or to broaden its umbilicus.

centroclinal (sen-trō-klī'nal), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *κλίνειν*, bend, + *-al*.] In *geol.*, a dome; a quaquaversal; an area with dips radiating from it as a center of uplift.

centrode (sen'trōd), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ὁδός*, path.] In *math.*, a locus of the instantaneous center of no velocity, for motion in two dimensions.—**Fixed centrode.** For motion in two dimensions, the group of fixed lines, indicating the position which each instantaneous axis will occupy as its turn arrives, constitutes a cylindrical locus, fixed relatively to the reference-system. Its intersection with the guide-plane is the *fixed centrode*.—**Moving centrode.** As motion in two dimensions proceeds, different lines in the solid become in turn the instantaneous axis, each at its own epoch. This group of lines may be determined in advance as a cylindrical locus moving with the solid. Its intersection with the guide-plane is the *moving centrode*.

centrodesmus (sen-trō-des'mus), *n.*; pl. *centrodesmi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *δεσμός*, a band.] In *cytol.*, the delicate bridge which connects two centrosomes or centrioles in the cell and is supposed to give rise to the central spindle.

centrodeutoplasm (sen-trō-dū'tō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *cytol.*, the granular substance of the testis-cells which may contribute to the formation of the idiozome. *Erlanger*, 1897.

centrodorsal, *n.* **2.** In *paleont.*, a pentagonal plate found in many non-pedunculate crinoids (for example, *Uintacrinus*) at the base of the cup and probably representing an atrophied stalk.

centrogen (sen'trō-jen), *a.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *-γενης*, -produced.] Proceeding or radiating from the center, as, specifically, the skeleton of acantharians, which radiates from the central capsule.

centrogenesis (sen-trō-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *γένεσις*, genesis.] **1.** Historical progress or evolution through the acquisition and elaboration of axial or central organization.—**2.** The radiate or peripheral type of form assumed by plants and also by some of the lower forms of the animal kingdom: distinguished from *dipleurogenesis* or bilaterality prevailing in animals.

We may, therefore, contrast these two great lines of ascent, which, with so many vicissitudes, have come up through the ages, as Dipleurogenesis and *Centrogenesis*.
L. H. Bailey, Survival of the Unlike, p. 17.

centrogenetic (sen-trō-je-net'ik), *a.* Originated or developed on the rotate or peripheral type; pertaining to centrogenesis.

centrogenic (sen-trō-jen'ik), *a.* Characterized by centrogenesis: as, a *centrogenic* structure.

Centrogenys (sen-troj'ē-nis), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *γένυς*, chin.] A genus of serranoid fishes of the Indian and western Pacific oceans.

centroid, *n.* **2.** In *kinematics*, same as ★*centrode*. *Reauleaux.*—**3.** A point of emphasis or increased energy in a series of speech-sounds, or in any series of impulses. Also used attributively.

Just as in the case of an irregular solid body, we are driven to pick out points at which we can consider the whole mass to be located without altering the result under discussion. This is the *centroid* theory of the auditory and motor nature of speech that corresponds to the *centroid* theory of the course of thought.
Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 448.

Centroid of a coil, the curve formed by the axis of any closed coil, such as a coil wound upon a ring where the axis is a closed curve.

centroidal (sen-troi'dal), *a.* [*centroid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a centroid. *Stud. Yale Psych. Lab.*, IX. 19.

centrolecithal, *a.* **2.** In *embryol.*, noting that type of cleavage in which the dividing nuclei pass to the surface of the ovum, leaving the yolk in the center. This form of cleavage is characteristic of the *Arthropoda*, especially of the insects.

Centrolepidaceæ (sen"trō-lep-i-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hieronymus, 1873), < *Centrolepis* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Xyridales*, the bristlewort family, typified by the genus *Centrolepis* (which see). It embraces 6 genera and about 38 species, all natives of Australasia, small herbs chiefly growing in swamps, having bristle-shaped leaves and distichous flower-spikes or heads.

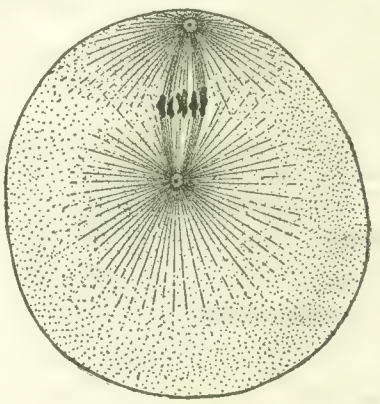
centrolepidaceous (sen'trō-lep-i-dā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family ★*Centrolepidaceæ* (which see).

centroplana (sen-trō-plā'nă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, L. *centrum*, center, + *planus*, plane.] Organisms that are symmetrical with reference to a median plane, that is, that are bilateral. *Haeckel.*

centroplasm (sen'trō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *cytol.*, the substance of the centrosphere; the protoplasm which forms the attraction-sphere or central portion of the aster.

centrosoma (sen-trō-sō'mă), *n.*; pl. *centrosomata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *σῶμα*, body.] Same as ★*centrosome*.

centrosome (sen'trō-sōm), *n.* [NL. *centrosoma*, < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *σῶμα*, body.]



Centrosome.

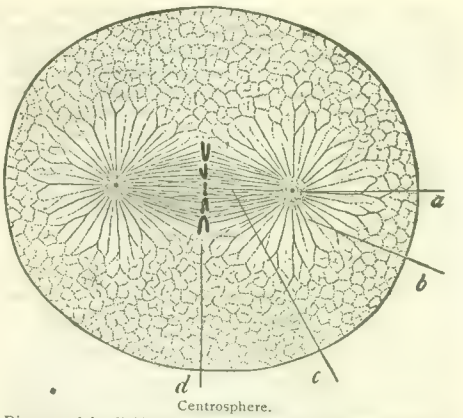
Structure of the centrosome in the polar asters of a gasteropod, *Diaulula*. Mitotic figure, formation of the first polar body. (MacFarland.) (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

In *cytol.*, a body of indeterminate nature in the center of each astrosphere of the dividing-cell.—**Cleavage centrosome,** the centrosome of the cleavage nucleus or that which forms the poles of the spindle for the division of the egg into the first two blastomeres.—**Sperm centrosome,** a centrosome supposed to be brought into the egg by the spermatozoön during fertilization.

centrosphere (sen'trō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] **1.** In *cytol.*, a spherical, differentiated mass of cytoplasm surrounding the centrosome and constituting a pole of the karyokinetic spindle during cell-division. Also called *attraction-sphere*.—**2.** The central or interior portion of the earth, beginning at a somewhat indefinite depth, and involving materials and pressures of which we have no actual experience; contrasted with the successive outer shells, *lithosphere*, *hydrosphere*, and *atmosphere*.

The Earth consists of three parts: there is the vast unknown interior, or "*centrosphere*," concerning which physicists have not come to any unanimous decision, some saying that it is throughout solid and rigid, others that it is partly fluid, and others again that it is partly gaseous.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 228.

centrospore (sen'trō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, a point, spine, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant whose fruit is provided with spines which aid in dissemination by attachment. *F. E. Clements.*



Centrosphere.

Diagram of the dividing cell, showing the mitotic figure and its relation to the cytoplasmic meshwork.
a, centrosphere containing the centrosome; *b*, aster; *c*, spindle; *d*, chromosomes forming the equatorial plate. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

centrostomatous (sen-trō-stō'ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having the mouth placed centrally, as a starfish.

centrosymmetrical (sen"trō-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *συμμετρικός*, symmetrical.] Having symmetry with respect to a point or center: said of crystals.

centrosymmetry (sen-trō-sim'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *συμμετρία*, symmetry.] Symmetry with respect to a point or center, as in most crystals. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

centroxylic (sen-trok-sil'ik), *a.* [*centroxyl-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to centroxyly.

centroxyly (sen-trok'si-li), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ξύλον*, wood.] In *bot.*, primary centrifugal woody structure. *Van Tieghem.*

centrum, *n.* **3.** In *geol.*, the focus or place of origin of an earthquake.

centuplicate (sen-tū'pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [LL. *centuplicatus*, pp. of *centuplicare*, increase a hundredfold, < *centuplex*, a hundredfold.] **I.** *a.* Hundredfold.

II. *n.* One of a hundred things which correspond in every respect to one another.

centuplication (sen-tū-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [NL. **centuplicatio(n-)*, < *centuplicare*, increase a hundredfold: see *centuplicate*.] The act of centupling; reduplication a hundredfold.

centuply (sen-tū'pli), *adv.* A hundredfold.

century[1], *n.* **4.** In *bot.*, a set of dried plants containing a hundred sheets.—**To score a century,** in *cricket*, to score a hundred runs or more in a single inning.

The M. C. C. give a bat to every amateur or professional who *scores a century* for them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 276.

cèpe (sep), *n.*; pl. *cèpes* (sep). [F., < L. *cepa*, onion.] A name sometimes given to edible species of *Boletus*.

To this genus [Boletus] belong the fungi known in France as *cèpes*, under which name they are imported into this country, but not in any great quantities.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1897, p. 465.

cephaëline (se-fā'e-lin), *n.* [NL. *Cephaelis*, a genus of plants, + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, $C_{14}H_{20}NO_2$, found with emetine in ipecacuanha. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 96–102° C. The salts are amorphous.

cephalalgia, *n.*—**Cephalalgia periodica,** megrim.—**Cephalalgia spasmodica,** sick-headache.

cephalanthine (sef-a-lan'thin), *n.* [*Cephalanth-us* + *-ine*[2].] A white, amorphous, very bitter glucoside found in *Cephalanthus occidentalis*. It is dextrorotatory and melts at about 180° C.

cephalanthous (sef-ā-lan'thus), *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, having the flowers in heads, as composite plants.

cephalematocele (sef-a-lē"ma-tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *αἷμα (τ-)*, blood, + *κήλη*, tumor.] An effusion of blood between the skull and the scalp; communication with one of the cerebral sinuses.

cephalhydrocele (sef-al-hī'drō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ὑδροκήλη*, hydrocele.] A collection of serous fluid beneath the scalp.

cephalic. I. *a.*—**Cephalic eye.** See ★*eye*[1].—**Cephalic race,** a race whose kinship is indicated by the form of the head: as long, *dolichocephalic*, or broad, *brachycephalic*. Negroes are long-heads; Mongolians, broad-heads; the Mediterranean and Baltic whites of Europe, in general long-heads; the Alpine whites, in general broad-heads. See ★*ethnic race*, ★*glottic race*, and ★*chromatic race*. *Giddings*, Inductive Sociol., p. 53.—**Cephalic slits,** a peculiar pair of organs, of unknown function, found on most nemerteans. They usually have the form

of lateral furrows or pits situated on the head and in close connection with the brain.

II. *n.* 2. In *phonetics*, a so-called 'head' or 'cerebral' sound. *Whitney*, Sansk. Gram., § 45.

cephalin (sef'a-lin), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-in*².] One of a group of organic phosphorized bodies obtained by Thudichum from brain tissue.

Cephalina (sef-a-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ina*².] A group of *Gregarinida*, consisting of *Eugregarinæ*, which always possess an epimerite either as a transitory or as a permanent portion of the body. The body is divided typically by a septum into protomerite and deutomerite, but it may be non-septate. The group includes forms which are chiefly parasites of *Arthropoda*.

cephalism (sef'a-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ism*.] In *anthrop.*, characterization by the form of the head, particularly by the cephalic index.

cephalium (se-fal'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cephalia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κεφάλιον*, dim. of *κεφαλή*, head.] The woody enlargement at the summit of the stem of some *Cactaceæ*, from which the flowers are developed.

cephalization, *n.* 2. A supposed tendency to a gradual increase in the size of the brain correlative with cultural development. *Amer. Anthropologist*, N. S., I., 410.

cephalo-auricular (sef″a-lō-â-rik'ū-lăr), *a.* Relating to the skull and the external ear.—**Cephalo-auricular angle**, the angle which the plane of the auricle makes with the side of the head.

cephalocathartic (sef″a-lō-ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *καθαρτικός*, purging: see *cathartic*.] **I.** *a.* Occasioning discharges from the nose; errhine.

II. *n.* A remedy which promotes the discharge of watery mucus from the nose.

cephalocentesis (sef″a-lō-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *κέντησις*, puncture.] Puncture of the skull to give exit to accumulated fluid.

Cephalocereus (sef″a-lō-sē'rē-us), *n.* [NL. (Pfeiffer, 1838), < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *cereus*.] A genus of plants of the family *Cactaceæ*, closely allied to *Cereus*. It is characterized by a globular or cylindrical enlargement, together with the presence of copious hairs or bristles in the fruiting area. They are all Mexican. *C. senilis* is the familiar old-man cactus, so named from the white hair-like covering.

cephalocyst (sef'a-lō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *κύστις*, bag (cyst).] A cestoid worm.

Cephalodiscus (sef″a-lō-dis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *δίσκος*, disk.] A remarkable colonial deep-sea animal associated by some with *Balanoglossus* and *Rhabdopleura* in the class *Adelochorda*. It resembles *Balanoglossus* in having the three regions of the body (proboscis, collar, and trunk), and in the presence of a structure resembling a notochord with the same relations to the nervous system as in *Balanoglossus*. It differs from the latter in having the alimentary canal so bent upon itself that mouth and anus are in close proximity, in having tentacles on the collar, in the small size of the proboscis, and in the presence of only one pair of openings that can be regarded as gill-slits. The individuals in the colony are not in organic connection but are surrounded by a common gelatinous sheath.



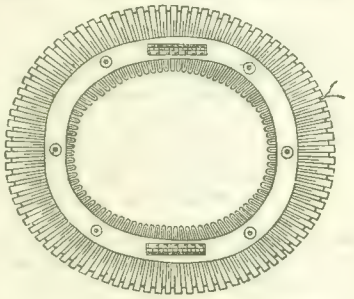
Cephalodiscus. Entire zoöid. (From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology," after McIntosh.)

cephalofacial (sef″a-lō-fā'shal), *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + L. *facies*, face, + *-al*¹.] Pertaining to the head or, more particularly, the cranium and the face.—**Cephalofacial index**, the ratio of the capacity of the skull to that of the orbits, nasal fossæ, and accessory sinuses.

cephalogaster (sef″a-lō-gas'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαγή*, head, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A sac-like expansion of the alimentary canal in the females of many parasitic isopod crustaceans, as *Portunion mænadis*, in which the inner wall projects into the lumen in the shape of numerous long processes covered with chitinous intima. In this region the absorption of food takes place.

cephalogram (sef'a-lō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *γραμμή*, a line.] In *anthrop.*, an outline of the head drawn by means of the cephalograph. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 153.

cephalograph (sef'a-lō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, the head, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *anthrop.*, an



Harting's Cephalograph.

instrument designed for drawing outlines of the head, particularly the horizontal contour of the head.

cephalohemometer (sef″a-lō-hē-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring blood-pressure in the head.

cephalolateral (sef″a-lō-lat'e-ral), *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + L. *lateralis*, of the side: see *lateral*.] Toward the head and to the side.

cephalomancy (sef'a-lō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a head. See also ★*cephalonomancy*.

cephalomere (sef'a-lō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *μέρος*, part.] One of the segments of the head region of arthropods.

cephalon (sef'a-lon), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head. Cf. *encephalon*.] The head region; the cephalic region; specifically, (*a*) In the *Trilobita*, the cephalic shield together with that part of the animal which it covers. (*b*) The anterior portion of the body of certain crustaceans, as the *Malacostraca*. *C. Spence Bate.*

cephalone (sef'a-lōn), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-one*.] In *anthrop.*, a skull or head of unusually large capacity, but without pathological characteristics; also, a person having a head or skull of unusually large capacity.

cephalonoid (sef'a-lō-noid), *a.* [*cephalone* + *-oid*.] In *anthrop.*, similar to a cephalone, or a healthy skull of extraordinary size.

cephalonomancy (sef-a-lon'ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ὄνος*, ass, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of an ass's head.

cephalopathy (sef-a-lop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-παθεια*, < *πάθος*, disease.] Disease of the head, especially of the brain.

cephalophyma (sef″a-lō-fī'mä), *n.*; pl. *cephalophymata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *φῦμα*, a tumor.] A tumor of the head.

cephalopodal (sef-a-lop'ō-dal), *a.* [*Cephalopoda* + *-al*¹.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalopoda*.

Cephalorachidian fluid. Same as *cerebrospinal fluid*.

cephalosome (sef'a-lō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *σῶμα*, body.] In arthropods, the head region.

cephalostyle (sef″a-lō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *στῦλος*, pillar.] The anterior or cranial end of a notochord.

Cephalotaceæ (sef-a-lō-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Cephalotus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants of the order *Rosales*, found in the swamps of King George Sound in western Australia. It contains the monotypic genus *Cephalotus*. This anomalous plant was regarded by Lindley as related to the pitcher-plants on account of the sac-like radical leaves. Later authors placed it in the *Saxifragaceæ*. Engler restores it to family rank, chiefly on account of its rudimentary (haplochlamydeous) flowers.

cephalotic (sef-a-lot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] In *biol.*, of, pertaining to, or exhibiting the presence of the ears on the middle line of the head.

Dareste also declares that the *cephalotic* state is similarly first indicated by a premature union of the folds in the region of the medulla, taking place before this part of the brain has widened out. In this way the auditory involutions are approximated.

Bateson, Study of Variation, p. 458.

cephalotractor (sef″a-lō-trak'tor), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + NL. *tractor*.] An obstetrical forceps.

Cepheid (sē-fē'id), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Cepheus*, < Gr. *Κηφεύς*, Cepheus, a mythical king, whose name was given to a constellation, + *-id*².] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the star δ Cephei.—**Cepheid star**, one of a class of variable stars of punctual periodicity which in the character of their variation resemble δ Cephei.

II. *n.* A variable star of the type of δ Cephei.

cepotaph (sep'ō-taf), *n.* [Gr. *κῆπος*, garden, + *τάφος*, tomb.] A cinerary urn deposited in a garden. *C. Maitland.*

ceppo (chep'pō), *n.* [It., a stump, block, < L. *cippus*, a stump.] The cemented fluvioglacial gravels of northern Italy.

The presence however of the highly denuded '*ceppo* underlying the great terminal moraines of Ivræa, Como, etc., shows that these latter cannot be the product of the second and greatest extension of the alpine glaciers.

J. Geikie, The Great Ice Age, p. 562.

ceptor (sep'tor), *n.* [L. *-ceptor* in *acceptor*, *receptor*, etc., a form, in comp., of *captor*, taker: see *captor*.] Same as ★*haptine*.

Cera alba, white or bleached wax.—**Cera flava,** yellow wax.

ceradia (sē-rā'di-ä), *n.* [NL. *Ceradia* (see def.).] A yellow oleoresin obtained from *Ceradia furcata*.

ceradin (ser'a-din), *n.* [*Ceradia* + *-in*².] An amber-colored oleoresin obtained from *Ceradia furcata*. It has the odor of elemi.

ceragate (ser'a-gāt), *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, + E. *agate*².] The normal form would be **cerachate*.] A yellow variety of carnelian: generally produced artificially by impregnating or dyeing chalcedony with a chromium solution.

ceraginous (sē-rā'ji-nus), *a.* Of the nature of cerago or bee-bread.

ceral, *a.* 2. Pertaining or relating to wax.

ceram. An abbreviation of *ceramics*.

ceramiaceous (se-rā-mi-ā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceramiaceæ*.

Ceramic photography. See ★*photoceramics*.—**Ceramic stone,** a trade-name for a building-material made from broken glass ground to powder, devitrified, and in a second furnace softened by heat and pressed into any desired form.

cerasin¹, *n.* 2. A name of two coal-tar colors, otherwise known as *fast red A* and *Bordeaux B*.—**Cerasin orange.** See ★*orange*¹.—**Cerasin red.** See ★*red*.¹

cerasin², (ser'a-sin), *n.* [Appar. based on *cer*(*ebrin*)?] A compound, $C_{70}H_{138}O_{12}N_2$, obtained in small amounts by warming cows' brains with a solution of barium hydroxid. It is neutral and resembles cerebrin in its properties.

cerasinose (ser'a-sin-ōs), *n.* [*cerasine* + *-ose*.] A sugar, $C_5H_{10}O_5$ (?), formed by the action of dilute acids on cherry gum. It is crystalline, very hydroscopic, and reduces Fehling's solution.

cerat. An abbreviation of Latin *ceratum*, (ointment).

cerate¹, *n.*—**Blistering cerate,** a mixture of spermaceti cerate and cantharides.—**Goulard's cerate,** cerate containing subacetate of lead.—**Hufeland's cerate,** cerate containing oxid of zinc.—**Spermaceti cerate,** a mixture of spermaceti, olive-oil, and white wax.

ceratectomy (ser-a-tek'tō-mi), *n.* [Also *keratectomy* (and *kerectomy*); < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn (*ὑμήν κερατοειδής*, the cornea), + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the cornea.

cerated, *a.* 2. In *ornith.*, same as *cerate*¹.

ceratenchyma (ser-a-teng'ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ἔγχυμα*, infusion.] In *bot.*, the tissue which consists of effete sieve-tubes and has a horny texture.

Ceraterpetum (ser-a-tėr'pē-tum), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile.] A genus of extinct microsaurian amphibians with a pair of large backward-pointing horns attached to the posterior cranial bones. It has been found in the coal-measures of Ireland and Ohio.

ceratiasis (ser-a-tī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., also *keratiasis*; < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-iasis*.] A condition in which there are a number of warts of horny consistence on the skin.

ceratina, *n.* [*cap.*] 3. A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Solanaceæ*. See *Solandra*.

Ceratinidæ (ser-a-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratina* + *-idæ*.] A family of true bees.

ceratinization (ser″a-tin-i-zā'shŏn), *n.* [Also *keratinization*; < *ceratinize* + *-ation*.] The act of becoming of horny hardness.

ceratinize (se-rat'ī-niz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ceratinized*, ppr. *ceratinizing*. [Also *keratinize*; < *ceratin-ous* + *-ize*.] To become of a horny hardness.

ceratinoid (se-rat′i-noid), *a.* [*ceratin* + *-oid.*] Resembling ceratin or horn in physical or chemical structure. Also *keratinoid.*

ceratinose (ker′a-ti-nōs), *n.* [Also *keratinose;* ⟨ *ceratin* + *-ose.*] An albumose derived from ceratin.

ceratinous (ser-at′i-nus), *a.* [Gr. *κερᾰτινος*, of horn, ⟨ *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn.] Having a horny structure or consistency.

Ceratiomyxa (se-rat″i-o-mik′sä), *n.* [NL. (Schröter, 1889), ⟨ Gr. *κερᾰτιον*, dim. of *κέρας*, horn, + *μύξα*, slime.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi having the spores white or yellowish and developed on the outside of the plasmodium. *C. mucida* occurs on logs, producing small tufted, branched white fructifications.

Ceratiomyxaceæ (se-rat″i-o-mik-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ceratiomyxa* + *-aceæ.*] A family of myxomycetous fungi named from the genus *Ceratiomyxa.* Same as *Ceratiaceæ*, which is an invalid name.

ceratitic (ser-a-tit′ik), *a.* [*ceratite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Ceratites.*

Ceratitida (ser-a-tit′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A division of the ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites represented by the family *Ceratitidæ* and genus *Ceratites.*

ceratitis, *n.* Specifically—2. An infectious disease of the eyes of cattle and sheep, characterized by an intense inflammation of the conjunctiva, swelling of the eyelids, and an early opacity with later ulceration of the cornea.

In certain localities great numbers of cows were found dead or dying, all of them exhibiting symptoms of suppurative *keratitis* and conjunctivitis.
Rep. Bur. Animal Industry, 1901, p. 29.

Ceratitis bullosa, inflammation of the cornea, marked by the formation of minute blisters which break and result in ulceration.—**Interstitial ceratitis,** chronic corneal inflammation, with the formation of opacities in the substance of the cornea which later usually disappear more or less completely.—**Mycotic ceratitis.** Same as ★*ceratomycosis.*—**Oyster-shuckers' ceratitis,** acute inflammation of the cornea in oyster-openers, caused by wounding of the eye with pieces of shell.—**Parenchymatous ceratitis,** inflammation of the cornea marked by the formation of opacities: the latter usually disappear as the disease, which is exceedingly slow in its course, subsides.—**Reapers' ceratitis,** inflammation of the cornea caused by the irritation of sharp spicules of grain which wound the eyes of reapers.—**Vascular ceratitis,** inflammation of the cornea accompanied by a formation of new blood-vessels beneath the conjunctiva and in the outer layers of the cornea: usually a precursor of pannus.

cerato-angioma (ser″a-tō-an-ji-ō′mä), *n.* [NL., also *kerato-angioma.*] Same as ★*angioceratoma.*

Ceratobranchial of the fifth arch, one of a pair of bones, usually bearing teeth, situated just behind the gill-arches of fishes: they represent a fifth arch, the inferior *pharyngeal* arch. See *pharyngeal. Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 519.

Ceratocampa (ser-a-tō-kam′pä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *κάμπη*, caterpillar.] A genus of moths typical of the family *Ceratocampidæ*, formed by Harris to contain the regal walnut-moth, now known as *Citheronia regalis.*

ceratocampid (ser-a-tō-kam′pid), *n.* One of the family *Ceratocampidæ.*

Ceratocampidæ (ser-a-tō-kam′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ceratocampa* + *-idæ.*] A family of American moths, containing only a few genera, but very striking forms, like the regal walnut-moth, *Citheronia regalis,* whose larva is known as the *hickory horned devil.*

ceratoconus (ser″a-tō-kō′nus), *n.* [NL., also *keratoconus;* ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *κῶνος*, cone.] A form of staphyloma corneæ, of the same nature as buphthalmos, in which the bulging of the cornea has a conical shape. Also called *conical cornea.*

ceratoderma (ser″a-tō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL., also *keratoderma;* ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Disease of the skin marked by horny thickening of the epidermis.

ceratodermia (ser″a-tō-dėr′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., also *keratodermia.*] Same as ★*ceratoderma.*

ceratohyalin (ser″a-tō-hī′a-lin), *n.* [Also *keratohyalin;* ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὑαλος*, glass, + *-in*².] A peculiar substance which forms the granules in the stratum granulosum of the epidermis.

ceratohyaline (ser″a-tō-hī′a-lin), *a.* [Also *keratohyaline;* ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὑαλος*, glass, + *-ine*¹.] Of glassy appearance and horny consistence, as the cells in the stratum granulosum of the skin.

ceratoid. **I.** *a.* **3.** Shaped like a horn.
II. *n.* Same as *cornea.*

ceratoiditis (ser″a-toi-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., also *keratoiditis;* ⟨ *ceratoid* + *-itis.*] Same as *ceratitis. Lancet,* May 30, 1903, p. 1515.

cerato-iridocyclitis (ser″a-tō-ir″i-dō-si-klī′tis), *n.* [NL., also *kerato-iridocyclitis;* ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + *κύκλος*, circle, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the cornea, iris, and ciliary body.

cerato-iritis (ser″a-tō-i-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., also *kerato-iritis;* ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ἶρις*, *iris*, *-itis.*] Inflammation of both iris and cornea.

ceratolysis (ser-a-tol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., also *keratolysis;* ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *λύσις*, loosening.] **1.** Loosening and partial separation of the epidermis from the deeper layers of the skin. **2.** Atrophy of the horny layer of the epidermis.

ceratoma (ser-a-tō′mä), *n.*; pl. *ceratomata* (*-ma-tä*). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-oma.*] A horny growth. Also spelled *keratoma.*

ceratomalacia (ser″a-tō-ma-lā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., also *keratomalacia;* ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Softening of the cornea.

ceratomania (ser″a-tō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *μανία*, madness.] In *vegetable teratol.*, the abnormal production of horn-like or hooded structures in flowers.

ceratometer (ser-a-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Also *keratometer;* ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), cornea, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A device for determining the irregularities in curvature of the cornea, and the resultant astigmatism.

ceratomycosis (ser″a-tō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., also *keratomycosis;* ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *μύκης*, fungus, + *-osis.*] Inflammation of the cornea associated with a fungoid growth. *Lancet,* July 11, 1903, p. 101.

ceratophore (ser′a-tō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν*, bear.] An organ or a region bearing cerata, as in certain worms.

ceratophyllaceous (ser″a-tō-fi-lā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Ceratophyllaceæ;* resembling or pertaining to the genus *Ceratophyllum.*

ceratophyllin (ser-a-tof′i-lin), *n.* [*Ceratophyll-um* + *-in*².] Same as ★*atraric acid.*

ceratophyllous, (ser″a-tō-fil′us), *a.* [NL. *ceratophyllus,* ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, horn-leaved; having long, slender, pointed leaves.

Ceratopogon (ser-a-tō-pō′gon), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *πώγων*, beard.] A notable genus of midges, of the family *Chironomidæ*, containing very minute species which bite severely. *C. nocivum* is the punky, well known to hunters and fishermen in the north woods of New England and in Canada. See *punky.*

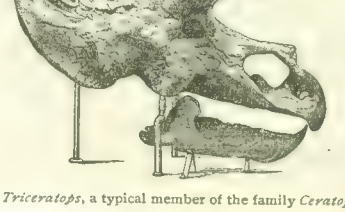


Ceratopogon stellifer, highly magnified. (U. S. D. A.)

Ceratops (ser′a-tops), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὄψ*, face.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles from the Laramie Cretaceous beds of America. The skull carried a pair of large horn-cores and the body was covered with dermal scutes.—**Ceratops beds,** in *geol.*, a name given by Marsh to deposits of the Laramie Cretaceous in Wyoming, because of the abundance of the dinosaurian reptiles *Ceratops* contained in them.

Ceratopsia (ser″a-top′si-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὄψις*, view, appearance.] The *Ceratopsidæ* considered as a suborder.

ceratopsid (ser-a-top′sid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ceratopsidæ.*
II. One of the *Ceratopsidæ.*



Skull of *Triceratops,* a typical member of the family *Ceratopsidæ.*

Ceratopsidæ (ser-a-top′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ceratopsia* + *-idæ.*] In *paleont.*, a family of predentate Cretaceous dinosaurs. They had the cranium developed into a shield overhanging the neck, and a large horn over each eye. There was sometimes a small horn on the nose. The family contains such species as *Triceratops, Torosaurus,* and *Agathaumas.*

Ceratopteridaceæ (ser″a-top-ter-i-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Underwood, 1900), ⟨ *Ceratopteris* (*Ceratopterid-*) + *-aceæ.*] A family of annual aquatic ferns of the order *Filicales.* It comprises the genus *Ceratopteris,* which embraces a single species, *C. thalictroides,* with fragile bi- or tripinnate fronds of two sorts, the sterile ones, which are floating, and the fertile ones, which are reduced and have the ultimate divisions pod-like, *i.e.*, with revolute margins, and in which the sori are scattered, with a broad ring.

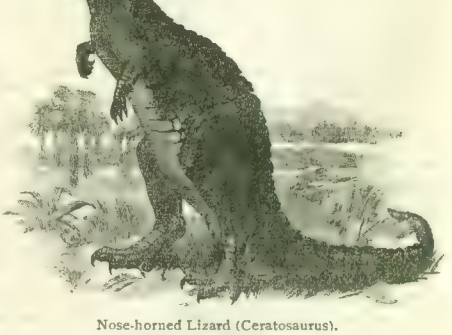
Ceratopteris (ser-a-top′te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1821), ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *πτερίς*, a fern. The allusion is to the antler-like appearance of the fertile fronds.] A genus of floating ferns, constituting the only *Ceratopteridaceæ. C. thalictroides,* the only species, occurs in Florida and Louisiana and widely in the tropics.



Ceratopteris thalictroides.
a, an entire plant showing habit; *b*, portion of a fruiting branch enlarged to show the sori. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

ceratopycnidium (ser″a-tō-pik-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ceratopycnidia* (*-ä*). [Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + NL. *pycnidium.*] A horn-shaped pycnidium such as is produced by species of *Apiosporium.*

Ceratosaurus (ser″a-tō-sâ′rus), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles of great size, from the Upper Jurassic rocks of Colorado. They were characterized by a large skull with a median horn and over-hanging prefrontals, very short and small fore legs, large hind legs, and extended tail. The animal had the aspect of a kangaroo, standing erect on its hind legs with the help of its tail. It attained a length of 20 feet.



Nose-horned Lizard (Ceratosaurus).
After a restoration by Knight.

ceratoscope (ser′a-tō-skōp), *n.* See ★*keratoscope.*

ceratoscopy (ser-a-tos′kō-pi), *n.* See *keratoscopy.*

Ceratostomella (ser″a-tō-stō-mel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Saccardo, 1879), ⟨ *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *στόμα*, mouth, + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of pyre-

nomycetous fungi having small globose, mostly superficial perithecia provided with slender elongate necks. The asci are ovoid and the spores one-celled and hyaline. The name refers to the resemblance of the neck of the perithecium to a horn. The species are saprophytic on timber. *C. pilifera* causes a blue color on lumber. See ★*bluing*, 4.

ceratotrich (sē-rat′ō-trik), *n.* [NL. *ceratotrichium*, < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A horny, flexible, fibrous, unjointed, and usually unbranched fin-ray of *Elasmobranchii* and *Holocephali*.

ceratotrichium (ser″a-tō-trik′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ceratotrichia* (-ä). [NL.] Same as ★*ceratotrich*.

In the Elasmobranchii and Holocephali, and probably also in the Acanthodii and Ichthyotomi, these rays [dermal fin-rays] are unjointed, occasionally branched and composed of a fibrous substance of horny consistence without bone-cells. When placoid scales are present, they are quite independent of the rays and more superficial. The author calls these rays "*Ceratotrichia*." Their origin is unknown, but for the present they must be considered as special developments of the connective tissue.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1904, p. 519.

ceraunian (se-râ′ni-an), *a.* Same as *ceraunic*.

ceraunograph (se-râ′nō-graf), *n* [Gr. *κεραυνός*, thunder, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument by means of which the occurrence of a thunderstorm or of lightning is chronographically recorded.

In the Annual Report for 1901–02 of St. Ignatius College, Cleveland, Ohio, the Reverend F. L. Odenbach publishes an appendix on the work of his meteorological observatory during the past year. This begins with an account of his new lightning recorder, or *ceraunograph*. . . . The various parts of the instrument were a relay, a telegraph sounder, a coherer, choking coil, two batteries, a recording drum, or chronograph, a copper collector on the roof of the college, and a copper wire leading from it down to the instrument in the observatory.
U. S. Monthly Weather Rev., June, 1902, p. 313.

ceraunophobia (se-râ-nō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεραυνός*, thunder, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid fear of thunder-storms.

ceraunoscopy (se-râ-nos′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *κεραυνοσκοπία*, < *κεραυνός*, thunder, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Divination by observation of lightning.

Cerberic (sėr′be-rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cerberus; resembling or befitting Cerberus.

cerbiretin (sėr-bi-rē′tin), *n.* [*cerberin*.] An amorphous citron-yellow compound formed by the hydrolysis of cerberin.

cercarial (sėr-kā′ri-al), *a.* [*cercaria* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a cercaria or larval distome.

cercocystis (sėr-kō-sis′tis), *n.* [Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] A tailed cysticercoid.

cercopid (sėr′kō-pid), *a.* Of or belonging to the homopterous family *Cercopidæ*.

cercopod (sėr′kō-pod), *n.* [Gr. *κέρκος*, a tail, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), a foot.] In the phyllocarid and allied forms of *Crustacea*, one of the two caudal spines adjoining and articulated to the terminal segment or telson.

Cercosporella (sėr′kō-spō-rel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Saccardo), < Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *σπορά*, seed (spore), + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of parasitic hyphomycetous fungi having simple or branched hyaline fertile hyphæ and elongate many-celled hyaline conidia. *C. persica* attacks peach-leaves. See *frosty* ★*mildew*.

cerealism (sē′rē-al-izm), *n.* [*cereal* + *-ism*.] The practice of eating nothing or little but cereals.

cerealist (sē′rē-al-ist), *n.* [*cereal* + *-ist*.] One who makes a special study of cereals; a botanist or agriculturist who is versed or engaged in the production of edible grains: as, A. B., *cerealist* of the United States Department of Agriculture.

cerealose (sē′rē-a-lōs), *n.* [*cereal* + *-ose*.] A mixture of dextrin, maltose, and glucose formed by the action of glucose on starch.

cereal-rust (sē′rē-al-rust″), *n.* Any one of the species or varieties of rust which attack the cereals, wheat, oats, rye, etc., especially *Puccinia graminis* and its varieties.

Cerebellar gait, an irregular gait associated with disease of the cerebellum.

cerebellic (ser″ē-bel′ik), *a.* Same as *cerebellar*.

cerebellifugal (ser″ē-be-lif′ū-gal), *a.* [L. *cerebellum*, cerebellum, + *fugere*, flee, + *-al*.] Moving in a direction away from the cerebellum.

cerebellipetal (ser″ē-be-lip′e-tal), *a.* [L. *cerebellum*, cerebellum, + *petere*, seek, + *-al*.] Moving in a direction toward the cerebellum.

cerebellopontile (ser-ē-bel-ō-pon′til), *a.* [L. *cerebellum*, cerebellum, + *pons* (*pont-*), bridge, + *-ile*.] Relating to the cerebellum and the pons Varolii.

The occurrence of a tumor in the *cerebellopontile* angle in many of these cases of sarcomatosis was mentioned, and the question of operation was raised.
Med. Record, July 11, 1903, p. 77.

Cerebral apophysis, diabetes, flexure, meningitis. See ★*apophysis*, etc.—**Cerebral neurasthenia.** Same as *cerebrasthenia*.—**Cerebral organ**, one of the sense-organs in nemerteans and gephyreans. It is a ciliate neuroglandular pit found at the side of the head, in close relation to the hinder part of the brain.—**Cerebral pneumonia, sinuses.** See ★*pneumonia* and ★*sinus*.—**Cerebral trigone.** Same as *fornix cerebri*.

cerebralgia (ser-ē-bral′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, brain, + Gr. *ἄλγος*, ache.] Severe and deep-seated headache.

cerebrational (ser-ē-brā′shon-al), *a.* [*cerebration* + *-al*[1].] Relating to cerebration or brain-action.

cerebrationist (ser-ē-brā′shon-ist), *n.* [*cerebration* + *-ist*.] One of a former school of philosophers who, at a time when the anatomy of the brain was but little known, held that the brain is the seat of all mental processes. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 300.

cerebriform cancer. See ★*cancer*.

cerebrifugal (ser-ē-brif′ū-gal), *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + *fugere*, flee, + *-al*.] Passing from the brain: said of nervous impulses and nerve-fibers.

cerebripetal (ser-ē-brip′e-tal), *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + *petere*, seek, + *-al*[1].] Passing toward the brain: said of nervous impulses and nerve-fibers.

cerebrobuccal (ser″ē-brō-buk′al), *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + *bucca*, mouth, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cerebral and the buccal ganglia: as, the *cerebrobuccal* connective in mollusks. *Parker and Haswell*, Text-book of Zool., I. 679.

cerebrology (ser-ē-brol′ō-ji), *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of the brain in its anatomical, functional, and pathological relations.

cerebromalacia (ser″ē-brō-ma-lā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, brain, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] Same as *softening of the brain*.

cerebromeningeal (ser″ē-brō-me-nin′jē-al), *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + Gr. *μῆνιγξ*, membrane, + *-e-al*.] Relating to the brain and its membranes. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 226.

cerebromeningitis (ser″ē-brō-men-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, brain, + NL. *meningitis*.] Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

cerebrometer (ser-ē-brom′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A device for recording variations in the volume of the brain under special conditions.

cerebropleural (ser″ē-brō-plö′ral), *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + NL. *pleura* + *-al*.] A term applied to the ganglion formed by the union of the cerebral and the pleural ganglia in certain lamellibranch mollusks.

The supra-œsophageal ganglion of Anodonta is usually regarded as representing both the cerebral and pleural ganglia, and is commonly spoken of as the "*cerebro-pleural*."
Nature, Oct. 29, 1903, p. 623.

cerebropsychic (ser″ē-brō-sī′kik), *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + *ψυχή*, mind.] Relating to the brain as the organ of the mind, together with its functions as such.

Victims of spinal injury concussion and *cerebro-psychic* shock.
Alien. and Neurol., Feb., 1903, p. 21.

cerebroscopy (ser-ē-bros′kō-pi), *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + Gr. *-σκοπια*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Examination of the fundus of the eye for the purpose of obtaining data concerning the circulation of blood in the brain.

cerebrose[2] (ser′ē-brōs), *n.* [L. *cerebrum* + *-ose*.] A variety of sugar, isomeric with glucose, found in brain-tissue.

cerebroside (ser′ē-brō-sīd), *n.* [*cerebrose* + *-ide*[1].] One of a group of decomposition-products of protagon, of the type of cerebrin.

cerebrospinant (ser″ē-brō-spī′nant), *n.* [*Cerebrospin(al)* + *-ant*.] A therapeutic agent which acts upon the brain and the spinal cord.

cerebrosuria (ser″ē-brō-sū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *cerebrose* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] A form of diabetes in which the urine contains cerebrose.

Cerebrum abdominale, the abdominal brain or solar plexus.

ceremonial. I. *a.*—**Ceremonial stone**, in *archæol.*, a somewhat indefinite term applied to any one of a large class of variously shaped stone implements, many of which are finely finished and show great care in their manufacture. They have been variously classified and subdivided, but their use is almost entirely conjectural.

The so-called *ceremonial stones* are variously subdivided and named by different writers. They are supposed to have been devoted to religious, superstitious, medical, emblematic, or ceremonial purposes; to be badges of authority, insignia of rank, tokens of valorous deeds, or perhaps some sort of heraldic device; in short, the uses to which they might, in their different forms, be assigned, are limited only by the imagination.
Smithsonian Rep., 1892, p. 115.

II. *n.* 3. A prehistoric stone implement supposed to have been used for ceremonial purposes.

He [Mr. Moorehead] called attention to the necessity of an archeological nomenclature for the various 'unknown forms' in slate and granite which have hitherto been called '*ceremonials*'—a meaningless term in the opinion of the author.
Science, Jan. 24, 1902, p. 124.

ceremonialist (ser-ē-mō′ni-al-ist), *n.* [*ceremonial* + *-ist*.] One who favors or is given to ceremonial observances in religion; one who lays stress on external forms in religious worship; a ritualist.

ceremonialize (ser-ē-mō′ni-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ceremonialized*, ppr. *ceremonializing*. [*ceremonial* + *-ize*.] To make ceremonial or ritualistic.

ceremony, *n.*—**To stand upon ceremony**, to be punctilious or insistent on the due observance of polite usages, or formalities.

You know I never *stand upon ceremony* with such people.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, viii.

cerer (sēr′èr), *n.* [*cere*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who ceres a corpse, or wraps it in cerecloth.

cerevisial (ser-ē-vis′i-al), *a.* See ★*cervisial*.

ceria[3] (sē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. *ceria*, < *cerium* (which see).] Cerium oxid: used in small proportion, with thoria or thorium oxid, in the mantles of Welsbach incandescent gas-lamps.

cerianthid (ser-i-an′thid), *n.* One of the *Cerianthidæ*, as the vestlet.

Cerianthidea (sē″ri-an-thid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cera* (Gr. *κηρός*), wax, + Gr. *ἀνθος*, flower, + *-id-ea*.] An order of *Zoantharia*. It consists of solitary forms which retain the primitive bilateral symmetry of the zoöid, without a skeleton, and with numerous mesenteries which are arranged symmetrically in pairs and devoid of muscle-banners.

ceric[2] (ser′ik), *a.* [L. *cera*, wax, + *-ic*.] Derived from wax.—**Ceric acid**, an amorphous acid, $C_{42}H_{68}O_{13}$, formed by the action of nitric acid on cerin.

cerigerous (sē-rij′e-rus), *a.* [L. *cera*, wax, + *gerere*, bear.] 1. Producing wax.—2. In *ornith.*, having a cere: same as *cerate*.

cerilla (thā-rēl′ya), *n.* [Sp., < L. *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] A match; a wax taper. [Spanish America.]

cerinin (ser′i-nin), *n.* [Gr. *κήρινος*, < *κηρός*, wax, + *-in*[2].] A wax-like or fat-like substance obtained from the lignite of Gerstewitz near Merseburg in Germany.

cermatiid (sėr-mat′i-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the myriopod family *Cermatiidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cermatiidæ*.

cern[2] (sėrn), *v. i.* [L. *cernere*, decide, judge: see *concern*, *decern*, *discern*, etc.] To elect and make known an intention to enter upon an inheritance: a modern term used in reference to Roman law.

cernier (ser-nyā′), *n.* [F., connected with Sp. *cherna*.] The stone-bass.

cerniture (sėr′ni-tūr), *n.* [Irreg. *cern*, *v.*, + *-iture*. The right word would be *cretion*, < L. *cretio*(*n-*).] The act of formally resolving to enter upon an inheritance: a modern term used in reference to Roman law.

cerografy, *n.* A simplified spelling of *cerography*.

cerolin (ser′ō-lin), *n.* [Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *-ol* + *-in*[2].] A fatty substance found in yeast. It has laxative properties.

ceroline (ser′ō-lin), *n.* [Prob. < L. *cera*, wax, + *ol*(*eum*), oil, + *-ine*[2]. The allusion would be to the waxy or oily character of these plants which prevents water from adhering to their leaves.] Either of the two American jewel-weeds, *Impatiens aurea* and *I. biflora*.

Ceromya (ser-o-mī′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (?), horn, + *μῦς*, a muscle.] A genus of extinct pelecypods with elongate-cordate inflated valves and edentulous hinge: abundant in Jurassic rocks.

ceroplast (sē′rō-plast), *n.* [Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] A mold, properly in wax, but sometimes in other substances. *De Morgan*.

ceroplasty (sē-rō-plas′ti), *n.* Same as *ceroplastic*.

cerosic (sē-rō′sik), *a.* [*ceros*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Derived from cerosin.—**Cerosic acid**, a crystalline acid, $C_{24}H_{48}O_2$, obtained by heating cerosin with soda-lime.

cerosiline (sē-rō′si-lin), *n.* [*cerose* + *-il* + *-ine*[2].] Palm-tree wax from the common Andes wax-palm, *Ceroxylon andicola*, or from the Klop-

stock palm, *Klopstockia cerifera*. It softens easily, but melts only at a temperature above 102–105° C. It is used for candles.

cerotene (ser'ō-tēn), *n.* [*cerote* + *-ene.*] A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{27}H_{54}$, obtained by the distillation of Chinese wax. It melts at 57–58° C.

cerotin (ser'ō-tin), *n.* [*cerot(ic)* + *-in*².] Same as ★*ceryl alcohol*, $C_{27}H_{55}OH$.

cerotype (ser'ō-tīp″), *n.* [Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *τύπος*, type.] The art or process of engraving through a coating of prepared wax spread over a smooth plate from which a printing surface can be produced by the plaster process of stereotyping or by electrotyping.

cerous (sē'rus), *a.* [*cer(ium)* + *-ous.*] In *chem.*, containing the metal cerium with apparent triad valence: as, *cerous* sulphate, *cerous* oxid, etc.

cerro (ther'rō), *n.* [Sp. Pg., a hill, ridge.] A hill; a ridge; a hogback.

cert., certif. Abbreviations (*a*) of *certificate*; (*b*) of *certify*; (*c*) of *certified*.

certainty, *n.*—**Objective certainty**, properly, certainty in sense 1. It consists in the accordance of the real facts with an assertion that might be made. Venn (1834–83) uses the term, in a sense closely approaching that of reality, for that character of a fact which consists in its not only being independent of our opinion as to its truth (which constitutes its reality), but also in its being independent of our spatial and temporal relation to it.—**Of a certainty**, assuredly; beyond doubt. *Dan.* ii. 8.

certifiable (sėr'ti-fī-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being certified or attested: as, *certifiable* results.

certificate, *n.* 2. (*b*) An official written representation that some act has or has not been done, or that some event has occurred, or that some formal legal requirement has been fulfilled. It usually issues from some court for the purpose of giving notice of things done in the court, or to authorize or warrant some act upon the part of some other court or judge. (*c*) A document used in the British custom-house by which certain goods formerly imported can be exported and the duties paid upon importation refunded.—**Attorney's certificate.** See ★*attorney*¹.—**Audit certificate.** See ★*audit*.—**Certificate of merit**, a certificate issued to an enlisted man who has distinguished himself in service. It is granted by the President of the United States upon the recommendation of the corps or regimental commander and entitles the bearer to extra pay. His name is also enrolled in the annual Army Register.—**Certificate of service**, a certificate issued by the War Department to replace a certificate of discharge lost by a soldier. **Judge's certificate**, in *Eng. law practice*: (*a*) A written statement of the judge presiding at a trial that a party is entitled to costs. (*b*) The opinion of the court, signed by the judges, upon a question of law submitted to them by the chancellor for their decision.—**Tax certificate.** Same as *tax deed* or *tax lease* (which see).

certificator (sėr'ti-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* One who certifies; one who makes or gives a certificate.

certificatory (sėr-tif'i-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of the nature of a certificate; that serves to certify: as, a letter *certificatory*, or written testimonial.

II. *n.* A letter certificatory.

cerulean, *a.* **II.** *n.* 1. Blue; cerulean color.—2. A blue-stocking. [Humorous.]

> Oh! ye, who make the fortune of all books!
> Benign *Ceruleans* of the second sex!
> Who advertise new poems by your looks,
> Your "imprimatur" will ye not annex?
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iv. 108.

ceruleite (sē-rö'lē-īt), *n.* [*cerule(an)* + *-ite*².] A hydrated arseniate of aluminium and copper, occurring in bright blue clay-like masses: found in Chile.

cerulic (sē-rö'lik), *a.* [L. *cærul(us)*, blue, + *-ic.*] Of a blue color.—**Cerulic acid**, an acid of doubtful identity supposed to be formed by the oxidation of caffetannic acid by the air.

cerulignol (sē-rö-lig'nōl), *n.* [L. *cærul(us)*, blue, + *lign(um)*, wood, + *-ol.*] The methyl ether of 3, 4-dihydroxypropylbenzene, $HO.C_6H_3(C_3H_7)OCH_3$. It is an oil with an odor which resembles that of creosote; it boils at 241° C.

cerulin, *n.* See *cerulein*.

ceruminal (sē-rö'mi-nal), *a.* [*cerumen* (*min-*) + *-al*¹.] Same as *ceruminous*.

Cervical canal. See ★*canal*¹.—**Cervical cross**, a structure, on the embryo of *Pentastoma tæniöides*, shaped like a raised cross and situated in a cup-shaped groove. It is the trace of the so-called 'dorsal cone' which connected the two chitinous thickenings surrounding the embryo.—**Cervical flexure, glands, ligaments, pregnancy.** See ★*flexure*, etc.—**Cervical triangles.** See *anterior triangle of the neck* and *posterior triangle of the neck*, under *triangle*.—**Cervical vertebræ.** See *vertebra*. 1 (*b*).

cervico-axillary (sėr″vi-kō-ak'si-lā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to both the neck and the axilla.

cervicodorsal (sėr″vi-kō-dôr'sal), *a.* [L. *cervix*, neck, + *dorsum*, back, + *-al*¹.] Relating to the neck and back. The cervicodorsal region comprises the neck and back; the cervicodorsal vertebræ are those of the neck and thorax considered collectively.

cervicoscapular (sėr″vi-kō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *cervix*, neck, + *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Pertaining to both the neck and the scapula.

cervicothoracic (sėr″vi-kō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [L. *cervix*, neck, + *thorax*, chest, thorax.] Relating to the neck and thorax, considered collectively. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 272.

cervisial, cerevisial (sėr-, ser-ē-vis'i-al), *a.* [L. *cervisia*, beer.] Relating or pertaining to beer.

cervisious (sėr-vis'i-us), *a.* Same as ★*cervisial*.

cervoid (sėr'void), *a.* [L. *cervus*, a deer, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Deer-like; resembling a deer.

Ceryl alcohol, a white crystalline alcohol, $C_{27}H_{55}.OH$, occurring in Chinese wax as the ester of cerotic acid. It melts at 79° C. When fused with caustic potash it yields cerotic acid. Also called *cerotin*.—**Ceryl ester**, an ester derived from ceryl alcohol and an acid. Chinese wax, or cerotin, is the ceryl ester of cerotic acid.

cespitellose (ses-pit'e-lōs), *a.* Somewhat tufted.

cespitin (ses'pi-tin), *n.* [L. *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf, + *-in*².] An oily base, $C_5H_{13}N$, found in coal-tar and peat-tar.

Cessation of arms. See ★*arm*².

cession, *n.*—**Benefit of cession.** See ★*benefit*.—**Treaty of cession**, a treaty by which territory is ceded or made over by one country or sovereign to another.

cestid (ses'tid), *n.* A ctenophoran of the family *Cestidæ*.

Cestodariidæ (ses-tō-da-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < ★*Cestodaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Platyhelmintha*, of the order *Cestoda*, having the body unsegmented and the generative organs not repeated. The family includes the genera *Amphilina Archigetes, Caryophyllæus, Gyrocotyle* and *Wageneria*. Same as ★*Monozoa*, 2.

Cestoidea, *n. pl.* 2. A group of tentaculate *Ctenophora* having a compressed, bandlike body and containing the single family *Cestidæ*.

cetane (sē'tān), *n.* Same as ★*hexadecane*, $C_{16}H_{34}$.

ceteosaur (sē'tē-ō-sâr), *n.* [NL. *ceteosaurus, cetiosaurus*, q. v.] Same as *cetiosaurian*.

Ceteosauria, *n.* See ★*Cetiosauria*.

ceterach, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] A genus of small pinnatifid polypodiaceous ferns related to *Asplenium*. There are 3 or 4 species of like habit, the best known being *C. Ceterach* (*Ceterach* of the old herbalists, *Asplenium Ceterach* of Linnæus, or *C. officinarum* of most later writers), an Old World species long regarded as officinal.

cetiosaur (sē'ti-ō-sâr), *n.* [NL. *Cetiosaurus.*] Same as *cetiosaurian*.

Cetiosauria, Ceteosauria (sē″ti-, sē″tē-ō-sâ'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Cetiosaurus.*] An order or suborder of *Dinosauria*, which contains the largest members of the group. Synonymous with *Sauropoda*, Seeley, 1888, and Marsh; antedated by *Opisthocœlia*, Owen, 1860.

Cetomimidæ (sē-tō-mim'i-dē). *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetomimus* + *-idæ.*] A family of deep-sea fishes of uncertain relationship. Two species are known, each represented by a single specimen taken in the North Atlantic at a depth of over 1,000 fathoms.

Cetomimus (sē-tō-mī'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῆτος*, whale, + *μῖμος*, mimic.] A genus of deep-sea fishes. See ★*Cetomimidæ*.

Cetonia, *n.*—**Indian cetonia**, an American beetle, *Euphoria inda*, formerly placed in the genus *Cetonia*. It feeds on overripe fruit and sometimes on Indian corn. Also called the *brown fruit-chafer*.—**Melancholy cetonia**, an American beetle, *Euphoria melancholica*, formerly placed in the genus *Cetonia*. Also called the *melancholy sap-chafer*.

cet. par. An abbreviation of the Latin *ceteris paribus* (which see).

cetylid (sē'til-id), *n.* [*cetyl* + *-id*².] A derivative of cerebrin, of composition $C_{64}H_{120}O_{75}$.

Cevenole (sev'ē-nōl), *a.* [F. *Cévennes* (mountains).] Of or pertaining to the Cévennes, in central France; specifically, relating to a type of man of western Europe, found in its most characteristic form in the Cévennes. The type is dark, very short-headed, and of short stature.

Ceylon borage. See ★*borage*.

C. F. An abbreviation (*a*) of *canto fermo*, and (*b*) of *chaplain to the forces*.

cf. An abbreviation (*b*) of *calf* (binding).

C. F. and I. An abbreviation of *cost, freight, and insurance* (which see, under ★*cost*²).

C. G. An abbreviation (*c*) of *captain-general*; (*d*) of *captain of the guard*; (*e*) of *coast-guard*.

cg. An abbreviation of *centigram*.

C. G. S. An abbreviation of *commissary-general of subsistence*.

Ch. An abbreviation (*a*) of *China*; (*b*) of *Chinese*; (*c*) of *check* (in chess).

C. H. An abbreviation (*c*) of *clearing-house*.

chabootra (cha-bö'trä), *n.* [Hind. *chabūtrā.*] A paved or plastered terrace-platform attached to a house or in a garden. [Anglo-Indian.] *Yule and Burnell*.

chabot (shä-bō'), *n.* [F. *chabot*, dial. *cabot*, OF. *cabot*, lit. 'big-headed,' < LL. **capum*, L. *caput*, head: see *chief*.] The miller's thumb or bullhead: sometimes used in heraldry as a bearing.

chac-chac (chäk'chäk), *n.* [Imitative of a light rattling sound.] A rude rattle, consisting of a bladder filled with loose objects, used by the negroes of the West Indies.

chackur (châk'er), *n.* [Also *chauker*, < Hind. Pers. *chākar.*] A servant; a menial servant: not now in use in India except in the (Hind.) phrase *naukar-chackur*, meaning 'the whole body of servants from the highest (*naukar*) to the lowest (*chackur*).' *Yule and Burnell*.

chacu-ayllu (chä″kö-ä'ē-lyö), *n.* [Quichua *chacu*, the taking of wild animals by surrounding them; *ayllu*, clan.] A dance of the Indians of Peru and Bolivia, symbolizing the capture and killing of the vicugna; also a rain-dance.

chætigerous (kē-tij'e-rus), *a.* Bearing or provided with chætæ: as, the *chætigerous* segments of an annelid.

Chætochloa (kē-tọk'lọ-ä), *n.* [NL. (Scribner, 1897), < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane, + *χλόη* (*χλόα*), grass.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Poaceæ*. See *Setaria*.



Chætochloa glauca.

a, a spike; *b*, mature spikelet with scales partially removed to show the grain; *c*, a flower showing the plumose stigmas; *d*, a spikelet with bristles, showing a second rudimentary staminate flower. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

chætoderm (kē'tō-dėrm), *n.* [NL. *chætoderma.*] One of the *Chætodermatidæ*.

chætodontiform (kē-tọ-don'ti-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a chætodontoid fish.

Chætomiaceæ (kē″tō-mi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætomium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi named from the genus *Chætomium*, and characterized by membranous superficial perithecia having the upper portion, especially, covered with elongated, more or less branched hairs and simple dark-colored spores.

chætophoraceous (kē″tō-fō-rā'shius), *a.* [*Chætophoraceæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging or pertaining to the *Chætophoraceæ*.

chætopodan (kē-top'ō-dan), *a.* [*chætopod* + *-an.*] Having the characters of the *Chætopoda*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 452.

chætopterin (kē-top'te-rin), *n.* [*Chætopter-us* + *-in*².] A pigment found in *Chætopterus*.

Chætostroma (kē-tọ-strō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1829), < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane, bristle, + *στρῶμα*, covering.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi having the conidiophores arranged in black pulvinate masses surrounded by black septate bristles. The conidia are one-celled and dark-colored. *C. Sacchari* occurs on withered spots on leaves of sugar-cane.

chætotaxy (kē'tọ-tak-si), *n.* [NL., **chætotaxia*, < Gr. *χαίτη*, bristle, + *τάξις*, order.] The arrangement of bristles on the different parts of the body of dipterous insects.

> This contains a careful exposition of the *chætotaxy* of the Muscidæ, which Dr. Hough considers one of his principal contributions to entomology.
> *Entomological News*, 1903, p. 247.

chaf, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *chaff*.

chafant (chā'fant), *a.* [*chafe* + *-ant.*] In *her.*, chafing; enraged; furious: applied to an enraged boar when used as a bearing.

chafe-iron (chāf'ī″ėrn), *n.* An iron affixed to the body or gear of a vehicle to protect it from injury by the wheel when the vehicle is turning.

chaff[1] (chaf), *v. t.* [*chaff*[1], *n.*] **1.** To cut into chaff. See *chaff*[1], *n.*, 2.

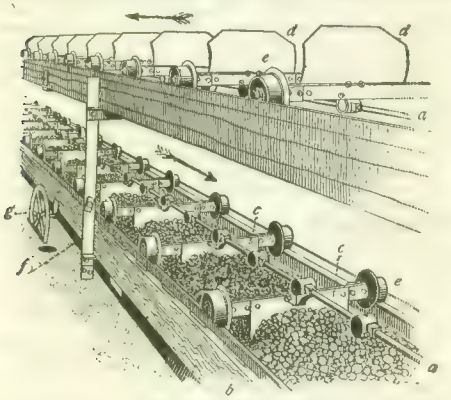
How long does it take to *chaff* a ton of ensilage?
Return of [British] *Ensilage Commissioners* (1885), I. 5.

2. To mix with chaff.—**3.** To furnish with chaff.

chaguar (chä-guär'), *n.* [Native name.] A name in northwestern Argentina for the ★caraguatá (which see).

chai (chī), *n.* [Also *chy;* Gipsy.] A Gipsy girl or woman.

chain, *n.* **8.** A ruff of recurved feathers adorning the neck of some breeds of pigeons, such as the jacobin.—**9.** An abbreviation of *mountain-chain* and *volcanic chain.*—**10.** A collection or continuum which has reference to a certain mode of correspondence such that no one individual or point corresponds to more than one individual or point, this mode of correspondence being thought of as a sort of mapping such that one part of the map may coincide with another, but no part of the collection or continuum mapped is represented twice over on the map. If the map is a part or the whole of what is mapped, that which is mapped is called a *chain.* Moreover, if P is any part of what is mapped, there may be many parts of the whole collection or continuum mapped, each of which contains P and is a chain. Now that chain which forms a part (or the whole) of every possible chain that contains P is called *the chain of P.* The term (G. *kette*) was introduced by R. Dedekind, who restricted it to collections; but the idea had long before been derived by Gauss by generalizing the ordinary concept of a map. See ★*mapping.* It is evident that if to P be joined the representation of P on the map, and also the representation of that on the map and so on endlessly, the sum of all these will be the chain of P.—**Closed chain,** in *chem.*, several atoms united in such a manner as to form a ring. See ★*cyclic compounds.*—**Ladies' chain** [F. *chaine des dames*], a part of the second figure in a quadrille.—**Lateral-chain theory.** See ★*immunity* and ★*receptor.*—**Monobar chain,** a conveyer-chain composed of a series of straight bars joined together by flexible knuckle-joints which allow a certain amount



Monobar-chain.

a a, chain; *b*, conveyor; *c c*, flights, pushing load; *d d*, flights returning inverted; *e*, flanged wheels supporting flights and chain; *f*, dumping point in conveyor trough; *g*, control of dumper. Lower arrow, working direction; upper arrow, idle direction.

of lateral play in passing wheels and curves, while preserving a rigid connection in line with the movements of the conveyer. It is used with conveyers that employ flights to push the load along a fixed trough, the chain supporting the weight of the flights in both positions. See ★*conveyer* and ★*flight*[1].—**Open chain,** in *chem.*, three or more atoms united to form a chain the ends of which are not further united to form a ring.—**St. Peter's chains.** See ★*saint*[1].—**Side-chain.** Same as ★*receptor.*—**Silent chain,** a trade-name of a power-transmission chain composed of a series of links placed in groups side by side and riveted to form a broad band: so-called because of its noiseless action in passing over a sprocket-wheel.—**Steeple-top chain,** a conveyer-chain in which each link has a hood or cover. Two or more chains placed side by side in sunken channels can be used to form a carrier. The covers project above the channels and serve as a platform on which freight may be transported for short distances.

chain-block (chān'blok), *n.* A trade-name of a hand-power hoist for lifting heavy weights; a chain-hoist. It is essentially a hoisting-tackle which employs blocks or gearing operated by hand or by means of an endless chain. Two or more blocks are used for the hoisting-chains, and different types of gearing are used in the dozen or more types of block in common use. Some forms of block are self-locking, and others use a rope instead of a chain.—**Chain-block crane.** See ★*crane*[2].

chain-board (chān'bōrd), *n.* In an arithmachine, a flat surface composed of flat, parallel, movable, endless chains bearing numbers in relief, and actuated manually by the use of a stylus.

chain-brake (chān'brāk), *n.* An early form of power train-brake in which the levers attached to the brake-beams and acting to press the brake-shoes against the wheels were actuated by chains which were wound up on drums driven by the revolution of the axles of the trucks of the car. These drums were made to revolve and wind up the chain on them by throwing in a friction-clutch which compelled them to turn with the revolving wheel and axle. The wheel was thus made to retard its own motion. When the chains were wound up tight, the clutch slipped enough to prevent breakage.

chain-cover (chān'kuv″ėr), *n.* In an arithmachine, a movable metal strip used to cover any one of the chains in the chain-board. See ★*chain-board.*

chain-drive (chān-drīv), *n.* A method of transmitting power from the motor of a motor-car or motor-cycle to the driving-axle or driving-wheels by means of chains the links of which engage the teeth of sprocket-wheels: distinguished from *belt-drive* or *shaft-drive.* The chains are usually of the flat or block-chain type. Roller-chains are also much used, the pins passing through the center of short rollers which, by turning as the links pass on and off the teeth, greatly prolong the life of the chain and prevent wear on the elements which carry the stress of driving. Chain-drives may be single, when one chain only is used to connect the two shafts; or double, when one chain is used on each side, and each wheel is separately connected by its chain to the differential or countershaft. The flexibility yet positiveness of the chain-drive adapts it for high-speed and high-powered cars, but it is much exposed to mud and dirt in service.

chain-feed (chān'fēd), *n.* In *mach.*, a feed consisting of an endless chain running over sprockets: used for a great variety of purposes, such as feeding balks of timber to frame-saws, hoisting ice, coal, etc., on inclined runways, and feeding metal pieces to tempering furnaces.

chain-fern, *n.*—**Giant chain-fern,** *Woodwardia spinulosa,* a western American ally of the old-world *W. radicans.*

chain-grapples (chān'grap″lz), *n. pl.* See ★*grapple,* 7.

chain-hoist (chān'hoist), *n.* **1.** A lifting or hoisting apparatus in which the stress of lifting the load is borne by a chain over pulleys or on winding-barrels instead of by a rope.—**2.** A form of power- or hand-hoist using a chain instead of having either hydraulic or pneumatic pressure lift the load directly without pulleys or winding-barrel.

chaining-machine (chā'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for forming into links a long cotton warp or chain of yarn, to facilitate the handling of it in the processes of bleaching or dyeing. Sometimes called a *chain-warping machine.*

chainless, *a.* **2.** In *mach.*, without a chain: used to describe machines or vehicles in which at one time a chain-gear or chain-drive was used, but in which it has been replaced by direct gears and shafting: as, a *chainless* bicycle, a *chainless* motor-car, etc.

chain-oiler (chān'oi″lėr), *n.* A device for the continuous oiling of a shaft, consisting of a loose, endless chain which hangs from the shaft, reaches down into a reservoir of oil, and, as it revolves with the shaft, carries oil up upon it as long as the shaft revolves.

chain-pillar (chān'pil″ăr), *n.* In *mining,* a pillar of coal left to protect the gangway and air-course, and running parallel to these passages.

chain-pipe, *n.* **2.** A long leather tube for covering the trace-chains of harness as a protection against injury from the chains themselves.

chain-riveting (chān'riv″et-ing), *n.* A mode of double or triple riveting in which two or more rivets are in a line perpendicular to the edge of the plate, instead of the second rivet being placed half-way between two front rivets as in staggered riveting.

chain-road (chān'rōd), *n.* An underground wagon-way worked by an endless chain.

chain-tackle (chān'tak l), *n.* A tackle in which a chain is used in place of a rope; a chain-hoist: a small hoisting-device much used in shops for raising heavy pieces by manual labor. It is usually a differential-geared tackle.

chain-tender (chān'ten″dėr), *n.* Same as ★*sled-tender.*

chain-trace (chān'trās), *n.* A chain used in place of a leather trace. In addition to a hook and ring at each end, it has, at a central point, a swivel which serves to keep it from becoming twisted.

chain-wall, *n.* A method of mining coal similar to that called variously *pillar and breast,* (which see under *pillar*), *room and rance, pillar and stall, stoop and room,* etc.

chain-work, *n.* **3.** Metal-work consisting of interlacing or intertwined rings or loops, as in chain-mail.

chair, *n.* **2.** (*c*) The office or dignity of chief magistrate of a city or corporate town in England, especially of the City of London: as, an alderman below the *chair* is one who has not yet served as lord mayor.

The Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Principal Officers of the City of London. . . . All the above have passed the Civic *Chair.* *Whitaker's Almanack,* 1885, p. 251.

7. In *glass-blowing,* a seat of special construction in which the glass-blower sits, using the elongated and horizontal arms as supports for the pontil as he rolls it backward and forward; hence, the gang of men who work in and about such a chair.—**Boatswain's chair.** See ★*boatswain.*—**Double chair,** a short sofa long enough to seat two persons.—**Electric chair,** a chair designed to be occupied by a condemned criminal when put to death by electricity.—**Locomotive chair,** a wheel-chair or invalid's chair which can be operated by the occupant. See *wheel-chair.*—**Morris chair,** a low, deep-seated chair, with flat, almost straight arms which are continued backward for a little distance beyond the body of the chair and there notched on top, and a hinged back which may be placed at any angle and kept in position at that angle by a movable cross-bar or rod which rests in the notches. The cushions for the seat and back are separate and thick. So called because devised, as is alleged, by William Morris, the poet.—**Obstetrical chair,** a chair of special construction formerly in use for women during confinement.—**The Chairs**[1], the chairman and deputy chairman of the East India Company.—**To appeal from the chair.** See ★*appeal.*—**To take the chair,** to assume the duties of presiding officer at a meeting.—**Whirling chair,** a pivoted chair into which, formerly, unruly insane persons were sometimes strapped and whirled round rapidly to confuse and subdue them.

chair-balance (chār'bal″ans), *n.* A weighing apparatus in which a chair-seat is suspended from the hook or movable part of a spring-balance. The person to be weighed is seated in the chair, while the balance is supported overhead at a convenient height.

chair-board (chār'bōrd), *n.* Same as *chair-rail.*

chair-car (chār'kär), *n.* A railroad-car fitted with reclining chairs, often used on night trains instead of a regular sleeping-car.

chairmaker (chār'mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of chairs.—**Chairmaker's bulrush.** See *American* ★*bulrush.*—**Chairmaker's saw.** See ★*saw*[1].

chairman, *n.* **3.** One who wheels an invalid's or other similar chair.

chaise, *n.*—**Boston chaise,** a two-wheeled carriage invented by Chauncey Thomas of Boston, Massachusetts. The body, which is of the chaise-type, is suspended at the rear end upon leather braces attached to the ends of the shafts, which are bent to half-circles back of the shaft-bar. These half-circles are attached to the axle by long, flat, half-elliptic springs. The portions between the spring-attachments pass under the axle without being connected with it.

chakanani (chä-kä-nä'ni), *n.* [Aymará of Bolivia.] A society of Indian dancers representing originally the warriors.

chakra (chä'krä), *n.* [Skt. *chakra,* a wheel, circle, etc.: see *cycle.*] A circle; a discus or mystic circle placed in the hands of pictured Hindu gods. Also *chackra.*

chakravartin (chä-kra-vär'tin), *n.* [Skt. *chakravartin,* turning on wheels, < *chakra,* wheel, + *vartin,* being, abiding, etc., < √ *vrt,* turn, be, abide, etc.: see *verse.*] In *Sanskrit myth.*, a universal sovereign, 'the wheels of whose chariot roll everywhere without obstruction.'

The portents troubled, till his dream-readers
Augured a Prince of earthly dominance,
A *Chakravartin,* such as rise to rule
Once in each thousand years.
Edwin Arnold, Light of Asia, i. 86.

chal[1] (chal), *n.* [Gipsy.] A gipsy boy; a lad; a fellow.

chal[2] (chal), *n.* [Beng.] In India, husked rice.

Chal., Chald. Abbreviations (*a*) of *Chaldaic;* (*b*) of *Chaldean;* (*c*) of *Chaldee;* (*d*) [l. c.] of *chaldron.*

chalana (chä-lä'nä), *n.* [Argentine.] A long, shallow, flat-bottomed boat used on the rivers of Argentina.

There were, besides, three *chalanas,* 22 feet long by 7 feet beam by 1 foot 9 inches deep.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 599.

Chalarothoraca (kal-a-rō-thor'a-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χαλαρός,* loose, + *θώραξ,* breast-plate, breast.] An order of *Heliozoa* in which the skeleton is composed of loosely arranged, isolated silicious spicules. It includes the genera *Raphidiophrys, Acanthocystis,* and others. Also *chalarathoracida.*

chalazian (ka-lā'zi-an), *a.* In *bot.*, resembling or pertaining to a chalaza. See *chalaza,* 1.

chalazodermia (ka-la-zō-dėr'mi-ä), *n.* (NL., < Gr. *χάλαζα,* a hailstone, knot, tubercle, + *δέρμα,* skin.] Same as *dermatolysis.*

chalazogam (ka-laz′ō-gam), *n.* A plant in which fertilization takes place through the chalaza, as in *Casuarina*.

chalazogamic (ka-laz′ō-gam′ik), *a.* Characterized by chalazogamy.

chalazogamy (kal-a-zog′a-mi), *n.* [NL. *chalaza*, chalaza, + Gr. *-γαμια*, ‹ *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, fertilization through the chalaza.

Chalcas (chal′kas), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), prob. (in reference to the markings of the wood) ‹ Gr. *χαλκός*, copper.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family *Rutaceæ*. The wood of *C. paniculata*, which shows brown veins and spots, is highly prized for knife-handles by the Malays. See *Murraya*.

chalcedonize (kal-sed′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chalcedonized*, ppr. *chalcedonizing*. [chalcedony + *-ize*.] To preserve in or replace by chalcedony: a term frequently applied to the fossils, especially the sponges, of the Chalk beds.

chalchal (chäl-chäl′), *n.* [Argentine.] The name in Argentina of a tree of the soapberry family, *Allophylus edulis*, or of its edible fruit. It is found from southern Brazil to Argentina and yields a wood suitable for carpentry, cabinet work, and turning.

chalchuite (chal′chō-īt), *n.* [Nah. *chalchihuitl*.] The bluish-green turquoise of New Mexico.

chalcidian[2], *n.* **Blue yellow-cloaked chalcidian,** a minute hymenopterous parasite, *Signiphora flavopalliata*, of the chalcidoid family *Encyrtidæ*, which destroys the eggs of the purple scale of the orange, *Lepidosaphes beckii*.

chalcidid (kal′si-did), *n.* Of or belonging to the hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*.

chalcidoid (kal′si-doid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous superfamily *Chalcidoidea*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the hymenopterous superfamily *Chalcidoidea*.

Chalcidoidea (kal″si-dō-id′ē-ä), *n. pl.* The *Chalcididæ* considered as a superfamily.

chalcis-fly (kal′sis-flī), *n.* A hymenopterous parasitic insect, usually minute, belonging to the family *Chalcididæ*.—**Cecropia chalcis-fly,** a large black and yellow American chalcidid parasite, *Spilochalcis mariæ*, which attacks many large caterpillars, and especially the cecropia, polyphemus and promethea larvæ.—**Clover-seed chalcis-fly.** Same as *clover-seed worm* (which see, under ★*seed-worm*).

chalcography, *n.* **2.** A collection of engraved plates and prints. The chalcography of the Louvre was established by Louis XIV. and contains now about 6,000 plates from which impressions are still made and sold.

chalcoite (kal′kō-īt), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ Gr. *χαλκός*, copper, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *chalcocite*.

chalcolamprite (kal-kō-lamp′rīt), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός*, copper, + *λαμπρός*, shining, + *-ite*[2].] A niobate and silicate of zirconium, the cerium metals, calcium, and other metals. It occurs in dark brown to red octahedrons in southern Greenland.

chalcolite (kal′kō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός*, copper, + *λίθος*, stone.] Same as *torbernite*.

chalcolithic (kal-kō-lith′ik), *a.* [Gr. *χαλκός*, copper, bronze, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the bronze age, as the third of the four periods of man's development, namely, the *paleolithic*, the *neolithic*, the *chalcolithic*, and the *iron*.

The Neolithic vase-types, the oldest of which is the well-known red and black ware, gradually progress until they merge insensibly into those of the earliest dynastic period, which was *Chalcolithic* in character, i.e. copper had then come into general use. *Nature*, Sup., Nov. 6, 1902, p. iii.

chalcosin (kal′kō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός*, copper, + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] Same as *chalcocite*.

chalcotheca (kal-kō-thē′kä), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκοθήκη*, ‹ *χαλκός*, bronze, + *θήκη*, depository.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a depository for bronzes. The chalcotheca on the Acropolis at Athens is known from inscriptions of the fourth century B. C. Traces of the building are supposed to have been found immediately west of the Parthenon. It contained the bronze treasures of Athena, and various arms and other objects belonging to the state. There were similar buildings at Delos and elsewhere.

chalet, *n.* **4.** [Short for F. *chalet de nécessité*.] A more or less ornamental structure placed at convenient points in cities, containing urinals, lavatory, etc., for public convenience; a modern street 'necessary.'

chalice, *n.* **3.** A cup-shaped globe for diffusing light. *W. L. Dibdin*, Public Lighting, p. 406.

chalice-flower (chal′is-flou″ėr), *n.* The daffodil: so named from the cup-shaped tube of the inner perianth.

chalinine (kal′i-nin), *a.* [*Chalina* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling a sponge of the genus *Chalina*: as, the *chalinine* type of fiber. *E. A. Minchin*.

chalk, *n.*, **1.** In geological nomenclature the term *chalk* has been employed with a variety of meanings. In the English subdivisions of the Cretaceous system the Chalk constitutes the upper part of this system, resting on the Galt and Greensand, which in turn lies on the basal division or Wealden. The Chalk is divided into (1) Lower Chalk, including the Chalk marl and the Gray Chalk of Folkestone; (2) Middle Chalk without flints, including the Nodular Chalk, Chalk without flints, and Chalk Rock of Dover; and (3) Upper Chalk with flints, including many local subdivisions. The *Red Chalk* is a ferruginous rock lying at the base of the Chalk series in northern England. See the extract.

The *White Chalk* of England and northwest France forms one of the most conspicuous members of the great Mesozoic suite of deposits. It can be traced from Flamborough Head in Yorkshire across the southeastern counties to the coast of Dorset. . . . Composed mainly of crumbled foraminifera, urchins, mollusks, etc., it must have been accumulated in a sea tolerably free from sediment, like some of the foraminiferal ooze of the existing sea-bed. There is, however, no evidence that the depth of the water at all approached that of the abysses in which the present Atlantic globigerina-ooze is being laid down. Indeed, the character of the foraminifera, and the variety and association of the other organic remains, are not like those which have been found to exist now on the deep floor of the Atlantic, but present rather the characters of a shallow-water fauna. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geol., p. 827.

Brown chalk, umber or chalk colored with umber.—**Chalk mixture,** chalk suspended in flavored water, used in the diarrhea of infants, and as an antacid.—**Chalk process,** a process for producing a printing-surface in relief from a block or plate of prepared chalk. The design is written or painted in an ink that hardens the chalk, and the surface not to be printed is removed with a stiff brush. From the surface so prepared a stereotype is made.—**Comanche Peak chalk,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Lower Cretaceous deposits of Texas. See *Comanche* ★*series* and *Caprina* ★*limestone*.—**Fullers' chalk.** Same as *fullers' earth*.—**Margate chalk,** in *Eng. geol.*, a local division of the Upper Cretaceous series, typically exposed at Margate in Kent, but attaining greater thickness (400 feet) in the Hampshire basin. It occupies about the middle of the Upper Cretaceous, being underlain by the Broadstairs and St. Margaret's chalk and overlain by the Norwich chalk. On the continent it is known as the marsupite zone from the prevalence of the crinoid *Marsupites*.—**Red chalk.** (*b*) [*cap.*] In *Eng. geol.*, a hard, nodular chalk, tinted red-brown by iron oxids, which in Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire lies at the base of the Lower Chalk or Cenomanian and rests on the Upper Neocomian Carstone. It is regarded as representing the Galt which is otherwise absent in this region.

chalk-body (chȧk′bod″i), *n.* A decorative white earthenware of a dry, chalky appearance, quite thin and exceedingly brittle, made by Robert Wilson at Hanley, England, toward the end of the eighteenth century. The mark was the letter C beneath a crown.

chalk-gland (chȧk′gländ), *n.* In *bot.*, a multicellular gland which deposits calcareous matter, the secretion escaping through a special channel called a *water-pore*. Such glands are found in some saxifrages and other plants.

challenge, *n.* **10.** In the East Indies, an exception taken by a ryot to the assessment of a neighbor's holding when it is less than that of his own poorer holding, accompanied by an offer to take over the neighbor's holding at a higher assessment, and a claim for the assessment on his own to be correspondingly reduced.—**Challenge for cause,** in *law*, same as *principal challenge* (which see, under *challenge*, 9).

challie (chal′i), *n.* [Ceylon.] A subsidiary copper coin of Ceylon, equal to one twelfth of an anna or one pie.

chalmersite (chȧ′mėr-zīt), *n.* [Named for G. *Chalmers*, superintendent of the mine, in Brazil, where the mineral was found.] A sulphid of iron and copper of a bronze-yellow color, related in form to chalcocite.

chalona (chä-lō′nä), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In South America, sun-dried meat in general. See *charqui*.

chaloupe (shä-lōp′), *n.* [F.: see *shallop*.] Same as *shallop*.

chaluka, *n.* Same as ★*halukah*.

Chalukyan architecture. See ★*architecture*.

chamæcephalous (kam-ē-sef′a-lus), *a.* Same as *chamæcephalic*.

chamæconchic (kam-ē-kong′kik), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting chamæconchy. *Biometrika*, Aug., 1902, p. 460.

chamæconchous (kam-ē-kong′kus), *a.* Same as ★*chamæconchic*.

chamæconchy (kam-ē-kong′ki), *n.* [Gr. *χαμαί*, low, + *κόγχη*, shell.] In *anthrop.*, a low form of the orbits, showing an orbital index of 80 and less: used by German anthropologists. *Biometrika*, March–July, 1904, p. 214.

chamæcranial (kam-ē-krā′ni-al), *a.* [Gr. *χαμαί*, low, + *κρανίον*, skull.] Characterized by or exhibiting a low skull, of a length-height index of 70 and less: used by German anthropologists. *Biometrika*, March–July, 1904, p. 240.

chamæcristoid (kam-ē-kris′toid), *a.* [NL. *chamæcrista* (‹ Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, low, + L. *crista*, crest (referring to NL. *Crista pavonis*, 'peacock's crest,' a pre-Linnæan name of a cæsalpiniaceous plant)), + E. *-oid*.] Having the characters of *Cassia Chamæcrista;* belonging to the section *Chamæcrista* of the genus *Cassia*.

Chamædaphne (kam-ē-daf′nē), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794, adopted from Buxbaum, 1728), ‹ Gr. *χαμαιδάφνη*, dwarf laurel, ‹ *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *δάφνη*, the laurel.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs of the family *Ericaceæ*. See *Cassandra*.

chamæprosope (kam-ē-pros′ōp), *n.* [Gr. *χαμαί*, low, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] A skull or a person with a broad, low face. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 60.

chamæprosopic (kam″ē-prō-sop′ik), *a.* [*Chamæprosope* + *-ic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting chamæprosopy. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 231.

chamæprosopy (kam″ē-pros-ō′pi), *n.* [As *chamæprosope* + *-y*[3].] In *anthrop.*, a low form of face, having a facial index of 90 and less. *Biometrika*, Aug., 1902, p. 434.

chamasite, *n.* Same as *kamacite*.

chamber, *n.* **8.** The place where the moneys due the government (municipal or other) are received and kept; the treasury; the chamberlain's office. See *chamberlain*, 2.—**Aqueous chamber.** See *chambers of the eye*.—**Chamber of accounts,** a French court analogous to the English Court of Exchequer. It exercised jurisdiction over matters relating to the revenue of the crown.—**Chamber of dais** (or **deas**), a best bedroom. [Scotch.] **Chamber process.** Same as *lead chamber* ★*process*.—**Jerusalem chamber,** a large hall in the deanery of Westminster Abbey, noted as the meeting-place (1) of the famous Westminster Assembly of Divines (1643–52); (2) of the British and American Divines who in 1870 and following years produced the present Revised Version of the Bible; and (3) of the Upper House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury: so named from its tapestried walls which show many scenes from Jerusalem. Here Henry IV. died.—**Lead chamber,** a large receptacle made of sheet-lead burned together without solder (autogenous soldering), and supported outside by wooden or iron framework: used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.—**Moist** or **wet chamber,** a circular glass dish with a glass cover for bacteriological cultures in a moist atmosphere.—**Suprabranchial chamber,** in bivalve mollusks, a cavity on the dorsal side of the gills into which the water-tubes open and through which the water passes into the cloaca.—**Vitreous chamber,** the hollow of the eyeball between the crystalline lens and the retina, containing the vitreous humor.

chamber-acid (chām′bėr-as″id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Sulphuric acid in the condition and of the strength at which it is removed from the lead chambers in which it is commonly produced on the large scale, before it has been purified and concentrated by evaporation.

II. *a.* Having the character and strength of the acid as removed from the lead chambers: as, of *chamber-acid* strength.

Chambered fibers, ovary. See ★*fiber*[1], ★*ovary*.—**Chambered veins,** mineral veins with large cavern-like development.

chamber-gas (chām′bėr-gas), *n.* The gas, or mixture of gases, contained in the large lead chambers commonly used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, I. 369.

chamberlain, *n.* **3.** In Great Britain, the factor or high steward of a nobleman or great landed proprietor.

chamberlainry (chām′bėr-lān-ri), *n.* The office of chamberlain; chamberlainship. [Scotch.]

chamber-tomb (chām′bėr-tōm), *n.* An underground burial-vault.

chameleon, *n.* **4.** Same as *chamæleon*, 3.—**Chameleon top.** See ★*top*[3].

chameleon-fly (ka-mē′lē-on-flī″), *n.* A European black and yellow stratiomyid fly, *Stratiomys chamæleon*. According to Goedart it will live nine months without food, hence the popular and specific names.

chameleonic (ka-mē-lē-on′ik), *a.* [*chameleon* + *-ic*.] Given, like the chameleon, to frequent change; inconstant; fickle.

Poets—the best of them, are a very *cameleonic* race. *Shelley*, Letter to Mr. and Mrs. Gisborne, July 13, 1821. [*N. E. D.*

chameleon-moth (ka-mē′lē-on-môth), *n.* A vernacular name for a South African noctuid moth, *Actæa chamæleon:* so named on account of its extreme variability in color.

chamelerin (ka-mel′ėr-in), *n.* [G. *chamälerin*, ‹ NL. *Chamælar(ium)* + *-in*[2].] An amorphous, intensely bitter glucoside, $C_{36}H_{62}O_{18}$, found in *Chamælarium luteum*, which is used as a uterine tonic. It resembles saponin.

chamelognathous (kam-ē-log′na-thus), *a.* [Gr. *χαμηλός*, low, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *anthrop.*, having a low face, with reference to the distance from alveolar point to nasion. *Sergi.*

chamfer, *n.*—**Chamfer attachment,** a guide designed to be affixed to the blade of a draw-knife to enable the operator to cut uniform chamfers.

chamfer-bit (cham′fėr-bit), *n.* A bit in which a cutting-edge, set at an angle with the axis of the tool, cuts a conical entrance by chamfering the edges of the cylindrical hole. Also *chamfering-bit.*

chamfered joint. See ★*joint.*

chamfering-machine (cham′fėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting the bevel on a nut or on the head of a bolt and for rounding off the end of a bolt. It is customary to use a turret-machine for this purpose.

chamfer-plane (cham′fėr-plān), *n.* A plane in which the forward section, or end, is movable up or down for convenience in making chamfers. By the use of supplementary sections, with special bits, the plane can be used to make ornamental chamfers.

chamiform (kam′i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *chamæform.*

chamois, *n.* **3.** A very soft leather made from sheepskin; the flesh side of split sheepskin (the grain side being used for fancy leather). This is the so-called 'chamois-skin' sold in the shops. Probably no genuine chamois-skins are used commercially.

4. In textile coloring, a name sometimes applied to iron buff because of its resemblance in color to chamois-skin. See *iron buff,* under *buff*[1], *n.*

chamois (sham′wo or sham′i), *v. t.* To tan or dress by means of repeated oiling and milling. *Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 165.

chamotte (sha-mot′), *n.* [Origin not ascertained; appar. F. in factory use (?).] Fragments of already burnt fire-clay, as of the old saggars of a porcelain factory, ground to powder and used, in admixture with fresh fire-clay, in making new vessels. The old material serves to diminish the shrinkage of the mixture in the burning. *Thorpe,* Dict. Applied Chem., I. 502.

champ (champ), *a.* [Related to *champ*[1], *v.*] Hard; firm: as, a good *champ* road. [Prov. Eng.; chiefly Surrey and Sussex.]

champaca (chăm-pä′kạ), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *champaca* (Tagalog and Bisaya *sampaga*), < Skt. *champaka:* see *champak.*] A name in the Philippines of *Michelia Champaca,* a tree whose fragrant, magnolia-like flowers together with those of *Canangium odoratum,* yield an essential oil highly valued for perfumery, and when digested in cocoanut-oil yield the Macassar oil of commerce. See *champak* and *Michelia.*

champacol (cham′pạ-kol), *n.* [*champaca* + *-ol.*] A camphor-like body, $C_{15}H_{26}O$, found in the oil of champaca wood, and in guaiacum wood. Also called *guaiol.*

Champagne frappé. See *frappé.*—**Whey champagne,** an effervescing alcoholic beverage made from the whey of milk by fermentation of the lactose or milk-sugar which it contains. *S. P. Sadtler,* Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 265.

champagnize (sham-pān′īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *champagnized,* ppr. *champagnizing.* [*champagne* + *-ize.*] To impart a champagne quality to (other wines).

A very interesting apparatus [has been invented] by which wines are rapidly *champagnized* without resorting to the complicated processes that have hitherto been employed. The apparatus is christened the "Moussogène" ("froth-generator"), and is used by the inventor for *champagnizing* his wines in order to render them salable at more remunerative prices.
Sci. Amer., Dec. 31, 1904, p. 477.

champana (chăm-pä′nä), *a.* [Pg. *champana,* also *champão,* = Sp. *champan,* < Malay *sampan.*] Same as *sampan.*

champart (shaṅ-pär′), *n.* [F.: see *champerty.*] In *French law,* a particular estate in land granted upon condition that the grantee shall share crops with the grantor.

champi (chăm′pē), *n.* [Quichua *champi,* a club (of wood, lead, etc.).] Copper, bronze, and brass. [Bolivia.]

champion[1], *n.* **4.** An animal or a plant to which, or to its owner, the first prize has been awarded in any general competition, as at a horse-, cattle-, bench-, or other show, or which has taken a number of prizes.—**5.** Some variety of vegetable, fruit, implement, or the like, for which the highest excellence is claimed.

championize (cham′pi-ọn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *championized,* ppr. *championizing.* [*champion* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To champion: as, to *championize* one's cause.

II. *intrans.* To play the champion.

championship, *n.*—**Amateur golf championship, open golf championship.** See ★*golf.*

Champlain epoch. Same as ★*champlain period.*—**Champlain period,** in *Amer. geol.,* a term introduced by E. Hitchcock, and adopted and promulgated by Dana, for the period of general northern continental depression concomitant with or effecting in part the final breaking up of the ice-sheet of the glacial period, and characterized by high level deposits and beaches and terraces on the margins of present active or extinct waterways and the sea. It is one term in the Quaternary, Post-pliocene, or Pleistocene era, as employed in America, being equivalent to the post-glacial or terrace epoch, but graduating imperceptibly into the recent or human period.

Champosaurus (kam-pō-sâ′rus), *n.* A genus of extinct rhynchocephalian aquatic reptiles of large size, with elongate snout and double-headed cervical ribs. Its remains have been found in the Lower Eocene of Europe and America and also in the Laramie Cretaceous beds.

champy (cham′pi), *a.* [*champ* + *-y*[1].] Made miry and soft through much trampling by cattle or the like: as, a *champy* way.

chamsin, *n.* See *khamsin.*

Chan., Chanc. Abbreviations of *chancellor.*

chañar (chän-yär′), *n.* [Native name in Argentina.] A small, thorny, leguminous tree of Argentina, *Gourliea decorticans,* the hard wood of which is used for tool-handles. The pods are sweet and edible and form the principal food of the Indians of the Gran Chaco. A fermented beverage is prepared from the pods, which is known as *aloja de chañar.* See ★*aloja.*

chance, *n.*—**A fighting chance,** a possibility of succeeding by putting forth great effort. [Colloq.]

chanceable, *a.* **2.** Non-essential; merely incidental and subsidiary; accidental or of the nature of an accident.

Reason . . . thinketh pleasuer a *chanceable* thing to honestee. *Cheke,* Matt. xvi. 68. *N. E. D.*

chancellorate (chän′sel-ọr-āt), *n.* Same as *chancellorship.*

chancelloress (chän′sel-ọr-es), *n.* A chancellor's wife. [Nonce-word.]

"Is it pleasing to go to bed . . . and have your wife nagnagging you because she has not been invited to the Lady *Chancelloress's* soirée? *Thackeray,* Lovel the Widower, iii.

chancellorism (chän′sel-ọr-izm), *n.* [*chancellor* + *-ism.*] Government through a chancellor, as in Germany.

chancre, *n.* **2.** In *bot.,* a disease of the tobacco-plant attributed to *Bacillus æruginosus.*

On a bacterial disease of tobacco *chancre* or "anthracnose," by M. G. Delacroix. This disease is due to a bacillus, not previously described, and to which the name of *Bacillus æruginosus* is given, on account of the coloration it develops in certain culture media.
Nature, Sept. 17, 1903, p. 492.

chancred (shang′kėrd), *a.* Affected with a chancre.

chancriform (shang′kri-fôrm), *a.* Of the nature of a chancre; having the form of a chancre.

changa (chan′gä), *n.* [Porto Rico.] A mole-cricket of Porto Rico, *Scapteriscus didactylus,*



Changa (*Scapteriscus didactylus*).
Adult, somewhat enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

which is very injurious to cultivated crops. It also occurs in Georgia.

The "*changa*" . . . a kind of a mole cricket, which has become very troublesome. It is believed this insect was introduced from South America in guano. It is very destructive to a wide range of plants during the period of their early growth, being especially troublesome to vegetables on sandy soils; it is also destructive on the sugar and tobacco plantations, often necessitating numerous replantings. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1901, p. 510.

change, *n.*—**Metataxic change,** the result of shearing movement, in dynamic metamorphism, under conditions more favorable to fracture and development of cleavage than to flowage and recrystallization. By certain writers this is held to be a fundamental difference between the slates, which cleave so readily, and the schists, which are so perfectly foliated. See ★*metataxic.*

Any disturbance in a given portion of the lithosphere of the equilibrium thus existing must result in shearing movement if the disturbance be small, and in flow in a given direction if the relief in that direction from pressure is great and rapid enough. In the former case we should get "*metataxic change,*" in the latter schistosity.
Nature, May 4, 1905, p. 8.

Rayless change, in *radioactivity,* a transformation of matter following the same law as other radioactive changes, but unaccompanied by the emission of *α-* or *β*-rays.—**Secondary change,** specifically, in *biol.,* a modification of a life-history that is new or kenogenetic as contrasted with one that is ancestral or palæogenetic.

When these things are so, who shall determine which developmental process is ancestral and which is due to *secondary change?*
Bateson, Materials for the Study of Variation, p. 9.

change, *v. t.*—**To change front.** (*a*) To change, by military movement, the direction in which the men of a command face. (*b*) To change, radically, one's views on any question.—**To change the rounds,** in *golf,* to play the course the reverse way, in order to preserve the greens. This is done at St. Andrews every alternate week during the active season.

changeant (shoṅ-zhoṅ′), *n.* [F., 'changing.'] An occasional name for labradorite, alluding to the appearance and disappearance of its play of color.

change-gear (chānj′gēr), *n.* The toothed wheels, or the train of them, by which the speed of the feeding or cutting apparatus of a lathe or other machine-tool is adjusted relatively to the speed of the spindle or the work. In screw-cutting on cylindrical pieces, the work must turn as many times, while the tool is moving laterally through one inch, as it is desired that there shall be threads to the inch. This adjustable relation is secured by the change-gear.

change-house, *n.* **2.** In *mining,* a house in which miners keep their mine clothes and make the necessary changes of clothing before entering and on leaving the mine: usually provided with facilities for bathing, and for drying the mine clothes.

change-pinion (chānj′pin″yọn), *n.* One of a train of gears, on a roving- or spinning-machine, which is substituted for another of a different size to effect a change in the speed of the drafting-rolls.

change-point (chānj′point), *n.* Any point in the movement of a mechanism where the motion is not constrained and where it is therefore possible for a part of the mechanism either to stand still or to take some other motion than that which is desired or intended. An example of this is the dead-center of a single-crank engine. The usual method of constraining the mechanism is to duplicate as much of it as is necessary, and so to place the duplicate parts that they are completely constrained while the other similar parts are at a change-point; for example, an engine having two cranks on the same shaft at right angles to each other.

changer, *n.* **4.** One who keeps a change-house. [Scotch.]

change-speed (chānj′spēd), *n.* **1.** The mechanism by which a constant speed of rotation in a motor may cause a varying speed of the driving-wheels, and hence of the whole of the motor-vehicle. While the speed of the motor can be varied, the range of limits is not very wide, and when the speed diminishes at the motor the power diminishes also. The change-speed gearing gives greater leverage to the motor for hill-climbing while exerting its maximum effort; it enables the same motor on a level to drive the car at a high rate of speed when developing the same power as on the grade. Usually in motor-cars there are three speeds forward and one speed backward, the latter a slow and powerful combination. In motors where the motor fluid drives the piston by expanding at constant pressure up to a point of variable cut-off, change-speed gears are not required.

2. The train of wheels used in feed-mechanisms for lathes and similar tools, by which changes can be made in the relative number of turns per minute for the driving and driven shafts. Sometimes called *change-gear.*—**Change-speed gear,** a mechanism for changing the speed of a motor-car or other machine.—**Change-speed lever,** a lever for operating the speed-changing device of a motor-car or other machine.

change-valve (chānj′valv), *n.* A valve for admitting water under pressure into one or more cylinders of a hydraulic crane or lift, in order that the power used shall be proportional to the load. In its usual form it is a slide-valve which by continual motion in one direction opens successively all the ports, but which, being under the control of the operator, can be stopped at will.

changing-note (chān′jing-nōt), *n.* See ★*note*[1].

Chanidæ (kan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chanos,* typical genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of large isospon-

dylous fishes found in the warmer parts of the Pacific, containing one known genus and three species.

channel[1], *n.* **9.** A tubular passage or duct, such as the pancreatic duct, for liquids or fluids: as, the poison *channel* of a snake's fangs. Sometimes called *canal.*

channel-bar (chan′el-bär), *n.* Any bar rolled so as to have a lengthwise channel or groove: thus an I-beam is a channel-bar channeled on both sides. Channel-bars are much used in steel structural work for columns, and in shipbuilding for frames and deck-beams.

channel-board, *n.* **2.** In *organ-building,* same as ★*groove-board.*

channeling-machine, *n.*—**Rounding-and-channeling machine,** a channeling-machine which also automatically rounds and shapes the sole; a sole-fitting and -channeling machine.

channel-iron, *n.* **3.** In a vehicle, the concave metal tire of a wheel which is used with rubber tires.

channelization (chan″el-ī-zā′shọn), *n.* Same as ★*canalization,* 3.

The problem is how to give normal emotional *channelization,* the safety valve of this biological heredity.
C. J. France, Amer. Jour. Psychol., XIII. 405.

channel-turner (chan′el-tėr″nėr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.,* a machine for turning back the flap of the channel cut in the leather to leave it open for the sewing-machine; a channel-flap turner or opener. After sewing, the channel-flap is turned back and cemented down by a channel-laying machine.

channelway (chan′el-wā), *n.* **1.** A stream-way; a stream-course.

At Aswan, foundations had to be laid across *channel-ways* through which, in times of flood, the river rushed with a speed of 15 miles an hour.
Sci. Amer., Feb. 28, 1903, p. 148.

2. The pipe which connects a condenser with an air-pump and through which the condensed steam and air are drawn off.

chant, *n.*—**Mountain chant,** a ceremonial of the Navajo Indians connected with their Shamanistic rites. *Smithsonian Rep.* 1891, p. 434.

chantage (shäṅ-täzh′), *n.* [F., a fig. use of *chantage,* a method of fishing in which the fish is scared within reach by means of noise, < *chanter,* sing, etc.: see *chant, v.*] The extortion of money under threat of making public charges of misconduct or the like; blackmail.

chanterelle, *n.* **3.** In the hurdy-gurdy, one of the two strings which may be stopped by keys and on which melodies are played. Their proper tone is usually the G above middle C.

chantey, *n.* Specifically, a song sung by sailors when at work together, as in hauling or heaving, etc., the better to secure a united pull at the proper moment, which is indicated by the ictus or beat of the music. See ★*chantey-man.*

chantey-man (shan′ti-man), *n.* The leader of a chantey, who usually sings one or two lines while the men get their breath and a new hold, the crew singing the chorus and pulling together when the accented syllable is reached.

chantier (shan-tyā′), *n.* A Canadian-French equivalent of *shanty*[2].

chaogenous (kā-oj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *χάος,* chaos, + *-γενής,* -born.] Chaos-born: as, *chaogenous* deities.

chaos, *n.* **5.** [*cap.*] The void of unformed matter personified and deemed by some among the Greeks as the oldest of the gods.

chaotheistic (kā″ō-thē-is′tik), *a.* [Gr. *χάος,* chaos, + *θεός,* god, + *-ist-ic.*] Identifying chaos or the primordial unformed matter with God. *F. Hall. N. E. D.*

chaotical (kā-ot′i-kal), *a.* Same as *chaotic.*

chap[5] (chap), *n.* The act of picking and choosing; selection: as, '*chap* and choice.' [Scotch.] See *chap*[5], *v. t.*

Chap. An abbreviation (*b*) of *chaplain.*

chapao (chä-pou′), *n.* [Turki *chapāo,* a plundering, *chapāul,* a plundering raid, a charge of cavalry, Hind. *chhāpā,* a raid, a night attack.] A raid, foray, or night attack (of Baluchis or Afghans).

The *chapaos* of the Baluchis have been checked by the division of Baluchistan between Persian and British rule.
Nature, Aug. 28, 1902, p. 418.

chaparejos (chä-pä-rā′hōs), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] Strong leather breeches or overalls worn by horsemen, particularly by cow-boys, in the Western States, for protection against bushes and thorns. Generally abbreviated to *chaps.*

A bit farther on we saw some cowpunchers, or what seemed such, for they sat in cow saddles and wore *chaparejos.*
Forest and Stream, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 147.

Chaparral lily, millet, pea. See ★*lily,* ★*millet,* ★*pea.*

chaparreras (chä-pä-rā′räs), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] Same as ★*chaparejos.*

Chapeau chinois, a jingle of small bells, mounted on a staff and frame, occasionally used in military music; a Chinese pavilion (which see, under *pavilion*).

Chapel royal. (*b*) The body of clergy and assistants, including singers, attached to a royal court. The chapel royal of England dates from at least the fifteenth century. —**Minion chapel,** a chapel which has never been consecrated, and which may be used, therefore, for other than religious purposes.—**Mortuary chapel,** an oratory or small chapel connected with a tomb and forming a part of the memorial structure; also, less properly, the chapel of a public cemetery.—**Parochial chapel.** (*a*) A chapel belonging to and within a parish, but apart from the parish church. (*b*) The place of worship of an ancient division of a parish, attached to it by custom or repute.—**Proprietary chapel,** a private chapel. Though consecrated, it may be converted to secular uses at any time.

chapelwarden (chap′el-wâr″dn), *n.* One who holds the same office in a chapel (of the established church of England) as a churchwarden holds in a church: now commonly replaced by *churchwarden. N. E. D.*

chaperon, *n.* **6.** A conductor or guide; escort. Compare def. 4.

chaperonee (shap″ė-rō-nē′), *n.* A young lady who is chaperoned. [Colloq.]

chapin (chä-pēn′), *n.* [Cuban Sp.] A name of several species of the genus *Lactophrys,* especially of *L. bicaudalis,* of the family *Ostraciidæ,* found in tropical seas.

chapl. An abbreviation of *chaplain.*

chaplet[1], *n.* **12.** In *foundry-work,* a sheet-metal form used in adjusting the core in a mold and fused into the casting when the metal flows into the mold.

chapmanship (chap′man-ship), *n.* The occupation or business of a chapman; buying and selling; merchandizing.

chappa (chap′ä), *n.* [Origin not ascertained; perhaps W. African.] A disease of some natives of West Africa, characterized by multiple cutaneous nodules, which later ulcerate, and destructive inflammation of the joints.

chapparos, *n. pl.* Same as ★*chaparejos.*

chappaul (cha-pâl′), *n.* [Perhaps N. Amer. Indian.] Same as ★*squaw-fish.*

chappee (cha-pē′), *n.* [Hind. *chhāp, chhāpā,* a mark, stamp, impression: see *chop*[4].] In India, a marked rupee.

chaps (chaps), *n. pl.* An abbreviated form of ★*chaparejos.* [Western U. S.]

chaptalization (chap″tal-ī-zā′shọn), *n.* [*chaptalize* + *-ation.*] In *wine-making,* a process of adjusting or correcting the percentages of free acid and sugar in the must of any vineyard in which, as in 'bad years,' the proportion has changed. Chaptal's method was to add the calculated weight of sugar and to neutralize the excessive acid by means of powdered marble. See ★*gallization. Sadtler,* Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 205.

chaptalize (chap′tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chaptalized,* ppr. *chaptalizing.* [*Chaptal,* a French chemist, + *-ize.*] In *wine-making,* to adjust, improve, or correct the proportions of free acid and sugar in the must. See ★*chaptalization.*

chapter, *n.* **9.** A division of the acts of Parliament of a single session.—**10.** Head; subject; category: as, to have much to say on some *chapters.*—**Patristic chapters.** See ★*patristic, a.*

chapter-house, *n.* **2.** The house or building which a chapter of a college fraternity uses as a club-house. [U. S.]

chaqueta (chä-kā′tä), *n.* [Sp.: see *jacket.*] A jacket, particularly a leather jacket, worn by cow-boys as a protection when traveling through the chaparral. [Western and southwestern U. S.]

char[2], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **3.** To scorch; burn; 'singe' (liquids): as, to *char* the wort in brewing.

II. *intrans.* To become charcoal.

Billets that blaze substantial and slow;
Pine-stump split deftly, dry as pith;
Larch heart that *chars* to a chalk-white glow.
Browning, Heretic's Tragedy, st. 4.

char[2], *n.* **2.** In *sugar-manuf.,* concentrated sweet water or liquor highly charged with dissolved sugar.

char[4], *n.*—**Greenland char,** the European char, *Salvelinus alpinus.*—**Oregon char.** Same as *Dolly Varden trout.*

characetum (kā-ra-sē′tum), *n.*; pl. *characeta* (-tä). [*Charac(eæ)* + *-etum.*] A zone of vegetation found in the cold deeper waters not far from shore, characterized by the *Characeæ.*

characine[2] (kar′a-sin), *n.* [*Charac(eæ)* + *-ine*[2], so called from the odor of *Chara* which it exhales.] A kind of camphor obtained from certain terrestrial algæ, as *Palmella* and *Oscillaria.*

charact, *n.* **2.** A magical sign or emblem.

Dig under thy feet and thou shalt find a bow of brass and three leaden arrows, inscribed with talismans and *characts.*
R. F. Burton, Arab. Nights, I. 125.

character, *n.*—**Acquired character,** a change of structure or of function that is brought about in an organism during its individual life, as contrasted with one that comes to it from its parents through the egg from which it is born.

By *acquired characters* I mean those which are not preformed in the germ, but which arise only through special influences affecting the body or individual parts of it.
Weismann (trans.), Germ plasm, p. 392.

Aggressive character, a peculiarity of color or form or marking that serves to favor an animal in its aggressions, namely, one that serves to conceal it from its prey, as contrasted with one that is protective and serves to hide it from its enemies.—**Aposematic character.** See ★*aposematic.*—**Compound character,** in *biol.,* according to Bateson, a character which may either be transmitted entire as a single character, in inheritance, or broken up into its integral constituent characters or hypallelomorphs. See ★*hypallelomorph.*—**In character.** (*a*) With costume etc., appropriate to the rôle or part assumed: as, to sing a song *in character.* Hence—(*b*) Appropriate, fitting. —**Out of character,** at variance or out of keeping with the character or part assumed.—**Protective character,** in *zoöl.,* any peculiarity of form, color, markings, or habit which serves to hide its possessor from enemies.—**Pseudaposematic, pseudepisematic, pseudosematic, recessive, sematic character.** See ★*pseudaposematic,* etc.—**Signaling character.** Same as ★*sematic character.*—**Warning character,** any characteristic of a dangerous, poisonous, or unpalatable organism which, when displayed, serves to warn or alarm enemies; an aposematic character. See ★*aposematic.*—**Wedge-formed characters,** cuneiform characters. See *cuneiform,* 1 (*a*).

characterial (kar-ak-tē′ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to the characters (of a drama).

One of Shakespeare's most wonderful gifts was his unlimited power of a *characterial* invention to suit any kind of plot.
Halliwell, Life of Shakespeare, p. 116.

characterist (kar′ak-tėr-ist), *n.* [*character* + *-ist.*] **1†.** One who employs charcts or magical signs.—**2.** One who depicts character, as distinct from a mere caricaturist or fun-maker.

Mr. Du Maurier, *characterist* rather than caricaturist, gives this sheep face to his typical Duchess of Stilton, and to her two daughters.
R. G. White, England Without and Within, p. 205, note.

characteristic. **I.** *a.*—**Characteristic geometry.** See ★*geometry.*

II. *n.*—**Characteristic of a surface,** the curve of intersection of a surface with a neighboring surface of the same family.

characterology (kar″ak-tėr-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *χαρακτήρ,* character, + *-λογια,* < *λέγειν,* speak.] The science of character; the study of types, genesis, etc., of character; ethology.

In the process of emancipation from traditional and untenable views of man, an iconoclastic attitude towards all attempts at practical *characterology* and theories of constitution was probably the only safe procedure.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., July–Oct., 1903, p. 356.

character-plant (kar′ak-tėr-plant), *n.* In *phytogeog.,* that species, or one of the species, in a given plant-formation to which it owes its physiognomic character; a facies.

charadriiform (ka-rad′ri-i-fôrm), *a.* Belonging to the order of birds known as *Charadriiformes.*

Charales (kā-rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Chara* + *-ales.*] An order of cryptogamous plants which contains the family *Characeæ* or *Charaphyceæ* only. See *Characeæ.*

Charaphyceæ (kar-a-fis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chara* + *φῦκος,* seaweed, + *-eæ.*] Same as *Characeæ.*

charbon, *n.* **3.** In *bot.,* a name formerly applied to the smut of wheat; also, sometimes applied to the black rot of the grape, especially in France.—**Charbon roux.** See *red* ★*charcoal.*

charco (chär′kō), *n.* [Sp. Pg.; origin unknown.] A pond or pool of standing water; a small lake.

charcoal, *n.*—**Red charcoal,** a kind of charcoal of a dark reddish-brown color, made by heating wood with the exclusion of air to a lower temperature than would produce ordinary black charcoal. The volatile matter is not entirely removed. It is used in France in the manufacture of sporting gunpowder, and recently in England in cocoa-powder for heavy artillery service.

charcoal (chär′kōl), *v. t.* [*charcoal, n.*] **1.** To blacken, write, or draw with charcoal; execute in charcoal: as, to *charcoal* one's eyebrows.

And I decipher still
Half a lame couplet *charcoaled* on the wall.
Thackeray (trans.), The Garret, st. 2.

2. To suffocate with the fumes of charcoal.

A shoemaker who was jealous of a young girl . . . because she wouldn't shut herself up in an air-tight three-pair of stairs, and *charcoal* herself to death with him.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvii.

charcoaler (chär'kō-lėr), *n.* A charcoal-burner; one who deals in charcoal.

Ah! friendless in death!
Rude forest-hands fling
On the *charcoaler's* wain
What but now was the king!
F. T. Palgrave, Death in the Forest, st. 6.

charcoaling (chär'kō-ling), *n.* Killing by means of the fumes of burning charcoal.

The other day the papers contained an account of a "wholesale *charcoaling*," in which a father, mother, and two children sought death in this way.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VII. 555.

charcoal-pencil, *n.* 2. A little stick molded from a mixture of wood charcoal in powder, gum, or starch paste, and a small quantity of saltpeter. When lighted at one end it continues to burn, and the red-hot point is used to lead a crack in thin glass, as of a tube or beaker, in any required direction, broken pieces of chemical apparatus being thus adapted to new uses.

charcoal-pig (chär'kōl-pig), *n.* A kind of pig-iron made by using charcoal as a fuel to reduce or smelt the ore in the blast-furnace. It was formerly considered the best grade of iron, being free from sulphur and some other impurities usually found in iron made with coal or coke as a fuel. Other forms of iron or steel, purified in the process of manufacture, have largely taken its place.

Charcot-Leyden crystal. See *Charcot's crystals*, under *crystal*.

Charcot's arthropathy. See ★*arthropathy*.

charcuterie (shär-küt-rē'), *n.* [F., < *charcutier*, a pork-butcher, earlier *chaircutier*, *chercuitier*, < *chair cuite*, cooked meat; *chair*, < L. *caro*, flesh, meat; *cuite*, < L. *cocta*, cooked.] 1. The occupation of a pork-butcher; the curing and dressing of pork in its various salable forms—hams, bacon, cutlets, sausages, etc.—2. Table delicacies of pork or into which pork largely enters.

charcutier (shär-kü-tyā'), *n.* [F.] A pork-butcher.

Chardonnet silk. See ★*silk*.

Charegite (kar'ē-jīt), *n.* [Ar. *khārijīyah*, aliens, < *kharaja*, go out.] A member of a puritanical Mohammedan sect which dates from the seventh century.

The *Charegite*, for such was the seeming Marabout, dealt the Nubian a blow with the dagger.
Scott, Talisman, xxi.

charge, *v. t.* 16. To paint too heavily; to over-express.

charge, *n.* 23. In *ordnance*, the powder contained in a bag or case in quantity suitable for loading a gun, or the powder filling the interior of a projectile. A *service* or *ordinary charge* is that ordinarily used in the gun. A *reduced charge*, containing less powder, is sometimes used in target practice to save expense. A *bursting* or *shell charge* is the explosive in the interior of a shell.—**Effective charge**, the amount of money required for or expended on the effective militant forces of a country, that is, on those fit for or actually engaged in service as distinguished from non-effectives, such as the retired, the pensioned, etc. *Macaulay*.

chargé (shär-zhā'), *n.* Short for *chargé d'affaires*.

charged, *p. a.* 3. In *art*, heavily painted; over-expressed.

chargé d'affaires. *n.* 3. An officer or other person left in charge of any business or office during the temporary absence of the chief.

chargee (chär-jē'), *n.* [*charge* + *-ee*[1].] One who holds, as security, a charge upon property: analogous to *mortgagee*.

chargeling (chärj'ling), *n.* [*charge* + *-ling*[1].] A young charge. See *charge*, *n.* 10.

At this period Jesuits stamp the future of their *chargeling* flocks. *G. Meredith*, Richard Feverel, xii.

chargeman (chärj-man), *n.* A workman who has charge of the men engaged in doing a certain piece of work; a foreman. In some establishments the chargeman is given a contract for the work which he directs, so that he will have the greatest possible interest in the speedy and economical performance of it.

charging-box (chär'jing-box), *n.* A box in which ore, scrap, pig-iron, fluxes, etc., are conveyed to the furnace by means of a charging-machine.

charging-current (chär'jing-kur″ent), *n.* In *elect.*, the current used in charging a storage battery, condenser, or cable.

charging-machine (chär'jing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for delivering coal, ore, or metals to a furnace, gas-retort, or coke-oven. It is made in many different forms, all essentially loading-machines which take up the material and push it by means of a ram into the furnace, retort, or oven; the ram distributes it, and is then withdrawn to permit the closing of the door. In gas charging-machines steam is sometimes used to blow the coal into the retort. In one sense a mechanical stoker is a charging-machine, but it is not usually classed as such. See *mechanical stoker*.

charging-scale (chär'jing-skāl″), *n.* A scale for weighing the various materials used in a blast-furnace. It has a series of beams, one for each kind of material. To obtain the right proportion, each beam is weighted to the amount required, and each load is made to balance the weight of its special beam, the object being to mix the materials in the right proportions and weigh and deliver each as rapidly as possible without disclosing the formula on which the combined proportions are based.

charging-spoon (chär'jing-spön″), *n.* In *mining*, a hollow half-cylinder of copper or zinc at the end of a copper or wooden rod, used for introducing loose gunpowder in blast-holes nearly or quite horizontal. *C. Le N. Foster*, Ore and Stone Mining, p. 161.

charging-tube (chär'jing-tūb″), *n.* Any tube for charging a chamber or tank with a fluid under pressure; specifically, a tube for charging an air-chamber on a pump with air. Water under a pressure greater than the atmospheric takes up air very readily; hence, some means should be provided for supplying air to the air-chamber on the discharge side of a pressure-pump.

Chari group. See ★*group*[1].

chariotry (char'i-ot-ri), *n.* [*chariot* + *-ry*.] 1†. The art of charioteering.

Chariotry is one of the antiquated Modes of Chivalry. Heretefore, as it was used in Triumphs, so in field service and Games.
Aubrey, Remaines of Gentilisme and Judaisme, p. 120.

2. The soldiers who fought from chariots.

And deep ruts are yet visible on all the bogs, moors and mosses . . . indented . . . by the wheels of Fingal's *chariotry*. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXIV. 260.

charismatic (ka-riz-mat'ik), *a.* [*charism* + *-atic*.] Of or pertaining to charism or charismata.

charisticary (ka-ris'ti-kā-ri), *n.* [NL. **charisticarius*, < Gr. *χαριστικός*, given of grace, freely given, < *χάρις*, grace, favor.] Originally, the recipient of a prebend, the allowance of food which a monk or cleric received from the common store: same as *prebendary*.

charityless (char'i-ti-les), *a.* [*charity* + *-less*.] Devoid of charity.

Such people there are living and flourishing in the world—Faithless, Hopeless, *Charityless*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, viii.

charivari, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] The name of a satirical journal founded in Paris in 1832.—**The London Charivari**, the secondary title of "Punch," a humorous weekly journal published in London.

charivari (shar-i-var'i), *v. t.* To treat to a charivari.

chark[2], *n.* 2. The fire-drill; an instrument for producing fire.

charlatanish (shär'la-tan-ish), *a.* [*charlatan* + *-ish*[1].] Savoring somewhat of the charlatan.

charlatanistic (shär'la-tan-is-tik), *a.* Having a tendency to charlatanism; inclined to quackery; somewhat quackish.

Charley, *n.* 2. A small pointed beard such as that worn by Charles I. of England and by men of his time: hence the name. It extended from the under-lip and ended in a point just below the chin.—3. The fox.

charlock-weevil (chär'lok-wē″vil), *n.* An English gardeners' name for a European curculionid beetle, *Ceuthorhynchus contractus*, which feeds on charlock.

Charlton white. See ★*white*[1].

Charmouthian (chär-mouth'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Charmouth*, in Dorset, England.—**Charmouthian stage**, in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Jurassic rocks or Lias of France and Switzerland; it corresponds essentially to the Middle Lias of England.

charnel[2] (chär'nel), *n.* [Cf. *carnel*.] 1. A hinge, as of a door, window, chest, etc.—2. The pivot or hinge on which the beaver or vizor of a helmet moved.

charneled (chär'neld), *p. a.* [*charnel*[2] + *-ed*[1].] Hinged; jointed.

The bassenet pece whereunto the Barbet . . . is *charneld*. *Hall*, Chron., p. 674.

charnockite (chär'nok-it), *n.* [Named after Job *Charnock*, associated with the early history of Calcutta.] In *petrog.*, a name given by T. H. Holland (1893) to a group of phaneric igneous rocks in India, which range from acid to basic varieties and agree in containing hypersthene; the type rock is hypersthene-granite.

Charonic (kā-ron'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Charon, the ferryman, in Greek mythology, of the lower world.

Charrinia (ka-rin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Viala and Ravaz, 1894), named for Dr. *Charrin*, a French physician.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi. The single species, *C. Diplodiella*, is said to be the ascigerous form of *Coniothyrium Diplodiella*, which causes the white rot of the grape. See ★*Coniothyrium*, *grape-rot* and *rot*, 2 (*b*).

chart, *n.*—**Astrographic chart**, a chart of a region of the stars, specifically, one of the star-charts of the systematic astrophotographic survey of the heavens.—**Cosmogony chart**, a birch-bark chart on which a pictographic record of the creation myth is engraved: used by the Ojibwa Indians in connection with their religious ceremonials.—**Cotidal chart.** See ★*cotidal*.—**Halley's chart**, a chart showing the curves of compass variation.—**Heliographic chart**, a chart which shows the sun's spots at any particular time and their physical peculiarities.—**Hydrographic chart**, a chart showing especially the hydrographic features of the ocean, such as the depth of water, the currents at the surface and beneath, the density or saltness of the water, the temperature, and the changes of these with the seasons.—**Meteorological chart.** See *weather-map*.—**Physical chart**, a map or diagram designed to illustrate certain features of physiography or physical geography.—**Thermal chart**, a chart showing the temperature of the air or land or water, usually by means of isothermal lines.

charta, *n.* 2. In *pharm.*; (*a*) A folded paper containing a powder; also, a dose of any medicinal powder. (*b*) A piece of bibulous paper impregnated with some medicinal substance.—**Charta cantharidis** or **epispastica**, blistering-paper; a paper spread with a mixture of cantharides, Canada turpentine, and olive-oil, used for counter-irritation or to make a blister.—**Charta potassii nitratis.** Same as ★*asthma-paper*.—**Charta sinapis**, mustard-paper or -leaf; a paper spread with a mixture of black mustard and gutta-percha solution, used as a substitute for a mustard-plaster, to produce counter-irritation.

Charter colony, a colony under charter government.—**Charter government**, government of a colony under authority of a written charter granted by the sovereign power.—**Charter member**, one whose name appears in the charter of an organization as one of its founders.—**Charter of pardon**, in *Eng. law*, an instrument under the great seal by which a pardon is granted to a man for felony or other offense.

Chartered accountant. See ★*accountant*.

charterer, *n.* 3. A freeman of a chartered borough.

charter-school (chär'tėr-sköl″), *n.* One of the schools established in Ireland by a society chartered in 1733 to provide a Protestant education for the Roman Catholic poor. These schools were of two kinds, day-schools and boarding-schools; the boarding-schools were supported by Parliament after 1745, when a special tax was devoted to them. The charter-schools failed in their purpose and came to an end in 1825.

chartographist (kär-tog'ra-fist), *n.* [*chartograph-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in chartography, or is engaged in map-making; a chartographer.

chartology (kär-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *χάρτης*, a leaf (L. *charta*, a map), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of map-making.

chartreuse, *n.* 3. In *cookery*, a preparation usually of game, fillets, etc., incased in a mold of rice; also, fruits inclosed in blanc-mange or puddings. These preparations were invented, it is said, by the monks of the monastery of Grande Chartreuse to disguise meat.—**Chartreuse cat.** See ★*cat*[1].

Chartreux (shär-trė'), *n.* [F., earlier *charteus*, < ML. *Carthusius*: see *Carthusian*.] A monk of the Carthusian order which was founded by St. Bruno in the eleventh century. The name was derived from the valley of the Chartreuse, where the order's first monastery was founded.

charvolant (shär-vō-laṅ'), *n.* [F. **char volant*, 'flying car.'] A four-wheeled vehicle with a kite attachment, designed to be propelled by the force of wind: patented in England in 1826.

chary (chār'i), *adv.* Charily; carefully.

Thy heart, which I will keep so *chary*
As tender nurse her babe from faring ill.
Shak., Sonnet xxii.

Great thanks, mighty Lucifer!
This will I keep as *chary* as my life.
Marlowe, Faustus, ii. 2.

chase[1], *v.* I. *trans.* 4. To push the bottle toward one and thus call upon him to fill up his glass.

"Above all, why, when I fill this very glass of wine, cannot I push the bottle to you, and say, 'Fairford, you are *chased*'!" *Scott*, Redgauntlet, Letter i.

II. *intrans.* 4. To exceed a given customary standard of production. [Workmen's slang.]

chase[1], *n.*—**Hazard chase.** See ★*hazard opening*.—**To have a good chase** (*naut.*), to be so constructed and to have guns so mounted as to be able to fire at an object dead ahead or dead astern.

chase[2], *n.* 7. The conical apex of a spinning-machine cop or bobbin, or the extent of the traverse of the winding-faller wire on a spinning-mule. Sometimes called the *nose*.

The apex of the cop is the nose or *chase*; this extends from the shoulder of the cop to its apex. The shoulder acts as a good support to the *chase* of the cop in winding.
Hannan, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 124.

8. In *carp.*, a score or shallow cut in a mortise. [Local, Eng.]

chasee (chās-ē′), *n.* One who is chased. [Rare.]

chaser[1], *n.* **4.** The sip of water or mild drink with which tipplers 'chase' or wash down their dram of spirits. [Slang.]

chaser[2], *n.* **3.** Same as *edge-runner mill* (which see, under *mill*[1]). Also called *chaser mill.*

chasmal (kaz′mal), *a.* [*chasm* + *-al*[1].] Of the nature of a chasm; chasm-like: as, a *chasmal* difference.

chasmantherous (kaz-man′thėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *χάσμα*, opening, + NL. *anthera*, anther, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, hemiclistogamous with the stamens exserted: said of a class of flowers.

chasmoclistogamous (kaz″mō-klis-tog′a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *χάσμα*, an opening, + *clistogamous.*] In *bot.*, bearing both open and closed flowers.

chasmogamous (kaz-mog′a-mus), *a.* [*chasmogam-y* + *-ous.*] Exhibiting the phenomenon of chasmogamy.

chasmophyte (kaz′mō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *χάσμα*, an opening, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant inhabiting the crevices of rocks. *Schimper*, (trans.) Plant Geog., p. 178.

chasse[1] (shäs), *n.* [F., short for *chasse-café*, lit. 'chase coffee.'] A small glass of brandy or liqueur taken after coffee, at dinner, to remove its taste or odor or as a digester. See *pousse-café.*

chasse[2] (shäs), *n.* [F. *châsse*: see *chase*[2], *n.*] A shrine or receptacle for relics of a saint.

chassé (shä-sā′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chasséd*, ppr. *chasséing.* [Also *chassée*, *chassey*, and orig. *chassez*, < F. *chassez* (used as a direction in teaching dancing), impv. of *chasser*, chase: see *chase*[1]. The spelling *chassé* (as if from the F. pp.) appears to be a mistake. See the noun, which is much later in English. Cf. the F. nouns *chassez-déchassez*, and *chassez-huit*, names of dance steps.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** In *dancing*, to execute a step or gliding motion (known as the *chassé*) in which one foot is kept in advance of the other.—**2.** To move or make one's way with gliding steps, as across a crowded room: as, before long he *chasséd* up to me. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* To cause to chassé toward the door; dismiss. [Slang.]

> He was *chasséd* on the spot. *Thackeray.*

chassé (shä-sā′), *n.* [Also *chassez*; from the verb. The F. *chassé* in the same sense is late, and may have been suggested by the E. use of the spelling *chassé.*] In *dancing*, a step or gliding motion in which one foot is kept in advance of the other.

chasse-café (shäs-kä-fā′), *n.* [F.] See ★*chasse*[1].

chassis, *n.* **2.** In *fort.*, the foundation-frame or bed-plate upon which a gun-carriage is supported or adjusted.—**3.** The frame of a motor-car or motor-vehicle, exclusive of the seats or body. It includes the structural elements, the motor and its generator of power, the tanks, transmission-gear, wheels, axles, and springs.—**Carrosserie chassis** [F.], a carrying or supporting chassis or frame; specifically, the rear frame of a motor-car which has a frame for each axle.

chastend, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *chastened.*

chastenment (chās′n-ment), *n.* The act of *chastening.*

chastize, chastizement. See *chastise, chastisement.*

chastizment, *n.* A simplified spelling of *chastisement.*

chat[1], *n.* **3.** Impudence or impudent talk. [Scotch.]—**4.** The point or question to be settled. [Colloq.]

> Has the gentleman any right to be in this room at all, or has he not? Is he commercial, or is he—miscellaneous? That's the *chat*, as I take it. *Trollope*, Orley Farm, vi.

chat[4], *n.* **3.** A small potato of inferior quality. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A small piece of coal. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** In *mining*, a piece of ore with stone adhering to it; in the plural (also singular), ore in this state (usually called in the United States *raggings*): a middle product made in the concentration of ore, consisting of particles of gangue containing included grains of valuable mineral.—**6.** *pl.* The tailings or waste product from the concentration of ore.

Château d'eau, a form of fountain in which the monumental architectural setting is especially elaborate.

chatelainry (shat′e-lān-ri), *n.* [*chatelain* + *-ry.*] The district or territory under a chatelain; a castellany.

Chattahoochee beds. See ★*bed*[1].

Chattanooga shale. See ★*shale.*



Château d'Eau (Fontana dell' Acqua Paola), Rome.
(From "Baudenkmäler in Rom," pub. by Wasmuth, Berlin.)

chattelization (chat″el-i-zā′shon), *n.* **1.** The act or practice of chattelizing real property.—**2.** The act or practice of chattelizing human beings; ownership of human beings; the fact of being chattelized.

chattelship (chat′el-ship), *n.* The state of being held in slavery as property.

chatter-mark (chat′ėr-märk″), *n.* **1.** A mark left on a piece of metal by a cutting-tool, when the latter is so adjusted that it alternately cuts and is forced back, thus cutting intermittently and making a chattering noise.—**2.** Irregular gouges made on surfaces over which a glacier passes, by the slipping of rock fragments held in the lower portion of the ice. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 276.

chatterment (chat′ėr-ment), *n.* Chattering; chatter.

chattery (chat′ė-ri), *a.* Chattering, as with cold; shivery.

Chaucerian (châ-sē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the English poet Chaucer or his writings: as, *Chaucerian* English.

II. *n.* A student of Chaucer.

Chaudfroid sauce. See ★*sauce.*

chauffeur (shō-fėr′), *n.* [F., a fireman, a stoker: hence, recently, the 'fireman' or controller of a steam or other automobile, < *chauffer*, heat, fire up: see *chafe*, *v.*] The driver of an automobile.

chauffeuse (shō-fėz′), *n.* [F., fem. of *chauffeur.*] A woman who operates an automobile.

Chauliognathus (kâ-lī-og′na-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαυλι(όδους)*, with outstanding (teeth), + *γνάθος*, jaw.] An important genus of malacodermid beetles, comprising 40 or more American species: known popularly as 'soldier-beetles.' See cuts under *soldier-beetle. Hentz*, 1830.

chaulmugric (châl-mug′rik), *a.* Derived from chaulmugra.—**Chaulmugric acid**, an acid, $C_{18}H_{32}O_2$, obtained from chaulmugra-oil expressed from the seeds of *Hydnocarpus Kurzii.*

chaussée[2] (shō-sā′), *n.* [F.: see *causey, causeway.*] A causeway; a highway.

> Two roads lead westwards from Brusa. The one, a regular *chaussée* with bridges, kilometre posts, and telegraph, runs about due west through the plain.
> *Geor. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 151.

chaussure (shō-sür′), *n.* [F., < *chauser*, *v.*, shoe, < *chausse*, a shoe.] A covering for the feet, such as shoes, boots, sandals, etc.

Chautauqua maskalonge. See ★*maskalonge.*

Chautauquan (châ-tâ′kwan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the lake or the county of Chautauqua, in southwestern New York.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, founded for the promotion of home reading and study in connection with the summer school which meets at Chautauqua Lake, or its courses of study.—**3.** In *geol.*, noting a division of the Devonian of North America, which comprises the last period (Chemung beds) of the Neodevonian.

II. *n.* A member of the Chautauqua Circle, or one who takes or has taken its course of study and examinations.

Chavannesia (shav-a-nē′zi-ą), *n.* [NL., named by Alphonse de Candolle in 1844, in honor of his friend Edouard *Chavannes*, a Swiss botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Apocynaceæ.* See *Urceola.*

chavellery†, *n.* **1.** Same as *cavalry.*—**2.** The Cavaliers or Cavalier party of the seventeenth century.

Chayota (chä-yō′tä), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1780), < Amer. Sp. *chayote*, < Aztec *chayotl.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants which belong to the family *Cucurbitaceæ.* See *cheyote* and *Sechium.*

chayro (chī′rō), *n.* [Aymará of Bolivia.] A soup made of mutton and jerked meat, chuñu, potatoes, maize, and various condiments: a Bolivian national dish.

Ch. B. An abbreviation of the Latin *Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Surgery.

Ch. Ch. An abbreviation of *Christ Church.*

Ch. D. **1.** An abbreviation of the Latin *Chirurgiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Surgery.—**2.** See ★*D. Ch.*

Ch. E. An abbreviation of *Chemical Engineer.*

cheat[1], *n.* **7.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The darnel, *Lolium temulentum.* (*b*) Same as *chess*[2].

cheater, *n.*—**Tame cheater,** a tame animal, such as a duck, used as a decoy.

> He's no swaggerer, hostess; a *tame cheater*, i' faith; you may stroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound: he'll not swagger with a Barbary hen, if her feathers turn back in any show of resistance. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

chebec[2] (chē-bek′), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A name for the least flycatcher, *Empidonax minutus:* used chiefly in New England.

chebog (chē-bog′), *n.* [Of New England Amer. Ind. origin (Narragansett?).] A menhaden.

chebule (ke-böl′), *n.* [F. *chebule*, It. *chebuli*, < Hind. *Kābulī*, 'of Kabul,' whence it is imported into India.] The dried, astringent, prune-like fruit of *Terminalia Chebula*, used as a tan, dye, and medicine. See *myrobalan* and *Terminalia*[2].

chebulic (ke-bö′lik), *a.* [*chebule* + *-ic.*] Obtained or derived from *chebule*: as, the *chebulic* or black myrobalan of commerce.—**Chebulic acid,** a crystalline acid with a sweet taste found in the stones of *Terminalia Chebula.*

check[1], *n.* **19.** A longitudinal crack in timber due to too rapid seasoning. Also called *season-check.* See *check*[1], *v. i.*, 5.—**20.** In *irrigation*, a small levee or dike for holding the water on irrigated fields.—**21.** In experimentation, a part of the material of the experiment left untreated for the sake of comparison. Thus in fertilizer-tests one or more plats are left without fertilizer in order to know what results are due to fertilization in the others.—**22.** Same as ★*checkers*[1], **11.**—**23.** A joint having two parts which fit one into the other and so form a guide. A dowel-pin is a common example. It is customary in high-pressure hydraulic piping to check the flanges, that is, to turn a groove in the face of one flange and make a tongue to correspond on the other.

24. In *card-playing* and *banking games*, a counter sold by the banker which can be redeemed at any time. A stack of checks is 20. When of various colors, the white are always of least value, red next, and then blue and yellow.

25. In *hunting*, a stoppage of the hounds owing to temporary loss of the scent.—**Discovered check,** in *chess*, a check administered by the moving of a piece and the opening thereby of the range of another piece upon the adverse king. The piece or pawn moved does not, however, check directly. See *check*[1], *n.*, 1, and *double* ★*check.*—**Double check,** in *chess*, a check from two pieces at the same time, resulting from a move which checks the king and unmasks another piece, which also checks; a direct check and a discovered check.—**Perpetual check,** in *chess*, the position of a player when he cannot parry a check without subjecting himself to another check on his adversary's next move, and when his adversary insists upon administering those checks. Under such circumstances the game is declared drawn.—**Simple check,** in *chess*, ordinary check, when the adverse king is attacked by a single piece or pawn.—**To discover check,** in *chess*, to unmask a check by moving a piece. See *discovered* ★*check.*

check[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **9.** To fit or fasten together (two pieces) in such a manner that they can be separated only by a motion perpendicular to the plane of the joint.

II. *intrans.* **6.** To crack or split without falling apart.

> Wherever they have been opened the coal beds of the Washington Creek Basin show no evidence of faulting, and the coal is not crushed, but can be obtained in large pieces which "*check*" but do not break up readily on exposure to the air.
> *Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1902, p. 277.

7. In *hunting*, to stop (as dogs do) because of loss of the scent.—**8.** To draw a check.

> Had *checked* for nothing until the day before her death, when she took out in person the sum of 4,000 francs.
> *Poe*, Works, I. 190.

checkage (chek′āj), *n.* [*check* + *-age.*] The act or process of checking (the items of an account, list, invoice, etc.), or the fact of having been checked.

check-band (chek′band), *n.* In *textile-manuf.*, a device attached to a spinning-mule as a drag

or check upon the varying velocity of the spindle-carriage during its traverse. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 275.

check-bar (chek'bär), *n.* A metal bar with loops on each end for retaining the ends of the check-reins of a harness-bridle, and a rear loop at the center by which it is attached to the check-hook.

check-battery (chek'bat″ėr-i), *n.* In *mining*, a timber construction which closes the lower part of a chute, acting as a check to the flow of coal and as an air-stopping.

check-bit (chek'bit), *n.* A harness-bit used with the over-check, with or without a lever.

check-book, *n.* **2.** A book in which items of control are entered.

check-damper (chek'dam″pėr), *n.* A door or slide by which cold air may be admitted to the base of the flue or chimney behind the fire and without passing through or over the latter. The effect of opening the check-damper is to lower the temperature of the gases in flue and chimney, and therefore more nearly to equalize the pressure of the cool atmosphere below the fire, and hence to check the draft and diminish the rate of combustion.

check-easer (chek'ē″zėr), *n.* In a harness, a device for relieving the steady strain of the overcheck. It interposes an elastic web or spiral spring between the check and the hook-loops.

checker[1], *n.* **11.** One of many spots or markings, somewhat triangular in shape, on the wings of a pigeon. A checker is larger than a spangle. The term is generally used in combination, as *blue-checker*, *red-checker*, etc., the qualifying word referring to the general color of the bird and not to that of the spots, which are usually white. Also often *check*.

checker-board, *n.* **2.** In *American foot-ball*, a term sometimes applied to the field of play. See ★*gridiron*.

checkered, *p. a.* **3.** Having the wing marked with numerous white spots, larger in size and fewer in number than in the condition termed *spangled:* used in describing breeds of pigeons. —**Checkered beetle.** See ★*beetle*[2].

checkerwork, *n.* **2.** In a regenerative furnace or water-gas plant, a mass of loose bricks inclosed in an upright cylindrical chamber and loosely piled in alternate layers to form an open mass. When submitted to a hot blast the checkerwork becomes intensely heated and, when the blast is shut off, can be used to heat an air-blast or a stream of gas passing through its open spaces. See *regenerator*.

check-experiment (chek'eks-per″i-ment), *n.* A control-experiment; an experiment devised to confirm the results of other experiments: for example, an experiment made under normal conditions, the result of which enables the experimenter to estimate the effect, in a parallel series of experiments, of a determinate variation of conditions.

check-flooding (chek'flud″ing), *n.* In *irrigation*, a method of controlling water by means of low levees or dikes when flooding fields.

check-gate (chek'gāt), *n.* A small gate, or movable dam, placed in the low levees extending across irrigated fields.

check-greeve (chek'grēv), *n.* In *mining*, a person who checks the weights of coal on behalf of the landlord. [Scotch.]

checking, *n.* **2.** The assembling of the parts of a checked joint.—**3.** In *agri.*, the planting of seeds or plants at regular distances apart in the row or line, to allow of cultivation both ways, instead of *drilling* in a continuous or 'solid' row.

check-out (chek'out), *n.* The termination of a coal-seam by the meeting of roof and floor.

check-rail, *n.* **2.** A guard-rail; an extra rail on the inner side of the inner rail of a railway curve, so laid as to leave sufficient room for the flanges of the wheels to pass freely between the heads of the two rails. As the train rounds the curve, the inner wheels bear against this extra rail, thus relieving the pressure of the wheels against the outer rail and preventing the derailing of the train.

check-row (chek'rō), *v. t.* To plant (Indian corn) with a check-rower.

Particularly for use on growing *check-rowed* and listed corn. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 298.

check-spring (chek'spring), *n.* In *hardware*, an extension-spring used to keep a door or gate closed, or for any similar purpose. See cut under ★*extension-spring*.

checkstone (chek'stōn), *n.* A small round pebble, called in the United States *jackstone* and in Scotland *chuckie* or *chuckie-stane* or *-stone*, used in the children's game of chucks or jackstones.

check-strap, *n.* **3.** A leather strap, extending from the bottom of the body of a carriage to the perch, to check the upward movement of the body.

check-system (chek'sis-tem), *n.* **1.** A system for keeping the time of workmen, largely used in factories. It has many forms, but is essentially as follows: A board is placed just within the entrance-gate, on which are hung numbered checks, one for each man. As each workman passes in, he takes his check from the board and places it in a box, thus showing that he has gone in to work. The timekeeper takes the checks from the box and, by means of the numbers, knows what men are at work. The checks are placed on the board in readiness for the men each half-day, and, since no man can leave without a pass signed by his foreman or at the end of the half-day, it enables the timekeeper to keep a record of the men.

2. The network or system of checks or small levees constructed in fields to be irrigated.

check-weigher (chek'wā″ėr), *n.* One who checks or verifies weights; specifically, in *mining*, the man who verifies the tally, or record of weight of the coal or other mineral which comes up from workings where the miner is paid by the ton, and who credits the output to the account of the individual worker.

checkwork (chek'wėrk), *n.* In *mach.*, the regular release of an obstruction which takes place by means of an even-timed body; an escapement. The wheel and pendulum of an ordinary clock are a common example.

cheek, *n.*—**Fixed cheeks,** in the anatomy of the trilobites, the lateral parts of the cephalon between the dorsal furrows and the facial sutures which separate them from the free cheeks.—**Free cheeks,** in the anatomy of the trilobites those parts of the cephalon which lie outside the facial sutures and are separated thereby from the fixed cheeks.

cheeker (chēk'ėr), *n.* One who gives cheek or who talks impudently, saucily, or with unbecoming boldness and lack of respect to some one. [Slang.]

cheekiness (chē'ki-nes), *n.* Cheeky conduct or speech; cool impudence. [Colloq.]

cheek-piece, *n.* **3.** A crank; a driving-wing; usually, a crank having parallel sides, and hence as large at its outer end as where it joins the shaft.—**4.** One of a pair of curved liners for a shaft-bearing. This form of liner is fitted to the shaft and forms the actual bearing-surface, instead of being placed outside the journal-box as in the case of a flat liner. See *liner*[2], 3.

cheepy (chē'pi), *a.* Ready to cheep; puling.

What a humiliated, broken-down, poor *cheepy* wretch I am. Condemned to live among the pots.
Carlyle, in Froude, Carlyle's Life in London, II. 237.

cheese[1], *n.*—**Basswood cheese.** Same as *sapsago* ★*cheese* (*b*).—**Bondon cheese,** a trade-name for a variety of soft cheese.—**Cambridge cheese,** a variety of soft cheese made in England.—**Cantal cheese,** a hard cheese made in the south of France.—**Cheshire cheese,** an old trade-name for a dry, pale red cheese made in England.—**Coulommier cheese,** a variety of soft cheese.—**Derby cheese,** a local name for an old variety of English cheese.—**Edam cheese.** Same as *Dutch cheese* (*a*).—**Emmenthal cheese,** a hard Swiss cheese.—**Enriched cheese,** a cheese made with an excess of cream, or made from very rich cream; also, a trade-name for an adulterated or filled cheese.—**Filled cheese,** a trade-name for adulterated cheese.—**Flat cheese,** a trade-name for a thin cheese of only moderate weight.—**Gorgonzola cheese,** an Italian hard-pressed cheese. Also called *Stracchino cheese*.—**Gouda cheese,** a small, thin, disk-shaped cheese of a mild flavor which resembles that of Edam cheese. It is made in Holland and is usually colored yellow.—**Green cheese.** (*a*) See *green*[1]. (*b*) See *sage cheese*. (*c*) A term sometimes used to describe a poor thin cheese made from whey.—**Lard cheese,** an imitation of cheese made from lard.—**Margarin cheese,** in England, a cheese adulterated with any form of fat not derived from milk; in the United States, a filled ★cheese (which see).—**Sapsago cheese.** (*a*) See *sapsago*. (*b*) A local derisive name for any skim-milk cheese of poor quality. Also called *white-oak cheese* and *basswood cheese*.—**Skim cheese,** a trade-name for any variety of cheese made from skim-milk.—**Sour-milk cheese,** any cheese in which the coagulation of the milk is caused by natural souring assisted by heat.—**Swiss cheese,** a cheese between the hard and soft varieties, made in Switzerland. It resembles Gruyère cheese.—**White-oak cheese.** Same as *sapsago* ★*cheese* (*b*).

cheese[1] (chēz), *v. i.* To become cheese: as, the *cheesing* of milk.

cheese[2] (chēz), *v. i.* To stop. [Thieves' slang.] —**Cheese it!** make off! run! [A warning command; slang.]

cheese-basket (chēz'bås″ket), *n.* In *dairying*, a wooden box or bowl having a perforated bottom in which curd is placed to drain.

cheese-block (chēz'blok), *n.* Same as *chock-block*.

cheese-clack (chēz'klak), *n.* In *mining*, a temporary clack-valve inserted between two pipes. *Barrowman, Gloss.*

cheese-cutter (chēz'kut″ėr), *n.* An implement for cutting cheese.—**Computing cheese-cutter,** a combined cheese-knife and price-computing machine. It consists of a revolving platform on which the whole cheese is placed, a pivoted knife designed to make radial cuts in the cheese as the platform is revolved, and a price-computing device which controls the movements of the platform. When the computator is set for any particular price per pound, it can be so adjusted that the operator cuts a quantity corresponding in weight and value to the price shown on the register of the computator.

cheese-finger (chēz'fing″gėr), *n.* Same as ★*cheese-stick*.

cheese-grease (chēz'grēs), *n.* See *whey* ★*butter*.

cheesemongering (chēz'mung″gėr-ing), *n.* The buying and selling of cheese; the business of a cheese-merchant.

cheesemongery (chēz'mung″gėr-i), *n.* **1.** The commodities dealt in by a cheesemonger.—**2.** The shop or store in which such commodities are dealt in.

cheesery (chēz'ę-ri), *n.* [*cheese* + *-ery*.] A cheese-factory.

From the upper stories of these *cheeseries* were long wooden gutters leading to the ships in dock, and along these troughs trickled a never-ceasing rill of the ripened and matured article.
G. H. Boughton, in Harper's Mag., April, 1883, p. 692.

cheese-skipper (chēz'skip″ėr), *n.* The larva of the cheese-fly.

cheese-stick (chēz'stik), *n.* A strip of whole-wheat bread, puff-paste, dough made of flour, bread-crumbs, or other material, with grated cheese spread on or rolled in and baked until crisp: served with salad. Also called *cheese-straw*, *cheese-finger*.

cheese-straw (chēz'strâ), *n.* Same as ★*cheese-stick*.

cheese-trier (chēz'trī″ėr), *n.* A cheese-pale (which see).

cheesewood (chēz'wůd), *n.* In Victoria, the hard yellowish-white wood of the Australian tree *Pittosporum bicolor*. It is used for turning and is prized for ax-handles, billiard-cues, etc. Also called *tolosa-wood*, and in Tasmania *whitewood* and *waddywood*.

cheesewring (chēz'ring), *n.* **1.** A cheese- or cider-press. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**2.** [*cap.*] One of the natural curiosities of Cornwall, England, which receives its name from a supposed resemblance to the wring or press used in squeezing the liquor from the cheese or alternate layers of pounded apples and straw from which cider is made. It stands on a hill of considerable elevation near Liskeard, in that county, and consists of a pile of great tabular blocks of granite, 10 to 12 feet in diameter, heaped one upon another to a height of about 32 feet. As the blocks near the bottom of the pile are less than half the diameter of those they support, it has been likened to a gigantic mushroom.

cheesine (chēz'in), *n.* [Irreg. < *cheese*[1] + *-ine*[2].] The trade-name of a material made in imitation of cheese.

cheesy[2] (chē'zi), *a.* [*cheese*[2] + *-y*[1].] Stylish; fine; showy; 'quite the cheese.' [Slang.]

cheet[2], (chēt), *n.* [Also *cheat;* an imitative or dial variation of *chit*[2].] A word used in calling a cat; usually repeated, 'cheet, cheet,' like 'puss, puss.' [Scotch and North. Eng.]

cheetal, cheetul, *n.* Same as *chital*.

cheety (chē'ti), *n.* [Also *cheetie;* dim. of *cheet*[2].] Pussy! See ★*cheet*[2].

cheficat, *n.* See ★*sheficat*.

cheilitis, *n.* See ★*chilitis*.

cheirization, *n.* See ★*chirization*.

Cheiroglossa (kī-rō-glos'ą̈), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1847), < Gr. χείρ, hand, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A genus of epiphytic ferns sometimes joined with *Ophioglossum*, from which it differs externally in having several fertile spikes, and these pendent from a palmately divided (instead of simple) leaf. There is a single species, *C. palmata*, of Florida and tropical America. See *Ophioglossum*.

chekako (chē-kä'kō), *n.* [Said to be a native rendering of *Chicago* (man).] A novice or tenderfoot. [Alaskan slang.]

Chekh, *n.* Same as *Czech*.

chela[1], *n.* **4.** In sponge-spicules, a microsclere consisting of a more or less curved shaft bearing at each end a variable number of recurved processes.

chelem (shlem), *n.* [F. spelling of E. *slam*.] In *card-playing*, a slam (which see).

chelerythrin (kel-ę-rith'rin), *n.* [*Chel(idonium)* + Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{17}NO_4$, found in the plants *Chelidonium majus*, *Stylophorum diphyllum*, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, *Macleaya cordata*, *Glaucium Glaucium*, and other plants of the poppy family (*Papaveraceæ*): colorless in the free state, but forming lemon-yellow salts on the addition of acids. It is not identical with sanguinarin, as was once supposed.

chelicerate (kē-lis'ę-rāt), *a.* [*chelicera* + *-ate*[1].] Bearing cheliceræ, or small pincers, as the appendages of the merostome crustaceans.

chelidamic (kel-i-dam′ik), *a.* [*chelid(onic)* + *am(monia)* + *-ic.*] Derived from chelidonic acid and ammonia.—**Chelidamic acid,** 4-pyridinol-2, 6-dicarboxyllic acid, $HOC_5H_2N(CO_2H)_2 + H_2O$. It is prepared from chelidonic acid and ammonia. It decomposes at about 220° C.

chelidonin (kel-i-dō′nin), *n.* [*Chelidon(ium)* + *-in*².] A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5 + H_2O$, contained in the plants *Chelidonium majus* and *Stylophorum diphyllum.*

chelidonius (kel-i-dō′ni-us), *n.* [L., sc. *lapillus,* ⟨ Gr. χελιδόνιος, of the swallow, ⟨ χελιδών, swallow.] A stone from the crop of a swallow, worn in ancient times as a charm.

Chelidoperca (kel″i-dō-pėr′kä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. χελιδών, swallow, + πέρκη, a perch.] A genus of fishes of the western Pacific and Indian oceans.

chelidoxanthin (kel-i-dok-san′thin), *n.* [*Chelido(nium)* + Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + *-in*².] Until recently this has been applied to a yellow crystalline bitter principle of undetermined composition contained in the plant *Chelidonium majus.* It is now found to exist also in the plant *Stylophorum diphyllum* and to be identical with the alkaloid berberine ($C_{21}H_{17}NO_4$).

Chelifera (kē-lif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. χηλή, claw, + L. *ferre,* bear.] A small tribe of isopod crustaceans, characterized by having the first pair of trunk-limbs or gnathopods like a forceps. It contains the families *Apseudidæ* and *Tanaidæ.*

cheliferid (kē-lif′e-rid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Cheliferidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the family *Cheliferidæ.*

Chellean (shel′ē-an), *a.* [Also *Chellian;* ⟨ *Chelles* + *-an.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Chelles in France, a place a few miles east of Paris, on the right bank of the Marne.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the earliest paleolithic period (the Chellean age) of Europe.—**Chellean deposits,** in *geol.* and *archæol.,* paleolithic deposits of earliest date, in which the most primitive type of worked flint implements are found.

chelonite, *n.* **2.** A turtle-stone: a name given to certain fossils supposed to resemble turtles, but which are, for the most part, teeth of fishes.

Chelopus (kel′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., said to be formed (if so, erroneously for **Chelypus*) ⟨ Gr. χέλυς, a turtle, + ποίς, foot; but the first element may be χηλή, claw.] A genus of small fresh-water turtles containing the common sculptured turtle, *Chelopus insculptus,* of the eastern United States and also the spotted turtle, *C. guttatus.*

Chelsea-Derby porcelain. See ★*porcelain*¹.

Chelsea pottery. See ★*pottery.*

Cheltenham beds. See ★*bed*¹.

chem. An abbreviation of *chemist, chemistry, chemical.* See ★*chemist,* 4.

chemæsthesis (kem-es-thē′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *chem(icus),* chemic, + Gr. αἴσθησις, perception.] The stimulation of an organism by external or internal stimuli; the sensation of matter.

chemawinite (chē-mâ′win-īt), *n.* [*Chemawin,* Amer. Ind. name of a neighboring Hudson Bay post.] An amber-like resin found associated with woody debris on the shore of Cedar Lake in Canada.

chemiater (kem-i-ā′tėr), *n.* [NL. **chemiater,* ⟨ *chemia, chimia,* chemistry, + Gr. ἰατρός, physician.] A medical practitioner of the Paracelsian school, according to which all the processes of the body in health and in disease are of a chemical nature.

chemiatric (kem-i-at′rik), *a.* [NL. **chemiatricus,* ⟨ **chemiatrīa,* ⟨ MGr. χημία, alchemy, chemistry, + Gr. ἰατρεία, healing. Cf. *iatrochemical.*] Of or pertaining to a theory of Paracelsus and others, according to which medical treatment should be directed to the chemical conditions (fermentations, etc.) which in this theory are the causes of disease.

chemiatry (kem′i-at-ri), *n.* [NL. **chemiatria,* ⟨ *chemia, chimia,* chemistry, + Gr. ἰατρεία, medical treatment.] Treatment of disease founded upon the Paracelsian doctrine of the chemical nature of physiological and pathological processes.

chemic, *n.* Specifically—**3.** A solution or liquor of chlorid of lime or bleaching-powder for bleaching vegetable matter, as cotton.

chemical, *a.* **3.** Versed in chemistry; engaged in the study of chemistry or in chemical research or investigation: as, a *chemical* philosopher; a *chemical* friend.—**4†.** Of or pertaining to alchemy or alchemists. Also *chymical.*—**Chemical actinometer.** See ★*actinometer.*—**Chemical analysis.** By this term is understood, sometimes the actual separation of a substance into its different constituents, and sometimes merely the ascertainment of the kinds or quantities of the constituents into which it is separable.—**Chemical antidote, denudation, dynamics, engineer, equilibrium, focus, fog.** See ★*antidote, denudation,* etc.—**Chemical formula.** See *constitutional* or *structural* ★*formula.*—**Chemical fuse, gilding, induction, irritability, photometer, rectifier.** See ★*fuse*², etc.—**Chemical restraint,** the quieting of the violently insane by means of narcotic drugs.—**Chemical styptic, thermometer, ware.** See ★*styptic,* etc.

chemically, *adv.* **2†.** By alchemy or alchemical means or processes.

Ernestus Burgravius, a disciple of Paracelsus, hath published a discourse in which he specifies a lamp to be made of man's blood, . . . which *chemically* prepared forty days, and afterwards kept in a glass, shall show all the accidents of his life. *Burton,* Anat. Mel., II. §ii. Mem. 4.

chemicking (kem′ik-ing), *n.* The process of bleaching with chlorid of lime.

chemicking-machine (kem′ik-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for bleaching cotton cloth with chlorid of lime or bleaching-powder.

chemicobiologic (kem′i-kō-bī-ō-loj″ik), *a.* [*chemicobiology* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to chemicobiology.

The results of bacteriologic and of *chemicobiologic* research as applied to the pathology of midwifery. *Lancet,* Aug. 22, 1903, *advt.*

chemicobiology (kem″i-kō-bī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [NL. *chemicus,* chemic, + *biologia,* biology.] The chemistry of living substance.

chemicodynamic (kem″i-kō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* Operating to transform chemical energy into the energy of motion.

chemico-electric (kem″i-kō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* Operating to transform chemical energy into electrical energy: as, a *chemico-electric* change.

The best evidence yet secured by research seems to indicate that the method of energy transformation in the vital machine is one which directly transforms the potential energy of the food, as developed by chemical combinations, into kinetic form, sometimes perhaps simply by chemico-dynamic change, sometimes by *chemico-electric* transformation. *R. H. Thurston,* in Smithsonian Rep., 1896, p. 337.

chemicomineralogical (kem″i-kō-min-ē-ra-loj′i-kal), *a.* Involving both chemical and mineralogical characters: as, a *chemicomineralogical* classification of rocks. *Geikie,* Textbook of Geol., p. 201.

chemicophysical (kem″i-kō-fiz′i-kal), *a.* Both chemical and physical; relating to both the chemistry and the physics of a substance or organism.

If a constant battery current flows continuously through a muscle or a nerve, it will so alter the *chemico-physical* condition of the living substance that its physiological properties will be greatly modified. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 767.

chemico-physics (kem″i-kō-fiz′iks), *n.* Physical chemistry. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VII. 758.

chemicophysiological (kem″i-kō-fiz-i-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Having reference to the science of physiological chemistry, or biochemistry.

chemigraph (kem′i-graf), *n.* A print obtained by a process of chemigraphy. See ★*chemigraphy,* 2.

chemigrapher (ke-mig′ra-fėr), *n.* One who uses chemigraphy.

chemigraphy (ke-mig′ra-fi), *n.* **1.** A process of making zinc etchings without the aid of photography.—**2.** A process of obtaining halftones by printing, from the same plate, in two colors, or two shades of the same color, one of which is slightly out of register.

chemiluminescence (kem″i-lū-mi-nes′ens), *n.* Luminescence associated with chemical changes in the luminous substance and probably due to those changes. See ★*luminescence.*

Wiedemann has shown that the shining of Balmain's luminous paint, and generally of the sulphides of the alkaline earths, is accompanied with chemical action. A long period of luminosity after the removal of the source renders highly probable the existence of what he now calls *chemi-luminescence.* *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1895, p. 121.

chemin-de-fer (shē-maṅ″dē-fâr′), *n.* [F. railroad, lit. 'iron road.'] A variation of baccara in which each player in turn becomes the banker. See *baccara.*

chemin-de-ronde, *n.* **2.** A sentry-path around a fortification, along the scarp or counterscarp, protected by a loopholed wall or the glacis. See *covered way,* under *cover*¹.

chemiotactic (kem″i-ō-tak′tik), *a.* A collateral form of ★*chemotactic.*

chemiotaxis (kem″i-ō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *chemia,* chemistry, + Gr. τάξις, order.] Same as ★*chemotaxis.*

chemisal (chem′i-sal), *n.* A corrupt form of *chamisal,* sometimes used as a local name.

So local and strikingly characteristic are these chaparral areas that they have become landmarks, the word chamisal, sometimes corrupted into *chemisal,* chemise, or chimese, being adopted as a local name. Thus, we find on the map of Humboldt County a "*Chemisal* Creek" and "Chimese Ridge" in the vicinity of Harris, and a "Chemise Mountain," near Shelter Cove. *U. S. Dept. Agr.,* Bur. Plant Industry, Bulletin 12, 1902, [p. 31.

chemise, *n.* **6.** In *mech.,* a sheath or covering of sheet-metal; specifically, a sheet-iron cylinder placed around the tubes in a vertical boiler.

chemist, *n.* **4.** A degree conferred by some institutions upon the completion of a stated course in chemistry.—**5.** Same as ★*chemiater.*—**Technical chemist,** a chemist engaged in directing or conducting the operations of some branch of industry essentially or mainly chemical in character.

chemistry, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*chemiatry.*—**Bureau of Chemistry.** See ★*bureau.*—**Color chemistry.** That department of chemistry which deals with the study of coloring matters and dyestuffs. Also known as *tinctorial* chemistry.—**Industrial chemistry,** chemistry as applied to industrial processes and operations. See *chemical* ★*engineering.*—**Inorganic chemistry.** Although it is in the main correct to say that organic chemistry is the chemistry of the compounds of carbon and inorganic chemistry that of the other elements and their compounds, it would in many respects be inconvenient to observe this classification rigidly. Some carbon compounds, such as carbon monoxid and dioxid, carbon disulphid, silicon carbide, and iron carbides which occur in cast-iron and steel, are practically always treated as inorganic substances. On the other hand, a few substances which do not contain carbon, such as silicon and chloroform, are more advantageously classed as organic.—**Photographic chemistry.** Same as *photochemistry.*—**Physical chemistry,** the study of chemical substances and chemical processes with reference to the physical phenomena witnessed or to the physical energies concerned. Many of its chapters had been fairly developed long before the name was first used, such as those concerned with the doctrines as to atoms and molecules, or as to the solid, liquid, and gaseous states of aggregation. But other chapters, such as those on thermochemistry, electrochemistry, chemical statics, and chemical dynamics, have received most of their development since the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and the new name has been required to describe the fruit of a cooperation of physics and chemistry.

During the past fifteen years the border-land between chemistry and physics has been very successfully cultivated, and a new department of chemistry has resulted. This is the department known as *physical chemistry.* *Science,* May 24, 1901, p. 809.

Pure chemistry, chemistry considered as a branch of human knowledge, without reference to its practical or industrial applications: opposed to *practical chemistry.*—**Sanitary chemistry,** chemistry in its relations to health, especially to public health or the health of large communities.—**Social chemistry,** assimilation of diverse elements, especially nationalities and races, in a social population. *L. F. Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 210.—**Tinctorial chemistry.** See *color* ★*chemistry.*

chemoæsthesia (kem″ō-es-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (*Czapek*), ⟨ *chem(icus),* chemic, + Gr. αἴσθησις, perception.] In *bot.,* the capacity of a plant-organ to respond to chemical stimuli.

chemocentrum (kem″ō-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *chemocentra* (-trä). [ML. *chem(icus),* chemic, + L. *centrum,* center.] In *cytol.,* the nucleus considered as the center which controls the chemical activities of the living cell: opposed to ★*kinocentrum.*

chemokinesis (kem″ō-ki-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ NL. *chem(icus),* chemic, + Gr. κίνησις, movement.] A state of increased activity of organisms in relation to chemical substances.

Garry finds that certain chemicals "cause the organism to become restless, very swift shooting movements being caused." As a result of these movements the organisms soon leave the area of the operation of the chemical causing the reaction. This phenomenon Garry calls *chemokinesis.* *H. S. Jennings,* in Amer. Jour. Physiol., April, 1900, p. 398.

chemokinetic (kem″ō-ki-net′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting chemokinesis.

chemolyse, *v. t.* See ★*chemolyze.*

chemolyze (kem′ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chemolyzed,* ppr. *chemolyzing.* [*chemoly(sis)* + *-ize.*] To decompose or separate into different constituents by chemical action; subject to chemolysis.

chemoreflex (kem-ō-rē′fleks), *n.* [NL. *chem(icus),* chemic, + E. *reflex.*] A response to a chemical change in the environment by a motor reaction.

[The] complicated activities of such highly developed organisms as ants and bees may be subsumed, with surprising completeness, under some such heading as the '*chemoreflex.*' *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* March, 1902, p. 463.

chemosed (kem′ōzd), *a.* [*chemos(is)* + *-ed*².] Marked by chemosis. *N. E. D.*

chemosynthesis (kem-ō-sin′the-sis), *n.* [NL. *chem(icus),* chemic, + Gr. σύνθεσις, synthesis.] The formation of carbohydrates out of inor-

ganic compounds by an organism in darkness or in the absence of sunlight: contrasted with ★*photosynthesis*. *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 215.

chemotactic (kem-ō-tak′tik). *a.* [*chemotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] 1. Concerning or pertaining to the motion of cells or of organisms in relation to chemical substances; exhibiting chemotaxis.—2. Inciting chemotaxis.

Since Cohnheim's great discovery in 1867 we have known that the central phenomenon of what is termed by pathologists *inflammation* is what would now be called a *chemotactic* one; for it consists in the gathering together, like that of vultures to a carcass, of those migratory cells which have their home in the blood stream and in the lymphatic system, to any point where the living tissue of the body has been injured or damaged, as if the products of disintegration which are set free where such damage occurs were attractive to them.

Smithsonian Rep., 1893, p. 458.

chemotactism (kem-ō-tak′tizm), *n.* Same as ★*chemotaxis*.

So with the fly. Certain chemical stimuli from meat cause a fly to lay its eggs. In the fat these stimuli are lacking. They can be produced artificially. In the shorthand jargon of science, it is simply a chemical reaction between certain substances in the skin or sense organs of the fly and the meat, a case of *chemo-tactism*.

C. Snyder, New Conceptions in Sci., p. 202.

chemotaxic (kem-ō-tak′sik), *a.* A bad form for ★*chemotactic*. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 392.

chemotaxis (kem-ō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL. *chem-* (*icus*), chemic, + Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement.] The locomotion of organisms or of cells in relation to chemical substances, or the property of certain chemical substances to attract or repel living cells at the point of action: in the first instance there is *positive* chemotaxis, in the second *negative* chemotaxis. The peculiar response of the white blood-corpuscles to chemotactic stimulation is of fundamental importance in the defense of the animal organism against bacterial invasion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 518.

chemotherapy (kem-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Cf. *therapeutics.*] Medical treatment of disease by means of chemical substances. *Lancet*, Oct. 8, 1910, p. 1096.

chemotic (ke-mot′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to chemosis.

chemotropic (kem-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [NL. *chem-* (*icus*), chemic, + Gr. *τρόπος*, a turning.] Of or pertaining to the growth or bending of organisms in relation to chemical substances; exhibiting chemotropism. Also *chemotropical.*

chemotropically (kem-ō-trop′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chemotropic manner; by and with chemotropism.

chemotropism (ke-mot′rō-pizm), *n.* [*chemotrop-ic* + *-ism.*] The growth or bending of organisms, or of the parts of organisms, in relation to chemical substance.

The chemical effects of the diffusing molecules on certain elements of the skin influence the tension of the muscles, as the rays of light influence the tension of the muscles in heliotropic animals. The orientation of an organism by diffusing molecules is termed *chemotropism*, and we speak of positive *chemotropism* when the animal is forced to bring its axis of symmetry into the direction of the lines of diffusion and to turn its head toward the centre of diffusion.

J. Loeb, Compar. Physiol. of the Brain, p. 186.

chêne (shān), *n.* [F., 'oak.'] An oak-leaf design printed on any textile fabric.

chenille, *n.* 3. A name given to the cotton leaf-worm or cotton caterpillar, the larva of *Alabama argillacea*, by Louisiana planters of French descent, and adopted by many others.

chenocholalic (ken″ō-kō-lal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *χήν*, goose, + *χολή*, bile, + *-al*[3] + *-ic.*] Same as ★*chenocholic*.

chenocholic (ken″ō-kol′ik), *a.* [Gr. *χήν*, goose, + *χολή*, bile.] Derived from goose-bile.—**Chenocholic acid,** an amorphous bibasic acid, $C_{27}H_{44}O_4$, formed by boiling taurochenocholic acid with barium hydroxid.

Chenopodiales (kē″nō-pō-di-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Britton, 1901), ⟨ *Chenopodium* + *-ales.*] An order of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous, chiefly apetalous, plants. It is generally herbaceous, with hermaphrodite flowers, superior ovary, and utricular, capsular, or baccate fruit. It includes 10 families, of which the most important are the *Chenopodiaceæ*, *Amaranthaceæ*, *Portulacaceæ*, and *Silenaceæ*.

chenotaurocholic (kē″nō-tâ-rō-kol′ik), *a.* [Gr. *χήν*, goose, + *ταῦρος*, bull, + *χολή*, bile, + *-ic.*] Relating to a form of taurocholic acid present in goose-bile.—**Chenotaurocholic acid,** a biliary acid, $C_{29}H_{49}NSO_8$, found in the bile of geese.

cherem, *n.* Same as ★*herem*.

chernites (kėr-nī′tēz), *n.* [L. *chernites*, ⟨ Gr. *χερνίτης*.] A variety of marble, resembling ivory, used by the ancients for making sarcophagi.

cherridary† (cher′i-dā-ri), *n.* [Also *cherredery*, *cheridary*, *charidares* (pl.), *carridaries* (pl., Yule): of E. Indian origin.] An Indian cotton fabric, usually having narrow stripes. *A. M. Earle*, Costume of Colonial Times, p. 83.

cherried (cher′id), *p. a.* [*cherry* + *-ed*[2].] Cherry-colored: as, *cherried* lips. *Goldsmith.*

cherry[1], *n.*—**Bitter cherry,** *Prunus emarginata*, a wild cherry of the northwestern United States which ranges from Montana to California. Its bark, leaves, and fruit are intensely bitter.—**Black cherry.** Same as *rum-cherry*, and the more usual name.—**Brazilian cherry, Cayenne cherry.** Same as *Surinam* ★*cherry* (*b*).—**Cherry fruit-maggot.** See ★*fruit-maggot*.—**Cherry leaf-beetle.** See ★*leaf-beetle*.—**Cherry leaf mildew.** Same as *cherry blight*.—**Cherry leaf-spot.** See ★*leaf-spot*.—**Cherry-scale,** an American diaspine scale-insect, *Aspidiotus forbesi*.—**Fire cherry,** the wild red cherry or pin-cherry, *Prunus Pennsylvanica*: so called because it springs up freely on lands recently devastated by fire. See *pin-cherry*.—**Herbert River cherry.** Same as *Queensland* ★*cherry*.—**Holly-cherry,** the holly-laurel or islay. Also called *holly-leaf laurel* and *holly-leaved laurel*.—**Indian cherry.** (*a*) The Carolina buckthorn, *Rhamnus Caroliniana*. (*b*) The service-berry, *Amelanchier Canadensis*.—**May-cherry.** Same as *June-berry*. Also called *service-berry* and *shad-bush*.—**Mexican cherry,** the form of rum-cherry, *Prunus serotina*, found in Mexico and adjoining regions: by some thought to be a distinct species.—**Native cherry,** an Australian tree, *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, of the sandalwood family, the edible fruit of which consists of a fleshy, cherry-like pedicel bearing a single-seeded nut. See *cherry*[1], 3 (*b*).—**New Mexican cherry.** Same as *Mexican* ★*cherry*.—**Oak-leaf cherry.** Same as *islay*.—**Pigeon-cherry.** Same as *pin-cherry*.—**Poison black cherry,** the deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*: so called from the resemblance of the berries to black cherries.—**Queensland cherry,** the fruit of a shrub or small tree of the spurge family, *Antidesma Dallachyanum*. It is the size of a large cherry, and has a sharp, acid flavor resembling that of the red currant, and, like it, makes a good jelly.—**Quinine cherry.** Same as *bitter* ★*cherry*.—**Sour cherry,** *Prunus Cerasus*, the fruit of which is sour in a wild state.—**Spanish wild cherry.** Same as *islay*.—**Surinam cherry.** (*a*) See *Surinam cherry*. (*b*) A shrub or small tree, *Eugenia uniflora*, a native of South America, which produces luscious, bright-red, cherry-like fruit about an inch in diameter and agreeably acid. Also called *Cayenne* or *Brazilian cherry* and *pitanga*.—**Sweet cherry,** *Prunus avium*. It bears sweet fruit even in a wild state.—**Western choke-cherry,** *Prunus demissa*, a wild cherry of the western United States which ranges from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast; it is a small tree and bears pleasantly flavored fruit somewhat resembling that of the choke-cherry.—**West Indian cherry.** (*a*) See *Barbados cherry* under *cherry*[1]. (*b*) *Prunus sphærocarpa*, a small evergreen tree which ranges from southern peninsular Florida to the West Indies and Brazil.—**Wild black cherry,** the black cherry or rum-cherry, *Prunus serotina*.—**Wild cherry,** a name applied (*a*) specially to the sweet cherry, *Prunus avium*, in a wild state, and (*b*) generally to any of the native American cherries, as *P. serotina*, *P. Virginiana*, *P. Pennsylvanica*, etc., and particularly to the less-known species, such as *P. emarginata*, *P. Alabamensis*, and *P. australis*.—**Wild red cherry.** (*a*) See *pin-cherry*. (*b*) Improperly, *P. angustifolia*, the Chickasaw plum (which see, under plum[1]).—**Willow-leaf cherry,** *Prunus salicifolia*. It has willow-like leaves, and ranges from southern New Mexico and Arizona to Colombia and Peru.

cherry-aphis (cher′i-ā″fis), *n.* A plant-louse, *Myzus cerasi*, which infests the leaves of the cherry in the early summer.

cherry-birch (cher′i-bėrch″), *n.* See *birch*, 1.

cherry-borer (cher′i-bōr″ėr), *n.* The larva of an Australian tortricid moth, *Maroga gigantella*, which bores into the trunk and limbs of the cherry, plum, apricot, nectarine, and quince in Australia.

cherry-bug (cher′i-bug), *n.* An American coreid bug, *Metapodius femoratus*, which attacks the fruit of sweet varieties of cherry in the southwestern United States. Also known as the *thighed metapodius* (which see, under *thighed*).

cherry-fair (cher′i-fār), *n.* [ME. *chery feire.*] A fair held in cherry-orchards, in some parts of England, for the sale of the fruit: long regarded as typical of the shortness and uncertainty of life and the fleeting nature of its pleasures: as,

Al is but a *chery feire*, *Gower.*

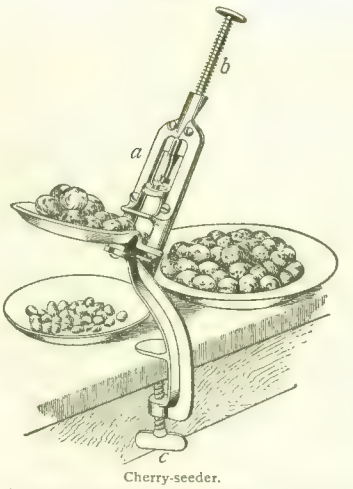
Cherry-fairs are still held in Worcestershire . . . on Sunday evenings, . . . and being almost always a resort of lovers, and the gay portion of the lower classes [they] may appropriately retain their significant type of the uncertainty and vanity of the things of this world.

Halliwell.

cherry-louse (cher′i-lous), *n.* An aphidia, *Myzus cerasi*, which attacks the buds and young foliage of the cherry.

cherry-red (cher″i-red′), *a.* Clear, moderately dark red in color.—**Cherry-red heat,** a temperature higher than dull red and lower than bright red, as these colors appear in heated iron in daylight.

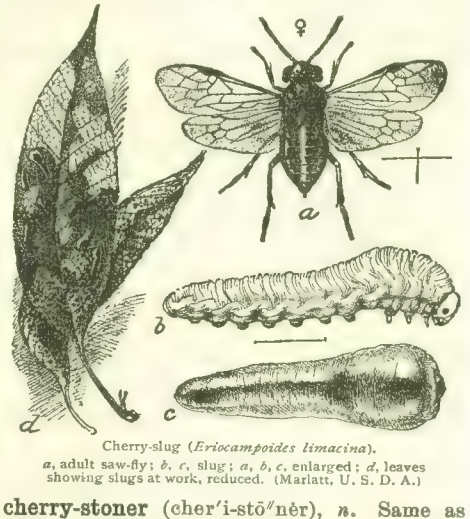
cherry-seeder (cher′i-sē″dėr), *n.* A machine for removing the pits from cherries and other fruits. It is essentially a double-bladed knife which moves in guides, and is operated by hand. It cuts out and removes the pits and delivers the pits and the fruit separately.



Cherry-seeder.

a, knife for cutting out stone; *b*, handle, with return spring, for operating knife; *c*, clamp.

cherry-slug (cher′i-slug), *n.* The larva of an American saw-fly, *Eriocampoides limacina.*



Cherry-slug (*Eriocampoides limacina*).

a, adult saw-fly; *b*, *c*, slug; *a*, *b*, *c*, enlarged; *d*, leaves showing slugs at work, reduced. (Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

cherry-stoner (cher′i-stō″nėr), *n.* Same as ★*cherry-seeder*.

Cherry-tree bark-louse, an American lecaniine, *Lecanium cerasifex*, which lives on the twigs and small branches of the cherry-tree.—**Cherry-tree plant-louse,** an aphidid, *Myzus cerasi*, which lives on the leaves and buds of the cherry-tree.—**Cherry-tree scale-insect.** Same as *scurfy* ★*bark-louse*.—**Cherry-tree Thecla.** Same as ★*coral hairstreak*.—**Cherry-tree ugly-nest tortricid,** an American tortricid moth, *Archips cerasivorana*, whose larvæ make unsightly webs among the leaves of the choke-cherry and sometimes of the cultivated cherry.

Chersydridæ (kėr-sid′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Chersydrus*, a genus of snakes (⟨ *χέρσος*, dry land, + *ὕδρα*, a water-snake), + *-idæ.*] A family of ugly but harmless snakes, of aquatic habits. They have the postfrontals bounding the orbits posteriorly and extended forward to form their superior borders, to the exclusion of the frontals. The species are Asiatic.

cherubic, *a.* 2. Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting the childish innocence of the 'cherubs' or winged child-angels represented by painters and sculptors. See *cherub*, 2.—**Cherubic friar,** a Dominican friar: so called because it was assumed that the Dominicans were given especially to the pursuit of knowledge, a quality ascribed in angelology to the cherubim.

cherubimical (cher″ö-bim′i-kal), *a.* Same as *cherubimic*.

chervil, *n.*—**Sweet chervil.** (*b*) Same as *sweet cicely* (*b*).

Cheshire cheese. See ★*cheese*[1].

chess[1], *n.* 2†. Dice. *Pope* (trans.), Odyssey, I. 143.—**Blindfold chess,** a game of chess conducted by a player who does not see the board. The eyes of the player are seldom or never actually blindfolded.

chess[2], *n.*—**Red chess,** a brome-grass, *Bromus rubens*, introduced into the Pacific States from southern Europe. It is noxious in sheep-pastures because its awns become entangled in wool. The panicle is tinged with reddish brown. Also called *red brome*.

chessy (ches′i), *a.* Characteristic of good chess-play: as, *chessy* situations. *N. E. D.*

chest[1], *n.* 6. The funds of a public institution, or the strong box, coffer, or place where such funds are, or are supposed to be, kept; the treasury: as, a military *chest;* the uni-

versity *chest;* the *chest* for the relief of maimed mariners; etc. — **7.** In *organ-building,* see *wind-chest.* — **Barrel-shaped chest,** a general rounded bulging of the chest which moves but little during respiration: a condition present in emphysema of long duration. — **Cobbler's chest,** a deformity of the chest marked by a sinking in at the lower extremity of the sternum. — **Dropsy of the chest,** hydrothorax. — **Funnel-chest.** See ★*funnel-chest.* — **German chest,** an inclined rectangular box used in washing ore, having several rows of holes closed by pegs, which are inserted in succession from the bottom as the chest fills up: a square buddle. The heads or rich mineral settle near the upper end of the box, the middlings are found at the lower end, and the tailings or waste flow out at the end holes. When the box is full the different products are shoveled out. — **Keeled chest.** Same as ★*chicken-breast.* — **Phthinoid chest,** a narrow chest markedly flattened anteriorly. — **Pigeon-chest.** Same as ★*chicken-breast.*

chest-bars (chest′bärz), *n. pl.* A pair of fixed vertical bars used in exercising the chest and arms. They are placed parallel to each other so that they may be grasped while the chest is thrown forward between them.

chested (chest′ed), *a.* **2.** In *archery,* gradually decreasing in diameter from a point between the nock and the center to both ends: said of an arrow.

Chester limestone. See ★*limestone.*

chestiness (ches′ti-nes), *n.* The feelings, attitude, or manner of a 'chesty' person; defiant self-assertiveness on the part of an ignorant and pretentious person. [Recent slang, U. S.]

chest-machine (chest′ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine used in gymnasiums to develop the muscles of the chest.

chest-mangle (chest′mang″gl), *n.* See *mangle*², *n.*

chestnut, *n.* — **Chestnut disease.** See ★*disease* and ★*Acrospeira.* — **Golden-leaved chestnut,** the western chinkapin, *Castanopsis chrysophylla.* See *chinkapin,* 2. — **Guiana chestnut,** the seeds of *Pachira aquatica,* a large tree of Guiana and the lower Amazon. — **Kafir chestnut.** Same as *wild chestnut.*

chestnut-blight (ches′nut-blīt), *n.* A fungus, *Diaporthe parasitica,* very destructive of the chestnut-tree in the eastern United States.

chestnut-borer (ches′nut-bōr″ėr), *n.* An insect which infests the chestnut. — **Two-lined chestnut-borer,** the larva of an American buprestid beetle, *Agrilus bilineatus.*

chesty (ches′ti), *a.* [*chest*¹, *n.*, + *-y*¹.] Inflated with an undue feeling of one's importance, and inclined to show it in an impudently aggressive way; ignorantly and pretentiously self-assertive. [Recent slang, U. S.]

cheval, *n.* — **A cheval,** (*b*) in *gambling,* betting on two events at the same time. — **Petits chevaux,** a substitute for roulette, in places where roulette is forbidden. Nine models of horses with jockeys on them, each numbered, are rapidly revolved in concentric circles, and the players bet on the number of the horse that will have his nose nearest the wire when they all come to rest. Bets may be made on single numbers, paying 7 for 1, or on the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6, 7, 8, 9, paying even money.

chevalet, *n.* **2.** In *glass-manuf.,* a grooved bench for holding cylinders of broad glass before they are spread out.

Chevalier crab. See ★*crab*¹. — **Chevalier d'or,** the French louis d'or which has on it a Maltese cross. — **Chevalier of fortune,** one who lives by his wits: same as *chevalier d'industrie.* — **The Chevalier,** James Francis Edward Stuart, son of James II. of England, the Old Pretender; also, *Chevalier de St. George.* — **The Young Chevalier,** Charles Edward Stuart, or Prince Charlie, the Young Pretender.

chevered† (shev′ėrd, chev′ėrd), *p. a.* [Also erron. *chivelled* (in the one quot. known, 1658); a reduced form in ignorant use of *chevroned* (spelled *cheverned* in 1543): see *chevroned.*] Same as *chevroned.* *Alice M. Earle,* Costume of Colonial Times, p. 141.

Chevé system. See ★*system.*

cheville, *n.* **2.** A meaningless or redundant syllable, word, or phrase used to complete a verse or round off a period.

> The genius of prose rejects the *cheville* no less emphatically than the laws of verse.
> *Contemporary Rev.,* April, 1885, p. 551.

Cheviot finish, a coarse, closely curled nap given to woolen cloth, as cheviot.

chevron, *n.* **5.** *pl.* In *carp.,* a pair of rafters set up and meeting at the ridge; or two rafters held together at the foot by a tie of some kind and therefore ready to put into place as a truss.

chevronelly (shev′rọ-nel-i), *a.* Same as *chevroné.*

chevy, *n.* **2.** The game of prisoners' base.

Chevy-chase (chev″i-chās′), *n.* A scampering noise or chasing about; a running pursuit. See *Chevy Chase* in the Century Cyclopedia of Names.

chew, *v. t.* — **To chew oakum** (*naut.*), said of a vessel when it grinds the calking out of its seams by its working. This occurs either from weak construction or from heavy laboring.

chew-stick, *n.* **2.** In Sierra Leone, the root of the cola, *Bichea acuminata,* which is chewed for the purpose of cleaning the teeth and sweetening the breath.

ch. g. An abbreviation of *chestnut gelding.*

Ch. hist. An abbreviation of *church history.*

chi¹ (kī, ċhē), *n.* The twenty-second letter of the Greek alphabet, X, *χ*, corresponding to the English *ch.*

chi² (ċhī), *n.* [Also *chigh;* appar. California Indian. Cf. *hitch*².] A fish, *Lavinia exilicauda:* same as ★*hitch*².

chiaroscuro, *n.* **4.** A style of painting on enameled pottery practised by the Italian potters.

chiasmal (kī-az′mạl), *a.* [*chiasm* + *-al*¹.] Of the nature of a chiasm; crosswise: as, *chiasmal* interpositions.

chiasmic (kī-az′mik), *a.* [*chiasm* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*chiasmal.* *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 252.

chiaster (kī′as-tėr), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *χί,* the letter X, + *ἀστήρ,* star.] In sponge-spicules, an aster with slender cylindrical rays.

chiastically (kī-as′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a chiasmus.

chiastoneury (kī-as-tō-nū′ri), *n.* [Gr. *χιαστός,* arranged X-wise, + *νεῦρον,* nerve.] The condition of having the pleurovisceral connectives crossed, as in the prosobranchiate gastropods.

chibinite (chi′bi-nīt), *n.* [Finnish *Chibinä,* on the Kola Peninsula, Finland, + *-ite*².] In *petrog.,* a name given by W. Ramsay (1899) to a variety of nephelite-syenite containing ægirite, acmite or arfvedsonite, and eudialyte, and having a somewhat laminate texture.

chicago (shi-kä′gō), *v. t.* [In allusion to the assumed meaning of *Chicago,* namely, 'skunk' (it really means 'at the place of the skunk or skunks').] In *card-playing* and other games, to 'skunk' or 'whitewash' (an opposing side); that is, to prevent it from scoring any runs or points. [Slang, U. S.]

Chicago blue, gray, orange, pool. See ★*blue,* etc.

chicane, *n.* **3.** A quibble: as, a *chicane* about words. — **4.** In *bridge whist,* a hand which is void of trumps; it entitles the holder to score simple honors. When the hands of two partners are both void of trumps it is called *double chicane.*

chicayote (chē-kä-yō′te), *n.* [Also *chilacayote, chillcoyote, chilicothe,* etc.; Nah. *chichic,* bitter, + *ayotli,* gourd or squash.] A name in Mexico of several wild gourd-like plants, especially of *Cucurbita fœtidissima,* which is also known as *calabacilla amarga* ('bitter gourd'), and of *Cucurbita radicans.* The name appears in various forms. In California, as *chilicothe,* it is applied to *Micrampelis macrocarpa.* See ★*chilicothe* and *calabazilla.*

chicharo (chē′chä-rō), *n.* [Sp. *chícharo,* pea or pea-vine.] In Porto Rico, a name applied to a number of small leguminous vines, especially the lablab, *Dolichos Lablab.*

chicharro (chē-chär′rō), *n.* [Sp., prob. < *chicharra,* an imitative var. of *cigarra* = It. *cigala, cicala,* < L. *cicada,* a cicada.] A carangoid fish, *Trachurops crumenophthalmus,* found on both coasts of tropical America. Also called *goggler, goggle-eyed jack,* and *big-eyed scad.*

chicken-berry (chik′en-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *chicken-berries* (-iz). [A substitution for *checkerberry.*] Same as *checkerberry,* in both senses.

chicken-bill (chik′en-bil), *n.* The sora, *Porzana carolina,* so called from its short bill. [Local southern U. S.]

chicken-breast (chik′en-brest), *n.* A condition in which the sternum projects forward, the arch of the ribs on either side being flattened.

chicken-bug (chik′en-bug), *n.* A bug that infests chickens. — **Mexican chicken-bug,** a cimicid or bedbug, *Acanthia inodora,* which attacks poultry in Mexico and has also been found in southern New Mexico. See ★*coruco.*

chicken-corn (chik′en-kôrn), *n.* A form of durra, *Andropogon Sorghum cernuus,* with the densely flowered panicle abruptly bent or recurved so as to point downward. It is largely cultivated as a cereal in Africa and to some extent in Asia, and is sometimes planted in America, its seed being valued as chicken feed. Also called *white Egyptian corn.* See *sorghum,* 2.

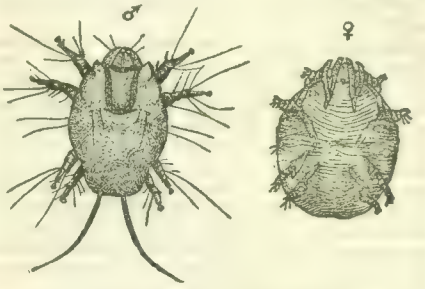
chicken-fixings (chik′en-fik″singz), *n. pl.* Something nice in the way of food, or better than usual. [Colloq., U. S.]

chicken-flea (chik′en-flē), *n.* A tropical and subtropical insect of the family *Pulicidæ, Sarcopsylla gallinacea,* of wide distribution. It is especially attracted to poultry but also attacks young kittens, puppies, calves, colts, and even children.

chickenhood (chik′en-hůd), *n.* The state or condition of a chicken.

chicken-louse (chik′en-lous), *n.*; pl. *chicken-lice* (līs). Any one of several mallophagous parasitic insects, as, (*a*) *Goniocotes abdominalis,* the large chicken-louse; (*b*) *Goniodes dissimilis,* the chicken *Goniodes;* (*c*) *Lipeurus heterographus,* the *Lipeurus* of the chicken and pheasant; and (*d*) *Lipeurus variabilis,* the variable chicken-louse.

chicken-mite (chik′en-mīt), *n.* **1.** A minute, almost microscopic mite, *Cytoleichus* (formerly *Cytodites*) *nudus,* of the family *Cytoleichidæ,* which infests the air-passages and air-cells, and other portions of the domestic fowl. It is called the *internal chicken-mite.* — **2.** A similar mite of the same family, *Lamniosioptes cysticola,* which occurs on the skin, but commonly penetrates also the subcutaneous connective tissues, where it gives rise to a calcareous cyst. It infests chickens, geese, and pheasants, and is called the *cystic fowl-mite.* — **3.** The itch-mite of fowls, *Sarcoptes* (*Cnemidocoptes*) *mutans* and *gallinæ,* serious enemies of domestic fowls. — **4.** Same as ★*chicken-tick,* 1.



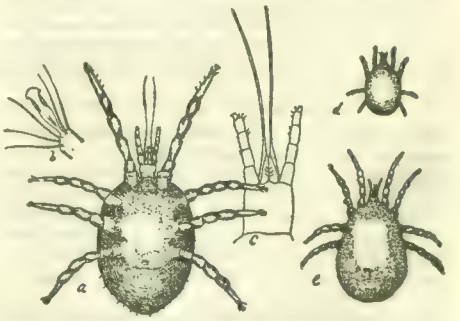
Chicken-mite (*Sarcoptes mutans*). Male and Female. (After Robin.)

chicken-pecked (chik′en-pekt), *p. a.* Ruled, controlled, or worried by wilful children. Compare *henpecked.* [Humorous, U. S.]

chicken-pepper (chik′en-pep″ėr), *n.* The small-flowered crowfoot, *Ranunculus abortivus,* of the United States, which has numerous small achenes in globular heads.

chicken's-toes (chik′enz-tōz), *n.* The glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea;* also the coralroot, *Corallorhiza odontorhiza.* The allusion is to the fruiting spikes of the former and the roots of the latter.

chicken-tick (chik′en-tik), *n.* **1.** *Dermanyssus gallinæ,* a mite of the family *Dermanyssidæ,* a most pernicious pest of the hennery, which gathers on the fowls at night and sucks their blood. Sometimes they infest human beings, causing acariasis. Also called *chicken-mite.* — **2.** An ixodid mite, *Argas miniata* (*americana* Pack.) which does great damage among poultry, especially in the Southern States, where it ranges from Texas to California. Infested chickens droop, refuse to eat, and finally drop and die.



Chicken-tick (*Dermanyssus gallinæ*). *a*, adult; *b*, tarsus; *c*, mouth-parts; *d*, and *e*, young. All enlarged. (Osborn, U. S. D. A.)

chicken-turtle (chik′en-tėr″tl), *n.* A small, common, fresh-water turtle, *Chrysemys reticulata,* of the southern United States. See *chicken-tortoise.*

chickweed, *n.* — **Barren chickweed,** *Cerastium arvense oblongifolium,* of the eastern United States. — **Chickweed geometer.** See ★*geometer.* — **Germander chickweed,** the field-speedwell, *Veronica agrestis.* — **Great chickweed.** See *Stellaria.* — **Ivy-chickweed.**

Same as *germander* ★*chickweed*.—**Sea-chickweed.** See *sea-chickweed*.—**Star-chickweed.** Same as *great* ★*chickweed*.—**Star-flowered chickweed.** Same as *star-flower* (*a*).—**Water-chickweed.** See *water-chickweed*.—**Water mouse-ear chickweed,** one of the water-chickweeds, *Alsine aquatica*.

chicle (chik'l, Sp. chē'klā), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] Same as *chicle-gum*.

chico[2] (chē'kō), *n.* [Short for. Sp. *chicozapote*, < Nah. *xicotzapotl*.] In the Philippine Islands, the sapodilla, *Sapota zapotilla*, a tree of Mexican origin. See *sapodilla*.

Chico group. See ★*group*[1].

chicolar (chik-ō-lär'), *n.* [Perhaps a variation of *escolar*.] A deep-water tropical fish. Same as ★*escolar*.

chicot (shē-kō'), *n.* [F., a stump or stub.] A French-Canadian name of the Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus dioica* (which see, under *coffee-tree*).

chidra group. See ★*group*.

chief. **I.** *n.*—**Chief of ordnance,** the senior officer of the ordnance department in the United States army.—**Chief of staff.** (*a*) In the United States army, a general officer temporarily detailed by the President to exercise general supervision over all troops of the line and the staff-corps and departments of the army. (*b*) The senior general-staff officer on the staff of the commander of an army, army-corps, division, or department. (*c*) The senior officer on the personal staff of a flag-officer in command of a fleet or squadron. When practicable, he is senior in rank to all other officers under command of the flag-officer.—**Chief petty officer.** See ★*officer*.—**Maori chief,** *Notothenia coriiceps*, a fish of the family *Trachinidæ* found in the waters of Australia and New Zealand.

II. *a.*—**Chief officer** (*naut.*), the deck-officer next below the captain in rank; the first mate; the officer on whom would devolve the command in the event of the disability or removal of the captain.

chiffon, *n.* 2. A thin gauze.—**Chiffon lace,** silk-embroidered chiffon.

chi-fu (chē-fō), *n.* Same as *chih-fu*.

chiga (chē'gä), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of the senna family, *Campsiandra comosa*, found in the Guianas and Venezuela. Its large flat seeds contain starch and are used as food by the natives.

chigger (chig'ėr), *n.* A perverted form of *chigoe*. Compare *jigger*[2]. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 525.

chigh (chi), *n.* Same as ★*chi*[2] or ★*hitch*.

chigoe, *n.* 2. A larval harvest-mite, as the so-called *Leptus irritans*. Same as *red-bug* and *jigger*[2], 2.

chigoe-poison (chig'ō-poi″zn), *n.* The strangler-trees, *Clusia alba* and *C. rosea*. See *Clusia* and ★*aralie*.

Chihuahuan (chē-wä'wạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Chihuahua, Mexico: in *biogeog.*, inhabiting the region in the neighborhood of Chihuahua, a portion of the Sonoran subregion of the austro-occidental life-district of the American continent.

chi-hwan (chē-whän), *n. pl.* [Chinese *chi*, raw, untamed, + *hwan*, in Mandarin dial. *fan*, barbarians.] The aborigines of Formosa who have not been assimilated by the Chinese, or one of them. They occupy the mountainous portions of the island.

chikore (chi-kōr'), *n.* [Also *chickore*, *chikor*, *chuckoar*, *chukore*, *chukor* (NL. *chukor*), prop. *chakor*, < Hind. *chakōr*, < Skt. *chakōra*, the red-legged partridge.] The red-legged partridge of the Western Himalaya, Northern Punjab, and Afghanistan. The name is also applied by sportsmen to the snow-cock of Ladak, *Tetraogallus himalayensis*, and *Ortygornis galaris*, a handsome partridge of eastern Bengal.

chilacayote (chi″lä-kä-yō'tā), *n.* [One of the modifications of Mex. *chicayote*, bitter-gourd.] A name in California and northern Mexico of several wild cucurbitaceous plants. See *calabazilla* and ★*chicayote*.

chilarium (kī-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *chilaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + L. *-arium*.] 1. The stylet-shaped process behind the mouth in *Limulus*.—2. In *bot.*, a structure in the seed-coat of *Phaseolus*, consisting of two valves which by hygrometric movements cause its rupture.

childhood, *n.*—**Second childhood,** the childishness often incident to old age; dotage.

childie (chīld'i), *n.* [*child* + *-ie*[2].] A little child: a fond diminutive.

childing daisy. See ★*daisy*.

children's-bane (chil'drenz-bān), *n.* The American water-hemlock, *Cicuta maculata*: so called because its root causes death to children who mistake it for an edible root. Also called *children's-death*.

children's-death (chil'drenz-deth), *n.* Same as ★*children's-bane*.

child-study (child'stud-i), *n.* Systematic physiological and psychological study of children and their ways, especially in regard to their educational adaptabilities and capacities, with a view to determine effective methods of teaching and of overcoming disabilities.

Chilean cedar. See ★*cedar*.

Chilhowee sandstone. See ★*sandstone*.

chiliadic (kil-i-ad'ik), *a.* [*chiliad* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a chiliad.

chiliarchy, *n.* 2. The post of chiliarch.

chiliastical (kil-i-as'ti-kạl), *a.* Chiliastic; also inclined to favor the views of the chiliasts.

chiliastys (kil-i-as'tis), *n.* [Gr. dial. *χιλιαστύς*, in dialects of Ephesus and Samos, < Gr. *χιλιάς*, a thousand: see *chiliad*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, in Ephesus or Samos, a tribe or division of one thousand citizens. *Jour. Hellenic Studies*, VIII. 107.

chilicote (chē-li-kō'tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.: see ★*chicayote*.] A name in northern Mexico of *Erythrina coralloides*, a small thorny trifoliate tree belonging to the *Fabaceæ*, the hard scarlet seeds of which were formerly strung into necklaces by the Indians. They are ground to a powder and are used medicinally in some parts of Mexico, both as an external application for headache and internally as an emetic. Like other bright-colored seeds used for beads they are also called *colorin* and *peonia*.

chilicothe (chi-li-kō'thē), *n.* [One of the modifications of the Mex. *chicayote*, bitter-gourd.] A name in California of several wild cucumbers, especially of *Micrampelis macrocarpa*. The fruit, when green, is a large prickly ball, but when ripe it becomes lily-like through the rolling back of the segments of the capsule, which are internally pure white. The large brown hard seeds resemble beans. They are strung into necklaces by the Indians. This plant and others resembling it have enormous tuberous roots, on account of which they are sometimes called man-root, or old-man-in-the-ground. See ★*chicayote* and ★*chilicote*.

chilicoyote, *n.* Same as *chilacayote*.

chilidium (kī-lid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *chilidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *χεῖλος*, a beak, + dim. *-idium*.] In the *Brachiopoda*, a convex plate which appears in mature stages of some of the species as an outside envelop of the cardinal process of the dorsal valve. It is analogous to the deltidium of the ventral valve, but is not homologous therewith either in origin or function.

Chiliferidæ (kī-li-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + L. *ferre*, bear.] A family of ciliate *Protozoa*, of the order *Holotrichida*. They have the mouth in the anterior part of the body or near the middle, the pharynx undeveloped or small, and undulating membranes at the edge of the mouth or in the pharynx. The family includes the genera *Leucophrys*, *Glaucoma*, *Colpoda*, and others.

chiliomb (kil'i-om), *n.* [Gr. *χιλιόμβη*, formed in imitation of *ἑκατόμβη*, hecatomb.] A sacrifice of a thousand (oxen). *N. E. D.*

chilitis (kī-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lip.

Chilled iron. See ★*iron*.—**Chilled meat,** etc., meat, fish, poultry, and other food material kept at a moderately low temperature, but not always frozen, in a cold-storage warehouse or in the cold-room of a steamer.

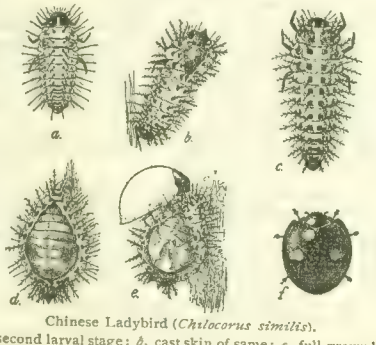
chill-harden (chil'här″dn), *v. t.* To harden (steel) by heating it to a cherry-red heat and cooling it suddenly by water or a jet of air. The carbon enters into combination with the iron and the steel is resistant to abrasion, and has a high elastic limit. See *chill-hardening* and *chilled casting*.

Chilli sauce, a highly-seasoned tomato sauce flavored with chillies.—**Chilli vinegar,** vinegar flavored with red peppers and used as a sauce.

chill-room (chil'röm), *n.* A cold-storage room or refrigerator chilled by pipes in which cold brine circulates: used to chill meats, etc.

In the preservation of meat, from the time that the beef, sheep, or hog is killed, it is kept in cold storage or *chill rooms*, until the time that it is taken from the refrigerator to be prepared for the table.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22629.



Chinese Ladybird (*Chilocorus similis*).

a, second larval stage; *b*, cast skin of same; *c*, full-grown larva; *d*, method of pupation, the pupa being retained in split larval skin; *e*, newly emerged adult not yet colored; *f*, fully colored adult. All two and a half times natural size. (Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

Chilocorus (kī-lok'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < *χεῖλος*, lip, + (appar.), *κόρος*, sprout, shoot.] An important genus of coccinellid beetles, of wide distribution and comprising more than 30 species, all of which are important enemies of scale-insects. *C. bivulnerus* is the 'twice-stabbed ladybird' of the United States, and *C. similis* is the Chinese ladybird imported into the United States by the United States Department of Agriculture, from China, to destroy the San José scale.

chilomalacia (kī-lō-ma-lā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Same as *noma*.

chiloschisis (kī-los'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *σχίσις*, cleavage, separation, < *σχίζειν*, cleave, separate: see *schism*.] Same as *harelip*.

chilostome (kī'lō-stōm), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Any member of the *Chilostomata*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chilostomata*.

chiltern (chil'tėrn), *n.* and *a.* [*Chiltern*, a local name.] **I.** *n.* A kind of dry, open soil characteristic of certain parts of England.

II. *a.* Characterized by the prevalence of the soil known as chiltern: as, *chiltern* counties.

chimborazite (chim-bō-rā'zīt), *n.* [*Chimborazo* (where found) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *aragonite*.

chime[1], *v. t.* 3. To announce, indicate, summon, or bring about by chiming or stroke of bell: as, to *chime* (or strike) some particular hour; to *chime* one to sleep, or to supper, etc.

Chime-and-chime, end to end: said of barrels so ranged that the head of one butts against the head or bottom of another.

chimney, *n.* 4. (*e*) A vent through which volcanic eruption has taken place.

He [De Launay] believes that since the cavities which contain the serpentine pipes are in the nature of volcanic *chimneys*, water, penetrating to the contact of a molten metallic bath charged with various carburets, caused the sudden formation of carburets of hydrogen, and by their explosion the opening of the volcanic *chimneys*.

Smithsonian Rep. (*Nat. Mus.*), 1900, p. 505.

5. A very narrow cleft in a cliff.

I lowered myself through the *chimney*, however, by making a fixture of the rope, which I then cut off, and left behind, as there was enough and to spare.

Whymper, Scrambles among the Alps, p. 119.

chimney-sweep, *n.* 4. In *angling*, an artificial fly used in salmon-fishing: named from its black color.—**Chimney-sweep's cancer.** See ★*cancer*.

chimopelagic (kī″mō-pē-laj'ik), *a.* [Gr. *χεῖμα*, winter, + *πέλαγος*, sea.] Rising to the surface of the sea in winter, but living in the depths of the sea during the warm season. Many *Radiolaria*, *Medusæ*, *Siphonophora*, pteropods, and heteropods are chimopelagic. See ★*allopelagic*, ★*bathypelagic*, ★*nyctipelagic*.

chin, *v. i.* 2. In *gymnastics*, to lift the weight of the body by the arms on a horizontal bar until the chin is brought over the bar. Also used transitively: as, to *chin* the bar.

Chin. An abbreviation of (*a*) *China*; (*b*) *Chinese*.

china, *n.*—**Alabama china,** ironstone china tableware made in Burslem, England, for the warship Alabama of the Confederate States navy, about 1862. It was decorated with a central design of two crossed cannon surrounded by a wreath of the cotton- and tobacco-plants and the motto of the vessel. Several services of this now celebrated pattern were produced, and pieces are sought as historical relics.—**Antislavery china,** Anglo-American pottery made by Staffordshire potters for the promotion of the antislavery cause in the United States. Forming part of the decoration is a quotation from the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, with eagles and appropriate mottoes in the border design. In some pieces the name of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who became a martyr to the cause at Alton, Ill., in 1837, appears. Also called *Lovejoy china*.—**Canton china.** Same as *India* ★*china*.—**China mark,** a collector's name for an aquatic moth of the genus *Hydrocampa*.—**Cincinnati china,** pieces of a white stoneware table-service decorated with the figure of Fame holding a trumpet in one hand and the insignia of the order of the Cincinnati in the other: made in China, about 1784, for the Society of the Cincinnati in the United States.—**Columbian Star china,** table-services made extensively by John Ridgway, of Hanley, and William Adams and Sons, of Tunstall, England, for the American market during the presidential campaign of 1840. The design consists of a view of the celebrated 'log cabin,' the birthplace of William Henry Harrison, surrounded by a border of stars, printed in blue, pink, and other colors. This pattern was also copied by Petrus Regout, a potter of Maestricht, Holland. Also called *log-cabin china* and *Harrison china*.—**Erie Canal china,** pottery or cream-colored ware made by Staffordshire potters for the American market in commemoration of the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825. It was produced in a great variety of designs, printed in dark blue and other colors, showing various views of the canal and portraits of eminent Americans.—**India china,** a variety of Chinese porcelain or stoneware, usually with blue decorations, carried by the East India Company to England, Holland, and the United States, during the eighteenth century; also modern Chinese ware of the same character. See *India ware*.—**Ironstone china.** See

ironstone.—**Log-cabin china.** See *Columbian Star* ★*china.*—**Lovejoy china.** See *antislavery* ★*china.*—**Martha Washington china,** French porcelain tableware decorated with a chain of fifteen links, each containing the name of one of the States, and, as a central device, the monogram M. W. in a golden sunburst. Around the edge of each piece is a painted serpent, forming a complete circle. This service is supposed to have been presented to Mrs. Washington by the French officers who had fought with the Continental army. The design has been extensively copied.—**Masonic china,** china decorated with emblems of the order of Freemasons. Hard-paste porcelain punch-bowls, jugs, and other articles so ornamented were made in China and taken to England and the United States by the East India Company. Masonic cream-ware was also produced in Staffordshire early in the nineteenth century, with transfer-printed symbols and inscriptions. Pitchers and mugs of this character, with black and green devices, were also made in Liverpool for the British and American trade, many of which survive in private and public collections.—**Millenium china,** plates and other pieces of a table-service bearing a printed device in color showing a lion led by a child, surrounded by lambs, the all-seeing eye, and quotations from the Bible: a popular design produced by Staffordshire potters about 1835.—**Nanking china.** Same as *India* ★*china.*—**Stone china.** Same as *ironstone* ★*china* and *white* ★*granite.*—**Syntax china,** blue china with printed designs after Rowlandson's illustrations of William Combe's Tours of Dr. Syntax: made at Cobridge, Staffordshire, by James Clews, early in the nineteenth century.

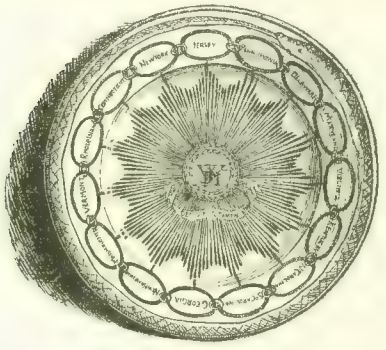


Plate of Martha Washington China.

china[2] (kē′nä), *n.* [Erroneous spelling of *kina* or *quina,* perhaps suggested by the unrelated *chinchona, cinchona.*] **1.** Cinchona bark.—**2.** Quinine.

China box, brier. See *box*[1], ★*brier.*

chinaldine (ki-nal′din), *n.* Same as ★*quinaldine.*

chinamania (chī′nä-mā″ni-ä), *n.* A craze for collecting china.

Like other mild forms of insanity, *chinamania* has its peculiar phases, and attacks different individuals in very different ways. *All the Year Round,* April 3, 1875, p. 11.

chinamaniac (chī′nä-mā″ni-ak), *n.* One who is smitten with the chinamania; one who has a craze for collecting china.

china-metal† (chī′nä-met″al), *n.* An old name in Europe for porcelain and majolica ware before their true nature had become known.

Their Venice-glass, and Purslane and *China-Metal,* cracks with as slight a blow as pots of coarser Clay.
A. Walker, Lecz Lachrymans, p. 13. *N. E. D*

chinamine (kīn′a-min), *n.* Same as *quinamine.*

china-root, *n.* **3.** *Smilax Pseudo-China.* See *china* ★*brier.*

chinaseptol (kin-a-sep′tōl), *n.* A yellowish, crystalline compound ($C_9H_5(OH),SO_3H.N$) bearing the same relation to chinoline that phenol-sulphonic acid does to benzol: used as an antiseptic as a substitute for salol. Also called *diaphtol.*

china-steps (chī′nä-stepz″), *n. pl.* A pyramidal stand consisting of two or more steps on which china was formerly displayed. It was usually placed on the top of a high-boy.

China-town (chī′nä-toun), *n.* A section of a town in the United States occupied chiefly by Chinese and in which they live more or less in accordance with their own customs.

China wood-oil. See ★*wood-oil.*

chinch-bug, *n.*—**False chinch-bug.** (*a*) An American anthocorid bug, *Triphleps insidiosus,* which resembles the true chinch-bug, but is carnivorous, preying upon plant-lice and other small soft-bodied insects. (*b*) An American lygæid bug, *Nysius angustatus,* frequently mistaken for the chinch-bug. It is wide-spread and damages grape-vines, strawberry-plants, and garden vegetables. See *Nysius,* with cut.—**Minute false chinch-bug,** a bug, *Nysius minutus,* of the family *Lygæidæ,* somewhat resembling the chinch-bug. It feeds on cruciferous plants.

chin-chin[1] (chin′chin′), *n.* [A corruption of Chinese *ts'ing, ts'ing* (or *ch'ing, ch'ing*), in which *ts'ing* means beg, pray, request, have the goodness or the kindness to, please. The reduplication is much used in Chinese formal intercourse to introduce many polite phrases which are seldom completed: as, "I pray you" (do not stir); "allow me" (to refill your wine-cup); "please! please!" (no more for me); "I pray you" (to allow me to take my departure), that is, "to say good-by," etc.] **1.** A Pidgin-English form of salutation: as, *chin-chin!* old man, what place you go?

On the thirty-sixth day from Charing Cross a traveller can . . . be making his *chin-chin* to a Chinese mandarin.
Pall Mall Gaz., April 15, 1885.

2. One's greetings, respects, or regards: as, please give my *chin-chins* to A when you see him.—**3.** A parting salute; 'good-by.'

chin-chin[1] (chin′chin′), *v. t.* To greet; salute; pay respects.

The belle of the tankas arrives first; and showing her beautiful white teeth as she "*chin-chins*" the captain, makes fast to our paddle-box.
All the Year Round, April 30, 1859, p. 18.

chinchin[2] (chin-chin′), *n.* [Chilean.] **1.** An evergreen shrub or small tree, *Azara microphylla,* of the family *Flacourtiaceæ,* or its hard wood. It is often cultivated as an ornamental plant and bears exceedingly fragrant small green flowers.—**2.** An ornamental shrub, *Polygala thesioides,* native of Chile and Bolivia, bearing blue flowers. See *Polygala.*

chincof, *n.* A simplified spelling of *chincough.*

chine-gall (chīn′gâl), *n.* Rheumatism of horses and cattle which becomes localized in the muscles of the loins. Also called *lumbago* and *chine-felon.*

chinela (chē-nā′lā), *n.* [Sp. *chinela, chanela* = Pg. *chinela* = Cat. *chinella* = It. *pianella,* a slipper, dim. of Sp. **chano* (otherwise *llano*) = Pg. *chão* = It. *piano,* flat, level, plane: see *plane*[1], *plain,* and *piano.*] In Spanish-speaking countries, a slipper; in the Philippine Islands, a native slipper without a heel and with a very small upper which barely covers the toes: worn by women.

Chinese artichoke. See ★*chorogi.*—**Chinese banana, brake, cat,** etc. See ★*banana,* ★*brake*[5], ★*cat*[1], etc.—**Chinese potato, Chinese yam.** See ★*cinnamon-vine* and *yam,* 1.

chin-fly (chin′flī), *n.* A horse bot-fly, *Gastrophilus nasalis,* possibly so called because its eggs are laid about the horse's mouth where they can be reached by the tongue of the horse and thence carried to its stomach.

Ch'ing porcelain. See ★*porcelain*[1].

chinin (kin′in), *n.* [*china*[2] + *-in*[2].] Same as *quinine.*

chink[1], *n.* **2.** The variegated pattern shown by oak and other woods when cut across the grain.

In discussing with my agent the difference between the wood of the sweet chestnut and that of the oak, he spoke of the *chink* of these woods, meaning the variegated pattern which they present when sawn.
N. and Q., June 2, 1900, p. 432.

chink[6] (chingk), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *kink*[1].] A sprain of the back. [Eng. dial.]

Chink[7] (chingk), *n.* A Chinaman. [U. S. slang.]

chin-key (chin′kē), *n.* In *psychophys.,* an electric key which is closed or opened by the movement of the lower jaw: used in reaction experiments. *Scripture,* Exper. Phonetics, p. 154.

Chinkie (ching′ki), *n.* [*Chink*[7] + *-ie*[2].] A Chinaman. [Australian slang.]

The pleasant traits of character in our colonialised *Chinkie,* as he is vulgarly termed (with the single variation 'Chow'). *A. J. Boyd,* Old Colonials, p. 233.

chinkle[1] (chingk′l), *n.* [Var. of *kinkle*[1].] *Naut.,* a turn or kink in a rope.

chinkle[2] (chingk′l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *chink*[2].] To tinkle or cause to tinkle; produce a continued 'chinking' sound: as, to *chinkle* the small coins in one's pocket.

chin-music (chin′mū″zik), *n.* Persistent chatter or talk. [Slang.]

chinny (chin′i), *a.* [*chin* + *-y*[1].] Talkative; given to talk. [Colloq.]

I forgot all about the old lady, though she was more *chinny* than the young one. *Bread-winners,* vii.

Chino (chē′nō), *n.* [Appar. orig. Sp. *chino,* a Chinese.] A person of one quarter Indian and three quarters negro blood. [Mexico.]

An Indian marrying a negress produces a "Sobo," and the latter engenders with a negress a "*Chino.*"
Deniker, Races of Man, p. 542.

Chinoist†, *n.* [F.: see *Chinese.*] A Chinese or the Chinese. *Purchas.*

The *Chinoys* who live at the bounds of the earth.
Sir T. Browne.

chinoiserie (shē-nwoz-rē′), *n.* [F., < *Chinois,* Chinese.] **1.** Chinese conduct, methods, or ways of doing things; a Chinese characteristic.

The men occupied the carved teakwood stools about a large table. . . . The women stood by and served them. . . . The whole was a bit of bright *chinoiserie* worth in itself a journey to witness.
W. H. Bishop, in Harper's Mag., May, 1883, p. 830.

2. A Chinese curio, knickknack, or product: as, "Japanese tea-trays, *chinoiseries,*" etc., *Miss Braddon.*

Chino-Japanese (chī′nō-jap-a-nēs or -nēz″), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to both China and Japan: as, *Chino-Japanese* relations; *Chino-Japanese* trade.

II. *n.* The Chinese language as used and pronounced in Japan: as, *kai* for Chinese *hai,* the sea; *Tō Kiō* for Chinese *Tung King,* Eastern capital (the city formerly known as Yedo); *dō* for Chinese *tao,* road, circuit; *mei* or *mio* for Chinese *ming,* bright, clear, distinguished, etc. Also called *Sinico-Japanese.*

Chinoline blue. See ★*blue.*

Chinologist (chī-nol′ō-jist), *n.* Same as *sinologist.*

Chinology (chī-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [*China* + *-ology.*] Same as *sinology.*

Chinook salmon. Same as *quinnat.*

chinoral (ki-nō′ral), *n.* [★*china*[2] (*quina*) + (*-chl*)*oral.*] An oleaginous, very bitter liquid containing quinine and chloral hydrate: used internally as a hypnotic and externally as an antiseptic. Also *quinoral.*

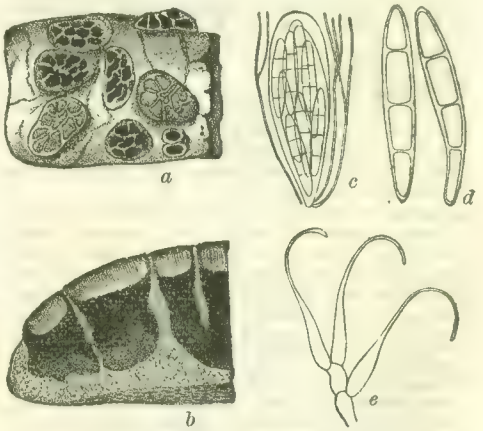
chinosol (kin′ō-sol), *n.* [★*china*[2] (*quina*) + *-ose* + *-ol.*] Same as ★*quinosol.*

chinovic (ki-nō′vik), *a.* [★*china*[2] (*quina*) + L. *ovum,* egg, + *-ic.*] White, and derived from china (quina) or cinchona bark.—**Chinovic acid,** a white, finely crystalline powder of undetermined composition, contained in cinchona bark and also obtained by decomposing chinovin by boiling with dilute acids.

chinovin (chin′ō-vin), *n.* [*chinov*(*ic*) + *-in*[2].] A whitish, intensely bitter glucoside of uncertain composition, extracted from cinchona bark.

chin-strap, *n.* **2.** A strap which passes under the jaw of a horse and connects with the nose-piece and bridle-checks.

Chiodecton (kī-ō-dek′ton), *n.* [NL. (Acharius, 1814), so called in allusion to the white thallus,



Chiodecton myrticola.

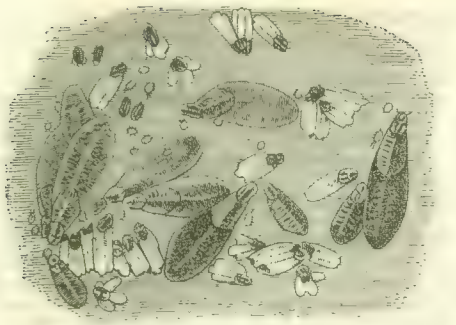
a, plants showing habit; *b,* section through a stroma and the apothecia; *c,* ascus and paraphyses; *d,* spores; *e,* sporophores with pycnospores; *c, d,* and *e* greatly enlarged. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

< Gr. *χιων,* snow, + (appar.) *δεκτός,* acceptable (pleasing?).] A large genus of crustaceous lichens with *Chroölepus* gonidia and more or less disciform apothecia, either sunken in or seated upon a stroma. Most of the species occur upon bark in tropical or subtropical regions.

Chiodectonaceæ (kī-ō-dek-tō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Chiodecton* + *-aceæ.*] A family of crustaceous lichens, named from the genus *Chiodecton* and having the apothecia mostly sunken in stromata.

chionablepsia (kī″ō-na-blep′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χιων,* snow, + *ἀβλεψία,* blindness.] Same as *snow-blindness.*

Chionaspis (kī-ō-nas′pis), *n.* [Gr. *χιων,* snow, + *ἀσπίς,* a shield.] A genus of scale-insects.



Orange Chionaspis (*Chionaspis citri*), illustrating a group of the female and male scales as they occur on a leaf. Enlarged about seven diameters. (After Marlatt.)

—**Orange Chionaspis,** a diaspine scale-insect, *Chionaspis citri*, of wide distribution, which affects the foliage and bark of citrus plants.

This species (*Chionaspis citri* Comstock) occurs in the orange groves of the Eastern United States, and is also especially troublesome in Louisiana, as first shown by the observations of Dr. Howard, and, later, of Professor Morgan. The latter reports it as being very prevalent from New Orleans to the Gulf, and that its presence on the trees causes a bursting of the bark and very ugly wounds.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1900, p. 270.

Chionodoxa (kī″ō-nō-dok′sä), *n.* [NL. (*Boissier*, 1844), in allusion to their early-blooming habit, < Gr. *χιών*, snow, + *δόξα*, glory.] A small genus of hardy bulbous plants of the family *Liliaceæ*; the genus includes 4 species which are natives of Crete and Asia Minor (Mt. Tarsus). The flowers are small and blue (running into white and red forms), with recurved, spreading, acute segments, dilated filaments, and small or capitate stigma. They are among the best of early flowering plants, blooming in February, March, and April, according to the locality, with the early snowdrops and scillas. Since their introduction to cultivation in 1877, they have been widely cultivated under the name *glory of the snow.*

chionophilous (kī-ō-nof′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *χιών*, snow, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Preferring the winter: applied specifically by Ludwig to the winter-leaves of *Helleborus fœtidus.*

chionophobous (kī-ō-nof′ō-bus), *a.* [Gr. *χιών*, snow, + *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Shunning the winter: applied specifically by Ludwig to the summer-leaves of *Helleborus fœtidus.*

chip[1], *v. i.* 4. In *poker*, to bet a counter of the smallest value, in order to keep in the pool until others declare.

chip[1], *n.* 9. Specifically, in *gem-cutting*, a cleavage which weighs less than three fourths of a carat.—**Chip bark,** the broken pieces and chips of cinchona bark, used principally by manufacturers of quinine and other alkaloids, in distinction from *druggist's bark*, which consists of the finer unbroken quills.—**Saratoga chips,** potatoes cut into thin slices, crisply fried, and dried in an open oven.

chip[3] (chip), *n.* 1. In *wrestling*, a special mode of throwing one's opponent; a trick. *N. E. D.* —2. A quarrel; a falling out; a 'spat.' [Prov. Eng.]

chipa (chē′pä), *n.* [Quicha *chipa*, Aymará *cchipa*, cover, wrap around, as a bundle.] In South America, a net made of leather thongs, used for transporting fruit and also heavier loads. Trunks and boxes are usually covered with a chipa to protect them on long and difficult journeys.

chipped (chipt), *a.* [Also *chipt*, < *chip*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having small pieces or flakes broken off; made by a process of chipping: said of stone implements made of flint, jasper, obsidian, and other brittle stones. Chipped stone implements are generally roughly shaped with a small hammer and then fashioned by chipping or flaking with a bone flaker which is pressed against the surface of the stone, small chips being taken off by pressure. The edges of stone implements are also chipped by nipping.



A Chippendale Chair. After a design by Thomas Chippendale.

Very unlike . . . to a set of *chipped* instruments belonging to the . . . period of the cromlechs in France and England. *E. B. Tylor*, Early Hist. of Mankind, viii.

Chippendale (chip′en-dāl), *n.* The name of an English designer and maker of furniture, Thomas Chippendale, who published a book of designs in 1752, and whose name became attached to a style of furniture prevalent from the middle to the end of the eighteenth century. The designs were an English adaptation of contemporary French styles. The general characteristics were elaboration and delicacy, with an affectation of simplicity not founded on solidity. A style of book-plates is also known by this name. See ★*furniture.*

The earlier examples [book-plates] of this *Chippendale* manner are tolerably ponderous and simple.
Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 304.

chipper[1], *n.* 2. A large marble used by boys in Scotland to chip at and scatter a row of marbles while standing at a certain distance. Also called a *plunker.*—**Pneumatic chipper,** a small impact-machine worked by compressed air, used for chipping or cutting metal; a pneumatic hammer used for chipping. The pneumatic chipper replaces the hammer and cold-chisel and does the work more quickly and with less exertion on the part of the operator.

chipper[2] (chip′ėr), *n.* [From **chipper*[2], *v.*, freq. of *chip*[2].] Twitter; chatter. [Dialectal.]

The wreaths of foam [of the sea] . . . made a mirthful *chipper* and laugh under the song of the soaring larks.
E. Burritt, Walk to Land's End, p. 314.

chipper[3] (chip′ėr), *v. t.* To make 'chipper'; cheer up.

Perhaps the hardest thing that Sylvia did through the day, was the setting to work to *chipper* her mother up.
Mrs. Whitney, Other Girls, xviii.

Chippewayan (chip-e-wā′yan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chippeway, Chippewa, or Ojibwa tribe, one of the Athapaskan tribes of Canada.

II. *n.* A member of that tribe.

chipping-hammer (chip′ing-ham″ėr), *n.* 1. A hammer weighing about a pound and a half, used for striking the head of a chipping- or cold-chisel.—2. A pneumatic hammer used for chipping; a pneumatic chipper (which see, under ★*chipper*[1]).

chipping-machine, *n.*—**Pneumatic chipping-machines,** hand-held machines in which the chisel-edge is driven against the surface to be chipped by the action of air upon a piston with great frequency and intensity.

chipping-strip (chip′ing-strip), *n.* Same as *chipping-piece.*

chip-syringe (chip′sir″inj), *n.* A rubber bulb with a fine nozle attached, used for blowing or washing away the dust (chips) during the excavation of a tooth-cavity.

chiquechique (chē″kā-chē′kā), *n.* [Carib name.] In Venezuela, the bast-palm, *Attalea funifera*, or its fiber, piassava. See *Attalea* and *piassava*, 1.

chiral (kī′ral), *a.* [Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the hand. See ★*chirality.*

chirality (kī-ral′i-ti), *n.* [*chiral* + *-ity.*] In *optics*, the power possessed by certain crystals and optically active substances of turning the plane of polarization of light to the right or left hand.

The book is largely a new creation. It surveys a vast range, all the cognate subjects on which the author feels that he has something new to communicate — laws of diffusion of gases, transparency of the sky, detailed dynamics of optical *chirality*, motion of molecules through æther, etc. *Nature*, May 5, 1904, p. 5.

chirapsia (kī-rap′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χειραψία*, a touching or rubbing with the hands, < *χείρ*, hand, + *ἅπτειν*, touch.] Friction with the hands; rubbing; massage.

chirarthritis (kī-rär-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *ἀρθρῖτις*, inflammation of the joints: see *arthritis.*] Inflammation of the joints of the hand and fingers.

chiratin (kī-rā′tin), *n.* [NL. *chirata* + *-in*[2].] A neutral, yellow, resinous, intensely bitter compound, $C_{26}H_{48}O_{15}$, found in the stalks of chiretta (*Swertia Chirata*).

chiratogenin (kir-a-toj′e-nin), *n.* [NL. *chirata* + *-gen*, produced, + *-in*[2].] An amorphous, neutral compound, $C_{13}H_{24}O_3$, formed, together with ophelic acid, by the hydrolysis of chiratin.

Chir. B. An abbreviation of the Latin *Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Surgery.

Chir. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Chirurgiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Surgery.

chirivita (chē-rē-vē′tä), *n.* [Cuban Sp. *chiribita*, also *chiribico*, a fish so called; a West Indian fish, *Pomacanthus arcuatus*: cf. Sp. *chiribitas*, pl., floating specks in the eyes (*muscæ volitantes*).] A fish, the same as *black* ★*angel.*

chirization (kī-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [Also *cheirization*, < **chirize* (Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *-ize*) + *-ation.*] The process of development by which the hand has become a more and more important element in human activities; also a supposed correlated process of development of mobility and of increasing importance of centrifugal over centripetal movements.

Now pedal development is one of the special processes of peripheral (or centrifugal) functioning and growth involved in the general process of *cheirization*, which, coordinately with cephalization, defines human progress; and this developmental process explains the specialization of the Seri along one or more lines, and connects the special development directly with environing conditions.
17th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., i. 157.

chirk[3] (chėrk), *n.* A perverted form of *chert.*

chirl (chėrl), *v.* [An imitative var., in freq. form, of *chirk*[1], *chirm.* The Sp. *chirlar*, prattle, *chirriar*, chirp, are imitative words of independent origin.] **I.** *intrans.* To sing; warble; chirm.

II. *trans.* To warble like a bird.

chirl (chėrl), *n.* [*chirl, v.*] 1. A kind of musical warble.

His [Leigh Hunt's] voice, in the finale of it, had a kind of musical warble (*chirl* we vernacularly called it) which reminded me of singing birds.
Carlyle, in Mrs. Carlyle's Letters, I. 2.

2. Same as *chirm*, *n.*, 2.

chirls (chėrlz), *n.* In *mining*, coal which passes through a harp or screening-shovel; small coal free from dirt. Also *churrels.* [Scotch.]

chirognomist (kī-rog′nō-mist), *n.* [*chirognom-y* + *-ist.*] One who tells fortunes or reads character by an inspection of the hand or the lines on it; a palmist.

chirograf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *chirograph.*

chirografy, *n.* A simplified spelling of *chirography.*

chirograph, *n.* 2. A contrivance for holding a beginner's hand in a prescribed position while he is learning to write.

chirographal (ki-rog′ra-fal), *a.* [*chirograph* + *-al*[1].] 1. Relating to chirography.—2. In one's own handwriting; autographic.

chirographary (kī-rog′ra-fā-ri), *a.* [ML. *chirographarius*, < *chirographum*, chirograph.] Of or pertaining to, or given in, one's own handwriting: as, a *chirographary* creditor, that is, one who holds an acknowledgment of indebtedness in the debtor's own handwriting.

chirol (kī′rōl), *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *-ol.*] An antiseptic varnish consisting of an ethereo-alcoholic solution of various antiseptic oils and resins.

chiromegaly (kī-rō-meg′a-li), *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *μεγαλία*, largeness.] Enlargement in all dimensions of the hands.

chirometer (kī-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used to measure slopes and angles of elevation, as the angle of elevation of a rifle, or the angle of heel when a ship rolls.

chironomid (kī-ron′ō-mid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the dipterous family *Chironomidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Chironomidæ.*

chiropodalgia (kī″rō-pō-dal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Severe pains in the hands and feet occurring in acrodynia.

chiropodical (kī″rō-pod′i-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving chiropody.

As we passed rapidly over a woodland space, . . . something hurt my foot, and taking off my shoe, I found that a small *chiropodical* operation was necessary.
Geo. MacDonald, Wilfred Cumbermede, xvii.

chiropodism (kī-rop′ō-dizm), *n.* [*chiropod-y* + *-ism.*] Same as *chiropody.*

chiropodistry (kī-rop′ō-dis-tri), *n.* [*chiropodist* + *-ry.*] Same as *chiropody.*

chiropodology (kī″rop-ō-dol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] 1. Same as *chiropody.*—2. A treatise on, or the sum of knowledge regarding, chiropody.

chiropterophilous (kī″rop-te-rof′i-lus), *a.* [NL. *chiroptera*, bats, + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, pollinated by the agency of bats.

Chirosaurus (kī-rō-sâ′rus), *n.* [Also *Cheirosaurus*: NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] Same as ★*Chirotherium.*

chirospasm (kī′rō-spazm), *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *σπασμός*, contraction: see *spasm.*] Same as *writers' cramp.*

Chirotherium (kī-rō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [Also *Cheirotherium:* NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] An extinct reptile, or, as now supposed, a stegocephalian amphibian, whose usually five-toed tracks (indicating a large hind foot and smaller fore foot) occur in the Triassic sandstones of Germany and Great Britain. Also *Chirosaurus.*

Chirotrichidæ (kī-rō-trik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirothrix* (*-trich-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct malacopterygian fishes known geologically from the Cretaceous period.

chirotype (kī′rō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *τύπος*, type.] A specimen upon which a manuscript name, or chironym, is based.

chirper, *n.* 2. A chirping cup; 'the cup that cheers.' [Colloq.]

> Hand up the *chirper!* ripe ale winks in it;
> Let's have comfort and be at peace.
> *G. Meredith*, Juggling Jerry, st. 11.

chirpiness (chėr′pi-nes), *n.* A chirpy state or quality; liveliness.

> He saluted us with a cricket-like *chirpiness* of manner.
> *W. D. Howells*, Italian Journeys, p. 248.

chirping (chėr′ping), *p. a.* 1. That which chirps (as a bird or cricket).—2. That which cheers or enlivens: as, a *chirping* cup or glass.—3. Merry; hilarious; lively.

> This carol plays, and has been in his days
> A *chirping* boy and kill-pot;
> Kit Cobbler it is, I'm a father of his,
> And he dwells in the lane called Fill-pot.
> *B. Jonson*, The Masque of Christmas, st. 8.

4. Talkative.

> He liked drink, too, which made him *chirping* and merry. *Thackeray*, Catherine, viii.

chirpling (chėrp′ling), *n.* [*chirp* + *-ling*[1].] A little chirper; a young bird. *N. E. D.*

chirr (chėr), *n.* [*chirr, v.*] A monotonous, sharp, stridulous sound such as that made by the cricket or cicada.

chirrup[2], *v.* I. *trans.* 2. To cheer or applaud (a public singer or the like, and for pay).—3. To produce or utter chirpingly.

> If part of their [ants'] building is destroyed, an official is seen coming out to examine the damage; and after a careful survey of the ruins, he *chirrups* a few clear and distinct notes.
> *Livingstone*, Exped. to Zambesi, ix.

II. *intrans.* 1. To produce with compressed lips and suction a sharp explosive chirping sound by way of greeting or pleasing an infant or a cage-bird, or of coaxing and encouraging a dog or a horse, etc.—2. To converse or sing in a lively manner or in sprightly tones.

> Then she is so accomplished—so sweet a voice—so expert at her harpsichord—. . . how she did *chirrup* at Mrs. Piano's concert! *Sheridan*, Rivals, ii. 1.

chirruper (chir′up-ėr), *n.* [*chirrup*[2], *v. t.*, 2, + *-er*[1].] One who chirrups or applauds; a professional applauder.

> Did poet or painter . . . ever have a *chirruper* in their employment? The players and singers in music-halls cannot, it seems, do without him. It is his generous office . . . to inaugurate the applause.
> *J. Payn*, in Illus. London News, March 17, 1888, p. 268.

chisel[2], *n.*—**Blacksmith's chisel,** a heavy hammer having a chisel-shaped peen.—**Box-chisel,** a double-bladed chisel for opening packing-boxes.—**Cow-mouthed chisel,** a round-nosed cold-chisel ground to a blunt angle, used for chipping hollows in metal.—**Mortising-machine chisel,** one of the special types of chisel used in power mortising-machines.

chiseled, *p. a.* 2. Shaped like a chisel: as, a crowbar with a *chiseled* edge.

chisel-edged (chiz′el-ejd), *a.* Having the shape of a wedge, with the cutting edge at the base: said of an arrow-head.

chiseler, chiseller (chiz′el-ėr), *n.* [*chisel*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who works with a chisel; one who carves, cuts, or shapes with a chisel.

chisel-gage (chiz′el-gāj), *n.* A depth-gage adapted to a chisel: used in making slivers or chips in flooring where the chips are to be turned back again and glued down to hide a nail-head.

chiseling, chiselling (chiz′el-ing), *n.* Chiseled work.

> Do we not shun the street version of a fine melody?—or shrink from the news that the rarity—some bit of *chiselling* or engraving perhaps . . . is really not an uncommon thing, and may be obtained as an every day possession? *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, v. 47.

chiselmouth (chiz′el-mouth), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Acrocheilus alutaceus*, found in the lower Columbia river and its tributaries, as far up as Shoshone and Spokane Falls. Also called *chiselmouth jack.*

chisel-rod (chiz′el-rod), *n.* A steel rod rolled to a suitable section for the forging of cold or other chisels.

chit[1], *n.* 3. *pl.* Small rice.

> In the Carolina mills the [rice] product is divided into 'prime,' 'middling' (broken), 'small' or *chits*, and 'flour' or 'douse.' *F. L. Olmsted*, Seaboard Slave States, vii.

chit[2], *n.* 3. Also used attributively. See *chitty-faced*[2].

> But no thanks to that little jilting devil, Jenny Dennison, who deserves a tight skelping for trying to lead an honest lad into a scrape, just because he was so silly as to like her good-for-little *chit* face.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, x.

chitarra (kē-tär′rä), *n.* [It.: see *cithara* and *guitar.*] An Italian musical instrument of the lute family, but with a flat back and wire strings, like the guitar. It was first used in the sixteenth century.

chitarrino (kē-tär-rē′nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *chitarra.*] A small chitarra, especially popular in Naples.

chitarrone (kē-tär-rō′ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *chitarra.*] A large chitarra, usually with a double neck, much extended, very similar to that of the theorbo and archlute. For a time from the latter part of the sixteenth century the chitarrone was much used as the bass instrument in groups of stringed instruments. The distinction between chitarrone and archlute is not always observed in usage. Properly the latter was a true lute, while the former was closer to the guitar.



Chitarrone.

> The *chitarrone* with its very long open bass strings dates from 1589 and was used in orchestras in 1607.
> *Science*, May 29, 1903, p. 870.

chitenidine (ki-ten′i-din), *n.* [*chiten(ine)* + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}O_4N_2 + 2H_2O$, formed by the oxidation of quinidine in an acid solution of potassium permanganate. It melts with decomposition at 246° C.

chitenine (kī′ten-in), *n.* [Appar. < *chi(na*[2]) + *-t* + *-en* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}O_4N_2 + 4H_2O$, formed by the oxidation of quinine sulphate with potassium permanganate. The anhydrous base melts at 228° C.

chitinous, *a.*—**Chitinous degeneration.** Same as *amyloid degeneration.*

chiton, *n.* 3. In *zoöl.*, an investing membrane or sheath.

Chitonelloidea (kī-tō-ne-loi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chitonellus* + *-oidea.*] A group of irregular chitons having the posterior valve funnel-shaped and the laminæ thrown forward. It contains the genera *Chitonellus* and *Choneplax.*

chitosamin (kī-tō-sam′in), *n.* [*chit(in)* + *-ose* + *amin(e).*] Same as ★*glucosamin.*

chitosan (kī′tō-san), *n.* [*chit(in)* + *-ose* + *-an.*] An amorphous compound, $C_{14}H_{26}O_{10}N_2$, obtained by heating chitin to 180° C. with a very concentrated solution of potassium hydroxid.

chitosarc (kī′tō-särk), *n.* [Gr. *χιτών*, chiton, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] That region of the body of protozoans, as the *Sarcodina*, in which the shell is formed. *Wallich.*

chitose (kī′tōs), *n.* [*chit(in)* + *-ose.*] A simple sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained on oxidation of chitosamin (glucosamin).

chitter[1] (chit′ėr), *n.* [*chitter*[1], *v.*] The chattering or twittering of birds. *Mrs. Whitney.*

chittering-bite (chit′ėr-ing-bīt), *n.* A bit of bread eaten by boys who have been swimming, to prevent shivering or the chattering of their teeth with the cold; a shivering-bite. Also called *chittering-crust* and *chittering-piece.* [Scotch.]

chittering-crust (chit′ėr-ing-krust), *n.* Same as ★*chittering-bite.*

chittering-piece (chit′ėr-ing-pēs), *n.* Same as ★*chittering-bite.*

chiule (kē-ūl′), *n.* [ML. *chiula* (Nennius), *cyula* (Gildas), < AS. *cīol, cēol*, ON. *kiöll, kjöll*, a ship: see *keel*[1].] An artificial term representing a Middle Latin form, in medieval British historians, of the Anglo-Saxon and Norse name for a 'long ship' or ship of war.

chivalry, *n.*—**Age of chivalry,** the period, from the eleventh to the fourteenth century, during which the system of knightly military service, with all its privileges and its high ideals of valor, generosity, courtesy, etc., prevailed.—**The flower of chivalry,** the more illustrious portion or most illustrious member of any company of armed knights.

chivarras, chivarros (chē-vär′räs, -rōs), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] Leggings. [Southwestern United States.]

chivo (chē′vō), *n.* [Sometimes erroneously read or written *chiro*; < Sp. *chibo*, a kid, in Cuba also a goat. Names of the goat are often transferred to fish.] A mulloid fish, *Upeneus grandisquamis*, found from Guaymas to Panama.

Ch. J. An abbreviation (*a*) of *chief justice*, (*b*) of *chief judge.*

Chlamydobacteriaceæ (klam″i-dō-bak-tē-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Migula). < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), mantle, + *Bacteriaceæ.*] A family of filamentous bacteria consisting of rod-shaped cells surrounded by a distinct sheath. Reproduction is by means of either motile or non-motile spores.

Chlamydomonadidæ (klam″i-dō-mō-nad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydomonas* (*-nad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of *Protozoa*, of the order *Phytoflagellida.* They have usually a greenish body with a delicate membranous shell, 1 or 2 contractile vacuoles at the base of the flagella, and a single stigma or eye-spot. This family includes the genera *Chlamydomonas, Chlorogonium, Polytoma, Hæmatococcus*, and others.

Chlamydomonadina (klam″i-dō-mon″ä-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydomonas* (*-nad-*) + *-ina.*] A suborder of flagellate *Protozoa*, of the order *Phytoflagellida*, including the families *Chlamydomonadidæ* and *Phacotidæ.*

Chlamydomonas (klam″i-dom′ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*-υδ-*), mantle, + *μονάς*, a unit.] The typical genus of the family *Chlamydomonadidæ. Ehrenberg*, 1834.

Chlamydothrix (kla-mid′ō thriks), *n.* [NL. (Migula, 1900) (in allusion to the sheathed filaments), < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a mantle, + *θρίξ*, hair.] A genus of filamentous bacteria consisting of cylindrical cells arranged in non-motile, unbranched, sheathed filaments. Reproduction is by means of non-motile, spherical or ovoid spores, originating directly from the vegetative cells. *C. (Cladothrix) ochracea* is a common species occurring in water impregnated with iron. See *iron-bacteria*, under ★*bacterium.*

Chlamysporum (kla-mis′pō-rum), *n.* [NL., (Salisbury, 1808), < Gr. *χλαμύς*, mantle, + *σπορά*, seed. The seed of the type species is hooded by an aril.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Liliaceæ.* The type species, *C. juncifolium*, is a native of Australia and is sometimes cultivated. See *Thysanotus.*

Chloasma cachecticorum, discoloration of the skin occurring in the subjects of chronic disease.—**Chloasma hepaticum,** liver-spots; cutaneous discolorations accompanying hepatic disorders. **Chloasma uterinum,** brownish-yellow patches on the skin occurring in pregnant women.

chloracid (klō-ras′id), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *acid.*] In *chem.*, an acid of which the electro-negative radical is or contains chlorin.

Chloræmidæ, *n. pl.* See ★*chlorhæmidæ.*

Chloral camphor. See ★*camphor.*

chloral-acetophenonoxime (klō″ral-as″ē-tō-fen-ō-noks′im), *n.* Colorless prismatic crystals, $C_6H_5.CH_3.C=ON.CH.OH.CCl_3$, obtained by the interaction of chloral and acetophenonoxime at low temperatures. Upon contact with acids it decomposes into its components. Used in medicine in cases of epilepsy and tetanus.

chloralamide (klō-ral-am′id), *n.* [*choral* + *amide.*] A colorless crystalline compound, $CCl_3-CH<\begin{matrix}OH\\NH_2\end{matrix}$, obtained by conducting dry ammonia into a solution of chloral anhydrid in chloroform. It is an analgesic and hypnotic remedy. It is official in the U. S. Pharmacopœia (eighth edition) under the name *chloralformamidum.*

chloral-ammonium (klō″ral-a-mō′ni-um), *n.* A colorless, crystalline compound obtained by passing dry ammonia gas into a chloroformic solution of chloral. It is almost insoluble in water, but when boiled with water decomposes into chloroform and ammonium formate: used as an analgesic and hypnotic.

chloralic (klō-ral′ik), *a.* [*chloral* + *-ic.*] Derived from chloralose.—**Chloralic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_7H_8Cl_3O_8$, formed by the oxidation of chloralose. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 212° C.

chloralimide (klō-ral-ī′mid), *n.* [*chloral* + *imide.*] A colorless crystalline powder, $(CCl_3CH=NH)_3$, obtained by heating chloral hydrate and dry ammonium acetate to boiling, and pouring into cold water. It is used as a hypnotic.

chloralose (klō′ral-ōs), *n.* [*chloral* + *-ose.*] A name given to two compounds, $C_8H_{11}O_6Cl_3$, formed by the union of chloral and glucose.

One is difficultly soluble in water, is tasteless, and melts at 230° C. The other is easily soluble, tastes bitter, and melts at 186° C. Chloralose is used as a hypnotic.

chloraloxime (klō-ral-ok'sim), *n.* A class of crystalline compounds, employed in medicine, obtained by the action of various oximes upon chloral: as chloral-acetaldoxime (CCl_3-CHO-CH_3.CH.N.OH), chloral-benzaldoxime (CCl_3.CHO-C_6H_5.CH.N.OH), chloral-acetoxime (CCl_3.CHO-$(CH_3)_2$.CN.OH), chloral-camphoroxime (CCl_3.CHO-$C_{10}H_{16}$.N.OH), and others. When heated with water these compounds decompose. They are used as hypnotics.

chloramine (klōr-am'in), *a.* [*chlor(in)* + *amine.*] Pertaining to an amine which contains chlorin.—**Chloramine ★brown, ★green, ★orange, ★yellow.** See the nouns.

chloramylite (klō-ram'i-līt), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *ἀμυλον*, starch.] Chlorophyl granules derived from the transformation of starch. *Belzung.*

chloranemia (klō-ra-nē'mi-ä), *n.* [Also *chloroanemia*; NL. *chloronæmia* < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *ἀναιμία*, bloodlessness (see *anemia*).] In *med.*, same as *chlorosis.*

chloranemic (klō-ra-nem'ik), *a.* [*chloranemia* + *-ic.*] Same as *chlorotic. Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 608.

Chloranthaceæ (klō-ran-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1830), < *Chloranthus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous, archichlamydeous (largely achlamydeous) plants of the order *Piperales*, typified by the genus *Chloranthus*, and characterized mainly by the 1-3 stamens united with each other (when more than one) and with the ovary. There are 3 genera and about 33 species, natives of eastern Asia, India, the Pacific islands, and tropical America. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with opposite stipulate leaves, and inconspicuous flowers in spikes or paniculate heads.

chloranthaceous (klō-ran-thā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Chloranthaceæ.*

chlorapatite (klōr-ap'a-tīt), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *apatite.*] An apatite containing chlorin. The common varieties of apatite contain fluorin and are called *fluorapatites.* See *apatite.*

chlorate, *n.* Potassium and sodium chlorates are now manufactured on a large scale by electrolysis of strong solutions in water of the corresponding chlorids.

chloraurate (klōr-â'rāt), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *aur(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] Same as ★*aurichlorid.*

chlorazol (klōr-az'ōl), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *az(o)* + *-ol.*] A substance containing chlorin and one or more azo- and hydroxyl-groups.—**Chlorazol blue.** See ★*blue.*

Chlorella (klō-rel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Beyerinck, 1890), < Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish yellow, + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of unicellular grass-green algæ occurring in symbiotic relationship with *Hydra, Paramœcium, Ophrydium*, and similar forms; the 'yellow cell' of *Radiolaria.*

chloremia, chloræmia (klō-rē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *chloræmia*, < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *chlorosis.*

chloretone (klō're-tōn), *n.* [*chlor(oform)* + *-et* + *-one.*] A colorless crystalline condensation-product, $(CH_3)_2 : C < \begin{matrix} OH \\ CCl_3 \end{matrix}$, of chloroform and acetone. It is hypnotic and antiseptic. Same as ★*acetone chloroform.*

The majority of deaths occurred in rabbits, after chloretone or urethane. The fatal dose for *chloretone* by stomach catheter, lies slightly above 16 cc. of a saturated solution per kilo. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, VI. 247.

Chlorhæma (klōr-hē'mä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The typical genus of the family *Chlorhæmidæ. Dujardin*, 1838.

Chlorhæmidæ, Chloræmidæ (klōr-hē'mi-dē, klō-rem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlorhæma* + *-idæ.*] A family of chætopod annelids, of the order *Polychæta*, having an elongated cylindrical body with green blood, the color being due to the presence of chlorocruorin. Also called *Pherusidæ.*

chlorhydrin (klōr-hī'drin), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-in*[2].] A compound formed by replacing with chlorin one or more hydroxyl-groups in a compound containing several such groups, especially the compounds formed from glycerol in this manner: as *monochlorhydrin*, $CH_2OHCHOHCH_2Cl$; *trichlorhydrin*, $CH_2ClCHClCH_2Cl$.

chlorhydroquinone (klōr-hī-drō-kwin'ōn), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *hydro(gen)* + *quinone.*] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_3Cl(OH)_2$, made by treating quinone with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It melts at 106° C.

chlorid, *n.*—**Alkaline chlorid,** a compound obtained by the action of chlorin on alkaline bases.—**Chlorid emulsion.** See ★*emulsion.*—**Chlorid-of-gold cure.** Same as ★*gold-cure.*—**Chlorid paper, plate.** See ★*paper*, ★*plate.*—**Ethyl, ethylene, ethylidene, methyl, nitrogen, nitrosyl, stannic, stannous chlorid.** See ★*ethyl*, etc.

chloridation (klō-ri-dā'shon), *n.* The act of chloridizing or combining chemically with chlorin. Silver is chloridized for the purpose of transforming it from a refractory compound to a compound (AgCl) which can be dissolved by suitable reagents and the precious metal so recovered. The operation of chloridizing is usually carried on in a roasting-furnace. During the operation a small amount of ordinary table salt (NaCl) is mixed with the ore, and this reagent effects the chloridation of the silver.

chloriden (klō'ri-den), *n.* [*chlorid* + *-en* for *-ene.*] Ethylidene chlorid or ethidene bichlorid, CH_3CHCl_2.

chlorimetry (klō-rim'e-tri), *n.* Same as *chlorometry.*

chlorin, *n.* Chlorin is now obtained on a great scale by electrolysis of a solution of common salt, the Castner process being that chiefly used. See *Castner* ★*process.*—**Chlorin peroxid,** a dark-yellow gas, with a peculiar smell, obtained by cautiously warming potassium chlorate with strong sulphuric acid. It decomposes with violent explosion on being heated or on contact with organic substances.—**Chlorin water,** water containing chlorin in solution: used in analytical chemistry.

chlorinate (klō'ri-nāt), *n.* [*chlorin* + *-ate*[1].] A term sometimes applied to the soluble bleaching-compounds obtained from caustic soda or potash by the action of chlorin—Labarraque's fluid and Javelle water respectively.

chlorine[2] (klō'rīn or -rin), *a.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, light green, + *-ine*[1].] Of the color of young leaves; light green.

chloriniferous (klō-ri-nif'e-rus), *a.* [E. *chlorin* + L. *ferre*, bear.] Containing and capable of furnishing chlorin.

chlorinous (klō'ri-nus), *a.* [*chlorin* + *-ous.*] Related to or resembling chlorin: as, a *chlorinous* smell or taste.

chloris, *n.* **3.** Same as *flora*, 2 (*b*).—**4.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Swartz, 1788).] A genus of plants of the family *Poaceæ.* They are mostly perennials, with flowers in digitately arranged spikes. There are about 40 species, widely distributed in tropical and warm regions, variously known as *finger-grass, dog's-tooth grass, feather-grass, windmill-grass*, etc. Several species are cultivated as ornamental plants. See ★*finger-grass*, 3.

Chloritic marl, in *geol.*, a former designation of a division of the Lower Chalk of England.

chloritization (klō-ri-tī-zā'shon), *n.* [*chloritize* + *-ation.*] In *petrog.*, the alteration of minerals in a rock into chlorite.

chloritize (klō'ri-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chloritized*, ppr. *chloritizing.* [*chlorite* + *-ize.*] In *geol.*, to alter, as the ferromagnesian rock-forming silicates (augite, hornblende, biotite, etc.), into the secondary mineral, chlorite.

At both walls of each apophysis the essential and normally abundant bisilicates of the granite are absent or are represented by rare shreds or plates of *chloritized* biotite. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Aug., 1903, p. 123.

chloritous (klō-rī'tus), *a.* [*chlorite* + *-ous.*] Same as *chloritic.*

chlormethane (klōr-meth'ān), *n.* Same as ★*methyl chlorid.*

chloroanemia (klō″rō-a-nē'mi-ä), *n.* Same as ★*chloranemia.*

chlorobrom (klō'rō-brōm), *n.* A trade-name of a mixture of bromide of potassium and chloralamide in licorice-water, employed as a hypnotic and in seasickness.

chlorocarbon (klō-rō-kär'bon), *n.* Carbon tetra-chlorid, CCl_4.

chlorochromic (klō-rō-krō'mik), *a.* Obtained from chlorin and chromic acid.

Chlorococcaceæ (klō″ro-ko-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Chlorococcum* + *-aceæ.*] A subfamily of the *Protococcaceæ* (which see).

Chlorococcum (klō-rō-kok'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *κόκκος*, berry (spore).] A genus of grass-green algæ formerly called *Cystococcus* (which see).

chlorocruorin (klō-rō-krō'ō-rin), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + L. *cruor*, blood, + *-in*[2].] A green coloring-matter found in the blood of certain invertebrates.

chloroform, *n.*—**Acetone chloroform.** See ★*acetone.*—**Methyl chloroform,** the trade-name of 1,1,1- or α-trichlorethane, CH_3CCl_3, a colorless liquid prepared by the action of chlorin on ethyl chlorid. It boils at 74.5° C. and resembles chloroform in anesthetic properties.

chloroformamide (klō'rō-fôrm-am'id), *n.* [*chloroform* + *amide.*] Same as ★*carbamic chlorid.*

chlorogonidium (klō″rō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *chlorogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + NL. *gonidium.*] A green gonidium, as of certain lichens. Compare *chrysogonidium.*

chlorohematin (klō-rō-hem'a-tin), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + E. *hematin.*] Same as ★*hemin.*

chlorol (klō'rol), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *-ol.*] An aqueous solution containing 1 part each of mercuric chlorid, sodium chlorid, and hydrochloric acid, and 3 parts of copper sulphate: a disinfectant and deodorizer.

chlorometrical (klō-rō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *chlorometric.*

Chloromonadina (klō″rō-mon-a-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit, + *-ina*[2].] A group or suborder of flagellate *Protozoa*, of the order *Phytoflagellida*, having the body somewhat plastic and without a distinct membrane, and with numerous discoid chromatophores but no stigmata. It includes the genera *Vacuolaria* and *Cœlomonas.*

Chloropeltina (klō″rō-pel-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *πέλτη*, shield, + *-ina*[2].] A family of euglenoid *Mastigophora*, of the order *Flagellata*, resembling *Euglena*, but having a thicker cuticle. It includes the genera *Phacus* and *Lepocinclis.*

chlorophanic (klō-rō-fan'ik), *a.* [*chlorophane* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from chlorophane.—**Chlorophanic acid,** a black crystalline organic acid obtained as a decomposition-product of chlorophane.

chlorophenin (klō-rō-fen'in), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *phen(yl)* + *-in*[2].] A direct cotton coal-tar color. It is closely related to chloramine yellow.—**Chlorophenin orange.** See ★*orange.*

chlorophore (klō'rō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] Same as *chromatophore.*

Chlorophyceæ (klō-rō-fī'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, grass-green, + *φῦκος* (*φυκ-*), seaweed, + *-eæ.*] One of the principal classes of the algæ containing the majority of the grass-green forms: formerly called *Confervoideæ, Confervaceæ*, and *Chlorosporeæ.*

chlorophyceous (klō-rō-fī'sē-us), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Chlorophyceæ* or grass-green algæ.

Chlorophyl body, corpuscle, vesicle, a chlorophyl-grain or -granule.

chlorophyl-grain (klō'rō-fil-grān″), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the small bodies which bear the chlorophyl, the green coloring-matter of plants.

chlorophyl-granule (klō'rō-fil-gran″ūl), *n.* Same as ★*chlorophyl-grain.*

chlorophyllic (klō-rō-fil'ik), *a.* [*chlorophyl(l)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to chlorophyl, the green coloring-matter of plants. *Simon*, Physiological Chem., p. 21.

chlorophyllin (klō-rō-fil'in), *n.* [*chlorophyl* + *-in*[2].] A chlorophyl-like coloring-substance found in the *Dinoflagellidia*; the green principle of chlorophyl.

chlorophyllose (klō-rō-fil'ōs), *a.* [*chlorophyl* + *-ose.*] Containing chlorophyl; chlorophyllaceous. *Science*, June 12, 1903, p. 936.

chlorophyr (klō'rō-fir), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, light green, + (*por*)*phyr*(*y*).] In *petrog.*, a name given by A. Dumont (1850) to porphyritic diorite or diorite-porphyry with quartz and an orthorhombic pyroxene: found at Quenast and Lessines, Belgium.

chloroplast (klō'rō-plast), *n.* Same as *chloroplastid.*

chloroplastin (klō-rō-plas'tin), *n.* A proteid constituting the ground substance of the chlorophyl-granule. *Schwarz.*

chloroplatinate (klō-rō-plat'i-nāt), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *platin-um* + *-ate*[1].] Same as ★*platinichlorid.* Sometimes incorrectly written *platinochlorid*, the name of a different compound: as, potassium *chloroplatinate*, K_2PtCl_6.

chloroplatinite (klō-rō-plat'i-nīt), *n.* [*chloroplatin-ic* + *-ite*[2].] A salt derived from chloroplatinous acid.—**Chloroplatinite process,** in *photog.*, a process in which paper sensitized by a mixture of potassium chloroplatinite and ferric oxalate is changed on exposure to light, the ferric salt being reduced to ferrous salt, which acts on the potassium chloroplatinite to liberate metallic platinum when the exposed paper is treated with a bath containing potassium oxalate.—**Potassium chloroplatinite,** a double salt of potassium and platinum, K_2PtCl_4, obtained as reddish deliquescent crystals, very soluble in water and slightly so in alcohol, by the reducing action of neutral potassium oxalate on a solution of platinic chlorid. This salt is employed in photography in the platinotype process.

chloroproteinochrome (klō-rō-prō-tē-in'ō-krōm), *n.* [E. *chlorin* + *protein* + Gr. *χρῶμα*, color.] A chlorin substitution-product of tryptophane.

Chlorops, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A fly of the genus *Chlorops.*—**Beet chlorops,** an American oscinid fly, *Chlorops assimilis,* whose larva mines the leaves of the sugar-beet.

chloropsia (klō-rop′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός,* green, + *ὄψις,* view.] In *pathol.,* a condition in which objects seen are of a green color.

chlororufin (klō-rō-rō′fin), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός,* green, + L. *rufus,* red, + *-in*2.] The red pigment of the *Chlorophyceæ,* which is a reduced chlorophyl. *Rostafinski.*

chlorosarcoma (klō″rō-sär-kō′mą), *n.*; pl. *chlorosarcomata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός,* green, + *σάρκωμα,* sarcoma.] Same as *chloroma.*

chlorosis, *n.*—**False chlorosis,** the yellow condition induced in a plant by the water-logging of the roots.

chlorospinel (klō-rō-spin′el), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός,* grass-green, + E. *spinel.*] A grass-green variety of spinel in which iron replaces part of the aluminium.

chlorotic, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who suffers from chlorosis. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 644.

Chlorous oxid, a mixture of chlorin with chlorin peroxid: formerly believed to exist as a distinct oxid of chlorin.

chlorovaporization (klō″rō-vā″por-ī-zā′shon), *n.* [*chloro(phyl)* + *vaporization.*] In *bot.,* a process analogous to transpiration taking place in chlorophyl-granules. *Van Tieghem.*

chlorozincate (klō-rō-zing′kāt), *a.* [*chlor(id)* + *zinc* + *-ate*1.] In the case of creatinine, in combination with zinc chlorid: as, creatinine *chlorozincate.*

chlorozone (klōr-ō′zōn), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *ozone.*] The trade-name of a bleaching material of essentially the same character as Labarraque's fluid, but in solid form. It contains 11 or 12 per cent. of sodium hypochlorite. *G. Lunge,* Sulphuric Acid, III. 490.

chlorsalol (klōr′sal″ol), *n.* A white crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OH)CO.OC_6H_4Cl$, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachlorid on a mixture of ortho- and para-chlorophenol; chlorophenol salicylate; salicylic-chlorophenol-ester. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. It differs from salol in containing an atom of chlorin in place of one of hydrogen. It is used internally as an intestinal antiseptic.

chlorsulphic (klōr-sul′fik), *a.* [*chlor(in)* + *sulph(ur)* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.,* a term used in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*) to describe a subdivision of igneous rock magma having equal or nearly equal proportions of chlorin, Cl, and sulphur trioxid, SO_3. The proportions may vary within the limits, $\frac{Cl}{SO_3} < \frac{5}{3} > \frac{3}{5}$.

chlorutahlite (klōr-ū′tä-līt), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός,* green, + *utahlite.*] Same as ★*utahlite.*

Chm. A little-used abbreviation of *chairman.*

Choanoflagellida (kō″ą-nō-flą-jel′i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόανος,* a funnel, + L. *flagellum,* a whip (see *flagellum*), + *-ida.*] An order of *Protozoa,* of the class *Mastigophora,* having one or more collar-like processes about the base of the single flagellum. It includes the families *Phalansteridæ* and *Craspedomonadidæ.*

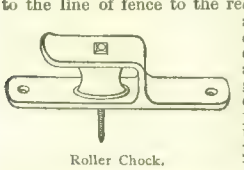
choca (chō′kä), *n.* [*choc(olate)* + *-a.*] A beverage made of coffee and chocolate mixed.

chocho (chō′chō), *n.* [W. Ind. Sp.] A name in the British West Indies and Australia of the cheyote. See *Sechium, cheyote,* and ★*christophine.*

chock4, *n.* 5. A block of wood, especially one for burning. See *chuck*4, 1. [Prov. Eng.]—6. A thick unsawed block of wood. See ★*chock and log.* [Australia.]—7. *pl.* Blocks of wood or stone placed on a harrow, roller, or other machine to give it weight or steadiness.—8. In *turnery,* same as *chuck*4, 5.—9. A rut-like hole in a road. [Prov. Eng.]—**Chock and log,** a kind of fence used on the great sheep and cattle stations or ranches of Australia, consisting of successive layers of rough-hewn logs resting at each end on notched chocks or blocks of wood placed at right angles to the line of fence to the required height. Also used attributively: as, a *chock-and-log* fence.—**Closed chock,** a chock having the arms united or closed together.—**Combination chock,** a chock having a pivoted arm that may be used to keep the rope from jumping out if the boat pitches.—**Roller chock,** a bowsprit chock having only one arm and supporting a roller or guide-roll for a rope.



Closed Chock.



Roller Chock.

chock4, *v. t.* 2. To check the motion of, as by a chock.

chock-block (chok′blok), *n.* A small wedge or block used to prevent a wheel or a log from rolling.

chocky (chok′i), *a.* [*chock* + *-y*1.] Full of chocks, ruts, or holes: as, a *chocky* road. [Prov. Eng.]

chocolate, *n.*—**Alizarin chocolate,** a chocolate-color obtained by applying alizarin with a mixture of aluminium and iron mordants: a term used chiefly by calico-printers. It is similar to alizarin puce.

chocolate-bean (chok′ō-lāt-bēn″), *n.* The seed of the cacao, *Theobroma Cacao.*

chocolatier (chok-ō-lą-tēr′), *n.* [F.] A chocolate-maker or -dealer.

choffer, *n.* A dialectal form of *chauffer.*

Choice oil. See ★*oil.*

choice-reaction (chois′rē-ak″shon), *n.* In *psychophys.,* a reaction in which the movement made in response to stimulus is the expression of an act of choice.

> We cannot pass from the sensorial reaction to the *choice-reaction* . . . at one step.
> *E. B. Titchener,* Primer of Psychol., p. 259.

choil (choil), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *cutlery,* the indentation in the blade of a knife where it joins the tang.

choil (choil), *v. t.* To make a choil in (the blade of a knife).

choiler (choi′lėr), *n.* One who makes choils in knife-blades.

choir, *n.,* 3. (*b*) All that part of a cruciform church which is beyond, eastward of or farther from the main entrance than the transept; the eastern arm of the cross: so named because the choir proper (see def. 3) is usually in that part of the church and occupies nearly all of it. Thus, without reference to the interior, one may say of a great church that the choir is fourteenth-century work, while the nave and transepts remain twelfth-century, as at Tournai in Belgium.

5. A group of instruments of the same class or of related organ-stops, as a *trombone choir,* a *diapason choir,* etc.

choir-aisle (kwīr′īl), *n.* One of the aisles which flank the choir of a church. It often includes the deambulatory or passage around the chevet.

choir-book (kwīr′bůk), *n.* A book containing music for a choir or chorus.

choir-gallery (kwīr′gal″ę-ri), *n.* A gallery or balcony in a church where the choir is stationed, usually at the end of the building opposite the chancel or pulpit.

choir-leader (kwīr′lē″dėr), *n.* Same as ★*choir-master.*

choir-man (kwīr′mąn), *n.* A man who sings in a choir or chorus.

choirmaster (kwīr′mȧs-tėr), *n.* The trainer or leader of a choir or chorus; a kapellmeister, precentor, or cantor. Sometimes the offices of choirmaster and organist are separate, sometimes united.

choir-room (kwīr′röm), *n.* In a church or similar building, a room reserved for the use of the choir, as for practice, robing, etc.

choir-seats (kwīr′sēts), *n. pl.* The seats for the choir of a church, whether in the chancel, on a platform, or in a gallery: used collectively of the location of the singers in general.

choir-singer (kwīr′sing″ėr), *n.* One who sings in a choir or chorus.

choir-stall (kwīr′stâl), *n.* A seat built into the chancel or ritual choir of a church or cathedral for the use of singers or other officiants.

choka (chō′kä), *n.* [Bolivian.] A large and handsome species of water-hen (*Fulica gigas*) having dark metallic plumage and a red bill: common in the waters of Lake Titicaca and other mountain lakes of Bolivia and southeastern Peru.

chokage (chōk′ąj), *n.* [*choke* + *-age.*] A choked up or obstructed state.

choke1, *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**To choke the luff,** to jam the hauling part of a tackle close against the block so as to prevent it from rendering.

II. *intrans.* 3. To stop or cease working: said of electrical apparatus.

choke1, *n.* 4†. *pl.* Tonsillitis.—**Pharyngeal choke,** an obstruction in the pharynx of an animal.—**Thoracic choke,** an obstruction in the lumen of that portion of the esophagus which is within the chest cavity.

choke-coil (chōk′koil), *n.* In *elect.,* same as *reactive* ★*coil.*

choke-crushing (chōk′krush″ing), *n.* A method of operating crushing-rolls by feeding ore under pressure, so that the crushed material issues in a more or less solid band or cake. This produces an increased proportion of fine dust.

choker, *n.* 5. In *lumbering,* a noose of wire rope by which a log is dragged.

choker-man (chō′kėr-mąn), *n.* In *lumbering,* the man who fastens the choker on the logs.

choking-coil (chō′king-koil), *n.* A coil of many turns of insulated copper wire surrounding a heavy soft-iron core. When interposed in an electric circuit it allows steady currents to pass freely, but chokes off or greatly weakens all rapid fluctuations. It can be made more or less effective by altering the size of the core, or the depth to which it is inserted in the coil. See *reactive* ★*coil.*

cholangiostomy (kō-lan-ji-os′tǫ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χολή,* bile, + *ἀγγεῖον,* vessel, + *στόμα,* mouth.] Incision into one of the bile-ducts through the substance of the liver for the purpose of liberating an impacted gall-stone.

cholangitis (kō-lan-jī′tis), *n.* Same as *cholangioitis.*

cholanic (kǫ-lan′ik), *a.* [*chol(ic)* + *-an* + *-ic.*] Derived from cholic acid.—**Cholanic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_{24}H_{36}O_7$, obtained by the oxidation of either cholic or choleic acid. It melts at 285° C.

cholechloin, cholechlorin, *n.* See ★*cholochloin.*

cholechroin (kol-ē-krō′in), *n.* [Gr. *χολή,* bile, + *χρῶμα,* color, + *-in*2.] A mixture of biliverdin with other substances found in the bile.

cholechrome (kol′ē-krōm), *n.* [Prop. ★*cholochrome;* < Gr. *χολή,* bile, + *χρῶμα,* color. The proper combining form of Gr. *χολή,* bile, is *χολο-,* E. *cholo-.*] A reddish-yellow lipochrome found in the so-called livers of many invertebrates. Also called *hepatochrome.*

cholecyanine (kol-ē-sī′ą-nin), *n.* [Gr. *χολή,* bile, + *κύανος,* blue, + *-in*2.] Same as *bilicyanine.* See ★*cholocyanine.*

cholecystalgia (kol″ē-sis-tal′ji-ą), *n.* [Gr. *χολή,* bile, + *κύστις,* bladder, + *ἄλγος,* pain.] Biliary colic.

cholecystectomy (kol″ē-sis-tek′tǫ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χολή,* bile, + *κύστις,* bladder, + *ἐκτομή,* excision.] In *surg.,* an incision into the gall-bladder.

cholecystocolostomy (kol″ē-sis″tǫ-kǫ-los′tǫ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χολή,* gall, + *κύστις,* bladder, + *κόλον,* colon, + *στόμα,* mouth.] In *surg.,* the establishment of a permanent communication between the colon and the gall-bladder.

cholecystoduodenostomy (kol-ē-sis″tǫ-dū″ǫ-dē-nos′tǫ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χολή,* gall, + *κύστις,* bladder, + NL. *duodenum* + Gr. *στόμα,* mouth.] In *surg.,* the establishment of a permanent direct communication between the duodenum and the gall-bladder.

cholecystorrhaphy (kol″ē-sis-tor′ą-fi), *n.* [Gr. *χολή,* gall, + *κύστις,* bladder, + *ῥαφή,* sewing.] In *surg.,* an incision into the gall-bladder and suture of the edges to the external wound.

cholecystostomy (kol″ē-sis-tos′tǫ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χολή,* gall, + *κύστις,* bladder, + *στόμα,* mouth.] In *surg.,* the establishment of a permanent opening into the gall-bladder through the abdominal wall.

choledochitis (kol″ē-dǫ-kī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χοληδόχος* (sc. *κύστις*), the gall-bladder (< *χολή,* gall, + *-δοχος,* < *δέχεσθαι,* receive), + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the common bile-duct.

choledochoduodenostomy (ko-led″ǫ-kō-dū″ǫ-dē-nos′tǫ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χοληδόχος,* the gall-bladder, + NL. *duodenum* + Gr. *στόμα,* mouth.] In *surg.,* the establishment of a permanent communication between the common bile-duct and the small intestine. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXIII. 78.

choledochoenterostomy (ko-led″ǫ-kō-en-te-ros′tǫ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χοληδόχος,* the gall-bladder, + *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *στόμα,* mouth.] In *surg.,* the establishment of a permanent communication between the common bile-duct and the intestine.

choledocholithotomy (ko-led″ǫ-kō-li-thot′ǫ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χοληδόχος,* the gall-bladder, + *λιθοτομία,* lithotomy.] In *surg.,* the removal of an impacted gall-stone from the common bile-duct.

choledochostomy (kol″ē-dǫ-kos′tǫ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χοληδόχος,* gall-bladder, + *στόμα,* mouth.] In *surg.,* the establishment of a permanent opening into the common bile-duct through the abdominal wall.

choledochotomy (kol″ē-dǫ-kot′ǫ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χοληδόχος,* gall-bladder, + *-τομία,* < *ταμεῖν,* cut.] In *surg.,* an incision into the common bile-duct.

cholefulvin, *n.* See ★*cholofulvin.*

choleglobin (kol-ē-glō′bin), *n.* [Gr. *χολή,* bile, + L. *globus,* globe, + *-in*2.] A supposed antecedent of bilirubin.

cholelith (kol'ē-lith), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, gall, + *λίθος*, stone.] Same as *gall-stone.*

cholelithiasis (kol″ē-li-thī′a-sis), *n.* Same as *cholelithiasis.*

cholelithic (kol″ē-lith′ik), *a.* Same as *cholelithic.*

cholelithotomy (kol″ē-li-thot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, gall, + *λιθοτομία*, lithotomy.] In *surg.*, an operation for the removal of a gall stone.

choleocamphoric (kol″ē-ō-kam-for′ik), *a.* [*chol*(alic) + *camphoric.*] Related to cholalic acid and camphor.—**Choleo-camphoric acid**, an oxidation product of cholalic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$.

cholepoetic (kol″ē-pō-et′ik), *a.* [Gr. *χολή*, gall, bile, + *ποιητικός*, ‹ *ποιεῖν*, make. Cf. Gr. *χολοποιός*, forming bile.] Secreting bile. Also *cholepoietic.*

cholepoietic (kol″ē-poi-et′ik), *a.* Same as *cholepoetic.*

cholepyrrhin† (kol-ē-pir′in), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *πυρρός*, reddish, + *-in*².] Same as *bilirubin.*

cholera, *n.*—**Bilious cholera.** Same as ★*cholera nostras.*—**Buffalo cholera**, a fatal contagious disease of buffaloes, identical with the hemorrhagic septicemia of cattle. It is caused by a minute polar-stained organism of the swine-plague group. See also ★*barbone.*—**Cholera nostras**, sporadic cholera or cholera morbus, as distinguished from epidemic or Asiatic cholera.—**Cholera reaction**, the production of cholera-red by the addition of a mineral acid to filtered cholera-discharges.—**English cholera.** Same as *sporadic cholera.*—**Indian cholera.** Same as *Asiatic cholera.*—**Serous cholera.** Same as *Asiatic cholera.*—**Summer cholera.** Same as *cholera morbus* or *cholera infantum.*—**Typhoid cholera**, a malignant type of Asiatic cholera accompanied by extreme depression of the vital forces.

cholera-gnat (kol′e-rä-nat′), *n.* The turkey-gnat, *Simulium meridionale*, supposed to cause chicken-cholera. [U. S.] *Stand. Dict.*

choleraphobia (kol″e-rä-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., prop. **cholerophobia*, ‹ Gr. *χολέρα*, cholera, + *-φοβία*, ‹ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Extreme and unreasonable fear of contracting cholera. *Flint*, Principles of Med., p. 563.

cholera-red (kol″e-ra-red′), *n.* A red color which develops upon the addition of concentrated sulphuric acid to a bouillon or peptone culture of the cholera bacillus. It is referable primarily to the production of indol and nitrites during the growth of the organism, and the consequent formation of nitroso-indol upon the addition of the sulphuric acid. To the nitroso-indol the color is due.

choleric², *n.* and *a.*—**II.** *a.* Same as *choleraic. Syd. Soc. Lex.*

cholerigenous (kol-e-rij′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *χολέρα*, cholera, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Producing cholera.

choleromania (kol″e-rō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *χολέρα*, cholera, + *μανία*, madness.] A morbid dread of Asiatic cholera.

cholerythrin (kol-e-rith′rin), *n.* Same as *bilirubin.*

cholesteatomatous (kol″es-tē-a-tō′ma-tus), *a.* [*cholesteatoma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cholesteatoma.

In this way there will usually be removed large quantities of pus, broken-down cells and *cholesteatomatous* material, leaving granulation tissue, softened bone and, frequently, much adherent epithelium.
Phil. Med. Jour., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 223.

cholestenic (kol-es-ten′ik), *a.* [*cholest*(*erin*) + *-en* + *-ic.*] Derived from cholesterol.—**Cholestenic acid**, a monobasic acid, $C_{25}H_{40}O_4$, or $C_{26}H_{42}O_4$, formed by the oxidation of cholesterol. It melts at 60–70° C.

cholesteric, *a.*—**Cholesteric acid.** (*b*) A crystalline tribasic acid, $C_{12}H_{16}O_7$, formed by the oxidation of cholic acid or of cholesterol. It loses carbon dioxid when heated above 100° C.

cholesteride (ko-les′tėr-id), *n.* [*cholester*(*in*) + *-ide.*] An ester of cholesterol with an acid; as *cholesteride palmitate*, $C_{16}H_{31}O_2.C_{27}H_{43}$.

cholesterilene (kol-es-ter′i-lēn), *n.* [*cholester*(*in*) + *-il* + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon, $C_{27}H_{42}$, formed by heating cholesteryl chlorid with an alcoholic solution of sodium ethylate. It melts at 80° C.

cholesterilin (kol-es-ter′i-lin), *n.* [*cholester*(*in*) + *-il* + *-in*².] A hydrocarbon formed by the action of sulphuric acid on cholesterol. There are three forms, *α-* and *β*-cholesterilin, $C_{27}H_{42}$, and *γ*-cholesterilin, $(C_{27}H_{42})_2$.

cholesterinic (ko-les-tē-rin′ik), *a.* [*cholesterin* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cholesterin.—**Cholesterinic acid**, an oxidation-product of cholesterin.

cholesterol (ko-les′tē-rōl), *n.* [*cholester*(*in*) + *-ol.*] Same as *cholesterin.* The termination *-ol* is used to indicate that chemically the substance belongs to the class of alcohols.

cholesterone (ko-les′tē-rōn), *n.* A name given to two compounds, one of which is probably cholesterilene and the other cholesteryl ether, $(C_{27}H_{43})_2O$.

cholesteryl (ko-les′tē-ril), *n.* [*cholester*(*in*) + *-yl.*] The $C_{26}H_{43}$ radical of cholesterin.

cholestrophan (ko-les′trō-fan), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *στροφή*, a turning, + *-an.*] Dimethyl-parabanic acid, $CO\langle \begin{matrix} N(CH_3) \\ | \\ N(CH_3) \end{matrix} \rangle CO$. It is formed by heating caffein with nitric acid. It melts at 145° C. and is not an acid.

choletelin (ko-let′e-lin), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *τέλος*, end, + *-in*².] A brown, amorphous compound found in normal urine, and also obtained by treating bilirubin with nitrous acid.

choliambist (kō-li-am′bist), *n.* [*choliamb* + *-ist.*] A writer of choliambs.

Not to mention the *choliambist* Hipponax, who seems to have been possessed with the devil of Archilochus, and in part also with his genius. *Grote*, Greece, IV. 97.

cholinic (ko-lin′ik), *a.* [*choline* + *-ic.*] Derived from the bile.—**Cholinic acid**, a name given by Berzelius to a resinous decomposition-product of ox-gall. It was probably a mixture.

cholla (chōl′yä), *n.* [Mex.] In the Southwestern United States and Mexico, a name



Cholla (*Opuntia fulgida*).

given to several species of *Opuntia* with stout cylindrical joints and abundant spines, such as *O. prolifera*, *O. Bigelovii*, and *O. Cholla*. One of the species, *O. fulgida*, often attains the dimensions of a small tree, and forms one of the most conspicuous objects of the Southern Arizona Desert. It is noted for its formidable armor of barbed spines almost hiding the surface of the plant. The flowers are pink, nearly or quite an inch across, succeeded by clusters of light green globose hanging fruits. Also called *cholla-cactus.*

cholo, *n.* 2. Any half-breed, but especially one of European and Indian descent.

cholochloin (kō-lok′lō-in), *n.* [Also *cholechloin*; ‹ Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *χλόη*, verdure, + *-in*².] The green pigment, also called *biliverdin*, *cholochlorin* and *cholechlorin*. See *biliverdin.*

cholochlorin (kol-ō-klō′rin), *n.* [Also *cholechlorin*; ‹ Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *χλωρός*, green, + *-in*².] Same as ★*cholochloin.*

cholocyanine (kol″ō-sī′a-nin), *n.* [Also *cholecyanine.* Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κίανος*, blue, + *-in*².] A blue pigment derived from the bile and closely related to biliverdin. Same as *bilicyanin.*

cholofulvin (kol″ō-fūl′vin), *n.* [‹ Gr. *χολή*, bile, + L. *fulvus*, yellow, + *-in*².] A yellow pigment derived from the bile. Also *cholefulvin.*

chologenetic (kol″ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-genetic.*] Producing bile.

All point to an arrest more or less complete of the *chologenetic* function of the liver.
Lancet, May 30, 1903, p. 1499.

cholohematin (kol-ō-hem′a-tin), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-in*²: see *hematin.*] A pigment obtained from the bile of sheep or oxen. When dry it is green, but it forms an olive-brown solution in alcohol.

choloid (kol′oid), *a.* [Gr. *χολοειδής*, ‹ *χολή*, bile, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling bile.

Choloïdic acid, an acid formerly supposed to be intermediate between cholic acid and dyslysin, but now believed to be a mixture of the two.

choloïdinic (kol″ō-i-din′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$, formed as an intermediary product during the transformation of cholalic acid into dyslysin.

chololith (kol′ō-lith), *n.* Same as ★*cholelith.*

cholology (kol-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-λογία*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak.] The proper form for *choledology.*

cholonic (ko-lon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-on-* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, $(C_{26}H_{41}NO_5)$, an anhydride of glycocholic acid, which results from the latter on heating with concentrated sulphuric acid.

cholter-headed (chōl′tėr-hed″ed), *a.* [Also dial. *chowder-headed*: cf. *jolter-headed.*] Dull-minded; stupid. [Prov.]

choltry, *n.* 3. A pillared colonnade. [Anglo-Indian.]

cholum (chō′lum), *n.* [Tamil.] The Indian millet, African millet, Guinea-corn, or Kafir-corn, *Andropogon Sorghum.* See *durra*, and *Indian millet*, under *millet.*

chomatocephalus (kō″ma-tō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [Gr. *χῶμα*, a bank, mound, promontory, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *anthrop.*, a very high, rounded cranium. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 44.

chondrarthrocace (kon-drär-throk′a-sē), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *κάκη*, badness. Cf. *arthrocace.*] Disease of the articular cartilages.

chondre (kon′dėr), *n.* [F., ‹ NL. *chondrus.*] Same as *chondrus* or *chondrule.*

chondrenchyma (kon-dreng′kī-mä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *chondrenchyme.*

chondric (kon′drik), *a.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to cartilage; cartilaginous.

Chondrilla, *n.* 2. [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, adopted from Tournefort, 1700). The name alludes to the lumps of gum found on *Chondrilla juncea.*] A genus of plants of the family *Cichoriaceæ.* There are about 18 species, biennial or perennial herbs, natives of Europe and extratropical Asia, with rod-shaped, scantily leaved branches and yellow flowers. For the widely distributed *C. juncea*, the only species occurring in the United States, see *gum succory*, under *succory.*

chondrinogen (kon-drin′ō-jen), *n.* Same as *chondrigen.*

chondro-adenoma (kon″drō-ad-e-nō′mä), *n.*; pl. *chondro-adenomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-oma.*] A tumor which contains the elements of chondroma and adenoma.

chondro-angioma (kon″drō-an-ji-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *chondro-angiomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *-oma.*] A tumor which contains the elements of chondroma and angioma.

chondroblast (kon′drō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A cell in embryonic tissue which later develops into cartilage.

chondroclast (kon′drō-klast), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *κλαστός*, ‹ *κλᾶν*, break.] A cell which is concerned in the absorption of cartilage.

chondrocostal (kon-drō-kos′tal), *a.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + L. *costa*, rib, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the cartilages of the ribs and to the ribs themselves.

chondroditic (kon-drō-dit′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing chondrodite.

chondrodystrophy (kon-drō-dis′trō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *δυς-*, ill, + *τροφή*, nourishment (see *dystrophy*).] An arrest in the production and development of cartilage in the fetus and infant, resulting in dwarfism. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1046.

chondro-endothelioma (kon″drō-en″dō-thē-li-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *chondro-endotheliomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + NL., *endothelioma.*] A tumor which contains the elements of chondroma and endothelioma.

chondrofibroma (kon″drō-fī-brō′mä), *n.*; pl. *chondrofibromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + NL. *fibroma.*] A tumor which contains the elements of chondroma and fibroma.

chondroglucose (kon-drō-glō′kōs), *n.* A difficultly crystallizable sugar of doubtful identity, which was obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on chondrin.

chondroid, *a.*—**Chondroid cancer.** See ★*cancer.*

chondroitic (kon-drō-it′ik), *a.* [Irreg. ‹ Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-ite*² + *-ic.*] Relating to, derived from, or like cartilage.

chondroitin (kon-drō′i-tin), *n.* [*chondroit*(*ic*) + *-in*².] An organic substance, $(C_{18}H_{27}NO_{14})$, found in cartilage, in combination with sulphuric acid, as, chondroitin-sulphuric acid. On decomposition it gives rise to acetic acid and chondrosin.

chondrolipoma (kon″drō-li-pō′mä), *n.*; pl. *chondrolipomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + NL. *lipoma*, lipoma.] A tumor which contains the elements of chondroma and lipoma.

chondromalacia (kon″drō-ma-lā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *μαλακία*, softening.] Softening of cartilage.

chondromucoid (kon-drō-mū′koid), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *mucoid*.] A mixture consisting of chondroitin-sulphuric acid (namely, sulphates) in combination with albumins and collagen.

Chondromyces (kon-drom′i-sēz), *n.* [NL. (Berkeley, 1857), < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *μύκης*, a fungus (mushroom).] A genus of the *Myxobacteriaceæ* in which the rod-like bodies of the organism remain unmodified and form free cysts, either sessile or borne on a more or less highly developed cistophore. *C. crocatus*, which forms orange-colored colonies and produces pale straw-colored cysts, has been found, in America, on decaying rinds and old straw. See ★*Myxobacteriaceæ*.

chondromyoma (kon″drō-mī-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *chondromyomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *-oma*.] A tumor composed of muscular and cartilaginous elements.

chondromyxoma (kon″drō-mik-sō′mä), *n.*; pl. *chondromyxomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *μύξα*, mucus, + *-oma*.] A tumor composed of cartilaginous and mucoid elements.

chondromyxosarcoma (kon″drō-mik″sō-sär-kō′mä), *n.*; pl. *chondromyxosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *μύξα*, mucus, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] A tumor which contains the elements of chondroma, myxoma, and sarcoma.

chondro-osseous (kon″drō-os′ē-us), *a.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + L. *osseus*, bony.] Consisting of both cartilage and bone.

Chondrophora, *n. pl.* 2. *sing.* A genus of dicotyledonous, perennial herbs, which belong to the family *Compositæ*, and are characterized by their alternate, entire leaves and numerous, rayless heads of yellow flowers. One or two species are recognized natives of moist pine-lands in North America, from New Jersey to Florida and Texas. See *Bigelovia*.

chondrophore (kon′drō-fōr″), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] In the pelecypod mollusks, a shelly, spoon-shaped plate developed in one or both valves within the umbonal region: it carries the chitinous internal ligament or resilium, through the action of which the valves are pressed apart.

Chondrophoridæ (kon-drō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *chondrophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dibranchiate cephalopods having a proöstracum composed of conchiolin or of alternating layers of calcareous and organic matter. It includes a number of genera, all from the Jurassic rocks.

chondroplast (kon′drō-plast), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] A cartilage-cell developed from the cartilage-forming layer of the perichondrium.

chondrose (kon′drōs), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-ose*.] Same as ★*chondroglucose*.

chondrosidin (kon-dros′i-din), *n.* [*chondrose* + *-id*[1] + *-in*[2].] The hyalin corresponding to chondrosin.

chondrosin (kon′drō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] A decomposition-product of chondroitin, $C_{12}H_{21}NO_{11}$.

chondroskeleton (kon″drō-skel′e-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] A cartilaginous skeleton. See *chondrosteous*.

chondrostean (kon-dros′tē-an), *a.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Chondrostei*, or cartilaginous ganoids, which include, among living forms, the paddle-fishes (*Polyodontidæ*) and sturgeons (*Acipenseridæ*). The skeleton is chiefly cartilaginous (the vertebral column entirely so), and the vertebral segments little developed and arranged along the notochord.

chondrosteoma (kon-dros-tē-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *chondrosteomata* (ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-oma*.] An outgrowth of cartilage upon the periosteum which subsequently turns to bone, as the antler of a stag.

chondrosternal (kon″drō-stėr′nal), *a.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + L. *sternum*, sternum.] Relating to both the sternum and the costal cartilages.

chondroxiphoid (kon-drok′si-foid), *a.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ξιφοειδής*, sword-shaped (see *xiphoid*).] Relating to the xiphoid cartilage.

Chonetes (kō′nē-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χώνη*, *χοάνη*, a funnel.] A genus of extinct brachiopods characterized by its thin valves which unite at a long straight hinge-line. Along the upper edge of this line the ventral valve bears a row of spines which are the exterior continuation of tubes leading through the substance of the valve from the internal shell cavity. The genus abounds in paleozoic rocks.

chonetiform (kō-net′i-fôrm), *a.* [*Chonetes* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of *Chonetes*, an extinct genus of brachiopods.

chonta (chōn′tä), *n.* [Quichua *chunta*, *chonta*, a general name for hard-wood palms.] 1. In Ecuador and Peru, the name of *Guilielma speciosa*, *Astrocaryum Chonta*, and other prickly, pinnately leaved palms with heavy hard black wood, which is used by the Indians of the Marañon and its tributaries for making spears, war-clubs, bows, and arrow-points.—2. A wooden hoe used in Peru and Bolivia; also, now an iron of similar shape.

C-hook (sē′hůk), *n.* In a harness, a pad-hook shaped like the letter C.

chop[1], *v. t.* 6. In *tennis*, *base-ball*, and other games, to strike (the ball) with a short, sharp, glancing stroke.—7. In *cricket*, to strike down hard, with a horizontal bat, a low ball on the off-side.—8. To cut into short pieces, as straw or silage material; to chaff: sometimes with *up*.—9. To dig, or dig out, by a downward stroke of the hoe, as opposed to a horizontal movement: often with *out*.

Ninety per cent of the growing [cotton] plants to be afterwards "*chopped*" *out*.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 291.

Then hoed, not *chopped* but scraped, the hoe never being raised more than 18 inches from the ground.
U. S. Dept. Agr., The Cotton Plant, 1896, p. 239.

chop[1], *n.* 6. Material which has been chopped or chaffed. See ★*corn chop*.

Accustomed to cut rye and straw together and throw the "*chop*" back into a barn.
J. Wrightson, Farm and Fodder Crops, p. 199.

7. In *cricket*, a stroke in which the bat, held horizontally, is brought down hard upon a low ball on the off-side. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 69.

chop[4], *n.*, 1. (*c*) An authenticated or authenticating writing or inscription.

In a Chinese temple . . . in Penang . . . I saw about fifty tortoises, belonging to five species; many of them had *chops* or Chinese characters stamped on their shells.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1899, p. 609.

chopa[2] (chō′pä), *n.* [Sp. *chopa*, perhaps < L. *clupea*, a herring.] A name in the West Indies and elsewhere of many different fishes, especially of fishes of the genus *Cyphosus* (*Kyphosus*), as *chopa blanca* (*K. sectatrix*) of Bermuda (the Bermuda chub); *chopa amarilla* (*K. incisor*) of the West Indies; *K. elegans* of the tropical American coast of the Pacific; etc.

chopag (chō′päg), *n.* [Native name.] A name in Guam of *Ochrocarpus obovalis*, a littoral tree belonging to the family *Clusiaceæ*, yielding a hard fine-grained wood, suitable for cabinet work, and a red dye resembling that obtained from sapan-wood.

chop-chop (chop′chop), *interj.* [Remotely imitative.] Be quick; make haste. [Pidgin-Eng.]

chopper[4] (chop′ėr), *n.* [Also *chappor*, *chupper*, chuppar, < Hind. *chhappar*.] A thatched roof. See *chopper-cot* and ★*choppered*. [Anglo-Indian.]

These cottages had neat *choppers*, and some of them wanted not small gardens, fitly fenced about.
Mrs. Sherwood, Stories, p. 258. *Yule and Burnell*.

chopping-bowl (chop′ing-bōl″), *n.* A wooden bowl in which meat and other foods are chopped.

chopping-grate (chop′ing-grāt), *n.* A grate in which the bars are armed with projections which, when the bar is rotated on its axis, tear or break the cinder into fragments.

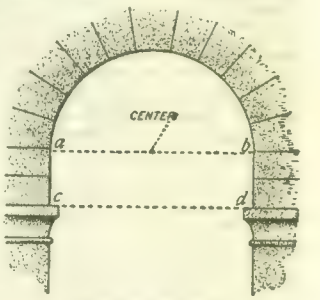
choppy[2], *a.* 2. Uncertain as to direction; subject to frequent and sudden change; unsteady: as, a *choppy* wind.—3. Irregular; unstable; fluctuating as to prices or rates: as, *choppy* markets.

chop-sticks, *n. pl.* 2. *sing.* In deep-sea fishing-tackle, a cross-stick, fastened to the line above the sinker, from which the short lines bearing the hooks are hung.

chop-suey (chop-sō′i), *n.* [Appar. formed (by English-speaking Chinese restaurant-keepers) from E. *chop*[1], + Chin. *sui*, bits, fragments, pieces, that is, meat, etc., chopped into small pieces and cooked.] A mixed dish served in Chinese restaurants in New York and elsewhere, as a Chinese dish (but apparently not known in China), consisting of some kind of meat (chicken, pork, beef), with vegetables (celery, onions, green bean sprouts, mushrooms, green peppers, etc.), cut small, seasoned, and cooked.

choragium (kō-rā′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *choragia* (-ä). [L. *chorāgium*, < Gr. *χορηγεῖον*, *χορηγιον*, < *χορηγός*, the leader of a chorus: see *choragus*.] 1. The school in which the chorus of the Greek drama was trained.—2. The space where the choral dance was performed.

chord, *n.*, 4. Written with a figured bass or so conceived, the first inversion of any common chord is known as the *chord of the sixth*, and the second inversion as the *chord of the fourth and sixth* or *of* 6-4. Similarly, the first inversion of any seventh chord is known as the *chord of the fifth and sixth* or *of* 6-5; the second inversion as the *chord of the third, fourth, and sixth* or *of* 6-4-3, or simply *of* 4-3; and the third inversion as the *chord of the second, fourth, and sixth* or *of* 6-4-2, or simply *of* 4-2 or *of* 2. (In all these cases the numerals indicate the intervals of the tones measured from the bass.) The *chord of the eleventh* is essentially like that of the ninth, but with an eleventh (from the root) added, and the *chord of the thirteenth* is like that of the eleventh, with a thirteenth added.—**Altered chord.** See ★*altered*.—**Characteristic chord.** Same as *tonic chord*.—**Chord of an arch,** the horizontal width of an arch, usually taken between the innermost surfaces on both sides; an imaginary horizontal line drawn from one impost to the other. The term is used very loosely. Thus, in the illustration, *ab*, passing through the center, and *cd*, below the center, but connecting the imposts, may each be called the *chord*, but this only in the case of true vertical imposts from *a* to *c* and *b* to *d*. See *stilted arch*, under *stilted*.—**Essential chord.** Same as *common chord* (which see, under *chord*, 4).—**Secondary chord** or **triad,** in *music*, a chord or triad of any kind when not based on the dominant, as contrasted with a *dominant chord* or *triad*; especially, the secondary chord of the seventh, a seventh chord based on some other tone than the dominant.—**Sensitive chord.** Same as *dominant chord*.



Chord of an Arch.

chorda-neuroplasm (kôr″dä-nū′rō-plazm), *n.* In *embryol.*, the common rudiment from which the chorda, or notochord, and the medullary, or neural plate arise during the development of the vertebrate embryo.

Chorda pistillaris, in *bot.*, the line of tissue leading from the stigma to the ovary.

chorditis (kôr-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χορδή*, cord, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a cord, as of one or both of the spermatic cords or of the vocal cords.

chordocentra (kôr-dō-sen′trä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χορδή*, chord, + *κέντρον*, center.] Vertebral centra formed by the calcification of the notochord.

chordoid (kôr′doid), *a.* [L. *chorda*, a string, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *histol.*, having the peculiar vacuolated appearance of the cells which form the chorda dorsalis, or notochord, in the vertebrate embryo.

chordoma (kôr-dō′mä), *n.*; pl. *chordomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *χορδή*, cord, + *-oma*.] A tumor of peculiar formation sometimes found in the median line of the vermis of the cerebellum.

chordorrhizal (kôr-dō-rī′zal), *a.* [Gr. *χορδή*, string, cord, + *ῥίζα*, root, + *-al*[1].] In *bot.*, producing numerous successive flowering stems from the sides of the rootstock, as in *Carex chordorrhiza*.

chordoskeleton (kôr-dō-skel′e-ton), *n.* [L. *chorda*, string, + NL. *skeleton*.] In *embryol.*, that portion of the embryonic vertebrate skeleton which is formed around the chorda, or notochord; the embryonic spinal column and basis cranii.

chorea, *n.*—**Automatic chorea,** chorea in which the movements have the appearance of being voluntary.—**Chorea cordis,** chorea associated with extreme irregularity in the action of the heart.—**Chorea electrica,** a convulsive affection of childhood and early youth, marked by sudden muscular jerks of the neck and shoulders such as might be excited by the passage of a current of electricity.—**Chorea saltatoria,** a form of chorea marked by rhythmical leaping movements when the patient stands.—**Chorea senilis,** See *senile* ★*chorea*.—**Electric chorea.** See ★*chorea electrica*.—**Epidemic chorea,** the dancing mania of the middle ages.—**Facial chorea.** Same as ★*tic non-douloureux*.—**Hereditary** or **Huntington's chorea,** a disease affecting adults, often familial or hereditary, marked by mental disturbance tending toward dementia, disorders of speech, and choreic move-

ments.—**Huntington's chorea**. See *hereditary* ★*chorea*.—**Laryngeal chorea**, spasmodic contraction of the laryngeal muscles and muscles of respiration, giving rise to a peculiar short, sharp sound like the bark of a dog.—**Malleatory chorea**, a form of chorea in which the movements of the arms resemble those of a person using a hammer.—**Saltatory chorea**, a form of chorea marked by involuntary dancing or leaping.—**Senile chorea**. (*a*) A muscular tremor occurring in the aged. (*b*) Same as *paralysis agitans*.

choreatic (kō-rē-at'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *chorea* + *-atic*2.] Same as *choreal*.

choreic. *a.* **II.** *n.* One who suffers from chorea. *Buck.* Med. Handbook, III. 42.

choreograph (kō'rē-ō-gràf), *n.* A choreographer; one who arranges a ballet.

choreographer (kō-rē-og'ra-fėr), *n.* The designer or arranger of a ballet.

choreographic (kō″rē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to choreography.

choreography (kō-rē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [See *chorography*2.] The art of designing and arranging dances, especially ballet-dances.

choreutes (kō-rū'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χορευτής*, < *χορεύειν*, dance in a chorus, < *χορός*, a chorus: see *chorus*.] A choral dancer.

chorial (kō'ri-al), *a.* [*chorion* + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to the chorion.

choriocapillary (kō″ri-ō-kap'i-lā-ri), *a.* [*chorion* + *capillary*.] Relating to the capillary vessels of the choroid coat of the eye. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 73.

choriocarcinoma (kō″ri-ō-kär″si-nō'mă), *n.*; pl. *choriocarcinomata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < *chorion* + *carcinoma*.] Same as ★*syncytioma*.

chorioid (kō'ri-oid), *a.* Same as *choroid*.

chorioiditis (kō″ri-oi-dī'tis), *n.* Same as *choroiditis*.

chorioma (kō-ri-ō'mă), *n.*; pl. *choriomata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < *chorion* + *-oma*.] Same as ★*deciduoma malignum*.

chorion, *n.* **3.** Same as *corium*.—**4.** In *bot.*, the pulpy matter which fills the young ovule and is absorbed during development. *Malpighi*.

chorionitis (kō″ri-ō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *chorion* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Inflammation of the chorion, especially of the part in relation with the placenta. (*b*) Inflammation of the corium or true skin.

Chorioptes (kō-ri-op'tēz), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *χόριον*, membrane, + *ὀπτ-* (in *ὀπτικός*, etc.), see.] A genus of acarines or mites.—**Chorioptes bovis**, an acarine or mite belonging to the family *Sarcoptidæ*; it is an external cutaneous parasite on cattle, causing chorioptic acariasis or mange. *Hering*, 1845.—**Chorioptes spathiferus**. Same as ★*Chorioptes bovis*. *Mégnin*, 1872.

Choripetalæ (kō-ri-pet'a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χωρίς*, separate, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal).] A division of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants in which the corolla consists of separate petals coördinate with the *Apetalæ*. In modern systems of classification it virtually begins with the order *Ranales*, but the order *Chenopodiales*, next below, contains many choripetalous genera, and higher orders contain apetalous genera. Some authors make it include the *Apetalæ* and to be thus equivalent to the *Archichlamydeæ*. See *Apetalæ*, *Polypetalæ*, and ★*Archichlamydeæ*.

chorisis, *n.* **2.** In *geom.*, a number associated with a place which indicates how many different places it contains, such that a particle could not by an ordinary motion within it pass from one to another. A place which is continuously connected throughout is of chorisis 1, and in general the number of the chorisis is the number of separate places in which there is room for particles. The chorisis of all space is, of course, 1.

chorist, *n.* **2.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a member of the chorus.

> In the Lenæan festival of Athens one of his [Dionysius's] tragedies had been rewarded with the first prize. A *chorist* who had been employed in the performance . . . was the first to communicate the news.
> *Grote*, Greece, XI. ii. 46.

choristership (kor'is-tėr-ship), *n.* The office or function of a chorister.

Choristoceras (kor-is-tos'e-răs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χωριστός*, separated, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of phylogerontic ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites, of the family *Choristoceratidæ*, in which the later volutions become uncoiled and the septal sutures are degenerate and simple. With other members of this family, it occurs in the Jurassic rocks.

Choristodera (kor″is-tod'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χωριστός*, separated, + *δέρη*, *δειρή*, neck.] A suborder of *Rhynchocephalia* containing extinct reptiles of large size, with flattened vertebræ and teeth on palatines and pterygoids.

choristry (kor'is-tri), *n.* The singing of a choir or chorus; choral music.

> This that everywhere I hear,
> Rolling a sea of *choristry*
> Up and down the jewel of Heaven.
> *S. Dobell*, Harps of Heaven, l. 66.

Chorizema (kō-ri-zē'mă), *n.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1799), apparently < Gr. *χωρίζειν*, to separate. The allusion is to the distinctness of the stamens.] A genus of plants of the family *Fabaceæ*, consisting of about fifteen species, all Australian. They are shrubs of a diffuse or half-climbing habit, with thick and shining simple evergreen leaves and pea-like red or yellow flowers. *C. varium* and *C. ilicifolium* are two of the species grown in the United States as greenhouse subjects.

chorizont (kō'ri-zont), *n.*; pl. *chorizonts* (-zonts) or *chorizontes* (kō-ri-zon'tēz). [Gr. *χωρίζων* (pl. *χωρίζοντες*), a separator, ppr. of *χωρίζειν*, separate.] One of the ancient Greek grammarians who ascribed the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors; in a general sense, one who assumes or asserts separate authorship of works commonly ascribed to one author.

> The *Chorizontes*, so called because they separate the authorship of the Iliad from that of the Odyssey, found themselves mainly, (*a*) On supposed discrepancies in the mythology of the two Poems respectively; (*b*) On differences of manners and institutions; (*c*) On differences in the language. *Gladstone*, Juventus mundi, i.

chorizontal (kor-i-zon'tal), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the ancient chorizonts; chorizont-like; separatist.

chorizontes, *n.* A plural of ★*chorizont*.

chorizontic (kor-i-zon'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the chorizonts or to their belief in the separate authorship of the Iliad and Odyssey.

> The Essayist adopts a *chorizontic* or separatist position, and an attempt is made to differentiate the Iliad from the Odyssey in age and authorship.
> *W. D. Geddes*, Homeric Poems, p. 15.

chorizontist (kor-i-zon'tist), *n.* One who favors the views of the chorizonts.

chorogi (chō'rō-gē), *n.* [Jap.] *Stachys Sieboldi* (also known as *S. tuberifera* and *S. affinis*), an erect, hairy plant belonging to the mint family: applied particularly to the small white tubers, which are two or three inches long and edible. The plant is also known by the French name *crosnes*. See *Stachys*. Also called *Chinese* or *Japanese artichoke*.

chorografy, *n.* A simplified spelling of *chorography*.

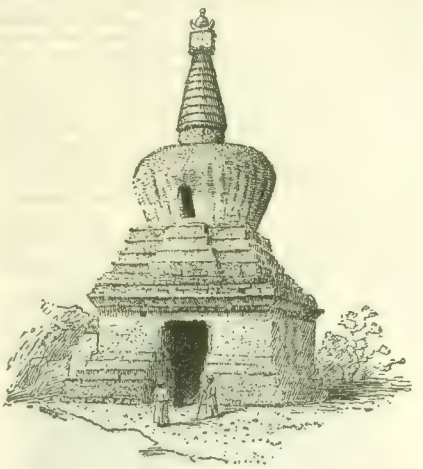
Choroid apoplexy. See ★*apoplexy*.

Choroiditis myopica, inflammation of the choroid due to the strain of defective vision unrelieved by glasses.

choroidocyclitis (kō-roi″dō-si-klī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *choroides*, choroid, + Gr. *κύκλος*, circle (of cilia), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the choroid and ciliary body and the parts adjacent.

chorology, *n.*—**Marine chorology,** the scientific study of the distribution, especially the vertical distribution, of marine animals.

chorten (chor-ten'), *n.* [Also *ch'orten*; < Tibetan *chor-tén*, *chhö'-tén*, normally *chhod-tén*, lit. a receptacle for offerings, connected with *chód-pa*, offering, sacrifice.] In Tibet, a pyramidal structure of solid stone masonry which corresponds, as far as use is concerned, to the Indian chaitya or stupa. Originally intended to contain relics, they were also raised as cenotaphs in memory of a Buddha or of a Buddhist saint, and came to be regarded as themselves symbols of the Buddhist doctrine.



Tibetan Chorten.

chortle (chôr'tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chortled*, ppr. *chortling*. [A factitious word, humorously formed from *ch(uck)le* + *(sn)ort*. See ★*brunch-word*.] To exclaim exultingly, with a noisy chuckle: a vaguely suggestive word used in the first passage quoted, and since taken up by other writers in the sense defined.

> And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?
> Come to my arms, my beamish boy!
> O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!
> He *chortled* in his joy.
> *Lewis Carroll*, Through the Looking-Glass (Jabberwocky, [st. 6).

> A stone cot . . . within which the two Americans hugged themselves and *chortled* in their joy continually "How very romantic we are!"
> *Outlook*, Feb. 1, 1896, p. 204.

chorus-singer (kō'rus-sing″ėr), *n.* One who sings in a chorus.

Chosen people. See *people*.

chota-hazri (chō'tä-häz″rē), *n.* [Hind. *chhotī-hāzarī*, little breakfast.] In India, a light early-morning refreshment served before breakfast: otherwise called *early tea*.

chou (shö), *n.*; pl. *choux* (shö). [F.: see *cole*2 and *cabbage*.] **1.** A cabbage.—**2.** In *dress-making*, a small, close rosette of any suitable material: so called from the crumpling of its loops of ribbon or lace, which resemble the crinkled leaves of a cabbage.

chough, *n.*—**Alpine chough,** one of the smaller crows, *Monedula pyrrhocorax* or *Pyrrhocorax alpinus*, related to the common *chough*, but smaller and with a yellow bill. It inhabits the mountainous regions of northern Europe. *Science*, Feb. 8, 1901, p. 232.

Chouteau limestone. See ★*limestone*.

chow6 (chou), *n.* [Origin obscure, but prob. supposed by the users to be Chinese.] A Chinaman. [Colloq., Australia.]

chowder-headed (chou'dėr-hed-ed), *a.* [Also *chouder-headed*.] A dialectal form of ★*cholter-headed*. *Scott*.

choze, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *chose*.

chozen, *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *chosen*.

chr. An abbreviation of *chrestomathy*.

Chr. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Christ*; (*b*) of *Christian*.

chrematist (krē'ma-tist), *n.* [Gr. *χρηματιστής*, a man of business, a money-getter, < *χρηματίζειν*, transact business. The Eng. use depends on *chrematistics*.] A political economist; a student of, or one who is versed in, chrematistics or the science of wealth.

> According to the *chrematists*, the wealth of a nation, as of an individual producer, is to be measured by the excess of the value of production over its cost.
> *Sismondi* (trans.) in Blackwood's Mag., LVII. 536.

chrestic (kres'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *χρηστικός*, able to use things, < *χρηστός*, adj. < *χρῆσθαι*, use.] **I.** *a.* Referring to skill in the use of implements, tools, and artificial instruments generally, as distinguished from the arts of designing and manufacturing such things.

II. *n.* That department of art and practical science which is concerned with skill in the use of artificial objects.

chrestomathics (kres-tō-math'iks), *n.* [Gr. *χρηστός*, useful, + *-μαθής*, < *μανθάνειν*, learn. Cf. *chrestomathy*.] The science of useful matters. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

chrismatite (kriz'ma-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *χρῖσμα* (*χρισματ-*), ointment, + *-ite*2.] A semi-fluid or butter-like resin, found on crystals of calcite from Saxony. It varies in color from yellow to oil-green.

chrismatize (kriz'ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chrismatized*, ppr. *chrismatizing*. [Gr. *χρῖσμα* (*χρισματ-*), chrism, + *-ize*.] To anoint with holy oil; chrism.

> What spectacle could one behold more Antichristian? "To see a man in those Sacerdotal disguises, all of them consecrated and dedicated to the purpose, . . . whose churchyard is wholly by the consecration and benediction of sprinkled Holy-water, . . . nay whose very Bells of his Steeple are Christned and *Chrismatized* for the chasing the foul fiends out of the Aire at the departure of a Soul."
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, p. 62.

chrismon (kris'mon), *n.*; pl. *chrisma* (-mă). [A modern term, apparently formed from *Chris(t) mon(ogram)*.] A name given to a monogram found in the catacombs and in later use appearing in many forms, for example, ☧ or ✝, and consisting of the first two letters, XP, of the Greek word ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, *Χριστός*, Christ. Sometimes A (alpha) and Ω (omega) appear in the design. The date of its origin is unknown. The monogram appears with many variations and additions in royal signatures of the ninth and later centuries.

Christed (krīs'ted), *a.* [*Christ* + *-ed*2.] United with Christ by being completely possessed by

his spirit. The Familists in the seventeenth century used the expression to signify the deification which they imagined they attained by direct communion with the Deity.

christen, *v. t.* **5.** To engrave new names and marks on (stolen watches, silver plate, etc.) after obliterating the old, in order to prevent identification. [Thieves' cant.]

Christendie † (kris'n-di), *n.* [A var. of *Christenty*: see *Christianity.*] Christendom. *Burns.*

Christiad (kris'ti-ad), *n.* [*Christ* + *-iad* as in *Iliad.*] An epic of Christ.

Christian Catholic Church. See ★*catholic.*—**Christian Reformed Church,** a body that separated from the established church in Holland in 1834, endeavoring to maintain the old system of reformed doctrine. Numbers of this body emigrated to America in 1846 and settled in Michigan. The church in the United States has seven classes and one synod, with nearly 100 churches and 13,000 communicants. Its doctrine and polity are identical with those of the Reformed Church of America.—**Christian Science,** a system of religious teaching, based on the Scriptures, which originated with Mary Baker Eddy about 1866. Its most notable application is in the professed cure of disease by mental and spiritual means. —**Christian Scientist,** one who believes in Christian Science.—**Christian year.** Same as *ecclesiastical year.* —**Most Christian,** a title of the kings of France. —**United States Christian Commission,** an organization founded in the city of New York, November 14, 1861, for the purpose of supplementing the labors of the chaplains of the army and navy in caring for the spiritual needs of the Union forces during the Civil War (1861–65). See *United States Sanitary Commission,* under *sanitary.*

Christiana period. See ★*period.*

Christianizer (kris'tian-ī-zėr), *n.* **1.** One who converts to Christianity. — **2.** One who professes Christianity.

Christiansen's colors. See ★*color.*

Christic (kris'tik), *a.* [*Christ* + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to Christ. *J. W. Vale.*

Christlike (krīst'līk), *a.* Resembling Christ; in accordance with his spirit.

It would have been in glaring disaccord with the gentleness and moderation which is now shown, even towards absolute unbelievers, by the wisest, gentlest, and most *Christ-like* of God's saints.
F. W. Farrar, Early Days of Christianity, p. 500.

Christmas evergreen. See ★*evergreen.*—**Christmas green,** a trailing club-moss, *Lycopodium complanatum,* the flat, light-green fronds of which adapt it specially for Christmas decoration.—**Christmas tree.** (*b*) In Australia, the Christmas-bush; in New Zealand, the fire-tree or pohutukawa. These trees bloom at the Christmas season, and are used for decoration in the place of holly and other greens of the northern countries.

Christmas-berry (kris'mas-ber'i), *n.* The California holly or toyon, *Heteromeles arbutifolia,* a handsome evergreen shrub whose bright-red berries, contrasting with the shining green foliage, admirably adapt it for Christmas decoration.

Christmas-bush (kris'mas-bůsh), *n.* An Australian tree of the saxifrage family, *Ceratopetalum gummiferum.* It yields a fine-grained reddish wood used in turning and for toolhandles. Called also *Christmas tree* and *officer-bush.*

Christmassy (kris'mas-i), *a.* [*Christmas* + *-y*[1].] Christmas-like: as, *Christmassy* cheer; a *Christmassy* scene. [Colloq.]

Christologist (kris-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*Christolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in Christology.

Another view . . . favored by several . . . modern *Christologists* is that Jesus was not entirely dead, but was revived from some form of trance.
Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education, May, 1904, p. 54.

Christologize (kris-tol'ō-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Christologized;* ppr. *Christologizing.* To bring into relation with Christology.

A constantly increasing number of persons are coming to the conviction that the results already reached by the Church in other departments of doctrine, require what Dr. Henry B. Smith affirmed to be a necessity—a *Christologizing* of Eschatology; and that when this is thoroughly done, the ultimate destiny of all men will be found to turn on their personal relation to God as revealed in Christ.
E. C. Smyth, in Homiletic Review, April, 1886, p. 288.

christophine (kris-tō-fēn'), *n.* [Creole F., from the name *Christophe,* Christopher.] A name in the West Indies of the cheyote, *Chayota edulis.* This name is the one used by the French-speaking creoles, while *chocho* is used by the English-speaking and *chayote* by the Spanish-speaking people. See *Sechium* and *cheyote.*

Christ's-eye (krīsts'ī), *n.* Same as *oculus Christi* (which see, under *oculus*).

chroatol (krō'a-tol), *n.* [Gr. *χρόα,* skin, + *-ate*[1] + *-ol.*] Terpeniodohydrate, $C_{10}H_{16}.2HI$. It forms greenish-yellow aromatic crystals, and is used as a dermal application.

chromacea (krō-mā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα,* color, + *-acea.*] A group of organisms of extreme simplicity, allied to the bacteria, and regarded by Haeckel as the oldest and most primitive of living beings.

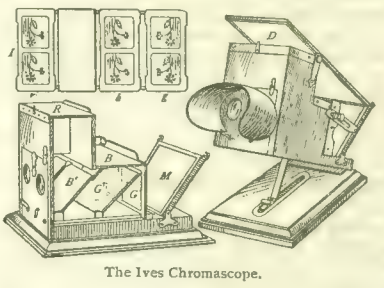
chromæsthesia (krō-mes-thē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα,* color, + *αἴσθησις,* perception.] **1.** The perception of color.— **2.** In *psychol.,* the constant association of colors with words, letters, musical tones, noises, etc. It is sometimes termed *pseudochromæsthesia,* the colors being 'imaginary.' The commonest form is 'colored hearing,' though chromæsthesia occurs in other departments of sense, for example, in taste and smell. It is probable that the tendency to chromæsthesia is, at least in many cases, congenital, preformed in the nervous system of the infant; though strongly affective experiences of actual association in early childhood may contribute largely to its realization. No wholly satisfactory explanation of the phenomena can at present be offered.

chromanil (krōm-an'il), *a.* [*chrom(ium)* + *anil(ine).*] Pertaining to chromium and aniline: applied to certain coal-tar colors that are usually after-treated with chromium.—**Chromanil black.** See ★*black.*

chromaphore (krō'mą-fōr), *n.* Same as *chromatophore.*

chromasciopticon (krō-mą-s ī-op'ti-kon), *n.* [NL. irreg. < Gr. *χρῶμα,* color, + *σκιά,* shadow, + *ὀπτικός,* < *ὀπτ-,* see: see *optic.*] An apparatus which throws shadows of various colors, used in the test for color-blindness. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 211.

chromascope, *n.* **2.** In *photog.,* an apparatus devised by Ives in which the image of the object photographed is seen in colors. It consists of a stereoscopic camera provided with green, blue, and red transparent glasses marked *G, B,* and *R* respectively. *G′* and *B′* are green and blue transparent glasses placed at an angle of 45 degrees. A mirror, *M,* reflects light into the camera, while the ground-glass *D* serves to diffuse light. Three negatives are taken of the object by the use of blue, yellow, and red screens, and from these are printed three positives. These are shown mounted on hinges. (See Fig. *I.*) That marked *g* is inserted in a groove at *G,* while *b* and *r* rest on *B* and *R* respectively. When the apparatus is adjusted, the images of the three positives are superposed and the model is seen stereoscopically, remarkably reproduced in color.



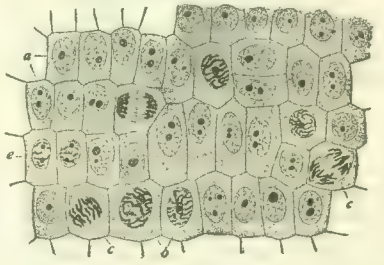
The Ives Chromascope.

chromatic, *a.* **3.** In *cytol.,* of or pertaining to chromatin, the stainable substance of the cell-nucleus.

The equatorial *chromatic* wreath resolves itself into loops arranged with their closed ends directed inwards towards a central point and their free ends outwards. These loops undergo horizontal cleavage from looped to free end, and the looped ends pass along the surface of the spindle towards pole and antipole.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 393.

Chromatic audition. See ★*audition.*—**Chromatic function,** the faculty of adjusting the color of the body to that of the environment. *Pouchet.*—**Chromatic granules,** granules in the cell which are easily stained by the usual dyes.—**Chromatic letter.** Same as *chromatic type.*—**Chromatic race,** that degree of kinship which is marked by the color of the skin and the type of the hair. The chromatic races usually distinguished by anthropologists are the white (Europeans), yellow (Asiatics), red (aboriginal Americans), brown (Pacific islanders), and black (Africans). Compare *ethnic* ★*race, glottic* ★*race,* and ★*cephalic race. Giddings,* Inductive Sociol., p. 53.—**Chromatic scale.** (*b*) In *painting,* a term used to express degree of intensity and contrast in color.

The painters of India, who have a truer feeling for color than many Persian artists, have greatly simplified the rich, sometimes too rich, *chromatic scale* of those miniatures, and have brought them back to a generally more sober tonality.
E. Blochet, in Burlington Mag., III. 279.



Chromatin.

General view of cells in the growing root-tip of the onion, from a longitudinal section, enlarged about 400 diameters. *a,* non-dividing cells, with chromatin-network and deeply stained nucleoli; *b,* nuclei preparing for division (spireme-stage); *c,* dividing cells showing mitotic figures; *e,* pair of daughter-cells shortly after division. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

chromaticism (krō-mat'i-sizm), *n.* [*chromatic* + *-ism.*] In *music:* (*a*) The use of chromatic melodies or harmonies, especially when extended or excessive. (*b*) A chromatic melody, harmony, or passage.

Secular music had long displayed very free use of *chromaticisms* similar to the modern style of writing.
C. H. H. Parry, in Grove Dict. Music, I. 673.

chromaticity (krō-mą-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*chromatic* + *-ity.*] In *cytol.,* the state or amount of the chromatin contained in the cell-nucleus. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.,* April, 1904, p. 169.

chromatin, *n.* **3.** In *cytol.,* that portion of the cell-nucleus in animals and plants which takes on a deep color in certain stains (carmine, hematoxylin, etc.): opposed to *achromatin.*

chromatinic (krō-mą-tin'ik), *a.* [*chromatin* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the chromatin of the cell-nucleus.

The centrosome. . . . cannot be the bearer of the hereditary characteristics. Therefore, if present, the idioplasm must be looked for in the *chromatinic* element of the nucleus.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 648.

chromatin-segment (krō'mą-tin-seg'ment), *n.* In *cytol.,* a piece or fragment of chromatin; a chromosome.

chromatoblast (krō-mat'ō-blȧst), *n.* Same as ★*chromoblast.*

chromatogen (krō-mat'ō-jen), *a.* [Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-),* col r, + *-γενής,* -producing.] Color-producing; chromatogenous.—**Chromatogen organ,** in *Echinoderma,* same as axial ★*organ.*

chromatograph, *n.* **2.** A colored print.

chromatograph (krō'mą-tō-grȧf), *v. t.* To represent in colors; do in colors.

Having been photographed, and stereographed, and *chromatographed,* or done in colors, it only remains to be phrenologized.
O. W. Holmes, Professor at the Breakfast-Table, viii.

chromatoid (krō'mą-toid), *a.* [Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-),* color, + *εἶδος,* form.] Having an affinity for dyes, or capable of being intensely stained: as, the *chromatoid* granules of the *Coccidiida. Calkins,* Protozoa, p. 144.

chromatokinopsia (krō″mą-tō-ki-nop'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-),* color, + *κιν(εῖν).* move, + *ὄψις,* view.] In *psychol.,* the 'fluttering heart,' a visual illusion of movement. If a row of small blue circles is pasted on a strip of red cardboard, and the diagram, held in a dark corner of the room, is given a short to-and-fro motion in its own plane, the circles will appear to slip or spring from side to side. Better effects are obtained if the eye is adapted to darkness and a candle or low gas flame is used for illumination. *E. C. Sanford,* Exper. Psychol., p. 318.

chromatolysis (krō-mą-tol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-),* color (see *chromatin*), + *λύσις,* dissolution.] Dissolution of the nuclear chromatin: an evidence of coagulation necrosis on the part of cells. *Vaughan and Novy,* Cellular Toxins, p. 143.

chromatolytic (krō-mą-tō-lit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to chromatolysis, or the breaking down of the chromatin during the degeneration of cells.

chromatophil (krō-mat'ō-fil), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-),* color + *φιλεῖν,* love.] **I.** *a.* Taking color easily; staining readily: said of cells and other histological elements.

II. *n.* A substance which stains readily.

chromatophilic (krō″mą-tō-fil'ik), *a.* Same as ★*chromatophil.*

chromatophilous (krō″mą-tof'i-lus), *a.* Same as ★*chromatophil, chromophilous.*

chromatophore, *n.* **4.** One of the colored masses of protoplasm found in *Protozoa.* It may be either a living part of the cell, as in *Mastigophora,* or a symbiotic alga inhabiting the body of the protozoan. *Calkins,* Protozoa, p. 117.—**Chromatophore system,** that portion of the nervous system of an animal which controls the movements of the chromatophores or pigment-cells.

chromatophoric (krō″mą-tō-for'ik), *a.* Possessing or relating to chromatophores. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* London, ser. B, 1904, p. 322.

chromatophoroma (krō″mą-tō-fō-rō'mą), *n.*; pl. *chromatophoromata* (-mą-tą). [*chromatophore* + *-oma.*] Melanoma; a pigmented sarcoma.

chromatoplasm (krō'mą-tō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα,* color, + *πλάσμα,* anything formed.] In *bot.,* the protoplasm of coloring substances. *Strasburger.*

chromatoptometer (krō″mą-top-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα,* color, + *ὀπτ-,* see, + *μέτρον,* measure.] An instrument constructed for ascertaining the development of the color-sense, particularly for the discovery of color-blindness.

chromatoptometry (krō″ma-top-tom′e-tri), *n.* Determination of the acuteness of color-vision by means of the chromatoptometer.

chromatosciameter (krō″ma-tō-sī-am′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *σκιά*, shadow, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Same as ★*chromascioptícon.*

chromatoscopy (krō-ma-tos′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-σκοπία*, ‹ *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The art or process of combining or comparing colors by means of the chromatoscope.

chromatosphérite (krō″ma-tō-sfēr′īt), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *-ite*[2].] A deeply staining mass found in the nuclei of certain *Sporozoa.*

chromatrope[2] (krō′ma-trōp), *n.* [Of same formation as *chromatrope*[1].] One of a group of acid coal-tar colors: as, *chromatrope* 2*B*, 6*B*, 8*B*, 10*B*, *F*, *R*, 2*R*, *S*, *SB*, and *SR*. They are all related to dihydroxynaphthalene-disulphonic acid, and dye wool bright red to violet colors from an acid bath. They all give shades ranging from dark blue to black, when after-treated with potassium bichromate, and may therefore be classed as mordant-acid colors.

chromatroposcope (krō-ma-trop′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *τρόπος*, a turn, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus consisting of a disk with apertures in front of colored surfaces, used in illustrating certain optical effects.

chrome emerald-green, fast yellow, tannage. See ★*green*[1], etc.

chrome, *v. t.*—**Chromed colors,** colors that are developed, or raised, by bichromate of potash.

chrome-black, *n.*—**Anthracene chrome-black,** a mordant-acid dyestuff derived from anthracene, which gives a very fast black when combined with a chromium mordant: used in wool-dyeing.—**Benzo chrome-black** a direct cotton coal-tar color of unpublished composition. It dyes unmordanted cotton black in a slightly alkaline salt bath and is rendered faster by an after-treatment with potassium bichromate and copper sulphate.

chrome-blue (krōm′blö), *n.* A mordant coal-tar color of the triphenyl-methane type. It dyes chromed wool blue, but is chiefly used in cotton-printing.

chrome-Bordeaux (krōm″bōr-dō′), *n.* A mordant coal-tar color, especially suited for calico-printing with an acetate-of-chromium mordanting principle.

chrome-brown (krōm′broun), *n.* A mordant coal-tar color of the monoazo type, related to pyrogallic acid. It dyes chromed wool brown and is used in calico-printing.

chrome-diopside (krōm″dī-op′sid), *n.* A variety of diopside containing chromium. It occurs with the diamond in South Africa and is also found elsewhere.

chrome-silver (krōm-sil′vėr), *n.* Same as *silver chromate:* used as a stain in preparing histological specimens for examination under the microscope.

chrome-spinel (krōm″spin′el), *n.* Same as *picotite.*

chrome-tan (krōm-tan′), *v. t.* To prepare by means of chrome tannage. *See* ★*tannage. Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 214.

chrome-violet (krōm-vī′ō-let), *n.* A mordant coal-tar color of the triphenyl-methane-carbinol type. It is used chiefly in calico-printing.

Chromic catgut. See ★*catgut.*—**Chromic myopia,** ability to distinguish colors near at hand, with color-blindness for distant objects.

chromicize (krō′mi-sīz), *v. t.* [*chromic* + *-ize.*] To impregnate with chromic acid: said of catgut which, when so treated, is less easily absorbed in the tissues. *Med. Record,* April 11, 1903, p. 563.

chromine (krō′min), *n.* [*chrom(ium)* + *-ine*[2].] A direct cotton coal-tar color derived from primulin.

chromiole (krō′mi-ōl), *n.* [NL. ★*chromiolum,* dim. ‹ Gr. *χρῶμα*, color.] In *cytol.*, a small fragment or granule of chromatin.

chromite, *n.* 2. Any compound of chromium sesquioxid with a monoxid of another metal.

Chromium dioxychlorid. Same as ★*chlorochromic acid.*

chromoartotypy (krō-mō-är′tō-tī-pi), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + E. *artotypy.*] In *photog.*, a collographic process for obtaining prints in color. Four negatives are made, representing the red, blue, and yellow of the object and a neutral tint, suitable color-screens being used. From these negatives collotype plates are made and a print is obtained accurately reproducing the object.

chromoblast (krō′mō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A cell which produces pigment: a pigment-cell.

chromocollograph (krō-mō-kol′ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + E. *collograph.*] In *photog.*, same as ★*chromocollotype.*

chromocollographic (krō″mō-kol-ō-graf′ik), *a.* In *photog.*, of or pertaining to chromocollography.

chromocollography (krō″mō-ko-log′ra-fi), *n.* In *photog.*, a photomechanical process for obtaining prints in color, in which a gelatin-coated glass plate is used instead of the lithographic stone.

chromocollotype (krō-mō-kol′ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + E. *collotype.*] A print in colors taken upon the lithographic printing-press from a gelatin surface hardened by bichromate of potash. Separate gelatin surfaces are needed for the three primary colors yellow, blue, and red. These colors are dissected by photography. Intermediate colors are produced by the careful selection of inks of required intensity and the skilful overlapping of the primary colors.

chromocrater (krō′mō-krā-tėr), *n.* [NL. *chromocrater,* ‹ Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κρατήρ*, a large bowl.] In *pathol.*, a crater-shaped blood-corpuscle.

chromocyanine (krō-mō-sī′a-nin), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κύανος*, blue, + *-ine*[2].] A mordant coal-tar color related to gallocyanine. It gives bright blues. Also called *brilliant gallocyanine.*

chromocyclite (krō-mō-sik′līt), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κύκλος*, circle, + *-ite*[2].] A name given by Klein to a variety of apophyllite, the axial interference figure of which shows brightly colored rings. Another variety in which the rings are white and violet-black was early called *leucocyclite* by Herschel.

chromocytometer (krō″mō-sī-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the number of the corpuscles and the amount of coloring-matter in blood.

chromogen, *n.* 2. In *color-chemistry*, a compound containing a chromophorous group which is capable of being converted into a dyestuff by the introduction of a salt-forming group designated as an auxochromous group.

Benzene, for example, is colourless, whereas nitro-benzene and azo-benzene are yellow. Such compounds containing chromophorous groups are termed *chromogens,* because, although not dyestuffs themselves, they are capable of generating such by the further introduction of salt-forming atomic groups. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 564.

Chromogen I, a name sometimes given to dihydroxy-naphthalene-disodium sulphonate. It may be applied to wool in the same manner as an acid dyestuff, and upon subsequent oxidation with potassium bichromate a brown color is developed.

chromogenesis (krō-mō-jen′ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *γένεσις*, production.] The production of color by minute organisms: particularly applied to bacteria.

chromogram (krō′mō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *γράμμα*, anything written.] **1.** A photograph in colors.

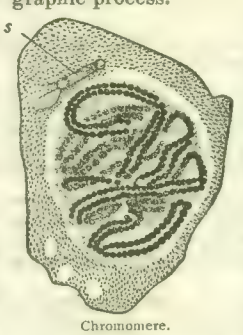
So long as an instrument [the photochromoscope] is needed to help in viewing *chromograms,* the popular appreciation of these will be limited.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Nov., 1895, p. 380.

2. In *photog.*, the assemblage of three monochrome positives which control the colored lights of an Ives ★chromascope (which see). *Wall,* Dict. of Photog., p. 138.

chromol (krō′mōl), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ol.*] A trade-name for a specially prepared fat-liquor. *C. T. Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 244.

chromolith (krō′mō-lith), *n.* [Short for *chromolithograph.*] A chromolithograph.

chromolithotint (krō-mō-lith′ō-tint), *n.* A design printed in tints or pale colors by lithographic process.



Chromomere.
Spermatocyte of Salamander. Segmented double spireme-thread composed of chromomeres and completely split. Two centrosomes and central spindle at *s.* (Hermann.) (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

Next, ranks the recently issued history of the birds of Lombardy; the lithographs by Herr Oscar Dressler, superb, but the coloring (*chromo-lithotint*) poor.
Ruskin, Love's Meinie, I. [iii.

chromomere (krō′mō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *μέρος*, part.] In *cytol.*, one of the minute chromatin granules which go to make a chromosome: same as an *id* of Weismann. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 317.

chromometer (krō-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for the determination of colors, as of petroleum and other oils, or, in another form, of metals by examination of their ores. See *chromatometer.*—**Stead's chromometer.** See *Stead's* ★*colorimeter.*

Chromomonadina (krō-mō-mon-a-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit, + *-ina*[2].] A group or suborder of flagellate *Protozoa*, of the order *Phytoflagellida.* It consists mostly of colonial organisms, with the bodies inclosed in a gelatinous mass or occupying cups, chromatophores, if present, yellow or yellowish brown, and the one or two flagella, if any, invariably directed forward. It includes the families *Chrysomonadidæ* and *Cryptomonadidæ.*

chromoparous (krō-mop′a-rus), *a.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + L. *parere*, produce.] A term applied to pigment-bacteria the coloring matter of which is not contained within the cell wall but is diffused between the individual organisms. See ★*chromophorous*, 2.

chromophil, chromophile (krō′mō-fil), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] **I.** *a.* Chromophilous; same as ★*chromatophil.*

II. *n.* Any chromophilous substance, such as the granules in certain white blood-corpuscles.—**Niessl's chromophils,** certain bodies contained in the somatochromes which surround the nuclei of the nerve-cells of the gray matter.

chromophobe (krō′mō-fōb), *a.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-φοβος* ‹ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] In *histol.*, insusceptible to color-staining: opposed to ★*chromophil.*

chromophore (krō′mō-fôr), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-φορος*, ‹ *φέρειν*, bear.] A chromophorous substance.

chromophoric (krō-mō-for′ik), *a.* Pertaining to a chromophore; chromophorous. *Athenæum,* July 15, 1893.

chromophorous, *a.* 2. Applied to pigment-bacteria when the color is within the cell. See ★*chromoparous.*

chromophotographic (krō″mō-fō-tō-graf′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to chromophotography.

chromophototype (krō-mō-fō′tō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + E. *phototype.*] In *photog.*, a style of picture which results in applying various colors in place of the lampblack of the carbon process. *Wilson,* Cyc. of Photog., p. 85.

chromophyl, chromophyll (krō′mō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] **1.** Any coloring substance in plant cells.—**2.** A respiratory pigment having a special affinity for carbon dioxid, such as chlorophyl.

Under certain conditions the chloroplastid may likewise undergo a transformation into a yellow orange-colored body, known as a chromoplast, the pigment associated with it being called by the author, *chromophyl.* These plastid pigments are distinguished from all other plant colors by their solubility in such solvents as benzol, ether, volatile oils, etc. *Science,* May 6, 1904, p. 727.

chromophytosis (krō″mō-fi-tō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *-osis.*] Tinea versicolor (which see, under *tinea*).

chromoplasm (krō′mō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *cytol.*, protoplasm which stains readily with certain dyes. Same as *karyoplasm.*

chromoplasmic (krō-mō-plaz′mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to chromoplasm.

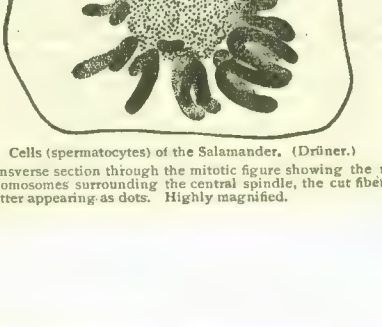
chromoproteid (krō-mō-prō′tē-id), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + E. *proteid.*] A proteid in which an albuminous group is in combination with a pigment radical—for example, hemoglobin.

chromoptometer (krō-mop-tom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as ★*chromatoptometer.*

chromoptometrical (krō″mop-tō-met′ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained by the use of a chromatoptometer.

chromoscope, *n.* See ★*chromascope*, 2.

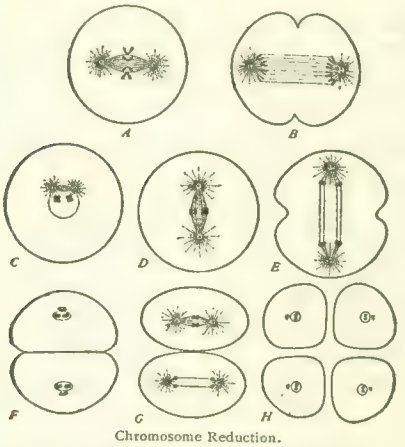
chromosomal (krō-mō-sō′mal), *a.* [*chromosome* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the chromosomes.



Cells (spermatocytes) of the Salamander. (Drüner.)
Transverse section through the mitotic figure showing the ring of chromosomes surrounding the central spindle, the cut fibers of the latter appearing as dots. Highly magnified.

chromosomatic (krō″mō-sō-mat′ik), *a.* Same as ★*chromosomal.*

chromosome (krō′mō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *cytol.*, one of the definite segments or pieces of chromatin of the cell-nucleus. The chromosome normally divides into two equal parts, by either longitudinal or transverse splitting, before or during cell-division, and each of the parts thus arising becomes a chromosome of a daughter-nucleus. The number of chromosomes in the cells of a given animal or plant appears to be definite and constant. See cut on p. 245.—**Bivalence of the chromosomes.** See ★*bivalence.*—**Chromosome reduction,** the process by which the number of chromosomes of the embryonic



Chromosome Reduction.

Figure to show reduction in the male as it occurs in the round worm of the horse, *Ascaris megalocephala*, var. *bivalens.*

A B, division of one of the spermatogonia, showing the full number (four) of chromosomes; *C*, primary spermatocyte preparing for division (the chromatin forms two tetrads); *D E F*, first division to form two secondary spermatocytes each of which receives two dyads; *G H*, division of the two secondary spermatocytes to form four spermatids. Each of the latter receives two single chromosomes and a centrosome which passes into the middle-piece of the spermatozoön. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

germ-cells (oögonia and spermatogonia) is reduced by half in the egg (oötid) and spermatozoön (spermatid).

chromosomic (krō-mō-sō′mik), *a.* Same as ★*chromosomatic* and ★*chromosomal.*

chromotypy, *n.* 2. The art of printing in colors. This is done by the arts of typography and lithography, often in conjunction with photo-engraving. Distinct processes are common in each method. See *chromotype*, 3.

chromoxylograph (krō-mō-zil′ō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *ξύλον*, wood, + *γράφειν*, write.] A pictorial print in colors, taken from blocks of wood engraved in high relief for the typographic press. As wood is liable to shrink and warp unequally on blocks of different colors, metal surfaces are now preferred.

chromyl (krō′mil), *n.* [*chrom(ium)* + *-yl.*] In *chem.*, chromium dioxid when regarded as a compound radical color: as, *chromyl* chlorid (CrO_2Cl_2).

Chron. An abbreviation of *Chronicles.*

chron., chronol. Abbreviations (*a*) of *chronological;* (*b*) of *chronology.*

chronal (krō′nal), *a.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *-al*[1].] Relating to time; as regards time.

chronist (kron′ist), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *-ist.*] A chronologer.

chronocrator (krō-nok′ra-tor), *n.* [Gr. *χρονοκράτωρ*, < *χρόνος*, time, + *-κράτωρ*, ruler, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] In *mundane astrol.*, the lord of the year; the planet ruling the ascendant at the moment of the sun's ingress into Aries.

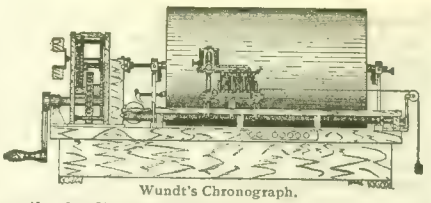
chronogenesis (kron-o-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *γένεσις*, genesis.] The developmental history of a definite group of allied organisms.

No classification can be natural and permanent unless based on the history of the class (*chronogenesis*) and the ontogeny of the individual.

Zittel (trans.), Textbook of Paleon., I. 304.

chronograf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *chronograph.*

chronograph, *n.*—**Drop-chronograph,** an instrument in which time-intervals are recorded in distances traversed by a body falling between vertical guides. It is used in ballistics and the study of explosives.—**Wundt's chronograph,** a recording chronograph, much used for exact time-records in psychological laboratories. It consists essentially of a horizontal drum, revolved by clockwork, and a carriage which travels along the drum upon an endless screw. The carriage holds a recording tuning-fork, accurately adjusted to give 500 vibrations per second, and three electromagnetic writing levers. The tuning-fork is actuated by way of a standard fork of 250 vibrations per second, and the simultaneity of movement of the three levers is checked by a specially constructed hammer. The chronograph may be employed for the reaction experiment; as a control of the Hipp chronoscope; for the determination of the temporal difference of ap-



Wundt's Chronograph.

parently simultaneous movements (for example, of the right and left hands); and, in short, for any purpose for which a precise record of brief intervals of time is required.

chronographic projector. See ★*projector.*

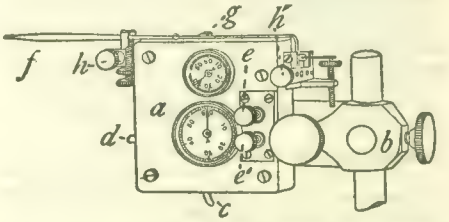
chronographical (kron-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to chronology; chronological: as, a *chronographical* table.

chronographically (kron-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In chronological order.—2. By means of the chronograph: as, *chronographically* recorded.—3. In a chronogram: as, a date *chronographically* (or chronogrammatically) expressed.

chronoisotherm (kron-ō-ī′sō-thėrm), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + E. *isotherm.*] A diagram of lines showing the progress of temperature at any place; a thermal iso-pleth, showing by curves the hours and days when the same temperature occurs.

chronoisothermal (kron″ō-ī-sō-thėr′mal), *a.* [*chronoisotherm* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a chronoisotherm; relating to a method of indicating the relations between temperature and time.

Chronometer tables, tables which make it easy for a mariner in any latitude to determine the chronometer-correction from an observed altitude of the sun, without the usual tedious computation.—**D'Arsonval chronometer,** a portable and practically noiseless clockwork, recording time in units of 0.01 second, and controlled, like the Hipp chronoscope, by an electromagnet. The chronometer is sometimes used in psychological laboratories as a less expensive substitute for the Hipp chronoscope; it was primarily intended for the use of physicians in visiting their patients.—**Jacquet's recording chronometer,** a stop-watch, which may be either mechanically or electri-



Jacquet's Recording Chronometer.

a, watch-case, with minute- and second-dials; *b*, clamp for adjusting the chronometer, vertically or horizontally, upon the arm of the standard; *c*, lever for bringing the hands of the dials to zero; *d*, lever for starting and stopping the chronometer. The movement of starting makes electrical contact between the posts *e*, *e'*, so that the moment at which the observation begins can be exactly marked upon the drum; *f*, recording-lever; *g*, push-button for setting the record to seconds or fifths of a second; *h*, *h'*, binding-posts for the electric registration of time intervals at a distance from the instrument.

cally controlled, and which is furnished with a writing lever for the marking of seconds or fifths of a second on the moving surface of the kymograph.

chronometerer (kro-nom′e-tėr-ėr), *n.* One who by use of time-measuring apparatus, such as stop-watches, electric timers, chronographs, etc., is expert in measuring rates of speed, time-intervals, and time consumed in races, speed-trials, and similar events.

chrononomy (krō-non′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *νόμος*, custom, law.] Method of reckoning time: as, the lunar *chrononomy* of the Chinese. *Max Müller.*

chronophotogram (kron-ō-fō′tō-gram), *n.* Same as ★*chronophotograph.*

chronophotograph (kron-ō-fō′tō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + E. *photograph.*] In *photog.*, a single photograph of a series taken at equal intervals, usually on a moving film. These films are used in the cinematograph for the scientific investigation of a moving object.

2. A series of photographs representing phases of a cycle. (See cuts at *rack*, *run*, *trot*, and *walk.*)—3. An apparatus for obtaining a succession of photographs at regular intervals of time.

chronophotographic (kron-ō-fō-tō-graf′ik), *a.* [*chronophotograph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or connected with chronophotography.

By means of a *chronophotographic* apparatus, a series of pictures of the illuminated parts was taken, their appearance in the picture being that of dotted lines.

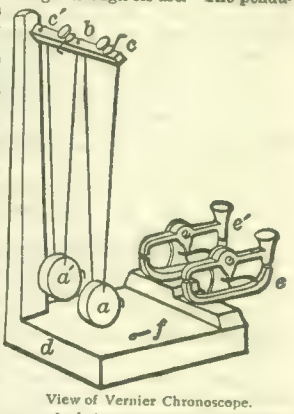
Nature, March 26, 1903, p. 487.

chronophotography (kron″ō-fō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* Continuous or kinetoscopic photography; the photographing of successive phases of a scene, movement, etc., at such short intervals that the whole is reproduced with apparent continuity.

A new method, which is called *chronophotography.* It was M. Janssen who first conceived the idea of taking automatically a series of photographic images in order to determine the successive positions at different times of the planet Venus in its passage across the sun. It was Janssen also who, in 1876, first suggested the idea of applying successive photograms to the study of animal locomotion. The analyzing of such movements was first accomplished by Muybridge, of San Francisco.

Science, Dec. 27, 1901, p. 991.

chronoscope, *n.*—**Gravity chronoscope,** in *psychophys.*, a time-measuring instrument, consisting of a heavy metal plate sliding vertically between posts, with electrical contacts so arranged that the plate, when released from a magnet at the top of the apparatus, at a certain point in its fall breaks and at a later point remakes an electric circuit. The gravity chronoscope was devised by J. McK. Cattell. It is frequently used in psychological laboratories for the control of the Hipp chronoscope.—**Münsterberg's chronoscope,** in *psychophys.*, a clock, recording time in units of 0.01 second, the hand of which can be started and stopped mechanically like that of a stop-watch. The instrument is used in psychological laboratories—for example, for the measurement of reaction-times—when the use of an electrically controlled chronoscope is unnecessary or inadvisable.—**Pendulum chronoscope,** in *psychophys.*, a time-measuring instrument, consisting of a heavy pendulum fitted with electrical contacts, by means of which it breaks and remakes an electric circuit as it swings through its arc. The pendulum chronoscope is sometimes employed, after standardization, in place of the Hipp chronoscope; sometimes it is used, like the gravity chronoscope, as a control of the Hipp instrument.—**Vernier chronoscope,** in *psychophys.*, an instrument for the measurement of reaction-times. The chronoscope, devised by E. C. Sanford, consists of two pendulums, whose periods of vibration are 0.8 and 0.78 seconds respectively, and of two release-keys. If the longer pendulum is released by a rap on the button of its key, and the shorter pendulum by a finger-movement made in response to the sound of this rap, the number of vibrations occurring before coincidence of the pendulum-swings represents the reaction-time in units of 0.8 – 0.78 seconds, or fiftieths of a second. The instrument can be adapted to various forms of the reaction experiment.



View of Vernier Chronoscope.

a and *a'*, brass pendulums suspended by inelastic threads from bar; *b*, bar; *c* and *c'*, set-screws holding threads fast to bar; *d*, cast-iron base; *e* and *e'*, release-keys; *f*, brass-wire hook, attached to counter-hook on pendulum *a*, released by pressure on button of key *e*.

chronoscopic (kron-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [*chronoscope* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the chronoscope; measuring duration.

chronostichon (kron-os′ti-kon), *n.* A line of poetry containing a chronogram (which see).

chronothermal (kron-ō-thėr′mal), *a.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *al.*] Pertaining to temperature considered as a function of time.

chronotropism (krō-not′rō-pizm), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *τρόπος*, a turn, + *-ism.*] Interference with the frequency of the heart's action. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 733.

chroöcoccaceous (krō″ō-ko-kā′shius), *a.* Resembling or allied to the alga *Chroöcoccus;* belonging to the family *Chroöcoccaceæ.*

chroöcoccoid (krō-ō-kok′oid), *a.* Resembling *Chroöcoccus.*

chrysalidal (kris-al′i-dal), *a.* [*chrysalis* (*-id-*) + *-al*[1].] Of, belonging to, or resembling a chrysalis.

chrysaline (kris′a-lin or -lin), *a.* [*chrysal(is)* + *-ine*[1]. The strict form would be *chrysalidine.*] Of or resembling a chrysalis. *N. E. D.*

chrysalism (kris′a-lizm), *n.* [Irreg. < *chrysal(is)* + *-ism.*] A chrysalis condition.

chrysalis-shell, *n.* 2. A land-snail of the genus *Pupa.*

chrysaloid (kris′a-loid), *a.* [Irreg. < *chrysal(is)* + *-oid.*] Like a chrysalis. *Lindley.*

Chrysamphora (kris-am′fō-rą), *n.* [NL. (Greene, 1891), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *ἀμφορεύς* (L. *amphora*), a jar.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Sarraceniaceæ.* See *Darlingtonia.*

chrysanthemous (kri-san′thē-mus), *a.* Same as ★*chrysanthous.*

chrysanthemum-fly (kri-san″thē-mum-flī′), *n.* A cosmopolitan syrphid fly, *Eristalis tenax*. Also called *drone-fly* (which see).

chrysanthine (kri-san′thin), *a.* See ★*chrysanthous*.

chrysanthous (kri-san′thus), *a.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + ἄνθος, flower.] Having yellow flowers. Also *chrysanthemous* and *chrysanthine*.

Chrysaora (kri-sā′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χρυσάορος, also χρυσάωρ, with golden sword, < χρυσός, gold, + ἀορ, sword.] A genus of jellyfishes of the family *Pelagiadæ*, held by Haeckel to be transitional between *Pelagia* and *Dactylometra*.

chrysatropic (kris-a-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + *Atropa* + *-ic*.] Derived from *Atropa Belladonna*.—**Chrysatropic acid.** Same as ★*scopoletin*.

chrysaurin (kris-â′rin), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + L. *aurum*, gold, + *-in*[2].] An acid coal-tar color. Same as *orange II*. Also *chrysaureine*.

chrysean (kris′ē-an), *n.* [Gr. χρύσεος, golden, + *-an*.] A glistening yellow crystalline compound, $C_4H_5N_3S_2$, obtained by passing H_2S into a concentrated solution of KCN.

chryseinic (kris-ē-in′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, the sodium salt of 4-nitro-*a*-naphthol, $NO_2C_{10}H_6ONa$; also called *French yellow* and *Campobello yellow*.

chrysenic (kri-sēn′ik), *a.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + *-ene* + *-ic*.] Derived from chrysoquinone.—**Chrysenic acid,** 2-phenylnaphthalene-1-carboxylic acid, $C_6H_5.C_{10}H_6CO_2H$. It crystallizes in leaflets which melt at 186.5° C.

chryseoline (kris′ē-ō-lin), *n.* [Gr. χρύσεος, golden, + *-ol* + *-in*[2]. Cf. *chrysolin*.] Same as *tropæolin*.

chrysidine (kris′i-din), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A name given to two bases, $C_{17}H_{11}N$, obtained respectively by passing benzylidene-*a*- and *β*-naphthalene through a heated tube. The *a* base melts at 108° C., the *β* base at 131° C.

chrysin (kris′in), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + *-in*[2].] A crystalline yellow phenol, $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, found in various species of *Populus*.

chrysoaristocracy (kris″ō-ar-is-tok′ra-si), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + ἀριστοκρατία, aristocracy.] The aristocracy of gold.

chrysocarpous (kris-ō-kär′pus), *a.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + καρπός, fruit.] Having yellow fruit.

chrysocetraric (kris″ō-sē-trar′ik), *a.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + *cetraria* + *-ic*.] Derived from cetraria.—**Chrysocetraric acid.** Same as ★*pinastric acid*.

chrysocrat (kris′ō-krat), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + *-κρατης*, < κρατεῖν, rule.] 1. A plutocrat.—2. A supporter of the economic policy of making gold the monetary standard. [A newspaper usage.]

chrysocreatinine (kris″ō-krē-at′i-nin), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + E. *creatinine*.] An orange-yellow, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid, $C_5H_8ON_4$, found in lean meat. It resembles creatinine.

chrysogen (kris′ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + *-γενης*, - produced.] An orange-colored hydrocarbon of unknown composition found in crude anthracene. It melts at 280–290° C. and is almost insoluble in benzene and glacial acetic acid.

chrysolite, *n.* 2. Goldstone. See *aventurin*, 1.

> Nay, had she been true,
> If heaven would make me such another world
> Of one entire and perfect *chrysolite*,
> I 'ld not have sold her for it.
>
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

Ceylonese chrysolite, a jeweler's name for yellowish-green tourmalin from Ceylon.—**Saxon chrysolite,** a dark variety of true topaz from Schneckenstein, in the Saxon Vogtland.

Chrysomela, *n.*—**Cloaked Chrysomela,** an American chrysomelid beetle, *Glyptoscelis crypticus*, which devours the foliage of apple and oak.

Chrysomyxa (kris-ō-miks′ä), *n.* [NL. (Unger, 1840), < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + μύξα, slime.] A genus of fungi of the order *Uredinales*. The æcidia are produced on leaves of conifers, the uredospores and teleutospores on ericaceous plants. *C. Ledi* is a widely distributed species.

chrysophanate (kri-sof′a-nāt), *n.* [*chrysophan* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of chrysophan.—**Bismuth chrysophanate,** an amorphous yellow-colored compound of chrysarobin and bismuth hydroxid, $Bi(C_{15}H_9O_4)_3Bi_2O_3$. It is antiseptic for skin-diseases. Also called *dermol*.

chrysophanin (kri-sof′a-nin), *n.* [*chrysophan* + *-in*[2].] A bitter substance found in senna-leaves.

Chrysophanus (kri-sof′a-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χρυσοφανής, shining like gold: see *chrysophan*.] A widespread genus of lycænid butterflies. Only one species, *C. thoi* Boisduval, occurs in the United States. It is found only in the more eastern States.

chrysophenin, chrysophenine (kris-of′e-nin), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + *phen(yl)* + *-in*[2].] A direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type, related to stilbene. It dyes unmordanted cotton in a salt bath. It is very fast.

chrysophilist (kri-sof′i-list), *n.* Same as *chrysophilite*.

Chrysophlyctis (kris-ō-flik′tis), *n.* [NL. (Schilbersky, 1896), < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + φλυκτίς, blister.] A genus of chytridiaceous fungi, so named from its yellow vesicular zoösporangia. The mycelium is lacking. Swarm-spores and resting-spores are produced in the interior of the host (endobiotic). *C. endobiotica*, the only species, is said to cause a rot or chytridiose of potato tubers in Hungary.

chrysopoëtic (kris″ō-pō-et′ik), *a.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + ποιητικός, < ποιεῖν, make.] Capable of producing gold from base materials, as was assumed by the alchemists to be possible. *Southey*.

chrysopoëtics (kris-ō-pō-et′iks), *n.* The imagined art of producing gold from base materials, as was attempted by alchemists.

chrysoprase, *n.* 2. The ancient name of a golden-green precious stone, now generally believed to have been a variety of the beryl or possibly a green variety of fluor-spar (chlorophane), which possesses the property of shining in the dark or by the heat of the hand.

Chrysops, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] An insect of the genus *Chrysops*.—**Blinding chrysops,** a European dipterous insect, *Chrysops cæcutiens*, of the family *Tabanidæ*: so called because it seems to prefer to bite animals around the eyes. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Jan. 15, 1903, p. 26.

chrysoretin (kris-ō-rē′tin), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + ῥητίνη, resin.] A name given by Bley and Diesel to a yellow resin obtained from senna-leaves. Later investigations showed that this is closely related to chrysophanic acid.

chrysosplene (kris′ō-splēn), *n.* [*Chrysosplenium*.] A plant of the genus *Chrysosplenium*; golden saxifrage.

chrysostomic (kris-ō-stom′ik), *a.* [Gr. χρυσόστομος, golden-mouthed, applied to popular orators (as in the surname *Chrysostom*), < χρυσός, gold, + στόμα, mouth.] Golden-mouthed; eloquent.

Chrysothamnus (kris-ō-tham′nus), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1840), < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + θάμνος, bush.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. There are about 25 species, natives of western North America, low-branching shrubs with linear, entire leaves, and clusters of golden-yellow flowers.

chrysotoluazin (kris″ō-tol-ū-az′in), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + E. *tolu* + *az(ote)* + *-ine*[2].] A base formed by the condensation of chrysoquinone with 3, 4-toluylene diamine. It crystallizes in yellow needles which melt at 176° C.

chrysotoxin (kris-ō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + τοξ(ικόν), poison, + *-in*[2].] A supposed chemical principle, said to be one of the active constituents of ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*).

chrysotype (kris′ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + τίπος, type.] In *photog.*: (*a*) A photographic process in which paper sensitized by ferric ammonium citrate is exposed behind a negative and the picture is developed by a neutral solution of gold chlorid and fixed by potassium iodide. The process is due to Sir John Herschel. (*b*) A picture made by this process.

cht. An abbreviation of *chest* (in plural *chts*).

chthonography (thō-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. χθών, earth, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A descriptive treatise upon soils. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

chub, *n.*—**Indian chub.** Same as *hornyhead*.

Chubb lock. See ★*lock*[1].

chub-headed (chub′hed″ed), *a.* Having a large, thick head.

chuck[3], *n.* 3. In *cricket*, a ball thrown instead of bowled.

chuck[3], *v. t.* 3. In *lawn-bowls*, to strike (a counting ball) out of range, or to strike (a ball of one's own side) into a counting position.

chuck[3] (chuk), *adv.* [*chuck*[3], *v.*] With full force; so as to hit; closely.

> Our progress was rather a devious one; . . . now getting into a sharp trot, and then suddenly pulling up at a dead stop, or running the machine *chuck* against a wall, to enable us to stand still and gain breath.
>
> *Lever*, Charles O'Malley, lxviii.

chuck[4], *n.* 6. The part of a beef-animal that lies between the neck and the shoulder-blade: used as a roast.—**Geometric chuck,** a form of holder for work in the face-plate of a lathe, by which the work receives two or more motions besides the primary rotation of the plate. Such aggregation of motions causes the point of the tool to describe epicyclic curves or other geometric curves on the work: used to produce the tracery on watch-cases and the fine curved ornamental lines in dies for postage-stamps or bank-bills.—**Magnetic chuck,** a chuck in which the attractive force of an electromagnet is used to hold castings of steel or iron, drop-forgings, disks, saws, dies, scales, etc., while they are in process of finishing in a lathe, grinder, or other machine-tool. The most simple form is an electromagnetic table fitted with a cable and a switch for conveying and controlling the current. The casting is laid on the table, and, when the current is turned on, is held in place by it under all ordinary strains while in the machine-tool. The action of the chuck is automatic, the current being supplied at the instant the grinding-wheel starts, and the articles being released from the chuck when the motor stops. Articles placed in a magnetic chuck are afterward placed upon a ★demagnetizer (which see).—**Split chuck,** a form of chuck or holder for thin disks of metal which are to be turned or finished on their faces. A hollow cup-shaped cylinder with parallel walls is split along the walls at two or more elements, the disk inserted in place being held by the edges when a ring outside the cup draws the walls together upon the disk.—**Upright chuck,** an angle bolted to a face-plate; a wooden chuck having a pair of slotted jaws, used for holding work which would not be held conveniently in the ordinary or hollow form.

chuck-block (chuk′blok), *n.* In *gold-milling*, a wooden block placed under the screen-frame of the mortar of a stamp-battery to permit adjustment of the screen as the dies wear, and thus maintain the proper height of the discharge-opening.

chuck-button (chuk′but″n), *n.* The game of pitch-and-toss played with buttons.

chucker[2] (chuk′ėr), *n.* In *cricket*, a bowler who is inclined to throw the ball instead of bowling it. [Colloq.]

chucker-luck. See ★*chuck-luck*.

chuck-hole (chuk′hōl), *n.* The small hole in the ground into which the farthing is to be thrown in the game of chuck-farthing; also, the game itself.

chucking (chuk′ing), *n.* A long, stout, coarse hemp, rather foul, used for making inferior rope. *Rigging and Seamanship. N. E. D.*

chucking-machine, *n.* Now applied to a special machine which is essentially a ★boring-and-turning machine (which see). The work is placed upon a horizontal revolving table, called the *chucking-table*, under a bracket which supports the turret carrying the tools.

chucking-table (chuk′ing-tā″bl), *n.* See ★*chucking-machine*.

chuck-luck (chuk′luk), *n.* [Also *chuck-a-luck*, *chucker-luck*; < *chuck*[3], *v.*, + *luck*.] A game played with three dice and a lay-out, at which the players bet that certain numbers will come on one die, or that the total of the three dice will be a certain number, or that the throw will be odd or even, high or low, etc.

chuck-plate (chuk′plāt), *n.* In *gold-milling*, an amalgamated copper plate attached to the chuck-block on the inside of the mortar of a stamp-battery, used to collect the gold.

chuck-ring (chuk′ring), *n.* A heavy steel ring for holding the ends of barrel-staves while the groove for the head is being cut.

chuck-roast (chuk′rōst), *n.* A roast cut from the chuck. See ★*chuck*[4], *n.*, 6.

chuckrum (chuk′rum), *n.* [Also *chuckram*; < Malayalam *chakram*, Telugu *chakramu* (< Skt. *chakra*, a wheel, a circle: see *wheel*).] A subsidiary coin still current in Travancore, equivalent to one and one tenth cents or one half of an anna (or 28½ to one rupee). The coin was once generally current in the south of India.

chuck-steak (chuk′stāk), *n.* A steak or inferior cut from that part of a beef-animal that is known as the chuck. See ★*chuck*[4], *n.*, 6.

chuckwalla (chuk′wä-lä), *n.* [California Indian.] A local name for *Sauromalus ater*, a large, dark-colored lizard, belonging to the iguana family and inhabiting the desert regions of southern California, Utah, and Nevada, and portions of Arizona and New Mexico. It reaches a length of a foot or more, feeds on plants, and is esteemed for food by the Indians.

chucky-chucky (chuk′i-chuk″i), *n.* [Corruption of the Australian aboriginal name for a berry.] The fruit of species of the genus *Gaultheria*, especially the edible white berry of the Australian or Tasmanian wax-cluster, *Gaultheria hispida*. See *wax-cluster*.

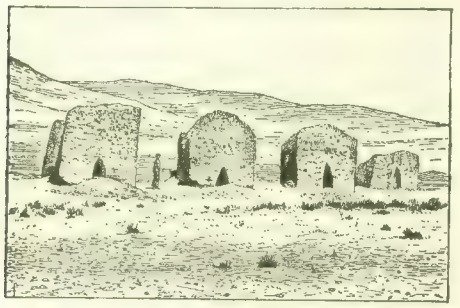
chuf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *chough*.

chukpa (chök′pä), *n.* [Tibetan.] A Tibetan robber.

> They also informed us that a large body of *chukpas* were in our vicinity; whereupon our brave guides, after due consultation amongst themselves, formed up and suggested that we should attack the robbers, whose property was to be divided between them and ourselves.
>
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 153.

chullpa (chöl′pä), *n.* [Also *chulpa*; Aymará *chullpa*, a basket or bag in which the bodies of the dead were placed for burial.] In the mountains of Bolivia and Peru, one of the aboriginal towers used partly as burial-places,

but also as the abodes of the people, who buried their dead under the floors while continuing to occupy the building, as the forest tribes of the



Chullpas.

upper Amazon do to-day. Some of these stone towers are handsomely constructed, and these were used chiefly for burial.

chullu (chö'lyö), *n.* [Quichua of Peru.] The pointed bonnet or cap, similar to a nightcap but of colored wool, worn by the Indian men of the shores of Lake Titicaca. In Bolivia *lluchu*.

chultun (chöl'tun), *n.* [Yucatan.] In Yucatan, a subterranean rounded structure, with a rounded roof and an opening in the middle of the roof, probably used as a water-reservoir.

chumble (chum'bl), *v. t.* [Freq. of ★*chump*[2].] To gnaw or nibble, as rats and mice do. [Prov. Eng.]

chummage, *n.* 2. The system, formerly common in some English prisons of assigning a new-comer to a room with another or others.

chump[1], *n.* 3. The blunt end of anything. See *chump-end*.—**4.** The head. [Vulgar.]—**Off his chump,** off his head; out of his senses. [Vulgar.]

chump[2] (chump), *v. t.* [A varied form of *champ*[1]. Cf. *chumble*.] To munch. *Thackeray*.

chumpi (chöm'pi), *n.* [Quichua.] Among the Indians of Bolivia, a belt.

chunk[1], *n.* 3. Specifically, a range-bred horse of the western United States, suitable for draft purposes, standing 15 hands or over, and weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds.

chunk[3] (chungk), *v. t.* In *lumbering*, to clear (ground) with an engine or horses of obstructions which cannot be removed by hand.—**To chunk up,** to collect and pile for burning: said of slash left after logging.

chuñu (chö'nyö), *n.* [Quichua and Aymará *chuñu* or *chunu*.] Dried potatoes, the chief vegetable food of Bolivia. As the people have no cellars to keep their potatoes during winter, these are set out to freeze, and then, after repeated soaking, the water is pressed out and the starchy residue dried in the sun. It is, of course, tasteless. The white kind is called *tunta*.

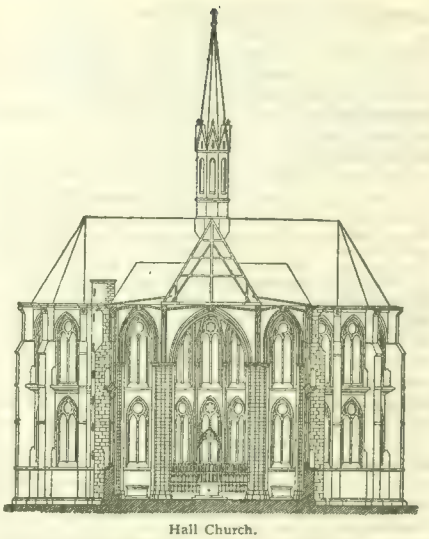
chupa-chupa (chö″pä-chö'pä), *n.* [Native name.] In Colombia, the large, greenish, edible fruit of a tree, *Matisia cordata*, of the silk-cotton family, native of the Andes region and cultivated in Peru and Colombia.

chupagallo (chö-pä-gäl'yō), *n.* [Porto Rico.] A tree, *Cinnamodendron macranthum*, of the family *Canellaceæ*, native to Porto Rico. It bears greenish-white, orange-scented flowers and yields a strong light-colored wood used in house-construction.

chupon (chö-pōn'), *n.* [Sp., a sucker.] In the West Indies, same as *sucker*, 5 (*b*). See ★*gormandizer*, 2. *Nature*, June, 1902, p. 185.

chuppah, chuppa (ċhüp'pä), *n.* [Heb., < *chappah, happah*, cover, surround.] In the Jewish marriage ceremony, the canopy under which the reading of the kethuba, or marriage contract, and the nuptial ceremonies are performed. The chuppah is generally made of the curtain which is in front of the holy ark that contains the scrolls of the law. The four corners of the curtain are supported by four staffs or poles which are held by young male relatives or intimate friends of the bridal couple. The bridegroom is first ushered in under it; the bride and the parents soon follow and remain there until the end of the ceremony.

church. **I.** *n.*—**Abyssinian Church,** the church founded in Abyssinia in the middle of the fourth century. See *Abyssinian, n.*, 2.—**Christian Catholic Church.** See ★*catholic*.—**Church of Scotland,** the church which was established in Scotland in 1592. Its doctrine is to be found in the Westminster Confession of Faith. In government it is presbyterian, and, though legally established, is not subject to the state in spiritual matters.—**Constitution Church.** See ★*constitution*.—**Free Methodist Church.** See *Free Methodists*, under *Methodist*.—**Hall church,** in European Christian architecture, especially that of Germany, a church whose three or more parallel divisions are nearly of the same height. Thus in St. Stephen's, Vienna, the aisle on each side of the nave is lower than the nave by a few feet, but the difference is not enough to allow of clearstory windows. The cathedral at Erfurt and the church of St. Elizabeth at Marburg are still more strictly hall churches, the nave being in each of the same height as the aisles.—**Institutional church,** a church which maintains social, charitable, and educational institutions as a part of its organization, mainly for the purpose of reaching the poorer classes in large cities.—**Reformed Church of France,** a church established in France in 1555. At its first synod, in 1559, it adopted a presbyterian form of government and a strictly Calvinistic confession of faith. Under the decree of 1802 it enjoyed state support.—**Reformed German Church,** the church that sprang up in the Palatinate during the religious movement of the sixteenth century, of which Zwingli and Calvin were leaders. Its doctrine was set forth in the Heidelberg Catechism (1563) and corresponds with the Calvinistic system somewhat modified. Its history in America began with the great German immigration of the seventeenth century.—**Reformed Methodist Church,** an American offspring of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having its origin in a body of local preachers in the Vermont conference, in 1814, who opposed the tendency toward 'prelacy' in the parent body. The sect was never strong and later became absorbed in other Methodist churches.



Hall Church.

Section of the Church of St. Elizabeth at Marburg.

II. *a.*—**Church conference,** the name given by the Wesleyans of England and Ireland, and the Freewill Baptists, to the annual meeting of the ministers of the churches.—**Church house** or **settlement.** See *college* ★*settlement*.—**Church year.** (*a*) Same as *ecclesiastical year* (see *year*). (*b*) See ★*year*.

church-bell (chėrch'bel), *n.* The bell of a church, which is rung to call the people, or to mark festivals or funerals.

church-door (chėrch'dōr), *n.* The outer door of a church. It was customary in early times to post upon it the names of excommunicated persons, the names of persons intending to marry, proclamations of the church, and other public notices.

church-flag (chėrch'flag), *n.* *Naut.*, a blue cross on a white pennant field raised on board a ship while religious services are being held.



Church of Santiago de Compostela, Spain, by Churriguera. (From "Baudenkmäler in Spanien," pub. by Wasmuth, Berlin.)

Church-warden Gothic. See ★*Gothic*.

churinga (chö-ring'gä), *n.* [Australian.] Something sacred or secret, applied both to an object and to the quality possessed by it. It is most frequently used to signify the sacred stones and sticks of the Arunta tribe of central Australia. *Spencer and Gillen*, Native Tribes of Central Australia, p. 648.

churka (chėr'kä), *n.* [Hind. *charkhah, charkhā*, a spinning-wheel, distaff, reel, < Skt. *chakra*, wheel: see *wheel*. Cf. ★*chuckrum*.] The Oriental roller cotton-gin, made of two round pieces of hard wood fixed in a rude frame.

churn, *n.* 2. A block or chuck on a potter's turning-lathe.

churn-butted (chėrn'but″ed), *a.* Same as ★*swell-butted*.

churrels (chėr'elz), *n.* Same as ★*chirls*.

Churrigueresque (chö″ri-gā-resk'), *a.* and *n.* [Named in reference to Don José *Churriguera* of Salamanca and his two sons.] Noting an elaborate phase of the baroque style in architecture which originated in Spain in the seventeenth century. The style was transplanted to Mexico, where it became typical. See cut in middle column.

chute, *n.*—**To shoot the chute,** to slide down a chute in a car, or in a boat that at the foot of the chute glides into the water.

There is here, indeed, almost enough material for an Earl's Court exhibition, though it might be a little undignified to combine amusement with instruction, in the way beloved of the Londoner, by giving him an opportunity of *shooting the chute* on a milkman's barrow or by converting the great wheel into a gigantic churn.

Lancet, May 30, 1903, p. 1534.

chute (shöt), *v. t.* [*chute, n.*] To send down or through a chute, as logs.

chutkarry (chut'kar-i), *n.* [Also *chattagar*; < Tamil *shatti-kar*, 'one who wears a waistcoat.'] In southern India, a person of mixed European and Indian blood. [Anglo-Indian.]

chutt (chut), *n.* [Hind. *chādar-chhat*, 'sheet-ceiling,' < *chādar*, sheet, cloth, *chhat*, a roof or ceiling.] A ceiling for a room, composed of coarse cotton sheeting stretched on a frame and whitewashed. [Anglo-Indian.]

chuttrum (chut'rum), *n.* [Tamil *shattiram*, < Skt. *sattrá*, hospital, asylum, lit. 'seat,' < √*sad*, sit: see *sit*.] In southern India, a house where pilgrims and travelers of the higher castes are accommodated free for a short time. [Anglo-Indian.] Compare *choltry*.

chyak (chī'ak), *v. t.* [Also *chyack*; origin obscure.] To chaff; make game of: as, to *chyak* the police. [Australian slang.]

chyazic (kī-az'ik), *a.* [*c*(*arbon*) + *hy*(*drogen*) + *az*(*ote*) + *-ic*.] Containing carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen.—**Chyazic acid,** an old name for hydrocyanic acid.

chylangioma (kī-lan-ji-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *chylangiomata* (-ma-tä). [Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *-oma*.] A tumor formed of dilated lymphatics containing chyle.

chylariose (kī-lā'ri-ōs), *n.* [Gr. *χυλάριον*, dim. of *χυλός*, juice, + *-ose*.] A name given to l-fructose obtained from honey.

chyle-stomach, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, the second of the three prime morphologic divisions of the alimentary canal, the mid-intestine or ventriculus. It is furnished with cæcal glands. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 297.

chylifacient (kī-li-fā'shient), *a.* [Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + L. *faciens* (*-ent-*), making.] Same as *chylifactive*.

chyliform (kī'li-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *chylus*, chyle, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling chyle; having the composition of chyle.

The left pleural cavity was half full of *chyliform* fluid similar to that in the abdomen.

Lancet, April 4, 1903, p. 961.

chylocauly (kī'lō-kâ-li), *n.* [Gr. *χυλός*, juice, + *καυλός*, stem, + *-y*[3].] The phenomenon of stem-succulence, in which the stem becomes short, thick, even spheroidal, and is filled with a mucilaginous sap, as in some *Cactaceæ*. *Schimper*.

chylocele (kī'lō-sēl), *n.* [NL. **chylocēlē*, < Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Presence of lymph in the tunica vaginalis testis.

chyloid (kī'loid), *a.* [Gr. *χυλοειδής*, like juice, < *χυλός*, juice, chyle, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling chyle.

chylopericarditis (kī″lō- or kil″ō-per-i-kär-di'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + NL. *pericardium*.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which chyle is present in the pericardial sac.

chyloperitoneum (kī″lō- or kil″ō-per-i-tō-nē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + NL. *peritoneum*.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which chyle is present in the peritoneal cavity.

chylophylly (kī-lof′i-li), *n.* [Gr. *χυλός*, juice, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-y*³.] In *phytogeog.*, the phenomenon of leaf-succulence, in which the leaves of a plant become fleshy as a protection against conditions of physiological dryness.

chylopoesis (kī″lō- or kil″ō-pō-ē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + *ποίησις*, a making.] Same as *chylifaction*.

chylorrhea, chylorrhœa (kī-lō-rē″ă), *n.* [NL. *chylorrhœa*, < Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + *ῥοία*, a flow.] An escape of chyle from the lymphatics.

chylothorax (kī-lō-thō′raks), *n.* [Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which chyle is present in the pleural cavity.

chymaqueous (kī-mā′kwē-us), *a.* [Gr. *χυμός*, juice (chyme), + L. *aqua*, water (see *aqueous*).] Composed of chyme and water, as the fluid in the digestive cavity and its branches in polyps.

chymogene (kī′mō-jēn), *n.* See ★*butane*.

chymosin (kī′mō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *χυμός*, juice, + *-ose* + *-in*².] The milk-curdling ferment of the gastric juice. Also called *rennin*.

chymosinogen (kī-mō-sin′ō-jen), *n.* [*chymosin* + *-gen*.] The proenzyme of chymosin, which in itself is inactive. In this form the ferment supposedly exists in the cells. Also called *renninogen*.

chytra (kit′ra), *n.* [Gr. *χύτρα*, dial. *κίθρα*, *κύτρα*, (also *χυτρος*, *κύθρος*, *κίτρος*), < *χεῖν* (√*χυ*), pour.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a two-handled earthen pot for heating water or cooking. It was usually without decoration. The proverb "to paint a *chytra*" was applied to any useless occupation.



Chytra.

Chytridiales (ki-trid-i-ā′-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chytridium* + *-ales*.] An order of fungi of the class *Oömycetes*, coextensive with the family *Chytridiaceæ*. Also *Chytridieæ* and *Chytridineæ*.

Chytridieæ, Chytridineæ (ki-trid-i-ē′ē, -nē′ē), *n.* Same as ★*Chytridiales*.

chytridiose (ki-trid′i-ōs), *n.* [*Chytridium* + *-ose* (*-osis*).] Any disease of plants caused by chytridiaceous fungi. The leaves are usually attacked, and reddish or yellowish, warty or vesicular swellings are produced on the surface, accompanied by some wrinkling or other slight deformation. Chytridiose of alfalfa and chytridiose of beet are caused by *Physoderma leproides*; chytridiose of grape by *Cladochytrium viticolum*; chytridiose of the mulberry by *C. Mori*; chytridiose of the potato by *Chrysophlyctis endobiotica*; and chytridiose of violet by *Cladochytrium Violæ*.

chytridiosis (ki-trid-i-ō′sis), *n.* Same as ★*chytridiose*.

C. I. The authorized abbreviated form of *Imperial Order of the Crown of India*. See *Order of the Crown*, under *crown*.

cib. An abbreviation of the Latin *cibus*, food.

cibory, *n.* Same as *ciborium*, 1.

Cibotium (si-bō′ti-um), *n.* [NL. (Kaulfuss, 1820), in allusion to the form of the indusium; < Gr. *κιβώτιον*, dim. of *κιβωτός*, a box.] A genus of mainly arborescent cyatheaceous ferns, allied to *Dicksonia*, but distinguished technically from that genus by having the outer valve of the bivalvate indusium larger, more highly modified, decidedly coriaceous and cucullate. There are about 10 species, confined to the tropics of both hemispheres. *C. Barometz*, an Asiatic species, has long been known as the *Scythian lamb*. See *Agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus*.

cicada, *n.* —**Large dog-day cicada,** an American cicadid, *Tibicen pruinosa* (*Cicada tibicen*). See *dog-day harvest-fly*, under *harvest-fly*.

cicada-killer (si-kā′dă-kil″ėr), *n.* A large American digger-wasp, *Sphecius speciosus*, which stings the annual cicada or dog-day harvest-fly, *Tibicen pruinosa*, and stores it in its burrows as food for its young. See *Sphecius*, with cut.

cicadid (si-kad′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the homopterous family *Cicadidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cicadidæ*.

cicatricular (sik-a-trik′ū-lăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cicatricula.

cicatricule (sik-at′ri-kūl), *n.* In *embryol.*, same as *cicatricula*.

cicatriform (sik′a-tri-fôrm), *a.* [Erroneously for **cicatriciform*, < L. *cicatrix* (*tric-*), a scar, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a cicatrix; scar-like.

cicatrizate, *a.* See *cicatrisate*.

cicely, *n.* —**Fool's cicely,** the fool's parsley, *Æthusa Cynapium*.

cicerone (sis′ē-rōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ciceroned*, ppr. *cicerоning*. Same as ★*ciceronize*.

Ciceronic (sis-ē-ron′ik), *a.* Same as Ciceronian.

ciceronism (sis′e-ron-izm), *n.* The occupation or office of cicerone or guide.

Frolick—who seems an easy-going man-about-town sort of cockney, delighted to have the pretext of *ciceronism* to revisit all manner of queer haunts.

Blackwood's Mag., LXXIV. 289.

ciceronize (sis′ē-rō-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ciceronized*, ppr. *ciceronizing*. To act as cicerone or guide to; play the cicerone to.

cichlomorphous (sik-lō-môr′fus), *a.* Same as *cichlomorphic*.

cicutoxin (sik-ū-tok′sin), *n.* [*Cicu*(*ta*) + *toxin*.] A poisonous compound found in the water-hemlock. It is an uncrystallizable resin with an acid reaction and bitter taste.

Cidaroida (sid″a-rō-ī′dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cidaris* (a genus) + *-oida*.] An order of regular endobranchiate *Echinoidea*. They have the peristome central; the periproct central on the aboral surface of the body and surrounded by the apical system of plates; the ambulacra consisting of 2 vertical series of simple, narrow plates, some of which may be demi-plates; the interambulacral plates unituberculate, with large spines, and a dental apparatus. The order includes the families *Lepidocentridæ*, *Archæocidaridæ*, *Diplocidaridæ*, and *Cidaridæ*, the first three of which are extinct.

cider-gum (sī′dėr-gum), *n.* Same as *cider-tree*.

C. I. F. An abbreviation of *carriage, insurance, and freight* (used in contracts relating to direct shipments of cotton to spinners, when these charges are prepaid).

cifer, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *cipher*.

cigala (si-gä′lă), *n.* [Pr. and It.; see *cicala*, *cicada*.] A cicada.

cigale (si-gäl′), *n.* [F., < Pr. *cigala*.] Same as ★*cigala*.

Cigaliers (sē-gä-lyā′), *n. pl.* [F. *cigalier*, < *cigale*, a cicada.] A Félibrien society maintained in Paris by the natives of the South of France, its emblem being a cicada (*cigale*).

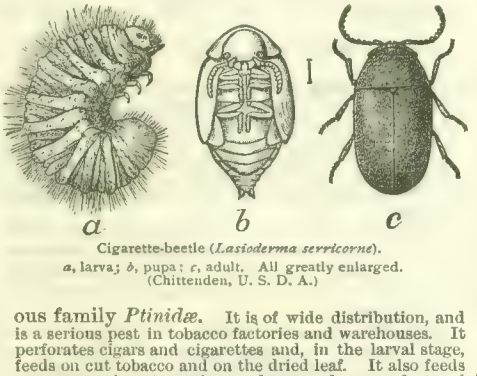
A . . . far more picturesque decoration was the enamelled cigale worn by the *Cigaliers*,—at once the emblem of their Society and of the Félibrien movement, and of the glowing South where that gayest of insects is born and sings his life out in the summer days.

T. A. Janvier, A Feast Day on the Rhone, ii.

cigar-beetle (si-gär′be″tl), *n.* Same as ★*cigarette-beetle*.

cigarette-bast (sig-a-ret′bast), *n.* The thin, paper-like layers of the inner bark of *Lecythis Ollaria*. See *Lecythis* and *kakarali*.

cigarette-beetle (sig-a-ret′bē″tl), *n.* An insect, *Lasioderma serricorne*, of the coleopterous family *Ptinidæ*. It is of wide distribution, and is a serious pest in tobacco factories and warehouses. It perforates cigars and cigarettes and, in the larval stage, feeds on cut tobacco and on the dried leaf. It also feeds on pepper, insect-powder, and many drugs and stored foods.



a *b* *c*

Cigarette-beetle (*Lasioderma serricorne*).

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, adult. All greatly enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

cigar-tail (si-gär′tāl), *n.* A (horse's) tail entirely denuded of hair. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 482.

cigua (thē′gwä), *n.* [Cuban.] A lauraceous tree of Florida and the West Indies, *Damburneya Catesbyana*. It is called *lancewood* in Florida and *timber-sweetwood* in Jamaica.

ciguatera (thē-gwä-tā′rä), *n.* [Sp.; cf. *aciguatar*, affect with this disease, < *ciguato* (Dominguez), a fish of a yellow color: said to be Mex.] An affection believed by the natives of Central and South America to be caused by eating poisonous fish.

cil (sil), *n.* [F. *cil*, eyelash, < L. *cilium*, eyelid.] Same as *cilium*.

ciliary flame. See ★*flame*.

Cilicism (sil′i-sizm), *n.* [Gr. Κιλικισμός, Cilician behavior, < Κιλικίζειν, to act like a Cilician, < Κίλιξ, a Cilician.] A Cilician mode of speech. *N. E. D.*

ciliolate (sil′i-ō-lāt), *a.* [NL. **ciliolatus*, < *ciliolum*, ciliolum.] Covered or provided with minute cilia or ciliola.

ciliophagocytic (sil″i-ō-fag-ō-sit′ik), *a.* [*cilium* + *phagocytic*.] Relating to the phagocytic action of cilia. —**Ciliophagocytic organs,** various ciliated or vibratile structures which have the function of collecting and removing granules of debris and degenerated cells from the cœloma of different invertebrates, especially worms, leeches, and echinoderms. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1903, p. 31.

cilioretinal (sil″i-ō-ret′i-năl), *a.* Relating to the ciliary body and to the retina of the eye.

cimarron, *n.* **2.** [*cap.*] In the Philippine Islands, a name given to members of various poor wandering tribes, mostly descendants of civilized natives who have fled to the mountain forests. —**3.** A West-Indian name for a wild (feral) dog. —**Cimarron series.** See ★*series*.

cimicoid (sim′i-koid), *a.* [L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), bug, + *-oid*.] Resembling a bug. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

ciminite (chim′i-nīt), *n.* [(*Monti*) *Cimini*, in Italy, + *-ite*².] In *petrog.*, a name given by H. S. Washington (1897), to porphyritic lavas characterized by phenocrysts of augite, olivin, and sometimes feldspars, the ground-mass consisting of feldspar with augite and magnetite. The feldspars are orthoclase and labradorite in nearly equal amounts. Ciminite embraces some of the rocks called trachydolerites.

cimline (sim′lin), *n.* [D. *sim*, a fishing-line.] The top line of a drift-net. [Local, U. S.]

The ordinary gill or drift net used for shad fishing in the Hudson is from a half to three-quarters of a mile long, and thirty feet wide . . . The fishermen have terms and phrases of their own . . . The top-cord or line of the net is called a "*cimline*."

J. Burroughs, in Scribner's Mag., Aug., 1880, p. 492.

Cimolestidæ (sim-ō-les′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cimolestes* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct marsupial mammals, containing species of small size, with sharply tuberculate teeth; known from teeth from the Laramie Cretaceous of the western United States. *Marsh*, 1889.

Cimonian (sī-mō′ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Cimon, an Athenian statesman (d. 449 B.C.), or to the works executed on the Acropolis under his direction. These were the retaining wall on the south side and the substructures of the Parthenon.

cinamomo (thin-a-mō′mō), *n.* [Sp., the bead-tree.] A name in the Philippines and Guam of the camphire, or henna (*Lawsonia inermis*). See *henna*.

cinch, *n.* —**2.** A firm hold or grip on anything. —**3.** A fine position or situation; an easy job; a 'snap.' [Slang, U. S.] —**4.** A variety of all-fours, sometimes called *double pedro* and *high-five*. In addition to the points for high, low, jack, and game, the five of trumps (right pedro) is worth 5, and the five of the same color (left pedro) is also worth 5, so that 14 points are made in every deal, all in the trump suit. Nine cards are dealt to each player, three at a time. Each player, in turn, has one bid for the privilege of naming the trump suit, the number offered being what the player thinks he can make with his partner's assistance, but no one is allowed to mention the suit he purposes to select. The highest bidder names the trump, and then each player, in turn, discards everything but trumps, the dealer giving him cards from the top of the pack to make the hand up to six cards, with which he plays. The maker of the trump leads any card he pleases, and the object of the players is to secure the counting cards and also to 'cinch' tricks, so that an opponent cannot save a pedro by trumping in. After the hand is played the points are counted and, if the bidder has made as many as he offered, the lower score is deducted from the higher, the difference counting toward game, which is 51 points. If the bidder fails, the adversaries add the amount of his bid to any points they make, the unsuccessful bidder scoring nothing.

cinchamidine (sin-kam′i-din), *n.* [*cinch*(*ona*) + *amide* + *-ine*².] A crystalline bitter alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}ON_2$, contained in cinchona bark in small quantities.

cinchene (sin′kēn), *n.* [*cinch*(*ona*) + *-ene*.] A base, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2$, obtained by boiling cinchonine chlorid with alcoholic potash. It crystallizes in plates which melt at 123–125° C.

cinchocerotin (sin-kō-sē′rō-tin), *n.* [*cincho*(*na*) + *cerote* + *-in*².] A crystalline cholesterin derivative, $C_{20}H_{34}O + H_2O$, contained in cinchona.

cinchol (sin′kol), *n.* [*cinch*(*ona*) + *-ol*.] An alcohol, $C_{20}H_{34}O + H_2O$, resembling cholesterol, found in all true cinchona barks. When anhydrous it melts at 139° C.

cincholine (sin′kō-lin), *n.* [*cinchol* + *-ine*².] An oily base, $C_{10}H_{21}N_4$, found in the paraffin-oil from brown coal. It boils at 237° C.

Cinchona red. See ★*red*[1].

cinchonibine (sin-kōn′i-bin), *n.* [*cinchona* + *-ib-*, varied from *-il*, + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, obtained by heating cinchonine sulphate with sulphuric acid. It was probably a mixture of cinchotine and apocinchonine.

cinchonifine (sin-kon′i-fin), *n.* [*cinchona* + *-if-*, varied from *-il*, + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from cinchonine by heating it with sulphuric acid: now known to be identical with cinchotine.

cinchonine-herapathite (sin″kō-nin-her-a-path′īt), *n.* [Second element named from Dr. *Herapath.*] Same as ★*antiseptol.*

cinchonization (sin-kō-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [*cinchonize* + *-ation.*] The act of bringing under the influence of cinchona or quinine; the induction of cinchonism.

cinchonology (sin-kō-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [*cinchona* + Gr. *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak.] The study of cinchona in its botanical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutical relations.

cinchonometry (sin-kō-nom′e-tri), *n.* The process of determining the amount of alkaloids in cinchona bark.

cinchotine (sin′kō-tin), *n.* [*cincho(na)* + *-t-* + *-in*[2].] Same as *hydrocinchonine.*

Cincinnati china. See ★*china.*

Cincinnatian (sin-si-nat′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Cincinnati* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the city of Cincinnati, in Ohio; specifically, in *geol.*, noting a group or period of late Lower Silurian age, construed to embrace the Utica and Lorraine beds of New York and the Richmond beds of the Ohio valley. Originally, as *Cincinnati beds*, the term was employed as equivalent in part to the Trenton, Utica, and Lorraine beds, or the so-called Hudson-River beds of New York. See *Cincinnati group*, under *group.*

cincinnulus (sin-sin′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cincinnuli* (-lī). [NL., dim of L. *cincinnus*, a curl.] A small hook or process attached to the stylamblys in crustaceans.

cinclisis (sing′kli-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κίγκλισις*, a wagging, jerking, ⟨ *κιγκλίζειν*, wag the tail, ⟨ *κίγκλος*, a bird identified as the wagtail or as the dunlin.] Rapid winking; also rapid respiratory movements in dyspnœa.

cinct (singkt), *p. a.* [L. *cinctus*, pp. of *cingere*, gird.] Girt; cinctured; surrounded.

> Thus girt
> With circumstance, next change beholds them *cinct*
> Quite otherwise. *Browning*, Sordello, vi. l. 450.

cinder, *n.*—**Buck-shot cinder,** cinder containing grains of iron, from the iron blast-furnace.

cinder-box (sin′dėr-boks), *n.* A cast-iron box riveted to the bottom of the extension front of a locomotive-boiler, to form an opening through which the cinders can be cleaned out.

cinder-plate (sin′dėr-plāt), *n.* A plate on which the cinder from a furnace is allowed to collect. The heat of the cinder is given up to air which mixes with the hot gases and completes the combustion.

cinder-tap (sin′dėr-tap), *n.* The hole through which cinder is tapped from a furnace; a cinder-notch.

cinematograph (sin-ē-mat′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *κίνημα*, movement, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for photographing and projecting on a screen pictures showing objects in motion. It consists essentially of a mechanism for projecting, in rapid succession, many hundred photographs representing the consecutive stages of the moving picture. These photographs are on a strip of cellulose film, varying from 200 to 1,000 feet in length, which is wound from one spool to another, each picture being before the objective for an instant, at which moment light passes through it to the screen. The apparatus was invented simultaneously in America, England, and France. Also *kinematograph.*

cinematograph (sin-ē-mat′ō-grȧf), *v. t.* To photograph with a cinematograph; to make a succession of photographic pictures of objects in motion. Also *kinematograph.*

> M. Camille Flammarion has undertaken to *cinematograph* the sky. He takes 3,000 photographs a night when it is clear and expects to show realistic pictures of the movements of moon and stars.
> *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 26, 1898, p. 18481.

cinematographer (sin-ē-ma-tog′ra-fėr), *n.* One who uses a cinematograph. Also *kinematographer.*

> If there was no *cinematographer* in the French Chamber on Saturday there ought to have been.
> *Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 24, 1898.

cinematographic (sin-ē-mat-ō-graf′ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or suitable for exhibition in, a cinematograph.—2. Adapted, as an instrument, for taking a series of instantaneous pictures. Also *kinematographic.*

cinematographical (sin-ē-mat-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* Same as *cinematographic.* Also *kinematographical.*

cinematography (sin-ē-ma-tog′ra-fi), *n.* The art of taking a succession of photographic pictures representing objects in movement, and of showing the same by projection or otherwise. Also *kinematography.*

> An expert in photography and *cinematography* (or biographic methods of photography).
> *Photo-Miniature*, July, 1903, p. 174.

cinemograph (sin′ē-mō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *κίνημα*, movement, + *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus devised by Richard of Paris for registering the velocity of the wind at each moment. It records the velocity of rotation of the vertical shaft of the anemometer instead of recording its accumulated total movement. The velocity of the wind is some multiple of that of the shaft. Also *kinematograph.*

cineograph (sin′e-ō-grȧf), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *κινεῖν*, move, + *γράφειν*, write.] A picture representing objects in motion. Owing to the persistence of vision many separate pictures brought before the eye in rapid succession are blended into one. Also *kineograph.*

cineol (sin′ē-ōl), *n.* [*cin(namon)* + *-e-* + *-ol.*] A volatile compound, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, found in eucalyptus, milfoil, rosemary, wormseed, cajeput, peppermint, and many other oils. Also called *eucalyptol* and *cajeputol.*

cingular (sing′gū-lȧr), *a.* [NL. *cingularis*, ⟨ L. *cingulum*, a girdle: see *cingulum.*] Of or relating to the cingulum or ridge of enamel around the base of the crown of a tooth.

> This is seen in the continuation of the cingulum forward, around the internal face of the crown, and the development of a distinct *cingular* cuspule internal to the main antero-internal cusp.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, March, 1904, p. 204.

cingulum, *n.* 5. In *bot.*, same as *collar*, 2 (*b*) (3).—6. The zone of a diatom frustule where the two halves are joined.

cinnabar, *n.*—**Austrian cinnabar,** a misleading tradename for basic lead chromate used as a pigment. Also called *chrome-red, Persian red, American vermilion*, etc.

cinnabar-moth (sin′ȧ-bär-mȯth″), *n.* A collector's name, in Great Britain, for an arctiid moth, *Euchelia jacobæa.*

cinnamein (sin-ȧ-mē′in), *n.* [*cinnam(ic)* + *-e-in*[2].] The benzyl ester of cinnamic acid, $C_6H_5CH:CHCO_2C_7H_7$: found in Peru balsam. It melts at 30° C.

cinnamite (sin′ȧ-mīt), *n.* [*cinnam(on)* + *-ite.*] Same as *cinnamon-stone.*

cinnamon, *n.*—**Santa Fé cinnamon,** the ishpingo, *Acrodiclidium cinnamomoides*, the bark of which is used by the natives of Colombia as a spice and a medicine.

cinnamon-bark (sin′ȧ-mon-bärk″), *n.* The bitter, acrid, but somewhat aromatic inner bark of *Canella Winterana*, a small tree of Florida: used as a stimulant and tonic; also, the tree itself, otherwise known as wild cinnamon and whitewood.

cinnamonic (sin-ȧ-mon′ik), *a.* Same as *cinnamic.*

cinnamon-sedge (sin′ȧ-mon-sej″), *n.* Sweet-flag.

cinnamon-vine (sin′ȧ-mon-vīn″), *n.* A name of species of *Dioscorea*, particularly of *D. divaricata* (better known as *D. Batatas*). The very large tuberous root of this plant is edible, and is known as *Chinese yam* and *Chinese potato.* The plant is frequently grown as an ornamental twiner. It is native to the Philippine Islands, but is now widely distributed. See *yam.*

cinnolin (sin′ō-lin), *n.* [*cinn(amic)* + *-ol* + *-in*[2].] A poisonous base, $C_8H_6N_2$, prepared by the gentle oxidation of dihydrocinnolin. It melts at 39° C. Also called *phenohexa-1, 2-diazadiene.*

cinometry (si-nom′e-tri), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *κινεῖν*, move, + *μέτρον*, measure.] The art or process of measuring speeds. Also *kinometry.*

cinquain, *n.* 2. A stanza of five lines.

cinquedea (ching-ke-dā′ȧ), *n.* [It. (Venetian).] A short, broad, two-edged sword, sometimes splendidly decorated. It was especially esteemed in Venice.

Cintractia (sin-trak′ti-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Cornu, 1883), named for Désiré Auguste *Cintract*, a French botanist.] A genus of smuts of the family *Ustilaginaceæ*, in which the sori form black, rather firmly agglutinated masses of simple spores. It is very closely related to *Ustilago*, in which it is included by some authors. *C. Caricis* is a very common species infesting the ovaries of species of *Carex.*

Cinulia (si-nū′li-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of opisthobranchiate *Mollusca* having inflated, spirally grooved shells with plicated columella, but without opercula. It occurs in Cretaceous rocks.

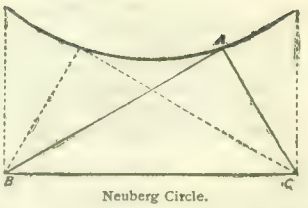
cipher, *v. t.* 5. To put (a batsman) out without scoring; also, to put a cipher opposite to (a batsman's name) to indicate that he has failed to score.

ciralillo (thē-rä-lēl′yō), *n.* [Porto Rican.] Same as ★*guayrote.*

circ. An abbreviation (*a*) of Latin *circiter* (about); (*b*) of *circum*; and (*c*) of *circus.*

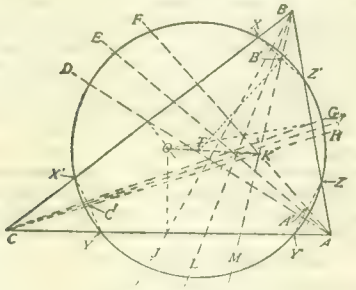
Circassic (sėr-kas′ik), *a.* Same as *Circassian.*

circle, *n.* 14. A bookbinders' wheel-shaped tool, having a design engraved on the rim or edge.—**Altitude circle,** a graduated circle upon which is read the altitude of a body above the horizon.—**Azimuth circle.** (*b*) A graduated circle upon which horizontal angles, or azimuths of a heavenly body are measured.—**Circle about a pair of points,** a circle as to which they are inverse points.—**Circle of Apollonius,** the circle containing all the vertices of triangles on a given base and whose other two sides are as m to n, that is, are in a given constant ratio. Every triangle has three such circles.—**Circle of declination.** (*b*) The circle attached to the declination axis of an equatorial instrument. Its graduations give the declination of the object under observation.—**Circle of Haller.** (*a*) Same as *circulus venosus.* (*b*) A circle of communicating arterioles on the sclerotic surrounding the optic nerve. (*c*) A ring of fibrocartilage which gives support to the auriculoventricular valve on each side of the heart. Also called *circulus callosus Halleri.*—**Circle of longitude,** an imaginary great circle passing through the poles of the earth.—**Circle of similitude.** (*a*) See *similitude.* (*b*) The circumcircle of the triangle of similitude of three figures directly similar.—**Circle of the gorge,** in *geom.*, the circumference of a minimum right cross-section of a solid of revolution.—**Cosine circle.** If through the symmedian point of a triangle straight lines be drawn antiparallel to the sides, the six points in which they intersect the sides lie on a circle, which is called the *cosine circle* of the triangle. Its center is the symmedian point (the Lemoine point) K; hence it is called the circle K.—**Declination circle.** See ★*circle of declination.*—**Defensive circle,** in *pathol.*, the addition of a secondary disease which limits or arrests the progress of the primary affection, as when pneumothorax supervenes on pulmonary tuberculosis, the two affections exerting a reciprocally antagonistic reaction.—**Discriminating circle,** in *function-theory*, a finite circle on which are all the singularities of another connected function.—**Dispersion circle,** in *physiol. optics*, the retinal area illuminated by a bright point without the eye for which the lens is not accommodated. The term is also used for the appearance of such a point, that is, for the dispersion image.—**Distance-circle,** in *projective geom.*, a circle in the picture-plane whose radius is the distance of the projection-vertex from the picture-plane and whose center is the orthographic projection of the projection-vertex.—**Divided circle,** a circle marked with degrees, minutes, and seconds.—**Double circle of an elliptic Kleinian substitution,** a circle such that every point on it is unmoved by the substitution.—**Generating circle.** In *math.*, if a curve be described by a given point in the circumference of a circle, as the circle, keeping always in the same plane, rolls without sliding along a fixed line, the rolling circle is called the *generating circle.*—**Great circle of Hevelius,** the halo of 90° radius which is sometimes, but rarely, seen surrounding the sun. Like the other halos, it is due to ice-crystals in the air.—**Great-circle sailing,** sailing along the arc of a great circle; which is the shortest course between two places on the globe. A great-circle track drawn on a Mercator's chart represents a curve, except on the meridians and on the equator, which are great-circle tracks. According to a great-circle track plotted on a Mercator's chart a ship in following it would constantly change the direction of her head, but in reality she would sail in a straight line, owing to the fact that the chart gives a distorted view of the earth's surface. When a vessel is navigated on a straight-line course on a Mercator's chart, her head is never pointed in the direction of the port to which she is bound until that port comes into sight; but when following a great-circle track her head is always pointed for the destined port. When a vessel is navigated on a straight-line course on a Mercator's chart, her head, at starting, points toward the equatorial side of the port to which she is bound, and, as the voyage progresses, her head turns more and more in the right direction. Besides shortening the distance between places that lie more or less east and west of one another, the great-circle track is of the highest importance for sailing-vessels, since it may happen that an apparently head wind for a straight-line course on a Mercator's chart may be made a fair wind on a great-circle course. Within the tropics, great-circle sailing is of no practical importance, since the distortion of the Mercator's chart in latitudes so close to the equator is too small to be considered.—**Helm circle,** the circle that a ship describes while going ahead with her rudder hard aport or hard astarboard—the smallest circle that a steamship can turn in without the use of sails or outside help.—**Law of the circle,** a name occasionally given to the often-used generalization of Euclid III. 35; namely, that the product of the distance along any straight line from a given point to the two intersections by that line of the circumference of a given circle is the same along whatever straight line the measurements are made. All properties of the circle can thence be easily deduced.—**Lemoine circles.** (*a*) *First Lemoine circle* (discovered in 1873 by the French geometer Émile Lemoine), the circumcircle of the Lemoine hexagon, that is, the circle through the six crosses of the Lemoine parallels and the sides of a triangle—the six points where the sides of any triangle are cut by parallels to the other sides through the Lemoine point (symmedian point). (*b*) *Second Lemoine circle.* Same as *cosine* ★*circle.*—**Lexell's circle,** the small circle on which are the vertices of equivalent spherical triangles (triangles of the same angle-sum) on the same base. Their *Lexell's circle* is copolar with the great circle bisecting their sides.—**McCay's circles,** three circles each of which passes through two vertices of Brocard's second triangle and the centroid of the primitive triangle.—**Neuberg circles.** On the side BC of the triangle ABC construct, toward



Neuberg Circle.

A, triangles having the same Brocard angle ω as ABC. The locus of their vertices opposite BC is the *Neuberg circle* (N_A). (N_A), (N_B), (N_C) are the *Neuberg circles* of the triangle ABC.—**Nodal circle,** that nodal line upon a vibrating disk which takes the form of a concentric circle. The formation of nodal circles was described by Chladni in his Traité d'Acoustique in 1809.—**Numerical rectification of the circle,** the calculation of the number which represents approximately the transcendental irrational π, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.—**Orthocentroidal circle,** the circle of similitude of the circumscribed and nine points circles of a triangle. It has the sect whose end-points are the centroid and orthocenter as its diameter.—**Postulate of the circle,** the postulate that about any point as center with a radius equal to any given line a circle may be described (or exists, or may be brought into existence).—**Primitive circle.** (*a*) The first circle; the original circle of a group. (*b*) In *gearing,* the pitch-circle.—**Right ascension circle,** or **hour-circle,** the circle attached to the polar axis of an equatorial, giving the hour-angle of the object under observation.—**Root circle,** in spur-gearing or cylindrical gearing, that circle in the drawing or cutting of the teeth which limits the bottoms of the spaces between the teeth, or from which the teeth appear to take root. The space within the pitch-line must be deep enough to allow the projection or addendum of the tooth of the other wheel to pass the line joining the centers without bottoming against the metal between the teeth.—**Sensation-circle, sensory circle,** in *psychophys.,* the retinal or cutaneous area within which it is impossible to distinguish two impressions as two. It was believed by some of the earlier modern physiologists that the retina and the skin might be mapped out as a sort of mosaic of overlapping circular areas, each of them supplied with a single sense-fiber; so that, if two stimuli were to be sensed as two, they must fall within distinct sensation-circles. The hypothesis was variously modified, and has now been given up; though the term 'sensory circle' is still in use, especially as applied to the skin. *E. C. Sanford,* Exper. Psychol., p. 4.—**Small circle,** a circle on a sphere the plane of which does not pass through the center of the sphere.—**Stone circle,** a megalithic monument which consists of large stones in a circular arrangement. Also called *cyclolith.*—**Taylor's circle,** the circle through the six perpendicular projections of the feet of its altitudes on the other sides of a triangle: named for its discoverer (1882), H. M. Taylor. It is a Tucker's circle.—**Triplicate-ratio circle,** Tucker's name for the *first Lemoine* ★*circle.*—**Tucker's system of circles,** the system of circles obtained by taking different points T on the sect KO. If on the sect OK joining the circumcenter of a triangle ABC to its Lemoine point any point T be taken, and if points A′, B′, C′ be taken on the sects KA, KB, KC respectively, so that KA′ : KB′ : KC′ : KT = KA : KB : KC : KO, then straight lines through A′, B′, C′ antiparallel to BC, CA, AB will meet the sides of the triangle in six points on a circle.—**Vertical circle.** (*c*) See ★*vertical.*—**Vicious circle.** (*b*) A sequence of events of such a nature that the effect reacts upon the cause, increasing its energy, and this in turn produces a greater effect. (*c*) In *surg.,* the passage of chyme, after gastro-enterostomy, through the artificial opening into the intestine, and then its regurgitation, in consequence of antiperistaltic action, through the pylorus back into the stomach. (*d*) The mutually accelerating action of two independent but coexisting diseases. *Med. Record,* March 7, 1903, p. 397.



Tucker's System of Circles.

circle-brick (sėr′kl-brik), *n.* Brick cast to a circular form, either convex or concave: used for facing or lining a wall of circular plan.

circle-tomb (sėr′kl-töm), *n.* A tomb surrounded by a megalithic stone circle.

circloid (sėr′kloid), *a.* [*circle* + *oid.*] Resembling a circle.

A cross-section of such a one shows a *circloid* area composed of twenty or more polyhedral, cuboidal, or short columnar cells, arranged in a single row about a common center. *Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc.,* Nov., 1903, p. 78.

circuit, *n.*—**Call-circuit,** in *telephony,* a circuit used for the transmission of call-signals, as distinguished from the transmission of speech, between individual instruments or between such instruments and the call-office or central station.—**Circuit court of appeals.** See ★*appeal.*—**Closed circuit operation,** in *elect.,* operation of a signal system in which the circuit is normally closed and the signal is given by opening the circuit. It has the advantage of greater reliability, since any defect in the circuit is immediately noticed by its opening, but it has the disadvantage of continuously consuming battery power.—**Closed magnetic circuit,** in *elect.,* a magnetic circuit in which the magnetic flux throughout its entire length traverses iron or other magnetic materials.—**Derived circuit,** in *elect.,* a circuit containing no source of electromotive force, such as a battery or dynamo, and traversed by induced currents only; a secondary circuit.—**Divinity circuit,** in *bookbinding,* flexible leather binding the flaps of which extend beyond the squares all round the cover, so that when pressed together the ends will nearly meet in the center of the edges; the corners and the part that encircles the back of the book are generally rounded and pinched or creased.—**Magnetic circuit,** the total space in which a magnetic field exists, that is, in which magnetic attractions and repulsions, electromagnetic induction, etc., occur.—**Multiple circuit,** in *elect.,* a divided circuit the parts of which are arranged in parallel, so that the current is distributed, in accordance with Kirchhoff's law, each part taking an amount of current proportional to its conductivity.—**Open-circuit operation,** in *elect.,* the operation of a signal system by closing the circuit when signaling. See *closed* ★*circuit operation.*—**Open magnetic circuit,** in *elect.,* a magnetic circuit which contains one or several air-gaps.—**Phantom circuit,** an imaginary circuit virtually existing in systems of multiplex telegraphy or in telephony. Same as *phantom wires* (which see, under *phantom*).—**Resonant circuit,** in *elect.,* a circuit timed by adjustment of its capacity and inductance so as to respond to certain electrical oscillations.—**Series circuit,** in *elect.,* any circuit of which the parts are arranged in series, so that all parts are traversed by the whole current. In a series circuit the parts—which may be, for example, telephones, arc- or glow-lamps, dynamos, motors, or the cells of a battery—are said to be arranged in series.

circuit-breaker, *n.* One of the best-known forms consists of a switch which is closed against the pull of a powerful spring. The lock by means of which it is kept closed is released by an electromagnet operated by the current.

circuiteer, *n.* 2. Specifically, in *Eng. law,* one of the judges appointed to hold court in the different circuits.

circuition, *n.* 3. A name proposed by C. S. Peirce for so much of any self-returning change as brings about the original state of those characters which are not altered by the reversal of a difference, while it does not bring about the return of such characters as are so altered. A half-revolution is a *geometrical circuition.* See ★*bicircuition.*

Circular bandage, foot, inch. See ★*bandage,* etc.—**Circular millimeter.** See ★*cross-section units.*—**Circular pitch, scale.** See ★*pitch*[1], ★*scale*[1].—**Circular suture, triangle.** See ★*suture, triangle.*—**Circular unit, units, vibration.** See ★*unit,* ★*cross-section units,* ★*vibration.*

circularize, *v. t.* 2. To bring to the notice or attention of by means of circulars; send circulars to (possible patrons) by way of advertisement: as, to *circularize* the clergy; to *circularize* investors.

The fact that the verb "to *circularize*" was first used in 1848 sufficiently indicates the very recent origin of the practice of plying possible purchasers with printed letters and pamphlets. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXV. 98.

circulation, *n.*—**Derivative circulation,** the passage of blood directly from the arteries to the veins without going through the capillaries.—**Ferrel's theory of the circulation of the atmosphere,** a theory of the circulation of an atmosphere on a globe of a uniform roughness equal to the average roughness of the earth, and under the influence, at any season, of the average amount of sunshine and heat. It was deduced by Ferrel, analytically, from the observed barometric pressures and other general considerations, and was represented graphically in successive editions of his diagrams (1854, 1858, 1861, 1881, 1885). This system includes as its principal features equatorial calms below with easterly winds above; northeast and southeast trades below with anti-trades above; northeast and southeast cold winds below in the polar regions with anti-trades above; and a series of eddies or cyclones in the region of strong westerly winds between the regions of polar winds and trade-winds. See *Ferrel's* ★*law.*—**Fetal circulation.** See ★*fetal.*—**General circulation of the atmosphere,** those movements of the atmosphere which depend upon the general gradient of temperature between the poles and the equator. According to Ferrel, the atmospheric currents produced by the flow of cold air from the poles to the equator and the return flow of warm air should, if the surface of the earth were a perfectly smooth sphere, produce low pressures at the poles, a belt of low pressure at the equator, and belts of high pressure near the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. However, this ideal system is greatly altered by the present distribution of continents and oceans, so that the actual gradients of temperature between continents and oceans are even more important than those between the poles and the equator; the true general circulation must take account of them.—**Greater circulation.** Same as *systemic circulation.*—**Lesser circulation.** Same as *pulmonary* ★*circulation.*—**Pulmonary circulation.** See *pulmonary,* and *circulation of the blood,* under *circulation.*—**Sinusoidal circulation,** the flow of blood through cavities in the tissues which are lined only with endothelium and lack the muscular and fibrous coats of the arteries.—**Tropical circulation,** in *meteor.,* the general circulation of the winds around areas of high and low pressure in the tropics. When the tropical high pressure over the Atlantic in the summer season moves westward, sultry southerly winds are brought to the Atlantic States by the tropical circulation.

circulational (sėr-kū-lā′shọn-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to circulation.—**Circulational sensation.** See ★*sensation.*

circulatory sensation. See ★*sensation.*

circumadjacent (sėr″kum-a-jā′sent), *a.* Adjacent to and lying round about: as, *circumadjacent* land.

circumaxal (sėr-kum-ak′sal), *a.* Same as ★*circumaxial.*

circumaxial (sėr-kum-ak′si-al), *a.* [L. *circum,* about, + *axis,* axis, + *-al*[1].] Situated about an axis.—**Circumaxial contact,** contact of two surfaces such that there is contact in every section made by a plane which contains a certain axis through the point of contact.

circumaxile (sėr-kum-ak′sil), *a.* [L. *circum,* about, + *axil,* axis, + *-ile.*] In *bot.,* surrounding a central axis, as the cells and seeds of many fruits.

circumboreal (sėr-kum-bō′rē-al), *a.* [L. *circum,* around, + *borealis,* boreal.] Belonging to the zone next outside the boreal or Arctic region.

Through stress of climate, this *circumboreal* flora has been driven southward. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* July, 1901, p. 289.

circumcallosal (sėr″kum-ka-lō′sal), *a.* [L. *circum,* about, + *callosum* + *-al*[1].] Lying about the corpus callosum.

circumcize, *v.* Another spelling of *circumcise.*

circumcloacal (sėr″kum-klō-ā′kal), *a.* [*circum* + *cloaca* + *-al*[1].] Surrounding or encircling the cloaca.

circumcorneal (sėr-kum-kôr′nē-al), *a.* [*circum* + *cornea* + *-al*[1].] Surrounding the cornea. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 440.

circumcrescent (sėr-kum-kres′ent), *a.* [L. *circum,* around, + *crescens,* growing.] In *embryol.,* growing over or around: said of the movement of the ectoderm, or epiblast during epibolic gastrulation.

circumdenudation, *n.*—**Mountains of circumdenudation.** See ★*mountain.*

circumequatorial (sėr″kum-ē-kwā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [*circum-* + *equator* + *-ial.*] Around or encircling the equator: as, a *circumequatorial* current. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXIII. 937.

Circumesophageal nerve-ring. See ★*nerve-ring.*

Circumference gage, scale, tape. See ★*gage*[2], etc.

Circumferential pitch. Same as *circular* ★*pitch.*

circumflux (sėr′kum-fluks), *n.* [L. *circum,* around, + *fluxus,* flow: see *flux.*] In *elect.,* the product of the total number of conductor-turns on the armature of a dynamo or motor into a current carried by it. *Standard Elect. Dict.*

circumgenital (sėr-kum-jen′i-tal), *a.* [*circum* + *genital.*] About the genitalia: as, the *circumgenital* glands of the *Coccidæ,* a series of grouped glands which open in the anal plate of female diaspine scale-insects about the genital opening. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.,* April, 1901, p. 333.

circumhorizontal (sėr″kum-hor-i-zon′tal), *a.* Surrounding the horizon.—**Circumhorizontal arc,** in *meteor.,* a short band of rainbow colors, nearly horizontal, but curving downward very slightly, which passes through the lowest point of the ordinary halo of 46° and therefore tangent to it: due to the refraction of sunlight through dihedral angles of 90° at the lower ends of prismatic ice crystals floating nearly vertically in the air. It is seen only when the sun is 59°–78° above the horizon, hence quite rarely. First described by Galle, 1847.

circumintestinal (sėr″kum-in-tes′ti-nal), *a.* [*circum-* + *intestine* + *-al*[1].] Encircling the intestine: as, the *circumintestinal* plexus of blood-vessels in some annelids.—**Circumintestinal sinus.** See ★*sinus.*

circumjovian (sėr-kum-jō′vi-an), *a.* Same as *circumjovial.*

circumlateralism (sėr-kum-lat′e-ral-izm), *n.* Same as ★*centrogenesis:* opposed to *bilateralism.*

By making bilateralism the symbol of animal evolution and *circumlateralism* (if I may invent the term), the symbol of plant evolution.
L. H. Bailey, Survival of the Unlike, p. 16.

circumlental (sėr-kum-len′tal), *a.* [L. *circum,* around, + NL. *lens* (*lent-*), lens, + *-al*[1].] Surrounding a lens, usually referring to the crystalline lens of the eye.

circum-Mediterranean (sėr-kum-med″i-te-rā′nē-an), *a.* [*circum-* + *Mediterranean.*] Surrounding the Mediterranean: as, a species native to the *circum-Mediterranean* region.

circummedullary (sėr-kum-med′u-lā-ri), *a.* Same as ★*perimedullary.*

circummeridional (sėr″kum-mē-rid′i-ō-nal), *a.* [*circum-* + *meridian* + *-al*[1]: see *meridional.*] Following around a meridian.

circummundane (sėr-kum-mun′dān), *a.* [L. *circum,* about, + *mundus,* world: see *mundane.*] Surrounding the world: as, an open *circummundane* sea.

circumnutatory (sėr-kum-nū′tā-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to circumnutation: as, a *circumnutatory* tendency.

circumpallial (sėr-kum-pal′i-al), *a.* [*circum-* + *pallium* + *-al*[1].] Surrounding or encircling the pallium or mantle, in mollusks.

circumpass (sėr-kum-pȧs′), *v. t.* [*circum-* + *pass.*] To move through the circumference of; travel entirely around.

> The description given by the pious Cavendish of his commercial circumnavigation of the globe: "It has pleased Almighty God to suffer me to *circumpass* the whole globe of the world." *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 272.

circumpolarization (sėr″kum-pō″lăr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* In *optics*, the rotation, by passage through an optically active substance or through a magnetic field, of the plane of polarization of a beam of light.

circumpolarize (sėr-kum-pō′lăr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumpolarized*, ppr. *circumpolarizing*. In *optics*, to rotate the plane of polarization of light.

circumscind (sėr-kum-sind′), *v. t.* [L. *circumscindere*, cut or tear around, < *circum*, around, + *scindere*, cut.] To cut around.

circumsciss (sėr-kum-sis′), *a.* [L. **circumscissus*, pp. of *circumscindere:* see *circumscind.*] Same as *circumscissile.*

circumscript, *a.* **2.** In the *Echinoidea* as applied to the ambulacra, not continuous from one pole of the body to the other, but confined to the area above the equatorial circumference or ambitus, enlarging at first and subsequently contracting within this space and thus assuming a petaloid outline.

circumsiphonal (sėr-kum-sī′fọn-al), *a.* [*circum* + *siphon* + *-al*[1].] Surrounding the siphon, as of a cephalopodous mollusk.

circumspatial (sėr-kum-spā′shal), *a.* [L. *circum*, about, + *spatium*, space, + *-al*[1].] Relating or pertaining to surrounding space. *P. J. Bailey*, Festus.

circumstantiator (sėr-kum-stan′shi-ā-tọr), *n.* One who circumstantiates.

circumterrestrial (sėr″kum-te-res′tri-al), *a.* Round the earth: as, the moon's *circumterrestrial* movement.

circumumbilical (sėr″kum-um-bil′i-kal), *a.* [*circum-* + *umbilicus* + *-al*[1].] Surrounding the umbilicus.

circumumbonal (sėr″kum-um-bō′nal), *a.* [L. *circum*, about, + *umbo*(*n-*), beak, + *-al*[1].] Situated about the beak or umbo: used with reference to structural details in descriptive zoölogy, especially among the *Mollusca.*

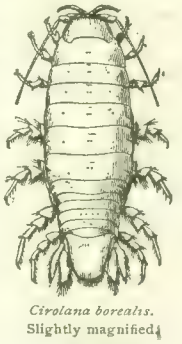
circumvascular (sėr-kum-vas′kū-lăr), *a.* [L. *circum*, around, + *vasculum*, vessel, + *-ar*[3].] Surrounding in whole or in part a blood-vessel or lymphatic. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Feb. 5, 1902, p. 170.

circumvolute (sėr″kum-vọ̄-lūt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumvoluted*, ppr. *circumvoluting.* **1.** To roll; turn: as, to *circumvolute* a period. *Burns.*—**2.** To encircle or enwrap: as, *circumvoluting* twine.

circumvolv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *circumvolve.*

circumzenithal (sėr-kum-zē′nith-al), *a.* [*circum-* + *zenith* + *-al*[1].] About or near the zenith; relating to objects or observations near the zenith. *Nature*, Aug. 20, 1903, p. 376. —**Circumzenithal arc**, in *meteor.*, a short band of rainbow colors, nearly horizontal but curving slightly upward which passes through the highest point of the ordinary halo of 46° and therefore tangent to it: due to the refraction of sunlight through dihedral angles of 90° at the upper ends of prismatic ice crystals floating nearly vertically in the air.

Cirolana (sir-ọ-lā′nä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1818), a made word.] The typical genus of the family *Cirolanidæ. C. borealis*, of British waters, lives mainly upon fish. *C. concharum* is an American species often feeding on the blue crab, *Callinectes hastatus.*



Cirolana borealis.
Slightly magnified.

Cirolanidæ (sir-ọ-lan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cirolana* + *-idæ.*] A family of isopod crustaceans.

ciront (sī′rọn), *n.* [F. *ciron*, OF. *cirun*, for **siron*, **suiron* (= Pr. *soiro*), < OHG. *siuro*, m., *siurrā*, f., the itch-mite.] The itch-mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei.*

ciron-wormt (sī′rọn-wėrm″), *n.* Same as **ciron.*

Cirratulidæ (sir″a-tū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cirratulus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Chætopoda*, of the order *Polychæta.* They have a cylindrical body pointed at both ends, præstomium elongate and conical, tentacles 2 or none, and parapodia small, with simple setæ. It includes the genera *Cirratulus*, *Audouinia*, *Chætozone*, and others.

Cirratulus (si-rat′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *cirratus*, cirrate: see *cirrate.*] The typical genus of the family *Cirratulidæ. Lamarck.*

cirrholite (sir′ọ-līt), *n.* [Also *cirrolite;* < Gr. *κιρρός*, tawny, + *λίθος*, stone.] A hydrated phosphate of aluminium and calcium, occurring in pale-yellow compact masses: found in Sweden.

cirrhosis, *n.*—**Atrophic cirrhosis**, a late stage of cirrhosis, marked by a reduced size of the liver.—**Cardiac cirrhosis**, chronic inflammation of the heart-muscle associated with cirrhosis of the liver.—**Hanot's cirrhosis**, a form of cirrhosis of the liver in which there is such an excessive new formation of connective tissue that the organ is increased in size, instead of diminished as in ordinary cirrhosis.—**Hypertrophic cirrhosis**, an early stage of cirrhosis marked by an increase in size of the liver.—**Laënnec's cirrhosis**, the usual form of cirrhosis of the liver, in which the organ is diminished in size.—**Pigmentary cirrhosis**, a form of cirrhosis of the liver seen in cases of bronzed diabetes.

cirrocumular (sir-ọ-kū′mū-lăr), *a.* Same as **cirro-cumulous.*

cirrocumulative (sir-ọ-kū′mū-lā-tiv), *a.* Becoming like the cirro-cumulus cloud.

cirro-cumulo-stratus (sir-ọ-kū″mū-lō-strā′tus), *n.* A cloud from which rain is falling but whose structure is not clearly apparent.

cirro-cumulous (sir-ọ-kū′mū-lus), *a.* Having the form or nature of the cirro-cumulus cloud.

cirro-filum (sir-ọ-fī′lum), *n.* One of a number of long, thin stripes of cirrus cloud, apparently all at the same level. These move at an angle with the isobars and are important indicators of coming weather changes.

cirrolite, *n.* See **cirrholite.*

cirro-nebula (sir-ọ-neb′ū-lä), *n.* A haze in the higher strata of clouds: a nebulous mass in which striation or reticulation is barely perceptible. See **cirrus-haze.*

cirrorhinal (sir-ọ-rī′näl), *a.* [L. *cirrus*, filament, + Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *al*-[1].] Having the fore part of the skeleton formed of an unpaired cartilaginous ring, which represents the nasal region of the skull and bears filaments or cirri. [Rare.]

cirrorhiny (sir-ọ-rī′ni), *n.* The state or character of being cirrorhinal.

cirrostrative (sir-ọ-strā′tiv), *a.* [*cirro-stratus* + *-ive.*] Serving to form, designate, or indicate cirro-stratus clouds.

cirrostratous (sir-ọ-strā′tus), *a.* Having the form or character of a cirro-stratus cloud.

cirro-velum (sir-ọ-vē′lum), *n.* A horizontal sheet of high cloud without much structure, but possibly with a wavy under-surface; the thinnest high layer of cirro-stratus in which any structure can be detected.

cirrus, *n.*, **2.** (*k*) One of the solid contractile tentacle-like organs on the margin of the medusoid of *Hydromedusæ.* Each cirrus is shorter than the tentacles, is provided with a terminal battery of cnidoblasts, and is perhaps an organ of offense or of defense. **Dorsal cirri**, in feather-stars, the slender, curved, cylindrical appendages arranged in whorls on the dorsal side of the disk, as in *Antedon*, by means of which the animal attaches itself temporarily to rocks or seaweeds.—**False cirrus**, a delicate white cloud streaming away from the summit of a tall cumulus and closely resembling some forms of cirrus. Other formations are apt to be so named, but this is strictly a part of the cumulus cloud. See *cloud*[1].—**Magnetic cirrus**, a formation of cirrus clouds in systematic parallel bands; a polar band, or "Noah's ark." The term 'magnetic' is entirely improper, since the formation and arrangement of the clouds are wholly due to the currents and moisture of the atmosphere.—**Nuchal cirrus**, a special name given to a dorsal cirrus which occurs on the second segment of certain polychætous worms.—**Reticulated cirrus**, a network or interlacing of lines, threads, or striæ in a mass of dense cirrus cloud. —**Undulate cirrus**, layers of cirrus arranged in gentle curves; specifically, the layers whose under-surfaces have a wave-like undulation as seen in the vertical section.

cirrus-haze (sir′us-hāz″), *n.* An indefinite haze among the highest cirrus clouds (possibly extending far above them), ordinarily the locus of delicate sunset-sky colors, a nebulous mass of cirrus in which separate forms or structures cannot easily be distinguished: same as **cirro-nebula.* See **cloud*[1].

ciruela (thē-rō-ā′lä), *n.* [Sp. *ciruela*, plum.] In tropical countries settled by the Spanish, a name given to several plum-like fruits, especially to *Spondias purpurea*, *S. Mexicana*, and allied species; also to the fruit of *Cyrtocarpa procera.* See *hog-plum*, *Spondias*, and **copal-cocote.*

cis-. **2.** On this side of (a designated period of time): as, "*cis*-Reformation," *Fuller;* "*cis*-Elizabethan," *Lowell.* Better expressed by *post-.*—**3.** In *chem.*, a prefix used, in contrast with *trans-* or *cis-trans-*, to designate a compound in which two atoms or groups are supposed to be situated on the same side of some plane of symmetry passing through the compound.

cis. (sis). An abbreviation (in *cis* θ) for (cos $\theta + i \sin \theta$): in function theory: as, $x = \xi + i\eta = \rho(\cos\theta + i \sin\theta) = \rho \, cis\, \theta$.

cisalpinism (sis-al′pin-izm), *n.* Cisalpine doctrine; specifically, the theory of the supremacy or independence of a national over the universal church, at least in disciplinary matters.

cisandine (sis-an′din or -dīn), *a.* [*cis-* + *Andes* + *-ine*[1].] On this (the speaker's) side of the Andes: as, *cisandine* forests.

ciscaucasian (sis-kâ-kā′siạn or -kâ-kash′ian), *a.* [*cis-* + *Caucasus* + *-ian.*] Of or relating to the country north of the Caucasus, Russia.

ciscoette (sis′kō-et), *n.* [A Frenchified rendering of *siscowet*, Ojibwa *siskawit.* Cf. *cisco.*] A lake-herring. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 244.

cisium (sis′i-um), *n.*; pl. *cisia* (-ä). [L.] **1.** A light two-wheeled Roman vehicle; a cabriolet.—**2.** In recent use, a cart with a step at the rear.

cispontine (sis-pon′tin), *a.* [NL. **cispontinus*, < L. *cis*, on this side, + *pons* (*pont-*), bridge.] On this (the speaker's) side of the bridge or bridges; specifically, in London, on the north side of the Thames: as, *cispontine* churches; the *cispontine* population.

cisrhenane (sis-rē′nān), *a.* [L. *cisrhenanus*, < *cis*, on this side, + *Rhenus*, Rhine.] On this (the speaker's) side of the river Rhine. *N. E. D.*

cist[2], *n.* **2.** A recess in a cliff-house, walled off from the main room.

> A marked feature of the whole series is the existence here and there of small, often inaccessible, stone *cists* of masonry plastered to the side of the rocky cliff like swallows' nests. *17th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, II. 543.

cistern, *n.* **7.** In *mining*, a tank in a deep shaft, serving an upper pump with water from a lower one.

cistfaen, *n.* See *cistvaen.*

cistic[2] (sis′tik), *a.* [*cist*[2], *n.*, + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cist, or prehistoric place of interment: as, a *cistic* tomb.

cistula, *n.* **3.** In *bot.*, the small cup-shaped conceptacle of certain lichens. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

cit. An abbreviation (*a*) of *citation;* (*b*) of *cited;* (*c*) of *citizen.*

citadel, *n.*—**Central citadel**, an arrangement of the armor on a war-ship in which it is concentrated in the central parts, forming a heavily armored box in which the heavy guns are mounted, or on top of which they are placed in barbettes or turrets, the ends of the ship being unprotected by vertical armor. This type is now virtually abandoned, but the term is sometimes applied to the armored box-casemate in more recent designs, in which the guns of the secondary battery are carried.

citharœdic (sith-a-rē′dik), *a.* [L. *citharœdicus*, < *citharœdus:* see *citharœdus.*] Pertaining to a player on the cithara, especially to Apollo.

> It seems to me impossible to avoid the conviction that here the *Citharœdic* Apollo is represented as in a melancholy mood.
> *P. Gardner*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XXIII. 120.

citharœdus (sith-a-rē′dus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κιθαρῳδός*, < *κιθάρα*, cithara, + *-αοιδος*, < *ἀείδειν*, sing: see *ode.*] A player on the cithara; especially, in *Gr. antiq.*, an epithet of Apollo in this character, represented in art as dressed in long flowing robes and leading the Muses.



Statue of Apollo Citharœdus in the Vatican, Rome.

cithern, *n.*—**Bow cithern**, a modern musical instrument combining features associated with several different types. Its body is obscurely heart-shaped, somewhat like that of the viola d'amore, but broader and with a flat belly and back. It has a neck like the violin, but broader and with a fret-board and head like a guitar. The strings are usually four in number and tuned to correspond with the violin or its close relatives, but none of them is of gut. It is made in three or four sizes, like the usual string-

quartet: larger varieties are sometimes called *viola-zither*, or *philomèle*. In playing, the instrument is held slantingly in the lap, with a projection in the back of its head resting on a table. It is sounded by means of a bow like a violin-bow, and the tone is brilliant and powerful. In Germany it is called *streichzither*, to distinguish it from the *schlagzither* or zither proper.

citified (sit'i-fid), *a.* Having the manners, dress, etc., of city life. [Colloq.]

citoyenne (sē-two-yen'), *n.* [F.] A female citizen or inhabitant.

For a number of years a Mrs. ——, a *citoyenne* of the United States, has been closely studied by the learned, as by Prof. William James, Dr. Hodgson, and Prof. Oliver Lodge. *A. Lang*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 681.

citra-. [L. *citrā*, adv. and prep., on this side (of), prop. abl. fem. of *citer*, adj., hither, compar. from √ *ci-*, this, here.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'on this side of,' and equivalent to *cis-* (which see): as in *citracaucasian*, on this side of the Caucasus; *citramontane*, on this side of the mountains (opposed to *ultramontane*, which see).

citracetic (sit-ra-set'ik or -sē'tik), *a.* [*citr(ic)* + *acetic.*] Related to citric and to acetic acid. —**Citracetic acid**, an uncrystallizable, tribasic acid, $C_6H_8O_8$ (?), whose ethyl ester is formed together with aceconitic ester by the action of sodium on bromacetic ester.

citral (sit'ral), *n.* [*citr(ic)* + *-al*[3].] A colorless liquid aldehyde of strong lemon odor, the flavor-giving constituent of oil of lemon, of which it forms from 5 to 8 per cent.: also present in oil of limes, mandarin, orange, etc.

citramide (si-tram'id), *n.* [*citr(ate)* + *am(monia)* + *-ide.*] In *chem.*, a crystalline compound, $C_6H_{11}N_3O_4$, obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on citrate of methyl, or citrate of ethyl. *Watts*, Dict. Chem.

citrange (sit'rānj), *n.* [< *citr(us)* + *(or)ange.*] A hybrid fruit produced by crossing the hardy trifoliolate orange (*Citrus trifoliata*) and the common sweet orange.

citrazinic (sit-ra-zin'ik), *a.* [*citr(ic)* + *az(ote)* + *-in* + *-ic.*] Derived from citramide.—**Citrazinic acid**, $(HO)_2C_5H_2N.CO_2H$. It is formed by the action of sulphuric acid on citramide.

citronellal (sit-rō-nel'al), *n.* [*citronella* + *-al*[3].] A substance, $CH_2 = C(CH_3)(CH_2)_3CH(CH_3)CH_2CHO$, found in citronella-oil, eucalyptus-oil, and lemon-oil. It boils at 205–208° C.

citronellol (sit-rō-nel'ōl), *n.* An alcohol, $CH_2 = C(CH_3)(CH_2)_3CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_2OH$, found in its levogyrate form in rose-oil, pelargonium-oil, and geranium-oil. It is also formed by the reduction of citronellal. It boils at 117–118° C. under 17 millimeters.

citronellone (sit-rō-nel'ōn), *n.* An incorrect name for *citronellal*, given to it before its chemical nature was understood.

citronene. See ★*citronin.*

citronin (sit'ron-in), *n.* [*citron* + *-in*[2].] A name of several acid coal-tar colors, all of which dye wool yellow in an acid bath. Also *citronene.*

citrophen (sit'rō-fen), *n.* [*citr(ic)* + *phen(yl).*] The primary citrate of para-phenetidin, $C_2H_5OC_6H_4NH_2.C_6H_8O_7$. It crystallizes in prisms which are easily soluble in water and melt at 186° C. It is used in medicine as an antipyretic and antineuralgic.

citrullin (si-trul'in), *n.* [*citrull(us)* + *-in*[2].] A yellow resin derived from *Citrullus Colocynthis*: used in medicine as a purgative.

City company. See ★*company.*

city-state (sit'i-stāt), *n.* A single city which is an independent sovereign state, or a sovereign state which embraces only one town or city. The city-state was the characteristic political organization of Greek and early Italian civilization. Athens, Rome in the days of the republic, and Florence and Venice in the days of their greatness were *city-states.*

civ. An abbreviation (*a*) of *civic*; (*b*) of *civil*; (*c*) of *civilian.*

civicism (siv'i-sizm), *n.* The civic spirit or civic condition; citizenship and equal rights and duties for all, as a principle of civil organization and government.

civicultural (siv'i-kul″tūr-al), *a.* [L. *civis*, citizen, + *cultura*, culture, + *-al.*] Being, serving, or originating in one of those instincts which subserve less the welfare of the individual than that of a stock, community, association, or other class of animals, human or brute: government, religion, armies, and marriage are *civicultural* developments.

Civil code, process. See ★*code*, ★*process.*—**Civil lord**, the only civilian member of the British Board of Admiralty except the 'first lord,' who is a cabinet minister and the responsible head, the other three being known as 'naval' lords. The civil lord is charged with the supervision of the civil affairs of the Admiralty, including the Works Department. See *admiralty.*

Civ. Serv. An abbreviation of *civil service.* See *civil service*, under *civil.*

C. J. C. P. An abbreviation of *Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.* See *chief justice*, under *justice.*

C. J. K. B. An abbreviation of *Chief Justice of the King's Bench.*

C. J. Q. B. An abbreviation of *Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.*

C. J. U. B. An abbreviation of *Chief Justice of the Upper Bench.* See *Upper Bench*, under *upper.*

ck. A contraction of *cask.*

cl. An abbreviation (*a*) of *centiliter*; (*b*) of *clause*; (*c*) of *clerk*; (*d*) of *cloth* (in bookbinding); (*e*) of *clergyman.*

C. L. An abbreviation of *Commander of the Order of Leopold.* See *Order of Leopold*, under *order.*

clabber[2] (klab'ėr), *n.* [Var. of *claver*[3].] Idle or noisy talk; jabber.

I could not abide their [the gypsies'] yellow faces, or their ceaseless *clabber*. *Borrow*, Lavengro, lxxvi.

clabbery (klab'ėr-i), *a.* [*clabber*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Muddy; full of mud: as, a *clabbery* road; *clabbery* shoes. [Scotch and Irish.]

clack, *v. i.* 3. To cluck or cackle, as a hen.

But ah! the more the white goose laid
It *clack'd* and cackled louder.
Tennyson, The Goose, st. 6.

clack, *n.*—**Cornish clack**, a clack with two lids, the upper hinged and seated on the lower.

clack-guard (klak'gärd), *n.* A ring which prevents undue opening of the clack-valve.

clack-lid (klak'lid), *n.* The flap of a clack-valve.

claco (klä'kō), *n.* [Nahuatl *tlaco*, mean, half.] The eighth part of a Spanish silver shilling.

cladautoicous (klad-â-toi'kus), *a.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, branch, + *αὐτός*, self, same, + *οἶκος*, dwelling. Cf. *autœcious.*] In *mosses*, having the male inflorescence on a special branch.

cladisk (klad'isk), *n.* [NL. *cladiscus*, < Gr. *κλαδίσκος*, dim. of *κλάδος*, a branch.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, one of the equal arms in the cladome of a triæne. See *cladome* and *triæne.*

Cladistia (kla-dis'ti-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ἰστίον*, a web.] The family *Polypteridæ* considered as a suborder of ganoid fishes.

cladoceran (kla-dos'ę-ran), *n.* [*Cladocera* + *-an.*] One of the *Cladocera.*

Cladochytriaceæ (klad-ō-kit-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cladochytrium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of phycomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Cladochytrium.* The genera differ chiefly in the presence or absence of resting-spores and in their saprophytic or parasitic condition.

Cladochytrium (klad-ō-kit'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Nowakowski, 1876), < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *χυτρίον*, dim. of *χύτρα*, a pot: see ★*chytra.* The allusion is prob. to the pits produced on the host.] A genus of phycomycetous fungi of the family *Cladochytriaceæ*, having a well-developed mycelium in the tissues of the host and producing uniciliate zoöspores, but no resting-spores, so far as is known. *Cladochytrium tenue* is parasitic upon sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus*, and produces swellings on submerged parts of the plant.

cladocopous (kla-dok'ō-pus), *a.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *κώπη*, a handle.] Having branched posterior antennæ, as certain crustaceans.

cladohepatic (klad″ō-hē-pat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), liver, + *-ic.*] Having the liver branched or lobulated, as certain nudibranchiate mollusks.

Cladohepatica (klad-ō-hē-pat'i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), liver.] A section of nudibranchiate mollusks. They have the cerata usually on the sides of the dorsal surface and elongated or arborescent; the buccal mass strong; jaws present; and the liver usually ramified, the branches generally extending into the cerata. The section includes a number of families, among them the *Æolididæ*, *Dendronotidæ*, *Phyllirrhoidæ*, and *Tritoniidæ.*

cladomic (kla-dom'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cladome.

Cladoniaceæ (klad″ō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cladonia* + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Cladoniei*, the proper form of the name.

Cladophiuræ (kla-dof-i-ū'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cladophiura* < Gr. *κλάδος*, branch, + *ὄφις*, snake + *οὐρά*, tail.] An order of *Stelleroidea* in which the vertebral ossicles articulate with one another by means of hour-glass shaped surfaces and are covered by granular deposits in the thick integument. The arms may be simple or separately branched.

cladophiuran (kla-dof-i-ū'ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the order *Cladophiuræ* of the *Ophiuroidea.*

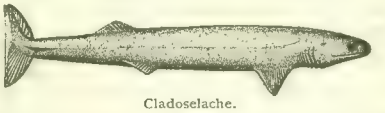
II. *n.* A member of the *Cladophiuræ.*

cladophiuroid (kla-dof-i-ū'roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Cladophiuran; of or pertaining to the order *Cladophiuræ* of the *Ophiuroidea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Cladophiuræ.*

cladorhabd (klad'ō-rabd), *n.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, a twig, + *ῥάβδος*, a rod.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a much-divided tetraxial form derived from the caltrop.

Cladoselache (klad-ō-sel'ą-kē), *n.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, a twig, + *σελάχη*, pl. of *σέλαχος*, a shark.] A genus of primitive selachians or sharks, believed to have had an unsegmented vertebral axis, long smooth shagreen-covered body, blunt snout, two dorsal fins without spines, and strongly heterocercal tail. It has been found in the Upper Devonian rocks of Ohio.



Cladoselache.

Restoration of *Cladoselache newberryi*, Dean. Cleveland Shale (Upper Devonian), Ohio. An anterior dorsal fin has been discovered since this illustration was made. (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

cladoselachian (klad″ō-sē-lāk'i-an), *n.* A selachian of the genus *Cladoselache.*

chadoselachid (klad-ō-sel'ą-kid), *n.* A selachian allied to *Cladoselache*; a cladoselachian.

cladosiphonic (klad″ō-sī-fon'ik), *a.* In *bot.*, having a tubular stele interrupted at the insertion of branches. *Jeffreys.*

cladostyle (klad'ō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, a twig, + *στῦλος*, a pillar.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sporges, a tetraxial spicule of many sharp-pointed branches, derived from the caltrop.

cladotyle (klad'ō-tīl), *n.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, a twig, + *τύλη*, a lump.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a monaxial form having many branches each ending in a rounded knob.

claggum (klag'um), *n.* [Cf. *clag*[1].] Toffy. [Scotch.]

claik (klāk), *n.* 2. The shell of the barnacle. [Scotch.]

claim[1], *n.*—**Continual claim**, in *Eng. law*, a formal claim made annually to lands or tenements to prevent the acquirement of title by prescription. This effect has been abolished by statute.—**Court of claims.** See *court* and ★*court.*—**Court of Private Land Claims.** See *private land* ★*claims.*—**Private land claims.** The treaties by which the United States obtained possession of the territory which now includes California, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona, provided that the United States should recognize and protect the rights of property of every kind belonging to Mexicans in the ceded territory. These rights originated from grants and cessions made by Spain to various settlers, emigrants, etc., and from grants made by Mexico after independence from Spain. By reason of this double source and of the many revolutions and counter-revolutions in Mexico, titles to land in this territory became hopelessly confused, and the United States, in order to carry out as far as possible the terms of her treaties, established in 1891, the Court of Private Land Claims. All persons claiming title to any part of the land before mentioned were entitled to present their claims to this court. The claims of such claimants are known as private land claims.—**Stale claim.** See *Stale* ★*demand.*

claire (klār), *n.* [F., < *claircer*, clarify, < *clair*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] A saturated solution of pure sugar in water, used in the process of refining sugar.

The cooled molds are then placed on a centrifugal spindle or in a centrifugal basket, and the syrup spun out. While spinning the sugar plates are washed with *claire* — a saturated solution of pure sugar in water — and when this too is spun out the molds are removed and taken asunder. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 22,706.

clair-de-lune (klār-dę-lün'), *n.* [F., moonlight.] A shade of color seen in the glaze of certain Chinese porcelains; a pale gray-blue or 'moonlight' white.

claire (klār), *n.* [F., fem. of *clair*, clear.] A reservoir of clear sea-water, protected from tidal currents, where oysters are fattened for the market or kept under observation for scientific purposes.

The experiments are made in an enclosed and tideless *claire* and have achieved a definite measure of success in demonstrating the possibility of fattening oysters to marketable condition by this means.
Science, Jan. 18, 1901, p. 107.

clairolfactance (klār-ol-fak′tans), *n.* The supposed faculty of being clairolfactant.

That the *clairolfactant* or hyperosmic soul perceives more than the clairaudient or clairvoyant.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 16.

clairolfactant (klār-ol-fak′tant), *a.* [F. *clair*, clear, + E. *olfact(ory)*, + *-ant*[1]. Cf. *clairvoyant.*] Pertaining to or characterized by an abnormally delicate olfactory sensitivity and sensible discrimination.

clairschach (klär′shäċh), *n.* [Also *clairseach, clarshech, clerschew, clersha, clarishoe, clearsach, clairsach*, etc., < Gael. Ir. *clairseach.*] A form of Celtic harp once used in Scotland and Ireland. *N. E. D.*

clairschacher (klär′shäċh-ėr), *n.* One who plays upon the clairschach; a harper. *N. E. D.*

clairvoyancy (klār-voi′an-si), *n.* Same as *clairvoyance.*

clairvoyantly (klār-voi′ant-li), *adv.* As a clairvoyant; in the manner of a clairvoyant.

clam[3], *n.*—**Bloody clam**, an ark-shell, *Arca pexata*, which has red blood. [North America.]—**Painted clam**, an edible bivalve, *Macrocallista gigantea*, found abundantly in the southern United States; so called because of the colored markings on its porcelain-like shell.

clam[3] (klam), *v. i.* [*clam*[3], *n.*] To gather clams; as, to go *clamming.* [Colloq.]

clam-hook (klam′hůk), *n.* A short-handled fork which has strong round hooks or tines and is used to rake clams out of the mud along the shore. A similar tool with flat tines is a *clam-digger.*

clamjamfry (klam-jam′fri), *n.* **1.** Same as *clan-jamfrie.*—**2.** Rubbish; trumpery. Also *clam-jamphrie.*

clammy-weed (klam′i-wēd″), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Polanisia*, especially *P. graveolens.* See *Polanisia.*

clamp[1], *n.*—**Pedicle clamp.** See ★*clamp-forceps. Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 253.—**Test-tube clamp**, a wooden handle, with a clamp of wood or brass by which a test-tube may be grasped: used in chemical laboratories to support such a tube over a flame while protecting the hand from heat. The clamp is sometimes made to slide up and down on a vertical rod upon a foot, with a screw arrangement by which to fix it at any desired height.

clamp[3], *n.* **2.** A clamp-shell, *Tridacna;* a chama.

clamp-forceps (klamp′fôr″seps), *n.* A clamp shaped like a forceps, with an automatic lock, used in surgical operations to compress arteries, the pedicle of a tumor, or other structures. *Buck.* Med. Handbook, II. 38.

clamp-kiln, *n.* **2.** A brick-kiln built with temporary walls which are rebuilt after each burning, the outside of the walls being plastered or daubed with clay mortar.

clamp-shell (klamp′shel), *n.* Same as ★*clamp*[3], 2.

clamp-tongs (klamp′tôngs), *n.* Roofing-tongs that can be used to clamp and hold the edges of tin plates.

clam-shell, *n.* **II.** *a.* Resembling in form or appearance the shell of a clam: as, a *clam-shell* dredging-bucket; a *clam-shell* dredging-machine.

clan, *n.* **3.** A social unit in a tribe in which descent is reckoned in the maternal line; a group of people supposed to be descended from a common ancestor, descent being reckoned in the female line. In this sense it is opposed to *gens*, the social unit in a tribe in which descent is reckoned in the paternal line.

A *clan* is an organized group of persons who reckon kinship through females from an ancestral mother, real or eponymous; it has well-defined rights and duties.
An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. xlix.

Totem-clan. See ★*totem-clan.*

clan-ancient (klan′ān″shent), *n.* The ancestor of a clan.

The objective cultus of Katcinas is made up of representations of these animas (breath bodies) of *clan-ancients* by masked men, by images, by pictures, and ceremonial dramas.
J. W. Fewkes, in Jour. Amer. Folk-lore, March, 1902, p. 14.

clanfellow (klan′fel-ō), *n.* In *anthrop.*, a member of a clan in his relation to another member of the same clan.

Clang affinity or **relationship**, the identity of the pitch of the fundamental of one tone with that of an overtone of another tone of different clang, or the identity in pitch of two or more overtones.

clan-horde (klan′hōrd), *n.* A horde which has gradually assumed the status of a clan by coming into clan relations with other hordes.

Finally it might be assumed that each horde in a cluster or group of hordes becomes practically a clan by retaining a majority of all members of that clan and by including with them only a few individuals of other clans, and that such *clan-hordes* presently draw together into a tribal organization. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 258.

clank, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **3.** To deposit, put, place, or set down with a clanking sound.

When she brought up the tea-tray she *clanked* it on the lobby-table. *Mrs. Carlyle.*

II. *intrans.* **2.** To move with a clanking sound.

"Not bad news, I hope?" cried Ivo, as Ascelin *clanked* into the hall. *Kingsley*, Hereward, xxi.

clan-name (klan′nām), *n.* **1.** The name by which a clan is known.—**2.** One of a set of names belonging to a clan by which the bearer of the name is recognized as a member of the clan.

In the clan system descent was probably at first reckoned only through the female line; consequently uterine ties alone constituted kinship, the father not being regarded as related even to his own children, and not considered as a member of the family, as still amongst the Chi (Tshi) people of the Gold Coast and elsewhere. In this system all the children bear the *clan-name* transmitted through the mother, and the *clan-name* thus becomes the test of blood-relationship. *Keane*, Ethnol., p. 6.

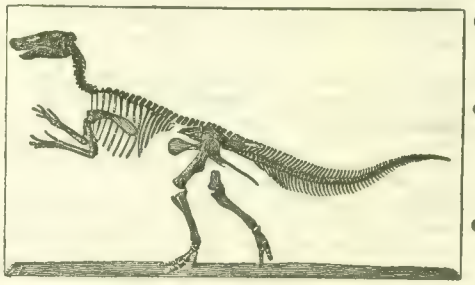
clanship, *n.* **2.** Membership in a clan.—**3.** The feeling or spirit of attachment and loyalty to one's clan or fraternity.

clan-standard (klan′stan-dard), *n.* The emblem of a clan, by the use of which the members of the clan may be recognized.

The devices are at once blood-signs, definite as the facemarks of gregarious animals, and *clan-standards*, significant as tartan or pibroch. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1900, p. 62.

clanswoman (klanz′wům-an), *n.* In *ethnol.*, an adult female member of a clan. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 173.

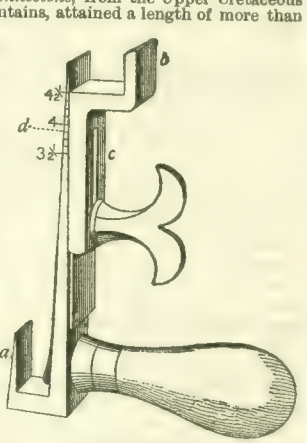
Claosaurus (klā-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., said to have been formed (if so, irregularly) from Gr. *κλάω* (inf. *κλᾶν*), break, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A



Claosaurus annectens, Marsh.
(From "Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences.")

genus of dinosaurian reptiles of great size. They had an elongate and snouted skull with toothless premaxillæ; teeth arranged in successional series in an alveolar groove; 30 presacral vertebræ, 9 fused sacrals, and about 60 caudals; fore legs very short; hind legs very large, with massive digits; both fore and hind legs three-toed, and the fore feet with a rudimentary fourth toe. *Claosaurus annectens*, from the Upper Cretaceous of the Rocky Mountains, attained a length of more than 30 feet.

clapboard-gage (klap′bōrd-gāj), *n.* A carpenters' gage used to measure the distance between one line of clapboards and the next above it. It is adjustable to various widths of clapboard to be exposed to the weather.



Clapboard-gage.

a, abutment for clapboard already in place; *b*, sliding abutment for clapboard to be placed next above; *c*, slot with set-screw to hold *b* in place; *d*, index showing width of clapboard exposed to the weather.

clap-netter (klap′net-ėr), *n.* One who catches birds with a clap-net. *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, 1891, p. 587.

clapper[1], *n.* **8.** In *bot.*, the auricle in hepatics. See *auricle*, 3 (*c*).

claret-cheek (klar′et-chēk), *n.* Same as *capillary* ★*nævus.*

clarinet, *n.* **2.** In *organ-building*, a reed-stop imitating the tone of the clarinet.

Clark process. See ★*process.*

clash-gear (klash′gēr), *n.* A form of change-gear for motor-cars, in which the differing speeds of the driven shaft are secured by sliding or shifting tooth-wheels lengthwise on

parallel shafts until the desired pair comes into mesh. When the driving-gear is turning and the one to be driven is moving at a different rate, the engagement of the sets of teeth takes place with a jar or clash. Sometimes called *sliding-gear transmission.*

clashy (klash′i), *a.* [*clash* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Wet and disagreeable with drenching dashes of rain: applied to the weather: as, a *clashy* day.—**2.** Given to gossiping and tale-telling. [Dialectal in both senses.]

clasmatocyte (klas-mat′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *κλάσμα(τ-)*, a fragment, a morsel, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A large branching cell resembling a mast-cell, but containing no basophilic granules. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1046.

clasmatosis (klas-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάσμα(τ-)*, a fragment, a morsel, + *-osis.*] The process of breaking up into small fragments: applied to cell changes. *C. S. Minot*, in Science, March 29, 1901, p. 492.

clasp, *v. t.* **3.** To attach holdfasts of metal to the outer edges of (a book-cover) to prevent its yawning or warping.

clasp, *n.*, **1.** (*e*) The riveted shackle of a hemp or wire rope.

4. In the British army, a narrow flat bar of metal forming part of a military decoration, and bearing the name of some action at which the bearer was present.

For his [Earl Roberts's] services in the Mutiny war he was seven times mentioned in despatches, received the medal with three *clasps*, the Victoria Cross, and on his promotion to captain in October, 1860, a brevet majority. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 263.

Vachette clasp, a small piece of wire with curved pointed ends for clamping the edges of the wall of a horse's hoof together in cases of cracked hoof.

clasper, *n.* (*c*) The operator who makes clasps or attaches them to books or other articles.—**Frontal clasper**, a name applied to a peculiar appendage found on the head of the male chimæra. Also *frontal spine. Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 175.

clasp-nut (klâsp′nut), *n.* A split nut which can be opened or closed to permit of its engaging or disengaging a screw at any point of its travel. Such a nut is commonly used to operate the carriage of an engine-lathe when cutting a thread. Sometimes called *clam-nut* and *clip-nut.*

class, *n.* **7.** In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*), the highest division. All igneous-rock magmas are divided into 5 classes, according to the proportions of salic and femic constituents. The salic minerals are quartz, feldspars, leucite, nephelite, sodalites, corundum, and zircon; the femic minerals are all other minerals except the aluminous ferromagnesian ones. These minerals are calculated from the chemical composition of each rock. The 5 classes are called *persalane, dosalane, salfemane, dofemane*, and *perfemane.*

8. (*a*) In *shipbuilding*, the indication of the character, style of construction, and quality of workmanship and outfit of a merchant vessel, as determined by the rules and inspection of a registration society. The class to which a vessel is assigned is indicated in the register of each society by a conventional character such as 100A, 90A, etc. See *A*, 2 (*f*). (*b*) the indication of the size and power of any given type of war-ship: as, a first-*class* battle-ship, a first-, second-, or third-*class* cruiser, etc.—**9.** In *crystallog.*, one of the thirty-two groups in which crystals are divided in accordance with the special type of symmetry which characterizes them. See ★*symmetry.*—**Age class**, in *forestry*, all the trees in a stand of which the ages are within given limits.—**Crown class**, in *forestry*, all the trees in a stand which occupy a similar position in the crown cover. Dominant, intermediate, overtopped, and suppressed trees each constitute a crown class.—**Diameter class**, in *forestry*, all the trees in a stand whose diameters are within prescribed limits.—**Form class**, in *forestry*, all the trees in a stand so similar in form that the same form factor is applicable in determining their actual volume.—**Height class**, in *forestry*, all the trees in a stand whose heights are within prescribed limits.—**Locality class**, in *forestry*, all localities with similar forest-producing power.—**Personality classes**, classes in the social population distinguished by differences of mental and moral endowment; in particular, the men of genius and talent, the normally endowed, and the mentally and morally defective. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 125.—**Social classes**, classes in the social population distinguished by differences of social instinct or feeling: they include the altruistic or philanthropic, the merely non-social or indifferent, the dependent or pauperized, and the anti-social or criminal classes. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 126.—**Stand class**, in *forestry*, all stands of similar density, height, and volume for a given age or diameter and a given locality class. The index stand may constitute the first *stand class.*—**Tree class**, in *forestry*, all trees of approximately the same size. The following tree classes are distinguished: *seedling, shoot, small sapling, large sapling, small pole, large pole, standard, veteran.*—**Vitality classes**, classes in the social population distinguished by different degrees of vitality, as shown in birth-rates, death-rates, and longevity. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 125.

class, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **3.** In *shipbuilding*, to assign to a class of a registration society, such as Lloyd's: said of a merchant vessel. A vessel not *classed* is one which has not been inspected and assigned a class by any registration society, or the classification of which has been refused for some reason, not necessarily involving deterioration or inferior quality.

II. *intrans.* **2.** To be assigned to a class. See ★I., 3.

class. An abbreviation (*a*) of *classic* or *classical*; (*b*) of *classification*.

class-consciousness (klàs-kon′shus-nes), *n.* The feeling and perception of unity which pervade any social class and include a sense of common nature, identity of interests, and similarity of manners.

classer (klàs′ėr), *n.* [*class* + *-er*[1].] One who classifies or sorts according to certain qualities or characteristics: as, a *classer* of wool or cotton.

classiary (klàs′i-ā-ri), *a.* [L. *classiarius*, < *classis*, a fleet: see *class*.] Of or pertaining to the fleet or navy, its personnel, or its exploits.

> A gallery was opened . . . for the display of inscriptions mentioning officers and men of the Roman "Channel Squadron," *classiary* tiles . . . bearing the stamp Cl. B.R. and a votive offering. *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, 1891, p. 290.

Classic landscape. See ★*landscape*.

classical[1], *a.* **6.** In *music*, belonging or pertaining to a style of composition in which regularity of form is conspicuous, particularly to the style developed in the latter part of the eighteenth century: opposed to *romantic*. Thus Haydn's music is classical, while Schumann's is mostly romantic. The term is also loosely used of all music that is elaborate, difficult, or abstruse: opposed to *popular*.—**Classical school**, in *music*, the group of composers who, from Haydn onward, emphasized orderliness of form rather than richness of emotional content: opposed to the *romantic school* (which see, under *romantic*).

classicalize (klàs′i-kạl-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *classicalized*; ppr. *classicalizing*. [*classical* + *-ize*.] To conform, or cause to conform, to classical usages: as, to *classicalize* the modern spelling of Greek and Roman names.

classicism, *n.* **3.** Classical scholarship or learning.

> So far as all the *classicism* then attainable was concerned, Shakespeare got it as cheap as Goethe did, who always bought it ready made.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 188.

classicistic (klàs-i-sis′tik), *a.* Conformed to or characterized by classicism: as, the *classicistic* drama; the *classicistic* period of architecture.

classifiant (klàs-i-fī′ant), *a.* Same as *classific*, 3.—**Classifiant concept.** Same as *classific* ★*concept*.

classifically (klà-sif′i-kạl-i), *adv.* As a classifier: as, a word used *classifically*.

classification, *n.* **2.** In *shipbuilding*, the assignment to and arrangement of merchant vessels in classes by registration societies. See ★*class*, *n.*, 8.—**Sympodial classification**, classification based on the successive branchings of phenomena; classification growing out of differentiation in various directions, in contrast to hierarchical classifications, which recognize only one straight line of succession or progress.

classifier, *n.* **4.** In *ore concentration* and *milling*, an apparatus for subdividing ore-pulp, according to the size and density of the mineral articles, in moving currents.

class-marriage (klàs′mar″āj), *n.* In *ethnol.*, a system of marriage in which a person of one class is restricted in the choice of his or her mate to a definite class of individuals. *Keane*, Man Past and Present, p. 153.

class-number (klàs′num″bėr), *n.* In *library-cataloguing*, the number, or number and letter, which shows the class (as literature, history, philosophy, or science) to which a book belongs or the subject of which it treats. It is usually followed by other figures which indicate the particular division, subdivision, or section of the subject treated, and the number of the book.

Clasterosporium (klas″tėr-ō-spō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Schweinitz, 1831), < Gr. *κλαστός*, broken, + *σπορά*, seed (see *spore*). The allusion is to the manner in which conidiophores break up.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi characterized by dark-colored hyphæ and conidiophores which bear brownish, three- (or more) celled cylindrical or spindle-shaped conidia. *C. Amygdalearum* is parasitic on the leaves of the peach, plum, cherry, etc., in Europe.

clastic, *a.* **II.** *n. pl.* In *petrog.*, sedimentary rocks composed of fragments of older rocks.

> This main structural feature, supported by the evidence afforded by the intrusive character of the contact between the crystallines and the *clastics*, by the marmorization and deformation of the adjacent country rock, and by the occurrence of an unusually complete series of typical contact-metamorphic minerals, is conclusive as to the part this intrusive mass has played in the history of the region.
> *Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1902, p. 36.

clastogene (klas′tō-jēn), *a.* [Gr. *κλαστός*, broken, + *γένος*, kind (see *genus*).] In *petrog.*, a term used by Renevier (1881) for coarsely clastic rocks, such as conglomerates and breccias.

Clathraceæ (klath-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clathrus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of fungi of the order *Phallales*, named from the genus *Clathrus:* characterized by having the receptacle latticed or irregularly branched and inclosing the gleba.

Clathraria (klath-rā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Stokes and Webb, 1824), < L. *clathri*, lattice: see *clathrate*.] A genus name formerly given to fossil trunks with clathrate markings.

clathrarian (klath-rā′ri-ạn), *a.* [*Clathraria* + *-an*.] Of the nature of *Clathraria* (that is, of clathrate fossil trunks).

Clathrina (klath-rī′nạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, lattice, + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Clathrinidæ*. *Gray*, 1867.



Olynthus of *Clathrina primordialis*, H., seen with a low power. (After Haeckel.)

Clathrinidæ (klath-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clathrina* + *-idæ*.] A family of homocœlous sponges, of the class *Calcarea*. They have the form reticulate, triradiate systems always present and equiangular, the monaxons present or absent, and the collar-cells with the nucleus at the base. The family contains the genera *Clathrina*, *Ascandra*, and *Dendya*.

Clathrodictyon (klath-rō-dik′ti-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, Gr. *κλῆθρα*, lattice, + Gr. *δίκτυον*, net.] A genus of massive hydrocorallines which grew in extensive reefs in the seas of Silurian and Devonian times. In structure they were composed of successive fine laminæ with radial pillars between.

clatter, *n.* **3.** A heap of loose boulders or broken rocks. Compare *clutter*[2].

> Under shelter of the biggest rocks in the whole *clatter* . . . the word is good Moorland English for a mass of loose, weathered boulders on the skyline summit of a saddle-back ridge. *Pall Mall Gazette*, July 28, 1882.

4. Noisy gabble or talk; confused din of many jabbering tongues.

> By degrees, as the hour grew later, and the barrel [of beer] less heavy, the conversation changed into one universal *clatter*. *Bulwer*, Disowned, ii.

clatter-bones (klat′ėr-bōns), *n. pl.* Same as *bone*[1], *n.*, 6 (*c*), and *clapper*[1], 1 (*f*).

claudication, *n.*—**Intermittent claudication**, a limp which occurs suddenly while one is walking and disappears with rest: it is caused by defective circulation in the extremities, due usually to arteriosclerosis, and may terminate in gangrene of the limb. Also called *intermittent limping*. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, V. 104.

claus (klous), *n.* [Named from R. J. E. *Clausius* (1822–88), a German physicist. *Clausius* is a Latinized form of G. *Claus*, *Klaus*, ult. < L. *Nicolaus* (see *Santa Claus*).] In *physics*, a name proposed for the unit of entropy when the joule is the unit of energy.

clause, *n.*—**Memorandum clause**, in *marine insurance*, a clause added to an insurance policy which exempts the underwriters from risk as to goods of a peculiarly perishable nature and from minor damages.—**Overreaching clause**, in a resettlement, a clause which saves the powers of sale and leasing annexed to the estate for life created by the original settlement, when it is desired to give the tenant for life the same estate and powers under the resettlement. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.—**Penal clause**, in *law*: (*a*) That part of a statute which provides for punishment for its violation. (*b*) That part of a bond which defines the amount of the penalty.

Clausius cycle. See ★*cycle*[1].

claustration (klàs-trā′shọn), *n.* [NL. *claustratio*, < L. *claustrum*, cloister.] Confinement in a cloister.

Clavariaceæ (klā-vā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavaria* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Clavariei*, and now the regular form.

clavelization (klav-e-lī-zā′shọn), *n.* [F. **clavelisation*, < *clavelée* or *claveau*, sheep-pox, < ML. **clavellus*, dim. of L. *clavus*, a nail, also a tumor or diseased part on sheep or other animals: see *clavus*, *clove*[4].] Inoculation with the virus of sheep-pox.

clavicithern (klav-i-sith′ėrn), *n.* Same as *clavicitherium*.

> And wanteth there grace of lute or *clavicithern*, ye shall say to confirm him who singeth.
> *Browning*, Heretics' Tragedy, st. ii. (prose direction).

clavicle, *n.* **3.** The columella of a univalve shell.—**4.** In *ichth.*, usually the largest bone of the shoulder-girdle.—The supraclavicle, when present, is attached to its upper end, and the coracoid elements are attached to its posterior surface. It borders the gill-opening behind.

Clavicula anterior, in *ichth.*, the clavicle: a bone of the shoulder-girdle, bordering the gill-opening behind: doubtless not a homologue of the bone so called in mammals.—**Clavicula posterior**, in *ichth.*, the lower of the two bones which support the actinosts; the hypercoracoid.

claviculohumeral (kla-vik″ū-lō-hū′mẹ-rạl), *a.* In *anat.*, relating to both the clavicle and the humerus.

clavier, *n.* **4.** A dumb keyboard made for finger-gymnastics, as the Virgil *clavier*.

clavierist (kla-vēr′ist), *n.* A player on a clavier. *N. E. D.*

claviole (klav′i-ōl), *n.* [Also *claviol*; < *cla(vis)* + *viol*.] A musical instrument invented by Dr. Hawkins of Bordentown, New Jersey, in 1802. It had strings and a keyboard like an upright pianoforte, but by a roller mechanism it produced sustained tones by friction instead of by the blows of hammers.

clavipectoral (klav-i-pek′tọ-rạl), *a.* [L. *clavis*, representing NL. *clavicula*, clavicle, + *pectus*, breast, thorax.] Relating to both the clavicle and the thorax.

clavism (klā′vizm), *n.* [NL. **clavismus* (It. *clavismo*), < L. *clavus*, a nail.] A nail-like appearance, as of an excrescence. Same as *ergotism*[1], 2.

Clavulina (klav-ū-lī′nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *clavula*, 2 (*b*), + *-ina*[2].] A group of hadromerine monaxonidan sponges having monactinal megascleres.

Clavulinæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Clavulina*.

clavus, *n.* **3.** In *pathol.*: (*b*) A corn. (*c*) A nail-shaped excrescence.—**4.** In *entom.*: (*b*) The club of the antenna. (*c*) The knob at the end of the stigmal or radial rein of a chalcidid or proctotrypid hymenopterous parasite.—**Clavus hystericus**, an acute localized boring pain in the head sometimes complained of by the hysterical.

claw, *n.*—**Extensor of the claw**, in *entom.*, a muscle peculiar to the terminal sclerite of the foot. It occupies a superior position and in operation extends the claw.—**Flexor of the claw**, in *entom.*, a muscle peculiar to the terminal sclerite of the foot. It occupies the upper and under surface of the posterior part of the sclerite and flexes the claw in contraction.

claw, *v. i.*—**To claw to windward** (*naut.*), to work a vessel to windward.

claw-clutch (klâ′kluch), *n.* A device for coupling shafts which require instant connection or separation. It is somewhat similar in outline to a flange-coupling, but, instead of the abutting faces being plain, projections or claws are cast on each face and engage in corresponding recesses in the face opposite. The claws usually number 2 or 4. The clutch is thrust in and out of gear through a pin or fork which works in a groove turned in the circumference of a boss cast on one coupling.

claw-coupling (klâ′kup″ling), *n.* Same as ★*claw-clutch*.

claw-footed (klâ′fůt-ed), *a.* Same as *claw-foot*.

claw-lever (klâ′lev″ėr), *n.* A lever which forks or divides like the claw of a hammer, so as to get on both sides of the article to be lifted. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 266.

claw-nut (klâ′nut), *n.* The split nut which engages the lead-screw on a screw-cutting lathe.

claw-tool (klâ′tōl), *n.* A saddler's tool, fitted to a handle, used for drawing tacks.

clay, *n.*—**Abysmal** or **abyssal clay.** See ★*abyssal*.—**Arca clay**, one of the series of clay deposits laid down during the Pleistocene or ice age in Scandinavia and Finland: so named from the presence of pelecypod mollusks of the genus *Arca*. At the bottom of these deposits is the Yoldia clay, above which comes the Arca clay, followed by the Mytilus and the Cardium clays. In the Arca clay Brögger finds that the shells of the lowest part are chiefly arctic, while in the upper part there is an advent of southern forms, indicating increasing warmth of the seas.—**Astringent clay**, a clay which usually contains alum.

> Where these porous sands and gravels lie upon the impervious chocolate-colored and *astringent clays*, the conditions are highly favorable for yielding large volumes of water.
> *R. D. Salisbury*, Geol. Survey of New Jersey, 1900, p. xvii.

Atherfield clay [*Atherfield* Point, a cape on the south coast of the Isle of Wight], a deposit of clays in the stratigraphic rock section of the Cretaceous formation of the Isle of Wight. It rests on the Wealden formation.—**Ball clay**, white-burning plastic sedimentary clay, used chiefly in the manufacture of the fine grades of pottery which have a white body. *Geol. Survey of New Jersey*, 1904, p. 214.—**Barton clay.** See *Bartonian* ★*group*.—**Blue clay**, deep-sea mud.—**Bradford clay**, in the Jurassic system of England, a local subdivision of the Bathonian or upper part of the Lower Oölite. It lies above the ragstones and below the cornbrash, at the base of a series of clays and limestones, the latter called *forest-marble*.—**Cardium clay.** See ★*cardium*.—**Clay-faced paper.** See ★*paper*.—**Clay-surface process**, in *photog.*, a process for quickly preparing line-printing blocks. Sheet-metal is coated with a composition of pipe- or china-clay, after which a drawing is made through the clay to the surface of the metal with hooked tools. A stereotype of the plate is then made which furnishes the block for the press.

—**Damp-clay process.** Same as *Prosser's* ★*process.* —**Egyptianized clay.** See ★*Egyptianize.*—**Erie clay,** in *geol.*, a series of unstratified clays of pleistocene age in the Lake Erie region. They lie on the glacial till and contain small scattered scratched boulders. The deposit is regarded as made by subglacial streams after their escape from the ice and by discharged water during the general melting of the ice-sheet.—**Fairlight clays,** in *geol.*, the lowest division of the Wealden Cretaceous series in Sussex and Kent, England.—**Fatty clay,** a soft and unctuous clay rich in kaolin and poor in sand.—**Glen Rose clay,** in *geol.*, a division of the lower Cretaceous rocks in Texas.—**Grinstead clay,** in *geol.*, a division of the Wealden Cretaceous rocks in Sussex and Kent, England.—**Hessle clay,** a local name for the upper boulder-clay at Hessle, England. *Geikie,* The Great Ice Age, p. 358.—**Joint clay,** in *geol.*, a name sometimes applied to those clays which on exposure develop marked systems of joints.—**Kimmeridge clay,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Jurassic system in England. It attains a thickness of 600 feet, is underlain by the Coral Rag, overlain by the Portland Sands, and constitutes the lower part of the Upper or Portland Oölites.—**Raritan clay,** in *geol.*, the clays of the Raritan formation in the Atlantic coast region of North America. They are of light color and arenaceous. See *Raritan* ★*formation.*—**Red clay,** an extremely fine reddish-brown mud which covers the ocean-bottom at depths below 2,000 fathoms. It results from the decomposition of pumice and fine volcanic dust, and sometimes contains *Foraminifera* and *Radiolaria.*—**Sangeen clay,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene series in Canada. It is regarded by Canadian geologists as probably equivalent to the Upper Leda-clay.—**Speeton clay,** in *geol.*, a deposit of argillaceous strata on the Yorkshire coast which has been shown by its fossils to be continuous from the Kimmeridge clay of the Upper Jurassic to the top of the Lower Cretaceous or even into the Upper Cretaceous series.—**Walnut clay,** in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Cretaceous of Texas.—**Weathered clay,** clay rendered friable by exposure to the air in order that it may be more easily worked with water.—**Yoldia clay,** in *geol.*, a division of the Pleistocene deposits of Norway. It contains a shallow water fauna now submerged to great depths in the Norwegian seas and indicating a depression of the land of not less than 9,000 feet.

clay-burning (klā′bėr″ning), *n.* In *agri.*, the roasting of clay for use in ameliorating the soil, practised in parts of Great Britain. The stiff subsoil is dug up, mingled with waste fuels, and burnt like charcoal. The resulting ashes, if the burning is not excessive, are said to benefit some classes of soils, both mechanically and chemically.

clay-dike (klā-dīk′), *n.* A name given by Scottish coal-miners to a buried stream-course filled with clay, sand, and gravel, which traverses coal strata. *J. Geikie,* The Great Ice Age, p. 114.

clay-dog (klā-dog′), *n.* See *clay-stone.*

In the vicinity of Pleasant Plains, seven miles or so south of Morristown, the low plain (about 230 feet) is covered to a considerable depth with similar laminated clay, equally rich in concretions, which are locally known as "clay-stones," "*clay-dogs,*" "stone-dogs," &c.
R. D. Salisbury, Geol. Survey of New Jersey, 1892, p. 138.

clay-eater (klā′ē″tėr), *n.* A person who is in the habit of eating or chewing clay. This habit prevails among primitive tribes and degraded people in many parts of the world, particularly among the Indian tribes of the Orinoco and Amazon rivers, and among some 'poor whites' in the southern United States.

claying-iron (klā′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *claying-bar.*

claypan (klā′pan), *n.* In *geol.*, a shallow, saucer-like depression with a bottom of clay: a feature of the dry interior of Australia. *Smithsonian Rep.* 1896, p. 253.

clay-press (klā′pres), *n.* In *ceram.*, a machine which consists of a screw that connects with a series of horizontal trays or plates, between which canvas bags containing the prepared clay or slip are placed and the surplus moisture is expelled by pressure. Also called *screw-press.*

claystone-porphyry (klā′stōn-pôr″fi-ri), *n.* In *petrog.*, a porphyry whose ground-mass has been somewhat altered to kaolin.

Clayton gas. See ★*gas.*

Clayton's apparatus. See ★*apparatus.*

cleading, *n.*, 4. (*b*) The wood composing the box of a mine-car. (*c*) The wooden portion of a rope-drum on which the rope is coiled.

clean, *a.* **13.** In good or wholesome condition: said of fishes which have neither recently spawned nor are about to spawn and are fit for food.—**14.** Unfeathered: said of pigeons which have no feathers on the feet, in distinction from those which are muffled, or have feathered feet.—**15.** *Naut.*: (*a*) said of a ship's form when it has acute or fine tapering lines: as, a *clean* entrance; a *clean* run. (*b*) Free from obstruction, as a coast, harbor, etc.—**Clean cutting, scrap.** See ★*cutting,* etc.—**Clean ship.** (*a*) A vessel without cargo. (*b*) A whaler without oil on board. (*c*) A ship in good condition; a cleanly vessel.—**Clean off the reel,** sailing so fast as to pull the log-line off the reel without the necessity of feeding it to the chip-log.

clean, *v. t.* **3.** In *agri.*, to clear (land) of weeds.

Now, the way in which farmers *clean* their land is by ploughing it up. *R. H. Wallace,* Agriculture, p. 142.

To clean the board, to take or win everything; make a clean sweep.

cleaner, *n.* (*d*) A special preparation, either saponaceous, ethereal, or both, used for removing grease-spots, ink-stains, etc., from fabrics. (*e*) A device for automatically cleaning scum or floating matter from the surface of water in a boiler and depositing it in a separator or settling-chamber located on top of the boiler. It consists of a skimmer in the boiler, to which is attached a vertical pipe which discharges into the settling-chamber near its top. From a point at the other side of the settling-chamber a return-pipe leads into the boiler, discharging somewhat below the water-level.

cleaning, *n.* **3.** In *forestry,* a thinning made in a stand which has not reached the small-pole stage. Its main object is to remove trees of undesirable form and species. See ★*thinning.*

cleaning-cloth (klē′ning-klôth), *n.* A cloth used for cleaning; specifically, a cotton fabric of coarse spongy texture, woven by the aid of two needle-bars.

cleaning-doctor (klē′ning-dok″tọr), *n.* Same as *color-doctor.*

cleaning-drum (klē′ning-drum), *n.* Same as ★*wash-drum. Sci. Amer. Sup.,* Feb. 27, 1904, p. 23534.

cleaning-foot (klē′ning-fůt), *n.* In certain of the *Crustacea,* the appendage on the basal joint of the exopodite, which serves to dislodge foreign bodies from the branchial chamber.

cleaning-pit (klē′ning-pit), *n.* A pit over which locomotives are run for the purpose of cleaning the ash-pans and fires. Similar pits are used for cleaning and repairing the motors of electric cars.

clean-out (klēn′out), *n.* In *plumbing,* a metal cylinder with a removable cap calked to a waste- or drain-pipe to facilitate its being cleaned out when stopped: as, a brass *clean-out.*

cleansing (klen′zing), *n.* [ME. *clensing,* < AS. *clænsung,* < *clænsian,* cleanse: see *cleanse.*] **1.** The act of making clean; cleaning; purification.—**2.** That which is removed in cleaning; dirt or refuse removed; specifically, the placenta or afterbirth: usually applied to animals.

clean-skins (klēn′skinz), *n. pl.* See *skin.*

clean-up, *n.*—**Clean-up barrel,** in *gold-milling,* a revolving iron drum containing iron balls and mercury for grinding and amalgamating rich products requiring such treatment and coming from the periodic cleaning up of the stamp-mill.—**Clean-up pan,** in *gold-milling,* a cast-iron grinding and amalgamating apparatus for treating products from clean-up operations.

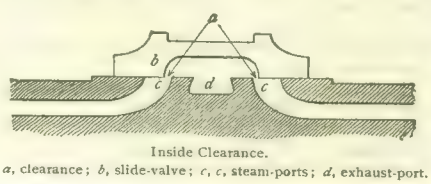
clear. **I.** *a.*—**Clear day,** a day marked by the absence of rain and clouds; as used technically by the United States Weather Bureau, a day in which the average obscuration, between sunrise and sunset, is $\frac{3}{10}$ or less.—**Clear length,** in *forestry,* that portion of the stem which is free from branches. In forest measurements the meaning of the term varies with the species measured and the purpose of the measurements: for example, in some cases it is used to designate that portion of the stem which is free from dead branches or from growing ones of a given size.—**Clear sky.** See ★*clear day.*—**Clear trunk.** Same as ★*clear length.*—**Half clear,** partly depolished: said of glass.

II. *n.* **4.** In *bot.*, an open space.

clearance, *n.* **5.** A piece of land which has been cleared for cultivation or for building; a clearing.—**6.** In *railroading:* (*a*) A difference between the track-gage and the gage of the exterior surface of the wheel-flanges, designed to allow a certain amount of play between the flanges and the rails. (*b*) At a crossing or frog, the clear space left between cross-rails and the frog and guard-rail for the free passage of the flanges of the wheels. (*c*) The clear space between the sides and top of a tunnel or bridge and the outside dimensions of the largest car passing through it.—**7.** In *steam-engines,* the volume or entire space below the valve-face which is filled with steam at the beginning of a stroke, including the space between piston and cylinder-head and the volume of the steam-ducts to the valve-seat.—**8.** The settlement or payment of a debt; the passing of checks and drafts through the clearing-house for their settlement.

Many millions in value of such bills are weekly cleared through the London bankers, and these *clearances* represent a large . . . amount of these commercial instruments. *J. T. Rogers,* Polit. Econ., xi.

Inside clearance, in the slide-valve of a steam-engine, a space between the inner or exhaust edge of the valve and the inner edge of the port opening when the valve stands in its central position. Both ends of the cylinder will then be in communication with the exhaust-outlet, each by the amount of this clearance. It is given in high-speed engines to secure free escape of exhaust-steam, but is incompatible with economical working with a high degree of expansion or early cut-off.



Inside Clearance.
a, clearance; *b*, slide-valve; *c*, *c*, steam-ports; *d*, exhaust-port.

clearance-car (klēr′ans-kär), *n.* A flat-car on which is erected a light frame of the same cross-section as the cars to be used on a new road; it is employed to find out if there is ample clearance through bridges, etc. See ★*clearance,* 6 (*c*).

clearance-point (klēr′ans-point), *n.* In *railroading,* the point at a siding where the siding-track is sufficiently far from the line-track to allow a train upon the one to clear or pass a car standing on the other. See *switch.*

clearance-steam (klēr′ans-stēm), *n.* The steam which fills the clearance-space of a steam cylinder, between the head of the piston and the under surface of the distributing-valve.

clearer, *n.* **3.** On a wool- or cotton-carding machine, a small roller or cylinder for working the stock. *Nasmith,* Cotton Spinning, p. 101.—**Self-stripping clearer,** a device which removes the loose fibers from the top draft-rollers of cotton-spinning and -combing machines, and which automatically clears itself of such fibers.

clearer-brush (klēr′ėr-brush), *n.* A bristle brush, on a cotton-cop winding machine, for clearing the yarn from loose fibers, leaves, etc. *R. Marsden,* Cotton Weaving, p. 257.

clearing-doctor (klēr′ing-dok″tọr), *n.* Same as *color-doctor.*

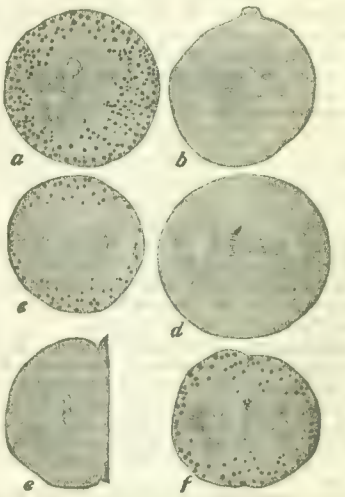
clearing-hole (klēr′ing-hōl), *n.* A hole made to its full nominal diameter, so that a bolt or shaft of the same diameter can pass through it, but will fit closely: used in opposition to *tap-sized hole* or *tapping-hole.*

clearing-house, *n.*—**Clearing-house certificate,** a certificate of deposit issued by a clearing-house. Such certificates are negotiable only between banks which are members of the clearing-house association. Under special circumstances similar certificates have been issued by the clearing-house on the deposit of securities instead of specie.

clear-skins (klēr′skinz), *n. pl.* Same as *clean-skins* (which see, under *skin*).

clearstory, *n.*—**Clearstory window,** a window of a clearstory; that is, a window in the wall above the nave-arcade and the aisle-roof. In large Gothic churches the principal light is through the clearstory windows.

Cleavage electricity. See ★*electricity.*—**Cleavage lines of the skin,** lines along which the skin more easily tears, owing to the arrangement of bundles of fibrous tissue in the corium.—**Cleavage nucleus,** in *embryol.*, the nucleus which results from the union of the male and female pronuclei, before the division of the egg into two blastomeres.—**Strain-slip cleavage,** a cleavage in rocks, usually associated with fine crumpling and produced when a shearing-strain overcomes the cohesion. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 681.



Fertilization in an annelid (armed Gephyrean), *Thalassema* [Griffin].

a, approach of the egg-nucleus and sperm-nucleus, the latter accompanied by the sperm-amphiaster; *b*, union of the nuclei to form cleavage-nucleus; *c*, prophase of cleavage-spindle; *d*, anaphase of the same, centrosome divided; *e*, nuclear reconstitution and formation of the daughter-amphiasters for the second cleavage; *f*, two-cell stage. Magnified. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

cleavage-product (klē′vāj-prod″ukt), *n.* A compound formed by the decomposition of a more complex substance. The action is usually, but not always, hydrolytic and may be caused by water, acids or alkalies, enzymes, micro-organisms, etc. Thus, when albumin is treated with baryta water it yields, as cleavage-products, ammonia, carbon dioxid, oxalic acid, pyrrol, leucin, tyrosin, aspartic acid, etc.

cleavage-spindle (klē′vāj-spin″dl), *n.* In *embryol.* and *cytol.*, the karyokinetic spindle of a dividing cleavage-cell, or blastomere, during the early development of the ovum.

cleave[2], *v. t.* **4.** In *agri.*, to replow (old ridges) in such a manner as to divide each in the middle. See ★*cleaving*. Also *split*. [Great Britain.]

cleave[2] (klēv), *n.* In *mining*, a subdivision of a bed, usually of iron ore; a bench. [Scotch.]

cleave[3] (klēv), *n.* [Ir. *cliabh* (pron. klē′av), OIr. *cliab*, Gael. *cliabh*, a basket; akin to Ir. Gael. *cliath*, a hurdle.] A basket or basketful: as a *cleave* of potatoes, or of turf. [Irish.]

Now Sir Condy . . . sent out for a couple of *cleaves-full* of the sods of his farm.
Miss Edgeworth, Castle Rackrent, p. 49.

cleavers, *n.*, **1.** (*b*) Any plant of the genus *Galium*, such as bedstraw, goose-grass, etc., the numerous species being distinguished by appropriate qualifying names. Of native American species, *G. circæzans* is called *cross-cleavers* from the cross-like arrangement of the four leaves of the whorls. The dyer's-cleavers is *G. tinctorium*, also called *wild madder*.

cleaverwort (klē′vėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as ★*cleavers*.

cleaving (klē′ving), *n.* In *agri.*, a method of plowing over old ridges or 'lands,' in which each ridge is divided in the middle, the furrow-slices being turned in opposite directions. Either two narrow ridges are thus formed of one old one, or each half, with half of the next, forms a new ridge with its crown in place of the former water-furrow. In the latter case, the method is called *crown and furrow plowing*. Also *splitting*. [Great Britain.]

cleekie, *n.* See ★*cleikie*.

cleeksman, *n.* See ★*cleiksman*.

cleft[1], *n.*—**Hyomandibular cleft**, in *embryol.* and *anat.*, the branchial cleft between the mandibular and hyoid arches in embryo vertebrates and in adult fishes.—**Posthyoidean cleft**, in *embryol.* and *anat.*, the branchial cleft between the hyoid and first branchial arches in embryo vertebrates and in adult fishes.

cleft[2], *p. a.*—**Cleft hand**, a congenital malformation of the hand in which the division between the fingers is prolonged into the metacarpus.

cleik, *n.*, **1.** (*b*) In *mining*, a hook. In former times the baskets of coal were attached to the hoisting-rope by a cleik, a term which was extended to mean the whole organization for raising the coal: thus, 'stegging the cleik' meant stopping the output of coal.—**Driving-cleik.** See ★*driving-cleik*.—**Putting-cleik.** See ★*putting-cleik*. [Scotch.]

cleik-coal (klēk′kōl), *n.* Coal as it comes from the pit. [Scotch.]

cleikie, cleekie (klē′ki), *n.* Same as ★*cleiksman*.

cleiksman, cleeksman (klēks′man), *n.*; pl. *cleiksmen, cleeksmen* (-men). In former times, the person who unhooked the baskets of coal at the pit-head. Also *cleikie*. [Scotch.]

Cleithrum, *n.* See ★*clithrum*.

clematine, *n.* **2.** In *color-chem.*, a basic coal-tar color of the azonium chlorid type. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton a reddish violet.

clematitin (klem-a-tī′tin), *n.* [*Clematitis* + *-in*[2].] A little-known compound found in the snakeroot of Virginia and Texas, *Aristolochia Clematitis*. It is supposed to be identical with the alkaloid aristolochine or serpentarine found in other plants of this family.

cleme[2] (klēm), *n.* [Gr. *κλῆμα*, a twig, ⟨ *κλᾶν*, break. Cf. *clon*, from the same source.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a hexactine rod bearing alternate barbs on the opposite sides.

clementine[2] (klem′en-tin), *n.* [Appar. ⟨ *Clément*, a French surname (?), + *-ine*[2].] Same as *methylene-*★*violet*.

clench-cutter (klench′kut″ėr), *n.* A blacksmith's instrument for cutting the clenches on the nails of a horse's shoe previous to removing it from his foot. It is a small wedge-shaped piece of steel with a metal handle. Also *clinch-cutter*.


Clench-cutter.

clench-machine (klench′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for nailing shoes with a bent wire or clench; a sole-fastening machine. The machine takes the wire from a reel, corrugates it or forms it into a fastening, and bends back or clenches the ends in the sole.

clenliness, clenly, clenz, *n.* Simplified spellings of *cleanliness*, etc.

Cleopatra's needle. See *obelisk*, 1.

Clepsydrops (klep-sī′drops), *n.* [Gr. *κλεψύδρα*, water-clock, + *ὤψ*, face.] A genus of extinct rhynchocephalian reptiles, typical of the family *Clepsydropidæ*, having a long and narrow skull, upper canine and anterior incisors much larger than the other teeth, intercentra in the dorsal and caudal vertebræ, and double-headed anterior ribs. They occur in the Permian rocks of North America.

cleptic, kleptic (klep′tik), *a.* [Gr. *κλεπτικός*, ⟨ *κλέπτης*, a thief, ⟨ *κλέπτειν*, steal. Compare *klepht*.] Given to stealing or thieving.

cleptobiosis (klep″tō-bī-ō′sis), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *κλέπτειν*, steal, + *βίωσις*, a way of life.] A form of symbiosis observed between two colonies of ants of different species, one of which inhabits the walls between the galleries and subsists on the progeny or stores of the other species. *W. M. Wheeler*, 1901.

cleptobiotic (klep″tō-bī-ot′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cleptobiosis.

cleptocracy, kleptocracy (klep-tok′ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *κλέπτης*, a thief + *-κρατία*, ⟨ *κρατεῖν*, rule. Compare *aristocracy*, etc.] Thieves regarded as a ruling class; thieves collectively.

cleptophobia, kleptophobia (klep-tō-fō′bi-a), *n.* [Gr. *κλέπτης*, a thief (⟨ *κλέπτειν*, steal), + *-φοβία*, ⟨ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] An abnormal dread of becoming a thief.

cleptoscope (klep′tō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *κλέπτειν*, steal, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus, fitted with prisms, which enables persons in a submerged submarine boat to ascertain what is going on above the surface of the water.

An Italian engineer, M. Triulzi, has devised a special instrument, the *cleptoscope*, whereby it is possible for the crew of a submarine boat to ascertain what is progressing on the surface while submerged. It comprises a tube fitted with crystal prisms in a special manner.
Sci. Amer., Nov. 23, 1901, p. 329.

clergy, *n.* **1.** Sometimes applied to the ecclesiastics, ministers, and priests of non-Christian religious systems.—**Regular clergy**, the body of clergy living in religious communities under a common rule, as distinguished from the clergy who have parochial charge of the laity immediately under diocesan jurisdiction.—**Secular clergy**, the body of clergy in charge of parishes, as distinguished from the clergy living in religious communities.

clergy-house (klėr′ji-hous″), *n.* The residence of the clergymen or clergyman in charge of a church.

Clerical error, in *law*, a mistake in the draft or copy of a statute, record, or other instrument, inadvertently made, and so apparent upon its face that the intent is not affected.

clericalist (kler′i-kal-ist), *n.* One who belongs to a clerical party or who favors clericalism.

His [Alford's] early training was in the evangelical school; he was to some extent carried away by the *clericalist* movement of the years 1835-42.
Dict. Nat. Biog., I. 283.

clericalize (kler′i-kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clericalized*, ppr. *clericalizing*. To render clerical; exalt the influence of the clergy.

clericature (kler′i-kā-tūr), *n.* [NL. *clericatura*, ⟨ *clericare*, make a cleric, ⟨ LL. *clericus*, a cleric.] Clerical position or authority.

Holy orders were sometimes assumed on account of the superior opportunities which *clericature* gave of improper intercourse with women.
H. C. Lea, Sacerdotal Celibacy, v.

clerigo (kler′i-gō), *n.* [Sp.: see *cleric*.] **1.** In the Philippine Islands, a cleric who has taken orders and is dedicated to the service of the church, but who is not a member of a monastic order.—**2.** In Porto Rico, a fly-catcher, *Tyrannus taylori*.

Clerk of works, one who superintends the erection of a building or buildings, and who is particularly charged to see that the specifications are followed as regards the quality of the materials, the thoroughness of the workmanship, etc.; an architect's building-inspector. [Eng.]—**Credit clerk**, a clerk who has charge of the credit department of a business.—**Lay clerk.** (*a*) A singing-man in a cathedral or collegiate church. (*b*) A parish clerk. See *clerk*, 3.

clerkage (klėrk′āj), *n.* **1.** Clerk's work; clerical work.—**2.** An amount expended for clerical work.—**3.** A number of clerks; clerks collectively.

clerkery (klėrk′e-ri), *n.* **1.** A counting-house.—**2.** Clerks collectively.—**3.** The calling or office of clerk.

clestine (kles′tin), *n.* [Gr. *κληστός*, *κλειστός*, that can be shut, + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, a large parenchymatous cell in which raphides are often deposited.

Clethraceæ (kleth-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Klotzsch, 1851), ⟨ *Clethra* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Ericales*, the white alder family, formerly included in the *Ericaceæ*, or heath family, and containing only the genus *Clethra*. See *Clethra*.

clethraceous (kleth-rā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Clethraceæ*.

Cleveland ironstone, ore, shale. See ★*ironstone*, etc.

clevis, *n.*—**Downhill clevis**, a brake on a logging-sled, consisting of a clevis which encircles the runner, to the bottom of which a heavy square piece of iron is welded.

cliack (klī′ak), *n.* [Also *clyack*; possibly from Gael. *cliathach*, battle.] In Scotland and the north of England, prior to the general introduction of reaping-machines, the last sheaf or armful of grain cut on a farm in harvest-time.

cliché, *n.* **2.** A stereotyped formula; a lifeless copy. [Rare.]

After the course of a hundred years the varieties of expression are apt to become exhausted, the forms grow hard, all the obvious motives tend to express themselves no longer as thoughts but as *clichés*.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 261.

click[1], *v. i.* **2.** To overreach, as a horse, and strike the front of the hind foot against the shoe of the fore foot, making a clicking sound.—**Clicking butterfly.** See ★*butterfly*.

click-catch (klik′kach), *n.* A device on the carriage of a spinning-mule which communicates to the spindle the motion for winding on the yarn. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 295.

clickership (klik′er-ship), *n.* The functions of an under-foreman who controls the work of typesetters intrusted with the composition of a book.

click-spring (klik′spring), *n.* A spring which forces the dog or click of a ratchet-and-dog combination to fall into the space between teeth after the dog is lifted. The spring causes the dog to click. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 295.

Clidophorus (kli-dof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, + *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν*, bear.] A genus of extinct *Pelecypoda* of the family *Ledidæ*, of primitive taxodont type, with teeth in a continuous series on both sides of the beak, and a clavicle, in both valves, extending from the umbones. It occurs in Silurian and Devonian rocks. Also *Nuculites*.

clier (klī′ėr), *n.* [Also *clyer, clyre*; connected with D. *klier*, MD. *cliere*, E. Fries. *klire, klīr*, a gland, a glandular swelling.] A glandular swelling or scrofulous tumor of the skin which occurs in various parts of the body of cattle, especially affecting those parts which have lymph-glands situated in them.

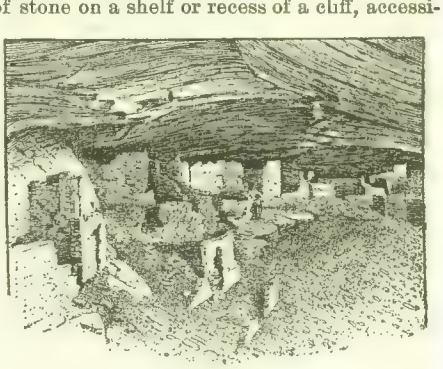
cliff[1], *n.* **2.** The strata of rock above or between the strata of coal.—**3.** [Appar. orig. *cliff chalk*.] Hard chalk.

Cliff . . . 4. Stone, commonly chalk, put to hinder certain portions of the Trent banks from being washed away by the tide. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Cliff glacier. See ★*glacier*.—**French cliff**, a hard kind of chalk, from the lower part of the valley of the Seine in France, used in England as a source of lime for making bleaching-powder.

cliff-dweller (klif′dwel-ėr), *n.* A member of one of the aboriginal tribes in the southwestern United States who built their dwellings in natural recesses in cliffs.—**Cliff-dwellers' pottery.** See ★*pottery*.

cliff-dwelling (klif′dwel″ing), *n.* A dwelling of stone on a shelf or recess of a cliff, accessible only by steep paths, steps, or ladders. Cliff-dwellings are found in many cañons of the southwestern United States. The cave-dwellings of some Indians of northern Mexico are similar in type to the prehistoric cliff-dwellings. The culture of the cliff-dwellers was similar in general type to that of the more recent Pueblos.


A Cliff-dwelling.

cliffed (klift), *a.* [*cliff* + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of cliffs.

cliff-elm (klif′elm), *n.* Same as ★*cork-elm*.

cliff-house (klif′hous), *n.* Same as ★*cliff-dwelling*.

Cliffordian (kli-fôrd′i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to W. K. Clifford (1845-79), an English mathematician and philosopher.

Clifford's box, geometry, space. See ★*box*[2], etc.

cliffsman (klifs'man), *n.* One who is accustomed to climb cliffs.

Climacograptus (klim″a-kō-grap'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλῖμαξ*, a ladder, + *γραπτός*, written, < *γράφειν*, write.] A genus of Silurian graptolites which have a row of thecæ or cells on each side of the stipe, nearly vertical to the central axis.

Climacteric disease, any disease which occurs at a climacteric period, as puberty or the menopause, and is related to the physical changes of that time.

climactic (klī-mak'tik), *a.* [Irreg. for **climacic*, < Gr. *κλῖμαξ* (*κλῖμακ-*), climax.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a climax; ascending or leading to a climax.

Give the history of development a *climactic* form.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 212.

climactical (klī-mak'ti-kal), *a.* Same as ★*climactic*.

The *climactical* point [in the development of wireless telegraphy] was not reached in this country until Marconi arrived here and reported the yacht races in the fall of the same year. *Amer. Inventor*, Dec. 15, 1903, p. 273.

climactichnite (klī-mak-tik'nīt), *n.* [NL. *climactichnites*, erroneously formed from Gr. *κλῖμαξ*, ladder, + *ἴχνος*, track (see *ichnite*).] An impression believed to have been made by a mollusk crawling over the primordial beach. It occurs on sandstone beds of Cambrian age.

climate, *n.*—**Antarctic climate,** the climate of the antarctic regions. It appears to be distinguished by heavier and longer-continued winds, and by rather less severe cold, than that of the arctic region.—**Arctic climate,** the climate of the arctic regions; figuratively, any very cold weather continuing for a long season.—**Climate-and-crop service,** the organization or division of the United States Weather Bureau which pays especial attention to the relation of the climate to crops. It publishes monthly climate-and-crop reports for 45 divisions, called State weather services, covering all portions of the United States; also weekly reports summarizing the rainfall, temperature, and vegetation during the growing-season, based on the returns from about twenty thousand reporters. During the winter season it publishes monthly reports of the condition of the snow and ice. It does not publish statistics of the crops proper, but only of the climatic conditions and their influences irrespective of other considerations.—**Geological climate,** the climate of any region during any geological period or epoch, including the slow changes with altitude, continentality, etc.—**Glacial climate,** the climate due to the presence of glaciers; the climate of the whole glacial period, including that of the successive glacial and interglacial times.—**Interglacial climate,** the climate prevailing during the intervals between the successive glaciations of any region.—**Landward climate,** the climate on the landward slope of a mountain or ridge. Its principal characteristics are derived from the land-breezes which ascend or the sea-breezes which descend the mountain's slope.—**Optical climate.** See *photochemical* ★*climate*.—**Photochemical climate,** the climate as defined by the chemical activity of the direct solar rays, or of the blue sky and direct rays combined, as distinguished from the *thermal climate*, which is defined by the heating power of the sunshine, or from the *optical climate*, which is defined by the general optical condition of the atmosphere as regards transparency, haze, color, dryness, hardness, softness, and atmospheric perspective.—**Seaward climate,** a local climate whose principal characteristics are derived from ocean winds; the climate of the seaward slope of a mountain or ridge.—**Solar climate,** the climate due to the effect of the sun's rays upon an ideal earth without an atmosphere. The solar climate as modified by atmospheric absorption and by the clouds, the winds, the irregularities of the earth's surface, and the general distribution of continents and oceans becomes the actual telluric climate. See *insolation*.—**Telluric climate.** See *solar* ★*climate*. **Thermal climate.** See *photochemical* ★*climate*.

Climatic disease, formation. See ★*disease*, ★*formation*.—**Climatic theory,** a theory that attempts to explain the secular changes of climate recognized in the study of geology. The great ice age, or glacial epoch, offered a succession of glacial and interglacial periods during which an ice-sheet covered northern Europe and North America and the snow-line in the Alps was much nearer sea-level than at present. During Tertiary time the mean temperatures that apparently prevailed in Greenland and Spitzbergen were much higher than those that now prevail there. In the Rocky Mountain region the drying up of large lakes to their present small representatives seems to show that during the Quaternary epoch there was greater rainfall and less evaporation than at present, and also a period of glaciation. These secular variations of climate have led to the development of climatological theories that have had a profound influence on the study of geology. Among these theories are that of Dubois, in which special stress is laid upon possible changes in the character and amount of the radiation from the sun; of Adhemar, which assumes the accumulation of ice at the poles to have been sufficient to displace the center of gravity of the earth and the boundaries of the ocean; of Schmick, which assumes a disturbance of the tides produced by the sun and moon, and hence a different distribution of water; of Croll, which assumes a change in the seasons produced by a change in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit; of Ball, which supposes a change in the ratio of heat received by the northern and southern hemispheres consequent on the change in eccentricity; of De Marchi, which rests upon a change in the coefficient of transparency of the atmosphere for solar rays and for terrestrial radiations; of Arrhenius, which is based upon possible changes in the amount of carbon dioxid in the atmosphere and its effect on the atmospheric absorption of the solar heat; of Schiaparelli and Davis, which demands changes in the position of the earth's axis or rotation due to extensive geological processes; of Zenker and of Lyell, which is based on a radically different distribution of land and water on the earth's surface due to the rising and falling of continents or ocean beds.—**Climatic zone.** See ★*zone*.—**Hinrichs's climatic index.** See ★*index*.

Climatius (kli-mā'ti-us), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κλῖμα(τ-)*, a slope: see *climate*.] An extinct genus of acanthodean fishes, described by Agassiz from the Old Red Sandstone of Great Britain, with strongly heterocercal tail and broad, strong fin-spines and three or four pairs of free spines between the paired fins.

climatology of soils, the investigation and study of the relations of soils to climate and organic life, especially to agricultural crops and prosperity.—**Geographical climatology,** the study of the distribution of climates over the surface of the earth and of the peculiarities of climate that depend upon the situation of the station relative to the ocean or continent, or upon its altitude above sea-level.—**Topographical climatology,** the study of the relation between topographic forms and the climatological conditions under which they were evolved; the relation between the climates of the past and the existing orography of the globe.

climatotherapeutics (klī″ma-tō-ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *κλῖμα(τ-)*, a region, zone, + *θεραπευτικός*, of medical treatment: see *therapeutic*.] Same as ★*climatotherapy*.

climatotherapy (klī″ma-tō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *κλῖμα(τ-)*, a region, zone, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] The treatment of disease by means of a favorable climate, chosen with regard to the atmospheric pressure, purity of air, relative temperature, moisture, etc.

Various questions relative to *climato-therapy* will also be discussed. *Monthly Weather Rev.*, March, 1903, p. 138.

climb, *v. i.*—**To climb down,** to descend from a height by the use of both hands and feet; figuratively, to retreat from some point, position, statement, decision, or claim that has been found untenable. [Colloq., U. S.]

climb-down (klīm'doun), *n.* Descent; the abandonment of a high position taken on some point or question, when it has been found untenable or unacceptable. [Colloq.]

climber[1], *n.*—**Watchspring climber,** a liana with thin, spirally coiled, naked tendrils, which become thicker and harder upon stimulus of contact. It is tropical only. See *tendril-climber*, under *climber*[1], 2.

climbing-fish, *n.* 2. A gobioid fish of the north of New South Wales and of Queensland, *Periophthalmus australis*. Also called *hopping-fish* and *skipper*.

clinamen (klī-nā'men), *n.*; pl. *clinamina* (klī-nam'i-nä). [L. *clināmen*, < **clināre*, bend: see *cline*, *incline*.] 1. Inclination or tendency to turn aside; bias.—2. An event without any cause: in reference to the Epicurean theory of the causeless swervings of the atoms.

clinatory† (klin'a-tō-ri), *n.* [NL. **clinatorium*, < L. **clinare*, incline: see *clinant*, *cline*.] An instrument for ascertaining the position of a line or plane with reference to its azimuth and altitude; a declinator. *N. E. D.*

clinch-cutter, *n.* See ★*clench-cutter*.

clinckaert (klink'ärt), *n.* [MD.] A gold coin of Holland of the 14th and 15th centuries. It corresponded to the French chaise.

cling, *n.* 3. A dysentery or bloody flux of sheep; a frequently fatal inflammation of the large intestine of sheep, accompanied with fever and fluid discharges from the bowels.—4. In *hort.*, a peach, nectarine, or apricot in which the flesh adheres strongly to the stone; a clingstone.

clinger (kling'ėr), *n.* One who clings: applied sometimes to persons of a stationary social type or class, who depend on others for support and leadership. *Patten*, Develop. of Eng. Thought, p. 24.

clingfish (kling'fish), *n.* Any species of fish belonging to the suborder *Xenopterygii*, small fishes living chiefly in shallow pools among the rocks, and having a ventral sucking-disk with which they are enabled to cling to any object.

clinic, *n.* 4. Same as *dispensary*, 2.

clinician, *n.* 2. A practical physician whose methods are based on experience rather than on theory; also, a teacher of medicine whose method of instruction is clinical rather than didactic.

clinicopathological (klin″i-kō-path-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Relating both to the symptoms of disease and to the lesions produced by it.

Thus . . . we have . . . the *clinicopathological* examinations by Vialet, Déjérine, and Henschen, of cases of disease in man.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), ser. B, 1898, p. 2.

clinium (klin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *clinia* (-ä). [NL., dim., < Gr. *κλίνη*, a bed.] 1. Same as *clinanthium*.—2. A sporophore of some fungi.

Clink[2] (klingk), *n.* [Prob. orig. a jocular term, meaning a place where one hears the 'clink' of bolts, bars, or chains: see *clink*[1], *n.* Names of prisons are often jocular; cf. *jug*, *quod*, *cage*, and *jail* ('little cage').] 1. The name of a prison or lockup in Southwark, London, often mentioned in the sixteenth century and later. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] Any prison.

clinker, *n.* 9. In *cricket*, a ball bowled exceedingly well. [Slang.]—**Sterile clinker,** a name given in sewage-disposal works to the porous bed which is made of cinder freed from soluble elements. Such porous or absorptive layers not only withdraw color from solution, but also take in some of the nitrogenous compounds. *Nature*, Dec. 10, 1903, p. 139.

clino-anemometer (klī″nō-an-e-mom'e-tėr), *n.* The inclined-blade anemometer of Dechevrens, established in 1889 in the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and in 1898 at the observatory of the Isle of Jersey. It is designed to measure the vertical movement of the wind, as well as the horizontal whence the angular inclination of the wind to the horizon may be computed.

clinocephalic (klī″nō-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *anthrop.*, said of skulls characterized by a saddle-like depression behind the coronal suture brought about by premature synostosis of the parietal bones with the sphenoid or temporal bones.

clinocephalism (klī″nō-sef'a-lizm), *n.* Same as ★*clinocephaly*.

clinocephalous (klī-nō-sef'a-lus), *a.* Same as ★*clinocephalic*.

clinocephalus (klī-nō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *clinocephali* (-lī). [NL.] A person with a clinocephalic skull.

clinocephaly (klī″nō-sef'a-li), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλίνειν*, bend, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-y*[3].] In *craniol.*, a pathological deformation of the cranium resulting from a premature synostosis of the parietal bones with the alisphenoids and with the temporal bones, and characterized by a depression of the anterior portion of the parietal bones, behind the coronal suture.

clinodactyly (klī″nō-dak'ti-li), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλίνειν*, bend, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-y*[3].] A deformity of the hand marked by permanent deflection of the fingers.

clinograph (klī'nō-graf), *n.* An apparatus for determining the deviation of bore-holes from the vertical. *McGeorge's clinograph* contains a magnetic needle and a plummet. The apparatus is filled with melted gelatin and lowered to any desired point in the bore-hole. The gelatin cools and holds both plummet and needle fast. By this means a complete survey of the hole can be made. *Nolten's clinograph* uses weak hydrofluoric acid, partly filling a glass tube, for the same purpose. The acid, after about half an hour, etches the inside of the tube and thus marks the inclination. Also called *clinostat*.

It has been abundantly proved that bore-holes frequently deviate very considerably from the straight path they were intended or supposed to take, and in some cases it becomes very important to determine the amount and direction of the deviation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 763.

clinohedral (klī-nō-hē'dral), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *ἑδρα*, base.] Having oblique bases or faces: applied to a class of crystals, belonging to the monoclinic system, which have a single plane of symmetry but no axis of symmetry. Clinohedrite belongs to this class. See ★*symmetry*. Also called the *domatic* and *gonioid* class.

clinohedrite (klī-nō-hē'drīt), *n.* [*clinohedr(al)* + *-ite*[2].] A basic silicate of zinc and calcium, analogous to calamin in composition, but occurring in colorless monoclinic crystals of strongly oblique habit: found at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey.

clinometer, *n.* 3. In *ophthal.*, same as ★*clinoscope*.—4. An instrument used to determine the heel or pitch of a vessel. When placed athwartships it shows the former; when placed fore-and-aft, the latter.—**Clinometer heel,** the heel of a vessel as indicated by a clinometer. See ★*clinometer*, 4.

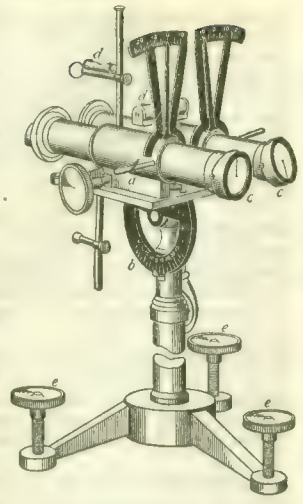
Clinopistha (klī-nō-pis'thä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *ὀπισθεν*, at the back, behind.] A genus of primitive or degenerative prionodesmaceous *Pelecypoda* from the Carboniferous rocks.

Clinopodium (klī-nō-pō'di-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, adopted from Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *κλίνη*, bed, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), foot. The branches of the type species, *C. vulgare*, bearing separated orbicular clusters of flowers, were likened to the legs of a bed.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Menthaceæ*. See *Calamintha*.

clinorhomboid (klī-nō-rom'boid), *a.* Same as *triclinic*.

clinorhomboidal (klī″nō-rom-boi'dal), *a.* Same as ★*clinorhomboid*.

clinoscope (klī′nō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An appliance for estimating the inclination of the vertical meridians of the cornea.



Clinoscope.

a, lever for rotating the anterior half of the tube on its longitudinal axis, the pointer and scale above marking the degree of rotation; *b*, pointer and scale marking the degree of dip of the platform supporting the tubes; *c*, *c*, objectives so attached that they can be maintained in the vertical plane with any dip of the tubes; *d*, *d*, spirit-levels; *e*, *e*, *e*, leveling-screws for stand.

clinostat, *n.* 2. See ★*clinograph.*

clinozoisite (klī-nō-zō′i-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + E. *zoisite.*] A monoclinic member of the zoisite-epidote group, near zoisite in composition, but differing in crystallization.

clinure (klin′-ūr), *n.* [L. ★*clinare*), incline, + *-ure.*] Inclination, specifically of a vector, relative to some set of coördinates.

Many of the new words he [James Thomson] coined, 'radian,' 'numeric,' 'torque,' 'interface,' '*clinure*,' 'posure,' &c., are great helps both in thinking and teaching.
Proc. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 511.

Clio, *n.* 3. In *astron.*, asteroid 84, discovered by Luther in 1865.

Clionopsidæ (klī-ō-nop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clionopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of gymnosomatous pteropods. The body is barrel-shaped; suckers and buccal appendages are lacking; the proboscis is very long; the posterior gill is tetraradiate; and the skin is not pigmented. *Clionopsis* is the only genus.

Clionopsis (klī-ō-nop′sis), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Clionopsidæ*. *Troschel*, 1854.

clip[1], *n.* 7. In *angling*, a salmon-gaff.—8. Same as ★*cartridge-clip.*

To fill the latter [the Kropatschek rifle] rapidly the cartridges are carried packed in bundles of from three to six, in sheet metal or cardboard receptacles. These receptacles are of two kinds, "*clips*" or "chargers." The *clip*, employed in the Mannlicher system, is used with a magazine with parallel walls, being held down in the magazine against the pressure of the magazine platform spring by means of a spring catch.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 651.

clip[3] (klip), *n.* Rate of rapid motion, as of horses or yachts: as, a three-mile *clip;* a fifteen-knot *clip.* [Colloq.]

clip-drum (klip′drum), *n.* A drum, used frequently on printing-presses, which has clips to catch the edge of a sheet of paper and carry it around to a certain point where it is taken off the drum by another device.

clip-fish (klip′fish), *n.* See *clippfish.*

clip-forceps (klip′fôr″seps), *n.* A small forceps having blades with broad ends, closed by a spring-catch, used to occlude the end of a divided artery during a surgical operation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 76.

clip-gear (klip′gēr), *n.* In *mach.*, a catch-gear; a spring-catch or -hook and its operating-rod.

clip-kingbolt (klip-king′bōlt), *n.* A form of kingbolt in which the body is attached to thin iron straps, with bolt-ends for nuts, to secure it to the axle-bed. The clip-end encircles the axle and bed, and thus renders a hole through the axle unnecessary.

clip-nut (klip′nut), *n.* Same as ★*clasp-nut.*

clipped (klipt), *p. a.* [Also *clipt;* < *clip*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Cut off by clipping; cut short; having the ends or edges cut off.—**Clipped speech,** a defect of speech noted in certain cases of general paralysis, in which the final syllable or terminal consonant of a word is not pronounced.

clipping-comb (klip′ing-kōm), *n.* A coarse comb of horn, celluloid, or German silver, used for holding up the hair of a horse while it is being clipped.

clipping-machine, *n.* 2. A device for shearing rivets or plate-edges in ship-building: usually driven by air, and then known as a *pneumatic clipping-machine.*

clip-rod (klip′rod), *n.* A rod having one or more projections to catch some part of a mechanism. Such rods are used on some forms of Corliss valve-gear to open the admission-valve.

clique (klēk), *v. i.* [*clique, n.*] To form cliques or exclusive sets; associate together in cliques, usually with unworthy or selfish motives.

cliquery (klē′kėr-i), *n.* [*clique* + *-ery.*] Disposition to separate into cliques; the methods or actions of a clique; selfish exclusiveness.

The design which . . . we commented upon when *cliquerie* in all its lurking places was subsidized to thrust this great work of art . . . into the metropolitan cathedral. *Sat. Rev.*, July 16, 1859, p. 73.

cliquey (klēk′i), *a.* [*clique* + *-y*[1].] Disposed to form small exclusive sets or cliques; characteristic of cliques and cliquery.

clisiophyllid (klis-i-ō-fil′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the fossil coral genus *Clisiophyllum.*

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Clisiophyllum.*

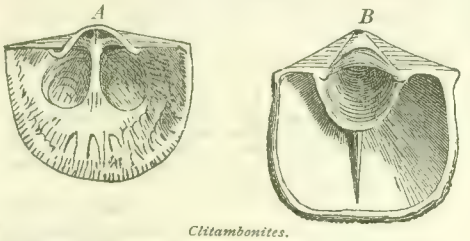
Clisiophyllum (klis″i-ō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλίσις*, a bending, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of cyathophylloid tetracorals occurring in the Paleozoic rocks.

Clisiospira (klis″i-ō-spī′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλίσις*, a bending, + *σπεῖρα*, a spire.] A genus of platypodous gastropods of the family *Xenophoridæ*, occurring in the Silurian rocks.

clistantherous (klis-tan′thėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed, + NL. *anthera*, anther, + *-ous.*] Hemiclistogamous with the stamens included: said of a class of flowers.

clistothecium (klis-tō-thē′sium), *n.*; pl. *clistothecia* (-siä). Same as *clistocarp.*

Clitambonites (klit″am-bō-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλιτύς*, a slope, + *ἄμβων*, a ridge, boss.]



Clitambonites.

Clitambonites squamatus, Pahlen. Ordovician; Kuckers, Esthonia.
A, interior of dorsal valve, showing edge of the chilidium; *B*, interior of ventral valve, showing spondylium, septum, and deltidium (after Pahlen). (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

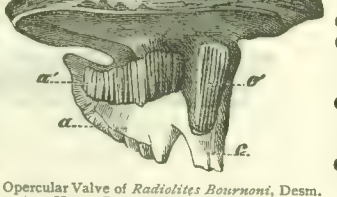
A genus of Paleozoic brachiopods with subpyramidal valves having their apices at the summits of the broad cardinal areas. The ventral valve bears a perforate deltidium and an internal spondylium supported by a median septum; the dorsal valve has a chilidium. It occurs in Silurian rocks.

clitelliferous (klit-e-lif′e-rus), *a.* [NL. *clitellum* + L. *-ferre*, bear.] Bearing or provided with a clitellum: as, a *clitelliferous* worm.

clithridium (klī-thrid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *clithridia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κλειθρίδιον*, dim. of *κλειθρία*, a keyhole, < *κλεῖθρον*, a bar, bolt.] In *bacteriol.*, any bacterium having the outline of a figure eight or a keyhole.

clithrophobia (klith-rō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., also *cleithrophobia*, < Gr. *κλεῖθρον*, a bar for closing a door, pl. *κλείθρα*, bars, a lattice: see ★*clithrum.*] A morbid dread of being in a small room or other confined space.

clithrum (klīth′rum), *n.*; pl. *clithra* (-rä). [NL., also *cleithrum*, < Gr. *κλεῖθρον*, a bar or bolt for a door: see *clathrate.*] 1. In certain *Pelecypoda*, a modification of the hinge-teeth to form one or more erect processes permitting only the vertical motion of the smaller valve, as in the extinct *Rudistæ*. In the genus *Hippurites* this structure is extravagantly developed.—2. In *anat.*, one of a pair of bones found in the shoulder-girdle of the stegocephalous amphibians and of some theromorphous reptiles. Each clithrum articulates with the clavicle, extends from it dorsally, and may have its posterior border connected with a scapula. Its exact homologies are a little uncertain.



Opercular Valve of *Radiolites Bournoni*, Desm. Upper Cretaceous (Dordonian); St. Mametz, Dordogne.
a, anterior, and *a′*, posterior myophore; *c*, *c′*, anterior and posterior processes of clithrum. One-third natural size (after Bayle). (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

clition (klit′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **κλιτίον*, assumed dim. of *κλίτος*, equiv. to *κλιτύς*, a slope, < *κλίνειν*, slope, incline: see *cline, clinic.*] In *craniom.*, the median point of the highest part of the clivus on the inner surface of the sphenoid bone.

clitochore (klit′ō-kōr), *n.* [Gr. *κλίτος*, a slope, + *χωρεῖν*, spread abroad.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant whose seeds are distributed by means of gravity, either by falling in steep places or by detachment of soil, etc. *F. E. Clements.*

Clitocybe (kli-tos′i-bē), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < Gr. *κλιτός*, sloping, + *κύβη*, head. The name alludes to the convex pileus in its young state.] A genus of white-spored agarics having no annulus or volva and the gills mostly decurrent. *C. laccata* is a common and widely distributed species.

clitter (klit′ėr), *v. i.* [Imitative variation of *clatter.* Cf. *chitter, chatter.*] To emit a short, shrill, strident call or note, as a grasshopper; make a slight rattle.

The shrill cicala *clittering* from below.
Lord Houghton, Never Return! l. 142.

clitter (klit′ėr), *n.* 1. A slight rattling noise.—2. Same as ★*clatter*, *n.* Compare *clutter*[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.]

clival (klī′vạl), *a.* [*clivus* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the clivus in any sense. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 160.

clivus, *n.* 2. The superior surface of the vermis of the cerebellum.

clk. A contraction of *clerk.*

cloak, *n.* 3. In *mollusks*, same as *mantle* or *pallium.*

cloak-fern (klōk′fėrn), *n.* See *fern.*

cloche[2] (klōsh), *n.* [F., a bell or bell-jar: see *clock*[2], *n.*] A bell-jar or bell-glass under which plants are grown. The term is scarcely used in American writings, but is frequent in English horticultural works.

clock[2], *n.*—**Black Forest clock.** See ★*cuckoo-clock.*—**Clock correction,** the quantity which must be added (algebraically) to the time indicated by the clock in order to obtain the true time. It is to be subtracted *numerically* if the clock is fast, added if it is slow.—**Clock error,** the same, numerically, as *clock correction,* but usually, by clock-makers, reckoned with the opposite sign, that is, + if the clock is fast, — if it is slow.—**Diapason clock,** a clock which has a tuning-fork as a regulator.—**Eight-day clock,** a clock which goes for eight days with a single winding.—**German clock,** a clock made in Germany. Those made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were often of elaborate construction, some containing automatic figures of persons or animals. One of the most famous of these is the clock in the cathedral at Strasburg.

Shee takes her selfe asunder still when shee goes to bed . . . and about the next day noone is put together againe, like a great *Germane Clocke.*
B. Jonson, Silent Woman, iv. 2.

clock[2], *v. t.* 2. To time, as contestants in a race. [Colloq.]

clock-bird (klok′bėrd), *n.* A large Australian kingfisher, *Dacelo gigas:* so named on account of its calling at sunrise and sunset. The bird is more commonly known as the *laughing jackass.*

clock-calm (klok′käm), *n.* A flat calm, no breath of air stirring; an unruffled surface of water. *Smyth.*

clock-contact (klok′kon″takt), *n.* A contact of the pendulum or other part of a clock with a suitable arrangement for making or breaking a galvanic circuit.

Clock-face experiment, an experiment made to determine whether a person can make a drawing of an ordinary clock-face with roman numerals. It is intended as a test of the power or the habits of observation on the part of the average person. It is said that the majority of persons fail, notwithstanding the assumed familiarity of so simple an object.

clock-golf (klok′golf), *n.* See ★*golf.*

clock-hammer (klok′ham″ėr), *n.* The lever, and its knob, by which the bell of a clock is struck.

clock-meter (klok′mē″tėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an ampere-meter, volt-meter, or wattmeter actuated by clockwork.

clod[1], *n.* 8. A butchers' term for a cut of beef from the fore quarter opposite the cross-rib.

The proportion of bone in meat as ordinarily purchased will vary from almost nothing in "shoulder-*clod*" and "round" to as much as 40 or 50 per cent. in the shank.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 446.

clod-coal (klod′kōl), *n.* Strong homogeneous coal. [Scotch.]

clogger (klog′ėr), *n.* One whose business is the making of clogs or wooden shoes, or the wooden soles for such shoes.

cloisonless (kloi′sọn-les), *a.* [*cloison* + *-less.*] Without cloisons or wire cells: as, a *cloisonless* enamel.

Then arose the so-called "*cloisonless* enamels" (musenjippō). They are not always without cloisons. The design is generally framed at the outset with a ribbon of

thin metal, precisely after the manner of ordinary cloisonné ware. But as the work proceeds the cloisons are hidden — unless their presence is necessary to give emphasis to the design — and the final result is a picture in vitrified enamels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 730.

Cloistered vault. See ★*vault*[1].

cloistered-heart (klois-tẽrd-hart′), *n.* The closed gentian, *Gentiana Andrewsii:* the essential organs of the flower are, as it were, cloistered within the closed corolla.

clon (klon), *n.* [Also *clone;* < NL. **clōn*, <Gr. *κλών*, a twig or slip used for propagation; akin to *κλάδος*, a twig, slip, branch, < *κλᾶν*, break.] A group of cultivated plants the different individuals of which are simply transplanted parts of the same seedling individual, the propagation being altogether by the use of vegetative parts, such as buds, grafts, cuttings, suckers, tubers, bulbs, etc. The various sorts of apples, potatoes, chrysanthemums, etc., known as varieties are, in a more restricted sense, clons.

The *clons* of apples, pears, strawberries, etc., do not propagate true to seed, while this is one of the most important characters of races of wheat and corn.
H. J. Webber, in Science, Oct. 16, 1903, p. 503.

clonal (klō′nal), *a.* [*clon* + *-al*[1].] Relating or pertaining to, or having the characters of, a clon.

The differentiating *clonal* characters of chrysanthemums are mainly in the form and color of the flowers.
H. J. Webber, in Science, Oct. 16, 1903, p. 502.

clone[2] (klōn), *n.* [Gr. *κλών*, a twig, slip; related to *κλάδος*, a branch: see ★*clon*.] 1. Same as ★*clon*.—2. In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, one of the branches of a spicule: generally restricted to tetraxial forms.

Clonic contraction. See ★*contraction*.

clonism (klon′izm), *n.* [*clon*(*ic*) + *-ism*.] Clonic spasm.

clonome (klō′nōm), *n.* [*clone*[2] + *-ome*.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, the three similar arms of a ★trider (which see).

cloque (klōk), *n.* [F., < Picard *cloque*, a bell, etc.: see *clock*[2].] A name in France of a disease of the leaves of the peach.

Another fungous disease commonly known as *cloque*, probably due to some species of Taphrina or Exoascus, was receiving attention. The trouble is mentioned as affecting peach trees. It causes the leaves to curl.
E. G. Lodeman, The Spraying of Plants, p. 47.

close, *v. t.*—**Closed basin.** See ★*basin*.—**Closed shop.** See ★*shop*[1], *n.*

close[2], *a.* 17. In *cribbage*, noting cards which are near together, so that sequences are possible, such as the 5 and 7.—18. Formed or pronounced with a partial closing of the lips: as, a *close* vowel.

close-grained (klōs′grānd), *a.* Having the constituent grains, fibers, or elements closely compacted together; of closely compacted or dense structure or texture.

close-mouthed (klōs′moutht), *a.* Sparing of speech; reticent: as, a *close-mouthed* person.

close-place (klōs′plās), *n.* In *mining*, a narrow drift without separate airway for ventilation. [Scotch.]

close-reefed (klōs′rēft), *p. a.* Having the last reef taken in: noting the condition of a vessel when there are no more reefs left to be taken in the sails.

closer-on (klō′zẽr-on″), *n.* In *shoemaking*, one who stitches the different parts of the upper together.

close-wing (klōs′wing), *n.* A popular name for any moth of the family *Crambidæ*.

closing-hammer (klō′zing-ham″ẽr), *n.* A hammer used by boiler-makers for bringing together the plates at the seams of boilers before riveting.

closing-up (klō′zing-up″), *n.* 1. The placing of the top-box or cope on a foundry mold in preparation for casting. The cope must be clamped or weighted, however, before the mold is poured.—2. The heading or burring-over of a rivet, either by hand or by a machine. The length of rivet required for closing-up in hand-riveting is one and one-fourth diameters for snap and conical heads, one diameter for countersunk rivets, and from one-eighth to one-quarter inch more than these for machine-driven rivets.

closing-work (klō′zing-wẽrk), *n.* Any device, such as a door, valve, etc., which closes off or obstructs a passage or an opening.

closter (klos′tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *κλωστήρ*, a spindle.] A spindle-shaped cell, of frequent occurrence in wood. Also *clostrum*.

Clostridium (klos-trid′i-um), *n.* [NL., dim. < Gr. *κλῶστρον*, a clue of thread; cf. *κλωστήρ*, a spindle.] 1. A supposed genus of bacteria now usually classed under other genera by different authors.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *clostridia* (-ą).] A term applied to certain bacteria to describe their spindle-like shape.

Thus some bacilli resemble diplococci, others have a drumstick form, while others have a central, *clostridium* enlargement. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, V. 212.

clostrum (klos′trum), *n.*; pl. *clostra*. Same as ★*closter*.

clot,[1] *n.*—**Ante-mortem clot,** a clot formed in the heart or aorta just before death.—**Laminated clot,** a clot formed in layers by successive deposits of fibrin.—**Plastic clot,** a mass of cells given off from the intima of an artery at the point of ligature, the organization of which causes the permanent obliteration of the vessel.—**Post-mortem clot,** a clot formed in the aorta or heart just after death.

cloth, *n.* 7. *Naut.*, a breadth of canvas; one of the breadths of canvas in a square or fore-and-aft sail: a general term in relation to the sails of a ship.—**All cloth made,** full sail set.—**Cloth in the wind,** so close to the wind that the sails shake or lift.—**Cloth money.** See ★*money*.—**Cloth orange.** See ★*orange*[1].—**Cloth red, B, 3B, G, 3G, O, and R.** See ★*red*[1].—**Cloth-sampling scale.** See ★*scale*[3].—**Faced cloth,** cloth, particularly woolen cloth, that is finished with a lustrous face, as broadcloth.—**Henrietta cloth,** a plain-back fabric with a lustrous finish and twilled face, used for women's dresses. It has a silk warp and a wool weft, or it may be all wool.—**Lady's cloth,** a fine, wide, and closely woven wool flannel, slightly napped and face-finished, for women's wear.—**Little cloth,** limited sail.—**Oriental cloth,** a smooth, face-finished variety of woolen cloth.—**Three cloths in the wind,** a mildly intoxicated condition. Also *three sheets in the wind*.—**To carry much cloth,** said of a ship when her yards are long and her sails correspondingly broad.—**Wülfing cloth,** a face-finished broadcloth, valued especially for its fast color and permanent finish, used for army and navy uniforms, liveries, and carriage linings: named after Johann Wülfing, Lennep, Germany.

cloth-beam (klôth′bēm), *n.* 1. A weighing-beam for ascertaining the weight of a yard of cloth by weighing a whole piece. A given number of yards of cloth are weighed, and when the beam balances, the weight on the beam indicates, by one set of marks, the weight in ounces and tenths of a single yard.—2. That roll of a loom upon which the cloth is wound as it is woven.

cloth-brown (klôth′broun), *n.* Either of two mordant-acid coal-tar colors (R and G) of the diazo type, prepared by combining diazotized benzidine with salicylic acid and a naphthol derivative. They dye wool brown in an acid bath. The shade produced is much faster when after-chromed.

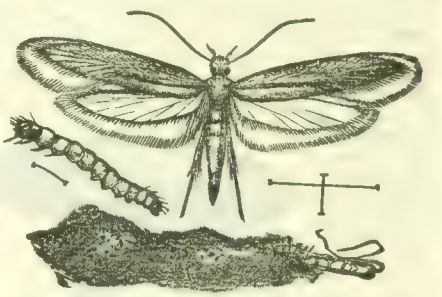
cloth-dresser (klôth′dres″ẽr), *n.* One who is employed in finishing cloth for the market, as napping, shearing, brushing, pressing, etc.

cloth-dressing (klôth′dres″ing), *n.* See *dressing*, 2 (*d*).

clothe, *v. t.* 4. *Naut.*, to cover with canvas; rig.—**To clothe the bowsprit,** to set up its shrouds and bobstays.—**To clothe the lower masts,** to give a great drop to the courses of the lower masts, that is, to bring them well down toward the deck.—**To clothe a ship with canvas,** to carry all sail.

clothes-louse (klōᴛʜz′lous), *n.* A louse, *Pediculus vestimenti*. Also called *body-louse*.

clothes-moth, *n.*—**Naked clothes-moth,** a tineid moth, *Tineola biselliella*, occurring in Europe and the United States, whose larva, feeding on woolen goods and fur, makes neither a case nor a gallery, although spinning a certain amount of silk.—**Tube-building clothes-moth,** a tineid moth, *Tricophaga tapetzella*, occurring in Europe and the United States, whose larva makes a gallery composed of silk and fragments of the cloth on which it feeds.



Naked Clothes-moth (*Tineola biselliella*).
Moth, larva, cocoon, and empty pupa-skin, much enlarged. (Riley, U. S. D. A.)

clothing[1], *n.* 5. In *saddlery*, blankets of any kind used on horses.

cloth-knife (klôth′nīf), *n.* A circular knife or disk-knife used in cutting cloth, paper, cork, leather, etc.

cloth-looker (klôth′lůk″ẽr), *n.* One who examines or inspects cloth as it comes from the loom.

cloth-looking (klôth′lůk″ing), *n.* The examination or inspection of cloth as it comes from the loom, for the purpose of keeping it up to the standard quality.

cloth-paste (klôth′pāst), *n.* Paste, usually made of flour, employed to cement cloth to the surface of something else, as to the board covers in bookbinding.

cloth-press, *n.* 2. A press for baling cloth.

cloth-presser (klôth′pres″ẽr), *n.* One who operates a cloth-press.

clottage (klot′āj), *n.* [*clot* + *-age*.] The formation of a clot or clots.

clotting-beetle (klot′ing-bē″tl), *n.* A wooden mallet or hammer used in breaking up clods that remain unbroken after plowing and harrowing. [Prov. Eng.]

clotule (klot′ūl), *n.* [Irreg. < *clot* + *-ule*.] A little clot. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 878.

cloture (klō′tůr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clotured*, ppr. *cloturing*. To apply the cloture to: as, to *cloture* a bill in Parliament. Also spelled *clôture*.

clotweed (klot′wēd), *n.* Same as *clot-bur*, 2.

clou (klö), *n.* [F., a nail, peg: see *clove*[4].] That which arrests and holds the attention or the interest; the strong point; the chief attraction; the peg on which success depends.

Surrounding these exhibits of machinery in motion are the displays of finished goods, each containing some "*clou*," such as a $5,000 blanket in the blanket section and a combined exhibit made by the costumers in a pavilion known as the Pavilion of Costumes and Fashions, in which are found the latest and best creations in women's dress and millinery.
Amer. Inventor, Aug. 1, 1904, p. 337.

cloud[1], *n.* 1. The classification of clouds adopted by the International Meteorological Committee, July 1, 1896, requires all clouds to be classified under the headings here defined: (1) *Cirrus* (abbreviated Ci.), isolated feathery clouds of fine, fibrous texture, generally of a white color, frequently arranged in bands which spread like the meridians on a celestial globe over a part of the sky and converge in perspective toward one or two opposite points of the horizon. In the formation of such bands cirro-stratus and cirro-cumulus often take part. (2) *Cirro-stratus* (Ci. S.), a fine whitish veil, sometimes quite diffuse, giving a whitish appearance to the sky, and called by many *cirrus-haze;* sometimes of more or less distinct structure, exhibiting tangled fibers. The veil often produces halos around the sun and moon. (3) *Cirro-cumulus* (Ci. Cu.), fleecy clouds; small white balls and wisps, without shadows or with very fine shadows, usually arranged in groups and often in rows. (4) *Alto-cumulus* (A. Cu.), dense, fleecy clouds; larger whitish or grayish balls with shaded portions, grouped in flocks or rows, frequently so close together that their edges meet. The various balls are generally larger and more compact (passing into strato-cumulus) toward the center of the group, but more delicate and wispy (passing into cirro-cumulus) on its edges. They are very frequently arranged in lines in one or two directions. (5) *Alto-stratus* (A. S.), a thick veil of a gray or bluish color, exhibiting in the vicinity of the sun and moon a brighter portion, which, without causing halos, may produce coronæ. This form shows gradual transitions to cirro-stratus, but may have only half the altitude. (6) *Strato-cumulus* (S. Cu.), large balls or rolls of dark cloud which frequently cover the sky, especially in winter, and give it at times an undulatory appearance. The layer of strato-cumulus is usually not very thick, and blue sky often appears in the breaks through it. Between this form and the alto-cumulus all possible gradations are found. It is distinguished from nimbus by the ball-like or rolled form, and also by the fact that it does not tend to bring rain. (7) *Nimbus* (N.), rain-clouds; dense masses of dark, formless clouds with ragged edges, from which generally continuous rain or snow is falling. Through the breaks in these clouds there is almost always seen a sheet of higher cirro-stratus or alto-stratus. If the mass of nimbus is torn up into small patches, or if low fragments of cloud are floating much below a great nimbus, they may be called *fracto-nimbus* (*scud* of the sailors). (8) *Cumulus* (Cu.), woolpack clouds; thick clouds whose summits are domes with protuberances, but whose bases are flat. These clouds are formed especially in the diurnal ascensional movement of the lower air. When the cumulus is opposite the sun, the surfaces usually seen by the observer are more brilliant than the edges of the protuberances. When the illumination comes from the side, this cloud shows a strong actual shadow. When on the sunny side of the sky, the cumulus appears dark, with bright edges. The true cumulus shows a sharp border above and below. When cumuli are formed in or torn by strong winds, the detached parts (*fracto-cumulus*) present continual changes. (9) *Cumulo-nimbus* (Cu. N.), thunder-clouds; shower-clouds; heavy masses of cloud rising like mountains, towers, or anvils, generally surrounded at the top by a veil or screen of fibrous texture (*false cirrus*) and below by nimbus-like masses of cloud. From their bases generally fall local showers of rain or snow, and sometimes hail or sleet. Thunder and lightning invariably attend the cumulo-nimbus. The upper edges are either of compact cumulus-like outline, and form massive summits surrounded by delicate false cirrus, or the edges themselves are drawn out into cirrus-like filaments. This last form is most common in spring showers. The front of an approaching thunderstorm cloud of wide extent sometimes appears like a great black arch stretching across a portion of the sky which is uniformly lighter in color. (10) *Stratus* (S.), lifted fog in a horizontal stratum. When this stratum is torn by the wind or by mountain summits into irregular fragments, they may be called *fracto-stratus.*—**Altitude of a cloud,** the linear height of a cloud above the land or the sea-level. The average altitude above sea-level has been de-

termined for numerous portions of the globe. It varies with the temperature and moisture of the air, and therefore with latitude and continentality. Among the methods of determining the altitude are the following: (*a*) *Bernoulli's method* (1744), which consists in determining the time and the depression of the sun below the horizon, when the sun's rays first or last touch a given cloud whose angular altitude and azimuth are also observed simultaneously. A convenient method of calculation is given by Zenker in his Meteorological Calendar for 1887. (*b*) *Peussner's method*, which consists in observing the location on the map of the shadow of a cloud and at the same time observing the altitude of the sun. The formulæ needed for calculation are given in Abbe's "Meteorological Apparatus and Methods" (1887). (*c*) The *kinematic method* (employed in connection with Abbe's marine nephoscope), in which observations give two zenithal apparent movements of the cloud for two corresponding known movements of the observer on a boat or wagon: eight quantities, that is, directions and rates of motion, are thus known which are introduced into the analytical trigonometrical equation, and the true altitude and motion of the cloud are found by elimination. (*d*) *Lambert's method*, which consists in observing the velocity of the shadow of the cloud on the ground and also the apparent angular velocity of the cloud at the zenith, whence the altitude or distance is calculated by trigonometrical formulæ. (*e*) *Trigonometric methods*, which involve the use of the cloud-theodolite, photogrammeter, or cloud-camera. (*f*) *Espy's dew-point method* of determining the altitude of the base of a cloud, which assumes that the altitude of the base is equal to the depression of the dew-point expressed in centigrade degrees multiplied by 100 meters or expressed in degrees Fahrenheit multiplied by 186 feet.—**Cotton-ball clouds.** See ★*cotton-ball*.—**Iridescent cloud,** a cloud that shows a patch of rainbow color suggesting the iridescence of mother-of-pearl; also, a pearly white cloud without iridescent colors.—**Mammiform cloud,** a threatening cloud from the under side of which there hang protuberances resembling mammæ, teats, or bags: a formation that is generally due to the rapid settling and evaporation of the heavier cloud-particles, but possibly sometimes to the formation of cloud in a slowly revolving vortex, as when a waterspout or tornado-funnel begins at the lower surface of a cloud.—**Nacreous cloud,** a delicate white cloud, very high, shining late at night; a noctiluminous cloud: sometimes improperly called *iridescent* and *phosphorescent*.—**Noctilucent cloud, night-shining cloud,** a cloud that shines after sunset, apparently very high up and illuminated by distant twilight.

cloud-belt (kloud′belt), *n.* **1.** A zone around the earth covered by clouds; the zone in which the cloudiness is a maximum; specifically, the equatorial zone.—**2.** The belt or ring of clouds itself; a cloud-ring; a belt of clouds crossing a planet, as Jupiter, Saturn, etc.

cloud-berg (kloud′bėrg), *n.* A mountainous mass of cloud which looks like an iceberg on the distant horizon.

cloud-blower (kloud′blō″ėr), *n.* A tubular pipe of the North American Indians: so called when used in religious ceremonials, on account of the symbolic significance of the puffs of smoke.

cloud-camera (kloud′kam″ę-rą), *n.* An apparatus for observing the image of a cloud, formed by a lens in a dark chamber, in order to determine its altitude, motion, size, or internal changes. In the cloud-camera of Vettin (1860) the camera is mounted on a horizontal axis adjustable to any apparent angular altitude. The elaboration of this instrument constitutes the photogrammeter perfected for use in the cloud-observation work of the International Meteorological Committee in 1896–97, and for topographical surveys. See ★*photogrammeter* and *nephoscope*.

cloud-chart (kloud′chärt), *n.* One of a series of daily weather-maps showing the quantities, kinds, and motions of the clouds over the area of country covered by the ordinary weather-map.

clouded (klou′ded), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with clouds; obscured by clouds: as, a *clouded* sky, —**2.** Marked by dark, vague, irregular spots:



Clouded Tiger-cat (*Felis nebulosa*).

as, a *clouded* cane; a *clouded* leopard or tiger-cat.—**Clouded locust.** See ★*locust*[1].

cloud-firing (kloud′fīr″ing), *n.* The attempt to procure rain in seasons of drought, or to ward off destructive hail-storms, by the firing of cannon.

cloud-gate (kloud′gāt), *n.* A passageway between hills, mountains, or promontories through which clouds pass in and out with the day and night winds.

cloudiness, *n.*—**Scale of cloudiness.** Meteorological observers have different methods of recording the apparent cloudiness of the sky. Some consider the whole sky from zenith to horizon, others only that portion which is more than 30 degrees above the horizon. When the sky is wholly covered it is said to have a cloudiness of 10. If the observer estimates that one-tenth of this area is occupied by clear spaces, although it may to him appear wholly covered (because he sees the sides of the clouds), he will estimate the cloudiness as 9/10. In general, the cloudiness is that percentage of the whole circular area which would be covered by the clouds if they could be projected vertically downward; therefore, no account is to be taken of the thickness or height of the cloud. One estimates as closely as possible the percentage of area that would be covered by shadows if the sun were in the zenith and the observer could take a comprehensive view of the surrounding circle.

clouding, *n.* **2.** The dulling of varnish, as by dampness or the fumes of sulphur and ammonia.

cloud-projector (kloud′prō-jek″tor), *n.* An apparatus devised by G. G. Stokes (1883) by which from two cloud photographs, taken from different points of view, can be deduced mechanically the altitudes, distances, and dimensions of all parts of the cloud.

cloudscape (kloud′skāp), *n.* A scene composed of clouds; a painting of such a scene.

cloud-shutter (kloud′shut″ėr), *n.* In *photog.*, a shutter provided with adjustable disks by means of which the foreground may be exposed sufficiently while the sky may be taken instantaneously. Images of clouds are thus secured.

cloud-world (kloud′wėrld), *n.* The realm of clouds, or, figuratively, of vague fancies; cloud-land.

Cloudy day, a day in which clouds prevail; as used technically by the United States Weather Bureau, a day in which the average obscuration between sunrise and sunset is $\frac{7}{10}$ or more.—**Partly cloudy,** as used technically by the United States Weather Bureau, marked by a state of cloudiness ranging from 3 to 7 on the cloud-scale of 10. See *scale of* ★*cloudiness*.

cloudy-wing (klou′di-wing), *n.* An American hesperiid butterfly, *Thorybes pylades*, which has a wide distribution. It is brown in color, with small white spots on the fore wings. Its larvæ feed on clover. Also called *northern cloudy-wing*.—**Southern cloudy-wing,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thorybes bathyllus*, which ranges from West Virginia to Florida and westward to Kansas and New Mexico. Its larvæ feed on wild beans and other leguminous herbs.

clove[3], *n.* **2.** A cleft; an opening: as, the *clove* in the roving-carriage of a cotton-jenny.

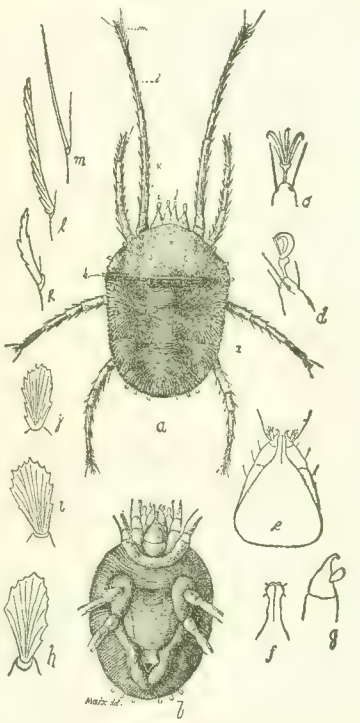
clovene (klō′vēn), *n.* [*clove*[4] + *-ene*.] A sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, obtained by heating caryophyllene hydrate with phosphorus pentoxid. It boils at 261–263° C.

clover, *n.*, **1.** For some of the most useful or otherwise noteworthy true clovers of the western United States, see *annual red* ★*clover*, *bear-*★*clover*, *Beckwith's* ★*clover*, *bull-*★*clover*, and *sour* ★*clover*. These include the most important of several species used raw as food by the California Indians.—**Alexandrian clover.** See *Trifolium* and ★*berseem*.—**Alsatian clover,** the alsike clover, *Trifolium hybridum*.—**Alsike clover.** See ★*alsike*.—**Annual red clover,** *Trifolium involucratum*, widely distributed through the Rocky Mountain region, and much the most valuable of the annual species. Also called *purple clover*.—**Bear-clover,** *Trifolium virescens*, a Californian species of some forage value and a favorite among the Indians for eating raw. All parts of the plant are sweet (hence also known as *sweet clover*), and the flowers and seed-pods as well as the herbage are eaten. It is considered to be the most common cause of bloat; hence it is sometimes called *bloat-clover*. *Bear-clover* is also a local Californian name of *Chamæbatia foliolosa*. See ★*tar-weed*, 2.—**Beckwith's clover,** *Trifolium Beckwithii*, a Rocky Mountain species of low elevations, ranging to South Dakota, valuable for pasture and hay: from its resemblance to *T. pratense*, sometimes called *wild red clover*.—**Bersin clover.** See *Trifolium*.—**Bloat-clover.** Same as *bear-*★*clover*.—**Bokhara clover.** See *clover*, 2.—**Brazilian clover.** Same as *alfalfa*.—**Broad clover,** the red clover, *Trifolium pratense*. [Eng.]—**Brown clover.** See *Trifolium*.—**Bull-clover,** a true clover, *Trifolium Wormskioldii*, one of the most valuable of the native species of northern California, in damp places growing 2 or 3 feet high. It is much relished by cattle and also by the Indians, who eat all the above-ground parts raw.—**Calvary clover.** See *clover*, 2.—**Chilean clover,** alfalfa: so called because it was brought to California from Chile.—**Clover broom-rape.** See ★*broom-rape*.—**Clover cutworm.** See ★*cutworm*.—**Clover flower-midge** or **clover seed-midge.** See ★*flower-midge*.—**Clover seed-worm, clover stem-borer.** See ★*seed-worm*, ★*stem-borer*.—**Cow-clover.** Same as *mammoth* ★*clover*.—**Egyptian clover.** Same as ★*berseem*.—**Florida clover.** See *Richardsonia*.—**Four-leafed clover.** (*a*) A frequent sport of the common red clover having four leaflets to the leaf. (*b*) In Texas, *Marsilea macropoda*, a plant of some forage value in shady bottoms. See *Marsilea*.—**Golden clover,** the yellow clover or hop-clover, *Trifolium agrarium*.—**Long-stalked clover,** *Trifolium longipes*, found in the eastern Rocky Mountain region at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 feet, where it is valuable for forage. It is a slender plant a foot or more high, with narrow leaflets. A pale-flowered variety is sometimes called *wild white clover*.—**Mammoth** or **mammoth red clover,** a robust red clover referred by recent American authors to *Trifolium medium*, the zigzag clover. It resembles common red clover, with which it is often confused, but it may be distinguished, particularly by the long stalks of the heads. It is doubtless identical with the cow-grass of England, the qualities of which it shows in some measure. Sometimes called *sapling clover* (in the western United States) and *cow-clover*. See *cow-grass*.—**Mayad clover.** See *Trifolium*.—**Menindie clover,** *Trigonella suavissima*, an Australian fodder-plant.—**Mexican clover.** See *Richardsonia*.—**Mountain red clover,** *Trifolium megacephalum*, a robust perennial species of the Rocky Mountain region, especially the western slope, valued for forage. It has large and showy heads, leaves with 5 or 7 leaflets, and stout deep-growing roots.—**Musk-clover.** See *musky filaree*, under ★*filaree*.—**Nevada clover,** *Trifolium tridentatum*, a native species of Utah and Nevada, eaten greedily by cattle.—**Purple clover.** (*a*) See *clover*, 1. (*b*) Same as *annual red* ★*clover*.—**Rengeso clover,** *Astragalus Sinicus*, a clover-like plant largely grown in Japan for green manure and for forage. It is often sown in rice-fields after harvest and plowed under the next spring.—**Russian red clover,** *Trifolium pratense pallidum*, a variety of the red clover adapted to arid conditions.—**Salt clover.** See *sour* ★*clover* (*b*) (2).—**Sapling clover.** Same as *mammoth* ★*clover*.—**Snail clover.** See *snail-clover*.—**Soola clover,** *Hedysarum coronarium*, a leguminous fodder-plant cultivated in Italy and the Balearic Islands.—**Sour clover.** (*a*) The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) In California: (1) *Trifolium fucatum*, a true clover, probably with some allied species or varieties. These are succulent plants with light-colored foliage. (2) *T. obtusiflorum*, a species having an acid taste and clammy with an acid exudation. The Indians regard it as one of the best for eating, the exudation being generally washed off. Also called *salt clover* and, as growing near springs, *spring-clover*.—**Spanish clover.** See *Richardsonia*.—**Spotted clover,** the spotted medic, *Medicago Arabica*.—**Spring-clover.** Same as *sour* ★*clover* (*b*) (2).—**Suckling clover,** *Trifolium filiforme* of Europe, good in mixed pastures for sheep.—**Sulphur clover,** *Trifolium ochroleucum* of Europe, growing on dry calcareous soils and relished by cattle.—**Swamp-clover,** *Lotus uliginosus*, a species of bird's-foot clover native in northern Europe, and cultivated in Minnesota and Wisconsin on sour, mucky soils. It is a slender branching plant with rather large yellow flowers and long, slender pods.—**Swedish clover.** Same as ★*alsike*.—**Sweet clover.** (*a*) See *clover*, 2. (*b*) Same as *bear-*★*clover*.—**Wild red clover.** Same as *Beckwith's* ★*clover*.—**Wild white clover.** Same as *long-stalked* ★*clover*.—**Zigzag clover.** See *Trifolium*, *mammoth* ★*clover*, and *marl-grass*.

clover-dodder (klō′vėr-dod″ėr), *n.* See ★*dodder*[1].

clover-looping (klō′vėr-lō″ping), *a.* Looping clover or warping it by partial eating.—**Clover-looping owlet.** See *owlet* (a moth).

clover-mite (klō′vėr-mīt), *n.* An American mite, *Bryobia pratensis*, very common on clover



Clover-mite (*Bryobia pratensis*).

a, dorsal view; *b*, ventral view; *c*, *d*, claw; *e*, *f*, *g*, mouth-parts; *h*, *i*, *j*, body-scales; *k*, *l*, *m*, leg-spines. (Insect Life, U. S. D. A.) Magnified.

in the western United States, and frequently swarming in great numbers on tree-trunks, fences, and the sides of houses.

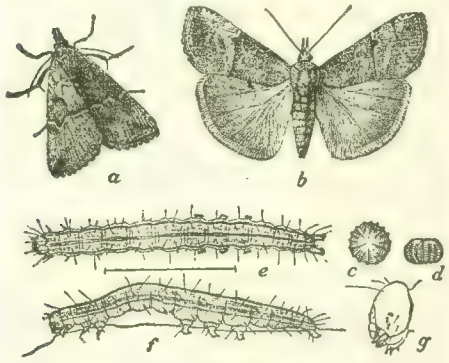
clover-rust (klō′vėr-rust), *n.* A parasitic fungus, *Uromyces Trifolii*, which attacks the leaves of various species of clover.

clover-sickness (klō′vėr-sik″nes), *n.* The state of being clover-sick, that is, incapable of producing a crop of clover: said of soils, usually with reference to the common red clover. In England the trouble has been charged to threadworms (nematoids), to fungi, to insufficient nutrition, to acidity, and to enzyms inimical to the organisms symbiotic with the clover, but agreement has not been reached. Many cases can be corrected by an application of lime. The term has also been applied to the condition of the plant.

Clover-sickness rarely occurs on chalk soils.
J. Wrightson, Fallow and Fodder Crops, p. 220.

clover-tree (klō′vėr-trē), *n.* A Tasmanian tree, *Goodenia latifolia.* Also called *native laburnum.*

clover-worm (klō′vėr-wėrm), *n.* A green



Clover-worm (*Plathypena scabra*).

a, moth with wings folded; *b*, same, wings expanded; *c* and *d*, egg; *e* and *f*, penultimate stage of larva; *g*, head of larva — all enlarged; *c*, *d*, *g*, greatly enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

caterpillar, the larva of *Plathypena scabra,* an American noctuid moth.

clove-strip (klōv′strip), *n.* The floating or creeping primrose-willow, *Jussiæa diffusa,* common in the eastern United States, and also found in tropical America and Asia. See *Jussiæa* and *primrose-willow.*

clownism (klou′nizm), *n.* [*clown* + *-ism.*] Clownish conduct; specifically, a stage of hystero-epilepsy in which the patient assumes the most bizarre and seemingly impossible attitudes.

Clown's lungwort. See *lungwort.*—**Clown's mustard,** the bitter candytuft, *Iberis amara.*—**Clown's-nard.** See *plowman's spikenard,* under *spikenard.*—**Clown's spikenard.** Same as ★*clown's-nard.*

cloy[3] (kloi), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps lit. something that cloys or is sticky, < *cloy*[1], *v.* Otherwise for *claay* or *cly,* dial. form of *clay*?] An artificial mixture of plastic character, in this respect resembling clay.

cloze, *v.* A simplified spelling of *close.*

C. L. P. A. An abbreviation of *Common Law Procedure Act.*

C. L. S. C. An abbreviation of *Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.*

club[1], *n.* **8.** The expanded end of the tentacular arms in decacerous cephalopods.—**Sensory club,** in hydromedusans, a ★cordylus (which see, with cut).

club[1], *v. t.*—**To club a fleet,** to manœuver a fleet, so as to get to windward of a certain position.

Clubbed fingers, enlargement of the tips of the fingers, with incurvation of the nails, occurring in diseases in which hematosis is interfered with.

clubbing[1], *n.* **4.** In *gardening,* the process or progress of becoming clubrooted; also, the clubrooted condition.

clubbing[2] (klub′ing), *n.* The act of forming a club; joint action or subscription for joint or individual benefit.

clubbock (klub′ok), *n.* [Appar. < *club*[1] + *-ock.*] A sea-fish, the spotted blenny, *Gadus gunnellus.* Also *gunnel.*

club-fungus (klub′fung″gus), *n.* Any one of the fungi belonging to the family *Clavariaceæ.*

Not all of the *club-fungi* are unbranched; but some of them are divided like the antlers of a deer, and yet others in which the branching is more copious grow in pearl-gray, yellow, white or pinkish tufts, several inches high, and covering spaces as large as a dinner-plate.
C. MacMillan, Minn. Plant Life, viii.

club-hand (klub′hand), *n.* A deformity of the hand similar in nature and causation to club-foot.

club-head (klub′hed), *n.* A club-shaped or club-like head.

club-moss, *n.*—**Bog club-moss,** *Lycopodium inundatum,* a small low-ground species, not uncommon in Europe and in North America, extending in the latter from Newfoundland and Alaska south to Washington, Illinois, and New Jersey. Also called *crowfoot* and *marsh club-moss.*—**Fir club-moss,** *Lycopodium Selago,* a boreal species of Europe and North America, in the latter extending to the mountains of North Carolina. See other vernacular names under *Lycopodium.*—**Foxtail club-moss,** *Lycopodium alopecuroides,* a showy species occurring in moist situations along the coast from New York to Florida and Mississippi.—**Interrupted club-moss,** *Lycopodium annotinum,* a trailing species having stiff acicular leaves, circumpolar in its distribution, in North America occurring as far south as Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Washington.—**Marsh club-moss.** Same as *bog* ★*club-moss.*—**Rock club-moss,** *Lycopodium porophilum,* a rather rare species of the central and southern United States, allied to *L. lucidulum,* and usually found on sandstone rocks.—**Shining club-moss,** *Lycopodium lucidulum,* a beautiful dark-green erect species of low woods in eastern Canada and extending from the central United States eastward. Sometimes known as *swamp* and *trailing evergreen.*—**Stiff club-moss.** Same as *interrupted* ★*club-moss.*—**Tree club-moss,** the ground-pine, *Lycopodium obscurum* (*L. dendroideum*). See *Lycopodium.*

club-shell (klub′shel), *n.* A marine univalve mollusk of the family *Cerithiidæ.*

club-tooth (klub′tōth), *n.* A gear-tooth which is larger at the outer end, or tip, than at the inner end, or root.

clucker (kluk′ėr), *n.* An oyster that, owing to its having been chilled or otherwise injured, sounds hollow when its shell is struck. [Local, U. S.] *Stand. Dict.*

clue, *n.*—**Foot clue** (*naut.*), the clue at the foot-end of a hammock.

clue, *v. t.*—**To clue down** (*naut.*), to let go the halyards and sheet of a gaff-topsail while the tack is kept fast, and to man the clue-line so as to bring the head, leech, and luff of the sail down to the clue; to man clue-lines so as to force a yard down on the mast-cap.

clue-cringle (klö′kring″gl), *n.* Same as *clue-thimble* (which see, under *thimble*).

clue-line, *n.*—**Gaff-topsail clue-line,** the rope that runs around the foot, leech, and luff of a gaff-sail, by means of which the topsail is bunched in to the mast on a fore-and-aft vessel, being clued up or clued down, according as the tack is slacked up or held fast.

clue-rope (klö′rōp), *n.* The roping on a sail at the clues. A clue-line is sometimes incorrectly referred to as a clue-rope.

cluf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *clough.*

clump[1], *n.* **6.** An aggregation of bacteria resulting from the action of agglutinins. See *serum* ★*diagnosis.*

clump[1] (klump), *v.* [*clump*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form a clump or cluster; cluster; aggregate: said of the agglutination of certain bacteria in response to the action of definite substances. See *serum* ★*diagnosis.*

The Seal Harbor bacillus refused absolutely to *clump* in any dilution above 1-10. *Med. Record,* Feb., 1903, p. 358.

II. *trans.* To form (bacteria) into a clump or cluster; agglutinate.

clumping, *n.* **2.** The forming of a clump or cluster of bacteria; agglutination of bacteria.

The actual results agree with the prediction, the table showing a somatic agglutination of 100 for both cultures, and no flagellar *clumping.*
Jour. Med. Research, Oct., 1904, p. 321.

Cluny enamel. See ★*enamel.*

clupein (klū′pē-in), *n.* [Also *clupeine;* < L. *clupea,* herring, + *-in*[2].] A protamin obtained from the testicles of the herring. Also called *salmin.*

Clusiaceæ (klū-si-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Clusia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Hypericales,* the balsam-tree family, including the greater part of the *Guttiferæ* of some authors, but not including the *Hypericaceæ* nor the *Quiinaceæ.*

cluster cotton, cluster variable. See ★*cotton*[1], ★*variable.*

cluster-berry (klus′tėr-ber-i), *n.* The mountain-cranberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa.*

clustered (klus′tėrd), *p. a.* Formed into a cluster; arranged or collected in clusters; in *bot.,* applied specially to flowers and fruits regardless of the type of inflorescence.

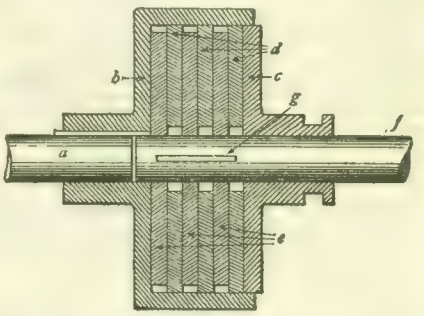
cluster-fly (klus′tėr-flī), *n.* A muscid fly, *Pollenia rudis,* which enters houses in the autumn and clusters, in a sluggish way, on windows and walls.

cluster-pore (klus′tėr-pōr), *n.* One of several small pores or orifices clustered together which form part of the system of mucous canals opening on the surface in *Chimæra.*

There is also an absence of primitive pores, and the *cluster-pores* are very few in number.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1895, p. 880.

clutch[1], *n.*, **2.** (*a*) The simplest form is a pair of opposing disks, one with projections which can slide into depressions on the other. When thus interlocked they act as one. The two surfaces may also engage each other by friction, the pressure between them keeping the one from slipping on the other, as a friction-clutch. Clutches are much used where parts of a machine are to be run independently; where it is desired to stop and start different parts in succession; where varying demand of resistance through the day makes it desirable to run units of different capacities at different times, without stopping some continuous motion; and where different floors of a factory stop and start at different times. Clutches of gradual action are preferred, by reason of the avoidance of shock, when machinery at rest is to be started from parts already moving. When reversing is to be done from a source of power which always turns in one direction, a clutch will be required. This condition is present in most of the motor-cars operated by internal combustion engines. See *bayonet-clutch,* ★*coil-clutch,* ★*expanding-clutch* (with cut), ★*jaw-clutch,* ★*rim-clutch* (with cut), *Weston* ★*clutch.*

6. *Naut.*: (*a*) A forked stanchion. (*b*) The throat of a patent anchor.—**7.** Oyster spawn.—**Catch-and-ratchet clutch,** a form of engaging and disengaging mechanism in which two parts or elements are made, by a ratchet action, to engage and act as driver and driven. *Nasmith,* Cotton Spinning, p. 319.—**Coil-clutch.** See ★*coil-clutch.*—**Individual-clutch transmission.** See ★*transmission.*—**Magnetic clutch,** a device for causing a pulley to revolve with the shaft upon which it is mounted, and for releasing the pulley when not in use, by means of electromagnets.—**Weston clutch,** a form of multiple friction-clutch, devised by Thomas Weston, in which alternate disks form the contact- and driving-surfaces. Those of one set are compelled to turn with the driving-shaft, the alternate ones in turning must turn the exterior cylindrical shell which incloses them, and this shell is keyed to the other shaft. When the disks are compressed by pressure parallel to the shafts, they bear on each other's faces, and gradually compel the driven element to come to the speed of the driver. When all are at common speed there is no slipping.



Weston Clutch.

a, driving-shaft; *b*, hollow cylinder keyed to *a*; *c*, pressure-disk sliding lengthwise on *f*; *d*, friction-disks capable of slight motion parallel to shaft, but compelled by ribs on *b* to turn with it; *e*, friction-disks capable of slight motion parallel to shaft, but compelled by a feather, *g*, to turn with the driven or follower-shaft, *f*; *g*, feather. When *c* presses *d* and *e* together, *a* driving *b* and *d* will compel *e* to drive *f* by friction between the contact surfaces.

clutch-block (kluch′blok), *n.* The bolt or block which, in a positive clutch, locks one part of the clutch to the other.

clutch-box (kluch′boks), *n.* **1.** A cover or box surrounding a clutch to keep dirt, etc., out of the clutch and protect the hands of the operator from the danger of being caught. —**2.** An essential part of the Heilmann cotton-comber for detaching and delivering the combed sliver.

clutch-coupling (kluch′kup-ling), *n.* Same as *clutch*[1], 2.

clutch-plate (kluch′plāt), *n.* A plate for operating a clutch; a plate which carries a clutch, or to which a clutch is fastened; a plate which carries pins, or is slotted to receive pins, so that when it is moved it will operate a clutch.

clutch-sleeve (kluch′slēv), *n.* A sleeve or boss attached to a clutch. It is usually slotted, or a groove is turned in it so that it is free to turn with the clutch and can also be connected to a stationary operating-lever.

clutch-spool (kluch′spōl), *n.* That part of a friction-clutch which engages with the clutch-block. Usually, a part which enters a recess in the clutch-block.

clutch-wheel (kluch′hwēl), *n.* Same as ★*clutch-box,* 2. *Taggart,* Cotton Spinning, II. 46.

clutter[2], *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To jumble words together in speaking, clipping syllables and dropping consonants.

Clydesdale (klīdz′dāl), *n.* A breed of heavy draft-horses originally raised about the Clyde, Scotland.

Clydonautilus (klī-dō-nâ′ti-lus), *n.* [NL. for **Clydononautilus,* < Gr. κλύδων, a wave, + ναυτίλος, nautilus.] A genus of fossil nautiloid cephalopods with coiled involute shells and lobed septal sutures like those of the goniatites. It is from the Triassic rocks.

Clydonites (klī-dō-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλύδων, a wave, + *-ites.*] A genus of fossil ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites from the Triassic rocks, including primitive forms with simple septal sutures.

clyer, clyre, *n.* See ★*clier.*

clymene (klī-mēn′), *n.* [Appar. < L. *Clymene,* name of a nymph: see *Clymenia.*] The trade-name of an odoriferous material of unpub-

lished composition. It is used, among other purposes, for psychophysiological tests of the power of smell.

clymenioid (klī-mē′ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of *Clymenia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Clymeniidæ*.

Clypeastrina (klip″ē-as-trī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Clypeasterina*, < *Clypeaster* (a genus), + *-ina*2.] A suborder of irregular *Echinoidea*, of the order *Gnathostomata*. They have powerful jaws which move only horizontally and are without braces and compasses; the teeth are placed in pyramids which articulate by a socket fitting on to vertical processes; and the ambulacra are petaloid.

Clypeus anterior, in *entom.*, the anterior portion of the clypeus when this is divided by a transverse suture.—**Clypeus posterior,** in *entom.*, the posterior portion of the clypeus when it is divided by a transverse suture.

clysma (kliz′mä). *n.*; pl. *clysmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *κλύσμα*, a drench, a clyster, < *κλύζειν*, wash, drench.] Same as *clyster*.

clyssus, clissus (klis′us), *n.* [NL. *clyssus*, prob. for *clissus*, and that perhaps for **clīsis*, < Gr. *κλεῖσις, κλῆσις*, a closing up (hence reunion, recomposition), < *κλείειν*, close: see *clisto-*.] A chemical term of the iatrochemical period, used with more or less vagueness to signify the material essence of a substance or a mixture of substances.

clyster (klis′tėr), *v. t.* [*clyster, n.*] To administer a rectal injection: same as *clysterize*.

C. M. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Certified Master*; (*c*) of *Church Missionary*; (*d*) of *common meter*; (*e*) of *corresponding member*.

C. M. D. An abbreviation of *common meter double*.

C. M. G. An abbreviation of *Companion of St. Michael and St. George*. See *order*.

cml. A contraction of *commercial*.

C. M. S. An abbreviation of *Church Missionary Society*.

c. m. s. An abbreviation of the Latin *cras mane sumendus*, in medical prescriptions, 'to be taken to-morrow morning.'

Cneoraceæ (nē-ō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1890), < *Cneorum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous, choripetalous plants of the order *Geraniales*, the widow-wail family, formerly included in the family *Simaroubaceæ*, but now placed by Engler between the *Zygophyllaceæ* and the *Rutaceæ*. It consists of the genus ★*Cneorum* only (which see) and *widow-wail*, 1.

Cneorum (nē-ō′rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, first used by him in 1737), < Gr. *κνέωρον*, the name of some flower used for garlands; according to some a nettle, but taken by botanists to be *Daphne Cneorum* or *Daphne Gnidium*. This plant was called by the early botanists *Thymelæa* ('thyme-olive') and thus connects with *Chamælea* ('ground-olive'), Tournefort's name for the genus *Cneorum*.] A genus of dicotyledonous evergreen shrub-like plants, the type and only genus of the family *Cneoraceæ*. It is characterized by the small axillary cymose or solitary yellow flowers, and the entire linear-oblong or spatulate, coriaceous leaves. Twelve species are known, all natives of the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands. *Cneorum tricoccum* and *C. pulverulentum* are sometimes cultivated. See *widow-wail*, 1.



Cneorum tricoccon.

a, branch with flowers and fruit; *b*, flower; *c*, disk with stamens and gynæceum attached; *d*, fruit. a, two thirds natural size; b, c, and d, enlarged. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Cnidian (nī′di-an), *a.* [Gr. Κνίδιος, < Κνίδος, L. *Cnidus*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Cnidus in Asia Minor.—**Cnidian school,** a very early school of medicine in Greece, existing before that of Hippocrates.

cnidocyst (nī′dō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *κνίδη*, a nettle, + *κύστις*, bag (cyst).] A nematocyst.

cnidogenous (nī-doj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *κνίδη*, nettle, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Producing or containing nematocysts: as, the *cnidogenous* sacs of certain mollusks.

The hepatic cæca in the dorsal papillæ of Eolidoida actually communicate with the *cnidogenous* sacs at their extremity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 797.

cnidophore (nī′dō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *κνίδη*, a nettle, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A part or organ that bears cnidoblasts.

Cnidophores are distinctly visible round the edge of the mantle. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, I. 252.

cnidophorous (nī-dof′ō-rus), *a.* Bearing cnidoblasts.

cnidosac (nī′dō-sak), *n.* [Gr. *κνίδη*, a nettle, + *σάκκος*, sack: see *sac*, *sack*1.] The enlarged middle parts of a tentillum in certain *Siphonophora*, bearing numerous nematocysts. See the extract.

The tentacle [in *Diphyes*] is tubular and is beset with a series of lateral tentilla, also tubular. Each tentillum is composed of three parts—(1) a thin pedicle or proximal part, (2) a dilated middle part, the *cnidosac*, and (3) a slender terminal filament. The swelling of the *cnidosac* is due to a rich development of nematocysts of various kinds, forming the battery.

Sedgwick, Text-book of Zoöl., I. 146.

cnidosphere (nī′dō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *κνίδη*, nettle, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] In *Siphonophora*, as certain *Disconectæ*, one of the spherical knobs composed of cnidoblasts borne on the tentacles.

C. O. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Commanding Officer*; (*b*) of *Colonial Office*.

coacervate, *a.* **2.** In *bot.*, densely crowded together; clustered.

coach, *n.*, **4.** (*c*) In base-ball, one of the players belonging to the side at the bat who takes his position near either first or third base and advises the base-runner when to run.—**6.** A tame bullock or horse used as a decoy in capturing wild cattle or horses. [Australia.]—**Calash coach.** See ★*calash*.—**Concord coach,** a heavy coach-body hung upon leather thorough-braces and having a detached driver's seat in front and a covered baggage-rack at the rear. It originated in Concord, New Hampshire.—**Drawing-room coach,** a coach without upper door-pillars. The quarters are paneled one half their depth and the low door has a drop-light. The large openings thus permitted on the sides can be closed by sliding the quarter-lights and raising the door-lights.



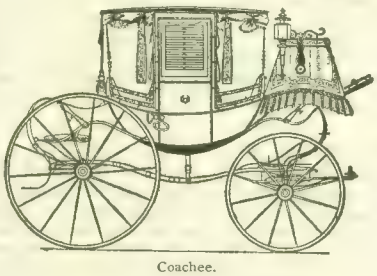
Concord Coach.

coach, *v. t.* **4.** To capture (wild cattle or horses) with the help of a tame bullock or horse as a decoy: see ★*coach*, *n.*, 6. [Australia.]

coach-band (kōch′band), *n.* A metallic thimble used upon the outer end of the hub of a wheel of a vehicle, both as an ornament and as a protection to the wood.

coach-bridle (kōch′brī″dl), *n.* A heavy bridle with large winkers, broad front-band, drop face-piece, nose- and chin-pieces, and generally check-straps.

coachee, *n.* **2.** A style of coach highly popular in the southern United States before 1860.



Coachee.

The body had but four pillars, those at the doors, the top resting upon these and upon scrolled supports at the ends. It had a hammer-cloth seat, and a foot-board at the rear. The quarters were inclosed with curtains instead of panels or glasses.—**Coachee rockaway.** See ★*rockaway*.

coach-harness (kōch′här″nes), *n.* A heavy harness for a team of horses used with a heavy coach.

coach-hinge (kōch′hinj), *n.* A heavy hinge with long narrow flaps which shut flat on the insides, used on carriage-doors.

coach-lace (kōch′lās), *n.* A hard woven ribbon with an ornamental face and a plain back: used as a trimming material for carriages.

coach-lock (kōch′lok), *n.* A thin box with a flat securing-surface at right angles with the side. The bolt is retained in the box and is operated by a square bar on a coach-handle.

coachmaker's vise. See ★*vise*2.

coachman, *n.* **3.** In *angling*, an artificial fly, named for a Herefordshire stage-coach driver who was famous as a fly-fisher. It is composed of a copper-colored peacock harl body, white swan or other white feather wings, and red cock-hackle.—**4.** Same as ★*coach-whip bird*.

coach-pad (kōch′pad), *n.* In a harness, a frame of iron covered with leather and provided with two pads or cushions on the under side. The frame is fitted with holes for attaching the hooks and terrets. The soft pad has no iron frame, heavy leather being used instead. A self-adjusting pad is one that has hinged sections attached to the lower arms of the frame which allow the cushions to adjust themselves to the back of any horse.

coach-varnish (kōch′vär″nish), *n.* Any hard varnish used on coaches.

coach-whip, *n.* **4.** The ocotilla, *Fouquieria splendens*, so called from the long, leafless, lash-like branches. See *Fouquieria* and ★*ocotillo*.—**Coach-whip bird,** an Australian name for birds of the genus *Psophodes*: given on account of the resemblance of their notes to the crack of a whip. Also called *coachman*, for the same reason.

coad. An abbreviation of *coadjutor*.

coadministrator (kō-ad-min′is-trā-tọr), *n.* One who is joint administrator with one or more other persons.

coadministratrix (kō-ad-min-is-trā′trikz), *n.* A female coadministrator.

coagulin (kō-ag′ū-lin), *n.* [Also *coaguline*; < *coagul(ate)* + *-in*2.] An adaptation-product which causes coagulation. Immunization with milk will thus call forth the production of a coagulin which coagulates milk. These bodies are very similar to, and are possibly identical with, the precipitins.

coagulometer (kō-ag-ū-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *coagulare*, coagulate, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus in the form of a graduated tube, used to determine (*a*) the rapidity of coagulation of any given specimen of blood, or (*b*) the coagulating power of any substance when added to a definite quantity of blood.

coal, *n.*, **2.** In *anthracite* and *semi-anthracite coal* the volatile matter constitutes from 3 to 10 per cent. of the whole; in *graphitic anthracite*, from 1 to 3 per cent.; in *bituminous coal*, from 25 to 30 per cent.; and in *semi-bituminous*, from 5 to 20 per cent. Coals which are used for the production of coke are bituminous, and are called *coking-coals* (see *coke*1); *furnace-coals* are those suitable for use in a blast-furnace. Other varieties of bituminous coal are *steam-coal*, *blacksmith's coal*, and *gas-coal*, which have well-defined characteristics fitting them for special uses. *Cannel-coal* is a dense, fine-grained coal, apparently deposited as a sediment containing much ash but rich in volatile matter. *Block-coal* breaks into cubical masses, and *splint-coal* into long pieces. *Peacock-coal* is iridescent coal. Anthracite coal is usually graded into six sizes, pea, chestnut, stove, egg, broken, and steamboat, the last being the largest. *Buckwheat-coal* and *rice-coal* are smaller than pea, and *cherry* larger. There are also many well-recognized varieties of anthracite coal, as free-burning, slow-burning, red ash and white ash for domestic use, steam-coal, furnace-coal, etc.—**Altogether coal,** coal as it is mined, unassorted; the run-of-the-mine coal.—**Black coal,** coal slightly burned by igneous rock. [Scotch.] *Barrowman*, Glossary.—**Bony coal,** a coal containing so much shaly matter as to leave an excessive residue after burning. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1902, p. 279.—**Broken coal,** coal of the next to the largest commercial size; larger than egg-coal, but smaller than steamboat-coal. It will pass through a 4-inch hole but not through a 2½-inch hole.—**Burnt coal,** *n.* Same as *black* ★*coal*.—**Coal battery.** See ★*battery*.—**Coal flora,** the flora of coal-bearing deposits: applicable to those of any age, but used chiefly for those of Paleozoic age; especially the flora of the coal-measures. See *coal-measures* and *coal-plant*.—**Coal porcelain.** See ★*porcelain*.—**Craw,** or **crow, coal,** a thin seam of inferior coal. Also *craws*. [Scotch.]—**Non-coking coal.** (*a*) Coal which will not undergo a distillation of its volatile elements, leaving a residue in porous state, mainly consisting of fixed carbon and the incombustible elements or ash. (*b*) Coal which will not fuse together and cohere in masses when burned. It is desirable that coal should do this for forge fires in certain kinds of work.—**Run-of-the-mine coal,** coal as it comes from the mine in unsized and unsorted lumps: said especially of bituminous coal, which is too soft and friable to pass through a breaker and screens without reducing much of it to unsalable dust.

Large coal passed through the crusher almost invariably yields coke of above the average quality of that produced from "*run-of-mine*" or unscreened *coal*.
Sci. Amer. Sup., April 1, 1905, p. 24459.

Steam coal, coal that may be used in heating steam-boilers; in England, a bituminous, non-coking variety of coal with a medium percentage of volatile matter and burning with a flame of medium length.

coal-bag (kōl′bag), *n.* 1. A bag for holding coal.—2. Same as *coal-sack*, 2.

coal-ball (kōl′bâl), *n.* A nodular concretion, usually of pyrite or calcite, in association with a coal-seam. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1902, p. 811.

coal-bearer (kōl′bãr″ėr), *n.* See ★*bearer*, 14.

coal-box, *n.* A buggy with high side-panels, cut down forward of the seat as low as possible and originally without a top.

coal-breaking jack. See *jack*[1], 11 (*i*) (1).

Coalbrook Dale porcelain. See ★*porcelain*.

coal-cellar (kōl′sel″ăr), *n.* A cellar used for storing coal, as for domestic use.

coal-crusher (kōl′krush″ėr), *n.* A machine for crushing the lumps in coal to reduce them either to small pieces or to a powder; a coal-breaker.

coal-cutter (kōl′kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for holing or undercutting coal.

coal-deposit (kōl′dẹ̄-poz″it), *n.* A coal-bed or coal-seam.

coal-drift (kōl′drift), *n.* An entry or haulage-road of a coal-mine which starts at the outcrop and follows the bed. See *gangway*, 3. *N. E. D.*

coal-dust engine. See ★*engine*.

coalescence, *n.* 3. In *psychol.*: (*a*) the combination of a number of sensible data into a single object-perception.

In this *coalescence* in a 'thing,' one of the coalescing sensations is held to be the thing, the other sensations are taken for its more or less accidental properties.
W. James, Text-book of Psychol., p. 339.

(*b*) The unremarked assimilation of a mental content to other mental contents or to conscious dispositions.

Suppose the components of the one combination are *a*, *b*, *c*, and of the other *a*, *b*, *x*; *c* may be so favored from the outset that it simply displaces *x* without any feeling of discrepancy arising, and without any attention to the difference. This process I call overlapping or *coalescence*.
G. F. Stout, Anal. Psychol., I. 285.

Law of molecular coalescence, the law that crystals in an albuminous or colloidal medium become rounded in form and coalesce in spheroidal masses.

coal-face (kōl′fās), *n.* 1. The surface of coal exposed by mining.—2. The place where the coal is being mined.—3. The end of a drift or entry or room in a coal-mine.

coal-factor (kōl′fak″tọr), *n.* An intermediate agent between coal-owners and customers; in London formerly an officially recognized agent between the coal-owner or shipper and the coal-seller. *N. E. D.*

Owing to the combination of the *coalfactors*, no more coals can come into the market than are sufficient to meet the demand without lowering the price.
Mayhew, London Labour, III. 245.

coal-fauld (kōl′fâld), *n.* In *mining*, a storing-place for coal. [Scotch.]

coalfish, *n.* 2. A fish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, of the family *Anoplopomatidæ*, found in the North Pacific.—3. The pollack, *Pollachius virens*.

coal-heugh (kōl′hūċh), *n.* A coal-pit or coal-mine. [Scotch.]

coal-hewer (kōl′hū″ėr), *n.* A person who digs coal; a collier.

coal-hill (kōl′hil), *n.* In *coal-mining*, ground occupied as a pit-head or mine-opening for colliery purposes. [Scotch.]

coaling-boom (kō′ling-bōm), *n.* A kind of derrick-boom used for loading coal into a ship from lighters or colliers.

coaling-chute (kō′ling-shōt), *n.* In *ship-building*, a large pipe or trunk through which coal is passed from the coaling-scuttles on the deck or side into the bunkers of a vessel.

coaling-scuttle (kō′ling-skut″l), *n.* In *ship-building*, a scuttle for loading coal into the bunkers.

coaling-station (kō′ling-stā″shọn), *n.* 1. A port at which steam-vessels may call and receive fresh supplies of coal. Coaling-stations with accumulations of coal and appliances for speedy coaling are maintained in various parts of the world by the great naval powers.

2. A station for the storage of coal for the use of the locomotives of a railroad. Two types are in use, namely, *terminal* and *through-service* coaling-stations. Terminal stations are very large coal-pockets with machinery for receiving and storing many tons of coal and for loading several locomotive-tenders at the same time. The through-service stations are smaller pockets, placed at convenient points along the line. The pockets may stand parallel with a track, with chutes at the sides arranged to fill several tenders in line on the track, may have a bridge over the track, or may be built directly over the track. See ★*coal-pocket* (with cut).

coaling-trunk (kō′ling-trungk), *n.* In *ship-building*, a trunk built into the structure of a ship for loading coal into the bunkers.

coal-jungle (kōl′jung″gl), *n.* One of the coastal swamps in which the coal-plants of Carboniferous or other geological period are supposed to have grown.

coal-measures, *n. pl.* In America and Great Britain a special significance attaches to this term in geological classification. In Pennsylvania the coal-measures are those strata which carry the productive coal-beds of Carboniferous age and all deposits intercalated between them, and they are divided into *lower productive*, *lower barren*, and *upper productive measures*. The coal-measures, with the millstone-grit at their base, constitute the upper division of the Carboniferous system. In Great Britain and on the Continent their relations are similar. —**False coal-measures**, strata including a series of coal-seams.—**Greta coal-measures**, in *geol.*, a division of the productive coal-measures in New South Wales.—**Newcastle coal-measures**, in *geol.*, a subdivision of the coal-measures in New South Wales lying at the top of the series.

coal-merchant (kōl′mėr″chạnt), *n.* One engaged in buying and selling coal, as distinguished from a coal-master or a coal-operator who is engaged in producing coal.

coal-mill (kōl′mil), *n.* Same as ★*coke-mill*.

Coal-miners' phthisis. See *anthracosis*.

coal-naphtha (kōl′naf″thą or -nap″thą), *n.* The lighter and more volatile portion of the distillate from coal-tar, consisting chiefly of hydrocarbons of the benzene series, and therefore quite different from the naphtha obtained from petroleum, although in part applied to the same uses, as a solvent, to improve the illuminating character of gas, etc.

coal-pocket (kōl′pok″et), *n.* A structure for the storage of coal. It consists commonly of a group of deep and narrow bunkers, inclosed on the sides and by a roof, and supported on columns, the ground floor being open to allow the entrance of teams to the delivery-chute at the bottom of each bunker. The term includes the whole plant, with elevators, conveyers, weighing-machines, and other appliances for receiving, crushing, sorting, storing, and delivering the coal. The illustration shows a section of a motor-operated retail coal-pocket. At the left the car delivers the coal to the coal-crusher, which in turn delivers it, crushed to the required size, to the elevator, which lifts it to the top floor. There it passes through the weighing-hopper, which measures it, weighs it, records the weight, and delivers it to the horizontal conveyer by which it is transferred to the proper bunker, at the rate of 40 tons an hour. At the right the derrick delivers the coal from the boat to the crusher. Since the conveyer is reversible, the coal can be delivered to any bunker. See ★*conveyer*.



Coal-pocket.

a, pocket; *b*, car-dump; *c*, coal-crusher; *d*, elevator, discharging into weigher; *e*, weighing-machine, delivering to conveyer; *f*, conveyer distributing coal in either direction to bins; *g*, coal-chutes; *h*, inclined conveyer; *i*, receiving-pocket; *j*, bucket-hoist; *m*, motors.

coal-putter (kōl′pụt″ėr), *n.* See *putter*[1], 2.

coal-rashings (kōl′rash″ingz), *n. pl.* In *coal-mining*, soft dark shale, in small pieces, containing much carbonaceous matter. [Eng.]

coal-room (kōl′rōm), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a room excavated in coal, usually 5 to 10 yards wide and 100 yards, more or less, in length, and separated from adjoining rooms by pillars of solid coal. See *room*[1], 11, and *heading*, 10 (*b*).

coal-salt (kōl′sâlt), *n.* Fine-grained common salt obtained from brine by surface-evaporation: so called because generally discolored by soot from the flame passing over the evaporating-pan. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, II. 249.

coal-seam (kōl′sēm), *n.* A layer or bed of coal.

coal-slack, *n.* See *slack*[2].

coal-slake (kōl′slāk), *n.* See *coal-slack*, 2.

coal-storage (kōl′stōr″āj), *n.* In *railroading*, the storing of coal for the use of locomotives. It may be stored in an open yard, in heaps, or under a trestle, or in a building. The larger open-air storage-yards are filled with coal, by means of a cable-way, conveyer, or elevator, directly from the boat or car, the coal being distributed by means of a reloader, elevator, or conveyer. In using an elevator a large A-shaped crane is erected in the yard, the elevator traveling up one leg of the A and delivering the coal at the top. The space under the crane is thus filled with coal in a conical heap. Another storage-system employs combined elevators, conveyers, and reloading conveyers for receiving, storing, and delivering coal, in large bunkers, from cars and to cars and locomotives, the whole plant being inclosed.

coal-swamp (kōl′swomp), *n.* A coastal lagoon, of the Carboniferous or other geological period, overgrown with the vegetation from which coal-beds have been formed.

Coal-tar bate. See ★*bate*[5].—**Coal-tar colors.** They are classified as follows: (*a*) According to their source (that is, according to the raw materials to which they are related), into *aniline colors*, *naphthalene colors*, *anthracene colors*, and *phenol colors*. This method of classification is but little used at the present time. (*b*) According to their composition, into at least 20 different types of coloring-matters, the following being the classification adopted in A. E. Green's translation of Schultz and Julius's "Systematic Survey of the Organic Coloring Matters." This classification is chiefly used by color-manufacturers and color-chemists: (1) nitro coloring-matters; (2) monoazo coloring-matters; (3) diazo coloring-matters; (4) triazo coloring-matters; (5) tetrakisazo coloring-matters; (6) nitroso or quinoneoxime coloring-matters; (7) stilbene coloring-matters; (8) oxyketone, oxylactone, and oxyquinone colors (excluding anthracene derivatives); (9) diphenylmethane coloring-matters; (10) triphenylmethane coloring-matters; (11) xanthene coloring-matters (pyronines, phthaleins, and rhodamines); (12) acridine coloring-matters; (13) anthracene coloring-matters; (14) indophenols, indamines, and allies; (15) azines and azonium coloring-matters (eurodines, safranines, indulines, and rosindulines); (16) oxazine coloring-matters; (17) thiazine coloring-matters; (18) thiazol or thiobenzenyl coloring-matters; (19) quinoline coloring-matters; (20) sulphid coloring-matters. (*c*) According to their application, into 10 groups: (1) basic colors; (2) phthalic anhydrid colors; (3) acid colors; (4) direct cotton colors; (5) sulphid colors; (6) insoluble azo colors; (7) mordant-acid colors; (8) mordant colors; (9) reducible vat colors; (10) aniline black. This classification is used by textile-colorists.—**Coal-tar creosote.** See ★*creosote*.—**Coal-tar naphtha.** Same as ★*coal-naphtha*.—**Coal-tar remedies**, various substances used in medicine which are made synthetically from coal-tar and its derivatives: acetanilide and antipyrin are remedies of this class.

coalternate (kō-al-tėr′nāt), *a.* [*co-*[1] + *alternate*.] Doubly alternate.—**Coalternate fever.** Same as *double fever* (which see, under *fever*[1]).

co-altitude (kō-al′ti-tūd), *n.* The complement of the altitude (90° minus the altitude). Same as *zenith-distance*.

coal-vein (kōl′vān), *n.* A layer of coal; a coal-seam.

coal-vend (kōl′vend), *n.* 1. The general sale of coals.—2. The limited quantity of coal to which each colliery was restricted by a former combination of coal-owners on the Tyne and Wear. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]

coal-wall (kōl′wâl), *n.* In *mining*, same as ★*coal-face*, 3.

coal-washery (kōl′wosh″ẹ-ri), *n.* An establishment where coal is cleaned from slate and other impurities by mechanical processes which use water and take advantage of the difference in specific gravity of the coal and its impurities.

coaly[3] (kō′li), *n.* [*coal* + dim. *-y*[2]. Cf. *coachee*, *bargee*, etc.] A coal-heaver. [Eng.]

coal-yard (kōl′yärd), *n.* A yard or area in which a supply of coal is kept in bins or heaps to meet the demands of customers.

Coaptation splint, a splint made of several longitudinal strips pasted upon a piece of cloth.

coarcture (kō-ärk′tūr), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *collar*, 2 (*b*) (3). *Grew.*

coarse, *a.* 6. In *pathol.*, rough; hoarse: said of the respiratory note or of râles heard in auscultation of the chest.

coartation (kō-ăr-tā′shọn), *n.* [More correct form of *coarctation*.] In *logic*, the restriction of a term to denote a narrower range of objects than usual.

coassignee (kō″as-i-nē′), *n.* One of several joint assignees.

coassine (kō-as′in), *a.* [NL. *Coassus*, a genus name of S. Amer. origin.] Of or relating to

the small South American spike-horned deer of the genera *Coassus* and *Pudu*, which form a group of American deer.

coast, *v. i.* **8.** To glide along swiftly through the air with motionless wings, as a bird.

This explanation of soaring flight, viz., gliding in an uprising current, accounts for the birds exhibiting no trace of fatigue even after "*coasting*" long distances.
Sci. Amer. Sup., June 11, 1904, p. 23778.

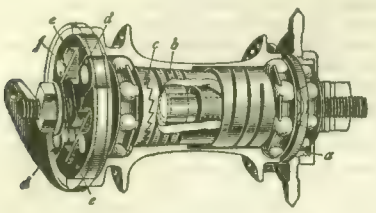
9. To loaf about from station to station. [Slang, Australia]

coastal, *a.* — **Belted coastal plain.** See ★*plain*[1]. — **Coastal plain.** See ★*plain*[1].—**Embayed coastal plain.** See ★*plain*[1].

coaster, *n.* **3.** A loafer. See ★*coast, v. i.*, 9. [Slang, Australia.]—**4.** A name applied to cattle bred on or near the coast.

Many times fine specimens have been purchased at long prices, but landed in the hands of the Philistines, with dire results to the offspring—bodies that could not make a shadow, and horns of the old Texas *coaster*—all from the lack of decent care.
Rep. Kan. State Board of Agr., 1901–02, p. 154.

coaster-brake (kōs'tėr-brāk″), *n.* A brake used on bicycles which is applied by rotating the



Coaster-brake.

a, driver attached to sprocket and revolving with it. When driven forward by pedal effort, the screw-threads on *a* draw *b*, the clutch proper, into frictional contact with the conical interior surface of the hub-shell, and the wheel is driven as in common forms of hub. When the pedals are stopped, *a* and *b* stop, while the hub-shell keeps on, so that *b* moves out of contact with the hub-shell and into engagement with *c*, the brake-clutch. The wheel now coasts so long as pedals are held stationary. When *b* is turned backward, *c* presses against *d*, the brake-levers, forcing outward *e*, the brake-shoes. *f*, springs which release the shoes *e*, when the pressure on the pedals is removed.

pedals backward, and is automatically thrown off if the pedals are rotated forward. If, when pedaling forward, the feet are stopped and held still, the brake is not applied, and in this position the rider can coast or ride down a grade without moving the feet, while by giving a small rotation backward the brake is applied; hence the name.

coasting, *n.* **4.** In *railroading*, the act of allowing a train or a car to run upon a down grade by its own gravity, without steam or electric power. [U. S.]

coasting-lead (kōs'ting-led), *n.* See *lead*[2], 2.

coasting-vessel (kōs'ting-ves″el), *n.* A vessel which plies only along the coast.

coast-liner (kōst'lī″nėr), *n.* A surveyor engaged in mapping a coast-line.

It is with the high-water line that the *coast-liner* is concerned, delineating its character according to the Admiralty symbols. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 102.

coast-lining (kōst'lī″ning), *n.* The delineation of a coast-line.

Coast-lining. In a detailed survey the coast is sketched in by walking along it, fixing by theodolite or sextant angles, and plotting by tracing-paper or station-pointer. A sufficient number of fixed marks along the shore afford a constant check on the minor coast-line stations, which should be plotted on, or checked by, lines from one to the other wherever possible to do so.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 102.

coat[2], *n.*—**Disguise coat,** the first coat of lead-color put upon the gear of a vehicle, as a cover for the iron and wood, before laying on the colors.—**Eton coat** or **jacket.** (*a*) A boy's short black coat or jacket, reaching to the waist, worn with a wide turned-over stiff linen collar: formerly the distinctive dress of Eton College, England, but now worn by boys of many schools or of suitable age to go to school. (*b*) A somewhat similar jacket worn by women.—**Inverness coat, overcoat,** or **cape,** an overcoat, rather close-fitting, and worn with or without a long heavy cape. The cape may be worn separately, hence the garment is known by all three names.—**Prince Albert coat,** a double-breasted frock-coat, longer than the ordinary morning coat: worn in the daytime on ceremonial occasions.—**Staring coat,** as used by veterinarians and farmers, a dry condition of the skin (especially of horses and cattle), with harsh, rough hair. The individual hairs, being very dry, do not adhere to one another or take their normal position, but stand apart in irregular order.—**Tuxedo coat,** a kind of dress-coat for evening wear, made without skirts: named for a country club at Tuxedo Park, New York: usually shortened to Tuxedo. [U. S.]—**Wash coat,** in lath-and-plaster work, the last thin finishing coat of fine plaster: properly, the white coat or finishing coat. [Seldom used.]

coated (kō'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Provided with a coat; wearing a coat.—**2.** Having a covering (of any kind); as, *coated* nuts (coated with sugar); chocolate-*coated* marshmallows; a *coated* tongue.

coating-machine (kō'ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** In *candy-making*, a machine for coating and finishing chocolate candies. It consists of a paper-covered traveling-apron, or wire netting, combined with steam-heated tanks holding liquid chocolate and a suitable mechanism for delivering the liquid in a thin stream upon the apron. The nuts, fruits, pastes, etc., to be coated are placed upon the apron, pass through the stream of liquid chocolate, and are completely coated, the surplus falling through the openwork apron into a tank below. An air-blast also assists in removing the surplus chocolate and cooling the finished candies.

2. A pneumatic paint-spreading machine or air-brush; a painting-machine.—**3.** In *photog.*, a machine for coating glass or paper with a sensitive film. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 107.

coat-tack (kōt'tak), *n.* A short, broad-headed copper nail for securing a canvas coat around a mast close to the deck.

coattest (kō-a-test'), *v. i.* In *law*, to attest together.

coattestation (kō-at-es-tā'shọn), *n.* Joint attestation by several persons at one time and in one place. See *attestation*.

coattestator (kō-at'es-tā-tọr), *n.* One of several attesting witnesses to the same act or instrument.

coattribute (kō-at'ri-būt), *n.* An attribute of the same substance or subject.

coattribution (kō-at-ri-bū'shọn), *n.* The reciprocal relation of coattributes.

co-author (kō-â'thọr), *n.* A joint author.

Coaxial triangle. See ★*triangle*.

cob[2], *n.* **1.** (*f*). In *pharm.*, a cylindrical mass of crystals of lactose (sugar of milk) formed upon a stick or cord.—**12.** In *hort.*, a kind of filbert characterized by a short rounded nut borne in short open husks. The longer nuts, in long husks, are known as *true filberts*.—**13.** Any of the larger gulls, but more particularly the black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. [Local, Eng.]

cob[3], *n.* In the United States the standard for a cob is somewhat larger than in England, a typical cob standing about 15 hands high and weighing from 1,000 to 1,050 pounds. A cob is smoother and more compact than a coacher and has shorter legs.

cob[8], (kob), *n.* [*cob*(*swan*).] Same as *cobswan*.

cobalt, *n.*—**Gray cobalt,** a name for smaltine and cobalt pyrites or linnæite.—**Tin-white cobalt.** Same as *smaltine*.

cobaltammine (kō'bâlt-am″in), *n.* [*cobalt* + *amine*.] Any one of an extensive series of compounds, the salts of which, obtained by the action of ammonia on salts of cobalt, in some cases with access of oxygen, are of much interest to the scientific chemist. They include diammines, triammines, tetrammines, pentammines, and hexammines, partly distinguished by characteristic colors.

cobaltiferous (kō-bâl-tif'ė-rus), *a.* [E. *cobalt* + L. *ferre*, bear.] Containing and capable of being used to produce cobalt. *Smithsonian Rep.* (*Nat. Mus.*), 1900, p. 363.

cobano (kō'bä-nō), *n.* [Porto Rican.] A magnificent, widely spreading leguminous tree, *Stahlia monosperma*, native to Porto Rico and found near the sea-coast. It yields a durable wood prized for house-building. Also called *polisandro*.

cobbing-belt (kob'ing-belt), *n.* A heavy flat strip of leather used in cobbing. See *cob*[7].

cobbing-board (kob'ing-bōrd), *n.* A flat piece of wood used in cobbing. See *cob*[7].

cobbing-staff (kob'ing-stâf), *n.* Same as ★*cobbing-stick*.

cobbing-stick (kob'ing-stik), *n.* A heavy piece of wood, resembling a yardstick, used in cobbing. See *cob*[7].

cobble[1], *n.* **7.** In general, any piece of iron or steel which is wasted during rolling or forging: specifically, an imperfectly puddled ball of iron which goes to pieces in the squeezer.

cobble-hedge (kob'l-hej), *n.* A fence of cobble-stones.

After a few steps Greta remembered the trick she had played on Paul, and craned her beautiful neck to see over the stone *cobble-hedge* into the field where she had left him. *Hall Caine*, A Son of Hagar, i. 5.

cobbler[1], *n.* **3.** The last sheep in the pen in sheep-shearing time, usually one that is hardest to shear. [Australia.]—**4.** (*a*) A small fish, *Fundulus heteroclitus*, found abundantly along the eastern coast of the United States. (*b*) The thread-fish, *Alectis ciliaris*, a fish with long filamentous dorsal and anal rays.—**Cobbler's chest.** See ★*chest*[1].—**Cobbler's end,** a waxed end.

cobbler-fish, *n.* **2.** See ★*Alectis*.

cobbra (kob'rä), *n.* [Also *cobra*, *kobbera*: native Australian.] The head; the top of a thing.

Coblentz stoneware. See ★*stoneware*.

Coblentzian (kob-lent'si-an), *n.* and *a.* [Named from *Coblentz*.] In *geol.*, the name given to the uppermost division of the Lower Devonian in central Europe. In Belgium the formation has a thickness of 700–800 feet, and portions of it are highly fossiliferous.

Cobleskill limestone. See *coralline* ★*limestone*.

cob-money (kob'mun″i), *n.* See *cob*[2], 8.

cobra[1], *n.*—**African cobra,** the asp, *Naja haje*.—**King cobra,** *Naja hannah* or *Ophiophagus elaps*, the largest of poisonous snakes and one of the most deadly. It reaches a length of 12 feet, is of an olive-color, with V-shaped bands and markings of a lighter tint, and is found from India to the Malay Peninsula, and in some of the Malayan islands.

cobraism (kō'brä-izm), *n.* [*cobra* + *-ism*.] Poisoning by cobra venom.

In the main these symptoms resemble those of *cobraism*, but the dyspnœa is more urgent.
Nature, July 14, 1902, p. 260.

cobra-lily (kō'brä-lil″i), *n.* *Candarum campanulatum*, a plant of the family *Araceæ*, widely distributed in tropical Asia and adjacent islands.

cobra-stone (kō'brä-stōn), *n.* Same as *chlorophane*, 1.

coburg, *n.* **2.** A primitive vehicle used in the south of England: an inclosed tilt-cart, with windows in the sides and a door in the rear.

Cobweb skipper, weaver. See ★*skipper*[1], ★*weaver*.

cobwork (kob'wėrk), *n.* A structure made of logs laid with their alternate layers at right angles and with the ends secured to the layers above and below by dovetailing.

coca[1], *n.*—**Mexican coca.** Same as *Mexican* ★*clover*.

cocaïnist (kō'kä-in-ist), *n.* [*cocaïne* + *-ist*.] One who is addicted to the use of cocaïne. *N. E. D.*

cocaïnomania (kō″kä-in-ọ-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [E. *cocaine* + Gr. *μανία*, madness.] Morbid addiction to cocïane; cocaïnism.

cocash (kọ-kash'), *n.* [Amerindian.] The red-stalk or purple-stem aster, *Aster puniceus*, of eastern North America, the root of which is stimulant, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic.

cocash-weed (kọ-kash'wēd), *n.* The golden ragwort, *Senecio aureus*.

cocayl (kō'kä-il), *n.* [*coca* + *-yl*.] An organic group, $(CH_3)NC_5H_7$, which, combined with the radical of oxypropionic acid, constitutes the base ecgonine, which, together with methyl alcohol and benzoic acid, is a saponification-product of the alkaloid cocaïne.

Coccaceæ (kok-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *coccus* (recognized in botany as a genus only in compounds, as *Micrococcus*, etc.) + *-aceæ*.] A family of *Schizomycetes* including globose forms. Cell-division takes place in 1, 2, or 3 planes. The principal genus is *Micrococcus*. See *coccus*, 1 (*c*).

coccelic (kok-sel'ik), *a.* [*coccus* + *-el* + *-ic*.] Noting a crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{22}O_7$, found in *Cladonia coccifera*. It melts with decomposition at 178° C.

coccellinic (kok-se-lin'ik), *a.* [*coccel*(*l*)*ic* + *-in* + *-ic*.] Noting a crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, formed by the action of hydriodic acid on coccelic acid.

cocceric (kok-ser'ik), *a.* [*coccus* + *-er-* + *-ic*.] Derived from cochineal.—**Cocceric acid,** a crystalline monobasic acid, $C_{31}H_{62}O_3$, found combined with cocceryl alcohol in cochineal. It melts at 93° C.

coccerin (kok'se-rin), *n.* [*coccer-ic* + *-in*[2].] The cocceryl ester of cocceric acid, $C_{30}H_{60}$ $(C_{31}H_{61}O_3)_2$. It is found in cochineal and melts at 106° C.

cocceryl (kok'se-ril), *n.* [*coccer-ic* + *-yl*.] The radical, $C_{30}H_{60}$, of cocceryl alcohol.—**Cocceryl alcohol,** a crystalline diacid alcohol, $C_{30}H_{60}(OH)_2$, found combined with cocceric acid in cochineal. It melts at 101–104° C.

coccidia, *n. pl.* **2.** [*cap.*] The *Coccidiidea*.

coccidial (kok-sid'i-ạl), *a.* [*coccidium* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, containing, or caused by *Coccidia*. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 25, 1900, p. 166.

coccidid (kok'si-did), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the homopterous insects of the family *Coccidæ*, the scale-insects.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Coccidæ*.

coccidin (kok'si-din), *n.* [Also *coccidine*; < *coccid* + *-in*[2].] The substance composing the plastinoid granules characteristic of *Coccidia*. *Labbé*.

coccidine (kok'si-din), *n.* Same as ★*coecidin*.

coccidioid (kok-sid'i-oid), *a.* [*coccidi*(*um*) + *-oid*.] Relating or pertaining to a coccidium.

Coccidioides (kok-sid″i-ō-ī′dēz), *n.* [NL.] A problematical organism occurring as a parasite in man, and found as yet only in America. It first invades the skin, and may spread to the lymphatics and cause a chronic or acute malady which in the latter case is fatal in a short time. The disease resembles miliary tuberculosis in some respects, since immense numbers of small nodules are found in the infected viscera, each nodule containing one or two parasites, either free or lodged in a giant cell. By some the organism is considered to be a sporozoan. *Rixford and Gilchrist*, 1897.

Coccidiomorpha (kok-sid″i-ō-môr′fă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccidium* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] An order of *Sporozoa* consisting of the *Coccidia* and the *Hæmosporidia*. *Doflein.*

coccidiosis (kok-sid-i-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *coccidium* + *-osis.*] A disease caused by the presence of a parasitic coccidium. An affection of this nature in rabbits resembles cancer.

coccidium, *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] One of the *Coccidiidea.*

coccidology (kok-si-dol′ō-ji), *n.* [NL. *Coccidæ* + Gr. *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The scientific study of the *Coccidæ*, or scale-insects.

In the present state of *coccidology* any writer may well be excused for not accepting all the recently proposed innovations. *Science*, March 25, 1904, p. 501.

coccigenic (kok-si-jen′ik), *a.* [NL. *coccus* + *-genus*, -produced, + *-ic.*] Of coccus origin; caused by the presence of a micrococcus.

coccin (kok′sin), *n.* [Also *coccine*; < *coccus* + *-in*[2].] A term applied to two aniline dyes, both of a red color, one of which, also termed *safrosin*, *eosin scarlet*, *nopalin*, and *eosin BN*, is dinitrobromfluorescin, and the other, known as *coccin 2B* and as *crocein 3BX*, is the sodium salt of sulpho-*a*-azonaphthalin-sulpho-*β*-naphthol.

Coccinin B, an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type, derived from amido-para-cresol, which dyes wool and silk red in an acid bath.

coccinite (kok′si-nīt), *n.* [*coccus* + *-in* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral found in Mexico in from red to yellow or green crystals and masses. It has been regarded as an iodide of mercury, but its true nature is doubtful.

coccobacillus (kok″ō-ba-sil′us), *n.*; pl. *coccobacilli* (-ī). [NL., < *coccus* + *bacillus.*] A very short bacillus resembling a coccus, as the *coccobacillus* of swine-plague. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 180.

coccochromatic (kok″ō-krō-mat′ik), *a.* In *diatoms*, having the color distributed in granular patches. Compare ★*placochromatic.*

coccogone (kok′ō-gōn), *n.* [NL. *coccogonium*, < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry (spore), + *γονή*, generation, offspring.] A cell containing spores found in some of the blue-green algæ and resembling a sporangium.

Coccogoneæ (kok-ō-gō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *coccogone* + *-eæ.*] An order of the blue-green algæ which consist of but a single cell, although that is occasionally united in colonies embedded in a gelatinous matrix. They reproduce by means of spores formed within a coccogone.

coccogonium (kok-ō-gō′ni-um), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*coccogone.*

coccoid[1] (kok′oid), *a.* and *n.* [*coccus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Berry-like; globular: applied to microorganisms.

II. *n.* An aggregation of spores of the blue-green alga *Nostoc.*

coccoid[2] (kok′oid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a coccus or micrococcus.

II. *n.* A spherical or ovoid bacterium.

coccolith, *n.* Harting has found that minute calcareous disks are separated out of a solution of limesulphate or lime chlorid by the action of ammonia generated by the decomposition of organic matter, and therefore it has been inferred that the coccoliths may be separated from the sea-water whenever organic decomposition is in progress in the presence of lime sulphate.

coccostean (ko-kos′tē-an), *a.* Related to the genus *Coccosteus* or the family *Coccosteidæ.*

coccosteid (ko-kos′tē-id), *n.* One of the *Coccosteidæ.*

cocculiferous (kok-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [NL. *coculus* + L. *ferre*, bear.] Bearing coccules or cocci; cocciferous. See *coccus*, 1 (*a*).

cocculin (kok′ū-lin), *n.* [*Cocculus* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline, bitter neutral compound, $C_{19}H_{26}O_{10}$, found, together with picrotoxin, in *Cocculus Cocculus.*

coccygalgia (kok-si-gal′ji-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκυξ*, coccyx, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Same as *coccygodynia.*

Coccygeal fistula. See ★*fistula.*

coccygeopubic (kok-sij′ē-ō-pū″bik), *a.* In *anthrop.*, relating to the coccyx and to the pubic bone.—**Coccygeopubic diameter,** the distance from the tip of the coccyx to the lower border of the symphysis.

cochenillin (koch-e-nil′in), *n.* [*cochenille*, a form of *cochineal*, + *-in*[2].] An old name for carminic acid.

cochilsapote (kō″chil-sä-pō′tā), *n.* [Aztec *cochitzapotl*, < *cochi*, sleep, + *tzapotl*, a sweet, succulent fruit containing large seeds.] A Mexican tree, *Casimiroa edulis*, belonging to the *Rutaceæ.* It grows wild, but is also cultivated for the sake of its fruit, which is the size of a large apple and has an agreeable taste. It is said to induce sleep, and is also used as an anthelmintic; the leaves are employed as a remedy for diarrhea. Also called ★*iztactzapotl* or *white sapota.*



Cochilsapote (*Casimiroa edulis*).

a, branch bearing leaves and flowers, about one fifth natural size; *b*, longitudinal section of fruit, about one third natural size.

cochineal, *n.*—**Brilliant cochineal 2R and 4R.** Same as *palatine* ★*scarlet.*—**Cochineal red, scarlet.** See ★*red*[1], ★*scarlet.*—**Cochineal wax,** a solid wax extracted in small quantities from dried cochineal insects. It consists chiefly of an ester, coccerin, containing the radicals of a peculiar alcohol and acid, both of the fatty series.

cochinito (kō-chē-nē′tō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cochino*, a pig: see ★*cochino.*] A fish, *Xesurus punctatus*, of the family *Teuthididæ*, found on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

cochino (kō-chē′nō), *n.* [Sp., lit. a pig.] The oldwife, *Balistes vetula.*

cochl. An abbreviation of the Latin *cochleare*, a spoonful.

cochlea, *n.* **3.** In *bot.*, a closely coiled legume.

cochlearin (kok-lē-ā′rin), *n.* [*Cochlearia*[1] + *-in*[2].] A crystalline, camphor-like substance of doubtful identity, obtained from *Cochlearia officinalis* or spoonwort.

cochlearthrosis (kok″lē-är-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *cochlea* + Gr. *ἀρθρωσις*, articulation.] A hinge-joint in which there is a slight lateral shifting of the surfaces on movement.

cochleiform (kok′lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cochlea*, snail-shell, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a snail-shell. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

cochleitis (kok-lē-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *cochlea* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the cochlea of the ear. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 683.

Cochlidiidæ (kok-li-dī′i-dē), *n.* Same as *Limacodidæ.*

cochlidiospermate (kok-lid′i-ō-spėr″māt), *a.* [L. *cochlea*, a snail-shell, + Gr. dim. *-ιδιον* + *σπέρμα* (*τ*-), seed.] Having convexo-concave seeds, as in some species of *Veronica.*

cochliodont (kok′li-ō-dont), *a.* [NL. *Cochliodus* (*-odont-*).] Having the characters of *Cochliodus* or of the *Cochliodontidæ.*

Cochliopodidæ (kok″li-ō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Cochliopus* (*pod-*) + *-idæ.*] Same as *Limacodidæ.*

cochlite (kok′līt), *n.* [Gr. *κόχλος*, a spiral shell, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil spiral shell or its cast.

Cochloceras (kok-los′e-ras), *n.* [Gr. *κόχλος*, a spiral shell, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of degenerative ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites having a ribbed, turreted, spirally coiled shell and very simply lobed septal sutures. It is typical of the family *Cochloceratidæ*, and occurs in Triassic rocks.



Cochloceras Fischeri, Hauer. Sandling, near Aussee (after Mauer). (From Zittel's "Palæontology."

Cochranea (kok-rā′nē-ă), *n.* [NL. (Miers, 1868), named in honor of Thomas *Cochrane* (1775–1860), a British naval commander who served as the first admiral of the navy of Chile.] A genus of plants of the family *Boraginaceæ.* They are branching perennials or shrubs, with small, alternate, entire or undulate leaves, and flowers in terminal cymes or scorpioid spikes. There are four species, natives of southern South America. One of them, *C. anchusæfolia*, has been naturalized in the southern United States, where it is known as *false heliotrope.*

Cochrane gambit. See ★*gambit.*

cochucho (kō-chō′chō), *n.* [S. Amer.?] Same as ★*coco*[2].

cocillaña (kō-thēl-yän′yä), *n.* [Bolivian Sp.] A

tree, *Guarea Rusbyi*, of the Bolivian Andes, which yields a valuable medicinal bark having expectorant, tonic, and laxative properties.

cocinera (kō-thē-nā′rä), *n.* [Sp., fem. of *cocinero*, a cook, < *cocina*, kitchen: see *kitchen.*] A fish, *Caranx vinctus*, found on the Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America.

cocinero (kō-thē-nā′rō), *n.* [See ★*cocinera.*] A common name of *Caranx caballus*, a carangoid fish found on the Pacific coast of North America from Mexico to Panama.

cock[1], *n.*—**Cock-end stone,** the upper jewel of the balance of a watch.—**Half-cock stroke.** See ★*stroke*[1].—**Pull-down cock,** a faucet opened by pulling down a rod fastened to the lever or handle of the valve.—**Release cock.** See ★*release-cock.*—**Three-way cock,** a valve having three openings, usually so arranged that any two can be connected or all can be closed.

cock-a-bondy (kok-ạ-bon′di), *n.* [Also *cock-a-bundy*, *cock a bondhu*, etc., < W. *coch a bon ddu*, 'red with black trunk or stem'; *coch*, red (< L. *coccum*, red, scarlet,: see *coccus*); *a*, with; *bon*, trunk or stem (anything swollen); *du*, black.] In *angling*, an artifical fly having a hackle with black center and brown tops.

cockabully (kok′ạ-bůl′i), *n.* [A colonial perversion of the Maori name *kokopu.*] A New Zealand fish, the kokopu, *Galaxias fasciatus*, of the family *Galaxiidæ.*

cock-a-bundy, *n.* Same as ★*cock-a-bondy.*

cockalorum (kok-ạ-lō′rum), *n.* [A humorous word, appar. < *cock*[1] + *-al-orum*, a Latin-seeming ending; but perhaps a variation of *cockarouse*, formerly used in the same sense: often with the epithet *high.*] A person of consequence; a self-important person. [Colloq.]

cockatoo, *n.* **2.** A somewhat contemptuous term applied to a small farmer in Australia. [Colloq.]—**Cockatoo fence,** a fence of the kind used by the cockatoos, or small farmers of Australia. It consists of branches and trees laid horizontally on the ground, one across the other, with bars or slip-rails for gates.

cockatoo-bush (kok-ạ-tö′bůsh), *n.* The palberry- or blueberry-tree. *Myoporum serratum.* See ★*palberry.* [Australia.]

cock-bird (kok′bėrd), *n.* An African weaver-bird of the genus *Vidua*, having two long tail-feathers which suggest the sickle-feathers of a fowl.

cock-boy (kok′boi), *n.* A boy who controlled the action of the steam inlet-valve in pumping-engines before it was understood how the valve could be operated from a moving part of the engine.

cockersprags (kok′ėr-spragz), *n. pl.* Same as *cockermegs.*

cock-eye pilot. See ★*pilot.*

cocking[1] (kok′ing), *n.* Same as *calking*[1], 2.

cocking-dog (kok′ing-dog), *n.* Same as *cocker*[2], 2.

cocking-machine (kok′ing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine which gathers hay from the windrows and puts it in cocks.

cocking-spaniel (kok′ing-span″yel), *n.* Same as *cocker*[2], 2.

cockle[1], *n.*—**Corn-cockle,** an erect whitish woolly annual weed, *Agrostemma Githago*, 1 to 3 feet high, with showy red-purple flowers, infesting grain-fields in Europe and in the eastern half of the United States. The numerous rough, black, irregularly rounded seeds are separated from wheat only with great difficulty, though special separators have been devised for the purpose. The seeds are poisonous, and the bread made of flour from wheat containing them produces disease, sometimes fatal, and either acute or chronic, in the latter case (being due to small amounts habitually eaten) sometimes termed *githagism.*—**Cow-cockle,** the cow-herb, *Vaccaria Vaccaria*, a smooth, much-branched annual, 1 to 3 feet high with numerous rather small pale red flowers. It is a European plant widely introduced in North America, and a bad weed in the northwestern States and adjacent Canada, west of the main range of the corn-cockle. Its seed has been experimentally shown to be poisonous. It is spherical in form and about twice the size of mustard-seed. It mingles with wheat and also with barley and oats, but is more easily screened out than the seed of the corn-cockle.—**Spring cockle,** the cow-cockle, sometimes so called in the northwestern United States on account of its association with spring wheat.

cockle[2], *n.* **1.** (*b*) An Australian bivalve mollusk, *Cardium tenuicostatum*; also, a member of the genus *Chione.*—**6.** A small crisp confection of sugar stiffened with flour, variously flavored, and of a pink, light-yellow, or white color. Mottoes were printed on them in red letters.—**7.** A pucker or wrinkle; an unevenness, as in cloth or glass.—**8.** A disease of wheat caused by a nematoid worm, *Telenchus tritici*, which infests the grain and causes it to become deformed. [Eng.]—**Spanish cockle,** a large, inedible West Indian bivalve, *Codakia orbicularis.*

cockle-bread (kok′l-bred″), *n.* A term of obscure origin and meaning, used especially in the phrase *molding of cockle-bread*, the name of a trivial sport.

cockle-bur, *n.* **3.** The burdock, *Arctium Lappa.*

cockly[1] (kok'li), *a.* Full of wrinkles or puckers: as, *cockly* silk.

cockly[2] (kok'li), *a.* Same as *coggly* and *cocklety.*

cock-mass (kok'mas), *n.* Mass at cockcrow.

cockneyize (kok'ni-iz), *v. t.* [*cockney* + *-ize.*] To give a cockney character to: as, to *cockneyize* a translation. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XIV. 221.

Cockniac, *a.* Same as *Cockney. Thackeray*, The Ravenswing, i.

cockpit, *n.* **5.** A place which is or has been the scene of many contests or battles: as, an ecclesiastical *cockpit;* "Belgium, . . . the *cockpit* of Europe." *Murray*, Handbook of N. Germany, p. 158.

cockroach, *n.*—**American cockroach**, a large cockroach, *Periplaneta americana*, indigenous to subtropical America. It has extended its northern range to the latitude of Philadelphia and has established itself in many parts of the world.—**Australian cockroach**, a large cockroach, *Periplaneta australasiæ*, indigenous to Australia, but carried by commerce to most parts of the world. It is about as large as the American cockroach (*P. americana*), but may at once be distinguished by the brighter and more definitely limited yellow band on the prothorax and by a yellow dash on the sides of the upper wings.—**European cockroach, Oriental cockroach**, the common *Periplaneta orientalis.* See *cockroach.*

cock-robin (kok'rob″in), *n.* The male European robin, *Erythacus rubecula.* The name is most familiar in a nursery rime.—**Cock-robin shop**, a term descriptive of a petty printing-house. [Slang, Eng.]

Cockscomb elm-gall. See ★*elm-gall.*

cockshy, *n.* **2.** The object at which the shy is made; a mark or target.—**3.** A booth or other establishment, as at a fair, where for a small fee one may secure the privilege of having a certain number of shies at some object, such as a negro's head, and receive a prize (a cigar or the like) if successful.

cock-sparrow (kok'spar″ō), *n.* The male English sparrow, *Passer domesticus.*

cockspur, *n.* **3.** (*c*) The ergot of rye. See *ergot*[1]. [Prov. Eng.] (*d*) In British Honduras, *Acacia spadicigera*, a shrub or small tree armed with curved spines about two inches long, produced in pairs at the base of each branch and each leaf. These thorns are usually hollowed out by ants and serve them as nests.

cockswain's-box (kok'swānz-boks), *n.* In a ship's cutter, the space between the backboard and the transom, in which the cockswain sits while steering.

cocksy (kok'si), *a.* [Also *coxy;* < *cock*[1] + *-sy*, equiv. to *-y*[1].] Same as *cocky. T. Hughes.*

cocktail, *n.* **5.** Cocktail beer. [Prov. Eng.]

> Bill drank the proffered *cock-tail* not unwillingly.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown's School Days, i. 6.

Cocktail beer, beer when fresh and foaming. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cocktail grit.** See *Esopus* ★*grit.*—**Manhattan cocktail**, a whisky cocktail diluted with vermuth.—**Martini cocktail**, a gin cocktail diluted with vermuth.—**Oyster cocktail**, a mixture made by putting 6 small raw oysters in a cocktail-glass or small tumbler and adding a dash of Tabasco-sauce, half a teaspoonful of vinegar, two or three dashes of lemon-juice, tomato catchup, and salt and pepper to taste.

cock-tailed, *a.* **2.** Said of a horse having the tail docked so that it points obliquely upward like the tail of a cock.

cock-tread (kok'tred), *n.* Same as *cicatricula.*

cock-treading (kok'tred-ing), *n.* Same as ★*cock-tread.*

cocky[2] (kok'i), *n.* A shortened form of ★*cockatoo*, 2. [Australia.]

coco[2] (kō'kō), *n.* [Native name.] A name in Argentina of a tree of the rue family, *Fagara Coco* found in the sierras of the country. It has a powerful penetrating odor and yields a wood of a beautiful light-green color. Also called *cochucho.*

coco[3] (kō'kō), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The nut-grass, *Cyperus rotundus.* See *Cyperus.* Also *coco-sedge.*

coco[4] (kō'kō), *n.* [Also *cocoe, cocco;* appar. native.] In the British West Indies, the taro-plant, *Caladium Colocasia.*

cocoa[2], *n.* **3.** A beverage made from ground cocoa-nibs. See ★*cocoa-nibs, cacao*, and *Theobroma.*—**Flake cocoa**, a trade-name for a special form of chocolate, prepared by passing the roasted and husked kernels through rollers, or more commonly by grinding the small fragments of the kernels (still retaining much husk) which have been separated in sifting.

cocoa-beetle (kō'kō-bē″tl), *n.* Same as ★*cacao-beetle.*

cocoa-butter (kō'kō-but″ėr), *n.* Same as *cacao-butter.*

cocoa-cracker (kō'kō-krak″ėr), *n.* A machine for cracking or crushing cocoa. It consists of a pair of horizontal rolls for cracking the shells, and a winnowing-fan for removing the broken shells and dust. It is usually combined with a rotary screen for sorting the broken cocoa and removing undesirable portions.

cocoa-essence (kō'kō-es″ens), *n.* The trade-name for the roasted kernels of chocolate, husked, ground, and deprived of part of their fat by heat and pressure, or else to which starch and sometimes sugar have been added so as to reduce the relative proportion of fat.

cocoa-fat (kō'kō-fat), *n.* Same as *cacao-butter.*

cocoa-mill (kō'kō-mil), *n.* A mill for reducing crushed cocoa to a soft paste by grinding it between millstones. Such mills are sometimes arranged in pairs or in series of three, for fine grinding.

cocoa-nibs (kō'kō-nibz), *n. pl.* The cotyledons of cacao seed. See *cacao.*

cocoanut, *n.* **Cocoanut olein**, the more fusible portion of cocoanut-oil, separated from the less fusible stearin by pressure.—**Cocoanut stearin**, the less fusible or more solid portion of cocoanut-oil, left as a cake on the removal of the fluid olein by pressure.

cocoanut-beetle (kō'kō-nut-bē″tl), *n.* **1.** An Oriental scarabæid beetle, *Oryctes rhinocerus.* —**2.** An Oriental curculionid beetle, *Rhyncophorus ferrugineus.*—**3.** The ★*palm-beetle* (which see).

cocoa-paste (kō'kō-pāst″), *n.* The paste produced by grinding under heated rollers the kernels of chocolate which have been roasted and deprived of their husks.

cocoa-red (kō'kō-red), *n.* A brownish-red coloring-matter present in chocolate, probably derived from the oxidation of tannin.

cocoa-roaster (kō'kō-rōs″tėr), *n.* In *candy-making*, a hollow revolving oven connected with a furnace, used in roasting cocoa, coffee-beans, nuts, etc. The oven is suspended from a tilting-frame for convenience in discharging the roasted material, and when in operation is made, by means of gearing, to revolve to prevent burning, and is fitted with an appliance for testing the roasting without stopping the process In another and larger type the process is aided by a hot blast for drying the nuts and removing the broken shells and dust.

cocoa-tavern (kō'kō-tav″ėrn), *n.* A place for the sale of the beverage called cocoa.

coconscious (kō-kon'shus), *a.* In *psychol.*, pertaining to the continuity or felt conjunction of experiences within a single consciousness.

> The conjunctive relation that has given most trouble to philosophy is the *co-conscious* transition, so to call it, by which one experience passes into another when both belong to the same self. About the facts there is no question.
> *W. James*, in Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods, [Sept. 29, 1904, p. 536.

cocoon (kọ-kön'), *v.* [*cocoon*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form a cocoon.

II. *trans.* To wrap as in a cocoon.

> We snatched a few odds and ends of clothing, *cocooned* ourselves in the proper red blankets, and plunged . . . out into the whistling wind bareheaded.
> *Mark Twain*, Tramp Abroad, xxviii.

cocorron (kō-kō-rōn'), *n.* [Porto Rican.] A variety of *Elæodendrum xylocarpum*, a shrub or small tree of the family *Celastraceæ*, found along the sea-coast in the Danish West Indies and Porto Rico. Called *spoon-tree* in the Danish West Indies.

coco-sedge (kō'kō-sej), *n.* Same as ★*coco.*[3]

cocuiza (kō-kō-ē'thä), *n.* [Venezuelan.] A fiber prepared from the long, thick leaves of several species of *Furcræa*, especially *F. fœtida* and *F. Cubensis.* It is used for making bags, hammocks, harness, cordage, etc. Commercially known as *Mauritius hemp.* See also *pita*, 2.

cocurrent (kō-kur'ent), *a.* That turn at the same lunar hour as oceanic currents, or that connect on a map of the ocean the points where different oceanic currents turn at the same hour: as, *cocurrent* lines. *An. Rep. U. S. Coast Survey*, 1897, p. 335.

cocuyo (kō-kö'yō), *n.* [Taino.] **1.** A firefly; also, a glow-worm.—**2.** A fish of the family *Balestidæ, Xanthichthys ringens*, found in the West Indies.

cod[1], *n.* **8.** The bearing of a car-axle; a bush. [Scotch miners' term.]

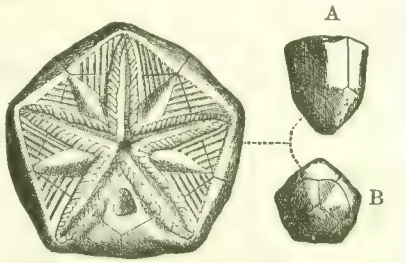
cod[2], *n.*—**Black cod**, a New Zealand fish, *Notothenia angustata.*—**Pacific cod**, a codfish, *Gadus macrocephalus*, found in the North Pacific: abundant about the Alaskan coasts.

cod[2], (kod), *v. i.* [Cod[2], *n.*] To fish for cod.

Cod. An abbreviation of *Codex.*

Codaster (kō-das'tėr), *n.* [NL., short for *Codonaster.*] A genus of regular blastoid *Echinodermata* with obconical calyx, the flat pentagonal upper surface bearing the oral, anal, and

ambulacral areas. It occurs in Devonian and Carboniferous rocks. Sometimes written *Codonaster.*



Codaster acutus, M'Coy. Carboniferous Limestone; Derbyshire. A, side-view of calyx; B, base; C, ventral aspect, enlarged (after Roemer).
(From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

cod-bait (kod'bāt), *n.* [Appar. < *cod*[1] + *bait*, the larva being in a cod or case; but some take the other form, *cad-bait*, to be the original.] **1.** The larva of the caddis-fly: same as *cad-bait.* —**2.** The lobworm, *Arenicola.*

cod-bank (kod'bangk), *n.* A fishing-bank frequented by cod or on which cod are caught.

cod-chest (kod'chest), *n.* A live-box in which cod are kept.

coddia (kod'i-ą), *n.* A Ceylonese black ant noted for its severe bite.

coddle[2], *v. t.* **2.** In *tobacco-manuf.*, to injure by fermentation.

code, *n.*—**Civil code.** (*a*) A body of adjective law which defines procedure and practice in civil actions. (*b*) A body of substantive law which defines the rules and principles applicable to civil actions.—**Criminal code**, a code which defines crimes, their degrees, and the nature and extent of the punishment.—**International code**, the code of signals adopted by all maritime nations for communicating with vessels at sea, stations alongshore, etc. The present code came into use on January 1, 1902, and consists of 26 flags—one for each letter of the English alphabet—and a code-pennant. Urgent and important signals are of two flags; general signals of three flags; and geographical signals, alphabetical spelling-tables, and vessels' numbers are of four flags. The international code-book is divided into three parts. The first contains urgent and important signals, and all the tables of money, weights, barometric heights, etc., together with a geographical list and a table of phrases formed with the auxiliary verbs. The second is an index, consisting of a general vocabulary and a geographical index, arranged in alphabetical order. The third gives lists of the United States storm-warning, life-saving, and time-signal stations, and of Lloyd's signal-stations of the world. It also contains semaphore and distant signal-codes, United States army and navy codes, and Morse wigwag codes.—**Mosaic code.** Same as *Mosaic law.*—**Priests' code**, the ceremonial sections of Exodus and Numbers: regarded by modern critics as representing a narrative written during the Babylonian exile by a school of priests who sought to give in a historical setting their conception of the origin of the ceremonial institutions of the Hebrews. It is characterized by statistical details, long genealogical tables, careful chronology, and formality of style. About 400 B. C., the so-called prophetic narratives were incorporated with it to form the present Hexateuch. Also called *Elohistic document P.*—**Stricklandian code**, rules of zoölogical nomenclature prepared by a committee appointed by the British Association at the Manchester meeting, 1842. H. E. Strickland, the ornithologist, a member of this committee, is credited with having drawn up these rules, usually known as the Stricklandian code. The work was of great importance as being the first earnest effort to systematize the formation and use of zoölogical names.—**Telegraphic code**, a system of words of uniform length, each of which represents some word, phrase, or sentence, used in sending telegraphic or cable messages, in order to secure brevity, economy in expenditure, and secrecy, the message so sent having no intelligible meaning except to those who possess the key, that is, another copy of the code.

code (kōd), *v. t.* To prepare (a message or despatch) for transmission by translating it into the cipher or arbitrarily chosen words of the code previously agreed upon.

codeclination (kō-dek-li-nā'shọn), *n.* [*co(mplement)* + *declination.*] The complement of the declination (90° minus the declination). Same as *polar distance.*

codefendant (kō-dē-fen'dant), *n.* A joint defendant (in some action or suit).

codeia (kō-dē'yä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *codeine.*

cod-end (kod'end), *n.* Same as *cod*[1], 7.

codeposit (kō-dē-poz'it), *n.* In *elect.*, a deposit upon the electrode of an electrolytic cell consisting of metal or substance other than that obtained from the main electrolytic action and deposited simultaneously with the latter.

codeposition (kō-dep-ō-zish'ọn), *n.* In *elect.*, the simultaneous deposition, upon the electrode of an electrolytic cell, of two or more substances.

codetermination (kō-dē-tėr-mi-nā'shọn), *n.* 1. A determination that determines the same matter.—2. The reciprocal relation of determining the same matter.

codetta, *n.* 2. Same as ★*copula*, 9.

codex, *n.* 2. Among the famous American codices are the *Codex Cortesianus*, a pre-Columbian Maya codex preserved at Madrid; the *Codex Dresdensis*, a pre-Columbian Maya codex preserved at Dresden; and the *Codex Vaticanus*, a pre-Columbian codex preserved in the Vatican Library, Rome.

codirectional (kō-di-rek′shọn-ạl), *a.* Having the same direction.

A ray of plane polarized light is transmitted through a substance set in a magnetic field *codirectional* with the ray. *Ency. Brit.*, XXX. 248.

cod-man (kod′man), *n.* A vessel employed in the cod-fishery. *N. E. D.*

cod-oil (kod′oil), *n.* Oil obtained from the bodies of codfish, often mixed with the product from other fish: used in dressing leather.

Codonaster (kō-dọ̄-nas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώδων*, a bell, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] See ★*Codaster*.

Codonidæ (kō-don′i-dē). *n. pl.* [NL., < *Codonium* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Anthomedusæ*, having the mouth-opening simple, the gonads not divided radially, 4 narrow radial canals, and unbranched tentacles. It includes *Codonium*, *Dinema*, *Hybocodon*, *Globiceps*, and other genera.

Codonium (kō-dō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *κωδώνιον*, dim. of *κώδων*, a bell.] The typical genus of the family *Codonidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1879.

codonostome (kō-dō′nọ̄-stōm), *n.* Same as *codonostoma*.

codot (kō′dot), *n.* [*co-*[1] + *dot*[1].] In *projective geom.*, one of the points other than the dots in which the connectors of a polystigm intersect.—**Codot tristigm,** in *projective geom.*, the tristigm determined by the 3 codots of a tetrastigm.

cod-piece, *n.* 2. In carriage-trimming, a half-circle at the lower front corner of a carriage-top cast solid with the side-quarter or sewed on: used to cover slat-irons and prop-post.

cod-pitchings (kod′pich′ings), *n. pl.* Cod-liver oil of the lowest grade, made from partly decomposed livers.

cod-slip (kod′slip), *n.* A pillow-case.

coed (kō-ed′), *n.* A female student in a coeducational college. [Slang.]

coeducation (kō-ed″ū-kā′shọn), *n.* [*co-*[1] + *education*.] Joint education; specifically, the education of young men and young women in the same institution and the same classes.

coeducational (kō-ed-ū-kā′shọn-ạl), *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to coeducation: as, *coeducational* problems.—2. That admits both sexes to the same educational privileges: as, a *coeducational* college.

There is also inculcated in the minds of our boys and girls the thought that wrong is wrong, no matter who shelters or defends it; . . . that immorality is immorality, whether seen in man or woman. Nowhere else than in a *coeducational* school can these principles be so firmly rooted. *F. S. Fosdick*, in Jour. of Proc. of Nat. Educational Ass'n, 1903, p. 453.

coeffect (kō-e-fekt′), *n.* A complementary effect.

Though it has been claimed that at times these growths induce headache, it is probable that they are then but *co-effects* of some other cause.
Buck, Med. Handbook, II. 390.

coefficient, *n.*—**Adiabatic coefficient of compressibility,** the coefficient of compressibility of a fluid measured under conditions such that heat neither enters nor leaves the fluid during the operation. — **Admiralty coefficients,** in *naval arch.*, empirical coefficients used in estimating the horse-power required to drive a ship at a given speed. The *midship-section coefficient* is the ratio of the product of the area of midship section by the cube of the speed to the indicated horse-power; the *displacement coefficient* is the ratio of the product of the two-thirds power of the displacement by the cube of the speed to the indicated horse-power.

Those "coefficients" are frequently based upon rules laid down in Admiralty practice at an early period in steamship construction, and they are consequently known as *Admiralty coefficients*.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 625.

Block coefficient, in *naval arch.*, the ratio of the volume of the under-water body of a vessel to the displacement of a parallelepiped having the same length, breadth, and depth as that part of the vessel. See ★*coefficient of fineness*. — **Coefficient of absorption of gases,** the volume of a gas at 0° C. and 76 centimeters pressure, dissolved by a unit volume of the liquid in which it is absorbed.—**Coefficient of absorption of radiation.** See *absorption of light*.—**Coefficient of acidity.** See ★*acidity*. — **Coefficient of augmentation,** in *naval arch.*, a coefficient depending on the average angle of obliquity of the water-lines of a vessel to the fore-and-aft line: applied to the wetted surface it gave the augmented surface used by Rankine in a formula for determining the resistance to propulsion of the vessel. See *augmented surface*, under *augment*. — **Coefficient of contraction,** in *hydraul.*, the ratio of the area of the jet of liquid issuing from a reservoir, measured at a distance from the orifice of half the diameter of the jet, to the area of the orifice.—**Coefficient of correlation.** See ★*correlation*, 5.—**Coefficient of diffuse reflection.** Same as ★*coefficient of diffusion*.—**Coefficient of diffusion,** in *optics*, the ratio of the light diffusely reflected, in the direction of the normal to a mat surface, to the incident light. Also called the *coefficient of diffuse reflection*. —**Coefficient of direct resistance,** in *naval arch.*, an empirical factor which when multiplied by the area of greatest submerged section normal to the direction of motion and by the square of the speed gives the resistance of a body to motion through the water.—**Coefficient of discharge,** in *hydraul.*, the ratio of the actual rate of discharge of liquid from a reservoir to that which would have occurred in the absence of the recognized impediments to flow, such as frictional resistance, contraction of the liquid vein, etc.—**Coefficient of ellipticity,** the ratio between the major and minor axes of an ellipse.—**Coefficient of emission,** the ratio of emissive power of a body to that of the ideal black body of the same temperature. This ratio is designated by most writers as *emissive power*, and sometimes as *emissivity*. *Tait.* [Rare.]—**Coefficient of fatigue.** See ★*fatigue*.—**Coefficient of fineness,** in *naval arch.*, a coefficient expressing the ratio of the area of a curved line, such as the immersed midship section or a waterline of a vessel, to the area of its circumscribed rectangle, or the ratio of the underwater volume to the volume of its circumscribing rectangular parallelepiped (in that case called *block coefficient*), or to the volume of the cylinder circumscribed about the midship section (called *cylindrical* or *prismatic coefficient*).

The technical term for such percentages is "*coefficient of fineness*," expressing, as it does, the extent to which the immersed part of a ship is reduced from the parallelepipedon, or "fined." *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 3.

Coefficient of friction. (*b*) In *naval arch.*, an empirical factor, dependent upon the immersed length, which when multiplied by the area and by the velocity of the water past the surface, raised to about the 1.83 power, gives the frictional resistance of a submerged surface to motion through the water. Also called *coefficient of frictional resistance*.—**Coefficient of inhibition,** in *bacteriol.*, that concentration of a disinfectant which if added to a given medium will prevent the development and multiplication of bacteria without killing them.—**Coefficients of performance.** Same as *admiralty* ★*coefficients*.—**Coefficient of purity,** in the sugar industry, the ratio (usually expressed as percentage) of sucrose or pure cane-sugar to the total solids in solution in the juice of cane or beet. —**Coefficients of reality,** two conative factors held to be the material of the intellectual concept of reality, the one (an experience of resistance) relating to reality in the past and furnishing the reason for attributing it to an object; the other referring to reality in the future and furnishing a *raison d'être*, or utility, to the concept (a resolve to shape one's conduct to an expectation). The term was introduced by Dr. H. W. Stuart, who regards the coefficients as emotions, the former of the contractive type, the latter of the expansive. But it is not essential to the main position that reality should be based on emotion.—**Coefficient of regression.** See ★*correlation*, 5.—**Coefficient of resistance,** in *hydraul.*, the numerical factor representing the loss of head due to frictional resistance to flow in the case of the efflux of a liquid from a reservoir.—**Coefficient of rigidity,** a numerical constant used to denote the simple rigidity of a substance. —**Coefficient of rotation.** Same as *rotatory* ★*coefficient*.—**Coefficient of run-off,** the ratio between precipitation and run-off.

Hydrotechnologists have laid much stress on this proportion [between river-water and the rainfall of a region], the so-called "*coefficient of run-off*," and it is generally thought that this might be a constant factor for a distinct river. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 620.

Coefficient of self-induction, the numerical value of the self-inductance in a circuit expressed in henrys or other units.—**Coefficient of slip,** the ratio of the internal friction of a gas or vapor to its external friction.

Between the pressures of .6 and 20 millimeters of mercury the value of the *coefficient of slip* was found to be inversely proportional to the density of the gas and very nearly equal to the free path of the molecules.
Reynolds, Physical Rev., XVIII. 423.

Coefficient of solubility. See ★*solubility*.—**Coefficient of thermometric conductivity,** the conductivity of a substance divided by the quantity of heat necessary to raise a unit volume of it 1° C. Same as *thermal* ★*diffusivity*.—**Coefficient of transmission,** the proportion of radiant energy transmitted by a layer of any absorbing medium one centimeter in thickness.

Each wave-length has its own *coefficient of transmission* through each transparent substance.
A. Daniell, Text-book of Physics, p. 499.

Coefficient of ubiquity, the exponent of a logarithmic factor which expresses the dependence of a plant upon temperature: the larger the exponential coefficient the less is the plant dependent on local temperature and the more widely it may spread over the globe.—**Coefficient of variability.** (*a*) A number computed in accordance with the laws of chance, and expressing the fact that there is an even chance that the observed value of a given phenomenon will lie within a given range. Thus the coefficient of variability of the annual rainfall at Marietta, Ohio, is 4.1 inches; or, in other words, there is an even chance that the rainfall of any year will be 4.1 inches more or less than its average value. Also called the *probable error of the event*. (*b*) Same as ★*coefficient of variation*.—**Coefficient of variation,** a coefficient obtained by dividing the diversity among the individuals of a species, race, or population, considered as statistical deviation from the mode, by the index of variability and multiplying it by 100. See ★*index of variability* and ★*mode*[1], 12. *H. E. Crampton*, Biometrika, March–July, 1904, ii. 117.—**Coefficient of velocity,** in *hydraul.*, the ratio of the actual velocity of efflux of liquid from a reservoir to the velocity which would have been attained in the absence of resistance to flow due to friction or to other causes of retardation.—**Coefficient of ventilation,** a formula which expresses the number of times the air contained in a given space is renewed per unit of time: it is the fraction $\frac{R}{H}$, in which R represents the number of times the air is renewed in the given time represented by H. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 162.—**Coefficient of viscosity,** the ratio of the stress upon a moving fluid to its velocity gradient.—**Coefficient of wind-pressure,** the pressure of the wind against a stationary object, or the resistance of the air to a moving object, depending upon the velocity of the motion, the density of the air, and the size and shape of the object. If the wind carries rain, this mass is added to that of the air and increases the pressure.—**Cylindrical coefficient.** Same as ★*coefficient of fineness*.—**Displacement coefficient.** See *admiralty* ★*coefficient*.—**Dissociation coefficient.** See *dissociation* ★*constant*.—**Hyetal coefficient.** See *pluviometric* ★*coefficient*.—**Hysteresis coefficient,** in *elect.*, a numerical constant denoting the degree of hysteresis observed in a given specimen of iron or other magnetic material when it is subjected to successive magnetization and demagnetization.—**Ionization coefficient,** a number which expresses the degree of ionization or electrolytic dissociation of a dissolved electrolyte.—**Isothermal coefficient of compressibility,** the coefficient of compressibility of a fluid, measured under conditions involving no change of temperature.—**Lethal coefficient** in *bacteriol.*: (*a*) *Inferior lethal coefficient*, that medium concentration of a disinfectant which will kill sporeless bacteria in water at a temperature of 20–25° C. in the shortest time. (*b*) *Superior lethal coefficient*, that medium concentration of a disinfectant which will kill bacteria spores in water at a temperature of 20–25° C. in the shortest time.—**Lillienthal coefficients,** coefficients prepared by Lillienthal, showing the relation between the horizontal and vertical components of the force exerted by a current of moving air on an inclined vane or wing.—**Midship-section coefficient.** See *admiralty* ★*coefficient*.—**Output coefficient,** a ratio proposed as the ultimate basis for the design of induction motors. As proposed, it is the ratio of the watt output to the product of speed in revolutions per minute, gross length in centimeters, and the square of the diameter at the air-gaps in centimeters. It varies from 0.0009 for a 10-horse-power motor to 0.0018 for a 1,000-horse-power motor.—**Pluviometric** or **hyetal coefficient,** in *meteor.*, the ratio of the precipitation for any month to what would have fallen if the rainfall had been uniformly distributed throughout the year.—**Prismatic coefficient.** See ★*coefficient of fineness*.—**Propulsive coefficient,** in *naval arch.*, the ratio of the effective ★horse-power (which see) to the indicated horse-power of the propelling engines of a steamer. The coefficient is usually expressed as a percentage.—**Rotatory coefficient,** a physical constant denoting the power of optically active substances to turn the plane of polarization of light; the angle through which the plane of polarization is rotated by a layer of unit thickness.—**Temperature coefficient.** (*a*) A numerical factor which expresses the change in temperature per degree centigrade of any physical constant. Since nearly all the properties of matter are affected by change of temperature, there are numerous temperature coefficients, such as the temperature coefficient of rigidity, viscosity, thermal conductivity, thermal capacity, refraction, specific inductive capacity, and electrical resistance. (*b*) The coefficient of change in electrical resistance of a substance with variation of temperature. The temperature coefficient (*k*) is given by the equation: $kt = 1 - \frac{r_t}{r_0}$, in which r is the resistance of the substance at the temperature t_0, and r_t its resistance at 0°.

cœlacanthous (sē-lạ-kan′thus), *a.* Same as *cœlacanthine*.

Cœlelminthes (sē-lel-min′thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cœlelmintha*.

cœlenteric (sē-len-ter′ik), *a.* [*cœlenter-on* + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*, of or relating to the cœlenteron or digestive cavity of a cœlenterate.

cœlenteron (sē-len′tẹ-ron), *n.*; pl. *cœlentera* (-rạ). [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ἔντερον*, interior, entrail.] The digestive cavity of a cœlenterate; an enterocœle. *A. E. Shipley*, Zoöl. of Invertebrates, p. 78.

coelho (kō-el′yō), *n.* [Pg., = Sp. *conejo*, < L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit: see *cony*.] Same as ★*rabbit-fish*, 4.

cœlian (sē′li-ạn), *a.* [Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow, < *κοίλος*, hollow.] Of the hollow type; concave: noting that type of vertebra in which both faces of the centrum are concave; biconcave; amphicœlian. *Wieland*, 1899.

Cœlicolist (sē-lik′ọ̄-list), *n.* [L. *cælicola*, heaven-worshiper, < *cælum* (erroneously *cœlum*), sky, heaven, + *colere*, worship, + *-ist*.] A worshiper of the sky: one of a sect of the fourth and fifth centuries.

A Magian never can become a Greek, or a Greek a *Cœlicolist*. *J. H. Newman*, Callista, p. 170. *N. E. D.*

cœliodynia (sē″li-ọ̄-din′i-ạ). *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, belly, + *ὀδύνη*, ache.] Belly-ache; colic.

cœlioscope (sē′li-ọ̄-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *κοιλία*, belly, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for the examination of the abdomen or other cavity of the body.

cœliospasm (sē′li-ọ̄-spazm), *n.* [Gr. *κοιλία*, belly, + *σπασμός*, spasm: see *spasm*.] Cramp of the abdominal muscles or of the intestines.

cœliotomy (sē-li-ot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κοιλία*, belly, + *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Same as *laparotomy*.

A scar in the linea alba indicated the site of the former *cœliotomies*. *Lancet*, July 18, 1903, p. 149.

cœloblast (sē′lọ̄-blâst), *n.* [Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *insect embryol.*, according to the nomenclature of Graber, the endoderm in a narrow sense, or a part of the endoblast as distinguished from the myoblast. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 149.

cœloblastic (sē-lō-blas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-ic.*] Characterized by possessing a number of nuclei within a single cell-wall: applied to algæ belonging to the *Siphonales*.

cœloblastula (sē-lō-blas′tū-lă), *n.*; pl. *cœloblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + NL. *blastula*.] A hollow blastula, as contrasted with one in which the segmentation cavity is filled up by the blastomeres, or a *sterroblastula*.

cœlocyrtean (sē-lō-sėr′tē-an), *a.* [Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, concave, *κυρτός*, curved, convex, + *-e-an.*] Concavo-convex: noting that type of vertebra in which the anterior face is concave and the posterior face convex.

cœlogastrula (sē-lō-gas′trū-lă), *n.*; pl. *cœlogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + NL. *gastrula*.] A gastrula with an open archenteron, as contrasted with a sterrogastrula, in which the archenteron is filled by the endoderm-cells.

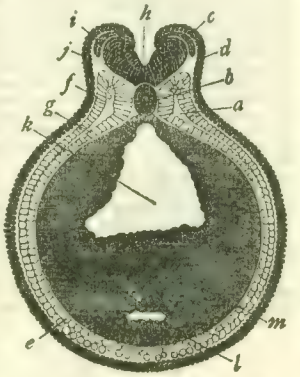
Cœlogorgia (sē-lō-gôr′ji-ă), *n.* [NL.] The typical and only genus of the family *Cœlogorgidæ*. *Milne-Edwards*, 1867.

Cœlogorgidæ (sē-lō-gôr′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coelogorgia* + *-idæ*.] A family of alcyonarian *Anthozoa*, of the order *Stelechotokea*. The colony is arborescent, attached by stolon-like processes. The stem is formed by an axial zoöid with thickened cœnenchymatous walls, the branches by axial zoöids of the second order, and the branchlets by axial zoöids of the third order borne either on two sides or in spirals on the main stem. The spicules are straight or curved and bear lateral processes. *Cœlogorgia* is the typical genus.

Cœlogyne (sē-loj′i-nē), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1825), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *γυνή*, female (pistil).] A genus of ornamental plants of the family *Orchidaceæ*. It includes about 50 species, all of which are pseudobulbous. They are found growing on trees and rocks in tropical Asia. *C. pandurata*, *C. Dayana*, *C. Massangeana*, *C. odoratissima*, and others, are grown in the United States. *C. cristata*, with its several varieties, is the most popular species. It has large white yellow-fringed flowers.

cœlomesoblast (sē-lō-mes′ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *μέσος*, middle, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*, the true mesoblast surrounding the true body-cavity or cœlom of the embryo, as distinguished from other kinds of mesoblast, such as the mesenchyme and ectomesoblast.

Cœlomic fluid, a colorless nutritive fluid, containing amœboid corpuscles, found in the perivisceral cavity of certain annulate worms.—**Cœlomic pouch**, in *embryol.*, a pocket derived by evagination from the walls of the cœlom.



Transverse Section through a Frog Embryo

showing the neural folds shortly before they meet each other to complete the neural tube. *a*, cœlom or body cavity; *b*, notochord; *c*, outer or epidermic layer of epiblast; *d*, inner or nervous layer of epiblast; *e*, cœlomesoblast; *f*, outer or somatopleuric layer of mesoblast; *g*, inner or splanchnopleuric layer of mesoblast; *h*, neural groove; *i*, dorsal root of a spinal nerve; *j*, spinal chord; *k*, mesenteron; *l*, liver diverticulum; *m*, yolk. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

Cœlomocœla (sē-lō-mō-sē′lă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλωμα*, a hollow (see *cœloma*), + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In Lankester's classification, a grade of *Enterozoa* in which the cœloma is present as an independent second cavity, as opposed to the *Enterocœla* (which see), in which the sole cavity is the enteron. In this grade are included all groups of *Enterozoa* except the *Hydromedusæ*, *Scyphomedusæ*, *Anthozoa*, and *Ctenophora*. Same as *Cœlomata*, 1.

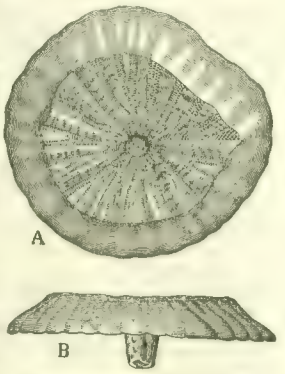
cœlomodæum (sē-lō-mō-dē′um), *n.*; pl. *cœlomodæa* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, + (?) *δαίειν*, divide.] The ectodermal portion of a cœlomic duct.

cœlomopore (sē-lō′mō-pōr), *n.* [Gr. *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, + *πόρος*, a pore.] A pore or opening through which the cavity of a protocœlom communicates with the exterior.

cœlomostome (sē-lō′mō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The funnel-like mouth of a cœlomoduct.

Cœloplana (sē-lō-plā′nă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + L. *planus*, plane.] A flat disk-shaped organism which has been regarded as transitional from the planarians through *Ctenoplana* to the ctenophores, *Cœloplana* being regarded as closest to the planarians, and *Ctenoplana* closest to the ctenophores. Nothing is known of the development of either form.

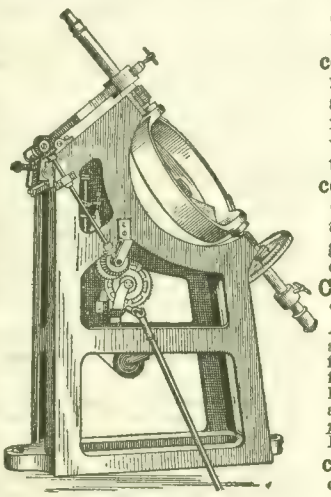
cœloplatyan (sē-lo-plat′i-an), *a.* [Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *πλατύς*, flat, + *-an.*] Concave-plane: noting that type of vertebra in which the anterior face is concave and the posterior face flat.



Cœloptychium agaricoides, Goldf.
Upper Cretaceous; Vordorf, near Braunschweig.
A, top view; *B*, profile. One half natural size. (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

Cœloptychium (sē-lop-tik′i-um), *n.* [Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), a leaf.] A genus of hexactinellid sponges having a regular mushroom-shaped frond with stalk and radial convolutions, the ostia being on the under side of the umbel. It is the only representative of a family, *Cœloptychidæ*, and occurs in the rocks of the Upper Cretaceous.

cœlostat (sē′lō-stat), *n.* [Erroneously for **cælostat* or **celostat*, < L. *cælum* (formerly often erroneously *cœlum*), sky, + Gr. *στατός*: see *heliostat*.] A form of siderostat or heliostat which shows the image of the sky reflected in a plane mirror as stationary. It consists of a plane mirror attached to an axis which is directed toward the celestial pole and made to revolve uniformly by clockwork once in 48 hours. Any celestial object seen by reflection in this mirror will appear to be at rest, so that its image thrown upon a photographic plate will be stationary and without any rotation in its own plane. In this last fact lies the superiority of the cœlostat over the older heliostat and siderostat, which have mirrors revolving in 24 hours. They, on the other hand, have the advantage that the reflected ray may be thrown in any desired direction, while with the cœlostat the available range is limited by conditions determined by the declination of the object.



Lippmann Cœlostat.

cœlothel (sē′lō-thel), *n.* [Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *θηλή*, nipple.] In *embryol.*, the mesoblastic epithelium lining the true body-cavity or cœlom of the vertebrate embryo.

coemptional (kō-emp′shon-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to coemption.

coendure (kō-en-dūr′), *v. i.* To endure together, or as long (as): as, "*co-enduring* with time." *Pusey*.

cœnenchymal gemmation. See ★*gemmation*.

cœnobe (sē′nōb), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *cœnobium*, 3.

cœnobiarch (sē-nō′bi-ärk), *n.* [LGr. *κοινοβιάρχης*, < *κοινόβιον*, convent (see *cœnobium*), + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The director or head of a convent or monastery. *N. E. D.*

cœnobioid (sē-nō′bi-oid), *a.* [*cœnobium* + *-oid.*] Resembling a cœnobium.

cœnocentrum (sē-nō-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *cœnocentra* (-trä). [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *κέντρον*, center.] In *bot.*, a specialized mass of cytoplasm around which the eggs of certain fungi (*Saprolegniaceæ*) develop.

cœnocladia (sē-nō-klā′di-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *κλάδος*, branch.] In *bot.*, the growing together of branches; natural grafting.

cœnocyte (sē′nō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] Same as *syncytium*.

cœnodiœcism (sē″nō-dī-ē′sizm), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *diœcism*.] The production of male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants of the same species; tricœcism.

cœnœcic (sē-nē′sik), *a.* Same as *cœnœcial*.

cœnogenesis (sē-nō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *γένεσις*, genesis.] Common genesis, generation, or origin.

cœnogenetic (sē″nō-jē-net′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cœnogensis.—**Cœnogenetic regeneration.** See ★*regeneration*.

Cœnogoniaceæ (sē″nō-gō-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœnogonium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens named from the genus *Cœnogonium*.

Cœnogonium (sē-nō-gō′ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1820), < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *γωνία*, angle.] A genus of lichens, typical of the family *Cœnogoniaceæ*, having the thallus byssoid or fungus-like forming a flat, circular, or kidney-shaped body. The spores are hyaline, elongate, or spindle-shaped, and one- or two-celled. The species are mostly tropical and occur on the branches or trunks of trees.

Cœnograptus (sē-nō-grap′tus), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *γραπτός*, written.] A genus of Lower Silurian graptolites characterized by having two branches originating from the triangular sicula, curving sigmoidally and giving off simple branches from the convex side.

cœnomonœcism (sē″nō-mō-nē′sizm), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + E. *monœcism*.] The coexistence of male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on the same individual plant.

cœnopsyche (sē-nop-sī′kē), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *ψυχή*, mind.] The consciousness of a community compared to a collection of intercommunicating cells each endowed with consciousness. *Haeckel*.

cœnosome (sē′nō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *Siphonophora*, the stem or trunk of the colony; the elongated manubrium of the original larval medusoid, which produces by budding all the parts of the colony.

cœnosteon (sē-nos′tē-on), *n.*; pl. *cœnostea* (-ă). [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *ichth.*, an anterior lower bone of the shoulder-girdle, bordering the gill-opening behind; the clavicle.

Cœnothecalia (sē″nō-thē-kā′li-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *θήκη*, case, + *-alia*.] An order of alcyonarian *Anthozoa*. They have a calcareous skeleton composed of lamellæ of calcite forming a dense corallum resembling that of the imperforate *Madreporaria* and developed from a specialized layer of ectoderm-cells. The colony consists of zoöids and solenia. There is but a single living genus, *Heliopora*; but the group was more largely represented in Paleozoic times.

coercionist (kō-ėr′shon-ist), *n.* A supporter of coercive measures or acts; specifically, in recent British history, an advocate of the Coercion Acts in Ireland.

coestate (kō-es-tāt′), *n.* [*co-*[1] + *estate*.] The estate held by either a tenant in common or a joint tenant.

coevality (kō-ē-val′i-ti), *n.* [*coeval* + *-ity*.] The quality of being coeval or of the same age or period of time.

coexcitation (kō-ek-sī-tā′shon), *n.* [*co-*[1] + *excitation*.] In *physiol.*, simultaneous or collateral excitation. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 264.

coexistence, *n.* **2.** In *logic*, that reciprocal relation which subsists between any two objects in that they exist in the same universe, generally regardless of time. In philosophy this ought to be the exclusive meaning, since *contemporaneity* perfectly expresses the temporal meaning, and the ambiguity leads to the gravest contradictions that pass without notice.

Coeymans limestone. See ★*limestone*.

cof, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of cough.

coffearin (ko-fē′a-rin), *n.* [*coffee* + *-ar*[2] + *-in*[2].] A weak diacid base, $C_{14}H_{16}O_4N_2$, obtained from coffee. It crystallizes in needles, which melt with decomposition at 180° C.

coffee, *n.*—**Caracol coffee.** Same as ★*caracolillo*, 1.—**Coffee black.** See ★*black*.—**Date coffee,** roasted date-stones prepared for making a beverage.—**Mexican coffee,** the Negro or Mogdad coffee, *Cassia occidentalis*, a common weed in the southern United States. It is cultivated in Florida, as in Mexico, etc., as a substitute for coffee and in this capacity sometimes passes under the name of *Espinoza bean*.—**Sudan coffee.** Same as *Negro* or *Mogdad coffee* (which see, under *coffee*.)—**Wild coffee.** (*b*) The bearberry or cascara sagrada, *Rhamnus Purshiana*; also called *wild coffee-bush*, *western coffee*, and *coffee-berry*.

Coffee-bean weevil. See ★*weevil*.

coffee-berry, *n.* 2. A Tasmanian name for a native plant, *Coprosma hirtella*, which is related to the true coffee-plant. Its fruits are sweet and edible, but are not agreeable.

coffee-bird (kof'ē-bėrd), *n.* A name given in the British West Indies to one of the finches, *Loxigilla violacea*, that nests in coffee-bushes.

coffee-bush (kof'ē-bůsh), *n.* In New Zealand, a settlers' name for the karamu, *Coprosma lucida*. A drink is made of its berries. See *orangeleaf*.

coffee-cake (kof'ē-kāk), *n.* Bread sponge enriched, thinned, iced, and baked in a thin layer; a kind of a bun: often twisted and shaped in rings.

coffee-disease (kof'ē-di-zēz″), *n.* See ★*disease*. — **American coffee-disease.** See ★*disease*.

coffee-fern (kof'ē-fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*.

coffeeism (kof'ē-izm), *n.* [*coffee* + *-ism*.] The coffee-drinking habit or its effects on the health. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 14.

coffee-leaf (kof'ē-lēf″), *n.* The leaf of the coffee-plant.— **Coffee-leaf miner,** the larva of a tineid moth, *Cemiostoma coffeella*, which mines the leaves of the coffee-tree.

coffee-plant (kof'ē-plant), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Coffea*, which yields the coffee of commerce.—2. In New Zealand, same as ★*coffee-bush*.—3. In Tasmania, same as ★*coffee-berry*.

coffee-rat (kof'ē-rat), *n.* A small rat, *Golunda elliotti*, found in southern India and Ceylon, where it does much damage to coffee plantations, by eating buds and blossoms. It is about 10 inches in total length and olive-brown above, tawny below.

coffee-walk (kof'ē-wâk), *n.* The space between two rows of trees in a coffee plantation.

coffeic (kof'ē-ik), *a.* Same as *caffeic*.

coffer-dam, *n.* 3. In a war-ship, one of a series of compartments, in the vicinity of the water-line above the protective deck, built in the interior against the ship's side or around hatches, forming a double wall, which can be packed to prevent water from entering the vessel after the side has been pierced by shot. In the United States navy the packing is made of the pith of corn-stalks. See *def.* 2.

coffered (kof'ėrd), *p. a.* In *arch.*, built with coffers: said of a wooden ceiling or vault, the coffers in the former being the panels between the beams, and those of the latter being recesses built in the masonry.

coffering, *n.* 2. In *arch.*, decorations by means of coffers or sunken panels.— 3. A special method of making a watertight brickwork lining for a mine shaft, each course being laid in rings, without headers, and the bricks of alternate rings being floated in grout, breaking joints horizontally with the other rings.

coffin-bird (kof'in-bėrd), *n.* The *hoopoe*, *Upupa epops*, so named because in China it sometimes nests in holes in coffins, or in the carved work with which they are decorated. This is possible in China, where coffins are placed under mounds above-ground.

coffin-joint (kof'in-joint), *n.* The second interphalangeal joint within the hoof of the horse.

coffin-lid crystals. See ★*crystal*.

coffin-pin (kof'in-pin), *n.* An ornamental iron used in hearses to hold the coffin in place.

coffin-plate (kof'in-plāt), *n.* The metallic plate or shield on a coffin-lid inscribed with the name, age, etc., of the deceased.

coffin-ship (kof'in-ship), *n.* A ship likely to founder, and thus become the coffin of the crew: a term in common colloquial and newspaper use in the United Kingdom, during the agitation in Parliament begun by Samuel Plimsoll for legislation on the subject.

C. of G. H. An abbreviation of *Cape of Good Hope*.

cofraternal (kō-frā-tėr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [*co-*[1] + *fraternal*.] **I.** *a.* Concerning or pertaining to a cofraternity.

II. *n.* A member of a cofraternity. *Francis Galton*, Natural Inheritance, p. 94.

cofraternity (kō-frā-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* All the sons and transmuted daughters, considered collectively, of like statistical mid-parents.

As all the Adult Sons and Transmuted Daughters of the *same* Mid-Parents form what is called a Fraternity, so all the Adult Sons and Transmuted Daughters of a *group* of Mid-Parents who have the same Stature (reckoned to the nearest inch) will be termed a *Co-Fraternity*.
Francis Galton, Natural Inheritance, p. 94.

cog[2], *n.*— **To slip a cog,** to make a single unsuspected mistake in one's work or calculations.

cog[2], *v. t.* 4. In *metal.*, to roll, especially to roll ingots into blooms.

cog. An abbreviation of *cognate*.

cogener (kō'jē-nėr), *n.* Same as *congener*.

Among the *Centrarchidæ*, the large-mouthed black bass is second only to its *cogener*, the small-mouthed species, as a game-fish.
Jordan and Evermann, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, [p. 357.

cogged (kogd), *p. a.* Provided with cogs: as, a *cogged* wheel.— **Cogged-wheel breathing** or **rhythm.** Same as *cogged breath-sound* (which see, under *breath-sound*).

cogging[3] (kog'ing), *n.* 1. The fitting in and working of the wooden teeth or cogs of mortise-wheels.— 2. The process of rolling steel blooms from ingots.

cogging-engine (kog'ing-en″jin), *n.* Any engine used for driving an ingot-mill or cogging-mill.

cogging-mill (kog'ing-mil), *n.* A rolling-mill in which steel blooms are rolled from ingots; an ingot-mill.

coggle[4] (kog'l), *n.* [Appar. based on *cog*[1].] In *ceram.*, a decorating wheel of wood or iron, usually grooved, designed to be run around the edges of pie-plates, to form the notches or indentations.

cogitation, *n.* 3. In pre-Kantian philosophy, especially in Descartes, Spinoza, and the Wolfians, consciousness, especially thoughts. Usually rendered 'thought' or 'thinking'; but any mode of consciousness was meant, especially that of immediate perception of objects, whether internal or external. In modern philosophy the term is not used at all. It would be convenient to give it the meaning of consciousness of an object—that grade of consciousness which makes the distinction of subject and object, or ego and non-ego, but does not think of generals or of signs as such.

cognac, *n.*— **Oil of cognac,** the trade-name for diluted fusel-oil.

cognitional (kog-nish'ọn-al), *a.* [*cognition* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to cognition: as, *cognitional* judgments.

So many of our judgments are recognitional instead of being *cognitional*, that judgments usually appear to be instantaneous. *J. W. Powell*, Truth and Error, p. 281.

cognition-time (kog-nish'ọn-tīm), *n.* In *psychophys.*: (*a*) The total time of the cognitive reaction. (*b*) This time minus the time of the simple reaction. The cognitive reaction is a form of the reaction experiment in which the reactor is told, for example, that he will see a color or hear a tone, and that he is to react only when he has cognized the color as red, blue, etc., or the tone as the tone of a certain pitch, of a certain instrument, etc.

cognitive, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *gram.*, a particular form of a root word, expressing recognition or knowledge.

Abenaki awanoch, the *cognitive* of Penobscot awenoch, means Frenchman, the first whites with whom the early Abenakis were brought in contact.
Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 31.

cognitor (kog'ni-tọr), *n.* In *Rom. law*, the attorney or advocate of a party to a private suit; one who took up the defense of a person present in court.

cogon (kō'gōn), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *cogon*, < Tagalog and Bisaya *cogon*, Bicol *cogon-cogon*.] A name in the Philippine Islands of *Imperata arundinacea*, a grass which takes possession of abandoned clearings and covers vast tracts of savanna land. It furnishes excellent material for thatching, but is fit for pasture only when young and tender. See ★*alang-alang*.

cogonal (kō-gō-näl'), *n.*; pl. *cogonales* (-nä'lāz). [Philippine Sp., < *cogon* + *-al*, implying plantation.] A cane-field; land overgrown with cogon.

coguarantor (kō-gar'an-tôr), *n.* [*co-*[1] + *guarantor*.] A joint guarantor.

cogway (kog'wā), *n.* A railroad-track with a cog-rail, used on grades too steep for smooth wheels.

cohen (kō'hen), *n.*; pl. *cohanim* (kō-hä'nēm). [Heb. *kōhēn*.] Among the Jews, a priest. Jews bearing this name or one of its numerous variants (such as *Cohn, Cahen, Cahn, Coen, Coon, Kuhn, Cowen, Cowan*, etc.) are assumed to be descendants from the high priest Aaron. In the synagogue service the congregation is divided into three classes, as follows: (1) *Cohanim*, or priests, descendants of Aaron; (2) *Leviim*, or Levites, descendants of the patriarch Levi; (3) *Israelim*, or Israelites. The last are, of course, the most numerous. Many of the first category (the *Cohanim*) have secular names, to which, when signed in Hebrew, they affix the letters C. Z., an abbreviation of *cohen zedek*, 'righteous priest.'

cohenite (kō'hen-īt), *n.* [Named after Professor E. *Cohen* of Greifswald, Germany.] A compound of carbon with iron, nickel, and cobalt, $(Fe,Ni,Co)_3C$, identified in some meteoric irons.

coherence, *n.* 3. In *math.* See ★*adherence*, 6.

coherer (kō-hēr'ėr), *n.* In *elect.*, a tube filled with a conducting substance in powdered or granular form, as metal filings, which, when struck by an electric wave, as that sent out from a wireless telegraph station, decreases in electrical resistance, probably by the particles making a better contact with each other, and so is used to discover very minute electric waves, as in wireless telegraphy. After the passing of the electric wave the resistance of the coherer usually remains low, but it rises again when the tube is tapped.

coheritage (kō-her'i-tāj), *n.* The estate of one of several heirs to the same estate.

Cohiba (kō-hī'bä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1836), said by its author to be of Haitian origin.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Hydrophyllaceæ*. See *Wigandia*.

coho (kō'hō), *n.* [California Indian?] A salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, found from San Francisco northward and on the Asiatic coasts southward to Japan.

In the opinions of the canners . . . the *coho* should rank next after the king salmon in food value.
Bulletin U. S. Fish Com., XVIII. 6.

cohune (ko-hö'ne), *n.* [Native name in Honduras.] A pinnately leaved palm, *Attalea Cohune*, native of Central America. The fruit yields oil and is used in the same manner as the ivory-nut for turning small articles. See *Attalea* and *corozo*, 1.

coiffeur (kwo-fėr'), *n.* [F.] A hair-dresser.

coign, *n.* 2. In *geol.*, an original angular elevation of land around which as a corner-stone continental growth has taken place.

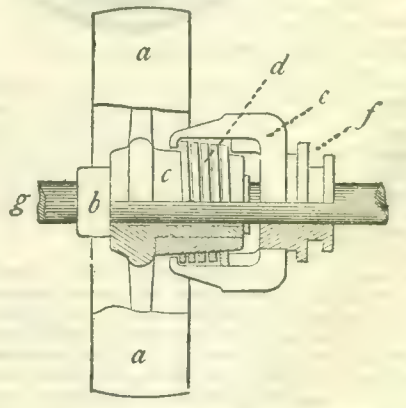
South of the Scandinavian *coign*.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 245.

coil[1], *v. t.*— **Coiled basketry.** See ★*basketry*.

coil[1], *n.* 4. A cylindrical hoop or tube formed by coiling a wrought-iron bar and then welding to form a solid piece: formerly used in building up Armstrong guns.— **Leiter's coil,** a coil of metal or rubber tubing through which a stream of hot or cold water may be made to pass: employed as a means of making thermal applications to the surface of the body.— **Reactive coil.** See ★*reactive*.— **Series coil,** in *elect.*, a coil placed in series with the other parts of the main circuit of any electrical machine or device, as a dynamo, motor, or arc-lamp, and traversed by the entire current flowing in that circuit.— **Shunt coil,** in *elect.*, a coil placed in parallel with a portion of the main circuit of any electrical machine or device, as an arc-lamp, dynamo, or motor, and traversed by a portion of the current flowing in the main circuit. The relative amount of current received by a shunt-coil is determined by the inverse ratio of its resistance to the resistance of the conductor with which it is in shunt.— **Tesla coil,** a form of induction-coil without an iron core and designed for the production of the form of high-frequency discharge known as the *Tesla* ★*discharge* (which see).

coil-boiler (koil'boi-lėr), *n.* A boiler made of one or more coiled tubes.

coil-clutch (koil'kluch), *n.* A form of friction-clutch in which a coil of steel rod or a wire rope is fastened to one element, and a cone upon the other is pressed into the inside of the coil. The multiple turns of the rod or coil make it seize upon the surface of the cone and hold with great power



Coil-clutch.

a, pulley loose on the sleeve or quill, *b*; *c*, split hub of pulley *a*; *d*, coil; *e*, jaw by which the coil is forced on or drawn off the taper hub *c*; *f*, groove for the fork of the lever (not shown) by which *e* is moved lengthwise on the hub; *g*, shaft to drive *a* or be driven by it.

coil-end (koil'end), *n.* Same as ★*coil-stand*.

coiler (koi'lėr), *n.* An apparatus, connected with a cotton-carding machine, for receiving the sliver and disposing of it in the form of coils, so that it may not become entangled.

coiler-can (koi'lėr-kan), *n.* The can of the coiler apparatus that receives the sliver from a cotton-carding machine. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 127.

coiler-head (koi'lėr-hed), *n.* The top part of the coiler apparatus of a cotton-carding machine, through which the sliver passes into the can. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 174.

coiler-motion (koi'lėr-mō″shọn), *n.* A mechanism, attached to a carding-machine, for receiving the sliver and laying it into coils.

coiler-plate (koi'lėr-plāt), *n.* The upper revolving part of the coiler, which receives the sliver from the cotton-carding machine and delivers it into the can. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 126.

coiler-roller (koi'lėr-rō″lėr), *n.* One of a pair of calender-rollers between which the sliver passes into the coiler-can from the cotton-carding or -combing machine. *Thornley*, Cotton-combing Machines, p. 235.

coil-flux (koil'fluks), *n.* In *elect.*, that part of the magnetic flux of a coil which is due to its own magnetism, and not to the presence of a magnetizable core or of anything capable of increasing the permeability of the magnetic circuit.

coil-gland (koil'gland), *n.* Same as *sweat-gland*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 79.

coiling-machine (koi'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for bending and forming barrel-hoops by coiling the steamed straight hoops over a drum and holding them in the right form until they are stiff and rigid.

coil-stand (koil'stand), *n.* An upright casting or support for a coil of steam-pipes. Sometimes called a *coil-end*.

coin[1], *n.*—**Alliance coins**, in *Gr. numis.*, coins struck by two or more Greek cities in agreement for mercantile convenience, or for political reasons.—**Bætyl coin.** See ★*bætyl*.—**Family coins**, Roman silver denarii, struck under consuls.—**Postal and coin scales.** See ★*scale*[2].—**Subsidiary coin**, small coin used for change the legal-tender value of which is limited by statute. See *legal-tender currency*, under *tender*[2].

Coinage ratio, the ratio which expresses the equivalence in value between gold and silver under the (then existing) mint law. Thus, in the United States, under the law of 1837, it is 15.988 to 1: that is, one pound of gold can be coined into as many dollars as 15.988 pounds of silver. The coinage ratio is intended (except for subsidiary coins), where bimetallism is desired, to be identical with the average commercial ratio; if this is not the case the metal which is undervalued disappears from circulation as money. Thus under the law of 1792 the coinage ratio was fixed at 15 to 1, but this undervalued gold and it disappeared from circulation; in 1834 the ratio was changed to 16.002 to 1, and in 1837 to 15.988 to 1, but this undervalued silver and it practically disappeared from circulation (except in the form of subsidiary and abraded coins) until 1873, when it was demonetized. Since that date the fall in the value of silver has brought the commercial ratio down to about 34 to 1.

coin-catcher (koin'kach″ėr), *n.* A probang with a special device at the end, designed to hook under a coin or other similar object lodged in the esophagus, and so draw it out.

co-inherence (kō-in-hēr'ens), *n.* The state or quality of inhering together.

co-initial (kō-i-nish'al), *a.* [*co-*[1] + *initial*.] Originating together.

co-insurance (kō-in-shör'ans), *n.* See *insurance*.

Coir powder, the powder which separates in the manufacture of prepared cocoanut-fiber (for matting, etc.) from the husk of the cocoanut.

coke[1], *n.*—**Graphitized coke**, coke which has been converted into artificial graphite by the high temperature of an electric furnace in the presence of silicon in small quantity.—**Native coke**, an impure variety of carbon formed in nature by the destructive distillation of bituminous coal by contact with igneous rock. Called also *carbonite*.

coke-bed (kōk'bed), *n.* 1. A layer of coke which is put into a cupola before charging any of the iron. The amount of coke in this layer is proportionate to the amount of iron to be melted.—2. A porous stratum of coke and clinker in pieces of various sizes, laid to a depth of several inches below a mold for casting a piece of work having large surfaces and which is bedded in. Provision is thus made for carrying off the gas generated in the mold, there being vent-pipes to allow the gas to escape from the porous stratum.

coke-breeze (kōk'brēz), *n.* Coke from gas-works in pieces small enough to pass through a one-inch ring. In handling coke a proportion of breeze is formed by the breaking of the larger pieces. This breeze is screened from the remainder of the coke as it is a detriment to the use of the coke in fires of furnaces.

coke-dust (kōk'dust), *n.* Powdered coke: used for blacking foundry molds.

coke-furnace (kōk'fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace or heating-apparatus adapted to use coke as a fuel. Coke burns with a short flame and no smoke, and gives an intense local heat.

coke-gas (kōk'gas), *n.* The hot gas from a coke fire.

coke-kiln (kōk'kil), *n.* A kiln which is heated by the burning of coke.

coke-mill (kōk'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding coal or coke into a powder for use in blacking foundry molds. It is usually a closed revolving cylinder inside of which are heavy balls or rollers which crush the material. Also called *blacking-mill* and *coal-mill*.

coke-oven, *n.*—**Aitken's coke-oven**, a modification of the ordinary beehive coke-oven, intended to effect the recovery of tar and ammonia in making coke from bituminous coal.—**Appolt coke-oven**, one of the modern forms of oven for the manufacture of coke from bituminous coal, in which air is excluded from the interior of the coking-chamber.—**Breckon and Dixon's coke-oven**, an improved coke-oven with flues for conveying the gases during combustion beneath the floor of the oven. This improvement, introduced about 1860, is embodied in a few of the modern coke-ovens.—**Coke-oven tar.** See ★*tar*[1].—**Jameson coke-oven**, a modification of the common beehive oven, which provides for saving the tar and ammonia liquor by drawing off the vapors formed in the coking through pipes connected with a system of channels, covered with perforated tiles, in the bottom of the oven.—**Otto-Coppée coke-oven**, an oven or kiln for coking coal, with provision for the recovery of tar and ammoniacal liquor.—**Simon-Carvés coke-oven**, an oven or kiln for the manufacture of coke, specially contrived to save the volatile products given off, as well as the tar and the ammoniacal liquor. The fuel used consists almost entirely of the uncondensed combustible gases given off from the coal carbonized, and these gases are passed through separate flues surrounding the closed space for this coal, to which space no air is admitted.

coke-plate (kōk'plāt), *n.* 1. Tin-plate, the sheet-iron base for which is made of iron refined with coke as a fuel, as distinguished from charcoal-plate.—2. Iron plate made from puddled iron, which is inferior to charcoal-plate.

coke-scrubber (kōk'skrub″ėr), *n.* An apparatus filled with coke moistened with oil, used to purify street gas, which is forced through it. *W. L. Dibdin*, Public Lighting, p. 132.

coking-plate (kō'king-plāt), *n.* The dead-plate; a plate at the door of a furnace which uses bituminous coal, on which the fresh coal is placed and allowed to coke before being spread on the fire.

coking-stoker (kō'king-stō″kėr), *n.* A mechanical stoker or device for firing a furnace, which permits the fuel to coke before feeding it to the grate, thus burning the fuel with little or no smoke.

coky (kō'ki), *a.* [*coke* + *-y*[1].] Like coke; porous in structure from partial fusion and escape of volatile matter: said of the residue from charring certain kinds of bituminous coal. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 359.

col, *n.* 2. A name given by Abercromby in 1887 to the region on a weather-map between two anticyclones, where the isobars show a connecting neck or narrow region of lower pressure analogous to the col that affords a passage from one mountain peak to its neighbor: not to be confounded with a trough or an area of low pressure.

cola[2] (kō'lä), *n.* [Also *kola*; W. Afr., given also in other forms, as *kolla*, *korra*, *gorra*, *goora*.] 1. A tree of the family *Sterculiaceæ*, *Bichea acuminata* (*Cola acuminata* of Schott and Endlicher), which yields the cola-nut. See *cola-nut*.—2. [NL.] Any tree of the genus *Bichea*, which includes about 40 species of tropical African sterculiaceous trees having entire or lobed leaves and axillary clusters of unisexual or polygamous flowers.

colaborer, colabourer (kō-lā'bọr-ėr), *n.* A fellow-laborer; a colleague.

colacobiosis (kol″a-kō-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλαξ* (*κολακ-*), flatterer, + *βίωσις*, living.] A form of social symbiosis, or symbiosis between two colonies of ants of different species, one of which is parasitic on the other species; permanent social parasitism. *Wheeler*, 1901.

colacobiotic (kol″a-kō-bī-ot'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to colacobiosis.

colalgia (kō-lal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the colon.

colander, *n.* 2. A perforated hemispherical vessel used in casting shot. *Ure*.

colanine (kō'la-nin), *n.* [Also *kolanine*; < *cola*[2] + *-ine*[2].] A substance obtained from the cola-nut. It is probably a mixture of caffein tannate and a little theobromine tannate, and is used as a sedative in cases of seasickness.

cola-red (kō'la-red), *n.* The red coloring-matter of cola-nut, formed by the oxidation of cola-tannic acid.

colchic (kol'chik), *a.* [*colchic(um)*.] Derived from colchicum.—**Colchic acid**, an amorphous acid, $C_{16}H_{15}O_5N_7$, obtained from colchiceine by heating it with concentrated hydrochloric acid, which removes two methyl groups.

colchiceine (kol-chis'ē-in), *n.* [*colchic(um)* + *-e-* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless, crystalline, slightly bitter alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{23}NO_6 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, contained in meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*).

colchyte, cholchyte (kol'kīt), *n.* [Prop. *cholchyte*; = F. *colchyte*, < Gr. *χολχύτης*, a word found in pl. in papyri, with a fem. *χολχυτίδες*, pl., and explained as Egyptian, but prob. an error for **χοαχύτης*, < Gr. *χοή*, a pouring out, a drink-offering, libation, + *χύτης*, a pourer, < *χεῖν*, pour. See Van Herwerden, Lex. græcum supplet. et dial., 1902, p. 903.] A funeral director in ancient Egypt; one who provided liturgical services. *Wilkinson*.

colcol (kol'kol), *n.* [California Indian.] The shells of *Olivella*, which are strung and used as money by certain California Indians.

cold. I. *a.*—**Cold plague.** (*a*) A form of pernicious malarial fever in which death occurs during the cold stage. (*b*) Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis in horses.—**Cold pole.** See ★*pole*[2].—**Cold rays.** See ★*ray*[1].—**Cold-rigor point**, the degree of cold (0° C.) at which a cell loses its irritability.—**Cold-stage**, the chill in malarial fever.—**Cold test.** (*a*) The determination of the temperature at which a gradually cooled sample of oil, especially lubricating oil, solidifies either wholly or partly. (*b*) The testing of the ductility of iron and steel bars and plates by bending, while cold, to a certain angle, 90°, both with and across the grain, to determine whether this can be done without fracture.—**Cold wall.** See ★*wall*[1].

II. *n.*—**Pole of cold.** See ★*pole*[2].—**Strangers' cold**, a catarrh which attacks the inhabitants of certain remote islands whenever they are visited by ships.

cold-blast (kōld'blast), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A blast of air that has not been heated.—2. A blast that has been cooled by artificial means.

II. *a.* Using an unheated blast or one that has been cooled.

colder (kōl'dėr), *n.* [Also *calder*, *caulder*, *cholder*, *chaulder*; origin unknown.] 1. The husk or refuse of threshed wheat.—2. Rubbish from old buildings. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

cold-expressed (kōld'eks-prest″), *a.* Same as *cold-drawn*.

cold-frame (kōld'frām), *n.* A small glass-covered structure, and the bed of earth which it covers, used for starting plants in the spring, or to receive plants transplanted from hotbeds or greenhouses, or to carry semi-hardy plants over winter. It differs from a hotbed in that there is no heat in the soil except that which accumulates from the sun's rays.

cold-riveting (kōld'riv″et-ing), *n.* The process of heading-over rivets without first heating them. This is done only with rivets not over three eighths of an inch in diameter.

cold-rolled (kōld'rōld), *a.* Rolled while cold, instead of at a red heat; specifically, noting a metal which has become brittle from excessive rolling or hammering.

cold-rolling (kōld'rōl″ing), *n.* The process of rolling iron and steel plates or rods while they are cold. A smooth, finished surface is attained, resistant to abrasion, and needing no subsequent machining.

cold-saw (kōld'sâ), *n.* A saw for cutting cold metals; especially, a power sawing-machine used in cutting iron beams, rods, rails, etc. Such machines employ heavy circular saws driven at high speeds, the metals to be cut being clamped to a table and fed to the saw. In some machines the saw is fed to the metal. Steel disks driven at very high speeds are also used in place of saws, and are called *friction-disks*. In some smaller machines band-saws are used. There is also a metal-sawing machine which employs a reciprocating saw resembling a hack-saw. The large machines are also called *cold-saw cutting-off machines*. See *milling* ★*saw*.

cold-sawing (kōld'sâ″ing), *n.* The process of sawing cold metal with a circular saw or cold-saw.

cold-shortness (kōld'shôrt″nes), *n.* Brittleness when cold: a condition of wrought iron, steel, or other metal, in which the metal, on account of its brittleness, cannot be worked when cold without fracture or cracking at the edges. Compare *red-shortness*.

cold-shoulder (kōld'shōl″dėr), *v. t.* To 'give the cold shoulder' to; treat with studied coldness, indifference, or neglect.

cold-soldering (kōld'sod″ėr-ing), *n.* A process of amalgamating metallic substances by the aid of mercury. A hard amalgam, made of 5 or 6 parts of pure silver, 3 or 4 parts of tin, and from 3 to 5 per cent. of bismuth, is melted and cast into ingots, which are then reduced to fine filings. The filings are mixed, as required, with enough mercury to form a stiff paste which hardens in about an hour.

cold-spot (kōld'spot), *n.* In *physiol.*, a spot upon the skin which is sensitive to cold, but

insensitive to pressure, pain, or warmth: also termed a *cold-point*.

The warm-spots are more difficult of identification than the *cold-spots*. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 82.

cold-ulcer (kōld'ul″sėr), *n.* An ulcer on a finger or toe, resembling a chilblain, but due to interference with the local blood-circulation.

colein (kō'lē-in), *n.* [*Cole(us)* + *-in*².] A purple-red resinous compound, $C_{10}H_{10}O_5$, obtained from the leaves of *Coleus Blumei*.

coleopod (kō'lē-ō-pod), *n.* [NL. *coleopodium*, < Gr. κολεός, sheath, + ποίς (ποδ-), foot.] In certain myriapods, one of the accessory structures which form a sheath for the phallopods or essential parts of the external reproductive apparatus.

coleopodium (kō″lē-ō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *coleopodia* (-ä). [NL.: see ★*coleopod*.] The peculiar protoplasmic process extruded by certain diatoms and believed by some to be the means of locomotion in these plants.

coleopterin (kol-ē-op'tē-rin), *n.* [*coleopter* + *-in*².] A red pigment found in the wing-covers of beetles.

coleopterology (kol-ē-op-tē-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [*Coleoptera* + Gr. *-λογία*: see *-ology*.] The science of *Coleoptera:* a branch of entomology.

Coleosporium (kō″lē-ō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1847), < Gr. κολεός, a sheath, + σπορά, seed (spore).] A genus of uredineous fungi having the æcidia usually produced on the leaves of conifers, and the uredospores and teleutospores on other hosts. The teleutospores form soft, reddish, waxy sori and germinate while attached to the host. *C. Senecionis* produces its teleutospores on species of *Senecio*, and its æcidia on *Pinus sylvestris*.

Coleroa (kol-ē-rō'ä), *n.* [NL. (Rabenhorst, 1851).] A genus of parasitic pyrenomycetous fungi having membranous or thin, leathery perithecia furnished with radiating bristles. The spores are ovoid, two-celled, hyaline, and greenish or brownish yellow. *C. Chætomium* attacks the leaves of species of *Rubus* in Europe.

colic, *n.*—**Copper-colic,** a colic, analogous to lead-colic, arising from chronic copper-poisoning.—**Crapulent colic,** a colic resulting from overeating.—**Menstrual colic,** pain in the abdomen due to obstruction to the free flow of the menstrual blood.—**Pancreatic colic,** pain in the abdomen due to obstruction in the excretory duct of the pancreas.—**Saburral colic,** pain attending intestinal indigestion.—**Uterine colic,** a colicky pain supposed to be due to slight muscular contractions of the non-gravid uterus.

colica, *n.* 2. Colic.—**Colica metallica, colica sicca.** Same as *lead-colic*.

colic-weed (kol'ik-wēd), *n.* The squirrel-corn, *Bikukulla Canadensis;* also, less frequently, the dutchman's-breeches, *B. Cucullaria*, and species of *Capnoides*.

colicwort (kol'ik-wėrt), *n.* 1. The colic-root, *Aletris farinosa*.—2. The parsley-piert, *Alchemilla arvensis*.

colitis, *n.*—**Amœbic colitis.** See ★*amœbic*.

coll. An abbreviation (*a*) of *college;* (*b*) of *collegiate*.

collæmia (ko-lē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλλα, glue, + αἷμα, blood.] The presence of uric acid in colloidal form in the blood.

collage (ko-läzh'), *n.* [F., < *coller*, glue, clarify with gelatin, < *colle*, < Gr. κόλλα, glue.] The process of clearing wine by means of isinglass or gelatin.

colla parte (kōl'lä pär'te). [It., 'with the part.'] In *music*, a direction for the accompaniment to follow the tempo of a soloist or leading singer or player. In vocal music also expressed by *colla voce*.

collaps, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *collapse*.

collar, *n.*, 2. (*g*) (4). A deposit of shell matter about the siphonal funnels in some of the cephalopod mollusks. (*h*) In *plumbing*, a cone or ring on a pipe to check the flow of melted solder.—**Collar- and cuff-shaper,** a combined turning- and shaping-machine, made in several forms, all essentially bending-rolls adapted to starched fabrics; a collar-turner and -shaper.—**Compensating collar,** an annular ring or collar placed on the spindle of a drilling-machine, between the feed-screw and the grooved spindle, to form proper bearing-surfaces, and by the adjustment of which the wear of the collars and spindles can be taken up.—**False collar,** in a harness, a broad piece of soft leather cut to fit the horse's neck. It is worn under a round collar to equalize the pressure upon the neck.

collar, *v. t.* 5. In *cricket*, to become complete master of (the bowling): said of the batsman. [Slang.]—6. To lay hold of; 'nab'; take possession of; in *foot-ball*, to tackle. [Slang.]

A gentleman has a glass of punch before him . . ., when another gentleman comes and *collars* that glass of punch, without a "with your leave." *Dickens*, Nich. Nickleby, xv.

collar-bearing (kol'är-bär″ing), *n.* A bearing for taking the end thrust on a shaft, made by forming or fastening a collar on the shaft and using one face of the collar as the bearing-surface.

collar-bound (kol'är-bound), *a.* In *mach.*, cramped between collars; so caught by collars as to make rotation difficult or impossible. Engine-shafts are sometimes collar-bound by the heating of bearings that run between collars.

collaret, *n.* 3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In certain goniatite cephalopods of Devonian age, one of a series of swellings in the shell which apparently represent successive positions of the stoma or shell-aperture. (*b*) The circle of tentacles in sea-anemones.

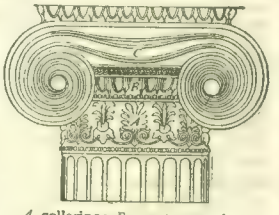
collar-gage (kol'är-gāj), *n.* A hollow cylinder for testing the size of a cylindrical piece.

collar-gall (kol'är-gâl), *n.* An indolent raw sore appearing on the shoulders of horses as a result of the irritation caused by an improperly fitting collar.

collargol (ko-lär'gol), *n.* [Gr. κόλλα, glue, + ἄργ(υρος), silver, + *-ol*.] A trade-name for a non-irritant combination of silver with proteid material (colloidal silver), intended for surgical use. *Nature*, March 26, 1903, p. 503.

collar-heart (kol'är-härt), *n.* *Naut.*, a heart-block which has one large hole in the center and a groove around the circumference, and is open at the end opposite the lanyard.

collarino, *n.* 2. The cylindrical part of any decorative capital. Thus the more elaborate Ionic style, as in the Erechtheum at Athens, has a broad band decorated with anthemions below the coussinet and between the volutes, and this is sometimes called *collarino*.



A, collarino; *B*, quarter-round or echinus; *C*, coussinet.

collar-nut (kol'är-nut), *n.* A nut having a cylindrical collar at one end. The collar is designed to provide a suitable bearing-surface and also to prevent a bur which has been formed on the corners of the nut from cutting into the end of the piece which bears against the nut.

collar-pad (kol'är-pad), *n.* A piece of sole-leather or metal shaped to fit a horse's neck under the top end of the collar.

collar-palm (kol'är-päm), *n.* A tool used by horse-collar makers for shaping the collar. It is of iron bent in the shape of a double elbow.

collar-pore (kol'är-pōr), *n.* A ciliated tube, or pore, connecting the cavity of the collar of *Balanoglossus* with the first gill-slit. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoölogy, II. 2.

Collateral power, in *law*, a power in which the donee has no estate in the land subject to the power.

collaterate (kọ-lat'ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collaterated*, ppr. *collaterating*. [*collater(al)* + *-ate*².] To use or pledge as collateral security. [Recent.]

collation, *n.* 12. (*a*) In *bibliog.*, detailed comparison of a book with a perfect copy, usually by specifying, by signature-marks or other indications, the number of leaves (blank as well as printed) and detachable plates or maps, present or absent, in the copy examined, as compared with a perfect copy. The process is usual in the case of all valuable books, especially old ones, it being a highly probable assumption that any book in hand is imperfect. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, the examination of the folded sections (signatures) of a book for the purpose of discovering omissions or misplacements of sections.

collationary (kọ-lā'shon-ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to collation (in some sense).—**Collationary Fathers,** apparently, a religious society, so called; but perhaps a feigned name under which Erasmus veiled an allusion to the proselyting orders or priests of the Roman church.

They were placed in a house of *Collationary Fathers*. Except from this account of Erasmus, I never heard of these people, nor can learn any more about them. Erasmus says that they were a community who had nests all over Christendom, and made their living by netting proselytes for the regular orders. Their business was to catch in some way superior lads, threaten them, frighten them, beat them, crush their spirits, tame them, as the process was called, and break them in for the cloister.

Froude, Erasmus, p. 7.

II. *n.* A collationary father. See above.

The Franciscans and Dominicans admitted that without the *Collationaries'* help their orders would die out.

Froude, Erasmus, p. 7.

colla voce (kōl'lä vō'che). [It., 'with the voice.'] In *music*, a direction for a singer to follow the tempo of the leading singer. See ★*colla parte*.

collect, *v. t.* 4. In *horsemanship*, to gain control (of a horse) and bring it into a position where it has proper command of its powers.

By a judicious use of the curb rein, you collect a tired horse. . . . You draw his hind-legs under him, throw him upon his haunches, and render him less liable to fall even on his weary or weak fore-legs.

Art of Training Horses, viii. *N. E. D.*

Collecting-hairs. See ★*hair*¹.

collection, *n.* 8. In *logic*, many independent or discrete objects regarded as a single object composed of these objects. In this sense 'many' is to be taken as including the case of a single object regarded as being composed of itself alone. The modern logicomathematical science of multitude (often called the *theory of cardinal numbers*) relates to the magnitudes of collections.

9. A plural object: an individual object whose existence consists in the existence of whatever individuals may have been mentally connected and regarded as parts of it. Different logicians and mathematicians have different objects in mind in speaking of a 'collection,' without always recognizing that they are at cross-purposes. Most logicians are in the habit of thinking of objects as they would be if they were real, so that each is assumed to be in itself definitely distinguished from every other. With them, the identity of a collection lies in the identity of its individual members; so that whatever metamorphoses the different individuals might undergo, as long as their identities were conserved, that of the collection would remain. But if an individual member is destroyed or a new one created, a different collection is produced, though the definition of the *class* (which is a collection recognized as consisting of whatever existent objects possess a certain common character) may be unchanged. Most writers on pure mathematics, on the other hand, are in the habit of studying objects that are purely hypothetical, without any consideration of whether any such objects exist. These objects, being mere creatures of thought, possess only such individuality as is determinately predicated of them. They are what the logicians term 'indesignate individuals,' a name which fails to recognize the extrinsic, superimposed character of their individuality. A mathematician, for example, will think of a collection consisting of a dot, of a dot expressly supposed to be other than the former, and of a dot expressly supposed to be neither of the others. These dots, being mere creatures of thought, are entirely alike as long as they are not thought as unlike. But being expressly supposed to be each other than either of two, so they necessarily are in their hypothetical being. Thus the mathematician's collection, being a mere creature of thought, changes its identity as soon as it is altered at all, unless it be expressly supposed to remain the same collection. The logician's collection is also created by thought, but it is thought to exist in the real existence of its individual members. Thus the logician's collection has a derived existence distinct from its essence, which latter lies in the intention of the act of thought which severs the universe into two portions, the one to form the inside and the other the outside of the collection. Accordingly, a logician's collection may contain but a single member with which the collection is identical in existence, although its essence refers also to everything excluded. So, too, if to the question, 'What is in this box?' the answer be, 'Nothing,' this word, as a reply to that question, signifies the essence of a collection, namely of the one sole logical collection which has no existence.

Collective bargaining, in *polit. econ.*, the determination of wages and conditions of employment by agreements between an employer or a group of employers on the one hand, and a body of employees, acting in concert, on the other. In its simplest form it may be merely the determination of wages, etc., by agreement between a single employer and an informal union of his employees. More often it is extended to practically all the shops of one industry in a city or district, and sometimes in an entire country, as in the cotton-spinning industry in England and the glass-blowing industry in the United States.—**Collective suggestion, telesis.** See ★*suggestion*, ★*telesis*.

collectivistic (kọ-lek-ti-vis'tik), *a.* Pertaining or related to or accordant with collectivism.

In order to promote the realization of the ideal *collectivistic* state, Marxists are ready . . . to become the servants and supporters of capital.

Athenæum, July 7, 1894, p. 24.

collector, *n.* 8. [*pl.*] Same as *collecting-★hairs*.—9. In the manufacture of artificial silk, a device for collecting and coalescing several collodion filaments from the spinning-apparatus, and then winding them upon bobbins.

college, *n.*—**Agricultural college.** See ★*agricultural*.—**College settlement.** See ★*settlement*.—**College widow,** a woman residing in a college town who is assumed to have received the attentions of students of several successive classes, but remains unmarried. [Slang.]—**Land-grant college,** one of those colleges of the United States, which, under the Land Grant Act of 1862, and the supplementary law of 1890, received grants of land and money for the education of young farmers.

Collemaceæ (kol-ē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Collema* + *-aceæ*.] The now preferred form for the name of the lichen family *Collemei* (which see).

collembolan (ko-lem'bō-lan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Collembola*.

II. *n.* One of the *Collembola*.

collenchyma, *n.*—**Bast-collenchyma.** See ★*bast*¹.

Colleri (kol'ẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *Colleries* (-riz). One of a race occupying the country south of Trichinopoli, formerly so predatory that the word came to be the equivalent of 'thief' in that region.

Colletotrichum (kol-ē-tot'ri-kum), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1837), so called from the glutinous character of the hairs; < Gr. *κολλητός*, glued, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A genus of melanconiaceous fungi having the fructifications (sporodochia) dark-colored and breaking through the surface of the host. Dark-colored setæ are produced among the sporophores. The spores are simple and hyaline or light-colored in mass. A number of the species produce serious diseases of cultivated plants. *C. Gossypii* attacks the cotton-plant. See ★*anthracnose of cotton.*

colliculate (ko-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* [NL. **colliculatus*, < L. *colliculus*, a little hill: see *colliculus*.] Having small eminences.

collidone (kol'i-dōn), *n.* [*collid(in)* + *-one.*] A basic substance related to collidine.

collier[1], *n.*—**Collier's stomach,** motor weakness of the stomach due to anemia.

Collier plant-louse. See ★*plant-louse.*

colligation, *n.* **3.** In *psychol.*, a form of mental connection or association in which the constituent elements, after combination, are as distinct as (or even more distinct than) they were or would be in isolation.

Simultaneous color contrast may serve as a typical instance of *colligation.*
O. Külpe (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 21.

colligative (kŏ-lig'ā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or effecting colligation.—**Colligative properties,** in *phys. chem.*, properties which depend only on numbers of molecules: contrasted with *additive* and with *constitutive properties.*

But of the purposes served by the *colligative properties*, that of giving molecular measurements without recourse to the evidence afforded by chemical change is well known to be of the very widest application.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 14.

collimate, *v. t.* **2.** To render the line passing through the optical center of the object-glass of a telescope and the middle wire of its reticule strictly perpendicular (or sometimes parallel) to the axis on which the telescope turns: usually by the aid of a collimator, or of star-observations in reversed positions of the instrument.

Collimation axis. Same as *line of collimation.*

collimator, *n.*—**Floating collimator,** a small telescope attached to an iron float which swims in mercury. The collimator may be horizontal or vertical: in the latter case the float is a ring, the mercury cistern annular, and the collimating telescope points downward through the center of the ring.

collinal (kol'i-nal), *a.* [*colline* + *-al*[1].] Relating or pertaining to a colline.

Verrill refers to cases of apparent exothecal budding on the *collinal* ridges of Meandra.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Nov., 1902, p. 391.

colline, *n.* **2.** In *zoöl.*, one of the ridges of a meandriform coral.

collinear. **I.** *a.*—**Collinear relationship,** a geometrical relationship between two portions of space such that each point, line, and plane in the one has one and but one corresponding point, line, or plane in the other. The object-space of a lens and the image-space corresponding to it are thus collinearly related; every point in the latter being the image and only image of some point in the former.

II. *n.* A trade-name of a variety of ★anastigmat (which see).

collinearity (ko-lin-ē-ar'i-ti), *n.* [*collinear* + *-ity.*] The quality or fact of being collinear, that is, costraight.

collinearly (ko-lin'ē-ār-li), *adv.* In a collinear or costraight manner.

collingual, *a.* **II.** *n.* A person who speaks the same language as another.

In brief, the tribal relations of the Seri seem always to have been antipathetic, especially toward the aboriginal tribes of alien blood, in somewhat less measure toward Caucasians, and in least—yet still considerable—degree toward their own *collinguals* and (presumptive) consanguineals. *17th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, ii. 135.

Collinson's flower. The horse-balm, *Collinsonia Canadensis.*

colliquescence (kol-i-kwes'ens), *n.* [NL. **colliquescentia*, < L. *colliquescere*, become fluid, < *com-*, together, + *liquescere*, become fluid: see *liquescent.*] Same as *liquescence.*

Collision and damage, the technical name of a suit in admiralty brought to recover damages by reason of a collision between vessels upon navigable waters.

collocation, *n.*—**Collocations of matter,** those features of the physical universe which a complete dynamic explanation would leave unexplained, referring them to initial conditions, namely: the positions and velocities of all particles at any one instant, assumed as an origin of time-measurement.

collocational (kol-ō-kā'shon-al), *a.* [*collocation* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to collocation.

In the *collocational* stage of syntax, the chief means resorted to for this end was repetition.
J. Earle, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ 567.

collocative (kol'ō-kā-tiv), *a.* [*collocate* + *-ive.*] Based on collocation or order of arrangement; of the nature of collocation.

There are three kinds of instrumentality which are the most active in the production of this effect [a continuous and consistent signification in the parts of a sentence]. The first of these is collocation, or the relative position of words. . . . This . . . we call . . . flat or *collocative* syntax. *J. Earle*, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ ¶ 552, 553.

collodiochlorid (kŏ-lō″di-ō-klō'rid), *a.* In *photog.*, noting a printing process in which the sensitive surface on glass or paper consists of collodion impregnated with silver chlorid.

collodiogelatin (kŏ-lō″di-ō-jel'a-tin), *a.* In *photog.*, noting a process in which a plate coated with washed collodion emulsion is immersed in a solution of gelatin, casein, or a similar substance, to perfect the film; or a plate coated with washed collodion emulsion is washed with hot water and covered with a thin film of rapid gelatin emulsion.

collodion, *n.*—**Albuminized collodion,** collodion which has been treated with a clear aqueous solution of egg-albumin, and then separated from the white precipitate.—**Blistering collodion,** the collodium cantharidatum of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.—**Cantharidal collodion,** a preparation of collodion containing the chloroformic extract of 60 parts cantharides in 100 parts of the finished liquid.—**Caustic collodion,** a solution of corrosive sublimate in collodion.—**Collodion emulsion.** See ★*emulsion.*—**Collodion sac method,** a method of increasing the virulence of bacteria by growing them in sacs composed of collodion (analogous to parchment dialyzers), introduced into the peritoneal cavity of an animal. *Med. Record*, April 4, 1903, p. 522.—**Collodion transfer,** in *photog.*, a finished picture produced in a collodion film on glass which by suitable preparation and handling may be removed from the glass and transferred to paper.—**Enamel collodion,** an unsensitized collodion used as a varnish for films or prints.—**Flexible collodion,** collodion with the addition of castor-oil and Canada turpentine. After the evaporation of the ether the collodion film remains soft and pliable owing to the addition.—**Methylic collodion,** in *photog.*, collodion made by the use of methylic instead of ethylic alcohol.—**Styptic collodion.** See *styptic.*

Collodionized paper, paper coated with a film of collodion. Photographs so covered may then be painted with oil colors.

collographic (kol-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the collograph or to collography.—**Collographic process.** Same as ★*collography.*

collography (ko-log'ra-fi), *n.* **1.** The manifolding of a writing or document by means of the collograph.—**2.** The art or practice of making prints from photographically prepared printing-surfaces of gelatin. There are two processes, known as *heliotype* and ★*collotype* (which see), analogous in principle but different in details.

Colloidal metals, metals in a peculiar condition of extreme subdivision, in which they remain for an indefinite time suspended or dissolved in water, and often present colors quite different from those exhibited by the same metals in massive form. Silver, gold, mercury, and platinum have been especially studied in this condition.

colloidize (kol'oi-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colloidized*, ppr. *colloidizing.* [*colloid* + *-ize.*] To produce colloidal or jelly-like structure, as in the incorporation of guncotton with nitroglycerin and vaseline or camphor in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

collop, *n.* **5.** A rounded fold of flesh, as on some very fat animals.

colloped (kol'opt), *a.* Having rounded folds of flesh, as a very fat animal. *N. E. D.*

collophore (kol'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] In *entom.*, the ventral tube of the *Collembola.*

These turned out to be specimens of *Podura aquatica*, commonly called "Spring-tails," a low type of insect life, in which the mouth parts have degenerated, [and] a *collophore*, or sucker, has developed on the ventral side of the abdomen. *Knowledge*, Nov., 1903, p. 259.

colloq. An abbreviation of *colloquial.*

colloquialism, *n.* **2.** Colloquial style, quality, or usage: as, "a transcript of the *colloquialism* of the day," *Coleridge.*

colloturine (kol-ō-tū'rin), *n.* [Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + L. *tus* (*tur-*), incense (?), + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid found in small amount in the bark of *Symplocos racemosa.*

collotype (kol'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *τύπος*, type.] **1.** A photomechanical process by which prints in greasy ink are obtained from a gelatin film used as a printing-surface. When bichromated gelatin is exposed behind a reversed negative and is washed, a greasy ink will adhere only to those places which have been affected by light. This property was discovered by Fox Talbot in 1853. It is usual to employ a thick glass plate (though metals and parchment paper also serve) for supporting the gelatin, and to cover this glass with a silicate, or an albumin solution, which is dried, as a substratum for the gelatin. More prints can then be run off. The surface of the developed gelatin is kept moistened with a mixture of glycerin and water. The ink is applied with a leather roller for the shadows, and a gelatin roller for the half-tones. The paper on which the proofs are pulled may be glazed or unglazed, and a protecting varnish may be put over the print.

Collotype would have done more justice to the 'Alphabet of Death' and the Old Testament wood-cuts than the line process which has been employed.
Athenæum, Dec. 19, 1903, p. 832.

2. A print from a photographically prepared film of gelatin upon a glass or metal plate.

collotypic (kol-ō-tip'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to collotype productions or processes.

colloxylin, colloxyline (ko-lok'si-lin), *n.* [Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + E. *oxy(gen)* + *-l-* + *-in*[2].] Same as *pyroxylin.*

colluctation, *n.* **2.** An agitation or disturbance of the particles of a substance. [Rare.]

Natural Baths, or Hot-Springs, do not owe their Heat to any *Colluctation* or Effervescence of the Minerals in them. *J. Woodward*, Nat. Hist. of the Earth, iii. 161.

colluvial (ko-lū'vi-al), *a.* [*colluvies* + *-al*[1].] Belonging to or composed of colluvies; consisting of alluvium in part and also containing angular fragments of the original rocks: contrasted with *alluvial* and *diluvial.*

Collybia (ko-lib'i-ă), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), so named from the flat circular pileus; < Gr. *κόλλυβος*, a coin.] A large genus of white-spored agarics, having a fibrillose stem without volva or annulus and the gills mostly adnate. *C. radicata* is a very common and widely distributed species occurring in woodlands, and producing a long, root-like extension of the stem.

Collyrites (kol-i-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολλυρίς*, a loaf of bread, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] A genus of spatangoid *Euechinoidea*, or sea-urchins, having the apical system disconnected, the bivium and trivium widely separated, and periproct posterior: typical of the family *Collyritidæ* and very abundant in the Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks.

collywest (kol'i-west), *adv.* [Also *colleywest, kolliwest.*] Same as *collyweston.* [Prov. Eng.]

collyweston (kol-i-wes'ton), *n.* [Appar. from the name of a person.] **1.** In the phrase 'It's all along of Colly Weston,' said when anything goes wrong.—**2.** Nonsense.—**3.** Opposition. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

collyweston (kol-i-wes'ton), *adv.* [Also *colleyweston, collywesson, collywest, galleywest*, etc.; from the noun.] In an opposite direction; often as an adjective, contrary, contradictory. [Prov. Eng.]

Colo. The official abbreviation of *Colorado.*

coloboma, *n.*—**Bridge coloboma,** a defect in the iris by which it is divided into two by a thin band of normal iris tissue.—**Coloboma palpebræ,** a fissure dividing the eyelid vertically.

colocentesis (kol″ō-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *κέντησις*, puncture.] In *surg.*, puncture of the colon to give egress to retained gases.

colocolic (kol-ō-kol'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *κόλον*, colon, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to two non-contiguous portions of the colon.

When a colectomy is impossible because of the site of the lesion, as, for instance, in the splenic flexure, an anastomosis is indicated, either *colo-colic* or ileo-sigmoid.
Therapeutic Gazette, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 102.

colocolostomy (kol″ō-kol-os'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *κόλον*, colon, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, establishment of a permanent communication between two non-contiguous portions of the colon.

colocynth, *n.*—**Compound extract of colocynth,** a brown cathartic powder made by melting purified aloes 16 parts, adding alcohol 10 parts, soap 14 parts, extract of colocynth 16 parts, and resin of scammony 14 parts; heating to 120° C. until homogeneous; cooling; adding cardamom 6 parts, and reducing to a fine powder: the extractum colocynthidis compositum of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

colo-enteritis (kol″ō-en-te-rī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + NL. *enteritis.*] Inflammation of both the large and the small intestine.

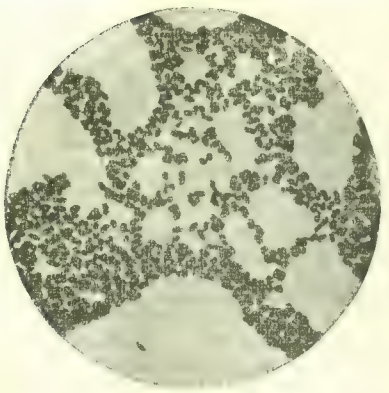
cologarithm (kō-log'a-rithm), *n.* The logarithm of the reciprocal of a number so taken that the mantissa is positive. The characteristic may be positive or negative.

Cologne brown. See ★*brown.*—**Cologne spirit,** a trade-name for common or ethyl alcohol freed with special care from fusel-oil or other disagreeably smelling impurities, and used in the manufacture of eau de Cologne and other perfumes: also frequently selected for pharmaceutical use.—**Cologne yellow.** See ★*yellow.*

colombiano (kō-lōm-bē-ä'nō), *n.* [Sp., < *Colombia* (see def.): see *Colombian.*] A silver coin of Colombia, of the value of 8 reales.

colon[3] (kō-lōn'), *n.* [Named after *Columbus*, Sp. *Colón*, the discoverer of America.] The silver peso or dollar of Costa Rica, of the value of 46½ cents or 100 centavos.

Colon bacillus. Same as ★*Bacillus coli communis.* See cut on following page.



Colon Bacillus (*Bacillus coli communis*) from agar culture.
Magnified 1000 times.
(From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

colonel, *n.* 2. In *angling*, the name of an artificial salmon-fly. **Colonel commandant,** the chief of a brigade of artillery, engineers, or marines in the British service.

Colonel Bogie. In *golf*, an imaginary player to whom is assigned, by the committee in charge, a score against which the players have to play.

This "*Bogie*" score usually represents par play over the green, and it is made known before the competition begins, so that each competitor knows what he has to do at every hole. Each player counts his score at every hole, and if he holes out at that particular hole in fewer strokes, or in the same number, or in more than the appointed number, he wins, halves, or loses the hole to "*Bogie*," as the case may be. At the end of the game the number of holes won from "*Bogie*" are placed against those lost to "*Bogie*," and the player who is the greatest number of holes up or the fewest down wins the competition.

W. Park, Game of Golf, p. 13.

colonial. **I.** *a.*—**Colonial goose,** a boned leg of mutton stuffed with sage and onions. [Australia.]

II. *n.* 2. *pl.* Colonial products, securities, etc.

colonialism, *n.* 3. The colonial principle or system: as, British *colonialism* works well. *Dicey.*

colonialist (kọ-lō′ni-ạl-ist), *n.* One who favors colonialism or the colonial principle.

colonic (kō-lon′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *colon* + *-ic.* The normal adj. is *colic.*] Relating to the colon. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 14.

colony, *n.*, 4. (*c*) A circumscribed aggregation of bacteria of the same species in artificial culture.

5. In *sociol.*, a group of individuals of like natures or having a common interest, living by themselves as a self-sufficient social organization.

Many schemes have been suggested, such as that carried out by the Salvation Army, for giving such men work in a labour *colony;* but as yet no scheme offers a solution.

Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 675.

Charter colony. See ★*charter.*—**Doctrine of colonies,** in *paleon.*, a proposition set forth and defended by the Bohemian paleontologist Barrande to account for the appearance of representatives of a fauna in rocks antedating the normal horizon of that fauna. He supposed this earlier partial appearance of a fauna to be due to the incursion of its species from an outside basin or neighboring province through the temporary breaking-down of geographical barriers, and the hypothesis involved the conception that the same faunas which were contemporaneous in adjoining provinces may be successive in the provinces independently. The invading congeries, finding itself in an environment unpropitious for its perpetuity, was soon extinguished, and the normal fauna resumed its occupancy until driven out and replaced by its permanent successor. These ideas have been combated by other geologists, and the phenomena involved in the Bohemian basin have been for the most part accredited to displacements by faulting; but it is now conceded that the fundamental conceptions involved in the theory are true for any normal succession of faunas, the culminant development of any fauna being preceded or heralded by the appearance of detached bodies of that fauna in the rocks before the earlier dominant fauna has departed. Such premature appearances have been termed *prenuncial faunas.*

colopexy (kol-ọ-pek′si), *n.* [Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *πῆξις*, a fixing.] In *surg.*, an operation for the attachment of a too movable portion of the colon to the abdominal wall.

colophan (kol′ọ-fan), *n.* [*colophon(y)* + *-an.*] An amorphous resin obtained from elemi.

Colophene camphor. See ★*camphor.*

colophilene (kol′ọ-fi-lēn), *n.* [*coloph(ene)* + *-il* + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon of uncertain identity, formed by treating colophene hydrochlorid with barium hydroxid.

colophonin (kol′ọ-fọ-nin), *n.* [*colophon(y)* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline compound (colophonin hydrate), $C_{10}H_{22}O_3 + H_2O$, formed when that portion of the oil obtained by distilling colophony which boils at 103–104° C. is allowed to stand for some days with water. The free colophonin is also crystalline.

colophonone (kol′ọ-fọ-nōn), *n.* [*colophon(y)* + *-one.*] An oily mixture obtained by the dry distillation of colophony.

coloproctia (kol-ọ-prok′ti-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *πρωκτός*, anus.] Same as ★*colostomy.*

coloptosis (kol-op-tō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *πτῶσις*, falling, lapse.] Prolapse of the colon.

colopuncture (kol′ọ-pungk-tụ̄r), *n.* [Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + L. *punctura*, puncture.] Same as ★*colocentesis.*

color, *n.* 18. *pl.* In *faro*, a system of play by which the cards bet upon are selected according to the color of the first winner or first loser.—19. *pl.* The commission of ensign in the British military service; usually *a pair of colours.*—20. In *calico-printing*, any mordant or pigment that is printed on cloth, made into a paste by means of some thickening substance, as starch, gum, etc.—**Acid color,** one of an important class of artificial dyestuffs; so named because they are applied in an acid bath. They are used in dyeing and printing animal fibers, but are of little or no value in the coloring of vegetable fibers.—**Acridine color,** a color related to acridine.—**Albumen colors,** in *textile printing*, colors which are held upon the fiber mechanically by means of coagulated albumen. They are, without exception, pigments.—**Alizarin colors,** a group of artificial dyestuffs which are related to alizarin in their composition and therefore belong to the larger group of anthracene colors. They are mordant colors, polygenetic in character, and noted for their fastness. The term is sometimes erroneously applied to mordant dyestuffs not related to alizarin.—**Animal color,** a color of animal origin. Such colors are derived chiefly from insects, and include such dyestuffs as cochineal, kermes, and lac-dye.—**Anthracene color,** one of an important group of coal-tar coloring matters directly related to anthracene. This group includes alizarin and other important mordant colors.—**Anticryptic colors.** See ★*anticryptic.*—**Apatetic colors.** See ★*apatetic.*—**Aposematic colors.** See ★*aposematic.*—**Azin color,** a color related to one of the azins.—**Azo color,** any artificial dyestuff which is an azo compound, that is, which contains one or more azo groups. The azo colors are very extensive, and are divided into a number of subclasses. See *coal-tar colors.*—**Basic color,** one of an important class of artificial dyestuffs, for the most part substituted ammonias and consequently basic in character. They dye cotton upon an acid mordant, commonly tannic acid, and dye wool directly. They are largely used in calico-printing and in the coloring of ginghams. As a class they are very fast to washing, but not fast to light. Also called *tannin colors.* For specific basic colors see ★*blue*, ★*green*, ★*red*, etc.—**Benzidine colors,** a name by which the direct cotton colors are sometimes designated, since benzidine is the starting-point in the preparation of many of them. **Christiansen's colors,** colors produced by submerging pieces of a clear colorless substance, such as glass in a colorless liquid of the same refracting power. Owing to the different dispersion of the solid and liquid the indices of refraction of the two are strictly identical for only a single wave-length. For other wave-lengths there is reflection of light at the faces between solid and liquid, and since the intensity of reflection depends on the difference of the indices, color-effects sometimes of great beauty result.—**Color index,** a term used in hematology to designate the relative amount of hemoglobin contained in a red blood-corpuscle. The index is obtained by dividing the hemoglobin percentage by the red-corpuscle percentage. **Colors of thin plates,** the colors produced by the interference of light reflected from the first with that reflected from the second surface of thin layers or films of any transparent substance.—**Color standard,** a classified assortment of pigments the color constants of which are known. Comparison with these makes it possible to designate approximately the character of other colors without determining their constants.—**Dead color.** (*a*) See *dead-coloring.* (*b*) Color which has no reflections.—**Diamine colors.** See ★*diamine.*—**Diazo color,** one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters containing two azo groups, but no more. They are for the most part direct cotton colors.—**Direct cotton colors,** an important group of coal-tar colors which possess the common property of dyeing unmordanted cotton in a neutral or slightly alkaline salt or soap bath. They also dye unmordanted wool in a neutral bath, but in most cases there are faster and cheaper acid colors which give similar results. Most of the direct cotton colors are of the diazo type and are derived from tetrazo compounds; a few are of the triazo type, and a still smaller number of the tetrakisazo type. Several coal-tar colors of the thiazol type also come under this head. Various names are assigned to them by different manufacturers, such as *benzidine colors, benzo-colors, Kongo colors, diamine colors, direct colors, diazo-colors,* and *tetrazo-colors.*—**Express color,** in *pleading*, matter inserted in a pleading in confession and avoidance, admitting an apparent right in the adverse party, but a right so insufficient in law as to require further pleading by the adverse party.—**Fechner's colors,** in *psychophysics*, the colors of the artificial spectrum-top.—**Flight of colors,** in *psychophysics*, the series of colors seen in the after-image of intensive white light, for example, after glancing at the sun.—**Hering's theory of color vision,** or **visual sensation,** in *physiol.* and *psychol.*, the theory propounded by E. Hering, in opposition to the Young-Helmholtz theory, that there are six fundamental visual sensations, arranged in three pairs of complementaries (red-green, blue-yellow, black-white) and corresponding to antagonistic processes in three 'visual substances.' The black-white substance is affected by any form of light stimulus; the other two substances respond only to their specific stimuli.—**Implied color,** in *pleading*, that color which arises from the nature of the defense, as when the facts alleged by the adverse party are admitted, but their sufficiency in law is denied by matters set forth in the pleading. See *express* ★*color.*

—**Ingrain colors,** insoluble colors which are actually formed upon and within the grain or body of the fiber during the coloring process. With one or two exceptions their application is confined to the vegetable fibers. The ingrain colors are chiefly insoluble azo compounds, as paranitraniline red, alpha-naphthylamine red, and developed primuline; but the term also includes mineral colors, as chrome-yellow, iron buff, and Prussian blue. The general process of application is to prepare the cloth with one compound and then pass it through a solution of a second substance which will react with the first and form an insoluble colored compound upon the fiber. See *paranitraniline* ★*red* and *iron buff.*—**Janus colors,** a group of coal-tar colors which simultaneously possess the characteristics of the acid and basic colors and also the peculiar property of dyeing unmordanted cotton in an acid bath. In composition they are characterized by containing sulphonic acid groups and both amido and azo groups. They are applied to wool as acid colors and to cotton as basic colors: or cotton may be dyed directly by them in an acid bath.—**Kongo colors,** a name by which the direct cotton colors are sometimes designated; so called from Kongo red, discovered in 1884, which was the first direct cotton color.—**Mode color,** a term used by textile colorists to denote compound color or shade of a subdued character. Light drabs and slate-colors are excellent examples of mode shades.—**Monoazo color,** one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters which contain one, and but one, azo group. They are for the most part acid colors.—**Monogenetic colors,** dyestuffs capable of producing only one color, or, at the most, tints or shades of one color. See also *polygenetic* ★*colors.*—**Mordant acid colors,** an important class of artificial dyestuffs which dye wool from an acid bath in the same manner as the acid colors, but possess the valuable property of forming chromium color-lakes when after-treated with some chromium mordanting principle, as potassium bichromate or chromium fluoride. The colors produced by this after-chroming are extremely fast to the common color-destroying agencies, and in many cases are as fast as the alizarin colors. They are for the most part carboxyphenol or salicylic acid derivatives.—**Newton's scale of colors,** a list of the colors of Newton's rings, counting from the center outward, as recorded by Sir Isaac Newton. The order of colors on Newton's scale is as follows: black, blue, white, yellow, red, violet, blue, green, yellow, red; purple, blue, green, yellow, red; green, red; greenish blue, red; greenish blue, pale red; greenish blue, reddish white.—**Nitroso color,** one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters which contain one or more nitroso groups. They are either mordant or mordant acid colors.—**Opposite color,** in *psychophysics*, an antagonistic or complementary color.—**Original color,** in *psychophysics*, a physiologically primary color.—**Oxazin color,** one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters containing an oxazin group.—**Oxidation colors,** in *calico-printing*, colors which are developed on the surface of the cloth from materials printed on, and afterward undergoing oxidation. The most important color so produced is insoluble aniline black.—**Oxyketone colors,** a class of dyestuffs, of which the most important is alizarin, originally derived from madder, but now manufactured artificially from the anthracene of coal-tar. It yields a number of derivatives also used in dyeing.—**Phthalic anhydrid color,** one of a group of coal-tar coloring matters related to phthalic anhydrid. This group includes the eosins.—**Polygenetic colors,** dyestuffs capable of producing different colors with different mordants. Thus alizarin, a polygenetic color, produces red with aluminium mordants, wine colors with chromium mordants, violet black with iron mordants, and orange with tin mordants.—**Principal color,** in *psychophysics*, one of the psychologically fundamental colors; red, green, blue, yellow, black, or white.—**Raised color,** in *calico-printing*, a color that is developed by a mordant or some other agency.—**Steam color,** in *calico-printing*, a mordanted color that is developed and fixed upon the fabric by steaming. Besides cotton and linen, silk and woolen goods are occasionally treated in this way.—**Stilbene color,** one of a group of coal-tar coloring-matters related to stilbene. They are for the most part direct cotton colors.—**Sulphid color.** Same as *sulphur* ★*color.*—**Sulphonated azo color,** one of a subdivision of the acid colors, which includes most of the acid reds, yellows, oranges, browns, and blacks.—**Sulphonated basic color,** one of a subdivision of the acid colors, made by treating certain of the basic dyestuffs with concentrated sulphuric acid.—**Sulphone colors,** a group of direct cotton coal-tar colors, derived from benzidine-sulphon-disulphonic acid. They are better suited for dyeing wool than for dyeing cotton.—**Sulphur color,** one of an important group of coal-tar coloring matters prepared by fusing various aromatic diamines and other organic compounds with sodium sulphid, sulphur, or thiosulphates. They are soluble in sodium sulphid solution, and in such a solution cotton may be dyed directly. They produce, for the most part, dull shades and include many fast blacks, browns, and blues. Also known as *sulphid colors.*—**Tannin color.** Same as *basic* ★*color.*—**Tetrakisazo color,** one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters containing four azo groups. They are direct cotton colors.—**Thiazin color,** one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters containing the thiazin group. They include the methylene and thionine blues.—**Triazo color,** one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters which contain three azo groups but no more. They are for the most part direct cotton colors.—**Triphenylmethane color,** one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters which are directly related to triphenylmethane. They include most of the basic colors and the sulphonated basic colors.—**With the colors,** serving in the active or standing army in contradistinction to serving in the reserve.—**Xanthene color,** one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters which are related in structure to xanthene. These colors include the phthalic anhydrid colors and pyronines.

Colorado grass. Same as *concho-grass.*—**Colorado group.** See ★*group*[1].

Colorado River trout. See ★*trout*[1].

color-blindness, *n.* Since it is estimated that one man in twenty-five is color-blind, the importance of recognizing this defect in railroad or maritime employees, whose occupation requires the ability to distinguish quickly between signals of different colors, is evident. Many

European governments and a few of the United States now have laws regulating the examination of applicants for such positions. The large railroad companies on their own account test the vision of new men and require all employees to submit to reëxamination at stated intervals. Numerous tests have been devised for this purpose, but practically only two are used in official examinations. One of these is nearly always founded on the wool test of Holmgren. In this a hundred or more skeins of wool, all different in color or shade, are placed in a pile, and the applicant is required to select first all the skeins corresponding in color to a light green skein. The test is then repeated with a rose-pink skein, and in some cases with a bright red one. The color-blind person hesitates in making his selections and matches the colors incorrectly. The other test consists in the use of a lantern so arranged as to show the light through one or more disks of glass, the color, size, and brightness of which can be varied so as to simulate lantern signals under different conditions of distance, fog, smoke, etc. The wool test is sometimes modified by having the skeins suspended side by side from a stick, so that the selections may be made more quickly. Instead of skeins of wool, colored blocks, small glass tubes filled with colored powders, or slips of paper of different colors, are sometimes used, or colored letters are printed on a colored background in such a way that some of them cannot be distinguished from the background by color-blind persons. In official examinations the acuteness of vision for form and the hearing are usually tested, as well as the function of color-perception. It should be added that the wool and lantern tests are by no means adequate tests of color-blindness at large. Many cases of red-green blindness are missed by the wool test; and the lantern test merely shows whether or not the employee can distinguish the particular colors used under the particular conditions of observation, not whether or not he is partially color-blind. To detect the less obvious cases of partial color-blindness, recourse must be had to some instrument of precision, such as Hering's color-blindness tester, in which the color-tone and brightness of complementary color-pairs can be accurately and measurably adjusted.

color-box, *n.* 3. In *calico-printing,* a long trough, attached to a cylinder printing-machine, for holding a color to be applied to an engraved roller.

color-chord (kul′ọr-kôrd), *n.* A fanciful term sometimes used to describe color combinations which are decidedly agreeable, like the russet and green of a forest, or the violet and yellowish green of the wistaria.

color-curve (kul′ọr-kėrv), *n.* A curve which shows the differences in the focal length of the object-glass of a telescope for rays of different color (wave-length).

color-defective (kul′ọr-dē-fek″tiv), *n.* One who is partially or completely color-blind. *Stud. Yale Psychol. Lab.,* VIII. 17.

color-disk (kul′ọr-disk), *n.* A disk for use in the color-wheel. See *Maxwell color-disks* (under *disk*); and ★*color-mixer,* and *Masson's* ★*disk* (with cuts).

colored sounds. See ★*sound*⁵.

color-hearing (kul′ọr-hēr″ing), *n.* A condition in which a certain sound calls up the memory of a certain color, and vice versa. See ★*chromæsthesia. Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 603.

colorimeter, *n.*—**Hehner's colorimeter,** an apparatus for volumetric analysis by the color-method. Two graduated glass cylinders, with stop-cocks at the sides and with flat bottoms, are used—one to hold the solution having a standard color, the sample to be tested being placed in the other. The comparison of color is made by looking axially through the cylinders. Liquid is withdrawn from the one having the deeper tint until both are alike. The strengths of the solutions are inversely as the readings of the graduated scales. Thus if 100 cubic centimeters of the unknown solution give the same tint as 20 cubic centimeters of the standard, the unknown solution is one fifth as strong as the standard.—**Leed's colorimeter,** an apparatus for comparing the relative depth of color of liquids. The light is reflected from above by a mirror, and is transmitted lengthwise through the tubes, and the colors are compared in the mirror below the stage.—**Stead's colorimeter** or **chromometer,** an apparatus for the comparison of colored solutions, used in estimating the proportion of carbon in steel.

colorimetrical (kul-ọ-ri-met′ri-kạl), *a.* Same as *colorimetric.*

colorimetrically (kul″ọ-ri-met′ri-kạl-i), *adv.* Having reference to a colorimetric comparison; by means of the colorimeter.

colorimetry, *n.* 2. The quantitative measurement, as in chemical analysis, of a colored substance by comparing the depth of color of its solution with that of a solution of known strength of the same or a similarly colored substance.

colorin (kō-lō-rēn′), *n.* [Sp. *colorin,* intense color, ‹ *color,* color.] A name in Mexico of several plants having bright-colored seeds which are sometimes used by the natives for beads, especially of *Erythrina coralloides,* a small thorny tree, with trifoliate leaves, belonging to the *Fabaceæ.*—**Colorin chiquito,** the Mexican rosary-pea, *Dolicholus phaseoloides,* a twining plant with small, hard, red-and-black seeds very closely resembling the common crabs'-eyes of the West Indies (*Abrus Abrus*). The plant, however, is easily distinguished by its trifoliate leaves, the leaves of *Abrus* being pinnate with many pairs of leaflets. See also ★*chilicote.*

coloring, *n.*—**Aggressive coloring.** See ★*aggressive.*—**Cryptic coloring,** animal coloring which serves to conceal its possessor, so as to hide it from its enemies or prevent its prey from discovering it. It may be for defense or for attack, general or special.—**Epigamic coloring,** sexual coloring which by its display serves to attract or stimulate the other sex during the courtship of animals.—**Episematic coloring,** animal coloring which serves as a recognition-mark for other individuals of the species.—**Procryptic** or **protective coloring,** organic coloring which serves to conceal its possessor from enemies.—**Pseudallosematic, pseudaposematic, pseudepisematic, pseudosematic coloring.** See ★*pseudaposematic,* ★*pseudepisematic,* ★*pseudosematic character.*—**Sematic coloring,** organic coloring which serves to alarm enemies or to bring together individuals of the species for their welfare.—**Synaposematic coloring,** warning or aposematic coloring like that of allied species.

coloring-wheel (kul′ọr-ing-hwēl), *n.* In *leather manuf.,* a wheel or drum into which skins are put with the coloring liquid and revolved until sufficiently colored. *Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 179.

coloristic, colouristic (kul-ọr-is′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to color or coloring.

Instead of imitating the old masters, let us paint the *colouristic* charms that were unknown to them.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 449.

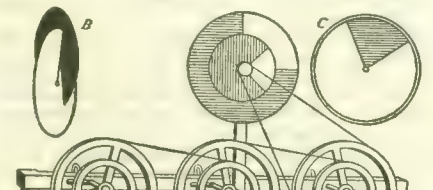
colouritype (kō-lor′i-tīp), *n.* [L. *color,* color, + Gr. *τύπος,* type.] The art of making photo-engraved plates or printing-surfaces that can be used for the production of prints in many colors from three plates only, respectively planned for the primary colors yellow, blue, and red. See ★*colortype.*

colorless, *a.* 2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Having no other color than green. (*b*) Pale or hyaline. *Jackson,* Glossary.

color-line, *n.* 3. In *psychophys.*: (*a*) The outline of the plane figure (circle, square, triangle) which gives a diagrammatic representation of color sensations and their interrelation. (*b*) Any straight line joining two points on or within the solid figure (sphere, double cone, double pyramid) which gives a diagrammatic representation of the totality of visual sensations.

colorman, *n.* 2. In *leather manuf.,* the man who mixes the dyes. Most factories have a special workman who attends to this.

color-mixer (kul′ọr-mik″sėr), *n.* In *psychophys.,* an instrument for the mixture of colors. The usual form of the instrument is the color-top or color-wheel. This consists essentially of a vertical or horizontal axle, capable of rotation at high speed, upon which may be



Color-mixer.
A, color-mixer; *B* and *C,* disks.

clamped disks of black, white, or colored cardboard. If the disks are slit along one radius, several may be fitted together, and mounted on the axle at the same time; the separate impressions on the retina then succeed each other so swiftly that only the result of mixture is seen. The color-wheel, electrically or mechanically driven, is one of the staple instruments of the psychological laboratory.—**Marbe's color-mixer,** a form of the color-wheel in which the relation of the sectors of the mounted disks may be changed at will during rotation.—**Reflection color-mixer,** a color-mixer in which a pane of clear glass is set, at a certain inclination, between two horizontal strips of colored paper. The observer, looking down through the glass, sees the reflection of one strip projected upon the image of the other.

color-pan (kul′ọr-pan), *n.* In *calico-printing,* a vessel, usually of copper, employed for dissolving and stirring thickeners and colors.

color-plate (kul′ọr-plāt), *n.* A printing-plate for one color only made for a print which is to be fully developed, in a perfect copy, by the printing of other colors from separately prepared plates.

color-screen (kul′ọr-skrēn), *n.* A plate of colored glass or other transparent medium, interposed in the path of a beam of light to absorb certain rays while allowing the rest to pass; specifically, a screen which cuts out all but the middle portion of the spectrum, so that when it is interposed before an isochromatic plate it becomes possible to obtain satisfactory photographs of celestial objects with refractors which are not photographically corrected.

color-slab (kul′ọr-slab), *n.* A slab or plate of white porcelain upon which little patches of the various colors used in porcelain-painting have been burned in to serve as a guide to the artist, showing the result each material will give in firing.

color-tone (kul′ọr-tōn), *n.* 1. Gradation and harmony of color.

'The most important part of *color-tone* atmosphere, Millet was fond of saying, 'can be perfectly rendered in black and white.'
J. Cartwright, in Burlington Mag., V. 52.

2. In *psychol.,* the color quality of a colored impression; chroma or hue, as opposed to brightness and saturation.

color-top (kul′ọr-top), *n.* A top the surface of which is systematically tinted in such a way that when it revolves it exhibits the phenomena of color-mixture by persistence of vision. See ★*color-mixer.*

color-tub (kul′ọr-tub), *n.* In printing calico by hand with blocks, a box for holding the color employed by the printer.

color-tube (kul′ọr-tōb), *n.* See ★*tube.*

colortype (kul′ọr-tīp), *n.* A pictorial print produced on the ordinary typographic printing-press by the three-color process from three photo-engraved plates that respectively convey the primary colors yellow, blue, and red. When the outline or form is indistinct, a fourth plate of black is sometimes added. Secondary and tertiary shades of color are made by the dissection and combination of the overlapping primary colors in the processes of printing.

color-weakness (kul′ọr-wēk-nes), *n.* Inability to distinguish colors at low degrees of saturation: for example, the inability to see the redness of a washed-out pink or the blueness of a navy blue.

color-wheel (kul′ọr-hwēl), *n.* A wheel designed to demonstrate the phenomena of color-mixture. See ★*color-mixer.*

colory, coloury (kul′ọr-i), *a.* and *n.* [*color* + *-y*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1. Abounding in color: as, good *colory* cows. [Colloq.]—2. Of a color that indicates excellence of quality: as, *colory* hops, or coffee, or tobacco.

II. *n.* A packer's grade of light leaf-tobacco, from which tobacco for pipes and cigarettes is manufactured. This grade of tobacco is produced chiefly in Maryland and Ohio and is largely exported.

Coloss. An abbreviation of *Colossians.*

colossalize (kō-los′ạl-īz), *v. t.* [*colossal* + *-ize.*] To render colossal; impart colossal proportions.

A third-rate author, owing his fame to his effigy *colossalized* through the lens of John Wilson.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims, p. 188.

colostomy (ko-los′tọ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κόλον,* colon, + *στόμα,* mouth.] In *surg.,* the establishment of a permanent opening (artificial anus) into some portion of the colon. *Med. Record,* July 11, 1903, p. 71.

colpalgia (kolp-al′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κόλπος,* bosom, womb (vagina), + *ἄλγος,* pain.] In *med.,* pain in the vagina.

colpocystocele (kol-pō-sis′tọ-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *κόλπος,* womb (vagina), + *κύστις,* bladder, + *κήλη,* tumor.] In *surg.,* prolapse of the bladder which pushes before it the wall of the vagina.

colpocystotomy (kol″pō-sis-tot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κόλπος,* womb (vagina), + *κύστις,* bladder, + *-τομία,* ‹ *ταμεῖν,* cut.] In *surg.,* incision into the bladder through the vagina.

colpodesmorraphia (kol-pō-des-mọ̄-raf′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κόλπος,* womb (vagina), + *δεσμός,* a band, + *ῥαφή,* a sewing.] In *surg.,* an operation for reducing the capacity of the vagina by removing a section of the mucous membrane and uniting the edges of the defects. The object of the operation is to furnish support to a prolapsed womb.

colpohysterectomy (kol-pō-his-tẹ-rek′tọ̄-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κόλπος,* womb (vagina), + *hysterectomy.*] In *surg.,* removal of the uterus by an operation through the vagina.

colpomyomectomy (kol-pō-mī-o-mek′tọ̄-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κόλπος,* womb (vagina), + *μῦς,* muscle, + *ἐκτομή,* excision.] In *surg.,* removal of a myoma of the uterus through an incision in the vaginal wall.

colporrhexis (kol-pō-rek′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κόλπος,* womb (vagina), + *ῥῆξις,* breaking, ‹ *ῥηγνύναι,* break.] In *surg.,* a laceration of the vaginal wall.

colpos (kol'pos), *n.*; pl. *colpoi* (-poi). [Gr. *κόλπος*, the bosom, the lap, a deep hollow, bay, gulf, etc.: see *gulf*.] In Greek costume, a fold in a garment, as the chiton, above the girdle. It was sometimes used as a pocket.

colpostenosis (kol″pō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, womb (vagina), + *στένωσις*, narrowing.] In *surg.*, stricture of the vagina.

colpotomy (kol-pot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κόλπος*, womb (vagina), + *-τομία*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the vaginal wall.

colpoxerosis (kol pok-sē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, womb (vagina), + *ξήρωσις*, a drying up, < *ξηροῦν*, dry up, < *ξηρός*, dry.] In *med.*, extreme dryness of the vaginal mucous membrane.

colt, *v. t.* 2. To beat with a rope's end. See *colt*, *n.*, 4. *Marryat.*

colter, *n.* 2. In medieval armor, a two-handed Flemish weapon with one edge straight and the other curved: so called from its resemblance to the colter of a plow.

colt-ill (kōlt'il), *n.* An infectious catarrhal fever affecting horses. Young animals principally are attacked. One attack confers subsequent immunity. See *strangles*.

coltskin (kōlt'skin), *n.* The skin of a colt; as a trade term, leather made from skins of colts or of horses. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 397.

colt's-tail, *n.* 2. The small mare's-tail or cat's-tail (cirrus cloud): a portent of rain.

colugo (kō-lö'gō), *n.* [E. Indian.] The common name for the flying-lemur, *Galeopithecus volans*. Called also *kaguan* and *kubong*.

colulus (kol'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *coluli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *colus*, distaff.] A small comb-like sclerite at the base of and between the front spinnerets in many spiders. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan., 1904, p. 65.

Columbellaria (kol-um-be-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of platypodous gastropods with spiral ribs, long and narrow aperture, thickened and spirally ribbed outer lip. It occurs in the Upper Jurassic rocks.

Columbia black, blue, brown, etc. See ★*black*, ★*blue*, ★*brown*, etc.

Columbia formation. See ★*formation*.

Columbia River sucker, trout. See ★*sucker*, ★*trout*.

columbiad, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] An epic of Columbia, that is, America: used as the title of several poems, as one by J. L. Moore (1798), one, better known, by Joel Barlow (1808), and one in French (*La Colombiade*) by Madame de Boccage (1756).

Columbian[1], *a.*—**Columbian type**, a former name of a type-body now known as 16-point (.2213 of an inch).

Columbian[2] (kō-lum'bi-an), *a.* [*Columbus* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Columbus; in *ethnol.*, pertaining to the period of American history beginning with the discovery of the continent by Columbus: called more definitely *post-Columbian*.

columbiform (kō-lum'bi-fôrm), *a.* [L. *columbus*, a dove or pigeon, + *form*, form.] Having the characters or appearance of a pigeon.

columbin[2] (kō-lum'bin), *n.* [*columbo* + *-in*[2].] A colorless, crystalline, bitter principle, $C_{21}H_{22}O_7$, contained in African columbo-root, *Jateorhiza palmata*.

columbine[2], *n.*—**Red** or **wild columbine**, *Aquilegia Canadensis*, a favorite American wild-flower, sometimes cultivated, with bright red showy nodding flowers: common on rocks from Nova Scotia to North Carolina and westward to the great plains. The large red columbine is *A. coccinea*, a larger and less common species with a similar but somewhat more restricted range.—**Tufted columbine**, a name applied to both *Thalictrum glaucum*, native in Spain, and *T. aquilegifolium*. The former is also called *Spanish-tuft*, and the latter *feathered columbine*. See *Thalictrum*.

columbium, *n.* 2. In *chem.*, a supposed new element announced in 1879 by J. L. Smith as present in the mineral samarskite: its existence has not been confirmed. Distinct from the previously known element columbium or niobium.

columbo, *n.*—**Extract of columbo.** See ★*extract*.

columbotitanate (kō-lum-bō-tī'tan-āt), *n.* [*columb(ic)* + *titan(ic)*[2] + *-ate*[2].] In *chem.* and *mineral.*, a compound in which the basic element or elements are united to the radicals of both columbic (niobic) and titanic acids, as in the mineral euxenite.

Columellar lobe, in the nomenclature of the septal sutures of the cephalopods, the median lobe on the dorsal surface of the whorl, which is usually the inner or concave surface. Also called *antisiphonal lobe*, *dorsal lobe*, and *interior lobe*.—**Columellar muscle**, in gastropods, a muscle that is attached to the columella and serves to draw the body into the shell.

column, *n.* 11. A short upright line which separates written or printed words or symbols. Its most common uses are to indicate, in copied or reprinted passages, especially title-pages, the ending of a line in the original copy, and in metrical works, liturgies, chants, etc., the close of a foot, rhythm, or measure.

12. The mast or vertical member of a hoisting apparatus, such as a crane, usually so constructed that no bracing or guys shall be required at the top to resist the bending stresses due to the load.—**Close column**, a battalion in column of companies or platoons with less than full distance between the subdivisions. Also called *battalion in mass*.—**Column at full distance**, a battalion in column of companies or platoons with such distance between subdivisions that the column can wheel into line.—**Column of files**, two files (or one file) of men faced to right or left.—**Column of fours**, a column composed of four files or of ranks of four.—**Diminished column**, one whose shaft is tapered. See *entasis* and ★*diminish*, *v. i.*, 2.—**Erosion column**, a tower-like form resulting from rain-wash and weathering of incoherent strata or loosely bound sediments with more resistant capping. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, April, 1904, p. 265.—**Lotus column**. See *lotus* ★*capital*.—**Parallel columns**, two or more columns of printed matter placed side by side to show agreement or disagreement in words or expression.

columnal. II. *n.* A segment or joint of the stem of the *Crinoidea*.

columnar, *a.* 3. In *geol.*, divided into columns, by tension-joints, as is frequent in flows of basalt. The Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, is a famous instance. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geol., p. 136.—4. Arranged, written, or printed in columns, as in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, etc., writing.—**Columnar architecture, cell.** See ★*architecture*, ★*cell*.—**Columnar structure.** (*b*) In *petrog.*, a structure resulting from a system of cracks or joints whereby a rock is divided into prisms or columns, often six-sided: produced in igneous rocks by shrinkage upon cooling, in sedimentary rocks by loss of volume due to contact-metamorphism.

Columnaria (kol-um-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *columnaris*, columnar.] A genus of extinct *Tetracoralla* growing in compound stocks, composed of polygonal corallites, which bear horizontal tabulæ and two cycles of septa. It occurs in Silurian and Devonian rocks.

Columnia intermedia, an area of gray matter in the spinal chord, between the anterior and posterior horns.

columniated (ko-lum'ni-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *columnated*.

column-pipe (kol'um-pīp), *n.* 1. The pipe which conveys the drainage water in a mine shaft from the bottom pump to the surface.—2. The pipe and fixtures connecting a steam-boiler to the water-column which carries the water-gage and try-cocks.

colunar (kō-lū'när), *a.* [*co-*[1] + *lune* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the same lune. If A and A′ be opposite points of a sphere, then the spherical triangles ABC, A′BC are colunar. Together they make up a lune.

colure, *n.* 2. In *vegetable pathol.*, a disease of the grape, characterized by the falling of the flowers and the imperfect development of the fruit. It has been attributed chiefly to unfavorable climatic conditions.

com. An abbreviation (*a*) of *commission*; (*b*) of *commoner*; (*c*) [*cap.*] of *commonwealth*.

coma[1], *n.*—**Diabetic coma**, the coma which often marks the final stage of diabetes mellitus.—**Uremic coma**, coma occurring in the later stages of uremia.

comale (ko-mä'le), *n.* [Sp., < Nah. *comalli*.] A flat disk or stone for baking corn-bread.

Comanche series. See ★*series*.

comatulin (kō-mat'ū-lin), *n.* [*Comatula* + *-in*[2].] A red pigment found in certain invertebrates (crinoids).

comb[1], *n.*, 2. (*m*) A series of points fastened to a stick, used in pricking the skin in tattooing. (*n*) *pl.* In *zoöl.*, paired ventral pectinated appendages of the abdomen of scorpions. They are of systematic importance. (*o*) A wooden form employed by riggers for weaving mats, etc. (*p*) In *agri.*, an implement with teeth and a long handle, used to strip the seed from grass or other low-growing plants; a seed-gatherer. (*q*) In *zoöl.*, one of the rows of immense cilia, fused at their proximal ends, which form the swimming-plates and serve as the locomotor organs of *Ctenophora*.

10. See ★*comb-flower*.—**Antlered comb**, in *poultry*, a comb formed of two divergent branches, or 'horns,' such as is found in some Polish fowls and in the La Flèche.—**Drone comb**, honeycomb in which drone-brood or drone-honey may be found.—**Segmented comb**, in *cotton-manuf.*, the needle-segment on the cylinder-comb of a combing-machine. See ★*comb-segment*.

comb[1], *v. t.* 4. To subject to a process or action similar to that of combing, as in dredging: as, to *comb* oyster-beds.

comb-bar (kōm'bär), *n.* In bobbin-net and lace-manufacture, an iron bar divided into a number of grooves, or combs, for guiding the thread-bobbins in forming the lace meshes. Also called a *conducting-bar*.

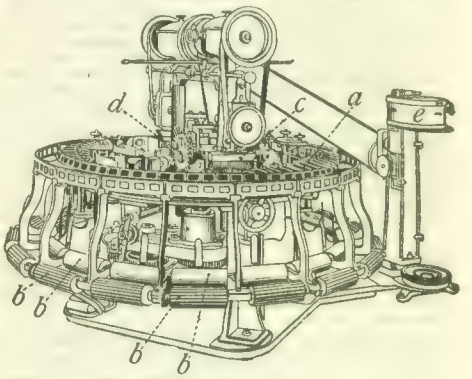
comb-basket (kōm'bas″ket), *n.* In *bee-keeping*, a receptacle for the combs in a honey-extractor.

comb-bucket (kōm'buk″et), *n.* In *bee-keeping*, a wooden bucket with a tight-fitting lid, used in transporting frames filled with honeycomb from the hives to the building where the combs are uncapped and the honey extracted.

comb-cylinder (kōm'sil″in-dėr), *n.* A revolving cylinder which performs the chief part of the combing process on a cotton-combing machine.

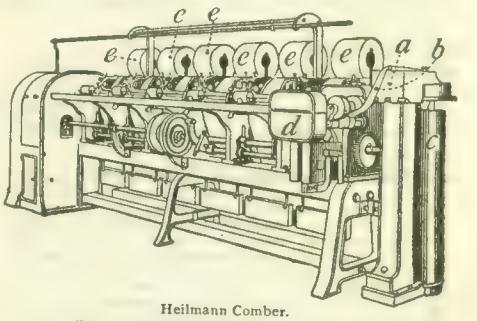
combed, *a.* 2. In *geol.*: (*a*) a term applied to prismatic crystals, especially of quartz, which grow toward each other from opposite walls of a fissure and interlock: used chiefly in describing mineral veins. Also *comb-in-comb*. (*b*) Surmounted by a sharp edge or comb.

comber[1], *n.* 3. A machine for combing cotton, wool, and other textile fibers.—**Alsatian comber**, a recent improvement of the Heilmann principle of cotton-comber, whereby the fluted segment is abolished and the nip and feed apparatus has a movement toward the detaching rolls, which permits an increased production to be passed through these rolls at each revolution of the cylinder.—**Bourcart's comber**, a cotton-combing machine having two sets of combs, which, with the necessary appliances, enable the machine to run at an increased speed for an increased production.—**Heilmann comber**, a machine used chiefly for combing cotton, to be used in the finer qualities of yarn, by means of nipping and combing devices that lay the fibers, of uniform length, parallel to each other for a continuous and even sliver. It was invented by Josué Heilmann of Mülhausen, Alsace, to whom an English patent was granted in 1846. It is substantially the same to-day as when first invented, the improvements being confined to mechanical details.



Noble Wool-comber.

a, conductors or boxes; *b*, *b*, *b*, *b*, creel-rolls; *c*, dabbing-brush; *d*, stroker or divider; *e*, coiler.



Heilmann Comber.

a, coiler; *b*, sliver; *c*, sliver-can; *d*, draw-box; *e*, lap.

comber-board (kō'mėr-bōrd), *n.* A perforated board, on a Jacquard loom, for keeping the harness-cords separate and in position.

comber-lap (kō'mėr-lap), *n.* A ribbon or web of cotton prepared for the operation of combing on a combing-machine.

comb-fish (kōm'fish), *n.* A name given in British Guiana to the saw-fish, *Pristis pectinatus*, one of the thick-tailed rays, having the rostrum produced and armed with spines at the edges.

comb-flower (kōm'flou″ėr), *n.* The purple cone-flower or black-sampson, *Brauneria purpurea*, so called from the stiff and sharp comb-like chaff of the receptacle. The name is extended to other species of the genus. The dry heads with persistent chaff are called *combs*.

combinantive (kom'bi-nan-tiv), *a.* [*combinant* + *-ive*.] Belonging to or like a combinant. *Sylvester*, 1853.

combinate, *a.* 2. Combined.

A work . . . thoughtfully planned out, so as to be wrought . . . by *combinate* minds, could never possess, if accomplished singly, the . . . character and intentions of its original designers.

Mrs. Browning, Letters to R. H. Horne, II. 110.

combination, *n.* **6.** At ball-pool, a designed shot by which a cue-ball makes one or more object-balls drive another into a pocket; at ordinary billiards one that similarly effects a carom or pocket.—**7.** In lace-manufacture, a complex arrangement of threads.—**8.** Same as *combination-room.*—**9.** Same as ★*combination garment.*—**10.** Specifically, in *organ-playing*, whatever stops are drawn for use in a particular piece or passage, or the tonal effect thus produced. The process or art of choosing the stops to be used is *registration*, but each particular choice is a *combination.*—**Back combination,** in *photog.*, that portion of a doublet lens which is situated nearest the focusing-screen.—**Combination and double-action die.** See ★*die*[3].—**Combination bearing.** See ★*bearing.*—**Combination bevel.** See ★*bevel.*—**Combination button** or **piston,** in *organ-building*, a push-knob belonging to some one section of the instrument, and usually placed just below its keyboard, by pushing which a stop or combination of stops for that keyboard can be called into action. If there is a series of such pistons, pushing one releases any previously in operation, and all can be released by a special piston called the *release.* The mechanism is either pneumatic or electric. Sometimes it actually moves the stop-knobs, in which case the combination not only replaces that previously obtained by the latter, but may subsequently be modified by drawing or retiring them; but sometimes the piston action does not affect the stop-knobs, in which case, if the piston is released, the combination through the knobs is reinstated. In some organs the combination secured by a particular piston is fixed, but in others it is adjustable in various ways according to taste. Compare *combination pedal* and *composition pedal.*—**Combination by volume,** in *chem.*, combination considered in respect to the definite volumes or bulks of substances in the gaseous state which are found to unite, and the definite volumes of the resulting compound substances when also gaseous, such volumes being compared under the same conditions of temperature and pressure. The volumes of solids and liquids which combine have also been studied, but do not exhibit relations of the same definiteness and simplicity.—**Combination by weight,** in *chem.*, combination considered with reference to the definite weights, or more properly masses (quantities of matter), of the substances which are found to combine with each other. See *law of equivalents,* under *equivalent, n.*—**Combination car, chock, die.** See ★*car*[1], *chock*[1], ★*die*[3].—**Combination garment,** a close-fitting undergarment consisting of undershirt and drawers woven in one piece. Also called a *union suit.*—**Combination laws,** certain British laws, both statute and common, directed against combinations of masters as well as of workmen: repealed in 1824.—**Combination light, scales, spring, tannage.** See ★*light*[1], etc.—**Theory of combinations,** the part of algebra which treats of the different arrangements of a number of objects or symbols into groups of a given nature.

Combinational distribution. See ★*distribution.*

combinatoric (kọm-bī-nạ-tor′ik), *n.* [*combinator-y* + *-ic.*] The theory of the formation, enumeration, and properties of the combinations, permutations, partitions, and variations of a finite number of elements according to different given conditions.

comb-in-comb (kōm″in-kōm′), *a.* Same as ★*combed,* 2.

combine, *v. i.*—**Combining weights,** in *chem.*, the relative quantities of different substances which are found to combine with each other: as, 35.18 parts of chlorin and 22.88 parts of sodium, or quantities in this proportion, are required to produce common salt.

combing-needle (kō′ming-nē″dl), *n.* One of a series of graduated needles which form the comb of a cotton-combing machine. They are attached to a cylinder known as the combing-cylinder.

combining-tube (kọm-bī′ning-tūb), *n.* The tapering tube or channel in the injector for feeding boilers, within which the feed-water meets the energizing steam-jet and combines with the latter. In the injector this combining-tube is convergent in section; in the ejector it is a divergent orifice.

comb-rib (kōm′rib), *n.* The meridional swimming-organ of a ctenophore, from which it derives its name.

comb-roller (kōm′rō″lėr), *n.* A roller having projecting teeth of radial or curved wire, to act upon fibers (as of cotton) and cause them to lie straight and parallel for the next process: used in spinning-machinery.

comb-segment (kōm′seg″ment), *n.* A section of the combing-cylinder of a cotton-combing machine. There are usually two segments, the needle and the fluted: the object of the former is to comb the fibers, and that of the latter to enable a tuft of cotton to be detached after it has been combed, and to aid in attaching it to the previously combed sliver.

comb-spring (kōm′spring), *n.* A series, or one of a series, of parallel springs attached to and projecting from a supporting base like comb teeth.

comb-stock (kōm′stok), *n.* The barrel or cylinder to which are attached the combing-needles of a cotton-combing machine. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 152.

comburent (kom-bū′rent), *a.* and *n.* [L. *comburens,* ppr. of *comburere,* burn up: see *combust.*] **I.** *a.* Supporting combustion.

II. *n.* Anything that supports combustion.

combust, *v. t.* **2.** To burn up or consume with fire. *Caxton.*

"Good Lord, you don't suppose that I would go spontaneously *combusting* any person?"

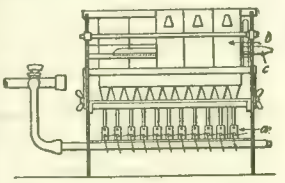
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxiii.

combust, *a.*—**Combust way,** in *astrol.*, the space in the second half of Libra, and through the whole of Scorpio.

combustion, *n.*—**Heat of combustion.** See ★*heat.*—**Isothermal combustion,** combustion which takes place at a constant temperature, or without change of temperature.—**Spontaneous combustion.** Besides the rapid oxidation, beginning at common temperature and leading to heating and ignition, of such materials as greasy rags, the pyrites of coal, etc., spontaneous combustion is in some cases exhibited by substances, such as zinc-ethyl and cacodyl, for which the temperature of ignition lies at or below the common temperature of the air, and which therefore take fire at once on coming in contact with atmospheric oxygen.—**Supporter of combustion,** in *chem.*, the substance, usually gaseous, and in the most common cases oxygen gas, which is relatively electronegative in the union with production of heat and light (combustion or burning) of two substances, the other, relatively electropositive, being spoken of as the *combustible* or *fuel.*—**Surface combustion process.** See ★*process.*

combustion-chamber (kọm-bus′chọn-chām″bėr), *n.* A space, of relatively large cross-section, behind the furnace which must be traversed by the hot gases from a boiler-grate, and in which they will be thoroughly mixed with oxygen and have an opportunity to burn completely. It is usually a chamber into which the gases pass directly from the fire-box.

combustion-furnace (kọm-bus′chọn-fėr″nās), *n.* The heating apparatus used in chemical laboratories in carrying out the usual process for the ultimate analysis of an organic substance by subjecting it to complete combustion and collecting the products. As originally devised by Liebig, it consisted of a trough of sheet-iron in which charcoal was burned; at the present day it usually consists of one or more rows of gas-jets with separate stop-cocks, serving to heat the tube of hard glass, or of platinum, in which the combustion is effected.—**Bunsen's combustion-furnace,** a form of heating-apparatus especially designed for the ultimate analysis of organic substances. From 10 to 20 Bunsen burners in line, each provided with a stop-cock and with an air-regulating slide, serve as the source of heat. The combustion-tube or other apparatus to be heated is supported in an iron trough lined with asbestos, while fire-clay tiles inclose it and form a chimney, confining the heat to the space about the tube. A high temperature is thus obtained.



Bunsen's Combustion-furnace.

a, Bunsen burners; *b*, tiles; *c*, combustion-tube.

combustion-tube (kọm-bus′chọn-tūb), *n.* A tube of hard (Bohemian) glass, infusible except at high temperatures, in which substances are subjected to heat, as in ultimate analysis.

comby (kō′mi), *a.* [*comb*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Like a comb; specifically, in *geol.*, applied to banded mineral veins some or all of whose layers consist of thickly set, parallel prismatic crystals in section resembling a comb. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geol., p. 814.—**2.** Like a honeycomb; honeycombed; having many cavities.

comdt. An abbreviation of *commandant.*

comedist (kom′ẹ-dist), *n.* [*comed-y* + *-ist.*] A writer of comedies. *Athenæum.*

comedy, *n.* **5.** A narrative poem: applied to the *Divina Commedia* ('Divine Comedy') of Dante. See *Dante* and *Divina Commedia* in the Cyclopedia of Names.—**Light comedy,** a humorous and refined play with a more or less complex plot and a happy ending, representing events, situations, and scenes in ordinary life.—**Low comedy,** a broadly humorous or 'droll' comedy with no particular plot and tending to farce.

come-hither (kum-hiᵺ′ėr), *n.* [Also dial. *commither, comither, commether, comether, comother,* etc.] **1.** A persuasive call to a child or an animal. Compare ★*comether.*—**2.** A call to a horse to come toward one: usually to the left side, where the carter walks when driving without reins. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

comendite (ko-men′dīt), *n.* [*Comende* on the island of San Pietro, S. W. coast of Sardinia, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by Bertolio (1895) to a variety of rhyolite with ægirite, arfvedsonite, or riebeckite.

comenic (ko-men′ik), *a.* [A metathesis of *meconic.*] Derived from meconic acid.—**Comenic acid,** a bibasic acid, $C_6H_4O_5$, obtained by boiling meconic acid with water or with hydrochloric acid.

come prima (kō′me prē′mä). [It.: *come,* as, < L. *quo modo,* in what manner; *prima,* at first, before, < L. *primā,* abl. fem. of *primus,* first: see *prime.*] In *music*, as at first: a direction for repetition.

comer, *n.* **2.** In *stock-raising*, an animal that is 'coming on' or promises well.

He has made good growth since he came before the public as a feature of the Nave dispersion, and still shows that remarkable looseness and elasticity of hide that indicates a "*comer*" when he is put next to the feed-box. *Rep. Kan. State Board Agr.*, 1901–1902, p. 202.

comes, *n.* **5.** In *astron.*, a small companion star in any double, triple, or multiple 'system.'

come sopra (kō′me sō′prä). *n.* [It.: *come,* as; *sopra,* < L. *supra,* above.] In *music*, as above: a direction for repetition.

comet, *n.* **1.** Comets are doubtless visitors, and not members of the solar system in any such sense as are the planets. Until recently it was believed that they come from interstellar space; but from the facts that hyperbolic orbits are extremely rare, and that there is no distinct arrangement of their orbits relative to the direction of the sun's motion in space, it now appears nearly certain that they originate in clouds of matter which partake of that motion, remote, outlying remnants of the huge nebula within which the solar system is supposed to have been developed. The distance from which they descend and to which they return is, however, generally so great that their orbits, though really elliptical, cannot be distinguished from parabolas in the part near the sun. The orbits of short period (Jupiter's comet-family for instance) are in all probability due to the capture of comets passing near one of the larger planets under such conditions that their speed is retarded, while the few hyperbolic orbits are explained by planetary encounters under the less frequent conditions which produce acceleration. The dimensions of comets are enormous: none less than 10,000 miles in diameter are recorded, and some have considerably exceeded the size of the sun itself. Their mass,



Borrelly's Comet of 1903.

From photographs made at the Yerkes Observatory. The two lower figures show the remarkable changes in the comet's tail which took place during about four hours on the night of July 24.

on the other hand, is relatively insignificant, as is demonstrated by the fact that in certain cases, when they have passed so close to a planet as to suffer violent perturbation and even disruption, the planet itself and its satellites have shown not the slightest effect from the encounter. The mean density of comets must therefore be extremely low,—comparable with that of the best artificial vacuum. But it does not follow that they may not contain dense particles of stone, or even iron, widely diffused in rarefied gas: indeed this is probable from the ascertained connection between comets and meteors, and from certain spectroscopic phenomena. While reflecting sunlight to some extent, the comet is also self-luminous with a light in some way excited by its approach to the sun, though not by simple heating. The spectrum is always mainly gaseous, and is usually marked by four bright bands identical with those shown by the blue cone of a Bunsen burner flame: there are, however, occasional exceptions, and when a comet has passed very near the sun, as in 1882, the bright lines of various metals have appeared in the spectrum. The gaseous spectrum must not be regarded as showing that the gas is the principal constituent of the comet's mass, but only that it is the one which is most conspicuously luminous; nor must it be taken as necessarily indicating a flame-like temperature: it is much more probable that the temperature is low, and that the gas shines by luminescence rather than by heat. While the tail of a comet is due mainly to solar repulsion, there is also distinct evidence of forces acting from within the comet itself, excited by the nearness of the sun. The tail often consists of a narrow stream or streams emanating from the comet's head, and this type is perhaps more frequent than the horn-shaped cone which envelops the head and widens out behind it, shown in the figure under *comet.* As to the energy which acts against gravitation and drives off the materials of the train, it is likely that several forces coöperate, namely, the recently dem-

onstrated repulsive power of light-waves upon minute particles, the action of electrified corpuscles and 'ions' liberated from intensely heated surfaces, and the influence of 'radioactive' substances presumably abounding in the sun: all these and others still are conceivable and not improbable. Photography promises much in the study of these bodies, and has already brought out many interesting facts. The light of comets is strongly actinic, and the photograph reveals much which the telescope utterly fails to show.

5. In *photog.*, a comet-shaped defect appearing on gelatin dry plates. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 132.—**Biela's comet.** A short-period comet discovered by Biela in 1826, the second of its class. Its period is 6.6 years. In 1846 it separated into two, and has not been seen since its reappearance in 1852. The Andromedid or Bielid meteors, appearing in occasional meteoric showers about the 20th to the 23d of November, travel in its orbit, and are supposed to be the products of its disintegration.

Cometary nebula. See ★*nebula*.

comet-family (kom'et-fam″i-li), *n.* A number of periodic comets which have orbits that nearly intersect the orbit of one of the larger planets and are supposed to have been captured on some past occasion of near approach, their orbits having then been transformed from parabolas to ellipses. Jupiter's comet-family comprises nearly thirty members with periods ranging from three to eight years. Saturn is credited with two, Uranus with two, and Neptune with six.

comet-group (kom'et-grōp), *n.* A number of comets which, though certainly distinct, have orbits almost identical, and are presumed to have had a common origin. Four or five such comet-groups are recognized, the most remarkable of which is composed of the great comets of 1668, 1843, 1882, and 1887, all of which passed extremely near the sun.

comether (kọ-meᵺH'ėr), *n.* [Also *comedher, commither;* a dial. pronunciation of *come hither*, used in coaxing children, cows, horses, etc.: see ★*come-hither*.] **1.** Used in the phrase 'to put one's (or the) comether on (a person),' that is, to subject him to coaxing or wheedling; to win him over by flattery or persuasion, beguile him. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

How does ut come about, sorr, that whin a man has put the *comether* on wan woman he 's sure bound to put ut on another? . . . An ye thought ye 'd put the *comether* on her. *R. Kipling*, Courting of Dinah Shadd, ii.

2. Friendly intercourse. [Irish.]—**3.** Matter; affair. [Irish.] *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

cometoid (kom'e-toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a comet.

II. *n.* A name proposed in 1805 (but never adopted) for the asteroids, on account of their eccentric orbits.

comet-seeker, *n.* **2.** An astronomer who makes a specialty of seeking comets.

comforter, *n.*—**Job's comforter.** (*a*) One who (like Job's three friends), while professing to comfort and console a friend in affliction, really makes matters worse by argumentative fault-finding, or the like. (*b*) A boil: in allusion to those with which Job is supposed to have been afflicted. [Colloq. in both uses.]

Com.-in-Chf. An abbreviation of *Commander-in-chief*.

comitative (kom'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [NL. **comitativus*, < L. *comitatus*, accompaniment: see *comitatus*.] **1.** That serves to express accompaniment, association, or connection; associative.

A small number of adverbial prefixes are found only in combination with other elements. Thus: . . . (*b*) The *comitative* prefix *sa*, used instead of the preposition *sâm*, and exchangeably with *sahâ*, before nouns and adjectives.
Whitney, Sanskrit Grammar, p. 364.

2. In *gram.*, noting the case expressing companionship (with). Also as a noun. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1903, p. 26.

comiteco (kō-mi-tā'kō), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A stimulating liquor distilled from a species of agave. [Mexico.] *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 12, 1903, p. 23365.

comitium (kọ̄-mish'i-um), *n.* [L.: see *comitia*.] In *Rom. hist.*, the meeting-place of the comitia (which see).

comitiva (kō-mi-tē'vä), *n.* [It., a party, for **comitativa*, < L. *comitatus*, a company: see *comitatus*.] An organized band of brigands or of lawless people. [Southern Italy.]

comi-tragedy (kom-i-traj'e-di), *n.* [*comi*(*c*) + *tragedy*. Cf. *tragicomedy*.] A tragedy with a comic element in it.

I know no better method . . . than . . . quoting . . . a passage in which he transfers the whole *comi-tragedy* from Italy of old to England in 1861.
Kingsley, Roman and Teuton, Lecture ii.

Comley sandstone. See ★*sandstone*.

comm. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Commander;* (*b*) of *commentary;* (*c*) of *commerce;* (*d*) of *commonwealth*.

Comma degeneration, progressive degeneration of the nervous substance comprising the comma tract.—**Comma tract,** a tract of white nerve-fibers found within the posterior external column of the spinal cord.—**Gray comma,** an American nymphalid butterfly, *Polygonia progne*, found in the northeastern United States and Canada. Its larvæ feed on the elm, currant, and gooseberry.—**Green comma,** an American nymphalid butterfly, *Polygonia faunus*, common in the northern United States and Canada. Its larvæ feed on the alder, willow, black birch, currant, and gooseberry.

command, *n.*—**9.** In *whist* and *bridge*, the best card of a suit, usually of one which the adversaries are trying to establish.

commandeer (kom-an-dēr'), *v. t.* [D. *commandeeren*, < F. *commander*, whence E. *command*, *v.*] **1.** To order (the enrolled militia) into active military service: originally with reference to the late Dutch republics of South Africa, which were charged with forcing aliens also into the military service.

The naïve claims put forward by the Boers to some special Providence—a process which a friendly German critic described as "*commandeering* the Almighty."
A. Conan Doyle, Great Boer War, xiii.

2. To seize private property for military or other public use.—**3.** To seize public or private property for private use, under color of military necessity or right; steal from a helpless victim. [Humorous.]

However, we were able by using the *commandeered* property of the Boer frau, to produce a newspaper of pretentious size and considerable importance.
J. Ralph, in War's Brighter Side, p. 52.

commandeer (kom-an-dēr'), *n.* The act of commandeering.

"So here's my bloomin' health," says he; "I'm on the *commandeer*."
And without another word he commandeered it.
War's Brighter Side, p. 157.

commando, *n.* **2.** The enrolled militia of an electoral district in the late Dutch republics of South Africa.—**3.** A unit of the Boer army commanded by an officer whose title was *Commandant*.

A messenger was also sent to warn the Fauresmith *commando* of 400 to 500 men, which was approaching the town, that they had better disperse.
J. Ralph, in War's Brighter Side, p. 90.

To go on commando, to take the field or join an armed force in the field.

We sailed *upon commando*
To vierneuk our Brother Boer—
A landlord and a Protestant,
What could the bhoys want more?
R. Kipling, The Friend, in War's Brighter Side, p. 136.

commelinaceous (ko-mel-i-nā'shius), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Commelinaceæ*.

commensally (ko-men'sal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a commensal.

commerce, *n.*—**Bureau of Foreign Commerce.** See ★*bureau*.—**Interstate commerce law.** See ★*law*1.

commerce-destroyer (kom'ėrs-des-troi″ėr), *n.* A type of cruiser designed with special reference to the destruction of an enemy's commerce. It has high speed and coal endurance, with comparatively weak offensive and defensive powers.

commerce-destroying (kom'ėrs-des-troi″ing), *n.* The systematic pursuit and capture of merchant vessels of the enemy, by armed cruisers especially devoted to this purpose. It is the modern equivalent of privateering, which has been abolished among civilized nations.

The advantage of geographical nearness to the enemy, or to the object of attack, is nowhere more apparent than in that form of warfare which has lately received the name of *commerce-destroying*, which the French call guerre de course. This operation of war being directed against peaceful merchant vessels which are usually defenceless, calls for ships of small military force.
Mahan, The Influence of Sea Power upon History, p. 30.

Commercial agency. See *mercantile* ★*agency*.—**Commercial botany.** See ★*botany*.—**Commercial geography.** See ★*geography*.—**Commercial pitch.** Same as *auction-pitch* (which see, under *pitch*1).

commercialism, *n.* **3.** A commercial custom or expression.

The excruciating *commercialism* 'Maria wrote Mrs. Inchbald' for 'wrote to Mrs. Inchbald' defaces almost every page. *Athenæum*, Mar. 3, 1883, p. 273. *N. E. D.*

4. The supremacy of commercial over moral considerations; regard for commercial or financial advantage only: as, *commercialism* in politics.

commercialist (kọ-mėr'shal-ist), *n.* A commercial person; an adherent of commercialism.

Heaven forbid that the clamour philosophizing *commercialists* should prevail!
Southey, Espriella's Letters, xxxviii.

commerciality (kọ-mėr-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* Commercial quality or spirit: as, "the *commerciality* of modern artists," *Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 4, 1889.

commercialization (kọ-mėr″shal-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [*commercialize* + *-ation*.] Conversion to commercial character or uses: as, the *commercialization* of the military railways of India or Russia.

commercialize (kọ-mėr'shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commercialized*, ppr. *commercializing*. [*commercial* + *-ize*.] To render commercial in character, methods, or spirit; make a matter of trade.

Agriculture . . . has been . . . *commercialized*, and really a branch of trade.
J. Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth.

commerge (kọ-mėrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commerged*, ppr. *commerging*. [L. *com-*, together, + *mergere*, drown, bury: see *merge*.] **I.** *trans.* To merge together; mingle.

II. *intrans.* To come together; coincide. *Carlyle*.

commergence (kọ-mėr'jens), *n.* The condition of mingling, particularly mingling of blood.

commers, *n.* See ★*kommers*.

commissary, *n.* **5.** [F. *commissaire de police*.] A superior officer of police in France. *Macaulay*.—**6.** A general store for supplying workmen in any large industry.

commissary-general, *n.* **2.** A chief commissary.

commission, *n.* **9.** In naval use, a period of active service of a war-ship, from the time she is put into commission until she is again out of commission. In the British navy this period is from 2 to 5 years. In the United States navy there is no fixed length of commission.

The commanding officer of one of these ships has stated "that they may go through a *commission* and never heel or roll more than one or two degrees."
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 245.

Commission of stamps, in *Eng. law*, the commissioners of inland revenue who had the care and management of the stamp-duties.—**International Polar Commission** a commission representing ten of the most important nations, appointed for the purpose of carrying out the proposition of Lieutenant Weyprecht, that there be at least one year of simultaneous meteorological, magnetic, and other physical work executed by all nations of the globe within the arctic circle. The period August 1st, 1882–Sept. 1st, 1884, was agreed upon for this work, and about twenty stations were occupied in the arctic region, and ten in the antarctic. All of the observations made have been published by the respective governments.—**Out of commission,** (*naval*), not in active service, as a war-ship laid up in ordinary, or in reserve without officers and crew: by extension, said of anything not in condition for use or not in working order.—**United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.** See ★*Bureau of Fisheries*.

commission, *v. t.* **3.** To order, as a war-ship, into active service, or to place in commission with formal ceremony.

commissioner, *n.* **5.** A betting-broker at a race-track. [Slang.]—**Commissioner of array.** See ★*array*.—**Shipping commissioner,** an officer appointed by the circuit courts of the United States for a port of entry, whose duty it is to facilitate and superintend the hiring and discharge of seamen; to secure the presence on board at the proper time of the men employed, and to facilitate apprenticeship to sea-service, etc. The officer in the United Kingdom charged with these duties is called the *shipping-master*.

commissionership, *n.* **2.** The district under a commissioner.

If the Government is wise they will add to his *commissionership* the whole of the Kalahari desert.
Pall Mall Gazette, November 19, 1884.

Commissura aberrans, a band of commissural fibers crossing the epithelial roof of the third ventricle midway between the dorsal (hippocampal) and superior (habenular) commissures: present in *Lacertilia* and *Sphenodon*. The commissura aberrans indicates in the mesial plane the caudal limit of the attachment of the cerebral hemisphere to the rest of the neural tube. *G. E. Smith*.—**Commissura ansata,** fibers of nervous substance which pass across the optic chiasm between the tuber cinereum and the lamina terminalis cinerea.—**Commissura cruciata,** the decussating fibers of the optic chiasm.—**Commissura dorsalis,** a band of fibers, in or near the lamina terminalis, which extends into each hemicerebrum and ultimately enters the hippocampus. Som. have homologized this structure in the lower vertebrates with the rudiment of the fornix or callosum, or both.—**Commissura fornicis,** a term sometimes used to designate the fornix of the brain in mammals. The name has been provisionally applied by Wilder to a transverse band just ventrad of the crista fornicis. In the lower vertebrates it is identical with the *commissura aberrans* of Smith.—**Commissura habenularum,** a band of fibers passing transversely in the roof of the third ventricle near the anterior peduncles of the epiphysis. The peduncle is known as the habena or habenula. The commissure takes its name from its position adjacent to the habenulæ. Also called *superior commissure* and *supra commissure*.—**Commissura ventralis,** a band of fibers, in the lamina terminalis, which extend into the corpora striata. In many forms some of the fibers pass in a posterior direction, and the two divisions of this commissure are termed, respectively, the *olfactory* and *temporal* portions. It is synonymous with *anterior commissure* and *precommissure*, the latter terms being more commonly used in connection with the higher vertebrates. Also applied to the anterior commissure of the spinal cord.

commissure, *n.*—**Arcuate commissure.** Same as *Gudden's* ★*commissure*.—**Gudden's commissure,** a bundle of nerve-fibers, at the posterior part of the optic

chiasm, running along the mesial side of the optic tracts to join the internal geniculate bodies of the two sides. Also known as the *inferior* or *arcuate commissure*.—**Hippocampal commissure**, a term sometimes used to indicate the fusion of the hippocampi on the median line to form the fornix. In the lower vertebrates it is synonymous with ★*commissura fornicis* and ★*commissura aberrans*. Some have homologized it with the ★*commissura dorsalis*.—**Inferior commissure**. Same as *Gudden's* ★*commissure*.—**Postchiasmatic commissure**, a band of fibers immediately posterior to Gudden's commissure. It is closely applied to the optic chiasm and appears to give fibers to it: described by Edinger in reptiles and by Boyce and Warrington in birds.—**Superior commissure**. Same as ★*commissura habenularum*.—**Supra-infundibular commissure**, a bundle of fibers situated near the caudal attachment of the infundibulum to the brain. It appears to arise in the lateral walls of the third ventricle.

commit[2] (kom'it), *n.* [Said to be a mistaken form for the F. *comète*, comet. The game was invented during the appearance of Halley's comet, and the idea of the game is that of a string of cards forming a tail to the one first played.] A game of cards. The eight of diamonds is thrown out of a full pack. Cards are dealt out one at a time as far as they will go, any remaining being left on the table for stops. The eldest hand leads, and every card in sequence and suit with it must come in order, the play being much the same as in newmarket (which see), the first to get rid of all his cards winning the pool.

commodatum (kom-ō-dā'tum), *n.* [ML.: see *commodate*.] In *law*, a kind of bailment in which property is loaned to another to be returned without compensation for its use.

commodo (kom'ō-dō), *a.* [It., easy, moderate: see *commodious*.] In *music*, easy or moderate, as in *a tempo commodo*, in moderate time.

Common counts. See ★*count*[1].—**Common feeling**, in *psychol.*, the general feeling of bodily comfort or discomfort, which is conditioned mainly upon the mass of organic sensations that constitute the background of consciousness. See *cœnesthesis*.

> The *common feeling* is always the immediate expression of our sensible comfort and discomfort, and is therefore, of all our composite feelings, most closely related to the simple sense-feelings.
> *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 161.

Common traverse. See ★*traverse*.

commonage, *n.* 3. The commonalty.

> The whole baronetage, peerage, *commonage* of England.
> *Thackeray.*

common-law marriage. See ★*marriage*.

communal, *a.* 3. Of or pertaining to the commune of Paris (which see, under *commune*[2]).—**Communal forest.** Same as *town* ★*forest*.—**Theory of communal intensity.** See ★*intensity*.

communality (kom-ū-nal'i-ti), *n.* [ML. **communalitas*, < *communalis*, common: see *communal* and commonalty.] The condition of belonging to a community.

> Finally the material sacrifice commonly leaves dependents (widows, children, and perhaps agelings) to be supported by the informal public bounty of tribal life, or perhaps to be distributed among scattered families in such manner as to strengthen sentiments of *communality* and to keep alive the sense of community in interests.
> *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1901, p. 76.

communalization (kom″ū-nal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*communalize* + *-ation*.] The act of communalizing or of rendering communal; specifically, the abolition of private ownership in certain kinds of property in which the public is interested, such as land, water, light, etc., and the vesting of it in the commune or local community for the common good; the conversion of private ownership and management into communal ownership and management.

communalize (kom'ū-nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *communalized*, ppr. *communalizing*. 1. To render communal; to convert into municipal property, as water-works, street railroads, etc. —2. To convert to a belief in communal ownership and initiative.

communalizer (kom'ū-nal-ī-zėr), *n.* One who advocates or favors the communalization of land and some other kinds of property in which the general public is interested.

communicant, *a.* 2. In *anat.*, same as *communicating*; noting one of several nerves or arteries. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 251.

communication-room (kọ-mū-ni-kā'shon-röm), *n.* In a war-ship, a compartment with sound-proof walls below the protective deck, containing a steering-wheel, the switchboards for telephones and speaking-tubes, and engine and steering telegraphs, which forms a central station for the interior signaling apparatus and other means of communication throughout the ship.

Communion in both kinds, the reception of the sacrament of the eucharist under the forms of both bread and wine.

communionist (kọ-mū'nyọn-ist), *n.* Same as *communicant*.

communistery (kom-ū-nis'tẹ-ri), *n.* A communist habitation. *N. E. D.*

communitive (kọ-mū'ni-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < *communit-y* + *-ive*.] Of or belonging to a community. *N. E. D.*

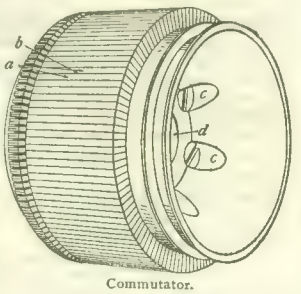
communitorium (kọ-mū-ni-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *communitoria* (-ä). [*communit-y* + *-orium*.] The home of a (socialistic) community; a settlement on communistic principles. *N. E. D.*

communization (kọ-mū-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [*communize* + *-ation*.] The making of anything the public property of the community.

communize (kọm'ū nīz), *v. t.* [L. *communis*, common, + *-ize*.] To make common; make (something) the property of the community. *N. E. D.*

commutate (kom'ū-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commutated*, ppr. *commutating*. [L. *commutatus*, pp. of *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] To change; commute; specifically, to change the direction of, as an electric or magnetic circuit, or part of a circuit.

commutator, *n.* 3. In *elect.*, that part of a continuous-current dynamo-electric machine which, by revolving in contact with the brushes, turns or directs the electrical actions in the armature coils of the machine so as to make the current and the voltage in the external circuit continuous. It usually consists of a large number of copper bars, connected with the armature coils of the machine, and separated from each other by mica insulation.

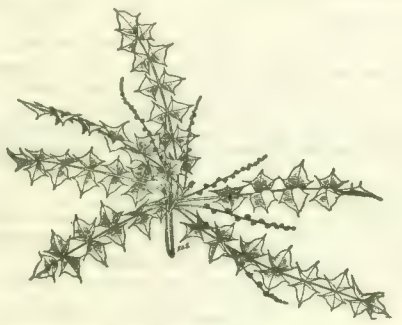


Commutator.
a, commutator bars; *b*, mica insulation; *c*, clamping-screws; *d*, shaft-hole.

4. In *photog.*, a device for automatically effecting the exposure of a number of photographic plates at various predetermined instants during a total eclipse of the sun. *D. P. Todd*, in Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 541.

commutual, *a.* 2. Contiguous; adjoining; noting, in *anat.*, two surfaces in apposition or nearly so.

Comocladia (kō-mō-klā'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Patrick Browne, 1756), < Gr. *κόμη*, hair, foliage, + *κλάδος*, shoot, branch.] A genus of plants of the family *Anacardiaceæ*. They are shrubs or trees, with odd-pinnate leaves, clustered toward the ends of the branches, the leaflets usually mucronatedentate. The flowers are minute and are disposed in axillary panicles nearly as long as the leaves. There are about ten species, natives of the West Indies and Central America. The fruits of *C. integrifolia* and *C. dentata* furnish a black dye. The abundant glutinous juice of *C. ilicifolia* and other species which turns black on exposure to the air, is poisonous to the touch.


Comocladia ilicifolia, a branch bearing leaves and spikes of minute flowers (reduced). (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

comoid (kō'moid), *a.* [Gr. *κόμη*, hair, + *εἶδος*, form.] Hair-like; resembling hair: in *meteor.*, noting the hair-like structure of some kind of cirrus clouds (mare's-tail cirrus).

comortgagee (cō-môr-gā-jē'), *n.* One of several parties to whom the same mortgage is made.

comospore (kō'mọ-spōr), *n.* (Gr. *κόμη*, hair, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant whose seed or fruit is provided with hairs or bristles as a help to dissemination. *F. E. Clements.*

compact[1], *a.* 6. In *petrog.*, dense without pores: also applied to extremely fine-grained textures in which the individual crystals or grains cannot be seen by the unaided eye: equivalent to *aphanitic*, *cryptocrystalline*, and ★*cryptoclastic*.

companion[1], *v. t.*—**II.** *intrans.* To associate or keep company: used with *with*: as, to *companion* with vagabonds.

companionage (kọm-pan'yọn-āj), *n.* The whole body of Knights' Companions, or a list of them: as, "The Peerage, Knightage, Baronetage, and *Companionage* of the British Empire." (Title of a book.)

companion-cropping (kọm-pan'yọn-krop'ing), *n.* The practice of growing companion crops (which see, under ★*crop*).

companion-hatch (kọm-pan'yọn-hach), *n.* *Naut.*, a hatch fitted with companion-ladders for access to living quarters.

companion-ladder, *n.* 2. A sloping ladder with flat treads or steps, for passage from one deck to another.

company, *n.*—**Bearer company**, a company of soldiers whose duty is to remove the wounded from the battlefield.—**Catalan Grand Company**, a body of adventurers which Peter of Aragon brought into Sicily in 1282 against Charles of Anjou. In 1302 they entered the service of the Byzantine Emperor Andronicus against the Turks. When their chief Roger di Flor was assassinated in 1306, they abandoned the emperor and settled in the duchy of Athens, where they remained until the end of the fourteenth century.—**City company**, one of the corporations that historically represent the medieval trade and craft gilds of London.—**Company's rupee.** See ★*rupee*.—**One-man company**, a pretended association of several persons for the purpose of carrying on an enterprise which in reality is owned and controlled by a single person. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 177.—**Trust-company.** See ★*trust-company*.

company-boat (kum'pạ-ni-bōt), *n.* A guest-boat; a beamy gig having side-seats in the after half and an awning over the cockpit. It is used on English rivers.

comparascope (kom-par'ạ-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *comparare*, compare, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *microscopy*, a device attached to an ordinary microscope for the simultaneous comparison of two slides.

comparator, *n.*, 1. The standards to be compared are usually metal bars with transverse lines ruled upon them, and it is the distance between these lines which is to be determined. In some cases the entire length of the bar constitutes the standard of length. The distances to be compared are usually very nearly equal in length, and the measurement to be made is of the small difference between them and not of the whole length of the standard. The comparator in the form commonly employed consists of a rigid bed or plate upon which the standard bar is placed in a horizontal position. Provision is made for the raising and lowering and lateral shifting of each end of the bar mechanically, and also for its longitudinal movement, so that it can be brought into perfect alinement under two microscopes mounted above it with axes vertical. The microscopes, which have micrometer eyepieces, are focused upon the rulings at the ends of the standard bar, with the cross-hairs in the eyepieces accurately set upon the lines. These adjustments made, the bar is removed without disturbing the microscopes, and the one to be compared with it is put in its place. When the ruling at one end is brought precisely under the cross-hairs, that at the other end will be somewhat out of coincidence on account of the inequality in the length of the bars. This small difference is measured by noting the revolutions of the micrometer-screw of the eyepiece necessary to bring the cross-hairs over the line. To provide for cases in which the inequality is such as to bring the line entirely out of the field, this microscope is sometimes so mounted that it can be moved longitudinally in the direction of the length of the bar and its motion measured by means of a micrometer-screw. For the comparison of standards in which the length to be determined is the entire length of the bar instead of the distance between transverse lines ruled upon its surface, various other devices of precision are used. In some comparators one end of the bar is placed against a rigid stop or plug, and a delicate micrometer-screw, mounted to run parallel to the axis of the bar, is turned until it comes into contact with the free end. The position of contact is sometimes indicated electrically. The optical lever or tipping mirror of Saxton is likewise employed for determining the position of the free end of the bar, the angular movement of the mirror being determined by means of a reading telescope and scale. The most refined and sensitive method for the comparison of lengths is doubtless that employed in the *interference comparator*, a modification of the interferometer due to Michelson, and by him employed for the study of the meter and the determination of that standard in terms of the wave-length of light. See ★*interferometer*.

2. A vessel in which liquid is kept rapidly stirred and at a uniform constant temperature so that thermometers immersed in it must all be maintained at the same temperature. Simultaneous readings of the secondary thermometers and the standard are made, and the corrections to the former are thus determined for a wide range of temperatures. —**Transfer comparator**, an instrument for comparing the distances between or over the ends of contact points on a gage to the distances defined on a standard bar.

comparison, *n.*—**Associative comparison**, in Wundt's psychology, a connection of two sensations, in which the quality of each is determined by its relation to that of the other: exemplified in the phenomena of visual contrast.—**Comparison of hands**, in *law*, the admission in evidence of writings otherwise irrelevant, solely for the purpose of determining by comparison whether a certain writing was written by a certain person.—**Comparison spectrum.** See ★*spectrum*.—**Method of paired comparisons**, in *experimental psychol.*, a form of the method of impression, employed in the study of the affective

processes. A number of stimuli—for example, colors—are prepared, and are presented to the observer two at a time, the pairs being so constituted that every color is given once along with every other. The observer declares which member of the pair before him is the more pleasant or the more unpleasant. The judgments are recorded. When the whole series has been worked through, the experimenter plots an 'affective curve': the abscissæ are the color stimuli, in serial order, and the ordinates represent the number of times that the particular colors have been preferred to their rivals. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 151.

comparison-star (kom-par'i-son-stär), *n.* A star of known position used as a reference-point from which to determine the position of some planet, comet, or other object near it.

compartment, *n.* **4.** A division or chamber in any part of a plant or of an animal.—**5.** In *forestry*, the unit of area treated in a working plan. The size and the shape of compartments are determined mainly by topographic features.—**Compartment line,** in *forestry*, the boundary of a ★compartment (which see). It may be marked by a road, a ride, or a natural feature, such as a stream or the crest of a ridge. In Europe, when other demarcation is wanting, clean cuttings upon narrow strips are made to mark the boundaries of a compartment. These are known as *rides*. A ride which separates two cutting series, and thus runs parallel to the prevailing wind direction, is called a *major ride*, while those rides which complete the demarcation of the compartments are known as *minor rides*.—**Compartment system.** See ★*stand method*.—**Wing-compartment,** one of a series of watertight compartments of a war-ship, formed between the outboard longitudinal bulkhead and the ship's side below the protective or lower deck.

compartmental (kom-pärt-men'tal), *a.* [*compartment* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or consisting of compartments; divided into compartments.

The cells may or may not be *compartmental*, the latter type predominating. The conditions favor the series connection of the electrodes.

Electrochem. Industry, July, 1903, p. 378.

compass, *n.* **11.** [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a small southern constellation.—**Compass caliper.** See ★*caliper*.—**Compass corrections** (*naut.*), the quantities (points or degrees) which must be applied to courses or bearings in order to obtain correct magnetic readings.—**Compass course,** the course steered by compass, independent of leeway, variation, deviation, currents, send of the sea, etc.—**Compensated compass,** a compass which has been corrected for deviation by the employment of magnets.—**Declination compass,** a compass arranged to measure the variation of the magnetic needle from the astronomical meridian.—**Demagnetized compass,** a compass the needle of which has lost its magnetism. Electric disturbances have been known to produce this effect.—**Dry-card compass.** Same as *dry* ★*compass*.—**Dry compass,** a compass which is inclosed in an air- instead of a liquid-chamber: also known as a *dry-card compass*.—**Elevated compass,** any compass that is elevated beyond the influence of the ship's iron, which, being more or less magnetized, is liable seriously to affect the pointing of the magnetic needle. Under this head are included *masthead*, *pole*, and *tripod compasses*.—**Hanging compass,** a tell-tale compass; an inverted compass; one that is suspended face downward from a deck beam.—**Liquid compass,** a compass the card of which is inclosed and completely submerged in a chamber filled generally with 35 parts of alcohol and 65 parts of distilled water, the freezing-point of the mixture being —10° F. Compasses used in arctic work have their bowls filled with pure alcohol. The disadvantage of undiluted alcohol is that it eats the paint on the card. The Germans have successfully used refined oil for their liquid compasses.—**Masthead compass,** a compass placed aloft at the lower masthead in order to elevate it above the influence of the iron in the ship's hull, deck-fittings, machinery, etc.—**Oil-compass,** a liquid compass the card of which floats in oil instead of in alcohol.—**Pole-compass,** a compass elevated above the deck on the end of a pole, access to it being had by means of a short ladder. It is supposed to be sufficiently high above the deck to be removed from the sphere of influence of the ship's iron.—**Solar compass,** an apparatus, invented by Burt in 1836, attached to a surveyor's theodolite, and enabling the observer to determine the true meridian by a simple setting of the sights upon the sun. In the later forms a small telescope is used instead of sights, and the apparatus is called a ★*solar attachment*, of which there are various forms.—**Spirit compass.** Same as *liquid* ★*compass*.—**Tripod-compass,** a compass so named from the three-legged stand on which it is elevated: a form of pole-compass.—**Weber's compass,** a form of esthesiometer.

compass, *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**7.** To grasp mentally; comprehend.

"Forebodings of ill . . . that cannot be *compassed*."

Longfellow.

8. To adjust or orient by means of a compass.

II. *intrans.* To level a compass.

compass-bearing (kum'pas-bār″ing), *n.* The direction of an object as indicated by a magnetic compass.

compass-error (kum'pas-er″or), *n.* Same as *deviation of the compass* (which see, under *deviation*).

compass-joint (kum'pas-joint), *n.* A joint having parallel and concentric disks permitting relative motion or opening in one plane, as in a drawing-compass.

compass-plant, *n.* **3.** In California, *Wyethia angustifolia* and other species, coarse composites with sunflower-like heads, whose large erect leaves are said to stand with their edges north and south. *M. E. Parsons*, Wild Flowers of California.— **4.** The prairie bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus Americanus*, of the western United States, the numerous distichous branches of which are polarized on the stem after the manner of the leaves of other compass-plants.



Compass-plant (*Lotus Americanus*).
One fourth natural size.

We have then in this plant another example of a true *compass plant*, but involving an entirely different principle from that of *Silphium laciniatum* L., *Lactuca Scariola* L., etc., in which it is the leaves and not the branches that are affected.

Plant World, May, 1898, p. 118.

compass-rose (kum'pas-rōz), *n.* The ornamental diagram of a compass found printed on some charts.

compass-weed (kum'pas-wēd), *n.* A name of the prickly lettuce, *Lactuca Scariola*, and probably of any of the compass-plants. It is also applied to one of the button-weeds, *Diodia teres*, in allusion, perhaps, to its radiate habit.

compelled (kom-peld'), *p. a.* In *pathol.*, involuntary; compulsory: noting movements and attitudes in certain diseases of the central nervous system.

compellent (kom-pel'ent), *a.* [L. *compellens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *compellere*, compel: see *compel*.] Compelling; compulsive.

And when we bear
Our virtue outward most impulsively,
Most full of invocation, and to be
Most instantly *compellant*, certes, there,
We live most life!

Mrs. Browning, Sonnet, Love, l. 6.

compendency (kom-pen'den-si), *n.* [NL. **compendentia*, < **compendens*, hanging together: see *compendent*.] In *math.*, connectivity.

This doctrine of the *compendency* of surfaces is a creation of Riemann's.

W. B. Smith, Modern Geometry, p. 145.

compendent (kom-pen'dent), *a.* [NL. **compendens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of **compendēre*, hang together, < *com-*, together, + *pendēre*, hang.] Connected; closed.

The straight is thus a closed line *compendent* through its point at infinity.

Merriman and Woodward, Higher Mathematics, p. 73.

compensated (kom'pen-sā-ted), *p. a.* Adjusted so as to neutralize or balance differences or deviations; as a compensated balance or pendulum.—**Compensated alternator.** See ★*alternater*.—**Compensated constant-pressure gas-thermometer.** See ★*gas-thermometer*.—**Compensated motor.** See ★*motor*.

compensating (kom'pen-sā-ting), *p. a.* Adjusting so as to neutralize or balance differences; producing compensation; characterized by compensation; compensatory.

A *compensating* mixture of sweet and salt gives rise to an insipid, flat, alkaline taste.

E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 110.

Compensating exciter. See ★*exciter*.—**Compensating compound wedge.** See ★*wedge*.

compensating-gear (kom'pen-sā-ting-gēr″), *n.* A device for connecting the two parts of a shaft in such a manner that one part can run at varying speeds relatively to the other part; specifically applied to the driving-device which connects the two parts of the driving-axle of a motor-car. This compensating-gear allows one wheel to travel further than the other in turning corners. Called also *differential gear* and *compensation-gear*.

compensation, *n.* **6.** In *pathol.*, an increase in functional power of some organ or part of an organ to make up for a defect in another organ or in another part of the same organ.—**7.** In *psychophysics*, the neutralization of a sensation by a stimulus process of a complementary or antagonistic kind.

The principle of smell *compensation* is familiar to us in everyday life.

E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 131.

8. In *vegetable teratol.*, the occurrence of opposite abnormal conditions in different parts of the same plant, as an atrophied condition of one part associated with a hypertrophied condition of another. *Masters.*—**Compensation of functions,** in *neurol.*, the law or principle that inhibition of the activity of one region of the cerebral cortex is always connected with increased activity in the regions with

which it is interrelated. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 274.—**Compensation supply,** or **compensation water,** water held in reservoirs to be delivered in a river in compensation for water which is claimed by riparian owners.

The water supplied to the stream from such a reservoir is known as "*compensation* water," and is generally a first charge upon the works. *Encyc. Brit.* XXXIII, 771.

compensation-sac (kom-pen-sā'shon-sak), *n.* In certain polyzoans, a structure lying inside the body cavity, and communicating with the external water; regarded as the apparatus by which the protrusion and retraction of the polypide is effected. *Jullien.*

compensator, *n.* (*c*) In *elect.*, an autotransformer, frequently employed to compensate for variations of voltage. See ★*autotransformer*. (*d*) In *photog.*, an apparatus designed to render the illumination of a field uniform. It consists of a plano-convex lens of smoky glass, and a plano-concave lens, of equal curvature, of plain crystal glass so united as to make a thin glass with parallel sides. (*e*) In *optics*, a device for producing a known and measurable retardation of a beam of light. One of the simplest forms of compensator is that used by Jamin in making measurements with his refractometer. (See ★*interferometer*.) In this refractometer there are two parallel beams of light the difference of phase of which is to be determined. If these beams are made to pass through two similar glass plates, they will suffer equal retardation when the plates are parallel; but if one of the plates is turned through an angle, thus varying the distance through the glass traversed by the ray, the retardation will be increased. Jamin's compensator, fig. 1, consists of two such plates of glass mounted upon a common axis and making a small constant angle with one another. By rotation of these plates upon the axis, the relative retardation of the rays passing through them can be varied at will; and if the two rays, before traversing the compensator, differed in phase, this difference of phase can be reduced to zero by turning the compensator to the proper angle. From the size of this angle the original difference of phase can be computed. Senarmont's compensator consists of a quarter-wave plate, that is, a plate of crystal of such thickness that it introduces a difference of phase $\frac{\pi}{2}$ between the two components of a beam of light propagated through it. It has many uses in the study of polarized light, such as the determination of the principal axes of the vibration form of an elliptically polarized ray. Babinet's compensator consists of two wedges of quartz placed together as shown in fig. 2. In one of the wedges the optic axis is parallel to the face of the prism and perpendicular to its axis. The optic axis, *o*, of the other prism is parallel to its face and also to the axis of the prism. A beam of plane-polarized light reaching the compensator in a direction perpendicular to the surface *ab* will be resolved into two components. The component which is more retarded in passing through the upper wedge will be relatively less retarded in the lower wedge, and *vice versa*; and the difference of phase between the two components after passage through the compensator varies with the distance of its path from the central line. Soleil's compensator, which is used in Soleil's saccharimeter, consists of two wedges of quartz, cut perpendicular to the axis, which turn the plane of polarization of light in the same direction. The wedges are so mounted that they can be made to slide past each other along their common face and thus constitute a plate the thickness of which may be varied at will. The object and use of the compensator is to introduce any desired amount of left-handed rotation of the beam of light so as precisely to compensate for and thus measure the right-handed rotation of the sugar solution through which the light has previously passed. Kerr's compensator, which was used by him in his observations on the reflection of plane-polarized light from a magnetic pole, consists of a strip of glass which, when stretched, becomes doubly refracting. When interposed in the path of a ray of light elliptically polarized by reflection from the magnet, it could be stretched until the difference of phase of that ray was compensated or reduced to zero, and in this way the character of the polarized light produced by such reflection could be determined.

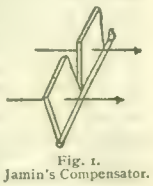


Fig. 1.
Jamin's Compensator.

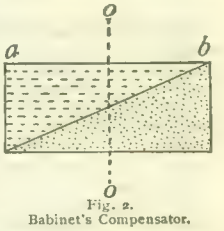


Fig. 2.
Babinet's Compensator.

Compensatory hypertrophy. See ★*hypertrophy*.

compete, *v. i.*—**2.** In *polit. econ.*, to engage in rivalry in the sale or purchase of a commodity or service; also, figuratively, of a commodity or service, to be open to choice as against some other commodity or service. Thus iron is said to compete with stone in the construction of buildings; water routes compete with railways in the handling of traffic.

competence, competency, *n.* **5.** In *phys. geog.*, the ability of a stream to transport the amount of land waste that is brought into it.

competent, *a.* **5.** In *phys. geog.*, of a stream, capable of transporting fragments of a given size.—**6.** In *geol.*, having sufficient firmness and strength to transmit pressure to other strata or to lift an overlying burden, as a rock or stratum.

competition, *n.* **4.** In *polit. econ.*, rivalry in the purchase or sale of a commodity or service: as, the *competition* of wage-earners lowers

wages; British merchants have to meet German *competition.*—**Competition price.** See ★*competitive price.*—**Competition rent,** rent determined by active competition on the part of landlords and tenants, as opposed to customary rent and monopoly rent.—**Potential competition,** a condition of things which would amount to actual competition were a particular change, such as a rise in price, to take place.

Competitive price, the price determined by active competition on the part of both buyers and sellers, as opposed to monopoly price and customary price.

compilatory (kọm-pī'la-tō-ri), *a.* Of or belonging to a compilator or compiler; connected with, or incident to, compilation: as, *compilatory* judgment; *compilatory* labors.

compile, *v. t.* **6.** To score, earn, 'pile up' (usually of a large number of runs). [Cricket slang.]

compital (kom'pi-tal), *a.* [L. *compitalis,* ‹ *compitum, competum,* a place where several ways meet, the cross-ways, ‹ *competere,* come together, meet: see *compete.*] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.,* belonging to the cross-ways. The *lares compitales* were domestic deities whose shrines stood on the street-corners.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Intersecting and crossing at various angles: said of the veins of leaves. (*b*) Situated at the point of junction of two veins; said of the sori of ferns.

complaisance, *n.*—**Operation of complaisance,** in *surg.,* an operation which is not urgently demanded to save life, and which therefore may be delayed until all the conditions are most favorable.

complanation, *n.* **2.** A flattening or flattening out: as, a crater of *complanation. Dana.*

complement, *n.* **8.** In *physiol. chem.,* same as ★*alexin.* See the extract.

Two principles are concerned in lysis. These principles are different in origin. One — that which is stable — is the product of immunization, and, on account of certain combining properties possessed by it, they call it the 'intermediary body.' The other is normally present in the body juices, but is easily destroyed by heat and tends to disappear spontaneously when the fluids are removed from the body This latter principle, on account of the complemental nature of its action, they [Ehrlich and Morgenroth] propose to call the *complement.* . . . This body is called 'alexin by Bordet, and probably agrees in part with the body of the same name described by Buchner. Metchnikoff calls it 'cytase.' *Jour. Exper. Med.,* VI. 282.

Complement of the humidity. See ★*humidity.*—**Deviation of the complement.** In the simultaneous presence of receptors, complements, and an excess of amboceptors the complements may be largely taken up by the amboceptors and prevented from acting upon the receptors.—**Phonetic complement.** See the extract.

The Assyrian scribes usually attached one or more phonetic characters to the ideographs they employed, in order to indicate their pronunciation in a given passage; but these *phonetic complements,* as they are termed, were frequently omitted in the case of well-known proper names, such as those of the native kings and deities.
A. H. Sayce, Anc. Monuments, p. 19.

complementarism (kom-plē-men'ta-rizm), *n.* The state or property of being complementary or antagonistic. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol , I. ii. 15.

Complementary air. See ★*air*1.—**Complementary male,** in certain cirripeds and myzostomidan worms, a dwarf male that lives as a parasite upon the ordinary hermaphrodite individuals which appear to be unable to fertilize themselves.—**Complementary rocks,** a name suggested by Brögger (1894) for igneous rocks, found associated together in one locality, whose compositions are such that when they are combined they represent the magma from which they are supposed to have originated by processes of differentiation. Thus pyroxenite and anorthosite are complementary rocks whose combination is equivalent to gabbro.

complementative (kom-plē-men'ta-tiv), *a.* [*complement,* v., + *-ative.*] In *philol.,* serving to complement a notion or its expression: applied to certain verb forms in some agglutinative languages.

The highly agglutinating character of this language [the *Kuki-Lushai* of North Kachar Hills and parts of Nagaland] is evident from the numerous conjugations given by Mr. Soppit, for some of which he has no names, but which may be called Acceleratives, Retardatives, *Complementatives,* and so on. *Keane,* Man Past and Present, p. 185.

complementoid (kom-plē-men'toid), *n.* [*complement* + *-oid.*] In *physiol. chem.,* a complement (see ★*complement,* 8) which has lost its zymotoxic group, but retains the haptophoric group for the amboceptor.

complementophile (kom-plē-men'tō-fīl), *a.* [*complement* + Gr. *φιλεῖν,* love.] In *physiol. chem.,* having affinity for the complement (see ★*complement,* 8); noting that group of an amboceptor which unites with the complement.

If the two components are present in corresponding quantities the amboceptor will unite with the bacterium by its haptophore group, the complement will then fit into the *complementophile* group of the amboceptor and the bacterium will be destroyed.
Lancet, April 4, 1903, p. 943.

complementophilic (kom-plē-men-tō-fil'ik), *a.* Same as ★*complementophile.*

Complete hernia, etc. See ★*hernia,* etc.—**Complete perspectives,** in *geom.,* two figures such that to every point of one corresponds a point of the other, to every straight of the one a straight of the other, to every join of the one the join of the corresponding points of the other, and to every cross of the one the cross of the corresponding straights of the other.—**Complete reaction,** in *psychophysics,* the sensorial form of the simple reaction, in which the reactor's attention is directed upon the stimulus, and not upon the movement of response. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., I. i. 123.

completion, *n.*—**Equivalent by completion.** See ★*equivalent.*

complex, *n.*—**Cell complex,** a mass of closely united or intertwined cells, as in the case of certain fungi.—**Cosingular complexes,** such complexes as have the same singular surface.—**Fundamental complex.** Same as ★*basement complex.*—**Line-complex,** the assemblage of straight lines which satisfy one given condition, that is, of lines whose coördinates satisfy one equation of given form. Since a line has four coördinates, the lines of a line-complex are triply infinite, or ∞^3, in number.—**Pallial complex,** the mass of organs, including the gills, osphradia, nephric and genital ducts, which lie near one another in the mantle-chamber of gastropod mollusks and may be considered as an anatomical unit.—**Quadratic complex,** a complex in which the equation of the line-complex is of the second degree in the coördinates. The quadratic complex involves 19 constants.—**Tetrahedral complex,** the quadratic complex composed of the lines which meet the faces of a given tetrahedron in four points whose double ratio or cross ratio is constant. A tetrahedral complex is determined by its fundamental tetrahedron and by one of its lines or by the cross ratio of the complex. Since the fundamental tetrahedron may be chosen in ∞^{12} ways, there are ∞^{13} tetrahedral complexes.

complex (kom'pleks), *v. t.* [*complex, a.*] To combine intricately; involve; mix up.

Murdered thus
Mutatione vestium, in disguise,
Whereby mere murder got *complexed* with wile.
Browning, Ring and Book, viii. 1319.

complexion, *n.* **5.** In *psychol.,* a term proposed for a certain type of mental connection or association. See the extract.

The melody, e. g., is a *complexion.* It contains both the consolidating contents, the various notes played or sung, the members of the *complexion;* and the consolidated contents, i. e., the new factor that emerges when the notes are taken together, the unifying factor in the *complexion,* the 'taken-togetherness' itself, the unity of the new fund that cancels the old debts.
I. M. Bentley, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., XIII. 280.

complication, *n.* **6.** In *psychol.,* the simultaneous association of perceptions or ideas of different senses.

These connections of ideas of disparate senses which are referred to the same objects, and so belong closely together, we may term with Herbart *complications.*
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 285.

Let us call the reproducing presentation *A,* and that with which it has been associated *B;* the reproduced presentation may be denoted by *b* . . . . When *b* is an integral part of *A* and incapable of independent existence, the process is called *complication,* because the result is merely a change in the constitution of *A,* and for the most part an increase in its complexity.
G. F. Stout, Manual of Psychol., p. 90.

Complication pendulum, in *exper. psychol.,* an instrument for presenting a series of visual stimuli any term of which may be accompanied by some disparate stimulus (sound, pressure, electric shock). The primary visual series is given with the movement of a clock-hand over the divisions of a dial; the complicating stimulus is thrown in, at the required moment, by a gear attached to the pendulum of the clock-work. The instrument was devised by Wundt for the study of attention: although the selected visual impression and its complicating sound, etc., are objectively coincident, they are not necessarily 'apperceived' as coincident; there may be a 'temporal displacement' of the two simultaneous impressions, according to the direction of attention. Recently the complication pendulum has been replaced by the *complication clock:* the difference between the two instruments is that the hand of the clock moves uniformly round its dial, whereas the pointer of the older apparatus repeats the acceleration of the pendulum movements.

complt. An abbreviation of *complainant.*

Component society. See ★*society.*

comport2 (kom'pōrt), *n.* A perverted form in trade catalogues, etc., of *compote,* 2.

composimeter (kọm-pō-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ *composi(tion)* + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] A device used in connection with gas-engines for indicating the calorific value of the gas employed in the engine.

composit, *a.* A simplified spelling of *composite.*

composite bow, dike, forest, etc. See ★*bow*2, *etc.*

compositeness (kọm-poz'it-, kom'pō-zit-nes), *n.* Composite structure or make-up; composite character or quality.

From an early date the *compositeness* of this work [Book of Enoch] was recognized. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXV. 490.

composition, *n.* **12.** In *chem.,* the kind and relative amounts of the components of a compound; commonly, the kind and relative weights of the elements, or the kind and number of the atoms, which make up the compound. The gravimetric composition states the relative weights of the components; the volumetric composition their relative volumes; the centesimal or percentage composition their percentages; and the atomic composition or the molecular composition, the kind and number of the atoms which make up their molecules. For example, the gravimetric composition of water is 1 part by weight of hydrogen and 7.94 parts by weight of oxygen; the centesimal composition is 11.19 per cent. of hydrogen and 88.81 per cent. of oxygen; the volumetric composition is 1 volume of oxygen and 2.0027 volumes of hydrogen; the atomic or molecular composition is 1 atom of oxygen and 2 atoms of hydrogen. The composition belonging to the critical temperature is a critical composition and a solution of such composition a critical solution.—**Critical composition of solution.** See ★*solution.*—**Demotic, social composition.** See ★*demotic,* ★*social.*

Compositors' cramp, an occupation neurosis, analogous to writers' cramp, which affects the muscles of the forearm and hand in type-setters.

compost1, *n.* **3.** A compost is any mixture of a not easily decomposable substance containing plant-food, with more putrescible substances or with chemicals to secure decomposition and render available the fertilizing constituents of the whole. The typical compost is a combination of peat with dung, fish, or the like, moisture being supplied if wanting. The nitrogen of the latter substances is absorbed and conserved while the organization of the woody matter is broken down and its content of plant-food released. Straw, dead leaves, and any kind of litter may be used in the place of peat. Another class of composts are made by the combination with peat of alkaline substances, particularly lime, with or without salt, also wood ashes, peat ashes, or gas-lime. Composts are also made of bones with lime and wood ashes.—**Compost heap,** a compact pile of the materials of a compost, at first in layers. The material is usually turned over with a fork several times to assist decomposition. A trench or pit is employed in the reduction of bones.

compost1, *v. t.* **3.** To form or convert into compost. See ★*compost*1, *n.,* 3.

compost2†, *n.* [OF. *compost,* an erroneous form of *compot,* ‹ LL. *computus* ‹ L. *computare,* compute: see *compute, v.* and *n.*] A computation or calendar of astronomical and ecclesiastical data. *N. E. D.*

composting (kom'pōst-ing), *n.* [*compost v.* + *-ing*1.] The operation of making a compost or of making into a compost with the proper substance.

Thorough *composting* with lime is a remedy for these conditions [that is, the injurious action of muck].
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 170.

compound1, *v. t.* **9.** To make (a steam-engine) operate on the compound principle, whereby the steam expands first in a small cylinder and does work in propelling the piston, and thence exhausts into a larger low-pressure cylinder, where it expands still further until released at the exhaust when the traverse is completed.

The era of *compounding,* as applied to locomotives, was inaugurated by Mr. A. Mallet in 1876 in France, followed by Mr. A. von Borries in Germany, Mr. T. W. Worsdell and Mr. F. W. Webb in England, and Mr. S. M. Vauclain in America, all about the year 1889.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 152.

compound1. **I.** *a.*—**Compound arch, balance-rudder.** See ★*arch*1, ★*balance-rudder.*—**Compound crystal,** a twin crystal. See *twin*1 II, 3.—**Compound dike.** Same as *composite* ★*dike.*—**Compound evolution, flexure,** etc. See ★*evolution,* ★*flexure,* etc.

II. *n.*—**Copulated compound** in *chem.,* a compound formed by the union of two other compounds and exhibiting to some extent the chemical character of the one modified by that of the other. Originally the term, which is now out of use, was applied to compounds of organic with inorganic substances. Also called *conjugated compound.*—**Cyclic compounds.** See ★*cyclic.*—**Lard compound,** trade name for an imitation of hog's lard, made from the stearin left in the production of oleo-margarin, refined cotton-seed oil, and, usually, some actual lard. Also known as *compound lard.*—**Psychical compound.** See ★*psychical.*

comprehensive, *a.* **4.** In *logic,* intensive; relating to logical comprehension.

It is an axiom in logic that the more extensive any general term is, it is the less *comprehensive. Reid.*

5. In *biol.,* of a general or synthetic type of structure. See *synthetic,* 3.—**Comprehensive type,** in *paleon.,* any ancient organism possessed of characters which in geologically later periods have become distributed among different and more highly specialized groups. The comprehensive type always precedes the specialized type in time, and the sum of its characters, once broken up, is never recombined at a later date. Also called *generalized type.*

compress, *n.* **4.** An establishment in which cotton-bales are compressed for transportation. [U. S.]

Compressed-air motor. Same as *air-motor* (which see, under *motor*).

compressibility, *n.*—**Adiabatic coefficient of compressibility.** See ★*coefficient.* **Isothermal coefficient of compressibility.** See ★*coefficient.*

compressing-bottle (kọm-pres'ing-bot'l), *n.* A stout glass vessel for the digestion of substances under pressure.

compression, *n.*—**Center of compression.** See ★*center*1.—**Compression atrophy, beam,** etc. See ★*atrophy,* etc.—**Compression by stages,** a process of compression in which a gas is introduced successively

into a series of cylinders which decrease in size as the pressure increases. A compressor or pump with four such cylinders, for example, is called a four-stage compressor. —**Compression myelitis.** See ★*myelitis.*—**Compression of the brain,** intracranial pressure caused by an effusion of blood, a tumor, depressed fracture of the skull, etc. The usual symptom is coma, but there may be convulsions.—**Compression of the poles,** of the earth or other planet, its oblateness, that is, the ratio of the difference between its equatorial and polar diameters to the equatorial diameter.—**Isothermal compression,** compression of a fluid, or other body, under conditions involving no change of temperature.

compressional (kọm-presh′ọn-al), *a.* [*compression* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to compression, that is, to the strain due to a stress, such as hydrostatic pressure, which tends to produce diminution of volume without shearing. See *elasticity.*—**Compressional energy,** energy stored in an elastic medium as the result of work done in compressing it.—**Compressional strain,** a strain in an elastic body resulting from and corresponding to compressional stress.—**Compressional strength,** that property of an elastic body by which it resists compression. Compressional strength is denoted by the bulk modulus in cases in which the stresses tend to reduction of volume, and by the stretch modulus when the stress is longitudinal.—**Compressional stress,** stress which tends to reduce the length, breadth, thickness, or volume of a body.—**Compressional wave.** See ★*wave*[1].

compression-chamber (kọm-presh′ọn-chām″bėr), *n.* A space or compartment the volume of which can be reduced, usually by the pushing in of a piston or plunger, for the purpose of compressing the contents; a compressing-cylinder.

compression-coupling (kọm-presh′ọn-kup″ling), *n.* A form of shaft-coupling for uniting lengths of driving-shaft end to end, in which the two ends each have a split cone keyed on. These two cones are drawn in and compressed by bolts against two complementary female cone surfaces inside a cylindrical casing which receives both of the split cones. The coupling shows no bolts, and can be used to carry a driving-belt.

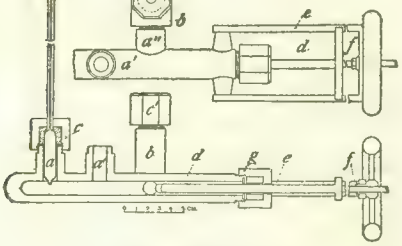
compression-curve (kọm-presh′ọn kėrv), *n.* That curve or part of an indicator-diagram from an engine which shows the pressures in the cylinder on that part of the return stroke which takes place after the exhaust-port has closed.

compression-cylinder (kọm-presh′ọn-sil″inder), *n.* **1.** Same as ★*air-compressor,* *n.*—**2.** A form of cylinder in which air is retained under pressure to act as a pneumatic spring under shock or impact, as in the recoil of gun-carriages.

compression-engine (kọm-presh′ọn-en″jin), *n.* A gas-engine in which the mixed charge is subjected to compression before being ignited. The advantage of employing compression is that the pressure resulting from the explosion of the charge is very much higher than at atmospheric pressure. For this reason the economy and efficiency of the engine are increased.

compression-faucet (kọm-presh′ọn-fâ″set), *n.* A faucet in which the valve is closed by pressure only.

compression-machine (kọm-presh′ọn-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** An air-compressor; a machine for compressing any substance.—**2.** A testing-machine for finding the compressive strength of materials.—**3.** A machine for determining the physical constants of gases, as vapor pressure, critical temperature, etc. It consists of a wrought-iron barrel to hold mercury, into which compression-tubes for gases, and manometers are inserted at *a*, *a′*, and *a″*. The caps as at *a*, and *a′*, the latter attached to the off-set *b*, serve to keep the manometers in place. Pressure is exerted on the gases when by turning the screw *f*, held by the guide-bars *e*, and the cap *g*, the plunger *d* is forced against the mercury in the barrel.



Compression-machine.
(From Travers's "Study of Gases.")

compression-member (kọm-presh′ọn-mem″bėr), *n.* Any part of a structure, as a bridge or a building, in which the stresses due to the loads produce compression.

compression-pump (kọm-presh′ọn-pump), *n.* A pump for the compression of air or other gas, either as a source of power, for convenience of storage, or for producing liquefaction as in the manufacture of liquid air.

compression-valve (kọm-presh′ọn-valv), *n.* A valve whose opening or release will relieve excessive compression behind it: used in internal combustion motors to relieve an inconvenient compression when such motors are to be started by hand. Often called *relief-valve.*

compressorium, *n.* **2.** Same as *compressor, (a).*

compromission (kom′prọ-mish″ọn), *n.* [LL. See *compromise.*] Compromise: used now only in the following phrase.—**Election by compromission,** election to an office by a committee to whom power to elect has been delegated.

comptograph (komp′tọ-grâf), *n.* [Badly formed from L. *comp(u)tare,* count, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A key-actuated machine which prints or lists successive numerical items on paper, adds the items, and, at the will of the operator, records their sum.

comptometer (komp-tom′ẹ-tėr), *n.* [Badly formed from L. *comp(u)tare,* count, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] A key-actuated machine for performing addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. It has nine keys and one lever for each column of figures; the keys actuate the levers, and the levers figure-wheels which indicate results. *Engin. Mag.,* July, 1904, p. 612.

Compulsive insanity. See ★*insanity.*

Compulsory idea, an imperative concept, or obsession, which completely dominates the will.

compunctious, *a.* **2.** Troubled with a feeling of compunction.

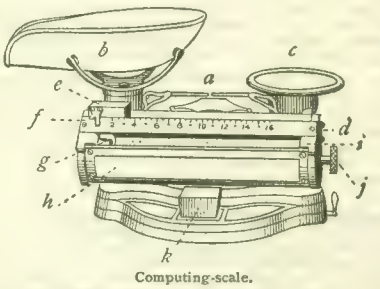
> Spears had been deeply *compunctious* for the part he had taken. *Mrs. Oliphant. N. E. D.*

computant (kom′pū-tant), *n.* [L. *computans (-ant-),* ppr. of *computare,* compute.] A computer; an arithmetician. *Carlyle,* German Romance.

computative (kọm-pūt′ạ-tiv), *a.* [NL. **computativus,* < L. *computare,* compute.] Given to computation; calculating. *Ruskin.*

computing-machine (kọm-pū′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine which performs the simpler operations of arithmetic by mechanical means.

computing-scale (kọm-pū′ting-skāl″), *n.* A combined weighing and price-calculating ma-



Computing-scale.

a, weighing-beam indicator—beam not shown; *b*, tray holding goods to be weighed; *c*, platform for weights; *d*, weight-scale; *e*, sliding-weight; *f*, pointer indicating weight on scale; *g*, pointer indicating price at that weight; *h*, casing inclosing computing mechanism; *i*, price scale; *j*, operating-handle controlling computator; *k*, extra weight.

chine. It consists essentially of a beam, spring, or platform weighing-scale, and a mechanical computing-machine affixed to the weighing-scale. The computing mechanism may be of any form and be joined to any type of weighing-machine, the essential feature being that the method of indicating the weight shall be so applied that it also indicates the selling price of the article weighed. In the illustration a simple form of beam-scale is shown, the sliding-weight, resting on the graduated scale, appearing at the left. Beneath the scale-beam is shown the cylindrical casing inclosing the price-calculating mechanism. This consists essentially of a revolving cylinder, marked in figures representing cents, arranged in parallel horizontal lines and operated by the nurled screw at the right. On turning the screw the cylinder is revolved until the line of figures calculated for any particular price is brought into view in front. On weighing any article in the scale the weight is moved until the beam balances, when a pointer on the lower side of the weight indicates the computed price in cents on the computing-cylinder.

compy. An abbreviation of *company.*

comr. An abbreviation of *commissioner.*

Comrade palmer-worm. See ★*palmer-worm.*

com.-sergt. An abbreviation of *commissary-sergeant.*

Comstock lode. See ★*lode.*

Com. Ver. An abbreviation of *Common Version* (of the Bible).

con[6] (kon), *a.* Short for 'confidence': as a *con* man; a *con* game. See *confidence man, confidence game* (under *confidence*).

Con. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Consul;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *conclusion.*

conacaste (kō-nä-käs′tā), *n.* [Guatemalan.] The eardrop-tree, *Enterolobium cyclocarpum,* or its fruits. The latter are sometimes used for tanning, like divi-divi.

con agilità (kon ä-jē-lē-tä′). [It.] In *music,* with agility or nimbleness: used especially of the vocal execution of rapid runs or figures.

con anima (kon ä′ni-mä). [It.] In *music,* with animation.

Conant dollar. See ★*dollar.*

conarite, *n.* See ★*connarite.*

conation, *n.* **3.** In *sociol.,* social effort, especially that put forth by a community to transform its environment. *L. F. Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 247.

concameration, *n.* **4.** In *anat.,* an arrangement in the form of connecting cavities or hollow cells.—**5.** The vault or sphere of the heavens; one of the celestial 'spheres' of older astronomy. *N. E. D.*

concassation (kon-ka-sā′shọn), *n.* [NL. **concassatio(n-),* for, **conquassatio(n-),* < **conquassare,* < L. *con-,* together, + *quassare,* crush: see *quash*[2].] The reduction of roots or woods to small fragments, that their active principles may be more easily extracted by solvents.

concatenation, *n.* **3.** The association of a number of nerve-cells in a series to form a nerve or nerve-tract.—**4.** In *elect.,* same as *cascade* ★*connection, (b).*

concave, *n.* **4.** The vault or arch of heaven: as, "the blue *concave.*"—**5.** A playing card so trimmed that it can be separated from others according to the purpose for which the pack was prepared.

conceiv, *v. t.* and *i.* A simplified spelling of *conceive.*

concelebrate, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* to repeat, as a newly ordained priest, the words of the mass along with the ordaining bishop, who celebrates.

concelebration (kon-sel-ē brā′shọn), *n.* The act, of a newly ordained priest, of repeating the words of the mass along with the ordaining bishop, who celebrates.

concento (kon-chen′tō), *n.* [It., < L. *concentus,* harmony: see *concentus.*] Harmony; in *music,* indicating the simultaneous sounding of the tones of a chord: opposed to *arpeggio.*

concentration, *n.* (*c*) Concentration may be: (1) The reduction of volume by the process of concentrating, as by the evaporation of water from a solution, or the removal of gangue from an ore. (2) The strength of a solution as increased by concentrating it and as depending on the amount of some dissolved substance contained in a given volume of the solution. (3) The strength of a solution as depending on the amount of some substance dissolved in a given amount of the solution, simply, and without reference to any process of concentrating it: it may be measured in percentage, or by specific gravity of the solution. (4) The number of gram-atoms or gram-equivalents or gram-molecules of the dissolved substance, as the case may be, which are contained in unit volume of the solution. The unit volume is commonly the liter, but sometimes the cubic centimeter. A solution containing one gram-molecule, etc., in the liter is called a *normal solution;* and one containing one tenth of a gram-molecule, etc., in the liter is called a *decinormal solution,* often written 0.1 normal, or $\frac{n}{10}$ solution. (5) The number of gram-atoms, gram-equivalents, etc., contained in the unit volume, although not in solution, as in case of gases or vapors. (*g*) In Herbart's pedagogic system, same as ★*absorption,* 2.—**Concentration camp, deposit.** See ★*camp*[2], ★*deposit.*—**Ionic concentration,** in *phys. chem.,* the number of gram-atoms or gram-equivalents of an ion which are contained in the unit volume of a solution.—**Molecular concentration,** in *phys. chem.,* the ratio of the number of molecules of a dissolved substance which are contained in a given volume to the number of molecules of the solvent contained in the same volume.

concentrator, *n.* **4.** An apparatus wherein solutions or other products of manufacture are concentrated.—**Belt-concentrators,** a class of concentrating-machines in which the work is done on the surface of an inclined endless belt, usually of rubber, over which the pulp flows. The heavier minerals are retarded by friction, while the lighter ones move more rapidly. The separation is aided by mechanical jarring or shaking of the frame which carries the belt. Also called *belt-table.*—**Centrifugal concentrator,** a machine for separating minerals by centrifugal force. In one form the ore particles are thrown from a rapidly revolving disk outward into a series of concentric troughs, the denser grains being thrown farther than the lighter grains of gangue.

concept, *n.*—**Classific concept,** the governing idea of a system of classification or of any part of such a system.

conceptacle, *n.*—**Neutral, sterile,** or **vegetative conceptacle.** Same as *cryptostoma.*

concept-feeling (kon′sept-fē″ling), *n.* In *psychol.,* a characteristic feeling which accompanies the consciousness of vicarious or symbolic value attaching to the concept-idea. Also called *conceptual feeling.*

concept-idea (kon′sept-ī-dē″ạ), *n.* In *psychol.,* an idea which is recognized as having only a

vicarious or symbolic value; an idea which serves as the vehicle of the logical concept. Also called *conceptual idea.*

They serve to invest the *concept-idea* with the consciousness of its vicarious significance, and with the resultant concept-feeling.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 310.

conceptionist, 2. A member of the Roman Catholic religious order of the Sisters of the Conception of Our Lady, founded in Portugal by Beatrix de Sylva in 1484.

Conceptual time. See ★*time*[1].

conceptually (kon-sep′tū-al-i), *adv.* As a mental conception.

A substance is neither actually nor *conceptually* the sum of its radicals. *Nature*, Sept. 18, 1902, p. 501.

concert, *n.*—**The European concert,** the great powers of Europe when acting together diplomatically. See *the powers*, under *power*[1].

concertante, *a.*, (*b*) An old term used to designate orchestral parts or instruments that were employed throughout a piece: opposed to *ripieno* parts, which were used only at intervals for fuller effect.

concert-hall (kon′sėrt-hâl), *n.* A hall in which concerts, chiefly, are given.

concertinist (kon-sėr-tē′nist), *n.* [*concertina* + *-ist.*] One who plays upon a concertina.

concertino, I., *n.* 2. In a ★concerto grosso (which see), the group of solo instruments taken collectively.

concertist (kon′sėr-tist), *n.* [*concert* + *-ist.*] A performer in a concert. [Colloq.]

concertistic (kon-sėr-tis′tik), *a.* In *music*, pertaining to or after the manner of a concert: usually in distinction from *ecclesiastical* or *operatic.* [Rare.]

concertize (kon′sėr-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concertized*, ppr. *concertizing.* [*concert* + *-ize.*] To give or perform in a concert. [Colloq.]

concerto, *n.*—**Concerto grosso** 'great concerto,' a concerto in which a group of solo instruments occupies the principal place.

concession, *n.* 4. In China, Korea, and other countries where extraterritoriality prevails, a tract of land at or near a sea- or river-port, set apart for the use of the citizens and subjects of the treaty-nations when that port is opened by treaty to foreign residence and trade: as, the French and British *concessions* at Shanghai; the British *concession* at Han-kau; the Foreign *Concession* at Tientsin, etc. Here foreigners may lease land and erect such dwellings and other buildings as are required in their business, and in most instances the right of municipal self-government has been acquired by agreement with the sovereign power.

concessionaire (kon-sesh-on-ār′), *n.* [F.] A concessioner or concessionary.

The rules to which exhibitors, *concessionaires*, and state and foreign governments must conform in the erection and maintenance of structures on the St. Louis Exposition grounds have received the final approval of all authorities concerned.
Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 24, 1903, p. 148.

conch, *n.* 8. In the cephalopod mollusks, the postembryonic shell: contrasted with *protoconch* or *embryonal shell*, and with *shell*, a term which loosely covers the entire external skeleton.—9. (*a*) The whelk, *Fulgur carica*; (*b*) the helmet-shell, *Cassis.*—10. In *Rom. antiq.*, the name for various small vessels used for oil, salt, etc.

conch[2] (kongk), *n.* Same as ★*conk*[2].

conch., conchol. Abbreviations of *conchology.*

concha, *n.* 4. Same as ★*conch*, 10.

The admirable figure of Marforius, casting water into a most ample *concha*. *Evelyn. N. E. D.*

5. The thin, translucent shell of a bivalve mollusk, sometimes used for window-panes in the East Indies.

conchal (kong′kal), *a.* [*concha* + *-al.*] Relating to or resembling a concha.

Conchidium (kon-kid′i-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell, + *-idium*, dim.] A genus of extinct brachiopods of the family *Pentameridæ*, having in the ventral valve a spondylium supported by a median septum and two vertical septa in the dorsal valve. The shells are strongly ribbed on the exterior. The genus is widely distributed in Silurian and Devonian rocks.

conchifragous (kon-kif′ra-gus), *a.* [Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell, + L. *-fragus*, ⟨ *frangere*, break.] Shell-breaking: said of the jaws of animals adapted for feeding on shellfish.

Cranium.—Agreeing in most characters with the existing Cheloninæ, but specialized for a *conchifragous* habit; short, very broad, with external nares directed as much upward as forward.
Amer. Jour. of Sci., Sept., 1904, p. 192.

conchite, *n.* 2. A form of calcium carbonate, forming a considerable part of the calcareous secretions of molluscan shells and supposed to have specific characters. It is probably only a form of aragonite.

conchitis (kong-kī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *concha* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the external ear.

conchoid, *n.*—**Spherical conchoid,** a curve like a conchoid, but on a sphere.

conchoidal, *a.* 2. In *math.*, pertaining or relating to the conchoid: as, Holm's *conchoidal* screw.

conchoidally (kong-koi′dal-i), *adv.* In a conchoidal curve.

The sandstone of this formation has the peculiarity of fracturing *conchoidally*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, LIV. 64.

conchologize (kong-kol′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conchologized*, ppr. *conchologizing.* [*conchology* + *-ize.*] To collect or study shells. *Kingsley.*

conchorhynchus (kong-kō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout.] One of the names which were applied to the horny jaws of the fossil cephalopod *Temnocheilus bidorsatus*, of the Triassic rocks, before it was known to what shell they appertained.

conchotome (kong′kō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *κόγχη*, shell, + *-τομος*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An instrument for dividing one of the turbinals in the nose.

conchula (kong′kū-lä), *n.*; pl. *conchulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *concha*, a shell.] The thickened, lobed extremity of the siphonoglyph in *Siphonactinidæ.*

conchyliferous (kong-ki-lif′e-rus), *a.* [Gr. *κογχύλη*, a shell, + L. *ferre*, bear.] Same as *conchiferous.*

concis. An abbreviation of the Latin *concisus*, cut.

conclusiuncule (kon-klō′zi-ung-kūl), *n.* [L. *conclusiuncula*, dim. of *conclusio*(*n-*), conclusion.] A trifling conclusion: one of the stock sophisms of traditional logic.

concomitant, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, running side by side, as bundles which are not separated by other bundles.

concordance, *n.* 4. In *music*, concord or consonance in the technical sense of these words: opposed to *dissonance* or *discord.*

Concord axle, buggy, coach, hame. See ★*axle*, etc.

concrescence, *n.* 5. In *embryol.*, the formation of the body of the vertebrate embryo by the growing together of the lips of the blastopore.

concrescent (kon-kres′ent), *a.* [L. *concrescens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *concrescere*, grow together: see *concrescse.*] Growing together; coherent.

A single male flower consists of an axis enclosed at the base by an inconspicuous perianth formed of two *concrescent* leaves and terminating in two, or as many as eight, shortly stalked or sessile anthers.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 191.

concrete, I. *a.* 5. In *bot.*, growing together.

II. *n.*—**Adobe concrete.** See ★*adobe.*—**Armored concrete.** Same as *reinforced* ★*concrete.*—**Reinforced concrete,** any form of concrete construction in which the concrete is reinforced by the use of steel or iron bars, rails, rods, wires, netting, etc., bedded in it, to give it additional strength and solidity. In the most important form, called *steel concrete*, the concrete is reinforced by corrugated bars of steel or expanded metal. It is used in erecting bridges, culverts, sewers, fire-proof floors and roofs, footings, and walks or foundations. The steel is disposed in the mass of the concrete to resist the various strains to which the structure may be subjected. Thin floors, walls, and roofs are reinforced by sheets of expanded metal; foundations, bridges, arches, sewers, etc., are strengthened by bars of steel having right-angled corrugations.

concrete, *v. t.* 3. To treat or lay with concrete: as, to *concrete* the foundations of a building; to *concrete* a cellar floor, or a sidewalk.

concrete-mixer (kon′krēt-mik″sėr), *n.* A machine for mixing cement, sand, crushed or broken stone, and water in varying proportions for making concrete. The most common type is a rotary cylinder operated by a small portable engine or motor, and arranged with suitable inlets for the water and other materials, and for stirring and mixing them, etc.

concretion, *n.* 5. In old *chem.*, reduction of a liquid to a solid, commonly by partial evaporation.

Concretionary granite. See ★*granite.*

concretize (kon-krē′tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concretized*, ppr. *concretizing.* [*concrete* + *-ize.*] To make specific; give definiteness to.

The method of resolving bodies into particles I call analysis, and the proof of analysis is synthesis. I use the term analysis with a specific meaning, to distinguish it from abstraction. The proof of abstraction is *concretizing*. *J. W. Powell*, in Amer. Anthropol., July–Sept., 1901, [p. 409.

concur, *v. i.* 6. (*a*) In *law*, to assert, with other claimants, a claim against the estate of an insolvent. (*b*) In *Eng. law*, to unite in two or more persons the title to a single estate.

concur (kon-kėr′), *n.* [*concur, v.*] In *mod. geom.*, the straight determined by two coplanar flat pencils.

concurrence, *n.* 5. In *math.*, the meeting of lines, surfaces, etc.—6. In *mod. geom.*, the meeting-point or cointersection-point of three or more lines.—7. In French law, equality of rights of several parties in the same subject-matter or thing.

concurrency, *n.* 2. In *logic*, a relation in which no individual object stands to any other than itself, such as 'being at once black and also —.'

concusconine (kon-kus′kō-nin), *n.* [*con-* + *cusconine.*] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}O_4N_2+H_2O$ found in the bark of *Remijia purdieana.* The hydrate melts at 144° C., the anhydrous alkaloid at 208° C.

concussion-bellows (kon-kush′on-bel″ōz), *n.* Same as *winker*, 6.

concussion-table (kon-kush′on-tā″bl), *n.* A table for sizing and sorting rock or ore by means of a sidewise jarring motion which, in combination with the effect of gravity, brings particles of the same size or of the same specific gravity into separate groups and results in a mechanical separation.

Condemnation money. See ★*money.*

condensance (kon-den′sans), *n.* [*condense* + *-ance.*] In *elect.*, a negative reactance or capacity reactance. See ★*reactance.*

condensate, *a.* **II.** *n.* The substance formed by condensation.

Culture liquids tainted by the filter, the absorbing liquid, and the *condensate*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 157.

condensation, *n.* 3. In *organic chem.*, the union of two carbon atoms which may be in the same or in different molecules. Thus acetylene, C_2H_2, condenses to benzene, C_6H_6. In recent years the term has been applied to reactions involving the union of a carbon atom to an atom of some other polyvalent element, usually accompanied by the removal of the elements of water. Thus acetaldehyde, C_2H_4O, and hydroxylamine, NH_2OH, condense to form acetaldoxime, C_2H_4NOH, and water, H_2O.—**Aldol condensation, temperature of condensation, condensation theory.** See ★*aldol*, ★*temperature*, ★*theory.*

condensational (kon-den-sā′shon-al). *a.* [*condensation* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to condensation; having the power to condense or reduce the volume of a substance.

And why may one attribute to ionised air different *condensational* properties, according as positive or as negative ions are in question, without having first established that the corresponding air nuclei do not differ in size sufficiently to account for the *condensational* difference observed. *Nature*, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 104.

Condensational energy, wave. See ★*energy*, ★*wave*[1].

Condensed numbers. See ★*number.*—**Extra condensed type,** any face or style of printing-type that is unusually narrow for its height.

This line is in Extra Condensed on 8-point body.

condenser, *n.* (*f*) A device for removing from a current of gas such elements as will be caused to fall out from the gas by reducing its temperature. Tar and ammonia are separable in this way.—**Abbé condenser,** a form of achromatic condenser (which see, under *achromatic*).—**Ammonia condenser.** See ★*ammonia.*—**Condenser yarns,** a trade-name applied to cotton yarns spun from roving made on a carding-machine with a condenser apparatus.—**Counter-current condenser,** a jet-condenser in which the direction of the current of air taken away from the condensed water is contrary to the direction of the current of injection-water; consequently the air passes through the injection-water and is thoroughly cooled.—**Reflux condenser,** a condenser so adjusted as to return condensed vapors to the vessel from which they came. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, Jan., 1903, p. 39.

condensery (kon-den′sėr-i), *n.* [*condense* + *-ery.*] An establishment where condensed milk is prepared.

condensing-engine (kon-den′sing-en″jin), *n.* See ★*engine.*

condiction (kon-dik′shon), *n.* [L. *condictio*(*n-*), ⟨ *condicere*, agree, promise, proclaim, reclaim, etc.: see *condition.*] In *Rom. law*, an action of a personal nature, founded upon an obligation to perform a certain and defined service or to give or do a certain thing.

condictitious (kon-dik-tish′us), *a.* [LL. *condicticius*, ⟨ *condictus*, pp. of *condicere*, reclaim: see ★*condiction.*] Of or pertaining to condiction.

condidit (kon′di-dit), *n.* [From the principal word in the plea, L. *condidit*, 'he made' (the will), perf. ind. third pers. sing. of *condere*, put together, make, compose, etc.; see *condiment.*] In *eccles. law*, a plea to a libel alleging that the decedent made the will in suit, and that he was of sound mind at the time.

condition, *v. t.* 7. In the tobacco trade, to spray with a 2-per-cent. solution of glycerin. This operation is performed only on chewing, plug, and cigarette tobaccos.

conditioner (kon-dish'on-ėr), *n.* [*condition* + *-er*[1].] In *milling*, a machine for drying damp or musty grain and bringing it into proper condition for use. It consists of a tall tower, the upper part of which is formed of a series of circular blinds and the lower part (one third) of woven-wire netting. Inside the tower, and extending throughout its length, is a pipe or cylinder of perforated sheet-metal. The damp grain is fed into the top of the tower, and falls to the bottom in a cylindrical sheet between the outside blinds and netting and the central perforated metal pipe. In falling, the grain is first exposed to a heavy blast of hot air which passes through the perforations in the central pipe, escaping through the grain and the blinds to the open air. Falling still lower, it meets a blast of cold air, which, passing through the falling grain, escapes through the wire netting. The heating, drying, and cooling leave the grain clean, dry, and in good condition.

condol (kon-dōl'), *n.* [Philippine Sp., < Tag. *condol.*] A name in the Philippine Islands and Guam of the ash-pumpkin or wax-gourd, *Benincasa hispida*, the fruit of which is used as a vegetable and is preserved as a sweetmeat. See *benincasa*.

Condolence council, a tribal council of the Iroquois held after the death of a sachem. During the council the successor of the deceased sachem was installed.

He was engaged on the Grand River reservation in Canada, where he successfully made special effort to obtain the chants and speeches used in the *condolence council* of the league. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 49.

condonance (kon-dō'nans), *n.* [*condone* + *-ance.*] Condonation. *Athenæum.*

Condroz psammites. See ★*psammite.*

Condrusian (kon-drō'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Condrusi*, n. pl., name of a people in Belgic Gaul, in the district now called *Condroz.*] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, a term applied to the uppermost division of the Devonian rocks in Belgium and northern France, being otherwise known as the *Psammites of Condroz* and constituting the upper of two subdivisions which together make the Famennian stage.

II. *n.* The Condrusian division.

conduct, *v. t.*—**Conducting cells, sheath.** See ★*cell*, ★*sheath.*

conduct[1], *n.* 10†. The arrangement and composition of a picture. *Walpole.*

conductance (kon-duk'tans), *n.* [*conduct* + *-ance.*] In *elect.*: (*a*) the conducting power of a given mass of specified material of specified shape and connections. *Standard Elect. Dict.* (*b*) in alternating-current circuits, the energy component of admittance, defined as the ratio of the energy current divided by the electromotive force. See ★*admittance*, 6.—**Specific conductance,** in *elect.*, conductivity; the conductance of a portion (of any given material) one centimeter long and one square centimeter in cross-section.

conducting-bar (kon-duk'ting-bär), *n.* Same as ★*comb-bar.*

conduction, *n.* 4. In *physiol.*, the transfer of nervous influence along a nerve-fiber or of the contractile force from point to point in muscle-tissue.

Just as in a nerve fiber, when excited by a localized stimulus, the excited state spreads from the excited point to the adjacent unexcited ones, so in muscle the "contraction," when excited at a point, spreads to the adjacent uncontracted parts. Both in muscle and in nerve this spread is termed "*conduction.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 738.

Avalanche conduction. See ★*avalanche.*—**Fourier's law of conduction.** See ★*law*[1].—**Wernicke's aphasia of conduction.** Same as *word-deafness.*

Conductive tissue, in *bot.*, same as *conducting tissue* (which see, under *tissue*).

conductivity, *n.* 2. In *physiol.*, the power of a nerve to conduct an impulse.

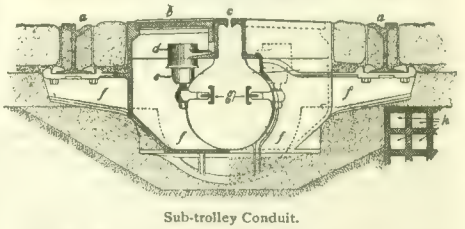
When a nerve is divided it will lose its motor *conductivity* only after the lapse of some time.
Lancet, April 18, 1903, p. 1089.

Conductivity of the atmosphere. (*a*) The calorimetric conductivity of the atmosphere expressed in absolute units of heat, or the number of calories conducted through a unit distance and a unit mass of air in a unit of time under the influence of a unit gradient of temperature. This small quantity becomes very important in meteorology, where it is converted into thermometric conductivity. (*b*) The thermometric conductivity of the atmosphere; the change in temperature of the atmosphere due to its calorimetric conductivity. It is equal to the latter divided by the specific heat of a unit volume, or by the product of the specific heat of a unit mass multiplied by the density of the gas. It is therefore a large quantity in the upper regions of the atmosphere.—**Coefficient of thermometric conductivity.** See ★*coefficient.*—**Conductivity water,** in *phys. chem.*, water specially purified for use in measuring the electrical conductivity of solutions. Ordinary water is commonly regarded as a fairly good conductor of electricity; even distilled water is far from being a non-conductor; but most of its conducting power depends on the presence of dissolved substances, such as ammonia and carbon dioxid. Water freed as far as possible from these is used in experiments on the conductivity of solutions.—**External conductivity.** See ★*emissivity.*—**Magnetic conductivity,** the magnetic induction of a circuit divided by the magnetizing force; magnetic permeability or specific permeance; the reciprocal of reluctivity.—**Molecular conductivity,** in *phys. chem.*, the specific electric conductivity of a solution divided by the concentration; the conductivity which would be exhibited by a solution of the specified concentration, and of such volume as to contain one gram-molecule of the dissolved substance when entirely inclosed between large electrodes one centimeter apart.—**Specific conductivity.** Same as *specific* ★*conductance.*—**Surface conductivity,** radiating power expressed in terms of the heat emitted per second by a square centimeter of surface when the radiating body has a temperature one degree centigrade above its surroundings. Also called *emissivity.*—**Thermal conductivity,** a physical constant used to express quantitatively the rate of transfer of heat through a medium by conduction. The conductivity, k, is the quantity of heat which would pass, in a unit of time, between the opposite faces of a layer of the substance of unit area and unit thickness when the difference of temperature between the faces is one degree. See *conduction* and *conductivity.*—**Thermometric conductivity.** Same as *thermal* ★*diffusivity.*

conductor, *n.* 9. Specifically, in *elect.*, a substance through which electric currents can flow. Metals are the best conductors; glass, rubber, air, etc., are very poor conductors. The following divisions may be made: (1) Conductors of the first class, or metallic conductors, as the metals, carbon, silicon, etc., which, except that they are heated, are not affected by the current. (2) Conductors of the second class, or electrolytic conductors, as salt solutions, in which the passage of the current is accompanied by chemical action. (3) Pyroelectrolytes, as glass and magnetite, which are non-conductors or poor conductors at ordinary temperatures, but which become good conductors at high temperatures. (4) Gaseous conductors, as gases at low pressures, which carry the current only if the electromotive force is high and which then show luminosity. (5) Arcs, that is, vapors of first-class conductors, which become conducting by the passage of the current.—**Conjugate conductors,** in *elect.*, two conductors which form parts of a divided circuit and are so placed that an electromotive force in the one produces no current in the other.—**Cord conductor,** in *elect.*, a conductor consisting of many fine strands twisted or braided together and covered with flexible insulating material. Cord conductors are used in making switchboard connections and for many other purposes where a flexible conductor is desirable.—**Core conductor,** a form of apparatus used in experiments in electrotonus, in which there is a metal wire, or core, through which the current is conducted.—**Neutral conductor,** in a three-wire or Edison system of low-tension electric distribution, the middle conductor, which has against each of the two outside conductors half the voltage existing between the outside conductors. In a direct-current three-wire distribution the two outside conductors are the *positive* and the *negative* conductors respectively.

conductor-rail (kon-duk'tor-rāl), *n.* In *electrotechnics*, a metallic rail by means of which the electric current is conveyed to motors of an electric railway.

conduit[1], *n.*—6. Same as ★*copula*, 9.—**Electric conduit,** a permanent tubular space or system of spaces or ducts designed to receive insulated electric conductors.



Sub-trolley Conduit.

a, traffic-rail; *b*, cover-plate; *c*, slot-rail; *d*, holder; *e*, insulator; *f*, yoke; *g*, working conductor; *h*, conduits for cables.

Sub-trolley conduit, a sub-surface inclosed space with openings at the top, intended to support and protect the working conductors of a sub-trolley electric railway.

conduplication, *n.* 2. Specifically, in *bot.*, a form of estivation in which the sides of an organ are applied to each other by their faces.

condurangin (kon-dū-rang'gin), *n.* [*condurango*, var. of *cundurango*, + *-in*[2].] A name given to two glucosides, $C_{20}H_{32}O_6$ and $C_{18}H_{28}O_7$, found in the bark of the South American plant cundurango, *Marsdenia Cundurango.* They are powerful nerve-poisons.

condylarth (kon'di-lärth), *n.* A member of the group of extinct mammals termed the *Condylarthra.*

condylarthran (kon-di-lär'thran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Condylarthra.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Condylarthra.*

condylarthrosis (kon″di-lär-thrō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *κόνδυλος*, knuckle, + *ἄρθρωσις*, articulation.] In *anat.*, a form of hinge-joint, usually with some lateral movement, in which a condyle of one bone fits into a suitable depression in the opposite bone.

condyle, *n.*—**Mandibular condyle,** in *ornith.*, the facet on the distal end of the quadrate for the articulation of the jaw or mandible.—**Pterygoid condyle,** in *ornith.*, the projecting rounded facet on the anterior edge of the quadrate for the articulation of the pterygoid.

condylion (kon-dil'i-on), *n.*; pl. *condylia* (-ä).

[NL., < Gr. *κονδύλιον*, dim. of *κόνδυλος*, socket: see *condyle.*] In *craniom.*, a corner of the condyle of the lower jaw. The lateral and the medial condylia are distinguished.

Condyloid joint. Same as ★*condylarthrosis.*

condylomatoid (kon-di-lom'a-toid), *a.* [*condyloma*(*t-*) + *-oid.*] Resembling a condyloma. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 51.

condylome (kon'di-lōm), *n.* Same as *condyloma.*

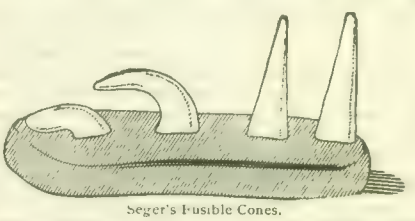
condylotomy (kon-di-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κόνδυλος*, knuckle, + *-τομία*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, removal of the whole or of a part of the condyle of a bone.

cone, *n.* 2. (*i*) The conical top of a helmet or of a hat.

He smote him on the helmet's *cone*, where streamed
The horse-hair plume. *Bryant*, tr. of Iliad, I. iv. 579.

(*j*) The crystalline lens of the compound or faceted eye (ommateum) of an insect.

Alluvial cone, in *phys. geog.*, a fan-shaped deposit of detritus formed by a stream at the mouth of a ravine; an alluvial fan.—**Antipodal cone,** in *cytol.*, the cone-shaped bundle of fibers opposite the spindle-fibers in the karyokinetic figure of the dividing-cell.—**Apical cone, asymptote cone.** See ★*apical*, ★*asymptote.*—**Cone of eruption,** a volcanic cone formed by the accumulation of erupted material, such as dust and ashes.—**Cone of growth,** in *bot.*, the growing point at the apex of a stem, which is conical in shape.—**Cone of light.** Same as ★*light-spot.*—**Cone of planes,** the planes of correlated straights of two copunctal non-coplanar flat pencils, projective but not perspective.—**Cone of shade** or **shadow,** in *astron.*, the conical shadow projected into space by a planet.—**Parasitic cone,** a secondary cone formed at a temporary vent; an offshoot from the main volcanic vent.—**Pyrometric cones.** Same as *Seger's* ★*cones.*—**Reverse cones.** (*a*) Cones which when used in pairs have their similar bases together, so that their elements run in opposite directions or make an angle with each other: used in bearings of lathe head-stocks, and in roller-bearings as used in motor-cars. (*b*) A pair of equal cones with parallel axes, but with the small base of one in line with the large base of the other, at such a distance that an endless belt on their surfaces or an idle transmitting-wheel between them can transmit power from one to the other. In either form the device may be used to transmit a varying velocity ratio by adjusting belt or wheel so that a large circumference of driver is opposite a small circumference of driver, or the reverse.—**Seger's cones,**

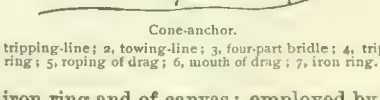


Seger's Fusible Cones.

a series of pyramids or cones of varying fusible composition, each melting at a different temperature, used to determine the several degrees of heat in porcelain-kilns: first devised by Lauth and Vogt at Sèvres, and perfected by Seger at the Royal Berlin Porcelain Works. There are 60 in the series. The first indicates a temperature of 590° C. and the last one of 1,890° C. Many of the cones contain alumina and silica in the proportion $Al_2O_3 + 10SiO_2$. Those melting at high temperatures contain only Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 in varying proportion, while those indicating lower temperatures contain K_2O, CaO, Fe_2O_3, $Na_2O + PbO$, with SiO_2 and B_2O_3. They are inserted at windowed draft-holes in the kiln, and the degree of heat is determined by their point of fusion.—**Tactile cone,** in some trematoids, one of the conical elevations bearing groups of non-motile sensory cilia.—**Torrential cone,** a fan-shaped deposit of detritus built on the land by rivers.—**Vertex of a cone,** the apex.—**Visual cone,** in *optics*, the cone of rays whose vortex is at the retina and whose surface is determined by the pupil of the eye or, when looking at a small object, by the boundaries of the object.

cone, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To bear cones: said of coniferous trees.

cone-anchor (kōn'ang″kor), *n.* A sea-anchor or drag in the shape of a cornucopia, made of



Cone-anchor.

1, tripping-line; 2, towing-line; 3, four-part bridle; 4, tripping line ring; 5, roping of drag; 6, mouth of drag; 7, iron ring.

an iron ring and of canvas: employed by vessels in heavy weather to keep them headed to the sea and wind, and to prevent them from drifting rapidly to leeward.

M. Heureux dropped his *cone-anchor* and waited until a tug-boat, sent out especially from Dunkerque, threw a rope to the car, by which the balloon was tugged easily and reached Dunkerque fully inflated.
Nature, Sept. 4, 1902, p. 447.

cone-bearing (kōn'bār″ing), *a.* Coniferous; belonging to the *Pinaceæ* or any of the families of the order *Pinales.*

cone-belt (kōn'belt), *n.* A descriptive name for a form of furnace-tube which is made up of a series of frustums of cones riveted together.

cone-cell (kōn'sel), *n.* In *histol.*, one of the cells which secrete the crystalline cone in the ommatidium of the compound eyes of crustaceans and insects.

cone-clutch, *n.*—**Internal cone-clutch,** a friction-clutch in which the contact-surface is an internal cone. Usually the contact is made by pushing a disk with a conical rim into the internal cone.

cone-drive (kōn'driv), *n.* A device consisting of two cones of equal slant on parallel shafts, with their bases in opposite directions, and a leather loop pressed between them at one point. The leather loop can be shifted along, and as the distance between the cones is constant, one cone can drive the other with different velocity-ratios.

cone-drum (kōn'drum), *n.* An elongated cone-shaped pulley or wheel. *Taggart*, Cotton Spinning, I. 18.

cone-duster (kōn'dus″tėr), *n.* A machine consisting of a conical cylinder armed with teeth and revolving in a cylindrical casing armed with teeth on the inside; a devil. The stock fed into the machine is caught between the fixed and the revolving teeth, and is torn apart or opened and the dust shaken out.

conejo (kō-nā'hō), *n.* [Sp. *conejo*, a rabbit, < L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit: see *cony*.] **1.** A fish, *Alepisaurus altivelis*, of the family *Alepisauridæ:* found in rather deep water in the West Indies.—**2.** Same as ★*rabbit-fish*, 4.

cone-key (kōn'kē), *n.* A frustum of a cone in which is a cylindrical hole, used for keeping a wheel in place on its shaft when the hole in the wheel is larger than the shaft. The wheel is bored conically, and the cone-key, after being turned to fit it, is cut into three pieces, so that it may be forced tightly into the wheel and keep it concentric with the shaft. Such a key can be used to fasten a wheel which has to pass over a section of the shaft larger than that where it is fastened.

Conemaugh series. See ★*series*.

cone-nose, *n.*—**Blood-sucking cone-nose.** Same as *gigantic* ★*bedbug*.

cone-pick (kōn'pik), *n.* A form of overpick-motion for throwing the shuttle of a loom, applied to some fast-running looms for weaving light and medium cotton fabrics: named from a cone-shaped antifriction roller which is a part of it. *Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 314.

cones (kōnz), *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps orig. alluding to 'cones' of paper used in scattering the flour over the loaves and troughs.] A fine white flour used by bakers to 'dust' their loaves and troughs.

cone-screw (kōn'skrō), *n.* A threaded cone or frustum of a cone: used in cases where the screwed joint is liable to be subjected to very heavy pressures and it is desirable that the end of the screw shall not bottom or jam in its hole. It is used on the ends of punches for heavy hydraulic cupping-presses.

con espressione (kon es-pres-i-ō'ne). [It.] In *music*, with expression or feeling.

cone-spring (kōn' spring), *n.* A spiral wire spring wound, not in one plane, but as a helix on a cone. By this method of winding, the turns of wire fit one inside another when the spring is compressed, thus allowing it to close to practically the thickness of the wire.



Cone-spring.

cone-stand (kōn' stand), *n.* A stand or pedestal, of a conical shape, forming the lower fixed part of a mount for light guns.

conf. An abbreviation of *conference*.

confection, *v. t.* **2.** To make up (elaborate articles of female attire). [French, occasionally used in English.]

confederalist (kon-fed'ėr-al-ist), *n.* [*confederation*) + *-al*[1] + *-ist* (after *federal*).] One who believes in confederation, with preservation of the autonomy of each component group, as a form of social or political organization.

confederationist (kon-fed-e-rā'shon-ist), *n.* One who favors or supports confederation or a confederation.

confelicity (kon-fē-lis'i-ti), *n.* [*con-* + *felicity*.] Participation in the joy of others; sympathy.

The *confelicity* . . . is . . . as rare as comparison is commonplace, and is far fainter and less educible or contagious. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 581.

conference, *n.*—**Synodical Conference,** the largest of the Lutheran general bodies in the United States, organized in 1872 by the delegates from the Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, and Norwegian synods. The conference proclaims Lutheranism of the most positive character, and an unreserved acceptance of the Augsburg Confession. The members are called *Missourians*, from the name of the largest synod.

conferted (kon-fėr'ted), *a.* [L. *confertus*, pp. of *confercire*, cram together, < *com-*, together + *farcire*, cram: see *farce*, *v.*] In *bot.*, crowded closely together.

Confervales (kon-fėr-vā'lēz), *n. pl.* [*Conferva* + *-ales*.] An order of the grass-green algæ, or *Chlorophyceæ*, containing some 10 or 12 families and widely distributed.

confession, *n.*—**Augsburg Confession.** See *confession*, 3.

confessionalian (kon-fesh-o-nā'liąn), *n.* One who favors formal confessions or articles of faith. *N. E. D.*

confessionism (kon-fesh'on-izm), *n.* [*confession* + *-ism*.] A morbid tendency to pour out one's psychological states, mental struggles, hopes, fears, longings, likes, dislikes, etc., in diaries, autobiographies, and the like.

Women are more easily hypnotized, more prone to jealousy, ill-temper, and *confessionism*.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 490.

confessive (kon-fes'iv), *a.* Giving knowledge of something not obvious; indicative.

An exclamation too *confessive* of the ardour of the address. *New Monthly Mag.*, II. 351.

confessorial (kon-fe-sō'ri-al), *a.* [LL. *confessorius* (< *confessor:* see *confessor*) + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to the office of a confessor.

The Priest's Tale is a sermon, prolix indeed, but, except in . . . holding up the *confessorial* office of the Priesthood, . . . moral in its scope.
Milman, Latin Christianity, VI. xiv. 7.

confidante, *n.* **2.** The name given by the English designer Hepplewhite to a species of sofa, similar to an ordinary stuffed couch, with additional seats at the ends, all made in one.

configuration, *n.*, **5.** (*b*) A system of a finite number of points with their duals.

The diagram illustrating this theorem is worthy of notice as representing a class of remarkable *configurations* characterized by a certain regularity of form. It consists of ten points and ten straight lines; three of the ten points lie upon each of the straight lines, and three of the ten lines pass through each of the points.
T. F. Holgate, Geom. of Position by Reye, p. 5.

6. In *organic chem.*, the arrangement of the atoms within the molecule, especially that arrangement in space which occasions optical activity.—**Algebraic configuration.** See ★*algebraic*.—**Maclaurin's configuration,** in *projective geom.*, the figure for the dual theorems:

A tetrastim with dots in a conic range has each pair of codots costraight with a pair of fan points of the tetragram of tangents at the dots.	A tetragram with sides in a conic pencil has each pair of diagonals copunctal with a pair of connectors of the tetrastim of contacts on the sides.

confined, *p. a.* **3.** Restricted to the service of one employer, as a laborer hired by him for the year; as, "a numerous body of *confined* labourers," *Daily News* (London), July 20, 1888.

confinedly (kon-fī'ned-li), *adv.* In a confined, limited, or restricted manner, sense, or degree.

The beauties of Nature, as they have been *confinedly* called. *Lamb*, Life and Letters, I. 214. *N. E. D.*

confirmand (kon-fėr-mand'), *n.* [L. *confirmandus*, that is to be confirmed, gerundive of *confirmare*, confirm.] A candidate for confirmation. *N. E. D.*

confirmant (kon-fėr'mant), *n.* One who confers the sacrament of confirmation.

confiscatable (kon-fis'kā-ta-bl), *a.* [*confiscate* + *-able*.] Liable to be confiscated: as, undeclared goods are *confiscatable*.

conflagrate, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To burst into flame; take fire, either literally or figuratively. *Carlyle*.

conflagrative (kon-flā'gra-tiv), *a.* Incendiary: as, the *conflagrative* Russians. *Carlyle*.

conflagrator (kon-flā'gra-tor), *n.* [NL. **conflagrator*, < L. *conflagrare:* see *conflagrate*.] One who sets on fire; an incendiary. *N. E. D.*

conflate, *a.* **2.** In *diplomatics*, marked by conflation; inadvertently formed by combining two different readings into one: as, a *conflate* text or passage. *Westcott and Hort.*

confluence, *n.* **4.** In *psychol.*, the mutual assimilation of mental processes set up by adjacent stimuli: opposed to *contrast*. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 323.

Confluent fruit, measles. See ★*fruit*, ★*measles*.

conflux, *n.* **3.** The point or place where lines meet.

confocal, *a.* **II.** *n.* A figure having the same focus as another.

A theorem which of course includes the corresponding proposition for *confocals* in plano.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 506.

Conform ferment. See ★*ferment*.

conformable, *a.* **6.** Specifically, that accepts and conforms to the usages of the Anglican Church.

Yet this man that stopped his ears like the adder to the charms of the Bishop, was after persuaded by a lay-man, and grew *conformable*. *Sir J. Harrington.*

conformal (kon-fôr'mal), *a.* [*conform*, *a.*, + *-al*[1].] **1.** Of the same form.—**2.** In *math.*, conserving angles or establishing infinitesimal similarity.

If ds is the element of arc on the plane, $d\sigma$ that corresponding to it on the sphere, we have

$$d\sigma = \frac{ds}{x^2+y^2+1},$$

a formula of great importance hereafter, inasmuch as it indicates the *conformal* character of the representation.
F. Hardcastle, Riemann's Theory of Algebraic Functions, [p. 15.

Conformal representation. See ★*representation*.

conformer, *n.* **2.** An apparatus for obtaining a graphic tracing of the form of the body.

conformist, *n.* **2.** In *entom.*, a British collector's name for a noctuid moth, *Xylina conformis*.

conformity, *n.* **4.** In *geol.*, parallelism of dip and strike between two strata or groups of strata. It may be produced by faulting, differing in this respect from conformability.

conformly (kon-fôrm'li), *adv.* In a conform way; so as to conserve angles.

con forza (kon fôrt'sä). [It.] In *music*, with force or power.

confrunt, *v.* A simplified spelling of *confront*.

confusion, *n.*—**Confusion of goods,** in *law*, an admixture of the property of two or more persons so that the individual property of each cannot thereafter be determined.

Confusional insanity. See ★*insanity*.

Cong. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Congregation*, *Congregational*, or *Congregationalist;* (*b*) of *Congress* or *Congressional*.

congelation, *n.* **3.** The deposition of a mineral substance, as from an aqueous solution, either in crystals or otherwise: used particularly in regard to the formation of stalactites.

congener, *n.* **2.** In *anat.*, a muscle which acts with another in producing the same movement.

conger[1], *n.*, **1.** Most of the species undergo a metamorphosis, the young being loosely organized and transparent, band-shaped, and with very small head. The body grows smaller with increased age, owing to the compacting of the tissues, until the age when the growth in the usual direction begins.

In 1864 the American naturalist, Gill, published the conclusion that L[eptocephalus] morrisii was the young or larva of the *conger*, and Leptocephali generally the young stages of species of Murænidæ. In 1886 this conclusion was confirmed from direct observation by Yves Delage, who kept alive in a tank at Roscoff a specimen of L. Morrisii, and saw it gradually transformed into a young *conger*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 685.

conger-eel, *n.* **4.** In Australia, *Leptocephalus labiatus*, *Leptocephalus conger* L., and *Gonorhynchus Gronow*.

Congeria (kon-jē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., from *Conger*, a surname.] A genus of extinct *Pelecypoda* having large mytiliform shells with double myophores: abundant in the Pliocene Tertiary.—**Congeria stage,** in *geol.*, the lowest stage of the Pliocene Tertiary in the Vienna basin: so named from the abundance of the molluscan genus *Congeria*.

congestin (kon-jes'tin), *n.* [*congest* + *-in*[2].] A poison found in the tentacles of *Actiniæ*.

congestion, *n.*—**Active congestion,** arterial congestion due to greater afflux of blood to the part: distinguished from *passive* or *venous congestion*, which arises from obstruction to the escape of blood from the part.

Conglobate gland. See ★*gland*.

conglomerate, *n.*—**Allegrippus conglomerate,** in *geol.*, a mass of gray sandstones and conglomerates occurring in central Pennsylvania. It attains a thickness of 1,600 feet, and is regarded by the geologists of that State as equivalent to the lower part of the Chemung stage of New York, that is, as appertaining to the Upper Devonian.—**Bloomsbury conglomerate,** in *geol.*, a division of Middle Devonian age underlying the Dadoxylon sandstone in New Brunswick.—**Crush conglomerate,** in *geol.*, an aggregate of rounded fragments of rock, produced by the crush along a fault-line.—**Dwyka conglomerate,** in *geol.*, a formation in South Africa of great thickness and extent, composed of pebbles and boulders, the latter often weighing a ton or more. It contains no fossils, but is regarded by most writers as a sheet of glacial deposits, the age of which has not been definitely ascertained, though it doubtless belongs to the closing stages of Paleozoic time.—**Mispec conglomerate,** in *geol.*, a division of the Middle Devonian series in New Brunswick.—**Olean conglomerate,** in *geol.*, a subdivision, in New York, of the Upper Carboniferous or Pennsylvanian series, the highest and latest of the Paleozoic rocks in that State. It is a quartz-pebble conglomerate overlain by a small amount of shale, and has been found to contain plant remains of the age of the Pottsville sandstone of Pennsylvania.—**Oneida conglomerate,** in *geol.*, a division of the Paleozoic series in New York, lying

at the base of the Upper Silurian, above the Lorraine beds and below the Medina sandstone. It consists largely of white-quartz conglomerate and sand, and carries no fossils, but attains considerable thickness, especially in eastern New York, where it constitutes the greater part of the Shawangunk Mountains and is termed the Shawangunk grit.—**Panama conglomerate**, in *geol.*, a conglomerate lentil in the midst of the Cattaraugus red-shale formation of the Paleocarbonic series in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties, New York, and McKean and Warren counties, Pennsylvania. It has also received the names of *Salamanca, Mount Hermon, Pope Hollow,* and *Tu ta conglomerate.*—**Prieska conglomerate**, in *geol.*, a conglomerate of Upper Carboniferous or Permian age in the Orange River Colony, South Africa, regarded by some writers as of glacial origin.—**Skunnemunk conglomerate**, in *geol.*, a local conglomerate of great thickness capping the Skunnemunk and Bellvale mountains, in southeastern New York, and overlying the Middle Devonian Bellvale flags.—**Wolf Creek conglomerate**, in *geol.*, a local conglomerate in Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, New York, lying on the Cattaraugus shales and containing the earliest evidences of the Carboniferous fauna in this section.

conglutinated (kon-glö′ti-nā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *conglutinate, a.*

Congo blue, brown, etc. See *Kongo* ★*blue,* ★*brown,* etc.

Congolese (kong-gō lēz′), *a.* [*Congo* + *-l-* + *ese* (prob. after *Angolese,* from *Angola*).] Of or pertaining to the Kongo region, especially to the Kongo Free State. Also *Kongolese.*

congonha (kon-gōn′yä), *n.* [Brazilian.] A shrub of southern Brazil, *Villaresia Congonha,* belonging to the family *Icacinaceæ.* From its leaves is prepared a beverage like mate, and on the Paraguay river it is called *mate.*

congo-root (kong′gō-röt), *n.* Same as *Samson's snakeroot,* under *snakeroot.*

congratulant, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who congratulates: a congratulator. *Carlyle.*

Cong. Rec. An abbreviation of *Congressional Record.*

congreganist (kong′grē-gan-ist), *n.* [F. *congréganiste,* irreg. < *congrégan(t),* congregant, + *-ist.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* one who belongs to one of those religious associations which go under the common name of *congregations.* See *congregation,* 6.

congregant (kong′grē-gant), *n.* [L. *congregans* (*-ant*), ppr. of *congregare,* congregant.] A member of a congregation or assembly.

congregation, *n.* **10.** The coming together of the elements of a population by immigration, as opposed to the growth of a population by a birth-rate in excess of a death-rate. It is an aggregation of individuals or of families that have not been living together from their birth, and that therefore come together as partial or entire strangers. *Giddings,* Prin. of Sociol., p. 91. See *genetic* ★*aggregation.*

congregationalize (kong-grē-gā′shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *congregationalized,* ppr. *congregationalizing.* [*congregational* + *-ize.*] To render congregational in regard to polity: as, to *congregationalize* a Presbyterian church.

congregationist (kong-grē-gā′shon-ist), *n.* [*congregation* + *-ist.*] A member of a (Roman Catholic) congregation; a congregant.

congregativeness (kong′grē-gā-tiv-nes), *n.* Tendency to congregate or form assemblies, communities, etc., as for protection, social enjoyment, profit, etc.

congregator (kong′grē-gā-tor), *n.* [LL. *congregator,* < *congregare,* assemble; see *congregate.*] An assembler; one who collects, calls, or brings together.

He was the *congregator* of those great spirits who presided over the resurrection of learning.
J. A. Symonds, Study of Dante, vii. 4.

congressionalist (kon-gresh′on-al-ist), *n.* [*congressional* + *-ist.*] A member of a congressional party; one who favors or supports congressional action or congressional measures.

congressist (kong′gres-ist), *n.* [*congress* + *-ist.*] A member of a congress (as of scientists, educators, or the like).

Contribute . . . to the enlargement of the geological experience and knowledge of the *congressists.*
Nature, Sept. 24, 1903, p. 515.

congruence, *n.* **5.** In *geom.,* identity in shape and size. Its symbol is ≡.

In the traditional geometry the foundation of all proof by Euclid's method consists in establishing the *congruence* of magnitudes.
G. B. Halsted, in Popular Astronomy, VIII. May, 1900, [p. 277.

6. In *line geom.,* a set of ∞^2 lines, such that any two given conditions determine a definite finite number of lines of the set.

To any set of ∞^2 lines the name *congruence* is attached.
C. M. Jessop, A Treatise on the Line Complex, p. vii.

congruent, *a.* **5.** In *geom.,* identical in shape and size.

But since no part of a curve can be *congruent* to any piece of a straight, so, for example, no part of a circle can be equivalent to any sect.
G. B. Halsted, in Pop. Astron., May, 1900, p. 277.

congruism (kong′grö-izm), *n.* [F. *congruisme,* < NL. **congruismus,* < L. *congruus,* suitable, congruous: see *congruous.*] In *theol.,* the theory which makes the efficacy of grace depend upon its congruity with the conditions or circumstances under which it is granted.

congruist (kong′grö-ist), *n.* [F. *congruiste,* < NL. **congruista,* < L. *congruus,* congruous: see *congruous.*] In *theol.,* one who holds the theory of congruism.

congruistic (kong-grö-is′tik), *a.* Pertaining to congruism or congruists.

Congruous grace. See ★*grace.*

Coniacian (kō-ni-ā′shian), *a.* and *n.* [NL. **Coniacianus* for **Coniacanus,* < ML. *Coniacum,* Cognac.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.,* pertaining to a division or substage of the Cretaceous formation in France and Belgium, consisting mainly of white chalk and constituting the lowest member of the Senonian: essentially equivalent to the Dover Chalk in the English succession. It lies below the Santonian and above the Angoumian.

II. *n.* The Coniacian division.

Conic pencil, range. See ★*pencil*[1], ★*range.*

conic, *n.*—**Conjugate conics,** in *geom.,* two concentric conics when the polars, with respect to them, of any point are parallel, and equidistant from the common center.—**General conic,** in *geom.,* the locus of the general equation of the second degree between two variables, $Ax^2 + 2Hxy + By^2 + 2Gx + 2Fy + C = 0$.—**Particular conic,** in *geom.,* the locus arising from giving special values to the constants in the general equation of the second degree between two variables.

coniceine (kō-nis′ē-in), *n.* [*con(ine)* + *-ic* + *-e-* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}N$, which exists in three forms—*α*- and *β*-coniceine, obtained by heating conhydrine with hydrochloric acid (the first is a liquid which boils at 158° C., the second melts at 41° C.), and *γ* -coniceine, found in crude conine. The last boils at 173° C. and is 18 times more poisonous than conine, which it resembles.

conicine (kon′i-sin), *n.* [*con(ine)* + *-ic* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *conine.*

conico-elongate (kon″i-kō-ē-lông′gāt), *a.* Extended in cone-like form.

conicograph (kon′i-kō-graf), *n.* [Gr. κωνικός, conic, + γράφειν, write.] A conic-describing instrument. *Sylvester.*

conicohemispherical (kon″i-kō-hem-i-sfer′i-kal), *a.* Blending in shape the cone and hemisphere.

conicopoly (kon-i-kop′ō-li), *n.* [Tamil *kanakka,* an account or writing, + *pillai,* a person (used also as a title of respect).] In the presidency of Madras, a native writer or clerk. *Yule and Burnell.* [Anglo-Indian.]

conicosubulate (kon″i-kō-sub′ū-lāt), *a.* Slenderly conic; tapering toward a point.

conid[2] (kō-nid′), *n.* [*conidium.*] A shortened and Anglicized form of *conidium.*

conidian (kō-nid′i-an), *a.* Same as *conidial.* [Rare.]

conidiospore (kō-nid′i-ō-spōr), *n.* [*conidium* + Gr. σπορά, seed (spore).] Same as *conidium.*

coniferyl (kō-nif′e-ril), *n.* [*conifer* + *-yl.*] The radical $C_9H_9O_2$.—**Coniferyl alcohol,** the 3-methyl ether of 3, 4-phendiolpropenylol, $CH_3OC_6H_3(OH)C_3H_4OH$. It crystallizes in prisms which melt at 74° C. It is formed, together with glucose, by the action of emulsin on coniferin.

conimene (kō′ni-mēn), *n.* A sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, obtained from icica resin. It boils at 264° C.

coniopterygid (kō″ni-op-ter′i-jid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Coniopterygidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the family *Coniopterygidæ.*

Coniosporium (kon-i-ō-spō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1809), < Gr. κόνις, powder, + σπορά, seed (spore).] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi which have the hyphæ and sporophores very short and produce a powdery layer of dark simple spores on the surface of the host. About 75 species have been described, mostly saprophytic. *C. Arundinis* is a common species on *Arundo.*

Coniothyrium (kon-i-ō-thir′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1840), < Gr. κόνις, powder, + θυρεός, shield (perithecium).] A genus of sphæropsidaceous fungi which have the pycnidia mostly scattered and embedded in the surface of the host. The spores are small, ellipsoid, and dark-colored. Over 150 species have been described, some of which are parasitic. *C. Diplodiella* is the cause of the white-rot of the grape. See *grape-rot.*

coniscope, koniscope (kon′i-skōp), *n.* [Gr. κόνις, dust, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An apparatus for making visible and estimating the quantity of dust in the atmosphere, as distinguished from the dust-counter which is supposed to give an absolute measurement of the number of dust-particles. Specifically, Aitken's koniscope, consisting of a tube inclosing moist paper. When the inclosed air is nearly saturated and is allowed to expand slightly it forms a light mist, and the light transmitted through the tube is dimmed and colored in proportion to the number of dust-particles that serve as nuclei for condensation.

conj. An abbreviation (*c*) of *conjugation.*

conjective (kon-jek′tiv), *a.* [*conject* + *-ive.*] In *projective geom.,* said of two projective primal figures of the same kind of elements when both are on the same bearer.

conjecturably (kon-jek′tū-ra-bli), *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by way of conjecture.

conjectural, *a.* **2.** Given to conjecturing or to depending on mere conjecture: as, a *conjectural* critic.

conjoined, *p. a.* **2.** Bimanual: noting a method of examination or manipulation of an organ with the two hands.—**Conjoined manipulation,** use of the two hands, one externally, the other internally, in obstetrical operations.

Conjoint bundle, in *bot.,* a vascular bundle composed of wood and bast.

conjugable (kon′jö-ga-bl), *a.* [NL. **conjugabilis,* < L. *conjugare,* conjugate.] Capable of being conjugated.

conjugata (kon-jö-gā′tä), *n.* [NL.: see *conjugate.*] The anteroposterior diameter of the human pelvis from the promontory of the sacrum to the symphysis pubis. Also called *conjugate diameter.*—**Conjugata vera** (true conjugata), the diameter of the pelvis measured from the upper and posterior portion of the symphysis pubis to the second sacral segment.

conjugate, I. *a.* **6.** In *gearing,* said of tooth-profiles when they are of such a form that one will drive the other with a constant velocity-ratio, that is, when the ratio of the angular velocity of the driver to that of the driven is constant. The necessary condition for a constant velocity-ratio is that a normal to the two curves at the point of contact shall cut the straight line joining the centers of the gears at the point where it is intersected by the two pitch-circles.

7. United by a transverse furrow, as the paired ambulacral pores of the echinoids.—**Conjugate conics, foramen, spiral, sulphates.** See ★*conic,* etc.—**Harmonically conjugate points.** Same as *harmonic conjugates.*

II. *n.*—**Isogonal conjugates,** two points so related to a triangle that the two rays through them from any vertex are isogonals with reference to that angle. The isogonal conjugate to the centroid of a triangle is called the *Lemoine point* of the triangle.—**Isotomic conjugate.** (*a*) Of a point A with respect to the sect BC, a point A such that the sect AA′ has the same mid-point as BC. (*b*) Of a point O with respect to the triangle ABC, a point O′ such that on it are copunctal AX′, BY′, CZ′ when X′, Y′, Z′ are the isotomic conjugates, with respect to the sides, of X, Y, Z the points where transversals from A, B, C through O meet the sides.

conjugate, *v. t.*—**Conjugated double unions.** See ★*union.*

conjunction, *n.*—**Causal conjunction.** See ★*causal.*

conjunctival fold, reflex. See ★*fold*[1], ★*reflex.*

conjunctive threads, tissue. See ★*thread,* ★*tissue.*

conjunctivitis, *n.*—**Egyptian conjunctivitis.** Same as *trachoma.*—**Spring** or **vernal conjunctivitis,** a form of inflammation of the conjunctiva which prevails especially in the spring.

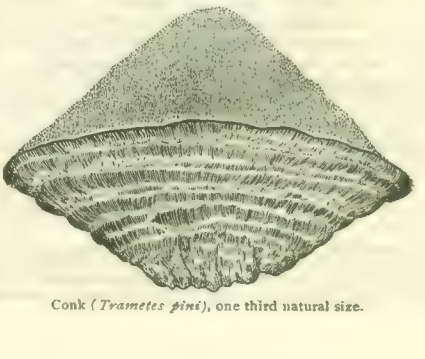
conjure, *v. t.* **4.** To exorcise or 'lay'; quiet; allay.

The mutinous spirit of the army had been *conjured* by the intrigues of a woman, when the name of the Roman Princeps had failed to coerce it.
C. Merivale, Rom. Empire, V. xlii.

conjustment (kon-just′ment), *n.* [*con-* + (*ad*)*justment.*] Adjustment.

The *conjustment* of man and environment.
W. J. McGee, Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 78.

conk[2] (kongk), *n.* [Also *conch, konk;* prob. a figurative use of *conch,* a shell, etc. Com-



Conk (*Trametes pini*), one third natural size.

pare the slang use of *cocoanut*, *knob*, etc., as 'head.'] 1. The head. [Prov. Eng. slang.]—2. The nose. [Prov. Eng. slang.]—3. In *bot.*, a tough, leathery, or woody fungus, especially *Trametes pini*, whose fruiting bodies are bracket-like in form and occur upon the trunks of trees, producing a decay of the timber. [Colloq.]

The *conk* or bracket seen on affected trees is the fruiting organ. On its under side are innumerable minute spores or seeds. These float through the air and lodge upon other trees. *Conk* spores never enter through the bark, but usually through the scars of broken branches. Once the spore is established, root-like fibers grow inward, destroying the structure of the wood. When sufficient nourishment has been extracted a small *conk* is produced, which grows by annual layers on its under side, and in turn liberates millions of spores.
Bureau of Forestry, Bulletin 33, p. 15.

conker (kongk'ėr), *n.* [*conk*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. A snail-shell.—2. A snail-shell or a horse-chestnut used in a boys' game, in which the object is to break the snail-shell or horse-chestnut by striking it with another.—3. *pl.* The game itself. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.] *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

conky (kongk'i), *a.* [*conk*[2] + *-y*[1].] Attacked by fungi called conks: as, a *conky* hemlock. See ★*conk*[2], 3. [Colloq.]

Conn. An abbreviation of *Connecticut.*

Connaraceæ (kon-a-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (Robert Brown, 1818), < *Connarus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants of the order *Rosales*, typified by the genus ★*Connarus* (which see), and characterized by 5-merous, chiefly hermaphrodite flowers with separate carpels. There are 19 genera and about 160 species, mostly tropical woody climbers or lianas, with odd-pinnate leaves and flowers in racemes.

connaraceous (kon-a-rā'shius), *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Connaraceæ.*

connarite (kon'a-rīt), *n.* [Also *konnarite* and (incorrectly) *conarite* or *konarite*, < Gr. *κόνναρος*, an evergreen tree, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated nickel silicate occurring in bright green crystalline grains.

Connarus (kon'ä-rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, first proposed by him in 1747), < Gr. *κόνναρος*, the name of some unidentified evergreen tree.] A genus of dicotyledonous evergreen trees or shrubs, type of the family *Connaraceæ.* They are characterized by their odd-pinnate coriaceous leaves with entire leaflets, and small white flowers in axillary and terminal panicles. The flowers have five densely pubescent ovaries, one of which develops into an oblique stipitate capsule, the other four being usually abortive. About 70 species are recognized, natives of tropical and subtrophical regions of America, Africa, and Asia, being particularly abundant in the Malay archipelago. See *pigeonwood* (*d*) and *zebra-wood*, 1.

connation, *n.* 3. In *bot.*, the act of growing together, or the state of being grown together, as in connate leaves or petioles. See *connate leaf* (cut), under *connate.*

connect, *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**Connected surface.** See ★*surface.*

II. *intrans.* 2. To make connection in time and place (with another train or boat): as, the boat *connects* with the train at Fall River.

connectible, connectable (kọ-nek'ti-bl, -ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being connected.

Connecticut River sandstone. See ★*sandstone.*

Connecticut trough. See ★*trough.*

connecting-zone (kọ-nek'ting-zōn), *n.* In *bot.*, the zone or girdle connecting the valves of a diatom. See *hoop*[1], 4.

connection, *n.* 8. Whatever connects or is used to connect; a connecting part or thing: as, hot-water *connections.*—**Cascade connection,** in *elect.*: (*a*) Connection in series, that is, so that the same current passes through different apparatus, as Leyden jars. (*b*) Inductive series connection of induction motors or transformers, that is, such connection that the primary of the first apparatus connects to the supply-circuit, the secondary of the first to the primary of the second apparatus, the secondary of the second apparatus to the receiving-circuit or to the primary of a third apparatus, etc. Usually called *concatenation* or *tandem connection.*—**Huntingdon Connection,** the sect of Methodists organized in England by the Countess of Huntingdon (1760). The Connection still exists, with about 30 chapels. See *Huntingdonian.*—**Multi-circuit connection,** in *series arc-lighting*, a method of connecting in series alternately an arc-circuit consuming voltage and a section of the arc-light generator or constant-current transformer generating this voltage. By this means a very large number of arc-lamps can be operated from one machine or transformer without excessive voltages in any arc-circuit.—**New Connection.** (*a*) A body of Baptists in England which seceded in 1770 from the General or 'Arminian' Baptists, condemning the Unitarian tendencies in the latter and holding to the original Arminian doctrines. (*b*) A body of Methodists in England which seceded from the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (1797), advocating the distribution of power of government between the ministers and the laity.—**Ring connection, star connection,** in *elect.* See ★*polyphase.*—**Tandem connection.** Same as *cascade* ★*connection.*

connectionalism (kọ-nek'shọn-al-izm), *n.* [*connectional* + *-ism*.] The theory and practice of the system of the Methodist connection, that is, the complete organization and unification of the different societies by means of the class-meeting, the itinerant ministry, the conference, etc.

connection-peg (kọ-nek'shọn-peg), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic peg or plug, usually conical, employed in making temporary electrical connections. For this purpose the peg is inserted in the conical hole of a contact-block or connection-strip or between two blocks or strips, serving in the latter case to bridge the gap between the blocks or strips.

connection-plug (kọ-nek'shọn-plug), *n.* In *elect.*, same as ★*connection-peg.*

connection-strip (kọ-nek'shọn-strip), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic strip joining points on a switchboard between which permanent electrical connection is desired, or serving a similar purpose in the case of any other electrical apparatus.

connective, *a.*—**Connective arrangement,** that special feature of the psychophysical organism, whatever it may be, by virtue of which attention and volition after they cease, as far as the subject can be aware, leave behind a continuance of their effects, perhaps more efficient than they. Thus, in reading music one first notices the clef, and then, without further apparent attention to it, proceeds to read the music without difficulty, although the signification of every note depends upon the clef, the thought of which does not consciously persist through the reading. *G. F. Stout*, Anal. Psychol., I. 124.—**Connective-tissue tumor.** See ★*tumor.*

connectivity (kon-ek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*connective* + *-ity*.] In *math.*, the order of connection. In Riemann's theory the connectivity of a surface is p, the number of loop-cuts which can be drawn on the surface without resolving it into distinct pieces. For the sphere, p = 0, since it is divided into 2 disconnected regions by any closed curve drawn on its surface. For the ordinary anchor-ring, p = 1; a cut can be made along one and only one closed curve — though this may have a very arbitrary form — without resolving the surface into distinct portions.

connector, *n.* (*d*) In *geom.*, one of the ranges determined by *n* coplanar points ('dots') in a polystigm.

In the case of a tetrastigm, it is often convenient to use the word opposite. Thus, in the tetrastigm ABCD the *connector* CD is said to be opposite to the *connector* AB; and AB, CD are called a pair of opposite *connectors.* It is evident that the six *connectors* of a tetrastigm consist of three pairs of opposite *connectors.*
R. Lachlan, Mod. Pure Geom., p. 83.

connexionalism, *n.* See ★*connectionalism.*

conning-tower, *n.*—**Conning-tower shield,** an armor-plate at the rear of the entrance at the back of a conning-tower to protect the opening from the enemy's projectiles.—**Conning-tower tube,** an armored tube, extending from the floor of the conning-tower to the protective deck, in the interior of which are placed the transmission-shafts of steering-gear, speaking-tubes, signal-wires, etc., leading from the conning-tower below.

conniption (kọ-nip'shọn), *n.* [A made word of Latin appearance, as it were a blend of *con(vulsion)* and *(er)uption.*] An attack of hysteria; a fit of rage or vexation. [Slang, U. S.]

connive, *v. i.* 6. In *biol.*, to be connivent.

connivence, *n.* 2. In *nat. hist.*, the convergence of parts toward a common point. Same as *connivency*, 2.

The *connivence* of the anthers in a cone.
Lindley, Nat. Syst. Bot., p. 225. *N. E. D.*

connoisseurship, *n.* 2. Skill as a connoisseur; proficiency as an art critic.

Conoquenessing sandstone. See ★*sandstone.*

connotively (ko-nō'tiv-li), *adv.* In a connotive manner.

Among some primitive peoples, individual names are applied *connotively* in such manner as to indicate order or rank, which is synonymous with position in the camping group. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1892, p. xxiv.

connubium (kọ-nū'bi-um), *n.* [NL. use of L. *connubium*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the stage at which the protoplasm of filamentous algæ coalesces in conjugation.

conocarpium (kō-nọ-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *conocarpia* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *conocarp.*

Conoceras (kọ-nos'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of nautiloid cephalopods or orthoceratites, having a straight shell with closely crowded septa in which the funnels are split on one side, the hiatus being closed by a flattened fold extending from one funnel to the next. It is of Lower Silurian age.

Conocoryphe (kō-nọ-kor'i-fē), *n.* [Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *κορυφή*, vertex.] A genus of trilobites of Cambrian age, with rather small head, free cheeks carrying the genal spines, thorax

with 14 segments, and small pygidium. The genus is also called *Conocephalites.*

Conoidal pump. See ★*pump*[1].

conoodle, *v.* See ★*canoodle.*

conopid (kō'nọ-pid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the dipterous family *Conopidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the family *Conopidæ.*

conopodium (kō-nọ-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *conopodia* (-ä). In *bot.*, a conical receptacle.

Conorbis (kō-nor'bis), *n.* [L. *conus*, a cone, + *orbis*, a circle.] A genus of gastropods belonging to the family *Conidæ*, which have a high spire and curved, deeply notched outer lip. It occurs in the Eocene and Oligocene Tertiary.

Conoryctidæ (kō-nọ-rik'ti-dē). *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conoryctes*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct primitive edentate mammals belonging to the subborder *Ganodonta.* The species are from the Wasatch (Eocene) of the western United States. *Wortman*, 1896.

conotheca (kō-nọ-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *conothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *θήκη*, a box.] In the extinct dibranchiate cephalopods termed belemnites, the thin lining of the phragmacone, which is produced forward on the dorsal side into the proöstracum.

conothecal (kō-nọ-thē'kal), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a conotheca.—**Conothecal striæ,** the striations on the membranous investment of the conotheca of the belemnites.

con ottava (kon ot-tä'va). [It.] In *music*, with the octave, usually the octave above: a direction added to a melody that is to be played in octaves. Abbreviated *con 8va*, *con 8vi*, or simply *8va*, *8vi.*

conplane (kon'plān), *a.* [*con-* + *plane*[1].] Coplanar; situated in a common plane.

conquer-John (kong'kėr-jon), *n.* The smaller or dwarf Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum biflorum.* See *Solomon's-seal*, 1.

conquien (kon-ki-ān', in Texas usually kōn-kan'), *n.* [Sp. *con quien*, 'with whom?'] A Mexican game of cards for two players. The court cards are all thrown out. Each of the players receives ten cards, two or three at a time. The top of the stock is turned face up, and each in turn says whether or not it shall remain with him. To use it, he must combine it with two or more others in the same suit to make a sequence, or with two or three others of the same denomination. For every card taken from the stock the user must discard one from his hand. All combinations are left face up on the table, and the first to get down eleven cards wins. If neither gets down eleven, it is a tableau or tie.

conquinine (kon'kwi-nin), *n.* [*con-* + *quinine.*] Same as *quinidine.*

Cons. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Constable*; (*b*) of *Constitution*; (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *consonant*; (*d*) of *consul.*

consanguineal, *a.*—**Consanguineal organization,** a social organization based on consanguineous groups.

II. *n.* A person consanguineous with another one.

consanguined (kon-sang'gwind), *a.* Related by birth to another.

consanguineous, *a.* 4. In *petrog.*, derived from a common parent magma: said of igneous rocks.

consanguinity, *n.* 2. In *petrog.*, the genetic relationship existing between those igneous rocks of one locality which have been derived from a common parent magma by processes of differentiation.

conscience-stricken (kon'shens-strik"n), *a.* Same as *conscience-smitten.*

conscientialism (kon-shi-en'shal-izm), *n.* [L. *conscientia*, consciousness (see *conscience*), + *-al*[1] + *-ism*.] The doctrine that an external world is a hypothesis founded on our experience and that this hypothesis ought to be rejected as unnecessary. This is entirely different from the opinion of pragmaticism, which is that nothing exists but objects of consciousness, but that this means possible consciousness, since consciousness in its wider sense is only possibility, and that the external world is entirely contained in that consciousness.

consciousness, *n.*—**Action consciousness,** in *psychol.*, the consciousness immediately preceding, accompanying, and immediately following the performance of an action; specifically, consciousness during the reaction-experiment. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 118.—**Association consciousness, associative consciousness,** in *psychol.*, the contents and disposition of consciousness during the process of association of ideas; specifically, consciousness during the associative reaction. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 201.—**Consciousness of kind,** the awareness or consciousness on the part of any individual that another individual is in any respect, physical or mental, like himself.

The *consciousness of kind*, then, is that pleasurable state of mind which includes organic sympathy, the perception of resemblance, conscious or reflective sympathy, affection, and the desire for recognition.
Giddings, Inductive Sociol., p. 99.

Cosmic consciousness, a mystical consciousness of the life and order of the universe.—**Disaggregation of consciousness,** the separation of consciousness into more or less disconnected consciousnesses, of which the most striking instances are those of multiple personality. Hypnosis, which has been defined as an inhibition of inhibition, is thought by some writers to be due to a loss of the normal harmony between the action of higher and lower nerve-centers. These writers regard all suggestibility as dependent upon a separation of the controlling and the reflex consciousnesses. In a state of drowsiness the ideas do not hang together; and this is an incipient disaggregation of consciousness. But it is evident that we cannot be directly aware of a disaggregation of awareness, since we "refer our ideas to ourselves," that is to say, have a certain union or harmony of such awareness as there is for us, "ourselves" consisting in this union. Consciousness is essentially a being of wholes.—**Double consciousness, dual consciousness,** in *psychol.*, double or alternating personality; the apparent coexistence or alternation of two selves or persons in one and the same individual. It sometimes happens, with hypnotic subjects, that memory is continuous from hypnosis to hypnosis, as it is from normal state to normal state; so that there seem to be two distinct minds or selves (the normal self and the hypnotic self) within the single individual. Here, however, the facts readily admit of explanation in terms of the known laws of memory. If we wish to revive a past experience, we must reproduce, so far as may be, the total conscious contents that constituted that experience. Now there is a marked difference between the consciousness of profound hypnosis and the waking consciousness. Hence there is no reason why one should remember from hypnosis to waking, or conversely; while there is no reason, psychologically, why memory should not persist from like state to like state, whether the state be normal or abnormal. Much more difficult of explanation are those pathological cases in which the whole mental life of the individual appears to be ruptured, so that two dissociated mental existences present themselves, either in alternating sections, or side by side at the same time. It should, however, be noted that analogies to this condition are afforded by the normal life, and that it is possible to work out a fairly continuous series of instances connecting the abnormal with the normal. Even, then, if we cannot account in detail, and in the particular case, for the sudden transition from a primary to a secondary consciousness, we can at least point to general characters of the human mind from which these extreme symptoms derive.

The psychologists of France, during the past few years, have been diligently at work studying the phenomena of *double consciousness* and double personality in hysterical individuals.

A. Binet (trans.), Double Consciousness, p. 14.

Field of consciousness, in *psychol.*, consciousness considered on the analogy of visual perception. As in the field of vision there is an area of clear perception and a surrounding region of obscure perception, so in the field of consciousness we have the focal area of attention and the marginal or peripheral region of inattention.—**Principle of the economy of consciousness,** the principle that, in understanding anything, we do not actually recall in consciousness more than is necessary for the purpose.—**Reaction consciousness,** in *psychophys.*, consciousness immediately preceding, during, and immediately following a reaction-experiment.

The *reaction consciousness* is the laboratory form of the action consciousness of everyday life.

E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 118.

con. sect. An abbreviation of *conic section* or of *conic sections*.

consensually (kon-sen′sū-al-i), *adv.* By consensus or consent.

Consensus gentium, the general persuasion of mankind. This was urged by the Stoics as a confirmation of the opinion that there are immortal gods. The argument was adopted by the scholastic doctors and has been employed by theists ever since.

Consent rule, in *law*, in an action of ejectment, an entry on the record by the defendant confessing the lease, entry, and ouster, and insisting upon title alone.—**Universal consent,** the unanimous assent of all contemporary sane men, or, at least, of all men who are at present qualified to express an opinion which ought to weigh in the mind of a reader. Propositions which are admitted by universal consent ought to be reckoned as absolutely certain, according to the philosophy of common sense, but not in any very exact sense. Thus, it is a matter of universal consent that human thought can cause motions of matter; but when it comes to an exactly defined philosophical statement of this point, there is no universal consent, nor would it have any value if there were.

consentian (kon-sen′shian), *a.* [L. *consentes*, a word of unknown origin (Etruscan ?) and meaning, in the phrase *dii consentes*.] Of or belonging to the *dii consentes*, or twelve superior deities of the Etrusco-Roman religion. *N. E. D.*

consentience, *n.* 2. Agreement of opinion; the quality of being consentient (in sense 1): as, "the *consentience* of contemporary historical witnesses," *Nineteenth Century*, Oct., 1879, p. 679.

consentient, *a.* **II.** *n.* One of two or more agreeing and mutually consenting minds. *Ross*, Moot Points in Sociol., VIII. 762.

consequence, *n.* 7†. In *astron.*, motion from an earlier to a later sign of the zodiac, or from west to east; direct motion.

consequent, *a.* 4. In *phys. geog.*, resulting directly from original conditions; having a course determined by the form or slope of an initial land-surface: as, a *consequent* divide, *consequent* drainage, a *consequent* river, a *consequent* valley, etc. Contrasted with ★*insequent*, 2, ★*obsequent*, 2, ★*antecedent*, 2.

conserv, *v. t.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *conserve*.

conservation, *n.* 3. In England, a court or board of commissioners having jurisdiction over a port (as London, Liverpool, etc.) or of a river (as the Thames, the Mersey, etc.), and charged with the regulation as well as the conservation of its navigation, fisheries, etc.—**Conservation of areas.** See ★*area*.—**Conservation of density in phase.** See the extract.

In an ensemble of mechanical systems identical in nature and subject to forces determined by identical laws, but distributed in phase in any continuous manner, the *density-in-phase* is constant for the varying phases of a moving system; provided that the forces of a system are functions of its coördinates, either alone or with the time.

J. W. Gibbs, Statistical Mech., p. 9.

Conservation of extension in phase. See the extract.

When the phases bounding an extension in phase vary in the course of time according to the dynamical laws of a system subject to forces which are functions of the coördinates either alone or with the time, the value of the extension-in-phase thus bounded remains constant. In this form the principle may be called the principle of *conservation of extension-in-phase*.

J. W. Gibbs, Statistical Mech., p. 10.

Law of conservation of mass, the law that the mass of any system is unchanged by any process which takes place within that system.—**Law of conservation of matter,** the general fact that in the innumerable changes of properties undergone by matter, involving the production and the disappearance of particular substances, there is neither creation nor destruction of matter in the abstract, or, in other words, that the total quantity of matter in existence, as far as observable by us, is unchangeable. Thus, when a piece of wood burns it ceases to exist as wood, and at the same time a part of the oxygen of the surrounding air ceases to exist as oxygen gas, but instead of these there come into existence and mingle with the remaining air carbon-dioxid gas and vapor of water, and the sum of the quantities of these newly formed substances exactly equals the sum of the quantities of those which have disappeared.

conservatist (kon-sėr′va-tist), *a.* and *n.* Conservative, or a conservative.

conservative organs. See ★*organ*[1].

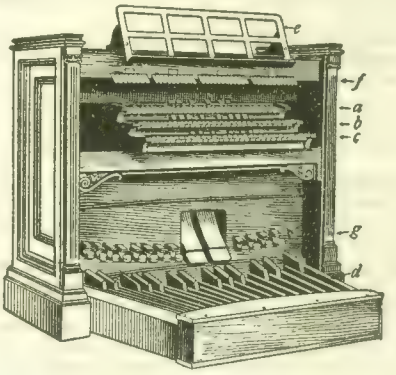
consider, *v. i.* 3. To look carefully or attentively. *Lev.*, xiii. 13.

consideration, *n.*—**Illegal consideration,** a consideration which will not support a contract by reason of the fact that the thing done or promised is contrary to public policy.—**Impossible consideration,** a consideration which from its nature cannot be performed. Such a consideration is void in law.—**Meritorious consideration,** a consideration based upon natural love and affection. A contract depending upon such consideration will be sustained in a court of equity where the relations of the parties are such as father and son, brother and sister, husband and wife, etc.; otherwise not.—**Moral consideration,** a consideration based upon moral duty, but which carries with it no legal obligation.—**Past consideration,** something done prior to the making of a contract. The contract cannot be enforced upon a past consideration alone.

consigne, *n.* 2. A form of punishment consisting in confinement to prescribed limits.

Consilience of inductions, the agreement in final result of scientific investigations along widely different lines of research: a term introduced by Whewell. Instances of this phenomenon are extremely rare. But the agreement between the determinations of the number of atoms in a molecule by osmotic pressure and the depression of the freezing-point of solutions, the rough agreement of different estimates of the size of molecules, the agreement of the different ways of determining the velocity of light, etc., may be considered as a consilience of inductive arguments in favor of the different general principles upon which these various determinations were based.

consimilar, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, having both sides alike: specifically applied to the valves of a diatom.



Console.

a, swell-organ keyboard or manual, with six combination pistons above affecting the swell-organ stops; *b*, great-organ keyboard or manual, with eight combination pistons; *c*, choir-organ keyboard or manual, with six combination pistons; *d*, pedal-organ keyboard, which is both concave and radiating; *e*, music-rack; *f*, tilting tablets, controlling both stops and couplers (taking the place of the draw-knobs formerly used), grouped according to the keyboards to which they belong, those of the pedal organ being on the left, those of the choir-organ next, etc.; *g*, combination pedals, with two swell pedals in the center, the one belonging to the swell-organ, the other to the choir-organ.

consistency, *n.*—**Rule of consistency,** a designation sometimes applied to Kant's moral law, "Act only on such a principle as thou canst will should be universally adopted."

consistent equations. See ★*equation*.

consociationism (kon-sō-shi-ā′shon-izm), *n.* The theory and practice of consociatism.

consolation, *n.*—**Dutch consolation,** the thought that things might be worse, or might have been worse.

console[2], *n.* 4. In *organ-building*, the desk in which the keyboards and stop-action are contained and before which the player sits. Where the action is pneumatic or electric, the console may be quite detached from the rest of the instrument and even capable of movement from one position to another, the action being transmitted through tubes or wires. In this case it is said to be movable. See cut in preceding column.—**Detached console.** See ★*console*[2], 4.—**Movable console.** See ★*console*[2], 4.

Consolidated annuities. See *annuity* and *consols*.—**Consolidated content.** See *Funded* ★*content*

consolidating-apparatus (kon-sol′i-dā-ting-ap-a-rā″tus), *n.* In the crinoids of the family *Cupressocrinidæ*, a peculiar annular structure situated on the upper interior margin of the calyx between the arm-bases.

consolidation, *n.* 7. In *geol.*, the mechanical process by which separated parts of a rock are brought closer together through pressure. The pressure may be due to superincumbent weight or lateral thrust, or it may accompany mineral growth and metasomatism. Fine sediments, such as silts or muds, are most affected by this process. The included water, which largely acts as a separating film in them, is squeezed out, bringing the mineral particles into contact. This, together with mechanical readjustments of the particles themselves, results in great increase of cohesion. *Van Hise*, U. S. Geol. Sur., Monograph 47, p. 59b.

8. In *finance*, the combining of two or more sources of revenue into a common fund, or of varied forms of public indebtedness into a stock bearing interest at a uniform rate. *N. E. D.*

consolute (kon-sō-lūt′), *a.* [*con-* + *solute*.] In *phys. chem.*, commonly soluble: when two solvents which do not mix are in contact and have each in solution a given third substance, the latter is sometimes said to be *consolute*, that is, to be a solute common to the two solvents.

He showed that in the case of two non-miscible liquids and a *consolute* liquid, the equilibria can be represented by the mass law equation, and that there are only two sets of equilibria over the whole range of concentration, and these are represented by two different equations.

Jour. Phys. Chem., April, 1904, p. 248.

conspiracy, *n.* 3. An ancient writ which was issued against parties alleged to be guilty of a conspiracy to indict a party for treason or a felony.

conspirital (kon-spir′i-tal), *a.* [In form, < L. *com-*, together, + *spirit*(*us*), spirit, + *-al*. The sense implies a formation from *conspire* or *conspir*(*acy*) + *-ital*.] Constituted conspiracy.

Unscrupulous adventurers . . . create relations of personal allegiance by means of bribery, patronage and preferment. Intrigue and conspiracy are the social bonds. The social type is the *conspirital*.

Giddings, in Am. Jour. Sociol., X. 169.

const. An abbreviation (*a*) of *constitution*; (*b*) of *constable*.

constable, *n.* 3. The commander of a constabulary or company of men-at-arms.

In the matter of administrative organization the men-at-arms were distributed into constabularies, being commanded by officers called *constables*.

J. W. Fortescue, Hist. Brit. Army, I. i. 2.

constancy, *n.* 4. A constant job: as, "a *constancy* and good wages promised for a good workman," *The Scotsman* (advt.).

constant. I. *a.*—**Constant current.** See ★*current*[1].—**Constant-deviation spectroscope.** See ★*spectroscope*.—**Law of constant heat sums, law of constant proportion.** See ★*law*[1].

II. *n.*—**Affinity constants.** See ★*affinity*.—**Capillary constant,** a numerical constant denoting the attraction between two surfaces to which the phenomenon of capillarity is due.—**Constant of aberration.** (*b*) The semimajor axis of the aberrational ellipse which every star apparently describes in a year on account of the aberration of light. It is very nearly 20.5″.—**Constant of capillarity.** See *capillary* ★*constant*.—**Constant of light-equation,** the number of seconds by which the distance of a body, expressed in astronomical units, must be multiplied to give the corresponding equation of light. (See *equation*.) It is 499[s], the time in which light travels from the sun to the earth.—**Constant of nutation,** the semimajor axis of the nutational ellipse described in 19 years by the axis of the earth under the nutational disturbance produced by the moon. Its value is 9.21″.—**Constant of precession,** the average amount by which the equinox moves annually westward along the ecliptic. Its value is at present 50.25″.—**Cyclic constant,** the constant by which a many-valued function changes on describing a cycle.—**Dielectric constant,** in *elect.*, the specific inductive capacity of an insulating medium, measured as the ratio of the capacity of a condenser with this medium as insulator, and the capacity of the same condenser with air-insulation.—**Diffusion constant,** a numerical constant or coefficient denoting the

rate of liquid or gaseous diffusion.—**Dissociation constant,** in *phys. chem.*, a number from which can be computed the degree of dissociation at any desired dilution of any electrolyte which obeys a certain law. The degree of dissociation varies greatly with the varying volume in which a gram-molecule of the electrolyte is dissolved, but from the variable dissociation of an electrolyte we can compute in many cases a quantity which does not vary with the dilution. For an electrolyte which dissociates into two ions, in many cases, if we put m for the degree of dissociation at any volume represented by v, which stands for the number of liters which contain one gram-molecule of the solute, we find $\frac{m^2}{(1-m)v}$ = a constant; and the numerical value of this quantity is the dissociation constant for the given substance.—**Electrical constant,** a numerical quantity, such as the specific inductive capacity, employed to designate or describe some electrical property of a body.—**Kerr's constant,** the quantity K in the expression $\epsilon = K I_N$, where ϵ is the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray of polarized light reflected from the surface of a magnet and I_N is the normal component of magnetization. Kerr's constant is used in the optical method of measuring the strength of the magnetic field.—**Kundt's constant,** the constant quantity ψ in the equation $\epsilon = \psi I d$, which expresses the power of ferromagnetic substances (taken in thin layers) to turn the plane of polarization of transmitted light. The angle of rotation is ϵ; I is the strength of the magnetic field; and d is the thickness of the layer.—**Level constant.** See ★*level*[1].—**Newtonian constant.** Same as *gravitation constant* (which see, under *constant*).—**Optical constant,** a numerical quantity, such as the index of refraction, employed to designate or describe some optical property of a substance.—**Precession constant,** the quantity $\frac{C-A}{A}$, where C is the moment of inertia of the revolving body about its polar axis and A is its moment of inertia about an equatorial diameter. The seven numerical quantities used to compute the precession of the equinox are also called *precession constants.*—**Radiation constant,** the heat, in calories, lost by radiation from a unit surface in a unit of time when the radiating body has a temperature one degree centigrade above its surroundings; the emissivity.—**Solar constant.** See *solar.*—**Spheroidal constant,** one of the numerical quantities, such as the ratio of the axes, used in astronomy to define quantitatively the form of the earth.—**Temperature constant,** in *phenology,* the thermal constant.—**Thermal constant,** the phenological constant; the total quantity of heat or day degrees required by a plant in order to attain any phase of plant life. This is not, strictly speaking, a constant, and the various attempts to define and compute it are known by the names of the respective authors, as follows: *Adanson's constant* (1750), the sum of all the positive mean daily temperatures on the centigrade scale, counting from the beginning of the year. *Boussingault's constant* (1837), the same as Adanson's except that it counts from the beginning of vegetation. *Marie Davy's constant* (1880), the sum of all the mean daily actinometric degrees in full sunshine, counting from the date of vegetation. *Gasparin's constant* (1847), the sum of all effective temperatures (the excesses of mean daily temperatures in full sunshine above 5° C.), counted on the centigrade scale and from the date in the springtime when such effective temperature is first attained. *H. Hoffman's constant* (1857), the sum of all daily maximum temperatures above freezing, (the positive maxima) on Réaumur's scale, counting from January 1 to the attainment of any given phase of development. *Linsser's thermal constant* (1867), the sum of all mean daily temperatures above 0° C. in the shade, counting from the date when the annual minimum occurs up to any phase of vegetation. *Linsser's local annual thermal constant* (1867), the sum of all the mean daily temperatures above 0° C. in the shade for the whole year at any locality. *Linsser's physiologic thermal constant* (1867), the sum of all the positive daily mean temperatures from germination to the attainment of any phase of vegetation, divided by his local annual thermal constant. *Linsser's local climatic constant* (1869), the sum of all the local rainfalls from germination up to the attainment of any phase divided by the local annual thermal phenological constant. *Hervé Mangon's constant* (1875), the sum of all the positive excesses of mean daily shade-temperatures above 5° C. (T.°—5° C.), counted on the centigrade scale and from the date of vegetation. *Quetelet's constant* (1845), the sum of the squares of the positive daily temperatures, centigrade scale, counting from the date of the awakening of vegetation, when the mean daily temperature is 6° C. *Réaumur's constant* (1735), the sum of all the mean daily temperatures on the Réaumur scale, counting from the date of vegetation.—**Verdet's constant,** the quantity ω in the expression $\epsilon = \omega H d$, where ϵ is the rotation of the plane of polarized light in passing through a layer, of thickness d, of a substance so placed in a magnetic field of intensity H that the light travels in the direction of the lines of force. Verdet's constant (ω) is the rotation per unit variation of magnetic potential. It depends upon the wave-length of the light, the nature of the substance, and the temperature of the latter.

constantan (kon′stan-tan), *n.* [From *Constant,* a personal name.] An alloy consisting of 60 per cent. copper and 40 per cent. nickel. Its electrical resistance, which is more than 50 times that of copper, varies inappreciably with change of temperature; its thermo-electromotive force in combination with copper is very large. It may be heated to 300° C. without oxidation. It is freely ductile.

Constantinian (kon-stan-tin′i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Constantine the Great, a Roman emperor, or his reign (306–337 A. D.).

constantino (kon-stan-tē′nō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A fish, *Centropomus robalito,* of the family *Centropomidæ:* found from Mexico to Panama.

Constellaria (kon-stel-ā′ri-ä), *n.* A genus of trepostomatous bryozoans growing attached to foreign bodies and having thin-walled cells with abundant mesopores and the surface of the zoaria covered with star-shaped maculæ. It is of Silurian age.

constituent. **I.** *a.*—**Constituent society,** a society which is a constituent part of a larger social order, for example, a business corporation, a church, a political party, or a club. In the constituent society individuals work or find pleasure together, though they may not dwell in the same neighborhood or even in the same state. In the ★component society (which see) individuals dwell together and may or may not work together. *Giddings,* Elem. of Sociol., p. 7.

constitution, *n.*—**Constitution Church,** the church which was established in France by the decree of the Constituent Assembly, July 12, 1790. This decree provided that all bishops should be elected by local conventions of the clergy, without recourse to the holy see, and that the entire clergy should take an oath to maintain the civil constitution provided by the assembly.—**Provincial constitutions,** the decrees of provincial synods held under divers archbishops of Canterbury. *Bouvier,* Law Dict.—**Social constitution.** See ★*social.*

Constitutional Law. (*a*) A valid law; one which is not unconstitutional. (*b*) That branch of the law which defines and interprets the scope and meaning of a constitution.

constitutionally, *adv.* **4.** As regards constitution or composition: as, the substances differ both toxicologically and *constitutionally.*

constitutive, *a.* **3.** In *phys. chem.,* a term introduced by Ostwald to denote those properties of a compound which depend on the constitution of the molecule, or on the mode of union and arrangement of the atoms in the molecule. For instance, of two molecules having the same number of the same atoms, one turns the plane of polarized light to the right and the other to the left; this difference is obviously due to something in the structure of the molecule—it is a *constitutive* property, as distinguished from an *additive* or a *colligative* property.—**Constitutive government.** See ★*government.*

constrain, *v. t.* **6.** In *mech.*: (*a*) To prevent the occurrence of (motion), except in a particular direction: as, the relative motions of the parts of any machine are always *constrained.* (*b*) To prevent the operation of the motion of (a material point or body), except in a particular and definite manner: as, to *constrain* a part of a mechanism.—**Constrained system,** a system of points subject to constraints, that is, forces regarded as infinite which compel a certain relation between their motions.

construct, *a.* **II.** *n.* **1.** Something constructed or created.—**2.** In *compar. psychol.,* the mental picture answering to a real or a possible object of sense: regarded as the mental result of the action of external stimuli.

In all these cases, the object is constructed at the bidding of certain sensations, which suggest to my mind the associated qualities. The object is a *construct.*

C. L. Morgan, Animal Life and Intelligence, p. 312.

3. In *math.,* a configuration or surface.

The notion of monogenic *construct* is wider than that of a monogenic function. *Ency. Brit.,* XXVIII. 541.

constructible (kon-struk′ti-bl), *a.* Capable of being constructed.

construction, *n.*—**Bureau of Construction and Repair.** See ★*bureau.*—**Hennebique construction,** a system of construction in concrete reinforced by steel or iron introduced in various ways. It was first brought to perfection by M. François Hennebique, a French builder. See *reinforced* ★*concrete.*—**Huygens's construction,** a geometrical method, first employed by Huygens, for representing the front of a light-wave. It consists of a set of equal semicircles the centers of which are equidistant points along a line, AB, which represents the front of the wave at a given instant, *t.* The envelop of the semicircles is the wave-front at a later time, *t,* such that their radius measures the progress of the wave during the intervening interval.—**Mill construction,** in *arch.,* construction by means of solid timbers and thick planks with no inclosed hollow spaces. Thus the floors are of very thick planks resting directly on girders. Such a building resists fire, and is often said to be of *slow-burning construction.*—**Terrace of construction.** Same as *alluvial* ★*terrace.*



Huygens's Construction.

constructional, *a.* **2.** Controlled by the original and still prevailing surface attitude and structure of the land: said of watercourses. See ★*consequent* and ★*attitude.*—**3.** Formed by or resulting from consequent drainage: said of land-forms: as, a *constructional* divide or valley.—**Constructional slope.** See ★*slope.*

construction-train (kon-struk′shon-trān), *n.* A train of cars adapted to the conveyance and application to use of the materials for the construction or repair of railroads.

Constructive theft. See ★*theft.*

construe, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To yield to or admit of grammatical analysis or interpretation: as, a sentence that will not *construe.*

consubstantialist, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*consubstantiationist.*

consubstantiationist (kon″sub-stan-shi-ā′-shon-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of consubstantiation.

consul, *n.* **5.** Formerly, in southern France and Catalonia, a municipal magistrate. *N. E. D.*—**6.** Formerly, within the foreign colony or settlement of a town, the representative chief of the merchants and their intermediary with the local government. *N. E. D.*—**7.** A local representative of a cyclists' touring club.

consul (kon′sul), *v. t.* [*consul, n.*] To submit (an invoice) for certification to the consul of a country to which goods are consigned.

Consular bureau. See ★*bureau.*—**Consular court,** a court of justice presided over by a consul. Such courts are established only in countries where extraterritoriality (which see) has been conceded by treaty to other foreign nations, as by China, and formerly also Japan. The jurisdiction of these courts is limited to suits arising between the consuls' own countrymen, and to hearing and deciding suits brought against any of them by subjects of the country in which the court is established.

Consultation game, in *chess,* a game in which two or more persons play on one side and the moves are made after joint deliberation.

consumption, *n.* **5.** In *Rom. law,* loss of a right of action after commencement of the suit.—**Acute, galloping, hasty, or rapid consumption,** pulmonary tuberculosis running a rapidly fatal course.—**Hatters' consumption,** a catarrhal condition of the bronchial tubes and pulmonary alveoli, due to the inhalation of particles of felt, silk, or other materials used in the manufacture of hats.—**Luxus consumption,** the ingestion of an excessive amount of albuminoid food, far beyond the needs of the organism.—**Potters' consumption,** same as *potters'* ★*asthma.*

consumption-weed (kon-sump′shon-wēd), *n.* The round-leaved wintergreen, *Pyrola rotundifolia*: so called from its supposed medicinal virtues.

consumptive, *a.* **5.** Indicating the presence of consumption: as, a *consumptive* cough.

contact[1], *n.* **4.** In *geol.,* the surface of juncture, specifically of an igneous intrusion and its containing-walls, along which mineralogical and structural changes, and especially ore-deposits, are often developed; also applied to the surface of juncture of any two contrasted rocks.—**5.** In *anthropol.,* the meeting of tribes or peoples of different culture, particularly that of a primitive tribe with the trade and influence of a superior people.—**6.** In *psychol.*: (*a*) A light pressure upon the skin; a low degree of intensity of the adequate stimulus of the pressure-spots. (*b*) A weak sensation of pressure. Some psychologists regard the sensation of contact as qualitatively different from the sensation of pressure. In all probability, however, the two are simply degrees of one and the same sensible quality.

Still other points on the skin, very wealthily interspersed amongst the others, give us, if excited in isolation, sensations of *contact* or of pressure.

Royce, Outlines of Psychol., p. 133.

Contact sensation: Ger. Berührungsempfindung; F. sensation de contact; Ital. sensazione di contatto. A sensation made up probably (Dessoir) of touch sensation and pressure sensation.

Baldwin, Dict. Philosophy and Psychology.

Angle of contact. (*b*) See ★*angle*[3].—**Center of contact,** the point of intersection of two tangents at two points of contact of two conics or other plane curves.—**Circumaxial contact.** See ★*circumaxial.*—**Contact action.** An important application of this principle to industrial purposes is the manufacture of sulphuric acid by the combination of sulphur dioxid with additional oxygen, on passing these gases over heated platinum in a finely divided state, the platinum remaining unchanged, while the resulting sulphur trioxid is conducted into water: spoken of as the *contact process* for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.—**Contact difference of potential, electricity, electromotive force, metamorphism, mineral.** See ★*potential,* ★*electricity,* ★*electromotive,* ★*metamorphism,* ★*mineral.*—**Contact paper,** in *photog.,* sensitized paper used for contact-printing.—**Contact phenomena,** effects produced upon older rocks by the introduction of an igneous mass, as a dike or an intruded sheet. The presence of the more highly heated body, with its attendant mineralizers and the circulation of waters induced, leads to many changes in the minerals and rock-structures near the contact.—**Contact print,** in *photog.,* a print made by the exposure to light of a sensitive surface placed behind and in contact with a negative or other object to be copied. See *contact-printing,* below.—**Contact-printing,** in *photog.,* a process in which sensitized paper or glass is printed in contact with the negative; also, printing upon bromide paper behind, and in contact with a negative, exposed a few feet away from an artificial source of light.—**Contact process,** in *phys. chem.,* a process which is accelerated to a useful rate by contact of the acting substance with another substance which is left unchanged at the end of the process; a catalytic process. See *catalysis* and ★*contact action.*—**Contact reaction,** in *phys. chem.,* a reaction which is much accelerated by contact of the acting substance with another substance that is left unchanged at the end of the reaction; a catalytic reaction.—**Contact substance,** in *phys. chem.,* a substance which accelerates a contact reaction.—**Contact transformation,** in *math.,* a transformation which changes

an element by such substitutions as transform into itself the linear differential equation $dz - pdx - qdy = 0$. Two manifoldnesses, having a contact, that is, having a surface-element in common, are changed by the transformation into two others which also have a contact; hence the name given by Lie to the transformation.—**Contact vein.** Same as *contact deposit*.—**Internal contact,** the apparent contact of the edge of the disk of the moon at the time of an annular eclipse, or of the planets Venus or Mercury at the time of transit with the inner edge of the sun: opposed to *external contact*, when the moon or planet appears to touch the sun's disk from the outside.—**Optical contact,** in *photog.*, the contact of any two substances brought into close union with each other and presenting two instead of four surfaces, as a silver-backed mirror.—**Sensation of double contact.** (*a*) The sensory experience which arises when a movable object, as a stick or a pencil, is thrust or pressed by the hand against a second object, or passed over its surface; the experience of projected touch, in which the sensations appear to have their origin, not in hand or arm, but at the tip of the stick or pencil. (*b*) The sensations aroused by pressure of one part of the skin upon another. (*c*) The twofold sensation (pressure followed by pain) which arises when the skin, for example, of the wrist is tapped with the point of a needle whose shaft is held loosely between the finger and thumb of the other hand.—**Sliding contact,** the communication of motion by means of surfaces which drive with a necessary slipping of one surface on the other, as distinguished from rolling contact, where no slip occurs. Sliding contact occurs when the driving is by cams, the teeth of wheels, screws, wedges, and pin-joints.—**Wipe contact.** (*a*) Interrupted contact; the touching of one part of a machine by another in the course of the travel of either part; the wiping of one part of a machine or engine by another. (*b*) A method of making an electric arc pass between terminals by interrupting an electric circuit, the contact points passing over each other with a sliding or wiping contact. The arc terminals are kept free of oxid or deposit, because the surfaces are cleansed by the sliding action.

contact[2] (kon-takt′), *n.* [L. *contactus:* see *contact*[1], *n.*] One who has been exposed to an infectious disease by contact or near association with a person suffering from it. *Med. Record*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 346.

contact-bed (kon′takt-bed), *n.* **1.** A layer of filtering-material in a basin of a sewage purification works. The material to be acted on is introduced into the basin and allowed to remain for a time sufficient to be exposed to action by the bacterial energies of the bed. When the process is sufficiently complete, the sewage is decanted, or filtered, and the contact-surface of the filter exposed to sun and air, for the process of growth of aërobic microbes, whose action is to hasten oxidation of the next charge, and its change to harmlessness. The filling of interstitial spaces in the contact-bed with air makes the bed more active. Sometimes called an *aërated filter*.—**2.** In *geol.*, a bed lying next to (in contact with) a formation of a different character.

contact-block (kon′takt-blok), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic block forming part of an instrument, as a rheostat, and serving, in conjunction with a peg, plug, screw, or brush, to convey current to any portion of the electric circuit with which it may be connected.

contact-irritation (kon′takt-ir-i-tā″shọn), *n.* The irritation produced in the cells of a plant by the contact of an insect or fungus, which frequently stimulates growth and produces slight abnormalities.

Others . . . supplement mere *contact-irritation* and shading by actual absorption from the external cells.
H. M Ward, Disease in Plants, p. 135.

contact-pin (kon′takt-pin), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic pin by means of which contact for the conduction of current is secured between the parts of any electrical apparatus.

contact-ring (kon′takt-ring), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic ring on the shaft of a dynamo or motor, or of any electrical apparatus, for the transmission of current, by sliding contact, between the fixed and moving parts.

contact-screw (kon′takt-skrö), *n.* In *elect.*, a screw by means of which metallic contact for the conduction of current is secured between the parts of any electrical apparatus.

contact-stud (kon′takt-stud), *n.* In *elect.*, a stud or peg by means of which metallic contact for the conduction of current is secured between the parts of any electrical apparatus.

contact-vein (kon′takt-vān), *n.* A vein following the plane of contact between different rock-formations.

contagion, *n.* **5.** A contagious disease.—**Psychical contagion,** the propagation of nervous disorders through imitation, as when chorea attacks many children in a school. The dancing manias of the middle ages are typical examples of psychical contagion.

contagiosity (kọn-tā-ji-os′i-ti), *n.* [*contagious* (L. *-iosus*) + *-ity*.] Contagiousness.

Contagium vivum [L., living contagium], a living germ of infectious disease, either a bacterium or a protozoan parasite.

contain, *v. t.* **9.** To hold (a body of troops) in position, usually by deploying the containing force in its front and threatening an attack.

Regiments or even brigades lying flat on the ground, . . . their presence in front of the enemy will have the advantage of *containing* him; but in the open, across which an enemy has to advance, a containing force of a proportion of one man to five of the enemy is quite sufficient. *H. A. Gwynne*, in War's Brighter Side, p. 174.

contano (kon′tä-nō), *v.* [It., 'they count' (time), pres. ind. 3d pers. pl. of *contáre*, count[1], *v.*] In writing music for an orchestra, a direction that a particular instrument is to be silent for a time. Abbreviated *cont.*

content[3], *n.* **6.** The amount or quantity yielded.

The director of the Arizona Experiment Station reported that the sugar *content* in pounds per acre from five characteristic soils of that Territory ranged from 1,491 to 3,361 pounds. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 41.

Funded content, in *psychol.*, a mental content of the second order, supposed to be produced by the bringing together of other contents into a unitary whole; a form quality, or form of combination.

Funded or consolidated *contents* are, then, such contents as are produced by bringing together, in a very intimate way, various part-contents.
I. M. Bentley, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., XIII. 279.

conterminousness (kon-tėr′mi-nus-nes), *n.* The condition of being conterminous.

contestation, *n.* **5.** Same as *contention*, 5.

contiguity, *n.*—**Synthesis of contiguity.** See ★*synthesis*.

continent, *n.*—**Indo-African continent,** a term referring to the former more or less extensive union of Asia and Africa by a supposed land connection in the vicinity of the southern end of the Red Sea. This is indicated by soundings, but especially by the character of the fossil fauna of the Sivalik Hills, India.—**Dark Continent,** Africa.

Continental divide. See ★*divide*.—**Continental glacier, high, islands,** etc. See ★*glacier*, ★*high*, ★*island*[1], etc.

continentalism (kon-ti-nen′tạl-izm), *n.* [*continental* + *-ism*.] A view, opinion, custom, action, expression, or way of doing things that is peculiar to or characteristic of the continental part of Europe.

continentality (kon″ti-nen-tal′i-ti), *n.* [*continental* + *-ity*.] **1.** The character of being continental. — **2.** In *meteor.*, the extent to which the climate of any spot agrees with the typical continental climate. As defined by Zenker this is measured by the annual range of temperature divided by the sine of the latitude; but he uses the arc itself.

continentalize (kon-ti-nen′tạl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *continentalized*, ppr. *continentalizing*. [*continental* + *-ize*.] To make continental; infect with the ideas and ways of the continent of Europe.

contingency, *n.* **4.** In *biometry*, a method of studying statistically biological data that do not admit of numerical expression.

I think . . . I have surmounted the difficulty of scale orders by applying the new method of *contingency*, which completely dispenses with any scale order.
Pearson, in Biometrika, March and July, 1904, p. 150.

Contingent damages, debt. See ★*damage*, ★*debt*.

continuant, *n.* **2.** A consonant such as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, etc., the sound of which may be indefinitely prolonged, as distinguished from a 'stop,' such as *p*, *b*, etc., which involves a complete closure of the mouth.

continuating (kọn-tin′ū-ā-ting), *p. a.* Serving to continue.—**Continuating glasses.** See ★*glass*.

Continuation school, a school in which instruction is given, usually in the evening, in continuation or extension of that given in the ordinary day-schools; an evening-school for popular instruction by lesson or lecture. [Eng.] *Nature*, Sept. 17, 1903, p. 492.

continuative, *n.* **3.** In *philol.*, a form that indicates continuation.

The *continuative* [in the Chinook verb] is a purely intransitive tense, because in transitive verbs the object limits the action in such manner as to preclude the possibility of its occurrence.
Amer. Anthropologist, April–June, 1900, p. 213.

Continued fraction of the second order. See ★*fraction*.—**Continued rest.** See ★*rest*[1].

continuist (kọn-tin′ū-ist), *n.* [L. *continuus*, continuous, + *-ist*.] One who holds that a certain thing is continuous; as, specifically, that a declaration or prophecy in the Revelation of St. John refers in part to the past and continues to refer for the rest to the future.

continuity, *n.* **4.** In *biol.*, the existence of successive generations of living beings without any gap or interruption of material composition. See ★*germinal continuity*.—**Amputation in continuity.** See ★*amputation*.—**Doctrine of continuity,** the doctrine that all real variations are continuous and without sudden jumps. The doctrine was particularly advocated by Leibnitz, and more and more fully as his reflections advanced. There are many varieties of the doctrine. Thus, it may be held absolutely or only as a regulative principle, or even only as a sound working hypothesis. It may be held as strictly applying to every character (so that, for example, its advocate will contend that things are more or less real but not absolutely real, etc.) or it may be held under definite or indefinite restriction. The continuity predicated may also be understood in several senses.—**Germinal continuity.** See ★*germinal*.—**Protoplasmic continuity,** in *cytol.*, the connection, by means of very delicate strands of protoplasm, between the living substance of adjacent cells. In plants these strands pass through minute pores in the cell-walls.—**Synthesis of continuity,** direct union of the ends of a fractured bone or the lips of a wound.

continuo (kọn-tin′ū-ō), *n.* [It. *basso continuo*, 'continued bass.'] Same as *figured bass*, which see, under *bass*[3].

Continuous action. See ★*action*.—**Continuous current.** See ★*current*[1], 6.—**Continuous flow calorimeter.** See ★*calorimeter*.

continuum, *n.* **2.** In *math.*, the whole system of positive and negative integral, fractional, and irrational numbers.

contort (kọn-tôrt′), *a.* [L. *contortus*, pp.: see *contort*, *v.*] Twisted; contorted.

contortion, *n.* **3.** In *vegetable teratol.*, an irregular twisting or bending of the stems or branches of plants, due to various causes, usually accidental. *Masters.*—**4.** In *geol.*, the disordered attitude of irregularly folded stratified rocks. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol.

contour, *n.*—**Complex contour,** in *math.*, a contour consisting of several curves.—**Simple contour,** in *math.*, a non-intersecting closed curve which is a contour.

contour, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To follow a level line on an irregular slope; imitate the path of a contour-line.

The cliffs and beaches that *contour* around the slopes of the mountains of Utah, where the waves of Lake Bonneville once beat, in many ways resemble the elevated shore lines of western Scotland.
W. M. Davis, Elem. Phys. Geog., p. 319.

contra (kon′trä), *n.* [*contra, adv.*] The contrary or opposite side or thing; in *bookkeeping*, the opposite side or column of an account; especially the right-hand or credit side (in which appear the items against the person whose books are kept).

contra-. (*c*) In *organ-building*, in the names of stops, indicating a stop whose tones are an octave below the pitch of the keys used: as, *contragamba*, etc.

contrabourdon (kon′trạ-bör″don), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop giving tones an octave lower than the usual bourdon.

contract, *n.* **6.** A contracted word; a contraction.—**7.** In card games in which bids are made, the number of tricks or points which the bidder undertakes to win.—**Certain contract,** in *law*, a contract in which the thing to be done presumably rests upon the will of the party, or when, in the ordinary course of events, it must happen in the manner agreed upon.—**Contract job,** a piece of work executed according to conditions (respecting quality of workmanship, time of delivery, price, etc.) determined by contract in advance of execution: contrasted with a piece of work executed in anticipation of sale, or production for the open market.—**Contract of beneficence,** in *Louisiana law*, a contract in which a benefit is secured to only one of the contracting parties, as a gratuitous loan.—**Contract prices,** prices determined, by contract, in advance of the production of goods: contrasted with *market prices*. The term is sometimes used to designate competitive prices, as distinguished from customary prices.—**Contract surgeon.** See ★*surgeon*.—**Contract system,** the system of obtaining public supplies, or the performance of public services, through the intervention of a contractor, instead of through direct public management or through direct purchase in the open market.—**Dependent contract,** a contract containing one or more dependent covenants. See *dependent covenant*, under *covenant*.—**Gratuitous contract,** a contract in which the object is to benefit the party with whom it is made without any consideration to the other party. Such a contract is not binding unless under seal.—**Hazardous contract,** in *Louisiana law*, a contract in which the performance of that which is the object, or one of the objects, of the contract depends upon an uncertain event.—**Independent contract,** a contract in which the things to be performed by the various parties have no relation to each other as equivalents or as mutual considerations.—**Naked contract.** Same as *nude pact*, which see, under *nude*.—**Nude contract.** Same as *nude pact*, which see, under *nude*.—**Obligation of contract,** the duty imposed by law upon a party to a contract.—**Onerous contract,** a contract in which the consideration is inadequate to that which is given or promised.—**Separable or severable contract,** a contract in which several considerations and corresponding obligations are so expressed as to render the contract susceptible of divisibility in such a way that each or one consideration may be enforced upon the performance of its corresponding obligation.

contracted, *p. a.* **5.** In *gram.* and *phonetics*, shortened by combination or by omission of letters or sounds. See *contract, v. t.*, 3, and *contraction*, 3.

contractile cells. See ★*cell*.

contraction, *n.*—**Anodal closure contraction,** muscular contraction occurring at the anode when the circuit is closed.—**Cathodal closure contraction,** muscular contraction occurring at the cathode at the moment of closure of the circuit.—**Cathodal duration contraction,** muscular contraction occurring at the cathode and continuing during the entire time of the passage of the current.—**Clonic contraction,** an intermittent muscular contraction alternating with intervals of relaxation.—**Coefficient of contraction.** See ★*coefficient*.—**Contraction volume.** See ★*volume*.—**Isometric contraction,** the change in tension in a muscle whose extremities are fixed, upon the application of a stimulus:

opposed to *isotonic* ★*contraction*.—**Isotonic contraction,** the shortening of a muscle upon the application of a stimulus, with approximation of its extremities: opposed to *isometric* ★*contraction*.—**Pflüger's law of contraction,** the law that the stimulation of a nerve by an electric current is stronger at the occurrence of catelectrotonus than at the disappearance of anelectrotonus. It has been ascertained that a nerve is stimulated by an electric current at the moment that the current is made and at the moment that it is broken. As the current is closed, the stimulation occurs at the negative pole; as it is opened, it takes place at the positive pole.—**Tetanic or tonic contraction.** Same as *tetanic spasm*, which see, under *tetanic*.—**Volkmann's contraction,** paralytic flexion of the fingers, presumably caused by tight bandaging in cases of injury to the arm.

contraction-ring (kon-trak'shon-ring), *n.* See the following phrase.—**Contraction-ring of Bandl,** a circular constriction of the pregnant uterus, caused by unequal contraction of the muscular segments, sometimes occurring in threatened rupture of that organ.

contractment (kon-trakt'ment), *n.* Contraction; abridgment.

A very masterly production; . . . with judicious *contractments*, might be rendered an interesting Drama on the stage. *Athenæum*, March 23, 1895, p. 379.

contracurrent (kon-trä-kur'ent), *a.* Noting optical systems in which conjugate focal lengths are of opposite signs, so that if a point moves from right to left its image will move from left to right, and if a point moves in the direction in which the light travels its image will move along the conjugate ray in the direction in which the light travels.

contradeciduate (kon″trä-dē-sid'ū-āt), *a.* Noting that condition in which the fetal placenta does not leave the uterus after birth, but is broken up and absorbed. This occurs in the mole and the bandicoot, the latter being noteworthy as a marsupial having a small placenta. *Parker and Haswell*, Textbook of Zool., II. 562.

contradiscriminate (kon″trä-dis-krim'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contradiscriminated*, ppr. *contradiscriminating*. To discriminate contrastively. *Sir W. Hamilton*, **Metaphysics,** Lecture X.

contragamba (kon-trä-gam'bä), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop giving tones an octave lower than the usual gamba.

contra-generic (kon″trä-jē-ner'ik), *a.* [L. *contra*, against, + *generic*.] Pertaining to characteristically opposite kinds or forms within any specified family, or class of things.

contralation (kon-tra-lā'shon), *n.* [*contra-* + *lation*.] A lation which does not subsist between the members of every pair reciprocally. An *essential contralation* is a lation which must by logical necessity be a contralation; a *potential contralation* is a lation which is under no logical necessity of subsisting between the members of every pair in both orders.

contrambilation (kon-tram-bi-lā'shon), *n.* [*contra-* + *ambi-* + *lation*.] A relation in which no individual of the universe of discourse stands to any other than itself; a concurrency.

contranominal (kon-trä-nom'i-nal), *a.* [L. *contra*, against, + *nomen*, name: see *nominal*.] In *math.*, containing contrasted terms. If *x* is *y*, then non-*y* is non-*x*, and two such statements are called each the *contranominal*, or *contranominal form*, of the other.

contraparallelogram (kon″trä-par-a-lel'ō-gram), *n.* A plane quadrilateral having its alternate sides equal but not parallel, two of them being crossed; the figure formed by the non-parallel sides and the diagonals of an isosceles trapezoid.



Contraparallelogram.

contraperlation (kon″trä-pėr-lā'shon), *n.* [*contra-* + *per-* + *lation*.] A relation in which some individual of the universe of its relate does not stand to any individual of the universe of its correlate.

contrapone (kon-tra-pōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraponed*, ppr. *contraponing*. To convert by contraposition (which see). *Bowen*, Logic, vi.

contraposaune (kon″tra-pō-zou'ne), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop giving tones an octave lower than the usual posaune or trombone.

contrapositive (kon-trä-poz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by contraposition: as, *contrapositive* propositions; *contrapositive* conversion.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a contrapositive proposition.

contrapposto (kōn-trap-pōs'tō), *n.* [It., pp. of *contrapporre*, < L. *contraponere*, set opposite: see *contrapose*.] In pictorial or sculptural composition, the crossing of limbs and contrasting of masses which is especially pronounced in the works of Michelangelo.

In the figure of the soldan he gives a superb instance of almost Michel-angelesque *contrapposto*.
B. Berenson, in Burlington Mag., III. 20.

contrareperlation (kon″trä-rē″pėr-lā'shon), *n.* [*contra-* + *re-* + *per-* + *lation*.] A relation whose converse is a contraperlation.

contrast, *n.* 5. In *psychol. optics*, the reciprocal induction of colors and brightnesses in the present field of regard. Contrast is essentially a matter of the present moment; under steady fixation the phenomena of contrast give place to those of adaptation. The chief laws of contrast are as follows: (*a*) Contrast always takes the direction of greatest qualitative difference—red-green, blue-yellow, black-white, etc. (*b*) The effect of contrast varies directly with the degree of saturation of the inducing color. (*c*) The nearer together the contrasting surfaces, the greater is the contrast-effect. (*d*) Color-contrast is maximal when brightness-contrast is absent. (*e*) The contrast-effect is enhanced by the elimination of boundary lines or contours.

6. In *psychol.*, generally, any supposed intensification or throwing into relief by juxtaposition with an opposite.

The third law, that of *contrast*, applies to the ethnic mind the curious fact in mental life that a prolonged devotion to one idea leads to a reaction in which the opposite of that idea becomes dominant.
Brinton, Basis of Social Relations, p. 43.

Law of psychical contrasts, in Wundt's *psychol.*, one of the three general psychological laws of relation. The subjective components of our immediate experience are arranged in groups made up of opposite qualities, and these opposites obey in their succession the general law of intensification through *contrast*. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 324.

Marginal contrast, the contrast-effect produced at the apposed edges of two contiguous contrasting surfaces. See ★*contrast*, 5.

contrast-color (kon'trast-kul″or), *n.* A color due to contrast and not to the character of the objective stimulus. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 19.

contrast-disk (kon'trast-disk), *n.* A party-colored disk, which when mounted on the color-mixer shows the phenomena of brightness and color-contrast. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 17.

contrast-feeling (kon'trast-fē″ling), *n.* In Wundt's *psychol.*, a composite feeling, made up of partial feelings of opposite character, and deriving its own characteristics from this combination: for example, the feeling that accompanies tickling.

contra-stimulant, *n.* 2. A remedy which possesses the property of depressing the vital forces: the opposite of *stimulant*.

contra-stimulation (kon″trä-stim-ū-lā'shon), *n.* The use of contra-stimulants. See ★*contra-stimulus*.

contra-stimulism (kon″trä-stim'ū-lizm), *n.* [*contra-stimulus* + *-ism*.] Medical practice based upon the doctrine of contra-stimulus.

contra-stimulist (kon″trä-stim'ū-list), *n.* [*contra-stimulus* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the medical theory of contra-stimulus.

contra-stimulus (kon″trä-stim'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *contra-stimuli* (-lī). [L. *contra*, against, + *stimulus*, stimulus.] A force which tends to diminish vital action.—**Doctrine of contra-stimulus,** the doctrine of Rasori, that all vital processes depend upon stimulus, or exciting force, and contra-stimulus, or depressing force. When these two forces are in equilibrium the condition is that of health; when one or the other is in excess disease is present and is to be combated by either a stimulant or a contra-stimulant.

contrastment (kon-trast'ment), *n.* The act of contrasting: contrasting.

contrast-plane (kon'trast-plān), *n.* In a photometer-screen, the plane between the comparison-prisms.

contrast-stain (kon'trast-stān), *n.* Same as ★*counter-stain*.

contratabulant (kon-trä-tab'ū-lant), *n.* [A modern term, irreg. < *contratabul*(*ar*) + *-ant*.] In *civil law*, a possessor or claimant of goods of a decedent contrary to his will or testament.

contratabular (kon-trä-tab'ū-lär), *a.* [A modern term, < L. *contra*, against, + *tabula*, a writing, a will: see *tabular*.] In *civil law*, contrary to or not in accordance with the terms of a will or testament.

contratempo (kon-trä-tem'pō), *n.* [It. *contratempo* = F. *contretemps*: see *contretemps*.] In *music*, same as *syncopation*.

contravindicate (kon-trä-vin'di-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *contravindicated*, ppr. *contravindicating*. [LL. *contravindicare*, < L. *contra*, against, + *vindicare*, claim: see *vindicate*.] In *Roman law*, to make an affirmative defense; counter-claim.

contravindication (kon″trä-vin-di-kā'shon), *n.*

In *Roman law*, an affirmative defense; a counter-claim.

contrectation, *n.* 2. In *civil law*, such handling and removing of goods as will amount to theft if they are not restored to their original place.

cont. rem. An abbreviation of the Latin *continuetur remedium*, 'let the remedy be continued.'

contretemps, *n.* 2. In *music*, same as *syncopation*.

contrivancy (kon-trī'van-si), *n.* [*contrive* + *-ancy*.] The contriving faculty, or its exercise.

Jack, then, grew up a rather serious boy, full of strange knowledge, with a passionate love for everything that spoke of *contrivancy* and the mastery of Nature.
Besant and Rice, This Son of Vulcan, ii. 1.

contrive[1], *v. t.* 3. To make out; discover; imagine: as, what had become of him I could not *contrive*. [Colloq.]

control, *n.* 4. Whatever serves to control or check; particularly, a standard of comparison by which, as in scientific investigation or experiment, inferences or results already obtained are checked.

Further study in physiological chemistry, experimental pathology, and allied studies must be undertaken to isolate the exact toxic agents, care always being exercised in maintaining normal *controls* and excluding the products of the disease from those causing it.
Med. Record, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 253.

5. A person or persons who control a business, or act as a check on others concerned.

A resident rival and *control* upon the Doge. *Milman*.

6. In *spiritualism*, the supposed spirit who is alleged to control or direct the action and utterances of a medium.

Everything known to the normal Mrs. T. must be considered equally known to the ostensible "*control*" speaking with Mrs. T.'s mouth.
Sir Oliver Lodge, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, [XVII. 65.

7. In racing with motor-cars or motor-cycles, the authorized persons along the route who observe and record the times of arrival and departure of the cars, maintain the time and rate schedule if there is any, and enforce the regulations of the contest.

II. *a.* Of the nature of or used as a control.

Since it is impossible to tell, without removing bits of muscular tissue by a surgical operation, whether any mouse is infected spontaneously, even a severe infection being compatible for many months with a sleek appearance and the usual vivacity, *control* observations were made upon mice during the whole period of the investigation. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Nov. 29, 1901, p. 9.

Control mice, which were not previously injected with this new Aronson serum, all died when injected with the same fatal dose of streptococcus bouillon.
Med. Record, March 7, 1903, p. 374.

Control test. See ★*test*[1].

controller, *n.* Specifically—2. An officer who has certain duties to perform in examining the accounts and managing the financial affairs of a public or private corporation, or of a city, state, or government. Two controllers are employed by the government of the United States—the *controller of the Treasury* and the *controller of the currency*; the latter administers the laws relating to the national banks. There is also an assistant controller of the Treasury. Some States and cities also have officers styled controllers, with similar duties. [In this sense often spelled *comptroller*, a false form (see the etymology).]

Should we have ministers of the church to be *comptrollers* of the myntes? *Latimer*, Ploughers (Arb.).

My excellent friend Sir Byam Martin, *Comptroller* of the Navy. *Sir J. Ross*, N. W. Pass., II. 8.

4. In *mech.*, a part of an apparatus or an adjunct which controls the motion or operation of the main part. Specifically, in *elect. engin.*, a compact arrangement of switches, contacts, electromagnets, and rheostats, manipulated by one or more handles or hand-wheels, by means of which one or more electric motors, connected by electric wires to the controller, are started or stopped, or their speed is controlled: as, an electric street-car *controller*; an electric turret-turning *controller*.

5. In *ship-building*, a heavy iron block secured to the deck near a hawse-pipe, with a movable section so arranged that the chain cable passing over it is held or allowed to run out as the movable section is lowered or raised.—**Master controller,** in the multiple-unit system of electric-railway operation, a main controller, which operates the controllers in the individual units or cars from one point.

controlling-bit (kon-trō'ling-bit), *n.* A bit consisting of a long piece of rawhide with loops at the ends for rein-rings. The mouthpiece is formed into a loop, the two ends running parallel and held together by small metal rings: the double portion of the loop is put into the horse's mouth, the single portion passing under the jaw.

controlling-valve (kon-trō'ling-valv), *n.* Any valve for regulating pressure or speed, as with steam, air, or water, in motors or other machinery.

controversialism (kon-trō-vėr'shal-izm), *n.* A controversial spirit, tendency, or habit.

conular (kon'ū-lär). *a.* [*conul(us)* + *-ar*[1].] Cone-shaped; having a tendency to assume the shape of a cone; in *zoöl.*, said of the cusps or ridges of teeth. [Rare.]

The specimen, which belongs to *M. latidens* or a closely related species, exhibits an interesting stage in the passage of the molar teeth of the Proboscidea from the *conular* type of the mastodons to that of the elephants, where the enamel is arranged in numerous transverse laminæ. *Science*, April 8, 1904, p. 585.

conule (kon'ūl), *n.* [NL. *conulus.*] In sponges, same as ★*conulus.*

conulus (kon'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *conuli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *conus*, cone: see *cone.*] In sponges, a tent-like elevation of the surface, produced by the vertical projection of the principal fibers of the skeletal system.

co-numerous (kō-nū'mė-rus), *a.* [*co-*[1] + *numerous.*] Co-extensive, or equal in number.

Organs or senses . . . *co-numerous* with the modes of existence.
D. Masson, Recent Brit. Philos., p. 133. *N. E. D.*

conus, *n.* **3.** A patch of atrophied choroid near the optic papilla in myopia.

conv. An abbreviation (*a*) of *convent;* (*b*) of *convention.*

convalescence, *n.* **2.** In *Roman law*, the establishment of a right or title by the retroactive effect of removing an original defect in its validity.

convallamaretin (kon″val-a-mar'e-tin), *n.* [*convallamar(in)* + Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin.] A crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{36}O_8$ (?), formed, together with a sugar, by the hydrolysis of convallamarin.

convallaretin (kon-va-lar'e-tin), *n.* [*Convalla(ria)* + Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin.] A crystalline product, $C_{14}H_{26}O_3$, obtained by warming the glucoside convallarin contained in the lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*) with dilute mineral acids.

Convallariaceæ (kon-va-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), < *Convallaria* + *-aceæ.*] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Liliales*, the lily-of-the-valley family, included by some botanists in the family *Liliaceæ.* It includes about 23 genera, of which *Convallaria* is the type, and 215 species, scapose or leafy-stemmed herbs of temperate climates, and some showy or even fragrant flowers. See *Convallaria, asparagus, Paris,* and *Trillium.*

convected (kon-vek'ted), *a.* Transferred, as heat, by means of a convection current.

convection, *n.*—**Compound atmospheric convection,** the total transfer of heat from one part of the atmosphere to another by two distinct methods: (*a*) by currents of air or water carrying heat with them by virtue of their specific capacity for heat; (*b*) by liberation of the latent heat of evaporation which remains with the aqueous vapor contained in the air until it is liberated by condensation into cloud. In so far as the liberated heat remains in the cloud, it may be consumed in reëvaporating the cloudy particles or be lost by radiation; in so far as it is brought down to the earth with the rain or snow, it affects the local climate powerfully.—**Electric convection,** a term used for the conduction of electrolytes and of gases; motion accompanies the conduction in these cases. See ★*conductor,* 9.

convectional (kon-vek'shon-al), *a.* [*convection* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of convection; caused or formed by convection.

The pressure is comparatively uniform below the sun's surface, and widely discontinuous at the surface. Hence, the *convectional* currents and the dependent phenomenon of rotation in latitude are leisurely motions compared with the explosive action at the surface layers.
U. S. Monthly Weather Rev., Feb., 1904, p. 77.

Convectional circulation. See *general* ★*circulation of the atmosphere.*—**Convectional currents,** vertical interchanges due to differences of temperature in any liquid or gas.

Convective resistance, resistance in a moving fluid due to changes in its motion and particularly to the formation of surfaces of discontinuity. In the atmosphere convective friction may be due to the mixing of warm and cold air or to the mixing of eddies produced by obstacles.

convenance (kon″ve-nans', F. pron. kôn-ve-noṅs'), *n.*; pl. *convenances* (-noṅs'). [F.: see *convenience.*] **1.** That which is becoming or proper; conventional propriety.

The duration of a glance
Is the term of *convenance.*
Emerson, The Visit, l. 24.

2. *pl.* The conventionalities of life.

This careless . . . widow is evidently but ill qualified to take charge of unsophisticated Gladys, with her utter ignorance of London *convenances* and proprieties.
Spectator, April 9, 1881, p. 476.

Mariage de convenance [F.], a marriage based on considerations of family interests, such as birth, position, fortune, or the like, rather than on personal predilection.

convenience (kon-vē'niens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convenienced*, ppr. *conveniencing.* To provide with facilities and accommodations which make for ease, comfort, effectiveness in action, movement, or the like; accommodate.

conventicular (kon-ven-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *conventiculum*, assembly, + *-ar*[3].] **1.** Of the nature of a conventicle: as *conventicular* meetings.—**2.** Characteristic of conventicles or of those who attend them

You can, by an infallible diagnosis, detect the *conventicular* Gothic. *Saturday Rev.*, Aug. 27, 1864, p. 271.

convention, *n.* **8.** In the *fine arts*, a generalization of nature which expresses certain phases of the actual and suppresses others, according to custom or tradition.

A gorgeous *convention* has been substituted for any attempt to render the literal tints of nature.
W. Armstrong, Portfolio, N. S., XIV. 78.

9. In *card-playing*, a play adopted for convenience: as, in bridge, leading a heart when the pone doubles a no-trumper, or scoring spades without playing when the make is not doubled and the score is not 20 or better.

conventional, *a.* **7.** In *card-playing*, noting any method of conveying information which is not based on the principles of the game, such as the trump signal, the American leads, etc.—**Conventional heir,** one who succeeds to an inheritance by reason of a contract (for example, a marriage contract) to that effect.

conventionalism, *n.* **3.** In *anthrop.*, the tendency of human activities to lose their significance in the course of the development of culture, and to become conventional.—**4.** In the *fine arts*, the tendency of realistic representations of animals, plants, and other natural forms to become more conventional; in the course of the development of decorative art, the tendency of realistic motives to change into geometrical forms.

conventionism (kon-ven'shon-izm), *n.* [*convention* + *-ism.*] Mere conventional custom; conventionalism.

The researches conducted in the Bureau have already rendered it clear that decoration, as indeed the greater portion of the fine arts, arises in symbolism and develops through *conventionism;* and the researches of the year suggest a related genesis for industries.
An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, p. xiv.

conventionist, *n.* **2.** A member of a convention.

conventionize (kon-ven'shon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conventionized*, ppr. *conventionizing.* [*convention* + *-ize.*] Same as *conventionalize.* *J. W. Powell*, An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. xx.

converge, *v. i.* **2.** In *biol.*, to exhibit resemblances which are not inherited from a common ancestor.

convergence, *n.* **3.** In *biol.*, the manifestation of a tendency, among allied or diverse groups of organisms, to assume series of modifications by the same methods or along parallel lines, and with somewhat similar results. Thus, through successive rock strata representing periods of time, species originally dissimilar evolve in such a manner that the derived forms of each series resemble each other much more than do the ancestral forms. The term is also applied to a like developmental process in a single organ or group of organs. Convergence is the process of which homomorphy is the result.

If two species, belonging to two distinct though allied genera, had both produced a large number of new and divergent forms, it is conceivable that these might approach each other so closely that they would all have to be classed under the same genus; and thus that the descendants of two distinct genera would converge into one. But it would in most cases be extremely rash to attribute to *convergence* a close and general similarity of structure in the modified descendants of widely distinct forms.
Darwin, Origin of Species, iv.

Absolute convergence, the convergence of a series which would still converge if for every term were substituted the modulus of that term. It is a theorem that absolute convergence is the same as unconditional convergence. Non-absolute convergence is called *semiconvergence.*—**Convergence frequency,** in a spectrum series of lines (see ★*series*), the limiting frequency or wave-number (the reciprocal of the wave-length) toward which the higher members of the series asymptotically converge, crowding more and more closely together as they approach it. It is the value of N_0 in the formula which expresses the law of the series, namely, $N = N_0 - \frac{A}{m^2} - \frac{B}{m^4}$, in which N is the wave-number or frequency of any line in the series, A and B are coefficients determined by observation, and m is an integer—1 for the first line of the series, 2 for the second, and so on. *A. M. Clerke*, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 53.

convergent, *a.* **2.** In *biol.*, illustrative of or due to convergence; similar in structure but different in origin (polyphyletic).

[It] seems probable that the three orders of Ratitæ arose independently from primitive Carinatæ, and that the entire division is to be looked upon as a *convergent* or polyphyletic group, owing its distinctive characters, not to descent from a common ancestor, but to the independent acquisition of similar characters under the influence of like surroundings. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 416.

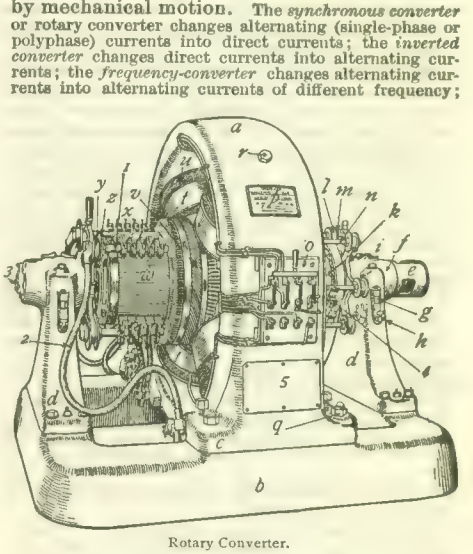
Convergent analogy, ladybird, lens. See ★*analogy,* ★*ladybird,* ★*lens.*—**Convergent squint.** Same as *convergent strabismus.*

converging, *p. a.* **2.** Capable of causing convergence: as, a *converging* lens.—**Converging associations,** associations which coöperate in tending to revive in consciousness the same idea.

conversion, *n.* **10.** Substitution of or exchange for something else, especially of one kind of property for another; specifically, the change of an issue of public securities, of bonds, debentures, stocks, shares, etc., into another of different character or with an altered (generally reduced) rate of interest. Also attributively: as, *conversion* scheme, *conversion* operation, etc. *N. E. D.*—**11.** In *ship-building*, the selection, laying out, and working of plank and timber so as to have the least possible waste.—**12.** In *forestry*, a change from one system of forest management to another, as from the sprout system to the seed system.—**13.** In *steel manuf.*, the process of changing iron into steel, especially by the cementation process. See *cementation.*—**Constructive conversion,** in *law*, such an act, in reference to the personal property of another, as will be deemed in law to constitute an appropriation of the property although there may be no actual taking.—**Direct conversion,** in *law*, the actual wrongful taking of the personal property of another and appropriation of the same to the taker's use.

convert, *v. t.* **9.** In *ship-building:* (*a*) To work up, as rough plank or timber, into the shape required for use on a vessel. (*b*) To alter so as to change the type to which a vessel belongs: as, to *convert* a steamer into a sailing-ship.—**Converted gun.** See ★*gun*[1].

converter, *n.* **3.** In *elect.*, an apparatus for changing electric power into a different form by mechanical motion. The *synchronous converter* or rotary converter changes alternating (single-phase or polyphase) currents into direct currents; the *inverted converter* changes direct currents into alternating currents; the *frequency-converter* changes alternating currents into alternating currents of different frequency;



Rotary Converter.

a, field-frame; *b*, base; *c*, foot; *d*, pillow-blocks; *e*, speed-limiting device; *f*, bearing; *g*, oil-gage; *h*, pet-cock; *i*, oil-cup cover; *k*, collector-ring; *l*, alternating-current brush-holder yoke; *m*, insulator; *n*, alternating-current brush-holder stud; *o*, field break-up switch; *p*, name-plate; *q*, holding-down bolts; *r*, pole-piece bolt; *s*, field break-up switch-leads; *t*, shunt field-winding; *u*, series field-winding; *v*, armature; *w*, commutator; *x*, direct-current brush; *y*, direct-current brush-holder yoke; *z*, insulation; *1*, direct-current brush-holder stud; *2*, armature-lead; *3*, end-play device; *4*, alternating-current brush; *5*, hand-hole cover.

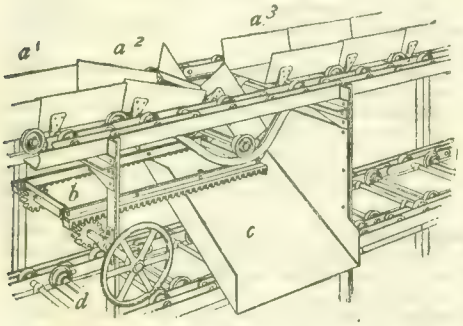
the *phase-converter* changes alternating, usually single-phase, currents into alternating currents of a different number of phases; the *direct-current converter* changes direct into direct currents. The most common type is the synchronous converter, commonly called *converter* or *rotary converter*, which is used for changing the transmitted polyphase alternating current into direct current for use on electric railways, for lighting, etc.—**Holley's modification of the Bessemer converter,** an improvement of the Bessemer converter introduced by A. L. Holley, which consisted in a removable bottom which greatly increased the rapidity of working, as many as 100 blows being thus obtained in 24 hours in one converter. Holley's invention also made it possible to renew the lining of the bottom, which wears out in about 20 blows, without changing that of the body of the converter, which lasts for many thousand blows.

Convertible anastigmat, lens. See ★*anastigmat,* ★*lens.*—**Kater's convertible pendulum.** See ★*pendulum.*

converting-pot (kon-vėr'ting-pot), *n.* A chest or trough of fire-brick or fire-stone into which bar-iron is put for cementation.

convex, *a.* **3.** In *geom.*, having no reëntrant angle.—**Convex polyhedron,** one which has no summits on different sides of the plane of a face.

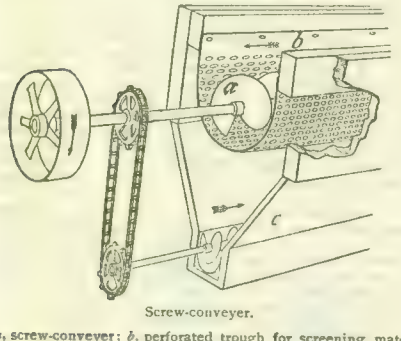
conveyer, *n.* **4.** In *transportation*, a general term applied to a variety of machines used in moving coal, grain, and other materials in bulk over short distances, in a horizontal direction or up and down moderate inclines. Conveyers are named from the material transported (as *box-*, *coal-*, *hide-*, *paper-*, or *log-conveyer*) and also from the method of operation. An *apron-conveyer* consists of endless chains upon which wood or metal slats are placed close together, forming a continuous traveling platform. It is closely allied to the ★*carrier* (which see). A *belt-conveyer* employs a broad endless belt of leather, rubber, or similar fabric, running over stationary rollers placed at equal distances apart. When in operation a stream of light material, such as grain, can be fed to the belt and be transported at high speed in large quantities. If the feed corresponds to the speed of the belt, the material can be handled without loss, since the slight vibration of the belt, when in motion, causes the load to gather at the center where it rests during transit or until the belt changes its direction by turning over a horizontal roller at the point of delivery. Two types of idle rollers are used with belt-conveyers to support the belt. For very light materials a horizontal roller is used; for coal, wet sand, broken stone, and heavy materials the rollers are disposed in sets of three, one small horizontal roller in the middle and two others, each inclined toward the center to give the belt a dishing or trough-like surface for the purpose of concentrating the load in the middle of the belt and thus preventing loss over the sides. Belt-conveyers are in general use in all industrial and engineering plants where large quantities of heavy ores, coal, ashes, etc., must be moved over distances of a thousand feet, more or less, and up moderate inclines. For direct lifts, short belts, each at a slight incline, arranged in series, one feeding into the next, are often used. To pass at a right angle two belts are used, one delivering to the other at a slightly lower level. A *bucket-conveyer* is one having V-shaped buckets fixed and sometimes pivoted to a pair of chains. As a *flight-conveyer*, it can be operated in a horizontal direction by using the buckets as flights to drag the material to be removed along a trough. The same buckets can also be used to pick up and lift the material in a vertical direction. When used in both directions the machine is a *combined conveyer and elevator*. An *endless-trough conveyer* is one in which chains



Endless-trough Conveyer with Dumper.

a, buckets forming continuous trough, traveling on two pairs of flanged wheels on different tracks; *a*¹, loaded; *a*³, entering dumper, forward wheels follow loop track, rear wheels on straight track; *a*², empty troughs; *b*, dumper; *c*, chute; *d*, hand-wheel controlling dumper.

carry a sheet-metal trough open at each end. The buckets fit one into another and form a continuous trough, used to convey spikes, bolts, castings, etc. A *flight-conveyer* consists of a trough, of square or semicircular section, through which scrapers, called *flights*, supported by traveling chains, drag the loose material. (See cut under *monobar* ★*chain*.) In some forms the boxes, barrels, or other packages of goods are pushed along a smooth wooden platform by means of lugs or low flights attached to conveyer-chains. A *rotary conveyer* is a cylindrical conveyer of the screw type mounted on wheels and made to turn upon its axis. It is used to dry and mix the material which is being transported through it. A *screw-conveyer*



Screw-conveyer.

a, screw-conveyer; *b*, perforated trough for screening material in transit; *c*, trough for screw-conveyer transporting screenings from *b*. Arrows show direction of travel.

employs a trough of a cylindrical section, fitted with a helicoidal screw, which is supported by a shafting in the trough. The screw fits the trough so closely that in turning it forces the material along the trough in the direction of the thrust of the screw. The troughs used in screw-conveyers are sometimes made of perforated metal which serves as a screen in cleaning the material from dust, lint, etc.—**Hoist-conveyer**, a cableway or wire-rope tramway in which the load to be conveyed can be hoisted from the ground to the tramway; a lifting wireway: used in sewer and subway construction. Not properly a conveyer, though often so called.—**Push-plate conveyer**, a device for transporting loose material, such as coal, crushed stone, or sand, for short distances. It consists of an endless chain, to which plates are fastened at regular intervals, and a wooden or metal trough in which the material slides. The plates stand at right angles to the chain and push the material along as the chain is pulled. See *flight-conveyer*, above.

convicine (kon'vi-sin), *n.* [*con-* + *Vicia* + *-ine*².] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}O_8N_3 + H_2O$, found in the seeds of vetch, *Vicia sativa*.

convictional (kon-vik'shon-al), *a.* [*conviction* + *-al*¹.] Relating to conviction, settled belief, or opinion.

convincing (kon-vin'sing), *p. a.* Of a nature to convince or persuade; such as to convince or impress seriously or to win one's sympathy or assent; in *art criticism*, exhibiting completeness and propriety.

Convocation week, the week in which the first day of January falls. This week has been recently set aside by some American societies and universities, on the initiative of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, for the holding of meetings of scientific and other learned societies.

Convoluted tubule. See ★*tubule*.

convolution, *n.*—**Central convolutions**, the convolutions which border on the central sulcus.—**Wernicke's convolution**, the first temporosphenoid convolution of the brain.

convolutional (kon-vō-lū'shon-al), *a.* Relating to or like a convolution.

convolutionary (kon-vō-lū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* Of or relating to a convolution or convolutions, particularly to the convolutions of the brain.

Many of these are so excellently preserved that every detail of the *convolutionary* pattern can be recognised, and by transferring it to the surface of the cranial cast an accurate model showing exactly the size, shape, and arrangement of the sulci with perfect accuracy can be obtained. *Nature*, Nov. 5, 1903, p. 8.

convolvulinol (kon-vol'vū-lin-ōl″), *n.* [*convolvulin* + *-ol*.] A crystalline substance said to have been obtained by the hydrolysis of convolvulin. Later observers have failed to find it.

convolvulonolic (kon-vol″vū-lon-ol'ik), *a.* [*convolvulinol* + *-ic*.] Derived from convolvulin.—**Convolvulonolic acid**, an acid, $C_{15}H_{30}O_3$, obtained by the hydrolysis of convolvulinic acid with dilute sulphuric acid. It is monobasic and melts at 51.5°C.

Convolvulus moth, a European and African sphingid moth, *Phlegethontius convolvuli*, whose larva feeds on the foliage of plants of the family *Convolvulaceæ*.

convulsant (kon-vul'sant), *a.* and *n.* [*convulse* + *-ant*.] **I.** *a.* Causing muscular spasms.

II. *n.* An agent which causes muscular spasms.

convulsibility (kon-vul-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* A tendency to convulsion or the capability of being convulsed. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 275.

convulsion, *n.*—**External convulsion**, spasmodic contraction of the voluntary muscles.—**Internal convulsion.** (*a*) Spasmodic contraction of the involuntary muscles. (*b*) Same as *laryngismus stridulus*.

convulsion-root (kon-vul'shon-rōt), *n.* The Indian-pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*. See *Monotropa* (cut). Also called *convulsion-weed*.

cony, *n.* **8.** The West Indian agouti, *Dasyprocta cristata*, so called by the early English colonists from its fancied resemblance to a rabbit.

There are no quadrupeds, natives of Dominica, except the Indian *Coney*, which is nearly the size of a rabbit.
T. Alvord, Hist. of Island of Dominica, p. 45.

9. The name of several West Indian serranoid fishes: (*a*) The guativere, *Cephalopholis fulvus*. (*b*) *Cephalopholis cruentatus*, a brown fish with many spots, called in Spanish *enjambre*.

conylene (kon'i-lēn), *n.* [*con(ine)* + *-yl* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon, C_8H_{14}, formed by distilling trimethylconine. It is an oil which boils at 127° C.

conyrine (kon'i-rin), *n.* [*con(ine)* + *-yr* (varied from *-yl*) + *-ine*².] An oily base, $C_5H_4N.C_3H_7$, which boils at 172° C. and is obtained by heating conine with zinc chlorid.

coobah (kō'bä), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] In Australia, a small tree, *Acacia salicina*. It yields an excellent tan-bark and its wood is close-grained, heavy, dark brown, and nicely marked. The aboriginals make boomerangs and the colonists furniture from it. Also called *native willow*.

coöbligant (kō-ob'li-gant), *n.* One who binds or has bound himself with another or others in regard to some matter; one who is under some obligation jointly with another or others.

coöbligor (kō-ob'li-gôr), *n.* One of several parties bound by the same obligation.

cook¹, *v. t.* **5.** In *tobacco-manuf.*, to overheat (tobacco) in the process of sweating in bulk, depriving it of the power of heating up again. This happens when the temperature is kept long at 65° F. or raised still higher.

The oxidase and catalase are now killed. Such tobacco is called *cooked*. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. No. 65 (1900), p. 46.

cook¹, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*cook-fish*.

cook-camp (kůk'kamp), *n.* The building used as kitchen and dining-room in a logging-camp. [U. S.]

cooker, *n.* **2.** Specifically, a receptacle in which food may be cooked by steam. A common form is that of a sheet-metal vessel resembling the portable oven of a gas-stove, fitted with shelves for the various foods to be steamed. Water is placed in a tank below, and, on placing the cooker on the stove, steam is formed which fills the entire vessel and cooks the food. A portion of the steam escapes into a condenser, and the resulting hot water returns by gravity to the tank. In other forms steam from some outside source is led by pipes through the cooker, causing the water inside to heat and cook the food. Another cooker consists of a double plate, the space between the plates being filled with steam: the *oyster-cooker* used in restaurants is an example of this type. The *fireless cooker* (or *stove*), which is set in an insulating outer case, completes the working process, which must be begun in the ordinary way. Steam soup-kettles and steam-kettles used in canneries and in cooking food for cattle are steam cookers.

cook-fish (kůk'fish), *n.* A labroid fish, *Labrus bimaculatus*.

cook-house, *n.* **2.** A building or room, whether detached from a house or attached to it, in which cooking is carried on.

cook-shop (kůk'shop), *n.* A shop where food is cooked and sold.

cool¹, *v. t.* **5.** In *painting*, to strengthen (colors) on the blue and violet side of the spectrum, or to reduce (reds and yellows).

coolamin (kō'la-min), *n.* [Australian.] A drinking-cup made of a hollow gum-tree knot.

coold, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *cooled*.

cool-drawn (kōl'drân), *a.* Same as *cold-drawn* (which see).

cooler, *n.* **2.** (*b*) In *motor-car construction*, the apparatus used to lower the temperature of the circulating water which keeps the cylinder walls of the internal-combustion motor from overheating. It is an air-surface condenser, with air circulating around the exterior surface of tubes containing the water; or the water may be on the outside surface and the air pass through the bores. In the first type, radiating and contact surface are increased by spines or coils projecting from the tube-surface; for the second, the cooler is often made with hexagonal tubes so as to get the greatest number in a given space. Such coolers or radiators are called *honey-comb coolers*. The water can usually be kept at about 180° F., but when the car moves very slowly the water may be forced to the boiling-point.

4. A heavy square horse-blanket of sufficient size to envelop the horse's body.—**5.** A cooling drink.—**Remsen cooler**, a compound of Old Tom gin, lemon-peel, club soda, and cracked ice.—**Renwick cooler**, same as *Remsen* ★*cooler*, except that ginger-ale takes the place of soda.

coolgardite (kōl'gär-dīt), *n.* [*Coolgardie* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A supposed gold telluride from the Coolgardie gold-field in Western Australia: probably only a mixture of known species.

coolibah (kō'li-bä), *n.* [Also *coolibar*: aboriginal Australian name.] In western Queensland, a tree, *Eucalyptus microtheca*, the wood of which is reddish brown, remarkably hard, heavy and elastic, and useful in building. Also called *goborro*, and by the colonists *bastard*, *black*, or *flooded box*.

cooliman (kō'li-man), *n.* [Also *coolaman*, *coolamin*, *coolieman*, *koolaman*: aboriginal Australian.] A small trough of wood or bark used for carrying food or water.

The "gins" and "picaninnies" go carefully over the ground with a pointed stick in one hand and a wooden "*cooliman*" . . . in the other, gathering up any lizard, snake, or grub which has perished in the flames.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 262.

cooling-bridle (kō'ling-brī″dl), *n.* A bridle consisting of a single strap, with buckles and chapes on the ends by which the bit is attached. It has no brow-band or throat-latch.

cooling-cell (kō'ling-sel), *n.* In *photog.*, a cell with parallel glass sides, which contains water or a solution of alum and is placed in front of a lantern to shield plates used in projection from the action of heat.

cooling-drum (kō'ling-drum), *n.* **1.** An enlarged section of a pipe used to increase the area for the radiation of heat.—**2.** A drum or cylinder containing a refrigerating-coil; a condenser.

cooling-pond (kō'ling-pond), *n.* A pond the water of which, having been used for condens-

ing purposes in a steam-engine either in a jet or a surface-condenser, is exposed to the air and cooled so as to be used again.

cooling-stack (kö'ling-stak), *n.* Same as ★*cooling-tower*.

cooling-stove (kö'ling-stōv), *n.* An apparatus for lowering the temperature of the air of a room in hot weather. A mixture of broken ice and salt is placed in a sheet-metal vessel, and the air of the room passes downward through flues in contact with the freezing-mixture, and so out into the room. *Sci. Amer.*, May 16, 1903, p. 372.

cooling-surface (kö'ling-sėr″fās), *n.* **1.** A surface on which steam is condensed.—**2.** Any surface which is cool enough to abstract heat from the substance on one side of it, as in the coils which circulate brine in cold-storage rooms or in ice-making plants.

cooling-table (kö'ling-tā″bl), *n.* A place where rolled sections of metal are placed as they come from the rolls to allow them to cool and harden before being straightened and finished.

cooling-tower (kö'ling-tou″ėr), *n.* A device for cooling the water used in a steam-condenser or refrigerating-plant. It consists of a series of drip-pans placed one above the other in a water-tight tower, in combination with an air-blast. The hot water from the condenser is pumped into the uppermost pan, and falls from it in a shower to the next pan, and from this to the next, and so on until it reaches the reservoir below. A fan delivers a large volume of air under moderate pressure to the tower near its base, the air rising through the falling water and escaping through blinds at the top of the tower. The water passing through the tower is cooled from 15° to 30°, and can then be again used in the condenser.

coolooly (kö-lö'li), *n.* In Algiers, a person of mixed blood.

cool-tankard, *n.* **2.** The borage, *Borago officinalis*, used in preparing the beverage so named.

coolth (költh), *n.* [*cool* + *-th.*] **1.** Coolness: the opposite of *warmth*. [Now chiefly dialectal.]

My father and Mrs. Thrale seated themselves out of doors . . . for *coolth* and chat.
Mme. d'Arblay, Diary, I. 379.

2. A cold in the head. [Prov. Eng.]

coom[3] (köm), *n.* [Dial. form of *culm*[1].] The wooden frame used in building the arch of a bridge. [Scotch.]

coombe-rock (köm'rok), *n.* [*coombe* = *comb* + *rock*[1].] A term which has been applied in Sussex, England, to unstratified loose Pleistocene materials which have been regarded as due to the action of heavy rains while the ground below the surface was permanently frozen.

coom-ceiled (köm'sēld), *p. a.* Having an arched or sloping ceiling, as an attic or garret. [Scotch.]

coomed (kömd), *a.* Arch-shaped. [Scotch.]

coomy (kö'mi), *a.* [*coom*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of coom or dust: as, very *coomy* coal.—**2.** Begrimed with coal-dust and soot: as, *coomy* hands and face. [Scotch in both senses.]

coon, *n.* **4.** A negro. [U. S. slang.]—**To go the whole coon,** to go the whole hog. [Slang.]—**To hunt the same old coon,** to keep on doing the same thing. [Colloq.]

cooncan (kön-kan'), *n.* See ★*conquien*.

coon-cat (kön'kat), *n.* A name in New England of a large, long-haired variety of the domesticated cat, with ringed tail, whose pelage suggests that of a racoon.

coon-dog (kön'dog), *n.* A dog trained to follow and tree racoons.

coonery (kö'nėr-i), *n.* [*Coon* + *-ery.*] The aims and methods of the 'Coons' of the old Whig party in the United States. See *coon, n.*, 2.

coon-root (kön'röt), *n.* The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

coon-song (kön'sông), *n.* [Probably so named < ★*coon, n.*, 4, + *song.*] A popular song, such as is common among the negroes in the southern United States. [Colloq.]

coöperancy (kō-op'ę-ran-si), *n.* [*coöperan(t)* + *-cy.*] Coöperant relation or state.

This conception of a reign of law, amid which and under which we live, affects the emotions in various ways: at times it may cause despondency, but . . . . we shall more and more find occasion for joy and triumph in the *co-operancy* of the energies of humanity with those of their giant kindred, light, and motion, and heat, and electricity, and chemical affinity.
Edward Dowden, Studies in Literature, p. 99.

coöperation, *n.* **3.** In *psychol.*, the process by which a mental group, in the exercise of its apperceptive function, prompts other groups to a similar activity. *G. F. Stout*, Anal. Psychol., II. 128.

Cooper's lemming-mouse. See ★*lemming-mouse*.

coöptative (kō-op'ta-tiv), *a.* [*coöptate* + *-ive.*] Chosen by coöptation: as, *coöptative* governors of an institution, as distinct from representative governors.

coöpted (kō-op″ted), *p. a.* Chosen by coöptation.

It may be remarked that of 271 schemes approved by the Board of Education, some two-thirds provide for such *co-opted* members with expert knowledge.
Nature, Feb. 11, 1904, p. 344.

coorash (kö-räsh'), *n.* [Ar. *kurāsh*, scratching, < *karasha*, drive away, hurry, scratch.] A pruritic skin disease accompanied by a pustular eruption: common in parts of Africa.

coördinate. **I.** *a.*—**Coördinate paper.** See ★*paper*.

II. *n.*—**External coördinate,** in *statistical mech.*, a coördinate of a body external to a given system but upon which, in part, the potential energy of the system depends.—**Positional coördinate,** a coördinate which serves to define or locate a point or system.—**Projective coördinates.** From von Staudt's quadrilateral construction (see ★*quadrilateral*) is obtained a purely descriptive, projective, non-metrical definition of cross-ratio; and, given a pair of points, it is possible to obtain, without the use of any ratio or measurement, the harmonic conjugate to any third point of the same straight line. Starting with any 3 points on a straight line, assign to them arbitrarily the numbers 0, 1, ∞; then find the harmonic conjugate to the first with respect to 1, ∞, and assign to it the number 2; then find the harmonic conjugate to the point 1 with respect to 2, ∞, and assign to it the number 3; and so on. By introducing such a numerical system on 2 straight lines, or on 3, the projective coördinates of any point in a plane or in space are obtained.

coorongite (kö'rong-īt), *n.* [*Coorong* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral substance resembling india-rubber: found in the Coorong district of South Australia. *Groves and Thorp*, Chem. Technol, II. 129.

coörthotomic (kō-ôr-thō-tom'ik), *a.* [*co-*[1] + *orthotomic.*] In *math.*, crossing at right angles at every intersection: said of a set of curves.

coot, *n.* **1.** The name is variously applied in different localities to rails, gallinules, and ducks. Thus the hyacinthine gallinule, *Porphyrio hyacinthus*, is known as the *purple coot;* the scoter *Œdemia perspicillata*, as the *surf-coot;* and another scoter, *O. Americana*, as the *whistling coot*.

cop[1], *n.* **11.** In *golf*, the face of a bunker.

Cop. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Copernican;* (*b*) of *Coptic;* (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *copper*.

copa de oro (kō'pä dā ō'rō). [Sp., 'cup of gold.'] The California poppy, *Eschscholzia Californica:* so named by the Spanish Californians for its brilliant yellow flowers.

copaibic (kō-pā'bik), *a.* Same as *copaivic*.

copal, *n.*—**Mexican copal,** a resin derived from several species of *Terebinthus:* as *copal amargo* from *T. bipinnata* (*Bursera bipinnata* of Engler); *copal blanco* and *copal de penca* from *T. Jorullensis* (*B. Jorullensis* of Engler); and *copal de santo* from *T. Mexicana* (*B. Mexicana* of Engler) and from *T. Jorullensis*. The resin of *T. Jorullensis* is also called *goma de limon* and *Mexican elemi*). See *Bursera* and *copal*.

copalcocote (kō-päl-kō-kō'tā), *n.* [Mex. *copalcocote*, < Aztec *copalxocotl*, < *copalli*, gum or resin, + *xocotl*, fruit.] *Cyrtocarpa procera*, a small Mexican tree belonging to the sumac family, with odd-pinnate leaves having entire leaflets. It bears a yellow, acid, plum-like fruit, called *ciruela* by the Spaniards, with a resinous mesocarp and a stony endocarp, which is used medicinally.

copaliferous (kō-pa-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [E. *copal* + L. *-fer*, < *ferre*, bear.] Producing copal: as, *copaliferous* sand.

copalillo (kō-pä-lēl'yō), *n.* [Sp. *copalillo*, dim. of *copal*, which see.] *Exothea Copalillo*, a Mexican tree belonging to the *Sapindaceæ*, having upright branches, abruptly pinnate leaves with usually two pairs of entire leaflets, and berry-like fruit.

copalite (kō'pal-īt), *n.* [*copal* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *copalin*.

Copalm balm. Same as copalm balsam (which see, under *balsam*).

copang (kō'pang), *n.* [Also *cupang, coupang, kupang*, < Malay *kūpang*, a copper coin, = Jav. *kobang* = Jap. *koban:* see *coban*.] A Malayan copper coin.

copatentee (kō-pat-en-tē'), *n.* [*co-*[1] + *patentee.*] One who holds a patent jointly with another or others.

cop-dyeing (kop'dī″ing), *n.* The process of dyeing yarn upon the cop, in order to save the expense of reeling it into skeins and rewinding it upon bobbins. Many machines have been devised for this purpose but none has been entirely satisfactory.

cope[1], *v. t.* **3.** To muzzle, as a ferret, by sewing or tying up its mouth.—**To cope off,** to lift or draw that part of a pattern which is embedded in the top box or cope of a foundry-flask. The cope is lifted off and turned over for this purpose.

cope-head (kōp'hed), *n.* In *wood-working*, an attachment to a tenoning-machine for forming a coping on the tenon. See *tenoning-machine*.

copellidine (kō-pel'i-din), *n.* Hexahydrocollidine, or 2-methyl-5-ethyl piperidine, $C_5H_{11}N$. $CH_3.C_2H_5$, a basic oil which boils at 162° C. and has a disagreeable ammoniacal odor.

coper[4] (kō'pėr), *n.* [Also *cooper;* < D. and Flem. *kooper*, buyer, trader, < *koopen*, buy, trade: see *cope*[2], *v.*] A kind of floating grog-shop, stocked with indifferent liquors, tobacco, etc., which accompanies or plies its trade among the North Sea fishing-fleets.

cope-ring (kōp'ring), *n.* A metal ring with trunnions, used to carry the sand and loam which form the cope of a loam-mold.

coperiodic (kō-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* [*co-*[1] + *periodic.*] Synchronous as to period; undergoing periodic fluctuations or changes in equal intervals of time.

Copernicanism (kō-pėr'ni-kan-izm), *n.* The astronomical theory of Copernicus; that is, the doctrine that the earth and all the planets (except the moon and telescopic satellites discovered since the enunciation of the doctrine) revolve round the sun. Originally no definite meaning could be attached to this statement unless one regarded vacuous space as a real substance, an opinion which is now out of vogue; but the dynamics of rotation supplies a meaning which is true and which does not (at least, explicitly) suppose space to be a thing.

coperta (kō-per'tä), *n.* [It. *coperta*, a cover: see *covert.*] In *ceram.*, the final film of glaze put on the later Italian majolica-painting which acted like a varnish and increased the brilliance of the colors. This practice was not followed in France. *M. L. Solon*, French Faïence, Glossary.

cop-frame (kop'frām), *n.* A machine for winding yarn on a cop.

cophasal (kō-fā'zal), *a.* [*co-*[1] + *phasal.*] Being in or having the same phase.

copigue (kō-pē'gwā), *n.* [Also *copihue;* a native name in Chile.] *Lapageria rosea*, a half-woody climber, belonging to the lily family, with beautiful rose-colored or crimson flowers and sweet edible berries the size of a hen's egg. [Chile.]

coping-brick (kō'ping-brik), *n.* A brick cast to a shape fitting it to form part of a coping, as with a single or a double slope on its upper surface.

copinol (kō-pē-nōl'), *n.* [Central Amer.] Same as ★*guapinol*.

copivi (kō-pē'vē), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.

coplaintiff (kō-plān'tif), *n.* [*co-*[1] + *plaintiff.*] One of several parties plaintiff in the same action.

coplanarity (kō-plā-nar'i-ti), *n.* [*coplanar* + *-ity.*] The quality of being coplanar or of lying in the same plane.

The divergence from *coplanarity* as a rule has small importance. *Biometrika*, Aug., 1902, p. 413.

copopod (kō'pō-pod), *a.* and *n.* Same as *copepod*.

copper[1]. **I.** *n.* **8.** The plate of copper which contains or is intended to contain on its surface the engraved or etched design prepared for printing.—**Aceto-arsenite of copper.** Same as *Paris green*.—**American copper,** *Heodes hypophlæas*, a butterfly of the family *Lycænidæ*, common in the Atlantic United States where in the larval state it feeds on sorrel.—**Ammonionitrate of copper,** a substance, $4NH_3.Cu(NO_3)_2$, which has been proposed for use as an explosive agent, to be granulated and fired by a detonator.—**Bronze copper,** an American butterfly, *Chrysophanus thoe*, of the family *Lycænidæ*, the male of which has wings of a coppery brown spotted with black, the female's wings being orange-red with black spots. It is of wide distribution, and the larva feeds on curled dock, knotweed, and prickly ash.—**Copper arsenite,** a substance occurring in various green powders (as Paris green, emerald-green, Schweinfurt green, etc.) used as pigments and as insecticides.—**Copper barilla.** Same as ★*barilla*, 2.—**Copper bath colic.** See ★*bath*[1], ★*colic*.—**Copper glass.** Same as *Alexandria blue* (which see, under *blue*).—**Copper mixture of Gironde,** the original name for Bordeaux mixture used in spraying plants as a fungicide.—**Copper-pitch ore,** a not uncommon silicious ore of copper occurring in massive form with a dark-brown or black color and usually a dull, pitchy luster. It often contains besides copper other metallic oxids, as of iron, zinc, manganese, etc., and has been regarded as an impure chrysocolla; this, however, is not generally true, and in some cases it seems to be a definite compound. See ★*melanochalcite*.—**Copper rock,** ore containing native copper. [Lake Superior.]—**Copper silicide.** Same as ★*silicon-copper*.—**Copper sucrate,** a fungicide solution used in spraying fruit-trees and other plants: made with 4 pounds of crystallized sulphate of copper, 5 pounds of lime, 2 pounds of molasses, and 45 gallons of water.—**Manhès copper process,** the process of refining copper matte in a Bessemer converter

with twyèrs in the side of the vessel and above the level of the molten metal. The advantage of the Manhès converter lies in the fact that it protects the pure copper at the bottom from the blast and that it prevents the setting metal from closing the twyers. It is now replaced by newer designs.—**Moss copper**, metallic copper in fine filaments resembling moss which sometimes exudes from copper matte during the contraction of the latter in one of the stages of copper-smelting by the Swansea process. —**Phosphide of copper, silicium copper.** See ★*phosphide*, ★*silicon-copper*.—**Potassium cyanide copper process.** See ★*cyanide process*.—**Stamp copper**, native copper which has been separated from the copper rock by stamping and washing, as distinguished from mass copper and barrel-work. [Lake Superior.]—**Underpoled copper**, copper from which the suboxid has not been sufficiently removed by poling.

II. *a.*—**American copper hindwing.** See ★*hindwing*.—**Copper age, luster.** See ★*aye*, ★*luster*2.

copper[1], *v. t.* **3.** To coat with copper: as, to *copper* type; also, to color by means of a salt of copper: as, to *copper* pickles, etc., in order to make them a bright-green color.

The colouring of preserved peas by the use of a little copper sulphate is on a different basis, as the copper is considered liable to produce injury to health, and many vendors of *coppered* peas have been fined during recent years; yet the public object to purchase preserved peas of the natural brown colour. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 92.

copper[2] (kop'ėr), *n.* A policeman. See *cop*[4]. [Slang.]

copper-bill (kop'ėr-bil), *n.* A centrarchoid fish, *Lepomis pallidus*, found in the eastern United States.

copper-blende (kop'ėr-blend), *n.* Same as *tennantite*.

copper-bloom (kop'ėr-blōm), *n.* Same as *chalcotrichite*.

copper-cut (kop'ėr-kut), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A plate engraved on copper. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a copper-cut.

copperhead, *n.* **4.** A private token, equal to one cent, struck in the United States during the Civil War.—**5.** In *ornith.*, the yellow-headed blackbird, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*, of the western United States: so called from the reddish-yellow color of its head.

coppering-hammer (kop'ėr-ing-ham″ėr), *n.* See ★*hammer*[1].

copper-manganese (kop″ėr-mang-gạ-nēs'), *n.* Same as *crednerite*.

copper-Maori (kop″ėr-mä'ō-ri). [A colonial rendering of Maori *kapura*, the common fire used for cooking (or from *kopa*, the hole scooped out for a native oven?), + *Maori*, Maori ('native').] In New Zealand, a native oven.

copper-nose, *n.* **2.** A disease, *acne rosacea*, of the nose, caused sometimes by excessive use of alcohol.—**3.** A person having this disease; a drunkard.

copperplate (kop'ėr-plāt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *copperplated*, ppr. *copperplating*. To engrave or etch on a plate of copper for the production of a printing surface.

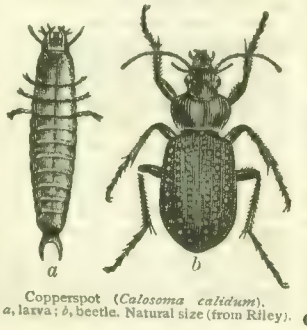
copper-schist (kop'ėr-shist), *n.* A schistose or slaty bituminous and very persistent bed, which carries copper-ores containing some silver, in the Mansfeld district, Saxony. The geological horizon is the Permian. The industry is a very old one, the mines are extensive, and the metallurgical problems, on account of the aluminous nature and relatively low-grade of the ore, are of special interest and importance. The rock is rather a shale or slate than a schist.

copperskin (kop'ėr-skin), *n.* A member of the American race; a redskin.

copper-slate (kop'ėr-slāt), *n.* A clay-slate in the Mansfeld district, Saxony, which carries copper ore.

copper-smoke (kop'ėr-smōk), *n.* The gases which escape from the hearth of a reverberatory furnace in which copper ores are roasted. They consist of sulphurous acid, with a little of the vapor of sulphuric acid, and hydrofluoric acid gas, and are very harmful to the surrounding country.

copperspot (kop'ėr-spot), *n.* An American carabid beetle, *Calosoma calidum*, having the black elytra dotted with copper-colored spots. [Local, Canada.]



Copperspot (*Calosoma calidum*). *a*, larva; *b*, beetle. Natural size (from Riley).

coppertail (kop'ėr-tāl), *n.* A person of low social standing. [Bush cant, Australia.]

copperwork, *n.* **2.** In *candy-making*, the copper kettles, pans, caldrons, and other vessels collectively in which syrups, pastes, conserves, etc., are boiled or otherwise treated in cooking candy.

Coppery leaves, leaves which show yellowish spots, gradually becoming a reddish-brown or copper color, due to injury caused by the so-called red spider, species of *Tetranychus*.

coppet (kop'et), *n.* [*cop*[1] + *-et*.] A small knoll; a hummock; a hammock. [Florida and Bermuda.]

The '*coppets*' or 'hammocks,' as they are called in Florida, are areas devoid of either pines or palmettos and often occupy isolated areas entirely surrounded by pine forests as in southern Florida.

Science, July 22, 1904, p. 113.

Coppice forest. Same as *sprout* ★*forest*.—**Coppice system.** Same as ★*sprout system*.—**Standard coppice system.** Same as *reserve* ★*sprout method*.

coppice-shoot (kop'is-shōt), *n.* Same as *sprout*, 1, (*b*).

coppice-wood (kop'is-wůd), *n.* A wood with underbrush. *Bacon*.

copping-beam (kop'ing-bēm), *n.* A beam which forms part of the machine by which thread is formed into cops.

coppy[2] (kop'i), *n.* [*cop*[1] + *-y*[1].] A crested fowl, such as the Houdan or Polish. [Local, Eng.]

copracrasia (kop-ra-krā'si-ä), *n.* [Gr. *κόπρος*, excrement, + *ἀκρασία*, powerlessness.] Loss of power to retain the feces.

copragogue (kop'ra-gog), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *κόπρος*, excrement, + *ἀγωγός*, leading.] **I.** *a.* Cathartic.

II. *n.* A cathartic remedy.

cop-reel (kop'rēl), *n.* A machine for winding yarn into hanks from mule-cops.

coprin (kop'rin), *n.* [*Coprinus*.] A fungus of the genus *Coprinus*.

coprodæum (kop-rō-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *coprodæa* (-ä). [Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + (irreg.) *δαίειν*, divide.] In *anat.*, the anterior division of the cloaca which receives the rectum in such animals as birds: correlative with *proctodæum* and ★*urodæum*.

coprolalia (kop″rō-lā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *λαλεῖν*, speak.] A morbid tendency to indecent speech.

coprolite, *n.* **2.** Any rounded concretionary mass or pebble containing largely calcium phosphate and representing the more or less altered debris of fossil bones, teeth, etc., used as a source of phosphoric acid in the manufacture of fertilizers. *Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., I. 609.—**Radiolarian coprolites,** round or cylindrical bodies, often attaining the size of a goose-egg, found in the Lias of Germany. They contain great numbers of radiolarians. "They probably originated from fish or cephalopods which had fed upon *Crustacea*, *Pteropoda*, and similar pelagic organisms whose stomachs were already full of radiolarian skeletons." *Haeckel* (quoted in Nicholson and Lydekker, Manual of Paleont., p. 148).

coprologist (ko-prol'ō-jist), *n.* A writer or painter whose work is characterized by filth or indecency. *Fortnightly Rev.*

coprology (ko-prol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *λέγειν*, gather.] **1.** The collection or a collection of filth or dung; figuratively, filth in literature or art.

How far poetry may be permitted to go in the line of sensual pleasure or sexual emotion may be debatable between the disciples of Ariosto and the disciples of Milton; but all English readers, I trust, will agree with me that *coprology* should be left to Frenchmen.

A. C. Swinburne, Ben Jonson, ii. 94.

coprophagy (ko-prof'ạ-ji), *n.* [Gr. *κόπρος*, excrement, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The habit, found among insects, of customarily feeding upon excrement. It also occurs as a pathological condition in man.

coproprietorship (kō-prō-prī'e-tọr-ship), *n.* Joint proprietorship or ownership.

Coprosma (kō-pros'mä), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *ὀσμή*, smell. The allusion is to the odor of the herbage in some species.] A genus of plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*. They are shrubs or small trees with opposite or whorled, entire leaves, and white or greenish, mostly inconspicuous flowers, either axillary or terminal and borne singly or in small cymes or heads, the fruit consisting of a 2- or 4-celled berry. There are about forty species, extending from New Zealand and Australia to Java, the Hawaiian Islands, and Juan Fernandez. *C. Baueri* is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses for its small, coral-red, ornamental fruits. *C. fœtidissima* is the *sterile wood*, and *C. lucida* the *karamu* or *coffee-bush*, of New Zealand. See *sterile wood*, under *sterile*, and ★*coffee-bush*.

coprosterol, *n.* See ★*koprosterol*.

cops[1], *n.* A former (and recent simplified) spelling of *copse*.

cops[2] (kops), *n.* [Also *copse*, < ME. *cops*, < AS. *cops*, var. of *cosp* (= OS. *cosp*), a shackle.] **1†.** A shackle for the hands or feet. [Anglo-Saxon use.]—**2.** A hasp. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A bow-shaped piece of metal, bent into the form of a capital U, used as a holdfast at the end of a pole or beam (of a plow or wagon, etc.); a clevis. [Prov. Eng.]

copse[2], *n.* Same as ★*cops*[2].

Copt. An abbreviation of *Coptic*.

copula, *n.* **5.** In *bot.*, same as *zygospore*.—**6.** In *zoöl.*, the cell resulting from the union of a microgamete and a macrogamete among the *Sporozoa*.—**7.** In *chem.*, one compound substance united with and modifying the character of another. See *copulated* ★*compound*. *E. von Meyer*, Hist. Chem., p. 283.—**8.** A commissure; the corpus callosum.—**9.** In *music*, a brief connecting passage, especially between the subject and answer of a fugue. Also called *codetta* or *conduit*.—**10.** Same as ★*amboceptor*.—**11.** In *ichth.*, same as *actinost*.

copulated (kop'ů-lā-ted), *p. a.* United by a copula; joined.—**Copulated compound.** See ★*compound*.

copulation, *n.* **3.** In *chem.* See *copulated* ★*compound*. *E. von Meyer*, Hist. Chem., p. 325.

copunctal (ko-pungk'tal), *a.* [L. *co-*, together, + *punctum*, point, + *-al*[1].] In *geom.*, being on the same point; concurrent.

Planes all on the same point, or straights all with the same cross, are called *copunctal*.

Merriman and Woodward, Higher Mathematics, p. 71.

cop-winder (kop'wīn'dėr), *n.* A machine for winding yarn from the skein upon a bobbin or pirn for weaving.

copy, *n.*—**Close copy,** formerly a copy of legal instruments which might be written continuously without breaking off in order to leave only a given number of words on each sheet. In an office copy, each sheet was to contain only a prescribed number of words.

copygram (kop'i-gram), *n.* Same as ★*copygraph*.

copygraph (kop'i-grȧf), *n.* [*copy* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** Same as *hectograph*.—**2.** A print produced by copygraph.—**3.** A printing-type of peculiar face, made to imitate the characters of a type-writing machine.

copy-head (kop'i-hed), *n.* A line of writing set at the head of each page of a child's copy-book, as a model of penmanship to be copied or imitated.

coquille, *n.* **2.** A shell, or a dish in the form of a shell, in which preparations of fish, etc., are served.—**3.** *pl.* Spectacles of concavo-convex glass, usually tinted or smoked, used as a protection to the eyes.—**4.** A mistake in printing, in which one letter is substituted for another.

Cor adiposum. Same as *fatty* ★*heart*.—**Cor arteriosum** [L., arterial heart], the left side of the heart, which contains arterial blood.—**Cor bovinum** [L., ox heart], a greatly hypertrophied heart.—**Cor dextrum** [L., right heart]. Same as ★*cor venosum*.—**Cor sinistrum** [L., left heart]. Same as ★*cor arteriosum*.—**Cor taurinum.** Same as ★*cor bovinum*.—**Cor venosum** [L., venous heart], the right half of the heart, which contains venous blood.

Cor. An abbreviation (*b*) of *coroner*; [l. c.] (*c*) of *correlative*, (*d*) of *correspondence*, *correspondent*, and *corresponding*.

coracite (kor'ạ-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *κόραξ*, crow, + *-ite*[2].] A partially altered uraninite, or pitchblende, from the north shore of Lake Superior.

coracler (kor'ạ-klėr), *n.* [*coracle* + *-er*[1].] A fisherman who uses a coracle. *N. E. D.*

Coracohumeral groove, in *ornith.*, the well-defined impression on the anterior side of the proximal end of the humerus.

coracoid, *n.* (*e*) In *ichth.*, a large bone of the shoulder-girdle; the clavicle; not homologous with the coracoid of Agassiz or of Parker, or the coracoideum of Vogt and Yung. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 521.

coracoideum (kor″ạ-kō-id'ē-um), *n.*; pl. *coracoidea* (-ä). In *ichth.*, the supraclavicle; a bone of the shoulder-girdle of fishes between the clavicle and the post-temporal: not homologous with the coracoid of Parker, Agassiz, or Owen. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 520.

coracoradialis (kor″ạ-ko-rā-di-ā'lis), *n.* [NL., < *coraco(ides)*, the coracoid, + *radius*, radius.] The short head of the biceps muscle.

coraco-ulnaris (kor″ạ-kō-ul-nā'ris), *n.* [NL., < *coraco(ides)*, the coracoid, + *ulna*, ulna.] Fibers of the biceps muscle attached to the fascia of the forearm.

coradgee, *n.* See ★*koradji*.

coral, *n.*—**Black coral,** any coral having a black horn-like axis, as the antipatharians; also applied to the black axis of certain gorgonians.—**Coral bead-tree, bean,**

calculus, fern, hairstreak, rock. See ★*bead-tree*, etc. —**Deep-sea coral zone.** See ★*zone*.—**Honeycomb coral,** a coral of the genus *Favosites*, so named from the regular hexagonal cells and transverse floors or tabulæ.—**Mexican coral bean.** See ★*bean*[1].—**Rose coral,** any species of *Isophyllia*, the polyps of this genus being large and bright-colored.—**White coral,** a branched coral of the Mediterranean, *Amphihelia oculata*.—**Yellow coral,** the yellow form of the hydrocoralline, *Distichopora nitida*.

coral-and-pearl (kor″al-and-pėrl′), *n.* The wild red baneberry, *Actæa rubra*, so called from its pearly-red berries.

coral-bead (kor′al-bēd), *n.* A climbing vine, with red drupes, of the genus *Epibaterium*, of the moonseed family. See ★*Epibaterium*.

coral-creeper (kor′al-krē″pėr), *n.* A trailing leguminous vine of Australia, *Hardenbergia coccinea* (*Glycine coccinea* of Curtis), bearing scarlet flowers. Also called *bleeding-heart*.

coral-gall (kor′al-gâl), *n.* One of the excrescences, of varied shape and size, produced on different kinds of coral by the action of barnacles, crabs and epizoic animals of other species.

These *coral-galls* may be found on the Milleporas and Madreporas of a certain portion of a reef and be absent from all the other genera of neighbouring corals. The crab-galls that are found so commonly and in such abundance upon Pocilloporas and Seriatoporas in certain parts of the Pacific and elsewhere are found only in cases of extreme rarity in other corals.

Nature, Sept. 10, 1903, p. 457.

coral-grove (kor′al-grōv), *n.* A group of arborescent corals growing together.

coralillo (kō-rä-lēl′yō), *n.* [Cuban Sp., dim. of *coral*, coral.] *Antigonon leptopus*, an ornamental climbing-vine of the family *Polygonaceæ*, which bears clusters of showy pink flowers.

coralist (kor′al-ist), *n.* [*Coral* + *-ist*.] A worker or dealer in coral.

Corallana (kor-a-lā′nä), *n.* [NL., < *corallum*, coral: see *coral*. The first species was found among corals.] The typical and only genus of the family *Corallanidæ*. *Dana*, 1852.

Corallanidæ (kor-a-lan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallana* + *-idæ*.] A family of cymothoid isopod crustaceans typified by the genus *Corallana*.

corallar (kō-ral′ăr), *a.* [*coral* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to a corallum or corål.

corallet (kor′a-let), *n.* [*corall-um* + *-et*[1].] The skeleton of one of the individuals in a compound corallum. *Dana*.

corallian (kō-ral′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *coralli-um*, coral, + *-an*.] 1. Having the character of coral, or containing coral.—2. Specifically, in *geol.*, noting a division of the Jurassic system lying above the Oxfordian and below the Kimmeridgian and in England including the coral rag, coralline oölite, and calcareous grit.

In the English succession it constitutes the upper division of the Middle oölites and is characterized by its great abundance of corals in massive banks. In France and the Alps the parallel division is the Sequanian.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, the corallian division.

corallic (kō-ral′ik), *a.* [L. *corall-um*, coral, + *-ic*.] Having the character of or resembling coral.

Corallidæ (kō-ral′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *coralli-um* + *-idæ*.] A family of alcyonarian *Anthozoa*, of the order *Pseudaxonia*, in which the axis is a dense calcareous mass formed by the fusion of spicules. It includes the genera *Corallium* and *Pleurocorallium*. See *Coralliidæ*.

corallidomous (kor-a-lid′ō-mus), *a.* [L. *corallum*, coral, + *domus*, Gr. δόμος, house.] Living on coral reefs, as certain mollusks, crustaceans, and other organisms.

corallinaceous (kor″a-li-nā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the family (of algæ) *Corallinaceæ*.

coralline. I. *a.*—**Coralline crag, limestone.** See ★*crag*[1], 2, ★*limestone*.

II. *n.* 4. Commercial rosolic acid.

coral-milk (kor′al-milk), *n.* The circulating fluid in the channels of compound corals.

The nutritive fluids, after elaboration by the polyps, are conveyed into the larger deep-seated parallel tubes: the nutrient fluid contained in these tubes resembles milk so much that it is known by the name of *coral-milk*.

T. Rymer-Jones, Animal Kingdom, p. 128.

coral-pea (kor′al-pē), *n.* Same as ★*coral-creeper*.

coral-polyp (kor′al-pol″ip), *n.* An individual zoöphyte of a coral polypidom.

coral-red (kor′al-red), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The red color peculiar to the variety of coral known as *Corallum rubrum*.

II. *a.* Having this color; covered with a glaze of this hue: as, a *coral-red* vase.

coralroot, *n.*—**Crested coralroot,** an orchidaceous plant, *Hexalectris aphyllus*, of the southern United States, similar to *Corallorhiza*, but distinguished by crested ridges on the lip of the flower.

Coral-spot disease. See ★*disease*.

coral-thrombus (kor′al-throm″bus), *n.* A red thrombus formed in a short time from slowly moving blood, the coagulating fibrin having entangled the red corpuscles before they had time to sink.

In the larger vessels considerable fibrin and a homogeneous material resembling *coral-thrombi* are seen.

Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 25, 1900, p. 157.

coral-tree, *n.*—2. A small tree of northern India, North China, Korea, and Japan, *Hovenia dulcis*, belonging to the buckthorn family. It bears a small fruit consisting of a three-seeded capsule resting on an enlarged, fleshy, arched peduncle, resembling a piece of red coral. This peduncle is edible and contains a sweet juice with a pear-like flavor. Also called *Japanese raisin-tree*.—**Bat's-wing coral-tree,** an Australian tree, *Erythrina Vespertilio*, 30 to 40 feet high, having exceedingly light and spongy wood which is used by the aborigines for making shields. Called also *cork-tree*.

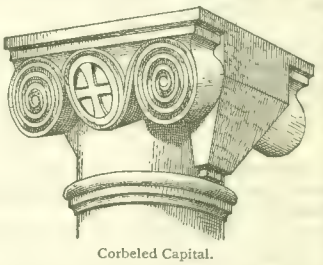
corbeau (kōr-bō′), *n.* [F., raven: see *corbel*[2].] A very dark green color.

corbeille, *n.* 2. A fancy flower- or fruit-basket.

The full *corbeille* of blushing bloom.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxii.

corbel[1], *v. t.*—**Corbeled capital,** in *columnar arch.*, a capital which has one or more distinctly marked corbels, consoles, or brackets projecting from its mass. In Syrian architecture of the fourth to the sixth centuries this form was used to diminish the length of the unsupported epistyle between two capitals. In most cases there were two of such projections, so that the capital was oblong in plan. In a few cases there were three, so that an epistyle at a right angle with the main epistyle was carried.



Corbeled Capital.

H. C. Butler, Architecture and Other Arts, p. 177.

corbelated, corbellated (kôr′be-lā-ted), *p. a.* Furnished or decorated with corbels; corbeled.

corbel-block (kôr′bel-blok), *n.* 1. A corbel when made of a single piece of stone, terra-cotta, or the like.—2. A stone in a compound corbel made up of several courses, one block of the three or four composing the corbel.

corbel-tabling (kôr′bel-tā″bling), *n.* 1. A corbel-table (which see, with cut).—2. Building by means of rows of corbels or corbel-tables. In Romanesque architecture the corbel-tabling of the cornices is a distinctive feature.

corbie-gable (kôr′bi-gā″bl), *n.* Same as *stepped gable*.

corbillard (kôr-bē-yär′), *n.* [F., a young raven, a hearse, a coach.] A French state coach formerly in use. It had a top supported by six pillars, three on a side. The quarters were inclosed by curtains and the doorways were closed by leather screens, behind which were seats for the pages.

corbina (kôr-bē′nä). *n.* [Sp. *corbina*, *corvina* (NL. *Corvina*), name of several fishes so called from their black color or black fins; prop. fem. of *corvino*, < L. *corvinus*, of the raven or crow: see *corvine* and *corbin*, and compare *Corvina*.] A much-esteemed food-fish, *Corvina deliciosa*, of the western coast of South America, sometimes attaining a length of over 6 feet. The corbina is frequently shipped inland.

corbin-bone (kôr′bin-bōn), *n.* The crow's bone; the hindmost segment of the breast-bone of a deer, technically known as the xiphoid.

corbineta (kôr-bē-nā′tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *corbina*, a crow: see ★*corbina*.] A sciænoid fish, *Bairdiella icistia*, found on the west coast of Mexico.

corbule (kôr′būl), *n.* [NL. *Corbula*.] A bivalve of the family *Corbulidæ*.

corcopali (kôr-kop′a-lē), *n.* The edible, acid fruit of *Garcinia Indica*, a slender tree of the gamboge family, native to India. The fruit is purple, and of the size and shape of a small orange. It is somewhat astringent and has long been employed in India for the preparation of a cooling beverage, useful in cases of fever.

cord[1], *n.* 9. An imperfection on the surface of glass. See ★*cordy*.—**Amniotic cord.** See ★*amniotic*.—**Axial cord.** See ★*axial*.—**Bedford cord,** a heavy rib-weave running lengthwise of the fabric: seen chiefly in women's dress-goods.—**Cord area.** See ★*area*. **Cord foot,** one lineal foot of a pile of cord-wood cut in 4-foot lengths and piled 4 feet high; equal to 16 cubic feet.—**Ferrein's cords,** the true vocal cords.—

Gangliated cord, the sympathetic nerve.—**Gubernacular cord,** in *embryol.*, a fibrous cord connecting the embryonic mammalian testis with the skin of the scrotum and disappearing after the descent of the testis.—**Stigmatal cord,** in *entom.*, one of the temporarily functionless solid tracheal branches running from the main longitudinal trachea to aborted thoracic stigmata in the nymphs and larvæ of certain insects of the neuropteroid series, as *Ephemeridæ*, *Perlidæ*, *Odonata*, and *Trichoptera*. In the adults they become functional. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 460.—**Willis's cords,** fine fibrous cords which cross the sinuses of the dura mater: also called *trabeculæ of Willis* and *chordæ Willisii*.

cord[1], *v.* II. *intrans.* To become hard and cord-like: noting a condition occasionally encountered in the blood-vessels.

From obstruction of the jugular there are often *cording* of the vein, swelling and œdema of the tissues and glands about the vein, and cellulitis of the neck.

Buck, Med. Handbook, III. 658.

cordage, *n.* 2. The quantity of wood, in cords, on a given area of land.

Cordaitaceæ (kôr″da-i-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1887), < *Cordaites* + *-aceæ*.] A family of gymnospermous fossil plants of the order *Cordaitales*, typified by the genus *Cordaites*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers, the staminate stalked with 3–4 cylindrical stamens consisting of a simple pollen-sac; the fertile borne on short, filiform peduncles in the axils of bracts, many of which, crowded together on an axis, form spikes. Several genera are recognized, and generic names have been applied to various parts found detached from the stems. They were trees or woody plants with broad, longitudinally nerved leaves, ranging from the Devonian through the Carboniferous. See *Cordaites*.

cordaitaceous (kôr″da-i-tā′shius), *a.* Belonging or related to the family *Cordaitaceæ*.

cordaitalean (kôr″da-i-tā′lē-an), *a.* [*Cordaitales* + *-an*.] Belonging or related to the fossil plant-order *Cordaitales*.

Cordaitales (kôr″da-i-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1892), < *Cordaites* + *-ales*.] An order of fossil gymnospermous plants, usually made to include the families *Cordaitaceæ* and *Dolerophyllaceæ*: doubts, however, exist with regard to the latter. They range from the Devonian to the Permian, and are regarded by many as the ancestors of the *Ginkgoales*.

cordaitean (kôr-da-i-tē′an), *a.* [*Cordaites* + *-an*.] Belonging or related to the fossil plant-genus *Cordaites*, or to the family *Cordaitaceæ*.

cordein (kôr′dē-in), *n.* [*cord(ol)* + *-e-* + *-in*[2].] The trade-name of methyltribromsalol or methyl cordol. Its use in medicine is similar to that of cordol.

cordicole (kôr′di-kōl), *n.* [NL. *cordicola*, < L. *cor* (*cord-*), heart, + *-cola*, < *colere*, till, worship: see *cult*.] A worshiper of the heart: a name applied to members of Roman Catholic societies who worship the 'sacred heart' (of Jesus).

cording[1], *n.* 3. In *sewing-machine work*, the stitching, with special machines, of cords on cloaks, corsets, uniforms, and other garments.

cordite (kôr′dīt), *n.* [*cord*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A smokeless powder, introduced in 1889, and adopted in the British military and naval service for small arms and guns of all calibers. It is brown in color, and was originally composed of 58 parts of nitroglycerin, 37 parts of guncotton, and 5 parts of mineral jelly (vaseline). A modification is used which is composed of 65 parts of guncotton, 30 parts of nitroglycerin, and 5 parts of mineral jelly. It is made in the form of cords or cylinders by pressing the composition through holes of varying size. Cordite imparts a high velocity to the projectile without undue pressure, is very stable under extreme climatic conditions, and its ballistic properties are not seriously affected by moisture. The objection to it is that the high degree of heat developed upon combustion causes rapid erosion of the bore of the gun.

cordol (kôr′dol), *n.* [*cord*[1](?) + *-ol*.] The trade-name of tribromphenyl salicylate, $HOC_6H_4COOH_6H_2Br_3$, prepared by the action of bromine on salol. It crystallizes in colorless needles, and is used in medicine as a gastric sedative and intestinal antiseptic.

cordoned (kôr′dond), *p. a.* Decorated with an encircling band in relief: as, a *cordoned* vase of old Satsuma.

cord-peg (kôrd′peg), *n.* In *elect.*, the metallic peg or plug attached to the end of a flexible conducting-cord for making switchboard connections. Such pegs are employed in telephone service and in other cases where circuits for small currents are needed.

corduroy, *v. t.* 2. In splitting a hide, to make uneven lines or spots on the flesh side of it. *Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 203.

cordy (kôr′di), *a.* [*cord*[1] + *-y*[1].] Stringy; in *glass-manuf.*, noting a defective condition resulting from impurities. See also *wreath*, 4.

cordylite (kôr′di-līt), *n.* [Gr. κορδύλη, club, + *-ite*[2], in allusion to the shape of the crystals.]

A cerium fluocarbonate related to parisite but peculiar in containing barium: found in southern Greenland.

cordylurid (kôr-di-lū′rid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the dipterous family *Cordyluridæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Cordyluridæ*.

cordylus (kôr′di-lus), *n.*; pl. *cordyli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. κορύλη, a club.] In the medusoid of *Hydromedusæ*, an exumbral structure, possibly a modified tentacle, placed between tentacles and consisting of a core of vacuolated endoderm cells covered by flattened ectoderm. *W. K. Brooks.*



Sensory Club (Cordylus) of Onychoteuthis sp., showing the hooks and clusters of fixing-cushions and acetabula below them. Nearly one half natural size. (From "Cambridge Natural History.")

core-bar (kōr′bär), *n.* A bar of iron upon which a round core is struck up. The bar is placed on the bearings of core-trestles and loam is laid on it and struck to shape by revolving it against the edge of a board cut to the required outline. Core-bars vary in diameter with the sizes of the cores required, ranging from a half inch to twelve inches or more, and when of large diameter, such as are used in gun-construction, are called *core-barrels*.

core-barrel, *n.* 2. In *mining* and *rock-drilling*, a form of boring-bit carrier for use in making annular holes in rock with the diamond drill. The barrel consists of a wrought-iron tube of the diameter of the hole outside, with spiral grooves along its length to allow escape of water and refuse. The core passes up inside the barrel. See ★*core-borer*.

core-bench (kōr′bench), *n.* A bench where small foundry cores are made.

core-board (kōr′bōrd), *n.* Same as *loam-board*.

core-borer (kōr′bōr″ėr), *n.* In *mining*, a type of machine for deep boring having an annular cutting-bit. To this type belong the diamond drill and the calyx drill.

Core-box machine, a molding-machine fitted with cutters adapted to form in wood patterns for core-boxes.—**Core-box plane,** a plane for making the hollow cylinders within which the cores are to be molded.

core-carriage (kōr′kar″āj), *n.* A low iron car on which cores and molds which are to be baked are run into the core-oven.

Core conductor. See ★*conductor*.

corediastasis, corediastole. Erroneous forms for ★*corodiastasis* and ★*corodiastole*.

core-drill (kōr′dril), *n.* Same as ★*core-borer*.

core-drilling (kōr′dril″ing), *n.* Drilling with an annular bit, usually of diamonds set in a holder, so that a core is left in the axis of the tube. From the core the strata which have been pierced can be determined.

Core-drilling is indispensable in a great variety of engineering and mining enterprises, affording, as it does, a means for drilling out a sample core or column of rock, which enables one to tell at a glance the exact nature of the substrata. *Sci. Amer.*, July 18, 1903, p. 44.

core-extractor (kōr′eks-trak″tor), *n.* In *mining*, a conical-toothed clutch in the lower end of the core-barrel by which the core is detached and raised.

coreid (kō′rē-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the heteropterous family *Coreidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Coreidæ*.

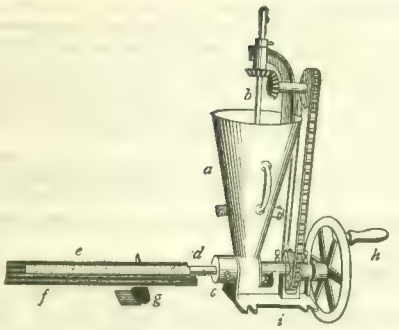
coreine (kō′rē-in), *n.* A mordant coal-tar color of the oxazin type, derived from the amide of dihydroxybenzoic acid. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool blue.—**Coreine AB** and **AR,** mordant coal-tar colors of the oxazin type, made by heating coreine RR with aniline and then sulphonating the product. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool blue.—**Coreine 2R,** a mordant coal-tar color of the oxazin type, derived from gallocyanine. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool a bright blue. Same as *celestine* ★*blue*.

core-iron (kōr′ī″ėrn), *n.* A small wrought-iron rod from ⅛ to ¼ of an inch in diameter, used in forming a center for a foundry core. This is necessary in slender cores in order to make them sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure of the iron.

co-relation, *n.* 2. Specifically, in *vegetable teratol.*, the association of one malformation with others in the same plant: illustrated in *peloria*, etc. *Masters*.

core-loss (kôr′lôs), *n.* The loss of power in the iron core of electric machinery, consisting of the hysteresis loss and the eddy-current loss in the iron.

core-machine (kōr′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *foundry work*, a hand-power machine for pressing prepared molding-sand into cylindrical forms for use as cores. The sand is placed in the hopper end and by the revolution of a vertical plug is forced out of the bottom of the hopper, through a die that forms it into long cylinders, deposited on a tray, and cut into lengths ready for the core-oven.



Core-machine.

a, hopper; *b*, screw, pressing the mixed sand, flour, and oil through the forming-die; *c*, forming-die; *d*, core-tube; *e*, plastic core delivered upon corrugated tray; *f*; *g*, adjustment to keep tray level and to shift it until filled; *h*, operating-handle; *i*, base, resting on work-bench. Capacity 200 feet of core an hour.

core-maker (kōr′mā″kėr), *n.* One who or that which makes cores; specifically, a workman employed in a foundry whose business it is to mold and bake sand or loam cores.

coreometer, *n.* See ★*corometer*.

core-oven (kōr′uv″n), *n.* In *foundry work*, an oven for drying and baking small cores. It may be a simple sheet-metal box placed over a small furnace or a large brick oven heated by coal or gas. The cores are placed upon triangular shelves which are pivoted at one corner. The oven is fitted with two doors placed at right angles, so that whether the shelf is in the oven or swung outside the oven is always closed by one of the doors.

core-packing (kōr′pak″ing), *n.* Packing placed around a core to increase its strength and durability. The material for both core and covering depends on the service required of the packing.

core-peg (kōr′peg), *n.* A peg or support for a core which is made of a number of parts. The various parts are set on the peg and are then fastened together.

core-plate (kōr′plāt), *n.* A thin annular cast-iron plate used in making a framework or skeleton for large cores. Several of these plates are fastened to a central bar, the space between them is filled with twisted hay, and the whole is covered with loam.

core-ring (kōr′ring), *n.* A ring of cast-iron which supports a core and, when the casting is poured, melts and becomes a part of the casting.

core-rod (kōr′rod), *n.* Same as ★*core-iron*.

co-respondency (kō-re-spon′den-si), *n.* The fact of being co-respondent, as in a suit for divorce.

core-stove (kōr′stōv), *n.* A stove for heating a core-oven in a foundry.

core-trestle (kōr′tres″l), *n.* A strong trestle, usually of metal, having V-bearings on its top in which a core-bar is laid. To the end of this core-bar is fastened a crank by which it can be turned to shape the core as in a rough sort of lathe.

core-tube (kōr′tūb), *n.* 1. Same as *core-barrel*. —2. The inner tube of a built-up gun.

core-vent (kōr′vent), *n.* In *founding*, a small hole or passage made in a core for the escape of gas. The best way to make it is to lay a string in the core when the latter is being made, and to burn it out after the core is baked. Sometimes small wires are placed in the core and withdrawn after it is baked.

core-wall (kōr′wâl), *n.* A wall of solid masonry in the interior of a dam, dike, or causeway which is constructed chiefly of sand or earth. *H. M. Wilson*, Irrigation Engineering, p. 350.

corf, *n.* 3. A small mine-car of wood or iron.

corf-cage (kôrf′kāj), *n.* The cage or elevator in which corfs are hoisted to the surface. [Eng.]

corial (kō-ri-äl′), *n.* [Sp. *corial*, appar. perverted from Arawak *kuljara*.] In Guiana, a dugout canoe pointed at both ends.

coriandrol (kō-ri-an′drōl), *n.* [L. *coriandrum*, coriander, + *-ol*.] A colorless fragrant liquid compound, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, contained in oil of coriander.

Coriariaceæ (kō″ri-ā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Coriaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Sapindales*, containing the genus *Coriaria* only, and characterized by 5-merous diplostemonous flowers. They are woody plants with opposite or whorled entire leaves without stipules, and axillary or clustered flowers. The genus *Coriaria* is remarkable for its wide distribution in both hemispheres of the old world, and is also found fossil in the Tertiary of Europe. See *Coriaria*.

coridine (kor′i-din), *n.* A monacid base, $C_{10}H_{15}N$, found in coal-tar. It boils at 211° C.

coriin (kō′ri-in), *n.* [*cori*(*um*) + *-in*².] An albuminoid substance which cements together the fibers of the corium.

corimelænid (kor-i-me-lē′nid), *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Corimelænidæ*. Also used adjectively.

corindin (kō-rin′din), *n.* [Formation not clear.] A ptomaïne, $C_{10}H_{15}N$.

coring-out (kōr-ing-out′), *n.* The process of making hollow castings by the use of cores, as distinguished from forming the interior by a block of greensand.

coring-up (kōr-ing-up′), *n.* The process of putting the cores in place in a foundry-mold before closing it up by putting on the cope.

corinth (kor′inth), *n.* 2. A name applied to several coal-tar colors which dye currant-red and other reddish shades.—**Glycin corinth,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton currant-red in an acid bath.—**Kongo corinth B** and **G,** direct cotton colors of the disazo type, the former derived from tolidine, the latter from benzidine. They dye unmordanted cotton brownish violet in a soap bath.

Corinthian, *a.* 4. Elegantly ornate; florid: applied to literary style.

I have already spoken of the Attic and the Asiatic styles; besides these, there is the *Corinthian* style. . . . It has not the warm glow, blithe movement, and soft pliancy of life, as the Attic style has; it has not the over-heavy richness and encumbered gait of the Asiatic style; it has glitter without warmth, rapidity without ease, effectiveness without charm. Its characteristic is, that it has no soul. *M. Arnold*, Essays in Criticism, p. 87.

Corinthian atrium. See ★*atrium*.

Corinthianesque (kō-rin″thi-an-esk′), *a.* [*Corinthian* + *-esque*.] Resembling the Corinthian style: as, *Corinthianesque* pillars.

Corinthianism (kō-rin′thi-an-izm), *n.* [*Corinthian* + *-ism*.] Corinthian conduct or theory; that is, the unrestrained pursuit of worldly pleasure.

Corinthianize, *v. i.* 2. In *arch.*, to design or to be designed somewhat in the spirit of the Corinthian order. Thus the Byzantine capitals of the fifth century and later, founded upon sharp, thistle-like leafage resembling the acanthus, are assumed to be deliberate imitations of Corinthian capitals, and may be said to be *Corinthianized*.

coriomyrtin (kō″ri-ō-mėr′tin), *n.* Same as *coriamyrtin*.

coriosulphurine (kō″ri-ō-sul′fū-rin), *n.* [L. *corium*, skin, + *sulphur*, sulphur, + *-ine*².] A yellow pigment found in the skin of certain birds.

corisid (kor′i-sid), *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Corisidæ*. Also used adjectively.

corium, *n.* 3. A tunic of leather with overlying flaps. It appears in the Bayeux tapestry, and was used as late as the time of Henry III. *Myrick*, Antient Armor, I. 2.—**Corium phlogisticum,** an unusually thick crust formed on blood drawn during the height of an inflammation. See *buffy coat*.

Corixidæ (kō-rik′si-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Corisidæ* (which is the preferred spelling).

cork[1], **I.** *n.* 5. *pl.* (*a*) A game played with corks colored differently on the sides and so trimmed that they may fall either way, the players betting on whether the majority thrown will fall red or black. Sometimes called *props*. (*b*) In France and Belgium, a game, a mixture of quoits and bowls. (*c*) A variety of skittle-pool.—**Burnt cork,** charred cork used to blacken the face, as in making up for a 'negro minstrel,' or to emphasize the eyebrows, etc.

II. *a.*—**Cork belt,** a cork life-preserver made to be fastened around the waist.—**Cork leg,** an artificial leg made of cork: now usually applied to one made of wood or other material.

cork[1], *v. t.* 4. In *currying*, to grain. [Rare.] *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 83.

cork-board, *n.* 2. In *currying*, a board, with a cork surface, used by a workman to board or grain a skin or hide. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 83.

cork-borer (kôrk′bōr″ėr), *n.* Any one of the following insects, which bore into the corks of wine-bottles: *Rhizophagus bipustulatus*, a nitidulid beetle; *Tinea cloacella*; *Endrosis lactulla*; and *Asopia farinalis*. One of the sow-bugs, *Oniscus murarius*, also has this habit, but probably only follows insect damage.

cork-elm (kôrk′elm), *n.* A majestic forest-tree, *Ulmus racemosa*, of the more northeastern parts of North America, but ranging from Quebec to Nebraska and south to northern New Jersey and Missouri. It reaches a height of 100 feet, the trunk, which sometimes attains a diameter of 3 feet, often being free of branches for 60 feet. The

habit is wholly unlike that of the white elm, the top being relatively small for so large a tree. The bark of old trees is deeply divided by fissures into broad, corky ridges. The wood has most of the valuable qualities of the elm, and is largely employed in the manufacture of agricultural implements, wagon-hubs, and railway-ties, and for the foundations of buildings. It is planted sometimes for shade and ornament, but lacks the umbrageous qualities as well as the grace and beauty of the American elm.



Harris's Cormorant (*Nanopterum harrisi*).

corking (kôr'king), *n.* The undesirable effect produced in wines by fungi in the cork.

In order to destroy the fungi the spores or mycelium of which exist in cork and give rise to volatile substances, which in their turn give rise to what is known as *corking* in wines or other fluids, the corks employed should be sterilized in vacuo. *Lancet*, June 8, 1904, p. 1758.

corking (kôr'king), *a.* [Cf. *corker*.] Fine; 'bully.' [Slang.]

corkir (kôr'kėr), *n.* [Also *korkir*, *korker*, < Gael. *corcur*, crimson, = Ir. *corcur*, scarlet, OIr. *corcur*, purple, = W. *porphor*, < L. *purpura*, purple: see *purple*. See also *cork*[4].] A kind of lichen which furnishes a crimson dye.

cork-paint (kôrk'pānt), *n.* In *ship-building*, a paint applied to iron surfaces to prevent condensation of moisture from the atmosphere, or sweating. A sticky varnish is first applied to the surface, and finely granulated cork is thrown against it. The adhering cork is afterward painted over with ordinary paint.

cork-pool (kôrk'pöl), *n.* See ★*pool*[2].

cork-rope (kôrk'rōp), *n.* The rope to which the corks of a fish-net are attached.

corkscrew, *n.* **2.** A geared logging-locomotive. [Slang.]—**Devil's corkscrews,** spiral bodies, described under the generic name ★*Daimonelix* (which see, with cuts), of large size, often having a vertical height of from 5 to 10 feet, and sometimes coiled about a solid cylindrical axis. They occur in a vertical position in the Miocene rocks of Nebraska, and were originally regarded as casts of the borings of rodents. The latest investigations show that the bodies are constituted of a probably vegetable cellular tissue composed of loose oblong tubules variously intertwined.

corkscrew-plant (kôrk'skrö-plant), *n.* See *Spiranthes*.

cork-tree, *n.* **2.** In Australia: (*a*) *Hakea lorea*, a tree of the family *Proteaceæ*, giving strong, durable timber: so called in allusion to its rugged bark. (*b*) Same as *bat's-wing* ★*coral-tree*.—**New Zealand cork-tree,** a tiliaceous tree, *Entelea arborescens*, having extraordinarily light wood.

cork-wax (kôrk'waks), *n.* Same as *cerin*, 2.

cork-wing (kôrk'wing), *n.* *Crenilabrus melops*, a labroid fish found on the coasts of Europe.

corkwood, *n.* **2.** In Australia, any one of several trees having very light or soft and easily worked wood, or the wood itself. The three most important are *Duboisia myoporoides*, a solanaceous tree having white or yellowish firm, soft wood, and bark resembling that of the cork-oak: also called *corkwood-elm*; *Endiandra Sieberi*, a lauraceous tree with light-brown soft wood suitable for cabinet-work; and *Schizomeria ovata*, of the family *Cunoniaceæ*, which has wood exceedingly light in weight.

3. See ★*whau*.

corkwood-elm (kôrk'wůd-elm″), *n.* See ★*corkwood*, 2. See also *Duboisia* and *duboisine*.

Corky dike, a local name in the *Acadian* provinces of a variety of soil which contains many vegetable fragments and fibers. *J. W. Dawson*, Acadian Geol., III. 25.—**Corky warts,** pathological formations of cork in the form of wart-like excrescences on roots and tubers. They frequently occur in connection with scab of potato-tubers and beets, and are mostly due to the action of bacteria and fungi.

cormidium (kôr-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cormidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *cormus*), + dim. *-ιδιον*.] A group, in a cormus, of the morphological units or persons of which it is composed. In the siphonophores the cormidia are often arranged at regular intervals upon the stem, separated by internodes.

The *cormidium* consists of a gonophore and a sterile person with bract, siphon, and capturing filament. *Lang* (trans.), *Comp. Anat.*, p. 112.

cormogenous (kôr-moj'e-nus), *a.* In *bot.*, having a corm.

cormoid (kôr'moid), *a.* Resembling or having the character of a corm. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

cormophylogeny (kôr″mō-fī-loj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk, + *φῦλον*, a tribe, + *-γενεια*, < *γεν-*, produce (see *phylogeny*).] Same as *cormophyly*.

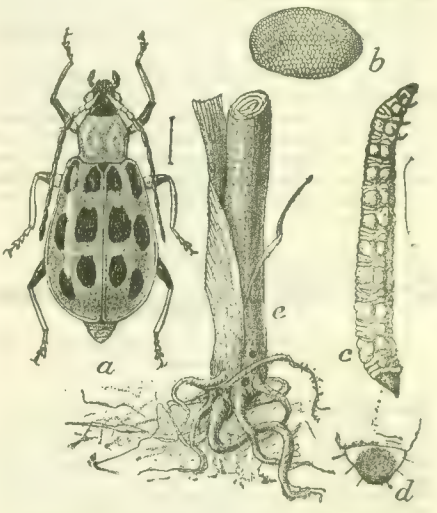
cormorant, *n.*—**Harris's cormorant,** *Nanopterum harrisi*, a large flightless cormorant confined to the vicinity of Narborough Island, of the Galapagos group: discovered by Charles Miller Harris in 1897, and named for him. See cut in first column.

cormus, *n.* **3.** In *biol.*, a morphological individual or morphon of the fourth order, composed of two or more persons organically connected into a compound organism. A siphonophoran is a cormus in this sense, since its constituent members are persons; but a tree is not. Sometimes *corm*. See *person*, 8.

corn[1], *n.*—**Corn-and-cob meal,** the product of grinding the whole ear of Indian corn. The combination of grain and cob has been found advantageous for stock-feeding.—**Corn-belt** (of the United States), the States where Indian corn is most extensively grown. These are seven in number: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio.—**Corn bran,** the external coating of the kernel of maize, separated by grinding and bolting. In a compressed state, with the addition of water, and of salt as a preservative, it is sold as food for cattle.—**Corn chop,** coarsely ground or cracked Indian corn used for feeding stock.—**Corn ear-worm,** the larva of a cosmopolitan noctuid moth, *Heliothis armiger*, which feeds on ears of maize. Also known as the *boll-worm* and *tomato fruit-worm*.—**Corn ergot.** See ★*ergot*[1].—**Corn flour.** (*a*) Corn meal. (*b*) Same as *corn-starch*, 2.

The only form of corn as human food at all known abroad is corn starch, which is sold principally in the British Isles under the name of *corn flour*. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Use of Maize in Europe, 1891, p. 5.

(*c*) A term applied to flour made from rice or other grain. [Eng.] (*d*) A recent product which consists of the finely ground grain of Indian corn exclusive of the chit or germ. It is finer than corn meal, and being nearly free from oil is of better keeping quality; but it has lost the corn flavor and lacks gluten, and hence must be used in mixture with strong wheat flour.—**Corn meal,** the grain of Indian corn ground to varying degrees of fineness: used for making mush and the different kinds of corn bread, and also for feeding animals. See ★*corn flour* and *samp*.—**Corn oil,** an oil derived from the germ of the grain of maize as a by-product in the manufacture of glucose. It is used to some extent in soap-making and as a substitute for linseed-oil in painting, and, having a fine flavor, it is often mixed with olive-oil, as also sometimes with cod-liver oil. It is also vulcanized and mixed with rubber.—**Corn plant-louse,** an American aphidid, *Aphis maidis*, living on Indian corn.—**Corn root-louse,** an American aphidid, *Aphis maidi-radicis*, which lives for at least a part of its existence on the roots of Indian corn.—**Corn-root web-worm,** the larva of an American crambid moth, *Crambus zeellus*, which feeds on the roots of maize and forms a webbed cocoon near the base of the stalk.—**Corn root-worm,** the larva of either of two American chrysomelid beetles, *Diabrotica longicornis* and *D. duodecim punctata*. See *Southern* ★*corn-root worm*, with cut.—**Corn-seed maggot,** the larva of an American anthomyiid fly, *Pegomya fusciceps*, which damages seed-corn in the ground.—**Corn-stalk maggot,** the larva of an American fly, *Chætopsis ænea*, which lives in a cavity formed within the stems of maize, wheat, oats, and sugar-cane.—**Corn trash,** the husks or shucks of Indian corn. [Southern U. S.]—**Corn-wireworm,** the larva of an American elaterid beetle, *Melanotus cribulosus*, which injures growing maize.—**Cuzco corn,** a Chilean Indian corn of many varieties. It belongs to the soft type, and has the kernels larger than in any other sort, sometimes an inch long.—**Danubian corn,** an Indian corn grown in commercial quantity in southeastern Europe, preferred for chicken feed on account of its small grains. It is thought to belong to the 'golden pop-corn' race.—**Dent corn.** See ★*maize*.—**Flint corn.** See ★*maize*.—**Fodder corn,** maize intended for green or dry forage; specifically, any variety of maize specially adapted for use as forage, that is, producing abundant foliage and, if intended for green-feeding, having a long season. Though the corn-plant grows richer in content with maturity, it is fed green with advantage for certain purposes, particularly for soiling. Fodder corn is often sown broadcast or in drills, more thickly than corn intended for grain.—**Green corn,** in *zoöl.*, a cylindrical mass of yellowish egg-capsules of certain whelks, *Buccinum*.—**Horse-tooth corn,** a group of varieties of dent corn which have long, flat kernels.—**Hulled corn.** See *hull*[1], *v. t.*—**Indian corn.** See *maize* and *Zea*.—**Jerusalem corn.** See ★*Kafir-corn*.—**Kafir corn.** See ★*Kafir-corn*.—**Large corn-stalk borer.** Same as *sugar-cane borer*.—**Mummy-corn,** Indian corn found with mummies in Peru and Chile.—**Pharaoh's corn.** Same as *mummy-wheat*.—**Snapped corn,** corn ears picked, usually somewhat before they are ripe, and, with some of the inner husks adhering, fed to stock.—**Southern-corn leaf-beetle** an American chrysomelid beetle, *Myochrous denticollis*.—**Southern-corn root-worm,** the larva of an American chrysomelid beetle, *Diabrotica duodecimpunctata*, also known as the *12-spotted cucumber-beetle* or *12-spotted Diabrotica*.



Southern-Corn Root-worm (*Diabrotica 12-punctata*).

a, beetle; *b*, egg; *c*, larva; *d*, anal segment of larva; *e*, work of larva at base of cornstalk. All much enlarged except *e*, which is reduced. (After Riley, U. S. D. A.)

Sugar corn. (*a*) A variety of sweet corn. See ★*maize*. (*b*) A brand of corn-feed made up mostly of the hulls and germs of maize-kernels.—**Tassel corn,** a sport, produced by various types of maize, in which kernels are borne on the tassel.—**White Egyptian corn.** Same as ★*chicken-corn*.—**Yankee corn,** flint corn: so called in the West because grown chiefly in New England.

corn[1], *v. i.* **2.** To form corns or seeds in the ear or pod; kern: said of cereals or pulse. *N. E. D.*

corn[2], *n.*—**Soft corn,** a corn formed between the toes and constantly macerated by the perspiration of the foot.

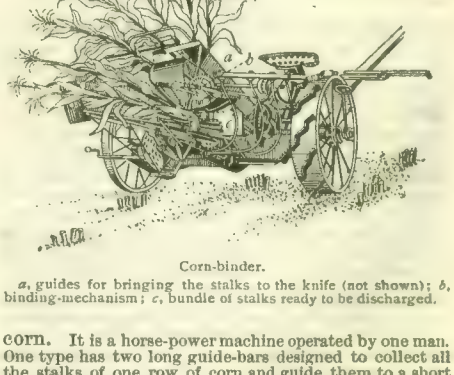
Corn. An abbreviation of *Cornish* and of *Cornwall*.

cornacuspongian (kôr-nak-ū-spon'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characteristics of the *Cornacuspongiæ*.

II. *n.* An individual of the order *Cornacuspongiæ*.

corn-aphis (kôrn'ā″fis), *n.* An American aphidid, *Aphis maidis*, found commonly on Indian corn.

corn-binder (kôrn'bīn″dėr), *n.* In *agri.*, a harvesting-machine for cutting, gathering, and binding together the stalks of Indian



Corn-binder.

a, guides for bringing the stalks to the knife (not shown); *b*, binding-mechanism; *c*, bundle of stalks ready to be discharged.

corn. It is a horse-power machine operated by one man. One type has two long guide-bars designed to collect all the stalks of one row of corn and guide them to a short reciprocating knife placed at the throat between the bars. The machine is driven along the row, and gathers, cuts, and bends down the stalks into a compact bundle, which is bound and discharged behind the machine or held until a number of bundles accumulate, when all may be discharged at once for convenience in shocking. See *mower* and ★*corn-shocker*.

corn-boggard (kôrn'bog″ärd), *n.* A scarecrow set up in a corn-field.

As he sat in his shirt-sleeves and stocking-feet, . . . he was more than usually grotesque, 'As slamp an wobbly as an owd *corn-boggart*,' so his neighbors described him. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, David Grieve, i. 4.

corn-brake (kôrn'brāk), *n.* A plantation of maize. [U. S.]

corn-broom (kôrn'bröm), *n.* A broom made from the branching panicles of broom-corn.

corn-crowfoot (kôrn′krō″fůt), *n.* See ★*crowfoot.*

corn-doctor (kôrn′dok-tọr), *n.* A chiropodist. [Colloq.]

cornea, *n.*—**Conical cornea,** a conical anterior bulging of the cornea. Also called *keratoconus* and *staphyloma cornæ.* See *staphyloma.*—**Cornea globosa.** Same as *buphthalmos.*—**Hernia of the cornea.** Same as *ceratocele.*—**Sugar-loaf cornea.** Same as *buphthalmos.*

Corneal astigmatism. See ★*astigmatism.*

cornein (kôr′nē-in), *n.* [L. *corneus,* horny, + *-in*2.] 1. A nitrogenous compound which forms the chief organic portion of the corals *Antipathes* and *Gorgonia.* It is related to spongin, fibroin, and sericin.—**2.** An igneous rock of a compact, tough, and horn-like texture. Dana refers to this name as an equivalent of *aphanite.* It was applied by De la Bèche to a variety of trap-rock found in Pembrokeshire. Also *corneine.*

cornel, *n.*—**Silky cornel,** *Cornus Amomum,* an American shrub from 3 to 10 feet high, with ovate, silky pubescent leaves and purplish twigs, found along streams from New Brunswick to Florida and westward to the Dakotas and Texas. Also called *swamp-dogwood* and *kinnikinick.*

corneoblepharon (kôr″nē-ō-blef′a-ron), *n.* [NL. *cornea,* cornea, + Gr. *βλέφαρον,* eyelid. The form does not exactly express the notion defined.] Adhesion between the cornea and the eyelid.

corneo-iritis (kôr″nē-ō-ī-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *cornea* + *iritis.*] Inflammation of the cornea and the iris. *Lancet,* May 30, 1903, p. 1516.

corneole (kôr′nē-ōl), *n.* [NL. *corneola,* dim. of *cornea,* cornea.] The anterior transparent part of each of the segments of the compound eye of insects. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

corner, *n.* **10.** Specifically, a projecting angle in the side of an instrument of the viol family. In instruments of the true violin group there are two corners on each side, between which is the concave indentation called the *waist.* See ★*block*1, 19.—**11.** In *math.,* a vertex or summit of a polyhedron.—**12.** In *field hockey,* a free hit against the defending side, made within three feet of the nearest corner flag.—**Amen corner.** See ★*amen.*—**Corner binds,** in *forestry,* four stout chains, used on logging-sleds, to bind the two outside logs of the lower tier to the bunks and thus give a firm bottom to the load. [Newfoundland].—**Corner quadrat.** See ★*quadrat.*—**Dead corner,** a manufacturer's name for any corner or angle in the lead chambers used in making sulphuric acid, in which the gases stagnate or fail to be mixed as they should be by motion.—**Round the corner,** in *poker,* a straight which is made by counting the ace as a connecting card between the top and the bottom of a suit, such as QKA 2 3. When played it outranks the lowest possible straight.

corner, *v. t.* **3.** In making turpentine, to cut out a triangular shallow chip above each of the two corners of the box, to prepare the tree for chipping and to direct the flow of resin into the box. [Southern U. S.]—**4.** To form a corner in (a stock or commodity). See *to corner the market.*

corner-block (kôr′nėr-blok″), *n.* In *violin-making,* see ★*block*1, 19.

corner-punch (kôr′nėr-punch″), *n.* An angular punch used for cleaning out corners.

corner-valve (kôr′nėr-valv″), *n.* A little-used form of small valve in which the spindle and valve are on one side, at right angles to the plane of the two outlets. The angle-valve, in which the spindle is in the plane of the two outlets and in line with one of them, is more common.

cornet1, *n.* **8.** In *bot.,* a hollow, horn-like growth or projection; a hood.

corneta (kôr-nā′tä), *n.* [Sp.] Same as ★*cornet-fish.*

cornet-fish (kôr′net-fish″), *n.* A trumpet-fish, *Fistularia depressa,* widely distributed through the Pacific.

cornette-pot (kôr-net′pot), *n.* A pot in which the cornette of gold undergoes one of the steps of the assaying process.

corneum (kôr′nē-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *corneus,* horny: see *cornea.*] The horny layer of the skin.

corn-feed (kôrn′fēd), *n.* One of a class of commercial feeds for stock, composed chiefly of the waste from the manufacture of glucose and starch.

corn-flag, *n.* **2.** The yellow flag or flower-de-luce, *Iris pseudacorus,* now naturalized in the eastern United States and common in cultivation.

Corn-flower decoration. See ★*decoration.*

corn-fly, *n.*—**Ribbon-footed corn-fly.** Same as *corn-fly.*

corn-fodder (kôrn′fod″ėr), *n.* The maize-plant as used for feeding stock; specifically, the whole maize-plant, including the ears, field-cured and used for feeding cattle. It is usually put up in shocks and is known on the farm as 'shock corn.' Contrasted with *silage* and ★*stover*1. Compare *fodder* and *fodder* ★*corn.*

corn-grinder (kôrn′grīn″dėr), *n.* A muller for grinding corn on the metate.

corn-harvester (kôrn′här″ves-tėr), *n.* A machine used in harvesting maize. See ★*corn-shocker.*

cornice (kôr′nis), *v. t.* To furnish or finish with a cornice.

cornice-brake (kôr′nis-brāk), *n.* See ★*brake*3, 14.

cornice-machine (kôr′nis-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for working copper or galvanized iron to form the moldings and decorations of sheet-metal cornices for the exterior of buildings.

corniculiferous (kôr-nik″ū-lif′ė-rus), *a.* In *bot.,* bearing little horns or projections; corniculate.

cornification, *n.* **2.** The growing of horns.

> The habit of *cornification* is more likely to have been formed nearer home than in the interior of Africa.
> *Southey,* Doctor, cxxviii.

Corning2 (kôr′ning), *n.* [Named for Erastus *Corning* of Albany, New York, the owner of the first vehicle of this kind.] A top-buggy with deep sides and the part forward of the seat cut down square.

Cornish, *a.*—**Cornish pump,** any pump worked by a Cornish engine-cylinder. As the Cornish engine had no connecting-rod and crank-device, the length of its stroke was not constant; but no acceleration of the water-column was caused by the harmonic motion of the piston as the crank revolved.—**Cornish rolls,** crushing or pulverizing rolls used chiefly for ores or easily broken materials.

corn-jobber (kôrn′job″ėr), *n.* A jobber who deals in corn; a grain-dealer.

corn-mildew (kôrn′mil″dū), *n.* The rust of wheat caused by the fungus *Puccinia graminis.* [Eng.]

corno (kôr′nō), *n.* [It., < L. *cornu,* horn: see *corn*2, *horn.*] In *music,* a horn. When used absolutely, it now usually designates the French or orchestral horn (see *horn*); but the *corno inglese,* or English horn, is a tenor oboe (see *oboe*), and the *corno di bassetto,* or basset-horn, is a tenor clarinet. See ★*corno di caccia.*

corno di bassetto. **2.** In *organ-building,* a soft-toned reed-stop.

corno di caccia (kôr′nō dē käch′ ä). [It., 'hunting-horn.'] A horn originally used in hunting and gradually developed into the modern French or orchestral horn. See *horn,* 4 (*c*).

corno-flute (kôr′nō flōt). In *organ-building,* a soft stop of the flute class.

cornometer (kôr-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [E. *corn*1 + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] See ★*grain-tester.*

cornopean, *n.* **2.** In *organ-building,* a reed-stop of a bold, powerful tone.

corn-pike (kôrn′pīk), *n.* A circular rick of corn (small grain), pointed at the top; a stack of grain. [Prov. Eng.]

corn-pit (kôrn′pit), *n.* That part of a produce exchange where the business in Indian corn is carried on. [U. S.]

corn-pith (kôrn′pith), *n.* The pith of the stalk of maize, used in the manufacture of cellulose and for a packing between the inner and outer shells of war-ships. It swells greatly when wet and is thus suited to close apertures automatically.

corn-rail (kôrn′rāl), *n.* A name for the corn-crake, *Crex pratensis.*

corn-riddle (kôrn′rid″dl), *n.* A corn-sieve.

corn-salve (kôrn′säv), *n.* An ointment or salve, generally containing salicylic acid and cannabis indica, applied to corns for their removal.

corn-sheller, *n.* Corn-shellers range in capacity from 30 bushels an hour in hand-machines to 250 bushels an hour in power-machines. Some power-machines clean the shelled corn by a blast from a fan and elevate it to a wagon-box or grain-car, and deliver the cobs to an elevator which stacks them at a distance from the machine. Others deliver the clean corn to sacks. Power-machines are also provided with long conveyers for collecting the unshelled corn and conveying it to the sheller. All, both stationary and portable, can be operated by belting or gearing from a horse-power machine placed in the field near by, or by a belt from a portable motor.—**Shuck corn-sheller,** a machine for removing the husks from the cob, shelling and cleaning the corn, delivering it to a sacking-machine, and stacking the husks and cobs.

corn-shocker (kôrn′shok″ėr), *n.* In *agri.,* a horse-power machine for cutting standing Indian corn, gathering and binding the stalks into shocks, and depositing the shocks in an upright position upon the ground; a corn-harvester. It consists of a strong platform, mounted on wheels and fitted with machinery for cutting, gathering, bunching, and binding the stalks into an upright shock that stands upon the platform. Attached to the platform is a crane which, when the shock is bound and tied, can be used to lift it, swing it to one side, set it upon the ground, release the lifting apparatus, and return it to its position ready to lift the next shock. The machine is drawn by two horses and operated by one man, the forward movement of the machine, as in other harvesters, serving to move all the machinery except the crane, which is operated by hand. If desired, the shock when gathered can be transported on the machine to another place to leave the field clear for plowing.

corn-shuck (kôrn′shuk), *n.* One of the coarse leaves which inclose an ear of Indian corn.

corn-sieve (kôrn′siv), *n.* A sieve for cleaning corn or grain.

corn-silk (kôrn′silk), *n.* The styles of Indian corn: same as *silk,* 4. Corn-silk is officially recognized under the pharmacopœial name *zea* as a mild stimulant diuretic.

corn-spurry (kôrn′spur″i), *n.* See *spurry*2.

corn-stalk (kôrn′stâk), *n.* **1.** The stem or culm of Indian corn, without the ears, leaves, or tassel, or with all of these except the ears. Compare ★*stover*1. The corn-stalk consists of an outer shell surrounding the pith. After removal of the latter the shell is now sometimes ground into a meal equal to good hay for feeding stock.

2. A tall, slender person: applied as a nickname to those whites who have been born and bred in the Australian colonies, and especially in New South Wales.

> The Australian ladies may compete for personal beauty and elegance with any European, although satirized as *corn stalks* from the slenderness of their form.
> *G. Bennett,* Wanderings in N. S. Wales, I. 341.

Corn-stalk disease, a peculiar fatal malady of cattle in the western United States, the cause of which is little understood. It frequently follows the eating of dried standing corn-stalks, hence the name.

> The *cornstalk disease,* which extends northward into a few localities in the northern stock ranges, especially in South Dakota, is a strange, little-understood malady of cattle, due to the eating of dry cornstalks in the field after harvest. As corn of itself is not poisonous, the real cause of the malady has been variously attributed to bacteria, to parasitic fungi, and to saltpeter, which may, under different conditions, be present on the corn, or simply to malnutrition or impaction of the alimentary canal. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1900, p. 307.

Corn-stalk fiddle, a musical toy made from a nearly ripe stalk of corn by slitting from the outer portion of the stalk, just above a joint, two narrow strips (without detaching the ends), raising them, and inserting under them thin slivers of wood. The slivers form bridges which support and stretch the fibers and make it possible to use them in the manner of a violin. [U. S.]

cornstalk-weed (kôrn′stâk-wēd), *n.* The shining pondweed, *Potamogeton lucens,* the long peduncles of which, surmounted by dense spikes, rising out of the water, somewhat resemble stalks of Indian corn.

corn-tassel (kôrn′tas″l), *n.* The tassel or staminate inflorescence at the top of a stalk of Indian corn.

cornu, *n.*—**Cornua of the spinal cord,** collections of gray matter seen on transverse section of the spinal cord, passing, two anteriorly and two posteriorly, from the central commissure. See cut under *spinal cord.*—**Cornu cutaneum,** a horny outgrowth from the skin.—**Cornu majus.** Same as *ceratohyal;* one of the hyoid bones of fishes.—**Cornu occipitale,** the posterior horn of each lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Ethmoidal cornu,** the middle turbinated body.—**Middle cornu.** (*a*) Same as *ethmoidal* ★*cornu.* (*b*) The descending horn of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

cornuate (kôr′nū-āt), *a.* [L. *cornuatus,* poetic variant of *cornutus,* horned.] Same as *cornute,* 3.

cornucopia, *n.* **4.** An extension of the choroid plexus into each lateral recess of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

cornucopiate (kor-nū-kō′pē-āt), *a.* [*cornucopia* + *-ate*2.] Having the shape of a cornucopia, as certain shells.

cornule (kôr′nūl), *n.* [LL. *cornulum,* dim. of L. *cornu,* horn.] A horny grinding-plate, with the function of a tooth.

Cornu's spiral. See ★*spiral.*

Cornute leaf. See ★*leaf.*

cornutin (kôr-nū′tin), *n.* [L. *cornutus,* horned, + *-in*2.] A poisonous alkaloid, of unknown composition and somewhat doubtful identity, found in ergot.

> The recent announcement by Kobert (C. C. 1885, 66) of three new compounds in ergot, ergotic and sphacelic acids and *cornutine,* is questioned by Tanret (J. Ph. 1885, 11,309). *Thorpe,* Dict. Applied Chem., II. 18.

Cornwall heave. See ★*heave.*

Cornwallis (kôrn-wol′is), *n.* The anniversary of the capture of General Cornwallis at Yorktown (Oct. 19, 1781), long observed as a holiday with parades, sham battles, etc.

> I hait the Site of a feller with a muskit as I du pizn. But there is fun to a *cornwallis* I ain't agoin' to deny it.
> *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

coroa (kō-rō′ä), *n.* [Pg., a crown: see *crown.*] A gold coin of Portugal, equal to 5,000 reis, and equivalent to about $5.40.

corodiastasis (kor″ō-dī-as′ta-sis), *n*; pl. *corodiastases* (-sēz). [NL. (at first erroneously *core-*),

⟨Gr. *κόρη*, pupil of the eye, + *διάστασις*, separation.] Dilatation of the pupil. Also *corodiastole*.

corodiastole (kor″ō-dī-as′tō-lē), *n.* [NL. (at first erroneously *core-*), ⟨Gr. *κόρη*, pupil of the eye, + *διαστολή*, separation, dilatation.] Same as ★*corodiastasis*.

corol., coroll. Abbreviations of *corollary*.

corollar (kō-rol′ăr) *a.* [NL. *corollaris*, ⟨ *corolla*, corolla.] Same as *corollate*.

corollarial (kor-ō-lā′ri-ạl), *a.* [LL. *corollarium*, corollary, + *-al*[1].] Of the character of a corollary.

corollary, *n.* **II,** *a.* Same as ★*corollar* and *corollate*.

corollitic (kor-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [Also erroneously *carolitic, carolytic;* ⟨F. *corollitique*, said to be formed (erroneously) from L. *corolla*, a wreath, garland: see *corolla*.] Having a sculptured garland wound around its shaft, generally in a spiral. [Rare.]

corollula (kō-rol′ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *corollulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *corolla:* see *corolla*.] A small or minute corolla, especially the corolla of a floret in composite plants.

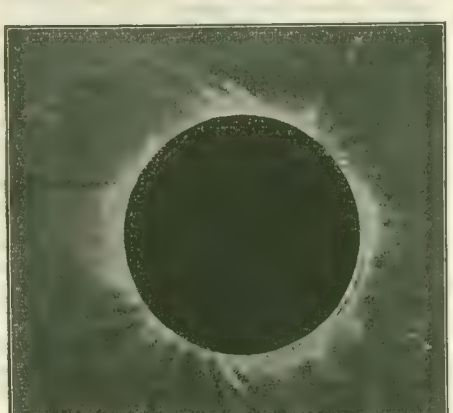
corollule (kor′o-lūl), *n.* Same as ★*corollula*.

corometer (kō-rom′ẹ-tėr), *n.* [First erroneously *coreometer;* ⟨ Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the width of the pupil.

corona, *n.* **5.** (*h*) In *zoöl.*, the upper, branched portion of a crinoid, as distinguished from the *stem* or *columna*. (*i*) See the extract.

In Melo and some other genera the spines project upwards and are generally unclosed on the apertural side. This produces the spiral *corona*, so striking a feature in some shells. *Amer. Nat.*, Dec., 1902, p. 982.

6. (*d*) A cucullus or hood. (*e*) The ring of primary wood in the medullary sheath.—**7.** The solar corona is very complex. There is, first, a faintly luminous haze, not very high near the poles of the sun, while it extends at times to a distance of five or six million miles from the solar equator and the sun-spot zones, gradually fading to invisibility. Its spectrum is mainly continuous, sometimes, however, showing faintly a few of the most conspicuous Fraunhofer lines, which indicates that, while probably composed of incandescent particles, it also reflects sunlight. Next there is a gaseous envelop, less extensive and interpenetrating the haze, and composed of a substance, as yet unidentified but provisionally called *coronium*, of extreme tenuity and shown to be gaseous by its spectrum of bright lines. Of these lines the most conspicuous by far is in the green, and this was for a long time erroneously supposed to coincide with a line known as Kirchhoff's 1474 (λ, 5317), which is prominent in the chromosphere spectrum; recently, however, it has been shown to be slightly more refrangible (λ, 5304). A number of other coronium lines are revealed by photography in the violet and ultra-violet. Thirdly, there are the sharply defined streamers which mainly emanate from rings surrounding the poles and near the equator, but also less abundantly from the whole sun-spot region. They curve from both sides toward the spot-zones, and in their arrangement so closely resemble that of the streamers of



The Corona of 1901, May 18.
From a photograph taken 144 seconds after the beginning of totality.

the terrestrial aurora as strongly to suggest the idea that they are formed and controlled by similar electric and magnetic forces acting in and around the sun. Their composition is doubtful, because it has not yet been found possible to isolate their spectrum. There is a distinct sympathy between all these elements of the corona and the sun-spots. At the time of a sun-spot minimum the wing-like extensions are longest, the coronium spectrum faintest, and the polar streamers especially conspicuous: while at a sun-spot maximum the corona is brighter but smaller, and is markedly quadrangular in form, the greatest extensions lying above the middle of the spot-zones. The photographs of any particular eclipse also show many other interrelations between spots and prominences and the overlying portions of the corona. It is hardly necessary to add that the features of the corona continually change, though not with such rapidity as in the case of the chromosphere and prominences. In addition to the true corona, the observer sees overlying the rest the aërial illumination from the air between him and the eclipsed sun. This air, deeply immersed in the lunar shadow, receives no light from the photosphere, but only from the corona and the much more brilliant prominences, so that the bright lines of hydrogen, helium, and calcium are recognizable in its spectrum. This for a time led to the wrong conclusion that the chromospheric gases contributed to the coronal atmosphere, an inference refuted by the fact that at times these chromospheric lines extend into, and even clear across, the dark disk of the moon. This aërial illumination is obviously no part of the true solar corona.

11. Same as ★*aurora*, 5.—**12.** A phenomenon seen when an artificial cloud is viewed by transmitted light; an artificial halo.

It is only when few nuclei are present, and the drops formed on expansion thus comparatively large, that normal *coronas*, as Barus calls them, are seen surrounding a luminous source viewed through the cloud. It is only to such *coronas* that the ordinary theory of the *corona* applies; the gorgeous colour phenomena observed when the drops are very small, numerous and uniform in size are much more difficult to interpret.

Nature, Oct. 8, 1903, p. 549.

Diffraction corona. See ★*diffraction*.

coronade (kor-ō-nād′), *n.* [Fencers' F. *coronade*, ⟨ L. *corona*, crown, + *-ade*[1].] In *fencing*, a flourish of the saber round the head the instant before delivering a blow, to gain vigor in stroke and also trouble the opponent.

coronadite (kor-ō-nā′dīt), *n.* [*Coronado* (1500?–1543?), the name of an early explorer of the region now including Arizona, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of somewhat uncertain composition, but consisting essentially of lead manganite ($PbMn_3O_7$). It occurs in black massive forms with fibrous structure in the Clifton-Morenci copper district in Arizona.

coronado (kō-rō-nä′dō) *n.* [Sp., ⟨ L. *coronatus*, crowned: see *coronate*, *a.*] Same as ★*amber-jack*.

coronal, *a.* **4.** In *bot.*, pertaining to a corona in any of the botanical senses of that word. —**Coronal poles, sulcus.** See ★*pole*[2], ★*sulcus*.

coronaled, coronalled (kor′ō-nạld), *a.* [*coronal* + *-ed.*] Adorned or decorated with a coronal or garland: as, *coronalled* panels. *Thackeray*.

Coronary artery of the stomach, an artery which comes from the celiac axis and passes along the lesser curvature of the stomach.—**Coronary sulcus.** See ★*sulcus*.

coronet[1], *n.* **7.** In *bot.*, same as *corona*, especially in a diminutive sense; also formerly applied to a whorl of small flowers, as in some labiate plants, and to small heads of umbelliferous and composite plants.—**8.** The bur at the base of an antler.

coronet-boot (kor′ō-net-bōt″), *n.* A horse-boot designed to protect the coronet from injury when the horse is trotting.

coronillin (kor-ō-nil′in), *n.* [*Coronilla* + *-in*[2].] A yellowish powder, $C_7H_{12}O_5$, of glucosidal nature, contained in the seeds of various species of *Coronilla*, particularly *C. scorpioides*. It acts promptly on the heart like digitalis.

coronillo (kō-rō-nēl′yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *corona*, a crown.] A large leguminous tree, *Gleditschia amorphoides*, of northern Argentina, whose trunk from the ground up to the height of a man is thickly beset with strong, much-branched thorns from 5 to 8 inches long. Its handsome veined wood is used in building and for furniture and cabinet-work. Its bark contains saponin and is used like soap, under the name of *quillay*.

coronion (ko-rō ni-on), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κορώνιος*, with crumpled horns, ⟨ *κορώνη*, a curved point or tip: see *corona*.] In *craniom.*, the point of the coronoid process of the lower jaw. *Von Török*.

coronium (ko-rō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *corona:* see *corona*.] A gaseous element, unidentified as yet and thus far detected only in the solar corona. It is supposed to be lighter and more diffusible than hydrogen. Some years ago it was reported as present in volcanic gases at Pozzuoli, but probably by mistake; the observation has never been verified.

coronogram (kō-rō′nō-gram), *n.* [NL. *corona*, corona, + Gr. *γράμμα*, anything written.] A photograph of the solar corona.

coronograph (kō-rō′nō-gràf), *n.* [NL. *corona*, corona, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument, first suggested and tried by Huggins for photographing the sun's corona during an eclipse, or in full sunlight, if possible. The attempts to photograph the corona in full sunlight were unsuccessful, and the name is now applied to cameras designed for photographing the corona in total eclipses, the instrument being designed to secure the greatest brilliance of the image, with less regard to definition of fine details.

They included two coelostats and two *coronagraphs*, one of the latter being of 4 inches aperture and 19 feet 4 inches focal length, the other of 6 inches aperture and 7 feet 10½ inches focal length. *Nature*, Dec. 17, 1903, p. 160.

coronographic (kō-rō-nō-graf′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a coronograph.

coronoid. I. *a.*—**Coronoid index.** See ★*index*.

II. *n.* One of the component bones of the jaw in birds and reptiles, lying on the inner face of the dentary and back of the splenial.

In *Eudynamys*, *Cuculus*, and *Guira* the rami are pierced by a long lateral vacuity, which is partly closed by a long and slender *coronoid*. In *Corua* the *coronoid* terminates midway across this vacuity; whilst in *Taccocua* and *Centropus* this vacuity is quite open, the *coronoid* forming its ventral border.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 267.

coronoidal (kor-ō-noi′dạl), *a.* Resembling the solar corona in appearance; imitating the corona.—**Coronoidal tube,** a vacuum-tube with a large bulb, around which, under the influence of a powerful magnetic field, strong electric discharges cause the emission of luminous streamers which strikingly resemble the streamers of the solar corona in appearance and arrangement.

Coronopus (kō-ron′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Haller, 1768, adopted from Ruellius, 1536), ⟨ Gr. *κορωνόπους*, crowfoot, *Plantago Coronopus*, ⟨ *κορώνη*, crow, + *πούς*, foot.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Brassicaceæ*. See *Senebiera*.

coronule, *n.* (*b*) The little calyx-like body which crowns the nucule in the genus *Chara*. (*c*) The crown of spines which sometimes occurs at the apex of the frustule in diatoms.

coroplastic (kor-ō-plas′tik), *a.* [*coroplast-y* + *-ic.*] 1. Relating to coroplasty.—2. In *Gr. antiq.*, relating to the manufacture of figurines. See *coroplast*.

coroplasty (kor′ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *κόρη*, pupil of the eye, + *πλαστός*, ⟨ *πλάσσειν*, form.] Operative treatment for the restoration of the iris.

corotomy (kō-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κορη*, pupil of the eye, + *-τομία*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The proper form of *coretomy*.

corp (kôrp), *n.* [Assumed sing. of *corpse*, *corps.*] An old and still dialectal form of *corpse*.

Blessed is the *corp* that the rain rains on.
Scotch Proverb.

corp. An abbreviation of *corporal*[2].

corporal[2], *n.* **2.** *Semotilus corporalis*, a cyprinoid fish found in fresh waters east of the Alleghanies.—**Corporal of the field,** a superior officer of the army in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, who acted as an assistant or as a kind of aide-de-camp to the sergeant-major. *N. E. D.*—**Little Corporal.** (*a*) A translation of the F. *le petit Caporal*, a popular nickname of Napoleon I. (*b*) [*l. c.*] Three-ball billiards with the addition of a wooden pin which spots wherever it falls on the playing-surface of the table and counts if knocked down by the cue-ball after this has hit another ball.

corporalship (kôr′pō-rạl-ship), *n.* **1.** The rank or position of a corporal: as, to work one's way up from a *corporalship* to a generalship.—**2†.** A squad of soldiers under the charge of a corporal.

Every company was divided into three *corporalships*, of which each was the peculiar care of one of the three corporals, and of one of the three officers.

J. W. Fortescue, Hist. Brit. Army, I. 153.

corporation, *n.*—**Bureau of Corporations.** See ★*bureau*.—**Religious corporation law.** See ★*religious*.

corporealness (kôr-pō′rē-ạl-nes), *n.* Corporeal state or quality. *Ruskin*.

corps[2], *n.* **5.** One of the several bodies of officers charged with special administrative duties in the army or navy. In the United States navy the corps are as follows: *medical corps*, in charge of the sanitary and medical service; *pay corps*, in charge of supplies and stores, commissary, accounts, disbursements of money; *corps of chaplains; corps of naval constructors*, in charge of building and repairs of vessels; *corps of professors of mathematics*, in charge of work at the Naval Observatory and instruction at the Naval Academy; and *corps of civil engineers*, in charge of construction of dry-docks, buildings, and civil-engineering work generally at navy-yards.—**Army service corps,** the corps responsible for the transportation and supply of the British army. It is under the control of the quartermaster-general.—**Corps d'élite** [F.], a body of picked men.—**General staff corps,** in the United States army, a body of officers charged with the organization, distribution, equipment, and training of the military forces. It proposes legislative action, revises estimates for appropriations, exercises supervision over inspections and military education, prepares plans for national defense and mobilization, collects military information, and records the military operations of the armies of the United States. The senior officer is the chief of staff. European armies have corps performing approximately the same duties.—**Staff corps,** one of the corps of the staff of the United States army, as the corps of engineers.

corps-à-corps (kōr-ä-kōr′). [F., 'body to body.'] In *fencing*, the advance of one fencer on another to close quarters, thus destroying the elegance of the passage and causing wild

hitting. It is discouraged on the fencing-floor; in fencing for points the master of bouts warns or disqualifies a fencer who persists in it.

corpse (kôrps), *v. t.* 1. To make a corpse of; murder. [Low slang.] — 2. To 'put out' or confuse (an actor) in speaking his lines or to spoil (his 'business') by some blunder or mistake. [Theatrical slang.]

corpus, *n.* (*d*) Principal, as opposed to interest or income: as, these payments should be made out of *corpus*, and not out of income. (*e*) In *alg.*, a manifold, such that its elements are representable by symbols which can be combined according to the laws of ordinary algebra, every algebraic expression obtained by combining a finite number of symbols by means of a finite chain of rational operations (+, −, ×, /) being capable of interpretation as representing a definite element of the manifold, with the single reservation that division by zero is inadmissible.—**Corpora arenacea,** the sand-like grains found in a psammoma and sometimes isolated in the dura mater.—**Corpora fibrosa,** small fibrous nodules sometimes present in the ovaries: probably modified corpora lutea.—**Corpora flava,** bodies found in the central nervous system and elsewhere, resembling somewhat corpora amylacea, but not yielding the amyloid reaction with the aniline dyes. They are waxy or sandy in consistence and are supposed to arise from the direct transformation of nerve-cells.—**Corpora Malpighiana.** Same as *Malpighian bodies.*—**Corpora Morgagnii.** Same as *hydatids of Morgagni* (which see, under *hydatid*). — **Corpora Santoriniana.** Same as *cornicula laryngis* (which see, under *corniculum*).—**Corpora versicolorata,** corpora amylacea: so called because they take a variegated tint when treated with iodine solutions. —**Corpora Wolffiana.** Same as *Wolffian bodies.*—**Corpus interpeduncular,** a small oval mass of gray substance immediately anterior to the pons Varolii. It lies between the *crura cerebri*, or peduncles of the brain; hence its name. Also called *ganglion interpedunculare.*—**Corpus mammillare,** a small body forming a portion of the floor of the third ventricle. It lies just caudal to the infundibulum of the hypophysis and in front of the pons. In most vertebrates there is but one corpus mammillare, but in man there are two, connected together across the median line. The white matter of these bodies is formed by the anterior pillars of the fornix; hence they have also been named *bulbs of the fornix.* Also called *corpus albicans, corpus candicans,* and *bulbus fornicis.*—**Corpus mandibulæ,** in *ichth.*, the dentary; the bone in the lower jaw of teleost fishes which carries the teeth.—**Corpus mucosum.** Same as *rete mucosum.* **Corpus nigrum,** a pigmented prominence or body at the edge of the iris. It is well developed in the horse and other *Equidæ.*—**Corpus pampiniforme.** Same as *pampiniform plexus* (which see, under *pampiniform*). —**Corpus subthalamicum,** a stratum of gray matter in the ventral portion of the thalamus, containing numerous nerve-cells and a plexus of fine medullated fibers. It is lens-shaped in section and has an inclosing envelop of white substance. This body or stratum is distinct only in primates. Also called *nucleus of Luys, nucleus amygdaliformis.*—**Galoisian corpus,** in *math.*, a corpus each of whose conjugate corpora is identical with it.

corpuscle, *n.* 4. In *elect.*, a body smaller than an atom, assumed to explain the phenomena of electric discharges in gases, and of radio-activity.—**Cancroid corpuscles.** Same as **cancer-nests.*—**Chlorophyl corpuscle.** See **chlorophyl.*—**Krause's corpuscle or end-bulb,** the expanded bulbous extremity of a terminal nerve-twig, present in the conjunctiva and elsewhere.—**Miescher's corpuscle,** an elongated spindle-shaped, parasitic protozoan (*Sarcocystis miescheri*) sometimes found embedded in the muscle-fibers of mammals. Also called *Rainey's corpuscle.*—**Phantom or shadow corpuscle,** a decolorized red blood-corpuscle.—**Rainey's corpuscle.** Same as *Miescher's *corpuscle.*—**Ruffini corpuscles,** nerve-endings in the skin which have an arborescent form and are inclosed in connective tissue instead of epithelium. There is no capsule present, as in the Pacinian corpuscle.—**Third corpuscle,** a hematoblast.—**Traube's corpuscles,** decolorized red blood-corpuscles.—**Washed corpuscles,** in experiments dealing with hemolytic problems, the isolated red blood-corpuscles of an animal, which have been washed free from contaminating material with 0.8 per cent. saline solution, and separated by centrifugation.

Corpuscular temperature, in *phys. chem.*, a term used by J. J. Thomson to denote the energy of supposed corpuscular motions going on within the atom. *Nature,* May 26, 1904, p. 74.

corpusculiferous (kôr-pus-kū-lif'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *corpusculum,* corpuscle, + *ferre,* bear.] Bearing corpuscles. *Lindley.*

corrade, *v. t.* 2. In *geol.*, to abrade and remove (rock), as by running streams charged with grit.

This portion of the tract was *corraded* into a labyrinth of canyons, among which the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is most notable. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1892, p. 21.

corral, *n.* 4. In Florida and the West Indies, a pen near the shore where sponges are macerated in the course of cleaning them for market. Sometimes colloquially contracted to *crawl.* See *kraal.*

corrasion (ko-rā'zhọn), *n.* [NL. **corrasio(n-),* ⟨ L. *corradere:* see *corrade.*] In *geol.*, the scraping away of a rock by the action on it of rock fragments moved by wind or water. *Dana,* Manual of Geol., p. 168.

correality[1] (kō-rē-al'i-ti), *n.* [*cor-* + *reality.*] Correlative or equal reality. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

correality[2] (kō-rē-al'i-ti), *n.* [*correal* + *-ity.*] In *Rom. law,* the condition of being correal. See *correal obligations* (under *correal*).

correction, *n.*—**Compass corrections.** See **compass.*—**Gravity correction.** See **gravity.*—**Optical correction,** a modification of form intended to counteract apparent discordances or deviations, such as an appearance of sagging or of sloping in an architectural member. A long girder or lintel that is perfectly horizontal will commonly look as if it curved downward in the middle, and to obviate this an upward curve may be actually given to its lower face.—**Poggendorff's correction,** a correction applicable to an ordinary mercurial thermometer, owing to the fact that the bore of the tube increases its volume as the temperature rises, so that a degree of the scale represents a greater volume and consequently a greater change in temperature in proportion as the temperature rises.—**Temperature correction.** See **temperature.*—**Twilight correction,** the correction applied to photographic registers of the duration of sunshine, in order to allow for the great loss of photographic power by the sun's rays when they pass near the horizon. —**Vacuum correction.** See **vacuum.*

correctionalist (kọ-rek'shọn-al-ist), *n.* One who is in favor of correctional methods in the management of delinquents. Also used adjectively.

Those smitten with the institution craze or with extreme *correctionalist* views will never solve the problem of criminal youths. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, I. 407.

correctionally (kọ-rek'shọn-al-i), *adv.* By way of correction or reform; as a corrective merely; with reform in view: as, "there are offences only punishable *'correctionally,'* not criminally," *Gladstone.*

correction-house (kọ-rek'shọn-hous), *n.* A house of correction (which see, under *correction*).

correction-proof (kọ-rek'shọn-prōf), *a.* Proof against correction; incorrigible: as, a stubborn, *correction-proof* youth. *Fuller.*

correctorial (kor-ek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*corrector* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a corrector. *N.E.D.*

Correlate strata, equivalent strata; those of the same geological horizon. *Dana,* Manual of Geol., p. 398.

correlation, *n.* 5. In *statistics,* the relation of two or more variable quantities. One variable quantity never determines another completely. For instance, in a certain biological type size never completely determines weight, although large individuals are, on the whole, heavy. The values of one variable, which are correlated with a certain value of another variable, are called an *array.* When the variability is normal, the average deviation of the array is equal to the deviation of the correlated measure multiplied by a constant which is called the *coefficient of regression.* A comparison of the coefficients of regression of the first variable considered as a series of arrays of the second, and of the second considered as a series of arrays of the first, leads to their reduction to a common *coefficient of correlation* which equals the average of the products of all the correlated pairs of deviations, divided by the product of their standard or mean square variabilities. The variabilities of the arrays are equal to the variability of each complete series multiplied by $\sqrt{1-r^2}$ where r is the coefficient of correlation.

correlative, *n.*—**The doctrine of correlatives,** the doctrine that correlative terms are necessarily thought together, since a correlative implies the relation, the relation the other correlates, and the correlates suggest the correlatives. The phrase was introduced by H. Spencer.

correlativism (kọ-rel'a-tiv-izm), *n.* A doctrine in which the correlative or universally relative nature of ideas and terms forms the basis.

The relativism of Mill, and the universal relativism or *correlativism* of Laas. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXX. 665.

corresp. An abbreviation of *correspondence, corresponding,* and *correspondent.*

corresponding, *p. a.* 1. (*c*) In *phytogeog.*: (1) Derived from and in part taking the place of an older and broader type, broken up in the process of evolution; vicarious or representative in an evolutionary sense. Said of an endemic plant type. *Drude,* 1890. (2) Ecologically equivalent to another genus or species, therefore alternating with it in similar areas of a habitat. *F. E. Clements.*—**Corresponding points.** (*b*) In *physiol.*, points upon the two retinas whose impressions unite, in the great majority of cases, to give a single, spatially undifferentiated perception.

corridor, *n.* 4. In *car-building,* a narrow passage between the side of a sleeping-, dining-, stateroom- or other car and a partition which incloses the staterooms, lavatory, kitchen, or other apartment.—**Corridor train,** a train composed of vestibuled cars in which a corridor or passageway extends the whole length of each car. [Eng.]—**Corridor carriage,** a railway-car through which there is a corridor or passageway. [Eng.]

corrie-basin (kor'i-bā"sn), *n.* A nearly level-floored depression on a mountain- or hillside, supposed to have been formed by glacial erosion. *J. Geikie,* The Great Ice Age, p. 254.

corrie-glacier (kor'i-glā"shiėr), *n.* A glacier occupying a cirque or corrie.

Finally, there was the phase of *corrie-glaciers,* when the glacial detritus was borne for no great distance from the local centres of dispersion. *Nature,* April 7, 1904, p. 549.

corrie-lake (kor'i-lāk), *n.* A lake occupying the floor of a corrie or cirque. *J. Geikie,* The Great Ice Age, p. 236.

Corr. Mem. An abbreviation of *Corresponding Member.*

Corroded crystals. See **crystal.*

corrodentian (kor-ọ-den'shian), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the insect order *Corrodentia.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Corrodentia.*

corrodiary (ko-rō'di-ā-ri), *n.* [ML. *corrodiarius,* ⟨ *corrodium:* see *corody.*] Formerly, one who received an allowance for maintenance; a pensioner.

corrodier (ko-rō'di-ėr), *n.* Same as **corrodiary. Kingsley.*

corrosion, *n.* 2. In *geol.*, the solution and removal of rocks, usually in water; the eating away by fusion and absorption of a solid mass of rock or of a mineral which is inclosed in a molten magma.

Erosion, *corrosion,* and hydrostatic pressure have, by widening the natural fissures of the ground, formed a real sponge of stone. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 502.

Corrosion preparation, an anatomic preparation, as of the injected vessels of a part, made by treating the tissues with a corrosive substance which leaves only the solidified injection material.

corrosion-zone (kọ-rō'zhọn-zōn), *n.* A zone surrounding certain minerals which, having crystallized out of a molten magma or lava, have afterward been partially reabsorbed by fusion and have thus yielded a surrounding rim of intermediate composition between themselves and the unaffected lava. *Geikie,* Textbook of Geol., p. 141.

Corrosive glands. See **gland.*

corrugating-machine (kor'ọ-gā-ting-ma-shēn"), *n.* A power crimping-machine having large, long crimping-rolls for corrugating large pieces of sheet-metal. See **crimping-machine,* 2.

corrugative (kor'ọ-gā-tiv), *a.* Same as *corrugate,* 2. *Treas. Bot.*

corrugator, *n.*—**Corrugator labii inferioris** (wrinkler of the lower lip), fibers from the depressor anguli oris muscle, contraction of which throws the lower lip into folds.

corrupt, *a.* 5. Legally tainted, as by an act of attainder of treason or felony: said of the blood of one legally attainted. See *corruption,* 8.

corsair, *n.* 4. Any pirate-bug of the family *Reduviidæ.*—**Two-spotted corsair,** an American reduviid bug *Rasahus biguttatus,* inhabiting the southern and southwestern United States. It is predatory in its habits and sometimes bites human beings, inflicting a painful wound.

Corsican moss. See *moss*[1].

cort. An abbreviation of *cortex.*

cortex, *n.*, 1. (*c*) The peridium of fungi.—3. (*c*) In *Infusoria,* the clear, firm outer layer of protoplasm, bearing the cilia or suckers and showing in its simplest structure no further evidence of differentiation, though in some of the more specialized forms 3 distinct layers may be seen. Same as *ectosarc* and *ectoplasm.*—**Dermal cortex,** in sponges, a specialized outer layer of mesoderm lying immediately below the superficial ectoderm and usually containing the inner ends of projecting spicules and spaces and canals lined by ectoderm.

Corti, cells of. See **cell.*

Cortical cataract. See **cataract.*—**Cortical integument.** Same as **cortical layer* (*b*).—**Cortical layer.** (*b*) The integument which invests the bast system of a stem.

corticifugal (kôr-ti-sif'ū-gal), *a.* [L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *fugere,* flee, + *-al*[1].] Originating in and running from the cortex, or outer layer of the cerebrum or cerebellum, into adjacent regions, such as the pulvinar and quadrigeminal bodies or the various fiber-tracts.

There was no clear evidence of *corticifugal* fibres passing from the angular gyrus to the basal ganglia; but that this gyrus is connected with the pulvinar by corticipetal fibres will be shown in the next section.

Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), ser. B, 1898, p. 10.

corticifugally (kôr-ti-sif'ū-gal-i), *adv.* In a corticifugal manner.

corticipetal (kôr-ti-sip'e-tal), *a.* [L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *petere,* seek, + *-al.*] Originating outside of and running into the cerebral or cerebellar cortex. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. B, 1898, p. 11.

corticipetally (kôr-ti-sip'e-tal-i), *adv.* In a corticipetal manner.

corticopeduncular (kôr"ti-kọ-pē-dung'kū-lär), *a.* [L. *cortex,* bark, + NL. *pedunculus,* peduncle.] Relating to the cortex and both peduncles of the brain.

cortlandtite (kôrt'lan-dīt), *n.* [*Cortlandt* township, New York, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by G. H. Williams (1886) to a coarse-grained rock composed of large crystals of hornblende with abundant inclusions of olivin and pyroxene which mottle the cleavage surfaces of the hornblendes and give the rock a poikilitic fabric: a variety of hornblende picrite.

corubin (kō-rō′bin), *n.* [*co(rundum)* + *ruby*, + *-in*[2].] The trade-name of artificial corundum or crystallized alumina, obtained in the aluminothermic processes of Goldschmidt: used as an abrasive. *Electrochem. Industry*, Oct., 1904, p. 405.

coruco (kō-rō′kō), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] The popular name in Mexico and New Mexico of the so-called *Mexican chicken-bug*, a cimicid, *Acanthia inodora*, which attacks poultry in those regions.

corvid (kôr′vid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Corvidæ*.

II. *n.* A crow of the family *Corvidæ*.

corvina, *n.* (*b*) Also applied to a large number of other fishes belonging to the family *Sciænidæ*.

corybantian (kor-i-ban′ti-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the corybants or their worship.

corybantiate (kor-i-ban′ti-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *corybantiated*, ppr. *corybantiating*. [*corybant* + *-i* + *-ate*[2].] To 'carry on' like a frenzied corybant; act like a lunatic.

corybantine (kor-i-ban′tin), *a.* [*corybant* + *-ine*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the corybants or their rites; corybantian. *N. E. D.*

corybulbine (kor-i-bul′bin), *n.* [*Cory(dalis)* (see def.) + L. *bulbus*, bulb, + *-ine*[2].] A light-yellow crystalline monacid alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{25}O_4N$, found in the roots of *Corydalis cava* (otherwise *Bulbocapnus*, also *Capnodes*, *cavus*).

corycavine (kor-i-kav′in), *n.* [*Cory(dalis cava)* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{23}O_6N$, found in the roots of *Capnoides cavum* (*Corydalis cava*).

corydalic (kor-i-dal′ik), *a.* [*Corydal-is* + *-ic.*] Derived from corydaline.—**Corydalic acid,** a name given, through misapprehension, to the acid ammonium salt of metahemipinic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_6.C_{10}H_9O_6NH_4.3H_2O$, obtained by the oxidation of corydaline.

Corydalis, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] The golden corydalis is *Capnoides aureum* of the northeastern United States and Canada, with golden-yellow flowers. The pink corydalis is *C. sempervirens* of the same region, but ranging to Alaska and North Carolina: the flowers are pink with yellow tips. The pale corydalis is *C. flavulum*, with pale yellow flowers, an early wild flower of the eastern half of the United States. These and other species are delicate and attractive plants.



Pink Corydalis (*Capnoides sempervirens*).

a, plant and inflorescence, one fourth natural size; *b*, a capsule, one half natural size.

Corydalus, *n.*—**Horned corydalus,** *Corydalus cornutus*. See *Corydalus*. *Comstock*, Manual of Insects, p. 176.

corylaceous (kor-i-lā′shius), *a.* [NL. *corylaceus*, < L. *corylus*, hazel: see *hazel.*] Of or pertaining to the hazel; belonging or related to the *Corylaceæ*.

corylin (kor′i-lin), *n.* [L. *corylus*, hazel, + *-in*[2].] A globulin obtained from various nuts.

corylophid (ko-ril′ō-fid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the coleopterous family *Corylophidæ*.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Corylophidæ*.

corymb, *n.* **2.** A hemispherical group of zoöphytes. *Dana*, Zooph., p. 173. *N. E. D.*

corymbate (ko-rim′bāt), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *corymbiate*.

Coryneum (ko-rin′ē-um), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1816), from the shape of the sporodochia; < Gr. *κορύνη*, a club.] A genus of melanconiaceous fungi having black disk-shaped or pulvinate sporodochia breaking through the bark of the host. The spores are fusiform, dark-colored and several septate. *C. Beyerinckii* is said to be the cause of a gum flux of the cherry and closely related plants. It is also regarded as the conidial condition of *Ascospora Beyerinckii*. See ★*Ascospora*.

corynite (kor′i-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *κορύνη*, club, + *-ite*[2]. The name refers to the form of the crystalline groups.] A mineral similar to gersdorffite, but with the arsenic in part replaced by antimony.

corynocarpine (ko-rin-ō-kär′pin), *n.* [*Corynocarpus* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid found in the fruit of the karaka tree, *Corynocarpus lævigata*. It melts at 140° C.

Coryphantha (kor-i-fan′thä), *n.* [NL. (Lemaire, 1868, adopted from a subgenus name of Engelmann, 1857), < Gr. *κορυφή*, summit, + *ἄνθη*, blossom. The name alludes to the occurrence of the flowers, in typical species, on the very summit of the plant.] A genus of plants of the family *Cactaceæ*, often called *Mamillaria* (which see).

Coryphodon, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A mammal of the genus *Coryphodon*.—**Coryphodon beds,** in *geol.*, the lower division of the Lower Eocene in the Rocky Mountain and Plateau region: equivalent to the Wahsatch group. It contains remains of the coryphodon.

coryphylly (ko-rif′i-li), *n.* [For **coryphophylly*, < Gr. *κορυφή*, summit, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-y*[3].] The abnormal production of a leaf (sometimes colored) at the summit of the axis of a plant.

corytuberine (kor-i-tū′bėr-in), *n.* [*Cory(dalis)* (see def.) + L. *tuber*, tuber, + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{25}O_4N$, found in the roots of *Capnoides cavum* (*Corydalis cava*). It crystallizes in needles which decompose at 200° C.

cos[2] (kos), *n.* [Also *coss*, *cosse* (lettuce), < L. *Cōs*, < Gr. Κῶς, an island in the Ægean Sea, now Stanchio.] A kind of lettuce, suited for being grown out of doors in summer, usually forming long heads or rosettes.

C. O. S. An abbreviation of *Charity Organization Society*.

cosaque (ko-säk′), *n.* [F.] A Cossack dance, or the music for it.

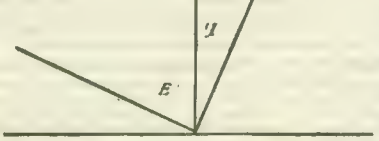
coscoroba (kos-kọ-rō′bä), *n.* [NL. *coscoroba*, appar. connected with the Tupi *casaroba*, also *saroba*, a diving bird.] A large swan-like duck, *Coscoroba coscoroba*, of South America, which has a white body and a long, slender, black neck.

cosensal (kō-sen′sạl), *a.* [*co-*[1] + *sense* + *-al*[1].] Having the same sense. Two mutually equiangular polygons are cosensal when rays pivoted within them and containing the vertices of equal angles, rotate in the same sense to pass through the vertices of the consecutive equal angles. Congruent spherical triangles are cosensal, which is not the case with symmetrical spherical triangles.

cosher[1], *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To chat in a familiar, friendly way; gossip. *Macaulay*.

Cosina beds. See ★*bed*[1].

Cosine circle. See ★*circle*.—**Cosine law.** See *Lambert's law of* ★*cosines*.—**Hyperbolic cosine** of x, $\frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) = \cos x\sqrt{-1} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} \cdots$ It is usually written cosh x and read "cosh x", or "h-cosine x."—**Lambert's law of cosines,** the law that the intensity of the light



Lambert's Law of Cosines.

diffusely reflected from a mat surface is proportional to the cosine of the angle between the direction of the diffused rays under consideration and the normal to the surface. Experiments by Wright (Philos. Mag., XLIX. 199) show that if I is the angle of incidence of the light the intensity of the diffusely reflected light is strictly proportional to the cosine of the angle E, but that if the incidence be varied, the light reflected at a constant angle E is not proportional to the cosine of the angle I.

cosingular (kō-sing′gū-lär), *a.* [*co-*[1] + *singular.*] Having the same singular surface: said of complexes in line geometry.

By these principles the existence of *cosingular* quadratic complexes can easily be established.

Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 662.

Cosingular complexes. See ★*complex*, *n.*

cosmetid (kos′me-tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Cosmetidæ*.

II. *n.* An arachnidan of the family *Cosmetidæ*.

cosmic, *a.*—**Cosmic consciousness.** See ★*consciousness*.—**Cosmic fog,** a nebulosity enveloping certain star-groups, notably the Pleiades.

Helium stars are often palpably connected with nebulæ. The entire Orion region, where they brilliantly congregate, is pervaded with *cosmic fog*; *cosmic fog* enwraps the Pleiades; and individual instances of the same association abound, and are likely to multiply as exploration proceeds. *A. M. Clerke*, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 189.—**Cosmic hydrogen, theism,** etc. See ★*hydrogen*, ★*theism*, etc.

II. *n.* A name proposed by H. L. Fairchild, in accordance with the new planetesimal hypothesis, for the primitive massive rocks.

With the passing of the old hypothesis it will be desirable to change the terminology of the rocks as far as this now implies an original molten or "igneous" state of the earth. Some new name will be desirable for the sediments which were formed chiefly or wholly from the planetesimals (the cosmic matter) in the early seas of the growing globe. Let us call such deposits cosmoplastics and the primitive massive rocks the *cosmics*.

H. L. Fairchild, Amer. Geol., Feb., 1904, p. 101.

cosmism, *n.* **2.** The philosophy of Spencer and Fiske, which asserts the existence of a real unknowable outside of the mind, the absolute relativity of all thought to ourselves, and that there is no knowledge except what is ultimately empirical science. It is specially opposed to the systems of Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Hamilton, and Comte.—**3.** The doctrine that the material universe works automatically; affirmative atheism.—**4.** The ethical doctrine which makes the welfare of mankind the highest good.

cosmist (koz′mist), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the universe, + *-ist.*] **1.** A believer in cosmism, or the cosmic philosophy of Fiske, which is substantially the first principles of Spencer.—**2.** A believer in the affirmative atheism of Holyoake, according to which we know that nature is automatic.

Cosmoceras (koz-mos′ē-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσμος*, ornament, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites with involute shells and highly costated and tuberculated whorls. It occurs in the Jurassic rocks.

cosmochlore (koz′mō-klōr) *n.* [Also *kosmochlore*; < Gr. *κόσμος*, ornament, + *χλωρός*, green.] A chromium silicate occurring in emerald-green monoclinic needles in the meteoric iron of Toluca, Mexico.

cosmoclastic (koz-mō-klas′tik), *a* and *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, universe, + *κλαστός*, < *κλᾶν*, break.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of fragmental material of extraterrestrial origin.—**Cosmoclastic rocks,** rocks composed of fragmental material of extraterrestrial origin.

II. *n.* A cosmoclastic rock. See the extract, under ★*cosmic*.

cosmog. An abbreviation of *cosmography*.

cosmogenetic (koz-mō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, universe + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genetic.*] Of or pertaining to the origin and development of the universe.

cosmogeny (koz-moj′e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the universe, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, -produced.] **1.** Cosmogony; the history of the origin and development of the universe.

This *cosmogeny*, or theory of the development of the universe. *Haeckel* (trans.), Hist. Creation, I. 321.

2. The history of the origin and development of the inorganic universe, as distinguished from that of living beings.

Primary Aggregation. *Cosmogeny*—Genesis of Matter—Chemical Relations.

L. F. Ward, Dynamic Sociol, I. 220.

cosmognosis (koz-mog′nō-sis), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge.] The imaginary 'general knowledge' or instinct to which the migrations of birds have been attributed. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

cosmogonize (koz-mog′ō-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cosmogonized*, ppr. *cosmogonizing*. [*cosmogony* + *-ize.*] To explain the origin of the world: theorize in regard to the world's origin. *J. W. Draper*, Intell. Devel. of Europe, I. iv.

cosmogony chart. See ★*chart*.

cosmographer, *n.* **2.** A geographer.

Aratus the astronomer, Ptolemy the *cosmographer*, add lustre to the golden age of Alexandrian culture.

J. A. Symonds, Greek Poets, 1st ser., p. 32.

cosmologic (koz-mọ-loj′ik), *a.* Same as *cosmological*.

cosmological, *a.*—**Cosmological proof,** that proof of theism which rests on the principle of efficient causation. According to Caldecott there are nine forms of this argument, as follows: (1) from the world as a mass of effects, an argument used (says Caldecott) by Aristotle, Aquinas, Locke, Clarke, Martineau, and Illingworth; (2) from the changes in the world, used by Aristotle and Martineau; (3) from the dependency of everything in the world, used by J. Caird, Martineau, and Stirling; (4) the contingencies of the world, used by Aquinas, Leibnitz, Clarke; (5) from the finitude of things in the world, used by Clarke; (6) from the temporal character of things in the world; (7) from the relativities of the world, used by Green and Illingworth; (8) from the phenomenal character of the world; (9) from the potential character of the world, used by Aristotle.

cosmonomic (koz-mō-nom′ik), *a.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *νόμος*, law.] Pertaining to the laws of nature, in the sense of general truths as to instantaneous results of contemporaneous conditions.—**Cosmonomic monism,** a form of monism which acknowledges cosmonomic influences alone.

cosmophilite (koz-mof′i-līt), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ite*[2].] A lover of the world.

Actress ball, where there was to be a great deal of Parisian beauty, which a *cosmophilite* ought to see.

Thackeray, in Scribner's Mag., June, 1887, p. 681.

cosmopoietic (koz″mō-poi-et′ik), *a.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the universe, + *ποιητικός*, < *ποιεῖν*, make (see *poetic*).] Contributing to form the universe and to render it orderly. *Huxley.*

cosmopolis (koz-mop′ō-lis), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *πόλις*, city.] A city composed of people gathered from all parts of the world. *Stand. Dict.*

cosmopolitanize (koz-mō-pol′i-tan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cosmopolitanized*, ppr. *cosmopolitanizing*. [*cosmopolitan* + *-ize.*] To render cosmopolitan in character or feeling.

The telegraph has *cosmopolitanized* us in spite of ourselves; the whole world has but one set of nerves and we all have the headache together. *Lowell*, Letters, II. 368.

cosmopolite, *n.* **3.** A nymphalid butterfly, *Vanessa cardui*, common to Europe, Asia, North America, and Australia. Its larva feeds on thistle, mallow, and everlasting. Also known as the *thistle-butterfly*. See cut under *painted-lady*.

cosmorganic (koz-môr-gan′ik), *a.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *ὄργανον*, organ, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the supposed character of the universe as a living organism whose atoms are severally endowed with sensibility: a hypothesis put forward by G. T. Fechner.

But his [Fechner's] substitute was his own hypothesis of panpsychism, from which he deduced a "*cosmorganic*" evolution from a "*cosmorganic*" or original condition of the world as a living organism into the inorganic, by the principle of tendency to stability.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 662.

Cosmos fiber. See ★*fiber*1.

cosmotheist (koz′mō-thē-ist), *n.* [*cosmotheism* + *-ist.*] A believer in cosmotheism.

cosmotheistic (koz″mō-thē-is′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cosmotheism or the cosmotheists.

cosmozoan (koz-mō-zō′an), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the universe, + *ζῷον*, a living being, + *-an.*] An imaginary organism transported to the earth from some unknown region of the cosmos. [Rare.]

It [life] was transported to the earth from another world, or from the cosmic environment, under the form of cosmic germs, or *cosmozoans*, more or less comparable to the living cells with which we are acquainted.
Smithsonian Rep., 1902, p. 401.

cosmozoic (koz-mō-zō′ik), *a.* [*cosmozo-an* + *-ic.*] Concerning or pertaining to the introduction of life upon earth from without.—**Cosmozoic hypothesis,** the doctrine or opinion that the first living organisms upon earth were brought here from some unknown region of the universe by a meteorite.

Kelvin suggested that germ life may have been a meteoric passenger from otherwhere. Allowing such arrival gave no answer to the question as to the origin of the life found on the meteorite. Helmholtz, in advocacy of this "*cosmozoic hypothesis*," said, "Organic life either came into existence at a certain period, or it is eternal."
Science, April 28, 1905, p. 643.

cosmozoism (koz′mō-zō-izm), *n.* [*cosmozo-an* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the universe as a whole has an animal consciousness: a term which has been in good use since Cudworth.

cospecies (kō-spē′shēz), *n.* [*co-*1 + *species.*] One of two or more closely related and very similar species.

Warm-blooded animals which live in these [arctic] regions have the same temperature as their *co-species* in warm climates. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 420.

Cossack post. See ★*post*2.

Cossackian (ko-sak′i-an), *a.* [*Cossack* + *-ian.*] Same as ★*Cossackic.*

Cossackic (ko-sak′ik), *a.* [*Cossack* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Cossacks. *N. E. D.*

cossaite (kos′a-it), *n.* [Named after Professor A. *Cossa*, who described it.] A compact variety of the soda-mica called paragonite.

cossette (ko-set′), *n.* [F. *cossette*, < *cosse*, a pod, husk.] A section or slice of a root, as made in a process of manufacture; specifically, a section of chicory so cut before drying and roasting, or of sugar-beet root in the making of beet-sugar.

The raw beet is simply cut into long slender grooved slices. In the factory these slices are known as *cossettes*.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. No. 74, 1902, p. 39.

cossid1 (kos′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the lepidopterous family *Cossidæ*.
II. *n.* A moth of the family *Cossidæ*.

cossid2 (kos′id), *n.* [Also *cassid*, *kasid*, < Hind. Ar. *qāṣid*, a messenger.] A running messenger; a courier. *Yule and Burnell.* [Anglo-Indian.]

cost2, *n.*—**Bill of costs.** See ★*bill*3.—**Cost, freight, and insurance,** a term, used in commercial transactions, meaning the actual cost of the goods ordered, plus the commission, the premium of insurance, and the freight or transportation charges: abbreviated to *C. F. and I.*, or *c. f. and i.*—**Joint cost,** the cost of producing two or more commodities or of two services which normally result from a single productive operation: as, the *joint cost* of beef and leather, or of naphtha and kerosene.

costa, *n.*, **2.** (*e*) In *Ctenophora*, one of the eight meridional rows of swimming-plates. (*f*) In *Hydrozoa*, one of the protective branches which form the walls of an open basketwork inclosing the gonangia, as in the corbula of *Aglaophenia*. (*g*) The ridge of the sucker of a tapeworm.—**Costæ sternales,** in *ichth.*, the branchiostegal rays, a series of bony rays attached to the hyoid arch and assisting to close the gill-cavity below.

costal, I. *a.*—**Costal gemmation.** Same as *cœnenchymal* ★*gemmation*.—**Costal processes.** (*c*) In *ichth.*, the ribs.

II, *n.* **1.** In the articulate crinoids, the lateral plates of the calyx, often fused together. **2.** One of the bony plates borne upon and fusing with the external face of the ribs to form the greater portion of the carapace in turtles. These plates are lacking in the lyre-turtle, *Sphargis*, and certain related extinct forms. See cut under *carapace*. Also called *pleuralia*.

cost-card (kôst′kärd), *n.* In the card-system of industrial cost-keeping, a card on which is inscribed the cost of manufacturing any article.

Costen lights, signals. See ★*light*1.

costerdom (kos′tėr-dum), *n.* [*coster* + *-dom.*] Costers (that is, costermongers) collectively or viewed as constituting a distinctive community. *Athenæum*, Dec. 28, 1895, p. 897.

costiv, *a.* A simplified spelling of *costive*.

costocervicalis (kos″tō-sėr-vi-kā′lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *costa*, rib, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck: see *cervical*.] A muscular slip which occasionally passes between the cervical fascia or carotid sheath and the sternothyroid muscle.

costochondral (kos-tō-kon′dral), *a.* [L. *costa*, rib, + Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] Same as ★*chondrocostal*.

costofascialis (kos″tō-fash-i-ā′lis), *n.* [L. *costa*, rib, + *fascia*, a band: see *fascia*.] Same as ★*costocervicalis*.

costo-inferior (kos″tō-in-fē′ri-ọr), *a.* Relating to the lower ribs.

costopleural (kos-tō-plö′ral), *a.* Relating to both ribs and pleura.

costopulmonary (kos-tō-pul′mō-nā-ri), *a.* Relating to both the ribs and the lungs.

costosuperior (kos″to-sū-pē′ri-ọr), *a.* Relating to the upper ribs.

costotrachelian (kos″tō-trā-kē′li-an), *a.* [L. *costa*, rib, + Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *-i-an.*] Relating to both the ribs and the neck.—**Costotrachelian muscles.** Same as *scalene muscles* (which see, under *scalenus*).

costraight (kō-strāt′), *a.* [*co-*1 + *straight*1.] Situated on the same straight line.

In the Euclidean geometry every three points are either on a straight line or a circle. In non-Euclidean geometry there are triplets of points which are neither *costraight* nor concyclic.
Amer. Inventor, April 15, 1904, p. 180.

costula (kos′tū-lă), *n.*; pl. *costulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *costa*, a rib: see *costa*.] A small costa, as on a shell.

costulation (kos-tū-lā′shọn), *n.* [*costula* + *-ation.*] The system of costæ upon a shell.

Diplommatina skeati. . . . Only a single specimen of the shell, the most salient features of which are the inflated whorls, deeply cut suture, and fine, regular *costulations*.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 198.

costume-piece (kos-tūm′pēs), *n.* In *theat.*, a play in which the actors are costumed in the style appropriate to the period represented, if earlier than the modern or present period.

costumery (kos-tū′me-ri), *n.* [*costume* + *-ery.*] Costume in general; clothing; apparel.

Typical articles of *costumery*, weapons, utensils, etc., were collected and some information was gained concerning the ethnic characteristics of the tribe.
Smithsonian Rep., 1895, p. 43.

costumier (kos-tü-myā′), *n.* [F.] A costumer; a dealer in costumes, or one who rents out costumes for theatricals, mask-balls, or the like.

cosymmedian (kō-si-mē′di-an), *a.* [*co-*1 + *symmedian.*] Having the same symmedian lines: said of triangles. *J. J. Milne.*

cota2 (kō′tä), *n.* [Also *cotta;* Philippine Sp. *cota*, *cotta*, < Sulu *kōta*, a wall, a fort, = Tagalog *cota*, a wall, = Pampanga *cuta* = Ilocan *cota* = Bisaya *cota* = Malay *kōta*, a fort, stronghold, < Skt. *kōṭa*, *kōṭṭa*, a fort, stronghold, < *ko-*, a prefix, who, what, implying strange, indifferent, somewhat (nom. sing. *kas* = L. *quis* = E. *who*), + *aṭṭa*, a room on a housetop, a tower.] In the southern islands of the Philippine archipelago, a fort.

cotangential (kō-tan-jen′shal), *a.* [*co-*1 + *tangential.*] Having the same tangent.

cotarnic (kō-tär′nik), *a.* [*cotarn-ine* + *-ic.*] Derived from cotarnine.—**Cotarnic acid,** a crystalline acid obtained by the oxidation of cotarnine or cotarnone. It melts at 178° C. with formation of the anhydrid.

cotarnone (kō-tär′nōn), *n.* [*cotarn-ine* + *-one.*] A compound, $C_{11}H_{10}O_4$, obtained indirectly from cotarnine. It crystallizes in leaflets which melt at 78° C.

coteau (kō-tō′), *n.* [F., a hill, hillside, ridge, dim. of *côte*, hill, hillside: see *coast*1, *n.*] In *phys. geog.*, an upland; a broad, flat-topped ridge of moderate elevation. [Northwestern U. S.]

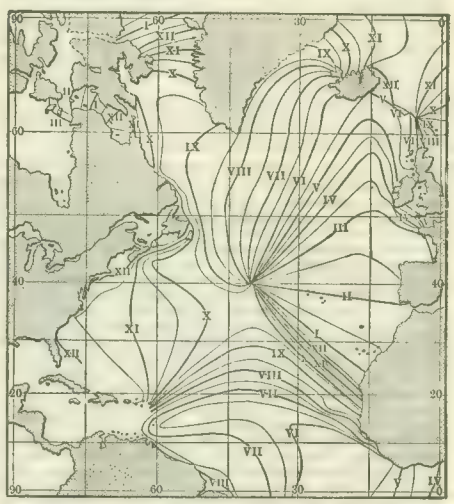
cotenure (kō-ten′ūr), *n.* [*co-*1 + *tenure.*] Joint tenure.

coterel (kot′e-rel), *n.* [Also *cotterell*, *cotteril;* ME. *coterel*, < OF. *coterel* (ML. *coterellus*), dim. of *cotier*, cotter: see *cotter*1.] Same as *cotter*1; a cottager under the cottier system of landtenure. The name is found sometimes applied, by blunder, to the cotter's tenement.

coterminal (kō-tėr′mi-nal), *a.* [*co-*1 + *terminal.*] Same as *conterminal* and *conterminous*.

cothurnian (kō-thėr′ni-an), *a.* [*cothurn* + *-ian.*] Proper to or characteristic of tragedy.

Cotidal chart, a chart of the ocean showing cotidal lines,



Cotidal Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean.

or lines which connect the places at which the tidal waves arrive simultaneously.

cotillage (kō-til′āj), *n.* [*co-*1 + *tillage.*] Joint or coöperative tillage.

cotinine (kō′ti-nin), *n.* [A metathesis of *nicotine.*] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{12}ON_2$, obtained indirectly from nicotine. It melts at 50° C.

cotogenin (kō-toj′e-nin), *n.* [*coto*(*in*) + *-gen* -*in*2.] The trimethyl ether of pentahydroxybenzophenone, $(CH_3O)C_6H_2COC_6H_3(OH)_2$. It is formed by fusion of methylprotocotoin with caustic potash, and crystallizes in plates which melt at 27° C.

cotta2 (kot′ä), *n.* Same as ★*cota*2.

cottabist (kot′a-bist), *n.* [*cottab-us* + *-ist.*] One who took part in the ancient Greek game cottabus. *J. S. Blackie*, Wise Men of Greece, p. 138.

cottage, *n.* **5.** In Australia, a dwelling without up-stairs rooms; a house in which all the rooms are on the ground floor: as, a weather-board *cottage* with twelve rooms.—**Cottage bonnet,** a small, close-fitting bonnet, fashionable in the early Victorian era.—**Cottage loaf,** a loaf of bread on the top of which a smaller loaf is stuck.—**Cottage range.** See ★*range*.

cotta-grass (kot′ä-gràs), *n.* A Mexican and South American grass, *Cottea pappophoroides*, found also in cañons from western Texas to Arizona.

cotter2, *n.* Cotters were used in place of the nut and thread on a bolt before the cutting of threads was easy and cheap, and are still useful where the thread would be liable to injury. A wedge-shaped or tapered flat pin (cotter) is driven into a slot cut near the end of the bolt or stud, drawing up the bolt. A similar device is used to secure nuts on bolts from being shaken off. A hole is drilled through the bolt, at right angles to its axis, beyond the nut, and through this hole a taper pin is driven. The cotter in this case is often split at its smaller end, and if the two parts are spread it cannot of itself work out. In small work the cotter is made of half-round wire, bent double on itself, with an eye at the bend, so that when it is in place and the ends are spread, it cannot slip out either way. The hole can therefore be straight or cylindrical and not tapering, and the cotter has no wedging action in this form. Cotters are much used in motor-car construction.

cotter2 (kot′ėr), *v. t.* [*cotter*2, *n.*] To fasten by means of a cotter.

cotter-bolt (kot'ėr-bōlt), *n.* A bolt which, instead of a screw and nut at one end, has a slot cut through it near that end, for the insertion of a cotter, to keep it in its place. *Trautwine*, Engin. Pocket-book.

cotterel, *n.* 5. A washer or flat disk of metal to go under a bolt-head or nut and increase the bearing area of the fastening. [Eng.]—6. A disk of leather placed over the head of a mop to keep the strands together and prevent water from running up the handle.

cotterel-lug (kot'ėr-el-lug), *n.* An ear or lug through which a cotter is passed, to secure the piece to which the lug is attached.

cotter-pin (kot'ėr-pin), *n.* A pin used instead of a nut to keep a cotter in its place, as in fixing the pedals of a bicycle to the cranks.

cotter-way (kot'ėr-wā), *n.* A keyway; an oblong slot cut through two pieces which are to be joined by a cotter or key. The sides of the slot are parallel, but one or both ends are usually tapered so that the tapered key will bear at both bottom and top.

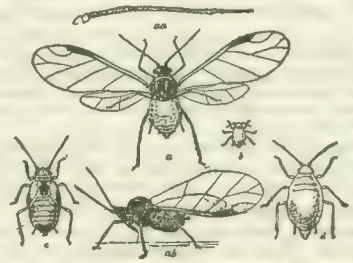
Cottier rent, the rent paid by a cottier, or small tenant at will. See *cottier tenure*, under *cotter*[1].—**Cottier tenancy,** the tenancy of a cottier, or small tenant at will. Originally the term designated the tenancy of an agricultural laborer who held a cottage and a parcel of land as partial payment for services upon the fields of his landlord.—**Cottier tenant,** a tenant at will holding a few acres of ground which he cultivates with his own labor.

cottolene (kot'ō-lēn), *n.* [*cott(on)(seed)* + L. *ol(eum)*, oil, + *-ene.*] A substance made from beef suet and cotton-seed oil.

cotton[1]. **I.** *n.*—**Artificial cotton,** any vegetable fiber (as the cellulose of the fir-tree freed from bark and knobs) reduced by chemical means to a cellulose condition resembling cotton.—**Asiatic cotton,** the same as *India ★cotton;* but the American upland plant has been introduced into Russian Turkestan, Persia, and India.—**Bender cotton,** long-staple upland cotton grown in the bends of the Mississippi river. See ★*cotton-plant.*—**Black-seed cotton,** the sea-island cotton, so named on account of its black or dark-brown seeds. The lint is removed with one ginning. Some upland varieties, doubtless containing sea-island stock, are included. Compare *green-seed ★cotton.*—**Blow of cotton,** the cotton crop as it appears in the field after the opening of the bolls.—**Cape cotton,** the silky fibers attached to the seeds of a shrub of the milkweed family, *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*, native to Cape Colony.—**Cluster cotton.** See *short-limb ★cotton.*—**Cotton army-worm.** See ★*army-worm.*—**Cotton boll-worm.** See *boll-worm.*—**Cotton crops,** a trade-term for three general pickings of the cotton crop. The division is more or less imaginary: the *bottom crop* is the first pickings; the *middle crop* the second pickings, and the most abundant; the *top crop* the last pickings; but this is often cut off by an early frost or wholly destroyed.—**Cotton cutworm.** Same as *granulated ★cutworm.*—**Cotton flax.** See ★*flax.*—**Cotton manufacture,** a completed commercial article made from cotton known and recognized in trade by a distinctive name other than the name of the raw material.—**Cotton-root bark.** See ★*bark*[2].—**Cotton snout-moth,** an American tortricid moth, *Platynota rostrana*, whose larva attacks first the forms and squares of the cotton-plant, and afterward the foliage.—**Cotton stalk-borer.** See ★*statk-borer.*—**Diamond cotton.** See ★*diamond.*—**Egyptian cotton,** a variety of *Gossypium Barbadense* produced from the sea-island cotton by cultivation in Egypt. It differs little from the latter except in its somewhat shorter staple. The product is especially valuable in the manufacture of mercerized goods. It is imported into the United States in large amounts and is under experimental cultivation in the Gulf States.—**Green-seed cotton,** the upland cotton, whose green seeds retain a fuzz after ginning which necessitates reginning. This name and that of *black-seed cotton*, though referring to color, have chiefly in view the corresponding adherence or detachableness of the lint. The name *green-seed* seems formerly to have designated a special variety of upland cotton.—**India cotton,** the fiber of *Gossypium herbaceum*, native in southern Asia and grown in India and other Asiatic countries, or the plant itself. *G. herbaceum* has the stems less woody than *G. hirsutum*, the leaves rounder-lobed, the bolls more nearly spherical, and the fiber generally coarser and shorter and from glossy white to golden brown.—**Kafir cotton,** the cottony fiber surrounding the seeds of a climbing plant, *Ipomœa digitata*, found in the warm regions of both hemispheres. Also called *Natal cotton.*—**Kendal cotton,** a coarse, rough woolen cloth, manufactured from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century in Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Wales: named from Kendal in Westmoreland, the original place of its manufacture. Also known as *Manchester* and *Welsh cotton.*—**Lint cotton,** cotton fiber after the removal of the seeds.—**Long Georgia cotton,** the sea-island variety of cotton grown in Georgia.—**Long-limb cotton,** a class of upland-cotton varieties with long limbs, large bolls, and long staple: unprolific, and maturing late.—**Maco cotton,** Egyptian cotton: so named from a certain Swiss who was a cotton-planter in Egypt. At one time all Egyptian cotton was known as *Maco cotton*, but now the name is more familiar among the cotton-spinners of middle Europe than elsewhere. Sometimes spelled *Mako.*—**Nankin cotton,** properly the cloth made from the naturally brownish-yellow fiber of a particular variety of cotton; but the term is very commonly applied to ordinary cotton cloth which has been dyed a similar color.—**Natal cotton.** (*a*) The cottony tomentum from the young stems and the seeds of a shrubby perennial climber of the morning-glory family, *Ipomœa albivenia*, native of Transvaal and Natal. Also called *wild cotton.* (*b*) Same as *Kafir ★cotton.*—**New Zealand cotton,** the fiber of the young branches of the ribbonwood, *Plagianthus betulinus.* See *Plagianthus.*—**Seed-cotton,** cotton lint which still contains the seed, that is, has been picked but is not yet ginned.—**Short-limb cotton,** a class of upland-cotton varieties with short limbs, medium to small bolls, and short staple: prolific, and maturing early. From the aggregation of the bolls, also called *cluster cotton.*—**Wild cotton.** (*a*) In the southern Atlantic States, the rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Moscheutos*, a plant resembling cotton. (*b*) See ★*cotton-weed*, 3. (*c*) Same as *Natal ★cotton* (*a*).

II. *a.*—**Cotton plush,** a fabric identical with cotton velvet, except that it has a longer pile.

cotton-aphis (kot'n-ā″fis), *n.* A plant-louse, *Aphis gossypii*, occurring commonly on the cotton-plant in the southern United States, especially in the early summer.



Cotton-aphis (*Aphis gossypii*).

a, winged female; *aa*, enlarged antenna of same; *ab*, dark female, side view; *b*, young nymph, or larva; *c*, last stage of nymph; *d*, wingless female; all greatly enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

cotton-bale (kot'n-bāl), *n.* A bale of cotton; a commercial package consisting of cotton lint more or less tightly compressed, covered with bagging, and bound with ties. The bale differs in size, form, and covering in different countries. The standard American bale is of a square section, the faces 54 by 27 inches, and is intended to contain 500 pounds, but there is actually great variation in dimensions and density. Smaller and denser cylindrical bales, less subject to waste and loss by fire or rain, have come somewhat into use, and improvements of similar purpose have been attempted in the square bale.

cotton-ball (kot'n-bâl), *n.* A ball or small compact mass of cotton.—**Cotton-ball clouds,** small cumuli. When very small and white they are cirro-cumuli; when larger, with a darker shade on one side, they may be alto-cumuli or even cumulo-cirri.

cotton-belt (kot'n-belt), *n.* That section of the United States in which cotton is grown to best advantage. It covers 24° of longitude and 10° of latitude, including southern Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas (except the western part), and all the States south and east of this line, the whole amounting to 600,000 square miles. Of this, according to the last census report, about one twelfth (practically 50,000 square miles) is actually planted in cotton. Cotton has been grown at many points outside of this area.

Cotton-boll cutworm, weevil. See ★*cutworm*, ★*weevil.*

cotton-brown (kot'n-broun), *n.* One of several direct cotton coal-tar colors of varying composition, all of which dye unmordanted cotton brown in a salt bath.—**Clayton cotton-brown,** a direct cotton coal-tar color. It dyes unmordanted cotton brown in a salt bath.

cotton-bush (kot'n-bûsh), *n.* See *Kochia.*

cotton-caterpillar (kot'n-kat″ėr-pil-ėr), *n.* The larva of an American noctuid moth, *Alabama argillacea* (formerly *Aletia xylina*), which abounds in the cotton-fields of the southern United States and feeds on the foliage of the cotton-plant to an injurious extent. Same as *cotton-worm* (which see, with cut).

cottoneer† (kot-n-ēr′), *n.* [*cotton* + *-eer.*] A cotton-spinner or -manufacturer.

cotton-fern (kot'n-fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*[1].

cotton-gin, *n.*—**Single-breasted cotton-gin,** a cotton saw-gin with one grid or grate, through which the saws project.

cotton-grass, *n.* 2. A panic-grass, *Panicum insulare*, bearing cottony or silky hairs on its spikelets. It is a tropical species appearing in the southern United States, and, where abundant, is excellent for pasture. The name is also applied locally to the feather-sedge, *Andropogon saccharoides.* The *Arizona cotton-grass* is *Panicum lachnanthum*, called also *wiry panic* and *silky panic-grass.*

Cotton-leaf worm. Same as ★*cotton-caterpillar.*

cotton-loom (kot'n-löm), *n.* A loom made specially for weaving plain cotton fabrics.

cotton-manufacturer (kot'n-man-ụ-fak″ṭūr-ėr), *n.* One who operates a cotton-weaving establishment; in a broad sense, a person who carries on all the processes of cotton-manufacture from the ginned raw material to the completed product.

cotton-mouse (kot'n-mous), *n.* A rather large, coarse-haired, long-tailed field-mouse, *Sigmodon hispidus*, found in the cotton-fields of the southern United States. Also *cotton-rat.*

cotton-oil (kot'n-oil), *n.* Same as *cotton-seed oil* (which see, under *cotton-seed*).

cotton-plant, *n.* All parts of the cotton-plant are valuable, even the stubble, which forms a good coarse forage. The bark of the stems contains a fiber which it has been proposed to extract and put to several uses for which it is adapted, and the root-bark is medicinal. The main values lie in the staple or lint borne upon the seeds within the 3 to 5 cells of the pod or boll, which opens at maturity into as many divisions or locks, and in the seed itself (see ★*cotton-seed*). The cottons grown in the United States are believed to belong exclusively to the two species *Gossypium hirsutum* (the short-staple or upland cotton, a native of tropical America often identified with *G. herbaceum*) and *G. Barbadense* (the long-staple or sea-island cotton, including the Egyptian ★cotton, which see). The long-staple upland cottons appear to be derived by selection from hybrids of these two species. The sea-island cotton-plant differs from the upland in its larger growth (it is from 3 to 8 feet high against 3 or 4 feet), longer and more flexible branches, more deeply lobed leaves, bright-yellow flowers, and sharp-pointed smaller bolls having but 3 cells instead of 4 or 5. In the upland cotton the staple ranges from ⅞ to 1⅛ inches in length; in the sea-island, from 1⅛ to 2 inches; in the long-staple upland, between the two. The short-staple or upland is the ordinary cotton of the southern United States. Long-staple upland is grown sparingly in all the cotton States, in larger quantity in the delta region of the Mississippi, that is, on the broad alluvial flats along the river, chiefly between Memphis and Natchez (see *bender ★cotton*). Sea-island cotton is grown only in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, and the product forms less than one per cent. of the whole. The greater cost of its production precludes its use except for the highest grades of fabrics.



Cotton Bolls.

a, immature boll; *b*, mature and opened boll. One half natural size.

cotton-red (kot″n-red′), *n.* A direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type derived from toluidine and similar to benzo-purpurin 4B. It dyes unmordanted cotton a bright red from an alkaline salt bath.

cotton-rib (kot'n-rib), *n.* A kind of corduroy.

cotton-rock (kot'n-rok), *n.* A local name in the State of Missouri for a soft, fine-grained silicious magnesian limestone of the Lower Silurian series of Swallow.

No. 3. 15 feet of soft, earthy, fine-grained, yellowish-white or drab silico-magnesian limestone, with a conchoidal earthy fracture, in beds from half an inch to one foot thick, interstratified with thin layers of bluish, silico-argillaceous Magnesian Limestone. It is called "*Cotton-rock.*" *G. C. Swallow*, Geol. Surv. of Mo., 1855, p. 121.

cotton-seed, *n.* Cotton-seeds as picked are densely covered with the lint which is removed by ginning (see *cotton-gin*). The seed after ginning is either quite smooth, or, as is practically all commercial seed, still covered with down (see *black-seed ★cotton, green-seed ★cotton,* and *linter*[1]). The seed proper of cotton is composed of the hull (the outer shell) consisting of the seed-coats and the meat, or kernel, consisting of a coiled embryo without albumen, sprinkled with resinous glands, and containing in its cells, with other substances, oil to the extent of 20 per cent. or more of the seed. The weight of the seed is slightly over twice that of the adherent lint; the hull and the meat form about equal parts. Cotton-seed was not utilized, except for planting, until the latter part of the eighteenth century, when its value for oil and cake began to be recognized in England. It had no commercial value in the United States prior to 1834, and, though it had come into extensive use for fertilization and into limited use for feeding purposes, large amounts were still thrown away in the richer cotton States down to the time of the civil war. With the introduction of the oil-mill, chiefly after 1867, the cotton-seed industry vastly expanded, until in 1900 the total value of manufactured cotton-seed prod-



Cotton-seeds, with lint still adhering.

ucts exceeded $42,000,000, and in 1910 it reached about $150,000,000.—**Cotton-seed bran.** (*a*) The dark, solid portion of the hull of the cotton-seed from which the short fiber has been removed. (*b*) A mixture of ground hulls and waste kernels, chiefly of immature or frosted seed. It is used as food for cattle.—**Cotton-seed cake.** See *cotton-cake*. In France three kinds have been recognized: the linty, containing much waste fiber and used only for manure; the crude, containing large quantities of fragments of hulls and used as food for cattle; and the refined, from which these fragments have been removed. In the United States two kinds were formerly known, the undecorticated and the decorticated, that is, cake from seed with or without the hulls; but the former has now disappeared. Cotton-seed cake comes from the press as hard as wood and is exported in blocks, but for American use it is mostly converted into meal.—**Cotton-seed feed,** a ground mixture of cotton-seed hulls and cotton-seed meal used as food for stock.—**Cotton-seed meal,** dry cotton-seed cake broken up in a cracker or breaker and ground in a mill. It is very rich in protein, and is also one of the cheapest sources of nitrogen for fertilizing.—**Cotton-seed oil.** In the manufacture of cotton-seed oil as conducted in the United States, the ginned seed is reginned in a linter; the delinted seed is decorticated or hulled; the meats are crushed by a roller-machine or crusher; the resulting flakes are made into cakes by a former; and the cakes are wrapped in camel's-hair cloth and subjected to hydraulic pressure. After settling and clearing, the crude oil is refined by heating and agitation with caustic soda. After the oil is drawn off, freed of the excess of alkali, dried, and filtered, it is known as *summer yellow oil*—either *prime*, *choice*, or *off*. (The same gradations are also applied to the crude oil.) High grades of summer yellow oil are used in the manufacture of artificial butter, and when so used are called *butter oils*. *Summer white oil* is obtained from summer yellow by bleaching with fullers' earth and filtering, and is used chiefly in the manufacture of lard compound (see ★*lard*). *Winter yellow* and *winter white* oils are obtained by the separation from the foregoing, respectively, of the solid glycerides, the latter forming commercial *cotton-oil stearin*, which is also used in the manufacture of lard compound. The winter oils remain limpid at 32° F.; the summer oils begin to crystallize at from 35° to 50° F. The winter oils are marketed directly as salad and cooking oils; they also enter, in varying measure, into butter substitutes. Miner's oil is a winter oil used in the place of lard-oil for lighting mines. Except in the manufacture of soap, cotton-seed oil is little used in the arts, being too slow-drying for paints and too gummy for lubricating. It is chiefly consumed as food, most largely in lard compound, next in substitutes for butter, and lastly as a food-oil, like olive-oil (and often deceptively sold under that name). In 1867 there were but 4 cotton-seed oil mills in the United States; in 1902 there were 618; the American annual production of this oil now exceeds 165,000,000 gallons.—**Cotton-seed oil soap stock,** the precipitate resulting from the combination of caustic soda with the free acid of crude cotton-seed oil in the refining process. This is a true soap, but needs to be cleansed from various admixtures.—**Cotton-seed stearin,** a residue obtained upon subjecting cotton-seed oil to pressure at a low temperature: used as an adulterant and in imitations of lard and butter.

cotton-spinner (kot'n-spin″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who spins cotton; a manufacturer of cotton thread.—**2.** An echinoderm, *Holothuria forskali:* so named from the adhesive white threads (Cuvierian organs) which are shot out when the animal is irritated.

cotton-teal (kot'n-tēl), *n.* A small East Indian duck, *Nettapus coromandelicus*.

cotton-thief (kot'n-thēf), *n.* A name given in Ceylon and southern India to the paradise flycatcher, *Terpsiphone*, the adult male of which is white and black.

cotton-top (kot'n-top), *n.* The *Arizona cotton-grass*. See ★*cotton-grass*, 2.

cotton-waste, *n.*—**Hard cotton-waste,** cotton thread or yarn waste.—**Soft cotton-waste,** any untwisted or partially twisted cotton-waste, as slubbing, roving, etc.

cotton-wax (kot'n-waks), *n.* A wax-like body occurring as a thin coating on the surface of cotton fiber. It is insoluble in and lighter than water, and has a comparatively high melting-point.

cotton-weave (kot'n-wēv), *n.* The simplest of the fundamental weaves: a plain weave consisting of 2 warp- and 2 weft-threads crossing each other at right angles.

cottonweed, *n.* **2.** Same as *sea-cudweed*.—**3.** The common milkweed, *Asclepias Syriaca:* the name, like that of *silkweed*, refers to the copious white fiber attached to its seeds. Also called *wild cotton*.

cottonwood, *n.* **2.** In Australia, a tree of the aster family, *Bedfordia salicina:* so called from the cottony under-surface of the leaves, or its hard, brownish, mottled wood. Called *dogwood* and *honeywood* in Tasmania.—**Balm** or **balsam cottonwood.** Same as *black* ★*cottonwood:* a name in frequent use on the Pacific coast: but to be carefully distinguished from the balsam or balm of Gilead.—**Black cottonwood,** *Populus trichocarpa*, a large tree of the Pacific coast, ranging from California to Alaska, sometimes attaining a height of 200 feet, having light wood much used for staves and various other articles.—**Common cottonwood,** *Populus deltoides*, a large tree of eastern North America, ranging from Canada to Florida and westward across the great plains, sometimes attaining a height of 100 feet. It often constitutes the only timber in the valleys of western rivers. The leaves are large, normally deltoid in outline, with coarse rounded teeth and sinuses. The wood is inferior as lumber; it warps in drying and is slow in seasoning. The tree is ornamental, of rapid growth, and is extensively planted for shade and to retain moisture on the treeless plains of the western United States. Also called *necklace-poplar* (which see, under *poplar*).—**Fremont cottonwood,** *Populus Fremontii*, a tree of the southwestern United States and

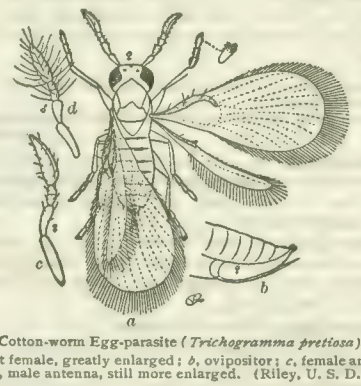


Fremont Cottonwood (*Populus Fremontii*).

a, male aments; *b*, a female ament; *c*, branch with leaf and two fruiting aments. (From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

Lower California, often planted for shade and also for fuel, in the latter case usually being pollarded to accelerate growth.—**Lance-leaf cottonwood,** *Populus acuminata*, a small tree of the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, ranging from Assiniboia to Colorado, with broadly lanceolate, taper-pointed leaves. It is sometimes planted as a shade-tree in the towns of that region.—**Narrow-leaf** or **narrow-leaved cottonwood,** *Populus angustifolia*, a middle-sized tree with narrow lanceolate leaves resembling those of a willow, found throughout the Rocky Mountain region from Assiniboia to Arizona, and exhibiting considerable variation. It is the common cottonwood west of the great plains.—**White cottonwood.** Same as *Fremont* ★*cottonwood*.—**Willow** or **willow-leaved cottonwood.** Same as *narrow-leaf* ★*cottonwood*.—**Yellow cottonwood,** the common cottonwood.

Cotton-worm egg-parasite, a minute hymenopterous insect of the family *Chalcididæ*, *Trichogramma pretiosa*,



Cotton-worm Egg-parasite (*Trichogramma pretiosa*).

a, adult female, greatly enlarged; *b*, ovipositor; *c*, female antenna; *d*, male antenna, still more enlarged. (Riley, U. S. D. A.)

which lays its eggs in the eggs of the cotton-caterpillar moth.

Cottony scale, cottony cushion-scale. See ★*scale*[1].

cotton-yellow (kot'n-yel″ō), *n.* A name of several direct cotton coal-tar colors which dye unmordanted cotton yellow in a salt bath.

cotwal (kot'wâl), *n.* [Also *kotwal*, *cutwall*, *cutwaul*, etc., < Hind. Pers. *kotwāl*, prob. < Turki *kotāwal*, *kotāwāl*, *kotāul*, a commandant of a fort or garrison.] An officer or superintendent of police; a native town magistrate. [Anglo-Indian.]

cotylar (kot'i-lar), *a.* [NL. **cotylaris*, < *cotyle*, < Gr. κοτύλη, a cup.] Cup-shaped, as the cavity in the mandible of some saurians.

Cotylea (kot-i-lē'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κοτύλη, a cup, socket.] A group of *Platyhelminthes*, of the order *Polyclada*. The central or subcentral ventral sucker is always placed behind the genital pores; the mouth is in the middle of the body or in front of it; the genital openings are usually in the anterior half of the body, with tentacles, if present, developed from the margin. It is opposed to the ★*Acotylea* (which see), and includes the families *Anonymidæ*, *Pseudoceridæ*, *Euryleptidæ*, *Prosthiostomidæ*, *Enantiidæ*, and *Diplopharyngeatidæ*.

cotyliform, *a.* **2.** In *bot.*, dish-shaped, with the border erect, as the leaves of *Victoria Amazonica*.

cotylophore (ko-til'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. κοτύλη, cup, + -φορος, < φέρειν, bear.] In *Polystomidæ*, the caudal sucker-bearing disk.

cotylopubic (kot″i-lō-pū'bik), *a.* [Gr. κοτύλη, socket (acetabulum), + L. *pubis:* see *pubic*.] Relating to both the acetabulum and the os pubis.

cotylosacral (kot″i-lō-sā'kral), *a.* [Gr. κοτύλη, socket (acetabulum), + L. *sacrum*, sacrum.] Relating to both the acetabulum and the sacrum.

cotylosaur (ko-til'ō-sâr), *n.* Any member of the order *Cotylosauria*.

Cotylosauria (kot″i-lō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κοτύλη, cup, + σαῦρος, lizard.] An order of Permian anomodont reptiles, closely related to the *Stegocephalia*. They have the head protected by a bony roof, the teeth on the margin of the jaws arranged in a more or less uniform series, and the vertebræ pierced for the permanent notochord. The order is synonymous with *Pariasauria*, and includes such genera as *Pariasaurus*, *Otocoelus*, and *Diadectes*.

cotylosaurian (kot″i-lō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the order *Cotylosauria*.

II. *n.* A member of the reptilian order *Cotylosauria*.

cotype (kō'tīp), *n.* [*co-*[1] + *type*.] In *zoöl.*, one of two or more specimens which together furnish the characters on which a new species is based. Such material may comprise the skin and skull of a mammal, or, as often happens in the case of fossils, portions of several individuals.

A number of valuable types and *cotypes* of fishes have also been transmitted by the commission.
Smithsonian Rep., 1898, p. 33.

couac (kwäk), *n.* [F., an imitative word, = E. *quack*[1].] The harsh and startling sound produced when a clarinet is unskilfully blown or its reed is out of order.

coubie (kō'bi), *n.* [F. *coubie*, appar. < Ar. **qūbī*, < *qūba*, a dry scab.] A cyprinoid fish, *Labeo coubie*, found in the Nile.

couch[1], *v. i.* **7.** To lie in a heap or pile to decay and pass into compost, as leaves and litter.

couch-grass, *n.*—**False couch-grass,** a western North American couch-grass, *Agropyron pseudorepens*, ranging from Nebraska to British Columbia and south to Texas and Arizona.

couchu (kō'chō), *n.* [Native name?] A common name of *Chætostomus fischeri*, a fish of the family *Loricariidæ* found in the river Chágres near Panama.

coudée (kö-dā'), *n.* [F., < *coude*, < L. *cubitus*, elbow: see *cubit*.] A cubit; the length from the elbow to the end of the hand.

cougar, *n.* Several species and subspecies of cougar have been recognized by naturalists, the Florida animal being known as *Felis coryi* and that from the northwest coast region as *F. oregonensis*. The southern form retains the name *F. concolor:* the type locality for this species is Brazil.

cough, *n.*—**Churchyard cough,** a cough that indicates an early death. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

cough-drop (kôf'drop), *n.* See *drop*, 2.

cough-root (kôf'röt), *n.* The nodding wake-robin, *Trillium cernuum*, of eastern North America.

cough-weed (kôf'wēd), *n.* The golden ragwort, *Senecio aureus*. See *ragwort*.

couia (kö-ē'ä), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] A fish, *Chasmistes cujus*, one of the suckers, found in Pyramid Lake, Nevada.

coulage (kö-läzh'), *n.* [F., < *couler*, flow, run, leak: see *coulisse*, *cullis*[2].] In *ceram.*, same as *casting*, 2.

couleur, *n.* **3.** In *rouge-et-noir*, the square (marked 'couleur') in which the banker pays all bets when the first card dealt for red or black is the same color as the winning color. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 252.—**Couleurs de demi-grand feu** [F., 'colors of a medium fire'], in *ceram.*, colors which are fixed at the lower temperature of the least exposed parts of the porcelain-kiln: applied particularly to colors of Oriental and French hard-paste porcelain.—**Couleurs de grand feu** [F., 'colors of an intense fire'], in *ceram.*, colors which will bear the intense heat of a sharp fire without volatilizing, as certain of the blues and browns used in underglaze decoration: applied particularly to colors of Oriental and French hard-paste porcelains. See ★*grand feu*.—**Couleurs de moufle** [F., 'colors of muffle'], in *ceram.*, enamel colors which are put on over the glaze and fired in the muffle or decorating-kiln, but which will not bear the heat of the porcelain-kiln. See *muffle*[1], 6.—**Couleurs de petit feu** [F., 'colors of a low fire'], in *ceram.*, the colors of the muffle-kiln. See ★*couleurs de moufle*.

coulis (kö-lē'), *n.* [F.: see *cullis*[1].] A rich brown gravy.

couloir, *n.* **2.** A dredging-machine which employs iron elevator-buckets on an endless chain and excavates by making a gully where the buckets pass.

Coulomb's law. See ★*law*.

coulometer (kö-lom'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *coulomb-meter*.

couma (kö'mä), *n.* [F. (whence NL.) *couma*, representing a native name.] In Guiana and northern Brazil, a tree of the dogbane family, *Couma utilis*, or its fruit. By wounding the bark of the tree an abundant flow of sweet white milk is obtained, which is used as food and medicine by the Indians. The fruits are edible, and have a very sweet taste. Also called *Rio Negro cow-tree*.

coumalic (kö-mā'lik), *a.* [Appar. < *cou*(*marin*) + *malic*.] Noting an acid, the anhydrid of formylglutaconic acid, prepared by heating

malic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in prisms which melt, with decomposition, at 205–210° C.

coumalin (kō′ma-lin), *n.* [*coumal-ic* + *-in*².] An anhydrid, $CH\overset{CH:CH}{<_{C-CO}}>O$, formed from coumalic acid by the loss of carbon dioxid.

coumarone (kō′ma-rōn), *n.* [*coumar-in* + *-one*.] A compound, $C_6H_4<^{CH}_{O}>CH$, formedby heating coumarilic acid with lime or coumarin dibromide with alcoholic potash. It is an oil which boils at 172° C.

Coumarouna (kö-mä-rö′nä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), < *coumarou* (*kumaru*), the Carib name of the tonka-bean.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family *Fabaceæ*. See *Dipteryx* and *tonka-bean*.

council, *n.*—**Borough council**, the body of councilors elected by the voters of a borough to administer its affairs. In each of the 28 metropolitan boroughs of London, consisting of a mayor, aldermen, and councilors, the number of aldermen is one sixth that of the councilors.—**County council**, in England and Wales, a popularly elected body charged, since the passing of the Local Government Act of 1888, with the administration of the affairs of one of the new administrative counties established by the same act. Its members are elected for three years, choose their own chairman (annually) and a certain number of aldermen who serve for six years, one half retiring every three years.—**General council**. (*a*) See *council*, 7. (*b*) A Lutheran body organized in the United States in 1866 by the Pennsylvania synod and others which were not in sympathy with the attitude of the general synod toward the Augsburg Confession. The council proclaimed strict adherence to the Lutheran faith.—**Parish council**, in England, a representative body, elected in the parish, which supplements the local government work of the county council. Parish councils were established in 1894.

council-fire (koun′sil-fīr), *n.* Among several tribes of eastern North America, the fire around which the members of the tribe assemble when holding a council.

count¹, *n.*, **6.** (*a*) A term used in the textile industry to indicate the size or fineness of yarn, designated by naming the number of hanks in a pound, in the plural form: as, 20's. Also called *number* or *grist*. (*b*) *pl.* Fineness of the pitch of the wire teeth in card-clothing, computed on the number of teeth found in a width of 4 inches.—**7.** *pl.* Things sold by count, as by the dozen, the hundred, etc., and not by weight or measure; specifically, oysters, terrapin, etc.—**Common counts**, in *law*, general allegations in a complaint or declaration which are not founded upon the precise circumstances of the case, but are intended to enable the plaintiff to take advantage of any ground of liability that may be disclosed upon the trial of the action.—**Differential count**, the enumeration of the different kinds of leucocytes of the blood according to percentages.

count-bishop (kount′ bish″ up), *n.* One who is at the same time a bishop and a count.

count-cardinal (kount′kär″di-nal), *n.* One who is at the same time a cardinal and a count.

countenance, *n.*—**To change countenance**, to show involuntarily by a change of facial expression a sudden change of feeling or emotion, as on hearing unwelcome news or the like.

counter¹, *n.*, **2.** In its more elaborate form a counter consists of a series of disks placed parallel to one another on a shaft and having figures from 0 to 9 on their edges. The disks exhibit the figures through a line of holes on a covering-plate. The first one in series is moved through the angle between two of its figures by a rod from a machine whose strokes are to be counted. Each stroke moves the unit figure up one number. The tenth motion causes a dog or pin on the units disk to engage a pin or projection on the second or tens disk, and this second disk similarly moves the third or hundreds disk when the ninety-ninth stroke of the first disk is completed; and so on as far as is desired.

6. The representative of the engineer-in-chief of a canal or similar public work, having special charge of the recording of quantities of excavation, embankment, or masonry.

counter³, *n.* **8.** The depressed part of the face of a coin, medal, or printing-type that gives relief and contrast to the raised part of the design.—**Counter-dividing machine**, in *shoemanuf.*, a machine for cutting stock for boot-counters.

counter-agency (koun″tėr-ā′jen-si), *n.* An opposing agency. *De Quincey.*

counter-alliance (koun″tėr-a-lī′ans), *n.* An alliance entered into to oppose, offset, or counterbalance another alliance.

counter-antidote (koun″tėr-an′ti-dōt), *n.* A substance that inhibits the action of an antidote; an antiantitoxin.

counter-arch, *n.* **2.** An inverted arch connecting the imposts of another arch to give them equal bearing.

counter-attack (koun″tėr-a-tak′), *n.* Defense by aggressive measures; the attempt to ward off an opponent's attack by engaging him at another point: used especially in chess.

counterbalance, *n.* **2.** In elevators, a weight suspended on a rope which is attached to the car and passes over a pulley at the top of the elevator-shaft. The weight is usually heavier than the car, so as to allow for the average load.

counter-bass (koun′tėr-bās), *n.* See *bass counter*, under *bass*³.

counterbore (koun′tėr-bōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterbored*, ppr. *counterboring*. To bore out (a hole) to a larger diameter for a given depth.

counterbore (koun′tėr-bōr), *n.* **1.** A tool-holder or tool-bar for a drilling-machine. It is passed through a hole in the work and brings the cutting tool against the farther or opposite (counter) end of the work.

2. A tool for boring out a portion of a hole to a larger diameter. Such a tool is usually made with a tip on the end to fit the drilled hole, so that the enlarged section will be concentric with and parallel to the drilled hole.

3. An enlarged section of a drilled hole, made for the purpose of receiving the cylindrical head of a screw or some similar object.

counterbracing (koun′tėr-brā″sing), *n.* Diagonal bracing placed in a truss or latticed girder to transmit stress, either tensile or compressive, from one point to another; a counterbrace to prevent deformation of the panel when the stress is reversed in the principal members.

counter-ceiling (koun′tėr-sē″ling), *n.* In *construction*, a false or second ceiling made by filling in between the floor-boards and the lath-and-plastered ceiling with mineral wool or other sound-deadening material, or with concrete, hollow brick, or other fireproofing.

countercharge, *v. t.* **2.** In *decoration*, to arrange (a design) so that elements may be repeated by simple reversion; to reverse (a design).

By *countercharging* two or more designs were obtained by the same drawing.
Hungerford, Furniture in South Kensington Museum, [p. cxxxii.

countercheck, *n.* **2.** In *pianoforte-making*, a projection from the hammer-butt that engages with the check. See cut under *pianoforte*. Also called *bumper*.

counter-chute (koun′tėr-shöt), *n.* A chute down which coal is dumped from an upper to a lower level or gangway. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook.*

counter-claim (koun′tėr-klām), *v. i.* In *law*, to set up an affirmative defense; make a counter-claim (which see).

counter-claimant (koun′tėr-klā″mant), *n.* One who sets up a counter-claim or begins a cross-action.

counter-coupé (koun″tėr-kö-pā′), *n.* In *fencing*, a thrust made by means of a counter which, instead of clinging to the opposing blade, develops into a coupé over the point. See ★*coupé*, 4.

counter-cry (koun′tėr-krī), *n.* An opposing cry.

Thy face is far from this our war,
Our call and *counter-cry*.
R. Kipling, The True Romance.

counter-demand (koun″tėr-dē-mand′), *n.* A demand made by way of reply to another.

counter-demonstration (koun″tėr-dem-on-strā′shon), *n.* A demonstration intended to be an answer to some other supposedly hostile movement or action.

counter-diapason (koun″tėr-dī-a-pā′zon), *n.* In *organ-building*, a double diapason, or 16-foot diapason.

counter-disengage (koun″tėr-dis-en-gāj′), *v. i.* In *fencing*, to disengage and make ready to thrust over the hand as the adversary changes the engagement.

counter-disengage (koun″tėr-dis-en-gāj′), *n.* In *fencing*, same as ★*counter-disengagement*.

counter-disengagement (koun″tėr-dis-en-gāj′ment), *n.* In *fencing*, a disengagement which follows or anticipates a disengagement of one's opponent; also, a riposte made by means of a disengagement which follows that of the opponent and avoids his foil. *N. E. D.*

counter-enamel (koun″tėr-e-nam′el), *v. t.* To enamel both front and back. See the noun.

counter-exposition (koun″tėr-eks-pō-zish′on), *n.* In *fugue-writing*, a treatment in which the answer precedes the subject.

counter-extend (koun″tėr-eks-tend′), *v. t.* To apply counter-extension to. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 525.

counter-fire (koun′tėr-fīr), *n.* Same as ★*backfire*.

counter-fugue (koun′tėr-fūg″), *n.* A fugue in which the imitation of the subject is in contrary motion or by inversion. See *fugue* and *imitation*, 3.

counter-gambit (koun-tėr-gam′bit), *n.* In *chess*, a gambit played by the second player. See *gambit*.—**Lewis's counter-gambit**, an obsolete variation of the King's Bishop's opening.—**Lopez-Gianutio counter-gambit**, black's 3 . . . P—KB 4 in the King's Bishop's gambit.

counter-glow (koun′tėr-glō″), *n.* **1.** The light from the eastern sky after the sun has set: an apparent reflection of the sunset twilight glow, but really the independent illumination of the eastern atmospheric dust and haze by sunbeams that pass far above the observer through the upper atmosphere when the sun is below the horizon. The lower limit of the counter-glow is the twilight-arch.—**2.** A patch of extremely faint luminosity in the heavens always opposite to the sun. It is supposed to be connected with the zodiacal light.

counter-imitate (koun′tėr-im″i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-imitated*, ppr. *counter-imitating*. To do or say the opposite of what one sees done or hears said.

In *counter-imitating* one another, that is to say, in doing or saying the exact opposite of what they observe being done or said, they are becoming more and more assimilated, just as much assimilated as if they did or said precisely what was being done or said around them.
Tarde (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. xvii.

counter-imitation (koun′tėr-im-i-tā″shon), *n.* The opposite of imitation; the act of doing or saying the opposite of what one sees done or hears said.

Let us say, then, from this wider point of view, that a society is a group of people who display many resemblances produced either by imitation or by *counter-imitation*.
Tarde (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. xvii.

counter-lath (koun′tėr-lāth), *n.* **1.** A lath, used as a kind of furring, as where the lathing and plastering must be carried over broad surfaces of timber or other material and must be kept away from it by the thickness of the counter-lath to allow the damp plaster to make a key between the laths.—**2.** A lath used as a gage to fix the amount of separation between boards, laths, palings, or the like which are to be nailed fast with openings between them.

counter-lath (koun′tėr-lāth), *v. t.* In *plastering*, to furnish (a ceiling or wall) with counter-laths. See ★*counter-lath*, *n.*

counter-lathing (koun′tėr-lāth″ing), *n.* In *plastering*, lathing applied to counter-laths. See ★*counter-lath*, *n.* *W. Millar*, Plastering, p. 86.

counter-lever (koun′tėr-lev″ėr), *n.* That part of a bar or system, serving as a lever, which lies between the fulcrum and the weight.

counter-loper (koun′tėr-lō″pėr), *n.* A counter-jumper (which see).

counterman (koun′tėr-man), *n.* A salesman in a shop or store; the man behind the counter, as distinguished from the floor-walker, etc.

countermine, *n.* **1.** (*b*) A mine or torpedo placed and exploded in a harbor entrance by an attacking navy to destroy the mines or torpedoes which guard the entrance.

counter-mold (koun′tėr-mōld), *n.* A profile or the like cut in and fitted close to a molding or group of moldings so that it may be copied accurately.

counter-penalty (koun′tėr-pen″al-ti), *n.* A penalty proposed as a substitute for another: as, in *Gr. antiq.* (translating Gr. *ἀντιτίμησις*), the penalty which a person convicted of crime was permitted to suggest for himself as an alternative to that proposed by the accuser.

counterpoint², *n.*—**Unequal counterpoint**, in *music*, any form of counterpoint that is not note against note. See *counterpoint*².

counterpointist (koun′tėr-poin-tist), *n.* Same as *contrapuntist*.

counterpoise, *n.*—**Counterpoise globe**, a glass globe equal in size to one containing a gas whose weight is to be accurately determined. It is placed on the other side of the balance and eliminates errors due to the change in the buoyancy of the air: first used by Regnault in 1845. *M. W. Travers*, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 125.

counter-pump (koun′tėr-pump), *n.* A pump under a counter or bar, for drawing liquids from barrels or other vessels too bulky to be kept close at hand.

counterpuncture (koun′tėr-pungk-tūr), *n.* In *surg.*, a second puncture made at another point, usually at some dependent part.

Counter-Reformation (koun″tėr-ref-or-mā′shọn), *n.* The movement of reform within the Roman Catholic Church which followed, and partly counteracted the effects of, the Protestant Reformation in the sixteenth century. See *reformation*, 3.

counter-roll (koun′tėr-rōl), *v. i.* To roll in the opposite direction: as, to roll and *counter-roll*.

> And spiritual thunders, born of soul
> Not cloud, did leap from mystic pole
> And o'er him roll and *counter-roll*.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Vision of Poets, st. 65.

counter-screw (koun′tėr-skrö), *n.* Either of two screws (both right-handed and turning together in the same direction or one right-handed and the other left-handed and turning opposite ways) by which an object which they adjust or restrain may be moved in one direction or the other by the motion of one.

counter-shaft, *n.*—**Differential counter-shaft,** a supplementary shaft in a motor-vehicle, parallel to the driving-axle and connected by drive-chains to the latter or the driving-wheels. It is divided by the compensating-gears, and therefore removes the latter from the rear axle which has to carry the load. This gives to it its differential character when the car is rounding curves. *Sci. Amer.*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 91.

counter-shafting (koun′tėr-shâf″ting), *n.* One or more counter-shafts; the system of secondary transmission to tools from the main driving-shaft of a factory or works.

counter-skiver (koun′tėr-skī″vėr), *n.* A special machine for skiving counters and taps, and making rounds and welts. See *skiving-machine*.

counter-stain (koun′tėr-stān), *n.* In *histol.*, a dye employed to stain of another color the elements not colored by the dye first used. The effect is to make the different elements more conspicuous by contrast.

counter-stain (koun′tėr-stān), *v. t.* To treat with a counter-stain.

> Rehm (25) *counterstaining* with a solution of carmine 1 part, liq. ammon. caustic 1 part, in water 100 parts for five minutes, then decolorizing five minutes in alcohol 100 parts, potassium nitrate 1 part, stained the centre of the nucleolus red, while leaving a peripheral rim of blue.
> *F. R. Bailey*, in Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1901, p. 559.

counter-stitcher (koun′tėr-stich″ėr), *n.* A shoe-sewing machine for stitching counters.

counter-stroke, *n.* 2. A force which produces a lesion in a part other than that where the injury is inflicted. See *counter-fissure*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 558.

counter-tide (koun′tėr-tīd), *n.* A tide that opposes one already existing; the flood- or ebb-tide that is about to succeed to the one already existing; the incoming flood-tide overlying the outgoing ebb-tide as shown by the surface-ripple or bore.

counter-time, *n.* 3. In *fencing*, a pass or thrust made at a wrong or inopportune moment for the opponent, thus breaking the rhythm of his intended combination.

counter-treble (koun′tėr-treb″l), *n.* In *music*, a high treble or soprano voice, or the part sung by such a voice.

count-fish (kount′fish), *n.* A large snapper found in Australian and New Zealand waters, sometimes used as a standard of size by the fishermen in selling fish in the market.

counting-cell (koun′ting-sel), *n.* An apparatus designed for counting the number of blood-corpuscles, bacteria, etc., in a given volume of fluid.

counting-machine (koun′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine devised to perform the operation of counting; a ★tallying-machine (which see).

counting-scales (koun′ting-skālz), *n. pl.* A weighing-scales of the portable platform type, arranged for counting small hardware articles such as nuts, bolts, etc., by weight. It has two pans, a small one being suspended from the end of the balance-beam. One sample placed in this pan will balance one hundred placed on the platform. To count out a hundred nuts it is only necessary to place one nut in the pan and to place on the platform a quantity of the same nuts just sufficient to balance it. Small articles weighing less than a quarter of a pound can be counted by placing one in the small pan and more in the larger pan: when the two pans balance there are twenty in the larger pan.

count-muster (kount′mus″tėr), *n.* A muster or round-up, as of cattle, for the purpose of counting those that have been mustered. [Australia.]

country, *n.* 10. The parts of a cricket-field covered by the out-fielders; the long- or deep-field. [Colloq.]—**To appeal to the country,** in British parliamentary procedure, to appeal to the voters of the country by dissolving Parliament and ordering a new general election, when some government measure, considered of vital importance by the ministry, has been defeated in the House of Commons.

country-box (kun′tri-boks), *n.* A small country-house, generally for temporary residence as when shooting, fishing, or the like.

country-cut (kun′tri-kut), *a.* That has been cut roughly: used in regard to timber which has been roughly sawed in the district where it was felled.

country-damaged (kun′tri-dam″ājd), *a.* Damaged in the country, or at the interior or initial point of shipment (by being exposed to rain, mud, careless handling, etc.): a term applied to cotton in the bale when so damaged. *Taggart*, Cotton Spinning, I. 43.

country-house (kun′tri-hous), *n.* A house or mansion in the country, as distinguished from a town-house; a country-seat.

country-note (kun′tri-nōt), *n.* A bank-note issued by a local bank in England, as distinguished from those issued by the Bank of England. *N. E. D.*

county[1]. **I.** *n.*—**Administrative county,** one of the 62 divisions (exclusive of county boroughs) into which the 52 geographical and historical counties or shires of England and Wales are divided under the Local Government Act of 1888 for the administration of the county affairs which had prior to that date been administered in quarter-sessions by the justices of the peace, their powers being transferred to a new popularly elected administrative body styled the *county* ★*council* (which see). London is an administrative county in itself, with its own county council for county affairs, but for purely local or municipal purposes it is divided into 28 boroughs, each with its own municipal council. See also ★*county borough*.—**Body of a county,** the entire territory embraced within the limits of a county.—**Home counties,** the group of English counties of which London is the center. These are Middlesex, Hertford, Essex, Kent, Surrey, and (sometimes) Sussex: as, farming in the *Home Counties*.

II. *a.*—**County borough,** in England and Wales, a borough with a population of 50,000 or more, that since the passing of the Local Government Act of 1888 has had county administrative powers added to its own municipal powers and is thus a county in itself, administratively (but not politically or judicially) independent of the county in which it is situated. The county boroughs now number 67, but do not include the 28 boroughs of the administrative county of London.—**County council** See ★*council*.

county-court (koun′ti-kōrt), *v. t.* To sue (one) in the county court, especially for debt. *Surtees*.

county-house (koun′ti-hous), *n.* The county poorhouse. [Eng.]

coup[4], *n.* 4. A stroke; a brilliant play; in banking games the decision of all the bets by one event.—**Bath coup,** in *whist*, the act of holding up the ace and jack when the adversary leads a king, so as to secure tenace in the suit: so called because first brought into use by the old whist-players at Bath, England.—**Coup de repos** [F.], in *chess*, a silent or quiet move after a series of checks.—**Coup dur** [F., 'hard stroke'], a French billiard term for what in England and America is technically the 'kiss-shot.' Until recently it comprehended only that class of strokes in which the cue-ball was made to rebound from an object-ball either on or very close to a cushion. It now includes, but with insufficient reason, shots in which there is no double contact, or 'kiss,' between any two balls whatever.—**Coup fourré** [F., 'interchanged blow'], in *fencing*, a double blow delivered by two fencers, neither one waiting to parry: usually regarded with disfavor, as it spoils the grace and interest of the game.—**Coup juste** [F., 'exact stroke'], in *chess*, a move made at the right or opportune time.—**Grand coup** [F., 'great stroke'], in *whist* or *bridge*, the trumping of a trick which is already won by the partner, or throwing a small trump when he has already trumped with a higher.—**To run a coup,** in *billiards*, to pocket the cue-ball or send it off the table without hitting any other ball: a technicality of English billiards.

coupé, *n.* 4. In *fencing*, a sudden shifting of the guard by lifting the foil over the point of the opponent's blade and thrusting at the same moment on the unprotected side. A coupé is in the nature of a surprise to a careless opponent. See *cut over point*, under *cut*.

coupélet (kö-pā-let′), *n.* [*coupé* + *-let.*] A carriage with a coupé under-body and a calash top over the rear seat, and without high pillars on the doors or front.

couple, *n.* 2. (*e*) In *astron.*, a double star.—**Flexural couple,** a couple of forces acting upon a body in such a manner as to produce or tend to produce bending.—**Mechanical couple.** See def. 2 (*b*).—**Righting couple,** in *naval arch.*, the mechanical couple formed by the force of gravity acting downward through the center of gravity and the force of buoyancy acting upward through the center of buoyancy, which tends to restore a vessel to the upright or position of equilibrium after it has been inclined from that position.—**Torsion couple,** in *mech.*, a couple of forces acting so as to twist a body; a couple tending to produce torsion.—**Unit moment of a couple,** the moment of a couple such that the product obtained by multiplying one of the forces by the arm of the couple is equal to unity: thus the couple in which each force is one dyne and the arm is one centimeter has unit moment.

coupled, *p. a.* 2. As applied to quadrupeds, and particularly to horses, noting the distance between the shoulders and the hip-joint: as, well *coupled*, short *coupled*.—**Coupled rhythm, wheels.** See ★*rhythm*, ★*wheel*[1].

coupler, *n.* (*d*) In *zoöl.*, a plate which joins one of the swimming-appendages of a crustacean to its fellow on the opposite side of the body.

> [The] first four thoracic appendages bear biramous swimming feet . . . those of the right and left sides being connected by transverse plates or *couplers*.
> *Parker and Haswell*, Zoölogy, I. 530.

Automatic coupler. See *coupling*, 4, (*b*), (2).

couplet, *n.* 4. In *Gothic arch.*, a double window; one having two lights only and these of the same size and style.

coupling, *n.*, 4. (*e*) Same as *pipe-coupling*.—**Conevise coupling,** a shaft-coupling consisting of a sleeve bored conically from each end, two bushings turned to fit the conical boring of the sleeve and bored to fit the shaft, and three bolts passing through the bushings by which they can be tightened in the sleeve and on the shaft, the bushings being slotted through on one side to permit of their being compressed sufficiently to bind the shaft.—**Electro-magnetic coupling,** a device for coupling the parts of a mechanism, in which magnetic attraction, electrically produced and controlled, is used instead of friction or of some other of the mechanical means commonly employed.—**Face-plate coupling,** a flanged coupling; a pipe- or shaft-coupling which resembles in form the face-plate of a lathe, in that flat areas at right angles to the axis of the pipe or shaft form the joint.—**Flange-coupling,** a device for uniting two lengths of driving-shaft. On the end of each is fastened by keys a flange on a hub; the two flanges face each other, and are bolted to each other by bolts.

coupling-grab (kup′ling-grab), *n.* Same as ★*grapple*, 7.

coupling-rod (kup′ling-rod), *n.* Same as *parallel rod* (which see, under *rod*[1]).

coupling-screw (kup′ling-skrö), *n.* An eye-bolt with a strap attached to the nut, so that by screwing the bolt into the nut a chain or rope or rod fastened to the eye and to the strap may be tightened; also, a socket with female screws at each end, for connecting-rods or tension-members.

coupling-tool (kup′ling-tōl), *n.* Tongs used in uniting objects such as lengths of pipe. [Eng.]

coupon, *n.* 2. A small piece of metal made as a part of another piece to serve as a sample for testing-purposes.—**Ex coupon,** in *finance*, without the right to the coupon for current interest: said of a bond sold under this condition.

courbaril, *n.* 2. The tree which yields courbaril resin or anime. See *Hymenæa*.

courbash, *n.* See *koorbash*.

courbature (kör-bä-tür′), *n.* [F., aching, lassitude, lumbago, < *courbatu*, overpowered by lassitude, < OF. *courbatu*, lit. 'beaten with short arm' (that is, with quick and many blows), < *court*, short, + *batu*, *battu*, beat: see *battue*, *batter*[1].] An aching in the muscles. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 608.

courge (körzh), *n.* [F., lit. 'a gourd': see *gourd*.] In *sea-fishing*, a gourd-shaped basket for holding live bait immersed in the water.

courida (kö-rē-dä′), *n.* [Native name in Guiana.] In British Guiana, a verbenaceous shrub or small tree, *Avicennia nitida*. It is found within the tropics on both sides of the Atlantic. It grows with the mangrove on muddy flats along the sea-shore, and, like it, is raised on stilt-like-roots. Called *black mangrove* and *blackwood* in the West Indies.

> The land at the mouths of these estuaries is on the increase, forming a fringe of low ground which is soon covered with mangroves and *courida* bushes.
> *R. H. Schomburgk*, Descrip. British Guiana, p. 7.

course[1], *n.*—**21.** In *mining*: (*a*) An influx of water from one direction. (*b*) The direction of a lode or vein. (*c*) A passage-way. (*d*) The direction of a mine working.—**Course made good,** *naut.*, the true bearing of a vessel from the point left; the compass course corrected for leeway, send of the sea, variation, deviation, etc.—**Compass course.** See ★*compass*.—**Course of kind,** the course of nature; the ordinary procedure of nature especially as regards reproduction.

> Not an egg had been laid; and it appeared upon inquiry, that the whole *course of kind* was suspended.
> *Southey*, Doctor, lxxvi.

Void of course, in *astrol.*, said of the heavenly bodies when they form no fresh aspect before leaving the sign in which they are posited.

Coursed ashler. See ★*ashler*.

court, *n.* 12. Among Foresters and some other friendly societies, a local branch or lodge.—**Bail court,** in *Eng. law*, the practice-court; a court auxiliary to the Court of King's Bench, where motions connected with the pleading and practice, rather than with the merits, of a controversy were heard and determined.—**Central Criminal Court,** the most important English court of criminal jurisdiction. All the higher crimes committed in London and its surrounding country are triable in this court, as are also the serious offenses that were formerly within the jurisdiction of the admiralty court.—**Circuit court of appeals.** See ★*appeal*.—**Court of claims.** (*c*) A court in which claims against the State may be heard and determined. As the sovereign power cannot be sued by a subject, this court is usually established by the State, and all claims against the government must be brought therein. Such courts exist in Washington and generally in the capitals of each of the

States.—**Court of Commerce,** a United States court, established by act of Congress, June 18, 1910, for the adjudication of cases relating to the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission.—**Court of error.** See *error.*—**Court of Private Land Claims.** See *private land claims,* under ★*claim*[1].—**Court of referees.** See the extract.

In the passage of private bills through the House of Commons, the practice was adopted in 1864 of the appointment of referees on such bills, consisting of the chairman of ways and means and not less than three other persons to be appointed by the speaker. The referees were formed into one or more courts, three at least being required to constitute each court, a member in every case being chairman, but receiving no salary. The referees inquired into the proposed works, etc., and reported to the house. The committees of the house on any bill might also refer any question to the referees for their decision. . . . A *court of referees* was specially constituted for the adjudication of this right, called locus standi. *Bouvier,* Law Dict.

Court of regard. See *regard.*—**Court of request.** Same as *court of conscience,* under *conscience.*—**Court of Wards and Liveries,** in *Eng. law,* a former court of record in England, having jurisdiction over questions relating to profits accruing to the crown by reason of tenures, the granting to heirs of the delivery of their inheritance out of the hands of their guardians, the granting of licenses to the king's widows to marry and imposing fines for marrying without license, and the superintendence of persons *non compos mentis* in the king's custody. It was abolished in the reign of Charles II.—**Court Scotch.** See ★*Scotch.*—**Double Court,** in *tennis,* a court for two pairs of players.—**High Court of Justice,** in England, a division of the Supreme Court having original and some appellate jurisdiction. The lord chief justice is its president.—**Levy court,** the name given in some of the United States to the board of officers which administers the affairs of a county, the same as *board of county commissioners, county supervisors, board of freeholders,* etc.—**Passage court,** an ancient court of record in Liverpool, once called the "mayor's court of *pays sage,*" but now usually called the "court of the passage of the borough of Liverpool." *Bouvier.*—**Single court,** in *tennis,* a court for two players only.—**Summary court,** in the *United States army,* a court consisting of a single officer, for the trial of minor offenses committed by enlisted men.—**To cover court,** in *tennis* and similar games, to so move about over the court as to render it impossible for the opponents to score by placing the ball out of reach.

court-circular (kōrt′sėr′kū-lăr), *n.* An official circular or bulletin containing a record of the doings of the court or royal family of Great Britain, supplied to the newspapers every day for publication in their columns.

courtesy, *n.*—**Courtesy of the port.** (*a*) A courtesy extended, in some cases, to a passenger arriving from a foreign port, consisting in the examination of the passenger's baggage by a special inspector immediately upon its delivery from the ship. (*b*) *Naval,* the interchange of official visits and salutes when a war-ship enters a foreign port.

court-room (kōrt′röm), *n.* The room or chamber in which a court is regularly held and justice is dispensed.

courtzilite (kōrt′zi-līt), *n.* [**Courtzil,* a proper name (?) + *-ite*[2].] A kind of asphaltum allied to uintahite and gilsonite.

coussinet, *n.* 2. In an Ionic capital, a roll or baluster-shaped member which is carried horizontally from one volute to another. There are two in each capital. See cut at ★*collarino.*

Couvin shales. See ★*shale*[2].

Coventry, Earl of. See ★*snip-snap-snorem.*

covenant, *n.*—**Book of the Covenant.** See ★*book.*—**Covenant of non-claim,** in *law,* in a deed of real property, substantially the same as a warranty covenant: used especially in the New England States and in deeds of extinguishment of ground-rents in Pennsylvania. It provides that neither the grantor nor his heirs shall claim any title in the property conveyed.—**Covenant of salt,** an inviolable covenant: from an old custom of the Hebrews of sealing an agreement by a common meal, at which salt was eaten, the preservative quality of the salt signifying the security of the agreement. 2 Chron., xiii. 5.—**Covenant to convey,** in *law,* a covenant by which one party agrees to convey to another the estate described in the covenant, under certain circumstances.—**Greater Book of the Covenant, Little Book of the Covenant.** See ★*book.*—**Personal covenant,** in *law,* one which binds the covenantor only; a covenant which does not run with the land.—**Real covenant,** in *law,* one which binds not only the covenantor but also the property which is the subject-matter of the covenant; a covenant which runs with land.—**Transitive covenant,** in *law,* one which binds both the covenantor and his representatives.—**Writ of covenant,** a legal process which issues in favor of a party who claims damages for breach of covenant.

cover[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* 15. In *hockey, basket-ball,* and other sports, to stand by the side of or in front of (an opponent), so as to render it impossible for him to make a play.—17. In *cricket,* to field; to catch or stop (the ball) and return it.—**To cover court.** See ★*court.*

II. *intrans.* 4. In *card-playing,* to play a higher card on a card led or played, when the higher card is not the best of the suit: as, queen on jack, when the ace and king have not yet been played.

cover,[1] *n.* 8. In *cricket,* cover-point; a fielder who stands behind point, and more in the direction of the bowler; also, his position in the field.—9. In *calico-printing,* a fine pattern engraved on a roller to be printed over a pattern in resist.—10. In making a butt-joint in riveted work with plates, the lap-piece which covers the joint and is riveted to the butting edges. The double butt-joint has an outer and an inner cover-plate.—**Crown cover,** in *forestry,* the canopy formed by the crowns of all the trees in a forest, or, in an irregular forest, by the crowns of all trees in a specified crown class.—**Dead cover,** in English billiards, a position which corresponds to 'tie up' in the French or American game, the balls being so alined that the striker can effect a count only at the risk of losing position. *W. Broadfoot,* Billiards, p. 339.—**Double cover,** in *cricket,* extra-cover, or extra-cover point; the fielder who plays between cover-point and mid-off, but farther from the batsman's wicket than either of them; also, his position in the field.—**Forest cover,** in *forestry,* all trees and other plants in a forest.

cover[3] (kuv′ėr), *n.* [W. *cyfair.*] The ordinary measure of land in South Wales, two thirds of an imperial acre. *N. E. D.*

covering-piece (cuv′ėr-ing-pēs), *n.* In the *Echinodermata,* especially the *Crinoidea,* one of the plates arranged along both sides of the ambulacral grooves which cover the ambulacra.

covering-plate (kuv′ėr-ing-plāt″), *n.* In *Crinoidea,* one of the calcareous plates, situated along the margins of the food-grooves in the arms, which, by opening and closing, as occasion demands, serve to protect the soft parts. Also called *ambulacral.*

cover-slip, *n.* 2. In *cricket:* (*a*) A fielder formerly placed to back up or cover the short-slip. (*b*) His position in the field.

covert, *n.*—**Covert play.** See *close* ★*play.*—**Ear coverts,** in *ornith.,* the feathers covering the external opening of the ear.

co-vibration (kō″vī-brā′shọn), *n.* [*co-*[1] + *vibration.*] A concomitant or sympathetic vibration. *C. R. Squire,* in Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII. 588.

Covillea (kō-vil′e-ă), *n.* [NL. (Vail, 1895), named after Frederick V. *Coville,* an American botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Zygophyllaceæ.* See *Larrea* and *creosote-bush.*

co-volume (kō-vol′ūm), *n.* [*co-*[1] + *volume.*] In *phys. chem.,* that part of the total volume of a body which is not occupied by the molecules, and which is the volume available for the oscillatory and translatory motions of the atoms and molecules.

cow[1], *n.*—**The cow with the iron tail,** the pump, as an alleged resort of the milkmen to enhance the quantity of their milk. [Colloq.]

The *cow with the iron tail* is still milked in London. *All the Year Round.*

cowalker (kō-wâk′ėr), *n.* In *folk-lore,* a double; an apparitional counterpart, which may show itself in places remote from that occupied by the individual in person.

A is on his way to X, or is dreaming that he is on his way, and is seen at X by P, or by P, Q, and R, as may happen. These cases are common, and were explained, in Celtic philosophy, by the theory of the "*Co-Walker,*" a kind of "astral body." *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXII. 52.

cowan (kou′ạn), *n.* [Also *cowen, kowan;* origin unknown.] 1. One whose occupation is the building of dry stone walls: used especially of one who has not been regularly trained in the mason's trade. [Scotch.] Hence—2. One who is not a Free-Mason.



Cowbane (*Oxypolis rigidior*).

a, upper part of plant and inflorescence, one eighth natural size; *b,* fruit and cross-section of same, three fourths natural size.

coward-tree (kou′ärd-trē), *n.* A tree under which all men who manifest fear in battle are killed: used by some Zulu tribes. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, II. 720.

cowbane, *n.* 2. An American umbelliferous swamp-plant, *Oxypolis rigidior,* ranging from New York to Florida and westward to Minnesota and Louisiana, supposed to be poisonous to cattle. Also called *hemlock-dropwort:* and *water-dropwort.* See cut in middle column.

cow-basil (kou′baz-il), *n.* Same as *cow-herb.*

cow-bind (kou′bīnd), *n.* The common or red-berried bryony, *Bryonia dioica.* See *bryony.*

cow-clover (kou′klō″vėr), *n.* See ★*clover.*

cow-cockle (kou′kok″l), *n.* See ★*cockle*[1].

cow-creamer (kou′krē″mėr), *n.* A cream-jug made in the shape of a cow. The cream is poured in through a hole in the back, the open mouth of the cow serving for a spout, while the curled tail answers for a handle. Such jugs were extensively made in England and in the United States from the middle of the eighteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century, both in cream-colored and brown glazed ware.

cowen, *n.* Same as ★*cohen.*

cow-fish, *n.,* (*b*) (3) A name applied in New England to the grampus, *Grampus griseus.* (*c*) A name applied in Demerara to the manatee.

cow-keeper, *n.* 2. A person, in a city or town, who keeps stall-fed cows and retails the milk.

The most significant feature in connexion with the milk supply of the metropolis at the beginning of the 20th century is the gradual extinction of the town "*cow-keeper.*" *Ency. Brit.,* XXVII. 363.

cowl[3] (koul), *n.* See ★*kowl.*

cow-lady, *n.* 2. In *angling:* (*a*) A natural fly used by anglers. (*b*) An artificial imitation of the same, in which the body is of peacock's feather and the wings of red hackle of a cock.

cow-lick, *n.* 2. *pl.* The snowdrop-tree, *Mohrodendron dipterum.*

cow-pea, *n.* The cow-pea is a bean rather than a pea, having large leaves with three leaflets and seeds frequently oblong or kidney-shaped. It is commonly classed as *Vigna Sinensis,* but probably includes more than one natural species, the red-seeded and black-seeded varieties forming one natural group; the round-seeded 'lady-peas' a second; the large black-eyed and purple-eyed a third; and the mottled and speckled 'whippoorwills,' together with plain yellow, pinkish, and light brown a fourth. The cow-pea is an annual, its numerous varieties passing through all grades of bush, trailing, and running habit, the less rampant being better adapted to short seasons. It requires much heat and will bear no frost; hence it is most at home in the South, but varieties have been



Cow-pea (*Vigna Sinensis*).

a, plant, about one fourth natural size; *b,* black-eye variety of bean of *Vigna Sinensis,* about natural size.

secured which will mature in 60 days, and its culture is extending northward. In the southern United States it has long been of great value, and with the introduction of mixed farming is increasingly appreciated. It is available for forage and soiling and for hay, in the latter use, when well cured, ranking with red clover; and it is one of the foremost nitrogen-gatherers. For silage it is inferior to corn or sorghum. The shelled seeds, chiefly of the 'black-eye pea,' are used for human food, either fresh or dried. —**Cow-pea weevil.** See ★*weevil.*

cow-penning (kou′pen″ing), *n.* The practice of penning cattle in orange-groves over night, the position of the pens being changed every few days. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1894, p. 201.

cowperitis (kou- or kō-pe-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *Cowper(ian glands)* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the Cowperian glands.

cow-puncher (kou′pun″chėr), *n.* A cattle-driver on the great plains of the United States. Sometimes used for *cow-boy.* [Slang.]

cow-run (kou′run), *n.* A common for pasturing cows.

cowry, *n.* **3.** A unit of surface used in Hindustan, equal to a square yard.—**Head of cowries,** a count of 2,000 cowries, equal to about sixpence, in the British African Colonies.

cowslip, *n.*—**Cape cowslip,** any plant of the genus *Lachenalia.* See *leopard-lily.*

cow-tick (kou′tik), *n.* An ixodid, *Boöphilus bovis.* Also called ★*cattle-tick* (which see, with cut).

cow-tree, *n.* **2.** In British Guiana, the hya-hya or milk-tree, *Tabernæmontana utilis.* See *milk-tree,* 2, and *Tabernæmontana.*—**3.** The karaka of New Zealand, *Corynocarpus lævigata,* so called by the colonists from the fondness of cows for its leaves. See ★*karaka.*—**Cow-tree wax,** a wax-like substance obtained by boiling the milky juice of the South American cow-tree, *Piratinera utilis:* used locally for making candles.—**Rio Negro cow-tree.** See ★*couma.*

Coxa vara, a deformity marked by a bending of the neck of the thigh-bone, causing adduction of the limb.

Coxal gland. See ★*gland*—**Coxal organ,** in *Peripatus,* an eversible, furrow-like structure, with tumid lips and lined with smooth non-tuberculate epithelium, situated on the ventral sides of certain of the legs.—**Coxal sacs,** certain eversible sacs which function as blood-gills and occur near the coxæ in certain diplopods and other *Myriopoda,* and in the *Symphyla* and *Synaptera.* *A. S. Packard,* Text-book of Entom., p. 14.

coxarthrocace (kok-sär-throk′a-sē), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa,* hip, + Gr. *ἄρθρον,* joint, + *κάκη,* ill condition (*arthrocace.*)] Hip-joint disease.

coxarthropathy (kok-sär-throp′a-thi), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa,* hip, + Gr. *ἄρθρον,* joint, + *-παθεια,* < *πάθος,* disease.] Hip-joint disease.

coxecphysis (kox-ek′fi-sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa,* thigh, + Gr. *ἐκφυσις,* outgrowth.] In crustaceans, a branch borne by the first joint or coxa of any appendage; an epignathite or epipodite.

coxitis, *n.*—**Senile coxitis,** rheumatoid arthritis located in the hip-joint.

coxodynia (kok-sō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa,* hip, + *ὀδύνη,* pain.] Same as *coxalgia.*

coxognathite (koks-og′na-thīt), *n.* [L. *coxa,* thigh, + Gr. *γνάθος,* jaw, + *-ite*2.] The basal joint or coxa of a foot-jaw.

coxotuberculosis (kok″sō-tū-bėr″kū-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa,* hip, + NL. *tuberculosis.*] Tuberculous disease of the hip-joint.

coxy, *a.* See ★*cocksy.*

coyote, *n.* No less than eleven species of coyotes have been recognized by Merriam, the name *Canis latrans* being restricted to the eastern form whose type-locality is Iowa. The species from Lower California is *C. peninsulæ;* the Californian form is *C. ochropus;* and that from Indian Territory is *C. frustror.*

coyoting (kō-yō′ting), *n.* Mining alone in a desultory way or in irregular openings and burrows like those made by the coyote. [Colloq., western U. S.]

Cozio counter-attack. See ★*attack.*

cp. A contraction of *compare.*

C. P. An abbreviation (*b*) of *candle-power;* (*c*) of *Chief Patriarch.*

C. P. D., C. P. D. M. In *astron.,* abbreviations of *Cape* (of Good Hope) *Photographic Durchmusterung.* See ★*durchmusterung.*

C. P. M. An abbreviation of *common particular meter.*

C. Q. In the Marconi wireless code, the call meaning "Attention, all stations."

C. Q. D. In the Marconi wireless code, the distress signal meaning "All stations, danger."

C. R. An abbreviation (*c*) of the Latin *Civis Romanus,* Roman citizen.

crab1, *n.*, **7.** (*g*) The ironwork affixed to the end of a carriage-pole to which are attached the straps or chains which secure the horses to the pole. It consists of a socket and two branching arms with loop-ends, with or without a long whiffletree-hook.

8. In Australia, the marine crustacean, *Scylla serrata;* also, *Telphusa transversa,* a crustacean found in fresh water.—**9.** *pl.* Same as *crab-yaws.*—**Black crab,** *Gecarcinus ruricola,* a land-crab living in the Antilles: its name is due to the markings on its carapace.—**Chevalier crab,** a swift-running sand-crab, of the genus *Ocypoda.* Also called *horseman-crab.*—**Crab nebula.** See ★*nebula.*—**Creole crab,** a large hairy West Indian crab with prickly claws.—**Demon-faced crab,** the Japanese *Dorippe dorsipes.*—**Fighting crab.** Same as *fiddler-crab* (which see, under *crab*1, 1).—**Great warty crab.** Same as *lazy* ★*crab.*—**Heraldic crab,** *Huenia heraldica,* a crab whose markings suggest a heraldic shield.—**Jonah crab,** a large crab, *Cancer borealis,* found along the North Atlantic coast of the United States.—**Lazy crab,** in the East and West Indies, *Parthenope horrida.* Also called *great warty crab.*—**Old-man's-face crab,** a local name for a crab, *Atelecyclus septemdentatus,* found along the southern coast of England.—**Sargasso crab,** a small crab, *Planes minutus,* that lives among sargasso weeds and is protectively colored.—**Swift crab.** (*a*) Any species of the beach-crab *Ocypoda.* (*b*) A cliff-crab, especially *Grapsus pictus.*—**To turn out crabs.** See ★*turn.*—**Velvet crab.** Same as ★*lady-crab,* 2, (*b*).—**Warty crab.** Same as *lazy* ★*crab.*—**White crab,** a beach-crab; a sprite.

crab2, *n.* **2.** The American crab-apple, *Malus coronaria,* also called sweet crab and fragrant crab, is a small



Crab-apple (*Malus coronaria*).
a, flowering branch; *b,* fruiting branch. (From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

tree from 25 to 30 feet high, with a trunk rarely a foot in diameter, abundant in the Appalachian region and in the region of the Great Lakes and in the Mississippi valley, extending eastward to New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia. It has somewhat ovate, sharply serrate leaves and large, handsome, white or rose-colored flowers in umbels on slender pedicels. Several in each umbel mature, the fruits hanging on long stems. The apples are nearly spherical with a depression at base and summit, an inch or more in diameter, green, but attaining a yellowish hue when fully ripe, sometimes turning nearly red. The sarcocarp is compact, heavy, and juicy, sharply acid, but with a pleasant aroma. They are little eaten in a raw state, but are highly valued for preserves and make excellent sauce. The Iowa crab-apple, *M. Ioensis,* which is confined to the Mississippi basin, but ranges from Minnesota to Texas, is similar to the last and is often confounded with it, but has narrower leaves and somewhat larger fruit. The Soulard crab-apple, *M. Soulardi,* of the same region is regarded by some as a hybrid between *M. Ioensis* and the common apple. The fruit is larger than that of the others (sometimes 2 inches across) and useful for the same purposes as the quince. The narrow-leaf crab-apple, *M. angustifolia,* of the Atlantic and Gulf States has much smaller fruit and is of little value. The Oregon crab-apple, *M. rivularis,* of the Pacific coast from California to Alaska, has a pleasant subacid fruit not much larger than that of the hawthorn.

crab3, *v. t.* **3.** To 'pull to pieces'; criticize or find fault with; hence, to hinder, spoil or defeat by adverse criticism of trivial details. [Colloq.]

The conditions of the race laid down definitely that every part of a competing vehicle [automobile] must be built in the country by it represented, and the use of foreign tires of course *crabbed* the deal.
New York Independent, Dec. 12, 1901.

crabbing-trough (krab′ing-trôf), *n.* A trough used in cleansing woven fabrics preparatory to dyeing.

crab-capstan (krab′kap-stan), *n.* A portable wooden upright pillar or shaft having a large socket or hole in the upper part into which is inserted a long strong wooden beam or lever: used for lifting weights, etc., commonly in shipyards.

crab-eater, *n.* **3.** A West Indian name of several small herons, including the green heron, *Ardea virescens* and the blue heron, *Ardea cærulea.*

crab-eyestone (krab-ī′stōn), *n.* A gastrolith of a crab; also, any eyestone.

crab-fish (krab′fish), *n.* A crab.

The fox catches *crab fish* with his tail, which Olaus Magnus saith he himself was an eye-witness of.
Derham, in Johnson's Dictionary, 8th ed., 1799.

crab-grass, *n.* **1.** Any species of *Syntherisma. S. linearis,* distinguished as *smooth crab-grass,* is abundant in the southern United States, but is little valued.—**Sprouting crab-grass,** *Panicum proliferum,* a succulent grass quite different from *Syntherisma,* sending out branches from all the upper nodes. It is liked by cattle but is hardly worthy of cultivation.

crab-hawk (krab′hâk), *n.* One of several species of birds of prey of the genus *Urubitinga,* related to the harpy-eagle but much smaller. The commonest species is *U. anthracina,* of Central and South America and the West Indies.

crab-hole (krab′hōl), *n.* A hole made by a land-crab or craw-fish; also, the hollow afterwards formed from one of these burrows by rain or by caving-in. [Australia.]

crabling (krab′ling), *n.* [*crab*1 + *-ling*1.] A small crab.

crabronid (krā′brō-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the hymenopterous family *Crabronidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Crabronidæ.*

crab-shell (krab′shel), *n.* A crab's carapace.

crab-step (krab′step), *n.* A sidelong step like that of a crab, made by a horse.

crab-tree, *n.* **2.** See ★*bitter-bark,* 1.

crab-vinegar (krab′vin-ē-gär), *n.* Vinegar made from the cider of crab-apples.

Cracca (krak′ä), *n.* [NL. (*Linnæus,* 1753, adopted from his 'Flora Zeylanica,' 1747), < L. *cracca,* an unidentified leguminous plant.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Fabaceæ.* See *Tephrosia.*

crack, *v.* **I.** *intrans.* **4.** (*b*) In *golf,* said of a player 'who goes to pieces.' In a close match a player *cracks* when he fails to maintain his average play of the preceding holes and allows his opponent thereafter easily to beat him. [Colloq.]

9. To shoot with small arms; fire: as, to *crack* at birds.—**10.** To become harsh or unmanageable; more specifically, to break involuntarily into an upper register: said of a voice.

II. trans. **10.** In *cricket,* to hit (a ball) hard with the bat: usually said of balls hit in front of the wicket. [Colloq.]—**11.** In *music,* to render (a voice) harsh or unmanageable.—**To crack on sail,** to carry a press of sail; crowd on sail.

crack, *n.* **17.** In a length of cloth, a short space without weft.—**18.** A burglary; a housebreaking; also, a cracksman; a burglar. [Thieves' slang.]

crackajack (krak′a-jak), *a.* and *n.* [Also *crack-erjack;* vaguely formed from *cracker*1 + *jack*1.] **I.** *a.* Extraordinarily or exceptionally fine; 'bang-up.' [Slang.]

II. *n.* Something, as a horse, a bicycle, or the like, that is extraordinarily fine; a 'bang-up' thing. [Slang.]

We have had a few sales, but business has been quiet. We got in a load of *crackajacks* during the week and among others Warlock, Nuttingham Gift and J. Max Davis, which we call the 'Marquis of Michigan,' were in the lot. We also had seven or eight pairs, the equal of anything ever brought to our stables.
Spirit of the Times, CXXXVI. 435.

crackbrain (krak′brān), *n.* One who is cracked or impaired intellectually; a crazy fellow. *Carlyle.*

cracked, *p. a.*—**Cracked-pot sound.** Same as ★*bruit de pot félé.*

cracker, *n.*—**Cracker-cutting machine,** in a bakery, a machine for stamping and cutting a sheet of sponge or water dough into crackers ready for baking. In general plan it resembles a panning-machine (which see).

cracker-berry (krak′ėr-ber″i), *n.* The dwarf cornel or bunch-berry, *Cornus Canadensis.*

crackerjack (krak′ėr-jak), *a.* and *n.* See *crack-ajack.*

cracking, *n.* **3.** A process by which a compound made up of elements of varying volatility may be analyzed and the components separated by successively raising the temperature of the mixture, so that they are distilled off successively in the order of their volatility: used specifically of petroleum compounds, which in the refining process are separated by increasing the temperature of distillation.

cracking-machine (krak′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for producing fine lines like cracks on the surface of a millstone.

crack-jaw (krak′jâ), *a.* Jaw-breaking; hard to pronounce: as, a Russian *crack-jaw* name.

It is a story told of a Polish nobleman, a count somebody: I never can remember their *crack-jaw* names.
Disraeli, Vivian Grey, v. 13.

crackle, *n.* **3.** In *pathol.,* same as *crepitant râle* (which see, under *râle*).—**Fish-roe crackle,** a finely crackled glaze on Chinese porcelain.

crackler (krak′lėr), *n.* A soft-shell crab when the new shell begins to harden and gives a crackling noise when pressed.

crack-preventer (krak′prē-ven″tėr), *n.* A contrivance attached to a loom to prevent open spaces in the cloth in places where the weft fails, from any cause, to be laid in the web.

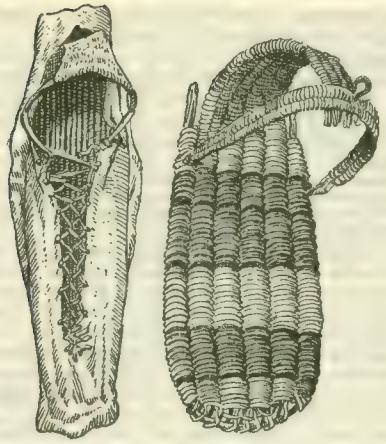
cracky2 (krak′i), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or astonishment. [Slang.]

cradle, *n.* **4.** (*n*) In a gun-carriage, a bronze or bronze-lined frame in which the gun slides when recoiling. *Jour. U. S. Artillery,* Nov.–Dec., 1903, p. 296. (*o*) A framework of timbers in which ocean-going rafts of logs are built. (*p*) A rocking part of the building-motion, on a cotton-roving machine, which regulates the wind of the roving on the bobbin.

cradle, *v. t.* **5.** To reinforce on the back with crossed strips in order to prevent warping: as, to *cradle* a picture.—**6.** To support on or in a cradle: as, to *cradle* a ship while it is being raised to a higher level.—**7.** To cut (a cask) in two longitudinally. *Knight,* Dict. Mech.

cradle-board (krā′dl-bōrd), *n.* A board to which an infant is more or less firmly strapped: the cradle of most North American tribes.

cradle-frame (krā′dl-frām), *n.* A framework of willow or similar material, used like a cradle-



Cradle-frames.

board by some of the Indians of western and southwestern North America.

cradle-gage (krā′dl-gāj), *n.* An instrument for gaging the angle or setting of the top comb of a Heilmann cotton-combing machine.

cradle-knoll (krā′dl-nōl), *n.* In the construction of logging-roads, a small knoll which requires grading.

cradle-roof (krā′dl-röf), *n.* A roof having (as seen from within) the general shape of a cradle-vault, wagon-vault, or tunnel-vault: always a construction of light materials, not of masonry. It is usually built with wooden ribs bent or cut to the curve and boarded up.

cradle-song (krā′dl-sông), *n.* A song sung to a babe in the cradle; a lullaby.

craft[1], *n.*—**Arts and crafts.** See ★*art*[2], *n.*

craft-warden (kräft′wâr″den), *n.* The warden of a craft-gild.

About the same time, the '*craft wardens*' of the various fellowships . . . were levying excessive fees on the admission of apprentices. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., I. i.

crag[1], *n.* **2.** In geological classification this term has been applied to divisions of the Pliocene Tertiary in England, which are, in a general sense, banks or crags of marine shells. The *Coralline crag*, a division of the Older Pliocene, also called the *Bryozoan*, *White*, or *Suffolk crag*, is essentially made up of fragments of molluscan shells and bryozoans or corallines. The *Red crag*, a brown or ferruginous shelly band, is of the Newer Pliocene, and has been divided from the base up into the Walton, Oakley, Newbourn, and Butley crags. The Norwich, Chillesford, and Weybourn crags follow in order above the Red crag, and terminate the marine series.

crag-bed (krag′bed), *n.* A coarse-grained fragmental deposit formed just before the glacial period. See *crag*[1], 2.

crag-bone (krag′bōn), *n.* The neck-bone; the cervical vertebræ considered as one bone.

crag-fast (krag′fäst), *a.* Fast between two crags, as a sheep on a craggy hillside. [Eng.]

craggan (krag′an), *n.* [Var. of *crogan*, < Gael. Ir. *crogan*, O. Ir. *crocan*, W. *crochan*, a pot: see *crock*[1].] A vessel of rude pottery found in the Hebrides.

cram, *n.* **4.** A densely packed gathering or crowd; a crush; a 'jam.' [Colloq.]

It was a prodigious *cram* and we turned away no end of people. *Dickens.*

crambid (kram′bid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Crambidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Crambidæ*.

cram-book (kram′bůk), *n.* A book specially prepared for 'cramming' a subject for an examination.

Cramp game, any game at billiards in which one player, by limiting his opportunities for counting (for example, always playing on the red ball first, or playing four pockets against six), gives his opponent odds.

cramp[2], *n.*—**Compositors', glass-blowers', musicians' cramp.** See *occupation* ★*cramp*.—**Occupation** or **professional cramp**, an involuntary and irregular contraction occurring in muscles which have been strained by overuse in certain occupations whenever an attempt is made to resume the occupation in question. This cramp or spasm has received various names descriptive of the sufferer's occupation. See *writers' cramp*, under *writer*.—**Pianists', sewers', shoemakers', typewriters' cramp.** See *occupation* ★*cramp*.

cramper (kram′pėr), *n.* A length of yarn which sailors sometimes tie around their legs to prevent cramp.

cramp-frame (kramp′frām), *n.* A clamp-frame; the frame of a C-clamp; the frame of a cramp-drill.

cramp-hole (kramp′hōl), *n.* A hole to receive a locking-pin; a hole for a clamping-bolt.

crampit, *n.*, **2.** (*c*) An iron spike or bar driven or built into a wall to serve as a support for other parts or to bind the wall itself. [Eng.]

cramp-word (kramp′wėrd), *n.* A word that is hard to understand or pronounce. *N. E. D.*

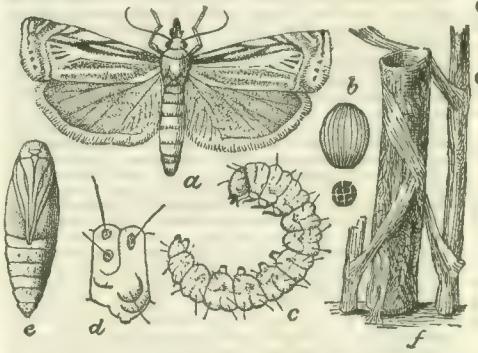
Cranberry blast. See ★*blast*.—**Cranberry fire-worm.** Same as *blackhead* ★*cranberry-worm*.—**Cranberry gall-fly, katydid**, etc. See ★*gall-fly*, ★*katydid*, etc.—**Cranberry tip-worm.** See *tip-worm*.—**Swedish cranberry**, the mountain-cranberry: so called when imported into the United States.—**Upland** or **wild cranberry**, the bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*.

cranberry-aphis (kran′ber-i-ā″fis), *n.* An undetermined plant-louse which affects the leaves and young stems of the cranberry in the eastern United States.

cranberry-bog (kran′ber-i-bog), *n.* A bog in which cranberries grow or are cultivated.

cranberry-gall (kran′ber-i-gâl), *n.* A pustular swelling sometimes found on cranberry-leaves, caused by the fungus *Synchytrium Vaccinii*. See ★*gall-fungus*.

cranberry-girdler (kran′ber-i-gėr″dlėr), *n.* The larva of a crambid moth, *Crambus hortuellus*. It lives in silken galleries, feeding upon the runners of the vine and girdling the stem. Also called *girdle-worm*.



Cranberry-girdler (*Crambus hortuellus*).
a, moth; *b*, egg; *c*, larva; *d*, segment of larva; *e*, pupa; *f*, nest of larva. All enlarged. (Scudder, U. S. D. A.)

cranberry-looper (kran′ber-i-lö″pėr), *n.* The larva of an American geometrid moth, *Xanthotype crocataria*.

cranberry-marsh (kran′ber-i-märsh), *n.* A marshy spot, periodically flooded, in which cranberries are cultivated for the market.

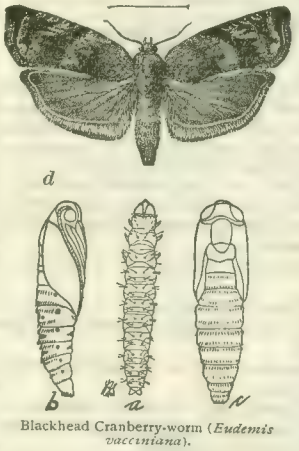
cranberry-moth (kran′ber-i-môth″), *n.*—**Glistening cranberry-moth**, an American tortricid moth, *Eudemis oxycoccana*, the adult of a small caterpillar which feeds on cranberry.

cranberry-scale (kran′ber-i-skāl), *n.* A scale-insect, *Aspidiotus ancylus*. Also known as *Putnam's scale*.



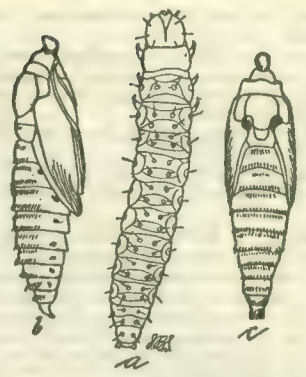
Cranberry-scale (*Aspidiotus ancylus*). (Comstock, U. S. D. A.) Enlarged.

cranberry-tree, *n.* **2.** In North America, *Viburnum pauciflorum*, a shrub ranging from Pennsylvania to Alaska, and somewhat resembling *V. Opulus* in its 3-lobed leaves and reddish globose drupes: distinguished as *few-flowered cranberry-tree*.



Blackhead Cranberry-worm (*Eudemis vacciniana*).
a, larva; *b* and *c*, pupa, all enlarged (after Smith); *d*, moth (after Riley).

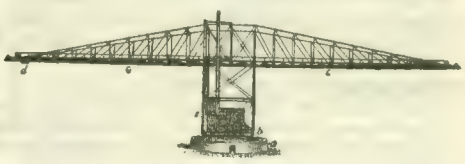
Cranberry-worm (kran′-ber-i-wėrm), *n.*—**Blackhead cranberry-worm** the larva of an American tortricid moth, *Eudemis vacciniana*. It feeds on the buds, flowers, and young fruit of the cranberry, as well as on the foliage. Also *vine-worm* and *fire-worm*.—**Red-striped cranberry-worm**, an occasional fall variety of the yellow-headed cranberry-worm, in which the body becomes striped with red.—**Yellow-headed cranberry-worm**, the larva of an American tortricid moth, *Alceris minuta*. It feeds on cranberry-leaves.



Yellow-headed Cranberry-worm.
a, larva; *b* and *c*, pupa. All enlarged.

crane[1], *n.*—**Karivondo crane**, the African crowned crane, *Balearica pavonica*, distinguished by an erect, slightly radiating crest, of fine, stiff, yellowish-white feathers.

crane[2], *n.*—**Automotor-crane**, a form of crane which is supported on a car whose wheels are adapted to run on common roads.—**Cantaliver crane**, a crane supported at the middle upon a lofty frame and having a long cantaliver boom on which travels the hoisting-trolley. The frame may revolve upon a stationary platform, or may travel upon a track or runway. Shipyard and blast-furnace cantaliver cranes are often 100 feet high with a boom 350 feet long.—**Chain-block crane**, a crane having a chain-block for its hoisting apparatus, in place of the usual geared drum.—**Electric crane**, a swing or traveling crane, on which electric motors are used to furnish the power required for any or all of the motions. Traveling cranes are almost always equipped with motors, because for this purpose electric transmission is far more convenient than any other. On such cranes there is usually a motor for each motion — hoisting, cross-travel, and end-travel. When auxiliary hoists are fitted they usually have their own motors, since this simplifies the design and operation.—**Floating crane**, a bridge- or other type of crane mounted upon a float or pontoon.—**Gauntree crane**, a bridge-crane in which the bridge is carried by structural-iron supports resting on car-trucks, one truck supporting the out-board end of the bridge and traveling upon a single rail, and the other supporting the other end of the bridge and the motive power for the crane and traveling upon a broad-gage track. These cranes are made in many forms for use in railroad-yards, shipyards, blast-furnace yards, and on ore- and coal-docks, and are often of very great size.—**Molders' crane.** Same as *molding-crane*.—**Railway-crane.** (*a*) A crane designed for work on railways, especially in wrecking. (*b*) A crane mounted upon a car and fitted to run or traverse on a railway laid upon the ground, and either self-propelling or driven by a locomotive.—**Warehouse-crane**, a light form of hoisting apparatus used in warehouses for lifting articles and for interior transportation, having a capacity range from 1,000 to 6,000 pounds, and operated either by hand or by pneumatic or electric power.—**Yard-crane**, a gauntree-crane.



Cantaliver Crane.
Balanced revolving type.
a, foundation supporting circular track on which crane traverses in a circle; *b*, platform supporting power-house and central structure; *c*, cantaliver arms; *d*, trolley supporting hoist and traversing arms, hoisting chains not shown; *e*, house for boiler engine, hoisting drums and swinging gear. Total length of arms 356 ft. 6 in.

crane-barge (krān′bärj), *n.* See ★*barge*[1].

crane-bridge (krān′brij), *n.* The girder or bridge of a traveling crane, on which the hoist can travel transversely. The bridge is usually made of a pair of girders, each carrying a track for the hoist, though in very light cranes a single girder is sometimes used.

Crane-fly orchis. See *Tipularia*.—**False crane-fly**, any member of the dipterous family *Ryphidæ*. They are generally small flies with rounded and spotted wings. Their larvæ are found in decaying wood and fruit, in cow-dung, and in dirty-water.

crane-house (krān′hous), *n.* **1.** A building or shed covering a crane.—**2.** A shed built at the base of a large crane to protect the machinery and operator from the weather.

crane-neck (krān′nek), *n.* The long thin section of a coach which connects the driver's seat with the body.

crane's-bill, *n.*—**Spotted** or **wild crane's-bill**, *Geranium maculatum*, a favorite American wildflower found in woods from Newfoundland to Manitoba and south to Alabama and Kansas. It is a leafy herb a foot or more high, with large showy rose-purple flowers.

crane-willow (krān′wil″ō), *n.* The button-bush, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

crangonid (krang-gon'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A shrimp-like crustacean belonging to the family *Crangonidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crangonidæ*.

crangonoid (krang'gon-oid), *a.* Shrimp-like, as a crustacean.

Cranial cartilage, flexure. See ★*cartilage*, ★*flexure*.

Cranial index. See ★*index*.

craniate (krā'ni-āt), *a.* [NL. **craniatus*, < L. *cranium*, < Gr. *κρανίον*, skull.] Having a skull or cranium, as do all vertebrates above the lampreys.

It [Amphioxus] exhibits what appears to be a primordial condition of vertebrate organization, a condition which is, in fact, partly recapitulated in the course of the embryonic stages of *craniate* vertebrates.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 385.

cranidium (kra-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cranidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] In the cephalon of the trilobites, the central piece included within the facial sutures, consisting of the glabella and fixed cheeks.

craniectomy (krā-ni-ek'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a thin strip of the skull in a young child to relieve pressure on the brain.

craniodidymus (krā″ni-ō-did'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *craniodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, + *δίδυμος*, twin.] A monster with two heads.

Craniofacial fissure, in *anat.*, a vertical fissure, or vacuity, in line with the frontonasal articulation, separating the mesethmoid more or less completely into two parts.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, I. 269.

craniognosy (krā-ni-og'nō-si), *n.* [Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge.] Same as *craniology*.

craniographer (krā-ni-og'ra-fėr), *n.* One who describes and makes drawings of skulls; one versed in craniography.

craniohematoncus (krā″ni-ō-hem-a-tong'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, + *αἷμα* (*τ*-), blood, + *ὄγκος*, mass.] Same as *cephalæmatoma*.

craniol. An abbreviation of *craniology*.

craniologically (krā″ni-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to the cranium, or to the zoölogical characters of the cranium.

craniom. An abbreviation of *craniometry*.

craniomalacia (krā″ni-ō-ma-lā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Same as *craniotabes*.

craniometrically (krā″ni-ō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* According to the rules and methods of craniometry; by means of the craniometer.

craniometrist (krā-ni-om'ē-trist), *n.* A person who measures skulls.

craniopathy (krā-ni-op'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, + *-παθια*, < *πάθος*, disease.] Any disease of the skull.

craniorachischisis (krā″ni-ō-ra-kis'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, + *ῥάχις*, backbone, + *σχίσις*, cleaving, fissure.] Fissure of the skull and vertebral column.

cranioschisis (krā-ni-os'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, + *σχίσις*, cleaving, fissure.] Fissure of the skull.

craniosclerosis (krā″ni-ō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, + *σκλήρωσις*, hardening.] Thickening of the skull.

craniostosis (krā-ni-os'tō-sis), *n.* [NL., prop. **craniosteosis*, < Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] Premature closure of the cranial sutures.

craniote (krā'ni-ōt), *a.* and *n.* [NL. **craniotus*, < Gr. **κρανιωτός*, < *κρανίον*, skull.] **I.** *a.* Having a skull.

II. *n.* A member of the *Craniota*, or vertebrates which have a well-defined skull.

craniotome (krā'ni-ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, + *-τομος*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical instrument for cutting bone, used in operations on the skull.

craniotomy, *n.*—**Linear craniotomy**, incision through the cranium of a child to relieve tension.

craniotopography (krā″ni-ō-tō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, + E. *topography*.] The mapping out of the surface of the skull in order to determine the relation of the various parts to the brain beneath.

craniotractor (krā″ni-ō-trak'tor), *n.* [NL., < *κρανίον*, skull, + L. *tractor*, tractor.] A form of cranioclast.

cranitis (krā-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cranial bones.

crank[2], *n.*—**Overhanging crank**, a crank whose shaft-bearing is on one side of the crank-pin only. The crank is on the end of the shaft. When the bearing is on the right of the crank, as the observer looks along the mechanism which drives the crank in a horizontal engine, the crank is right-handed.—**Three-throw crank**, a shaft which has three cranks forged upon it, or which is built up of separate pieces, with an angle between any two, and is used in three-cylinder engines or pumps. The usual arrangement of a three-throw crank in an engine or pump is to place the cranks 120 degrees apart to secure as uniform a turning movement as possible.

crank[2], *v. t.* **4.** To turn with a crank; turn (an engine) with a hand-crank. This is usually done to draw in and compress the charge in a gas-engine so that it will be of the desired composition under pressure and ready to be ignited.

crank-arm (krangk'ärm), *n.* That part of a crank which joins the center of the shaft to be turned by it to the handle or pin to which the power or resistance is applied.

crank-cheek (krangk'chēk), *n.* A cheek-piece; a crank-arm; the crank to which the crank-pin is fastened.

crank-circle (krangk'sėr″kl), *n.* The circle described by a crank-pin; specifically, the circle in a valve-diagram or the elevation of a steam-engine which represents the path of the crank.

Cranked axle or **shaft.** See ★*shaft*.

crank-effort (krangk'ef″ort), *n.* The tangential force acting on the crank-pin of an engine. This force depends upon the angle between the crank and the connecting-rod, the pressure acting on the piston, and the effect of the inertia of the reciprocating parts of the engine.

cranking (krangk'ing), *n.* **1.** In cutting tools, the hollowing out of the tool immediately behind the cutting edge. This is done in order that the tool may have a tendency to spring back and out, rather than dig into work, when making a heavy cut. **2.** The operation of turning a crank, specifically in order to start an internal-combustion motor, as in a motor-car.

crank-motion (krangk'mō″shọn), *n.* The motion of a body when driving or when driven by a crank. Such motion is called *harmonic*, as the reciprocating part traverses the diameter of the circle in the same time in which the crank-pin is moving uniformly over the semi-circumference of the same circle.

crank-pit (krangk'pit), *n.* A recess, below the floor-line around an engine, in which the main crank and the lower end of its connecting-rod revolve.

crank-web (krangk'web), *n.* That part of a crank which connects the crank-pin hub to the shaft-hub. In short cranks this may be as large in cross-section as either hub, while in long cranks it is usually cut away to make it as light as possible.

crank-wrist (krangk'rist), *n.* In *mach.*, the short length of the double crank between the arms of the U. It forms the crank-pin surface to which the connecting-rod is attached.

crap[3] (krap), *n.* [Perhaps ult. connected with *crop*, *v.*] **1.** A throw with dice; especially, a losing cast in the game of craps, when the total of pips on the two dice is 2, 3, or 12. See *craps*[2]. *Stand. Dict.*—**Crap-shooting.** Same as *craps*[2] and ★*craps*[2].

crape-dresser (krāp'dres″er), *n.* One who finishes crape for the market.

crape-fern (krāp'fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*[1].

crape-markings (krāp'mär-kingz), *n. pl.* In *photog.*, peculiar markings which appear in the film of collodion in the wet-plate process, due to the presence of water in the alcohol or ether. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. Photog., p. 146.

crape-myrtle (krāp'mėr-tl), *n.* A shrub, *Lagerstræmia Indica*. Also called *Indian lilac*. See *lilac* and *Lagerstræmia*.

crape-ring (krāp'ring), *n.* The semi-transparent, dusky ring of Saturn between the bright ring and the planet. *Sci. Amer.*, Aug. 1, 1903, p. 79.

crappox (krap'poks), *n.* [Appar. < *crap*(*audine*[1]) + *pox*.] In yaws, ulceration with indurated edges on the soles of the feet.

craps[2] (kraps), *n. pl.* A game of chance played with dice; the modern and simplified method of playing hazard. The players bet as much as they choose, and the caster covers the amount he is willing to risk. He then throws two dice from his hand. If the first throw is 7 or 11, it is a nick or natural, and the caster wins everything. If 2, 3, or 12 is thrown, it is a crap, and the caster loses everything. Any other number thrown is the caster's point, and he must continue throwing until he brings the same number again and wins, or throws 7 and loses.—**To shoot craps**, to play at craps: said because the dice are thrown or shot from the hand, instead of being rolled from a dice-box.

crapula (krap'ū-lä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κραιπάλη*, intoxication.] **1.** Crapulence.—**2.** A resin or confection of some drug producing intoxication, as hashish.

craspedodrome (kras-ped'ō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. *κράσπεδον*, margin, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] Running into the margin: said of the nerves of leaves. See *nervation* (*a*) (1), Fig. 2.

Lateral primaries when forked usually above their base, often present as basal sub-primaries; secondaries camptodrome in the entire-margined forms and *craspedodrome* in those which have dentate margins, both characters combined in some species. *Bot. Gazette*, Dec., 1903, p. 423.

craspedodromous (kras-pe-dod'rō-mus), *a.* Same as ★*craspedodrome*.

craspedon (kras'pe-don), *n.*; pl. *craspeda* (-dä). Same as *craspedum*.

Craspedostoma (kras-pe-dos'tō-mä), *n.* [Gr. *κράσπεδον*, margin, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of rhipidoglossal gastropods of the family *Delphinulidæ*, having globose whorls, short spire, cancellated body-whorl, and an alar process at the end of the columella. It is of Silurian age.

craspedotal (kras-pe-dō'tal), *a.* [*Craspedota* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Craspedota*; having a velum.

crass[2] (kras), *n.* [*Crass*(*icornis*), the specific name.] A species of sea-anemone, *Bunodes crassicornis*.

Crassatella (kras-a-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *crassatus*, thickened, + dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Crassatellidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

Crassatellidæ (kras-a-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crassatella* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks. The shell is equivalve, thick, and nearly triangular; the mantle with anal orifice or open; hinge-ligament in an internal fossette; and hinge with 2 cardinal teeth. The laterals are produced. The principal genus is *Crassatella*.

Crassilinguia (kras-i-ling'gwi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *crassilinguis*, < L. *crassus*, thick, + *lingua*, tongue.] A section or superfamily of *Lacertilia*, containing lizards with short, thick, nonprotrusile tongues, including such forms as the geckos and iguanas. Correlated with *Vermilinguia* and *Fissilinguia*.

Crassocephalum (kras-ō-sef'a-lum), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794), < L. *crassus*, thick, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head. The allusion is to the swollen fruit-heads of *C. cernuum*.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, related to *Senecio*. There are about 24 species, of the Old World tropics, one of which is sometimes grown in warm glass-houses for its rich purple velvety foliage. This is *C. aurantiacum* (*Gynura aurantiaca* of de Candolle), the velvet-plant, from Java. It is a stout plant, hairy in all its parts, with large ovate jagged-edged soft leaves. The flower-heads are yellow or orange, in terminal clusters.

cratægin (krat'ē-jin), *n.* [*Cratægus* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline, bitter compound from the fresh bark of the twigs of the hawthorn, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*.

cratch[2], *n.* **3†.** In *astron.*, the star-cluster known as Præsepe (the Manger) in the constellation Cancer.

crate, *n.* **3.** In *glass-manuf.*, a lot of twelve tables or disks of crown-glass. See *table*, 1 (*d*).

crate (krāt), *v. t.* To put or pack in a crate for transportation: as, to *crate* fruit, furniture, etc.

crater, *n.*—**Bell crater**, in Greek vases, a crater which has the form of a modern bell. This type is usually followed in the marble Roman vases. See *crater* 1, with cut.—**Crater basin**: (*a*) A depressed area in which volcanic craters occur. (*b*) A caldera.—**Crater of an arc.** Same as *crater*, 6.—**Explosion crater**, a large cavity or caldera in a volcanic cone, caused by a violent eruption.

crater-chain (krā'tėr-chān), *n.* A series of volcanic craters, nearly in a line.

Sixteen were lava-cones. . .; but the *crater-chains* numbered not less than eighty-three.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 503.

crater-lake (krā'tėr-lāk), *n.* A deep lake occupying the crater or caldera of a volcano.

crater-wall (krā'tėr-wâl), *n.* The inclosing rock wall of a crater; as sometimes used, the steep in-face of this bounding wall. The ordinary crater of the basalt-volcano is pit-like, with the walls often nearly vertical, and the floor may be a great nearly level plane of solid lava. *Dana*, Characteristics of Volcanoes, p. 150.

Craticularia (kra-tik-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *craticulus*, dim. of *cratis*, wickerwork, grating, hurdle: see *crate*, *grate*[2], and *griddle*.] A genus of fossil hexactinellid sponges of the family *Craticulariidæ*, occurring in the Mesozoic and Lower Tertiary rocks.

cravenette (krā-ven-et'), *n.* [Trade-mark name.] A cloth made of yarn subjected to a special process that renders the woven material waterproof.

cravo (krā'vō), *n.* [Pg., lit. a nail, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clavus*, *clove*[4].] The mariposa fish.

crawcraw (krâ'krâ), *n.* [W. Afr. **krakra*.] A pruriginous skin-disease, probably parasitic, which affects chiefly the inner side of the thighs. It occurs on the west coast of Africa.

crawfish, *n.* **3.** One who backs out from a position or undertaking, especially in politics. [U. S. slang.]—**Blind crawfish**, *Cambarus pellucidus*,

which lives in the Mammoth Cave.—**Spiny crawfish**, the largest fresh-water crawfish of Australia, *Astacopsis serratus*.

crawl[1], *v. i.*—**To crawl off** (*naut.*), to work a vessel slowly away from a lee shore.

crawl-a-bottom, *n.* **2.** A small percoid fish, *Hadropterus nigrofasciatus*, found in fresh water from South Carolina to Louisiana. [Local, U. S.]

crawler, *n.* **3.** A person or thing that moves slowly; particularly, a cab that moves along a street very slowly on the outlook for a fare. [Colloq.]

crawley (krâ'li), *n.* Same as *crawley-root*. **False crawley**, the Albany beech-drops or pine-drops, *Pterospora andromedea*. See *Pterospora*.

crayon-board (krā'on-bōrd), *n.* A cardboard for crayon or pastel, usually with a tooth or roughened surface. See ★*tooth*, 11.

crazia (krät'sē-ä), *n.*; pl. *crazie* (-ā). [It., < G. *kreuzer, kreutzer*: see *kreutzer*.] A subsidiary coin of Tuscany, the twelfth part of a lira, equal to 1.67 United States cents.

crazy-chain (krā'zi-chān), *n.* In *forestry*, the short chain used to hold up that tongue of a sprinkler-sled which is not in use.

crazy-grass (krā'zi-gras), *n.* See ★*canary-grass*.

cream[1], *n.*—**Alumina cream.** See ★*alumina*.—**Bavarian cream**, a dessert composed of gelatin and whipped cream added to a custard: flavored variously and served cold.—**Cream caustic.** See ★*caustic*.—**Cream of lime**, (*b*) slaked lime mixed with water to a cream-like consistence.—**Devonshire cream.** Same as *clotted cream*. See *clot*[1].—**Evaporated cream**, in *dairying*, a trade-name for condensed cream, which resembles condensed milk.—**Neapolitan cream**, an ice-cream in which two kinds of cream and an ice are frozen in one block.

cream[1], *v. t.* **4.** To work and beat until it becomes smooth and light, forming a creamy mass. Butter is often so treated before it is mixed with other ingredients.—**5.** In *cookery* generally, to prepare in a cream sauce (chicken, oysters, etc.): frequently for use as filling for molds of puff-paste or of bread.

creamer, *n.* **3.** A refrigerator or cooling-cabinet in which fresh milk, placed in deep cylindrical cans, is kept cool by means of ice or cold water while the cream rises naturally. **Helmet creamer**, a cream-jug shaped like an inverted helmet, of Chinese porcelain, commonly, but improperly, ascribed to Lowestoft, England.

creameryman (krē'me-ri-man), *n.* A man who owns or operates a creamery. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 17.

cream-gage (krēm'gāj), *n.* A graduated glass vessel, resembling a test-tube, used to measure the percentage of cream in milk.

creaming (krē'ming), *n.* **1.** The formation of cream; the rising of any liquid in cream or foam.—**2.** An artificial or mechanical process for separating cream from milk.

cream-sacs (krēm'saks), *n.* A species of owl's-clover, *Orthocarpus lithospermoides*: so named from the cream-colored corolla developed into three sacs. [California.]

cream-separator (krēm'sep″a-rā-tor), *n.* See *separator*.—**Gravity cream-separator**, a vessel designed to hold fresh milk while the milk is separating from the cream by gravity. It is a closed vessel, fitted with a strainer, draw-cocks, and glass indicators to show the position of the contents and the proportions of the separating milk and cream during the process.

creaser, *n.* **4.** A tool having a thin triangular head, used to crease leather.

creat[2] (krē'at), *n.* [Also *creyat*; < Canarese *kreata*.] An annual acanthaceous herb, *Erianthera paniculata* (*Justicia paniculata* of Burman), native to India and Ceylon, where it is sometimes cultivated in gardens. In Mauritius and the West Indies it has escaped from cultivation, becoming a weed. It is used medicinally as a bitter tonic like quassia.

creatinic, kreatinic (krē-a-tin'ik), *a.* Relating to creatin. *C. E. Simon*, Physiol. Chem., p. 84.

creation, *n.*—**The doctrine of continuous creation.** (*a*) The doctrine that the creative energy of the Deity alone keeps the universe in existence: an opinion adopted by St. Augustine and from him passing to some of the scholastics and to Descartes and his followers, including Spinoza and Leibnitz, and widely held by more modern theologians. (*b*) The opinion or hypothesis that the variety of creation is perpetually increasing in consequence of the fact that the regularity of nature is not absolute or does not extend to all events.

creationalism (krē-ā'shon-al-izm), *n.* Same as *creationism*. *Science*, July 5, 1901, p. 15.

creationalistic (krē-ā″shon-a-lis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of creationism.

creationary (krē-ā'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*creation* + *-ary*[1].] Pertaining to creationism. *Athenæum*, Oct. 27, 1894.

creation-myth (krē-ā'shon-mith), *n.* A myth explaining the creation of the world: sometimes used in opposition to *transformation-myth*, a myth which explains the present form of the world by a series of transformations from a previous stage.

creativity (krē-a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*creative* + *-ity*.] Creativeness.

creatophagous (krē-a-tof'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *κρέας* (*κρεατ-*), flesh, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Same as *creophagous*.

creatospore (krē-at'ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *κρέας* (*κρεατ-*), flesh (used for the 'meat' of a nut), + *σπορά*, seed.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant which bears nut fruits and is thus adapted to distribution by rodents. *F. E. Clements.*

creatoxicon, kreatoxicon (krē-a-tok'si-kon), *n.* [Gr. *κρέα(ς)* (*κρεατ-*), flesh, + *τοξικόν*, poison.] A poisonous substance, the cause of meat-poisoning. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 188.

creatoxin, kreatoxin (krē-a-tok'sin), *n.* [*creatox(icon)* + *-in*[2].] A substance concerned in meat-poisoning. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 188.

creatoxism, kreatoxism (krē-a-tok'sizm), *n.* [Gr. *κρέα(ς)* (*κρεατ-*), flesh, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-ism*.] Poisoning by tainted meat.

creaturism (krē'tūr-izm), *n.* [*creature* + *-ism*.] The ascription to God of creature qualities and attributes.

creaturist (krē'tūr-ist), *n.* [*creature* + *-ist*.] One who ascribes creature qualities to God.

crèche, *n.* **3.** A representation of the Holy Family, with the babe in the manger, and the ox and ass, modeled in full relief and colored: usually exhibited at Christmas-time in the parish church.

credently (krē'dent-li), *adv.* Believingly. *Carlyle.*

credit, *n.*—**Contra credit.** See ★*contra*.—**Credit bureau.** See *mercantile* ★*agency*.—**Credit entry**, in *bookkeeping*, an entry on the credit side of an account.—**Credit gild**, an organization of farmers in Japan for the promotion of their common interests, and through which its members may obtain loans on favorable terms. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Aug. 27, 1904, p. 23,959.—**Credit item**, in *bookkeeping*, an item to be entered on the credit side of an account.—**Credit system**, the system of buying and selling on credit.—**Paper credit**, credit given on the security of a written obligation purporting to represent property, such as I O U's, book-debts, bills of exchange, etc.

creditive (kred'i-tiv), *a.* [*credit* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of or connected with belief: as, *creditive* assent.

The faith is a wholly transactional matter toward God himself, and no mere *creditive* assent or conviction.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, Sermon iii.

creditor, *n.*—**Chirographary creditor**, the holder of evidence of debt acknowledged by the handwriting of the debtor.

Cree (krē), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of a branch of the Algonkian (or Algonkin) Indians. See *Cree* and *Algonquian* in Century Cyclopedia of Names.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Crees.

creed-bound (krēd'bound), *a.* Having a servile respect for creeds; slavishly obedient to a creed. *N. E. D.*

creed-monger (krēd'mung″gėr), *n.* Literally, one who deals in creeds; one who is devoted to the formulation of creeds.

creeker (krē'kėr), *n.* A local name for the spotted sandpiper, *Actitis macularia*: given from its habit of frequenting the borders of small streams.

creek-sedge (krēk'sej), *n.* A salt-marsh grass, *Spartina glabra*, abounding particularly along the edge of creeks and estuaries on the Atlantic coast. Also called *thatchy grass*. See *Spartina*.

creek-stuff (krēk'stuf), *n.* See *Spartina*.

creek-thatch (krēk'thach), *n.* See *Spartina*.

creeler (krē'lėr), *n.* One who attends to the creel of a spinning-machine.

creep, *v. i.* **8.** In *chem.*, to rise above the surface of the liquid upon the walls of the containing-vessel, like salt crystals in an evaporating-dish.

creep, *n.* **4.** Same as *creeper*, 6 (*b*). *G. E. Armstrong*, Torpedos and Torpedo-vessels, p. 134.—**5.** In *geol.*, the extremely slow downward movement of disintegrated rock on hillsides. Ground-water, frost, and changes of temperature are the chief factors in such movement.

When the movement is too slow to be sensible it is called *creep*. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 218.

Crust-creep, in *geol.*, the slow movement of a large portion of the earth's crust under compressive strain along a reversed or thrust fault.

Gigantic *crust-creep* of overthrust masses.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 461.

Tangential creep, in *geol.*, lateral movement of formations; displacement in a horizontal direction by expansion or contraction.

He attributes the *tangential creep* to the transference of material by denudation from one place to another, promoting subsidence, heating of the lower layers, and lateral expansion, with consequent crumpling of the strata. *Knowledge*, Feb., 1904, p. 9.

creeper, *n.*, **6.** (*j*) *pl.* Small andirons or fire-dogs placed between large ones.

10. The sandworm, *Nereis virens*. [Eng.]—**Bow-string creeper.** Same as *jetee*.—**Chain-creeper**, a woody-stemmed, leguminous vine, *Bauhinia splendens*, of northern South America. The stems are extremely flexible and tough, so that they can be used like cords, being more durable than iron nails or chains, which in the damp atmosphere soon rust and give way. Strips of the bark are made into a coarse kind of cordage. Also called *bejuco de cadena*.—**Rajmahal creeper.** Same as *jetee*.

creeper-chain (krē'pėr-chān), *n.* An endless chain provided with projecting hooks or fingers: used in moving mine-cars horizontally or on inclines. *G. W. Hughes*, Coal Mining, p. 465.

creeping, *n.* **2.** Stalking or still-hunting, as for moose or deer. *Earl of Dunraven*, in Sport with Gun and Rod, p. 20.—**3.** Motion of the rails of a railroad in the direction of traffic, due to a number of causes. The usual preventive measure is to notch the foot of the rail, and put through this notch the spike which holds the rail to the tie or sleeper.

4. The slip of a belt or rope which is driving one pulley from another: due to working or elasticity in the belt or rope.—**5.** In *elect.*, the slow drifting or moving of an instrument or meter at no load, due to inaccurate adjustment or to a slow change of the suspension.—**6.** In *geol.*, same as ★*creep*, 5.

creeping-bur (krē'ping-bėr), *n.* The ground-pine or club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. Also called *creeping-jenny*.

creeping-fern (krē'ping-fėrn), *n.* See *climbing-fern*.

creeping-jenny, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*creeping-bur*.

creese (krēs), *v. t.* [Also *crease, kris*, < *creese*, *n.*] To kill by stabbing with a creese (which see).

cremaster, *n.* **4.** In marsupials a muscle which compresses the mammary gland and forces the milk down the gullet of the young while in the pouch.

cremastral (krē-mas'tral), *a.* [*cremaster* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to the cremaster of insects. *Natural Science*, Jan. 1878, p. 16.

crême (krām), *n.* [F.: see *cream*[1], *n.*] **1.** A cream: a term used especially in the names of certain cordials, as *créme de menthe*. See *cream*[1], 6.—**2.** In *cookery*, meat, fish or vegetables baked in white sauce and covered with bread-crumbs.—**Crême brulée**, caramel or browned sugar with cream.—**Crême de cacao** [F.], a liqueur of the oily consistency known as *crême*, flavored with cacao or chocolate.

cremnophobia (krem-nō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρημνός*, a steep bank, a cliff, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Morbid fear of being near the edge of a cliff or precipice.

cremometer (krē-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [E. *cream* (with assumed stem *crem-*) + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] In *dairying*, a graduated test-tube used in estimating the proportion of cream in milk. Fresh milk warmed to 100° F. is placed in the tube, filling it to the zero mark, and left to stand in it, in a cool place, for twenty-four hours, by which time the percentage of cream will be plainly indicated by the scale.

Cremona transformation. See ★*transformation*.

Cremorne bolt. See ★*bolt*[1].

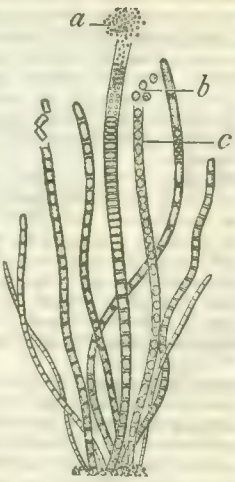
crena, *n.* **3.** In *bot.*, a tooth or notch of a crenate leaf. **Crena ani**, the fissure between the nates.

Crenipecten (kren-i-pek'ten), *n.* [NL., < L. *crena*, a notch, + NL. *Pecten*, a genus of pelecypods, < L. *pecten*, a comb: see *pecten*.] A Carboniferous genus of pectenoid *Pelecypoda* with taxodont hinge.

crenitic (krē-nit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κρηνῖτις*, adj., < *κρήνη*, a spring.] In *geol.*, of or pertaining to springs.—**Crenitic hypothesis**, a hypothesis formulated by T. S. Hunt to explain the origin of the crystalline schists. It assumed that the earth, in cooling from a molten condition, had solidified but was still hot: heated waters rising from the depths and charged with mineral matter deposited at the surface successive layers which contained an abundance of zeolites; subsequently the zeolites became feldspars, occasioning thus the banded nature of the schists.

Crenothrix (kren'ō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (Cohn, 1870), < Gr. *κρήνη*, a spring, + *θρίξ*, a hair.

These bacteria have a hair-like form and occur in springs.] A genus of filamentous non-motile bacteria having cylindrical or flat cells inclosed in a sheath. Reproduction takes place by means of two kinds of spores produced from the vegetative cells within the filaments. The single species, *C. polyspora*, occurs in stagnant or running water containing organic matter and iron salts.



Crenothrix polyspora.
Highly magnified. (After Zopf.) *a*, arthrospores; *b*, single segments; *c*, common sheath surrounding the separate spores. (From Frankland's "Micro-Organisms in Water.")

crenule (kren′ūl), *n.* [NL. *crenula*, dim. of L. *crena*, a notch: see *crena*.] In *bot.*, a diminutive crena.

creoform (krē′ō-fôrm), *n.* [*creo(sote)* + *form(aldehyde)*.] A non-toxic tasteless and odorless condensation-product of creosote and formaldehyde. It is a strong antiseptic. Also called *geoform* and *cresoform*.

creole, *n.* 3. In *ichth.*, the genizara, *Clepticus parræ*, found in the West Indies.

creole-fish (krē′ōl-fish), *n.* A beautiful fish, *Paranthias furcifer*, of tropical American waters.

creolinated (krē′ō-lin-ā″ted), *a.* [*creolin* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Mixed or impregnated with creolin: as, *creolinated* soap.

creolin (krē′ō-lin), *n.* [*creo(sote)* + *-l-* + *-in*[2].] The trade-name of two different commercial products: (*a*) *Pearson's creolin*, a mixture of coal-tar hydrocarbons (and probably phenols) with resin soap; (*b*) *Artmann's creolin*, a mixture of coal-tar hydrocarbons with cresol-sulphonic acid. They are used as antiseptic washes.

creolism (krē′ō-lizm), *n.* [*creole* + *-ism*.] The condition and characteristics, physical and mental, of creoles. *Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1893.

creolization (krē″ō-lī-zā′shọn), *n.* [*creolize* + *-ation*.] The development of characteristics of a creole race.

> The subject race had . . . been physically refined by those extraordinary influences of climate and environment which produce the phenomena of *creolization*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, Feb., 1890, p. 416.

creolize (krē′ō-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *creolized*, ppr. *creolizing*. [*creole* + *-ize*.] To play the creole; imitate or fall in with the manners, customs, habits, etc., of the creoles, especially as regards an easy manner of living.

> The ladies . . . generally *creolize* the whole day in a delectable state of apathy.
> *J. McLeod*, Voyage of Alceste, p. 190.

creophagism (krē-of′a-jizm), *n.* [Also *kreo-*; < *creophag-ous* + *-ism*.] The practice of using flesh as food. Also *kreophagism*.

> *Kreophagism* leads to alcoholism, and still more to immorality. *Saturday Rev.*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 570.

creophagist (krē-of′a-jist), *n.* [Also *kreo-*; < *creophag-ous* + *-ism*.] A flesh-eater; one who uses flesh as food.

creosal (krē′ō-sal), *n.* [*creos(ote)* + *-al*[3].] The trade-name of a tannic-acid ester of creosote. It is a dark-brown astringent powder, and is used medicinally in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and in certain intestinal troubles.

creosine (krē′ō-sin), *n.* [*creos(ote)* + *-ine*[2].] A yellow transparent non-irritating fluid composed of creosote, iodine, calcium hypophosphite, and balsam of Peru: used internally in phthisis, bronchitis, etc.

creosoform (krē-ō′sọ-fôrm), *n.* [*creoso(te)* + *form(aldehyde)*.] Same as ★*creoform*.

creosote, *n.*—**Coal-tar creosote,** impure phenol or carbolic acid: quite distinct from the genuine creosote of wood-tar.—**Creosote oil.** See ★*oil*.

creosotol (krē′ō-sō-tol), *n.* [*creosote* + *-ol*.] A thick brownish inodorous oil analogous to guaiacol carbonate, but made directly from beech-wood creosote.

creotoxism (krē-ō-tok′sizm), *n.* Same as ★*creatoxism*.

crêpe, *n.*—**Crêpe de chine** [F., 'China crape'], a very thin, lustrous dress-silk.

crêpe (krāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *créped*, ppr. *créping*. [F. *créper*, < L. *crispare*, curl: see *crêpe*, *n.*, *crape*, and *crisp*, *v.*] To curl; crimp; buckle; put up in curl-papers; frizz: as, to *crêpe* the hair.

crêpé (kre-pā′), *p. a.* [F.] Frizzed.

crepidome (krep′i-dōm), *n.* [NL. *crepidoma*, < Gr. *κρηπίδωμα*, a foundation: see *crepidoma*.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, an inceptive condition or stage in the growth of the irregular tetraxial spicules in which the tetraxial or caltrop type is manifested.

crepis, *n.* 2. In sponge-spicules, the central axis of a desma. *Lankester*, Treatise on Zool., II. 134.

crepitation, *n.* 5. The peculiar crackling sensation felt on palpation of emphysematous tissues.

cresalol (kres′a-lōl), *n.* [*cres(ol)* + *-al*[3] + *-ol*.] A group of ortho-, meta-, and para-salicylic esters of cresols. They form bulky white crystals, and are used as antiseptic dusting-powders.

crescence-line (kres′ens-līn), *n.* In the pelecypod mollusks, the line of most rapid growth of the shell. It usually extends on each valve from the umbo obliquely backward to the post-lateral margin.

crescent, *n.* 4. (*d*) In *anat.*, one of the cornua of gray matter in the spinal cord. (*e*) In *pathol.*, a sexual form of the plasmodium malariæ.

9. (*a*) The curved, sausage-shaped gametocyte of *Laverania*, the parasite of pernicious ★malaria (which see, with cut). (*b*) In certain extinct cardioid pelecypods, a lunate flattening of the shell-surface just behind the beaks. It specially characterizes the Devonian genus *Honeoyea*. (*c*) In the extinct trimerellid brachiopods, a curved and narrow muscular scar on each valve just within the cardinal margin.

10. In plate-armor, one of the small pieces of steel used to protect joints. See *gusset* (a).

Malarial crescent. Same as ★*crescent*, 4 (*e*).—**Myopic crescent,** a crescentic yellowish patch about the papilla of the optic nerve, due to atrophy or detachment of the choroid.

crescentic, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, noting certain crescentiform marks or 'gouges' attributed to the action of glacial ice. They are thought to be due to localized pressure, as in the process of gouging, and are therefore sometimes called *crescentic gouges*. *G. K. Gilbert*, in Science, Dec. 23, 1904, p. 894.

cresegol (kres′ē-gōl), *n.* A brownish-red stable organic compound of mercury, said to precipitate toxins but not albumins: used as a substitute for mercuric chlorid as a bactericide.

cresilite (kres′i-līt), *n.* [F. *crésilite*; as *cres(ol)* + *-il-* + *-ite*[2].] An explosive consisting of trinitrocresol mixed with melinite: used in France.

Cresol red. See ★*red*[1].

cresolene (kres′ọ-lēn), *n.* [*cresol* + *-ene*.] A trade-name for anisol, or methyl-phenyl ether, $C_6H_5OCH_3$, used as a disinfectant.

cresorcin (kres-ôr′sin), *n.* [*cres(ol)* + *orcin*.] Methyl phendiol-2,4, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH_3$, or dihydroxytoluene. It is a crystalline dibasic phenol, which melts at 104° C.

cresorcinol (krē-sôr′si-nōl), *n.* Same as ★*isorcinol*.

cresotate (kres′ọ-tāt), *n.* [*cres(ol)* + *-ote* + *-ate*[1].] Same as ★*cresylate*.

cresotinic (kres-ọ-tin′ik), *a.* [*cres(ol)* + *-ote* + *-in*[2] + *-ic*.] Derived from cresol.—**Cresotinic acid,** the name given to three isomeric acids formed by the action of carbon dioxid on the sodium salts of the cresols: α-cresotinic acid is 4-hydroxy-m-toluic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)(CH_3)CO_2H(4:1:3)$; β-cresotinic acid is 2-hydroxy-m-toluic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)(CH_3)CO_2H(2:1:3)$; γ-cresotinic acid is 3-hydroxy-p-toluic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)(CH_3)CO_2H(3:1:4)$. The acids melt at 151°, 164°, and 177° C. respectively.

Cresphontes butterfly. See ★*butterfly*.

cress, *n.*—**French cress,** the winter cress, *Campe Barbarea*.—**Leek-cress,** the hedge-garlic or garlic mustard, *Alliaria Alliaria*.—**Meadow-cress.** (*a*) See *meadow-cress*. (*b*) The common garden-cress, *Lepidium sativum*.—**Mouse-ear cress.** See *thale-cress*.—**Para cress,** a pungent cruciferous plant, *Spilanthes oleracea*, originally from the West Indies, replacing water-cress in hot countries. See *Spilanthes*.—**Rocket cress.** Same as *French* ★*cress*.—**Yellow cress.** See *yellow cress*, under *yellow*.

cressed (krest), *a.* [*cress* + *-ed*[2].] Bordered with water-cresses.

> *Cressed* brook and ever-eddying river, lifted even in flood scarcely over its stepping-stones,—but through all sweet summer keeping tremulous music with harp-strings of dark water. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, V. vii. 4.

cresset-lamp (kres′et-lamp), *n.* Same as *cresset*.

cresswort (kres′wėrt), *n.* Any plant of the mustard family *Brassicaceæ*, to which the cress also belongs. *Lindley*. [Rare.]

crest, *n.* 2. (*j*) The design, generally that of an animal, which constitutes the heraldic bearings of a social group among primitive tribes. The crest belongs often to an exogamic group and is related to the totem. (*k*) The summit of a river-flood wave.—**Crest and trough,** the alternately occurring regions situated half a wave-length apart in any wave-system where the displacements of the vibrating medium reach a maximum but are opposite in direction.—**Crest of the urethra.** Same as *crista urethræ*.—**Cross crest,** a fold of enamel running transversely across the face of a tooth.—**Ethmoid crest.** Same as *crista galli*.—**Exterior crest.** See drawing, under *parapet*.—**Neural crest,** in the vertebrate embryo, the ridge-like dorsal portion of the neural tube where it is cut off from the general integumentary ectoderm and gives rise to the spinal ganglia. See cut, under ★*cœlomesoblast*.—**Nuchal crest,** a crest of hair or feathers on the nape of the neck, as in a few birds and some mammals.—**Orbital crest,** the lower edge of the orbital surface of the sphenoid bone.—**Procnemial crest,** in *ornith.*, the large crest for the attachment of muscles on the superior end and anterior face of the tibia.—**Sphenomaxillary crest,** a bony ridge forming the margin of the sphenomaxillary fissure.—**Supramastoid crest,** a bony ridge on the temporal bone just above the meatus auditorius.—**Temporal crest,** in *anat.*, the line which extends from the outer angles of the frontal bone upward over the frontal and parietals. Also called *linea semicircularis*.

crest-board (krest′bōrd), *n.* 1. An ornamental board which forms the cresting or crossing of a roof.—2. A similar board set along the sloping edge of a gable and rising like a parapet above the roof: an erroneous use.

creston (kres-tōn′), *n.* [Sp., crest of a helmet.] In *mining geol.*, the outcrop of a vein: used along the Mexican boundary.

cresyl (kres′il), *n.* [*cres(ol)* + *-yl*.] A substance derived from cresol.—**Cresyl blue.** See ★*blue*, *n.*—**Cresyl fast violet.** See ★*violet*[1].

cresylate (krē′si-lāt), *n.* [*cresyl* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cresylic acid: as, *cresylate* of sodium.

cresyol (kres′i-ōl), *n.* Same as ★*cresyl*.

creta (krē′tą), *n.* [L.: see *cretaceous*, *crayon*.] Chalk.—**Creta præparata** (prepared chalk), chalk freed from impurities and finely pulverized.

cretaceous, *a.* 3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Chalky, or having chalk-glands, as in some species of *Saxifraga*. (*b*) Of a chalky color; dead-white.

cretification (krē-ti-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [*cretify* (*-fic-*) + *-ation*.] 1. Same as *cretefaction*.—2. Same as *calcification*, 2.

cretinize (krē′ti-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cretinized*, ppr. *cretinizing*. [*cretin* + *-ize*.] To reduce to the condition of a cretin. See *cretinism*.

> The wretched look of the dwarfed, diseased and *cretinized* inhabitants. *Freeman*.

cretinoid (krē′ti-noid), *a.* [*cretin* + *-oid*.] Resembling, in symptoms, a cretin.—**Cretinoid disease.** Same as *myxedema*.

cretinous (krē′tin-us), *a.* [*cretin* + *-ous*.] Relating to cretinism or to a cretin.

> *Cretinous* idiots, who are born without thyroid glands. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 540.

cretion (krē′shọn), *n.* [L. *crētio(n-)*, < *cernere* (pp. *cretus*), decide: see ★*cern*[2] and cf. *discrete*, etc.] In *Rom. law*, the act of cerning and the time allowed for it. See ★*cern*[2].

cretol (krē′tōl), *n.* [L. *creta*, chalk, + *-ol*.] A preparation suggested for the destruction of various obnoxious organisms, such as the larvæ and pupæ of mosquitoes.

Creto-Mycenæan (krē″tō-mī-sē-nē′an), *a.* Pertaining to both Crete and Mycenæ: applied to the Cretan phase of the Mycenæan or early prehistoric Hellenic civilization. Many excavations have recently been undertaken in Crete by English and Italian archæologists.

cretous (krē′tus), *a.* Same as *cretose*. [Rare.]

crevally (kre-val′i), *n.* Same as *cavally*.

crevasse, *n.*—**Crevasse cycle,** the sequence of changes which a series of crevasses passes through in the movement of a glacier. *Science*, May 20, 1904, p. 786.

crevasse (kre-vas′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crevassed*, ppr. *crevassing*. To rend, as the surface of a glacier, with fissures and cracks.

> This high isolated drumlin and lower accumulations . . . are evidence of the wrenching and *crevassing* at the turning spot. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 971.

crewellery (krö′el-ėr-i), *n.* [*crewel* + *-ery*.] Crewel-work. *N. E. D.*

crew-space (krö′spās), *n.* *Naut.*, space in a vessel specifically assigned and reserved as quarters for the crew. Each space must have not less than 72 cubic feet, with 12 square feet of floor for each person lodged therein, and no cargo or stores may be carried in such spaces.

crib[1], *n.* 11. The frames may rest one on the other, forming a solid lining, or *solid cribbing*, or they may be spaced at convenient intervals, making what is called an *open cribbing*. In the latter case a lining or backing of planks or of poles is used. At intervals *bearing cribs*, frames with ends projecting into the solid rock, are used to support the weight of the shaft-lining. *Wedging cribs* are heavy frames used as the foundation for a water-tight shaft-lining (tubbing), the space behind the wedging crib being wedged water-tight. *Garland curbs* are provided with horizontal gutters to intercept the water flowing down inside the shaft-lining. Also called *curb*.—**To balk the crib.** See ★*balk*.

crib[1], *v. t.* **5.** To make up (logs, boards, or staves) into small rafts or cribs to be united later into a large raft. [United States and Canada.]

cribbage, *n.*—**Five-card cribbage,** a variety of cribbage in which each player receives only five cards, two of which are laid out for the crib, the play stopping as soon as a 'go' or 31 is reached.

cribber, *n.* **2.** A device which is buckled around a horse's throat to prevent cribbing. The under side, which bears against the horse's throat, is provided with sharp points which are held back by springs to prevent them from pricking unless the horse attempts to crib.

cribbing-muzzle (krib'ing-muz″l), *n.* An open wire muzzle which is held in place over a horse's mouth by a halter, to prevent cribbing.

cribral (krib'ral), *a.* [*cribrum* + *-al*[1].] Relating to a cribrum or any sieve-like structure. *Science,* June 7, 1901, p. 888.

Cribraria (kri-brā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schrader, 1791), < L. *cribrum,* a sieve.] A genus of slime-molds, type of the family *Cribrariaceæ,* having separate stipitate sporangia. The lower portion of the peridium is cup-shaped and the upper consists of a network of thick-celled strands, which suggest the name. The spores are variously colored.



Cribraria piriformis. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Cribrariaceæ (krī-brā-ri-ā'-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cribraria* + *-aceæ.*] A family of slime-molds named from the genus *Cribraria.* The peridia are mostly stipitate and have radiate or stellate thickenings. The thinner intermediate portions disappear at maturity, leaving a more or less spherical network. See ★*Cribraria.*

Cribriform area. See ★*area.*—**Cribriform organ,** in *Stelleroidea,* one of the densely packed groups of small spinelets or lamellæ found on some or all of the marginal plates, especially in *Porcellanasteridæ.* The function of the organ is unknown, but it may act as a percolator.

cribrilinidan (krib-ri-lin'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the bryozoan family *Cribrilinidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Cribrilinidæ.*

cricamphityle (kri-kam'fi-tīl), *n.* [Gr. *κρίκος,* a ring, + *ἀμφί,* on both ends, + *τύλη,* a lump.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a monaxial spicule or rhabd with concentric swellings and blunt ends.

criccaltrop (kri-kal'trop), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κρίκος,* a ring, + E. *caltrop.*] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a caltrop in which the arms bear series of concentric rings.

crick[3] (krik), *v. t.* [*crick*[3], *n.*] To wrench or sprain: as, to *crick* one's neck.

cricket[1], *n.*—**Agitating cricket,** an American gryllid, *Hapithus agitator,* which occasionally damages young cotton-plants in the southern United States.—**Banded cricket,** an American gryllid, *Nemobius fasciatus,* which occasionally injures the cotton-plant.—**Black cricket,** any member of the family *Gryllidæ* which is black in color, like *Gryllus assimilis.*—**Mormon cricket,** a wingless American locustid, *Anabrus simplex.* [Local, U. S.]—**Western cricket.** Same as *mormon* ★*cricket.*

cricket[2], *n.*—**Double-wicket cricket,** the ordinary form of modern cricket, which requires two wickets, and a batsman at each: in contradistinction to *single-wicket cricket,* in which only one batsman bats at a time.

cricket-match (krik'et-mach), *n.* A contest at cricket between two sides of eleven players each, lasting usually from half a day to three days. That side wins which, two innings having been played by both sides, shall have scored the greatest aggregate of runs. See *cricket.*

cricket-teal (krik'et-tēl), *n.* **1.** See *teal*[1].—**2.** A local name of the European blue-winged teal, *Anas crecca.*

cricohyoid (krī-kō-hī'oid), *a.* [*crico(id)* + *hyoid.*] Relating to the hyoid bone and the cricoid cartilage.

cricorhabd (krī'kō-rabd), *n.* [Gr. *κρίκος,* a ring, + *ῥάβδος,* a rod: see *rhabd.*] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a monaxial spicule or straight rhabd with concentric swellings.

cricostyle (krī'kō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *κρίκος,* a ring, + *στῦλος,* a pillar, taken in sense of L. *stilus,* a pointed instrument.] A cricorhabd with sharp ends. See ★*cricorhabd.*

cricotomy (krī-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [*crico(id)* + Gr. *-τομία,* < *ταμεῖν,* cut.] Division of the cricoid cartilage in laryngotomy.

cricotracheal (krī-kō-trā'kē-al), *a.* [*crico(id)* + *tracheal.*] Relating to both the cricoid cartilage and the rings of the trachea.

cricotriæne (krī-kō-trī'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *κρίκος,* a ring, + *τρίαινα,* a trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a triæne in which the four arms bear series of concentric wrinkles. See *triæne* and ★*criccaltrop.*

criminal, *a.*—**Central Criminal Court.** See ★*court.*—**Criminal code.** See ★*code.*

criminaloid (krim'i-nal-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*criminal* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Similar to a criminal.

II. *n.* A person who in physique is similar to the criminal type, that is, the type which is believed to predispose to criminal acts.

The scientifically trained and practically experienced examiner . . . can, moreover, by the same means [a physical examination] exclude the criminals, *criminaloids,* and the degenerates.

Buck, Med. Handbook, VI. 181.

criminogenesis (krim″i-nō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), crime, + *γένεσις,* origin.] The origin of crime. *Baldwin,* Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 245.

criminography (krim-i-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), crime, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] The scientific description of crime, of its distribution, origin, and of the characteristics of criminals. *Baldwin,* Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 245.

criminological (krim″i-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to criminology.

criminology (krim-i-nol'ō-ji), *n.* The science of crime.

crimping-brake (krim'ping-brāk), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.,* a machine for crimping the vamps of shoes; a crimper. Also called *banging-iron.*

crimping-form (krim'ping-fôrm), *n.* A form on which vamps for boots may be crimped.

crimping-machine, *n.* **2.** In *sheet-metal work,* a hand- or power-machine for crimping the edges of box-covers, cans, and other tinware; a machine closely allied to the beading-machine, employing rolls to form a crimp or corrugation in sheet-metal.—**3.** A contrivance for crimping the tops of lamp-chimneys and other glassware.—**Double-head crimping-machine,** a power-machine for crimping both ends of a can at the same time.—**Upright crimping-machine,** one having horizontal crimping-rolls. It is adapted to crimping the edges of square as well as of round cans, the crimping-rolls following automatically the shape of the can, however irregular.

crimping-screw (krim'ping-skrō), *n.* A small, hand screw-press for crimping vamps.

crinanthropist (kri-nan'thrō-pist), *n.* [*crinanthrop-y* + *-ist.*] One who is in the habit of criticizing men. *N. E. D.*

crinanthropy (kri-nan'thrō-pi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κρίνειν,* judge, + *ἄνθρωπος,* man.] Criticism of men. *N. E. D.*

crine[2] (krin), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crined,* ppr. *crining.* [Appar. < Gael. *crìon,* wither, < *crìon,* withered, little, = Ir. *crìon,* earlier *crin,* = W. *crin* = Bret. *krin,* dry.] To shrink or shrivel up from dryness or heat, as in cooking. [Scotch.]

cringle, *n.*—**Bull's-eye cringle,** a cringle having a grooved ring of iron, called a *thimble,* around which the rope or wire is spliced.

crinid (krī'nid), *n.* [Gr. *κρίνον,* lily, + *-id*[2].] A crinoid.

criniferous (kri-nif'e-rus), *a.* [L. *crinis,* hair, + *ferre,* bear.] Bearing hair. [Rare.]

crinin, krinin (krin'in), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κρίνειν,* separate, + *-in*[2].] A substance which will stimulate the secretion of certain glands, such as the pancreas, for example, secretin.

crinivorous (kri-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *crinis,* hair, + *vorare,* devour.] Devouring hair. [Rare.]

crinogenic, krinogenic (kri-nō-jen'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to crinin.

crinoline, *n.* **4.** A contrivance worn by divers in deep water to enable them to breathe more freely. It is placed round the body and tied in front of the stomach.

crinoline-mount (krin'ō-lin-mount), *n.* Same as ★*cage-mount.*

crinula (krin'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *crinis,* hair: see *crine*[1].] In *bot.,* same as *elater*[2], 2.

crin végétal (kraṅ vā-zhā-tāl'). [F. *crin végétal,* 'vegetal hair': see *crine*[1] and *vegetal.*] The commercial name of the fiber obtained from the leaves of the dwarf fan-palm of southern Europe and northern Africa, *Chamærops humilis.* It is usually twisted, curled, and dyed to resemble curled horsehair, and is extensively used as a substitute for the latter in upholstery. See *hempalm,* and *vegetable horsehair,* under *vegetable.* *Hannan,* Textile Fibres of Com., p. 160.

crioboly (krī-ob'ō-li), *n.* [Also *kriobolу;* < Gr. **κριοβολία,* < *κριοβόλος,* ram-slaying, < *κριός,* ram, + *βάλλειν,* throw, cast.] A rite of the Phrygian worship performed by bathing in the blood of sacrificial rams. The practice was introduced into Rome during the early Empire.

Criophoros (krī-of'ō-ros), *n.* [Gr. *κριοφόρος,* < *κριός,* a ram, + *-φορος,* < *φέρειν,* bear.] In *Gr. myth.,* the ram-bearer, an epithet of Hermes, the ram being the animal especially sacrificed in his honor. There was a famous statue of Hermes Criophoros by Calamis at Tanagra in Bœotia.

cripple, *n.* **4.** A kind of temporary staging used by window-cleaners.—**5.** In *railroading,* a freight-car or other car which has been injured or damaged in its running gear or is for any other reason unfit for use. A car condemned by a car-inspector as a cripple must be cut out of its train and sent to the cripple-track. See ★*drill-yard.*

cripple-rafter (krip'l-râf″tėr), *n.* Same as ★*cripple-timber.*

cripple-stopper (krip'l-stop″ėr), *n.* A small gun used by sportsmen to kill wounded birds.

cripple-timber (krip'l-tim″bėr), *n.* In *roof-construction,* a timber made shorter, as required by the slope of the roof, so as to frame into a hip-rafter or valley-rafter. Often same as *jack-rafter.*

cripple-track (krip'l-trak), *n.* In *railroading,* a special track in a drill-yard for the storage or repair of cripples, or injured cars. Such tracks are provided with ample space on each side to enable the repairers to work about the cars. If the injury is serious, cripples are unloaded and sent from the cripple-tracks to the repair-shops.

cripple-window (krip'l-win″dō), *n.* A window built in or upon the slope of a roof, as a dormer-window of any form; also, an opening filled with a sash in the slope of the roof itself.

crisis, *n.* **3.** A paroxysm of acute localized pain or of functional disturbance of some organ accompanying tabes dorsalis or other degenerative affection of the spinal cord.—**Dietl's crises,** attacks of severe gastric distress in cases of wandering kidney.—**Gastric crisis,** a sudden attack of violent pain radiating from the region of the stomach, accompanied by nausea and vomiting, occurring sometimes in locomotor ataxia.—**Laryngeal crisis,** a convulsive cough, with hoarseness and severe pain in the larynx, occurring in the course of tabes dorsalis.

crispifloral (kris'pi-flō-ral), *a.* [L. *crispus,* curled, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-al*[1] (see *floral*).] Having crispate or curled flowers. *Jackson,* Glossary.

crispifoliate (kris-pi-fō'li-āt), *a.* [L. *crispus,* curled, + *folium,* leaf, + *-ate*[1] (see *foliate*).] Having crispate or curled leaves. *Jackson,* Glossary.

crista, *n.*, (*b*) In *anat.,* a ridge or crest for the attachment of a muscle. (*c*) A narrow fold of enamel directed inward and backward from a point near the meeting of the protoloph and ectoloph in such a tooth as that of a rhinoceros. See cut under ★*tooth.* (*d*) A cord-like longitudinal ridge on the dorsal surface of the egg-capsule of cockroaches. *A. S. Packard,* Text-book of Entom., p. 519.—**Crista ethmoidei,** in *ichth.,* the ethmoid: a median bone in front of the frontals and above the vomer. See cut under *Esox.* *Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 509.—**Crista femoris.** Same as *linea aspera.*—**Crista helicis,** 'ridge of the helix,' the projection of the external ear just above the meatus, which divides the concha into two parts, the upper (cymba) and the lower (cavitas conchæ).—**Crista inferior,** in *ornith.,* the ridge along the proximal portion of the lower border of the humerus.—**Crista superior,** in *ornith.,* the marked ridge on the upper border for the attachment of the great pectoralis major.—**Crista tympanica,** 'tympanic ridge,' a roughened line on the annulus tympanicus which serves for the attachment of the drum membrane.—**Crista ulnæ,** 'ridge of the ulna'; the external border of the ulna.

critenchyma (kri-tengk'i-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κριτός,* separated, + *ἔγχυμα,* infusion: see ★*enchyma.*] In *bot.,* the tissue of the sheaths of fibrovascular bundles. *Jackson,* Glossary.

criteriology (krī-tē-ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *κριτήριον,* criterion, + *-λογια,* < *λέγειν,* speak.] The doctrine of criteria or standards of judgment. See *criterion.*

Criterion of equilibrium, of kinetic stability. See ★*equilibrium, kinetic* ★*stability.*

Critical days, days on which the crisis of an acute disease may occur.—**Critical integer, mineral.** See ★*integer,* ★*mineral.*—**Critical period.** Same as *climacteric.*—**Critical point.** (*c*) In *math.,* a point where the slope of the graph of a function is zero or infinitely great.—**Critical pressure, solution, speed.** See ★*pressure,* etc.—**Critical state,** in *phys.,* the condition of unstable equilibrium between the vapor phase and the liquid phase, in which a substance exists when at its critical pressure and critical temperature.—**Critical temperature, tube, value,** etc. See ★*temperature,* etc.

criticism, *n.*—**Morellian criticism.** It was noticed by Giovanni Morelli (1816–91), the critic of Italian painting, that the old painters dropped unconsciously into mannerisms in the representation of details, both im-

portant and unimportant; each master, for instance, having a peculiar way of constructing a hand or an ear. Morelli used these peculiarities with good results to supplement the higher criticism of style, color, and composition in ascribing paintings to their proper authors. The method has been widely adopted in the criticism of art.

croaker, *n.*, **4.** (*e*) The little roncador. (*f*) Any fish of the sciænoid genus *Micropogon*, especially *M. undulatus*.—**Black croaker**, the red roncador.—**Post croaker.** Same as *spot*, 7 (*a*).—**Silver croaker**, a sciænoid fish, *Bairdiella chrysura*, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**White croaker**, the queenfish.

Croatan group. See ★*group*[1].

crobylus, *n.* See *krobylos*.

crocard (krō-kärd′), *n.* [Also *crockard* (a modern spelling, but the word is not in modern use); ME. *crocard*, AF. *crokard*, prob. < ME. *crok*, a crock, a potsherd: see *crock*[1].] A base coin current in England in the time of Edward I.

croc-chien (krō-shyaṅ′), *n.* [Colonial F., for *croc de chien*, 'dog's fang' (from the hooked spines on the stems and leaves): F. *croc*, fang or tusk; *chien*, dog.] A common name in the West Indies of climbing palms of the genus *Desmoncus*.

Their stems and the petioles and midribs of the leaves are beset with hooked spines, making them very troublesome to one walking in a forest. See *Desmoncus*.

As the Spanish soldiers ran from the English, one of them was caught in the innumerable hooks of the *Croc-chien*. *Kingsley*, At Last, iii.

crocein (krō′sē-in), *n.* [*croce*(*ous*) + *-in*[2].] A name given to several acid coal-tar colors on account of the bright red they produce.—**Brilliant crocein M, 3B,** and **9B,** acid coal-tar colors of the disazo-sulphonic-acid type. They dye wool a bright bluish red from an acid bath, and are also used in coloring paper and, to a limited extent, in dyeing cotton.—**Crocein B** and **3B,** two acid coal-tar colors of the disazo type. The former is derived from amidoazo-benzine and the latter from azo-toluene. They dye wool red in an acid bath.—**Crocein 2B** or **3BX,** an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type, derived from naphthionic acid. It dyes wool red in an acid bath. Also called *scarlet* 000.—**Crocein orange, scarlet.** See ★*orange*[1], ★*scarlet*.

crocetin, *n.* (*b*) An amorphous red product, $C_{34}H_{46}O_{11}$, obtained by heating crocin, the coloring matter of saffron (*Crocus sativus*), with dilute mineral acids.

crochet, *n.* **4.** A fold of enamel directed forward from the anterior edge of the median cross-crest (metaloph) in such a tooth as the molar of a rhinoceros. See cut under ★*tooth*.

crocine (krō′sin), *a.* [L. *crocinus*, < Gr. κρόκινος, < κρόκος, saffron: see *crocus*.] Of or pertaining to the crocus.

crock[2], *n.* **2.** In *cricket*, a worthless player. [Slang.]

crocketed, *a.* **2.** Having crockets, or terminal snags: said of stags' horns.

crocketing (krok′e-ting), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, the system of crockets, as along the gable, or one angle, of a spire.—**2.** Decoration by means of rows of crockets: as, a steeple adorned by rich *crocketing*.

crockman (krok′man), *n.* A man who deals in crockery.

crock-stick (krok′stik), *n.* A stick used for stirring a pot; a pot-stick; a spurtle.

crocodile-arrow (krok′ō-dīl-ar′ō), *n.* A large arrow bearing the design of a crocodile on its foreshaft: used by the natives of Torres Strait, and remarkable on account of the conventional modifications of the crocodile design. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 20.

crocodile-shears (krok′ō-dīl-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as ★*alligator-shears*.

crocose (krō′kōs), *n.* [*croc-us* + *-ose*.] Sugar obtained by the hydrolysis of crocetin: now known to be glucose. Also called *saffron-sugar*.

Crocosmia (krō-koz′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Planchon, 1851–52), < Gr. κρόκος, saffron, crocus, + ὀσμή, smell. The dried flowers when moistened have the odor of saffron.] A genus of plants of the family *Iridaceæ*, which includes only one species, *C. aurea*, a showy bulbous autumn-blooming plant. This genus is distinguished from the closely allied genus *Tritonia* by having the stamens separated at equal distances instead of grouped at one side, the tube not swollen at the top, and the fruit 3-seeded instead of many-seeded. Its cultivation is that of *Gladiolus*. The plant is native to Africa.

crocus, *n.* **5.** In old *chem.*, a yellowish or reddish impure oxid of some of the metals: as, *crocus antimonii* or *crocus metallorum*, an impure oxid of antimony obtained by deflagration of natural sulphid of antimony with saltpeter; *crocus Martis*, oxid of iron left on heating sulphate of iron to redness in the air; *crocus Veneris*, red oxid of copper obtained by heating copper in the air.—**Autumn, fog, meadow,** or **Michaelmas crocus,** the meadow-saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*.—**Prairie** or **wild crocus,** the American pasque-flower, *Pulsatilla hirsutissima*. See *pasque-flower*.

crocused (krō′kust), *p. a.* Covered or decked with crocuses. *Ruskin*.

crocus-powder (krō′kus-pou″dėr), *n.* An old name for red oxid of iron in fine powder, used as a polishing material. See *crocus*, 4.

crodonium (krō-dō′ni-um), *n.* [NL.] A supposed new chemical element announced by Trommsdorff in 1820 as present in an incrustation produced by sulphuric acid: afterward shown to be a mixture of common substances.

croft-bleaching (krôft′blē″ching), *n.* Bleaching and exposure to the sun on grass, and frequent sprinkling; insolation. See *croft*, *v. t.*

crofter, *n.* Originally a customary tenant with well-defined rights to his holding, in the early nineteenth century the crofter came to be regarded merely as a tenant at will. Wholesale evictions of crofters led, in 1883, to the appointment of a parliamentary commission of investigation, the result of which was the enactment, in 1885, of the Crofters Act, which guaranteed permanence of tenure, compensation for improvements, and fair rents, determined by a permanent commission.

Since the passing of the *Crofters* Act of 1885, and the amending statutes of succeeding years, which added to the Commissioners' powers of fixing fair rents and cancelling arrears, the power of enlarging crofts and common grazings, political agitation among the Highland *crofters* has practically died out. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 464.

crogan (krō′gạn), *n.* See ★*craggan*.

crokinole (krō′ki-nōl), *n.* [Also *croquinole*, *crockinale*; < F. *croquignole*, a fillip; probably connected with *croquignole*, *craquignolle*, a cracknel, which originated in the root of *crack*[1], *v.*] A game played on a round or octagonal board, in which round wooden disks are filliped from the edge toward the middle. See *squail*.

Cro-Magnon race. See ★*race*[3].

cromfordite (krom′fôr-dīt), *n.* [*Cromford*, a locality in Derbyshire, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *phosgenite*.

cromhorn (krom′hôrn), *n.* Same as *cromorna*.

crommelin (krom′e-lin), *n.* [Appar. from a surname *Crommelin*.] A light roasted starch, similar to roasted potato starch, used in calico-printing as a thickener for thin colors.

Crompton loom. See ★*loom*[1].

Cromwellism (krom′wel-izm), *n.* Policy and methods characteristic of Oliver Cromwell. See *Cromwellian*.

Cronartium (krō-när′shium), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1815).] A genus of parasitic fungi of the order *Uredinales*. The æcidia grow on conifers and have been called *Peridermium*. The uredospores and teleutospores occur on leaves of *Ribes*, *Asclepias*, *Quercus*, etc. The teleutospores are one-celled and arranged in slender cylindrical brown masses. *C. Asclepiadeum* has æcidia on the trunk or branches of *Pinus sylvestris* and teleutospores on *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*, in Europe.

cronk (krongk), *a.* [Var. of *crank*[3].] **1.** Sick or feigned to be sick; in poor condition; in 'bad trim,' as a race-horse.—**2.** Unsound; cranky; shaky; unstable; 'crooked': as, *cronk* financial institutions.—**3.** Obtained by theft or fraud; stolen: as, *cronk* goods. [Australian slang in all senses.]

crook, *n.*, **4.** (*f*) A British foundry name for a compass of wood used in the forming up of the molds for casting bells.

10†. A name given to both the parenthesis ( ) and the square bracket [ ].

crookbill (krůk′bil), *n.* The New Zealand plover, *Anarhynchus frontalis*, in which the bill is bent sidewise.

crooked-foot (krůk′ed-fůt), *n.* A pathological condition of a horse's hoof in which one wall is concave from the coronet to the plantar surface, while the opposite wall is convex. The hoof may be said to be twisted to form an arc of a circle.

Crookes's layer, space, vacuum. See ★*layer*, ★*space*, ★*vacuum*.

croom (krŏm), *n.* A dialectal form of *crome*[2].

crop, *n.* **15.** In cattle, a portion of the back, on either side of the median line, immediately back of the shoulder. See cut under ★*point*[1]. —**16.** The working unit in the making of turpentine, consisting of a forest tract of from 200 to 250 acres, containing approximately 10,500 faces.—**17.** In certain cephalopods and other mollusks, a more or less dilated portion of the esophagus, sometimes forming a lobular cæcum.—**Ameliorating crop,** a crop beneficial to the soil, and grown wholly or partly for that reason.—**Black crop,** a crop of beans or peas, as opposed to one of cereals: according to some, it includes vetches when grown for seed. [Great Britain.]—**Brown crop,** a crop other than one of grain, as legumes, turnips, etc.

Most of the modern systems of rotation in connection with high farming depend . . . upon the alternation of

straw crops and leaf crops, or, as the old terms were, "white crops" and "*brown crops*."
Storer, Agriculture, II. 220.

Catch crop, a minor crop occupying the soil between the times of two principal crops; specifically, in Great Britain, a fallow crop of vetches, clover, rye, or the like, following the grain of one year and preceding the root crop of the next. See *cropped* ★*fallow* and *stolen crop*.—**Cleaning crop,** a crop which serves in any manner to rid the ground of weeds.

It [rye] becomes in a sense a "*cleaning*" *crop* when another crop immediately follows the depasturing.
T. Shaw, Forage Crops, p. 173.

Companion crop, a crop which is grown with another crop, the two occupying the land simultaneously.—**Cotton crops.** See ★*cotton*[1].—**County crop,** the crop or hair-cut of prisoners in the county jail. [Slang.]—**Cover crop,** a leguminous crop planted to protect the soil from washing and weeds during the period when it is not occupied by the main crop, at the same time serving to enrich it.—**Crop report,** specifically, an official exhibit of the condition of domestic crops, published monthly by the United States Department of Agriculture. These reports are based upon the advices of voluntary correspondents.—**Crop writer,** a skilled agriculturist who collects agricultural reports as to the prospects of good crops or poor crops.

Educated and practically trained meteorologists, *crop writers*, printers, and messengers are on duty, fully equipped with the most improved instruments and mechanical appliances for performing their various functions. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 67.

Forage crop, in the broadest sense, any crop grown principally for forage, that is, as feed for stock, or any crop so far as grown for this purpose. Cereals, including Indian corn, become forage crops when intended for stock-feeding, and even the sugar-beet when the use of the pulp for stock-feeding is in view. More often the term is used in some limited sense, as—(*a*) In British agriculture, a crop grown as green food for stock, exclusive of root crops and temporary or permanent pasture. (*J. Muir*, Agriculture, p. 243.) (*b*) In the United States, usually a crop of which the herbage is eaten either green or dry, not exclusive of pasturage; the meaning is not well defined with reference to roots, which (until recently the sugar-beet) have been little grown in the United States. (See the extract.) T. Shaw ("Forage Crops," p. 1) restricts the term to pasture crops other than grasses.

In a more limited and technical sense a *forage crop* is an annual crop in which the whole plant is used for food. *T. F. Hunt*, Cereals in America, p. 7.

Leguminous crop, a crop of any useful legume or pulse-plant, more especially of one grown in the field for cutting or for plowing under. Under such crops are included all the cultivated true beans, peas, and clovers, the vetches or tares and lupines, the cow-pea, chick-pea, horse-bean, soy-bean, sword-bean, sanfoin, sulla, sweet clover, beggar-weed, etc., all belonging to the family *Fabaceæ*.—**Money crop,** a crop which is sold, as cotton, in distinction from one consumed on the farm.—**Nitrogen-fixing crop,** a crop of some plant whose roots serve as hosts for the microbes which have the power of fixing the free nitrogen of the air as organic matter. The plants available for this purpose are legumes, such as clovers, the cow-pea, etc. The nitrogen accumulated in the roots is prepared for plant use through nitrification. See *nitrification*, ★*nitrogen-fixing*, and *nodule-bacteria* under *Bacterium*.—**Nurse crop,** an annual crop which serves, primarily or incidentally, to protect the young growth of some longer-lived crop, as rye or wheat sown with clover to secure the benefit of its shade. The term has been applied also to the banana grown with coffee to shade it.—**Protective crop.** Same as *nurse* ★*crop*.—**Renovating crop,** a crop grown for its effect in improving the soil; often, however, serving also as forage. Soiling crops (see below) may also be renovating crops.—**Root crop.** See *root-crop* and *cropped* ★*fallow*. In Great Britain root crops consist of turnips (white and yellow), Swedes, mangel-wurzel, carrots, and parsnips, with which are sometimes counted cabbage, kale, rape, and the potato.—**Scourging crop,** a crop which impoverishes the soil. [Great Britain.]

The flax is what is termed by farmers a *scourging crop*.
Low, Pract. Ag., p. 284.

Smothering crop, a dense and vigorous crop grown to suppress weeds.—**Soiling crop,** a crop suited to the purpose of soiling, that is, of being fed green to cattle in the stall or yard. Indian corn, small grains, and grasses can be thus used; but leguminous crops (clover, the cow-pea, alfalfa, etc.) are advantageous in that they require little expensive manuring and leave the soil richer and in better physical condition than before (see *nitrogen-fixing* ★*crops*), at the same time affording a rich nitrogenous food.—**Stolen crop,** a catch-crop: so called because it is taken between regular crops, as if by stealth.—**Succession crop,** a crop which is grown directly after another in a short rotation, particularly horticultural crops, as a succession in one season of lettuce, beans, and turnips. The practice of raising succession crops is called *succession-cropping*.—**Top crop,** in *cotton-growing*, a crop which, in the more southern States, may sometimes be gathered from the upper, late-maturing bolls.—**Trap-crop,** a crop attractive to noxious insects, planted to draw them away from some other crop. On the trap-crop the insects are killed by poison, or in some cases the crop laden with eggs is fed to cattle.

crop, *v. t.* **4.** To shear; cut the nap from, as woolen cloth.—**5.** To cut down needlessly the outer margins of a book. When this cutting shaves the type the book so treated is said to be *bled*.

crop-belt (krop′belt), *n.* Same as *crop-*★*zone*.

crop-ends (krop′endz), *n.* The rough, unfinished ends of rails, billets, or blooms, in the rolling-mill process, which are cut off in bringing the finished pieces to standard length and to remove the defective portions which are con-

centrated into such wastage. The crop-ends are melted over again and charged, as scrap, into the furnaces.

Large billets can be rolled at one operation into small rods of great length, so that the proportion of metal wasted in the form of *crop-ends* is greatly reduced.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 588.

crop-head (krop′hed), *n.* The top or head of an ingot. This is always less sound than the bottom or foot, since the formation of the "pipe" in cooling occurs in the head, and any impurities rise there by liquation. More metal should therefore be cut off from the head than from the bottom end. See ★ *crop-ends*.

The next process is to cut the long bloom up into smaller blooms, in which electrically-driven bloom shears are brought into play. The rough ends — "*crop heads*" — are cut off and are placed by an electric crane in a car for shipment to any part of the works.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 21, 1903, p. 22687.

crop-leather (krop′leᵺ″ėr), *n.* Sole-leather made from a hide from which the belly has been trimmed off.

crop-over (krop′ō″vėr), *n.* The end of the sugar-cane harvest on a plantation; hence, a celebration or harvest-home often held on the last day of the cane-cutting. [West Indies.]

cropper[4] (krop′ėr), *n.* [See the def.] A small bed-and-platen printing-press invented by George P. Gordon (1858) of New York, but named from the machinist (H. S. Cropper) who introduced it into Great Britain.

cropper-worker (krop′ėr-wėr″kėr), *n.* One who operates a cropper or cropping-machine used in facing cloth by cropping or shearing the nap.

cropping, *n.*, **3.** (*b*) *pl.* Exposures of bed-rock through the surface-mantle; outcrops. — **Combined cropping,** in *forestry*, the combination of forest and field crops on the same area.

cropping-out (krop′ing-out″), *n.* A rock exposure; an outcrop.

cropping-shears (krop′ing-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as ★*alligator-shears*.

crop-service (krop′sėr″vis), *n.* See *climate-and crop-service*, under ★*climate*.

crop-tin (krop′tin), *n.* Same as *crop-ore*.

croquant (krō-känt′), *n.* [F. *croquant*, crackling, crisp, ppr. of *croquer*, crackle.] A crisp sweet cake or pastry; something brittle made of nuts, as peanut brittle, etc.

crosnes (krōn), *n.* Same as ★*chorogi*.

cross[1], *n.*, **15.** In *geom.*, the point determined by two straight lines: the intersection of two straight lines. — **Axial cross.** See ★*axial*. — **Celtic cross,** a form of sepulchral monument found in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the islands. The name *Celtic* is largely conventional, the works themselves often dating from a later period, sometimes as late as the thirteenth century. They are decorated with interlaced patterns commonly called *Celtic*. — **Cervical cross.** See ★*cervical*. — **Cross dollar.** See ★*dollar*. — **Cross of the Holy Ghost,** the decoration of the Order of the Holy Ghost (which see, under *ghost*). — **Egyptian cross.** See ★*Egyptian*. — **Irish cross,** a form of Celtic cross having a circle at the intersection of the arms with the shaft. See *Celtic* ★*cross* and cut of monumental cross, under *cross*[1], *n.* — **Stations of the cross,** a series of fourteen representations of the passion of Christ, either painted or in relief, around the interior of a Roman Catholic church, before which the faithful pray and meditate; also, the formulary of prayers used for this purpose. — **To give the double cross to,** in racing or any game or sport in which betting is concerned, to conspire with one man to betray another and then to betray the first: as when A, a runner who can easily outrun his opponent B, arranges (for a consideration) with C to let B win, and then, having informed his own backers of this contract with C, arranges with them (for a consideration) to win the race himself, thus giving the double cross to C, who, unaware of A's treachery, bets on B and loses both his bets and the consideration he had paid. See *cross*, 14. [Gamblers' slang.] — **To shake the cross,** to abandon crooked or swindling ways; become 'good.' [Slang.]

cross[1], *a.* **9.** Dishonest; not honestly come by; not on the square: as, a *cross* horse. [Slang.] — **10.** In *logic*, having an extensive part in common, without including or being included. Cross terms are such terms as *living* and *corruptible*, if there are things that are both living and corruptible, others living but incorruptible, others not living but corruptible, whether there is or is not anything neither living nor corruptible. — **Cross keys, ratio.** See ★*key*[1], ★*ratio*.

cross[1], *v. i.* **6.** In *euchre*, when the trump is turned down, to make it the opposite color.

cross-arm (krôs-ärm), *n.* A cross-piece; an arm or bracket which crosses a pole or post: used on poles to carry wires and keep them separated.

cross-assortative (krôs′a-sôr″ta-tiv), *a.* Reciprocally assortative; serving to assort or separate into kinds which are reciprocals. — **Cross-assortative mating,** assortative mating considered reciprocally; the mating or pairing of a male parent with the characteristic *x* and a female parent with the characteristic *y*, as compared with that of a male parent with the characteristic *y* and a female parent with the characteristic *x*.

cross-beard (krôs′bērd), *n.* In *organ-building*, see ★*beard*, 6 (*b*).

cross-beat (krôs′bēt), *n.* In beating time for music, the motion of the hand sidewise or across in marking one of the pulses of a measure between the initial and the final pulse; also, such an intermediate pulse itself.

cross-bedded (krôs′bed″ed), *a.* Having cross- or false bedding. See *false bedding*, under *false*.

cross-belt, *n.* **2.** In *mach.*, a crossed belt; a belt which is crossed or twisted so that the driven pulley will run in a direction opposite to that of the driver.

cross-binding (krôs′bīn″ding), *n.* In *mach.*, binding across corners; the act of sticking in guides, due to a tendency to twist instead of to travel in a line parallel to the guides.

cross-border (krôs′bôr″dėr), *a.* Forming a border across, as across a fabric woven on a Jacquard loom, such as that in a handkerchief, a table-cover, a towel, etc. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 165. — **Cross-border Jacquard loom.** See ★*loom*[1].

cross-bred, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *biol.*, the offspring produced by the crossing of parents which exhibit antagonistic or mutually exclusive characters, such as blackness and whiteness, tallness and shortness, which do not blend. The generative cells of a cross-bred are held to be of two sorts — those that confer upon descendants the characteristics of one parent and those that confer the characteristics of the other.

Hence it is seen that the 75 per cent. dominants are not really of similar constitution, but consist of twenty-five which are pure dominants and fifty which are really *cross-breds*, though, like the *cross-breds* raised by crossing the two original varieties, they only exhibit the dominant character.
Bateson, Mendel's Prin. of Heredity, p. 10.

cross-catalogue (krôs′kat″a-log), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cross-catalogued*, ppr. *cross-cataloguing*. To enter in a catalogue under two or more headings, as under both author and subject.

cross-chains (krôs′chānz), *n. pl.* Chains connecting the front and rear sleds of a logging-sled.

cross-claim (krôs′klām), *n.* An opposing claim; a claim in reply or opposition to another; a counter-claim.

cross-coloring (krôs′kul″or-ing), *n.* In *geol.*, color-markings developed independently of the stratification by infiltrated matter. *Science*, May 31, 1901, p. 869.

cross-crib (krôs′krib), *n.* A headquarters for crooks and blacklegs. *Stand. Dict.* [Thieves' slang.]

Cross-curves of stability, in *naval arch.*, a congeries of curves showing righting arms or righting moments of transverse stability of a vessel. Each cross-curve represents for a constant inclination the righting arm with reference to a fixed pole, as an ordinate, corresponding to the varying displacements as abscissæ. On such a diagram a vertical line with any given displacement as abscissa gives, by its intersection with each curve, the righting arm at the corresponding inclination, from which the curve of statical stability for the given displacement for all inclinations can readily be plotted.

crosscut, *v. t.* **2.** To cross-plow, as in fallowing.

A rough condition of soil . . . such as is obtained by winter ploughing and spring *cross-cutting*.
J. Wrightson, Fallow and Fodder Crops, p. 15.

cross-cut, *n.* **3.** In *math.*, a line, regarded as a section actually made in the surface, which begins at one point of a boundary, goes into the interior of the surface, and, without anywhere intersecting either another boundary-line or itself, ends at a point of the boundary. A cross-cut may connect two points on the same boundary-line, or two on different boundary-lines; or it may end where it began; or it may end in a point of its previous course. Also *cross-line*.

cross-division (krôs′di-vizh″on), *n.* In *logic*, a multiple mode of division by which the concept or class divided is divided in several ways, each subclass in each of these ways intersecting every subclass in each of the other ways. Thus, if men are divided according to their complexions, according to their ages, and according to their social status, this will be a cross-division. Mendeléjeff's division of the chemical elements into groups and series is a cross-division.

crossdye (krôs′dī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crossdyed*, ppr. *crossdyeing*. To carry out the process of ★crossdyeing (which see).

crossdye (krôs′dī), *n.* A color suitable for use in crossdyeing. — **Crossdye black.** See ★*black*.

crossdyeing (krôs′dī-ing), *n.* [Verbal noun of *crossdye*.] The process of dyeing cotton-and-wool union-cloth in which the cotton warp has been dyed some color before weaving. During the crossdyeing the woolen or worsted filling may be colored to match the cotton warp, or it may be dyed a different color. In the latter case the result is called a *shot-effect*. See the extract.

Cross-dyeing is always preferred for medium and better class goods, since it is then possible to dye both the cotton and the wool with a greater choice of colouring matter and process, and the most suitable for each fiber may be employed.
J. J. Hummel, Dyeing of Textile Fabrics, p. 466.

Crossed inheritance, paralysis. See ★*inheritance, paralysis*.

cross-education (krôs′ed-ū-kā″shon), *n.* In *psychol.*, the transference of the effects of practice from the one side of the body to the other, unpractised side. *W. W. Davis*, Yale Psychol. Stud., 1898, p. 6.

cross-fault (krôs′fâlt), *n.* In *geol.*, a fault striking across the axis of a mountain-range or the general strike of the displaced strata.

Both longitudinal and *cross-faults* are said to have been developed more especially in the Eastern Alps.
Geog. Jour. (R.G.S.), XVI. 461.

cross-feed (krôs′fēd), *n.* In *mach.*, a device for feeding the tool or material crosswise in relation to the principal motion of either, or in relation to the long axis of the machine.

cross-fertilization, *n.* **2.** In general, the sexual union of two germ-cells from two parent organisms, as contrasted with self-fertilization in plants and in some hermaphrodite animals.

cross-fiber (krôs′fī″bėr), *n.* One of the varieties of chrysotile asbestos or fibrous serpentine.

This mineral occurs as a filling of veinlets, in which the fiber sometimes lies more or less parallel to the walls (especially where movement has affected it), and is then called *slip-fiber*; but more commonly the structure is almost at a right angle to the vein-walls, and is then called *cross-fiber*.
Amer. Geol., March, 1905, p. 194.

cross-figure (krôs′fig″ūr), *n.* A superficial figure which crosses itself, as a figure 8.

cross-fingering (krôs′fing″gėr-ing), *n.* In playing certain wood wind-instruments, like the flute, the use of the fingers out of the regular or serial order, so as to make extreme tones possible.

cross-flow (krôs′flō), *v. i.* To flow transversely.

cross-flute (krôs′flōt), *n.* A transverse flute. See ★*flute*[1], 1.

cross-fold (krôs′fōld), *n.* A fold which crosses another older fold obliquely or at right angles.

These had been deformed by oblique *cross-folds*.
Nature, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 359.

cross-fur (krôs′fėr), *v. t.* To fur or cover with laths diagonally.

cross-hatch (krôs′hach), *n.* In *engraving*, a series of lines intersecting at right angles or diagonally.

cross-hatch (krôs′hach), *v. t.* In *engraving*, to shade with lines crossing one another. See *cross-hatching*.

cross-haul (krôs′hâl), *n.* In *logging*, the cleared space in which a team moves in cross-hauling.

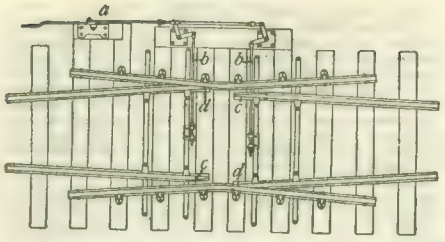
cross-haul (krôs′hâl), *v. t.* In *logging*, to load (cars or sleds) with logs by horse-power and crotch or loading-chain.

cross-head, *n.* **3.** In *printing*, same as ★*cross-heading*.

cross-heading (krôs′hed″ing), *n.* **1.** In *mining*: (*a*) A passage driven for ventilation from the airway to the gangway, or from one breast through the pillar to the adjoining working. (*b*) A roadway driven in the solid, or maintained through old workings, to intersect other haulage-roads diagonally or at right angles. (*c*) A roadway driven at less inclination than directly to the rise of the seam. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook.* — **2.** In *printing*, a subheading; a title set in the body of the printed matter at the beginning of a subdivision of the treatment.

cross-heredity (krôs′hē-red″i-ti), *n.* The resemblance of descendants to parents or ancestors considered reciprocally, or through the comparison of the descendants of male ancestors who are *x* and female ancestors who are *y* with those of male ancestors who are *y* and female ancestors who are *x*. *Biometrika*, April, 1903, p. 344.

crossing, *n.* — **Movable-point crossing,** in *railroading*, a track-crossing formed of a pair of split switches placed with the points facing each other where the tracks cross at a small angle. The two switches move together in opposite directions, and any movement opens one track and closes the other. Another form is called a *movable-frog crossing*. — **Reciprocal crossing,** the crossing of the male of one race or species with the female of a second, and of the male of the second with the female of the first. It often happens that a cross is fertile and its reciprocal sterile. The eggs of *Echinus microtuberculatus* are readily fertilized with the sperm of *Strongylocentrotus*



Movable-frog Crossing.

a, switch-stand and lever; *b*, *b*, switch-rods; *c*, *c*, frog in open position; *d*, *d*, closed position.

lividus, but the eggs of *S. lividus* cannot be fertilized with the sperm of *E. microtuberculatus*.

crossing-plate (krôs'ing-plāt), *n.* An iron or steel plate forming a crossing of two lines of track.

crossite (krôs'īt), *n.* [Named after Whitman *Cross* of the United States Geological Survey.] A mineral of the amphibole group, in composition between glaucophane and riebeckite. It is marked by its bright blue color and is frequently observed in the crystalline schists of the Coast Range in California.

cross-lamination (krôs'lam-i-nā″shọn), *n.* Minor bedding somewhat oblique to the major stratification-lines in sedimentary rocks; cross-bedding or false bedding.

cross-leaf (krôs'lēf), *n.* The cross-leaved, cauliflorous calabash-tree, *Crescentia alata*, a small tree with horizontal branches and round, gourd-like, hard-shelled fruit the size of a large orange. The leaves usually grow in fascicles of three, of which the middle leaf is trifoliate, composed of a long winged petiole and three leaflets, which together have the shape of a cross. The fruit and leaves are used medicinally in Mexico. The species is of Mexican origin, but was early introduced into Guam and the Philippines. Also called *jicara*.

cross-leaved (krôs'lēvd), *a.* In *bot.*, having four-leaved whorls in the form of a cross.

Crossley reflector. See ★*reflector*.

cross-line (krôs'lin), *n.* Same as ★*cross-cut*, 3.

cross-matched (krôs'macht), *a.* Said of a team of four or more horses in which the horses on either side resemble one another in color, but differ from those of the opposite side.

cross-memory (krôs'mem″ọ̈-ri), *n.* In *psychol.*, cross-education, regarded as a transference of habit or organic memory.

It was noticed by Weber and Fechner that the memory for arm movements is transferred from one side to the other, and that this *cross-memory* is symmetrical and not identical. *Scripture*, New Psychol., p. 190.

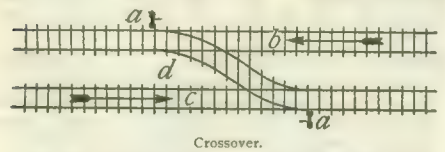
cross-motion (krôs'mō″shọn), *n.* Motion of a star at right angles to the line of sight expressed in linear units (miles per second). It can be calculated from the proper motion (seconds of arc per year) when the parallax of the star is known. Sometimes called *thwartwise motion*.

I have classified the stars in this way not only as a whole, but also with reference to their *cross-motion*—motion at right angles to that of the sun.
S. Newcomb, in Pop. Sci. Mo., March, 1901, p. 457.

Crossopodia (kros-ọ̈-pō'di-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρόσσαι*, battlements, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), a foot.] A name which has been applied to certain serpentine or vermiform markings on Silurian rocks, commonly regarded as the trails of crustaceans, worms, or mollusks.

crossopterine (kros-op'tẹ-rin), *n.* [*Crossopter(ix)* + *-ine*².] An amorphous alkaloid found in the bark of *Crossopterix Kotschyana* Fenzl. of Abyssinia.

crossover, *n.* **2.** In *railroading*, a crossing or connecting line of rails and two switches joining two lines of rails. It is used to enable a



Crossover.

a, switch and switch-stand; *b*, up-line; *c*, down-line; *d*, crossover.

train to cross from one line to another. See *switch*, 2, and ★*ladder*, 3.— **3.** In *elect.*, a place where two wires pass each other without touching. Should they touch a cross would be formed. See *cross*¹, 13.— **4.** Same as *sontag*. — **5.** The crossing of the swiftest current in a river from one side of the channel to the other. Crossovers generally occur between two bends in the course of a stream.

Just below the Pass of Lillo there is a *cross-over* in the [river] current, making a neutral point and forming a shoal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 533.

cross-parental (krôs'pā-ren″tạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to parentage considered reciprocally, or through the comparison of fathers who are *x* and mothers who are *y* with fathers who are *y* and mothers who are *x*.

I determined *C* from the twelve series and found for its mean value ·5585. This is within two per cent. of the value of *C* found for the *cross-parental* relationships, and I think the agreement is as close as we could hope for.
Biometrika, Nov., 1903, p. 392.

cross-plow (krôs'plou), *v. t.* To plow at right angles with a former plowing.

cross-raise (krôs'rāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cross-raised*, ppr. *cross-raising*. To raise (the nap of cloth) across its width.

cross-reel (krôs'rēl), *v. t.* To wind (yarn) on a reel with a reciprocating motion. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 362.

cross-reference (krôs'ref″ẹr-ẹns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cross-referenced*, ppr. *cross-referencing*. To relegate or refer by a cross-reference; provide with cross-references.

cross-rib (krôs'rib), *n.* In a side of beef, one of the sternal ribs which run crosswise to the body.—**Cross-rib steak.** See ★*steak*.

cross-road, *n.* **4.** Same as ★*cross-heading*, 1 (*a*) and (*b*).

cross-section, *n.* **2.** The area of a section, of a bar, tube, rod, or other body, taken at right angles to its axis. *C. Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 101.—**Cross-section paper.** See ★*paper*. **Cross-section units,** units of area, such as the circular mil and the circular millimeter, used for the convenient expression of the areas of cross-section of bars, rods, and wires. Such units are so defined as to avoid the use in computation of the factor π; the circular millimeter, for example, is the area of a circle whose diameter is one millimeter. Also called *circular units*.

cross-sectional (krôs'sek″shọn-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cross-section or that section of a body (specifically of a bar, rod, or wire) which is normal to the major axis of the body. *H. Du Bois*, The Magnetic Circuit, p. 60.—**Curve of cross-sectional areas.** See ★*curves of ship calculations*.

cross-septation (krôs'sep-tā″shọn), *n.* The division of a hypha or other cell by means of a transverse septum.

cross-sleeper (krôs'slē″pẹr), *n.* In *railroading*, a long tie, or one longer than those used in an ordinary track, employed to support more than two rails, as at a switch.

cross-slide (krôs'slīd), *n.* That part of a machine on which either the work or the tool-carriage travels across the principal direction of motion.

cross-spring (krôs'spring), *n.* In *carriage-making*, a half-elliptic spring which extends across the body, the ends being secured by toggle-joints to the ends of the side-springs.

cross-stitch (krôs'stich), *v. t.* To sew or embroider with a cross-stitch; sew or fasten with cross-stitches.

cross-straps (krôs'straps), *n. pl.* Ornamental straps which cross one another at the end of the body of a carriage, the upper ends being secured to the body and the lower to the pump-handles.

cross-stratification (krôs'strat-i-fi-kā″shọn), *n.* Cross-bedding or false bedding. See *false*.

cross-stratified (krôs'strat″i-fīd), *a.* False-bedded. See *false bedding*, under *false*.

cross-stump (krôs'stump), *n.* In *cricket*, a stump 2 feet long, formerly laid like a bail across the two wickets. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 31. [Obsolete.]

cross-talk (krôs'tâk), *n.* Talk from another telephone circuit that interferes with or intrudes into one's own communication.

crosstoes (krôs'tōz), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*: so called from the digitate clusters of pods which twist after opening.

cross-town (krôs'toun), *a.* That runs across the town: as, a *cross-town* line of street-cars; a *cross-town* car.

cross-turret (krôs'tur″et), *n.* A turret in a turret-lathe the axis of which is horizontal and lies across the bed, instead of being vertical, as in most turret-lathes.

cross-vault (krôs'vâlt), *n.* A groined vault, usually one in which the two cylindrical surfaces which meet one another are of the same width and height, so that the plan would form a cross of the usual type.

Cross-warp weave. See ★*weave*¹.

cross-weed (krôs'wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Diplotaxis* of the mustard family, especially *D. muralis* and *D. tenuifolia*, the cruciferous character of whose flowers is more than usually marked. See *stinkweed*, 1, and *wall-rocket*, under *rocket*². Both species are adventive in the United States. Also known as *sand-rocket*.

cross-wind (krôs'wind), *n.* In *archery*, a wind blowing across the range.

cross-wind (krôs'wīnd), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To wind (yarn) on a reel in such a manner that the windings cross at an acute angle with the axis. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 360.

II. *intrans.* To twist; depart from a plane: said of a plank or platform which twists out of its plane.

cross-wood (krôs'wụ̊d), *n.* A West Indian shrub of the family *Theophrastaceæ*, *Jaquinia aculeata*: so called from the fact that its branches are produced in whorls of four, thus forming a cross.

crotaconic (krō-tạ-kon'ik), *a.* [*crot(on)* + *aconic* (?).] Noting a crystalline, easily soluble acid, $CH_3CH:C(CO_2H)_2$ (?), obtained by the saponification of cyancrotonic acid: as, *crotaconic* acid (which melts at 119° C.).

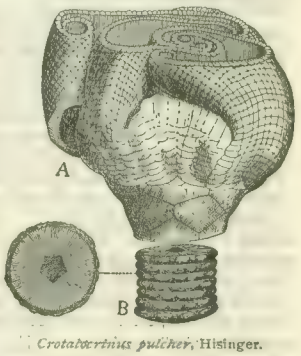
crotalic (krō-tal'ik), *a.* [*Crotalus* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Crotalus*, or to a poison derived from snakes of that genus.

crotalin (krō'tạ-lin), *n.* [*Crotalus* + *-in*².] An albuminous poison found in venom derived from snakes of the genus *Crotalus*.

crotalism (krō'tạ-lizm), *n.* [NL. *Crotal(aria)* + *-ism*.] A disease of horses, known chiefly in the valley of the Missouri river, due to eating the rattlebox, *Crotalaria sagittalis*. Also called *bottom disease*, because it occurs on bottom-land.

The diseases resulting from plant poisoning known as locoism and *crotalism*, which prevail in some parts of the West and Northwest, are caused, respectively, by the continued eating in the field of some one of the several locoweeds (Astragalus and Aragallus species) and by the eating of the rattleweed or rattlebox (Crotalaria sagittalis) either in the field or in hay.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1900, p. 308.

Crotalocrinus (krō-tạ-lok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of singular camerate crinoids in which the branches of the first arms rapidly dichotomize, but remain united so that each arm forms a broad infolded net. It occurs in the Silurian rocks.



Crotalocrinus pulcher, Hisinger. Silurian; Gottland.

A, crown with folded arms; *B*, portion of stem. (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

crotaloid (krō'tạ-loid), *a.* [*Crotalus* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to a rattlesnake; having the characters of a rattlesnake.

crotaphion (krō-taf'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κροτάφιον*, neut. of *κροτάφιος*, of the temples, < *κρόταφος*, temple.] In *craniom.*, the posterior terminal point of the suture between the parietal and sphenoid bones.

crotaphite, *a.*—**Crotaphite fossa** or **depression,** the groove on the posterior portion and superior face of a bird's skull in which the temporal muscles lie. The size of this is an indication of the power of the mandible, and it is large in fish-eating birds.

crotaphitic (krō-tạ-fit'ik), *a.* [*crotaphite* + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, same as *crotaphite*. Also *crotaphytic*.

The morphogenic action of *crotaphytic* muscles on the skull and brain of the Carnivora and Primates, by M. R. Anthony. *Nature*, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 120.

crotaphyte, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *crotaphite*.

crotch (kroch), *v. t.* In *logging*, to cut notches on opposite sides of (a log) near the end, into which dogs are fastened.

crotch-chain (kroch'chān), *n.* A tackle for loading logs on sleds, cars, or skidways by cross-hauling.

crotchet, *n.* **11.** In *zoöl.*, one of the slightly curved and notched bristles or chætæ common among *Oligochæta*, and serving probably as locomotor organs.— **12.** Same as *crocket*.

crotching (kroch'ing), *n.* In *billiards*, a play analogous to the anchor (see ★*anchored*) in balk-line billiards, with the exception that, as the two object-balls lie transversely in a corner of the table, less accuracy of touch and far less skill are required to keep them there. The same situation can occur in the jaw of a pocket-table, but is more difficult to maintain, unless balls are larger and pockets smaller than the standard. Crotching beyond three successive shots was barred as early as 1862, and jawing in 1866; but both in America and in England expert professionals have since sometimes resorted to one or the other for their high runs.

crotch-tongue (kroch'tung), *n.* Two pieces of wood, in the form of a V, joining the front and rear sleds of a logging-sled.

crotin (krō'tin), *n.* [*Crot(on)* + *-in*2.] A highly poisonous toxalbumin contained in the seed of *Croton Tiglium*.

Crotonic aldehyde. See ★*aldehyde*.

crotonoleic (krō″ton-ō-lē'ik), *a.* [*Croton* + L. *oleum*, oil.] Noting a pale-yellow compound existing, partly as free acid and partly as glyceride, in croton-oil. It is a drastic purgative.

crounotherapy (krō-nō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [Reg. **crunotherapy*, < Gr. κρουνός, a spring, + θεραπεία, medical treatment.] Treatment of disease by a course of drinking or bathing, aided by a special dietary and exercises, at a mineral-spring resort. *Lancet*, July 11, 1903, p. 104.

croup1, *n.*—**Catarrhal croup.** Same as *false croup*.—**Diphtheritic croup,** diphtheria of the larynx.—**Fibrinous croup,** true croup.—**Intestinal croup,** croupous inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestine.—**Pharyngeal croup,** inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx attended with a fibrinous exudation.—**Pseudomembranous croup,** true croup.—**Uterine croup,** croupous inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus.

croup1 (krōp), *v. i.* [Also *croop*, *crupe*, prob. imitative, like *roup*, etc. See *croup*1, *n.*] To cry out; cry hoarsely; specifically, to cough hoarsely, as in croup. [Provincial (Sc.) or colloq.]

crouper-bush (krō'per-bůsh), *n.* The button-bush, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

croup-kettle (krōp'ket″l), *n.* A kettle under which a low flame is kept lighted so that there may be a continuous escape of vapor: used in giving vapor inhalations in cases of laryngitis, or to keep the atmosphere of the room humid.

croustade (krös-tād'), *n.* [F., < It. *crostata*: see *crustate*, *custard*.] A cup-like form of bread toasted, fried in hot fat, or dipped in melted butter and browned in the oven; also, a hollow mold of rice sprinkled with bread-crumbs and fried in deep fat, or of puff-paste filled with creamed meat, fish, etc.

crout (krout), *n.* Same as *sauer-kraut*.

croûte au pot (krōt ō pō'). [F., 'crust in the pot': see *crust*.] A clear soup to which small pieces of toast, or of stale bread, have been added just before serving.

croûton (krö-toṅ'), *n.* [F., < *croûte*, crust.] A small piece of bread dipped in melted butter and toasted in the oven, or fried in hot butter or fat: used in soups and to garnish various types of stewed dishes.

crow2, *n.* 2. (*b*) In the West Indies, particularly in Jamaica, the black vulture, *Catharista atrata*.—**Blue-wattled crow,** in New Zealand, a name given to *Glaucopis wilsoni*, a bird of the crow family.

crow-bird (krō'bėrd), *n.* The purple grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula*: so called in some parts of the United States.

crowd1, *v. t.*—**To crowd off,** to work (a ship) off from the land.

crowd1, *n.*—**Crowd of sail,** a press of canvas; all possible sail set.

crowd-poison (kroud'poi″zn), *n.* Volatile excrementitious matters contained in the respired air, which by concentration become dangerous to health in crowded places. *G. H. Napheys*, Prevention and Cure of Disease, I. 197.

crowd-poisoning (kroud'poi″zn-ing), *n.* A morbid state induced by the inhalation of waste products given off by the breath and skin of a number of persons confined in an unventilated space; ochlesis.

The symptoms arising from indigestion, from *crowd-poisoning*, from sewer-gas-poisoning, from ptomaine-poisoning (auto-infection), etc., are often ascribed to "malaria." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Feb., 1901, p. 371.

crow-duck (krō'duk), *n.* See *Fulica*.

crowd-weed (kroud'wēd), *n.* 1. The field-cress, *Lepidium campestre*.—2. The charlock or wild mustard, *Brassica arvensis*.

crow-eater (krō'ē″tėr), *n.* One who will do anything rather than work. [Colloq., Australia.]

crowfoot, *n.* 2. The name is applied to many plants with pedately or palmately divided leaves, chiefly of the genus *Ranunculus*, but also of other genera, especially the club-mosses, *Lycopodium inundatum*, *L. obscurum*, and *L. complanatum*. See *bog* ★*club-moss*, ★*Christmas green*, and *Lycopodium*.—**American crowfoot,** the spotted crane's-bill, *Geranium maculatum*.—**Celery-leaved crowfoot,** *Ranunculus sceleratus*. Also called *water-celery* (which see).—**Corn crowfoot,** *Ranunculus arvensis*, common in the Old World and sparingly found in the United States. See *hungerweed* and *starve-acre*.—**Cursed crowfoot.** Same as *celery-leaved* ★*crowfoot*, translating the specific name.—**Ditch-crowfoot, marsh-crowfoot.** Same as *celery-leaved* ★*crowfoot*.—**Musk-crowfoot,** *Adoxa Moschatellina*, better known as *hollow-root*. Also called *musk-root* and *moschatel*. See *Adoxa*.—**Tuberous crowfoot.** Same as *musk-*★*crowfoot*.—**Water-crowfoot.** See *water-crowfoot*.—**Wood-crowfoot.** (*a*) The goldilocks, *Ranunculus auricomus*. See *goldilocks* and *Ranunculus*. (*b*) The wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa*.

crowfoot-grass (krō'fůt-gras), *n.* 1. A plant, *Dactyloctenium Ægyptiacum*, distinguished as *little crowfoot*, a low creeping grass of warm climates, common in the southern United States. It is a weed of cultivated grounds, but sometimes cut for hay. The name, as with other crowfoot-grasses, refers to the digitate inflorescence.—2. The similar but larger *Eleusine Indica*, also called *goose-grass*, *yard-grass*, *wire-grass*, etc. See *wire-grass*, 2.—**Bearded crowfoot-grass, feather crowfoot-grass,** a grass of the genus *Chloris*. See ★*finger-grass*, 3.—**Texas crowfoot-grass,** *Diplachne dubia*, a promising hay-grass somewhat of the crowfoot habit.

crow-hop (krō'hop), *n.* The action of a horse in endeavoring to throw a rider by arching the body, holding the legs stiff, and bucking vigorously. [Local, U. S.]

All bronchos are different individually, but the ways they try to throw their riders may be classed under three heads. The first is known as the *crow-hop*. The rider gets on a wild horse and immediately the steed bunches itself up like a goat, holds itself stiff in limb and body, and bucks promiscuously. It jars the rider, but the horse that only does this is considered easy and tame. *Wide World Mag.*, April, 1903, p. 548.

crow-line (krō'līn), *n.* The straight line of a crow's flight. See *crow-flight*.

crown. I. *n.* 7. (*f*) In *mech.*: (2) The amount of curvature of a surface or line. In pulleys for flat belts the face is made of larger diameter in the middle to check a tendency of the belt to work off to one side or the other by greater stretching on the edges. (*g*) In *arch.*: (2) An ornamental top of a tower used in late English Gothic. It resembles four or more flying buttresses meeting at their highest point. (*k*) In *zoöl.*: (1) The protuberance on the head of a whale, particularly of a right whale, surrounding the blow-holes. [Rare.] (2) Same as *crown-antler*. [Rare.] (3) Same as *coronet*1, 6 (in reference to the bones of a horse's foot). (4) In the terminology of the *Crinoidea*, the calyx without the stem. (*l*) In *ship-building*, the arching athwartship or camber of a deck or deck-beam; also, the top or central part of such an arched deck.

These spaces include the internal volume of the ship, below the deck forming the *crown* of the engine and boiler-rooms. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 61.

(*m*) The horizontal cap-piece or collar of a set of mine timbers. Also called *crown-tree*. [Scotch.] (*n*) That part of the bridle of a harness which extends over the horse's head and to which the cheeks are attached. (*o*) In *agri.*, the middle line of a ridge of land, formed by two furrow-slices laid back to back. [Great Britain.] (*p*) In *bell-founding*, the top of a bell, of which the cannons are parts and to which the tongue is attached within. Also called *pallet*. (*q*) Same as ★*howell*.

12. (*b*) The summit of a root, as of a beet or turnip, the leaf-bases forming a circle. (*c*) The leaves and living branches of a tree. In forest measurements the use of the term varies with the kind of tree and the purpose of the measurements. For example, *crown* may be used to designate either the whole leaf-and-branch system or that portion of it above a dead or a growing branch of a given size. In the description of trees the crown is said to be long or short, broad or narrow, compact or ragged, conical or flat.

16. An abbreviation of *crown-glass*.

Experiments of the eminent Jena glass-makers with phosphate *crowns* and borate flints are optically highly successful. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 41.

Brabant crown, a Belgian silver coin struck under Austrian domination, weighing 456 grains, .872 fine.—**Crown forest.** See *national* ★*forest*.—**Crown imperial,** in late English Gothic architecture, a decorative finish of a tower produced by carrying up four curved ribs upon which a small spire is set. The term was invented in the nineteenth century to describe a thing once thought very attractive. The Church of St. Giles at Edinburgh is the best-known example, though there are several others, among them the Church of St. Dunstan's in the East, in the City of London.—**Gothic crown,** an English silver coin of Queen Victoria, struck as a pattern in 1846, 1847, and 1853.—**Iron crown of Lombardy,** a thin ring of iron, said to have been forged from a nail of the true cross, overlaid with gold and precious stones. It is supposed to have been made for Agilulf, king of the Longobards, in 591, and was worn by Charlemagne and all the medieval emperors who were also kings of Lombardy. Napoleon I. placed it upon his head. It is now in the cathedral of Monza, in Italy.—**Order of the crown.** (*i*) *Order of the Iron Crown of Italy*. See *iron*.—**Order of the Oak Crown,** an order for civil and military merit, conferred by Luxemburg and founded in 1841.—**Order of Rue Crown,** a military order of Saxony, founded in 1807.—**Petition crown,** a rare coin of Charles II., struck in 1663 with a petition of the mint-master to the king.—**Triple crown.** (*a*) and (*b*). See *triple*. (*c*) See ★*triple*.

II. *a.*—**Crown government,** government by the crown, as in a crown colony.—**Crown grant,** a grant from the crown.—**Crown prosecutor.** See ★*prosecutor*.—**Crown side.** Same as *Crown Office* (which see, under *crown*).—**Crown witness,** in *Eng. law*, a witness for the prosecution in a criminal action.—**Master of the Crown Office,** the prosecuting officer in the criminal department of the Court of King's Bench, who prosecutes upon the relation of some private person or informer, the crown being the nominal prosecutor.



Crown Imperial, Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh.

crown, *v. t.* 10. To give a crown or bulge to: as, to *crown* the surface of a ship's deck.—11. To cut off (the crown), as of a sugar-beet.

crownal (krou'nal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a crown.

II. *n.* A coronet, chaplet, or garland; a coronal.

crown-beam (kroun'bēm), *n.* A cross-beam.

crown-borer (kroun'bōr-ėr), *n.*—**Blackberry crown-borer,** the larva of an American sesiid moth, *Bembecia marginata*, common in the northern United States, which burrows into canes of the blackberry at the surface of the ground.



Blackberry Crown-borer (*Bembecia marginata*). *a*, male; *b*, female.

crown-gall (kroun'gâl), *n.* A disease which attacks the roots of certain plants, especially the almond, blackberry, peach, and raspberry. It is characterized by the formation of hard, rough, irregular-shaped, gall-like bodies on the roots and sometimes on the stems of the plant. The cause is somewhat doubtful. Toumey attributed it to a myxomycete which he named *Dendrophagus globosus*.

crown-gear (kroun'gēr), *n.* A crown-wheel; a gear having teeth cut in the edge of an annular ring, or as if in the end of a hollow cylinder.

crown-grafting, *n.* 2. A kind of grafting in which the scion is inserted at the crown of the plant (where it emerges from the ground).

crowning, *n.* 6. In *agri.*, the cutting off of the crown, as of sugar-beets. See ★*crown*, 12 (*b*).

crown-moth (kroun'môth), *n.* A moth whose larva attacks the crowns of plants.—**Strawberry crown-moth,** an American sesiid moth, *Sesia rutilans*, whose larva bores in the crown of strawberry, raspberry, and blackberry plants on the Pacific coast.

crown-of-the-field (kroun″uv-the-fēld'), *n.* The corn-cockle, *Agrostemma Githago*.

crown-piece, *n.* 3. The crown-sheet or top plate of the fire-box of an internally fired boiler.

crown-plate (kroun'plāt), *n.* 1. The top plate of the fire-box of an internally fired boiler.—2. In *carp.*, the horizontal member which finishes a frame at the top. In a wall, as of a framed house, the crown-plate may receive the timbers of the attic floor, or the rafters of the roof, or both. It is the top chord of a frame, as the *sill* is the bottom chord.

crown-princess (kroun'prin″ses), *n.* The wife of a crown-prince: as, the *crown-princess* of Prussia. [Commonly as two words.]

crown-roast (kroun'rōst), *n.* The ribs of lamb as a fancy roast with the upper part of the bones trimmed and the whole turned on itself and so fastened that the center is hollow.

crown-tree (kroun'trē), *n.* 1. The horizontal timber of a timber framework, which rests on

top of the uprights and on which rest the rafters or, in some cases, the joists.—**2.** Same as ★*crown*, 7 (*m*).

crown-tuber (kroun'tū″bėr), *n.* A tuber the upper part of which is stem or crown, the lower part being root, as beet, carrot, radish. *L. H. Bailey.*

crown-work, *n.* **2.** In *dentistry*, the attachment of an artificial crown of gold or porcelain to the root of a tooth.

crow-pheasant (krō'fez″ant), *n.* A large East Indian ground-cuckoo, *Centropus rufipennis.*

crow-poison (krō'poi″zn), *n.* **1.** Same as *fly-poison*, 2.—**2.** A related plant, *Tracyanthus angustifolius*, found in low grounds from North Carolina to Florida.

crow-purse (krō'pėrs), *n.* A popular name of the egg-case of the skate, a black or dark-brown oblong case having a long process at each corner and a texture like that of leather.

crow's-foot, *n.* **5.** *pl.* The angular lines or arrow-points (made thus: < >) which are placed at the extremities of dimension-lines on a drawing to indicate between what points or planes the dimension is given.

crow's-nest, *n.* **2.** See ★*Cycadeoidea.*

crowstone, *n.* **3.** A name once commonly applied in Worcestershire, England, to fossil oyster-shells of the genus *Gryphæa* from the Jurassic rocks.

crow-twill (krō'twil), *n.* A four-harness twill-weave, regular or irregular. See ★*cassimere-twill.*

croydon (kroi'dọn), *n.* [From *Croydon* in Surrey.] A kind of two-wheeled carriage of the gig class, introduced about 1850, originally of wickerwork but afterward made of wood. *N. E. D.*

crozer (krō'zėr), *n.* [*croze* + *-er*[1].] In *barrel-making*, a machine for cutting the croze in barrel-staves or in the assembled package of staves forming a barrel; a crozing-machine.

crozier, *n.* **4.** In *bot.*, the circinate young frond of a fern. Also *crozier-head, crozier-bud. Sir C. Lyell*, Elem. of Geol., p. 230. [Rare.]—**5.** The flat, spirally coiled shell of the cephalopodous mollusk *Spirula.*

crozier-bud (krō'zhėr-bud), *n.* Same as ★*crozier*, 4.

crozier-head (krō'zhėr-hed), *n.* Same as ★*crozier*. 4.

crozing-machine (krō'zing-ma-shēn″), *n.* See ★*crozer.*

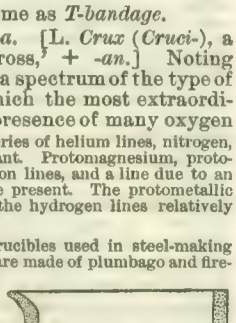
C. R. P. An abbreviation of *Calendar of the Patent Rolls.*

cruciade (krö-si-ād'), *n.* [F. *cruciade*, < It. *crociata*, ML. *cruciata:* see *crusade*[1].] **1.** A crusade.—**2.** A papal bull enjoining and authorizing a crusade, or granting indulgences to those who undertake a crusade.

Crucial bandage. Same as *T-bandage.*

crucian[2] (krö'shian), *a.* [L. *Crux* (*Cruci-*), a constellation, 'the Cross,' + *-an.*] Noting those stars which have a spectrum of the type of that of β Crucis, of which the most extraordinary character is the presence of many oxygen lines. Hydrogen, both series of helium lines, nitrogen, and carbon are predominant. Protomagnesium, protocalcium, both series of silicon lines, and a line due to an unknown body, λ-4649.2, are present. The protometallic lines are relatively thick, the hydrogen lines relatively thin.

crucible, *n.*, **1.** The crucibles used in steel-making will carry 200 pounds, and are made of plumbago and fire-clay. The crucible process for making steel is specially adapted for high-grade products with a high percentage of carbon, and for uses in which desirable properties are conferred by alloying the iron with other metallic elements such as chromium, tungsten, manganese, titanium, and the like.—**Caldwell's crucible,** a porcelain crucible with a movable perforated plate inserted to form the bottom.—**Gooch's crucible,** a platinum or porcelain crucible with a fixed or movable perforated bottom. A layer of fine asbestos spread over the bottom inside the crucible serves to collect any precipitate in a liquid filtered through it, usually by suction. The precipitate so collected is dried or ignited, and weighed with the crucible.—**Reduction crucible,** in *chem.*, a porcelain crucible with a perforated cover and inlet-tube of the same material, by means of which a metallic oxid may be heated in a stream of hydrogen gas.

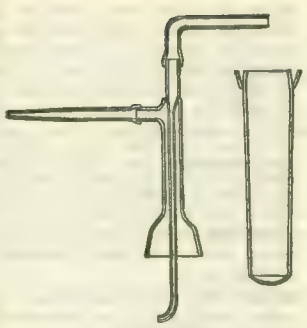


Section of Modern Crucible.

—**Tubulated crucible,** a platinum crucible with a tubulated cover, used in iron-ore analysis.

crucible-earth (krö'si-bl-ėrth), *n.* Clay suitable for making fire-crucibles.

crucible-furnace (krö'si-bl-fėr″nās), *n.* See ★*furnace.*



Tubulated Crucible.

Crucibulum (krö-sib'ū-lum), *n.* [NL. (L. R. and Ch. Tulasne, 1844), < ML. *crucibulum*, a pot: see *crucible.*] A small genus of gasteromycetous fungi of the family *Nidulariaceæ.*



Crucibulum vulgare.

A, group of fruiting bodies in the successive stages of development; *B*, longitudinal section through a nearly mature but still closed fruiting body. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

The peridium is yellowish and cup-shaped, and has the top at first covered with a membrane which ruptures at maturity and exposes the seed-like sporangioles which are attached to the peridium by thread-like processes called funiculi. *C. vulgare* is a common and widely distributed species, occurring on decaying wood, old rope, and matting.

crucificial (krö-si-fish'al), *a.* [Improp. formed from *crucifix*, with termination conformed to *sacrificial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a crucifix.

He [the archbishop] stopped and blessed the people, making *crucificial* signs on the stairs.
Thackeray, Letters, Feb., 1849, p. 42.

Crucifixion attitude. See ★*attitude.*

cruciformly (krö'si-fôrm-li), *adv.* In the form of a cross.

crude, *a.*—**Crude oil,** natural mineral oil, "neither steamed nor treated, free from water, sediment, or any other adulteration, of the gravity of 43° to 48° B." *New York Oil Exchange*, Rule iv., quoted in *Dialect Notes*, II. vi.

cruentation (krö-en-tā'shọn), *n.* [L. *cruentatio*(*n-*), < *cruentare*, stain with blood, < *cruentus*, bloody.] Passive oozing of blood-tinged fluid from the cut surface of raw flesh. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

cruise[1], *v. i.* **2.** To survey and estimate the amount and value of standing timber.

cruiser, *n.* **2.** In *forestry*, one who cruises or surveys and estimates the amount and value of standing timber.—**Armored cruiser,** a type of war-ship intermediate between a battle-ship and a protected cruiser. The distinction between an armored and a protected cruiser is that the water-line of the latter has no external armor-protection, though both have protective decks. The distinction between an armored cruiser and a battle-ship is that the former has higher speed, lighter guns, and thinner armor, though the two types tend to merge. See ★*battle-ship.*—**Auxiliary cruiser,** a merchant steamer converted into a cruiser by arming it with guns and putting it into commission as a war-vessel.—**Belted cruiser,** a type of war-ship intermediate between a battle-ship and a cruiser, having comparatively high speed and protected by a partial armor-belt of moderate thickness. The Spanish ships in the battle of Santiago (1898) were of this type. The belted cruiser may be considered the forerunner of the armored ★cruiser (which see).—**Protected cruiser,** a cruiser having a protective deck, but no vertical side armor except local protection for the guns.—**Scout cruiser,** a recent type of cruiser in which battery and protection have been sacrificed to a large extent in order to secure extreme speed combined with good sea-going qualities. These vessels are from 2,000 to 4,000 tons displacement and from 24 to 26 knots speed, and in some cases have steam-turbine propelling machinery.—**Torpedo cruiser** a small cruiser having a powerful torpedo armament.—**Unprotected cruiser,** a cruiser which has no armor or protective deck. These vessels are usually of small size and are practically obsolete.

crum, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *crumb*[1].

crummy, *a.* **3.** Plump; buxom: as, a *crummy* lass. [Eng. slang.]

Crumpsall yellow. See ★*yellow.*

crupper, *n.* **3.** *Naut.*, the train-tackle bolt in a gun-carriage.—**Crupper bolt.** Same as ★*crupper*, 3.—**Crupper chain** (*naut.*), an old-fashioned device for securing the heel of the jib-boom to the bowsprit; it consists of a length of small chain passing around the two spars.—**Crupper loop,** a metal loop attached to a saddle-tree or pad-frame for securing the crupper.—**Crupper notch** (*naut.*), the score in the heel of the jib-boom for receiving the crupper chain.

crural, *a.* **5.** Of or pertaining to the crura. See ★*crus.*—**Crural neuralgia.** See ★*neuralgia.*

cruralium (krö-rā'li-um), *n.*; pl. *cruralia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *cruralis:* see *crural.*] In the *Brachiopoda*, the calcareous supports for the coiled internal arms when formed, by the union of the crura (see ★*crus*), into a single apparatus: contrasted with ★*spiralium*, which is applied to the coiled supports.

crurin (krö'rin), *n.* [L. *crus* (*crur-*), leg, + *-in*[2].] A powder, quinoline-bismuth-sulphocyanate, used as a dressing for various forms of ulcers.

cruriped (krö'ri-ped), *n.* [L. *crus* (*crur-*), leg, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] One of the ambulatory appendages following the chelipeds or great claws on the cephalothorax, especially of crabs and lobsters. *J. E. Ives.*

crus, *n.* **2.** *pl.* The calcareous brachial supports in the *Brachiopoda*, as in *Pentamerus* and *Rhynchonella*, where they are a pair of short discrete, slightly curved lamellæ. Also called *crural plates.*—**Auricular crura,** in certain pelecypod mollusks, a hinge-structure consisting of two ridges which diverge within and below the beaks. This structure, in specialized forms, develops into concentric teeth and sockets which cannot be separated without breaking, as in *Spondylus.*

crush, *n.* **3.** In Australia, a funnel-shaped, fenced lane or passageway for cattle.—**4.** In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A general settlement of the strata above a coal-mine, due to failure of the pillars: generally accompanied by numerous local falls of roof-rocks in the workings. (*b*) A species of fault in coal.—**5.** The amount of cotton-seed crushed for oil during a given season: as, a large *crush.*

crush-breccia (krush'brech″i-ä), *n.* A breccia produced by the shattering of rocks along a fault. See ★*fault-breccia.*

crush-conglomerate (krush'kọn-glom″e-rāt), *n.* See ★*conglomerate.*

crusher, *n.* **3.** Specifically, a crushing-machine. The most common type has two converging jaws operated by powerful mechanism, between which the mineral is crushed by pressure. To this type belong the Blake and Dodge crushers. (See *Blake* ★*crusher.*) Another more recent type has a gyrating swinging cone in a hopper-shaped receptacle, as in the Gates and McCully breakers. Crushers are used to prepare stone for road-ballast, for concrete, and for other engineering purposes, and in mining to prepare the ore for finer crushing by rolls, stamps, etc.

4. A mill for grinding sugar-beets, potatoes, and other roots to reduce them to a pulp for use in the manufacture of sugar or starch.—**5.** In *elect.*, a device for reducing the apparent fall of potential in the ground return-circuit of an electric system. The function of a crusher in such a circuit is similar to that of a booster in a system with insulated return-circuit. Both terms are of slang origin, but have acquired recognition on account of the great practical importance of the devices thus designated.—**Blake crusher,** a machine for crushing ore or other hard material in coarse lumps. It is provided with two jaws, one stationary and one swinging. The machine moves at the rate of about 250 revolutions a minute, the swinging jaw advancing about half an inch toward the stationary jaw at each revolution. The size of the fragments is limited by the distance between the jaws at the bottom, which can be regulated at will. The capacity of a machine whose dimensions at the mouth are 20 inches by 10 inches is about 300 tons of ordinary rock per day of 24 hours. See *stone-breaker*, with cut.

Crushing strain, the strain which causes a piece of material to fail, or tend to fail, by compression. Most brittle materials, such as cement, stone, and cast-iron, fail by shearing at an angle, while the more ductile materials, such as wrought-iron and soft brass, fail by bulging.—**Crushing strength,** the strength of a substance measured in terms of the load necessary to crush a test-piece of it one cubic centimeter (or one cubic inch) in size.

crushing-rolls (krush'ing-rōlz), *n. pl.* A machine consisting of two heavy rolls between which ore, coal, or other mineral is drawn and crushed. Sometimes the rolls are toothed or ribbed, but for ore their surface is generally smooth.

crush-line (krush'līn), *n.* In *geol.*, a line along which rocks, under great compression, yield, usually with the production of schistosity.

Such, too, has been the compression that in some cases dykes of 50 or 60 yards in breadth are reduced where one of these thrusts or *crush-lines* crosses them obliquely to a thickness of no more than four feet.
Geikie, Text-book of Geol., p. 888.

crush-movement (krush'möv″ment), *n.* In *geol.*, compression, thrust, or lateral movement tending to develop shattered zones.

The greater part, if not actually of Bala age, seem to have been intruded before the post-Bala *crush-movements*. *Nature*, June 16, 1904, p. 166.

crush-plane (krush'plān), *n.* In *geol.*, a plane defining zones of shattering which result from lateral thrust.

The previous investigators of Fassa Valley failed to recognise the presence of the innumerable *crush-planes* with extremely low hade, and the branch-connection of many of them with leading cross-faults, and consequently overlooked the correlation of the igneous invasions with pre-existent deformational structures.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Jan., 1904, p. 79.

crush-zone (krush'zōn), *n.* In *geol.*, a zone of faulting and brecciation in rocks.

Throughout the Tertiary crust-movements in the Alps, this passage-zone had been the great *crush-zone* of the district. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 359.

crust, *n.*—**Flotation crust**, the thin solid crust of the earth that has been thought to rest upon a liquid mass beneath. Earlier theorists were accustomed to explain changes of level and many other adjustments by this floating of the crust. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 378. —**In crust**, in *currying*, said of a skin which has been tanned and colored but not glazed or entirely finished. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 312.—**Weathered crust**, a film or zone on the outside of a stone which shows marked alteration or decay. Such a crust is not always more fragile than the unchanged interior, and may form a hard shell or successive shells.

They show no *weathered crusts*, and the matrix of finer-grained materials is similarly unaltered.
J. Geikie, The Great Ice Age, p. 23.

crustaceal (krus-tā'shiạl), *a.* Same as *crustacean*.

crustaceoid (krus-tā'sē-oid), *a.* [*crustaceous* + *-oid.*] Resembling a crustacean. *Dana.*

crust-creep (krust'krēp), *n.* See ★*creep.*

crust-fold (krust'fōld), *n.* In *geol.*, a fold in the earth's crust.

'The great Rocky Mountain-Andes fold, . . . the longest and most continuous *crust-fold* of the present day.'
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 48.

crust-fracture (krust'frak″tụ̄r), *n.* An extended fracture in the earth's crust.

It may probably be regarded as true of any wide region upheaved by a folding-movement and afterwards submerged, that old crust-forms and *crust-fractures*, especially such as allow occasional intrusion and outlet of volcanic material, are determining factors in the distribution of the subsequent deposits.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 460.

crustification (krus″ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* The forming of a crust or coating or band, by chemical precipitation, in a cavity from mineral-bearing waters.

As a general rule, however, *crustification* is a characteristic feature of cavity-filling.
F. Posepny, Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engin., 1893, p. 207.

crust-movement (krust'möv″ment), *n.* An extensive movement of the earth's crust.

There are two primary and permanent kinds of *crust-movements*, namely, (*a*) those which give rise to those greatest inequalities of the Earth's surface — oceanic basins and continental surfaces; and (*b*) those which by interior contraction determine mountains of folded structure.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 669.

crust-strain (krust'strān), *n.* A strain in the earth's crust. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 457.

crust-stress (krust'stres), *n.* Local strains and pressure within the rocks of the earth's crust.

During the geological periods when the fault-vent continued intermittently active, the form of the sill-complex was capable of being re-moulded periodically in harmony with the localised *crust-stresses*.
Nature, Sept. 3, 1903, p. 413.

crust-torsion (krust'tôr″shọn), *n.* A twisting stress in the earth's crust.

Crust-torsion has already been recognized as a mode of crust-deformation associated with the superposition of different movements upon one another, either simultaneously or successively. . . . In 1898, I demonstrated, by the field geology of Enneberg, that phenomena of *crust-torsion* were induced by any combination of crust-pressures, not only by cross-movements crossing rectangularly, but also by cross-movements at any oblique angle.
M. M. O. Gordon, in Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 457.

crutch[1], *n.* **3.** (*h*) The angle at the meeting of the flukes forming the tail of a whale; the fluke-notch. (*i*) In *leather-manuf.*, a contrivance which fits under the arm like a crutch: used in hand-staking.—**Crutch paralysis.** See ★*paralysis.*

crutch[1], *v. t.* **3.** In *leather-manuf.*, to work with a crutch. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 81.

crutcher (kruch'ėr), *n.* In *soap-making*, a vessel in which the ingredients of soap are mixed and thoroughly stirred together: so called from the wooden paddle sometimes used to mix soap. See *crutch*, 3 (*e*).

crutch-hole (kruch'hōl), *n.* *Naut.*, a hole designed to receive the stanchion on which a boom or other spar rests, to prevent it from slipping; also, a hole on the quarter-rail of a boat for the use of a steering-oar.

cruzada (krō-thä'dä), *n.* [Sp.: see *crusado*[2].] A gold coin of Castile of the time of Pedro I. (1350–68): it weighed $92\frac{5}{10}$ grains.

cry, *n.*—**Epileptic cry**, a loud cry which sometimes precedes the respiratory spasm in an epileptic attack.—**Hydrocephalic cry**, a sudden shriek or loud scream uttered by a child suffering from meningitis.—**Night cry**, a sudden shrill scream uttered by a child in its sleep: often a sign of beginning joint-disease.

cryæsthesia (krī-es-thē'si ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρύος*, cold, + *αἴσθησις*, perception.] Sensitiveness to cold.

cryalgesia (krī-al-jē'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρύος*, cold, + *ἄλγησις*, sense of pain.] Pain caused by cold.

cry-baby (krī'bā″bi), *n.* One who, like a baby, is prone to tears. [A derisive term among children.]

crymophyte (krī'mọ̄-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *κρυμός*, icy cold, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant adapted to life under low temperatures.

crymotherapeutics (krī″mọ̄-ther-ạ-pū'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *κρυμός*, icy cold, + *θεραπευτικός*, of medical treatment.] The employment of cold in the treatment of disease.

crymotherapy (krī-mọ̄-ther'ạ-pi), *n.* [Gr. *κρυμός*, icy cold, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Same as ★*crymotherapeutics.*

Cryogen blue. See ★*blue.*

cryogenic (krī-ọ̄-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κρύος*, cold, + *-γενής*, -producing.] Producing cold; especially, noting an apparatus or a laboratory for experimenting at the extreme low temperatures which may be produced by the evaporation of liquefied ethylene, air, oxygen, or hydrogen.

The physical laboratory of the University of Leipzig, the *cryogenic* laboratory, and the Astronomical observatory of Leiden. *Rep. Carnegie Inst.*, 1903, p. 186.

cryohydrate (krī-ọ̄-hī'drāt), *n.* [Gr. *κρύος*, cold, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*[1].] A definite mixture of ice and any crystallized salt obtained by freezing a saturated aqueous solution of the salt.

Cryohydrates were supposed by Guthrie, to whom the name is due, to be chemical compounds, but they are now regarded as mixtures the constancy of proportion of which is due to the uniform conditions of temperature, etc., under which they are produced. . . . A *cryohydrate* is the lowest freezing-mixture of two substances.
H. C. Jones, Physical Chem., p. 222.

cryohydric (krī-ọ̄-hī'drik), *a* [*cryohydr-ate* + *-ic.*] Producing, produced by, or connected with a cryohydrate.

If the solution saturated with two iodides be cooled to the freezing-point, ice will separate. Five phases are then present, ice, the two iodides, solution and vapor, and the system becomes non-variant. Such a system can exist only at its *cryohydric* temperature, and the composition of the solution is fixed
Amer. Chem. Jour., March, 1903, p. 205.

Cryohydric temperature, the temperature at which a cryohydrate is produced.

cryolithionite (krī-ọ̄-lith'i-ọ̄-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *κρύος*, cold, + NL. *lithium* + *-n-* + *-ite*[2].] A fluoride of aluminium, sodium, and lithium ($Li_3Na_3Al_2F_{12}$) occurring in colorless dodecahedrons at the cryolite locality in Greenland.

cryometer (krī-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *κρύος*, cold, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A thermometer for the measurement of low temperatures (usually below the freezing-point of mercury) and therefore containing alcohol or a similar liquid of low freezing-point.

cryophoric (krī-ọ̄-for'ik), *a.* [*cryophor-us* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the cryophorus, or to any instrument or method for freezing a liquid by its own evaporation.

cryoplankton (krī-ọ̄-plangk'ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρύος*, cold, ice, + NL. *plankton.*] The 'plankton,' particularly the algic flora, which is found in the snow and ice of polar and alpine regions.

cryoscopic (krī-ọ̄-skop'ik), *a.* [*cryoscop-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the phenomena of freezing, specifically to those methods of determining molecular weights, degrees of dissociation, and other properties of substances which depend upon measurements of the freezing-point.

Raoult indicated the possibility of employing the lowering of the vapor-pressure of a solution in determining the molecular weight of a dissolved substance. In his opinion, however, the experimental difficulties were such as to give preference to the *cryoscopic* and ebullioscopic methods. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, April, 1903, p. 342.

cryoscopy (krī-os'kọ̄-pi), *n.* [Gr. *κρύος*, cold, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκόπειν*, view.] That department of physical chemistry which treats of the freezing or solidification of liquids and solutions; specifically, the determination of molecular weights of dissolved substances by the lowering of the freezing-point of their solutions in suitable solvents.

Taking into account all the difficulties and disturbing factors in experiments of this kind, the authors conclude that their results tend to increase confidence in the methods of exact *cryoscopy*. *Nature*, Jan. 15, 1903, p. 263.

cryostase (krī'ọ̄-stās), *n.* [Gr. *κρύος*, cold, + *στάσις*, standing.] A mixture of equal parts of phenol, saponin, and camphor, with a little turpentine. It is liquid when cold, but solidifies on warming.

Cryphæus (kri-fē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυφαῖος*, concealed, < *κρύπτειν*, conceal.] A genus of Devonian trilobites, of the family *Phacopidæ*, having broad and long genal spines and a fringe of flat spines on the pygidium.

crypsis, *n.* **2.** A term used in the discussions of the seventeenth century to designate Christ's possession of divine omnipotence and divine omniscience, with conscious restraint in the use of them.

crypt, *n.*—**Morgagni's crypts**, minute depressions in the bulbous portion of the urethra; also, pits in the rectal mucous membrane.

Cryptaulax (krip-tâ'laks), *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, concealed, + *αὐλαξ*, a furrow, groove.] A genus of platypodous mollusks, of the family *Cerithiidæ*. They have turreted shells with spiral ribs on the whorls and a scarcely perceptible canal in the aperture. The genus occurs in Triassic and Jurassic rocks.

cryptic, *a.* **2.** In *biol.*, serving to conceal or fitted for concealing an organism.

The most perfect *Cryptic* powers are possessed by those animals in which the individuals can change their colours into any tint which would be appropriate to a normal environment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 147.

cryptitis (krip-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *crypta*, crypt, + *-itis.*] Same as *folliculitis.*

Crypto-Calvinism (krip-tọ̄-kal'vin-izm), *n.* **1.** Concealed Calvinism: an opprobrious term used, during the controversy concerning the doctrine of the Lord's Supper (1552–74), to designate the teaching of Melanchthon, who favored the Calvinistic view of the spiritual presence of Christ, as opposed to the Lutheran view.—**2.** Applied, in 1881, to the doctrine of unconditional election (semi-Calvinistic) held by Missouri Lutherans.

Crypto-Catholic (krip-tọ̄-kath'ọ-lik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Crypto-Catholicism.

II. *n.* One initiated into a supposed system of hidden or esoteric (Roman) Catholicism.

Crypto-Catholicism (krip″tọ̄-ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* A supposed system of hidden or esoteric (Roman) Catholicism known only to the initiated.

Cryptocephala (krip-tọ̄-sef'ạ-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A group of *Annelida*, of the order *Polychæta.* They have the præstomium more or less hidden by the peristomium, which grows forward; the tentacles reduced, but the palps greatly developed and subdivided, forming the crown of gills; the body distinguishable into the thorax and abdomen, characterized by the form and arrangement of the setæ and by certain internal differences. The group includes the *Sabellidæ*, *Eriographidæ*, *Amphicorinidæ*, *Serpulidæ*, and *Hermellidæ*. Contrasted with *Phanerocephala.*

cryptocerate (krip-tos'ẹ-rāt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Cryptocerata.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Cryptocerata.*

cryptochelate (krip-tọ̄-kē'lāt), *a.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *χηλή*, claw (see *chela*), + *-ate*[1].] Having the chelæ hidden or so minute as to escape notice without close observation, as certain crustaceans.

cryptochroism (krip-tok'rọ̄-izm), *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *χρόα*, color, + *-ism.*] A difference in properties of X-rays and other obscure rays, due to difference in wave-length and analogous to the color-difference in light-rays.

cryptoclastic (krip-tọ̄-klas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κλαστός*, broken.] In *petrog.*, composed of fragments too small to be seen by the unaided eye.

cryptoclite (krip'tọ̄-klīt), *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + **κλιτός*, verbal adj. of *κλίνειν*, incline.] In *gram.*, a noun whose originally normal inflections have been disguised by phonetic changes, as by hidden umlaut, quasi-gemination of semi-vowels, contraction, etc., so that the resulting forms are irregular. An example is, in Anglo-Saxon, nominative *man*, dative *men*, plural *men*, whence English *man*, plural *men*. *March*, Anglo-Saxon Gram., p. 52.

cryptococcus (krip-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κόκκος*, berry (coccus).] Same as *Saccharomyces.*—**Cryptococcus xanthogenicus**, a microbe believed by Freire of Brazil to be the cause of yellow fever.

Cryptocrinus (krip-tok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of Silurian cystideans in which the calyx is composed of three rings of perforate plates, the mouth is central, the arms are eccentric, and the stem is short.

cryptocyst (krip'tō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κύστις*, bladder, bag.] In certain polyzoans, a portion of the body cavity separated from the remainder by a calcareous lamina. [Not used.]

In the Microporidae and Steganoporellidae, and perhaps in many of the Lepralloid Cheilostomata, the body-cavity is partially subdivided by a calcareous lamina ("*cryptocyst*," Jullien) which grows from the proximal side. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 829.

Cryptocystes (krip-tō-sis'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cryptocystis*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κύστις*, bladder.] A group of *Myxosporidia* having minute pear-shaped spores, with one polar capsule and more than two spores formed in each pansporoblast. They are cell-parasites. Also *Microsporidia*.

Cryptodira (krip-tō-dī'rä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *δειρή*, neck.] A division or suborder of *Chelonia* containing those species in which the neck can be bent in a vertical plane and is usually capable of being withdrawn within the body: contrasted with *Pleurodira*.

cryptodiran (krip-tō-dī'ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the *Cryptodira*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cryptodira*.

cryptodire (krip'tō-dīr), *n.* One of the *Cryptodira*.

crypto-double (krip'tō-dub″l), *n.* A double star of which the components are too close to be resolved by the telescope, but the duplicity of which is indicated by the fact that its spectrum is composed of two spectra of different classes overlying each other. Alpha Equulei is a typical case. This star and several others have been shown to be spectroscopic binaries.

Indeed, several of Miss Maury's *crypto-doubles*, o Leonis, o Andromedæ, and *a* Equulei among the number, have been spectroscopically resolved by Professor Campbell into unlike pairs. *A. M. Clerke*, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 266.

Cryptodrilidæ (krip-tō-dril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptodrilus* (see def.) + *-idæ*.] A family of terricolous *Annelida*, of the order *Oligochæta*. They have 8 setæ on each segment, clitellum occupying some or all of segments 12 to 23, usually complete anteriorly, spermathecæ 1 to 5 pairs placed anteriorly, male pores on segments 17 or 18, nephridia paired or diffuse. Members of this family occur in nearly all parts of the world, but are mainly tropical and especially Australian. It includes *Microscolex*, *Pontodrilus*, *Cryptodrilus*, *Microdrilus*, and other genera.

Cryptogamic botany. See ★*botany*.

cryptogenetic (krip″tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genetic*.] Having no evident cause; of unknown origin; specifically, noting a disease of unknown origin. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 585.

cryptogenic (krip-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *-γενής*, -producing.] Same as ★*cryptogenetic*.

cryptogenous (krip-toj'ē-nus), *a.* Same as ★*cryptogenetic*.

cryptogramic (krip-tō-gram'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a cryptogram.

Cryptogramma (krip-tō-gram'ä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1823), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γραμμή*, a line.] A small genus of boreal polypodiaceous ferns, the rock-brakes, distinguished from *Pellæa* mainly by their dimorphic fronds. Two species, *C. Stelleri* and *C. acrostichoides*, occur in the northern United States and Canada. The latter and a closely allied European species, *C. crispa*, are known as *parsley-fern*.

cryptogrammatic (krip″tō-gra-mat'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cryptogram.

cryptogrammatical (krip″tō-gra-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*cryptogrammatic*.

cryptogrammatist (krip-tō-gram'a-tist), *n.* One who is skilled in cryptograms and their decipherment.

cryptographic, *a.* **3.** In *petrog.*, noting a fabric formed by the graphic intergrowth of two minerals, but so minute as not to be seen by the unaided eye.

cryptographist (krip-tog'ra-fist), *n.* One who is skilled in cryptography.

cryptoheresy (krip-tō-her'e-si), *n.* Concealed heresy; hidden heresy.

cryptoheretic (krip-tō-her'e-tik), *n.* A secret heretic; one who secretly holds heretical views.

Crypto-Jesuit (krip-tō-jez'ū-it), *n.* A secret Jesuit; one who has, or is supposed to have, secret affiliation with the Society of Jesus.

Crypto-Jesuitism (krip-tō-jez'ū-it-izm), *n.* Disguised Jesuitism.

Cryptol, *n.* See ★*kryptol*.

cryptolin (krip'tō-lin), *n.* [*cryptol* + *-in*².] An organic liquid sometimes found in cavities of topaz, chrysoberyl, or quartz. It hardens to a resinous body when exposed to the air.

Cryptomeria (krip-tō-mē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Don, 1839), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *μέρος*, a part. The plant is so named because the seeds are well covered by the scales.] A genus of coniferous plants of the family *Pinaceæ* and tribe *Taxoideæ*, technically distinguished from *Taxodium* by the manifest toothed inner scales of the cones. There is only one species, *C. Japonica*, the Japan cedar, or sugi, a native of Japan and northern China. See *sugi* and *Japan* ★*cedar*.



Cryptomeria Japonica.

a, a branch with both male (left) and female (right) flowers; *b*, male spike; *c* and *d*, stamens showing anthers; *e*, a scale seen from the back; *f*, a scale seen from the side; *g*, a seed. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

cryptomerous (krip-tom'ē-rus), *a.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *petrog.*, exceedingly fine-grained; dense; aphanitic; applied to the texture of rocks.

cryptomnesia (krip-tom-nē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *μνῆσις*, memory.] In *psychol.*, subconscious memory; memory exercised by the subliminal self.

Cryptomonadina, *n.* **3.** A family of *Protozoa*, of the order *Flagellata*, having either a colored or a colorless body, usually compressed laterally, without true cuticle, with two long anterior flagella, and the anterior end obliquely truncated. It includes *Chilomonas*, *Cyathomonas*, *Cryptomonas*, and *Oxyrrhis*.

cryptonema (krip-tō-nē'mä), *n.*; pl. *cryptonemata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *νῆμα*, thread.] In *bot.*, one of the hairs or threads formed in a cryptostoma. See *cryptostoma*.

Cryptoniscidæ (krip-tō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptoniscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans parasitic on cirripeds, typified by the genus *Cryptoniscus*.

Cryptoniscus (krip-tō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὀνίσκος*, a wood-louse: see *Oniscus*.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptoniscidæ*. *C. planarioides* is a parasite on *Peltogaster purpureus*, which in turn is parasitic on a pagurid crustacean. *F. Müller*, 1864.

cryptonymous (krip-ton'i-mus), *a.* [As *cryptonym* + *-ous*.] Having the real name concealed; pseudonymous: as, a *cryptonymous* author.

Cryptoparamera (krip″tō-pa-ram'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + NL. *Paramera*.] One of two grades (the other being *Paramera*) of zoantharian *Anthozoa*, in which the primary bilateral symmetry is obscured by the radial development of the second and succeeding series of mesenteries. It includes the order *Actiniidea*.

cryptoperthite (krip-tō-pėr'thīt), *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + E. *perthite*.] A name given to certain feldspars whose composition and optical characters make it probable that they have the structure of perthite, although the supposed interlamination of albite and orthoclase is too fine to be discernible even with the microscope.

cryptophagid (krip-tof'a-jid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Cryptophagidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the coleopterous family *Cryptophagidæ*.

cryptophanic (krip-tō-fan'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] Appearing only obscurely; scarcely appearing: noting an amorphous acid, $C_{10}H_{18}O_{10}N_2$, which in small amounts is said to occur in human urine.

cryptophthalmia (krip-tof-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] Congenital closure of the eye through union of the eyelids, the eyeball itself being usually also imperfectly formed.

cryptophyte (krip'tō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *φυτόν*, plant.] Same as *cryptogam*. [Rare.]

Cryptoplacidæ (krip-tō-plas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptoplax*, a genus (< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), anything flat), + *-idæ*.] A family of polyplacophorous *Mollusca* or chitons with small valves.

cryptoscope (krip'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A fluorescent screen, with a hood, for the observation of bodies under the action of X-rays; a ★fluoroscope (which see, with cut).

cryptoscopic (krip-tō-skop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the use of the fluorescent screen or cryptoscope.

cryptoscopy (krip-tos'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The art or process of examining, by means of a fluorescent screen, bodies which are subjected to the X-rays.

cryptostemmid (krip-tō-stem'id), *n.* and *a* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Cryptostemmidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Cryptostemmidæ*.

Cryptostomata (krip-tō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth.] A suborder of the *Bryozoa*, characterized by having the apertures of the zoœcia concealed, lying at the bottom of a tubular vestibule which may be divided by diaphragms and is surrounded by vesicular or solid tissue. Marsupia and avicularia are absent. The group is essentially of Paleozoic age.

cryptostomatous (krip-tō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth.] Having the mouth-opening concealed.

cryptozoic (krip-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ζωή*, life.] **1.** Leading a concealed life: in *zoöl.*, applied to those animals which habitually seek concealment and pass the greater part of their lives beneath logs, stones, etc.

Among terrestrial animals those which habitually live on the open ground must be distinguished from ... *cryptozoic* forms which live under stones, logs of wood, etc., such as Land Planarians, Peripatus, Centipedes, and Woodlice. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoölogy, II. 601.

2. Having the organic evidences concealed: in *petrog.*, applied to limestones whose organic origin cannot be recognized by the unaided eye, as lithographic limestone. *Renevier*, 1882.

Cryptozonia (krip-tō-zō'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ζώνη*, girdle.] An order of extinct starfishes with the marginal plates inconspicuous, the entire surface papillate, and the ambulacral plates crowded and narrow.

cryptozygous, *a.* **2.** In *craniom.*, having a stephanozygomatic index of more than 100.

crys. An abbreviation (*a*) of *crystal*; (*b*) of *crystallography*.

crystal, *n.* **6.** An English trade-name for a fine quality of white sugar.—**Asthma crystals.** Same as *Charcot's crystals*.—**Boettcher's crystals**, crystals found in the prostatic secretion: possibly the same as *Charcot's crystals*.—**Charcot-Leyden crystals.** Same as *Charcot's crystals* (under *crystal*).—**Coffin-lid crystals**, crystals of triple phosphate found sometimes in the urine.—**Corroded crystals**, in *petrog.*, crystals that have been partly resorbed or dissolved by the molten magma before its final solidification.—**Demerara crystals**, a commercial name of a kind of sugar, originally and chiefly brought from Demerara, obtained by direct boiling down of cane-juice, preferably in vacuum-pans, and careful washing of it in centrifugals.—**Dumb-bell crystals**, crystals of calcium oxalate sometimes found in the urine.—**Equatorial crystal.** See ★*equatorial*.—**Hedgehog crystals**, globular crystals of sodium urate having numerous sharp acicular projections.—**Hopper crystal**, a crystal having the form of a hollow inverted pyramid, or one having cavernous faces of this shape. Such crystals are usually the result of rapid and imperfect crystallization, as with rock-salt formed from an evaporating brine.—**Lead-**

chamber crystals, colorless crystals which form in the leaden chambers in which sulphuric acid is made upon a great scale, and which can also be prepared by laboratory methods. They consist of nitrosyl-sulphuric acid or nitrosulphonic acid ($SO_2.HO.NO_2$). If it comes in contact with water the substance is decomposed, producing sulphuric acid and nitrogen trioxid or the products of its dissociation, the dioxid and tetroxid of nitrogen.—**Leucocytic crystals**, the Charcot-Leyden crystals: so named on account of their common association with eosinophilic leucocytes.—**Liquid crystal**, a crystallized substance in which some of the properties belonging to the solid crystals are lost, not when the substance is fused, but at some higher temperature. For instance, *p*-azoxyanisoil fuses at 114° C. The liquid shows strong double refraction, so that its molecules possess a regular arrangement like that in a solid crystal; but it is mobile and rises in a capillary tube, so that it is indubitably a liquid. At 134.1° C. it suddenly becomes in all respects like an ordinary liquid.—**Platner's crystals**, crystals of the salts of the bile acids.—**Protein crystals**. See ★*protein*.—**Skeleton crystal**, a crystal whose edges are developed while the interior is more or less hollow. In such cases the edges are often formed of a multitude of minute crystals (for example, cubes) in parallel position. The form is common with certain of the native metals, as gold, silver, and copper.—**Teichmann's crystals**, a crystalline product which is obtained from blood-coloring matter by evaporation with salt and glacial acetic acid. An important medicolegal test is based upon the formation of these crystals. Chemically they are hemin crystals of the composition $C_{34}H_{33}N_4O_4FeCl$.—**Virchow's crystals**, crystals of hematoidin.—**Whetstone crystals**, crystals of xanthin sometimes found in urine.

crystal-gazing (kris′tal-gā″zing), *n.* A steady staring into the depths of a clear object, now usually a glass ball, with the view of arousing visual perceptions. Crystal-gazing is of world-wide occurrence in folk-magic, the object of the practice being to determine what is taking place at a distance or to obtain information regarding the future. A well-known variant is the use of the ink-pool, and the experiment will also succeed, in many cases, with clear water. The visions which the gazer imagines he sees in the crystal are by the ignorant believed to be of supernatural origin, and figure in fortune-telling and other impostures. Among those who seek a scientific explanation it is customary to refer the 'visions' to subliminal or subconscious processes; but they are more probably, at least in most instances, ordinary illusions, constructed by association on the basis of the stimulus which is supplied by the pleasing form, the apparent depth, and the glitter and cross-lights of the crystal.

Post-hypnotic suggestion, *crystal-gazing*, automatic writing and trance-speech, the willing-game, etc., are now, thanks to him [Myers], instruments of research.
W. James, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, May, 1901, p. 17.

Crystallic attraction. See ★*attraction*.

crystalliform (kris-tal′i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *crystallum*, crystal, + *forma*, form.] Of crystalline form: as, a *crystalliform* body.

Crystalline glaze, etc. See ★*glaze*, etc.

Crystalline liquid. Same as *liquid* ★*crystal*.

crystallinic (kris-ta-lin′ik), *a.* [*crystalline* + *-ic*.] Of a crystalline character: in *petrog.*, a term used to designate metamorphism in which there is simply a change in crystallization, as the change of limestone to marble. *Dana*, 1895.

crystallinity, *n.* **2.** In *petrog.*, the degree of crystallization in a rock, as compared with the state of glassiness, whether completely or partly crystallized.

crystallitic (kris-ta-lit′ik), *a.* [*crystallite* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, of or belonging to crystallite: used to describe the texture of glassy rocks filled with crystallites.

crystallization, *n.*—**Fractional crystallization**, a process by which substances closely resembling each other in chemical character may sometimes be separated, from the fact that one shows a tendency to crystallize out from a solution before the other or others. Thus salts supposed to contain a single metal, didymium, by very often repeated crystallizations (in each of which the crystals first separated were kept apart from those separating later) were shown to be intimate mixtures of salts of two different metals, neodymium and praseodymium.

crystallized (kris′ta-līzd), *p. a.* Having assumed the form of crystals: as, *crystallized* saltpeter or *crystallized* alum.

crystallizer, *n.* **2.** In *petrog.*, an agent, such as gas, in molten rock-magmas, which by increasing the mobility of the liquid promotes the development of crystals without entering into their composition. Sometimes called a *mineralizing agent*.

crystalloceramic (kris′ta-lō-se-ram″ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the incrustation of glass on clay.

crystallochore (kris′ta-lō-kōr), *n.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, clear ice, + *χωρεῖν*, spread abroad.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant distributed by means of glaciers. *F. E. Clements*.

crystallogenesis (kris″ta-lō-jen′e-sis), *n.* Same as *crystallogeny*.

crystallogenetic (kris″ta-lō-jē-net′ik), *a.* Same as *crystallogenic*.

crystallogranular (kris″ta-lō-gran′ū-lăr), *a.* Having the condition of a granular powder consisting of minute crystals, as sal ammoniac granulated by rapid and disturbed crystallization.

crystalloiditis (kris″ta-loi-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *crystalloides*, crystalloid, + *-itis*.] Same as *phacitis*.

crystallometric (kris″ta-lō-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to crystallometry.—**Crystallometric angles**, the angles (either 30°, 45°, 60°, or 90°) between any pair of the several planes of symmetry in a crystal.

crystal-seer (kris′tal-sēr), *n.* A crystal-gazer; specifically, one who pretends by this means to see events at a distance, to reveal secrets, etc.

crystal-symmetry (kris″tal-sim′e-tri), *n.* See ★*symmetry*.

crystal-vision (kris′tal-vizh″ọn), *n.* The illusory visual perception aroused by crystal-gazing. See ★*crystal-gazing*.

crystic (kris′tik), *a.* [Also *krystic*; < Gr. *κρύστ-* (*αλλος*), ice (see *crystal*), + *-ic*.] Of or relating to ice; especially noting that branch of geology which is concerned with the study of glaciers, etc.

Cs. An abbreviation (*b*) of *cases*.

C. S. An abbreviation (*e*) of *Civil Service*; (*f*) of *clerk of session*; (*g*) of *commissary of subsistence*; (*h*) of *current strength*.

C. S. I. An abbreviation of *Companion of the Order of the Star of India*.

C. S. O. An abbreviation of *Chief Signal Officer*.

C. SS. R. An abbreviation of *Congregatio Sanctissimi Redemptoris* (Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer). See *Redemptorist*.

C. S. T. An abbreviation of *Central Standard Time* (see *time*).

ct. An abbreviation (*d*) of *centum*; (*e*) of *contrast*.

C. T. An abbreviation of *Certificated Teacher*.

C. T. A. U. An abbreviation of *Catholic Total Abstinence Union*.

cteinophyte (tī′nō-fīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κτείνειν*, kill, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A parasitic fungus which exerts a chemical (and destructive) action only upon its host. *Wakker*.

Ctenacanthus (ten-a-kan′thus), *n.*; pl. *ctenacanthi* (-thi). [NL., < Gr. *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + *ἄκανθα*, a spine.] A name given by Agassiz to spines of fossil selachians not otherwise known, but of frequent occurrence in Carboniferous rocks.

ctenate (ten′āt), *a.* [Gr. *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + *-ate*1.] Comb-like; pectinate; bearing many fine teeth, as the chætæ of some worms.

ctene (tēn), *n.* [Gr. *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb.] One of the swimming-plates in *Ctenophora*.

ctenid (ten′id), *a.* Same as *ctenoid*: applied to fish scales which are rough or toothed on their posterior edges.

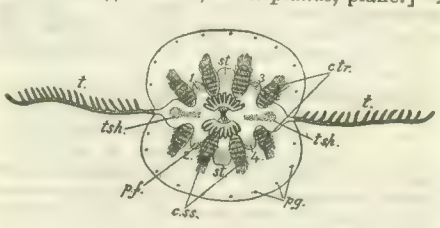
cteniform (ten′i-fôrm), *a.* [NL., < *Ctenus*, a genus of spiders, + L. *forma*, form.] Noting the spiders, of several different groups, that have the eye-formula of the genus *Ctenus*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 13.

Ctenodonta (ten-ō-don′ta), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), a tooth.] A genus of taxodont *Pelecypoda* having the hinge-teeth in a continuous arched series, an external ligament, and a simple mantle-line. It is of Silurian age.

Ctenolates (ten-ō-lā′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + (?)-*lates* for *-latus* < L. *latus*, broad?] A genus of serranoid fishes found in the rivers of southeastern Australia.

ctenolium (ten-ō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *ctenolia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + term. *-olium*.] A comb-like arrangement on the margins of the byssal sinus in some of the *Pelecypoda* (pectens) in which the threads of the byssus rest.

Ctenoplana (ten-ō-plā′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + L. *planus*, plane.] A ctenophoran of much flattened shape, with eight very short ribs, and the characteristic combs which can be withdrawn into or evaginated from pouch-like cavities in the body-wall. It has a pair of solid, muscular, pinnate tentacles retractile into sheaths. It swims by means of its combs, or crawls on the bottom on its ventral surface, or attaches itself, ventral side uppermost, to the surface film of water.



Ctenoplana Kowalevskii, Korotneff (after Willey).
t, *t*, tentacles; *tsh*, tentacle sheaths; *ctr*, sub-transverse costæ; *css*, sub-sagittal costæ; *st*, "stomach" (? stomodæum); *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, the four principal lobes of the infundibulum; *pf*, sensory tentacles representing the polar fields; *pg*, pigment spots. (From Lankester's "Zoölogy.")

ctenostome (ten′ō-stōm), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the *Ctenostomata*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ctenostomata*.

ctetology (te-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *κτητός*, acquired, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say.] The science of acquired characters: a term proposed by Cope.

ctl. A contraction of *cental*.

cu. An abbreviation (*a*) of *cubic*; (*b*) of *cumulus*.

cuabilla (kwä-bēl′yä), *n.* [Cuban Sp., dim. of *cuaba*, an aboriginal name of the tree.] The torch-wood of Florida and the West Indies, *Amyris elemifera* and *A. maritima*. See *torch-wood*.

cuajilote (kwä-hē-lō′tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp., also *quauxiote*, < Nahuatl *quauhxilotl*, < *quauhitl*, tree, + *xilotl*, an ear of green maize.] A tree of Mexico and Central America, *Parmentiera edulis*, with greenish-yellow flowers followed by fruit resembling cucumbers or pods of the okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*). This is crisp and pleasant to the taste. It is eaten either raw or cooked, or is prepared in the form of pickles.

cuajiote (kwä-hē-ō′tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Nahuatl *quauhxiotl*, < *quauhitl*, tree, + *xiotl*, skin-eruption.] **1.** The Mexican stinkwood, *Pseudosmodingium perniciosum*, a foul-smelling, poisonous shrub or small tree of the sumac family, exuding a fetid gum which is used as an antidote for scorpions' stings. Also called *cuajiote blanco*, to distinguish it from the two following.—**2.** A name applied to several species of *Terebinthus* growing in Mexico, especially to *T. fagaroides* (*Bursera fagaroides* of Engler), called *cuajote verde*, and to *T. lancifolia* (*Bursera lancifolia* of Engler), called *cuajote chino*, both of which yield a gum-resin called ★*gum-archipin*, used as an antidote for scorpions' stings, and having emetic and purgative properties. These gums are also used for mending broken porcelain and glass.

cuantecomate (kwän-tā-kō-mā′tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Aztec *quatecomatl*, head-calabash, < *quaitl*, head, + *tecomatl*, calabash.] A Mexican name for the ★*cross-leaf*.

cuarta (kwär′tä), *n.* [Said to be Amer. Sp.; if original, it is apparently connected with *cuarta*, a fourth part, and must be the source of *quirt*, which has been doubtfully referred to Sp. *cuerda*, a cord.] A long rawhide whip. [Southwestern U. S.]

cuartel (kwär-tel′), *n.* [Sp., < *cuarto*, fourth.] A quarter; ward of a city; soldiers' quarters.

cuartillo (kwär-tēl′yō), *n.* [Sp., < *cuarto*, fourth.] A silver coin of the Spanish American States, equivalent to one fourth of a real.

cub. An abbreviation of *cubic*.

Cuba bast, black. See ★*bast*1, ★*black*, *n.*

Cuban blind-fish. See ★*blind-fish*.

cube, *v. t.* **2.** To measure the cubic capacity of a hollow object, like that of a skull.

Among the 73 male and 42 female crania that were *cubed* (with shot, according to Turner's method), 'the maximum capacity in the male skulls was 1,855 c.c., the minimum was 1,230 c.c., and the mean was 1,478 c.c.'
Science, Oct. 30, 1903, p. 568.

cube, *n.*—**Four-faced cube**, a tetrahexahedron.

Cubeb camphor. See ★*camphor*.

cubebene (kū′beb-ēn), *n.* [*cubeb* + *-ene*.] A sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, obtained by the dehydration of cubeb camphor. It boils at 250–260° C. The name was formerly applied, also, to cadinene, the principal constituent of cubeb oil.

cubera (kō-bā′rä), *n.* [Sp., < *cuba*, < L. *cupa*, a tub: see *cup*.] A fish, *Lutianus cyanopterus*, of the family *Lutianidæ*, known from the West Indies to Brazil.

cubic. **I.** *a.*—**Cubic space curve**, a non-plane or twisted cubic curve, or curve of double curvature, which may be regarded as the partial intersection of two ruled quadric surfaces which have a common element or generator.

II.—**Discriminating cubic**, the equation

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda, & h, & g \\ h, & b-\lambda, & f \\ g, & f, & c-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

The discrimination of the conicoid can be made through the *discriminating cubic*.
W. H. Echols, Calculus, p. 361.

Polar cubic, of a point O, its first polar with respect to a quartic.—**Ruled cubic**, a cubic ruled surface

For a *ruled cubic* the double line *d* may be either (i) a double directrix, or (ii) a generator and a single directrix, understanding by a *directrix* of a ruled surface a line which meets every generator.

C. M. Jessop, Treatise on the Line Complex, p. 76.

cubicephalic (kū″bi-se-fal′ik), *a.* [L. *cubus*, cube, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic.*] In *craniom.*, having a brachycephalic form with flattened occiput. *Aitken Meigs.*

cubicossic (kū-bi-kos′ik), *a.* [L. *cubus*, cube, + NL. *cossicus*, cossic: see *cossic.*] Of or pertaining to cubic equations.

cubilose (kū′bi-lōs), *n.* [L. *cubile*, a couch, + *-ose.*] The mucilaginous material which forms the essential basis of edible birds'-nests.

cubital. I. *a.*—**Cubital fossa.** Same as *coronoid fossa* (which see, under *coronoid*).

II. *n.* 3. Same as *hypocoracoid*, the lower of the two bones attached to the clavicle and supporting the actinosts in fishes.

cubitale (kū-bi-tā′lē), *n.*; pl. *cubitalia* (-li-ą̈). [NL.: see *cubital.*] Same as *cuneiform bone* (which see, under *cuneiform, a*).

cubitalis (kū-bi-tā′lis), *n.* [NL.] One of the ulnar muscles of the forearm.—**Cubitalis anterior** or **internus.** Same as *flexor carpi ulnaris.*—**Cubitalis gracilis.** Same as *palmaris longus.*—**Cubitalis posterior** or **externus.** Same as *extensor carpi ulnaris.*—**Cubitalis Rioland.** Same as *anconeus.*

cubit-arm (kū′bit-ärm), *n.* In *her.*, an arm couped at the elbow.

cubito-radial (kū″bi-tō-rā′di-ąl), *a.* [L. *cubitus*, elbow, + *radius*, spoke (radius).] Relating to both the radius and the ulna.

cubitus, *n.* 2. In *ornith.*, the forearm; more particularly the ulna, or outer bone of the forearm.—**Radius and cubitus,** the actinosts, the bones at the base of the pectoral fin-rays of fishes: not homologous with the radius of Owen, nor with the radial or the cubital of Cuvier.

cuboid. I. *a.*—**Cuboid cell.** See ★*cell.*

II. *n.* 2. A parallelopiped whose six faces are rectangles.—3. In *anthrop.*, a cranium, short, high, and wide, of somewhat angular form. *G. Sergi*, The Varieties of the Human Species, p. 39.

Cuboides beds. See ★*bed*[1].

cub-shark (kub′shärk), *n.* A shark, *Carcharhinus lamia*, found in tropical parts of the Atlantic, and abundant in the Caribbean Sea and the Mediterranean.

cucharo (kö-chä′rō), *n.* [Venezuelan.] Same as ★*paraguatan.*

cuckoo, *n.*—**Bee cuckoo,** the honey-guide, *Indicator major.*—**Cuckoo owl.** Same as ★*boobook.*

cuckoo-clock (kůk′ö-klok), *n.* A clock in which a mechanical cuckoo announces the hours: originally made in the Black Forest or in Switzerland and known as *Black Forest clock.*

cuckoo-fish, *n.* 3. A gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*, found in European seas.

cuckoo-flower, *n.*—**White** or **wild cuckoo-flower,** the white campion, *Lychnis alba.*

cuckoo-wrasse (kůk′ö-ras), *n.* A common name of *Labrus variegatus*, a fish of the family *Labridæ.*

Cucujo, *n.* See ★*cucuyo.*

Cucullella (kū-kų̄-lel′ą̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *cucullus*, a hood: see *cowl*[1].] A genus of Paleozoic taxodont *Pelecypoda* of the family *Ctenodontidæ*, having teeth in a continuous arched series and elongate shells bearing a buttress behind the anterior adductor.

cucullus, *n.* 3. In *bot.*, an organ folded in the form of a hood or cowl, as the upper sepal of *Aconitum.*

Cucumaria (kū-kų̄-mā′ri-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *cucumis* (*cucumer-*), cucumber, + *-aria.*] The typical genus of the family *Cucumariidæ. Blainville.*

Cucumariidæ (kū-kų̄-ma-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucumaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Holothuroidea*, of the order *Actinopoda.* The podia are generally tube-feet only, and there are no papillæ; the mouth and anus are terminal or dorsal; the tentacles number from 8 to 30 and are branched; the madreporite is internal; the calcareous ring consists of 5 radial and 5 interradial pieces; retractor muscles are present, and the longitudinal muscles are generally simple; the respiratory tree is well developed; Cuvierian organs are rarely present; and the spicules are chiefly rods and knobbed perforated plates. It includes *Cucumaria, Psolus, Thyone, Rhopalodina* and other genera.

cucumber, *n.*—**Bacteriosis of the cucumber.** See ★*bacteriosis.*—**Bur cucumber,** the star cucumber, *Sicyos angulatus.* Also called *one-seeded bur cucumber.* See *cucumber.*—**Cucumber caterpillar borer.** See ★*borer.*—**Cucumber mildew.** See ★*mildew.*—**Jamaica cucumber,** the burr or West Indian gherkin, *Cucumis Anguria.* See *burr* ★*gherkin.*—**Leaping cucumber.** Same as *squirting cucumber* (which see, under *cucumber*).—**Neat cucumber-moth,** an American pyralid moth, *Diaphania nitidalis*, the parent of the so-called 'pickle-worm.' See *pickle-worm.*—**Salad cucumber,** a variety of *Cucumis Melo*, much grown in Egypt, ripening earlier than the common cucumber: the fruit long, horn-shaped, succulent, and of a delicate flavor.—**Wild cucumber.** (*a*) See *squirting cucumber* under *cucumber.* (*b*) In California, the big-root or man root *Micrampelis fabacea*, and doubtless other species. *Parsons and Buck*, Wild Flowers of California.

cucumber-beetle (kū′kum-bėr-bē″tl), *n.* 1. Any one of several species of chrysomelid beetles of the genus *Diabrotica*, as *D. vittata*, the striped cucumber beetle, *D. longicornis, D. soror*, and *D. duodecimpunctata*, the 12-spotted cucumber beetle, also known as the *southern* ★*corn root-worm* (which see, with cut), which feed on the leaves of cucumber and other cucurbitaceous plants.—2. A minute halticid beetle, *Haltica cucumeris*, also known as the *cucumber flea-beetle.*

cucumber-fish (kū′kum-bėr′-fish″), *n.* A fish, *Prototroctes oxyrynchus*, of the family *Haplochitonidæ*, found in Australia and New Zealand and known more commonly as the *grayling.* Also called *cucumber-mullet.*

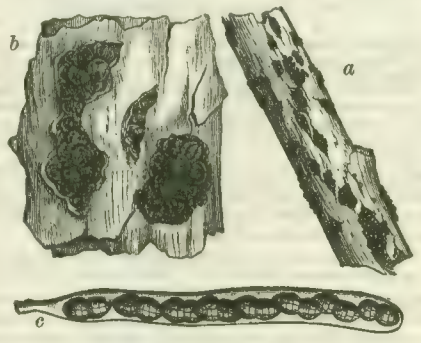
cucumber-green (kū′kum-bėr-grēn″), *n.* A shade of green like that of the cucumber; specifically, such a shade of green seen in the glaze of some Oriental porcelains and in the enamel of the Grueby pottery.

cucumber-mullet (kū′kum-bėr-mul″et), *n.* Same as ★*cucumber-fish.*

cucumber-shin (kū′kum-bėr-shin), *n.* Anterior curvature of the tibia, common in the negro as a result of rickets in childhood.

His shins had the true *cucumber* curve.
W. Irving, Salmagundi, 79. *N. E. D.*

Cucurbitaria (kū-kėr-bi-tā′ri-ą̈), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Gray, 1821), from a resemblance of the peri-



Cucurbitaria Berberidis.

a, habit of the fungus growing on dry stems of the barberry; *b*, several fruiting bodies, enlarged; *c*, a spore-case with spores, enlarged. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

thecia to gourds, < L. *cucurbita*, a gourd, + *-aria.*] A large genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, type of the family *Cucurbitariaceæ*, having the black, carbonaceous perithecia in close clusters on a thin stroma. The spores are ellipsoid and are divided by both longitudinal and transverse septa. *C. Berberidis* is a common species occurring on branches of the barberry and other plants in Europe and America.

Cucurbitariaceæ (kū-kėr″bi-tā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucurbitaria* + *-aceæ.*] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi of the order *Sphæriales*, named from the genus *Cucurbitaria.* The perithecia are mostly spherical and carbonaceous and are usually arranged in dense masses on a more or less well-developed stroma.

cucurbitine (kū-kėr′bi-tin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a cucurbitinus.

II. *n.* Same as *cucurbitinus.*

cucuyo (kö-kö′yō), *n.* [Also *cucuío, cucujo*, erroneously *cucullo* and in F. spelling *cucuye*; < Sp. *cucuyo*, < Taino (Haitian) *cucuyo, cocuyo*, otherwise reported as *cucuix* and *locuyo.*] 1. The West Indian firefly, *Pyrophorus noctilucus* and another species, an elaterid beetle which gleams with phosphorescent light from spots on the body. See *Pyrophorus*, with cut.—2. A fish (*Balistes carolinensis*), the leather-jacket; also another balistoid fish, *Xanthichthys ringens*, of the West Indies and waters southward.

cuddy[1], *n.* 4. A counterweight, a loaded truck used to balance the car on an incline. [Scotch miner's term.]

cuddy[2], *n.* 1. *Naut.*: (*b*) A platform in the stern of a fishing-boat, on which a drift-net is carried when not in use.

cuddy-brae (kud′i-brā), *n.* An inclined roadway with a rope and a counterweight or cuddie which is raised by a descending loaded car, and is heavy enough to raise the empty car. [Scotch miner's term.]

cudgerie (kuj′ėr-i), *n.* [Australian aboriginal name.] 1. Same as *rasp pod* and *crow's* ★*ash.*—2. A Queensland tree, *Hernandia bivalvis*, of the family *Hernandiaceæ*: it yields an oily nut and a light, soft, dark-gray wood. Also called *grease-nut.*

cudweed, *n.*—**Winged cudweed.** See *clammy* ★*everlasting.*

cue-call (kū′kâl), *n.* The signal or call furnished by the 'cue' to speak or act one's part. See *cue*[1], *n.* 3.

In the life-drama's stern *cue-call*,
A friend's a part well-prized by all.
D. G. Rossetti, Soothsay, st. 7.

cueist (kū′ist), *n.* A billiard-player, especially one who uses his cue skilfully. See *cue*[1] *n.* 7.

cuerda, *n.* 3. In Porto Rico, a unit of land-measure, equal to about two fifths of an acre.

cuesta (kwes′tä), *n.* [Sp.: see *coast, n.*] An unsymmetrical ridge having a strong slope or escarpment on one side and a gentle slope on the other. [Southwestern U. S.]

An upland of this kind may be called a *cuesta*, following a name of Spanish origin used in New Mexico for low ridges of steep descent on one side and gentle slope on the other. *W. M. Davis*, Phys. Geog., p. 133.

cuf, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *cuff.*

cuffy (kuf′i), *n.* [From the personal name *Cuffy*, Guiana, D. *Koffi*, a common name for negroes, applied by custom to any one born on Friday.] A general name for a negro. [Southern U. S.]

cuilleron, *n.* 2. A name given by French entomologists to the squama of the *Diptera* and to a certain extent adopted by English writers. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 124.

Cuirass cancer. See ★*cancer en cuirasse.*

cuiter (kū′ter), *v. t.* [Also *cuter, kuter*; a freq. form, of unknown origin.] To tend or nurse with tenderness and solicitous care; minister to with untiring kindness or affection; cocker up; coddle. [Scotch.]

I 've seen the day ye buttered my brose,
And *cuitered* me late and early, O;
But downa-do's come o'er me now,
And och, I find it sairly, O!
Burns, Deuks Dang o'er my Daddy, st. ii.

culantrillo (kö-län-trēl′yō), *n.* [Sp. *culantrillo*, dim. of *culantro*, vernacular form of *coriandro*, coriander: see *coriander.*] 1. In many Spanish countries, the name applied to the maidenhair, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, and ferns resembling it, decoctions or syrups of which are administered to women at childbirth and for menstrual irregularities. In Mexico the term is applied to *A. tenerum* and *A. tricholepis*, and in the Philippines to *A. lunulatum.* Also called *cilantrillo*, or *culantrillo del pozo.*

2. A name applied to several other plants used medicinally, as *Tetilla hydrocotylæfolia*, a Chilean plant with astringent properties, belonging to the saxifrage family.

culch (*kulch*), *v. t.* [*culch, coltch, n.*] To apply (cultch) to (an oyster-bed). See *culching.*

culching (kul′ching), *n.* In *oyster-culture*, the coating of an oyster-bed with fresh gravel, stones, etc., to form a surface on which the oyster-spat can find a lodgment.

Nature has often to be assisted in the preparation of these spots by the process known as "*culching*," that is, scattering the floor of the bed with rock, loose coral, and so on, to afford the necessary anchorage for the byssus of the young oyster. *Nature*, March 17, 1904, p. 466.

culd, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *culled.*

culebra (kö-lā′brą̈), *n.* [Sp. *culebra*, < L. *colubra*, a snake: see *culverin.*] A water-spout or cloud-burst on land. The dark-colored spout, reaching down from the sky, does not descend to the ground of the lowlands and stir up a cloud of dust, but moves toward the mountains and breaks up on a mountain side, sending torrents of water down the gorges.

culen (kö-len′), *n.* [Chilean name: in Uruguay *culé.*] See *Psoralea.*

culiat (kö-lē-ät′), *n.* See ★*kuliat.*

culicicide (kū-lis′i-sīd), *n.* and *a.* [L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat, mosquito, + *-cida* < *cædere*, kill.] I. *n.* An agent which is destructive of mosquitos.

II. *a.* Destructive of mosquitos.

culicid (kū-lis′id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the family *Culicidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the dipterous family *Culicidæ.*

culicide[1] (kū′li-sīd), *n.* and *a.* Same as ★*culicicide.*

The non-spreading qualities of corn-oil, however, as well as its price, remove it from the list of good *culicides.*
L. O. Howard, Mosquitoes, p. 197.

culicide[2] (kū′li-sīd), *n.* [For ★*culicicide*, < L. *culex* (*culic-*), mosquito, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of killing mosquitos.

Culicina (kū-li-sī′nă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *culex* (*culic-*), a mosquito + *-ina.*] A tribe or subfamily of mosquitos, *Culicidæ*, including the typical genus *Culex* and its allies, having the palpi short in the female and long in the male, and the first submarginal cell of the wings as long as or longer than the second posterior cell.

culilawang (kō-lē-lä′wang), *n.* [Malay.] See *culilawan bark* under *bark*[2].

culintangan (kō-lin-täng′gan), *n.* [Also *colintangan;* Mindanao.] A musical instrument consisting of a number of closed metal vessels or gongs of varying size which are struck with sticks: used among the Moros.

culler, *n.* 4. In *glass-manuf.*, same as *gatherer*, 6.

culmigenous (kul-mij′e-nus), *a.* [L. *culmus*, a stalk, + *-genus*, -born.] Produced or growing on straw. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

culm-measure (kulm′mezh″ūr), *n.* One of the Lower Carboniferous formations.

Those Lower Carboniferous rocks that are called the *culm-measures* by some authors.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 56.

culor, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *color*.

culorabl, *a.* A simplified spelling of *colorable*.

culord, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *colored*.

culpose (kul′pōs), *a.* [NL. **culposus*, < L. *culpa*, a fault.] Faulty; negligent; grossly careless.

cult-deity (kult′dē″i-ti), *n.* See ★*cultus-statue*.

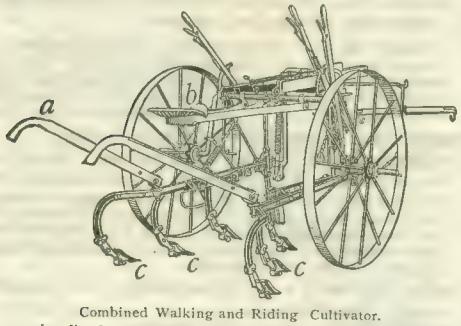
cultellus, *n.* 2. In medieval arms and armor, a knife which occasionally served as a dagger.

cultivation, *n.*—**Margin of cultivation,** in *polit. econ.*, a situation in which labor and capital yield a product just sufficient to cover normal wages and interest. The term came into use in the conventional exposition of the nature of rent. Some lands are so fertile and so favorably situated with respect to centers of population as to yield a surplus over and above the normal remuneration of the labor and capital employed upon them. Lands of less fertility, or less favorably situated, yield a smaller surplus, and some lands, usually represented as a narrow zone circumscribing the surplus-yielding lands, produce barely enough to pay normal wages and interest. This zone, for obvious reasons, is called the *margin of cultivation*, or more commonly, the *extensive margin of cultivation*. In the cultivation of the better lands the first units of labor and capital may properly be said to yield large returns, the later units increasing the total product, but not in proportion. Obviously a point appears at which an additional unit of labor and capital yields normal wages and interest, but nothing more. This point is spoken of figuratively as the *margin of cultivation*, or, more specifically, the *intensive margin of cultivation*.—**Zone of cultivation.** See ★*zone*.

cultivation-bed (kul-ti-vā′shŏn-bed), *n.* The filter-like bed often used with the septic tank which by bacterial action brings about nitrification of the effluent from the tank. Same as *bacteria-bed*.

cultivation-paddock (kul-ti-vā′shŏn-pad″ok), *n.* The tract of land set off from an Australian cattle-farm for tillage and the raising of such crops as are needed on the station.

cultivator, *n.* (*c*) This name is now applied to a great variety of horticultural and agricultural machines. They



Combined Walking and Riding Cultivator.
a, handles for operator when walking; *b*, seat for rider; *c*, *c*, *c*, cultivator teeth.

are divided into two classes, hand machines and horse machines; and the horse machines are classed as *walking cultivators*, and *riding* or *sulky cultivators*. Hand machines are supported upon one or two wheels placed in front, and have two long plow-handles by which they are pushed along the ground beside or astride of the rows of plants to be cultivated. All are provided with one or more teeth for breaking and stirring the soil and removing weeds, and have interchangeable tools (plows, rakes, hoes, scrapers, harrow-teeth, etc.) to adapt them to a variety of work. 'Walking' horse cultivators are supported upon a pair of wheels and are provided with a pair of plow-handles placed behind, by which they are guided by the operator walking in the rear. 'Riding' cultivators are fitted with a seat above the cultivating-tools, in the rear of the machine and in reach of levers for controlling the tools. The teeth or tools of all horse machines are interchangeable, and are made in the form of small hoes, rakes, scrapers, plows, harrow-points, claws, weeders, and disks. Hand cultivators are often provided with seed-drills, or other planting-appliances, and with fertilizer-distributing appliances. The combination of many tools in one machine has led to the use of many trade names.—**Disk cultivator,** a cultivator using disks in place of knives or shears. See above.—**Expanding cultivator,** a cultivator in which the frame is adjustable to varying widths of plant-rows. By expanding or contracting the frame, the machine can be made to fit all conditions of culture.

cult-society (kult′sō-sī″e-ti), *n.*; pl. *cult-societies* (*-tiz*). A society or social group held together by a religious motive, like the religious secret societies of Africa and of North America.

The *cult-society*, or fraternity, or phratry, or curia (for by all of these names it has been known), has an ecclesiastic or religious motive which distinguishes it from the clan and gens which have a sociologic motive.
Am. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897-98, p. xlvi.

cultural, *a.* 2. Produced by cultivation: said of types of plants, chiefly varietal. A cultural variety is opposed to a natural or botanical one.

Substances obtainable from large numbers of plants of different types, botanical and *cultural*.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 363.

3. In *surv.*, of artificial origin: said of roads, villages, etc., on a topographic map.—4. In *bacteriol.*, relating to culture-media or to the character of any micro-organism as indicated by the results obtained from growing it upon various culture-media.

The bacillus . . . always showed the same *cultural* characters, viz., sparseness of growth on blood-serum, limited surface growth in gelatine stab cultures, and a typical radiating colonies in gelatine plates.
Jour. Exper. Med., 1900, p. 259.

Cultural degeneracy, the weakening in constitution of plants under domestication.

A few of my correspondents believe in what I may call *cultural degeneracy*, or the doctrine that the more highly we improve the species, the weaker in constitution must each succeeding generation of varieties become.
L. H. Bailey, Survival of the Unlike, p. 335.

Cultural map, a map which shows cultural details.—**Cultural plant formation.** See ★*formation*.—**Cultural variety,** a variety or form of plant originating under cultivation, as distinguished from one originating under feral conditions. Such varieties are often spoken of as agricultural or horticultural varieties, according as they pertain to agricultural or horticultural plants. See *cultural*, 2, above.

culturally (kul′tūr-al-i), *adv.* In *bacteriol.*, by the use of culture-media: applied to the identification of micro-organisms according to their specific methods of growth.

In the first seven cases they failed to obtain the organisms *culturally* in one. *Med. Record*, LXIII. 237.

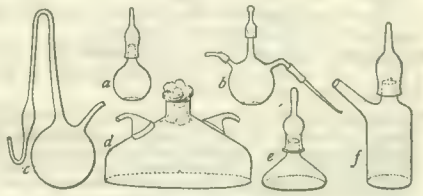
culture, *n.* 9. In a map, all those features represented which are artificial or of human origin, such as meridians, roads, railroads, trails, ferries, bridges, houses, etc.—**Aridian culture.** See ★*aridian*.—**Bouillon culture,** a culture of bacteria growing in bouillon, which generally consists of some combination of beef extract, and peptone.—**Culture anthropology.** See ★*anthropology*.—**Culture area.** See ★*area*.—**Culture system,** a system of colonial exploitation employed in the Dutch East India colonies, especially in Java, the essential characteristic of which is obligatory service of the native population on government plantations for the profit of the government or its concessionaries. The system was introduced into Java in 1830 and was radically reformed in 1870. It has since practically disappeared. The principal commodities produced under it were coffee, sugar, and indigo. It was originally intended to take the place of the burdensome and unproductive land-tax, and was defended as an institution which would improve the condition of the peasant. In its practical operation, however, it proved to be highly iniquitous, reducing the peasant to the position of a serf.—**Direct culture,** a culture of bacteria produced by direct transfer from their natural source to an artificial medium.—**Drop culture,** a method of cultivating minute organisms, particularly fungus and alga spores, in single drops of water or nutrient solution for the purpose of observing their development under the microscope.—**Ethical culture,** the cultivation of morality and the art of right living, apart from and independently of religious beliefs and philosophical theories. Societies for ethical culture, led by lecturers, exist under this name in the principal American cities.—**Hanging-drop culture,** a minute drop culture adherent to the under surface of a cover glass.—**Intensive culture,** the production of crops under the system of intensive ★farming (which see).

As is well known, there are two great classes of farms: viz. those based upon *"intensive" culture*,—"high farming," as the English call it,—and those based upon "extensive" culture. *Storer*, Agriculture, II. 317.

Negative culture, inoculation of a culture medium with suspected material not followed by a growth of bacteria.—**Positive culture,** inoculation of a culture medium with blood, secretions, or suspected matter, which is followed by a growth of bacteria.—**Poured plate culture,** a method of cultivating bacteria upon solid media which enables each organism to give rise to an individual colony. The medium is liquefied and with the bacteria is poured upon a plate of glass or into a shallow dish, where it soon hardens. Also called *Petri dish culture*. See *Petri* ★*dish*.—**Puncture culture.** Same as *stab* ★*culture*.—**Roll culture,** a method of culture in which a tube of nutrient gelatin is inoculated with the organism to be cultivated and then rolled on a block of ice, so as to solidify the gelatin on the walls of the tube as rapidly as possible.—**Shake culture,** a culture prepared by inoculating a tube of gelatin with the organisms under investigation, distributing these through the medium by gentle shaking, and allowing the medium to solidify again.—**Slant culture,** bacteria cultivated upon a medium which presents a slanting surface, due to the tilting of the tube before the medium hardens.—**Stab culture,** bacteria growing in some solid medium which has been inoculated by adding the necessary organisms by means of stabbing a platinum needle into its substance.—**Stock culture,** a permanent culture of bacteria, kept for a considerable period, from which transfers can be made. **Streak culture,** bacteria growing upon a solid medium which has been inoculated by drawing a platinum needle, to which the proper organisms adhered, across its surface. Also called *stroke culture*.

culture-dish (kul′tūr-dish), *n.* A shallow glass dish with a loose-fitting glass cover, used for bacteriologic cultures.

culture-flask (kul′tūr-flask), *n.* Apparatus of varying shape used in growing bacteria.



Culture-flasks.
a, Chamberland's culture-flask; *b*, *c*, Pasteur's culture-flasks; *d*, Lister's culture-flask; *e*, Miquel's culture-flask; *f*, Freudenreich's culture-flask.

culture-hero (kul′tūr-hē″rō), *n.*; pl. *culture-heroes* (*-rōz*). In *anthrop.*, the mythical personage who gave to the world its present shape, and who gave to man his arts: a belief characteristic of many tribes and peoples in the lower stages of culture.

culture-province (kul′tūr-prov″ins), *n.* In *anthrop.*, a geographical area in which, under the influence of geographical and social environment, certain metamorphic types of man developed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 373.

culture-stock (kul′tūr-stok), *n.* A group of tribes or peoples characterized by the possession of one and the same type of culture.

They are much more likely to have been permanent than temporary habitations of the same *culture-stock* of Indians who availed themselves of rock shelters wherever the nature of the cliff permitted excavation in its walls.
17th An. Rep. Bur. Am. Ethnol., ii. 543.

culture-yeast (kul′tūr-yēst), *n.* A cultivated form of yeast, *Saccharomyces*, as distinguished from undesirable forms, (wild yeast) which produce the so-called diseases in beer.

cultur-kampf, *n.* See ★*kultur-kampf*.

cultus[2] (kul′tus), *a.* [Chinook jargon *cultus*, worthless, purposeless, vain, nothing; < Chinook *kaltas*, in vain.] Worthless. [Washington state and British Columbia.]

cultus-statue (kul′tus-stat″ū), *n.* In *classic antiq.*, a temple image or sacred statue, usually quite simple and archaic.

cum, *v.* A recent simplified (and dialectal) spelling of *come*.

cumaphyte (kū′ma-fīt), *n.* [By error or intention, a more direct representative, in the first element, of the original, the normal NL. type being **cymatophytum*, < Gr. *κῦμα* (*κυματ-*), a wave, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In *phytogeog.*, an aquatic plant adapted to growing in places exposed to the surf.

The general character of *cumaphytes* is necessarily such that impact of the waves does not injure or displace them.
C. MacMillan, Minn. Bot. Stud., Bulletin IX., p. 1001.

cumaphytic (kū-ma-fit′ik), *a.* [*cumaphyte* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, adapted to the action of the surf: as, the *cumaphytic* form assumed by marine algæ and other plants.

cumaphytism (kū′ma-fīt-izm), *n.* [*cumaphyte* + *-ism.*] The changing of the normal form of certain plants, particularly marine algæ, to abnormal forms for the purpose of better resisting the action of waves and rough water.

cumarone, *n.* Same as ★*coumarone*.

cumber-board, *n.* Same as ★*comber-board*.

cumberlandite (kum′bėr-land-it), *n.* [*Cumberland* (Cumberland Hill, R. I.) + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by M. E. Wadsworth (1884) to much-altered rocks composed of abundant titaniferous magnetite, lime-soda feldspar, olivin, and secondary minerals.

cumbersum, *a.* A simplified spelling of *cumbersome*.

cumbi[2] (kum′bī), *n.* [Tamil *kumbai.*] A fetid gum-resin exuded as transparent tears on the buds and young shoots of *Gardenia gummifera* and *G. lucida*. See *dikamali* and *Gardenia*.

cumboo-millet (kum′bŏ-mil-et), *n.* [Tamil *kambu* + E. *millet.*] In the East Indies, the cat-tail millet, *Pennisetum spicatum.*

cumbre (köm′brā), *n.* [Sp., top, summit, < L. *cumulus*, heap: see *cumber, cumulus.*] A dividing ridge, or divide.

On the afternoon of the same day the party camped at a point 4600 feet above this, on the first "*cumbre*," or dividing ridge. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 615.

cum d. or **div.** An abbreviation of the New Latin *cum dividendo*, 'with the dividend': used in stock-exchange quotations.

cumengite (kum′en-jīt), *n.* [From M. *Cumenge*, a French chemist.] An oxychlorid of lead and copper from Boléo, Lower California, closely related to percylite, but supposed to have distinguishing optical characters. Also *cumengeite.*

cumfit, *n.* A simplified spelling of *comfit.*

cumfortabl, *a.* A simplified spelling of *comfortable.*

cumforter, *n.* A simplified spelling of *comforter.*

Cumidæ (kū′mī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuma* + *-idæ.*] A family of sessile-eyed crustaceans typified by the genus *Cuma.*

cumidic (ku-mid′ik), *a.* [*cum(in)* + *-id* + *-ic.*] Used in *cumidic acid*, a name given to two bibasic acids: *a-cumidic acid*, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(CO_2H)_2$ (1:3:4:6), melts above 320° C. and is also called *s-dimethylisophthalic acid;* and *β-cumidic acid*, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(CO_2H)_2$ (1:4:2:5), sublimes without melting and is called *s-dimethylterephthalic acid.*

cumidine (ku′mi-din), *n.* [*cumid-ic* + *-ine*²] A base, $C_6H_4(NH_2)CH(CH_3)_2$ (1:4), prepared by the reduction of p-nitrocumene. It boils at 225° C. and is also called *p-aminoisopropylbenzene.*—**Cumidine ponceau.** See ★*ponceau*¹.—**Cumidine red.** See ★*red*¹, *n.*

cuminic (ku-min′ik), *a.* Derived from cumin.—**Cuminic acid.** Same as *cumic acid.*

cuminil (ku′mi-nil), *n.* [*cumin* + *-il.*] A 1,2-diketone, $C_3H_7C_6H_4COCO\ C_6H_4C_3H_7$ (1:4:4¹:1¹), prepared by the oxidation of cuminoïn. It crystallizes in prisms which melt at 84° C.

cuminilic (ku-mi-nil′ik), *a.* [*cuminil* + *-ic.*] Derived from cuminil.—**Cuminilic acid.** A crystalline acid, $[(CH_3)_2CHC_6H_4]_2C(OH)CO_2H$, prepared by fusing cuminil with potassium hydroxid. It melts at 120° C.

cuminoïn (ku-min′ō-in), *n.* [*cumin* (L. *cuminum*) + *-in.*] A white crystalline ketone alcohol, $C_3H_7C_6H_4C(OH)COC_6H_4C_3H_7$, formed when cuminic aldehyde is boiled with alcoholic potassium cyanide. It melts at 101° C.

cum laude (kum lâ′dē). [L.] With praise: a phrase denoting a special grade of excellence in the work of the taker of a degree. See ★*magna cum laude*, ★*summa cum laude.*

cumpany, *n.* A simplified spelling of *company.*

cumpass, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *compass.*

cumular (kū′mū-lăr), *a.* [NL. **cumularis*, < L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus.*] Having the form of a heap; heaped; piled up; cumulous.—**Cumular cloud,** a cumulus cloud.

cumulate (kū′mū-lāt), *a.* Heaped or piled up; as, a *cumulate* sentence or subject.

Short sentences are prevalent in our language, as long ones are in the German. In all things we incline to curtness. . . . But we can use the *cumulate* construction when needed. *J. Earle*, Philol. Eng. Tongue, § 655.

Cumulative jurisdiction, in *Scotch law*, same as *concurrent jurisdiction* (which see, under *concurrent, a.*).—**Cumulative temperature.** See ★*temperature.*

cumulescent (kū-mū-les′ent), *a.* [*cumulus* + *-escent.*] Assuming the characteristics of the cumulus form of cloud; piling up; growing larger.

cumulitic (kū-mū-lit′ik), *a.* [*cumulus* + *-ite*² + *-ic.*] Having an appearance of being gathered into heaps, as an agglomerated mass of micro-particles in a rock. See *cumulite.*

It is filled with minute, reddish, non-polarizing grains, agglomerated into semi-opaque, often spherical, balls, which give the mass a "*cumulitic*" appearance. *Amer. Geol.*, Feb., 1905, p. 98.

cumulo-cirrus (kū″mū-lō-sir′us), *n.*; pl. *cumulo-cirri* (-ī). A high cloud belonging to the cirrus group, but having the cumulus structure; an alto-cumulus. See ★*cloud.*

cumulo-nimbus (kū″mū-lō-nim′bus), *n.*; pl. *cumulo-nimbi* (-ī). Cumulus developing toward the formation of rain, but from which little rain has yet fallen. See ★*cloud.*

Cumulous deposits, accumulations of vegetation in water, where it does not suffer complete decay, as in marshes where peat is formed. *Van Hise*, U. S. Geol. Surv., Monograph 47, p. 471.

cumulo-volcano (kū″mū-lō-vol-kā′nō), *n.* A name suggested by Lacroix, in connection with studies of Mont Pelé, in Martinique, for steep cones or columns built up of masses of viscous or relatively infusible lavas which have been forced out from below the earth's surface and have been heaped up without moving far, if at all, from the vent.



Cumulo-volcano.
Formed at Mont Pelé, Martinique, in 1903.

Examination through a telescope convinced Lacroix that this top was composed of "solid" rock, not débris, and led him to advance the idea that Pelé now was to be classed as a *cumulo-volcano*, a theory which his subsequent observations and those of his colleague Giraud, and of Sapper, Heilprin and the author have fully confirmed.

Amer. Jour. Sci., Oct., 1903, p. 272.

cumulus, *n.*—**Turreted cumulus,** a large cumulus cloud from whose sides rise special masses suggesting the turrets of a fortress. See ★*cloud.*

Cu. N. An abbreviation of *cumulo-nimbus.*

cunctatious (kungk-tā′shus), *a.* [*cunctati(on)* + *-ous.*] Prone to delay. *Carlyle.*

cunctatory (kungk′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [*cunctat(ion)* + *-ory.*] Disposed to linger or delay. *Carlyle.*

cundy (kun′di), *n.* [Also *cundie, condy, cundiff, cundith*, etc., < OF. *conduit;* see *conduit.*] **1.** A covered drain; a conduit.—**2.** In *long-wall mining*, the unfilled space between pack-walls.—**3.** In steep mine-workings, a chute down which coal or other mineral slides to a passage below.—**4.** A small roadway or air-course. [Scotch and North. Eng. in all uses.]

cuneiformist (kū″nē-i-fôr′mist), *n.* [*cuneiform* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in or has made a special study of cuneiform writing or writings. *N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 26, 1900.

Cunoniaceæ (kū″nō-ni-ā′shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1814), < *Cunonia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous, choripetalous plants of the order *Rosales*, typified by the genus *Cunonia*, (which see), and differing chiefly from the *Saxifragaceæ*, in which it was formerly included, by having the seeds in two rows in the carpels. There are 20 genera and about 123 species, 70 of which belong to *Weinmannia*, woody plants with stipuled, opposite, or whorled leaves and small flowers in clusters or compound racemes, chiefly natives of Australasia, but also found in the Pacific and other islands and in South America. See *Platylophus*, 3, *tile-seed*, and *Weinmannia.*

cuntry, *n.* A simplified spelling of *country.*

cup, *n.*—**Anathema cup,** a large silver cup at Pembroke College, Cambridge, bearing the hall-mark of 1481; and presented by the bishop of Winchester: so called from the inscription engraved on its base, QUI ALIENAVERIT ANATHEMA SIT, 'cursed be the man who sells (this cup).'—**Antimonial cup.** See ★*antimonial.*—**Cup and gutter system,** the system of turpentine-gathering by the use of earthen cups and metal gutters.—**Dorsal cup,** in crinoids, the part of the theca below the origins of the free arms.—**Dragon-boat cup,** a small porcelain wine-cup made by Chinese potters and decorated with paintings of racing-boats in the dragon festival.—**Elijah's cup,** a cup used in the Passover service and dedicated to the prophet Elijah, whose name is synonymous with redemption. As the Passover service commemorates the Exodus and symbolizes the final emancipation at the Great Day, a special, large cup is filled with wine and placed in the center of the table at the Passover service, ready for the Prophet, who, according to tradition, will suddenly make his appearance on a Passover eve and announce the coming of the Messiah.—**Eve's cup.** See ★*Eve.*—**Grape-trellis cup,** a small wine-cup of Chinese porcelain bearing paintings of grape-vines rising from frames.—**Jugal cup,** in *ornith.*, the cup-shaped depression, or socket for the articular face of the jugal, found on the external face of the distal end of the quadrate bone.—**Keyser cup,** a tall cup with a cover, made in China for exportation and painted with European designs.



Cup and Gutter System of Turpentine-gathering.

The tall cups with covers called *Keyser cups*, which are illustrated in Sir Henry Thompson's Catalogue, and also by Jacquemart, are painted with a broad panel containing St. Louis of France and his queen on a canopied throne, and narrower alternate panels with kneeling figures and birds. *S. W. Bushell*, Oriental Ceramic Art, p. 612.

Vaphio cups, two gold vases about 0.m.08 high, having each a single handle, found at Vaphio, in Greece. They



Decoration of the Vaphio Cups.

are decorated with sculpture in relief, representing bulls and herdsmen. They are considered to be the finest examples of Mycenæan or prehistoric Greek work.

cup, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* **4.** To fit concavely over a contiguous leaf. See ★*cupping*, 4.

cup-and-ring (kup″and-ring′), *n.* A peculiar type of markings on rocks, stone monuments, and buildings, consisting of cups and rings, and of doubtful significance.

Rock inscriptions, Archaic. An account of the *cup-and-ring* marking on the sculptural stones of the old and new worlds. London, 1890. 8vo.

Smithsonian Report., 1890, p. 597.

cupang (kö′päng), *n.* See ★*kupang.*

cupay (kö-pī′), *n.* [Also cupey; of S. Amer. origin.] In the West Indies and South America, a parasitic shrub or tree of the gamboge family, *Clusia rosea.* Its wood is reddish and is used only as fuel. See ★*aralie* and *Clusia.*



Cupay (*Clusia rosea*).

cup-break (kup′brāk), *n.* A cup-shaped fracture. Some metals, when broken in a testing-machine, show a cup-break, the particles on the edges stretching more at the moment of rupture than those nearer the center.

cup-cake (kup′kāk), *n.* A plain cake, usually baked in small tins: so named from the fact that the original directions gave the proportions of the ingredients as measured by cupfuls.

cup-chuck (kup′chuk), *n.* Same as *bell-chuck.*

cup-day (kup′dā), *n.* In *racing*, the day on which a race is run for a cup.

cup-drum (kup′drum), *n.* A chain-sheave having recesses to receive the alternate individual links of the chain which passes over it.

cupel, *n.* **2.** The hearth of a cupellation furnace in which silver is separated from lead; a test. See *test*[1], 2.

cupel-furnace (kū′pel-fėr″nās), *n.* A form of assay furnace.

cup-escutcheon (kup′es-kuch″on), *n.* A door-plate having a cup-like recess containing the keyhole, knob, and a door-pull or finger-hole: used with sliding doors.

cupesid (kū-pes′id), *a.* and *n.* Of or belonging to the Coleopterous family *Cupesidæ*.

cupey (kō-pā′), *n.* Same as ★*cupay*.

cup-flower (kup′flou″ėr), *n.* A twining annual herbaceous plant, *Scyphanthus elegans*, belonging to the family *Loasaceæ*, but without stinging hairs. It has opposite, twice-pinnatifid leaves, and yellow, cup-shaped, axillary flowers with ten petals, the alternate ones being somewhat spurred at the base and larger than the others, which are three-awned at the tip. It is a native of Chile.

cup-fungus (kup′fung″gus), *n.*; pl. *cup-fungi* (fun″jī). Any ediscomycetous fungus, especially one of those which have the ascomata distinctly cup-shaped. Also *cup-mushroom*.

cup-headed (kup′hed-ed), *a.* Having a cup-shaped head: said of a railroad spike so shaped, particularly in English practice, where the rails are supported in chairs: in the United States, a socket-spike.

cupiá (kō-pi-ä′), *n.* [Tupi *cupiá*.] An undetermined yellow ant found in Brazil, where it is or was eaten, according to Piso and Humboldt, by the Marivatano and Margueritare Indians.

Cupid's-flower (kū′pidz-flou″ėr), *n.* The cypress-vine, *Quamoclit Quamoclit*.

cuplet, *n.* A simplified spelling of *couplet*.

cupling, *n.* A simplified spelling of *coupling*.

cup-marked (kup′märkt), *a.* In *archæol.*, marked with cup-like depressions, as cup-stones.

> The significance of inscribed and *cup-marked* stones, dolmens, and other early monuments.
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 681.

cup-marking (kup′mär″king), *n.* A circular cavity, with or without a surrounding ring, found as a peculiar form of archaic sculptured marking in Scandinavia, Scotland, America, and even in early churches in Prussia. See ★*cup-and-ring*.

cupped, *a.* **2.** Lodged in a cup or depression of the ground, as a golf-ball.

cupper, *n.* **3.** A device for making cup-leathers, which are used for packing pumps and hydraulic presses. It consists of a die of the size of the outside of the cup to be made and a plug or plunger of the size of the inside of the cup. A disk of leather of the proper size is cut, is wet and stretched over the plug, and is pushed into the die and allowed to dry and set.

cupping, *n.* **4.** The taking of a concave form, as tobacco leaves do in drying, when placed face to back. Cupping is prevented by stringing the leaves face to face and back to back.

cupping-pump (kup′ing-pump), *n.* In *surg.*, an air-pump used for drycupping.

cup-plate (kup′plāt), *n.* A small plate of glass or china, three or four inches in diameter, formerly used to hold a teacup from which the tea had been poured into the saucer to cool.

cuppy[2] (kup′i), *a.* **1.** Cup-like; concave: as, *cuppy* flowers.—**2.** Full of small cup-like cavities. See *cup*, *n.*, 6 (*b*). [Golfers' cant.]—**Cuppy lie,** in *golf*, the position of a ball when it lies in a depression or shallow hole in the course. *W. J. Travis*, Practical Golf, p. 46.

cuprammonia (kū-pra-mō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *cupr-um*, copper, + NL. *ammonia*.] A solution of cupric hydroxid in aqueous ammonia; Schweitzer's reagent. A substance resembling horn or celluloid may be obtained by the action of cuprammonia on cellulose which, with its original vegetable structure (as, for instance, cotton fiber), is thus dissolved and then recovered in amorphous condition by evaporation of the solution and the removal of the copper by a dilute acid.

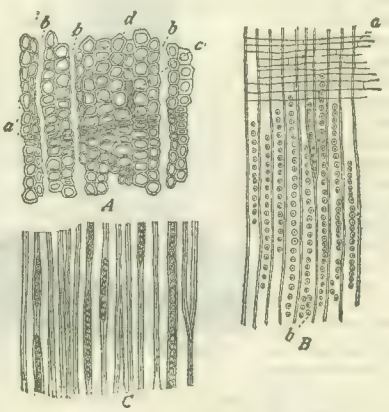
cuprammonium (kū-prä-mō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cupr-um*, copper, + *ammonia* + *-um*.] In *chem.*, the compound radical in certain salts obtained by the action of ammonia upon the ordinary salts of copper.

cupreol (kū′prē-ol), *n.* [*cuprea* (see def.) + *-ol*.] A complex alcohol, $C_{20}H_{34}O + H_2O$, found in cuprea-bark, *Cinchona officinalis*. It crystallizes in needles or leaflets which melt at 140° C.

Cupreous pyrites. See ★*pyrites*.

cupressineous (kū-pre-sin′ē-us), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the tribe *Cupressineæ* or cypress family; cypress-like.

Cupressinoxylon (kū-pres-i-nok′si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Göppert, 1850), < L. *cupressinus*, of cypress, + Gr. ξύλον, wood.] A genus of fossil



Cupressinoxylon.

A and B, *Cupressinoxylon Wardi*; *A*, transverse section through annual ring; *a*, cells of fall wood; *b*, *b*, *b*, medullary rays; *c*, very large intercellular space. *B*, radial section; *a*, medullary rays; *b*, tracheïd with two rows of bordered pits. *C*, *Cupressinoxylon Columbianum*, tangential section. All magnified about 33 diameters. (From "Bull. 56 of the U. S. Geol. Surv.")

coniferous plants based entirely on the internal structure of the wood which has not been connected with other parts. It agrees in a general way with that of the cypress family, but more closely still with that of *Sequoia* in the tribe *Taxodieæ*. The leading character is the circular punctations of the tracheïds shown in radial section, which are always in a single row. The genus is chiefly Upper Mesozoic, being most common in the Lower Cretaceous. Though found in many parts of the world, it is perhaps most abundant in the United States, and constitutes most of the fossil wood found in such great quantities in the Potomac formation of Virginia and Maryland.

cupriaseptol (kū″pri-a-sep′tol), *n.* [*cupri(c)* + *asept(ic)* + *-ol*.] A light-green crystalline compound, $Cu(C_6H_4(OH)SO_3)_2H_2O$, obtained by neutralizing phenol-sulphuric acid with cupric oxid and purifying; copper sulphocarbolate: used as a hemostatic.

Cupric reduction, the reduction of the state of cuprous oxid of an alkaline solution of cupric tartrate (Fehling's solution), which serves as a test for and the means of quantitatively determining certain kinds of sugar, as glucose.

cuprobismutite (kū-prō-biz′mut-īt), *n.* [L. *cuprum*, copper, + E. *bismut(h)* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of bismuth and copper occurring in groups of bluish black prismatic crystals.

cuprodescloizite (kū″prō-dā-cloi′zīt), *n.* [L. *cuprum*, copper, + *descloizite*.] A variety of descloizite containing copper; it occurs in green to brown crusts or reniform masses.

cupro-iodargyrite (kū″prō-ī-ō-dār′ji-rīt), *n.* [L. *cuprum*, copper, + *iod(ide)* + Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + *-ite*[2].] A rare mineral consisting of the iodides of copper and silver; it is found in Chile.

cuproplumbite (kū-prō-plum′bīt), *n.* [L. *cuprum*, copper, + *plumbum*, lead, + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of copper and lead intermediate in composition between galena and chalcocite: first described from Chile, but also observed elsewhere, for example, in Montana.

cuprotungstite (kū-prō-tung′stīt), *n.* [L. *cuprum*, copper, + *tungst(en)* + *-ite*[2].] A tungstate of copper, or of copper and calcium ((Cu, Ca)WO_4), occurring in crystalline granular masses of a green color.

cuprum (kū′prum), *n.* [LL. *cuprum*: see *copper*.] In *chem.*, the metal copper.

cup-shake (kup′shāk), *n.* See *shake*, *n.*, 7.

cup-stone (kup′stōn), *n.* In *archæol.*, a stone with cup-like depressions made in its surface. Such cups are found in Europe and Asia, on natural rocks as well as on prehistoric monuments and on churches. Cup-stones occur also in America. See ★*cup-marking*.

cur. An abbreviation (*a*) of *currency*; (*b*) of *current*.

curage, *n.* A simplified spelling of *courage*.

curageous, *a.* A simplified spelling of *courageous*.

curangin (kū-ran′gin), *n.* [*Curanga* + *-in*[2].] An amorphous, bitter glucoside, $C_{48}H_{77}O_{20}$ (?), found in *Picria amara* (*Curanga amara* of Vahl). It melts at 172° C.

curare, *n.* Same as *curari*.

curassow, *n.*—**Mountain curassow,** *Oreophasis derbianus*, a species confined to the forest in the vicinity of the Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala. Also called *mountain pheasant*.

curator, *n.*—**Curator ad hoc** ('guardian for this'), a guardian appointed for one special purpose only.—**Curator bonis.** (*a*) In *civil law*, an officer appointed to take care of property. (*b*) In *Scotch law*, one appointed as guardian for minors, incompetents, etc.

curatorial (kū-rā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [LL. *curatorius* (< *curator*, curator) + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a curator or his office or duties.

> The purely *curatorial* part of the work.
> *Gunther*, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XX. v.

curatorium (kū-rā-tō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. *curatorium*, neut. of LL. *curatorius*, adj. < L. *curator*, curator.] A board or college of curators, forming the governing body of a German university or imperial institution. Also *curatory*.

curb, *n.*[2], **4.** (*i*) Same as *crib*[1], 11.—**Curb market,** business in stocks, bonds, etc., transacted on the curb, that is, on the street, or not within a regularly organized exchange; specifically, the business carried on by large groups of brokers, not members of the exchange, near the New York stock-exchange.

curb-hook (kėrb′hůk), *n.* A snap-hook fitted for the curb-straps of a bridle.

curbing (kėrb′ing), *n.* **1.** The act of checking or restraining.—**2.** Material prepared for curb-stones either roughly worked to dimension, or finished ready to set.

curcas (kėr′kas), *n.* [NL. *curcas* (specific name), Sp. *curcaso*; of S. Amer. origin.] The seed of certain *Euphorbiaceæ*, as *Jatropha Curcas*, found in South America. Its oil has purging properties.

curculionideous (kėr-kū″li-ō-nid′ē-us), *a.* Belonging to the coleopterous family *Curculionidæ*, the weevils.

curculionist (kėr-kū′li-on-ist), *n.* [L. *curculio(n-)*, curculio, + *-ist*.] One versed in the study of curculios.

curcuma, *n.*—**Ohio curcuma,** the goldenseal, *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

curcumein (kėr-kū′mē-in), *n.* Same as ★*curcumin*, 2.

curcumin, *n.* **2.** A name given to several yellow acid coal-tar colors, as, fast yellow, brilliant yellow, and citronin. Also *curcumein*.

curd-knife (kėrd′nīf), *n.* A series of knife-blades placed side by side in a metal frame fitted with a handle, used in slicing curd in cheese-making; a curd-cutter.

curd-soap (kėrd-sōp′), *n.* Soap which has been coagulated or granulated by the addition of common salt to the original solution obtained by boiling together fat and an alkaline lye.

cure, *n.* **6.** That which is cured (see *cure*, *v.* 4); a product preserved by drying, salting, etc.; a catch of fish so treated.

Chlorid-of-gold cure. See ★*gold-cure*.—**Economic cure,** cure of a disease, not necessarily absolute, but to the extent that the patient regains his wage-earning capacity. *Lancet*, June 18, 1904, p. 1753.—**Open-air cure.** See ★*open-air*.—**Terrain cure,** treatment of disease by means of graduated exercises and measured mountain climbing, combined usually with regulation of the diet.

cure-all, *n.* **2.** The name of various plants having real or supposed medicinal virtues: in most cases a translation like *heal-all* and *all-heal*, but applied specifically to the water avens, *Geum rivale*, and the garden or lemon balm, *Melissa officinalis*. The evening primrose, *Œnothera biennis*, is called *king's cure-all*.

cure-master (kūr′mās″tėr), *n.* In *fishing*, one who superintends the curing of fish.

curf (kurf), *n.* [Another spelling of *kerf*[2], a cutting, layer, etc.] On the Isle of Portland, a calcareous rock which, considered geologically, is one of the members of the Portlandian division of the Jurassic series. [Local. Eng.]

curialist (kū′ri-al-ist), *n.* [*curial* + *-ist*.] An officer or dignitary of the Roman Curia or papal court; also, one who advocates or supports the papal system.

curibali (kö-rē-bä′lē), *n.* Same as *juribali*.

curiboco (kö′ri-bō″kō), *n.* [Braz.] In Brazil, a person of mixed Indian and negro descent.

curie (kö′rē), *n.* [Named after Mme. Marie S. *Curie* (born 1867).] A unit of radioactivity proposed by Rutherford; the amount of emanation in equilibrium with one gram of radium.

Curie point. The temperature at which ferromagnetism is transformed into para-magnetism.

Curie's law. The law, established by Pierre Curie in 1896, that the magnetic susceptibility of gases is inversely proportional to the absolute temperature.

curine (kūr′in), *n.* [*cur(ari)* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}O_3N_7$, found in curari. It melts at 212° C. It tastes at first sweet then bitter and acts by paralyzing the nervous system.

curist (kū'rist), *n.* One who cures or who professes to cure disease: usually employed in a somewhat contemptuous sense and in composition: as, mind-*curist*, sure-*curist*, etc. (really formed from *mind-cure* + *-ist*, etc.).

curl, *n.*, **4.** (*b*) A disease of potatoes in which the shoots become curled up and deformed. It is attributed to chlorosis. (*c*) A disease of other plants in which the leaves curl up.—**Leaf-curl.** See ★*leaf-curl.*

curl, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **4.** In *cricket*, to cause (the ball) to curve in the air: said of the bowler.

II. *intrans.* **5.** In *cricket*, to curve in the air: said of the ball.

curl-cloth (kėrl'klôth), *n.* A kind of woolen fabric with a curly face.

curld, *pp.* A simplified spelling of ★*curled.*

curled (kėrld), *p. a.* **1.** Having the form of a curl; brought into curls.—**2.** Having a winding grain: said of wood, as *curled* maple. See *maple.*—**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) much folded or crumpled, as the leaves of *Cichorium Endivia.* (*b*) Affected by curl. See *curl*, *n.*, 4 (*a*), ★(*b*), ★(*c*).

curling[2] (kėr'ling), *n.* **1.** The act of forming into curls; taking the form of curls.—**2.** Same as *curl*, *n.*, 4 (*a*), ★(*b*), ★(*c*).—**3.** A process for giving a curl to the long nap on the face of some woolen fabrics. It is done by passing the fabric beneath a plate fitted with a brush which is given a rotating or otherwise curving motion.

4. The faulty detaching of cotton from the comb in a combing-machine.

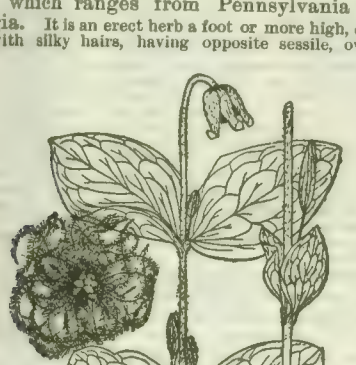
curlock (kėr'lok), *n.* A dialectal form of *charlock.*

curly, *a.* **2.** Affected with curl. See *curl*, *n.*, 4 (*a*), ★(*b*), ★(*c*).—**Curly top**, a disease of unknown origin which affects the sugar-beet. The leaves become much curled and the roots hairy, tough, and fibrous.

Sugar beets in New York, Ohio, and Michigan suffered severely from leaf spot. In Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, and to a slight extent in the Middle States the disease known as "*curly top*" was prevalent and injurious.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 671.

curly-grass (kėr'li-grȧs″), *n.* A fern of the genus *Schizæa:* so called from the curly thread-like segments of the sterile fronds. See cut under *Schizæa.*—**Curly-grass family**, the fern family *Schizæaceæ* (which see).

curly-head (kėr'li-hed″), *n.* The erect silky clematis, *Clematis ochroleuca*, an American plant which ranges from Pennsylvania to Georgia. It is an erect herb a foot or more high, covered with silky hairs, having opposite sessile, ovate

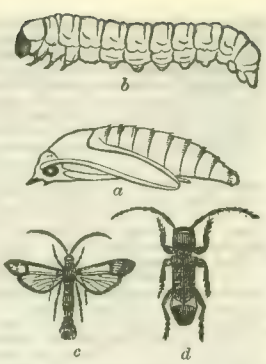


Curly-head (*Clematis ochroleuca*).
(From Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

leaves and large solitary thick and leathery greenish-white flowers nodding at the summit of the stem: the flowers are converted into heads of fruit one to two inches in diameter, formed of a mass of long, curled, plumose, persistent styles of a yellowish-brown color, suggesting the name.

currant[2], *n.*—**Black currant mite.** See ★*mite*[1].—**Cane-blight of currant.** See ★*cane-blight.*—**Currant bark-louse.** See ★*bark-louse.*—**Currant endropla**, an American geometrid moth, *Priocycla armantaria*, whose larva feeds on the foliage of the currant in the northeastern United States.—**Currant plant-louse, saw-fly, scale.** See ★*plant-louse*, etc.—**Native currant** of Australia. Same as ★*blueberry-tree.*—**Wild currant**, any currant in its native state; also, other plants with currant-like fruit, as *Amelanchier Botryapium* (Dismal Swamp region), and *Berberis trifoliolata* (Texas). The fruit of the latter is used for tarts, jellies, etc.

currant-borer, *n.* (*b*) The larva of a cosmopolitan moth, *Sesia tipuliformis*, probably introduced into the United States from Europe. (*c*) An American cerambycid beetle, *Pseno-cerus supernotatus.* Also called *long-horned currant-borer.*



Currant-borers.
a, larva; *b*, pupa, both enlarged; *c*, moth, natural size, of *Sesia tipuliformis*; *d*, *Psenocerus supernotatus*, twice natural size.

currant-bug (kur'ant-bug), *n.*—**Yellow-lined currant-bug.** Same as *four-lined* ★*leaf-bug.*

currant-fly (kur'ant-flī), *n.* An Americantrypetid fly, *Epochra canadensis*, which attacks the fruit of white and red currants, its larva feeding within the fruit which prematurely ripens, decays, and falls.

currant-leaf (kur'ant-lēf″), *n.* The bishop's-cap or miterwort, *Mitella diphylla:* so called from some resemblance of the leaves to those of the currant.

currant-moth, *n.*—**Pepper-and-salt currant-moth**, an American geometrid moth, *Lycia cognataria*, with pepper-and-salt markings, whose larva feeds on the foliage of the currant and other plants.

currency, *n.*—**Divisional currency**, currency consisting of the small or fractional pieces.

current[1], *n.*—**After currents**, electric currents in muscular tissue produced after the arrest of a galvanic current.—**Alternating current.** See ★*alternating.*—**Average current**, in *elect.*, the average intensity of an alternating current; the square root of the mean square of the current value. The *average current* is also sometimes defined as that value which is equal to the value of the equivalent continuous current.—**Axial current.** See ★*axial.*—**Cellulifugal current.** See ★*cellulifugal.*—**Cellulipetal current.** See ★*cellulipetal.*—**Constant current**, a direct or alternating current of constant mean intensity.—**Continuous current**, a direct current of constant or uniform intensity.—**Current of injury**, a current set up as the result of an injury to a muscle or nerve. The injured surface becomes electronegative, as compared with the intact substance. Also known as *Hermann's demarcation current.*—**Dielectric current.** Same as *displacement* ★*current.*—**Direct current**, an electric current which always flows in the same direction.—**Discharging current**, the current derived from discharging a charged storage battery or condenser.—**Displacement current**, the condition of electric stress in an insulating material or dielectric produced by an alternating electromotive force acting thereon.—**Eddy currents**, in *elect.*, induced currents flowing in closed circuits within the mass of a conductor placed in a fluctuating magnetic field or moving through a field so as to cut lines of force. Also called *Foucault currents.*—**Energy current**, an alternating current or component of current in phase with the electromotive force or voltage.—**Foucault current**, in *elect.*, same as *eddy* ★*current.*—**Franklinic current**, a current produced by an electrostatic machine.—**Guinea current**, a current in the Atlantic ocean which flows eastward along the Guinea coast; the counter-current of the equatorial Atlantic.—**Hermann's demarcation current.** Same as ★*current of injury.*—**Idle current**, in *elect.*, a term formerly used for a wattless current.—**Leakage current of transformer**, in *elect.*, a term formerly used for the exciting current of transformer, that is, a current passing through the primary circuit at open circuit of the secondary coils.—**Local current**, in *elect.*, a current circulating within any small portion of an electric circuit and not traversing the circuit as a whole. Currents flowing within a voltaic cell, for example, and not entering the external circuits, are local currents.—**Magnetic current**, the magnetic flux. See *magnetic* ★*circuit.*—**Molecular current**, in *phys.*, a term sometimes employed to denote that electric current flowing around each molecule of iron which was assumed by Ampère in a theory of magnetism.—**Molecular theory of vital currents**, the theory that nerves and muscles are composed of electromotive molecules serially connected.—**Monsoon current**, a current of the equatorial oceans, particularly of the Indian ocean, caused by the monsoon winds.—**Ore currents**, in *geol.*, subterranean waters which are believed to have brought the ores in solution to form ore-deposits.—**Oscillating current**, in *elect.*, a periodically reversing current in which the successive half-waves are of equal duration but gradually decrease in intensity. See ★*alternating.*—**Planktonic current.** See ★*planktonic.*—**Polyphase current**, a system combining two or more alternating currents differing in phase.—**Poncelet current**, a current of water having a dynamic energy of 100 kilogrammeters per second.—**Power current.** Same as *energy* ★*current.*—**Pulsating current**, a current which varies periodically in intensity, so that it always or generally flows in the same direction; a pulsatory current.—**Reactive current.** Same as *wattless* ★*current.*—**Rotary current**, a term occasionally used for a polyphase, especially a three-phase, current.—**Surface current**, a current of small depth at the surface of a lake or ocean.—**Terrestrial currents**, electrical currents traversing the crust of the earth; earth-currents.—**Tesla current**, a term sometimes used for *oscillating current.* See ★*current.*—**Upper currents**, the motions of the atmosphere as shown by the clouds or by balloons at great elevations. According to Broun's rules, deduced in 1845 from observations at Makerstown, Scotland, the successive layers one above the other move in directions successively deflected more and more to the right of the lower wind. This law was also deduced independently by Clement Ley for southern England (1872), by Abbe for American balloon voyages (1871), and for clouds throughout the United States (1872), and is sometimes known by

their names.—**Wattless current**, an alternating current, or component of current, displaced in phase from the electromotive force by a quarter-period.

current-bedding (kur'ent-bed″ing), *n.* Cross-bedding developed in deposits made by a strong current over a sandy bottom. *Dana.*

current-bottle (kur'ent-bot″l), *n.* A sealed bottle, usually one of a number, containing a dated writing asking for its return when found: cast into the sea by investigators of the direction and velocity of ocean currents. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 374.

current-collector (kur'ent-kȯ-lek″tor), *n.* In *elect.*, any device, as a sliding brush or a trolley-wheel, for conveying current from a fixed to a moving portion of the circuit of an electric machine, motor, generator, or system; or vice versa.

current-density (kur'ent-den″si-ti), *n.* In *elect.*, the ratio of the current flowing to the cross-sectional area of the conductor, taken at right angles to the lines of flow. It is expressed in c. g. s. units of current per square centimeter, or in amperes per square centimeter, or sometimes in amperes per circular mil.

current-gage (kur'ent-gāj), *n.* An apparatus designed to measure the flow of liquids through channels; a current-meter.

current-mark (kur'ent-märk), *n.* In *geol.*, the undulating surface of sands that are drifted by a current: contrasted with a *ripple-mark* which is formed by small waves. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 196.

curricular (ku-rik'ū-lăr), *a.* [NL. **curricularis*, < L. *curriculum*, a course.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a carriage course or carriage-driving.—**2.** Of or pertaining to a curriculum or course of study. See ★*curricularization.*

curricularization (ku-rik″ū-lăr-i-zā″shon), *n.* [*curricular* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Subjection to a hard-and-fast school or college curriculum.

Youth who want somewhere room for individuality, if not for distinction, and resist *curricularization* and, as the French call it, the canalization of knowledge.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 509.

currycomb (kur'i-kōm), *v. t.* To curry, as a horse.

Cursive epilepsy. See ★*epilepsy.*

cursor, *n.*—**Radial cursor**, an addition to the slide-rule, devised by Lanchester.

Lanchester's *radial cursor*, which makes thermodynamical calculations with γ-wise exponents almost as direct as plain multiplications, and far more convenient than with the log. log. line. *Nature*, July 24, 1902, p. 293.

cursus, *n.* **2.** A course of study.

curtail (kėr'tāl), *n.* In *arch.*, a member shaped like a volute or scroll, especially in stair-building, as in the lower termination of a hand-rail or the projection of the lowest step of a flight. See *curtail-step.*

curtain, *n.* **9.** In *hydraul. engin.*, a woven fabric of brushwood or withes, such as branches of willows, placed in a stream to retard the current and permit the deposition of silt, or to compel scour and remove it.—**10.** A vertical fold of the mantle within the margins of the valves of certain pelecypods (the pectens).—**11.** In *arch.*, a wall which serves as an inclosure rather than as a support. Thus the wall beneath a large window, as in a church, or that between two buttresses which carry the vault and roof without its assistance, is a curtain.—**Asbestos curtain.** See ★*asbestos.*—**Auroral curtain**, an arrangement of nearly vertical beams of auroral light resembling the folds of a curtain, or drapery, and partly obscuring the light of the stars beyond. The foldings are usually in motion horizontally, or changing so as to give the appearance of motion, and show that the sheet of light is apparently a boundary-surface between moving masses of air.

curtain-holder (kėr'tān-hōl″dėr), *n.* A mechanical device for holding a car window-curtain in any desired position.—**Magnetic curtain-holder**, a curtain-holder consisting of bar-magnets fastened to the lower edge of the shade and bearing against soft iron guides in the window-casing. The shade is held in place by magnetic attraction. A slight pull readily releases the magnets, and when again at rest they hold the curtain in place.

curtain-paper (kėr'tān-pā″pėr), *n.* A kind of tinted and ornamented paper of close texture, used to some extent in the United States for roller-blinds or window-shades.

curtain-raiser (kėr'tān-rā″zėr), *n.* A short opening piece acted before the principal play of the evening. [Theatrical slang.]

Curtate expectation of life. See ★*expectation.*

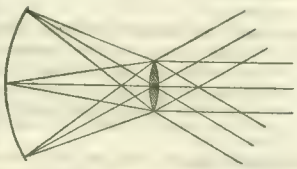
curteous, curtesy, curtezan. Simplified spellings of *courteous, courtesy, courtezan.*

curupay (kö-rö-pī'), *n.* [Guarani *curupai.*] The name in Paraguay and Argentina of *Stachychrysum Cebil* (*Piptadenia Cebil* of Grisebach), a large tree of the mimosa family.

It yields a strong and easily worked dark-red timber, used for furniture and house construction, and a reddish gum resembling gum arabic. The bark contains from 19 to 25 per cent. of tannin, and is much used locally for tanning hides in the manufacture of sole-leather. Also called *cebil* and *cebil colorado*.

curv, *a., n.,* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *curve*.

curvature, *n.* **4.** In *projective geom.*, susceptibility of being cut in two different points by a straight, independently of whether the construct possessing this property has any point at which two straights inclined to one another and lying in this construct might meet. In metric geometry curvature is often used for the measure of curvature or the reciprocal of the radius of curvature.—**Axis of curvature,** the intersection of consecutive normal planes of a skew curve.—**Curvature of field,** in *photog.*, the imaginary concave surface upon which the rays of light are brought to a focus. Corrections for this are made in photographic and other objectives in order that the image may appear sharply defined at all points of the plane of the plate or film.—**Curvature of space.** See ★*space*.—**Sachs's curvature,** the difference in the growth of the two sides of a root, causing it to curve. *Wettstein.*—**Specific curvature,** the curvature of a surface expressed in terms of the solid angle subtended by a unit of area.—**Terminal curvature,** in *geol.*, the bending over of outcropping edges of strata. This is a common feature in glaciated regions, but it is not confined to them. The same effect is sometimes the result of creep.



Curvature of Field.

curve, *n.*—**Adjoint** or **adjunct curve,** in *math.*, a curve which passes 1–1 times through every i-fold point of a primitive curve.—**Affective curve.** See ★*affective*.—**Binomial curve,** in *math.*, a curve whose ordinate may be expressed by some power of a binomial function of the abscissa: thus $y=x^m(a+bx^m)^p$ is a binomial curve.—**Curve of Carus,** the axis of the pelvis represented by a curved line.—**Curve of centers of buoyancy.** See ★*curves of ship calculations*.—**Curve of comfort,** in *climatology*, a curve connecting temperatures and moistures that correspond to perfect bodily comfort for a given velocity of the wind. *Abbe*, in Monthly Weather Rev., Aug., 1898.—**Curve of decay,** in radioactivity, a curve showing the diminution of activity of a radioactive substance, as a function of the time.—**Curve of discomfort,** a curve connecting temperatures and moistures that correspond to extreme bodily discomfort for a given velocity of the wind; a hyther. *W. S. Tyler*, in Monthly Weather Rev., May, 1904.—**Curve of displacement.** See ★*curves of ship calculations*.—**Curve of distribution.** Same as *Quételet's* ★*curve*.—**Curve of energy,** in *phys.*, any curve representing change of condition or configuration of a system, in which energy is one of the variables; specifically, in *spectroscopy*, the curve of distribution of energy in the spectrum.—**Curve of extinction,** in *naval arch.*, a curve showing graphically the diminishing angle of inclination in the rolling of a vessel in still water which has been inclined by an extraneous force and then allowed to oscillate freely in the water.—**Curve of fatigue,** in *phys.*, the curve which shows the gradual change in the deformation of a body subjected to continued stress.—**Curve of flexure,** in a curve drawn on an anticlastic surface which may be held fixed without involving the immovability of the surface: the curve will be that formed by the successive elements of the inflexional tangents.—**Curve of flotation,** in *naval arch.*, a curve formed by a normal section of the envelop of the load-water planes of a vessel, in the theory of unresisted rolling.—**Curve of loads.** See ★*curves of ship calculations*.—**Curve of longitudinal shearing-stresses.** See ★*curves of ship calculations*.—**Curve of metacenters** or **transverse metacenter.** See ★*curves of ship calculations*.—**Curve of resistance,** in *naval arch.*, a curve which shows graphically the resistance of a ship or model to towing as obtained by experiments in a model basin. The model is run at various speeds and its resistance to towing is measured for each speed. These resistances are plotted as ordinates with the speeds as abscissæ and the points thus obtained are joined in a curve. The resistance for a given speed is separated into three parts, the wave-making resistance, eddy resistance, and frictional resistance (see ★*resistance*), and by suitable calculations, using the law of comparison, the curve of resistance and curve of effective horse-power for the full-sized ship of similar form to that of the model are obtained.—**Curve of saturation,** in *meteor.*, that curved line on the Hertzian or Neuhoff diagram of adiabatic changes which separates the dry stage from the cloudy stage.—**Curve of search** (*naval*), a curve of pursuit geometrically developed from information as to the speed and time of departure of a vessel or fleet of the enemy from a given place, or from its speed and probable time of arrival. The pursuing or scouting vessel follows this curve as the best method of systematic search for the enemy with the information available.—**Curve of sensitiveness,** a curve which represents the relative sensitiveness of a photographic plate for rays of different wave-length.—**Curve of stability,** a curve which shows the relation between the angle of inclination of a floating vessel, as a ship, and the arm of the righting couple. See also ★*curves of ship calculations*.—**Curve of velocity,** a curve for every point of which the abscissa is the length of time after a certain instant and the ordinate is the velocity acquired at the end of that period of time.—**Curve of weight.** See ★*curves of ship calculations*.—**Curve resistance.** See ★*resistance*.—**Curves of ship calculations.** In determining the qualities of a ship, naval architects make certain calculations based on the form of the vessel as shown by the lines. These calculations are made by certain mathematical rules known as Simpson's rules, trapezoidal rule, etc. (see ★*rule*). The calculations are made for the vessel floating at a certain number of equally spaced water-lines, and the values obtained are laid off in a diagram. The points thus obtained are joined by curves passing through them (see the cut). From the diagram the quantities for any intermediate water-line can be obtained without calculation by reading their values from the intersection of the corresponding curves with the water-line. The following curves are usually calculated for a vessel of any importance: *Curve of displacement*, a curve showing to a suitable scale the displacement of a vessel in fresh or salt water for any given mean draft. *Curve of centers of buoyancy*, a curve showing the position of the center of buoyancy (see *center*) corresponding to the immersion of a vessel to any given water-line. The curve showing the vertical position of the center of buoyancy is generally plotted in combination with the curve of transverse metacenters as follows (see the cut): A diagonal line at 45° inclination is drawn on the diagram. Where this diagonal intersects any given water-line a vertical line is drawn (see dotted line in diagram), and the intersection of this vertical with the curve of metacenters and the curve of centers of buoyancy gives the height of the metacenter and of the center of buoyancy corresponding to the displacement of the vessel floating at that water-line. The longitudinal position of the center of buoyancy is shown by laying its value off on the water-line corresponding to any given displacement forward or abaft a vertical indicating the middle perpendicular (not shown in diagram). *Curve of transverse metacenters* or *curve of metacenters*, a curve showing the height of the metacenter with reference to the water-line corresponding to any given displacement. For the method of laying off curve, see above. *Curve of tons per inch immersion* or *curve of tons per inch*, a curve showing the additional displacement corresponding to one inch deeper immersion of the vessel in the water when it is floating at any given water-line. Thus it is the measure of the

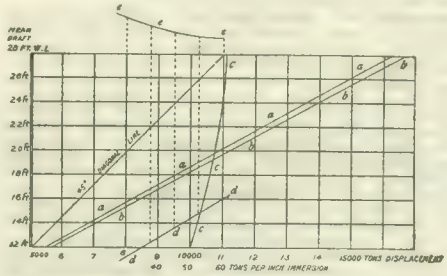
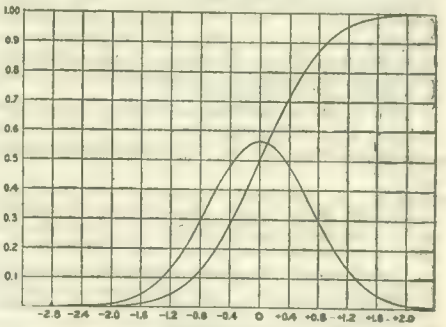


Diagram of Displacement and Other Curves usually Calculated for Ships.

a, *a*, curve of displacement in fresh water; *b*, *b*, curve of displacement in salt water; *c*, *c*, curve of tons per inch immersion; *d*, *d*, curve of vertical position of centers of buoyancy; *e*, *e*, curve of transverse metacenters.

weight required to be added to the vessel to sink her one inch deeper when she is floating at any given displacement. Additional curves are usually calculated for warships. Among the more important of these are the *cross-curves of stability*. From the cross-curves can be obtained for any given condition of loading of the vessel a *curve of statical stability* which shows, corresponding to each angle of inclination from the upright, the value of the righting couple and the point to which, if sufficiently inclined, the vessel will upset or turn turtle. The *curve of cross-sectional areas* or *curve of buoyancy* is the curve whose ordinates are areas of cross-sections up to a given water-line corresponding to each point in the length. Read to a suitable scale, these ordinates represent the buoyancy per unit of length. *Curve of weight* is a similar curve showing the actual weight of the vessel and its contents for each unit of the length. The difference between the ordinates of the curve of weights and the curve of buoyancy for any given displacement gives the *curve of loads*, from which, by integration, are successively obtained the *curve of longitudinal shearing-stresses* and the *curve of bending moments* which serve to determine whether the vessel has sufficient longitudinal strength.—**Derived curve,** of the function f(x), the graph of the derivative of the function f(x) of x.—**Diametral curve,** a curve which has, like a diameter, the property of bisecting parallel chords in a curve.—**Dioptric curve.** Same as *Cartesian oval*.—**Frequency curve.** Same as *curve of probability*, but applied more often than the latter term to unsymmetrical curves which cannot be explained in any very limited space.—**French curve,** in *mechanical drawing*, a thin plate of metal or hard rubber, sheet of cardboard, or veneer of wood cut into complicated shapes so that its edge may give a great many different curves of non-geometrical character. It is used for drawing a curve through three or more points previously laid down, and in similar ways.—**Funicular curve.** Same as *catenary curve*.—**Galton's curve.** Same as *Quételet's* ★*curve*.—**Hessian of a curve.** See ★*Hessian*^{2}.—**Ichthyoid curve,** a curve, having the generalized form of a fish, which is the profile of completed snow-drifts in the neighborhood of obstructions on the prairie; the fundamental curve of snow-drifts.—**Inertia curve,** the curve that would be described by a body moving freely on the surface of the earth, or of any other rotating body, under the influence of gravity and inertia only. At the pole it is a point and at the equator a straight line; at intermediate latitudes it is a circle whose radius depends on the sine of the latitude and on the velocity of motion.—**Integral curve.** If $\phi(x)$ and f(x) are 2 functions so related that $\frac{d}{dx}\phi(x) = f(x)$, then the curve $y = \phi(x)$ is an *integral curve* of the curve $y = f(x)$.—**Integral probability curve.** See the diagram under *Quételet's* ★*curve*. By this curve problems such as the following can be solved: Given the probability, *r*, that an object taken at random will have a certain character, then among any considerable number, *n*, of independent objects, what is the probability that the number having the character in question will be within the given inclusive limits m_1 and m_2, where $m_1 < m_2$?—**Iseidomal curve.** See ★*iseidomal*.—**Isentropic curve,** a curve, in any thermodynamic diagram, indicating any process or operation during which there is no change of entropy.—**Isogyric curve.** See ★*isogyre*.—**Isothermal curve,** the curve which represents the expansion or compression of a gas or vapor at a constant temperature. The isothermal curve for a perfect gas follows the law of Boyle or Mariotte, which is that the pressure times the volume is a constant.—**Kinematic curve,** a curve which is usually the resultant of two or more harmonic or circular motions mechanically combined.—**Liquidus curve,** a curve which shows the temperatures of complete fusion or of the beginning of solidification of a series of alloys containing every proportion of the two constituents. See ★*solidus curve*.—**Load curve,** in *electrotechnics*, a curve which indicates variations of the load of an electric-power system as a function of any variable, such as the time of day, upon which the size of the load depends.—**Magnetic curves.** (*b*) See ★*magnetic*.—**Mixed curve,** an irregular curve; a curve composed of two or more different curves.—**Motion curve,** a curve showing the successive positions of a piece of mechanism or a point, specifically of the link-block or of that part which moves the slide-valve of a steam-engine, as in a locomotive or marine engine.—**Polytropic curve,** in *thermodynamics*, a curve of constant specific heat for a perfect gas; a curve having the equation pv^n = const., where *p* is the pressure of a gas and *v* is its volume.—**Probability curve.** See *Quételet's* ★*curve*.—**Quételet's curve,** a curve which exhibits the arrangement or distribution of a group of statistical events



Quételet's Curve.

Probability Curve and Integral Curve of Probabilities.

according to the mathematical law of error. It was first employed as a means for recognizing and distinguishing biological types or species by a Belgian mathematician, Lambert Adolphe Jacques Quételet (1796–1874), and it is the basis of the modern science of biometry. Quételet showed that the numbers representing the individual qualities of a race of mankind are grouped round the numbers referring to the 'average man' in a manner corresponding to that in which single results of observation are grouped round the mean result, so that the principles of the theory of probabilities may be applied to statistical researches in anthropology as a means of distinguishing the different human races. He showed that the number of cases in which a certain height, for example, occurs among a large number of individuals of a race may be represented by an ordinate of a curve symmetrically situated with regard to the ordinate representing the mean result or average stature, and that the curves for different races of mankind are different. Also called *Galton's curve*, *curve of distribution*, *probability curve*.—**Reverse curve.** See *reverse* ★*twist*.—**Vapor-pressure curve,** a curve showing the variation of vapor-pressure with temperature.—**Vertex of a curve.** See ★*vertex*.

curve-adder (kėrv′ad″ėr), *n.* An instrument by means of which the sum of two curves of any kind, with any relations of period, amplitude, and phase, can be drawn automatically. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 68.

curve-pen (kėrv′pen), *n.* A ruling-pen having pen-points attached to a rod inclosed in the handle and free to rotate with it. When used in drawing fine curves the points follow the motion of the hand, whatever its direction.

curve-tracer (kėrv′trā″sėr), *n.* A machine for drawing curves; specifically, a device for recording graphically the changes of electromotive force or current which occur in alternating electric circuits or when a condenser is charged or discharged. The term is also applied to instruments for drawing curves of magnetic induction.

curve-tracing (kėrv′trā″sing), *n.* The process of tracing a curve or curves. A curve is said to be *traced* when the general form of its several parts or branches is determined, and the position of those which are unlimited in extent is indicated.

curvilineal (kėr-vi-lin′ē̤-al), *a.* Same as *curvilinear*.

curvilinear fret. See ★*fret*^{3}.

curvometer (kėr-vom′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *curvus*, curve, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the length of curved lines, as of a road on a map. A wheel is rolled along the line, each revolution of the point of contact indicating a path equal to the circumference of the wheel. *Encyc. Brit* XXX. 578.

cuscamidine (kus-kam′i-din), *n.* [*Cusc(o)* (*bark*) + *amide* + *-ine*^{2}.] A crystalline alka-

loid contained in the bark of certain species of cinchona.

cuscamine (kus'ka-min), *n.* [*Cusc(o)* (*bark*) + *amine.*] Same as ★*cuscamidine.*

Cuscutaceæ (kus-kū-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), ‹ *Cuscuta* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Polemoniales*, the dodder family. It contains the genus *Cuscuta* only, and differs from the *Convolvulaceæ*, in which it is included by many authors, chiefly in its parasitic habit, the leaves being reduced to minute scales. See *Cuscuta* and *dodder*[1].

cusecs (kū'seks), *n.* An abbreviation of *cubic feet per second*, occasionally used by irrigation engineers, particularly by British engineers, as an expression of rate of flow of water.

cush[2] (kŭsh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In North Carolina, the crumbs and scrapings of cracker- or meal-barrels, fried with grease.

cushaw (kŭsh-â'), *n.* [Also *cashaw, cashew, kershaw;* Algonkian (of Virginia) *escushaw.*] A fruit, mostly oblong or crooked, of *Cucurbita moschata*, sometimes called *squash* and sometimes *pumpkin.* The pumpkins, as the term is understood in North America, belong to the species *Cucurbita Pepo*, and the autumn and winter squashes to *C. moschata.* The name seems to be applied somewhat loosely, and in its local usage may designate pumpkin-like fruits other than those of *Cucurbita moschata;* but the usage of horticultural writings seems to confine it to that species, although it does not follow that all fruits of *C. moschata* are cushaws. The winter crookneck or Canada crookneck type is the fruit most commonly known as cushaw or cashaw. It keeps well into winter. The name is chiefly used in the southern and western United States

The best variety [of squash] for family use is the *Cashaw*, a long, cylindrical, curved variety, swollen at one extremity, of fine, creamy yellow color, very solid and excellent to use as a winter squash, and quite as valuable as any for the other purposes.

W. N. White, Gardening for the South, p. 214.

cushion, *n.* **2.** (*j*) (2) An expansion at the lower extremity of a grape-vine from which a part of its roots spring.

This had ten roots springing from the *cushion* at the base.

U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Veg. Pathol., Bulletin 2, 1892, p. 52.

(*l*) Same as *saddle*, 3 (*g*) (6). (*m*) In *pianoforte-making*, a pad or roll of felt placed under the ends of the keys to prevent noise. See cut under *pianoforte.* (*n*) Same as *coronet*[1], 6. (*o*) A pool formed by a low dam or obstruction immediately below a higher dam to prevent erosion or destructive effect of the water which falls over the higher dam or hydraulic work.—**Cushion form,** in *phytogeog.*, the vegetation-form which is embodied in a ★cushion-plant (which see, with cut). Also called *hassock form.*—**Leaf-cushion,** in *paleobot.*, the more or less raised and usually rhombic area left on the trunks and stems of various fossil plants, especially *Lepidodendron* and *Sigillaria.* It includes the leaf-scar proper (see *scar*[1], 4), the print of the vascular bundle, the ★*parichnos* (which see), the ligule (see *ligule* (*d*)), and other markings.—**Sucking cushions,** circumscribed areas of fatty tissue in an infant's cheeks, the function of which is supposed to be to prevent the cheeks from sinking in while the child is at the breast.

cushion, *v. t.* **4.** In *mach.*, to compress (exhaust-steam or other motive fluid) by closing the exhaust-outlet of a cylinder before the piston completes its traverse. The gradual compression causes increasing pressure against the piston and arrests the motion of the reciprocating parts without shock. See *cushion*, *n.*, 2 (*h*).

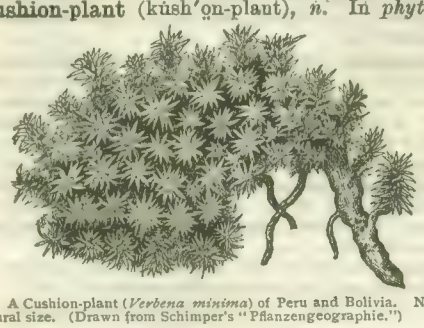
cushion-bit (kŭsh'on-bit), *n.* A metal bit in which the mouthpieces are covered with vulcanized leather. Round pads of soft leather, which bear against the horse's cheeks, are attached to the side of the rings.

cushion-crawling (kŭsh'on-krâ"ling), *n.* In *Eng. billiards*, a mode of nursing along or near a cushion: analogous to American play 'on the rail' before it developed into 'straight (straight-forward and corner-turning) rail.'

cushion-draw (kŭsh'on-drâ), *n.* In *billiards*, the name of two draw-shots, in one of which the cue-ball retrogrades parallel with and along the cushion, and in the other comes peculiarly out at right angles to it, cushion and first object-ball being struck, in both shots, at about the same time.

cushion-flower (kŭsh'on-flou"ėr), *n.* An evergreen shrub, *Hakea laurina*, of the family *Proteaceæ.* See *Hakea.* [Australian.]

cushion-plant (kŭsh'on-plant), *n.* In *phytogeog.*, a plant of a vegetation-form resembling a cushion, consisting of a mass of branches from an axis, which may either persist or disappear, so crowded that leaves and flowers are shown only on the general surface. Except in the case of mosses, it is mainly an alpine or arctic type, but is also developed on islands of the south temperate zone.



A Cushion-plant (*Verbena minima*) of Peru and Bolivia. Natural size. (Drawn from Schimper's "Pflanzengeographie.")

cushion-rest (kŭsh'on-rest), *n.* In *billiards*, the cushion used as a support for the striker's bridge-hand or for the cue itself, the latter especially in giving the odds of one hand against two.

cushion-steam (kŭsh'on-stēm), *n.* The steam which remains in a steam-engine cylinder and the clearance-spaces after the exhaust-valve closes.

cushion-work (kŭsh'on-wėrk), *n.* See *cushion style*, under *cushion.*

In old embroidery the cushion-work or -style (*opus pulvinarium*) was like modern so-called Berlin work. It was done in cross- or tent-stitch with silk or wool, and was used to cover cushions, either to kneel upon or to uphold the mass-book at the altar; hence its name. It was also used for emblazoning heraldic designs.

Rock, S. K. Handbook, Textile, Fabrics, p. 81.

cusk-eel (kusk'ēl), *n.* Any fish of the family *Ophidiidæ.* They are marine forms, eel-shaped, but have nothing in common with the true eels.

cusp, *n.* **5.** (*c*) One of the segments, with pointed tip, of a valve of the heart.—**Ceratoid cusp,** a cusp at which the two branches of the curve, in the neighborhood of the singular point, lie on opposite sides of the common tangent.

cuspate, (kus'pāt), *a.* [*cusp* + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *cuspidate.*] Resembling a cusp; having the form of a cusp.

cuspid (kus'pid), *n.* and *a.* [L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cusp.*] **I.** *n.* A canine tooth.

II. *a.* Same as *cuspidate*, 2.

cuspidal, *a.* **3.** Having cusps; cuspidate: said of teeth. [Rare.]—**Cuspidal tangent.** See ★*tangent.*

cuspidation (kus-pi-dā'shon), *n.* Same as ★*cusping.*

cuspidite (kus'pi-dīt), *n.* [L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), point, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *cuspidine.*

cuspidule (kus'pi-dūl), *n.* [NL. **cuspidula*, dim. of *cuspis*, a cusp.] A minute cusp. [Rare.]

cusping (kus'ping), *n.* In *arch.*, an arrangement of cusps; a series of cusps; the general system of decoration by cusps, as in Gothic tracery.

cusplet (kusp'let), *n.* [*cusp* + *-let.*] A small cusp.

cuspule (kus'pūl), *n.* [*cusp* + *-ule.*] In *anat.*, a small projection or minute cusp on a tooth.

customary, *n.* **2.** A book which treats of the rules, regulations, usages, and ceremonies to be observed by a religious community, order, or college. Also *custumary.*—**Customary estate,** See ★*estate.*

custom-free (kus'tum-frē), *a.* Free of customs-duty; duty-free; on the free list: as, *custom-free* goods.

cut, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **20.** In *golf*, to draw the club smartly across and underneath (a ball) with a quick upward turn of the wrists. *Practical Golf*, p. 49.—**21.** In *projective geom.*, said of the intersecting by a fixed plane μ (the picture-plane) of a figure, the subject, made up of planes β, γ, δ, etc., and straights b, c, d, etc., thus constructing the meets $\overline{\mu\beta}$, $\overline{\mu\gamma}$, $\overline{\mu\delta}$, and the passes $\mu{\cdot}b$, $\mu{\cdot}c$, $\mu{\cdot}d$. Thus is obtained a new figure composed of straights and points, all on μ, and called a *cut* of the subject. If the subject is an eject of an original, the cut of the subject is an image of the original.

The operations of projecting and *cutting* are the two fundamental ones of the Projective Geometry.

C. Leudesdorf, Cremona, Projective Geom., p. 2.

Cut service, terrace. See ★*service*[1], ★*terrace.*—**Cutting-down machine,** in *shoe manuf.*, a foot-power cutting-machine employing a straight-edge knife for cutting panels, trimming shank-pieces, etc.—**Cutting-off tool,** in a lathe, a special tool for cutting off any part of the work to release it from the chuck, or to finish the end of the piece. It is made in many forms. A tool having two parallel cutting-off blades, with a narrow space between them, is used to cut flat rings from a pipe and is called a *ring-cutting tool.* An automatic machine for cutting metal rods into lengths is called a *cutting-off machine*, as is also a cold saw for cutting rods and bars. See *parting-tool.*—**To cut ice,** to make an impression; effect something. [Slang.]—**To cut the pan,** in *soap-making*, to add salt to the original solution obtained by boiling together fat, alkali, and water, in order to precipitate or curdle the soap, leaving glycerin in the watery brine or under-lye.

II. *intrans.* **9.** In *mech.*, to become scored or scratched by friction, as a journal-bearing or piston-rod when imperfectly lubricated or improperly packed.—**To cut in.** (*c*) In *carriage-painting*, to apply color around a letter or stripe.—**To cut out, to cut all out,** in sheep-shearing, to finish the work. [Australia.]

cut, *n.* **22.** In *mining:* (*a*) An advance opening made with a pick or by blasting in drifting or other mine-work to facilitate subsequent blasting. (*b*) An open side. In long-wall work, one working-face in advance of another gives it *cut.* *Barrowman*, Glossary.—**23.** In *forestry*, the season's output of logs.—**24.** In *agri.*, a land or ridge.

After this the furrows between the "lands," or "*cuts*," are cleaned out, so as to allow of surface drainage.

H. J. Webb, Advanced Agriculture, p. 319.

25. A slit or narrow opening across the stage of a theater for use in moving the scenery up or down.—**26.** In *sugar-manuf.*, a pause in the process of boiling syrup, during which the evaporating-pan is partly emptied of the concentrated syrup. A portion is left to set up crystallization in the fresh syrup which is then added and the process resumed.

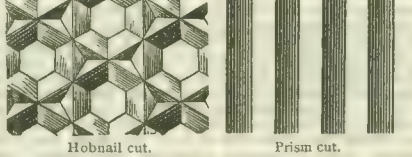
To obtain this result, reduce the cutting and shorten the time of boiling, refiners now proceed as follows, viz., they concentrate some liquor in the pan to nearly the crystallizing point and add to it a proportion of the dried sugar from the first or earlier *cuts* of a former boiling.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 28, 1903, p. 22706.

27. In *math.*: (*a*) Any separation of the system of rational numbers into two classes, A_2, A_1, which possesses the characteristic property that every number in A_1 is less than every number in A_2.

Every separation $E = A + A'$ which satisfies these conditions is called a *cut*, and will be denoted by (A, A'). We have seen that every rational number a is associated with a definite cut. Conversely, a cut (A, A') in which A has a last element a is perfectly definite, and specifies a without ambiguity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 284.

(*b*) In *projective geom.*, the figure obtained by cutting. See ★*cut*, *v. t.*, 21. (*c*) In *function-theory*, the line of division in the z-plane, which serves to separate the branches of a function from one another.—**28.** The act of cutting or interfering. See *cut*, *v. i.*, 6.—**Fish-fin cut,** a standard pattern in decorative glass-cutting, resembling the serrated fins of a fish.—**Forward cut,** in *cricket*, a stroke by which a short-pitched ball is sent to the right side of point. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 67.—**Hobnail cut,** a standard pattern in decorative glass-cutting.



Hobnail cut. Prism cut.

—**Indian cut,** a method of cutting gems in Ceylon and the Orient, in which the size of the table is usually double the size of the culet and there is no special order as to the size of any of the facets, the gems being cut for weight and preservation of color rather than for their beauty. They are almost invariably recut when sent to Europe or the United States.—**Late cut,** in *cricket*, a wrist-stroke by which a length ball, or a ball short of a length, is hit when it has almost passed the batsman, so as to send it in the direction of third man. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p, 67.—**Olive cut,** a standard pattern in decorative glass-cutting.—**Prism cut,** a standard pattern in decorative glass-cutting.—**Rasp cut.** Same as *rasp*[1], 1.—**Speedy cut,** an injury to the inside of the fore leg of a horse just below the knee, inflicted when the animal is trotting or going at a rapid gait.—**Split cut.** (*a*) See *split.* (*b*) A standard pattern in decorative glass-cutting. See ★*split*, *n.*—**Square cut,** in *cricket*, a wrist-stroke by which a length ball, or a ball short of a length, is sent in the direction of point. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 67.—**Strawberry diamond cut, table diamond cut,** standard patterns in decorative glass-cutting.

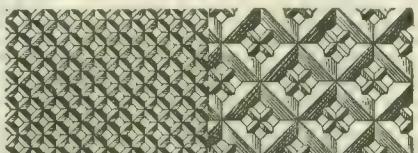


Table diamond cut. Strawberry diamond cut.

cut-and-cover (kut'and-kuv'ėr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *engin.*, a term applied to a method of tunnel construction in which those portions which approach the surface are made by cutting down from above (instead of boring horizon-

tally) and filling in with the excavated earth when the cut has been properly lined and roofed over.

II. *n.* The cut-and-cover method of tunnel construction.

cut-and-fill (kut′and-fil′), *n.* In *geol.*, lateral planation on one side of a meandering stream accompanied by deposition on the other.

This is *cut-and-fill.* The sediment eroded from the curve which is concave toward the stream is shifted down-stream, while that deposited in the curve which is convex toward the stream is brought down from above.
Chamberlin and Salisbury, Geol., I. 183.

cutch[3], *n.*—**Diamine cutch**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from diamido-naphthalene. It dyes unmordanted cotton a violet brown from a salt bath.

cut-chain (kut′chān), *n.* In *mining*, a chain used on inclines, which may be cut at different places to suit various levels.

cut-finger (kut′fing″gėr), *n.* See *Vinca*.

cutigeral (kū-tij′e-ral), *a.* [L. *cutis*, skin, + *gerere*, carry, + *-al*[1].] Carrying or supporting skin.—**Cutigeral cavity**, the depression or emargination in the inner upper border of a horse's hoof.

cut-in (kut-in′), *n.* Same as *cut-in notes*. See *cut*, *p. a.*

cutization (kū-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin, + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Transformation into skin.

cutline (kut′līn), *n.* Same as ★*cantline*.

cutling[2] (kut′ling), *n.* [*cut* + *-ling*[1].] A cutting; a small part of a plant, as a twig, severed for purposes of propagation.

cut-looker (kut′lůk″ėr), *n.* One who inspects the weaver's cut or piece of cloth as it comes from the loom.

cut-meter (kut′mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the cutting-speed of machine-tools. It is essentially a form of tachometer, having a dial which, when the instrument is pressed against the spindle of a lathe, the cutter of a milling-machine, or the table of a planer, records the speed of the cut made by the tool.

cut-money (kut′mun″i), *n.* See ★*money*.

cut-off, *n.* 7. An attachment to a magazine firearm which enables the soldier to use it as a single-loader and reserve the cartridges in the magazine.

The new weapon [Springfield rifle] is what is known as the clip-loading magazine gun, being provided with a *cut-off* which enables the firer to use it as a single loader.
Review of Reviews, Nov., 1903, p. 570.

8. In *forestry*, an artificial channel by which the course of a stream is straightened to facilitate log-driving.—**9.** The practice of stopping or cutting off the admission of motor-fluid, such as steam, to the engine-cylinder before the traverse of the piston is completed. It makes the steam imprisoned in the cylinder work by expansive action after cut-off has occurred, so that the steam is of lower pressure and temperature when the exhaust takes place, and the heat in it is more efficiently utilized. The cut-off is said to be *short* when the expansion period is long. The expansion or degree of expansion is the reciprocal of the cut-off; that is, if the cut-off is at ⅔ of the stroke, the expansion is ⅔, or the steam has ⅔ the volume which it occupied when the valve closed. The point of cut-off is the point of the piston traverse at which the valve closed.—**Commercial cut-off**, a point on a steam-engine indicator-diagram which is determined by drawing a line parallel to the base-line through a point which shows the maximum pressure during admission, and intersecting it with the backward prolongation of the expansion-line by a hyperbolic curve; that point of cut-off which gives the greatest power for a dollar expended to produce such power.—**Cut-off governor**, a governor which regulates the speed of the engine by varying the point of cut-off, thus changing the amount of steam or gas admitted to the cylinder by shortening or lengthening the period of admission, but without affecting the pressure during such admission.—**Cut-off muscle.** Same as *compressor urethræ*.—**Cut-off plate.** (*a*) Same as ★*cut-off valve*. (*b*) A partition or plate in a valve-chest having one or more ports controlled, as to opening and closure, by a cut-off valve.—**Cut-off ring**, a metal ring with a number of holes around its periphery, placed in the steam-chest of a turbine and used to regulate the amount of steam admitted to it. The position of the holes in this ring determines the number of nozles in use.—**Cut-off valve**, a steam-valve which slides on the back of the main steam-valve to cut off steam from the latter and hence from the cylinder. This enables the cut-off to be made earlier and more sharply than by means of a single valve, since the exhaust functions of the main valve are not modified by the angular advance or considerable lap required to produce early cut-off of admission. The cut-off valve may be adjustable by hand or by the governor to make the cut-off variable.—**Drop cut-off**, a closure of the period of admission of steam to an engine-cylinder by releasing the valve from the mechanism which opened it, so that it closes suddenly by a weight or by a spring. (See *Corliss* ★*valve*.) This was first proposed for vertical spindle-valves by Sickles. A dash-pot is required to prevent inconvenient shock.—**Governor cut-off**, a period of admission for the steam to the cylinder, which is made to vary as the demand for steam varies and is effected automatically by the action of the engine governor.—**Trip cut-off.** Same as *drop* ★*cut-off*.

cut-out, *n.* **2.** A clutch; a device for mechanically connecting or disconnecting two pieces.—**Film cut-out**, in *elect.*, a cut-out in which a film or sheet of paper or mica is employed which is punctured if the voltage exceeds the normal value.

cut-over (kut′ō″vėr), *v. t.* In *cricket*, to injure (the batsman) by striking him in vulnerable parts: said of the ball.

cut-shot (kut′shot), *n.* A blast-hole designed to break coal which has been opened on one side by shearing with a pick or otherwise. [Scotch.]

cuttage (kut′āj), *n.* [*cut* + *-age*.] The practice or process of multiplying plants by means of cuttings or severed parts.

cuttanee (kut′a-nē), *n.* [Hind. Pers. **kattanī*, < Hind. *katān*, fine linen (Fallon), *kattān*, waste selvage of silk (Yule, 1903), < Pers. Ar. *kattān*, linen.] A stuff of silk, or of silk and cotton, at one time imported into Europe from the East Indies.

cutter[1], *n.* **3.** (*c*) A vessel of the government revenue marine which is known as the revenue-cutter service.—**Albany cutter**, a style of sleigh first built by James Goold in Albany, New York. Its characteristic features are a light bent-wood frame for the body, well-curved panels, and full-sweep outlines. An enlarged size has seat-room for four or six passengers.—**Ensilage cutter.** See ★*ensilage*.—**Formed cutter**, a cutter made of a special form to adapt it to particular kinds of work. It is made in a great variety of forms to which special names are given, as *twist-drill cutter*, *grooving-cutter*, *angular*, *spiral*, *convex*, *volute cutter*, etc.—**Lever cutter**, a small machine which has a feed-table on which hay or other material to be cut is placed and pushed against a pivoted knife operated by a hand-lever. Larger machines employ revolving knives operated by means of a hand-crank.

cutter-brig (kut′ėr-brig), *n.* A square-rigged vessel with a fore-and-aft mainsail and a jigger-mast.

cutter-built (kut′ėr-bilt), *a.* Built on the lines of a cutter.

cutter-gig (kut′ėr-gig), *n.* A ship's boat between a cutter and a gig in build and size.

cutter-rigged (kut′ėr-rigd), *a.* Rigged like a cutter. See *cutter*, 3 (*b*).

cutter-spindle (kut′ėr-spin″dl), *n.* A revolving head or spindle to which cutting-blades can be attached.

cutter-yacht (kut′ėr-yot), *n.* A deep-draught comparatively narrow-beamed vessel rigged as a cutter.

Cutthroat finch. See ★*finch*[1].

cutting, *n.* **9.** A process in bookbinding. After gluing, rounding, and backing, the edges are cut in a special machine. Cutting is one of the secondary processes included in the general term *forwarding*. See *forwarding*, *n.*, 2.—**Accretion cutting.** Same as ★*accretion thinning*.—**Clean cutting**, in *forestry*: (*a*) The cutting of the entire stand. (*b*) An area upon which the entire stand has been cut.—**Cutting series**, in *forestry*, a block, or a part of a block, containing even-aged stands whose ages differ uniformly within given limits and which are to be cut in turn, the cuttings usually following a given direction. A perfect cutting series seldom exists, except under the clean-cutting method followed by artificial reproduction, or under the sprout method.—**Preparatory cuttings.** See *stand* ★*method*.—**Regeneration cutting.** See *reproduction* ★*cutting*.—**Removal cuttings.** See *stand* ★*method*.—**Reproduction cutting**, in *forestry*, any cutting which is intended to invite or assist reproduction.—**Seed cuttings.** See *stand* ★*method*.—**Severance cutting**, in *forestry*, the cutting of all trees upon a narrow strip before natural pruning has far advanced, in order that the trees bordering this strip may, as the result of partial exposure, become wind-firm through the development of strong roots.

cutting-almond (kut″ing-ä′mọnd), *n.* The American feverfew or prairie-dock, *Parthenium integrifolium*, a stout composite plant with numerous small white-flowered heads in dense terminal corymbs: found from Maryland to Minnesota and south to Georgia and Texas.

cutting-back (kut″ing-bak′), *n.* The heading-in of shoots or plants by cutting the leading shoots off at the ends.

cutting-bed (kut′ing-bed), *n.* A bed or plot of sandy soil for propagating plants. The cuttings of currant, privet, or other shrubs or trees are set in the bed in the spring or fall and allowed to stand for one growing season, when they may be removed from it for sale or permanent planting. In a greenhouse a shallow box of wood or slate placed over the hot-water or steam pipes and filled with sand is used as a propagating-bed for such plants as the geranium, verbena, etc.

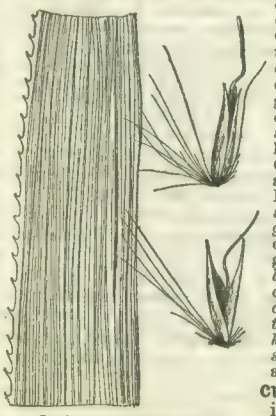
cutting-cylinder (kut′ing-sil″in-dėr), *n.* The cylinder with a knife-attachment which cuts the roll of paper printed on a web-press into sheets of proper length.

cutting-die (kut′ing-dī), *n.* A simple die for cutting out the blanks used in making tinware and other sheet-metal objects.

cutting-engine (kut′ing-en″jin), *n.* A machine for cutting gear-teeth or ratchet-wheels. It has an indexing device to divide a circumference into aliquot or equal parts.

cutting-frame (kut′ing-frām), *n.* A wooden frame, with a trough and a spindle, in which are placed the wheels used in glass-cutting.

cutting-grass (kut′ing-gràs), *n.* Same as *cut-grass*. The name is also applied to a number of sedges, especially to species of *Cladium* and *Scleria*. On the Island of Guam there are open areas called 'savannas' covered with the cutting-grass, *Xiphagrostis floridula*, also called *neti* or *sword-grass*. In Australia and Tasmania occurs *Cladium psittacorum* and in the Everglades of Florida, *Cladium effusum*, also called *saw-grass*. In the West Indies and South America grow *Scleria reflexa*, *S. latifolia*, and a number of allied species called *cortadera* and *herbe coutteau*. See *cut-grass*, *knife-grass*, *razor-grass*, *saw-grass*, ★*Cladium*, and *Scleria*.



Cutting-grass (*Xiphagrostis floridula*).

Portion of leaf-blade showing cutting-teeth; spikelets. All magnified.

cutting-in (kut″-ing-in′), *n.* The process of shortening the growth of plants or of reducing their size by cutting the leading shoots in two. Often called ★*cutting-back* (which see).

cutting-liquor (kut′ing-lik″ọr), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a chemically prepared liquor for discharging (or cutting), in spots, a color that is printed on the cloth, in order to produce a pattern. *G. Duerr*, Bleaching and Calico-printing, p. 45.

cutting-machine (kut′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus, used by cracker-bakers, for cutting a sheet of sponge or water dough into crackers. Sometimes called *peeling-machine*.

cutting-pot (kut′ing-pot), *n.* A shallow earthenware pot filled with sand and used as a small propagating-bed in a window or greenhouse.

cutting-press, *n.*—**Armature-disk cutting-press**, a press employing a gang of dies which punch the blank circular armature and make all the perforations, key-slots, and notches at once. Other machines cut segments of armature-disks, cutting, perforating, and notching at one stroke. See ★*notching-press*.

cutting-shop (kut′ing-shop), *n.* An establishment in which flint-glass is decorated by the process of cutting or grinding.

cutting-tool (kut′ing-tōl), *n.* A tool with a sharp edge intended or adapted for cutting, as distinguished from a boring-, piercing-, planing-, riving-, sawing-, or other tool.

cutting-wire (kut′ing-wīr), *n.* In *ceram.*, a piece of fine brass wire, a foot or more in length, to each end of which a small piece of wood or other object is attached as a handle: used by potters for cutting the plastic vessel from the wheel-head. See *archetto*.

cuttle[4] (kut′l), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps orig. a fold made by the use of the back of a knife (see *cuttle*[2]).] A fold or plait of cloth, formed when the piece is done up in layers.

cuttle[4] (kut′l), *v. t.* [See ★*cuttle*[4], *n.*] To fold (cloth) in plaits, with the exception of a length at one end, which is wrapped around the plaited part for convenience in unfolding and showing it.

Cuttle, to fold cloth in the following manner. First, a small portion is doubled, then another upon it (not round it), and so on until it is all doubled up; finally wrap the end, left first or last round all. The reasons for adopting this mode are, that the cloth is supposed to keep best; it is easier to unfold for show purposes; it piles best.
Glossary of the Dialect of Almondbury and Huddersfield, [p. 34. *N. E. D.*

cuttle-shell. Same as *cuttlebone*.

cutty-stoup (kut′i-stoup), *n.* A pewter vessel holding the eighth part of a chopin or quart. *Jamieson*.

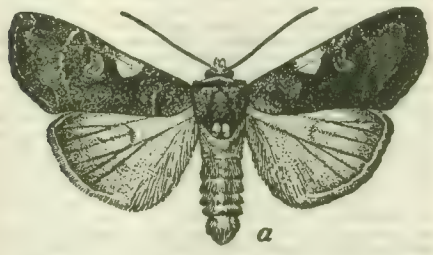
cut-under (kut′un-dėr), *n.* A carriage or other vehicle in which the body is cut out in such a way as to allow the front wheels to pass under it in turning; also, the form thus produced. See *cut-under buggy*, under *buggy*[2].

cut-ups (kut′ups), *n. pl.* Articles of hosiery, such as stockings, undershirts, etc., cut and shaped out of a web knitted by machinery, and then sewed together and finished by other machines.

cut-work (kut′wėrk), *n.* [*cut*, *n.*, 13, + *work*, *n.*] In typographic printing, the presswork of woodcuts or their electrotypes, or of illustrations

of any kind, that requires more skill than that given to ordinary type-work.

cutworm, *n.*—**Bean cutworm,** the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Ogdoconta cinereola.* It devours the buds and leaves of beans and peas.—**Black cutworm,** the larva of *Agrotis ypsilon.*—**Bronzed cutworm,** the larva of *Nephelodes violans.*—**Climbing cutworm,** any one of several different cutworms which climb trees and plants at night to feed on foliage or fruit; notably and specifically, the larva of *Euxoa scandens.*—**Clover cutworm,** the larva of a noctuid moth, *Mamestra trifolii,* which, although partial to clover, feeds also upon other plants, as the cabbage.—**Cotton-boll cutworm,** the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Prodenia ornithogalli,* which feeds on the bolls and squares of cotton in the same way as does the boll-worm.—**Dark-sided cutworm,** the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Euxoa messoria.*—**Dingy cutworm,** the larva of *Feltia subgothica.*—**Granulated cutworm,** the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Feltia annexa.*—**Greasy cutworm,** the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Agrotis ypsilon.*—**Pretty cutworm,** the larva of *Mamestra legitima.*—**Shagreened cutworm,** the larva of *Feltia malefida.*—**Speckled cutworm,** the larva of *Mamestra subjuncta.*



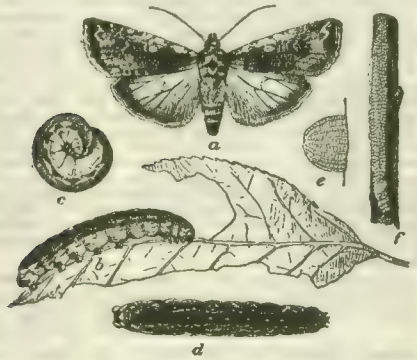
a



b

Spotted Cutworm (*Noctua c-nigrum*).
a, moth; *b*, larva, somewhat enlarged.

—**Spotted cutworm,** the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Noctua c-nigrum,* which damages grains, grasses, and other crops.—**Striped cutworm,** the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Feltia jaculifera,* a species of eastern distribution.—**Variegated cutworm,** the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Peridromia saucia,* which



Variegated Cutworm (*Peridromia saucia*).
a, moth; *b*, *c*, *d*, larvæ; *e*, egg; *f*, egg mass on twig. All reduced except *e*, highly magnified. (After Howard, U. S. D. A.)

damages crops of nearly all kinds, including garden and field crops, also fruit-trees, greenhouse plants, etc.—**Western striped cutworm,** the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Feltia herilis,* a species of western distribution.—**W-marked cutworm,** the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Noctua clandestina.*

cuvenant, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *covenant.*

cuver, cuverd, cuvering. Simplified spellings of *cover, covered, covering.*

cuverlet, *n.* A simplified spelling of *coverlet.*

cuvetous, *a.* A simplified spelling of *covetous.*

cuvette, *n.* **4.** In *photog.,* a narrow vessel of glass, porcelain, vulcanite, etc., for holding silver nitrate or other solutions: it is placed vertically or at an angle, and into it the photographic plate is dipped. *Wilson,* Cyc. of Photog., p. 107.

cuvey, *n.* A simplified spelling of *covey.*

Cuvier, canal of. Same as *ductus Cuvieri.*

Cuyahoga shale. See ★*shale*[2].

Cuzco corn. See ★*corn*[1].

cuzen, cuzenage. Simplified spellings of *cozen, cozenage.*

cuzin, *n.* A simplified spelling of *cousin.*

C. V. An abbreviation of *Common Version* (of the Bible).

C. V. O. An abbreviation of *Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.*

cwm (köm), *n.* [W. *cwm,* a valley, comb: see *comb*[3], *coomb*[2].] A round valley-head inclosed on all sides but one by steep slopes; a corrie; a cirque. The typical cwms of the Welsh mountains have been shaped by glacial erosion. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 541.

C. W. O. An abbreviation of *cash with order.*

cyamelide (sī-am′e-lid), *n.* [*cyamel(lone)* + *-ide*[2].] A polymeric form of cyanic acid, $(CONH)_4$. It forms a white, amorphous, insoluble powder.

cyamellone (sī-am′e-lōn), *n.* [*cya(nic)* + *mellone.*] A tribasic acid, $C_9H_3N_{13}$, known only in solution and in its salts. The potassium salt is obtained by heating mellone with a solution of potassium hydroxid. Also called *mellone hydrid.*

cyameluric (sī″a-me-lū′rik), *a.* [*cyamel(lone)* + *-uric.*] Noting a tribasic acid, $C_6H_3O_3N_7 + 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, whose potassium salt is formed when the potassium salt of cyamellone is boiled with a solution of potassium hydroxid.

cyanacetic (sī″an-a-set′ik), *a.* [*cyan(ogen)* + *acetic.*] Derived from chloracetic acid and potassium cyanide.—**Cyanacetic acid,** a crystalline acid, $CH_2(CN)CO_2H$, whose potassium salt is formed by the action of a solution of potassium cyanide on chloracetic acid. It melts at 55° C.

cyananiline (sī-an-an′i-lin), *n.* [*cyan(ogen)* + *aniline.*] A crystalline base, $NH{:}C{-}NHC_6H_5$ / $NH{:}C{-}NHC_6H_5$ formed by the action of cyanogen on aniline. It melts at 210–220° C.

cyanephidrosis (sī-a-nef-id-rō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *κύανος,* blue, + *ἐφίδρωσις,* superficial perspiration.] Blue sweat, a form of chromidrosis.

cyanescent (sī-a-nes′ent), *a.* [*cyan(eous)* + *-escent.*] Tending to a cyaneous or dark bluish color.

cyanethine (sī-an′e-thin), *n.* [*cyan(ide)* + *eth(yl)* + *-ine*[2].] A compound, $C_9H_{15}N_3$, which occurs when ethyl cyanide is treated with potassium.

cyanformic (sī-an-fôr′mik), *a.* [Irreg. < *cyan(ogen)* + *formic.*] Same as ★*cyanoformic.*

cyanhematin (sī-an-hem′a-tin), *n.* [Irreg. < *cyan(ogen)* + *hematin.*] A supposed compound of cyanogen and hematin.

cyanhemoglobin (sī-an-hem-ō-glō′bin), *n.* [Also *cyanhæmoglobin;* irreg. < *cyan(ogen)* + *hemoglobin.*] A compound of hydrocyanic acid with hemoglobin.

cyanhydrate (sī-an-hī′drāt), *n.* [*cyan(ogen)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ate*[2].] Same as ★*cyanhydrin.*

cyanhydrin (sī-an-hī′drin), *n.* [*cyan(ogen)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-in*[2].] A compound, RC(OH)CN.H or R-C(OH)CN.R′, containing a hydroxyl and a cyanogen group. The cyanhydrins are usually prepared by the addition of hydrocyanic acid to an aldehyde or ketone.

cyanic, *a.* **3.** Same as *cyanotic.*

cyanide, *n.*—**Alkaline cyanide,** a compound of cyanogen and an alkali metal.—**Cyanide of cacodyl.** See ★*cacodyl.*—**Cyanide process,** an important process of modern metallurgy, in which a dilute solution of an alkaline cyanide, aided by the action of atmospheric oxygen, serves to dissolve metallic gold existing in a very finely divided condition in rock: the gold is recovered from the solution by precipitation on metallic zinc. The process is especially valuable in the treatment of poor but abundant ores of gold, as in South Africa, and of tailings from other methods of treatment.—**Platinobarium cyanide.** Same as ★*barium platinocyanide,* or *platinum* ★*baricyanide.*—**Potassium cyanide.** Much of the salt sold under this name is in reality a mixture of two thirds potassium cyanide and one third sodium cyanide, this mixture serving quite well for all of its usual applications in the arts. In two respects these alkaline cyanides have recently commanded special attention, first on account of their use on a very large scale for the extraction of gold from rocks containing the precious metal in such small proportion as not to admit of profitable working in any other way, and secondly on account of the demonstrated possibility of utilizing, with the aid of the electric furnace, the nitrogen of the air for the production on the *a* scale of the cyanides themselves. See ★*cyanide process.*

cyanide (sī′a-nid or -nīd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cyanided,* ppr. *cyaniding.* [*cyanide, n.*] To treat an ore with a weak solution of an alkaline cyanide, as in the cyanide process for the extraction of gold. See ★*cyanide process.*

cyanilic (sī-a-nil′ik), *a.* [*cyan(agen)* + *-il* + *-ic.*] Noting a crystalline acid, $C_3H_3O_3N_3 + 2H_2O$, obtained by boiling mellone with nitric acid. It is isomeric with cyanuric acid but is more easily soluble.

cyanimide (sī-an′i-mid), *n.* [*cyan(ogen)* + *imide.*] A salt of a hypothetical acid, H_2CN_2.—**Calcium cyanimide.** Same as ★*calcium cyanamide.*

cyanine, *n.* **2.** In *chem.,* a beautiful blue dye, chinoline blue, prepared by acting on a mixture of chinoline and lepidine with amyl iodide.

Unfortunately it does not resist the action of light, and hence has lost its importance as a dyestuff, but it is used in making orthochromatic plates for photography.—**Alizarin cyanine,** a name applied to several mordant dyestuffs derived from anthraquinone, which produce greenish blues. They are chiefly tetra- or penta-hydroxyanthraquinones.—**Brilliant alizarin cyanine G** and **3G,** mordant coal-tar colors, similar to alizarin blue.—**Cyanine B,** an acid coal-tar color prepared by oxidizing patent blue. It dyes wool and silk, in an acid bath, a blue resembling indigo.

cyanitic (sī-a-nit′ik), *a.* [*cyanite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing cyanite.

cyanmethemoglobin (sī″an-meth″em-ō-glō′bin), *n.* [*cyan(ogen)* + *methemoglobin.*] A compound of methemoglobin with hydrocyanic acid.

cyano (sī′a-nō), *n.* [Detached from *cyanogen.*] The radical CNO contained in cyanic acid.

cyanochroite (sī-a-nok′rō-īt), *n.* [Gr. *κύανος,* blue, + *χρόα,* color, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of copper and potassium occurring in bright-blue crystalline crusts, found in Vesuvian lavas after the eruption of 1855.

cyanocrystallin (sī″a-nō-kris′ta-lin), *n.* [Gr. *κύανος,* blue, + *κρύσταλλος,* crystal, + *-in*[2].] A bluish pigment found in the eggs and carapace of the river crab and the lobster.

cyanoform (sī-an′ō-fôrm), *n.* [*cyan(ide)* + *(chloro)form.*] A crystalline compound, $CH(CN)_3$, formed by the action of potassium cyanide on chloroform.

cyanoformic (sī″a-nō-fôr′mik), *a.* [*cyano(gen)* + *formic.*] See the following phrase.—**Cyanoformic acid,** a hypothetical acid, $CN.CO_2H$, known only in the form of its esters, which are prepared by the dehydration of esters of oxamic acid.

cyanogenetic (sī″a-nō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [*cyano(gen)* + *-genetic,* < *-genesis:* see *genetic.*] Giving rise to cyanogen. The poisonous properties of certain fodder-plants and food-grains are referable to cyanogenetic glucosides which occur in the young plants but gradually disappear as the seeds ripen.

Besides lotusin and dhurrin, the glucosides we have isolated from young plants of Lotus arabicus and Sorghum vulgare respectively, only one other *cyanogenetic* glucoside is definitely known.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), Ser. a, 1902 p., 409.

cyanomaclurin (sī″a-nō-ma-klō′rin), *n.* [Gr. *κύανος,* blue, + E. *maclurin.*] A compound, $C_{15}H_{14}O_6$, closely related to the catechins and found in the jack-wood, *Artocarpus integrifolia.*

cyanometric (sī″a-nō-met′rik), *a.* [*cyanometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or measured by the cyanometer.

cyanophilic (sī-a-nō-fil′ik), *a.* [Gr. *κύανος,* blue, + *φίλος,* loving, + *-ic.*] Same as ★*cyanophilous.*

cyanophilous (sī″a-nof′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *κύανος,* blue, + *φίλος,* loving, + *-ous.*] In *cytol.,* having the capacity of readily staining in blue or green dyes: said of cells and tissues: opposed to *erythrophilous.*

cyanophycean (sī″a-nō-fī′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as ★*cyanophyceous.*

II. *n.* An alga of the *Cyanophyceæ.*

Gloioconis, found by Renault in a coprolite of Permian age, is regarded by him as a *Cyanophycean* allied to *Glœocapsa.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 409.

cyanophyceous (sī″a-nō-fī′sē-us), *a.* In *bot.,* of or pertaining to the *Cyanophyceæ,* or blue-green algæ.

cyanopia (sī-a-nō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., <Gr. *κύανος,* blue, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Blue vision; a morbid condition in which objects appear to have a bluish tinge.

cyanoplatinite (sī″a-nō-plat′i-nīt), *n.* [*cyano(gen)* + *platin-um* + *-ite*[2].] Same as ★*platinocyanide.*

cyanoplatinous (sī″a-nō-plat′i-nus), *a.* [*cyano(gen)* + *platin-um* + *-ous.*] Same as ★*platinocyanic.*—**Cyanoplatinous acid.** Same as ★*platinocyanic acid.*

cyanosine (sī-an′ō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *κύανος,* blue, + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color of the xanthene type, made by methylating phloxin. It dyes wool a bluish pink or red in an acid bath. It is only slightly soluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol.

cyanuramide (sī″a-nū-ram′id), *n.* [*cyanur-ic* + *amide.*] An amide of cyanuric acid; especially melamine, $(CNNH_2)_3$, which is more properly called *cyanurtriamide.*

cyanurenic, *a.* Same as *cyanuric.*

cyanurin (sī-a-nū′rin), *n.* [Gr. *κύανος,* blue, + *οὖρον,* urine, + *-in*[2].] Indigo-blue obtained from urine.

cyanurtriamide (sī″a-nūr-trī-am′id), *n.* See ★*cyanuramide.*

cyaphenin (sī-af′e-nin), *n.* [*cya(nate)* + *phen(yl)* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline compound.

$(C_8H_5CN)_3$, formed when potassium cyanate is heated with benzoyl chlorid. It melts at 233° C.

Cyathaspis (sī-a-thas′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of extinct ostracoderm fishes, known from its dorsal shield and rostral plate: found in the Upper Silurian rocks.

Cyatheaceæ (sī-ath-ē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyathea* + *-aceæ*.] One of the seven coördinate families of homosporous leptosporangiate *Filicales*, or true ferns, typified by the genus *Cyathea*. The species, which are mainly arborescent and are commonly known as the tree-ferns, are associated within about 10 genera, under 3 tribes, namely, *Cathæ*, *Thrysopteridæ*, and *Dicksonieæ*. The sporangia, which are either sessile or short-stalked, are provided with a complete annulus extending obliquely over the apex of the capsule, and are aggregated in dense sori borne upon mostly elevated receptacles. There are more than 250 species, mainly tropical, and divided about evenly between the eastern and western hemispheres.

Cyatheæ (sī-ath′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyathea* + *-eæ*.] One of the three tribes constituting the family *Cyatheaceæ*. The sori are borne dorsally upon the simple veinlets or at their forking; the indusia are globose, cyathiform, scale-like, or (in *Alsophila*) wanting. The principal genera are *Cyathea*, *Hemitelia* and *Alsophila*, embracing many of the most beautiful tree-ferns.

cyathocrinoid (sī-a-thok′ri-noid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A crinoid allied to *Cyathocrinus*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to *Cyathocrinus*.

cyathometer (sī-a-thom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *κύαθος*, cup, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument designed to detect any tampering with liquids in bottles, vats, or other receptacles. It indicates how much of the liquid has been withdrawn and if thereafter any has been added. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Nov. 22, 1902, p. 22,481.

cyathophyllid (sī-a-thō-fil′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the fossil coral family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

Cyathophylloidea (sī″a-thō-fil-lō-id′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύαθος*, cup, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *εἶδος*, form.] A Paleozoic section of rugose corals having the peripheral region of the visceral chamber extensively occupied by vesicular dissepimental tissue whose lenticular cells are directed obliquely downward: not generally recognized.

Cybele, *n.* **3.** [NL. (Salisbury, 1809), < L. *Cybele*, < Gr. *Κυβέλη*, Cybele, a Greek goddess. The summit of the flower before expanding resembles the crown which Cybele is conventionally represented as wearing.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Proteaceæ*. See *Stenocarpus*.

cycad, *n.* **2.** A fossil cycadean trunk belonging to either of the genera *Cycadeoidea* or *Bennettites*.

A Famous Fossil *Cycad*. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, July, 1904, [p. 40.

cycadean (sī-kā′dē-an), *a.* [*cycad* + *-ean*.] Same as *cycadaceous;* also specifically and commonly applied to fossil trunks of the family *Bennettitaceæ*.

In no case, however, had the fructification of any Fern-Cycad been definitely recognised, hence it remained an open question whether the *Cycadean* advance which was so marked a feature of the vegetative organs found its counterpart in the reproductive process.

Nature, June 4, 1903, p. 113.

Cycadeoidea (sī-kā-dē-oi′dē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Buckland, 1828), < *Cycas* (*Cycad-*) + *-oidea* (see *-oidea*, *-oideus*, *-oid*).] A large genus of fossil cycadean trunks of the family *Bennettitaceæ*, characterized by an axis consisting of a large medulla or pith, a woody zone usually of three exogenous layers or rings, and a very thick false bark or armor (see ★*armor*) in which the reproductive organs are buried. Those in which seeds have been found have been called ★*Bennettites* (which see). These trunks are abundant in the quarries of the Isle of Portland, where they are popularly called *crow's-nests* from the cavity at the summit caused by the loss of the terminal bud. Great numbers occur in Mesozoic strata in Italy and in the United States.

cycadeous (sik-ā′dē-us), *a.* Same as ★*cycadean*.

cycadite (sik′a-dīt), *n.* [*cycad* + *-ite*2.] A fossil cycad. [Rare.]

Cycadofilices (sik″a-dō-fil′i-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Potonié, 1897), < *Cycas* (*Cycad-*) + L. *filices*, pl. of *filix*, fern]. A group of extinct plants, all Paleozoic so far as is known, having the systematic rank of a phylum, coördinate with the *Pteridophyta* and the *Spermatophyta* and intermediate between these in having the outward appearance of ferns but bearing true seeds. The name *Pteridospermaphyta* has been proposed as better expressing these relations. The group was originally founded on features of the internal structure of these plants which were incompatible with their classification as ferns. The discovery of seeds was subsequent and the group now includes many genera not primarily included in it.

cycadofilicinean (sik″a-dō-fil-i-sin′i-an), *a.* [*Cycadofilices* + *-ine*1 + *-e-an*.] Relating or belonging to the *Cycadofilices*. [A bad form.]

It is impossible to do more than to point to a few indications afforded by external and, to a slight extent, by internal structure, of the survival of *Cycadofilicinean* types.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 425.

cyclad (sī′klad), *n.* [NL. *Cyclas* (*cyclad-*).] A fresh-water mollusk of the genus *Cyclas*, or of the family *Cycladidæ*.

cyclamen, *n.*—**Wild cyclamen,** in *bot.*, in California, any species of the genus *Dodecatheon;* the shooting-star. *Parsons and Buck*, Wild Flowers of California.

cyclamen2 (sik′la-men), *n.* Same as ★*cyclamin*, 2.

cyclamin, *n.* **2.** A coal-tar color of the xanthene type. It dyes wool and silk bluish red in a neutral bath. Also spelled *cyclamen* and *cyclamine*.

cyclamiretin (sik la-mi-rē′tin), *n.* [*Cyclami(n)* + Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin.] A white amorphous compound, $C_{14}H_{18}O_2$, obtained by the hydrolysis of the glucoside cyclamin.

cyclamose (sik′la-mōs), *n.* [*Cyclam(in)* + *-ose*.] A levorotatory sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, found in the roots of *Cyclamen Europæum*.

Cyclanthaceæ (sik-lan-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Cyclanthus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants typified by the genus *Cyclanthus*. They bear some resemblance to both palms and screw-pines, but have the monœcious flowers arranged in dense alternating spirals or whorls around a thick succulent spadix. The family includes 6 genera and 44 species, all natives of tropical America. The largest and most important genus is *Carludovica* (which see).

cyclanthaceous (sik-lan-thā′shius), *a.* [*Cyclanthaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the plant family *Cyclanthaceæ*.

cyclar (sik′lär), *a.* Same as *cyclic*.

cycle1, *n.* **10.** In *elect.*, the time of one complete wave, or double reversal, of alternating currents. Frequencies are usually denoted in cycles per second. See ★*alternating*.—**11.** In *chem.*, same as ★*ring*, *n.* 18.—**12.** In *mech.*, a succession of conditions, operations, or phases which follow each other in a determinate order; specifically, in gas or internal-combustion motors, the successive changes experienced by the mixture of fuel and air in the motor cylinder. In the cycle proposed by Beau de Rochas, now better known as the *Otto cycle*, the mixture of fuel and air is drawn into the cylinder by an aspirating stroke of the piston and the mixture is compressed by the return of the piston; then this compressed mixture is ignited by an electric spark, or other means, and the expansion due to the heating of the air by the combustion of the gas causes a rise in pressure and exerts the forward effort on the piston during the second outward stroke; during this increase of volume the pressure is lowered. On the second return stroke, the exhaust-valve is opened and the burned gases are expelled during this fourth traverse. Then the cycle repeats itself. This cycle may be realized in one cylinder; or aspiration and compression may be done in one cylinder, and the working-stroke and following exhaust take place in another; or, in the two-phase cycle, or two-cycle motor, the intake or aspiration phase may take place just at the end of the working-stroke, the exhaust not occupying the time of a piston traverse. This makes one working-stroke for each complete revolution of the crank. The cycles may differ in having the compression and expansion isothermal or adiabatic, the heating at constant volume or at constant pressure, and the cooling phenomena isothermal or adiabatic. The compression may be omitted, although efficiency is increased by retaining it. The cycle of the gas-mixture should not be confounded with the mechanical arrangements for realizing and utilizing it.

Their three-quarter actual horse-power motor, which is of the two *cycle* compression type, having an impulse at each revolution and is reversible.

Hiscox, Horseless Vehicles, p. 163.

It thus takes four strokes or two revolutions of the shaft to complete the Otto *cycle*, the cylinder being used alternately as a pump and a motor, and the engine, when working at full load, thus gives one impulse for every two revolutions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 184.

13. In *math.*: (*a*) In *geom.*, a closed path in a multiply connected region. (*b*) In *function-theory*, the set of homologous corners of a given region (in substitution-groups).—**14.** In *meteor.*, the repetition of some general atmospheric phenomenon at approximately regular intervals. The more prominent cycles are the 35-year period, deduced by Bruckner; the sun-spot period, which varies between seven and thirteen years following the sun-spots; the 26.6 day period, deduced by Professor F. H. Bigelow; the lunar or tidal periods, the existence of which has been asserted by many persons but which are still uncertain; a 7-year period in the rainfall of Illinois, announced by Dr. Cyrus Thomas; the geological periods of indefinite and irregular extent, discussed by many geologists; the sun-spot period in the tropical temperatures combined with a retardation further away from the equator, as deduced by Koeppen; the annual temperature-wave carried slowly from the tropics to the polar regions by the ocean current or surface drift; and the diurnal and annual periods, carried from the surface of the ground downward by the conduction of heat through the ground.—**Anœstrous cycle.** See ★*anæstrous*.—**Asexual cycle.** See *sexual* ★*cycle*.—**Automobile cycle,** a form of motor-driven bicycle; a motor-cycle.—**Calippic cycle.** Same as *Calippic period* (which see, under *Calippic*).—**Canicular cycle.** See ★*canicular*.—**Clausius' cycle,** the succession of operations proposed contemporaneously by Clausius and Rankine for an ideal steam-engine. In this cycle all parts of the engine are assumed to be perfect, without initial condensation, leakage, radiation, or clearance in the cylinder. The feed-water is taken into the boiler at the exhaust temperature and heated until it becomes steam of a certain pressure and temperature. The steam is supplied to the cylinder at constant pressure until cut-off takes place; after which, expansion takes place adiabatically, pressure being reduced to the back-pressure. Then the return-stroke of the piston is performed at the constant terminal pressure until all the steam has been swept from the cylinder and the cycle is complete.—**Closed cycle,** a complete cycle; a series of states of a quantity of gas which starts with a certain volume, pressure, and temperature and in which the gas returns to those same conditions at the end of the cycle.—**Cycle of eclipses.** See *saros*.—**Cycle of erosion,** the time involved in the reduction of a land area to base-level. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 78.—**Eimerian cycle.** Same as *schizogenic* ★*cycle*.—**Ericsson cycle,** the succession or series of operations upon a gas or air used in Ericsson's design of hot-air, or so-called 'caloric,' engine. The special feature is the change of quantities of heat in the air or of intrinsic energy at constant pressures, so that the change of volume is the striking dynamic element. The air is passed by displacement over the heating surface, and its temperature and volume are increased; it then does work at constant temperature by increasing the volume it seeks to occupy at that pressure, and is afterwards displaced into the cooling-chamber, to which it imparts temperature, and shrinks in volume at the lower constant temperature; after which it is heated again, repeating the series.—**Four-stroke cycle.** Same as *four-phase cycle* (which see, under *internal-combustion* ★*motor*.—**Genesial cycle,** the period of reproductive life in woman, consisting of conception and gestation, parturition, and lactation.—**Geographical cycle,** in *phys. geog.*, an indefinite period of time in which a land mass is worn down from its initial form to a featureless plain close to sea-level; a cycle of erosion.—**Irreversible cycle,** in *thermodynamics*, a cycle in which one or more of the operations cannot be performed in the reversed sense. An operation which involves the development of heat by friction is of this sort and a cycle containing such an operation is irreversible.—**Joule cycle,** the succession of operations upon a gas used in a hot-air or closed-cycle gas-engine. The air is compressed by a piston in a cylinder, and passes thence through a heating-chamber. From the heater it passes to the motor-cylinder where it does work on the external resistance, exhausting thence into a cooling-chamber. From the latter the intake of the compressor withdraws the air and repeats the series of operations. The pressures in both heater and cooler are not supposed to vary, by having the volumes of these latter large enough. The Joule cycle becomes that of the usual internal-combustion ★motor (which see) when the heater becomes the place where fuel is introduced and by its combustion heats the air, while the cooler serves to keep any heat from going to waste with the free exhaust to the atmosphere. The Joule cycle reversed is used in refrigerating machinery.—**Rankine's cycle.** Same as *Clausius'* ★*cycle*.—**Schizogenic cycle,** that stage in the life-history of certain parasites which is devoted to multiplication by division. See *sporogenic* ★*cycle*.

The glomerular parasite . . . may represent the *schizogenic* or Eimerian cycle of the species and as such may antedate the whole sporogenic cycle of the tubules.

Jour. Exper. Med., VI. 310.

Sexual cycle, in *biol.*, that form or generation of animals and plants in which they spring from an ovum or female gametocyte, as distinguished from the *asexual cycle*, or generation which arises by budding or fission of the parent organism. The sexual and asexual cycles alternate in the so-called 'alternation of generations.'—**Sporogenic cycle,** the resting or spore stage in the life-history of certain animal parasites. See *schizogenic* ★*cycle*.

cycle-horn (sī′kl-hôrn), *n.* An alarm signal for use on bicycles, usually blown by compressing a rubber bulb which forces air through a reed at the smaller end of the horn-tube.

cycle-path (sī′kl-pȧth), *n.* A path for bicycles.

The cycle tax consequently has been devoted, first, to the construction of *cycle-paths*, on which wheelmen have equal rights with pedestrians.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 328.

cycleway (sī′kl-wā), *n.* An elevated roadway for the special use of bicycles, motor-cycles, etc.: as, the *cycleway* between Pasadena and Los Angeles, California.

Cycliæ (sik′li-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle.] An order of fossil marsipobranchiate fishes found in the Lower Devonian, interesting on account of its high development.

cyclic, *a.* **4.** In *chem.*, containing a cycle or ring. —**5.** In *bot.*, arranged in whorls: said of the stamens, petals, etc., in a flower; also, having the parts so arranged: said of the flower; cyclical. In composition used in this sense and also with reference to the annual course or cycle of plant-life. See *monocyclic*, 1 and ★3, *bicyclic*1, *pentacylic*, ★*dicyclic*, and ★*pleiocyclic*. **6.** In *geom.*, having its vertices all on the same circle: thus, if a quadrilateral has its vertices concyclic it is *cyclic*.—**Cyclic albuminuria.** See

★*albuminuria*.—**Cyclic compounds**, Same as ★*ring compounds* or *closed* ★*chain compounds*.—**Cyclic constant**. See ★*constant*.—**Cyclic hydrocarbon**, a hydrocarbon containing a closed chain or ring of carbon atoms.—**Cyclic permutation**. Same as *cyclical permutation*.

Cyclical form, in *music*, a method or pattern of composition in which a principal theme or passage recurs at intervals without substantial change: used especially of rondos and sometimes of songs in which successive stanzas are treated alike. See ★*strophic*, 2.

cyclically (sīk'li-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner such that a cycle or series of cycles occurs: said of certain periodic changes as of temperature or pressure in which the varying conditions are repeated and follow each other in the same order.

cyclicism (sik'li-sizm), *n.* [*cyclic* + *-ism*.] The custom or system of reckoning days or years by cycles.

cyclicotomy (sik-li-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κυκλικός*, circular, + *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An operation for dividing the ciliary body of the eye. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

cyclide, *n.*—**Darboux's cyclide**, a point surface represented by any equation of the second degree F (a, b, c, d, e) = 0, taken in connection with the relation $b^2 + c^2 + d^2 - ae = 0$. From the point of view of ordinary projective geometry, the *cyclide* is a surface of the fourth order containing the imaginary circle common to all spheres of space as a double curve.—**Dupin's cyclide**. Same as *cyclide*.

cyclism (sīk'lizm), *n.* [*cycle* + *-ism*.] The use of the bicycle or tricycle as a means of transportation or for health or pleasure.

Military *cyclism* wants no undue praise.
Saturday Rev., Aug. 2, 1890, p. 136.

cyclocentric (sī-klō-sen'trik), *a.* [Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *κέντρον*, center, + *-ic*.] Having the starting-point of the spiral at a little distance from the center, so that the first whorl runs around it, as in the shells of certain mollusks. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

cyclocephalian (sī″klō-se-fā'liạn), *a.* Same as *cyclocephalic*.

Cycloceras (sī-klos'ē-ras), *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of Paleozoic nautiloid cephalopods with slightly curved shells bearing annuli and longitudinal ridges.

cycloceratitis (sī″klō-ser-ạ-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cornea and ciliary body.

Cycloconium (sī-klō-kō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Castagne, 1845), < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *κόνις*, dust (see *conidium*).] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi having dichotomously branched black hyphæ growing in the epidermis of the host and producing two-celled dark-colored conidia. The single species, *C. oleaginum*, is parasitic on leaves of the olive in Europe and California, causing a disease called scab. See ★*scab of olive*.



Cycloconium oleaginum.
Cross-section of epidermis of an olive leaf, showing the mycelium in the cuticle, and the erect conidia, greatly magnified. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Cyclodonta (sī-klō-don'tạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A division of the pelecypod mollusks characterized by the extreme torsion of their dentition, which curves out from under the beaks and is not set upon a flat hinge-plate.

cyclogenous (sī-kloj'e-nus), *a.* [*cyclogen* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of a cyclogen; exogenous. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* [Not used.]

cyclograph, *n.* 2. The name given to a machine, invented by A. H. Smith of the British Museum, for photographing Greek vases. The vase to be photographed rotates while traveling along the circumference of a circle having its center at the center of the lens.—3. A special form of camera for obtaining panoramic views.—4. An apparatus for automatically making a topographical record of the ground traversed during a journey. As now manufactured it is intended for use on a bicycle, and the rider must set the instrument for direction by the aid of a compass, the remainder of the recording being done automatically.

cyclography (sī-klog'rạ-fi), *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A method for the treatment of geometrical problems by means of circles: due to Fiedler, 1863. *Science*, May 2, 1902, p. 713.

cyclohexane (sī-klō-hek'sān), *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + E. *hexane*.] A hydrocarbon, C_6H_{12}, found in Russian and in Californian petroleum, and also prepared synthetically. It boils at 81° C.

cyclohexanol (sī-klō-hek'sạ-nōl), *n.* [*cyclohexane* + *-ol*.] An alcohol, $C_6H_{11}OH$, derived from cyclohexane. It boils at 160.5° C.

cyclohexanone (sī-klō-hek'sạ-nōn), *n.* [*cyclohexane* + *-one*.] A ketone, $C_6H_{10}O$, prepared by oxidizing cyclohexanol. It boils at 154.5° C. Also called *pimelic ketone*.

cycloid, *a.* 3. In *chem.*, containing a cycle or ring of atoms: used especially of the structure of organic compounds.

Cycloidal pump. See ★*pump*[1].

cycloidally (sī-kloi'dạl-i), *adv.* In a cycloidal manner.

cycloidotrope (sī-kloi'dō-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *εἶδος*, form (see *cycloid*), + *τρόπος*, a turning.] In *photog.*, a kind of lantern-slide for projecting the operation of engine-engraving or turning.

cyclolith (sī'klō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *λίθος*, stone.] A prehistoric megalithic stone circle.

But similar blocks are also found disposed in circular form round the barrows, and they are then known as *cycloliths* or stone circles. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 130.

cyclomatic (sī-klō-mat'ik), *a.* [NL. **cyclomaticus*, < *cycloma*, a circle: see *cycloma*.] Of or pertaining to a cycle or cycles.—**Cyclomatic number**, in *phys.*, a number which denotes how many cycles occur in a given process or are comprised in a diagram.

cycome (sī'klōm), *n.* [NL. *cycloma*, < Gr. *κύκλωμα*, a circle, wheel, coil, < *κυκλοῦν*, make into a circle, < *κύκλος*, circle.] In *bot.*, a ring-shaped cushion of anthers. *McNab*.

cyclometrical (sī-klō-met'ri-kạl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the cyclometer or to cyclometry.

A degree of exactness for *cyclometrical* operations was now obtained. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 113.

2. Cyclometric; specifically, pertaining to the rectification of the circumference.

Cyclonal gradient. See ★*gradient*.

cyclone, *n.*—**Axis of a cyclone**, in *meteor.*, a line which joins the center of a cyclonic whirl at the earth's surface with corresponding centers in the layers of air above. The line is generally inclined to the earth's surface and is rarely a straight line.—**Centered cyclone**, a theoretic cyclone in which the isobars are circular, the winds are parallel to them, and the whole system is stationary relative to the earth's surface.—**Cyclone nozle**. See ★*nozle*.—**Diurnal cyclone**, the cyclonic appearance of winds on a weather-map of the whole illuminated hemisphere, on which the departures from normal temperatures, pressures, and winds show a general inflow toward the heated central region over which the sun is vertical, thereby constituting a true cyclone, though one of feeble energy.—**Eclipse cyclone**, the cyclonic appearance of a weather-map during a total eclipse of the sun, on which the departures from normal temperatures, pressures, and winds show cyclonic and anti-cyclonic tendencies in the atmosphere around the central shadow.—**Ferrel's theory of cyclones**, the application to general cyclonic motions of the laws governing small local cyclones; especially the assumption that the condensation of vapor in ascending convection-currents is the initial cause and the supporting force of the cyclone.—**Polar cyclone**, the theoretic circulation of the atmosphere about the north or south polar regions, forming a cyclone with a cold center, in which the lower air flows outward but the upper air flows inward.—**Primary cyclone**, a large area of low pressure having a well-defined system of isobars and rotation of the wind.—**Satellite cyclone**, a small depression that is supposed to revolve around a larger primary cyclone, although this actually happens very rarely.—**Secondary cyclones**, a small area of low pressure and revolving winds usually formed in advance of the primary cyclone, or between the primary and the highest adjacent pressure, and usually lasting only a few hours.—**Solar cyclone**, a whirling movement like a terrestrial cyclonic storm observed in the solar atmosphere; a sun-spot; a solar protuberance; a solar flame.—**Stationary cyclone**, a cyclone whose center has no appreciable movement of translation; a centered cyclone. A moving cyclone is frequently stationary for some time at some point in its history, and may even move backward, making a loop or reëntrant angle in an otherwise steady progression. During this stationary period the isobars become almost perfectly circular and the inclination of the wind to the isobars becomes very slight.—**Tropical cyclone**, a large whirlwind beginning as a small one within ten degrees of the equator and increasing in size as it moves until it becomes known as a hurricane in the Atlantic, a typhoon in the Pacific, and a cyclone in the Indian Ocean.—**Trough of a cyclone**, the line drawn through the center of a cyclone (approximately north and south in northern latitudes) connecting those places on the weather-map where the barometer reading is the lowest at that moment or has the greatest departure from the normal. This line separates the front and rear of the cyclone. In front of it the barometer is falling and in the rear of it rising, in consequence of the forward motion of the cyclone.—**Zone of cyclones**, the region between latitudes 30° and 60°, within which cyclones occur by virtue of the combination of descending polar and ascending equatorial winds into one rotating mass of mixing air; a zone of mixture in which the west wind retains the upper hand.

cyclone-cellar (sī'klōn-sel″ạr), *n.* An underground room used as a refuge on the approach of a cyclone or tornado in certain western plains and prairies of the United States. Sometimes called *cyclone-pit*.

Cyclonema (sī-klō-nē'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *νῆμα*, thread.] A genus of Paleozoic gastropods commonly assigned to the family *Turbinidæ* and including turbinate shells with inflated whorls marked with spiral striæ, rounded aperture, and conical operculum.

cyclone-season (sī'klōn-sē″zn), *n.* The months during which hurricanes, typhoons, or cyclones are most frequent. In India the cyclone-season extends from July to November; in China and Japan from April to November; in the West Indies and the Philippines from August to October.

cycloneurous (sī-klō-nū'rus), *a.* [Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ous*.] Having the principal parts of the nervous system arranged in a circular manner, as certain jellyfishes.

Cyclonic law, the law of the circulation of the winds within a cyclone; specifically, the rule that, in the northern hemisphere, if one stands with his back to the wind, the center of the cyclone bears from 50 to 80 degrees to the left of front or from 10 to 40 degrees in front of the left hand; it will also be more directly to the left of the movement of the lower clouds. In the southern hemisphere the center will be to the right instead of to the left. Originally the cyclonic law assumed a circular motion around a storm-center, but at present it includes the idea of a spiral movement inward with a gradual ascent, and a corresponding outflow and descent above.

cyclonist (sī'klō-nist), *n.* [*cyclone* + *-ist*.] A cyclonologist; in a restricted sense, one who advocates the circular theory of cyclones; one who makes too much use of explanations based on the theory of cyclones.

cyclonograph (sī-klon'ō-graf), *n.* [*cyclone* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A form of dromoscope devised by Viscovich in 1882; an apparatus for drawing cyclonic movements; also, a diagram for exhibiting the circulation of winds around a storm-center.

cyclonologist (sī-klō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*cyclonology* + *-ist*.] A student of cyclonology; one who is wedded to the circular theory of cyclones. See *cyclonic law*.

cyclonology (sī-klō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [*cyclone* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The scientific study of the winds and other phenomena of cyclones.

cyclopedist, cyclopædist (sī-klō-pē'dist), *n.* [*cyclopedia* + *-ist*.] One who contributes to or makes a cyclopedia or encyclopedia.

Cyclopeltis (sī-klō-pei'tis), *n.* [NL. (John Smith, 1846), < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] A genus of free-veined polypodiaceous ferns, having the crowded simple pinnæ narrow, auriculate, and articulated with the rachis, the sori borne in from 1 to 3 rows on either side of the midvein, and the indusia peltate. There are 2 species, *C. semicordata*, a well-known West Indian plant, and *C. Presliana* of the Philippine Islands.

cyclopentane (sī-klō-pen'tān), *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + E. *pentane*.] A synthetic cyclic hydrocarbon, C_5H_{10}. It is an oil which boils at 50° C. Also called *pentamethylene* and *R-pentene*.

cyclophoria (sī-klō-fō'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, carry.] Insufficiency of the oblique muscles of the eye, producing a tendency to rotation about an anteroposterior axis. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 211.

cyclophoric (sī-klō-for'ik), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of cyclophoria. *Optical Jour.*, Aug. 4, 1904, p. 453.

Cyclopia (sī-klō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1808), < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye: see *Cyclops*. The allusion is to the circular depression of the base of the calyx, around the pedicel.] A genus of shrubs of the family *Fabaceæ*. They have small, sessile, trifoliate leaves, and yellow flowers borne singly in their axils. There are about 10 species, all South African. See *bush tea*, under *tea*[1].

cyclopic[2] (sī-klop'ik), *a.* [*Cyclopia* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Obtained from a plant of the genus *Cyclopia*.—**Cyclopic acid**, a solid yellow acid, $C_7H_8O_4$, found in the leaves of *Cyclopia subternata*.

cyclopically (sī-klop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the Cyclopes. See *Cyclops*, 1, and *cyclopic*.

cyclopiform (sī-klop'i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *cyclops* (*cyclop-*), cyclops, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a cyclops.

cycloplegic (sī-klō-plej'ik), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Relating to or of the nature of cycloplegia.

II. *n.* 1. An agent, such as atropine, which causes paralysis of the ciliary muscle. *Optical Jour.*, June, 1903, p. 726.—2. A person suffering from cycloplegia.

Cyclops, *n.* 4. [*l. c.*] A monster having one imperfect eye, sometimes showing a fusion of two, near the middle line.

cyclopterin (sī-klop'te-rin), *n.* [*Cyclopterus* + *-in*[2].] A protamin obtained from the testicles of the teleost fish *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

cycloramic, *a.*—**Cycloramic camera**. See ★*camera*.

cyclose (sī'klōz), *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *-ose.*] A sugar containing a closed carbon chain in the molecule.

cyclosis, *n.* 2. In *phys.*, the existence of cycles.

The existence of cycles is called *Cyclosis.*
Clerk Maxwell, Electricity and Magnetism, I. 17.

3. In *math.*, the occurrence of closed paths.

Cyclospondyli (sī-klō-spon'di-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] A suborder of sharks having the calcareous lamellæ of the vertebræ arranged in one or more concentric circles or series around a central ring, instead of radiating from a central ring as in the asterospondylous sharks.

cyclospondylic (sī″klō-spon-dil'ik), *a.* Having the characters of the *Cyclospondyli;* having vertebræ that are partly cartilaginous and partly ossified by the deposit of bone arranged in concentric layers; also, noting such vertebræ.

cyclospondylous (sī-klō-spon'di-lus), *a.* Same as ★*cyclospondylic.*

Cyclosporales (sī″klō-spō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *σπορά*, seed (spore), + *-ales.*] An order of the *Phæophyceæ*, or brown seaweeds: practically the same as *Fucaceæ.*

cyclostomian (sī-klō-stō'mi-an), *a.* [Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *στόμα*, mouth, + *-ian.*] Having circular orifices of the zoœcia or cells, as certain polyzoans.

cyclostyle, *n.* 2. A peristyle of circular form.

cyclotomic, *a.* 2. Relating to or of the nature of cyclotomy.—**Cyclotomic equation.** See ★*equation.*

cyclotomy (sī-klot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. In *surg.*, operation for division of the ciliary muscle, practised to relieve tension in glaucoma.—2. In *math.*, the theory of the partition of the circle.

Cyclotus, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] Same as *synotus*, 2.

cyclovertebral (sī-klō-vėr'tē-bral), *n.* [Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + E. *vertebral.*] The body of a vertebra in fishes; the centrum.

Cydippidea (sī-di-pid'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cydippe* + *-idea.*] An order of tentaculate *Ctenophora.* They have the body of spherical, cylindrical, or compressed form, with 2 simple or branched tentacles retractile within tentacular sheaths, and the meridional and stomodeal canals not produced into a peripheral-canal system. The order includes the families *Mertensidæ* and *Pleurobrachiidæ.*

Cydones (si-dō'nēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Κύδωνες.*] One of the early races of Crete.

Cygnian (sig'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Cygnus* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Having a spectrum similar to that of Arided (*a* Cygni, often called Deneb).

II. *n.* A star having such a spectrum.

cyl. An abbreviation (*a*) of *cylinder;* (*b*) of *cylindrical.*

Cylinder oil. See ★*oil.*—**Delivery-cylinder,** in a printing-press, the cylinder which seizes the printed sheet when it leaves the printing-cylinder, and delivers it to the fly on the receiving-table.—**Displacement-cylinder,** an auxiliary cylinder used on some internal-combustion engines for forcing the charge into the main or working cylinder.—**Impression-cylinder,** the cylinder of a rotary printing-machine which resists the pressure of the plate-cylinder and gives the impression which produces the print. See *cylinder,* 2 (*c*).—**Inside cylinder,** a cylinder located between the frames of a locomotive instead of outside of them. The inside cylinder compels the use of a cranked axle, and compacts the connecting-rods and guides into the small spaces under the boiler. The valve-gear is then usually forced outside the frames, where it is more liable to injury. See *locomotive.*—**Inverted cylinder,** a vertical-engine cylinder in which the piston-rod passes downward through the bottom-head. In the original vertical engines built by Watt and others, the piston-rod passed through the top-head.—**Inverted-cylinder engine.** See ★*engine.*—**Low-pressure cylinder,** the last cylinder in which the steam is expanded in a compound or multiple-expansion engine, the steam passing first into the high-pressure cylinder and thence through the other cylinders in the order of their size, the low-pressure cylinder being the largest.—**Outside cylinder.** See *overhanging* ★*cylinder* and *locomotive.*—**Overhanging cylinder,** a cylinder of a locomotive which overhangs the frames. Usually called *outside cylinder* or *outside connected cylinder.*—**Plate-cylinder,** the cylinder of a rotary printing-machine on which are fastened the curved electrotype or stereotype plates to be printed.—**Porcupine cylinder.** Same as *porcupine* ★*beater.*

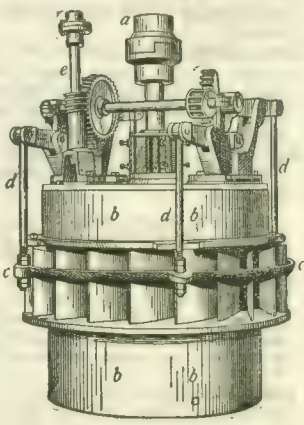
cylinder (sil'in-dėr), *v. t.* To press under a cylinder or between cylinders.

cylinder-band (sil'in-dėr-band), *n.* A type of fluted band, observed in certain metallic spectra, which has the appearance of a hollow half-cylinder illuminated from one side. *Electrochem. Industry,* Dec. 1903.

cylinder-cake (sil'in-dėr-kāk), *n.* Salt-cake (sodium sulphate) made by heating common salt with sulphuric acid in cylindrical cast-iron retorts. *G. Lunge,* Sulphuric Acid, II. 121.

cylinder-gage, *n.* 2. A gage for testing or measuring the size of the opening in the escape-wheel of a cylinder-escapement.—3. A steam-gage connected with the cylinder of a steam-engine.

cylinder-gate (sil'in-dėr-gāt), *n.* A cylindrical gate or valve used to regulate the amount of water flowing to a turbine. In its usual form it is a series of fingers protruding downward from a cylinder and filling the passages between the guide-vanes of the turbine.



Cylinder-gate.

a, shaft of turbine; *b*, casing surrounding turbine; *c*, ring or cylinder-gate flange (the cylinder which shuts off the water from the vanes or buckets is fastened to the inner edge of this ring or flange); *d*, *d*, *d*, hangers supporting flange and gate; *e*, rod actuating worm and wheel to raise and lower the gate.

cylinder-pressure (sil'in-dėr-presh'ūr), *n.* The motor effort on a piston-motor, due to the tension of the fluid which drives it. The pressure at the beginning of the stroke is the initial pressure, that at the end of the stroke the final or terminal pressure. The average of all pressures throughout the stroke is the mean pressure, or the mean effective pressure.

cylinder-printing (sil'in-dėr-prin'ting), *n.* The printing of cloth on a machine consisting of one large cylinder and a number of smaller ones. The surfaces of the latter are engraved with the patterns to be printed.

cylinder-relief (sil'in-dėr-rē-lēf'), *n.* A drain for carrying off water which collects in a steam-cylinder; also, an automatic valve which opens when the pressure rises above a certain point; a relief-valve.

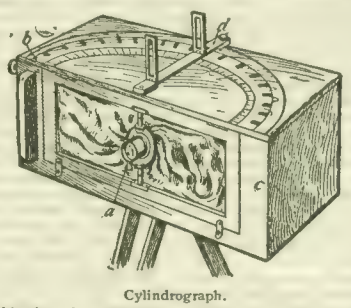
cylindrarthrosis (sil″in-drär-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *ἄρθρωσις*, articulation.] In *anat.*, a hinge-joint.

Cylindrical spiral. See ★*spiral.*

cylindricality (si-lin-dri-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*cylindrical* + *-ity.*] The quality of being cylindrical; cylindricity.

cylindrite (sil'in-drīt), *n.* [NL. ★*cylindrites,* < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *-ιτης*, E. *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of lead, antimony, and tin, occurring in massive forms with concentric cylindrical structure: found in Bolivia. Also written *kylindrite.*

cylindrograph (si-lin'drō-gråf), *n.* [Gr. *κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *γράφειν*, write.] In



Cylindrograph.

a, objective; *b*, curved film; *c*, camera; *d*, arm for rotating objective.

photog., a form of panoramic camera which has an angular range covering nearly half the horizon. *Woodbury,* Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 152.

cylindroid, *n.* 3. In *anthrop.*, a cranium the norma verticalis of which is elongated, flattened at the forehead and occiput, and rounded at the sides. *G. Sergi,* (trans.) Var. of the Human Species, p. 39.—4. In *pathol.*, a body resembling a tube-cast, consisting usually only of mucus.

cylindroscope (si-lin'drō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *photog.*, an apparatus for viewing panoramic pictures, the print being curved to a radius which corresponds to the original radius of the panoramic camera or cylindrograph used to secure the negative. *Wall,* Dict. of Photog., p. 172.

Cylindrosporium (si-lin-drō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Greville, 1822), < *κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A large genus of parasitic melanconiaceous fungi having the pale-colored conidial cushions (sporodochia) embedded in the surface of the host, and producing filiform straight or variously curved conidia. *C. Padi* is a common species causing a disease of the leaves of plum and cherry. See *cherry* ★*leaf-spot.*

cylindruria (sil-in-drū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the condition in which there is a passage of urinary tube-casts in the urine.

Cym. An abbreviation of *Cymric.*

cymba, *n.*—**Cymba conchæ,** in *anat.*, the upper portion of the concha of the ear, above the auditory meatus.

cymbalo (sim'ba-lō), *n.* Same as *cembalo.*

cymbella (sim-bel'ą), *n.*; pl. *cymbellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *cymba*, a boat: see *cymba.*] In *bot.*, one of the elliptical zoöspores of some algæ.

cymbocephalic, *a.* 2. Belonging to a subdivision of the oöidocephalic forms, characterized by an exceedingly protuberant occiput. *Aitken Meigs.*

cymbocephalous (sim-bō-sef'ą-lus), *a.* Same as *cymbocephalic.*

cymbocephalus (sim-bō-sef'ą-lus), *n.*; pl. *cymbocephali* (-lī). [Gr. *κύμβη*, bowl, + *κεφαλή*, head.] One who has a cymbocephalic skull.

cyme, *n.*—**Bostrychoid cyme.** Same as *bostryx.*

cymenol (sim'e-nol), *n.* [*cymene* + *-ol.*] Same as *carvacrol.*

cymidine (sī'mi-din), *n.* [*cym(ene)* + *-id*[1] + *-ine*[2].] Amino-cymene, $CH_3C_6H_3(NH_2)CH(CH_3)_2$(1:3:4), an oily monacid base which boils at 230° C. Also called *3-amino-methyl-4-methoethylphen.*

cymogene, *n.* This very volatile product, obtainable at the beginning of the distillation of crude petroleum, boils under ordinary pressure at 0° C. (32° F.), and consists chiefly of normal butane, C_4H_{10}. Also *chymogene.*

cymograph (sī'mō-gråf), *n.* Same as *kymograph.*

cymometer (sī-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *κῦμα*, wave, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *elect.*, an instrument for the measurement of the wave-length and frequency of electric oscillations.

cymotrichous (si-mot'ri-kus), *a.* [Gr. *κῦμα*, wave, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] In *anthrop.*, characterized by having wavy hair.

cymyl (sim'il), *n.* [*cym(ene)* + *-yl.*] The radical, $C_6H_3(CH_3)CH(CH_3)_2$(1:4), of cymene.

cynanchin (si-nang'kin), *n.* [NL. *Cynanchum* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A compound found in the milky juice of *Cynanchum acutum* Linn. It crystallizes in leaflets which melt at 149° C.

cynanchocerin (si-nang-kō-sē'rin), *n.* [NL. *Cynanchum* (see def.) + Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *-in*[2].] A compound obtained from the milky juice of *Cynanchum acutum* Linn. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 146° C.

cynanchol (si-nang'kōl), *n.* [NL. *Cynanchum* (see def.) + *-ol.*] A crystalline substance obtained from the milky juice of *Cynanchum acutum* Linn. It was afterward separated into cynanchocerin and cynanchin.

cynapin (sin'ą-pin), *n.* [NL. *cynapium* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] An oil of uncertain composition obtained from fool's-parsley, *Æthusa Cynapium.* It has a strong odor and reddish-yellow color.

Cynareæ (si-nā'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynara* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, typified by the genus *Cynara;* the thistle family; same as *Cynaroideæ. Cynareæ* is the proper form of the tribal name.

cynarrhodion, cynarrhodium, *n.* Erroneous forms often used for *cynorrhodon* or *cynorrhodium.*

cyniatria (sin-i-ą-trī'ą), *n.* [Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *ἰατρεία*, medical treatment.] Investigation and treatment of diseases of the dog.

cyniatrics (sin-i-at'riks), *n.* [Gr. *κύων*, dog, + *ἰατρικός*, < *ἰατρός*, physician: see *iatric.*] Same as ★*cyniatria.*

cynipidean (si-ni-pid'ē-an), *a.* Of or belonging to the hymenopterous family *Cynipidæ*, the gall-flies.

cynism (sin'ism), *n.* Same as *cynicism. Thirlwall. N. E. D.*

cynoctonine (si-nok'tō-nin), *n.* [Gr. *κυνόκτονον*, aconite, (neut. of *κυνόκτονος*, killing dogs (< *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *-κτονος*, < *κτείνειν*, kill), + *-in*[2].] An amorphous, bitter alkaloid, $C_{36}H_{55}O_{13}N_2$, found in *Aconitium septentrionale.* It is poisonous, producing tonic-clonic spasms.

cynodonichthys (sin″ō-don-ik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνόδους* (*κυνόδοντ-*), canine tooth, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of fishes of the family *Pœciliidæ* found in fresh waters of Mexico.

cynodont (sī′nō-dont), *n.* [Gr. *κυνόδους*, a canine tooth, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A member of the reptilian suborder ★*Cynodontia*.

On the other hand, like the *cynodonts*, they show a rudimentary secondary palate.
Amer. Nat., Feb. 1904, p. 103.

Cynodontia (sī-nō-don′ti-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Cynodus*, < Gr. *κυνόδους*, a canine tooth: see *cynodont*.] A suborder of anomodont reptiles of medium size, having the squamosal expanded, the quadrate reduced, and double occipital condyles: Owen's family *Cynodontia* (1876), raised to a suborder by Osborn (1903).

cynolatry (sī-nol′ạ-tri), *n.* [Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Dog-worship.

cynology (sī-nol′ō-jï), *n.* [Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The natural history of the dog.

Cynomoriaceæ (sī-nō-mō-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Cynomorium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous root-parasitic plants of fungoid habit, containing the genus *Cynomorium* only (which see). Lindley gave this name to the family *Balanophoraceæ* in which he and most other authors included this plant, but Engler, in 1897, removed it from that family and classed it in the order *Myrtales*, as a distinct family. See *rhizogen*.

cynomorphous (sī-nō-môr′fus), *a.* [Gr. *κυνόμορφος*, dog-shaped, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *μορφή*, form.] Resembling, or characteristic of, the Old World monkeys contained in the family *Cynopithecidæ* or *Cercopithecidæ*.

cynophilist (sī-nof′i-list), *n.* [Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ist*.] A lover of dogs. *N. E. D.*

cynophobia (sī-nō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [Also *kynophobia*; < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] **1.** Same as *lyssophobia*. — **2.** A morbid fear of dogs.

cynopic (sī-nop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *κυνώπης*, dog-eyed, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *ὠψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Dog-eyed; shameless. *Badham.* [Nonce-word.] *N. E. D.*

Cynthia, *n.* **4.** [*l. c.*] In *bot.*, the Virginia ★goat's-beard (which see).

cynurenic (sī-nū-ren′ik), *a.* [*cynur(ic)* + *-en* + *-ic*.] Obtained from the urine of dogs. — **Cynurenic acid**, a colorless compound, HOC_9H_5NCO $OH.H_2O$, contained in the urine of dogs fed with meat-fat. It crystallizes in silver, lustrous needles and when anhydrous melts at 257–258° C. Also called *hydroxyquinolinecarboxylic acid*.

cynuric (sī-nū′rik), *a.* [Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *οὖρον*, urine.] Noting a crystalline acid, $CO_2H.C_6H_4NHCOCO_2H + H_2O$, which melts, when free from water, at 188–189° C., with decomposition. Also called *oxalylanthranilic acid*.

cynurine (sin′ū-rin), *n.* [*cynur(ic)* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless bitter compound, HOC_9H_6N, prepared by the fusion of cynurenic acid and also by the oxidation of cinchonine and certain related compounds. It crystallizes in lustrous, monoclinic, anhydrous prisms or, with $3H_2O$, in needles melting at 201° C. and 52° C. respectively. Also called *4-hydroxyquinoline*.

cyperoid (sī′pe-roid), *a.* [*Cyper-us* + *-oid*.] Resembling, allied to, or belonging to the plant-genus *Cyperus* or the family *Cyperaceæ*.

Cyphaspis (sī-fas′pis), *n.* [Gr. *κυφός*, bent, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of trilobites of the family *Proëtidæ*, having a short ovoid glabellum, broad cephalic margins, a variable number of thoracic segments, and a small pygidium. It occurs in the Silurian and Devonian rocks.

cyphophthalmid (sī-fof-thal′mid), *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Cyphophthalmidæ*.

Cyphosomatidæ (sī″fō-sō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyphosoma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of regular ectobranchiate *Echinoidea*, of the order *Diademoida*. They have the ambulacral plates compounded, with 3 to 7 pore-plates in an arc; the adoral, supraoral, and sometimes also the aboral plates primaries, and the remaining constituents demi-plates. It is typified by the extinct genus *Cyphosoma*, the only living genus being *Glyptocidaris*.

cyphotic (sī-fot′ik), *a.* [*cyphosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Humpbacked: usually *kyphotic*.

cypress[1], *n.* — **Alaska cypress, Alaska gound-cypress**, the yellow cedar, *Chamæcyparis Nootkatensis*. See *yellow*. — **Arizona cypress**, *Cupressus Arizonica*, a tree of the mountains of Arizona and northeastern Mexico, sometimes attaining a height of 70 feet, with the trunk very large in proportion to the height. The wood is light and soft. The tree is occasionally cultivated for ornament. — **California mountain cypress**. Same as *MacNab's* ★*cypress*. — **Chilean cypress**, a tall, stately tree, *Libocedrus tetragona*, of the Chilean Andes and Patagonia, with a straight trunk sometimes 120 feet high, and soft, white, light, resinous wood, which is durable under ground and is much used for railway-ties in Chile. This species, together with the Chilean cedar (*Fitzroya Patagonica*), is recommended for planting in swampy mountain-moors of the temperate zones. The name *alerce* is often applied to both of them, as well as to *Libocedrus Chilensis*. — **Dwarf cypress**. Same as *cypress-moss*. See *heath-cypress*. — **Flowering cypress**. See *tamarisk*, 1. — **Gowen cypress**, *Cupressus Goveniana*, a tree of the California coast regions, sometimes 50 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, with light, soft wood: sometimes cultivated for ornament. — **Ground-cypress**, the *lavender-cotton* (which see, under *cotton*[1]). — **Guadalupe cypress**. Same as *Arizona* ★*cypress*. — **MacNab's cypress**, *Cupressus Macnabiana*, a small bushy tree of interior California, occasionally 30 feet high and over a foot in diameter, with light, fine-grained wood. It is occasionally planted for ornament in southwestern Europe. — **Mexican cypress, Mexican bald cypress**, *Taxodium Mexicanum*. See *Taxodium*. — **Monterey cypress**. See *cypress*[1], 1. (*a*) The Monterey cypress is a tree 60 or 70 feet high, with a trunk very large for its height, usually 2–3 feet in diameter, but exceptionally 6 feet. Its slender erect branches form in old trees a broad flat-topped crown. The wood is hard, fine-grained and durable. This tree is remarkable



Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*).
(From Sargent's "Silva.")

for its very restricted range, being confined to an area about two miles long and 200 yards wide on the California coast south of the Bay of Monterey, extending from Cypress Point to the shores of Carmelo Bay, with a small grove on Point Lobos. It is now nearly extinct in its native habitat, but fortunately it thrives well in cultivation, and has been introduced throughout the Pacific coast region from Lower California to Vancouver Island, also to some extent in the southeastern United States, and extensively in southern and western Europe, in South America, and in Australia and New Zealand. — **Montezuma cypress**, an individual tree of the Mexican cypress of historic note. See *Taxodium*. — **Nootka cypress, Nootka Sound cypress**. Same as *Alaska* ★*cypress*. — **Pond-cypress**, a subspecies of the bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum imbricarium*, regarded by some as a distinct species, growing in or around ponds, swamps, and shallow streams, from the Dismal Swamp to Florida and Alabama. It is distinguished from the typical bald cypress by its smaller size and acicular leaves, and is more frequently cultivated in the northern United States and in Europe than the type form. — **Red-bark cypress**. Same as *Arizona* ★*cypress*. — **Shasta cypress**. Same as *MacNab's* ★*cypress*. — **Southern, Virginia, Virginia swamp, water cypress**, local names of the *bald cypress*. — **Southern cypress**, the white cedar, *Chamæcyparis thyoides*. The bald cypress is also so called.

cypress-grass (sī′pres-gràs), *n.* A general name for plants of the genus *Cyperus*; galangal. See *Cyperus*.

cypress-vine, *n.* **2.** The climbing fumitory, *Adlumia fungosa*.

Cyprian vitriol. See ★*vitriol*.

Cypricardella (sip″ri-kär-del′ạ), n. [NL., < *Cypri(na)* + *Card(ium)* (genera of pelecypods) + *-ella*.] A genus of Devonian teleodesmaceous pelecypods having subquadrate concentrically lined valves, each bearing two cardinal teeth. Same as *Microdon*, 3.

Cypricardinia (sip″ri-kär-din′i-ạ), *n.* [*Cypri(na)* + *Card(ium)* (genera of pelecypods) + *-in* + *-ia*.] A genus of Devonian teleodesmaceous pelecypods having two small cardinal teeth in each valve and bearing concentric laminæ on the surface with a finer ornament between.

Cypricardites (sip″ri-kär-dī′tēz), *n.* [*Cypri(na)* + *Card(ium)* (genera of pelecypods) + *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] A Silurian genus of prionodesmaceous pelecypods of the family *Cyrtodontidæ*, with subequal valves bearing fine cardinal teeth.

Cypridina shales, in South Devon, the Rhineland, and Westphalia, the uppermost division of the marine Devonian, profusely abundant in the ostracode crustacean *Cypridina* or *Entomis*.

cypridinoid (si-prid′i-noid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish belonging or allied to the family *Cypridinidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of the *Cypridinidæ*.

cypriferous (sip-rif′e-rus), *a.* [*Cypris* + L. *ferre*, bear.] Containing the tests of the ostracode crustacean *Cypris*.

Cypro-Mycenæan (sī″prō-mi-sē-nē′ạn), *a.* Relating to both Cyprus and Mycenæ; noting relics of the Mycenæan age found in Cyprus. See ★*Mycenæan*.

Cyproniscidæ (sip-rō-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyproniscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, parasitic on *Ostracopoda*, typified by the genus *Cyproniscus*.

Cyproniscus (sip-rō-nis′kus), *n.* [NL., < *Cypris* + Gr. *ὀνίσκος*, a wood-louse (see *Oniscus*).] The typical and only genus of the family *Cyproniscidæ*. *Kossmann*, 1884.

Cypro-Phenician (sī″prō-fē-nish′ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the civilization brought to Cyprus by the Phenicians. Colonies were established in Cyprus by Phenicians at an early period, and the earliest Phenician inscriptions have been found there.

Cypselid (sip′se-lid), *n.* [Gr. *Κυψελίδαι*, pl., < *Κύψελος*, Cypselus.] A descendant of Cypselus, tyrant of Corinth. The Cypselids dedicated the chest of Cypselus at Olympia.

cypselous (sip′se-lus), *a.* [*cypsela* + *-ous*.] Having the character of a cypsela; bearing cypselæ.

cyrillaceous (sir-i-lā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Cyrillaceæ*.

cyroplane (sir′ō-plān), *n.* [Gr. *κῦρος*, security (?), + E. *plane*.] A special form of tripod-head for photographic cameras or surveyors' planetables, by which the plane of the table can be adjusted to be normal to any line, and free adjustment horizontally or in azimuth be subsequently made without changing the position of the normal: useful in taking panoramas by photography. The usual ball-and-socket mounting is retained, but in addition a conical axis in the ball gives a separate adjustment without disturbing the ball.

cyrtean (sèr′tē-ạn), *a.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, convex, + *-e-an*.] Noting that type of vertebra in which both faces of the centrum are convex. *Wieland*, 1899.

Cyrtia (sèr′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved.] A Paleozoic genus of *Brachiopoda* resembling *Spirifer*, but having a high suberect cardinal area and perforated deltarium.

Cyrtina (sèr-tī′nạ), *n.* [NL., Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *-ina*[1].] A Paleozoic genus of brachipods in general aspect like *Spirifer*, but having a median septum in the ventral valve which supports the convergent dental plates or spondylium.

cyrtiniform (sèr-tin′i-fôrm), *a.* Having the form and aspect of *Cyrtina*, an extinct genus of brachiopods.

cyrtocephalus (sèr-tō-sef′ạ-lus), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, convex, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *anthrop.*, a cranium which has a convexity, extending from the frontal and parietals to the vertex, resembling a protuberance. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 55.

cyrtoceracone (sèr-tō-ser′ạ-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *κέρας*, horn, + *κῶνος*, cone.] In the nautiloid cephalopods, a shell curved, like *Cyrtoceras*, on both venter and dorsum.

Cyrtochoanites (sèr″tō-kō-ạ-nī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *χόανος*, a funnel, + *-ιτης*, E. *-ite*[2].] A Paleozoic suborder of the nautiloid cephalopods, including forms with straight or curved shells variously ornamented and with simple sutures, the siphuncle tubular or nummuloidal and the siphonal funnels short and bent outward.

cyrtocœlian (sèr-tō-sē′li-ạn), *n.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] Having that type of vertebra in which the anterior face of the centrum is convex and the posterior concave: convexo-concave. *Wieland*, 1899.

cyrtocone (sèr′tō-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *κῶνος*, a cone.] In the nautiloid cephalopods, a curved form of the young shell replacing or succeeding the more primitive orthocone.

Cyrtodonta (sèr-tō-don′tạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), a tooth.] A genus of prionodesmaceous *Pelecypoda*, typical of the *Cyrtodontidæ* and having rounded heavy shells, narrow cardinal area, from 2 to 4 curved cardinal teeth, and strong lateral teeth. It is of Silurian age.

cyrtograph (sèr′tō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, convex, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *cyrtometer*.

cyrtoid (sėr'toid), *a.* [Gr. *κυρτοειδής*, < *κυρτός*, curved, arched, convex, + *εἶδος*, form.] Humpbacked. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cyrtoidida (sėr-toi'di-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrtoides* (< Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *εἶδος*, form) + *-ida.*] An order of nassellarian *Radiolaria* having a helmet-shaped shell without a saggittal furrow. It includes the families *Tripocalpidæ*, *Anthocyrtidæ*, *Podocampidæ*, and others.

Cyrtolites (sėr-tō-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *λίθος*, stone.] A genus of Silurian rhipidoglossal gastropod mollusks of the family *Bellerophontidæ*, having widely umbilicate keeled shells without peripheral slit and with strong transverse ribs or lamellæ.

cyrtometer, *n.* **2.** An instrument for measuring the shape or size of the head.

Cyrtomium (sėr-tō'mi-um), *n.* [NL. (Prese, 1836), referring to the curved veins, < Gr. *κύρτωμα*, curvature, < *κυρτοῦν*, make curved, < *κυρτός*, curved.] A small genus of rigid, simply pinnate polypodiaceous ferns allied to *Polystichum*, from which it differs by its freely anastomosing venation. There are about 6 species, all Asiatic, of which *C. falcatum*, *C. caryotideum*, and *C. Fortunei* are commonly cultivated in greenhouses.

Cyrtonotus (sėr″tō-nō'tus), *n.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *νῶτος*, the back.] A genus of short and thicked-shelled *Pelecypoda*, allied to *Astarte* and characterized by the broad cardinal surface, with one strong tooth on each valve. It is of Devonian age.

cyrtopia (sėr-tō'pi-ą), *n.*; pl. *cyrtopiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye, face.] A schizopod crustacean in a larval stage, in which the antennæ are transformed and no longer serve for locomotion, and the posterior pairs of thoracic and abdominal feet and the gills appear.

cyrtoplatyan (sėr-tō-plat'i-an), *a.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *πλατύς*, flat, + *-an.*] Having the anterior face of the vertebral centrum convex and the posterior face flattened; convex-plane. *Wieland*, 1899.

cyrtosis (sėr-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύρτωσις*, curvedness, humpbacked condition, < *κυρτοῦν*, curve, arch, hump, < *κυρτός*, curved, arched, convex.] Spinal curvature.

Cyrtospadix (sėr-tō-spā'diks), *n.* [NL. (C. Koch, 1853), < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *spadix*, in reference to the curved middle part of the spadix in the type species, *C. striatipes.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Araceæ*. See *Caladium*, 2.

cyrtostyle (sėr'tō-stīl), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *στῦλος*, pillar, column (see *style*[2]).] **I.** *a.* Having columns arranged in a generally curvilinear plan: said of a portico, or a part of one, which has a rounded horizontal projection.

II. *n.* A portico having a rounded projection; or, by extension, a building furnished with such a portico.

cyst, *n.* **5.** (*a*) The resistant coating formed by the parent organism previous to sporulation and inclosing the spores, in *Sporozoa*. (*b*) In *Sporozoa*, the common envelop surrounding the two associated gametocytes. (*c*) The resistant covering secreted by many *Infusoria* previous to going into a resting-stage, or before fission, or for the purpose of resisting draught or other unfavorable conditions of environment.—**Dentigerous cyst,** a dermoid cyst in which a tooth has developed.—**Inclusion cyst,** a cyst which results from the inclosure in tissue of one origin of an islet of tissue of different origin.—**Meibomian cyst.** Same as *chalazion.*—**Mother-cyst.** See ★*mother-cyst.*—**Nabothian cysts,** small nodules formed by retention of the mucous secretion in the Nabothian follicles.—**Parent-cyst.** Same as ★*mother-cyst.*—**Pilliferous cyst,** a dermoid cyst which contains hair.—**Serous cyst.** Same as *hygroma.*

cystal (sis'tal), *a.* [*cyst* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or derived from a cyst.—**Cystal residuum,** the surplus of protoplasm remaining after the formation of the gametes in the gametocyte of *Sporozoa*, and serving for the nutrition of the sporoblasts during their further development.

cystamine (sis'ta-min), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *amine.*] Same as ★*uritone.*

cystatrophy (sis-tat'rō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] Atrophy of the bladder.

cystauchenitis (sis″tâ-kē-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *αὐχήν*, neck, + *-itis.*] Inflammation at the neck of the bladder.

cystectomy (sis-tek'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the urinary or gall-bladder, or of a cyst.

cystein (sis'tē-in), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-e-* + *-in*[2].] An organic sulphur body which is closely related to cystin. On oxidation it yields cysteinic acid, and this, in turn, taurin.

cysteinic (sis-tē-in'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from cystein.—**Cysteinic acid,** an oxidation product of cystein, $C_3H_7NSO_5$. By loss of CO_2 cysteinic acid gives rise to taurin.

cystencyte (sis'ten-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἐν*, in, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] One of the large vesicular cells of which cystenchyma is composed. *W. J. Sollas.*

Cystic canal. Same as *cystic duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Cystic degeneration.** See ★*degeneration.*

cysticercosis (sis″ti-sėr-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *cysticercus* + *-osis.*] An infection with bladder-worms or larval tapeworms (cysticerci) of the genus *Tænia*. *Cysticercosis* of man is caused by *Cysticercus cellulosæ*; of cattle, by *C. bovis* and *C. tenuicollis*; and of hogs, by *C. cellulosæ* and *C. tenuicollis.*

cysticolous (sis-tik'ō-lus), *a.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + L. *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting a cyst: specifically applied to certain *Myzostomaria*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, II. 334.

cysticotomy (sis-ti-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [*cystic* + Gr. *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Incision into the cystic duct of the liver.

cystidean, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cystidea*.

cystigerous (sis-tij'ę-rus), *a.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bag (cyst), + L. *gerere*, bear.] Bearing or containing cysts; cystic: as, *cystigerous* growths.

cystinemia (sis-ti-nē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *cystinæmia*, < *E. cystin* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Presence of cystin in the circulating blood. Also *cystinæmia.*

cystinuria (sis-ti-nū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. *cystinuria*, < E. *cystin* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] Excretion of cystin in the urine.

cystinuric (sis-ti-nū'rik), *a.* [*cystinuria* + *-ic.*] Relating to or affected with cystinuria.

cystiphragm (sis'ti-fram), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder, + *φράγμα*, partition.] One of the curved partitions which divide transversely the zoœcia of the trepostomatous *Bryozoa*: contrasted with the *diaphragms* or flat partitions.

cysto-adenoma (sis″tō-ad-e-nō'mą), *n.*; pl. *cysto-adenomata* (-ma-tą). [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + NL. *adenoma.*] A gland tumor which contains cysts.

cystocarcinoma (sis″tō-kär-si-nō'mą), *n.*; pl. *cystocarcinomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + NL. *carcinoma.*] A cancerous growth which contains cysts.

cystocarpium (sis-tō-kar'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *cystocarpia* (-ą). Same as *cystocarp.*

Cystocidaroida (sis″tō-sid-ą-rō'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Cystocidaris* (< Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder, + *κίδαρις*, a Persian head-dress) + *εἶδος*, shape.] An order of primitive *Palæchinoidea* regarded as transitional to the *Cystoidea* and characterized by an exocyclic test, narrow and straight ambulacra, with 4 vertical rows of plates each with a central pair of pores, broad interambulacra, numerous scale-like echinate plates, periproct posterior, and mouth with well-developed jaws. It is of Silurian age.

Cystodictya (sis-tō-dik'ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A Paleozoic genus of cryptostomatous bryozoans, typical of the family *Cystodictyonidæ*.

Cystodictyonidæ (sis″tō-dik-ti-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystodictyon* + *-idæ.*] A Paleozoic family of cryptostomatous *Bryozoa* in which the zoaria consist of several rows of cells grown together back to back, forming flat, branching fronds; primitive cells with tubular vestibules, and superficial aperture with a lunarium; and interzoœcial spaces with vesicular tissue.

Cystoflagellata (sis″tō-flaj-e-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + NL. *Flagellata.*] An order of mastigophoran *Protozoa*. It contains individuals of large size with a single nucleus, reticular protoplasm, a stout membrane, and 2 flagella, one of which is modified into a long tentacle, while the other is small, and contained within the gullet. It includes two genera, both marine: *Noctiluca* (which see), and *Leptodiscus*. Same as *Rhynchoflagellata.*

cystogen (sis'tō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *-γενης*, -produced.] Same as ★*uritone.*

cystoid, *a.* **II.** *n.* One of the structures produced by the swelling of a functionless pollen-tube within the ovarian cavity of plants.

cystomatous (sis-tom'ą-tus), *a.* [*cystoma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Relating to, containing, or complicated by a cystoma.

cyston (sis'tōn), *n.* [NL. *cyston*, < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder.] One of the dactylozoöids of *Siphonophora*, modified for excretory purposes. *Sedgwick*, Text-book of Zoöl., I. 151.

Cystonectæ (sis-tō-nek'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *νήκτης*, swimmer.] A group of siphonanthous *Siphonophora* having a large apical pneumatophore without nectocalyces or bracts, the pneumatocyst having an apical stigma. The gasterozoöids are generally numerous and arranged either on the lower side of the pneumatophore or on a long tubular cœnosarc. It includes the *Physaliidæ* and several other families.

cystonectous (sis-tō-nek'tus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Cystonectæ*.

cystonula (sis-ton'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *cystonulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *cyston*, cyston.] The youngest larva of the *Physaliidæ*. It has a float and one siphon with a tentacle hanging below it.

cystopexy (sis'tō-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder, + *πῆξις*, a fixing.] In *surg.*, an operation for the fixation of a prolapsed bladder to the anterior abdominal wall.

cystophore (sis'tō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] **1.** The stem or stalk which bears the cysts in the *Myxobacteriaceæ*.

Finally a condition is reached in which the stem or *cystophore*, as it may be conveniently called, is terminated by one or more rounded masses of very similar dimensions. *Thaxter*, in Bot. Gazette, XVII. 391.

2. Same as *ascophore.* *Jackson*, Glossary.

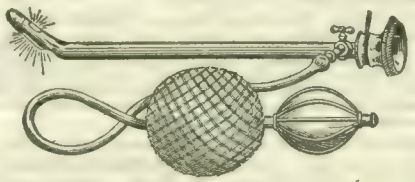
cystophthisis (sis-tof'thi-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *φθίσις*, consumption: see *phthisis.*] Tuberculosis of the bladder.

cystoproctostomy (sis″tō-prok-tos'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πρωκτός*, anus, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, an operation for the establishment of a permanent communication between the bladder and the rectum.

cystosarcoma (sis″tō-sär-kō'mą), *n.*; pl. *cystosarcomata* (-ma-tą). [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] A sarcoma which contains cysts.

cystoschisis (sis-tos'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *σχίσις*, cleaving.] Congenital fissure of the bladder.

cystoscope (sis'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *σκοπεῖν*, view,] A hollow tube illuminated



Cystoscope, with bulb attachment for inflating the bladder.

by an electric light, employed to bring into view the interior of the bladder.

Alterations in the internal vesical orifice as demonstrated by the stone-searcher and *cystoscope.* *Therapeutic Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 74.

cystoscopic (sis″tō-skop'ik), *a.* [*cystoscop-y* + *-ic.*] Relating to cystoscopy or the cystoscope; obtained by use of the cystoscope. *Med. Record*, June 13, 1903, p. 952.

cystoscopical (sis-tō-skop'i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*cystoscopic.*

cystoscopy (sis-tos'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-σκοπια*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection of the interior of the bladder by means of the cystoscope. *Med. Record*, June 13, 1903, p. 952.

cystosore (sis'tō-sōr), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *σωρός*, a heap.] In *bot.*, a group or heap of resting-spores within a cell, as in the fungus *Woronina.*

cystospasm (sis'tō-spazm), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *σπασμός*, contraction: see *spasm.*] Spasmodic contraction of the walls of the bladder. *V. Krafft-Ebing* (trans.), in Alien. and Neurol., Feb., 1903, p. 29.

cystospore (sis'tō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] In *bot.*, same as *carpospore.*

cystostomy (sis-tos'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, an operation for the establishment of a permanent opening into the bladder.

cystotrachelotomy (sis″tō-trā-kē-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *τράχηλος*, neck, + *-τομία*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision through the neck of the bladder.

cystozoöid (sis-tō-zō′oid), *n.* [G. κύστις, bladder (cyst), + *zoöid.*] The enlarged body-like anterior portion of the proscolex of certain *Cestoidea*, as *Dipylidium caninum*. See ★*acanthozoöid*. *Villot.*

cyst-pearl (sist′pėrl), *n.* See ★*pearl.*

cyst-worm (sist′wėrm), *n.* A bladder-worm.

cytase (sī′tās), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + E. *-ase.*] An enzym which ferments cellulose; found in germinating seeds, certain fungi, and possibly in some animal secretions. See ★*complement*, *n*, 8.

The views advanced by Bordet and others of the French school regarding the union of the amboceptors with the cells to be destroyed are less precise than those of Ehrlich. Both, however, recognize the importance of an association of the amboceptor as a condition for the effective action of the complement (*cytase*).
Med. Record, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 249.

cytaster (sī-tās′tėr), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + ἀστήρ, star.] In *cytol.*, the star-like radiation seen at either pole of the karyokinetic spindle during the division of a cell.

Cytherea (sith-ę-rē′ą), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1812), < L. *Cytherea*, < Gr. Κυθέρεια, a surname of Aphrodite.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Orchidaceæ*. See *Calypso*, 1.

Cytherella (sith-ę-rel′ą), *n.* [NL., < *Cythere* + *-ella.*] A genus of ostracode crustaceans or water-fleas, having elongate, smooth, bean-shaped valves, flanged on the hinge. They are commonly regarded as appearing in Silurian time and continuing to the present.

cytiau (kut′i-ou), *n. pl.* [W., pl. of *cwt*, a hut, cot, sty.] In *Eng. archæol.*, a name given to certain prehistoric stone huts in Wales, as those at Tre'r Ceiri. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Nov. 14, 1903, p. 23299.

cytoblast, *n.* 3. In *cytol.*: (*a*) The nucleus of the cell. *Schleiden*, 1838. (*b*) One of the hypothetical units of cell-structure. *Altmann*, 1890. (*c*) A naked cell; a protoblast. *Kölliker.*


Cytherea bulbosa. (L) House.
One half natural size.

cytoblastemal (sī″tō-blas-tē′mal), *a.* [*cytoblastema* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to cytoblastema.

cytoblastemic (sī″tō-blas-tē′mik), *a.* Same as ★*cytoblastemal.*

cytochemism (sī-tō-kem′izm), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + E. *chemism.*] Same as ★*chemotaxis.*

cytochromatic (sī″tō-krō-mat′ik), *a.* In *cytol.*, of or pertaining to cytochromes, or to the appearance of specific, readily stainable substance in the cytoplasm of certain cells.

cytochrome (sī′tō-krōm), *a.* [NL. *cytochroma*, < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + χρῶμα, color.] In *neurol.*, a name given by Nissl to the so-called 'granules,' or nerve-cells with scanty cytoplasm incompletely surrounding a small nucleus which does not exceed in size the nucleus of an ordinary leucocyte or neuroglia cell: opposed to ★*caryochrome* cell which has a larger nucleus.

cytochylema (sī-tō-kī-lē′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύτος, a hollow, (a cell), + χυλός, juice, + *-ema.*] Same as ★*cytolymph.*

cytochyma (sī-tō-kī′mą), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + χύμα, liquid.] The fluid contents of the vacuoles found in cell-protoplasm.

cytoclasis (sī-tok′la-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + κλάσις, breaking, < κλᾶν, break.] Necrotic destruction of cells.

cytoclastic (sī-tō-klas′tik), *a.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + κλαστός, < κλᾶν, break.] Relating to cytoclasis.

cytocyst (sī′tō-sist), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + κύστις, a bladder (a cyst).] A schizont inclosed in a membrane, as in the sporozoan blood-parasite *Lankestrella.*

cytoderm (sī′tō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + δέρμα, skin.] Same as *cytioderm.*

cytodiagnosis (sī″tō-dī-ag-nō′sis), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + διάγνωσις, diagnosis.] Diagnosis based upon a study of the cell-contents of the fluids of the body, especially of the cerebrospinal fluid. *Lancet*, May 30, 1903, p. 1535.

cytodieresis (sī″tō-dī-er′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + διαίρεσις, a division.] In *cytol.*, cell-division, both direct (amitosis) and indirect (mitosis, karyokinesis).

cytodieretic (sī″tō-dī-e-ret′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cytodieresis, or cell-division.

cytogenic (sī-tō-jen′ik), *a.* 1. Same as *cytogenous.*—2. Concerning or pertaining to cytogenesis or the subject-matter of the science of cytology.

cytogeny, *n.* 2. Cell-lineage; the series of cells which intervenes between an embryonic cell and the tissues or organs or parts of the body which ultimately arise from it.

The relationship of the inner and outer layers in the various forms of gastrulas must be investigated . . . by tracing out the cell-lineage or *cytogeny* of the individual blastomeres from the beginning of development.
E. B. Wilson, in Biol. Lectures, 1894, p. 2.

cytoglobin (sī-tō-glō′bin), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + E. *glob(ulin)* + *-in*[2].] A cell globulin.

cytohyaloplasm (sī-tō-hī′ą-lō-plazm), *n.* [NL. *cytohyaloplasma*, < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + ὑαλος, glass, + πλάσμα, anything formed.] In *cytol.*, the reticular or alveolar substance of the cell-cytoplasm as opposed to the more liquid cytochylema or cytolymph.

cytohyaloplasma (sī-tō-hī″ą-lō-plaz′mą), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*cytohyaloplasm.*

cytohydrolist (sī-tō-hī′drō-list), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + E. *hydrol(ysis)* + *ist.*] An enzym which attacks and breaks up the cell-wall by hydrolysis.

cytohydrolytic (sī″tō-hī-drō-lit′ik), *a.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + E. *hydrolytic.*] Relating to or of the nature of intracellular hydrolytic ferments.

cytolist (sī′tō-list), *n.* [*cytol(ysis)* + *-ist.*] An enzym which dissolves the cell-wall.

cytologic (sī-tō-loj′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cytology or cells.

cytological (sī-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*cytologic.*

cytologist (sī-tol′ō-jist), *n.* One who studies cells or cytology.

cytology (sī-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak.] The study of the structure and functions of the cells of animals and plants; especially, the study of the cells of the human body, and of the significance of changes in their form and location in disease.

cytolymph (sī′tō-limf), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + L. *lympha*, clear water.] In *cytol.*, the more liquid substance contained in the reticulum or alveoli of the cell-cytoplasm. Also called *cytochylema* and *hyaloplasma.*

cytolysin (sī-tol′i-sin), *n.* [*cytolys(is)* + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*cytotoxin.*

cytolysis (sī-tol′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + λύσις, dissolution.] In *pathol.*, the destruction or degeneration of cells.

cytolytic (sī-tō-lit′ik), *a.* Relating to cytolysis; having cell-destroying properties.

cytomachia (sī-tō-mak′i-ą), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + μάχη, fight.] 'Cell-fighting'; a rhetorical name referring to the apparent struggle for mastery between pathogenic micro-organisms and the protective cells of the body. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 534.

cytometer (sī-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + μέτρον, a measure.] Any device used in counting cells: employed frequently in the special sense of *hemacytometer.*

cytomicrosome (sī-tō-mī′krō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + μικρός, small, + σῶμα, body.] In *cytol.*, one of the minute bodies which are supposed to make up the cytoplasm of the animal and plant cell.

cytomitoma (sī-tō-mī-tō′mą), *n.* Same as ★*cytomitome.*

cytomitome (sī-tom′i-tōm), *n.* [NL. **cytomitoma*, < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + μίτος thread.] In *cytol.*, the reticulum which forms the more solid portion of the cytoplasm of the cell; the cytohyaloplasm.

cytomorphosis (sī-tō-môr′fō″sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + μόρφωσις, shaping.] In *biol.*, a general term for all the structural alterations which cells, or successive generations of cells, may undergo from the earliest undifferentiated stage to their final destruction. *Minot*, 1901.

cytophagy (sī-tof′ą-ji), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *-φαγια*, < φαγεῖν, eat.] Same as *phagocytosis.*

cytophan (sī′tō-fan), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *-φανής*, < φαίνεσθαι, appear.] The ovoid matrix surrounding the nucleus-like granules, or karyophans, in the strand of the contractile stalk of certain *Infusoria*, as *Zoöthamnium.*

cytopharynx (sī-tō-far′ingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + φάρυγξ, pharynx.] The gullet or esophagus of a protozoan, as a ciliate.

cytophil (sī′tō-fil), *a.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + φίλος, loving.] In *cytol.*, having a disposition to combine with the receptor of a cell: a term applied to one group of amboceptors. *Wasserman* (trans.), Immune Sera, p. 18.

cytophilic (sī-tof′i-lik), *a.* Same as ★*cytophil.*

Cytoplasmic bridge. In *cytol.*, a strand of protoplasm connecting two adjacent blastomeres during the early cleavage of the egg.—**Cytoplasmic cycle**, that stage in the life-cycle of a micro-organism during which it is living in the cytoplasm, or cell-body, of some cell of the host organism: distinguished from the *intranuclear cycle* or *stage.*

cytoplast (sī′tō-plast), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, hollow, (a cell), + πλαστός, formed.] In *biol.*, one of the hypothetical bodies or units of protoplasm in the cell.

cytoplastin (sī-tō-plas′tin), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + E. *plastin.*] The plastin of the cytoplasm of a cell.

cytoproct (sī′tō-prokt), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + πρωκτός, anus.] In *zoöl.*, the anus of a unicellular organism, such as an infusorian.

cytopsyche (sī-top-sī′kē), *n.* [NL. *cytopsyche*, < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + ψυχή, mind.] The consciousness of the protoplasmic contents of a cell, according to the metaphysical system of E. Haeckel. *Haeckel* (trans.), Riddle of the Universe.

cytoreticulum (sī″tō-rē-tik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *Cytoreticula* (-lą). [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticulum.*] In *cytol.*, the network of more solid substance in the cytoplasm; the spongioplasm as distinguished from the more liquid ground substance, cytochylema or cytolymph. See cut under ★*cell.*

Cytoryctes (sī-tō-rik′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + ὀρύκτης, a digger, < ὀρύσσειν, dig, excavate.] The supposed protozoan organism of smallpox and vaccina; one of the vaccine-bodies. *Nature*, Aug. 4, 1904, p. 324.

cytosin (sī′tō-sin), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] A pyrimidin derivative ($C_4H_5ON_3$) of the nucleinic acids, from which it is obtained as a constant decomposition-product together with xanthin bases.

cytosoma (sī-tō-sō′mą), *n.*; pl. *cytosomata* (-ma-tą). [NL.] Same as ★*cytosome.*

cytosome (sī′tō-sōm), *n.* [NL. *cytosoma*, < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + σῶμα, a body.] The body of a cell.

Cytospora (sī-tos′pō-rą), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1818), < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + σπορά, seed (spore).] A large genus of sphæropsidaceous fungi having allantoid, hyaline spores produced in irregular chambers in an erumpent stroma buried in the surface of the host. About 200 species have been described. They occur on the branches of woody plants, and many are regarded as the pycnidial condition of species of *Valsa*. Also incorrectly spelled *Cytispora.*

cytostasis (sī-tos′ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + στάσις, standing.] Arrest of blood-corpuscles in the small vessels.

cytotactic (sī-tō-tak′tik), *a.* [*cytotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the locomotion of cells in relation to other cells; exhibiting cytotaxis.

cytotaxis (sī-tō-tak′sis), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + τάξις, arrangement.] The movement of cells, or of cell-masses, in relation to one another. The approach of cells to one another is spoken of as *positive cytotaxis*, their withdrawal from one another as *negative cytotaxis.*

cytotherapy (sī-tō-ther′ą-pi), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + θεραπεία, medical treatment.] Same as ★*organotherapy* or ★*opotherapy.*

cytothesis (sī-toth′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + θέσις, placing, arranging.] In

physiol., the regenerative or restorative change in a cell or neuron: the opposite of ★*cytolysis*.

cytotoxic (sī-tō-tok′sik), *a.* [Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *τοξικόν*, poison (see *toxic*).] Effecting the destruction of cells: applied to the action of special cytotoxins.

cytotoxin (sī-tō-tok′sin), *n.* [*cytotox(ic)* + *-in*[2].] An adaptation-product which has specific toxic properties for the particular kind of cell which was used in immunization. Generally speaking, these bodies result on immunization with cells from a different species, and are specific. Autocytotoxins may, however, also be formed. The action of the cytotoxins depends upon the presence of a specific amboceptor and of a complement (see ★*complement*, 8) which is present in normal serum. Examples are the nephrotoxins, hepatotoxins, leucotoxins, etc. Also termed ★*cytolysin*.

cytotropic (sī-tō-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *τρόπος*, a turning.] Of or pertaining to the growth or bending of cell-masses in relation to one another.

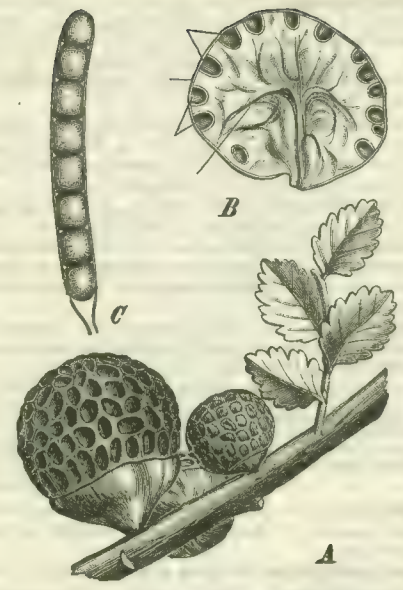
cytotropism (sī-tot′rō-pizm), *n.* [*cytotrop(ic)* + *-ism*.] The growing or bending of cell-masses, or of cells, toward or away from one another. See ★*cytotaxis*.

cytozoan (sī-tō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Cytozoa*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cytozoa*.

cytozoön (sī-tō-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *cytozoa* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A protozoan parasite of the red blood-corpuscles.

Cyttaria (si-tā′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Berkeley, 1841), so named from the resemblance of the plants to a wasp's nest; < Gr. *κύτταρος*, honeycomb, wasp's nest.] A genus of discomycetous fungi having the ascomata sunken in the surface of a subspherical mostly stipitate stroma which is gelatinous when mature. About 6 species are known, mostly from Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, where they are eaten by the natives. They grow upon living branches of beeches, species of *Nothofagus*. See *beech-fungus* and *mushroom*, 1.



Cyttaria.

A, *C. Gunnii* in different stages of development; *B*, *C*, *C. Harioti*; *B*, a longitudinal section through a stroma; *C*, a mature spore-case with spores. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Cyttariaceæ (si-tā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyttaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of ascomycetous fungi named from the single genus *Cyttaria*, and having the same general characters. See ★*Cyttaria*.

C. Z. An abbreviation of (Gould's) *Cordova Zones*. See ★*G. C. Z.*

czar, tsar, *n.*—**White Czar,** a name by which (or its equivalent) the Czar of Russia is known especially in Asia.

> The *White Tsar's* people call
> Aloud to the skies of lead:
> "We are slaves, not freemen:
> Ourselves, our children, our women—
> Dead, we are dead,
> Though we breathe, we are dead men all."
> *R. W. Gilder*, In the Heights,
> The White Tsar's People, i. 3.

czardom, tsardom (zär′dum, tsär′dum), *n.* The dominion, power, or office of a czar.

czarian, tsarian (zär′i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a czar.

> The growing influence of the Tsar in the affairs of other nations was conditioned by the same causes as the decline of the *Tsarian* System within the confines of Russia.
> *A. Ular*, Russia from Within, p. 1.

czarism, tsarism (zär′izm), *n.* Absolutism in government, such as that of the Czar of Russia. *A. Ular*, Russia from Within, p. 5.

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